

Developing Cost-Effective Combinations of Static Analysis Techniques

Minseok Jeon

DGIST

October 16, 2025
@ Dagstuhl, Germany

Analysis techniques are usually developed and evaluated **independently**

An **Issue** in the Current Trend of Developing Static Analysis Techniques

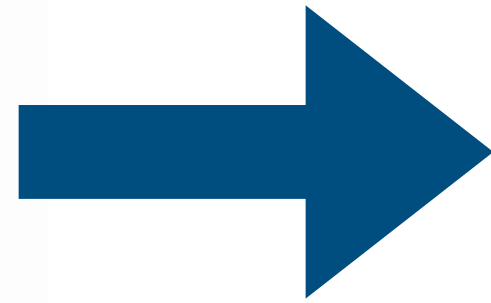
Minseok Jeon

DGIST

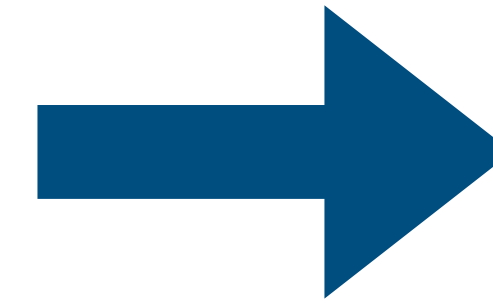
October 16, 2025
@ Dagstuhl, Germany



Program



Sound Static
Program Analyzer



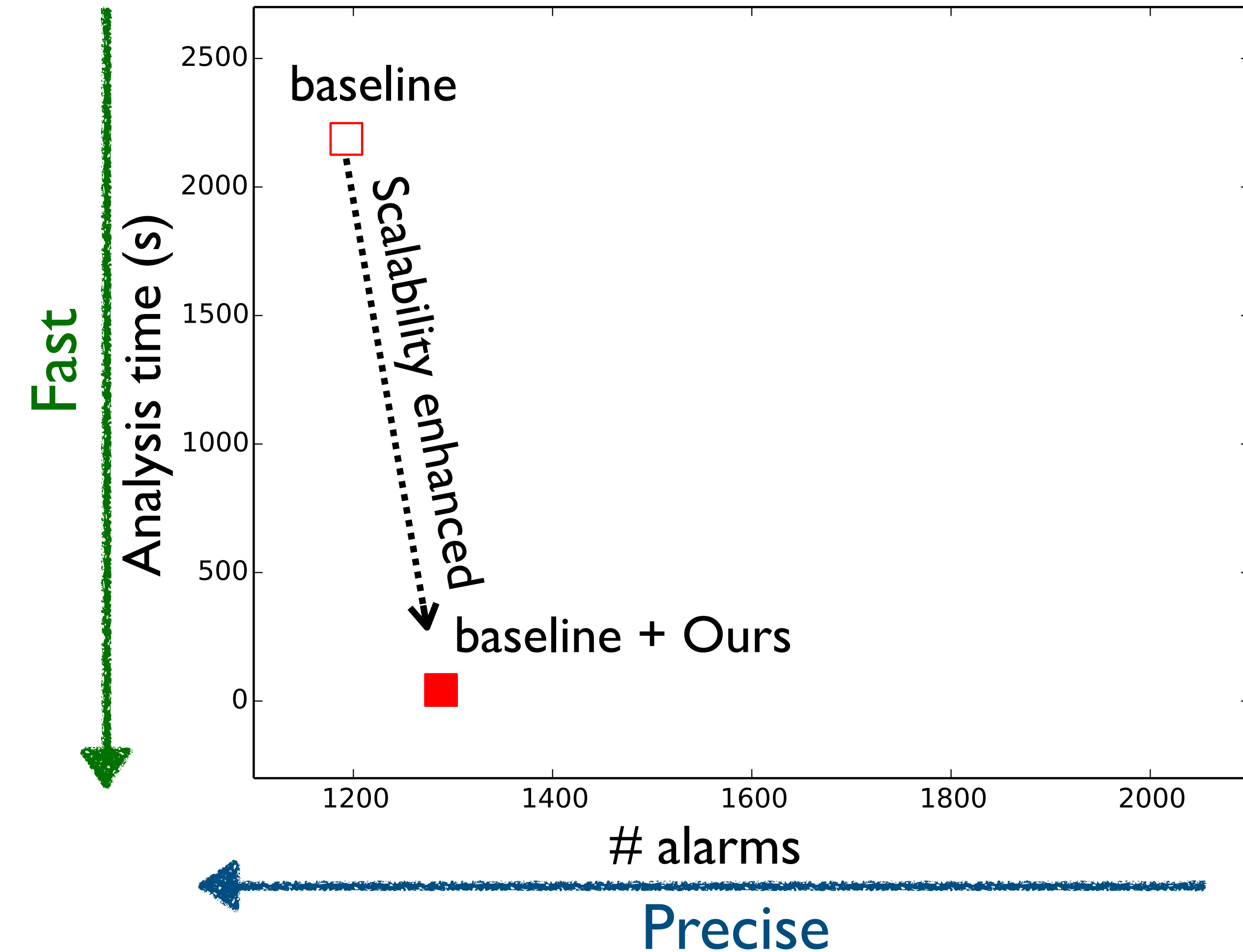
Precise & Scalable
Analysis Results

- Effective static program analyzers require various techniques
 - Partial flow sensitivity techniques [Jeon et al. 2019]
 - Selective context sensitivity techniques [Jeon et al. 2017, 2020]
 - Context tunneling techniques [Jeon et al. 2018, 2022]
 - ...

Research Scenario

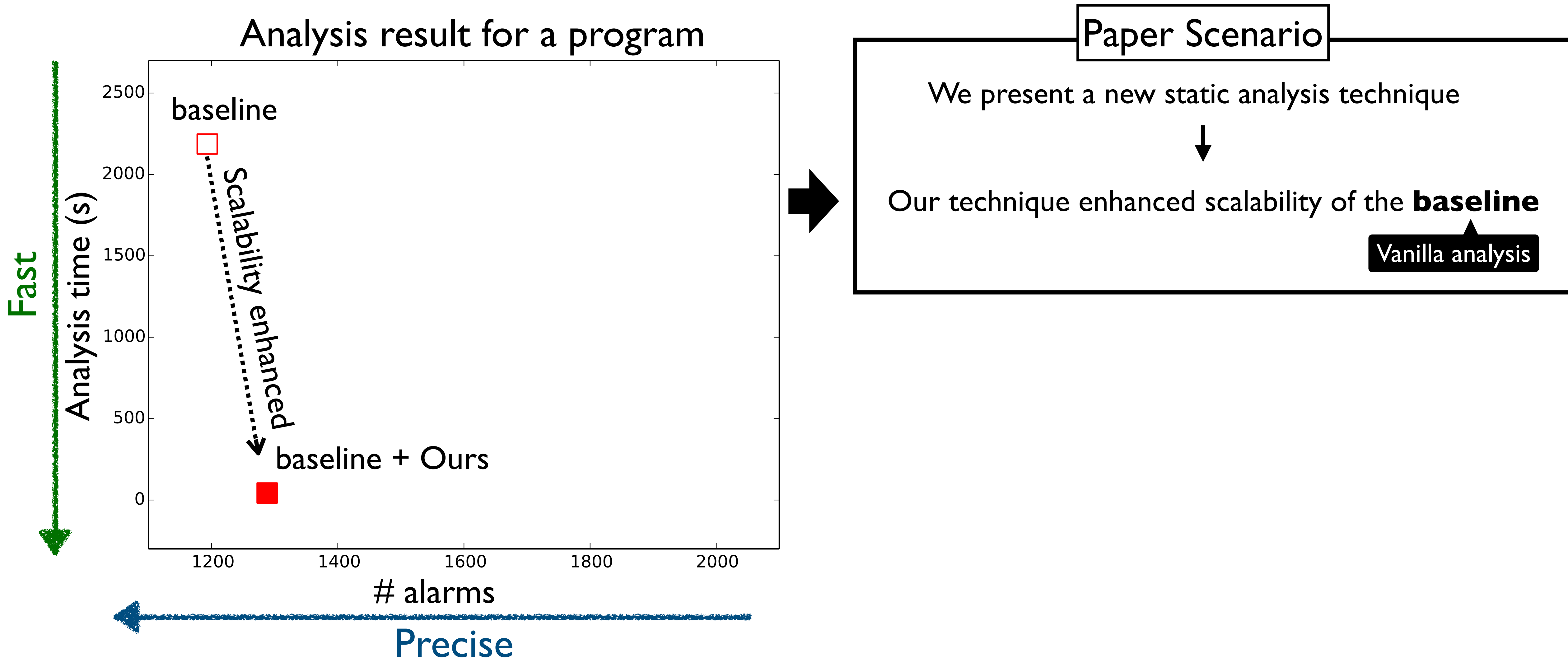
(I) Develop an analysis technique that enhances the performance of a baseline analysis

Analysis result for a program



Research Scenario

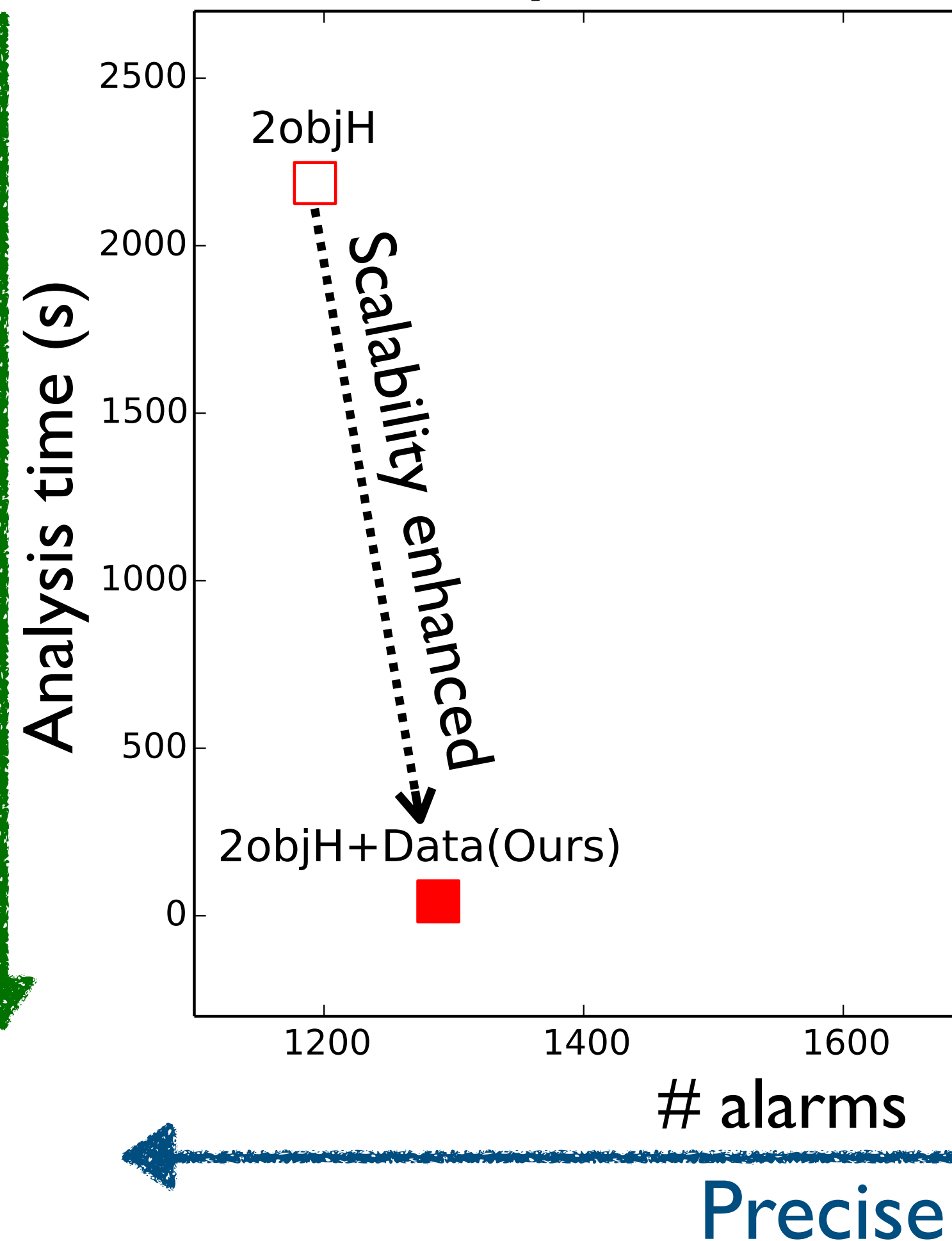
(2) Write a paper showing the effectiveness of our technique when applied to the baseline



Research Scenario

(2) Write a paper showing the effectiveness of our technique when applied to the baseline

Analysis result for a program



Paper Scenario

We present a new static analysis technique



Our technique enhanced scalability of the **baseline**

Vanilla analysis

“...it covers more than two-thirds of the precision advantage of **2objH**”

-Smaragdakis et al. [PLDI' 14]

“... 98.8% of the precision of **2obj** can be preserved...”

