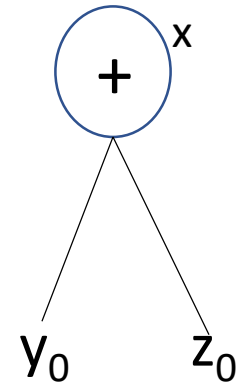


DAG Representation of Basic Blocks

Introduction

- DAG = Directed Acyclic Graph
- By using DAG, we identify the common subexpressions
- Leaves are used for representing variable names or constants
- Initial values are subscripted with zero (0)
- The interior nodes of the graph are labelled with an operator symbol.
- Internal nodes also represents result of the expressions

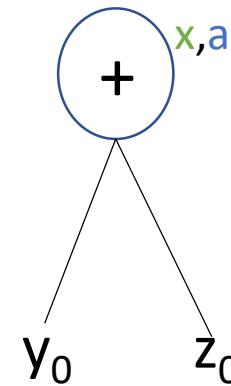
$$x = y + z$$



$x=y+z$

$a=y+z$

- DAG is constructed statement by statement. First it will take $a=b+c$
- Whenever we are creating a new node, we will have to check if that node is already available or not. This is how the common subexpressions are removed
- We will simply attach the identifier as a list of identifier



Example

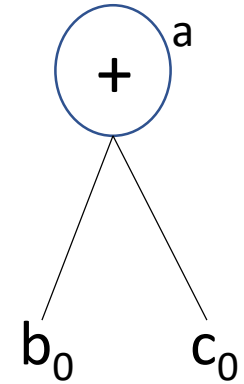
$a = b + c$

$b = a - d$

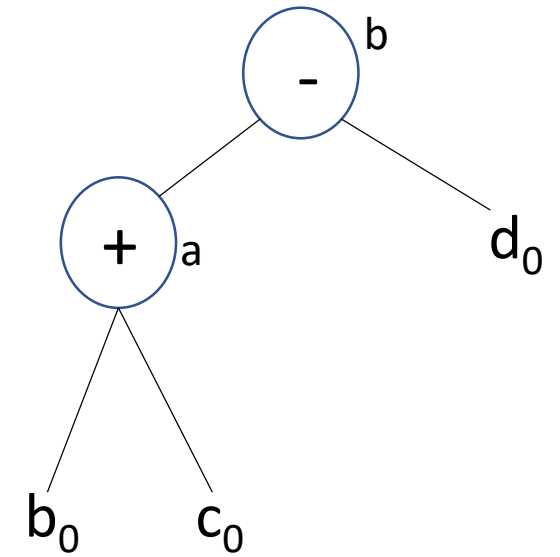
$c = b + c$

$d = a - d$

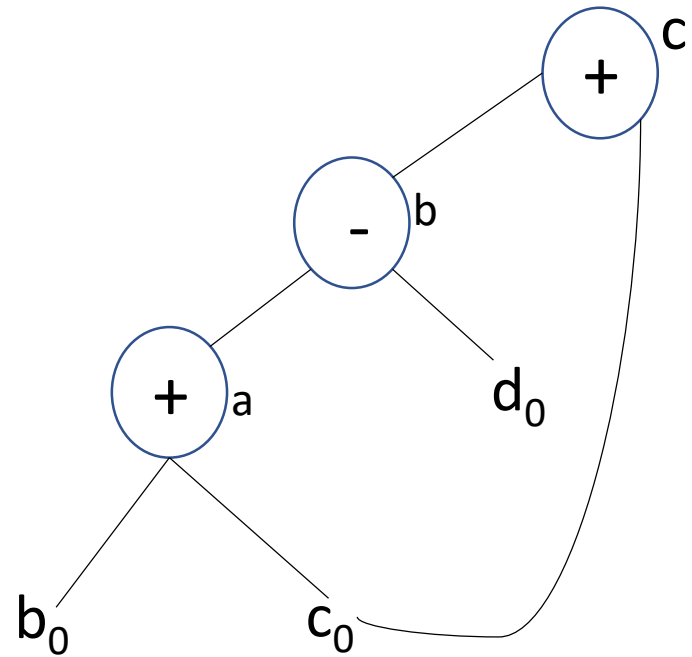
- As we will go statement by statement, we will first construct '+'



