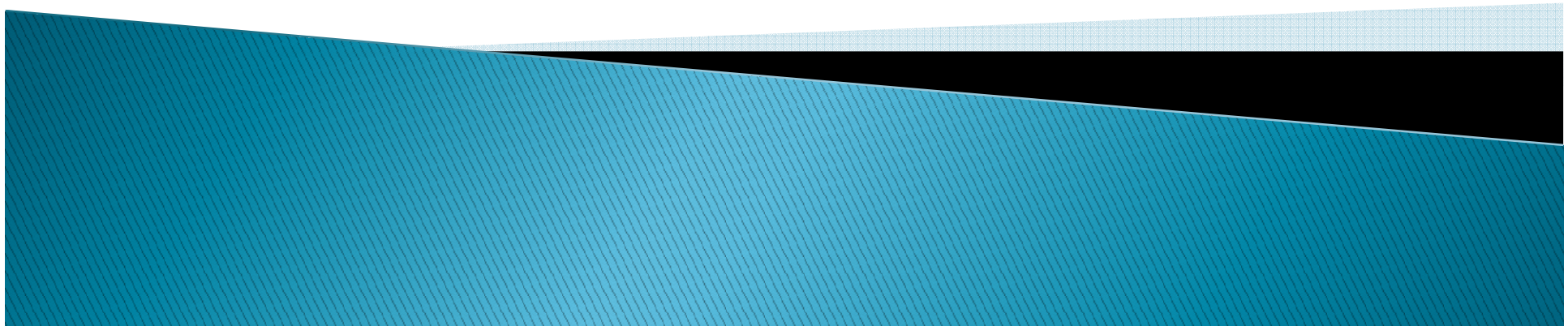


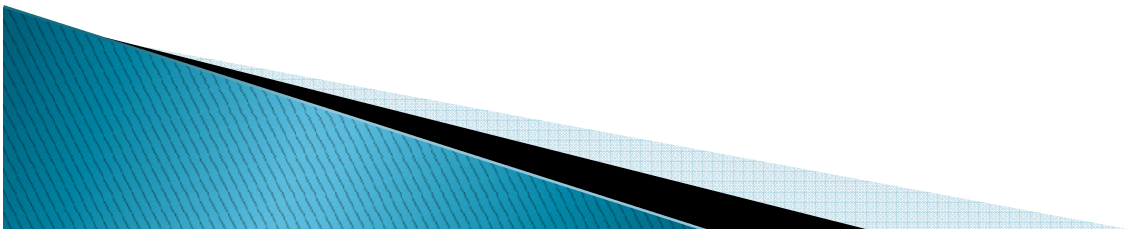
CFG

201011351 이소연
201011374 하서희



What`s CFG

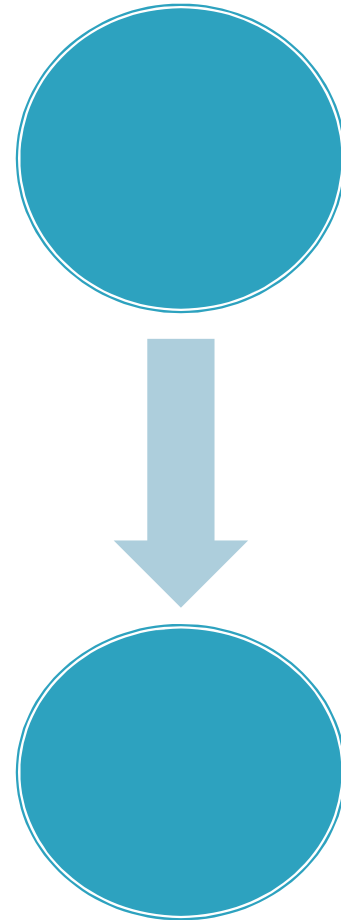
- ▶ control flow refers to the order in which the individual statements, instructions, or function calls of program are executed or evaluated.
- ▶ A control flow graph (CFG) is a representation, using graph notation, of all paths that might be traversed through a program during its execution.



