

An abstract painting with vibrant colors like red, blue, yellow, and green, featuring thick brushstrokes and a central dark circular shape. The text is overlaid on this background.

# Better together: Unifying Datalog and Equality Saturation

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PLDI 2023

# Problem: we want everything

## In Term Rewriting with EqSat

- + Fast equational reasoning
- Poor analysis support

## In Program Analysis with Datalog

- + Composable program analyses
- Quadratic equational reasoning

**Can we build one system that subsumes both?**

# Yes! But How?!

To unify Datalog and EqSat, all you need are

- Functional dependency.
- Functional dependency repair.

Background

# EqSat: term rewriting with e-graphs

## Big data systems

- Tensor programs [MLSys '21, MAPS '21]
- Sparse linear algebra [VLDB '20]
- Recursive queries [SIGMOD '22]

## Hardware

- DSP vectorization [ASPLOS '23]
- Datapath optimization [ASP-DAC '23]

## Program optimization

- Imperative programs [POPL '09]
- Functional programs [EGRAPHS '22]
- Floating-point expression [PLDI '15]

## Program synthesis

- CAD parametrization [PLDI '20]
- Rewrite rule synthesis [OOPSLA '21]



**RisingLight**

An Educational OLAP Database System

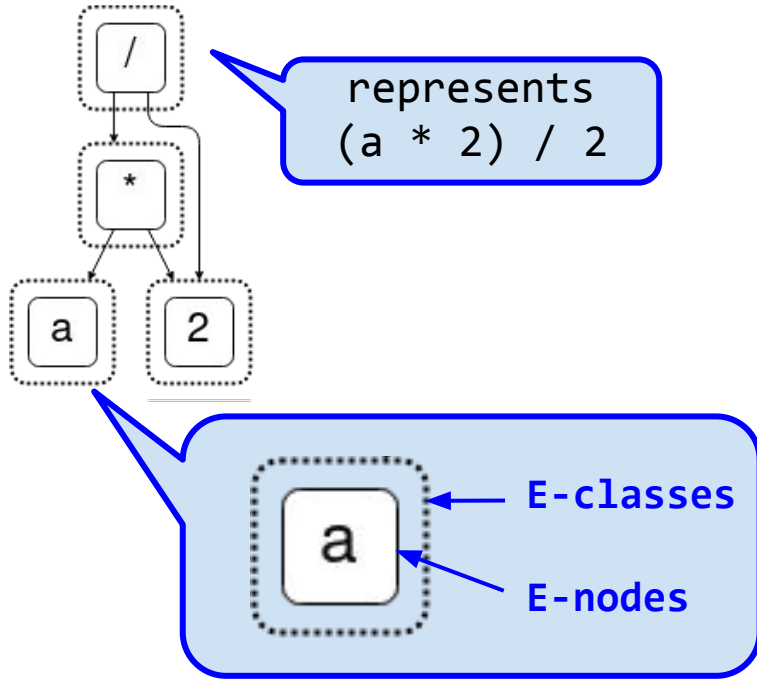


**CERTORA**

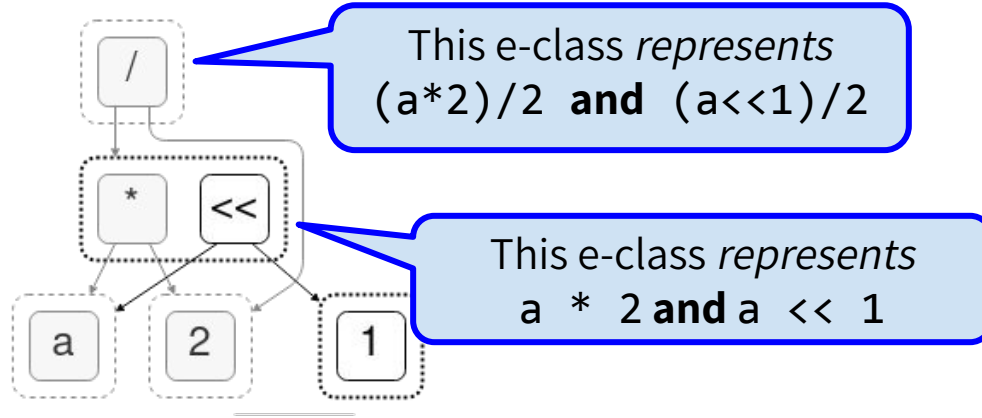
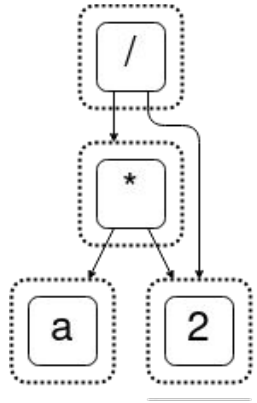


**BYTECODE  
ALLIANCE**

# E-graphs and Equality saturation

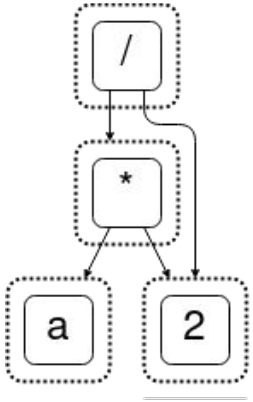


# E-graphs and Equality saturation

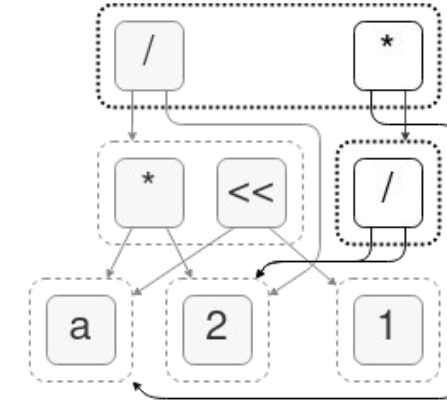
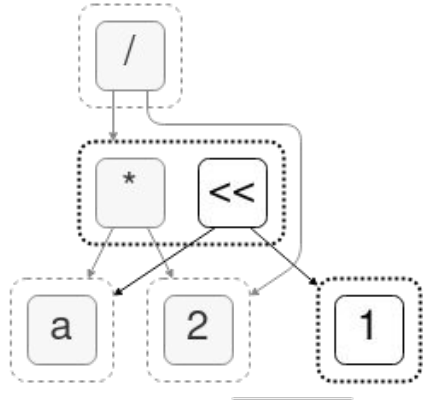


$$x * 2 \Rightarrow x \ll 1$$

# E-graphs and Equality saturation



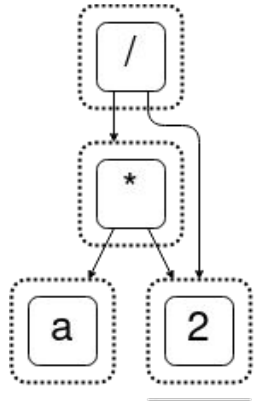
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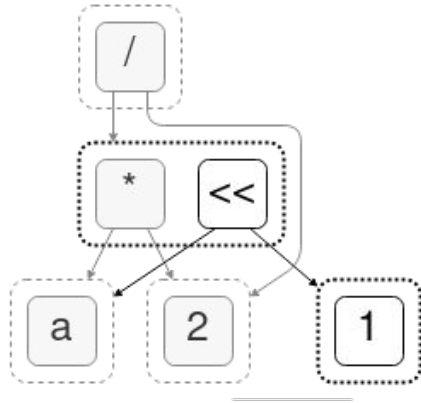
$$(x * y) / z \Rightarrow x * (y / z)$$



