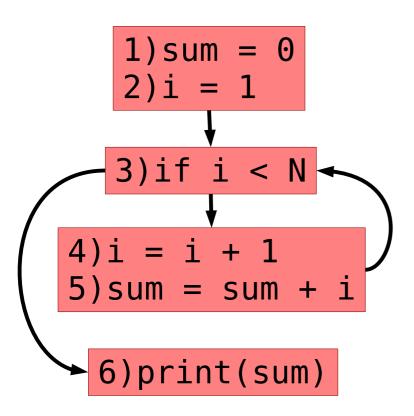
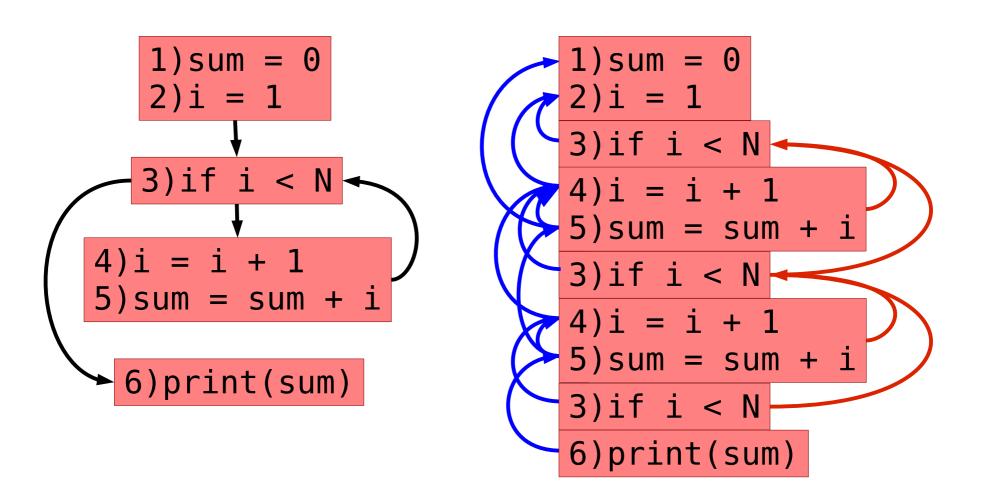
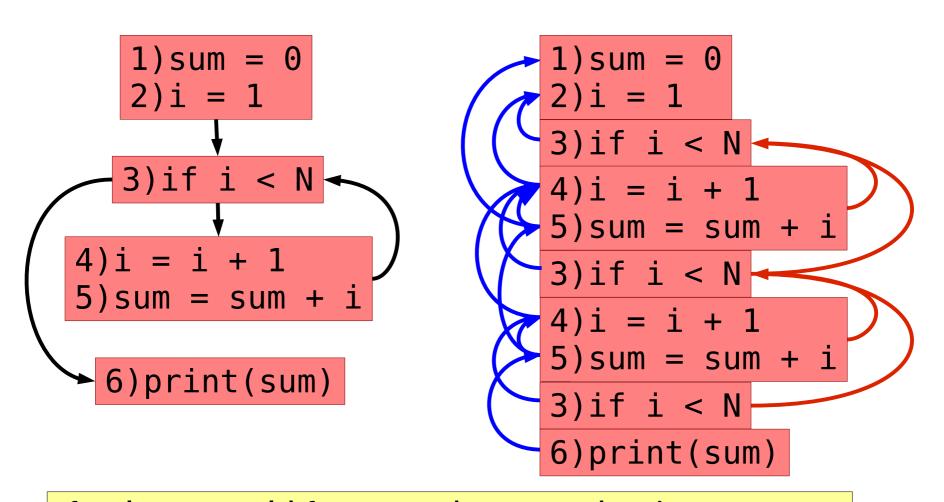
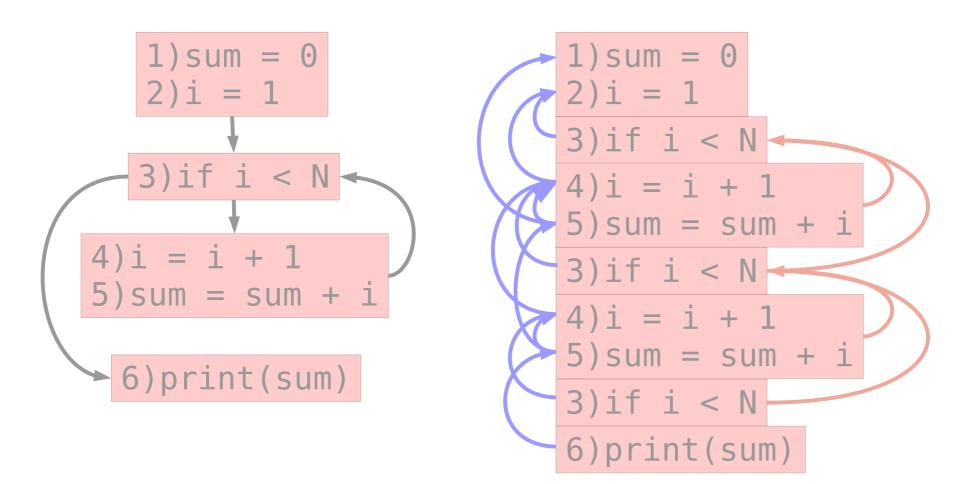
# Slicing







