

Monotone Frameworks

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Data Flow analysis

Data Flow analysis is a form of program analysis which is widely diffused in compiler construction theory.

- It provides a well defined environment for analysis construction
- Provides solution methods
- Sometimes finding a solution can be quite complex

General setting

We model a program with:

- A CFG
- Each node in the CFG represents a basic block, an instruction, a statement
- Variables and arguments are treated as symbols

General setting

- The arcs represent the execution order of the nodes
- An arc from A to B means that B will be executed after A
- A is the predecessor of B

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General setting

There are special nodes in the CFG:

- Entry point, which has no predecessor, also called the *initial* node
- A return point, also called final node, which has no successors

General setting

Conditional nodes:

- Conditional nodes have two successors (and are called bifurcation points), unlike non conditional nodes which have only one.
- On the other side, we may have nodes with two or more predecessors, and these nodes are called confluence points

General setting

- Each node is associated with a state at the entry, and a state at the exit
- The entry and exit states are linked by the behavior of the content of the node
- The arcs in the CFG link different in and out states

Equations

- Once all the elements of the dataflow analysis have been defined, we can write a set of equations representing the constraints on the CFG
- A solution for this set of equations gives origin to a suitable assignment for the dataflow problem

Equation solution method

- Chaotic iteration is the most simple method for computing a solution to the set of equations derived from the dataflow formulation
- Basically, we continue propagating the information until the results from two consecutive iterations do not differ from one another
- It is very hand for manual use, but its complexity it's too high for use in a real-world scenario
- We will see more optimized solution methods later on

Representing state sets

We can represent the sets representing the state of an analysis (e.g., liveness analysis) as:

- Bit vector: Constant time operations, suitable for dense representations
- Standard set: Operations complexity are proportional to the dimension of sets, suitable for sparse representations

Optimization anatomy

- Perform a dataflow analysis and gather information on the program
- Perform some transformations to the program on the basis of the information gathered
- Re-run analysis that may have been invalidated

Some analyses

- Available expressions analysis
- Reaching definitions analysis
- Very busy expressions analysis
- Live variables analysis
- Constant folding and propagation analysis

Available expressions analysis

Goal:

- Find the expressions that have been already computed, and not modified, on all the paths to a certain program point

Common use:

- Avoid the recomputation of expressions that are ready for use in a certain program point

Reaching definitions analysis

Goal:

- Find the assignments which may have been made and not overwritten, when program execution reaches this point along some path

Common use:

- Constructing direct links between blocks that produce values and blocks that use them

Very busy expression analysis

Goal:

- Find the expressions that can be considered *very busy* at the exit point from each program point

Common use:

- Pre-compute the value of the expression at the exit of the program point, and store it for later use (also called *hoisting*)

Live variables

Goal:

- Find the variables which *may* be considered live at the exit of each point of the program

Common use:

- Used as the basis for *dead code elimination*

Constant folding and propagation

Goal:

- Compute constant operands of expressions at compile time

Common use:

- Replace uses of constant expressions directly with the constant value

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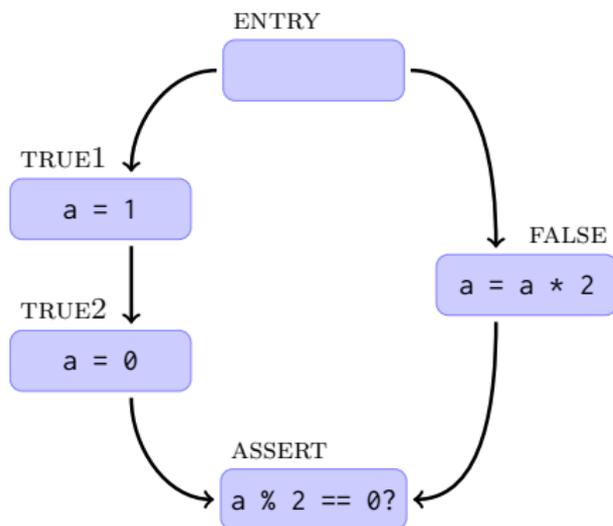
The even-odd analysis

```
void myfunction(unsigned a) {  
    if (a > 10) {  
        a = 1;  
        a = 0;  
    } else {  
        a = a * 2;  
    }  
  
    assert(a % 2 == 0);  
}
```

The even-odd analysis

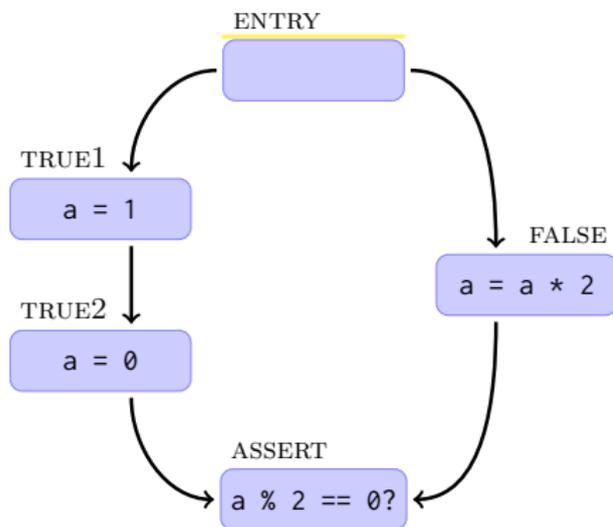
We want to prove that a is even
so that we can drop the assertion.

The even-odd analysis



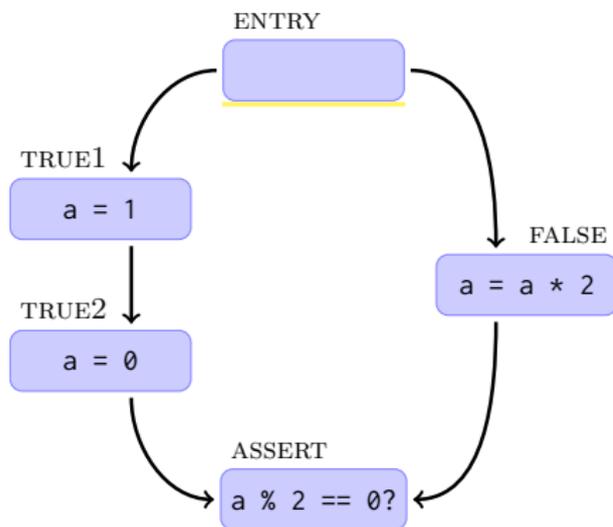
ENTRY _o	←	UNK
ENTRY _•	←	UNK
TRUE1 _o	←	UNK
FALSE _o	←	UNK
TRUE1 _•	←	ODD
TRUE2 _o	←	ODD
TRUE2 _•	←	EVEN
ASSERT _o	←	EVEN
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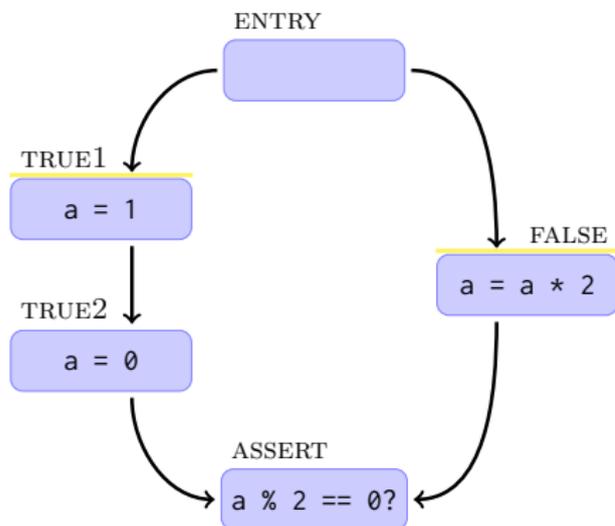
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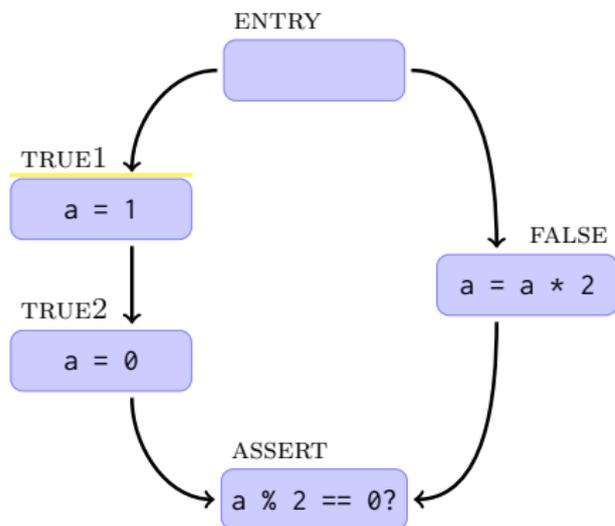
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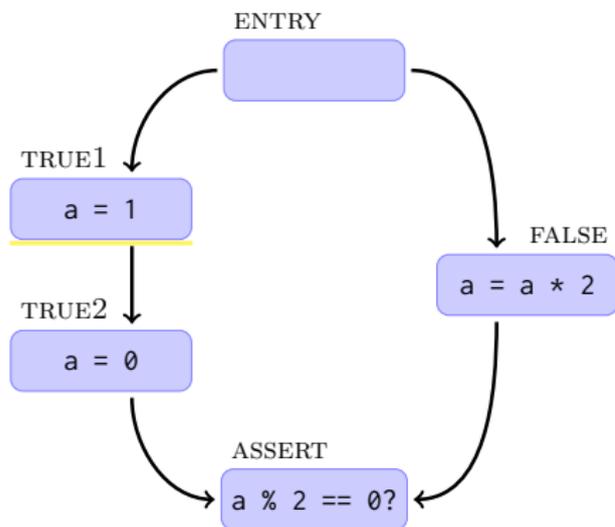
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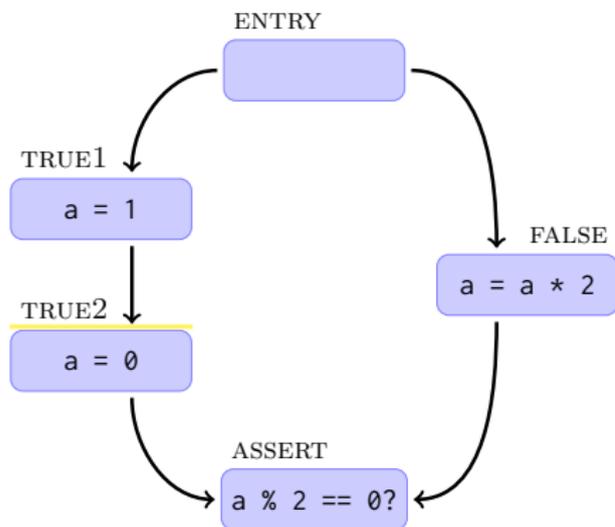
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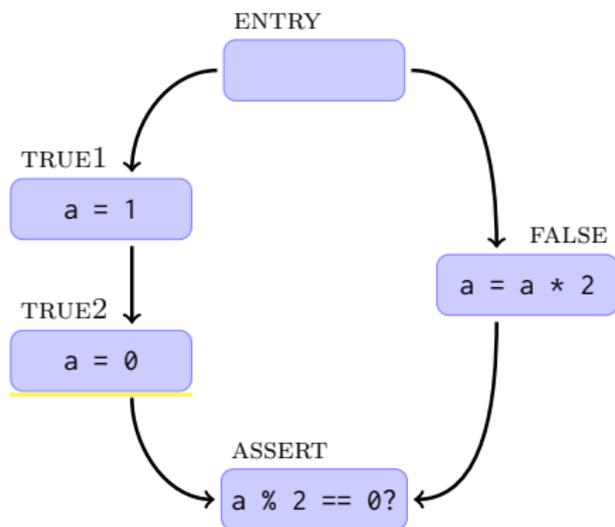
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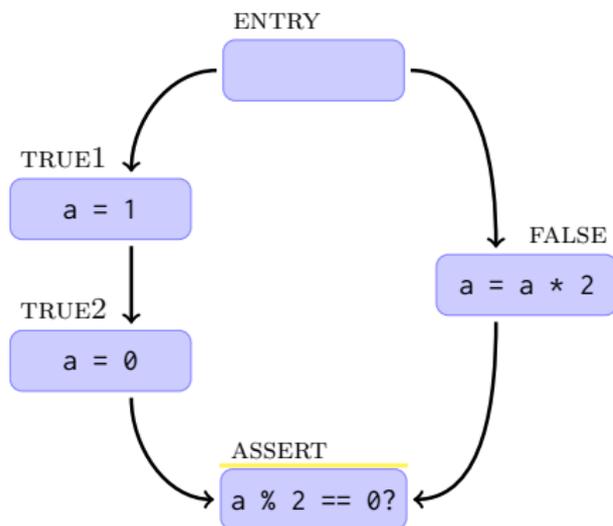
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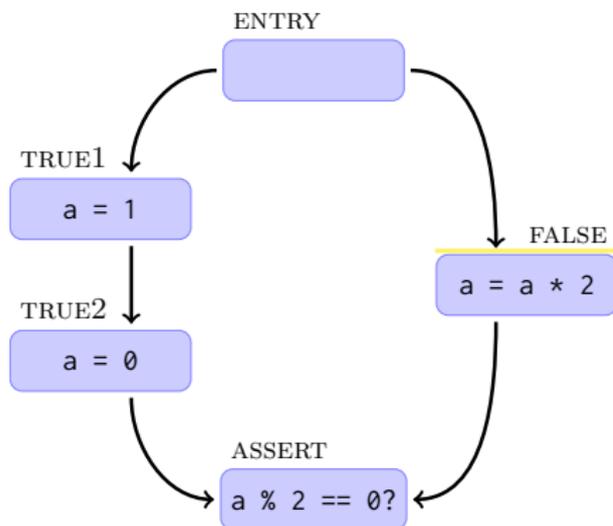
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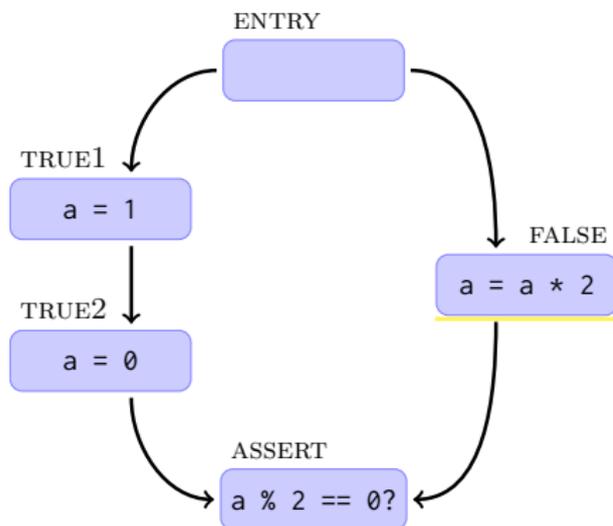
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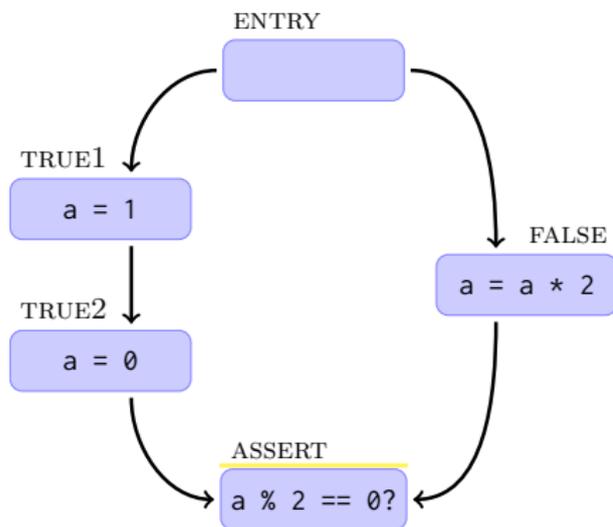
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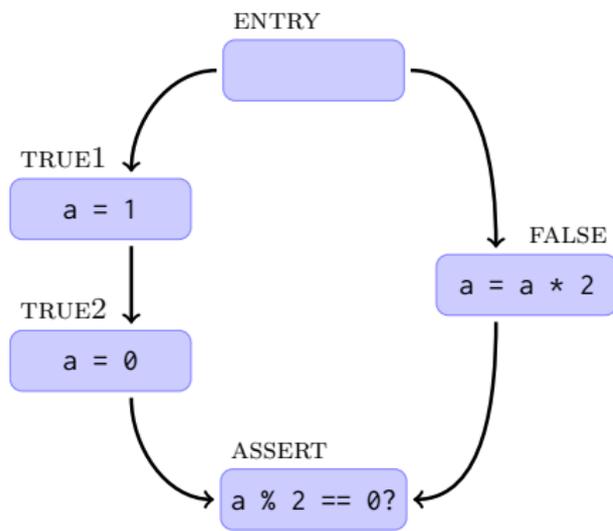
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TRUE2 _o	←	ODD
TRUE2 _•	←	EVEN
ASSERT _o	←	EVEN
FALSE _•	←	EVEN
ASSERT _•	←	EVEN

