

COMP130014.02 编译

第八讲：静态单赋值

徐辉

xuh@fudan.edu.cn



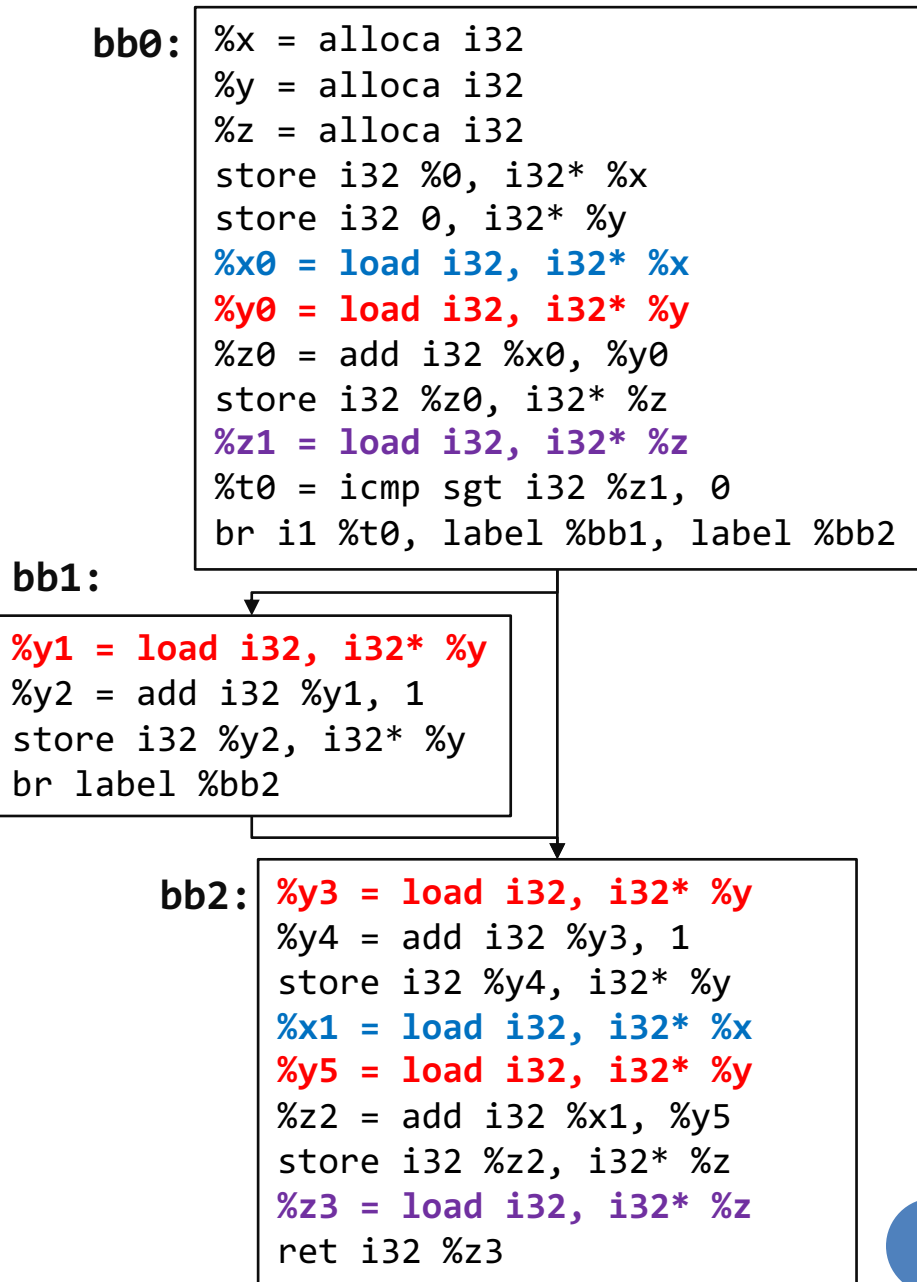
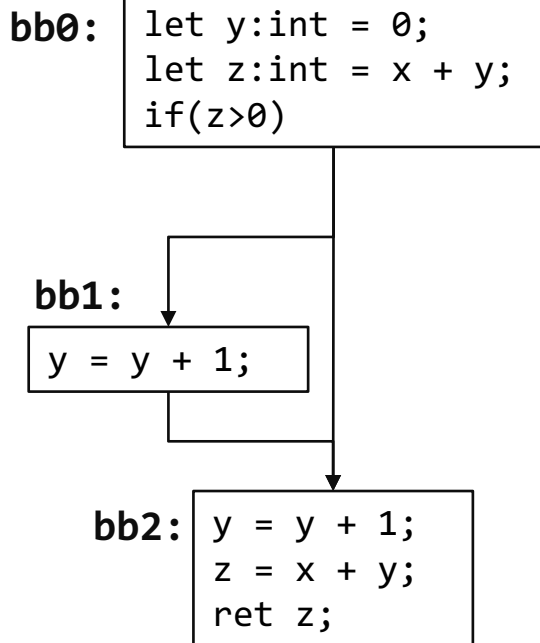
大纲

- ❖ 一、IR代码精简：消除冗余Load/Store
- ❖ 二、纯寄存器表示
- ❖ 三、优化Phi指令

一、IR代码精简：消除冗余Load/Store

线性IR中的Load冗余

fn foo(x:int) -> int



优化思路：可用临时寄存器分析

bb0:

```
%x = alloca i32
%y = alloca i32
%z = alloca i32
store i32 %0, i32* %x
store i32 0, i32* %y
%x0 = load i32, i32* %x
%y0 = load i32, i32* %y
%z0 = add i32 %x0, %y0
store i32 %z0, i32* %z
%z1 = load i32, i32* %z
%t0 = icmp sgt i32 %z1, 0
br i1 %t0, label %bb1, label %bb2
```

bb1:

```
%y1 = load i32, i32* %y
%y2 = add i32 %y1, 1
store i32 %y2, i32* %y
br label %bb2
```

bb2:

```
%y3 = load i32, i32* %y
%y4 = add i32 %y3, 1
store i32 %y4, i32* %y
%x1 = load i32, i32* %x
%y5 = load i32, i32* %y
%z2 = add i32 %x1, %y5
store i32 %z2, i32* %z
%z3 = load i32, i32* %z
ret i32 %z3
```

