Unspecified Veriopt Theory

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1 Data-flow Semantics

 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{theory} \ IRTreeEval \\ \textbf{imports} \\ \textit{Graph.IRGraph} \\ \textbf{begin} \end{array}$

We define a tree representation of data-flow nodes, as an abstraction of the graph view.

Data-flow trees are evaluated in the context of a method state (currently called MapState in the theories for historical reasons).

The method state consists of the values for each method parameter, references to method parameters use an index of the parameter within the parameter list, as such we store a list of parameter values which are looked up at parameter references.

The method state also stores a mapping of node ids to values. The contents of this mapping is calculates during the traversal of the control flow graph. As a concrete example, as the SignedDivNode can have side-effects (during division by zero), it is treated as part of the control-flow, since the data-flow phase is specified to be side-effect free. As a result, the control-flow semantics for SignedDivNode calculates the value of a node and maps the node identifier to the value within the method state. The data-flow semantics then just reads the value stored in the method state for the node.

```
type-synonym MapState = ID \Rightarrow Value
type-synonym Params = Value list
definition new-map-state :: MapState where
  new-map-state = (\lambda x. \ UndefVal)
fun val-to-bool :: Value \Rightarrow bool where
  val-to-bool (Int Val32 val) = (if val = 0 then False else True)
  val-to-bool v = False
fun bool-to-val :: bool \Rightarrow Value where
  bool-to-val\ True = (IntVal32\ 1)
  bool-to-val False = (IntVal32 0)
fun find-index :: 'a \Rightarrow 'a \ list \Rightarrow nat \ \mathbf{where}
 find-index\ v\ (x\ \#\ xs) = (if\ (x=v)\ then\ 0\ else\ find-index\ v\ xs+1)
fun phi-list :: IRGraph \Rightarrow ID \Rightarrow ID list where
  phi-list g \ nid =
   (filter (\lambda x.(is-PhiNode\ (kind\ q\ x)))
     (sorted-list-of-set (usages g nid)))
fun input-index :: IRGraph \Rightarrow ID \Rightarrow ID \Rightarrow nat where
  input-index g \ n \ n' = find-index n' \ (input s-of (kind \ g \ n))
fun phi-inputs :: IRGraph \Rightarrow nat \Rightarrow ID \ list \Rightarrow ID \ list where
  phi-inputs g \ i \ nodes = (map \ (\lambda n. \ (inputs-of \ (kind \ g \ n))!(i+1)) \ nodes)
fun set-phis :: ID list \Rightarrow Value\ list \Rightarrow MapState \Rightarrow MapState where
  set-phis [] [] <math>m = m []
  set-phis (nid \# xs) (v \# vs) m = (set-phis xs vs (m(nid := v))) |
  set-phis [] (v # vs) m = m |
  set-phis (x \# xs) [] m = m
```

fun find-node-and- $stamp :: IRGraph <math>\Rightarrow (IRNode \times Stamp) \Rightarrow ID \ option \ \mathbf{where}$

```
find-node-and-stamp g(n,s) =
   find (\lambda i. kind g \ i = n \land stamp \ g \ i = s) (sorted-list-of-set(ids g))
export-code find-node-and-stamp
1.1 Data-flow Tree Representation
{\bf datatype}\,\, \mathit{IRUnaryOp} =
   UnaryAbs
   UnaryNeg
   UnaryNot
 | UnaryLogicNegation
datatype IRBinaryOp =
   BinAdd
   BinMul
   BinSub
   BinAnd
   BinOr
   BinXor
   BinInteger Equals \\
   BinIntegerLessThan
 \mid BinIntegerBelow
datatype (discs-sels) IRExpr =
   UnaryExpr (ir-uop: IRUnaryOp) (ir-value: IRExpr)
   BinaryExpr (ir-op: IRBinaryOp) (ir-x: IRExpr) (ir-y: IRExpr)
   ConditionalExpr (ir-condition: IRExpr) (ir-trueValue: IRExpr) (ir-falseValue:
IRExpr)
 | ConstantExpr (ir-const: Value)
 | ParameterExpr (ir-index: nat) (ir-stamp: Stamp)
 | LeafExpr (ir-nid: ID) (ir-stamp: Stamp)
fun is-preevaluated :: IRNode \Rightarrow bool where
 is-preevaluated (InvokeNode\ nid - - - - -) = True |
 is-preevaluated (InvokeWithExceptionNode\ nid - - - - -) = True |
 is-preevaluated (NewInstanceNode nid - - -) = True
 is-preevaluated (LoadFieldNode nid - - -) = True
```

is-preevaluated (SignedDivNode nid - - - -) = True | is-preevaluated (SignedRemNode nid - - - -) = True | is-preevaluated (ValuePhiNode nid - -) = True |

