

# Global Data flow Analysis

## Basics

- 1) A program has several basic blocks
- 2) Basic blocks are connected with each other by some means which directs the execution of the program problem.
- 3) Flow Graph has nodes & edges,
  - ↳ Nodes show Basic Blocks
  - ↳ Edges show the control flow
- 4) Data flow Analysis is
  - ↳ Intra-procedural Analysis
  - ↳ It determine the useful information for optimization

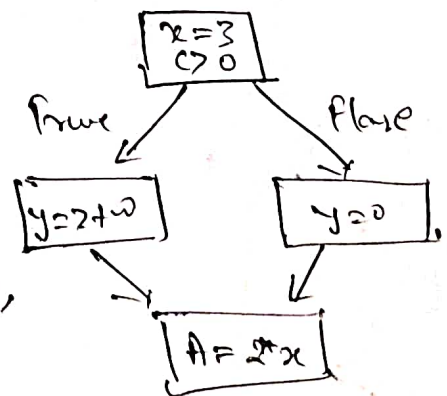
## Example of Optimization

- ↳ Constant Propagation
- ↳ Dead Code Elimination

$x = 4$		$x = 4$		$y = 2 * w$
$y = 2 * w$	$\xrightarrow{C.P}$	$y = 2 * w$	$\xrightarrow{D.C.E}$	$y = 2 * w$
$Q = x + y$		$Q = 4 + y$		$Q = 4 + y$

## Data Flow Analysis

- ↳ Data Flow Analysis tell us how to optimize the Basic blocks
- ↳ Since the value of  $x$  is not getting changed through the flow of the program, then  $x$  can be set as 3 in  $A = 2 * x$  through Constant Propagation
- ↳ Global Constant Propagation need Global Data flow analysis



- Global Data flow Analysis collects the information about the entire program & distributes it to each block in the Flow Graph
- Data Flow can be collected in various blocks by setting up & solving up and solving a system of equation.
- A typical Data Flow Equation is given as

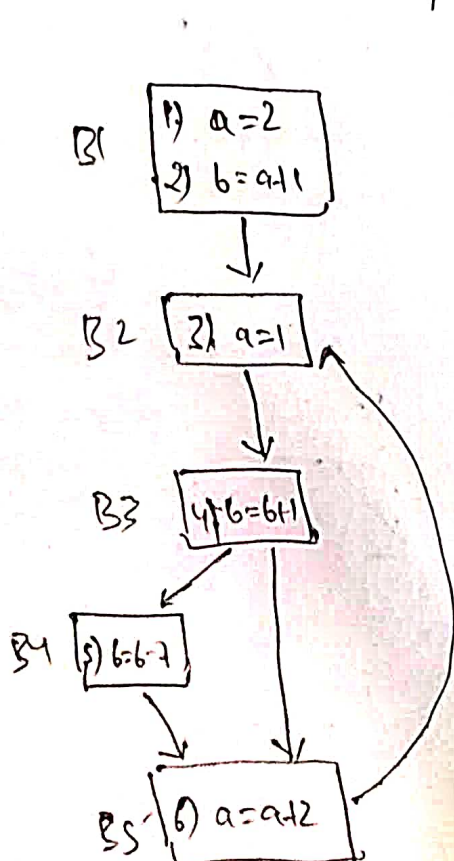
$$Out[s] = \{ In[s] - Kill[s] \} \cup Gen[s]$$

$Out[s]$  : Definitions that reach Block B's Exit

$Gen[s]$  : Definitions within Block B that reach the end of B

$In[s]$  : Definitions that reaches B's Entry

$Kill[s]$  : Definitions that never reaches the end of B



Block	<sup>Generates</sup> Gen	Kill	In	Out
B1	{1,2}	{3,4,5,6}	∅	{1,2}
B2	{3}	{1,6}	∅	{3}
B3	{4}	{2,5}	∅	{4}
B4	{5}	{2,4}	∅	{5}
B5	{6}	{1,3}	∅	{6}

Iteration 1 (1)

↳ Input to B1 is from nowhere  
hence  $\text{In}[B1] = \emptyset$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Out}[B1] &= \{\text{In}[B1] - \text{Kill}[B1]\} \cup \text{Gen}[B1] \\ &= \{\emptyset - \{3, 4, 5, 6\}\} \cup \{1, 2\} \\ &= \{1, 2\}\end{aligned}$$

↳ Input to B2 is from B1 & B5 hence  
 $\text{In}[B2] = \text{Out}[B1] \cup \text{Out}[B5] = \{1, 2, 6\}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Out}[B2] &= \{\text{In}[B2] - \text{Kill}[B2]\} \cup \text{Gen}[B2] \\ &= \{\{1, 2, 6\} - \{1, 6\}\} \cup \{3\} = \{2, 3\}\end{aligned}$$

↳ Input to B3 is from B2 hence  $\text{In}[B3] = \text{Out}[B2] = \{2, 3\}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Out}[B3] &= \{\text{In}[B3] - \text{Kill}[B3]\} \cup \text{Gen}[B3] \\ &= \{\{2, 3\} - \{2, 5\}\} \cup \{4\} = \{3, 4\}\end{aligned}$$

↳ Input to B4 is from B3 hence  $\text{In}[B4] = \text{Out}[B3] = \{3, 4\}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Out}[B4] &= \{\text{In}[B4] - \text{Kill}[B4]\} \cup \text{Gen}[B4] \\ &= \{\{3, 4\} - \{2, 4\}\} \cup \{5\} = \{3, 5\}\end{aligned}$$

↳ Input to B5 is from B3 & B4 hence  $\text{In}[B5] = \text{Out}[B3] \cup \text{Out}[B4] = \{3, 4, 5\}$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Out}[B5] &= \{\text{In}[B5] - \text{Kill}[B5]\} \cup \text{Gen}[B5] \\ &= \{\{3, 4, 5\} - \{1, 3\}\} \cup \{6\} \\ &= \{4, 5, 6\}\end{aligned}$$

Iteration 2 (I2)

Block	Gen	Kill	In	Out
B1	{1, 2}	{3, 4, 5, 6}	$\emptyset$	{1, 2}
B2	{3}	{1, 6}	{1, 2, 6}	{2, 3}
B3	{4}	{2, 5}	{2, 3}	{3, 4}
B4	{5}	{2, 4}	{3, 4}	{3, 5}
B5	{6}	{1, 3}	{3, 4, 5}	{4, 5, 6}

You have to continue the iteration till  $n^{\text{th}}$  &  $(n-1)^{\text{th}}$  iteration should not be same i.e. then In & Out column be same,

Q3

Block	Gen	Kill	In	Out
B1	{1, 2}	{3, 4, 5, 6}	$\emptyset$	{1, 2}
B2	{3}	{1, 6}	{1, 2, 4, 5, 6}	{2, 3, 4, 5}
B3	{4}	{2, 5}	{2, 3}	{3, 4}
B4	{5}	{2, 4}	{3, 4}	{3, 5}
B5	{6}	{1, 3}	{3, 4, 5}	{4, 5, 6}