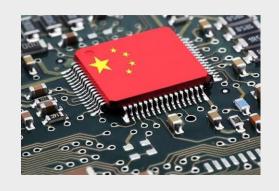
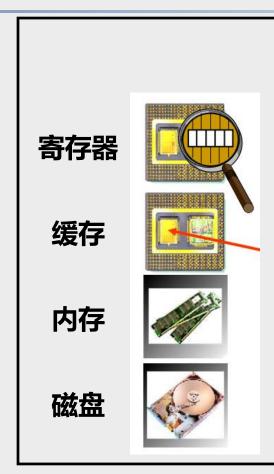
# 《编译原理和技术》

## 寄存器分配







计算单元 (龙芯CPU)





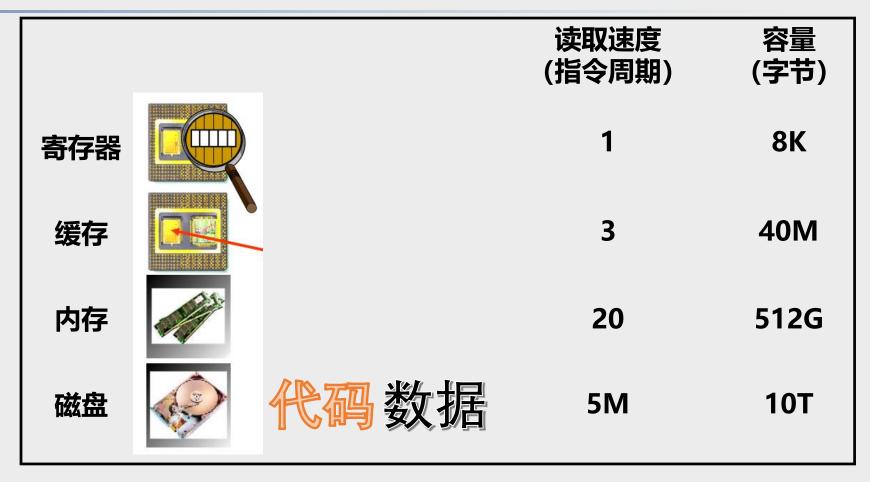


计算单元 (龙芯CPU)

存储单元 (长鑫内存、国科微固态硬盘)

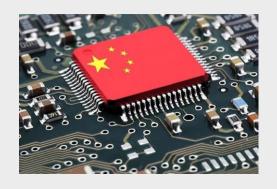






计算单元 (龙芯CPU)





代码

		读取速度 (指令周期)	容量 (字节)
寄存器		1	8K
缓存	代码	3	40M
内存	代码	20	512G
磁盘	代码数据	5 <b>M</b>	10T

计算单元 (龙芯CPU)





代码

				读取速度 (指令周期)	容量 (字节)
寄存器			数据	1	8K
缓存		代码	数据	3	40M
内存		代码	数据	20	512G
磁盘	4	代码	数据	5M	10T

计算单元 (龙芯CPU)



#### 寄存器资源管理十分重要

- □寄存器容量和个数十分有限
  - ■受限于电源功耗等因素
- □为了编程简单,高级语言假设可 以使用无限多个寄存器

架构	32位	
ARM	15	
Intel x86	8	
MIPS	32	
RISC-V	16/32	
LoongArch	32+32	



#### 程序片段:

$$t1 = 0$$

$$t2 = t1 - 5$$

$$t3 = t1 + t2$$

$$t4 = t2 * t3$$

$$t5 = t3 - t4$$

t1 t2 .



R1

R2

•

•

•

R32

•••



#### □任务目标:

■在不改变程序行为的前提下,将同一个寄存器分配给多个变量

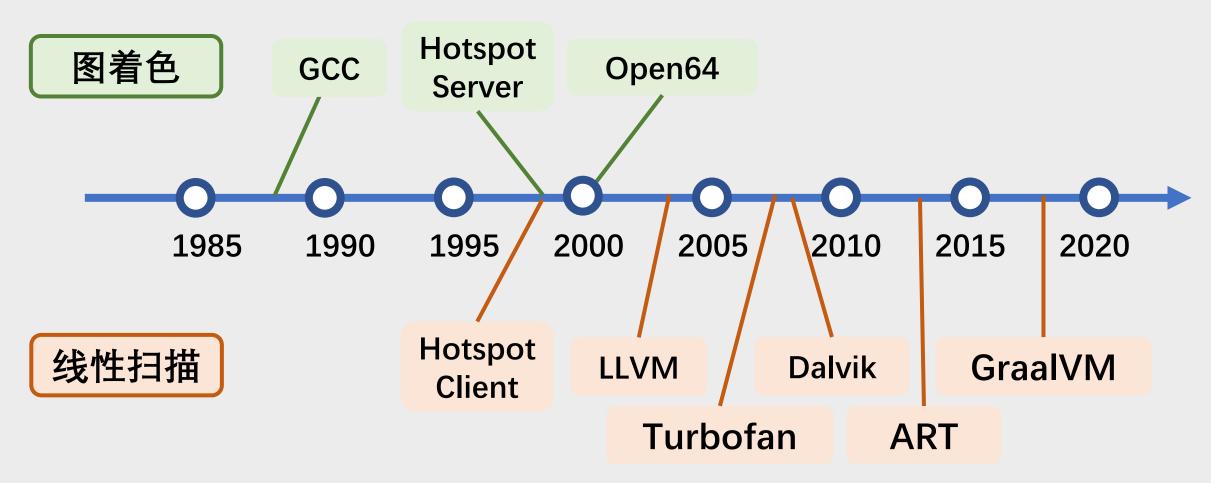
#### □约束条件:

- ■同一时刻,一个寄存器只能被一个变量占用
- ■寄存器占满后,新的使用申请将选择一个寄存器,移出其所存储的变量,放回内存(成为Spill,产生较大的开销)
- ■换入换出寄存器的开销尽可能小



#### 寄存器分配算法的演进

分配效果非常好、但运行时间长、常见于传统编译器。



算法运行时间很短,分配效果接近图着色、常见于现代编译器。

#### 举例——寄存器线性扫描分配

$$e = d + a$$

$$f = b + c$$

$$f = f + b$$

$$d = e + f$$

$$_{L0}$$
: d = e - f

$$_{L1: g = d}$$

a

b

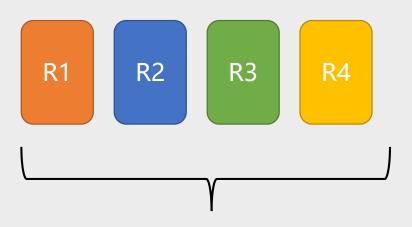
C

d

e

f

g



仅有4个可用的寄存器



$$e = d + a$$

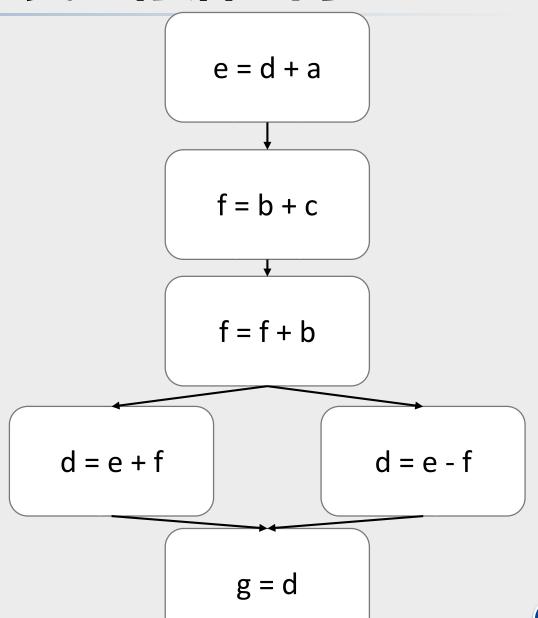
$$f = b + c$$

$$f = f + b$$

$$d = e + f$$

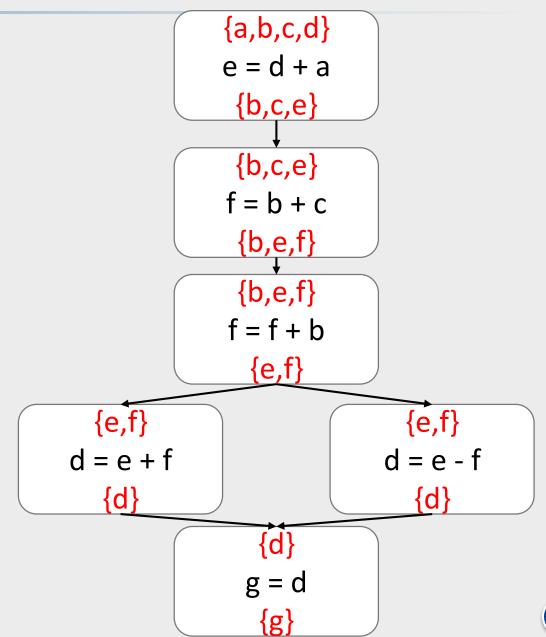
$$_{L0}$$
: d = e - f

$$_{L1: g = d}$$



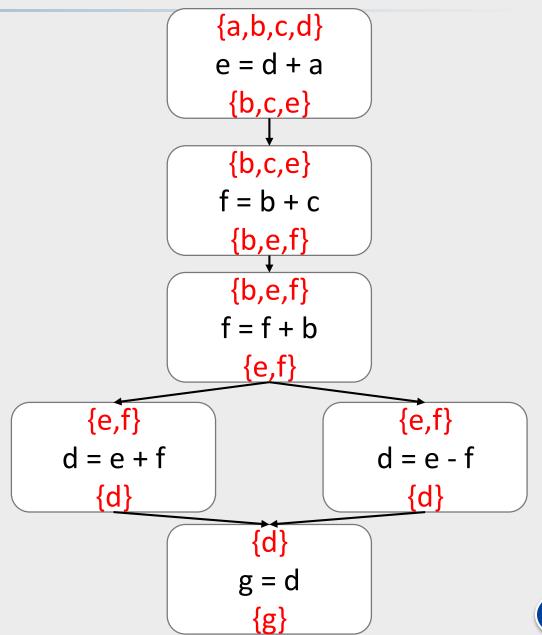


```
e = d + a
      f = b + c
      f = f + b
      if e == 0 goto _L0
      d = e + f
      goto L1
L0: d = e - f
_{L}1: g = d
```