is-preevaluated - = False

```
inductive
  rep :: IRGraph \Rightarrow ID \Rightarrow IRExpr \Rightarrow bool (-\vdash - \triangleright -55)
  for g where
  ConstantNode: \\
  \llbracket kind\ g\ n = ConstantNode\ c 
Vert
    \implies g \vdash n \rhd (ConstantExpr c) \mid
  ParameterNode:
  [kind\ g\ n = ParameterNode\ i;
    stamp \ g \ n = s
    \implies g \vdash n \triangleright (ParameterExpr \ i \ s) \mid
  Conditional Node:\\
  [kind\ g\ n=ConditionalNode\ c\ t\ f;
    g \vdash c \triangleright ce;
    g \vdash t \triangleright te;
    g \vdash f \triangleright fe
    \implies g \vdash n \triangleright (ConditionalExpr \ ce \ te \ fe) \mid
  AbsNode:
  [kind\ g\ n = AbsNode\ x;
    g \vdash x \triangleright xe
    \implies g \vdash n \triangleright (UnaryExpr\ UnaryAbs\ xe) \mid
  NotNode:
  \llbracket kind\ g\ n = NotNode\ x;
    g \vdash x \triangleright xe
    \implies g \vdash n \rhd (\mathit{UnaryExpr\ UnaryNot\ xe}) \mid
  NegateNode:
  \llbracket kind\ g\ n = NegateNode\ x;
    g \vdash x \triangleright xe
    \implies g \vdash n \triangleright (UnaryExpr\ UnaryNeg\ xe) \mid
  LogicNegationNode:
  [kind\ g\ n = LogicNegationNode\ x;]
    g \vdash x \triangleright xe
    \implies g \vdash n \triangleright (UnaryExpr\ UnaryLogicNegation\ xe) \mid
  AddNode:
  [kind\ g\ n = AddNode\ x\ y;
    g \vdash x \triangleright xe;
    g \vdash y \triangleright ye
    \implies g \vdash n \rhd (BinaryExpr\ BinAdd\ xe\ ye) \mid
```

```
MulNode:
[kind\ g\ n = MulNode\ x\ y;
  g \vdash x \triangleright xe;
  g \vdash y \triangleright ye
  \implies g \vdash n \rhd (BinaryExpr\ BinMul\ xe\ ye) \mid
SubNode:
[kind\ g\ n = SubNode\ x\ y;
  g \vdash x \triangleright xe;
  g \vdash y \triangleright ye
  \implies g \vdash n \triangleright (BinaryExpr\ BinSub\ xe\ ye) \mid
AndNode:
\llbracket kind\ g\ n = AndNode\ x\ y;
  g \vdash x \triangleright xe;
  g \vdash y \triangleright ye
  \implies g \vdash n \triangleright (BinaryExpr\ BinAnd\ xe\ ye) \mid
OrNode:
\llbracket kind\ g\ n = OrNode\ x\ y;
  g \vdash x \triangleright xe;
  g \vdash y \triangleright ye
  \implies g \vdash n \triangleright (BinaryExpr\ BinOr\ xe\ ye) \mid
XorNode:
[kind\ g\ n = XorNode\ x\ y;
  g \vdash x \triangleright xe;
  g \vdash y \triangleright ye
  \implies g \vdash n \rhd (BinaryExpr\ BinXor\ xe\ ye) \mid
IntegerBelowNode:
[kind\ g\ n = IntegerBelowNode\ x\ y;
  g \vdash x \triangleright xe;
  g \vdash y \triangleright ye
  \implies g \vdash n \triangleright (BinaryExpr\ BinIntegerBelow\ xe\ ye) \mid
Integer Equals Node:
[kind\ g\ n = IntegerEqualsNode\ x\ y;]
  g \vdash x \triangleright xe;
 g \vdash y \rhd ye \rrbracket
  \implies g \vdash n \triangleright (BinaryExpr\ BinIntegerEquals\ xe\ ye) \mid
IntegerLessThanNode:
\llbracket kind\ g\ n = IntegerLessThanNode\ x\ y;
  g \vdash x \triangleright xe;
  g \vdash y \triangleright ye
  \implies g \vdash n \triangleright (BinaryExpr\ BinIntegerLessThan\ xe\ ye) \mid
```

```
LeafNode:
   [is-preevaluated (kind g n);
     stamp \ g \ n = s
     \implies g \vdash n \triangleright (\tilde{L}eafExpr \ n \ s)
code-pred (modes: i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow bool \ as \ exprE) rep.
inductive
   replist :: IRGraph \Rightarrow ID \ list \Rightarrow IRExpr \ list \Rightarrow bool \ (- \vdash - \triangleright_L - 55)
   for g where
   RepNil:
   g \vdash [] \triangleright_L [] \mid
   RepCons:
   \llbracket g \vdash x \triangleright xe;
     g \vdash xs \triangleright_L xse
     \implies g \vdash x \# xs \triangleright_L xe \# xse
code-pred (modes: i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow bool \ as \ exprListE) replist.
                                                kind\ g\ n = ConstantNode\ c
                                                    g \vdash n \vartriangleright ConstantExpr c
                              kind\ g\ n = ParameterNode\ i
                                                                                         stamp \ g \ n = s
                                                 g \vdash n \triangleright ParameterExpr i s
                                       kind \ g \ n = AbsNode \ x \qquad g \vdash x \rhd xe
                                            g \vdash n \vartriangleright UnaryExpr\ UnaryAbs\ xe
                                                                         g \vdash x \triangleright xe g \vdash y \triangleright ye
                       kind\ g\ n = AddNode\ x\ y
                                          g \vdash n \triangleright BinaryExpr\ BinAdd\ xe\ ye
                       \frac{\mathit{kind}\ \mathit{g}\ \mathit{n} = \mathit{MulNode}\ \mathit{x}\ \mathit{y} \qquad \mathit{g} \vdash \mathit{x} \rhd \mathit{xe} \qquad \mathit{g} \vdash \mathit{y} \rhd \mathit{ye}}{\mathit{g} \vdash \mathit{n} \rhd \mathit{BinaryExpr}\ \mathit{BinMul}\ \mathit{xe}\ \mathit{ye}}
                        kind \ g \ n = SubNode \ x \ y \qquad g \vdash x \triangleright xe \qquad g \vdash y \triangleright ye
                                           g \vdash n \triangleright BinaryExpr\ BinSub\ xe\ ye
                                 is-preevaluated (kind g n)
                                                                                       stamp \ g \ n = s
                                                      g \vdash n \triangleright LeafExpr \ n \ s
values \{t. \ eg2\text{-}sq \vdash 4 \triangleright t\}
```

