北京大学信息科学技术学院 2022年春季学期《编译技术》



第九章 代码优化

Code Optimization

内容提要



- □ 代码优化概述
- □ 代码优化的主要方法
- □ 流图中的循环及其查找
- □ 数据流分析简介
 - 可达定义
 - 可用表达式
 - 活跃变量

代码优化概述



- □ 为了设计一个好的代码优化程序,首先考虑如下几个方面:
 - 代码优化应遵循的准则
 - 进行代码优化的阶段
 - 进行代码优化的范围
 - 代码优化程序的结构

The Golden Rules of Optimization

The 80/20 Rule



□ 通常来说,一个程序80%的执行时间花费在 20%的代码之上;对于某些程序可能会达到 90%/10%

□ 程序优化的主要精力应当关注的是程序中最重要的10/20%

□ 在优化常用代码的时候,甚至可以选择使不常用代码部分速度变慢

代码优化的阶段



- □ 算法设计阶段的优化
- □ 编译程序产生中间代码后的优化
- □ 目标代码生成阶段的优化

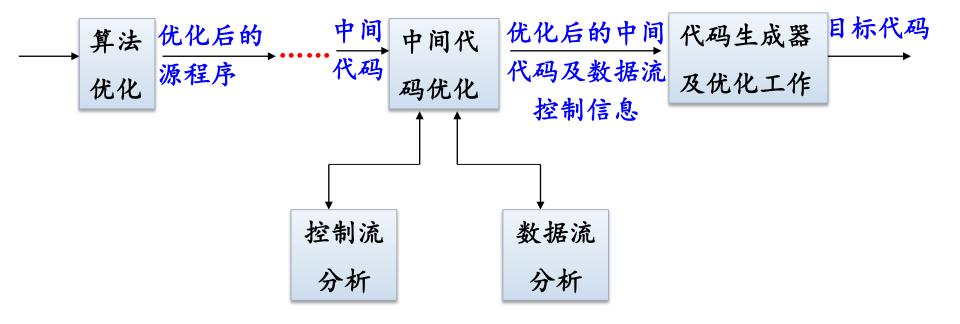
代码优化的范围



- □ 局部优化(local optimization)
 - 只对基本块内的语句进行分析,在基本块内实施的 优化。
- □ 全局优化(global optimization)
 - 对整个过程所有基本块的信息及它们之间的关系进行分析,在此基础上在整个过程范围内实施优化。
- □ 过程间优化(inter-procedural optimization)
 - 对整个程序所有过程及其调用信息进行分析,对整个程序进行整体优化。

优化程序的一般结构





代码优化的主要方法

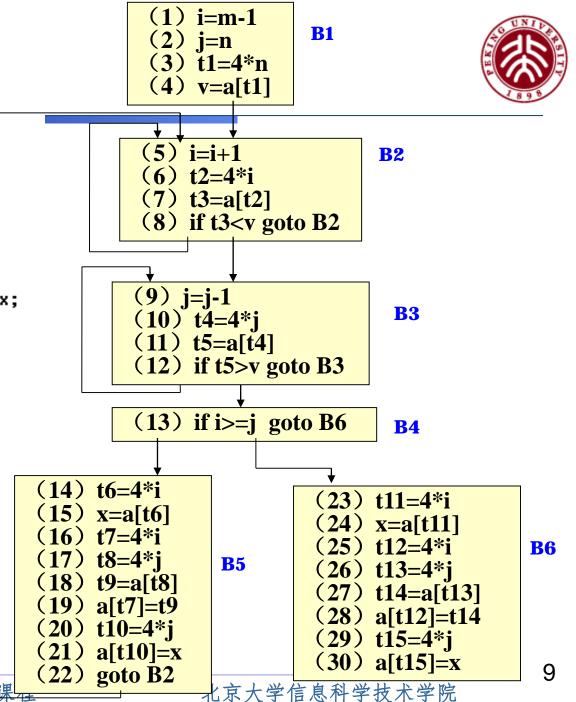


- □ 删除公共子表达式
- □ 复写传播
- □ 删除无用赋值
- □ 合并已知量
- □ 循环优化
 - 代码外提
 - 消减运算强度
 - 删除归纳变量

快速排序的程序流图

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

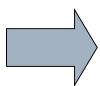
图:用 c 语言编写的快速排 序函数



删除公共子表达式

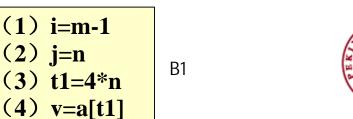


- (14) t6=4*i
- (15) x=a[t6]
- (16) t7=4*i
- (17) t8=4*j
- (18) t9=a[t8]
- (19) a[t7]=t9
- (20) t10=4*j
- (21) a[t10]=x
- (22) goto B2

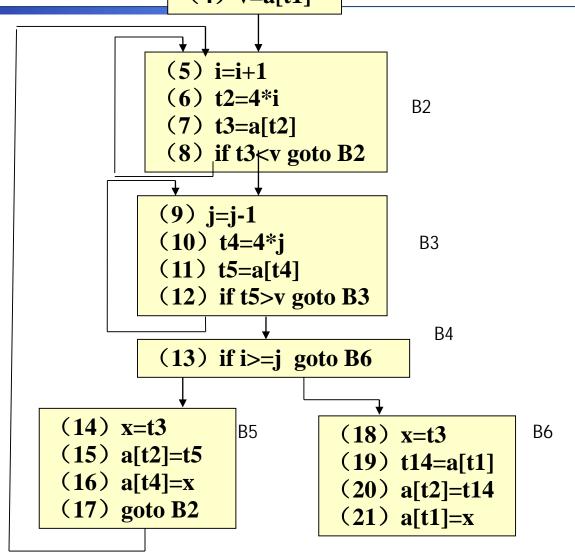


- (14) t6=4*i
- (15) x=a[t6]
- (17) t8=4*j
- (18) t9=a[t8]
- (19) a[t6]=t9
- (21) a[t8]=x
- (22) goto B2

删除局部公共子表达式后的B5



删除B5和B6中 公共子表达式 后的快速排序 的程序流程图



复写传播(Copy Propagation)



- □ 形如x=y的赋值语句称为复写语句。
- □ 复写传播就是把用到x的地方换成y,从而最 终达到可以删除x=y的目的。

```
(14) x=t3

(15) a[t2]=t5

(16) a[t4]=x

(17) goto B2

(14) x=t3

(15) a[t2]=t5

(16) a[t4]=t3

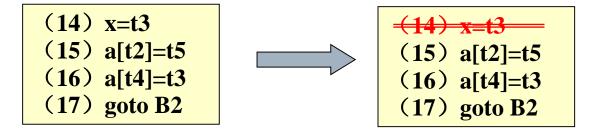
(17) goto B2
```

B5

删除无用赋值



- □ 无用赋值是指计算的结果决不被引用的语句
- □ 一些优化变换可能会引起无用赋值
 - 例:复写传播可能会引起死代码删除



B5

合并已知量



- □ 编译时可以进行的求值运算。
- □ 例如:

$$t = 2*3.14$$

 $c = t*R$

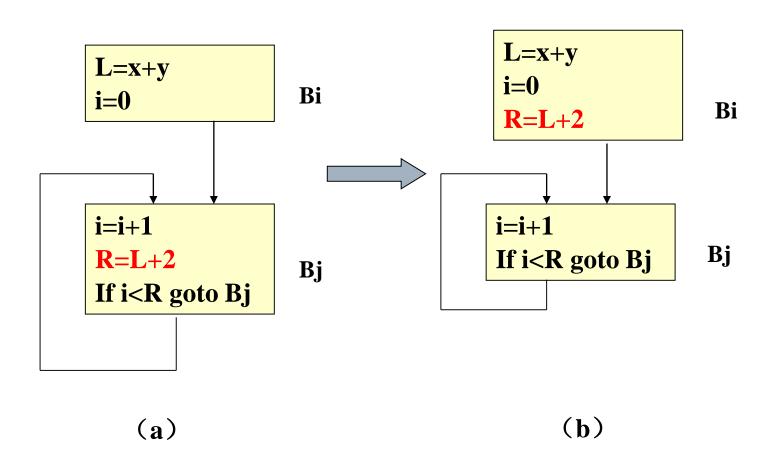


$$t = 6.28$$

 $c = t*R$

代码外提的例子



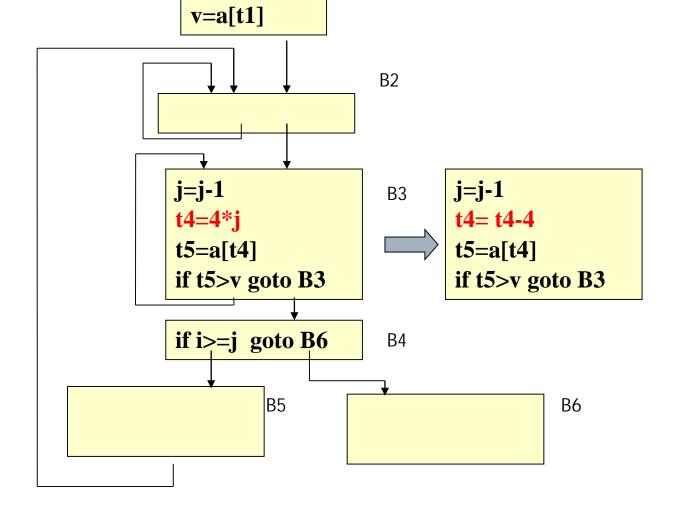


消减运算强度

i=m-1 j=n t1=4*n



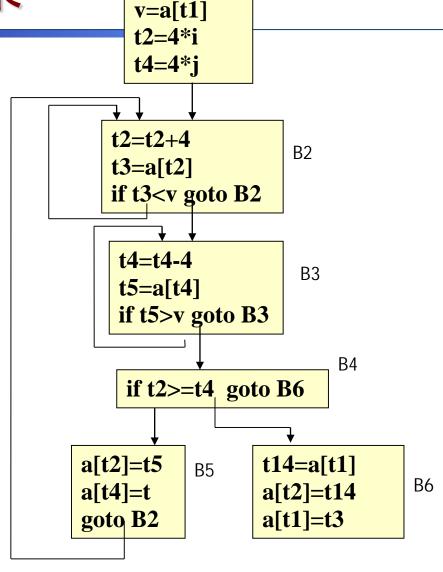
消减运算强度示例



多项优化的结果

N T P

进行多项优化 后的快速排序 的程序流程图



i=m-1

t1=4*n

B1

j=n

流图中的循环及其查找



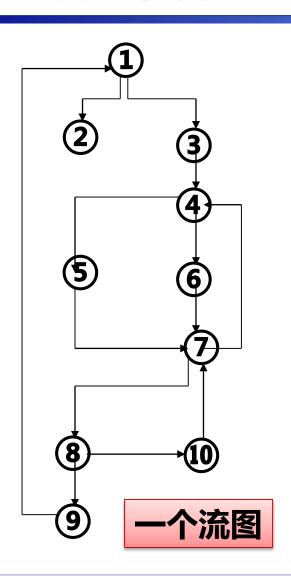
□ 控制结点

- 在一个流图中,如果从流图首结点到结点n的每一条路径都包含结点d,则称d是n的控制结点,或称结点d控制结点n。
 - □ 记作d DOM n (DOM是Dominate的缩写)。
- n的所有控制结点组成的集合称为n的控制结点集,记作D(n)。
- 如果把DOM看成是定义在流图结点集合N上的关系, 那么显然有:
 - (1) 对任意的n∈N都有n DOM n
 - (2) 对m,n∈N, 若有m DOM n 且 n DOM m, 则必有m=n:
 - (3) 对m,n,q∈N, 若m DOM n 且 n DOM q, 则必有m DOM q。

所以DOM是N上的一个偏序关系。

控制结点示例





```
D(1) = \{1\}
D(2) = \{1,2\}
D(3) = \{1,3\}
D(4) = \{1,3,4\}
D(5) = \{1,3,4,5\}
D(6) = \{1,3,4,6\}
D(7) = \{1,3,4,7\}
D(8) = \{1,3,4,7,8\}
D(9) = \{1,3,4,7,8,9\}
D(10) = \{1,3,4,7,8,10\}
```

控制结点的计算



□ 对于非首结点n,

$$D(n) = \{n\} \cup (\cap D(p), p \in P(n))$$

 \square 对于首结点 \mathbf{n}_0 ,

$$D(n_0) = \{n_0\}$$

□ 其中P(n)代表结点n的所有前驱结点组成的 集合。

回边



□ □边 (Back Edge)

■ 定义:如果 $n\rightarrow d$ 是流图中一条边,并且d是n的控制结点,即d DOM n,则称 $n\rightarrow d$ 为回边。

□ 循环 (Loop) 的查找

■ 设t→h是一条回边,那么由t→h出发构造的循环是由结点t,h以及有路径到达t又不经过点h的所有结点及它们之间的边组成的,结点h是该循环的唯一入口结点。

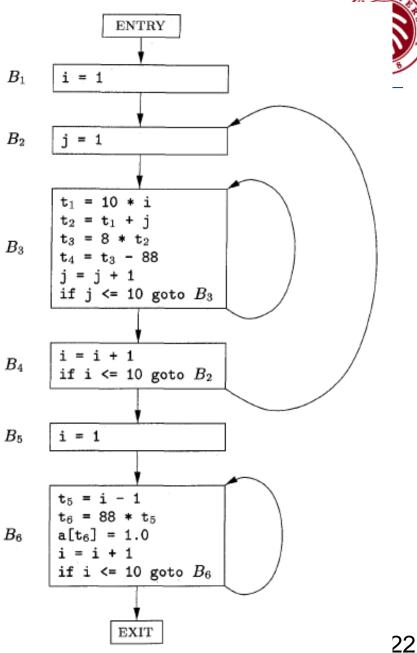
回边与循环的例子

□ 回边:

- B3->B3
- **■ B6->B6**
- B4->B2

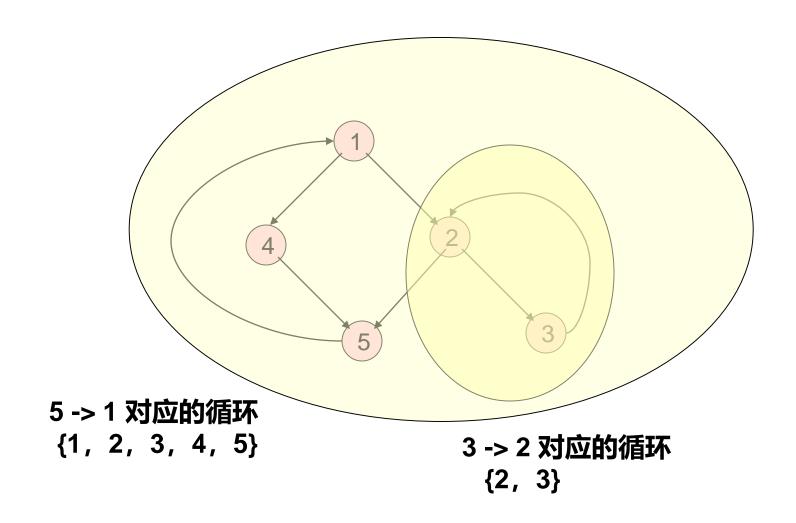
□ 循环:

- {B3}
- **B6**
- {B2, B3, B4}



回边和循环的例子

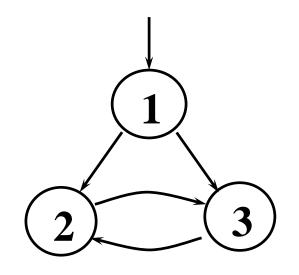




可归约流图



□ 定义: 一个流图是可归约的(reducible), 是 指去掉其所有回边后,它不再有回路。



2->3和3->2都 不是回边!

