

# Good Quality of Information Streams in Modula/Oberon Programs

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# Project participants

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# Criteria of a program quality

- safety,
- stability,
- understandability,
- testability,
- good organization of information streams and flow of control [1],
- etc;

# The aim of this work

Create algorithms that check quality of information streams in **Modula-2/Oberon** programs depending on [2]:

- A criteria of information streams regularity (ISR)
- A criteria of information streams confirmation (ISC)
- A stream analysis.

# What is stream analysis?

The stream analysis is:

An **inter-procedural**, **context sensitive** analysis with approximation of **mandatory** and **eventual** informational relations [3] that implements an abstract interpretation of a program in the sense of **Cousot** [4]. A Single Static Assignment (**SSA**) form is used.

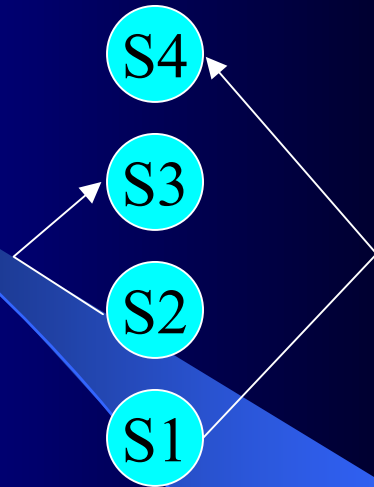
# The criterion of regularity

- The **ISR** basing on the **information stream** formal definition determines what is required to avoid abnormal information streams intersection [2].
- This criterion is checked depending on information graphs of a program's linear parts.

# ISR example

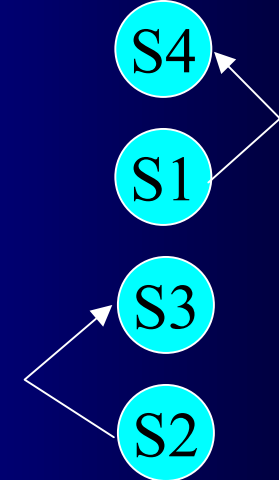
**WRONG:**

```
int a = 2, b = 1, c, d, e, f;  
c = a + 2;    //S1  
e = 4;        //S2  
f = e * 3;    //S3  
d = c + b;    //S4
```



**CORRECT:**

```
int a = 2, b = 1, c, d, e, f;  
c = a + 2;    //S1  
d = c + b;    //S4  
e = 4;        //S2  
f = e * 3;    //S3
```



# The criterion of confirmation

- The **ISC** basing on the operators' **arguments, results** and **compulsory results** sets determines whether there is a usage of uninitialized variable. This criterion separately examines initialization in cycles and conditional operators [2].
- This criterion is checked depending of the stream analysis results.