fun $stamp-unary :: IRUnaryOp \Rightarrow Stamp \Rightarrow Stamp$ where

```
stamp-unary op (IntegerStamp b lo hi) = unrestricted-stamp (IntegerStamp b lo
hi)
 stamp-unary op -= IllegalStamp
fun stamp-binary :: IRBinaryOp \Rightarrow Stamp \Rightarrow Stamp \Rightarrow Stamp where
 stamp-binary op (IntegerStamp b1 lo1 hi1) (IntegerStamp b2 lo2 hi2) =
  (if (b1 = b2) then unrestricted-stamp (IntegerStamp b1 lo1 hi1) else IllegalStamp)
 stamp-binary op - - = IllegalStamp
fun stamp-expr :: IRExpr \Rightarrow Stamp where
 stamp-expr (UnaryExpr op x) = stamp-unary op (stamp-expr x)
 stamp-expr\ (BinaryExpr\ bop\ x\ y) = stamp-binary\ bop\ (stamp-expr\ x)\ (stamp-expr\ x)
y)
 stamp-expr (ConstantExpr val) = constantAsStamp val |
 stamp-expr(LeafExpr(i s) = s)
 stamp-expr (ParameterExpr i s) = s \mid
 stamp-expr (ConditionalExpr c t f) = meet (stamp-expr t) (stamp-expr f)
export-code stamp-unary stamp-binary stamp-expr
fun unary-node :: IRUnaryOp \Rightarrow ID \Rightarrow IRNode where
 unary-node UnaryAbs\ v = AbsNode\ v
 unary-node UnaryNot \ v = NotNode \ v
 unary-node UnaryNeg\ v = NegateNode\ v \mid
 unary-node UnaryLogicNegation \ v = LogicNegationNode \ v
fun bin-node :: IRBinaryOp \Rightarrow ID \Rightarrow ID \Rightarrow IRNode where
 bin-node BinAdd\ x\ y = AddNode\ x\ y
 bin-node BinMul\ x\ y = MulNode\ x\ y
 bin-node BinSub \ x \ y = SubNode \ x \ y \mid
 bin-node\ BinAnd\ x\ y = AndNode\ x\ y\ |
 bin-node BinOr \ x \ y = OrNode \ x \ y \mid
 bin-node\ BinXor\ x\ y = XorNode\ x\ y\ |
 bin-node BinIntegerEquals \ x \ y = IntegerEqualsNode \ x \ y
 bin-node\ BinIntegerLessThan\ x\ y = IntegerLessThanNode\ x\ y\ |
 bin-node BinIntegerBelow\ x\ y = IntegerBelowNode\ x\ y
fun unary-eval :: IRUnaryOp \Rightarrow Value \Rightarrow Value where
 unary-eval UnaryAbs\ v = intval-abs v \mid
 unary-eval UnaryNeg\ v = intval-negate v \mid
 unary-eval\ UnaryNot\ v = intval-not\ v
 unary-eval UnaryLogicNegation (IntVal32\ v1) = (if\ v1=0\ then (IntVal32\ 1) else
```

```
(Int Val 32 \ 0))
  unary-eval of v1 = UndefVal
fun bin-eval :: IRBinaryOp \Rightarrow Value \Rightarrow Value \Rightarrow Value where
  bin-eval\ BinAdd\ v1\ v2 = intval-add\ v1\ v2
  bin-eval \ BinMul \ v1 \ v2 = intval-mul \ v1 \ v2 \mid
  bin-eval BinSub\ v1\ v2 = intval-sub v1\ v2
  bin-eval BinAnd\ v1\ v2 = intval-and v1\ v2
  bin-eval\ BinOr\ v1\ v2=intval-or\ v1\ v2
  bin-eval BinXor\ v1\ v2 = intval-xor v1\ v2
  bin-eval BinIntegerEquals \ v1 \ v2 = intval-equals v1 \ v2 \mid
  bin-eval BinIntegerLessThan\ v1\ v2 = intval-less-than v1\ v2
  bin-eval BinIntegerBelow\ v1\ v2=intval-below\ v1\ v2
inductive fresh-id :: IRGraph \Rightarrow ID \Rightarrow bool where
  nid \notin ids \ g \Longrightarrow fresh-id \ g \ nid
code-pred fresh-id.
fun get-fresh-id :: IRGraph \Rightarrow ID where
  get-fresh-id g = last(sorted-list-of-set(ids g)) + 1
export-code get-fresh-id
value get-fresh-id eg2-sq
value get-fresh-id (add-node 6 (ParameterNode 2, default-stamp) eg2-sq)
inductive
  unrep :: IRGraph \Rightarrow IRExpr \Rightarrow (IRGraph \times ID) \Rightarrow bool (- < - \leadsto - 55)
  unrepList :: IRGraph \Rightarrow IRExpr\ list \Rightarrow (IRGraph \times ID\ list) \Rightarrow bool\ (- \triangleleft_L - \leadsto -
55)
   where
  ConstantNodeSame:
  \llbracket find\text{-}node\text{-}and\text{-}stamp\ g\ (ConstantNode\ c,\ constantAsStamp\ c) = Some\ nid \rrbracket
    \implies g \triangleleft (ConstantExpr\ c) \rightsquigarrow (g,\ nid) \mid
  ConstantNodeNew:
  \llbracket find\text{-}node\text{-}and\text{-}stamp\ g\ (ConstantNode\ c,\ constantAsStamp\ c) = None;
   nid = get-fresh-id g;
   g' = add-node nid (ConstantNode c, constantAsStamp c) g
   \implies g \triangleleft (ConstantExpr c) \rightsquigarrow (g', nid)
  ParameterNodeSame:
```

```
\llbracket find\text{-}node\text{-}and\text{-}stamp\ g\ (ParameterNode\ i,\ s) = Some\ nid \rrbracket
  \implies g \triangleleft (ParameterExpr \ i \ s) \leadsto (g, \ nid) \mid
ParameterNodeNew:
\llbracket find\text{-}node\text{-}and\text{-}stamp\ g\ (ParameterNode\ i,\ s) = None;
  nid = get-fresh-id g;
 g' = add-node nid (ParameterNode i, s) g
 \implies g \triangleleft (ParameterExpr\ i\ s) \leadsto (g',\ nid)\ |
Conditional Node Same: \\
\llbracket g \triangleleft_L [ce, te, fe] \rightsquigarrow (g2, [c, t, f]);
 s' = meet (stamp \ g2 \ t) (stamp \ g2 \ f);
 find-node-and-stamp g2 (ConditionalNode c t f, s) = Some nid
 \implies g \triangleleft (ConditionalExpr \ ce \ te \ fe) \rightsquigarrow (g2, \ nid) \mid
Conditional Node New:
\llbracket g \triangleleft_L [ce, te, fe] \rightsquigarrow (g2, [c, t, f]);
 s' = meet (stamp \ g2 \ t) (stamp \ g2 \ f);
 find-node-and-stamp g2 (ConditionalNode c t f, s') = None;
 nid = get-fresh-id g2;
 g' = add-node nid (ConditionalNode c t f, s') g2
 \implies g \triangleleft (ConditionalExpr \ ce \ te \ fe) \rightsquigarrow (g', \ nid) \mid
UnaryNodeSame:
\llbracket g \triangleleft xe \leadsto (g2, x);
 s' = stamp\text{-}unary op (stamp g2 x);
 find-node-and-stamp g2 (unary-node op x, s') = Some \ nid
 \implies g \triangleleft (UnaryExpr \ op \ xe) \rightsquigarrow (g2, \ nid) \mid
UnaryNodeNew:\\
\llbracket g \triangleleft xe \rightsquigarrow (g2, x);
 s' = stamp\text{-}unary \ op \ (stamp \ g2 \ x);
 find-node-and-stamp g2 (unary-node op x, s') = None;
 nid = get-fresh-id g2;
 g' = add-node nid (unary-node op x, s') g2
 \implies g \triangleleft (UnaryExpr \ op \ xe) \rightsquigarrow (g', \ nid) \mid
BinaryNodeSame:
\llbracket g \triangleleft_L [xe, ye] \rightsquigarrow (g2, [x, y]);
 s' = stamp\text{-}binary\ op\ (stamp\ g2\ x)\ (stamp\ g2\ y);
 find-node-and-stamp g2 (bin-node op x y, s') = Some \ nid
 \implies g \triangleleft (BinaryExpr \ op \ xe \ ye) \rightsquigarrow (g2, \ nid) \mid
BinaryNodeNew:
[g \triangleleft_L [xe, ye] \leadsto (g2, [x, y]);
 s' = stamp\text{-}binary\ op\ (stamp\ g2\ x)\ (stamp\ g2\ y);
 find-node-and-stamp g2 (bin-node op xy, s') = None;
 nid = qet-fresh-id q2;
 g' = add-node nid (bin-node op x y, s') g2
```

```
\implies g \triangleleft (BinaryExpr \ op \ xe \ ye) \rightsquigarrow (g', \ nid) \mid
  AllLeafNodes:
  stamp \ g \ nid = s
    \implies g \triangleleft (LeafExpr \ nid \ s) \rightsquigarrow (g, \ nid) \mid
  UnrepNil:
  g \triangleleft_L [] \leadsto (g, []) |
  Unrep Cons:
  \llbracket g \triangleleft xe \leadsto (g2, x); \rrbracket
    g2 \triangleleft_L xes \leadsto (g3, xs)
    \implies g \triangleleft_L (xe\#xes) \rightsquigarrow (g3, x\#xs)
code-pred (modes: i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow bool \ as \ unrep E)
  unrep.
\mathbf{code\text{-}pred}\ (\mathit{modes}:\ i\Rightarrow i\Rightarrow o\Rightarrow \mathit{bool}\ \mathit{as}\ \mathit{unrepListE})\ \mathit{unrepList} .
     find-node-and-stamp g (ConstantNode c, constantAsStamp c) = Some nid
                                   g \triangleleft ConstantExpr c \rightsquigarrow (g, nid)
        find-node-and-stamp g (ConstantNode c, constantAsStamp c) = None
                                            nid = get-fresh-id g
                g' = \mathit{add}\text{-}\mathit{node}\ \mathit{nid}\ (\mathit{ConstantNode}\ \mathit{c},\ \mathit{constantAsStamp}\ \mathit{c})\ \mathit{g}
                                   g \triangleleft ConstantExpr \ c \leadsto (g', nid)
                 find-node-and-stamp g (ParameterNode i, s) = Some nid
                                 g \triangleleft ParameterExpr \ i \ s \leadsto (g, \ nid)
                    find-node-and-stamp g (ParameterNode i, s) = None
           nid = get-fresh-id \ g' = add-node nid \ (ParameterNode \ i, \ s) \ g
                                 g \triangleleft ParameterExpr \ i \ s \leadsto (g', \ nid)
     g \triangleleft_L [ce, te, fe] \rightsquigarrow (g2, [c, t, f]) s' = meet (stamp g2 t) (stamp g2 f)
             find-node-and-stamp g2 (ConditionalNode c t f, s') = Some nid
                            g \triangleleft ConditionalExpr \ ce \ te \ fe \leadsto (g2, \ nid)
     g \triangleleft_L [ce, te, fe] \rightsquigarrow (g2, [c, t, f]) s' = meet (stamp g2 t) (stamp g2 f)
                find-node-and-stamp g2 (ConditionalNode c t f, s') = None
                                     g' = add-node nid (ConditionalNode c t f, s') g2
     nid = get-fresh-id g2
                             g \triangleleft ConditionalExpr \ ce \ te \ fe \leadsto (g', nid)
 g \triangleleft_L [xe, ye] \leadsto (g2, [x, y])
                                           s' = stamp-binary op (stamp g2 x) (stamp g2 y)
                 find-node-and-stamp g2 (bin-node op x y, s') = Some nid
                               g \triangleleft BinaryExpr \ op \ xe \ ye \leadsto (g2, \ nid)
```

```
s' = stamp-binary op (stamp g2 x) (stamp g2 y)
g \triangleleft_L [xe, ye] \rightsquigarrow (g2, [x, y])
                   find-node-and-stamp g2 (bin-node op x y, s') = None
         nid = get-fresh-id g2 g' = add-node nid (bin-node op x y, s') g2
                             q \triangleleft BinaryExpr \ op \ xe \ ye \leadsto (q', \ nid)
                g \triangleleft xe \rightsquigarrow (g2, x) s' = stamp\text{-unary op } (stamp \ g2 \ x)
               find-node-and-stamp g2 (unary-node op x, s') = Some \ nid
                               g \triangleleft UnaryExpr \ op \ xe \leadsto (g2, \ nid)
                                           s' = stamp\text{-}unary \ op \ (stamp \ g2 \ x)
                g \triangleleft xe \leadsto (g2, x)
                  find-node-and-stamp g2 (unary-node op x, s') = None
                                         g' = add-node nid (unary-node op x, s') g2
        nid = get-fresh-id g2
                               g \triangleleft UnaryExpr \ op \ xe \leadsto (g', \ nid)
                                        stamp \ g \ nid = s
                                 \overline{g \triangleleft LeafExpr\ nid\ s \leadsto (g,\ nid)}
definition sq\text{-}param\theta :: IRExpr where
  sq\text{-}param0 = BinaryExpr\ BinMul
    (ParameterExpr 0 (IntegerStamp 32 (- 2147483648) 2147483647))
    (ParameterExpr 0 (IntegerStamp 32 (- 2147483648) 2147483647))
values \{(nid, g) : (eg2\text{-}sq \triangleleft sq\text{-}param0 \leadsto (g, nid))\}
1.2 Data-flow Tree Evaluation
inductive
  evaltree :: MapState \Rightarrow Params \Rightarrow IRExpr \Rightarrow Value \Rightarrow bool ([-,-] \vdash - \mapsto -55)
  for m p where
  Constant Expr:
  [c \neq UndefVal]
    \implies [m,p] \vdash (ConstantExpr\ c) \mapsto c \mid
  ParameterExpr:
  \llbracket valid\text{-}value\ s\ (p!i) \rrbracket
    \implies [m,p] \vdash (ParameterExpr\ i\ s) \mapsto p!i
  Conditional Expr:
  \llbracket [m,p] \vdash ce \mapsto cond;
    branch = (if \ val\ -to\ -bool \ cond \ then \ te \ else \ fe);
    [m,p] \vdash branch \mapsto v
    \implies [m,p] \vdash (ConditionalExpr\ ce\ te\ fe) \mapsto v \mid
  UnaryExpr:
  \llbracket [m,p] \vdash xe \mapsto v \rrbracket
    \implies [m,p] \vdash (UnaryExpr \ op \ xe) \mapsto unary-eval \ op \ v \mid
```

```
\llbracket [m,p] \vdash xe \mapsto x;
     [m,p] \vdash ye \mapsto y
     \implies [m,p] \vdash (BinaryExpr \ op \ xe \ ye) \mapsto bin-eval \ op \ x \ y \mid
  LeafExpr:
  [val = m \ nid;
     valid-value \ s \ val
     \implies [m,p] \vdash LeafExpr \ nid \ s \mapsto val
                                        \frac{c \neq \mathit{UndefVal}}{[\mathit{m,p}] \vdash \mathit{ConstantExpr}\ c \mapsto c}
                                                   valid-value \ s \ p_{[i]}
                                     [m,p] \vdash ParameterExpr \ i \ s \mapsto p_{[i]}
 [m,p] \vdash ce \mapsto cond
                                       branch = (if IRTreeEval.val-to-bool cond then te else fe)
                                                [m,p] \vdash branch \mapsto v
                                  [m,p] \vdash ConditionalExpr \ ce \ te \ fe \mapsto v
                            \frac{[m,p] \vdash xe \mapsto v}{[m,p] \vdash \textit{UnaryExpr op } xe \mapsto \textit{unary-eval op } v}
                                   [m,p] \vdash xe \mapsto x \qquad [m,p] \vdash ye \mapsto y
                           \overline{[m,p] \vdash BinaryExpr\ op\ xe\ ye \mapsto bin-eval\ op\ x\ y}
                                                              valid-value s val
                                     val = m \ nid
                                        [m,p] \vdash LeafExpr\ nid\ s \mapsto val
code-pred (modes: i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow bool \ as \ evalT)
  [show\text{-}steps, show\text{-}mode\text{-}inference, show\text{-}intermediate\text{-}results]
  evaltree.
inductive
  evaltrees :: MapState \Rightarrow Params \Rightarrow IRExpr\ list \Rightarrow Value\ list \Rightarrow bool\ ([-,-] \vdash - \mapsto_L
  for m p where
  EvalNil:
  [m,p] \vdash [] \mapsto_L [] \mid
```

