

# The Complexity of *k*CFA

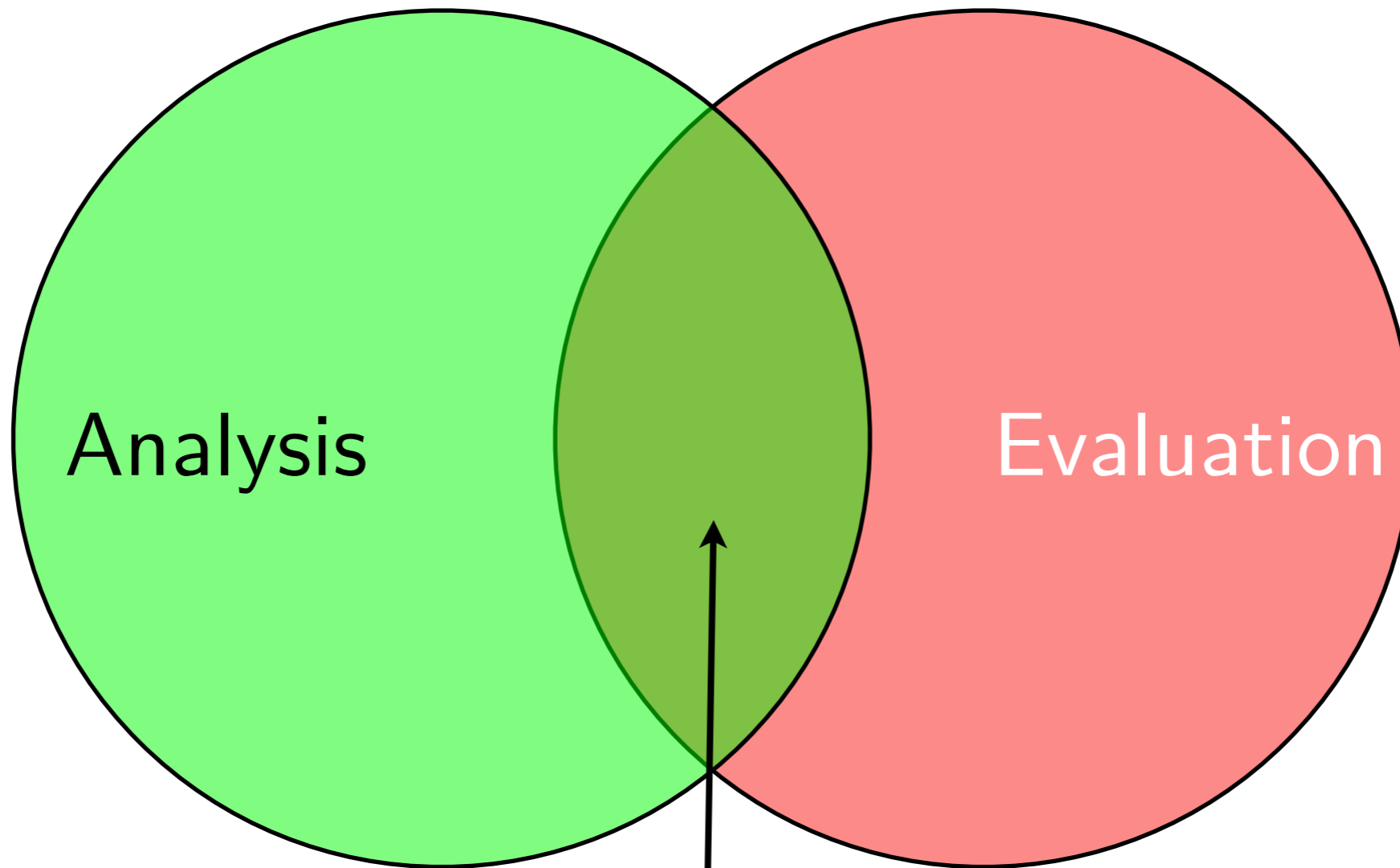
David Van Horn  
& Harry Mairson



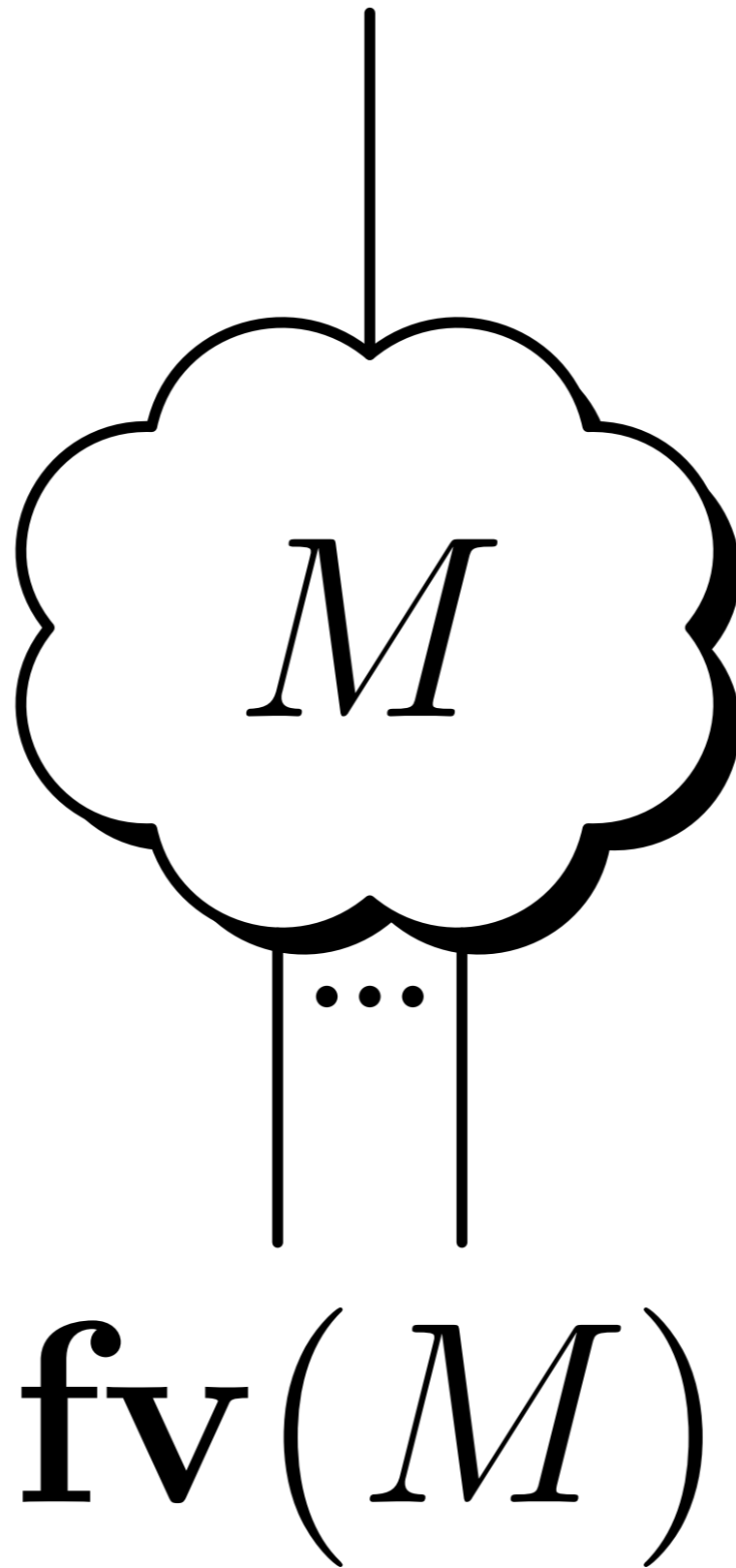
# Van Horn and Mairson, ICFP'07, ICFP'08, SAS'08