一个不可归约的流图

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数据流分析简介 Dataflow Analysis

Reaching Definitions(可达定义)
Available Expressions(可用表达式)
Live Variables(活跃变量)

Basic Concepts



- □ 点和路径的概念
 - 点(progam point) 是指四元式(或称语句)的位置(地址或编号)。
 - 路径(path) 是点 $p_1, p_2,, p_n$ 构成的一个序列, 对于任意的i ($1 \le i \le n$):
 - (1) 点 p_{i+1} 与点 p_i 所指的四元式在同一个基本块内并且 p_{i+1} 指的四元式紧跟在 p_i 指的四元式之后。或者,
 - (2) p_i 指的是基本块B的最后一个四元式,而 p_{i+1} 指的是B的一个后续基本块的第一个四元式。

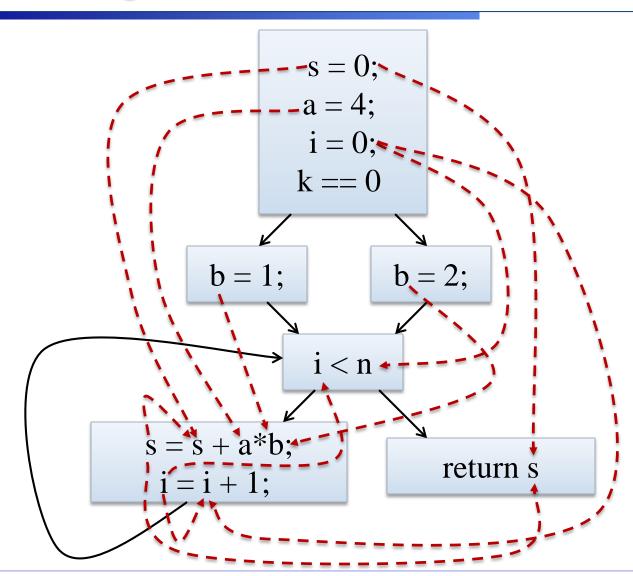
Reaching Definitions (可达定义)



- □ Concept of definition and use
 - a = x+y
 is a definition (定义) of a
 is a use (使用) of x and y
- □ A definition reaches a use if value written by definition
 may be read by use

Reaching Definitions





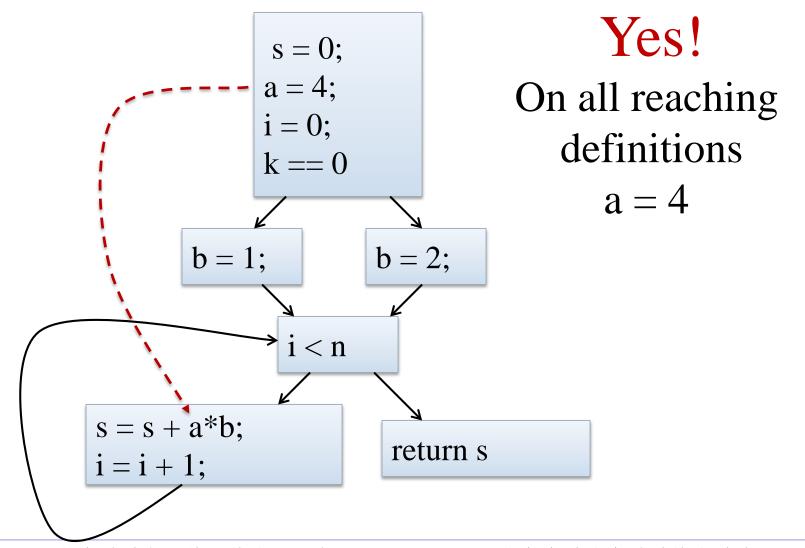
Reaching Definitions and Constant Propagation (常量传播)



- ☐ Is a use of a variable a constant?
 - Check all the reaching definitions
 - If all assign variable to the same constant
 - Then use is in fact a constant
- □ Can replace the variable with the constant

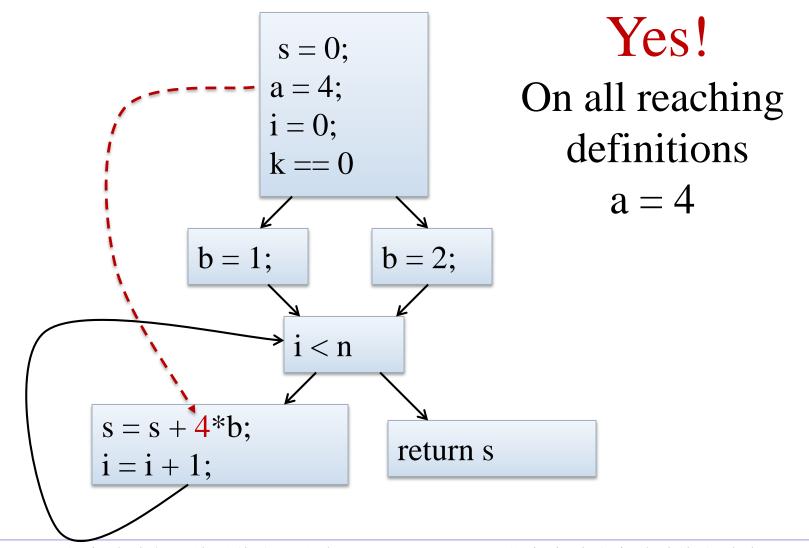
Is a Constant in s = s+a*b?





