# Program Analysis Data Flow Analysis (Part 4)

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### What does the following C code print?

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
  if (23 < 42)
   printf("Really??!\n");
 else
   printf("Indeed!!!\n");
}
Really??!
                  Indeed!!!
                                  Something
```

Assumption: Compiled according to C17, i.e., the current C standard <sup>65 - 1</sup>

else

## Warm-up Quiz

#### What does the following C code print?

**Correct answer: Really** #include <stdio.h> **Reason:** int main() { ??! is a "C trigraph" that if (23 < 42)printf("Really??!\n"); gets converted to else Introduced to support printf("Indeed!!!\n"); special characters } **Really**??! Indeed!!! Something

Assumption: Compiled according to C17, i.e., the current C standard <sup>65 - 2</sup>

else

# Outline

- First example: Available expressions
- Basic principles
- More examples
- Solving data flow problems
- Inter-procedural analysis
- Sensitivities

### **Every static analysis: Sensitivities**

- Flow-sensitive: Takes into account the order of statements
- Path-sensitive: Takes into account the predicates at conditional branches
- Context-sensitive (inter-procedural analysis only): Takes into account the specific call site that leads into another function





}

## **Quiz: Sensitivities**

Consider an intra-procedural data flow analysis (specifically: live variables analysis).

What sensitivities does it have?

## **Quiz: Sensitivities**

Consider an intra-procedural data flow analysis (specifically: live variables analysis).

### What sensitivities does it have?

- Flow-sensitive: Yes (every data flow analysis)
- Path-sensitive: No (doesn't track predicates)
- Context-sensitive: Irrelevant (because intra-procedural)

# Outline

- First example: Available expressions
- Basic principles
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- Inter-procedural analysis
- Sensitivities

