Dataflow Analysis

15-411/15-611 Compiler Design

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Today

- Full Employment Theorem
- Local Optimization: Value Numbering
- Dataflow Analysis
  - reaching definitions
  - liveness
  - available expressions
  - very busy expressions
- Framework

Optimizations

- Register Allocation
- Common subexpression elimination
- Constant Propagation
- Copy propagation
- Dead-code elimination
- Loop optimizations
  - Hoisting
  - Induction variable elimination
- And, many many more.

How many?

Infinitely Many!

- Lets assume there existed
  optc: A perfect optimizing compiler
- optc(P) $\Rightarrow$ the smallest possible P' which has equivalent behavior to P.
- Then, ?

Infinitely Many!

- Lets assume there existed
  optc: A perfect optimizing compiler
- optc(P) $\Rightarrow$ the smallest possible P' which has equivalent behavior to P.
- Then, if P never halts, it should produce:

```
L1: jmp L1
```

- So, instead we build "optimizing compilers" and there is always a job for a compiler writer to invent new optimizations!

Approach to Optimization

- Three parts to any optimization:
  - Determine if an optimization is legal
  - Determine if an optimization is profitable
  - Implement optimization
- Consider also compilation time

Scope of Optimization

- Local
  Within a basic block
- Global
  Within a function, across basic blocks
- Interprocedural
  The entire program (file), across functions and basic blocks.
- Whole progam
  Across all the files

Value Numbering

- (Originally) A local optimization for:
  - common sub-expression elimination
  - constant folding
  - constant propagation
  - dead-code removal
- A long history
- An ancestor to SSA

Value Numbering Example

```
void quicksort(int m, int n) {
   int i = m-1;
   int j = n;
   int v;
   int x;
   if n <= m then return;
   v = a[n];
   while (true) {
        i = i+1;
        while (a[i] < v) i = i+1;
        j = j-1;
        while (a[j] > v) j = j-1;
        if  i>=j break;
        x = a[i]; a[i] = a[j]; a[j] = x
   }
   x = a[i]; a[i] = a[n]; a[n] = x;
   quicksort(m,j);
   quicksort(i+1), n);
}
```

Example: CSE

```
void quicksort(int m, int n) {
   int i = m-1;
   int j = n;
   int v;
   int x;
   if n <= m then return;
   v = a[n];
   while (true) {
       i = i+1;
       while (a[i] < v) i = i+1;
       j = j-1;
       while (a[j] > v) j = j-1;
       if  i>=j break;
       x = a[i]; a[i] = a[j]; a[j] = x
   }
   x = a[i]; a[i] = a[n]; a[n] = x;
   quicksort(m,j);
   quicksort(i+1), n);
}
```

```
B1: i      = m - 1
    j      = n
    t1     = 4*n
    v      = a[t1]

B2: i      = i + 1
    t2     = 4 * i
    t3     = a[t2]
    cjump t3<v  B2, B3

B3: j      = j - 1
    t4     = 4 * j
    t5     = a[t4]
    cjump t5>v  B3, B4

B4: cjump i>=j  B6, B5
```

Example: CSE

```
void quicksort(int m, int n) {
   int i = m-1;
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   int x;
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   v = a[n];
   while (true) {
       i = i+1;
       while (a[i] < v) i = i+1;
       j = j-1;
       while (a[j] > v) j = j-1;
       if  i>=j break;
       x = a[i]; a[i] = a[j]; a[j] = x
   }
   x = a[i]; a[i] = a[n]; a[n] = x;
   quicksort(m,j);
   quicksort(i+1), n);
}
```

```
B5: t6     = 4*i
    x      = a[t6]
    t7     = 4 * i
    t8     = 4 * j
    t9     = a[t8]
    a[t7]  = t9
    t10    = 4*j
    a[t10] = x
    jump   B2

B6: t11    = 4*i
    x      = a[t11]
    t12    = 4 * i
    t13    = 4 * n
    t14    = a[t13]
    a[t12] = t14
    t15    = 4*n
    a[t15] = x
```

Example: CSE

```
B1:    i      = m - 1
       j      = n
       t1     = 4*n
       v      = a[t1]

B2:    i      = i + 1
       t2     = 4 * i
       t3     = a[t2]
       cjump  t3<v   B2, B3


B3:    j      = j - 1
       t4     = 4 * j
       t5     = a[t4]
       cjump  t5>v   B3, B4

B4:    cjump  i >= j B6, B5
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```
B5:    t6     = 4*i
       x      = a[t6]
       t7     = 4 * i
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       t9     = a[t8]
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       a[t12] = t14
       t15    = 4*n
       a[t15] = x
```

Local CSE

```
B1:    i      = m - 1
       j      = n
       t1     = 4*n
       v      = a[t1]

B2:    i      = i + 1
       t2     = 4 * i
       t3     = a[t2]
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B3:    j      = j - 1
       t4     = 4 * j
       t5     = a[t4]
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```
B5:    t6      = 4*i
       x       = a[t6]
       t7      = 4 * i
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       a[t7]   = t9
       t10     = 4*j
       a[t10]  = x
       jump    B2

B6:    t11     = 4*i
       x       = a[t11]
       t12     = 4 * i
       t13     = 4 * n
       t14     = a[t13]
       a[t12]  = t14
       t15     = 4*n
       a[t15]  = x
```

Local CSE

```
B1:   i      = m - 1
      j      = n
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      v      = a[t1]

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      t2     = 4 * i
      t3     = a[t2]
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B3:   j      = j - 1
      t4     = 4 * j
      t5     = a[t4]
      cjump  t5>v   B3, B4

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B5:   t6     = 4*i
      x      = a[t6]
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      a[t8]  = x
      jump   B2

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Local CSE

```
B1:    i      = m - 1
       j      = n
       t1     = 4*n
       v      = a[t1]

B2:    i      = i + 1
       t2     = 4 * i
       t3     = a[t2]
       cjump  t3<v   B2, B3


B3:    j      = j - 1
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       t5     = a[t4]
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```
B5:    t6     = 4*i
       x      = a[t6]

       t8     = 4 * j
       t9     = a[t8]
       a[t6]  = t9

       a[t8]  = x
       jump   B2

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       x      = a[t11]

       t13    = 4 * n
       t14    = a[t13]
       a[t11] = t14

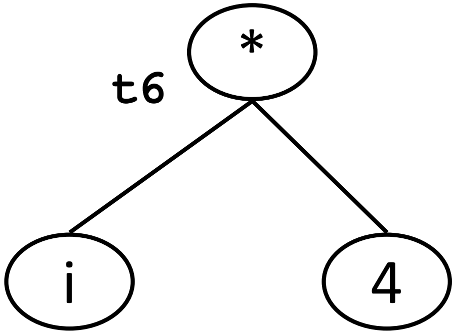
       a[t13] = x
```

How do we find this?

Build a DAG

```
B5: t6      = 4*i
    x       = a[t6]
    t7      = 4 * i
    t8      = 4 * j
    t9      = a[t8]
    a[t7]   = t9
    t10     = 4*j
    a[t10]  = x
    jump    B2
```

- For each var & constant not seen before create a leaf
- For each op, create a node and label with lvalue



Build a DAG

- For each var & constant not seen before create a leaf
- For each op, create a node and label with lvalue

```
B5: t6     = 4*i
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    t7     = 4 * i
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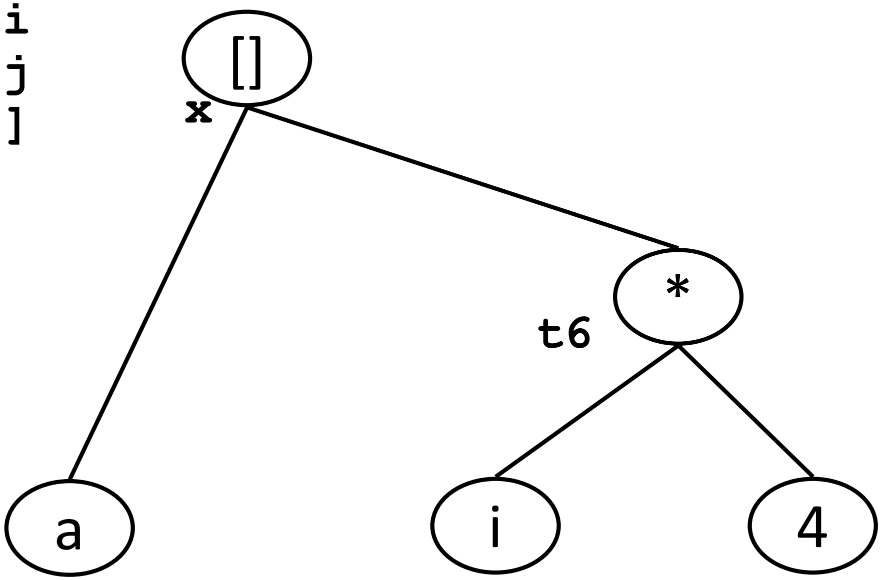
    jump   B2
```



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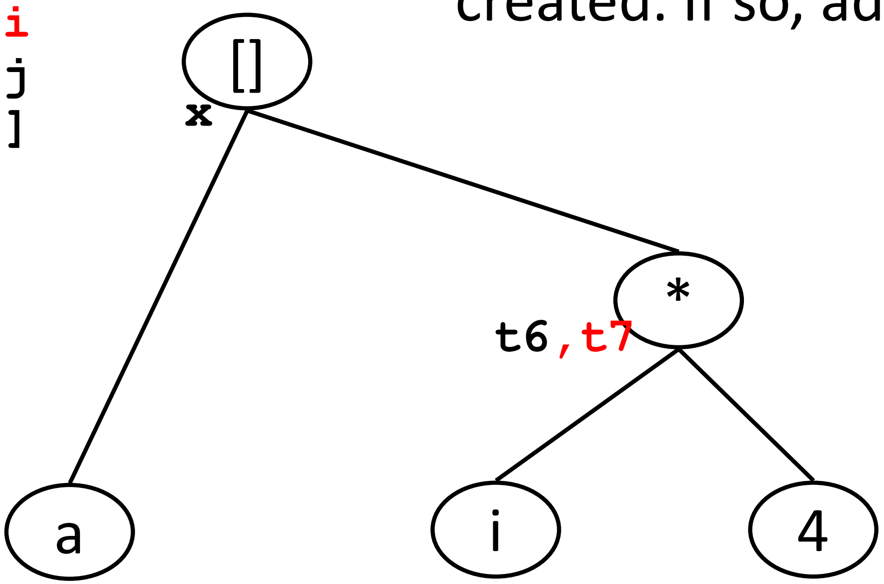
    t8     = 4 * j
    t9     = a[t8]
    a[t7]  = t9
    t10    = 4*j
    a[t10] = x
    jump   B2
```

- If you have seen all rvalues before see if an interior node with same "op" and operands has already been created. If so, add a label.



Build a DAG

```
B5: t6     = 4*i
    x      = a[t6]
    t7     = 4 * i
    t8     = 4 * j
    t9     = a[t8]
    a[t7]  = t9
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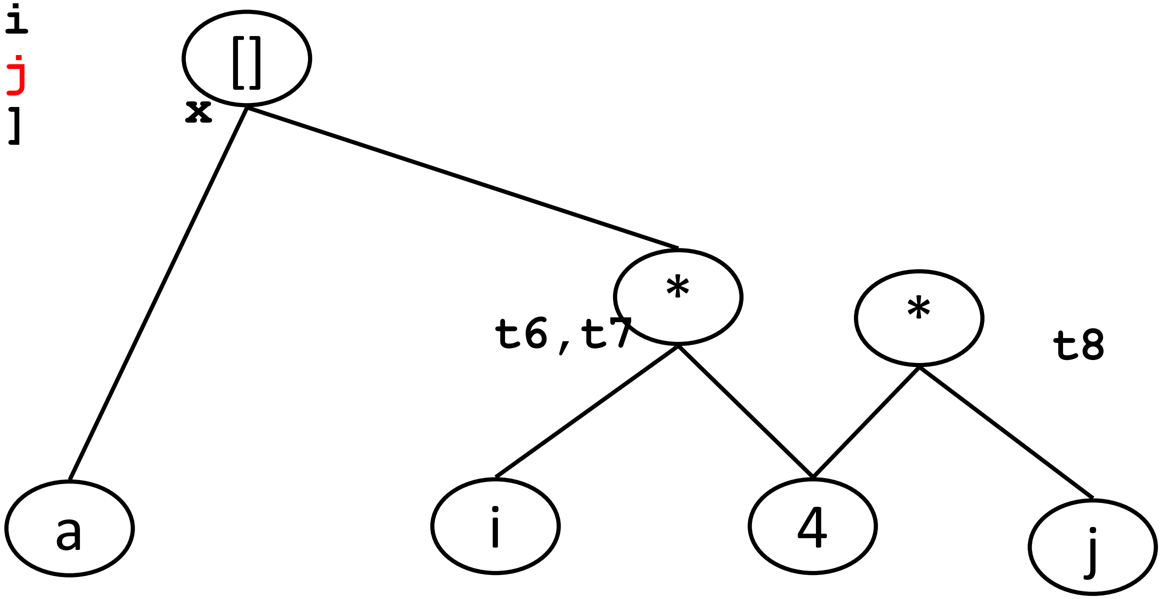
    a[t10] = x
    jump   B2
```



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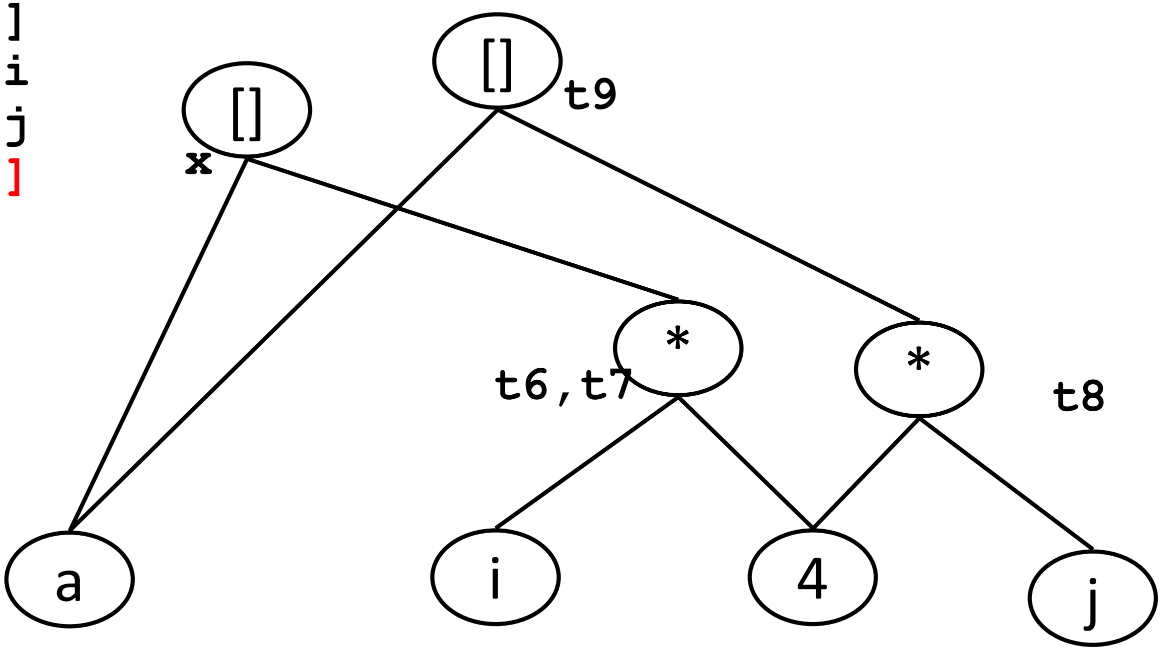
```



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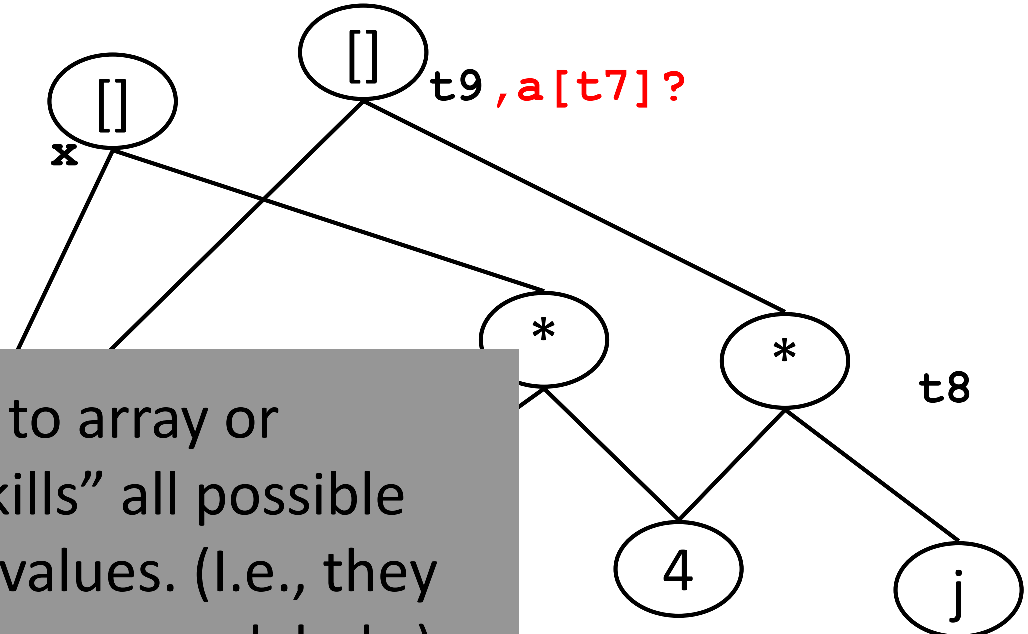


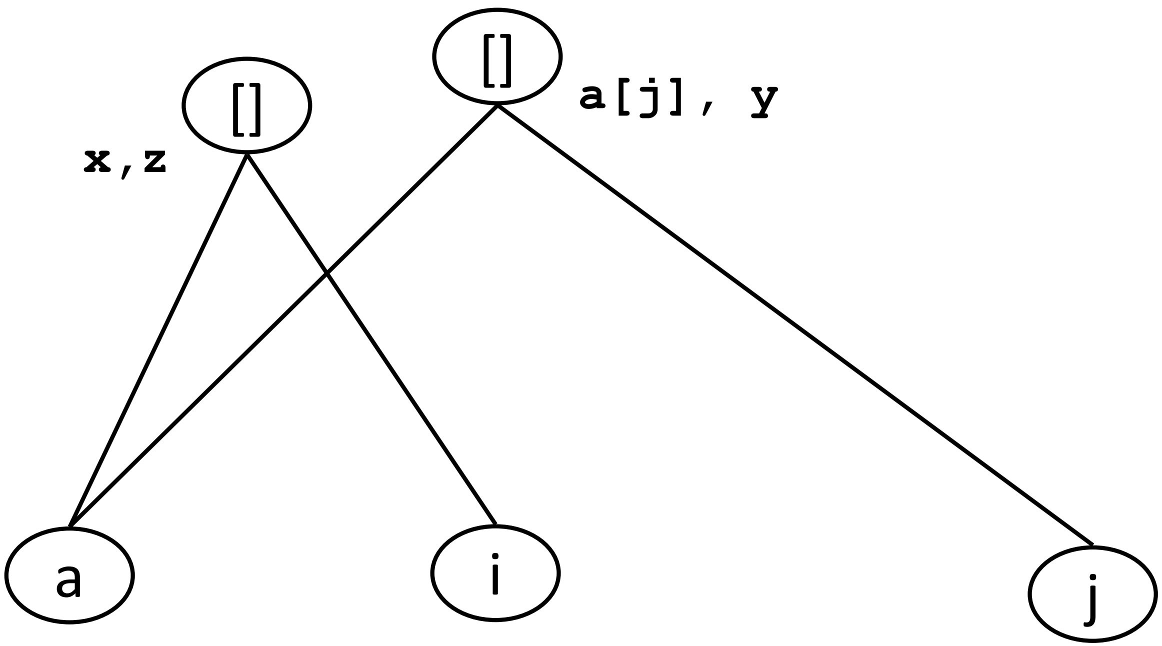
- Assigning to array or pointer “kills” all possible memory lvalues. (I.e., they can’t get any more labels.)

Memory References

