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Ch. 45, Flow-Insensitive Static Analysis

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These slides are available at

http://github.com/PrAbsInt/slides/slides-45--flow-insensitive-analysis-PrAbsInt.pdf

Chapter 45

Ch. 45, Flow-Insensitive Static Analysis

Flow sensitive analysis

Flow sensitive analysis

- Classical flow sensitive analysis attaches information to each program point
- This may not scale up!
- (We have shown that for the structural approach information need only be attached to each loop head)

Flow **in**sensitive analysis

Flow insensitive analysis

- From one extreme to another, flow insensitive static analysis computes to information valid at each program point;
- This is a considerable loss of information that does not even guarantee faster fixpoint computations (the fixpoint iterations may slowly climb much higher);
- So why teach stupid solutions?

- It sometimes works (e.g. types in C)
- To simplify their task, the engineers (and researchers) have a tendency to reuse existing solutions (for parts) of their problems (not worrying on the consequences on the other parts!);
- Example:
 - First built a program graph (so as to immediately loose information on the program semantics, worse using an intermediate language!)
 - If too costly so be flow insensitive (no hope for any kind of precision!)
 - Use only (small) finite domains (even boolean domain may not scale!)
 - etc
- We will show that these flow insensitive analyses are trivial abstractions of the flow sensitive ones, for the same abstract domain;
- So the decision to be flow sensitive/insensitive should not be taken early in the static analysis design;
- And the cost/precision balance can be easily refined by extra abstractions/interpolators

The flow sensitive abstract interpreter

• The generic structural abstract interpreter of section 21.2

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{S}}^{\mathtt{m}}[\![\mathsf{S}]\!] \in \mathbb{P}^{\mathtt{m}} \to (\mathsf{labx}[\![\mathsf{S}]\!] \to \mathbb{P}^{\mathtt{m}})$$

is parameterized by an abstract domain definition 21.1

$$\mathbb{D}^{\pi} \triangleq \langle \mathbb{P}^{\pi}, \sqsubseteq^{\pi}, \bot^{\pi}, \sqcup^{\pi}, \operatorname{assign}_{\pi}[\![x,A]\!], \operatorname{test}^{\pi}[\![B]\!], \overline{\operatorname{test}}^{\pi}[\![B]\!] \rangle$$

The flow insensitive abstraction

The flow insensitive abstraction

$$\langle \mathsf{labx}[\![\mathsf{S}]\!] \to \mathbb{P}^{\mathsf{n}}, \ \dot{\sqsubseteq}^{\mathsf{n}} \rangle \xrightarrow{\alpha_{\mathsf{f}}^{\mathsf{n}}} \langle \mathbb{P}^{\mathsf{n}}, \ \sqsubseteq^{\mathsf{n}} \rangle$$

joins all local program properties attached to program points into a single global property holding at any program point.

$$\alpha_{\mathbf{f}} \in (\mathsf{labx}[\![\mathbf{S}]\!] \to \mathbb{P}^{n}) \to \mathbb{P}^{n}$$

$$\alpha_{\mathbf{f}}(P) \triangleq \bigsqcup_{\ell \in \mathsf{labx}[\![\mathbf{S}]\!]}^{n} P(\ell)$$

$$\dot{\alpha}_{\mathbf{f}} \in (\mathbb{P}^{n} \to (\mathsf{labx}[\![\mathbf{S}]\!] \to \mathbb{P}^{n})) \to (\mathbb{P}^{n} \to \mathbb{P}^{n})$$

$$\dot{\alpha}_{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{S}) \triangleq P \mapsto \alpha_{\mathbf{f}}(\mathbf{S}(P))$$

$$(45.1)$$

Calculational design of the flow insensitive abstract interpreter

• By an (easy) calculational design we get a generic structural flow insensitive abstract interpreter

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}}_{d}^{\mathtt{m}}[\![\mathtt{S}]\!] \in \mathbb{P}^{\mathtt{m}} \to \mathbb{P}^{\mathtt{m}}$$

