## Introduction to Static Program Analysis with Numerical Abstract Interpretation

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Introduction

- **2** Applications of Static Analysis
- **3** Numerical Abstract Interpretation
- 4 Conclusion

## About Me

- Graduate Student at Boise State University
- Previously Software Developer and Site Reliability Engineer
- Father
- Author
- Blogger: https://kennyballou.com

## About You



Beginner No idea what static analysis is.

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# Introduction What is Static Analysis Definitions Mechanisms of Static Analysis

Applications of Static Analysis

Sumerical Abstract Interpretation



## Example of Static Analysis

Does this program terminate?

```
public int example(int n) {
    int p0 = 0;
    int p1 = 1;
    int p = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        p = p0 + p1;
        p0 = p1;
        p1 = p;
    }
    return p;
}</pre>
```

## Example of Static Analysis

How about this program?

```
public int example(int x) {
    int n = x * -1;
    while (true) {
        x--;
        if (x <= 0) {
            return n;
        }
    }
}</pre>
```

## Example of Static Analysis

### Finally, how about this program?

```
public int example(Queue queue) {
   while (!queue.empty()) {
        Object work = queue.deque();
        // process work
   }
   return 0;
}
```

## Static analysis computes "facts" about programs

#### Definitions

program Loosely used to mean function, group of functions, class, or entire application

static analysis Computing of facts about programs without executing them

• Does the program terminate?

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- Does the program divide by zero?

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- Is this variable used after assignment?

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- Does the program divide by zero?
- Is this variable used after assignment?
- How many conditions does the program have?

We make concessions

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- Halting problem  $\rightarrow$  Limit the depth of execution paths
- Decidability  $\rightarrow$  Over-approximate values
- Soundness  $\rightarrow$  Sometimes ditched for performance

## Use different representations for different problems

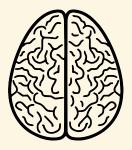
The internal interpreter

```
public int example(int n) {
2
         int p0 = 0;
3
         int p1 = 1;
4
          int p = 0;
5
6
         for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
7
              p = p0 + p1;
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              p0 = p1;
9
              p1 = p;
          }
         return p;
     }
```

## Use different representations for different problems

The internal interpreter

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public int example(int n) {
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          for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
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              p = p0 + p1;
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              p0 = p1;
9
              p1 = p;
11
          return p;
     }
```



## Use different representations for different problems Textual Analysis

### How many Lines of Code?

## Use different representations for different problems Textual Analysis

### How many **source** Lines of Code (sloc)?

## Use different representations for different problems Abstract Syntax Trees

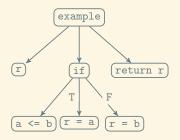
How many conditional branches?

```
1
     public int example(int a, int b) {
2
         // if a > b then b
3
         /* if a < b then a
4
             if a == b then a */
5
         int r = 0:
6
         if (a <= b) {
7
             r = a;
8
         } else {
9
             r = b;
         return r;
     }
```

## Use different representations for different problems Abstract Syntax Trees

How many conditional branches?

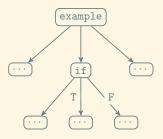
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## Use different representations for different problems Abstract Syntax Trees

How many conditional branches?

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```



## Use different representations for different problems Control-Flow Graph

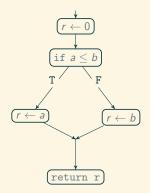
```
Does r = 0 survive?
```

```
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     public int example(int a, int b) {
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         /* if a < b then a
             if a == b then a */
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5
         int r = 0:
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         if (a \le b) f
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             r = a:
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             r = b;
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         return r;
```

## Use different representations for different problems Control-Flow Graph

Does r = 0 survive?

