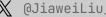


# **NEURI: Diversifying DNN Generation** via Inductive Rule Inference

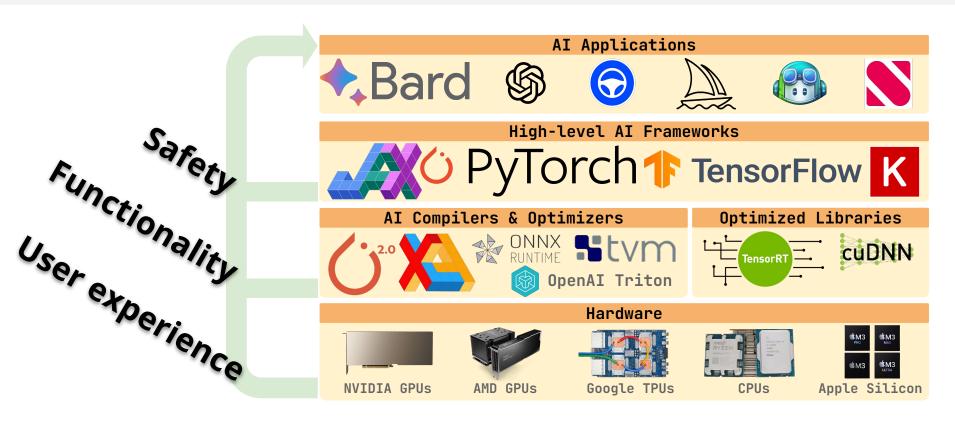
#### Jiawei Liu, Jinjun Peng, Yuyao Wang, Lingming Zhang ESEC/FSE 2023 @ San Francisco







#### **DL System Correctness is Crucial**



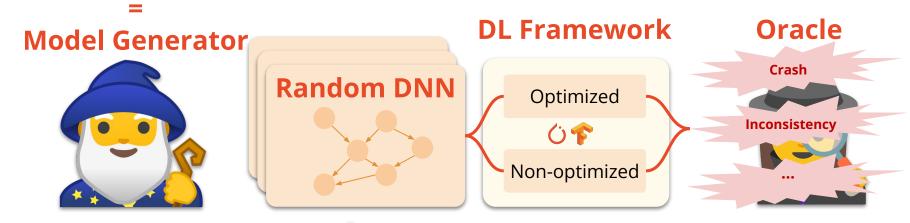


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#### **Generating Models as Tests**

#### **Test Generator**



#### NeuRI [This work] NNSmith [ASPLOS 23] Muffin [ICSE 22]

...

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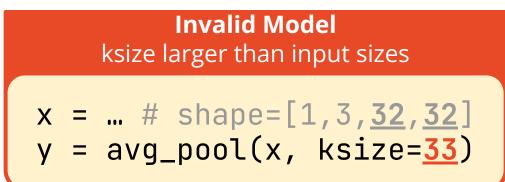
#### How to Generate Valid Models?

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## **Generating Valid Models**

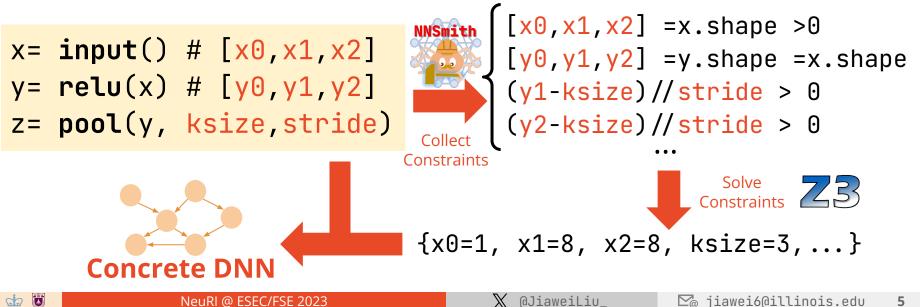
- **DNN model:** a directed graph of operators
- **Operator:** a function transforming tensors to tensors
- Model validity requires each operator to be
  - Legally constructed
  - Taking inputs of reasonable shapes/dimensions
  - Different operators have different constraints



## **Solver-aided Model Generation**

A constraint solving approach by NNSmith [ASPLOS 23]

- **Define** composable constraints for each operator
- Accumulate & solve model-wise constraints