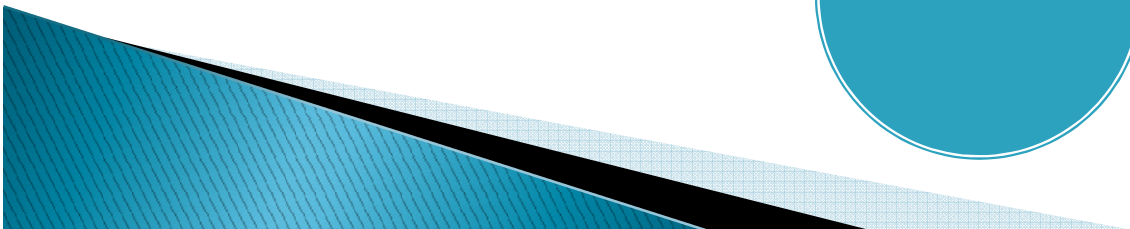
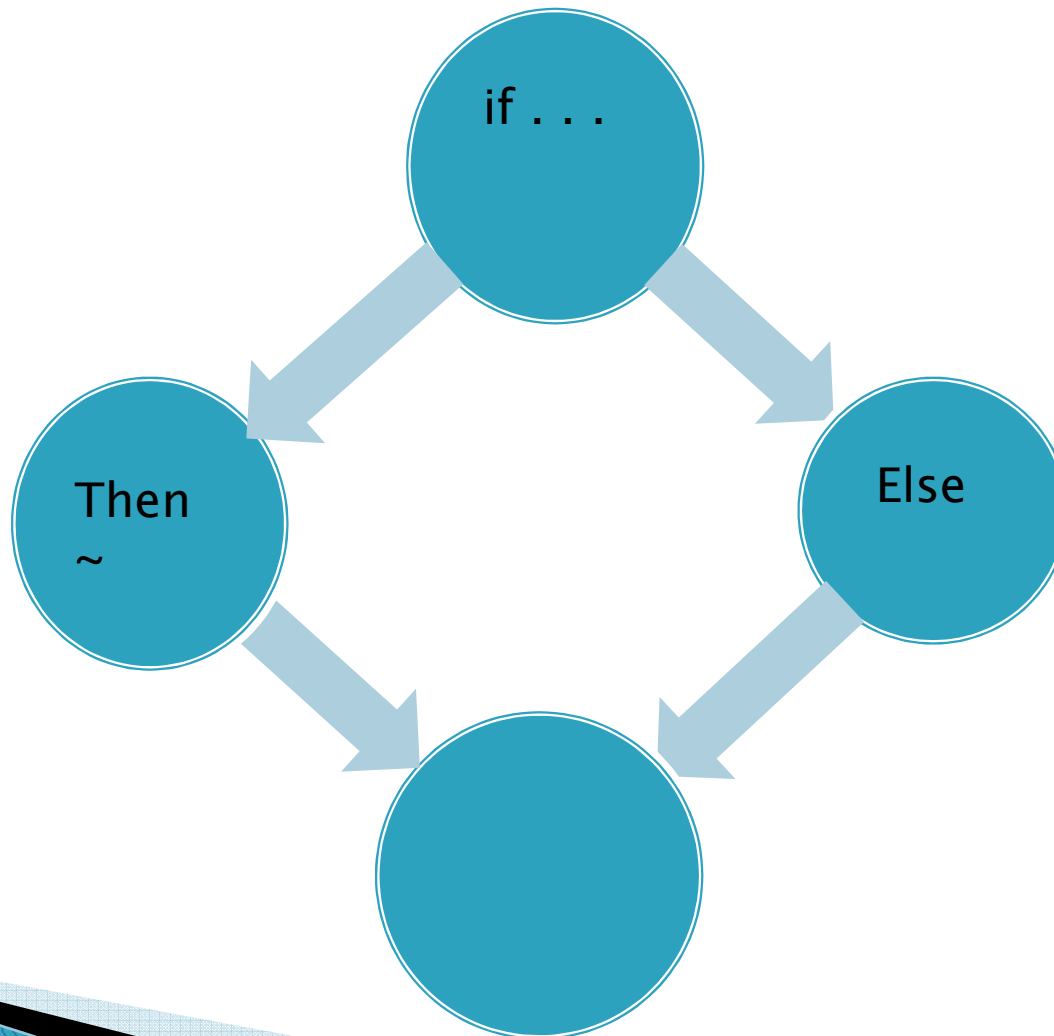
순차적 구조

