CS738: Advanced Compiler Optimizations Points-to Analysis using Types

Amey Karkare

karkare@cse.iitk.ac.in

http://www.cse.iitk.ac.in/~karkare/cs738

Department of CSE, IIT Kanpur



Reference Papers

- Bjarne Steensgaard: Points-to Analysis in Almost Linear Time. POPL 1996
- Manuvir Das: Unification-based pointer analysis with directional assignments. PLDI 2000

$$S$$
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egin{array}{lll} oldsymbol{s} & \in & \mbox{Symbols} \\ oldsymbol{	au} & \in & \mbox{Locations} ::= (oldsymbol{arphi}, lpha) \\ oldsymbol{arphi} & \in & \mbox{Ids} ::= \{oldsymbol{s}_1, \ldots, oldsymbol{s}_n\} \end{array}
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A denotes type environment.

Partial Order

$$\alpha_1 \leq \alpha_2 \Leftrightarrow (\alpha_1 = \bot) \vee (\alpha_1 = \alpha_2)$$

$$\frac{A \vdash x : (\varphi, \alpha) \qquad A \vdash y : (\varphi', \alpha') \qquad \alpha' \trianglelefteq \alpha}{A \vdash \mathsf{welltyped}(x = y)}$$

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$$\frac{A \vdash x : (\varphi, \alpha) \qquad A \vdash y : (\varphi', \mathsf{ptr}(\varphi'', \alpha'')) \qquad \alpha'' \trianglelefteq \alpha}{A \vdash \mathsf{welltyped}(x = *y)}$$

$$\frac{A \vdash x : (\varphi, \alpha) \qquad A \vdash y : (\varphi', \alpha') \qquad \alpha' \leq \alpha}{A \vdash \mathsf{welltyped}(x = y)}$$

$$\frac{A \vdash x : (\varphi, \alpha) \qquad A \vdash y : \tau \qquad \mathsf{ptr}(\tau) \leq \alpha}{A \vdash \mathsf{welltyped}(x = \&y)}$$

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$$\frac{A \vdash x : (\varphi, \text{ptr}(\varphi', \alpha')) \qquad A \vdash y : (\varphi'', \alpha'') \qquad \alpha'' \leq \alpha'}{A \vdash \text{welltyped}(*x = y)}$$

$$\frac{A \vdash x : \tau}{A \vdash \text{welltyped}(x = \text{allocate}(y))}$$

► Function Definitions

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$$A \vdash x : (\tau_1 \dots \tau_n) \rightarrow \tau$$

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 $\forall i \in \{1 \dots n\}. A \vdash f_i : \tau_i$

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 $A \vdash r : \tau$

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 $\forall s \in S^*.A \vdash \text{welltyped}(s)$

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 $A \vdash r : \tau$
 $\forall s \in S^*. A \vdash \text{welltyped}(s)$

 $A \vdash \text{welltyped}(x = \text{fun}(f_1, \dots, f_n) \text{ returns } r \text{ in } S^*)$

$$A \vdash \mathbf{x} : \tau \qquad \qquad \tau = (\varphi, \alpha)$$

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$$A \vdash X : \tau$$
 $\tau = (\varphi, \alpha)$
 $A \vdash p : (\tau_1 \dots \tau_n) \to \tau'$ $\tau_i = (\varphi_i, \alpha_i)$

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A \vdash p : (\tau_1 \dots \tau_n) \to \tau' \qquad \tau_i = (\varphi_i, \alpha_i)
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$$A \vdash \mathbf{x} : \tau \qquad \qquad \tau = (\varphi, \alpha)
A \vdash \mathbf{p} : (\tau_1 \dots \tau_n) \to \tau' \qquad \qquad \tau_i = (\varphi_i, \alpha_i)
\forall i \in \{1 \dots n\}. A \vdash \mathbf{y}_i : \tau_i' \qquad \qquad \tau_i' = (\varphi_i', \alpha_i')
\alpha_i' \leq \alpha_i \qquad \qquad \alpha' \leq \alpha$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
A \vdash x : \tau & \tau = (\varphi, \alpha) \\
A \vdash p : (\tau_1 \dots \tau_n) \to \tau' & \tau_i = (\varphi_i, \alpha_i) \\
\forall i \in \{1 \dots n\}. A \vdash y_i : \tau_i' & \tau_i' = (\varphi_i', \alpha_i') \\
\alpha_i' \leq \alpha_i & \alpha' \leq \alpha \\
\hline
A \vdash \text{welltyped}(x = p(y_1, \dots, y_n))
\end{array}$$

Manuvir Das's One-level Flow-based Analysis

$$\alpha_1 \le \alpha_2 \Leftrightarrow \mathsf{ptr}(\tau_1) \le \mathsf{ptr}(\tau_2)$$

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Manuvir Das's One-level Flow-based Analysis

$$\alpha_{1} \leq \alpha_{2} \Leftrightarrow \mathsf{ptr}(\tau_{1}) \leq \mathsf{ptr}(\tau_{2})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mathsf{ptr}((\varphi', \alpha')) \leq \mathsf{ptr}((\varphi, \alpha))$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (\varphi' \subseteq \varphi) \land (\alpha' = \alpha)$$

One-level Flow-based Analysis

▶ Replace \unlhd by \le in Steensgaard's analysis

One-level Flow-based Analysis

- ▶ Replace \unlhd by \le in Steensgaard's analysis
- ► Keeps "top" level pointees separate!