

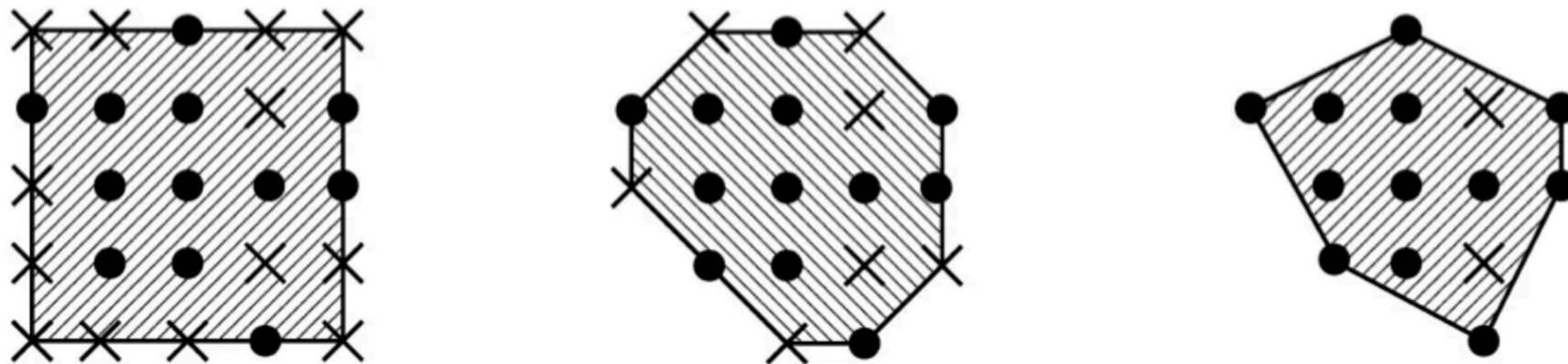
# **COSE312: Compilers**

## **Lecture 15 — Semantic Analysis (3)**

Hakjoo Oh  
2025 Spring

# Relational Abstract Domains

- Intervals vs. Octagons vs. Polyhedra



- Focus: Core idea of the Octagon domain\*

```
int a[10];
x = 0; y = 0;
```

```
while (x < 9) {
    x++; y++;
}
```

```
a[y] = 0;
```

Octagon analysis

$x : [9,9]$

$y : [9,9]$

$x - y : [0,0]$

$x + y : [18,18]$

Interval analysis

$x : [9,9]$

$y : [0,\infty]$

# Difference Bound Matrix (DBM)

- $(N + 1) \times (N + 1)$  matrix ( $N$ : the number of variables): e.g.,

$$\begin{array}{c} \phantom{0} \phantom{x} \phantom{y} \\ \phantom{0} \phantom{x} \phantom{y} \\ 0 \phantom{x} \phantom{y} \\ x \phantom{0} \phantom{y} \\ y \phantom{0} \phantom{x} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 0 \phantom{x} \phantom{y} \\ \phantom{0} x \phantom{y} \\ \phantom{0} \phantom{x} y \end{array} \begin{bmatrix} 0 - 0 & x - 0 & y - 0 \\ 0 - x & x - x & y - x \\ 0 - y & x - y & y - y \end{bmatrix}$$

- Example

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \iff \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq x \leq 10 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 10 \\ y - x \leq 0 \\ x - y \leq 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & +\infty \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \iff \begin{array}{l} 1 \leq x \leq 10 \\ 0 \leq y \\ y - x \leq -1 \\ x - y \leq 1 \end{array}$$

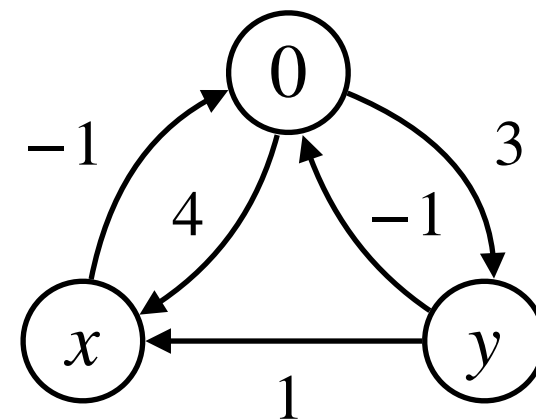
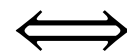
# Difference Bound Matrix (DBM)

- A DBM represents a set of program states (N-dim points)

$$\gamma\left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & +\infty \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right) = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leq x \leq 10, 0 \leq y, y - x \leq -1, x - y \leq 1\}$$

- A DBM can also be represented by a directed graph

$$0 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & x & y \\ +\infty & 4 & 3 \\ -1 & +\infty & +\infty \\ -1 & 1 & +\infty \end{bmatrix}$$



# Difference Bound Matrix (DBM)

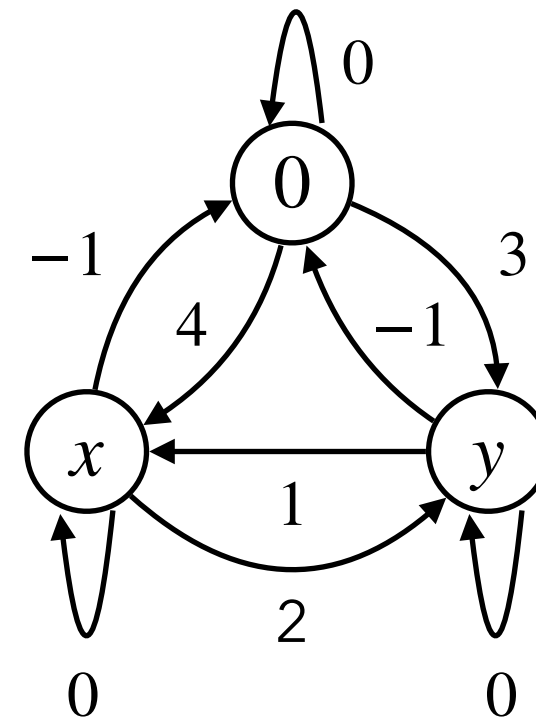
- Two different DBMs can represent the same set of points

$$\gamma \left( \begin{bmatrix} +\infty & 4 & 3 \\ -1 & +\infty & +\infty \\ -1 & 1 & +\infty \end{bmatrix} \right) = \gamma \left( \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 & 3 \\ -1 & +\infty & +\infty \\ -1 & 1 & +\infty \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

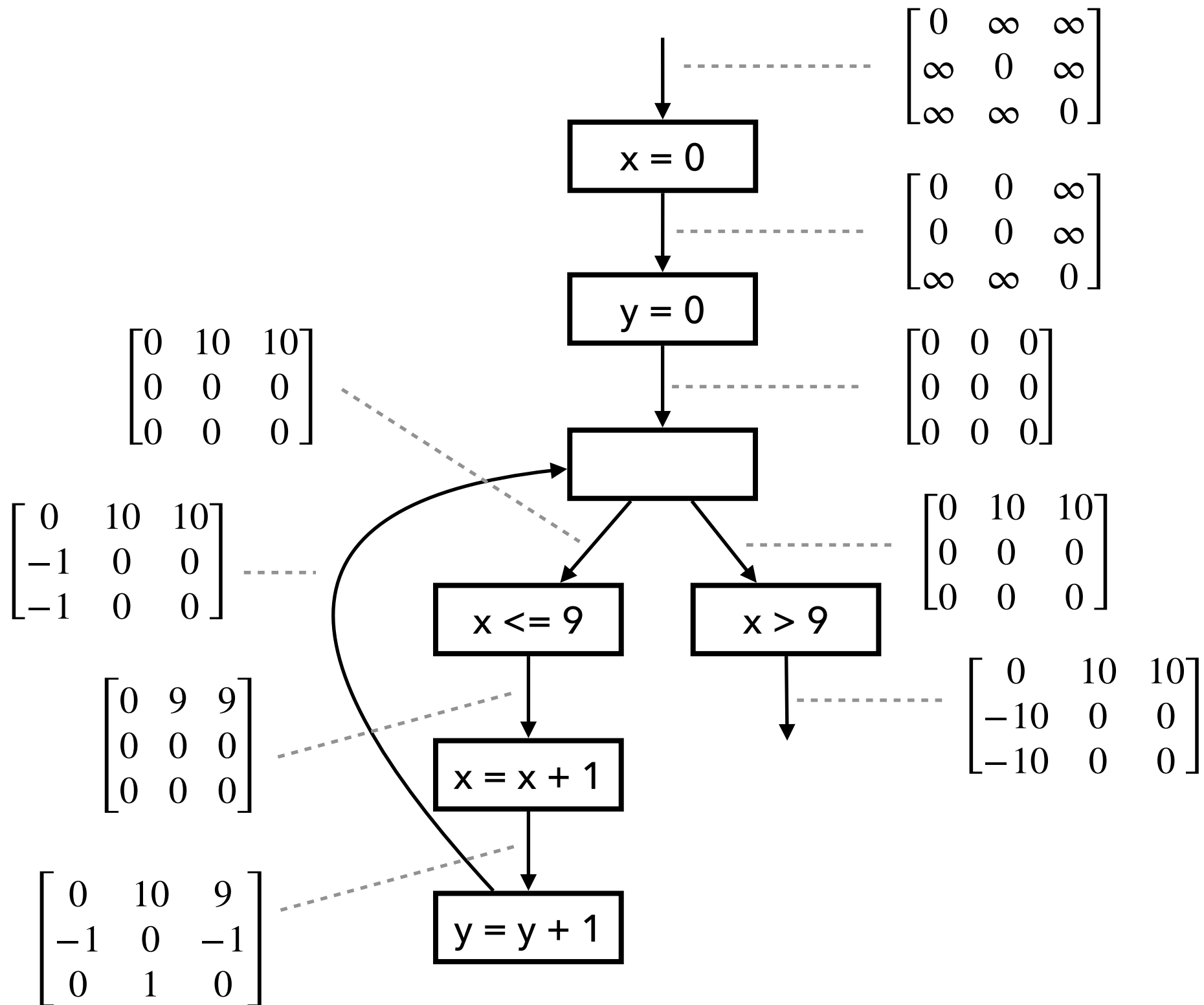
- Closure (normalization) via the Floyd-Warshall algorithm

$$\begin{bmatrix} +\infty & 4 & 3 \\ -1 & +\infty & +\infty \\ -1 & 1 & +\infty \end{bmatrix}^* = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

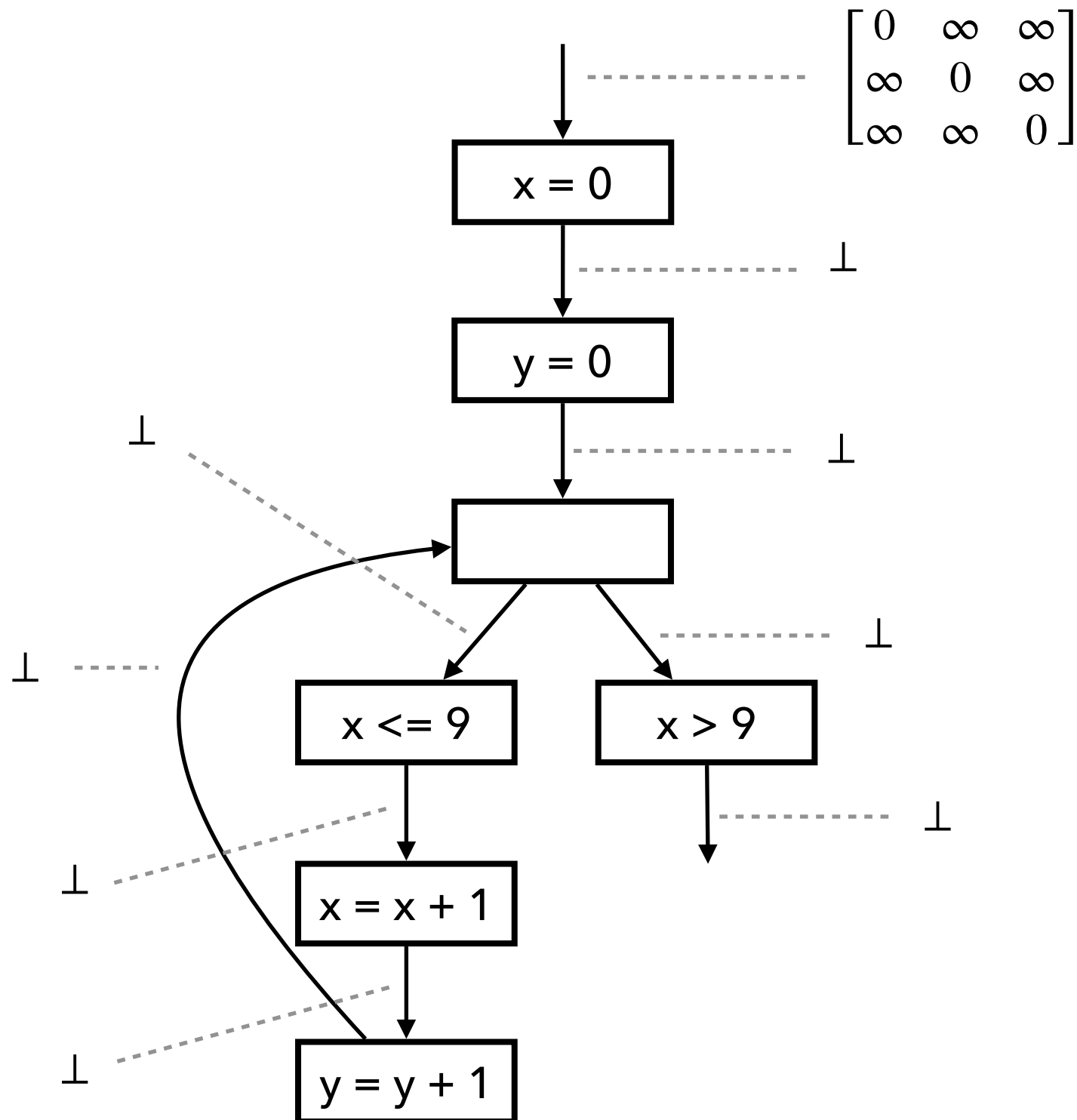
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 5 & 3 \\ -1 & +\infty & +\infty \\ -1 & 1 & +\infty \end{bmatrix}^* = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 3 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Example