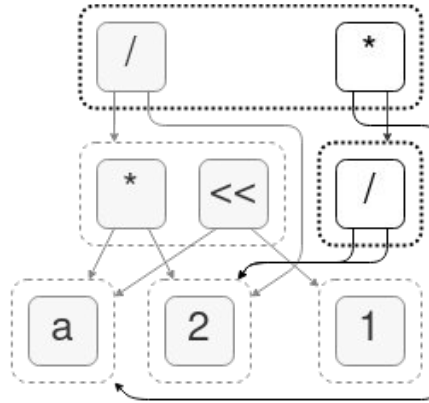
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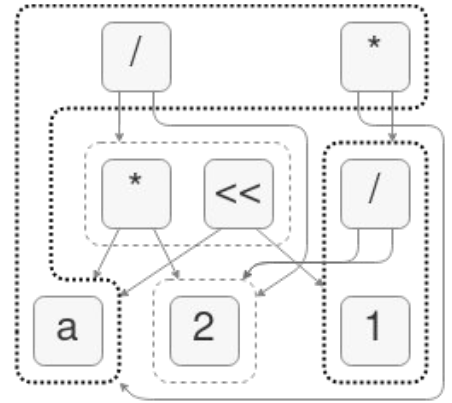
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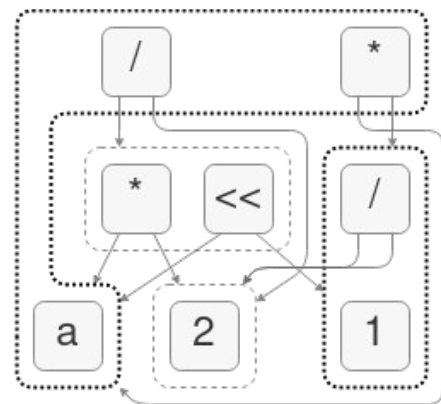
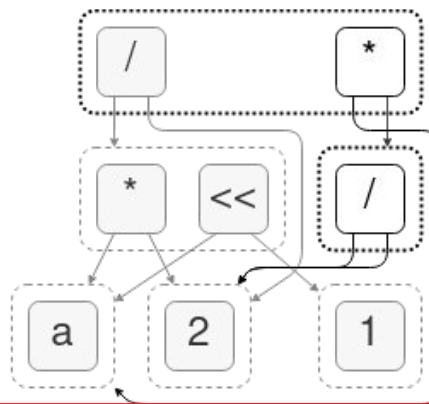
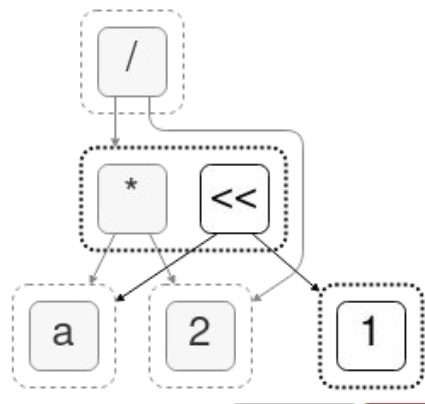
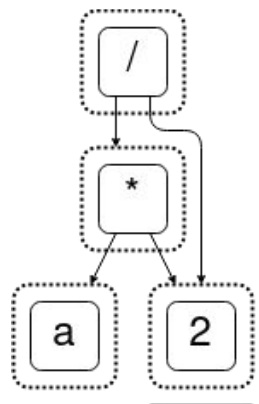


$$\begin{aligned} x / x &\Rightarrow 1 \\ x * 1 &\Rightarrow x \end{aligned}$$



loop until  
fixpoint / timeout!

# E-graphs and Equality saturation



$x * 2 \Rightarrow x \ll$

x has to be non-zero!

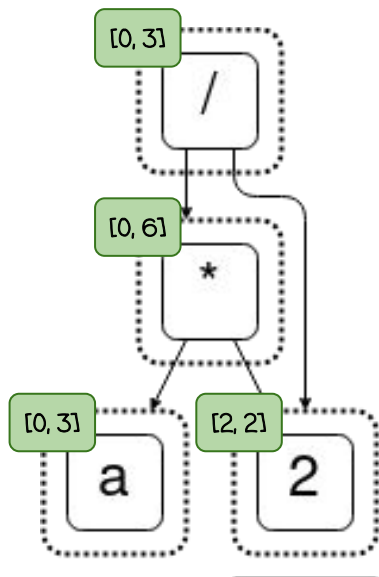
$x / x \Rightarrow 1$

$x * 1 \Rightarrow x$

Needs semantic information here

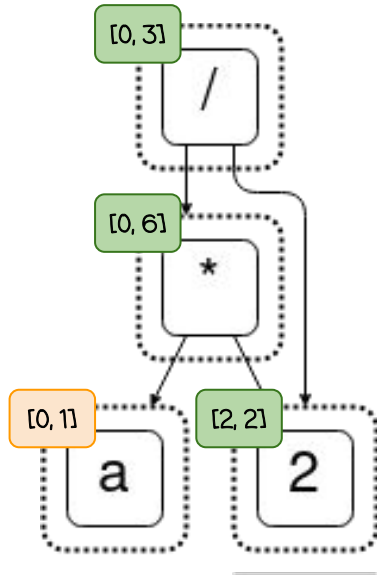
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# E-class analyses



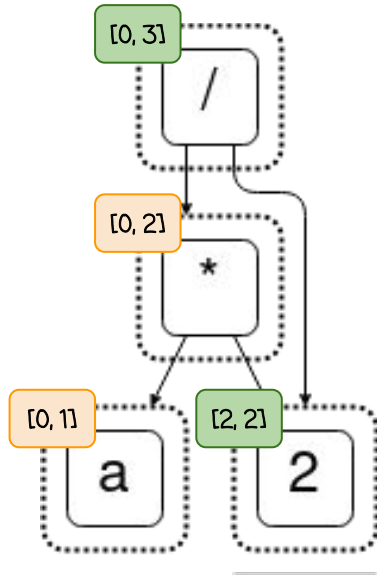
- Semantic analyses over E-graphs
- Each E-class is abstracted w/ a lattice.

# E-class analyses



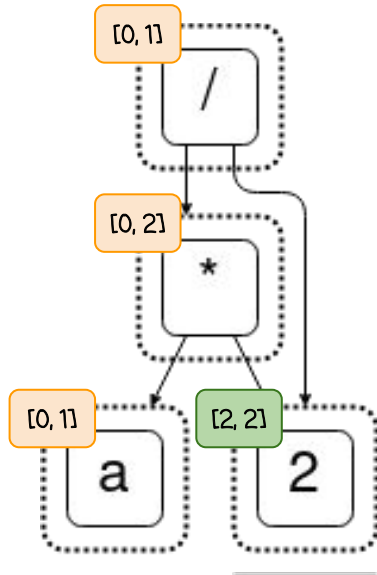
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# E-class analyses

10.11

E-class analysis has severe limitations:




- Only one analysis allowed.
- Facts only propagate from children to parents.
  - Type checking 😭
- Monolithic Rust implementation of one big analysis.
  - Not composable!

ice.

