IncA: A DSL for the Definition of Incremental Program Analyses

Tamás Szabó, Sebastian Erdweg, Markus Völter









Analyses are essential in IDEs

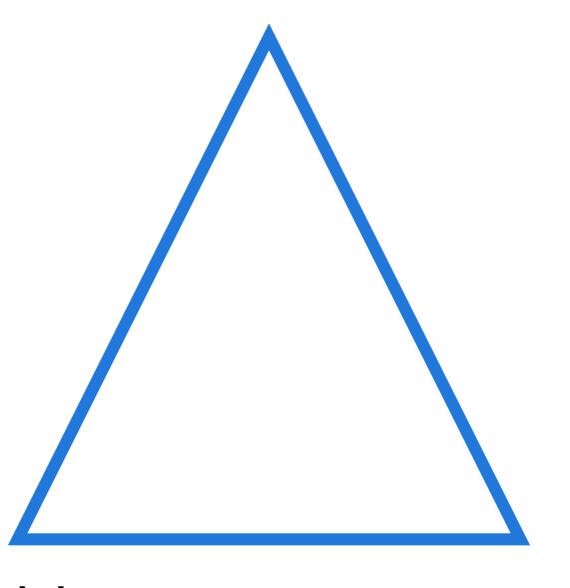
```
void measure(Environment env) {
  int32 temp;
  if (env.active) {
    readSensor(&temp);
  } else {
    error("Inactive system init!");
  } if Error: Variable temp is not initialized!
  calibrateEnv(env, <u>temp</u>);
 measure (function)
```

Analyses are essential in IDEs

Fault Detection
Optimizations
Refactorings

We can't have it all!

Runtime Performance



*-sensitive (Precision)

Memory Use

Support efficient program analyses for DSLs.

Support efficient program analyses for DSLs.

State-of-the-art DSLs also require sophisticated analyses just like GPLs.

Support efficient program analyses for DSLs.

State-of-the-art DSLs also require sophisticated analyses just like GPLs.

But they are developed with different economies compared to GPLs.

Real-time feedback in IDEs: an analysis should not interrupt the development flow.

Solution Approach

IncA is a framework for the implementation and efficient evaluation of program analyses.

Analyzed language: mbeddr C

```
pthread_mutex_lock(sensorLock); (1)
int temp = readSensor(...); (2)
if (outOfRange(temp)) { (3)
   log("Beyond threshold %d!", temp); (3a)
}
pthread_mutex_unlock(sensorLock); (4)
```

Analyzed program

Analysis: control flow

Decompose the problem into two parts and define two relations.

CSimple: CFG edges conforming to syntactic precedence.

```
pthread_mutex_lock(sensorLock); (1)
int temp = readSensor(...); (2)
if (outOfRange(temp)) { (3)
   log("Beyond threshold %d!", temp); (3a)
}
pthread_mutex_unlock(sensorLock); (4)
```

CIf: CFG edges leading into and out from if statements.

```
pthread_mutex_lock(sensorLock); (1)
int temp = readSensor(...); (2)
if (outOfRange(temp)) { (3)
  log("Beyond threshold %d!", temp); (3a)
}
pthread_mutex_unlock(sensorLock); (4)
```

IncA - DSL

```
def cSimple(trg : Statement): SimpleStatement={
    src := precedingStatement(trg)
    assert src instanceOf SimpleStatement
    return src
}
```

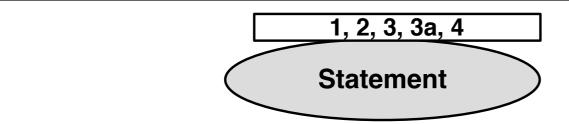
IncA - DSL

```
def cIf(trg : Statement): Statement = {
  src := precedingStatement(trg)
  assert src instanceOf IfStatement
  return lastStatement(src)
} alt {
  src := precedingStatement(trg)
  assert src instanceOf IfStatement
  assert undef src.else
  return src
} alt {
  assert undef precedingStatement (trg)
  parent := trg.parent
  assert parent instanceOf IfStatement
  return parent
```

IncA - DSL

```
def cFlow(trg : Statement) : Statement = {
   return cSimple(trg)
} alt {
   return cIf(trg)
}
```

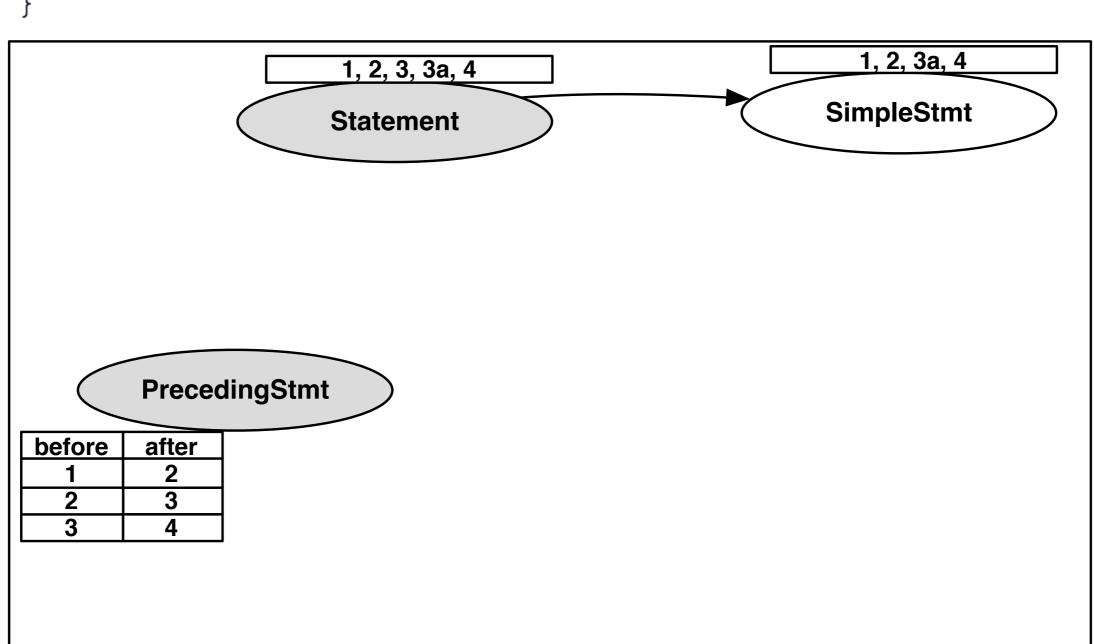
```
def cSimple(trg : Statement): SimpleStatement={
    src := precedingStatement(trg)
    assert src instanceOf SimpleStatement
    return src
}
```



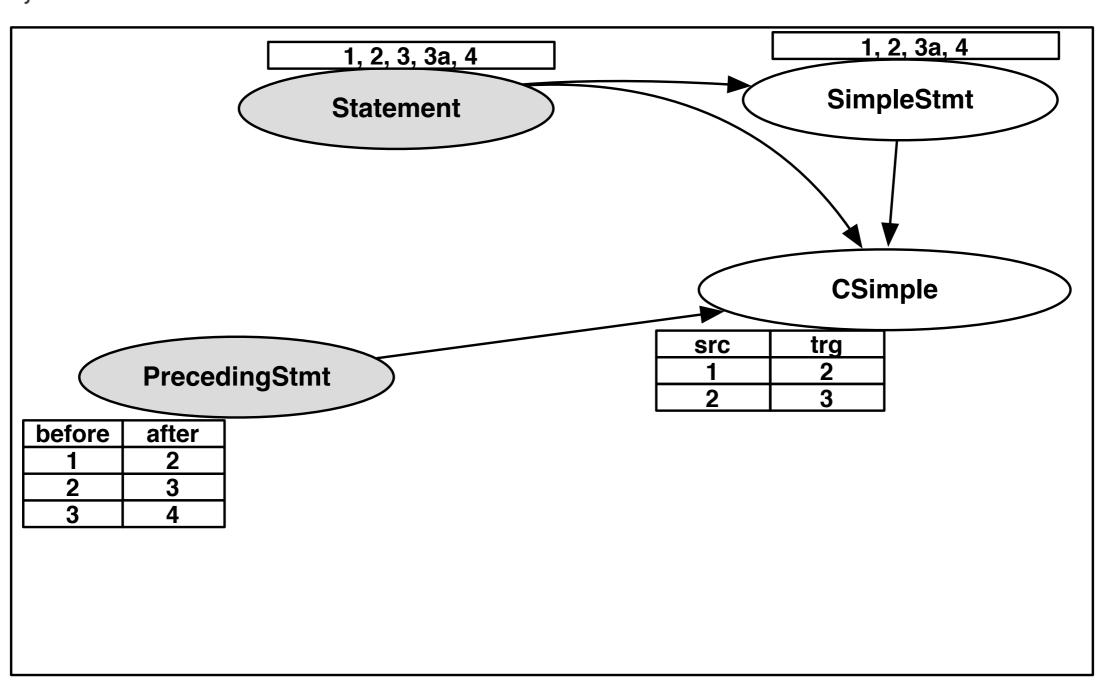
PrecedingStmt

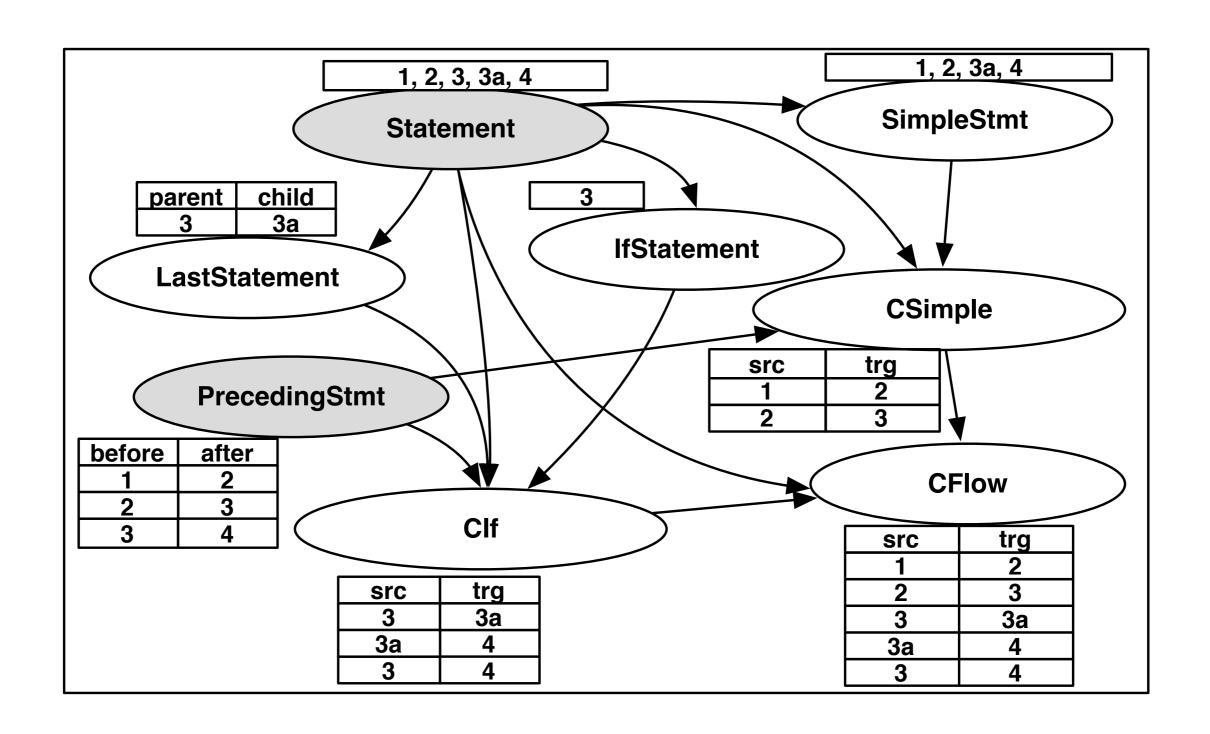
before	after
1	2
2	3
3	4

```
def cSimple(trg : Statement): SimpleStatement={
    src := precedingStatement(trg)
    assert src instanceOf SimpleStatement
    return src
}
```