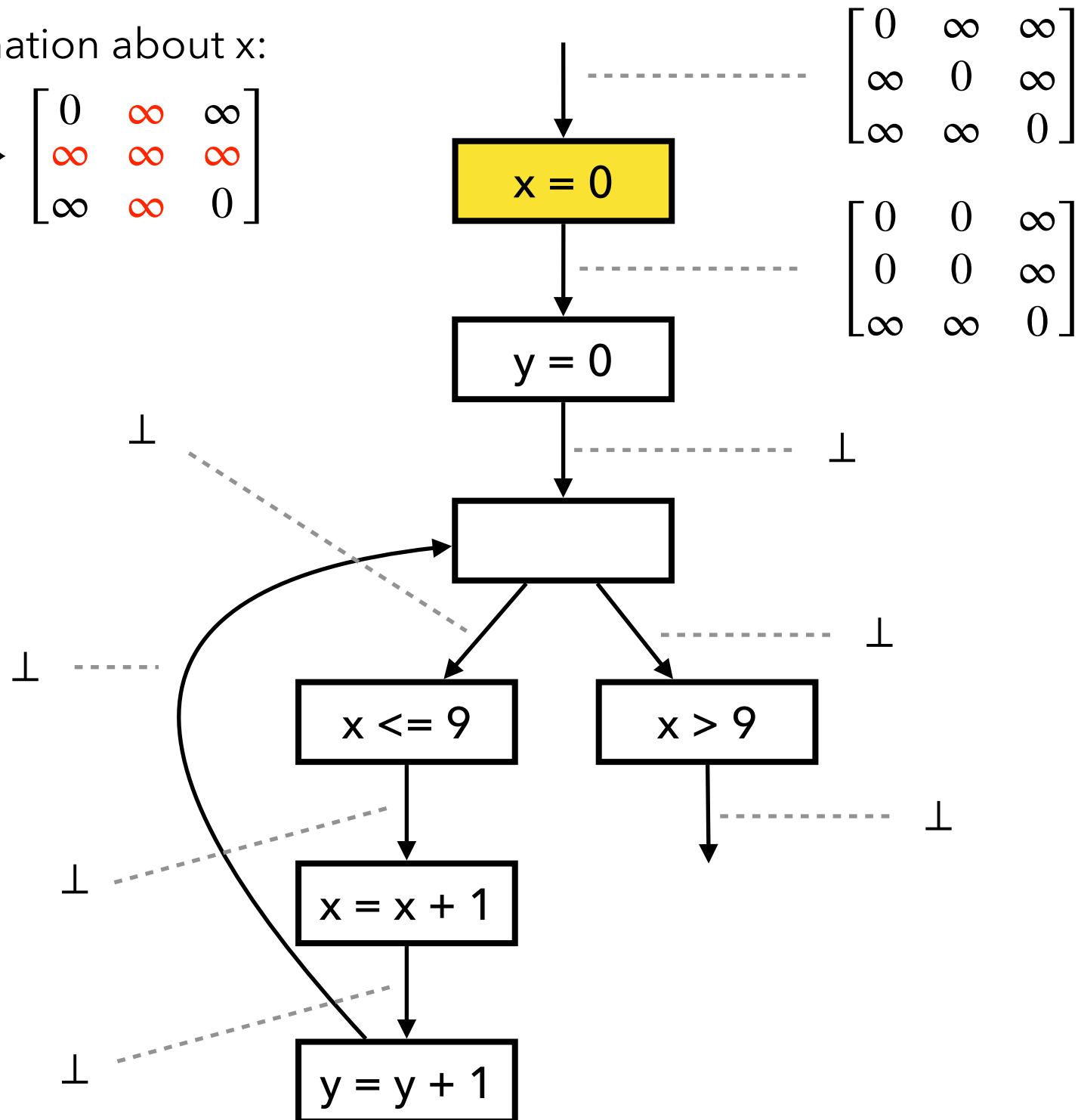
# Fixed Point Comp. with Widening



# Fixed Point Comp. with Widening

1. Remove information about x:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty & \infty \\ \infty & 0 & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



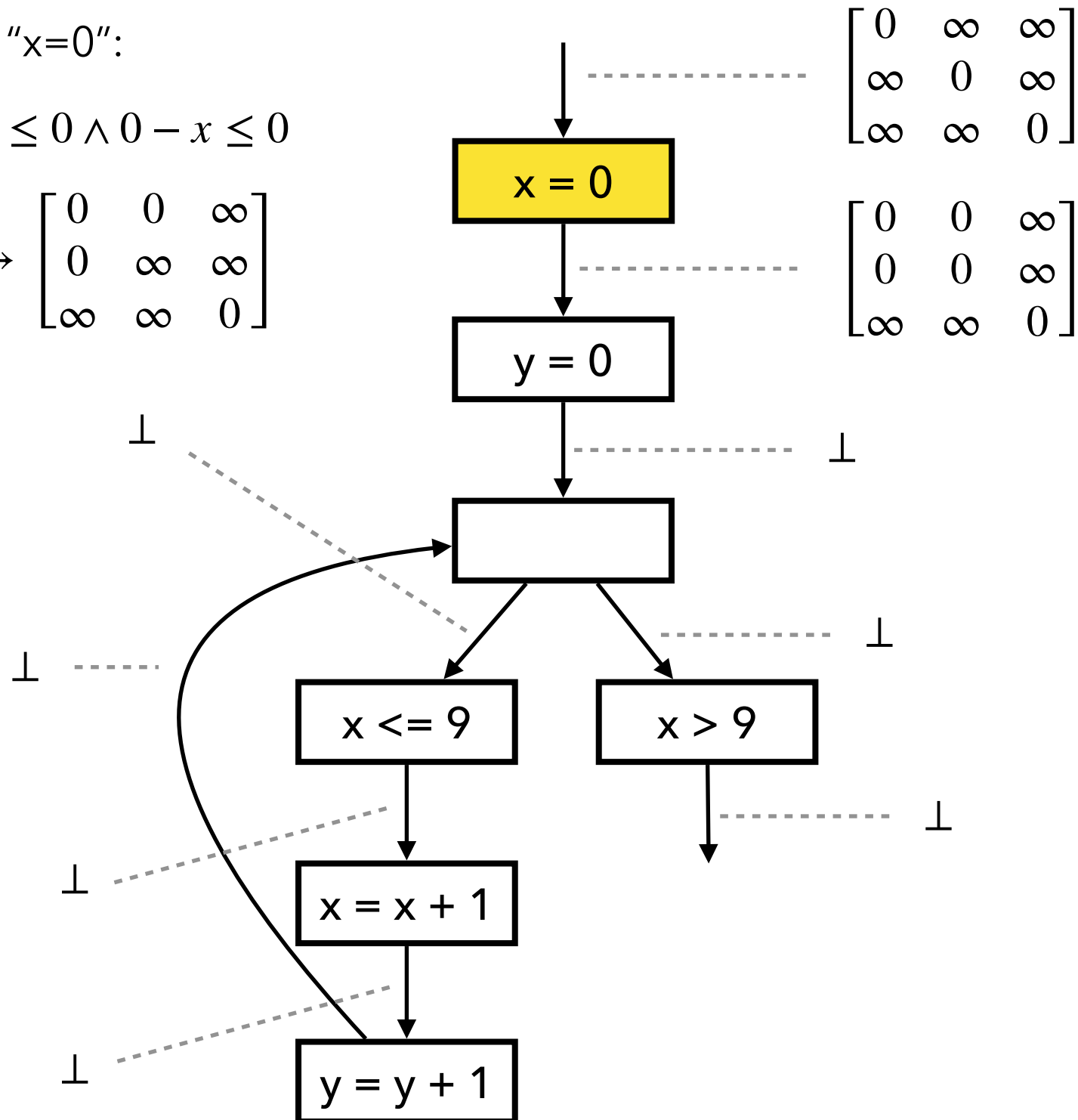


# Fixed Point Comp. with Widening

2. Add constraint "x=0":

$$x = 0 \iff x - 0 \leq 0 \wedge 0 - x \leq 0$$

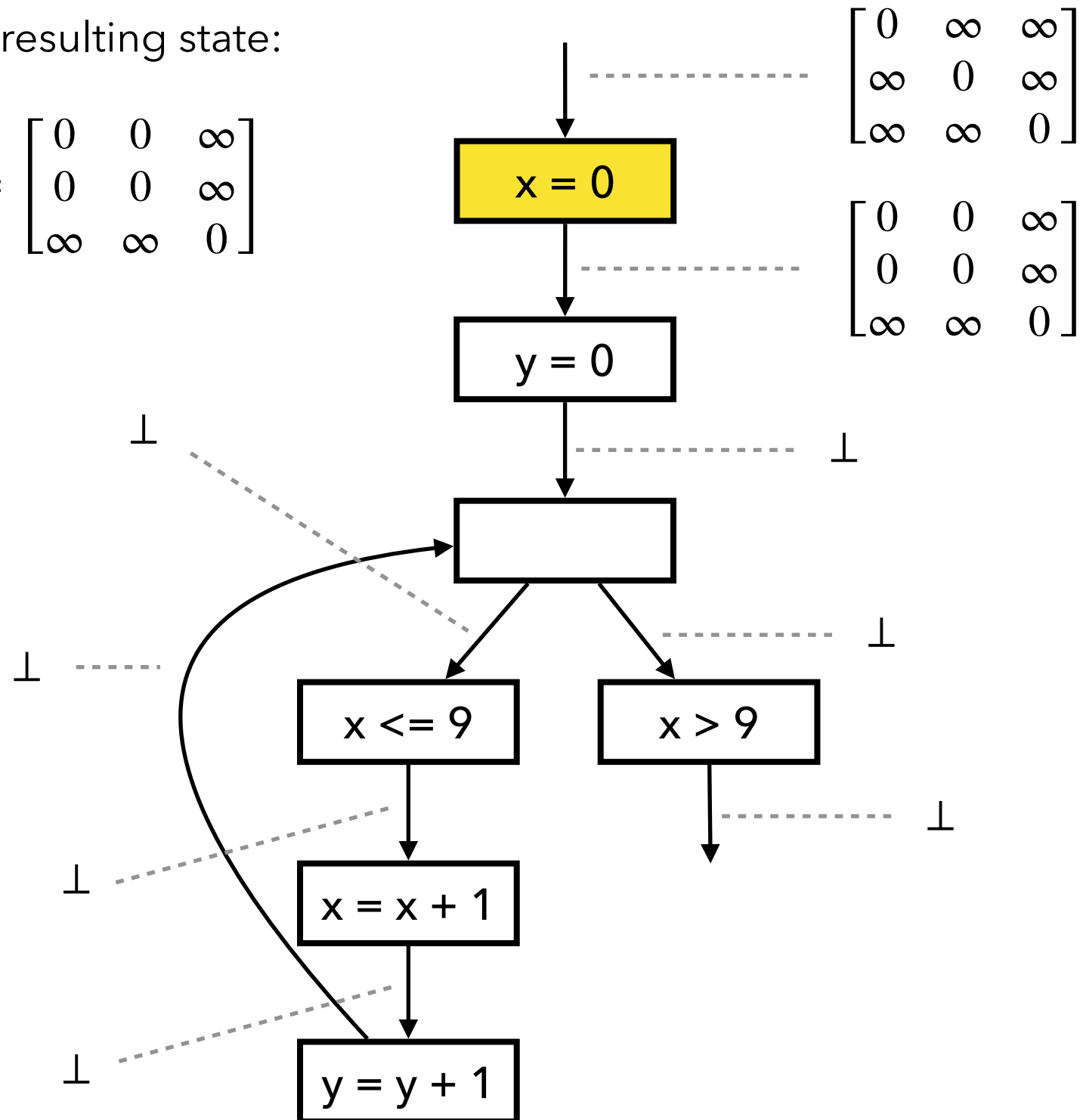
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \infty \\ 0 & \infty & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Fixed Point Comp. with Widening

3. Normalize the resulting state:

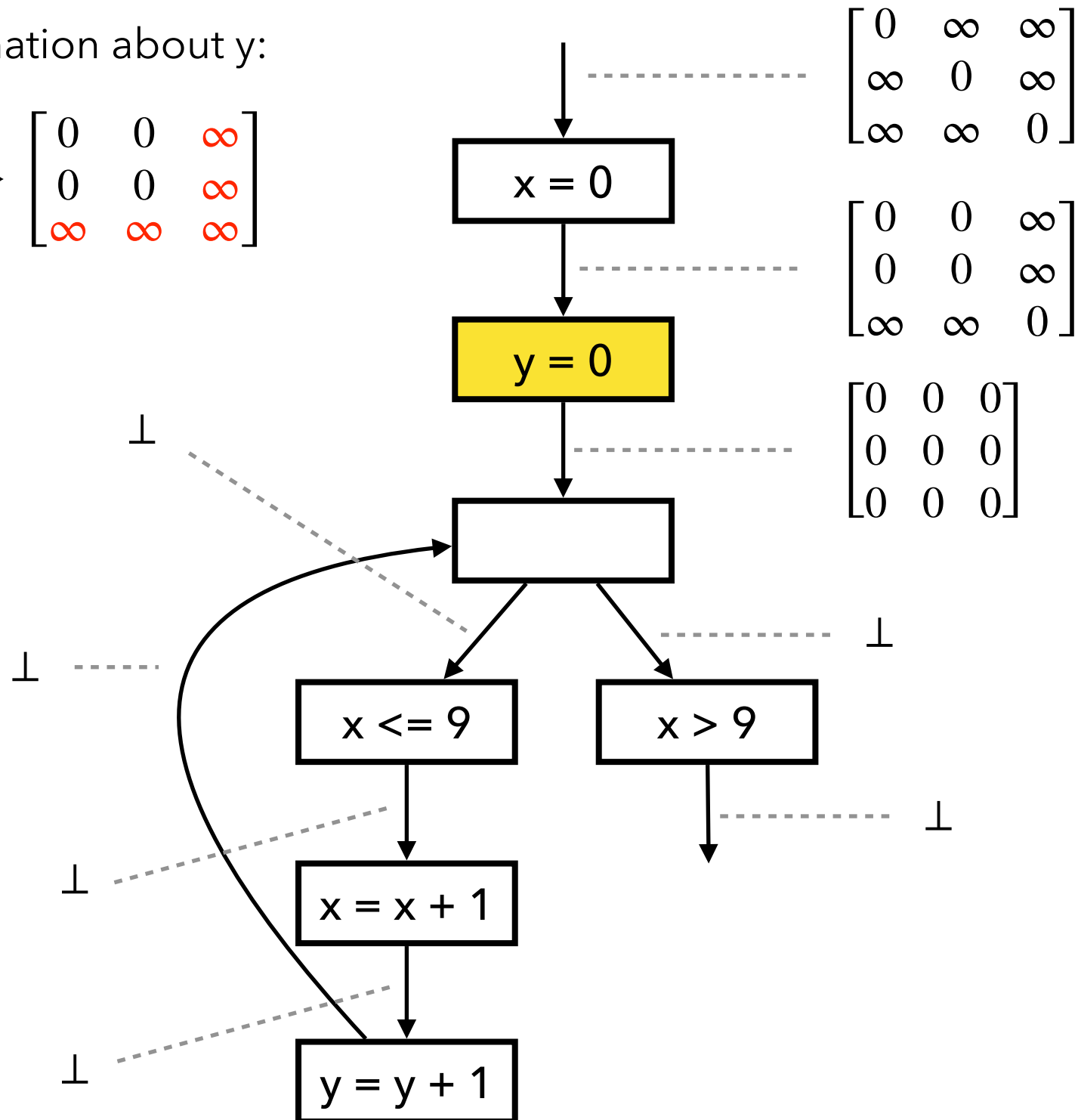
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \infty \\ 0 & \infty & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & 0 \end{bmatrix}^* = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \infty \\ 0 & 0 & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Fixed Point Comp. with Widening

