

Subject: (2011) MTR 005

Year: 2019 Month: 11 Date: 11

Lipi

## Program Analysis:

### Formal Verification of Programs

#### Textbooks:

1 - "Principles of Program Analysis," Nilsen, 2005, 2nd Ed.  
(PPA)

Springer

MIT  $\leftarrow$  Original research

subject  
Verifier  
(PLDI, POPL, TOPLAS)  
versus first-class verification, parallel verification, static analysis

is it done after normal Testing, by logic or not?

static  $\rightarrow$  before execution  $\rightarrow$  TPN  $\rightarrow$  Automate  
Dynamic  $\rightarrow$  during execution (Basis)  
Run-time  $\rightarrow$  before completion

program model  $\rightarrow$  Scalable, in high precision

(Runtime Verification)

→ Superfluous computation, Redundancy in computation

→ Redundancy  $\leftarrow \{$  value reuse, loop invariant  $\}$   
Lead Code BARAN

Subject: Runtime Verification and Model Checking  
Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Verifies the logic to trigger specific conditions.

→ If the compiler makes errors by itself, it blocks all.

→ Software Validation, for the given scope.



→ Environment or Third-Party is also involved.

→ Numerical errors.

→ Compiler is also involved.

→ Undecidable analysis is not possible for some functions.



→ Some errors.

→ Some errors in the system.

→ halting problems.

undecidable

→ no approximation in this method.

• Completeness → if the system is complete, sound for

• Soundness → if the system is sound, complete for

• Completeness → if the system is complete, sound for

• False Positive → if the system is sound, complete for

• False Negative → if the system is sound, complete for

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→ The system is complete, sound for

Subject: rigour

Year: 1997 Month: II Date: PT

(The infinite - $\omega$ )

Completeness vs Soundness.  $\vdash$  is complete if and only if

1) FN Soundness:  $\vdash A \rightarrow B$  if and only if  $(\vdash A, \vdash B)$  is so  
Practical

2) The completeness:  $\vdash A \rightarrow B$ , Soundness:  $\vdash A \rightarrow B$

Completeness, soundness  $\vdash A \rightarrow B$  will be "more precise" than

Practical. Soundness is more useful than FP

vs. completeness

(regular, ill-formed, Satura, true, Pixy etc.)

1) FN FP:  $\vdash A \rightarrow B$  is not approximation of  $\vdash A \rightarrow B$

2) Soundness,  $\vdash A \rightarrow B$  is rapid

completeness, or else  $\vdash A \rightarrow B$  is Probabilistic. Large  $\omega$

2)  $\vdash A \rightarrow B$  is not  $\vdash A \rightarrow B$  pp. in Appendix of

$\vdash A \rightarrow B$  is

Grading: Midterm 30% Assignments 10%  
Subject: Policy Final 50% project 10%  
Year: Month Date:

1 - Saxe, <sup>an</sup> <sup>?</sup> <sup>is</sup> <sup>?</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>?</sup> <sup>semantic-based</sup> <sup>for</sup> <sup>?</sup> <sup>is</sup> <sup>?</sup>  
↓  
2 - <sup>?</sup> <sup>is</sup> <sup>?</sup>

Other Textbooks:

2 - Winskel, Foundations of Programming Languages



mathematical Preliminaries

3 - Pierce, Types and Programming Languages

4 - Bauer, Kettner, Principles of Model Checking

2008

5 - Bradley, Manna, The Calculus of Computation

Formal Verification ← 2007

Temporal Logic <sup>, decidable</sup> ← SMT (Satisfiability) <sup>is</sup> <sup>?</sup>  
..., fragment decidable SAT

6 - Daniel Krugl, Decision Procedures, Springer, 2008.

(PPA = witness)

Introduction:

just is approach overkill or is it? and <sup>?</sup>

approximate answers <sup>is</sup> <sup>?</sup> developing a feel!



Computable <sup>is</sup> <sup>?</sup> <sup>not</sup> <sup>?</sup>

Subject: Computer

Year: 94

Month: 11

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Example -

read(x);

(if  $x > 0$  then  $y := 1$  else ( $y := 2$ ; S));

$z := y;$

↳

if  $x > 0$  then  $y := 1$

( $y := 2$ ; S)

$x > 0$  then  $y := 1$  else  $y := 2$  is non-terminating

? Which is a non-terminating program or not

↓

( $y := 2$ ,  $x \leq 0$  implies S) /

! Non-terminating

Non-terminating = a program which does not terminate after some time

Ex:  $x = 2$  then  $y = 2$ ,  $x = 2$  then  $y = 2$  is non-terminating

Non-terminating = a program which does not terminate after some time

[Non-terminating = a program which does not terminate after some time]

Subject:

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: Variables

The values of  $y$  possible at  $x=y$  are among 1 and 2.

possible values for  $x$

possible among  $\{1, 2\}$

possible among  $\{1, 2, 3\}$

while language:

(if or user defn)

elementary blocks:

Tracing Complete

assignment, conditional clauses, and skip (Logical test)

all logical

abstract syntax

syntax  $a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, l$   
divides by 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, 71, 73, 79, 83, 89, 97

(label)

program =  $a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow d \rightarrow e \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow h \rightarrow l$

or  $a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow d \rightarrow e \rightarrow f \rightarrow g \rightarrow h \rightarrow l$   
a  $\in AExp$  (arithmetic expressions)

b  $\in BExp$  (binary expressions)

s  $\in Stmt$  (statements)

x, y  $\in Var$  (variables)

n  $\in Num$  (Numerals)

l  $\in Lab$  (Labels)

$op_a \in Op_a$  (arithmetic operations)

$op_b \in Op_b$  (binary operations)

$opr \in Opr$  (relational operations)

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Subject: PCP

Year: 2024 Month: II Date: PT

a ::=  $x \mid n \mid a_1 \text{ op } a_2$

b ::= true | false | not b | b<sub>1</sub> op<sub>b</sub> b<sub>2</sub> | a<sub>1</sub> or a<sub>2</sub>

s ::=  $[x := a]^l \parallel [skip]^e \mid s_1; s_2 \mid \text{if } [b] \text{ then } s_1 \text{ else } s_2$

| while [b]<sup>l</sup> do s

Pointing to the block (going to label)

Example -

$[y := x]^1; [z := 1]^2; \text{while } [y > 1]^3 \text{ do } ([z := z + y]^4;$

$[y := y - 1]^5); [y := 0]^6$

Reaching later in program point (Definition)

Definition Analysis



assignment (Def-Use)

analysis of assignment

Temporary

An assignment (definition) of the form  $[x := a]^l$  may

reach a certain program point if there is an

execution of the program where x was last assigned

a value at l when the Program Point is reached.

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Subject: EE →

Year:      Month:      Date:

(Canonical Analysis)

Data Flow Analysis ← reaching definitions

reaching definitions ↓

↓  
data flow

l	RP <sub>entry</sub> (l)	uninitialized
1	(x, ?), (y, ?), (z, ?)	
2	(x, ?), (y, 1), (z, ?)	
3	(x, ?), (y, 1), (y, 5), (z, 2), (z, 4)	
4		
5		
6		

l	RP <sub>exit</sub> (l)
1	(x, ?), (y, 1), (z, ?)
2	(x, ?), (y, 1), (z, 2)
3	(x, ?), (y, 1), (y, 5), (z, 2), (z, 4)
4	
5	
6	

.  $y \leq 1$   $\rightarrow$   
.  $y > 1$   $\rightarrow$

data flow is backward

initial value  $y_0$   $\rightarrow$  equations  $y' = p_{ij}$   
 $(Solve)$

$$RD = (RD_{entry}, RD_{exit})$$

$$RD_{entry}(3) = \{(x, ?), (y, 1), (y, 5), (z, 2), (z, 4)\}$$

$$RD_{exit}(3) = RD_{entry}(3)$$

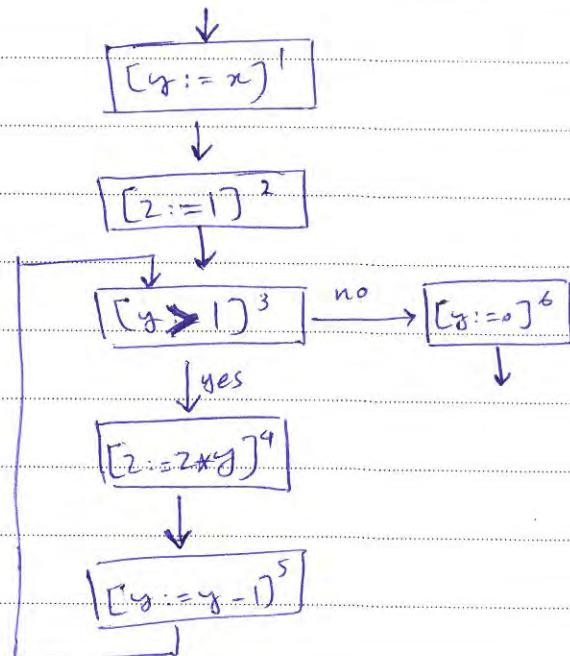
Subject: PA

Year: 1994

Month: 11

Date: 10/10

Control  
Flow graph is as follows:



: No exits from node 3

: No exits RD w.r.t. Reaching Def. of var (1)

$$RD_{exit}(1) = (RD_{entry}(1) \setminus \{(y, e) | e \in \text{Lab}\}) \cup \{(y, 1)\}$$

$$RD_{exit}(2) = (RD_{entry}(2) \setminus \{(z, e) | e \in \text{Lab}\}) \cup \{(z, 2)\}$$

$$RD_{exit}(3) = RD_{entry}(3)$$

$$RD_{exit}(4) = (RD_{entry}(4) \setminus \{(z, e) | e \in \text{Lab}\}) \cup \{(z, 4)\}$$

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$$RD_{exit}(5) = \dots$$

$$RD_{exit}(6) = \dots$$

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Previous previous RD entry  $\cup$  current RD entry  $\cup$  new RD entries (P)

$$RD_{entry}(1) = \{(x_1, ?), (y_1, ?), (z_1, ?)\}$$

$$RD_{entry}(2) = RD_{exit}(1)$$

$$RD_{entry}(3) = RD_{exit}(2) \cup RD_{exit}(5)$$

$$RD_{entry}(4) = RD_{exit}(3)$$

$$RD_{entry}(5) = RD_{exit}(4)$$

$$RD_{entry}(6) = RD_{exit}(3)$$

entry is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, new RD entry

$$RD_{entry}(1), \dots, RD_{exit}(6) \leftarrow \text{last LF}, \text{last IR}$$

new RD entry is last LF

last entry is last IR

$$\vec{RD} = F(\vec{RD})$$

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new RD entry is last LF

Subject: PA

Year: 10AY Month: 11 Date: PP

$$F(\vec{RD}) = (F_{\text{entry}}(1)(\vec{RD}), \dots, F_{\text{exit}}(6)(\vec{RD}))$$

e.g.:  $F(3) \left( \underset{\text{entry}}{\dots}, RD_{\text{ext}}(2), \underset{\text{exit}}{\dots}, RD_{\text{exit}}(5), \dots \right) = RD_{\text{ext}}(2) \cup RD_{\text{exit}}(5)$

$\vec{F}$  is a fixed point of  $F$ , i.e.,  $\vec{F} = F(\vec{F})$ .

Observation

$$F: (\mathcal{P}(\text{Var}_* \times \text{Lab}_*))^{\text{12}} \rightarrow (\mathcal{P}(\text{Var}_* \times \text{Lab}_*))^{\text{12}}$$

refl, antisym, trans

partial order  $\sqsubseteq$ ,  $\sqsubseteq$  is a set of  $(\mathcal{P}(\text{Var}_* \times \text{Lab}_*))^{\text{12}}$

$$\vec{RD} \sqsubseteq \vec{RD}' \text{ iff } RD_i \subseteq PP'_i$$

$\vec{RD}$  is pp

Complete lattice (c.l.)

no glb, lub

glb, lub

Complete lattice (monotone) is c.l.

Probabilistic Monotone Framework

Subject:

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$$\overrightarrow{RD} \sqcup \overrightarrow{RD}' = (\underbrace{RD_1 \sqcup RD'_1}_{\text{lub}}, \dots, \underbrace{RD_{12} \sqcup RD'_{12}}_{\text{lub}})$$

$$\overrightarrow{\emptyset} = (\emptyset, \emptyset, \dots, \emptyset) \rightsquigarrow \text{glo глб}$$

:  $\leq$  (monotone w.r.t.  $F$ )

$$\overrightarrow{RD} \in \overrightarrow{RD}' \text{ implies } F(\overrightarrow{RD}) \subseteq F(\overrightarrow{RD}')$$

ل

$$F(\overrightarrow{\emptyset}) \stackrel{(3)}{=} \text{max}_{\text{var}} \text{lab} \quad (\text{for } F(\overrightarrow{\emptyset}))$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{max}_{\text{var}} (F^n(\overrightarrow{\emptyset})) \\ & \vdots \\ & (\overrightarrow{\emptyset}, F(\overrightarrow{\emptyset}), F(F(\overrightarrow{\emptyset})), \dots) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{max}_{\text{var}} (\text{lab}) \stackrel{(2)}{=} \text{max}_{\text{var}} (\text{lab} \times \text{lab})$$

$$\text{max}_{\text{var}} \text{lab} \stackrel{(1)}{=} \text{max}_{\text{var}} \text{lab}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow \text{max}_{\text{var}} F(\overrightarrow{\emptyset}) \subseteq F^{n+1}(\overrightarrow{\emptyset})$$

$$\text{max}_{\text{var}} \text{lab} \stackrel{(2)}{=} \text{max}_{\text{var}} \text{lab} \quad \exists n. F(\overrightarrow{\emptyset}) = F^{n+1}(\overrightarrow{\emptyset})$$

$$F^{n+1}(\overrightarrow{\emptyset}) = F(F^n(\overrightarrow{\emptyset}))$$

$$\text{max}_{\text{var}} \text{lab}$$

Solution  $\Rightarrow$   $\text{max}_{\text{var}} \text{lab}$

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Subject: PA

Year: 2024 Month: II Date: 15

$\vec{F}(\vec{\phi})$  is the least solution of  $\vec{R_D} = \vec{F}(\vec{R_P})$ .



(Safe approximation) ~~approximation gives a  
better approximation~~

$$\vec{F}''(\vec{\phi}) \subseteq \vec{R_D}$$

↓  
(S  
olution)

$$\vec{\phi} \subseteq \vec{R_D}$$

$$\vec{F}(\vec{\phi}) \subseteq \vec{F}(\vec{R_D}) = \vec{R_D}$$

$$\vec{F}(\vec{\phi}) \subseteq \vec{R_D}$$

Subject to constraint (safe solution)

$$\vec{R_D} \ni \vec{F}(\vec{R_P})$$

↓

is the most conservative solution

more conservative

↓

( $\vec{R_D}$ ) is a super set of  $\vec{R_P}$

$\vec{R_D} \ni \vec{F}(\vec{R_P})$  has a least solution

BARAN ~~Baran: Inverse projection is forward~~

Subject:

Year: 19 Month: 11 Date: 19

Is every least solution unique? The least solution is unique.

The same least solution  $F^*(\emptyset)$

(Unique - unique)

## Constraint-Based Analysis

### Control Flow Analysis

The expression segments in the code

Get segments, writing while loop language

so typical analysis for object-oriented

functional

functions, some operators

### Example

Let  $f = f_n \ x \rightarrow x + 1;$

$g = f_n \ y \rightarrow y + 2;$

$h = f_n \ z \rightarrow z + 3;$

$\vdash (f \ g) + (f \ h)$

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Working memory: Function, modification & update

Working memory  $\leftarrow$  working memory

Inputs  
Outputs

Upcoming or sub-expression, Expression vs Functionality vs Law

track

Example -

$(\text{fun } x \Rightarrow x) \circ (\text{fun } y \Rightarrow y)$

identity function

$\left[ [\text{fun } x \Rightarrow [x]]^1 \right]^2 \left[ [\text{fun } y \Rightarrow [y]]^3 \right]^4 \right]^5$

Since exit, entry or side effect.

Control flow analysis is specified by a pair  $(\hat{C}, \hat{P})$

It is just  $\hat{P}$ ,  $\hat{C}$  etc.

$\hat{C}(t)$  is supposed to contain the values the subexpression

labelled  $t$  may evaluate to.

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visit 60% until subexp comes  $\hat{C}(1)$

$\hat{P}(x)$  contains the values that the variable  $x$  can be

bound to.  $\hat{P}$  bound  $\hat{C}(1)$  or  $\hat{C}(2)$

:  $\hat{C}(1)$  or  $\hat{C}(2)$

if no subexp  $\hat{C}(1)$   $\hat{C}(2)$   $\hat{C}(3)$   $\hat{C}(4)$  abstraction  $\hat{C}(1)$

$\{\text{fun } x \rightarrow [x]\} \subseteq \hat{C}(2)$

$\{\text{fun } y \rightarrow [y]\} \subseteq \hat{C}(4)$

: this value is not abstracted

no  $\hat{C}(1)$   $\hat{C}(2)$   $\hat{C}(3)$   $\hat{C}(4)$  is bounded in this abstract part

$\hat{P}(x) \subseteq \hat{C}(1)$

:  $\hat{C}(1)$

$\hat{P}(y) \subseteq \hat{C}(3)$

:  $\hat{C}(3)$

no  $\hat{C}(1)$  or  $\hat{C}(2)$  is application or  $\hat{C}(4)$

Subject: PA

Year: 99 Month: 11 Date: 1A

I. a constraint expressing that the formal parameter of the function is bound to the actual parameter at the application point.

II. a constraint expressing that the result obtained by evaluating the body of the function is a possible result of the application.

more is to say that if we have some function  $f(x)$  and we want to evaluate it at  $x = y$ , then we have to make sure that  $y$  is a possible function result of  $f(x)$ .  
i.e.,  $f(x) \rightarrow [x]$  is a possible function result of  $f(x)$ .

$f(x) \rightarrow [x]^1$        $f(y) \rightarrow [y]^3$   
in application we can't just use  $[x]$  as  $[y]$ .

i.e.  $\hat{C}(2) \subseteq \{f(x) \rightarrow [x]^1, f(y) \rightarrow [y]^3\}$

$\hat{C}(4) \subseteq \hat{P}(x)$

$\hat{C}(1) \subseteq \hat{C}(5)$

∴  $\hat{C}(1) \subseteq \hat{C}(2) \subseteq \hat{C}(4) \subseteq \hat{P}(x)$

$\{f(x) \rightarrow [x]^1\} \subseteq \hat{C}(2) \Rightarrow \hat{C}(4) \subseteq \hat{P}(x)$   
BARAN  $\{f(x) \rightarrow [x]\} \subseteq \hat{C}(2) \Rightarrow \hat{C}(1) \subseteq \hat{C}(5)$

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$$\{f_n \mid y \Rightarrow [y]^3\} \subseteq \hat{C}(2) \Rightarrow \hat{C}(4) \subseteq \hat{\rho}(y)$$

$$\{f_n \mid z \Rightarrow [z]^3\} \subseteq \hat{C}(2) \Rightarrow \hat{C}(3) \subseteq \hat{C}(5)$$

stage invariance, now we can do it  
or not

$$\hat{C}(1) = \{f_n \mid y \Rightarrow [y]^3\}$$

$$\hat{C}(2) = \{f_n \mid x \Rightarrow [x]^3\}$$

$$\hat{C}(3) = \emptyset$$

$$\hat{C}(4) = \{f_n \mid y \Rightarrow [y]^3\}$$

$$\hat{C}(5) = \{f_n \mid y \Rightarrow [y]^3\}$$

$$\hat{\rho}(x) = \{f_n \mid y \Rightarrow [y]^3\}$$

$$\rho(y) = \emptyset$$

SMT Solver: previous part, but why?  
Constraint Solver

Theory Solver

$\hat{\rho}(y) = \emptyset$  since we apply  $f_n \mid y \Rightarrow y$  mapping to  
BARAN (not bound  $y \Rightarrow y$ )

Subject: PA

Year: 24 Month: 11 Date: 15

The program may evaluate to  $\hat{c}(5)$ .  
only and Expressive of

Program is safe & semantics-based analysis of  
Abstract interpretation  
Program

### Abstract Interpretation

(Abstract Interpretation)

Semantics based on Semantics

meaning is given in Semantics

Abstract Semantics

(Abstract Interpretation) non-standard Semantics, user-defined



Control Flow graph, Data Flow graph

Abstract Semantics

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Data Flow and Control Flow

Subject: Abstract Noninterference  $\rightarrow$  ~~↳ given in will be covered in 2020~~  
 Year: Month: Date: ~~↳ paper collecting static analysis of programs (e.g., type systems)~~  
~~↳ paper (S, J, J, L) from 1997, does generalization of previous work~~

Forwards specifies domain logic required  
 (or not by output language)

### Collecting Semantics:

It records the set of traces "tr" that can reach a given program point.

$$tr \in \text{Trace} = (\text{Var} \times \text{Lab})^*$$

(shows  $y := 0$ ,  $x := 1$ ). Data Flow is given and  $y := 0$  is  
 stored,  $x := 1$ .  $y := 0$  is in trace

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{initial state: } y := 0, x := 1 \\
 & \text{after } [y := 1] \text{ (white)}: (y := 1) \\
 & \text{after } [x := 2 * y] \text{ (black)}: (x := 2 * y) \\
 & \text{after } [y := y + 1] \text{ (white)}: (y := y + 1) \\
 & \text{final state: } y := 0, x := 6
 \end{aligned}$$

new trace  $\rightarrow$   $y := 0$

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$$(x, ?), (y, ?), (z, ?), (y, 1), (z, 2), (z, 4), (y, 5), (y, 6)$$

Subject: PA

Year: 2017

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mapping  
initial state  
final state  
transition

Date: PA

new point <--> same value in trace

define Semantic Reaching Definitions

(Value, Meaning)

$SRD(tr)(n) = l$  iff the right most pair  $(n, l)$  in  $tr$   
 $\downarrow$  has  $l = l'$ .

0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1

$DOM(tr) = \{x \mid SRD(tr)(x) \text{ is defined}\}$

new in  $SRD$  is original

possible safe just one

$\forall x \in DOM(tr), (x, SRD(tr)(x)) \in RD_{entry}(l)$

$tr$  is the trace just before entering the elementary block labelled  $l$ .

values in transition

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y

Subject: Hyper Collecting in / with Calculational Design of CSP  
 Year: Month: Date: 2017

Galois Connection  $\Leftarrow$  ~~for trace minimization, optimization of~~

$$(P(\text{Trace}))^{12}$$

$\downarrow$   
 Disjunctive Normal Form

$\downarrow$   
 Opt trace, EFS

$$CS_{exit}(1) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{tr: } (y_1, 1) \\ \text{tr} \in CS_{entry}(1) \end{array} \right\}$$

$\downarrow$   
 $(y_1)$  up concat, tr set

100% working 1/1

$$CS_{exit}(2) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{tr: } (2, 2) \\ \text{tr} \in CS_{entry}(2) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$CS_{exit}(3) = CS_{entry}(3)$$

$$CS_{exit}(6) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{tr: } (y_6, 6) \\ \text{tr} \in CS_{entry}(6) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$CS_{entry}(1) = \{(x_1, ?), (y_1, ?), (z_1, ?)\}$$

$$CS_{entry}(2) = CS_{exit}(1)$$

$$CS_{entry}(3) = CS_{exit}(2) \cup CS_{exit}(5)$$

$$CS_{entry}(6) = CS_{exit}(3)$$

Subject: PA

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Wij wenden nu de methode van substraat en voorvoegtracé op dit

probleem aan.  $\text{P}(\text{Tran})$  is de product  
( $\text{P}_0$ )

$$\vec{CS} = G_1(\vec{CS})$$

$\downarrow$   $\curvearrowright$   
Voor elke  $\vec{CS}$  is er een  $\vec{CS}'$  dat

$\vec{CS}'$  is de  $\vec{CS}$  waarbij de  $\vec{CS}$  van  $\text{P}_0$  is vervangen door  $\text{P}(\text{Tran})$ .  
 $\vec{CS}'$  is de  $\vec{CS}$  waarbij de  $\vec{CS}$  van  $\text{P}_0$  is vervangen door  $\text{P}(\text{Tran})$ .

$$G_1 : \left( \mathcal{P}(\text{Tran})^{12} \right) \rightarrow \left( \mathcal{P}(\text{Tran})^{12} \right)$$

$\downarrow$

Deze  $G_1$  is een  $\text{LFP}$ -operatie.

Wij zoeken nu een vaste punt.

Is  $\vec{CS}$  een vaste punt? Of  $\vec{CS}$  een vaste punt?