-Li et al. [OOPSLA' 18]

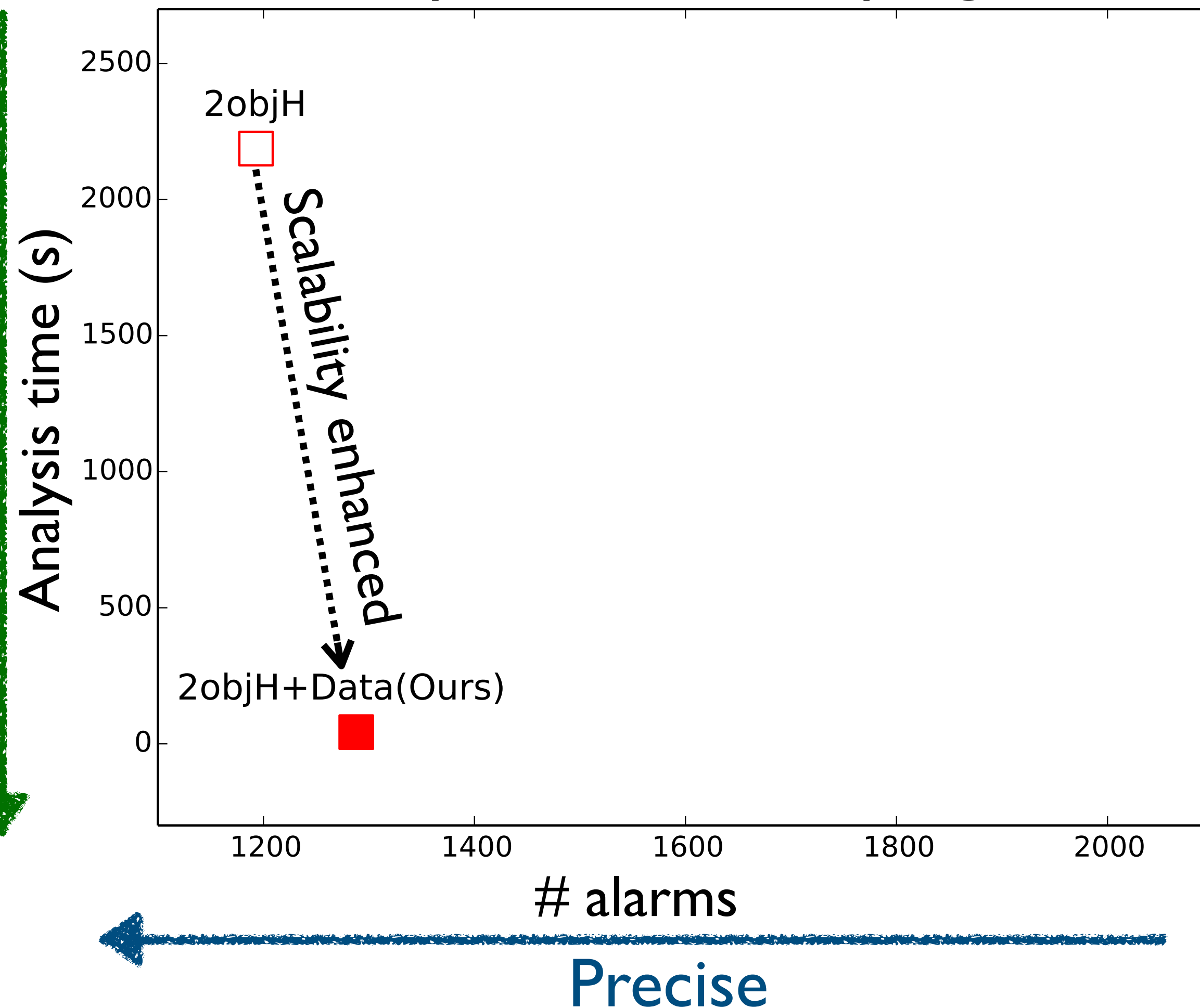
“Scaler still attains most of the precision gains of **2obj** ...”

-Li et al. [FSE' 18]

Research Scenario

(3) Get review comments and incorporate them into the revision

Analysis result for a program



Paper Scenario

We present a new static analysis technique

Our technique enhanced scalability of the **baseline**

Vanilla analysis

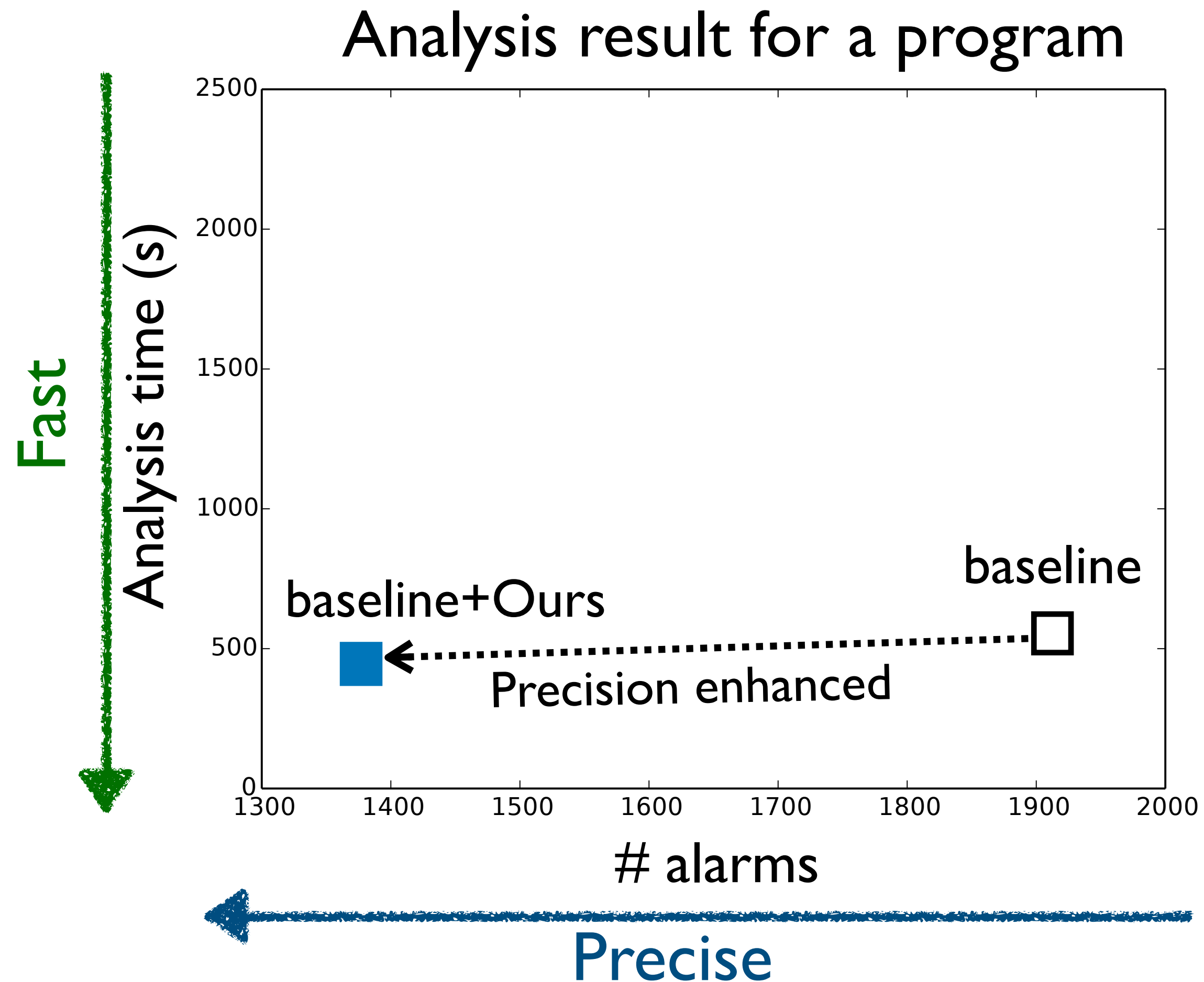
Review comments

Check whether the idea is interesting

Check whether the technique sufficiently enhances **baseline**

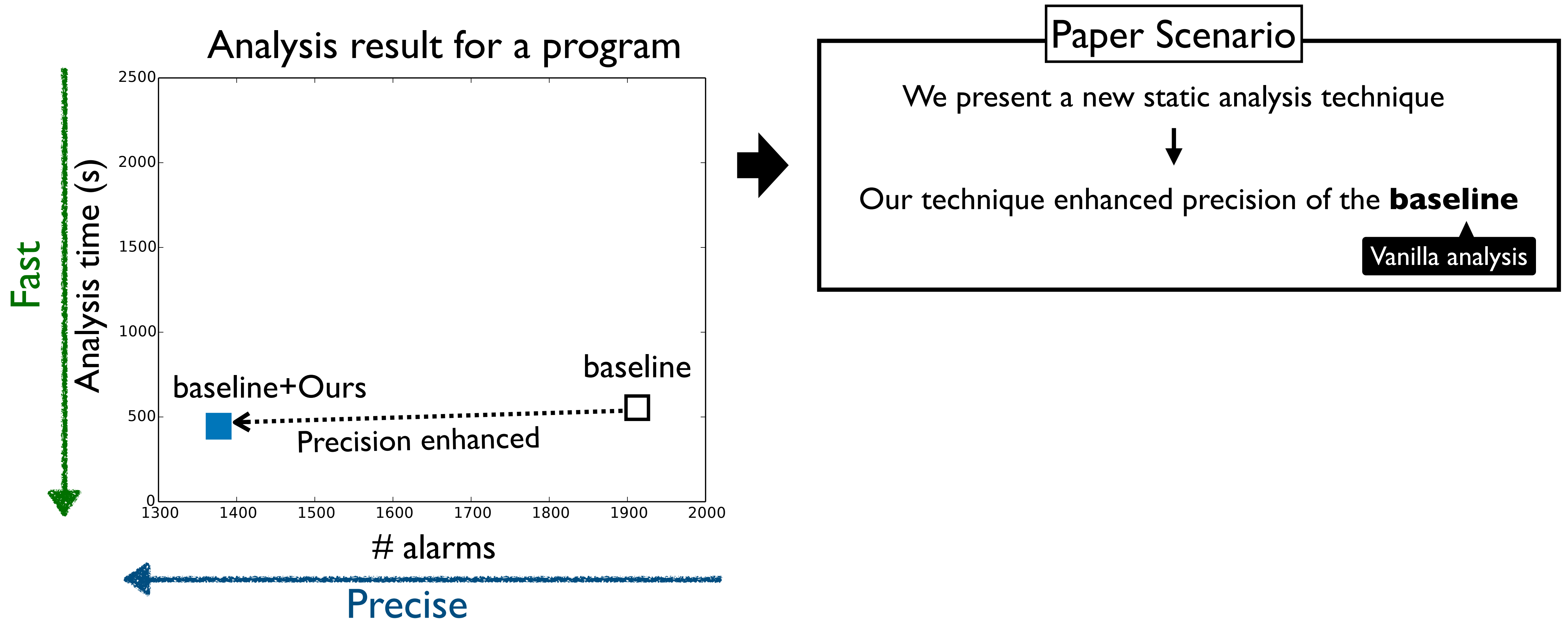
Research Scenario

(I) Develop an analysis technique that enhances the performance of a baseline analysis



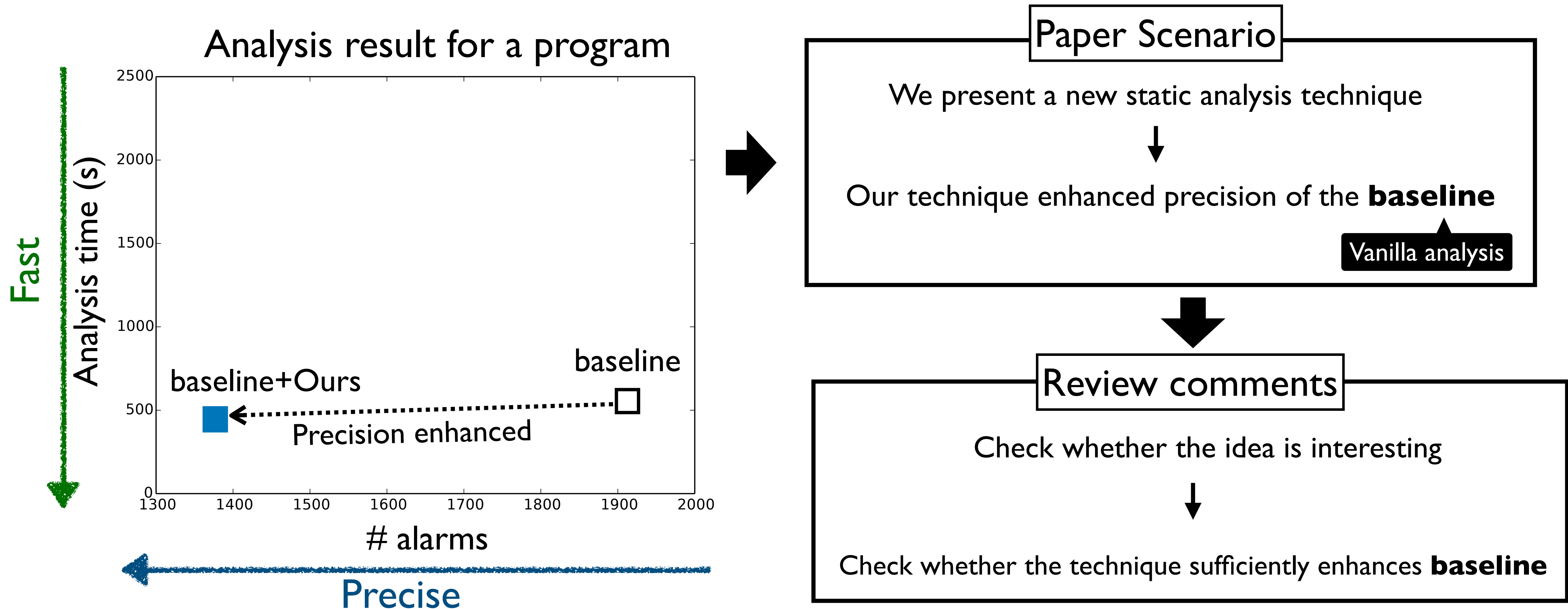
Research Scenario

(2) Write a paper showing the effectiveness of our technique when applied to the baseline

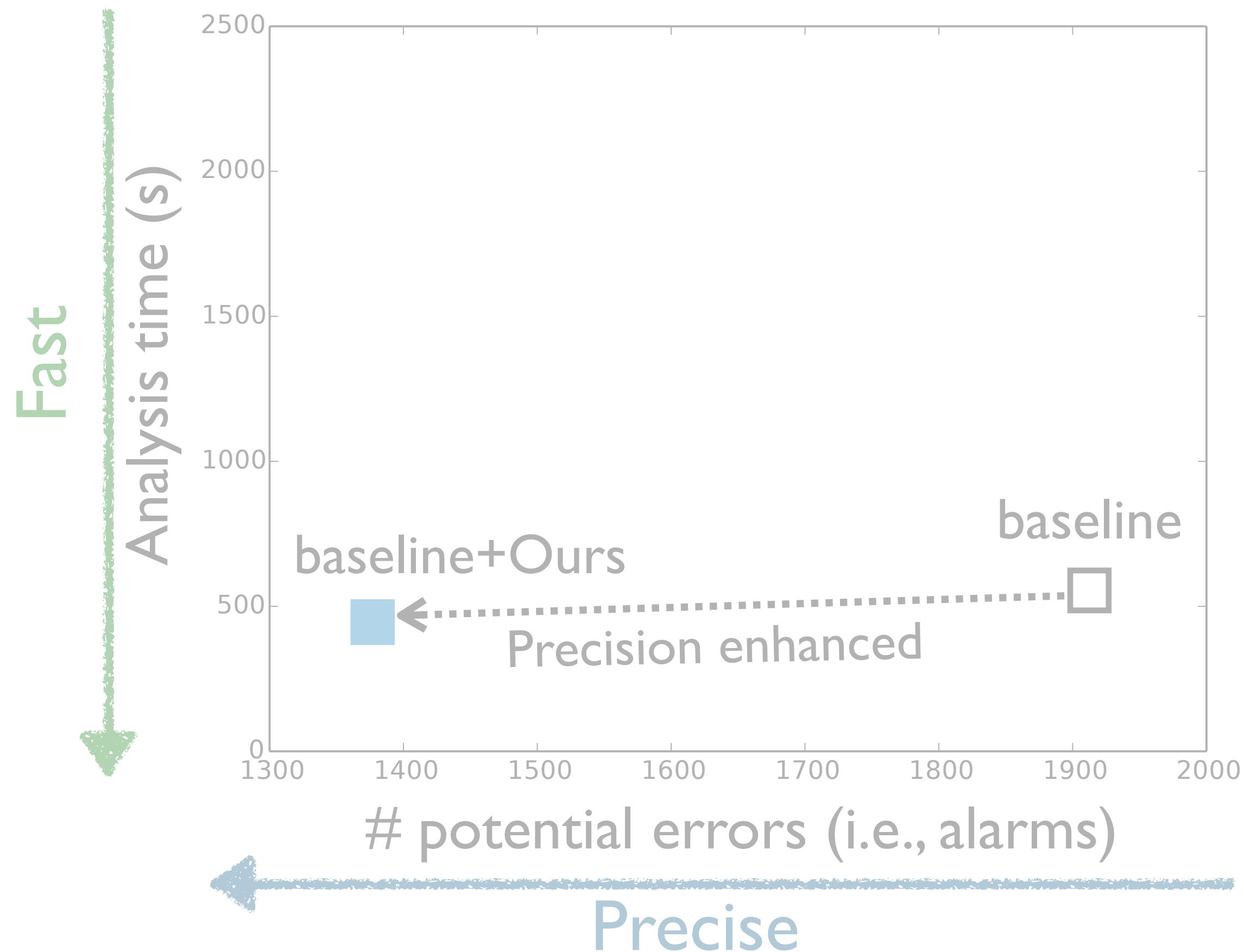


Research Scenario

(3) Get review comments and incorporate them into the revision



Analysis result for a program



Paper Scenario

We present a new static analysis technique



Our technique enhanced precision of the **baseline**

Vanilla analysis



Review comments

This paper presents a new technique



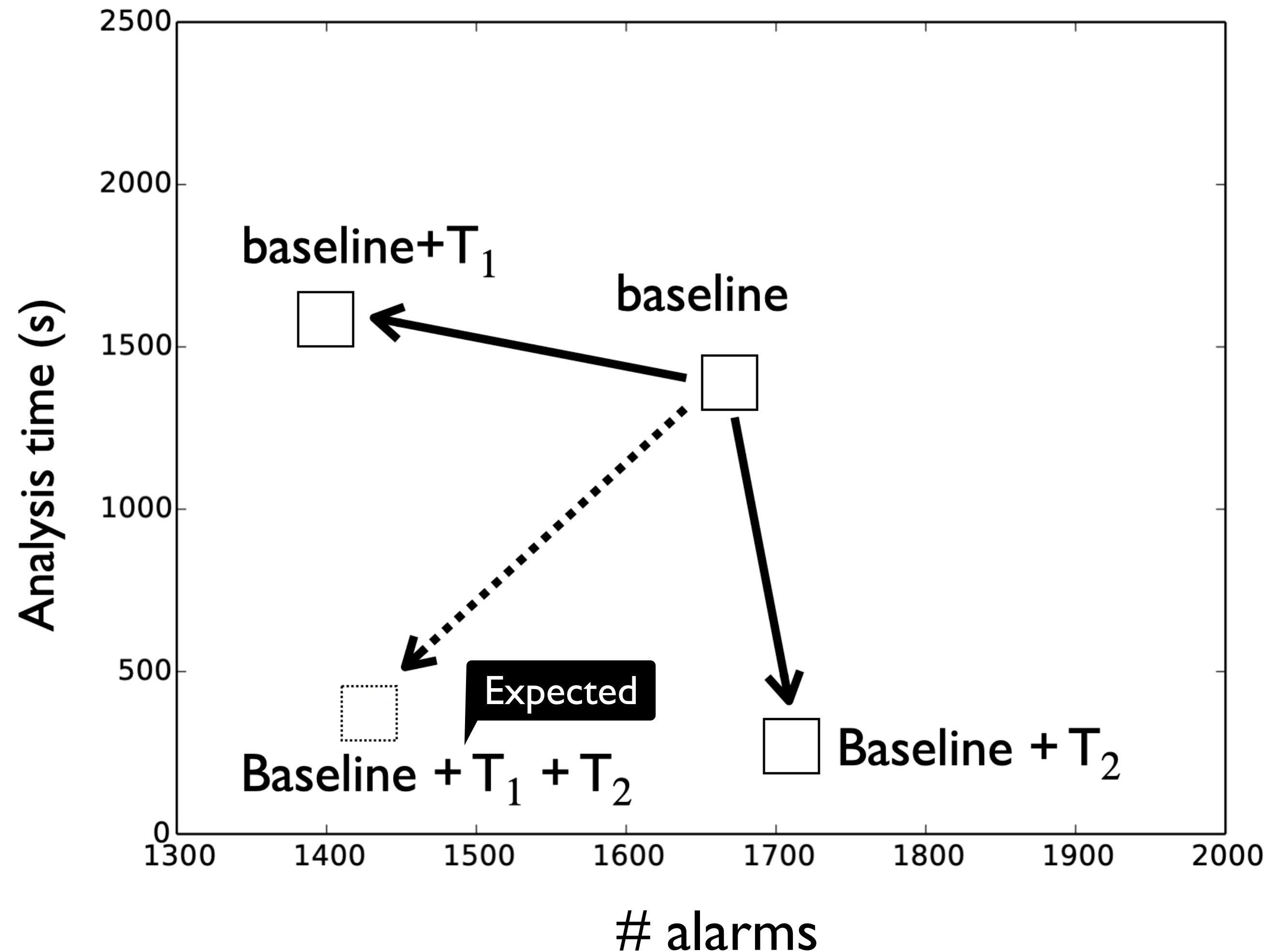
Excellent improvements in precision

Underlying assumption

Individually optimized techniques will also perform effective when combined.

Research Question

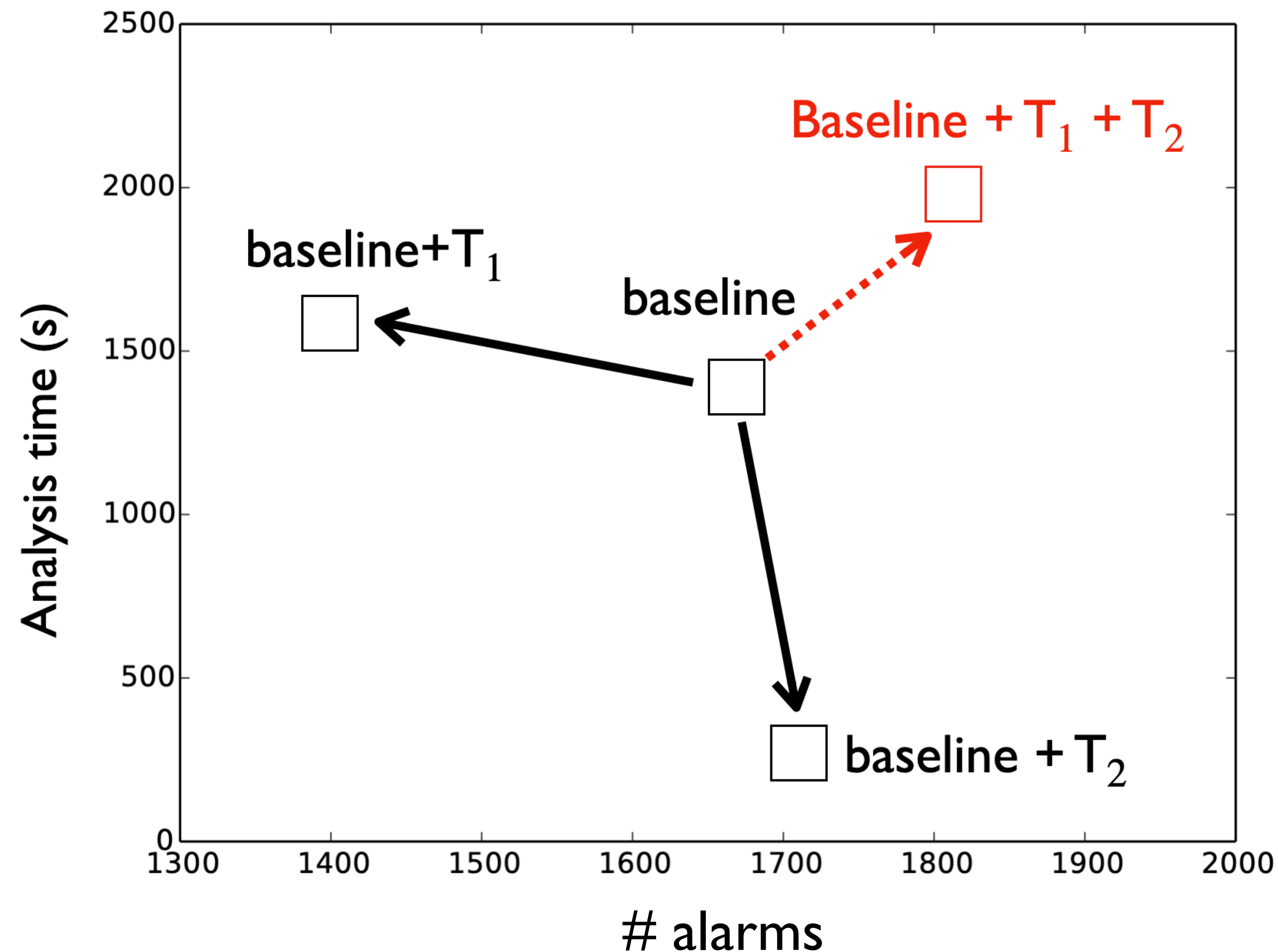
- Does a combination of individually effective techniques achieve effective performance?



Research Question

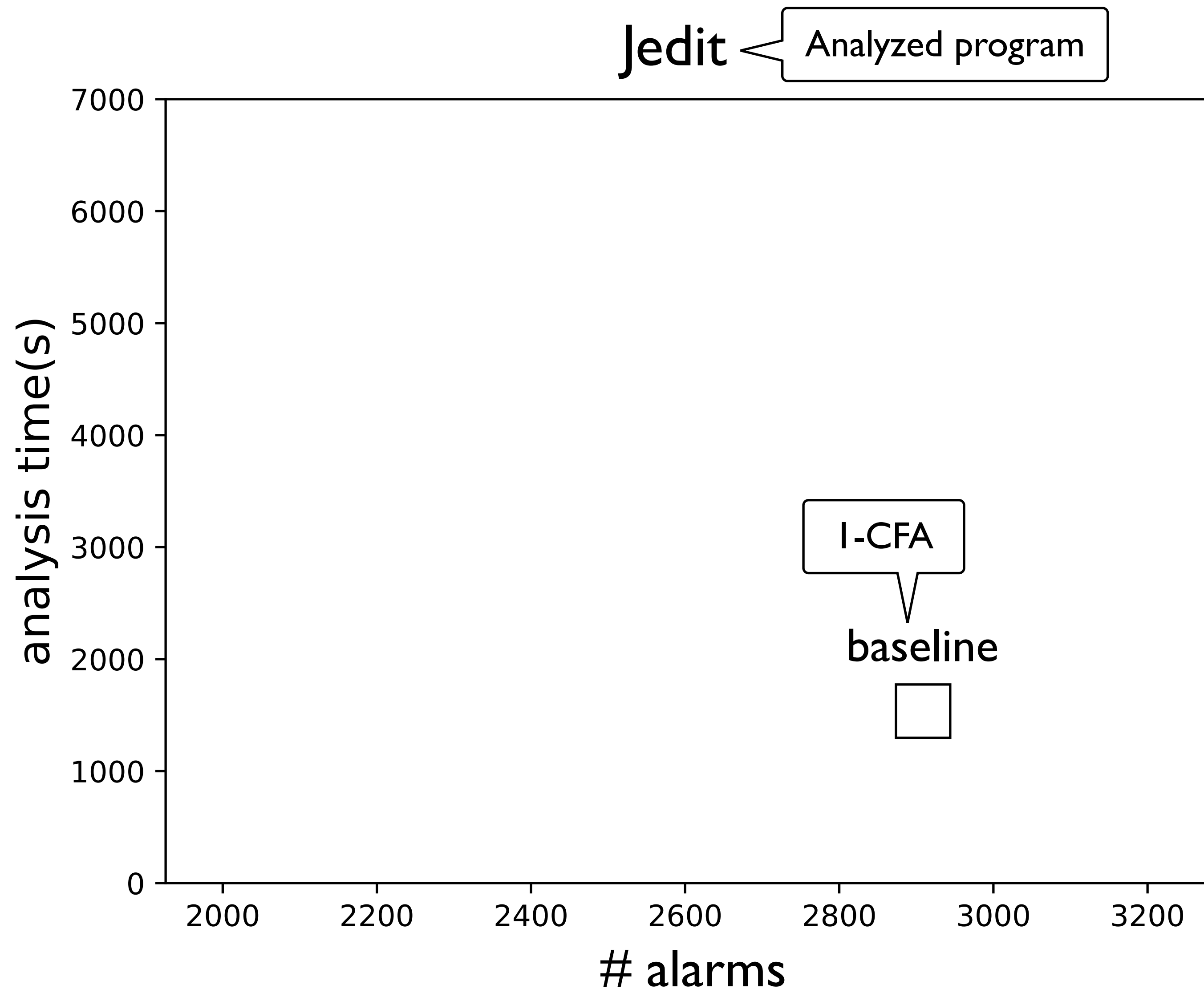
- Does a combination of individually effective techniques achieve effective performance?

No



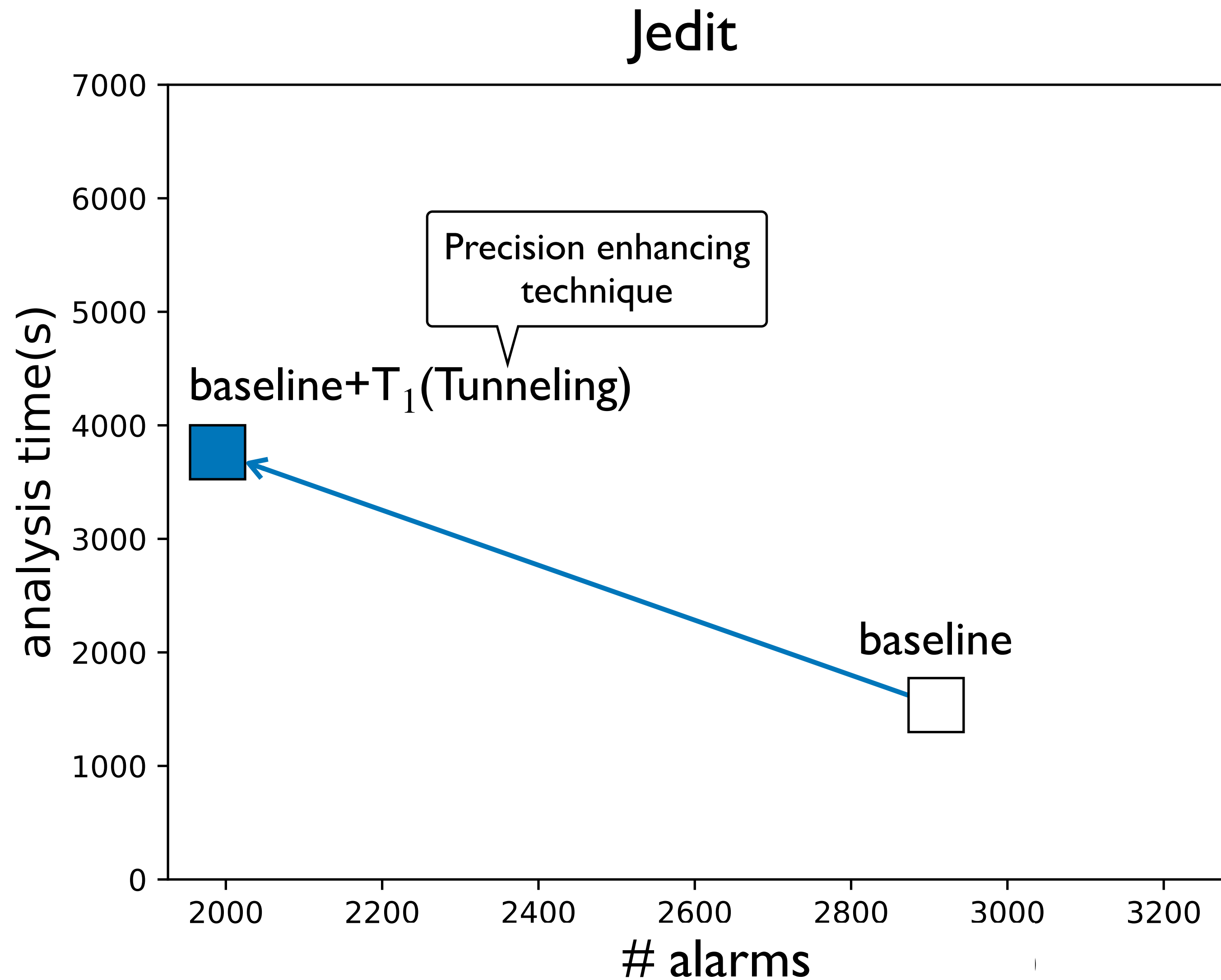
Experimental Results

- Combination of existing SOTA techniques achieve suboptimal performance



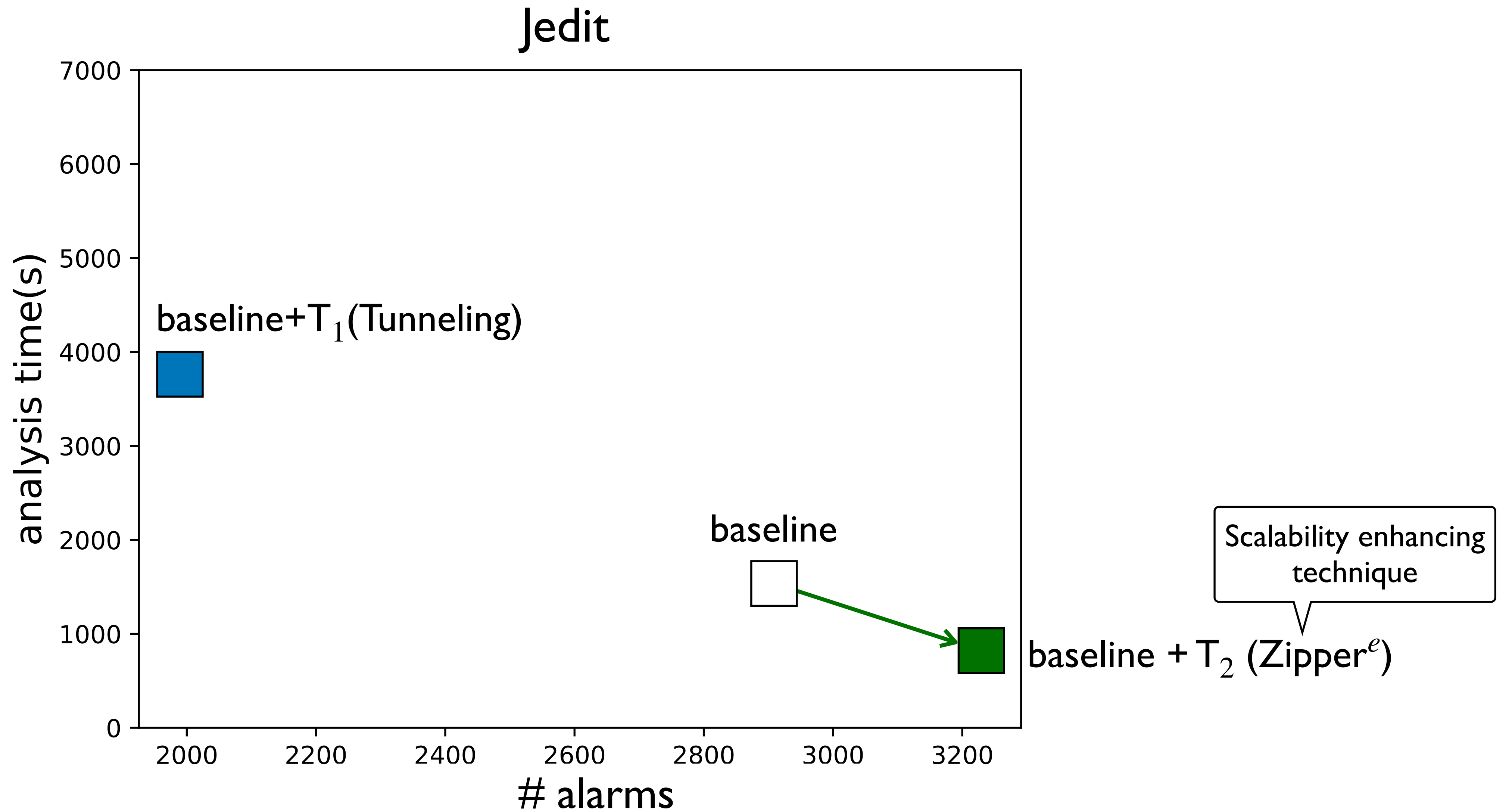
Experimental Results

- Combination of existing SOTA techniques achieve suboptimal performance



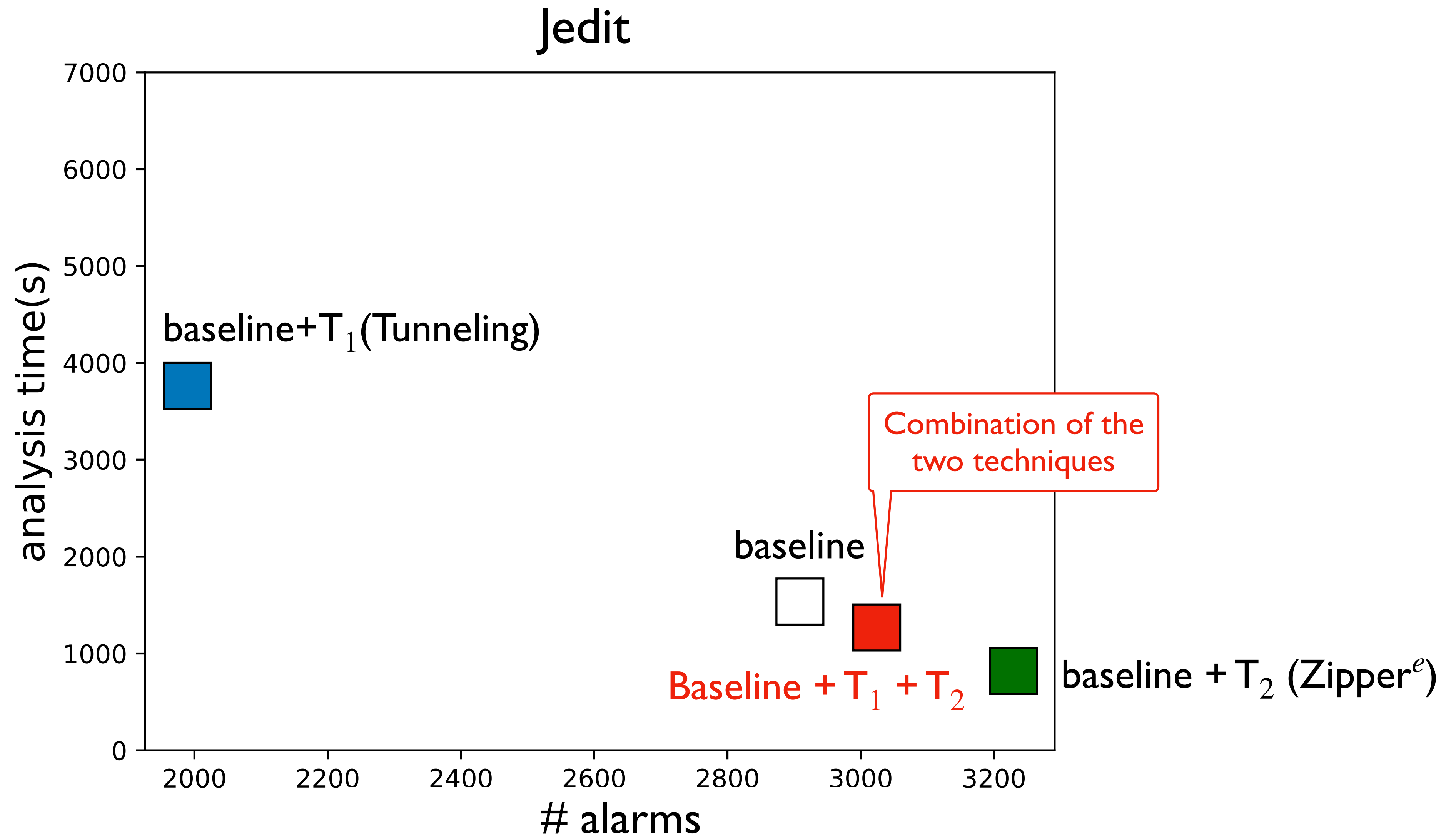
Experimental Results

- Combination of existing SOTA techniques achieve suboptimal performance



Experimental Results

- Combination of existing SOTA techniques achieve suboptimal performance



Counterexample

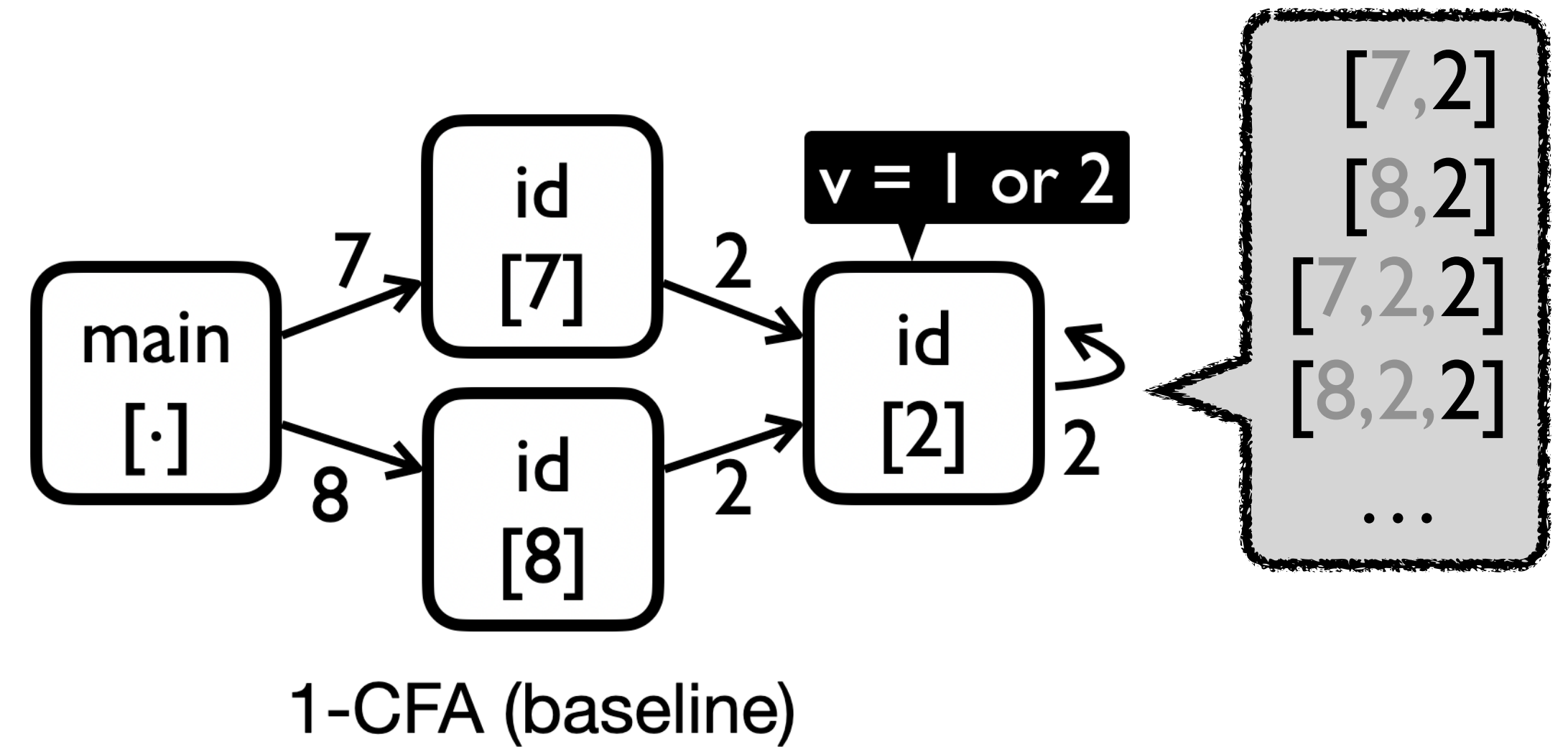
- Combining individually ideal techniques does not result in ideal performance

```

0:  id(v, i){
1:      if (i > 0){
2:          return id(v, i-1);}
3:      return v;}
4:
5:  main(){
6:      i = input();
7:      v1 = id(1, i);
8:      v2 = id(2, i);
9:      assert (v1 != v2); //query
10: }

```

Example program



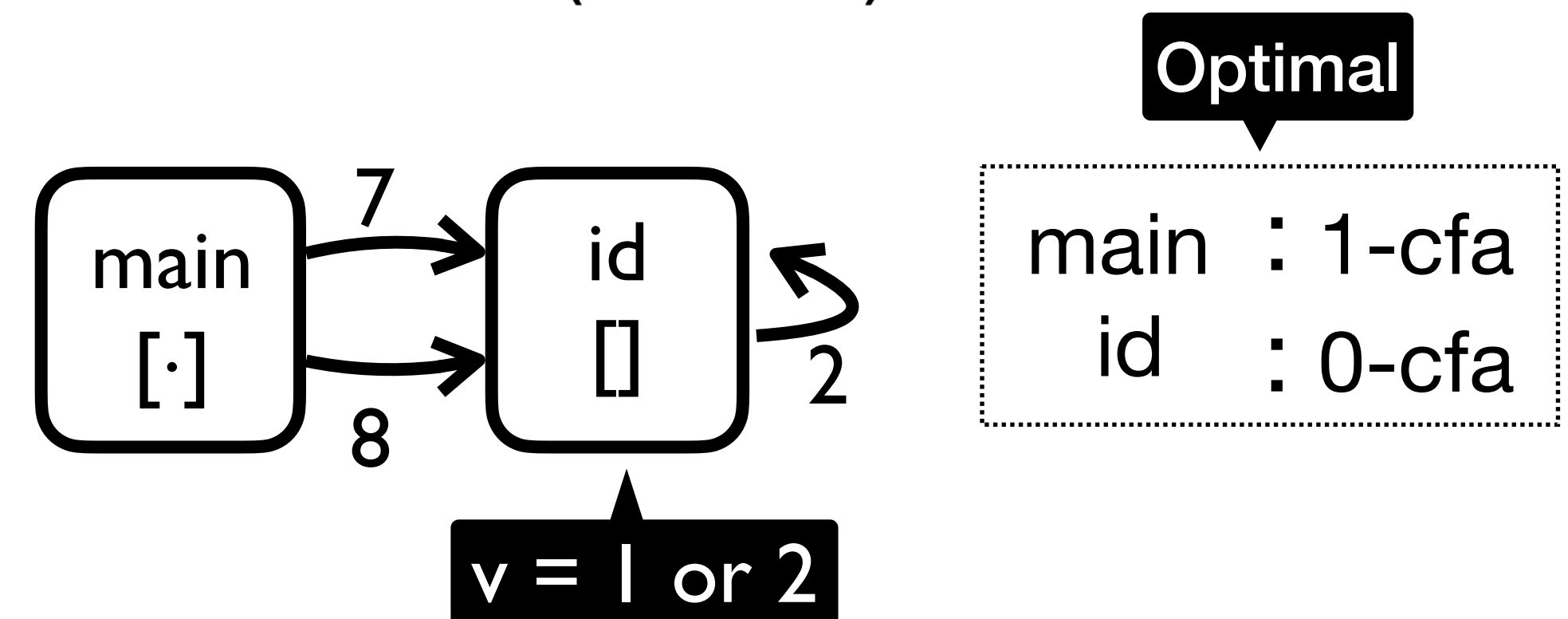
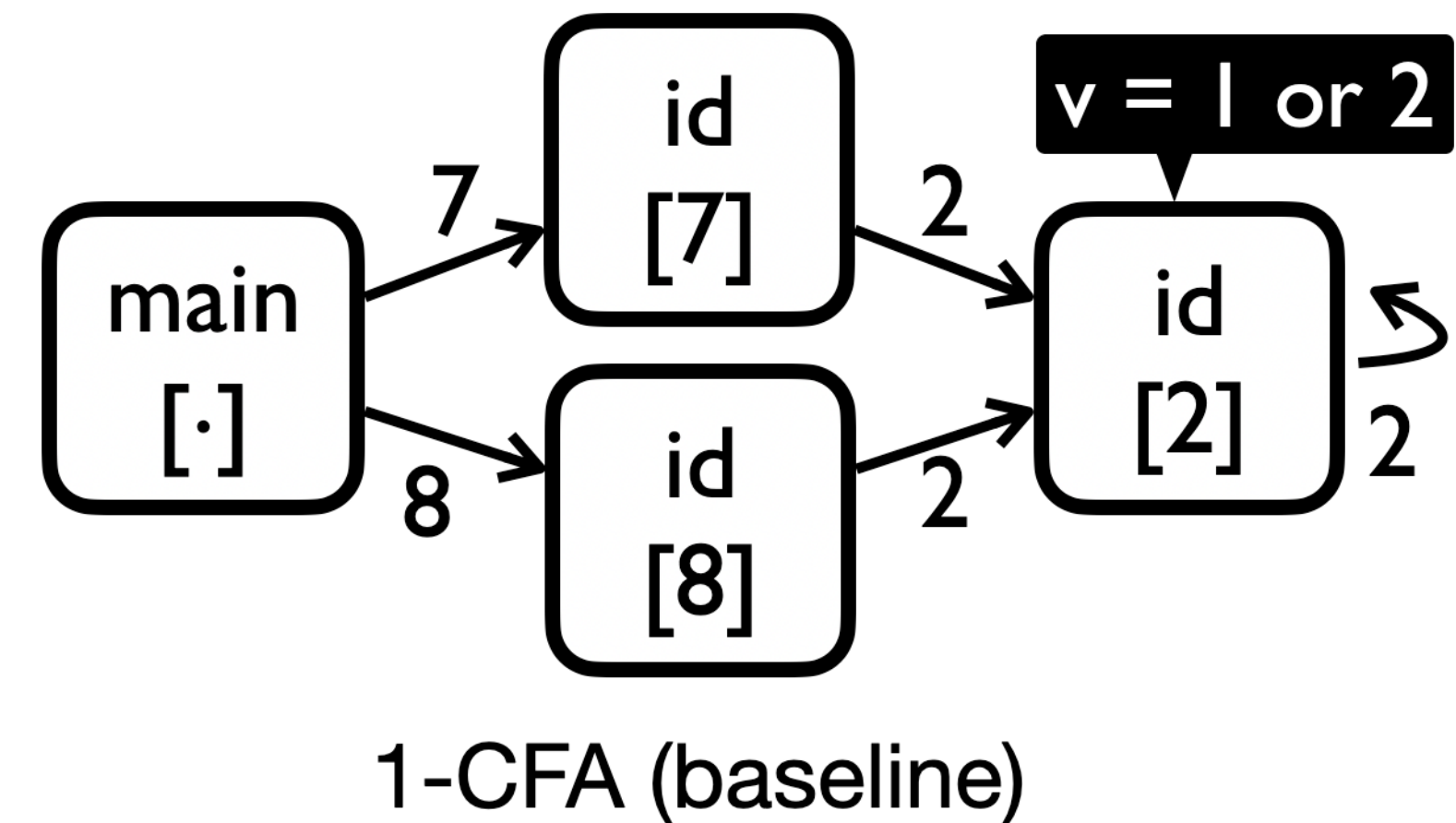
1-CFA (baseline)

Counterexample

- Selective ctx sensitivity improves scalability by selectively analyzing methods coarsely

```
0: id(v, i){
1:   if (i > 0){
2:     return id(v, i-1);}
3:   return v;}
4:
5: main(){
6:   i = input();
7:   v1 = id(1, i);
8:   v2 = id(2, i);
9:   assert (v1 != v2); //query
10: }
```

Example program



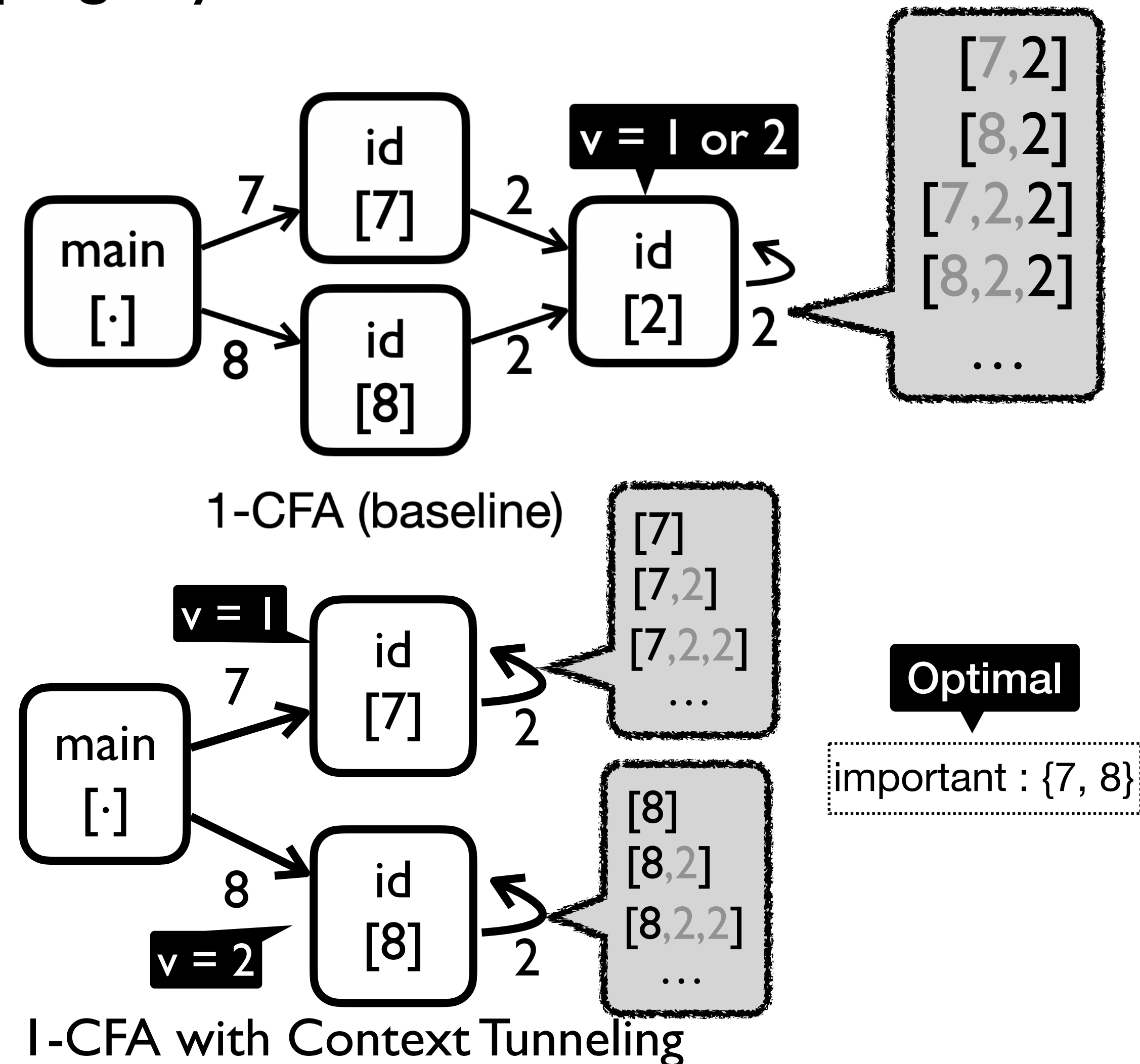
1-CFA with Selective Ctx Sensitivity

Counterexample

- Context tunneling improves precision by keeping key context elements

```
0: id(v, i){  
1:   if (i > 0){  
2:     return id(v, i-1);}  
3:   return v;}  
4:  
5: main(){  
6:   i = input();  
7:   v1 = id(1, i);  
8:   v2 = id(2, i);  
9:   assert (v1 != v2); //query  
10: }
```

Example program

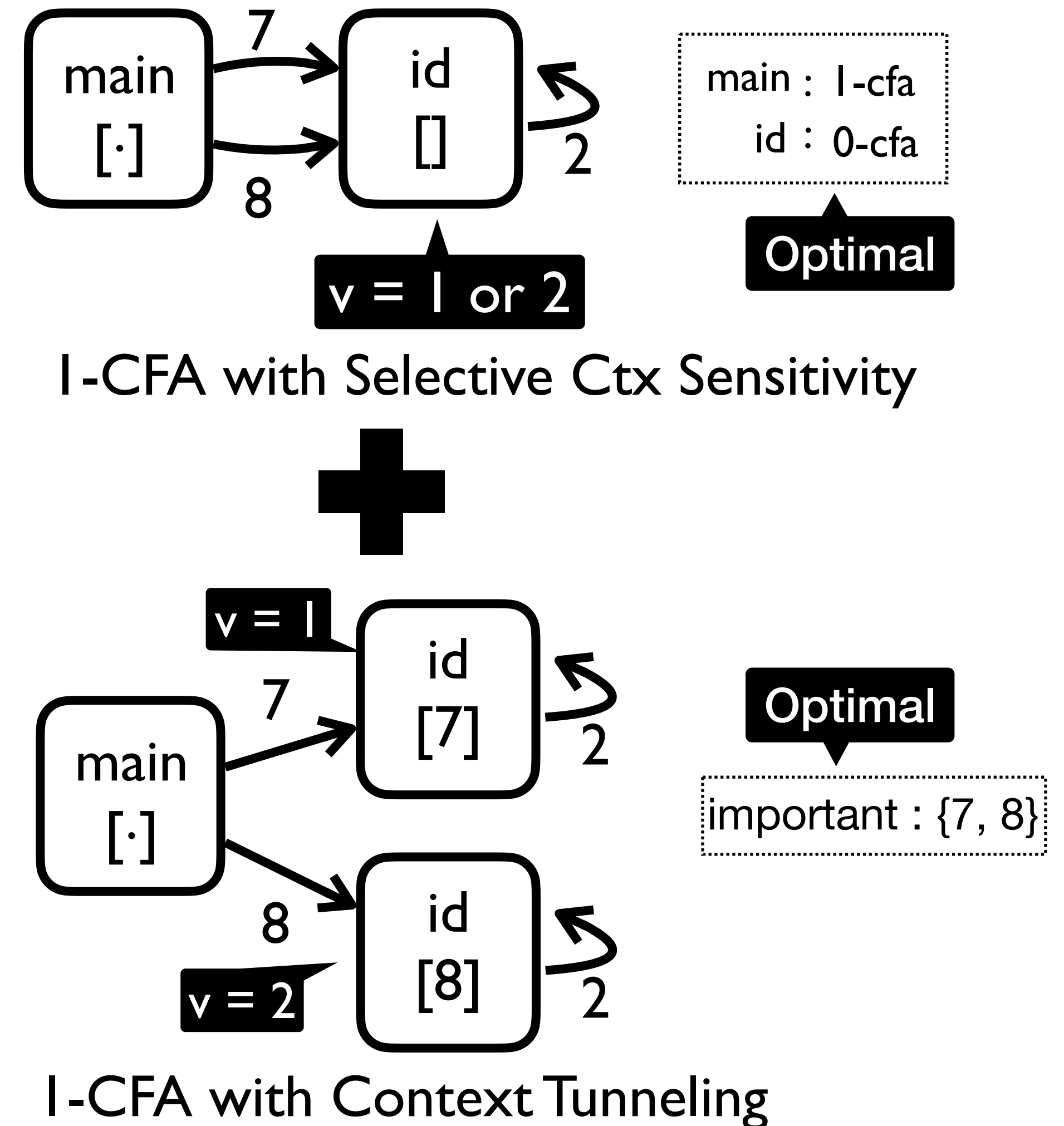


Counterexample

- Does combining individually ideal techniques also result in ideal performance?

```
0: id(v, i){  
1:   if (i > 0){  
2:     return id(v, i-1);}  
3:   return v;}  
4:  
5: main(){  
6:   i = input();  
7:   v1 = id(1, i);  
8:   v2 = id(2, i);  
9:   assert (v1 != v2); //query  
10: }
```

Example program

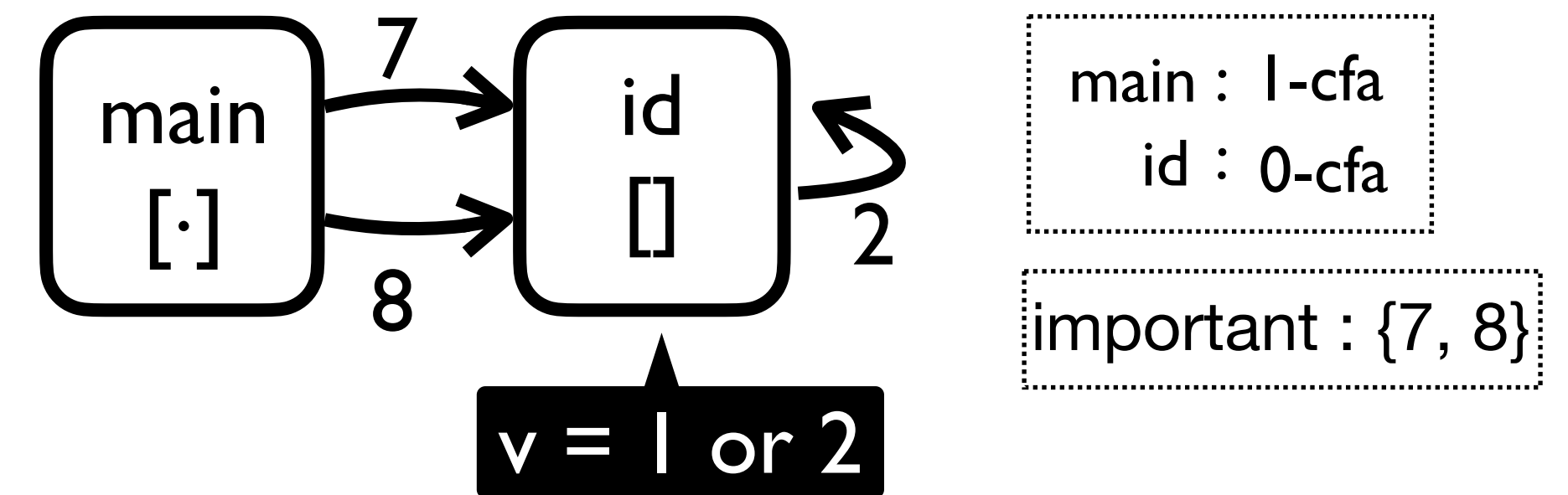


Counterexample

- Combining individually ideal techniques does not result in ideal performance

```
0: id(v, i){
1:   if (i > 0){
2:     return id(v, i-1);}
3:   return v;}
4:
5: main(){
6:   i = input();
7:   v1 = id(1, i);
8:   v2 = id(2, i);
9:   assert (v1 != v2); //query
10: }
```

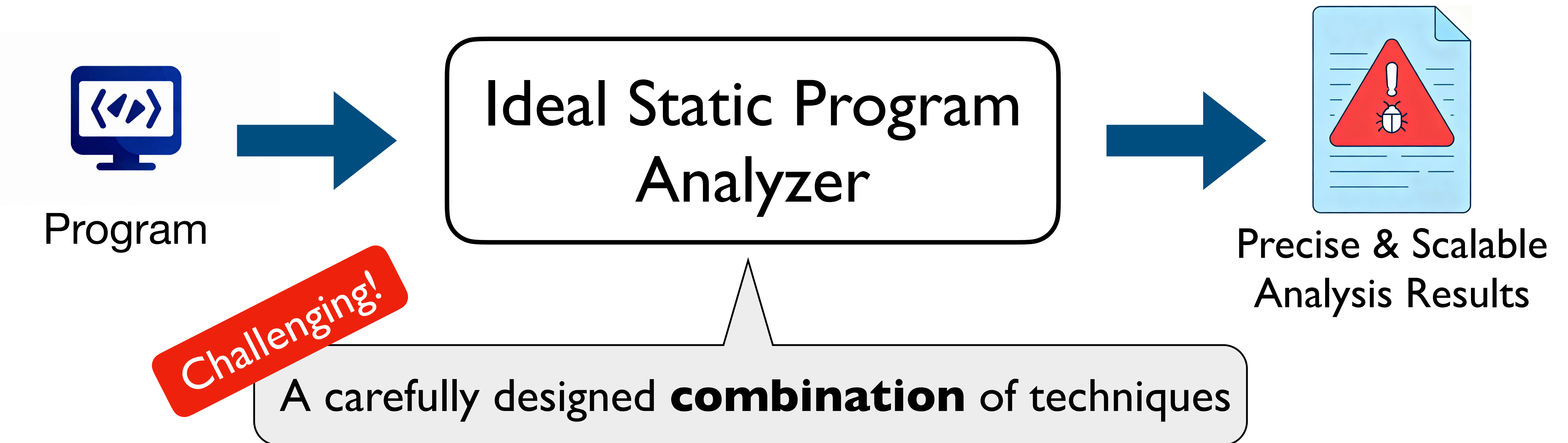
Example program



I-CFA with Selective + Tunneling

Problem

- Analysis techniques should be designed together with considering all their interactions



