## CS738: Advanced Compiler Optimizations

## Pointer Analysis

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## Why Pointer Analysis?

- Static analysis of pointers \& references

```
S1. ...
S2. q}=p\mathrm{ ;
S3. do {
S4. q}=q.next
S5. } while (...)
S6. p.data = r1;
S7. q.data = q.data + r2;
S8. p.data =r1;
S9. r3 = p.data + r2;
S10. ...
```



Superimposition of memory graphs after do-while loop
$p$ and $q$ are definitely not aliases statement S6 onwards.
Statement S 8 is redundant.

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Reaching definitions analysis

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- A statement can not "override" information computed by another statement
- NO Kill component in the flow function
- If statement $s$ kills some data flow information, there is an alternate path that excludes $s$


## Examples of Flow Insensitive Analyses

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- Type checking, Type inferencing
- Compute/Verify type of a variable/expression
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- Which variables have their addresses taken?
- A very simple form of pointer analysis
- Side effects analysis
- Does a procedure modify address / global variable / reference parameter / ...?


## Realizing Flow Insensitivity



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Allows arbitrary compositions of flow functions in any order $\Rightarrow$ Flow insensitivity

## Realizing Flow Insensitivity



In practice, dependent constraints are collected in a global repository in one pass and solved independently

## Alias Analysis vs. Points-to Analysis

| Points-to Analysis | Alias Analysis |
| :---: | :---: |
| $x=\& a$ | $x=a$ |
| $x$ points-to $a$ | $x$ and $a$ are aliases |

## Alias Analysis vs. Points-to Analysis

Points-to Analysis
Alias Analysis

$$
x=\& a \quad x=a
$$

$x$ points-to a
$x$ and a are aliases

$$
x \rightarrow a
$$

$$
x \equiv \mathrm{a}
$$

## Alias Analysis vs. Points-to Analysis



Reflexive?

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| Ro | Yes |  |

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| Symmetric? | No | Yes |
| Transitive? | No | Yes |
|  | No | Must alias: Yes, |
|  |  | May alias: No |

## Andersen's Flow Insensitive Points-to Analysis

- Subset based analysis



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- $P_{l h s} \supseteq P_{\text {rhs }}$



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Program Constraints Points-to Graph


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## Steensgaard's Flow Insensitive Points-to Analysis

- Equality based analysis: $P_{l h s} \equiv P_{r h s}$
- Only one Points-to successor at any time, merge (potential) multiple successors



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## Comparing Anderson's and Steensgaard's Analyses

| Program | Subset based | Equality based |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Points-to Graph | Points-to Graph |  |



## Comparing Anderson's and Steensgaard's Analyses

$$
\mathrm{a}=\& \mathrm{~b}
$$

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## Comparing Anderson's and Steensgaard's Analyses

$$
\underset{b=\& c ;}{a=\& b}
$$

## Comparing Anderson's and Steensgaard's Analyses

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{a}=\& \mathrm{~b} ; \\
& \text { (a)— (b) } \\
& \mathrm{b}=\& \mathrm{c} \text {; } \\
& \text { (a)—(b)—C }
\end{aligned}
$$

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$\mathrm{a}=\& \mathrm{~b} ;$
(a) $\rightarrow$ b
$b=\& c$;

$d=\& e ;$

a = \& $d ;$
Subset based

Equality based


## Pointer Indirection Constraints

| Stmt | Subset based | Equality based |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{a}={ }^{*} \mathrm{~b}$ | $P_{a} \supseteq P_{c}, \forall c \in P_{b}$ | $\operatorname{MERGE}\left(P_{a}, P_{c}\right), \forall c \in P_{b}$ |
| ${ }^{*} \mathrm{a}=\mathrm{b}$ | $P_{c} \supseteq P_{b}, \forall c \in P_{a}$ | $\operatorname{MERGE}\left(P_{b}, P_{c}\right), \forall c \in P_{a}$ |

## Must Points-to Analysis



- x definitely points-to a at various points in the program
- $x \xrightarrow{\text { D }} a$


## May Points-to Analysis



- At OUT of $2, x$ definitely points-to $b$
- At OUT of 3, $x$ definitely points-to a
- At IN of 4, $x$ possibly points-to a (or b)
- $x \xrightarrow{\mathrm{P}} a, x \xrightarrow{\mathrm{P}} b$


