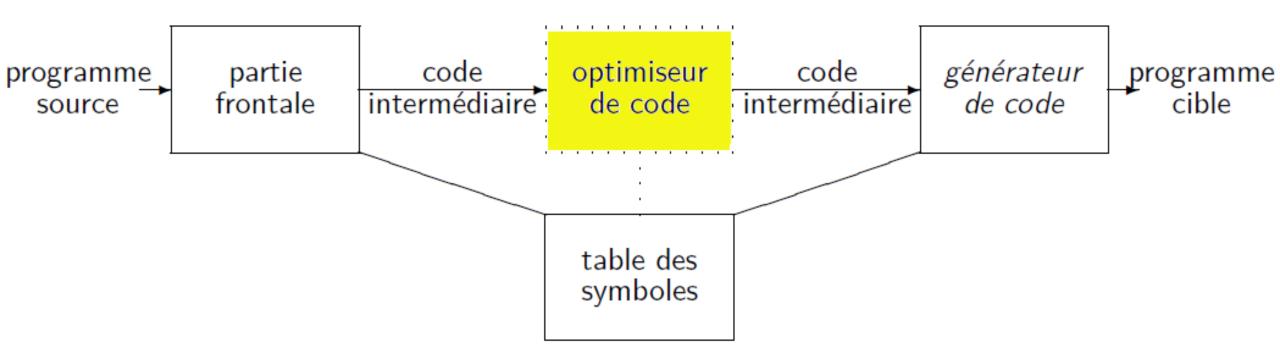
Plan

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Rappel



Pourquoi est-ce qu'on doit optimiser le code intermédiaire?

- 1. La génération du CI introduit des **redondances** : des sous-calculs qui peuvent être accélérés, partagés ou éliminés.
- 2. La paresse des programmeurs : un code qui peut être mis hors une boucle, etc.

1. redondances

```
int x;
int y;
bool b1;
bool b2;
bool b3;
b1 = x + x < y
b2 = x + x == y
b3 = x + x > y
```

```
t0 = x + x;
\overline{b}1 = \underline{t}0 < \underline{t}1;
 t2 = x + x;
t3 = y;
b2 = t2 == _t3;
 t4 = x + x;
b3 = t5 < t4;
```

1. redondances

```
int x;
int y;
bool b1;
bool b2;
bool b3;
b1 = x + x < y
b2 = x + x == y
b3 = x + x > y
```

```
t0 = x + x;
_t1 = y;
b1 = _t0 < _t1;
 t2 = x + x;
b2 = t2 == _t3;
 t4 = x + x;
\overline{b}3 = t5 < t4;
```

1. redondances

```
int x;
int y;
bool b1;
bool b2;
bool b3;
b1 = x + x < y
b2 = x + x == y
b3 = x + x > y
```

2. code hors boucle

```
while (x < y + z) {
x = x - y;
}
```

```
_L0:
_t0 = y + z;
_t1 = x < _t0;
IfZ _t1 Goto _L1;
x = x - y;
Goto _L0;
_L1:
```

2. code hors boucle

```
while (x < y + z) {
x = x - y;
}

IfZ

Goto
```

```
_t0 = y + z;
_t1 = x < _t0;
IfZ _t1 Goto _L1;
x = x - y;
Goto _L0;
_L1:
```

2. code hors boucle

```
while (x < y + z) {
 x = x - y;
}
```

```
_t0 = y + z;
_L0:
_t1 = x < _t0;
IfZ _t1 Goto _L1;
x = x - y;
Goto _L0;
_L1:
```

- L'optimisation du CI n'implique pas L'obtention d'un code "optimal".
- L'objectif de cette étape est plutôt l'amélioration que l'optimisation.
- L'amélioration au niveau de :
 - Temps d'exécution
 - Utilisation de la mémoire
 - Consommation d'énergie: choisir des instructions simples
 - **Autres**: minimiser les appels de fonctions, réduire l'utilisation de matériel à virgule flottante, etc.

Un bon optimiseur:

- Ne devrait jamais changer le comportement observable d'un programme.
- Doit produire un Cl aussi efficace que possible.
- Ne devrait pas prendre trop de temps pour traiter les entrées.

Par contre:

- Même les bons optimiseurs introduisent parfois des bogues dans le code.
- Les optimiseurs manquent souvent les optimisations "faciles" en raison des limitations de leurs algorithmes.
- Presque toutes les optimisations intéressantes sont NP-complet.

Types d'optimisations:

- Une optimisation est locale si elle fonctionne juste dans un seul bloc de base.
- Une optimisation est globale si elle fonctionne dans tous le graph de flot de contrôle (CFG).
- Une optimisation est interprocédurale si elle fonctionne à travers les graphs de flot de contrôle de plusieurs fonctions.

Exemple de graph de flot de contrôle

start

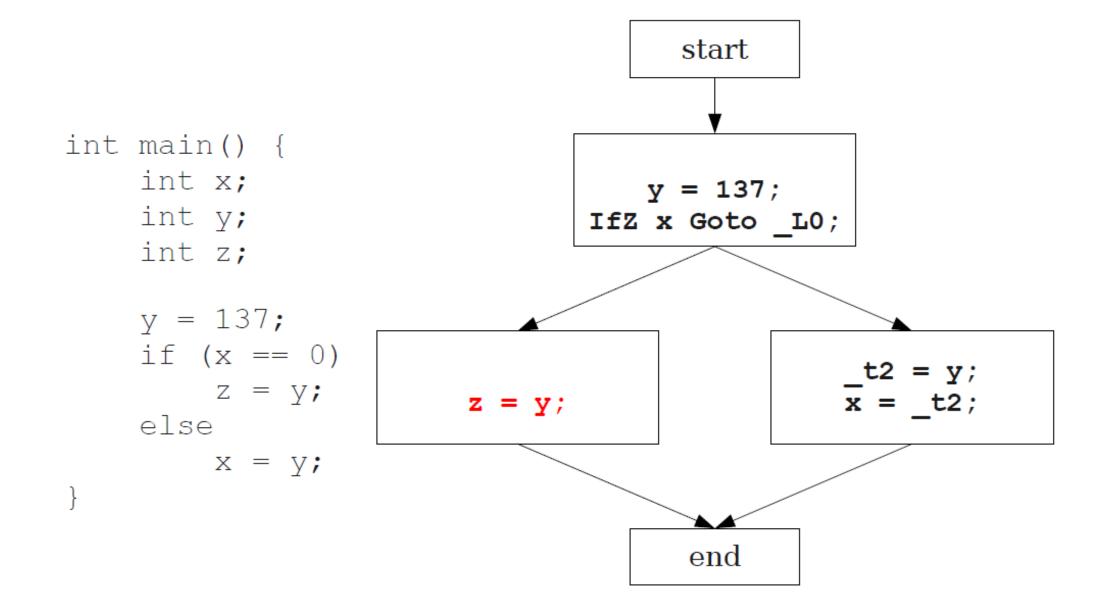
```
main:
                                      tmp0 = LCall ReadInteger;
    BeginFunc 40;
                                     a = tmp0;
    tmp0 = LCall ReadInteger;
                                      tmp1 = LCall ReadInteger;
    a = tmp0;
                                     b = tmp1;
     tmp1 = LCall ReadInteger;
   b = tmp1;
L0:
                                      tmp2 = 0 ;
    tmp2 = 0;
    tmp3 = b == tmp2;
                                      tmp3 = b == tmp2 ;
    _{\text{tmp4}} = 0;
                                     tmp4 = 0 ;
    _{tmp5} = _{tmp3} == _{tmp4};
                                      tmp5 = tmp3 == tmp4;
    IfZ _tmp5 Goto L1;
                                     IfZ tmp5 Goto L1 ;
    c = a;
    a = b;
    tmp6 = c % a;
                                 c = a;
    b = tmp6;
                                                    PushParam a ;
                                 a = b;
    Goto L0;
                                  tmp6 = c % a ;
                                                    LCall PrintInt;
L1:
                                                    PopParams 4 ;
                                 b = tmp6;
    PushParam a;
                                 Goto LO;
    LCall PrintInt;
    PopParams 4;
    EndFunc;
                                                           end
```

```
start
int main() {
                                    t0 = 137;
    int x;
                                      = _to;
    int y;
                                IfZ x Goto L0;
    int z;
    y = 137;
    if (x == 0)
        z = y;
                                                \bar{x} = t2;
    else
        x = y;
                                       end
```

```
start
int main() {
                                   t0 = 137;
    int x;
                                   y = t0;
    int y;
                                IfZ x Goto _L0;
    int z;
    y = 137;
    if (x == 0)
                                                _{t2} = y;
                        _{t1} = y;
        z = y;
                       z = t1;
                                               x = t2;
    else
        x = y;
                                      end
```

```
start
int main() {
    int x;
                                    y = 137;
    int y;
                                IfZ x Goto _L0;
    int z;
    y = 137;
    if (x == 0)
                        _{t1} = y;
                                                _{t2} = y;
        z = y;
                        z = t1;
                                                x = t2;
    else
        x = y;
                                       end
```

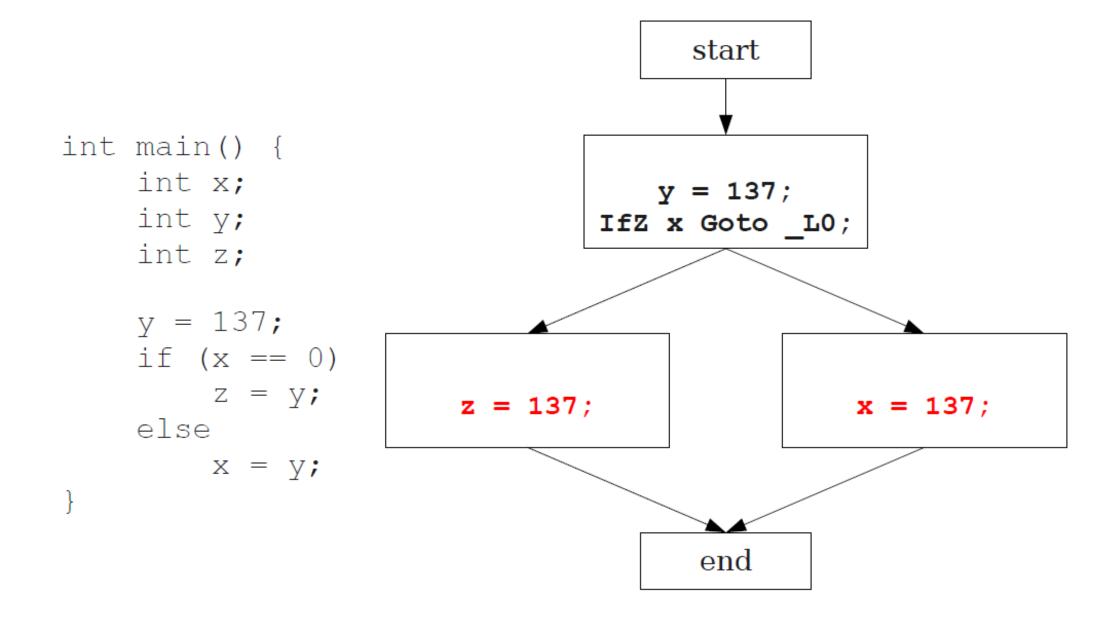
```
start
int main() {
    int x;
                                  y = 137;
    int y;
                              IfZ x Goto L0;
    int z;
    y = 137;
    if (x == 0)
                                              t2 = y;
        z = y;
                                              x = t2;
    else
        x = y;
                                    end
```



```
start
int main() {
    int x;
                                   y = 137;
    int y;
                                IfZ x Goto L0;
    int z;
    y = 137;
    if (x == 0)
                                                _{t2} = y;
        z = y;
                                               x = t2;
                        z = y;
    else
        x = y;
                                      end
```

```
start
int main() {
    int x;
                                   y = 137;
    int y;
                                IfZ x Goto L0;
    int z;
    y = 137;
    if (x == 0)
        z = y;
                        z = y;
                                                x = y;
    else
        x = y;
                                      end
```

```
start
int main() {
    int x;
                                   y = 137;
    int y;
                               IfZ x Goto L0;
    int z;
    y = 137;
    if (x == 0)
       z = y;
                        z = y;
                                                x = y;
    else
        x = y;
                                     end
```



II- Optimisations locales

L'optimisation locale fonctionne juste dans un seul bloc de base.

II-1. Règles d'optimisations locales

- a) Élimination des sous-expressions communes
- b) Propagation de copie
- c) Élimination du code mort

II- Règles d'optimisations locales

Exemple:

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
x = tmp1;
tmp3 = 4 ;
a = tmp3;
tmp4 = a + b ;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = a + b ;
tmp6 = *(x) ;
tmp7 = *(tmp6);
PushParam tmp5;
PushParam x ;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

Si nous avons deux affectations de variables:

$$V_1 = a \text{ op } b$$
...
 $V_2 = a \text{ op } b$

et les valeurs de V_1 (a et b) n'ont pas changé entre les affectations, réécrire le code comme:

$$V_1 = a op b$$
...
 $V_2 = V_1$

Cela permet d'éliminer le calcul inutile (a op b) et prépare des optimisations ultérieures.



Appliquer l'élimination des sous-expressions communes sur l'exemple précédent.