1. Remove information about y:

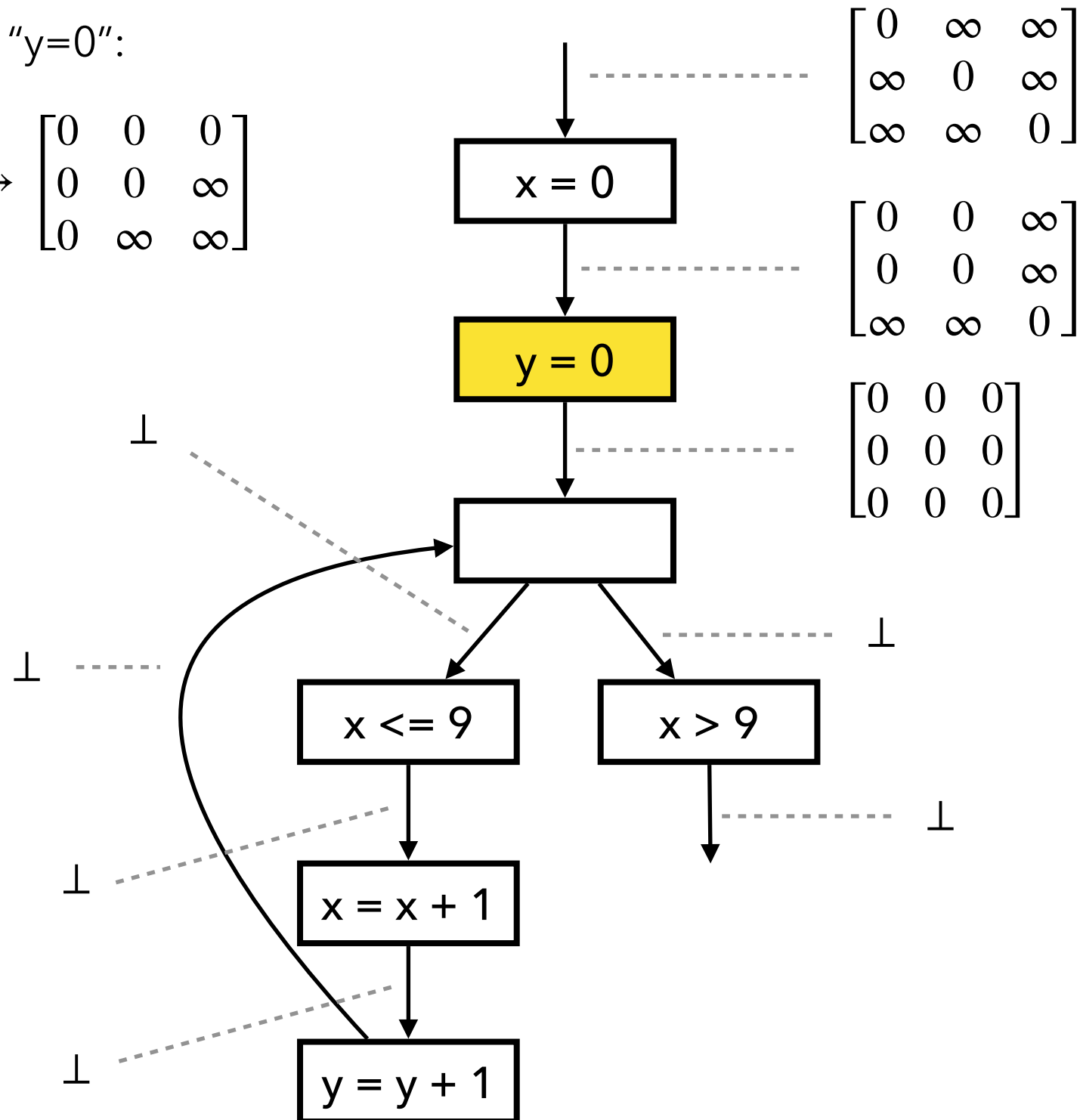
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \infty \\ 0 & 0 & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \infty \\ 0 & 0 & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & \infty \end{bmatrix}$$



# Fixed Point Comp. with Widening

2. Add constraint "y=0":

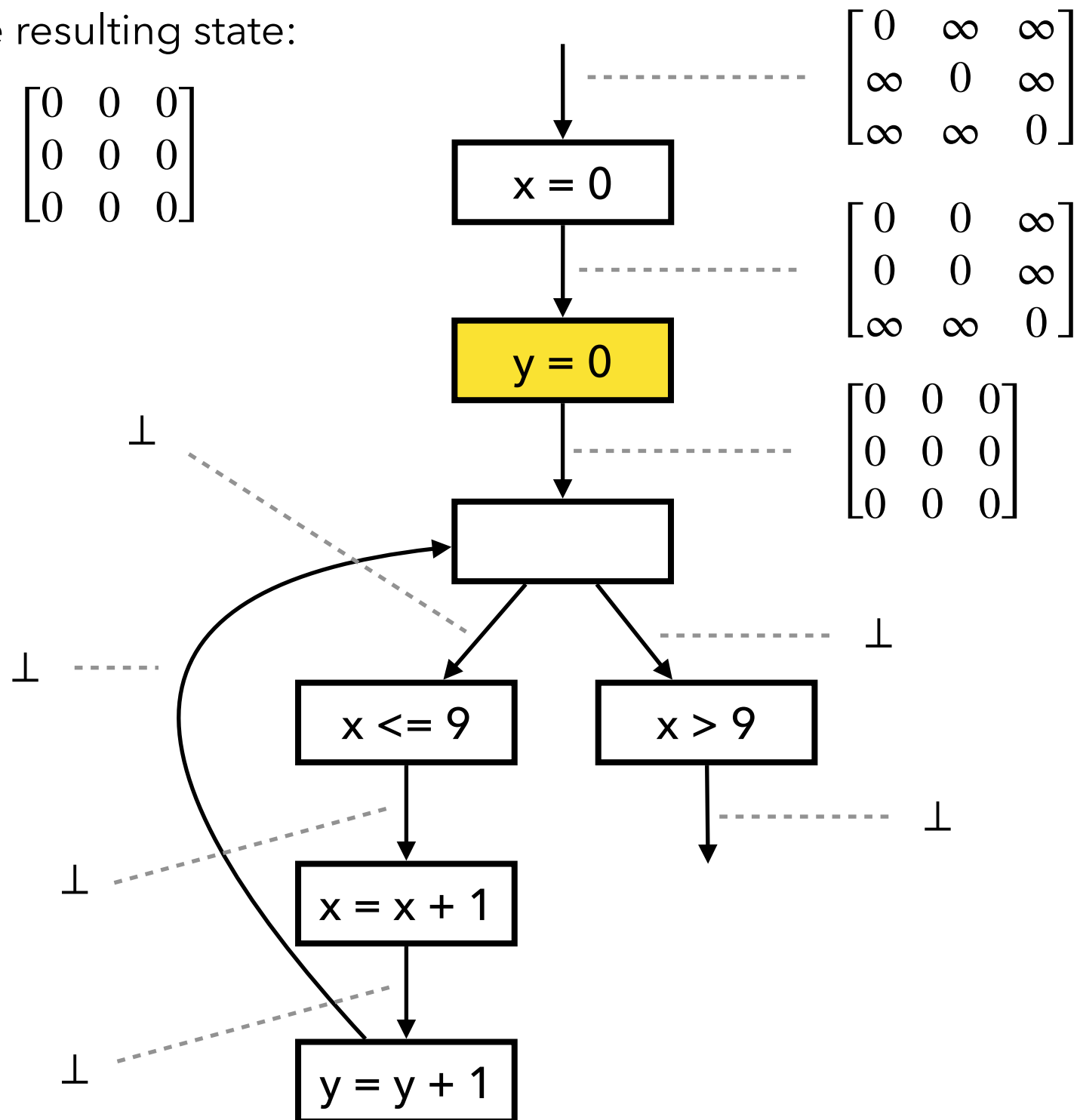
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & \infty \\ 0 & 0 & \infty \\ \infty & \infty & \infty \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \infty \\ 0 & \infty & \infty \end{bmatrix}$$



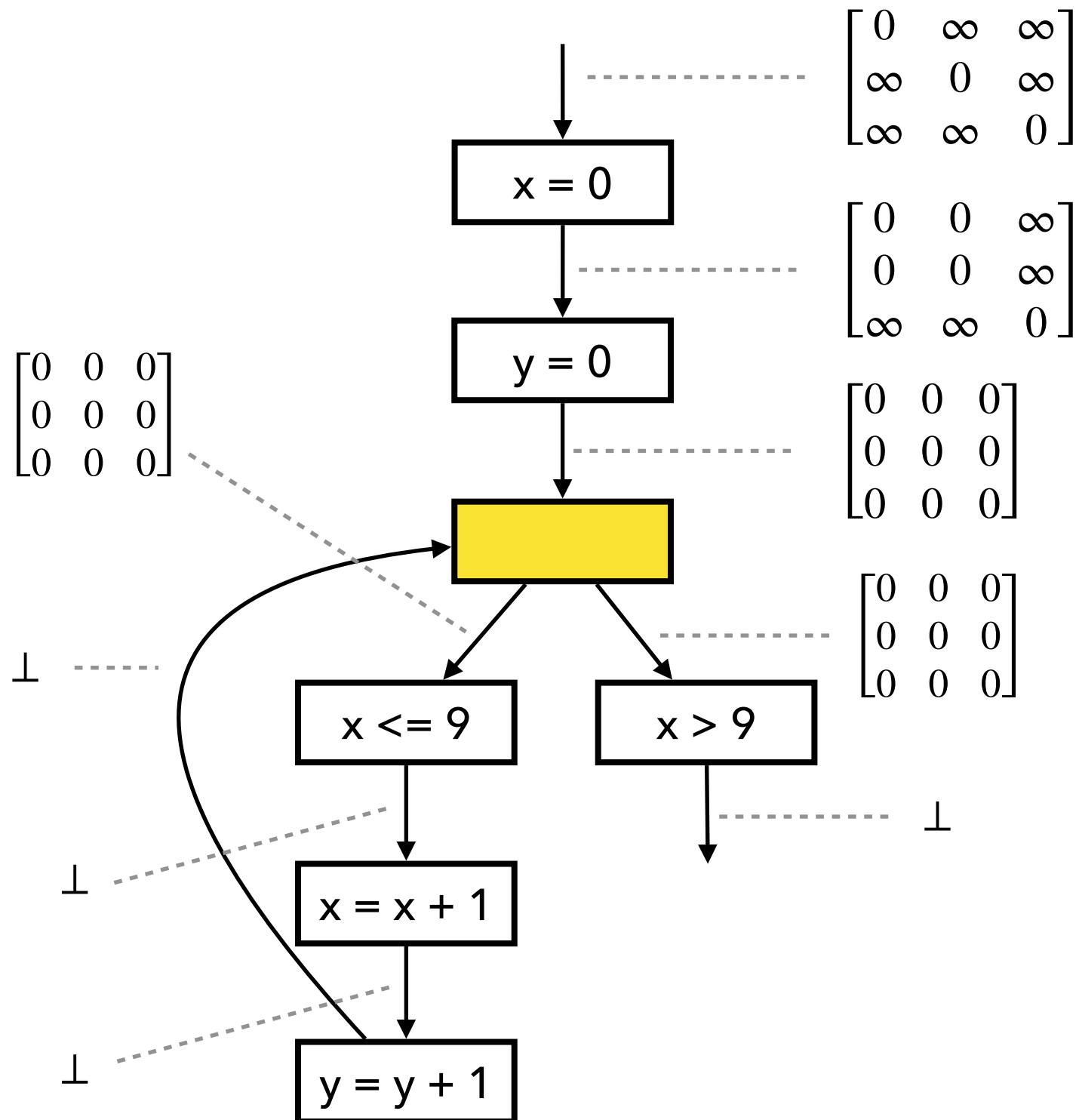
# Fixed Point Comp. with Widening

3. Normalize the resulting state:

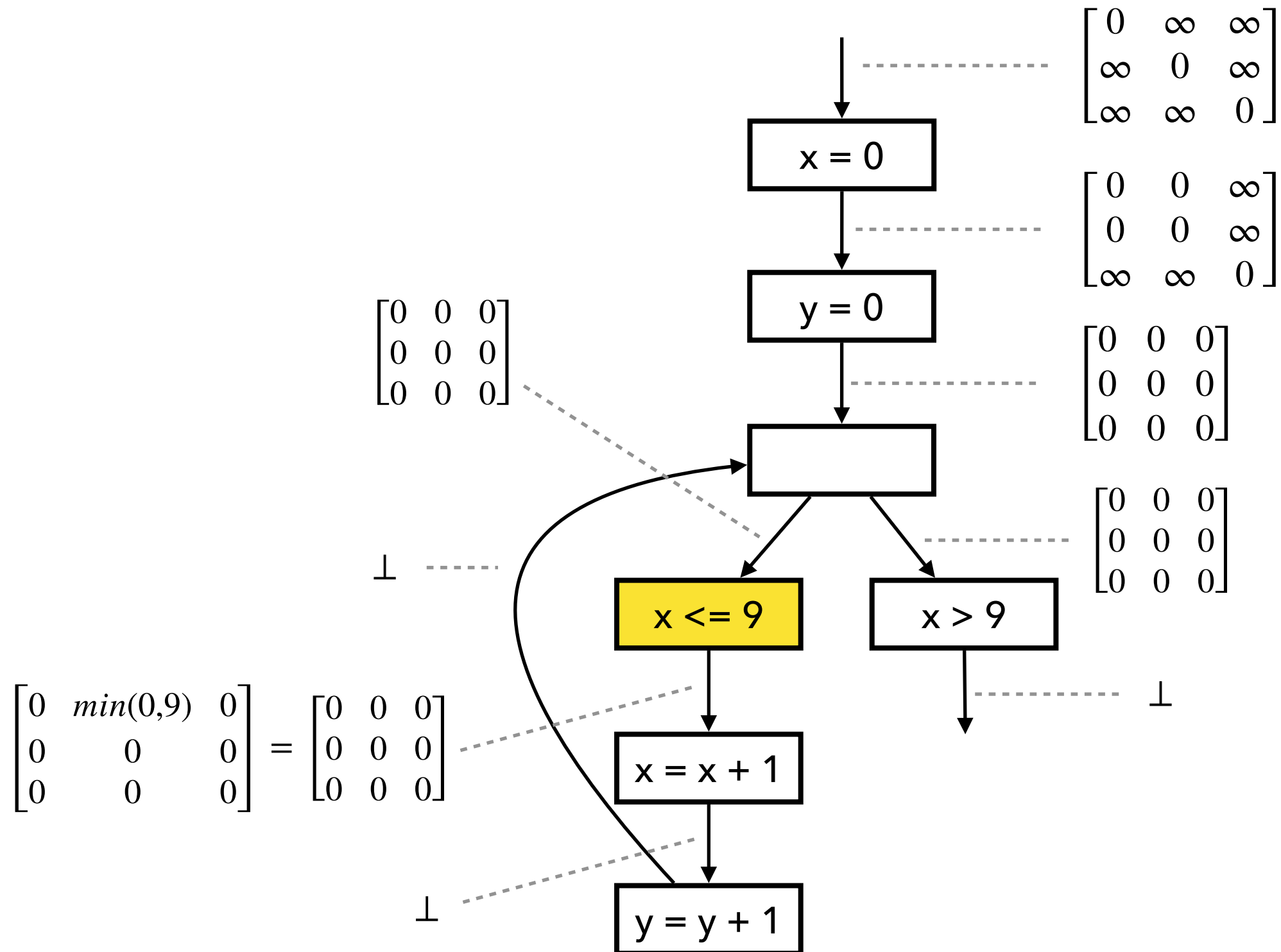
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \infty \\ 0 & \infty & \infty \end{bmatrix}^* = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