BinaryExpr:

EvalCons:

 $[[m,p] \vdash x \mapsto xval;$ $[m,p] \vdash yy \mapsto_L yyval]$

```
\implies [m,p] \vdash (x\#yy) \mapsto_L (xval\#yyval)
\mathbf{code-pred} \ (modes: \ i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow bool \ as \ evalTs)
evaltrees \ .
\mathbf{values} \ \{v. \ evaltree \ new-map-state \ [IntVal32 \ 5] \ sq-param0 \ v\}
\mathbf{declare} \ evaltree.intros \ [intro]
\mathbf{declare} \ evaltrees.intros \ [intro]
```

1.3 Data-flow Tree Refinement

We define the induced semantic equivalence relation between expressions. Note that syntactic equality implies semantic equivalence, but not vice versa.

```
definition equiv-exprs :: IRExpr \Rightarrow IRExpr \Rightarrow bool \ (- \doteq -55) where (e1 \doteq e2) = (\forall m \ p \ v. \ (([m,p] \vdash e1 \mapsto v) \longleftrightarrow ([m,p] \vdash e2 \mapsto v)))
```

We also prove that this is a total equivalence relation (equivp equiv-exprs) (HOL.Equiv_Relations), so that we can reuse standard results about equivalence relations.

```
lemma equivp equiv-exprs
apply (auto simp add: equivp-def equiv-exprs-def)
by (metis equiv-exprs-def)+
```

We define a refinement ordering over IRExpr and show that it is a preorder. Note that it is asymmetric because e2 may refer to fewer variables than e1.