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
x = tmp1;
tmp3 = 4 ;
a = tmp3;
tmp4 = a + b ;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = a + b ;
tmp6 = *(x) ;
tmp7 = *(tmp6);
PushParam tmp5;
PushParam x ;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8 ;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
x = tmp1;
tmp3 = 4 ;
a = tmp3;
tmp4 = a + b ;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = tmp4;
tmp6 = *(x) ;
tmp7 = *(tmp6);
PushParam tmp5;
PushParam x ;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
x = tmp1;
tmp3 = 4 ;
a = tmp3;
tmp4 = a + b ;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = tmp4;
tmp6 = *(x) ;
tmp7 = *(tmp6);
PushParam tmp5;
PushParam x ;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
x = tmp1;
tmp3 = tmp0;
a = tmp3;
tmp4 = a + b ;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = tmp4;
tmp6 = *(x) ;
tmp7 = *(tmp6);
PushParam tmp5;
PushParam x ;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
x = tmp1;
tmp3 = tmp0;
a = tmp3;
tmp4 = a + b ;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = tmp4 ;
tmp6 = *(x) ;
tmp7 = *(tmp6);
PushParam tmp5;
PushParam x ;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
x = tmp1;
tmp3 = tmp0;
a = tmp3;
tmp4 = a + b ;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = c ;
tmp6 = *(x) ;
tmp7 = *(tmp6);
PushParam tmp5;
PushParam x ;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

II-1.b) Propagation de copie

Si nous avons une assignation de variable:

$$V_1 = V_2$$

Alors, tant que V_1 et V_2 ne sont pas réaffectés, nous pouvons réécrire les expressions sous la forme:

$$a = ... V_1 ...$$

comme

$$a = ... V_2 ...$$

à condition qu'une telle réécriture soit légale.

Cela aidera énormément pour les prochaines optimisations.

II-1.b) Propagation de copie

Appliquer la propagation de copie sur l'exemple précédent.

II-1.b) Propagation de copie

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
x = tmp1;
tmp3 = tmp0;
a = tmp3;
tmp4 = a + b ;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = c;
tmp6 = *(x);
tmp7 = *(tmp6);
PushParam tmp5;
PushParam x ;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
x = tmp1;
tmp3 = tmp0;
a = tmp3;
tmp4 = a + b ;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = c;
tmp6 = *(tmp1);
tmp7 = *(tmp6);
PushParam tmp5;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
x = tmp1;
tmp3 = tmp0;
a = tmp3;
tmp4 = \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} ;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = c;
tmp6 = *(tmp1);
tmp7 = *(tmp6);
PushParam tmp5;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
x = tmp1 ;
tmp3 = tmp0;
a = tmp3;
tmp4 = tmp3 + b;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = c;
tmp6 = *(tmp1);
tmp7 = *(tmp6);
PushParam tmp5;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
x = tmp1 ;
tmp3 = tmp0;
a = tmp3;
tmp4 = tmp3 + b;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = c;
tmp6 = *(tmp1);
tmp7 = *(tmp6);
PushParam tmp5;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
x = tmp1;
tmp3 = tmp0;
a = tmp3;
tmp4 = tmp3 + b;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = c;
tmp6 = *(tmp1);
tmp7 = *(tmp6);
PushParam c ;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
x = tmp1;
tmp3 = tmp0;
a = tmp3;
tmp4 = tmp3 + b;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = c;
tmp6 = *(tmp1);
tmp7 = *(tmp6);
PushParam c ;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
x = tmp1;
tmp3 = tmp0;
a = tmp3;
tmp4 = tmp3 + b;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = c;
tmp6 = tmp2;
tmp7 = *(tmp6);
PushParam c ;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
x = tmp1;
tmp3 = tmp0;
a = tmp3;
tmp4 = tmp3 + b;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = c;
tmp6 = tmp2;
tmp7 = * ( tmp6) ;
PushParam c ;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
x = tmp1;
tmp3 = tmp0;
a = tmp3;
tmp4 = tmp3 + b;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = c;
tmp6 = tmp2;
tmp7 = *(tmp2);
PushParam c ;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
x = tmp1;
tmp3 = tmp0;
a = tmp3;
tmp4 = tmp3 + b;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = c;
tmp6 = tmp2;
tmp7 = *(tmp2);
PushParam c ;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
x = tmp1;
tmp3 = tmp0;
a = tmp0;
tmp4 = tmp0 + b;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = c;
tmp6 = tmp2;
tmp7 = *(tmp2);
PushParam c ;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
x = tmp1;
tmp3 = tmp0;
a = tmp0;
tmp4 = tmp0 + b ;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = c;
tmp6 = tmp2;
tmp7 = *(tmp2);
PushParam c ;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
x = tmp1;
tmp3 = 4 ;
a = 4 ;
tmp4 = tmp0 + b ;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = c;
tmp6 = tmp2;
tmp7 = *(tmp2);
PushParam c ;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
x = tmp1;
tmp3 = 4 ;
a = 4;
tmp4 = tmp0 + b;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = c ;
tmp6 = tmp2;
tmp7 = *(tmp2);
PushParam c ;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
x = tmp1;
tmp3 = 4 ;
a = 4;
tmp4 = tmp0 + b;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = tmp4 ;
tmp6 = tmp2;
tmp7 = *(tmp2);
PushParam tmp4;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8 ;
```

- Une affectation à une variable V est dite morte si la valeur de cette affectation n'est jamais lue nulle part.
- Élimination du code mort enlève les affectations mortes du Cl.
- Déterminer si une affectation est morte dépend de quelle variable est affectée et du moment où elle est affectée.

Appliquer l'élimination du code mort sur l'exemple précédent.

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
x = tmp1;
tmp3 = 4 ;
a = 4;
tmp4 = tmp0 + b ;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = tmp4;
tmp6 = tmp2;
tmp7 = *(tmp2);
PushParam tmp4;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc ;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
tmp3 = 4 ;
a = 4;
tmp4 = tmp0 + b;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = tmp4;
tmp6 = tmp2;
tmp7 = *(tmp2);
PushParam tmp4;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
tmp3 = 4 ;
a = 4;
tmp4 = tmp0 + b;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = tmp4;
tmp6 = tmp2;
tmp7 = *(tmp2);
PushParam tmp4;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
a = 4;
tmp4 = tmp0 + b ;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = tmp4;
tmp6 = tmp2;
tmp7 = *(tmp2);
PushParam tmp4;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc ;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
a = 4;
tmp4 = tmp0 + b;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = tmp4;
tmp6 = tmp2;
tmp7 = *(tmp2);
PushParam tmp4;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc ;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
tmp4 = tmp0 + b;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = tmp4;
tmp6 = tmp2;
tmp7 = *(tmp2);
PushParam tmp4;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc ;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
tmp4 = tmp0 + b;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = tmp4;
tmp6 = tmp2;
tmp7 = *(tmp2);
PushParam tmp4;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc ;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
\bar{*} ( tmp1) = _tmp2 ;
tmp4 = tmp0 + b;
tmp5 = tmp4;
tmp6 = tmp2;
tmp7 = *(tmp2);
PushParam tmp4;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc ;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
tmp4 = tmp0 + b;
tmp5 = tmp4;
tmp6 = tmp2;
tmp7 = *(tmp2);
PushParam tmp4;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8 ;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
_{\rm tmp2} = Object;
\bar{*} ( tmp1) = _tmp2 ;
tmp4 = tmp0 + b;
tmp6 = tmp2;
tmp7 = *(tmp2);
PushParam tmp4;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8 ;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
\bar{*} ( tmp1) = tmp2 ;
tmp4 = tmp0 + b;
tmp6 = tmp2;
-tmp7 = *(tmp2);
PushParam tmp4;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
Object x;
int a;
int b;
int c;
x = new Object;
a = 4;
c = a + b;
x.fn(a + b);
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc ;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
\bar{*} ( tmp1) = _tmp2 ;
tmp4 = tmp0 + b ;
tmp7 = *(tmp2);
PushParam tmp4;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

Résultat de l'optimisation locale de l'exemple

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
x = tmp1;
tmp3 = 4 ;
a = tmp3;
tmp4 = a + b ;
c = tmp4;
tmp5 = a + b ;
tmp6 = *(x) ;
tmp7 = *(tmp6);
PushParam tmp5;
PushParam x ;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

```
tmp0 = 4 ;
PushParam tmp0;
tmp1 = LCall Alloc;
PopParams 4;
tmp2 = Object;
*(tmp1) = tmp2;
tmp4 = tmp0 + b;
tmp7 = *(tmp2);
PushParam tmp4;
PushParam tmp1;
ACall tmp7;
PopParams 8;
```

Pour obtenir un effet maximum, il se peut de devoir **appliquer plusieurs fois** ces optimisations.

```
Exemple: b = a * a;

c = a * a;

d = b + c;

e = b + b;
```

```
b = a * a;
c = a * a;
d = b + c;
e = b + b;
```

Élimination des sous-expressions communes

```
b = a * a;
c = b;
d = b + c;
e = b + b;
```

Élimination des sous-expressions communes

```
b = a * a;
c = b;
d = b + c;
e = b + b;
```

Propagation de copie

```
b = a * a;
c = b;
d = b + b;
e = b + b;
```

Propagation de copie

```
b = a * a;
c = b;
d = b + b;
e = b + b;
```

Élimination des sous-expressions communes

II-2. Application de l'optimisation locale

```
b = a * a;
c = b;
d = b + b;
e = d;
```

Élimination des sous-expressions communes

II-3. Autres types d'optimisation locale

Simplification arithmétique:

Remplacer les opérations "difficiles" par des opérations plus faciles.

Exemple: réécrire x = 4 * a; comme x = a < 2;

Évaluation des constantes:

Évaluer les expressions au moment de la compilation si elles ont une valeur constante.

Exemple: réécrire x = 4 * 5; comme x = 20.

L'optimisation locale se base sur les expressions disponibles.

- Une expression est "disponible" si une variable contient la valeur de cette expression.
- Dans l'élimination des sous-expressions communes, on remplace une expression disponible par la variable qui la contient.
- Dans la propagation de copie, on remplace l'utilisation d'une variable par l'expression disponible qu'elle contient.

L'idée de l'implémentation:

Créer un ensemble d'expressions disponibles, qui doit être à jour, et l'utiliser pour les remplacements dans les optimisations locales.

Exemple:

```
a = b;
  c = b;
d = a + b;
e = a + b;
 d = b;
f = a + b;
```

Ensemble d'expressions disponibles:

```
a = b;
  c = b;
d = a + b;
e = a + b;
  d = b;
f = a + b;
```

Ensemble d'expressions disponibles:

```
a = b;
{a = b}
  c = b;
d = a + b;
e = a + b;
  d = b;
f = a + b;
```

Ensemble d'expressions disponibles: a = b; $\{a=b\}$ c = b; ${a = b, c = b}$ d = a + b;e = a + b;d = b;f = a + b;

```
Ensemble d'expressions disponibles:
                          a = b;
                         \{a=b\}
                          c = b;
                    \{ a = b, c = b \}
                        d = a + b;
             \{ a = b, c = b, d = a + b \}
                        e = a + b;
                          d = b;
                        f = a + b;
```

```
Ensemble d'expressions disponibles:
                         a = b;
                        \{a=b\}
                         c = b;
                    {a = b, c = b}
                       d = a + b;
             \{ a = b, c = b, d = a + b \}
                       e = a + b;
       \{ a = b, c = b, d = a + b, e = a + b \}
                         d = b;
                       f = a + b;
```

```
Ensemble d'expressions disponibles:
                         a = b;
                        \{a=b\}
                         c = b;
                    \{ a = b, c = b \}
                       d = a + b;
              \{ a = b, c = b, d = a + b \}
                       e = a + b;
       \{ a = b, c = b, d = a + b, e = a + b \}
                         d = b;
          {a = b, c = b, d = b, e = a + b}
                       f = a + b;
```

```
Ensemble d'expressions disponibles:
                         a = b;
                       \{a=b\}
                         c = b;
                   {a = b, c = b}
                       d = a + b;
             \{ a = b, c = b, d = a + b \}
                       e = a + b;
       \{ a = b, c = b, d = a + b, e = a + b \}
                         d = b;
         \{ a = b, c = b, d = b, e = a + b \}
                       f = a + b;
   \{ a = b, c = b, d = b, e = a + b, f = a + b \}
```

```
Élimination des sous-expressions communes: { }
                         a = b;
                        \{a=b\}
                         c = b;
                    {a = b, c = b}
                       d = a + b;
              \{ a = b, c = b, d = a + b \}
                       e = a + b;
        {a = b, c = b, d = a + b, e = a + b}
                         d = b;
          \{ a = b, c = b, d = b, e = a + b \}
                       f = a + b;
    {a = b, c = b, d = b, e = a + b, f = a + b}
```

```
Élimination des sous-expressions communes: { }
                         a = b;
                        \{a=b\}
                         c = a;
                    \{ a = b, c = b \}
                       d = a + b;
             \{ a = b, c = b, d = a + b \}
                       e = a + b;
       \{ a = b, c = b, d = a + b, e = a + b \}
                         d = b;
         \{ a = b, c = b, d = b, e = a + b \}
                       f = a + b;
   \{ a = b, c = b, d = b, e = a + b, f = a + b \}
```

```
Élimination des sous-expressions communes: [
                          a = b;
                        \{a=b\}
                          c = a;
                    \{ a = b, c = b \}
                       d = a + b;
              \{ a = b, c = b, d = a + b \}
                        e = a + b;
       \{ a = b, c = b, d = a + b, e = a + b \}
                          d = b;
          \{ a = b, c = b, d = b, e = a + b \}
                        f = a + b;
    \{ a = b, c = b, d = b, e = a + b, f = a + b \}
```

```
Élimination des sous-expressions communes: { }
                          a = b;
                         \{a=b\}
                          c = a;
                    \{ a = b, c = b \}
                        d = a + b;
              \{ a = b, c = b, d = a + b \}
                          e = d;
        \{ a = b, c = b, d = a + b, e = a + b \}
                          d = b;
          {a = b, c = b, d = b, e = a + b}
                        f = a + b;
    \{ a = b, c = b, d = b, e = a + b, f = a + b \}
```