- Next we will construct $b = a - d$. So, first we will check if node '-' is already available or not.
- Here '-' is not available so it will be created with left child as 'a' and right child as 'd'
- The left child 'a' is previously constructed



- Next, we will have to construct $c=b+c$
- We have already constructed 'b' previously. And from 'b' there is no node constructed



The value of 'c' is changed from c_0 to this. So, for future constructions, we will use this for 'x'

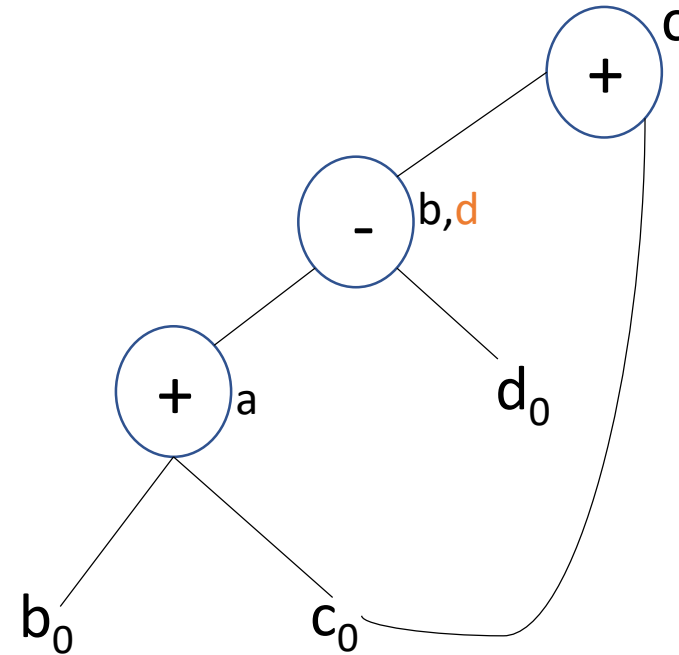
$$a = b + c$$

$$b = a - d$$

$$c = b + c$$

$$d = a - d$$

- Here, the final value is 'a-d'.
- We check if 'a-d' is already available or not.
- Though it is available, it is having value 'b'
- So, we just simply attach 'd' to this node as the 2nd and 4th expressions are common