 $\mathbf{instantiation}\ \mathit{IRExpr} :: \mathit{preorder}\ \mathbf{begin}$

```
definition
```

```
\begin{array}{lll} \textit{le-expr-def [simp]: (e1 \leq e2)} \longleftrightarrow (\forall m p v. (([m,p] \vdash e1 \mapsto v) \longrightarrow ([m,p] \vdash e2 \mapsto v))) \end{array}
```

definition

```
lt-expr-def [simp]: (e1 < e2) \longleftrightarrow (e1 \le e2 \land \neg (e1 \doteq e2))
```

instance proof

```
fix x \ y \ z :: IRExpr

show x < y \longleftrightarrow x \le y \land \neg (y \le x) by (simp add: equiv-exprs-def; auto)

show x \le x by simp

show x \le y \Longrightarrow y \le z \Longrightarrow x \le z by simp

qed

end
```

end

2 Data-flow Expression-Tree Theorems

```
theory IRTreeEvalThms
imports
Semantics.IRTreeEval
begin
```

2.1 Extraction and Evaluation of Expression Trees is Deterministic.

First, we prove some extra rules that relate each type of IRNode to the corresponding IRExpr type that 'rep' will produce. These are very helpful for proving that 'rep' is deterministic.

```
lemma rep-constant:
  g \vdash n \triangleright e \Longrightarrow
   kind\ g\ n = ConstantNode\ c \Longrightarrow
   e = ConstantExpr c
  by (induction rule: rep.induct; auto)
lemma rep-parameter:
  g \vdash n \triangleright e \Longrightarrow
   kind\ g\ n = ParameterNode\ i \Longrightarrow
   (\exists s. \ e = ParameterExpr \ i \ s)
  by (induction rule: rep.induct; auto)
{\bf lemma}\ rep-conditional:
  g \vdash n \triangleright e \Longrightarrow
   kind\ q\ n = ConditionalNode\ c\ t\ f \Longrightarrow
   (\exists ce te fe. e = ConditionalExpr ce te fe)
  by (induction rule: rep.induct; auto)
lemma rep-abs:
  g \vdash n \triangleright e \Longrightarrow
   kind\ g\ n = AbsNode\ x \Longrightarrow
   (\exists xe. \ e = UnaryExpr\ UnaryAbs\ xe)
  by (induction rule: rep.induct; auto)
lemma rep-not:
  g \vdash n \triangleright e \Longrightarrow
   kind\ g\ n = NotNode\ x \Longrightarrow
   (\exists xe. \ e = UnaryExpr\ UnaryNot\ xe)
  by (induction rule: rep.induct; auto)
lemma rep-negate:
  g \vdash n \triangleright e \Longrightarrow
   kind\ g\ n = NegateNode\ x \Longrightarrow
   (\exists xe. \ e = UnaryExpr\ UnaryNeg\ xe)
  by (induction rule: rep.induct; auto)
```

```
lemma rep-logicnegation:
  g \vdash n \triangleright e \Longrightarrow
   kind\ g\ n = LogicNegationNode\ x \Longrightarrow
   (\exists xe. \ e = UnaryExpr\ UnaryLogicNegation\ xe)
  by (induction rule: rep.induct; auto)
lemma rep-add:
  g \vdash n \triangleright e \Longrightarrow
   kind\ g\ n = AddNode\ x\ y \Longrightarrow
   (\exists xe \ ye. \ e = BinaryExpr \ BinAdd \ xe \ ye)
  by (induction rule: rep.induct; auto)
lemma rep-sub:
  g \vdash n \triangleright e \Longrightarrow
   kind\ g\ n = SubNode\ x\ y \Longrightarrow
   (\exists xe \ ye. \ e = BinaryExpr \ BinSub \ xe \ ye)
  by (induction rule: rep.induct; auto)
lemma rep-mul:
  g \vdash n \triangleright e \Longrightarrow
   kind \ g \ n = MulNode \ x \ y \Longrightarrow
   (\exists xe \ ye. \ e = BinaryExpr \ BinMul \ xe \ ye)
  by (induction rule: rep.induct; auto)
lemma rep-and:
  g \vdash n \triangleright e \Longrightarrow
   kind\ g\ n = AndNode\ x\ y \Longrightarrow
   (\exists xe \ ye. \ e = BinaryExpr \ BinAnd \ xe \ ye)
  by (induction rule: rep.induct; auto)
lemma rep-or:
  g \vdash n \triangleright e \Longrightarrow
   kind\ g\ n = OrNode\ x\ y \Longrightarrow
   (\exists xe \ ye. \ e = BinaryExpr \ BinOr \ xe \ ye)
  by (induction rule: rep.induct; auto)
lemma rep-xor:
  q \vdash n \triangleright e \Longrightarrow
   kind\ g\ n = XorNode\ x\ y \Longrightarrow
   (\exists xe \ ye. \ e = BinaryExpr \ BinXor \ xe \ ye)
  by (induction rule: rep.induct; auto)
lemma rep-integer-below:
  g \vdash n \triangleright e \Longrightarrow
   \mathit{kind}\ g\ n = \mathit{IntegerBelowNode}\ x\ y \Longrightarrow
   (\exists xe \ ye. \ e = BinaryExpr \ BinIntegerBelow \ xe \ ye)
  by (induction rule: rep.induct; auto)
```

