

SSA Translation Is an Abstract Interpretation

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SSA Translation : Source Program \rightarrow Program in SSA Form

*Static analysis based on
Abstract Interpretation* : Source Program \rightarrow Join Semi-Lattice



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- Analyses can improve SSA translation (optimization);
- SSA translation can make analyses faster and/or more precise;

but **distinct** concepts.



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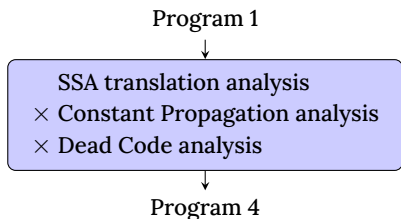
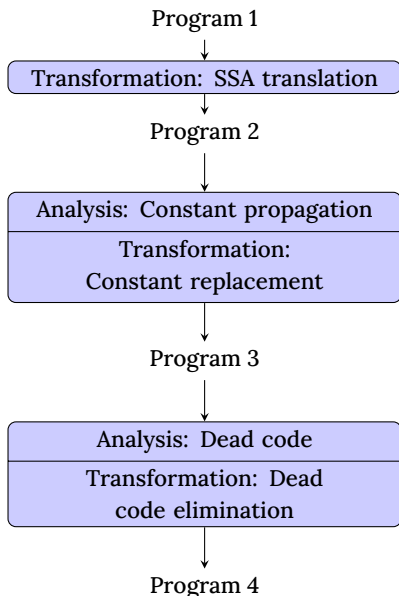
SSA Translation is An Abstract Interpretation

- SSA Translation can be done using a simple efficient dataflow analysis pass

Why is this important?

- 1 **Theory** : Better understanding of SSA and its transformation.
 - Simple syntax and semantics for SSA;
 - New algorithm for SSA translation (simple dataflow, no dominance);
 - SSA translation builds on Global Value Numbering (instead of the reverse);
 - Abstract interpretation technique that can be reused on other cyclic terms.
- 2 **Practice** :
 - Abstract domains allow modular combination [Cousot&Cousot1979],
 - It is more precise to combine analyses than do them in sequence [Cousot&Cousot1979,Click&Cooper1995]
 - Solves phase ordering problems

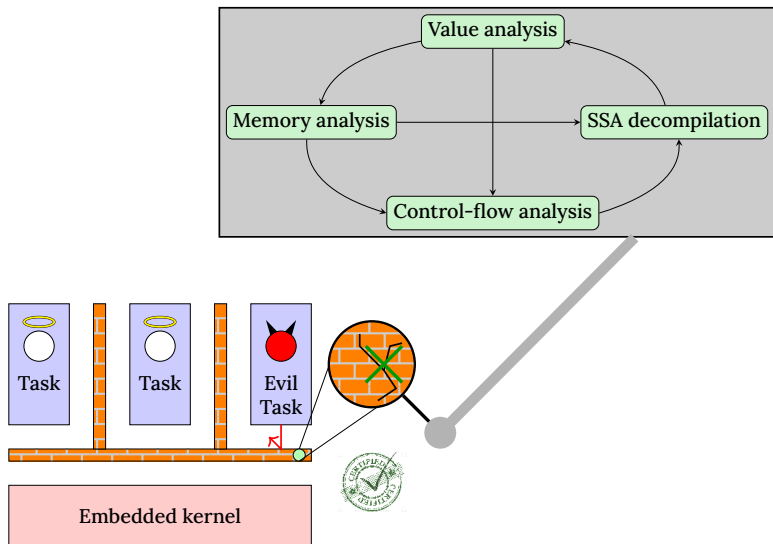
Example: Single-pass optimized translation to SSA [Artifact]



- It is more precise to combine analyses than do them in sequence [Cousot&Cousot1979,Click&Cooper1995]
- No need to write error-prone transformation passes

Example: Single-pass machine code decompilation to SSA

[Nicole, Lemerre, Bardin, Rival 2021]



SSA = Global value graph + control flow information

- 1 Symbolic expression analysis: computing the Global Value graph
- 2 SSA Translation: computing the SSA Graph

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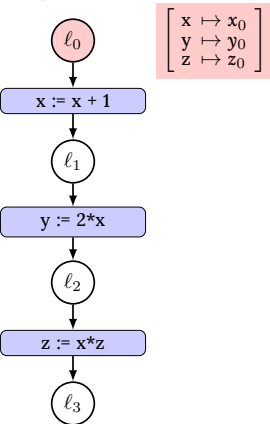
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2 SSA Translation: computing the SSA Graph

Symbolic execution (\approx single-path SSA translation)

