



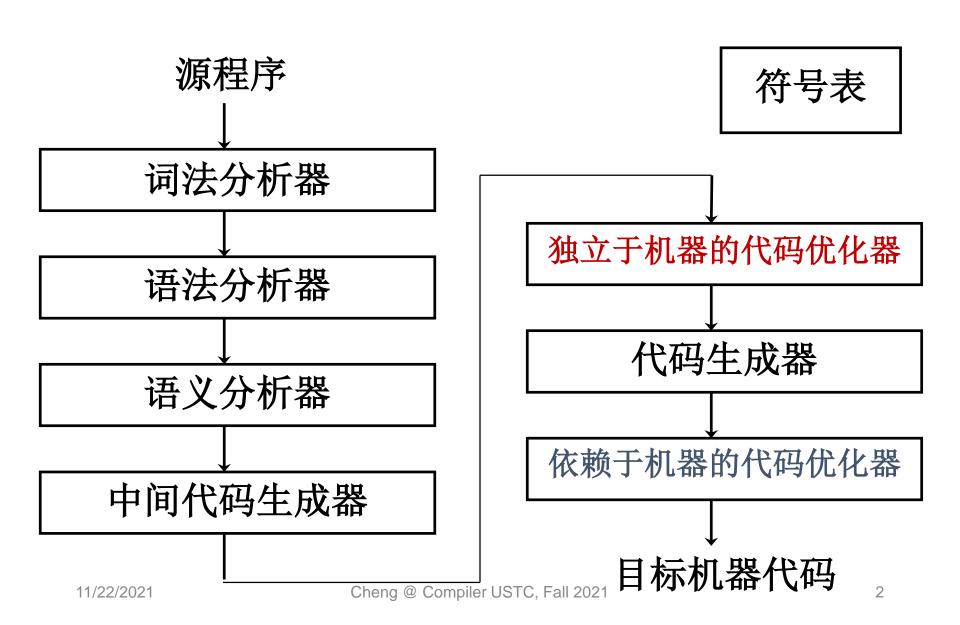
《编译原理与技术》 独立于机器的优化II

计算机科学与技术学院 李 诚 2021-11-15



独立于机器的优化









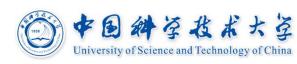
- □全局视角-跨基本块的优化
 - ❖数据流分析
- □局部视角-基本块的优化
 - ❖DAG表示





- **□**Data-flow analysis
 - ❖一组用来获取程序执行路径上的数据流信息的技术
- □数据流分析应用
 - ❖到达-定值分析(Reaching-Definition Analysis)
 - ❖活跃变量分析(Live-Variable Analysis)
 - ❖可用表达式分析(Available-Expression Analysis)
- □在每一种数据流分析应用中,都会把每个<mark>程序</mark>
 - 点和一个数据流值关联起来





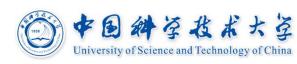
□流图上的点(程序点)

- ❖基本块中,两个相邻的语句之间为程序的一个点
- ❖基本块的开始点和结束点

□流图上的路径

- ❖点序列 $p_1, p_2, ..., p_n$, 对1和n-1间的每个i, 满足
- $(1) p_i$ 是先于一个语句的点, p_{i+1} 是同一块中位于该语句后的点,或者
- $(2) p_i$ 是某块的结束点, p_{i+1} 是后继块的开始点



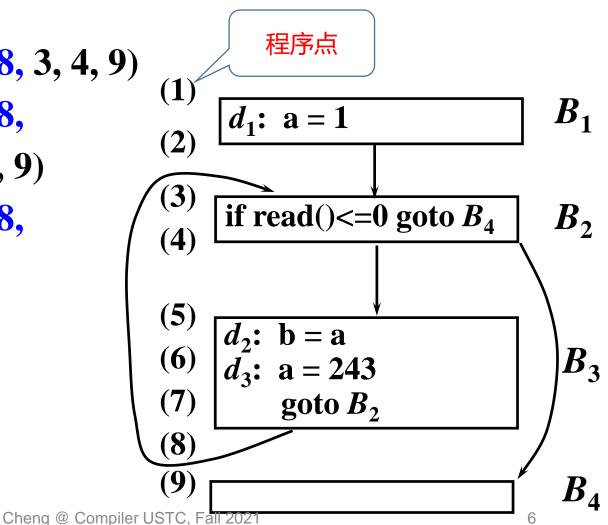


□流图上路径实例

- -(1, 2, 3, 4, 9)
- **-** (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 3, 4, 9)
- **-** (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
 - 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 3, 4, 9)
- **-** (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
 - 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
 - 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, ...)

路径长度无限

- 路径数无限



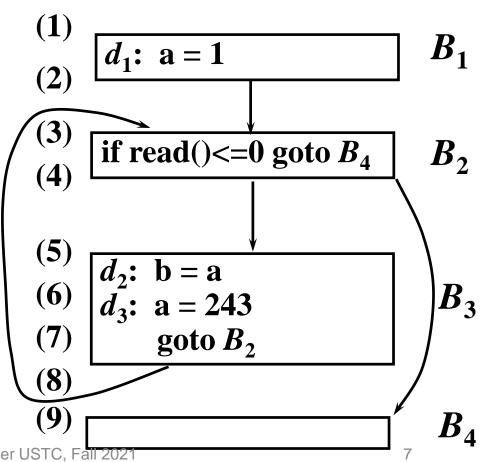


数据流分析介绍



□分析程序的行为时,必 须在其流图上考虑<mark>所有的执行路径</mark>(在调用或返回 语句被执行时,还需要考 虑执行路径在多个流图之 间的跳转)

> ❖通常,从流图得到的程序 执行路径数无限,且执行 路径长度没有有限的上界



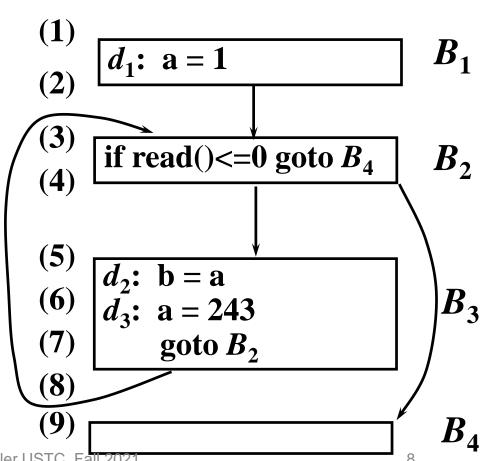


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- ❖每个程序点的不同状态数 也可能无限
- ❖程序状态:存储单元到值的映射







- □数据流值代表在程序点能观测到的所有可能 程序状态集合的一个抽象
- 口对于一个语句s
 - ❖s之前的程序点对应的数据流值用IN[s]表示
 - ❖s之后的程序点对应的数据流值用OUT[s]表示





□传递函数(transfer function) f

- ❖语句前后两点的数据流值受该语句的语义约束
- ❖若沿执行路径正向传播,则OUT[s] = f_s (IN[s])
- ❖若沿执行路径逆向传播,则IN[s] = f_s (OUT[s])

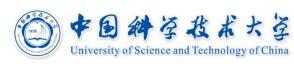
若基本块B由语句 $s_1, s_2, ..., s_n$ 依次组成,则

$$*IN[s_{i+1}] = OUT[s_i], i = 1, 2, ..., n-1$$

考虑的是在语句执行后输入输出之间的变化关系



基本块上的数据流模式



- \square IN[B]: 紧靠基本块B之前的数据流值
 - ightharpoonup IN[B] = IN[s_1]
- $\square OUT[B]$: 紧靠基本块B之后的数据流值
 - \bullet **OUT**[B] = **OUT**[s_n]
- $\Box f_R$:基本块B的传递函数
 - ❖ 前向数据流: OUT[B] = f_B (IN[B])
 - $ightharpoonup f_B = f_n \circ \dots \circ f_2 \circ f_1$
 - ❖ 逆向数据流: IN[B] = f_B (OUT[B])
 - $ightharpoonup f_B = f_1 \circ \dots \circ f_{n-1} \circ f_n$



基本块间的数据流分析模式 ② 中国斜原投票 Science and Technology of China





□控制流约束

❖正向传播

$$IN[B] = \bigcup_{P \not\in B} OUT[P]$$

❖逆向传播

 $OUT[B] = \bigcup_{S \not\in B} one Minimum in [S]$

□约束方程组的解通常不是唯一的

❖求解的目标是要找到满足这两组约束(控制流约 束和迁移约束)的最"精确"解

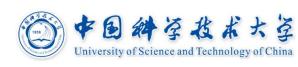
考虑的是在其他语句或块对于输入的影响和本次执行的 输出对其他语句和块的影响





- □可用表达式
- □到达-定值
- □活跃变量





$$x = y + z$$

$$x = y + z$$

$$x = y + z$$

•

•

•

$$y = \dots$$

z = ..