< 사용 기호 >

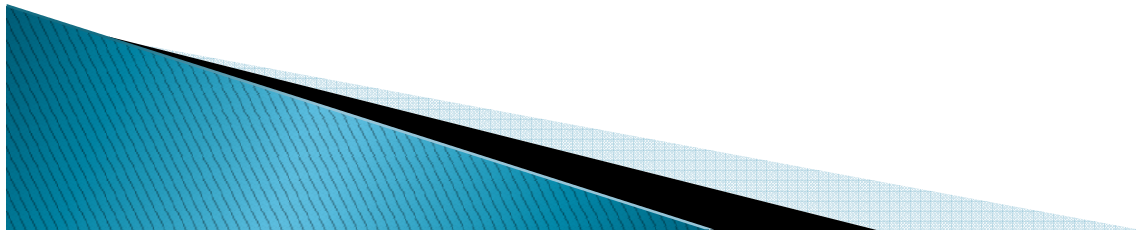
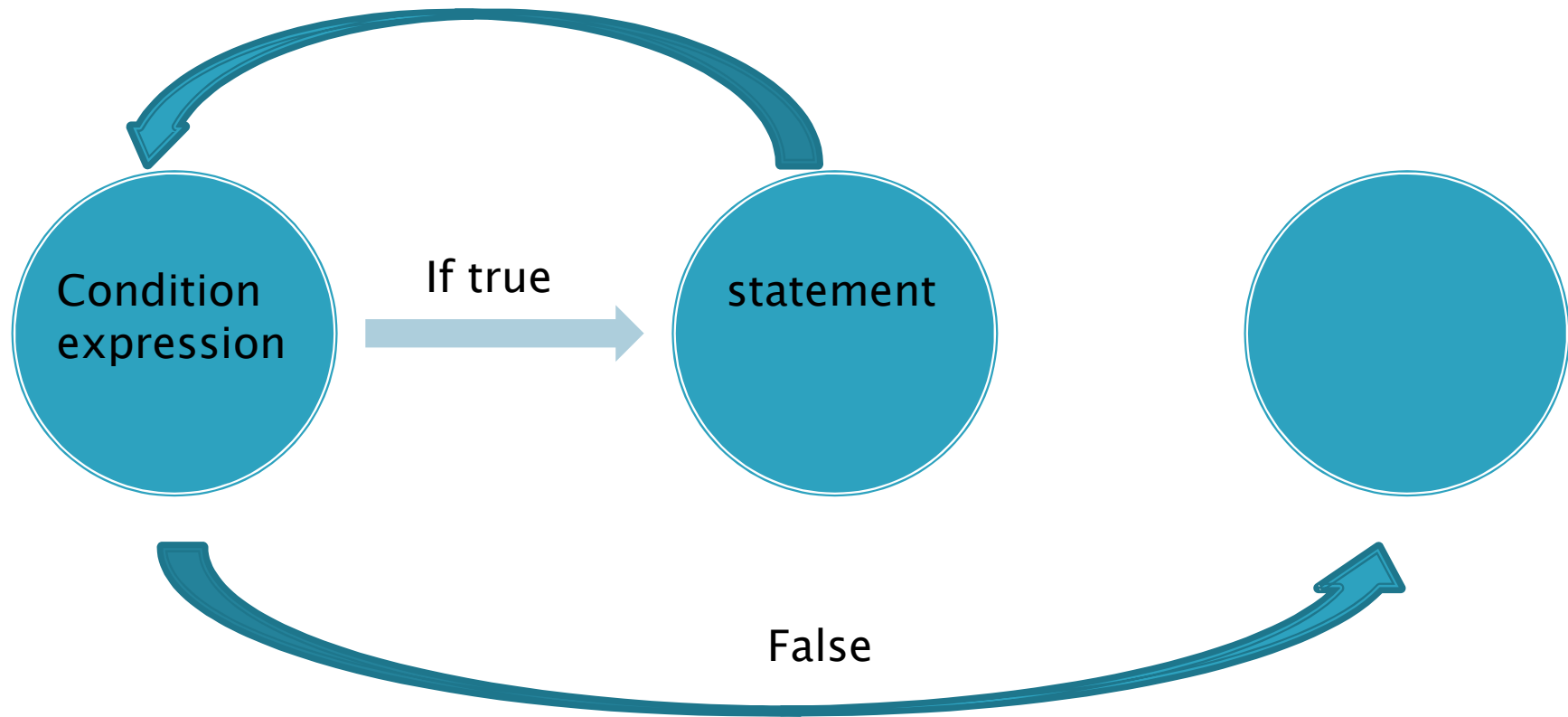
- 노드: 절차적 명령문을 나타내는 것으로 basic block, 기본블럭이 하나의 노드로 표현
 - Basic block: least instruction portion of the code within a program
- 화살표: 제어의 흐름 표시



