



**LUND**  
UNIVERSITY

# EDA045F: Program Analysis

## LECTURE 2: DATAFLOW BONUS EXAMPLE

**Christoph Reichenbach**



# Example: Reaching Definitions

`x = 0`

`y = 0`

`z = 1`

`while (x < 5) {`

`x = x + 1`

`if (x >= 2) {`

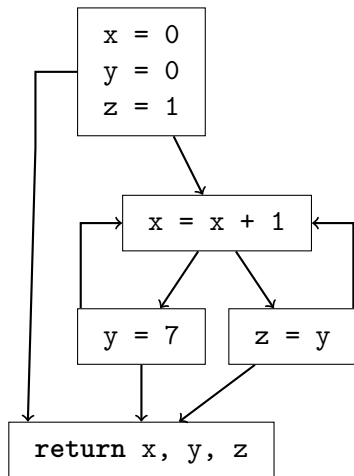
`y = 7`

`} else {`

`z = y`

`} }`

`return x, y, z`



# Example: Reaching Definitions

`x = 0`

`y = 0`

`z = 1`

`while (x < 5) {`

`x = x + 1`

`if (x >= 2) {`

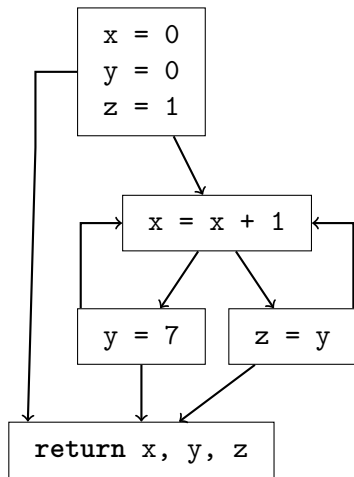
`y = 7`

`} else {`

`z = y`

`} }`

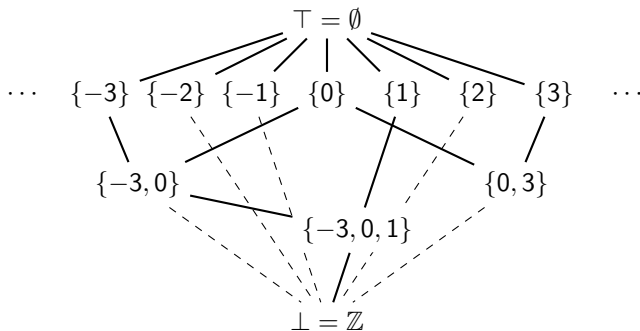
`return x, y, z`



**Reaching Definitions: What values are possible?**

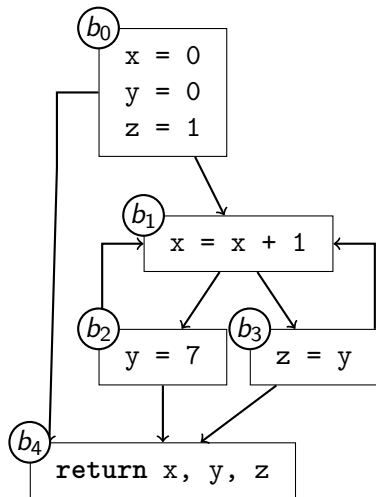
# Example: Reaching Definitions

Designing our abstract domain:



- ▶ Capture sets of up to 3 possible numbers
- ▶  $\top$ :  $\emptyset$  (no possible numbers seen yet)
- ▶  $\perp$ : More than 3 possible numbers
- ▶ Infinitely many elements, but finite height!