Deze  $\vec{CS}$  heeft een vaste punt in  $\text{LFP}(G_1)$ .

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Hier is de  $\text{LFP}$  van  $G_1$ .

(in de latijnse  $\text{LFP}$  is)  $\vec{CS}$ !

Subject:

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↳ Reaching definition, trace, abstraction function

reaching definition

### Galois Connection:

↳ abstract & concrete points. (trace) relationship

Lab, Var  $\in \Sigma^*$

$$\wp(\text{Traces}) \xrightleftharpoons[\alpha]{\gamma} \wp(\text{Var} \times \text{Lab})$$

(Concrete)    (abstract)

↓  
Reaching Definition

$\alpha$ : abstraction function

→ RD : trace  $\mapsto$

r: concretization function

→ trace  $\mapsto$  RP  $\in \Sigma^*$

a set of traces

$$\alpha(X) = \left\{ (x, \text{RD}(\text{tr})(x)) \mid x \in \text{DOM}(\text{tr}) \wedge \text{tr} \in X \right\}$$

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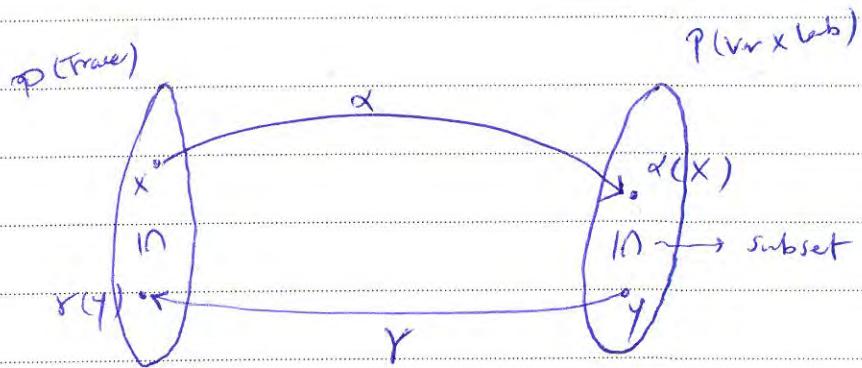
$$r(Y) = \left\{ \text{tr} \mid \forall x \in \text{DOM}(\text{tr}). (x, \text{RD}(\text{tr})(x)) \in Y \right\}$$

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often it is demanded that  $\alpha$  and  $\gamma$  satisfy

$$\alpha(x) \subseteq y \Leftrightarrow x \subseteq \gamma(y)$$



$(\alpha, \gamma)$  is called an adjunction or Galois Connection  
(GDI)

if the above condition is satisfied.

points to  $\alpha$  is injective to trace & a collecting function  
Semantics  
points to Reaching Definition points to  $G, \gamma, \alpha$

Induced Analysis:

$\alpha, \gamma, G$   $\Rightarrow$  Reaching Definition  $\alpha$

↳  $\alpha$  is injective to trace & a collecting function

Subject:

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$$\vec{\alpha}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{12}) = (\alpha(x_1), \dots, \alpha(x_{12}))$$

$$\vec{r}(y_1, \dots, y_{12}) = (r(y_1), \dots, r(y_{12}))$$

$$(\vec{\alpha} \circ G \circ \vec{r}) : (P(\text{var} \times \text{lab}))^{12} \rightarrow (P(\text{var} \times \text{lab}))^{12}$$

( $\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \dots, \vec{r}_{12}$ )  $\in$   $P(\text{var} \times \text{lab})$   $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, 12\}$   $r_i$  reaches def.  $\exists z \in \vec{r}_i$

$\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \dots, \vec{r}_{12}$  is a fixed point of  $\vec{\alpha} \circ G \circ \vec{r}$ .

:  $\vec{r}_1, \vec{r}_2, \dots, \vec{r}_{12}$  is a fixed point of  $\vec{\alpha} \circ G \circ \vec{r}$ .

$$CS_{\text{exit}}(4) = \left\{ tr : (2, 4) \mid tr \in CS_{\text{entry}}(4) \right\}$$

$$G_{\text{exit}}(4)(\dots, CS_{\text{entry}}(4), \dots) = \left\{ tr : (2, 4) \mid tr \in CS_{\text{entry}}(4) \right\}$$

$$\alpha(G_{\text{exit}}(4)(\vec{r}(\dots, RD_{\text{entry}}(4), \dots))) = \alpha(\left\{ tr : (2, 4) \mid tr \in RD_{\text{entry}}(4) \right\})$$

$$= \left\{ (x, SRD(tr : (2, 4))(x)) \mid x \in \text{Dom}(tr : (2, 4)) \wedge \right.$$

$\forall y \in \text{Dom}(tr). (y, SRD(tr)(y)) \in RD_{\text{entry}}(4) \right\}$

$$= \left\{ (x, SRD(tr : (2, 4))(x)) \mid x \in \text{Dom}(tr : (2, 4)) \wedge \right.$$

$\forall y \in \text{Dom}(tr). (y, SRD(tr)(y)) \in RD_{\text{entry}}(4) \right\}$

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$$\cup \{(x, \text{SRD}(\text{tr}, (2, 4))(n)) \mid x = 2 \wedge n \in \text{Dom}(\text{tr}, (2, 4))\}$$

$$\forall y \in \text{Dom}(\text{tr}) \cdot (y, \text{SRD}(\text{tr})(y)) \in \text{RD}_{\text{entry}}(4)$$

$$= \{(x, \text{SRD}(\text{tr}))(n) \mid n \in \text{Dom}(\text{tr}) \wedge x \neq 2 \wedge \forall y \in \text{Dom}(\text{tr}) \cdot (y, \text{SRD}(\text{tr})(y)) \in \text{RD}_{\text{entry}}(4)\}$$

$$\cup \{(2, 4) \mid \forall y \in \text{Dom}(\text{tr}) \cdot (y, \text{SRD}(\text{tr})(y)) \in \text{RD}_{\text{entry}}(4)\}$$

$$= \text{RD}_{\text{entry}}(4) \setminus \{(2, e) \mid e \in \text{lab}\} \cup (2, 4)$$

$$= \text{RD}_{\text{entry}}(4) \setminus \{(2, e) \mid e \in \text{lab}\} \cup (2, 4)$$

$$\text{RD}_{\text{entry}}(4) = \text{RD}_{\text{entry}}(4) \setminus \{(2, e) \mid e \in \text{lab}\} \cup (2, 4)$$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{RD}} = (\overrightarrow{a} \circ \overrightarrow{c} \circ \overrightarrow{r})(\overrightarrow{\text{RD}})$$

$$\text{LFP}(\overrightarrow{\text{RD}}, \overrightarrow{a}, \overrightarrow{c}, \overrightarrow{r})$$

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preceeds

$\rightarrow$   $\vdash$   $\neg$   $\phi$

$$(\vec{x}, \vec{G}, \vec{r}) \vdash F$$

$$\vec{x}(G(\vec{\phi})) \vdash (\vec{x}, G, \vec{r})(\vec{\phi}) \vdash F(\vec{\phi})$$

:  $\omega$

$$\vec{x}(\text{lfp}(G)) \vdash \text{lfp}(\vec{x}, G, \vec{r}) \vdash \text{lfp}(F)$$

GLP

RD

$\text{lfp}(F)$   $\vdash$   $\neg$   $\phi$ ,  $\neg$   $\psi$ ,  $\neg$   $\chi$   $\vdash$   $G_F$  collecting sentence by  $\neg$   $\phi$

$\neg$   $\phi$   $\vdash$   $\neg$   $\phi$   $\neg$   $\psi$   $\neg$   $\chi$   $\vdash$   $G_F$   $\neg$   $\psi$   $\neg$   $\chi$   $\vdash$   $G_F$

$\neg$   $\phi$   $\vdash$   $\neg$   $\phi$   $\neg$   $\psi$   $\neg$   $\chi$   $\vdash$   $G_F$   $\neg$   $\psi$   $\neg$   $\chi$   $\vdash$   $G_F$

( $\neg$   $\phi$   $\vdash$   $\neg$   $\phi$ , RD  $\neg$   $\phi$ )  $\vdash$   $\neg$   $\phi$

now FP

Nilson  $\neg$   $\phi$   $\neg$   $\psi$   $\neg$   $\chi$

Type and Effect's  $\neg$   $\phi$

Subject: PA

Year: 1997 Month: 1P Date: A

## Type and Effect Systems:

visionario. tractable syntactic discipline of

useful tool is light-weight way to program

functional programming discipline, discipline of

assignment via generalization. no side effect or  
local type (side effect)

I/O channels

expresses effect via type expression

processes assignment: assignment effect, type is

judgment, type checker gives type judgment

statement  $\downarrow$  type constructor (function type)  $\rightarrow$  rule class

a set of values: type

$S : I \rightarrow I$

base type  $\rightarrow$  function statement

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a set of all states

$I \rightarrow I$

state  $\vdash$  state expression

Subject: (Syntax & Semantics) / in = Plan & logic  
 Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Month: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ / :  $S: \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$ , judgment

$[x := a]^\ell : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$  (object)

$[\text{skip}]^\ell : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$  axioms

$s_1 : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$   $s_2 : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$   
 $s_1 ; s_2 : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$  proper rules

$s_1 : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$   $s_2 : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$   
 if  $[b]^\ell$  then  $s_1$  else  $s_2 : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$

$s : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$   
 while  $[b]^\ell$  do  $s : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$

will type not! (for value untyped since  $\ell$ )  
 ↓

what are the correct syntactic forms?

if  $[b]^\ell$  then  $s_1$  else  $s_2 : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$ , it type  $\ell$

v.  
 is context-sensitive no?  $\Sigma$  is syntactic device

with CFG

Subject: PA

Year: 94 Month: 11 Date: 0

## Annotated Type System, Effect System $\hookrightarrow$ type system

- Effect System:  $S: \Sigma \xrightarrow{\Phi} \Sigma$

• will be a function from state to state via  $\Phi$

$\lambda$  def  $\downarrow$

• no state  $\downarrow$  no result

- Annotated Type System:  $S: \Sigma_1 \rightarrow \Sigma_2$

• when  $\Sigma_2$  has  $\Sigma_1$ 's property  $\alpha$

• state in  $\Sigma_1$  is a state in  $\Sigma_2$  via  $\alpha$

• regular logic

• purpose  $S: \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$ , general assignment

• will use Annotated Type System, via  $\alpha$

• right is parse tree      left is program

Subject:

Year: Month: Date:

Annotated Base Type:

Final Reaching Definition

$S : RD_1 \rightarrow RD_2$

$RD_1, RD_2 \in \mathcal{P}(\text{Var} \times \text{Lab})$

Initial rule giving final judgment in sense  
for  
 $\text{init}(S) \rightarrow \text{label of entry blocks}^*$   
no exits reported

$\text{final}(S) \rightarrow \text{label of exit blocks for } S$

where final, init, statement, etc.  
 $\downarrow$   
 $\downarrow$   
 $v_1$   $v_2$

$RD_1 = RD_{\text{entry}}(\text{init}(S)) : RD_1$

$RD_2 = \cup \{ RD_{\text{exit}}(I) \mid I \in \text{final}(S) \} : RD_2$   
Exit union

Intuitively, this means precise global

: precise global state

Subject: PA

Year: 2018

Month: K

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:  $S: RD_1 \rightarrow RD_2$ , judge  $\vdash$  or  $\not\vdash$

$[x := a]^l : RD \rightarrow (RD \setminus \{(x, l)\} \cup \{(x, i)\})$

$[\text{skip}]^l : RD \rightarrow RD$

$S_1: RD_1 \rightarrow RD_2$      $S_2: RD_2 \rightarrow RD_3$     (SEQ)

$S_1; S_2: RD_1 \rightarrow RD_3$

$S_1: RD_1 \rightarrow RD_2$      $S_2: RD_1 \rightarrow RD_2$

if  $[b]^l$  then  $S_1$  else  $S_2: RD_1 \rightarrow RD_2$

↓

part RD  $\rightarrow$  go

LFD

longer? no if it is not recursive

multiple branches possible  $\rightarrow$  restrictive

• good to bad

$S: RD \rightarrow RP$

while  $[b]^l$  do  $S: RD \rightarrow RD$

↓

↑ entry, exit already do up  
! good to bad

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Subject:

Year: Month: Date:

11.0.1.1.1

: initial, global & procedure variables

$$S : RD_2 \rightarrow RD_3 \quad RD_1 \subseteq RD_2 \quad RD_3 \subseteq RD_4$$

Subsumption

$$S : RD_1 \rightarrow RD_4$$

(subset)  $\cup$  (super set)

(super set)  $\cup$  (subset)

Then what is  $S_2$ ,  $S_1$  &  $S_3$  if  $S$  contains  $w$ ?

Temporary (with respect to  $w$ )

(Substitution) meaning (Subsumption or overlaid)

: no safe approx. (forall), meaning  $w$ ?

$$RD_1 \subseteq RD_{\text{entry}}(\text{init}(S))$$

$$RD_2 = \bigcup \left\{ RD_{\text{entry}}(S), RD_{\text{exit}}(x) \subseteq RD_2 \mid \text{def}(x) \in RD_2 \right\}$$

Example -

$$\begin{aligned} & [y := x]; [z := 1]; \text{while } [y > 1] \text{ do } ([z := z * y]); \\ & \quad [y := y - 1]; [y := 0] \end{aligned}$$

given:

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$$RD_F = \{(x, ?), (o, 1), (y, 5), (z, 2), (z, 4)\}$$

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$$[z := z * y]^4 : RD_F \rightarrow \{(x, ?), (y, 1), (y, 5), (z, 4)\}$$

$\frac{1}{\text{substitution}}$  (2, 2)

$$[y := y - 1]^5 : \{(x, ?), (y, 1), (y, 5), (z, 4)\}$$

$$\rightarrow \{(x, ?), (y, 5), (z, 4)\}$$

$$([z := z * y]^4; [y := y - 1]^5) : RD_F \rightarrow RD_F$$

Substitution, seq  $\frac{1}{\text{sub}}(1, 4)$

$$\text{while } [y > 1]^3 \text{ do } ([z := z * y]^4; [y := y - 1]^5) : RD_F \rightarrow RD_F$$

$\frac{1}{\text{do}} \quad \frac{1}{\text{by}} \quad \frac{1}{\text{for}} \quad \frac{1}{\text{substitution}}$

$$[y := x]^1 : \{(x, ?), (y, ?), (z, ?)\} \rightarrow \{(x, ?), (y, 1), (z, ?)\}$$

$$[z := 1]^2 : \{(x, ?), (y, 1), (z, ?)\} \rightarrow \{(x, ?), (y, 1), (z, 2)\}$$

$$[y := x]^6 : RD_F \rightarrow \{(x, ?), (y, 6), (z, 2), (z, 4)\}$$

$$\text{skip} : \{(x, ?), (y, ?), (z, ?)\} \rightarrow \{(x, ?), (y, 6), (z, 2), (z, 4)\}$$

BARAN  $\frac{1}{\text{skip}} \frac{1}{\text{equational closure}}$

Subject: PA196131913.pdf

Year: Calculus Date: 1st Semester

PA196131913.pdf

• Mammal, Lizard, Bird, Fish, etc.

• Constraint-based, with automatic conversion

↳ For example,  $\text{f} : \text{mammal} \rightarrow \text{animal}$

### Annotated Type Constructors:

→ Type Constructor → Type Computation process

→ arrow type → Type Computation process

$S : I \xrightarrow[\text{RD}]{} I$  → Type Computation process

(annotate with arrow on)

Agent Effect on  $\rightarrow$

definitely

$S \xleftarrow[\text{no assign.}]{\text{not}} S \xrightarrow[\text{no assign.}]{\text{def.}} X$

↳ Reaching Definition  $\leq$  RD

↳ might

$$[x := a]^l : I \xrightarrow{\{x\}} I \\ \{(x, l)\}$$

Subject: PA

Year: 1994 Month: TP Date: V

$$[\text{skip}]^l : \Sigma \xrightarrow[\emptyset]{\emptyset} \Sigma$$

$$S_1 : \Sigma \xrightarrow[X_1]{RD_1} \Sigma \quad S_2 : \Sigma \xrightarrow[X_2]{RD_2} \Sigma$$

$$S_1 ; S_2 : \Sigma \xrightarrow[X_1 \cup X_2]{RD_1 \cup RD_2} \Sigma$$

$X_2$  is not defined

$$S_1 : \Sigma \xrightarrow[X_1]{RD_1} \Sigma \quad S_2 : \Sigma \xrightarrow[X_2]{RD_2} \Sigma$$

$$\text{if } [b] \text{ then } S_1 \text{ else } S_2 : \Sigma \xrightarrow[X_1 \cap X_2]{RD_1 \cup RD_2} \Sigma$$

$$S : \Sigma \xrightarrow[X]{RD} \Sigma$$

$$\text{while } [b]^l \text{ do } S : \Sigma \xrightarrow[\overbrace{RD}]{\emptyset} \Sigma \rightarrow \text{? S will make}$$

two steps  
not

(if -?)

$$S : \Sigma \xrightarrow[X]{RD} \Sigma \quad X \leq x \quad \text{RDERP} \quad \text{subsumption}$$

$$S : \Sigma \xrightarrow[X']{RD'} \Sigma$$

Program Syntax      Annotated Type Construction

Subject: امتحانات مکالمہ

Year: Month: Date:

مختصرہ نسخہ! (فون ایڈم دار)

$$S_1 : \sum \xrightarrow{RD_1} \sum$$

$$S_2 : \sum \xrightarrow{RD_2} \sum$$

$$\text{if } [b]^l \text{ then } S_1 \text{ else } S_2 : \sum \xrightarrow{\frac{X_1 \cap X_2}{RD_1 \cup RD_2}} \sum$$

↓  
هذا است سهل  $\leftarrow$  Safe

تصالح است  
assign قدرت  
محض ممکن  
محض ممکن

$$\text{while } [b]^l \text{ do } S : \sum \xrightarrow{\emptyset} \sum$$

X: definitely...  
RD: might...

$$S : \sum \xrightarrow{RD} \sum$$

$$S : \sum \xrightarrow{RD'} \sum$$

if  $X' \subseteq X$  and  $RD \subseteq RD'$

$\downarrow$   
محض  
محض

$\downarrow$   
محض  
محض

• لغات انتهاي العدais ملحوظ



$[y := x]^1 ; [z := 1]^2 ; \text{while } [y > 1]^3 \text{ do } ([z := z * y]^4 ; [y := y - 1]^5) ; [y := 0]^6$

$$EZ := z * y^4 : \sum \xrightarrow{\{z\}} \sum$$

$$[y := y - 1]^5 : \sum \xrightarrow{\{y\}} \sum$$

$$[z := z * y]^4 ; [y := y - 1]^5 : \sum \xrightarrow{\{z, y\}} \sum$$

$$\text{while } [y > 1]^3 \text{ do } (EZ := z * y^4 ; [y := y - 1]^5) : \sum \xrightarrow{\emptyset} \sum$$

⋮

$$* : \sum \xrightarrow{\{y, z\}} \sum$$

$\{(y, \sigma), (z, 2), (z, 4)\}$

reaching definition  $\rightarrow$  may

## Effect systems:

• An effect or type is a type judgment  
functions apply to call results from functional subtypes

(n) knew ↪

$$\frac{f_n \alpha \Rightarrow e \quad (\pi, \text{name})}{e_1 e_2 : \text{application}}$$

; function abstraction ↪  
e, e<sub>2</sub> : application ↪

• Church-Turing completeness  
church-turing thesis . مفهومات حسابية { turing ↪ in principle  
λ calculus ↪

$$\Gamma \vdash e : \tau$$

$$\Gamma \vdash x : \tau_x \quad \text{if } \Gamma(x) = \tau_x$$

$$\frac{\Gamma[x \mapsto \tau_x] \vdash e : \tau}{\Gamma \vdash f_n x \Rightarrow e : \tau_x \rightarrow \tau}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e_1 : \tau_1 \rightarrow \tau \quad \Gamma \vdash e_2 : \tau_2}{\Gamma \vdash e_1 e_2 : \tau}$$

example:

$$(f_n x \Rightarrow x) (f_n y \Rightarrow y)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash [y \mapsto \text{int}] \vdash y : \text{int}}{\Gamma \vdash f_n y \Rightarrow y : \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}}$$

$$\frac{[x \mapsto \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}] \vdash x: \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}}{[\ ] \vdash \text{fn}_x x \Rightarrow x: (\text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}) \rightarrow (\text{int} \rightarrow \text{int})}$$

①

②

$$\frac{[\ ] \vdash (\text{fn}_x x \Rightarrow x) (\text{fn}_y y \Rightarrow y) : \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}}{}$$

## Call - Tracking Analysis:

For each subexpression, which function abstractions may be applied during its evaluation.

طريق ماجعون لـ *side effect* / *local effect* / *global effect* / *side effects* : effect  
on subexpression / evaluation with local side effects  
→ apply

int fun → int → UI function رای نهادن  
دیگر نیازی نداریم

Annotated types  $\xrightarrow{\quad}$  base types  $\hat{x}$

$\hat{x} \xrightarrow{f} \hat{t}_1 \quad \hat{x} \xrightarrow{g} \hat{t}_2$

effect: The names of the function abstractions that we might apply to a function of this type

$\hat{F} + e \hat{t} \& \text{ effect of evaluating}$   
 $\rightarrow \text{apply تکلیف/مکانیزم}$

Subject \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Type & effect systems:

$$\hat{\Gamma} \vdash x : \hat{\tau}_n \& \emptyset \text{ if } \hat{\Gamma}(x) = \hat{\tau}_n$$

$$\frac{\hat{\Gamma} [x \mapsto \hat{\tau}_n] \vdash e : \hat{\tau} \& \emptyset \text{ if apply new defn /  
new function  
body}}{\hat{\Gamma} \vdash \text{fn}_{\pi} x \Rightarrow e : \hat{\tau}_n \xrightarrow{\text{defn}} \hat{\tau} \& \emptyset}$$

↓  
can abstract  
from (e,  $\emptyset$ ) if apply

$$\frac{\hat{\Gamma} \vdash e_1 : \hat{\tau}_1 \xrightarrow{\alpha} \hat{\tau} \& \emptyset, \quad \hat{\Gamma} \vdash e_2 : \hat{\tau}_2 \& \alpha_2}{\hat{\Gamma} \vdash e_1 e_2 : \hat{\tau} \& (\alpha_1 \cup \alpha_2 \cup \alpha_2)}$$

$$e_2 \text{ over } e_1 \text{ can apply } e_2 \text{ over } \alpha_1 \text{ or } \alpha_2 \text{ or } \alpha_1 \cup \alpha_2$$

Example:

$$[] \vdash \text{fn}_y y \Rightarrow y : \text{int} \xrightarrow{\text{fix}} \text{int} \& \emptyset$$

$$[] \vdash \text{fn}_x x \Rightarrow x : (\text{int} \xrightarrow{\text{fix}} \text{int}) \xrightarrow{\text{fix}} (\text{int} \xrightarrow{\text{fix}} \text{int}) \& \emptyset$$

$$[] \vdash (\text{fn}_x x \Rightarrow x) (\text{fn}_y y \Rightarrow y) : \text{int} \xrightarrow{\text{fix}} \text{int} \& \emptyset$$

Subject: PA (Program Analysis)  
Date: 10/4/15, 14

↳  $\vdash \phi \rightarrow (\neg \psi \vee \psi)$

## SAT and SMT:

First one is more basic (Satisfiability) involves equational logic  
↓  
Syntax, Semantics

Second one is more advanced (set)逮到的 whenever you have

↓  
Fixed point  
↓  
Untyped, typed, logical  
↓  
Value, Type, Logic

(NPC)

↳ satisfiability (Satisfiability) SAT  
↳ propositional logic  
↳ propositional logic (Propositional Logic)  
( $\neg$ )

(satisfy)  $\rightarrow$  true

$I \models \phi$

↳  $\phi$  is true w.r.t. interpretation

↳ valid if  $\phi$  is true w.r.t.  $I$

↳ valid if  $\phi$  is true w.r.t.  $I$

PAPCO

(Satisfiability)

↳ satisfiability SAT and Computational Logic

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Analysis, Verification, and Model Checking, SAT and SMT

Principles: SAT and DPLL algorithm, Satisfiability, etc. (using dpll)

Initial: Complete, Sound

Algorithm: quant. free-free (or) into Horn clause fragment or  
Implication formulas

FOL is decidable, no fragment is decidable (in general)  
(First-order logic)

Intuition: SMT

[generality]: (Satisfiability Modulo Theory) SMT

(uninterpreted) [the first 3 Predication, Function]

↳ [variables, function, constant, domain, range, etc.]

SMT fragment = [variables, scope]

↳ [undeclare bodies] computationally

?  
?  
? ?