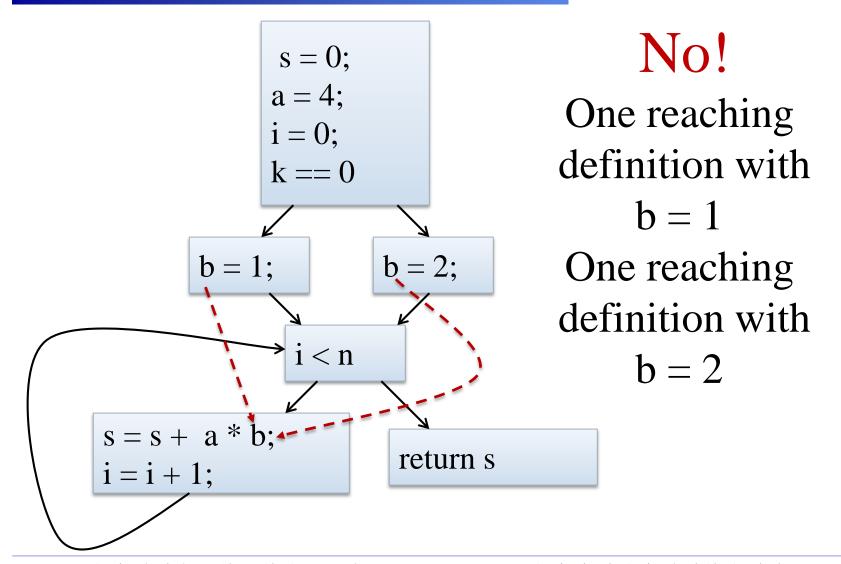
Constant Propagation Transform

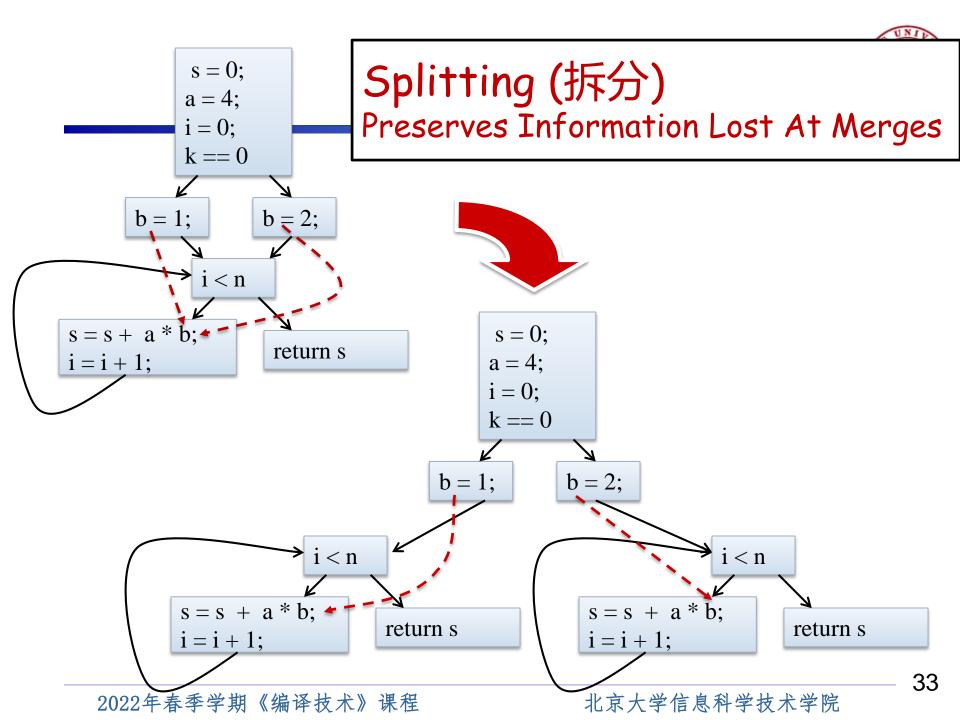


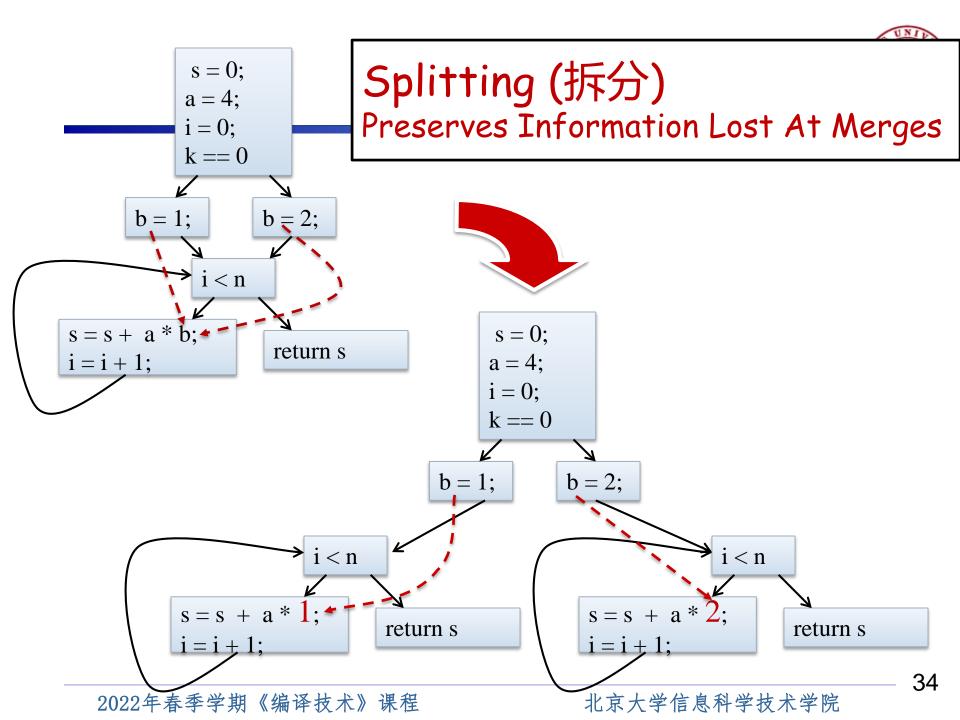


Is b Constant in s = s+a*b?









Computing Reaching Definitions



- **□** Compute with sets of definitions
 - represent sets using bit vectors
 - each definition has a position in bit vector
- □ At each basic block, compute
 - definitions that reach start of block
 - definitions that reach end of block
- □ Do computation by simulating execution of program until reach fixed point (不动点)





1:
$$s = 0$$
;

$$2: a = 4;$$

$$3: i = 0;$$

$$k == 0$$
1110000

$$4: b = 1;$$

$$5: b = 2;$$

i < n

6: s = s + a*b;

7:
$$i = i + 1$$
;

return s

Data-Flow Analysis Schema



- □ Data-flow value: at every program point
- □ Domain: the set of possible data-flow values for this application
- **□** IN[s] and OUT[s]: the data-flow values before and after each statement s
- □ Data-flow problem: find a solution to a set of constraints on the IN [s] 's and OUT[s] 's, for all statements s
 - based on the semantics of the statements ("transfer functions", 转换函数)
 - based on the flow of control

Constraints (约束条件)



- □ Transfer function (转换函数): relationship between the data-flow values before and after a statement
 - Forward: $OUT[s] = f_s(IN[s])$
 - Backward: $IN[s] = f_s(OUT[s])$
- \square Within a basic block $(s_1, s_2, ..., s_n)$
 - $IN[s_i+1] = OUT[s_i]$, for all i = 1, 2, ..., n-1

Data-Flow Schemas on Basic Blocks



- □ Each basic block B $(s_1, s_2, ..., s_n)$ has
 - IN data-flow values immediately before a block
 - OUT data-flow values immediately after a block
 - $\blacksquare \quad IN[B] = IN[S_1]$

 - - \square Where $f_B = fs_n \circ \bullet \bullet \circ fs_2 \circ fs_1$

Between Blocks



- □ Forward analysis(正向分析)
 - (eg: Reaching definitions)
 - $IN[B] = \bigcup_{P \in predecessors of B} OUT[P]$
- □ Backward analysis(反向分析)
 - (eg: live variables)
 - $\blacksquare \quad \mathbf{IN}[\mathbf{B}] = \mathbf{f}_{\mathbf{B}} \left(\mathbf{OUT}[\mathbf{B}] \right)$

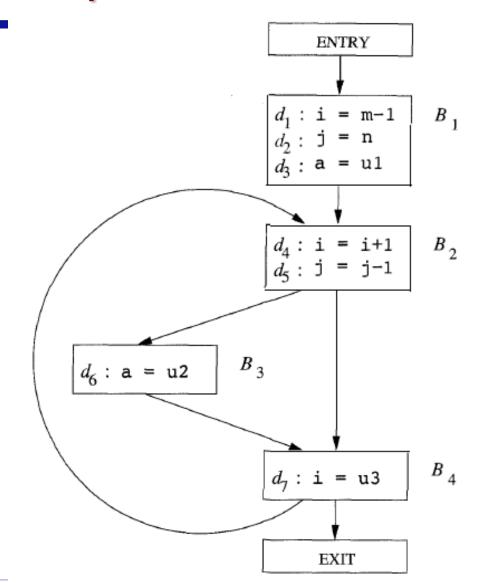
Formalizing Reaching Definitions



- □ Each basic block has
 - IN set of definitions that reach beginning of block
 - OUT set of definitions that reach end of block
 - GEN set of definitions generated in block
 - KILL set of definitions killed in block
- \Box **GEN**[s = s + a*b; i = i + 1;] = 0000011
- \Box KILL[s = s + a*b; i = i + 1;] = 1010000
- Compiler scans each basic block to derive GEN and KILL sets

Example





Dataflow Equations



- \square IN[b] = OUT[b₁] \cup ... \cup OUT[b_n]
 - where $b_1, ..., b_n$ are predecessors of b in CFG
- \square OUT[b] = (IN[b] KILL[b]) \cup GEN[b]

- $\square \quad IN[entry] = 0000000$
- Result: system of equations

Solving Equations



- □ Use fixed point algorithm (不动点算法)
- □ Initialize with solution of OUT[b] = 0000000
- Repeatedly apply equations
 - $IN[b] = OUT[b_1] \cup ... \cup OUT[b_n]$
- □ Until reach fixed point
- Until equation application has no further effect
- ☐ Use a worklist to track which equation applications may have a further effect





```
for all nodes n in N
    OUT[n] = emptyset; // OUT[n] = GEN[n];
IN[Entry] = emptyset;
OUT[Entry] = GEN[Entry];
Changed = N - { Entry }; // N = all nodes in graph
while (Changed != emptyset)
    choose a node n in Changed;
    Changed = Changed - { n };
    IN[n] = emptyset;
    for all nodes p in predecessors(n)
         IN[n] = IN[n] \cup OUT[p];
    OUT[n] = GEN[n] U (IN[n] - KILL[n]);
    if (OUT[n] changed)
         for all nodes s in successors(n)
              Changed = Changed U { s };
```

Questions



- **□** Does the algorithm halt?
 - yes, because transfer function is monotonic
 - if increase IN, increase OUT
 - limited number of states, all bits are 1