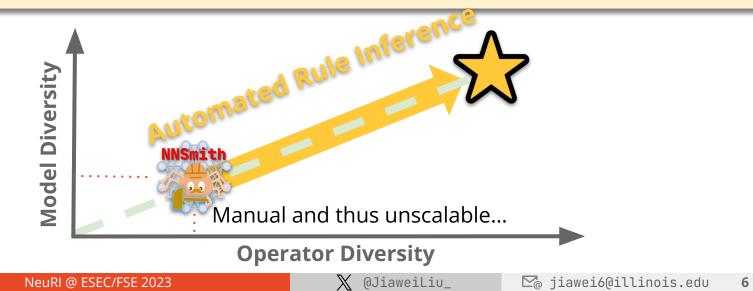


# **Diversifying Valid Models**

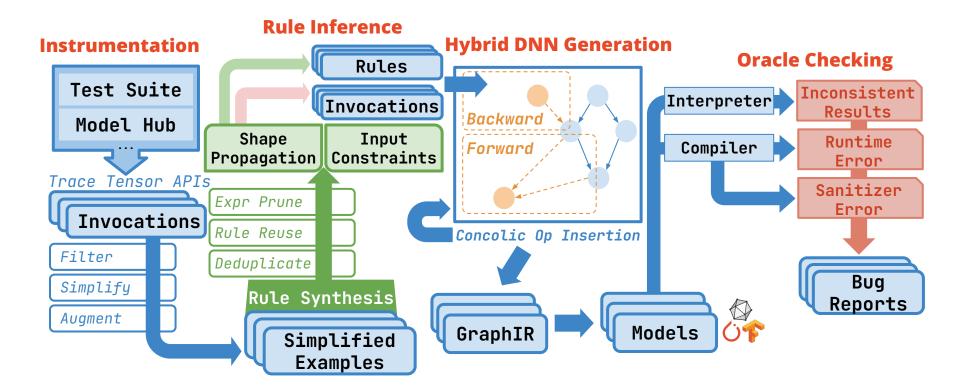
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- Model diversity is determined by operator diversity
- NNSmith manually supports **~60** operator rules

Can we *automatically* synthesize operator rules?





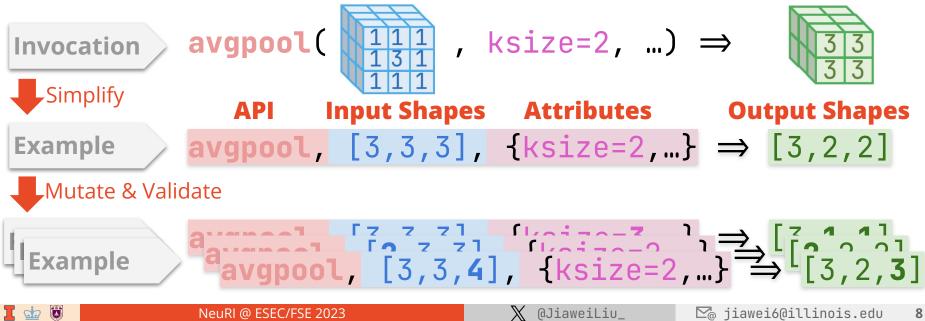


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#### **Instrumenting Concrete Operator Invocation**

- Instrument operator invocations from regression tests
- Simplify the layout of invocations
- Create more records via mutation



## **Inferring Operator Rules from Records**

Each type (e.g., operator) of records has **3 sets of symbols** 

Input Shapes **I** Attributes **A** Output Shapes **O a**avgpool, [3,3,4],  $\{ksize=2,...\} \xrightarrow{\rightarrow} [3,2,3]$ 

- #1 Shape propagation:  $\{0 = f(A \cup I); o \in O\}$ 
  - $\circ \{\mathbf{0}_{0} = \mathbf{I}_{0}, \mathbf{0}_{1} = (\mathbf{I}_{1} ksize) // stride + 1, \mathbf{0}_{2} = (\mathbf{I}_{2} ksize) // stride + 1\}$
  - #constraints = #output dimensions ( $|\mathbf{0}|$ )
- #2 Input constraints: {0 = /< f(A U I); ...}</p>
  - o {ksize>0, stride>0, 0,>0, ...}
  - #constraints is variadic/unknown

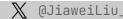
## **Inductive Rule Inference**

Let **f(A U I)** be an expression under arithmetic grammar

<pre>(expr)</pre>	<pre>::= <op> <expr> <expr> <item></item></expr></expr></op></pre>				
<pre>(item)</pre>	<pre>::= 〈symbol〉   〈literal〉</pre>				
op>	<b>::=</b> +   -   ×   ÷   min   max   mod				
<pre> {symbol&gt; </pre>	<b>::=</b> Symbols from A U <b>I</b>				
<pre>(literal)</pre>	<b>::=</b> Constant integers				

# **Search-based Inductive Synthesis**: Enumerate all terms of the grammar s.t. ∃ expr *satisfies* all collected examples



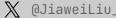


# **Optimization: Pruning the Search Space**

We **prune** the search space of possible term skeletons by

- **Bounded search**: limit the AST depth & **(literal)**
- Prune **semantically equivalent** term skeletons
- Rarity pruning:
  - Skip constant sub-term (op) (literal)(literal)
  - One symbol only occur once in a term
- Output is a set of term skeletons pruned ahead of time
   At inference time, we substitute the holes in the skeleton → actual symbols for each type of records





