

Traditional Optimizations

Algebraic Simplification, Copy Propagation, & Constant Propagation

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Outline

- Overview of Control-Flow/Data-Flow Analysis
- Algebraic Simplification
- Copy Propagation
- Constant Propagation

Available Expressions

- Domain
 - Set of Expressions
- Data-Flow Direction
 - Forward: Out values computed based on In values
- Data-Flow Functions:
 - $\text{OUT} = \text{gen} \cup (\text{IN} - \text{kill})$
 - $\text{gen} = \{ \text{exp} \mid \text{exp is calculated in the Basic Block} \}$
 - $\text{kill} = \{ \text{exp} \mid \exists \text{a variable } v \in \text{exp} \text{ that is defined in the Basic Block} \}$
- Meet Operation
 - $\text{IN} = \bigcap \text{OUT}$ for all the predecessors of a Basic Block
- Initial values
 - Empty Set

DU-Chain (a.k.a. Reaching Definitions)

- Domain
 - Set of definitions
- Data-Flow Direction
 - Forward: Out values computed based on In values
- Data-Flow Transfer Function
 - $\text{OUT} = \text{Gen} \cup (\text{IN} - \text{Kill})$
 - $\text{Gen} = \{ x \mid x \text{ is defined in the Basic Block/Statement} \}$
 - $\text{Kill} = \{ x \mid \text{LHS var. of } x \text{ is redefined in the Basic Block/Statement} \}$
- Meet Operation
 - $\text{IN} = \bigcup \text{OUT}$ for all the predecessors of a Basic Block
- Initial Values
 - Empty set

Analysis Framework

- Control-Flow Analysis
 - Identify the Structure of the Program
 - Help build Data-Flow Analysis
- Data-Flow Analysis
 - Framework to find information needed for optimizations
 - So far we found
 - Available Expressions
 - UD and DU chains
 - Now let use the information to do something interesting!!!

“Optimizations”

- Each Optimization is very simple
 - Reduces Complexity
- Multiple Optimizations are needed
- Optimizations may need to be applied multiple times

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Algebraic Simplification

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- Example

- $a + 0$	$\Rightarrow a$
- $a * 1$	$\Rightarrow a$
- $a / 1$	$\Rightarrow a$
- $a * 0$	$\Rightarrow 0$
- $0 - a$	$\Rightarrow -a$
- $a + (-b)$	$\Rightarrow a - b$
- $-(-a)$	$\Rightarrow a$

Algebraic Simplification

- Apply our knowledge from algebra, number theory etc. to simplify expressions
- Example
 - $a \wedge \text{true}$ $\Rightarrow a$
 - $a \wedge \text{false}$ $\Rightarrow \text{false}$
 - $a \vee \text{true}$ $\Rightarrow \text{true}$
 - $a \vee \text{false}$ $\Rightarrow a$

Algebraic Simplification

- Apply our knowledge from algebra, number theory etc. to simplify expressions
- Example

– a^2	$\Rightarrow a * a$
– $a * 2$	$\Rightarrow a + a$
– $a * 8$	$\Rightarrow a << 3$

Opportunities for Algebraic Simplification

- In the Code
 - Programmers are lazy to simplify expressions
 - Programs are more readable with full expressions
- After Compiler Expansion
 - Example: Array read A[8][12] will get expanded to
 - $*(\text{Abase} + 4*(12 + 8*256))$ which can be simplified
- After other Optimizations

Usefulness of Algebraic Simplification

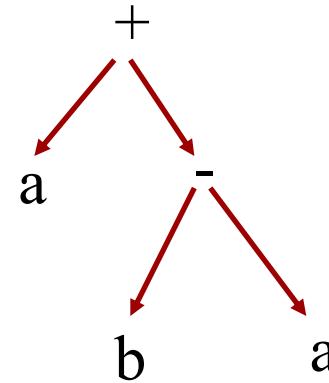
- Reduces the number of instructions
- Uses less expensive instructions
- Enable other optimizations

Implementation

- Not a Data-Flow optimization!
- Find candidates that matches the simplification rules and simplify the expression trees
- Candidates may not be obvious

Implementation

- Not a Data-Flow optimization! Why?
 - Find candidates that matches the simplification rules and simplify the expression trees
 - Candidates may not be obvious
 - Example
- $a + b - a$



Use Knowledge about Operators

- Commutative Operators
 - $a \text{ op } b = b \text{ op } a$
 -
- Associative Operators
 - $(a \text{ op } b) \text{ op } c = b \text{ op } (a \text{ op } c)$

Canonical Format

- Put expression trees into a canonical format
 - Sum of multiplicands
 - Example
$$(a + 3) * (a + 8) * 4 \Rightarrow 4*a*a + 44*a + 96$$

Effects on the Numerical Stability

- Some algebraic simplifications may produce incorrect results

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- Example
 - $(a / b)^{*}0 + c$

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- Example
 - $(a / b) * 0 + c$
 - we can simplify this to c

Effects on the Numerical Stability

- Some algebraic simplifications may produce incorrect results
- Example
 - $(a / b) * 0 + c$
 - we can simplify this to c
 - But what about when $b = 0$
should be a exception, but we'll get a result!

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Copy Propagation

- Bypass Multiple Copying
 - propagate a value directly to its use
- Example

$a = b + c$

$d = a$

$e = d$

$f = d + 2*e + c$

Copy Propagation

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- Example

$$a = b + c$$

$$\begin{array}{l} d = a \\ e = d \end{array}$$

$$f = d + 2 * e + c$$

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Opportunities for Copy Propagation

- Exists in User Code
- After other Optimizations
 - Example: Algebraic simplification

Advantages of Copy Propagation

- Leads to further algebraic simplification

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- Example

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$$d = a$$

$$e = a$$

$$f = \mathbf{a} + 2*a + c$$

Advantages of Copy Propagation

- Leads to further algebraic simplification
- Example

$$a = b + c$$

$$d = a$$

$$e = a$$

$$f = \textcolor{red}{3*a} + c$$

Advantages of Copy Propagation

- Reduce Instructions by Eliminating Copy Operations
 - Creates dead code that can be eliminated

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$f = 3*a + c$

Advantages of Copy Propagation

- Reduce Instructions by Eliminating Copy Operations
 - Creates dead code that can be eliminated
- Example

$$a = b + c$$

$$f = 3*a + c$$

How to Perform Copy Propagation ?

