OOPSLA 2019 OCT 25, 2019 CLOTHO: DIRECT

CLOTHO: DIRECTED TEST GENERATION FOR WEAKLY CONSISTENT DATABASE SYSTEMS



Kia Rahmani Kartik Nagar Benjamin Delaware **Suresh Jagannathan**



Transactional support



Transactional support

Highly structured relational data





- Transactional support
- Highly structured relational data
- Clients invoke transactions







- Transactional support
- Highly structured relational data
- Clients invoke transactions
- Structured query language for data retrieval/modification





- Transactional support
- Highly structured relational data
- Clients invoke transactions
- Structured query language for data retrieval/modification
- Queries processed and responded by the DBMS





ACID guarantees

ACID guarantees Atomicity







ACID guarantees Atomicity





ACID guarantees Atomicity



TXN





ACID guarantees Atomicity







"All or None"

ACID guarantees
 Atomicity
 Consistency



TXN



TXN



ACID guarantees
 Atomicity
 Consistency





"Single Copy of Data"

ACID guarantees **A**tomicity **C**onsistency Isolation





ACID guarantees
Atomicity
Consistency
Isolation

TXN





ACID guarantees **A**tomicity **C**onsistency Isolation











ACID guarantees **A**tomicity **C**onsistency Isolation



ACID guarantees Atomicity **C**onsistency Isolation





- ACID guarantees
 - Atomicity
 - **C**onsistency
 - Isolation
 - Durability



- ACID guarantees
 - Atomicity
 - **C**onsistency
 - Isolation
 - Durability



"Permanent Commits"

- ACID guarantees
 - Atomicity
 - Consistency
 - Isolation
 - Durability
- Serializability

- ACID guarantees
 - Atomicity
 - Consistency
 - Isolation
 - Durability

- ACID guarantees
 - Atomicity
 - Consistency
 - Isolation
 - Durability

- ACID guarantees
 - Atomicity
 - Consistency
 - Isolation
 - Durability

Serializability facilitates program design and reasoning

TXN (arg)

SELECT pay_cnt AS v WHERE id=arg UPDATE pay_cnt=v+1 WHERE id=arg

- ACID guarantees
 - Atomicity
 - Consistency
 - Isolation
 - Durability

Serializability facilitates program design and reasoning

TXN (arg)

SELECT pay_cnt AS v WHERE id=arg UPDATE pay_cnt=v+1 WHERE id=arg

TXN (arg)

SELECT pay_cnt AS v WHERE id=arg

UPDATE pay_cnt=v+1 WHERE id=arg

- ACID guarantees
 - Atomicity
 - Consistency
 - Isolation
 - Durability

Serializability facilitates program design and reasoning

id	pay_cnt	
1	0	

TXN (arg)

SELECT pay_cnt AS v WHERE id=arg UPDATE pay_cnt=v+1 WHERE id=arg

TXN (arg)

SELECT pay_cnt AS v WHERE id=arg

UPDATE pay_cnt=v+1 WHERE id=arg

- ACID guarantees
 - Atomicity
 - Consistency
 - Isolation
 - Durability

Serializability facilitates program design and reasoning



- ACID guarantees
 - Atomicity
 - Consistency
 - Isolation
 - Durability



- ACID guarantees
 - Atomicity
 - Consistency
 - Isolation
 - Durability



- ACID guarantees
 - Atomicity
 - Consistency
 - Isolation
 - Durability



- ACID guarantees
 - Atomicity
 - Consistency
 - Isolation
 - Durability



- ACID guarantees
 - Atomicity
 - Consistency
 - Isolation
 - Durability



- ACID guarantees
 - Atomicity
 - Consistency
 - Isolation
 - Durability



- ACID guarantees
 - Atomicity
 - Consistency
 - Isolation
 - Durability

Serializability facilitates program design and reasoning

Requires heavy synchronization

- ACID guarantees
 - Atomicity
 - Consistency
 - Isolation
 - Durability

Serializability facilitates program design and reasoning

Requires heavy synchronization


SERIALIZABILITY GUARANTEES

- ACID guarantees
 - Atomicity
 - Consistency
 - Isolation
 - Durability

Serializability facilitates program design and reasoning

Requires heavy synchronization

Unacceptable cost for web-scale applications



SERIALIZABILITY GUARANTEES

- ACID guarantees
 - Atomicity
 - Consistency
 - Isolation
 - Durability

• Serializability facilitates program design and reasoning

- Requires heavy synchronization
- Weaker guarantees are offered in favor of higher performance







id	pay_cnt	
1	0	

TXN (arg)

