Pointer Analysis

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CS6843 Program Analysis
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Dead Code Elimination

```
a = s1.arr;
b = s2.ptr;
q = &a[ii];
p = &b[jj];

if (p == q) {
      x = 10;
      y = 100;
} else {
      x = 20;
      y = 30;
}
```

To check the condition, we need to test if
- p == q
- a + ii * *typesize* == b + jj * *typesize*
- s1.arr + ii * *typesize* == s2.ptr + jj * *typesize*

This needs to be tested statically

Outline

- Introduction
- Pointer analysis as a DFA problem
- Design decisions
- Andersen's analysis, Steensgaard's analysis
- Pointer analysis as a graph problem
  - Optimizations
- Applications
- Parallelization
  - Constraint based
  - Replication based
  - Graph rewrite rules

Common Subexpression Elimination

```
q = s1.arr;
p = s1.ptr;

if (p + i == q + j) {
      x = 10;
      y = 100;
} else {
      x = 20;
      y = 30;
}
```

To identify if the expression is common
- p + ii == q + jj
- s1.arr + ii * *typesize_ii* == s1.ptr + jj * *typesize_jj*

This needs to be computed statically

Applications

- Dead-code elimination
- Common subexpression elimination
- Parallelization
- Escape analysis

Parallelization

```
f() {
      *p = 10;
}
g() {
      *q = 20;
}
main() {
      ...
      f();
      g();
}
```

To identify if the functions are parallelizable, check if
- !alias(*p, *q)

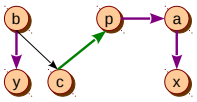
Escape Analysis

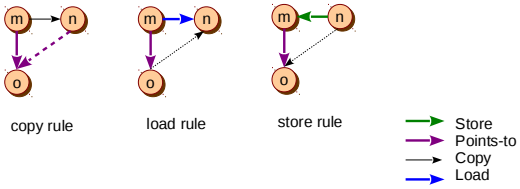
```
f() {
      *p = 10;
}
```

To identify if the definition escapes function f, check
- if p points-to any global / heap variable
- pointsto(p, x) where x ∈ globals or x ∈ heap-allocated

Graph Rewrite Rules

Program	Andersen's
a = &x;	a → {x, y}
b = &y;	b → {y}
p = &a;	c → {y}
c = b;	p → {a}
*p = c;	



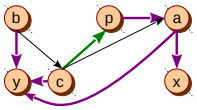


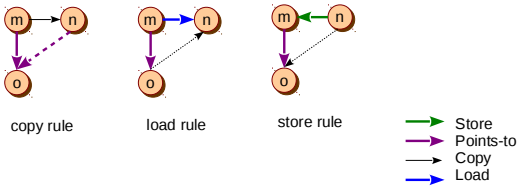
Parallel Pointer Analysis

- putta-cc-2012 slides

Graph Rewrite Rules

Program	Andersen's
a = &x;	a → {x, y}
b = &y;	b → {y}
p = &a;	c → {y}
c = b;	p → {a}
*p = c;	



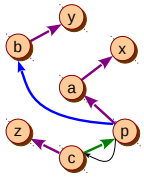


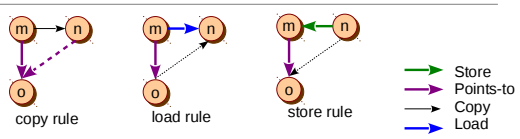
Pointer Analysis as Graph Rewrite Rules

- Initially: Constraint-based: pointers and associated points-to sets
- Later: Graph problem: pointers as nodes, subset relation forms edges, points-to set with each node
- Now: Graph rewrite rules: variables as nodes, all relations form edges, points-to set defined using edges

Classwork

Program
*p = c;
b = &y;
b = *p;
p = &a;
a = &x;
*p = c;
c = p;
c = &z;