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**Slicing** is a technique for identifying interesting parts of a program/execution

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2)i = 1
3)while i < N:
4) i = i + 1
5) sum = sum + i
6)print(sum)
7)print(i)
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How does this relate to our representations?

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  - the set of statements involved in computing v's value at s. [Weiser 82]
  - The statements that may influence v...
    - Data dependence
    - Control dependence
    - Compute using the PDG!

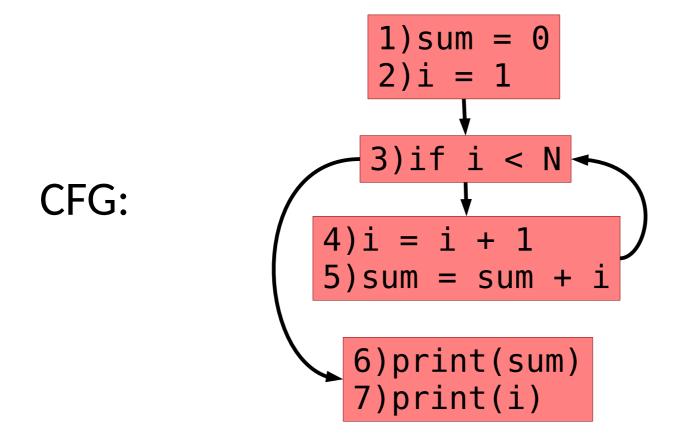
### **Program Slicing Uses**

- Debugging
- Testing
- Reverse Engineering
- Optimization
- Design Profiling
- Malware analysis

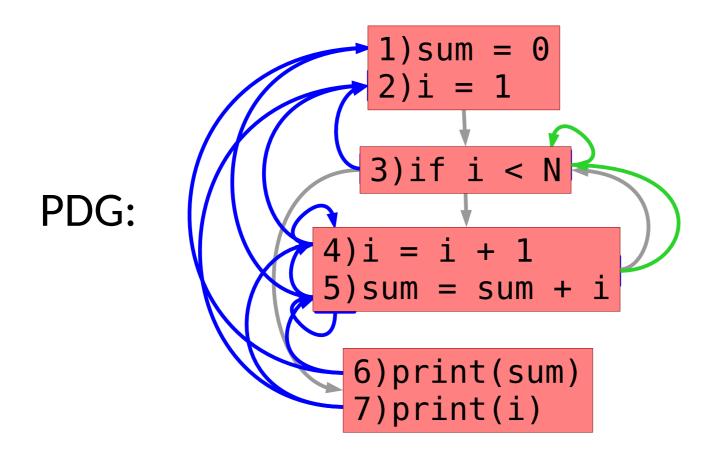
• ...

- Transitive closure of edges in the PDG
  - Start from v and just follow edges backward