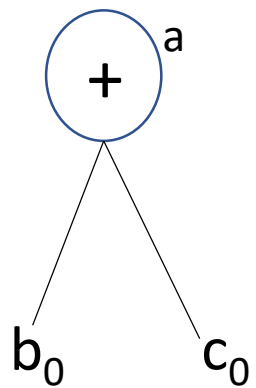
$$a = b + c$$

$$b = b - d$$

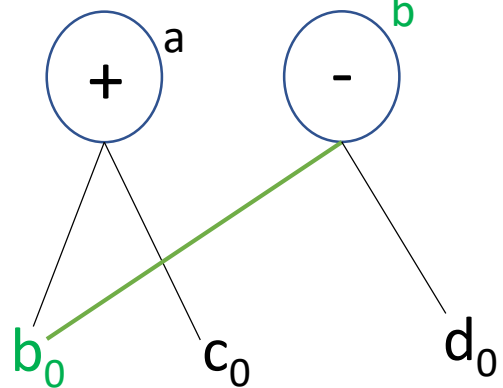
$$c = c + d$$

$$e = b + c$$

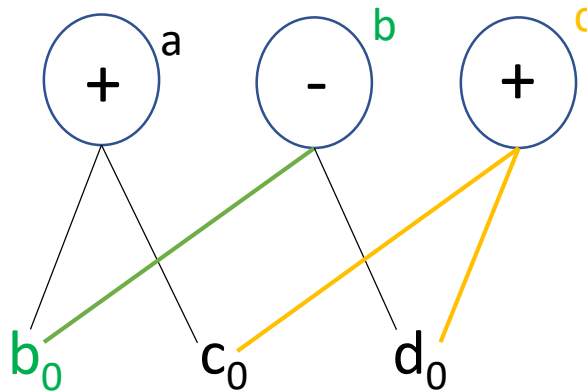
$$a = b + c$$



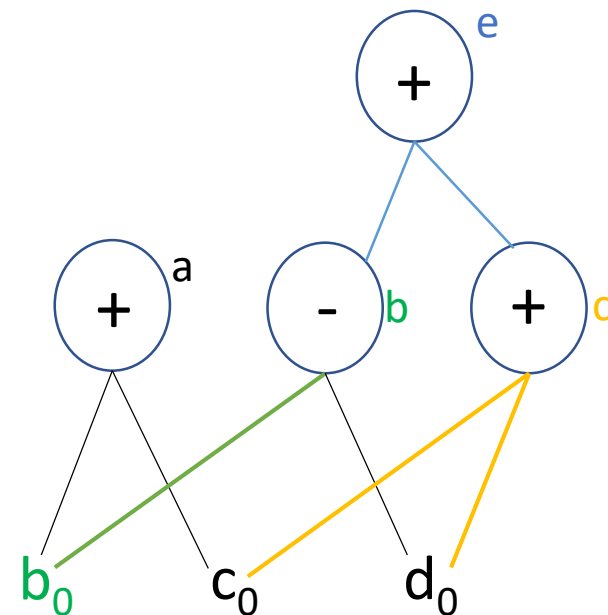
$$b = b - d$$



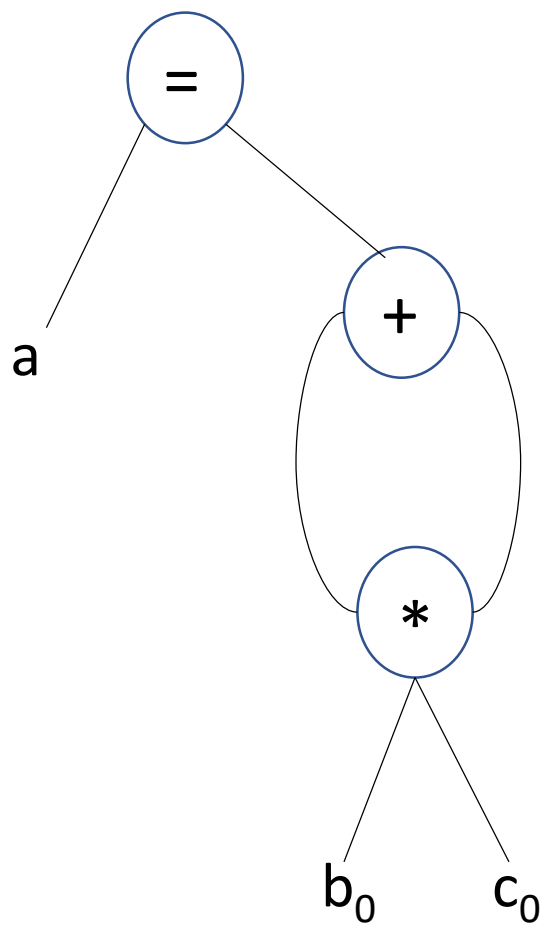
$$c = c + d$$



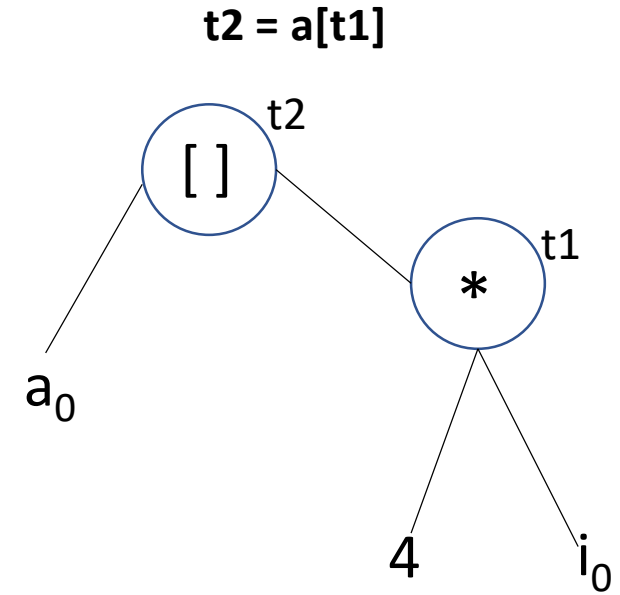