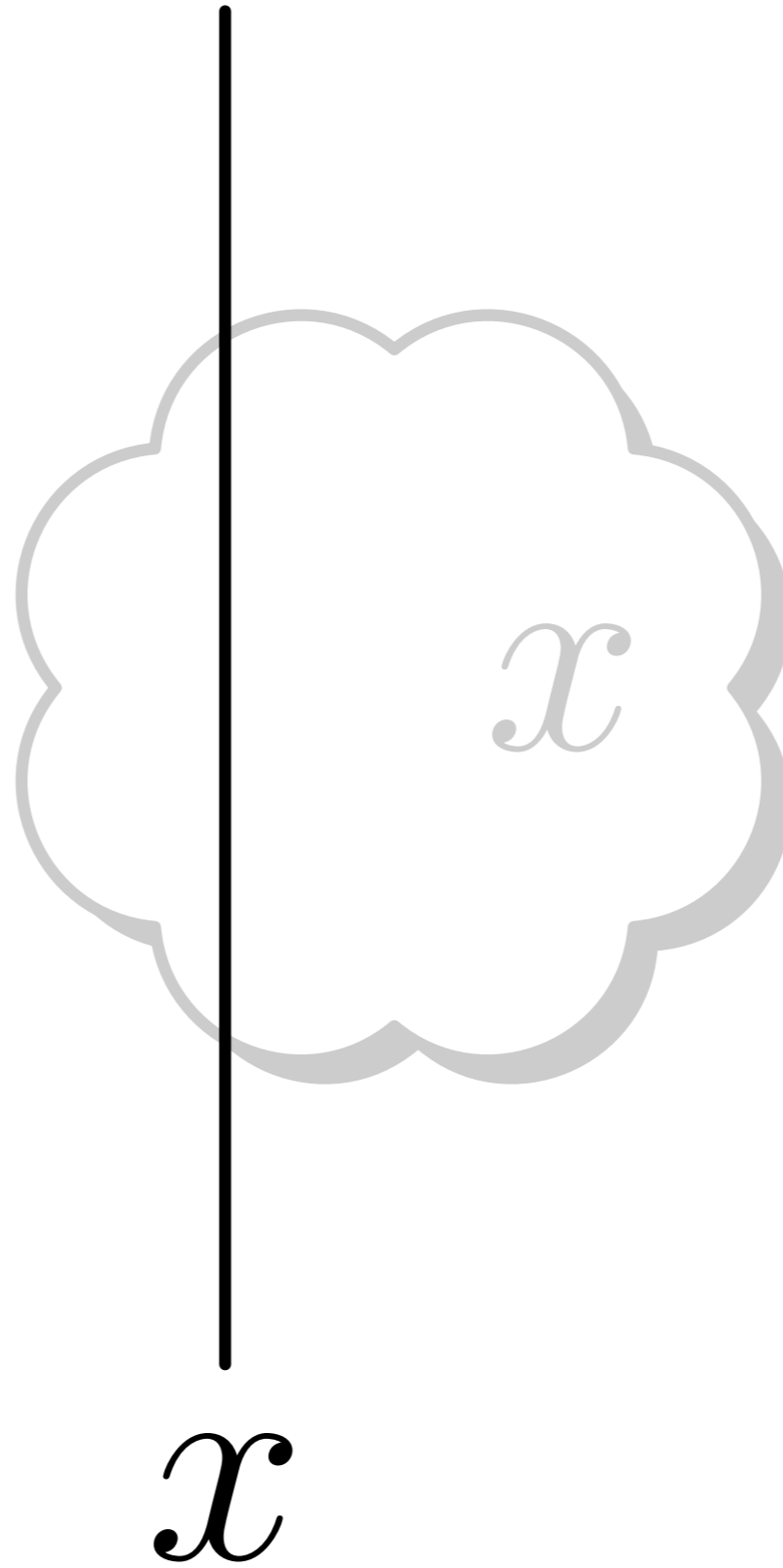


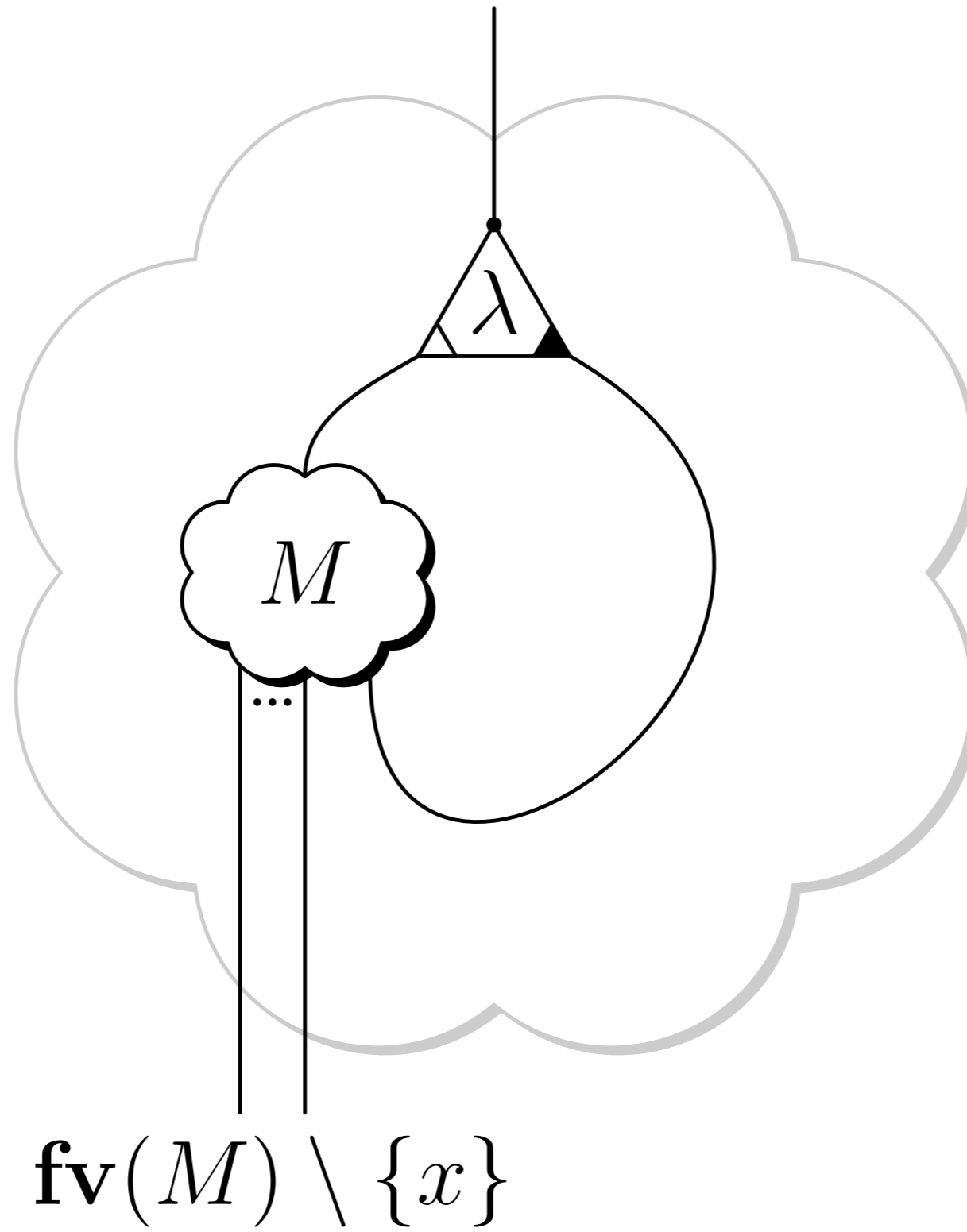
# OCFA and PTIME

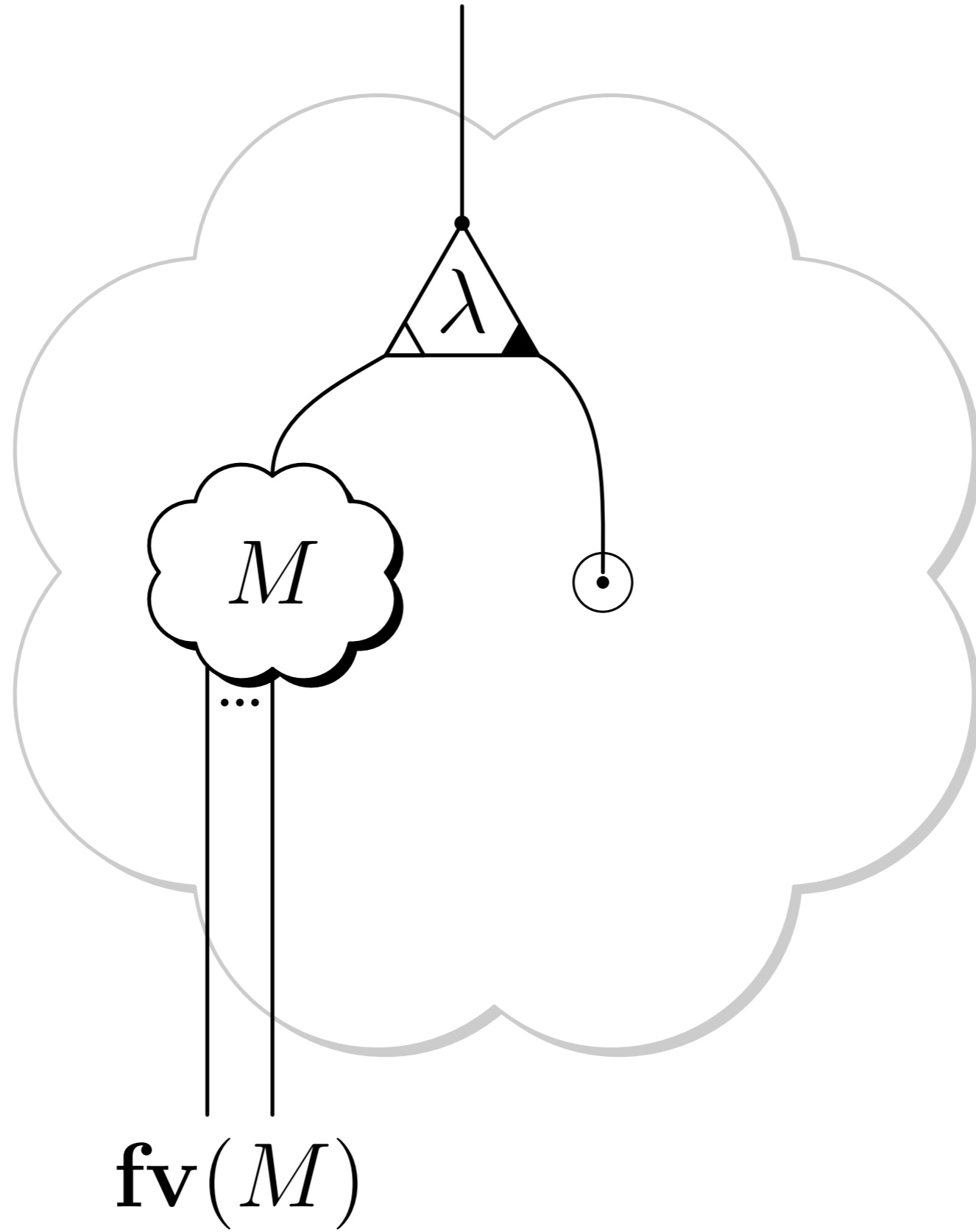


What is in the intersection?

