Software Re-Engineering

Lecture: 13



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Sequence [Todays Agenda]

Content of Lecture

Reverse Engineering – Techniques

- Lexical Analysis
- Syntactic Analysis
- Control Flow Analysis
- Data Flow Analysis
- Program Slicing
- Visualization
- Program metrics

Control Flow Analysis

- ★ After determining the structure of a program, control flow analysis (CFA) can be performed on it.
- ➡ The two kinds of control flow analysis are:
 - Intra-procedural Analysis: It shows the order in which statements are executed within a subprogram.
 - Inter-procedural Analysis: It shows the calling relationship among program units.

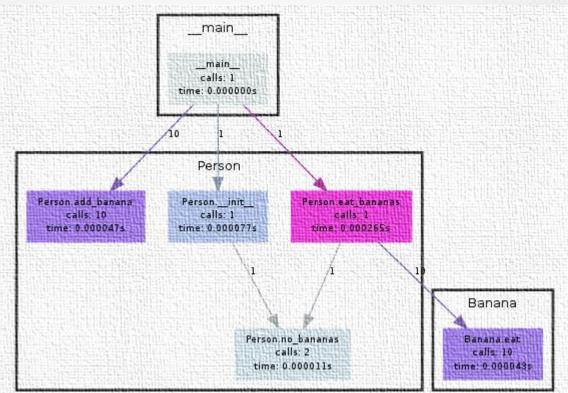
Control Flow Analysis - Control Flow Graph (CFG)

Intra-procedural Analysis:

- The idea of basic blocks is central to constructing a CFG.
- A basic block is a maximal sequence of program statements such that execution enters at the top of the block and leaves only at the bottom via a conditional or an unconditional branch statement.
- A basic block is represented with one node in the CFG, and an arc indicates possible flow of control from one node to another.
- A CFG can directly be constructed from an AST by walking the tree to determine basic blocks and then connecting the blocks with control flow arcs.

- Inter-procedural Analysis:
 - Inter-procedural analysis is performed by constructing a call graph.
 - Calling relationships between subroutines in a program are represented as a call graph which is basically a directed graph.
 - Specifically, a procedure in the source code is represented by a node in the graph, and the edge from node **f** to **g** indicates that procedure **f** calls procedure **g**.

- Inter-procedural Analysis:
- **#** Example of a Call Graph

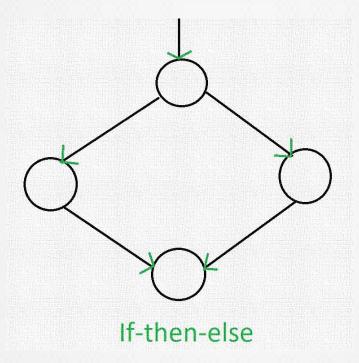


- ★ A Control Flow Graph (CFG) is the graphical representation of control flow or computation during the execution of programs or applications.
- # Control flow graphs are mostly used in static analysis as well as compiler applications, as they can accurately represent the flow inside a program unit.

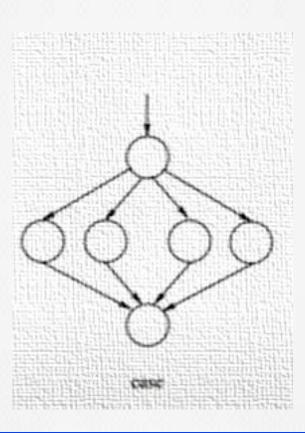
- Characteristics of Control Flow Graph
 - The control flow graph is process-oriented.
 - The control flow graph shows all the paths that can be traversed during a program execution.
 - A control flow graph is a directed graph.
 - Edges in CFG portray control flow paths and the nodes in CFG portray basic blocks.

- # There exist 2 designated blocks in the Control Flow Graph:
 - **Entry Block:** The entry block allows the control to enter into the control flow graph.
 - **Exit Block:** Control flow leaves through the exit block.
- ♯ Hence, the control flow graph comprises all the building blocks
 - Such as the start node, end node and flows between the nodes

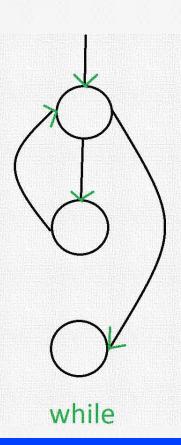
- General Control Flow Graphs
- **♯** If-else



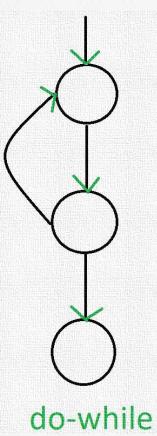
- General Control Flow Graphs
- **#** Case (Switch)



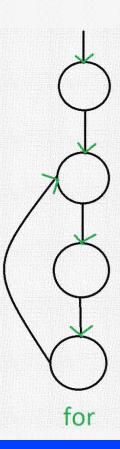
- General Control Flow Graphs
- **While**



- General Control Flow Graphs
- **#** Do-while



- General Control Flow Graphs
- # For



Control Flow Analysis - Control Flow Graph (CFG)

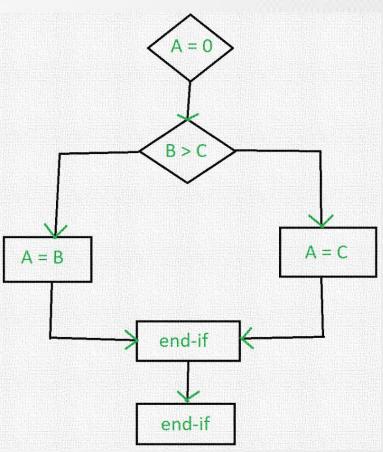
***** Example

```
if A = 10 then
if B > C
A = B
else A = C
endif
Endif
print A, B, C
```

Control Flow Analysis - Control Flow Graph (CFG)

Example

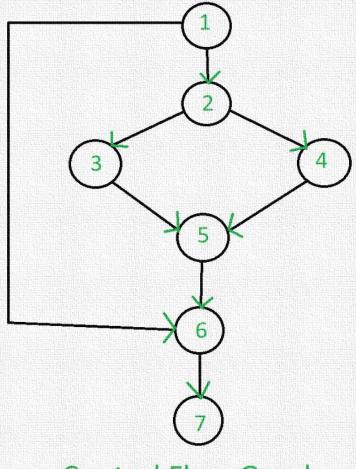
Flow Chart



Control Flow Analysis - Control Flow Graph (CFG)

Example

```
if A = 10 then
if B > C
A = B
else A = C
endif
Endif
print A, B, C
```



Control Flow Graph

Control Flow Analysis - Control Flow Graph (CFG)

Example

```
Source Program:
                                               CFG:
int binsearch(int x, int v[], int n)
      int low, high, mid;
     low = 0;
      high = n - 1;
      while (low <= high) 2
           mid = (low + high)/2;
if (x < v[mid])
                  high = mid - 1; |_4
         5 \mid else if (x > v[mid])
                  low = mid + 1;
           else return mid;
      return -1; 8
```

hank Mou!