## **More Optimizations**

#### • Rule reusing

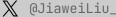
- Insight: Operator rules can share similar patterns
- Before rule synthesis, try if the records match any of the inferred rules

#### • Post deduplication

- Inferred constraints are boilerplate: (i) not readable and (ii) inefficient when used in online solving
- Example:  $\{a + b + 1 > 0, a + b > 0\} \rightarrow \{a + b > 0\}$

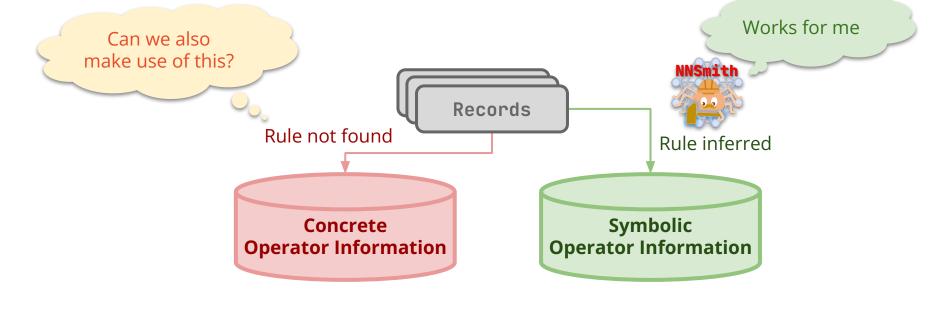
Given a set of *predicate* terms C, perform: C = C-{c} *iff* conj[C] ⇔ conj[C-{c}] until a fixed point





#### **Model Generation**

- Some rules are inferred and others are not
- NNSmith only works for symbolic operator (rule inferred)



## **Concolic Model Generation**

Using both **concrete** + **symbolic** (concolic) information

- Constructing a graph ← Inserting an operator
- Inserting a **concrete** operator
  - Find invocations with exact shape match

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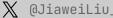
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## **Concolic Model Generation**

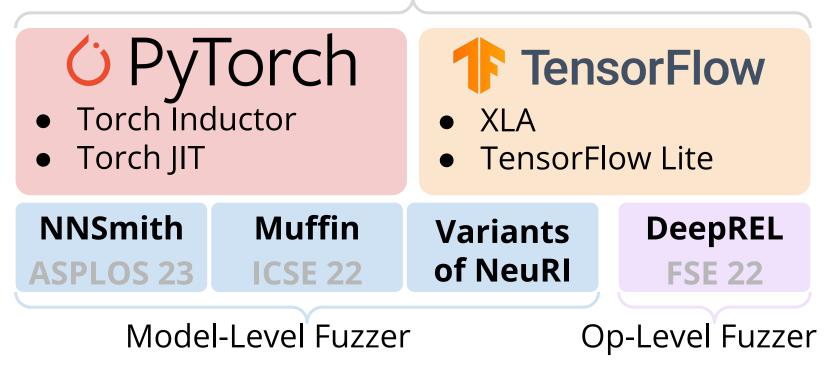
Using both **concrete** + **symbolic** (concolic) information

- Constructing a graph ← Inserting an operator
- Inserting a **concrete** operator
  - Find invocations with exact shape match
- Inserting a **symbolic** operator
  - Solve the constraints immediately to make the graph *fully concrete*



#### **Evaluation Setup**

#### Systems under Test





## **Finding 100 Bugs in Four Months**

**51** bugs fixed; **81** bugs fixed or confirmed

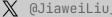
**9** bugs are marked as PyTorch **high priority** 

**1** security vulnerability (Moderate)

Bug reports

"... the bugs you've reported are **high quality** ... don't look like specially fuzzed set that's impossible to see in **practice**. They did **reveal a few common themes** that are easy to encounter in **practice** ..."

-- PyTorch Developer (#93357)



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#### **Result Highlights**



- 24% / 15% coverage improvement over SOTA NNSmith
- 95% / 99% generated (5-node) models are valid
- ~100ms to generate and run a model on a single thread
- **4.6k rules** inferred by NeuRI in **1s** while Rosette...

Туре	<1s	<10s	<100s	<1000s
NeuRI	4,660	4,700	4,716	4,758
Rosette	Θ	83	2,832	4,461

#### A lot more interesting results detailed our paper!



## **Summarizing NeuRI**



- Automatically discovering operator rules!
  - Collecting input-output examples via *instrumentation* + *mutation*
  - Efficient *inductive program synthesis* with domain optimizations
  - *Concolic generation* to maximize both symbolic & concrete information
- Found **100** bugs including high-priority & security ones!
- Everything open-sourced!