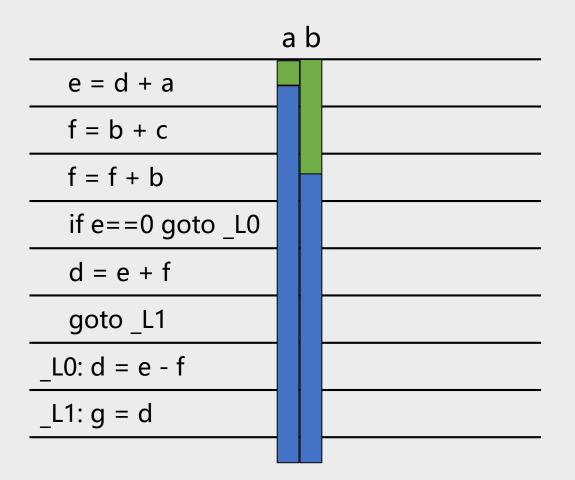


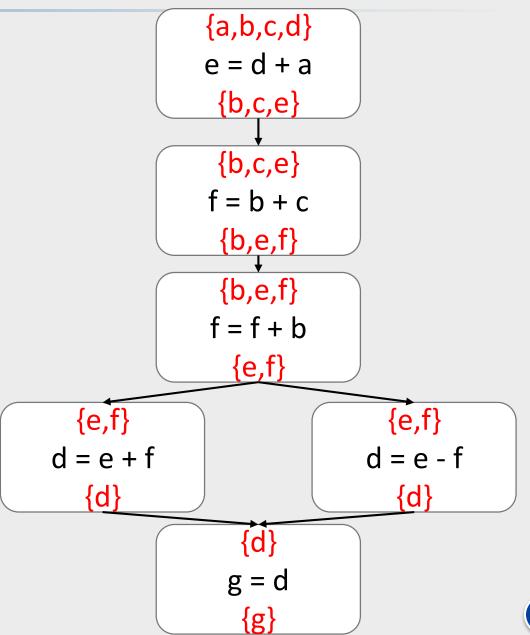


	а
e = d + a	
f = b + c	
f = f + b	
if e==0 goto _L0	
d = e + f	
goto _L1	
_L0: d = e - f	
_L1: g = d	