```
Élimination des sous-expressions communes:
                           a = b;
                         \{a=b\}
                          c = a;
                     \{ a = b, c = b \}
                        d = a + b;
               \{ a = b, c = b, d = a + b \}
                           e = d;
        \{ a = b, c = b, d = a + b, e = a + b \}
                           d = b;
           \{ a = b, c = b, d = b, e = a + b \}
                        f = a + b;
    \{ a = b, c = b, d = b, e = a + b, f = a + b \}
```

```
Élimination des sous-expressions communes: { }
                          a = b;
                         \{a=b\}
                          c = a;
                     \{ a = b, c = b \}
                        d = a + b;
              \{ a = b, c = b, d = a + b \}
                          e = d;
        {a = b, c = b, d = a + b, e = a + b}
                          d = a;
          \{ a = b, c = b, d = b, e = a + b \}
                        f = a + b;
    \{ a = b, c = b, d = b, e = a + b, f = a + b \}
```

```
Élimination des sous-expressions communes: { }
                          a = b;
                         \{a=b\}
                          c = a;
                    {a = b, c = b}
                        d = a + b;
              \{ a = b, c = b, d = a + b \}
                          e = d;
        \{ a = b, c = b, d = a + b, e = a + b \}
                          d = a;
          \{ a = b, c = b, d = b, e = a + b \}
                        f = a + b;
    \{ a = b, c = b, d = b, e = a + b, f = a + b \}
```

```
Élimination des sous-expressions communes: { }
                          a = b;
                         \{a=b\}
                          c = a;
                    \{ a = b, c = b \}
                        d = a + b;
              \{ a = b, c = b, d = a + b \}
                          e = d;
        \{ a = b, c = b, d = a + b, e = a + b \}
                          d = a;
          \{ a = b, c = b, d = b, e = a + b \}
                          f = e;
    \{ a = b, c = b, d = b, e = a + b, f = a + b \}
```

Élimination des sous-expressions communes:

II-4.a) Analyse de vivacité

L'analyse qui correspond à l'élimination du code mort est appelée: analyse de vivacité.

- Une variable est "vivante" à un point d'un programme si, plus tard dans le programme, sa valeur sera lue avant d'être à nouveau écrite.
- L'élimination du code mort fonctionne en calculant la vivacité pour chaque variable, puis en éliminant les affectations aux variables mortes.

II-4.a) Analyse de vivacité

- Pour savoir si une variable sera utilisée à un moment donné, nous parcourons les instructions dans un bloc de base dans l'ordre inverse.
- Initialement, certains petits ensembles de valeurs sont connus pour être actifs (ceux qui dépendent du programme particulier).
- Lorsque nous voyons l'instruction a = b + c :
 - Juste avant l'instruction, a n'est pas vivante, puisque sa valeur est sur le point d'être écrasée.
 - Juste avant l'instruction, b et c sont vivantes, puisque nous sommes sur le point de lire leurs valeurs.
 - (Et si on avait a = a + b :?)

```
a = b;
  c = b;
d = a + b;
e = a + b;
 d = b;
f = a + b;
```

```
Analyse de vivacité :
```

```
a = b;
                                  c = a;
                               d = a + b;
                                  e = d;
                                  d = a;
                                  f = e;
variables vivantes à la sortie du bloc \longrightarrow \{b, d\}
```

```
Analyse de vivacité :
                           a = b;
                           c = a;
                        d = a + b;
                           e = d;
                           d = a;
                        { b, d, e }
                           f = e;
```

```
a = b;
d = a + b;
  e = d;
{ a, b, e }
  d = a;
{ b, d, e }
  f = e;
```

```
a = b;
  c = a;
d = a + b;
{ a, b, d }
 e = d;
{ a, b, e }
 d = a;
{ b, d, e }
  f = e;
```

```
a = b;
 { a, b }
d = a + b;
{ a, b, d }
  e = d;
{ a, b, e }
  d = a;
{ b, d, e }
  f = e;
 { b, d }
```

```
a = b;
 { a, b }
  c = a;
 { a, b }
d = a + b;
{ a, b, d }
  e = d;
{ a, b, e }
  d = a;
{ b, d, e }
  f = e;
```

```
a = b;
 { a, b }
  c = a;
 { a, b }
d = a + b;
{ a, b, d }
  e = d;
{ a, b, e }
  d = a;
{ b, d, e }
  f = e;
```

```
{ b }
  a = b;
 { a, b }
  c = a;
 { a, b }
d = a + b;
{ a, b, d }
  e = d;
{ a, b, e }
 d = a;
{ b, d, e }
  f = e;
```

```
{ b }
  a = b;
 { a, b }
  c = a;
 { a, b }
d = a + b;
{ a, b, d }
  e = d;
{ a, b, e }
  d = a;
{ b, d, e }
```

```
{ b }
  a = b;
 { a, b }
  c = a;
 { a, b }
d = a + b;
{ a, b, d }
  e = d;
{ a, b, e }
  d = a;
{ b, d, e }
 { b, d }
```

{ b, d }

Élimination du code mort: a = b;{ a, b } { a, b } d = a + b;{ a, b, d } e = d;{ a, b, e } d = a;{ b, d, e }

$$a = b;$$

$$d = a + b;$$

$$e = d;$$

$$d = a;$$

```
a = b;
d = a + b;
  e = d;
 d = a;
 { b, d }
```

```
a = b;
d = a + b;
```

```
e = d;
{ a, b }
d = a;
{ b, d }
```

```
a = b;
```

```
d = a + b;
{ a, b, d }
  e = d;
  { a, b }
  d = a;
  d = a;
}
```

```
a = b;
 { a, b }
d = a + b;
{ a, b, d }
  e = d;
 { a, b }
  d = a;
 { b, d }
```

```
{ b }
Analyse de vivacité II:
                          a = b;
                         { a, b }
                       d = a + b;
                       { a, b, d }
                         e = d;
                         { a, b }
                         d = a;
                         { b, d }
```

```
{ b }
Élimination du code mort:
                         a = b;
                        { a, b }
                      d = a + b;
                      { a, b, d }
                         e = d;
                        { a, b }
                         d = a;
                        { b, d }
```

```
{ b }
Élimination du code mort:
                          a = b;
                         { a, b }
                       d = a + b;
                       { a, b, d }
                         { a, b }
                         d = a;
                         { b, d }
```

Élimination du code mort:

$$a = b;$$

$$d = a + b;$$

$$d = a;$$

$$a = b;$$

$$d = a + b;$$

```
a = b;
  {a, b}
d = a + b;
  {a, b}
  d = a;
  {b, d}
```

```
{b}
Analyse de vivacité III:
                             a = b;
                             {a, b}
                          d = a + b;
                             {a, b}
                             {b, d}
```

```
{b}
Élimination du code mort:
                           a = b;
                           {a, b}
                        d = a + b;
                           {a, b}
                           d = a;
                           {b, d}
```

```
{b}
Élimination du code mort:
                              a = b;
                               {a, b}
                               {a, b}
```

{b, d}

Élimination du code mort:

$$a = b;$$

$$d = a;$$