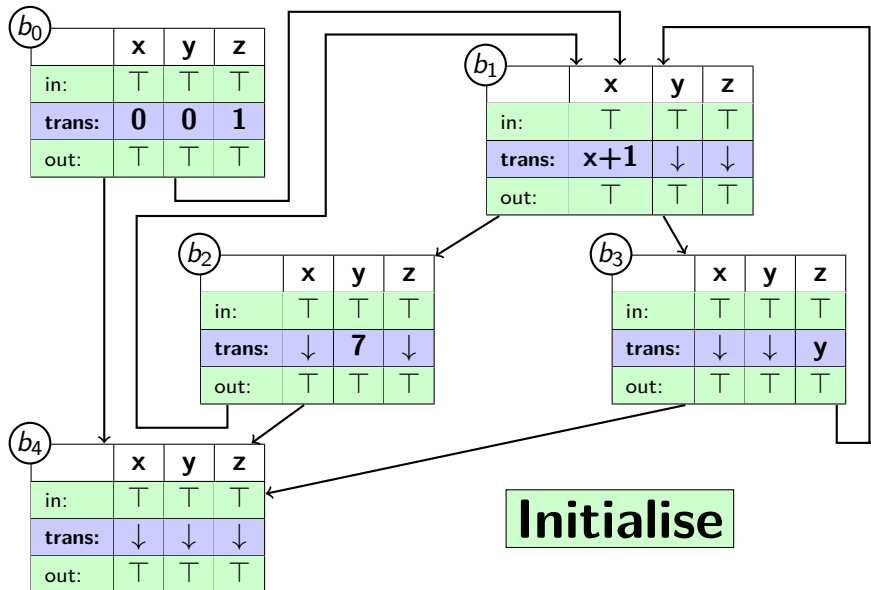
# Example: Control-Flow Graph



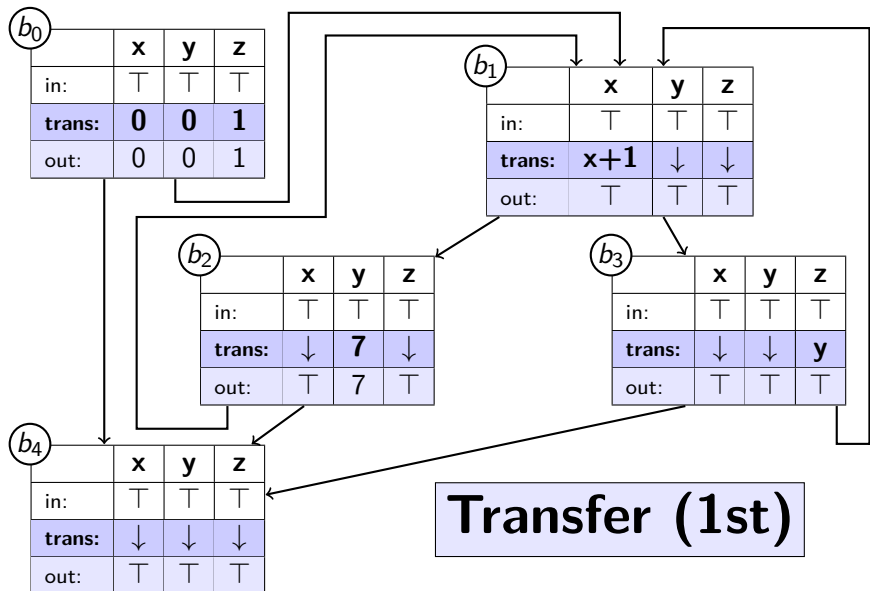
$b$	inputs	$trans_b$		
		$x$	$y$	$z$
$b_0$	$\emptyset$	0	0	1
$b_1$	$\{b_0, b_2, b_3\}$	$x + 1$	$y$	$z$
$b_2$	$\{b_1\}$	$x$	7	$z$
$b_3$	$\{b_1\}$	$x$	$y$	$y$
$b_4$	$\{b_0, b_2, b_3\}$	$x$	$y$	$z$

