

Title: Seidl: Programoptimierung (14.11.2012)

Date: Wed Nov 14 09:34:36 CET 2012

Duration: 90:22 min

Pages: 24

Example:

```
for (i = 0; i < 42; i++)  
  if (0 ≤ i ∧ i < 42){  
    A1 = A + i;  
    M[A1] = i;  
  }  
// A start address of an array  
// if the array-bound check
```

Obviously, the inner check is superfluous :-)

1.5 Interval Analysis

Observation:

- Programmers often use global constants for switching debugging code on/off.
⇒
Constant propagation is useful :-)
- In general, precise values of variables will be unknown — perhaps, however, a tight interval !!!

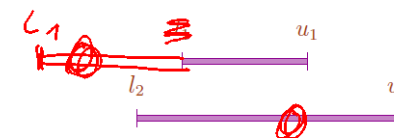
Idea 1:

Determine for every variable x an (as tight as possible :-) interval of possible values:

$$\mathbb{I} = \{[l, u] \mid l \in \mathbb{Z} \cup \{-\infty\}, u \in \mathbb{Z} \cup \{+\infty\}, l \leq u\}$$

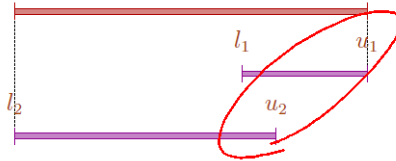
Partial Ordering:

$$[l_1, u_1] \sqsubseteq [l_2, u_2] \quad \text{iff} \quad l_2 \leq l_1 \wedge u_1 \leq u_2$$



Thus:

$$[l_1, u_1] \sqcup [l_2, u_2] = [l_1 \sqcap l_2, u_1 \sqcup u_2]$$

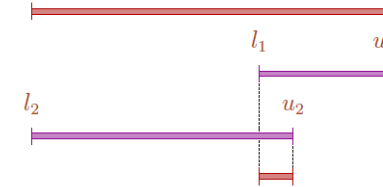


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Thus:

$$[l_1, u_1] \sqcup [l_2, u_2] = [l_1 \sqcap l_2, u_1 \sqcup u_2]$$

$$[l_1, u_1] \sqcap [l_2, u_2] = [l_1 \sqcup l_2, u_1 \sqcap u_2] \quad \text{whenever } (l_1 \sqcup l_2) \leq (u_1 \sqcap u_2)$$



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Caveat:

- \mathbb{I} is not a complete lattice :-)
- \mathbb{I} has infinite ascending chains, e.g.,

$$[0, 0] \sqsubset [0, 1] \sqsubset [-1, 1] \sqsubset [-1, 2] \sqsubset \dots$$

$-\infty$ $+\infty$

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Description Relation:

$$z \Delta [l, u] \quad \text{iff} \quad l \leq z \leq u$$

Concretization:

$$\gamma[l, u] = \{z \in \mathbb{Z} \mid l \leq z \leq u\}$$

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Example:

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma[0, 7] &= \{0, \dots, 7\} \\ \gamma[0, \infty] &= \{0, 1, 2, \dots, \}\end{aligned}$$

Computing with intervals: Interval Arithmetic :-)

Addition:

$$\begin{aligned}[l_1, u_1] +^\# [l_2, u_2] &= [l_1 + l_2, u_1 + u_2] \quad \text{where} \\ -\infty + _ &= -\infty \\ +\infty + _ &= +\infty \\ // \quad -\infty + \infty &\text{ cannot occur :-)}\end{aligned}$$

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Negation:

$$-^\# [l, u] = [-u, -l]$$

Multiplication:

$$\begin{aligned}[l_1, u_1] *^\# [l_2, u_2] &= [a, b] \quad \text{where} \\ a &= l_1 l_2 \sqcap l_1 u_2 \sqcap u_1 l_2 \sqcap u_1 u_2 \\ b &= l_1 l_2 \sqcup l_1 u_2 \sqcup u_1 l_2 \sqcup u_1 u_2\end{aligned}$$

Example:

$$\begin{aligned}[0, 2] *^\# [3, 4] &= [0, 8] \\ [-1, 2] *^\# [3, 4] &= [-4, 8] \\ [-1, 2] *^\# [-3, 4] &= [-6, 8] \\ [-1, 2] *^\# [-4, -3] &= [-8, 4]\end{aligned}$$

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Division:

$$[l_1, u_1] /^\# [l_2, u_2] = [a, b]$$

- If 0 is not contained in the interval of the denominator, then:

$$\begin{aligned}a &= l_1/l_2 \sqcap l_1/u_2 \sqcap u_1/l_2 \sqcap u_1/u_2 \\ b &= l_1/l_2 \sqcup l_1/u_2 \sqcup u_1/l_2 \sqcup u_1/u_2\end{aligned}$$