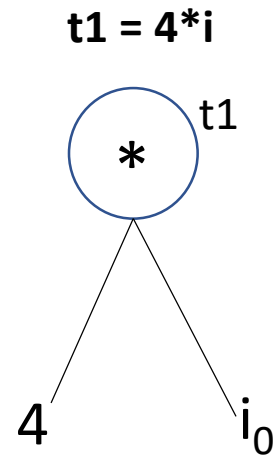
$$e = b + c$$



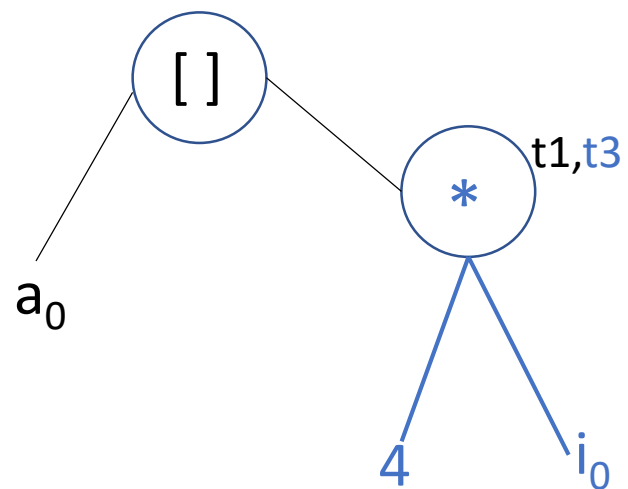
$$a = b * -c + b * -c$$



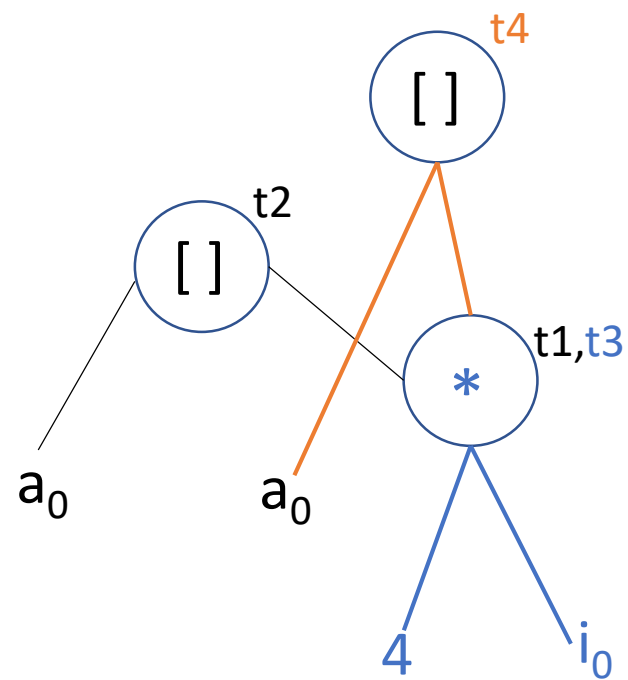
- (1) $t1 = 4 * i$
- (2) $t2 = a[t1]$
- (3) $t3 = 4 * i$
- (4) $t4 = b[t3]$
- (5) $t5 = t2 * t4$
- (6) $t6 = p + t5$
- (7) $p = t6$
- (8) $t7 = i + 1$
- (9) $i = t7$
- (10) if $i \leq 20$ goto (1)