- At each RHS Expression
and for each variable v used in the RHS expression
 - if the variable v is defined by a statement of the form $v = u$
 - replace the variable v by u
- At each Point of the Program Need to Know
 - The variables that are equal
 - Track equal variables by keeping tuples of the form $\langle u, v \rangle$ in a set iff $v = u$ at that point in the program (u, v are variables)

How to Perform Copy Propagation ?

- An assignment of $v = u$ is still valid at a given point of the execution if and only if
 - An statement of $v = u$ occurs in every execution path that reaches the current point
 - The variable v is not redefined in ***any these execution paths*** between the assign statement and the current point
 - The variable u is not redefined in ***any these execution paths*** between the assign statement and the current point
- A Data-Flow Problem !!!

Copy Propagation Data-Flow Problem

- Domain
 - set of tuples $\langle v, u \rangle$ representing a statement $v = u$
- Data-Flow Direction
 - Forward
- Data-Flow Function
 - $OUT = Gen \cup (IN - Kill)$
 - $Gen = \{ \langle v, u \rangle \mid v = u \text{ is the statement} \}$
 - $Kill = \{ \langle v, u \rangle \mid \text{LHS var. of an assignment stmt. is either } v \text{ or } u \}$
- Meet Operation
 - $IN = \bigcap OUT$
- Initial Values
 - Empty Set

Example

$b = a$

$c = b + 1$

$d = b$

$b = d + c$

$b = d$

Example

gen = { $\langle v, u \rangle$ | v = u is the statement }
kill = { $\langle v, u \rangle$ | LHS var. of the assignment stmt. is either v or u }

b = a

c = b + 1

d = b

b = d + c

b = d

Example

gen = { $\langle v, u \rangle$ | v = u is the statement }
kill = { $\langle v, u \rangle$ | LHS var. of the assignment stmt. is either v or u }

gen = { $\langle b, a \rangle$ }

$b = a$

gen = { }

$c = b + 1$

gen = { $\langle d, b \rangle$ }

$d = b$

gen = { }

$b = d + c$

gen = { $\langle b, d \rangle$ }

$b = d$

Example

gen = { $\langle v, u \rangle$ | v = u is the statement }
kill = { $\langle v, u \rangle$ | LHS var. of the assignment stmt. is either v or u }

b = a	gen = { $\langle b, a \rangle$ } kill = { $\langle d, b \rangle, \langle b, d \rangle, \langle b, a \rangle, \langle a, b \rangle$ }
c = b + 1	gen = { } kill = { $\langle c \rangle$ }
d = b	gen = { $\langle d, b \rangle$ } kill = { $\langle b, d \rangle, \langle d, b \rangle$ }
b = d + c	gen = { } kill = { $\langle a, b \rangle, \langle b, a \rangle, \langle d, b \rangle, \langle b, d \rangle$ }
b = d	gen = { $\langle b, d \rangle$ } kill = { $\langle a, b \rangle, \langle b, a \rangle, \langle d, b \rangle, \langle b, d \rangle$ }

Example

gen = { $\langle v,u \rangle$ | v = u is the statement }
kill = { $\langle v,u \rangle$ | LHS var. of the assignment stmt. is either v or u }

$b = a$

gen = { $\langle b,a \rangle$ }
kill = { $\langle d,b \rangle, \langle b,d \rangle, \langle b,a \rangle, \langle a,b \rangle$ }

Kills any tuple
with $\langle c \rangle$

$c = b + 1$

gen = { }
kill = { $\langle c \rangle$ } 

$d = b$

gen = { $\langle d,b \rangle$ }
kill = { $\langle b,d \rangle, \langle d,b \rangle$ }

$b = d + c$

gen = { }
kill = { $\langle a,b \rangle, \langle b,a \rangle, \langle d,b \rangle, \langle b,d \rangle$ }

$b = d$

gen = { $\langle b,d \rangle$ }
kill = { $\langle a,b \rangle, \langle b,a \rangle, \langle d,b \rangle, \langle b,d \rangle$ }

Example

$$\text{OUT} = \text{gen} \cup (\text{IN} - \text{kill})$$

gen = { <b,a> }

b = a kill = { <d,b>, <b,d>, <b,a>, <a,b> }

gen = { }

c = b + 1 kill = { <c> }

gen = { <d,b> }

d = b kill = { <b,d>, <d,b> }

gen = { }

b = d + c kill = { <a,b>, <b,a>, <d,b>, <b,d> }

gen = { <b,d> }

b = d kill = { <a,b>, <b,a>, <d,b>, <b,d> }

Example

$$\text{OUT} = \text{gen} \cup (\text{IN} - \text{kill})$$

	gen = { <b,a> }	IN = { }
b = a	kill = { <d,b>, <b,d>, <b,a>, <a,b> }	OUT = { <b,a> }
c = b + 1	gen = { }	
	kill = { <c> }	
d = b	gen = { <d,b> }	
	kill = { <b,d>, <d,b> }	
b = d + c	gen = { }	
	kill = { <a,b>, <b,a>, <d,b>, <b,d> }	
b = d	gen = { <b,d> }	
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b = a	kill = { <d,b>, <b,d>, <b,a>, <a,b> }	IN = { <b,a> }
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d = b	gen = { <d,b> }	
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b = d + c	gen = { }	
	kill = { <a,b>, <b,a>, <d,b>, <b,d> }	
b = d	gen = { <b,d> }	
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	kill = { <c> }	IN = { <b,a> }
d = b	gen = { <d,b> }	
	kill = { <b,d>, <d,b> }	OUT = { <b,a>, <d,b> }
b = d + c	gen = { }	
	kill = { <a,b>, <b,a>, <d,b>, <b,d> }	
b = d	gen = { <b,d> }	
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	kill = { <b,d>, <d,b> }	IN = { <b,a>, <d,b> }
b = d + c	gen = { }	
	kill = { <a,b>, <b,a>, <d,b>, <b,d> }	OUT = { }
b = d	gen = { <b,d> }	
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c = b + 1	gen = { }	
	kill = { <c> }	IN = { <b,a> }
d = b	gen = { <d,b> }	
	kill = { <b,d>, <d,b> }	IN = { <b,a>, <d,b> }
b = d + c	gen = { }	
	kill = { <a,b>, <b,a>, <d,b>, <b,d> }	IN = { }
b = d	gen = { <b,d> }	
	kill = { <a,b>, <b,a>, <d,b>, <b,d> }	OUT = { <b,d> }

