

# Development of Safety-Critical Embedded Systems PAG/WWW

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... a YACC for program analyses?

- PAG supports instances of monotone frameworks
- Input: concise specifications (of program analyses)
- Output: ANSI C code (of a program analyzer)
- Advantages:
  - 1 rapid implementation
  - 2 integrated debugging facilities
  - 3 short specification

A web interface to PAG.

`http://www.program-analysis.com`

Main differences to PAG:

- Restricted features
- Simplified specification language
- Fixed input language

WHILE: `http://www.program-analysis.com/while.html`

## PAG/WWW

- 1 for WHILE programs only
- 2 restricted specification languages
- 3 restricted syntax
- 4 intended for educational purposes
- 5 restricted to a certain iteration algorithm

## PAG

- 1 full system not bound to a specific language
- 2 additional specification features
- 3 more complicated syntax
- 4 intended for industrial and for research purposes
- 5 different interprocedural iteration algorithms

## Reaching definitions

"Which variable definitions/assignments reach which program points."

Want to compute for each program point  $u$  the set:

$\{(v, p) \mid v \in \mathcal{VARS} \wedge p \in \mathcal{LOCS} \wedge \text{definition of } v \text{ at } p \text{ reaches } u\}$

## Reaching definitions

Lattice (where the analysis results are from):

$$\{(v, p) \mid v \in \mathit{VARS} \wedge p \in \mathit{LOCS}\} = \mathit{VARS} \times \mathit{LOCS}$$

Least upper bound (how we combine information from diff. paths):

U

Edge effects (how to adjust information traversing a cfg-edge):

???

Reaching definitions (textual results)

`http://www.program-analysis.com`

How to interpret the textual results:

- Labels program automatically
- Shows entry and exit information
- Procedure parameters are underlined



Reaching definitions (graphical results)

`http://www.program-analysis.com`

How to interpret the graphical results:

- A picture for each computation step
- Exit information beside outgoing edges
- Entry information not displayed
- Color legend:
  - ▶ Red: information is about to be changed
  - ▶ Blue: nodes in the worklist
- Node labels: numbered elementary statements

Different parts of an analysis specification:

- 1 TYPE: define the analysis lattice
- 2 PROBLEM: define analysis parameters
- 3 TRANSFER: define the transfer functions
- 4 SUPPORT: define additional functions

Specification in a specialized functional language FULA (ML like)

[http://www.program-analysis.com/fula\\_grammar.html](http://www.program-analysis.com/fula_grammar.html)

## Predefined datatypes:

- `snum` signed integer
- `bool` boolean
- `str` string
- `Label` program label
- `Var` program variable
- `Proc` program procedure
- `Expression` non-trivial program expression

## Lattice construction:

- `set (<ld>)` Set over <ld>
- `list (<ld>)` List over <ld>; NOT a lattice!
- `<ld1> * <ld2>` Tuple space
- `<ld1> -> <ld2>` Function space
- `flat (<ld>)` Flat lattice
- `lift (<ld>)` Lifted lattice

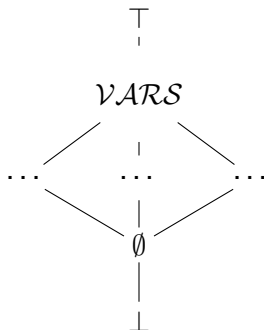
## Predefined sets:

- `LabelSet set(Label)`
- `VarSet set(Var)`
- `ProcSet set(Proc)`
- `ExpressionSet set(Expression)`
- `ExpressionList list(Expression)`

- 1 In PAG, the worklist is initialized *only* with the start node.
- 2 Algorithm stops when worklist is empty, new nodes are added when a node value changes
- 3 The programmer must ensure that each node of interest is visited at least once.

⇒ Add an additional, artificial bottom element if the bottom element of the lattice has a meaningful value

# Remarks: Fixed-point Iteration cont'd





## Live Variables Analysis

"Which variables are live, i.e., may be read before written before program termination, at which program points."

Want to compute for each program point  $p$  the set

$$\{v \mid v \text{ is live at } p\}$$

Lattice:  $2^{\mathcal{VARS}}$ , where  $\mathcal{VARS}$  is the set of all program variables

Least upper bound:  $\cup$ ; MOP:  $\mathcal{L}[u]^* = \cup\{\llbracket \pi \rrbracket \# \emptyset \mid \pi : u \rightarrow^* \text{end}\}$

Edge effects: ???

- **direction** forward or backward
- **carrier** the analysis lattice
- **init** the initial value
- **init\_start** value for the extremal node
- **combine** combination function

Live variables (problem specification)

`http://www.program-analysis.com`

In the TRANSFER section,

- define the exit value in terms of the entry value(@), or vice versa for backward problems
- give a definition by cases for the WHILE statements
- optional matching of the edge type

Live variables (transfer section specification)

`http://www.program-analysis.com`

In the SUPPORT section,

- define additional functions
- where each function needs a type declaration
- and definition by cases possible

Live variables (support section specification and analysis demo)

`http://www.program-analysis.com`

## Available Expressions Analysis and Constant Propagation

`http://www.program-analysis.com`