

# Semantics and Verification of Software

## Lecture 17: Dataflow Analysis

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1 Repetition: The Dataflow Analysis Framework

2 Solving Dataflow Equation Systems

## Definition (Complete lattices)

A **complete lattice** is a partial order  $(D, \sqsubseteq)$  such that all subsets of  $D$  have least upper as well as greatest lower bounds. In this case,

$$\begin{aligned}\perp &:= \bigsqcup \emptyset = \bigsqcap D \text{ and} \\ \top &:= \bigsqcap \emptyset = \bigsqcup D\end{aligned}$$

denote the **least** and the **greatest element** of  $D$ , respectively.

## Example

- ➊ (Available Expressions)  $(D, \sqsubseteq) = (2^{AExp_c}, \supseteq)$  is a complete lattice with  $\perp = AExp_c$  and  $\top = \emptyset$
- ➋ (Live Variables)  $(D, \sqsubseteq) = (2^{Var_c}, \subseteq)$  is a complete lattice with  $\perp = \emptyset$  and  $\top = Var_c$

Chains represent the approximation of the analysis information.

Definition (Chain; repetition of Def. 5.6 and 5.8)

Let  $(D, \sqsubseteq)$  be a partial order.

- ① A subset  $S \subseteq D$  is called a **chain** in  $D$  if, for every  $s_1, s_2 \in S$ ,  
$$s_1 \sqsubseteq s_2 \text{ or } s_2 \sqsubseteq s_1$$
(that is,  $S$  is a totally ordered subset of  $D$ ).
- ②  $(D, \sqsubseteq)$  is called **chain complete (CCPO)** if every of its chains has a least upper bound.
- ③  $(D, \sqsubseteq)$  satisfies the **Ascending Chain Condition (ACC)** if each ascending chain  $d_1 \sqsubseteq d_2 \sqsubseteq \dots$  eventually stabilizes, i.e., there exists  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $d_n = d_{n+1} = \dots$

## Definition (Monotonicity; repetition of Def. 6.1)

Let  $(D, \sqsubseteq)$  and  $(D', \sqsubseteq')$  be partial orders, and let  $F : D \rightarrow D'$ .  $F$  is called **monotonic** (w.r.t.  $(D, \sqsubseteq)$  and  $(D', \sqsubseteq')$ ) if, for every  $d_1, d_2 \in D$ ,

$$d_1 \sqsubseteq d_2 \implies F(d_1) \sqsubseteq' F(d_2).$$

## Example

- ➊ (Available Expressions)  $(D, \sqsubseteq) = (2^{AExp_c}, \supseteq)$

Each transfer function  $\varphi_{l'}(A) := (A \setminus \text{kill}_{\text{AE}}(B^{l'})) \cup \text{gen}_{\text{AE}}(B^{l'})$  is monotonic

- ➋ (Live Variables)  $(D, \sqsubseteq) = (2^{Var_c}, \subseteq)$

Each transfer function  $\varphi_{l'}(V) := (V \setminus \text{kill}_{\text{LV}}(B^{l'})) \cup \text{gen}_{\text{LV}}(B^{l'})$  is monotonic

## Theorem (Fixpoint Theorem; repetition of Thm. 7.1)

Let  $(D, \sqsubseteq)$  be a CCPo and  $F : D \rightarrow D$  continuous. Then

$$\text{fix}(F) := \bigsqcup \{F^n(\bigsqcup \emptyset) \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

is the least fixpoint of  $F$ .

## Definition (Continuity; repetition of Def. 6.5)

Let  $(D, \sqsubseteq)$  and  $(D', \sqsubseteq')$  be CCPOs and  $F : D \rightarrow D'$  monotonic. Then  $F$  is called **continuous** (w.r.t.  $(D, \sqsubseteq)$  and  $(D', \sqsubseteq')$ ) if, for every non-empty chain  $S \subseteq D$ ,

$$F(\bigsqcup S) = \bigsqcup F(S).$$

## Corollary

Monotonic functions on partial orders that satisfy ACC are continuous.

## Definition (Dataflow system)

A **dataflow system**  $S = (Lab, E, F, (D, \sqsubseteq), \iota, \varphi)$  consists of

- a finite set of (program) **labels**  $Lab$  (here:  $Lab_c$ ),
- a set of **extremal labels**  $E \subseteq Lab$  (here:  $\{\text{init}(c)\}$  or  $\text{final}(c)$ ),
- a **flow relation**  $F \subseteq Lab \times Lab$  (here:  $\text{flow}(c)$  or  $\text{flow}^R(c)$ ),
- a **complete lattice**  $(D, \sqsubseteq)$  that satisfies ACC  
(with LUB operator  $\sqcup$  and least element  $\perp$ ),
- an **extremal value**  $\iota \in D$  (for the extremal labels), and
- a collection of monotonic **transfer functions**  $\{\varphi_l \mid l \in Lab\}$  of type  $\varphi_l : D \rightarrow D$ .

## Example

Problem	Available Expressions	Live Variables
$E$	$\{\text{init}(c)\}$	$\text{final}(c)$
$F$	$\text{flow}(c)$	$\text{flow}^R(c)$
$D$	$2^{AExp_c}$	$2^{Var_c}$
$\sqsubseteq$	$\supseteq$	$\subseteq$
$\sqcup$	$\bigcap$	$\bigcup$
$\perp$	$AExp_c$	$\emptyset$
$\iota$	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$
$\varphi_l$	$\varphi_l(d) = (d \setminus \text{kill}(B^l)) \cup \text{gen}(B^l)$	

1 Repetition: The Dataflow Analysis Framework

2 Solving Dataflow Equation Systems

## Definition 17.1 (Dataflow equation system)

Let  $S = (Lab, E, F, (D, \sqsubseteq), \iota, \varphi)$  be a dataflow system.  $S$  defines the following **equation system** over the set of variables  $\{\text{Al}_l \mid l \in Lab\}$ :

$$\text{Al}_l = \begin{cases} \iota & \text{if } l \in E \\ \bigsqcup \{\varphi_{l'}(\text{Al}_{l'}) \mid (l', l) \in F\} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Just as in the denotational semantics of `while` loops, the equation system determines a functional whose fixpoints are the solutions of the equation system.

