# EE4013 - C and Data Structures

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# Overview

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### Problem

Consider the following ANSI C Program.

```
z=x + 3 + y -> f1 + y -> f2;
for (i = 0; i < 200; i = i + 2) { if (z > i)
p = p + x + 3;
q = q + y -> f1;
} else
p = p + y -> f2;
q = q + x + 3;
```

#### Problem

• Assume that the variable y points to a struct (allocated on the heap) containing two fields f1 and f2, and the local variables x, y, z, p, q, and i are allotted registers. Common sub-expression elimination (CSE) optimization is applied on the code. The number of addition and the dereference operations (of the form y  $\rightarrow$  f1 or  $\rightarrow$  f2) in the optimized code, respectively, are:

# Solution(Optimized Code)

Optimized code could be: t1 = x + 3 // 1 addition t2 = y - > f1; // 1 dereference t3 = v - > f2; // 1 dereference z = t1 + t2 + t3 // 2 additions for (i = 0; i < 200; i += 2) { if (z > i) { p = p + t1; // 1 addition q = q + t2; // 1 addition } else { p = p + t3; // 1 addition q = q + t1; // 1 addition

### Solution continued

• Whether we take if or else block we get 2 additions, the loop runs exactly 2002=100 times, so from loop we get 2100=200 additions plus 100 additions for incrementing the value of i(i.e,(i+2)), before loop we had perform 3 additions, so total additions 303. We only do two de-reference outside the for loop, so total de-references =2. So, the number of additions and dereferences are 303 and 2 respectively.

### C Code

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
struct node{
    int f1,f2;
};
int main() {
    // Write C code here
    struct node y = (struct node)malloc(sizeof(struct node));
   // y -> f1 = 1;
   // y - > f2 = 2;
   int x,z,p,q,i;
   // x = 0;
   // p = 0;
    // q = 0;
    int t1,t2,t3;
```

```
t1 = x+3;
t2 = y -> f1;
t3 = y \rightarrow f2;
z = t1+t2+t3;
for(i=0;i<200;i++){
    if(z>i){
        p += t1;
        q += t3;
    }else{
        p += t3;
        q += t1;
// printf("%d-%d-%d-%d-%d\n",x,y->f1,y->f2,z,p,q);
return 0;
```

# The End