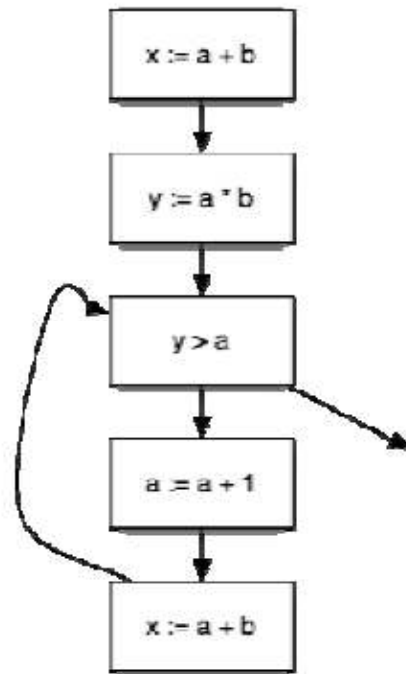
선택 구조(if)



While 반복 구조

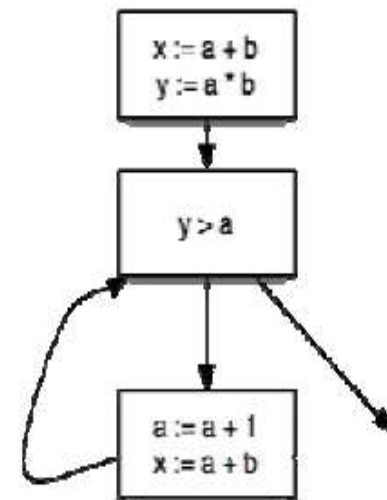


- $x := a + b;$
- $y := a * b;$
- $\text{while } (y > a) \{$
 - $a := a + 1;$
 - $x := a + b$
- $\}$



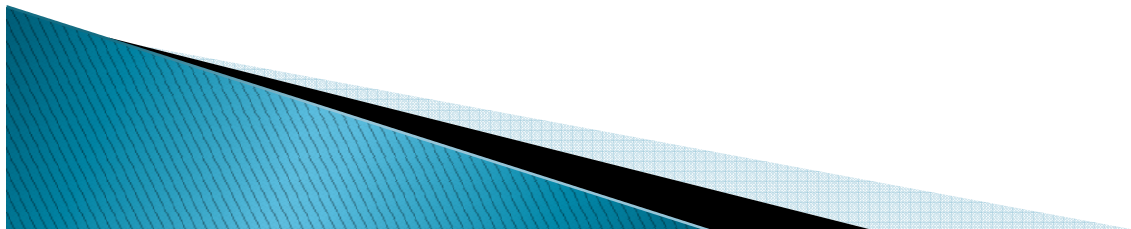
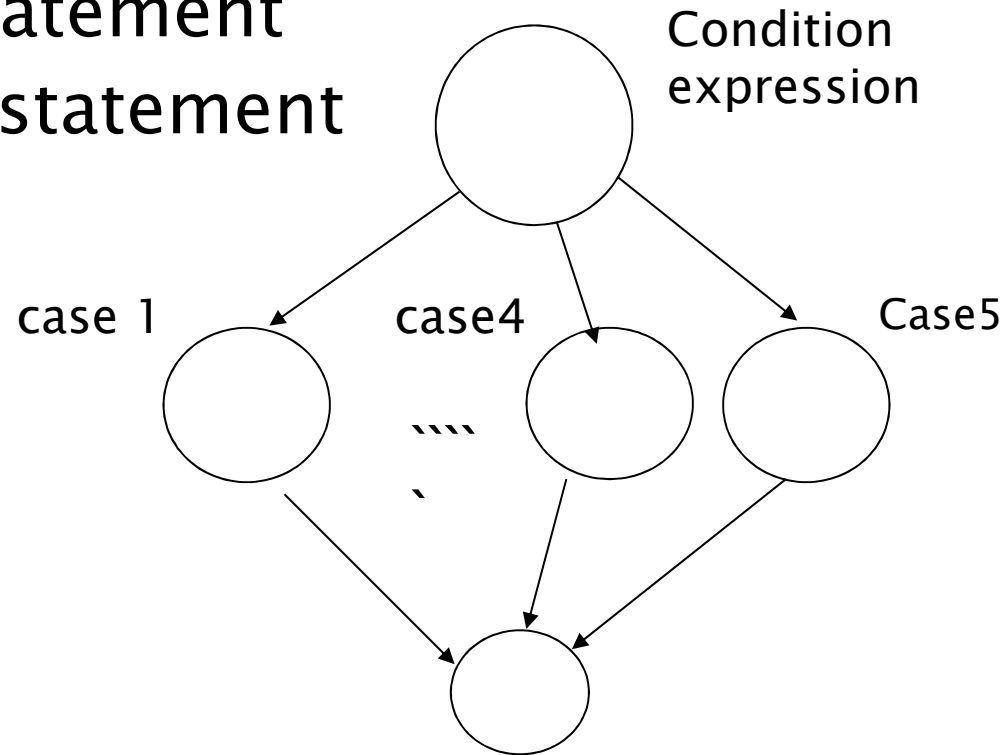
```

x := a + b;
y := a * b;
while (y > a + b) {
  a := a + 1;
  x := a + b
}
  
