

Symbolic Pointer Analysis



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Outline



- Background
- New Formalism
- New Efficiency
- Engineering and Results
- Conclusion

Synthesis from C-like Languages



- Traditional high-level synthesis
 - Regretfully not embraced by design community
 - Complexity
 - Quality
- Commercial “C Synthesis” tools today
 - RTL in C flavor
- SystemC/SpecC
 - Primarily used for system-level modeling

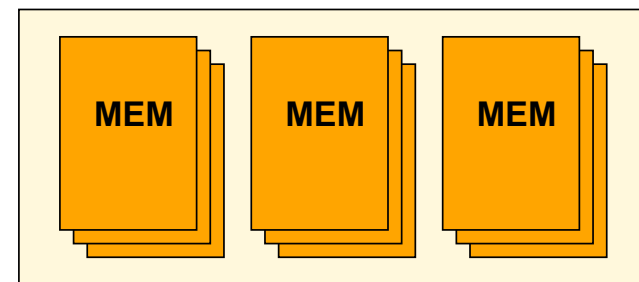
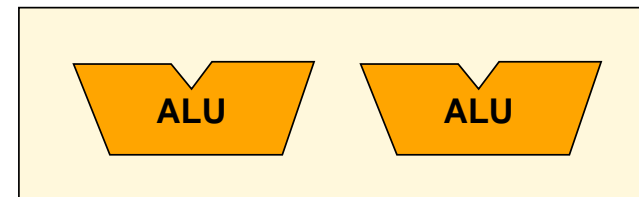
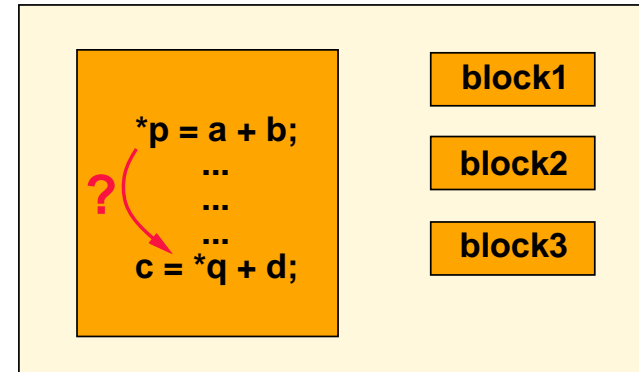
The Pervasive Pointers



- All of them are pointers!
 - C: addresses of global, local and heap block
 - C++: plus addresses of class objects
 - Java: reference to class objects
 - Function pointers
 - Virtual methods, Interfaces
- Complex data structures
- Candidates for hardware synthesis
 - Multimedia
 - Networking
 - 3-D Graphics

The Evasive Pointers

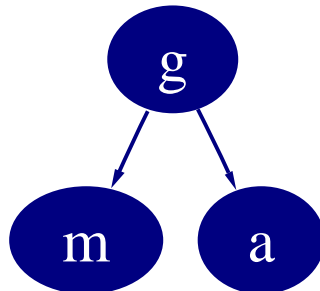
- Runtime values **unknown** at compile time
- Pointers maybe **aliases** to each other
- Evil for optimization
 - Dependency test for parallelization
 - Memory bank partition
 - Memory sharing



State of the Art

■ Pointer Analysis Problem

- Determine program state at **every** program point
- Cares only about pointer values
- Undecidable problem



■ Context and Flow sensitivity

■ Hind 2001: “75 papers, 9 PhD thesis”

■ Flow and Context-insensitive

- Steensgaard’96
- Andersen’94

■ Flow and Context-sensitive

- Wilson and Lam’95
- Liang and Harrold’01

■ Applications in CAD

- Semeria and De Micheli’01
- Panda et. al.’01
- Zhu’01

Sources of Inefficiency



- Aggressive optimization needs accurate analysis
 - Context-sensitive + Flow-sensitive + more!
- Best available algorithms have exponential complexity
 - Cost for summarize procedure call
 - Wilson's partial transfer function
 - Liang's parameterized summary
 - Cost for propagating call effect at call site
 - Redundant program state representation

