

SSA Technicalities

Last Time

- Introduced SSA

Today

- Aliasing in SSA
- Building SSA
- Backward data-flow analyses
- Transforming SSA back to code

Next Time

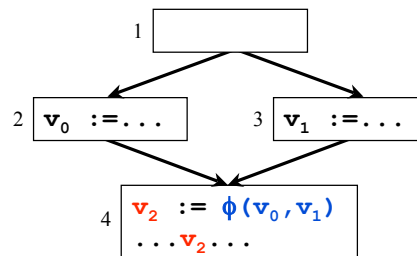
- Using SSA

SSA

Merging Definitions

- ϕ -functions merge multiple reaching definitions

Example



Technicalities

How can we handle aliasing in SSA?

How do we generate SSA?

What about backward data-flow analysis problems?

How do we generate code from SSA?

SSA and Aliasing

Simple solution

- treat all of memory as one variable
- MayDef and MayUse semantics degrade analysis accuracy

Add more functions into SSA to represent semantics

- MayUse and MayDef can be added before the computation of SSA
- Optimizations on SSA must handle the semantics of MayUse and MayDef

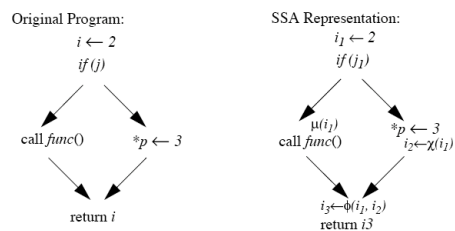


Fig. 1. Example of μ , χ and ϕ

[Chow et al. 96]

Transformation to SSA Form

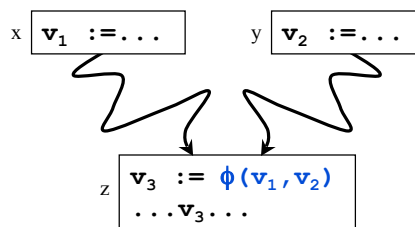
Two steps

- Insert ϕ -functions
- Rename variables

Where Do We Place ϕ -Functions?

Basic Rule

- If two distinct (non-null) paths $x \rightarrow z$ and $y \rightarrow z$ converge at node z , and nodes x and y contain definitions of variable v , then a ϕ -function for v is inserted at z



Approaches to Placing ϕ -Functions

Minimal

- As few as possible subject to the basic rule

Briggs-Minimal

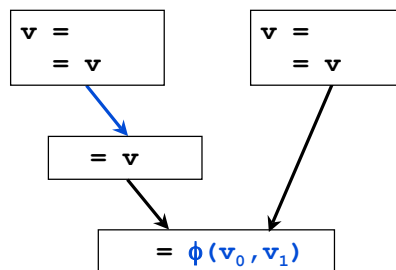
- Same as minimal, except v must be live across some edge of the CFG

Pruned

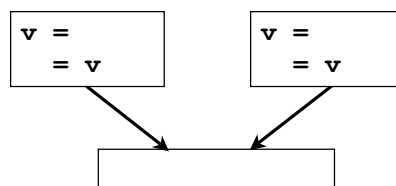
- Same as minimal, except dead ϕ -functions are not inserted

What's the difference between Briggs Minimal and Pruned SSA?

Briggs Minimal vs. Pruned



Briggs Minimal will add a ϕ function because v is live across the blue edge, but Pruned SSA will not because the ϕ function is dead



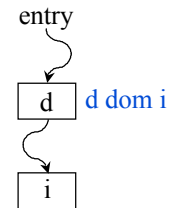
Neither Briggs Minimal nor Pruned SSA will place a ϕ function in this case because v is not live across any CFG edge

Why would we ever use Briggs Minimal instead of Pruned SSA?

Machinery for Placing ϕ -Functions

Recall Dominators

- $d \text{ dom } i$ if all paths from entry to node i include d
- $d \text{ sdom } i$ if $d \text{ dom } i$ and $d \neq i$



Dominance Frontiers

- The **dominance frontier** of a node d is the set of nodes that are “just barely” not dominated by d ; i.e., the set of nodes n , such that
 - d dominates a predecessor p of n , and
 - d does **not** strictly dominate n
- $DF(d) = \{n \mid \exists p \in \text{pred}(n), d \text{ dom } p \text{ and } d \text{ !sdom } n\}$

Notational Convenience

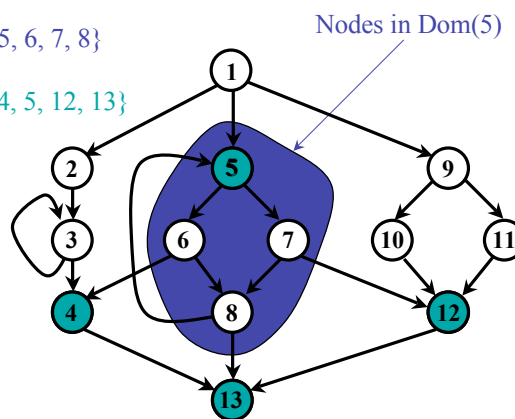
- $DF(S) = \bigcup_{s \in S} DF(s)$

Dominance Frontier Example

$$DF(d) = \{n \mid \exists p \in \text{pred}(n), d \text{ dom } p \text{ and } d \text{ !sdom } n\}$$

