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Lab Exp.: 07

Aim: To implementation of Code Optimization Techniques.

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
// Structure to represent an intermediate code statement
struct op {
  char l; // Left part (the variable being assigned to)
  char r[20]; // Right part (the expression)
} op[10], pr[10]; // op[] stores the original code, pr[] stores the optimized code
int main() {
  int a, i, k, j, n, z = 0, m, q;
  char *p, *I;
  char temp, t;
  char *tem;
  printf("Enter the Number of Values: ");
  scanf("%d", &n); // Read the number of statements (n)
  // Input the intermediate code statements
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    printf("left: ");
    // Assuming single character variable name on the left side
    scanf(" %c", &op[i].l);
    printf("right: ");
    // Reading the expression on the right side
    scanf("%s", op[i].r);
  }
  printf("\nIntermediate Code\n");
  for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    printf("%c = %s\n", op[i].l, op[i].r);
  }
```

```
// Dead code elimination part
// Copy only statements where the assigned variable (op[i].l) is used in a later statement's right side.
for (i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {
  temp = op[i].l; // Variable assigned in current statement
  // Check if the variable 'temp' is used in any subsequent statement's right side
  for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++) {
    p = strchr(op[j].r, temp); // Search for 'temp' in op[j].r
    if (p) {
       // If found, this statement is NOT dead. Copy it to the 'pr' array.
       pr[z].l = op[i].l;
       strcpy(pr[z].r, op[i].r);
       Z++;
       break; // Once found, no need to add duplicates for this statement (op[i])
    }
  }
}
// Add last statement as it is (it's assumed the result of the last statement is used/printed outside)
pr[z].l = op[n - 1].l;
strcpy(pr[z].r, op[n - 1].r);
Z++;
printf("\nAfter Dead Code Elimination\n");
for (k = 0; k < z; k++) {
  printf("%c = %s\n", pr[k].l, pr[k].r);
}
// Common subexpression elimination
for (m = 0; m < z; m++) {
  tem = pr[m].r; // Right side of the current statement
  // Compare with all subsequent statements
  for (j = m + 1; j < z; j++) {
    p = strstr(tem, pr[i].r); // Check if pr[i].r is a common subexpression in pr[m].r
    if (p) {
       t = pr[j].l; // Variable assigned by the later common subexpression
       pr[j].l = pr[m].l; // Replace the variable of the later statement with the earlier one
       // The following inner loop seems intended to update the right sides of other statements
       // that might use the later common subexpression (pr[j].l), replacing it with the earlier one (pr[m].l)
       for (i = 0; i < z; i++) {
         I = strchr(pr[i].r, t); // Search for the eliminated variable 't' in pr[i].r
```

```
if (I) {
            a = I - pr[i].r; // Position of the character 't'
            pr[i].r[a] = pr[m].l; // Replace it with the earlier variable 'pr[m].l'
         }
       }
    }
  }
}
printf("\nAfter Eliminating Common Expressions\n");
for (i = 0; i < z; i++) {
  printf("%c = %s\n", pr[i].l, pr[i].r);
// Remove duplicates by marking them '\0' (This step cleans up the result of CSE)
for (i = 0; i < z; i++) {
  // Compare statement i with all following statements j
  for (j = i + 1; j < z; j++) {
     // Compare the right sides
     q = strcmp(pr[i].r, pr[j].r);
    // If right sides are the same AND the left sides are the same (e.g., a=b+c and a=b+c)
     if ((pr[i].l == pr[j].l) && (q == 0)) {
       pr[i].I = '\0'; // Mark the earlier duplicate statement's left variable as '\0' for removal
    }
  }
printf("\nOptimized Code\n");
for (i = 0; i < z; i++) {
  // Print only statements that haven't been marked for removal
  if (pr[i].l != '\0') {
     printf("%c = %s\n", pr[i].l, pr[i].r);
  }
}
return 0;
```

}

Output:

Result: Thus, the program to implement Code Optimization Techniques has been executed successfully.