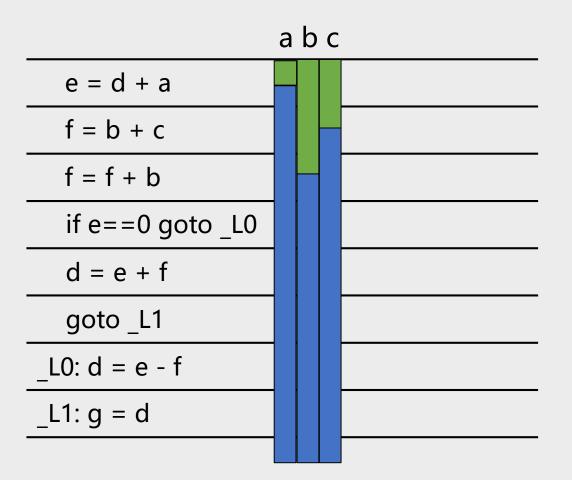


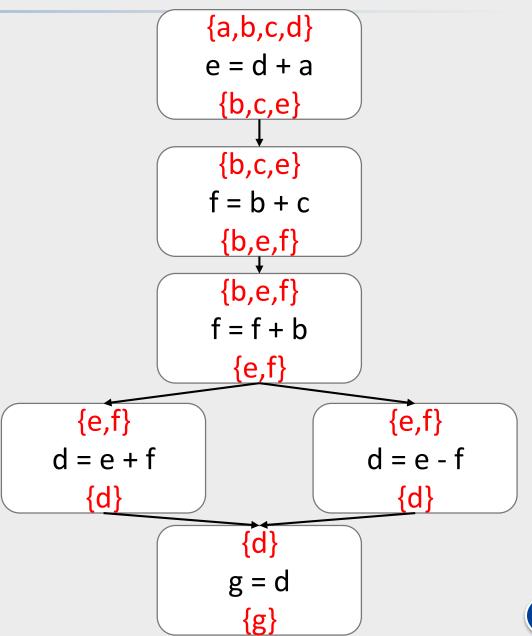




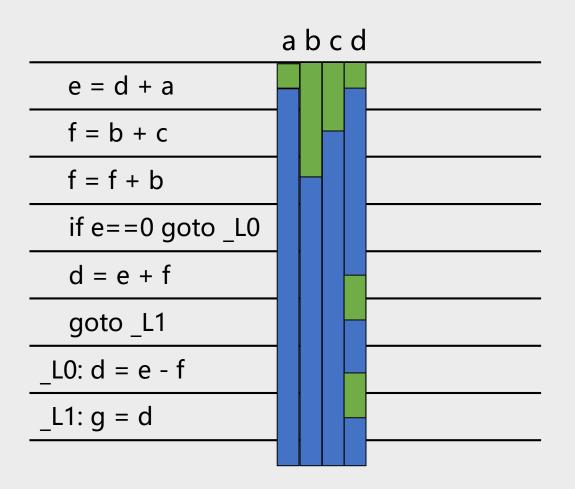


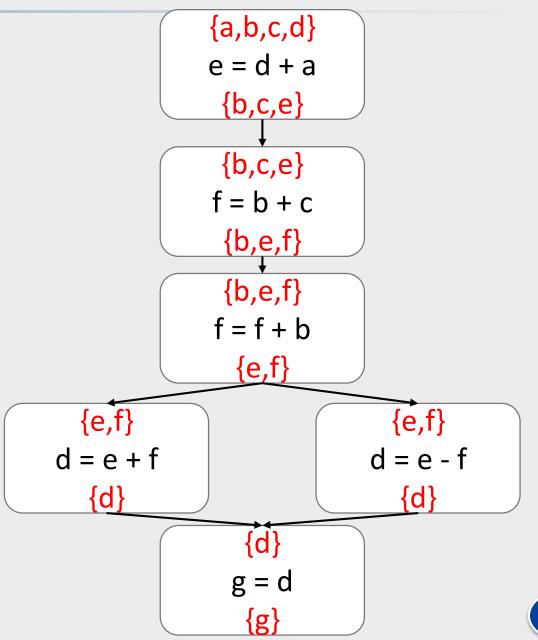




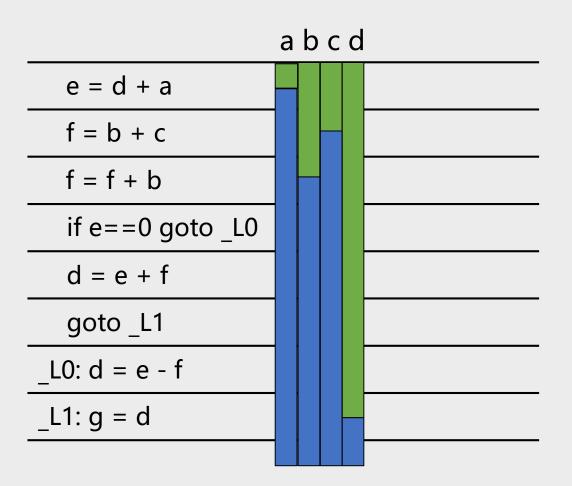


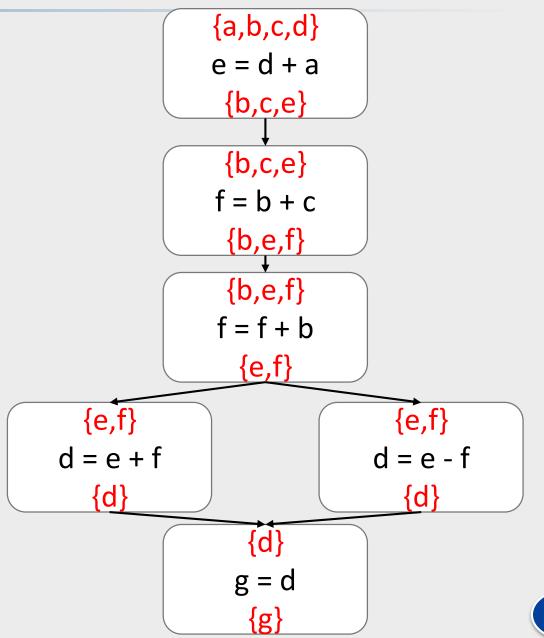




