Graph Representation of Code

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SVF : Static Value-Flow Analysis Framework for Source Code

A scalable, precise and on-demand interprocedural program dependence analysis framework for both sequential and multithreaded programs.

- The SVF project
 - Publicly available since early 2015 and actively maintained: http://svf-tools.github.io/SVF.
 - Implemented on top of LLVM compiler (the latest version 12.0.0) with over 100 KLOC C/C++ code and 600+ stars with 40+ contributors and over 1K commits on Github.
 - Invited for a plenary talk in EuroLLVM 2016, and awarded an ICSE 2018 Distinguished Paper, an SAS Best Paper 2019 and an OOPSLA 2020 Distinguished Paper.

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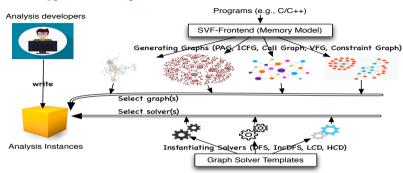
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- Value-Flow Analysis: resolves both control and data dependence.
 - Does the information generated at program point A flow to another program point B along some execution paths?
 - Can function F be called either directly or indirectly from some other function F'?
 - Is there an unsafe memory access that may trigger a bug or security risk?

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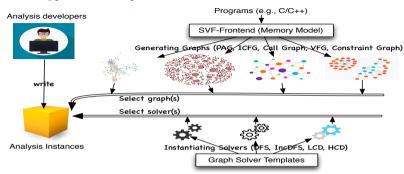
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- Key features of SVF
 - **Sparse**: compute and maintain the data-flow facts where necessary
 - **Selective**: support mixed analyses for precision and efficiency trade-offs.
 - **On-demand**: reason about program parts based on user gueries.

SVF: Design Principle



- Serving as an open-source foundation for building practical static source code analysis
 - Bridge the gap between research and engineering
 - Minimize the efforts of implementing sophisticated analysis (extendable, reusable, and robust via layers of abstractions)
 - Support developing different analysis variants (flow-, context-, heap-, field-sensitive analysis) in a sparse and on-demand manner.

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 - Support developing different analysis variants (flow-, context-, heap-, field-sensitive analysis) in a sparse and on-demand manner.
- Client applications:
 - Static bug detection (e.g., memory leaks, null dereferences, use-after-frees and data-races)
 - Accelerate dynamic analysis (e.g., Google's Sanitizers and AFL fuzzing)

Graph Representation of Code

- What is a graph representation of code?
 - Representing a program's control-flow (i.e., execution order) and/or data-flow (variable definition and use relations) using nodes and edges of a graph.

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 - Representing a program's control-flow (i.e., execution order) and/or data-flow (variable definition and use relations) using nodes and edges of a graph.
- Why a graph representation?
 - Abstracting code from low-level complicated instructions
 - Applying general graph algorithms
 - Easy to maintain and extend

Call Graph

```
define i32 @main() #0 {
1 entry:
2%a1 = alloca i8, alian 1
                                             Program calling relations between methods
3%b1 = alloca i8, align 1
4 %a = alloca i8*, align 8
5%b = alloca i8*, align 8
6 store i8* %a1, i8** %a, alian 8
7 store i8* %b1, i8** %b, align 8
8 call void @swap(i8** %a, i8** %b)
gret i32 0
 define void @swap(i8** %p. i8** %a) #0
                                                    main
                                                                                     swap
10entry:
11%0 = load i8** %p, alian 8
12\%1 = load i8** \%a. alian 8
                                                               Call Graph
12store i8* %1. i8** %p. alian 8
14store i8* %0, i8** %q, align 8
15ret void
```

Call Graph

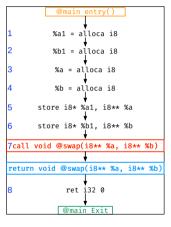
```
define i32 @main() #0 {
1 entry:
2%a1 = alloca i8, alian 1
3%b1 = alloca i8, alian 1
                                              - each node represents a program method
4 %a = alloca i8*, align 8
5%b = alloca i8*, align 8
                                              - each edge represents a calling relation
6 store i8* %a1, i8** %a, alian 8
                                                    between two program methods
7 store i8* %b1, i8** %b, align 8
8 call void @swap(i8** %a, i8** %b)
gret i32 0
                                                    caller
                                                                                   callee
 define void @swap(i8** %p. i8** %a) #@
                                                   main
                                                                                  swap
10entry:
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                                                             Call Graph
12store i8* %1. i8** %p. alian 8
14store i8* %0, i8** %q, align 8
15ret void
```

Control Flow Graph

Program execution order between two instructions.