SELECT pay_cnt AS v WHERE id=arg

UPDATE pay_cnt=v+1 WHERE id=arg

TXN (arg)

SELECT pay_cnt AS v WHERE id=arg

UPDATE pay_cnt=v+1 WHERE id=arg

TXN (arg)

WHERE id=arg

UPDATE pay_cnt=v+1 WHERE id=arg

id	pay_cnt	
1	0	

SELECT pay_cnt AS v

TXN (arg)

SELECT pay_cnt AS v WHERE id=arg

UPDATE pay_cnt=v+1 WHERE id=arg

TXN (arg)

WHERE id=arg



TXN (arg)



TXN (arg)



TXN (arg)



TXN (arg)



- Unexpected behaviors can occur under weak guarantees
- Assumed program invariants can be violated





Data is geo-replicated in highly-available DBMSs



- Data is geo-replicated in highly-available DBMSs
- Worldwide synchronization is **extremely** costly



- Data is geo-replicated in highly-available DBMSs
- Worldwide synchronization is **extremely** costly
- Strongly synchronized data cannot be available



- Data is geo-replicated in highly-available DBMSs
- Worldwide synchronization is **extremely** costly
- Strongly synchronized data cannot be available





- Data is geo-replicated in highly-available DBMSs
- Worldwide synchronization is **extremely** costly
- Strongly synchronized data cannot be available
- Weak consistency semantics are very popular





- Data is geo-replicated in highly-available DBMSs
- Worldwide synchronization is **extremely** costly
- Strongly synchronized data cannot be available

Database	Default	Maximum
Actian Ingres 10.0/10S [1]	S	S
Aerospike [2]	RC	RC
Akiban Persistit [3]	SI	SI
Clustrix CLX 4100 [4]	RR	RR
Greenplum 4.1 [8]	RC	S
IBM DB2 10 for z/OS [5]	CS	S
IBM Informix 11.50 [9]	Depends	S
MySQL 5.6 [12]	RR	S
MemSQL 1b [10]	RC	RC
MS SQL Server 2012 [11]	RC	S
NuoDB [13]	CR	CR
Oracle 11g [14]	RC	SI
Oracle Berkeley DB [7]	S	S
Oracle Berkeley DB JE [6]	RR	S
Postgres 9.2.2 [15]	RC	S
SAP HANA [16]	RC	SI
ScaleDB 1.02 [17]	RC	RC
VoltDB [18]	S	S

RC: read committed, RR: repeatable read, SI: snapshot isolation, S: serializability, CS: cursor stability, CR: consistent read



- Data is geo-replicated in highly-available DBMSs
- Worldwide synchronization is **extremely** costly
- Strongly synchronized data cannot be available
- Weak consistency semantics are very popular
- Serializabiliabity is rarely assumed by default
 [Bailis et.al]

Database	Default	Maximum
Actian Ingres 10.0/10S [1]	S	S
Aerospike [2]	RC	RC
Akiban Persistit [3]	SI	SI
Clustrix CLX 4100 [4]	RR	RR
Greenplum 4.1 [8]	RC	S
IBM DB2 10 for z/OS [5]	CS	S
IBM Informix 11.50 [9]	Depends	S
MySQL 5.6 [12]	RR	S
MemSQL 1b [10]	RC	RC
MS SQL Server 2012 [11]	RC	S
NuoDB [13]	CR	CR
Oracle 11g [14]	RC	SI
Oracle Berkeley DB [7]	S	S
Oracle Berkeley DB JE [6]	RR	S
Postgres 9.2.2 [15]	RC	S
SAP HANA [16]	RC	SI
ScaleDB 1.02 [17]	RC	RC
VoltDB [18]	S	S

RC: read committed, RR: repeatable read, SI: snapshot isolation, S: serializability, CS: cursor stability, CR: consistent read



Triggering anomalies requires determining many parameters

Triggering anomalies requires determining many parameters

TXN (arg)

SELECT pay_cnt AS v WHERE id=arg



UPDATE pay_cnt=v+1 WHERE id=arg

TXN (arg)

SELECT pay_cnt AS v WHERE id=arg

UPDATE pay_cnt=v+1 WHERE id=arg

- Triggering anomalies requires determining many parameters
 - Initial database state



TXN (arg)

SELECT pay_cnt AS v WHERE id=arg

id pay_cnt 1 0

UPDATE pay_cnt=v+1 WHERE id=arg

TXN (arg)

SELECT pay_cnt AS v WHERE id=arg

UPDATE pay_cnt=v+1 WHERE id=arg

- Triggering anomalies requires determining many parameters
 - Initial database state
 - Input arguments