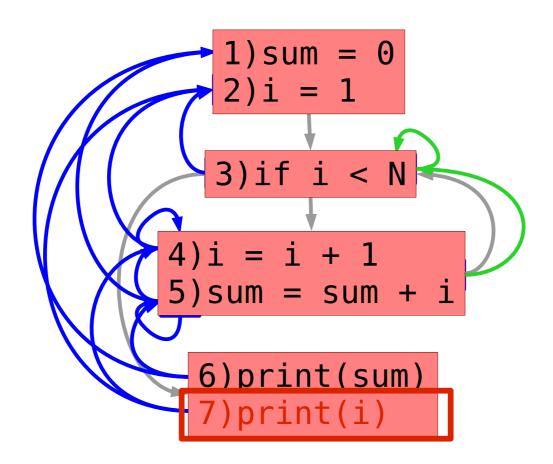
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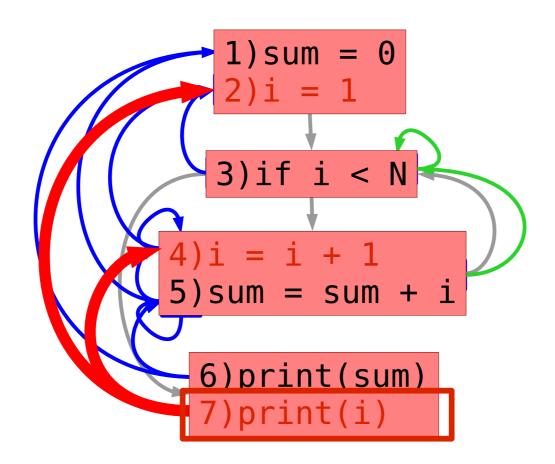
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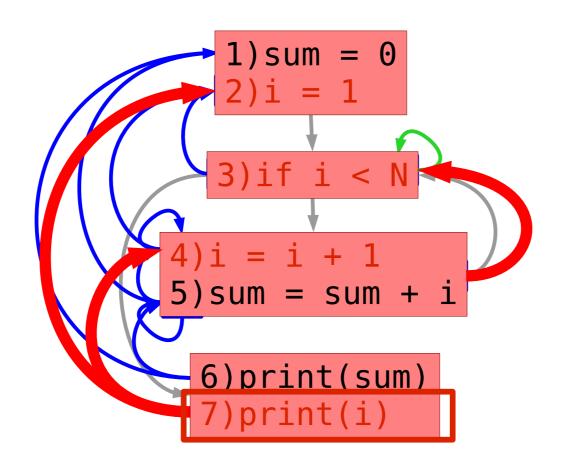
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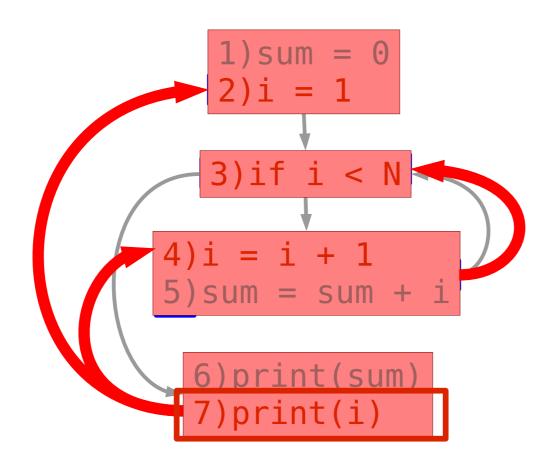
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- Static vs. Dynamic (PDG vs. DDG)
- Backward vs. Forward
- Executable vs. Nonexecutable
- Edges vs. Nodes

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Why might a slice not be executable?

What do nodes capture? Edges?

#### Strengths of Static Slicing

- Considers all possible executions
  - Necessary for conservative analyses
  - ("Might I leak secret information?")

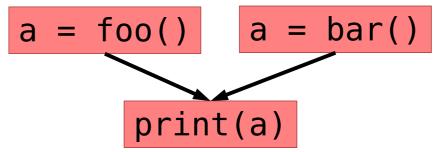
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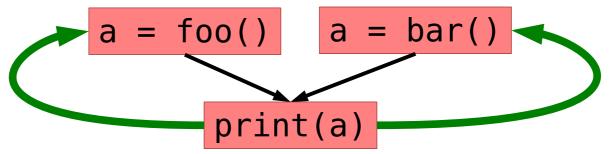
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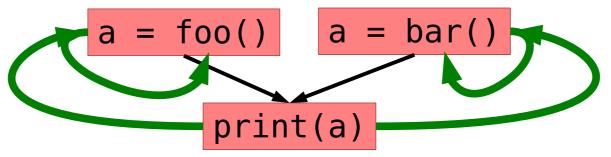
Multiple program paths



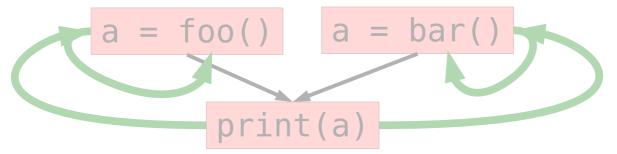
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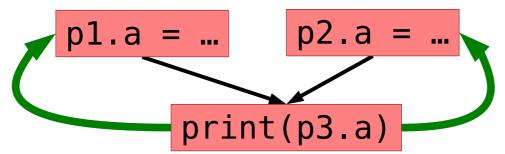
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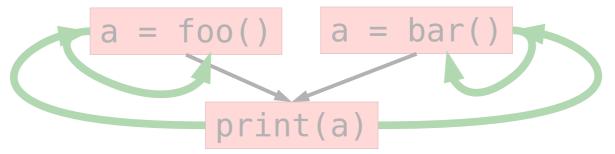
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Pointers – points-to graphs are imprecise



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Pointers – points-to graphs are imprecise

 Function pointers – must consider all possible call targets

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- Cover fewer static program statements

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- Very many statement instances and dynamic dependences to examine
- Misses alternative histories
  - What would have happened if … ?

Both types of slicing benefit from techniques that prune or focus slices on just what is interesting

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- Much more...