

NAME:

ROLL NO:

Compiler Optimizations
End of Course Examination, 2012

Max Time: 1.5 Hours

Max Marks: 80

NOTE:

- There is no separate answer script. **Write down the answers in the space provided on the question paper.** There is enough space for rough work too, so do not ask for extra sheets.
- Presenting your answers properly is your responsibility. You lose credit if you can not present your ideas clearly, and in proper form. Please DO NOT come back for re-evaluation saying, “What I actually meant was ...”.
- Be precise and write clearly. Remember that somebody has to read it to evaluate!
- **ONE** A4 size *cheat-sheet* is allowed. Sharing of cheat-sheet or any other exam material is **not allowed**.

Question No.	Max Marks	Marks Obtained
1	20	
2	20	
3	40	
Total	80	

I pledge my honour as a gentleman/lady that during the examination I have neither given assistance nor received assistance.

Signature

1. Perform available expressions analysis, i.e. compute gen, kill, in and out for each block for the given flow graph. [20]

~~GEN, KILL~~

Block	Gen	Kill
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		

PASS:

Block	IN	OUT
Entry		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
EXIT		

PASS:

Block	IN	OUT
Entry		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
EXIT		

PASS:

Block	IN	OUT
Entry		
1		
2		
3		
4		
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6		
7		
8		
EXIT		

PASS:

Block	IN	OUT
Entry		
1		
2		
3		
4		
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6		
7		
8		
EXIT		

PASS:

Block	IN	OUT
Entry		
1		
2		
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7		
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EXIT		

PASS:

Block	IN	OUT
Entry		
1		
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6		
7		
8		
EXIT		

PASS:

Block	IN	OUT
Entry		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
EXIT		

PASS:

Block	IN	OUT
Entry		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
EXIT		

3. Sign Analysis :

Consider a simple programming language with only integer variables and two operations: **multiplication** (\times) and **addition** ($+$), where the operations have their natural meaning.

The language has *Positive Constants* (including Zero) and *Negative Constants*, i.e.:

Constant	Sign
0, 1, 2, 3, ...	Positive
-1, -2, -3, ...	Negative

The language obviously contains basic constructs like *assignment* statements, simple branches and while loops (all the cases as discussed in class).

We want to compute at each program point the **POSITIVE** set of variables, i.e. variables that have values **definitely** ≥ 0 . Note that we do not want to compute the values of variables.

The basic rules, in English, are:

- All Positive constants are always POSITIVE.
- For $x = y$ (y is a constants or a variable), the variable “ x ” is POSITIVE at OUT if “ y ” is POSITIVE at IN of the statement.
- For $x = y + z$ (each of y and z is a constant or a variable), “ x ” is POSITIVE at OUT if **both** “ y ” and “ z ” are POSITIVE at IN.
- For $x = y \times z$ (each of y and z is a constant or a variable), “ x ” is POSITIVE at OUT if **both** “ y ” and “ z ” are POSITIVE at IN.
- Any variable other than “ x ” is unaffected by the assignment $x = \dots$
- Initially, all variables are considered not POSITIVE.

For example

```
// STATEMENT      // PROPERTIES
x = 5;             // x is POSITIVE at OUT
y = -1 * x;        // x is POSITIVE, y is not POSITIVE at OUT
z = y * y;         // x POSITIVE, y not, z POSITIVE

if (something) {
    w = y; // w not POSITIVE
} else {
    w = x; // w POSITIVE
}
// at this point w is NOT POSITIVE because it is
// positive along one path, but not other.
```

We want to design an **intraprocedural flow-insensitive** data flow analysis to infer signs of variables for programs written in the above language. Answer the following questions.

- (a) Define the gen and kill constraints for each type of basic statement ($x = y$, $x = y + z$, $x = y \times z$). [12]
- (b) Describe the gen and kill constraints for each type of structure in the program (sequence of statements, if-branch, while loop). [12]
- (c) Is your Analysis *Forward* or *Backward*? Justify your answer. Also describe the *BoundaryInfo*, the initialization information at the boundary (ENTRY or EXIT) of the flow graph. [2+3]
- (d) What is the optimistic value (top) and the pessimistic value (bot) for this analysis? [5]
- (e) Consider the rule for $x = y \times z$. Suppose we change the rule as follows:
*For $x = y \times z$ (each of y and z is a constant or a variable), “ x ” is POSITIVE at OUT if “ y ” and “ z ” are either **both** POSITIVE or **both** NOT POSITIVE.*
Is this rule correct? If yes, prove it. If no, give an example program where we get incorrect results. [6]