Abstract stores =

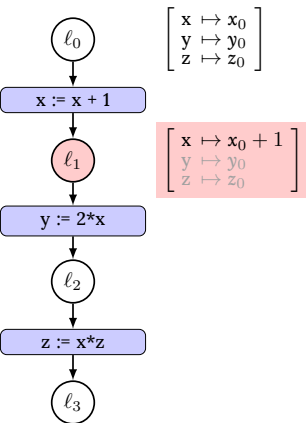
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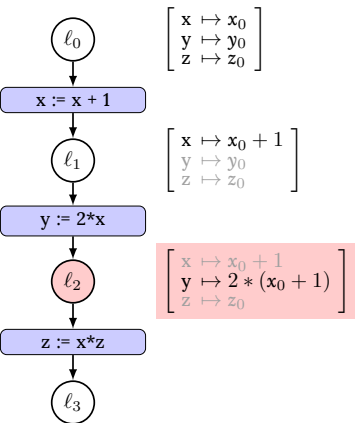
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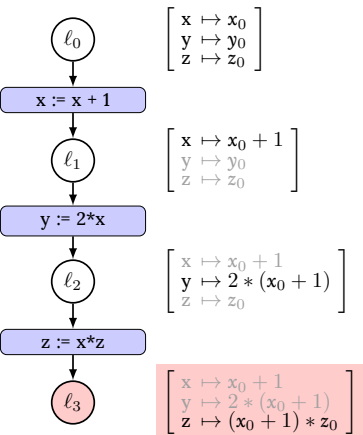
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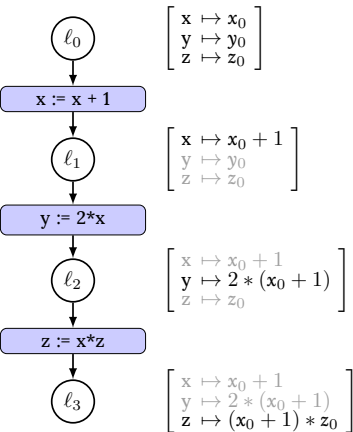
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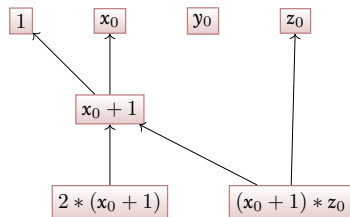
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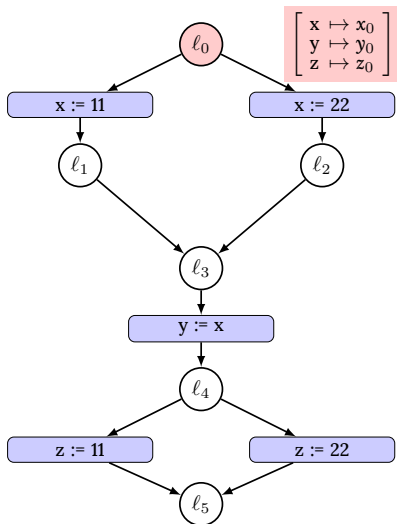
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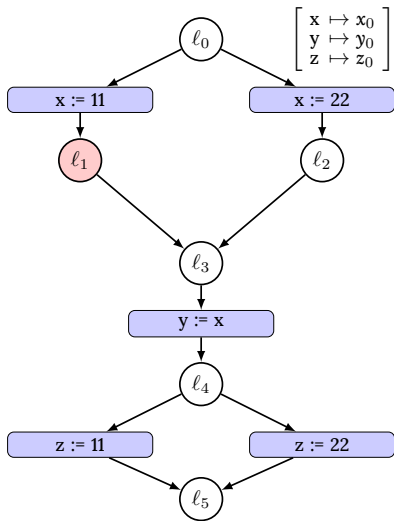
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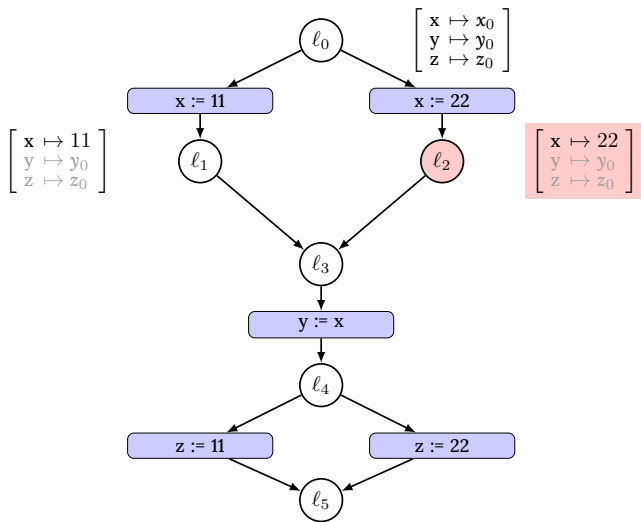


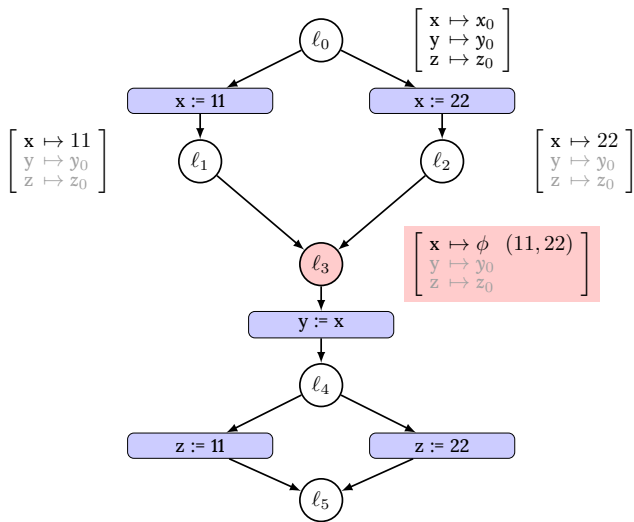
Implicit term graph:
the global value graph



