

x86-64

inst. operands : immediate, registers, memory locations

notation : "imm" immediate

R register

[R] value inside R

<x> value at memory location x

OPERAND	VALUE
\$imm	constant
imm	<imm>
R	[R]
imm(R)	<imm + [R]>

inst

'g' suffix

IR optimization

LIR optimization
mem. mgmt
register allocation

optimization

- reduce the amount of computations
- need to guarantee that the optimized program 'does the same thing'

optimization = analysis + transformation

this class

assume no pointers, structs, globals, or calls

\$copy \$arith \$cmp \$jump \$branch \$ret

Safety $\hat{=}$ profitability

|
preserve behavior as user-observable events
independent of time

preserved semantics
independent of time

"undefined behavior"

```
#include <limits.h>
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main() {
    printf("%d\n", (INT_MAX + 1) < 0);
    printf("%d\n", (INT_MAX + 1) < 0);
    return 0;
}
```

gcc test.c -o test
./test

1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0

```
int dumb(int a) { return (a+1) > a; }
```

Case 1: a is not INT_MAX

↳ answer = 1

Case 2: a is INT_MAX

↳ answer = 1

```
int dumb(int a) { return 1; }
```

-Wall

function inlining

```
fn foo(a:int) → int { return a + 1; }
```

```
fn main() → int {  
  let x:int = foo(2);  
  return x;  
}
```

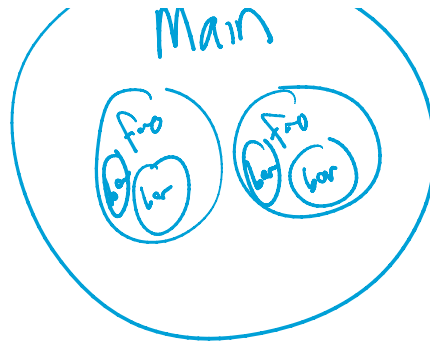
"inline"

```
fn main() → int {  
  let x:int = 2 + 1;  
  return x;  
}
```

```
fn main() → int { return 3; }
```

main

Main



local opts

(per basic block)

constant folding $\hat{=}$ arith. identities

- if all operands are constants, evaluate
- if some operands are constants, apply arithmetic identity

local value numbering