Example

	gen = { <b,a> }	{ }
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c = b + 1	gen = { }	{ <b,a> }
	kill = { <c> }	
d = b	gen = { <d,b> }	{ <b,a>, <d,b> }
	kill = { <b,d>, <d,b> }	
b = d + c	gen = { }	{ }
	kill = { <a,b>, <b,a>, <d,b>, <b,d> }	
b = d	gen = { <b,d> }	{ <b,d> }
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Example

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	kill = { <c> }	
d = b	gen = { <d,b> }	{ <b,a>, <d,b> }
	kill = { <b,d>, <d,b> }	
b = d + c	gen = { }	{ }
	kill = { <a,b>, <b,a>, <d,b>, <b,d> }	
b = d	gen = { <b,d> }	{ <b,d> }
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d = a	gen = { <d,b> }	
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b = d + c	gen = { }	
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	kill = { <b,d>, <d,b> }	{ <b,a>, <d,b> }
b = d + c	gen = { }	
	kill = { <a,b>, <b,a>, <d,b>, <b,d> }	{ }
b = d	gen = { <b,d> }	
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b = b + c	gen = { }	
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b = b + c	gen = { }	
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b = d	gen = { <b,d> }	
	kill = { <a,b>, <b,a>, <d,b>, <b,d> }	{ <b,d> }

Example

$b = a$

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Example

gen = { <v,u> | v = u is the statement }

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c = b + 1 gen = { }
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 $\text{kill} = \{ <c> \}$

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	kill = { }	OUT = { <b,a> }
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	kill = { <b,d>, <d,b>, <d,a>, <a,d> }	
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	kill = { <b,d>, <d,b>, <d,a>, <a,d> }	OUT = { <d,a>, <b,a> }
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	kill = { }	IN = { <b,a> }
d = a	gen = { <d,a> }	
	kill = { <b,d>, <d,b>, <d,a>, <a,d> }	IN = { <d,a>, <b,a> }
b = b + c	gen = { }	
	kill = { <b,a>, <a,b>, <b,d>, <d,b> }	OUT = { <d,a> }
b = d	gen = { <b,d> }	
	kill = { <b,a>, <a,b>, <b,d>, <d,b> }	

Example

$$\text{OUT} = \text{gen} \cup (\text{IN} - \text{kill})$$

	gen = { <b,a> }	IN = { }
b = a	kill = { <d,b>, <b,d>, <b,a>, <a,b> }	IN = { <b,a> }
c = b + 1	gen = { }	
	kill = { }	IN = { <b,a> }
d = a	gen = { <d,a> }	
	kill = { <b,d>, <d,b>, <d,a>, <a,d> }	IN = { <d,a>, <b,a> }
b = b + c	gen = { }	
	kill = { <b,a>, <a,b>, <b,d>, <d,b> }	IN = { <d,a> }
b = d	gen = { <b,d> }	
	kill = { <b,a>, <a,b>, <b,d>, <d,b> }	OUT = { <d,a>, <b,d> }

Example

	gen = { <b,a> }	{ }
b = a	kill = { <d,b>, <b,d>, <b,a>, <a,b> }	{ <b,a> }
c = b + 1	gen = { }	
	kill = { }	{ <b,a> }
d = a	gen = { <d,a> }	
	kill = { <b,d>, <d,b>, <d,a>, <a,d> }	{ <d,a>, <b,a> }
b = b + c	gen = { }	
	kill = { <b,a>, <a,b>, <b,d>, <d,b> }	{ <d,a> }
b = d	gen = { <b,d> }	
	kill = { <b,a>, <a,b>, <b,d>, <d,b> }	{ <d,a>, <b,d> }

Example

	gen = { <b,a> }	{ }
b = a	kill = { <d,b>, <b,d>, <b,a>, <a,b> }	{ <b,a> }
c = b + 1	gen = { }	
	kill = { }	{ <b,a> }
d = a	gen = { <d,a> }	
	kill = { <b,d>, <d,b>, <d,a>, <a,d> }	{ <d,a>, <b,a> }
b = b + c	gen = { }	
	kill = { <b,a>, <a,b>, <b,d>, <d,b> }	{ <d,a> }
b = d	gen = { <b,d> }	
	kill = { <b,a>, <a,b>, <b,d>, <d,b> }	{ <d,a>, <b,d> }

Example

	gen = { <b,a> }	{ }
b = a	kill = { <d,b>, <b,d>, <b,a>, <a,b> }	{ <b,a> }
c = b + 1	gen = { }	
	kill = { }	{ <b,a> }
d = a	gen = { <d,a> }	
	kill = { <b,d>, <d,b>, <d,a>, <a,d> }	{ <d,a>, <b,a> }
b = a + c	gen = { }	
	kill = { <b,a>, <a,b>, <b,d>, <d,b> }	{ <d,a> }
b = d	gen = { <b,d> }	
	kill = { <b,a>, <a,b>, <b,d>, <d,b> }	{ <d,a>, <b,d> }

Example

	gen = { <b,a> }	{ }
b = a	kill = { <d,b>, <b,d>, <b,a>, <a,b> }	{ <b,a> }
c = b + 1	gen = { }	
	kill = { }	{ <b,a> }
d = a	gen = { <d,a> }	
	kill = { <b,d>, <d,b>, <d,a>, <a,d> }	{ <d,a>, <b,a> }
b = a + c	gen = { }	
	kill = { <b,a>, <a,b>, <b,d>, <d,b> }	{ <d,a> }
b = d	gen = { <b,d> }	
	kill = { <b,a>, <a,b>, <b,d>, <d,b> }	{ <d,a>, <b,d> }

Example

	gen = { <b,a> }	{ }
b = a	kill = { <d,b>, <b,d>, <b,a>, <a,b> }	{ <b,a> }
c = b + 1	gen = { }	
	kill = { }	{ <b,a> }
d = a	gen = { <d,a> }	
	kill = { <b,d>, <d,b>, <d,a>, <a,d> }	{ <d,a>, <b,a> }
b = a + c	gen = { }	
	kill = { <b,a>, <a,b>, <b,d>, <d,b> }	{ <d,a> }
b = a	gen = { <b,d> }	
	kill = { <b,a>, <a,b>, <b,d>, <d,b> }	{ <d,a>, <b,d> }

Example

	gen = { <b,a> }	{ }
b = a	kill = { <d,b>, <b,d>, <b,a>, <a,b> }	{ <b,a> }
c = b + 1	gen = { }	
	kill = { }	{ <b,a> }
d = a	gen = { <d,a> }	
	kill = { <b,d>, <d,b>, <d,a>, <a,d> }	{ <d,a>, <b,a> }
b = a + c	gen = { }	
	kill = { <b,a>, <a,b>, <b,d>, <d,b> }	{ <d,a> }
b = a	gen = { <b,d> }	
	kill = { <b,a>, <a,b>, <b,d>, <d,b> }	{ <d,a>, <b,d> }

Example

$b = a$

$c = b + 1$

$d = a$

$b = a + c$

$b = a$

ARE WE DONE?
YES!!