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Program Modeling

■ Representing instructions

■ Only two types interesting

store dest, src

call dest, [src₁ ... src_n]

■ dest, src_i = $\langle \text{block}, \text{level} \rangle$

■ Example:

store t &g;	store $\langle t, 0 \rangle, \langle g, -1 \rangle$
store *r, *t;	store $\langle r, 1 \rangle, \langle t, 1 \rangle$
call getg, [q, g];	call $\langle \text{getg}, 0 \rangle, [\langle q, 0 \rangle, \langle g, 0 \rangle]$
store *f, &m;	store $\langle f, 1 \rangle, \langle m, -1 \rangle$

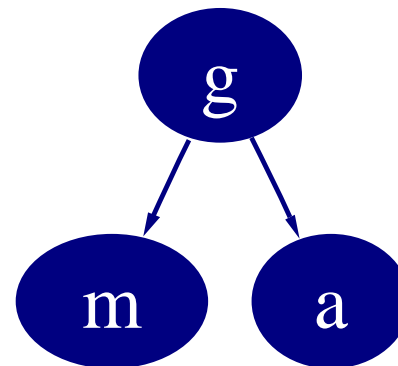
```

char *g, a;                                1
void main() {                                2
    call alloc, [p];                          3
    call getg, [q, g];                        4
    store g, &a;                              5
}                                              6
getg( [r1, g1] ) {                          7
    store t, &g;                              8
    others                                    9
    call alloc [*t];                         10
    store *r, *t;                           11
}                                              12
alloc( [f1] ) {                              13
    store *f, &m;                             14
}                                              15

```

Point-to Graph

- Captures program state $\langle V, E \rangle$
- Vertices V
 - Global block
 - Local block
 - Heap block
 - Procedure block
 - Initial block ($\lambda \text{ state@callsite}$)
- Edges E
 - $\langle u, v \rangle \in E \Rightarrow$ the content of block u may be the address of location v
- Basic algorithms
 - state query
 - evaluating store
 - evaluating call

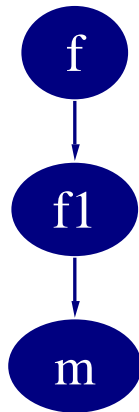


A Symbolic Alternative

- Key observation: edge set of a graph captures a **Relation**
- Big idea: represent relation using Boolean function
- Define Boolean space: domain and range space
- Encoding memory locations
 - initials \mapsto Boolean variable
 - Others \mapsto minterms

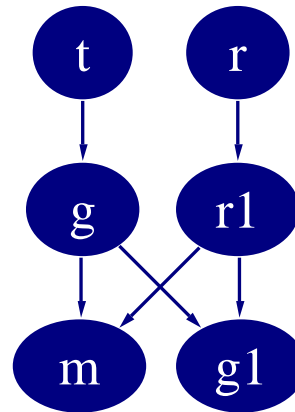
Block	domain	range
a	$\bar{x}_1^* \bar{x}_2^* \bar{x}_3^*$	$\bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3$
g	$\bar{x}_1^* \bar{x}_2^* x_3^*$	$\bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 x_3$
p	$\bar{x}_1^* x_2^* \bar{x}_3^*$	$\bar{x}_1 x_2 \bar{x}_3$
q	$\bar{x}_1^* x_2^* x_3^*$	$\bar{x}_1 x_2 x_3$
t	$x_1^* \bar{x}_2^* \bar{x}_3^*$	$x_1 \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3$
r	$x_1^* \bar{x}_2^* x_3^*$	$x_1 \bar{x}_2 x_3$
f	$x_1^* x_2^* \bar{x}_3^*$	$x_1 x_2 \bar{x}_3$
m	$x_1^* x_2^* x_3^*$	$x_1 x_2 x_3$
f1	y_1^*	y_1
g1	y_2^*	y_2
r1	y_3^*	y_3