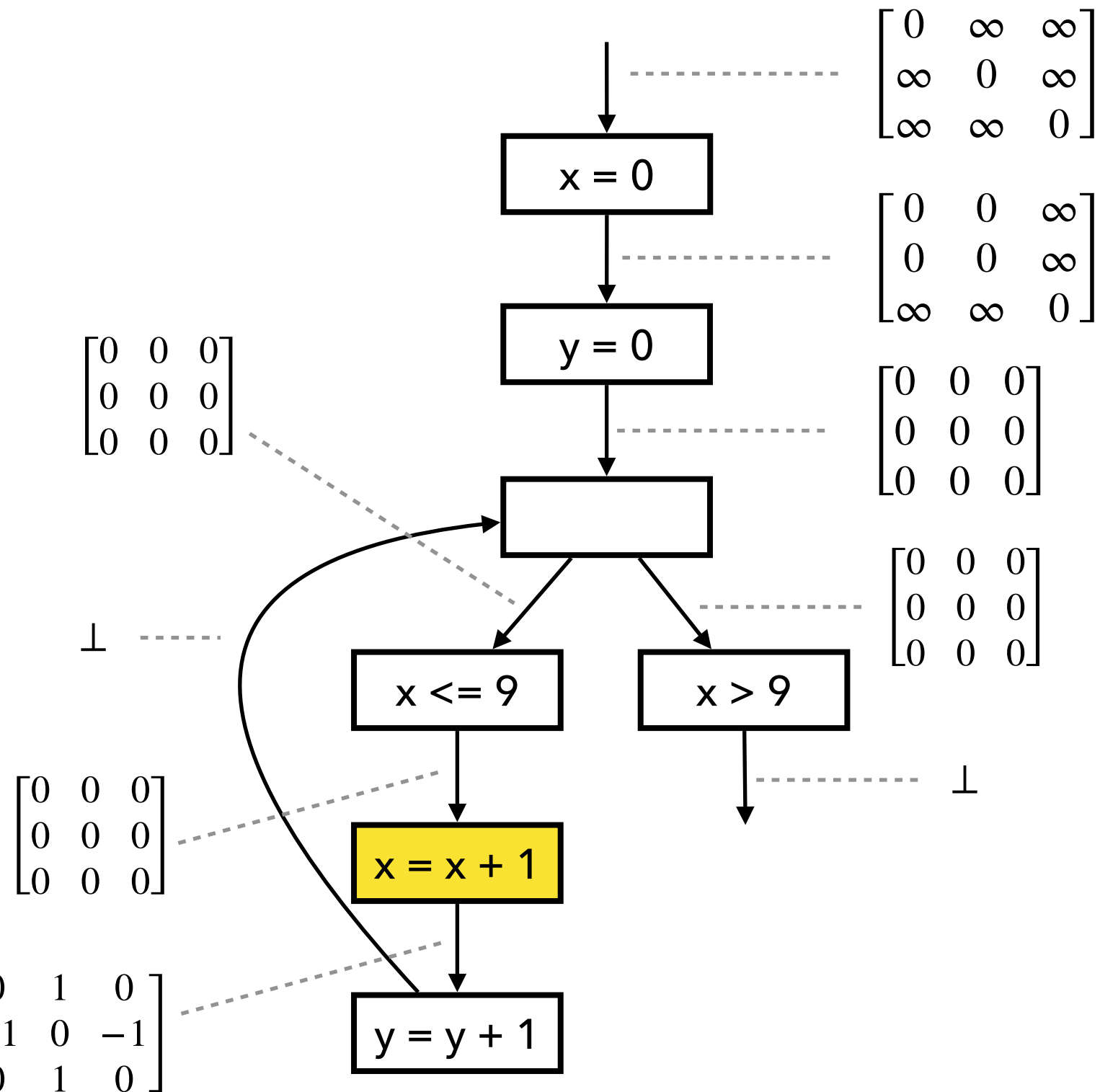
# Fixed Point Comp. with Widening



# Fixed Point Comp. with Widening



# Fixed Point Comp. with Widening



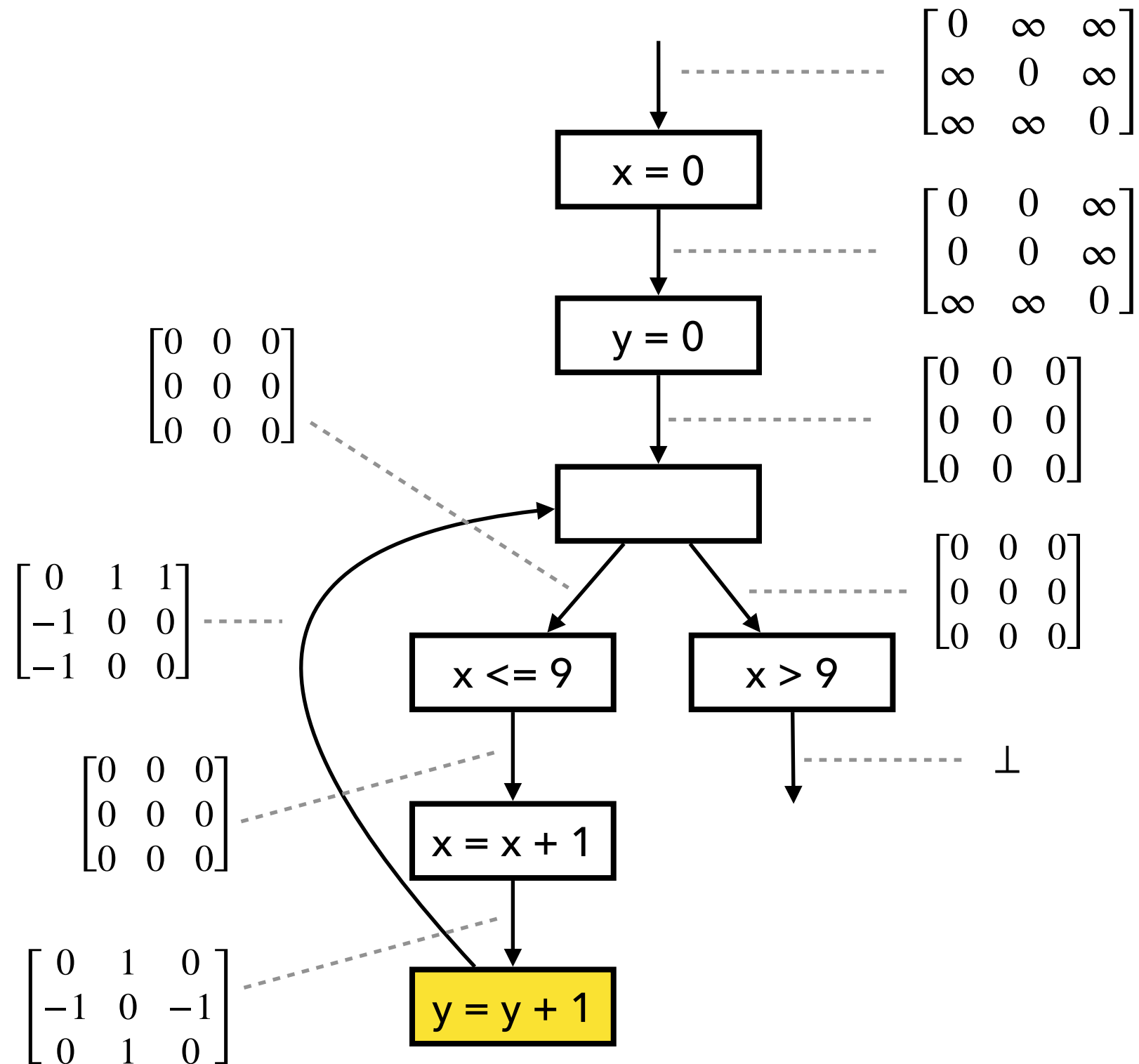
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x - x' \leq c \rightarrow x - x' \leq c + 1$$

$$x' - x \leq c \rightarrow x' - x \leq c - 1$$



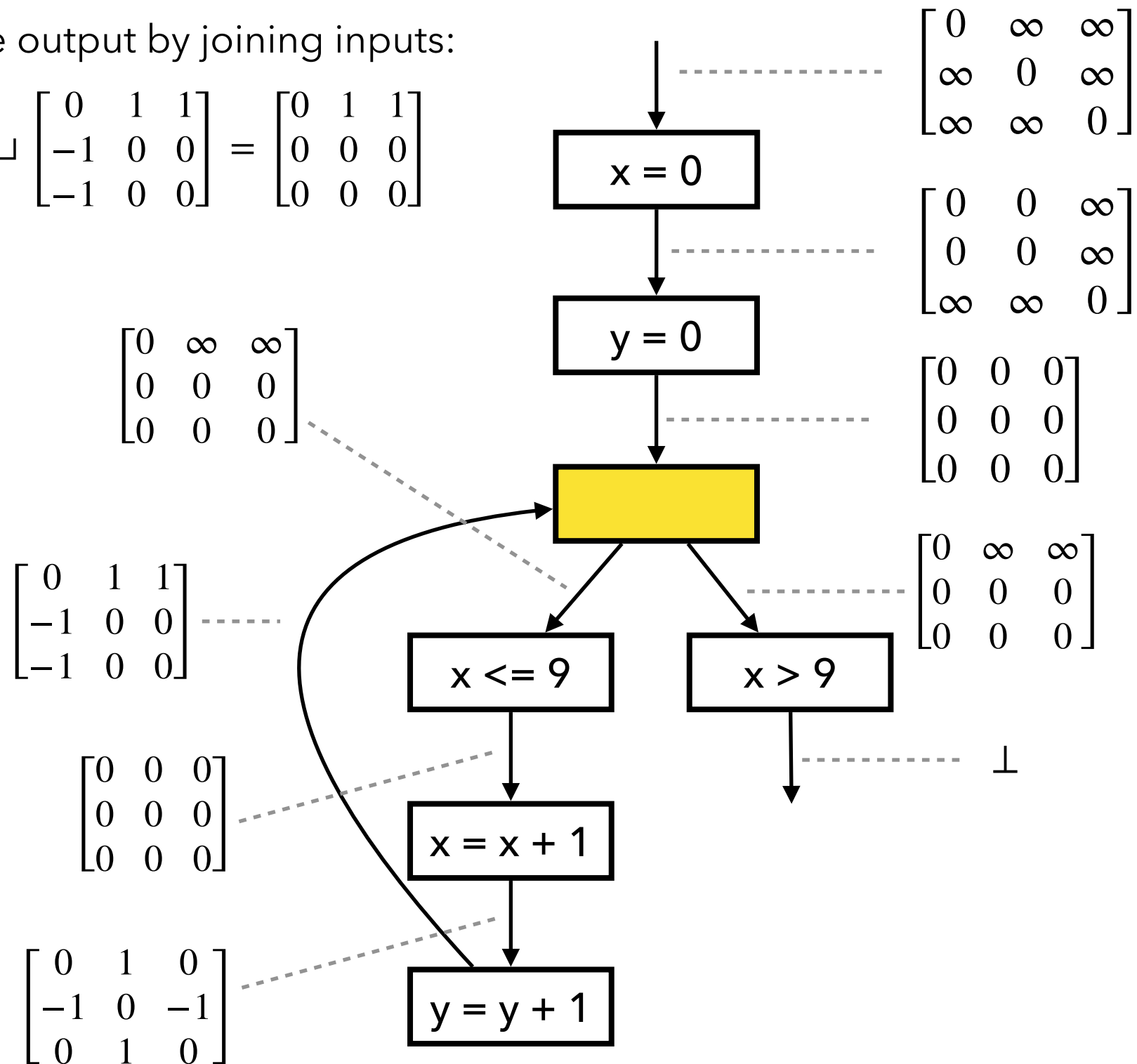
# Fixed Point Comp. with Widening



# Fixed Point Comp. with Widening

1. Compute output by joining inputs:

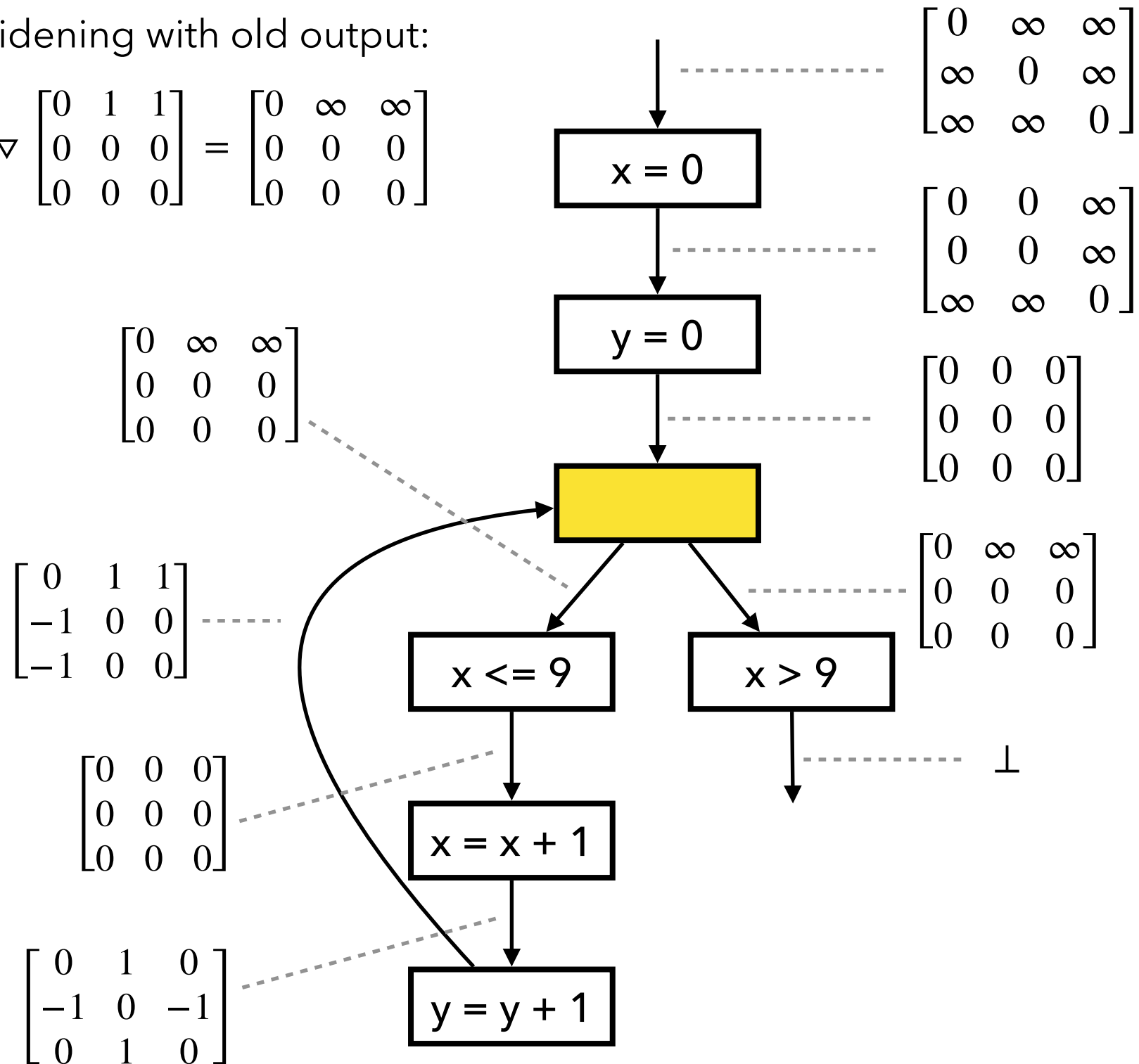
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sqcup \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Fixed Point Comp. with Widening

