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**SCHOOL OF SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS**

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MASTER THESIS

Datalog Based Symbolic Program Reasoning for Java

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ΕΘΝΙΚΟ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΠΟΔΙΣΤΡΙΑΚΟ ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ

**ΣΧΟΛΗ ΘΕΤΙΚΩΝ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΩΝ
ΤΜΗΜΑ ΠΛΗΡΟΦΟΡΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΛΕΠΙΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΩΝ**

**ΜΕΤΑΠΤΥΧΙΑΚΟ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ
“ΥΠΟΛΟΓΙΣΤΙΚΑ ΣΥΣΤΗΜΑΤΑ: ΛΟΓΙΣΜΙΚΟ ΚΑΙ ΥΛΙΚΟ”**

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**Συμβολική Συλλογιστική Προγραμμάτων για Java,
βασισμένη σε Datalog**

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Επιβλέπων: Γιάννης Σμαραγδάκης, Καθηγητής ΕΚΠΑ

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ABSTRACT

abstract english

SUBJECT AREA: Static Program Analysis, Symbolic Reasoning, Propositional Logic

KEYWORDS: flow-sensitivity, path-sensitivity, inference rules and logic proofs

ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ

abstract greek

ΘΕΜΑΤΙΚΗ ΠΕΡΙΟΧΗ: Στατική Ανάλυση Προγραμμάτων, Συμβολική Συλλογιστική, Προτασιακή Λογική

ΛΕΞΕΙΣ ΚΛΕΙΔΙΑ: "ευαισθησία"-ροής, "ευαισθησία"-μονοπατιού, κανόνες συμπερασμού και αποδείξεις προτασιακής λογικής

This master thesis is dedicated to ...

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank

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1. INTRODUCTION

FooBar

1.1 Thesis Structure

BarBar

2. BACKGROUND

Several program analysis techniques have been proposed in the literature, in order to aid developers and users discover interesting program properties within their software. For example, one might be interested in finding out whether there are memory leaks or whether some piece of code is reachable.

Such techniques come in different flavors, either static or dynamic, and are usually based on strong mathematical concepts. In this section we provide a brief background on these concepts and the frameworks utilized towards the development of program analysis tools.

2.1 Static Program Analysis

Static program analysis is a program analysis technique that aims to reason about a program's behaviors without actually executing it. It has been heavily utilized by optimizing compilers since their early stages and it has also found several other applications, among the areas of software security, software correctness [1]. The question of whether a program is correct or may terminate for all possible inputs is in general undecidable. However, static analysis techniques are able to tackle undecidability by overapproximating or underapproximating the initial problem, attempting to reason over a simplified version of it.

There is a plethora of different static analysis algorithms in the literature, each one met in several domains. For example, one may utilize analyses such as *liveness* and/or *pointer* analyses in an optimizing compiler with the intention of eliminating dead code regions or performing a constant propagation/folding optimization. A *reachability* analysis that determines whether a specific program point is reachable could be used for example by a software correctness tool to make sure that an erroneous state is actually never reached.

There is a variety of design choices that may prove essential towards the *scalability* and *precision* of a static program analysis algorithm.

2.1.1 Whole-Program vs. Partial Analyses

2.1.2 Flow-Sensitivity

2.1.3 Path-Sensitivity

2.2 Symbolic Execution

Foo

2.3 Theorem Provers

Lalal

2.4 Datalog

Datalog stuff

3. STATIC DECLARATIVE SYMBOLIC REASONING

our approach

3.1 Schema Relations and Program Expression Trees

input facts and Reasoning

3.2 Path Expressions

pathhz

3.3 Boolean Symbolic Reasoning

reasoning logic

3.3.1 Propositional Logic Axioms

pure axioms

3.3.2 Propositional Logic Inference Rules

inferencer

4. EVALUATIONS

foolala

5. RELATED WORK

foorelated

6. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

FooConclusions

ABBREVIATIONS - ACRONYMS

TODO	to do
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REFERENCES

- [1] Anders Møller and Michael I. Schwartzbach. Static program analysis, October 2018. Department of Computer Science, Aarhus University, <http://cs.au.dk/~amoeller/spa/>.