•

•

•

p

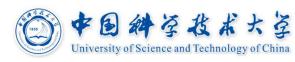
p

p

$$y + z$$
 在 p 点

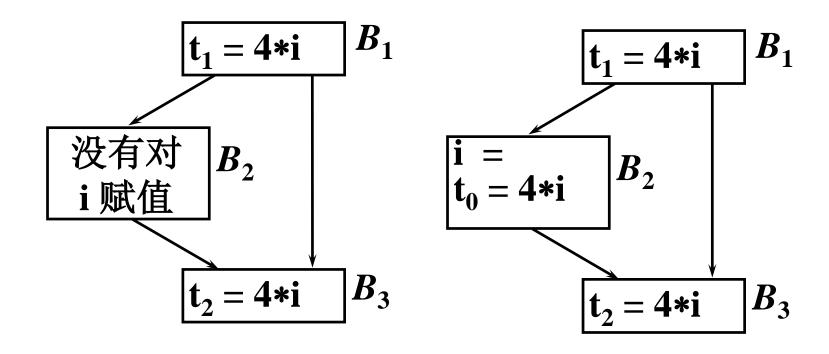
不可用





消除全局公共子表达式

❖例:下面两种情况下,4*i在B₃的入口都可用







□基本块生成的表达式:

基本块中语句d: x = y + z的前、后点分别为点p与点q。设在点p处可用表达式集合为S(基本块入口点处S为空集),那么经过语句d之后,在点q处可用表达式集合如下构成:

(1)
$$S = S \cup \{y+z\}$$

(2)
$$S = S - \{ S \$$
中所有涉及变量 x 的表达式 $\}$

注意,步骤(1)和(2)不可颠倒





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如此处理完基本块中所有语句后,可以得到基本块生成的可 用表达式集合S;





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注意,步骤(1)和(2)不可颠倒,x可能就是y或z。

如此处理完基本块中所有语句后,可以得到基本块生成的可用表达式集合S;

□基本块杀死的表达式:所有其他类似y+z的表达式,基本块中对y或z定值,但基本块没有生成y+z。



示例: 基本块生成的表达式 ② 中国种学投发大学 University of Science and Technology of China



语句	可用表达式
	Ø
a = b + c	{ b + c }
b = a - d	{ a – d } // b+c被杀死
c = b + c	{ a – d } // b+c被杀死
d = a - d	Ø // a – d 被杀死





口定义

- ❖ 若到点p的每条执行路径都计算x op y, 并且计算 后没有对x或y赋值,那么称x op y在点p可用
- e_gen_B : 块B产生的可用表达式集合
- $e_{kill_{R}}$: 块B注销的可用表达式集合
- ❖IN [B]: 块B入口的可用表达式集合
- OUT[B]: 块B出口的可用表达式集合





□数据流等式

- \bullet OUT $[B] = e_gen_B \cup (IN [B] e_kill_B)$
- **❖ IN** [B] = $\cap_{P \not\in B}$ 的前驱 OUT [P]
- ◆ OUT [ENTRY] = Ø▶ 在ENTRY的出口处没有可用表达式

□同先前的主要区别

- ❖ 使用∩而不是U作为这里数据流等式的汇合算符
- ❖只有当一个表达式在B的所有前驱的结尾处都可用,那么它才会在B的开头可用
- ❖ 求最大解而不是最小解



可用表达式数据流分析



□迭代算法:

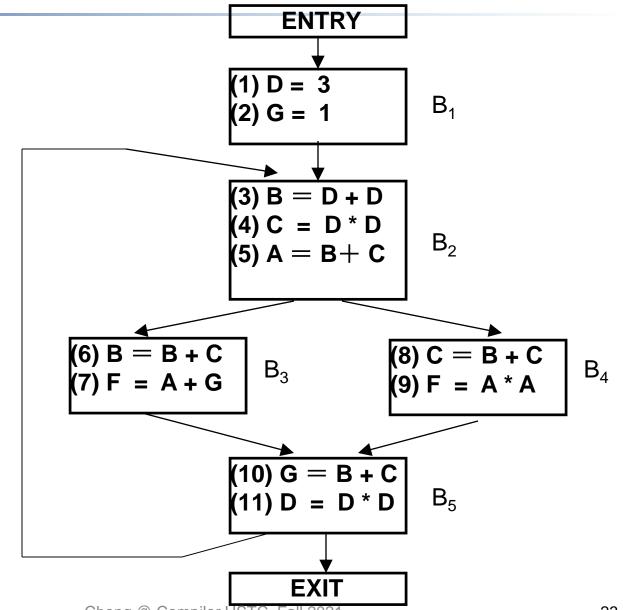
U是全体表达式集合

- (1) $OUT[ENTRY] = \emptyset$
- (2) for(除ENTRY之外的每个基本块B) OUT[B] = U
- (3) while(某个OUT值发生变化) {
- (4) for(除ENTRY之外的每个基本块B){
- (5) $IN[B] = \bigcap_{P \neq B} \inf_{\text{NML}} \inf_{\text{Adj}} OUT[P]$
- (6) OUT[B] = $e_gen_B \cup (IN[B] e_kill_B)$ } // end-of-for
 - } // end-of-while



示例: 可用表达式



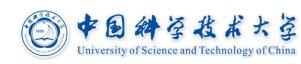






基本块	前驱	后继
ENTRY		B ₁
B ₁	ENRTY	B_2
B_2	B_1 B_5	$B_3 B_4$
B_3	B_2	B_5
B_4	B_2	B_5
B_5	$B_3 B_4$	B ₂ EXIT
EXIT	B ₅	

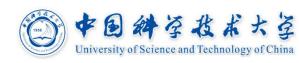




基本块	e_gen	e_kill		
ENTRY	Ø	Ø		
B ₁	{3, 1}	{ D+D, D*D, A+G }		
B_2	{ D+D, D*D, B+C }	{ A*A, A+G }		
B_3	{ A+G }	{ B+C }		
B ₄	{ A * A }	{ B+C }		
B ₅	{ B+C }	{ A+G, D*D, D+D }		
EXIT	Ø	Ø		

全部表达式*U*={ 3, 1, D+D, D*D, B+C, A+G, A*A }





B2块的e_kill集合不包含B+C,因为虽然B和C的赋值改变了B+C的		e_kill	
值,但是最后一个语句再次计算了 B+C,这样B+C又成为可用表达式。		Ø	
生命力顽强,没有被kill掉。 • 从另一个视角来看,即便是e kill		{ D+D, D*D, A+G }	
中包含了B+C,OUT集合计算的时候也会被e gen中的B+C覆盖掉。		{ A*A, A+G }	
B_3	{ A+G }	{ B+C }	
B ₄	{ A * A }	{ B+C }	
B ₅	{ B+C }	{ A+G, D*D, D+D }	
EXIT	Ø	Ø	

全部表达式*U*={ 3, 1, D+D, D*D, B+C, A+G, A*A }





□可用表达式的迭代计算

- 深度优先序, 即 B1 -> B2 -> B3 -> B4 -> B5 -> EXIT
- **边界值:** OUT[ENTRY] = ∅;
 - 初始化: for all NON-ENTRY B: OUT[B] = U;

□第一次迭代: (all NON-ENTRY B)

- (1) IN[B1] = OUT[ENTRY] = Ø; // B1 前驱仅为ENTRY OUT[B1] = e_gen[B1] \cup (IN[B1] e_kill [B1]) = e_gen[B1] = { 3, 1 } //变化
- (2) IN[B2] = OUT[B1] \cap OUT[B5] = { 3, 1 } \cap $U = { 3, 1 }$ OUT[B2] = e_gen[B2] \cup (IN[B2] - e_kill [B2]) = { D+D, D*D, B+C } \cup ({ 3, 1 } - {A*A, A+G }) = { 3, 1, D+D, D*D, B+C } //变化