Symbolic Replacement of Point-to Graph



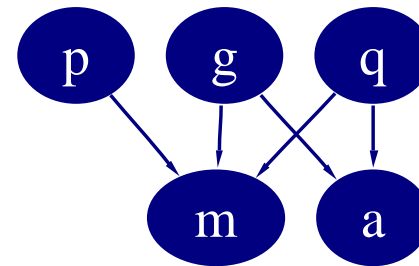
$$\begin{aligned}
 & x_1^* x_2^* \bar{x}_3^* y_1 \\
 + & y_1^* x_1 x_2 x_3
 \end{aligned}$$

(a) alloc



$$\begin{aligned}
 & x_1^* \bar{x}_2^* \bar{x}_3^* \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 x_3 \\
 + & x_1^* \bar{x}_2^* x_3^* y_3 \\
 + & \bar{x}_1^* \bar{x}_2^* x_3^* x_1 x_2 x_3 \\
 + & \bar{x}_1^* \bar{x}_2^* x_3^* y_2 \\
 + & y_3^* x_1 x_2 x_3 \\
 + & y_3^* y_2
 \end{aligned}$$

(b) getg

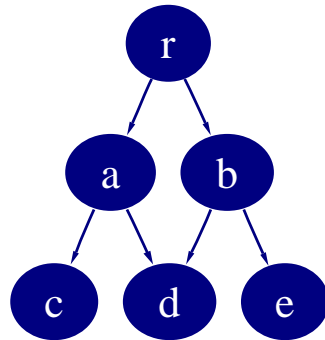


$$\begin{aligned}
 & \bar{x}_1^* x_2^* \bar{x}_3^* x_1 x_2 x_3 \\
 + & \bar{x}_1^* \bar{x}_2^* x_3^* x_1 x_2 x_3 \\
 + & \bar{x}_1^* \bar{x}_2^* x_3^* \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3 \\
 + & \bar{x}_1^* x_2^* x_3^* x_1 x_2 x_3 \\
 + & \bar{x}_1^* x_2^* x_3^* \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3
 \end{aligned}$$

(c) main

Symbolic State Query

■ Graph query: $**r$



■ Symbolic query:

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= r^*a + r^*b + a^*c \\
 &+ a^*d + b^*d + b^*e \\
 L1 &= a + b \\
 L2 &= S \cdot \text{mirror}(L1) \\
 &= c + d + e
 \end{aligned}$$

Algorithm 1 State query.

```

spaQueryState = func(                               1
    spa, state, from, level                           2
) : SpaDD {                                           3
    if( level == 0 ) return from ;                     4
    return bddAndAbstract(                             5
        spa, state, bddMirror(                         6
            spa, spaQueryState(                         7
                spa, state, from, level-1               8
            ))) ;                                       9
    }                                                  10
  
```

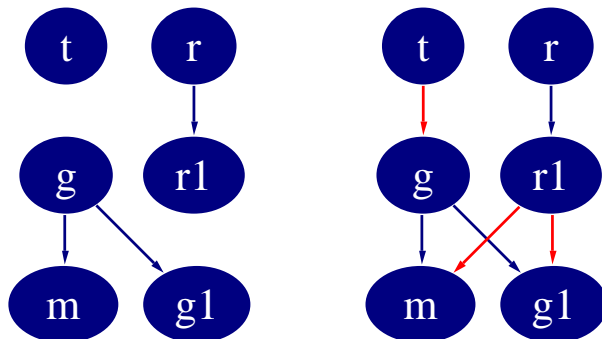
Symbolic Evaluation of Stores

■ Examples

■ $S_0 = r^*r1 + g^*m + g^*g1$

■ $t = \&g : \Delta = t^*g$

■ $*r = *t : \Delta = r1^*m + r1^*g1$



Algorithm 2 State update.

```

spaUpdateState = func(                               1
  spa, state, dst, src                                2
) : SpaDD {                                           3
  return bddOr( state, bddAnd(                        4
    bddMirror( spa,                                    5
      spaQueryState( spa, state,                       6
        dst.blk.range, dst.level ),                   7
      spaQueryState( spa, state,                       8
        src.blk.range, src.level+1 ))) ;              9
  }                                                    10

