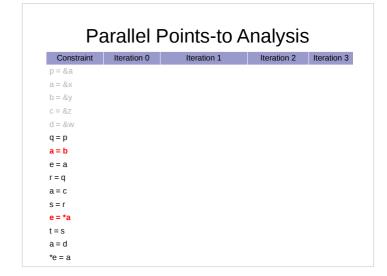
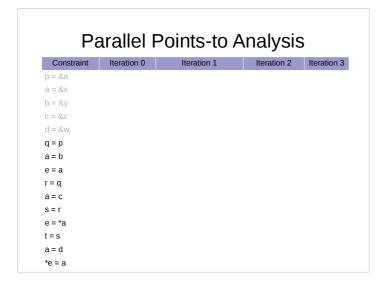


Outline Introduction Parallel Points-to Analysis Naïve method Replication-based approach Optimizations Petails! What people fail to know. Details! What people need not know. Horror! What people should not know.

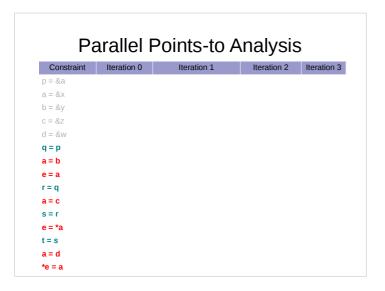




Two constraints conflict if at least one of them writes to a common variable.

Conflicting Constraints

Points-to constraints	Read-Set	Write-Set
p = &q address-of $p = q$ copy $p = *q$ load $*p = q$ store	{ } {q} {q} ∪ {x: q → {x}} {q, p}	{p} {p} {x: p → {x}}



Parallel Points-to Analysis

- 1. Find conflicting constraints.
- 2. Schedule constraints.
- 3. Analyze in parallel.
- 4. Update points-to information.

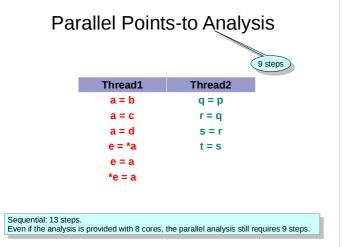
Parallel Points-to Analysis

Thread1	Thread2
a = b	q = p
a = c	r = q
a = d	s = r
e = *a	t = s
e = a	
*e = a	

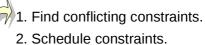
Parallel Points-to Analysis



- 1. Find conflicting constraints.
- 2. Schedule constraints.
- 3. Analyze in parallel.
- . Update points-to information.



Parallel Points-to Analysis



3. Analyze in parallel.

Straightforward 🖟. Update points-to information.<<

Replication-based Parallel Points-to Analysis



- 1. Find conflicting constraints.
- 2. Schedule constraints.
- 3. Analyze in parallel.
- . Update points-to information.

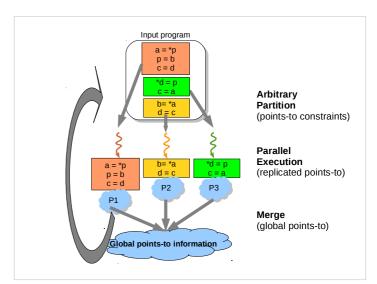
Replication-based Parallel Points-to Analysis

- 1. Find conflicting constraints.
- 2. Schedule constraints.
- 3. Analyze in parallel.
 - Initial reads from the master copy.
 - Writes to local replica.
- 4. Update points-to information.
 - · Merge local replicas with the master copy.

Replication-based Parallel Points-to Analysis



- 1. Find conflicting constraints.
- 2. Schedule constraints.
- 3. Analyze in parallel.
- . Update points-to information.



Replication-based Parallel Points-to Analysis



- 1. Find conflicting constraints.
- 2. Schedule constraints.
- 3. Analyze in parallel.

