



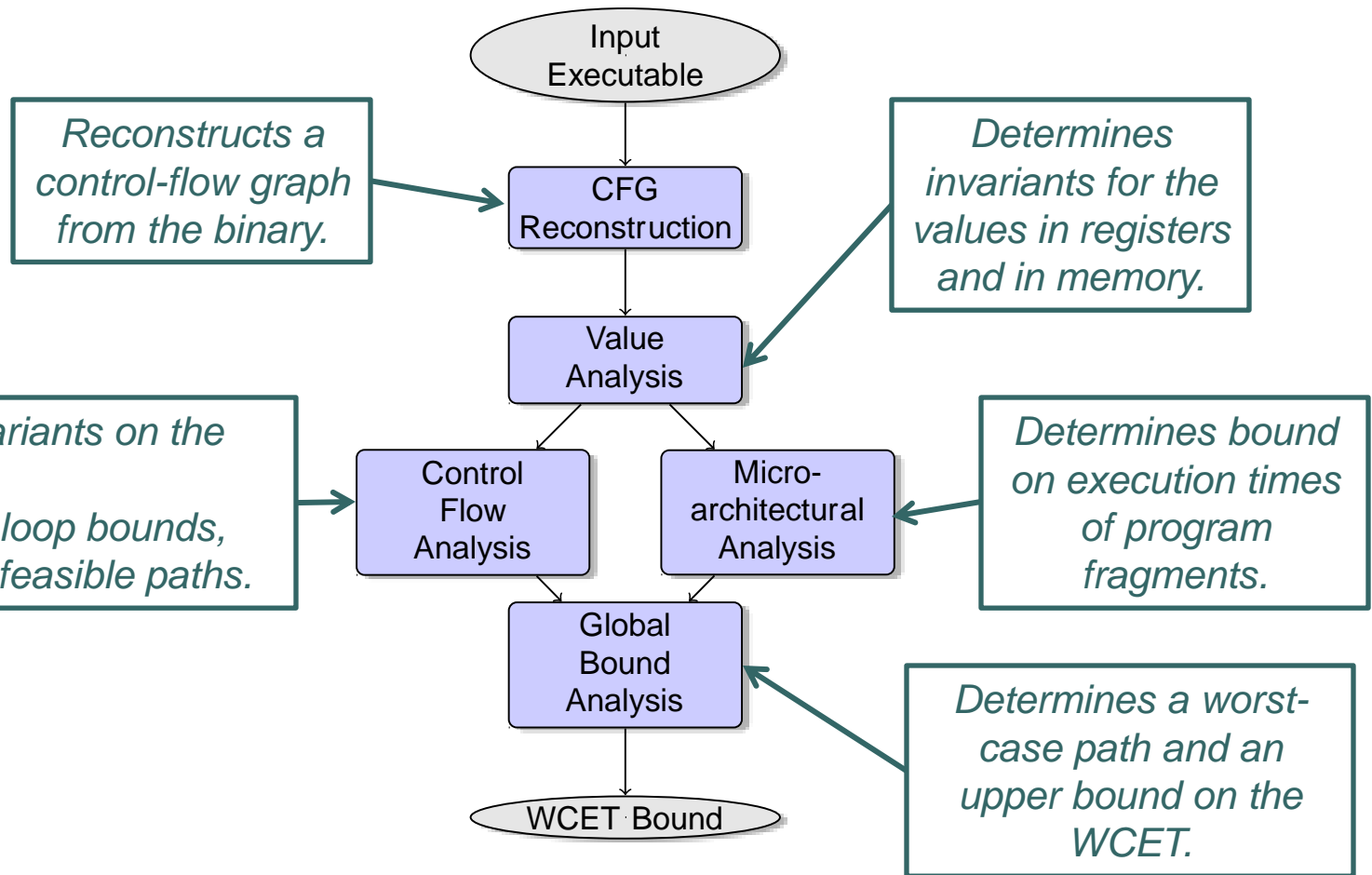
Verification of Real-Time Systems

Global Bound Analysis aka
Path Analysis

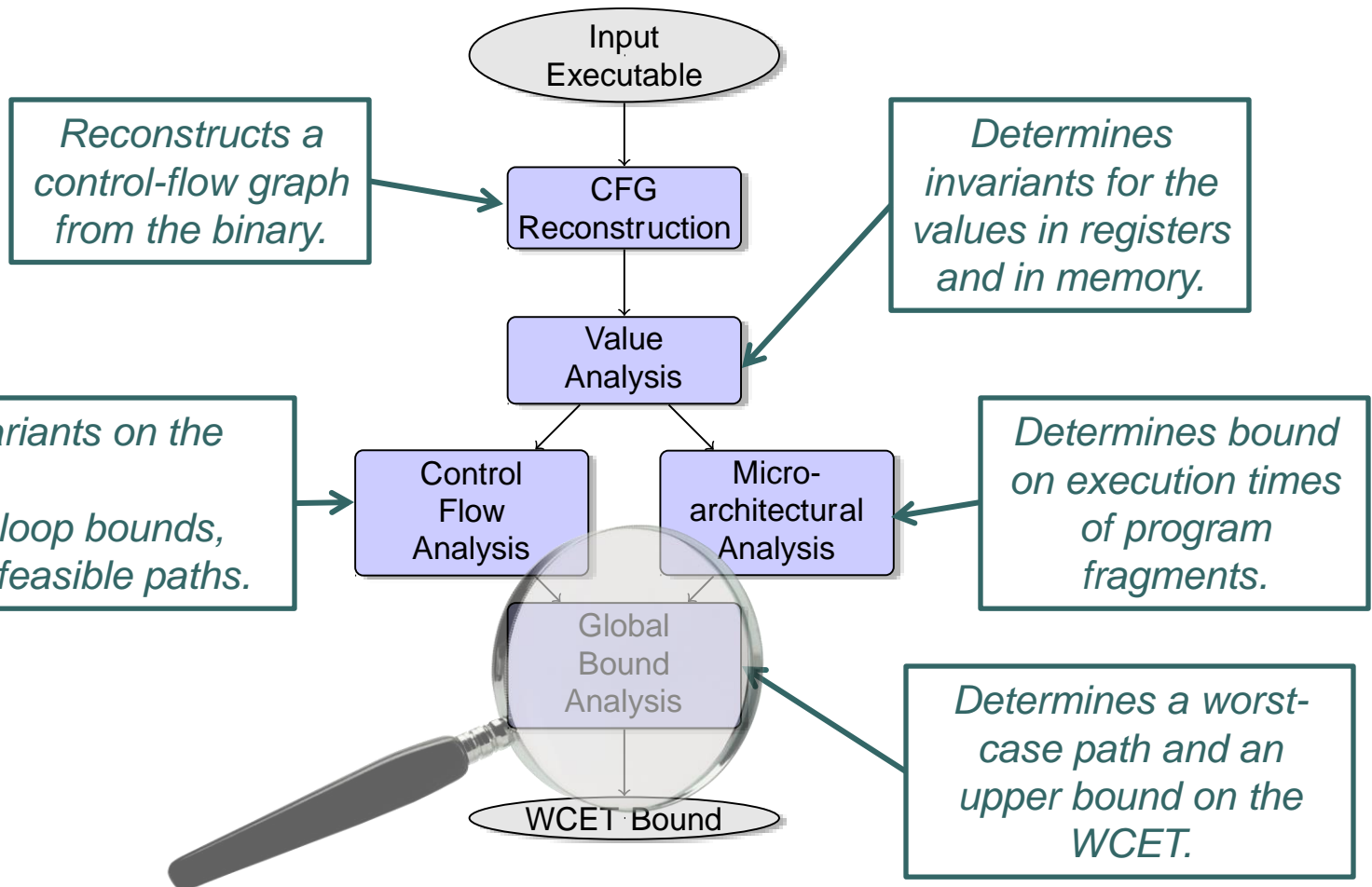
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Advanced Lecture, Summer 2015

Structure of WCET Analyzers



Structure of WCET Analyzers





Global Bound Analysis aka Path Analysis

- Combines results of **control-flow analysis** and **microarchitectural analysis** to characterize **all** possible executions of a program on a given microarchitecture
- Searches for **longest execution** among those deemed possible