```

Symbolic Evaluation of Calls

■ Examples

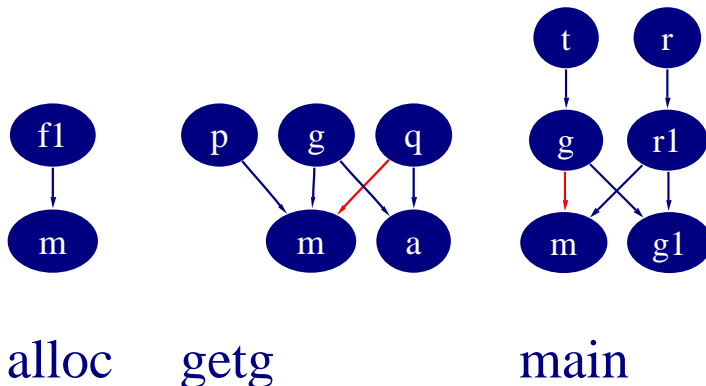
■ Callee **alloc** with $tf = f1^*m$

■ At callsite of **getg**:

$$f1^*m|_{f1/p} = p^*m$$

■ At callsite of **main**:

$$f1^*m|_{f1/g} = g^*m$$



Algorithm 3 Evaluate call.

```

spaApply = func(                                     1
  spa, state, srcs, proc, tf                          2
) : SpaDD {                                           3
  var proj : SpaDD  $\mapsto$  SpaDD;                     4
                                                         5
  build projection;                                   6
  return bddOr(                                       7
    state, bddCompose( spa, tf, proj )                8
  );                                                  9
}                                                    10

```

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Binary Decision Diagram (BDD)



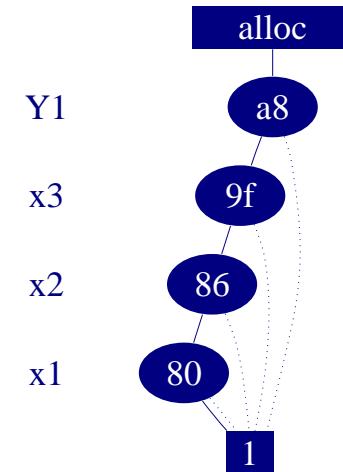
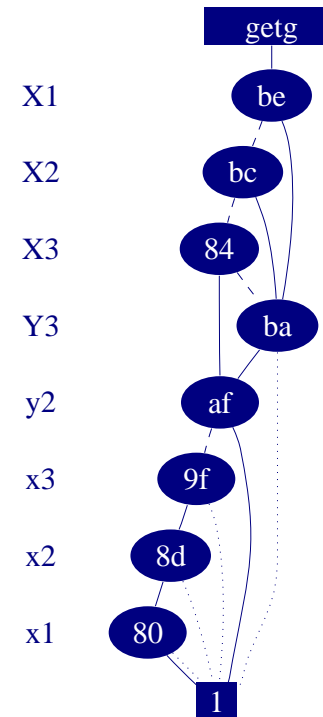
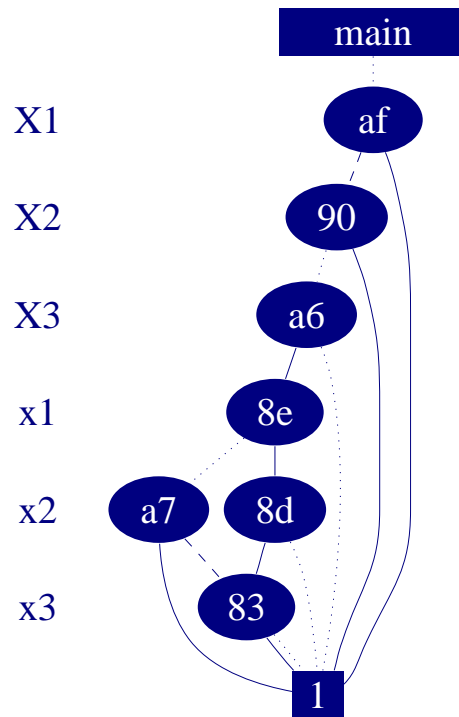
■ Summary

- Established a Boolean formalism for the manipulation of Point-to relation
- Sounds elegant, how efficient?