□第一次迭代: (all NON-ENTRY B)

```
(3) IN[B3] = OUT[B2]

= {3, 1, D+D, D*D, B+C }

OUT[B3] = e_gen[B3] ∪ (IN[B3] - e_kill[B3])

= {A+G} ∪ ({3, 1, D+D, D*D, B+C} - {B+C})

= {3, 1, D+D, D*D, A+G} //变化
```

(4) IN[B4] = OUT[B2]
=
$$\{3, 1, D+D, D*D, B+C\}$$

OUT[B4] = e_gen[B4] \cup (IN[B4] - e_kill[B4])
= $\{A*A\}\cup(\{3, 1, D+D, D*D, B+C\} - \{B+C\})$
= $\{3, 1, D+D, D*D, A*A\}$ //变化





□第一次迭代: (all NON-ENTRY B)

```
(5) IN[B5] = OUT[B3] ∩ OUT[B4]

= { 3, 1, D+D, D*D, A+G } ∩ { 3, 1, D+D, D*D, A * A }

= { 3, 1, D+D, D*D }

OUT[B5] = e_gen[B5] ∪ (IN[B5] - e_kill[B5])

= {B+C}∪({3,1,D+D, D*D} - {A+G, D*D, D+D})

= { 3, 1, B+C } //变化
```

```
(6) IN[EXIT] = OUT[B5] = { 3, 1, B+C }

OUT[EXIT] = e_gen[EXIT] \cup

(IN[EXIT] -e_kill [EXIT])

= Ø \cup ({ 3, 1, B+C } - Ø )

= { 3, 1, B+C } //变化
```



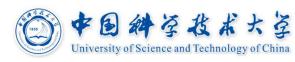


□第二次迭代: (all NON-ENTRY B)

(1) IN[B1] = OUT[ENTRY] =
$$\emptyset$$
;
OUT[B1] = e_gen[B1] \cup (IN[B1] - e_kill[B1])
= e_gen[B1] = { 3, 1 } // 不变

(2) IN[B2] = OUT[B1]
$$\cap$$
 OUT[B5]
= { 3, 1 } \cap { 3, 1, B+C } = { 3, 1 } // 不变
OUT[B2] = e_gen[B2] \cup (IN[B2] - e_kill[B2])
= { D+D, D*D, B+C } \cup
({ 3, 1 } - {A*A, A+G })
= { 3, 1, D+D, D*D, B+C } // 不变





□第二次迭代: (all NON-ENTRY B)

```
(3) IN[B3] = OUT[B2]

= {3, 1, D+D, D*D, B+C } //不变

OUT[B3] = e_gen[B3] ∪ (IN[B3] - e_kill[B3])

= {A+G} ∪ ({3, 1, D+D, D*D, B+C} - {B+C})

= {3, 1, D+D, D*D, A+G} //不变
```

```
(4) IN[B4] = OUT[B2]

= \{3, 1, D+D, D*D, B+C\} //不变

OUT[B4] = e_gen[B4] \cup (IN[B4] - e_kill[B4])

= \{A*A\}\cup(\{3, 1, D+D, D*D, B+C\} - \{B+C\})

= \{3, 1, D+D, D*D, A*A\} //不变
```





□第二次迭代: (all NON-ENTRY B)

```
(5) IN[B5] = OUT[B3] \cap OUT[B4]
= { 3, 1, D+D, D*D, A+G } \cap { 3, 1, D+D, D*D, A * A }
= { 3, 1, D+D, D*D } //不变
OUT[B5] = e_gen[B5] \cup (IN[B5] - e_kill[B5])
= {B+C} \cup ({3,1,D+D, D*D} - {A+G, D*D, D+D})
= { 3, 1, B+C } //不变
```

```
(6) IN[EXIT] = OUT[B5] = { 3, 1, B+C } //不变
OUT[EXIT] = e_gen[EXIT] ∪

(IN[EXIT] -e_kill[EXIT])

= Ø ∪ ({ 3, 1, B+C } - Ø )

= { 3, 1, B+C } //不变
```





- □可用表达式
- □到达-定值
- □活跃变量





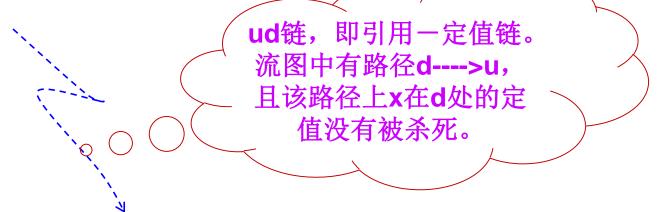
- □到达一个程序点的所有定值(gen)
- □定值的注销(kill)
 - ❖在一条执行路径上,对x的赋值注销先前对x的所有赋值
- □别名给到达-定值的计算带来困难,因此,本 章其余部分仅考虑变量无别名的情况





□定值与引用

d: x := y + z // 语句d 是变量x的一个定值点



u: w := x + v // 语句u 是变量x的一个引用点

□变量x在d点的定值到达u点





□循环不变计算的检测

❖如果循环中含有赋值x=y+z,而y和z所有可能的 定值都在循环外,那么y+z就是循环不变计算

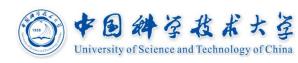
□常量合并

❖如果对变量x的某次使用只有一个定值到达,且 该定值把一个常量赋给x,则可以用该常量替换x

□错误检测

❖判定变量x在p点上是否未经定值就被引用

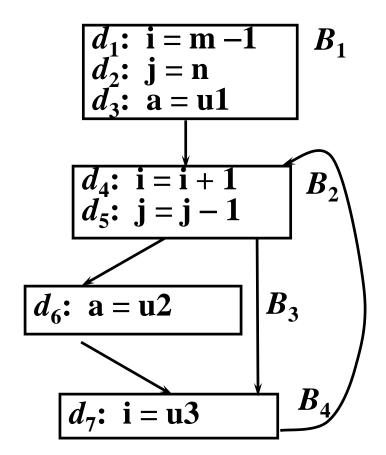




□gen和kill分别表示一个基本块生成和注销的定值

gen
$$[B_1] = \{d_1, d_2, d_3\}$$

kill $[B_1] = \{d_4, d_5, d_6, d_7\}$
gen $[B_2] = \{d_4, d_5\}$
kill $[B_2] = \{d_1, d_2, d_7\}$
gen $[B_3] = \{d_6\}$
kill $[B_3] = \{d_3\}$
gen $[B_4] = \{d_7\}$
kill $[B_4] = \{d_1, d_4\}$







□基本块的gen和kill是怎样计算的

- ❖对三地址指令d: u = v + w, 它的状态传递函数是 $f_d(x) = gen_d \cup (x kill_d)$
- *若: $f_1(x) = gen_1 \cup (x kill_1), f_2(x) = gen_2 \cup (x kill_2)$

則:
$$f_2(f_1(x)) = gen_2 \cup (gen_1 \cup (x - kill_1) - kill_2)$$

= $(gen_2 \cup (gen_1 - kill_2)) \cup (x - (kill_1 \cup kill_2))$

❖若基本块B有n条三地址指令

$$\begin{split} f_B(x) &= gen_B \cup (x - kill_B) \\ kill_B &= kill_1 \cup kill_2 \cup ... \cup kill_n \\ gen_B &= gen_n \cup (gen_{n-1} - kill_n) \cup (gen_{n-2} - kill_{n-1} - kill_n) \cup ... \cup (gen_1 - kill_2 - kill_3 - ... - kill_n) \end{split}$$





□到达−定值的数据流等式

- ❖ gen_B: B中能到达B的结束点的定值语句
- ❖ kill_R:整个程序中决不会到达B结束点的定值
- ❖ IN[B]: 能到达B的开始点的定值集合
- ❖ OUT[B]: 能到达B的结束点的定值集合

两组等式(根据gen和kill定义IN和OUT)

- **❖** $IN[B] = \cup_{P \not\in B} only out one of the second of the second of the second of the second one of the second one of the second one of the second one of the second one of the second of the second$
- \bullet OUT[B] = $gen_B \cup (IN[B] kill_B)$
- \diamond OUT[ENTRY] = \varnothing
- □到达−定值方程组的迭代求解,最终到达不动点