Result of Microarchitectural Analysis: Abstract Collecting Trace Semantics

*Basic Block
Execution Times
(in cycles):*

BB0: 2 or 3

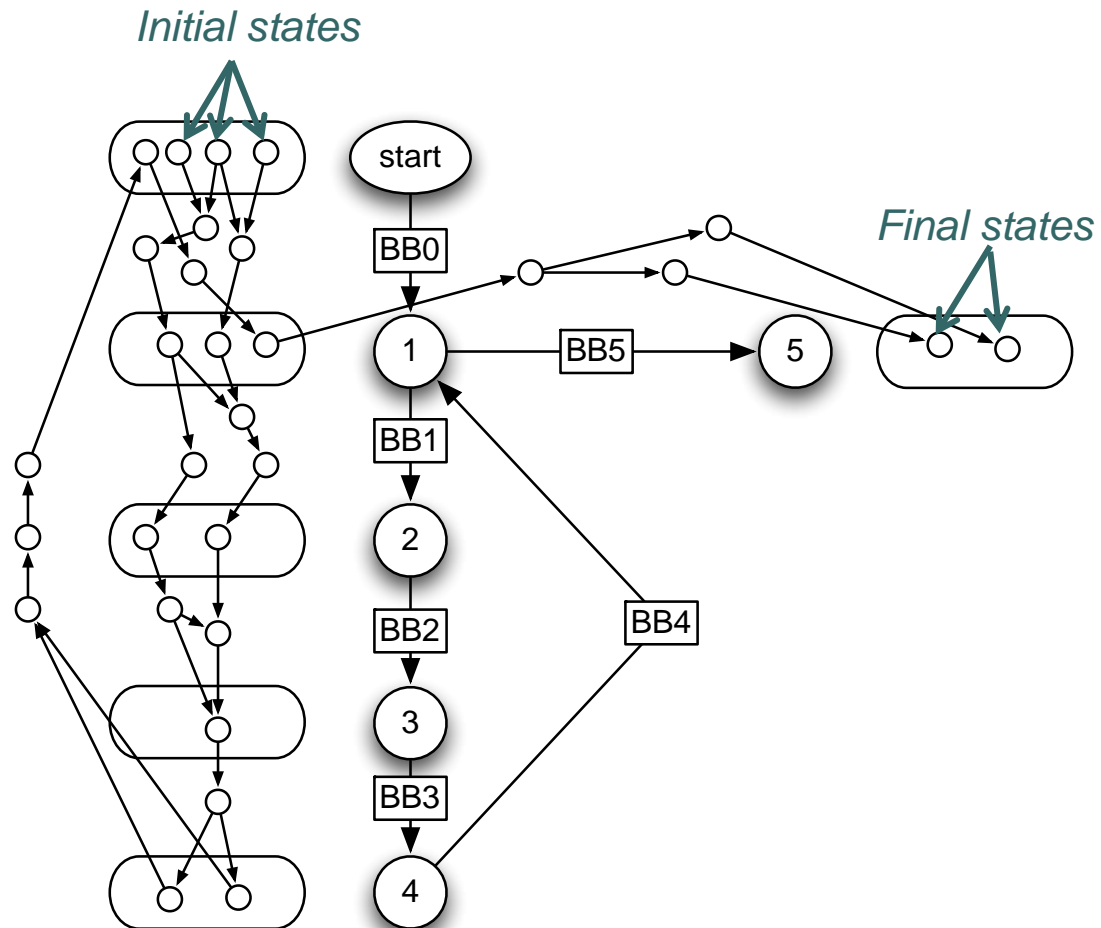
BB1: 2 or 3

BB2: 2 or 3

BB3: 2

BB4: 4

BB5: 3





Result of Control-Flow Analysis

- Loop bounds: how often can the loop body be executed for each execution of the loop?
- Sometimes: infeasible paths, as e.g. in

```
if (a > 0) then
    fast();
else
    slow();//does not modify a
if (a > 1) then
    slow();
```



“Traditional” Path Analysis

- Encode problem as (Integer) Linear Program
 - Introduce one variable x_e for each edge e in the control-flow graph that captures the execution frequency of that edge
 - Structural constraints: “Kirchhoff’s law”:
inflow = outflow at every program point
 - Loop bounds and knowledge about infeasible paths as additional constraints
 - Objective function:

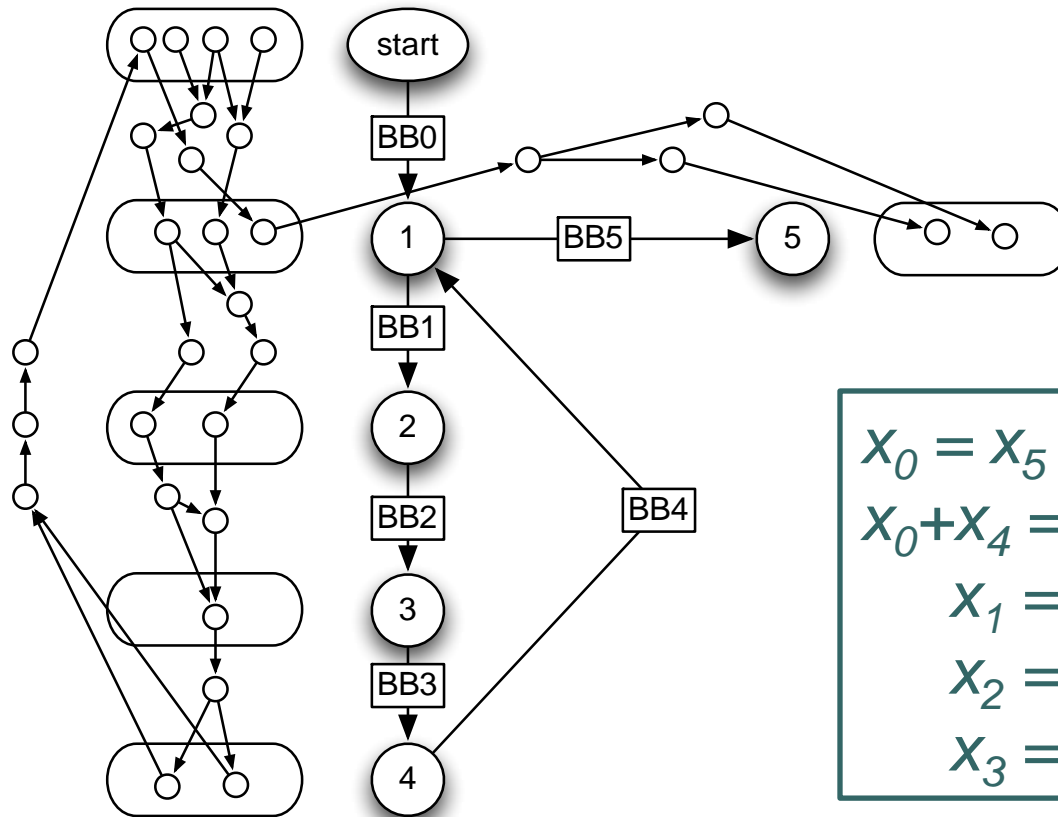
$$\max \sum_e c_e x_e$$

s.t. *structural constraints + loop bounds, etc. hold*

Traditional Path Analysis: Example Structural Constraints

Basic Block Execution Times (in cycles):

- BB0: 2 or 3*
- BB1: 2 or 3*
- BB2: 2 or 3*
- BB3: 2*
- BB4: 4*
- BB5: 3*



$$\begin{aligned}
 X_0 &= X_5 = 1 \\
 X_0 + X_4 &= X_1 + X_5 \\
 X_1 &= X_2 \\
 X_2 &= X_3 \\
 X_3 &= X_4
 \end{aligned}$$

Traditional Path Analysis: Example Loop Bounds

Basic Block Execution Times (in cycles):