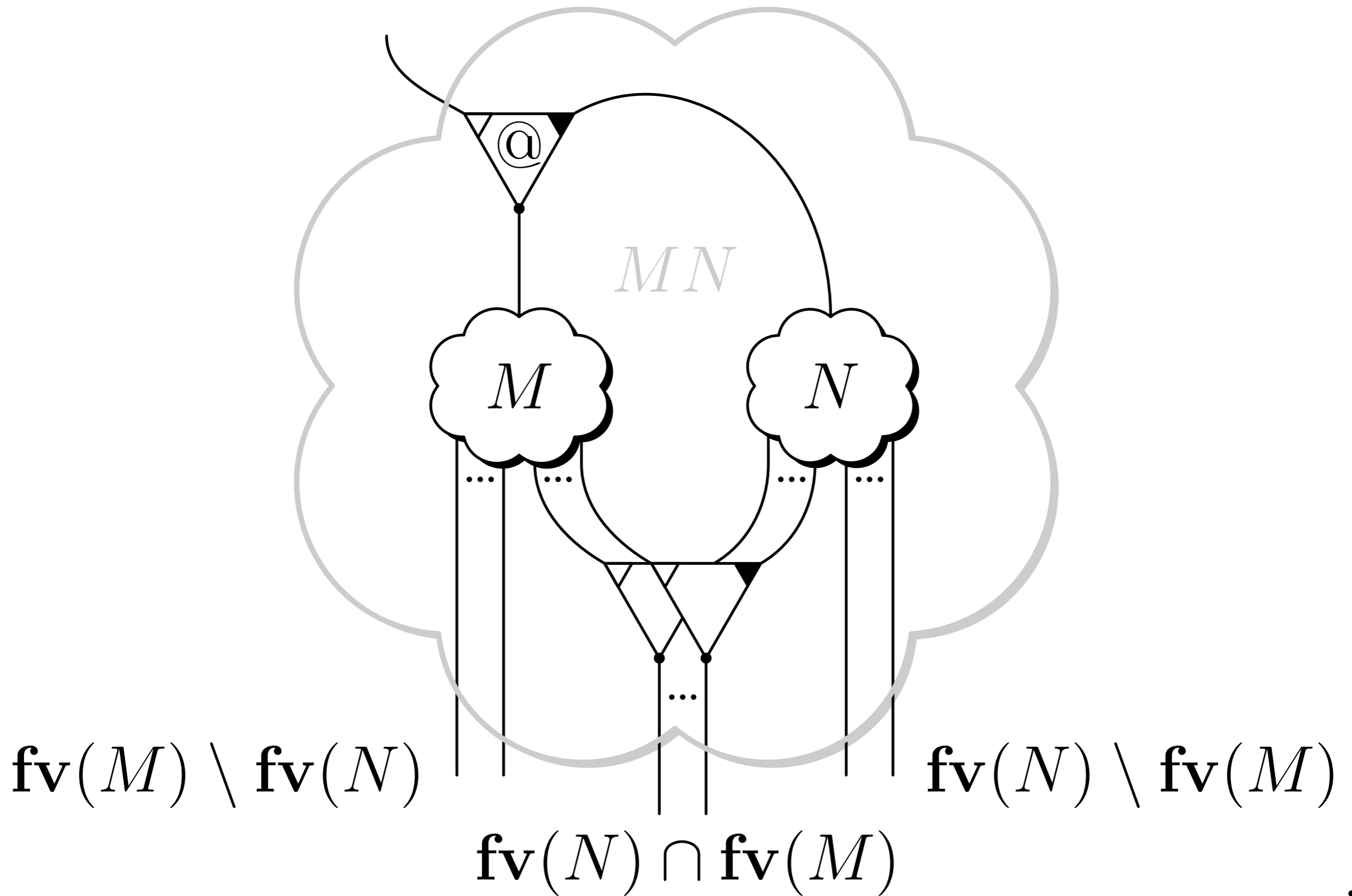


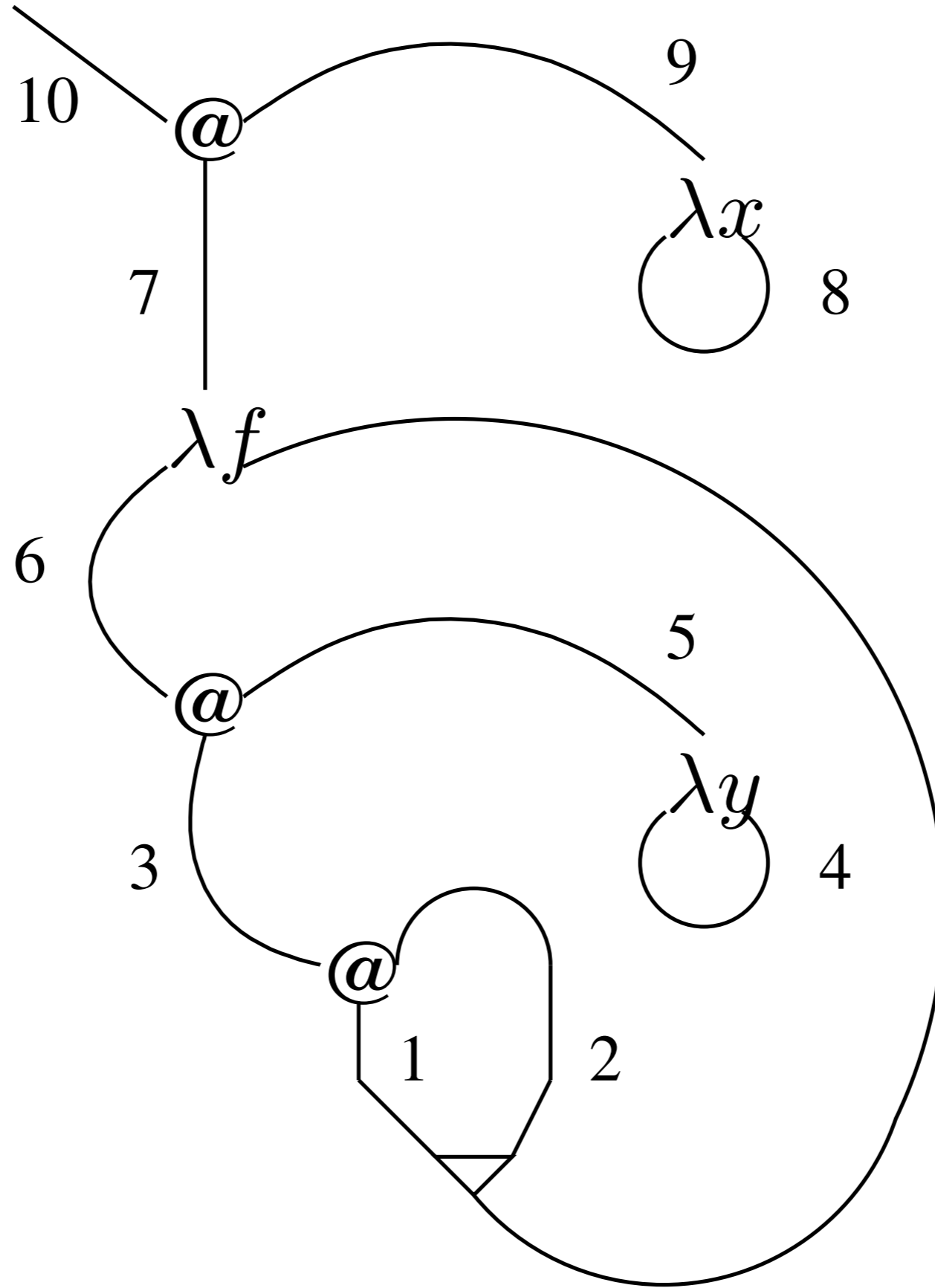


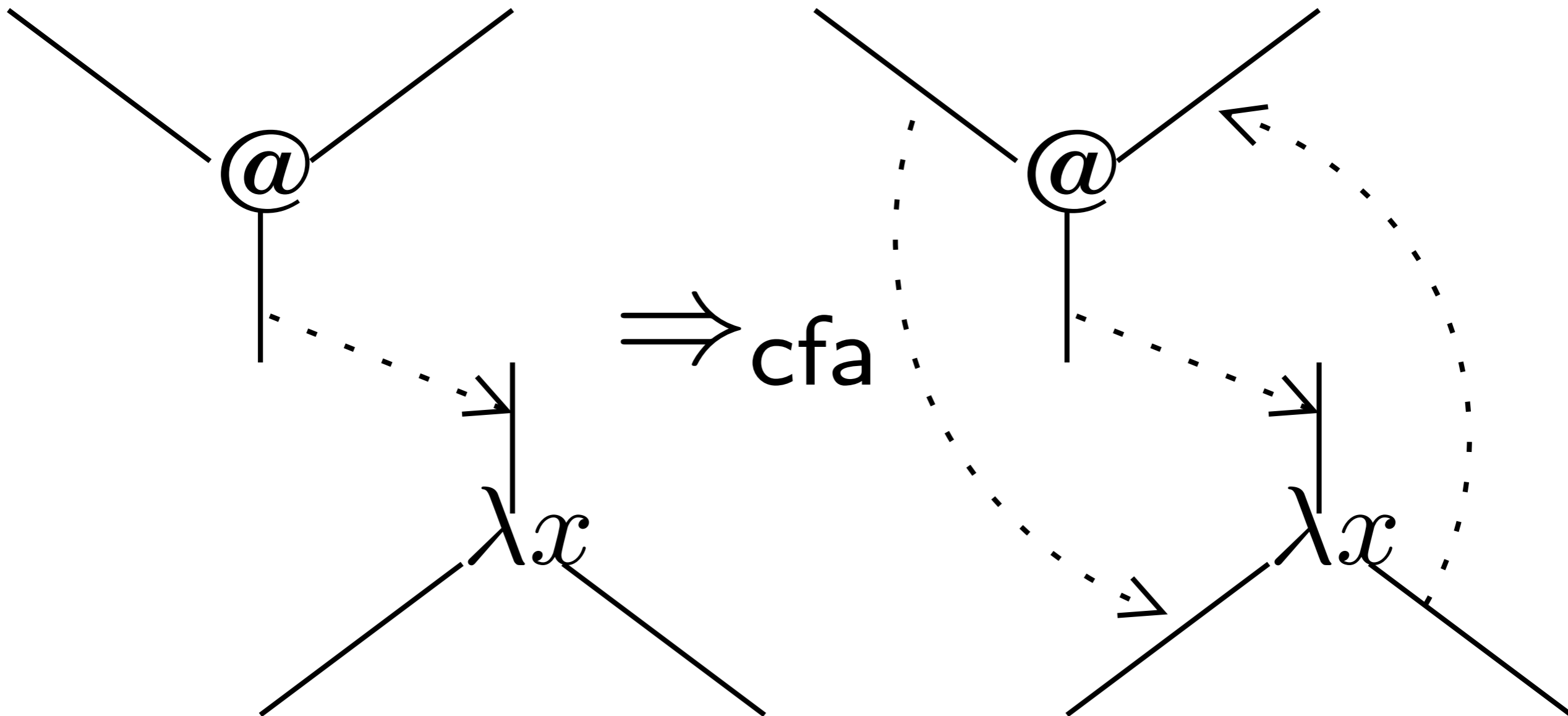