Example

$b = a$

$c = b + 1$

$d = a$

$b = a + c$

$b = a$

Can we do other Transformations?

Example

~~b = a~~

$c = b + 1$

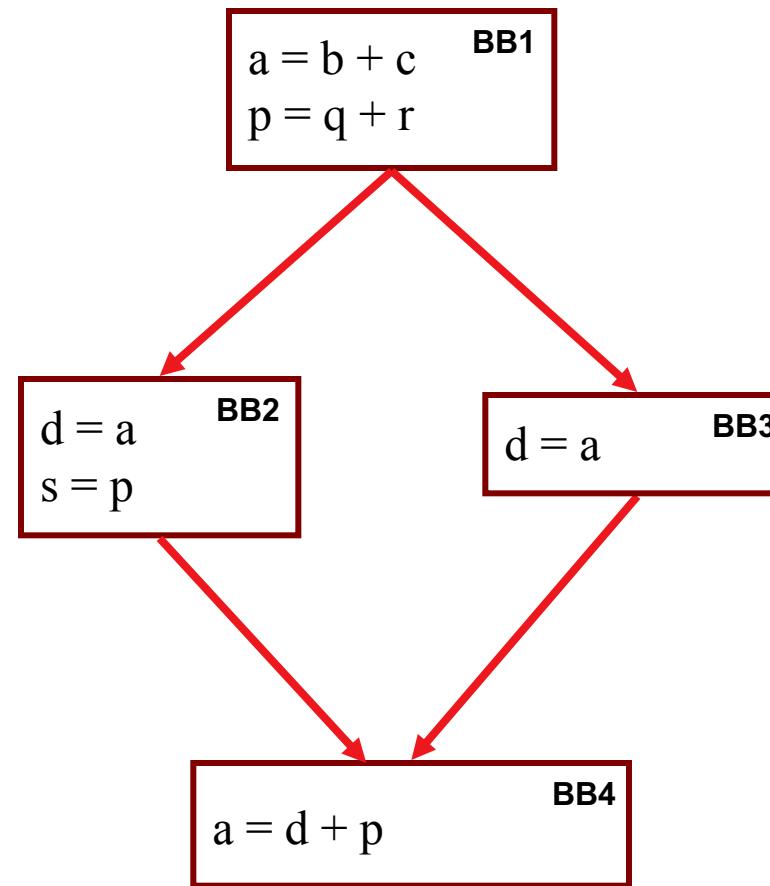
~~d = a~~ ?

$b = a + c$

$b = a$

Can we do other Transformations?
YES!!