- 正向遍历控制流图

- Transfer函数定义：

- $\%t = \text{load i32, i32* \%x}$

- $S_x = S_x \cup \{t\}$

- $\text{store i32 \%t, i32* \%x}$

- $S_x = \{t\}$

- 遇到合并节点

$$IN(n) = \bigcap_{n' \in \text{predecessor}(n)} OUT(n')$$

分析过程

bb0:

```

%x = alloca i32
%y = alloca i32
%z = alloca i32
store i32 %0, i32* %x
store i32 0, i32* %y
%x0 = load i32, i32* %x
%y0 = load i32, i32* %y
%z0 = add i32 %x0, %y0
store i32 %z0, i32* %z
%z1 = load i32, i32* %z
%t0 = icmp sgt i32 %z1, 0
br i1 %t0, label %bb1, label %bb2
    
```

bb1:

```

%y1 = load i32, i32* %y
%y2 = add i32 %y1, 1
store i32 %y2, i32* %y
br label %bb2
    
```

bb2:

```

%y3 = load i32, i32* %y
%y4 = add i32 %y3, 1
store i32 %y4, i32* %y
%x1 = load i32, i32* %x
%y5 = load i32, i32* %y
%z2 = add i32 %x1, %y5
store i32 %z2, i32* %z
%z3 = load i32, i32* %z
ret i32 %z3
    
```

S_x

S_y

S_z

{x0}

{}

{}

{x0}

{y0}

{}

{x0}

{y0}

{}

{x0}

{y0}

{z0}

{x0}

{y0}

{z0, z1}

{x0}

{y0}

{z0, z1}

{x0}

{y0, y1}

{z0, z1}

{x0}

{y0, y1}

{z0, z1}

{x0}

{y2}

{z0, z1}

{x0}n{x0}

{y0}n{y2}

{z0, z1}n{z0, z1}

{x0}

{y3}

{z0, z1}

{x0}

{y3}

{z0, z1}

{x0}

{y4}

{z0, z1}

{x0, x1}

{y4}

{z0, z1}

{x0, x1}

{y4, y5}

{z0, z1}

{x0, x1}

{y4, y5}

{z0, z1}

{x0, x1}

{y4, y5}

{z2}

{x0, x1}

{y4, y5}

{z2, z3}

分析结果

bb0:

```

%x = alloca i32
%y = alloca i32
%z = alloca i32
store i32 %0, i32* %x
store i32 0, i32* %y
%x0 = load i32, i32* %x
%y0 = load i32, i32* %y
%z0 = add i32 %x0, %y0
store i32 %z0, i32* %z
%z1 = load i32, i32* %z
%t0 = icmp sgt i32 %z1, 0
br i1 %t0, label %bb1, label %bb2
    
```

bb1:

```

%y1 = load i32, i32* %y
%y2 = add i32 %y1, 1
store i32 %y2, i32* %y
br label %bb2
    
```

bb2:

```

%y3 = load i32, i32* %y
%y4 = add i32 %y3, 1
store i32 %y4, i32* %y
%x1 = load i32, i32* %x
%y5 = load i32, i32* %y
%z2 = add i32 %x1, %y5
store i32 %z2, i32* %z
%z3 = load i32, i32* %z
ret i32 %z3
    
```

S_x

S_y

S_z

{x0}

{}

{}

{x0}

{y0}

{}

{x0}

{y0}

{}

{x0}

{y0}

{z0}

{x0}

{y0}

{z0, z1}

{x0}

{y0, y1}

{z0, z1}

{x0}

{y0, y1}

{z0, z1}

{x0}

{y2}

{z0, z1}

{x0}n{x0}

{y0}n{y2}

{z0, z1}n{z0, z1}

{x0}

{y3}

{z0, z1}

{x0}

{y3}

{z0, z1}

{x0}

{y4}

{z0, z1}

{x0, x1}

{y4}

{z0, z1}

{x0, x1}

{y4, y5}

{z0, z1}

{x0, x1}

{y4, y5}

{z0, z1}

{x0, x1}

{y4, y5}

{z2}

{x0, x1}

{y4, y5}

{z2, z3}

优化结果

bb0:

```
%x = alloca i32
%y = alloca i32
%z = alloca i32
store i32 %0, i32* %x
store i32 0, i32* %y
%x0 = load i32, i32* %x
%y0 = load i32, i32* %y
%z0 = add i32 %x0, %y0
store i32 %z0, i32* %z
%t0 = icmp sgt i32 %z0, 0
br i1 %t0, label %bb1, label %bb2
```

bb1:

```
%y2 = add i32 %y0, 1
store i32 %y2, i32* %y
br label %bb2
```

bb2:

```
%y3 = load i32, i32* %y
%y4 = add i32 %y3, 1
store i32 %y4, i32* %y
%z2 = add i32 %x0, %y4
store i32 %z2, i32* %z
ret i32 %z2
```


伪代码

```
For (each instruction n):  
    IN[n] = {<v:  $\emptyset$ >: v is a program variable}  
    OUT[n] = {<v:  $\emptyset$ >}  
Repeat:  
    For(each instruction n):  
        For(each n's predecessor p)  
            IN[n] = IN[n]  $\cup$  OUT[p]  
            OUT[n] = TRANSFER(n)  
Until IN[n] and OUT[n] stops changing for all n
```