TXN (arg) //arg=1

SELECT pay_cnt AS v WHERE id=arg

UPDATE pay_cnt=v+1 WHERE id=arg



pay_cnt

id



TXN (arg) //arg=1

SELECT pay_cnt AS v WHERE id=arg

UPDATE pay_cnt=v+1 WHERE id=arg

- Triggering anomalies requires determining many parameters
 - Initial database state
 - Input arguments
 - Execution order





- Triggering anomalies requires determining many parameters
 - Initial database state
 - Input arguments
 - Execution order
 - Network delays



TXN (arg) //arg=1

SELECT pay_cnt AS v WHERE id=arg

UPDATE pay_cnt=v+1 WHERE id=arg

- Triggering anomalies requires determining many parameters
 - Initial database state
 - Input arguments
 - Execution order
 - Network delays



TXN (arg) //arg=1

SELECT pay_cnt AS v WHERE id=arg

UPDATE pay_cnt=v+1 WHERE id=arg

- Triggering anomalies requires determining many parameters
 - Initial database state
 - Input arguments
 - Execution order
 - Network delays



TXN (arg) //arg

SELECT pay_o WHERE id=

UPDATE pay_cnt=v+1 WHERE id=arg TXN (arg) //arg=1

SELECT pay_cnt A WHERE id=arg

Exponential state space!



Independent of application semantics



- Independent of application semantics
- Independent of database specific guarantees





- Independent of application semantics
- Independent of database specific guarantees
- Not reproducible



- Independent of application semantics
- Independent of database specific guarantees
- Not reproducible
- Each database may offer multiple guarantees



- Independent of application semantics
- Independent of database specific guarantees
- Not reproducible
- Each database may offer multiple guarantees
- Time and resource consuming!



- Independent of application semantics
- Independent of database specific guarantees
- Not reproducible
- Each database may offer multiple guarantees
- Time and resource consuming!
- No guarantees


State of the art cloud-based testing framework using Jepsen and OLTPBench



BLACKBOX TESTING IN ACTION

- State of the art cloud-based testing framework using Jepsen and OLTPBench
- TPC-C benchmark





BLACKBOX TESTING IN ACTION

- State of the art cloud-based testing framework using Jepsen and OLTPBench
- **TPC-C** benchmark







BLACKBOX TESTING IN ACTION

- State of the art cloud-based testing framework using Jepsen and OLTPBench
- TPC-C benchmark









- State of the art cloud-based testing framework using Jepsen and OLTPBench
- TPC-C benchmark
- 21 application-level invariants were analyzed

nvariant
CR1
CR2
CR3
CR4
CR5A
CR5B
CR6
CR7A
CR7B
CR8
CR9
CR10
CR11
CR12
NCR1
NCR2
NCR3
NCR4
NCR5
NCR6
NCR7

- State of the art cloud-based testing framework using Jepsen and OLTPBench
- TPC-C benchmark
- 21 application-level invariants were analyzed
- Only 14 out of 21 invariants were broken at best

Invariant	Broken?
CR1	Y
CR2	Y
CR3	Y
CR4	Y
CR5A	N
CR5B	N
CR6	Y
CR7A	Ν
CR7B	N
CR8	Y
CR9	Y
CR10	Y
CR11	Y
CR12	Y
NCR1	Y
NCR2	Y
NCR3	Ν
NCR4	Ν
NCR5	Y
NCR6	Y
NCR7	Ν



be preserved

Systematic assessment of anomalous executions within a given program

Systematic assessment of anomalous executions within a given program

TXN (arg)

SELECT pay_cnt AS v WHERE id=arg

UPDATE pay_cnt=v+1 WHERE id=arg

TXN (arg)

SELECT pay_cnt AS v WHERE id=arg

UPDATE pay_cnt=v+1 WHERE id=arg



- Systematic assessment of anomalous executions within a given program
- Data dependencies among database operations



UPDATE pay_cnt=v+1 WHERE id=arg

TXN (arg)

SELECT pay_cnt AS v WHERE id=arg





- Systematic assessment of anomalous executions within a given program
- Data dependencies among database operations
- Execution properties (e.g. order) affect dependent operations



SELECT pay_cnt AS v WHERE id=arg

UPDATE pay_cnt=v+1 WHERE id=arg

Does **NOT** witness the update

TXN (arg)

SELECT pay_cnt AS v WHERE id=arg

UPDATE pay_cnt=v+1 WHERE id=arg



- Systematic assessment of anomalous executions within a given program
- Data dependencies among database operations
- Execution properties (e.g. order) affect dependent operations



TXN (arg)

