KT-2

P3 / 2002

Foundations of Dataflow Analysis

Dataflow Analysis

- Compile-Time Reasoning About
- Run-Time Values of Variables or Expressions
- At Different Program Points
  - Which assignment statements produced the value of the variables at this point?
  - Which variables contain values that are no longer used after this program point?
  - What is the range of possible values of variable at this program point?

Program Representation

- Control Flow Graph
  - Nodes N – statements of program
  - Edges E – flow of control
    - pred(n) = set of all predecessors of n
    - succ(n) = set of all successors of n
  - Start node n_0
  - Set of final nodes N_{final}

Program Points

- One program point before each node
- One program point after each node
- Join point – point with multiple predecessors
- Split point – point with multiple successors

Basic Idea

- Information about a program represented using values from an algebraic structure called *lattice*
- Analysis produces lattice value for each program point
- Two flavors of analysis
  - *Forward dataflow analysis*
  - *Backward dataflow analysis*

Forward Dataflow Analysis

- Analysis propagates values forward through control flow graph with flow of control
  - Each node has a transfer function f
    - Input – value at program point before node
    - Output – new value at program point after node
  - Values flow from program points after predecessor nodes to program points before successor nodes
  - At join points, values are combined using a merge function
- Canonical Example: Reaching Definitions

Backward Dataflow Analysis

- Analysis propagates values backward through control flow graph against flow of control
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    - Input – value at program point after node
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  - Values flow from program points before successor nodes to program points after predecessor nodes
  - At split points, values are combined using a merge function
- Canonical Example: Live Variables

Partial Orders

- Set P
- Partial order $\leq$ such that $\forall x,y,z \in P$
  - $x \leq x$ (reflexive)
  - $x \leq y$ and $y \leq x$ implies $x = y$ (asymmetric)
  - $x \leq y$ and $y \leq z$ implies $x \leq z$ (transitive)

Upper Bounds

- If $S \subseteq P$ then
  - $x \in P$ is an upper bound of S if $\forall y \in P.\ y \leq x$
  - $x \in P$ is the least upper bound of S if
    - x is an upper bound of S, and
    - $x \leq y$ for all upper bounds y of S
  - $\vee$ - join, least upper bound, lub, supremum, sup
    - $\vee S$ is the least upper bound of S
    - $x \vee y$ is the least upper bound of $\{x,y\}$

Lower Bounds

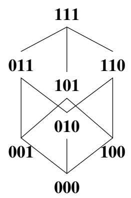
- If $S \subseteq P$ then
  - $x \in P$ is a lower bound of S if $\forall y \in P.\ x \leq y$
  - $x \in P$ is the greatest lower bound of S if
    - x is a lower bound of S, and
    - $y \leq x$ for all lower bounds y of S
  - $\wedge$ - meet, greatest lower bound, glb, infimum, inf
    - $\wedge S$ is the greatest lower bound of S
    - $x \wedge y$ is the greatest lower bound of $\{x,y\}$

Covering

- $x < y$ if $x \leq y$ and $x \neq y$
- x is covered by y (y covers x) if
  - $x < y$, and
  - $x \leq z < y$ implies $x = z$
- Conceptually, x covers y if there are no elements between x and y

Example

- P = { 000, 001, 010, 011, 100, 101, 110, 111}
  (standard boolean lattice, also called hypercube)
- $x \leq y$ if (x bitwise and y) = x



Hasse Diagram

- If y covers x
  - Line from y to x
  - y above x in diagram

Lattices

- If $x \wedge y$ and $x \vee y$ exist for all $x,y \in P$, then P is a lattice.
- If $\wedge S$ and $\vee S$ exist for all $S \subseteq P$, then P is a complete lattice.
- All finite lattices are complete
- Example of a lattice that is not complete
  - Integers I
  - For any $x, y \in I$, $x \vee y = \max(x,y)$, $x \wedge y = \min(x,y)$
  - But $\vee$ I and $\wedge$ I do not exist
  - $I \cup \{+\infty, -\infty\}$ is a complete lattice

Top and Bottom

- Greatest element of P (if it exists) is top
- Least element of P (if it exists) is bottom ($\perp$)