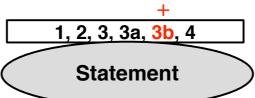
```
def cSimple(trg : Statement): SimpleStatement={
    src := precedingStatement(trg)
    assert src instanceOf SimpleStatement
    return src
}
```

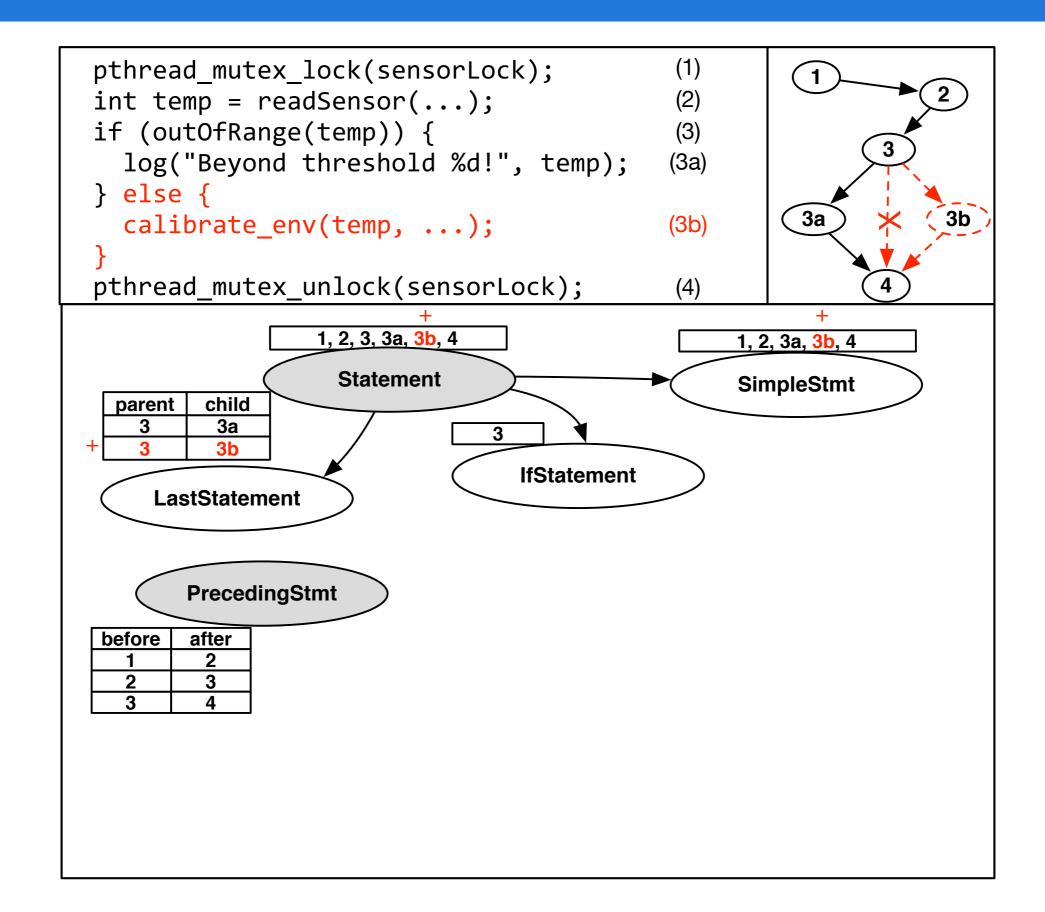


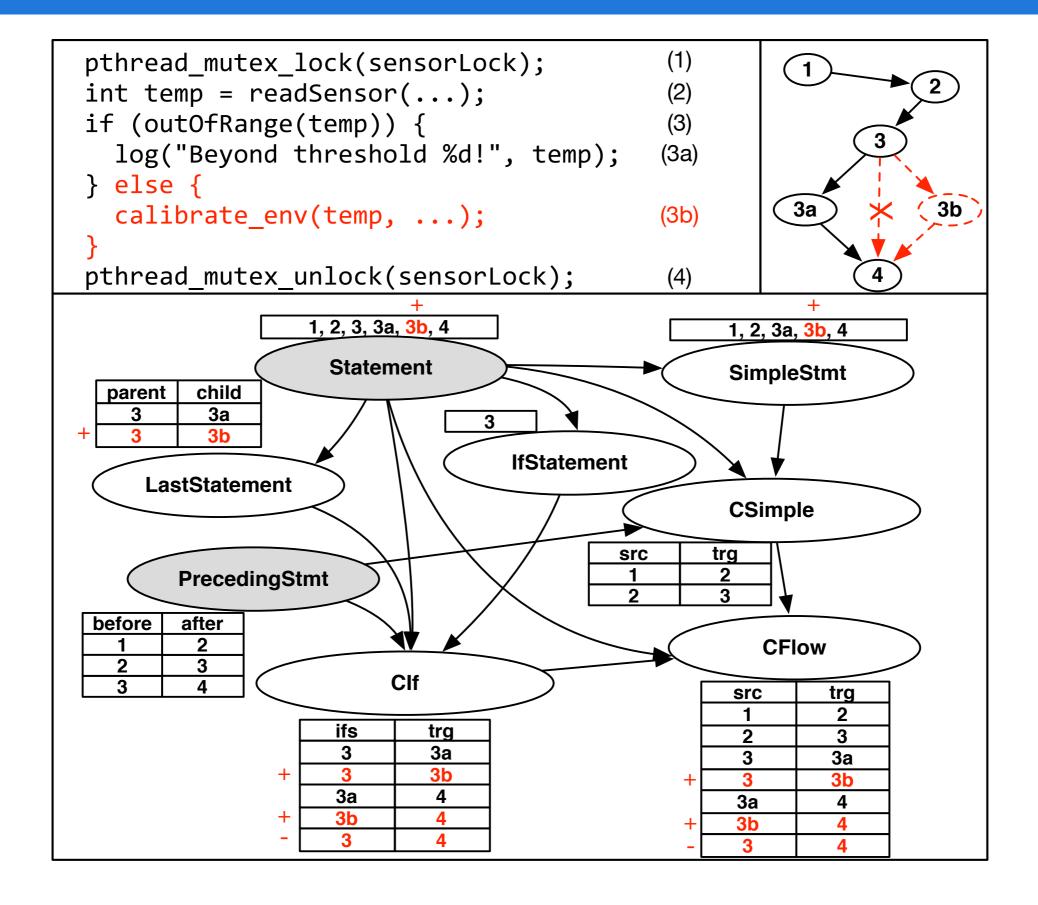


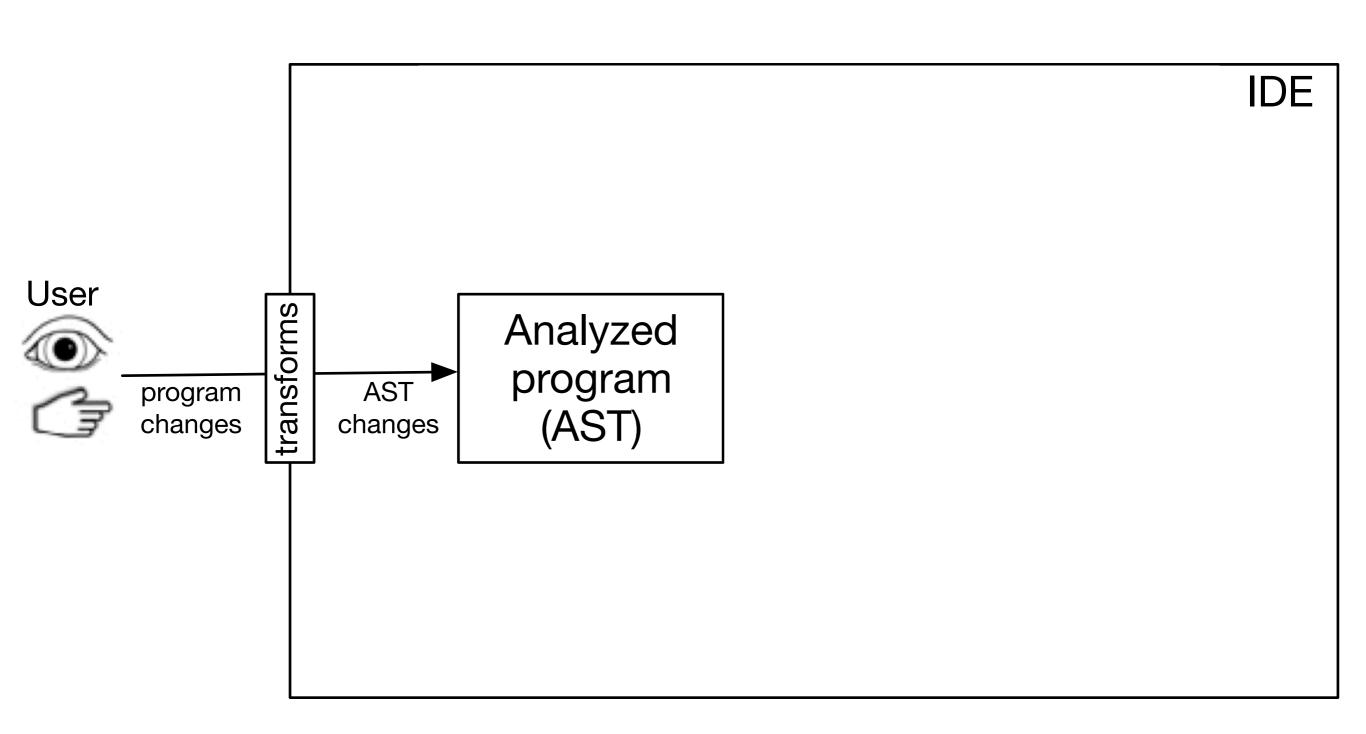
```
pthread_mutex_lock(sensorLock); (1)
int temp = readSensor(...); (2)
if (outOfRange(temp)) { (3)
    log("Beyond threshold %d!", temp); (3a)
} else {
    calibrate_env(temp, ...); (3b)
}
pthread_mutex_unlock(sensorLock); (4)
```