SELECT pay_cnt AS v WHERE id=arg

UPDATE pay_cnt=v+1 WHERE id=arg

SELECT pay_cnt AS v WHERE id=arg

Witnesses the update

UPDATE pay_cnt=v+1 WHERE id=arg



- Systematic assessment of anomalous executions within a given program
- Data dependencies among database operations
- Execution properties (e.g. order) affect dependent operations
- Cyclic dependencies between transactions correspond to anomalous executions



- Systematic assessment of anomalous executions within a given program
- Data dependencies among database operations
- Execution properties (e.g. order) affect dependent operations
- Cyclic dependencies between transactions correspond to anomalous executions

Does **NOT** witness the update

Does **NOT** witness the update

V (arg)

Goal: statically construct valid execution and database instances with cyclic dependencies



FORMAL EXECUTION MODEL

Transactions are arbitrarily invoked

FORMAL EXECUTION MODEL

Transactions are arbitrarily invoked



- Transactions are arbitrarily invoked
- An Operation from an arbitrary transaction is executed at a random partition



- Transactions are arbitrarily invoked
- An Operation from an arbitrary transaction is executed at a random partition





- Transactions are arbitrarily invoked
- An Operation from an arbitrary transaction is executed at a random partition





- Transactions are arbitrarily invoked
- An Operation from an arbitrary transaction is executed at a random partition





- Transactions are arbitrarily invoked
- An **Operation** from an arbitrary transaction is executed at a random partition
- Operations create a set of read and write effects upon execution in the partition







- Transactions are arbitrarily invoked
- An **Operation** from an arbitrary transaction is executed at a random partition
- Operations create a set of read and write effects upon execution in the partition
- A relations on the set of effects







- Transactions are arbitrarily invoked
- An Operation from an arbitrary transaction is executed at a random partition
- Operations create a set of read and write effects upon execution in the partition
- A relations on the set of effects
 - visibility: causal precedence between effects





- Transactions are arbitrarily invoked
- An Operation from an arbitrary transaction is executed at a random partition
- Operations create a set of read and write effects upon execution in the partition
- A relations on the set of effects
 - visibility: causal precedence between effects





- Transactions are arbitrarily invoked
- An Operation from an arbitrary transaction is executed at a random partition
- Operations create a set of read and write effects upon execution in the partition
- A relations on the set of effects
 - visibility: causal precedence between effects



tion visop1 op2

- Transactions are arbitrarily invoked
- An Operation from an arbitrary transaction is executed at a random partition
- Operations create a set of read and write effects upon execution in the partition
- A relations on the set of effects
 - visibility: causal precedence between effects



tween

- Transactions are arbitrarily invoked
- An **Operation** from an arbitrary transaction is executed at a random partition
- Operations create a set of read and write effects upon execution in the partition
- A relations on the set of effects
 - visibility: causal precedence between effects





- Transactions are arbitrarily invoked
- An **Operation** from an arbitrary transaction is executed at a random partition
- Operations create a set of read and write effects upon execution in the partition
- A relations on the set of effects
 - visibility: causal precedence between effects
 - Only within a partition!





Operation-level dependencies write dependency (WW)



- Operation-level dependencies
 - write dependency (WW)
 - read dependency (WR)



DEPENDENCY RELATIONS

- Operation-level dependencies
 - write dependency (WW)
 - read dependency (WR)
 - read anti-dependency (RW)



FOL ENCODING

FOL ENCODING

A language of axiomatic relations encoded as a decidable fragment of first order logic (FOL)

FOL ENCODING

- A language of axiomatic relations encoded as a decidable fragment of first order logic (FOL)
- Finding bounded anomalies against a database abstraction is reduced to finding satisfying assignments to a formula φ
- ncoded as a gic (FOL) a database isfying

- A language of axiomatic relations encoded in a decidable fragment of first order logic (FOL)
- Finding bounded anomalies against a database abstraction is reduced to finding satisfying assignments to a formula
- Valid assignments are constrained by five conjuncts

$$\varphi \equiv \varphi_{\mathrm{CONTEXT}} \wedge \varphi_{\mathrm{DB}} \wedge \varphi_{\mathrm{DB}}$$

ncoded in a gic (FOL) a database isfying

$\varphi_{\text{DEP}} \wedge \varphi_{\rightarrow \text{DEP}} \wedge \varphi_{\text{ANOMALY}}$
$\varphi \equiv \varphi_{\text{context}} \land \varphi_{\text{db}} \land \varphi_{\text{dep}} \land \varphi_{\rightarrow \text{dep}} \land \varphi_{\text{anomaly}}$