到达-定值的迭代计算算法



// 正向数据流分析

引入两个虚拟块: ENTRY、EXIT

- (1) $OUT[ENTRY] = \emptyset$;
- (2) for (除了ENTRY以外的每个块B) $OUT[B] = \emptyset$;
- (3) while (任何一个OUT出现变化){
- (4) for (除了ENTRY以外的每个块B) {
- $IN[B] = \cup_{P \in B} OUT[P];$
- (6) $OUT[B] = gen_B \cup (IN[B] kill_B);$
- **(7)** }}

向量求解:集合并操作使用逻辑或,集合相减使用后者求补再逻辑与





IN [B]

OUT [B]

 $\boldsymbol{B_1}$

000 0000

 \boldsymbol{B}_2

000 0000

 B_3

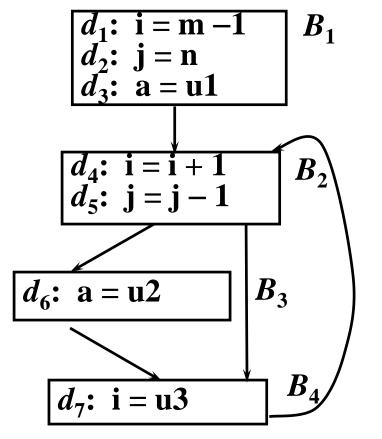
000 0000

 B_4

gen
$$[B_1] = \{d_1, d_2, d_3\}$$

kill $[B_1] = \{d_4, d_5, d_6, d_7\}$

$$IN[B] = \bigcup_{P \not\equiv B \text{的前驱}} OUT[P]$$
 $OUT[B] = gen_B \cup (IN[B] - kill_B)$



gen
$$[B_2] = \{d_4, d_5\}$$

kill $[B_2] = \{d_1, d_2, d_7\}$

$$gen [B_3] = \{d_6\}$$

$$kill [B_3] = \{d_3\}$$
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IN [B]

OUT [B]

000 0000 $\boldsymbol{B_1}$

000 0000

 \boldsymbol{B}_2

000 0000

 B_3

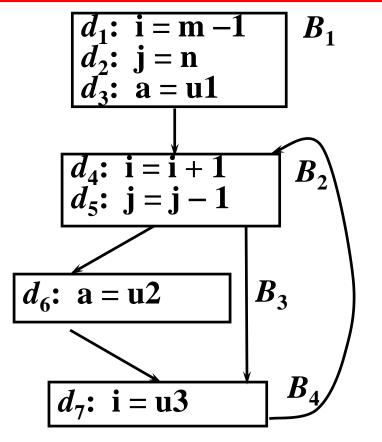
000 0000

 B_{4}

000 0000

gen $[B_1] = \{d_1, d_2, d_3\}$ $kill [B_1] = \{d_4, d_5, d_6, d_7\}$

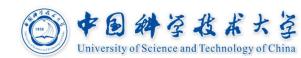
IN[B] = ∪ P是B的前驱 OUT[P] $OUT[B] = gen_B \cup (IN[B] - kill_B)$



$$gen [B_2] = \{d_4, d_5\}$$
 $kill [B_2] = \{d_1, d_2, d_7\}$

$$egin{aligned} egin{aligned} egin{aligned\\ egin{aligned} egi$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} gen \; [B_3] = \{d_6\} & gen \; [B_4] = \{d_7\} \\ kill \; [B_3] = \{d_3\} & kill \; [B_4] = \{d_{1,2}d_4\} \end{array}$$



IN [B]

OUT [B]

000 0000 $\boldsymbol{B_1}$

111 0000

 \boldsymbol{B}_2

000 0000

 B_3

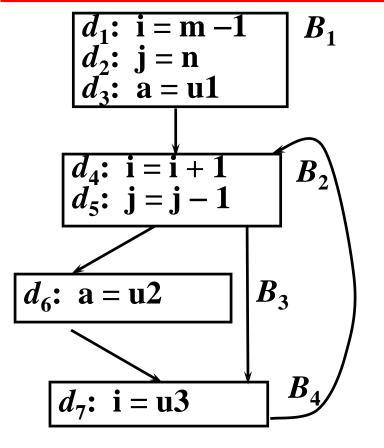
000 0000

 B_4

000 0000

gen $[B_1] = \{d_1, d_2, d_3\}$ $kill [B_1] = \{d_4, d_5, d_6, d_7\}$

IN[B] = ∪ P是B的前驱 OUT[P] $OUT[B] = gen_B \cup (IN[B] - kill_B)$



gen
$$[B_2] = \{d_4, d_5\}$$

kill $[B_2] = \{d_1, d_2, d_7\}$

11/22/2021

$$gen[B_3] = \{a_6\}$$
 $kill[B_3] = \{d_3\}$
@ Compiler G_1 = $\{d_3\}$



IN [B]

OUT [B]

000 0000

111 0000

111 0000

000 0000

 B_3

000 0000

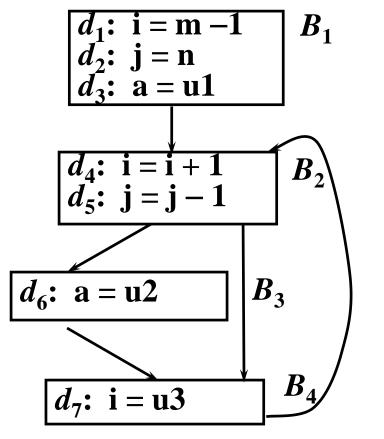
 B_4

gen
$$[B_1] = \{d_1, d_2, d_3\}$$

kill $[B_1] = \{d_4, d_5, d_6, d_7\}$

$$IN[B] = \bigcup_{P \not\in B \text{ on } \overline{B}} OUT[P]$$
 $OUT[B] = gen_B \cup (IN[B] - kill_B)$

$$\boxed{d_1: i = m - 1} B_1$$

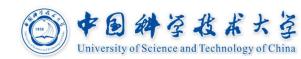


gen
$$[B_2] = \{d_4, d_5\}$$

kill $[B_2] = \{d_1, d_2, d_7\}$

gen
$$[B_3] = \{d_6\}$$

kill $[B_2] = \{d_2\}$



IN [B]

OUT [B]

000 0000

111 0000

111 0000

001 1100

 B_3

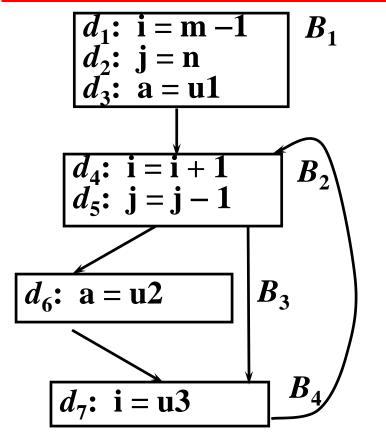
000 0000

 B_4

gen
$$[B_1] = \{d_1, d_2, d_3\}$$

kill $[B_1] = \{d_4, d_5, d_6, d_7\}$

$$IN[B] = \bigcup_{P \not\equiv B \text{的前驱}} OUT[P]$$
 $OUT[B] = gen_B \cup (IN[B] - kill_B)$



$$gen [B_2] = \{d_4, d_5\}$$
 $kill [B_2] = \{d_1, d_2, d_7\}$

$$gen [B_3] = \{a_6\}$$

$$kill [B_3] = \{d_3\}$$
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IN [B]

OUT [B]

000 0000

111 0000

111 0000

001 1100

001 1100

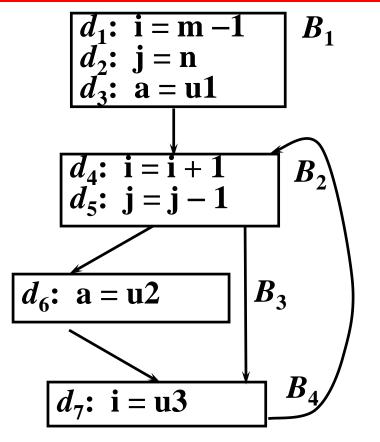
000 0000

 B_4

000 0000

$gen[B_1] = \{d_1, d_2, d_3\}$ $kill [B_1] = \{d_4, d_5, d_6, d_7\}$

$$IN[B] = \bigcup_{P \not\equiv B \text{的前驱}} OUT[P]$$
 $OUT[B] = gen_B \cup (IN[B] - kill_B)$