**BUT: analyses are rules, too!**



# Program analysis in Datalog




- Multiple analyses 
- Modular 
- Composable 

```
// If expression e is a number,  
// its lower bound is itself  
num(n, e)  $\Rightarrow$  lower_bound(e, n).
```

```
// If expression e has the form x + y,  
// its lower bound is the lower bound of x  
// plus the lower bound of y.  
add(x, y, e)  $\wedge$   
  lower_bound(x, lx)  $\wedge$   
  lower_bound(y, ly)  $\Rightarrow$   
  lower_bound(e, lx + ly).
```

```
// If the lower bound of e is greater than 0,  
// e is nonzero.  
lower_bound(e, le)  $\wedge$  le > 0  $\Rightarrow$   
  nonzero(e)
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// If expression e is a number

Pro

Can we do EqSat in Datalog?

•

f x

// plus the lower bound of y.  
add(x, y, e) :- A

•

We need to express in Datalog

•

$(+ (+ x y) z) \rightarrow (+ x (+ y z))$

han 0,

triggers

actions

# Relational E-matching (POPL 2022)

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- *What about actions?*



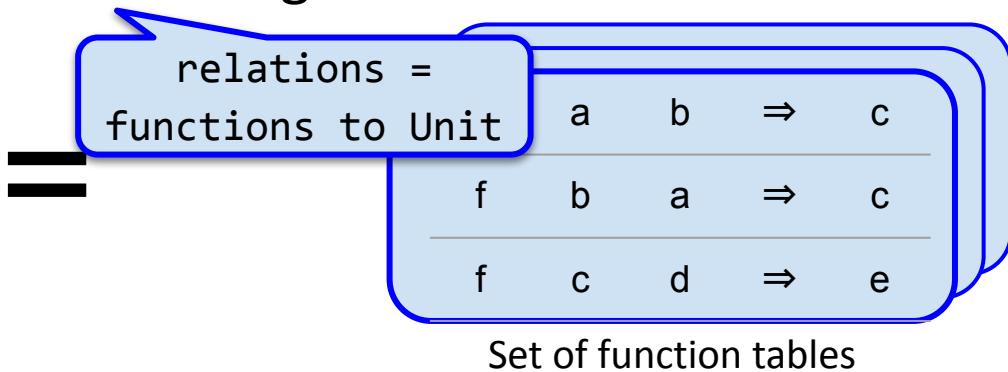
egglog: unifying Datalog and EqSat

# egglog's key concept: functions

Using a function-first database design



Database



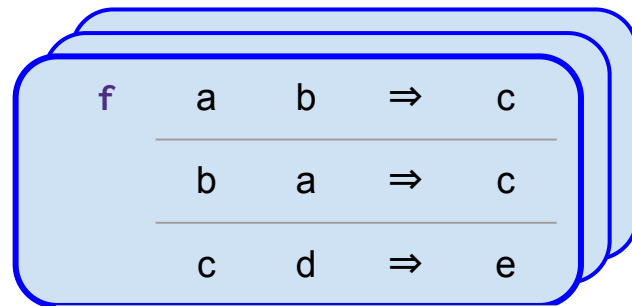
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Using a function-first database design



Database

=

A stack of three light blue rounded rectangles representing function tables. The top table contains the following content:

f	a	b	⇒	c
<hr/>				
	b	a	⇒	c
<hr/>				
	c	d	⇒	e

Set of function tables

Now we can talk about

- terms like  $f(f(a, b), d)$  and
- equivalences like  $f(a, b) = f(b, a)$

# Equality saturation in egglog

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(datatype Math (Num i64)
              (Var String)
              (Add Math Math)
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	3	$\Rightarrow$	$C_2$
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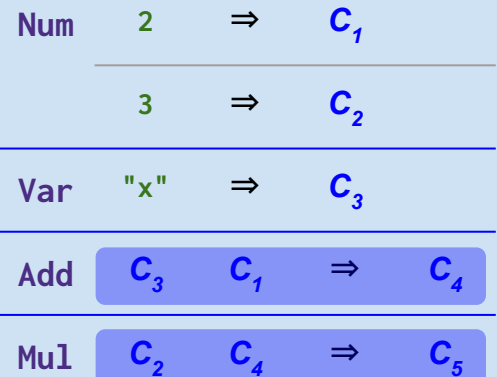


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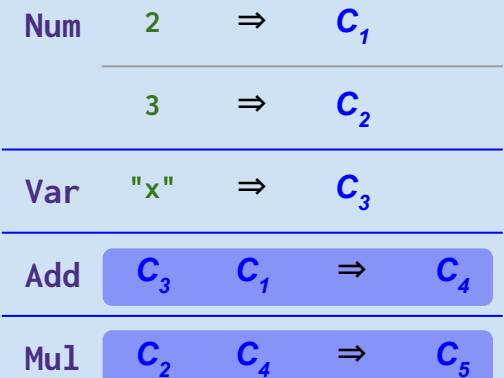


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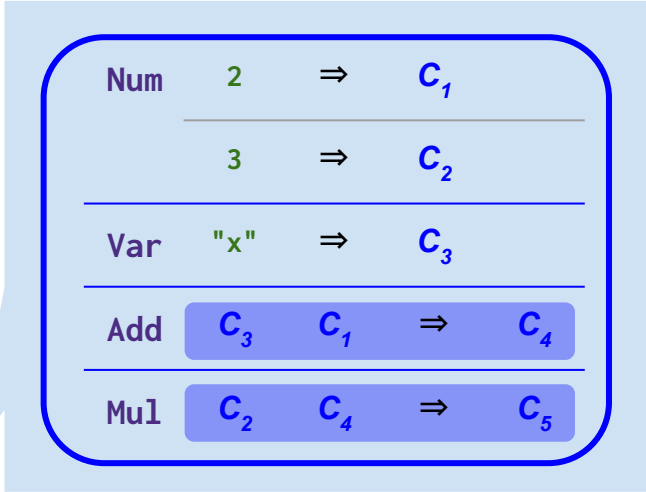
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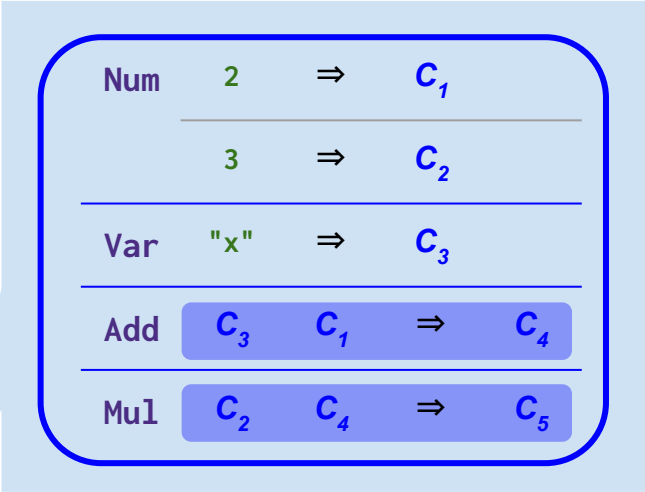
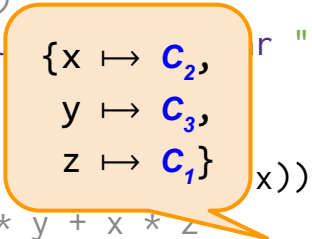
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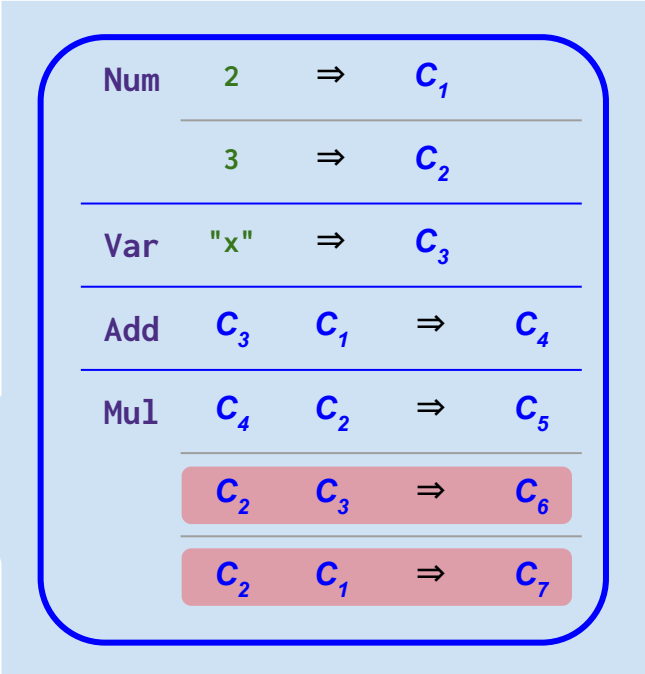
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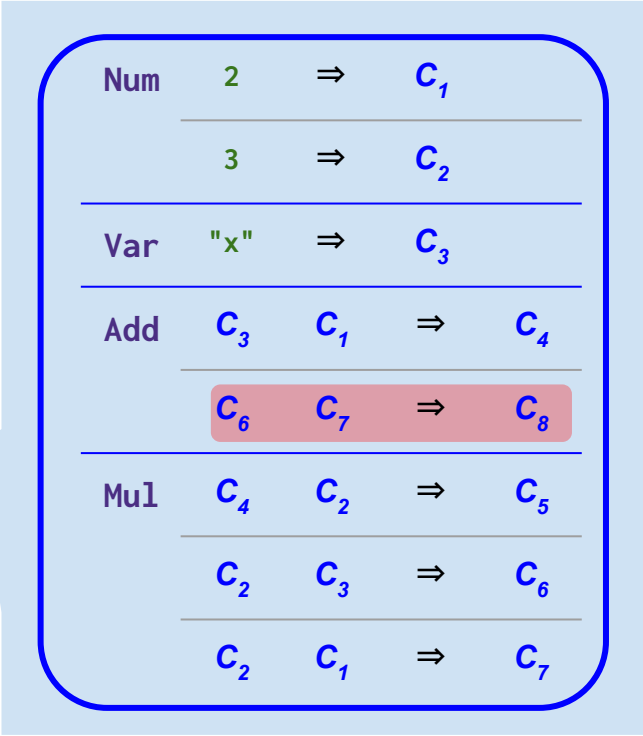
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(rewrite (Add (Num x) (Num y)) (Num (+ x y)))
;; Num(x) * Num(y) => Num(x * y)
(rewrite (Mul (Num x) (Num y)) (Num (* x y)))
```