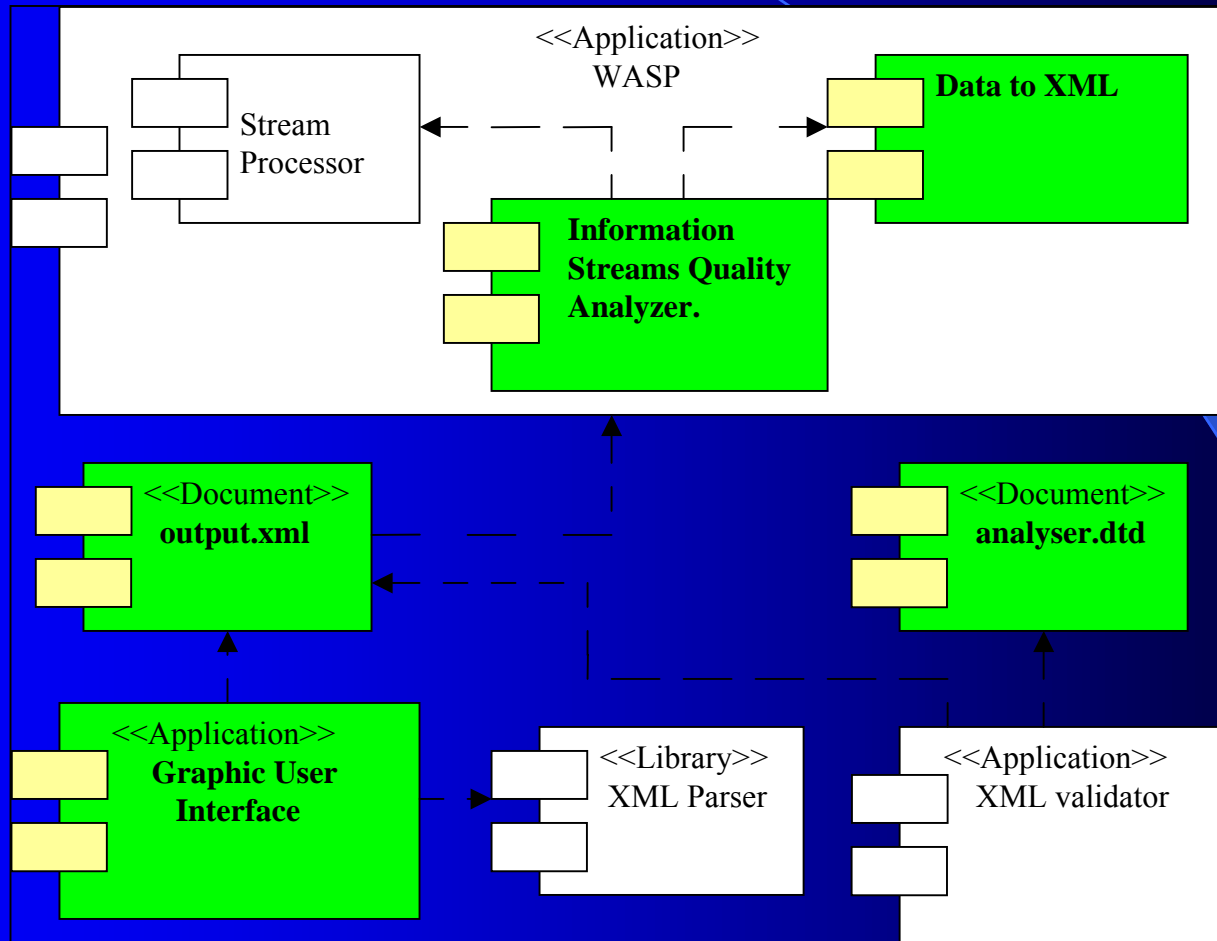


# ISC example

```
procedure func(var smth : integer):integer;
var
    a,b:integer;
begin
    if(smth >= 0)then
        a = 1;
    else
        b = 2;
    end;
    return b;    ← Error
end func;

.....
func(3);
```