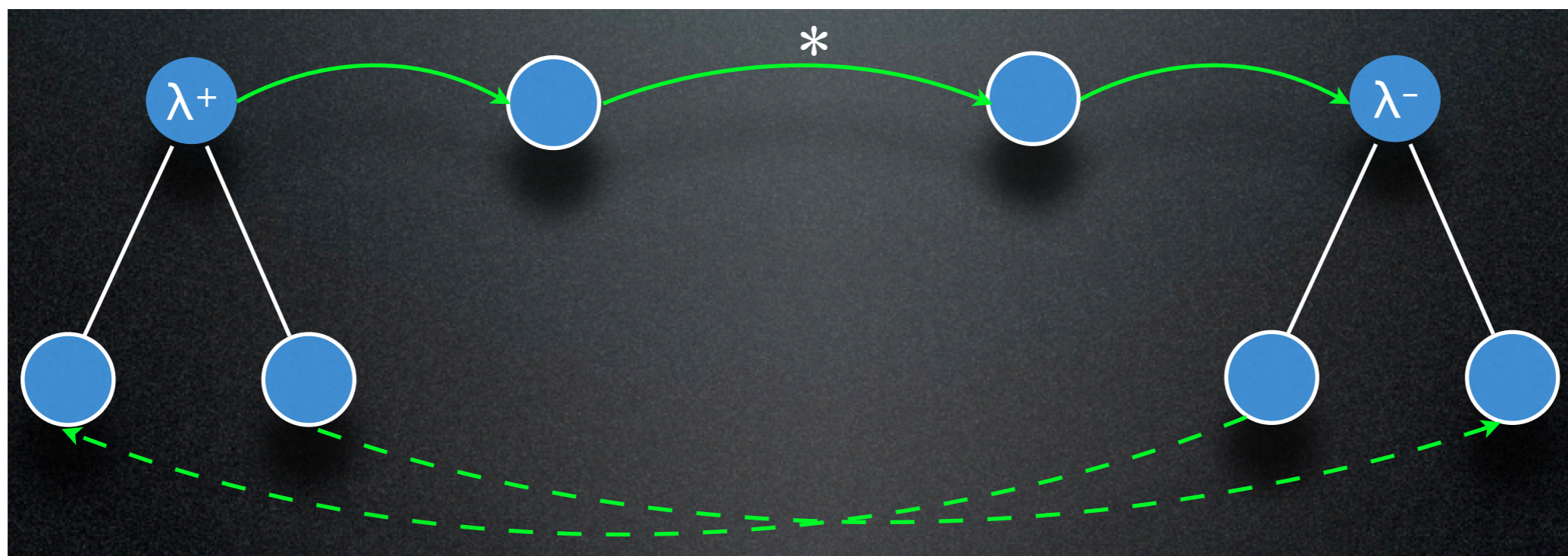
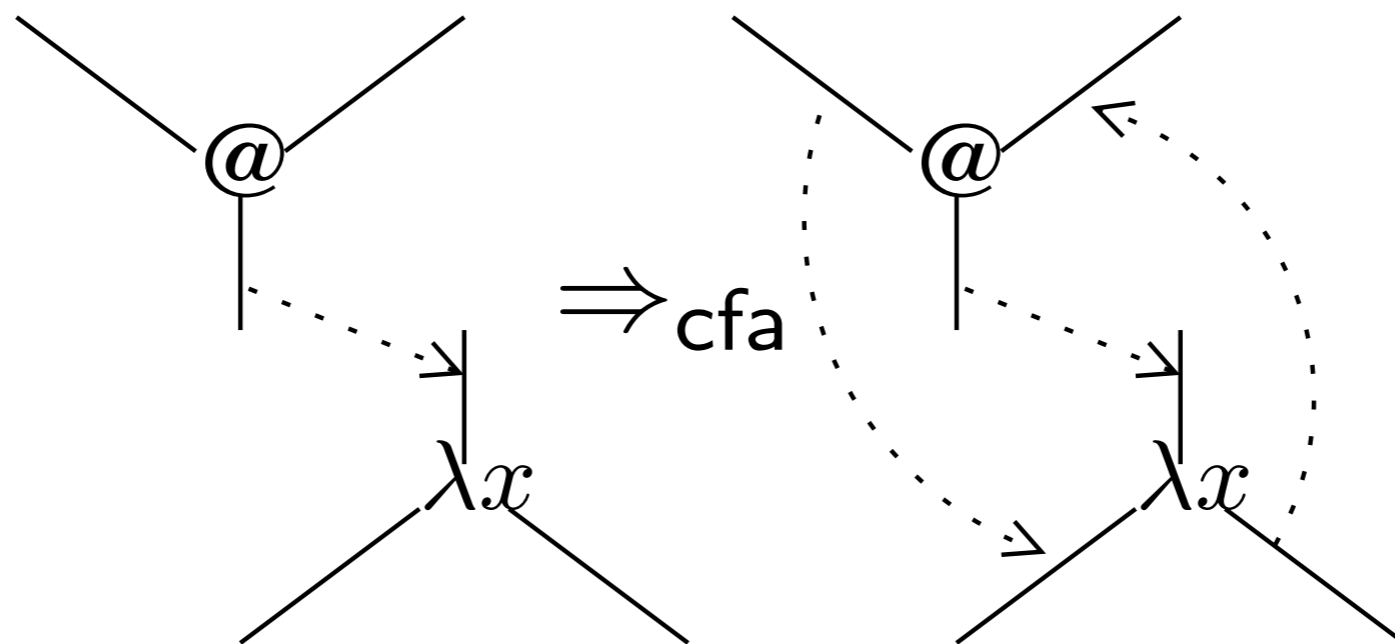


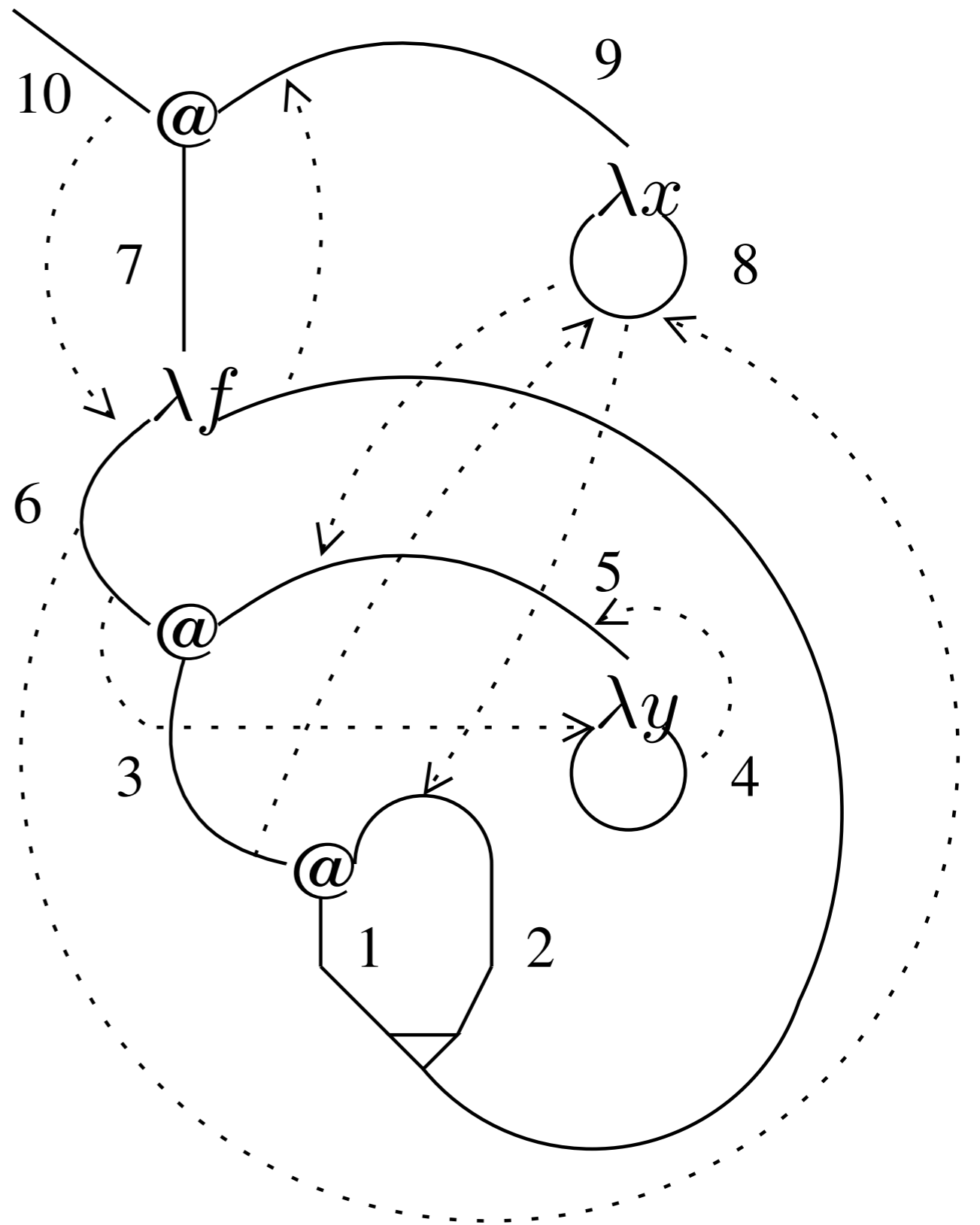
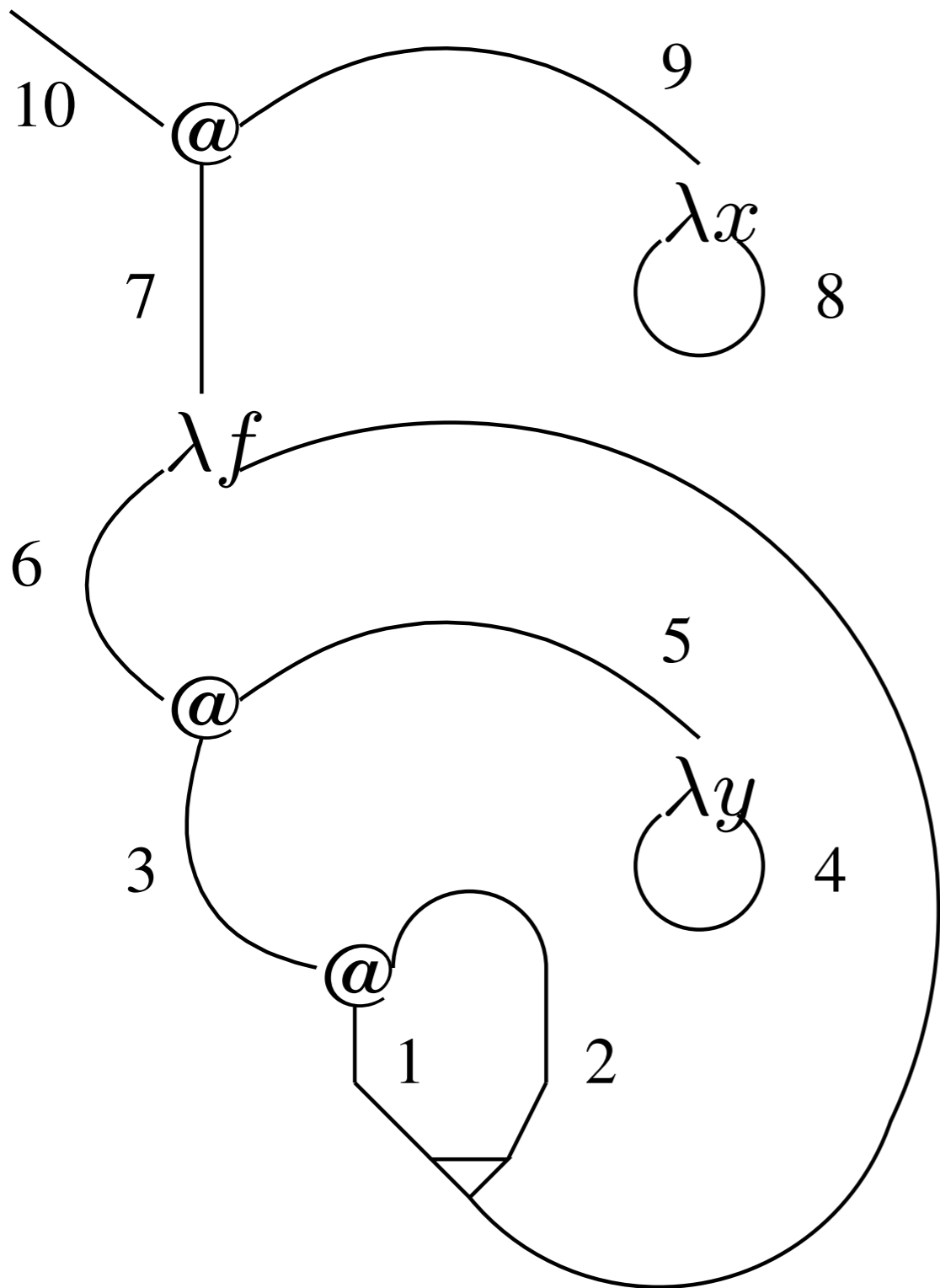