```
x = a[i]
a[j] = y
z = a[i]
```

Becomes:

```
x = a[i]
z = x
a[j] = y
```



Build a DAG

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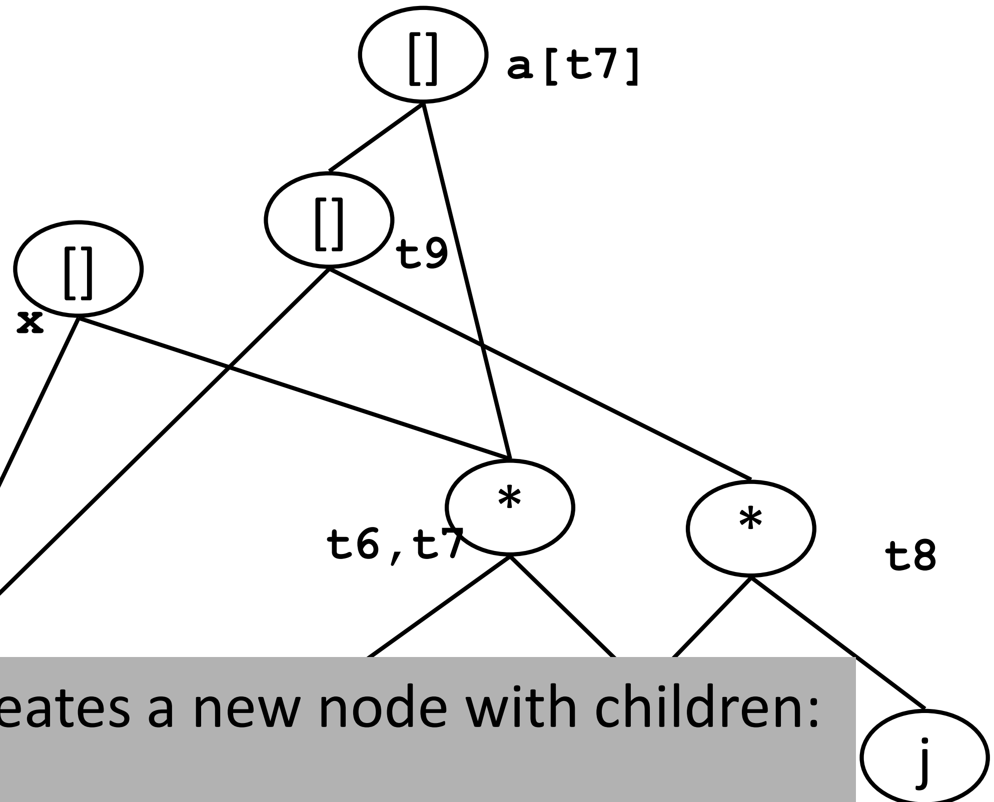

Assignment to an array creates a new node with children:

- index
- old value of array
- value assigned

Build a DAG

```
B5: t6     = 4*i
    x      = a[t6]
    t7     = 4 * i
    t8     = 4 * j
    t9     = a[t8]
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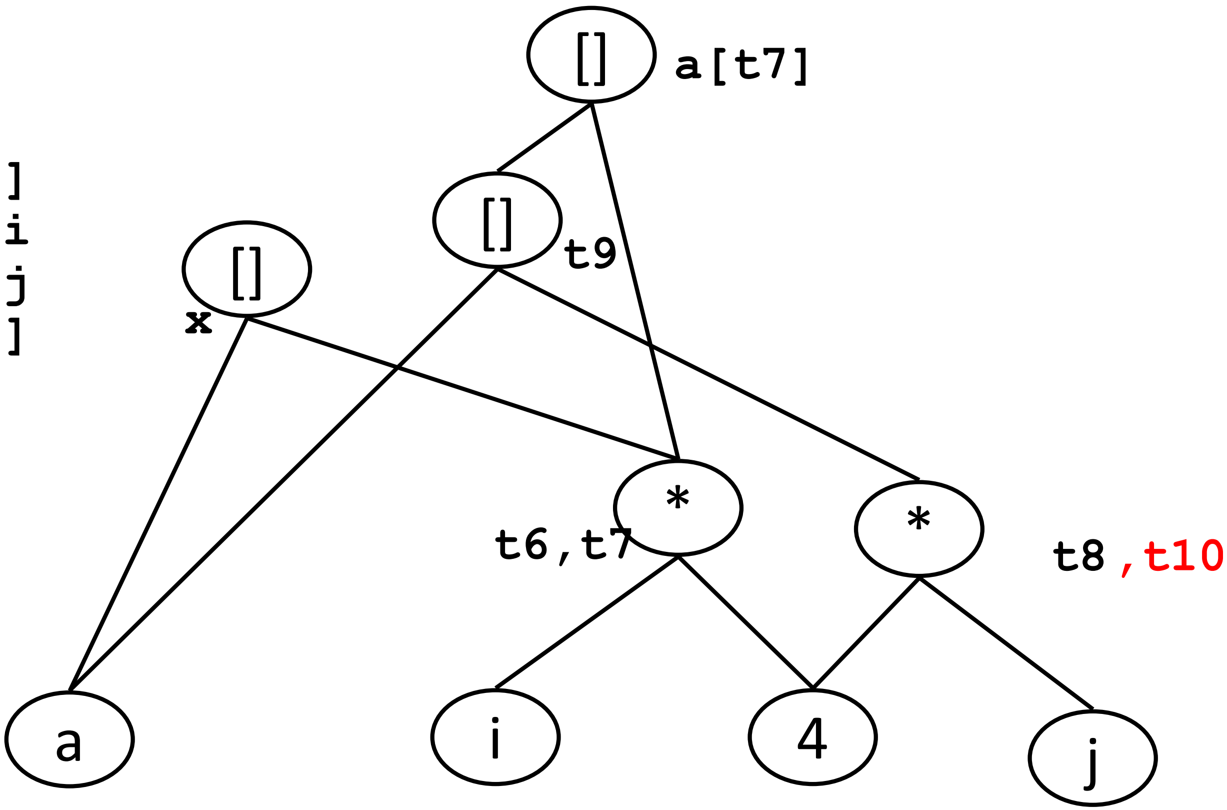
    t10    = 4*j
    a[t10] = x
    jump   B2
```



Build a DAG

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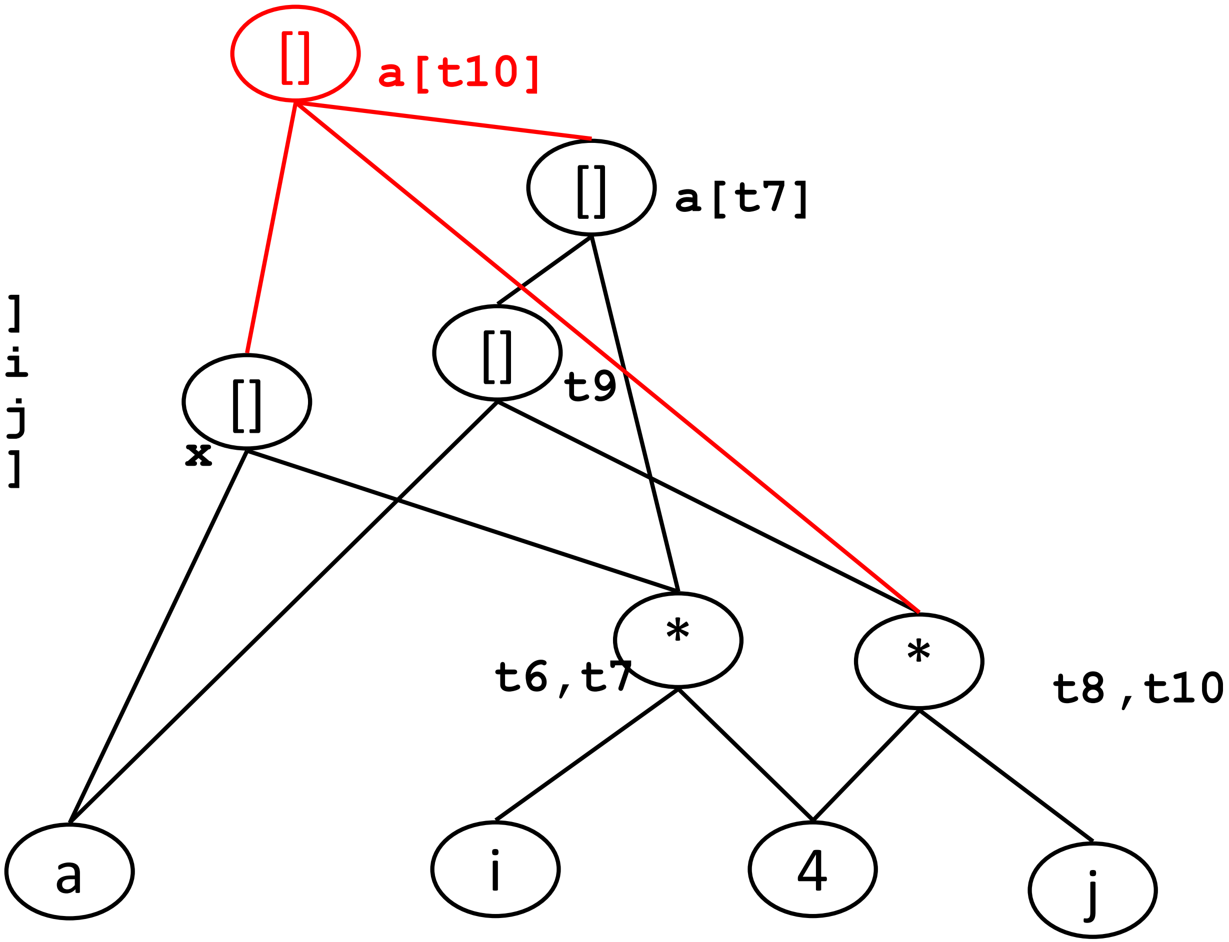
    jump   B2
```



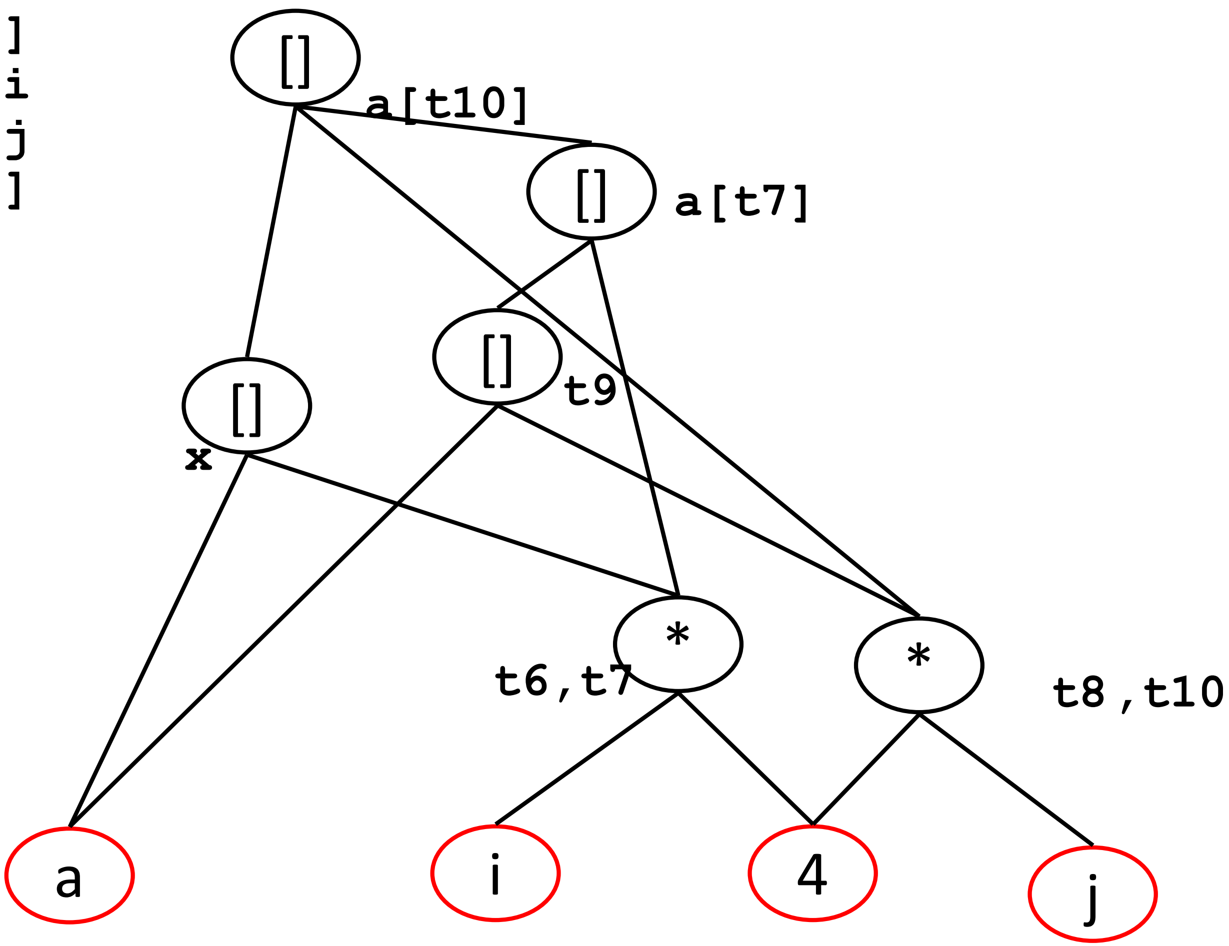
Using the DAG to recreate blocks

- Order of evaluation is any topological sort
- We pick a node. Assign it to ONE of the labels (hopefully one needed later in the program)
- If we end up with identifiers that are needed after this block, insert move statements.
- If a node has no identifiers, make up a new one.
- Caveats:
  - Procedure calls kill nodes
  - A[] = and *p = kill nodes

Recreating the Code

Original

```
B5: t6     = 4*i
    x      = a[t6]
    t7     = 4 * i
    t8     = 4 * j
    t9     = a[t8]
    a[t7]  = t9
    t10    = 4*j
    a[t10] = x
    jump   B2
```



Recreating the Code

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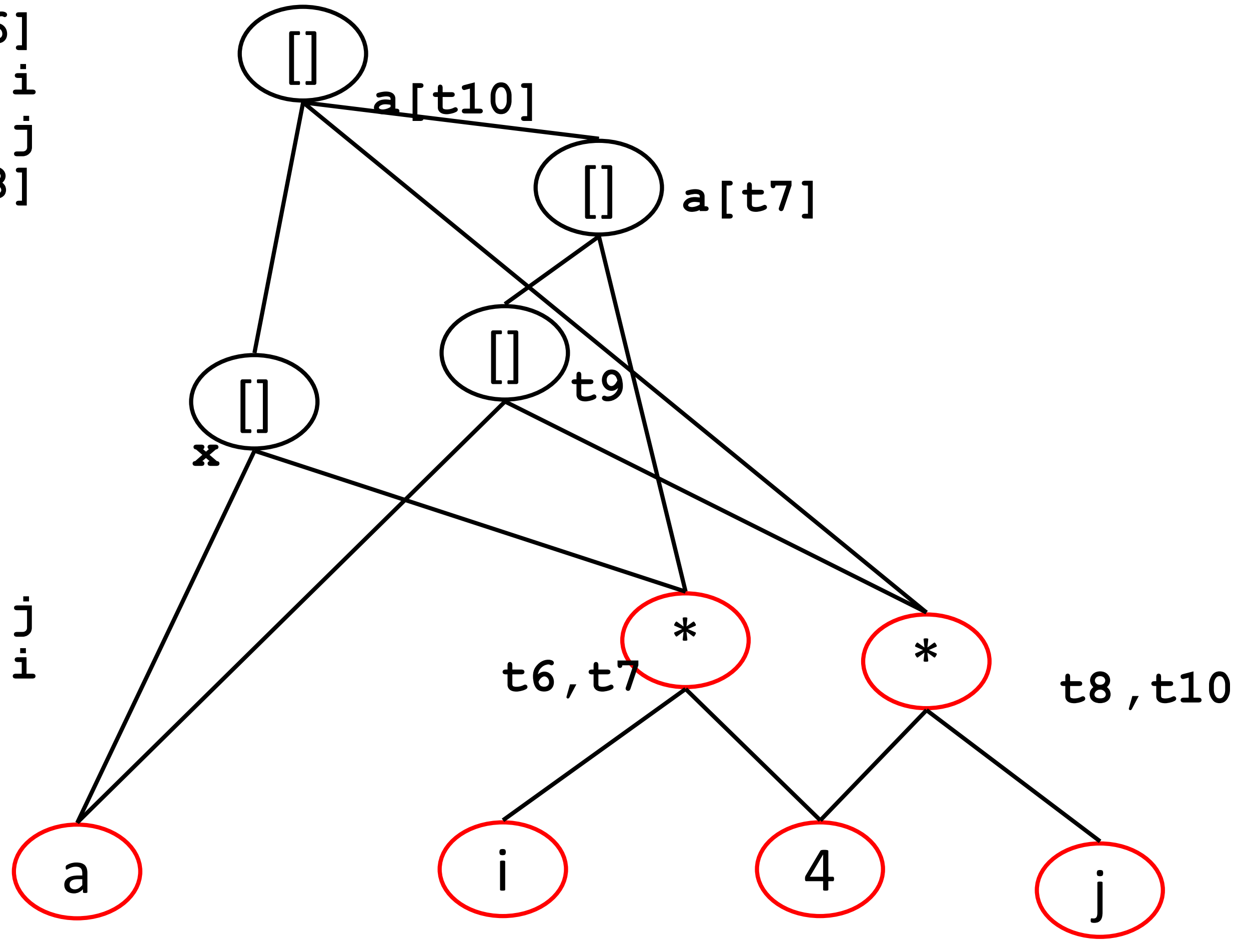