Num	2	⇒	C <sub>1</sub>
	3	⇒	C <sub>2</sub>
Var	"x"	⇒	C <sub>3</sub>
Add	C <sub>3</sub> C <sub>1</sub>	⇒	C <sub>4</sub>
	C <sub>6</sub> C <sub>7</sub>	⇒	C <sub>8</sub>
Mul	C <sub>2</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	⇒	C <sub>5</sub>
		⇒	C <sub>6</sub>
	C <sub>2</sub> C <sub>1</sub>	⇒	C <sub>7</sub>

Merge C<sub>5</sub> and C<sub>8</sub> in the underlying union-find



# Equality saturation in egglog

```
(datatype Math (Num i64)
              (Var String)
              (Add Math Math)
              (Mul Math Math))

;; expr = 3 * (x + 2)
(define expr (Mul (Num 3) (Add (Var "x") (Num 2))))

;; x + y => y + x
(rewrite (Add x y) (Add y x))
;; x * (y + z) => x * y + x * z
(rewrite (Mul x (Add y z)) (Add (Mul x y) (Mul x z)))
;; Num(x) + Num(y) => Num(x + y)
(rewrite (Add (Num x) (Num y)) (Num (+ x y)))
;; Num(x) * Num(y) => Num(x * y)
(rewrite (Mul (Num x) (Num y)) (Num (* x y)))
```

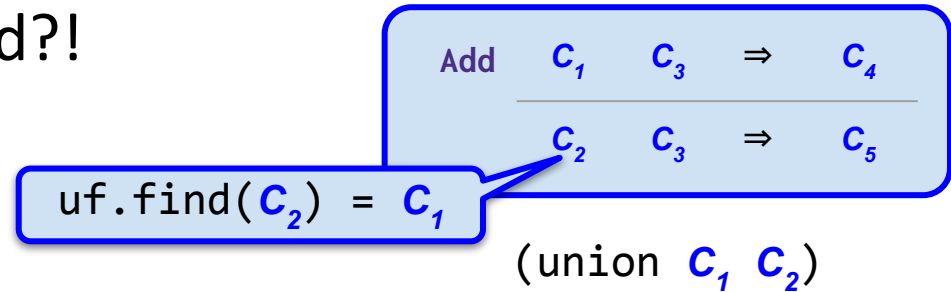
Num	2	⇒	C <sub>1</sub>
	3	⇒	C <sub>2</sub>
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Add	C <sub>3</sub> C <sub>1</sub>	⇒	C <sub>4</sub>
	C <sub>6</sub> C <sub>7</sub>	⇒	C <sub>5</sub>
Mul	C <sub>4</sub> C <sub>2</sub>	⇒	C <sub>5</sub>
	C <sub>2</sub> C <sub>3</sub>	⇒	C <sub>6</sub>
	C <sub>2</sub> C <sub>1</sub>	⇒	C <sub>7</sub>

# Key idea: functional dependency repair

- Func's args should uniquely determine the output.
- This is what makes a function a function.
- What if this is violated?!