$$merge_b = \bigcup_{s \in inputs_b} s$$

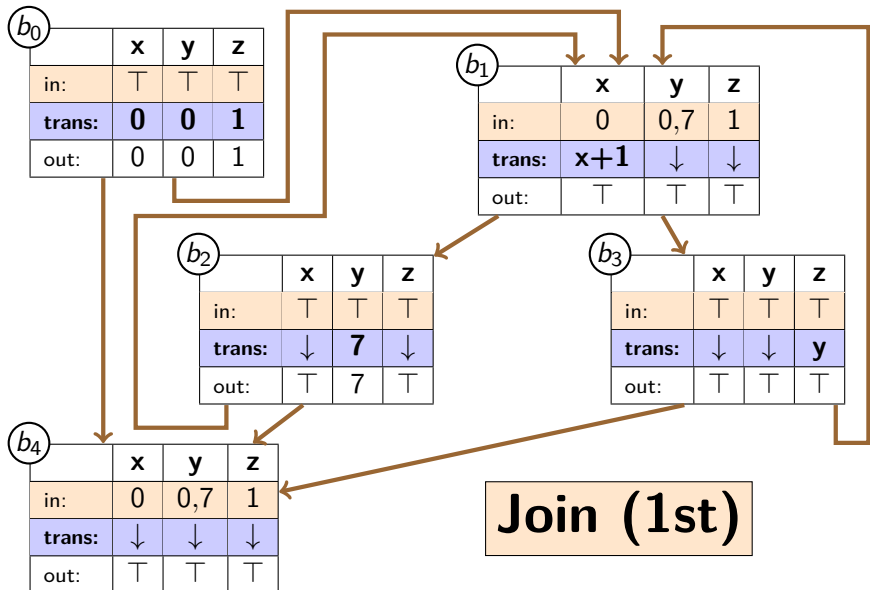
# Example: Computing the Fixpoint



# Example: Computing the Fixpoint

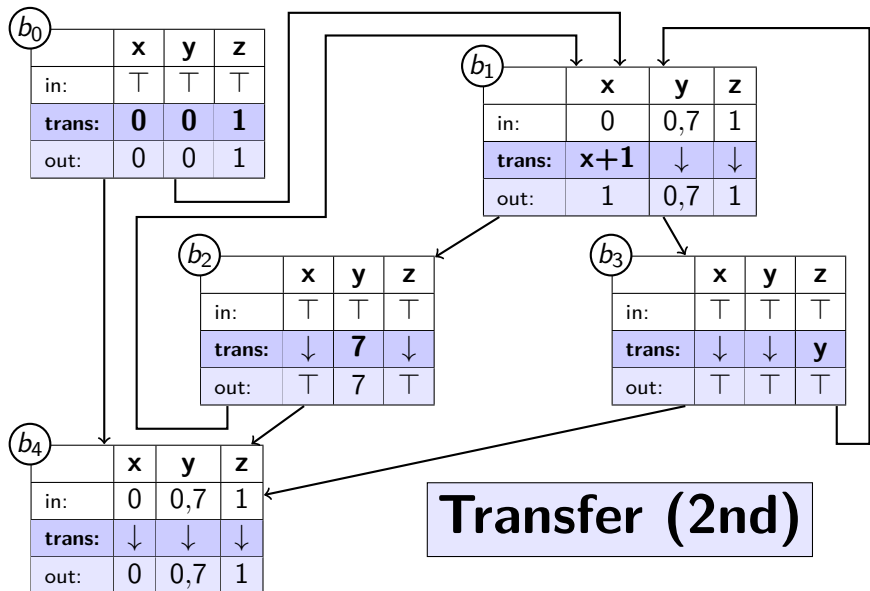


# Example: Computing the Fixpoint

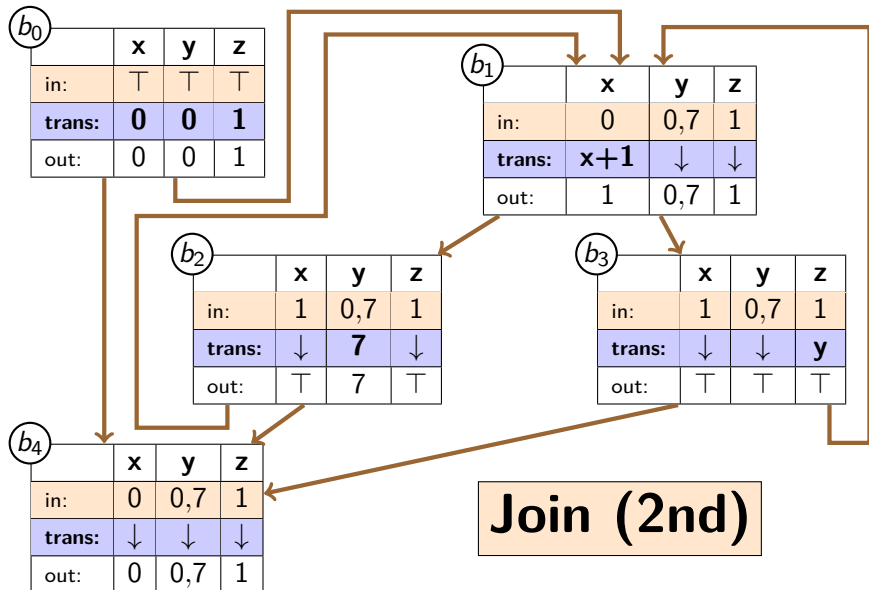




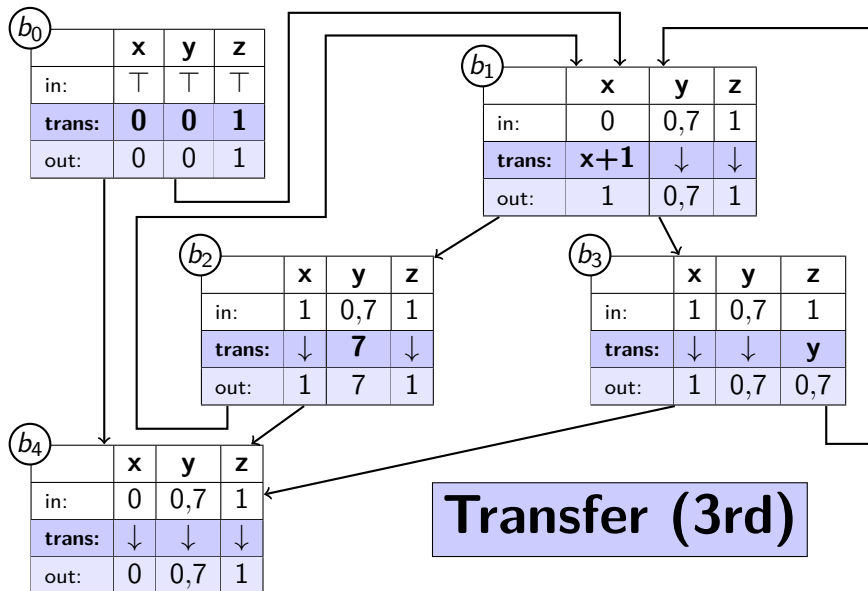