2. Apply widening with old output:

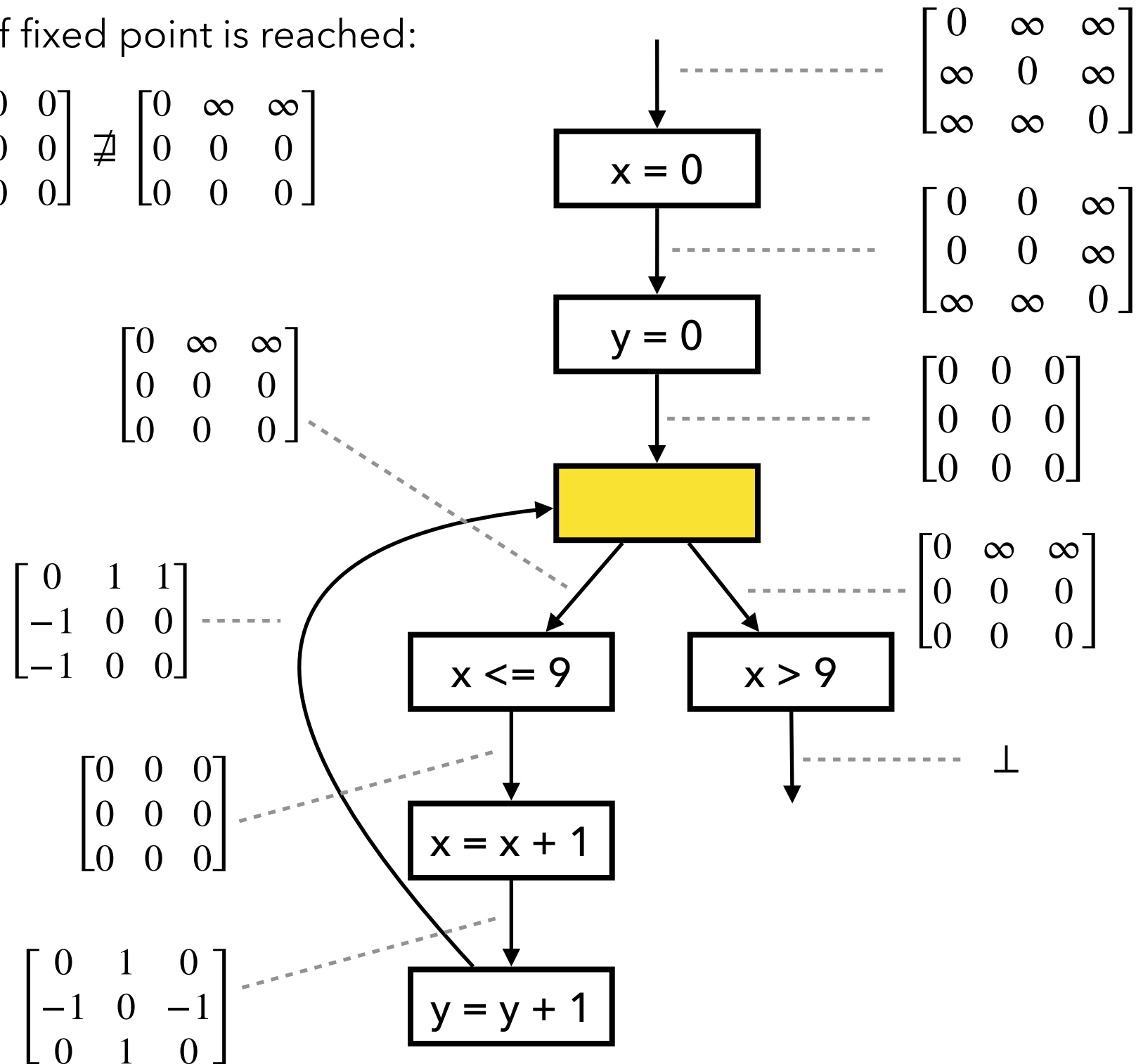
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \nabla \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty & \infty \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Fixed Point Comp. with Widening

3. Check if fixed point is reached:

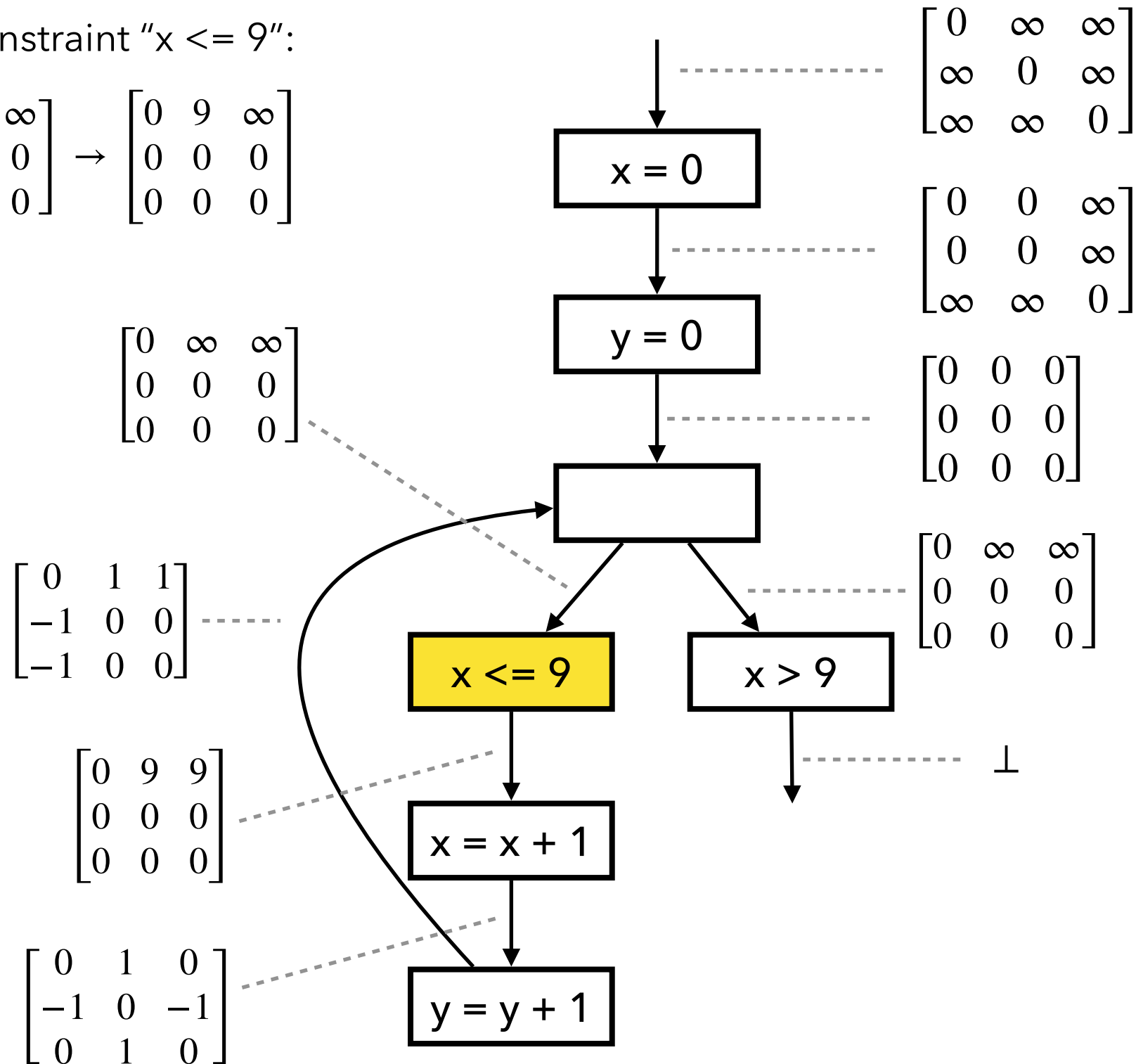
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \neq \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty & \infty \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Fixed Point Comp. with Widening

1. Add constraint "x ≤ 9":

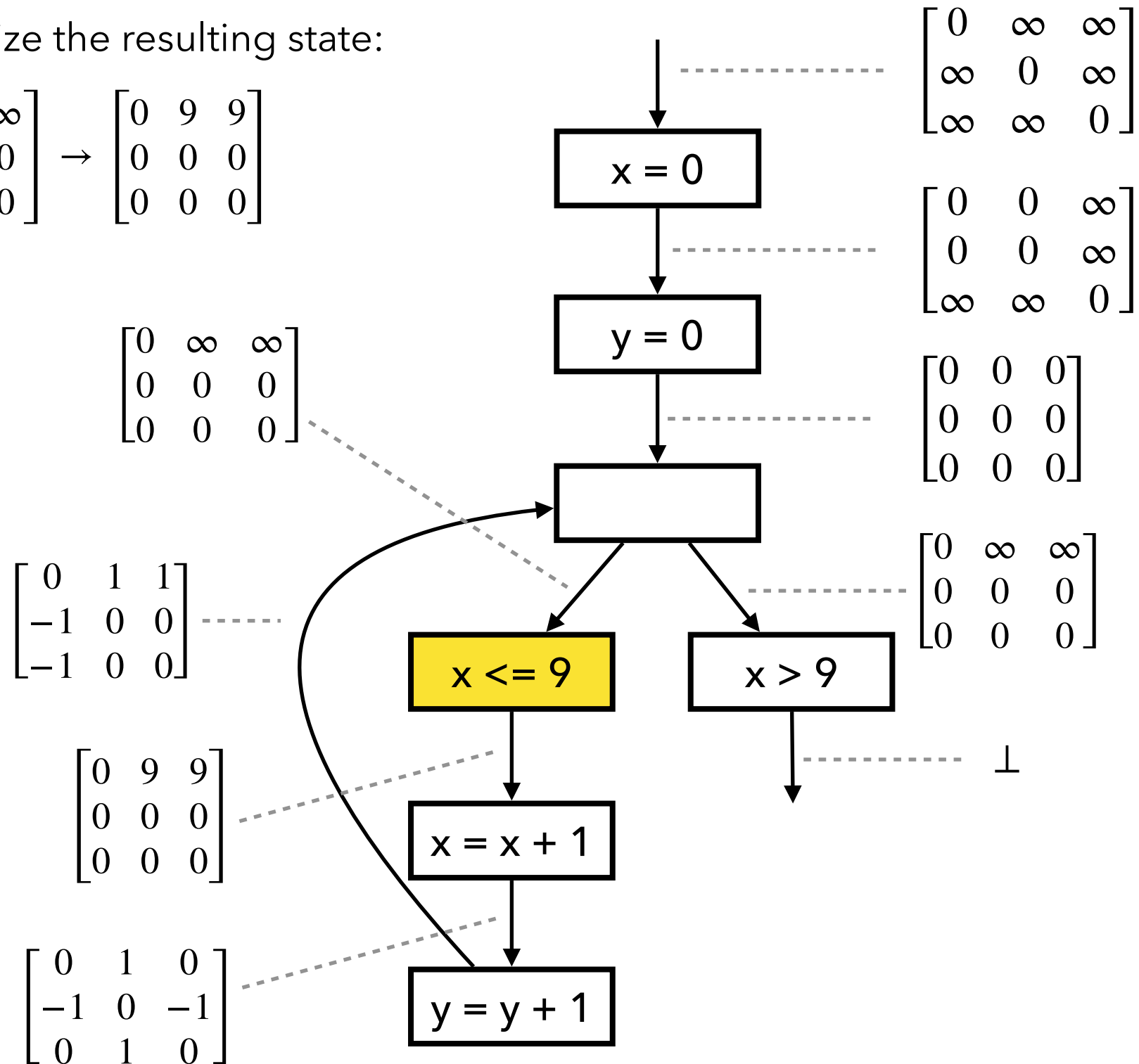
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty & \infty \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 9 & \infty \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