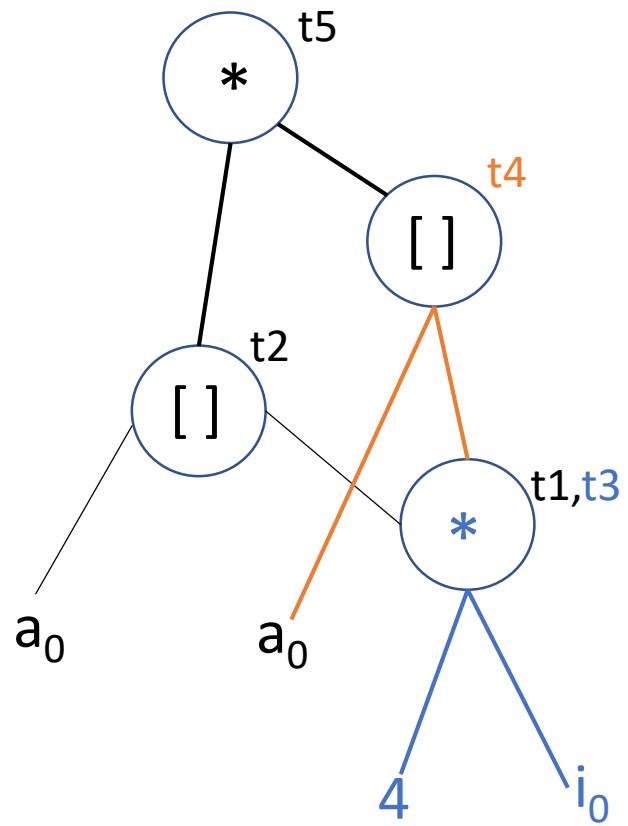
$$t3 = 4 * i$$



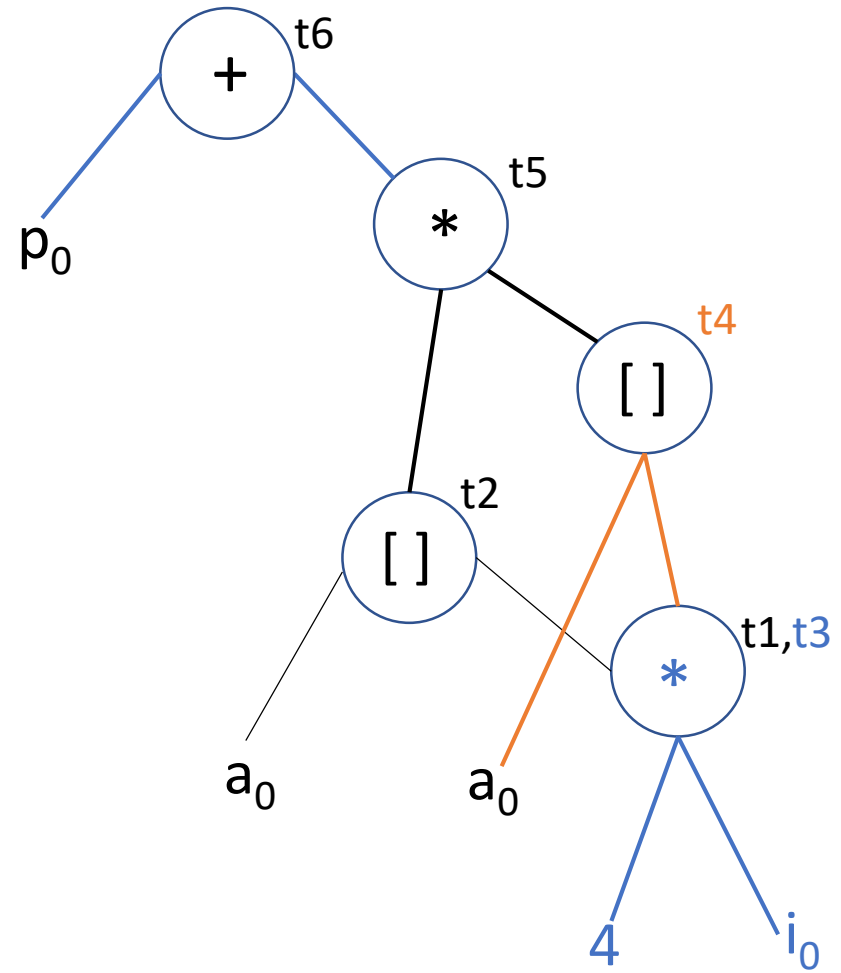
