

Designing Samplers is Easy: The Boon of Testers

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TestCase	Output	Result
$\langle X = 10, Y = 5 \rangle$	10	Pass
$\langle X = 10, Y = 10 \rangle$	10	Pass
$\langle X = 10, Y = 7 \rangle$	10	Pass

} All test cases have $X \geq Y$.

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$\langle X = 10, Y = 5 \rangle$	10	Pass
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$\langle X = 5, Y = 10 \rangle$	5	Fail

} Uniform testcase generator

Uniform Sampling

- Given a Boolean formula F , sample solutions of F uniformly at random.
- Let all samples of F constitute R_F .

$$\forall s \in R_F, \Pr[\text{Sampler}(F) = s] = \frac{1}{|R_F|}$$

- Let $F = x_1 \vee x_2$

x_1	x_2
0	1
1	0
1	1

Generate 2 samples

x_1	x_2
0	1
1	1

R_F : All satisfying assignments of F .
 $|R_F| = 3$

Probability of getting each sample = $\frac{1}{3}$

Widespread applications

- Constrained-random simulations. (Naveh, Rimon, Jaeger et al.,2007)
- Constraint-based fuzzing.(Böhme, Heule, Roychoudhury, 2016)
- Configuration testing. (Clarke,1976)
- Bug synthesis. (Roy, Pandey, Dolan-Gavitt,Hu, 2018)
- Functional synthesis. (Golia, Roy, Meel, 2020,2021)

Uniform Sampling is computationally hard.

- Knowledge representation based techniques
 - (Yuan,Shultz, Pixley,Miller,Aziz 1999)
 - (Yuan,Aziz, Pixley,Albin, 2004)
 - (Kukula and Shiple, 2000)
 - (Sharma, Gupta, Meel, Roy, 2018)
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- Hashing based techniques
 - (Chakraborty, Meel, and Vardi 2013, 2014,2015)
 - (Soos, Meel, and Gocht 2020)
- Mutation based techniques
 - (Dutra, Laeuffer, Bachrach, Sen, 2018)
- Markov Chain Monte Carlo based techniques
 - (Wei and Selman,2005)
 - (Kitchen,2010)
- Constraint solver based techniques
 - (Ermon, Gomes, Sabharwal, Selman,2012)
- Belief networks based techniques
 - (Dechter, Kask, Bin, Emek,2002)
 - (Gogate and Dechter,2006)

- To test whether a sampler is indeed sampling uniformly at random?
- Computation of statistics for generated distributions over small benchmarks.
 - Do not generalize to many classes of benchmarks.
- Barbarik: First scalable sampling tester ([Chakraborty and Meel,2019](#)).
 - REJECTs a sampler: the distribution generated by sampler is far from uniform.
 - ACCEPTs a sampler: the distribution generated by sampler is close to uniform under non-adversarial assumption.

- Samplers without guarantees (Uniform-like Samplers):
 - STS (Ermon, Gomes, Sabharwal, Selman,2012)
 - QuickSampler (Dutra, Laeuffer, Bachrach, Sen, 2018)
- Sampler with guarantees:
 - UniGen3 (Chakraborty, Meel, and Vardi 2013, 2014,2015)

	QuickSampler	STS	UniGen3
ACCEPTs	0	14	50
REJECTs	50	36	0

How can we use the availability of Barbarik to design a good sampler?

- Sampler should pass the Barbarik test.
- Sampler should be at least as fast as STS and QuickSampler.
- Sampler should perform good on real world applications.

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 - Build partial assignment variable by variable.
 - If partial assignment is incorrect, record, and learn from failure.

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 - Build partial assignment variable by variable.
 - If partial assignment is incorrect, record, and learn from failure.
- Randomized variation of Conflict-Driven Clause Learning (CDCL) framework.
 - Randomized heuristic for what variable to assign next.
 - Randomized heuristic for variable polarities.

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 - Can change solution space of instances.
- Restart at static intervals.
 - Helps to generate samples which are very hard to find.

- Test-Driven Development of CMSGen.
- Parameters of CMSGen are decided with the help of Barbarik
 - Iterative process.
 - Based on feedback from Barbarik, change the parameters.
- Uniform-like-sampler.
- Lack of theoretical analysis.

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Testing of Samplers

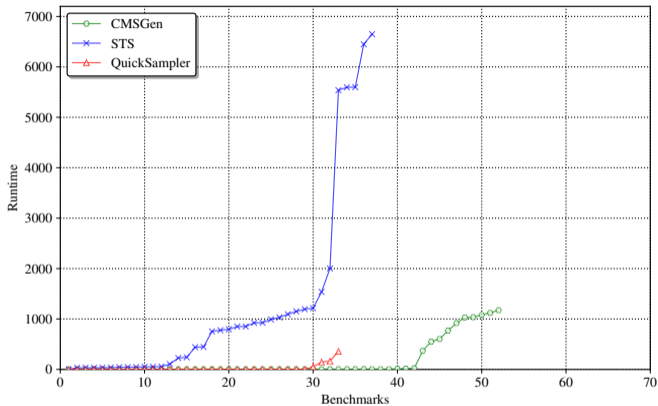
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- Sampler should perform good on real world applications.