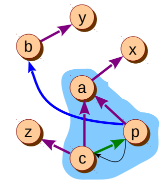


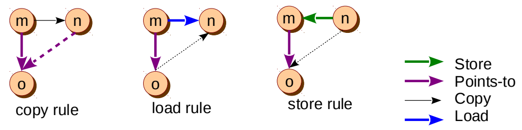


Classwork

Program

```
*p = c;
b = &y;
b = *p;
p = &a;
a = &x;
*p = c;
c = p;
c = &z;
```





Classwork

Program

```
*p = c;
b = &y;
b = *p;
p = &a;
a = &x;
*p = c;
c = p;
c = &z;
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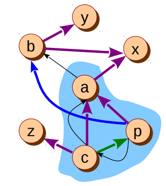

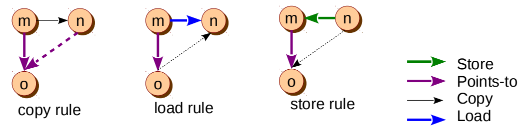

Classwork

Program

```
*p = c;
b = &y;
b = *p;
p = &a;
a = &x;
*p = c;
c = p;
c = &z;
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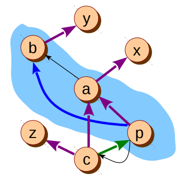

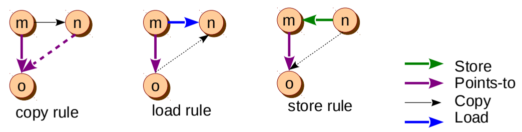

Classwork

Program

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b = &y;
b = *p;
p = &a;
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*p = c;
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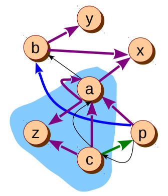

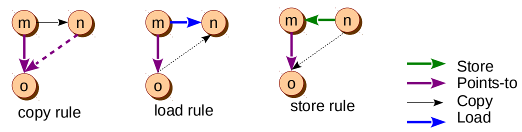

Classwork

Program

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b = &y;
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*p = c;
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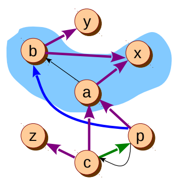

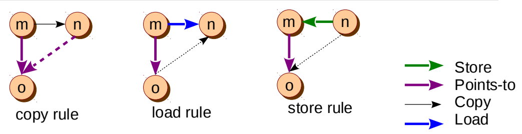

Classwork

Program

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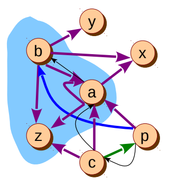
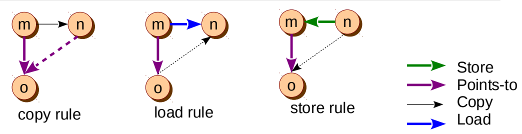
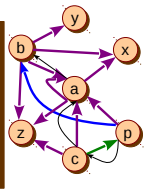


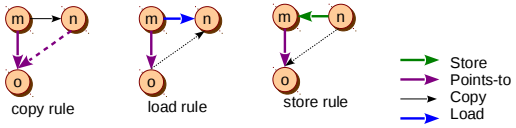


Classwork

Program	Andersen's

*p = c;
b = &y;
b = *p;
p = &a;
a = &x;
*p = c;
c = p;
c = &z;
	a→{a, x, z}
	b→{a, x, y, z}
	c→{a, z}
	p→{a}





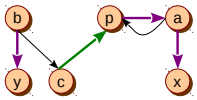
Parallel Graph Rewrite Rules

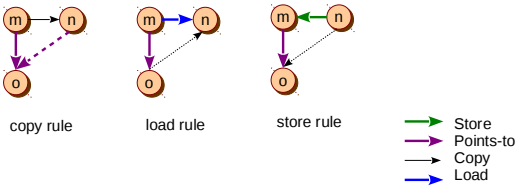
- *Open:* How to order rule evaluation?
- *Open:* How to combine rules for better efficiency?

Parallel Graph Rewrite Rules

Program	Andersen's

a = &x;
b = &y;
p = &a;
c = b;
*p = c;
p = a;
	a → {x, y}
	b → {y}
	c → {y}
	p → {a, x, y}
	x → {y}
	y → {y}





Parallel Graph Rewrite Rules

Program	Andersen's

a = &x;
b = &y;
p = &a;
c = b;
*p = c;
p = a;
	a → {x, y}
	b → {y}
	c → {y}
	p → {a, x, y}
	x → {y}
	y → {y}