

# Fine-grained Deterministic Parallelization of Static Analyses

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Joint work with



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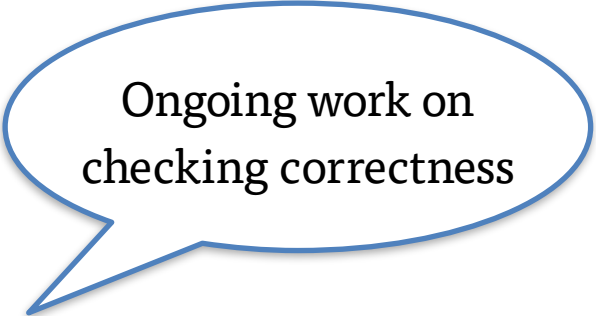
# Background

- Associate professor at KTH (2014–2018 assistant professor)
- 2005–2014 **Scala language team** 
  - 2012–2014 Typesafe, Inc. (now Lightbend, Inc.) 
- Co-author Scala language specification
- Focus on ***asynchronous, concurrent and distributed programming***
  - Creator of Scala actors, co-author of Scala's futures and async/await
  - *Topics*: programming models, compilers, type systems, semantics

# The Problem

- Increasing importance of static analysis
  - Bug finding, security analysis, taint tracking, etc.
- Precise and powerful analyses have **long running times**
  - Infeasible to integrate into nightly builds, CI, IDE, ...
  - **Parallelization difficult:** advanced static analyses not data-parallel
- Scaling static analyses to ever-growing software systems requires **maximizing utilization of multi-core CPUs**

# The Approach



Ongoing work on  
checking correctness

- Novel ***concurrent programming model***
  - Generalization of futures/promises
  - Guarantees deterministic outcomes (*if used correctly*)
- Implemented in Scala
  - Statically-typed, integrates functional and object-oriented programming
  - Supported backends: JVM, JavaScript (+ experimental native backend)
- Integrated with OPAL, a state-of-the-art ***JVM bytecode analysis framework***

# Example

- Two key concepts: **cells** and **handlers**
- Cell completers permit **writing**, cells only **reading** (concurrently)

```
val completer1 = CellCompleter[...]
val completer2 = CellCompleter[...]
val cell1 = completer1.cell
val cell2 = completer2.cell

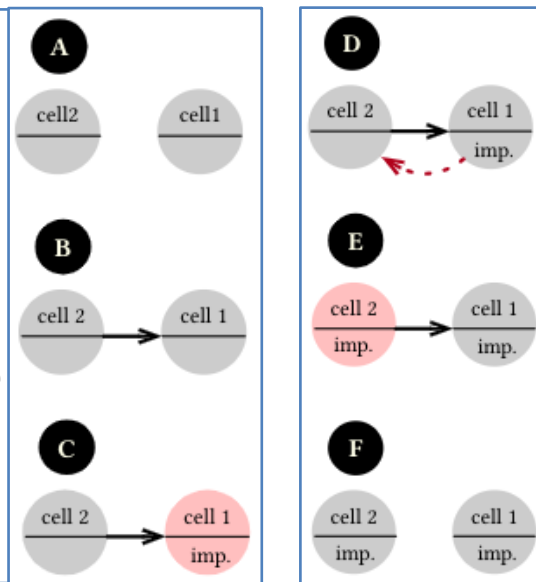
cell2.when(cell1) { update =>
  if (update.value == Impure) FinalOutcome(Impure)
  else NoOutcome
}
completer1.putFinal(Impure)
```

# Example

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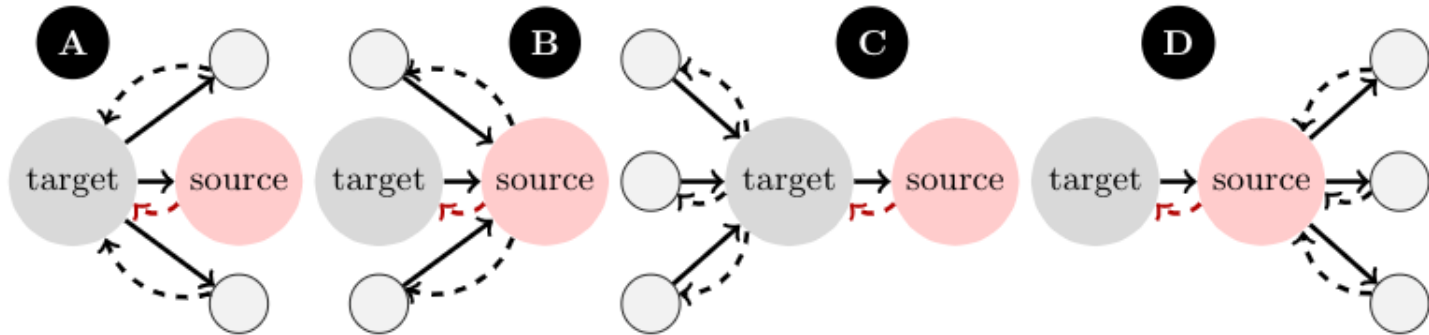
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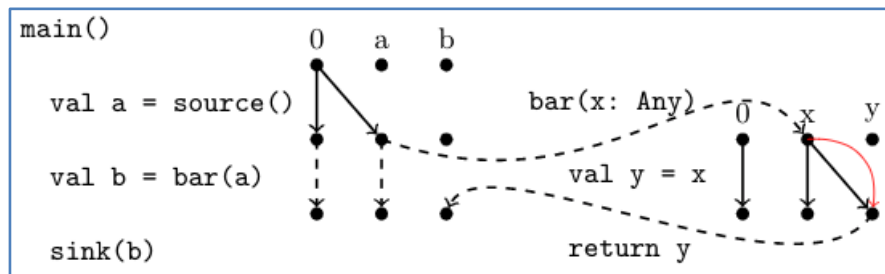


