

Points-to analysis for Java

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Outline

- Context and context-sensitive
- Field-sensitive and object-sensitive
- Examples

Context-sensitive

M. Sharir, A. Pnueli. Two approaches to inter-procedural dataflow analysis.

- Keeping calling contexts distinct during analysis
- Two approaches to distinguishing analysis result:
 - (1) call string: by call stack on which it is obtained (k-CFA)
 - (2) functional: by program state at call (eg receiver identity, argument types, or combination)

Example 1

```
static void main() {  
    B b1 = new B(); // OB  
    A a1 = new A(); // OA  
    A a2, a3;  
    C1: a2 = f(b1);  
    C2: a2.foo();  
    C3: a3 = f(a1);  
    C4: a3.foo();  
}  
  
static A f(A a4) { return a4;}
```

- A is a supertype of B.
- Both A and B define foo().

Q:
Which foo() is invoked at C2
and C4?

A:

1. *A programmer's answer*
C2: B.foo(); C4: A.foo()
2. *Anderson's algorithm*
C2, C4 : A.foo() and
B.foo()
3. *1-CFA solution*
4. *Discussion: limitations?*

Example 1'

```
static void main() {  
    B b1 = new B(); // OB  
    A a1 = new A(); // OA  
    A a;  
    C1: a = f(b1);  
    C2: a.foo();  
    C3: a = f(a1);  
    C4: a.foo();  
}
```

```
static A f(A a4) { return a4; }
```

- A is a supertype of B.
- Both A and B define foo().

Q:

Which foo() is invoked at C2 and C4?

A:

1. *1-CFA solution*

Example 2

```
static void main() {  
    D d1 = new D(); // OD  
    if (...)  
        C1: d1.f(new B()).g(); // OB  
    else  
        C2: d1.f(new C()).g(); // OC  
}
```

```
class D {  
    A f(A a1) { return a1;}  
}
```

- B, C, D are subclasses of A.
- A, B, C define g().

Q:
Which g() is invoked at C1 and C2?

- A:
1. *A programmer's answer*
 2. *1-CFA solution*
 3. *2-CFA?*

Example 3

```
class A {
    X xx;
    A(X xa) { this.xx = xa; }
class B extends A {
    B(X xb) { super(xb); }
    X f() { return this.xx; }
void main() {
    X x1, x2;
C1: B b1 = new B(new Y()); // OB1, OY
C2: B b2 = new B(new Z()); // OB2, OZ
x1 = b1.f(); C3: x1.g();
x2 = b2.f(); C4: x2.g();}
• Y & Z are subclasses of X.
• X, Y, Z define g().
```

Q:

Which g() is invoked at C3 and C4?

A:

1. *A programmer's answer*
2. *1-CFA solution*