$$t4 = b[t3]$$



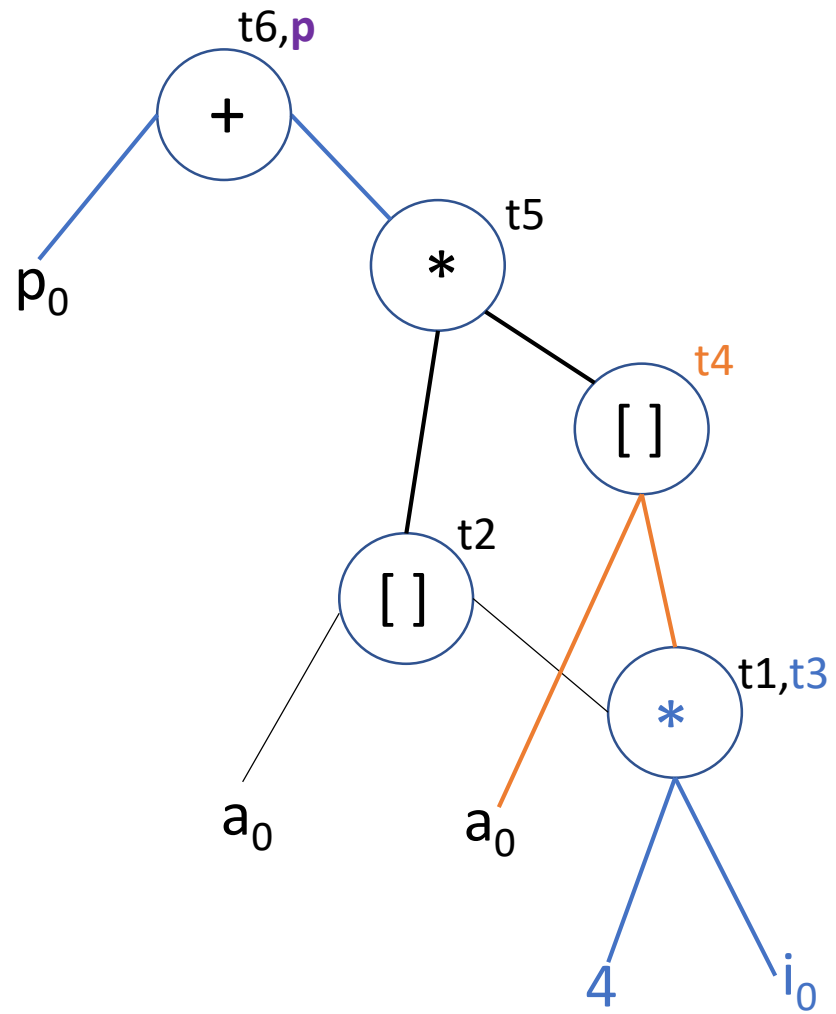