```

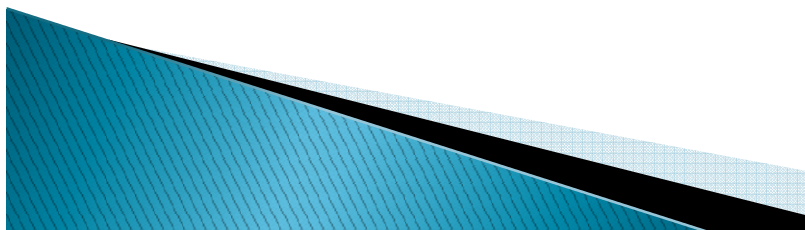
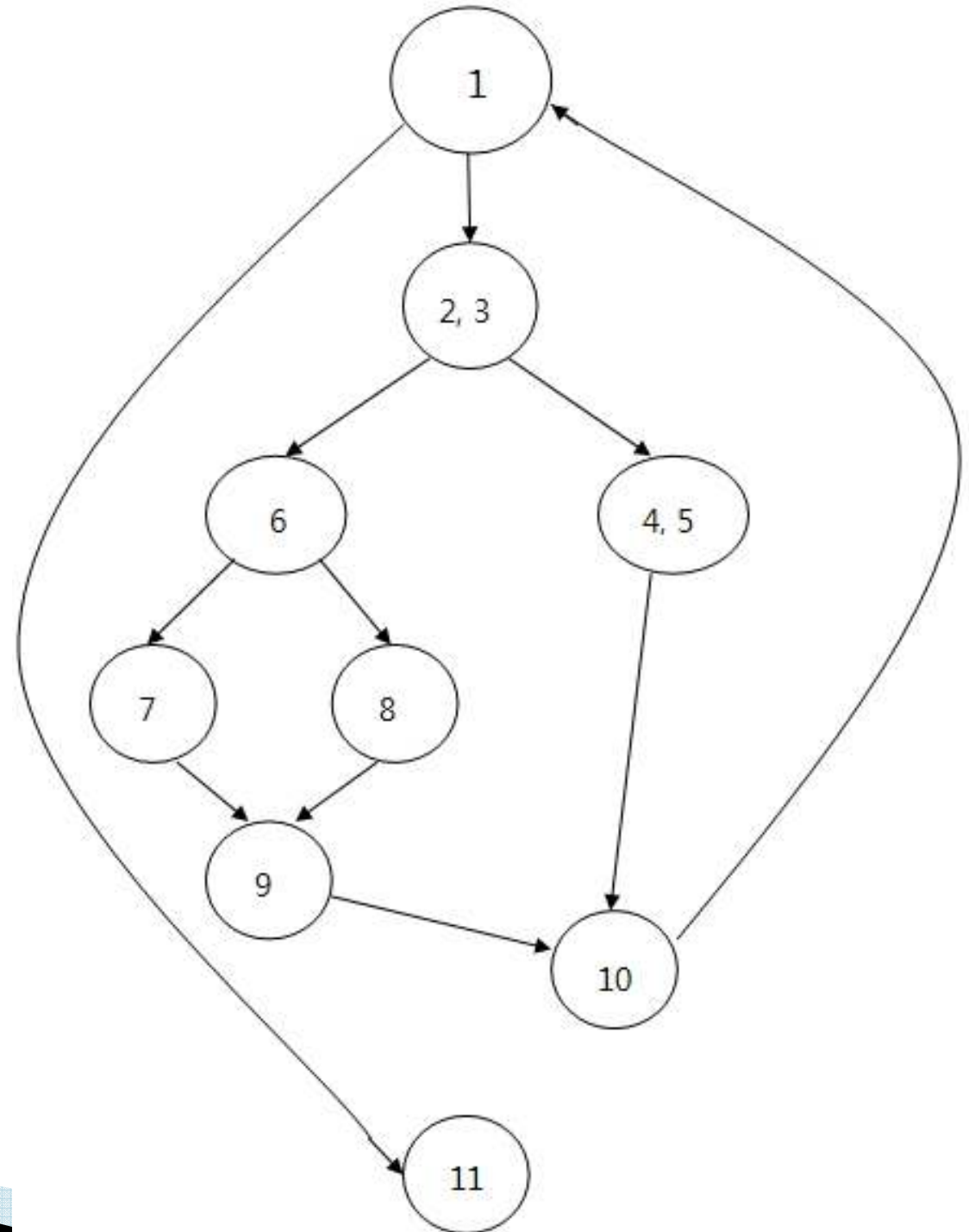