可用表达式 (Available Expressions)



- □ 表达式 x+y 在程序点 p 可用指的是
 - 从流图入口结点到达 p 点的每条路径都对表达式 x+y 求值,且
 - 从最后一个这样的求值之后到p点的路径上没有再次对x或y赋值
- □ 可用表达式信息可用来寻找全局公共子表达式
 - 公共子表达式消除: Common Subexpression Elimination (CSE)
 - 如果一个表达式是可用的,我们不需要对它 进行重新计算

可用表达式举例



$$a = b + c$$

$$d = e + f$$

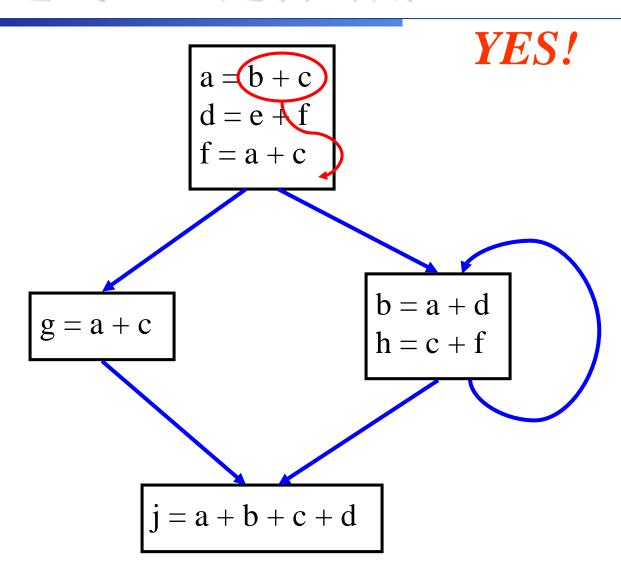
$$f = a + c$$

$$b = a + d$$

$$h = c + f$$

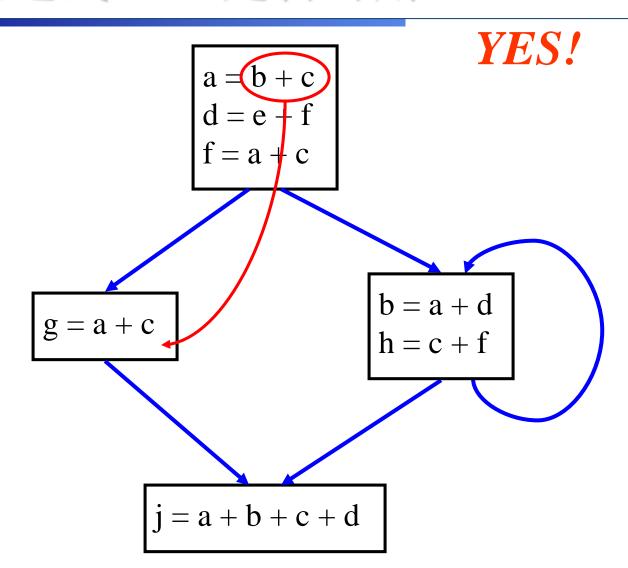
判断表达式 b+c 是否可用





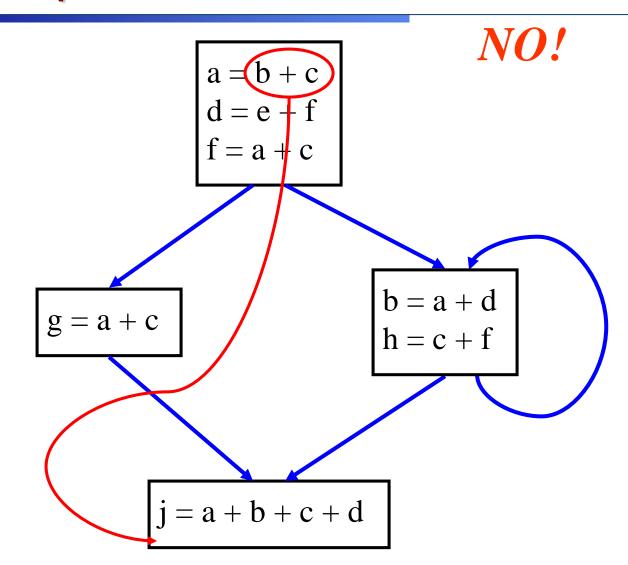
判断表达式 b+c 是否可用





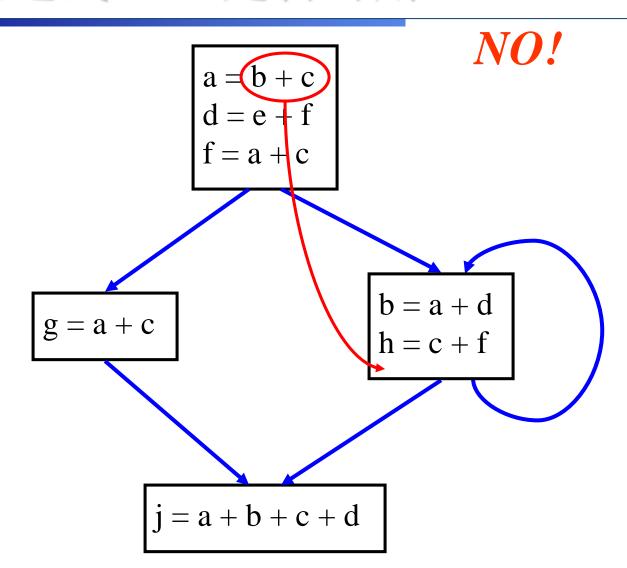
Is the Expression Available?