Connection Between $\leq$, $\wedge$, and $\vee$

- The following 3 properties are equivalent:
  - $x \leq y$
  - $x \vee y = y$
  - $x \wedge y = x$
- Will prove:
  - $x \leq y$ implies $x \vee y = y$ and $x \wedge y = x$
  - $x \vee y = y$ implies $x \leq y$
  - $x \wedge y = x$ implies $x \leq y$
- By Transitivity,
  - $x \vee y = y$ implies $x \wedge y = x$
  - $x \wedge y = x$ implies $x \vee y = y$

Connecting Lemma Proofs

- Proof of $x \leq y$ implies $x \vee y = y$
  - $x \leq y$ implies y is an upper bound of $\{x,y\}$.
  - Any upper bound z of $\{x,y\}$ must satisfy $y \leq z$.
  - So y is least upper bound of $\{x,y\}$ and $x \vee y = y$
- Proof of $x \leq y$ implies $x \wedge y = x$
  - $x \leq y$ implies x is a lower bound of $\{x,y\}$.
  - Any lower bound z of $\{x,y\}$ must satisfy $z \leq x$.
  - So x is greatest lower bound of $\{x,y\}$ and $x \wedge y = x$

Connecting Lemma Proofs

- Proof of $x \vee y = y$ implies $x \leq y$
  - y is an upper bound of $\{x,y\}$ implies $x \leq y$
- Proof of $x \wedge y = x$ implies $x \leq y$
  - x is a lower bound of $\{x,y\}$ implies $x \leq y$

Lattices as Algebraic Structures

- Have defined $\vee$ and $\wedge$ in terms of $\leq$
- Will now define $\leq$ in terms of $\vee$ and $\wedge$
  - Start with $\vee$ and $\wedge$ as arbitrary algebraic operations that satisfy associative, commutative, idempotence, and absorption laws
  - Will define $\leq$ using $\vee$ and $\wedge$
  - Will show that $\leq$ is a partial order

Algebraic Properties of Lattices

Assume arbitrary operations $\vee$ and $\wedge$ such that

- $(x \vee y) \vee z = x \vee (y \vee z)$ (associativity of $\vee$)
- $(x \wedge y) \wedge z = x \wedge (y \wedge z)$ (associativity of $\wedge$)
- $x \vee y = y \vee x$ (commutativity of $\vee$)
- $x \wedge y = y \wedge x$ (commutativity of $\wedge$)
- $x \vee x = x$ (idempotence of $\vee$)
- $x \wedge x = x$ (idempotence of $\wedge$)
- $x \vee (x \wedge y) = x$ (absorption of $\vee$ over $\wedge$)
- $x \wedge (x \vee y) = x$ (absorption of $\wedge$ over $\vee$)

Connection Between $\wedge$ and $\vee$

- $x \vee y = y$ if and only if $x \wedge y = x$
- Proof of $x \vee y = y$ implies $x = x \wedge y$

  $x = x \wedge (x \vee y)$ (by absorption)

  $= x \wedge y$ (by assumption)
- Proof of $x \wedge y = x$ implies $y = x \vee y$

  $y = y \vee (y \wedge x)$ (by absorption)

  $= y \vee (x \wedge y)$ (by commutativity)

  $= y \vee x$ (by assumption)

  $= x \vee y$ (by commutativity)

Properties of $\leq$

- Define $x \leq y$ if $x \vee y = y$
- Proof of transitive property. Must show that

  $x \vee y = y$ and $y \vee z = z$ implies $x \vee z = z$

  $x \vee z = x \vee (y \vee z)$ (by assumption)

  $= (x \vee y) \vee z$ (by associativity)

  $= y \vee z$ (by assumption)

  $= z$ (by assumption)

Properties of $\leq$

- Proof of asymmetry property. Must show that

  $x \vee y = y$ and $y \vee x = x$ implies $x = y$

  $x = y \vee x$ (by assumption)

  $= x \vee y$ (by commutativity)

  $= y$ (by assumption)
- Proof of reflexivity property. Must show that

  $x \vee x = x$

  $x \vee x = x$ (by idempotence)