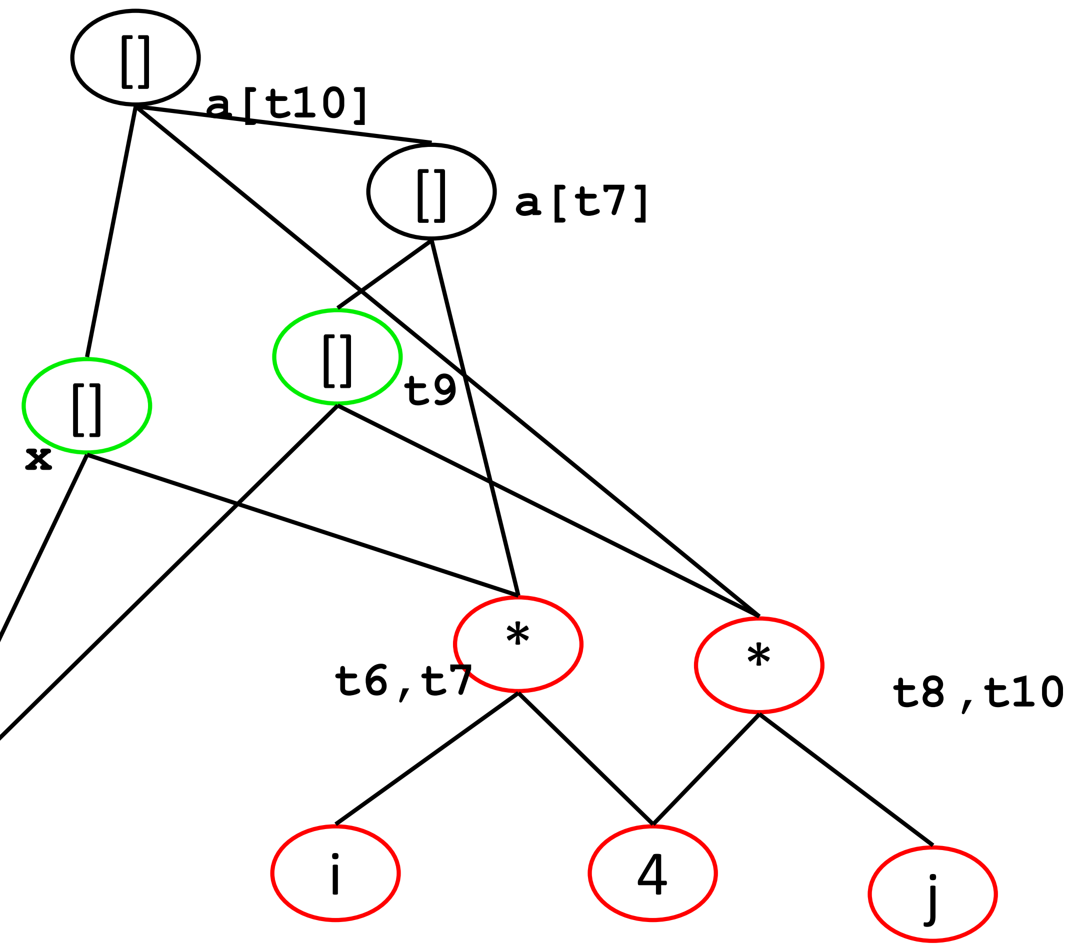

```
B5: t8     = 4 * j
    t6     = 4 * i
```

Recreating the Code

Original

```
B5: t6     = 4*i
    x      = a[t6]
    t7     = 4 * i
    t8     = 4 * j
    t9     = a[t8]
    a[t7]  = t9
    t10    = 4*j
    a[t10] = x
    jump   B2
```

```
B5: t8     = 4 * j
    t6     = 4 * i
    t9     = a[t8]
    x      = a[t6]
```



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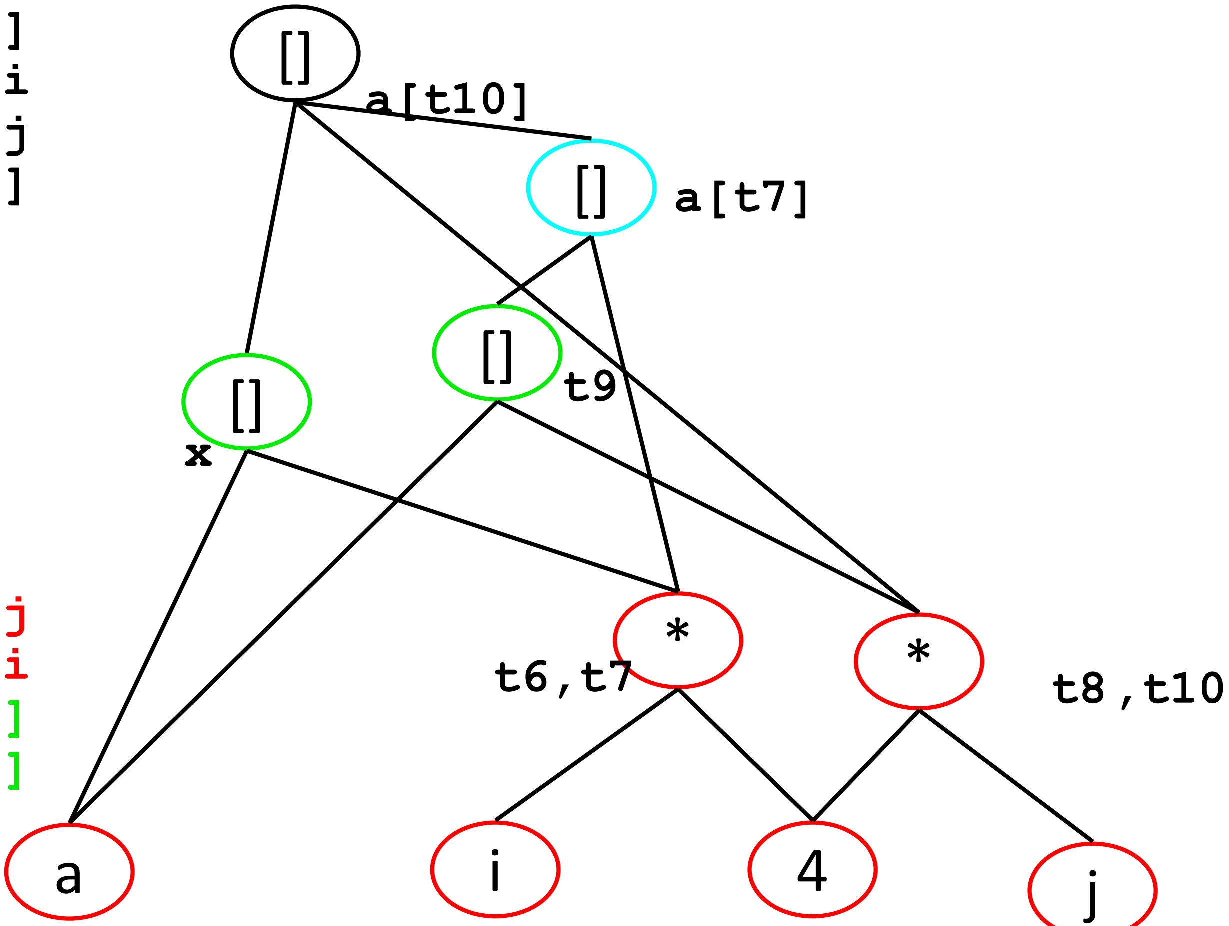


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Recreating the Code

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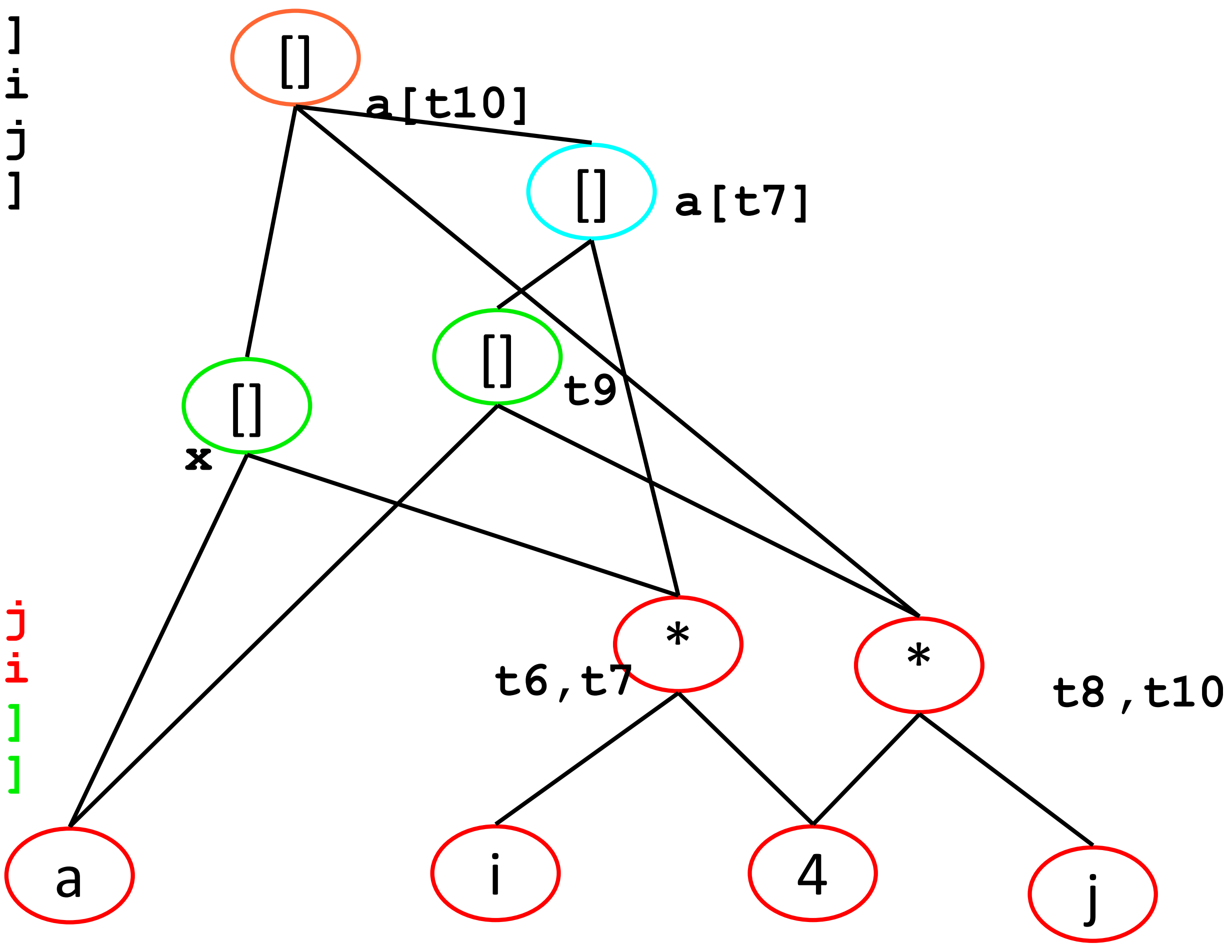
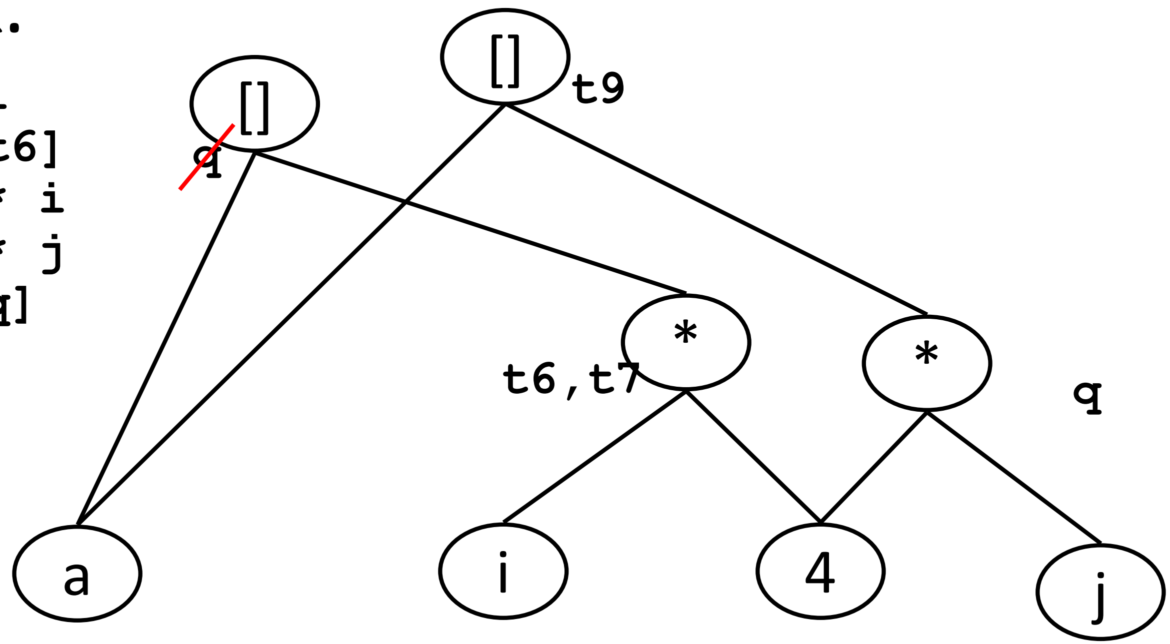


Other uses for DAGs

- Can determine those variables that *can* be live at end of a block.
- Can determine those variables that are live at start of block.

```
B8: t6      = 4*i
    q       = a[t6]
    t7      = 4 * i
    q       = 4 * j
    t9      = a[q]
    …
```



Dead code too?

- Can determine those variables that *can* be live at end of a block.
- Can determine those variables that are live at start of block.

```
B8: t6      = 4*i
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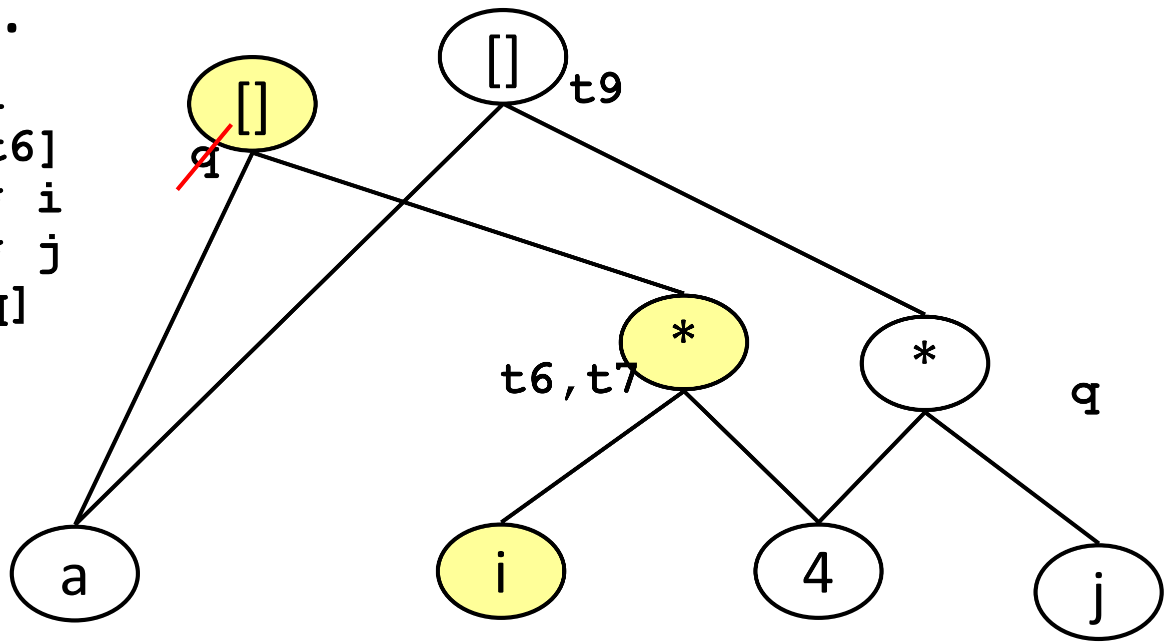


Can we do better?

```
B1:     i       = m - 1
        j       = n
        t1      = 4*n
        v       = a[t1]

B2:     i       = i + 1
        t2      = 4 * i
        t3      = a[t2]
        cjump   t3<v   B2, B3


B3:     j       = j - 1
        t4      = 4 * j
        t5      = a[t4]
        cjump   t5>v   B3, B4

B4:     cjump   i >= j B6, B5
```

```
B5:     t6      = 4 * i
        x       = a[t6]

        t8      = 4 * j
        t9      = a[t8]
        a[t6]   = t9

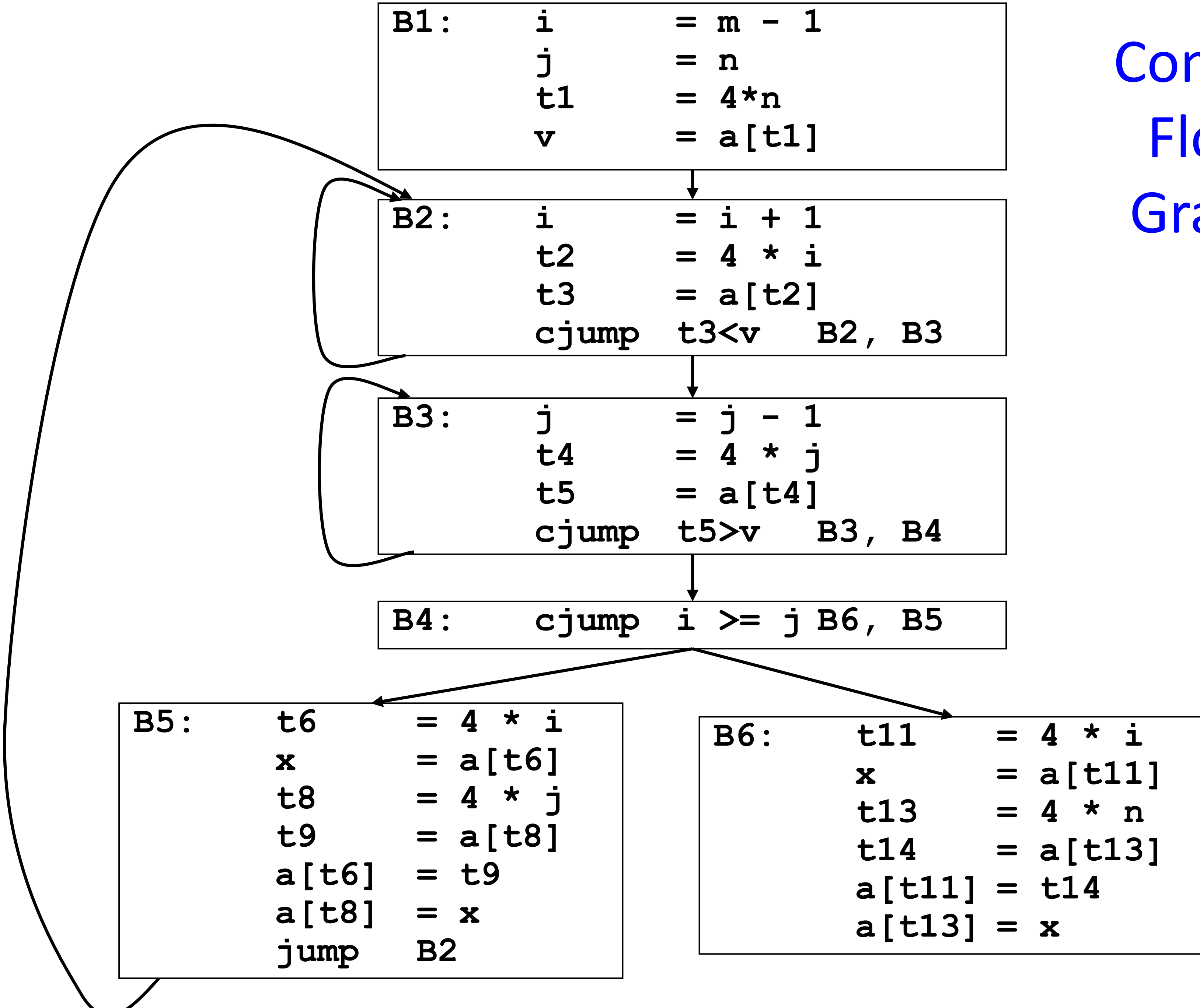
        a[t8]   = x
        jump    B2

B6:     t11     = 4 * i
        x       = a[t11]

        t13     = 4 * n
        t14     = a[t13]
        a[t11] = t14

        a[t13] = x
```

Control Flow Graph



Control Flow Graph

```
B1:     i       = m - 1
        j       = n
        t1      = 4*n
        v       = a[t1]
```

```
B2:     i       = i + 1
        t2      = 4 * i
        t3      = a[t2]
        cjump   t3<v    B2, B3
```