■ Efficiency derive from Bryant's ROBDD

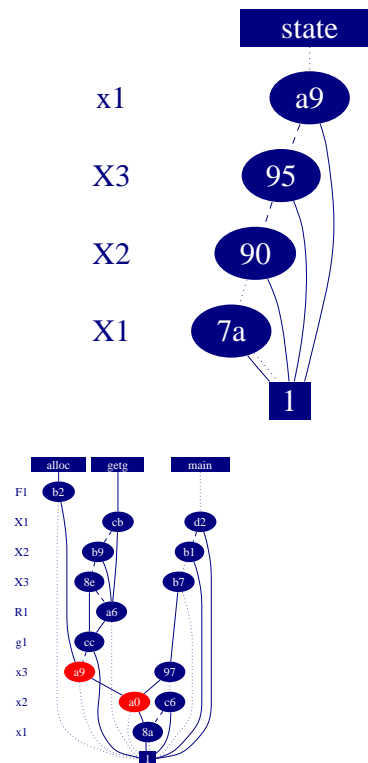
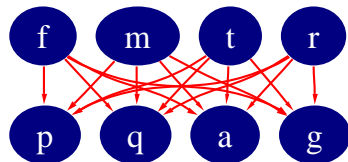
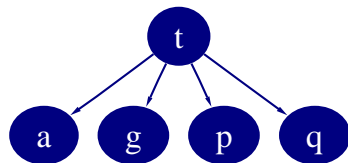
- Rooted directed graph based on Shannon expansion
- Small size for large amount of functions
- Canonical
- State query = Image computation?

BDD Representation of Point-To Graph

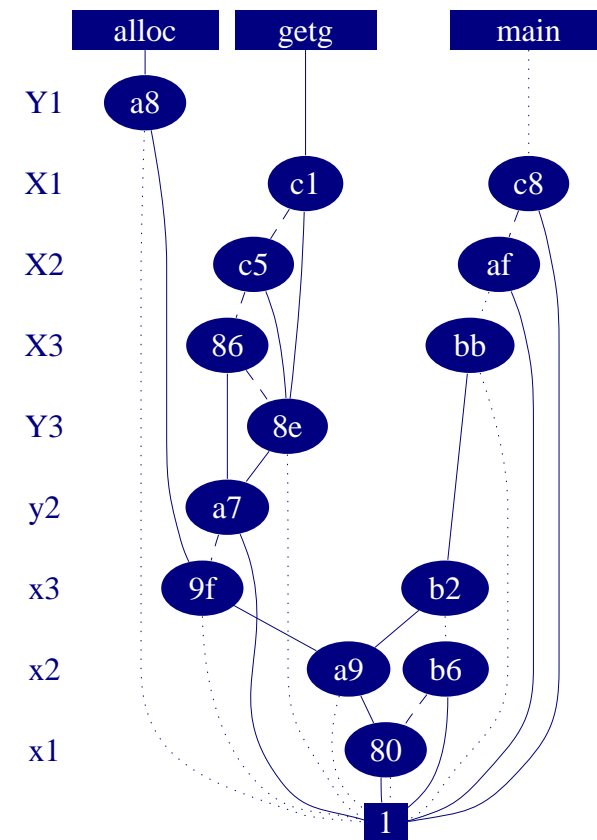


BDD Seems to be Larger, Why Bother?

- Scale matters: the more #edges we have, the simpler the BDD!



- Symbolic states can be shared among program points!



A Comment on Complexity

- Let G_1 and G_2 be two BDDs

operation	complexity
bddAnd	$O(G_1 G_2)$
bddOr	$O(G_1 G_2)$
bddCompose	$O(G_1 ^2 G_2)$
practically	$O(G_1 G_2)$
bddMirror	$O(G_1)$

- Compound efficiency

- Intra-procedural space sharing
- Inter-procedural space sharing
- Implicit batch processing
- Dynamic programming