lemma rep-integer-equals:

```
g \vdash n \triangleright e \Longrightarrow
  kind\ g\ n = IntegerEqualsNode\ x\ y \Longrightarrow
  (\exists xe \ ye. \ e = BinaryExpr \ BinIntegerEquals \ xe \ ye)
  by (induction rule: rep.induct; auto)
{f lemma} rep-integer-less-than:
  g \vdash n \triangleright e \Longrightarrow
  kind\ g\ n = IntegerLessThanNode\ x\ y \Longrightarrow
  (\exists xe \ ye. \ e = BinaryExpr \ BinIntegerLessThan \ xe \ ye)
  by (induction rule: rep.induct; auto)
lemma rep-load-field:
  g \vdash n \triangleright e \Longrightarrow
   is-preevaluated (kind g n) \Longrightarrow
  (\exists s. \ e = LeafExpr \ n \ s)
  by (induction rule: rep.induct; auto)
lemma repDet:
  shows (g \vdash n \triangleright e1) \Longrightarrow (g \vdash n \triangleright e2) \Longrightarrow e1 = e2
proof (induction arbitrary: e2 rule: rep.induct)
  case (ConstantNode \ n \ c)
  then show ?case using rep-constant by auto
\mathbf{next}
  case (ParameterNode \ n \ i \ s)
  then show ?case using rep-parameter by auto
\mathbf{next}
case (ConditionalNode\ n\ c\ t\ f\ ce\ te\ fe)
  then show ?case
   by (metis rep-conditional ConditionalNodeE IRNode.inject(6))
next
  case (AbsNode \ n \ x \ xe)
  then show ?case
   by (metis rep-abs AbsNodeE IRNode.inject(1))
next
  case (NotNode \ n \ x \ xe)
  then show ?case
   by (metis IRNode.inject(30) NotNodeE rep-not)
next
case (NegateNode \ n \ x \ xe)
  then show ?case
   by (metis IRNode.inject(27) NegateNodeE rep-negate)
\mathbf{next}
  case (LogicNegationNode \ n \ x \ xe)
  then show ?case
   \mathbf{by}\ (metis\ IRNode.inject(20)\ LogicNegationNodeE\ rep-logicnegation)
\mathbf{next}
```

```
case (AddNode \ n \ x \ y \ xe \ ye)
 then show ?case
   by (metis\ AddNodeE\ IRNode.inject(2)\ rep-add)
case (MulNode \ n \ x \ y \ xe \ ye)
 then show ?case
   by (metis IRNode.inject(26) MulNodeE rep-mul)
 case (SubNode \ n \ x \ y \ xe \ ye)
 then show ?case
   by (metis IRNode.inject(40) SubNodeE rep-sub)
 case (AndNode \ n \ x \ y \ xe \ ye)
 then show ?case
   by (metis AndNodeE IRNode.inject(3) rep-and)
case (OrNode \ n \ x \ y \ xe \ ye)
then show ?case
 by (metis IRNode.inject(31) OrNodeE rep-or)
 case (XorNode \ n \ x \ y \ xe \ ye)
 then show ?case
   by (metis IRNode.inject(44) XorNodeE rep-xor)
next
 case (IntegerBelowNode \ n \ x \ y \ xe \ ye)
 then show ?case
   by (metis IRNode.inject(12) IntegerBelowNodeE rep-integer-below)
next
 case (IntegerEqualsNode\ n\ x\ y\ xe\ ye)
 then show ?case
   by (metis IRNode.inject(13) IntegerEqualsNodeE rep-integer-equals)
 case (IntegerLessThanNode\ n\ x\ y\ xe\ ye)
 then show ?case
   by (metis IRNode.inject(14) IntegerLessThanNodeE rep-integer-less-than)
 case (LeafNode \ n \ s)
 then show ?case using rep-load-field LeafNodeE by blast
qed
\mathbf{lemma}\ evalDet:
 [m,p] \vdash e \mapsto v1 \Longrightarrow
  [m,p] \vdash e \mapsto v2 \Longrightarrow
  v1 = v2
 apply (induction arbitrary: v2 rule: evaltree.induct)
 by (elim EvalTreeE; auto)+
lemma evalAllDet:
```

```
[m,p] \vdash e \mapsto_L v1 \Longrightarrow
  [m,p] \vdash e \mapsto_L v2 \Longrightarrow
  v1 = v2
  apply (induction arbitrary: v2 rule: evaltrees.induct)
  apply (elim EvalTreeE; auto)
 using evalDet by force
A valid value cannot be UndefVal.
lemma valid-not-undef:
 assumes a1: valid\text{-}value \ s \ val
 assumes a2: s \neq VoidStamp
 shows val \neq UndefVal
 apply (rule valid-value.elims(1)[of s val True])
 using a1 a2 by auto
lemma valid-VoidStamp[elim]:
 shows valid-value\ VoidStamp\ val \Longrightarrow
     val = UndefVal
 using valid-value.simps by (metis IRTreeEval.val-to-bool.cases)
lemma valid-ObjStamp[elim]:
  shows valid-value (ObjectStamp klass exact nonNull alwaysNull) val \Longrightarrow
     (\exists v. val = ObjRef v)
 using valid-value.simps by (metis IRTreeEval.val-to-bool.cases)
lemma valid-int32[elim]:
 shows valid-value (IntegerStamp 32 l h) val \Longrightarrow
     (\exists v. val = IntVal32 v)
 apply (rule IRTreeEval.val-to-bool.cases[of val])
 using Value.distinct by simp+
lemma valid-int64[elim]:
  shows valid-value (IntegerStamp 64 l h) val \Longrightarrow
     (\exists v. val = IntVal64 v)
 apply (rule IRTreeEval.val-to-bool.cases[of val])
 using Value.distinct by simp+
TODO: could we prove that expression evaluation never returns UndefVal?
But this might require restricting unary and binary operators to be total...
lemma leafint32:
 assumes ev: [m,p] \vdash LeafExpr\ i\ (IntegerStamp\ 32\ lo\ hi) \mapsto val
 shows \exists v. val = (Int Val 32 v)
proof -
 have valid-value (IntegerStamp 32 lo hi) val
   using ev by (rule LeafExprE; simp)
 then show ?thesis by auto
qed
```

```
lemma leafint64:
 assumes ev: [m,p] \vdash LeafExpr\ i\ (IntegerStamp\ 64\ lo\ hi) \mapsto val
 shows \exists v. val = (Int Val 64 v)
proof -
 have valid-value (IntegerStamp 64 lo hi) val
   using ev by (rule LeafExprE; simp)
 then show ?thesis by auto
qed
lemma default-stamp [simp]: default-stamp = IntegerStamp 32 (-2147483648)
2147483647
 using default-stamp-def by auto
lemma valid32 [simp]:
 assumes valid-value (IntegerStamp 32 lo hi) val
 shows \exists v. (val = (Int Val 32 \ v) \land lo \leq sint \ v \land sint \ v \leq hi)
 using assms valid-int32 by force
lemma valid64 [simp]:
 assumes valid-value (IntegerStamp 64 lo hi) val
 shows \exists v. (val = (IntVal64 \ v) \land lo \leq sint \ v \land sint \ v \leq hi)
 using assms valid-int64 by force
\mathbf{lemma}\ int\text{-}stamp\text{-}implies\text{-}valid\text{-}value:
  [m,p] \vdash expr \mapsto val \Longrightarrow
  valid-value (stamp-expr expr) val
proof (induction rule: evaltree.induct)
case (ConstantExpr c)
then show ?case sorry
next
 \mathbf{case}\ (\mathit{ParameterExpr}\ s\ i)
then show ?case sorry
 case (ConditionalExpr ce cond branch te fe v)
 then show ?case sorry
next
 case (UnaryExpr xe v op)
 then show ?case sorry
\mathbf{next}
 case (BinaryExpr\ xe\ x\ ye\ y\ op)
then show ?case sorry
\mathbf{next}
  case (LeafExpr\ val\ nid\ s)
 then show ?case sorry
qed
```

```
lemma valid32or64:
 assumes valid-value (IntegerStamp b lo hi) x
 shows (\exists v1. (x = IntVal32 v1)) \lor (\exists v2. (x = IntVal64 v2))
 using valid32 valid64 assms valid-value.elims(2) by blast
lemma valid32or64-both:
 assumes valid-value (IntegerStamp b lox hix) x
 and valid-value (IntegerStamp b loy hiy) y
 shows (\exists v1 \ v2. \ x = IntVal32 \ v1 \land y = IntVal32 \ v2) \lor (\exists v3 \ v4. \ x = IntVal64)
v3 \wedge y = IntVal64 v4
  using assms valid32or64 valid32 valid-value.elims(2) valid-value.simps(1) by
metis
2.2
      Example Data-flow Optimisations
lemma a\theta a-helper [simp]:
 assumes a: valid-value (IntegerStamp 32 lo hi) v
 shows intval-add v (IntVal32 0) = v
proof -
 obtain v32 :: int32 where v = (IntVal32 v32) using a valid32 by blast
 then show ?thesis by simp
qed
lemma a0a: (BinaryExpr BinAdd (LeafExpr 1 default-stamp) (ConstantExpr (IntVal32
\theta)))
           \leq (LeafExpr\ 1\ default\text{-}stamp)\ (is\ ?L \leq ?R)
 by (auto simp add: evaltree.LeafExpr)
lemma xyx-y-helper [simp]:
 assumes valid-value (IntegerStamp 32 lox hix) x
 assumes valid-value (IntegerStamp 32 loy hiy) y
 shows intval-add x (intval-sub y x) = y
proof -
 obtain x32 :: int32 where x: x = (IntVal32 x32) using assms \ valid32 by blast
 obtain y32 :: int32 where y: y = (IntVal32 \ y32) using assms valid32 by blast
 show ?thesis using x y by simp
qed
lemma xyx-y:
 (BinaryExpr BinAdd
    (LeafExpr x (IntegerStamp 32 lox hix))
    (BinaryExpr BinSub
     (LeafExpr y (IntegerStamp 32 loy hiy))
     (LeafExpr x (IntegerStamp 32 lox hix))))
  \leq (LeafExpr\ y\ (IntegerStamp\ 32\ loy\ hiy))
 by (auto simp add: LeafExpr)
```

2.3 Monotonicity of Expression Optimization

We prove that each subexpression position is monotonic. That is, optimizing a subexpression anywhere deep inside a top-level expression also optimizes that top-level expression.