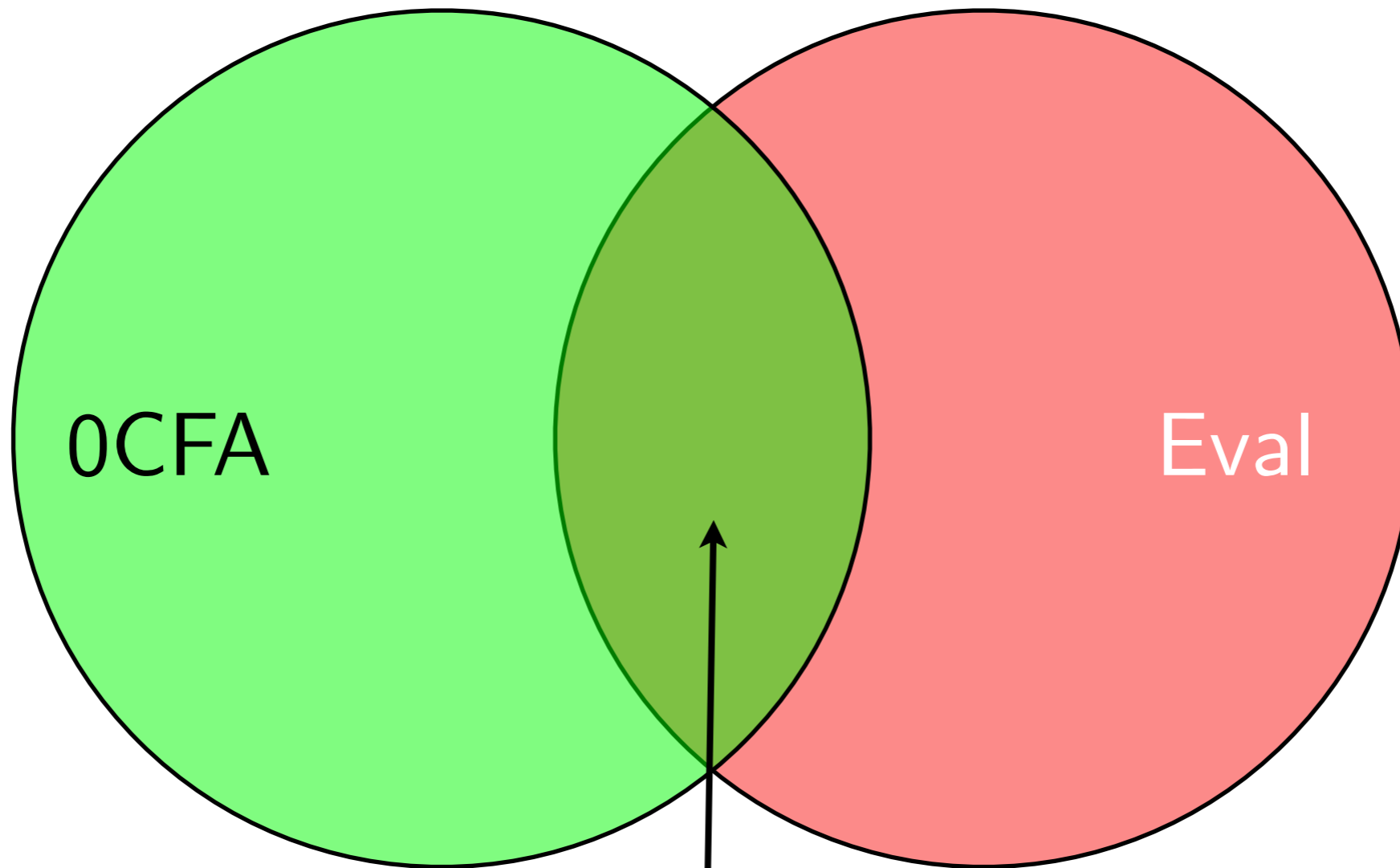




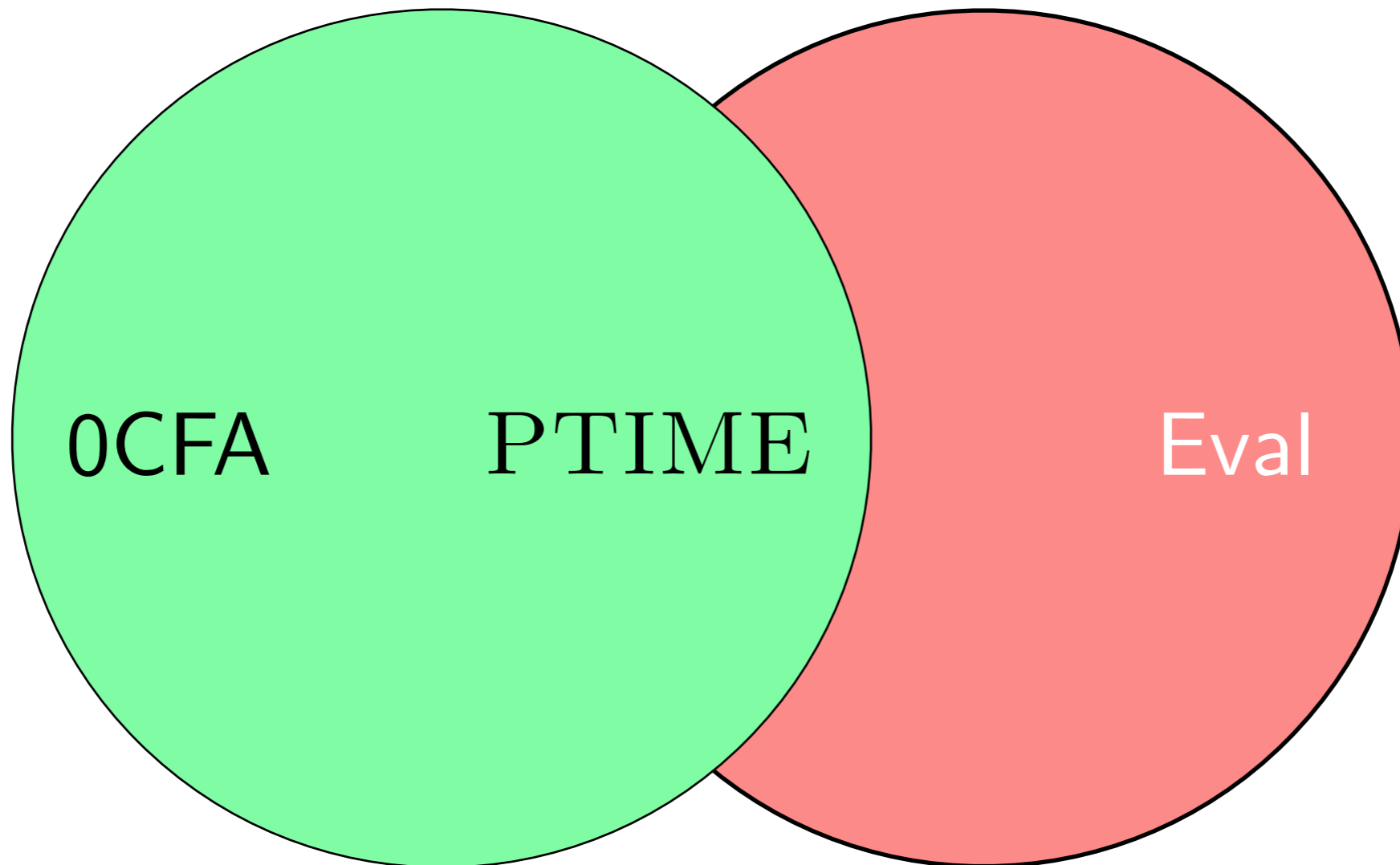


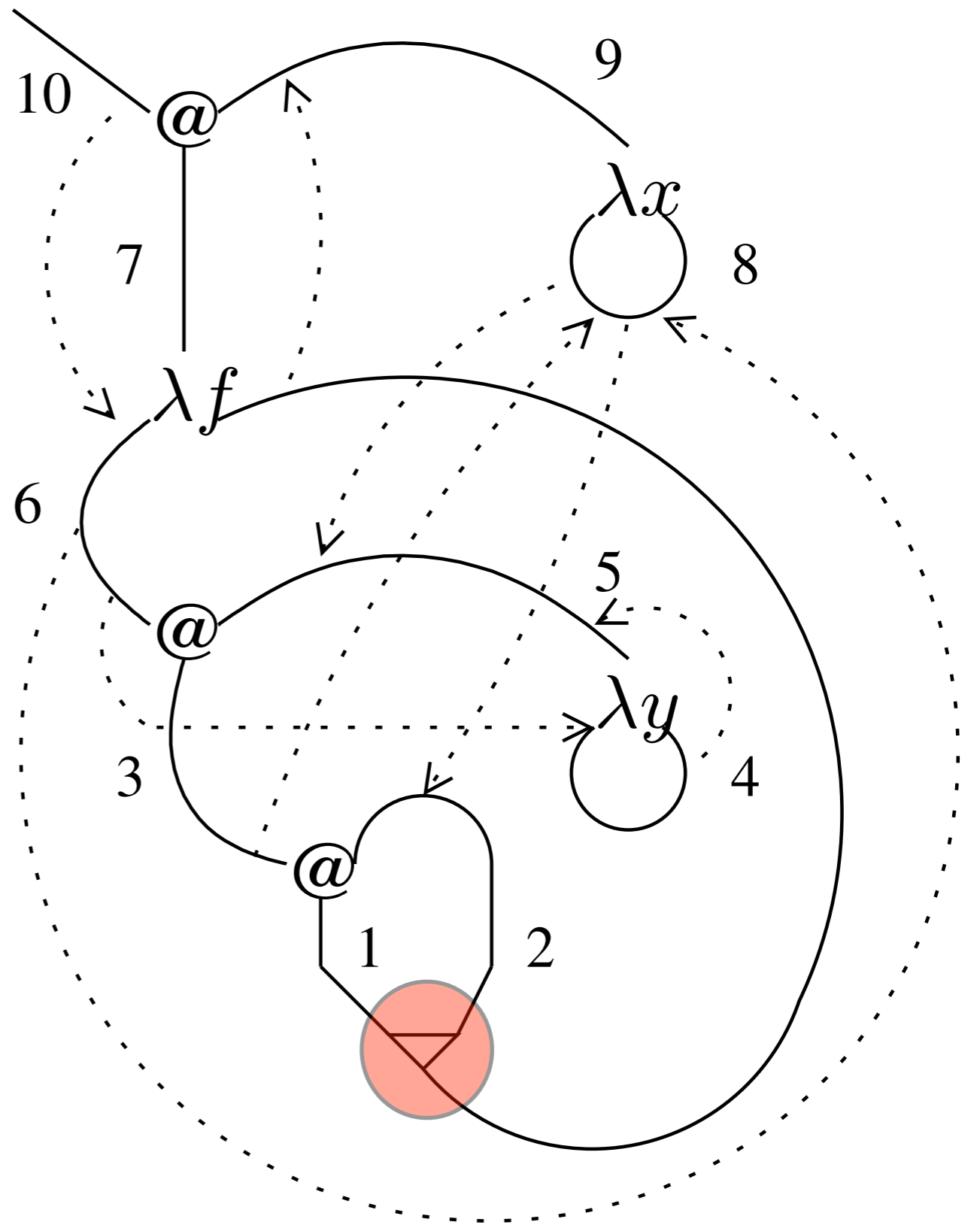
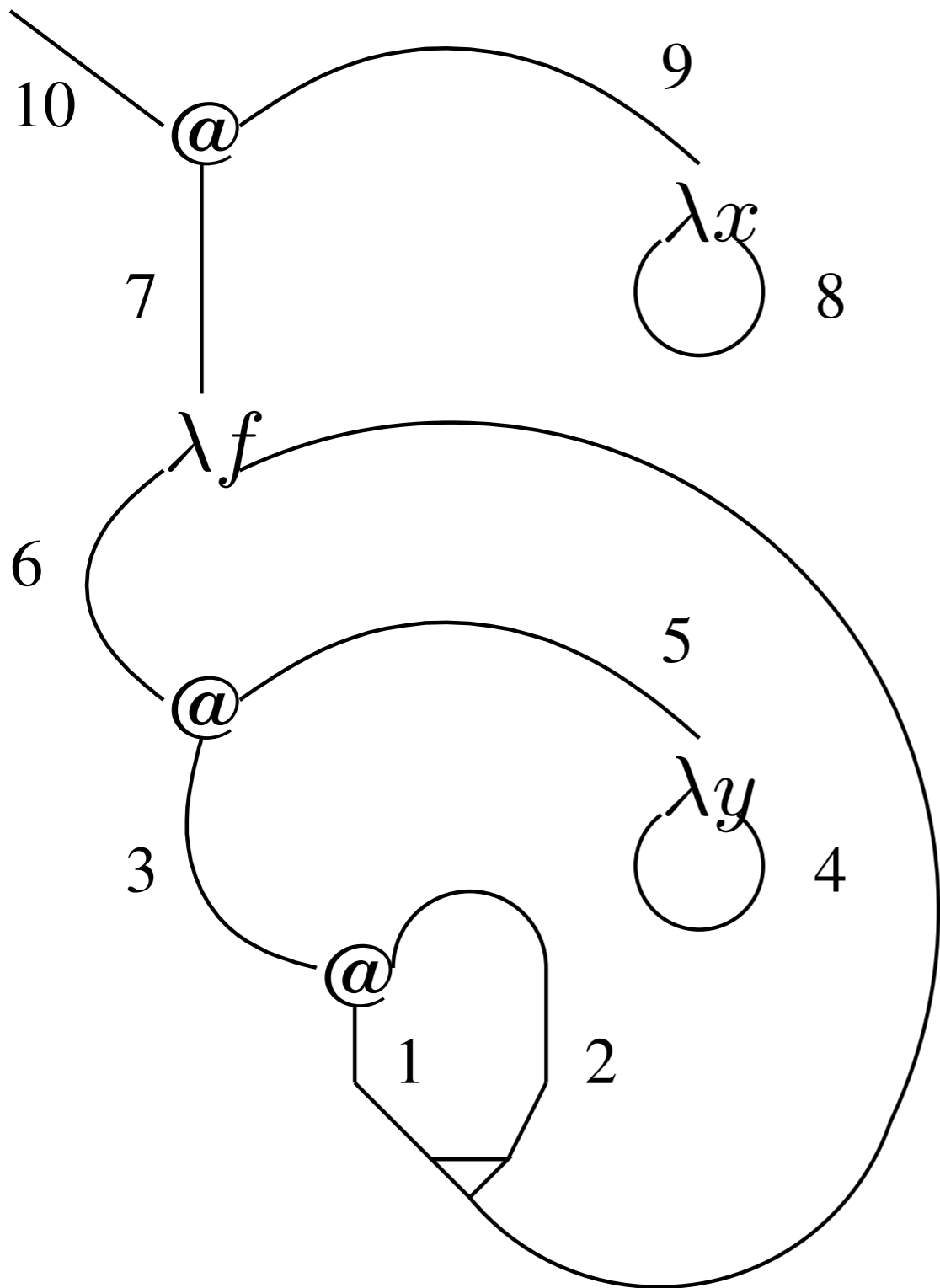




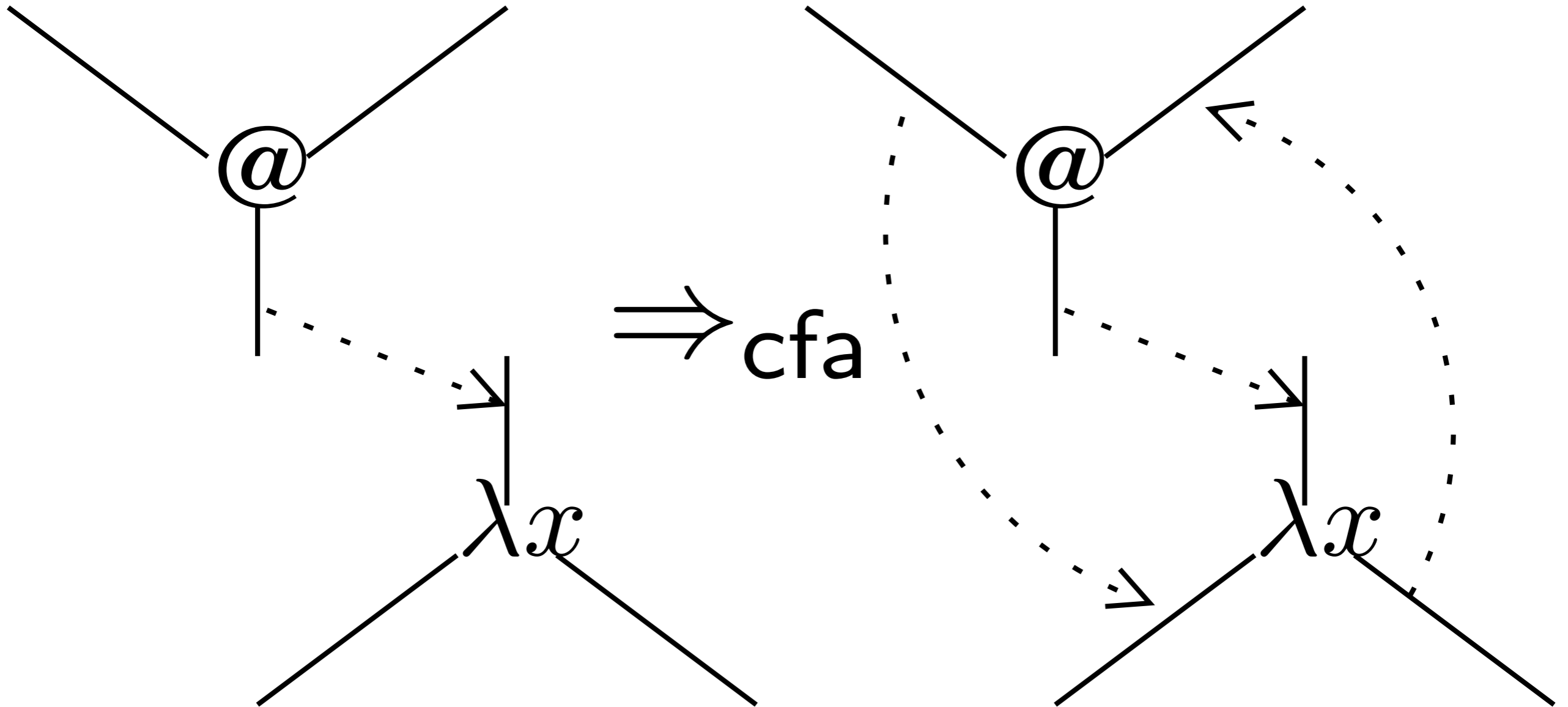


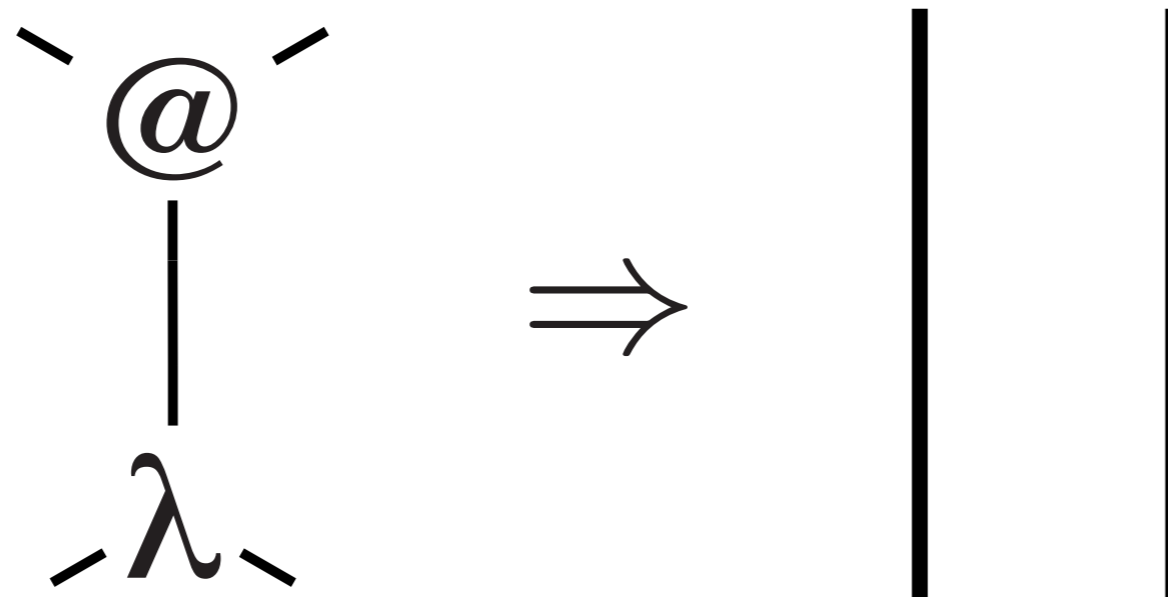
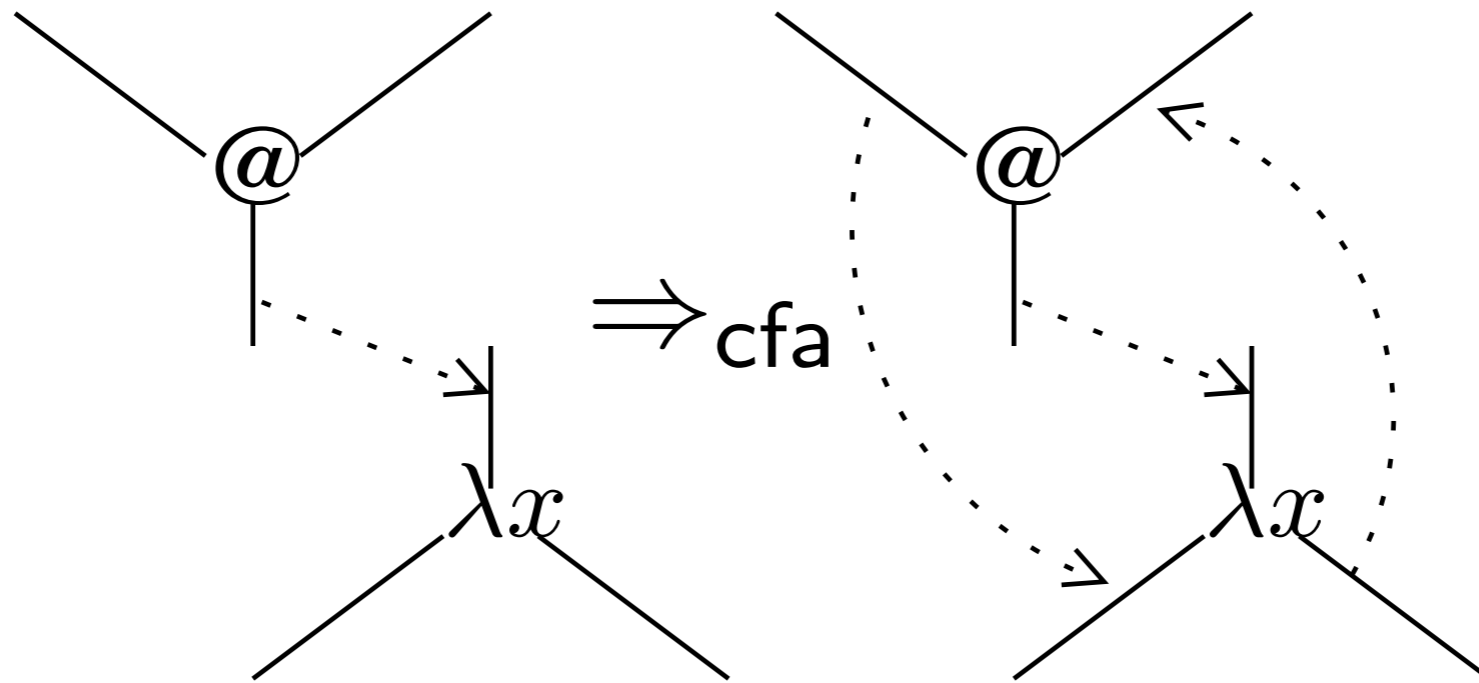
Every variable occurs once.