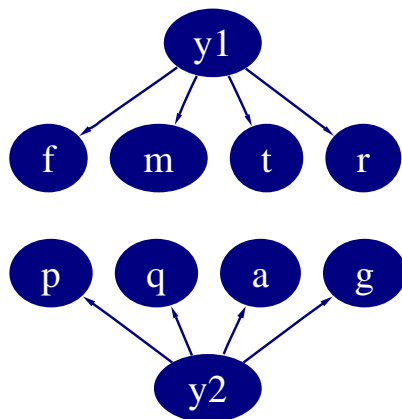
- Scalability

gimp: 7M LOC, 131552 variables

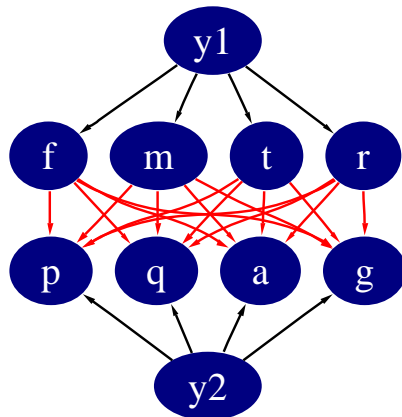
\mapsto 18 Boolean variables

An Example of Batch Processing

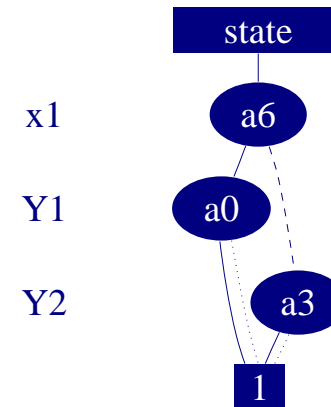
■ Explicit evaluation



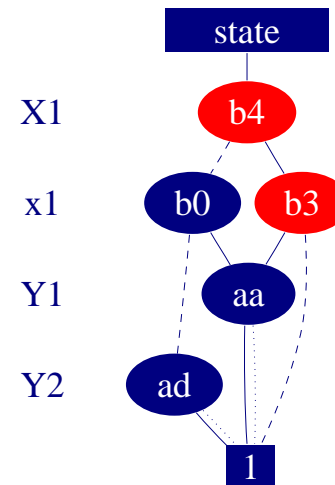
$$*y1 = y2$$



■ Implicit evaluation



$$*y1 = y2$$



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Engineering



■ Relaxing simplifying assumptions

- Records and classes
- Arrays
- Alias test of initial blocks
- Strong and weak update
- Recursive functions

■ Engineering a fast algorithm

- Partitioning of Boolean space
- Fast **bddMirror** operation
 - Consistent variable ordering between domain and range space
- Fast **bddCompose** operation
 - use single variable for initials and predicates
- Caching of BDD operation

A Context-Sensitive Flow-Insensitive Validation



■ Algorithm

- Bottom-up evaluation of procedures
- Use *spaUpdateState* for store instruction
- Use *spaApply* for call instruction
- Needs to iterate until fixed-point is reached

■ Omissions

- Field independent
- No location set
- Hardwired libraries
- Ignore setjmp/longjmp

Experimental Results

- Standard benchmark from McGill and Landi
- While LOC is not large, invocation graph can be very large
- All finished in seconds

Name	Source	LOC	#procs	density	Run Time (s)
01.qbsort	McGill	325	8	24.1%	0.10
06.matx	McGill	350	7	13.5%	0.13
15.trie	McGill	358	13	23.4%	0.21
04.bisect	McGill	463	9	9.7%	0.10
17.bintr	McGill	496	17	8.8%	0.13
05.eks	McGill	1202	30	4.0%	0.20
08.main	McGill	1206	41	20.9%	1.33
09.vor	McGill	1406	52	28.6%	5.54
allroots	Landi	227	7	1.3%	3.02
football	Landi	2354	58	1.8%	2.38
compiler	Landi	2360	40	5.1%	5.3
assembler	Landi	3446	52	16.6%	10.63
simulator	Landi	4639	111	6.3%	4.03

Conclusion



- Pointer analysis is a crucial problem for C-based synthesis
- Contribution
 - Boolean algebra as new Formalism for pointer analysis
 - Efficient algorithms for fundamental symbolic pointer evaluation
 - Validation of new concept
- Future work
 - A scientific, comparative study of algorithm efficiency and scalability
 - Towards better precision
 - Towards faster speed
 - Towards application