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## Must Alias Analysis



- $x$ and a always refer to same memory location
- $x \xlongequal{\equiv} a$


## Must Alias Analysis



- $x$ and $a$ always refer to same memory location
- $x \stackrel{\mathrm{D}}{\equiv} \mathrm{a}$
- $x, y$ and a refer to same location at OUT of 4.
- $x \xlongequal{\equiv} y \stackrel{D}{\equiv} a$


## May Alias Analysis



- At OUT of $2, x$ and $b$ are must aliases
- At OUT of $3, x$ and $a$ are must aliases
- At IN of 4, $x$ can possibly be aliased with either $a$ (or $b$ )



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- $(x, a),(x, b)$
- If we say: $(x, a, b)$, Is it Precise? Safe?


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- Must information is killed by Strong and Weak updates
- May information is killed only by Strong updates


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$\rightarrow x=$ NULL $\Rightarrow$ treat NULL as a special variable
- OUT $=I N-k i l l \cup$ gen
- with a twist!


## Flow Function: $x=y$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { May }_{\text {gen }} & =\left\{x \rightarrow p \mid y \rightarrow p \in \text { May }_{I N}\right\} \\
\text { May }_{\text {kill }} & =\bigcup_{p \in \text { Vars }}\{x \rightarrow p\}
\end{aligned}
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$$

$$
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## Flow Function: $x={ }^{*} y$

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\begin{aligned}
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Must $_{\text {gen }}=\left\{x \rightarrow p \mid y \rightarrow p^{\prime} \in\right.$ Must $_{\mathscr{N}}$ and $p^{\prime} \rightarrow p \in$ Must $\left._{\mathbb{N}}\right\}$ Must $_{\text {kill }}=\bigcup_{p \in \text { Vars }}\{x \rightarrow p\}$

## Flow Function: *x $=y$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { May }_{\text {gen }} & =\left\{p \rightarrow p^{\prime} \mid x \rightarrow p \in \text { May }_{I_{N}}, y \rightarrow p^{\prime} \in \text { May }_{\text {IN }}\right\} \\
\text { May }_{\text {kill }} & =\bigcup_{p^{\prime} \in \text { Vars }}\left\{p \rightarrow p^{\prime} \mid x \rightarrow p \in \text { Must }_{\mathbb{N}}\right\}
\end{aligned}
$$

## Flow Function: *x=y

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { Max }_{\text {gen }} & =\left\{p \rightarrow p^{\prime} \mid x \rightarrow p \in \text { May }_{\mathbb{N}_{N},}, y \rightarrow p^{\prime} \in \text { May }_{\mathbb{N}}\right\} \\
\text { May }_{\text {kill }} & =\bigcup_{p^{\prime} \in \text { Vars }}\left\{p \rightarrow p^{\prime} \mid x \rightarrow p \in \text { Must }_{\mathbb{N}}\right\}
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\text { May }_{\text {kill }} & =\bigcup\left\{p \rightarrow p^{\prime} \mid x \rightarrow p \in \text { Must }_{I N}\right\} \text { Strong update!! }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\text { Must }_{g e n}=\left\{p \rightarrow p^{\prime} \mid x \rightarrow p \in \operatorname{Must}_{N}, y \rightarrow p^{\prime} \in \operatorname{Must}_{\mathbb{N}}\right\}
$$

$$
\text { Must }_{\text {kill }}=\bigcup\left\{p \rightarrow p^{\prime} \mid x \rightarrow p \in \text { May }_{I N}\right\} \quad \text { Weak update!! }
$$

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- May Points-To analysis


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- Must Points-To analysis
- A points-to pair should be removed if it can be removed along some path
- $\Rightarrow$ should remove all weak updates
- $\Rightarrow$ should kill using May Points-To information
- Must Points-To $\subseteq$ May Points-To


## Safe Approximations for May and Must Points-to

- A pointer variable

|  | May | Must |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Points-to | points to every possible <br> location | points to nothing |
| Alias | aliased to every other <br> pointer variable | only to itself |

## Non-Distributivity of Points-to Analysis



## Must Information



## Non-Distributivity of Points-to Analysis


$z \rightarrow w$ is spurious

## Must Information



## Non-Distributivity of Points-to Analysis



## Must Information


$a \rightarrow d$ is missing