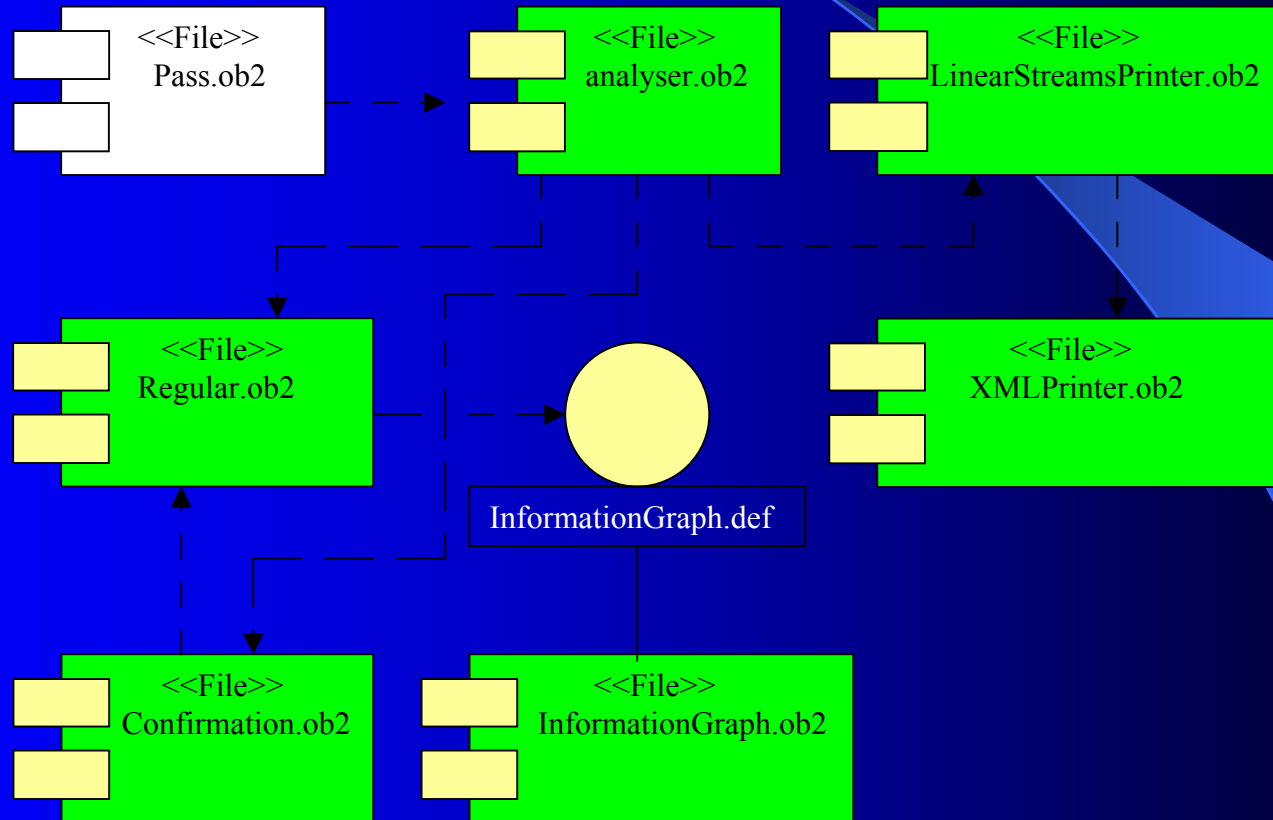
# Entire system components



# Implementation

- ❑ Quality analyser and storing data to **XML** – **Modula-2/Oberon**.
- ❑ *output.xml, analyser.dtd* – **XML 1.0**.
- ❑ **Graphic User Interface** – **Java, Swing, Apache Xerces** version 1.2.0

# Internal architecture



# The work results

- An algorithm for checking **ISR** and **ISC** on the basis of the static analysis results has been developed.
- A multifunctional **Graphic User Interface** has been developed.
- A mechanism for transferring of data from analyzer to visualizer has been developed on the basis on an **XML** standard.

# References

- [1] Igor V. Pottosin, A "Good Program": An Attempt at Exact Definition of the Term // Programming and Computer Software, v.23, № 2 1997, p. 59-69.
- [2] Igor V. Pottosin, Good quality of Programs and Information Streams // Open Systems, № 6 1998, p. 41-45.
- [3] Vladimir I. Shelechov, A program structure in the language-oriented stream analysis // Programming, № 3 1996, p. 47-59.
- [4] Cousot P. and Cousot R. Abstract Interpretation: A unified lattice model for static analysis of programs by construction or approximation of fixpoint // Rec. of the 18th ACM Symposium on Principles of Programming Languages ACM Press, 1977, p.55-56.

