

## **Experiment 02 : Code optimization Techniques**

**Learning Objective:** Student should be able to Analyse and Apply code optimization techniques to increase efficiency of compiler.

**Tools:** Jdk1.8, Turbo C/C++, Python, Notepad++

### **Theory:**

Code optimization aims at improving the execution efficiency. This is achieved in two ways.

1. Redundancies in a program are eliminated.
2. Computations in a program are rearranged or rewritten to make it execute efficiently.

The code optimization must not change the meaning of the program.

### **Constant Folding:**

When all the operands in an operation are constants, operation can be performed at compilation time.

### **Elimination of common sub-expressions:**

Common sub-expression are occurrences of expressions yielding the same value.

Implementation:

1. expressions with same value are identified
2. their equivalence is determined by considering whether their operands have the same values in all occurrences
3. Occurrences of sub-expression which satisfy the criterion mentioned earlier for expression can be eliminated.

### **Dead code elimination**

Code which can be omitted from the program without affecting its result is called dead code. Dead code is detected by checking whether the value assigned in an assignment statement is used anywhere in the program

### **Frequency Reduction**

Execution time of a program can be reduced by moving code from a part of program which is executed very frequently to another part of program, which is executed fewer times. For ex. Loop optimization moves, loop invariant code out of loop and places it prior to loop entry.

### **Strength reduction**

The strength reduction optimization replaces the occurrence of a time consuming operations by an occurrence of a faster operation. For ex. Replacement of Multiplication by Addition

### **Example:**

A=B+C  
B=A-D  
C=B+C  
D=A-D

After Optimization:

A=B+C

B=A-D

C=B+C

D=B

**Application:** To optimize code for improving space and time complexity.

### **Result and Discussion:**

#### **CODE:**

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <vector>
#include <unordered_map>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int n;
    cout << "write the lines of code 3ACF ";
    cin >> n;
    cin.ignore(); // Ignore the newline character after reading n
    vector<string> code;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        string add;
        getline(cin, add);
        code.push_back(add);
    }
    int index = 0;
    for (string& i : code) {
        string left, right;
        size_t pos = i.find(" = ");
        left = i.substr(0, pos);
        right = i.substr(pos + 3);
        code[index] = left + " = " + right;
        index++;
    }
    unordered_map<string, string> seen;
    vector<string> optimized;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        string left, right;
        size_t pos = code[i].find(" = ");
        left = code[i].substr(0, pos);
        right = code[i].substr(pos + 3);
        if (seen.find(right) == seen.end()) {
            seen[right] = left;
            optimized.push_back(code[i]);
        } else {
```

```

    string add = left + " = " + seen[right];
    optimized.push_back(add);
  } }
  cout << "the optimized code is- " << endl;
  for (const string& i : optimized) {
    cout << i << endl;
  }
  return 0;
}

```

### OUTPUT:

write the lines of code 3ACF 4

```

a = b+ c
b = a+c
b = a+c
c = b+c
the optimized code is-
a = b+c
b = a+c
b = b
c = a

```

**Learning Outcomes:** The student should have the ability to

LO1: **Define** the role of Code Optimizer in Compiler design.

LO2: **List** the different principle sources of Code Optimization.

LO3: **Apply** different code optimization techniques for increasing efficiency of compiler.

LO4: **Demonstrate** the working of Code Optimizer in Compiler design.

**Course Outcomes:** Upon completion of the course students will be able to Evaluate the synthesis phase to produce object code optimized in terms of high execution speed and less memory usage.

### Conclusion:

### For Faculty Use

Correction Parameters	Formative Assessment [40%]	Timely completion of Practical [ 40%]	Attendance / Learning Attitude [20%]	
Marks Obtained				