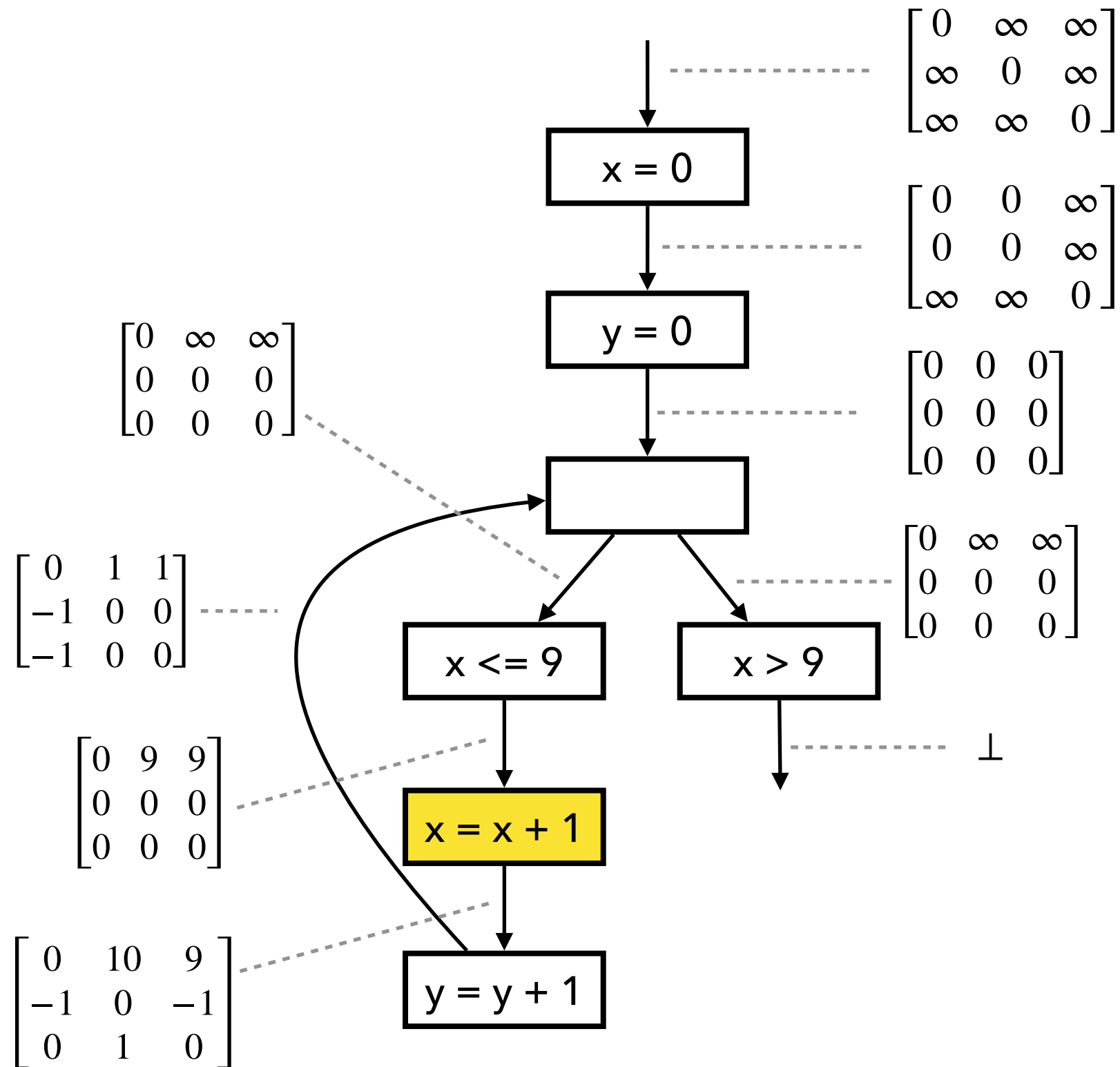
# Fixed Point Comp. with Widening

2. Normalize the resulting state:

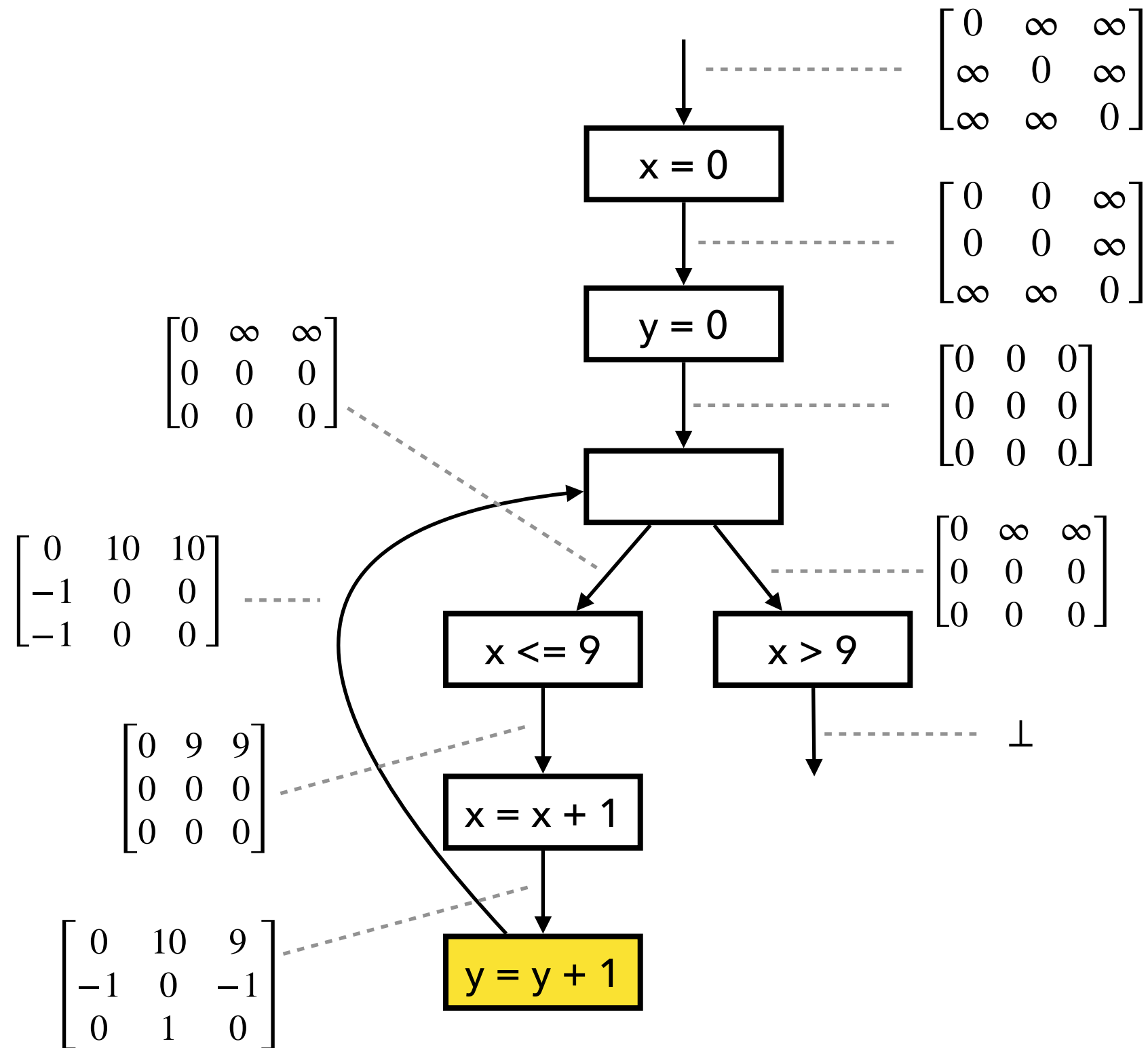
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 9 & \infty \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 9 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Fixed Point Comp. with Widening



# Fixed Point Comp. with Widening

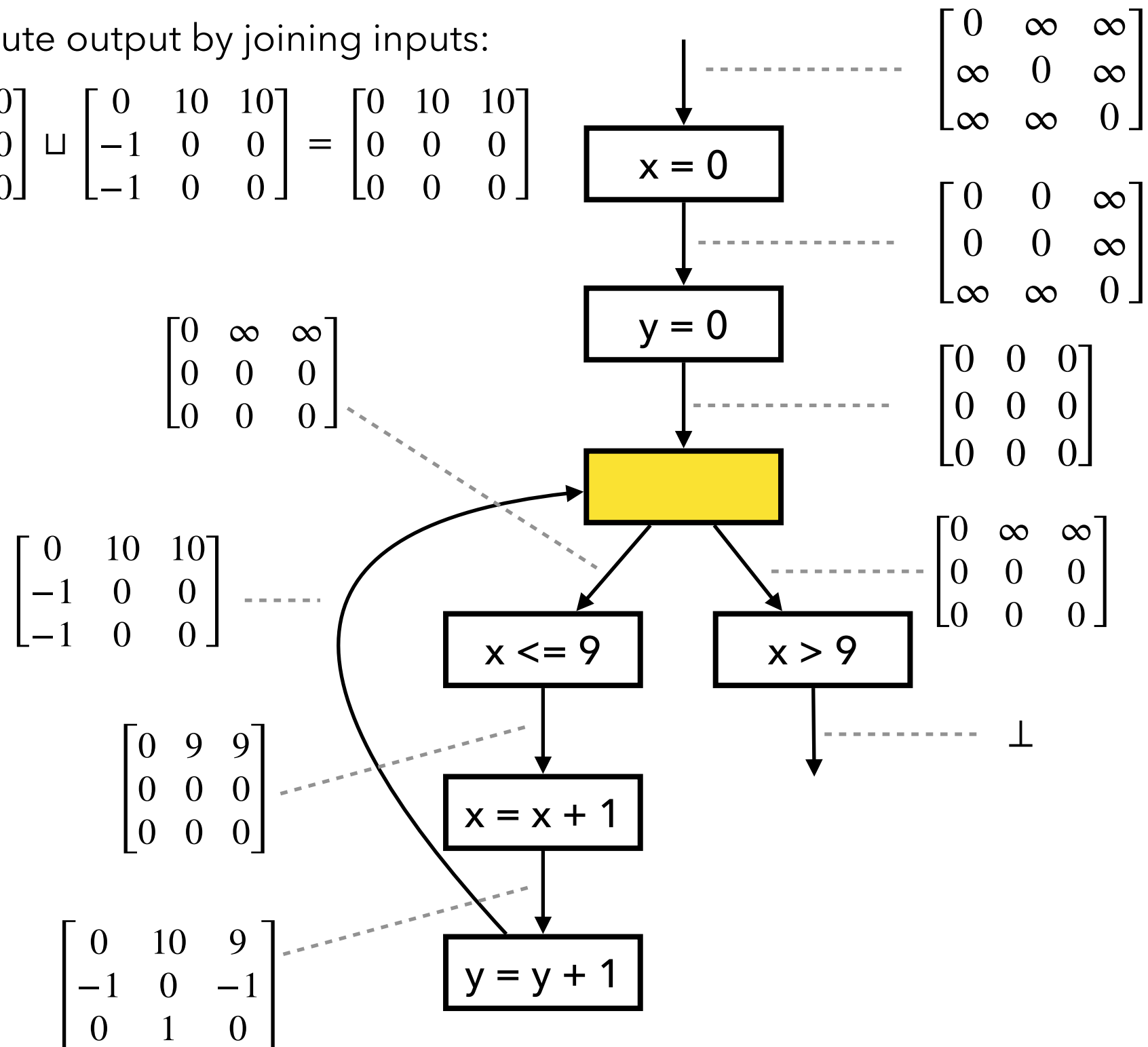




# Fixed Point Comp. with Widening

1. Compute output by joining inputs:

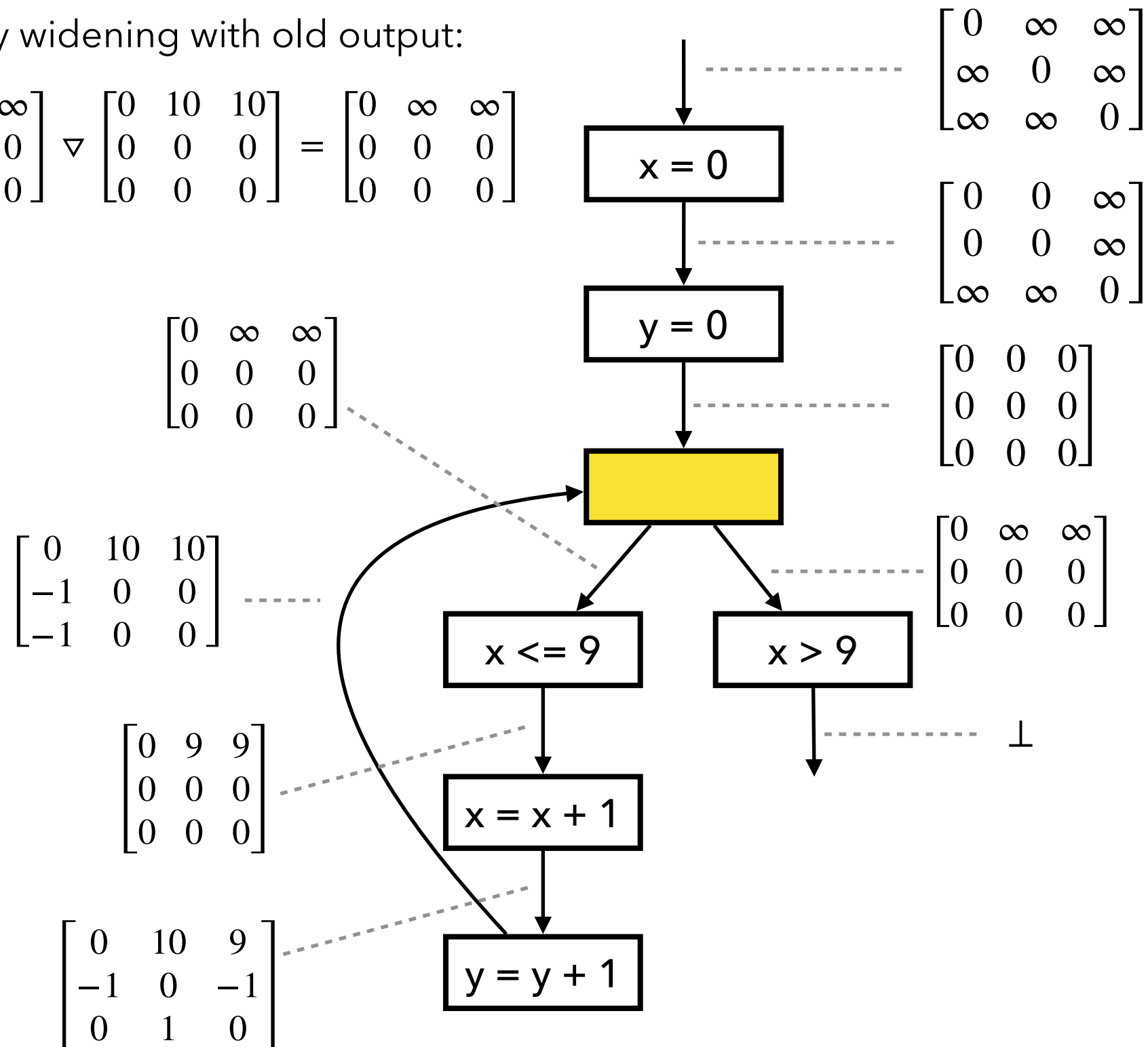
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sqcup \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & 10 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Fixed Point Comp. with Widening

2. Apply widening with old output:

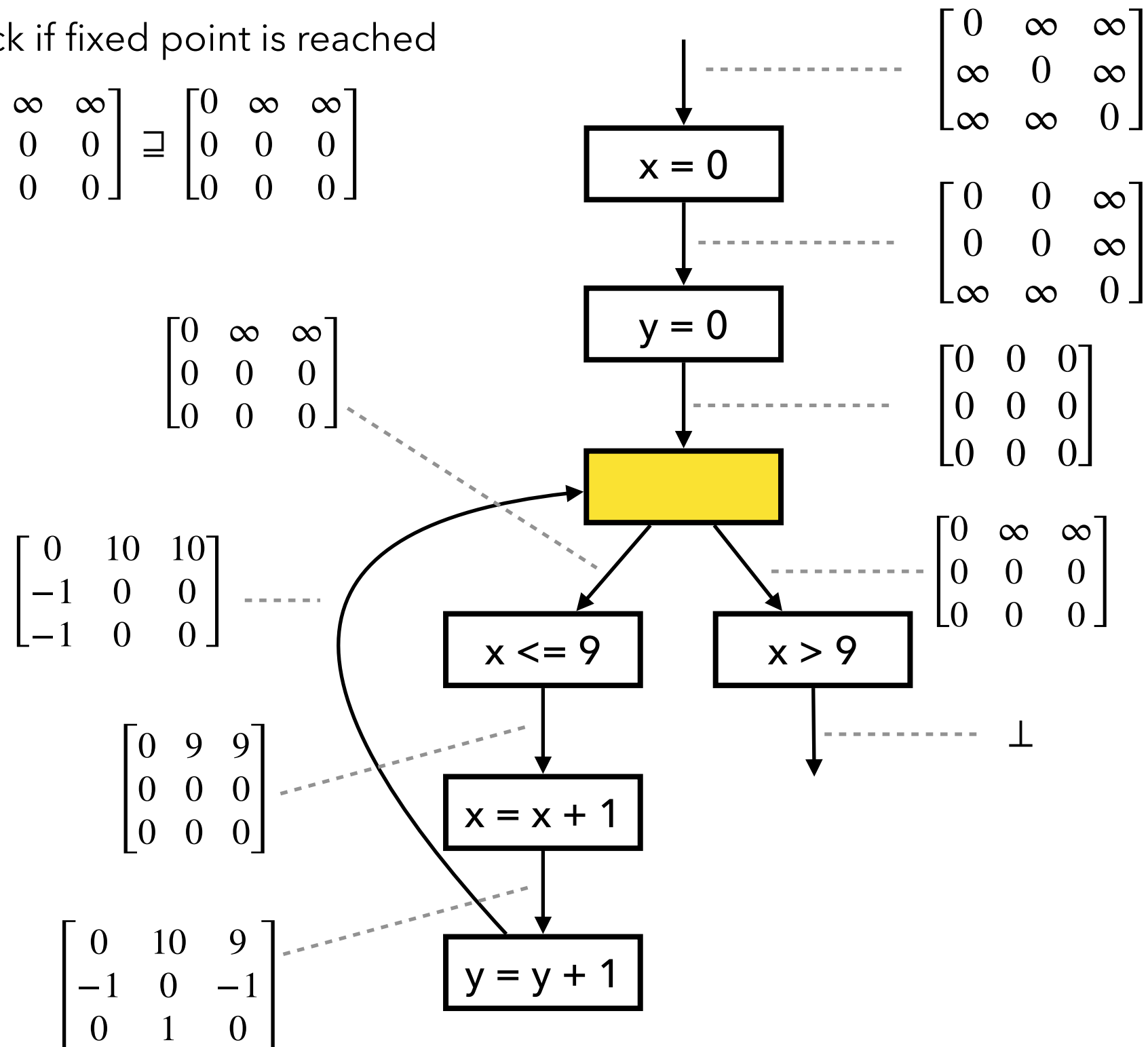
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty & \infty \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \nabla \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty & \infty \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Fixed Point Comp. with Widening

3. Check if fixed point is reached

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty & \infty \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sqsupseteq \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty & \infty \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Fixed Point Comp. with Widening