• No change is needed in the abstract domain \mathbb{D}^{π}

The flow insensitive abstract interpreter

Flow-insensitive abstract semantics of a program $P ::= Sl \ell r$

$$\widehat{\mathbf{S}}_{d}^{\pi} [P] \overline{P} \triangleq \widehat{\mathbf{S}}_{d}^{\pi} [S1] \overline{P}$$
(45.2)

Flow-insensitive abstract semantics of a statement list Sl ::= Sl' S

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{S}}_{\boldsymbol{f}}^{n}[Sl] \overline{P} = \widehat{\boldsymbol{S}}_{\boldsymbol{f}}^{n}[Sl'] \overline{P} \sqcup^{n} \widehat{\boldsymbol{S}}_{\boldsymbol{f}}^{n}[S] \overline{P}$$

$$(45.3)$$

Flow-insensitive abstract semantics of an empty statement list S1 $::= \epsilon$

$$\widehat{\mathcal{S}}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\mathbf{n}}[\mathbf{Sl}] \overline{P} = \overline{P} \tag{45.4}$$

Flow-insensitive abstract semantics of an assignment statement S := x = A;

$$\widehat{\mathcal{S}}_{\mathbf{d}}^{\pi} \llbracket \mathbf{S} \rrbracket \overline{P} = \overline{P} \sqcup^{\pi} \operatorname{assign}_{\pi} \llbracket \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{A} \rrbracket \overline{P}$$

$$(45.5)$$

Flow-insensitive abstract semantics of a skip statement S :=;

$$\widehat{\mathbf{S}}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\mathbf{n}}[\mathbf{S}] \overline{P} = \overline{P} \tag{45.6}$$

Flow-insensitive abstract semantics of a conditional statement $S ::= \mathbf{if}(B) S_t$

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}}_{d}^{\pi}[\![\boldsymbol{\mathsf{S}}]\!] \, \overline{P} = \overline{P} \, \sqcup^{\pi} \, \widehat{\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}}_{d}^{\pi}[\![\boldsymbol{\mathsf{S}}_{t}]\!] \, (\mathsf{test}^{\pi}[\![\boldsymbol{\mathsf{B}}]\!] \, \overline{P}) \tag{45.7}$$

Flow-insensitive abstract semantics of a conditional statement $S ::= \mathbf{if}(B) S_t$ else S_f

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}}_{\mathbf{d}}^{\mathbf{u}}[\![\mathbf{S}]\!] \, \overline{P} = \overline{P} \, \sqcup^{\mathbf{u}} \, \widehat{\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}}_{\mathbf{d}}^{\mathbf{u}}[\![\mathbf{S}_{t}]\!] \, (\mathsf{test}^{\mathbf{u}}[\![\mathbf{B}]\!] \, \overline{P}) \, \sqcup^{\mathbf{u}} \, \widehat{\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}}_{\mathbf{d}}^{\mathbf{u}}[\![\mathbf{S}_{f}]\!] \, \overline{\mathsf{test}^{\mathbf{u}}}[\![\mathbf{B}]\!] \, \overline{P}) \tag{45.8}$$

Immediate consequences of the calculational design

Flow-insensitive abstract semantics of an iteration statement $S ::= \mathbf{while} \ \ell \ (B) \ S_b$

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}}_{d}^{\pi}[\![\boldsymbol{\mathsf{S}}]\!]\,\overline{P} = \mathsf{lfp}^{\varepsilon}(\boldsymbol{\mathcal{F}}_{d}^{\pi}[\![\boldsymbol{\mathsf{while}}\,\ell\;(\mathsf{B})\;\mathsf{S}_{b}]\!]\,\overline{P}) \tag{45.9}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\mathscr{F}}_{\operatorname{d}}^{\operatorname{u}}\llbracket \operatorname{\textbf{while}} \ \ell \ (\operatorname{\mathsf{B}}) \ \operatorname{\mathsf{S}}_{b} \rrbracket \ \overline{P} \ X \quad = \quad \overline{P} \ \sqcup^{\operatorname{u}} \ \widehat{\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}}_{\operatorname{d}}^{\operatorname{u}} \llbracket \operatorname{\mathsf{S}} \rrbracket \ (\operatorname{test}^{\operatorname{u}} \llbracket \operatorname{\mathsf{B}} \rrbracket \ X)$$