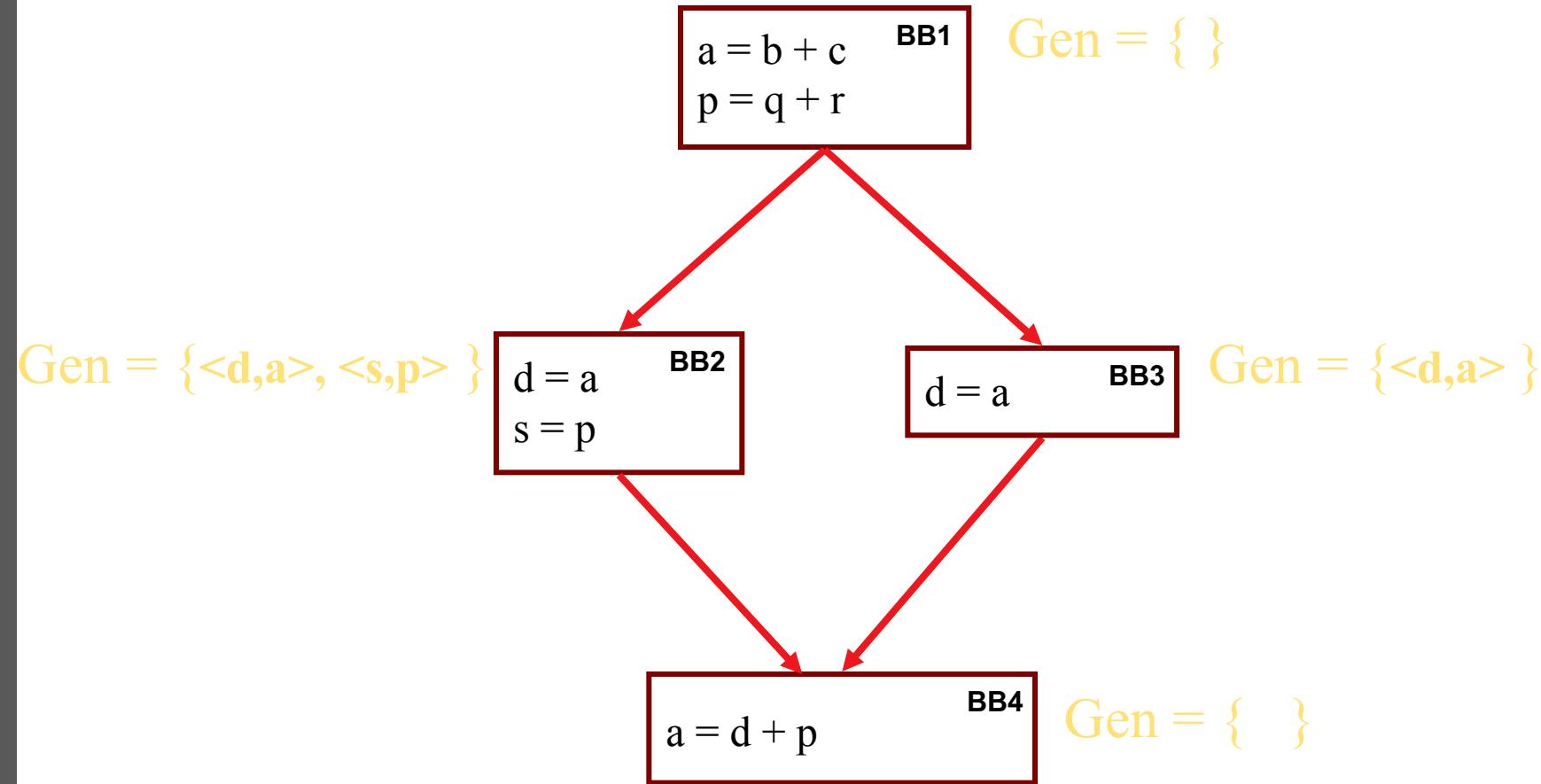
Another Example



Another Example

gen = { $\langle v, u \rangle$ | $v = u$ is the statement }

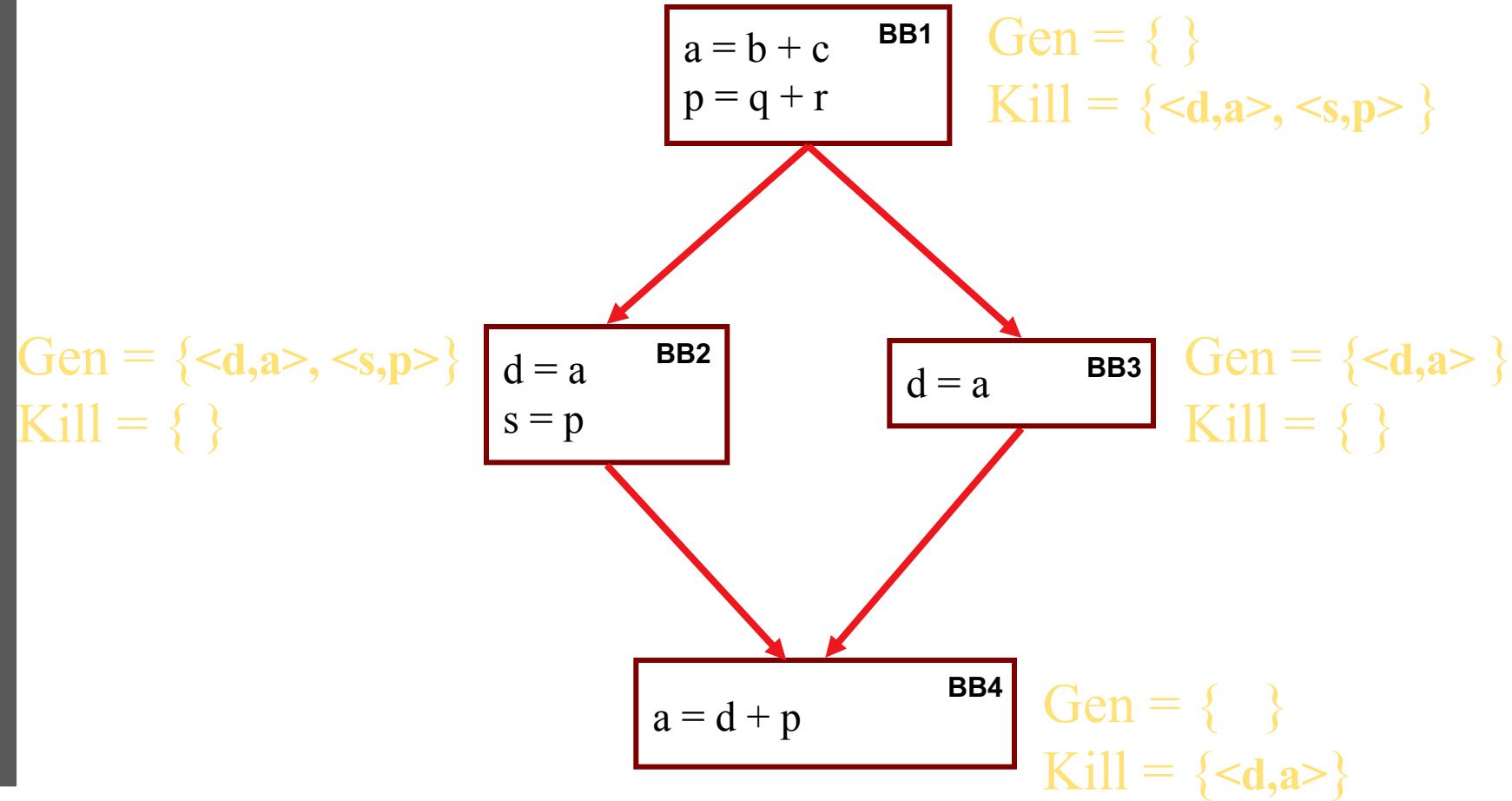
kill = { $\langle v, u \rangle$ | LHS var. of an assignment stmt. is either v or u }



Another Example

gen = { $\langle v, u \rangle$ | v = u is the statement }

kill = { $\langle v, u \rangle$ | LHS var. of an assignment stmt. is either v or u }