$$t5 = t2 * t4$$



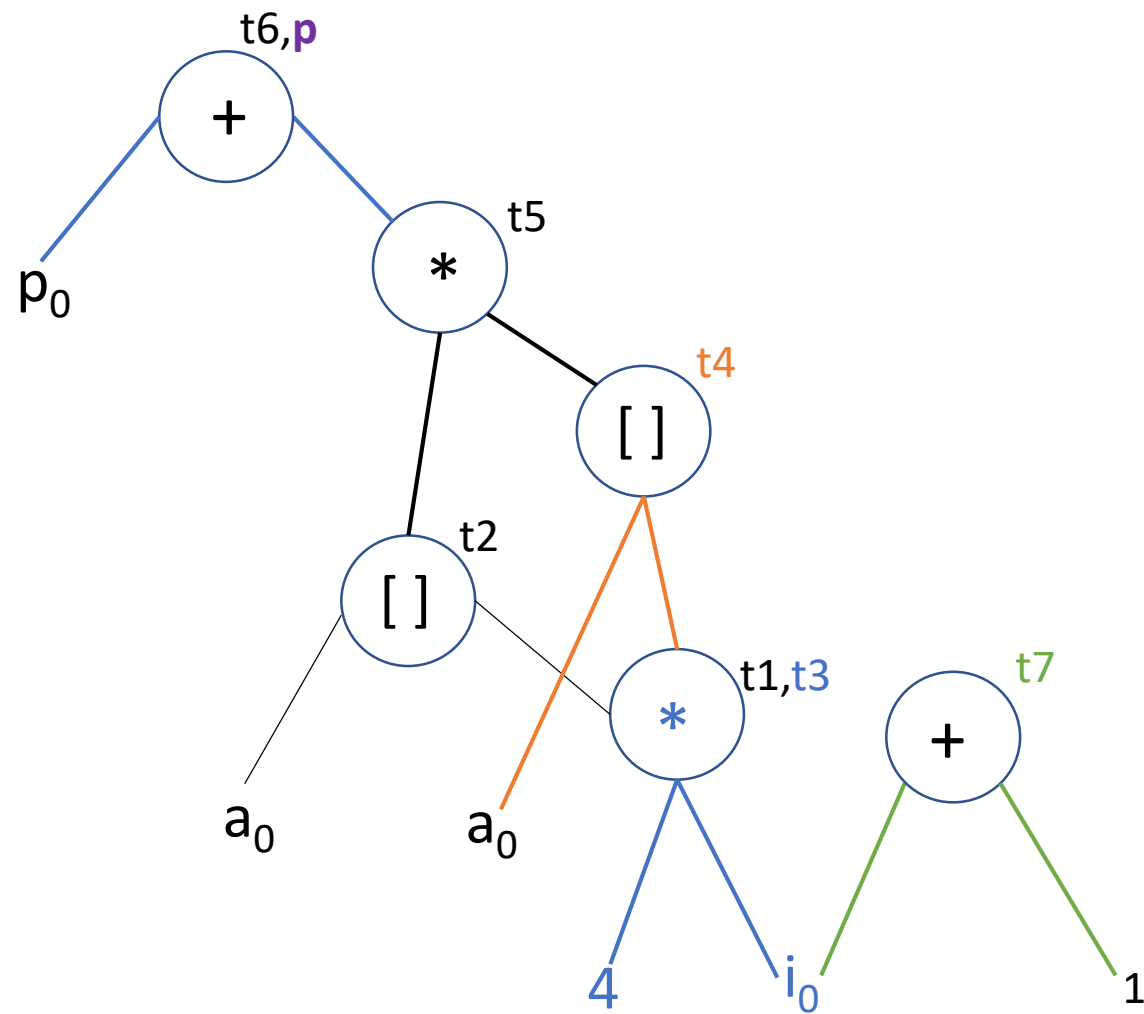
$$t6 = p + t5$$