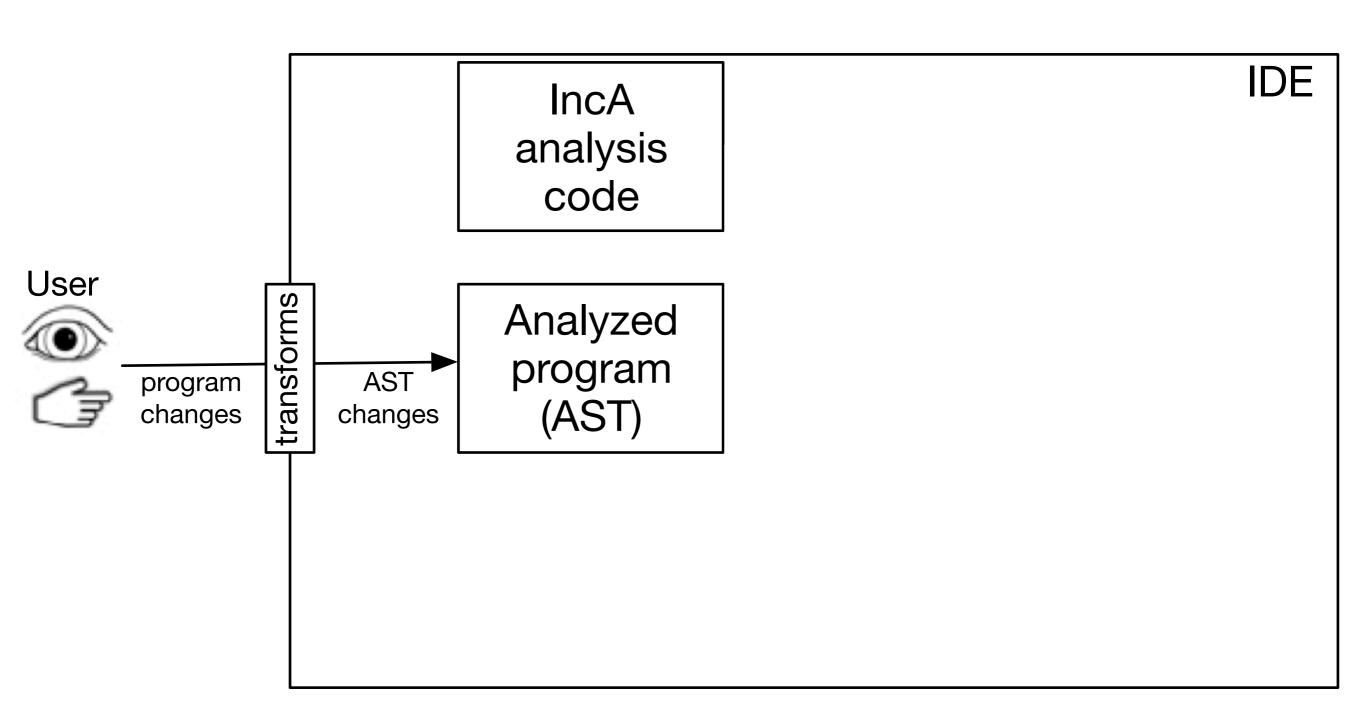
```
pthread_mutex_lock(sensorLock); (1)
int temp = readSensor(...); (2)
if (outOfRange(temp)) { (3)
   log("Beyond threshold %d!", temp); (3a)
} else {
   calibrate_env(temp, ...); (3b)
}
pthread_mutex_unlock(sensorLock); (4)
```