Let's name things

ENTRY, TRUE1, TRUE2, FALSE	Labels
ENTRY	Extremal label
ODD, EVEN, UNK	Possible values
LABEL _◦	Value at the start of LABEL
LABEL _•	Value at the end of LABEL
$\text{UNK} \xrightarrow{\times 2} \text{EVEN}$ $\text{ODD} \xrightarrow{+1} \text{EVEN}, \text{EVEN} \xrightarrow{+1} \text{ODD}$	A transfer function f_{LABEL}
UNK in ENTRY _◦	Extremal value (i)
$\text{ENTRY} \rightarrow \text{TRUE1}$ $\text{TRUE1} \rightarrow \text{TRUE2}$	Flow
$\text{ODD} \circ \text{ODD} = \text{ODD}$ $\text{ODD} \circ \text{EVEN} = \text{UNK}$	Combine operator (\sqcup)

Equation system

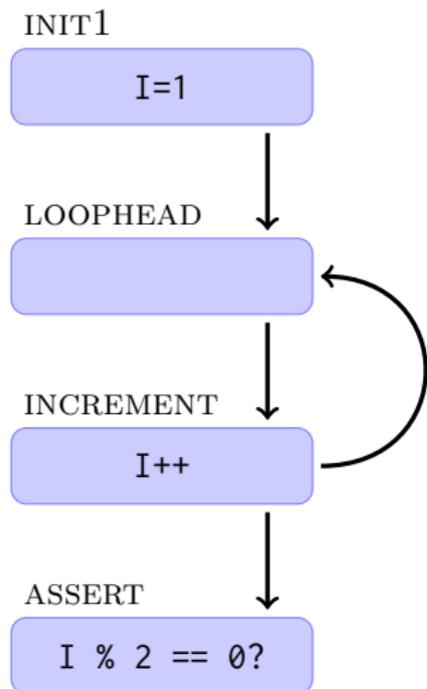
We can reframe the problem as a system of equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ENTRY}_\circ &= i \\ \text{ENTRY}_\bullet &= f_{\text{ENTRY}}(\text{ENTRY}_\circ) \\ \text{TRUE1}_\circ &= \text{ENTRY}_\bullet \\ \text{TRUE1}_\bullet &= f_{\text{TRUE1}}(\text{TRUE1}_\circ) \\ \text{TRUE2}_\circ &= \text{TRUE1}_\bullet \\ \text{TRUE2}_\bullet &= f_{\text{TRUE2}}(\text{TRUE2}_\circ) \\ \text{FALSE}_\circ &= \text{ENTRY}_\bullet \\ \text{FALSE}_\bullet &= f_{\text{FALSE}}(\text{FALSE}_\circ) \\ \text{ASSERT}_\circ &= \text{TRUE2}_\bullet \sqcup \text{FALSE}_\bullet \\ \text{ASSERT}_\bullet &= f_{\text{ASSERT}}(\text{ASSERT}_\circ) \end{aligned}$$

Another example

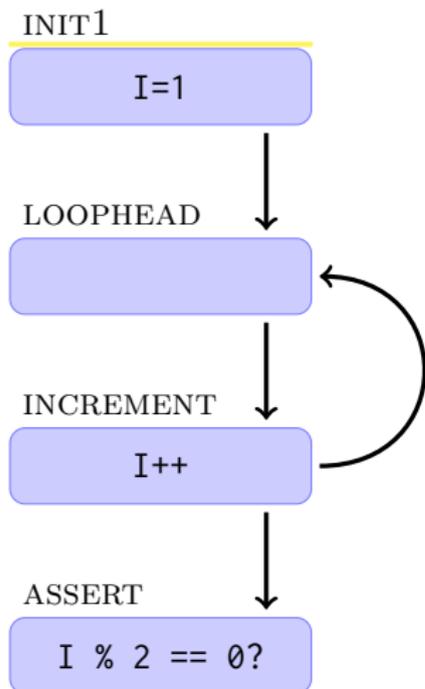
```
void myfunction(unsigned n) {  
    unsigned I = 1;  
    while (n-- > 0) {  
        I++;  
    }  
  
    assert(I % 2 == 0);  
}
```

Another example



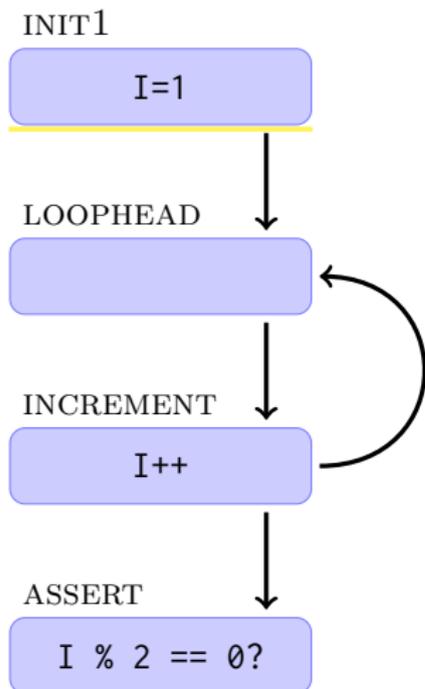
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LOOPHEAD _o	←	ODD
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INCREMENT _o	←	ODD
INCREMENT _•	←	EVEN
LOOPHEAD _o	←	UNK
ASSERT _o	←	EVEN
ASSERT _•	←	EVEN
LOOPHEAD _•	←	UNK
INCREMENT _o	←	UNK
INCREMENT _•	←	UNK
ASSERT _o	←	UNK
ASSERT _•	←	UNK

Another example



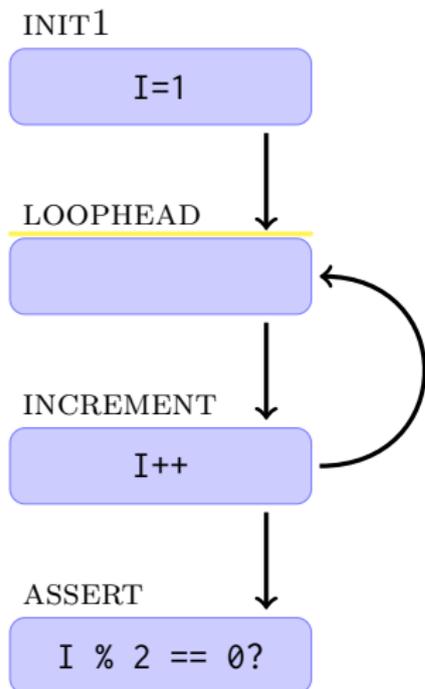
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ASSERT _o	←	EVEN
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INCREMENT _e	←	UNK
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Another example