- If: $l_2 \leq 0 \leq u_2$ we define:

$$[a, b] = [-\infty, +\infty]$$

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Equality:

$$[l_1, u_1] ==^\# [l_2, u_2] = \begin{cases} [1, 1] & \text{if } l_1 = u_1 = l_2 = u_2 \\ [0, 0] & \text{if } u_1 < l_2 \vee u_2 < l_1 \\ [0, 1] & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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Example:

$$\begin{aligned} [42, 42] ==^\# [42, 42] &= [1, 1] \\ [0, 7] ==^\# [0, 7] &= [0, 1] \\ [1, 2] ==^\# [3, 4] &= [0, 0] \end{aligned}$$

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Less:

$$[l_1, u_1] <^\# [l_2, u_2] = \begin{cases} [1, 1] & \text{if } u_1 < l_2 \\ [0, 0] & \text{if } u_2 \leq l_1 \\ [0, 1] & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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Less:

$$[l_1, u_1] <^\# [l_2, u_2] = \begin{cases} [1, 1] & \text{if } u_1 < l_2 \\ [0, 0] & \text{if } u_2 \leq l_1 \\ [0, 1] & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Example:

$$\begin{aligned} [1, 2] <^\# [9, 42] &= [1, 1] \\ [0, 7] <^\# [0, 7] &= [0, 1] \\ [3, 4] <^\# [1, 2] &= [0, 0] \end{aligned}$$

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By means of \mathbb{I} we construct the complete lattice:

$$\mathbb{D}_I = (\text{Vars} \rightarrow \mathbb{I})_{\perp}$$

Description Relation:

$$\rho \Delta D \quad \text{iff} \quad D \neq \perp \wedge \forall x \in \text{Vars} : (\rho x) \Delta (D x)$$

The abstract evaluation of expressions is defined analogously to constant propagation. We have:

$$([e] \rho) \Delta ([e]^\# D) \quad \text{whenever} \quad \rho \Delta D$$

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The Effects of Edges:

$$\begin{aligned}
 [;]^{\sharp} D &= D \\
 [x = e;]^{\sharp} D &= D \oplus \{x \mapsto [e]^{\sharp} D\} \\
 [x = M[e];]^{\sharp} D &= D \oplus \{x \mapsto \top\} \\
 [M[e_1] = e_2;]^{\sharp} D &= D \\
 [\text{Pos}(e)]^{\sharp} D &= \begin{cases} \perp & \text{if } [0, 0] = [e]^{\sharp} D \\ D & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\
 [\text{Neg}(e)]^{\sharp} D &= \begin{cases} D & \text{if } [0, 0] \sqsubseteq [e]^{\sharp} D \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\
 &\dots \text{ given that } D \neq \perp \quad (-)
 \end{aligned}$$

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Better Exploitation of Conditions:

$$[\text{Pos}(e)]^{\sharp} D = \begin{cases} \perp & \text{if } [0, 0] = [e]^{\sharp} D \\ D_1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

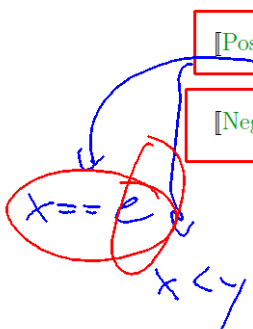
where :

$$D_1 = \begin{cases} D \oplus \{x \mapsto (Dx) \cap ([e_1]^{\sharp} D)\} & \text{if } e \equiv x == e_1 \\ D \oplus \{x \mapsto (Dx) \cap [-\infty, u]\} & \text{if } e \equiv x \leq e_1, [e_1]^{\sharp} D = [l, u] \\ D \oplus \{x \mapsto (Dx) \cap [l, \infty]\} & \text{if } e \equiv x \geq e_1, [e_1]^{\sharp} D = [l, _] \end{cases}$$

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Better Exploitation of Conditions (cont.):

$$\llbracket \text{Neg}(e) \rrbracket^\# D = \begin{cases} \perp & \text{if } [0, 0] \not\sqsubseteq \llbracket e \rrbracket^\# D \\ D_1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where :

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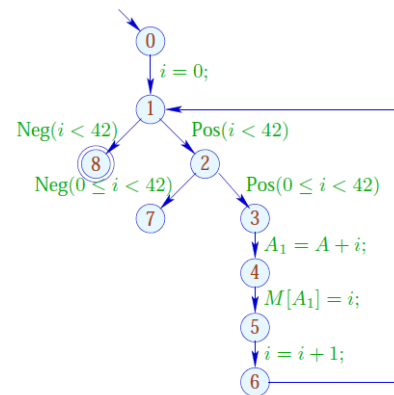
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Example:



	i	
	l	u
0	$-\infty$	$+\infty$
1	0	42
2	0	41
3	0	41
4	0	41
5	0	41
6	1	42
7	\perp	
8	42	42

Problem:

- The solution can be computed with RR-iteration — after about 42 rounds :-)
- On some programs, iteration may never terminate :-((

Idea 1: Widening

- Accelerate the iteration — at the **prize of imprecision** :-)
- Allow only a bounded number of modifications of values !!!
... in the Example:
- dis-allow updates of interval bounds in \mathbb{Z} ...

⇒ a maximal chain:

$$[3, 17] \sqsubset [3, +\infty] \sqsubset [-\infty, +\infty]$$