Properties of $\leq$

- Induced operation $\leq$ agrees with original definitions of $\vee$ and $\wedge$, i.e.,
  - $x \vee y = \sup \{x, y\}$
  - $x \wedge y = \inf \{x, y\}$

Proof of $x \vee y = \sup \{x, y\}$

- Consider any upper bound u for x and y.
- Given $x \vee u = u$ and $y \vee u = u$, must show $x \vee y \leq u$, i.e., $(x \vee y) \vee u = u$

  $u = x \vee u$ (by assumption)

  $= x \vee (y \vee u)$ (by assumption)

  $= (x \vee y) \vee u$ (by associativity)

Proof of $x \wedge y = \inf\{x, y\}$

- Consider any lower bound l for x and y.
- Given $x \wedge l = l$ and $y \wedge l = l$, must show $l \leq x \wedge y$, i.e., $(x \wedge y) \wedge l = l$

$l = x \wedge l$ (by assumption)
$= x \wedge (y \wedge l)$ (by assumption)
$= (x \wedge y) \wedge l$ (by associativity)

Chains

- A set S is a chain if $\forall x,y \in S.\ y \leq x$ or $x \leq y$
- P has no infinite chains if every chain in P is finite
- P satisfies the ascending chain condition if for all sequences $x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \ldots$ there exists n such that $x_n = x_{n+1} = \ldots$

Transfer Functions

- Transfer function $f: P \rightarrow P$ for each node in control flow graph
- f models effect of the node on the program information

Transfer Functions

Each dataflow analysis problem has a set F of transfer functions $f: P \rightarrow P$

- Identity function $i \in F$
- F must be closed under composition: $\forall f,g \in F.$ the function $h = \lambda x.f(g(x)) \in F$
- Each $f \in F$ must be monotone: $x \leq y$ implies $f(x) \leq f(y)$
- Sometimes all $f \in F$ are distributive: $f(x \vee y) = f(x) \vee f(y)$
- Distributivity implies monotonicity

Distributivity Implies Monotonicity

- Proof of distributivity implies monotonicity
- Assume $f(x \vee y) = f(x) \vee f(y)$
- Must show: $x \vee y = y$ implies $f(x) \vee f(y) = f(y)$

$f(y) = f(x \vee y)$ (by assumption)
$= f(x) \vee f(y)$ (by distributivity)

Putting Pieces Together

- Forward Dataflow Analysis Framework
- Simulates execution of program forward with flow of control

Forward Dataflow Analysis

- Simulates execution of program forward with flow of control
- For each node n, have
  - in_n – value at program point before n
  - out_n – value at program point after n
  - f_n – transfer function for n (given in_n, computes out_n)
- Require that solution satisfy
  - $\forall n.\ out_n = f_n(in_n)$
  - $\forall n \neq n_0.\ in_n = \vee \{ out_m \mid m \text{ in } pred(n) \}$
  - $in_{n0} = \perp$

Dataflow Equations

- Result is a set of dataflow equations

  $out_n := f_n(in_n)$

  $in_n := \vee \{ out_m \mid m \text{ in } pred(n) \}$
- Conceptually separates analysis problem from program

Worklist Algorithm for Solving Forward Dataflow Equations

```
for each n do out_n := f_n(⊥)
worklist := N
while worklist ≠ ∅ do
   remove a node n from worklist
   in_n := ∨ { out_m | m in pred(n) }
   out_n := f_n(in_n)
   if out_n changed then
        worklist := worklist ∪ succ(n)
```


Correctness Argument

- Why result satisfies dataflow equations
- Whenever process a node n, set $out_n := f_n(in_n)$
  Algorithm ensures that $out_n = f_n(in_n)$
- Whenever out_m changes, put succ(m) on worklist. Consider any node $n \in succ(m)$. It will eventually come off worklist and algorithm will set

  $in_n := \vee \{ out_m .\ m \text{ in } pred(n) \}$

  to ensure that $in_n = \vee \{ out_m \mid m \text{ in } pred(n) \}$

Termination Argument

- Why does algorithm terminate?
- Sequence of values taken on by in_n or out_n is a chain. If values stop increasing, worklist empties and algorithm terminates.
- If lattice has ascending chain property, algorithm terminates
  - Algorithm terminates for finite lattices
  - For lattices without ascending chain property, use widening operator