Another Example

$\text{IN} = \cap \text{ OUT}$

$\text{OUT} = \text{gen} \cup (\text{IN} - \text{kill})$

$a = b + c$ BB1
 $p = q + r$

Gen = { }

Kill = {<d,a>, <s,p> }

$d = a$ BB2
 $s = p$

$d = a$ BB3

Gen = {<d,a>}
Kill = { }

$a = d + p$ BB4

Gen = { }
Kill = {<d,a>}

Another Example

$$IN = \{ \ }$$

$$OUT = gen \cup (IN - kill)$$

$$IN = \{ \ }$$

BB1

```
a = b + c
p = q + r
```

$$Gen = \{ \ }$$

$$Kill = \{ <d,a>, <s,p> \}$$

$$OUT = \{ \ }$$

BB2

```
d = a
s = p
```

BB3

```
Gen = \{ <d,a> \}
Kill = \{ \ }
```

BB1

```
Gen = \{ <d,a>, <s,p> \}
Kill = \{ \ }
```

BB4

```
a = d + p
```

BB4

```
Gen = \{ \ }
Kill = \{ <d,a> \}
```

Another Example

$$IN = \cap OUT$$

$$OUT = gen \cup (IN - kill)$$

$$IN = \{ \ }$$

BB1

```
a = b + c
p = q + r
```

$$Gen = \{ \ }$$

$$Kill = \{ <d,a>, <s,p> \}$$

$$OUT = \{ \ }$$

$$IN = \{ \ }$$

BB2

```
d = a
s = p
```

$$Gen = \{ <d,a> \}$$

$$Kill = \{ \ }$$

$$Gen = \{ <d,a>, <s,p> \}$$

$$Kill = \{ \ }$$

BB3

```
d = a
```

$$OUT = \{ <d,a>, <s,p> \}$$

BB4

```
a = d + p
```

$$Gen = \{ \ }$$

$$Kill = \{ <d,a> \}$$

Another Example

$$IN = \cap OUT$$

$$OUT = gen \cup (IN - kill)$$

$$IN = \{ \ }$$

BB1

```
a = b + c
p = q + r
```

$$OUT = \{ \ }$$

$$Gen = \{ \ }$$

$$Kill = \{ <d,a>, <s,p> \}$$

$$Gen = \{ <d,a>, <s,p> \}$$

$$Kill = \{ \ }$$

$$IN = \{ \ }$$

BB2

```
d = a
s = p
```

$$IN = \{ \ }$$

$$Gen = \{ <d,a> \}$$

$$Kill = \{ \ }$$

$$OUT = \{ <d,a>, <s,p> \}$$

$$OUT = \{ <d,a> \}$$

BB4

```
a = d + p
```

$$Gen = \{ \ }$$

$$Kill = \{ <d,a> \}$$

Another Example

$$IN = \cap OUT$$

$$OUT = gen \cup (IN - kill)$$

$$IN = \{ \ }$$

BB1

```
a = b + c
p = q + r
```

$$Gen = \{ \ }$$

$$Kill = \{ <d,a>, <s,p> \}$$

$$OUT = \{ \ }$$

$$IN = \{ \ }$$

BB2

```
d = a
s = p
```

$$IN = \{ \ }$$

$$Gen = \{ <d,a> \}$$

$$Kill = \{ \ }$$

$$OUT = \{ <d,a>, <s,p> \}$$

$$IN = \{ <d,a> \}$$

BB4

```
a = d + p
```

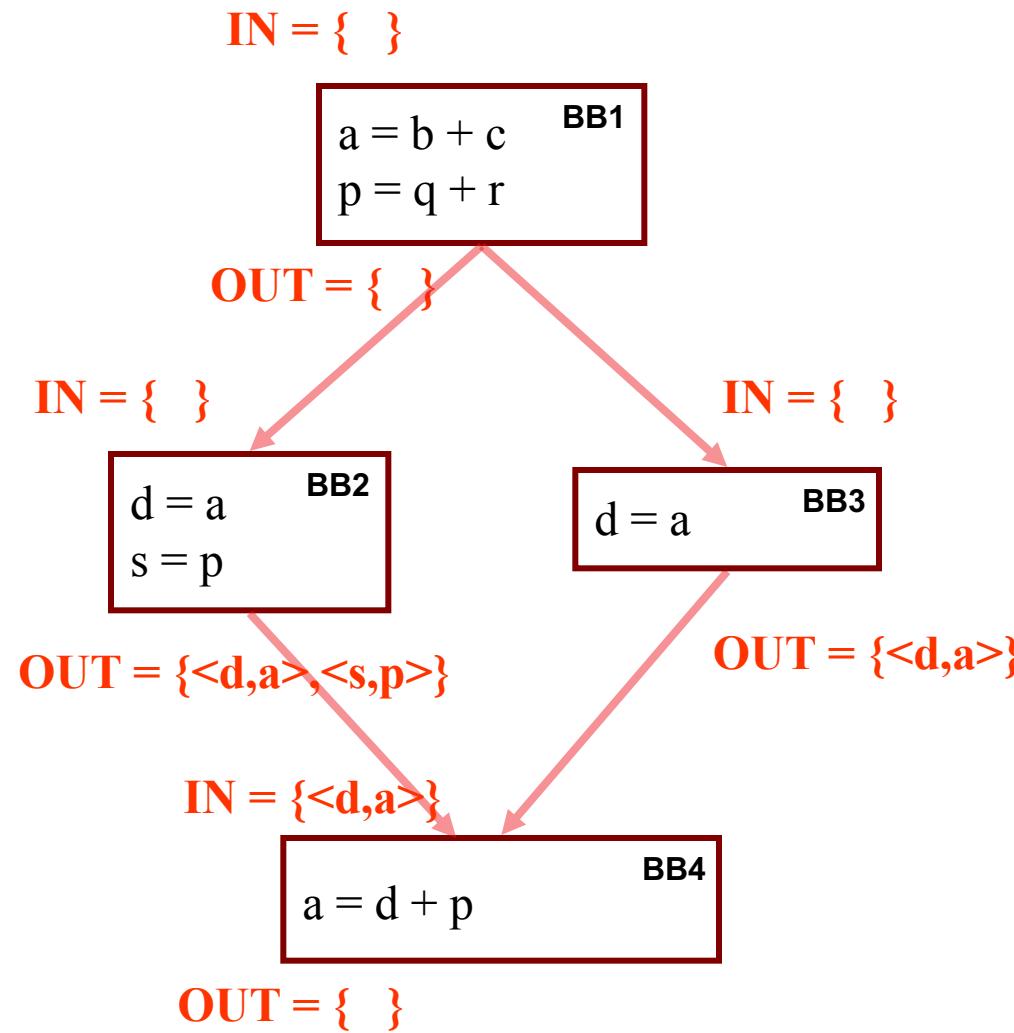
$$OUT = \{ \ }$$

$$OUT = \{ <d,a> \}$$