다중 선택(case) 구조

multi-if statement
Or switch statement

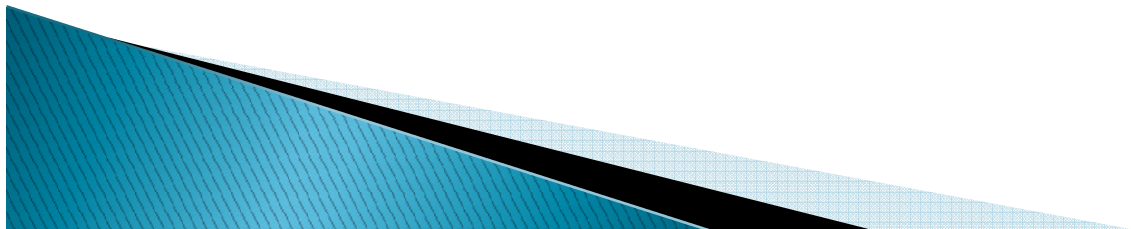


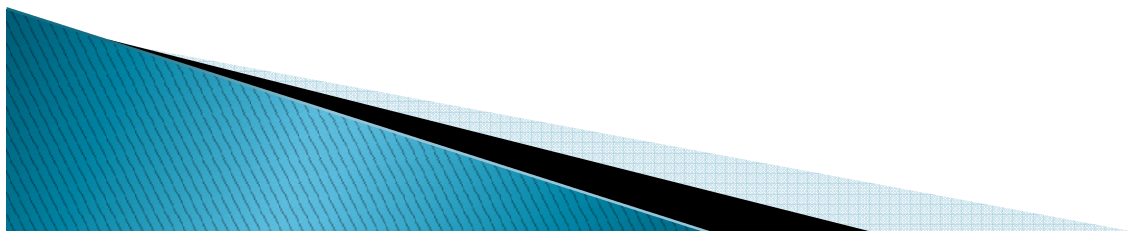
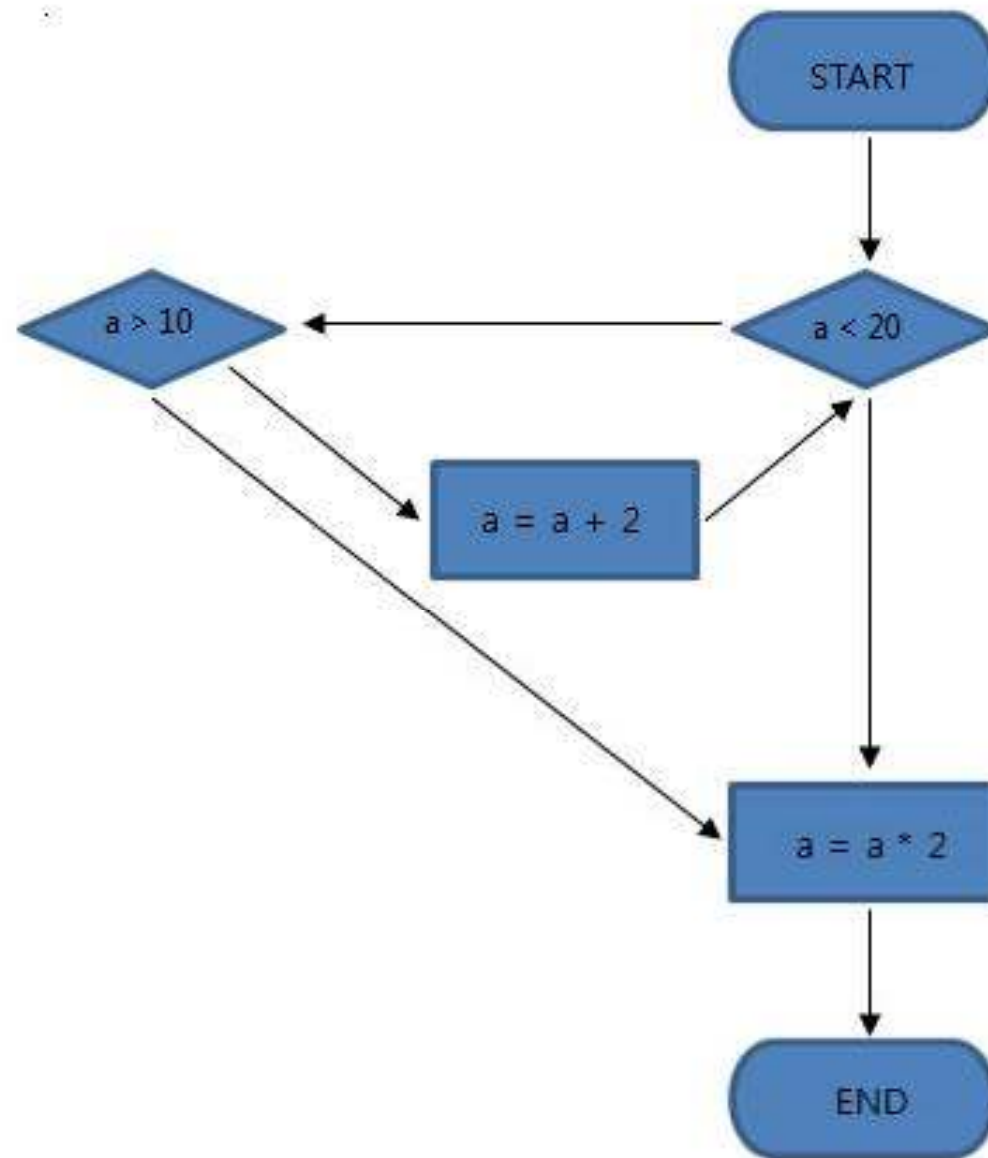
제어흐름도



Statement of purpose

- ▶ 유일한 시작과 끝인 기본블럭이 각각 존재해야 한다
- ▶ 표현식이나 변수를 만나면, 기본블럭 단위로 노드를 생성해야 하고 해당 노드를 삽입한다
- ▶ 코드의 순차적인 흐름의 결과로 나온 모든 블럭들을 그 순서 또는 조건에 따라 연결 또는 분기하는 화살표를 그린다.
- ▶ If문이나 switch문으로 그래프가 분기하기 위해서는 최소 2개의 자식노드가 있어야 한다
- ▶ For과 while의 반복문은 그래프에서 같은 반복문으로 취급한다. 블럭 맨 처음에 조건문을 검사하고 부모노드에 조건문이 있다는 가정하에 반복과정을 실행한다
- ▶ Break문은 자식노드를 가지지 않으며 어느 분기문이나 반복문의 break는 동일하다.