PSMT, SAT: [initially developing a feasible]

initial  
body  
list

PAPCO

Zohar Manu

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Calculation of competing

Subject: PA

Date 29/11/15

## First order Logical Theory:

### (First order SMT Theory)

SMT

Constituent parts of FOLT are

formulas : a set of functions, predicates, and constants

FALSE, TRUE, constant, function

(a) - (i)'

variables, function symbols, logical



$\forall, \exists, \neg, \rightarrow, \vee, \wedge$

functions, terms, giving FOLT a signature of  
(I) (SMT Theory)

(A) axiom, interpretation

signature, axioms

(meaning)

with axioms and interpretation

models

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: 2021, 11, 11

1. If  $\Sigma$  is a decidable set, then  $\Sigma'$  is a fragment of  $\Sigma$ .

Ques: Is  $\Sigma'$  decidable? If  $\Sigma$  is decidable, then  $\Sigma'$  is also decidable.

algorithmic

Method to  $\Sigma$ , since it is dec.

### Theory of Equality:

$\Sigma_E$ : Any function (uninterpreted), predicate and constant  
- The predicate '='

↳ Axiom is given

A:

$$\forall x. x = x \quad (\text{Reflexivity})$$

For all things

$$\forall x, y. x = y \rightarrow y = x$$

$$\forall x, y, z. x = y \wedge y = z \rightarrow x = z$$

$$\forall x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n. x_1 = y_1 \wedge x_2 = y_2 \wedge \dots \wedge x_n = y_n$$

$$\rightarrow f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f(y_1, \dots, y_n)$$

(Function)

PAPCO

$$\forall x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n. x_1 = y_1 \wedge \dots \wedge x_n = y_n \rightarrow P(x_1, \dots, x_n) =$$

(Predicate)  $\rightarrow P(y_1, \dots, y_n)$

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Date: 10/9/18

So  $T_E$  is undecidable.

↓  
Original problem reduces to  
a valid  $\exists \forall$  formula

↓  
So we can reduce it to QFQF of  $T_E$  (quantifier-free)

↓  
All problems of satisfiability will be solved via SMT-Solver

Example -

$$a=b \wedge b=c \rightarrow g(f(a), b) = g(f(c), b)$$

Example: prove  $a = b$  via induction

Theory of Peano Arithmetic:

$I_{PA}$  :  
- Constants: 0, 1  
- Binary functions: +,  $\times$   
- Predicate: =

constant in  $I_{PA}$  domain

$A_{PA}$  :

$$\forall x. \neg(x+1=0) \text{ and } \exists x. x+0=x$$

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$$\forall x. x+0=x$$

$$\forall x. x \neq 0 \Rightarrow$$

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

$$\forall x, y. x + 1 = y + 1 \rightarrow x = y$$

$$\forall x, y. x * (y + 1) = (x * y) + 1$$

$$\forall x, y. x * (y + 1) = x * y + x$$

$$F[0] \wedge (\forall x. F[x] \rightarrow F[x+1])$$

$$\rightarrow \forall x. F[x]$$

Exploitation of injectivity

For undecidable  $\exists^0, \exists^1 \text{ QFQFQF}$ ,  $\exists^0, \exists^1 \text{ or } \forall^0, \forall^1 \text{ or }$

For  $\exists^0, \exists^1$    
 For SMT Theory  $\exists^0, \exists^1$  can also be solved by SMT-Solver  
For SMT Theory  $\exists^0, \exists^1$  can also be solved by SMT-Solver  
For SMT Theory  $\exists^0, \exists^1$  can also be solved by SMT-Solver

Symbolic Execution:

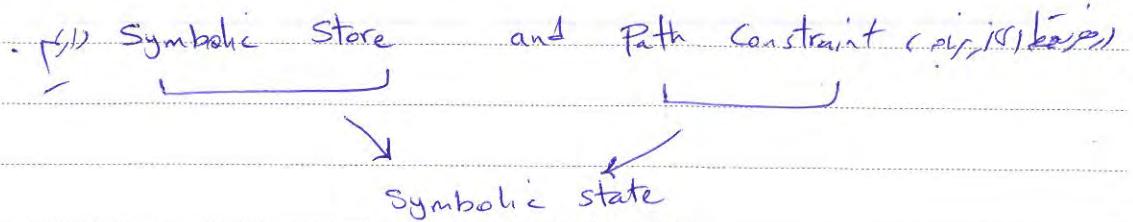
For  $\exists^0, \exists^1$  exists an efficient SMT solver (SMT-Solver)

For  $\exists^0, \exists^1$  exists an efficient SMT solver (SMT-Solver)

For  $\exists^0, \exists^1$  exists an efficient SMT solver (SMT-Solver)  
Abstract interpreter (Abstract Interpretation) for  $\exists^0, \exists^1$

Subject PA  
Date 29/11/14

Object Testing Abstract Interpretation Symbolic Execution



Symbolic

Store  $\delta_s : \text{Var} \rightarrow \text{Sym}$

(memory) لیست ذخیره

e.g.  $\delta_s : x \mapsto x_0, y \mapsto y_0$

آخر است از  $x_0$  و  $y_0$  ممکن است

$$z = x + y$$

$$x \mapsto x_0, y \mapsto y_0, z \mapsto x_0 + y_0$$

این دستور پس از اینکه در FOL Theory، یک محدودیت پیشنهاد شد

مقداری از این محدودیت را در نظر می‌گیریم.

decidable محدودیت

برای اینکه چه بخشی از این محدودیت را در نظر می‌گیریم

برای اینکه چه بخشی از این محدودیت را در نظر می‌گیریم

if  $(x > y + 1)$  {  
     $\delta_s := \dots$   
}

$$\delta_s = x \mapsto x_0, y \mapsto y_0$$

$$x_0 > 10$$

$$\text{Pct: } x_0 > 10 \wedge x_0 > y_0 + 1 \rightarrow \text{محدودیت}$$

این پس از اینکه

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Example - int twice (int v) {

    return 2\*v;

}

void test (int x, int y) {

    z = twice (y);

    if ( $x == z$ ) {  $\xrightarrow{S_5: x \mapsto x_0, y \mapsto y_0, z \mapsto 2y_0}$  ①  
        pet: TRUE

$\xrightarrow{S_5: \text{the same as } ①, \text{ pet: } x_0 = 2y_0}$  ②

        if ( $x > y + 10$ ) {

$\xrightarrow{S_5: \text{the same}, \text{ pet: } x_0 = 2y_0, \dots}$  ③  
            ERROR  $\rightarrow x_0 > y_0 + 10$

④

$S_5: \text{The Same as } ①$

pet:  $x_0 \neq 2y_0$ .

} if main () {

    x = read();

    y = read();

    test (x, y);  $\xrightarrow{S_5: x \mapsto x_0, y \mapsto y_0}$

sym. store

①

It is unsatisfiable  $\rightarrow$  path constraint expression is unsatisfiable (pet)

problem

pet is unsatisfiable?  $\rightarrow$  SAT-Solver  $\rightarrow$  pet is unsatisfiable ①

error:  $y_0 = 20, x_0 = 40 \rightarrow \text{min: } 10, 10$

trigger

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= Symbolic Execution & Flow

Sign of a loop path is the branch condition of the condition

Path Explosion

It's twice as condition in loop body by constraint

using nonlinear SMT solver, solve it over path

For linear

Use BDD for PBT, then it will have no loop is not

under approximation for bounded

or for loop invariant, under approximation

! imported

Symbolic Execution & concrete Testing Symbolic & Concrete

(abstraction) Concrete Execution

in static analysis

BARAN.

SV (Symbolic Value) is a value of symbolic variable

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Induction  
Co-induction & Order Theory : Disjunctions  
and Cointermination  
Appendix  
Fixed Point Theory

### Mathematical Preliminaries:

- A partial ordering is a relation  $\sqsubseteq : L \times L \rightarrow \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}$
- that is reflexive, anti-symmetric and transitive.
- A partially ordered set (poset), is written  $(L, \sqsubseteq)$ , is a set  $L$  equipped with a partial ordering  $\sqsubseteq$ .
- $l_2 \sqsupseteq l_1$  means  $l_1 \sqsubseteq l_2$   
(square proceeds.)
- A subset  $y$  of  $L$  has  $l \in L$  as an upper bound if  $\forall l' \in y. l' \sqsupseteq l$ . Similarly,  $y$  has  $l \in L$  as a lower bound if  $\forall l' \in y. l' \sqsupseteq l$ .
- A least upper bound of  $y \subseteq L$  is an upper bound of  $y$  having relation with all upper bounds of  $y$ .  
Similarly, a greatest lower bound of  $y \subseteq L$  is a lower bound with  $\sqsupseteq$  relation with all lower bounds of  $y$ .

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$\bigcup Y$  least upper bound of  $Y$  (lub)

join

(square cap)

(Supremum)

$\bigcap Y$  greatest lower bound of  $Y$  (glb)

meet

(square cap)

(infimum)

Definition. A complete lattice  $L = (L, \leq) = (L, \leq, \cup, \cap, T, \perp)$

is a poset  $(L, \leq)$  such that all subsets of  $L$  have least

upper bounds and greatest lower bounds. Furthermore,

$$T = \bigcup \emptyset = \cap L \quad \text{and} \quad \perp = \bigcup L = \cap \emptyset$$

↓  
glb → lub, poset

Example -  $L = (\mathcal{P}(S), \subseteq)$

↓ subset relation

any set → even infinite set

(. Ex. Discrete topological space example)

$$\bigcup Y = \{y \mid \exists x \in Y, y \in x\}$$

$$\bigcap Y = \{y \mid \forall x \in Y, y \in x\}$$

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Lemma - For a partially ordered set  $L = (L, \leq)$ , the claims

1)  $L$  is a complete lattice

2) Every subset of  $L$  has a least upper bound,

3) Every subset of  $L$  has a greatest lower bound

are equivalent.

$$\text{For } \alpha, \beta \\ \text{if } \alpha \leq \beta \text{ and } \beta \leq \alpha \\ \text{then } \alpha = \beta$$

Proof -  $\gamma \subseteq L$

$$\Pi \gamma = \prod \{ l \in L \mid \forall y \in \gamma. l \leq y \}$$

~~A~~ A Moore family is a subset  $\gamma$  of a complete lattice  $L = (L, \leq)$  that is closed under greatest lower bounds.

$$\forall y' \subseteq \gamma. \Pi y' \in \gamma$$

~~all objects in a Moore family~~

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## Properties of function :

A function  $f: L_1 \rightarrow L_2$  between partially ordered sets.

$L_1 = (L_1, \leq_1)$  and  $L_2 = (L_2, \leq_2)$  is surjective (onto) (epic)

If  $\forall l_2 \in L_2 \exists l_1 \in L_1 f(l_1) = l_2$

And, it is injective (one-to-one or monic) if

$\forall l, l' \in L_1 f(l) = f(l') \rightarrow l = l'$ .

(Properties of poset preservation)

The function  $f$  is monotone (or isotone or order preserving)

If  $\forall l, l' \in L_1 l \leq_1 l' \rightarrow f(l) \leq_2 f(l')$ .

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## Properties of functions:

$$(L_1, \leq_1) \quad (L_2, \leq_2)$$

I. onto  $\rightarrow$

II. one-to-one

III. monotone

$$l_1 \leq_1 l_2 \rightarrow f(l_1) \leq_2 f(l_2)$$

order-preserving

IV. additive (join morphism)

$$\forall l_1, l_2 \in L_1, f(l_1 \sqcup l_2) = f(l_1) \sqcup_2 f(l_2)$$

For  $\downarrow$   
(Poset  $\downarrow$ ). If  $\leq$  is lub  $\downarrow$

in lattice  $\downarrow$

V. multiplicative (meet morphism)

$$\forall l_1, l_2 \in L_1, f(l_1 \sqcap l_2) = f(l_1) \sqcap_2 f(l_2)$$

VI. completely additive

$$\forall y \in L_1, f(\sqcup y) = \sqcup_2 \{f(l) \mid l \leq y\} \text{ whenever } \sqcup y \text{ exists}$$

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VII. Similarly, completely multiplicative

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### IX. affine

$$\forall y \in L_1, y \neq \emptyset, f(y) = \bigcup_{x \in y} \{f(x)\}$$

whenever  $\bigcup_{x \in y}$  exists.

### X. strict

~~$$f(\perp_1) = \perp_2$$~~

least element of  $L_1$

or, if  $f$  is strictly affine,  $f$  is completely additive,

proj<sub>1</sub> or 1  
proj<sub>2</sub> or 0

Lemma - If  $L = (L, \sqsubseteq, \sqcup, \sqcap, \sqoplus, \sqcap, T)$  and  $M = (M, \sqsubseteq, \sqcup, \sqcap, \sqoplus, \sqcap, T)$  are complete lattices and  $M$  is finite then the three conditions

(i)  $r: M \rightarrow L$  is monotone,

(ii)  $r(T) = T$ , and

(iii)  $r(m_1 \sqcap m_2) = r(m_1) \sqcap r(m_2)$  whenever  $m_1 \sqsupseteq m_2$  and  $m_2 \sqsupseteq m_1$ ,

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are jointly equivalent to  $r: M \rightarrow L$  being completely multiplicative.

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Proof -

(completely multiplicative)

$$m_1 \sqsubseteq m_2 \Rightarrow f(m_1, \prod m_2) = f(m_1) = f(m_1) \prod f(m_2)$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{monotonic}} \Rightarrow f(m_1) \sqsubseteq f(m_2)$$

- Top  $\rightarrow$  f(m)

. Prod, is completely multiplicative

. completely multiplicative is proved below,

$\because m_2 \sqsubseteq m_1 \wedge m_1 \sqsubseteq m_2$   $\xrightarrow{\text{completely multiplicative}}$   $m_2 \sqsubseteq m_2$

. We, is completely multiplicative

$$m_1 \sqsubseteq m_2 \Rightarrow r(m_1) \sqsubseteq r(m_2)$$

$\xrightarrow{\text{monotone}}$

$$\Rightarrow r(m_1, \prod m_2) = r(m_1) \prod r(m_2)$$

. r is multiplication, so r is completely multiplicative

$$(ii), (iii) \Rightarrow r(m_1, \prod m_2) = r(m_1) \prod r(m_2)$$

$$r(\prod m') = \prod r(m')$$

$\because m' \subseteq M \xrightarrow{\text{def. of } \sqsubseteq}$

$$\prod \{r(m) \mid m \in M'\}$$

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## (Transferring Induction)

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Proposition:

If  $|M'| = 0$  ( $M' \neq \emptyset$ ) then  $r(\prod M') = \prod \emptyset$

ii.  $\prod_{\emptyset} \prod_{\emptyset} \prod_{\emptyset} \prod_{\emptyset}$

If  $M' = M'' \cup m''$

$$r(\prod M') = r((\prod M'') \prod m'') =$$

multiplication law  $r(\prod M'') \prod r(m'') =$

$$\prod r(M'') \prod r(m'') = \prod r(M')$$

Properties:  
1.  $r(\emptyset) = \emptyset$

Lemma - A function  $f: (\mathcal{P}(D), \subseteq) \rightarrow (\mathcal{P}(E), \subseteq)$  is affine iff

there exists a function  $g: D \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(E)$  and an element  $(\exists y)$

$$g_\phi \in \mathcal{P}(E) \text{ s.t. } f(y) = \bigcup \{g(d) \mid d \in y\} \cup g_\phi$$

The function  $f$  is completely additive iff additionally  $g_\phi = \emptyset$ .

(Also  $\emptyset \in g_\phi$ )

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## Construction of Complete Lattices:

### - Cartesian Product:

$L_1 = (L_1, \leq_1)$  and  $L_2 = (L_2, \leq_2)$  posets



$$L = (L, \leq)$$

$$L = \{(l_1, l_2) \mid l_1 \in L_1, l_2 \in L_2\} \wedge$$

$$(l_{11}, l_{12}) \leq (l_{12}, l_{22}) \text{ iff } l_{11} \leq_1 l_{12} \wedge l_{21} \leq_2 l_{22}.$$

$$\begin{matrix} l_1 & l_2 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \\ l_{11} & l_{12} & l_{21} & l_{22} \end{matrix}$$

$$L_1 = (L_1, \{l_1 \mid \exists l_2. (l_1, l_2) \in \gamma\}), L_2 = (L_2, \{l_2 \mid \exists l_1. (l_1, l_2) \in \gamma\})$$

$$L = (L_1, L_2) \quad \text{and similarly for other elements}$$

### - Total Function Space:

$$L_1 = (L_1, \leq_1)$$

$\downarrow$  max. projection

by P4PCO  $L = (L, \leq)$  (S is a set)

$$L = \{f : S \rightarrow L_1 \mid f \text{ is a total function}\} \wedge f \leq f' \text{ iff } \forall s \in S. f(s) \leq_1 f'(s).$$

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Proposed L,  $\sqsubseteq$

( $y \in L$ )

$$Ly = \{s \in U_1 \mid f(s) \leq y\}$$

$\downarrow$   
 $L$  core

Proposed L,  $\sqsubseteq$

Monotone Function Space:

$L_1 = (L_1, \sqsubseteq_1)$  and  $L_2 = (L_2, \sqsubseteq_2)$  posets

$$\begin{array}{c} \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ L = (L, \sqsubseteq) \end{array}$$

$L = \{f : L_1 \rightarrow L_2 \mid f \text{ is a monotone function}\}$

$f \sqsubseteq f'$  iff  $\forall l_1 \in L_1, f(l_1) \sqsubseteq_2 f'(l_1)$

Proposed L,  $\sqsubseteq$

$$Ly = \{l_1 \in L_1 \mid f(l_1) \leq y\}$$

Chains:

best solution:  $\sqsubseteq$  is a chain approximation

P4PCO

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(Calculus  $\rightarrow$  Mathematical Analysis  $\rightarrow$  Topology)  
(metric space)

$(L, \leq)$  a poset

: chain ~~subset~~

A subset  $Y \subseteq L$  is a chain if

$$\forall l_1, l_2 \in Y. (l_1 \leq l_2) \vee (l_2 \leq l_1)$$

So, a

(poset, partially ordered) is totally ordered in a poset if

set

is a chain, i.e.,  $\forall l_1, l_2 \in Y. l_1 \leq l_2 \vee l_2 \leq l_1$

- A sequence  $(l_n)_n = (l_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  of elements in  $L$  is an

ascending chain if  $n \leq m \Rightarrow l_n \leq l_m$

(descending)  $(\exists)$

(from Category Theory, Order Theory see, I, continuous poset)

(continuous, continuous partial order of)

(CPO)

writing  $(l_n)_n$  also for  $\{l_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$

- A sequence  $(l_n)_n$  eventually stabilizes ( $\forall n_0 \exists n \geq n_0$ , iff

$$\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}. \forall n \in \mathbb{N}. n \geq n_0 \Rightarrow l_n = l_{n_0}$$

P4PCO

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[join is meet  $\rightarrow$  join o]

Surgery  
induction, co-induct  
greatest fixed point

\* We write  $\sqcup_n$  for  $\sqcup_{\{l_n\} \text{ items}}$

$\sqcap_n$  for  $\sqcap_{\{l_n\} \text{ items}}$

Ascending Chain Condition:

(Descending)

Co-induction: If every chain is bounded above, then it has a least upper bound.

- A  $(L, \leq)$  has finite height iff all chains are finite.

\* It has height at most  $h$  if all chains contains at most  $h+1$  elements.  $\rightarrow$  if  $\text{height} \leq h+1$

It has finite  $h$  if additionally there is a chain with  $h+1$  elements.

- The partially ordered set  $(L, \leq)$  satisfies the Ascending (Descending)

\* Chain Condition iff all ascending chains eventually stabilize. (descending)

Co-induction: If every chain is bounded above, then it has a least upper bound.  
( $\text{height} \leq h+1$ )  
To prove: If every chain is bounded above, then it has a least upper bound.  
( $\text{height} \leq h+1$ )  
By proof by contradiction, assume there is a chain which does not have a least upper bound.

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Lemma - A poset  $L = (L, \leq)$  has finite height iff

it satisfies both the Ascending and Descending chain conditions.

Proof

left-to-right :

$(L, \leq)$  has finite height

$\Rightarrow$  an ascending chain  $(l_n)_n$  is finite  $\Rightarrow (l_n)_n$  eventually stabilize

Stable chains are finite

right-to-left :

$(L, \leq)$  satisfies ascending and descending chain conditions

and  $y \subseteq L$  is ~~a chain~~ a chain.

$$\text{Let } y \text{ be a chain} \Rightarrow \forall v_1, v_2 \in y, v_1 \leq v_2 \text{ or } v_2 \leq v_1$$

Since  $y$  is a chain  $(y, \leq)$  is a poset  $\therefore y \neq \emptyset$  (nonempty)

each nonempty subset  $y'$  of  $y$  contains a least element.

constructively :  $\exists l' \in y' \quad \forall l \in y' \quad l \leq l'$

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- If  $y' \neq \emptyset$   $\exists l' \in y' \quad \forall l \in y' \quad l \leq l'$  (by defn)

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$\forall i \in \mathbb{N}, l'_n \leq l'_{n+1} \Rightarrow \text{increasing sequence}$

$\exists n \in \mathbb{N}, l'_{n+1} \text{ is least element. } l'_n < l'_{n+1}$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, l'_{n+1} \in A \wedge l'_{n+1} \neq l'_n$

eventually ~~converges, then why not to?~~  
stabilize

~~Suppose never converges, then~~

~~infinite subset~~

$(l_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  in  $\gamma$  (Ascending chain)

$l_n$  is chosen as the least element of  $\gamma \setminus \{l_0, \dots, l_{n-1}\}$

~~and  $l_n > l_{n-1}$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Then  $\gamma$  is unbounded above.~~

~~contradiction~~

eventually ~~converges~~  
stabilize

~~least upper bound~~

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when  $\gamma \setminus \{l_0, \dots, l_{n-1}\} = \emptyset$ ,  $l_n = l_{n-1}$

or,  $\gamma$  is  $\gamma \setminus \{l_0, \dots, l_{n-1}\}$  or,  $\gamma$  is  $\gamma \cup l_n$  and  $\gamma$

( $\gamma \cup l_n$ )  $\gamma$  is finite  $\Leftarrow$   $\gamma$  is finite

Ascending chain, finite height, Cartesian Product of  
(descending) chains lattice construction

isok

Total ( $\gamma \cup l_n$ )  $\gamma$  is finite, finite height chain  $L$  of  
space function

functions, monotonous

isok

Lemma - For a poset  $(L, \leq)$  the conditions

(1)  $L$  is a complete lattice satisfying the Ascending chain condition

(2)  $L$  has a least element,  $l$ , and binary least upper

bounds and satisfies the Ascending chain condition,

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are equivalent.

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Point -

→ gets (2) + (1)

↳ sub - ~~विस्तृत विपरीता~~: (1) + (2)

प्राप्ति 1 विवेद या  $y = \phi$ ,  $\{y\} \subseteq L$

लघु ग्रन्थि विवेद लघु ग्रन्थि विवेद

→ अधिक विवेद

( $l_n$ ) of elements of  $L$

→ s.t.  $l_n$  be an arbitrary element  $y_n$  of  $y$ .

$l_{n+1} = l_n$  if  $\forall y \in y, y \subseteq l_n$

$l_{n+1} = l_n \sqcup y_{n+1}$  if  $y \in y, y_{n+1} \neq l_n$  otherwise

( $L$  विवेदिय व  $y$  लघु विवेदिय)

$\forall y \in y, y \subseteq l_n$  in ( $l_n$ ) is stabilizing point

↓  
प्राप्ति 2

$\{y_0, y_1, \dots, y_n\} \subseteq y$

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$\ell_n$  is the lub of  $\{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n\}$ , i.e.,  $\ell_n = \sup \{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n\}$

Lemma - For a complete lattice  $(L, \leq)$  satisfies the

ascending chain condition and a total function  $f: L \rightarrow L$ ,

the condition,

(1)  $f$  is additive, i.e.,  $\forall \ell_1, \ell_2 \in L, f(\ell_1 \vee \ell_2) = f(\ell_1) \vee f(\ell_2)$ .

(2)  $f$  is affine, i.e.,  $\forall y \in L, y \neq \emptyset, f(\sqcup y) = \sqcup f(y)$

$\{f(\ell) \mid \ell \in y\}$

are equivalent, and in both cases  $f$  is

a monotone function.

We will prove  $f$  is bijective. (1) gives  $f^{-1}(f(\ell)) = \ell$ .  
(2) gives  $f(f^{-1}(y)) = y$ .