问题：算法是否一定会终止？

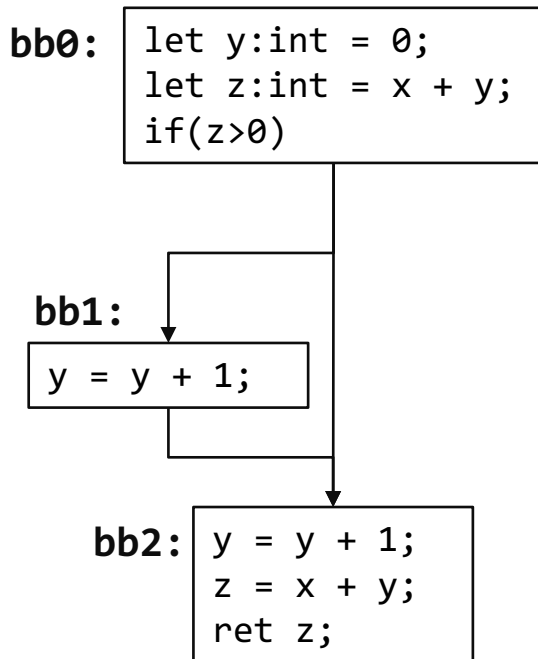
- 有循环的情况：
 - 每个程序节点的可用寄存器数目是单调递减的

```
fn fac(n: int) -> int {  
    let r = 1;  
    while (n>0) {  
        r = r * n;  
        n = n-1;  
    }  
    ret r;  
}
```

```
define i32 @fac(i32 %0) {  
bb0:  
    %n = alloca i32  
    %r = alloca i32  
    store i32 %0, i32* %n  
    store i32 1, i32* %r  
    br label %bb1  
  
bb1:  
    %t1 = load i32, i32* %n  
    %t2 = icmp sgt i32 %t1, 0  
    br i1 %t2, label %bb2, label %bb3  
  
bb2:  
    %t3 = load i32, i32* %r  
    %t4 = load i32, i32* %n  
    %t5 = mul i32 %t3, %t4  
    store i32 %t5, i32* %r  
    %t6 = load i32, i32* %n  
    %t7 = sub i32 %t6, 1  
    store i32 %t7, i32* %n  
    br label %bb1  
  
bb3:  
    %t8 = load i32, i32* %r  
    ret i32 %t8  
}
```

线性IR中的Store冗余

fn foo(x:int) -> int



bb0:

```
%x = alloca i32  
%y = alloca i32  
%z = alloca i32  
store i32 %0, i32* %x  
store i32 0, i32* %y  
%x0 = load i32, i32* %x  
%y0 = load i32, i32* %y  
%z0 = add i32 %x0, %y0  
store i32 %z0, i32* %z  
%t0 = icmp sgt i32 %z0, 0  
br i1 %t0, label %bb1, label %bb2
```

bb1:

```
%y2 = add i32 %y0, 1  
store i32 %y2, i32* %y  
br label %bb2
```

bb2:

```
%y3 = load i32, i32* %y  
%y4 = add i32 %y3, 1  
store i32 %y4, i32* %y  
%z2 = add i32 %x0, %y4  
store i32 %z2, i32* %z  
ret i32 %z2
```

优化思路：可用Store语句分析

bb0:

```
%x = alloca i32
%y = alloca i32
%z = alloca i32
store i32 %0, i32* %x
store i32 0, i32* %y
%x0 = load i32, i32* %x
%y0 = load i32, i32* %y
%z0 = add i32 %x0, %y0
store i32 %z0, i32* %z
%t0 = icmp sgt i32 %z0, 0
br i1 %t0, label %bb1, label %bb2
```

bb1:

```
%y2 = add i32 %y0, 1
store i32 %y2, i32* %y
br label %bb2
```

bb2:

```
%y3 = load i32, i32* %y
%y4 = add i32 %y3, 1
store i32 %y4, i32* %y
%z2 = add i32 %x0, %y4
store i32 %z2, i32* %z
ret i32 %z2
```

• 逆向遍历控制流图

• Transfer函数定义：

- `store i32 %t, i32* %x`
 - $S = S \cup \{x\}$
- `%t = load i32, i32* %x`
 - $S = S \setminus \{x\}$
- `%t = alloc, i32* %x`
 - $S = S \setminus \{x\}$

• 遇到合并节点

$$\text{OUT}(n) = \bigcap_{n' \in \text{successor}(n)} \text{IN}(n')$$

分析过程

bb0:

```
%x = alloca i32
%y = alloca i32
%z = alloca i32
store i32 %0, i32* %x
store i32 0, i32* %y
%x0 = load i32, i32* %x
%y0 = load i32, i32* %y
%z0 = add i32 %x0, %y0
store i32 %z0, i32* %z
%t0 = icmp sgt i32 %z0, 0
br i1 %t0, label %bb1, label %bb2
```

S

{}

{z}

{z}

{z}

{z}

{z}

{z}

{z}

{z}

{y,z}n{z}

bb1:

```
%y2 = add i32 %y0, 1
store i32 %y2, i32* %y
br label %bb2
```

{y,z}

{y,z}

{z}

bb2:

```
%y3 = load i32, i32* %y
%y4 = add i32 %y3, 1
store i32 %y4, i32* %y
%z2 = add i32 %x0, %y4
store i32 %z2, i32* %z
ret i32 %z2
```

