

- $\llbracket b \rrbracket : \text{Mem} \rightarrow \text{Bool}$

$$\llbracket \text{true} \rrbracket(m) = \text{true}$$

$$\llbracket \text{false} \rrbracket(m) = \text{false}$$

포인터 간의 equality는
업데이트 가능.

$$\llbracket e_1 = e_2 \rrbracket(m) = \llbracket e_1 \rrbracket(m) =_{\text{Int}} \llbracket e_2 \rrbracket(m)$$

$$\llbracket \neg b \rrbracket(m) = \neg \llbracket b \rrbracket(m)$$

$$\llbracket b_1 \wedge b_2 \rrbracket(m) = \llbracket b_1 \rrbracket(m) \wedge \llbracket b_2 \rrbracket(m)$$

Input 메모리 값을 받아 output 메모리 값을 리턴

- $f_n : p(\text{Mem}) \rightarrow p(\text{Mem})$: transfer function.

$$f_n(M) = \{ m \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{IV가 뜻하는 초기값은 } \\ \text{메모리의 값을 } \\ \text{--- } cm \downarrow(n) = IV := e. \end{array} \} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{IV가 뜻하는 초기값은 } \\ \text{메모리의 값을 } \\ \text{--- } cm \downarrow(n) = IV := e. \end{array}$$

$$f_n(M) = \{ m \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{IV를 통해 주소에 따라 } \\ \text{--- } cm \downarrow(n) = IV := \text{alloc} \end{array} \} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{IV를 통해 주소에 따라 } \\ \text{--- } cm \downarrow(n) = IV := \text{alloc} \end{array}$$

$$f_n(M) = \{ m \in M \mid \llbracket b \rrbracket(m) = \text{true} \} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{--- } cm \downarrow(n) = \text{assume. } \end{array}$$

- $F : (N \rightarrow p(\text{Mem})) \rightarrow (N \rightarrow p(\text{Mem}))$

↳ semantic function.

: Node를 reachable한 메모리 계산.

$$F(X) = \bigcup_{n' \rightarrow n} f_n \left(\bigcup_{h' \rightarrow h} X(h') \right)$$

n 이랑 연결되어 있는 transfer
--- h' 으로 모든 모든 predecessor
 n 을 모두 찾아서
function apply.

- Collecting semantics

$$\text{fix } F \in N \rightarrow p(\text{Mem})$$

- Abstract Domain.

$$\text{Mem} = \text{Loc} \rightarrow \text{Val}$$

$$\text{Loc} = \underbrace{\text{Var} \mid \text{HeapAddr}}_{\text{변수 또는 주소}} \rightarrow \text{Loc} = \underbrace{\text{Var} \mid \text{AllocSite}}_{\text{변수 또는 주소}}$$

$$\text{Val} = \text{Int} \mid \text{Loc}$$

$$\text{Mem} = \widehat{\text{Loc}} \rightarrow \widehat{\text{Val}}$$

$$\text{Loc} = \underbrace{\text{Var} \mid \text{AllocSite}}_{\text{변수 또는 주소}} \rightarrow \text{Loc} = \widehat{\text{Loc}}$$

$$\text{Val} = \text{Interval} \times p(\widehat{\text{Loc}})$$

Real Domain.

Abstract Domain

$$P(\text{HeapAddr}) \xleftrightarrow[\alpha_{\text{HeapAddr}}]{Y_{\text{HeapAddr}}} P(\text{AllocSite})$$

$$\alpha_{\text{HeapAddr}}(H) = \{ \underbrace{\text{allocsite}(h)}_{\text{---}} \mid h \in H \}$$

Heap 주소가 있을 때
이걸 도약한 것은

자점(line number)을 포함

$$\Rightarrow \{ l_1, l_2, \dots, l_n \} \rightarrow \underline{l}$$

line number

$$P(\text{Loc}) \xleftrightarrow[\alpha_{\text{Loc}}]{Y_{\text{Loc}}} P(\widehat{\text{Loc}})$$

출석체계는 disjoint union

$$\alpha_{\text{Loc}}(L) = \{ x \mid x \in L \} \oplus \alpha_{\text{HeapAddr}}(\{ h \mid h \in L \})$$

LOC의 친한
--- Heap은 모든 것을 포함
--- Heap address를 포함
--- Loc은 변수 or Heapaddr. 그대로 가져온다
--- allocation site를 포함

$$P(\text{Int}) \xleftrightarrow[\alpha_{\text{Int}}]{Y_{\text{Int}}} \text{Interval}$$

$$P(\text{Val}) \xleftrightarrow[\alpha_{\text{Val}}]{Y_{\text{Val}}} \widehat{\text{Val}}$$

Integer 값을 모아서
Interval로 모아

$$\alpha_{\text{Val}}(V) = (\alpha_{\text{Int}}(\{ z \mid z \in V \}))$$

Interval과
Loc의 tuple을 정의
--- QLoc({ l \mid l \in V })

$$P(\text{Mem}) \xleftrightarrow[\alpha_{\text{Mem}}]{Y_{\text{Mem}}} \text{Mem}$$

Union과 아니라
product인 이유는
Python 같은 경우에 이런식으로 확장도 일기 때문

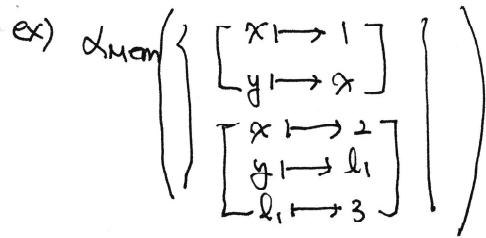
$$\alpha_{\text{Mem}}(M) = \text{Al. } \{ l \mid \{ \alpha_{\text{Val}} \mid m \in l \} \in M \} \cup \{ m(a) \mid m \in M \}$$