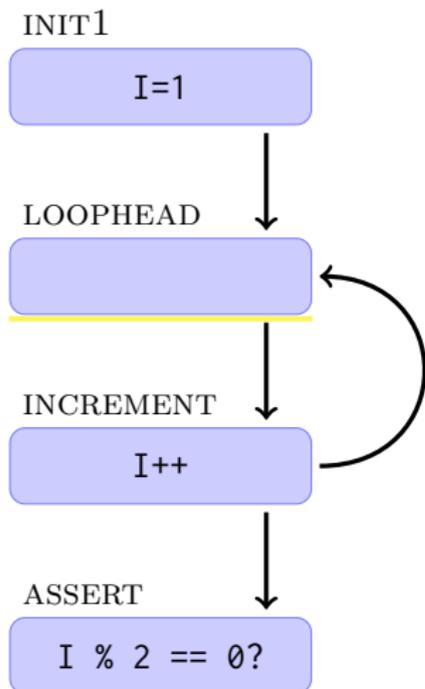
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Another example



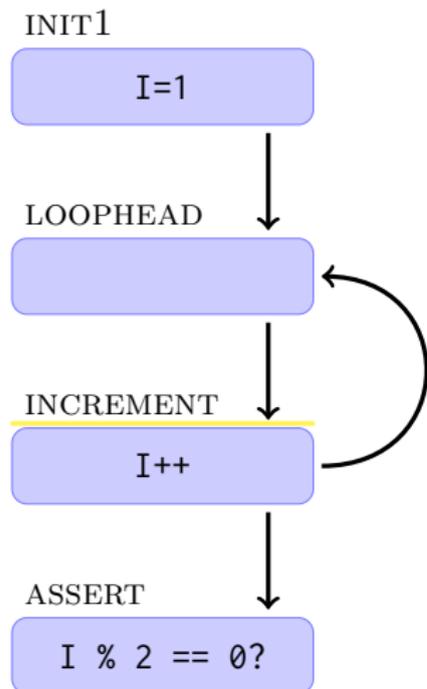
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ASSERT _◦	←	EVEN
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ASSERT _◦	←	UNK
ASSERT _•	←	UNK

Another example



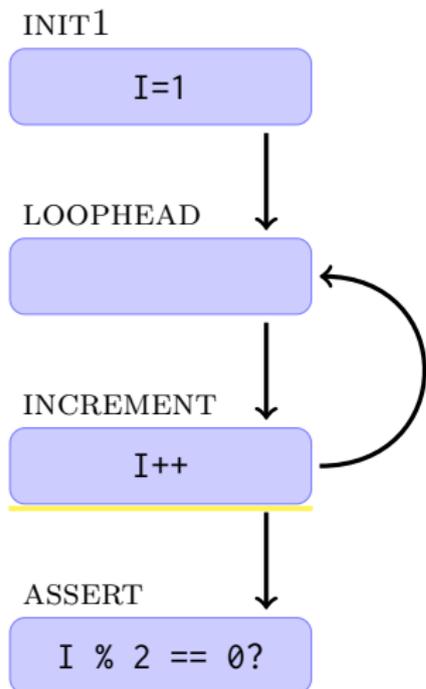
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ASSERT _◦	←	EVEN
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INCREMENT _•	←	UNK
ASSERT _◦	←	UNK
ASSERT _•	←	UNK

Another example



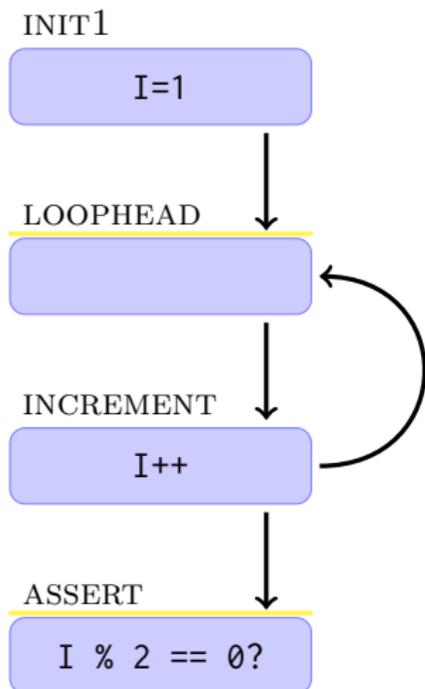
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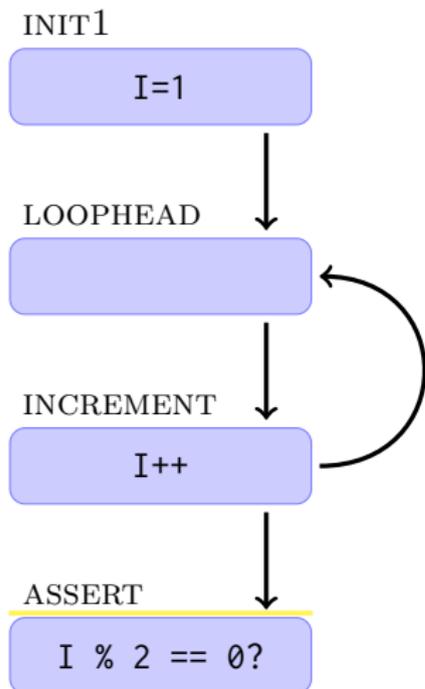
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ASSERT _◦	←	UNK
ASSERT _•	←	UNK

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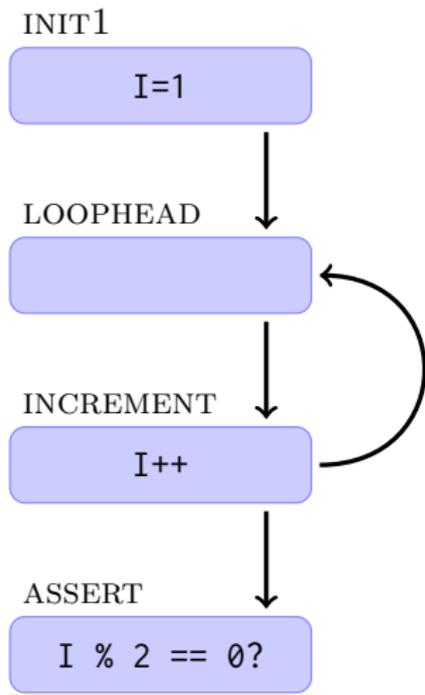
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ASSERT _•	←	EVEN
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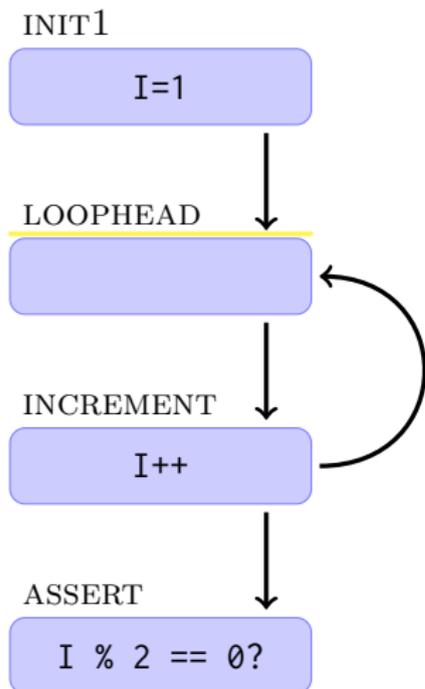
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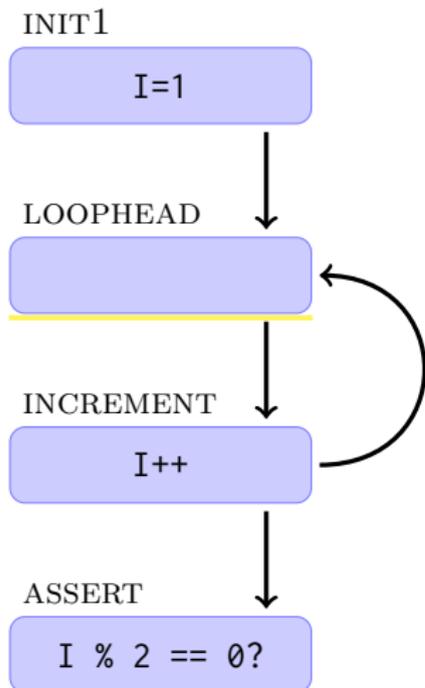
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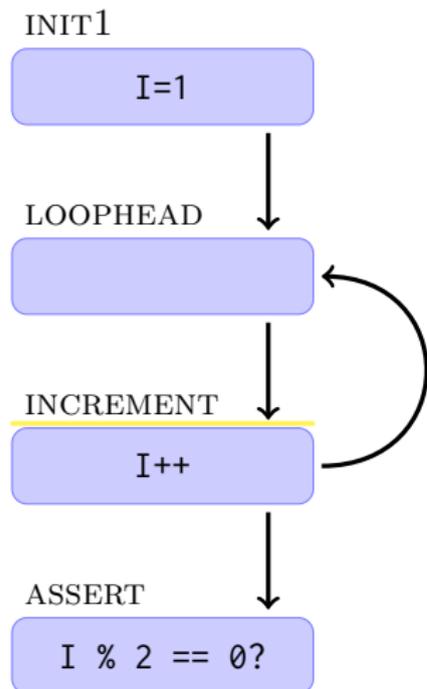
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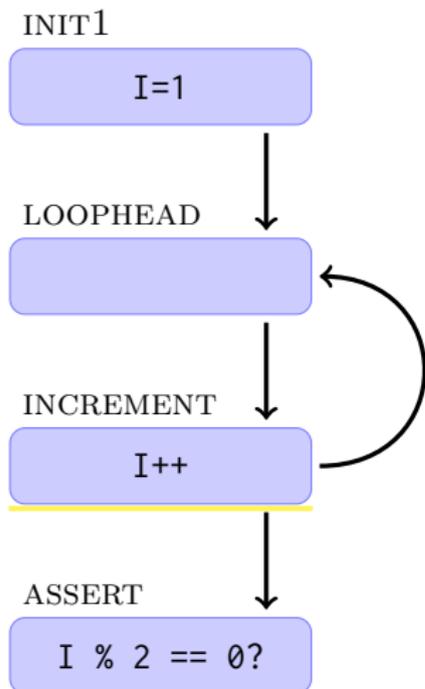
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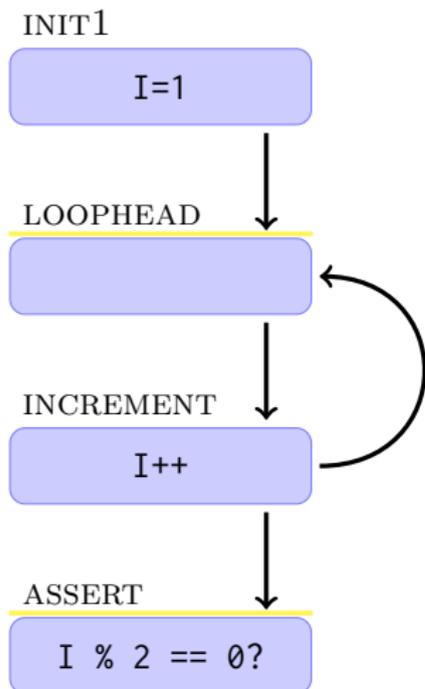
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ASSERT _•	←	UNK