BB0: 2 or 3

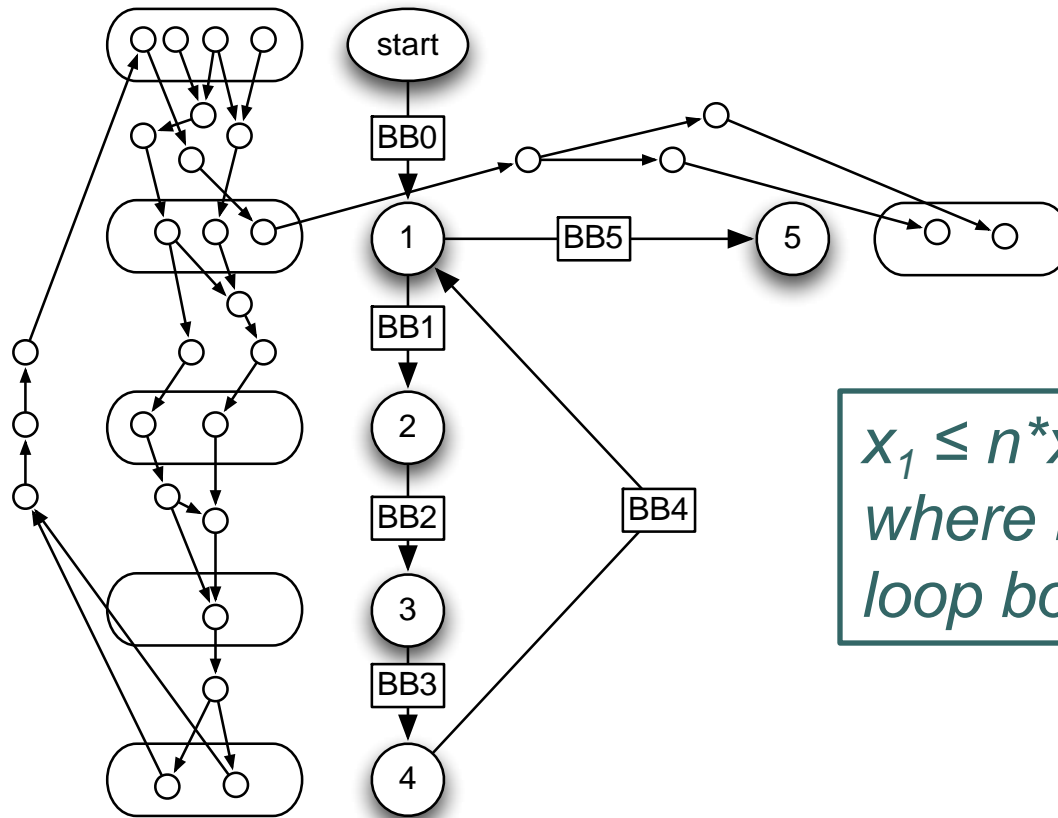
BB1: 2 or 3

BB2: 2 or 3

BB3: 2

BB4: 4

BB5: 3



$$x_1 \leq n * x_0,$$

where n is the loop bound

Traditional Path Analysis: Example Objective Function

Basic Block
Execution Times
(in cycles):