```
B3:     j       = j - 1
        t4      = 4 * j
        t5      = a[t4]
        cjump   t5>v    B3, B4
```

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B4:     cjump   i >= j B6, B5
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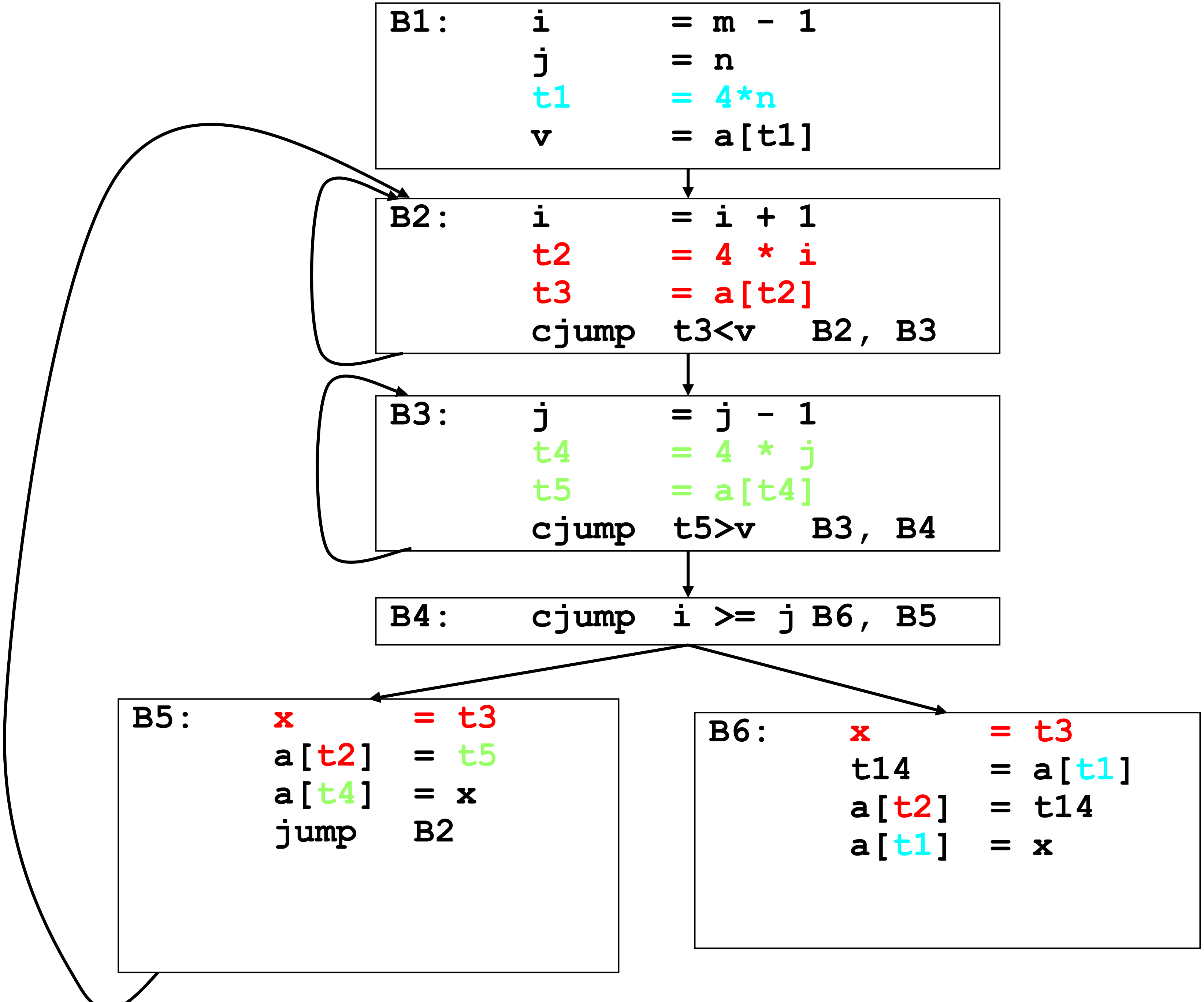
Key is data flow analysis


B1: i = m - 1
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t1 = 4*n
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B3: j = j - 1
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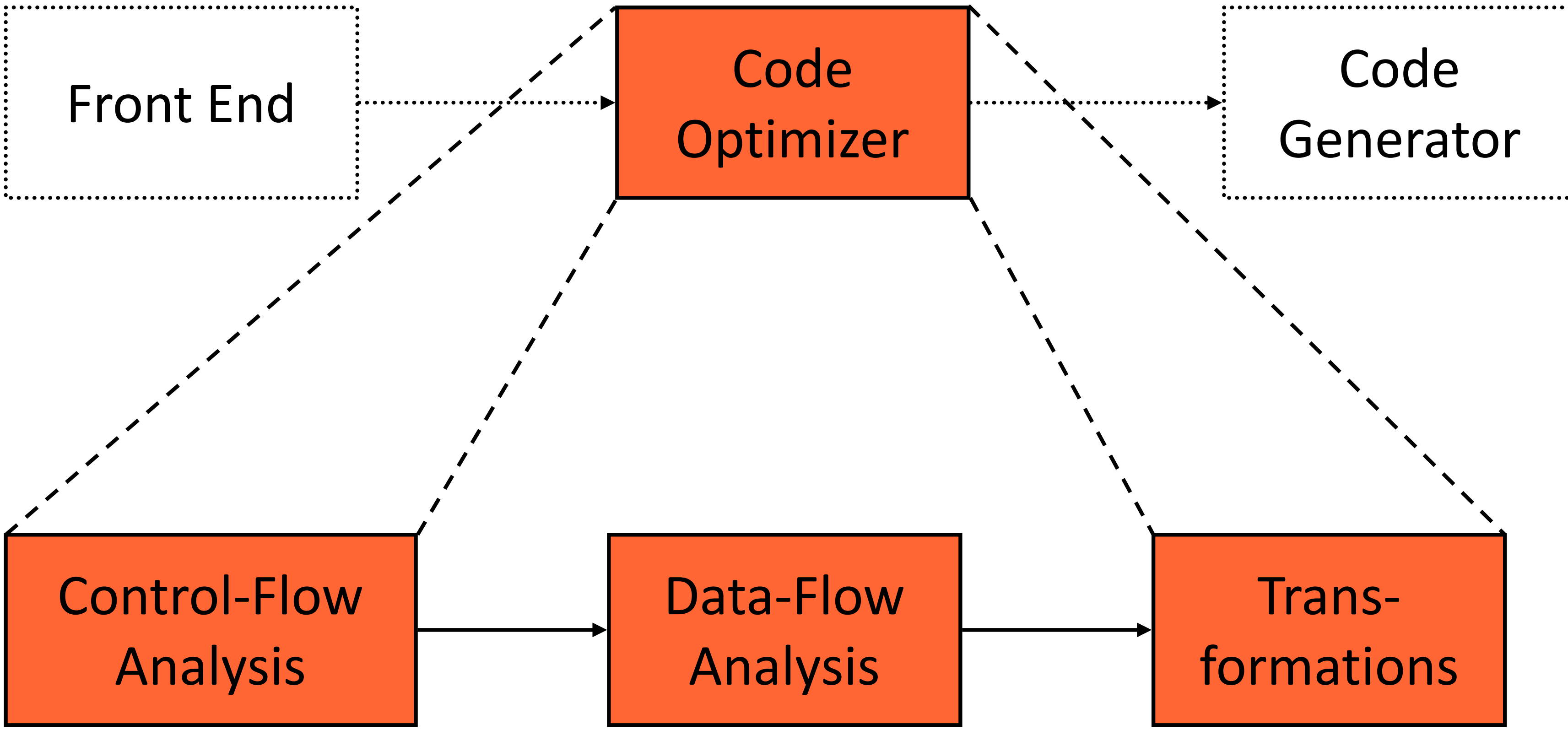
cjump t5>v B3, B4
B4: cjump i >= j B6, B5
B5: x = t3
a[t2] = t5
a[t4] = x
jump B2
B6: x = t3
t14 = a[t1]
a[t2] = t14
a[t1] = x

The Optimizer



Optimizations

- Register Allocation
  Liveness or reaching definitions
- Common subexpression elimination
  Available expressions and reaching expressions
- Constant Propagation
- Copy propagation
- Dead-code elimination
- Loop optimizations
  - Hoisting
  - Induction variable elimination

Dataflow Analysis

- Goal:
  - –Answers: Is it legal to perform an optimization?
  - –(Not answering: “it is beneficial?”)
- A framework for proving facts about program
- Reasons about lots of little facts
- Little or no interaction between facts
  - –Works best on properties about how program computes
- Based on all paths through program
  - – including infeasible paths

A sample program

```
int fib10(void) {
  int n = 10;
  int older = 0;
  int old = 1;
  int result = 0;
  int i;

  if (n <= 1) return n;
  for (i = 2; i<n; i++) {
     result = old + older;
     older = old;
     old = result;
  }
  return result;
}
```

```
1:     n <- 10
2:     older <- 0
3:     old <- 1
4:     result <- 0
5:     if n <= 1 goto 14
6:     i <- 2
7:     if i > n goto 13

8:     result <- old + older
9:     older <- old
10:    old <- result
11:    i <- i + 1
12:    JUMP 7
13:    return result
14:    return n
```

Simple Constant Propagation

- Can we do SCP?
- How do we recognize it?
- What aren't we doing?
- Metanote:
  - keep opts simple!
  - Use combined power

```
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3:     old <- 1
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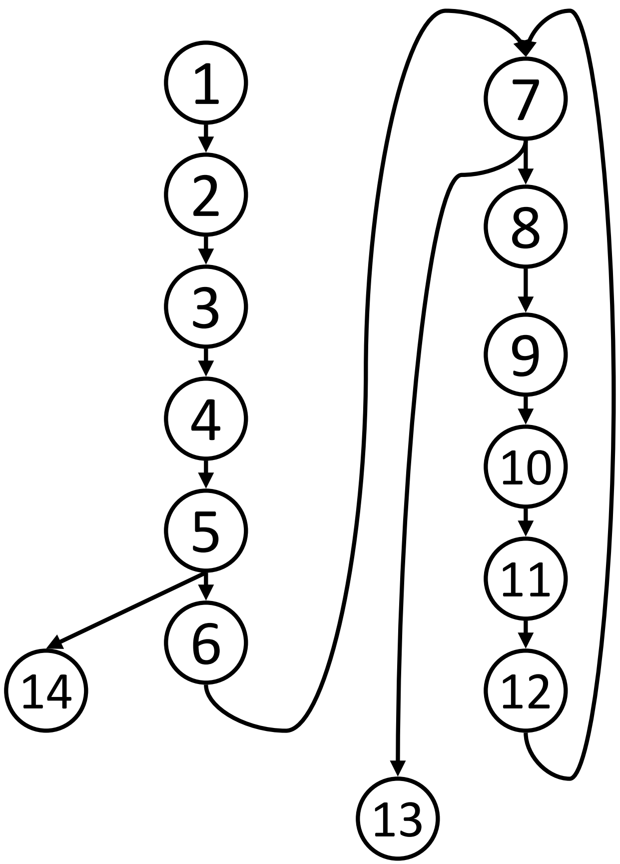
```

Reaching Definitions

A definition of variable v at program point d reaches program point u if there exists a path of control flow edges from d to u that does not contain a definition of v.




```
1:     n <- 10
2:     older <- 0
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5:     if n <= 1 goto 14
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```

Reaching Definitions (ex)

- 1 reaches 5, 7, and 14

14, Really?

Meta-notes:

- (almost) always conservative
- only know what we know
- Keep it simple:
  - What opt(s), if run before this would help
  - What about:

```
1: x <- 0
2: if (false) x<-1
3: … x …
```

  - Does 1 reach 3?
  - What opt changes this?

```
1:      n <- 10
2:      older <- 0
3:      old <- 1
4:      result <- 0
5:      if n <= 1 goto 14
6:      i <- 2
7:      if i > n goto 13
8:      result <- old + older
9:      older <- old
10:     old <- result
11:     i <- i + 1
12:     JUMP 7
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```

Calculating Reaching Definitions

A definition of variable v at program point d reaches program point u if there exists a path of control flow edges from d to u that does not contain a definition of v.

- Build up RD stmt by stmt
- Stmt s, “d: v <- x op y”, generates d
- Stmt s, “d: v <- x op y”, kills all other defs(v)

Or,

- Gen[s] = { d }
- Kill[s] = defs(v) – { d }

Gen and kill for each stmt

	Gen	kill
`1: n <- 10`	1	
`2: older <- 0`	2	9
`3: old <- 1`	3	10
`4: result <- 0`	4	8
`5: if n <= 1 goto 14`		
`6: i <- 2`	6	11
`7: if i > n goto 13`		
`8: result <- old + older`	8	4
`9: older <- old`	9	2
`10: old <- result`	10	3
`11: i <- i + 1`	11	6
`12: JUMP 7`		
`13: return result`		
`14: return n`		

we determine the defs that reach a node by using:

- control flow information
- gen and kill info

Computing in[n] and out[n]

- In[n]: the set of defs that reach the beginning of node n
- Out[n]: the set of defs that reach the end of node n

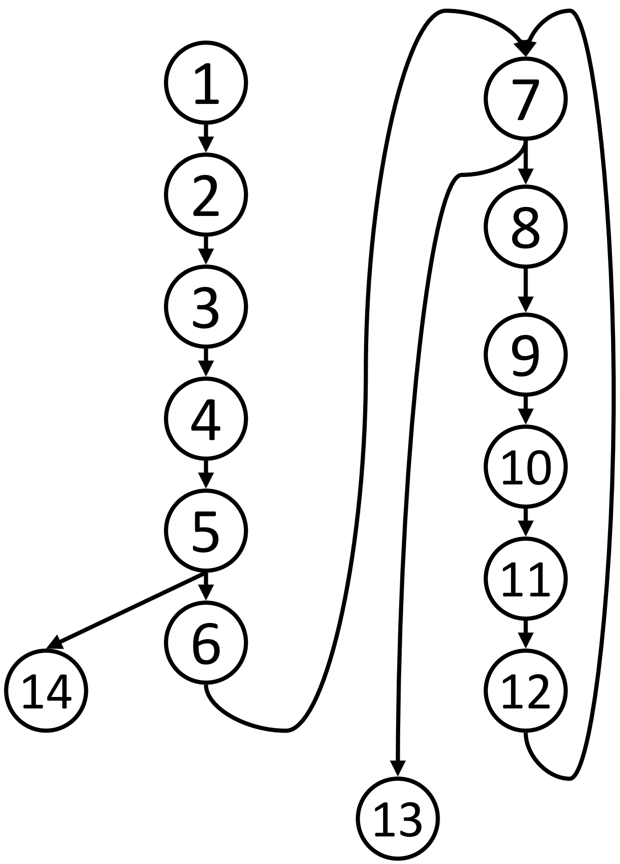
$$\text{in[n]} = \bigcup_{p \in pred[n]} out[p]$$

$$\text{out[n]} = gen[n] \cup (in[n] - kill[n])$$

- Initialize in[n]=out[n]={} for all n
- Solve iteratively

pred[n]?

- Pred[n] are all nodes that can directly reach n in the control flow graph.
- E.g., pred[7] = { 6, 12 }

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13:    return result
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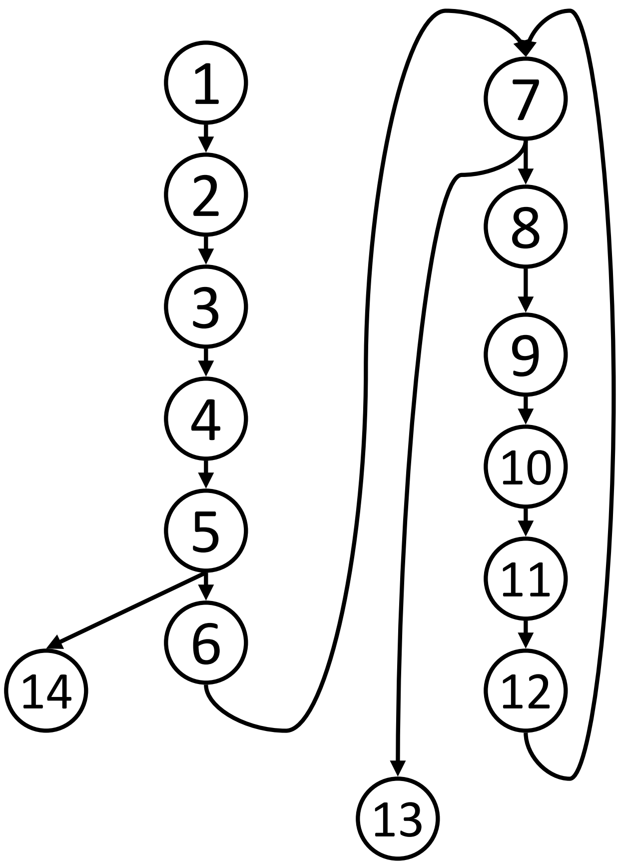
```

What order to eval nodes?

- Does it matter?
- Lets do: 1,2,3,4,5,14,6,7,13,8,9,10,11,12

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Example:

- Order: 1,2,3,4,5,14,6,7,13,8,9,10,11,12

$$in[n] = \bigcup_{p \in pred[n]} out[p] \qquad out[n] = gen[n] \bigcup (in[n] - kill[n])$$

		Gen	kill	in	out
1:	`n <- 10`	1			1
2:	`older <- 0`	2	9		
3:	`old <- 1`	3	10		
4:	`result <- 0`	4	8		
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`9: older <- old`	9	2	1-3,6,8	1,3,6,8,9
`10: old <- result`	10	3	1,3,6,8,9	1,6,8-10
`11: i <- i + 1`	11	6	1,6,8-10	1,8-11
`12: JUMP 7`				
`13: return result`			1-4,6	1-4,6
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9: older <- old	9	2	1-3,6,8	1,3,6,8,9
10: old <- result	10	3	1,3,6,8,9	1,6,8-10
11: i <- i + 1	11	6	1,6,8-10	1,8-11
12: JUMP 7			1,8-11	1,8-11
13: return result			1-4,6	1-4,6
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Example (pass 2)

- Order: 1,2,3,4,5,14,6,7,13,8,9,10,11,12

$$in[n] = \bigcup_{p \in pred[n]} out[p] \qquad out[n] = gen[n] \cup (in[n] - kill[n])$$

	Gen	kill	in	out
`1: n <- 10`	1			1
`2: older <- 0`	2	9	1	1,2
`3: old <- 1`	3	10	1,2	1,2,3
`4: result <- 0`	4	8	1-3	1-4
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`11: i <- i + 1`	11	6	1,6,8-10	1,8-11
`12: JUMP 7`			1,8-11	1,8-11
`13: return result`			1-4,6	1-4,6
`14: return n`			1-4	1-4

Example (pass 2)

- Order: 1,2,3,4,5,14,6,7,13,8,9,10,11,12

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1: n <- 10	1			1
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9: older <- old	9	2	1-3,6,8	1,3,6,8,9
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$$in[n] = \bigcup_{p \in pred[n]} out[p] \qquad out[n] = gen[n] \bigcup (in[n] - kill[n])$$

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`11: i <- i + 1`	11	6	1,6,8-10	1,8-11
`12: JUMP 7`			1,8-11	1,8-11
`13: return result`			1-4,6,8-11	1-4,6,8-11
`14: return n`			1-4	1-4

Example (pass 2)

- Order: 1,2,3,4,5,14,6,7,13,8,9,10,11,12

$$in[n] = \bigcup_{p \in pred[n]} out[p] \qquad out[n] = gen[n] \cup (in[n] - kill[n])$$

	Gen	kill	in	out
`1: n <- 10`	1			1
`2: older <- 0`	2	9	1	1,2
`3: old <- 1`	3	10	1,2	1,2,3
`4: result <- 0`	4	8	1-3	1-4
`5: if n <= 1 goto 14`			1-4	1-4
`6: i <- 2`	6	11	1-4	1-4,6
`7: if i > n goto 13`			1-4,6,8-11	1-4,6,8-11
`8: result <- old + older`	8	4	1-4,6,8-11	1-3,6,8-11
`9: older <- old`	9	2	1-3,6,8	1,3,6,8,9
`10: old <- result`	10	3	1,3,6,8,9	1,6,8-10
`11: i <- i + 1`	11	6	1,6,8-10	1,8-11
`12: JUMP 7`			1,8-11	1,8-11
`13: return result`			1-4,6,8-11	1-4,6,8-11
`14: return n`			1-4	1-4