Widening Operators

- Detect lattice values that may be part of infinitely ascending chain
- Artificially raise value to least upper bound of chain
- Example:
  - Lattice is set of all subsets of integers
  - Widening operator might raise all sets of size n or greater to TOP
  - Could be used to collect possible values taken on by variable during execution of program

Reaching Definitions

- P = powerset of set of all definitions in program (all subsets of set of definitions in program)
- $\vee = \cup$ (order is $\subseteq$)
- $\perp = \emptyset$
- F = all functions f of the form $f(x) = a \cup (x\text{-}b)$
  - b is set of definitions that node kills
  - a is set of definitions that node generates
- General pattern for many transfer functions
  - $f(x) = GEN \cup (x\text{-}KILL)$

Does Reaching Definitions Framework Satisfy Properties?

- $\subseteq$ satisfies conditions for $\leq$
  - $x \subseteq y$ and $y \subseteq z$ implies $x \subseteq z$ (associativity)
  - $x \subseteq y$ and $y \subseteq x$ implies $y = x$ (asymmetry)
  - $x \subseteq x$ (idempotence)
- F satisfies transfer function conditions
  - $\lambda x.\emptyset \cup (x\text{-} \emptyset) = \lambda x.x \in F$ (identity)
  - Will show $f(x \cup y) = f(x) \cup f(y)$ (distributivity)

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(x) \cup f(y) &= (a \cup (x - b)) \cup (a \cup (y - b)) \\
&= a \cup (x - b) \cup (y - b) = a \cup ((x \cup y) - b) \\
&= f(x \cup y)
\end{aligned}
$$

Does Reaching Definitions Framework Satisfy Properties?

- What about composition?
  - Given $f_1(x) = a_1 \cup (x\text{-}b_1)$ and $f_2(x) = a_2 \cup (x\text{-}b_2)$
  - Must show $f_1(f_2(x))$ can be expressed as $a \cup (x - b)$

$$
\begin{aligned}
f_1(f_2(x)) &= a_1 \cup ((a_2 \cup (x\text{-}b_2)) - b_1) \\
&= a_1 \cup ((a_2 - b_1) \cup ((x\text{-}b_2) - b_1)) \\
&= (a_1 \cup (a_2 - b_1)) \cup ((x\text{-}b_2) - b_1)) \\
&= (a_1 \cup (a_2 - b_1)) \cup (x\text{-}(b_2 \cup b_1))
\end{aligned}
$$

  - Let $a = (a_1 \cup (a_2 - b_1))$ and $b = b_2 \cup b_1$
  - Then $f_1(f_2(x)) = a \cup (x - b)$

General Result

All GEN/KILL transfer function frameworks satisfy
- Identity
- Distributivity
- Composition

Properties

Available Expressions

- P = powerset of set of all expressions in program (all subsets of set of expressions)
- $\vee = \cap$ (order is $\supseteq$)
- $\perp = P$ (but $in_{n0} = \emptyset$)
- F = all functions f of the form $f(x) = a \cup (x\text{-}b)$
  - b is set of expressions that node kills
  - a is set of expressions that node generates
- Another GEN/KILL analysis

Concept of Conservatism

- Reaching definitions use $\cup$ as join
  - Optimizations must take into account all definitions that reach along ANY path
- Available expressions use $\cap$ as join
  - Optimization requires expression to reach along ALL paths
- Optimizations must conservatively take all possible executions into account. Structure of analysis varies according to the way the results of the analysis are to be used.