UPDATE X=1 SELECT X //X=0 WR

WR induces the **same** read/written values





WR induces the **same** read/written values







Includes a set of user-defined constraints on records



Includes a set of user-defined constraints on records • e.g. "all customer records must be older than 21"



Includes a set of user-defined constraints on records • e.g. "all customer records must be older than 21" Includes database-specific consistency and isolation constraints



Includes a set of user-defined constraints on records • e.g. "all customer records must be older than 21" Includes database-specific consistency and isolation constraints

Guarantee		
Causal Visibility	$\Psi_{\rm cv} \equiv \forall \eta_1 \eta_2 \eta_3.$	
Causal Consistency	$\Psi_{\rm cc} \equiv \forall \eta_1 \eta_2. \Psi_1$	
Read Committed	$\Psi_{\rm RC} \equiv \forall \eta_1 \eta_2 \eta_3.$	
Repeatable Read	$\Psi_{\rm RR}\equiv \forall \eta_1\eta_2\eta_3.$	
Linearizable	$\Psi_{\text{\tiny LIN}} \equiv ar \subseteq vis$	
Strictly Serial	$\Psi_{\rm ser} \equiv \Psi_{\rm rc} \land \Psi_{\rm ri}$	

Specification $vis(\eta_1, \eta_2) \wedge vis(\eta_2, \eta_3) \Rightarrow vis(\eta_1, \eta_3)$ $\mathcal{I}_{cv} \wedge (\mathsf{st}(\eta_1, \eta_2) \Rightarrow \mathsf{vis}(\eta_1, \eta_2) \lor \mathsf{vis}(\eta_2, \eta_1))$ $st(\eta_1, \eta_2) \wedge vis(\eta_1, \eta_3) \Rightarrow vis(\eta_2, \eta_3)$ $st(\eta_1, \eta_2) \wedge vis(\eta_3, \eta_1) \Rightarrow vis(\eta_3, \eta_2)$ $\wedge \Psi_{\text{lin}}$



Includes a set of user-defined constraints on records • e.g. "all customer records must be older than 21" Includes database-specific consistency and isolation constraints

Guarantee	
Causal Visibility	$\Psi_{\rm cv} \equiv \forall \eta_1 \eta_2 \eta_3.$
Causal Consistency	$\Psi_{\rm cc} \equiv \forall \eta_1 \eta_2. \Psi$
Read Committed	$\Psi_{\rm RC} \equiv \forall \eta_1 \eta_2 \eta_3.$
Repeatable Read	$\Psi_{\rm RR}\equiv\forall\eta_1\eta_2\eta_3.$
Linearizable	$\Psi_{\text{\tiny LIN}} \equiv ar \subseteq vis$
Strictly Serial	$\Psi_{\rm ser} \equiv \Psi_{\rm rc} \land \Psi_{\rm r}$

Only executions valid for the database abstraction are constructed



 $\varphi \equiv \varphi_{\text{context}} \land \varphi_{\text{db}} \land \varphi_{\text{dep}} \land \varphi_{\rightarrow \text{dep}} \land \varphi_{\text{anomaly}}$



 $\varphi \equiv \varphi_{\text{context}} \land \varphi_{\text{db}} \land \varphi_{\text{dep}} \land \varphi_{\text{dep}} \land \varphi_{\text{dep}} \land \varphi_{\text{anomaly}}$

Necessary conditions to establish a dependency relation between two operation instances



Necessary conditions to establish a dependency relation between two operation instances







- Necessary conditions to establish a dependency relation between two operation instances
 - There is a mutually accessed record



 $\varphi \equiv \varphi_{\text{CONTEXT}} \land \varphi_{\text{DB}} \land \varphi_{\text{DEP}} \land \varphi_{\text{OEP}} \land \varphi_{\text{OEP}} \land \varphi_{\text{ANOMALY}}$

- Necessary conditions to establish a valid dependency relation between two operation instances

 - There is a mutually accessed record Both operations are simultaneously reached by the control flow





 $\varphi \equiv \varphi_{\text{CONTEXT}} \land \varphi_{\text{DB}} \land \varphi_{\text{DEP}} \land \varphi_{\text{OEP}} \land \varphi_{\text{OEP}} \land \varphi_{\text{ANOMALY}}$

- Necessary conditions to establish a valid dependency relation between two operation instances

 - There is a mutually accessed record Both operations are simultaneously reached by the control flow





 $\varphi \equiv \varphi_{\text{context}} \land \varphi_{\text{db}} \land \varphi_{\text{dep}} \land \varphi_{\rightarrow \text{dep}} \land \varphi_{\text{anomaly}}$

Sufficient conditions to establish a dependency relation between two operation instances