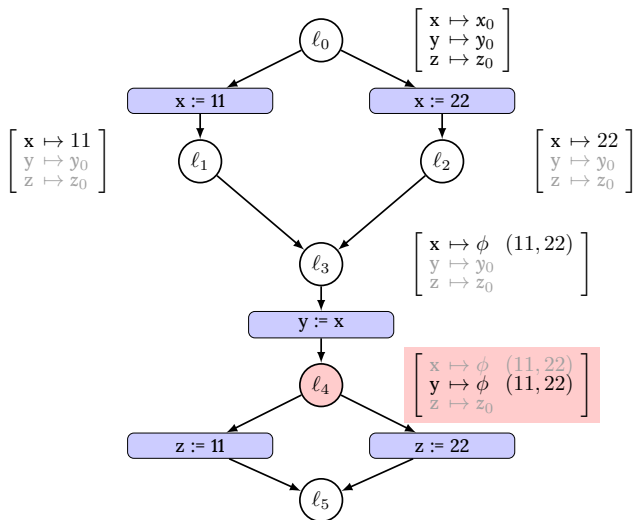


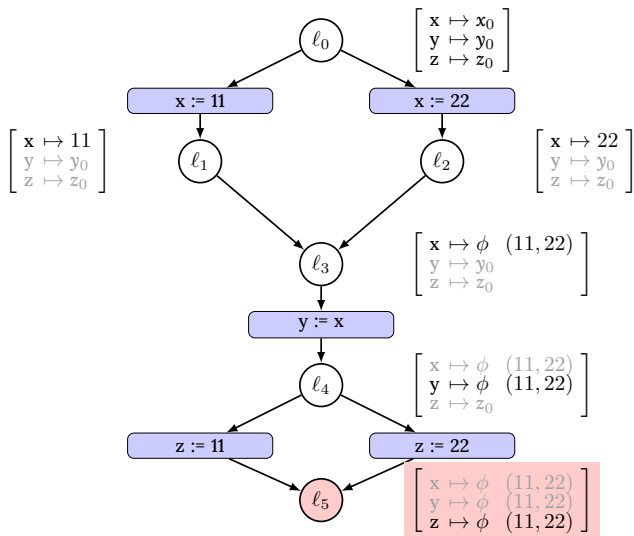




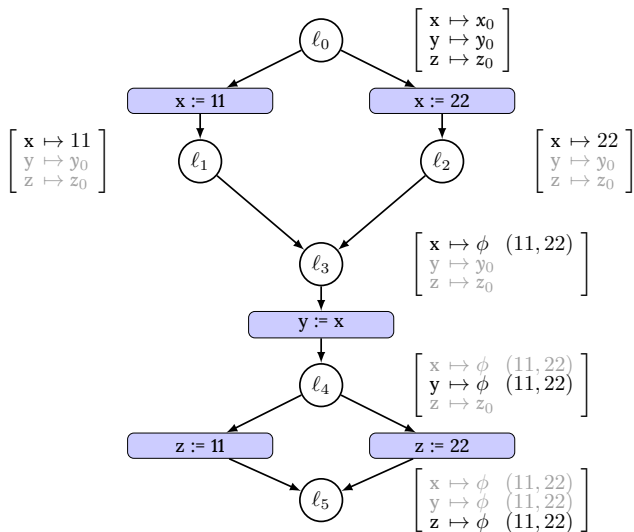


$\sqsubseteq \approx \phi + \text{name}$





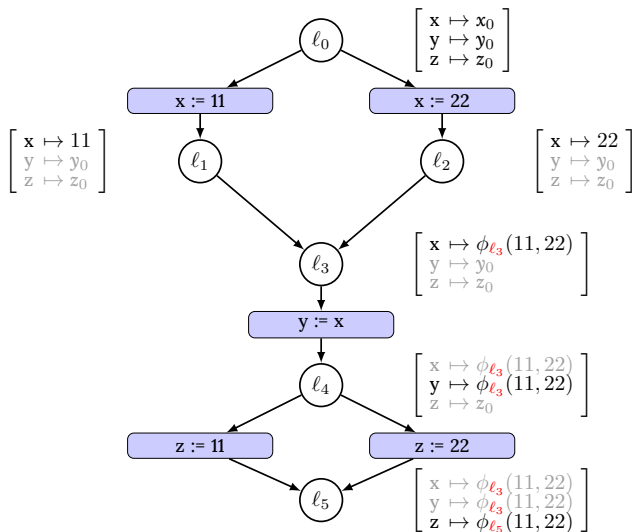
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We want:

$\models x = y$

$\not\models x = z$

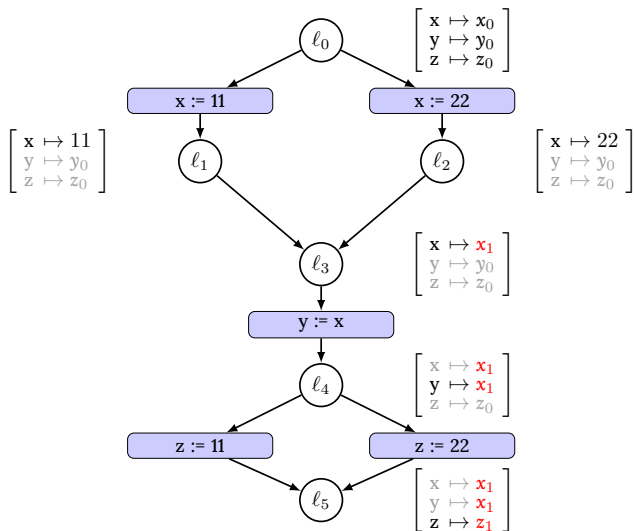


- Either name the ϕ

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- Either name the ϕ
- Or name the terms :

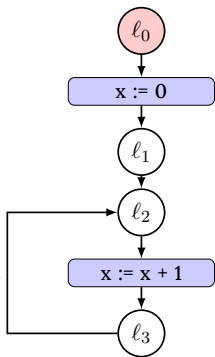
$$\{ x_1 = \phi(11, 22), \\ z_1 = \phi(11, 22) \}$$

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Loops

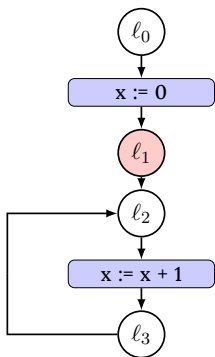


$[x \mapsto x_0]$

{

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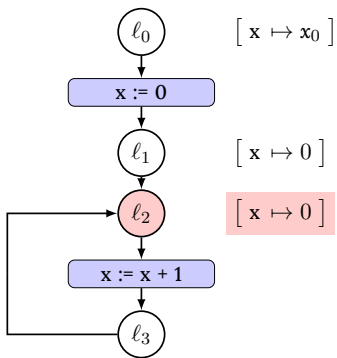
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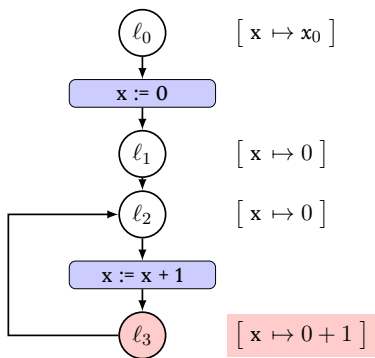
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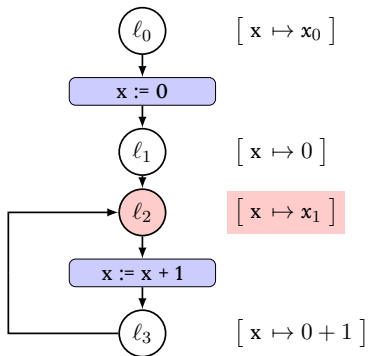
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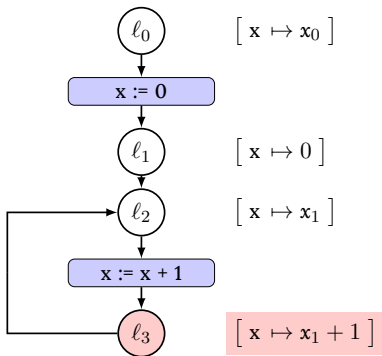
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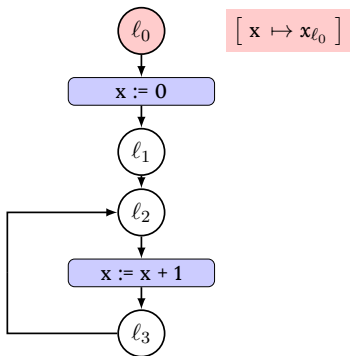
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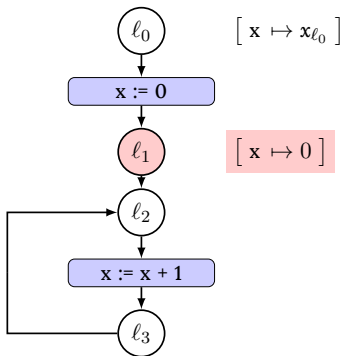