: (2)  $\wedge$  (1)

-  $y$  finite  $\Rightarrow y = \{y_1, \dots, y_n\}$

$$f(\sqcup y) = f(y_1 \vee y_2 \vee \dots \vee y_n) = f(y_1) \vee \dots \vee f(y_n) \sqsubseteq f(\sqcup y)$$

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- if infinite  $\Rightarrow \bigcup Y = l_n = \inf_{\omega} Y_\omega, \bigcup_{\omega} Y_\omega$

( $\inf$  of a set of ordinals is an ordinal)

Proposition:  $\bigcup_{\omega} f(Y_\omega) = f(\bigcup Y)$

$$f(\bigcup Y) \leq \bigcup f(Y)$$

$\vdash$  ( $\bigcup Y$ ,  $f(\bigcup Y) \leq f(Y)$ )

$$f(\bigcup Y) \geq \bigcup \{f(l) \mid l \in Y\}$$

$\forall l \in Y, l \in \bigcup Y \Rightarrow \forall l \in Y, f(l) \in f(\bigcup Y)$

From  
Monotone

$$\Rightarrow \bigcup f(Y) \leq f(\bigcup Y)$$

( $\vdash$ )

Fixed Points:

Consider a monotone function  $f: L \rightarrow L$  on a complete

lattice  $(L, \sqsubseteq, \sqcup, \sqcap, \perp, \top)$

- A fixed point of  $f$  is an element  $l \in L$  st.  $f(l) = l$ .

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$$\text{Fix}(f) = \{l \in L \mid f(l) = l\}$$

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Defn:

The function  $f$  is reductive at  $l$  iff  $f(l) \sqsubseteq l$   
(pre-fixed point)

$\exists x \in L : f(x) = x$ ?

$$\text{Red}(f) = \{l \in L \mid f(l) \sqsubseteq l\}$$

is reductive if  $f \in \text{Red}(f)$

The function  $f$  is extensive at  $l$  iff  $l \sqsubseteq f(l)$

$$\text{Ext}(f) = \{l \in L \mid f(l) \sqsupseteq l\}$$

glb

$$\text{lfp}(f) = \bigcap \text{Fix}(f)$$

(least fixed point)

$$\text{gfp}(f) = \bigcup \text{Fix}(f) \quad \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{largest} \\ \text{gfp} \end{array}$$

(smallest gfp)

Tarski's Fixed Point Theorem - Let  $(L, \sqsubseteq, \sqcup, \sqcap, \top, \perp)$  be a

complete lattice. If  $f: L \rightarrow L$  is a monotone function, then

$$\text{lfp}(f) = \bigcap \text{Red}(f) \in \text{Fix}(f)$$

$$\text{gfp}(f) = \bigcup \text{Ext}(f) \in \text{Fix}(f)$$

QV

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$$\text{proof} - l_0 = \text{lfp Red}(f)$$

$\hookrightarrow l_0 \in l$  for all  $l \in \text{Red}(f)$  }  $\Rightarrow f(l_0) \leq f(l) \leq l$   
for  $l \in \text{Red}(f)$   
 $f$  is monotone

or  $\sup_{l \in \text{Red}(f)} f(l)$  is given by  $f(l_0)$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad f(l_0) \leq l_0$$

monotonicity  
 $f$  is increasing

$$f(f(l_0)) \leq f(l_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(l_0) \in \text{Red}(f)$$

$\Rightarrow l_0 \leq f(l_0)$   $\textcircled{4}$   
 $l_0$  is global

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \rightarrow l_0 = f(l_0)$$

$\hookrightarrow \text{lfp Red}(f) \in \text{Fix}(f)$

$$\therefore \text{lfp Fix}(f) = \text{lfp Red}(f)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{Fix}(f) \subseteq \text{Red}(f) \Rightarrow \text{lfp}(f) = \text{lfp Fix}(f) = l_0$$

~~Page 10~~  $\sup_{l \in \text{Red}(f)} f(l)$ , since  $\sup_{l \in \text{Red}(f)} l$

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$$\text{Supremum } (f^n(\perp)) \text{ in } f^{\text{dom}}(f)$$

$$\perp \in f^n(\perp) \subseteq \bigcup_n f(\perp) \subseteq \text{lfp}(f) = \text{gfp}(f) \subseteq f^n(T) \subseteq T.$$

$$\text{Supremum } f(Ly) = Lf(y) \text{ for all } y \in L$$

Continuity  $(f(\bigcup_n l) = \bigcup_n f(l))$

$$n = \{\perp, f(\perp), f^2(\perp), \dots\}$$

$$f(\bigcup M) = \bigcup f(M)$$

$$f(M) = \{f(\perp), f^2(\perp), \dots\} = M \setminus \{\perp\}$$

$$Lf(M) = LM$$

continuity

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{f(\bigcup M) = LM} = \text{lfp}(M)$$

so, if  $M = \{a, b\}$ , affine,  $f$  additive,  $f$  is now

~~for  $f$  continuous,  $f$  is linear~~  
P4PCO  
 $\text{Supremum } f(\bigcup M) = LM$  poset  $\rightarrow$  linear

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وَجْهَةِ الْكَلْمَةِ فِي الْمُفْعَلِ لِمَنْ يَعْلَمُ

(الآن يُعرف في المفعول بالـ lfp)

لـ gfp - تطبيقات، تطبيقات لـ f تـ gfp

لـ gfp - تطبيقات، تطبيقات لـ f تـ gfp

لـ gfp - تطبيقات، تطبيقات لـ f تـ gfp

لـ lfp  $\leftrightarrow$  inductive  $\leftrightarrow$  algebraic

definition

لـ gfp  $\leftrightarrow$  co-inductive  $\leftrightarrow$  co-algebraic

definition

وَجْهَةِ الْكَلْمَةِ فِي الْمُفْعَلِ لِمَنْ يَعْلَمُ

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## Data Flow Analysis:

object lifetime

new variable (object) enters block from external source

variable in general originates from

Very Busy Expressions / Reaching Definitions Available Expressions are present in one of

live variables

### \* Information Flow Analysis vs. Data Flow Analysis

is type inference, deduction  
(declarative) - yes

is flow analysis  
is live variables

No need of the Control Flow Graph, Data Flow Graph is enough

but IFA is more complex than DFA

so IFA is more difficult than DFA

PQPCO

D  
more difficult DFA

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### Intra-Procedural Analysis:

If exit point,  $\text{postcondition}$  w.r.t entry point,  $\text{initial}$

Initial and final labels:

$\text{init} : \text{start} \rightarrow \text{Lab}$

Statement  $\Rightarrow$   $\text{exit} \in \text{postcondition}$  statement  $\Rightarrow$   $\text{final}$   
elementary block

$\text{init} ([x := a]^l) = l$   $\text{, initial } \text{for init}$

$\text{init} ([\text{skip}]^l) = l$   $\text{, no update for lab}$

$\text{init} (s_1 ; s_2) = \text{init}(s_1)$

$\text{init} (\text{if } [b] \text{ then } s_1 \text{ else } s_2) = l$

$\text{init} (\text{while } [b] \text{ do } s) = l$

$\text{final} : \text{start} \rightarrow P(\text{Lab})$   
 $\text{final} ([x := a]^l) = \{l\}$   $\text{, final set for lab}$

$\text{final} ([\text{skip}]^l) = \{l\}$   $\text{, no update for lab}$

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$$\text{final}(s_1, s_2) = \text{final}(s_1)$$

$$\text{final}(\text{if } [b]^l \text{ then } s_1 \text{ else } s_2) = \text{final}(s_1) \cup \text{final}(s_2)$$

$$\text{final}(\text{while } [b]^l \text{ do } s) = \{s\}$$

error/warning or syntactic error

Blocks:

new assignment  
skip

$$\text{blocks} : \text{Start} \rightarrow P(\text{Blocks})$$

$$\text{blocks}([x := a]^l) = \{[x := a]^l\}$$

$$\text{blocks}([\text{skip}]^l) = \{[\text{skip}]^l\}$$

$$\text{blocks}(\{s_1; s_2\}) = \text{blocks}(s_1) \cup \text{blocks}(s_2)$$

$$\text{blocks}(\text{if } [b]^l \text{ then } s_1 \text{ else } s_2) = \{[b]^l\} \cup \text{blocks}(s_1) \cup \text{blocks}(s_2)$$

$$\text{blocks}(\text{while } [b]^l \text{ do } s) = \{[b]^l\} \cup \text{blocks}(s)$$

�पर्सन या प्रोग्रामिंग भाषा के विभिन्न विकल्पों की समस्या।

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Labels:

Labels : Start  $\rightarrow P(\text{Lab})$

$$\text{labels}(S) = \{ e \mid [B]^e \in \text{blocks}(S) \}$$

Flows and Reverse Flows:

Flow from  $s_1$  to  $s_2$  (forward flow)

(backward flow)

flow : start  $\rightarrow P(\text{Lab} \times \text{Lab})$

$$\text{flow}([x := a]^e) = \emptyset$$

$$\text{flow}([skip]^e) = \emptyset$$

$$\text{flow}(s_1; s_2) = \text{flow}(s_1) \cup \text{flow}(s_2) \cup \{ (l, \text{init}(s_2)) \mid l \in \text{finals}_1 \}$$

$s_2$  makes  $s_1$  busy (join point)

flow (if  $[b]$  then  $s_1$  else  $s_2$ ) =

$$\text{flow}(s_1) \cup \text{flow}(s_2) \cup \{ (l, \text{init}(s_1)), (l, \text{init}(s_2)) \}$$

$$\text{flow}(\text{while } [b] \text{ do } s) = \text{flow}(s) \cup \{ (l, \text{init}(s)) \} \cup \{ (l', l) \mid \text{def}(s) \models l' \}$$

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•  $\frac{P_i}{P_j} > 1$   
•  $\frac{P_i}{P_j} < 1$

i backward flow, j forward flow  
i to j is reverse flow

Flow<sup>R</sup>: start  $\rightarrow \varphi(P_{\text{Lab}} \times P_{\text{Lab}})$

Flow<sup>R</sup>(s) = { $(l, l') \mid (l', l) \in \text{Flow}_P$ }

The program of interest:

initial configuration  $S_*$

Blocks \* View \* Lab \*

non-trivial arithmetic subexpression: AExp<sub>\*</sub>

$S_*$   $\xrightarrow{\text{RHS}} \text{View} \xrightarrow{\text{RHS}} \text{AExp}$   $\downarrow$  in  $S_*$

is Variable, Constant

$a * b, a + b, -a, \dots$

nontrivial

a primitive type  $\xrightarrow{\text{nontrivial}} \text{AExp}(a)$

b primitive type  $\xrightarrow{\text{nontrivial}} \text{AExp}(b)$

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- the program  $s_*$  has isolated entries if

$$\forall l \in \text{lab}. (l, \text{init}(s)) \notin \text{flow}(s_*)$$

isolated entry:  $\exists l \in \text{lab}.$  entry  $l$  is not part of any loop

- the program  $s_*$  has isolated exits if

$$\forall l_1 \in \text{final}(s_*). \forall l_2 \in \text{lab}. (l_1, l_2) \notin \text{flow}(s_*)$$

- A statement  $s$  is label consistent iff

$$[B_1]^l, [B_2]^l \in \text{blocks}(s) \Rightarrow B_1 = B_2$$

label consistent  $\Leftrightarrow$  no two blocks share a label

-  $s$  is uniquely labeled if each label occurs only once.

(or)  $\exists l \in \text{lab}$  consistent  $\Leftrightarrow$  uniquely labeled  $\forall i \neq j$

$\downarrow$   
either  $l_i \neq l_j$  or  $l_i = l_j$   
 $[x := t]^l$

is uniquely labeled  $\Leftrightarrow$  no two blocks of  
 $(\{w_1, w_2\})$

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## Available Expressions Analysis

For each program point, which expressions must have

already been computed and not later modified on

all paths to the program point.

(Other terms: live, liveness analysis)  
Definitions

Example -

$[x := a+b]$ ;  $[y := a+b]$ ; while  $[y > a+b]$  do

$([a := a+1]^4; [x := a+b]^5)$

Current value of available exp  $x := a+b$  at 3rd iteration

Current value of available exp  $x := a+b$  is a sum of 4 and 1, i.e.,  $a+b$ .

Current value of available exp  $x := a+b$  is a sum of 5 and 1, i.e.,  $a+b$ .

generate kill  $x := a+b$  expressions in order of

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$$\text{kill}_{AE} : \text{Blocks}^* \rightarrow P(AExp^*)$$

↑  
An expression is killed if some variable used  
in the expression are modified in the blocks.

An expression is killed in a block if some variable used

in the expression are modified in the blocks.

$$\text{kill}_{AE}([x:=a]) = \{a' \in AExp \mid a \notin FV(a')\}$$

$$\text{kill}_{AE}([skip]) = \emptyset$$

$$\text{kill}_{AE}([b]) = \emptyset$$

no kill → assignment is

$$\text{gen}_{AE} : \text{Blocks}^* \rightarrow P(AExp^*)$$

A generated expression is an expression that is evaluated in the block and where none of the variables used in the expression are later modified in the block.

$$\text{gen}_{AE}([x:=a]) = \{a' \in AExp(a) \mid a \notin FV(a')\}$$

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$$\text{gen}_{AE} ([\text{skip}]^l) = \emptyset$$

$$\text{gen}_{AE} ([b]^l) = AE_{\text{Exp}}(b)$$

Available Expressions after  $s_x$ :

$$AE_{\text{entry}}(l) = \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{if } l = \text{init}(s_x) \\ AE_{\text{exit}}(l') | (l', l) \in \text{flow}(s_x) \end{cases}$$

*l' is path from entry to l  
must go through flow edge*

$$AE_{\text{exit}}(l) = (AE_{\text{entry}}(l) \setminus \text{kill}_{AE}(B^l)) \cup \text{gen}_{AE}(B^l)$$

where  $B^l \in \text{Blocks}(s_x)$

and now we get Available Expression just

no fixed point at this stage (because it's not yet available)

no (greatest fixed point) just this iteration

[Top 4, skip 0]  $\Rightarrow$

For co-inductive  $\omega \equiv \text{Available Exprn}$

VA *just a first step towards a more formal proof*

- ~~when is object available now? to know~~ → Data Flow Value  
 Subject  
 Data flow b/w intra-procedural obj b/w  $\downarrow$   $\uparrow$   
 \* Analysis  $\rightarrow$  must e.g. Available Expr  
 ↳ many  
 ↳ Analysis  $\rightarrow$  Forward e.g. Available Expr  
 ↳ Backward  
 ↳ history over  
 ↳ previous iteration  
 ↳ forward  
 ↳ backward  
 ↳ Top  
 ↳ lower  
 Iterative approach, ~~approximate~~, to get exact values, must do  
 (1) bottom up approach. For upper approx., iteration may just  
 block  
 (2) exit, entry points, ~~entry~~  $\rightarrow$  ~~exit~~ points, ~~exit~~ points  
 & may/must consider previous iteration  
 Does not do exit, entry points yet, previous forward/backwards

Example -

$[z := x+y]'; \text{while } [\text{true}]' \text{ do [skip]}''$

$$AE_{\text{entry}}(l) = \emptyset$$

$$AE_{\text{entry}}(l') = AE_{\text{exit}}(l) \cap AE_{\text{exit}}(l'')$$

$$AE_{\text{entry}}(l'') = AE_{\text{exit}}(l') \rightarrow \text{generate}$$

$$AE_{\text{exit}}(l) = AE_{\text{entry}}(l) \cup \{x+y\}$$

$$AE_{\text{exit}}(l') = AE_{\text{entry}}(l')$$

$$AE_{\text{exit}}(l'') = AE_{\text{entry}}(l'')$$

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Initial state

$$AE_{entry}(l') = \{x+y\} \neq AE_{entry}(l)$$

Final state

$$AE_{entry}(l') = \emptyset$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad AE_{entry}(l') = \{x+y\}$$

From available expression below, it is traceable, so it is

not modified anymore

Since it is the largest in original set, initial

↓  
trivial solution

## Reaching Definitions Analysis:

For Data Flow analysis typical one

For each program point, which assignments may have been made

and not overwritten, when program execution reaches this point

P4PCO along some path.

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undefined  $\{ \dots, \text{var}, \text{label} \}$

$\text{kill}_{RD} : \text{Blocks}_* \rightarrow \wp(\text{Var}_* \times \text{Lab}_*)$

$\text{gen}_{RD} : \text{Blocks}_* \rightarrow \wp(\text{Var}_* \times \text{Lab}_*)$

$\text{RD}_{\text{entry}}, \text{RD}_{\text{exit}} : \text{Lab}_* \rightarrow \wp(\text{Var}_* \times \text{Lab}_*)$

Environments or forward  $\rightarrow$  may require Reaching Definitions

(proper ordering, needed)

$\text{kill}_{RD}([x := a]^l) = \{ (x, ?) \} \cup \{ (x, l') \mid b^l \text{ is an assignment to } x \text{ in } S_* \}$

$\text{kill}_{RD}([skip]^l) = \emptyset$

$\text{kill}_{RD}([b]^l) = \emptyset$

$\text{gen}_{RD}([x := a]^l) = \{ (x, l) \}$

$\text{gen}_{RD}([skip]^l) = \emptyset$

$\text{gen}_{RD}([b]^l) = \emptyset$

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uniquely labeled + isolated entries : off

$$RD_{\text{entry}}(l) = \begin{cases} \{(x, ?) \mid x \in FV(s_*)\} & \text{if } l \in \text{init}(s_*) \\ \bigcup_{\substack{l' \in \text{exit} \\ (l', l) \in \text{flow}(s_*)}} \{RD_{\text{exit}}(l')\} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$RD_{\text{exit}}(l) = \left( RD_{\text{entry}}(l) \setminus \bigcap_{B \in \text{blocks}(s_*)} \text{kill}_B(l) \right) \cup \bigcup_{B \in \text{blocks}(s_*)} \text{gen}_B(l)$$

at least fixed points, smallest fixpoints

### Very Busy Expressions Analysis:

An expression is very busy at the exit from a label if,

no matter what path is taken from the label, the expression

always be used before any of the variables occurring

in it are redefined.

Definition: ~~variables used at exit~~ (variables used at exit)

For each program point, which expressions must be

very busy at the exit from the point.

Initial: find ~~variables used at exit~~ (variables used at exit)  
(i.e., backwards must visit first)

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Program optimization, very busy (hoisting)

Example -

$\text{if } [a > b]^1 \text{ then } [x := b - a]^2; [y := a - b]^3$

$\text{else } [y := b - a]^4; [x := a - b]^5$

Very busy -  $b - a$ ,  $a - b$  is the same

if not program is very busy -  $b - a$ ,  $a - b$  is not same

Program

$\text{kill}_{VB} : \text{Blocks}_* \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(AExp_*)$

$\text{gen}_{VB} : \text{Blocks}_* \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(AExp_*)$

$\text{kill}_{VB} ([n := a]^l) = \{a' \in AExp_* \mid n \notin FV(a')\}$

$\text{kill}_{VB} ([skip]^l) = \emptyset$

Redeclare  
N/A Redefine

$\text{kill}_{VB} ([b]^l) = \emptyset$

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(introduction of  $\ell$ )  
↓  
↓  
↓

$$\text{gen}_{VB} ([x := a]^\ell) = AExp(a)$$

$$\text{gen}_{VB} ([\text{skip}]^\ell) = \emptyset$$

$$\text{gen}_{VB} ([b]^\ell) = AExp(b)$$

$$VB(\ell) = \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{if } \ell \in \text{final}(s^*) \\ \cap \{VB_{\text{entry}}(\ell') \mid (s', \ell) \in \text{flow}^R(s^*)\} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

backwards over  $s^*$  for final  $j$   
in [isolated exits, uniquely labeled:  $w_j$ ]

$$VB_{\text{entry}}(\ell) = (VB_{\text{exit}}(\ell) \setminus \text{kill}_{VB}(B^\ell)) \cup \text{gen}_{VB}(B^\ell)$$

$B^\ell \in \text{Blocks}(S^*)$

$$VB_{\text{entry}}, VB_{\text{exit}} : \text{Lab}_* \rightarrow \wp(AExp_*)$$

largest set ~~is disjoint~~

order  $\leftarrow (-, \leq)$

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### Live Variables Analysis:

A variable is live at the exit from a label if

there exists a path from the label to a use of

the variable that does not redefine the variable.

Forward analysis

For each program point, which variables may be live

at the exit from the point.

Forward analysis

$[x := 2]^1; [y := 4]^2; [x := 1]^3;$

(if  $[y > n]^4$  then  $[z := y]^5$  else  $[z := y + y]^6), [n := z]^7$

Forward analysis = original. If (live) at  $x = 1$  on  $\#$

variables = original + new +  $\rightarrow$  no redefinition  
(dead code)  
elimination

property [is used, maybe in bases] / (smallest set)  
 Subject PA Date MAY/1X<sub>\*</sub> (Ex.)  
 backward → may originate live variables

P<sub>1</sub> (var, var) P<sub>2</sub> (var, var)  
 kill<sub>lv</sub> : Blocks \* → P(Vars<sub>\*</sub>)  
 gen<sub>lv</sub> : Blocks \* → P(Vars<sub>\*</sub>)

$\boxed{\text{Blocks}}$

$$\text{kill}_{\text{lv}} ([x := a]) = \{x\}$$

red define x ↳

$$\text{kill}_{\text{lv}} ([\text{skip}]) = \emptyset$$

$$\text{kill}_{\text{lv}} ([b]) = \{b\} = \emptyset$$

$$\text{gen}_{\text{lv}} ([x := a]) = \text{FV}(a)$$

↳ isolated entry

$$\text{gen}_{\text{lv}} ([\text{skip}]) = \emptyset$$

$$\text{gen}_{\text{lv}} ([b]) = \emptyset \text{ FV}(b) \rightarrow \text{use}$$

LV<sub>exit</sub>, LV<sub>entry</sub> : Lab<sub>\*</sub> → P(Vars<sub>\*</sub>)

isolated exit

$$LV_{\text{exit}}(l) = \begin{cases} \emptyset & \text{if } l \text{ is final}(s_*) \\ \cup \{LV_{\text{entry}}(l') \mid (l', l) \in \text{Flow}^R(s_*)\} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

P4PCO

may ↳

backward ↳

initial ↳

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$$LV_{\text{entry}}(l) = \left( LV_{\text{exit}}(l) \setminus \underset{L_v}{\text{kill}}(B^l) \right) \cup \underset{L_v}{\text{gen}}(B^l)$$

$B \in \text{blocks}(S)$

Example -

(while  $[x > 1] l$  do  $(\text{skip})^l$ ;  $[x := n+1]^l$ )

$$LV_{\text{entry}}(l) = LV_{\text{exit}}(l) \cup \{x\}$$

$$LV_{\text{entry}}(l') = LV_{\text{exit}}(l')$$

$$LV_{\text{entry}}(l'') = (LV_{\text{exit}}(l'') \setminus \{x\}) \cup \{x\} = \{x\}$$

↓  
 $\emptyset$

$$LV_{\text{exit}}(l) = LV_{\text{entry}}(l') \cup LV_{\text{entry}}(l'')$$

$$LV_{\text{exit}}(l') = LV_{\text{entry}}(l)$$

$$LV_{\text{exit}}(l'') = \emptyset$$

So,  $L_v$  is a fixed point in  $L_v$ , hence  $L_v$  is a solution  
 $(\text{Cir}_\text{fix})$

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$$LV_{exit}(l) = LV_{exit}(l) \cup \{x\}$$

↑  
Superset of  $LV_{exit}(l)$

↑  
smallest

(Definition of post) (post is the smallest post set of

semantic analysis) in Syntactic levels, in post sets (in analysis)

ref. Static Analysis in syntactic levels

Semantics: generates? Syntactic levels post sets

(semantics - directed in semantic-based approach)

Higher Semantics

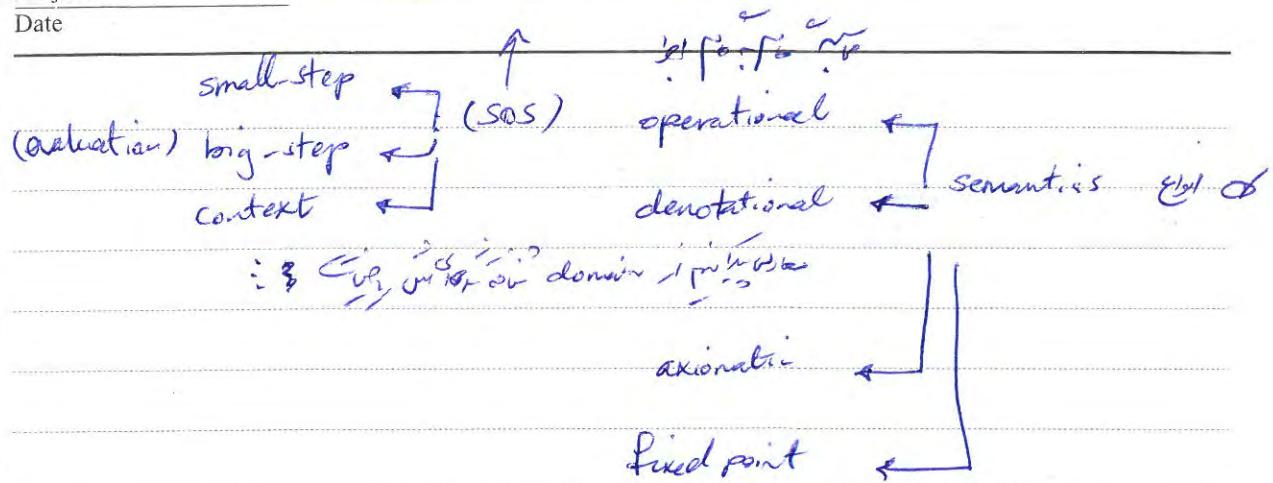
↳  
↳

lower levels are defined by higher levels

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## structural operational semantics