 $\varphi \equiv \varphi_{\text{context}} \land \varphi_{\text{db}} \land \varphi_{\text{dep}} \land \varphi_{\rightarrow \text{dep}} \land \varphi_{\text{anomaly}}$

Sufficient conditions to establish a dependency relation between two operation instances





if (A==true) { **SELECT X**

$\varphi \equiv \varphi_{\rm CONTEXT} \land \varphi_{\rm DB} \land \varphi_{\rm DEP} \rightarrow \land \varphi_{\rightarrow \rm DEP} \land$

- Sufficient conditions to establish a dependency relation between two operation instances
 - **If** there is a mutually accessed record







$\varphi \equiv \varphi_{\rm CONTEXT} \land \varphi_{\rm DB} \land \varphi_{\rm DEP} \rightarrow \land \varphi_{\rightarrow \rm DEP} \land$

- Sufficient conditions to establish a dependency relation between two operation instances
 - **If** there is a mutually accessed record
 - and both operations are reached







$\varphi \equiv \varphi_{\text{CONTEXT}} \land \varphi_{\text{DB}} \land \varphi_{\text{DEP}} \land \varphi_{\rightarrow \text{DEP}}$

- Sufficient conditions to establish a dependency relation between two operation instances
 - If there is a mutually accessed record
 - and both operations are reached
 - **and** the update is visible to the select





$\varphi \equiv \varphi_{\text{context}} \land \varphi_{\text{db}} \land \varphi_{\text{dep}} \land \varphi_{\rightarrow \text{dep}}$

- Sufficient conditions to establish a dependency relation between two operation instances
 - If there is a mutually accessed record
 - and both operations are reached
 - **and** the update is visible to the select





 $\varphi \equiv \varphi_{\text{context}} \land \varphi_{\text{db}} \land \varphi_{\text{dep}} \land \varphi_{\rightarrow \text{dep}} \land \varphi_{\text{anomaly}}$

Enforces the existence of an anomaly

- Enforces the existence of an anomaly
- Parametrized over three variables: i, j and k

- Enforces the existence of an anomaly
- Parametrized over three variables: i, j and k





- Enforces the existence of an anomaly
- Parametrized over three variables: i, j and k
- Instantiates i serially executed transactions,



i transactions serially executed

execution order



- Enforces the existence of an anomaly
- Parametrized over three variables: i, j and k
- Instantiates i serially executed transactions,
- leading to j concurrent transactions



$\varphi \equiv \varphi_{\text{CONTEXT}} \land \varphi_{\text{DB}} \land \varphi_{\text{DEP}} \land \varphi_{\rightarrow \text{DEP}} \land \varphi_{\text{ANOMALY}}$

- Enforces the existence of an anomaly

- leading to j concurrent transactions





Rich and precise encoding

Rich and precise encoding



- Rich and precise encoding
- Triggering anomalies requires determining:
 - Initial database state
 - Input arguments
 - Execution order
 - Network delays



- Rich and precise encoding
- Triggering anomalies requires determining:
 - Initial database state
 - Input arguments
 - Execution order
 - Network delays

Concrete database instances
TESTING: FUNDAMENTAL CHALLENGES (REVISITED)

- Rich and precise encoding
- Triggering anomalies requires determining:
 - Initial database state
 - Input arguments
 - Execution order
 - Network delays

Transaction instances



TESTING: FUNDAMENTAL CHALLENGES (REVISITED)

- Rich and precise encoding
- Triggering anomalies requires determining:
 - Initial database state
 - Input arguments
 - Execution order
 - Network delays

Transaction instances

sensitive



TESTING; FUNDAMENTAL CHALLENGES (REVISITED)

- Rich and precise encoding
- Triggering anomalies requires determining:
 - Initial database state
 - Input arguments
 - Execution order
 - Network delays

Transaction instances

sensitive



TESTING: FUNDAMENTAL CHALLENGES (REVISITED)

- Rich and precise encoding
- Triggering anomalies requires determining:
 - Initial database state
 - Input arguments
 - Execution order
 - Network delays 🔽



Transaction instances

Control-flow sensitive



Static analysis engine for java programs

......