# Main Window

**Well organized flow analyser**

File Tools Options Help

test\_04.ob2

- procedure: MAKE
- procedure: MAKE\_FUNCTION\_READ
- procedure: MAKE\_NEW
- procedure: MAKE
- procedure: MAKE\_FUNCTION
- procedure: \$body\_test\_04
  - branch
    - operator: 'simple\_operator'
    - call for: 'MAKE'
    - operator: 'IF'
    - branch
      - branch
        - operator: 'simple\_operator'
        - operator: 'simple\_operator'
        - operator: 'cycle'
        - call for: 'MAKE'

Source: test.mod

```
BEGIN
  V:=0;
  MAKE (V,K);
  IF (V >=0) THEN
    V := -1;
    K := test_05.MAKE3();
    WHILE (MAKE_FUNCTION(V)+I>0) DO
      test_05.MAKE1();
      I:=MAKE_FUNCTION(I)-1;
      FOR I:=0 TO 10 DO
        MAKE (V,K);
        V := MAKE_FUNCTION_READ (MAKE_FUNCTION(K) )+MAKE_FUNC
        test_05.MAKE1();
        test_05.MAKE2();
      END;
    END;
```

40) Error [ test.mod ] : <Truncated fragment of flow 2 towards flow 1> includes <statements > included to

41) Error [ test.mod ] : <Truncated fragment of flow 2 towards flow 1> includes <statements > included to

42) Error [ test\_04.ob2 ] : <Flow 2 fragment> intersects with <statements> from <flow 1>

43) Error [ test\_04.ob2 ] : <Flow 2 fragment> intersects with <statements> from <flow 1>

44) Error [ test\_04.ob2 ] : <Flow 2 fragment> intersects with <statements> from <flow 1>

45) Error [ test\_04.ob2 ] : <Flow 2 fragment> intersects with <statements> from <flow 1>

46) Error [ test\_04.ob2 ] : <Flow 2 fragment> intersects with <statements> from <flow 1>

Regularity errors Confirmation errors

Loading done

# Branch dependencies

Well organized flow analyser

File Tools Options Help

Source: test.mod | Source: test\_03.ob2 | Source: test\_05.ob2 | Source: test\_04.ob2

```
ALLOCATE (pointer,SIZE(R_CHAR));
ALLOCATE (pointer2,SIZE(R_CHAR));
IF(pointer^ = 'c')THEM
  PPP := 0;
  pointer2^ := '!';
ELSE
  MMM := 3;
END;
K:=2+MMM+PPP + AAA;
AAA := 3;
character := pointer2^;
K:=2+MMM+PPP - AAA;
K:=2+MMM+PPP * AAA;
test_03.MAKE();
ALLOCATE (pointer3,SIZE(R_CHAR));
WHILE (pointer^ = 't')DO
  pointer3^ := !f;
```

Branch: 'Show branch dependencies'

Branch dependencies list:

- Operator <S(14)> depends from <S(13)>
- Operator <S(14)> depends from <S(9)>
- Operator <S(15)> depends from <S(13)>
- Operator <S(11)> depends from <S(1)>
- Operator <S(8)> depends from <S(3)>**
- Operator <S(11)> depends from <S(2)>

Dependency variables list:

- name = 'PPP' id = '18' defnum = '3'
- name = 'MMM' id = '19' defnum = '3'

oesn't definitely define <statement> argument var  
oesn't definitely define <statement> argument var  
oesn't definitely define <statement> argument var  
oesn't definitely define <statement> argument var  
**<complex statement> doesn't definitely define <st**  
cle' <complex statement> doesn't definitely defin  
<complex statement> doesn't definitely define <s



# Branch context

Well organized flow analyser

File Tools Options Help

Source : test.mod | Source : test\_03.ob2 | Source : test\_05.ob2 | Source : test\_04.ob2

```
ALLOCATE(pointer,SIZE(R_CHAR));  
ALLOCATE(pointer2,SIZE(R_CHAR));  
IF(pointer^ = 'c')THEN  
    PPP := 0;  
    pointer2^ := '!';  
ELSE  
    MMM := 3;  
END;  
K:=2+MMM+PPP + AAA;  
AAA := 3;  
character := pointer2^;  
K:=2+MMM+PPP - AAA;  
K:=2+MMM+PPP * AAA;  
test_03.MAKE();  
ALLOCATE(pointer3,SIZE(R_CHAR));  
WHILE(pointer^ = 't')DO  
    pointer3^ := '!';
```