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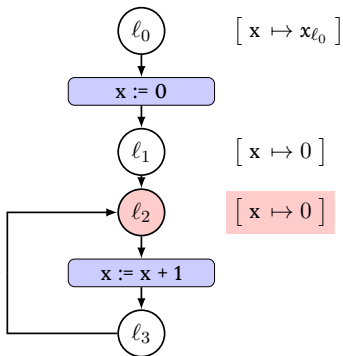
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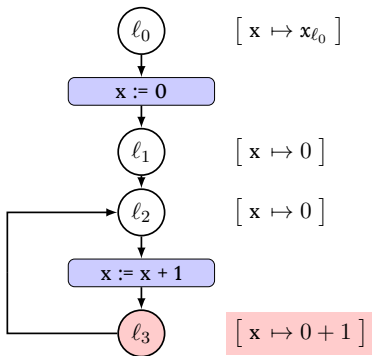
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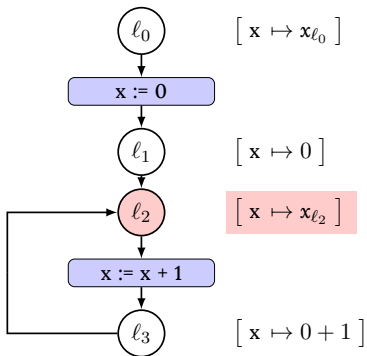
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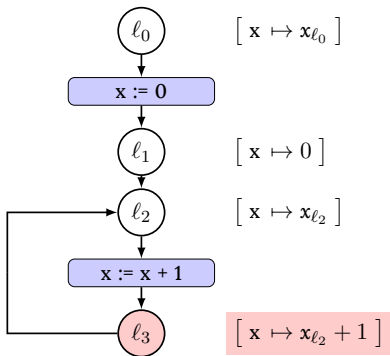
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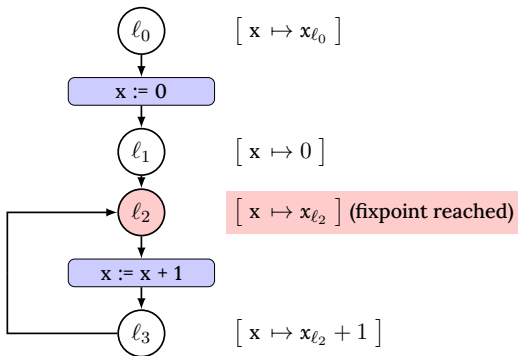
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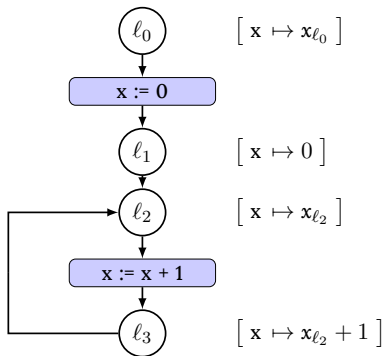
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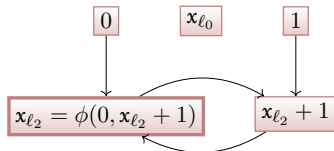


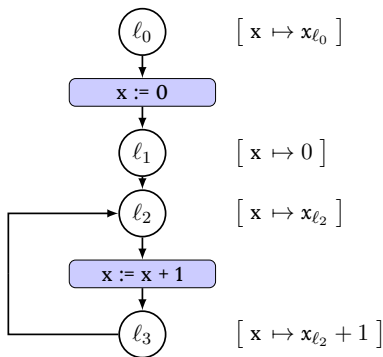
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Implicit cyclic term graph:

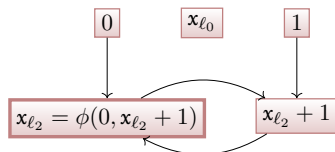
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Implicit cyclic term graph:

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- The global value graph is a cyclic term graph [Ariola&Klop 1996]
 - Symbolic (recursion) variables used for both non-determinism and termination
- We name symbolic variables using the names of control locations
 - Control locations = recursion variables in the CFG viewed as a cyclic term

Meaning, soundness and completeness

$\gamma : \text{Abstract store} \rightarrow (\text{Valuation of symbolic variables} \rightarrow \text{Concrete store})$

$\gamma(\sigma^\#) = [\Gamma \in \text{Valuation} \mapsto \text{evaluate the symbolic expressions in } \sigma^\# \text{ using } \Gamma]$

Example

$$\gamma \left(\begin{bmatrix} x \mapsto 2 * x_{\ell_0} \\ y \mapsto 2 * x_{\ell_0} + 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = \left\{ [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 0] \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} x \mapsto 0 \\ y \mapsto 1 \end{bmatrix}, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 1] \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} x \mapsto 2 \\ y \mapsto 3 \end{bmatrix}, \dots \right\}$$

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Abstract stores can represent state properties and abstract transformations:

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} x \mapsto 2 * x_{\ell_0} \\ y \mapsto 2 * x_{\ell_0} + 1 \end{array} \right] \models x \text{ is even} \wedge y \text{ is odd} \wedge y - x = 1 \wedge x = 2 * \text{old}(x)$$

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Theorem (The symbolic expression analysis is sound)

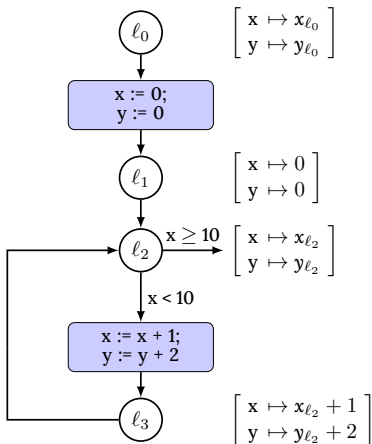
Assignments are sound and complete, guards incomplete, join is incomplete and unsound.

SSA = Global value graph + control flow information

1 Symbolic expression analysis: computing the Global Value graph

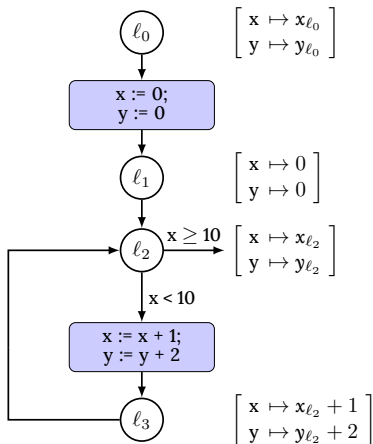
2 SSA Translation: computing the SSA Graph

Where do we lose precision? Absence of control flow

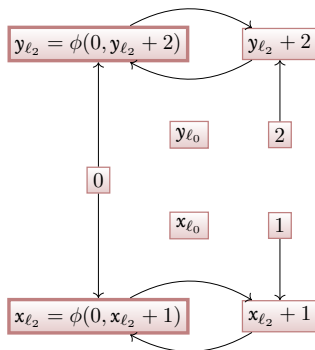


- Origin of symbolic variables is lost.