Another example



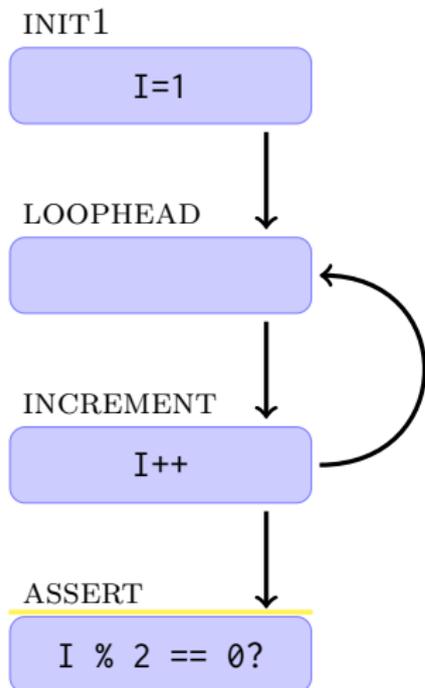
INIT _◦	←	UNK
INIT _•	←	ODD
LOOPHEAD _◦	←	ODD
LOOPHEAD _•	←	ODD
INCREMENT _◦	←	ODD
INCREMENT _•	←	EVEN
LOOPHEAD _◦	←	UNK
ASSERT _◦	←	EVEN
ASSERT _•	←	EVEN
LOOPHEAD _•	←	UNK
INCREMENT _◦	←	UNK
INCREMENT _•	←	UNK
ASSERT _◦	←	UNK
ASSERT _•	←	UNK

Another example



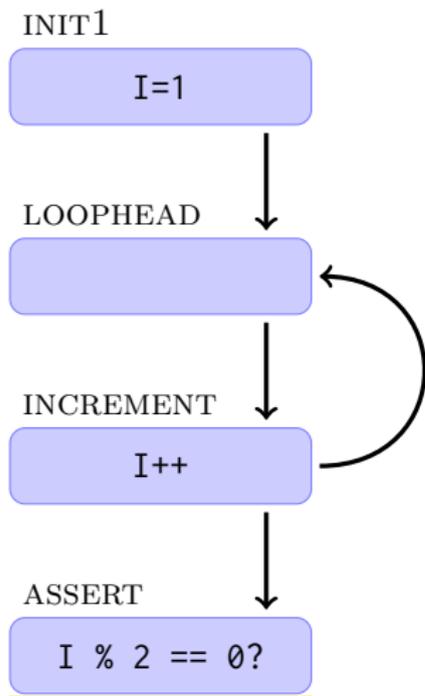
INIT _◦	←	UNK
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LOOPHEAD _◦	←	UNK
ASSERT _◦	←	EVEN
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ASSERT _◦	←	UNK
ASSERT _•	←	UNK

Another example



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ASSERT _◦	←	EVEN
ASSERT _•	←	EVEN
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INCREMENT _◦	←	UNK
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ASSERT _•	←	UNK

Another example



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INCREMENT _•	←	EVEN
LOOPHEAD _◦	←	UNK
ASSERT _◦	←	EVEN
ASSERT _•	←	EVEN
LOOPHEAD _•	←	UNK
INCREMENT _◦	←	UNK
INCREMENT _•	←	UNK
ASSERT _◦	←	UNK
ASSERT _•	←	UNK

Equation system

We can reframe the problem as a system of equations:

$$\text{INIT}_o = i$$

$$\text{INIT}_\bullet = f_{\text{INIT}}(\text{INIT}_o)$$

$$\text{LOOPHEAD}_o = \text{INIT}_\bullet \sqcup \text{INCREMENT}_\bullet$$

$$\text{LOOPHEAD}_\bullet = f_{\text{LOOPHEAD}}(\text{LOOPHEAD}_o)$$

$$\text{INCREMENT}_o = \text{LOOPHEAD}_\bullet$$

$$\text{INCREMENT}_\bullet = f_{\text{INCREMENT}}(\text{INCREMENT}_o)$$

$$\text{ASSERT}_o = \text{INCREMENT}_\bullet$$

$$\text{ASSERT}_\bullet = f_{\text{ASSERT}}(\text{ASSERT}_o)$$

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- 1 Dataflow recap
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- 4 Solution methods
 - MFP
 - MOP
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Introducing: Monotone Frameworks

A formal framework to define a data-flow analysis problem, which requires certain properties to hold for the defining components, and for which an algorithm with termination guarantees is available.

Building blocks

L the set of possible values we can associate to a label.

$\mathcal{F} = \{f : L \rightarrow L\}$ the *family* of transfer functions. Each function maps each $l \in L$ to $l' \in L$ in a different way. Later on, each label will be associated to one of such functions.

Constraints on L

L is known as the *property space*, and must respect the following constraints:

- 1 A relation \sqsubseteq has to be defined: $\sqsubseteq: L \times L \rightarrow \{0,1\}$
- 2 (L, \sqsubseteq) is a *partially ordered set*, i.e., \sqsubseteq is
 - 1 reflexive
 - 2 anti-symmetric
 - 3 transitive

Ordering operator

I will call \sqsubseteq *lower than or equal* operator
and \sqsupseteq *greater than* operator

Graphical representation

A partially ordered set can be represented as a graph

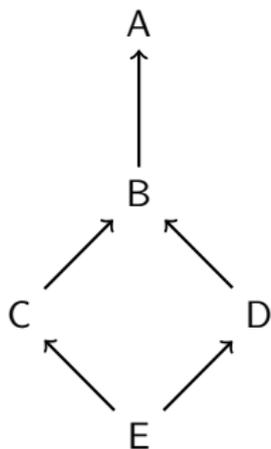
Nodes: elements in L

Edges: pairs of elements in $\sqsubseteq: L \times L$

Examples

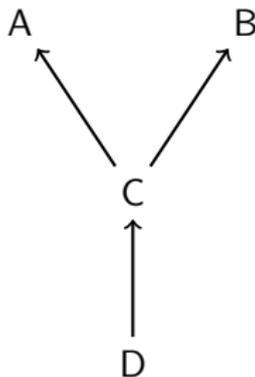
$$L = \{A, B, C, D, E\}$$

$$\sqsubseteq = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (B, A), (C, B), (D, B), \\ (E, C), (E, D) \end{array} \right\}$$



$$L = \{A, B, C, D\}$$

$$\sqsubseteq = \{(C, A), (C, B), (D, C)\}$$



It's a partial ordering

Note that (L, \sqsubseteq) is a *partially* ordered set:
certain (l, l') might be non-comparable!

L has to be a *complete lattice*
but before getting into that, some definitions

Upper bound and least upper bound

Given (L, \sqsubseteq) and $Y \subseteq L$

Upper bound of Y any element $l \in L$, such that $\forall l' \in Y, l' \sqsubseteq l$.

Least upper bound of Y ($\bigsqcup Y$) the only upper bound l of Y such that, for any other upper bound l_0 of Y , $l \sqsubseteq l_0$.

And, by duality:

Lower bound of Y any element $l \in L$, such that $\forall l' \in Y, l' \sqsupseteq l$.

Greatest lower bound of Y ($\bigsqcap Y$) the only lower bound l of Y such that, for any other lower bound l_0 of Y , $l \sqsupseteq l_0$.

Upper bound and least upper bound

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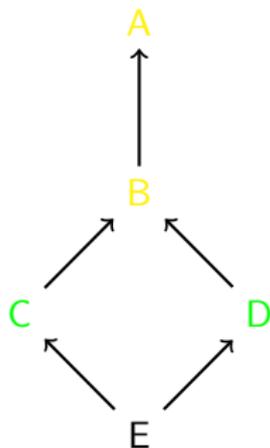
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Upper bound

$$Y = \{C, D\}$$

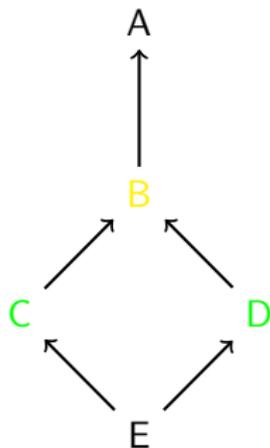
Upper bounds of $Y = \{A, B\}$



Least upper bound

$$Y = \{C, D\}$$

Least upper bound of $Y = \bigsqcup Y = \{B\}$

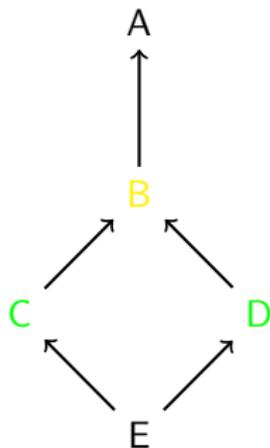


You can interpret \bigsqcup as “the next common element upward”

Least upper bound

$$Y = \{C, D\}$$

Least upper bound of $Y = \bigsqcup Y = \{B\}$



You can interpret \bigsqcup as “the next common element upward”

Complete lattice

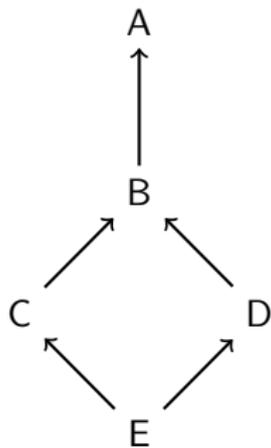
L is a complete lattice if each $Y \subseteq L$ has a least upper bound $\bigsqcup Y$ and greatest lower bound $\bigsqcap Y$.

We also define:

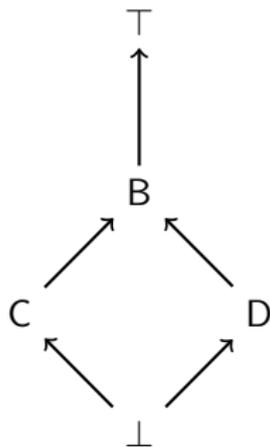
$$\text{Top } \top = \bigsqcup L$$

$$\text{Bottom } \perp = \bigsqcap L$$

Top and bottom



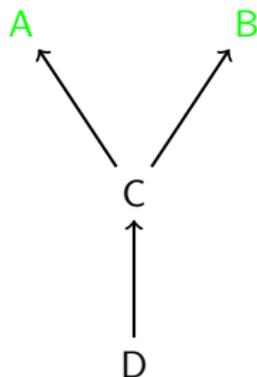
Top and bottom



Least upper bound

$$Y = \{A, B\}$$

Upper bound of $Y = ?$

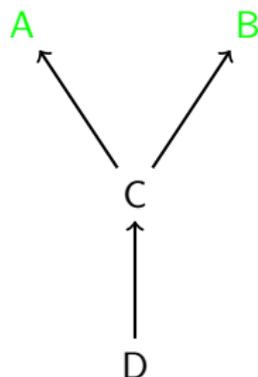


Not a complete lattice!

Least upper bound

$$Y = \{A, B\}$$

Upper bound of $Y = ?$



Not a complete lattice!

Ascending Chain Condition

Consider the facts that:

- L doesn't have to be finite.
- The relation \sqsubseteq affects only certain pairs in $L \times L$.

The ACC states that:

All subsets Y of L where each pair of elements are comparable with \sqsubseteq , has to be finite.