Note that we might also be able to do this via reusing Isabelle's 'mono' operator (HOL.Orderings theory), proving instantiations like 'mono (UnaryExprop)', but it is not obvious how to do this for both arguments of the binary expressions.

```
lemma mono-unary:
 assumes e \leq e'
 shows (UnaryExpr\ op\ e) \leq (UnaryExpr\ op\ e')
 using UnaryExpr assms by auto
lemma mono-binary:
 assumes x \leq x'
 assumes y \leq y'
 shows (BinaryExpr\ op\ x\ y) \le (BinaryExpr\ op\ x'\ y')
 using BinaryExpr assms by auto
lemma mono-conditional:
 assumes ce < ce'
 assumes te < te'
 assumes fe < fe'
 shows (ConditionalExpr ce te fe) \leq (ConditionalExpr ce' te' fe')
proof (simp only: le-expr-def; (rule allI)+; rule impI)
  \mathbf{fix} \ m \ p \ v
 assume a: [m,p] \vdash ConditionalExpr ce te fe \mapsto v
 then obtain cond where ce: [m,p] \vdash ce \mapsto cond by auto
  then have ce': [m,p] \vdash ce' \mapsto cond using assms by auto
 define branch where b: branch = (if \ val\ -to\ -bool\ cond\ then\ te\ else\ fe)
  define branch' where b': branch' = (if \ val\ -to\ -bool \ cond \ then \ te' \ else \ fe')
  then have [m,p] \vdash branch \mapsto v using a b ce evalDet by blast
  then have [m,p] \vdash branch' \mapsto v using assms b b' by auto
  then show [m,p] \vdash ConditionalExpr\ ce'\ te'\ fe' \mapsto v
   using ConditionalExpr ce' b' by auto
qed
```

 \mathbf{end}

3 Control-flow Semantics

```
theory IRStepObj
imports
IRTreeEval
begin
```

3.1 Heap

The heap model we introduce maps field references to object instances to runtime values. We use the H[f][p] heap representation. See $\cite{heap-reps-2011}$. We also introduce the DynamicHeap type which allocates new object references sequentially storing the next free object reference as 'Free'.

```
type-synonym ('a, 'b) Heap = 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow Value
type-synonym Free = nat
type-synonym ('a, 'b) DynamicHeap = ('a, 'b) Heap \times Free
fun h-load-field :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) DynamicHeap \Rightarrow Value where
h-load-field fr (h, n) = h fr
fun h-store-field :: 'a \Rightarrow 'b \Rightarrow Value \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) DynamicHeap \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) DynamicHeap where
h-store-field fr v (h, n) = (h(f := ((h f)(r := v))), n)
fun h-new-inst :: ('a, 'b) DynamicHeap \Rightarrow ('a, 'b) DynamicHeap \times Value where
h-new-inst (h, n) = ((h,n+1), (ObjRef (Some n)))
type-synonym FieldRefHeap = (string, objref) DynamicHeap
definition new-heap :: ('a, 'b) DynamicHeap where
new-heap = ((\lambda f. \lambda p. UndefVal), 0)
```

3.2 Intraprocedural Semantics

Intraprocedural semantics are given as a small-step semantics.