1. Add constraint "x>9"

$$x > 9 \iff 0 - x \leq -10$$

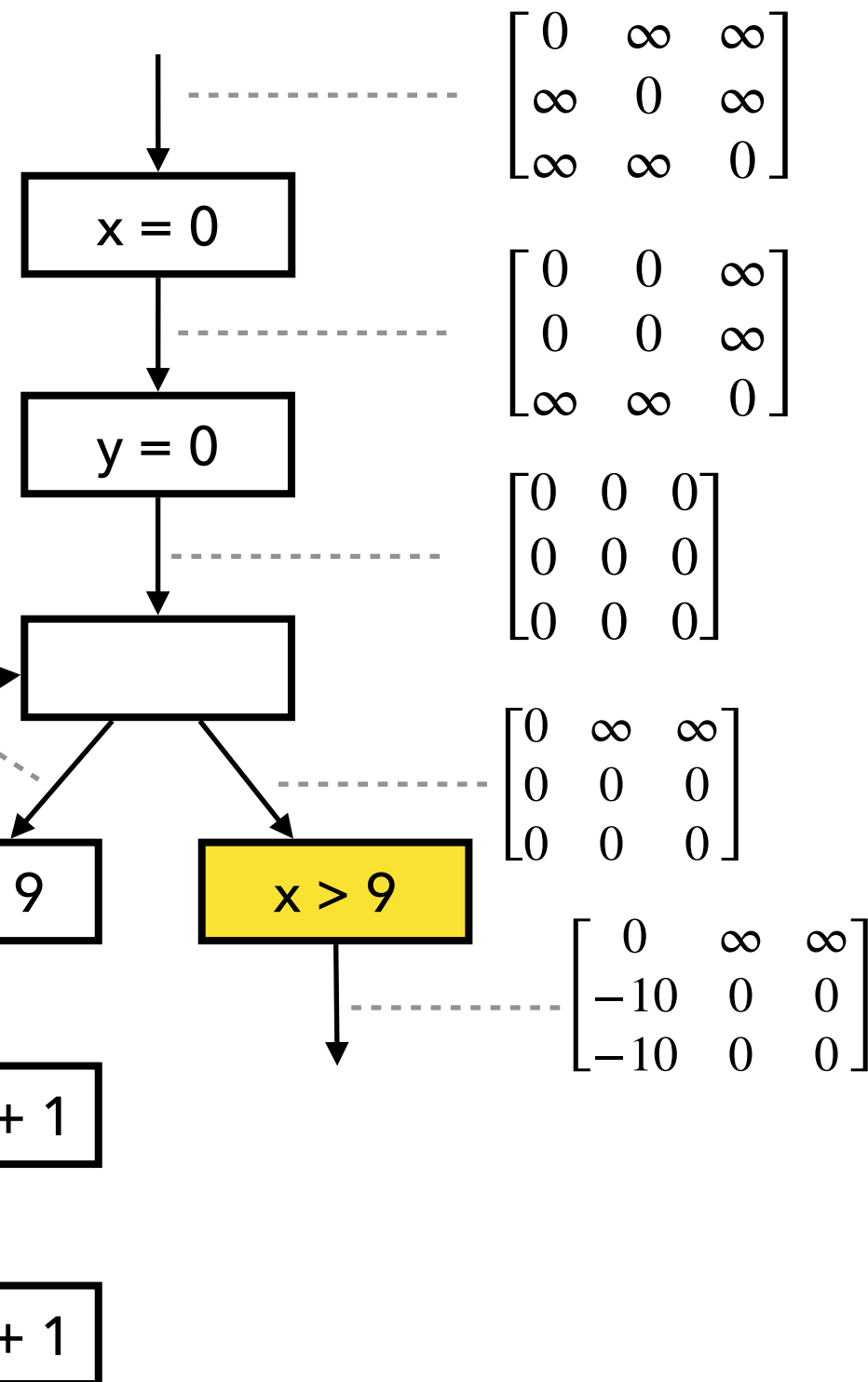
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty & \infty \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty & \infty \\ -10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty & \infty \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & 10 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 9 & 9 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

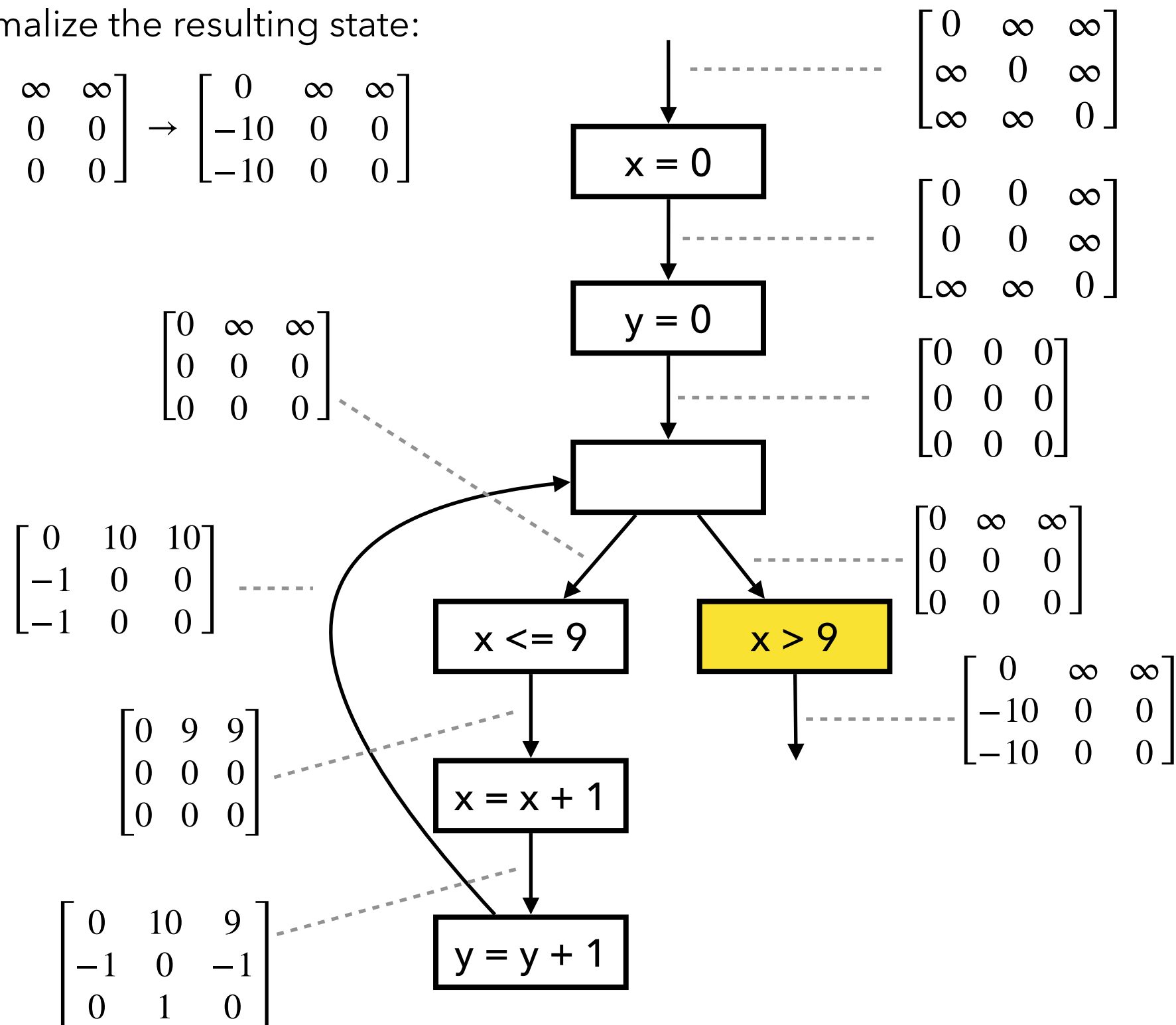
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & 9 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Fixed Point Comp. with Widening

2. Normalize the resulting state:

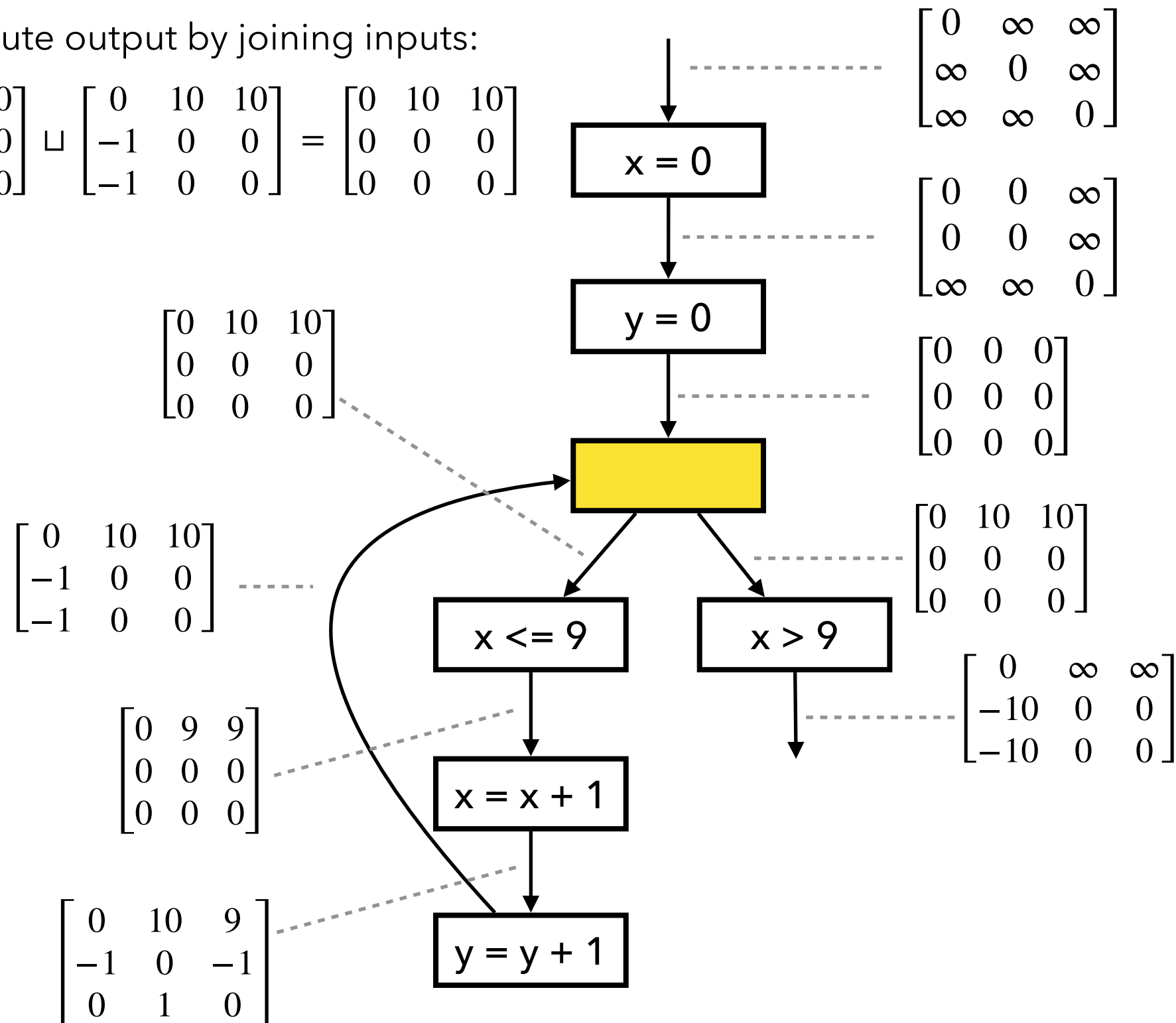
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty & \infty \\ -10 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty & \infty \\ -10 & 0 & 0 \\ -10 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Fixed Point Comp. with Narrowing

1. Compute output by joining inputs:

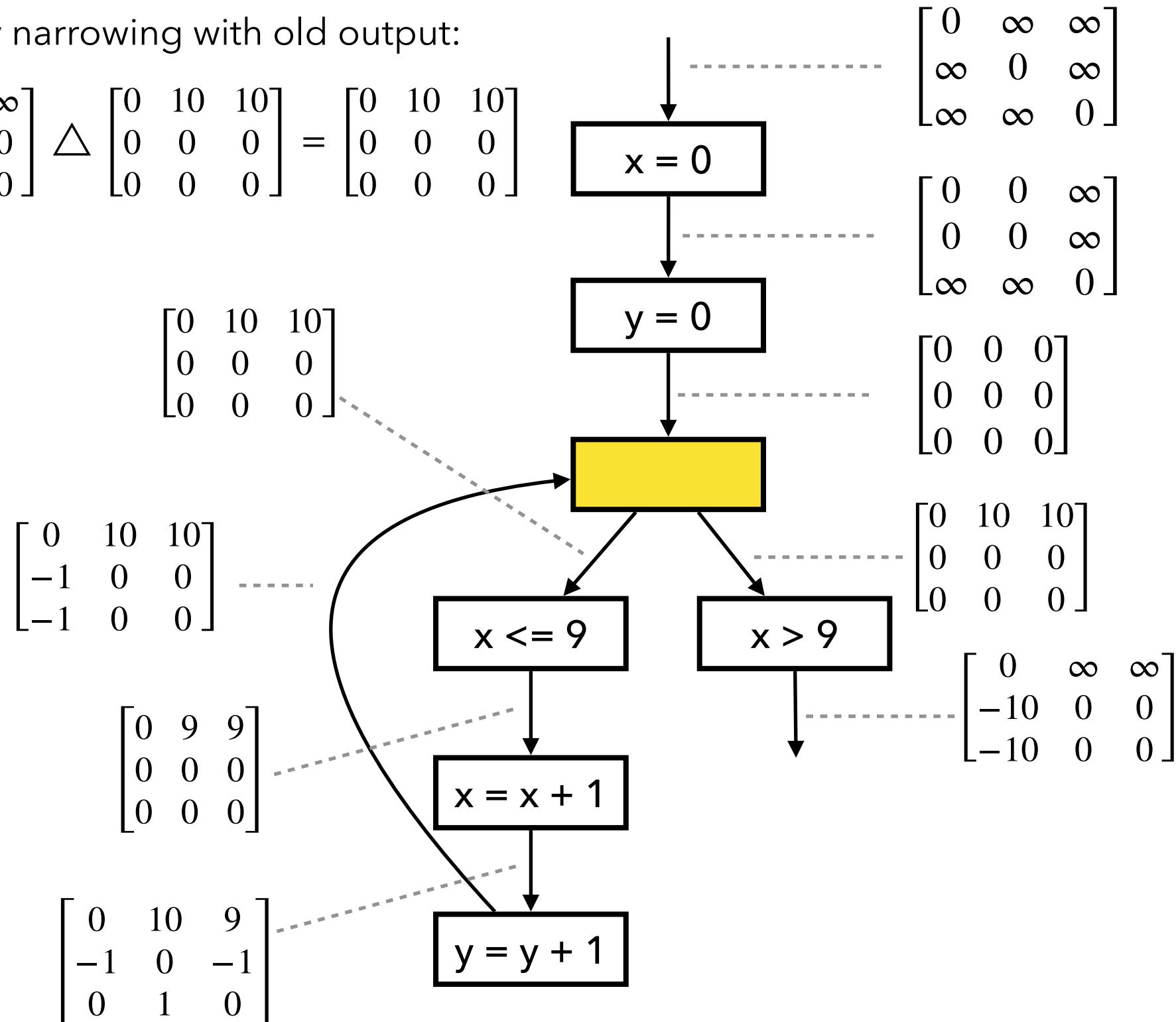
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sqcup \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & 10 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Fixed Point Comp. with Narrowing

