

Semantics and Verification of Software

Lecture 23: Dataflow Analysis VI (MOP vs. Fixpoint Solution & Wrap-Up)

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Summer Semester 2010

- 1 Repetition: The MOP Solution
- 2 Repetition: Constant Propagation
- 3 MOP vs. Fixpoint Solution
- 4 Further Topics in Formal Semantics
- 5 Upcoming Courses
- 6 Evaluation of the Course

The MOP Solution I

- Other **solution method** for dataflow systems
- MOP = **Meet Over all Paths**
- Analysis information for block B^l = **least upper bound over all paths leading to l**

Definition (Paths)

Let $S = (L, E, F, (D, \sqsubseteq), \iota, \varphi)$ be a dataflow system. For every $l \in L$, the set of **paths up to l** is given by

$$Path(l) := \{[l_1, \dots, l_{k-1}] \mid k \geq 1, l_1 \in E, \\ (l_i, l_{i+1}) \in F \text{ for every } 1 \leq i \leq k, l_k = l\}.$$

For a path $p = [l_1, \dots, l_{k-1}] \in Path(l)$, we define the **transfer function** $\varphi_p : D \rightarrow D$ by

$$\varphi_p := \varphi_{l_{k-1}} \circ \dots \circ \varphi_{l_1} \circ \text{id}_D$$

(so that $\varphi_{[]} = \text{id}_D$).

Definition (MOP solution)

Let $S = (L, E, F, (D, \sqsubseteq), \iota, \varphi)$ be a dataflow system where $L = \{l_1, \dots, l_n\}$. The **MOP solution** for S is determined by

$$\text{mop}(S) := (\text{mop}(l_1), \dots, \text{mop}(l_n)) \in D^n$$

where, for every $l \in L$,

$$\text{mop}(l) := \bigsqcup \{\varphi_p(\iota) \mid p \in \text{Path}(l)\}.$$

Remark:

- $\text{Path}(l)$ is generally infinite

⇒ not clear how to compute $\text{mop}(l)$

- In fact: MOP solution generally undecidable

Undecidability of the MOP Solution

Theorem (Undecidability of MOP solution)

The MOP solution for Constant Propagation is undecidable.

Proof.

Based on undecidability of **Modified Post Correspondence Problem**:

Let Γ be some alphabet, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and $u_1, \dots, u_n, v_1, \dots, v_n \in \Gamma^+$.

Does there exist $i_1, \dots, i_m \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ with $m \geq 1$ and $i_1 = 1$ such that $u_{i_1} u_{i_2} \dots u_{i_m} = v_{i_1} v_{i_2} \dots v_{i_m}$?

(on the board)



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Formalizing Constant Propagation Analysis I

The **dataflow system** $S = (L, E, F, (D, \sqsubseteq), \iota, \varphi)$ is given by

- set of labels $L := L_c$,
- extremal labels $E := \{\text{init}(c)\}$ (forward problem),
- flow relation $F := \text{flow}(c)$ (forward problem),
- complete lattice $(D, \sqsubseteq)$ where
 - $D := \{\delta \mid \delta : \text{Var}_c \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \cup \{\perp, \top\}\}$
 - $\delta(x) = z \in \mathbb{Z}$: x has **constant value** z
 - $\delta(x) = \perp$: x **undefined**
 - $\delta(x) = \top$: x **overdefined** (i.e., different possible values)
 - $\sqsubseteq \subseteq D \times D$ defined by pointwise extension of $\perp \sqsubseteq z \sqsubseteq \top$ (for every $z \in \mathbb{Z}$)

Example

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}_c &= \{w, x, y, z\}, \\ \delta_1 &= (\underbrace{\perp}_w, \underbrace{1}_x, \underbrace{2}_y, \underbrace{\top}_z), \quad \delta_2 = (\underbrace{3}_w, \underbrace{1}_x, \underbrace{4}_y, \underbrace{\top}_z) \\ \implies \delta_1 \sqcup \delta_2 &= (\underbrace{3}_w, \underbrace{1}_x, \underbrace{\top}_y, \underbrace{\top}_z)\end{aligned}$$

Dataflow system $S = (L, E, F, (D, \sqsubseteq), \iota, \varphi)$ (continued):

- extremal value $\iota := \delta_{\top} \in D$ where $\delta_{\top}(x) := \top$ for every $x \in \text{Var}_c$,
- transfer functions $\{\varphi_l \mid l \in L\}$ defined by

$$\varphi_l(\delta) := \begin{cases} \delta & \text{if } B^l = \text{skip or } B^l \in BExp \\ \delta[x \mapsto \mathfrak{A}[[a]]\delta] & \text{if } B^l = (x := a) \end{cases}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{A}[[x]]\delta &:= \delta(x) \\ \mathfrak{A}[[z]]\delta &:= z \end{aligned} \quad \mathfrak{A}[[a_1 \text{ op } a_2]]\delta := \begin{cases} z_1 \text{ op } z_2 & \text{if } z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \perp & \text{if } z_1 = \perp \text{ or } z_2 = \perp \\ \top & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

for $z_1 := \mathfrak{A}[[a_1]]\delta$ and $z_2 := \mathfrak{A}[[a_2]]\delta$

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MOP vs. Fixpoint Solution I

Theorem 23.1 (MOP vs. Fixpoint Solution)