Or, in symbols:

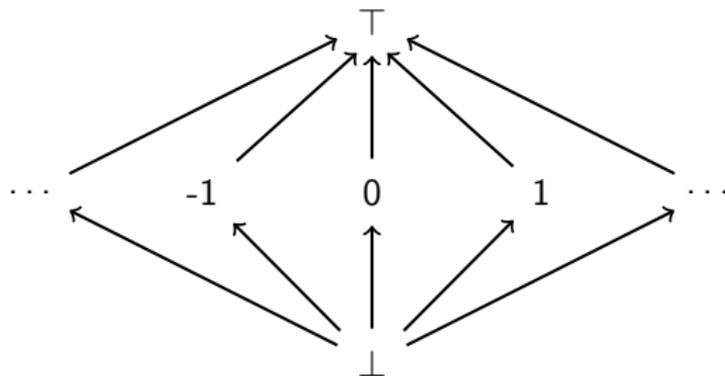
$$\forall Y \subseteq L : \forall I, I' \in Y, (I \sqsubseteq I') \vee (I' \sqsubseteq I), |Y| < |\mathbb{N}|$$

Ascending Chain Condition (t1;dr)

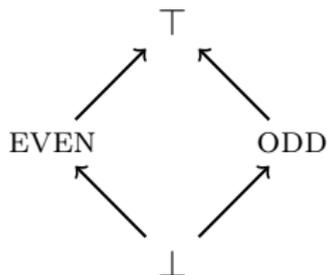
The graph of (L, \sqsubseteq) must have a finite height h

Infinite L but finite h

The lattice of the constant propagation is infinite



The even-odd lattice

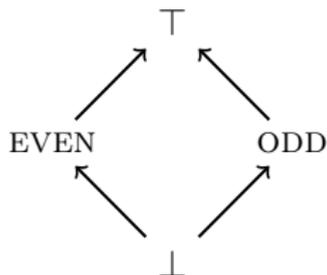


Interpretation:

- higher elements in the lattice are more *general*, they take into account more situations, they are *safer*, more *conservative*.
- lower elements in the lattice are more *specific*, *informative*, they carry a more useful information.

An analysis where everything is \top is conservative but useless!

The even-odd lattice

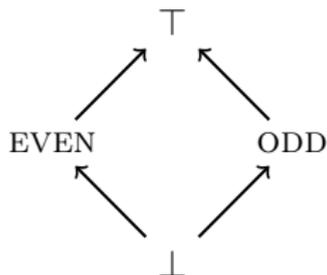


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The even-odd lattice



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An analysis where everything is \top is conservative but useless!

Requirements on transfer functions

$\forall f \in \mathcal{F}$ we have that

- 1 f has to be monotone: $I \sqsubseteq I' \Rightarrow f(I) \sqsubseteq f(I')$
- 2 $\forall f_l, f_r \in \mathcal{F}$
- 3 $\text{id} \in \mathcal{F}$
- 4 \mathcal{F} is closed under function composition

Instances of Monotone Frameworks

$(L, \sqsubseteq, \sqcup, \mathcal{F})$ the Monotone Framework.

$l \in \text{Lab}$ a label l in the set of labels Lab .

$E \subseteq \text{Lab}$ the set of extremal labels.

$F \subseteq (\text{Lab} \times \text{Lab})$ a pair of labels (l, l') in F representing an arc from l to l' .

$i \in L$ the extremal value i , i.e., the value initially associated to the extremal labels.

$\{f_l : l \in \text{Lab}, f_l \in \mathcal{F}\}$ the set of transfer function associated to the label l .

Direction

Analyses can also be *backward!*

- The extremal points are the return points of the function
- The flow F is reversed
- All the rest is the same!

tl;dr

To implement a Monotone Framework you need:

- 1 The graph of your function
- 2 Prepare a lattice
 - Make sure it's a complete lattice
 - Add an artificial \perp if necessary
- 3 Elect one or more entry points and assign them a value
- 4 Define the transfer functions
 - What should happen on each label?
 - Ensure the transfer functions are monotone
- 5 Solve it!

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Let's formulate the equations

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Analysis}_\circ(\ell) &= \begin{cases} i & \text{if } \ell \in E \\ \bigsqcup \{ \text{Analysis}_\bullet(\ell') \mid (\ell', \ell) \in F \} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ \text{Analysis}_\bullet(\ell) &= f_\ell(\text{Analysis}_\circ(\ell)) \end{aligned}$$

Characterization

Analyses can be characterized by:

- \sqcup as \cap or \cup (and \sqcap is \cup or \cap)
- F is either $flow(S_*)$ or $flow^R(S_*)$
- E is $\{init(S_*)\}$ or $final(S_*)$
- i specifies the initial or final analysis information
- f_ℓ is the transfer function for ℓ blocks

Characterization

- *forward analyses* have F to be $flow(S_*)$ and then $Analysis_{\circ}$ concerns entry conditions and $Analysis_{\bullet}$ concerns exit conditions. The equation system also supposes to have isolated entries.
- *backward analyses* have F to be $flow^R(S_*)$, and then $Analysis_{\circ}$ concerns exit conditions, and $Analysis_{\bullet}$ concerns entry conditions. The equation system also supposes to have isolated exits.

Characterization

- When \sqcup is \cap we require the *greatest* sets that solve the equations and we are able to detect properties satisfied by *all* the paths of execution reaching (or leaving) the entry (or exit) of a label; these analyses are often called *must analyses*.
- When \sqcup is \cup we require the *least* sets that solve the equations and we are able to detect properties satisfied by at *least one* execution path to (or from) the entry (the exit) of a label; these analyses are often called *may analyses*.

Characterization

Given the properties seen before, we can characterize a data flow analysis with a triple:

$\{\cap, \cup\} \times \{\rightarrow, \leftarrow\} \times \{\uparrow, \downarrow\}$ where:

- \rightarrow means *forwards*, \leftarrow means *backwards*
- \downarrow means *smallest* and \uparrow means *largest*
- This should lead to *eight* types of analyses, but given that we associate \cap with \uparrow and \cup with \downarrow the cube collapse to a square
- In the end we usually have analyses of the following four types: $(\cap, \rightarrow, \uparrow)$, $(\cup, \rightarrow, \downarrow)$, $(\cap, \leftarrow, \uparrow)$, $(\cup, \leftarrow, \downarrow)$

Available expressions analysis

Elem	Value
L	$P(AExp_*)$
\sqsubseteq	\supseteq
\sqcup	\cap
\perp	$AExp_*$
ι	\emptyset
E	$\{init(S_*)\}$
F	$flow(S_*)$

Reaching definitions analysis

Elem	Value
L	$P(\text{Var}_* \times \text{Lab}_*^?)$
\sqsubseteq	\subseteq
\sqcup	\cup
\perp	\emptyset
ι	$\{(x, ?) \mid x \in \text{FV}(S_*)\}$
E	$\{\text{init}(S_*)\}$
F	$\text{flow}(S_*)$

Very busy expressions analysis

Elem	Value
L	$P(AExp_*)$
\sqsubseteq	\supseteq
\sqcup	\cap
\perp	$AExp_*$
ι	\emptyset
E	$final(S_*)$
F	$flow^R(S_*)$

Live variables analysis

Elem	Value
L	$P(\text{Var}_*)$
\sqsubseteq	\subseteq
\sqcup	\cup
\perp	\emptyset
ι	\emptyset
E	$\text{final}(S_*)$
F	$\text{flow}^R(S_*)$

Maximum Fixed Point

The MFP is a way to solve the system of equations:

- It's scalable
- Its termination is guaranteed
- Offers good solutions

Initialization

Data: A Monotone Framework $(L, \mathcal{F}, F, E, i, f)$

Result: MFP_{\circ} , MFP_{\bullet}

Worklist = {};

tmp = {};

foreach $(\ell, \ell') \in F$ **do**

 | *Worklist.enqueue*((ℓ, ℓ'));

end

foreach $\ell \in E$ **do**

 | *tmp*[ℓ] = *i*;

end

foreach $\ell \in F \setminus E$ **do**

 | *tmp*[ℓ] = \perp ;

end

Iterative refinement

```
while not Worklist.empty() do  
   $(\ell, \ell') = \text{Worklist.pop}();$   
   $r = f_{\ell}(tmp[\ell]);$   
  if  $r \not\sqsubseteq tmp[\ell']$  then  
     $tmp[\ell'] = tmp[\ell'] \sqcup r;$   
    foreach  $\ell''$  such that  $\exists (\ell', \ell'') \in F$  do  
      |  $\text{Worklist.enqueue}((\ell', \ell''));$   
    end  
  end  
end
```

Finalization

```
foreach  $\ell \in F$  do  
  |  $MFP_{\circ}[\ell] = tmp[\ell];$   
  |  $MFP_{\bullet}[\ell] = f_{\ell}(tmp[\ell]);$   
end
```

An interpretation

Start from the lowest, incorrect, solution and *inflate* it until it becomes correct

Complexity upper bound

$$O(e \cdot h)$$

e number of edges in the CFG

h height of the lattice L

The MOP solution

Given the instance of a Monotone Framework, we can formulate the problem differently

- Consider each label
- For each label, compute all the paths from E
- Compute the transfer function for that path
- Apply the transfer function to i
- Merge all the results using \sqcup

What is a path?

A path is a finite sequence of labels from $l_1 \in E$ to l ,
either excluding $path_{\circ}(l)$ or including it $path_{\bullet}(l)$

$$path_{\circ}(l) = \left\{ [l_1, \dots, l_{n-1}] : \begin{cases} n \geq 1 \\ \forall i < n : (l_i, l_{i+1}) \in F \\ l_n = l \\ l_1 \in E \end{cases} \right\}$$

$$path_{\bullet}(l) = \left\{ [l_1, \dots, l_n] : \begin{cases} n \geq 1 \\ \forall i < n : (l_i, l_{i+1}) \in F \\ l_n = l \\ l_1 \in E \end{cases} \right\}$$

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$$path_{\bullet}(l) = \left\{ [l_1, \dots, l_n] : \begin{cases} n \geq 1 \\ \forall i < n : (l_i, l_{i+1}) \in F \\ l_n = l \\ l_1 \in E \end{cases} \right\}$$

Transfer function of a path

Simply combine all the transfer functions

$$\vec{\ell} = [\ell_1, \dots, \ell_n]$$

$$f_{\vec{\ell}}(I) = f_{\ell_n}(f_{\dots}(f_{\ell_2}(f_{\ell_1}(I)))) = f_{\ell_n} \circ \dots \circ f_{\ell_1}$$

The MOP equations

$$MOP_{\circ}(l) = \bigsqcup \left\{ f_{\vec{l}}(i) \mid \vec{l} \in path_{\circ}(l) \right\}$$

$$MOP_{\bullet}(l) = \bigsqcup \left\{ f_{\vec{l}}(i) \mid \vec{l} \in path_{\bullet}(l) \right\}$$