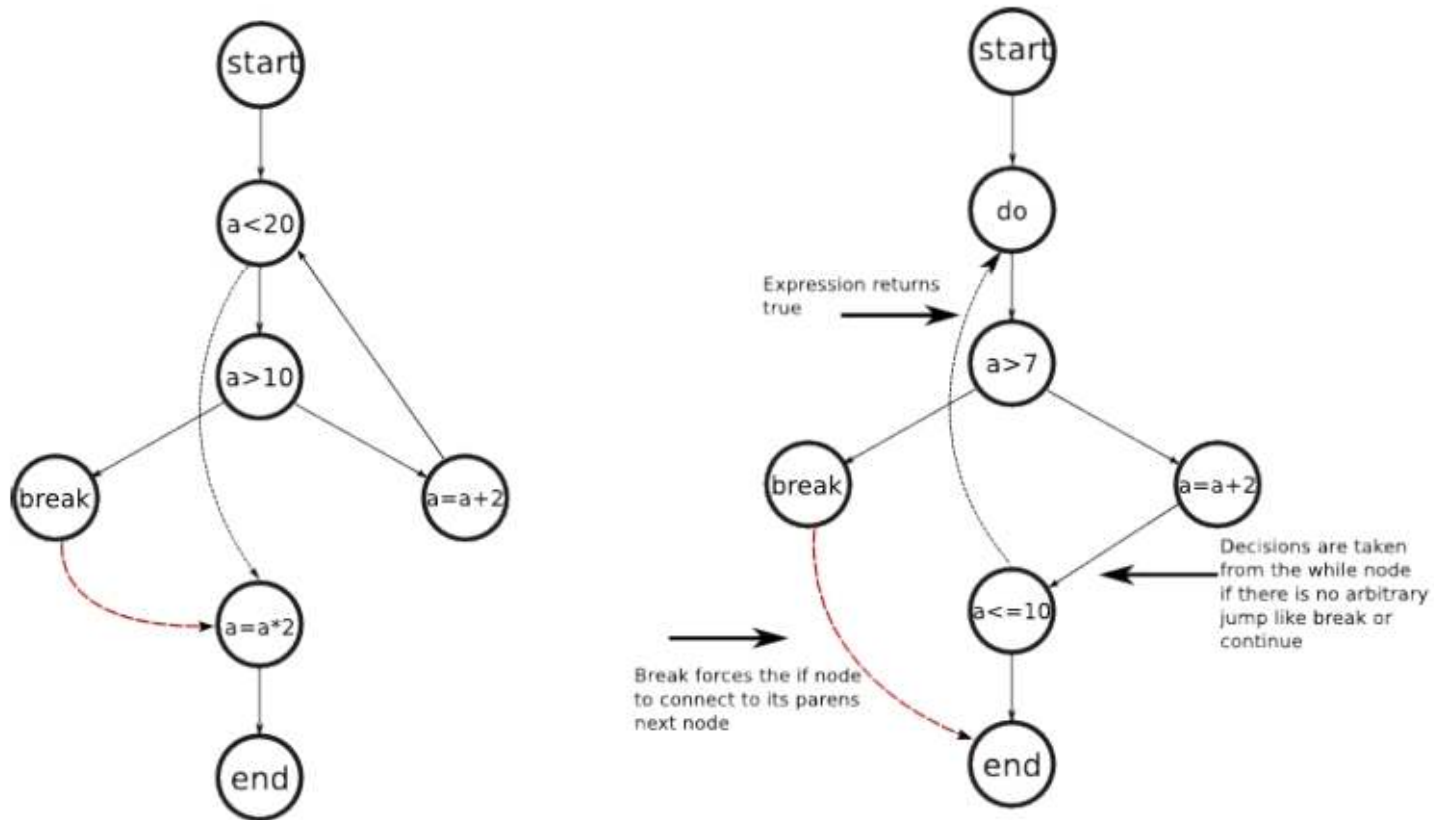


```

void doWhileTestMethod(int a) {
    do {
        if (a > 7) {
            break;
        } else {
            a = a + 2;
        }
    } while (a <= 10);
}

```

[Code 6.6 Do-while statement]



[Figure 6.10 For-while and do-while statements. Graph model]