Static analysis engine for java programs



- Static analysis engine for java programs
- Compiles programs down to an abstract representation



- Static analysis engine for java programs
- Compiles programs down to an abstract representation
- FOL encoding engine, backed by Z3 SMT solver



- Static analysis engine for java programs
- Compiles programs down to an abstract representation
- FOL encoding engine, backed by Z3 SMT solver



- Static analysis engine for java programs
- Compiles programs down to an abstract representation
- FOL encoding engine, backed by Z3 SMT solver
- Efficient search algorithm



- Static analysis engine for java programs
- Compiles programs down to an abstract representation
- FOL encoding engine, backed by Z3 SMT solver
- Efficient search algorithm
- Returns annotated code containing concrete anomalies



Directed test framework

Directed test framework

automated step-by-step replaying of annotated buggy programs

Directed test framework

- automated step-by-step replaying of annotated buggy programs
- synchronized drivers

Directed test framework

- automated step-by-step replaying of annotated buggy programs
- synchronized drivers
- managed connection throttler in a cluster of database nodes

7 benchmarks of various complexity and different properties were analyzed

SEATSTATPTPC_CSMALLBANKVOTERTWITTERWIKIPEDIA

EMPIRICAL RESULTS: APPLICABILITY

- **7 benchmarks** of various complexity and different properties were analyzed
- Serializability anomalies were found and successfully replayed in 5 application

EMPIRICAL RESULTS: APPLICABILITY

- **7 benchmarks** of various complexity and different properties were analyzed
- Serializability anomalies were found and successfully replayed in 5 application

~25m per application (avg) **17** anomalies per application (avg)

TPC_C SMALLBANK VOTER TWITTER WIKIPEDIA

EMPIRICAL RESULTS: COMPARISON TO BLACKBOX TESTING

Invariant	Blackbox
CR1	Y
CR2	Y
CR3	Y
CR4	Y
CR5A	N
CR5B	Ν
CR6	Y
CR7A	Ν
CR7B	Ν
CR8	Y
CR9	Y
CR10	Y
CR11	Y
CR12	Y
NCR1	Y
NCR2	Y
NCR3	Ν
NCR4	Ν
NCR5	Y
NCR6	Y
NCR7	N

EMPIRICAL RESULTS: COMPARISON TO BLACKBOX TESTING

Case study: TPC-C

Invariant	Blackbox
CR1	Y
CR2	Y
CR3	Y
CR4	Y
CR5A	N
CR5B	Ν
CR6	Y
CR7A	Ν
CR7B	Ν
CR8	Y
CR9	Y
CR10	Y
CR11	Y
CR12	Y
NCR1	Y
NCR2	Y
NCR3	Ν
NCR4	Ν
NCR5	Y
NCR6	Y
NCR7	N

- Case study: TPC-C
- Anomalies were studied and mapped to invariant violations

Invariant	Blackbox
CR1	Y
CR2	Y
CR3	Y
CR4	Y
CR5A	Ν
CR5B	Ν
CR6	Y
CR7A	N
CR7B	Ν
CR8	Y
CR9	Y
CR10	Y
CR11	Y
CR12	Y
NCR1	Y
NCR2	Y
NCR3	Ν
NCR4	Ν
NCR5	Y
NCR6	Y
NCR7	Ν

- Case study: TPC-C
- Anomalies were studied and mapped to invariant violations
- All invariants were broken as a result of at least one serializability anomaly

Invariant	Blackbox	CLOTHO
CR1	Y	Y
CR2	Y	Y
CR3	Y	Y
CR4	Y	Y
CR5A	Ν	Y
CR5B	Ν	Y
CR6	Y	Y
CR7A	Ν	Y
CR7B	Ν	Y
CR8	Y	Y
CR9	Y	Y
CR10	Y	Y
CR11	Y	Y
CR12	Y	Y
NCR1	Y	Y
NCR2	Y	Y
NCR3	Ν	Y
NCR4	Ν	Y
NCR5	Y	Y
NCR6	Y	Y
NCR7	Ν	Y

- Case study: TPC-C
- Anomalies were studied and mapped to invariant violations
- All invariants were broken as a result of at least one serializability anomaly
- Only 3 serializability anomalies did not result in any invariant violation

Invariant	Blackbox	CLOTHO
CR1	Y	Y
CR2	Y	Y
CR3	Y	Y
CR4	Y	Y
CR5A	N	Y
CR5B	N	Y
CR6	Y	Y
CR7A	N	Y
CR7B	N	Y
CR8	Y	Y
CR9	Y	Y
CR10	Y	Y
CR11	Y	Y
CR12	Y	Y
NCR1	Y	Y
NCR2	Y	Y
NCR3	Ν	Y
NCR4	Ν	Y
NCR5	Y	Y
NCR6	Y	Y
NCR7	Ν	Y

SUMMARY

CLOTHO: an end-to-end directed testing framework for weakly consistent database programs

- CLOTHO: an end-to-end directed testing framework for weakly consistent database programs
- The problem of finding serializability anomalies is reduced to finding satisfying assignments to a formula

- CLOTHO: an end-to-end directed testing framework for weakly consistent database programs
- The problem of finding serializability anomalies is reduced to finding satisfying assignments to a formula
- Applicable on many benchmark applications

- CLOTHO: an end-to-end directed testing framework for weakly consistent database programs
- The problem of finding serializability anomalies is reduced to finding satisfying assignments to a formula
- Applicable on many benchmark applications
- Outperforms state of the art blackbox testing techniques

THANK YOU! QUESTIONS?