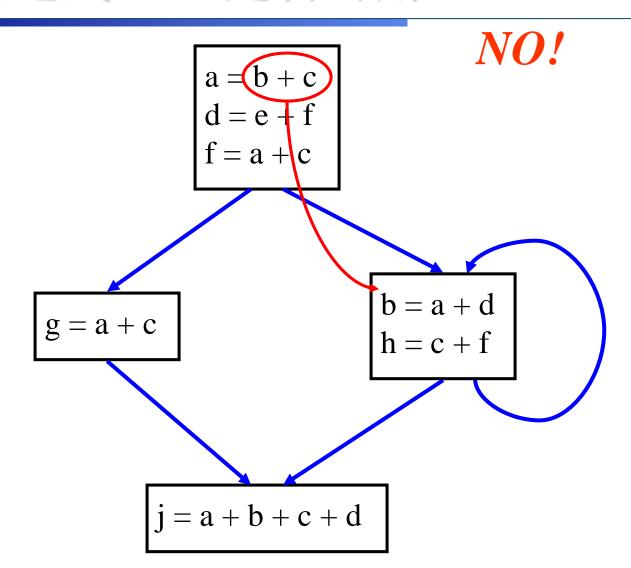
判断表达式 b+c 是否可用





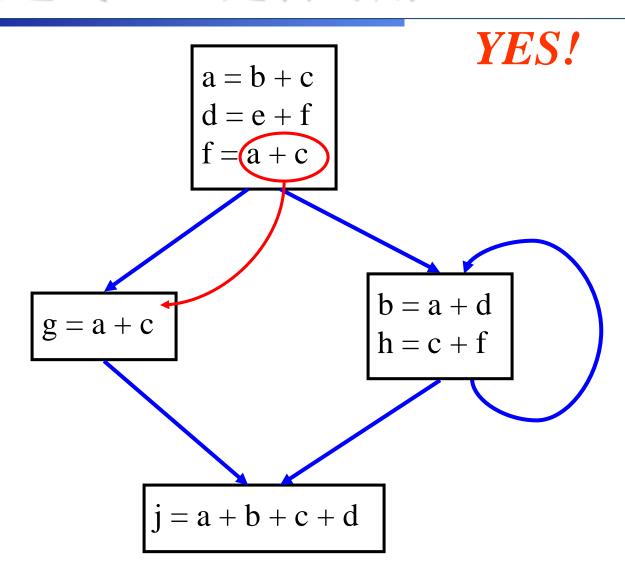
判断表达式 b+c 是否可用





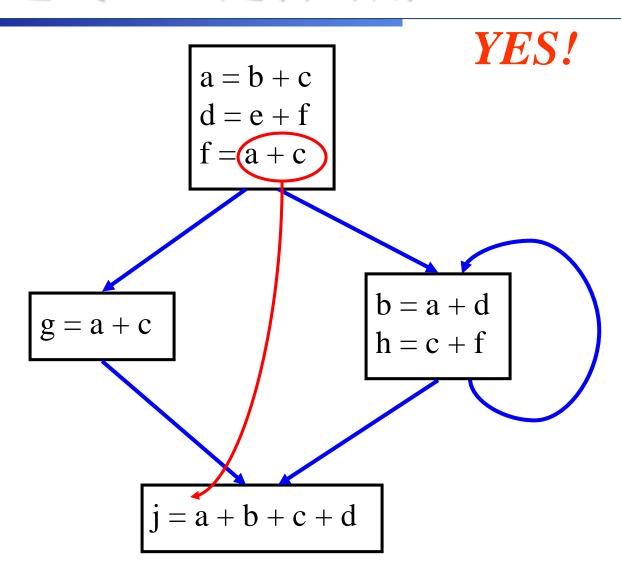
判断表达式 a+c 是否可用





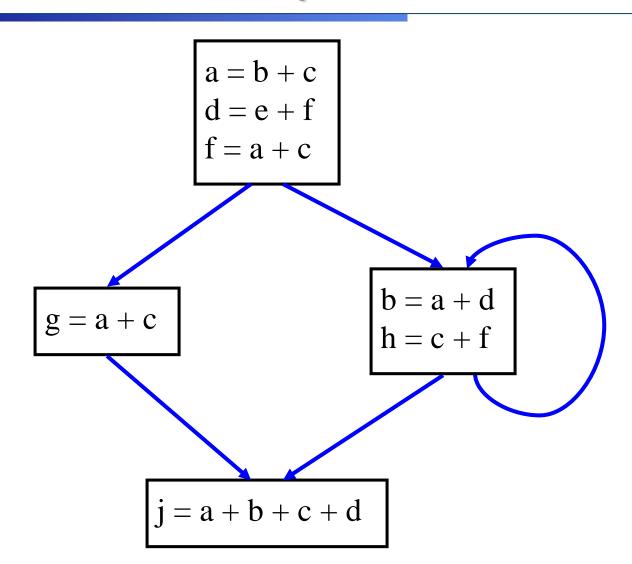
判断表达式 b+c 是否可用



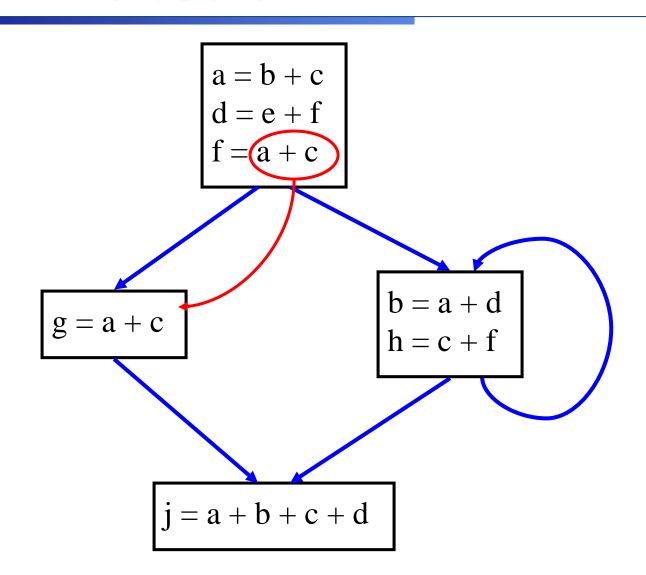


Use of Available Expressions

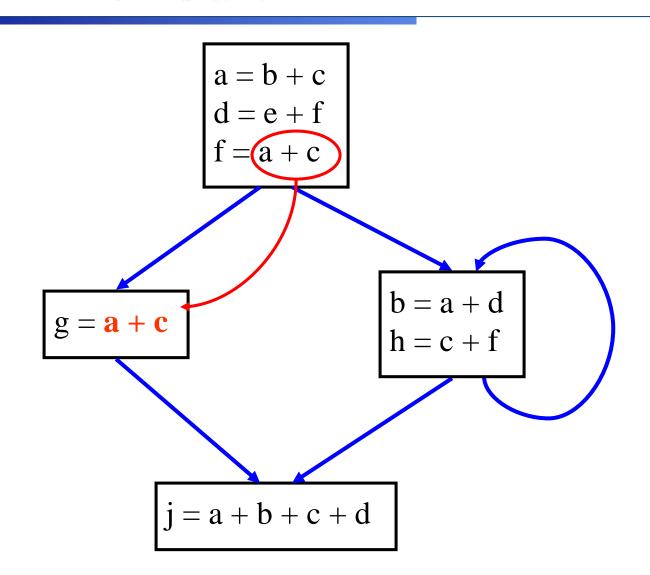




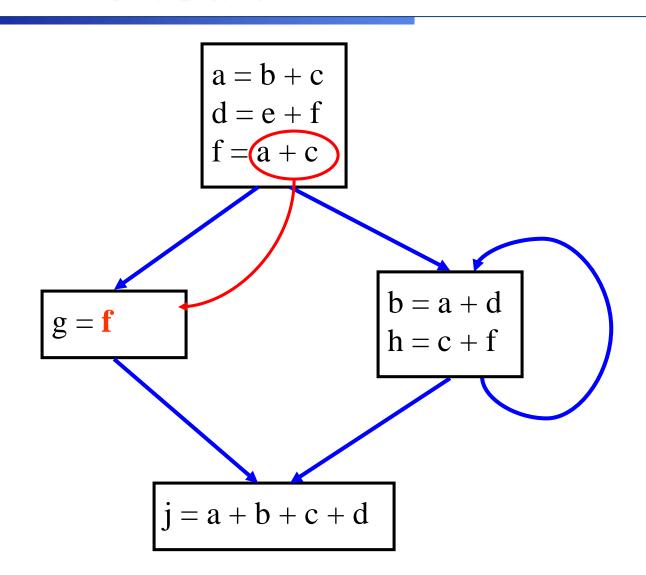




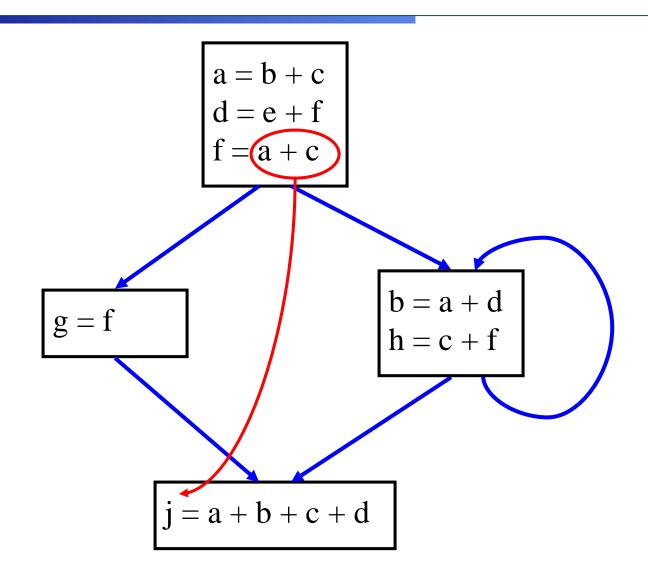




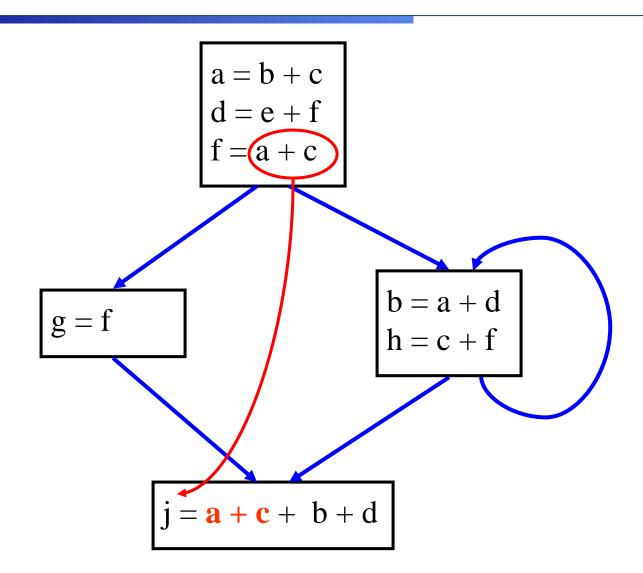




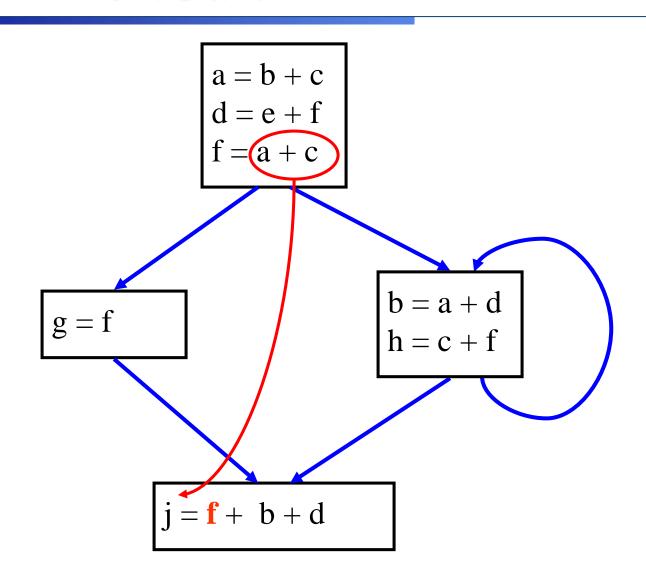




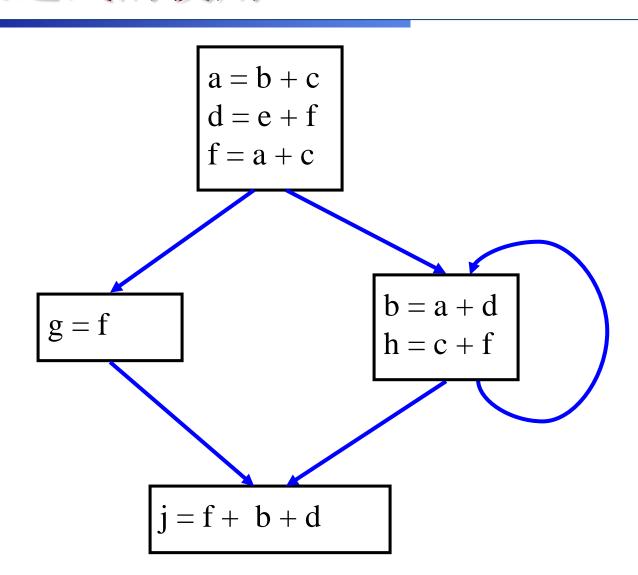












可用表达式的计算



- □ 使用位向量来表示表达式的集合
- □ 每一个比特位代表一个表达式
- □ 调用数据流分析算法
- □ 与可达定义 (Reaching Definitions)的不同之处
 - 一个定义只要到达了一个基本块的任何一个前驱的 结尾处,它就到达了该基本块的开头
 - 一个表达式在一个基本块的所有前驱的结尾处都可用,它才会在该基本块的开头可用

0000

a = x+y;

x == 0

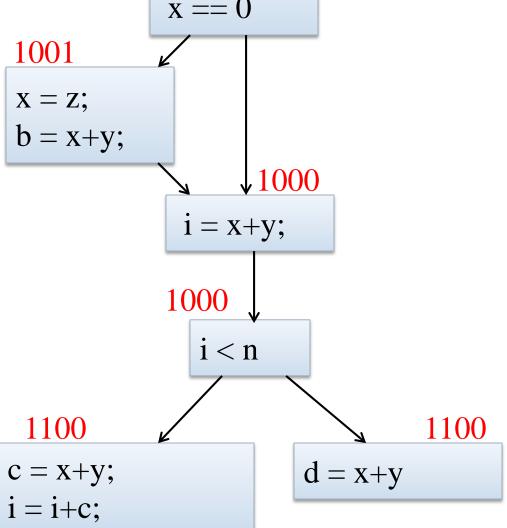
表达式集合

1: x+y

2: i<n

3: i+c

4: x==0



应用:消除全局

公共子表达式

a = x+y;

表达式集合

1: x+y

2: i<n

3: i+c

4: x==0

 $\begin{array}{c}
1001 \\
x = z; \\
b = x
\end{array}$

b = x + y;

t = b

i = x+y;

1000

,1000

t = a

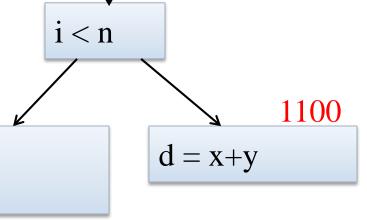
x == 0

消除某个公共子表达式时, 所有基本块中必须使用唯一 的临时变量来代表这个子表达式

1100

$$c = x+y;$$

i = i+c;



应用: 消除全局

公共子表达式

a = x+y;

表达式集合

1: x+y

2: i<n

3: i+c

4: x==0

1001 x = z; b = x+y; t = b1000 i = t;

1000

t = a

x == 0

消除某个公共子表达式时, 所有基本块中必须使用唯一 的临时变量来代表这个子表达式

1100 c = t; i = i+c; d = t

i < n

形式化分析



- □ 每一个基本块包含如下四个集合