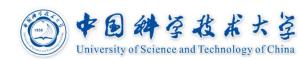


$$gen [B_2] = \{d_4, d_5\}$$

 $kill [B_2] = \{d_1, d_2, d_7\}$

$$gen[B_3] = \{a_6\}$$
 $kill[B_3] = \{d_3\}$

$$\begin{array}{ll} gen \; [B_3] = \{d_6\} & gen \; [B_4] = \{d_7\} \\ kill \; [B_3] = \{d_3\} & kill \; [B_4] = \{d_{126}d_4\} \\ \end{array}$$



IN [B]

OUT [B]

000 0000

111 0000

111 0000

001 1100

001 1100

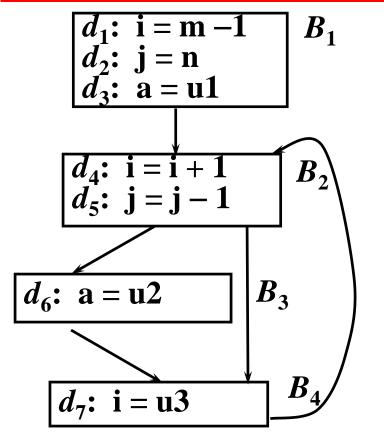
000 1110

 B_4

gen
$$[B_1] = \{d_1, d_2, d_3\}$$

kill $[B_1] = \{d_4, d_5, d_6, d_7\}$

$$IN[B] = \bigcup_{P \not\equiv B \text{的前驱}} OUT[P]$$
 $OUT[B] = gen_B \cup (IN[B] - kill_B)$



gen
$$[B_2] = \{d_4, d_5\}$$

kill $[B_2] = \{d_1, d_2, d_7\}$

gen
$$[B_3] = \{a_6\}$$

 $kill [B_3] = \{d_3\}$
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$$\begin{array}{ll} gen \; [B_3] = \{d_6\} & gen \; [B_4] = \{d_7\} \\ kill \; [B_3] = \{d_3\} & kill \; [B_4] = \{d_{127}d_4\} \end{array}$$



IN [B]

OUT [B]

000 0000

111 0000

111 0000

001 1100

001 1100

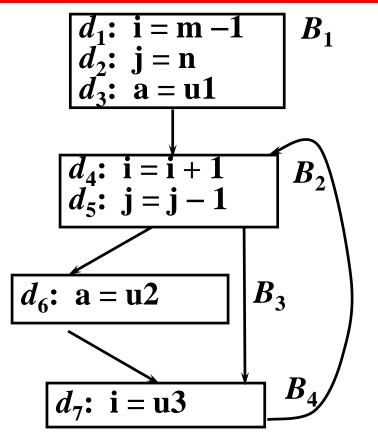
000 1110

 B_4 001 1110

gen
$$[B_1] = \{d_1, d_2, d_3\}$$

kill $[B_1] = \{d_4, d_5, d_6, d_7\}$

$$IN[B] = \bigcup_{P \not\equiv B \text{的前驱}} OUT[P]$$
 $OUT[B] = gen_B \cup (IN[B] - kill_B)$

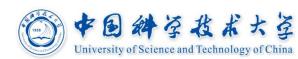


gen
$$[B_2] = \{d_4, d_5\}$$

kill $[B_2] = \{d_1, d_2, d_7\}$

$$gen [B_3] = \{a_6\}$$

$$kill [B_3] = \{d_3\}$$



IN [B]

OUT [B]

000 0000

111 0000

111 0000

001 1100

001 1100

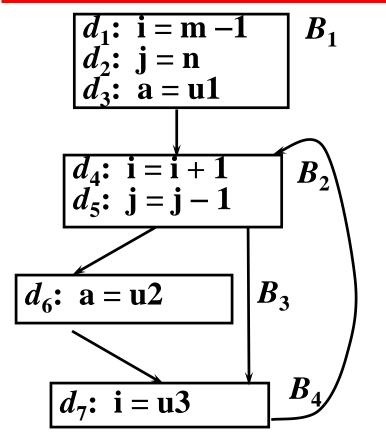
000 1110

001 1110

gen
$$[B_1] = \{d_1, d_2, d_3\}$$

kill $[B_1] = \{d_4, d_5, d_6, d_7\}$

$$IN[B] = \bigcup_{P \in B \in B} OUT[P]$$
 $OUT[B] = gen_B \cup (IN[B] - kill_B)$

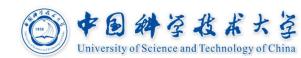


gen
$$[B_2] = \{d_4, d_5\}$$

kill $[B_2] = \{d_1, d_2, d_7\}$

gen
$$[B_3] = \{a_6\}$$

 $kill [B_3] = \{d_3\}$



IN [B]

OUT [B]

000 0000

111 0000

111 0111

001 1100

001 1100

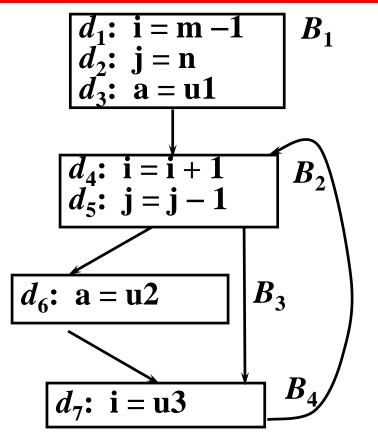
000 1110

 B_4 001 1110

gen
$$[B_1] = \{d_1, d_2, d_3\}$$

kill $[B_1] = \{d_4, d_5, d_6, d_7\}$

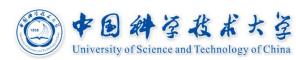
$$IN[B] = \bigcup_{P \not\equiv B \text{的前驱}} OUT[P]$$
 $OUT[B] = gen_B \cup (IN[B] - kill_B)$



gen
$$[B_2] = \{d_4, d_5\}$$

kill $[B_2] = \{d_1, d_2, d_7\}$

gen
$$[B_3] = \{d_6\}$$



IN [B]

OUT [B]

000 0000

111 0000

111 0111

001 1110

001 1100

000 1110

 B_{4} 001 1110

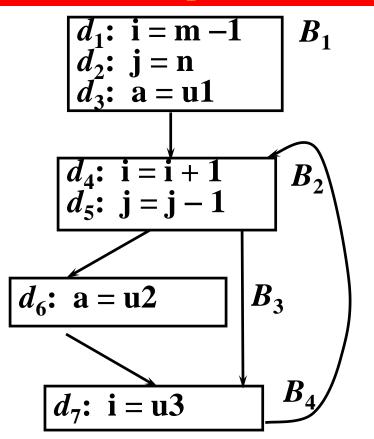
001 0111

不再继续演示迭代计算

gen
$$[B_1] = \{d_1, d_2, d_3\}$$

kill $[B_1] = \{d_4, d_5, d_6, d_7\}$

$$IN[B] = \bigcup_{P \in B} OUT[P]$$
 $OUT[B] = gen_B \cup (IN[B] - kill_B)$



$$gen [B_2] = \{d_4, d_5\}$$
 $kill [B_2] = \{d_1, d_2, d_7\}$

$$gen [B_3] = \{d_6\}$$
 $kill [B_2] = \{d_2\}$



到达-定值分析非向量计算方法中间线 University of Sci

□迭代计算

- 计算次序, 深度优先序, 即 B1 -> B2 -> B3 -> B4
- 初始值: for all B: IN[B] = Ø; OUT[B] = GEN[B]
- 第一次迭代:

```
IN[B1] = Ø; // B1 无前驱结点
```

$$OUT[B1] = GEN[B1] \cup (IN[B1]-KILL[B1]) = GEN[B1] = \{ d1, d2, d3 \}$$

$$IN[B2] = OUT[B1] \cup OUT[B4] = \{d1, d2, d3\} \cup \{d7\} = \{d1, d2, d3, d7\}$$

 $OUT[B2] = GEN[B2] \cup (IN[B2]-KILL[B2]) = \{d4, d5\} \cup \{d3\} = \{d3, d4, d5\}$