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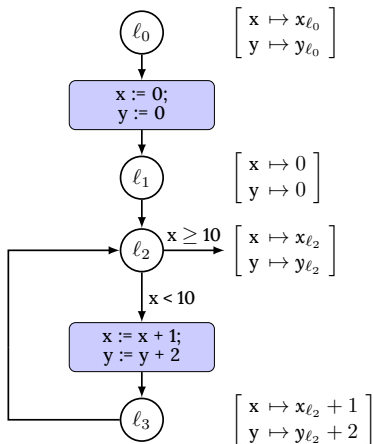


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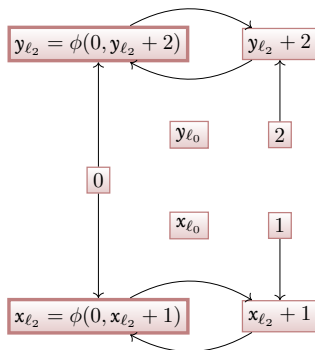


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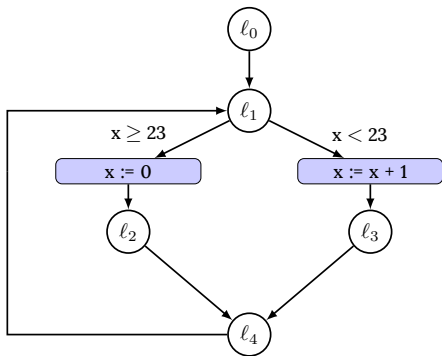


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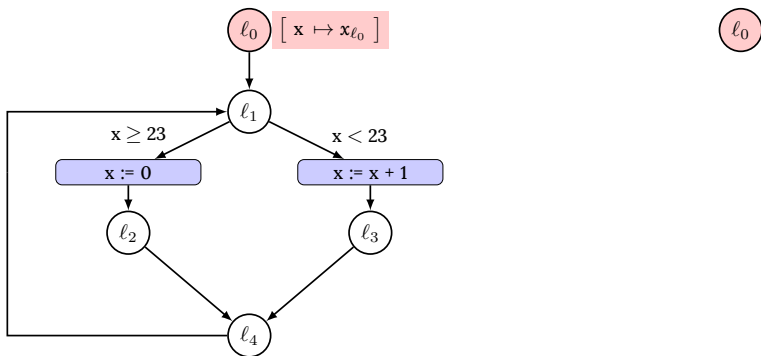
- Origin of symbolic variables is lost.
 - Value graph recovers some information, but variables are independent.
- Guards are completely ignored.

Computing the SSA graph : SSA translation by dataflow analysis



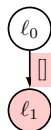
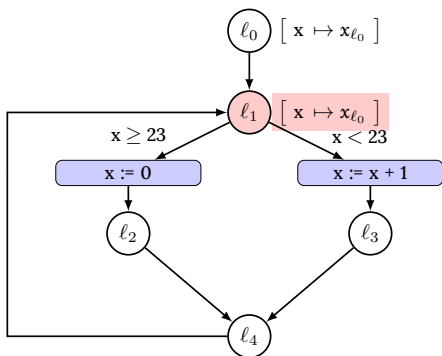
- Create the SSA graph together with the symbolic expression analysis.

Computing the SSA graph : SSA translation by dataflow analysis



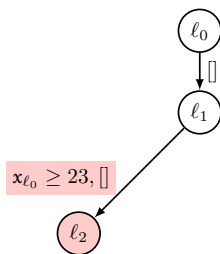
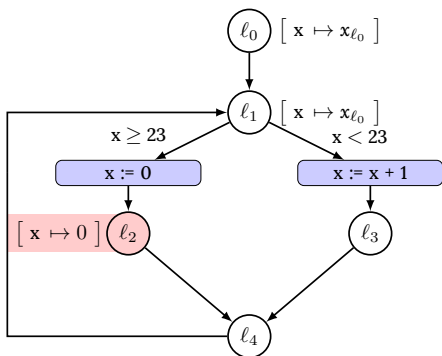
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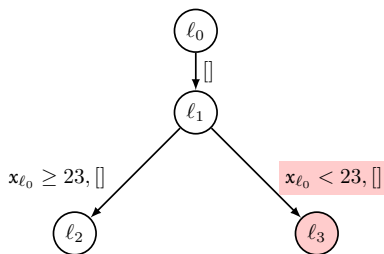
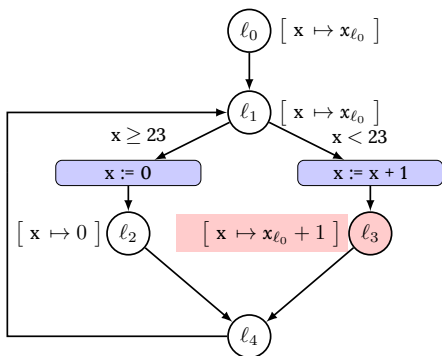
- Optimistically assume that unvisited edges are dead, revise later.

Computing the SSA graph : SSA translation by dataflow analysis



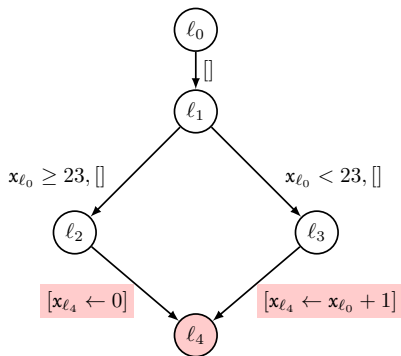
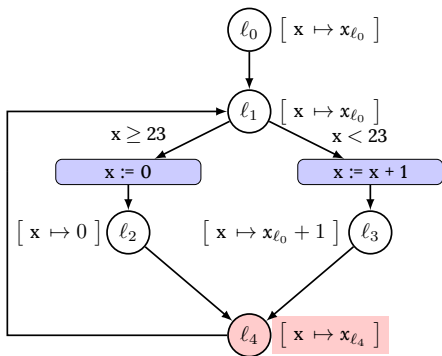
- Translate guard expressions into symbolic expressions.

Computing the SSA graph : SSA translation by dataflow analysis



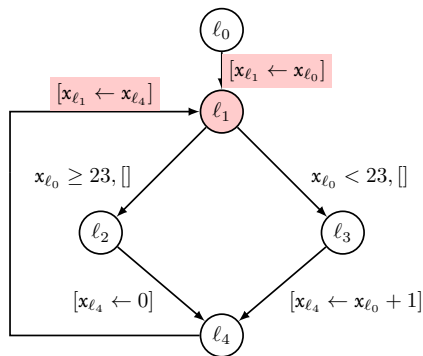
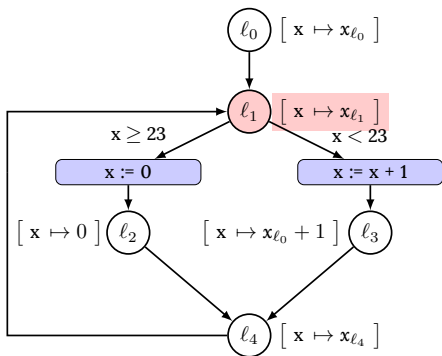
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Computing the SSA graph : SSA translation by dataflow analysis



- Creating a variable in symbolic expression is compensated by adding bindings in the SSA graph.