## Definition 17.2 (Dataflow functional)

The equation system of a dataflow system  $S = (Lab, E, F, (D, \sqsubseteq), \iota, \varphi)$  induces a **functional**

$$\Phi_S : D^n \rightarrow D^n : (d_{l_1}, \dots, d_{l_n}) \mapsto (d'_{l_1}, \dots, d'_{l_n})$$

where  $Lab = \{l_1, \dots, l_n\}$  and

$$d'_{l_i} := \begin{cases} \iota & \text{if } l \in E \\ \bigsqcup \{\varphi_{l'}(d_{l'}) \mid (l', l_i) \in F\} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

## Remarks:

- $(d_1, \dots, d_n)$  is a **solution** of the equation system iff it is a **fixpoint** of  $\Phi_S$
- If  $(D, \sqsubseteq)$  is a **complete lattice** satisfying **ACC**, then so is  $(D^n, \sqsubseteq^n)$  (where  $(d_1, \dots, d_n) \sqsubseteq^n (d'_1, \dots, d'_n)$  iff  $d_i \sqsubseteq d'_i$  for every  $1 \leq i \leq n$ )
- Every transfer function  $\varphi_l$  monotonic in  $D$   
 $\implies \Phi_S$  monotonic in  $D^n$
- Thus the fixpoint is effectively computable by iteration:

$$\text{fix}(\Phi_S) = \bigsqcup \{\Phi_S^i(\perp_{D^n}) \mid i \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

where  $\perp_{D^n} = (\underbrace{\perp_D, \dots, \perp_D}_{n \text{ times}})$

- If maximal length of chains in  $D$  is  $m$   
 $\implies$  maximal length of chains in  $D^n$  is  $m \cdot n$   
 $\implies$  fixpoint iteration requires at most  $m \cdot n$  steps

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# Fixpoint Iteration II

## Example 17.3 (Available Expressions; cf. Example 15.1)

Program:

```
c = [x := a+b]1;  
     [y := a*b]2;  
     while [y > a+b]3 do  
         [a := a+1]4;  
         [x := a+b]5
```

Equation system:

$$\begin{aligned}AE_1 &= \emptyset \\AE_2 &= AE_1 \cup \{a+b\} \\AE_3 &= (AE_2 \cup \{a*b\}) \cap (AE_5 \cup \{a+b\}) \\AE_4 &= AE_3 \cup \{a+b\} \\AE_5 &= AE_4 \setminus \{a+b, a*b, a+1\}\end{aligned}$$

Fixpoint iteration:

$i$	1	2	3	4	5
0	$AExp_c$	$AExp_c$	$AExp_c$	$AExp_c$	$AExp_c$
1	$\emptyset$	$AExp_c$	$AExp_c$	$AExp_c$	$\emptyset$
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[x := 2]1; [y := 4]2;  

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else  

    [z := y*y]6;  

[x := z]7
```

Equation system:

$$\begin{aligned} LV_1 &= LV_2 \setminus \{y\} \\ LV_2 &= LV_3 \setminus \{x\} \\ LV_3 &= LV_4 \cup \{y\} \\ LV_4 &= ((LV_5 \setminus \{z\}) \cup \{x\}) \cup ((LV_6 \setminus \{z\}) \cup \{y\}) \\ LV_5 &= (LV_7 \setminus \{x\}) \cup \{z\} \\ LV_6 &= (LV_7 \setminus \{x\}) \cup \{z\} \\ LV_7 &= \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

Fixpoint iteration:

$i$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	$\emptyset$						
1	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$	$\{y\}$	$\{x, y\}$	$\{z\}$	$\{z\}$	$\emptyset$
2	$\emptyset$	$\{y\}$	$\{x, y\}$	$\{x, y\}$	$\{z\}$	$\{z\}$	$\emptyset$
3	$\emptyset$	$\{y\}$	$\{x, y\}$	$\{x, y\}$	$\{z\}$	$\{z\}$	$\emptyset$

## Example 17.4 (Live Variables; cf. Example 15.4)

Program:

```
[x := 2]1; [y := 4]2;  

[x := 1]3;  

if [y > 0]4 then  

  [z := x]5  

else  

  [z := y*y]6;  

[x := z]7
```

Equation system:

$$\begin{aligned} LV_1 &= LV_2 \setminus \{y\} \\ LV_2 &= LV_3 \setminus \{x\} \\ LV_3 &= LV_4 \cup \{y\} \\ LV_4 &= ((LV_5 \setminus \{z\}) \cup \{x\}) \cup ((LV_6 \setminus \{z\}) \cup \{y\}) \\ LV_5 &= (LV_7 \setminus \{x\}) \cup \{z\} \\ LV_6 &= (LV_7 \setminus \{x\}) \cup \{z\} \\ LV_7 &= \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

Fixpoint iteration:

$i$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	$\emptyset$						
1	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$	$\{y\}$	$\{x, y\}$	$\{z\}$	$\{z\}$	$\emptyset$
2	$\emptyset$	$\{y\}$	$\{x, y\}$	$\{x, y\}$	$\{z\}$	$\{z\}$	$\emptyset$
3	$\emptyset$	$\{y\}$	$\{x, y\}$	$\{x, y\}$	$\{z\}$	$\{z\}$	$\emptyset$