IN[B3] = OUT[B2] = { d3, d4, d5 }
OUT[B3] = { d6 }
$$\cup$$
 ({ d3, d4, d5 } - { d3 }) = { d4, d5, d6 }

$$IN[B4] = OUT[B3] \cup OUT[B2] = \{ d3, d4, d5, d6 \}$$

 $OUT[B4] = \{ d7 \} \cup (\{ d3, d4, d5, d6 \} - \{ d1, d4 \}) = \{ d3, d5, d6, d7 \}$



到达-定值分析非向量计算方数中国种 University of Sci

-第二次迭代

```
IN[B1] = Ø; // B1 无前驱结点
OUT[B1] = GEN[B1] ∪ (IN[B1]-KILL[B1]) = GEN[B1] = { d1, d2, d3 }
```

```
IN[B2] = OUT[B1] \cup OUT[B4] = \{ d1,d2,d3 \} \cup \{ d3,d5,d6,d7 \} = \{ d1,d2,d3,d5,d6,d7 \} 
OUT[B2] = GEN[B2] \cup (IN[B2]-KILL[B2]) = \{ d4,d5 \} \cup \{ d3,d5,d6 \} = \{ d3,d4,d5,d6 \}
```

```
IN[B3] = OUT[B2] = { d3, d4, d5, d6 }
OUT[B3] = { d6 } \cup ( { d3, d4, d5, d6 } - { d3 } ) = { d4, d5, d6 }
```

```
IN[B4] = OUT[B3] \cup OUT[B2] = { d3, d4, d5, d6 }
OUT[B4] = { d7 } \cup ( { d3, d4, d5, d6 } - { d1, d4 } ) = { d3, d5, d6, d7 }
```

经过三次迭代后, IN[B]和OUT[B] 不再变化。





□到达−定值数据流等式是正向的方程

OUT $[B] = gen [B] \cup (IN [B] - kill [B])$ IN $[B] = \bigcup_{P \neq B \text{ of } n} OUT [P]$ 某些数据流等式是反向的

□到达−定值数据流等式的合流运算是求并集

 $IN[B] = \bigcup_{P \neq B \text{ bh hi } W} OUT[P]$ 某些数据流等式的合流运算是求交集

□对到达-定值数据流方程,迭代求它的最小解

某些数据流方程可能需要求最大解





- □可用表达式
- □到达-定值
- □活跃变量





□删除无用赋值

□为基本块分配寄存器

- ❖如果所有寄存器都被占用,且还需要申请一个寄存器,则应该考虑使用已经存放死亡值的寄存器
- ❖如果一个值在基本块结尾处是死的,就不必在结 尾处保存这个值了





口定义

- ❖ x的值在p点开始的某条执行路径上被引用,则说 x在p点活跃,否则称x在p点已经死亡
- ❖ IN[B]: 块B开始点的活跃变量集合
- ❖ OUT[B]: 块B结束点的活跃变量集合
- $\Leftrightarrow use_B$: 块B中有引用,且在引用前在B中没有被定值的变量集
- $\diamond def_B$: 块B中有定值,且该定值前在B中没有被引用的变量集





口例

$$*use[B_1] = \{ m, n, u1 \}$$

$$def[B_1] = \{i, j, a\}$$

$$*use[B_2] = \{ i, j \}$$

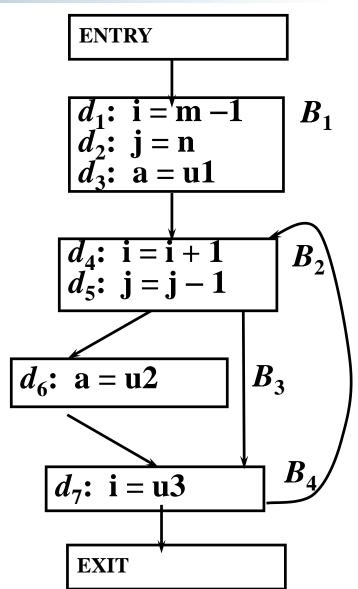
$$def[B_2] = \{ \}$$

$$*use[B_3] = \{ u2 \}$$

$$def[B_3] = \{a\}$$

$$*use[B_4] = \{ u3 \}$$

$$def[B_4] = \{i\}$$







□活跃变量数据流等式

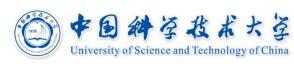
- **❖IN** [**EXIT**] = Ø
 - > 边界条件:程序出口处没有活跃变量
- \star IN $[B] = use_B \cup (OUT [B] def_B)$
 - ▶入口处活跃: 1) 在B中重定值之前被使用; 2)离开时活跃 且没有在B中被定值
- ♦ OUT[B] = $\cup_{S \not\in B}$ of B in [S]

□和到达−定值等式之间的联系与区别

- ❖ 都以集合并算符作为它们的汇合算符
- ❖ 信息流动方向相反, IN和OUT的作用相互交换
- ❖ use和def分别取代gen和kill
- ❖ 仍然需要最小解



活跃变量的迭代计算算法



输入:流图G,其中每个基本块B的use和def都已计算

输出: IN[B]和OUT[B]

 $IN[EXIT] = \emptyset;$

for (除了EXIT以外的每个块B) $IN[B] = \emptyset$;

while (某个IN值出现变化) {

for (除了EXIT以外的每个块B) {

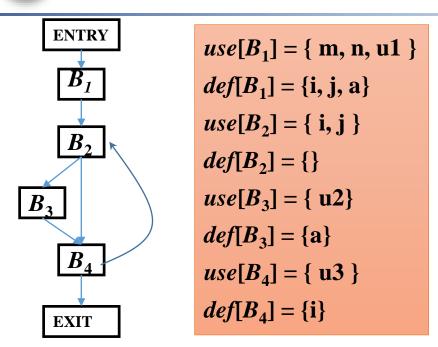
 $OUT[B] = \bigcup_{S \neq B} one of state of s$

IN $[B] = use_B \cup (OUT [B] - def_B);$



活跃变量举例

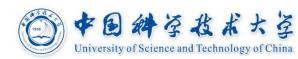




	OUT[B] ¹	IN[B] ¹	OUT[B] ²	IN[B] ²	OUT[B] ³	IN[B] ³
B_4		u3	i, j, u2, u3	j, u2, u3	i, j, u2, u3	j, u2, u3
B_3	u3	u2, u3	j, u2, u3	j, u2, u3	j, u2, u3	j, u2, u3
B_2	u2, u3	i, j, u2, u3	j, u2, u3	i, j, u2, u3	j, u2, u3	i, j, u2, u3
B_1	i, j, u2, u3	m, n, u1, u2, u3	i, j, u2, u3	m, n, u1, u2, u3	i, j, u2, u3	m, n, u1, u2, u3



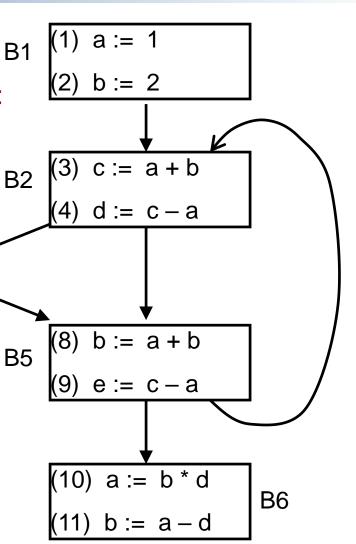
活跃变量分析-举例2



计算次序

* 结点深度优先序的逆序(向后流):

* $B6 \rightarrow B5 \rightarrow B4 \rightarrow B3 \rightarrow B2 \rightarrow B1$