```
a = b;
  c = a;
d = a + b;
  e = d;
  d = a;
  f = e;
```

```
a = b;
  c = a;
d = a + b;
  e = d;
  d = a;
  f = e;
  {b, d}
```

```
a = b;
  c = a;
d = a + b;
  e = d;
  d = a;
  f = e;
  {b, d}
```

```
a = b;
  c = a;
d = a + b;
  e = d;
  d = a;
  {b, d}
```

```
a = b;
  c = a;
d = a + b;
  e = d;
  {a, b}
  d = a;
  {b, d}
```

```
a = b;
  c = a;
d = a + b;
  e = d;
  {a, b}
  d = a;
  {b, d}
```

```
a = b;
  c = a;
d = a + b;
  {a, b}
  d = a;
  {b, d}
```

```
a = b;
  c = a;
d = a + b;
  {a, b}
  d = a;
  {b, d}
```

```
a = b;
c = a;
{a, b}
d = a;
```

{b, d}

$$a = b;$$

```
\{b\} a = b;
```

```
{a, b}
d = a;
```

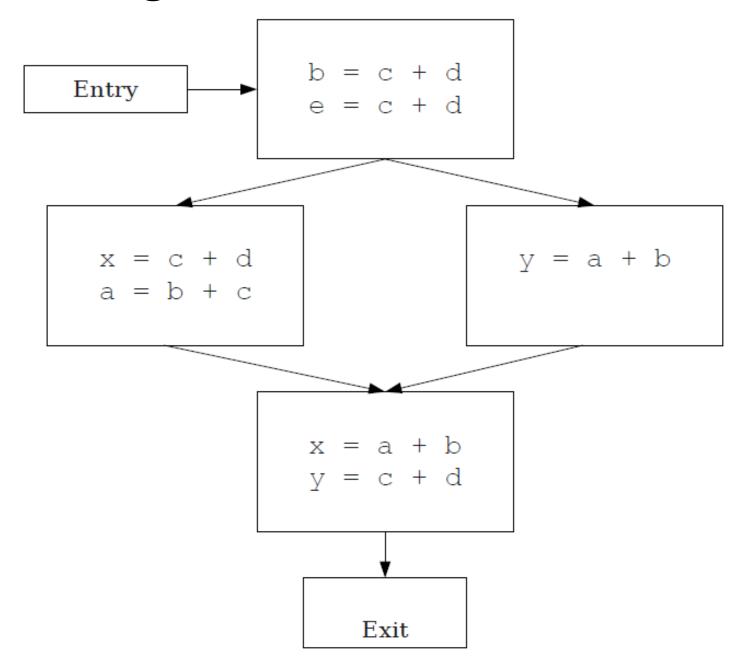
$$a = b;$$

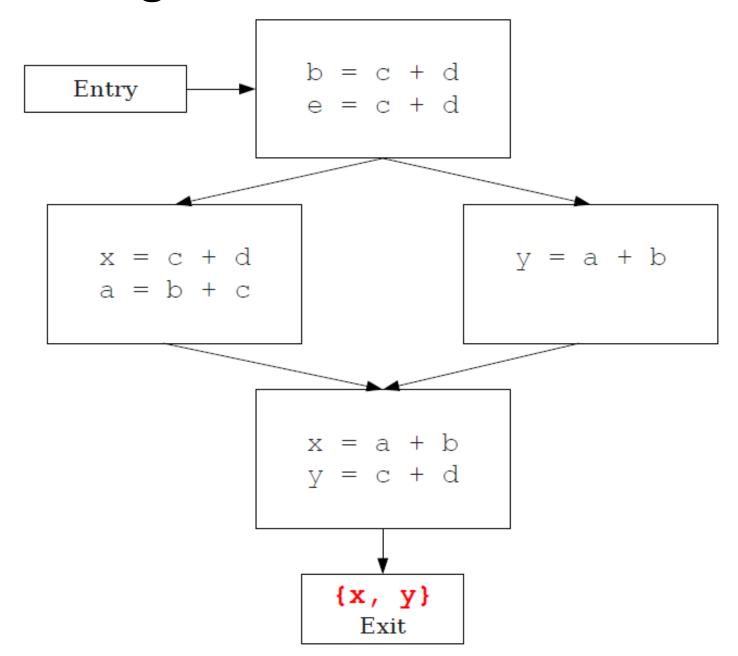
$$d = a;$$

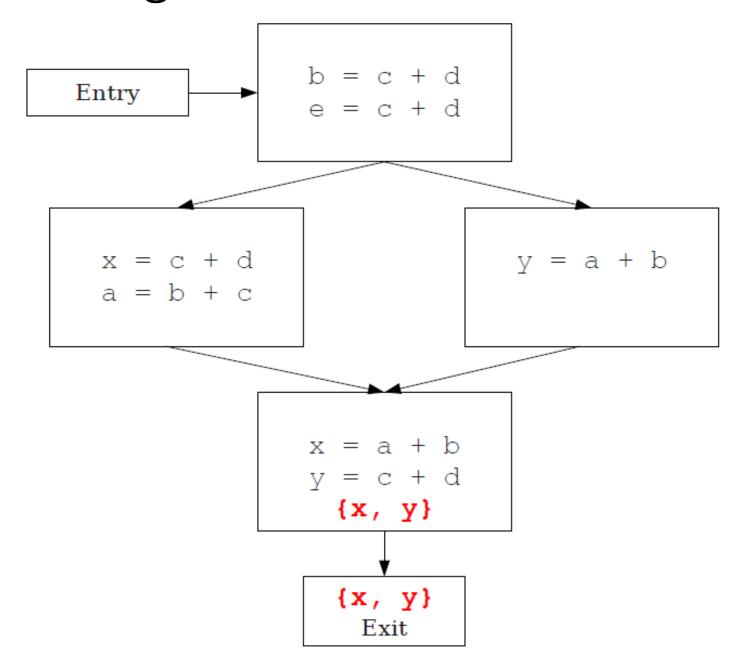
III- Optimisation globale

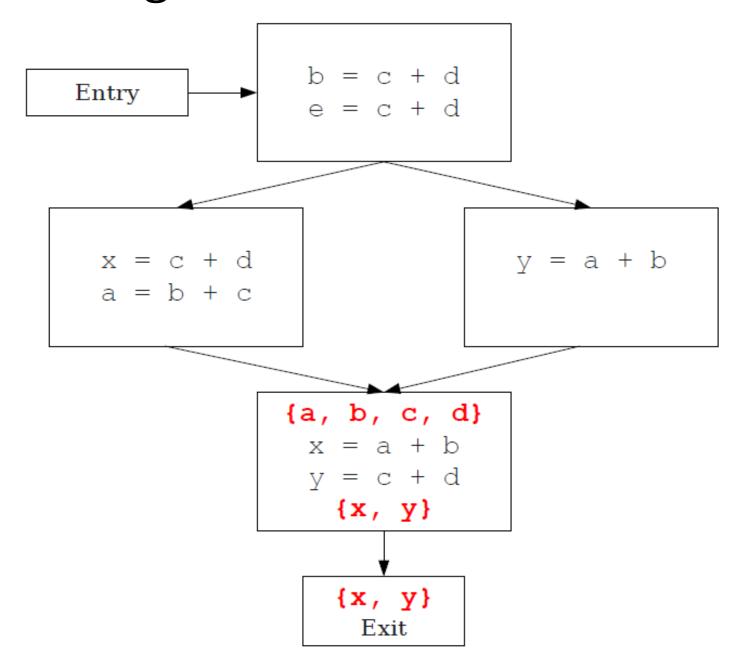
- Une analyse globale est une analyse sur le graphe de flot de contrôle en entier.
- Elle est plus puissante et plus compliquée que l'analyse locale.
- La plupart des optimisations locales peuvent être appliquées au niveau globale.
- Exemple d'optimisations globales:
 - Élimination globale du code mort
 - Propagation constante globale
 - Élimination partielle des redondances.