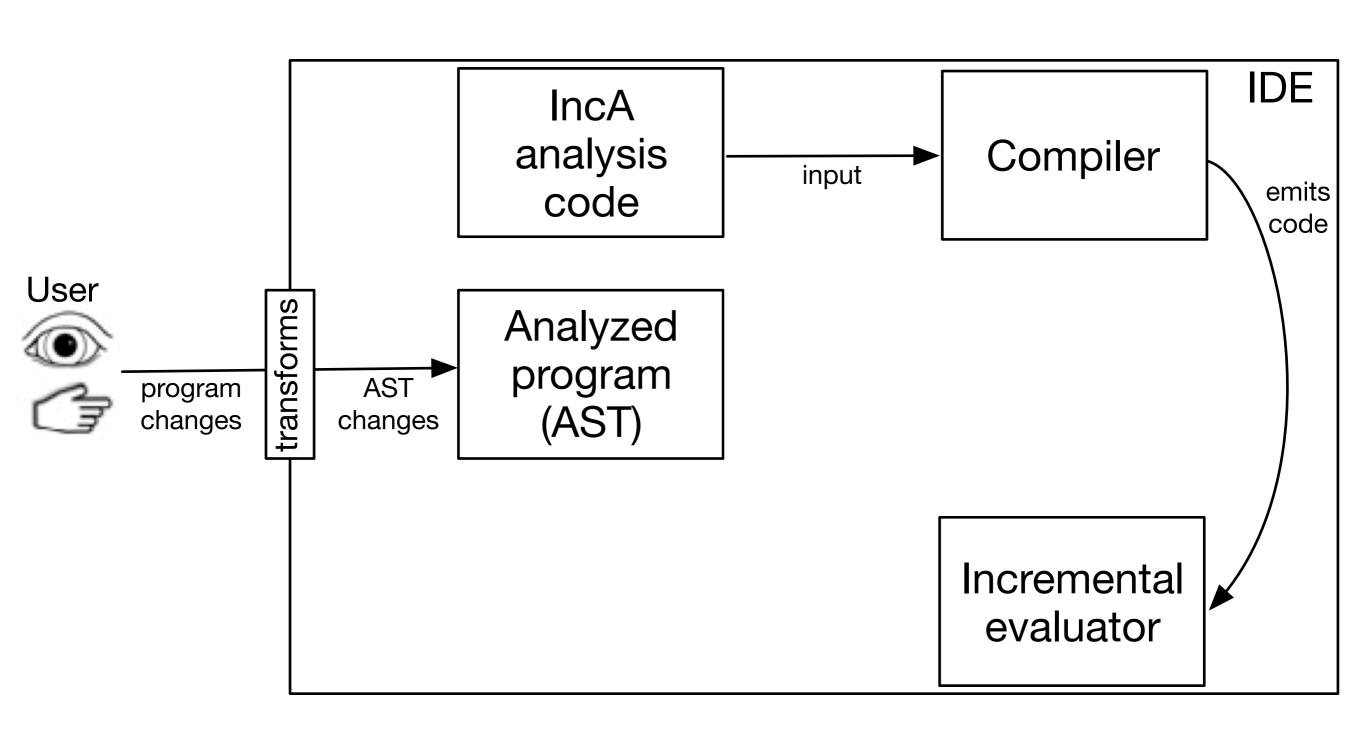


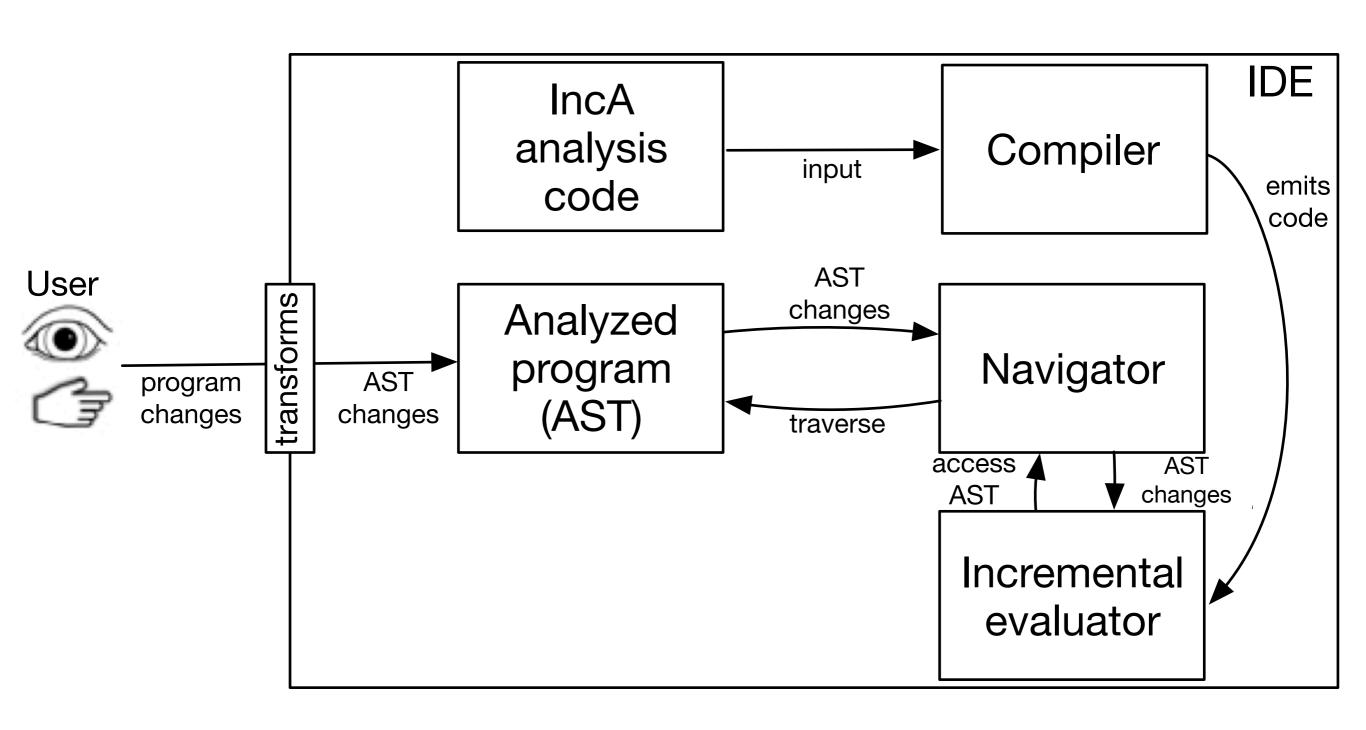


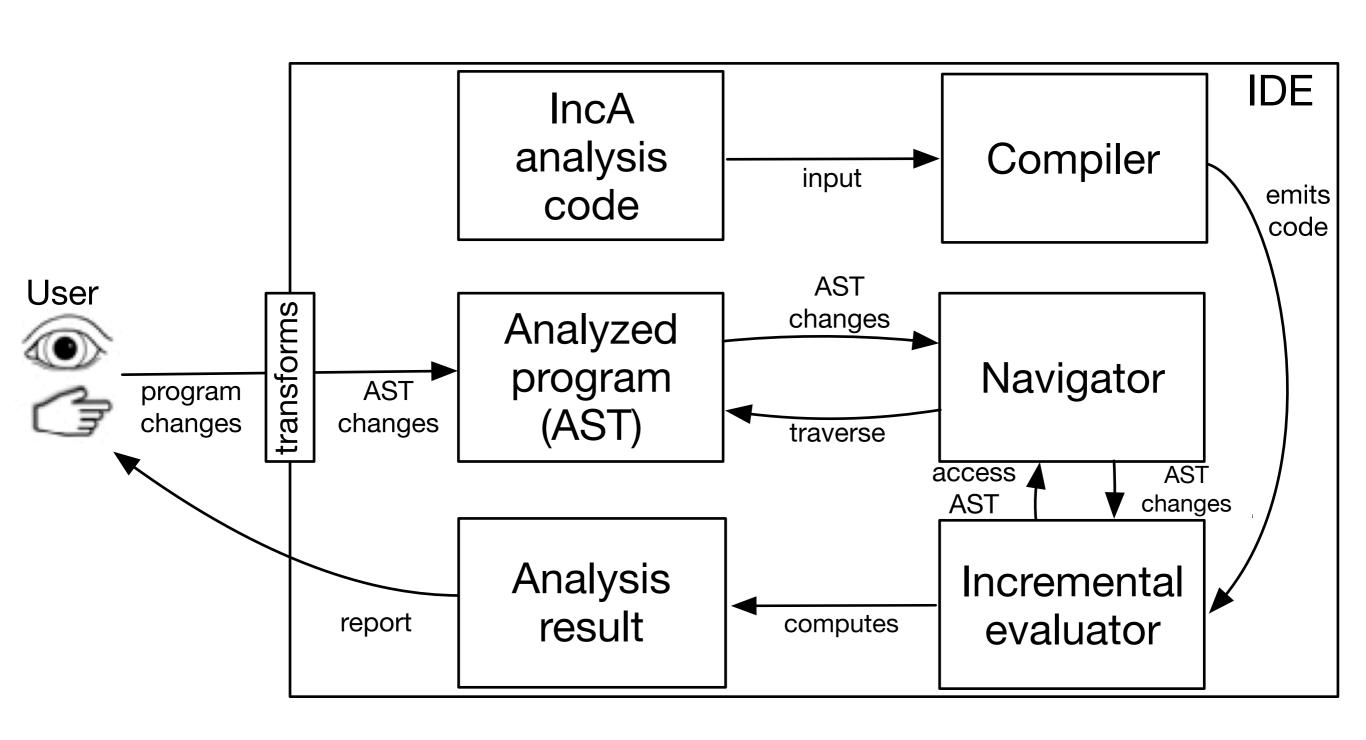






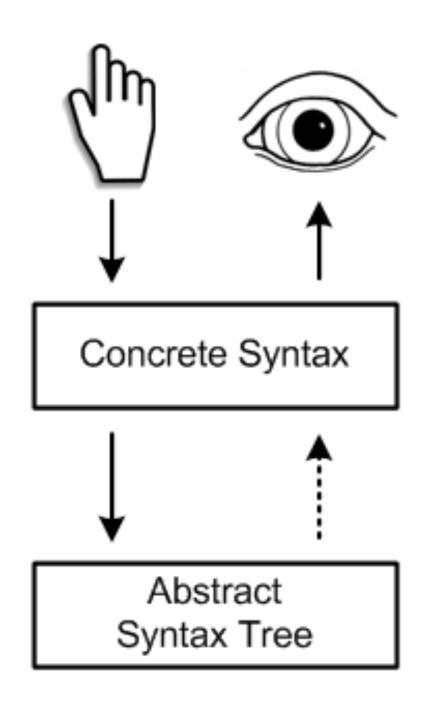


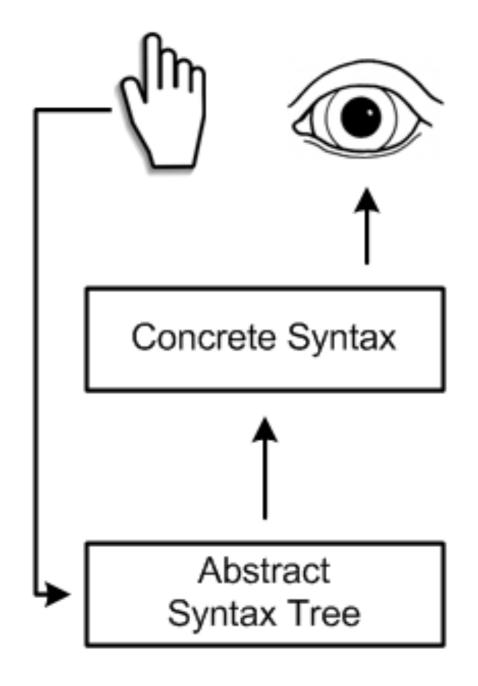




Why MPS?

Projectional editing is a perfect foundation for incrementalization!





Why MPS?

- Projectional editing is a perfect foundation for incrementalization!
- Use of DSLs for all language aspects is idiomatic

Why MPS?

- Projectional editing is a perfect foundation for incrementalization!
- Use of DSLs for all language aspects is idiomatic

Other IDEs/LWBs?

Efficiency depends on the granularity of incremental change notifications

IncA - Evaluation

Aspects: Method:

- Run time performance Initialization
- Memory use
 Random changes

IncA - Evaluation

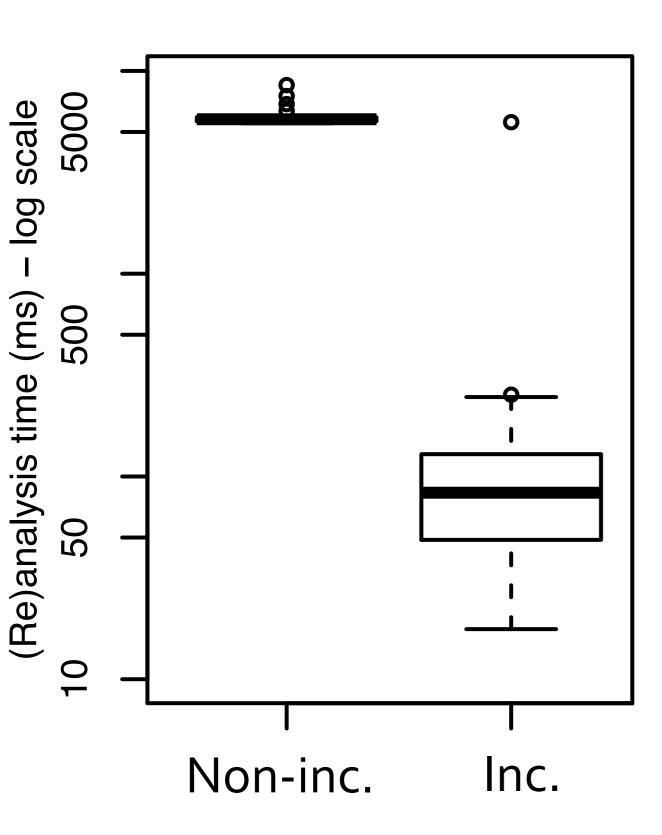
Aspects: Method:

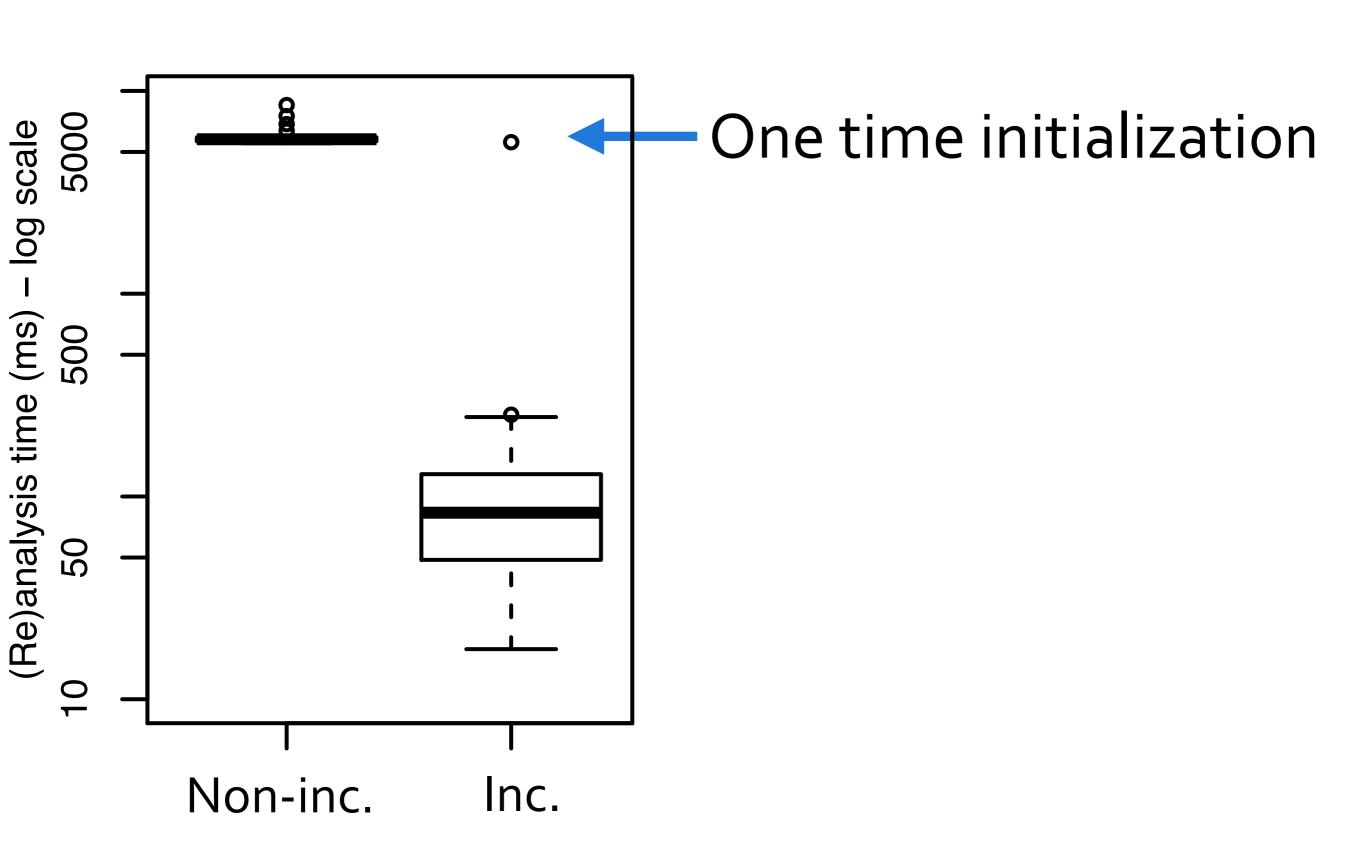
- Run time performance Initialization
- Memory use
 Random changes