B4 (6)
$$d := a + b$$
 (7) $e := e + 1$

B3 (5) d := b * d

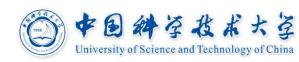


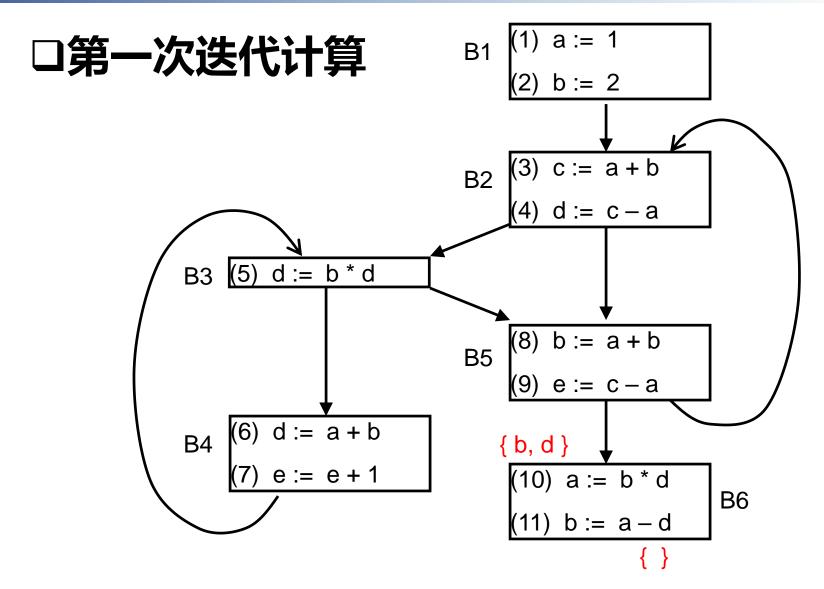


口各基本块USE和DEF如下,

```
USE[B1] = { } ; DEF[B1] = { a, b }
 USE[B2] = \{ a, b \} ; DEF[B2] = \{ c, d \}
 USE[B3] = \{ b, d \} ; DEF[B3] = \{ \}
 USE[B4] = \{ a, b, e \} ; DEF[B4] = \{ d \}
 USE[B5] = \{ a, b, c \}; DEF[B5] = \{ e \}
 USE[B6] = \{ b, d \}; DEF[B6] = \{ a \}
□初始值, all B, IN[B] = { },
           OUT[B6]={ }//出口块
```