Example (pass 2)

- Order: 1,2,3,4,5,14,6,7,13,8,9,10,11,12

$$in[n] = \bigcup_{p \in pred[n]} out[p] \qquad out[n] = gen[n] \bigcup (in[n] - kill[n])$$

	Gen	kill	in	out
`1: n <- 10`	1			1
`2: older <- 0`	2	9	1	1,2
`3: old <- 1`	3	10	1,2	1,2,3
`4: result <- 0`	4	8	1-3	1-4
`5: if n <= 1 goto 14`			1-4	1-4
`6: i <- 2`	6	11	1-4	1-4,6
`7: if i > n goto 13`			1-4,6,8-11	1-4,6,8-11
`8: result <- old + older`	8	4	1-4,6,8-11	1-3,6,8-11
`9: older <- old`	9	2	1-3,6,8-11	1,3,6,8-11
`10: old <- result`	10	3	1,3,6,8,9	1,6,8-10
`11: i <- i + 1`	11	6	1,6,8-10	1,8-11
`12: JUMP 7`			1,8-11	1,8-11
`13: return result`			1-4,6,8-11	1-4,6,8-11
`14: return n`			1-4	1-4

Example (pass 2)

- Order: 1,2,3,4,5,14,6,7,13,8,9,10,11,12

$$in[n] = \bigcup_{p \in pred[n]} out[p] \qquad out[n] = gen[n] \bigcup (in[n] - kill[n])$$

	Gen	kill	in	out
1: n <- 10	1			1
2: older <- 0	2	9	1	1,2
3: old <- 1	3	10	1,2	1,2,3
4: result <- 0	4	8	1-3	1-4
5: if n <= 1 goto 14			1-4	1-4
6: i <- 2	6	11	1-4	1-4,6
7: if i > n goto 13			1-4,6,8-11	1-4,6,8-11
8: result <- old + older	8	4	1-4,6,8-11	1-3,6,8-11
9: older <- old	9	2	1-3,6,8-11	1,3,6,8-11
10: old <- result	10	3	1,3,6,8-11	1,6,8-11
11: i <- i + 1	11	6	1,6,8-10	1,8-11
12: JUMP 7			1,8-11	1,8-11
13: return result			1-4,6,8-11	1-4,6,8-11
14: return n			1-4	1-4

Example (pass 2)

- Order: 1,2,3,4,5,14,6,7,13,8,9,10,11,12

$$in[n] = \bigcup_{p \in pred[n]} out[p] \qquad out[n] = gen[n] \bigcup (in[n] - kill[n])$$

	Gen	kill	in	out
1: n <- 10	1			1
2: older <- 0	2	9	1	1,2
3: old <- 1	3	10	1,2	1,2,3
4: result <- 0	4	8	1-3	1-4
5: if n <= 1 goto 14			1-4	1-4
6: i <- 2	6	11	1-4	1-4,6
7: if i > n goto 13			1-4,6,8-11	1-4,6,8-11
8: result <- old + older	8	4	1-4,6,8-11	1-3,6,8-11
9: older <- old	9	2	1-3,6,8-11	1,3,6,8-11
10: old <- result	10	3	1,3,6,8-11	1,6,8-11
11: i <- i + 1	11	6	1,6,8-11	1,8-11
12: JUMP 7			1,8-11	1,8-11
13: return result			1-4,6,8-11	1-4,6,8-11
14: return n			1-4	1-4

Example (pass 2)

- Order: 1,2,3,4,5,14,6,7,13,8,9,10,11,12

$$in[n] = \bigcup_{p \in pred[n]} out[p] \qquad out[n] = gen[n] \cup (in[n] - kill[n])$$

	Gen	kill	in	out
`1: n <- 10`	1			1
`2: older <- 0`	2	9	1	1,2
`3: old <- 1`	3	10	1,2	1,2,3
`4: result <- 0`	4	8	1-3	1-4
`5: if n <= 1 goto 14`			1-4	1-4
`6: i <- 2`	6	11	1-4	1-4,6
`7: if i > n goto 13`			1-4,6,8-11	1-4,6,8-11
`8: result <- old + older`	8	4	1-4,6,8-11	1-3,6,8-11
`9: older <- old`	9	2	1-3,6,8-11	1,3,6,8-11
`10: old <- result`	10	3	1,3,6,8-11	1,6,8-11
`11: i <- i + 1`	11	6	1,6,8-11	1,8-11
`12: JUMP 7`			1,8-11	1,8-11
`13: return result`			1-4,6,8-11	1-4,6,8-11
`14: return n`			1-4	1-4

An Improvement: Basic Blocks

- No need to compute this one stmt at a time
- For straight line code:
  - In[s1; s2] = in[s1]
  - Out[s1; s2] = out[s2]
- Combine the gen and kill sets into one per BB.

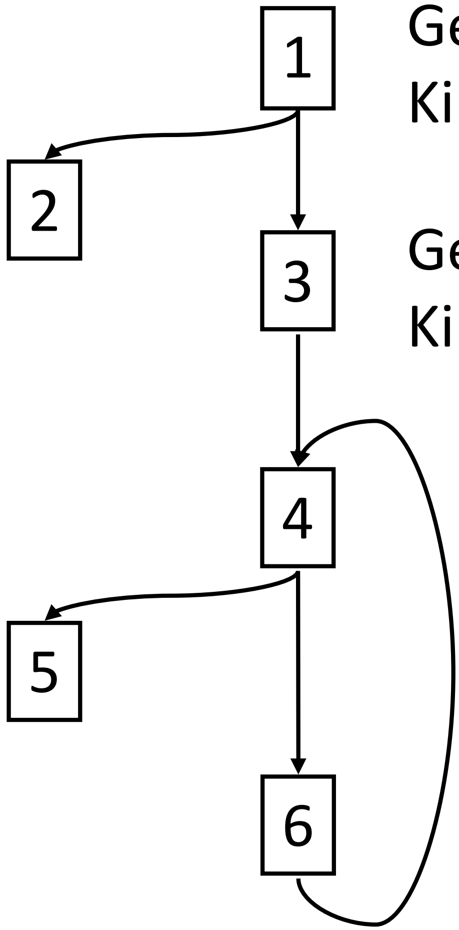
- Gen[BB]={2,3,4,5}
- Kill[BB]={1,8,11}

	Gen	kill
`1: i <- 1`	1	8,4
`2: j <- 2`	2	
`3: k <- 3 + i`	3	11
`4: i <- j`	4	1,8
`5: m <- i + k`	5	

BB sets

		Instruction	Gen	kill		
	1:	`n <- 10`	1			
	2:	`older <- 0`	2	9		
1	3:	`old <- 1`	3	10		
	4:	`result <- 0`	4	8		
	5:	`if n <= 1 goto 14`			1,2,3,4	8,9,10
3	6:	`i <- 2`	6	11	6	11
4	7:	`if i > n goto 13`				
	8:	`result <- old + older`	8	4		
	9:	`older <- old`	9	2		
6	10:	`old <- result`	10	3		
	11:	`i <- i + 1`	11	6		
	12:	`JUMP 7`			8-11	2-4,6
5	13:	`return result`				
2	14:	`return n`				

BB sets



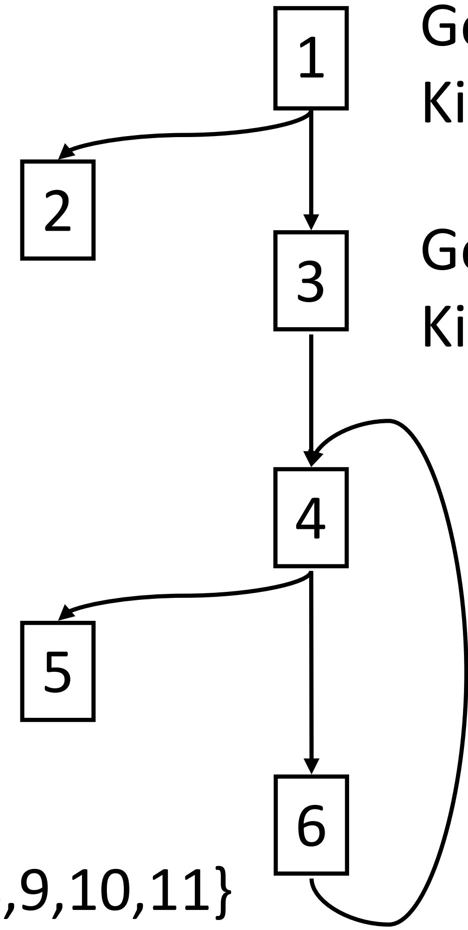
Gen={1,2,3,4}
Kill={8,9,10}

Gen={6}
Kill={11}

Gen={8,9,10,11}
Kill={2,3,4,6}

In	out
	1,2,3,4

BB sets



Gen={1,2,3,4}
Kill={8,9,10}

Gen={6}
Kill={11}

Gen={8,9,10,11}
Kill={2,3,4,6}

In	out
	1,2,3,4
1,2,3,4	1,2,3,4,6
1-4,6,8-11	1-4,6,8-11
1-4,6,8-11	1,8-11

Forward Dataflow

- Reaching definitions is a forward dataflow problem:
  It propagates information from the predecessors of a node to the node
- Defined by:
  - Basic attributes: (gen and kill)
  - Transfer function: F_{bb} $$out[n] = gen[n] \cup (in[n] - kill[n])$$
  - Meet operator: union $$in[n] = \bigcup_{p \in pred[n]} out[p]$$
  - Set of values (a lattice, in this case powerset of program points)
  - Initial values for each node b
- Solve for fixed point solution

How to implement?

- Values?
- Gen?
- Kill?
- F_{bb}?
- Order to visit nodes?
- When are we done?
  - In fact, do we know we terminate?

Implementing RD

- Values: bits in a bit vector
- Gen: 1 in each position generated, otherwise 0
- Kill: 0 in each position killed, otherwise 1
- F_{bb}: out[b] = gen[b] | (in[b] & kill[b])
- Init in[b]=out[b]=0

- When are we done?
- What order to visit nodes? Does it matter?

RD Worklist algorithm

Initialize: in[B] = out[b] = $\emptyset$

Initialize: in[entry] = $\emptyset$

Work queue, W = all Blocks in topological order

```
while (|W| != 0) {
    remove b from W
    old = out[b]
    in[b] = {over all pred(p) ∈ b} ∪ out[p]
    out[b] = gen[b] ∪ (in[b] - kill[b])
    if (old != out[b]) W = W ∪ succ(b)
}
```

Storing Rd information

- Use-def chains: for each use of var x in s, a list of definitions of x that reach s

```
1:  n <- 10                           1
2:  older <- 0                        1              1,2
3:  old <- 1                          1,2            1,2,3
4:  result <- 0                       1-3            1-4
5:  if n <= 1 goto 14                 1-4            1-4
6:  i <- 2                            1-4            1-4,6
7:  if i > n goto 13                  1-4,6,8-11     1-4,6,8-11
8:  result <- old + older             1-4,6,8-11     1-3,6,8-11
9:  older <- old                      1-3,6,8-11     1,3,6,8-11
10: old <- result                     1,3,6,8-11     1,6,8-11
11: i <- i + 1                        1,6,8-11       1,8-11
12: JUMP 7                            1,8-11         1,8-11
13: return result                     1-4,6          1-4,6
14: return n                          1-4            1-4
```

Constant Folding + DCE

~~1: n <- 10~~	~~1~~	
2: older <- 0	1	1,2
3: old <- 1	1,2	1,2,3
4: result <- 0	1-3	1-4
~~5: if 10 <= 1 goto 14~~	~~1-4~~	~~1-4~~
6: i <- 2	1-4	1-4,6
7: if i > 10 goto 13	1-4,6,8-11	1-4,6,8-11
8: result <- old + older	1-4,6,8-11	1-3,6,8-11
9: older <- old	1-3,6,8-11	1,3,6,8-11
10: old <- result	1,3,6,8-11	1,6,8-11
11: i <- i + 1	1,6,8-11	1,8-11
12: JUMP 7	1,8-11	1,8-11
13: return result	1-4,6	1-4,6
~~14: return 10~~	~~1-4~~	~~1-4~~

Better Constant Propagation

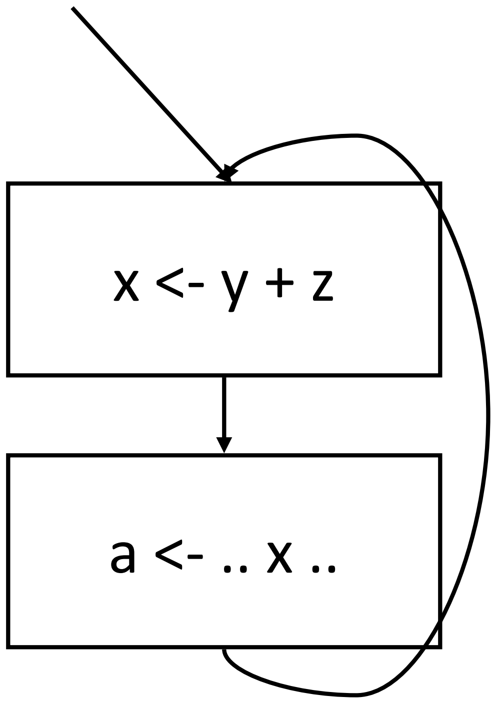
- What about:

```
x <- 1
if (y > z)
    x <- 1
a <- x
```

- We saw this in conditional constant propagation using SSA

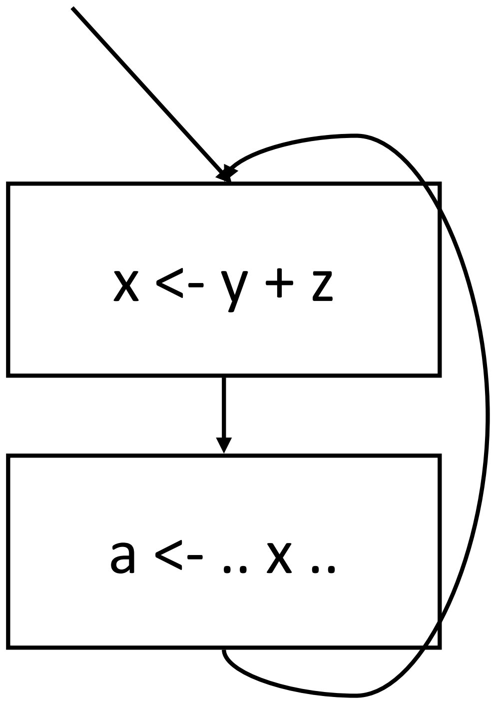
Loop Invariant Code Motion

- When can expression be moved out of a loop?



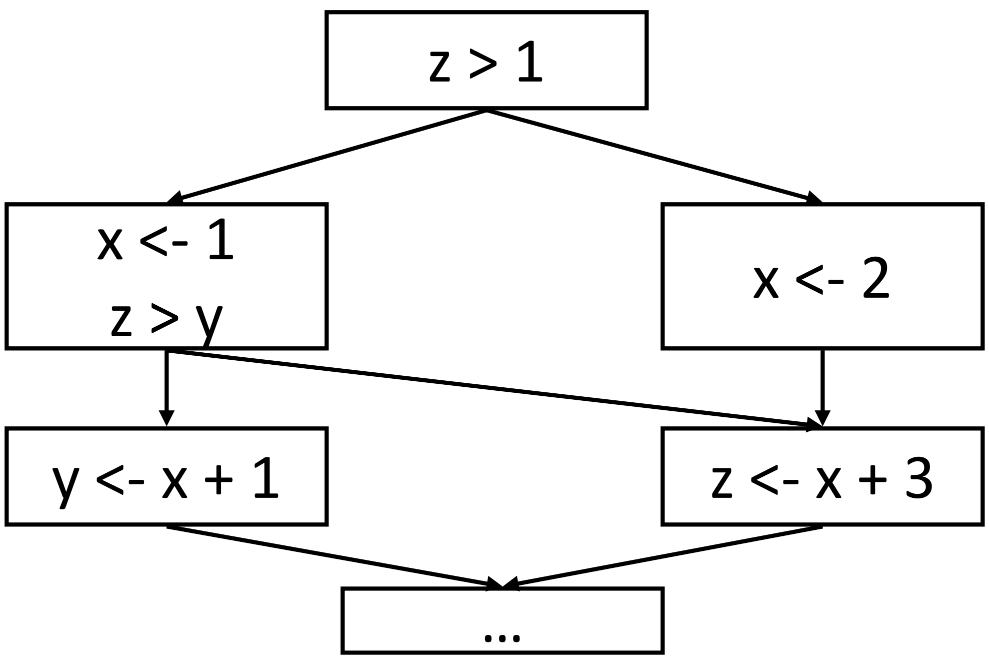
Loop Invariant Code Motion

- When can expression be moved out of a loop?
- When all reaching definitions of operands are outside of loop, expression is loop invariant
- Use ud-chains to detect



Def-use chains are valuable too

- Def-use chain: for each definition of var x, a list of all uses of that definition
- Computed from liveness analysis, a backward dataflow problem
- Def-use is NOT symmetric to use-def



Liveness (def-use chains)

- A variable x is live-out of a stmt s if x can be used along some path starting a s, otherwise x is dead.

Liveness as a dataflow problem

- This is a backwards analysis
  - A variable is live out if used by a successor
  - Gen: For a use: indicate it is live coming into s
  - Kill: Defining a variable v in s makes it dead before s (unless s uses v to define v)
  - Lattice is just live (top) and dead (bottom)
- Values are variables
- In[n] = variables live before n

  $$= \left(out[n] - kill[n]\right) \cup gen[n]$$

- Out[n] = variables live after n

  $$= \bigcup_{s \in succ(n)} In[s]$$

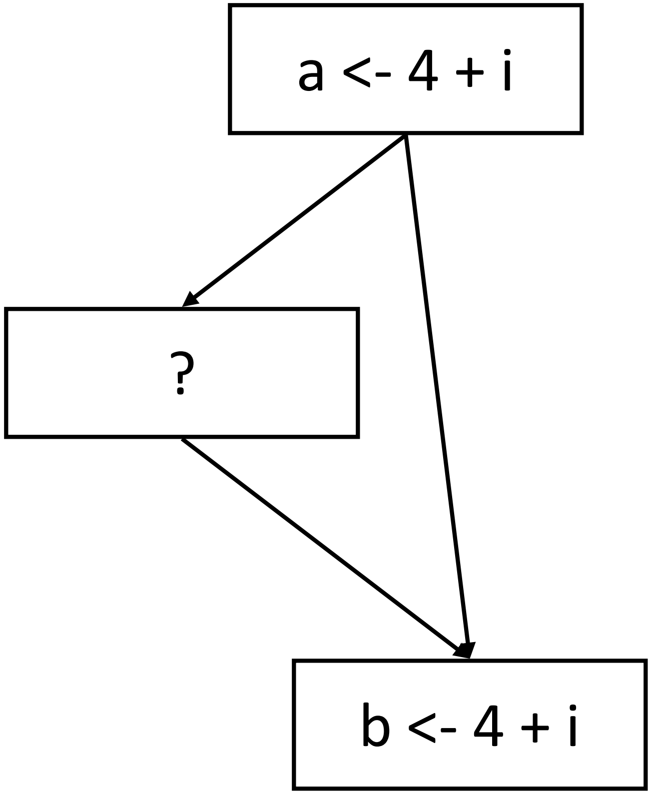
Dead Code Elimination

- Code is dead if it has no effect on the outcome of the program.
- When is code dead?

Dead Code Elimination

- Code is dead if it has no effect on the outcome of the program.
- When is code dead?
  - When the definition is dead, and
  - When the instruction has no side effects
- So:
  - run liveness
  - Construct def-use chains
  - Any instruction which has no users and has no side effects can be eliminated

When can we do CSE?