$\mathbf{TT} \equiv \lambda p.\mathbf{let} \langle x, y \rangle = p \mathbf{in} \langle x, y \rangle$        $\mathbf{True} \equiv \langle \mathbf{TT}, \mathbf{FF} \rangle$   
 $\mathbf{FF} \equiv \lambda p.\mathbf{let} \langle x, y \rangle = p \mathbf{in} \langle y, x \rangle$        $\mathbf{False} \equiv \langle \mathbf{FF}, \mathbf{TT} \rangle$

$\mathbf{Copy} \equiv \lambda b.\mathbf{let} \langle u, v \rangle = b \mathbf{in} \langle u \langle \mathbf{TT}, \mathbf{FF} \rangle, v \langle \mathbf{FF}, \mathbf{TT} \rangle \rangle$

$\mathbf{Implies} \equiv \lambda b_1.\lambda b_2.$

$\mathbf{let} \langle u_1, v_1 \rangle = b_1 \mathbf{in}$

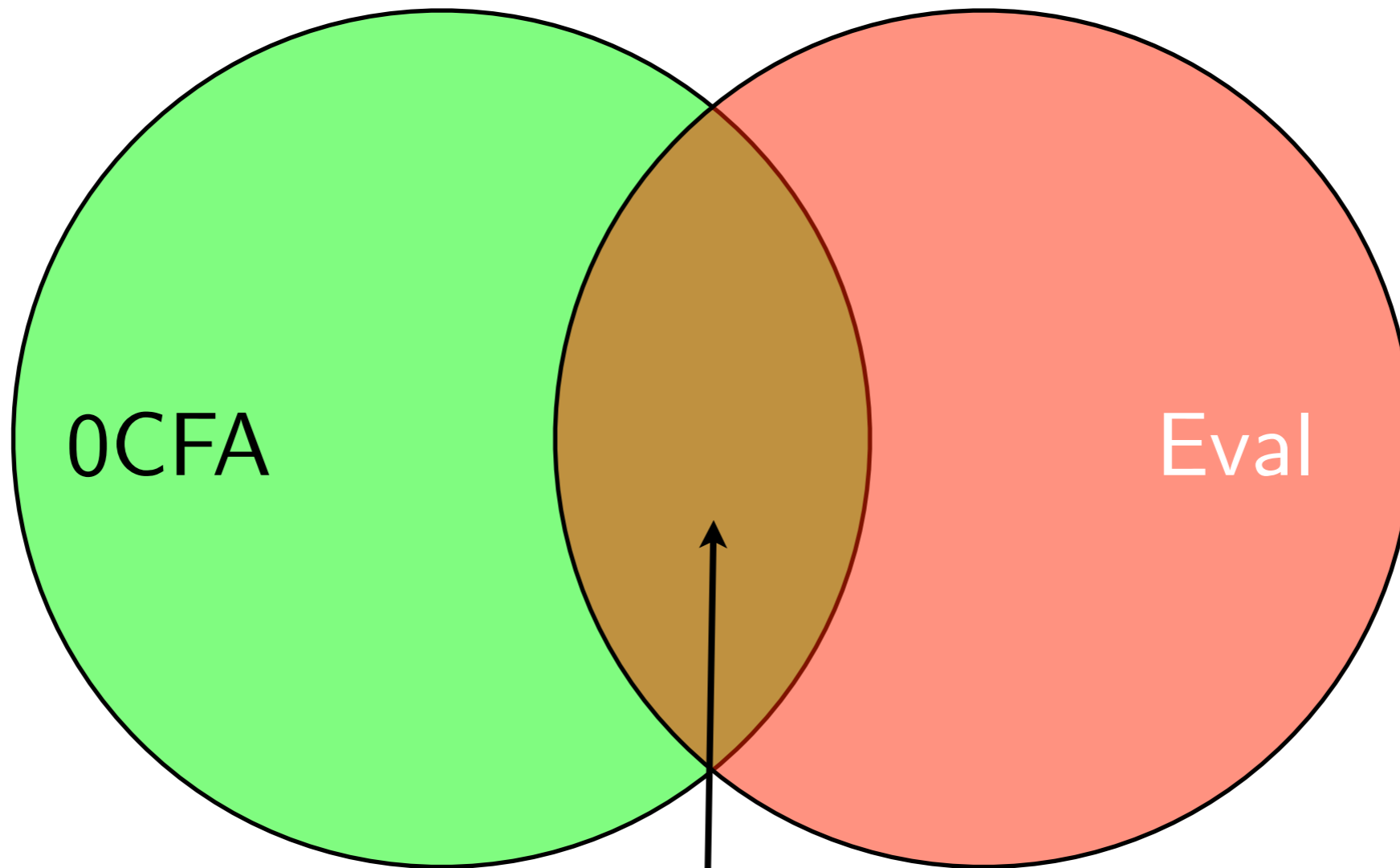
$\mathbf{let} \langle u_2, v_2 \rangle = b_2 \mathbf{in}$

$\mathbf{let} \langle p_1, p_2 \rangle = u_1 \langle u_2, \mathbf{TT} \rangle \mathbf{in}$

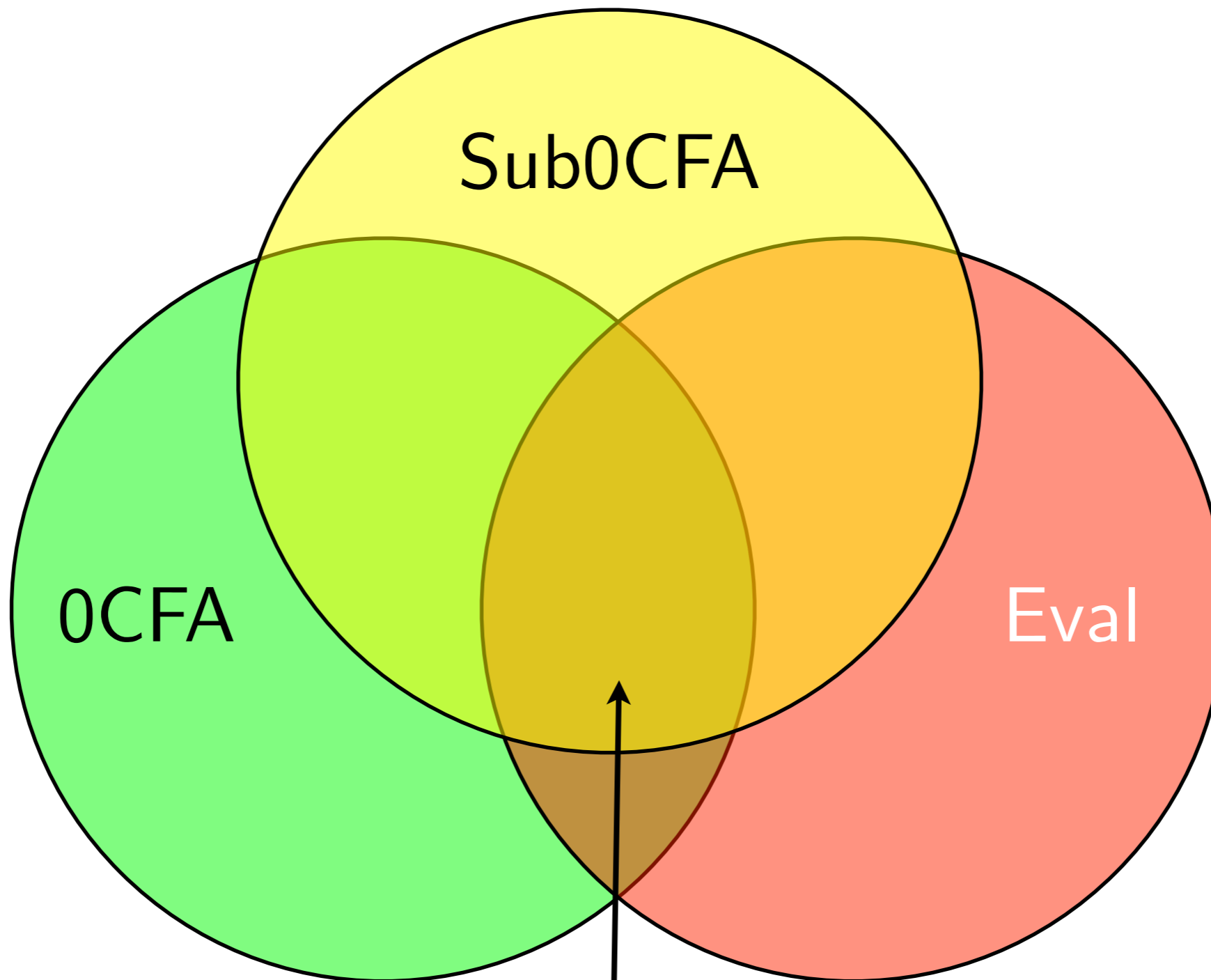
$\mathbf{let} \langle q_1, q_2 \rangle = v_1 \langle \mathbf{FF}, v_2 \rangle \mathbf{in}$