Backward Dataflow Analysis

- Simulates execution of program backward against the flow of control
- For each node n, have
  - in_n – value at program point before n
  - out_n – value at program point after n
  - f_n – transfer function for n (given out_n, computes in_n)
- Require that solution satisfy
  - $\forall n.\ in_n = f_n(out_n)$
  - $\forall n \notin N_{final}.\ out_n = \vee \{\ in_m \mid m \text{ in } succ(n)\ \}$
  - $\forall n \in N_{final} = out_n = \perp$

Worklist Algorithm for Solving Backward Dataflow Equations

for each n do $in_n := f_n(\perp)$
worklist := N
while worklist $\neq \varnothing$ do
  remove a node n from worklist
  $out_n := \vee \{\ in_m \mid m \text{ in } succ(n)\ \}$
  $in_n := f_n(out_n)$
  if in_n changed then
    worklist := worklist $\cup$ pred(n)

Live Variables

- P = powerset of set of all variables in program (all subsets of set of variables in program)
- $\vee = \cup$ (order is $\subseteq$)
- $\perp = \varnothing$
- F = all functions f of the form $f(x) = a \cup (x-b)$
  - b is set of variables that the node kills
  - a is set of variables that the node reads

Meaning of Dataflow Results

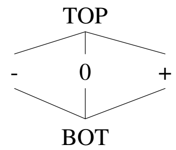
- Connection between executions of program and dataflow analysis results
- Each execution generates a trajectory of states:
  - $s_0;s_1;\ldots;s_k$,where each $s_i \in ST$
- Map current state s_k to
  - Program point n where execution located
  - Value x in dataflow lattice
- Require $x \le in_n$

Abstraction Function for Forward Dataflow Analysis

- Meaning of analysis results is given by an abstraction function $AF:ST \to P$
- Require that for all states s
  $AF(s) \le in_n$
  where in_n is program point where the execution located in state s

Sign Analysis Example

- Sign analysis - compute sign of each variable v
- Base Lattice: flat lattice on {-,0,+}



- Actual lattice records a value for each variable
  - Example element: $[a \to +, b \to 0, c \to -]$

Interpretation of Lattice Values

- If value of v in lattice is:
  - BOT: no information about sign of v
  - -: variable v is negative
  - 0: variable v is 0
  - +: variable v is positive
  - TOP: v may be positive or negative

Operation ⊗ on Lattice

⊗	BOT	-	0	+	TOP
BOT	BOT	-	0	+	TOP
-	-	+	0	-	TOP
0	0	0	0	0	0
+	+	-	0	+	TOP
TOP	TOP	TOP	0	TOP	TOP

Transfer Functions

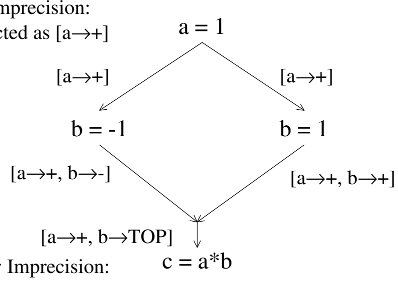
- If n of the form v = c
  - $f_n(x) = x[v \to +]$ if c is positive
  - $f_n(x) = x[v \to 0]$ if c is 0
  - $f_n(x) = x[v \to -]$ if c is negative
- If n of the form $v_1 = v_2 * v_3$
  - $f_n(x) = x[v \to x[v_2] \otimes x[v_3]]$

Abstraction Function

- AF(s)[v] = sign of v
  - AF([a→5, b→0, c→-2]) = [a→+, b→0, c→-]
- Establishes meaning of the analysis results
  - If analysis says a variable has a given sign
  - Always has that sign in actual execution
- Two sources of imprecision
  - Abstraction Imprecision – concrete values (integers) abstracted as lattice values (-,0, and +)
  - Control Flow Imprecision – one lattice value for all different possible flow of control possibilities

Imprecision Example

Abstraction Imprecision:
[a→1] abstracted as [a→+]



Control Flow Imprecision:
[b→TOP] summarizes results of all executions. In any execution state s, AF(s)[b]≠TOP

General Sources of Imprecision

- Abstraction Imprecision
  - Lattice values less precise than execution values
  - Abstraction function throws away information
- Control Flow Imprecision
  - Analysis result has a single lattice value to summarize results of multiple concrete executions
  - Join operation ∨ moves up in lattice to combine values from different execution paths
  - Typically if x ≤ y, then x is more precise than y

Why Have Imprecision

- Make analysis tractable
- Conceptually infinite sets of values in execution
  - Typically abstracted by finite set of lattice values
- Execution may visit infinite set of states
  - Abstracted by computing joins of different paths