BB0: 2 or 3

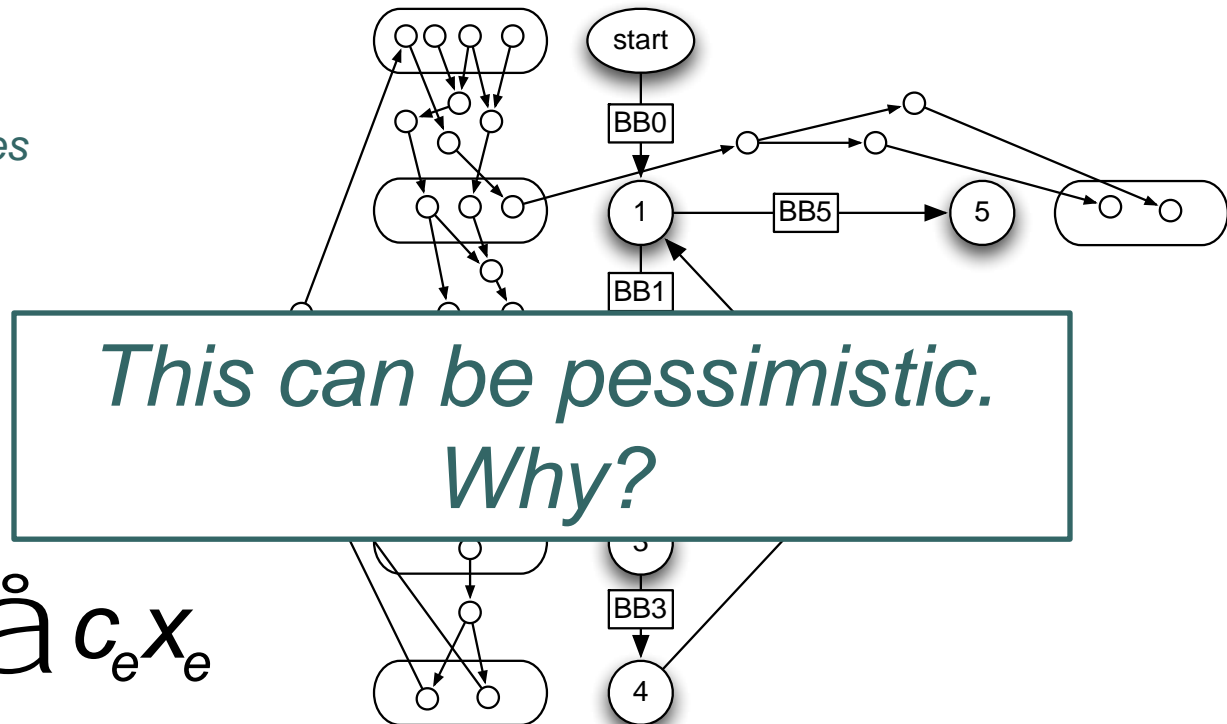
BB1: 2 or 3

BB2: 2 or 3

BB3: 2

BB4: 4

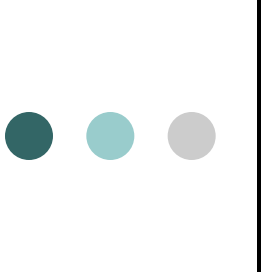
BB5: 3



$$\max \sum_e c_e x_e$$

$$= \max c_0 x_0 + c_1 x_1 + c_2 x_2 + c_3 x_3 + c_4 x_4 + c_5 x_5$$

$$= \max 3x_0 + 3x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + 4x_4 + 3x_5$$



State-Sensitive Path Analysis aka “Prediction-File” based Path Analysis

Idea: Distinguish different microarchitectural paths if they exhibit different timing

→ Excludes impossible combinations of worst-case timings of different basic blocks

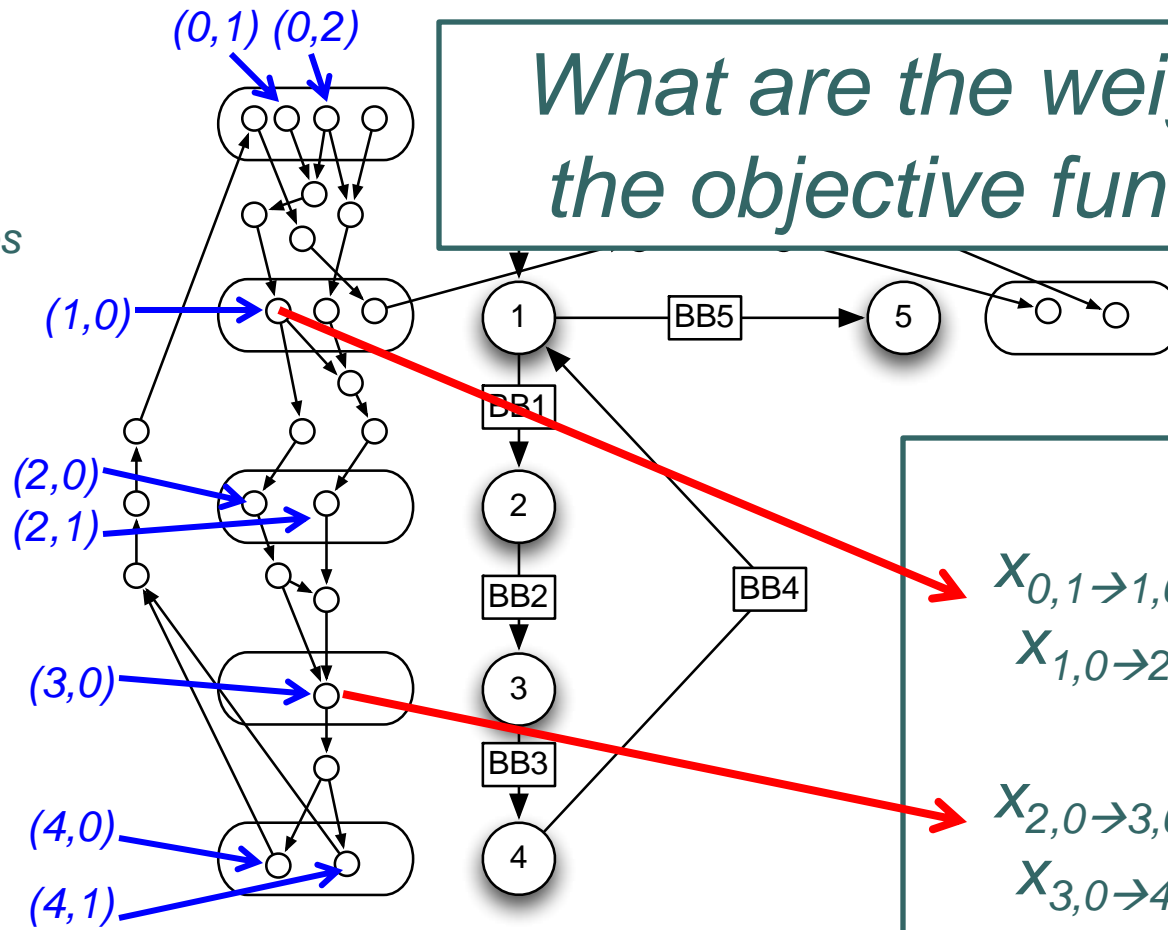
Approach:

- Microarchitectural states at the beginning of each basic block take the role of program points in the traditional analysis
- Introduce “frequency variable” for each *non-dominated* path from one such state to another.