$$\text{Dom}(5) = \{5, 6, 7, 8\}$$

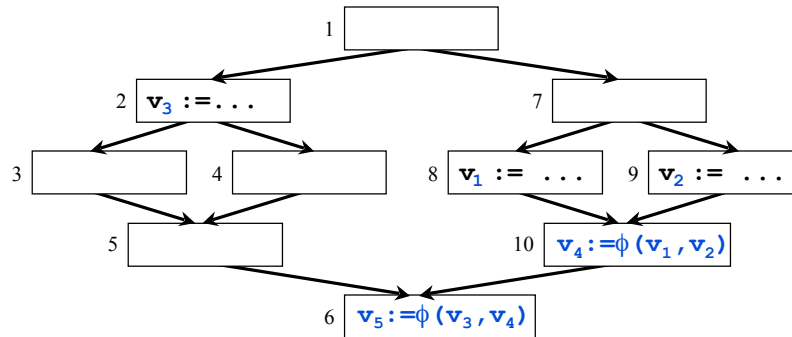
$$DF(5) = \{4, 5, 12, 13\}$$



What's significant about the Dominance Frontier?

In SSA form, definitions must dominate uses

SSA Exercise



$DF(8) = \{10\}$
 $DF(9) = \{10\}$
 $DF(2) = \{6\}$
 $DF(\{8,9\}) = \{10\}$
 $DF(10) = \{6\}$
 $DF(\{2,8,9,10\}) = \{6,10\}$

$DF(d) = \{n \mid \exists p \in \text{pred}(n), d \text{ dom } p \text{ and } d \nmid \text{sdom } n\}$

CS553 Lecture

Static Single Assignment Form

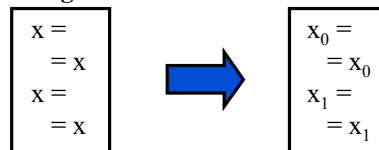
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Variable Renaming

Basic idea

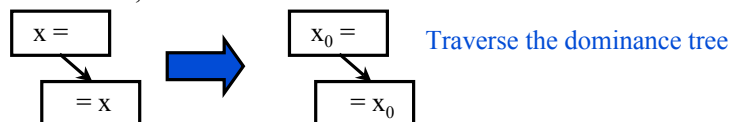
- When we see a variable on the LHS, create a new name for it
- When we see a variable on the RHS, use appropriate subscript

Easy for straightline code



Use a stack when there's control flow

- For each use of x , find the definition of x that dominates it



CS553 Lecture

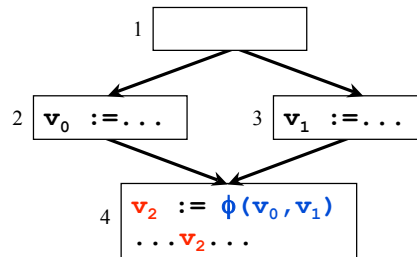
Static Single Assignment Form

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Backward Analyses vs. Forward Analyses

For forward data-flow analysis, at phi node apply meet function

For backward data-flow analysis?



Static Single Information Form (SSI)

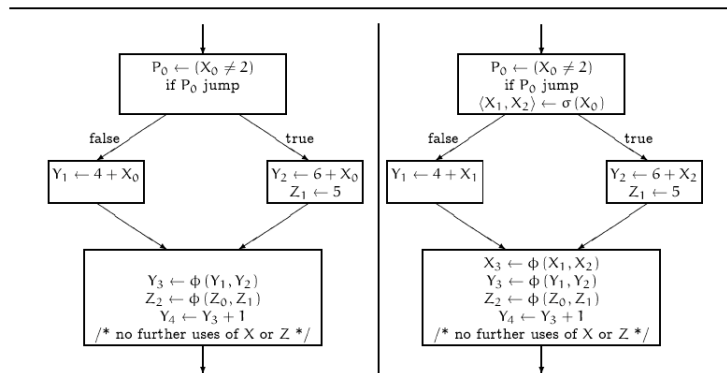


Figure 5.1: A comparison of SSA (left) and SSI (right) forms.

Ananian's Masters Thesis, 1997 MIT

Transformation from SSA Form

Proposal

- Restore original variable names (*i.e.*, drop subscripts)
- Delete all ϕ -functions

Complications

- What if versions get out of order?
(simultaneously live ranges)

| | |
|-------|---------|
| x_0 | = |
| x_1 | = |
| | = x_0 |
| | = x_1 |

Alternative

- Perform dead code elimination (to prune ϕ -functions)
- Replace ϕ -functions with copies in predecessors
- Rely on register allocation coalescing to remove unnecessary copies

Concepts

SSA and aliasing

- Simple involves may uses and defs to a single memory variable
- Other methods insert more functions into SSA
- For both optimization codes must handle semantics

SSA construction

- Place phi nodes
- Variable renaming

Backward data-flow analyses can use SSI modification to SSA

Transformation from SSA to executable code depends on the optimizations dead-code elimination and copy propagation

Next Time

Assignments

- Schedule for project 2 due Wednesday
- HW1 is due Friday

Lecture

- Using SSA