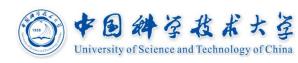








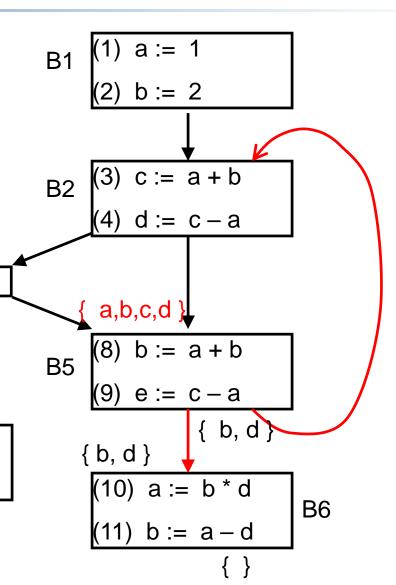
(5) d := b * d



■ 第一次迭代计算

B3

B4





(5) d := b * d

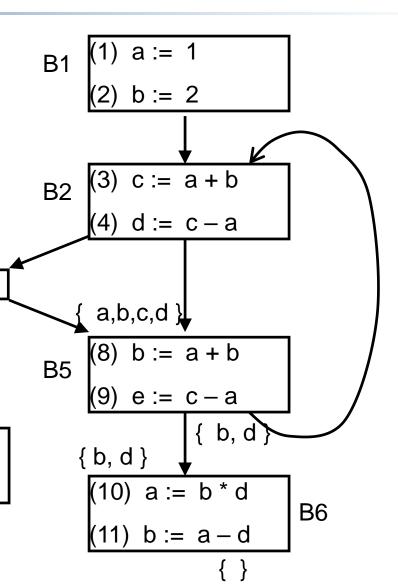
{ a,b,e }



■ 第一次迭代计算

B3

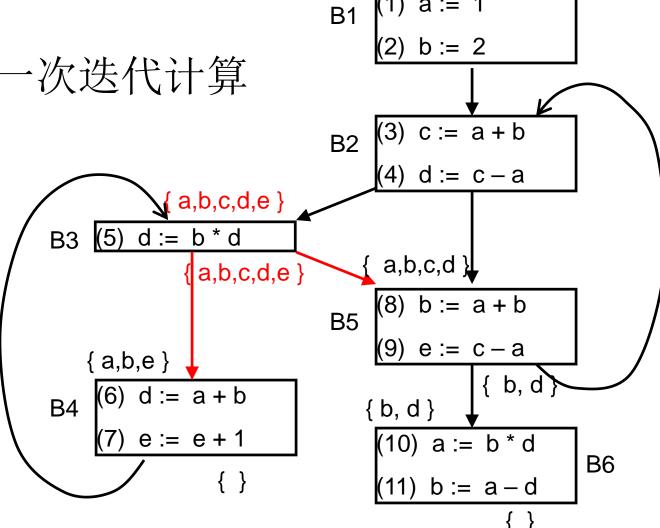
B4



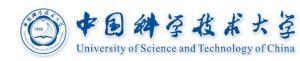


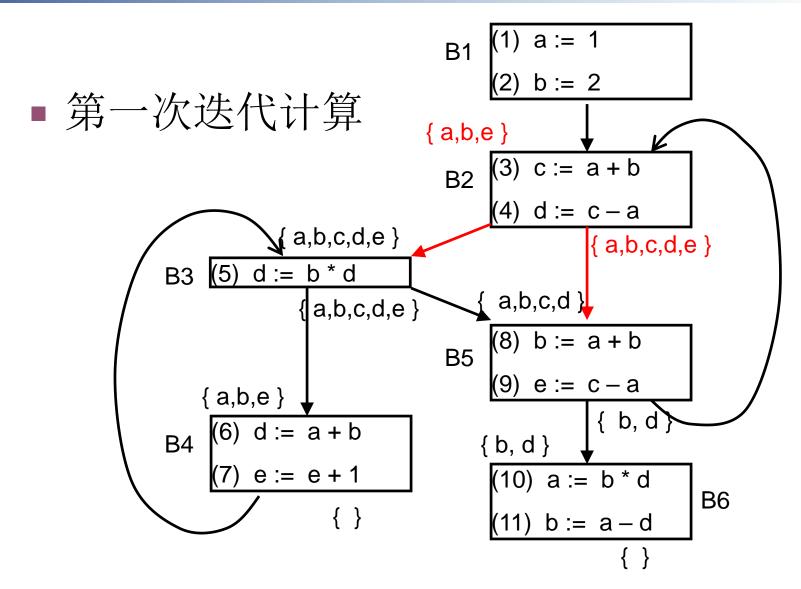






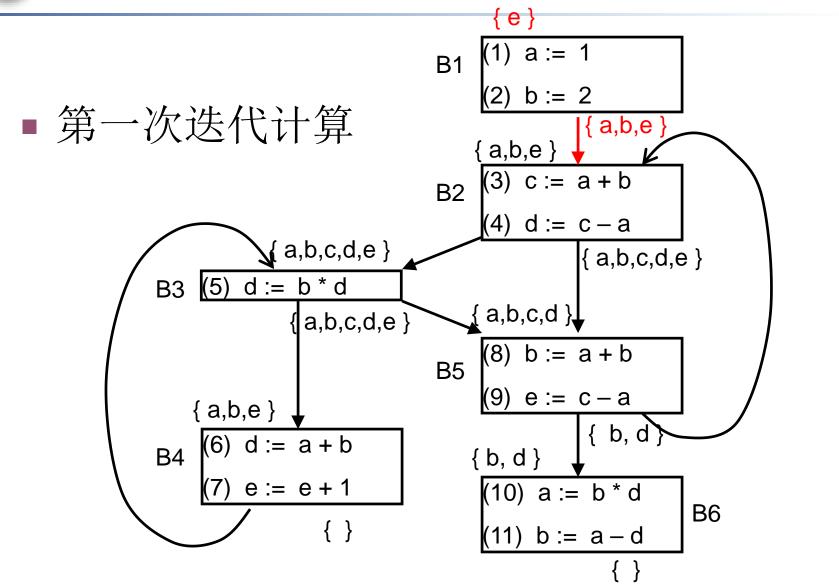










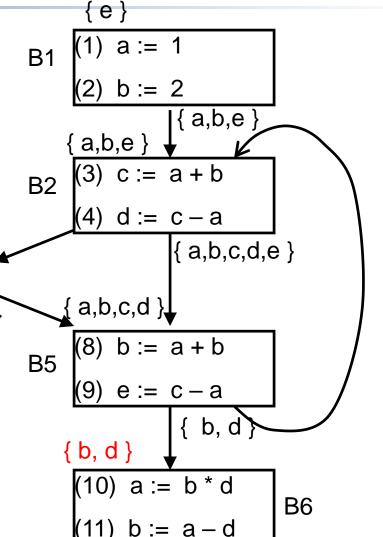








B3

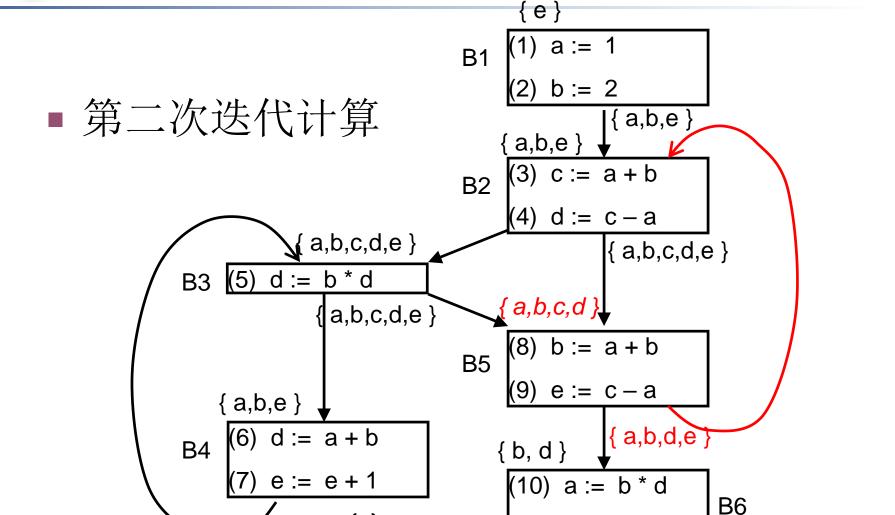


(5) d := b * d

√ a,b,c,d,e }



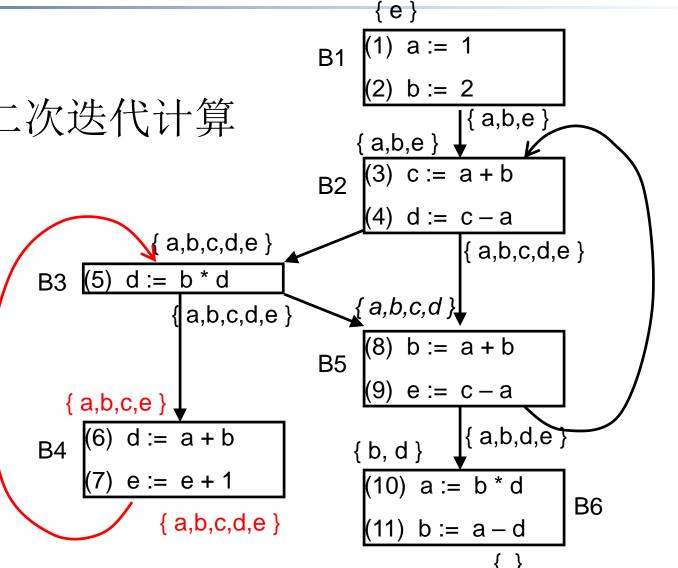






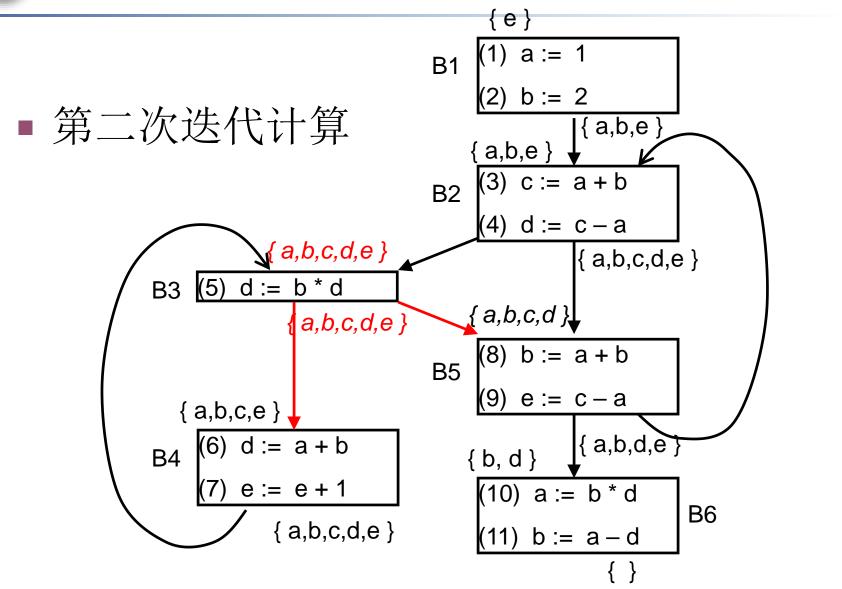






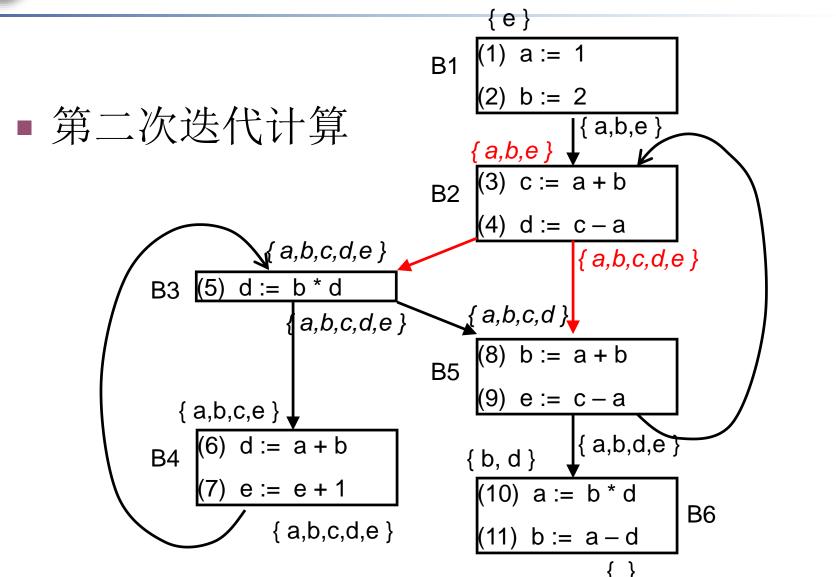












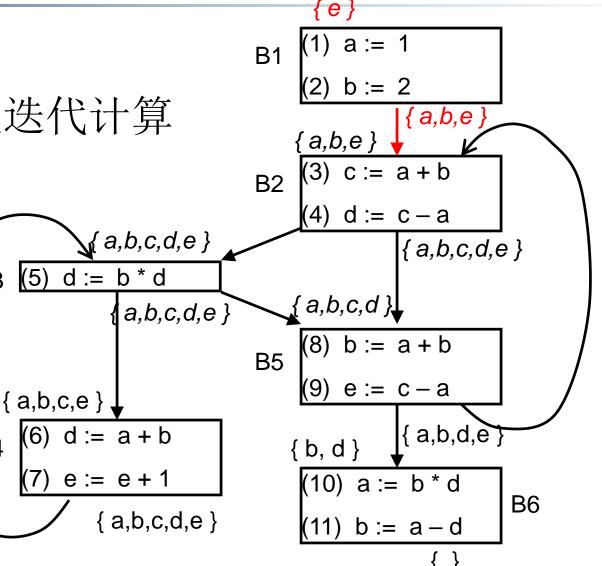




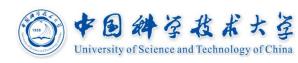


B3

B4

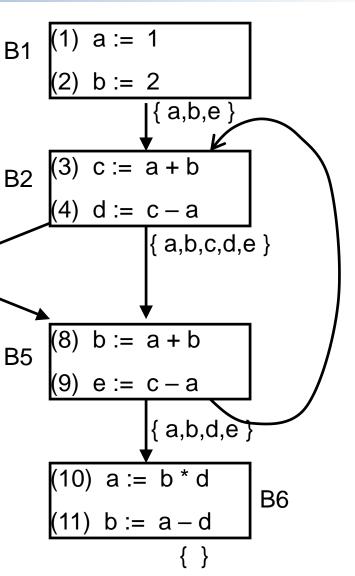






■ 第三次迭代与前一次 结果一样, 计算结束

B3



(5) d := b * d

a,b,c,d,e }





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The end!