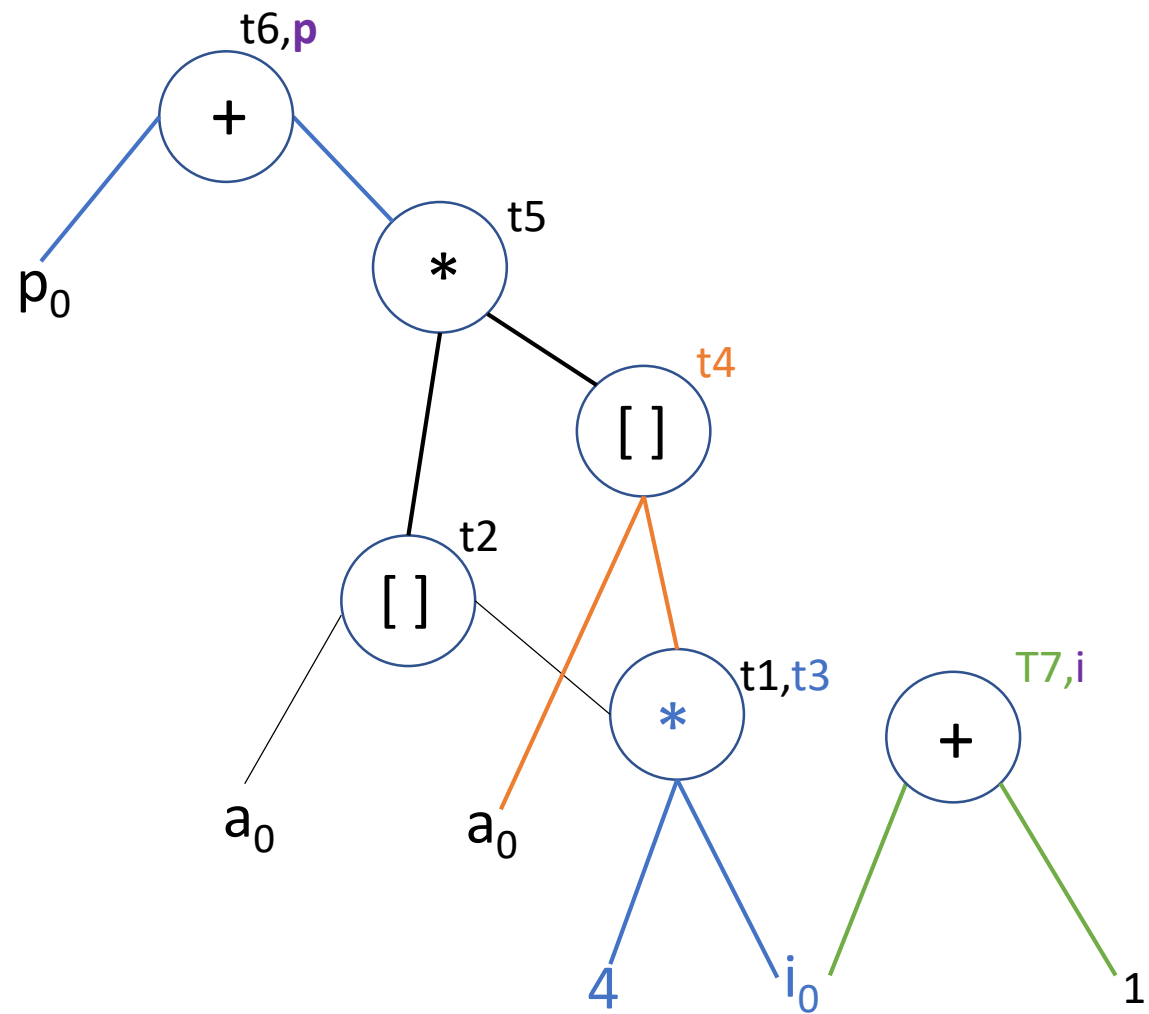
$p = t6$



$t_7 = i+1$



i = t7



if i <=20 goto (1)