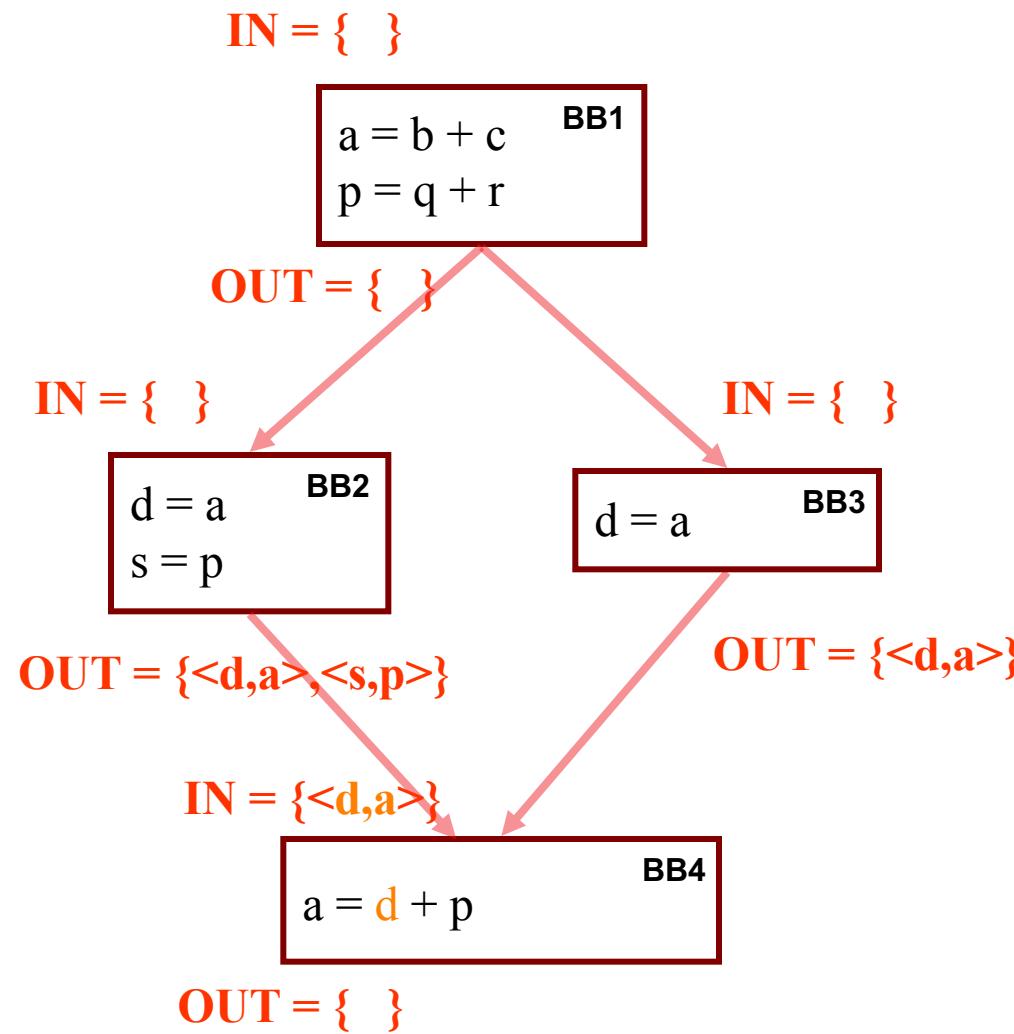
$$Gen = \{ \ }$$

$$Kill = \{ <d,a> \}$$

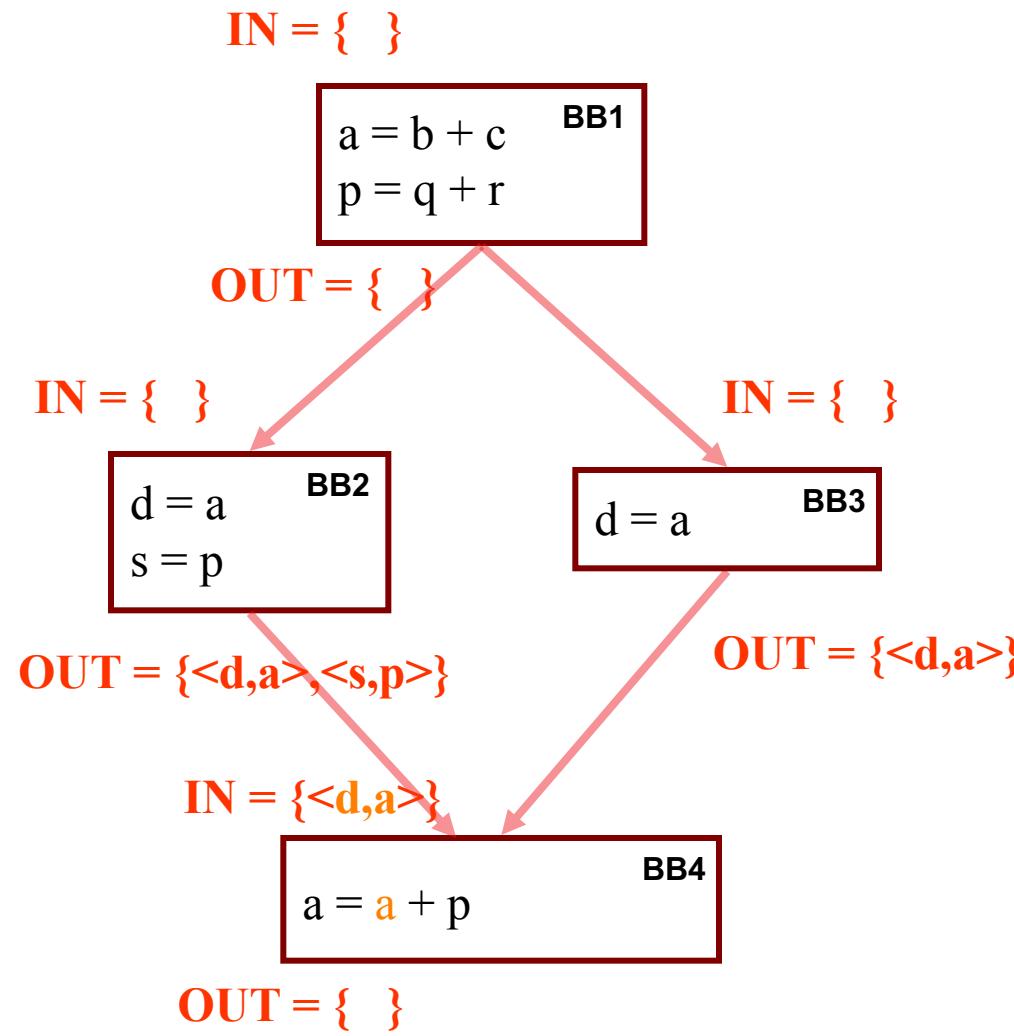
Another Example



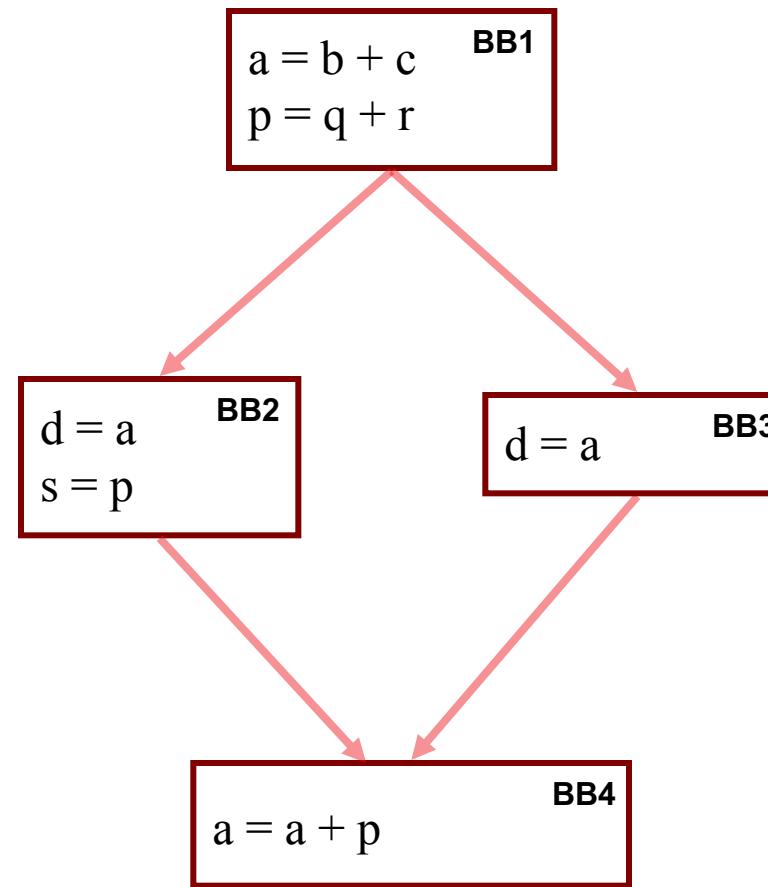
Another Example



Another Example



Another Example



Outline

- Overview of Control-Flow Analysis
- Algebraic Simplification
- Copy Propagation
- Constant Propagation

Constant Propagation

- Use Constant Values
 - Use the known constant of a variable

Constant Propagation

- Use Constant Values
 - Use the known constant of a variable
- Example

a = 43

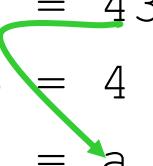
b = 4

d = a + 2*b + c

Constant Propagation

- Use Constant Values
 - Use the known constant of a variable
- Example

a = 43
b = 4
d = a + 2*b + c



Constant Propagation

- Use Constant Values
 - Use the known constant of a variable
- Example

a = 43

b = 4

d = 43 + 2*b + c



Constant Propagation

- Use Constant Values
 - Use the known constant of a variable
- Example

a = 43

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Constant Propagation

- Use Constant Values
 - Use the known constant of a variable
- Example

a = 43

b = 4

d = 43 + 2 * 4 + c



Opportunities for Constant Propagation

- User-Defined Constants
 - Same Constants propagating from many different paths
 - Symbolic Constants defined as variables
- Constants Known to the Compiler
 - data sizes, stack offsets
- Constants Available after Other Optimizations
 - Algebraic Simplification
 - Copy propagation

Advantages of Constant Propagation

- Simplification of the Program

Advantages of Constant Propagation

- Simplification of the Program
- Example

a = 43

b = 4

d = 43 + 2 * 4 + c

Advantages of Constant Propagation

- Simplification of the Program
- Example

a = 43

b = 4

d = 43 + 2*4 + c

Advantages of Constant Propagation

- Simplification of the Program
- Example

a = 43

b = 4

d = 51 + c

Advantages of Constant Propagation

- Enabling further Optimizations

Advantages of Constant Propagation

- Enabling further Optimizations