{z}

{y,z}

{y,z}

{z}

{z}

{}

{}

分析结果

bb0:

```
%x = alloca i32
%y = alloca i32
%z = alloca i32
store i32 %0, i32* %x
store i32 0, i32* %y
%x0 = load i32, i32* %x
%y0 = load i32, i32* %y
%z0 = add i32 %x0, %y0
store i32 %z0, i32* %z
%t0 = icmp sgt i32 %z0, 0
br i1 %t0, label %bb1, label %bb2
```

{}

{z}

{z}

{z}

{z}

{z}

{z}

{z}

{z}

{z}

bb1:

```
%y2 = add i32 %y0, 1
store i32 %y2, i32* %y
br label %bb2
```

{y,z}

{y,z}

{z}

bb2:

```
%y3 = load i32, i32* %y
%y4 = add i32 %y3, 1
store i32 %y4, i32* %y
%z2 = add i32 %x0, %y4
store i32 %z2, i32* %z
ret i32 %z2
```

{z}

{y,z}

{y,z}

{z}

{z}

{}

{}

优化结果

bb0:

```
%x = alloca i32
%y = alloca i32
%z = alloca i32
store i32 %0, i32* %x
store i32 0, i32* %y
%x0 = load i32, i32* %x
%y0 = load i32, i32* %y
%z0 = add i32 %x0, %y0
%t0 = icmp sgt i32 %z0, 0
br i1 %t0, label %bb1, label %bb2
```

bb1:

```
%y2 = add i32 %y0, 1
store i32 %y2, i32* %y
br label %bb2
```

bb2:

```
%y3 = load i32, i32* %y
%y4 = add i32 %y3, 1
store i32 %y4, i32* %y
%z2 = add i32 %x0, %y4
store i32 %z2, i32* %z
ret i32 %z2
```

二、纯寄存器表示

消除数据存取

bb0:

```
%x = alloca i32
%y = alloca i32
%z = alloca i32
store i32 %0, i32* %x
store i32 0, i32* %y
%x0 = load i32, i32* %x
%y0 = load i32, i32* %y
%z0 = add i32 %x0, %y0
%t0 = icmp sgt i32 %z0, 0
br i1 %t0, label %bb1, label %bb2
```

bb1:

```
%y2 = add i32 %y0, 1
store i32 %y2, i32* %y
br label %bb2
```

bb2:

```
%y3 = load i32, i32* %y
%y4 = add i32 %y3, 1
store i32 %y4, i32* %y
%z2 = add i32 %x0, %y4
store i32 %z2, i32* %z
ret i32 %z2
```

分析方法：内存数值流分析

bb0: `%x = alloca i32`
`%y = alloca i32`
`%z = alloca i32`
`store i32 %0, i32* %x`
`store i32 0, i32* %y`
`%x0 = load i32, i32* %x`
`%y0 = load i32, i32* %y`
`%z0 = add i32 %x0, %y0`
`%t0 = icmp sgt i32 %z0, 0`
`br i1 %t0, label %bb1, label %bb2`

bb1:

`%y2 = add i32 %y0, 1`
`store i32 %y2, i32* %y`
`br label %bb2`

bb2: `%y3 = load i32, i32* %y`
`%y4 = add i32 %y3, 1`
`store i32 %y4, i32* %y`
`%z2 = add i32 %x0, %y4`
`store i32 %z2, i32* %z`
`ret i32 %z2`

- 正向遍历控制流图

- Transfer函数定义:

- `store i32 %t, i32* %x`
 - $S_x = \{t\}$

- 遇到合并节点

$$IN(n) = \bigcup_{n' \in \text{predecessor}(n)} OUT(n')$$

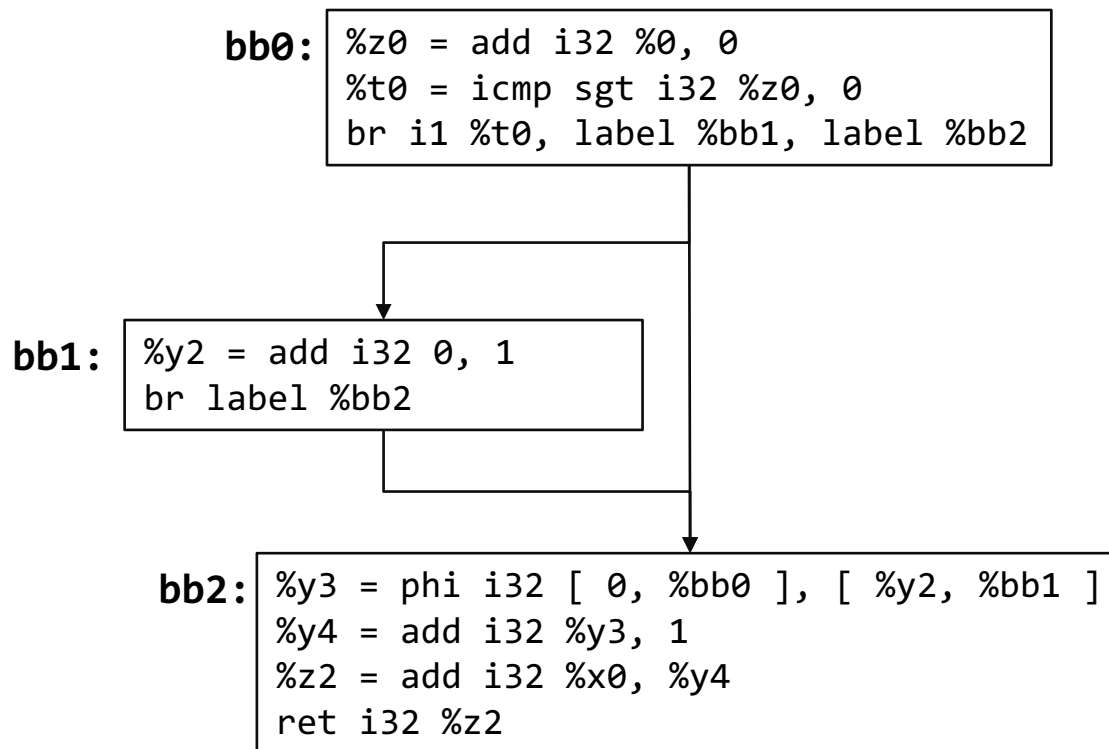
分析过程

bb0:		S_x	S_y	S_z
	<code>%x = alloca i32</code>	{}	{}	{}
	<code>%y = alloca i32</code>	{%0}	{}	{}
	<code>%z = alloca i32</code>	{%0}	{}	{}
	<code>store i32 %0, i32* %x</code>	{%0}	{0}	{}
	<code>store i32 0, i32* %y</code>	{%0}	{0}	{}
	<code>%x0 = load i32, i32* %x</code>	{%0}	{0}	{}
	<code>%y0 = load i32, i32* %y</code>	{%0}	{0}	{}
	<code>%z0 = add i32 %x0, %y0</code>	{%0}	{0}	{}
	<code>%t0 = icmp sgt i32 %z0, 0</code>	{%0}	{0}	{}
	<code>br i1 %t0, label %bb1, label %bb2</code>	{%0}	{0}	{}
bb1:	<code>%y2 = add i32 %y0, 1</code> <code>store i32 %y2, i32* %y</code> <code>br label %bb2</code>	{%0}	{0}	{}
		{%0}	{y2}	{}
		{%0}	{y2}	{}
		{%0}	{y2}	{}
bb2:	<code>%y3 = load i32, i32* %y</code> <code>%y4 = add i32 %y3, 1</code> <code>store i32 %y4, i32* %y</code> <code>%z2 = add i32 %x0, %y4</code> <code>store i32 %z2, i32* %z</code> <code>ret i32 %z2</code>	{%0} ∪ {%0}	{0} ∪ {y2}	
		{%0}	{0} ∪ {y2}	{}
		{%0}	{0} ∪ {y2}	{}
		{%0}	{y4}	{}
		{%0}	{y4}	{}
		{%0}	{y4}	{}
		{}	{}	{z2}

分析结果

bb0:		S_x	S_y	S_z
	%x = alloca i32	{}	{}	{}
	%y = alloca i32	{%0}	{}	{}
	%z = alloca i32	{%0}	{0}	{}
	store i32 %0, i32* %x	{%0}	{0}	{}
	store i32 0, i32* %y	{%0}	{0}	{}
	%x0 = load i32, i32* %x	{%0}	{0}	{}
	%y0 = load i32, i32* %y	{%0}	{0}	{}
	%z0 = add i32 %x0, %y0	{%0}	{0}	{}
	%t0 = icmp sgt i32 %z0, 0	{%0}	{0}	{}
	br i1 %t0, label %bb1, label %bb2	{%0}	{0}	{}
bb1:	%y2 = add i32 %y0, 1 store i32 %y2, i32* %y br label %bb2	{%0}	{0}	{}
		{%0}	{y2}	{}
		{%0}	{y2}	{}
		{%0}	{y2}	{}
bb2:	%y3 = load i32, i32* %y %y4 = add i32 %y3, 1 store i32 %y4, i32* %y %z2 = add i32 %x0, %y4 store i32 %z2, i32* %z ret i32 %z2	{%0}	{0, y2}	
		{%0}	{0, y2}	{}
		{%0}	{0, y2}	{}
		{%0}	{y4}	{}
		{%0}	{y4}	{}
		{%0}	{y4}	{}
		{%0}	{y4}	{}
		{}	{}	{z2}

纯寄存器表示



练习：将下列代码转化为纯寄存器表示

```
define i32 @fac(i32 %0) {
bb0:
    %n = alloca i32
    %r = alloca i32
    store i32 %0, i32* %n
    store i32 1, i32* %r
    br label %bb1

bb1:
    %t1 = load i32, i32* %n
    %t2 = icmp sgt i32 %t1, 0
    br i1 %t2, label %bb2, label %bb3

bb2:
    %t3 = load i32, i32* %r
    %t4 = load i32, i32* %n
    %t5 = mul i32 %t3, %t4
    store i32 %t5, i32* %r
    %t6 = load i32, i32* %n
    %t7 = sub i32 %t6, 1
    store i32 %t7, i32* %n
    br label %bb1

bb3:
    %t8 = load i32, i32* %r
    ret i32 %t8
}
```

数据流分析方法小结


	May Analysis (\cup)	Must Analysis (\cap)
Forward	纯寄存器表示	精简Load
Backward		精简Store


数据流分析方法小结：框架

 $[n] = \text{Transfer}$  $[n]$

 $[n] =$   $[n']$

$n' \in$  (n)