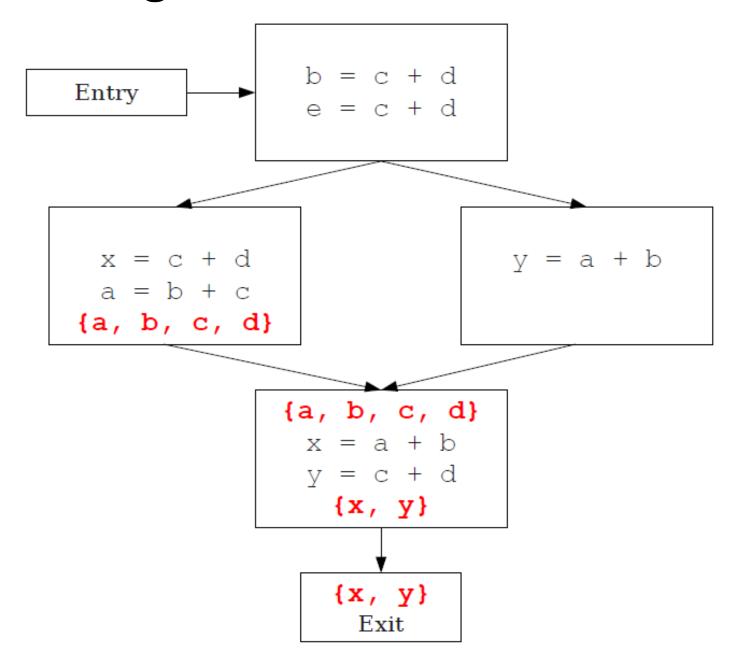
- L'élimination locale du code mort avait besoin de connaître les variables vivantes à la sortie d'un bloc basique.
- Cette information ne peut être calculée que dans le cadre d'une analyse globale.
- Comment modifier l'analyse de vivacité pour gérer un CFG?

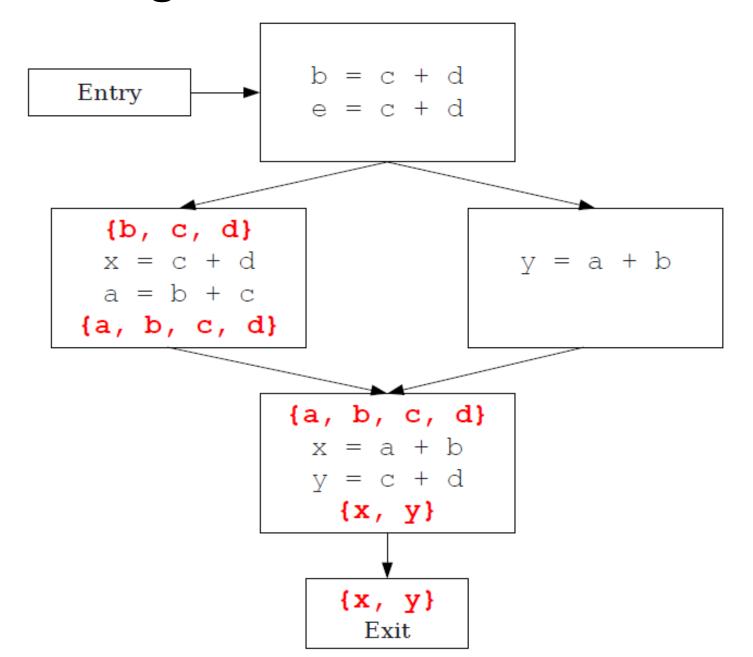


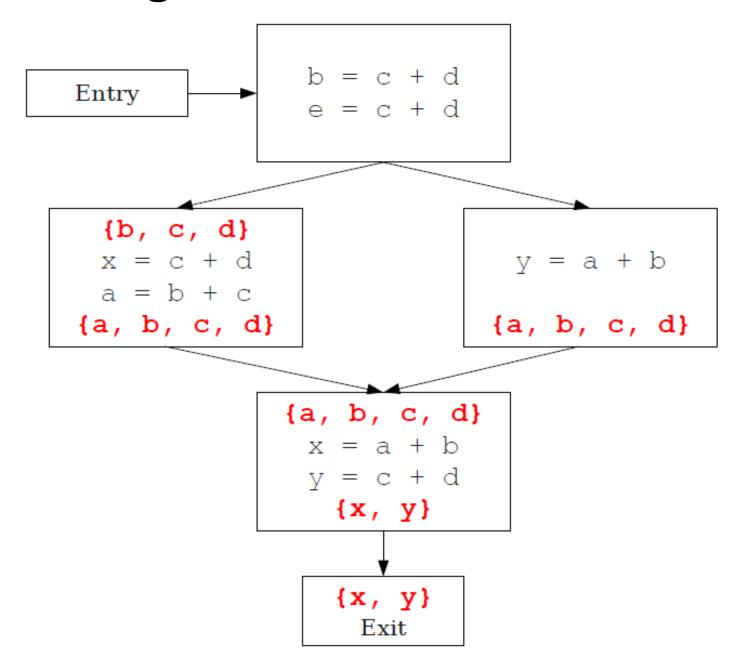


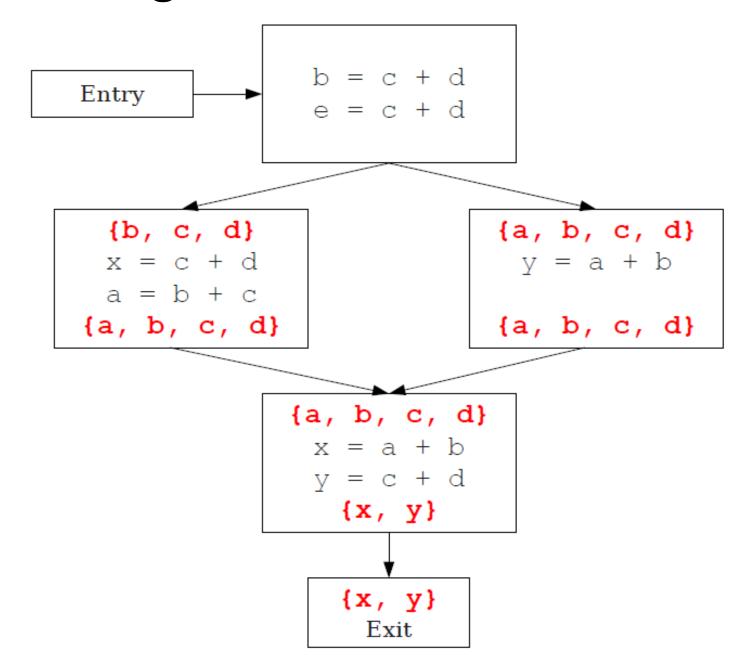


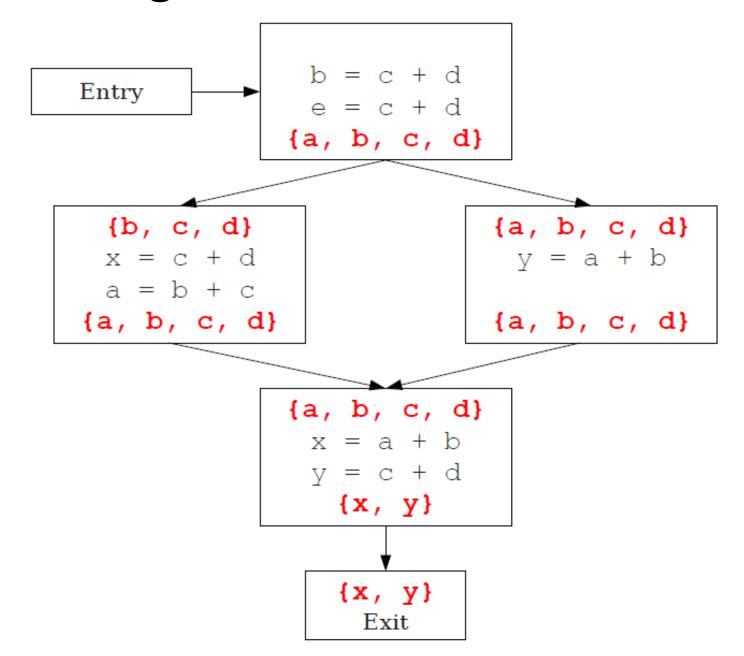


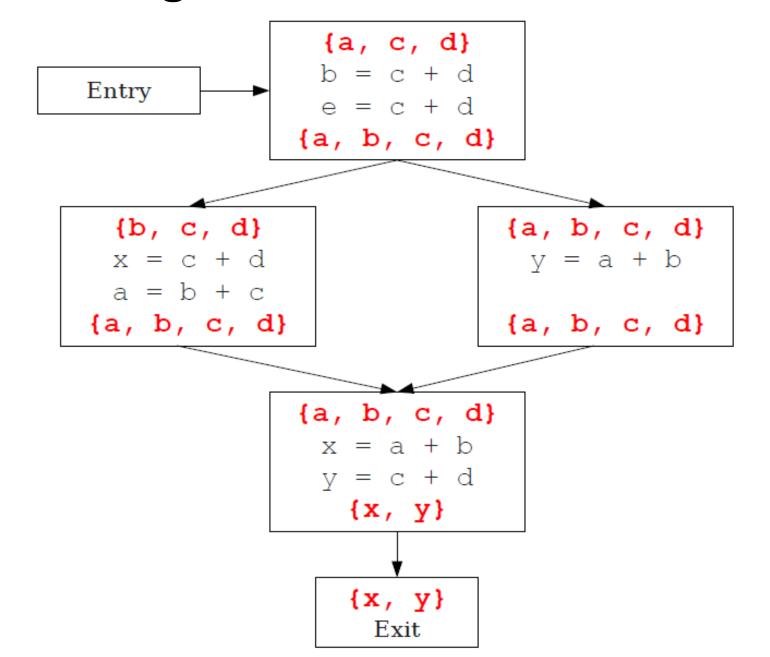


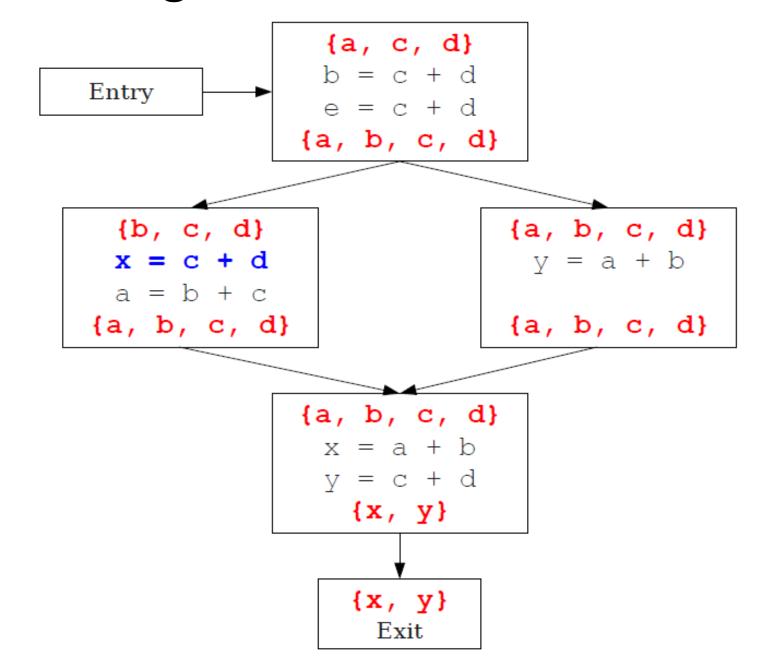


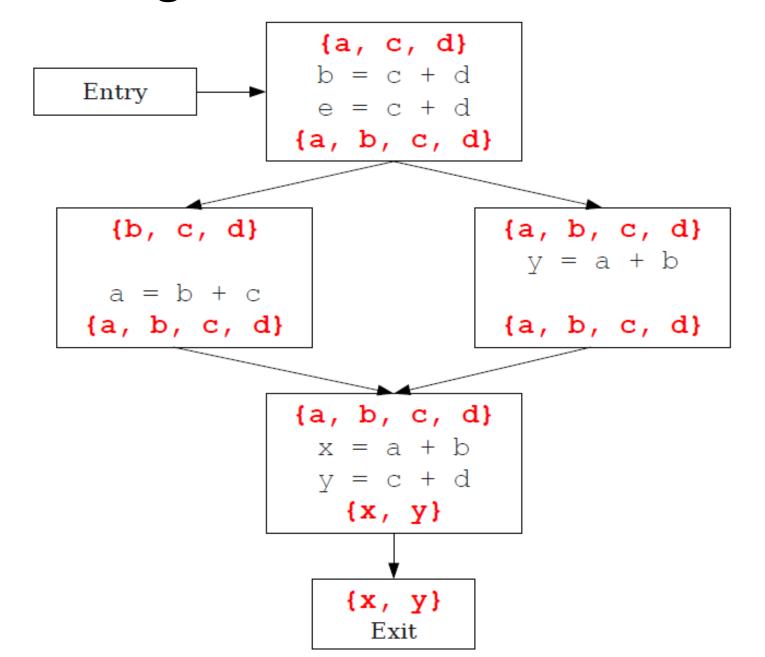


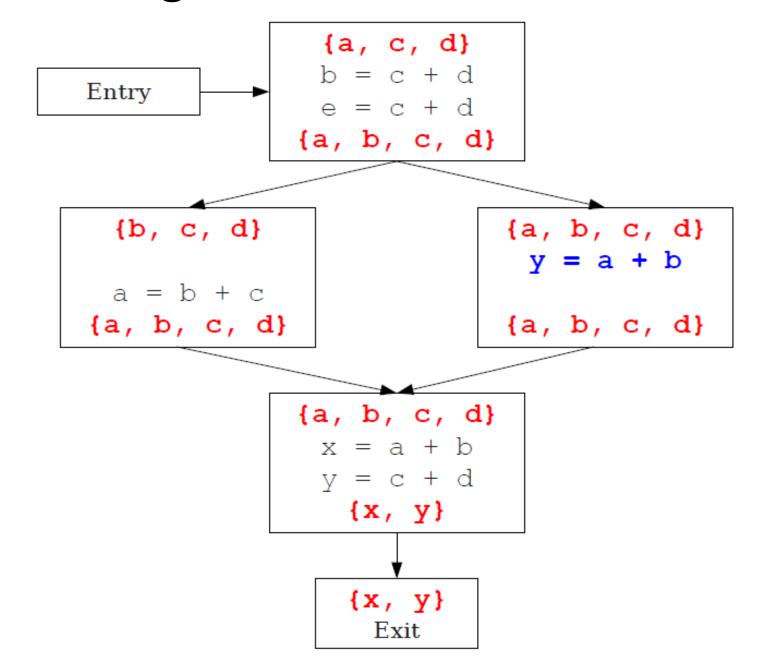


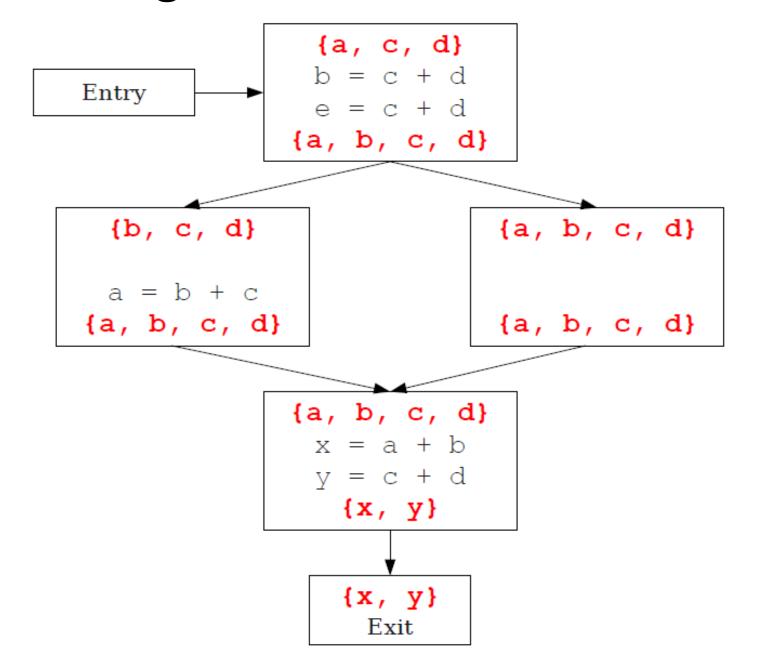


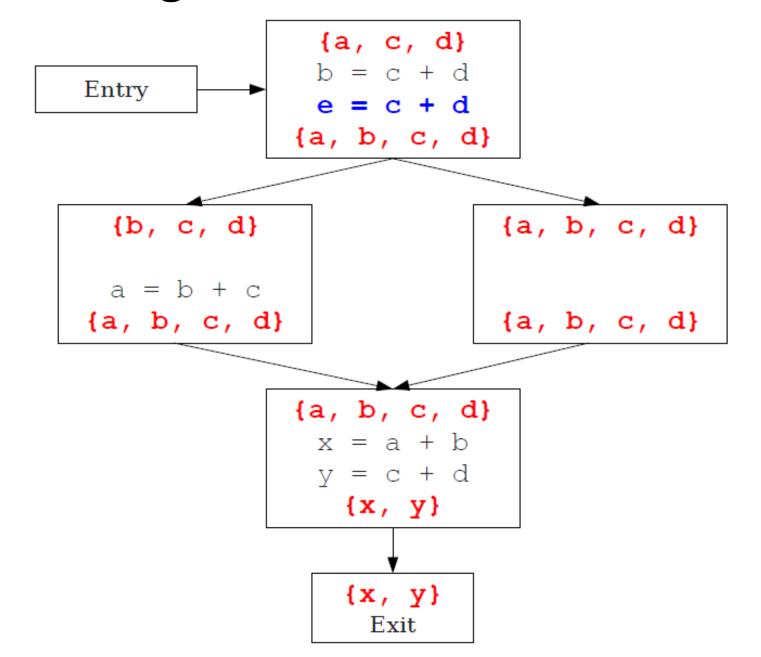


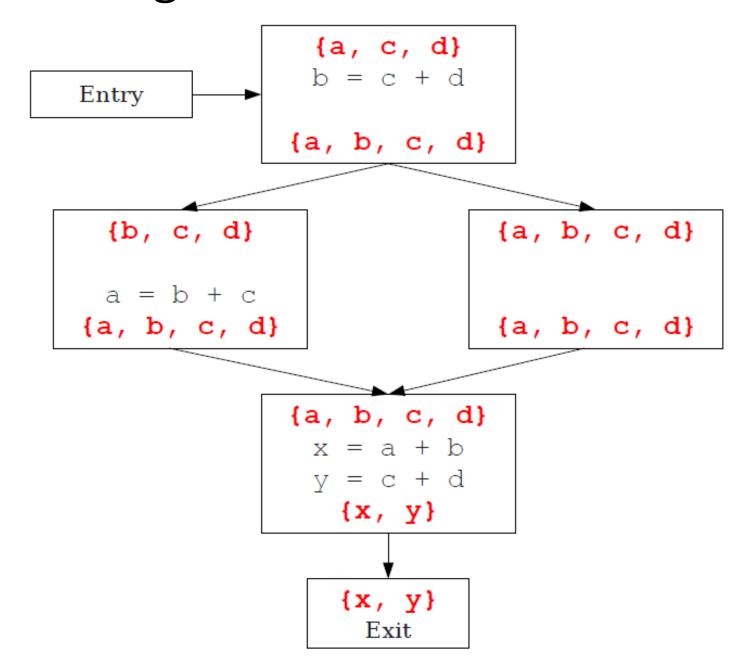


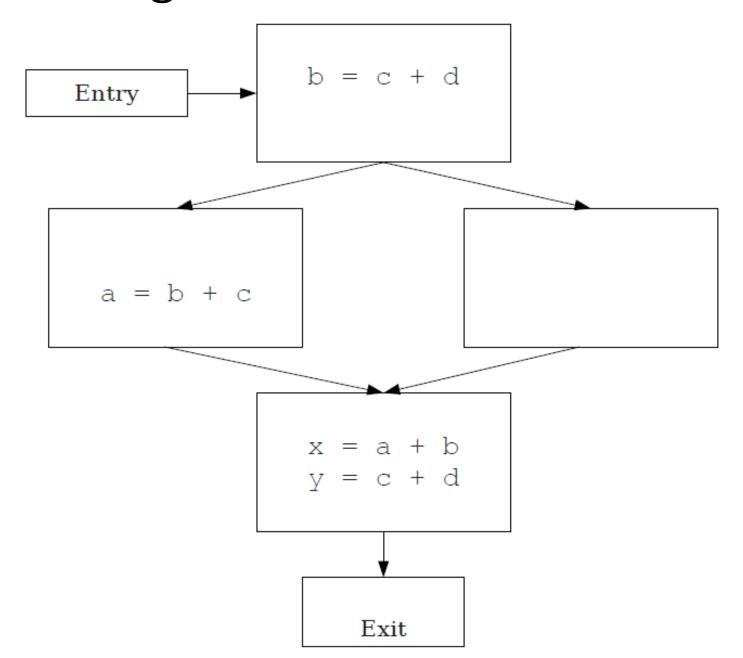


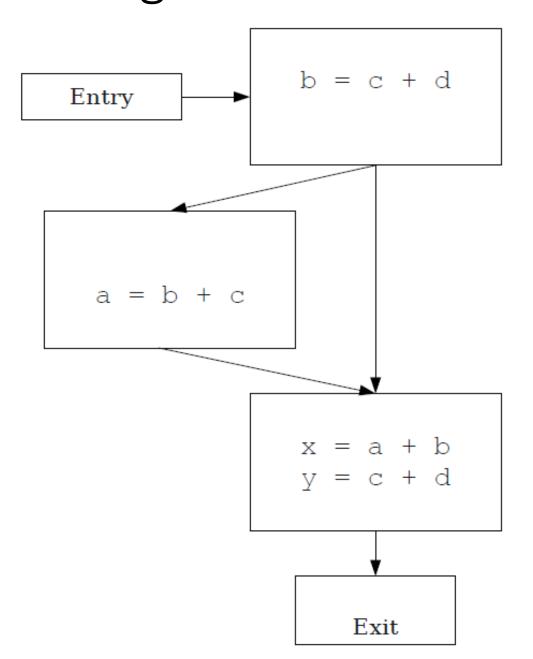












III- Optimisations globales

Les différences majeures avec l'optimisation locale:

- Dans une analyse locale, chaque instruction a exactement un prédécesseur.
- Dans une analyse globale, chaque instruction peut avoir plusieurs prédécesseurs.
- Une analyse globale doit pouvoir combiner des informations provenant de tous les prédécesseurs d'un bloc de base.