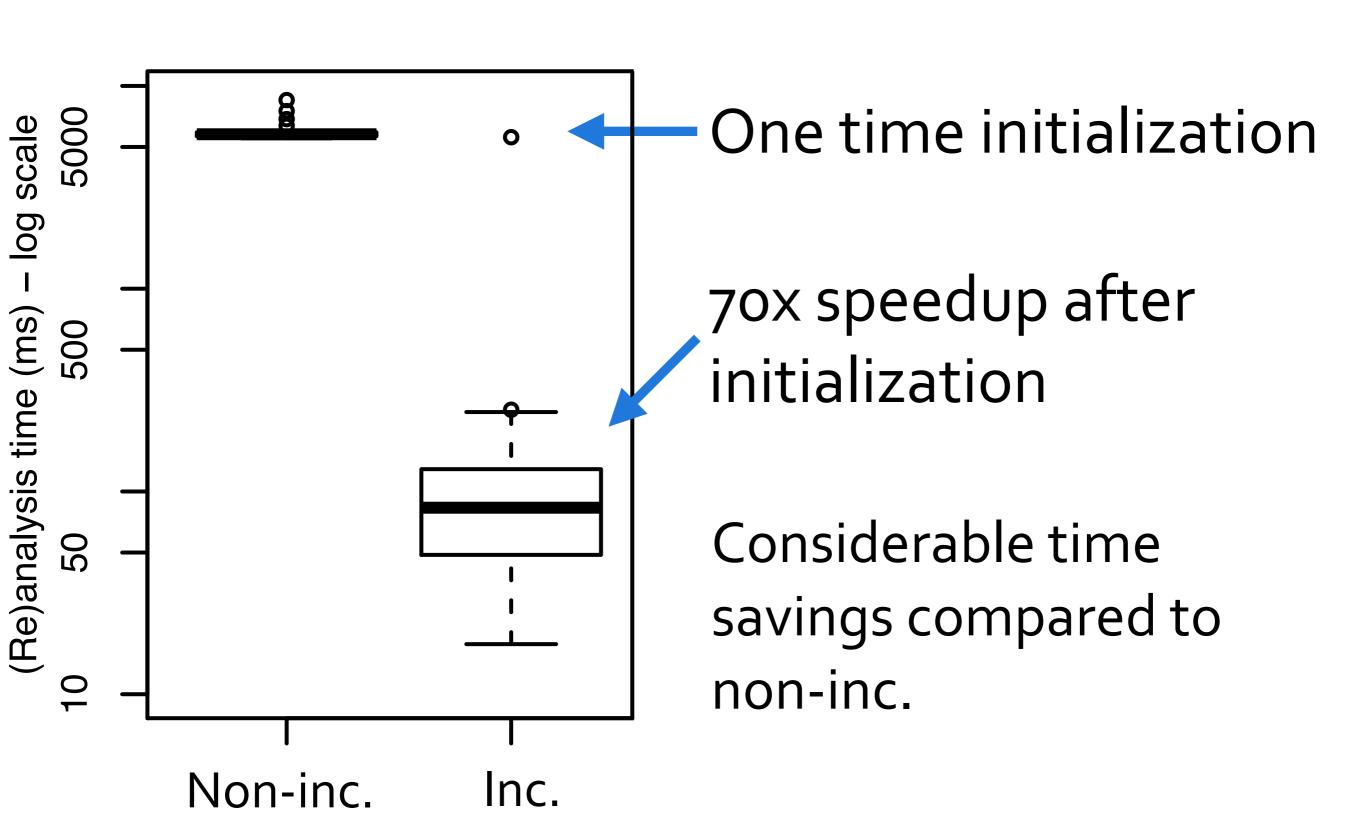
Case studies and projects:

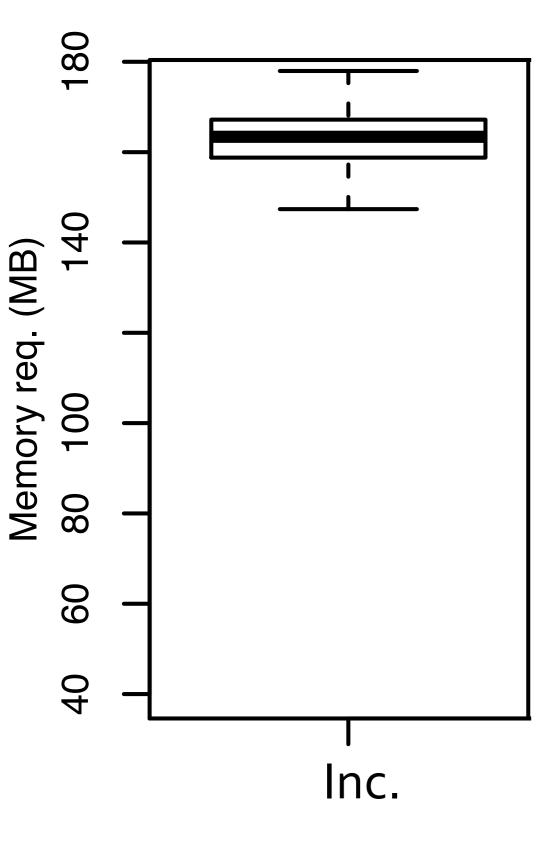
- CFG + points-to Toyota ITC (15 KLoC)
- Well-formedness Smart Meter (44 KLoC)
- FindBugs mbeddr Importer (10 KLoC)

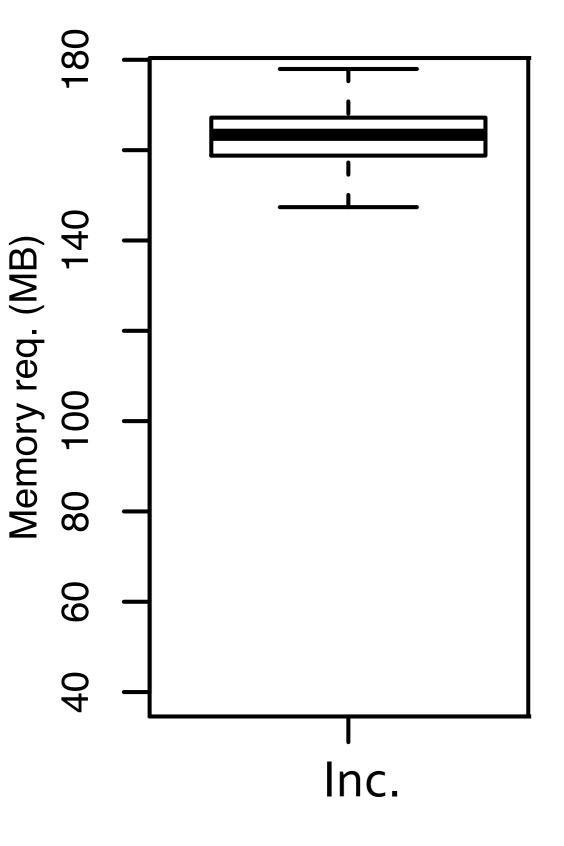
IncA - Points-to Run Times



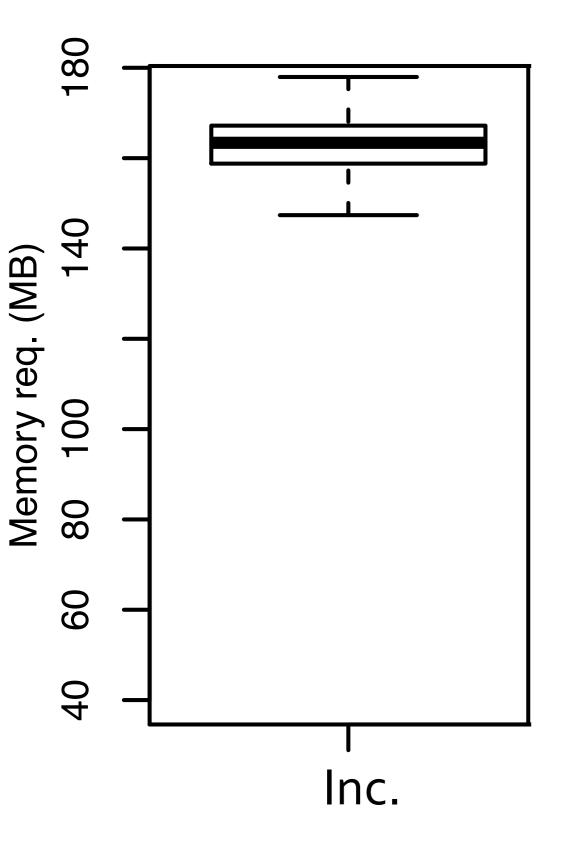








Non-inc. does not perform caching.



Non-inc. does not perform caching.

Typical workbench usage is around 1.2 GB.

Incrementalization induces an extra ~14 % of memory use.

IncA

These results already show the potential of incrementalization.

IncA

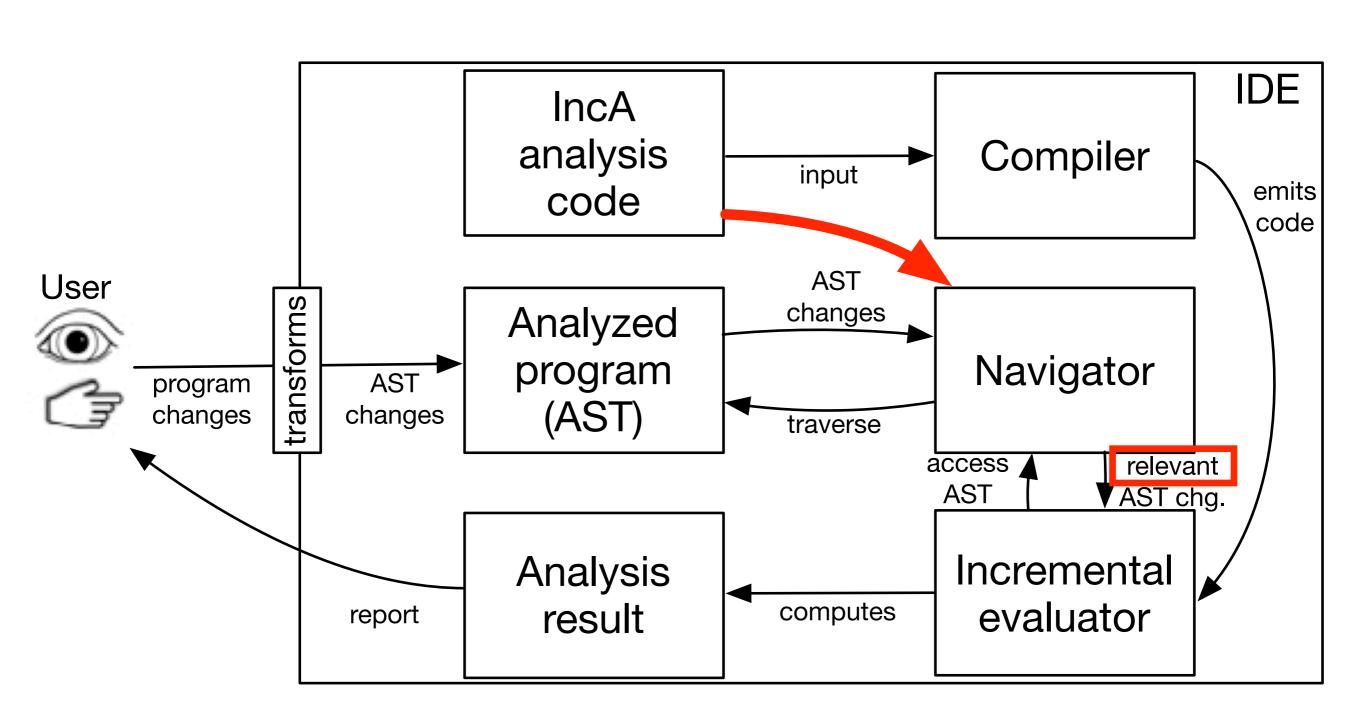
Can we do better?