Available Expressions

- X+Y is “available” at statement S if
  - x+y is computed along every path from the start to S AND
  - neither x nor y is modified after the last evaluation of x+y

```
a <- b+c
b <- a-d
c <- b+c
d <- a-d
```

Available Expressions

- X+Y is "available" at statement S if
  - x+y is computed along every path from the start to S AND
  - neither x nor y is modified after the last evaluation of x+y

a <- b+c

b <- a-d

c <- b+c ⟵ b+c Not available, since b redefine

d <- a-d ⟵ a-d is available

Computing Available Expressions

- Forward or backward?
- Values?
- Lattice?
- gen[b] =
- kill[b] =
- in[b] =
- out[b] =
- initialization?

Computing Available Expressions

- Forward
- Values: all expressions
- Lattice: available, not-avail
- gen[b] = if b evals expr e and doesn't
  define variables used in e
- kill[b] = if b assigns to x,
  then all exprs using x are killed.
- out[b] = (in[b] – kill[b]) $\cup$ gen[b]
- in[b] = what to do at a join point?
- initialization?

Computing Available Expressions

- Forward
- Values: all expressions
- Lattice: available, not-avail
- gen[b] = if b evals expr e and doesn't
  define variables used in e
- kill[b] = if b assigns to x, exprs(x) are killed
  out[b] = (in[b] – kill[b]) $\cup$ gen[b]
- in[b] = An expr is avail only if avail on ALL edges, so:
  in[b] = $\cap$ over all p$\in$ pred(b), out[p]
- Initialization
  - All nodes, but entry are set to ALL avail
  - Entry is set to NONE avail

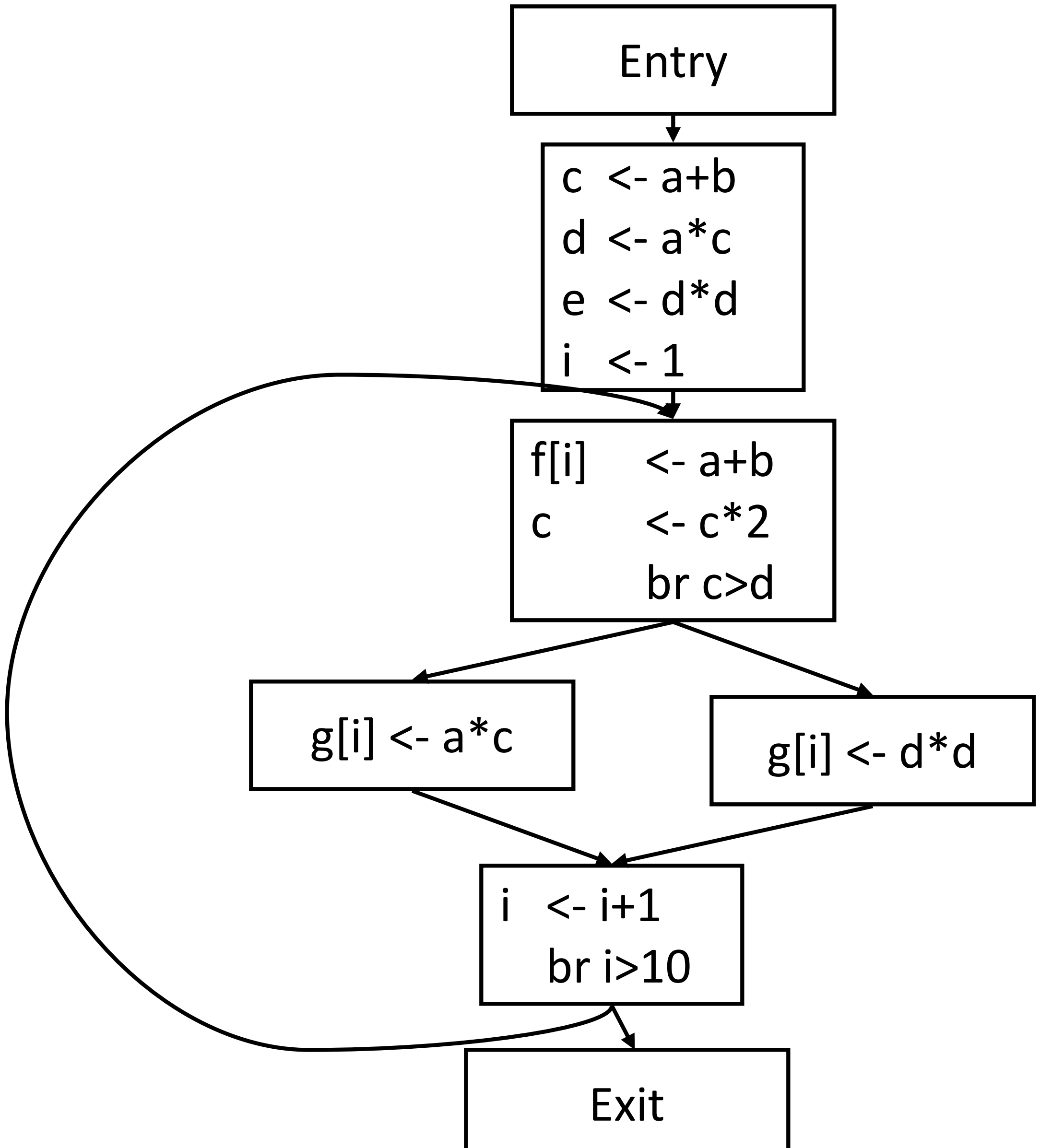
Constructing Gen & Kill

Stmt s	Gen	Kill
t <- x op y	{x op y}-kill[s]	{exprs containing t}
t <- M[a]	{M[a]}-kill[s]	
M[a] <- b		
f(a, …)		{M[x] for all x}
t <- f(a,…)		

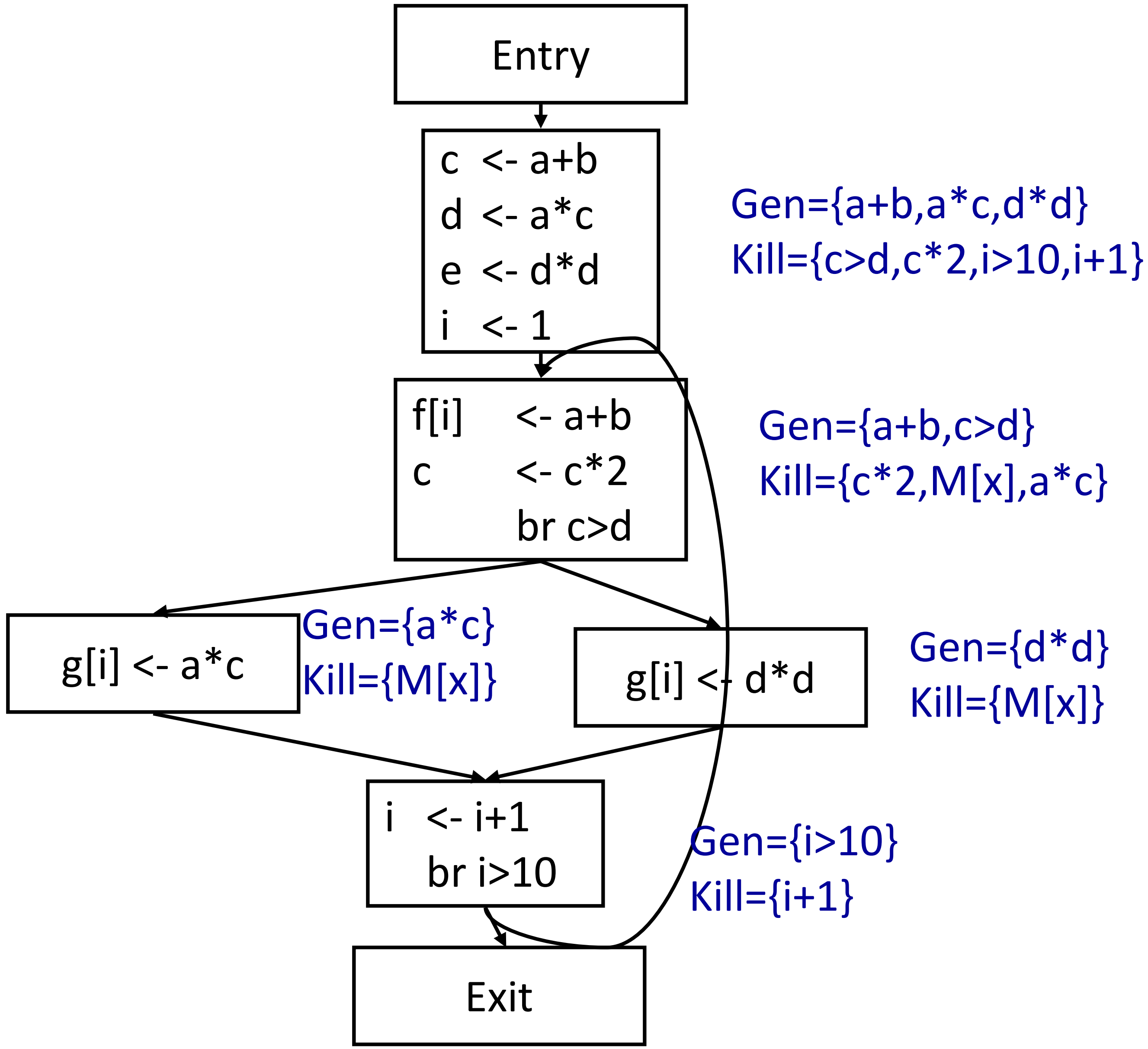
Constructing Gen & Kill

Stmt s	Gen	Kill
t <- x op y	{x op y}-kill[s]	{exprs containing t}
t <- M[a]	{M[a]}-kill[s]	{exprs containing t}
M[a] <- b	{}	{for all x, M[x]}
f(a, …)	{}	{for all x, M[x]}
t <- f(a,…)	{}	{exprs containing t for all x, M[x]}

Example



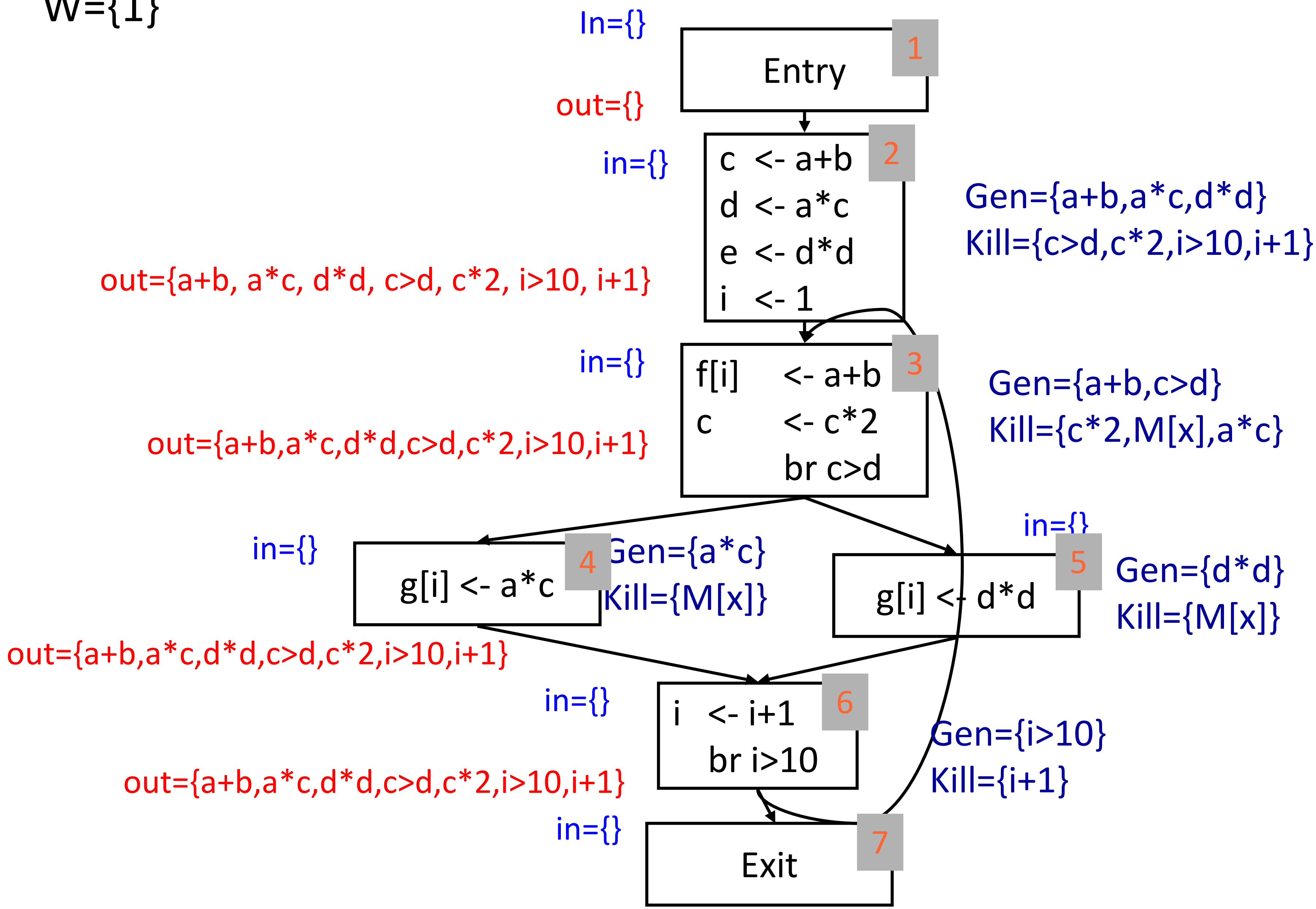
Example



Entry
c <- a+b
d <- a*c
e <- d*d
i <- 1
Gen={a+b,a*c,d*d}
Kill={c>d,c*2,i>10,i+1}
f[i] <- a+b
c <- c*2
br c>d
Gen={a+b,c>d}
Kill={c*2,M[x],a*c}
g[i] <- a*c
Gen={a*c}
Kill={M[x]}
g[i] <- d*d
Gen={d*d}
Kill={M[x]}
i <- i+1
br i>10
Gen={i>10}
Kill={i+1}
Exit

Example

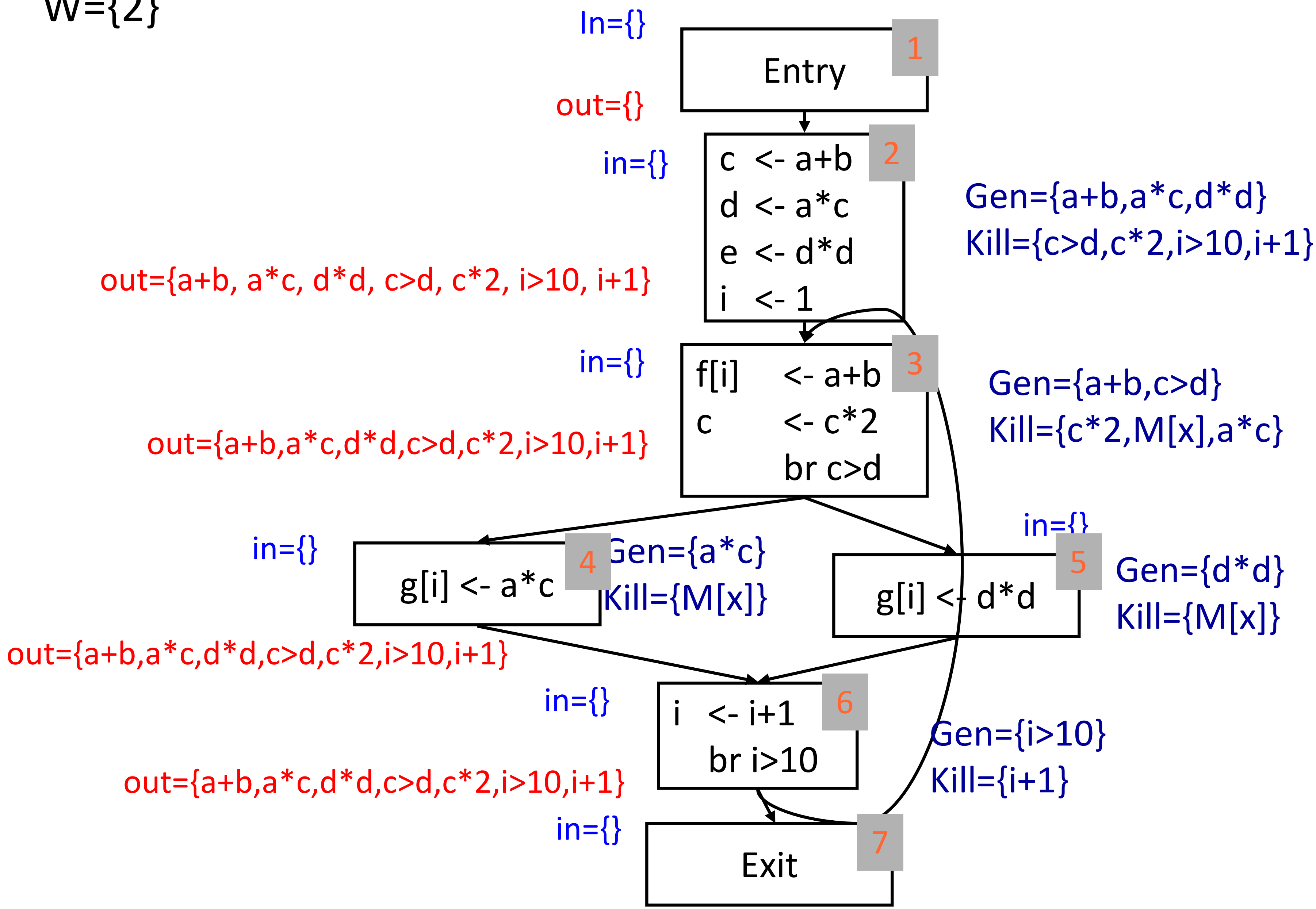
W={1}



In={}
Entry
1
out={}
in={}
c <- a+b
d <- a*c
e <- d*d
i <- 1
2
Gen={a+b,a*c,d*d}
Kill={c>d,c*2,i>10,i+1}
out={a+b, a*c, d*d, c>d, c*2, i>10, i+1}
in={}
f[i] <- a+b
c <- c*2
br c>d
3
Gen={a+b,c>d}
Kill={c*2,M[x],a*c}
out={a+b,a*c,d*d,c>d,c*2,i>10,i+1}
in={}
g[i] <- a*c
4
Gen={a*c}
Kill={M[x]}
in={}
g[i] <- d*d
5
Gen={d*d}
Kill={M[x]}
out={a+b,a*c,d*d,c>d,c*2,i>10,i+1}
in={}
i <- i+1
br i>10
6
Gen={i>10}
Kill={i+1}
out={a+b,a*c,d*d,c>d,c*2,i>10,i+1}
in={}
Exit
7

