# Avoiding Spurious Interprocedural Cycles Matters For Scalable Analyses

## I. Motivation and Goal

- Motivation: A bottleneck of scalability
- Abstraction of procedure call induces spurious cycles.



- Analysis can spend most of its time analyzing them.
- This is undesirable since they are spurious executions.
- Goal: Reducing spurious executions for efficiency



## 2. Why Are Spurious Cycles Expensive?

• Real C programs often contain large spurious cycles.

Program	Procedures Ratio	Nodes Ratio
spell-1.0	24/31(77%)	751/782(95%)
gzip-1.2.4a	100/135(74%)	5,988/6,271(95%)
sed-4.0.8	230/294(78%)	14,559/14,976(97%)
tar-1.13	205/222(92%)	10,194/10,800(94%)
wget-1.9	346/434 (80%)	15,249/16,544 (92%)
bison-1.875	410/832(49%)	12,558/18,110(69%)
proftpd-1.3.1	940/1,096(85%)	35,386/41,062(86%)
apache-2.2.2	1,364/2,075(66%)	71,719/95,179(75%)

-Nearly entire program should be re-analyzed due to small changes inside the cycle.

• Larger cycles require more repetitions during analysis.



-As programs are getting larger, the inefficiency due to such cycles is getting more significant.

### 3. Solution

- Idea



During worklist algorithm, spurious executions are identified and pruned. Two issues:

- How to detect spurious executions?
- Is it sound? (Some executions are pruned)
- How to detect spurious executions?



For each call, its single return site is remembered, and the callee returns to only that remembered site.
Procedure calls are handled in a mutual exclusive manner: each procedure calls lock the callee and the others wait until the lock is released.

Recursion handling

### 4. Experimental Results



- The amount of computation has been decreased by, on average, 81.15%.
- Analysis complexity becomes nearly linear.



Conclusion

- Spurious interprocedural cycles mainly contribute to spurious executions.
- Static analysis can be much more efficient by avoiding them.



