

## Chapter 6: Algorithms

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# Overview

- 6.1 Worklist algorithm.
- A.C Preliminaries.
- 6.2 Iterating in reverse postorder.
- 6.3 Iterating through strong components.

# Worklist Algorithm: Reaching Definition Analysis Example

**Example 6.1** Consider the following WHILE program

```
if  $[b_1]^1$  then (while  $[b_2]^2$  do  $[x := a_1]^3$ )
               else (while  $[b_3]^4$  do  $[x := a_2]^5$ );
 $[x := a_3]^6$ 
```

$$\begin{array}{ll} RD_{entry}(1) = X_? & RD_{exit}(1) = RD_{entry}(1) \\ RD_{entry}(2) = RD_{exit}(1) \cup RD_{exit}(3) & RD_{exit}(2) = RD_{entry}(2) \\ RD_{entry}(3) = RD_{exit}(2) & RD_{exit}(3) = (RD_{entry}(3) \setminus X_{356?}) \cup X_3 \\ RD_{entry}(4) = RD_{exit}(1) \cup RD_{exit}(5) & RD_{exit}(4) = RD_{entry}(4) \\ RD_{entry}(5) = RD_{exit}(4) & RD_{exit}(5) = (RD_{entry}(5) \setminus X_{356?}) \cup X_5 \\ RD_{entry}(6) = RD_{exit}(2) \cup RD_{exit}(4) & RD_{exit}(6) = (RD_{entry}(6) \setminus X_{356?}) \cup X_6 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} x_1 = X_? & x_7 = x_1 & x_1 = X_? \\ x_2 = x_7 \cup x_9 & x_8 = x_2 & x_2 = x_1 \cup (x_3 \setminus X_{356?}) \cup X_3 \\ x_3 = x_8 & x_9 = (x_3 \setminus X_{356?}) \cup X_3 & x_3 = x_2 \\ x_4 = x_7 \cup x_{11} & x_{10} = x_4 & x_4 = x_1 \cup (x_5 \setminus X_{356?}) \cup X_5 \\ x_5 = x_{10} & x_{11} = (x_5 \setminus X_{356?}) \cup X_5 & x_5 = x_4 \\ x_6 = x_8 \cup x_{10} & x_{12} = (x_6 \setminus X_{356?}) \cup X_6 & x_6 = x_2 \cup x_4 \end{array}$$

where  $X_{356?}$  represents  $\{(x, 3), (x, 5), (x, 6), (x, ?)\}$