2. Apply narrowing with old output:

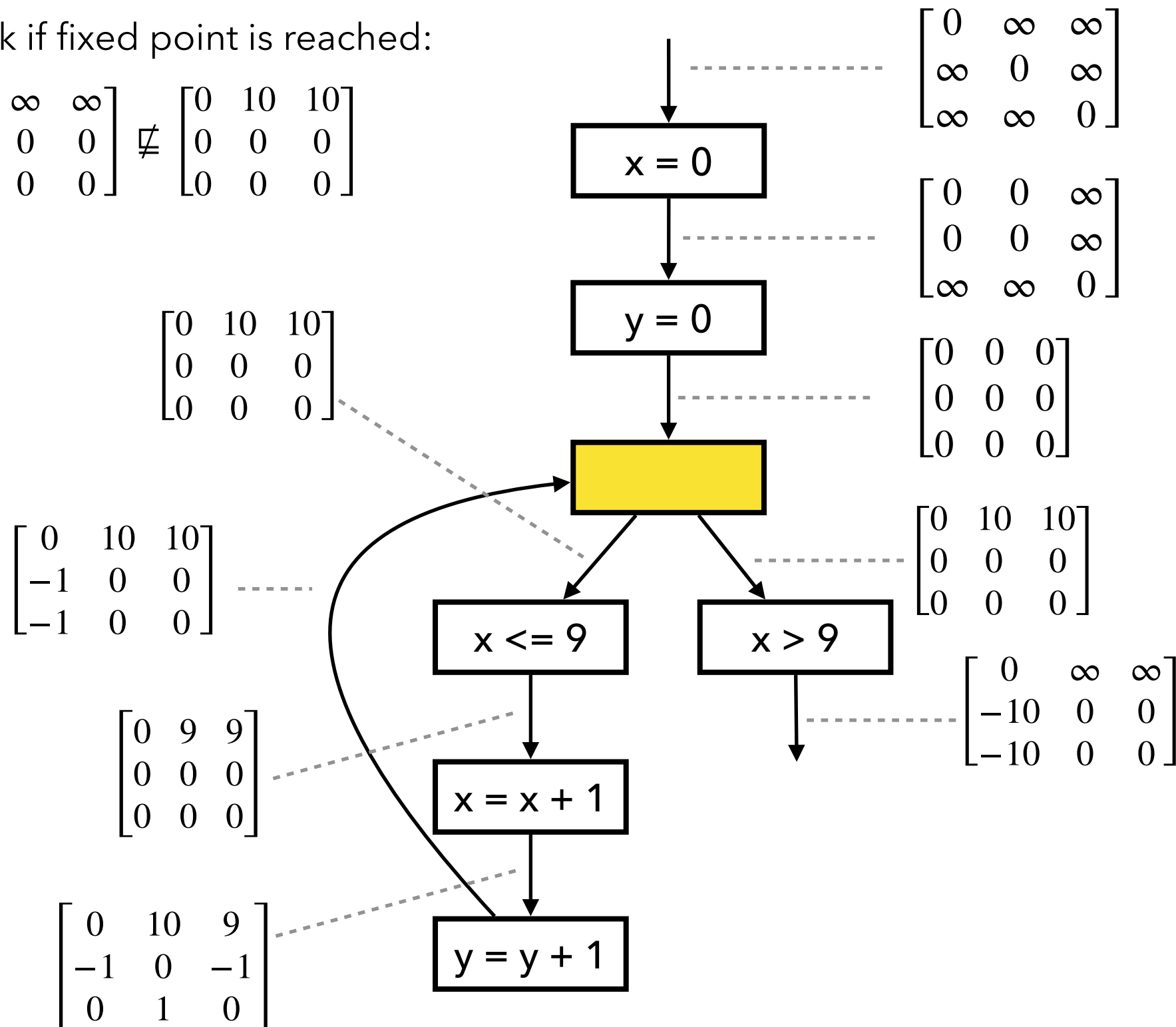
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty & \infty \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \triangle \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Fixed Point Comp. with Narrowing

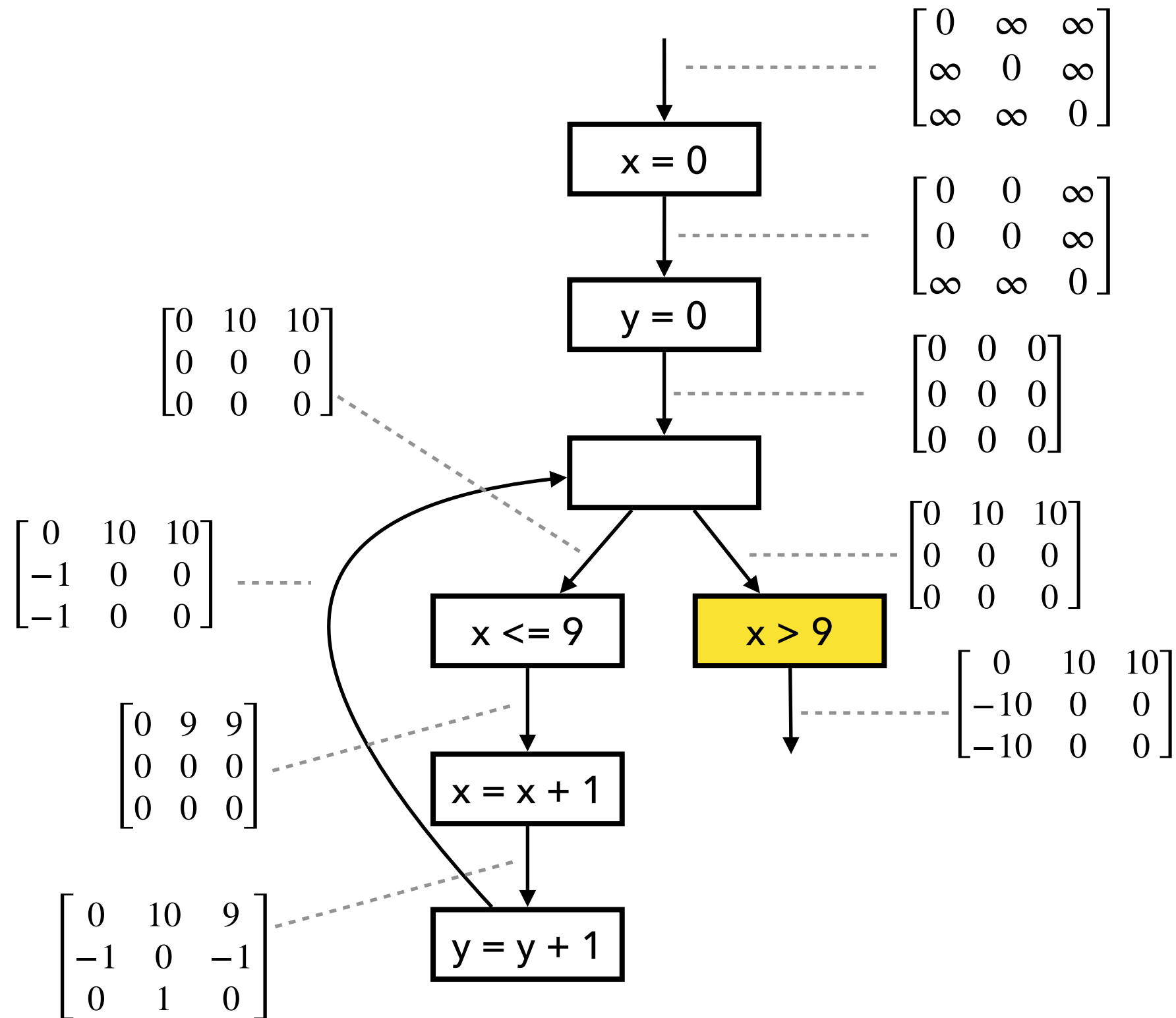
3. Check if fixed point is reached:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \infty & \infty \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \not\equiv \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 10 & 10 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$





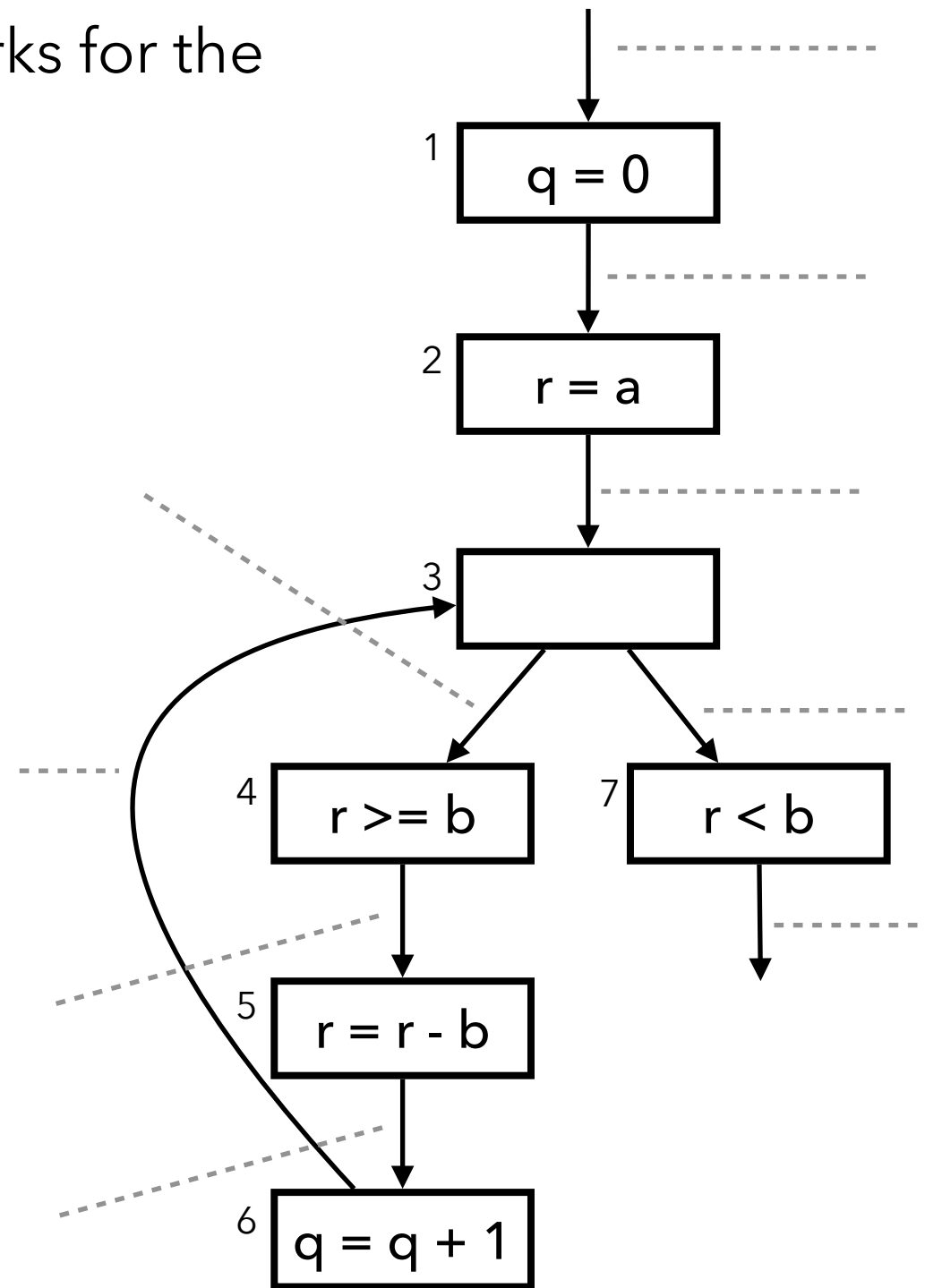
# Fixed Point Comp. with Narrowing



# Exercise

Describe how the zone analysis works for the following example.

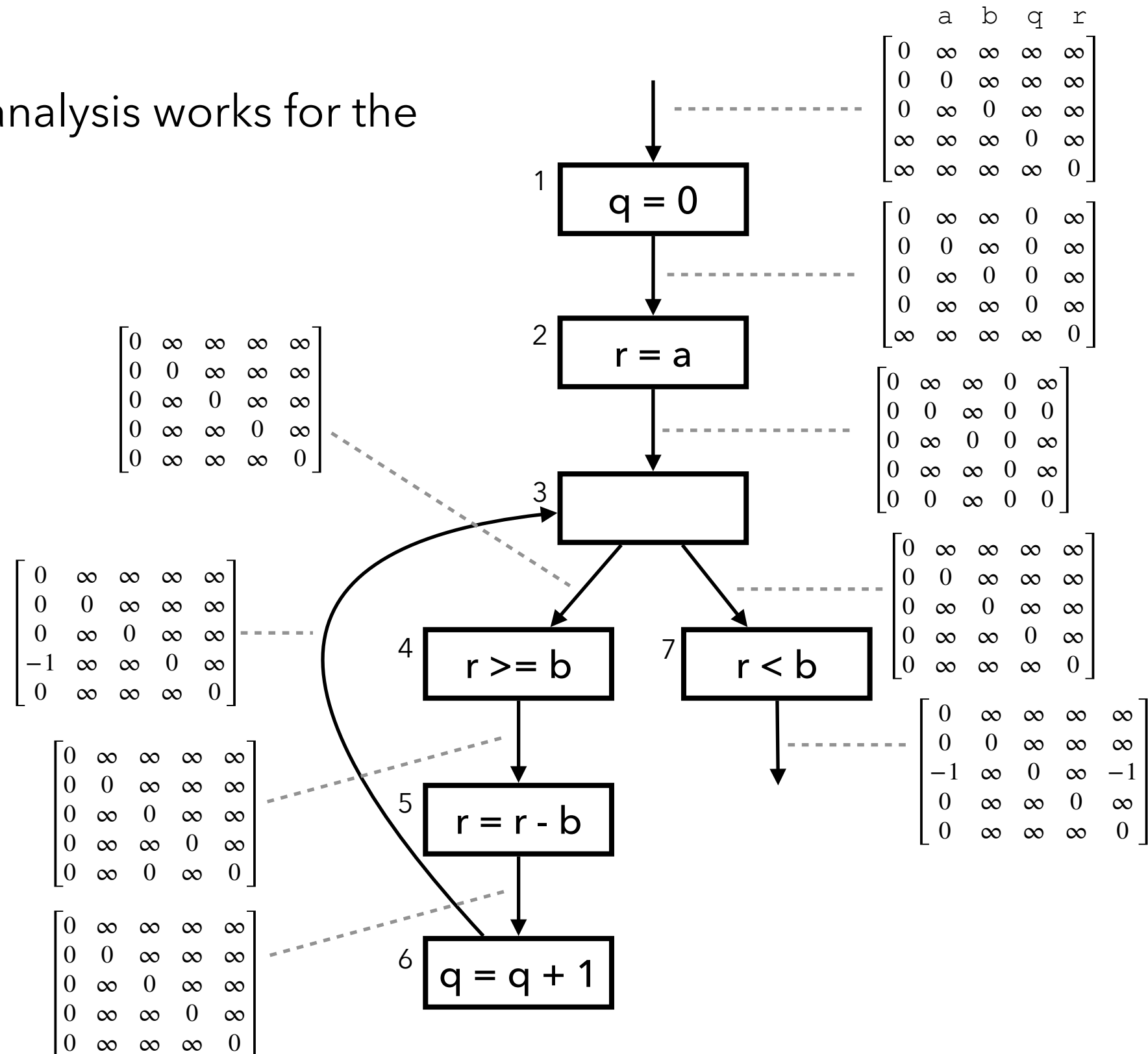
```
// a >= 0, b >= 0
q = 0;
r = a;
while (r >= b) {
    r = r - b;
    q = q + 1;
}
assert(q >= 0);
assert(r >= 0);
```



# Exercise

Describe how the zone analysis works for the following example.

```
// a >= 0, b >= 0
q = 0;
r = a;
while (r >= b) {
    r = r - b;
    q = q + 1;
}
assert(q >= 0);
assert(r >= 0);
```



# Numerical Abstract Domains

- Interval domain: e.g.,  $1 \leq x \leq 10$
- Octagon domain: e.g.,  $1 \leq x - y \leq 10$
- Polyhedra domain: e.g.,  $1 \leq 2x + y + z \leq 10$
- Congruence domain: e.g.,  $x \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$
- Disjunctive domain: e.g.,  $1 \leq x \leq 10 \vee 20 \leq x$
- ...