```
public int example(int a, int b) {
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             if a == b then a */
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          int r = 0:
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         if (a \le b) f
7
              r = a:
8
          } else {
9
              r = b;
11
         return r:
```



## Static analysis is the process of computing facts

- Static analysis can be used to answer interesting questions
- Static analysis competes with many challenges such as computability and decidability
- Static analysis takes many forms

## Introduction

## Applications of Static Analysis Defects Program Optimization

Sumerical Abstract Interpretation

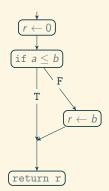
### ④ Conclusion

## Defect finding through liveness

```
public int example(int a, int b) {
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         return r;
     }
```

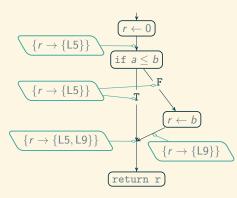
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## Defect finding through liveness

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         int r = 0;
         if (a <= b) {
6
7
             //r = a;
8
         } else {
9
             r = b;
         return r:
     }
```



## Program Optimization Constant Propagation and Folding

```
int example() {
         int x = 10;
2
3
         int y = 30;
4
         int z = x + x + x;
         if (y == z) {
6
             return 0:
7
         } else {
8
             return 1;
9
         3
     }
```

#### Program Optimization Constant Propagation and Folding

```
1
      int example() {
          int x = 10;
3
          int y = 30;
 4
          int z = x + x + x;
          if (y == z) {
              return 0:
 7
          } else {
8
              return 1;
9
          3
10
      }
```

```
1 int example() {
2 int z = 10 + 10 + 10;
3 if (30 == z) {
4 return 0;
5 } else {
6 return 1;
7 }
8 }
```

#### Program Optimization Constant Propagation and Folding

```
int example() {
2
         int x = 10;
                                          int example() {
                                     1
                                                                               int example() {
                                                                          1
3
         int y = 30;
                                     2
                                              int z = 10 + 10 + 10;
                                                                          2
                                                                                    if (30 == 30) {
4
                                     3
                                              if (30 == z) {
         int z = x + x + x;
                                                                          3
                                                                                        return 0:
5
         if (y == z) {
                                     4
                                                  return 0;
                                                                          4
                                                                                    } else {
6
7
8
9
             return 0:
                                     5
                                              } else {
                                                                                        return 1;
         } else {
                                     6
                                                  return 1;
                                                                                    3
                                     78
             return 1;
                                              3
                                                                          7
                                                                                }
         3
                                          }
```

#### Program Optimization Constant Propagation and Folding

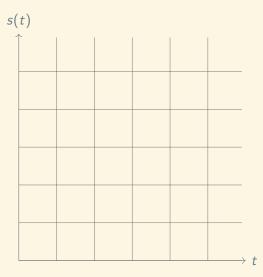
```
int example() {
         int x = 10:
                                           int example() {
                                     1
                                                                                int example() {
                                                                           1
3
         int y = 30;
                                     2
                                               int z = 10 + 10 + 10;
                                                                                     if (30 == 30) {
                                                                           2
4
         int z = x + x + x;
                                     3
                                               if (30 == z) {
                                                                           3
                                                                                         return 0;
         if (y == z) {
                                     4
                                                   return 0:
                                                                           4
                                                                                     } else {
                                     5
              return 0;
                                               } else {
                                                                           5
                                                                                         return 1:
\overline{7}
                                     6
         } else {
                                                   return 1;
8
                                     7
                                               }
             return 1:
                                                                           7
9
                                      8
                                          3
int example() {
    return 0:
```

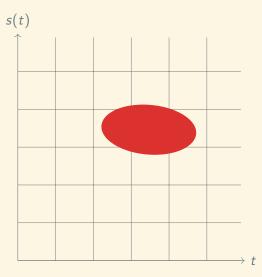
#### Introduction

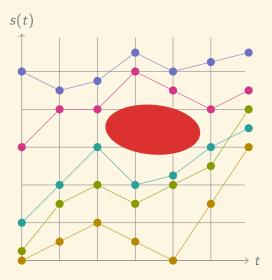
Applications of Static Analysis

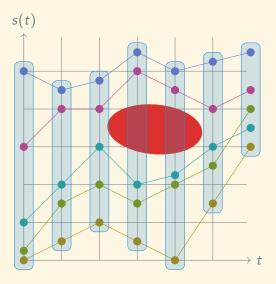
 Numerical Abstract Interpretation Big Picture Abstract Domains Research