Example

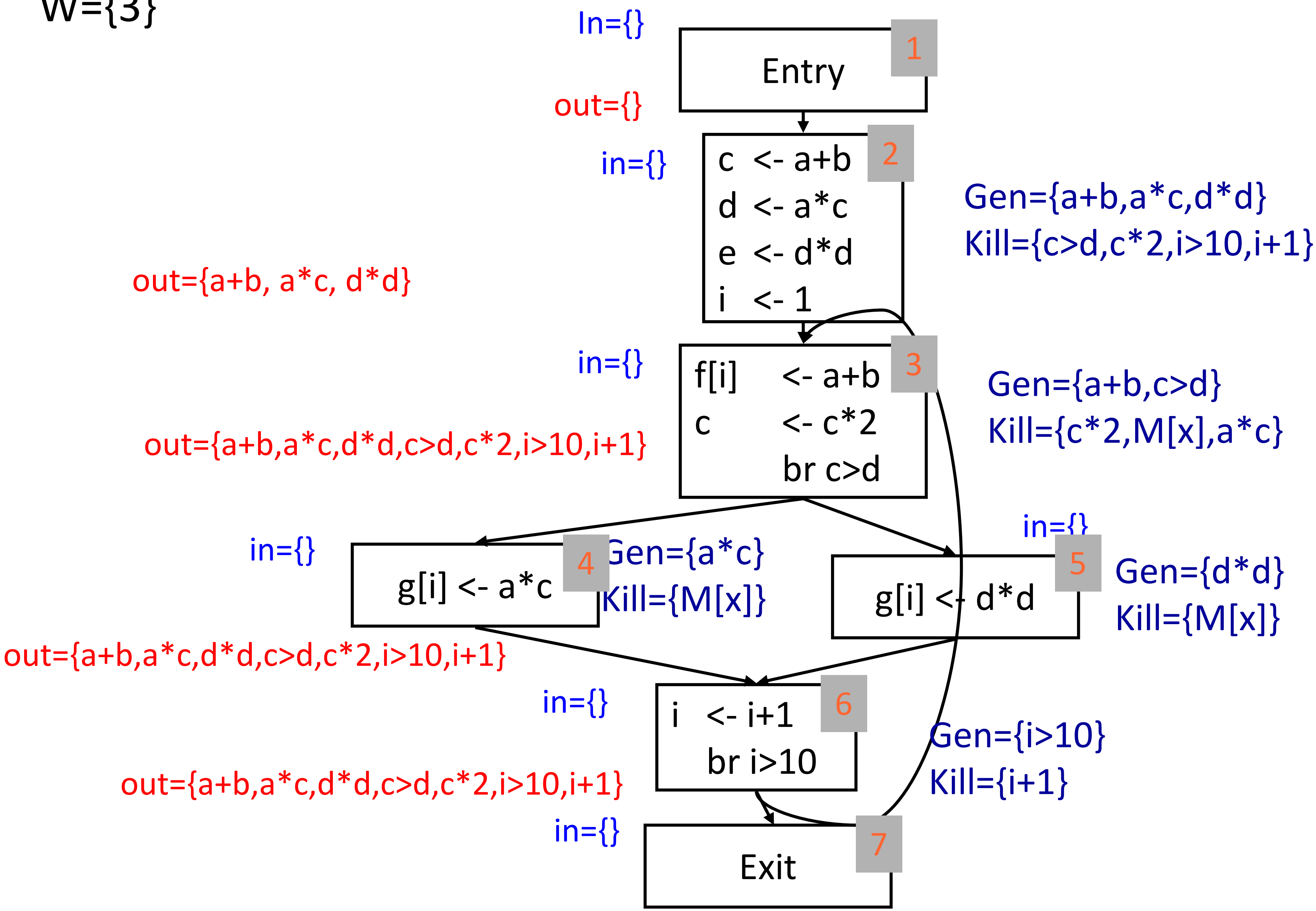
W={2}



In={}
Entry
1
out={}
in={}
c <- a+b
d <- a*c
e <- d*d
i <- 1
2
Gen={a+b,a*c,d*d}
Kill={c>d,c*2,i>10,i+1}
out={a+b, a*c, d*d, c>d, c*2, i>10, i+1}
in={}
f[i] <- a+b
c <- c*2
br c>d
3
Gen={a+b,c>d}
Kill={c*2,M[x],a*c}
out={a+b,a*c,d*d,c>d,c*2,i>10,i+1}
in={}
g[i] <- a*c
4
Gen={a*c}
Kill={M[x]}
in={}
g[i] <- d*d
5
Gen={d*d}
Kill={M[x]}
out={a+b,a*c,d*d,c>d,c*2,i>10,i+1}
in={}
i <- i+1
br i>10
6
Gen={i>10}
Kill={i+1}
out={a+b,a*c,d*d,c>d,c*2,i>10,i+1}
in={}
Exit
7

Example

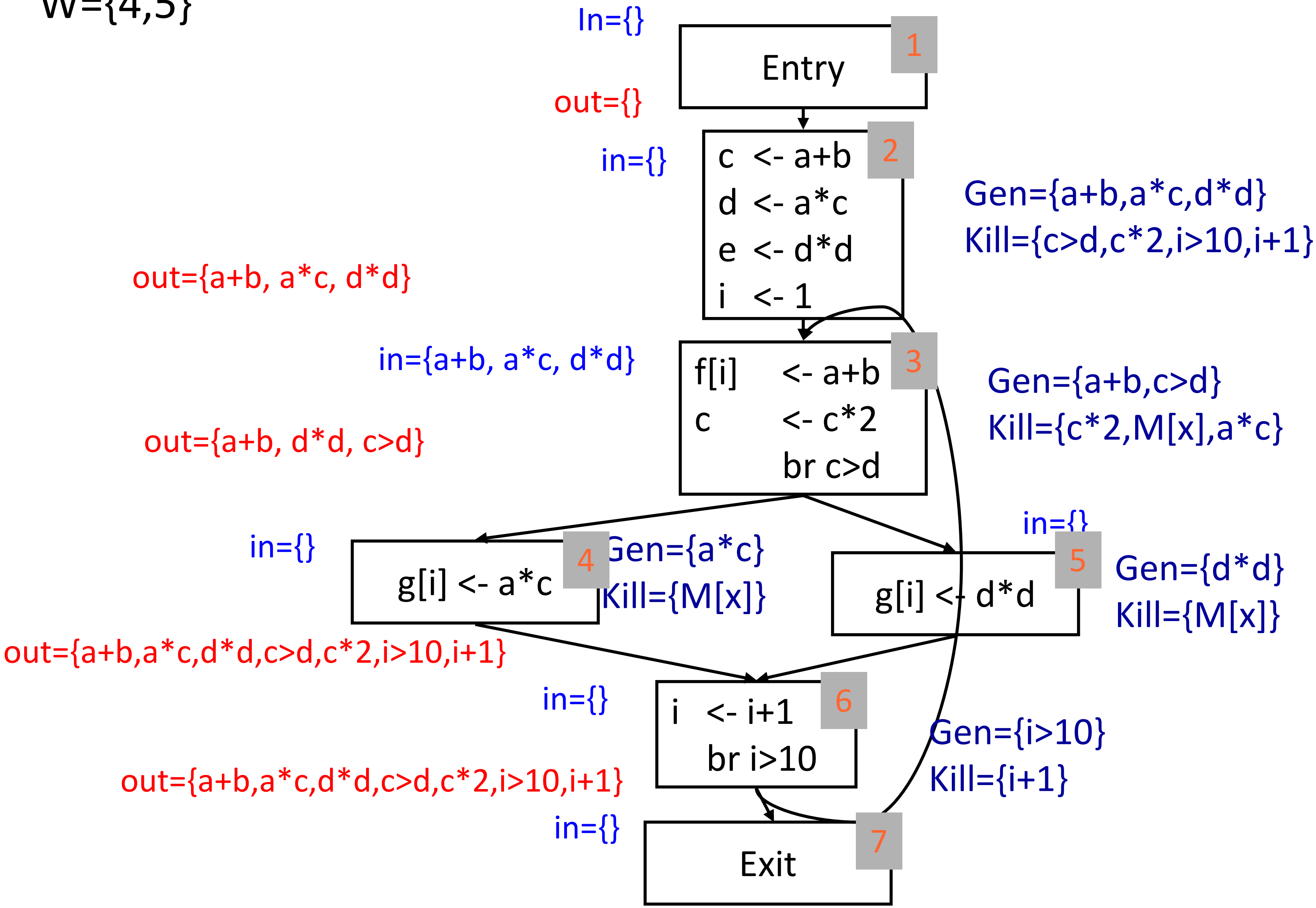
W={3}



In={}
Entry
1
out={}
in={}
c <- a+b
d <- a*c
e <- d*d
i <- 1
2
Gen={a+b,a*c,d*d}
Kill={c>d,c*2,i>10,i+1}
out={a+b, a*c, d*d}
in={}
f[i] <- a+b
c <- c*2
br c>d
3
Gen={a+b,c>d}
Kill={c*2,M[x],a*c}
out={a+b,a*c,d*d,c>d,c*2,i>10,i+1}
in={}
g[i] <- a*c
4
Gen={a*c}
Kill={M[x]}
in={}
g[i] <- d*d
5
Gen={d*d}
Kill={M[x]}
out={a+b,a*c,d*d,c>d,c*2,i>10,i+1}
in={}
i <- i+1
br i>10
6
Gen={i>10}
Kill={i+1}
out={a+b,a*c,d*d,c>d,c*2,i>10,i+1}
in={}
Exit
7

Example

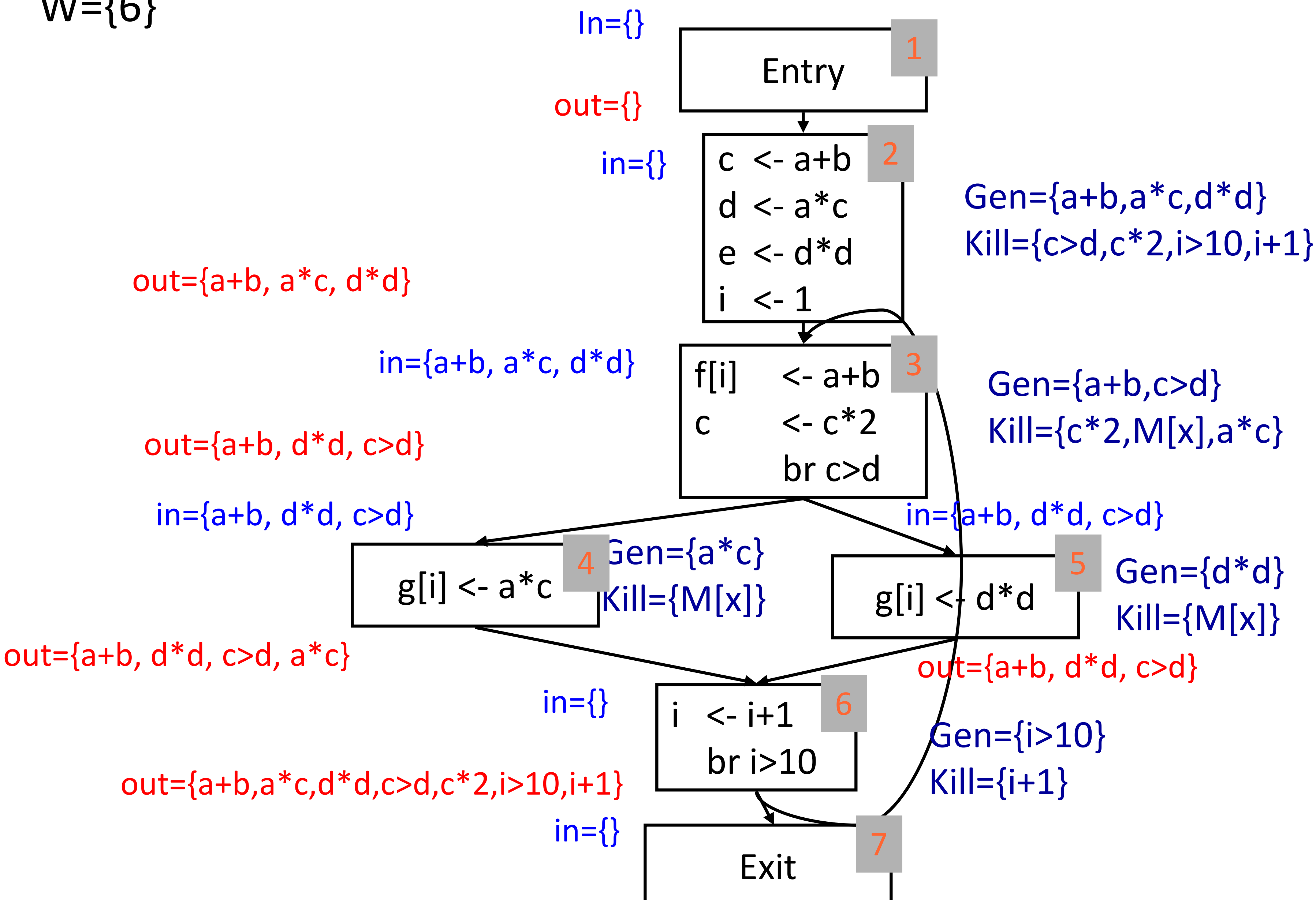
W={4,5}



In={}
Entry
1
out={}
in={}
c <- a+b
d <- a*c
e <- d*d
i <- 1
2
Gen={a+b,a*c,d*d}
Kill={c>d,c*2,i>10,i+1}
out={a+b, a*c, d*d}
in={a+b, a*c, d*d}
f[i] <- a+b
c <- c*2
br c>d
3
Gen={a+b,c>d}
Kill={c*2,M[x],a*c}
out={a+b, d*d, c>d}
in={}
g[i] <- a*c
4
Gen={a*c}
Kill={M[x]}
in={}
g[i] <- d*d
5
Gen={d*d}
Kill={M[x]}
out={a+b,a*c,d*d,c>d,c*2,i>10,i+1}
in={}
i <- i+1
br i>10
6
Gen={i>10}
Kill={i+1}
out={a+b,a*c,d*d,c>d,c*2,i>10,i+1}
in={}
Exit
7

Example

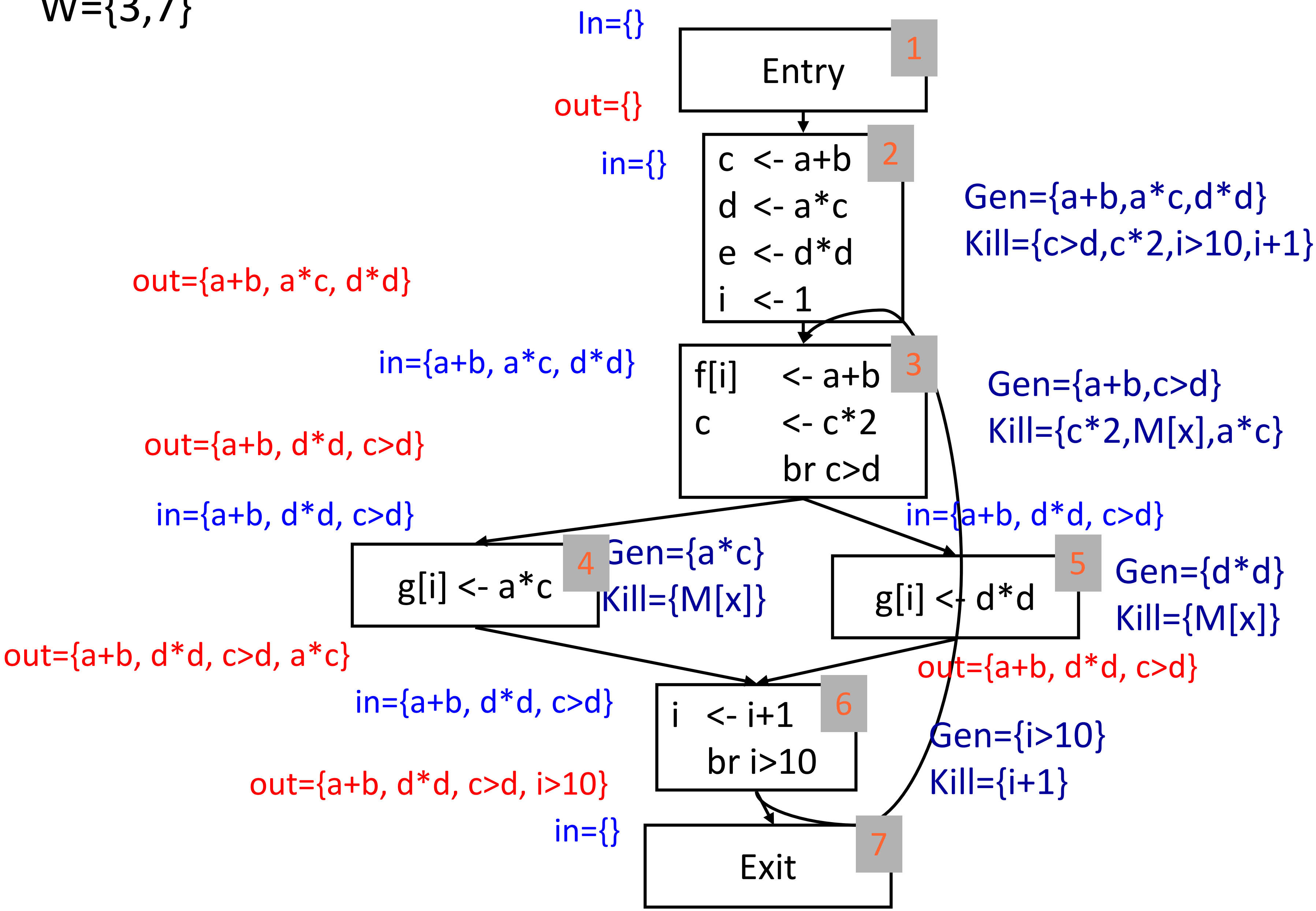
W={6}



In={}
Entry
1
out={}
in={}
c <- a+b
d <- a*c
e <- d*d
i <- 1
2
Gen={a+b,a*c,d*d}
Kill={c>d,c*2,i>10,i+1}
out={a+b, a*c, d*d}
in={a+b, a*c, d*d}
f[i] <- a+b
c <- c*2
br c>d
3
Gen={a+b,c>d}
Kill={c*2,M[x],a*c}
out={a+b, d*d, c>d}
in={a+b, d*d, c>d}
in={a+b, d*d, c>d}
g[i] <- a*c
4
Gen={a*c}
Kill={M[x]}
g[i] <- d*d
5
Gen={d*d}
Kill={M[x]}
out={a+b, d*d, c>d, a*c}
out={a+b, d*d, c>d}
in={}
i <- i+1
br i>10
6
Gen={i>10}
Kill={i+1}
out={a+b,a*c,d*d,c>d,c*2,i>10,i+1}
in={}
Exit
7