Differentiate relevant from irrelevant program changes. An irrelevant program element does not need to be ...

- processed -> save time!
- cached -> save memory!

The compiler performs an inter-procedural data-flow analysis on the analysis code.

Derive the most restrictive set of AST node types that can affect the analysis result.



Example: compute points-to targets (a = &b)

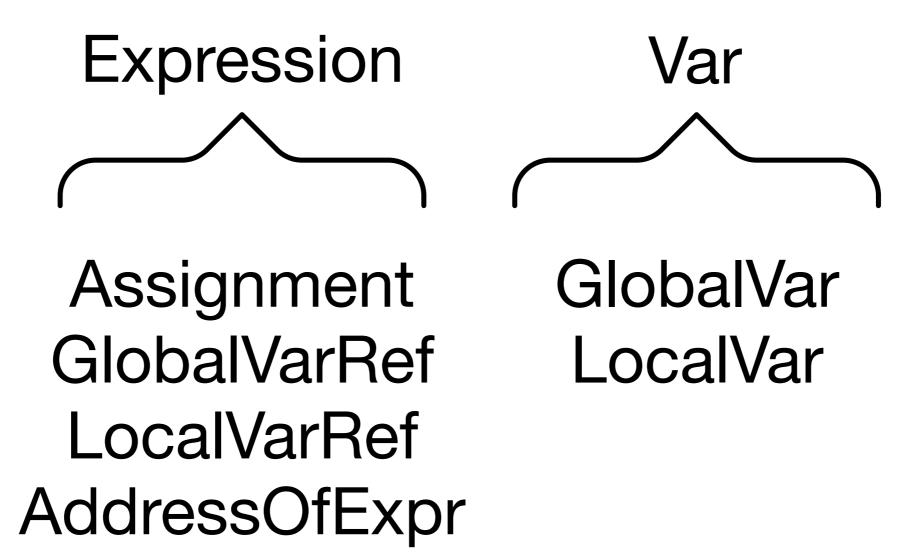
```
def pointsTo(s : Assignment) : (Var, Var) = {
   left := s.left
   right := s.right
   assert right instanceOf AddressOfExpr
   from := varInExpr(left)
   to := varInExpr(right.expr)
   return (from, to)
}
```

```
private def varInExpr(e : Expression) : Var ={
   assert e instanceOf GlobalVarRef
   return e.var
} alt {
   assert e instanceOf LocalVarRef
   return e.var
}
```

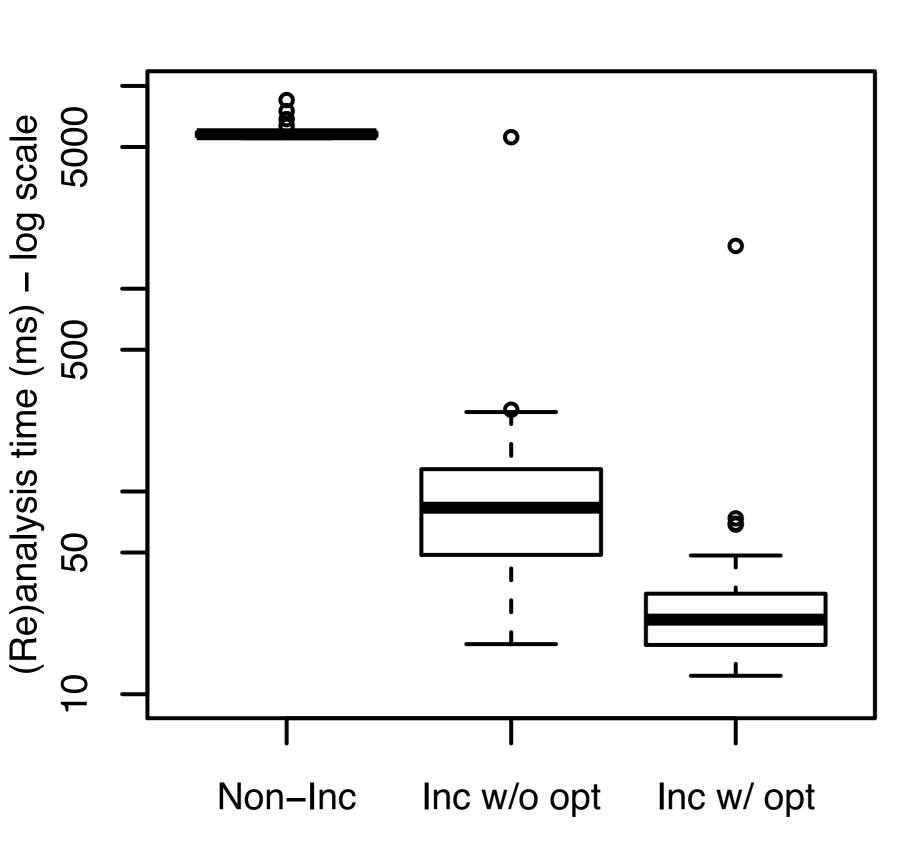
```
private def varInExpr(e : Expression) : Var ={
   assert e instanceOf GlobalVarRef
   return e.var
} alt {
   assert e instanceOf LocalVarRef
   return e.var
}
```

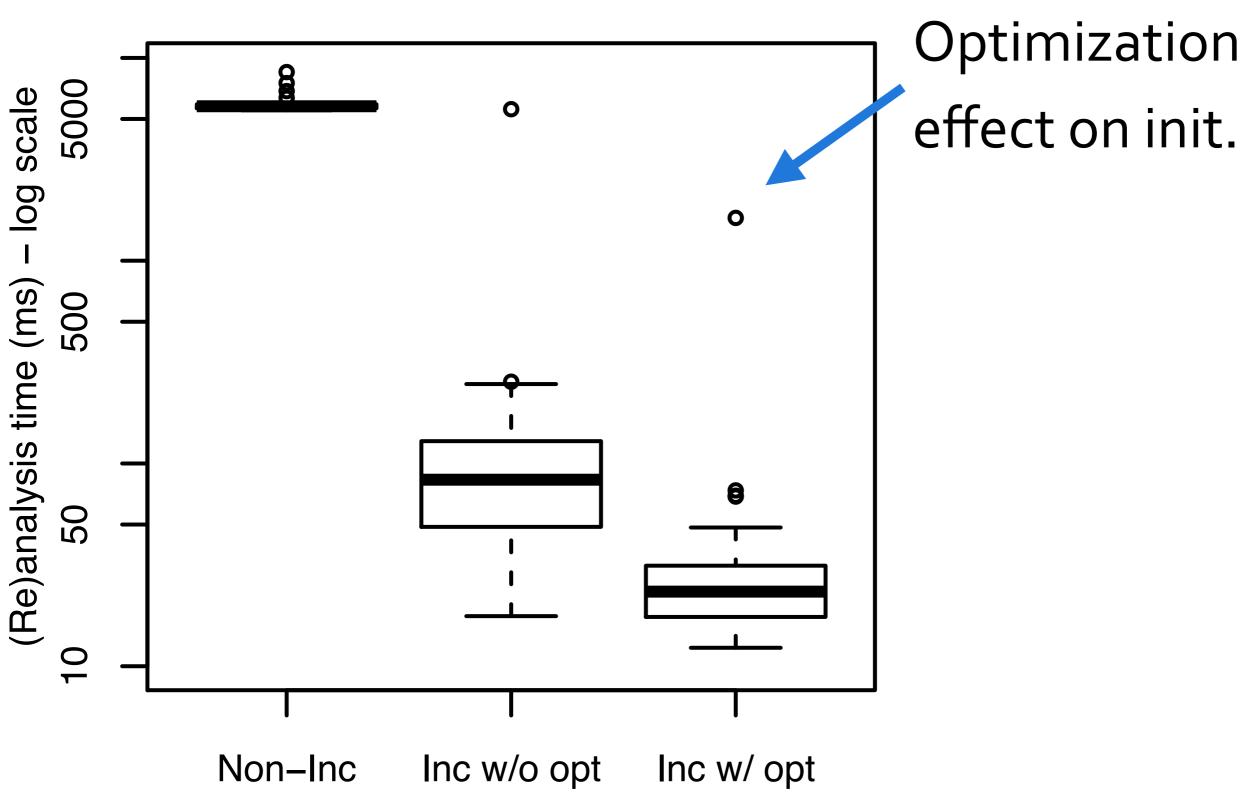
Example: compute points-to targets (a = &b)