Let $S = (L, E, F, (D, \sqsubseteq), \iota, \varphi)$ be a dataflow system. Then

$$\text{mop}(S) \sqsubseteq \text{fix}(\Phi_S)$$

Reminder: by Definition 21.2,

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

where $L = \{l_1, \dots, l_n\}$ and, for each $1 \leq i \leq n$,

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

Proof.

on the board □

The next example shows that both solutions can indeed be different.

Example 23.2 (Constant Propagation)

```
c := if [z > 0]1 then
    [x := 2;]2
    [y := 3;]3
else
    [x := 3;]4
    [y := 2;]5
    [z := x+y;]6
    [...]7
```

Transfer functions

(for $\delta = (\delta(x), \delta(y), \delta(z)) \in D$):

$$\varphi_1((a, b, c)) = (a, b, c)$$

$$\varphi_2((a, b, c)) = (2, b, c)$$

$$\varphi_3((a, b, c)) = (a, 3, c)$$

$$\varphi_4((a, b, c)) = (3, b, c)$$

$$\varphi_5((a, b, c)) = (a, 2, c)$$

$$\varphi_6((a, b, c)) = (a, b, a + b)$$

① Fixpoint solution:

$$CP_1 = \iota = (\top, \top, \top)$$

$$CP_2 = \varphi_1(CP_1) = (\top, \top, \top)$$

$$CP_3 = \varphi_2(CP_2) = (2, \top, \top)$$

$$CP_4 = \varphi_1(CP_1) = (\top, \top, \top)$$

$$CP_5 = \varphi_4(CP_4) = (3, \top, \top)$$

$$CP_6 = \varphi_3(CP_3) \sqcup \varphi_5(CP_5) \\ = (2, 3, \top) \sqcup (3, 2, \top) = (\top, \top, \top)$$

$$CP_7 = \varphi_6(CP_6) = (\top, \top, \top)$$

② MOP solution:

$$\text{mop}(7) = \varphi_{[1,2,3,6]}(\top, \top, \top) \sqcup \\ \varphi_{[1,4,5,6]}(\top, \top, \top) \\ = (2, 3, 5) \sqcup (3, 2, 5) \\ = (\top, \top, 5)$$

A sufficient criterion for the coincidence of MOP and Fixpoint Solution is the distributivity of the transfer functions.

Definition 23.3 (Distributivity)

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

$$F(d_1 \sqcup_D d_2) = F(d_1) \sqcup_{D'} F(d_2).$$

- A dataflow system $S = (L, E, F, (D, \sqsubseteq), \iota, \varphi)$ is called **distributive** if every $\varphi_l : D \rightarrow D$ ($l \in L$) is so.

Example 23.4

- ❶ The Available Expressions dataflow system is distributive:

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_l(A_1 \sqcup A_2) &= ((A_1 \cap A_2) \setminus \text{kill}_{\text{AE}}(B^l)) \cup \text{gen}_{\text{AE}}(B^l) \\ &= ((A_1 \setminus \text{kill}_{\text{AE}}(B^l)) \cup \text{gen}_{\text{AE}}(B^l)) \cap \\ &\quad ((A_2 \setminus \text{kill}_{\text{AE}}(B^l)) \cup \text{gen}_{\text{AE}}(B^l)) \\ &= \varphi_l(A_1) \sqcup \varphi_l(A_2)\end{aligned}$$

- ❷ The Live Variables dataflow system is distributive (similar)
- ❸ The Constant Propagation dataflow system is not distributive:

$$\begin{aligned}(\top, \top, \top) &= \varphi_{z:=x+y}((2, 3, \top) \sqcup (3, 2, \top)) \\ &\neq \varphi_{z:=x+y}((2, 3, \top)) \sqcup \varphi_{z:=x+y}((3, 2, \top)) \\ &= (\top, \top, 5)\end{aligned}$$

Theorem 23.5 (MOP vs. Fixpoint Solution)

Let $S = (L, E, F, (D, \sqsubseteq), \iota, \varphi)$ be a distributive dataflow system. Then

$$\text{mop}(S) = \text{fix}(\Phi_S)$$

Proof.

