EXP NO : 11 DATE :

IMPLEMENT CODE OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUES LIKE DEAD CODE AND COMMON EXPRESSION ELIMINATION

AIM:

The aim is to implement code optimization techniques such as Dead Code Elimination (DCE) and Common Subexpression Elimination (CSE) on an intermediate representation of a program (such as Three-Address Code (TAC)). These optimization techniques help reduce the size of the code, improve runtime performance, and eliminate redundant computations during the compilation process.

ALGORITHM:

- Start
- Create the input file which contains three address code.
- Open the file in read mode.
- If the file pointer returns NULL, exit the program else go to 5.
- Scan the input symbol from left to right.
- Store the first expression in a string.
- Compare the string with the other expressions in the file.
- If there is a match, remove the expression from the input file.
- Perform these steps 5-8 for all the input symbols in the file.
- Scan the input symbol from the file from left to right.
- Get the operand before the operator from the three address code.
- Check whether the operand is used in any other expression in the three address code.
- If the operand is not used, then eliminate the complete expression from the three address code else go to 14.
- Perform steps 11 to 13 for all the operands in the three address code till end of the file is reached.
- Stop.

PROGRAM:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#define MAX 100

typedef struct {
   char lhs[20], rhs[50];
} TAC;
```

```
int isUsed(TAC tac[], int total, char *var, int current)
  \{ \text{ for (int } i = \text{current} + 1; i < \text{total; } i++) \} 
     if (strstr(tac[i].rhs, var)) return 1;
  return 0;
void replaceVar(char *src, char *oldVar, char *newVar)
   { char buffer[100] = "";
  char *pos = src, *match;
  while ((match = strstr(pos, oldVar)) != NULL)
     { strncat(buffer, pos, match - pos);
     strcat(buffer, newVar);
     pos = match + strlen(oldVar);
  strcat(buffer, pos);
  strcpy(src, buffer);
int main()
  { FILE *fp;
  TAC tac[MAX];
  char line[100], *lhs, *rhs;
  int count = 0;
  // Open input file
  fp = fopen("input.txt", "r");
  if (!fp) {
     printf("Error: Could not open 'input.txt'\n");
     return 1;
  }
  // Read input file
  while (fgets(line, sizeof(line), fp))
     { line[strcspn(line, "\n")] = 0;
     lhs = strtok(line, "=");
     rhs = strtok(NULL, "\n");
     if (lhs && rhs) {
        strcpy(tac[count].lhs, lhs);
        strcpy(tac[count].rhs, rhs);
        count++;
     }
  fclose(fp);
  // Step 1: Common Subexpression Elimination (CSE)
  for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
     for (int j = i + 1; j < count; j++) {
        if (strcmp(tac[i].rhs, tac[j].rhs) == 0) {
```

```
replaceVar(tac[j + 1].rhs, tac[j].lhs, tac[i].lhs);
        strcpy(tac[j].lhs, "");
        strcpy(tac[j].rhs, "");
  }
// Step 2: Copy Propagation
for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
  if (strchr(tac[i].rhs, '+') == NULL && strchr(tac[i].rhs, '-') == NULL &&
     strchr(tac[i].rhs, '*') == NULL && strchr(tac[i].rhs, '/') == NULL) {
     // rhs is a direct copy
     for (int j = i + 1; j < count; j++)
        { replaceVar(tac[i].rhs, tac[i].lhs, tac[i].rhs);
     // mark line as empty
     strcpy(tac[i].lhs, "");
     strcpy(tac[i].rhs, "");
}
// Step 3: Dead Code Elimination
for (int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
  if (tac[i].lhs[0] != '\0' && !isUsed(tac, count, tac[i].lhs, i))
     { strcpy(tac[i].lhs, "");
     strcpy(tac[i].rhs, "");
  }
}
// Print Optimized Code
printf("\nOptimized Code:\n-----\n");
for (int i = 0; i < count; i++)
   { if (tac[i].lhs[0] != '\0') {
     printf("%s=%s\n", tac[i].lhs, tac[i].rhs);
}
return 0;
```

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OUTPUT:		
	Optimized Three-Address Code: t1 = a + b t3 = t1 * c t4 = t2 * c	

Implementation	
Output/Signature	

RESULT:

Thus The Above Program To Implement Code Optimization Techniques Like Dead Code And Common Expression Elimination Is Executed And Implemented Successfully.