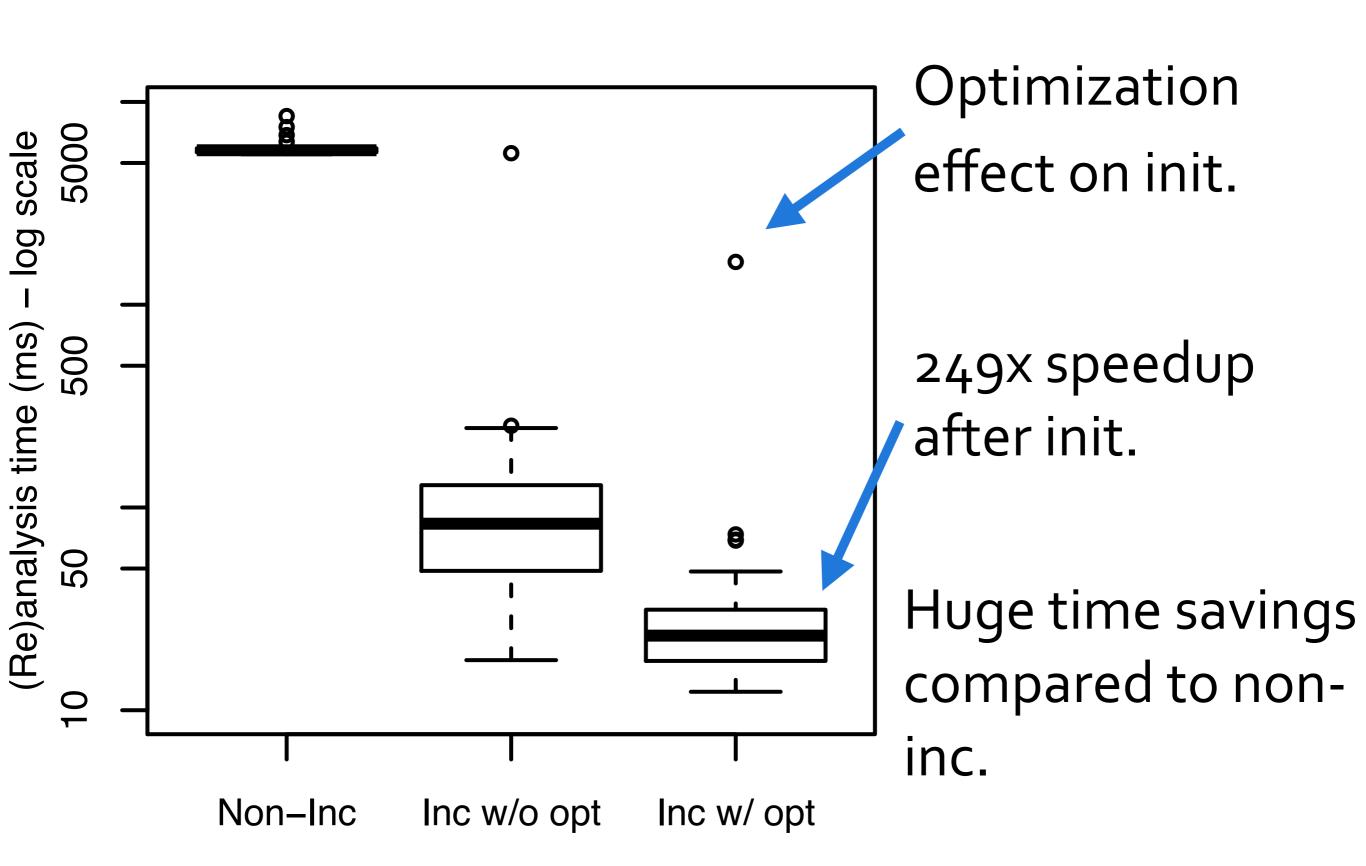
```
module pointsTo {
  def pointsTo(s : Assignment) : (Var, Var) = {
    left := s.left
                                  right ∈ AddressOfExpr
    right := s.right
    assert right instanceOf AddressOfExpr ◀--
   / from := varInExpr(left)
   to := varInExpr(right.expr)
    return (from, to)
 left ∈ GlobalVarRef or LocalVarRef
                                      right.expr ∈
  ` from ∈ GlobalVar or LocalVar
                                GlobalVarRef or LocalVarRef
                                 to ∈ GlobalVar or LocalVar
  private def varInExpr(e : Expression) : Var ={
    assert e instanceOf GlobalVarRef
    return e.var
  } alt {
    assert e instanceOf LocalVarRef
    return e.var
```

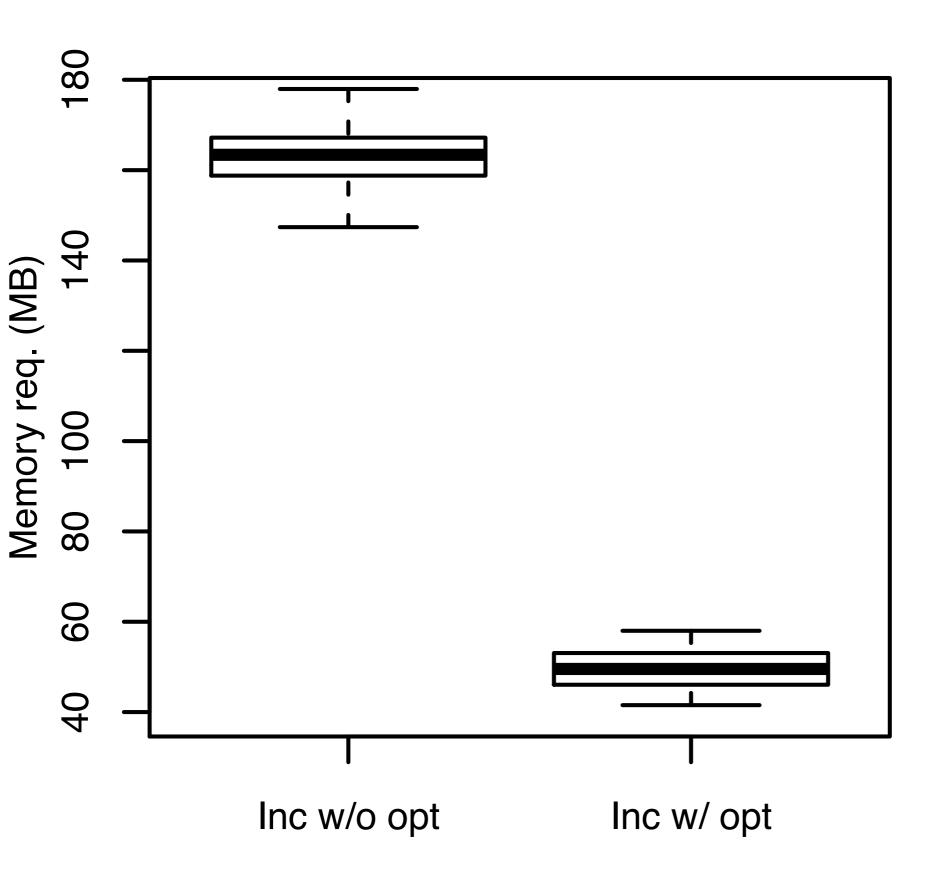


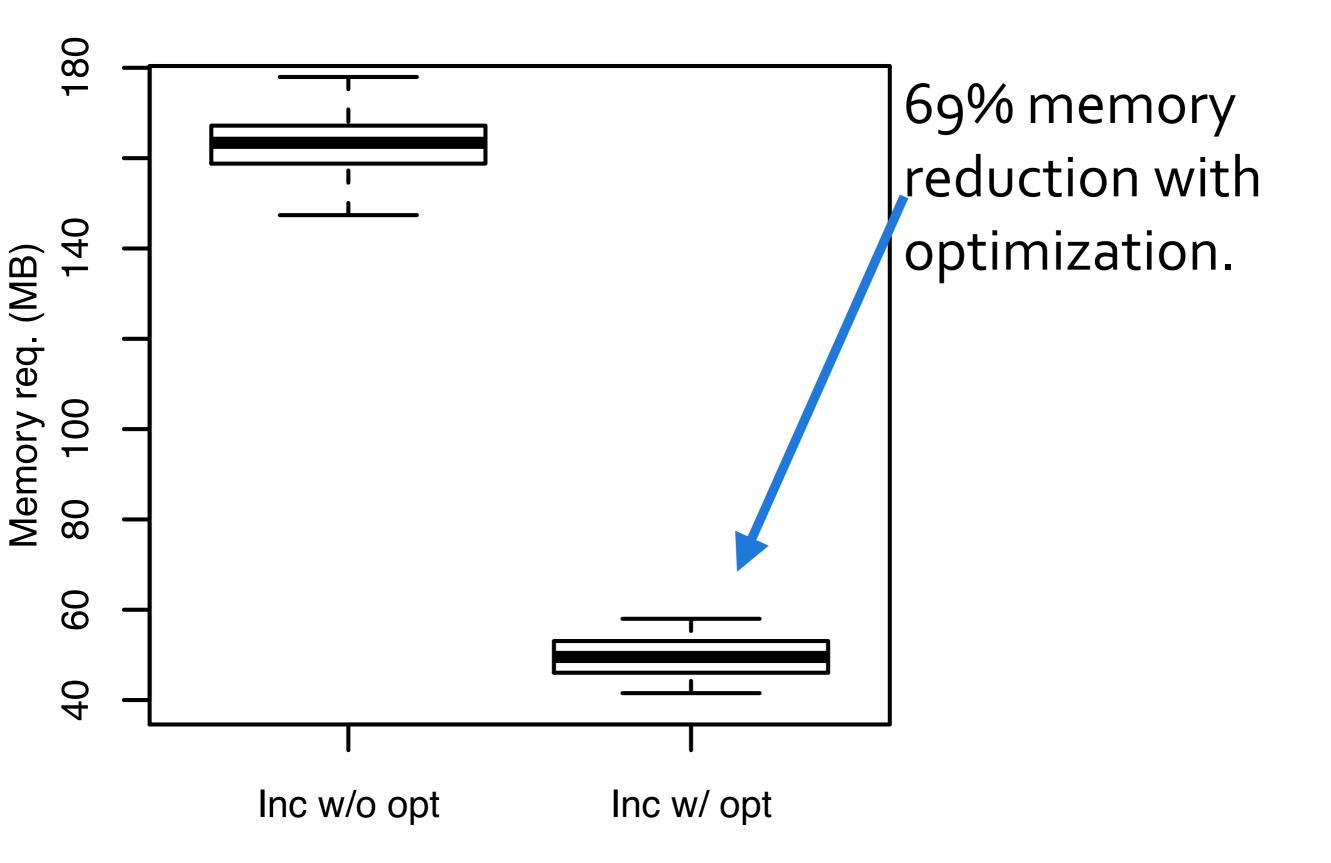
Consider that mbeddr C & exts. come with few hundred different kinds of Expressions!