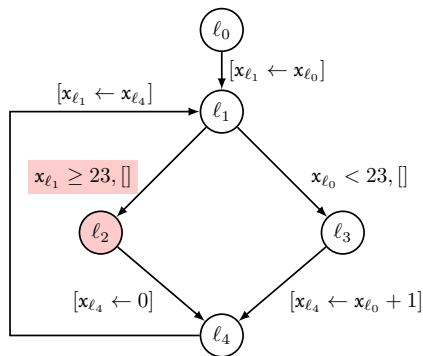
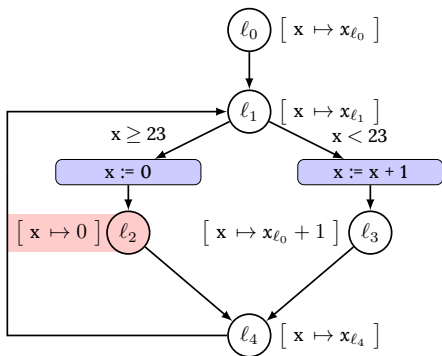
Computing the SSA graph : SSA translation by dataflow analysis



- Adding new edges and revision of the SSA graph.

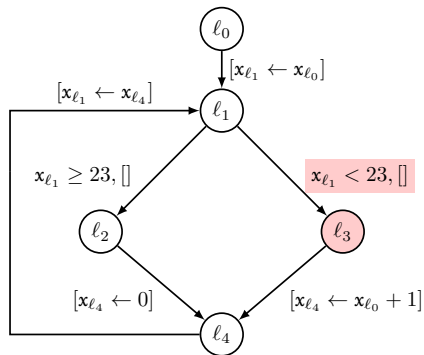
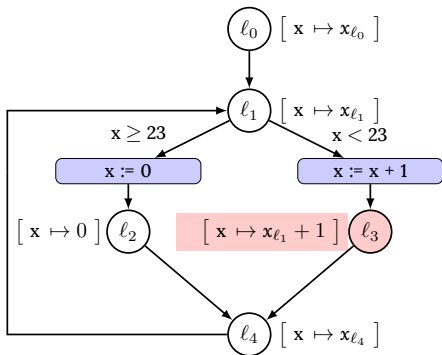
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Computing the SSA graph : SSA translation by dataflow analysis



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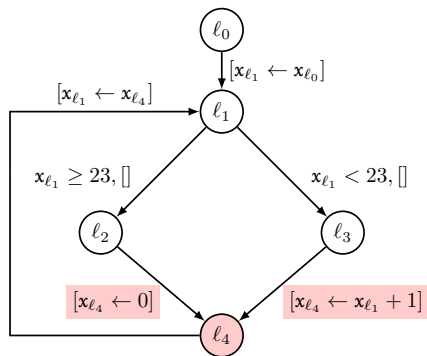
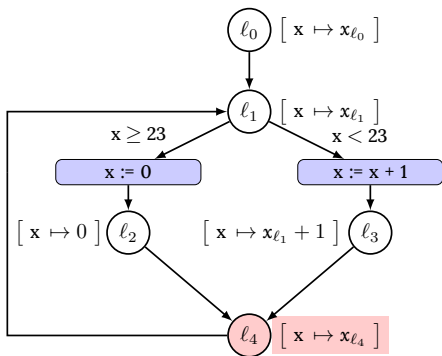
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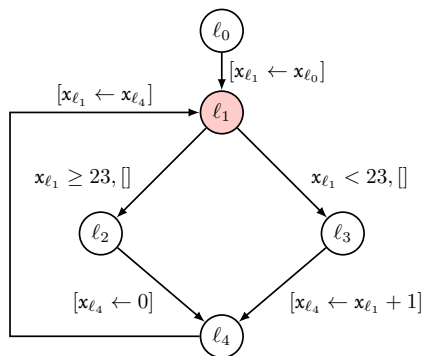
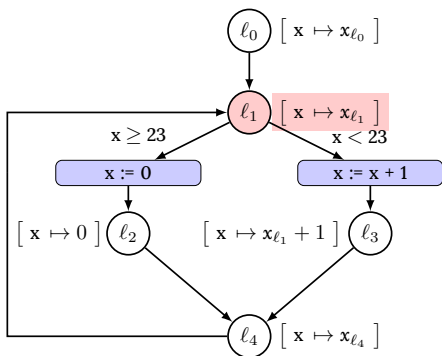
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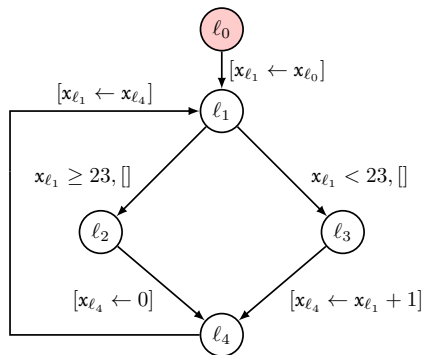
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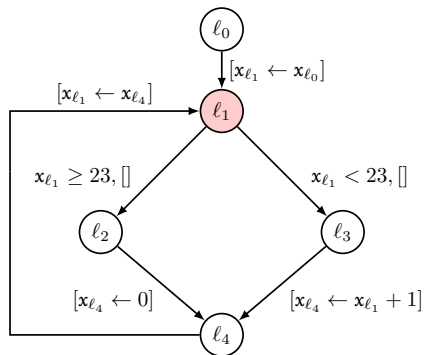
- Fixpoint reached, our SSA graph is sound and complete.