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For small-step operational semantics

state:

~~state~~ to state State: Var  $\rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$

configuration =

: pos configuration

1 - a pair of a statement and a state

2 - a state

in a state equivalent terminal configuration

new state (no pair, no config)

for continuation & newest configuration

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Transition:

-  $\langle s, b \rangle \rightarrow b$  after one step of computation

-  $\langle s, b \rangle \rightarrow \langle s', b' \rangle$  after two steps of computation

(also) we evaluate based on the judgment

Interpretation Function:

$A : AExp \rightarrow (\text{state} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z})$

↳ a semantic function that gets an arithmetic expression and gives a function  $\text{state} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$

abstract  
syntax

at the expression

$A[x] b = b(x)$

numerical

value

numerical

$A[a_1, op_a, a_2] b = A[a_1] b \underset{\text{op}_a}{=} A[a_2] b$

value

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Correctness Proof Using static Analysis

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boolean expr

$B : BExp \rightarrow (\text{state} \rightarrow T)$

~~Boolean Expr~~

$$B[\text{not } b] \sigma = \neg B[b] \sigma$$

$$B[(b_1 \text{ op}_b b_2) \sigma] = B[b_1] \sigma \underset{op}{=} B[b_2] \sigma$$

$$B[a_1 \text{ op}_r a_2] \sigma = A[a_1] \sigma \underset{op_r}{=} A[a_2] \sigma$$

---

$$\langle [x := a], \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma[x \mapsto A(a)]$$

---

$$\langle [\text{skip}], \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma$$

---

$$\langle s, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \langle s', \sigma' \rangle$$

---

$$\langle s_1; s_2, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \langle s'_1; s'_2, \sigma' \rangle$$

---

$$\langle s, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \sigma'$$

---

$$\langle s_1; s_2, \sigma \rangle \rightarrow \langle s'_1; s'_2, \sigma' \rangle$$

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$\langle \text{if } [b] \text{ then } s_1 \text{ else } s_2, \delta \rangle \rightarrow \langle s_1, \delta \rangle \text{ if } B[b] \delta = \text{true}$

$\langle \text{if } [b] \text{ then } s_1 \text{ else } s_2, \delta \rangle \rightarrow \langle s_2, \delta \rangle \text{ if } B[b] \delta = \text{false}$

$\langle \text{while } [b] \text{ do } s, \delta \rangle \rightarrow \langle \langle s; \text{while } [b] \text{ do } s \rangle, \delta \rangle \text{ if } B[b] \delta = \text{true}$

$\langle \text{while } [b] \text{ do } s, \delta \rangle \rightarrow \delta \text{ if } B[b] \delta = \text{false}$

From the above two configurations transition by an injection of

From induction derive  $\vdash \psi$ . Induction

Structural  
Induction

$\leftarrow$  ~~basics~~ ~~use~~ ~~recursion~~ ~~over~~ ~~for~~  
~~proper rule over~~

Lemma -

(i) If  $\langle s, \delta \rangle \rightarrow \delta'$ , then  $\text{final}(s) = \{\text{init}(s)\}$   
(terminating)

$\text{final}(s) \langle s, \delta \rangle \rightarrow \delta' \text{ if over rule } \vdash \psi$

PROOF OF  $\vdash \psi$   
axioms, not basic rules

$s, \Gamma \vdash \psi$

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(ii) If  $\langle s, b \rangle \rightarrow \langle s', b' \rangle$ , then

$$\text{final}(s) \supseteq \text{final}(s'),$$

$$\text{flow}(s) \supseteq \text{flow}(s'),$$

$$\text{blocks}(s) \supseteq \text{blocks}(s'),$$

and if  $s$  is label consistent then so is  $s'$ .

(Proof - in book)

Correctness of Live Variable Analysis:

what does it prove, what is it about? prove it is consistent.

(. e.g. correctness)

pre LV =  $(s_*)$  live variables statement or constraint

$\cdot LV \subseteq (s_*)$  pre initial constraint is

superset of what is true

if final( $s_*$ )

$$LV_{\text{exit}}^{(l)} \supseteq \left\{ \cup \{ LV_{\text{entry}}^{(l')} \mid (l', l) \in \text{flow}^R(s_*) \} \right\}$$

$$LV_{\text{entry}}^{(l)} \supseteq \left( LV_{\text{exit}}^{(l)} \setminus \underbrace{\text{kill}_{\text{LV}}(B^l)}_{\text{LV}} \right) \cup \text{gen}(B^l)$$

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A collection live of functions

$\{ \text{live} \}_{\text{label}}^{\text{entry exit}}$

live, live : Lab  $\xrightarrow{*}$   $\wp(\text{Var}_*)$

live  $\vdash$  entry exit

live solves  $\text{LV}(S_*)$ , written  $\text{live} \models \text{LV}(S_*)$ ,

if the functions satisfy the equations.

Similarly for  $\text{LV}^=(S_*)$ .

( $\text{live} \models \text{LV}^=(S_*)$ )

Eg: correctness proof? If  $P_{L^*}$  constant is positive,

initial  $\text{LV} \models \text{LV}$ , then  $\text{LV} \models \text{LV}^=$  is invariant property

least fixed point

equivalence

$\models$  or  $\vdash$

$\vdash$  or  $\models$

Lemma - Consider a label consistent program  $S_*$ . If

$\text{live} \models \text{LV}^=(S_*)$ , then  $\text{live} \models \text{LV}^=(S_*)$ . Then

least solution of  $\text{LV}^=(S_*)$  coincides with the least solution

of  $\text{LV}^=(S_*)$ .

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pro<sup>o</sup>, pr<sup>o</sup>g<sup>o</sup>al de<sup>o</sup>si<sup>o</sup>n, i<sup>o</sup>g<sup>o</sup> = least solution

... no<sup>o</sup>g<sup>o</sup> partial order  $\sim$

no<sup>o</sup>g<sup>o</sup>, no<sup>o</sup>g<sup>o</sup>

fixed point  
point  $\vdash$

$F_{L^V}^S$  :  $L^V$  or  $\bigcup L^V$

first point  $\vdash$  entry  $\vdash$  entry  $\vdash$  entry

(points)

{ live  $\vdash L^V(S)$  if live  $\exists F_{L^V}^S(\text{live})$

{ live  $\vdash L^V(S)$  if live  $= F_{L^V}^S(\text{live})$

: (Tarsky)  $\omega$ , one one

$\text{lfp}(F_{L^V}^S) = \bigcap \{ \text{live} \mid \text{live} \exists F_{L^V}^S(\text{live}) \}$

or  $\omega$

$= \bigcap \{ \text{live} \mid \text{live} = F_{L^V}^S(\text{live}) \}$

glb of reduction set

monotone

live lattice

complete

monotone  $\omega_1/\omega_0$

complete

$\text{lfp}(F_{L^V}^S) = F_{L^V}^S(\text{lfp}(F_{L^V}^S))$  as well as

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$\text{lfp}(F_{L^V}^S) \exists F_{L^V}^S(\text{lfp}(F_{L^V}^S))$  (i.e.  $\text{lfp} = \text{id}$ )

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$\stackrel{b_1}{\cancel{b_2}}$   
 $\cancel{b_1} \stackrel{b_2}{\cancel{b_3}}$ , label consistent w.r.t.

Lemma - If  $\text{live} \models \text{LV}^{\leq}(s_1)$  and  $\text{flow}(s_1) \supseteq \text{flow}(s_2)$  and

$\text{blocks}(s_1) \supseteq \text{blocks}(s_2)$  then  $\text{live} \models \text{LV}^{\leq}(s_2)$ .

Corollary - If  $\text{live} \models \text{LV}^{\leq}(s)$  and  $(s, \sigma) \rightarrow (s', \sigma')$  then

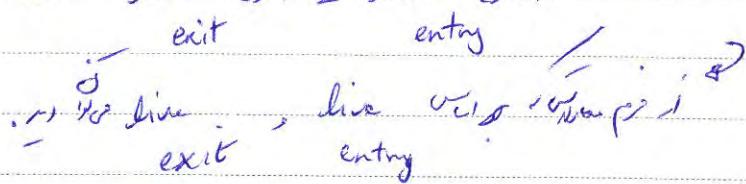
also  $\text{live} \models \text{LV}^{\leq}(s')$ .

(Constraint)  $\subseteq$  no local variable preservation (no scope violation)

$\rightarrow$  no invariant property:  $\text{lv}(s_0) = \text{lv}(s_n)$

Lemma - If  $\text{live} \models \text{LV}^{\leq}(s)$  then for all  $(l, l') \in \text{flow}(s)$

we have  $\text{live}(l) \supseteq \text{live}(l')$ .



For correctness is semantic preservation correctness. So for

? preserves variable definition

? implements memory location state wrt current object w.r.t.?

? implements memory location state wrt current object w.r.t.?

? implements memory location state wrt current object w.r.t.?

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we are interested in logical interpretation  
of semantics

gives challenging case

Assume that  $V$  is a set of live variables and define the  
correctness relation:

$$\sigma_1 \sim_{V_1} \sigma_2 \text{ iff } \forall x \in V. \sigma_1(x) = \sigma_2(x)$$

Example -  $[x := y + z]^\ell$ ,  $V_1 = \{y, z\}$ ,  $V_2 = \{x\}$

$$\sigma_1 \sim_{V_1} \sigma_2 \text{ iff } \sigma_1(y) = \sigma_2(y) \text{ and } \sigma_1(z) = \sigma_2(z)$$

$$\sigma_1 \sim_{V_2} \sigma_2 \text{ iff } \sigma_1(x) = \sigma_2(x)$$

if  $\langle [x := y + z], \sigma_1 \rangle \rightarrow \sigma'_1$  and

$\langle [x := y + z], \sigma_2 \rangle \rightarrow \sigma'_2$ , then

$\sigma_1 \sim_{V_1} \sigma_2$  ensures  $\sigma'_1 \sim_{V_2} \sigma'_2$ .

(i) if  $\sigma_1$  is consistent w.r.t.  $V_1$ , then  $\sigma'_1$  is consistent w.r.t.  $V_2$

PFCO  $\sigma_1$  states  $y \neq z$  and  $y \neq z$

(ii) agreement w.r.t.  $V_1$  w.r.t.  $V_2$

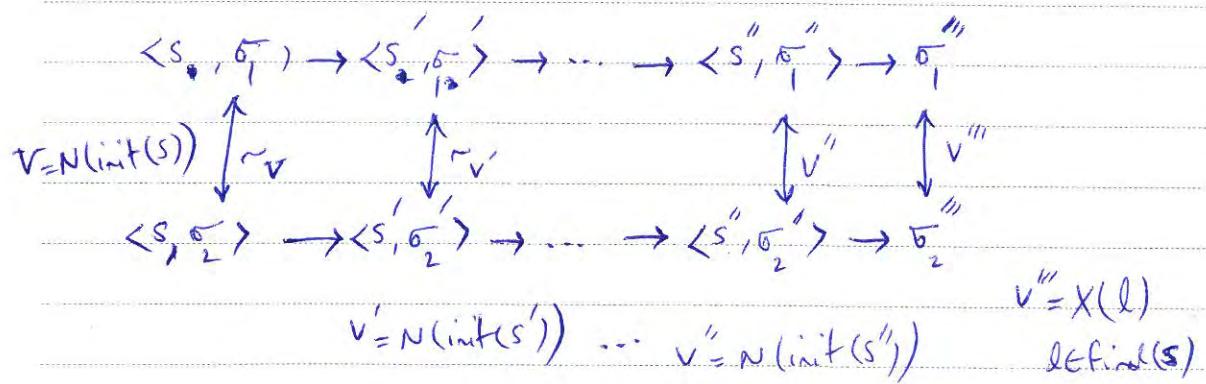
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$N(l) = \text{live entry}(l)$  :  $\overline{\delta_1} \xrightarrow{l} \overline{\delta_2}$

$X(l) = \text{live exit}(l)$

Correctness result says that  $\sim$  is invariant under the computation.  
(sym relation)



Lemma - Assume  $\text{live} \models LV^c(S)$ . Then

$\overline{\delta_1} \sim_{X(l)} \overline{\delta_2}$  implies  $\overline{\delta_1} \sim_{N(l)} \overline{\delta_2}$  for all  $\delta_1, \delta_2 \in \text{flow}(S)$ .

Theorem - If  $\text{live} \models LV^c(S)$ , then

(i) if  $\langle s, \overline{\delta_1} \rangle \rightarrow \langle s', \overline{\delta_1}' \rangle$  and

$\overline{\delta_1} \sim_{N(\text{init}(s))} \overline{\delta_2}$ , then there exists  $\overline{\delta_2}'$  such that

$\langle s, \overline{\delta_2} \rangle \rightarrow \langle s', \overline{\delta_2}' \rangle$  and  $\overline{\delta_1}' \sim_{N(\text{init}(s'))} \overline{\delta_2}'$ .

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(ii) if  $\langle S, \Sigma_1 \rangle \rightarrow \Sigma_1'$  and  $\Sigma_1 \sim_{N(\text{int}(S))} \Sigma_2'$ , then there exists  $\Sigma_2'$  such that  $\langle S, \Sigma_2 \rangle \rightarrow \Sigma_2'$  and  $\Sigma_1' \sim_{X(\text{int}(S))} \Sigma_2'$ .

(Proof - in textbook)

by induction on two judgment forms.

Two ways to prove if one is in  $\Sigma_1$  is equivalent to another

in  $\Sigma_2$  or vice versa

most scanner, parser, compiler; while language is:

data flow analysis, flow graph

expressions, terms, logic - with respect to pre-order

function - parallel

## Monotone Frameworks :

$$\text{Analysis}_i(l) = \begin{cases} i & \text{if } l \in E \\ \text{circle} & \text{if } l \notin \{\text{Analysis}_i(l') \mid (l', l) \in F\} \\ \text{bullet} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Analysis}_i(l) = f_i(\text{Analysis}_i(l))$$

-  $\sqcup$  is  $\sqcap$  or  $\sqcup$

-  $F$  is either  $\text{flow}(S_*)$  or  $\text{flow}^R(S_*)$

-  $E$  is  $\{\text{init}(S_*), \text{final}(S_*)\}$

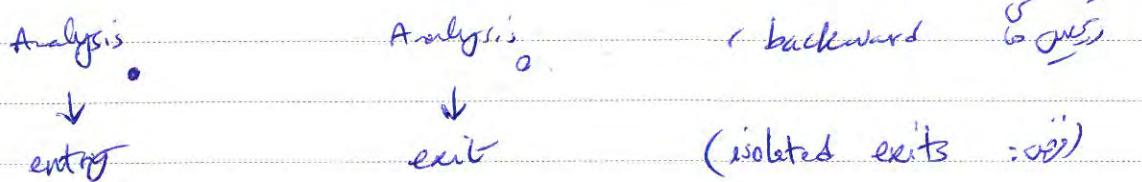
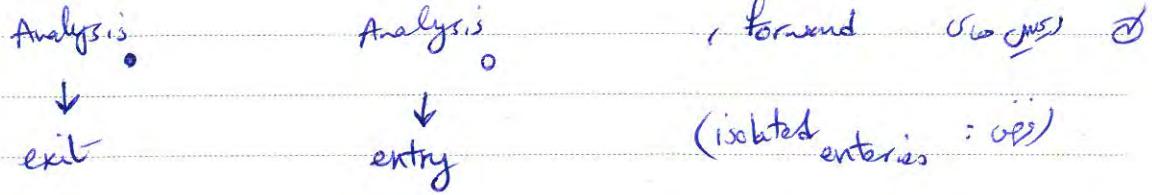
-  $i$  specifies the initial or final analysis information

-  $f_i$  is the transfer function associated with  $B \in \text{blocks}(S_*)$

*eg:* forward analysis  $\rightarrow$  *initial*  $F = \text{flow}(S_*)$

*eg:* backward analysis  $\rightarrow$  *initial*  $F = \text{flow}^R(S_*)$

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$\sqcup$  is  $\cap$        $\rightarrow$  superset relations  $\Rightarrow$  MOST analysis

$\sqcup$  is  $\cup$        $\rightarrow$  subset relations  $\Rightarrow$  MAY analysis

backward, may       $\rightarrow$  forward, must  $\xrightarrow{\text{largest}}$

backward, may      forward, may

• greatest  $\xrightarrow{\text{largest}}$  (M)  $\Rightarrow$  MOST analysis

• least  $\xrightarrow{\text{largest}}$  (M)  $\Rightarrow$  MAY analysis

forward       $F = \text{Flow}(S_*)$       Analysis.      Analysis.       $: \text{MPN} =$   
backward       $F = \text{Flow}^R(S_*)$       entry      exit      entry

$\sqcup$  is  $\cap$       MOST      greatest

$\sqcup$  is  $\cup$       MAY      least

, Lampert (data race detection or monotonic framework)  
 Flannigan (data race detection or monotonic framework)

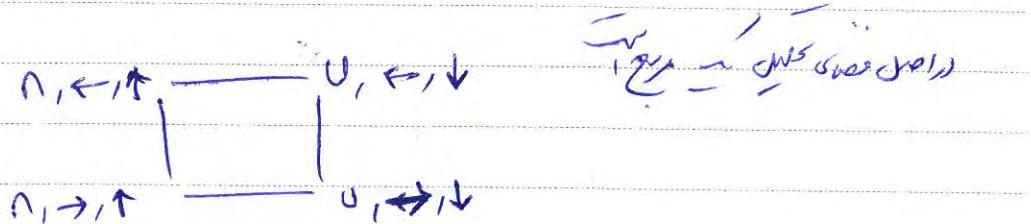
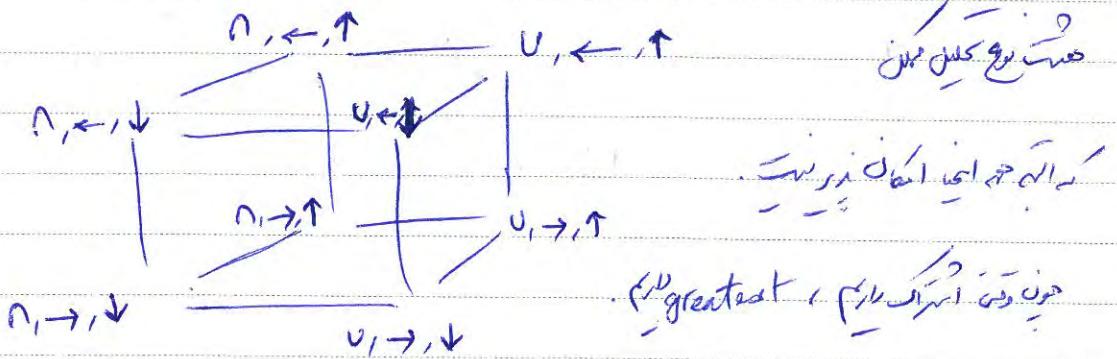
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$$\{n, u\} \times \rightarrow, \leftarrow \times \{\uparrow, \downarrow\}$$

Forward bucket SFP Ifp

(cube)



$$\text{Analysis}_o(l) = \sqcup \{\text{Analysis}_o(l') \mid (l', l) \in F\} \sqcup e_E^l$$

$$\text{where } e_E^l = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } l \in E \\ \perp & \text{if } l \notin E \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Analysis}_o(l) = f_l(\text{Analysis}_o(l))$$

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جامعة بحوث علوم الحاسوب، كلية العلوم، جامعة بنها

جامعة  
بنها

الفضاء المركب  $\sqcup$ ، الإطار  $\sqcap$

Property Space ( $L$ )  $\rightarrow$  الفضاء المركب

Combination Operator  $\sqcup : P(L) \rightarrow L$

أي دلالة  $\sqcup$  (نوع من المجموعات المركبة)

$\sqcup : L \times L \rightarrow L$

$$\sqcup\{l_1, l_2\} = l_1 \sqcup l_2$$

$$\sqcup \emptyset = \perp$$

$(L, \sqsubseteq)$  a poset

(superst - subset)  $\sqsubseteq$  (less than or equal to)

Complete lattice  $\rightarrow$   $\sqcup$  يتحقق

(نوع من المجموعات المركبة)

$(L_n)$ ,  $\sqsubseteq$   $\sqsubseteq$  ... eventually stabilizes  $\rightarrow$  ascending chain condition -

$$\exists n, l_n = l_{n+1} = \dots$$

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لما يكتب في المدخلات من الممكن أن يكون ممكناً في المخرجات

$$l_1 \sqsubseteq l_2 \text{ iff } l_1 \sqcup l_2 = l_2$$

إذا  $\sqsubseteq$  precedes (join) lub

Subset, Precedence (join) lub

Example -

Reaching Definition Analysis;

$$L = P(\text{Var}^* \times \text{Lab}^*)$$

أي جملة يمكن إنتاجها من الكلمة المدخلة

أي ترانس

أي ترانس

أي ترانس

$$E = C$$

$$Uy = Vy$$

$$L = \emptyset$$

Ascending chain condition  $\rightarrow (\text{Var}^* \times \text{Lab}^*)^{up}$

(ACC)

finite

(Subject: Intra-procedural analysis  
Date: 10/10/2023)

## Available Expressions Analysis

$$L = \wp(AExp^*)$$

$$E = \emptyset$$

$$Uy = Ny$$

$$L = AExp^*$$

From Acc  $\rightarrow$  True AExp $^*$  in

Transfer function preserves properties of

$$f_l : L \rightarrow L$$

property

$$x \in L \rightarrow f_l(x) \sqsubseteq f_l(x)$$

↓ ↓

is monotone

Algorithm

F: Monotone  $\rightarrow$  Monotone Framework

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Intuition (of what) for 1/10 Lattice

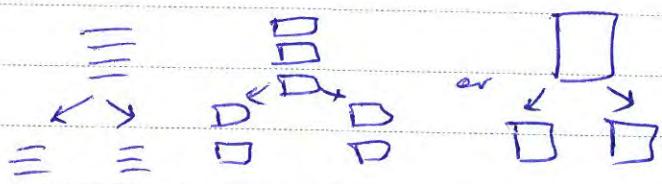
from F numbers

- contains all transfer functions  $f_l$  in question
- contains the identity function  $id$
- closed under composition of functions

(sequencing)  $\rightarrow$   $\text{label} \rightarrow \text{label}$

if block  $\rightarrow$  transfer  $\rightarrow$  transfer  $\rightarrow$  transfer

pre branch  $\rightarrow$  post branch  $\rightarrow$  skip



1/10 factors of F 6 domains

No sets for monotone  $\rightarrow$  in a series of sets

positions never move monotone, for instance or as framework

- complete lattice  $L$
- External Labels  $E$
- transfer functions  $F$
- flows  $F$
- Extreme Values  $\in E$

Subject:  $\{ \bullet \text{ bullet}$   
 $\circ \text{ circle}$   
 $\cdot \text{ dot}$

Date

( $f$ -dot)

- mapping  $f: \text{Lab}_* \rightarrow F$

$\vdash \text{Lab} \vdash \text{F}$

Env. type, instance Env.

$(L, F, F, E, \varepsilon, f_*)$

Env Analysis = Analysis = just the projection over

↓                  ↓  
constraint-based equational

Intuition: If you analyze a closure, Env over Figure 2.6 -> ok

Notation

Lemma - Every analysis given in Figure 2.6 is an instance  
of the Monotone Framework.

Just  $F, L$  &  $\varepsilon$  are enough

$\vdash \text{Env} \vdash \varepsilon$

Thus, Env is Monotone Framework, i.e. Variation of

Defining project with environment, changing it per problem  $\oplus$

into closure by lab, having a Env

Subject PA

Date 19/1/18

Principles of Project Management & Project  
with Application in Work Environment

Initial distribution transfer give non-distributive properties

Properties of monotone framework show distributive

process

Monotone, progressive, sequential framework is not  
distributive, it is non-monotone, general approach.