Augmented Execution States

- Abstraction functions for some analyses require augmented execution states
  - Reaching definitions: states are augmented with definition that created each value
  - Available expressions: states are augmented with expression for each value

Meet Over Paths Solution

- What solution would be ideal for a forward dataflow analysis problem?
- Consider a path $p = n_0, n_1, \ldots, n_k, n$ to a node n
  (note that for all i $n_i \in$ pred(n_{i+1}))
- The solution must take this path into account:
  $f_p(\perp) = (f_k(f_{k-1}(\ldots f_{n1}(f_{n0}(\perp)) \ldots)) \leq in_n$
- So the solution must have the property that
  $\vee\{f_p(\perp) \mid p \text{ is a path to } n\} \leq in_n$
  and ideally
  $\vee\{f_p(\perp) \mid p \text{ is a path to } n\} = in_n$

Soundness Proof of Analysis Algorithm

- Property to prove:
  For all paths p to n, $f_p(\perp) \leq in_n$
- Proof is by induction on length of p
  - Uses monotonicity of transfer functions
  - Uses following lemma
- Lemma:
  Worklist algorithm produces a solution such that
  if $n \in$ pred(m) then $out_n \leq in_m$

Proof

- Base case: p is of length 0
  - Then $p = n_0$ and $fp(\perp) = \perp = in_{n0}$
- Induction step:
  - Assume theorem for all paths of length k
  - Show for an arbitrary path p of length k+1

Induction Step Proof

- $p = n_0, \ldots, n_k, n$
- Must show $(f_k(f_{k-1}(\ldots f_{n1}(f_{n0}(\perp)) \ldots)) \leq in_n$
  - By induction $(f_{k-1}(\ldots f_{n1}(f_{n0}(\perp)) \ldots)) \leq in_{nk}$
  - Appy f_k to both sides, by monotonicity we get
    $(f_k(f_{k-1}(\ldots f_{n1}(f_{n0}(\perp)) \ldots)) \leq f_k(in_{nk}) = out_{nk}$
  - By lemma, $out_{nk} \leq in_n$
  - By transitivity, $(f_k(f_{k-1}(\ldots f_{n1}(f_{n0}(\perp)) \ldots)) \leq in_n$

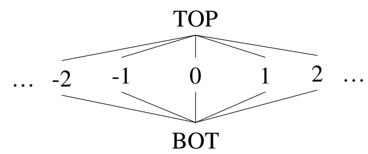
Distributivity

- Distributivity preserves precision
- If framework is distributive, then worklist algorithm produces the meet over paths solution
  - For all n:

    $\vee\{f_p(\perp) \mid p \text{ is a path to } n\} = in_n$

Lack of Distributivity Example

- Constant Calculator
- Flat Lattice on Integers

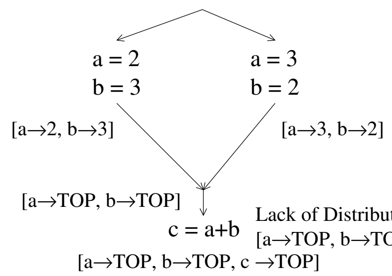


- Actual lattice records a value for each variable
  - Example element: [a→3, b→2, c→5]

Transfer Functions

- If n of the form v = c
  - $f_n(x) = x[v \to c]$
- If n of the form $v_1 = v_2 + v_3$
  - $f_n(x) = x[v \to x[v_2] + x[v_3]]$
- Lack of distributivity
  - Consider transfer function f for c = a + b
  - f([a→3, b→2]) ∨ f([a→2, b→3]) = [a→TOP, b→TOP, c→5]
  - f([a→3, b→2]∨[a→2, b→3]) = f([a→TOP, b→TOP]) = [a→TOP, b→TOP, c→TOP]

Lack of Distributivity Anomaly



Lack of Distributivity Imprecision:
[a→TOP, b→TOP, c→5] more precise

Summary

- Formal dataflow analysis framework
  - Lattices, partial orders
  - Transfer functions, joins and splits
  - Dataflow equations and fixed point solutions
- Connection with program
  - Abstraction function AF: S → P
  - For any state s and program point n, $AF(s) \leq in_n$
  - Meet over paths solutions, distributivity