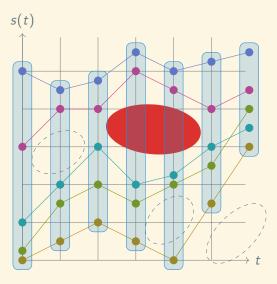


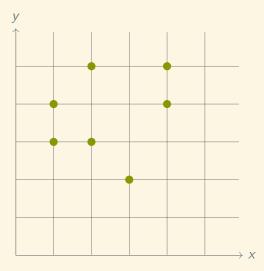


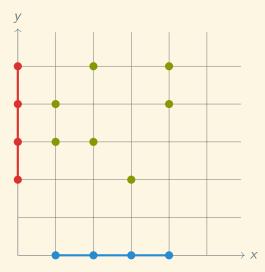


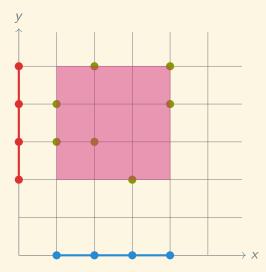


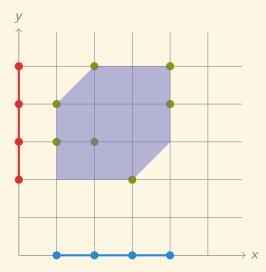


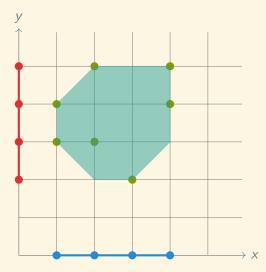


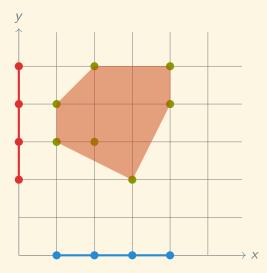










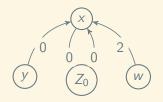


#### Identifying Minimal Changes in the Zone Abstract Domain Zones Representation

$$x = 0$$
  
$$w - x \le 2$$
  
$$y - x \le 0$$

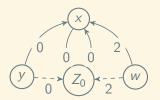
#### Identifying Minimal Changes in the Zone Abstract Domain Zones Representation

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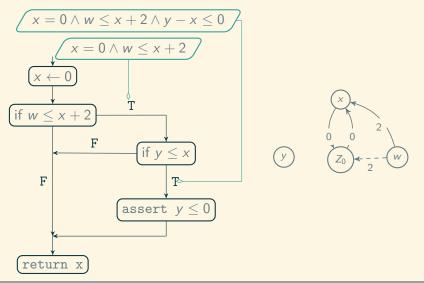


# Identifying Minimal Changes in the Zone Abstract Domain Zones Representation

$$x - Z_0 = 0$$
$$w - x \le 2$$
$$y - x \le x$$

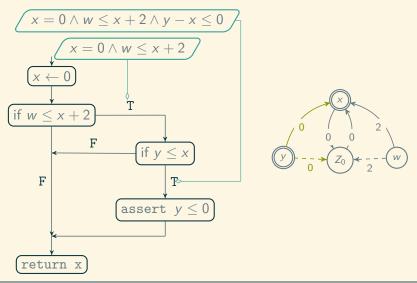


Identifying Minimal Changes in the Zone Abstract Domain



Ballou (Boise State)

# Identifying Minimal Changes in the Zone Abstract Domain



Ballou (Boise State)

#### Introduction

- Applications of Static Analysis
- ③ Numerical Abstract Interpretation

#### 4 Conclusion

# Discussion

- Static analysis computes facts about programs.
- There are many uses for static analysis.
  - "Linting"
  - Defect Detection
  - Program Optimization
  - Formal Verification
- Static analysis is not without its challenges
  - Computability
  - Decidability

#### Thank you

# Questions?

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#### References I

- Kenny Ballou and Elena Sherman. Identifying Minimal Changes in the Zone Abstract Domain. 2023. DOI: 10.48550/ARXIV.2304.14550.
   URL: https://arxiv.org/abs/2304.14550.
- [2] Patrick Cousot. Patrick Cousot's slides of talks on abstract interpretation. July 2020. URL: https://pcousot.github.io/talks.html (visited on 06/25/2023).
- [3] Flemming Nielson, Hanne R. Nielson, and Chris Hankin. Principles of Program Analysis. Secaucus, NJ, USA: Springer-Verlag New York, Inc., 1999. ISBN: 9783540654100.

# Abstraction and Concretization

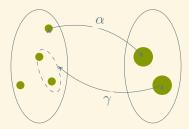


Figure: Image inspired from similar images in Principles of Program Analysis