# 优化文档

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由于确实期末时间紧,笔者只在后端做了简单的**窥孔优化**和**乘除法优化**,并写好了寄存器分配的部分接口,但考虑到后续时间不够完善和 debug,并未真正启动寄存器分配。

## 1 窥孔优化

#### 1.1 优化连续对同一地址的 sw lw

```
public ArrayList<Assembly> delLwAfterSw(ArrayList<Assembly> textSegment) {
        ArrayList<Assembly> instructions = new ArrayList<>();
        int i:
        int length = textSegment.size();
        for (i = 0; i < length; i++) {
            Assembly cur = textSegment.get(i);
            if (i == length - 1) {
                instructions.add(cur);
                break:
            }
            Assembly next = textSegment.get(i + 1);
            if (cur instanceof MemAsm && next instanceof MemAsm &&
Objects.equals(((MemAsm) cur).getMemAddr(), ((MemAsm) next).getMemAddr())
                    && ((MemAsm) cur).getOp() == MemAsm.Op.SW && ((MemAsm)
next).getOp() == MemAsm.Op.LW) {
                i++;
                instructions.add(cur);
                if (((MemAsm) cur).getReg() != ((MemAsm) next).getReg()) {
                    MoveAsm moveAsm = new MoveAsm(((MemAsm) next).getReg(),((MemAsm)
cur).getReg());
                    instructions.add(moveAsm);
                }
            } else {
                instructions.add(cur);
            }
        return instructions;
    }
```

#### 1.2 优化对同一个寄存器的 move

```
public ArrayList<Assembly> moveSameDst(ArrayList<Assembly> textSegment) {
    ArrayList<Assembly> instructions = new ArrayList<>();
    int i;
    int length = textSegment.size();
    for (i = 0; i < length; i++) {
        Assembly cur = textSegment.get(i);
        if (cur instanceof MoveAsm && (((MoveAsm) cur).getDst() == ((MoveAsm) cur).getSrc())) {</pre>
```

```
//
}
else {
    instructions.add(cur);
}
return instructions;
}
```

#### 1.3 优化连续两条像同一个寄存器 move

这里需要保证第二条指令的 src 不是第一条的 dst

```
public ArrayList<Assembly> moveOverlap(ArrayList<Assembly> textSegment) {
       ArrayList<Assembly> instructions = new ArrayList<>();
       int i;
       int length = textSegment.size();
       for (i = 0; i < length; i++) {
           Assembly cur = textSegment.get(i);
           if (i == length - 1) {
               instructions.add(cur);
               break;
           }
           Assembly next = textSegment.get(i + 1);
           if (cur instanceof MoveAsm && next instanceof MoveAsm)
cur).getDst() == ((MoveAsm) next).getDst()) && (!((MoveAsm) next).getSrc() !=
((MoveAsm) cur).getDst()))) {
               //skip cur
           }
           else {
               instructions.add(cur);
           }
       return instructions;
   }
```

## 1.4 优化加减 0 的 alu 指令

加立即数 0

• 加减的寄存器在 alu 指令之前一条正好是 1i \$r0 0

## 2 乘除法优化

### 2.1 优化乘 2 的幂次

```
//2的幂次
int powerFlag = 0;
int j;
for (j = 1; j < 32; j++) {
    int power = (int) Math.pow(2,j);
    //imm = 2^nj
    if (imm == power) {
        powerFlag = 1;
        ShiftAsm shiftAsm = new ShiftAsm(ShiftAsm.Op.SLL, ((MDAsm) cur).getTarget(),
        ((MDAsm) cur).getRs(),j);
        instructions.add(shiftAsm);
        //skip li
        instructions.remove(pre);
        //skip mflo</pre>
```

```
i++;
break;
}
```

## 2.2 优化乘普通常数

```
//乘其他常数
if (powerFlag == 0) {
    if (imm == 0) {
        MoveAsm moveAsm = new MoveAsm(((MDAsm) cur).getTarget(),Register.ZERO);
        instructions.add(moveAsm);
        //skip mflo
        i++;
     }
     else if (imm == 1) {
        //skip li
        instructions.remove(pre);
       //skip cur & mflo
       i++;
     }
      //imm <= 5优化才有意义
     else if (imm <= 5) {
       int k;
        for (k = 0; k < imm-1; k++) {
            AluAsm aluAsm;
            if (((MDAsm) cur).getTarget() != ((MDAsm) cur).getRs()) {
                if (k == 0) {
                    aluAsm = new AluAsm(AluAsm.Op.ADDU,((MDAsm) cur).getTarget(),
((MDAsm) cur).getRs(),((MDAsm) cur).getRs());
                }
                else {
                    aluAsm = new AluAsm(AluAsm.Op.ADDU,((MDAsm) cur).getTarget(),
((MDAsm) cur).getTarget(),((MDAsm) cur).getRs());
                }
            }
            else {
                 if (k == 0) {
                    aluAsm = new AluAsm(AluAsm.Op.ADDU, Register.T2, ((MDAsm)
cur).getRs(),((MDAsm) cur).getRs());
                 else if (k < imm - 2){
                    aluAsm = new AluAsm(AluAsm.Op.ADDU, Register.T2, Register.T2,
((MDAsm) cur).getRs());
                 }
                 else {
                    aluAsm = new AluAsm(AluAsm.Op.ADDU,((MDAsm)
cur).getTarget(),Register.T2,((MDAsm) cur).getRs());
                 }
            }
            instructions.add(aluAsm);
```

```
}
//skip li
instructions.remove(pre);
//skip mflo
i++;
```

## 2.3 优化除以 2 的幂次

```
//2的幂次
int powerFlag = 0;
int j;
for (j = 1; j < 32; j++) {
     int power = (int) Math.pow(2,j);
    //imm = 2 \wedge j
     if (imm == power) {
         powerFlag = 1;
         ShiftAsm shiftAsm = new ShiftAsm(ShiftAsm.Op.SRL, ((MDAsm)
cur).getTarget(), ((MDAsm) cur).getRs(),j);
         instructions.add(shiftAsm);
         //skip li
         instructions.remove(pre);
         //skip mflo
         i++;
         break;
         }
 }
```