 - IN-基本块开始处的可用表达式的集合
 - OUT -基本块结尾处的可用表达式的集合
 - GEN 基本块生成的表达式的集合
 - KILL 基本块杀死的表达式的集合
- \Box **GEN**[x = z; b = x+y] = 1000
- \Box KILL[x = z; b = x+y] = 0001
- □ Compiler 依次扫描每一个基本块来求得 GEN 和 KILL 集合

数据流方程



- \square IN[b] = OUT[b₁] $\cap ... \cap OUT[b_n]$
 - b₁,..., b_n 表示b在控制流图中的前驱

 \square OUT[b] = (IN[b] - KILL[b]) \cup GEN[b]

 \square IN[entry] = 0000

数据流方程组的求解



- □ 使用不动点算法
 - $\blacksquare \quad IN[entry] = 0000$
 - 初始化 OUT[b] = 1111
- □ 重复的遍历控制流图,对每个基本块求解
 - $IN[b] = OUT[b_1] \cap ... \cap OUT[b_n]$
- □ 使用工作表(worklist)算法到达不动点





```
for all nodes n in N
   OUT[n] = E;
IN[Entry] = emptyset;
OUT[Entry] = GEN[Entry];
Changed = N - { Entry }; // N = all nodes in graph
while (Changed != emptyset)
    choose a node n in Changed;
    Changed = Changed - { n };
   IN[n] = E; // E is set of all expressions
    for all nodes p in predecessors(n)
        IN[n] = IN[n] \cap OUT[p];
    OUT[n] = GEN[n] U (IN[n] - KILL[n]);
    if (OUT[n] changed)
            for all nodes s in successors(n)
            Changed = Changed U { s };
```

两个算法的对比



- □ 可达定义
 - 基本块汇合点处操作为 集合并
 - OUT[b] 初始化为 空集
- □ 可用表达式
 - 基本块汇合点处操作为 集合交
 - OUT[b] 初始化为 所有表达式的集合
- □ 是数据流算法框架中的两个例子

内容提要



- □ 代码优化概述
- □ 代码优化的主要方法
- □ 流图中的循环及其查找
- □ 数据流分析简介
 - 可达定义
 - 可用表达式
 - 活跃变量

活跃变量分析



- □ 变量 v 在程序点 p 活跃指的是
 - v在沿着某条从p开始的路径上被使用到,并且
 - 在这次使用之前,在相同的路径上 v 没有被定义过
- □ 相反, v在p处死亡指的是
 - v在从p到流图出口的任意路径上都不被使用,或者
 - 从p开始的所有路径上都在使用 v 之前对其进行了重定义