# Scheduling Strategies

- **Priorities for message propagations** depending on number of dependencies of source/target nodes and dependees/dependers



# Experimental Evaluation

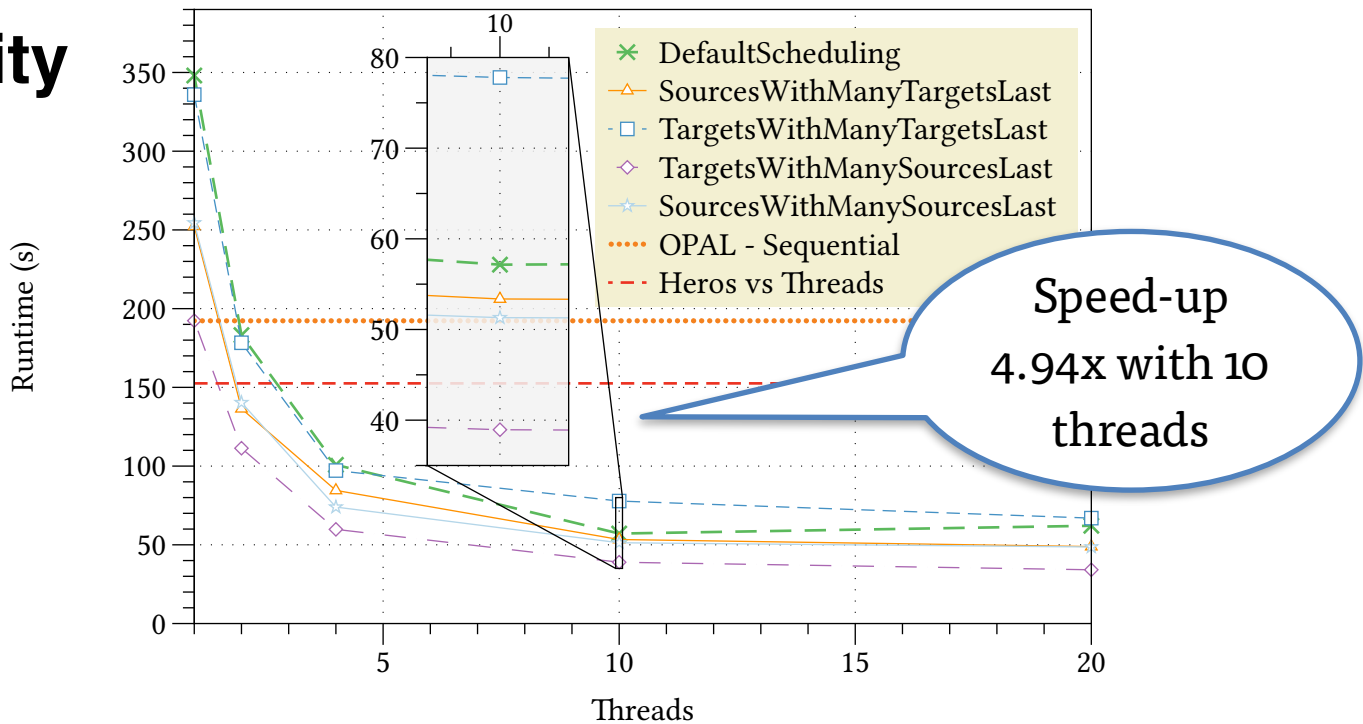


- Implementation of IFDS<sup>1</sup> analysis framework
- Use IFDS framework to implement ***taint analysis***
  - search for methods in JDK with return type `Object` or `Class` with `String` parameter that is later used in an invocation of `Class.forName`

<sup>1</sup> Interprocedural Finite Distributive Subset



# Scalability



Analysis executed on Intel(R) Core(TM) i9-7900X CPU @ 3.30GHz (10 cores) with 128 GB RAM running Ubuntu 18.04.1 and OpenJDK 1.8\_212

# Scheduling Strategies

**Table 2.** Performance of different scheduling strategies. Percentages show speedup of each strategy compared to (a) default strategy and (b) slowest strategy.

Strategy	Run time [s]	Speedup (a)	Speedup (b)
DefaultScheduling	57.15	0.00%	26.54%
SourcesWithManyTargetsLast	53.37	6.62%	31.40%
TargetsWithManySourcesLast	38.94	31.86%	49.94%
TargetsWithManyTargetsLast	77.79	-36.12%	0.00%
SourcesWithManySourcesLast	51.30	10.23%	34.05%

- Using suitable scheduling strategy has big impact on execution time
- Best strategy **49.94% faster than worst** strategy, **31.86% faster than default**

# Conclusion

- Deterministic concurrent programming model
  - Supporting pluggable, domain-specific scheduling strategies
- Implemented as a library for Scala
- Experimental results for state-of-the-art IFDS-based taint analysis:
  - Speed-up of 4.94x using 10 threads
  - Significant gains using analysis-specific scheduling strategies
- Open-source code available on GitHub:  
<https://github.com/phaller/reactive-async>