Within the context of a graph, the configuration triple, (ID, MethodState, Heap), is related to the subsequent configuration.

```
inductive step :: IRGraph \Rightarrow Params \Rightarrow (ID \times MapState \times FieldRefHeap) \Rightarrow (ID \times MapState \times FieldRefHeap) \Rightarrow bool
(-, - \vdash - \to -55) for g p where

SequentialNode: \begin{bmatrix} is-sequential-node & (kind g nid); \\ nid' = & (successors-of & (kind g nid))!0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \Rightarrow g, p \vdash (nid, m, h) \to (nid', m, h) \mid

IfNode: \begin{bmatrix} kind g nid = & (IfNode cond tb fb); \\ g \vdash cond \rhd condE; \\ [m, p] \vdash condE \mapsto val; \\ nid' = & (if val-to-bool val then tb else fb) \end{bmatrix} \\ \Rightarrow g, p \vdash (nid, m, h) \to (nid', m, h) \mid
```

```
EndNodes:
[is-AbstractEndNode (kind g nid);
 merge = any-usage q nid;
 is-AbstractMergeNode (kind g merge);
 i = find\text{-}index\ nid\ (inputs\text{-}of\ (kind\ g\ merge));
 phis = (phi-list\ q\ merge);
 inps = (phi-inputs \ g \ i \ phis);
  g \vdash inps \triangleright_L inpsE;
 [m, p] \vdash inpsE \mapsto_L vs;
 m' = set-phis phis vs m
 \implies g, p \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (merge, m', h) \mid
NewInstanceNode:
 [kind\ g\ nid\ =\ (NewInstanceNode\ nid\ f\ obj\ nid');
    (h', ref) = h-new-inst h;
   m' = m(nid := ref)
 \implies g, p \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (nid', m', h') \mid
LoadFieldNode:
  \llbracket kind\ g\ nid = (LoadFieldNode\ nid\ f\ (Some\ obj)\ nid');
   g \vdash obj \triangleright objE;
    [m, p] \vdash objE \mapsto ObjRef ref;
   h-load-field f ref h = v;
   m' = m(nid := v)
 \implies g, p \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (nid', m', h) \mid
SignedDivNode:
 \llbracket kind\ g\ nid = (SignedDivNode\ nid\ x\ y\ zero\ sb\ nxt);
   g \vdash x \triangleright xe;
    g \vdash y \triangleright ye;
   [m, p] \vdash xe \mapsto v1;
   [m, p] \vdash ye \mapsto v2;
   v = (intval-div \ v1 \ v2);
   m' = m(nid := v)
 \implies g, p \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (nxt, m', h) \mid
SignedRemNode:
  [kind\ g\ nid = (SignedRemNode\ nid\ x\ y\ zero\ sb\ nxt);
   g \vdash x \triangleright xe;
    g \vdash y \rhd ye;
    [m, p] \vdash xe \mapsto v1;
    [m, p] \vdash ye \mapsto v2;
    v = (intval - mod \ v1 \ v2);
   m' = m(nid := v)
 \implies g, p \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (nxt, m', h) \mid
```

```
StaticLoadFieldNode:
    [kind\ g\ nid = (LoadFieldNode\ nid\ f\ None\ nid');
      h-load-field f None h = v;
      m' = m(nid := v)
   \implies g, p \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (nid', m', h) \mid
  StoreFieldNode:
    \llbracket kind \ g \ nid = (StoreFieldNode \ nid \ f \ newval - (Some \ obj) \ nid');
      g \vdash newval \triangleright newvalE;
      g \vdash obj \triangleright objE;
      [m, p] \vdash newvalE \mapsto val;
      [m, p] \vdash objE \mapsto ObjRef ref;
      h' = h-store-field f ref val h;
      m' = m(nid := val)
    \implies g, p \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (nid', m', h') \mid
  StaticStoreFieldNode:
    \llbracket kind\ g\ nid = (StoreFieldNode\ nid\ f\ newval\ -\ None\ nid');
      g \vdash newval \triangleright newvalE;
      [m, p] \vdash newvalE \mapsto val;
      h' = h-store-field f None val h;
      m' = m(nid := val)
    \implies g, p \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (nid', m', h')
code-pred (modes: i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow i * i * i \Rightarrow o * o * o \Rightarrow bool) step.
3.3
       Interprocedural Semantics
type-synonym Signature = string
type-synonym\ Program = Signature 
ightharpoonup IRGraph
inductive step-top :: Program \Rightarrow (IRGraph \times ID \times MapState \times Params) \ list \times
FieldRefHeap \Rightarrow (IRGraph \times ID \times MapState \times Params) \ list \times FieldRefHeap \Rightarrow
  (-\vdash -\longrightarrow -55)
 for P where
  \llbracket g, p \vdash (nid, m, h) \rightarrow (nid', m', h') \rrbracket
    \implies P \vdash ((g,nid,m,p)\#stk, h) \longrightarrow ((g,nid',m',p)\#stk, h') \mid
  InvokeNodeStep:
  [is-Invoke\ (kind\ g\ nid);
    callTarget = ir\text{-}callTarget (kind g nid);
    kind\ g\ callTarget = (MethodCallTargetNode\ targetMethod\ arguments);
    Some \ targetGraph = P \ targetMethod;
```

```
m' = new-map-state;
    g \vdash arguments \triangleright_L argsE;
    [m, p] \vdash argsE \mapsto_L p'
    \implies P \vdash ((g,nid,m,p)\#stk, h) \longrightarrow ((targetGraph,0,m',p')\#(g,nid,m,p)\#stk, h)
  ReturnNode:
  \llbracket kind\ g\ nid = (ReturnNode\ (Some\ expr)\ -);
    g \vdash expr \triangleright e;
    [m, p] \vdash e \mapsto v;
    cm' = cm(cnid := v);
    cnid' = (successors-of (kind cg cnid))!0
    \implies P \vdash ((g,nid,m,p)\#(cg,cnid,cm,cp)\#stk,h) \longrightarrow ((cg,cnid',cm',cp)\#stk,h) \mid
  ReturnNodeVoid:
  \llbracket kind \ q \ nid = (ReturnNode \ None \ -);
    cm' = cm(cnid := (ObjRef (Some (2048))));
    cnid' = (successors-of (kind cg cnid))!0
   \implies P \vdash ((g,nid,m,p)\#(cg,cnid,cm,cp)\#stk,h) \longrightarrow ((cg,cnid',cm',cp)\#stk,h) \mid
  UnwindNode:
  [kind\ g\ nid = (UnwindNode\ exception);
    g \vdash exception \triangleright exceptionE;
    [m, p] \vdash exceptionE \mapsto e;
    kind\ cg\ cnid = (InvokeWithExceptionNode - - - - exEdge);
    cm' = cm(cnid := e)
  \implies P \vdash ((g,nid,m,p)\#(cg,cnid,cm,cp)\#stk,\ h) \longrightarrow ((cg,exEdge,cm',cp)\#stk,\ h)
code-pred (modes: i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow bool) step-top.
3.4 Big-step Execution
type-synonym Trace = (IRGraph \times ID \times MapState \times Params) list
fun has-return :: MapState <math>\Rightarrow bool where
 has\text{-}return \ m = (m \ 0 \neq UndefVal)
\mathbf{inductive}\ \mathit{exec} :: \mathit{Program}
      \Rightarrow (IRGraph \times ID \times MapState \times Params) \ list \times FieldRefHeap
      \Rightarrow (IRGraph \times ID \times MapState \times Params) \ list \times FieldRefHeap
      \Rightarrow Trace
      \Rightarrow bool
  (- ⊢ - | - →* - | -)
```

```
for P
  where
  \llbracket P \vdash (((g,nid,m,p)\#xs),h) \longrightarrow (((g',nid',m',p')\#ys),h');
    \neg(has\text{-}return\ m');
    l' = (l @ [(g,nid,m,p)]);
    exec\ P\ (((g',nid',m',p')\#ys),h')\ l'\ next-state\ l'']
    \implies exec\ P\ (((g,nid,m,p)\#xs),h)\ l\ next-state\ l''
  \llbracket P \vdash (((g,nid,m,p)\#xs),h) \longrightarrow (((g',nid',m',p')\#ys),h');
    has\text{-}return\ m';
    l' = (l @ [(g, nid, m, p)])
    \implies exec\ P\ (((g,nid,m,p)\#xs),h)\ l\ (((g',nid',m',p')\#ys),h')\ l'
code-pred (modes: i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow bool \ as \ Exec) exec.
inductive exec-debug :: Program
     \Rightarrow (IRGraph \times ID \times MapState \times Params) \ list \times FieldRefHeap
     \Rightarrow nat
     \Rightarrow (IRGraph \times ID \times MapState \times Params) \ list \times FieldRefHeap
     \Rightarrow bool
  (-⊢-→*-* -)
  where
  [n > 0;
    p \vdash s \longrightarrow s';
    exec-debug p \ s' \ (n-1) \ s''
    \implies exec\text{-}debug\ p\ s\ n\ s''
  [n = 0]
    \implies exec\text{-}debug\ p\ s\ n\ s
code-pred (modes: i \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow o \Rightarrow bool) exec-debug.
3.4.1 Heap Testing
definition p3:: Params where
  p\beta = [Int Val 32 \ \beta]
values {(prod.fst(prod.snd (prod.snd (hd (prod.fst res))))) 0
     | res. (\lambda x. Some \ eg2\text{-}sq) \vdash ([(eg2\text{-}sq,0,new\text{-}map\text{-}state,p3), (eg2\text{-}sq,0,new\text{-}map\text{-}state,p3)],
new-heap) \rightarrow *2* res
definition field-sq :: string where
  field-sq = "sq"
definition eg3-sq :: IRGraph where
```

```
eg3-sq = irgraph
   (0, StartNode None 4, VoidStamp),
   (1, ParameterNode 0, default-stamp),
   (3, MulNode 1 1, default-stamp),
   (4, StoreFieldNode 4 field-sq 3 None None 5, VoidStamp),
   (5, ReturnNode (Some 3) None, default-stamp)
values {h-load-field field-sq None (prod.snd res)
         | res. (\lambda x. Some \ eg3-sq) \vdash ([(eg3-sq, 0, new-map-state, p3), (eg3-sq, 0, new-map-state, p3))
new-map-state, p3)], new-heap) \rightarrow *3* res}
definition eg4-sq :: IRGraph where
  eg4-sq = irgraph
   (0, StartNode None 4, VoidStamp),
   (1, ParameterNode 0, default-stamp),
   (3, MulNode 1 1, default-stamp),
   (4, NewInstanceNode 4 "obj-class" None 5, ObjectStamp "obj-class" True True
   (5, StoreFieldNode 5 field-sq 3 None (Some 4) 6, VoidStamp),
   (6, ReturnNode (Some 3) None, default-stamp)
values \{h\text{-load-field field-sq (Some 0) (prod.snd res)} \mid res.
              (\lambda x. \ Some \ eg4\text{-}sq) \vdash ([(eg4\text{-}sq, \ 0, \ new\text{-}map\text{-}state, \ p3), \ (eg4\text{-}sq, \ 0, \ new\text{-}map\text{-}state, \ p3))
new-map-state, p3], new-heap) \rightarrow *4* res}
```

end