메모리 집합을 찾아서
--- 일련의 들여온 Var에 대해서 Var가 가지는
--- { m(a) } $m \in M$ 값을 모아서

Abstract 메모리 하위를 모아
--- HeapAddress, Value
--- concrete heap
--- 실제 어떤 heapaddress
--- 일정한 주소

$$N \rightarrow p(\text{Mem}) \xleftrightarrow[D]{\alpha} N \rightarrow \widehat{\text{Mem}}$$

$$\alpha(x) = \text{Al. } \alpha_{\text{Mem}}(X(n))$$



$$\rightarrow = \begin{cases} x \mapsto \langle [1, 2], \emptyset \rangle & l_1 \text{의 alloc.} \\ y \mapsto \langle \perp, \{x, n\} \rangle & \\ n_1 \mapsto \langle [3, 3], \emptyset \rangle & \end{cases}$$

Abstract Semantics.

- $\llbracket I \cup \rrbracket : \widehat{\text{Mem}} \rightarrow P(\widehat{\text{Loc}})$

- $\llbracket x \rrbracket(m) = \{x\} \leftarrow \text{abstract location}$ 계산해면 그냥 자기자신임
- $\llbracket *x \rrbracket(m) = m(x), 2 \leftarrow \text{예상에서 } x \text{를 lookup 할 때에 } \text{자기자신(eupole) } \text{가 되어} \text{있음}$

- $\llbracket b \rrbracket : \widehat{\text{Mem}} \rightarrow \text{Bool}$

- $\llbracket \text{true} \rrbracket(m) = \text{true}$
- $\llbracket \text{false} \rrbracket(m) = \text{false}$
- $\llbracket e_1 = e_2 \rrbracket(m) = \llbracket e_1 \rrbracket(m) \stackrel{\cong}{=} \llbracket e_2 \rrbracket(m)$
- $\llbracket e_1 \leq e_2 \rrbracket(m) = \llbracket e_1 \rrbracket(m) \stackrel{\cong}{\subseteq} \llbracket e_2 \rrbracket(m)$

$$\llbracket \neg b \rrbracket(m) = \neg \llbracket b \rrbracket(m)$$

$$\llbracket b_1 \wedge b_2 \rrbracket(m) = \llbracket b_1 \rrbracket(m) \wedge \llbracket b_2 \rrbracket(m)$$

- $\llbracket e \rrbracket : \widehat{\text{Mem}} \rightarrow \widehat{\text{Val}}$

$$\llbracket n \rrbracket(m) = \langle [n, n], \emptyset \rangle / \{n_1, n_2 \text{가 있는지} \text{가지} \}$$

$$\llbracket l \rrbracket(m) = \bigcup_{l \in \llbracket I \cup \rrbracket(m)} m(l)$$

$$\llbracket \& l \rrbracket(m) = \langle \perp, \llbracket l \rrbracket(m) \rangle$$

$$\llbracket e_1 + e_2 \rrbracket(m) = \llbracket e_1 \rrbracket(m) \widehat{+} \llbracket e_2 \rrbracket(m)$$

- $\widehat{f}_n : \widehat{\text{Mem}} \rightarrow \widehat{\text{Mem}}$ 고장내기치기 (strong update)

- $\widehat{f}_n(m) = m[x \mapsto \llbracket e \rrbracket(m)] \dots \text{cmd}(n) = x := e$
- $\widehat{f}_n(m) = m[x \mapsto \llbracket e \rrbracket(m)] \dots \text{cmd}(n) = l \cup := e$
↳ 모인거가 가리키는 주소가 개별에 있을 때. $\llbracket l \cup \rrbracket(m) = \{x\}$
- $\widehat{f}_n(m) = \bigcup_{l \in \llbracket I \cup \rrbracket(m)} m[l \mapsto m(l) \sqcup \llbracket e \rrbracket(m)]$
↳ 모인거가 가리키는 주소가 여러개일 때. $\text{Weak update} \dots \text{cmd} = l \cup := e$
- $\widehat{f}_n(m) = m[x \mapsto (\perp, \{n\}), n \mapsto ([0, 0], \emptyset)]$
 $\dots \text{cmd} = x := \text{alloc.}$

- $\widehat{f}_n(m) = m[x \mapsto (\perp, \{n\}), n \mapsto ([0, 0], \emptyset)]$
 $\dots \text{cmd} = l \cup := \text{alloc.}$
 $\llbracket I \cup \rrbracket(m) = \{x\}$

- $\widehat{f}_n(m) = \bigcup_{l \in \llbracket I \cup \rrbracket(m)} m'[l \mapsto m(l) \sqcup (\perp, \{n\})]$
 $\dots \text{cmd}(n) = l \cup := \text{alloc.}$
 $m' = m[n \mapsto ([0, 0], \emptyset)]$

- $\widehat{f}_n(m) = \bigcup \{m' \subseteq m \mid \text{trace} \subseteq \llbracket b \rrbracket(m')\}$
 $\dots \text{cmd}(n) = \text{assume}(b)$

- $\widehat{P} : (N \rightarrow \widehat{\text{Mem}}) \rightarrow (N \rightarrow \widehat{\text{Mem}})$

$$\widehat{F}(x) = \bigcup_{n \in N} \widehat{f}_n \left(\bigcup_{n' \in N} X(n') \right)$$

Flow sensitive. 각각의 program location에 따른 차이

Abstract semantics

$$\bigcup_{i \geq 0} \widehat{F}^i \in N \rightarrow \widehat{\text{Mem}}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \square \rightarrow \triangle$$