# Example: Computing the Fixpoint



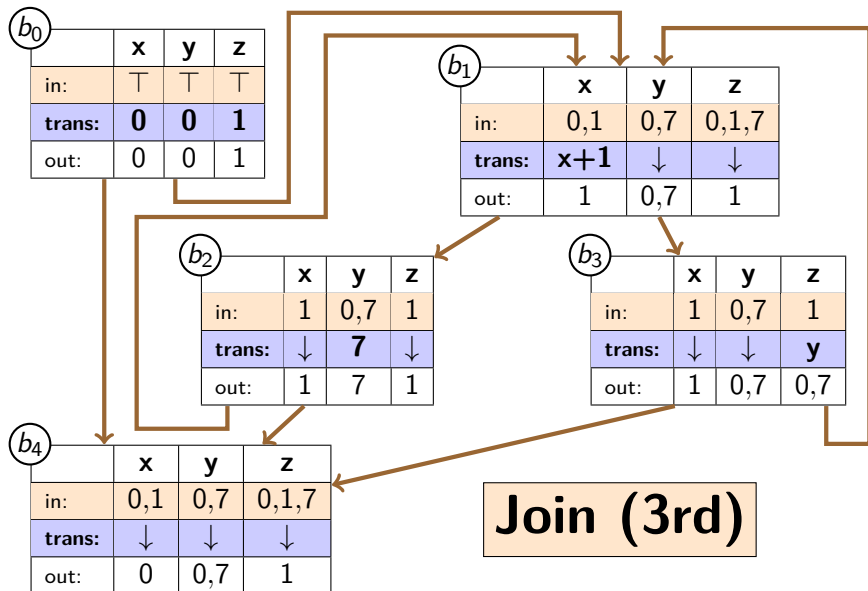
# Example: Computing the Fixpoint



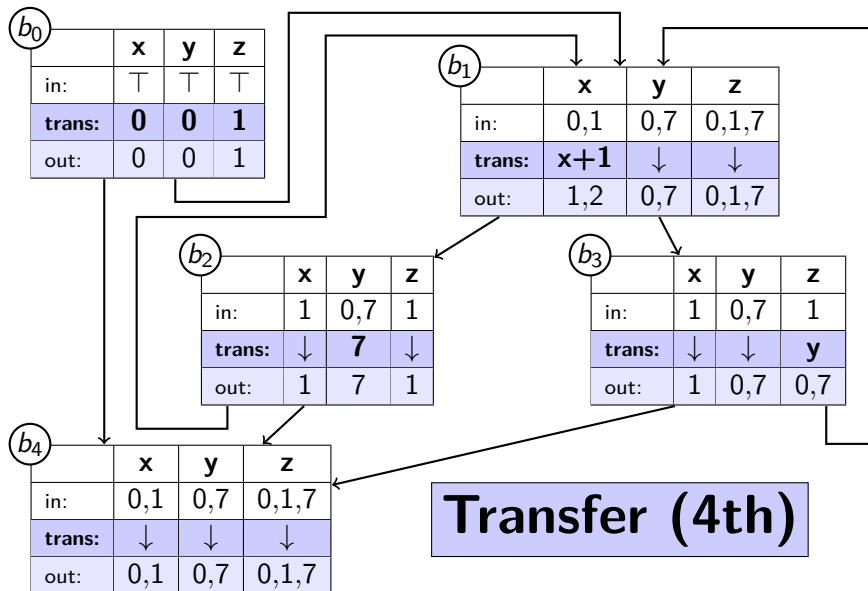
# Example: Computing the Fixpoint



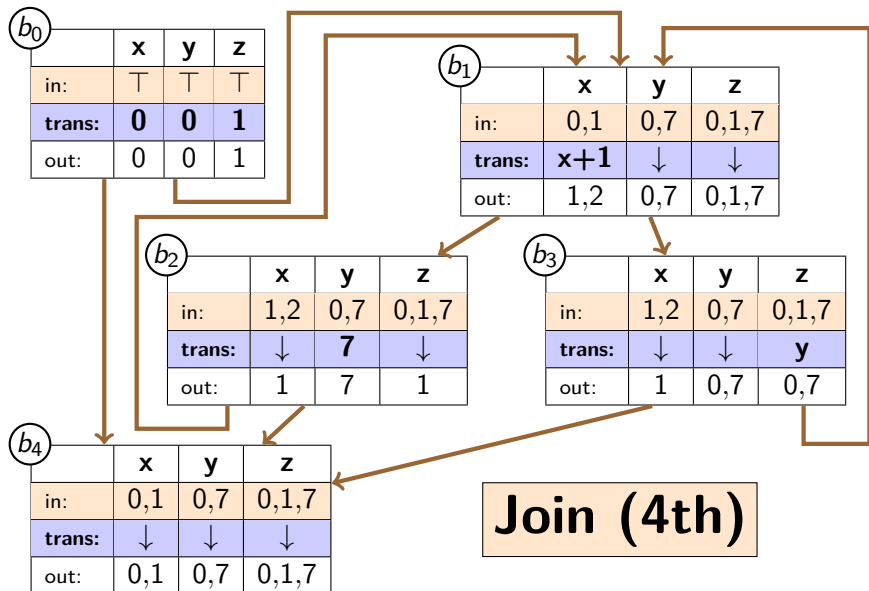
# Example: Computing the Fixpoint



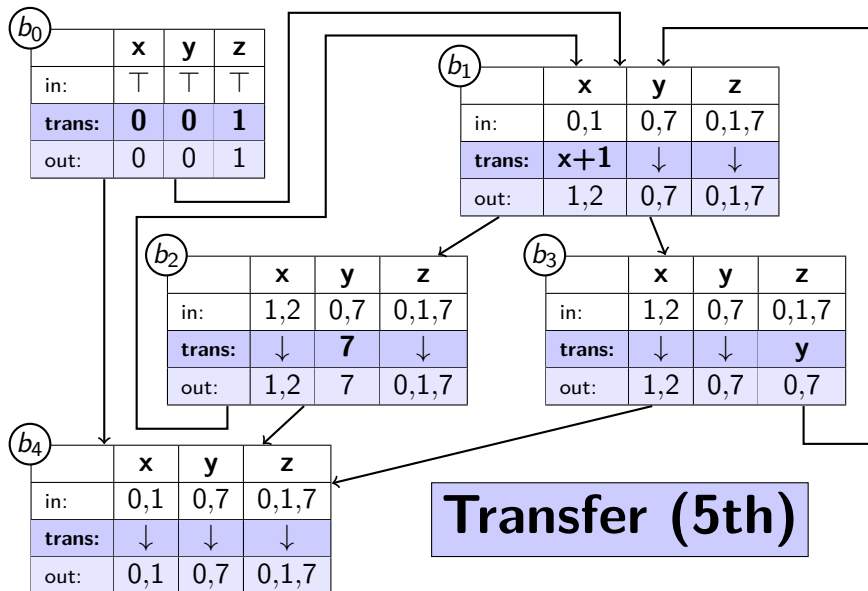