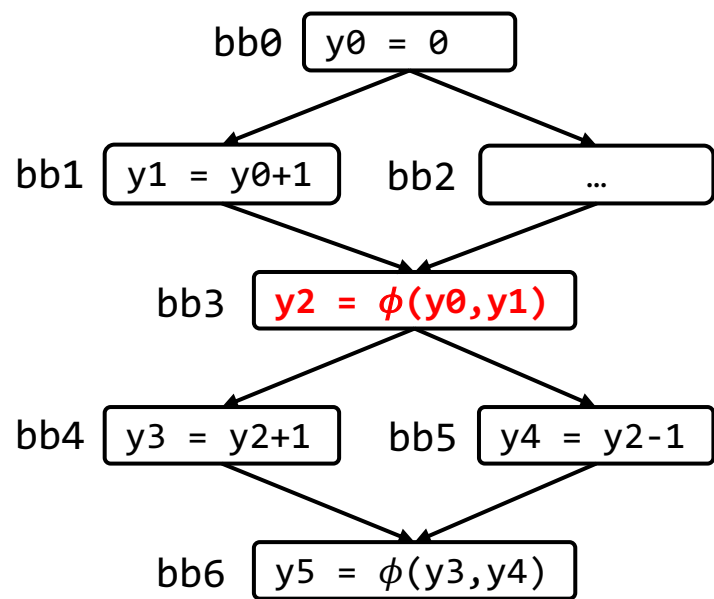
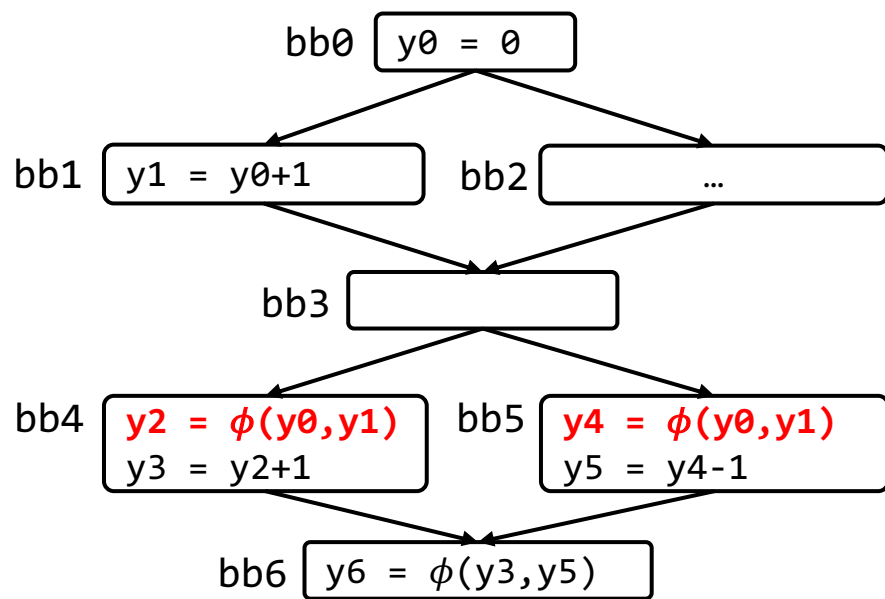
 $= \text{IN or OUT}$

 $= \cup \text{ (may) or } \cap \text{ (must)}$

 $= \text{predecessors or successors}$

三、Phi指令优化

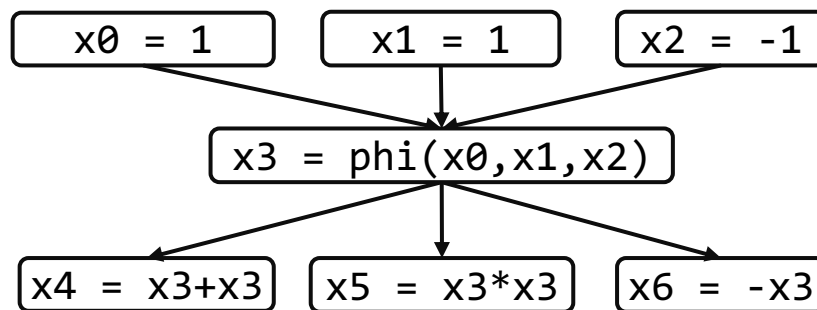
哪个Phi指令方案更优？



SSA简化def-use关系

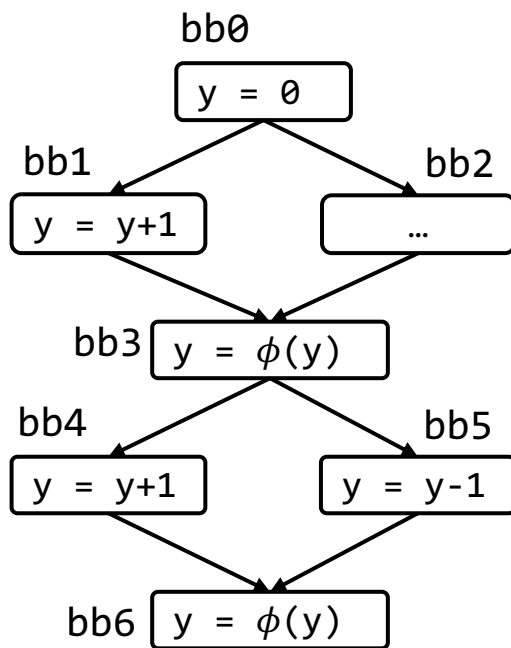
- 原始程序的def-use关系数量是 $O(m \times n)$;
- SSA的def-use数量减少为 $O(m + n)$ 。

```
match v1:
    0 => { x = 0; }
    1 => { x = 1; }
    _ => { x = -1; }
...
match v2:
    0 => { x = x + x; }
    1 => { x = x * x; }
    _ => { x = -x; }
```



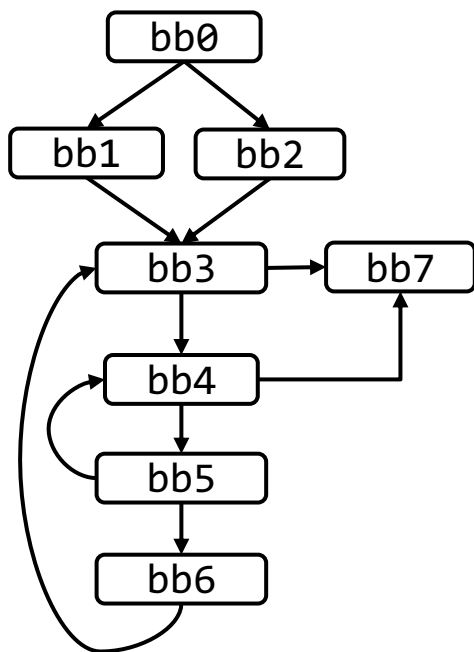
优化思路：基于支配边界优化Phi指令

- bb0支配bb2，bb1和bb2的支配边界都是bb3
- 如果bb1和bb2中都没有def(x)，bb3不需要phi(x)，可直接使用bb0中的def(x)
- 如果bb1中有def(y)，bb3中一定需要phi(y)