变量活跃信息的作用



- □ 寄存器分配
 - 当一个变量已经死亡时,可以对它所占用的寄存器进行重新分配
- □ 死代码消除
 - 删除所有之后不会被使用到的变量的赋值

直观分析

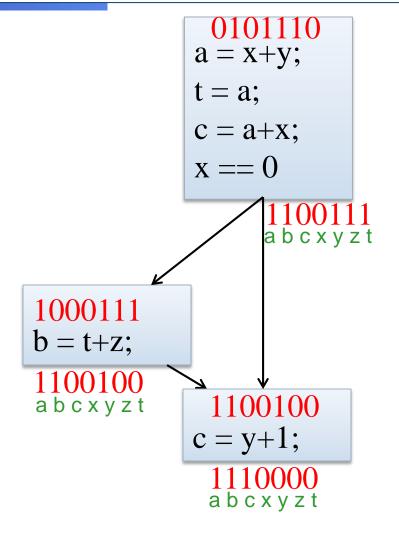


- □ 模拟程序的执行过程
- □ 从CFG的出口开始自底向上分析
- □ 对每一个基本块,按照从结尾到开始的顺序计 算活跃信息

活跃变量分析举例



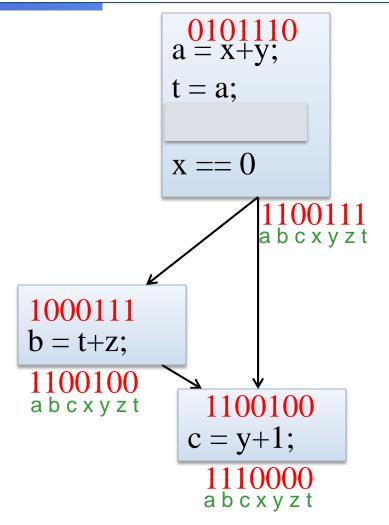
- 假设变量 a,b,c 在CFG 出口处活跃
- 变量 x,y,z,† 不活跃
- 使用位向量来表示活 跃变量
 - 按照 abcxyzt 的顺序



死代码消除



- 假设变量 a,b,c 在CFG 出口处活跃
- 变量 x,y,z,† 不活跃
- 使用位向量来表示活 跃变量
 - 按照 abcxyzt 的顺序



形式化分析



- □ 每一个基本块包含如下四个集合
 - IN 基本块开始处的活跃变量集合
 - OUT -基本块结尾处的活跃变量集合
 - USE 如下变量的集合,它们的值可能在基本块中先于任何可能对它们的定义被使用
 - DEF 如下变量的集合,它们在基本块中的定义先于 任何可能对它们的使用
- □ USE[x = z; x = x+1;] = { z } (x 不在 USE 中)
- \Box **DEF**[x = z; x = x+1; y = 1;] = {x, y}
- □ Compiler 依次扫描每一个基本块来求得 USE 和 DEF 集合

Algorithm



```
for all nodes n in N - { Exit }
    IN[n] = emptyset;
OUT[Exit] = emptyset;
IN[Exit] = use[Exit];
Changed = N - \{ Exit \};
while (Changed != emptyset)
    choose a node n in Changed;
    Changed = Changed - { n };
    OUT[n] = emptyset;
    for all nodes s in successors(n)
         OUT[n] = OUT[n] U IN[s];
    IN[n] = use[n] U (out[n] - def[n]);
    if (IN[n] changed)
         for all nodes p in predecessors(n)
              Changed = Changed U { p };
```

活跃变量分析同其他数据流分析算法的比较

- □ 后向分析
- □ 也具有转移函数
- □ 也具有交汇运算

三种算法的比较



可达定义

for all nodes n in N OUT[n] = emptyset; IN[Entry] = emptyset; OUT[Entry] = GEN[Entry]; Changed = N - { Entry }; while (Changed != emptyset) choose a node n in Changed; Changed = Changed - { n }; IN[n] = emptyset; for all nodes p in predecessors(n) $IN[n] = IN[n] \cup OUT[p];$ OUT[n] = GEN[n] U (IN[n] - KILL[n]);

if (OUT[n] changed)

for all nodes s in successors(n)

Changed = Changed U { s };

可用表达式

```
for all nodes n in N
  OUT[n] = E;
IN(Entry) = emptyset;
OUT[Entry] = GEN[Entry];
Changed = N - { Entry };
while (Changed != emptyset)
  choose a node n in Changed;
   Changed = Changed - { n };
   IN[n] = E;
   for all nodes p in predecessors(n)
   IN[n] = IN[n] \cap OUT[p];
```

if (OUT[n] changed)

for all nodes s in successors(n)

Changed = Changed U { s };

活跃变量分析

```
for all nodes n in N - { Exit }
                                     IN[n] = emptyset;
                                  OUT[Exit] = emptyset;
                                  IN(Exit) = use(Exit);
                                  Changed = N - { Exit };
                                  while (Changed != emptyset)
                                      choose a node n in Changed;
                                      Changed = Changed - { n };
                                     OUT[n] = emptyset;
                                      for all nodes s in successors(n)
                                      OUT[n] = OUT[n] U IN[s];
OUT[n] = GEN[n] U (IN[n] - KILL[n]); IN[n] = use[n] U (out[n] - def[n]);
                                      if (IN[n] changed)
                                      for all nodes p in predecessors(n)
                                         Changed = Changed U { p };
```





可达定义	可用表达式
for all nodes n in N	for all nodes n in N
OUT[n] = emptyset;	OUT[n] = E;
IN[Entry] = emptyset;	IN[Entry] = emptyset;
OUT[Entry] = GEN[Entry];	OUT[Entry] = GEN[Entry];
Changed = N - { Entry };	Changed = N - { Entry };
while (Changed != emptyset)	while (Changed != emptyset)
choose a node n in Changed;	choose a node n in Changed;
Changed = Changed - { n };	Changed = Changed - { n };
IN[n] = emptyset;	IN[n] = E;
for all nodes p in predecessors(n)	for all nodes p in predecessors(n)
IN[n] = IN[n] U OUT[p];	$IN[n] = IN[n] \cap OUT[p];$
OUT[n] = GEN[n] U (IN[n] - KILL[n]);	OUT[n] = GEN[n] U (IN[n] - KILL[n]);
if (OUT[n] changed)	if (OUT[n] changed)
for all nodes s in successors(n)	for all nodes s in successors(n)
Changed = Changed U { s };	Changed = Changed U { s };





可达定义	活跃变量分析
for all nodes n in N	for all nodes n in N
OUT[n] = emptyset;	IN[n] = emptyset;
IN[Entry] = emptyset;	OUT[Exit] = emptyset;
OUT[Entry] = GEN[Entry];	IN(Exit) = use(Exit);
Changed = N - { Entry };	Changed = N - { Exit };
while (Changed != emptyset)	while (Changed != emptyset)
choose a node n in Changed;	choose a node n in Changed;
Changed = Changed - { n };	Changed = Changed - { n };
IN[n] = emptyset;	OUT[n] = emptyset;
for all nodes p in predecessors(n)	for all nodes s in successors(n)
IN[n] = IN[n] U OUT[p];	OUT[n] = OUT[n] U IN[s];
OUT[n] = GEN[n] U (IN[n] - KILL[n]);	IN[n] = use[n] U (out[n] - def[n]);
if (OUT[n] changed)	if (IN[n] changed)
for all nodes s in successors(n)	for all nodes p in predecessors(n)
Changed = Changed U { s };	Changed = Changed U { p };

数据流分析总结



- □ 数据流分析
 - 控制流图
 - IN[b], OUT[b], 转移函数, 交汇运算
- □ 数据流分析的应用
 - 可达定义/常量传播
 - 可用表达式/公共子表达式消除
 - 活跃变量分析/死代码消除

本章小结



- □ 对各类优化方法的理解
 - 包括常量合并、公共子表达式删除、复写传播、 死代码删除、循环优化(代码外提、归纳变量 删除、强度削弱)等
- □ 掌握流图中循环识别的算法
- □ 对数据流分析框架的理解
 - 掌握三种数据流分析的基本算法

作业



□ Ex. 9.1.1, 9.1.4

□ Ex. 9.2.1