

Flix and its Implementation: A Language for Static Analysis

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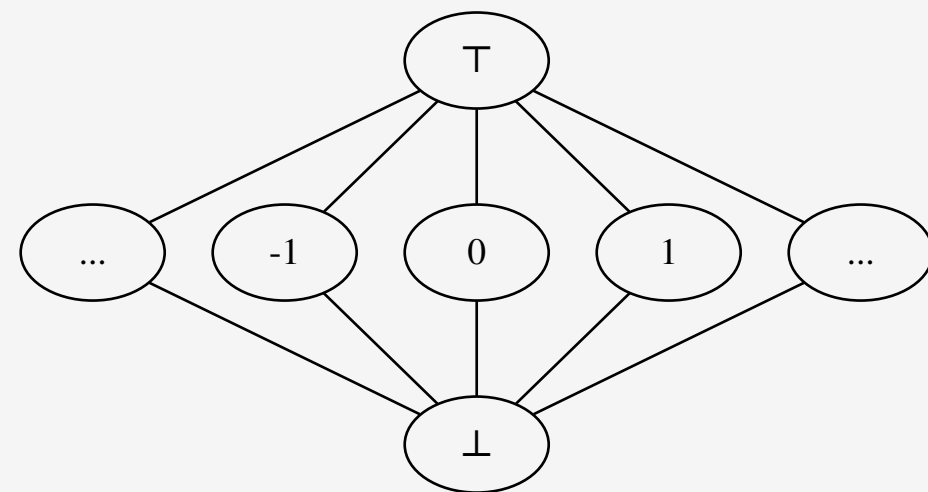
Introduction

Flix is a language for implementing static analyses. Flix is inspired by Datalog, but supports user-defined lattices and functions, allowing a larger class of analyses to be expressed. For example, a constant propagation analysis can be expressed in Flix, but not Datalog.

A static analysis in Flix is specified as a set of constraints in a logic language, while functions are expressed in a pure functional language.

Constant Propagation Analysis

```
enum Constant {  
  case Top,  
  case Cst(Int),  
  case Bot  
}
```



```
def leq(e1: Constant, e2: Constant): Bool =  
  match (e1, e2) with {  
    case (Bot, _) => true  
    case (Cst(n1), Cst(n2)) => n1 == n2  
    case (_, Top) => true  
    case _ => false  
  }
```

```
def sum(e1: Constant, e2: Constant): Constant =  
  match (e1, e2) with {  
    case (_, Bot) => Bot  
    case (Bot, _) => Bot  
    case (Cst(n1), Cst(n2)) => Cst(n1 + n2)  
    case _ => Top  
  }
```

```
rel AsnStm(r: Str, c: Int)  
rel AddStm(r: Str, x: Str, y: Str)
```

```
lat LocalVar(k: Str, v: Constant)
```

```
LocalVar(r, Cst(c)) :- AsnStm(r, c).  
LocalVar(r, sum(v1, v2)) :- AddStm(r, x, y),  
  LocalVar(x, v1),  
  LocalVar(y, v2).
```

Fixed-Point Semantics

Ex 1. Input Facts

```
AsnStm("a", 40). // a = 40  
AsnStm("b", 2). // b = 2  
AddStm("c", "a", "b"). // c = a + b
```

Minimal Model

```
LocalVar("a", Cst(40)).  
LocalVar("b", Cst(2)).  
LocalVar("c", Cst(42)).
```