支配的基本概念

- 给定有向图 $G(V, E)$ 与起点 v_0 ，如果从 v_0 到某个点 v_j 均需要经过点 v_i ，则称 v_i 支配 v_j 或 v_i 是 v_j 的一个支配点
 - $v_i \in Dom(v_j)$
- 如果 $v_i \neq v_j$ ，则称 v_i 严格支配 v_j



控制流图

$$Dom(bb_0) = \{bb_0\}$$

$$Dom(bb_1) = \{bb_0, bb_1\}$$

$$Dom(bb_2) = \{bb_0, bb_2\}$$

$$Dom(bb_3) = \{bb_0, bb_3\}$$

$$Dom(bb_4) = \{bb_0, bb_3, bb_4\}$$

$$Dom(bb_5) = \{bb_0, bb_3, bb_4, bb_5\}$$

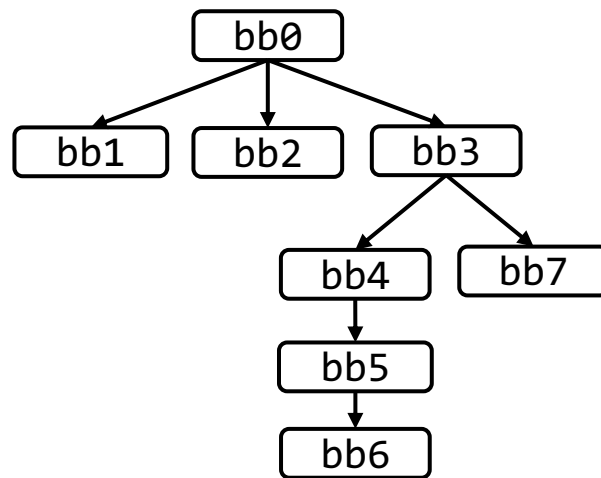
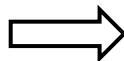
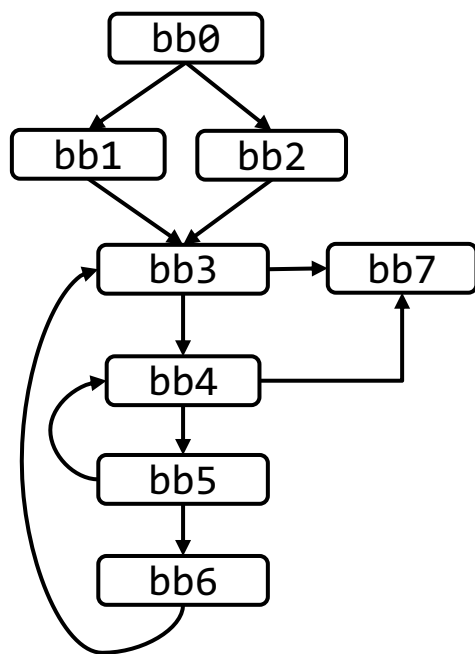
$$Dom(bb_6) = \{bb_0, bb_3, bb_4, bb_5, bb_6\}$$

$$Dom(bb_7) = \{bb_0, bb_3\}$$

$$Dom(v) = \begin{cases} \{v\}, & \text{if } v = v_0 \\ \{v\} \cup \left(\bigcap_{p \in pred(v)} Dom(p) \right), & \text{if } v \neq v_0 \end{cases}$$

支配树的基本概念

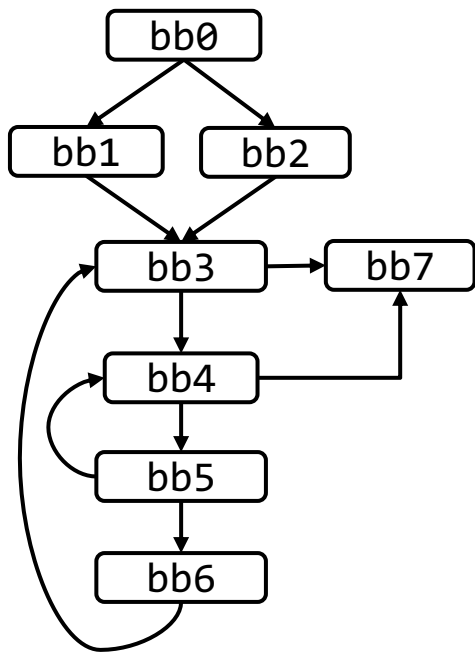
- 所有 v_j 的严格支配点中与 v_j 最接近的点成为 v_j 的最近支配点
 - $Idom(v_j) = v_i$, v_j 的其它严格支配点均严格支配 v_i
- 连接接所有的最近支配关系, 形成一棵支配树
 - 根节点外的每一点均存在唯一的最近支配点