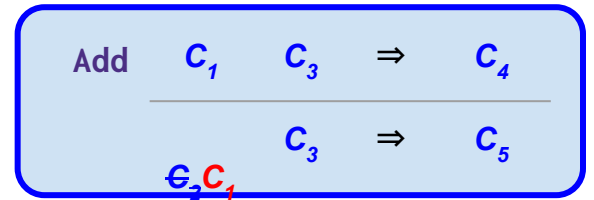
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(union  $C_1$   $C_2$ )

# Key idea: functional dependency repair

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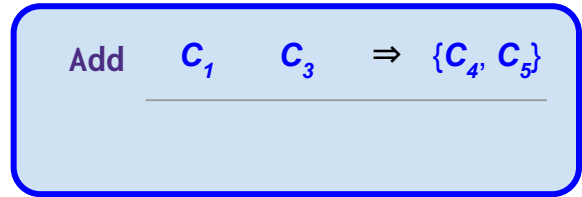
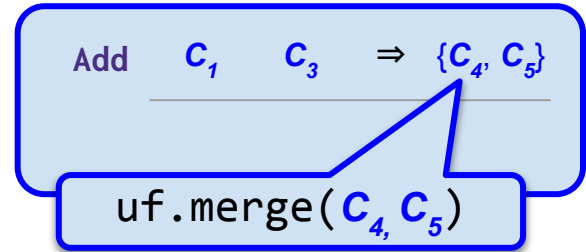


Diagram illustrating a functional dependency violation. The expression  $\text{Add } C_1 \ C_3 \Rightarrow \{C_4, C_5\}$  is shown, where  $C_1$  and  $C_3$  are the arguments and  $\{C_4, C_5\}$  is the output. A horizontal line is drawn below the arguments, indicating that the same arguments can lead to different outputs, which is a violation of the functional dependency property.

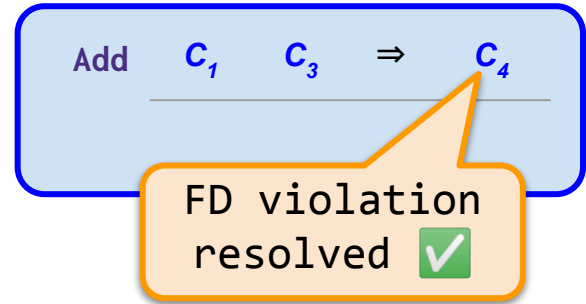
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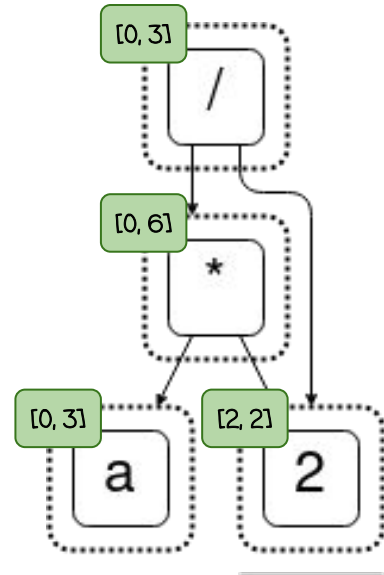


# Key idea: functional dependency repair

The same mechanism also enables **composable** analyses.

```
(function hi (Math) Rational)
```

```
(function lo (Math) Rational)
```



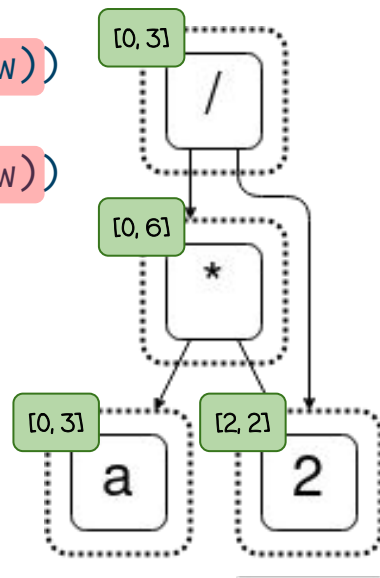


# Key idea: functional dependency repair

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```
(function hi (Math) Rational :merge (min old new))
```

```
(function lo (Math) Rational :merge (max old new))
```

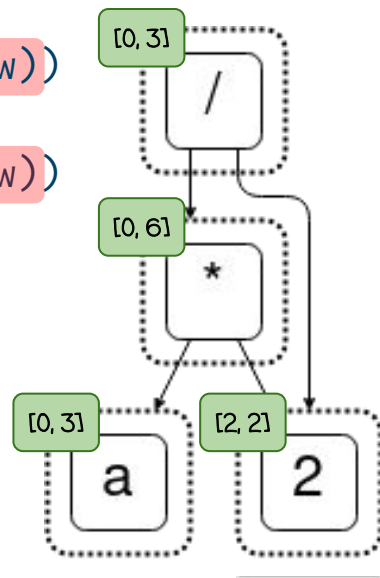
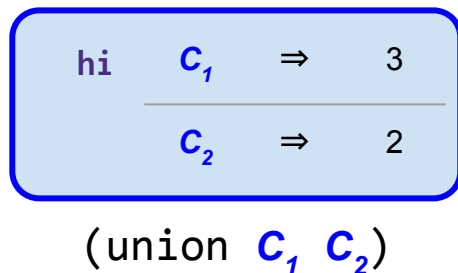


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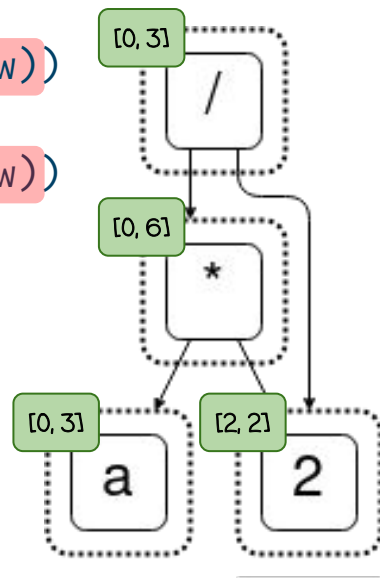
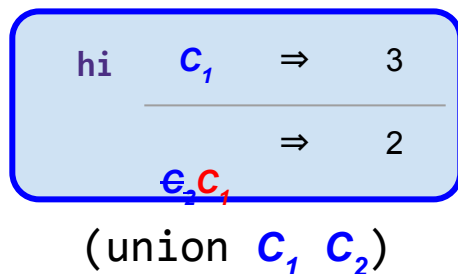


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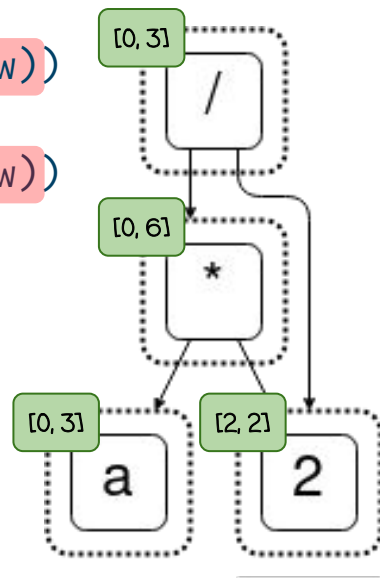
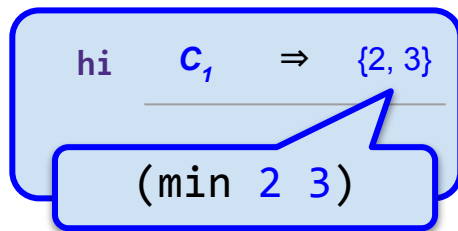


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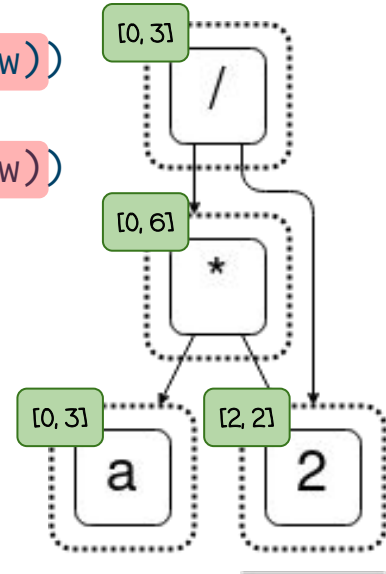
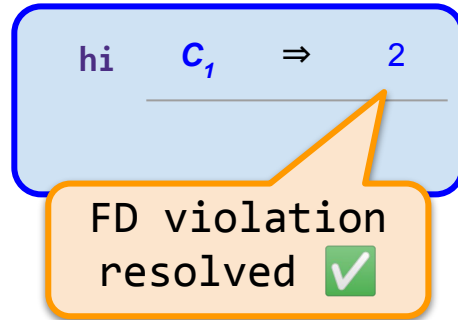


# Key idea: functional dependency repair

The same mechanism also enables **composable** analyses.