Ex 2. Input Facts

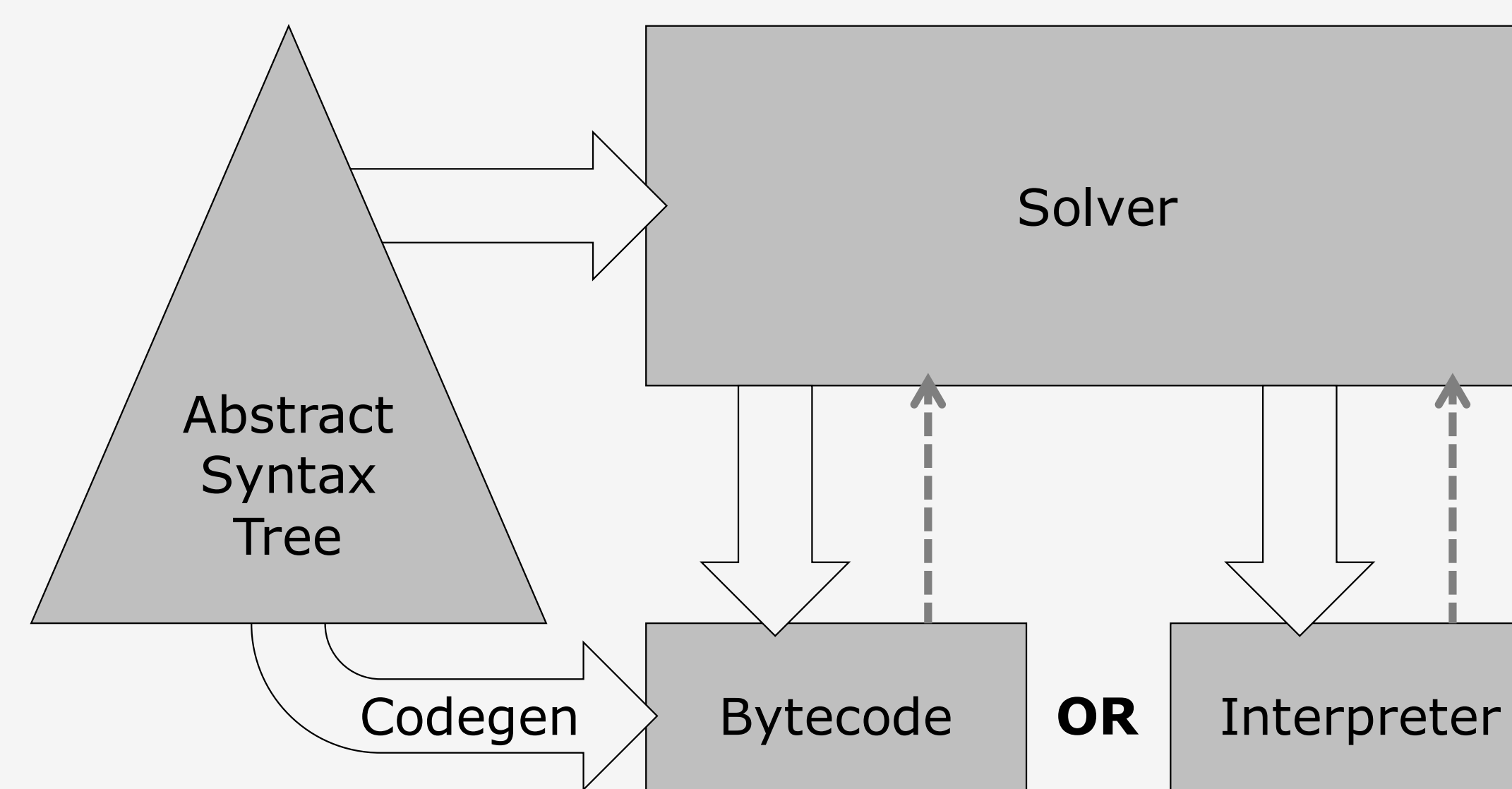
```
AsnStm("a", 40). // a = 40  
AsnStm("b", 1). // b = 1  
AsnStm("c", 2). // c = 2  
  
AddStm("d", "a", "b"). // d = a + b  
// else  
AddStm("d", "a", "c"). // d = a + c
```

Minimal Model

```
LocalVar("a", Cst(40)).  
LocalVar("b", Cst(1)).  
LocalVar("c", Cst(2)).  
LocalVar("d", Cst(41)).  
LocalVar("d", Cst(42)).  
LocalVar("d", Top).
```

Back-end Architecture

The solver evaluates the logic language while the interpreter evaluates the functional language.



Compiling to JVM Bytecode

To improve performance, we compile the functional language to JVM bytecode and replace the interpreter.

Desugaring pattern matches

A pattern may involve equality checks, bind values to variables, or contain subpatterns. The cases are processed individually and then linked together.

```
match x with {  
  case PAT1 => EXP1  
  case PAT2 => EXP2  
  case PAT3 => EXP3  
}
```

```
let v' = x in  
let err = λ() ERROR in  
let e3 = λ() if match(PAT3) EXP3 else err() in  
let e2 = λ() if match(PAT2) EXP2 else e3() in  
let e1 = λ() if match(PAT1) EXP1 else e2() in  
e1()
```

Implementing lambdas

To compile lambdas to JVM methods, we eliminate free variables through closure conversion and lambda lifting.

```
def f(a) =  
  let g = λ(x, y) a+x+y in  
  g(1, 2)  
  
// after closure conversion  
def f(a) =  
  let g = MkClosure(λ(a', x, y) a'+x+y, a) in  
  g(1, 2)
```

```
// after lambda lifting  
def f$0(a', x, y) = a'+x+y  
def f(a) =  
  let g = MkClosure(f$0, a) in  
  g(1, 2)
```

MkClosure is compiled to an InvokeDynamic call to create a Java 8 lambda, via `java.lang.invoke.LambdaMetafactory`. Lambdas are invoked through interface calls.

For More Information

M. Madsen, M.-H. Yee, and O. Lhoták. From Datalog to Flix: A Declarative Language for Fixed Points on Lattices. PLDI 2016.

web: flix.github.io

code: github.com/flix/flix

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