The MFP solution:

(Maximal Fixed Point)

greatest invariant least fixed point  
of iterative chaotic iteration

Analysis  $\rightarrow$  Analysis

Worklist  $W \rightarrow$  a list of pairs of  $F$

Flowchart

P4PCC The presence of a pair in the worklist indicates that

the analysis has changed at exit of the block labelled

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by the first component and so must be recomputed  
at the entry to the block labelled by the second  
component.

INPUT :  $MFP_0, MFP_1, \dots, MFP_n$        $\vdash_{\text{MFP}}^{\text{MFP}}$   
 $\vdash_{\text{MFP}}^{\text{MFP}}$   
 $\vdash_{\text{MFP}}^{\text{MFP}}$

INPUT : An instance of the monotone framework  
 $(L, F, F, E, \epsilon, f.)$   
 $\vdash_{F\text{-dot}}$

OUTPUT :  $MFP_0, MFP_1, \dots, MFP_n$

METHOD : step 1 : Initialization

$w := \text{nil}$

for all  $(l, l') \in F$  do  $w := \text{cons}((l, l'), w)$ ;

for all  $l \in F$  or  $E$  do

if  $l \in E$  then Analysis [ $l$ ] :=  $\epsilon$  ;

else Analysis [ $l$ ] :=  $\perp_L$  ;

lattice  $\rightarrow$  bot, sic  $\perp$

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## Step 2 : Iteration

while  $w \neq \text{nil}$  do

$l := \text{first}(\text{head}(w));$

$l' := \text{second}(\text{head}(w));$

$w := \text{tail}(w);$

if  $f_l(\underline{\text{Analysis}}[l]) \neq \underline{\text{Analysis}}[l']$  then

$\underline{\text{Analysis}}[l'] := \underline{\text{Analysis}}[l'] \cup f_l(\underline{\text{Analysis}}[l]);$

for all  $l''$  with  $(l', l'') \in F$  do

$w := \text{cons}((l', l''), w);$

## Step 3 : Result

for all  $l \in F$  or  $E$  do

$MFP(l) := \underline{\text{Analysis}}[l];$

$MFP(l) := f_l(\underline{\text{Analysis}}[l]);$

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~~For iteration 1st step, it is necessary to repeat the process until the result is stable.~~

iterative no?

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Example -  $[x := a+b]^1; [y := a+b]^2; \text{while } [y > a+b]^3 \text{ do}$

$([a := a+1]^4; [x := a+b]^5);$

$[x + b]$  / Available Expression due to previous step

Lattice  $P(AExp_*)$

- Available Expression }  
Available Expression }  
Available Expression }  
Available Expression }  
  - $\Sigma = \emptyset$
  - must analysis  $\rightarrow L = \cap$
  - $L = AExp_*$
  - $z = \emptyset$
  - $E = \text{init}(S_*)$
  - $F = \text{Flow}(S_*)$

$$U = \{a+b, a+b, a+1\}$$

$$W = ((2,3), (3,4), (4,5), (5,3))$$

Analysis [l] ↗

Step	W	1	2	3	4	5
1	$((1,2), W)$	$\emptyset$	$U = \text{init}(AExp_*)$	$U$	$U$	$U$
2	$((2,3), W)$	$\emptyset$	$\{a+b\}$	$U$	$U$	$U$
3	$((3,4), W)$	$\emptyset$	$\{a+b\}$	$\{a+b, a+b\}$	$U$	$U$
4	$((4,5), W)$	$\emptyset$	$\{a+b\}$	$\{a+b, a+b\}$	$\{a+b, a+b\}$	$U$
5	$((5,3), W)$	$\emptyset$	$\{a+b\}$	$\{a+b, a+b\}$	$\{a+b, a+b\}$	$\emptyset$
6	$((3,4), W)$	$\emptyset$	$\{a+b\}$	$\{a+b\}$	$\{a+b\}$	$\emptyset$

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w	1	2	3	4	5	
11	(5,3)	$\emptyset$	{a+b}	{a+b}	{a+b}	$\emptyset$
12	( )	$\emptyset$	{a+b}	{a+b}	{a+b}	$\emptyset$

$$MFP_0(1) = \{a+b\} \quad 12 \text{ iterations}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} MFP_0(1), MFP_0(5) = \emptyset \\ MFP_0(i) = \{a+b\} \\ i=2,3,4 \end{array} \right.$$

least fixed point

Semantics:  $\hat{w} \leftarrow ?$ , correct signs in "piv"  $\Rightarrow$

$\hat{w} \leftarrow ?$ , correct signs in "piv"  $\Rightarrow$  method

Lemma - The worklist algorithm always terminates and it computes the least solution to the instance of the framework given as input.

P4PCO

Program Analysis  
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proof - (in text book)

termination  $\rightarrow$  step 1 and 3  $\rightarrow$   $O_1$  bounded

similar  $\leftarrow$   $O_2$  bounded

similar  $\leftarrow$   $O_2$  bounded after step 2

worklist  $b^2$  pair  $\leftarrow$  worklist

initially worklist is  $b^2$  pair  $\leftarrow$  performed

if  $c$  body is  $\rightarrow$   $O_1$   $\leftarrow$   $O_2$  Analysis (d)  $\leftarrow$   $O_2$

initial (dib)  $\leftarrow$   $O_2$   $\leftarrow$   $O_2$

if  $c$  body is  $\leftarrow$   $O_2$   $\leftarrow$   $O_2$

new  $\leftarrow$  previous  $\leftarrow$  no  $\leftarrow$  analysis in ACC for

similar  $\leftarrow$

correctness  $\rightarrow$

new  $\leftarrow$  previous  $\leftarrow$  Analysis, Analysis, no

(i) if  $c$  body  $\leftarrow$  Analysis new  $\leftarrow$  previous

no proceed

for Analysis

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(ii) Analysis is an approximation of Analysis.

(iii) combining the result

(no proceed from step) New analysis

VI: Analysis [ $l$ ]  $\Leftarrow$  Analysis  $^o$

Analysis [ $l$ ]  $\Leftarrow$  Analysis, for all  $l$ : Ergebnis ist doppelt

Werte für alle anderen After step 1

Ergebnis ist doppelt

Analysis [ $l''$ ] is unchanged for all  $l''$  except for some  $l'$ .

$(l, l') \in F$

newAnalysis [ $l'$ ]  $=$  oldAnalysis [ $l'$ ]  $\sqcup_f$  oldAnalysis [ $l$ ])

monotone  $\Leftarrow$  Analysis [ $l'$ ]  $\sqcup_f$  Analysis [ $l$ ])

$\Leftarrow$  Analysis ( $l'$ )

Framework was richtig

PPCO

$\Leftarrow$  Ein ( $l$ )  $\Leftarrow$  PPCO

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•  $\text{MFP} \rightarrow \text{MFP} \cup \text{MFP}'$  (i)  $\text{MFP}' = \text{MFP} \cap \text{LFP}$

• at least fixed point  $\rightarrow$  MFP or

worst case:

$O(b^2 \cdot h)$ : time complexity

$b$  = number of labels of the program

$h$  = height of the lattice  $\rightarrow$  finite height

↓  
initial  
state  
of  
lattice

$O(v \cdot b^3)$

$P(\text{Var} \times \text{Lab})$

and for each  $\text{Var}$ , it's possible to iterate position of

$[\text{MOP}] \leftarrow (\text{initial})$

meet over all paths

project

↓  
initial state  
of  
lattice

initial  $\rightarrow$  final

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transfer  $\rightarrow$  MFP is

MFP is correctness of MFP is distributive

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$$h \leq (v, b)$$

Ready ~~Star~~

Reaching Definition

$$\cancel{P^{38}}$$

$$\underline{P(War_x \times Lab_x)} \quad O(v, b^3)$$

MOP (Meet over all Paths)

(L) least upper bound  
 (U) greatest lower bound

join  $\sqcup$ , meet  $\sqcap$ , meet over all paths  $\sqcup\!\sqcap$ , MOP

MFP (Meet over all Paths)  $\sqcup\!\sqcap$

Monotone Framework's instance

$$(L, F, F, E, \tau, f.)$$

$\vec{\ell} = [l_1, \dots, l_n]$  label sequence

$n \geq 0$ , a sequence of labels

if  $n=0 \rightarrow \vec{\ell}$  label sequence

two mops (approximate) based on notation

approximate solution  $\vec{\ell}$  or  $\vec{\ell}'$

approximate  $\vec{\ell}$  or  $\vec{\ell}'$  based on

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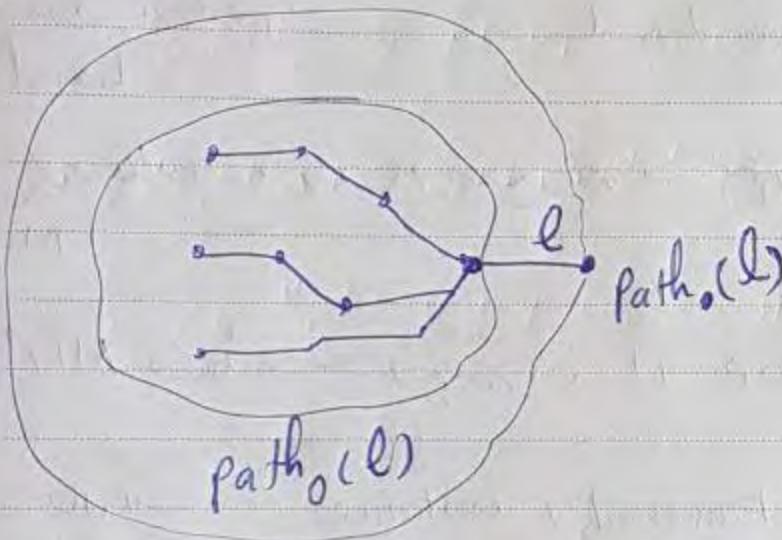
Date. ( )

$$\text{Path}_0(l) = \{ [l_1, \dots, l_n] \mid n \geq 1 \wedge \forall i < n. (l_i, l_{i+1}) \in F \wedge l_n = l \wedge l_i \in E \}$$

مجموعه مسیر کاتا خود  
لین می نمایند (لی فلورز)

$l_1$  start بینه ای قبل از forward  
 $l_n$  end بینه ای بعد از backward

$$\text{path}_0(l) = \{ [l_1, \dots, l_n] \mid n \geq 1 \wedge \forall i < n. (l_i, l_{i+1}) \in F \wedge l_n = l \wedge l_i \in E \}$$



مجموعه مسیر کاتا خود

- این در درجه تقریبی مسیر را می بینیم

! Semantically right  $\rightarrow$  syntactic

! همچوویل بینازی می کند لیکن بینایی

if (halting problem)

then :

end

flow graph , parse tree , این ترتیب سنتیک  $\rightarrow$  درست

For  $\vec{l} = [l_1, \dots, l_n]$ , we define the transfer function

$$f_{\vec{l}} = f_{l_n} \circ \dots \circ f_{l_1} \circ id \leftarrow \text{مُعَدَّلٌ$$

label  $\vec{l}$   $\rightarrow$  transfer function (أداة)  $\rightarrow$   $f_{\vec{l}}$   $\rightarrow$   $f_{l_n} \circ \dots \circ f_{l_1} \circ id$   
 (right)  $\rightarrow$  فرض  $l_1, \dots, l_n$   $\rightarrow$   $f_{l_1}, \dots, f_{l_n}$   $\rightarrow$   $f_{l_1} \circ \dots \circ f_{l_n} \circ id$

•  $mop$  درست  $mop$ ,  $mop$ ,  $mop$   
 iota bullet circle

$$MOP_o(\vec{l}) = \bigcup \{ f_{\vec{l}}(2) \mid \vec{l} \in \text{Path}_o(l) \} \leftarrow \text{مجموع} \rightarrow \text{جمع} \rightarrow \text{مجموع} \rightarrow \text{مجموع} \rightarrow \text{مجموع}$$

$$MOP_o(\vec{l}) = \bigcup \{ f_{\vec{l}}(2) \mid \vec{l} \in \text{Path}_o(l) \}$$

Ascending  $\rightarrow MFP$   $\rightarrow$   $MOP$   $\rightarrow$  زرده از  $\rightarrow$  مجموع

مشهود  $\rightarrow$  مجموع

$\rightarrow$   $MFP$ ,  $MOP$

Lemma: Consider the MFP and MOP Solutions to an instance  $(L, F, F, E, \sim, f_o)$  of a monotone framework; then

$$MFP_o \supseteq MOP_o \text{ and } MFP_o \supseteq MOP_o$$

If the framework is distributive and  $\text{path}_o(l) \neq \emptyset$  for all  $l$  in  $E$  and  $F$ , then

$$MFP_o = MOP_o \text{ and } MFP_o = MOP_o$$

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است  $MFP_0$  is approximation  $\leq MOP_0$

Complexity درست Goldreich  $\vdash \omega$   
 بجهة بعدي است  $NP \neq P$   
 بجهة بعدي است درست داشت بعده مساله، خود رونمایی می کرد  
 راه است برخواهد!

درجا عکس اینجا درج (must analysis)

$$MFP_0 \subseteq MOP_0$$

برای کل است ! جه ممکن دفعه بیان را در اینجا نمایش دادیم

برای کل است ! جه ممکن دفعه بیان را در اینجا نمایش دادیم

برای کل است ! جه ممکن دفعه بیان را در اینجا نمایش دادیم

lemma است

$$\forall l. MOP_0(l) \subseteq f_l(MOP_0(l))$$

$$\forall l. MFP_0(l) = f_l(MFP_0(l))$$

$$(MFP_0 \sqsupseteq MOP_0) \text{ و } (MFP_0 \sqsupseteq MOP_0 \text{ کافی})$$

فرموده باش خوب

$$\forall l. MOP_0(l) \subseteq MFP_0(l)$$

$MFP_0$  is the least fixed point of the functional  $G$   
 defined by

$$G(A_0)(l) = \left( \bigcup_{f_l} (A_0(l')) \mid (l, l') \in F \right) \bigcup_{\substack{l \\ E}}^l$$

کلی بخواهد

Define

$$MoP_o^n(l) = \bigcup \left\{ f_{\vec{l}}^{\rightarrow}(i) \mid \vec{l} \in \text{Path}_o(l), |\vec{l}| < n \right\}$$

$$MoP_o(l) = \underbrace{\bigcup_n MoP_o^n(l)}$$

Sum & join

To prove  $MoP_o \subseteq MFP_o$  is therefore suffices to prove

$$\forall n. MoP_o^n \subseteq MFP_o$$

گزانت دنی را بست کن  
 لمحات ای سفر اربع می درم

Induction:  $\underbrace{MoP_o^0 \subseteq MFP_o}_{\text{(Basis)}}$

Step

$$MFP_o(l) = G(MFP_o)(l)$$

$$= \left( \bigcup \left\{ f_{\vec{l}'}(MFP_o(\vec{l}')) \mid (\vec{l}', \vec{l}) \in F \right\} \right) \sqcup \iota_E^{\vec{l}}$$

$$\exists \left( \left( \bigcup \left\{ f_{\vec{l}'}(MoP_o^n(\vec{l}')) \mid (\vec{l}', \vec{l}) \in F \right\} \right) \sqcup \iota_E^{\vec{l}} \right)$$

(Induction Hypothesis) . ساختاری که نیز

$$\Rightarrow = \left( \bigcup \left\{ f_{\vec{l}'} \left( \bigcup \left\{ f_{\vec{l}} \rightarrow (i) \mid \vec{l} \in \text{Path}_o(\vec{l}'), |\vec{l}| < n \right\} \right) \mid (\vec{l}', \vec{l}) \in F \right\} \right) \sqcup \iota_E^{\vec{l}}$$

$$\exists \left( \bigcup \left\{ l \sqcup f_{\vec{l}'}(f_{\vec{l}} \rightarrow (i)) \mid \vec{l} \in \text{Path}_o(\vec{l}'), |\vec{l}'| < n \right\} \right)$$

$$\mid (\vec{l}', \vec{l}) \in F \mid \sqcup \iota_E^{\vec{l}}$$

Subject :

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$$= \bigcup \{ f_{\vec{l}}(z) \mid \vec{l} \in \text{Path}_o(l), 1 \leq |\vec{l}| \leq n \}) \bigcup z_E^l$$

$$\subseteq MOP_o^{n+1}$$

مبارکه

$$MOP_o(l) \subseteq MFP_o(l)$$

دستribution  
کارکرد

تایبی  
interprocedural اگر کرام  
intra procedural باشی  
call graph را نمایم

Subject PA

Date 4V, 5, 1V

(Notes on Semantics of whisked  $\lambda$ )

## Interprocedural Analysis

des presenta la procedure  $\rightarrow$  ~~be call~~, Function environment

new activation + scope  $\rightarrow$  new environment  $\rightarrow$  present to procedure in records environment

• object parameter passing

• (possibly some Syntax is) proposed by  $\lambda$  object

begin P\* L ;

P\*

begin D\* S\* end

D\* ::= Proc p (Val x, res y) is  $\downarrow$  S end  $\downarrow$  DD  
↓ ↓  
Pass-by-value Pass-by-result

→ delimiter

→ in ((), !)

S ::= ... | [call p(a, z)]<sup>lc</sup> → call label  
                                  ↑  
                                  lr → return label

P4PCO

11V

Subject

Date 07.2.17

$$(v = \text{fib}(z) + u)$$

Example -

begin ~~begin~~ proc fib(val z, u, res v) is

if  $[z < 3]^2$  then  $[v := u+1]^3$

else  $([\text{calc fib}(z-1, u, v)])^4$ ;

$([\text{call fib}(z-2, v, v)])^6$ ) $^7$

end $^8$ ;

$([\text{call fib}(n, 0, 0)])^9$  $_{10}$

end

Flow Graph for statements:

: Statement graph is a graph which consists of

init  $([\text{call p(a, 2)}])^{dc}_{lr}) = l_c$

final  $([\text{call p(a, 2)}])^{dc}_{lr}) = \{l_r\}$

blocks  $(\quad)$  =  $\{[\text{call p(a, 2)}]^{dc}_{lr}\}$  if proc p (val a, res y) is in D\*

PAPCO labels  $(\quad)$  =  $\{l_c, l_r\}$  s end block

flow  $(\quad)$  =  $\{(l_c; l_n), (l_n; l_r)\}$

Subject PA

Date 12/12/14

(flow graph) point; initial flow revision

unique, non-empty support path

internal dynamic  
dispatching

Flow Graph for programs

init(p) =  $l_n$

↓  
a procedure ~~procedure~~

final(p) =  $\{l_x\}$

blocks(p) = { is, end }  $\cup$  blocks(s)

labels(p) =  $\{l_n, l_x\} \cup \text{labels}(s)$

flow(p) =  $\{(l_n, \text{init}(s))\} \cup \text{flow}(s) \cup \{(l, l_x) | l \in \text{final}(s)\}$

$P_*$  is  $\star$

init $_*$  = init( $s_*$ )  
 $\hookrightarrow$  no main

final $_*$  = final( $s_*$ )

PQPCO

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$$\text{blocks}_* = \bigcup \{\text{blocks}(P) \mid \text{proc } p(\text{val } x, \text{res } y) \text{ is } S \text{ end } \}^{\text{ln}}_{\text{D}} \text{ *?}$$

$\bigcup \text{blocks}(S_*)$

$$\text{Lab}_* = \text{labels}_* = \bigcup \{\text{labels}(P) \mid \dots \}^{\text{ln}}_{\text{D}} \bigcup \text{labels}(S_*)$$

$$\text{flow}_* = \bigcup \{\text{flow}(P) \mid \dots \}^{\text{ln}}_{\text{D}} \bigcup \text{flow}(S_*)$$

$$\text{inter-flow}_* = \{(l_c, l_n, l_n, l_r) \mid P_* \text{ contains } [\text{call } p(a, z)]^{\text{ln}}_{l_r}\}$$

$(p(a, z), l_c, l_n, l_n, l_r)$  is a flow from  $p(a, z)$  to  $l_n$   
as well as  
 $p(a, z)$  is a call to  $p(a, z)$

Example -

$\vdash (\text{fib}(n)) \text{ in } \text{inter-flow}_*$

$\text{fib} \vdash (\text{fib}(n)) \text{ in } \text{inter-flow}_*$

$$\text{flow}_* = \{(1; 2), (2; 3), (3; 8), (2; 4), (4; 1), (8; 5), (5; 6), (6; 1), (8; 7), (7; 8), (9; 1), (8; 10)\}$$

↓  
return value

PAPCO  $\text{inter-flow}_* = \{(9; 1, 8; 10), (4; 1, 8; 5), (6; 1, 8; 7)\}$

is a tuple containing a call to

Subject PA

Date 10/10/14

(incarnation:  $\tilde{v}^{(i)}$ )

$$\text{init}_* = 9$$

$$\text{final}_* = 10$$

backward, forward update over interprocedural flow, or

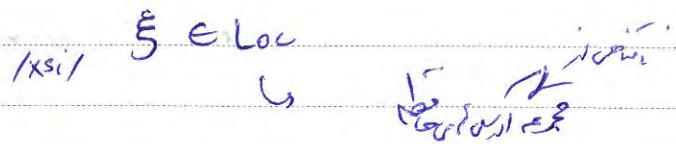
{ Forward :  $F = \text{flow}_*$ ,  $E = \text{init}_*$ ,  $IF = \text{inter-flow}_*$

Backward :  $F = \text{flow}_*^R$ ,  $E = \text{final}_*$ ,  $IF = \text{inter-flow}_*^R$

structural & operational (or, properties, semantics)  $\rightarrow$  (global, local environment)

privates, live variable incarnation

An infinite set of locations



An environment  $\rho$  will map the variables in the current scope to their locations.

$\text{Loc} : \text{Var} \rightarrow \text{Loc}$

$$\rho \in \text{Env} = \text{Var} \rightarrow \text{Loc}$$

•  $\rho$  is closed w.r.t.

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[AV, FFA P-Object]  
loc

and a store  $\S S$  will then specify the values of these locations

$S \in \text{Store} = \text{Loc} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$

fin

$\rightarrow$  partial  $\S S$

$C_0$ :  $\text{Loc} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$   $\rightarrow$  partial  $\S S$

$\rightarrow$  partial  $\S S$   $\rightarrow$  transition

$b \in \text{state} : \text{Var} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$

$S, P : \text{Var} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} : \text{initial state}$

$\text{Loc} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{Var} \rightarrow \text{Loc}$

$\rightarrow$  initial transition  $\rightarrow$  judgment

$\text{global environment } P$

Procedure  $P$   $\rightarrow$  global  $\rightarrow$

$\rightarrow$  stop-level location

$P \vdash \langle S, \emptyset \rangle \rightarrow \langle S', \emptyset \rangle : \text{configuration } \rightarrow$

Subject PTA

Date 2023, 11, 11

$$\rho \vdash_* \langle s, \xi \rangle \rightarrow \xi' s'$$

with exp

$$\rho \vdash_* \langle x := a, \xi \rangle \rightarrow s[\rho(x) \mapsto \underset{?}{A[a]}(\xi \circ \rho)]$$

action update:

if  $\xi \circ \rho$  is total

$$\rho \vdash_* \langle [\text{call } p(a, z)]_r, \xi \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{bind } \rho_*^* [x \mapsto \xi_1, y \mapsto \xi_2] \text{ in } s \rangle$$

Ex. if  $a = z$ , then  $x = y$ ,

$$s[\xi_1 \mapsto A[a](\xi \circ \rho),$$

$$(\xi_1 \mapsto v, \xi_2 \mapsto v)] \rangle$$

where  $\xi_1, \xi_2 \notin \text{dom}(\rho)$ ,  $v \in V$ , and

proc.  $p(\text{val } x, \text{res } y)$  is in  $S$  end is in  $D_*$

$$\rho' \vdash_* \langle s, \xi \rangle \rightarrow \langle s', \xi' \rangle$$

$$\rho \vdash_* \langle \text{bind } \rho' \text{ in } s \text{ then } z := y, \xi \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{bind } \rho' \text{ in } s' \text{ then } z := y, \xi' \rangle$$

$$\rho' \vdash_* \langle s, \xi \rangle \rightarrow s'$$

P4PCO  $\rho \vdash_* \langle \text{bind } \rho' \text{ in } s \text{ then } z := y, \xi \rangle \rightarrow s'[\rho(z) \mapsto s'(\rho(y))]$

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Subject \_\_\_\_\_

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begin proc p (val x, res y) is<sup>1</sup>

if  $[x < 1]^2$  then  $[y := x+1]^3$

else [call p ( $x-1, y$ )]<sup>4</sup> end<sup>5</sup> ;

[call p (a, z)]<sup>6</sup> ;

end<sup>7</sup> ;

initialization  $x=1$  and  $y=0$  !

