# ABSTRACT INTERPRETATION OF PANDAS Jan Hrubý Charles University, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics

#### Motivation

Pandas is a widely used data manipulation library for Python. The dynamic nature of Pandas and Python can be a source of runtime errors. Consider the following script:

import pandas as pd
df = pd.read\_csv("data.csv")
df\_copy = df
df\_copy.drop("column1", inplace=True)

grouped = df.groupby("column1")
# Error - column1 does not exist already
final\_score = df["score\_a"] + df["score\_b\_note"]
# Error - summing Series of ints with strings
print(df["colunm2"])
# Error - misspelled column name colunm2

#### Framework

The Pandas library provides the user with two main data structures: one-dimensional Series and two-dimensional DataFrame. To interpret the program with Pandas over the abstract domain, we define the abstract lattice. The Figures 1 and 2 show how the abstract lattice is defined.



## **Implementation of Pandalyzer**

- Implemented in Kotlin
- Command-line interface
- Configuration file with input structure and regex filenames support
- Supports subset of Python syntax (will be extended in the future works)
- Supports subset of Pandas functions (will be extended in the future works)
- Gives information about the errors in the code, output

Our goal is to design an analysis tool capable of recognizing similar errors.

# **Abstract Interpretation**

- Program analysis method formally defined using Lattices and Galois Connection
- 1. Model program values using an abstract domain (e.g., model numbers as {+, -, any})
- 2. Define behaviour of operations over the abstract domain
- 3. Evaluate (interpret) the user-written program over the abstract domain





#### Fig. 2: Upper part of the Lattice

There is the UnresolvedStructure at the bottom of the hierarchy, representing a value that we were not able to derive (due to error in execution). And there is a NondeterministicStructure as a supremum for each pair representing uncertainty between two options. The uncertainty usually occurs in the uncertain if-statement.

- file structure, global variables and useful warnings
- Supports both human-readable and JSON formats
- Uses Python ast library for the parsing and AST creation
- Supports unknown structures as a result of user input
- Interprets multiple branches of the program in case where unable to choose the right branch
- Continues with analysis even when an error occurs

# Capabilities

- Detecting access to non-existent column, operation on incompatible types, incorrect function arguments or operations leading to incorrect state
- CSV output reporting
- $\bullet\,\mathrm{CSV}$  input hint handling
- Handling uncertainty from the user input
- Supports pandas functions including merge, groupby, drop, rename, read\_csv, to\_csv, concat, Dataframe and Series creation, subscript in get and set contexts, vectorized sum and product, aggregation functions (mean,

#### **Example Case Study**

We show one of the case studies from the thesis. The listing 1 shows an example of a Pandas code. The listing 2 contains the information about the input CSV files which needs to be provided via a config file. The listing 3 shows the output of the Pandalyzer after analyzing the code in listing 1.

```
1 import pandas as pd
                                                                          [attendees.csv]
                                                                         name = "string"
3 attendees_df = pd.read_csv("attendees.csv")
                                                                         surname = "string"
                                                                         age = "int"
4 matches_df = pd.read_csv("matches.csv") \
       .rename(columns={"name": "match_name"})
6 scores_df = pd.read_csv("scores.csv")
                                                                         [matches.csv]
                                                                         id = "int"
8 attendees_df["name_surname"] = \
                                                                         name = "string"
      attendees_df["name"] + "_" + attendees_df["surname"]
10 attendees_df = attendees_df.drop(columns=["name", "surname"])
                                                                         [scores.csv]
                                                                         name_surname = "string"
12 \text{ scores_with_match_name_df} = \text{scores_df} \setminus
                                                                         match_id = "int"
       .merge(matches_df, left_on="match_id", right_on="id") \
                                                                         score = "int"
13
      .drop(columns="id")
14
                                                                               Listing 2: Configuration file
15
                                                                         Summary of analysis: OK
16 scores_with_age_df = pd.merge(
                                                                         Global data structures (7):
      scores_with_match_name_df, attendees_df, on="name_surname"
17
                                                                         /* snip */
18)
                                                                         Warnings (0):
19
20 top_two_per_age_df = scores_with_age_df \
                                                                         Errors (0):
       .sort_values("age") \
21
```

sum, first, last, count, head)

• High extensibility (w.r.t. other pandas function)

### Conclusion

The first result of our work is the proposition of the framework for abstract interpretation of data-manipulation programs. The idea could be used with other data-manipulation libraries in other languages like Tibble in R. The second result is the implementation of the Pandalyzer - Pandas analyzer based on the proposed framework. The Pandalyzer is still in the early stage of the development process, and it serves as a proof of concept of the proposed framework. However, it shows that the idea is implementable and can be very useful in practice. The future works include adding support for other Pandas functions, Python language constructs, or Pandas Indexes. The Pandalyzer

2 .groupby(["age", "match\_name"]) \

- 23 .head(2) \
- 24 .drop(columns=["match\_id"])
- 25
- 26 top\_two\_per\_age\_df.to\_csv("top\_two\_per\_age.csv") Listing 1: Pandas code in Python
- Output files (1): File top\_two\_per\_age.csv: name\_surname : StringType score : IntType match\_name : StringType age : IntType Listing 3: Output of Pandalyzer

could also be extended to support other wellknown related Python libraries such as Numpy or Matplotlib and integrate the Pandalyzer to the IDEs using the Language Server Protocol.

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#### **Further info**

Pandalyzer source code repository Thesis source code repository