- 70 Benchmarks arising from:
 - probabilistic reasoning, (Chakraborty, Fremont, Meel et al.,2015)
 - bounded model checking. (Clarke, Biere, Raimi, Zhu,2001)
 - bug synthesis. (Roy, Pandey, Dolan-Gavitt,Hu, 2018)
- Runtime evaluation to generate 1000 samples.
- Timeout: 7200 seconds.

CMSGen vs. Other State-of-the-Art Samplers (II)



QuickSampler
33

STS
37

CMSGen
52

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- Sampler should be at least as fast as STS and QuickSampler. ✓
- Sampler should perform good on real world applications.

Usage in application where both **scalability** and **quality** are key determining factors.

- Functional Synthesis
- Combinatorial Testing

- Given: A set of inputs (X) and outputs (Y), and underlying specification $\varphi(X, Y)$
- Synthesize: Outputs in terms of inputs such that specification holds.

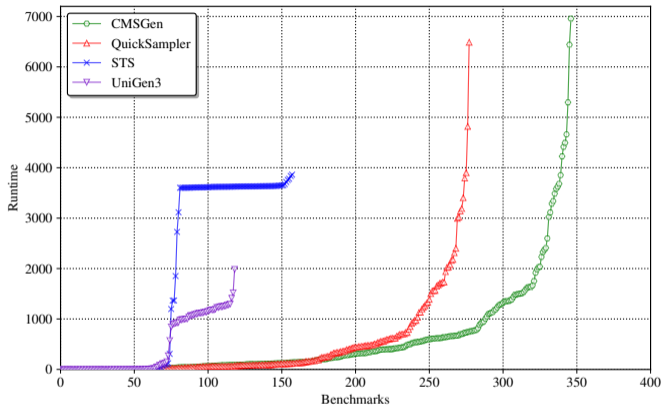
$$\exists Y \varphi(X, Y) \equiv \varphi(X, F(X))$$

- Objective is to synthesize function $F(X)$
- Wide ranging applications:
 - Logic synthesis (Jiang, Lin, Hung, 2009)
 - Program synthesis (Srivastava, Gulwani, Foster, 2013)
 - cryptography (Massacci, Marraro, 2000)

- State-of-the-art approach for Boolean function synthesis, Manthan ([Golia, Roy, Meel,2020](#)).
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- One of the key component of Manthan: Data-Generation
- Manthan uses constraint sampling to generate the data.
- Experimental Evaluation:
 - Augment Manthan with STS, QuickSampler, UniGen3, and CMSGen.
 - Total benchmarks 609, Timeout: 7200 seconds.

Functional Synthesis: CMSGen vs. Other State-of-the-Art Samplers



UniGen3
118

STS
157

QuickSampler
275

CMSGen
345

- A powerful paradigm for testing configurable system.
- Challenge: To generate test suites that maximizes t -wise coverage.

$$t\text{-wise coverage} := \frac{\text{\# of } t\text{-sized combinations in test suite}}{\text{all possible valid } t\text{-sized combinations}}$$

- To generate the test suites use constraint samplers.
- Uniform sampling to have high t -wise coverage ([Plazar, Acher, Perrouin et al., 2019](#)).

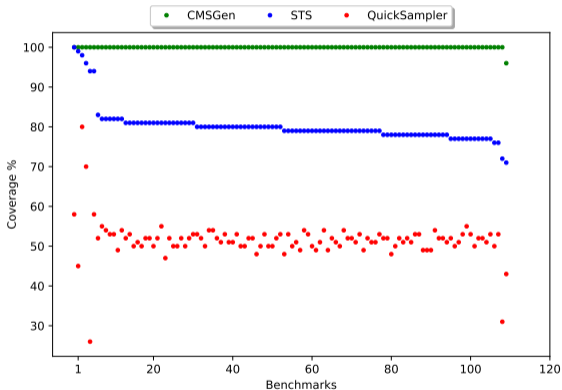
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- To generate the test suites use constraint samplers.
- Uniform sampling to have high t -wise coverage (Plazar, Acher, Perrouin et al., 2019).
- Experimental Evaluations:
 - Generate 1000 samples (test cases).
 - 110 Benchmarks, Timeout: 3600 seconds
 - 2-wise coverage. $t = 2$.

Combinatorial Testing: CMSGen vs. Other State-of-the-Art Samplers

Higher is better

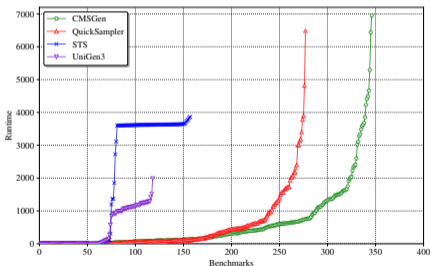


	STS	QuickSampler	CMSGen
Avg. Coverage	80.15%	51.5%	~ 100%

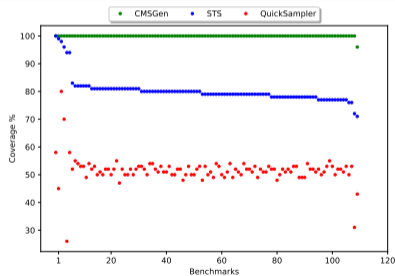
Conclusion

CMSGen: <https://github.com/meelgroup/cmsgen>

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Functional Synthesis



Combinatorial Testing: 2-wise Coverage

Thanks!