# Example: Computing the Fixpoint



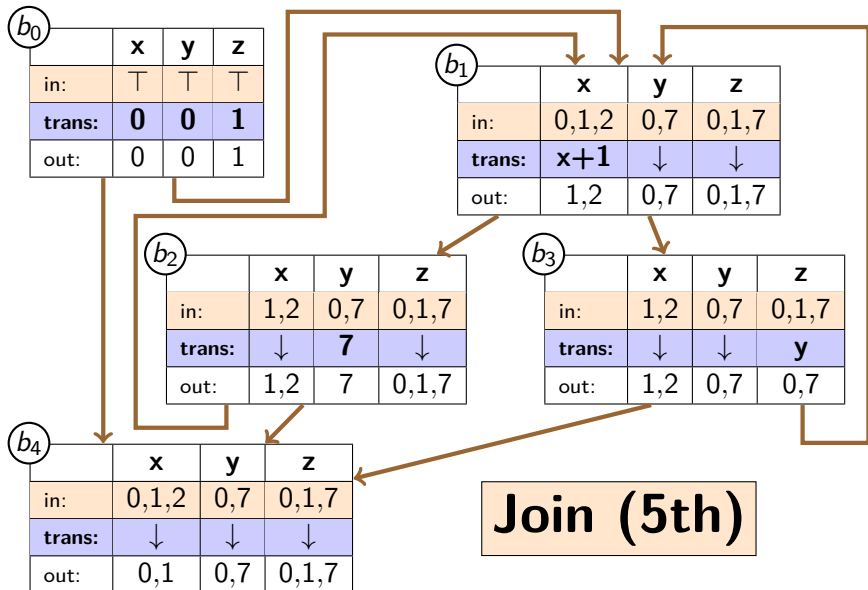
# Example: Computing the Fixpoint



# Example: Computing the Fixpoint

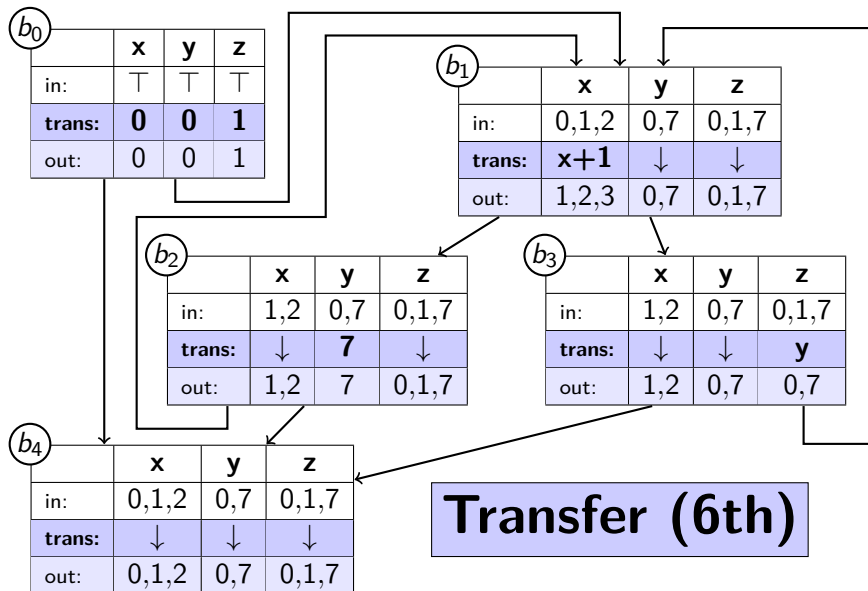


# Example: Computing the Fixpoint

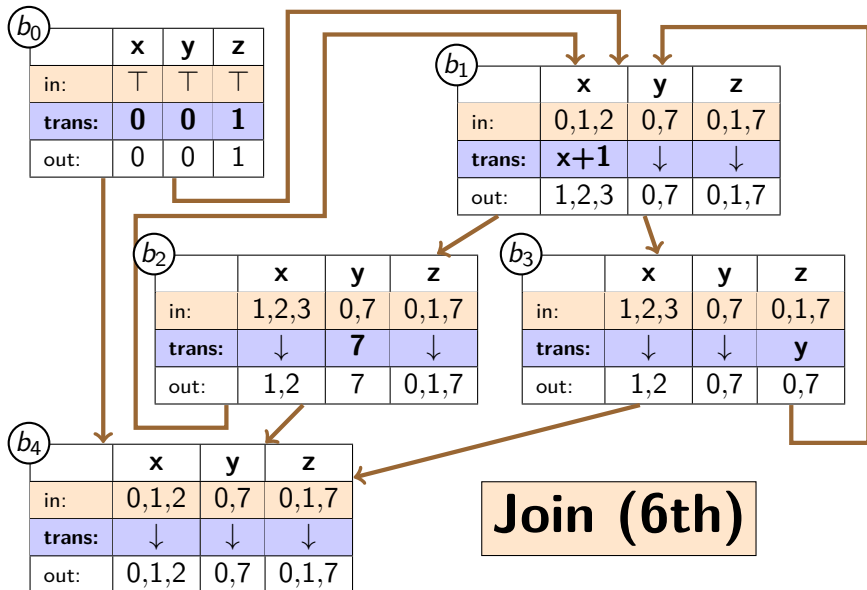




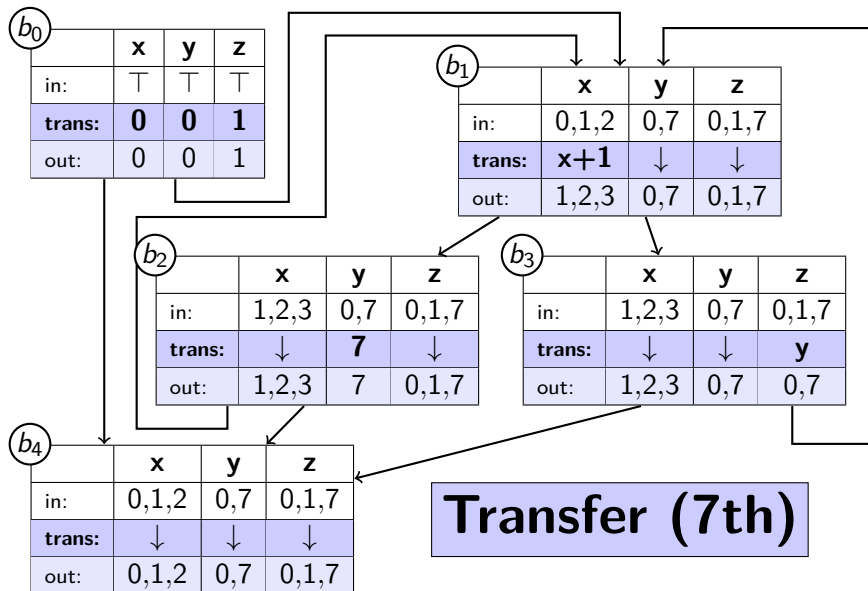
# Example: Computing the Fixpoint



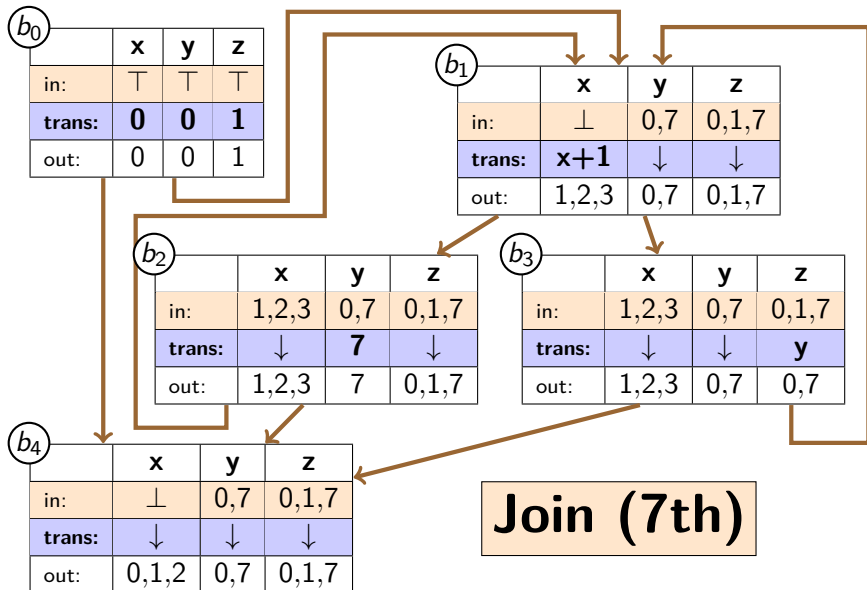