- by showing that $\Phi_S(\text{mop}(S)) = \text{mop}(S)$...
(see [Nielson/Nielson/Hankin 2005, p. 81])
- ... and using $\text{mop}(S) \sqsubseteq \text{fix}(\Phi_S)$ (Theorem 23.1)



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Semantics of Functional Languages I

- Program = list of **function definitions**
- Simplest setting: **first-order** function definitions of the form
$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = t$$

- function name f
- formal parameters $x_1, \dots, x_n$
- term t over (base and defined) function calls and $x_1, \dots, x_n$

- **Operational semantics** (only function calls)

- **call-by-value** case:

$$\frac{t_1 \rightarrow z_1 \quad \dots \quad t_n \rightarrow z_n \quad t[x_1 \mapsto z_1, \dots, x_n \mapsto z_n] \rightarrow z}{f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \rightarrow z}$$

- **call-by-name** case:

$$\frac{t[x_1 \mapsto t_1, \dots, x_n \mapsto t_n] \rightarrow z}{f(t_1, \dots, t_n) \rightarrow z}$$

- **Denotational semantics**
 - program = **equation system** (for functions)
 - induces call-by-value and call-by-name **functional**
 - **monotonic and continuous** w.r.t. graph inclusion
 - semantics := **least fixpoint** (Tarski/Knaster Theorem)
 - **coincides** with operational semantics
- **Extensions:** higher-order types, data types, ...
- see [Winskel 1996, Sct. 9] and *Functional Programming* course [Giesl]

- **Problem:** “classical” view of sequential systems

Program : Input $\rightarrow$ Output

not adequate for concurrent settings

- Missing: aspect of **interaction**
- Typical approach:
 - concurrency modelled by **interleaving**
 - interaction modelled by (explicit) **communication**
- Example: Milner’s *Calculus of Communicating Systems* (CCS)
- Syntax: $P ::= 0 \mid \alpha.P \mid P_1 + P_2 \mid P_1 \parallel P_2 \mid \dots$
- (Operational) Semantics: **labelled transition systems** defined by transition rules of the form

$$\frac{}{\alpha.P \xrightarrow{\alpha} P} \quad \frac{P \xrightarrow{\alpha} P'}{P + Q \xrightarrow{\alpha} P'} \quad \frac{P \xrightarrow{\alpha} P'}{P \parallel Q \xrightarrow{\alpha} P' \parallel Q} \quad \frac{P \xrightarrow{\alpha} P' \quad Q \xrightarrow{\bar{\alpha}} Q'}{P \parallel Q \xrightarrow{\tau} P' \parallel Q'} \quad \dots$$

- see course on **Modelling Concurrent and Probabilistic Systems** in Summer 2009 [Katoen, Noll] and [Winskel 1996, Sct. 14]

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- Course **Advanced Model Checking** [Katoen]
- Practical Course **Model Checking** [Katoen, Sher, Yue]
- Course **Compiler Construction** [Noll] (“Hiwi” jobs available!)

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Profilinie

Teilbereich:	Informatik
Name der/des	Priv.-Doz. Dr.rer.nat. Thomas Noll
Titel der Lehrveranstaltung: (Name der Umfrage)	Semantik und Verifikation von Software (10ss-29423) (Vorlesung)

Konzept der Vorlesung

Mir ist klar, wozu die Vorlesung gut ist.



Die Vorlesung hat eine klar erkennbare Struktur.



Die Vorlesung kann mit den zur Verfügung gestellten Materialien (Skript, Lehrbuch, Handouts ...) gut nachbereitet werden.



Ich habe das nötige Vorwissen für diese Vorlesung.



Die ausgewählten Beispiele helfen mir, die Inhalte der Vorlesung zu verstehen.



Es werden Zusammenfassungen an sinnvollen Stellen gemacht.



Der Schwierigkeitsgrad ist ...



Vermittlung und Verhalten

... kann den Stoff verständlich erklären.



... geht sorgfältig auf Verständnisfragen ein.



... berücksichtigt unterschiedliche Kenntnisstände der Studierenden.



... schafft es, mich für den Vorlesungsstoff zu begeistern.



... spricht angemessen laut und deutlich.



... ist offen für Verbesserungsvorschläge.

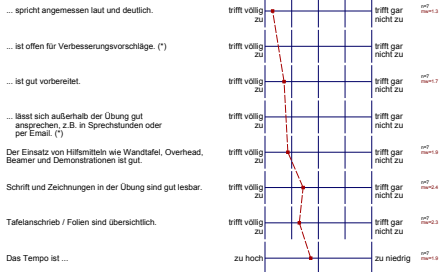




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... berücksichtigt unterschiedliche
Kenntnisstände der Studierenden. (*)





(*) Hinweis: Wenn die Anzahl der Antworten auf eine Frage zu gering ist, wird für die Frage keine Auswertung angezeigt.