- Intra-procedural control-flow graph: control-flow graph within a program method.
- Inter-procedural control-flow graph: control-flow graph across program methods.

Intra-procedural Control Flow Graph



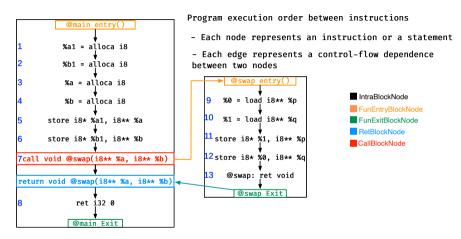
Program execution order between instructions

- Each node represents an instruction or a statement
- Each edge represents a control-flow dependence between two nodes



https://github.com/svf-tools/SVF/wiki/Analyze-a-Simple-C-Program#4-interprocedural-control-flow-graph

Inter-procedural Control Flow Graph (ICFG)

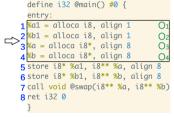


https://github.com/svf-tools/SVF/wiki/Analyze-a-Simple-C-Program#4-interprocedural-control-flow-graph

- Constraint Graph represents the assignment constraints between variables.
- Constraint Graph and Program Assignment Graph (PAG) are essentially the same.
- The difference is that PAG can not be changed while you can add edges or nodes to the Constraint Graph to perform constraint solving.

Program Assignment relation between two variables

- each node represents a pointer or an object
- each edge represents two nodes dependence or constraint relation











alloca instruction allocates memory object:

Two 8-bit integers are allocated to O1 O2

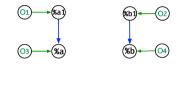
Two pointers to 8-bit integers are allocated to O₃ O₄

► Address

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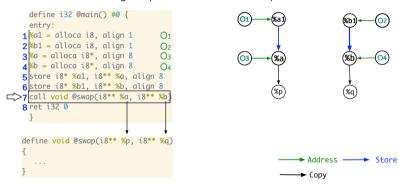
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define i32 @main() #0 {
     entry:
   1 %a1 = alloca i8, alian 1
   2 %b1 = alloca i8, alian 1
   3%a = alloca i8*, align 8
   ∆%b = alloca i8*, alian 8
5 store i8* %a1, i8** %a, align 8
   6 store i8* %b1, i8** %b, align 8
   7 call void @swap(i8** %a, i8** %b)
   8 ret i32 0
```





Program Assignment relation between two variables

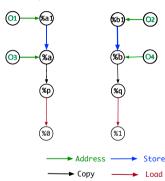
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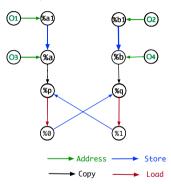
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  entry:
  %0 = load i8** %p. alian 8
   %1 = load i8** %a, alian 8
11 store i8* %1, i8** %p, alian 8
12 store i8* %0, i8** %a, alian 8
13 ret void
```



Program Assignment relation between two variables

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```
define void @swap(i8** %p. i8** %a) #0
   entry:
 9\%0 = load i8**\%p. alian 8
 10\%1 = load i8** \%a, alian 8
 11 store i8* %1, i8** %p, alian 8
12 store i8* %0, i8** %a, alian 8
 13 ret_void
```



What's next?

- (1) Compile two C programs (swap.c and example.c) into their LLVM IR.
 - A guide can be found at https://github.com/SVF-tools/SVF-Teaching/ wiki/CodeGraph#2-llvm-ir-generation
 - Understand the mapping from a C program to its corresponding LLVM IR.
- (2) Generate and visualize the graph representation of LLVM IR (swap.11 and example.11).
 - https://github.com/SVF-tools/SVF-Teaching/wiki/CodeGraph# 3-run-and-debug-your-codegraph
- (3) Write code to iterate nodes and edges of ICFG and PAG and print their contents.
 - https://github.com/SVF-tools/SVF-Teaching/blob/main/CodeGraph/ CodeGraph.cpp#L65-L82
- (4) More about LLVM IR and SVF's graph representation
 - LLVM language manual https://llvm.org/docs/LangRef.html
 - SVF website https://github.com/SVF-tools/SVF