$\langle p_1, q_1 \circ p_2 \circ q_2 \circ \mathbf{FF} \rangle$

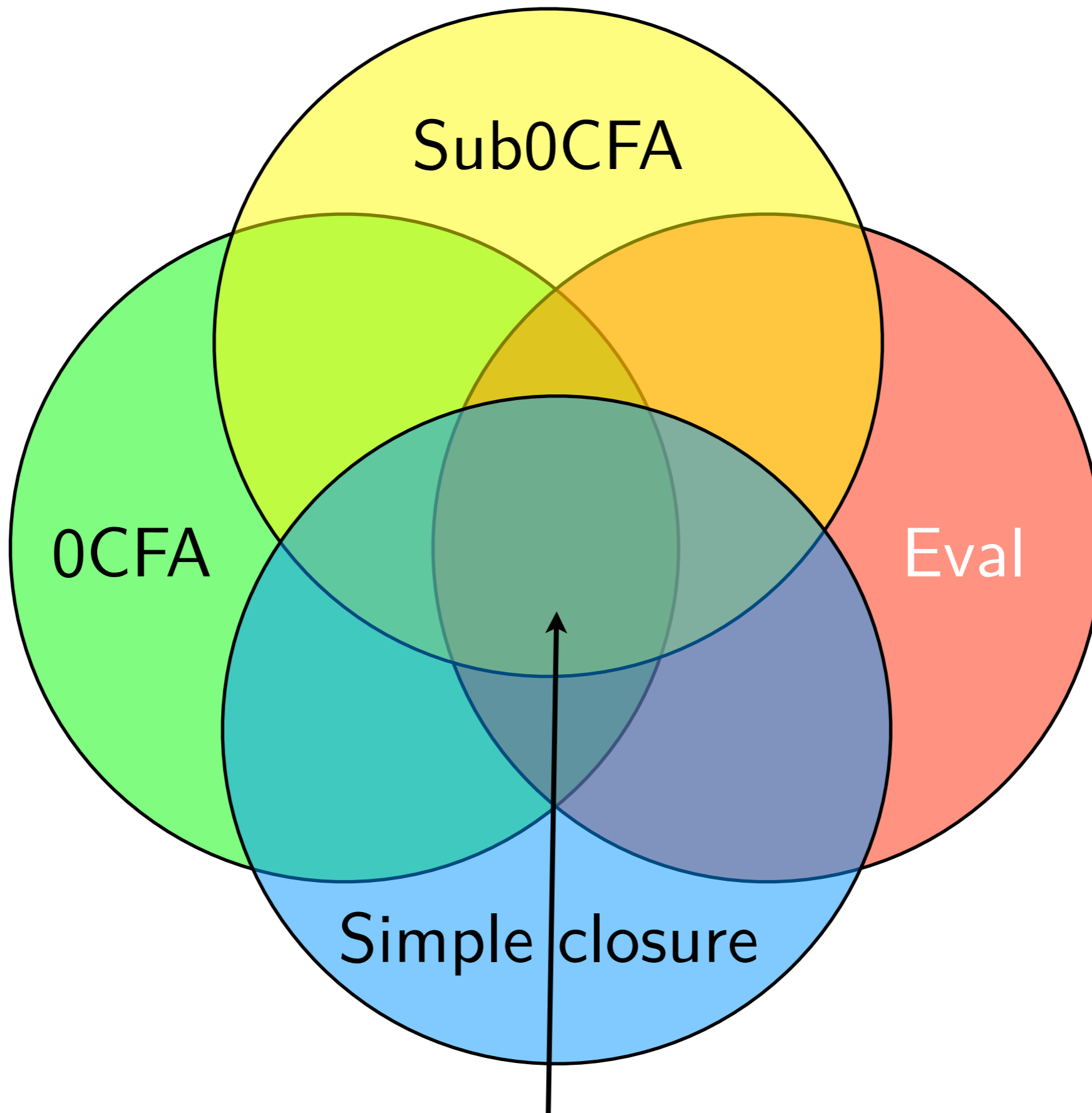




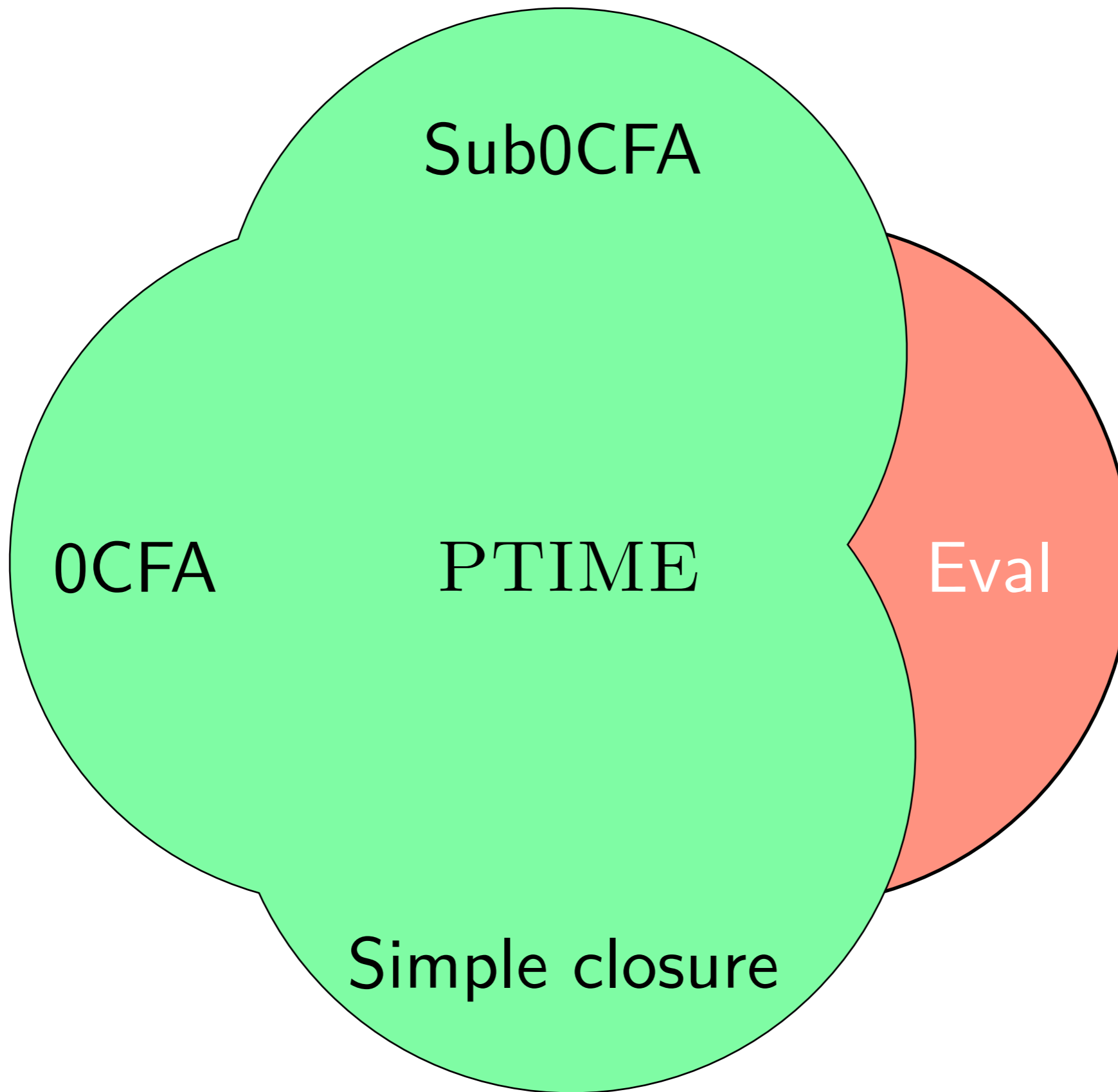
Every variable occurs once.

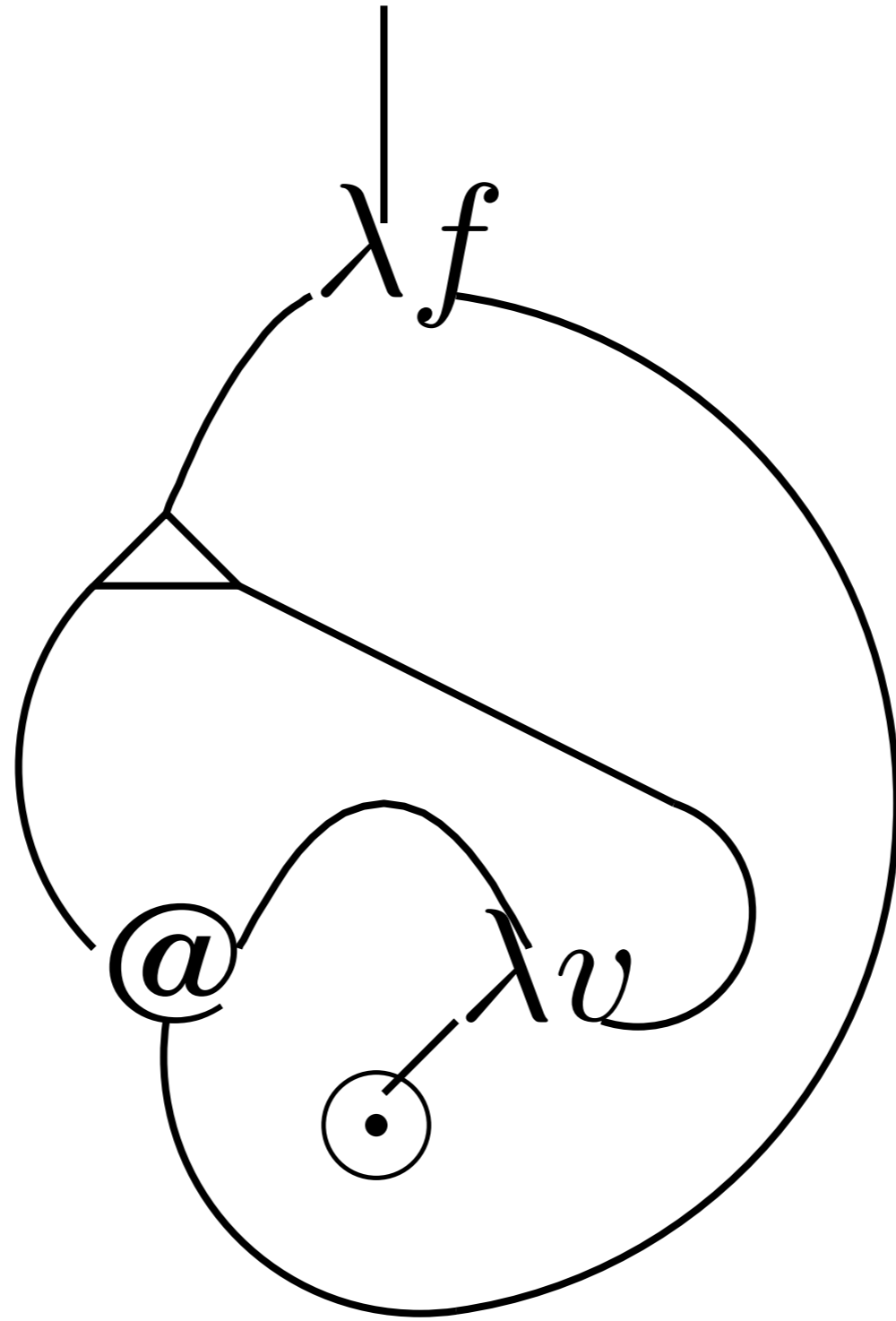


Every variable occurs once.



Every variable occurs once.

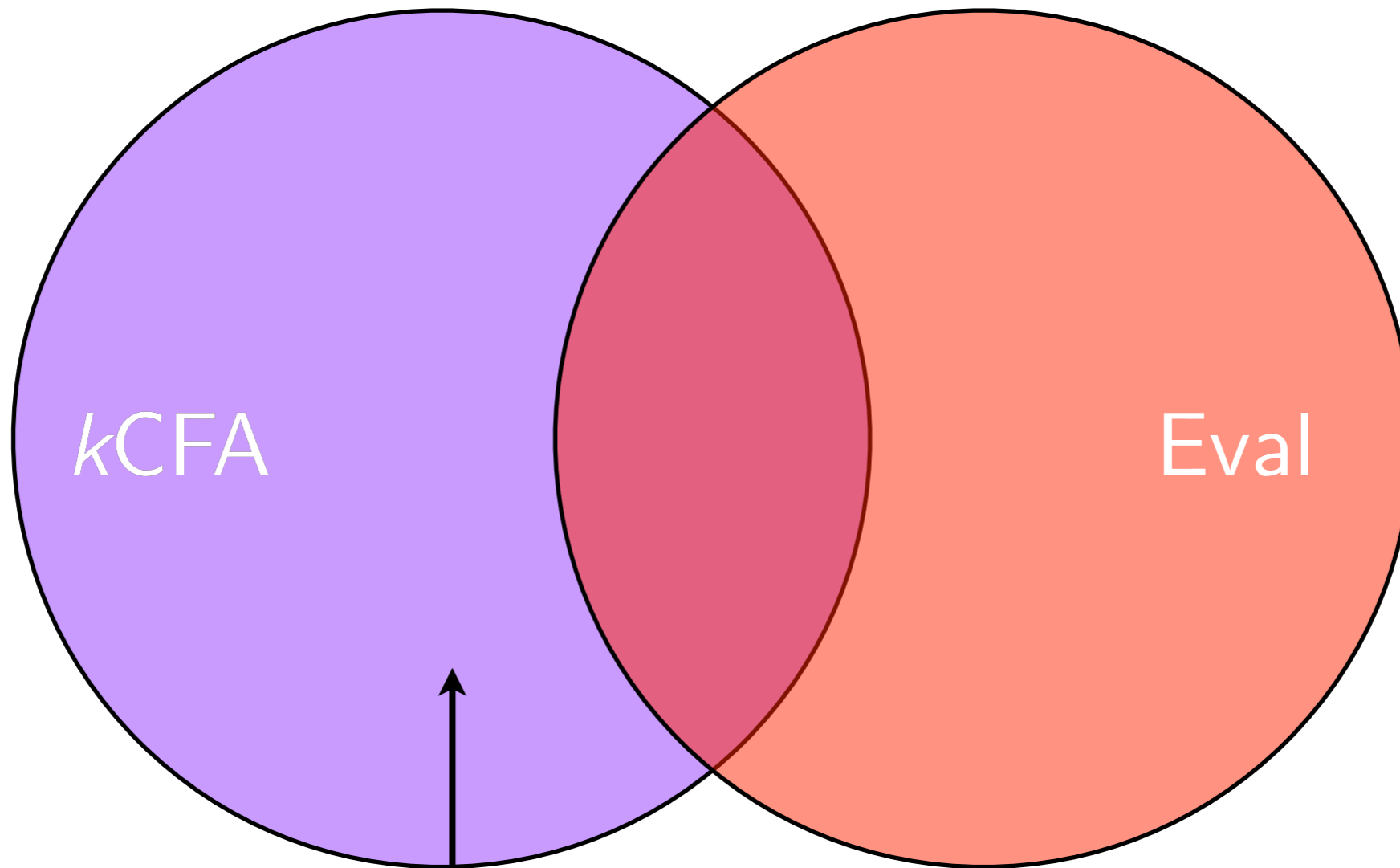




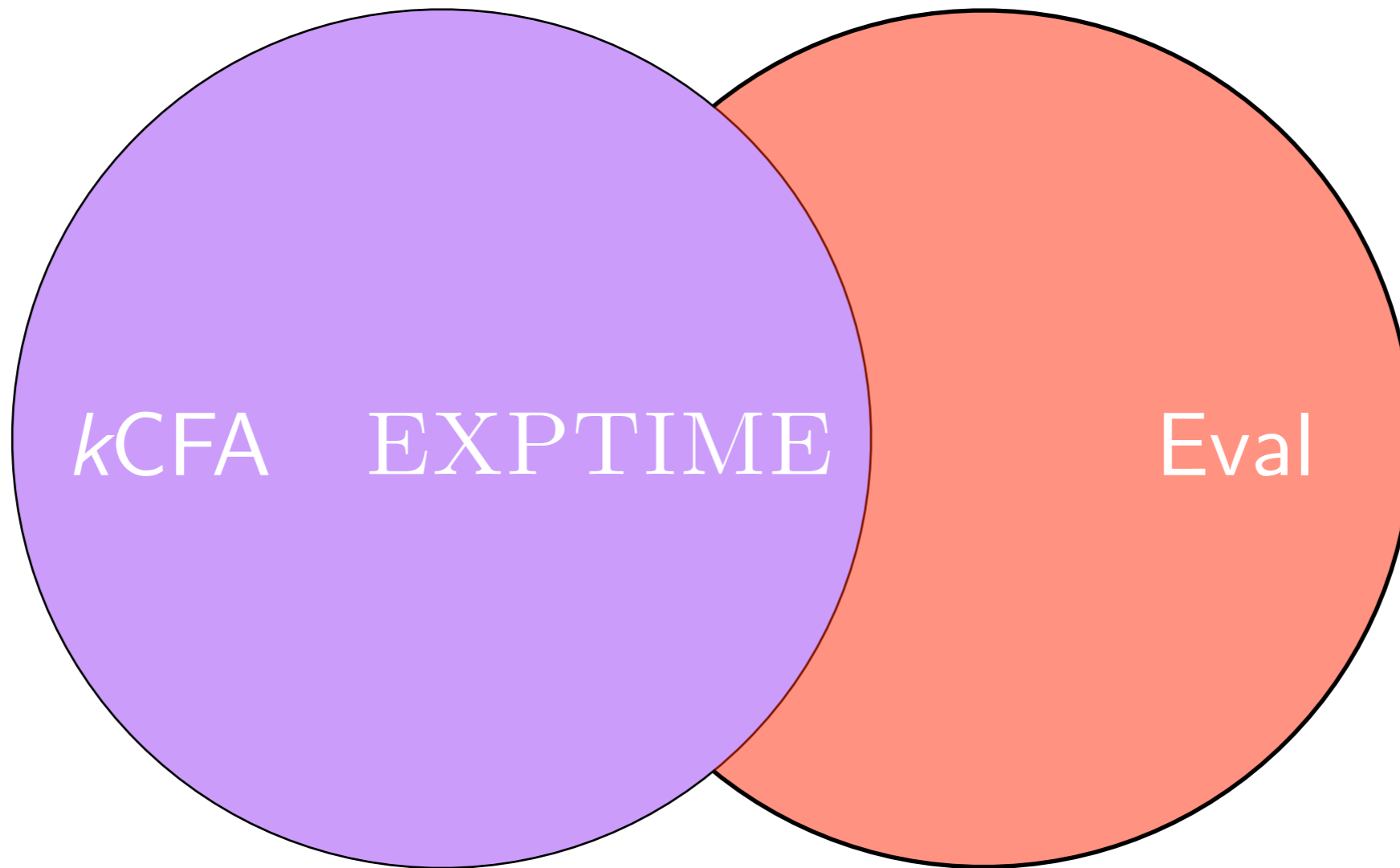
[call/cc]