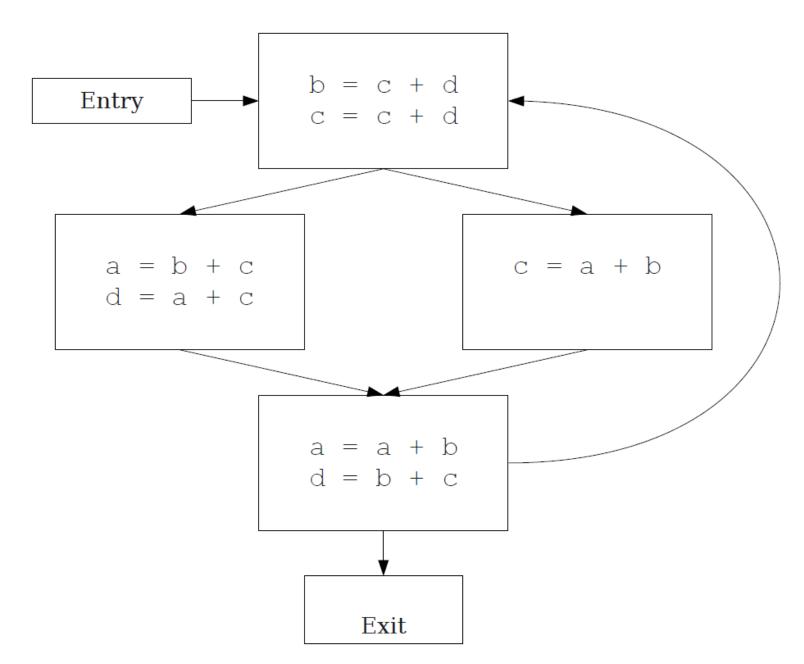
III- Optimisations globales

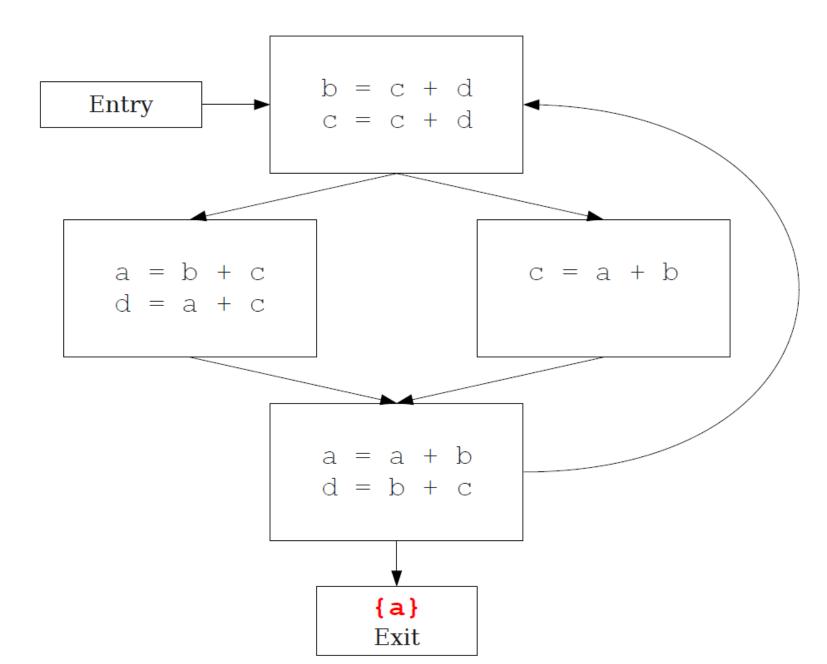
Les différences majeures avec l'optimisation locale:

- Dans une analyse locale, il n'y a qu'un seul chemin possible à travers un bloc de base.
- Dans une analyse globale, il peut y avoir plusieurs chemins à travers un CFG.
- Il peut être nécessaire de recalculer les valeurs plusieurs fois à mesure que d'autres informations deviennent disponibles (sans boucle infinie).

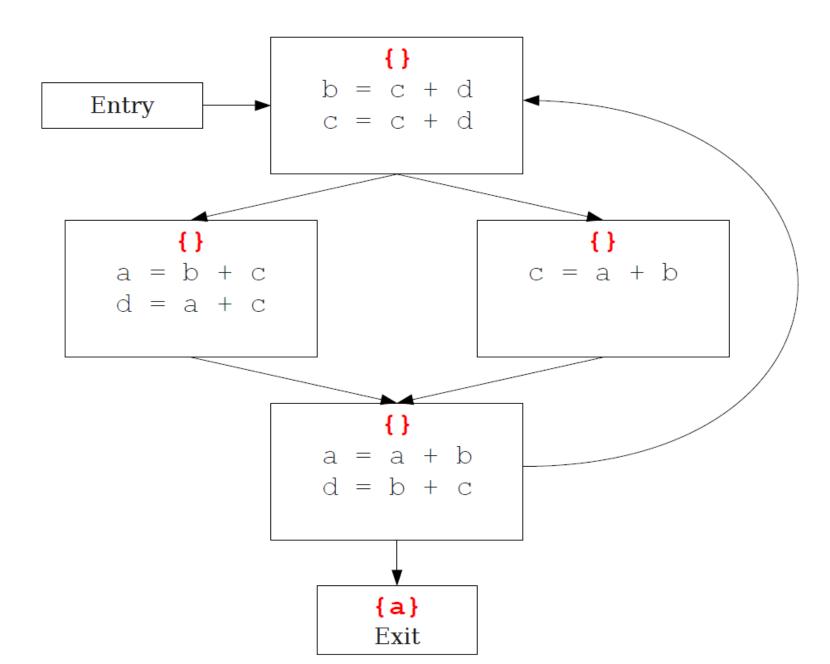
Approximation: Supposons que chaque chemin possible à travers le CFG correspond à une exécution valide.

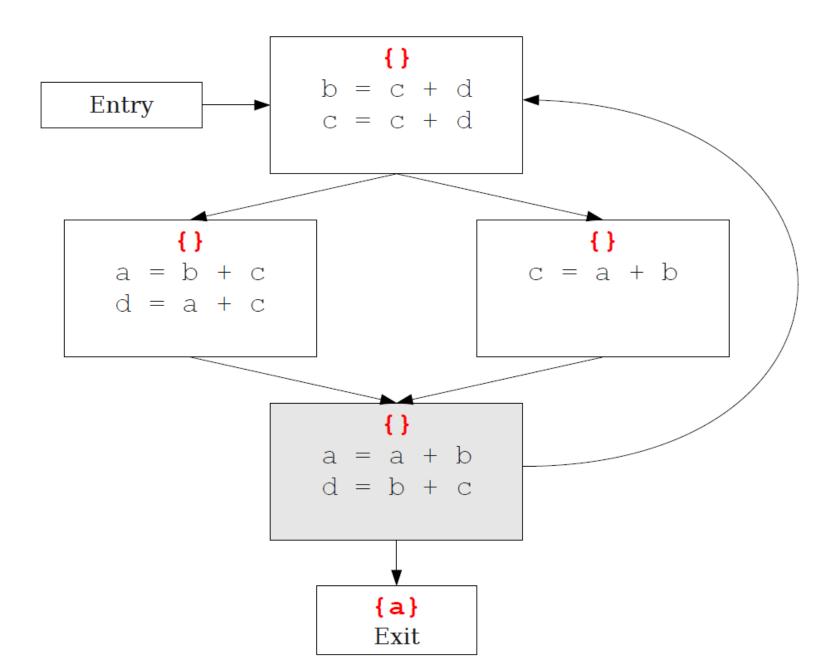
- Inclut tous les chemins réalisables, mais aussi d'autres chemins supplémentaires.
- Rend l'analyse faisable.
- Peut rendre l'analyse moins précise (mais toujours correcte).

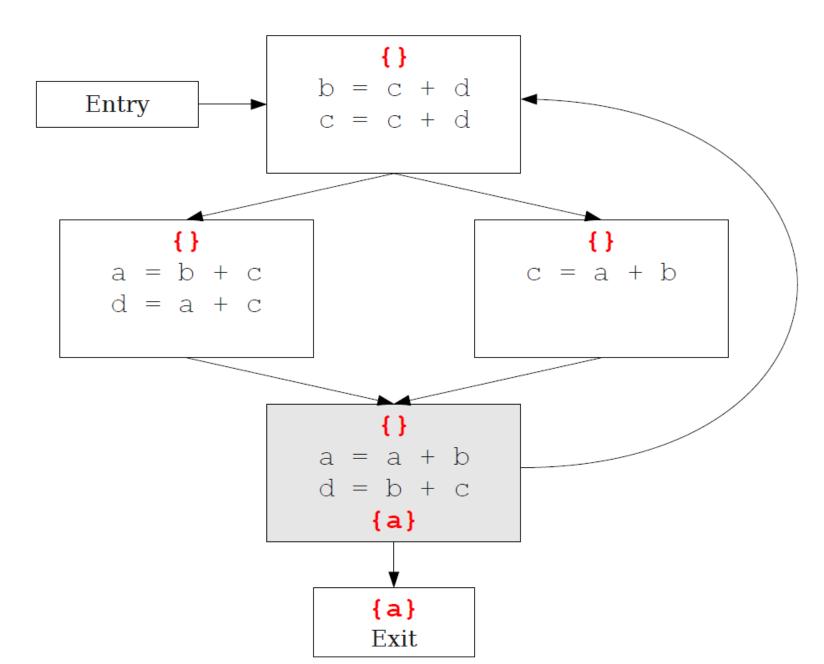


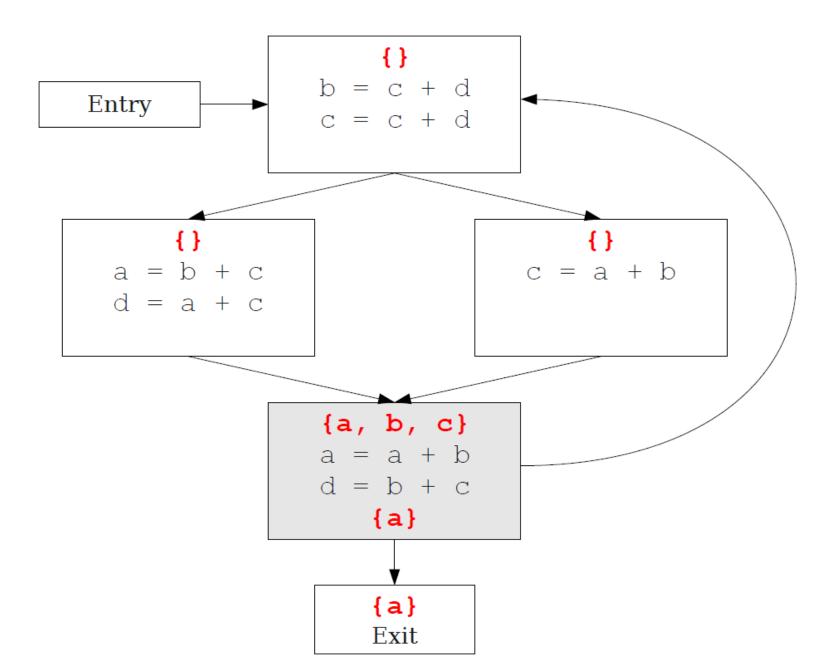


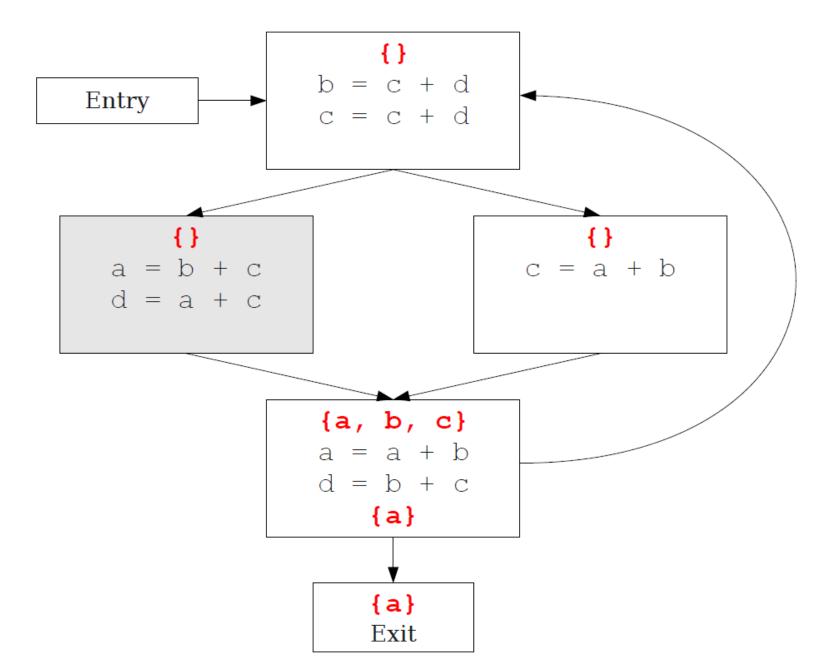
- Dans une analyse locale, il y a toujours une "première" déclaration bien définie pour commencer le traitement.
- Dans une analyse globale avec des boucles, chaque bloc de base peut dépendre de tous les autres blocs de base.