```
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```
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```



Evaluation

# Enabling new optimizations

## **Database-like architecture**

- Relational e-matching.
- Efficient query evaluation.

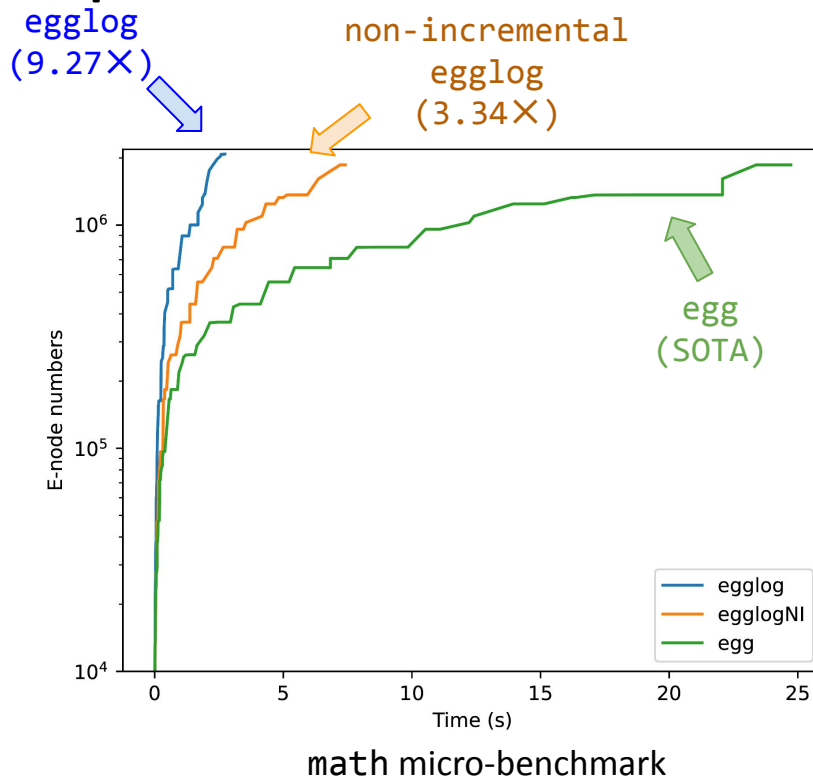
# Enabling new optimizations

## Database-like architecture

- Relational e-matching.
- Efficient query evaluation.

## Incrementalization

- Incremental EqSat is hard.
- We use the standard semi-naive evaluation of Datalog to make EqSat incremental for free.





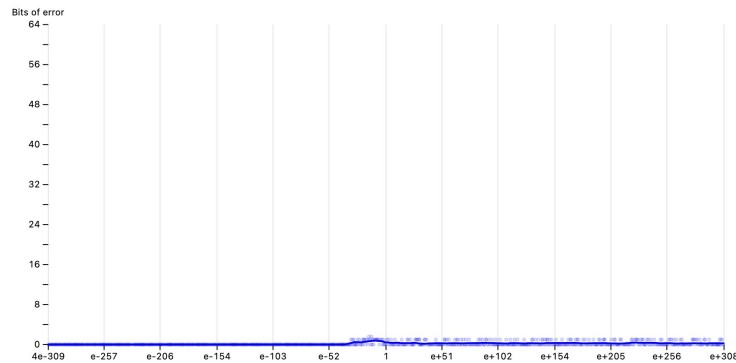
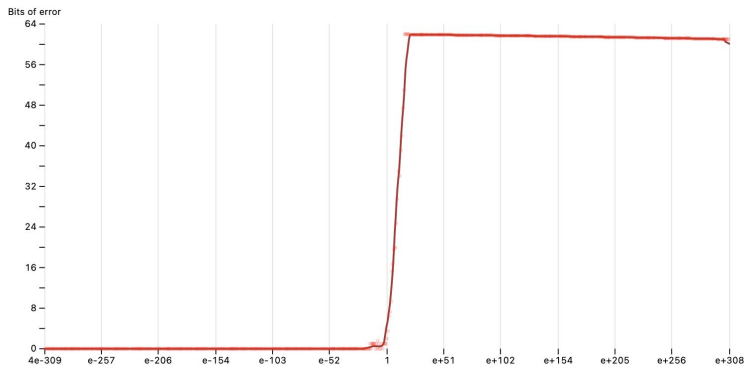
# Herbie