In general, MOP is undecidable.
It might not terminate

Relation between MFP and MOP

It can be proven that

$$MOP \sqsubseteq MFP$$

Relation between MFP and MOP

It can be proven that

$$MOP = MFP$$

if the transfer functions are distributive, i.e.,

$$f_\ell(l_1 \sqcup l_2) = f_\ell(l_1) \sqcup f_\ell(l_2)$$

MFP \neq *MOP* example

The constant propagation analysis is not distributive

$$a \sqcup a = a$$

$$a \sqcup b = \top$$

$$\ell : a = x^2$$

$$f_\ell(1) = 1$$

$$f_\ell(-1) = 1$$

$$f_\ell(1 \sqcup -1) = f(\top) = \top$$

$$f_\ell(1) \sqcup f_\ell(-1) = 1 \sqcup 1 = 1$$

$MFP \neq MOP$ example

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$$a \sqcup a = a$$

$$a \sqcup b = \top$$

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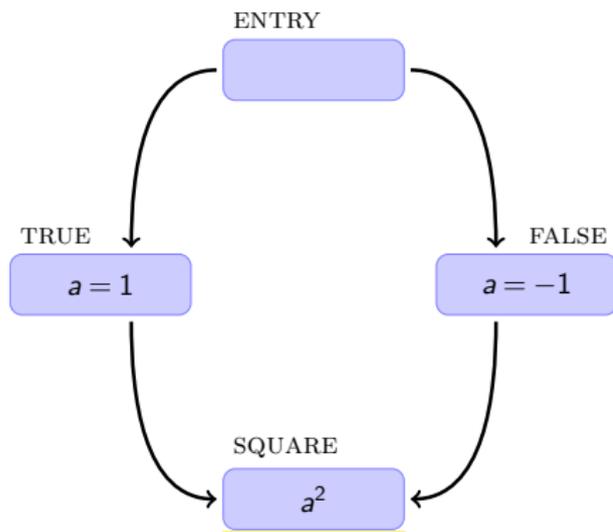
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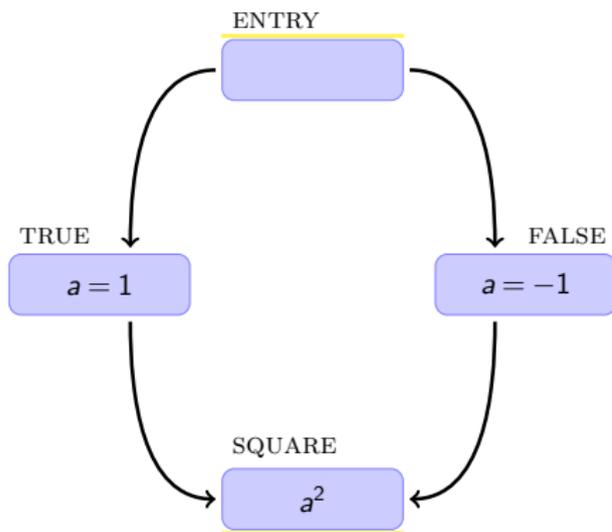
$$f_\ell(1) \sqcup f_\ell(-1) = 1 \sqcup 1 = 1$$

MFP



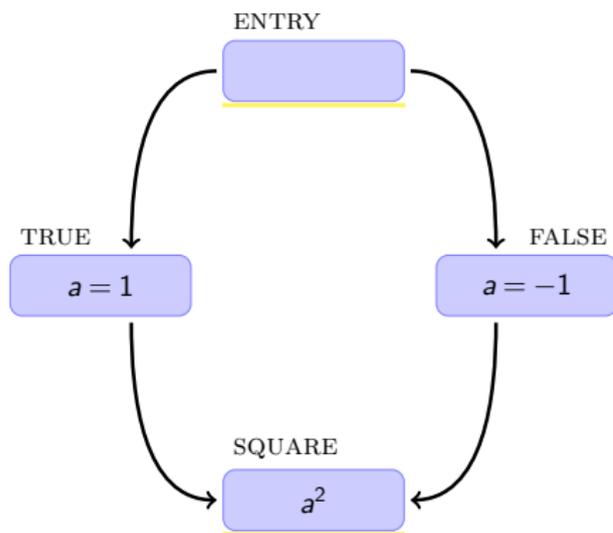
ENTRY _o	←	T
ENTRY _•	←	T
TRUE _o	←	T
FALSE _o	←	T
TRUE _•	←	1
SQUARE _o	←	1
FALSE _•	←	-1
SQUARE _o	←	T
SQUARE _•	←	T

MFP



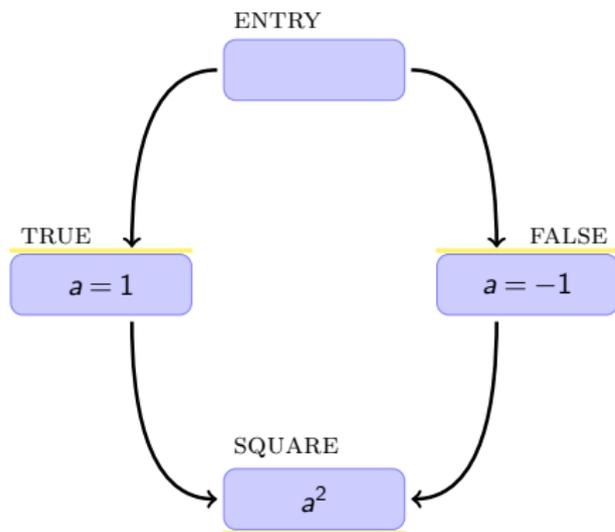
ENTRY _o	←	⊤
ENTRY _•	←	⊤
TRUE _o	←	⊤
FALSE _o	←	⊤
TRUE _•	←	1
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SQUARE _•	←	⊤

MFP



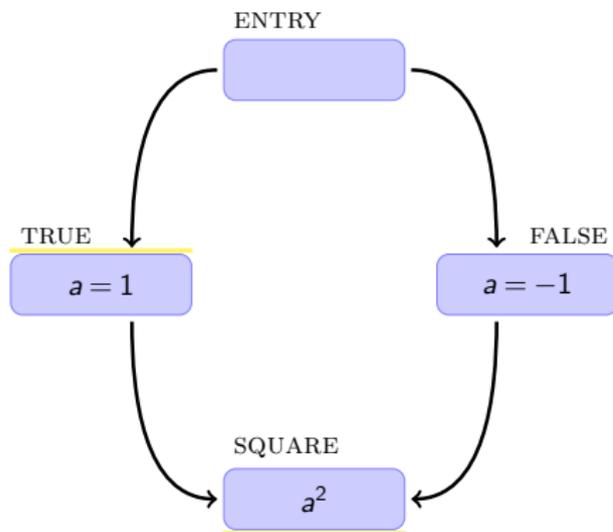
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SQUARE _o	←	T
SQUARE _•	←	T

MFP



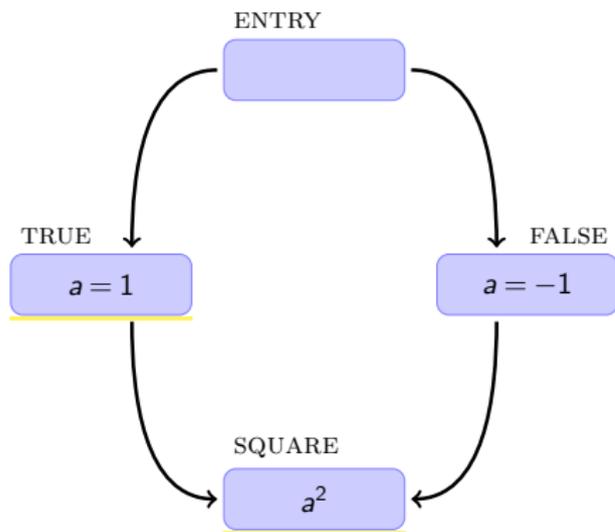
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MFP



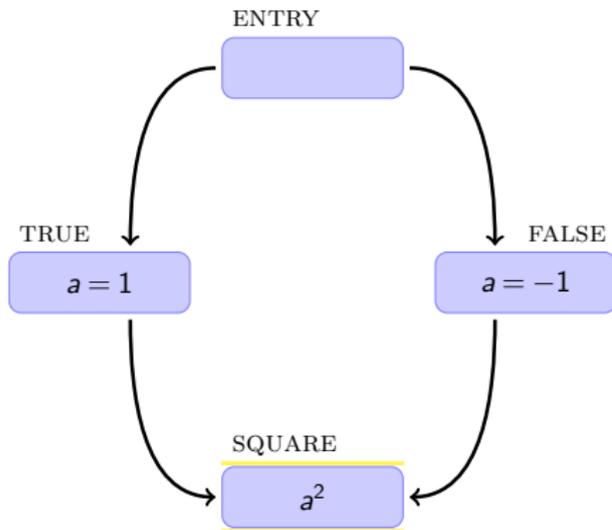
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MFP



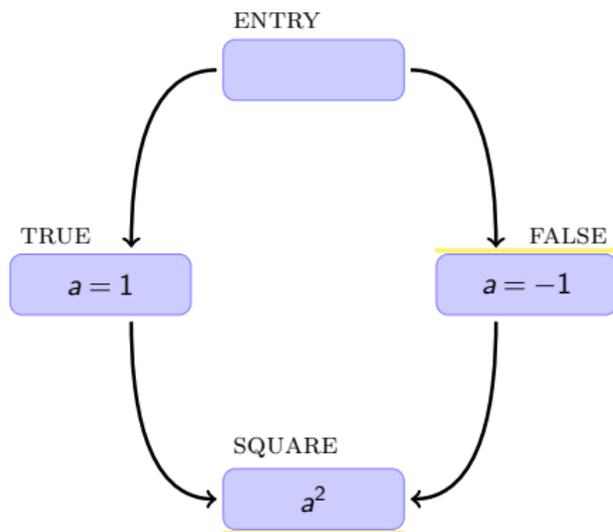
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SQUARE _o	←	1
FALSE _•	←	-1
SQUARE _o	←	T
SQUARE _•	←	T

MFP



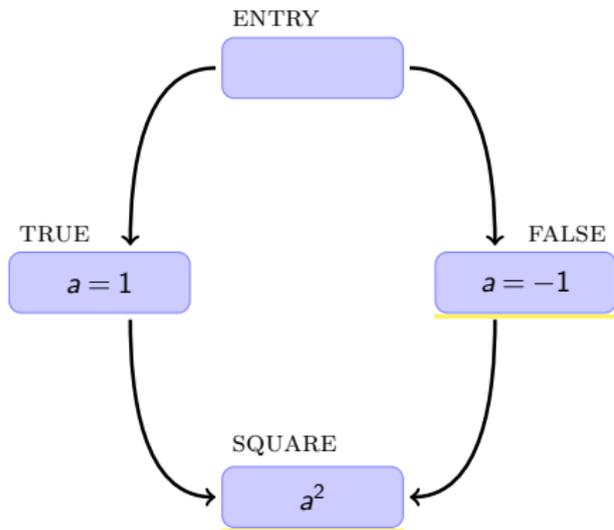
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ENTRY _•	←	T
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FALSE _o	←	T
TRUE _•	←	1
SQUARE _o	←	1
FALSE _•	←	-1
SQUARE _o	←	T
SQUARE _•	←	T

MFP



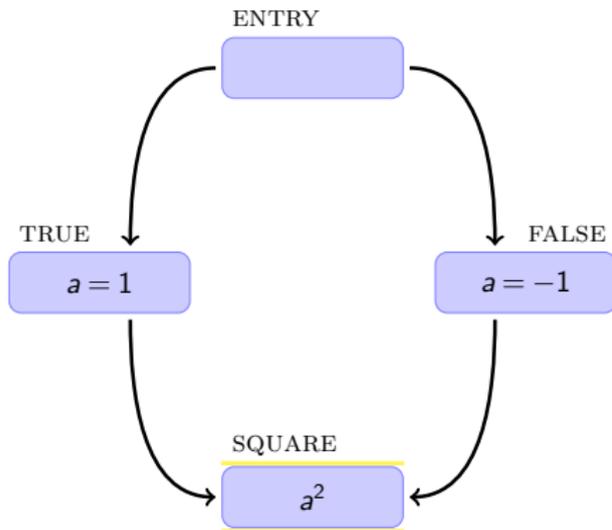
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ENTRY _•	←	T
TRUE _o	←	T
FALSE _o	←	T
TRUE _•	←	1
SQUARE _o	←	1
FALSE _•	←	-1
SQUARE _o	←	T
SQUARE _•	←	T