Operational semantics of the SSA graph



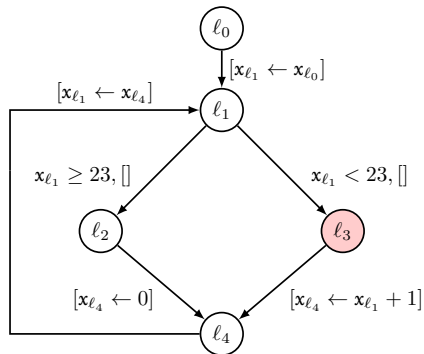
$$(\ell_0, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2]) \rightsquigarrow (\ell_1, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 2]) \rightsquigarrow (\ell_3, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 2]) \rightsquigarrow (\ell_4, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_4} \mapsto 3]) \rightsquigarrow (\ell_1, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 3])$$

Operational semantics of the SSA graph



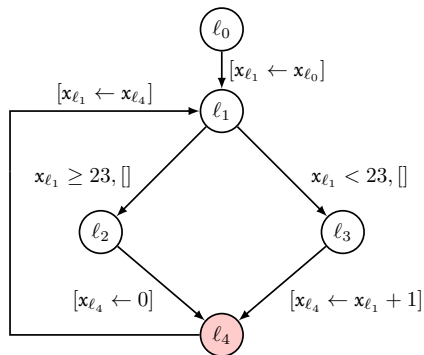
$$(\ell_0, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2]) \rightsquigarrow (\ell_1, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 2]) \rightsquigarrow (\ell_3, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 2]) \rightsquigarrow (\ell_4, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_4} \mapsto 3]) \rightsquigarrow (\ell_1, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 3])$$

Operational semantics of the SSA graph



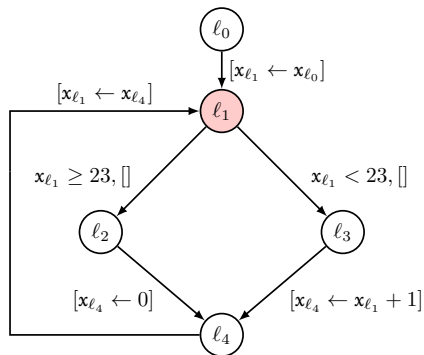
$$(\ell_0, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2]) \rightsquigarrow (\ell_1, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 2]) \rightsquigarrow (\ell_3, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 2]) \rightsquigarrow (\ell_4, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_4} \mapsto 3]) \rightsquigarrow (\ell_1, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 3])$$

Operational semantics of the SSA graph



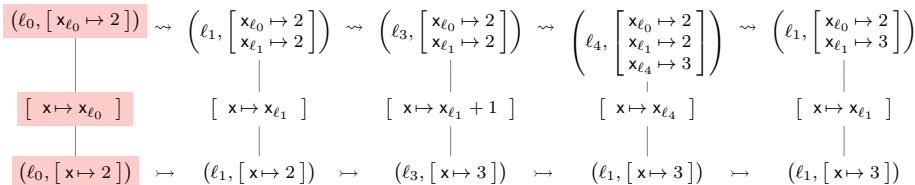
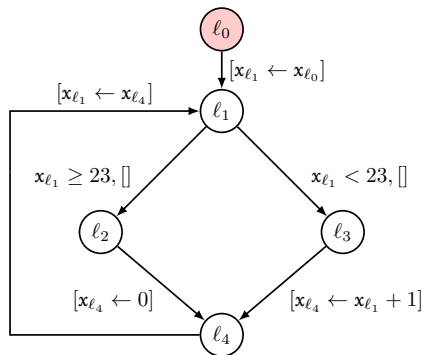
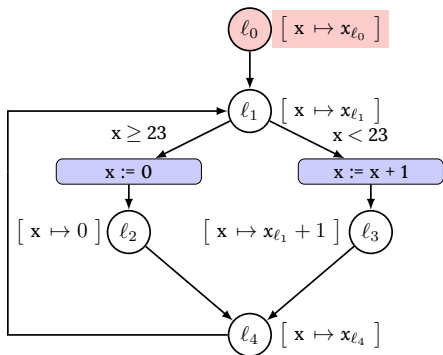
$$(\ell_0, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2]) \rightsquigarrow (\ell_1, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 2]) \rightsquigarrow (\ell_3, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 2]) \rightsquigarrow (\ell_4, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_4} \mapsto 3]) \rightsquigarrow (\ell_1, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 3])$$

Operational semantics of the SSA graph

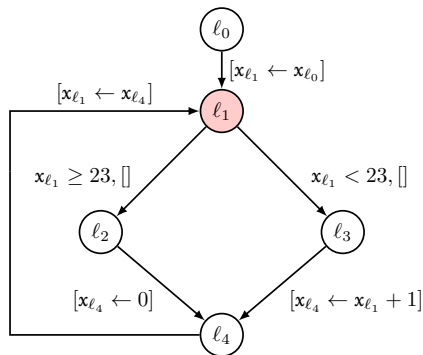
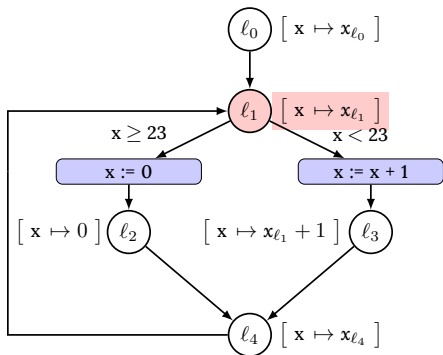


$$(\ell_0, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2]) \rightsquigarrow (\ell_1, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 2]) \rightsquigarrow (\ell_3, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 2]) \rightsquigarrow (\ell_4, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_4} \mapsto 3]) \rightsquigarrow (\ell_1, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 3])$$

Bisimulation & homomorphism between transition systems

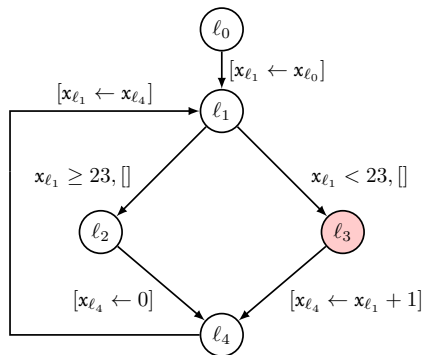
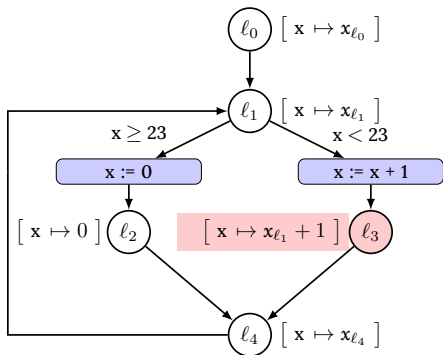