Example

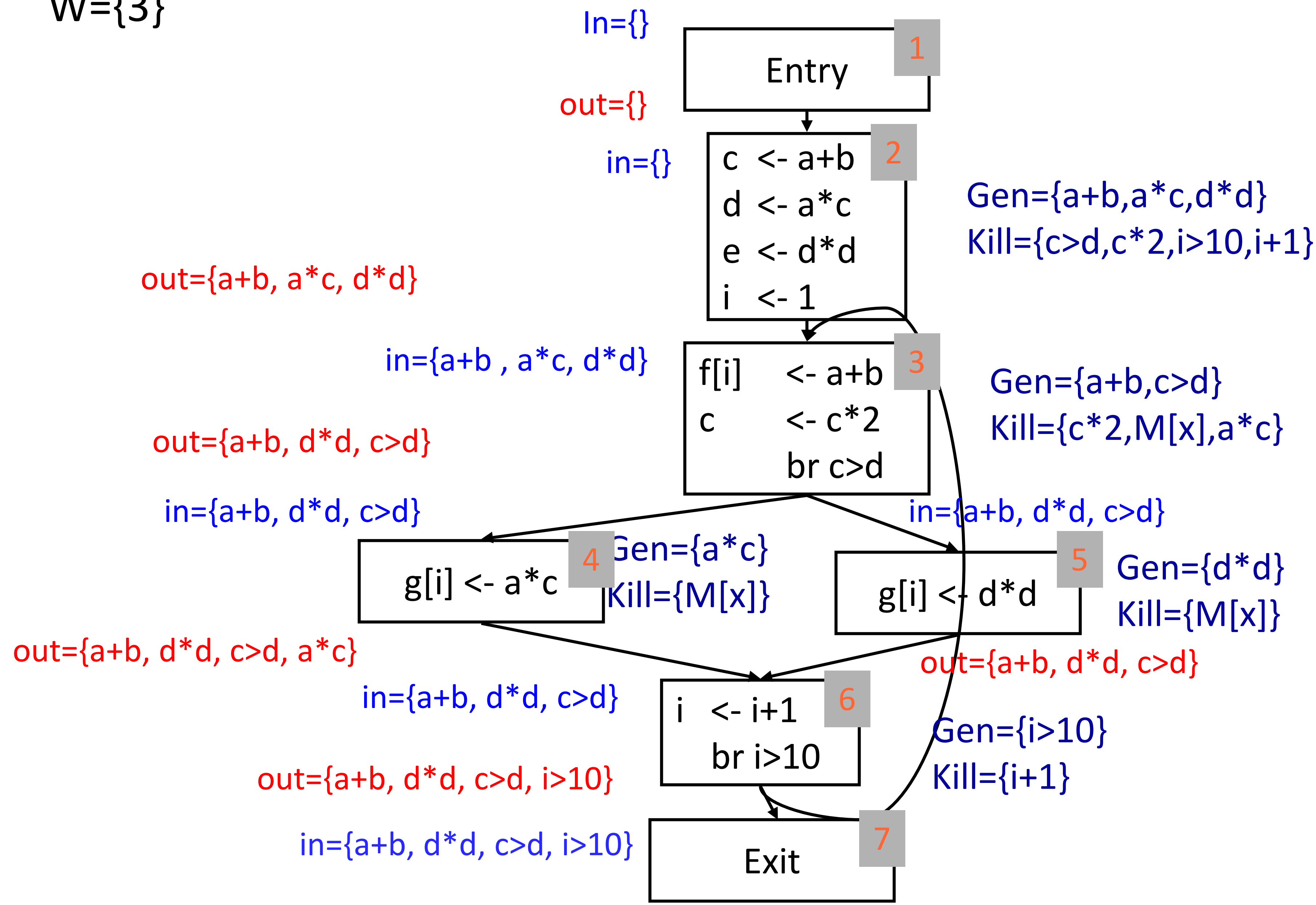
W={3,7}



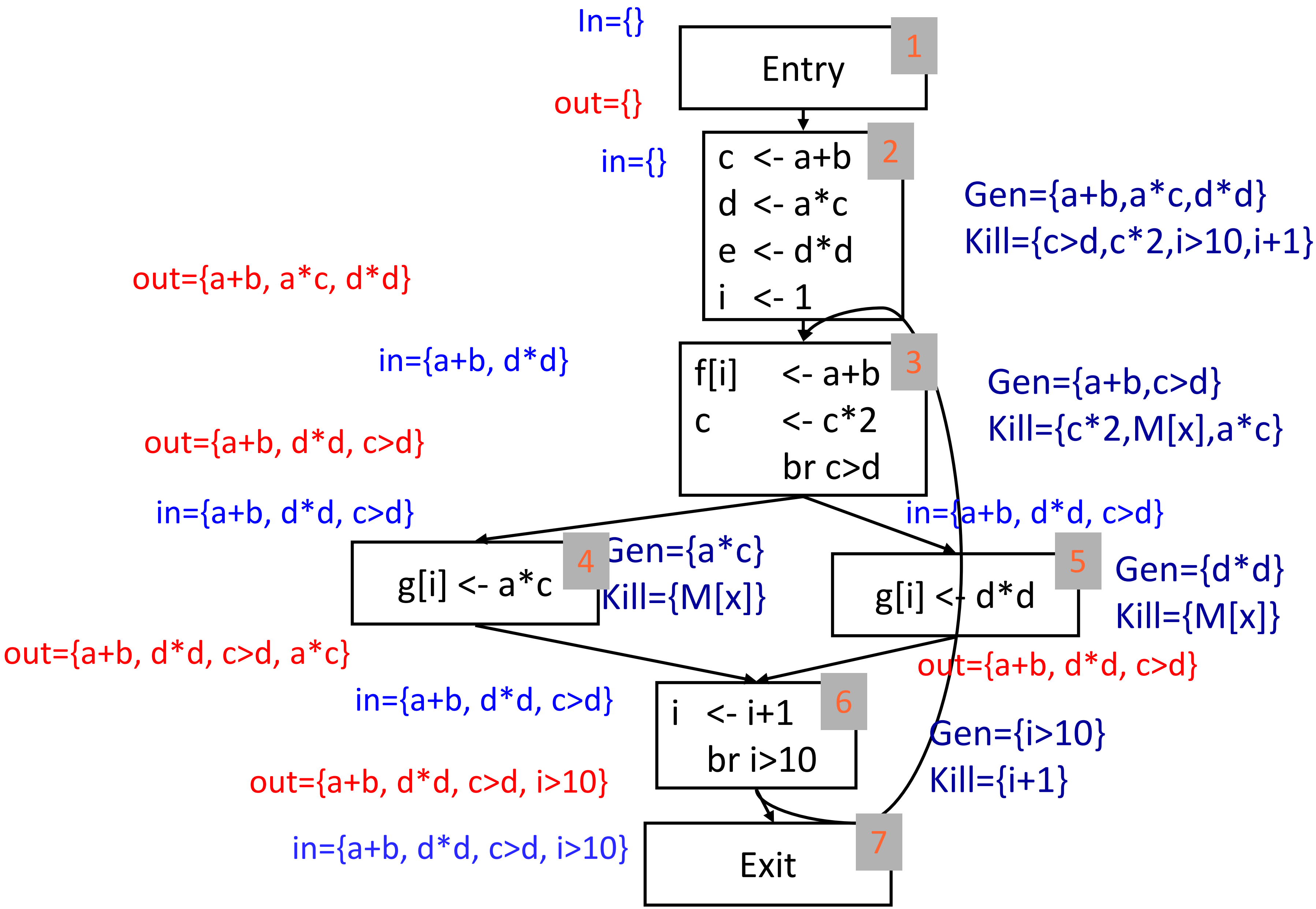
In={}
Entry
1
out={}
in={}
c <- a+b
d <- a*c
e <- d*d
i <- 1
2
Gen={a+b,a*c,d*d}
Kill={c>d,c*2,i>10,i+1}
out={a+b, a*c, d*d}
in={a+b, a*c, d*d}
f[i] <- a+b
c <- c*2
br c>d
3
Gen={a+b,c>d}
Kill={c*2,M[x],a*c}
out={a+b, d*d, c>d}
in={a+b, d*d, c>d}
in={a+b, d*d, c>d}
g[i] <- a*c
4
Gen={a*c}
Kill={M[x]}
g[i] <- d*d
5
Gen={d*d}
Kill={M[x]}
out={a+b, d*d, c>d, a*c}
out={a+b, d*d, c>d}
in={a+b, d*d, c>d}
i <- i+1
br i>10
6
Gen={i>10}
Kill={i+1}
out={a+b, d*d, c>d, i>10}
in={}
Exit
7

Example

W={3}


In={}
Entry
1
out={}
in={}
c <- a+b
d <- a*c
e <- d*d
i <- 1
2
Gen={a+b,a*c,d*d}
Kill={c>d,c*2,i>10,i+1}
out={a+b, a*c, d*d}
in={a+b , a*c, d*d}
f[i] <- a+b
c <- c*2
br c>d
3
Gen={a+b,c>d}
Kill={c*2,M[x],a*c}
out={a+b, d*d, c>d}
in={a+b, d*d, c>d}
in={a+b, d*d, c>d}
g[i] <- a*c
4
Gen={a*c}
Kill={M[x]}
g[i] <- d*d
5
Gen={d*d}
Kill={M[x]}
out={a+b, d*d, c>d, a*c}
out={a+b, d*d, c>d}
in={a+b, d*d, c>d}
i <- i+1
br i>10
6
Gen={i>10}
Kill={i+1}
out={a+b, d*d, c>d, i>10}
in={a+b, d*d, c>d, i>10}
Exit
7

Example


In={}
Entry
1
out={}
in={}
c <- a+b
d <- a*c
e <- d*d
i <- 1
2
Gen={a+b,a*c,d*d}
Kill={c>d,c*2,i>10,i+1}
out={a+b, a*c, d*d}
in={a+b, d*d}
f[i] <- a+b
c <- c*2
br c>d
3
Gen={a+b,c>d}
Kill={c*2,M[x],a*c}
out={a+b, d*d, c>d}
in={a+b, d*d, c>d}
in={a+b, d*d, c>d}
g[i] <- a*c
4
Gen={a*c}
Kill={M[x]}
g[i] <- d*d
5
Gen={d*d}
Kill={M[x]}
out={a+b, d*d, c>d, a*c}
out={a+b, d*d, c>d}
in={a+b, d*d, c>d}
i <- i+1
br i>10
6
Gen={i>10}
Kill={i+1}
out={a+b, d*d, c>d, i>10}
in={a+b, d*d, c>d, i>10}
Exit
7

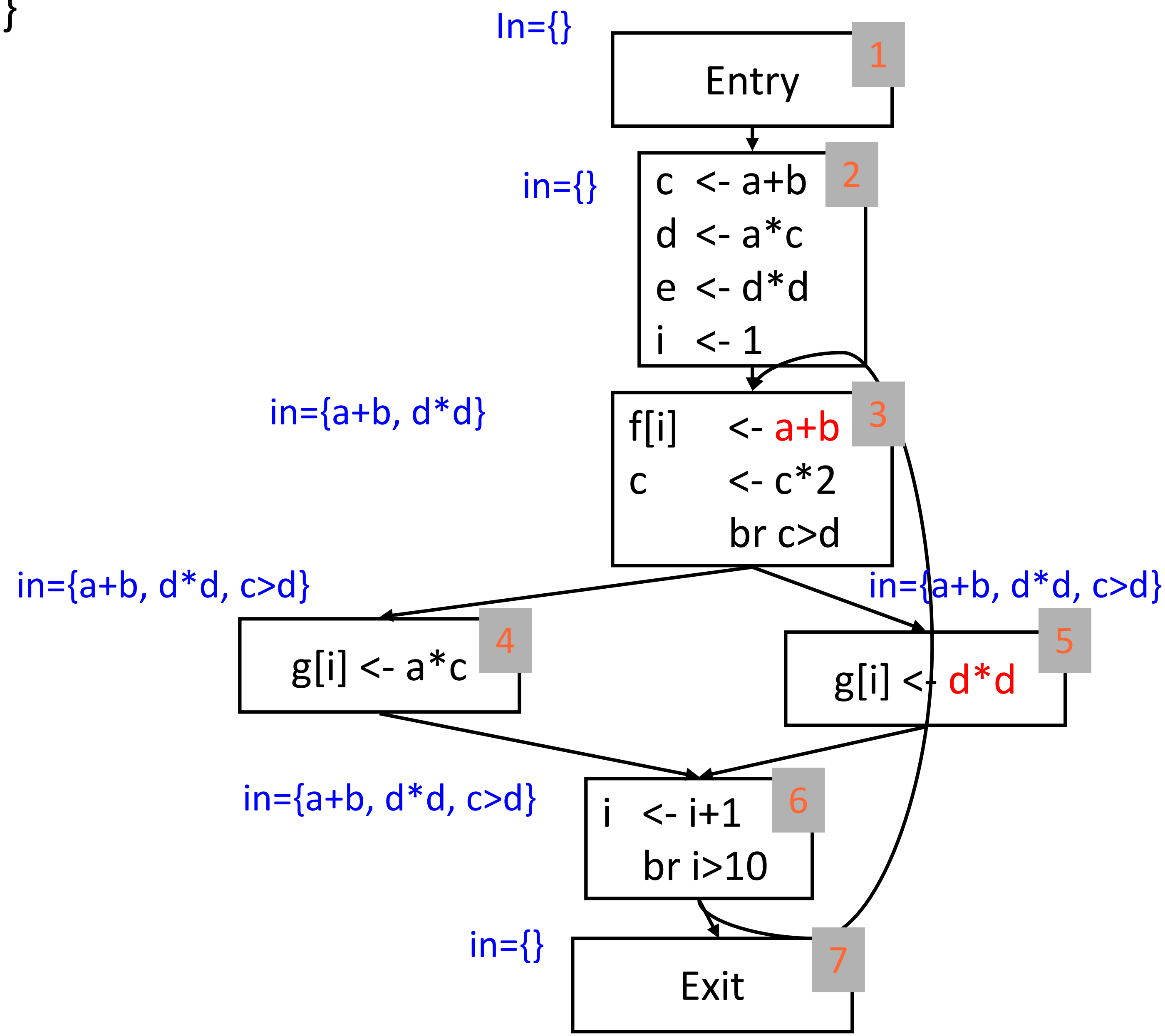
CSE

- Calculate Available expressions
- For every stmt in program

```
If expression, x op y, is available {
    Compute reaching expressions for "x op y"
         at this stmt
    foreach stmt in RE of the form t <- x op y
                rewrite at:   t' <- x op y
                              t <- t'
    }
    replace "x op y" in stmt with t'
}
```

Find x op y available

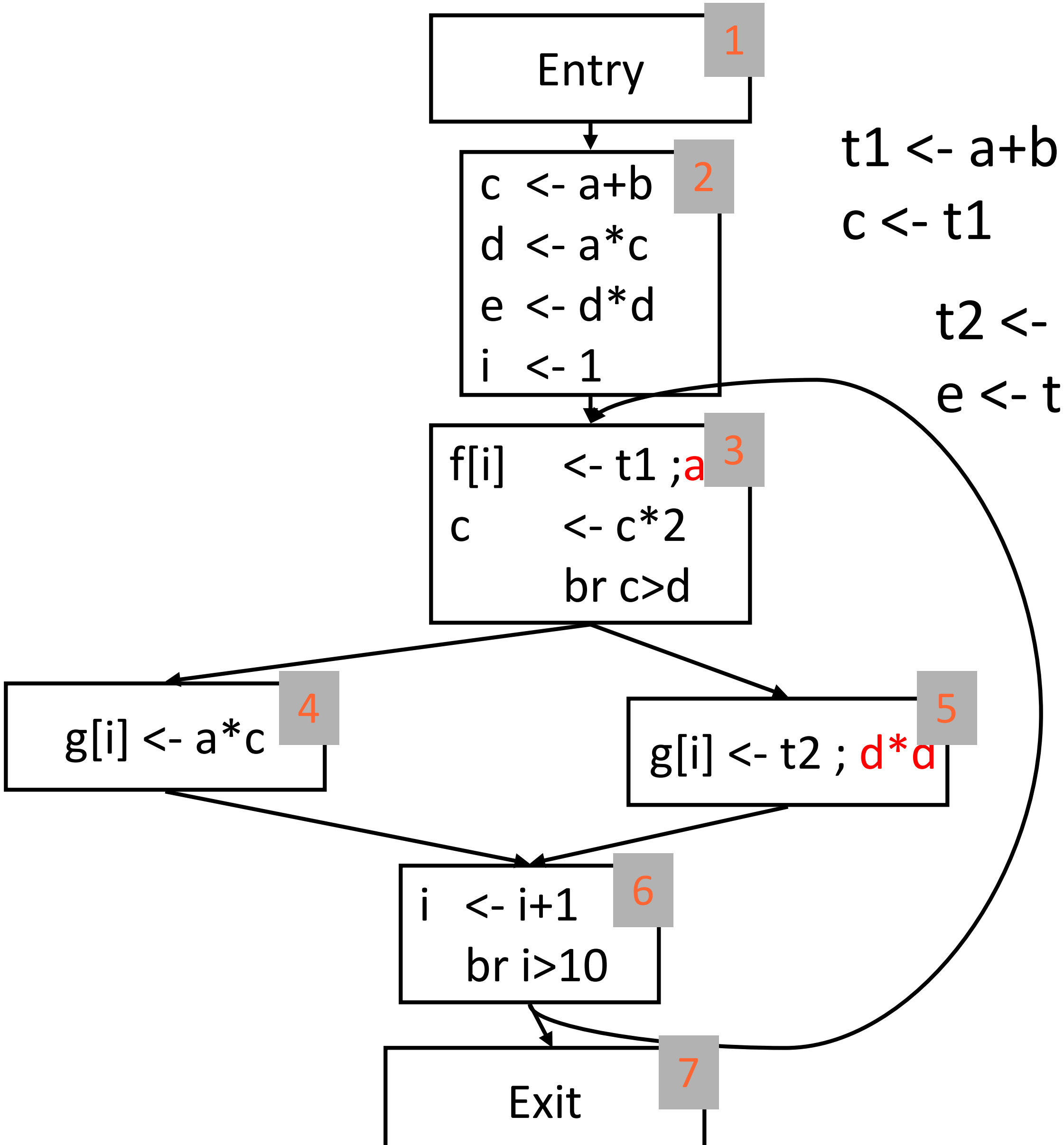
W={3}



Calculating Reaching Expressions

- Could be dataflow problem, but not needed enough, so …
- To find RE for "x op y" at stmt S
  - traverse cfg backward from S until
    - reach t <- x + y (& put into RE)
    - reach definition of x or y

Example



t1 <- a+b
c <- t1

t2 <- d*d
e <- t2

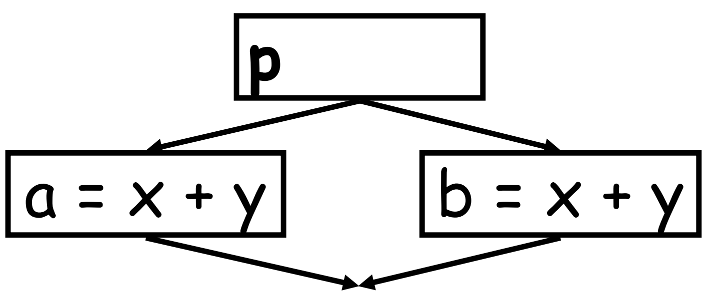
Dataflow Summary

	Union (may)	intersection (must)
Forward	Reaching defs	Available exprs
Backward	Live variables	very busy exprs

Later in course we look at bidirectional dataflow

Very Busy Expressions

- A Backward, Must data flow analysis
- An expression e is *very busy at point p* if On every path from p, e is evaluated before the value of e is changed
- Optimization
  - Can hoist very busy expression computation



Forward Must Data Flow Algorithm

Out(s) = Gen(s) for all statements s

W = {all statements}

Repeat

    Take s from W

    In(s) = $\bigcap_{s' \in pred(s)}$ Out(s')

    Temp = Gen(s) $\cup$ (In(s) – Kill(s))

    If (temp != Out(s)) {

        Out(s) = temp

        W = W $\cup$ succ(s)

    }

Until W = $\varnothing$

Forward May Data Flow Algorithm

Out(s) = Gen(s) for all statements s

W = {all statements}

Repeat

    Take s from W

    $In(s) = \cup_{s' \in pred(s)} Out(s')$

    $Temp = Gen(s) \cup (In(s) - Kill(s))$

    If (temp != Out(s)) {

        Out(s) = temp

        $W = W \cup succ(s)$

    }

Until $W = \varnothing$

Backward May Data Flow Algorithm

In(s) = Gen(s) for all statements s

W = {all statements} (worklist)

Repeat

    Take s from W

    Out(s) = $\cup_{s' \in succ(s)}$ In(s')

    Temp = Gen(s) $\cup$ (Out(s) – Kill(s))

    If (temp != In(s)) {

        In(s) = temp

        W = W $\cup$ pred(s)

    }

Until W = $\varnothing$

Backward Must Data Flow Algorithm

In(s) = Gen(s) for all statements s

W = {all statements} (worklist)

Repeat

    Take s from W

    $\text{Out}(s) = \bigcap_{s' \in \text{succ}(s)} \text{In}(s')$

    $\text{Temp} = \text{Gen}(s) \cup (\text{Out}(s) - \text{Kill}(s))$

    If (temp != In(s)) {

        In(s) = temp

        $W = W \cup \text{pred}(s)$

    }

Until $W = \varnothing$

From Basic Blocks to Program Points

Dataflow Framework

- Universe of values forms a lattics
- Meet operator used at join points in CFG
- Basic attributes (e.g., gen, kill)
- Traversal order
- Transfer function

- Will it terminate?
- Is it efficient?
- Is it accurate?