MFP



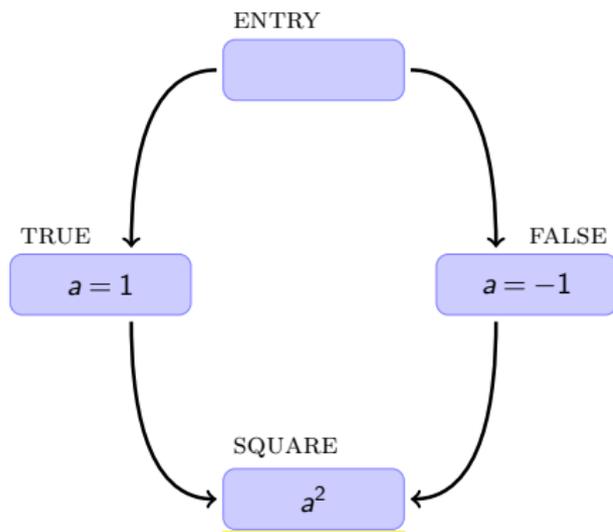
ENTRY _o	←	⊤
ENTRY _•	←	⊤
TRUE _o	←	⊤
FALSE _o	←	⊤
TRUE _•	←	1
SQUARE _o	←	1
FALSE _•	←	-1
SQUARE _o	←	⊤
SQUARE _•	←	⊤

MFP



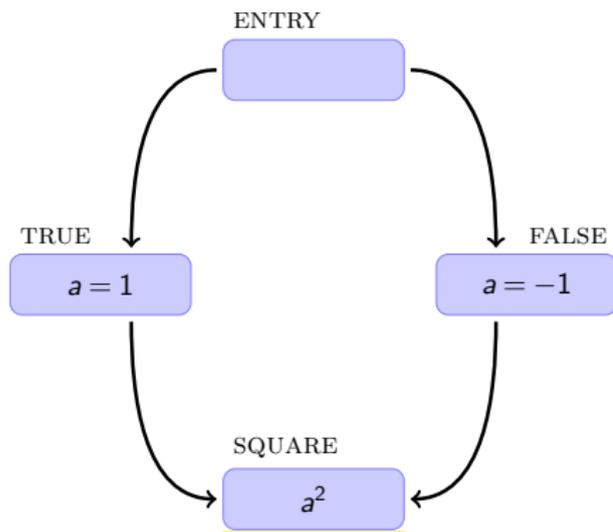
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ENTRY _●	←	⊤
TRUE _○	←	⊤
FALSE _○	←	⊤
TRUE _●	←	1
SQUARE _○	←	1
FALSE _●	←	-1
SQUARE _○	←	⊤
SQUARE _●	←	⊤

MFP



ENTRY _○	←	⊤
ENTRY _●	←	⊤
TRUE _○	←	⊤
FALSE _○	←	⊤
TRUE _●	←	1
SQUARE _○	←	1
FALSE _●	←	-1
SQUARE _○	←	⊤
SQUARE _●	←	⊤

MOP



$$\text{ENTRY}_\circ \leftarrow \top$$

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$$\text{TRUE}_\circ \leftarrow \top$$

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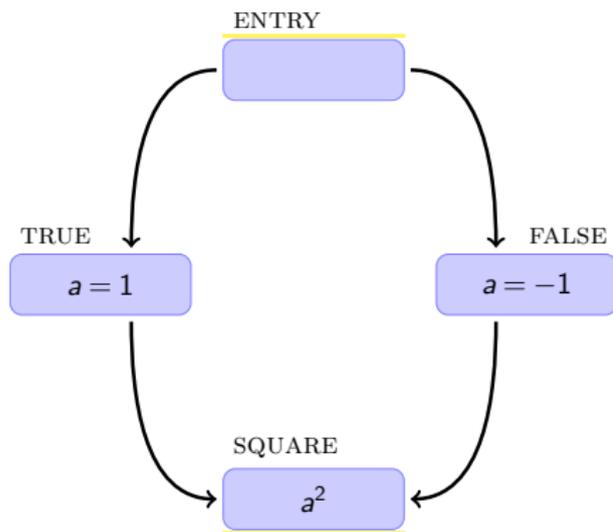
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MOP