# Example: Computing the Fixpoint



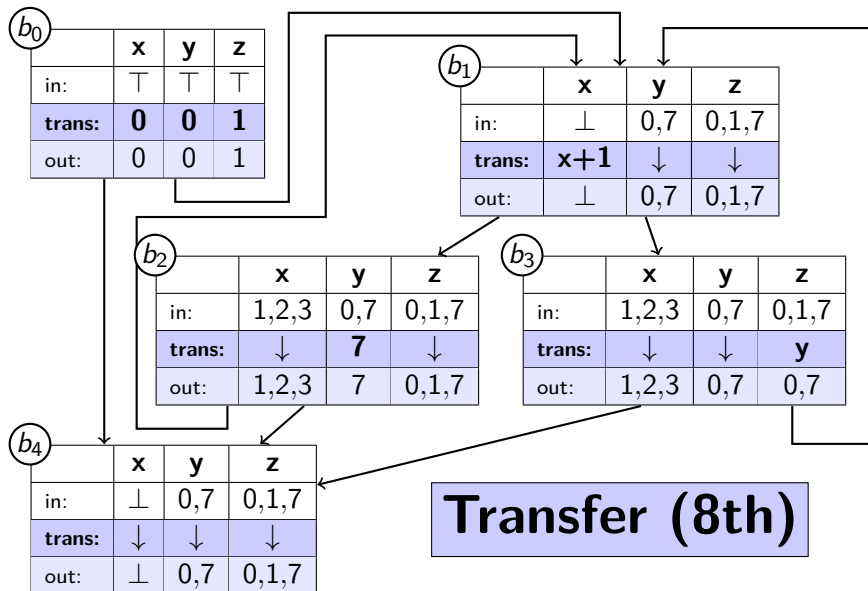
# Example: Computing the Fixpoint



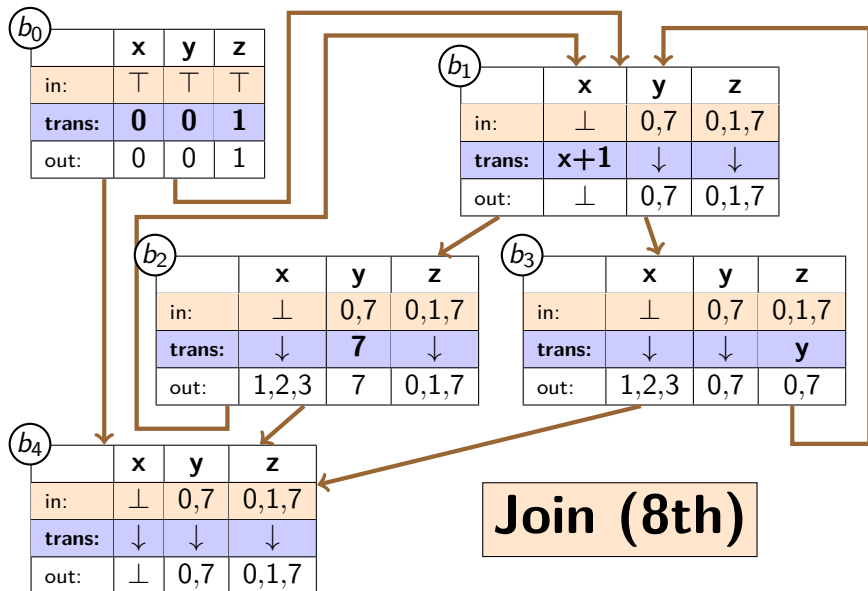
# Example: Computing the Fixpoint



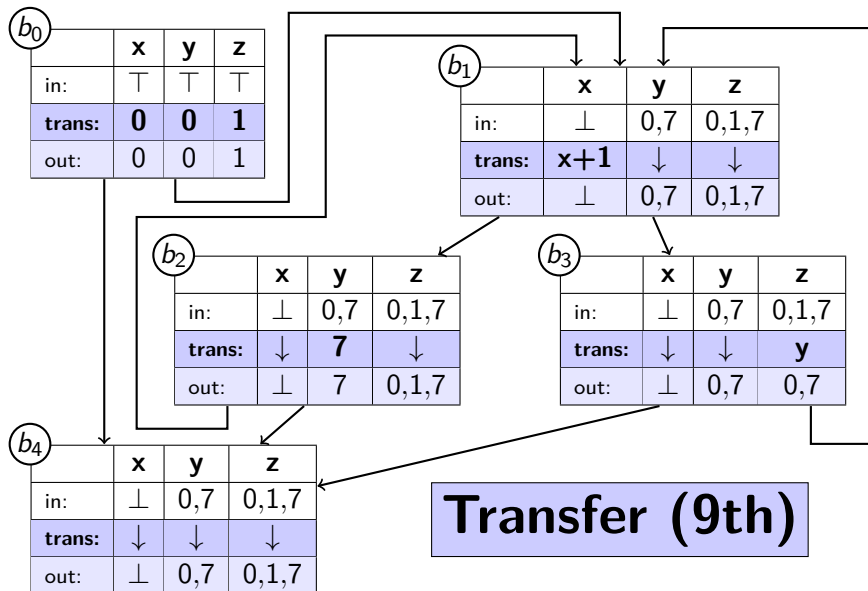
# Example: Computing the Fixpoint



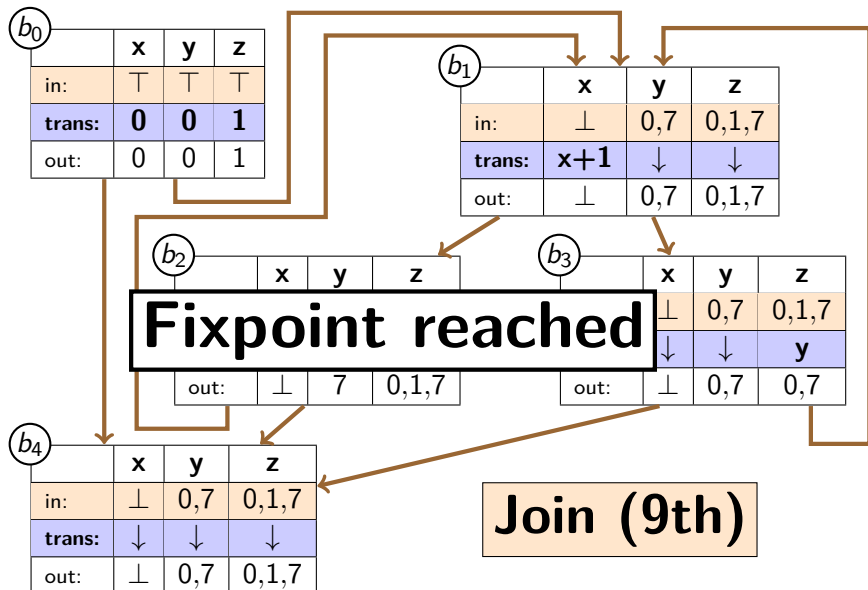
# Example: Computing the Fixpoint



# Example: Computing the Fixpoint



# Example: Computing the Fixpoint





# Example: Conclusion

```
x = 0  
y = 0  
z = 1
```

```
while (x < 5) {  
    x = x + 1  
    if (x >= 2) {  
        y = 7  
    } else {  
        z = y  
    }  
}
```

```
return x, y, z
```

- ▶ Reached fixpoint after 9 iterations
  - ▶ Return values:
    - x :  $\perp$  (unknown/any)
    - y : 0 or 7
    - z : 0 or 1 or 7
  - ▶ Conservative approximation of reality
  - ▶ Once x reached more than 3 values, algorithm gave up and went to  $\perp$
- Alternatives are possible:
- ▶ Faster  $x + 1$ : always  $\perp$
  - ▶ Bigger/smaller domain