# 1CFA and EXPTIME



Datalog-style programming with analysis.



$$\widehat{\mathbf{C}} \in \widehat{\mathbf{Cache}} = \mathbf{Lab} \times \mathbf{Lab}^{\leq k} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{Term} \times \mathbf{Env})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}[(t^{\ell_1} t^{\ell_2})^{\ell}]_{\delta}^{ce} &= \mathcal{A}[t^{\ell_1}]_{\delta}^{ce}; \mathcal{A}[t^{\ell_2}]_{\delta}^{ce}; \\ &\text{foreach } \langle \lambda x. t^{\ell_0}, ce' \rangle \in \widehat{\mathbf{C}}(\ell_1, \delta) : \\ &\quad \hat{r}(x, \lceil \delta \ell \rceil_k) \leftarrow \widehat{\mathbf{C}}(\ell_2, \delta); \\ &\quad \mathcal{A}[t^{\ell_0}]_{\lceil \delta \ell \rceil_k}^{ce'} [x \mapsto \lceil \delta \ell \rceil_k]; \\ &\quad \widehat{\mathbf{C}}(\ell, \delta) \leftarrow \widehat{\mathbf{C}}(\ell_0, \lceil \delta \ell \rceil_k) \end{aligned}$$

Hardness of  $k$ CFA relies on two insights:

1. Program points are approximated by an exponential number of closures.
2. *Inexactness* of analysis engenders *reevaluation* which provides *computational power*.



Many closures can flow to a single program point:

$$(\lambda w. wx_1x_2 \dots x_n)$$

- ★  $n$  free variables
- ★ an *exponential* number of possible associated environments mapping these variables to program points (contours of length 1 in 1CFA).

Consider the following *non-linear* example


$$(\lambda f.(f \text{ True})(f \text{ False}))$$
$$(\lambda x.$$
$$(\lambda p.p(\lambda u.p(\lambda v.(\text{Implies } u \ v)))))(\lambda w.wx))$$

Q: What does `Implies u v` evaluate to?

A: **True**: it is equivalent to `Implies x x`, a tautology.

Q: What flows out of `Implies u v`?

A: both **True** and **False**: *Not true evaluation!*

$(\lambda f_1.(f_1 \text{ True})(f_1 \text{ False}))$

$(\lambda x_1.$

$(\lambda f_2.(f_2 \text{ True})(f_2 \text{ False}))$

$(\lambda x_2.$

$(\lambda f_3.(f_3 \text{ True})(f_3 \text{ False}))$

$(\lambda x_3.$

...

$(\lambda f_n.(f_n \text{ True})(f_n \text{ False}))$

$(\lambda x_n.$

$E[(\lambda v.\phi v)(\lambda w.wx_1x_2 \cdots x_n)] \cdots))$





The idea:

- ★ Break machine ID into an exponential number of pieces
- ★ Do piecemeal transitions on **pairs** of puzzle pieces


$$\langle T, S, H, C, b \rangle$$

*“At time  $T$ , machine is in state  $S$ , the head is at cell  $H$ , and cell  $C$  holds symbol  $b$ ”*

$\langle T, S, H, C, b \rangle$ : “At time  $T$ , machine is in state  $S$ , the head is at cell  $H$ , and cell  $C$  holds symbol  $b$ ”

1) Compute:

$$\delta \langle T, S, H, H, b \rangle \langle T, S', H', C', b' \rangle = \langle T + 1, \delta_Q(S, b), \delta_{LR}(S, H, b), H, \delta_\Sigma(S, b) \rangle$$

2) Communicate:

$$\delta \langle T + 1, S, H, C, b \rangle \langle T, S', H', C', b' \rangle = \langle T + 1, S, H, C', b' \rangle$$

$(H' \neq C')$

3) Otherwise:

$$\delta \langle T, S, H, C, b \rangle \langle T', S', H', C', b' \rangle = \langle \text{some goofy} \quad \text{null value} \rangle$$

$(T \neq T' \text{ and } T \neq T' + 1)$



## Setting up initial ID, iterator, and test:

$(\lambda f_1.(f_1 \mathbf{0})(f_1 \mathbf{1}))$

$(\lambda z_1.$

$(\lambda f_2.(f_2 \mathbf{0})(f_2 \mathbf{1}))$

$(\lambda z_2.$

...

$(\lambda f_N.(f_N \mathbf{0})(f_N \mathbf{1}))$

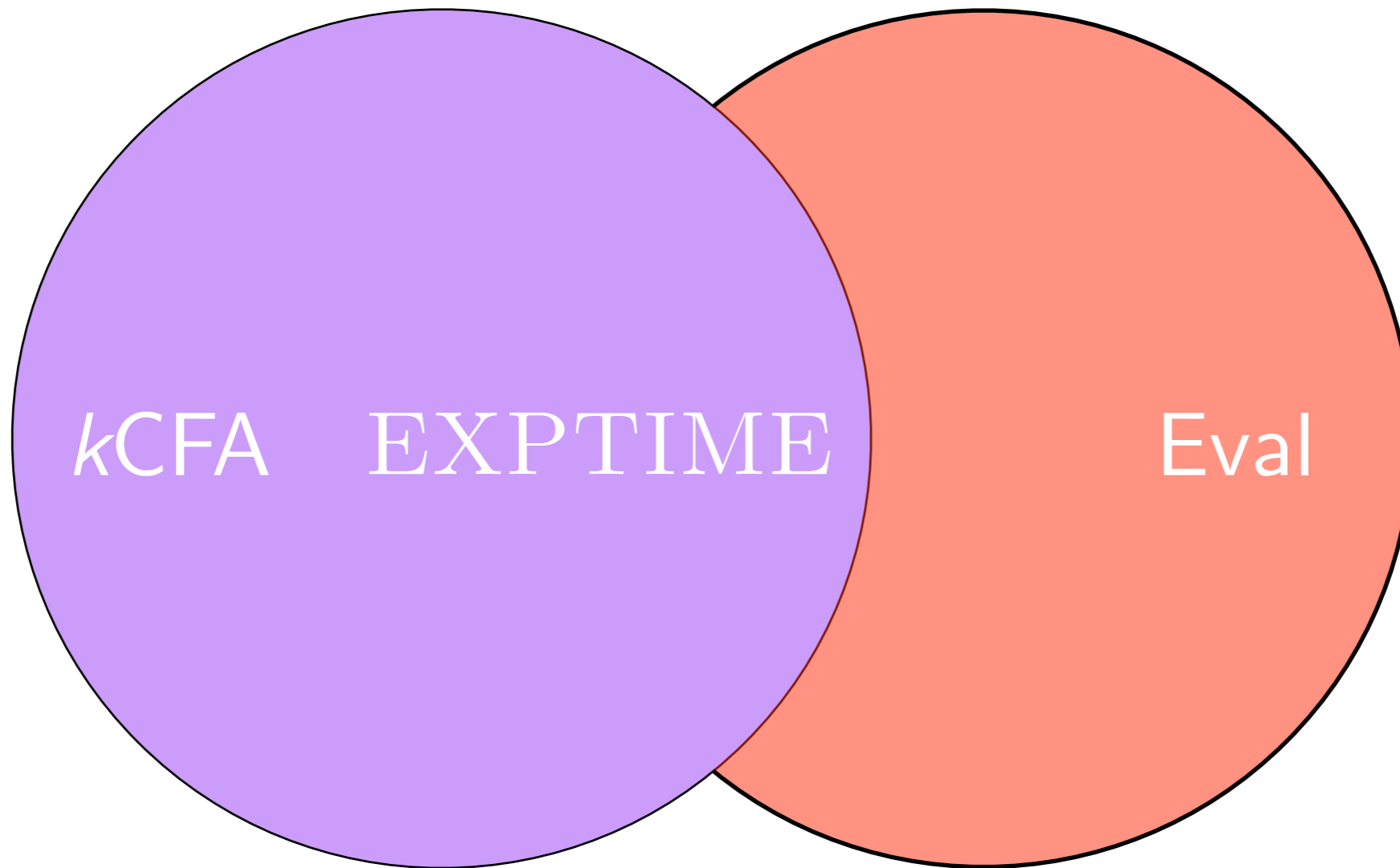
$(\lambda z_N.$

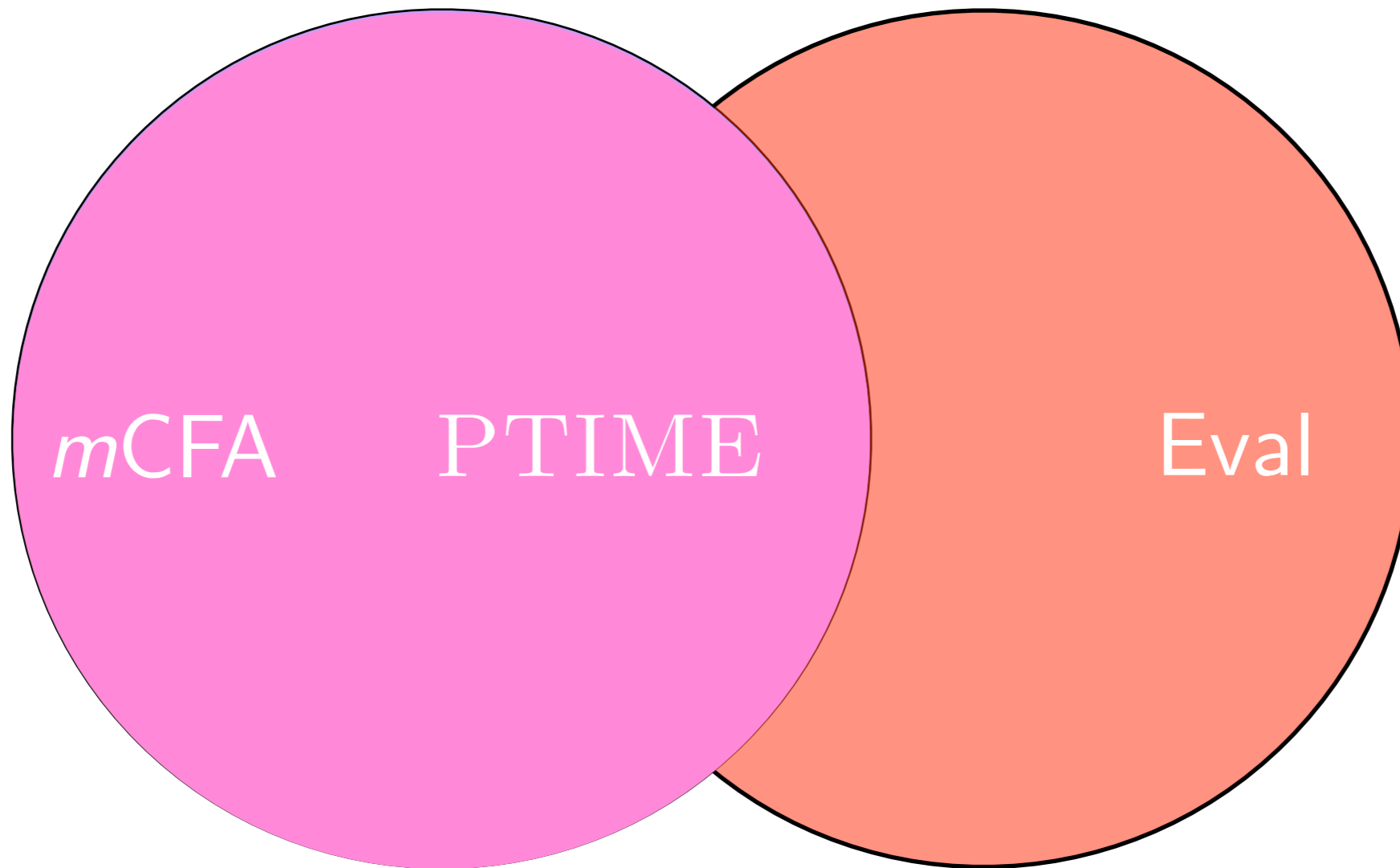
$(\text{let } \Phi = \text{coding of transition function of TM in}$

$\text{Widget}[\text{Extract}(Y \Phi (\lambda w.w \mathbf{0} \dots \mathbf{0} Q_0 H_0 z_1 z_2 \dots z_N \mathbf{0}))]) \dots))$

$\langle T, S, H, C, b \rangle$







Similar precision, better performance