= inter-procedural flowchart problem

where present inter-proc  $\Rightarrow$  intra-proc  $\Rightarrow$  initial just

problem

[call p (a, z)]<sup>8</sup> ;

from  $f_r, f_{dc}$  transfer  $z$  to  $w$

proc p (val x, res y) is<sup>9</sup> end<sup>10</sup> :  $f_{l_n}, f_{lx}$

present situation (propid property, level sum is 2)

Subject PA

Date 19/11/2023

: (1) monotone framework for process analysis

(L, F, E, r, f.)

: (2) flow (F)

(l<sub>1</sub>; l<sub>2</sub>), (l<sub>c</sub>; l<sub>a</sub>), (l<sub>n</sub>; l<sub>r</sub>)

↓

↓

و سایر ایجاد کننده ها proc, call : ...

. fro (identity) و f<sub>l<sub>a</sub></sub>, f<sub>l<sub>r</sub></sub>, transfer ...

. f<sub>l<sub>c</sub></sub> و f<sub>l<sub>a</sub></sub>, f<sub>l<sub>r</sub></sub> ...

flow ...

$$A_0(l) = f_{l_a}(A_0(l))$$

$$A_0(l) = \bigcup \{ A_0(l') \mid (l', l) \in F \text{ or } (l'; l) \in F \}$$

$$\omega_E^l = \begin{cases} \in & \text{if } l \in E \\ \perp & \text{if } l \notin E \end{cases}$$

P4PCO

10

Subject

Date

(Precise Flow)

Significant, inter-proc outs / inter-proc ins in violation

transfer flow  
proc identity

(imprecise)

position, job flow in safe assignment

(distr)

return flow  
call flow (invalid paths) →  
nested loops

loop call w/o return

inter-procedural flow

nesting points

inter-procedural flow is

(Anti-Parallel)

Context-Insensitive Analysis

loop call flow

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

↓

long calls with constraint

is context-sensitive

(MOP)

MVP

most over all valid paths

(initial flow & join true)

PAPCO

Subject PA

Date 10/9/2018

### Valid Paths :

$P_*$  begin in  $D_*$   $S_*$  end  
(program)

- complete path :

$P_*$   $\xrightarrow{D_1, D_2} \dots \xrightarrow{D_n, D_m} S_*$

$CP_{l_1, l_2} \rightarrow l_1 \quad \text{if } l_1 = l_2$

$CP_{l_1, l_3} \rightarrow l_1, CP_{l_2, l_3} \quad \text{if } (l_1, l_2) \in F$

$CP_{l_1, l_2} \rightarrow l_c, CP_{l_n, l_x}, CP_{l_r, l} \quad \text{if } (l_c, l_n, l_x, l_r) \in IF$

body  $\xrightarrow{l_1, l_2}$   $\xrightarrow{l_n, l_x}$   $\xrightarrow{l_r, l}$   
return

exit (St)

$CP_{9,10} \rightarrow q_1, CP_{2,8}, CP_{10,10}$

$CP_{9,10} \rightarrow q_1, q_2, CP_{3,8}, CP_{10,10} \rightarrow q_1, q_2, q_3, CP_{8,8}, CP_{10,10}$

PqPCO

$\rightarrow q_1, q_2, q_3, 8, 10$

Subject:- Q?

Date:- 10/11/2014 Return in 2 weeks after showing your program

A path is said to be a valid path if it starts at

an external node of  $P_x$  and if all the procedure

exits, match the procedure entries, but it is possible

that some procedures are entered but not yet exited.

$VP_x \rightarrow VP$  if  $l_1 \in E, l_2 \in Lab_x$   
 $l_1, l_2$

$VP_{l_1, l_2} \rightarrow l_1$  if  $l_1 = l_2$

$VP_{l_1, l_2} \rightarrow l_1, VP$  if  $(l_1, l_2) \in F$   
 $l_1, l_2$                      $l_2, l_3$

$VP \rightarrow l_c, CP, VP$  if  $(l_c, l_n, l_n, l_r) \in IF$   
 $l_c, l$                      $l_n, l_n$              $l_r, l_r$

$VP_{l_c, l} \rightarrow l_c, VP_{l_n, l_r}$  if  $(l_c, l_n, l_n, l_r) \in IF$   
~~l<sub>n</sub>, l<sub>r</sub>~~

return if no condition wise

Subject PA

Date 10/10/2023

$$VPath_0(l) = \{[l_1, \dots, l_n] \mid n \geq 1 \wedge l_1 = l \wedge$$

$[l_1, \dots, l_n]$  is a valid path}

$$VPath_0(l) = \{[l_1, \dots, l_n] \mid n \geq 1 \wedge l_1 = l \wedge [l_1, l_n] \text{ is a valid path}\}$$

$$MVP_0(l) = \bigcup_{\vec{l}} \{f_{\vec{l}}(x) \mid \vec{l} \in VPath_0(l)\}$$

N.B! Transfer to general &

$$MVP_0(l) = \bigcup_{\vec{l}} \{f_{\vec{l}}(x) \mid \vec{l} \in VPath_0(l)\}$$

of paths, fbt gain <= total propositional assignment of

measurements, i.e.  $\sum_{\vec{l}} \Pr(\vec{l}) \cdot \text{prop}(\vec{l})$

1) max solution value, min w.s.t. (large)

MOP verification

$$MVP_0(l) \subseteq MOP(l), \quad MVP_0(l) \subseteq MOP_0(l)$$

P4PCO

$VPath \subseteq Paths$

with over intra-prog over

Subject

Date

MAN, Y, YF

ways to be terminating in preMFP - implies recursive functions

Post preMFP - L1

inter-proc & intra-proc recursive in MOP, MFP

inter-proc recursive function. Intra-proc

undecidable in intra-proc or inter-proc

↓ Context information for all EnvPath no ambiguity

↓ single inter-proc env is, explicit or

recursive proc is flow-insensitive

return

content

multiple env, flow-insensitive, higher level insensitivity of  
func

Context-sensitive is. involves environment proc field

multiple Flow-sensitive env, also a env

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Subject PA

Date 20/1/23

• using explicit context in MFP expression  
• procedural context expansion

## SEA Context Information

• 1980s context encoding Context

• the most common context labeling is intra-procedural

$\downarrow$   
the intra-procedural fragment

• monotone framework instance  $\vdash$

$(L, F, F, E, \vdash, \hat{f})$

lattice of properties

$\downarrow$

$(\hat{L}, \hat{F}, \hat{F}, \hat{E}, \hat{\vdash}, \hat{f})$  embellished  
monotone framework

-  $\hat{L} = \Delta \rightarrow L$

• Property into context info in project

PAPCO

• with context info context part of PAPCO

Subject \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

-  $\hat{F}$  consists of monotone functions

- each transfer function  $\hat{f}_l$  is given by

$$\hat{f}_l : (\Delta \rightarrow L) \xrightarrow{\omega} (\Delta \rightarrow L) \quad \hat{f}_l(\hat{l})(\delta) = \hat{f}_l(l(\delta)) \quad \text{for all } l \in L$$

$\hat{f}_l$  is a monotone function

goes context w.r.t property

$$A_0(\delta) = \hat{F}_l(A_0(l)) \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{property w.r.t. } l \\ \text{no } l \in L \text{ property} \\ A_0, A \in L \end{array}$$

for all labels that do not label a procedure call  
(not  $l_c$  or  $l_p$ )

$$A_0(\delta) = \bigcup \{A_0(l') \mid (l', l) \in F \text{ or } (l', l) \in F \text{ and } l \in E\}$$

for all labels

Example -  $(L_{\text{sign}}, F_{\text{sign}}, F, E, \lambda_{\text{sign}}, f_{\text{sign}}^{\text{sign}})$

Detection of sign analysis

PAPCO  $L_{\text{sign}} = \wp(\text{Var} \rightarrow \text{Sign}) \quad \text{Sign} = \{0, -, +\}$

(abstract state set  $\Sigma$ ). para que o resultado seja de sinal (sign)

Subject PA

Date

WAV/PYS

[ $x := a$ ]

$$f_e^{\text{sign}}(y) = \bigcup \left\{ \phi_e^{\text{sign}}(\overline{t}) \mid \overline{t} \in y \right\}$$

abstract states  $\overline{t} \leftarrow y \subseteq \text{Var}_K \rightarrow \text{Sign}$

$$\phi_e^{\text{sign}}(\overline{t}) = \left\{ \overline{t}^{\text{sign}}[x \mapsto s] \mid s \in A_{\text{sign}}[\overline{a}] (\overline{t}^{\text{sign}}) \right\}$$

$$A_{\text{sign}} \rightarrow A \text{Exp} \rightarrow (\text{Var}_K \rightarrow \text{Sign}) \rightarrow \varphi(\text{sign})$$

$$\overset{\Delta}{\underset{\text{sign}}{\sqsupseteq}} = \Delta \rightarrow L_{\text{sign}}$$

$$\overset{\Delta}{\underset{\text{sign}}{\sqsupseteq}} = \varphi(\Delta \times (\text{Var}_K \rightarrow \text{Sign}))$$

(isomorphic),  
with respect to type judgement

[ $x := a$ ]

$$f_e^{\text{sign}}(z) = \bigcup \left\{ \delta \times \phi_e^{\text{sign}}(\overline{t}) \mid (\delta, \overline{t}^{\text{sign}}) \in z \right\}$$

$z \in \varphi(\Delta \times (\text{Var}_K \rightarrow \text{Sign}))$

$\Delta \rightarrow \varphi(D)$  isomorphic  $\Rightarrow \varphi(D)$

use context  $\Delta$

P4PCO

extra-procedural  $\Delta$  - w/o

inter-procedural

Subject PA

Date

9/1/19

pre  $p(\text{val } x, \text{res } y)$  is  $\frac{l_n}{l_n} S \text{ end } \frac{l_n}{l_n}$

$\hat{f}_{l_n}, \hat{f}_{l_n} : (\Delta \rightarrow L) \rightarrow (\Delta \rightarrow L)$

$\hat{f}_{l_n}(\hat{i}) = \hat{l}, \hat{f}_{l_n}(\hat{l}) = \hat{i} \quad \hat{i} \in \hat{L}$

identity  $\hat{\epsilon}_L \leftarrow$

Context  $\hat{\epsilon}_L$  is passed along with procedure as a parameter  
 $(\hat{\epsilon}_L - \hat{i})$

on execution of function call.  $\hat{\epsilon}_L$  is lost.  $\hat{\epsilon}_L$  is lost. Property

Context  $\hat{\epsilon}_L$  is visible at all places where transfer of control happens.

Context  $\hat{\epsilon}_L$  (call site) is visible at  $\hat{\epsilon}_L$ .  $\hat{\epsilon}_L$  is visible.

Transfer of control happens.  $\hat{\epsilon}_L$  is lost.

After transfer of control  $\hat{\epsilon}_L$  is visible at all places where transfer of control happens.

Call

property:  $\hat{\epsilon}_L$  is visible at all places where transfer of control happens.

After procedure ends.  $\hat{\epsilon}_L$  is visible at all places where transfer of control happens.

PAPCO

(stack)

Subject PA

Date 29/5/2024

[call p(a<sub>1</sub>, z)]<sub>l<sub>r</sub></sub><sup>l<sub>c</sub></sup>

$\hat{f}_{l_c}^1 : (\Delta \rightarrow L) \rightarrow (\Delta \rightarrow L)$

$A_0(l_c) = \hat{f}_{l_c}^1 (A_0(l_c))$  for all  $(l_c, l_n, l_n, l_r) \in E^{IF}$

$\hat{f}_{l_c, l_r}^2 : (\Delta \rightarrow L) \times (\Delta \rightarrow L) \rightarrow \Delta \rightarrow L$

↓      ↓

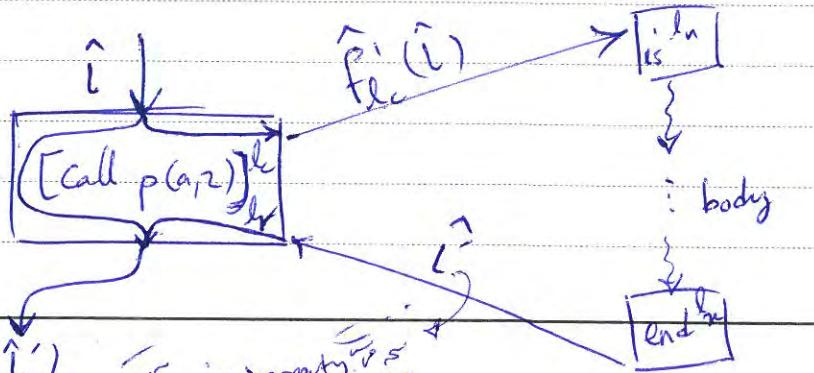
pro?  $\Rightarrow$  Fair. properties, context      property, context  
body (is),

data flow [ ]

context: set of context

return  $\Rightarrow$  properties, context

$A_0(l_r) = \hat{f}_{l_c, l_r}^2 (A_0(l_c), A_0(l_r))$



Subject

Date

٢٨/٢/٢٠

دالة  $f^2(l, l')$  هي دالة  
لـ  $l, l'$   
وهي دالة مبنية على دالة  $f$

مبنية على دالة  $f$

هي دالة مبنية على دالة  $f$  context-sensitive

هي دالة مبنية على دالة  $f$  call site insensitive

Context → دالة مبنية على دالة  $f$  context-insensitive

دالة مبنية على دالة  $f$  call site insensitive

دالة مبنية على دالة  $f$  call site insensitive

(combine) دالة مبنية على دالة  $f$

c

دالة مبنية على دالة  $f$  دالة مبنية على دالة  $f$  دالة مبنية على دالة  $f$

دالة مبنية على دالة  $f$  دالة مبنية على دالة  $f$  دالة مبنية على دالة  $f$

Subject PA

Date 10/10/2019

Ques. To call strings of unbounded context  $\{s_i\}_{i \in \omega}$  of length

Procedure  $\text{Lab}^*$  takes context  $s$ ,  $\text{Lab}^*$  and label  $l$ .

( $\text{Lab}^*$  is recursive function)  $\text{no\_Lab}^*(\text{call})$   $\rightarrow$   $\text{no\_Lab}^*(\text{call})$

(label)

-  $\Delta = \text{Lab}^*$

the most recent label  $l_c$  of a procedure call  
is at the right end.

Input is  $s$ ,  $\text{Lab}^*$  and call string  $\cdot \text{Lab}^*$  pair

-  $\hat{i}(s) = \begin{cases} i & \text{if } s = \Delta \text{ (stop)} \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

Example -

$\vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots \vdots$  : loc call string  $\Rightarrow$

$\Delta, [9], [9, 4], [9, 6], [9, 4, 4], [9, 4, 6],$

P4PCo  
 $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$

$[9, 6, 6], \dots$   
in b6 context  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$   
(1A, 2B, 3C)

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procedure call  $\vdash_{\text{Op}}$

$$(l_c, l_m, l_x, l_r) \in \text{IF}$$

$$[\text{call } p(a, z)]_{l_r}^{l_c}$$

$$\hat{f}_{l_c}'(\hat{i})([s, l_c]) = f_{l_c}'(i(s)) \quad f_{l_c}' : L \rightarrow L$$

$s$  is in  $l_c$   $\uparrow$   
(append)  $\downarrow$   $\left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{new } s \\ \dots \end{array} \right]$   $\rightarrow$   $\left[ \begin{array}{c} \dots \\ s \\ \dots \end{array} \right]$

$$\hat{f}_{l_c}'(i)(s) = \begin{cases} f_{l_c}'(i(s)) & s = [s, l_c] \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

with  $i$  is a procedure,  $f_{l_c}'$

$$\hat{f}_{l_c, l_r}^2(\hat{i}, \hat{i}')(s) = f_{l_c, l_r}^2(i(s), \hat{i}'([s, l_c]))$$

data flow  $\vdash_{\text{Op}}$   $f_{l_c, l_r}^2 : L \times L \rightarrow L$

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Context  $\omega = \omega^{\text{initial}} \cdot f^2(i(8), i([8, l]))$   $\vdash$   $i(l) = \text{label}$   
Sensitive:  $i(l) = \text{label} \rightarrow \text{no goto label}$   
 $(i(8) - i(2, 38) \text{ in})$

(context)  $\omega^{\text{initial}} \cdot \text{initial code} \vdash$   $i(l) = \text{label}$   $\rightarrow$  possible to  $i(l)$   $\rightarrow$  no goto label

→  $B$

: inter-procedural analysis problem  $\otimes$

$\hat{L} = \Delta \rightarrow L$   $\xrightarrow{\text{context}}$

for all labels  
except  $l_{\text{exit}}$

$$A_*(l) = \hat{f}_l(A_*(u))$$

for all  
labels

$$A_*(l) = \sqcup \{ A_*(l') \mid (l', l) \in F \text{ or } (l'; l) \in F \} \sqcup \hat{i}^l$$

$$A_*(l), A_*(l') \in \hat{L}$$

$$[\text{call } p(a, z)]_l \vdash (l, l_n + l, l_n) \in IF$$

program transfer

$$\hat{f}_{l_n}(i) = i, \hat{f}_{l_n}(i') = i'$$

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$$\hat{f}_{l_c} : (\Delta \rightarrow L) \rightarrow (\Delta \rightarrow L)$$

$$A_{\bullet}(l_c) = \hat{f}_{l_c}^1 (A_{\circ}(l_c))$$

$$\hat{f}_{l_c, l_r}^2 : (\Delta \rightarrow L) \times (\Delta \rightarrow L) \rightarrow (\Delta \rightarrow L)$$

$$A_{\bullet}(l_r) = \hat{f}_{l_c, l_r}^2 (A_{\circ}(l_c), A_{\circ}(l_r))$$

Must specify initial transfer by signature function

:  $\lambda b. b + e \cdot \text{out}, \text{out} \in E$

$$\Delta, \hat{f}_{l_c}^1, \hat{f}_{l_c, l_r}^2, \hat{f}_e^1 \rightarrow \text{initialization} \\ (\text{initialization})$$

Topological signature in context :  $\Delta$

Cell pending & file call string

Error possibilities:  $\Delta$  invalid signature  
return

Don't use  $\Delta$  for call string

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Ques. If  $L$  is unbounded, we call string  $s$

length of  $s$  is  $\infty$

prop of  $f_L^1$

$$\hat{f}_{L_c}^1(\hat{l})([s, l_c]) = \hat{f}_{L_c}^1(\hat{l}(s)), \hat{f}_{L_c}^1 : L \rightarrow L$$

?  
if procedure  $\hat{l}$  is not

or pending, procedure  $\hat{l}$  is

$$\hat{f}_{L_c}^1(\hat{l})(s) = \begin{cases} \hat{f}_{L_c}^1(\hat{l}(s)) & s' = [s, l_c] \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{f}_{L_c, lr}^2(\hat{l}, \hat{l}') = \hat{f}_{L_c, lr}^2(\hat{l}(s), \hat{l}'([s, l_c]))$$

$$\hat{f}_{L_c, lr}^2 : L \times L \rightarrow L$$

return  $\hat{l}'([s, l_c])$   
in context of  $\hat{l}$ ,  $\hat{l}'$  is called tail of  $\hat{l}$

$(\hat{l}, \hat{l}', \hat{s})$  is

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$[\text{call } p(a, z)]_{l_c}^l \Leftrightarrow \text{Sign Detection (Jui Analysis)}$

$$\hat{L}_{\text{sign}} = \Delta \rightarrow \wp(\text{Var}_* \rightarrow \text{Sign}) \quad \text{Sign} = \{+, -, 0\}$$

isomorphic to  $\wp(\Delta \times (\text{Var}_* \rightarrow \text{Sign}))$

$$f_{l_c}^{\text{Sign}^1}(z) = \bigcup_{\text{union}} \left\{ \delta' \times \phi_{l_c}^{\text{Sign}^1}(\overline{b}^{\text{Sign}}) \mid (\delta, \overline{b}^{\text{Sign}}) \in z \wedge \delta' = [\delta, l_c] \right\}$$

*property, & context work /  
no context problem  
but context work*

$$\phi_{l_c}^{\text{Sign}^1}(\overline{b}^{\text{Sign}}) = \left\{ \overline{b}^{\text{Sign}} [x \mapsto s][y \mapsto s'] \mid s \in A_{\text{Sign}}[\overline{a}](\overline{b}) \wedge s' \in \{-, +, 0\} \right\}$$

*state work*

$$f_{l_c l_r}^{\text{Sign}^2}(z, z') = \bigcup \left\{ \{s\} \times \phi_{l_c l_r}^{\text{Sign}^2}(\overline{b}_1^{\text{Sign}}, \overline{b}_2^{\text{Sign}}) \mid \right.$$

$$\left. (s, \overline{b}_1^{\text{Sign}}) \in z \wedge ([\delta, l_c], \overline{b}_2^{\text{Sign}}) \in z' \right\}$$

*problem if sign function is not defined  
in pending, l\_c is not*

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ICAV, 1st

of data flow

$$\phi^{\text{sign}, 2}(\overline{b}_1, \overline{b}_2) = \begin{cases} \overline{b}_2 & [x \mapsto \overline{b}_1(x), y \mapsto \overline{b}_1(y), z \mapsto \overline{b}_1(z)] \\ \overline{b}_1 & \end{cases}$$

l.e. if  $x, y, z$  are constants  
 $\phi^{\text{sign}, 2}(\overline{b}_1, \overline{b}_2)$  is the result of  $b_1 \oplus b_2$

$\phi^{\text{exp}, 2}(\overline{b}_1, \overline{b}_2)$  is the result of  $b_1 \otimes b_2$

(Post record,  $\overline{b}_1, \overline{b}_2$ ) is unbounded  $\rightarrow$  call string  $\overline{b}_1, \overline{b}_2$

if you consider call strings of bounded length,

$$\Delta = \text{Lab}^{\leq K}$$

$$\phi^{\text{sign}, K}(\overline{b}) = \begin{cases} \overline{b} & \text{if } \delta = \Delta \rightarrow \text{fixed lab} \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \rightarrow \text{overflow} \end{cases}$$

(Post record,  $\overline{b}_1, \overline{b}_2$ ) is context-insensitive iff  $K = \infty$

Call String =  $\Delta, [9], [4], [6]$ ,  $k=1$ ,  $\vdash$   $\perp$  (overflow)

$\Delta$

$\Delta = \Delta, [9], [9,4], [9,6], [4,4], [4,6], k=2, \vdash$

$[6,4], [6,6] \quad \vdash$  (solutions pending to  $\perp$ )

$(9,4,4) \vdash, k=\infty \vdash$

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measure  $\mu$  is bounded  $\int_{\Omega} \mu \leq C$ ,  $C$  is a constant of length.

$$\hat{f}'_{l_c}(\hat{i})(s') = \bigcup_{l_c} \left\{ f'_{l_c}(\hat{i}(s)) \mid s' = [s, l_c]_k \right\}$$

↓  
call strings  $[s, l_c]$

string  $s$  is possibly truncated so as to have length at most  $k$ .

lengths are  $l_c$  ← total

$$s \mapsto [s, l_c]_k \in \Sigma^*$$

( $s$  is injective)

$$\hat{f}_{l_c, l_r}^2(\hat{i}, \hat{i}')(s) = f_{l_c, l_r}^2(i(s), i'(s, l_c)_k)$$

( $i$  is injective)

No longer bounded length is sign detection  $\rightarrow 2.40 \text{ J}_n - \text{J}_m$

lengths of context is bounded by  $l_c$

Region,  $\Sigma^*$  is the process, call string is the sequence of regions

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## Shape Analysis (II) (Preliminary)

Local call string analysis,  $\Delta$  or  $\Delta'$

Control flow graph, data flow analysis



Assumption Set  $P(D)$

context  $\Delta$ , abstract state  $\Delta'$

Assumption Sets:

unbounded, bounded, small + large (polynomial)  
(call string)

$$L = P(D)$$

: large assumption set

$$L = \Delta \rightarrow L$$

isomorphic to  $P(\Delta \times D)$

Given  $\rightarrow$  in context  $\Delta$  call object (last call)

$$\Delta = P(D)$$

filter, local b/w initial values

(in context of call object)

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W/V/V

$$\hat{\delta} = \{ (\{x\}, x) \}$$

$\delta_1, \delta_2$  are given

For outer context  $\delta_1 \cup \delta_2$  (call context or outer context)

Given  $\delta$  Detection of Sign (Analysis)

$$\delta_{\text{sign}} = [x \mapsto +, y \mapsto -, z \mapsto -]$$

For  $\delta$  abstract interpretation in context

Possibilities:

$$[x \mapsto +, y \mapsto +, z \mapsto -], [x \mapsto +, y \mapsto +, z \mapsto +], [x \mapsto +, y \mapsto -, z \mapsto +]$$

$$[x \mapsto +, y \mapsto -, z \mapsto -], [x \mapsto +, y \mapsto -, z \mapsto +], [x \mapsto +, y \mapsto +, z \mapsto +]$$

in  $\delta$  abstract interpretation,  $x, y, z$  have same value  
state is  $s$ .

implies  $\delta$  gives same sign for  $x, y, z$  in abstract state

$$\Delta = \delta^P(\text{abstract states mentioned above})$$

$$\hat{\delta}_c(Z) = \bigcup \left\{ \{s'\} \times \phi_{\delta_c}^{''}(d) \mid (s, d) \in Z \wedge s' = \{d'' \mid (s, d'') \in Z\} \right\}$$

$$(l_c, l_n, l_r, l_r) \in \text{FF}, [\text{call } p(a, z)]_{l_r}^{l_c}$$

$$\phi_{\delta_c}^1: D \rightarrow \delta^P(D)$$

( $\vdash_{\text{abstract state over } \Delta}$ )  $\vdash_{\text{Property over}}$

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$$\hat{f}^2_{d_1, d_2}(z, z') = \cup \left\{ \{s\} \times \phi^2(d, d') \mid (s, d) \in Z \wedge (s', d') \in Z' \wedge \right. \\ \left. s = \{d'' \mid (s, d'') \in Z\} \right\}$$

For small assumption set problem. For large assumption sets, it's difficult.

$$D = D'$$

For small assumption set problem, it's easier.