支配树

支配边界Dominance Frontier

- v_i 的支配边界是所有满足条件的 v_j 的集合
 - v_i 支配 v_j 的一个前序节点
 - v_i 并不严格支配 v_j



$$DF(bb_0) = \{\}$$

$$DF(bb_1) = \{bb_3\}$$

$$DF(bb_2) = \{bb_3\}$$

$$DF(bb_3) = \{bb_3\}$$

$$DF(bb_4) = \{bb_3, bb_4, bb_7\}$$

$$DF(bb_5) = \{bb_3, bb_4\}$$

$$DF(bb_6) = \{bb_3\}$$

$$DF(bb_7) = \{\}$$

利用支配边界设置Phi指令

- 初始化：枚举所有变量的def-sites

- def-sites(x) = {bb1, bb2, bb6, bb7}

- 为每个变量在 bb_j 增加phi节点：

- $bb_i \in \text{def-sites}(x)$

- $bb_j \in \text{DF}(bb_i)$

- 在bb3增加phi指令的phi(x)

$$DF(bb_0) = \{\}$$

$$DF(bb_1) = \{bb_3\}$$

$$DF(bb_2) = \{bb_3\}$$

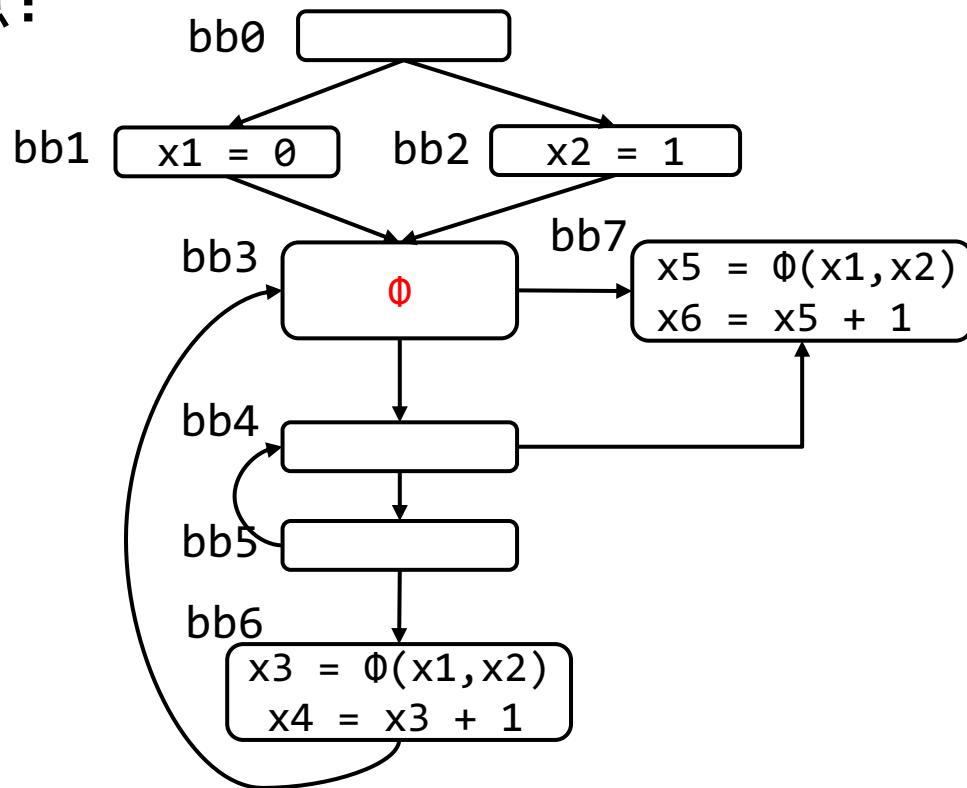
$$DF(bb_3) = \{bb_3\}$$

$$DF(bb_4) = \{bb_3, bb_4, bb_7\}$$

$$DF(bb_5) = \{bb_3, bb_4\}$$

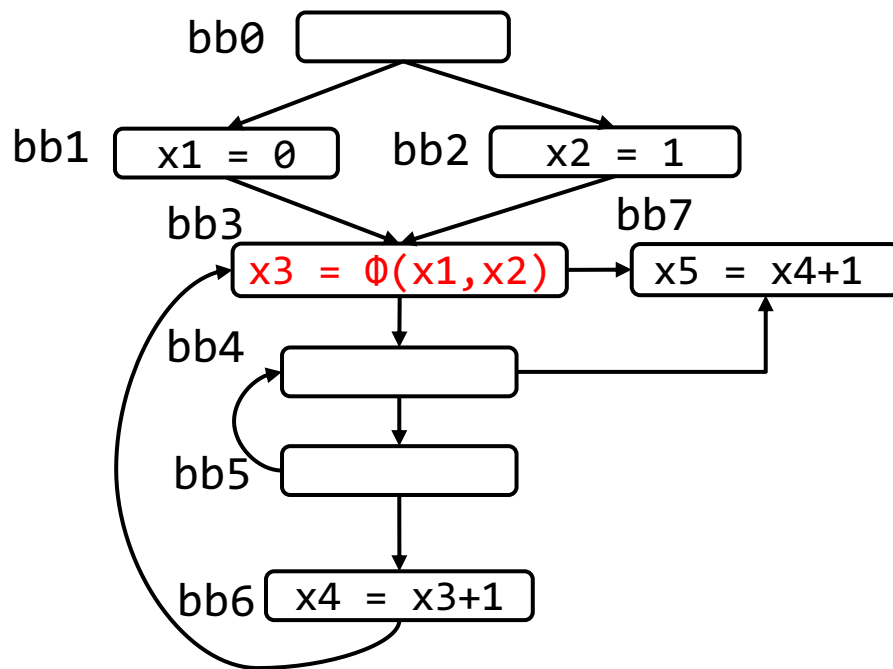
$$DF(bb_6) = \{bb_3\}$$

$$DF(bb_7) = \{\}$$



优化结果

- 重新编号
- 删除只有一个元素的phi指令



练习

- 分析右侧代码：

- 1) 计算支配树
- 2) 计算支配边界
- 3) 修改为SSA