- Pour résoudre ce problème, nous devons affecter des valeurs initiales à tous les blocs du CFG.

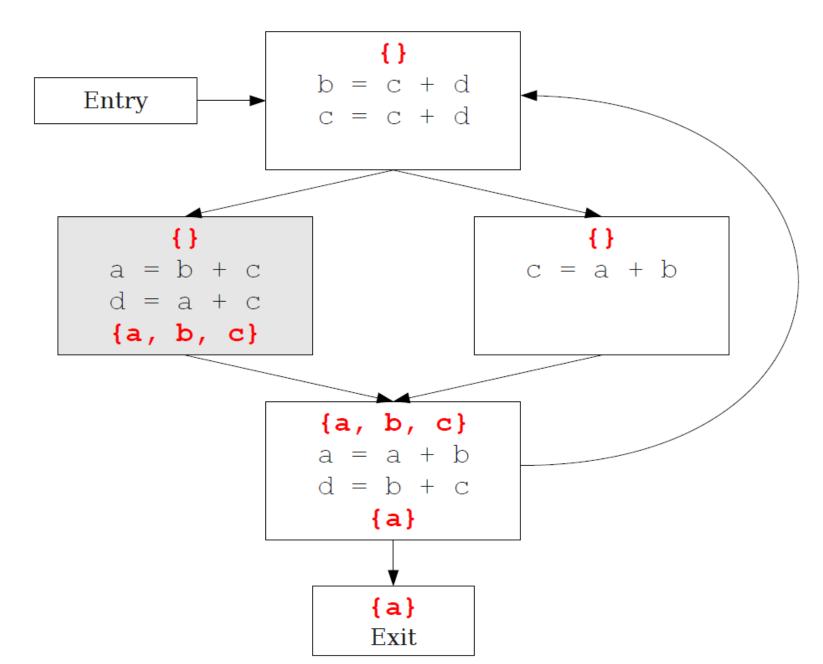


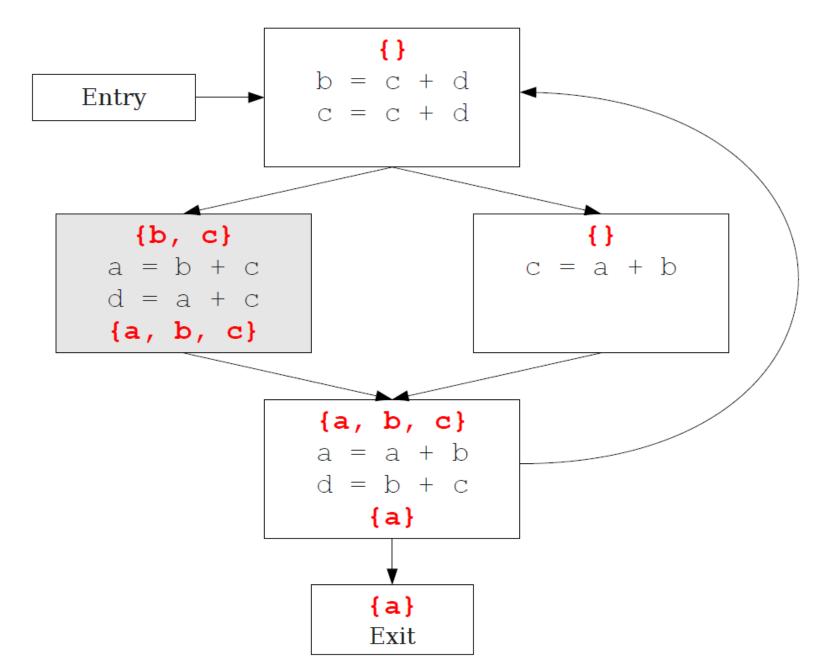


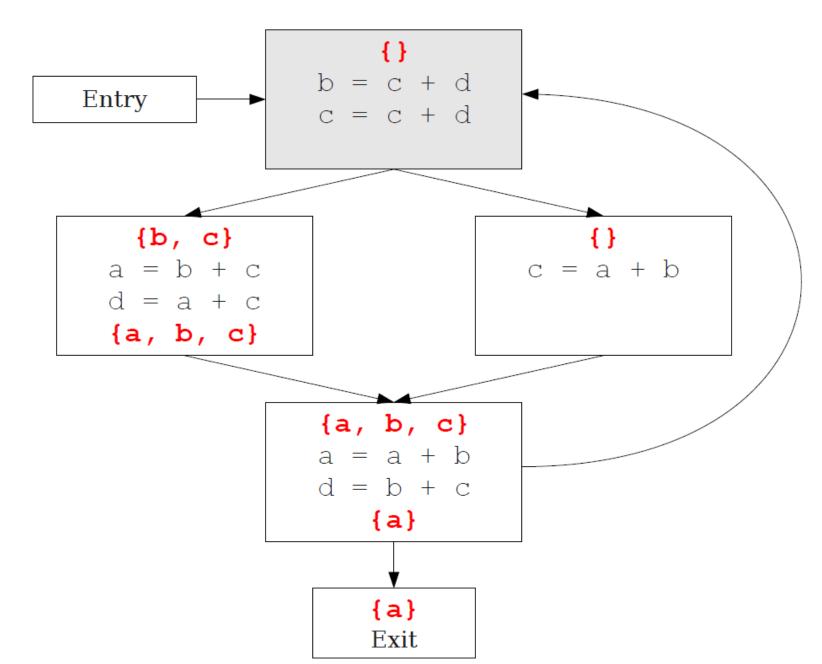


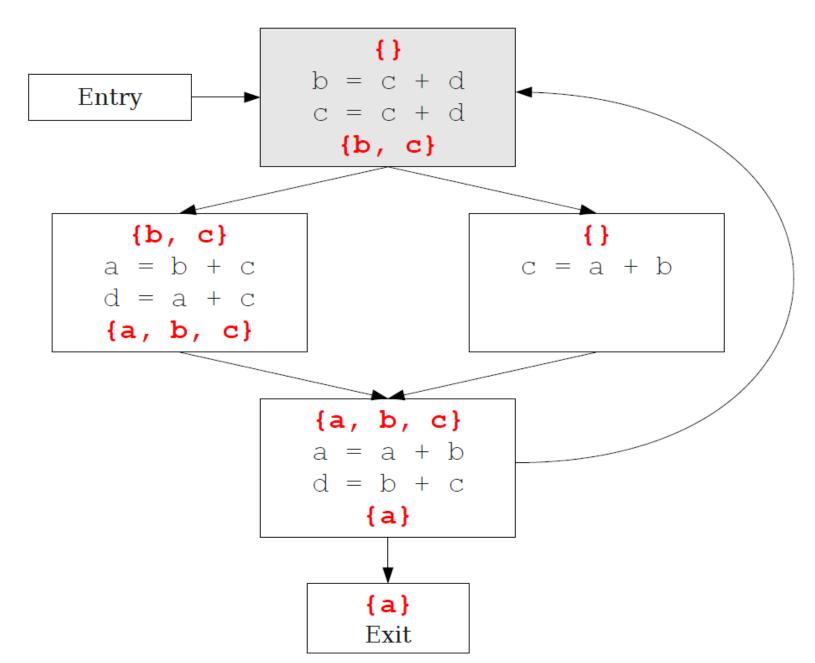


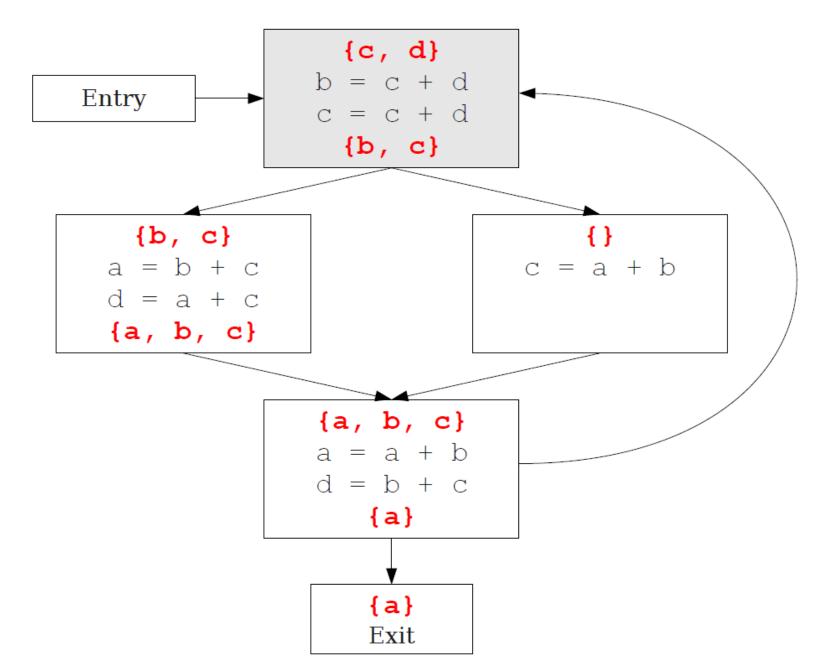


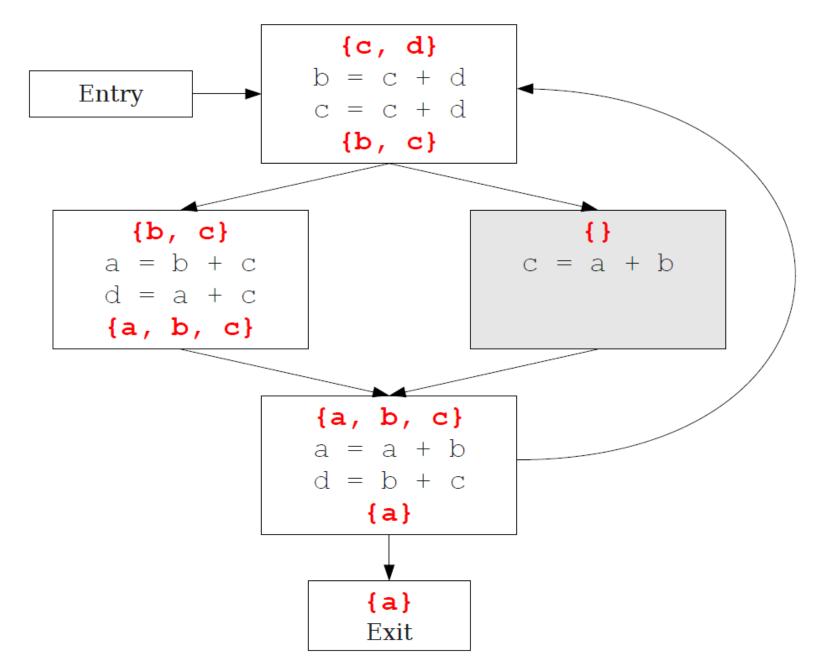


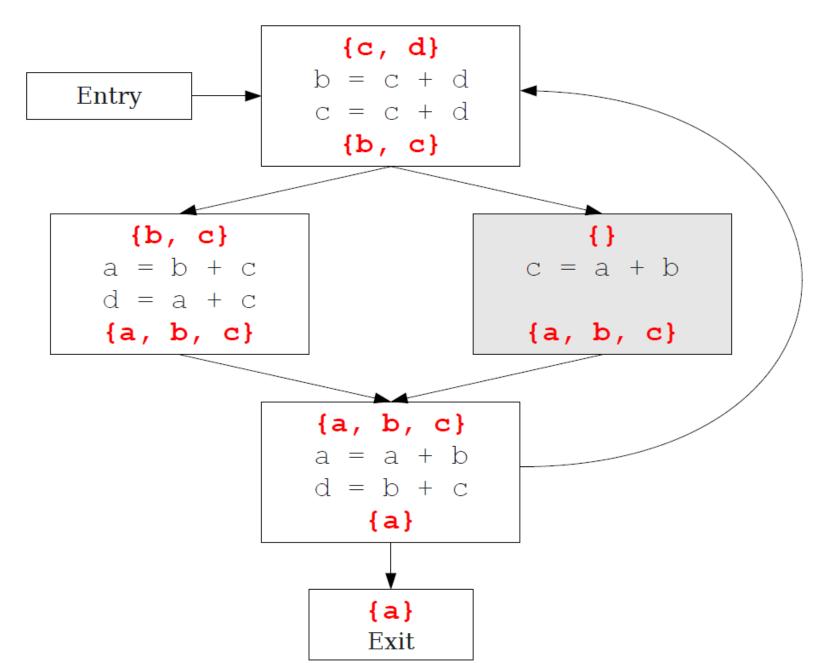


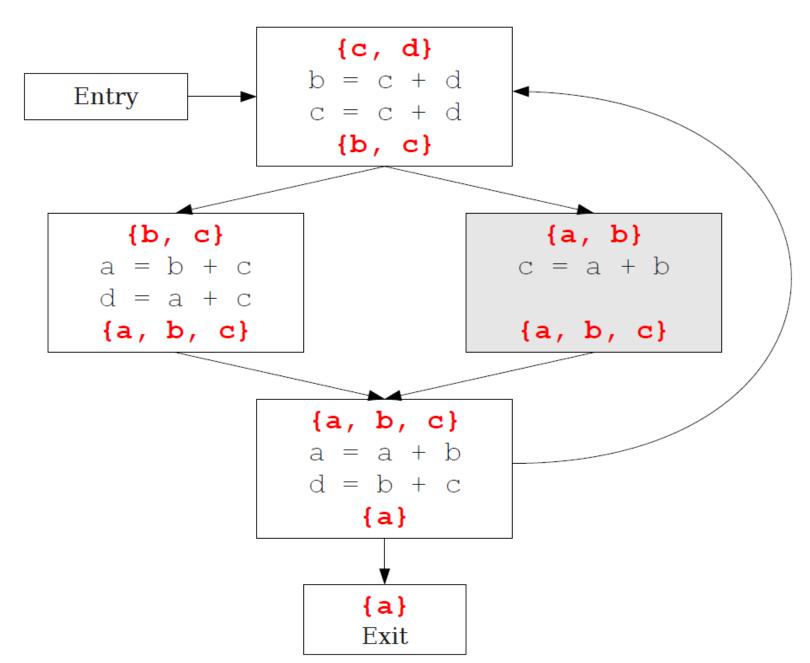


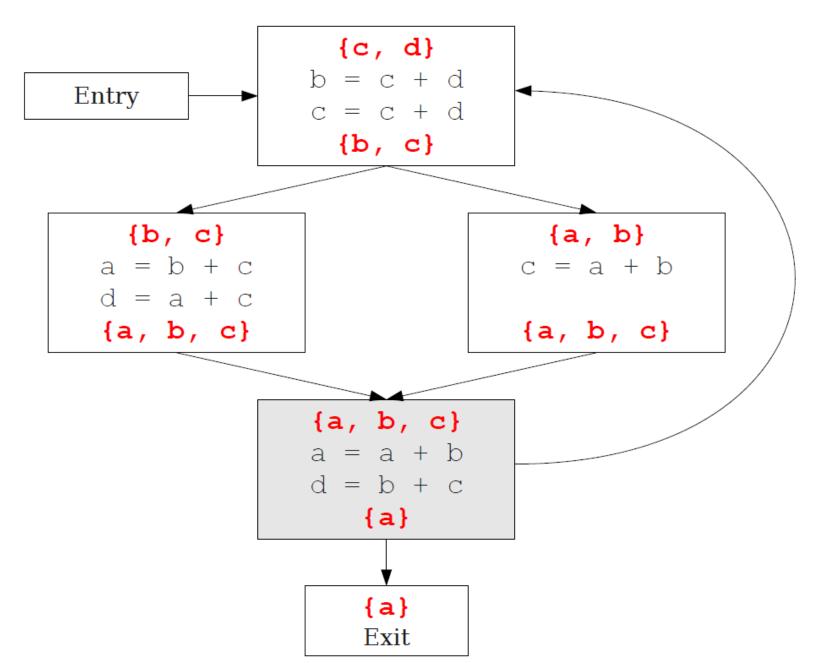


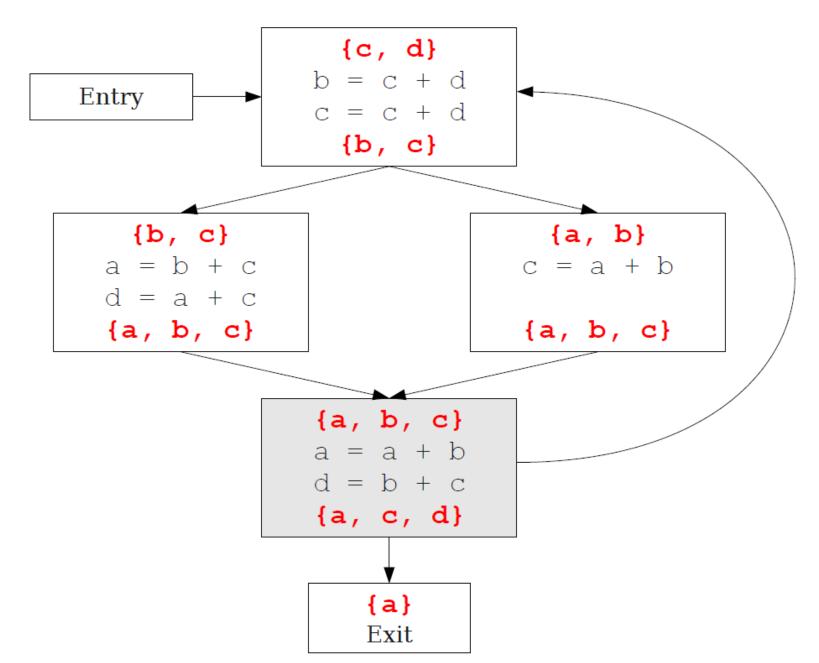


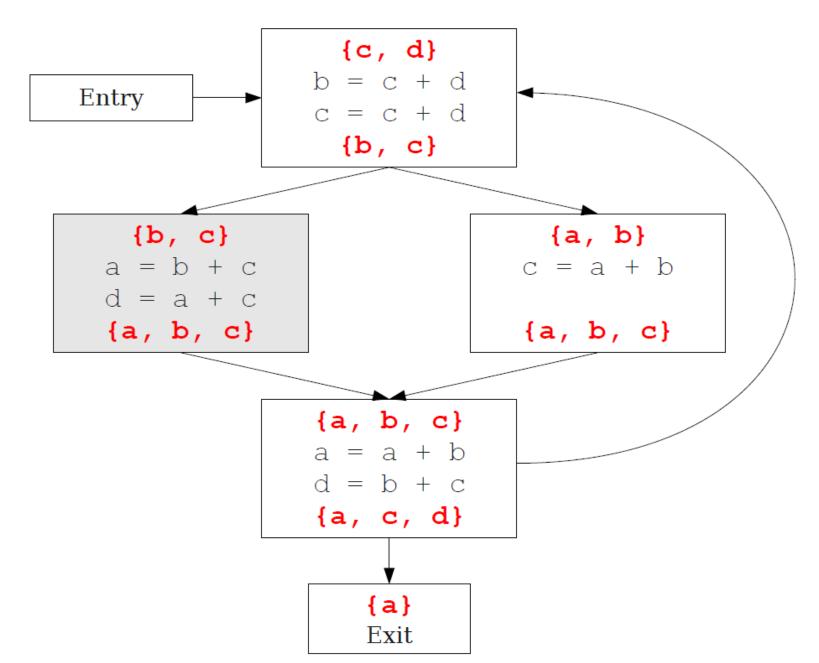


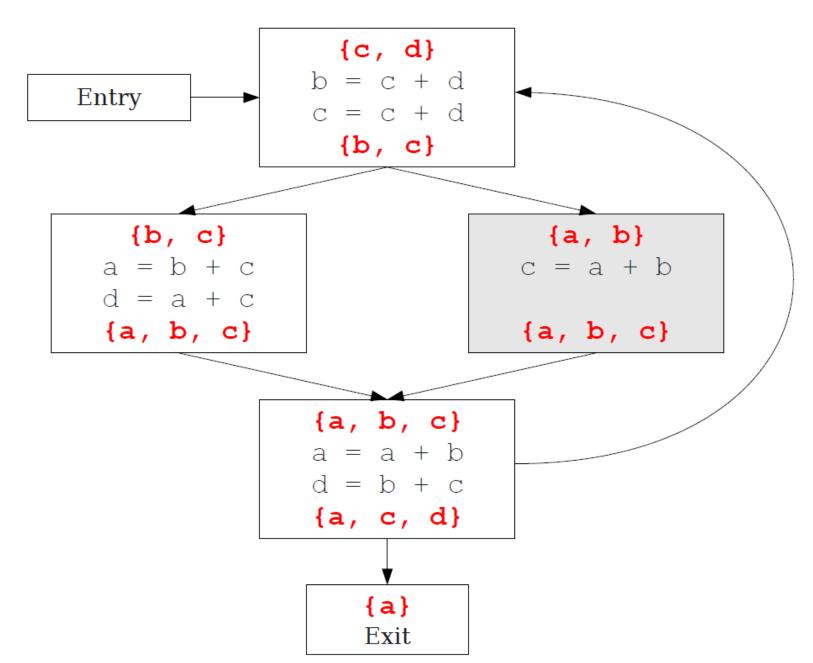


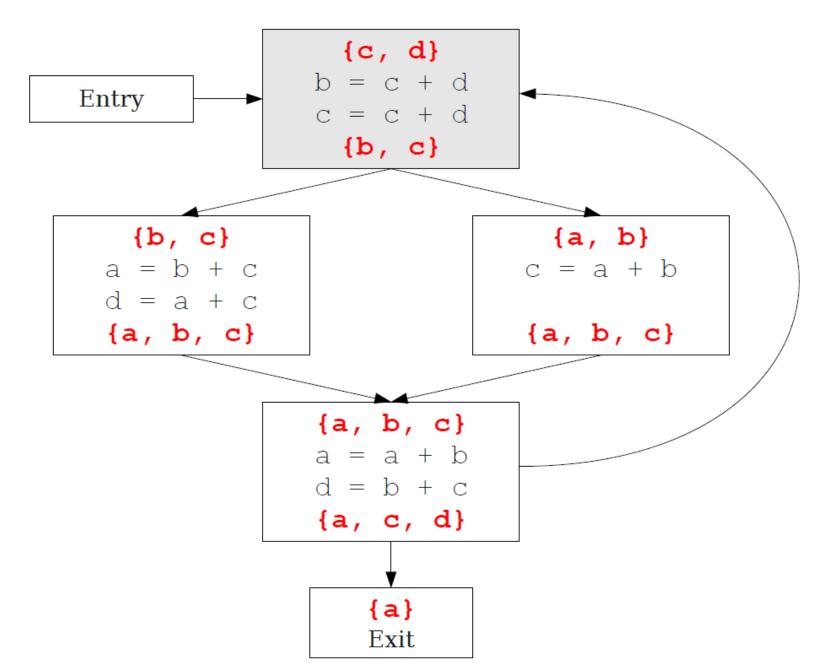




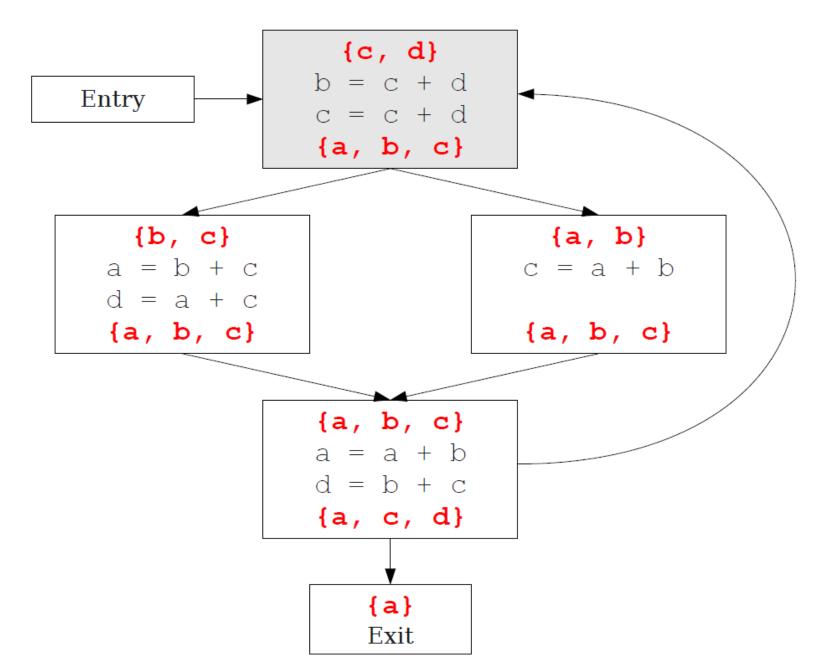




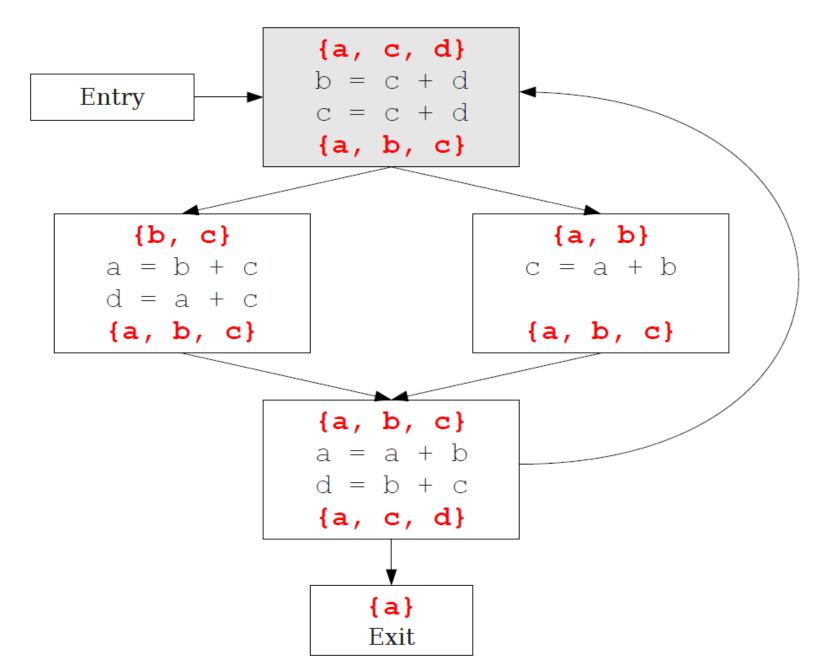




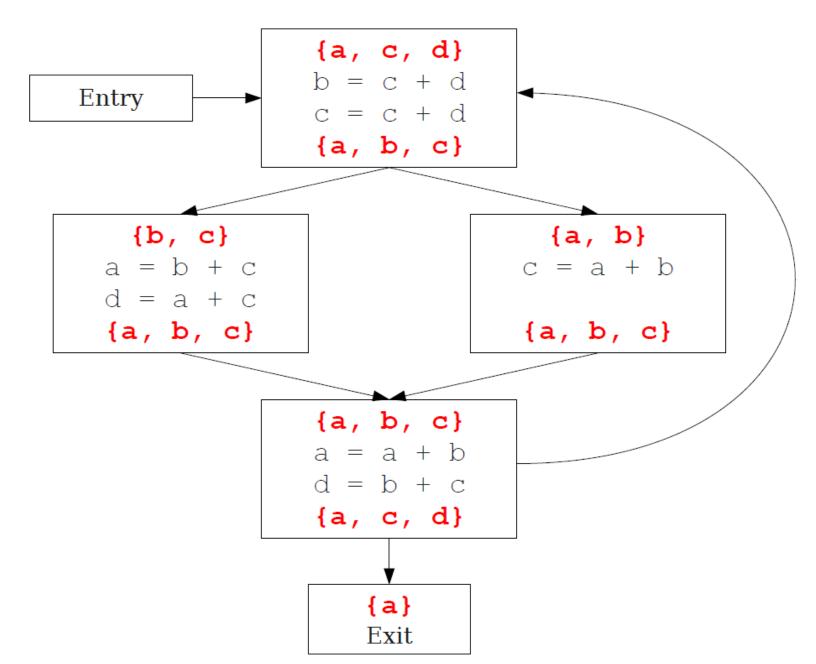
III-2. CFG avec boucles



III-2. CFG avec boucles



III-2. CFG avec boucles



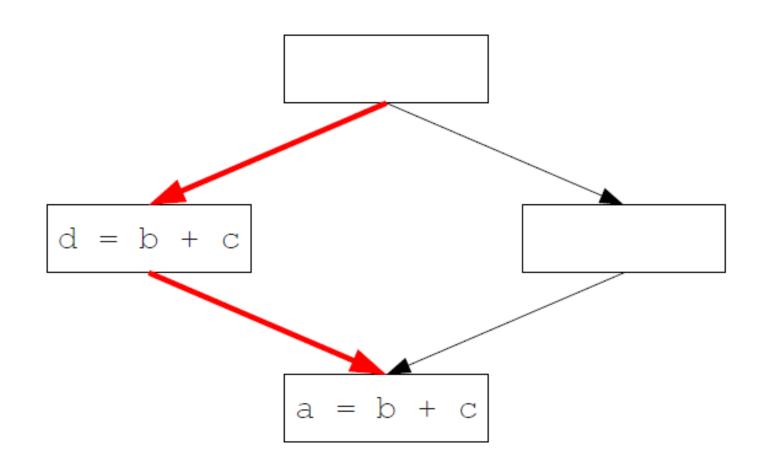
III- Optimisations globales

Résumé des différences avec l'optimisation locale:

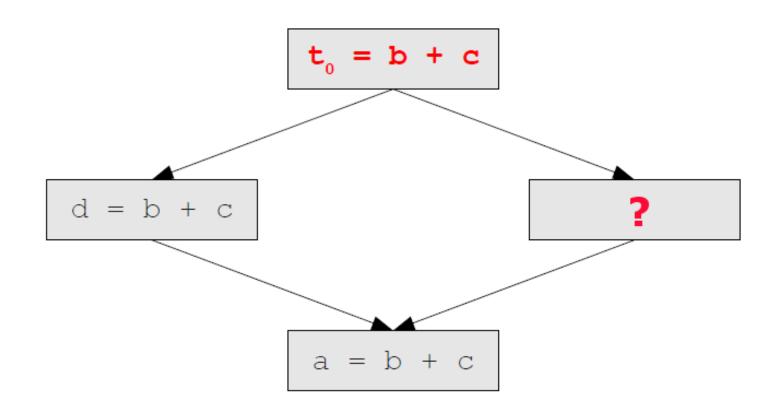
- Elle doit être capable de gérer plusieurs prédécesseurs/successeurs pour un bloc de base.
- Elle doit être capable de gérer plusieurs chemins à travers le graphe de flot de contrôle, et peut itérer plusieurs fois pour calculer la valeur finale (mais l'analyse doit encore se terminer!)
- Elle doit pouvoir affecter à chaque bloc de base une valeur par défaut raisonnable avant l'analyse.

- Un calcul dans un programme est dit redondant s'il calcule une valeur déjà connue.
- Les sous-expressions courantes sont un exemple de redondance.
- Le code invariant dans une boucle est un autre exemple.
- Normalement, tous les optimiseurs des compilateurs ont une logique pour essayer d'éliminer la redondance.

Un calcul est partiellement redondant si sa valeur n'est connue que sur certains chemins qui l'atteignent.



- Une expression est dite "anticipée" à un point de programme s'il est garantie que l'expression va-t-être utilisée après ce point.
- Bien que tous les chemins du programme n'aient pas besoin directement d'une expression, ils peuvent anticiper l'expression.



<u>Idée</u>: Rendre l'expression disponible partout où elle est anticipée

- Exécuter une analyse pour localiser les endroits où l'expression est anticipée.
- Exécuter une seconde analyse pour localiser les endroits où l'expression est disponible.
- Placer l'expression aux premiers emplacements où l'expression est anticipée mais non disponible.