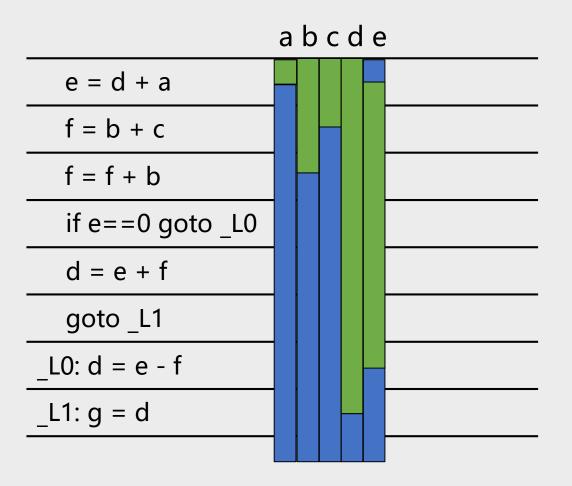


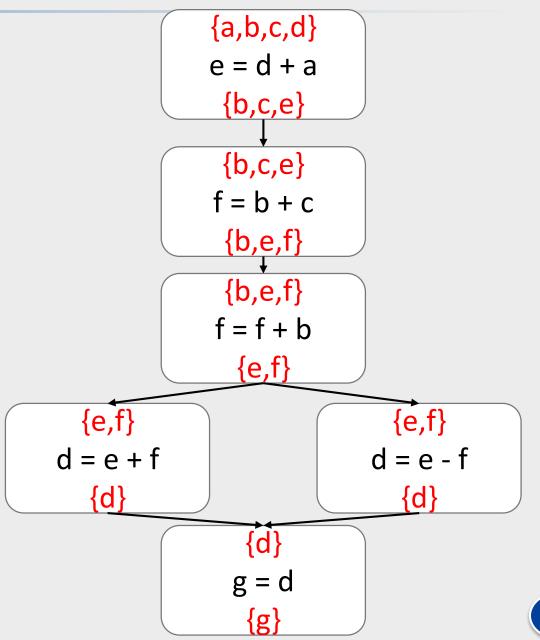




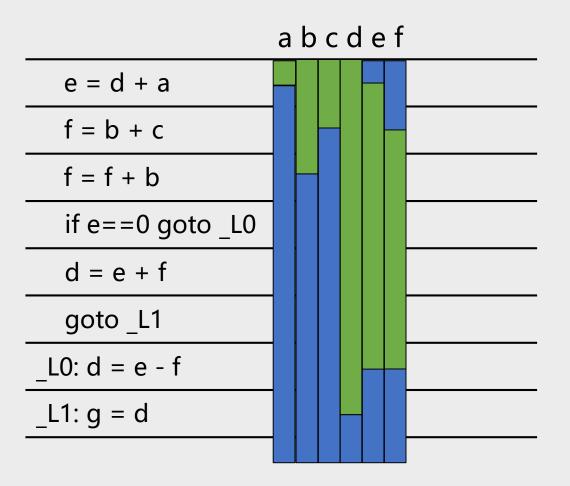


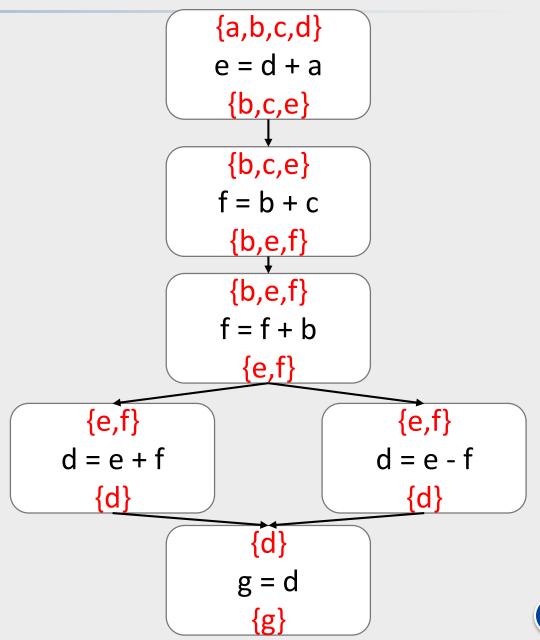




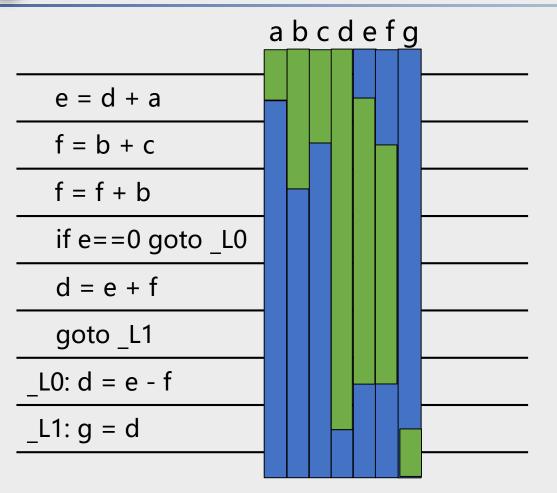


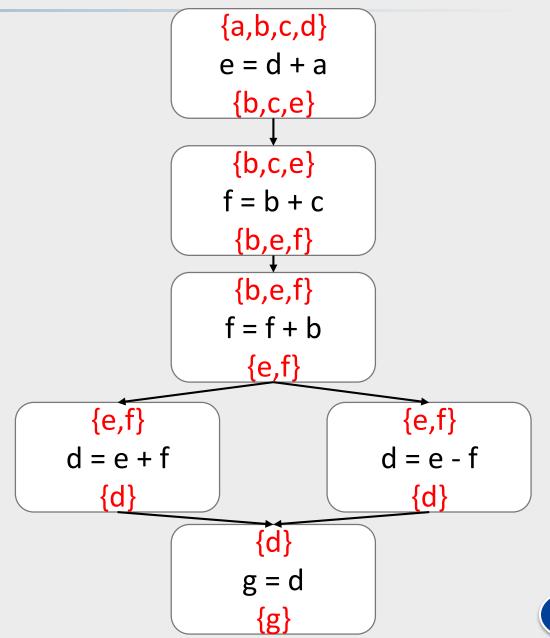




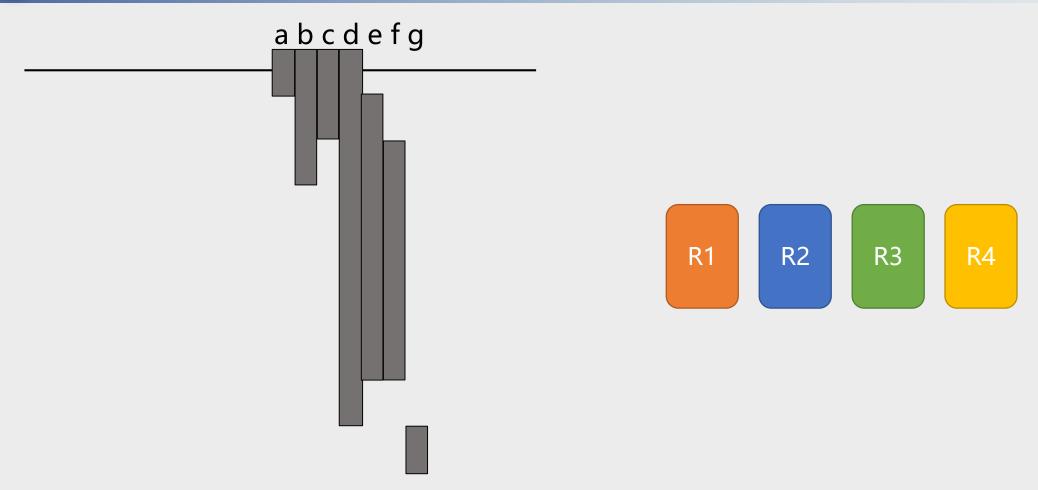




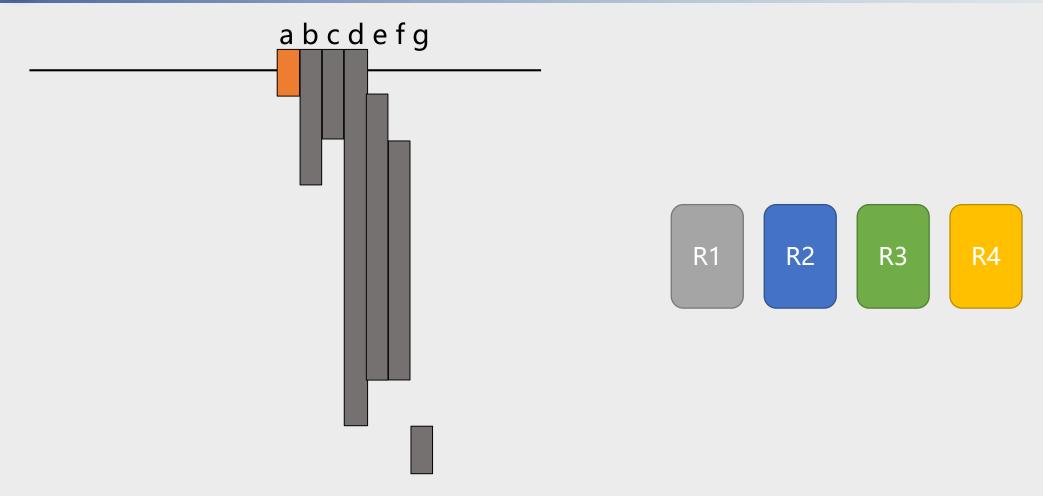




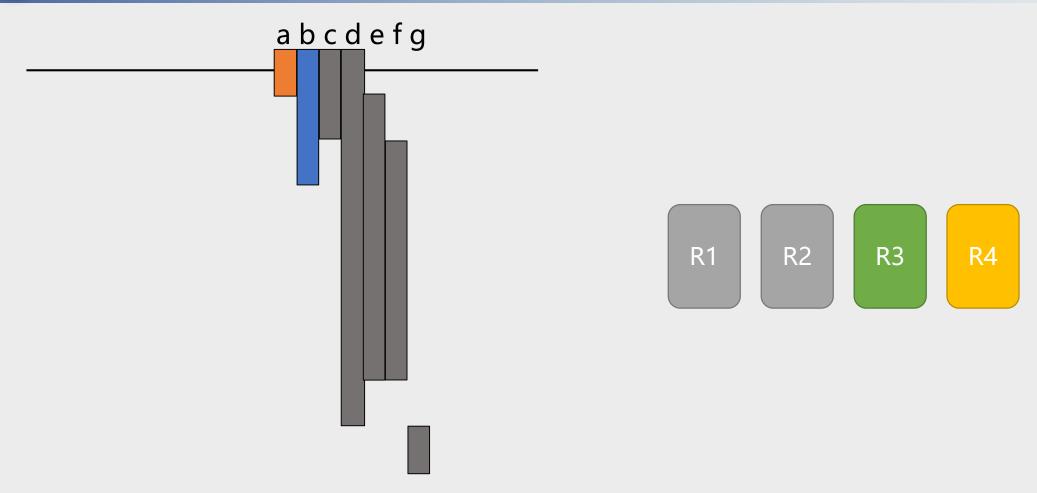




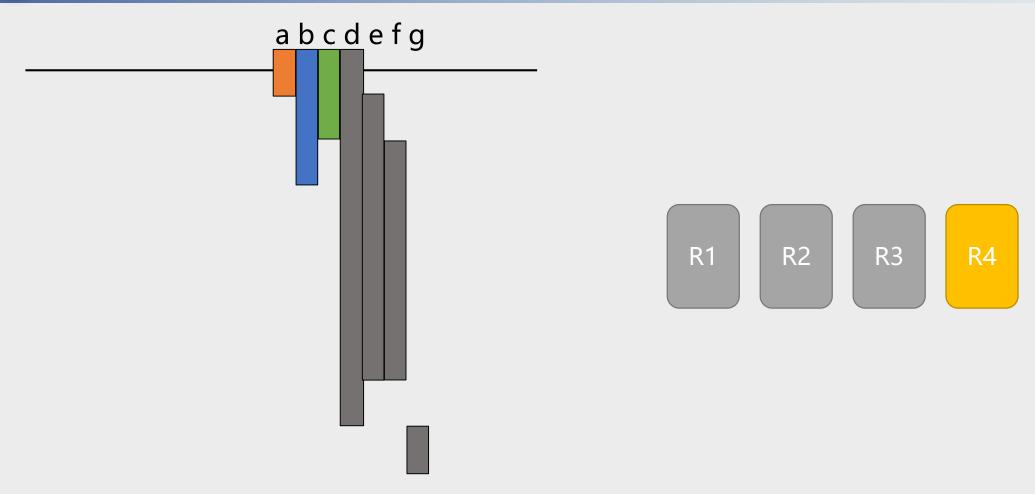




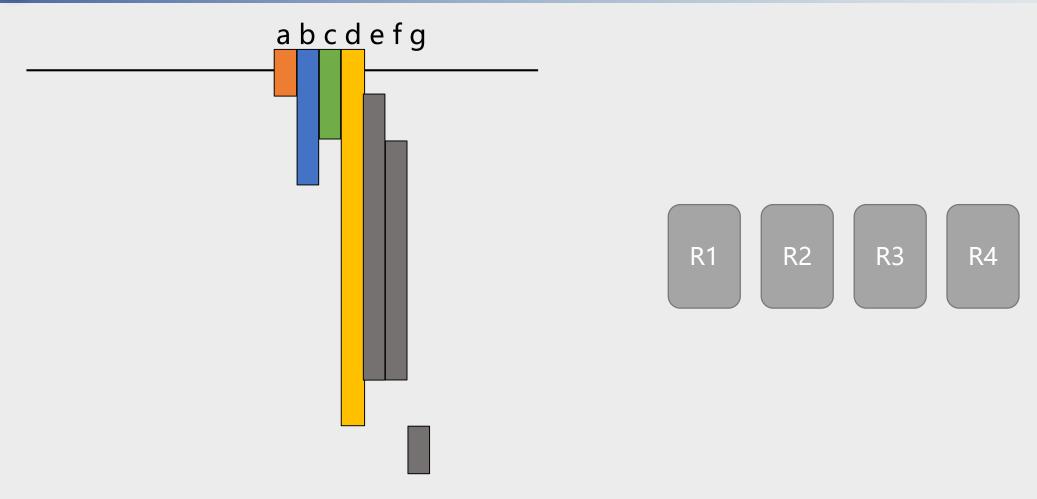




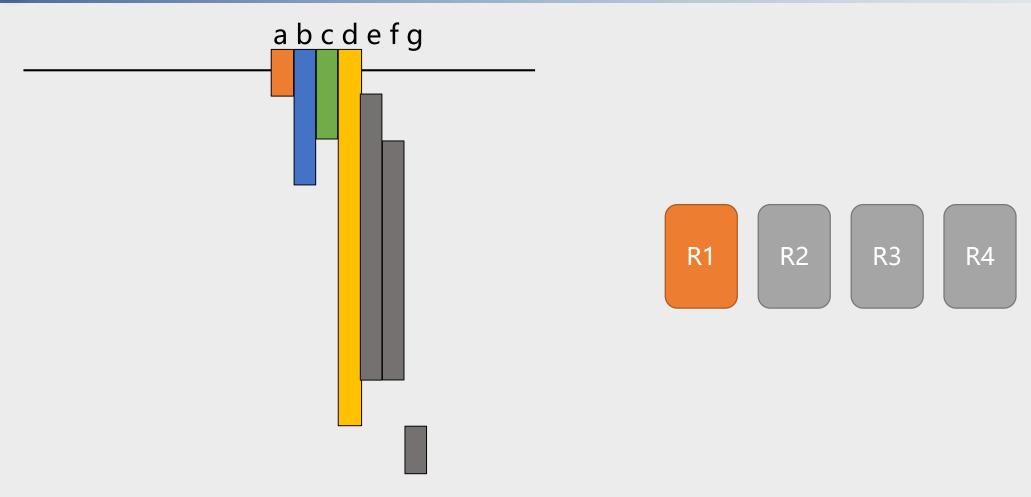




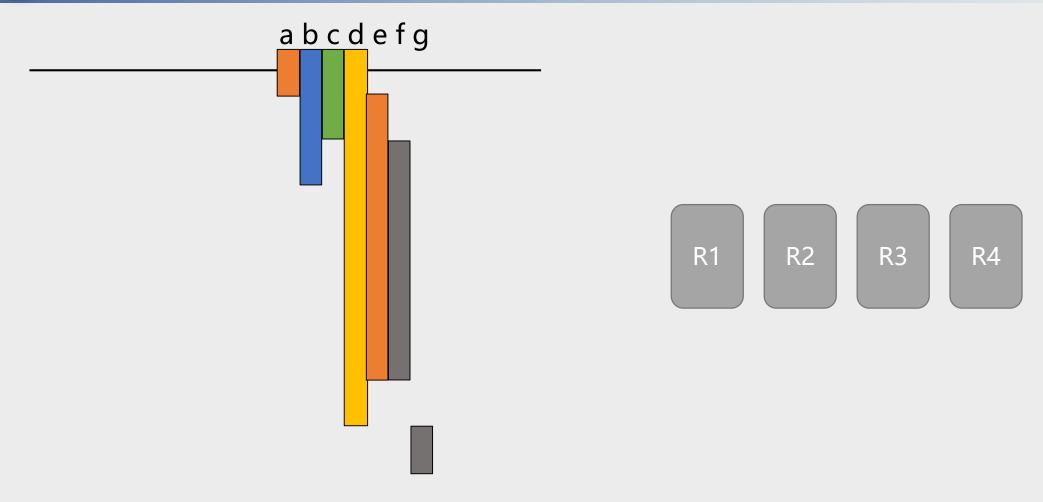




