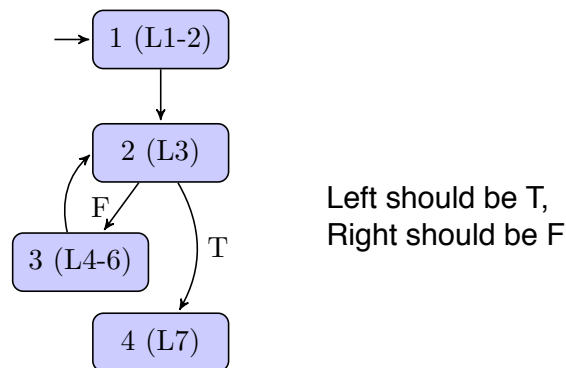


Basic Blocks. We can simplify a CFG by grouping together statements which always execute together (in sequential programs):



We use the following definition:

Definition 1 A basic block is a sequence of instructions in the control-flow graph that has one entry point and one exit point.

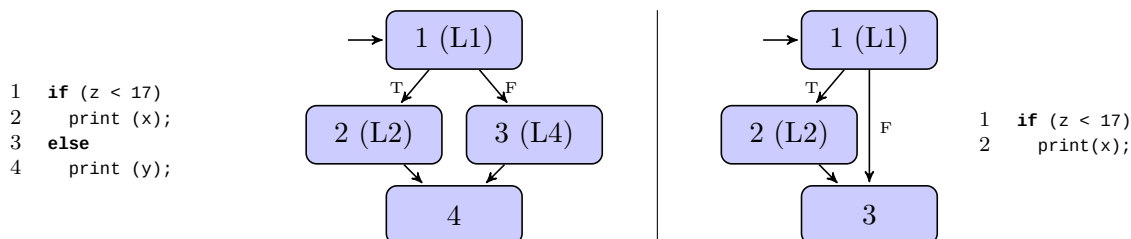
We are usually interested in forming maximal basic blocks. Note that a basic block may have multiple successors. However, there may not be any jumps into the middle of a basic block (which is why statement 10 has its own basic block.)

e.g. `[x = 5, y = 7, if (foo(x))]` is a basic block. exit point is after if-statement and has multiple successors (T/F)

Some Examples

We'll now see how to construct control-flow graph fragments for various program constructs.

if statements: One can put the conditions (and hence uses) on the control-flow edges, rather than in the if node. I prefer putting the condition in the node.



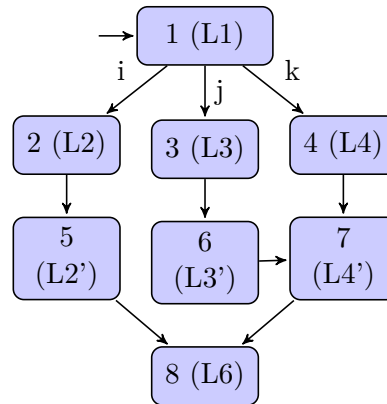
Short-circuit if evaluation is more complicated; I recommend working it out yourself.

case / switch statements:

```

1  switch (n) {
2    case 'I': ...; break;
3    case 'J': ...; // fall thru
4    case 'K': ...; break;
5  }
6  // ...

```

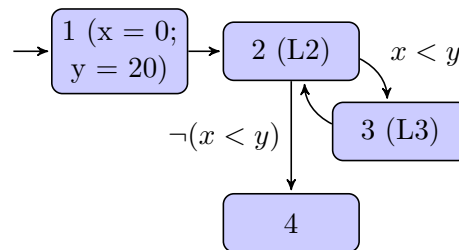


while statements:

```

1  x = 0; y = 20;
2  while (x < y) {
3    x ++; y --;
4  }

```



Note that arbitrarily complicated structures may occur inside the loop body.

for statements:

```

1  for (int i = 0; i < 57; i++) {
2    if (i % 3 == 0) {
3      print (i);
4    }
5  }

```

(an exercise for the reader;
we saw one earlier!)

This example uses Java's enhanced for loops, which iterates over all of the elements in the `widgetList`:

```

1  for (Widget w : widgetList) {
2    decorate(w);
3  }

```

I will accept the simplified CFG or the more useful one on the right:

