# 1 Lattices

Let  $L = \{000, 001, 010, 011, 100, 101, 110, 111\}$ , with  $a \le b$  defined by a & b = a.

### 1.1 Hasse Diagram

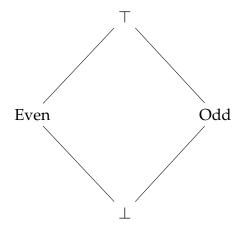
Draw the Hasse Diagram for this lattice. Recall that a lattice element y covering an element x is represented by an edge from y to x.

- 1.2 Is this lattice complete?
- 1.3 What is the top element?
- 1.4 What is the bottom element?
- 1.5 Evaluate the following:

Expression	Value
$100 \wedge 110$	
$011 \lor (001 \land 111)$	
$010 \lor 001$	
$001 \wedge (100 \vee 010)$	

# 2 Parity Analysis

We track the parity of variables using the lattice:



For a = b + c, where a, b, and c are members of our new lattice, we define the transfer function:

$$f([a \to p_1, b \to p_2, c \to p_3]) = [a \to p_2 \oplus p_3, b \to p_2, c \to p_3]$$

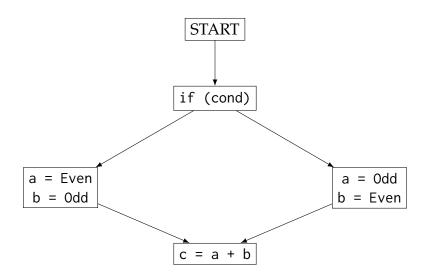
Where  $p_1$ ,  $p_2$ , and  $p_3$  are elements of the base lattice.

### 2.1 Fill in the table for the $\oplus$ operator

### 2.2 Finish the transfer function of a statement c = a

$$f([a \rightarrow p_1, b \rightarrow p_2, c \rightarrow p_3]) = [a \rightarrow \_\_\_, b \rightarrow \_\_\_, c \rightarrow \_\_]$$

Suppose we are performing parity analysis on the following control flow graph:



2.3 What is the lattice point associated with the program point after the node c = a + b?

$$[a o \_\_\_\_$$
,  $b o \_\_\_\_$ ,  $c o \_\_\_\_]$ 

2.4 As a human, what is the most precise parity information you can determine for the program point after the node c = a + b?

$$[a \rightarrow \_\_\_\_, \quad b \rightarrow \_\_\_\_, \quad c \rightarrow \_\_\_\_]$$