For monotone problems for large assumption sets, it's difficult.

For small assumption set, monotonicity implies it's easier.

Assumption set

For  $\tau_{(s, d)} \subseteq \text{subset of } Z$

( $\tau_{(s, d)}$  is a small set)

$$s \subseteq \{d'' \mid (s, d'') \in Z\}$$

subset of  $Z$ , monotone

subset of  $Z$

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(Ques)

## Flow Sensitivity and Insensitivity:

Figures of information flow, data flow chain is global or local

$s_1; s_2$  is flow sensitive if flow sensitive depends on previous values

Figures of information flow  $s_2; s_1$  is

independent of  $s_2; s_1$ ,  $s_1; s_2$  does not depend on previous values

depends on control flow

control flow

control flow is local. Previous values do not affect

local control flow depends on previous values

independent of previous values

local control flow depends on previous values

independent of previous values

binding and flow sensitive logic in information flow uses lot of security

global binding (dynamic binding) in dynamic logic

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upgrade / downgrade branch power in network  
downgrade = switch to initial configuration, flow insensitive

switches, information flow, data flow across protocol  
(OSI/Layer 2)

sets of assignments over variables

$P_*$  begin  $D_*$   $S_*$  end

proc  $p$  (val  $x$ , res  $y$ ) is  $\ln S$  end in  $D_*$

local variable, global variable

IAV( $p$ ) : the set of global variables that might be assigned

directly or indirectly when  $p$  is called.

$p$  or  $p$  is called

✓ directly assigned

$AV([skip]) = \emptyset$        $AV([x:=a]) = \{x\}$  vars

$AV(S_1; S_2) = AV(S_1) \cup AV(S_2)$

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$AV(\text{if } [b] \text{ then } S_1 \text{ else } S_2) \neq AV(S_1) \cup AV(S_2)$

key

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$$\text{AV}(\text{while } [b] \text{ do } s) = \text{AV}(s)$$

$$\text{AV}([\text{call } p(a, z)]^{\ell_c}) = \{z\}$$

$$\text{CP}([\text{skip}]) = \text{CP}([x := a]) = \emptyset \quad \text{called procedures}$$

$$\text{CP}(s_1 ; s_2) = \text{CP}(s_1) \cup \text{CP}(s_2)$$

$$\text{CP}(\text{if } [b] \text{ then } s_1 \text{ else } s_2) = \text{CP}(s_1) \cup \text{CP}(s_2)$$

$$\text{CP}(\text{while } [b] \text{ do } s) = \text{CP}(s)$$

$$\text{CP}([\text{call } p(a, z)]^{\ell_c}) = \{p\}$$

Note: Weights passed to  $\text{CP}$ ,  $\text{AV}$  are flow insensitive,  $\text{CP}$ ,  $\text{AV}$  are not  
 $\text{CP}$  is more conservative than  $\text{AV}$ .

$\text{CP}$  preserves local variables. ( $\text{AV}$ ) preserves global variables.

$\text{CP}$  preserves local variables. ( $\text{AV}$ ) preserves global variables.

give call graph, initial

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$$IAV(p) = (AV(s) \setminus \{x\}) \cup \bigcup \{IAV(p') \mid p' \in CP(s)\}$$

where proc  $p(\text{val}^x, \text{res } y)$  is  $\text{ln } s$  and  $\text{ln } p$  is in  $P$ .

d. /  
Program flow insensitive analysis

Method: Control Flow Graph

## Shape Analysis

null pointer analysis, memory leak detection, aliasing analysis, race detection, pointer analysis.

aliasing, race (new, old, local)

memory leak, self, heap

new, old, static pointer analysis, shape analysis, etc.

program invariant, is (passives) : (SSA) Static Single Assignment

(O), rename (O) optimization

(P) alias

## Constraint-Based Analysis: (irr. conj.)

problem, given  $\vdash$  interflow, flow<sup>R</sup>, flow<sup>L</sup>

flowchart, CFG & imperative statements are disjoint.

object-oriented functional vs. procedural

In trivial, overlapping control flow in examples, only

big control flow structures involved

in object-oriented function decomposition functional objects

Computational Model = Values + Operations

Functional  $\Rightarrow$  Functions + Function Applications

pure Function  $\rightarrow$  Haskell  
(based on  $\lambda$ -calculus)

let  $f = \lambda x \Rightarrow x + 1;$

$g = \lambda y \Rightarrow y + 2;$

$h = \lambda z \Rightarrow z + 3;$

in  $(f \circ g) + (f \circ h)$

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- object has procedure for object itself
- dynamic dispatch → object procedure object language
- flow control imperative visited

## FUN language

eval to sub-expression, to expression pt. to eval

(show reduction fragments)

$$\begin{cases} e \in \text{Exp} \rightarrow \text{now} \\ t \in \text{Term} \rightarrow \text{now} \end{cases} \quad \text{represent syntactic category}$$

[term  $\vdash$  exp  $\vdash$  now  $\vdash$  val]

$f, x \in \text{Var}$

$c \in \text{Const}$

$e ::= t$

op ∈ Operations

$t ::= c \mid x \mid \text{fn } x \Rightarrow e_0 \mid$

$l \in \text{Lab}$

$\text{fun } f \ x \Rightarrow e_0 \mid e_1 \ e_2 \mid$

$\text{if } e_0 \text{ then } e_1 \text{ else } e_2 \mid$

$\text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2 \mid e_1 \text{ op } e_2$

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free variables

$FV : (\text{Term} \cup \text{Exp}) \rightarrow \text{Var}$

$FV(f_n x \Rightarrow e_0) = FV(e_0) \setminus \{x\}$

$\overbrace{\quad}^{\text{in bound}}, \overbrace{\quad}^{\text{in free in } x}$   
( $\not\in$  bind)

$FV(f_m f_n x \Rightarrow e_0) = FV(e_0) \setminus \{n, f\}$

$FV(\text{let } x = e_1 \text{ in } e_2) = FV(e_1) \cup (FV(e_2) \setminus \{x\})$

[in free expression]

Example -

I.  $\left( (f_n x \Rightarrow x^1)^2 (f_n y \Rightarrow y^3)^4 \right)^5$

II.  $(\text{let } g = (f_m f_n x \Rightarrow (f^1 (f_n y \Rightarrow y^2)^3)^4)^5 \text{ in }$   
 $(g^6 (f_n z \Rightarrow z^7)^8)^9)^{10}$

$\overbrace{\quad}^{\text{infinite loop, II part}}$

PAPCO

Subject PA  
Date 10/10/18

:  $\hat{P}$  (CFA)  $\rightarrow$   $\hat{P}$   $\rightarrow$   $\hat{P}$   $\rightarrow$   $\hat{P}$

## Control Flow Analysis:

:  $\hat{P}$   $\rightarrow$   $\hat{P}$   $\rightarrow$   $\hat{P}$

I.  $\hat{P}$ -CFA :

(zero)  $\hat{P}$   $\rightarrow$   $\hat{P}$

Abstract Cache  $\rightarrow$  Abstract Environment

↓

↓ abstract value  $\rightarrow$  abstract value

↓

↓ Env term  $\rightarrow$  Env term

↓ Env term  $\rightarrow$  Env term

$\hat{v} \in \hat{V}$   $\hat{V} = \hat{P}(\text{Term})$   
(abstract values)

for  $x \in \hat{V}$ , for  $f \in \hat{V} \Rightarrow e$ .

$\hat{e} \in \hat{E} = \text{Var} \rightarrow \hat{V}$

$\hat{c} \in \hat{C} = \text{Lab} \rightarrow \hat{V}$

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( $\text{C}_e, \text{P}_e$ ,  $\text{C}''_e, \text{P}''_e$ )

Example  $((f_n x^1 \Rightarrow x^1)^2 (f_n y^0 \Rightarrow y^3)^4)^5$

	$(\hat{\text{C}}_e, \hat{\text{P}}_e)$	$(\hat{\text{C}}'_e, \hat{\text{P}}'_e)$	$(\hat{\text{C}}''_e, \hat{\text{P}}''_e)$
1	$\{f_n y \Rightarrow y^3\}$	$\{f_n y \Rightarrow y^3\}$	$\{f_n x \Rightarrow x^1\}, \{f_n y \Rightarrow y^3\}$
2	$\{f_n x \Rightarrow x^1\}$	$\{f_n x \Rightarrow x^1\}$	"
3	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$	"
4	$\{f_n y \Rightarrow y^3\}$	$\{f_n y \Rightarrow y^3\}$	"
5	$\{f_n x \Rightarrow y^3\}$	$\{f_n y \Rightarrow y^3\}$	"
x	$\{f_n y \Rightarrow y^3\}$	$\emptyset$	"
y	$\emptyset$	$\emptyset$	"

Cor.  
With E.g. 0-CFA just goes  
Wrong program

just bind closure  $\lambda x. x$   $\text{P}_e(x) = \emptyset$  up

not bind closure  $\lambda x. x$   $\text{P}'_e(x) = \emptyset$  up

Enriched for more acceptable program just

! (less) or precise acceptable program, enriched  
(precise)

Program Flow Graph, Use-Definition chain, Control Flow graph  
Analyse.

Recent topics: -

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PA

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av, 11, 11

expressed function

Ergebnis einer Implementierung eines

zu apply zu einem ausdruck

aus einer gegebenen p, e präzise d

: erweiterungsacceptabilität

Acceptability Relation:

$(\hat{C}, \hat{P}) \models e$

(models)

(. für abstrakte Spezifikation)

Ergebnis des Ausdrucks  $(\hat{C}, \hat{P})$  ist akzeptabel?

$\models : (\hat{C}\text{ache} \times \hat{E}\text{nv} \times \hat{E}\text{xp}) \rightarrow \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}$

• Never true if no update

$(\hat{C}, \hat{P}) \models c^l$  always (iff true)

[con] obige

Ergebnis konstante

$(\hat{C}, \hat{P}) \models x^l$  iff  $\hat{P}(n) \subseteq \hat{C}(l)$  [var]

• nur bind. Variablen freie Variablen werden nicht berücksichtigt

also  $(\hat{C}, \hat{P}) \models (f_n x \Rightarrow e_0)^l$  iff  $\{f_n x \Rightarrow e_0\} \subseteq \hat{C}(l)$

also  $(\hat{C}, \hat{P}) \models (f_m f_n x \Rightarrow e_0)^l$  iff  $\{f_m f_n x \Rightarrow e_0\} \subseteq \hat{C}(l)$

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*the most challenging*

$$(\hat{c}, \hat{\rho}) \models (t_1^{l_1} + t_2^{l_2})^l \text{ iff } (\hat{c}, \hat{\rho}) \models t_1^{l_1} \wedge (\hat{c}, \hat{\rho}) \models t_2^{l_2} \wedge$$

$$(\forall f : n \rightarrow t_0^l) \in \hat{c}(l_1).$$

$$(\hat{c}, \hat{\rho}) \models t_0^l \wedge \hat{c}(l_2) \subseteq \hat{\rho}(n) \wedge$$

$$\hat{c}(l_2) \subseteq \hat{c}(l)$$

$$(\forall f : n \rightarrow t_0^l) \in \hat{c}(l_1). (\hat{c}, \hat{\rho}) \models t_0^l \wedge \hat{c}(l_2) \subseteq \hat{\rho}(n) \wedge \hat{c}(l) \subseteq$$

$$(\hat{c}, \hat{\rho}) \models (\text{if } t_0^l \text{ then } t_1^{l_1} \text{ else } t_2^{l_2}) \wedge \{f : n \rightarrow t_0^l \mid f \in \hat{\rho}(l)\}$$

$$\text{iff } (\hat{c}, \hat{\rho}) \models t_0^l \wedge (\hat{c}, \hat{\rho}) \models t_1^{l_1} \wedge (\hat{c}, \hat{\rho}) \models t_2^{l_2}$$

$$\wedge \hat{c}(l_1) \subseteq \hat{c}(l) \wedge \hat{c}(l_2) \subseteq \hat{c}(l)$$

$$(\hat{c}, \hat{\rho}) \models (\text{let } x = t_1^{l_1} \text{ in } t_2^{l_2})^l$$

$$\text{iff } (\hat{c}, \hat{\rho}) \models t_1^{l_1} \wedge (\hat{c}, \hat{\rho}) \models t_2^{l_2} \wedge$$

$$\hat{c}(l_1) \subseteq \hat{\rho}(x) \wedge \hat{c}(l_2) \subseteq \hat{c}(l)$$

$$(\hat{c}, \hat{\rho}) \models (t_1^{l_1} \cdot t_2^{l_2})^l \text{ iff } (\hat{c}, \hat{\rho}) \models t_1^{l_1} \wedge (\hat{c}, \hat{\rho}) \models t_2^{l_2}$$

Subject PA

Date 04/04/19

ज्ञानीय दृष्टि वाले यह इसे  $e = \left( f_n(x \Rightarrow x') \wedge f_n(y \Rightarrow y'^3) \right)^5$  कहते हैं।

प्राकृतिक अक्षरों का प्रयोग करके  $(\hat{C}_e, \hat{P}_e) \models e$  का सिद्धान्त क्या है?

$$\hat{C}_e(2) = \{f_n x \Rightarrow x'\}$$

$$(\hat{C}_e, \hat{P}_e) \models (f_n x \Rightarrow x')^2$$

$$(\hat{C}_e, \hat{P}_e) \models (f_n y \Rightarrow y'^3)^4$$

$$(\hat{C}_e, \hat{P}_e) \models n^1 \wedge \hat{C}_e(4) \subseteq \hat{P}(n) \wedge \hat{C}_e(1) \subseteq \hat{C}_e(5)$$

इसका अर्थ है कि यह एक अनुमति देता है।

अतः यह एक सिद्धान्त है।

अतः  $(\hat{C}_e, \hat{P}_e) \models e$  का अर्थ है कि

$$\models : (\hat{C}_e \times \hat{P}_e \times \text{Exp}) \rightarrow \{\text{true}, \text{false}\}$$

विशेषज्ञता का अर्थ है कि  $\models$  एक अक्षर का अक्षर है।

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left-hand side  
right-hand side

For lhs  $\subseteq$  rhs for right clause we have a def.

lhs  $\subseteq$  rhs

$\hat{c}(x), \hat{p}(x), \text{ht} \quad \hat{c}(x), \hat{p}(x)$

flow term in introduction entity can only inclusion in

positive flow of  $\subseteq$  abols.

for defn (from def. no. 2) given just what

if type inference problem goes up to next node until get

an egg to open system (is valid. per type) if

typable (closed type) given in reachable program

( $\exists$  type) then

given? expression is not acceptable w.r.t. initial type

(closed) in semantics  $\rightarrow$  not in type  $\rightarrow$  contradiction

(Subject reduction part)

closed  $\rightarrow$  not closed? No, if not it fails -

Ex: False/True, Exp with Env  $\rightarrow$  same as original env

Subject

PA

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9/15/19

well-definedness

( $\vdash$  inductive derivation procedure)

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↳ well-definedness of the analysis

↳ well-definedness of the analysis

[proves proves]

Well-definedness of the Analysis:

↳ well-definedness of the analysis

↳ structural induction

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In co-inductive, it is possible to prove properties, we can prove properties.

positive view

In positive functional, it is not possible.

In functional, least fixed point induces inductive or co-inductive.

positive

greatest co-inductive  
fixed point

$\vdash$

$Q : ((\hat{\text{cache}} \times \hat{\text{Env}} \times \hat{\text{Exp}}) \rightarrow \{\text{true}, \text{false}\})$

functional

$\rightarrow ((\hat{\text{cache}} \times \hat{\text{Env}} \times \hat{\text{Exp}}) \rightarrow \{\text{true}, \text{false}\})$

let us see how

$Q(R)(\hat{c}, \hat{p}, (\text{let } x = t_1 \text{ in } t_2^l)^l) =$

$R(\hat{c}, \hat{p}, t_1^l) \wedge R(\hat{c}, \hat{p}, t_2^l) \wedge \hat{c}(x) \in \hat{p}(x) \wedge \hat{c}(x) \in \hat{c}(x)$

$Q(R) = R'$

what is

$Q(R) = R$  i.e. no fixpoint

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$R_1 \sqsubseteq R_2$  iff  $\forall (\hat{c}, \hat{p}, e) .$

$R_1(\hat{c}, \hat{p}, e) = \text{true} \rightarrow R_2(\hat{c}, \hat{p}, e) = \text{true}$

$\forall (\hat{c}, \hat{p}, e) . R_1(\hat{c}, \hat{p}, e) = \text{false} \rightarrow R_2(\hat{c}, \hat{p}, e) = \text{false}$

gfp, lfp  $\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{if } Q \text{ is complete lattice} \\ \text{and } Q \text{ is monotone} \end{array} \right)$

$F$  = the greatest fixed point of  $Q$

[via well-definedness]

( $\vdash$  judgment  $\Omega_1[\theta]$ ,  $\vdash$  type  $\Omega_2[\theta]$ )  $\vdash$   $\Omega_1[\theta] \rightarrow \Omega_2[\theta]$

( $\vdash$   $\text{lfp} = \text{gfp}$   $\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{if } Q \text{ is application} \\ \text{of } F \end{array} \right)$ )

[ $\vdash$   $\text{lfp} = \text{gfp}$   $\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{co-inductive} \\ \text{derivation} \end{array} \right)$ ]

principles of co-inductive reasoning  $\rightarrow$  derivation

! this  $\Omega_1 \leftarrow$  new  $\Omega_1$  derivation

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Subject  
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AV 17/11

(Program O-CFA size)

• well-defined or closed expression is true = True (the value is)  $\oplus$

• safe approximation is correct semantically  $\Leftrightarrow$  (1)

(Subject Reduction)

•  $\vdash M : T \rightarrow U$  and  $\vdash N : U$  then  $\vdash M[N/x] : T$  (Result)

•  $\vdash M : T \rightarrow U$  and  $\vdash N : U$

existence of least solutions  $\Rightarrow$  no Preservativeness

semantic reductions

• what does it mean by reduction via?

Theory

[ $\vdash M : T \rightarrow U$  Subject Reduction Result  $\vdash M' : T'$ ]

• evaluation vs. later term gives preservation & progress property

Type Safety

- FUN type Semantics  $\Rightarrow$  semantic correctness  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\vdash M : T$

• domain theory

Substitution  $\vdash M[x := N] : T$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $M : T$  and  $N : S$

•  $\vdash M : T$  and  $\vdash N : S$   $\vdash M[N/x] : T$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $\vdash M : T$  and  $\vdash N : S$

( $\vdash M : T$  via closure)  $\vdash M : T$   $\Leftrightarrow$   $\vdash M : T$  via  $\vdash M : T$

• no value closure is no  $\vdash M : T$

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( $\lambda x. x$ ) is term is

local env

close t in  $\rho$

! t,  $x \in \rho$

no bind

Closure of

function t

(env)  $\rho ::= [ ] | \rho[x \mapsto v]$

b-value v ::= c | close t in  $\rho$

Closure of  $\lambda x. x$  is intermediate term, if  $x$  is not in expression

$\rho \vdash \rho + ie \rightarrow ie$   
(intermediate exp)

$\rho \vdash (\lambda x. x \mapsto e_0)^l \rightarrow (\text{close } (\lambda x. x \mapsto e_0) \text{ in } \rho)^l$

where  $\rho_0 = \rho \mid FV(\lambda x. x \mapsto e_0)$

( $\lambda x. x$ )  $\in FV$   $\Rightarrow$   $\rho_0 \neq \rho$

$\rho \vdash ie_1 \rightarrow ie'_1$

$\rho \vdash ie_2 \rightarrow ie'_2$

$\rho \vdash (ie_1; ie_2)^l \rightarrow (ie'_1; ie'_2)^l$

$\rho \vdash (v_1^l; ie_2)^l \rightarrow (v_1^l; ie'_2)^l$

$\rho \vdash ((\text{close } (\lambda x. x \mapsto e_1) \text{ in } \rho_1)^l; v_2^l)^l$

$\rightarrow (\text{bind } \rho_1[x \mapsto v_2] \text{ in } e_1)^l$

( $\rho_0$  is closed w.r.t  $v_2$  for substitution)

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$$\left( \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} p_i \rightarrow \neg p_n \right)$$

↳ intermediate expression acceptability is given by

$$(\hat{c}, \hat{\rho}) \models (\text{bind } p \text{ in } t) \text{ iff } (\hat{c}, \hat{\rho}) \models t \wedge$$

$$\hat{c}(e) \subseteq \hat{c}(e) \wedge$$

$$\begin{matrix} PR \hat{\rho} \\ \downarrow e, v, \hat{\rho}, \hat{t} \end{matrix}$$

$$(\hat{c}, \hat{\rho}) \models (\text{close } t \text{ in } \rho) \text{ iff } \{t\} \subseteq \hat{c}(e) \wedge PR \hat{\rho}^*$$

$$\text{close}_e$$

$$\rho R \hat{\rho} \text{ iff } \text{dom}(\rho) \subseteq \text{dom}(\hat{\rho}) \wedge$$

$$\forall x \in \text{dom}(\hat{\rho}). \forall t_x. \forall \rho_x.$$

$$(\rho(x) = \text{close } t_x \text{ in } \rho_x) \Rightarrow (t_x \in \hat{\rho}(x) \wedge \rho R \hat{\rho})$$

Given condition

Theorem - If  $\rho R \hat{\rho}$  and  $\rho \vdash e \rightarrow e'$ ,

then  $(\hat{c}, \hat{\rho}) \models e$  implies  $(\hat{c}, \hat{\rho}) \models e'$ .

No  
The subject of the reduction is  $\vdash e \rightarrow e'$  and the reduction step is  $\vdash e \rightarrow e'$ .  
The reduction step is based on the rule [rule - 3] which is  $\vdash e \rightarrow e'$ .

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• (least solution) problem

$(\hat{c}_1, \hat{p}_1) \in (\hat{c}_2, \hat{p}_2)$  iff  $\forall i \in \text{Lab}, \hat{c}_1(i) \subseteq \hat{c}_2(i) \wedge$

$\forall x \in \text{Var}, \hat{p}_1(x) \subseteq \hat{p}_2(x)$

•  $\hat{c}_1, \hat{p}_1$  is a solution (safe approx.)  $\Leftrightarrow$  acceptable junction

- A subset  $\gamma$  of a complete lattice  $L = (L, \leq)$  is a Moore

family if and only if  $\bigwedge \gamma \in \gamma$  for all  $\gamma \subseteq \gamma$ .

( $\bigwedge \gamma \in \gamma$  meet)

meet in  $\gamma$  or in  $\gamma$  Moore family, acceptable

• least  $\hat{p}$  locus  
( $\hat{p}_1, \hat{p}_2$ )

Proposition — For all  $i \in I\text{Exp}$ , the set  $\{(\hat{c}, \hat{p}) \mid (\hat{c}, \hat{p}) \in i\}$

is a Moore family.

•  $\hat{p}_1, \hat{p}_2$  are  $\hat{p}_1$  locus &  $\hat{p}_2$  locus meet  $\Leftrightarrow$  least solution of

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(Syntax - directed analysis)

If meet basic problem solution is possible

→ provides a complete

1) Syntax-directed analysis

2) Constraint-Based analysis

→ acceptability

→ inherent error

(!)