Our Solution

- We present a framework that safely reduces the burden of developing a combination of techniques



Enables sequential development

Our Solution

- We present a framework that safely reduces the burden of developing a combination of techniques
- Suppose we design a pair of precision improving and scalability improving techniques

e.g., context tunneling

e.g., selective ctx sensitivity

Our Solution

- We present a framework that safely reduces the burden of developing a combination of techniques
- Suppose we design a pair of precision improving and scalability improving techniques

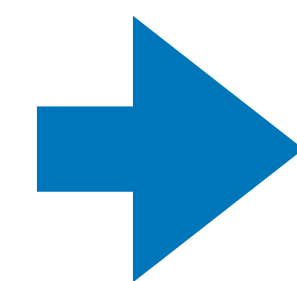
e.g., context tunneling

e.g., selective ctx sensitivity

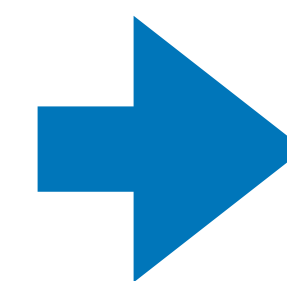
(I) Develop a precision improving technique without considering the other technique

```
0: id(v, i){
1:   if (i > 0){
2:     return id(v, i-1);}
3:   return v;}
4:
5: main(){
6:   i = input();
7:   v1 = id(1, i);
8:   v2 = id(2, i);
9:   assert (v1 != v2); //query
10: }
```

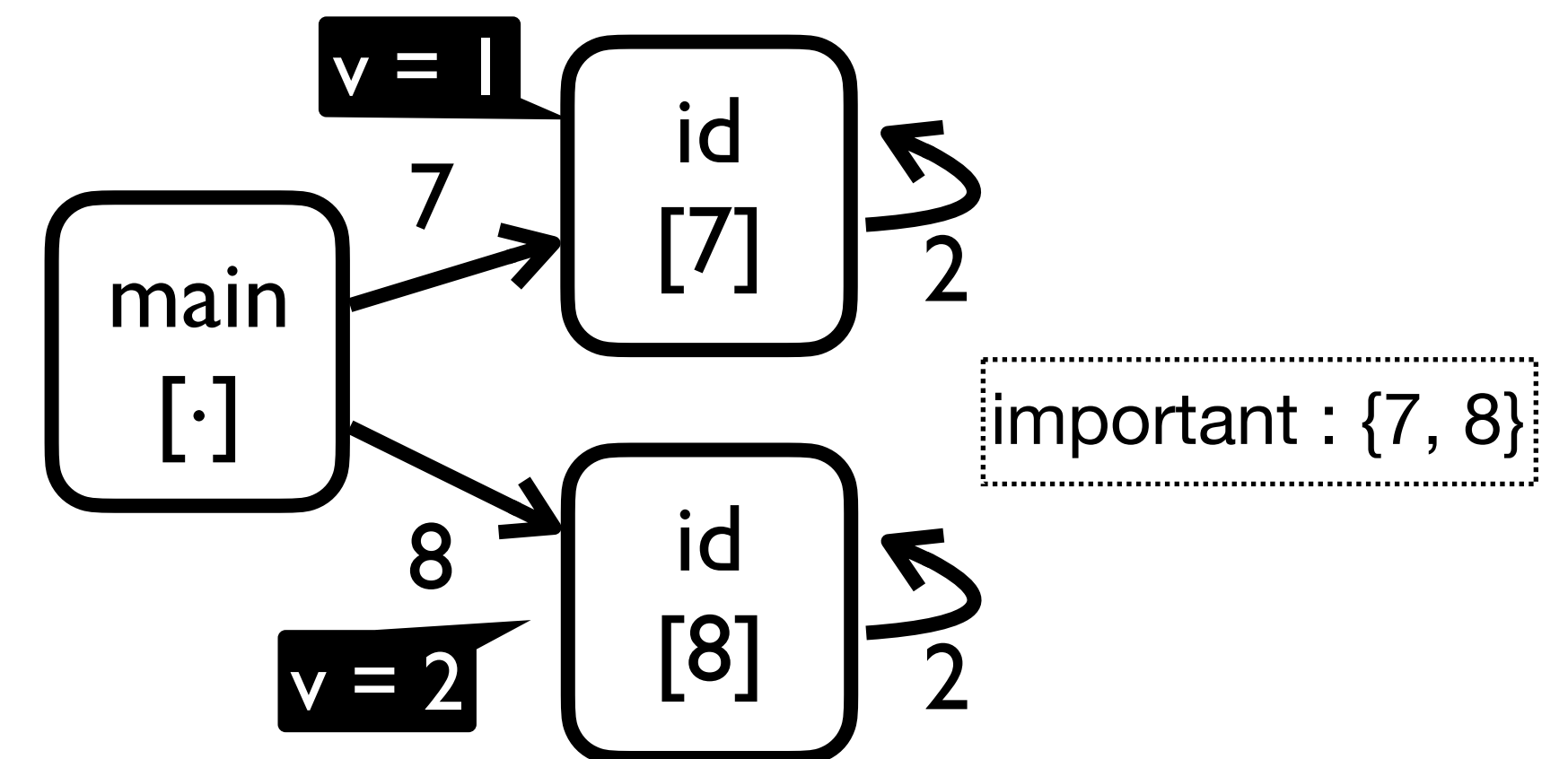
Example program



Static Program Analyzer



Developed context tunneling technique



I-CFA with Tunneling

Our Solution

- We present a framework that safely reduces the burden of developing a combination of techniques
- Suppose we design a pair of precision improving and scalability improving techniques

e.g., context tunneling

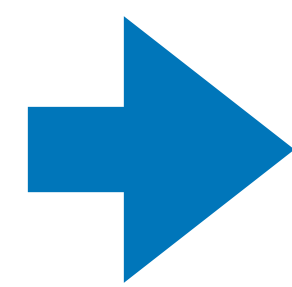
e.g., selective ctx sensitivity

(1) Develop a precision improving technique without considering the other technique

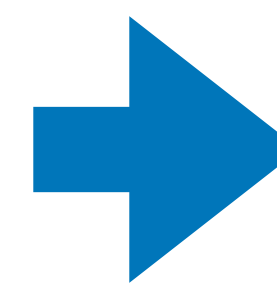
(2) Develop a scalability improving technique based-on the previously developed precision improving technique

```
0: id(v, i){
1:   if (i > 0){
2:     return id(v, i-1);}
3:   return v;}
4:
5: main(){
6:   i = input();
7:   v1 = id(1, i);
8:   v2 = id(2, i);
9:   assert (v1 != v2); //query
10: }
```

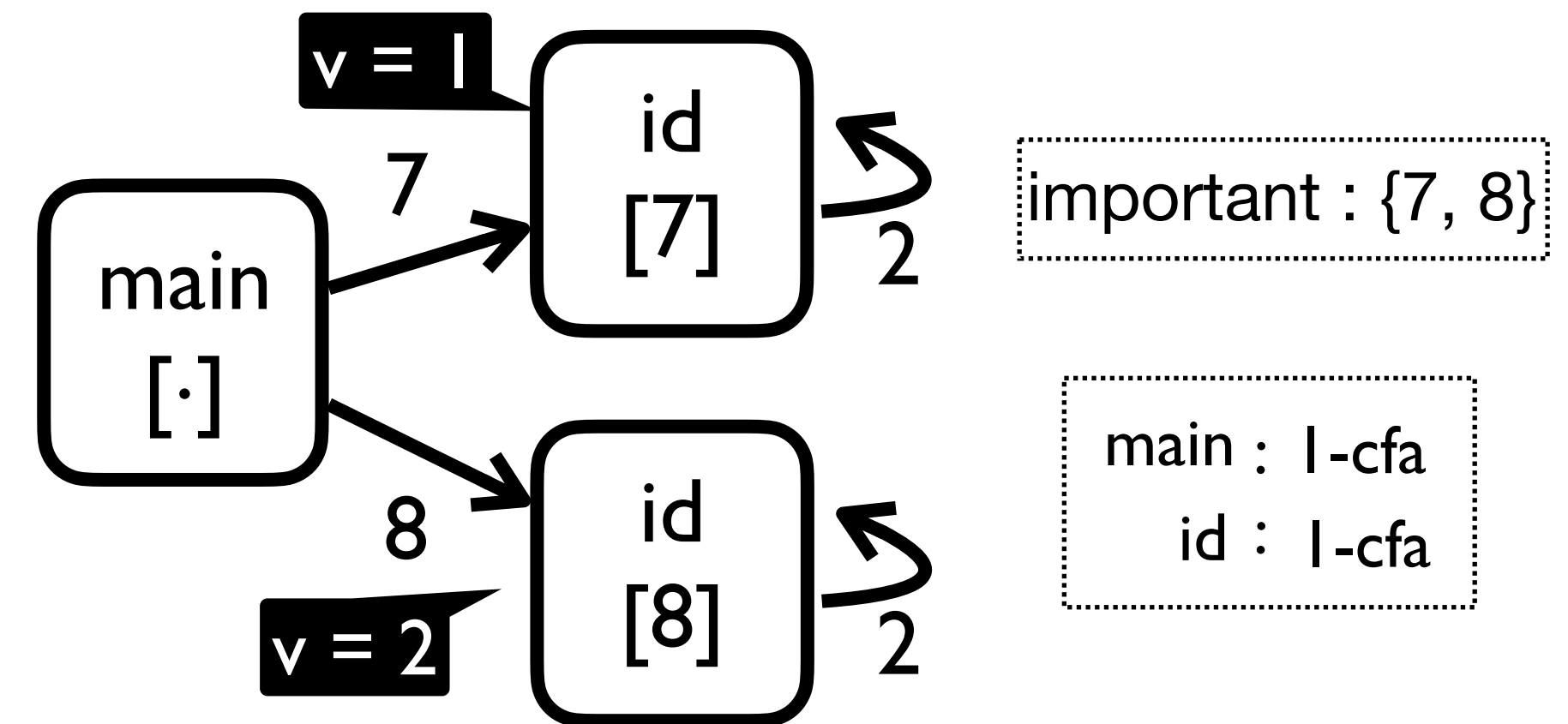
Example program



Static Program Analyzer



Developed selective ctx sensitivity technique +
previously developed tunneling technique



I-CFA with Tunneling + Selective

Our Solution

- We present a framework that safely reduces the burden of developing a combination of techniques
- Suppose we design a pair of precision improving and scalability improving techniques

e.g., context tunneling

e.g., selective ctx sensitivity

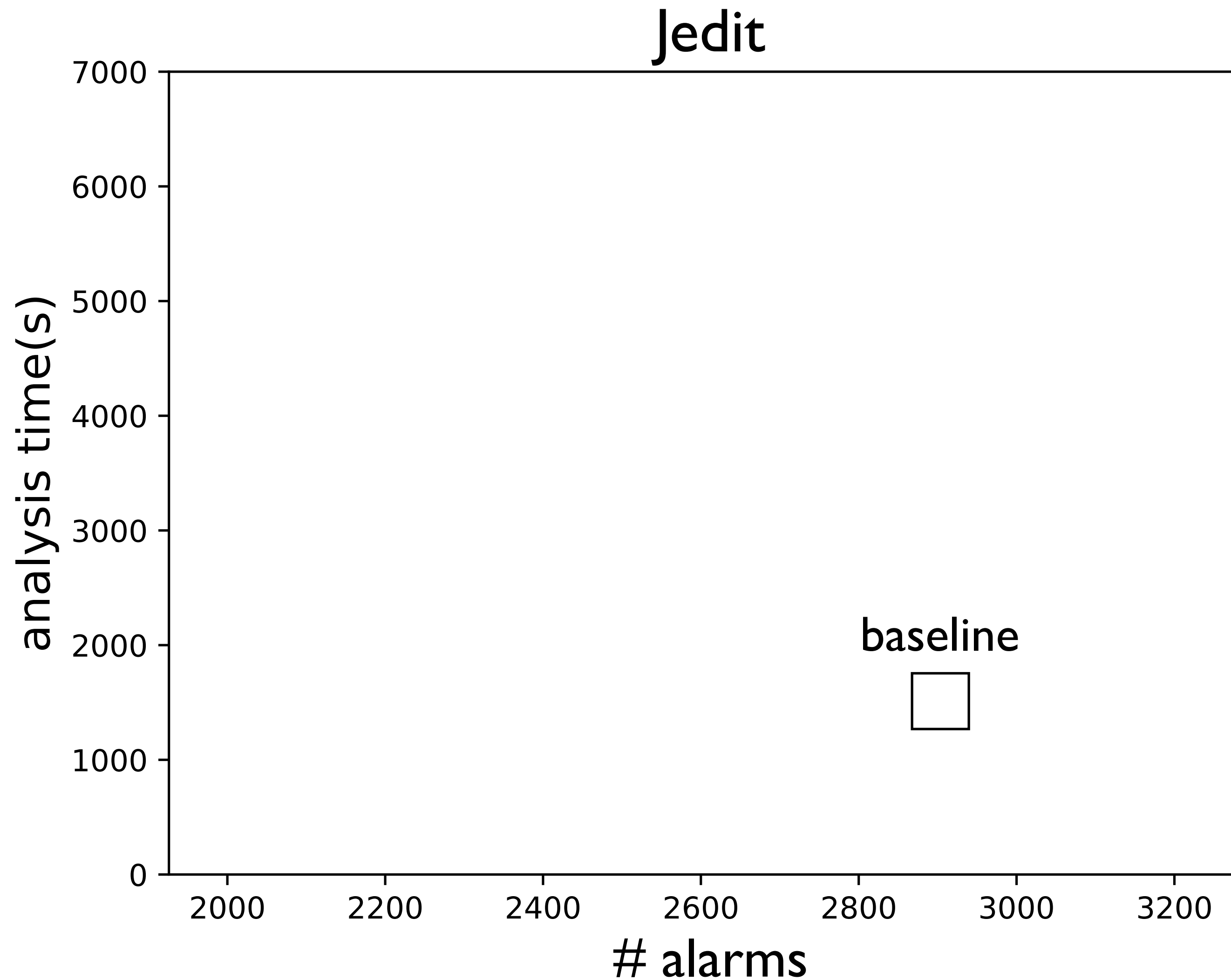
- (1) Develop a precision improving technique without considering the other technique
- (2) Develop a scalability improving technique based-on the previously developed precision improving technique
- (3) Combine the two techniques

Theorem

Let T_1 be a tunneling technique which is ideal when used alone and T_2 be a selective context sensitivity technique which is ideal when used along with T_1 , the the combination of the two techniques (T_1, T_2) is an ideal combination.