5) Error [ test.mod ( 37 ) ] : 'If' <complex statement> do not have a definite exit point (statement) comment ...  
6) Error [ test.mod ( 37 ) ] : 'If' <complex statement> do not have a definite exit point (statement) comment ...  
7) Error [ test.mod ( 38 ) ] : 'If' <complex statement> do not have a definite exit point (statement) comment ...  
8) Error [ test.mod ( 38 ) ] : 'If' <complex statement> do not have a definite exit point (statement) comment ...  
9) Error [ test.mod ( 45 ) , test.mod ( 41 ) ] : 'Cycle' error  
10) Error [ test.mod ( 50 ) , test.mod ( 47 ) ] : 'For cycle' error  
11) Error [ test.mod ( 41 ) , test.mod ( 41 ) ] : 'Cycle' error

Regularity errors Confirmation errors

Loading done

Branch : Show all

Begin context :

```
TEST ( id : 8)( defN: 13)[ d ]{ $interval_of_value  
A ( id : 12)( defN: 3)[ d ]{ $Nnull ( id : 0)(  
V ( id : 14)( defN: 9)[ d ]{ $full_diapason  
K ( id : 15)( defN: 9)[ d ]{ $interval_of_v  
pointer ( id : 16)( defN: 2)[ i ]{ $Nnull ( id  
pointer2 ( id : 17)( defN: 2)[ i ]{ $Nnull ( i
```

End context :

```
TEST ( id : 8)( defN: 13)[ d ]{ $interval_of_value  
A ( id : 12)( defN: 3)[ d ]{ $Nnull ( id : 0)( defN: 0  
V ( id : 14)( defN: 10)[ d ]{ $full_diapason_of_v  
K ( id : 15)( defN: 10)[ d ]{ $full_diapason_of_v  
pointer ( id : 16)( defN: 0)[ d ]{ $new0 ( id : 59)  
pointer2 ( id : 17)( defN: 0)[ d ]{ $new1 ( id : 61
```

# Operator attributes

The screenshot shows the 'Well organized flow analyser' application. The main window has a menu bar (File, Tools, Options, Help) and a toolbar. On the left, a tree view shows a 'branch' node containing several 'operator' entries, including 'if', 'cycle', and 'for'. The main editor displays code from 'test.mod' with the following content:

```
ALLOCATE(pointer,SIZE(R_CHAR));  
ALLOCATE(pointer2,SIZE(R_CHAR));  
IF(pointer^ = 'c')THEN  
    PPP := 0;  
    pointer2^ := '!';  
ELSE  
    MMM := 3;  
END;  
K:=2+MMM+PPP + AAA;  
AAA := 3;  
character := pointer2^;  
K:=2+MMM+PPP - AAA;  
K:=2+MMM+PPP * AAA;  
test_03.MAKE();  
ALLOCATE(pointer3,SIZE(R_CHAR));  
WHILE(pointer^ = 't')DO  
    pointer3^ := 'f';
```

The 'Operator : Show all' dialog box is open, showing the following information:

Arguments :	Resultes :
AAA (id : 21)( defN: 2)[ d ]{ }	K (id : 20)( defN: 7)[ d ]{ \$interval_of_values (id :
PPP (id : 18)( defN: 3)[ d ]{ }	
MMM (id : 19)( defN: 3)[ d ]{ }	

File : "C:\MyOwnStuff\Work\Pottosin\Magistr\Work\Test\SRCTest\test.mod"  
Line : "37"  
Inline position : "2"

5) Error [ test.mod ( 37 ) ] : 'If' <complex statement> doesn't definitely define <statement> argument var  
<statement> doesn't definitely define <statement> argument var  
<statement> doesn't definitely define <statement> argument var  
<statement> doesn't definitely define <statement> argument var  
'Cycle' <complex statement> doesn't definitely define <st  
: 'For cycle' <complex statement> doesn't definitely defin  
: 'Cycle' <complex statement> doesn't definitely define <s