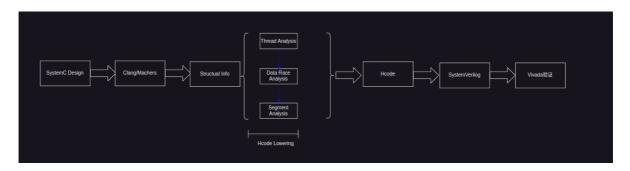
论文的主要想法



示例代码:

```
#include <stdio.h>
    int x = 0, y;
    behavior B1(event e)
 5
        void main() {
 6
            int i = 0;
             do {
 8
                 waitfor 1;
 9
                 wait e;
                 x = i;
10
11
             while (i ++ < 2);
             waitfor 3;
12
             x = 27; }
13
14
15
    behaviror B2(event e)
16
17
        void main() {
18
             int i = 0;
19
             do {
20
                 waitfor 2;
21
                 y = i;
22
                 notify e;
23
             while (i++ < 2);
24
             waitfor 4;
25
             x = 42; }
26
    behaviror Main()
27
28
29
        event e;
30
        B1 b1(e);
        B2 b2(e);
31
32
        par{
33
             b1.main();
             b2.main();
35
        }
36
    }
```

Thread Analysis

Thread Analysis 负责 分析线程中的那些函数会成为system进程;上面的代码经过分析得出代码中共有两个线程。

可能发生数据竞争的行号

全局变量有三个 event e, x, y,

数据竞争发生的行号: 9,10, 13, 21, 22, 25

Segment Analysis

主要的任务是对进程函数进行分段, 分段的原则

- 1. 对全局变量不能存在读写访问的最大代码段设为一个段;
- 2. 对全局变量存在读写访问的最大代码段设为一个段;

分段优化

```
global int x = 0, y;

void threadFunc() {
   int i = 0;
   x = 2;
   int j = 0;
   y = 1;
}
```

如果按照上面的原则, 那么会存在四个段, 即: 4, 5, 6, 7 行各为一段;

经过分析上面的代码可以等效成下面的代码:

```
global int x = 0, y;

void threadFunc() {
   int i = 0;
   int j = 0;
   x = 2;
   y = 1;
}
```

这样,程序只会形成两个段;

代码中的段

经过上面的分段后, 示例代码可以变成如下的段;

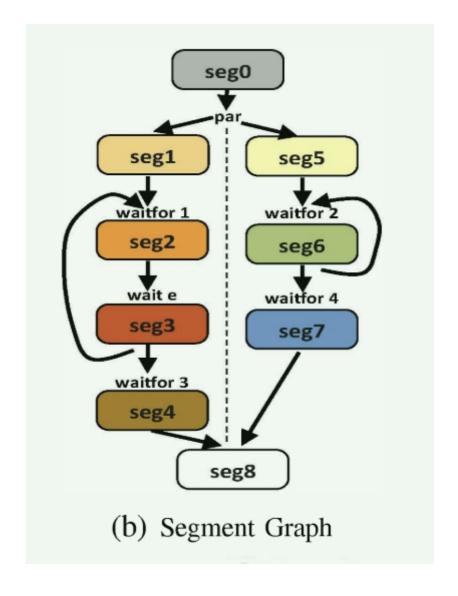
```
1: #include <stdio.h>
2: int x = 0, y;
                               behavior B2(event e) s5
3: behavior B1(event e)s1
4: {
                                                      s5
5: void main(){
                               void main(){
                                                      s5
                          s1
6:
    int i = 0;
                                 int i = 0;
                                                  s6 s5
7:
     do {
                    s1
                                 do {
      waitfor 1;
                                    waitfor 2;
8:
                    s2
                                                   s6
9:
      wait e;
                    s3
                                                   s6
                                    y = i;
10:
                                    notify e;
      x = i;
                    s3
                                                   s6
11:
     while(i++<2);
                                 } while( i ++ < 2);
                                                      s6
12:
     waitfor 3;
                                 waitfor 4;
                                                   s7
13: x = 27;
                                 x = 42; }
                                                   s7
14: };
                              };
                                                   s7
15: behavior Main()
16: {
17: event e; B1 b1(e); B2 b2(e); s0
18: int main(){
19:
       par{
20:
        b1.main(); s1
21:
        b2.main(); s5
22: }
                    s8
23: printf("x = %d\[ n'', x \]);}s8
24: };
                    s8
```

竞争数据竞争分析

		Data Conflict Table									
seg	VAlist	seg	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
0		0	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
1		1	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2		2	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
3	x(W)	3	F	F	F	Т	Т	F	F	Т	Т
4	x(W)	4	F	F	F	Т	Т	F	F	Т	Т
5		5	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
6	y(W)	6	F	F	F	F	F	F	Т	F	F
7	x(W)	7	F	F	F	т	Т	F	F	Т	Т
8	x(R)	8	F	F	F	Т	Т	F	F	Т	F

Event Notification Table											
seg	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
0	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F		
1	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F		
2	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F		
3	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F		
4	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F		
5	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F		
6	F	F	F	Т	F	F	F	F	F		
7	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F		
8	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F		

执行流图



```
`timescale 1ps/1ps
2
   module Main;
3
   initial begin
4
          seg0;
5
         fork
6
              seg1;
7
              seg5;
8
              end
9
         fork
10
              seg6;
11
            seg2;
12
              seg3
13
              end
14
         seg4;
15
         seg7;
16
         seg8;
17 end
18 endmodule
```