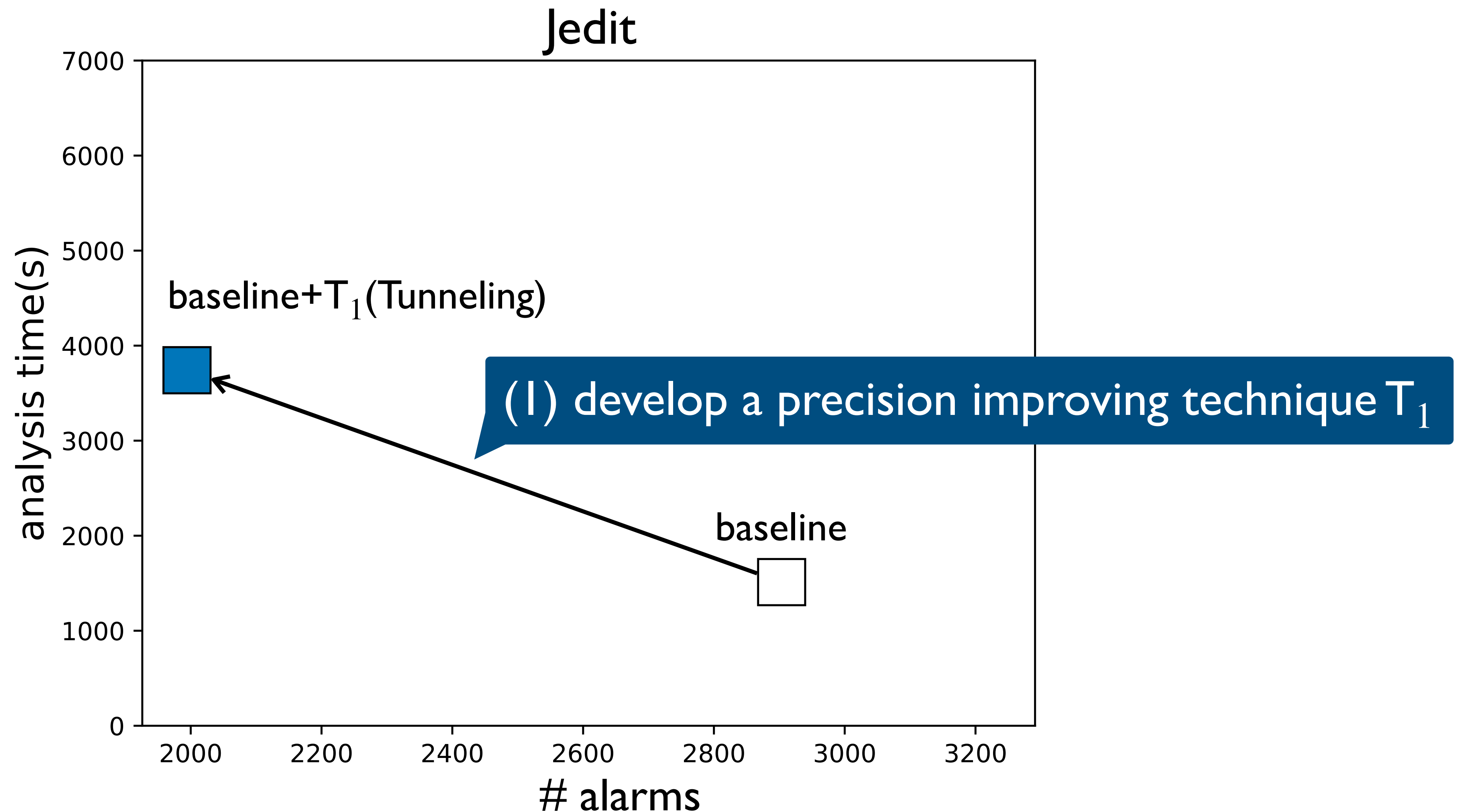
Experimental Results

- Following our framework enables developing an effective combination of the two techniques



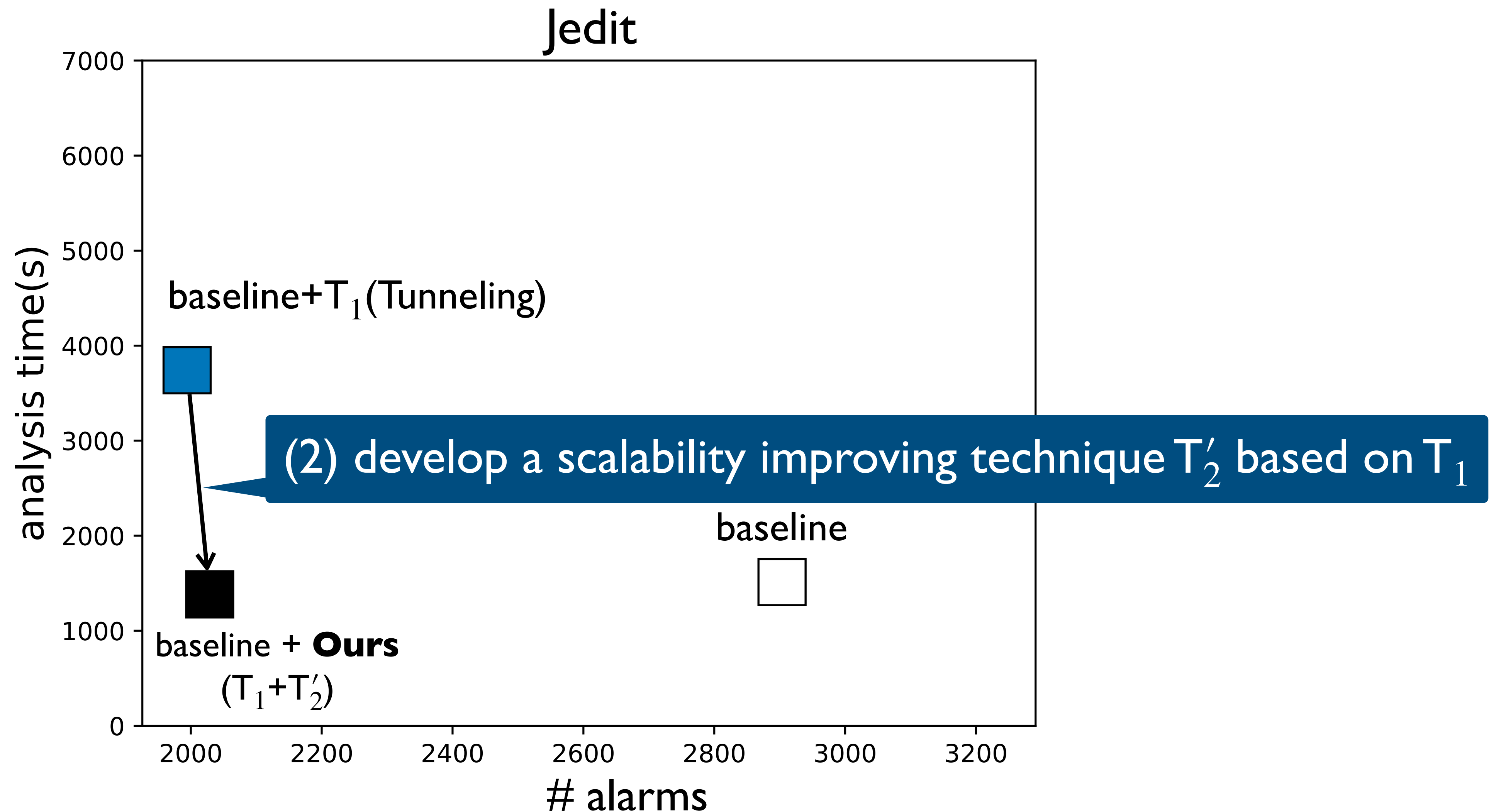
Experimental Results

- Following our framework enables developing an effective combination of the two techniques



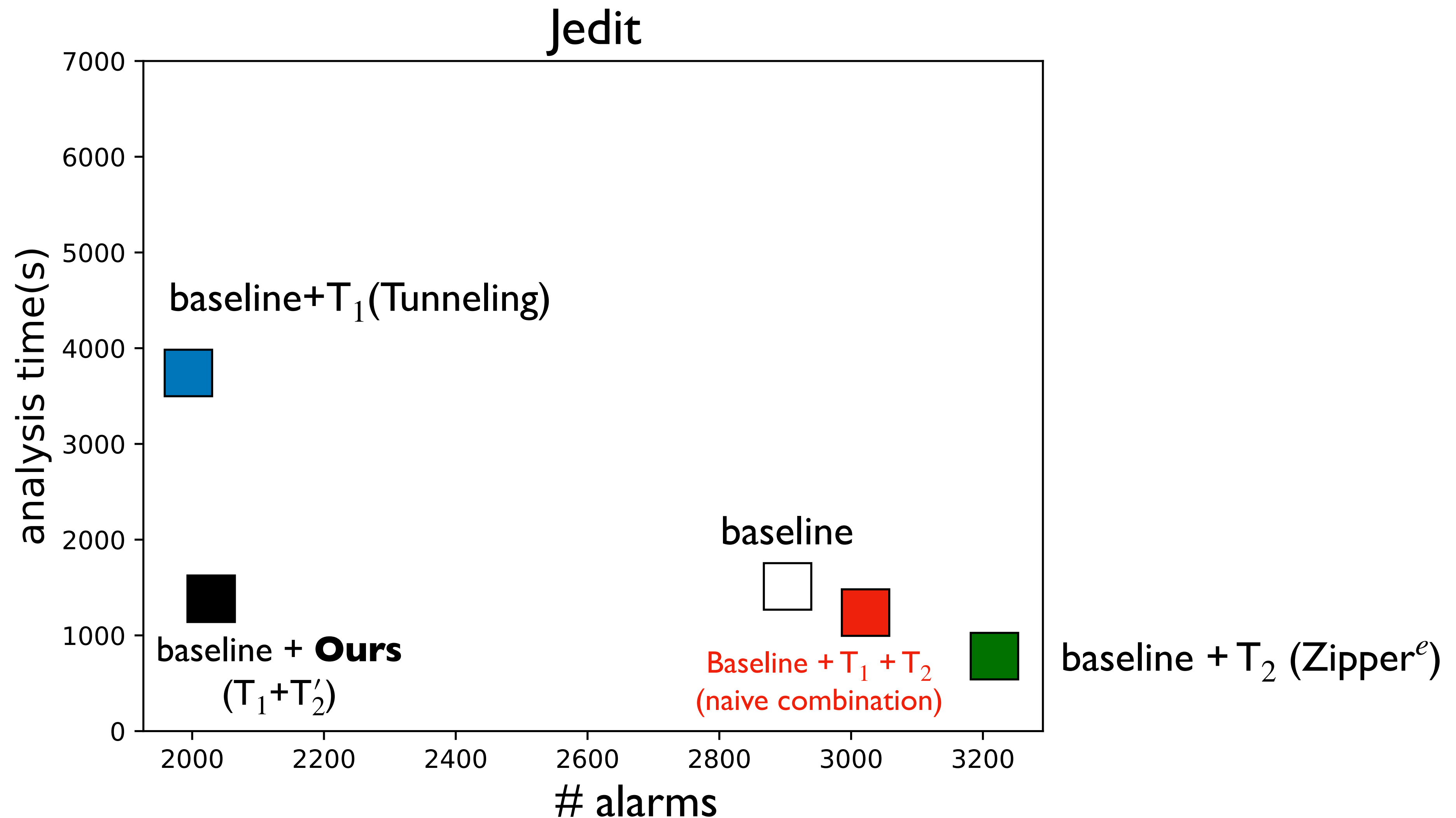
Experimental Results

- Following our framework enables developing an effective combination of the two techniques



Experimental Results

- Following our framework enables developing an effective combination of the two techniques



Conclusion

Independently developing analysis techniques will result in suboptimal analysis