State-Sensitive Path Analysis: Example Structural Constraints

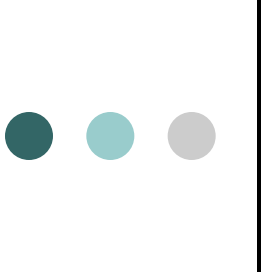
Basic Block Execution Times (in cycles):

- BB0: 2 or 3
- BB1: 2 or 3
- BB2: 2 or 3
- BB3: 2
- BB4: 4
- BB5: 3



What are the weights in the objective function?

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \dots \\
 & X_{0,1 \rightarrow 1,0} + X_{0,2 \rightarrow 1,0} = \\
 & \quad X_{1,0 \rightarrow 2,0} + X_{1,0 \rightarrow 2,1} \\
 & \dots \\
 & X_{2,0 \rightarrow 3,0} + X_{2,1 \rightarrow 3,0} = \\
 & \quad X_{3,0 \rightarrow 4,0} + X_{3,0 \rightarrow 4,1} \\
 & \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

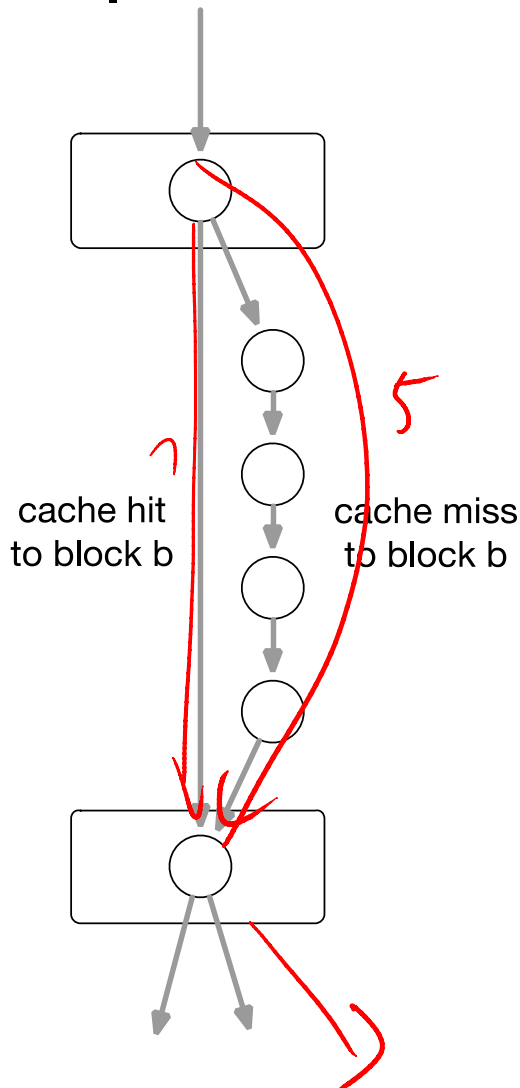


How to take into account **cumulative information** such as cache persistence?

Prohibits certain micro-architectural paths:

- If block b is persistent, then at most one edge may be taken that corresponds to a miss to b .
- Need to expose the information that an edge corresponds to a particular event, such as a cache miss to block b .

Taking into account cumulative information: Cache Persistence Example



Introduce a variable $x_{b,miss}$ that counts the number of misses to b .

Add persistence constraints for b :

$$x_{b,miss} \leq 1 \text{ or } x_{b,miss} \leq x_{scope}$$

where x_{scope} is the number of times the scope is entered in which b is persistent.

Frequency of edges e that correspond to misses to b should not exceed $x_{b,miss}$:

$$\sum_e x_e \leq x_{b,miss}$$



Conclusions

High-level ideas of state-of-the-art path analysis:

- Encode all program paths implicitly by set of linear constraints.
- Objective function corresponds to cost of a particular path.
- Take into account microarchitectural states for higher precision → “State-sensitive path analysis”
- Expose events that can be bounded cumulatively, like cache misses.