Bisimulation & homomorphism between transition systems



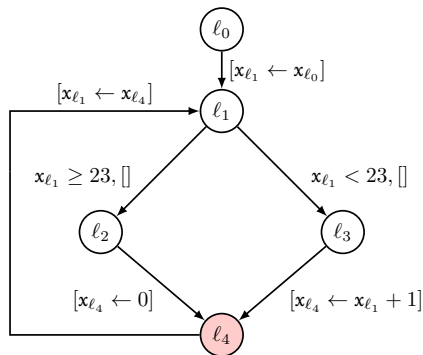
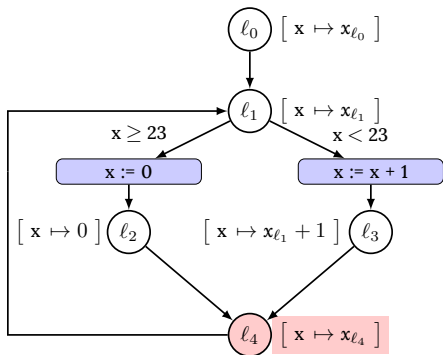
$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
 (\ell_0, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2]) & \rightsquigarrow & (\ell_1, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 2]) & \rightsquigarrow & (\ell_3, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 2]) & \rightsquigarrow & (\ell_4, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_4} \mapsto 3]) & \rightsquigarrow & (\ell_1, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 3]) \\
 \downarrow [x \mapsto x_{\ell_0}] & & \downarrow [x \mapsto x_{\ell_1}] & & \downarrow [x \mapsto x_{\ell_1} + 1] & & \downarrow [x \mapsto x_{\ell_4}] & & \downarrow [x \mapsto x_{\ell_1}] \\
 (\ell_0, [x \mapsto 2]) & \mapsto & (\ell_1, [x \mapsto 2]) & \mapsto & (\ell_3, [x \mapsto 3]) & \mapsto & (\ell_1, [x \mapsto 3]) & \mapsto & (\ell_1, [x \mapsto 3])
 \end{array}$$

Bisimulation & homomorphism between transition systems



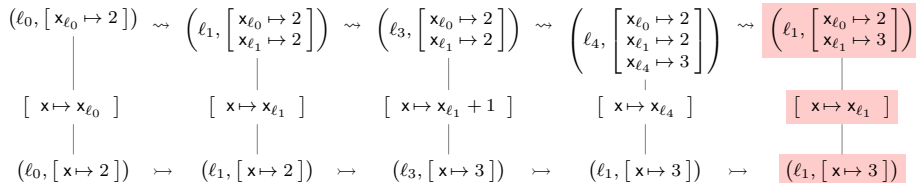
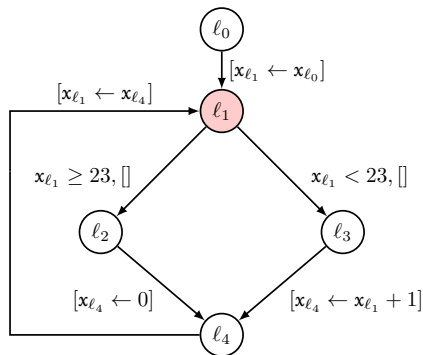
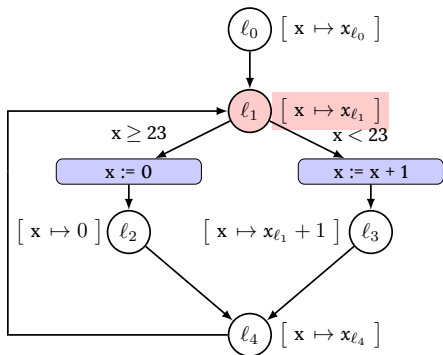
$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 (\ell_0, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2]) & \rightsquigarrow & (\ell_1, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 2]) & \rightsquigarrow & (\ell_3, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 2]) & \rightsquigarrow & (\ell_4, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_4} \mapsto 3]) & \rightsquigarrow & (\ell_1, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 3]) \\
 \downarrow [x \mapsto x_{\ell_0}] & & \downarrow [x \mapsto x_{\ell_1}] & & \downarrow [x \mapsto x_{\ell_1} + 1] & & \downarrow [x \mapsto x_{\ell_4}] & & \downarrow [x \mapsto x_{\ell_1}] \\
 (\ell_0, [x \mapsto 2]) & \rightsquigarrow & (\ell_1, [x \mapsto 2]) & \rightsquigarrow & (\ell_3, [x \mapsto 3]) & \rightsquigarrow & (\ell_1, [x \mapsto 3]) & \rightsquigarrow & (\ell_1, [x \mapsto 3])
 \end{array}$$

Bisimulation & homomorphism between transition systems



$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 (\ell_0, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2]) & \rightsquigarrow & (\ell_1, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 2]) & \rightsquigarrow & (\ell_3, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 2]) & \rightsquigarrow & (\ell_4, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_4} \mapsto 3]) & \rightsquigarrow & (\ell_1, [x_{\ell_0} \mapsto 2, x_{\ell_1} \mapsto 3]) \\
 \downarrow [x \mapsto x_{\ell_0}] & & \downarrow [x \mapsto x_{\ell_1}] & & \downarrow [x \mapsto x_{\ell_1} + 1] & & \downarrow [x \mapsto x_{\ell_4}] & & \downarrow [x \mapsto x_{\ell_1}] \\
 (\ell_0, [x \mapsto 2]) & \rightsquigarrow & (\ell_1, [x \mapsto 2]) & \rightsquigarrow & (\ell_3, [x \mapsto 3]) & \rightsquigarrow & (\ell_1, [x \mapsto 3]) & \rightsquigarrow & (\ell_1, [x \mapsto 3])
 \end{array}$$

Bisimulation & homomorphism between transition systems



Research question

Can SSA translation based on Abstract Interpretation can be used in practice?

● Evaluation Settings

- Use our algorithm to transform to SSA graph.
- Translate our SSA graph to the LLVM format of SSA.
- 970 lines of OCaml code (+ support functions + Frama-C parser)
- Use Csmith to generate huge unstructured C functions.

● Results

- Execution of the binary returns the same value than GCC&LLVM.
- Few analysis iterations are needed to converge.
- Analysis time on huge instances compatible with realistic usage
 - (max observed slowdown compared to GCC: $\approx \times 6$)
- Fast Mergeable Integer Maps [Okasaki&Gill1998] important for fast \sqcup .
- Combining SSA translation with dead code elimination/constant propagation improves analysis time.

● Open question: Can our approach outperform traditional approaches?

- 1 SSA translation can be described as a sound and complete abstract interpretation.
 - and performed using simple yet quite efficient dataflow analysis.
 - this allows combination of SSA translation with other abstract domains.
- 2 The essence of SSA = Global Value Graph + control flow information.
 - SSA graphs provide a simple syntax and semantics for SSA.
- 3 We can use abstract interpretation to produce cyclic term graphs.

Thank you!

Contact: [Matthieu.Lemerre \[at\] cea.fr](mailto:Matthieu.Lemerre@cea.fr) (We have open positions).