- Includes transaction instances, arguments
- Accompanied by a test configuration file specifying execution order and networking details

```
1 @Parameters(10)
2 public void payment ... {
3
   . . .
   @Sched(node="B", order=1)
4
  rs = stmt.executeQuery();
5
6
   . . .
   @Sched(node="B", order=2)
7
   stmt.executeUpdate();
8
9
  }
```


Rules specify the necessary conditions for establishing a dependency relation between two database operation instances

RW-SELECT-UPDATE
$$q \equiv SELEC$$
 $q' \equiv UPDATE$ $txn(q) = t$ $txn(q) = t$ $\mu_{q,q'}^{RW \rightarrow} = \exists r. \llbracket \phi \rrbracket_{t,r}^{\mathbb{B}}$ Alive $(r, q') \land$

 $f AS x WHERE \phi$ SET f = v WHERE ϕ' txn(q') = t' $t \neq t'$ $\wedge \llbracket \phi' \rrbracket_{t',r}^{\mathbb{B}} \land \operatorname{Alive}(r,q) \land$ $\llbracket \Lambda(q) \rrbracket_t^{\mathbb{B}} \wedge \llbracket \Lambda(q') \rrbracket_{t'}^{\mathbb{B}}$
Rules specify the sufficient conditions for establishing a dependency relation between two database operation instances

> UPDATE-SELECT-WR $q \equiv \text{SELECT} f \text{ AS } x \text{ WHERE } \phi$ $q' \equiv \text{UPDATE SET } f = v \text{ WHERE } \phi'$ txn(q) = t txn(q') = t' $t \neq t'$ $\mu_{q',q}^{\rightarrow WR} = \operatorname{vis}(q',q) \wedge \exists r. \llbracket \phi \rrbracket_{t,r}^{\mathbb{B}} \wedge \llbracket \phi' \rrbracket_{t',r}^{\mathbb{B}} \wedge$ Alive $(r, q) \wedge \text{Alive}(r, q') \wedge \llbracket \Lambda(q) \rrbracket_{t}^{\mathbb{B}} \wedge \llbracket \Lambda(q') \rrbracket_{t'}^{\mathbb{B}}$

STRUCTURALLY SIMILAR ANOMALIES

All share the same transaction instances and the same edges between them:





SEARCH ALGORITHM

1	for $t \in [2, max_t]$ do
2	$c \leftarrow 3$
3	while $c \leq max_c$ do
4	$\varphi_{\text{NEG}} \leftarrow \text{EncNeg}(cycles)$
5	$new_cyc \leftarrow isSAT(\exists t_1,, t_t, \varphi^c_{CYCLE}(t_1,, t_t))$
6	if $new_cyc = UNSAT$ then $c \leftarrow c + 1$; conti
7	$cycles \leftarrow cycles \cup \{new_cyc\}$
8	$\varphi_{\text{STCT}} \leftarrow \text{EncStruct}(new_cyc)$
9	do
10	$\varphi_{\text{NEG}} \leftarrow \text{EncNeg}(cycles)$
11	$new_cyc \leftarrow isSAT(\exists t_1,, t_t, \varphi^c_{CYCLE}(t_1,, t_t))$
12	<pre>if new_cyc = UNSAT then break else</pre>
13	while true;
14	for $cyc \in cycles$ do
15	for $p \in [0, max_p]$ do
16	$\varphi_{\text{PATH}} \leftarrow \text{EncPath}(cyc)$
17	$new_anml \leftarrow isSAT(\exists t_1,, t_p. \varphi_{PATH})$
18	if $new_anml \neq UNSAT$ then $anoms \leftarrow anoms$



optimization: inner loop for finding structurally similar anomalies

is \cup {new_anml}; break;





- [Kaki et al. 2018], [Nagar et al. 2018]
- Brutschy et al. 2018]
- Warszawski and Bailis 2017]
 - actually correct

Do not incorporate their techniques into a full test-and-reply environment

Does not suit query-based models where dependences between two operations cannot be decided locally, but are reliant on other operations

Does not consider how to help determining if applications executing on storage systems that expose guarantees weaker than serializability are