$$\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}$$

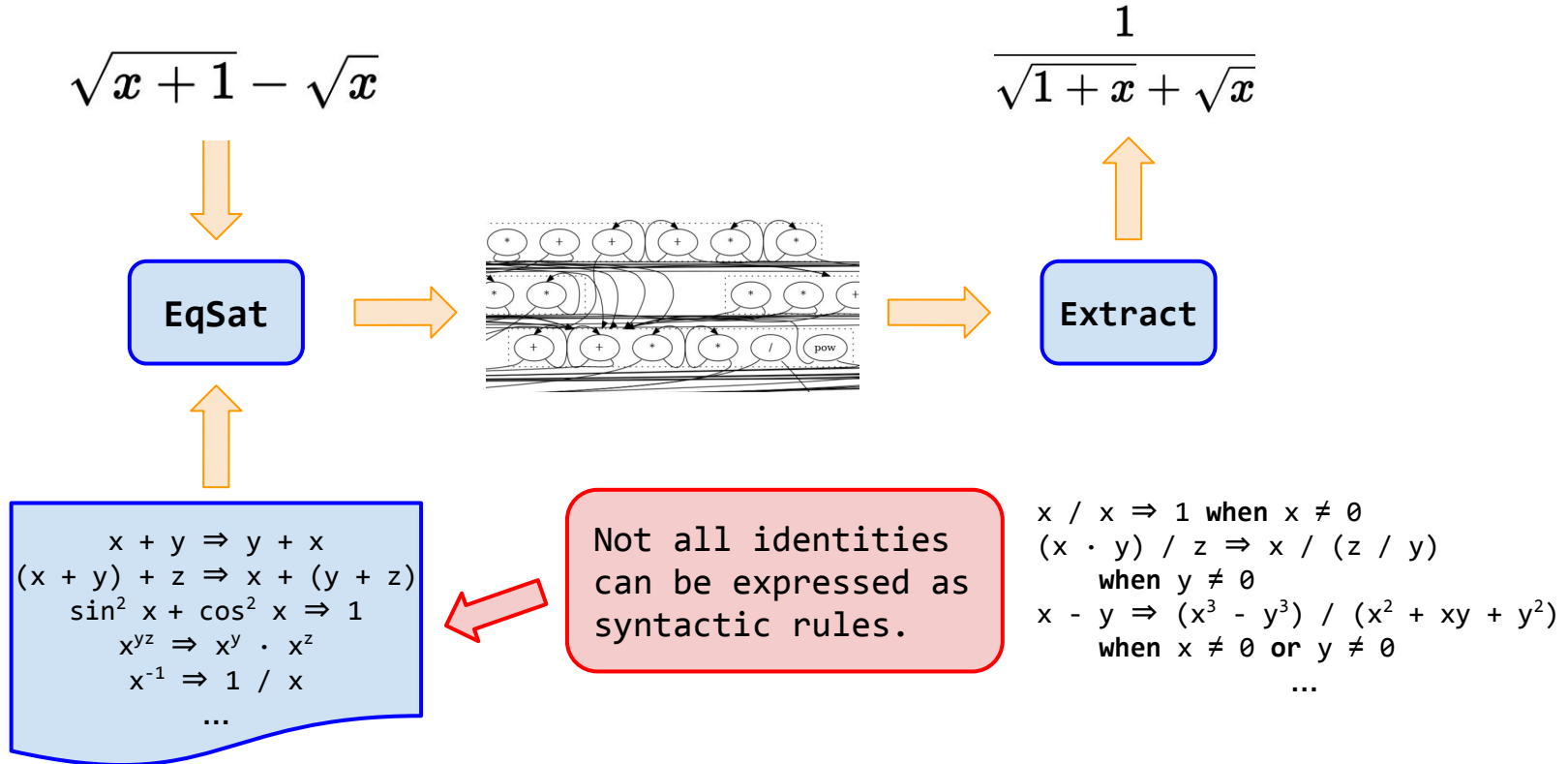


$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}}$$

less floating-point errors,  
more accurate!



# Herbie



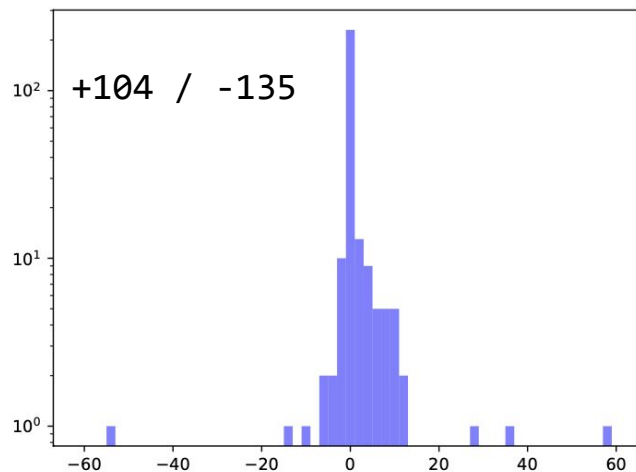
# Herbie

When unsoundness is detected, Herbie has to discard the results and roll back 😭

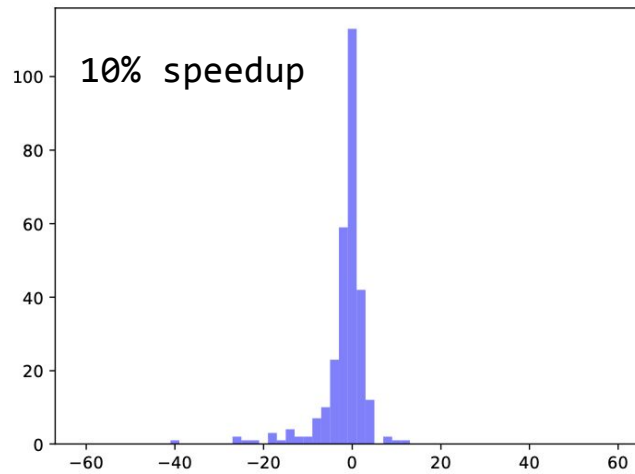
We make Herbie's rules sound with E-graph program analyses in egglog:

- Interval analysis
- Definability analysis

# Results on Herbie's benchmark




Accuracy (“# bits”)



Time (s)

## Results on Herbie's benchmark

Our reimplementation in egglog achieves a comparable accuracy and performance, but does not suffer from the soundness issue in original Herbie.

Herbie's design made simpler 

# Bringing the power of unification to Datalog

Datalog is good at program reasoning tasks such as

- Pointer analyses.
- Type checking/inference

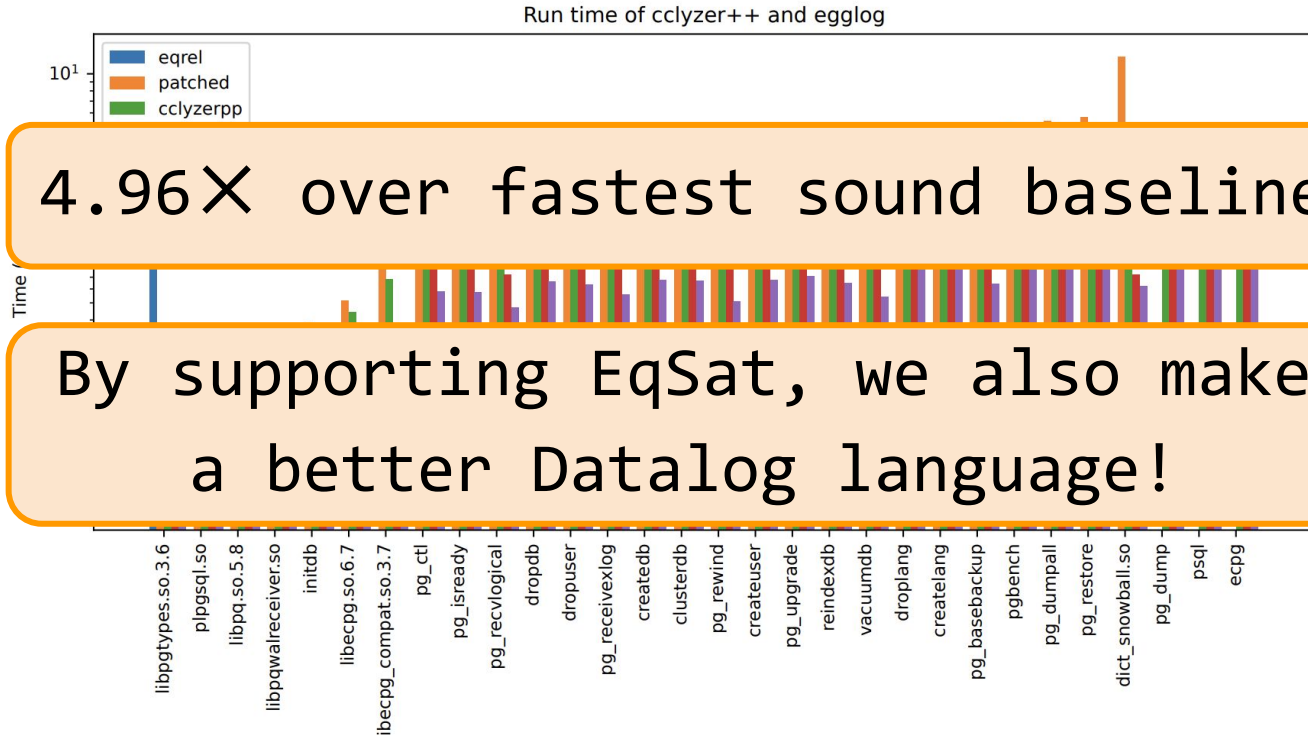
However, many advanced program reasoning tasks also require equivalence reasoning

- Steensgaard pointer analysis.
- Hindley-Milner type inference.

