

Machine-independent Optimization

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Loop-invariant code detection

```
Repeat {  
    Mark as “invariant” all those statements not previously  
    so marked, all of whose operands are constants, or have all  
    their reaching definitions outside  $L$ , or have exactly  
    one reaching definition, and that definition is a statement  
    in  $L$  marked “invariant”  
} until no new statement are marked “invariant”
```

Loop-invariant code motion algorithm

1. Find loop-invariant statements
2. For each statement s defining x found in step (1), check that
 - 2.1 It is in a block that dominates all exits of L
 - A node d of a flow graph dominates a node n , if every path from the entry node to n goes through d
 - 2.2 x is not defined elsewhere in L
 - 2.3 all uses in L of x only be reached by the definition x in s
3. Move each statement s found in step (1) and satisfying conditions of step (2) to a newly created preheader
 - 3.1 provided any operands of s that are defined in loop L have previously had their definition statements moved to the preheader

Loop-invariant code motion

<i>while</i> <i>c</i> {	<i>if</i> <i>c</i> {
<i>S</i> ;	<i>repeat</i>
}	<i>S</i> ;
	<i>until not c</i>
	}

- ▶ Loop-invariant expression can be placed just prior to repeat-until construct

Copy propagation

- ▶ The idea behind copy propagation transformation is to use v for u , whenever possible after the copy statement $u = v$

$x = t3$		$x = t3$
$a[t2] = t5$	\longrightarrow	$a[t2] = t5$
$a[t4] = x$		$a[t4] = t3$

Induction variable strength reduction

- ▶ A variable x is said to be an “induction variable” if there is a positive or negative constant c such that each time x is assigned, the value increases by c
- ▶ The transformation of replacing an expensive operation, such as multiplication, by a cheaper one, such as addition, is known as *strength reduction*
- ▶ Often it is possible to eliminate all but one of a group of induction variables

Induction variable strength reduction