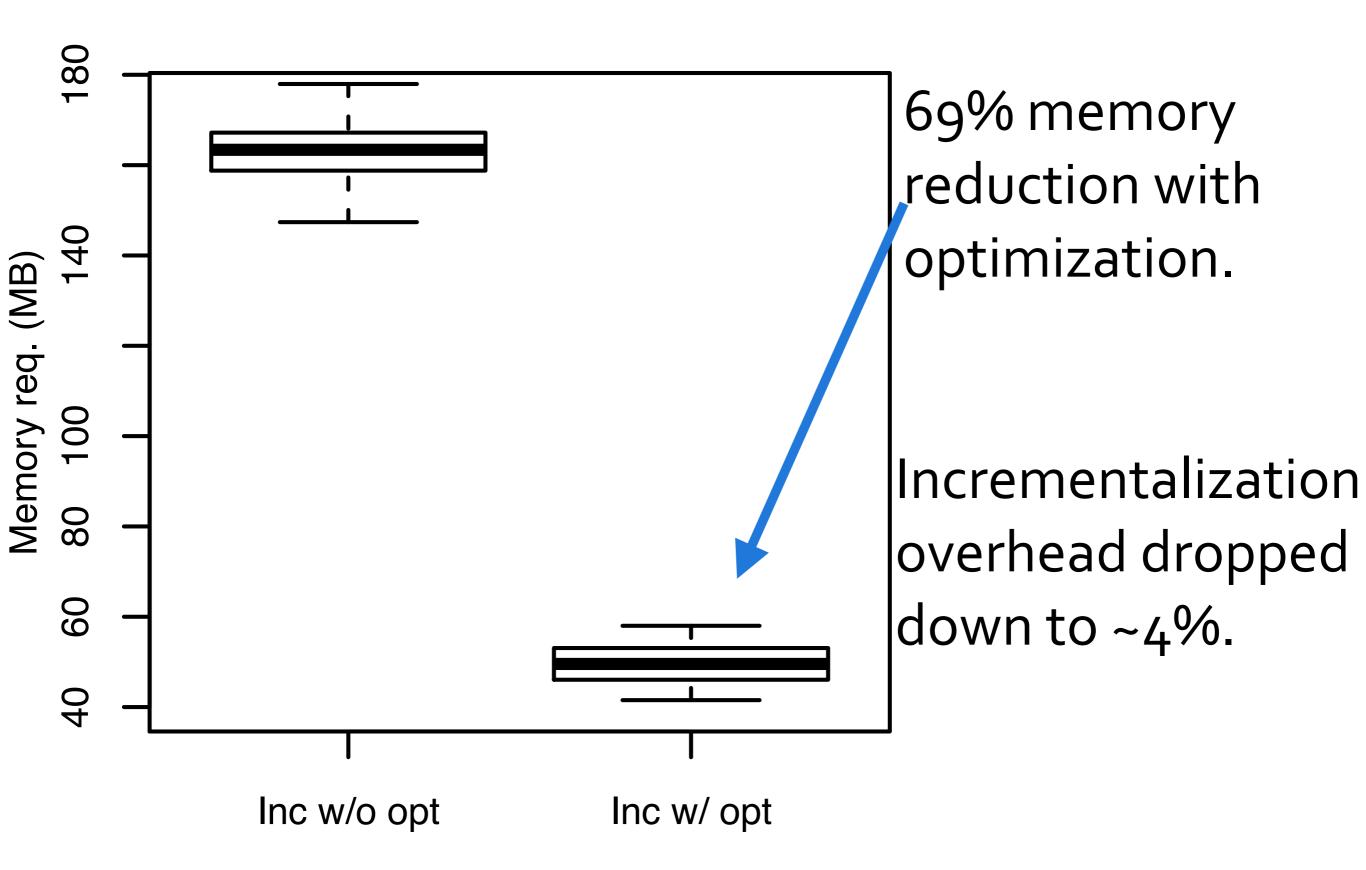




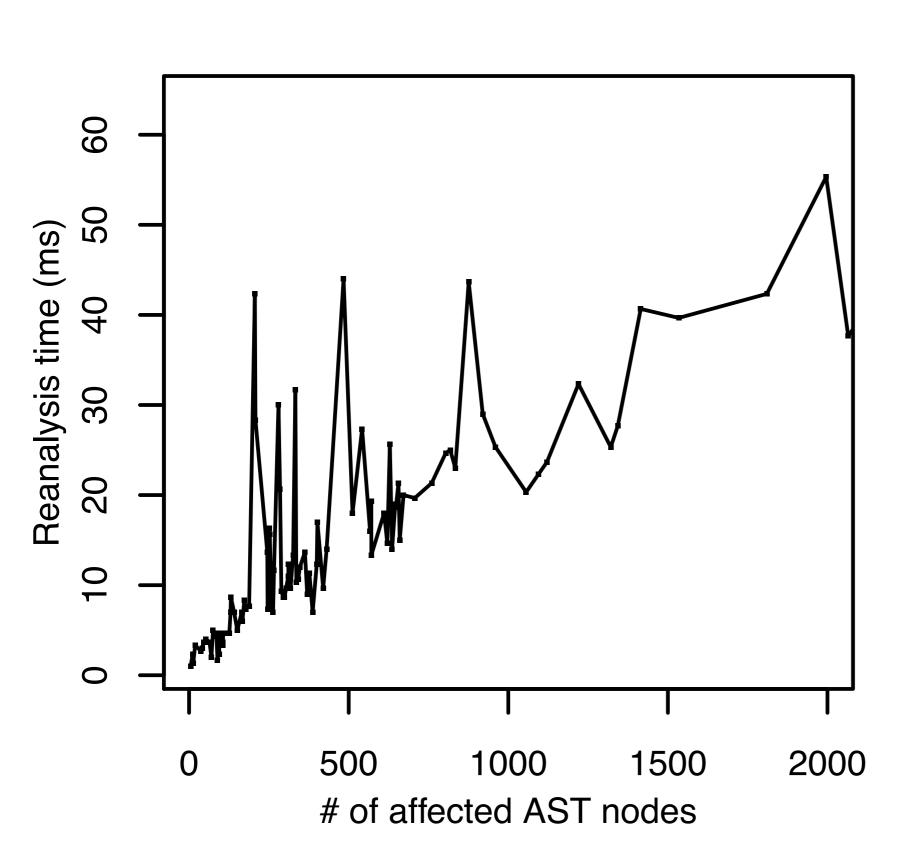




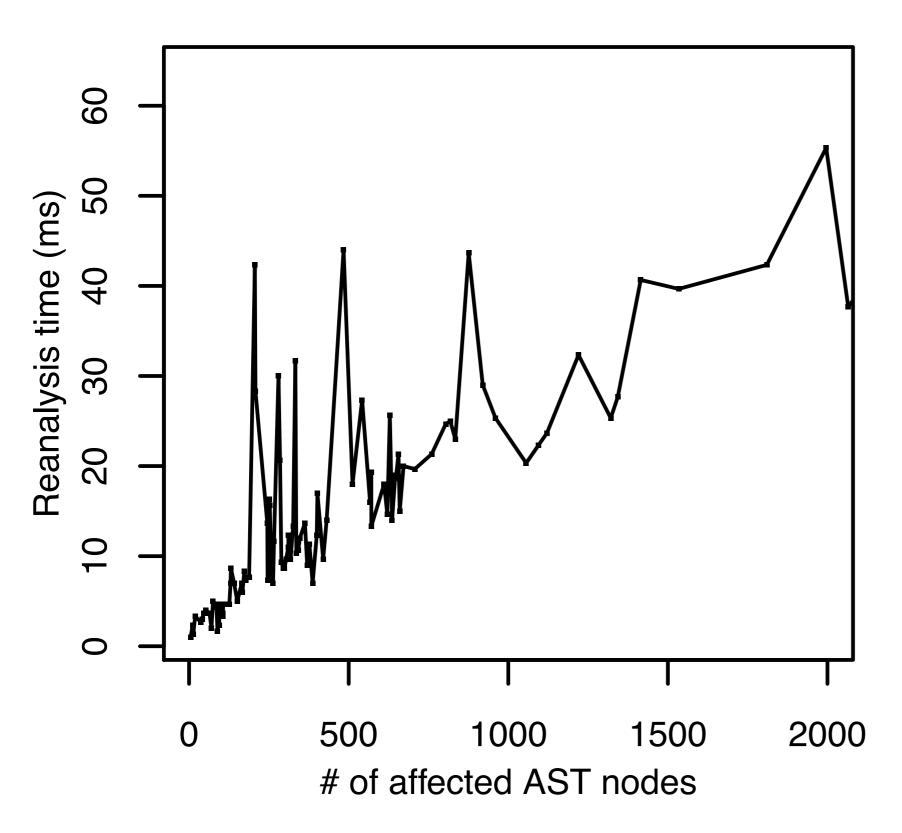




IncA - Well-form. Scaling



IncA - Well-form. Scaling



Re-analysis times remain roughly linear with increasing change sizes.

Conclusions

- IncA DSL + runtime system for program analyses
- Generic optimization based on meta-analysis
- Several real-world case studies
- Significant speedups (up to 249X) for IncA analyses compared to non-inc.
- Considerable memory reduction (11-69%)
 due to optimization

Videos & docs: https://szabta89.github.io/projects/inca.html

Q & A

IncA - DSL Syntax

```
::= module N import \overline{m} \{ F \}
(module)
                 {
m M}
                            := \operatorname{def} \operatorname{N}(\overline{Var:T_{in}}): T_{out} = \overline{A}
(function)
              {
m F}
(alternative) A
                    \mathbf{S}
                            ::= Var := E \mid \mathbf{assert} \mid C \mid \mathbf{return} \mid E
(statement)
                            ::= E == E \mid E \mid E \mid E  instanceOf T \mid
(condition)
                    \mathbf{C}
                                     E not instanceOf T | undef E
                           ::= \operatorname{Var} | \operatorname{Val} | \operatorname{E.N} | \operatorname{f}(\overline{E}) | f^{+}(\operatorname{E})
                    \mathbf{E}
(expression)
(value)
                    Val ::= number | string | enum | boolean
(variable) Var ::= N
(type)
                   T ::= N
                    N ::= < name >
(name)
```

Relation to Datalog

Datalog is widely used for program analyses

- There are specialized algorithms for incrementalizing Datalog
- But our system builds on existing incremental evaluators!

Expressive power? - FO(LFP) for IncA, what about Datalog? Scalable Datalog backend? (LogicBlox, QL by Semmle)

Experience with customer projects shows that developers would rather rely on familiar abstractions (direction from input to output, assignments, functions).

The mbeddr stack

User Extensions	[User-defined Layer																	
Languages shipped with mbeddr	Testing	Logging	Utiltiies	Messaging	Components	Physical Units	State Machines	Concurrency	Importer	Visualizations	PLE Variability	Requirements & Tracing	Documentation	Reports & Assessments	State Machine Verification	Component Contracts Verification	C Verification	Decision Table Checking	PLE Variability Checking
	C99											_			Model Checking			SAT Solving	
Plattform	Libraries for web server, node navigation, additional notations, pattern matching, palettes, XML processing, debugging																		
MPS	Synt	Syntax Highlighting, Code Completion, Goto Definition, Find Usages, Type Checking, Data Flow Analysis, Refactoring, Versioning, Debugging																	
Foundation		C Compiler & Debugger								Plant	:UML	Latex	ζ H	ITML	CBM	1C	Z3	Sa	at4J
		Implementation								Process					Analysis				



IncA - Case Studies

A wide variety of program analyses in the context of the mbeddr IDE

- Control flow and points-to analyses for C
- Well-formedness checks for DSLs
- FindBugs for Java
- Enforcement of secure coding standards (Misra, CERT)*