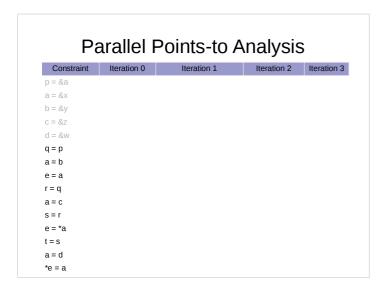


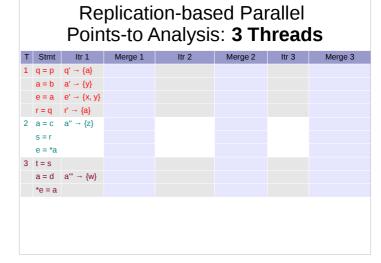


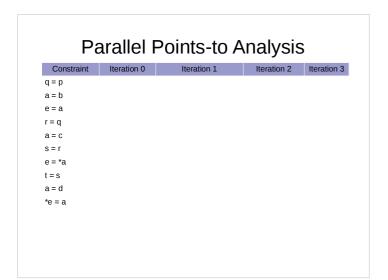
Why Replication Works

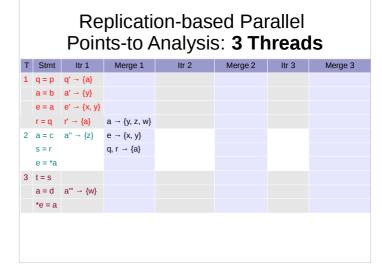
- 1. Monotonically increasing computation.
 - · Points-to sets never shrink.
- 2. Unordered algorithm.
 - · Constraints can be processed in any order.

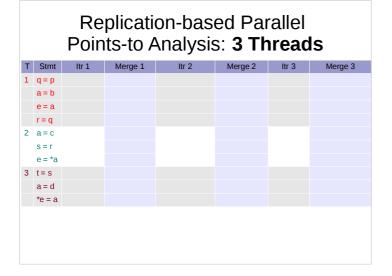
For instance, a naı̈ve replication doesn't work for flow-sensitive analysis.

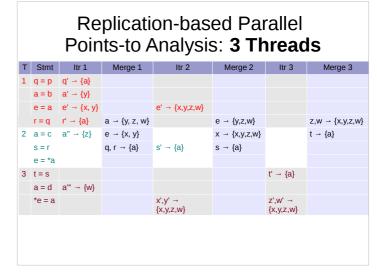


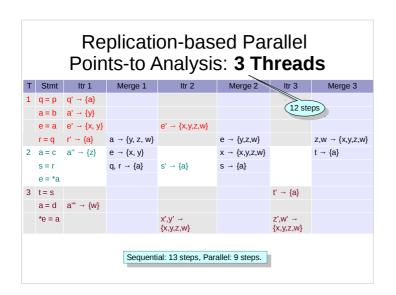


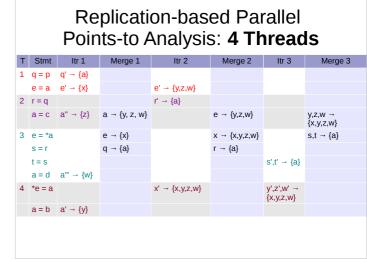


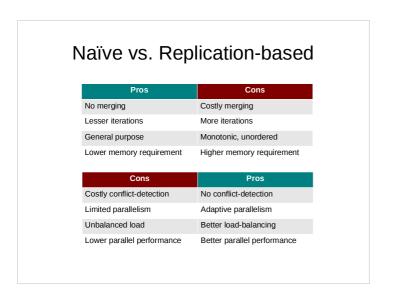


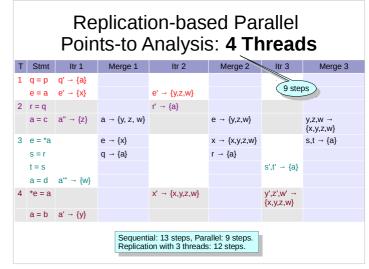


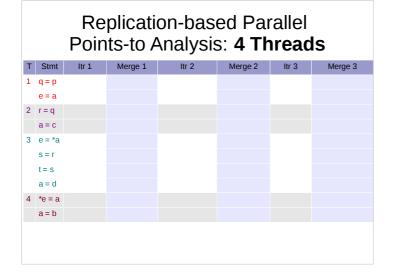


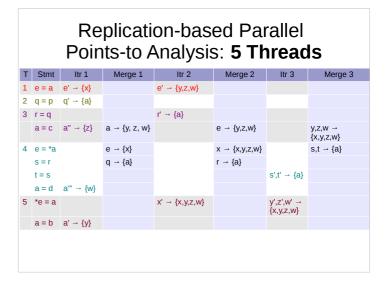


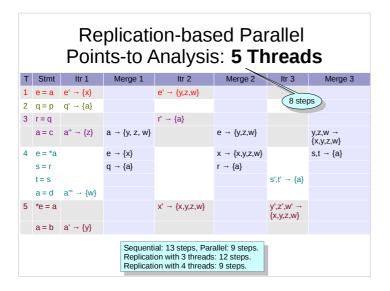












Optimizations

- Load Balancing
 - · Orphan-and-Adopt approach.
 - · store constraints are the culprits.
 - Trade-off between load-balancing and thread-communication.
- Parallel Online Cycle Elimination
 - Disjoint cycles can be collapsed in parallel.
- Reducing Replication Cost
 - Single writer.
 - · Difference propagation.
 - · Constraint affinity.
- · Limited Scheduling