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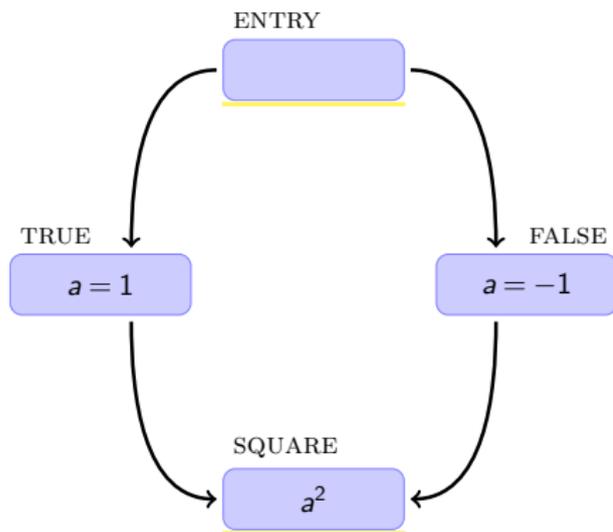
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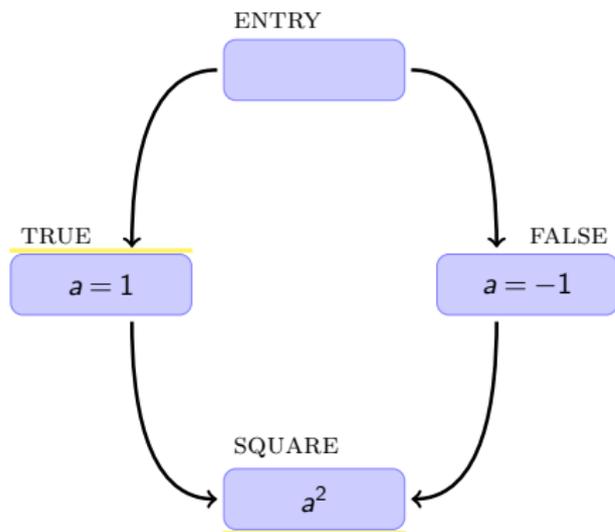
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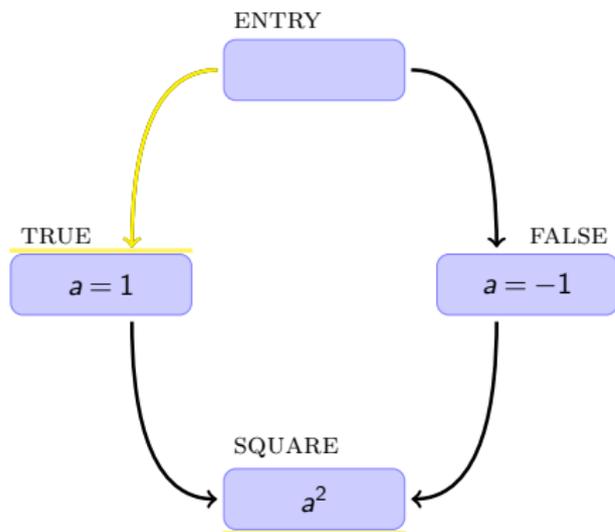
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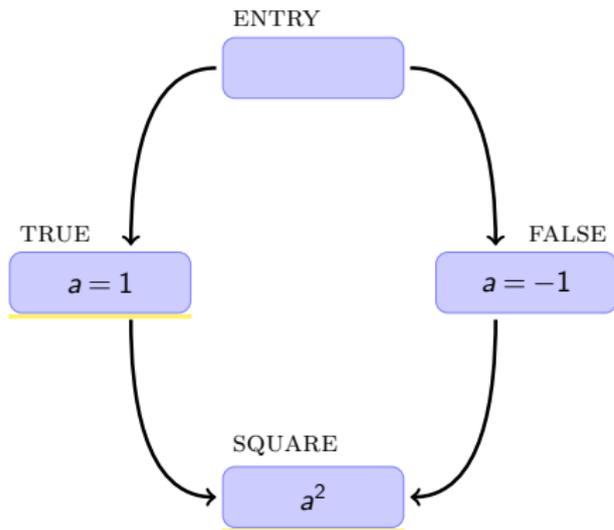
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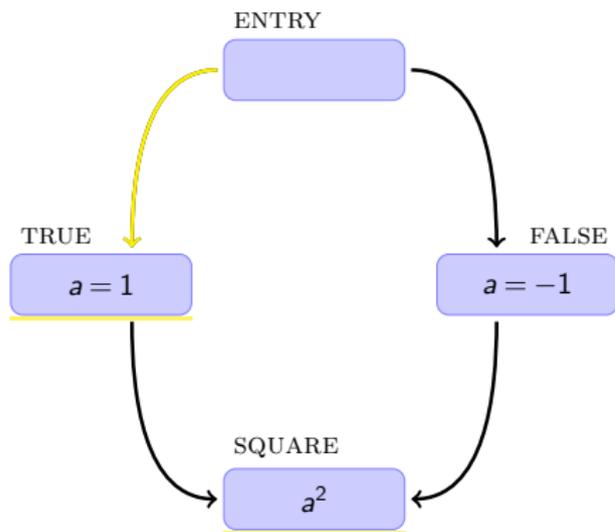
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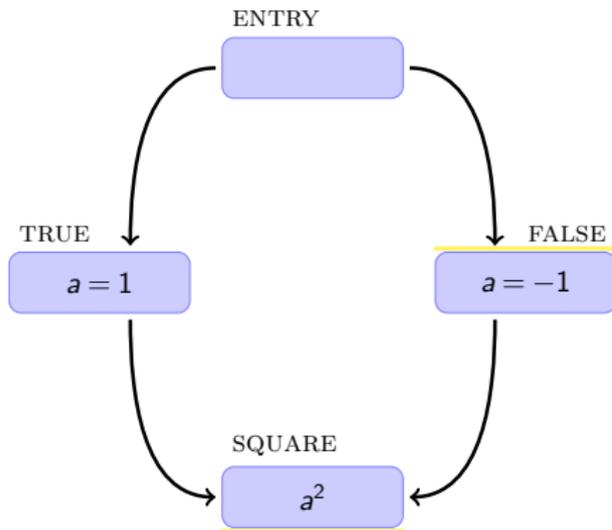
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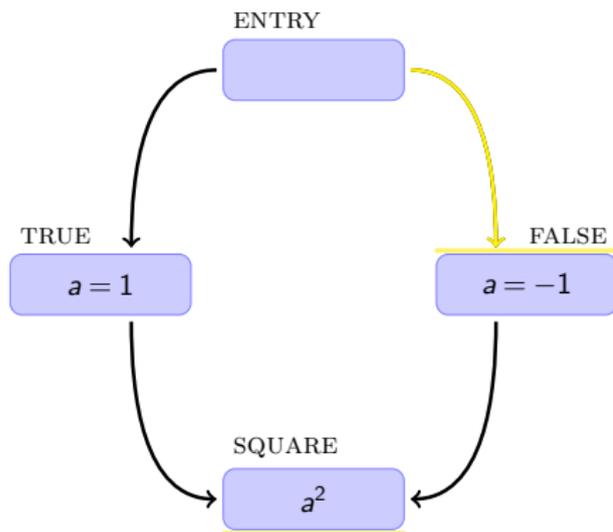
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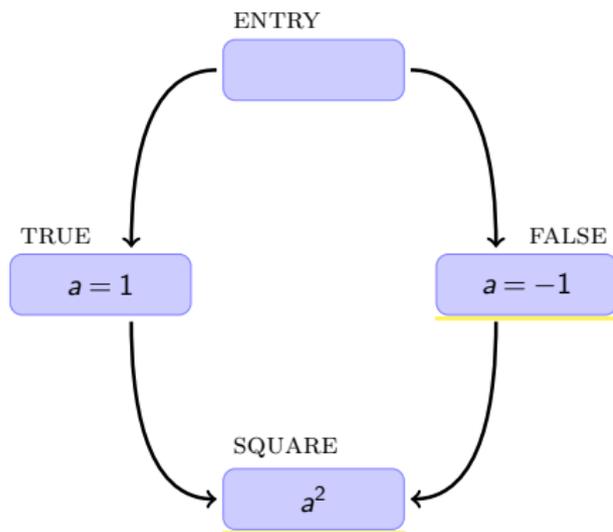
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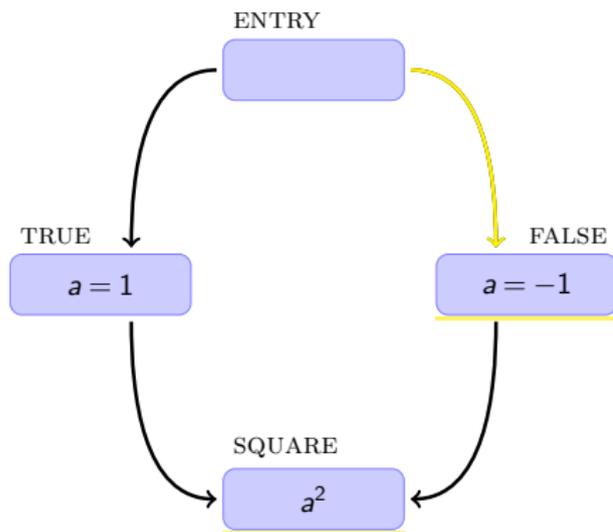
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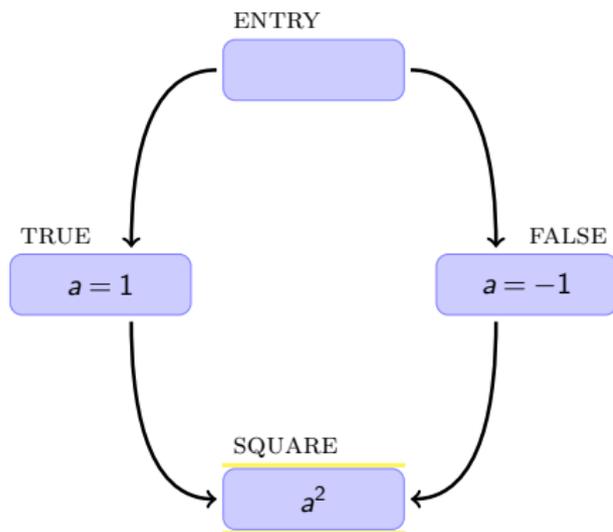
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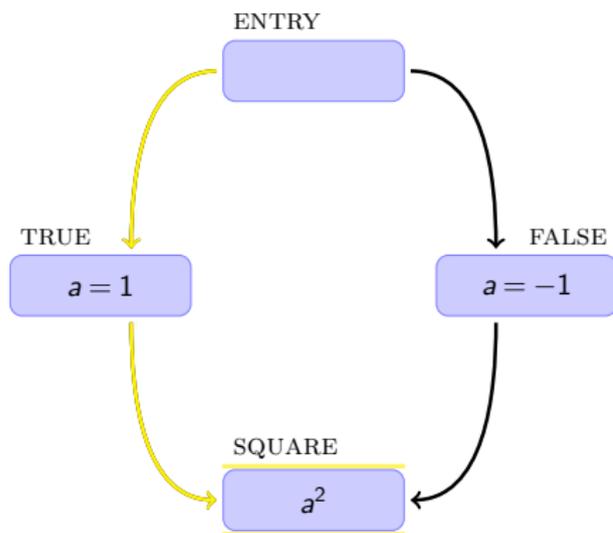
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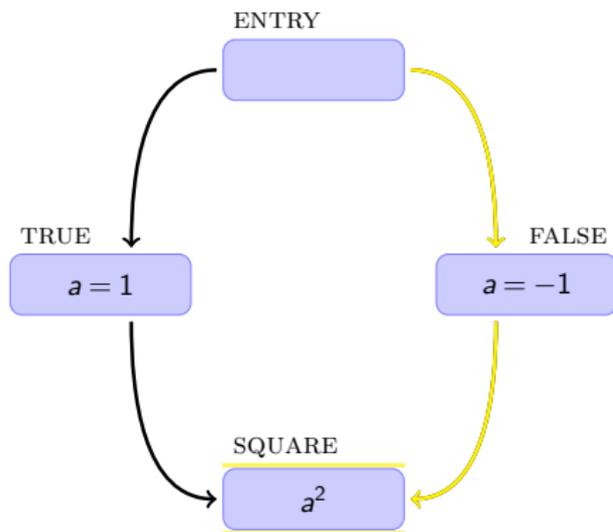
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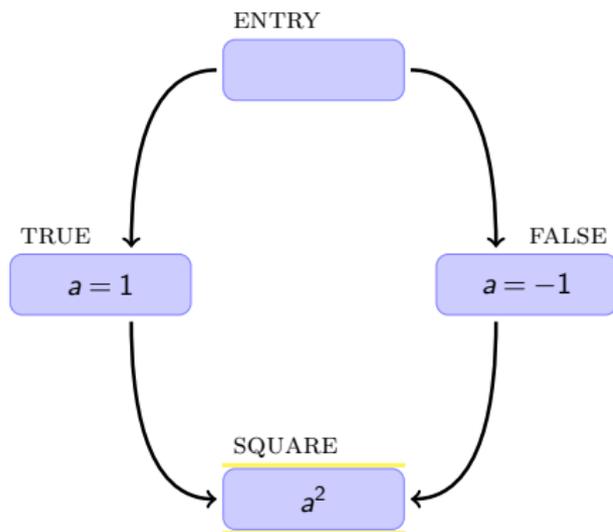
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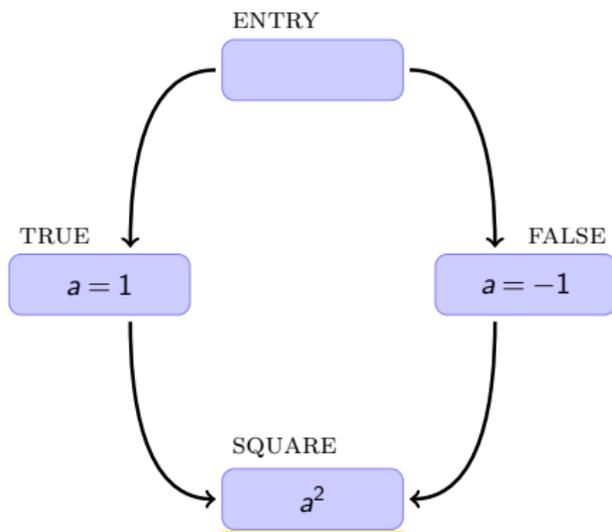
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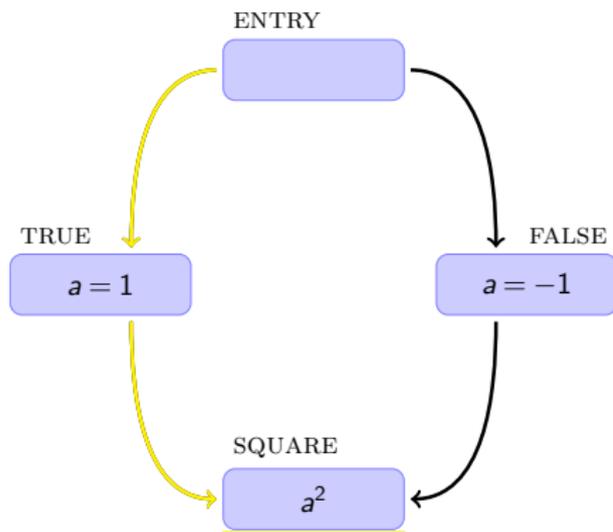
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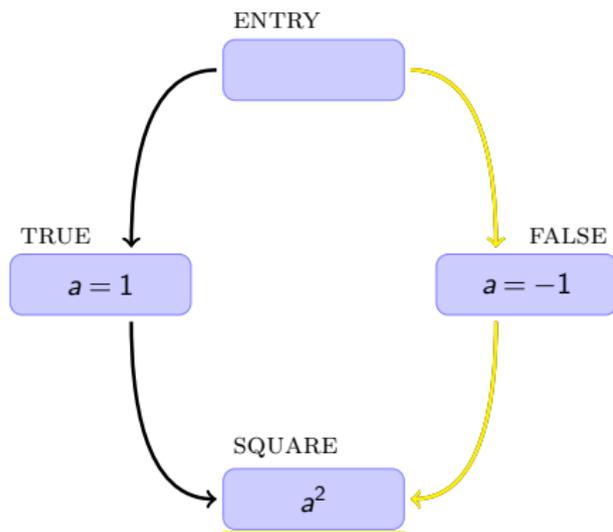
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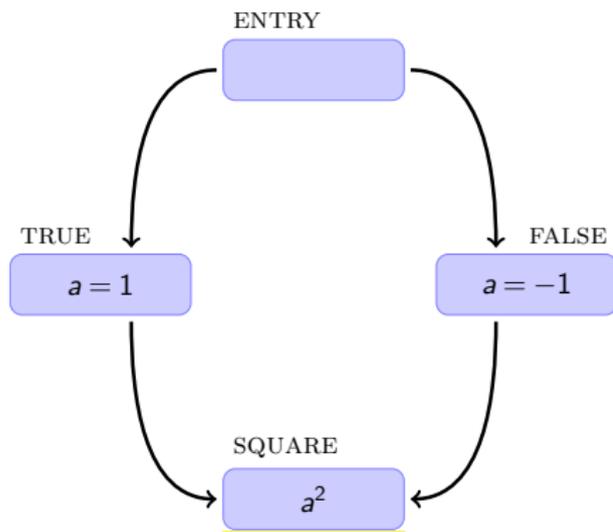
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Table of Contents

- 1 Dataflow recap
- 2 The even-odd analysis
- 3 Monotone Frameworks
- 4 Solution methods
 - MFP
 - MOP
- 5 Implementation and design guidelines**

Divide et impera

The key for every analysis is KISS:

- Divide the analysis part from the transformation part
- An analysis should do a single thing
- Dividing the tasks simplifies also the debug effort

Lattice design

- Spend some time in the design phase on the lattice, it will save time later
- If you work with set of things, the lattice will be obvious

Transfer function

- Remember that we have available a set of transfer functions
- Check the monotonicity of each transfer function

A word of advice

When trying to design an analysis:

- keep it simple, make it do only one thing
- work with set of things, the lattice will be obvious
- check the monotonicity of each transfer function

Visit order for the MFP

- MFP algorithm explores the graph depth-first
- This is suboptimal, you should always try to visit first the nodes whose change might affect the most nodes.
- For instance, the entry node!
- Rule: sort the node list in reverse-post order, and, among the nodes that need to be visited, always take the first appearing in the list.

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References I

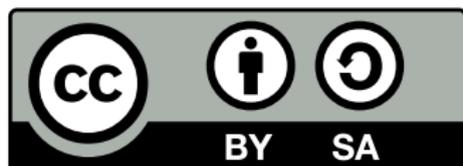


Flemming Nielson, Hanne Riis Nielson, and Chris Hankin. *Principles of Program Analysis*. Jan. 1999. DOI: [10.1007/978-3-662-03811-6](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-662-03811-6).

Credits

- The slides used in this seminar have been created by Alessandro Di Federico. I want to thank him for letting me use the material.

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