Flow-insensitive abstract semantics of a break statement $S ::= \ell \mathbf{break}$;

$$\widehat{\mathbf{S}}_{\mathbf{d}}^{\mathbf{n}}[\![\mathbf{S}]\!] \overline{P} = \overline{P} \tag{45.10}$$

Flow-insensitive abstract semantics of a compound statement $S := \{ Sl \}$

$$\widehat{\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}}_{\mathbf{d}}^{\mathbf{n}}[S] \overline{P} = \widehat{\boldsymbol{\mathcal{S}}}_{\mathbf{d}}^{\mathbf{n}}[SL] \overline{P}$$
 (45.11)

Well-definedness and completeness I

Theorem (45.14) The flow insensitive abstract semantics $\hat{\mathcal{S}}_{g}^{\alpha}[S]$ on a well-defined abstract domain of definition 21.1 is well-defined.

Theorem (45.13) The flow insensitive abstract semantics $\hat{\mathcal{S}}_{\vec{q}}^{\pi}$ of section 45.3 on a domain \mathbb{D}^{π} is a sound abstraction of the flow sensitive abstract semantics $\hat{\mathcal{S}}^{\pi}$ of section 21.2 on the same domain \mathbb{D}^{π} , $\dot{\alpha}_{\vec{q}}(\hat{\mathcal{S}}^{\pi}[S]) \sqsubseteq^{\pi} \hat{\mathcal{S}}_{\vec{q}}^{\pi}[S]$.

Well-definedness and completeness II

Theorem (45.15, Soundness of the flow insensitive abstract interpreter) Let $\hat{\mathcal{S}}_{\vec{q}}^{\pi}$ and $\hat{\mathcal{S}}_{\vec{q}}^{\sharp}$ be structural flow insensitive abstract interpreters for well-defined concrete \mathbb{D}^{π} and abstract domains \mathbb{D}^{\sharp} by definition 21.1 such that \mathbb{P}^{\sharp} is an approximate abstraction of \mathbb{P}^{π} by definition 27.1-l. Then for all $\overline{P} \in \mathbb{P}^{\sharp}$,

$$\mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\mathtt{m}}[\![\mathbf{S}]\!](\gamma(\overline{P})) \stackrel{\dot{\sqsubseteq}^{\mathtt{m}}}{\dot{\varphi}}(\mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{f}}^{\sharp}[\![\mathbf{S}]\!](\overline{P}))$$

Conclusion

- The abstraction of a sensitive to an insensitive static analysis relies on an abstraction joining cases.
 - *Path insensitivity* join path properties into flow sensitive state properties attached to program points as illustrated in the reachability semantics of chapter 19.
 - *Flow sensitive* static analyses can be abstracted into flow insensitive analyses by the abstraction (45.1) joining local properties attached to program points into a single global property.
 - A field sensitive static analysis can be abstracted into a field insensitive static analysis by
 joining the properties attached to field of a data structure into a single structure property.
 - A *context sensitive* static analysis can be abstracted into a context insensitive static analysis by joining the preconditions of procedure calls into a single precondition.

Conclusion

- Flow insensitive static analysis is not always, if ever, a good solution.
- Flow insensitive static analyses are a drastic abstraction.
- Starting precise and getting imprecise (e.g. with widening) is more flexible and adaptable in the light of experimentations.

Home work

Read Ch. 45 "Flow-Insensitive Static Analysis" of

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The End, Thank you