Datalog: 😞

egglog: 😊

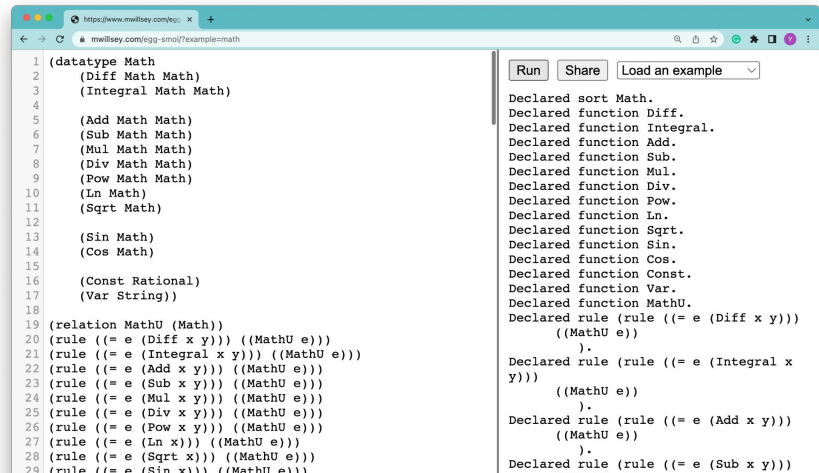
# Steensgaard-style points-to analysis



# eggLog: Unifying Datalog and Equality Saturation

By unifying Datalog and EqSat, we get

- ✓ Fast equational reasoning *a la* EqSat.
- ✓ Rich composable analyses *a la* Datalog.
- ✓ Fast and incremental eval with DB magic.
- ✓ User-friendly language interface.



```
1 (datatype Math
2   (Diff Math Math)
3   (Integral Math Math)
4
5   (Add Math Math)
6   (Sub Math Math)
7   (Mul Math Math)
8   (Div Math Math)
9   (Pow Math Math)
10  (Ln Math)
11  (Sqrt Math)
12
13  (Sin Math)
14  (Cos Math)
15
16  (Const Rational)
17  (Var String))
18
19 (relation MathU (Math))
20 (rule ((= e (Diff x y))) ((MathU e)))
21 (rule ((= e (Integral x y))) ((MathU e)))
22 (rule ((= e (Add x y))) ((MathU e)))
23 (rule ((= e (Sub x y))) ((MathU e)))
24 (rule ((= e (Mul x y))) ((MathU e)))
25 (rule ((= e (Div x y))) ((MathU e)))
26 (rule ((= e (Pow x y))) ((MathU e)))
27 (rule ((= e (Ln x))) ((MathU e)))
28 (rule ((= e (Sqrt x))) ((MathU e)))
29 (rule ((= e (Sin x))) ((MathU e)))
```

Run Share Load an example

Declared sort Math.  
Declared function Diff.  
Declared function Integral.  
Declared function Add.  
Declared function Sub.  
Declared function Mul.  
Declared function Div.  
Declared function Pow.  
Declared function Ln.  
Declared function Sqrt.  
Declared function Sin.  
Declared function Cos.  
Declared function Const.  
Declared function Var.  
Declared function MathU.  
Declared rule (rule ((= e (Diff x y)))  
((MathU e))  
).  
Declared rule (rule ((= e (Integral x  
y)))  
((MathU e))  
).  
Declared rule (rule ((= e (Add x y)))  
((MathU e))  
).  
Declared rule (rule ((= e (Sub x y)))  
((MathU e))  
).

[egraphs-good.github.io/egglog](https://github.com/egraphs-good/egglog)



# Thank you



Remy Wang



Oliver Flatt



David Cao



Philip Zucker



Eli Rosenthal



Zach Tatlock



Max Willsey

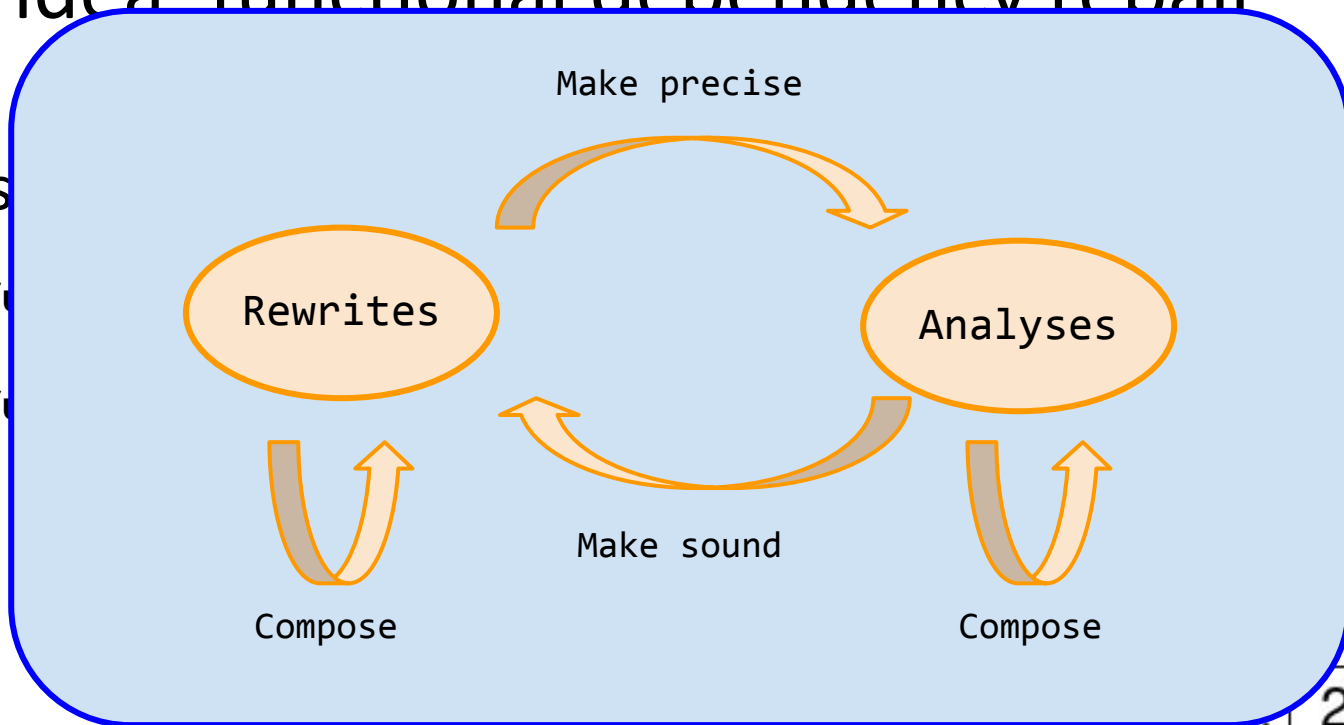
# Key idea: functional dependency repair

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RESOLVED ✓

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