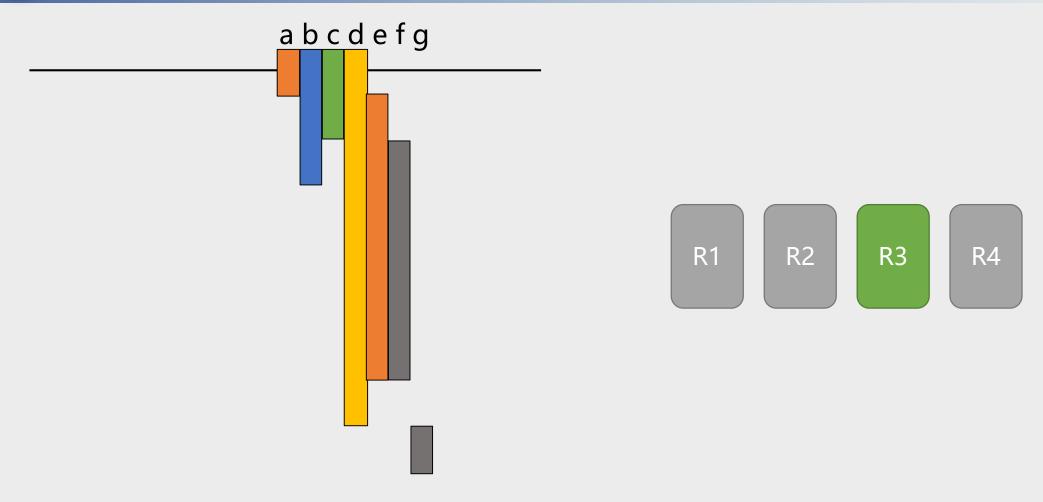




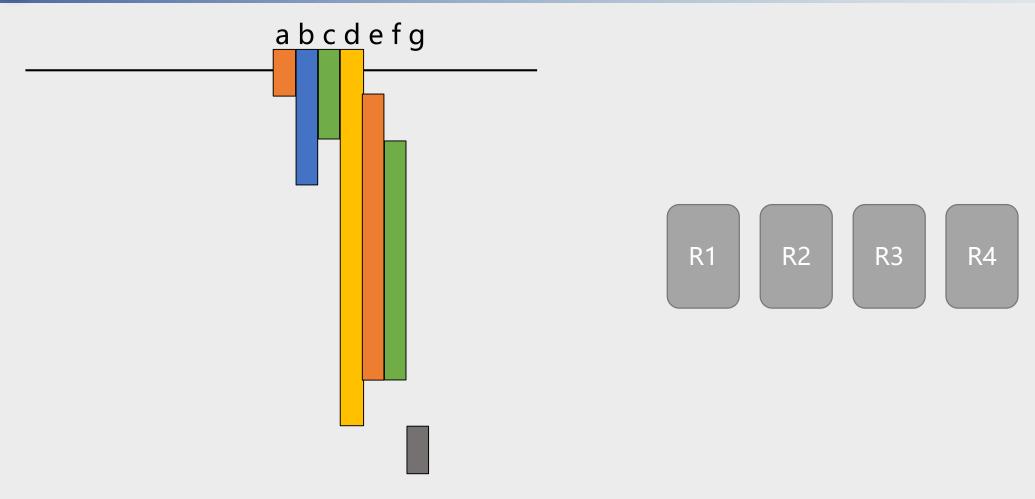




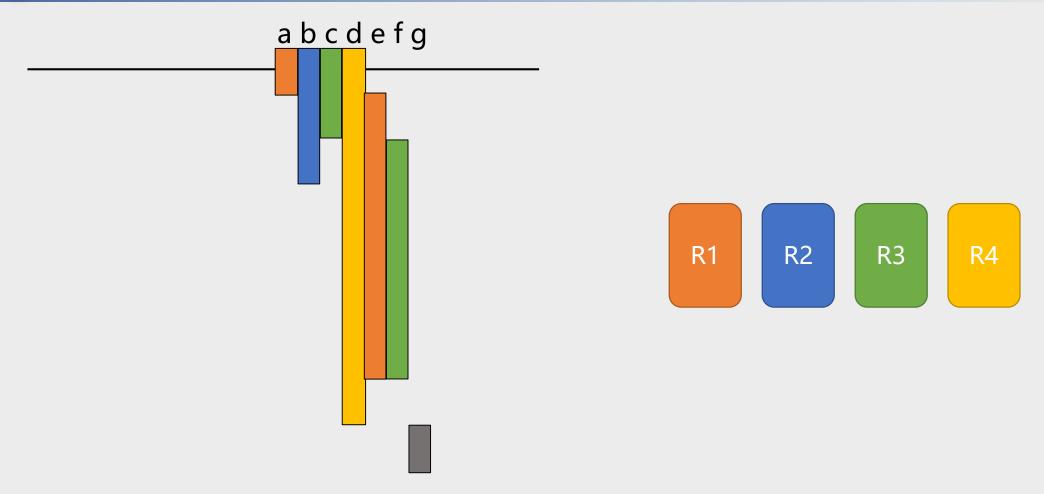




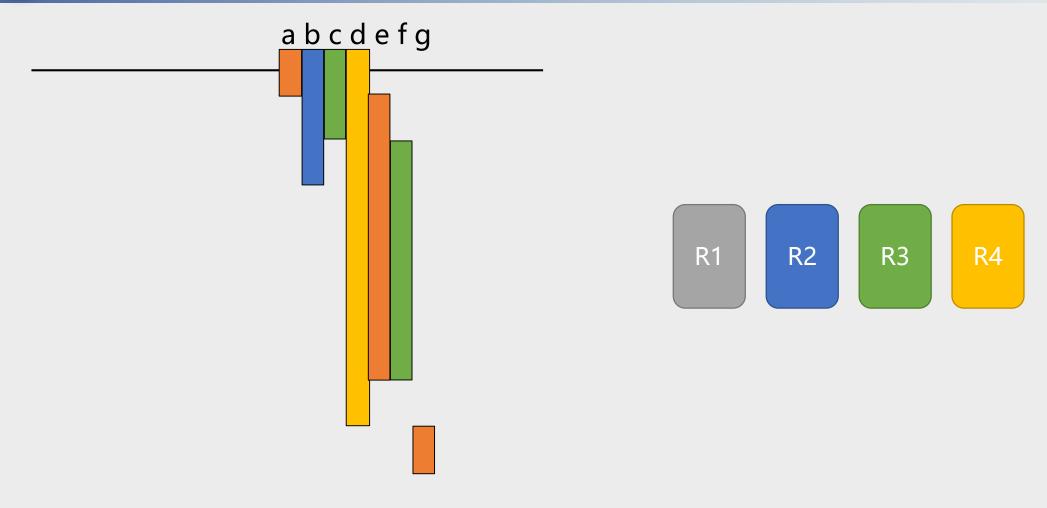














- □寄存器是宝贵的计算机资源,需要合理利用和分配
- □寄存器分配主要有线性扫描和图着色两类算法
  - ■前者比后者性能更好,应用更加广泛
- □线性扫描需要借助于变量存活区间的分析
  - ■需要数据流分析的抽象

# 拓展与思考

- □问题:如何计算变量的活跃区间?
  - ■请预习数据流分析和活跃变量分析(第9章第9.2节)
- □延伸阅读:
  - ■线性扫描算法:
    - **❖** Linear Scan Register Allocation for the Java HotSpot™ Client Compiler
  - ■图着色算法:
    - Register allocation & spilling via graph coloring

# 《编译原理和技术》

## 寄存器分配

谢谢!