Data-Flow Analysis for PLC Programs

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Problem Definition

Specified run-time errors need to be detected during development time with the help of static analysis techniques

Introduction

IEC 61131-3 - Standard for the five PLC programming languages

- Structured Text (ST)
- Sequential Function Chart (SFC)
- Function Block Diagram (FBD)
- Instruction List (IL)
- Ladder Diagram (LD)

Introduction(Contd..)

Probable run-time errors

- Division by zero
- Array access out of bounds
- Use of uninitialized variables
- Unused Variables
- Invariant if condition
- Unreachable code
- Infinite loops

Data-Flow Analysis

- A technique for gathering information about the possible set of values calculated at various points in a computer program.
- A sample data-flow analysis :

$$P1 : x := 1;$$

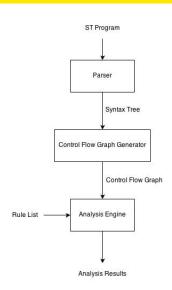
P2: while (x < 100) do

P3 : x := x + 1;

P4: end_while;

Program point	Range of x
P1	[1,1]
P2	[1,99]
P3	[2,100]
P4	[100,100]

Tool Structure



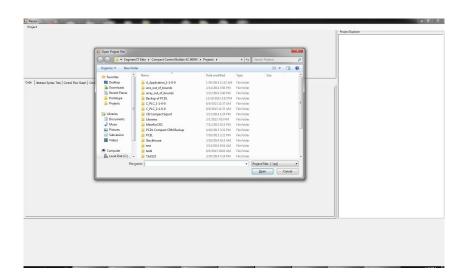
Mile stones

- Interview control system engineers to list critical run-time errors
- Finalize errors according to priority
- Implement grammar
- Generate Parse Tree
- Generate Abstract Syntax Tree
- Generate Control Flow Graph
- Design and implement analysis framework
- Design and implement algorithms for error rules
- Implement error handler

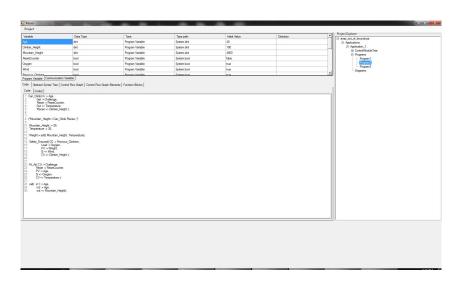
Control Builder Integration

- Control Builder
 - ABB's product for building Control System projects
 - Supports all five languages specified by IEC 61131-3 standard
- CBOpenInterface
 - Interface provided by ABB, for project details extraction

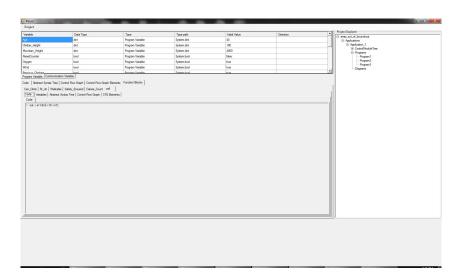
Screenshot



Screenshot (Contd..)



Screenshot (Contd..)



Grammar

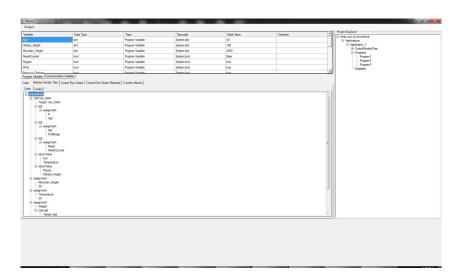
- Describes the hierarchical structure of a program
- Terminals elementary symbols
- Non-terminals variable symbols
- Productions rules
- Start symbol one non-terminal
- Example

```
expr.Rule = term | unExpr | binExpr | relExpr;
term.Rule = N | parExpr | funCall | identifier;
parExpr.Rule = LEFT_PAREN + expr + RIGHT_PAREN;
unExpr.Rule = unOp + term + ReduceHere();
unOp.Rule = ToTerm("-") | "+" | NOT;
binExpr.Rule = expr + binOp + expr;
binOp.Rule = ToTerm("+") | "-" | "*" | "/" | "**" | "mod";
relExpr.Rule = expr + relOp + expr;
relOp.Rule = AND | OR | XOR | "=" | "<" | "<=" | ">" | ">=" | "<" | "&";</pre>
```

Parser

- Lexical Analyzer (Scanner)
- Tokens
- Syntactic Analyzer (Parser)
- Parse Tree
- Abstract Syntax Tree
- INPUT : ST program
- OUTPUT : AST

Screenshot

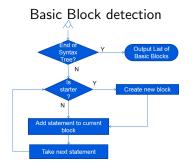


Control Flow Graph Generator

Control Flow Graph

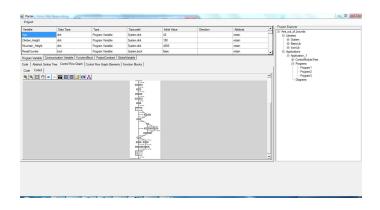
INPUT : AST

• OUTPUT: CFG



Connecting Basic Blocks Basic Block List Make ENTRY, EXIT blocks Make edge(ENTRY, First Block) Make edge(current block, next block) depending on last statement N End of basic Y block list? Make edge(last block, EXIT) List of edges

Screenshot



Data-Flow framework

- Data-Flow Analysis
- Data-Flow Framework (D, V, \bigcap, F)
 - D Direction
 - (V, ∩) Semilattice
 - V Domain
 - ∩ Meet Operator
 - F Transfer Function

Data-Flow Algorithms for Rules

Error Rules

- Division by zero
- Array access out of bounds
- Use of uninitialized variables
- Unused variables
- Invariant if condition
- Unreachable code
- Infinite loops

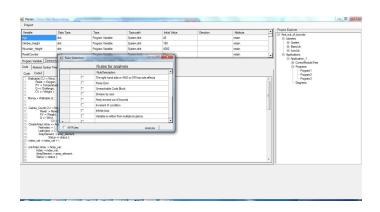
Analysis Algorithms

- Reaching Definitions
- Live Variable Analysis
- Interval Analysis

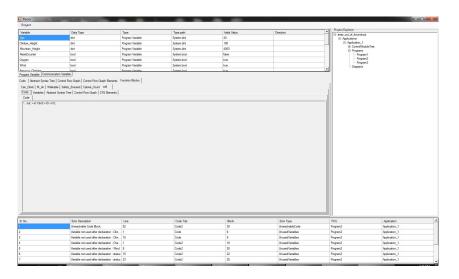
Error Handler

- Violation of rules
- Display message
 - Error name
 - Error description
 - Source of error

Screenshot



Screenshot (Contd..)



Conclusion

The results of testing on actual Control System Code

Project	LOC	Errors detected	Time taken(in seconds)
1	24	12	8.703
2	82	172	121.298
3	123	252	115.970

Acknowledgement

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Thank You