- Example

a = 4

b = 8

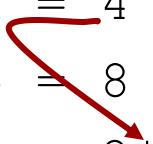
d = 2*a - b + c

e = c + d

Advantages of Constant Propagation

- Enabling further Optimizations
- Example

a = 4
b = 8
d = 2*a - b + c
e = c + d



Advantages of Constant Propagation

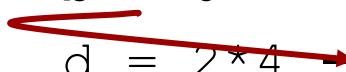
- Enabling further Optimizations
- Example

$a = 4$

$b = 8$

$d = 2 * 4 \rightarrow b + c$

$e = c + d$



Advantages of Constant Propagation

- Enabling further Optimizations
- Example

a = 4

b = 8

d = **2 * 4** - 8 + c

e = c + d

Advantages of Constant Propagation

- Enabling further Optimizations
- Example

a = 4

b = 8

d = 8 - 8 + c

e = c + d

Advantages of Constant Propagation

- Enabling further Optimizations
- Example

a = 4

b = 8

d = 8 - 8 + c

e = c + d

Advantages of Constant Propagation

- Enabling further Optimizations
- Example

a = 4

b = 8

d = 0 + c

e = c + d

Advantages of Constant Propagation

- Enabling further Optimizations
- Example

a = 4

b = 8

d = 0 + c

e = c + d

Advantages of Constant Propagation

- Enabling further Optimizations
- Example

a = 4

b = 8

d = **c**

e = c + d

Advantages of Constant Propagation

- Enabling further Optimizations
- Example

a = 4

b = 8

d = c

e = c + d

Advantages of Constant Propagation

- Enabling further Optimizations
- Example

a = 4

b = 8

d = c

e = c + d

Advantages of Constant Propagation

- Enabling further Optimizations
- Example

a = 4

b = 8

d = c

e = c + c

Advantages of Constant Propagation

- Enabling further Optimizations
- Example

a = 4

b = 8

d = c

e = c + c

Advantages of Constant Propagation

- Enabling further Optimizations
- Example

a = 4

b = 8

d = c

e = **c** + **c**

Advantages of Constant Propagation

- Enabling further Optimizations
- Example

a = 4

b = 8

d = c

e = 2*c

Advantages of Constant Propagation

- Enabling further Optimizations
- Example

a = 4

b = 8

d = c

e = 2*c

Advantages of Constant Propagation

- Enabling further Optimizations
- Example

a = 4

b = 8

e = 2*c

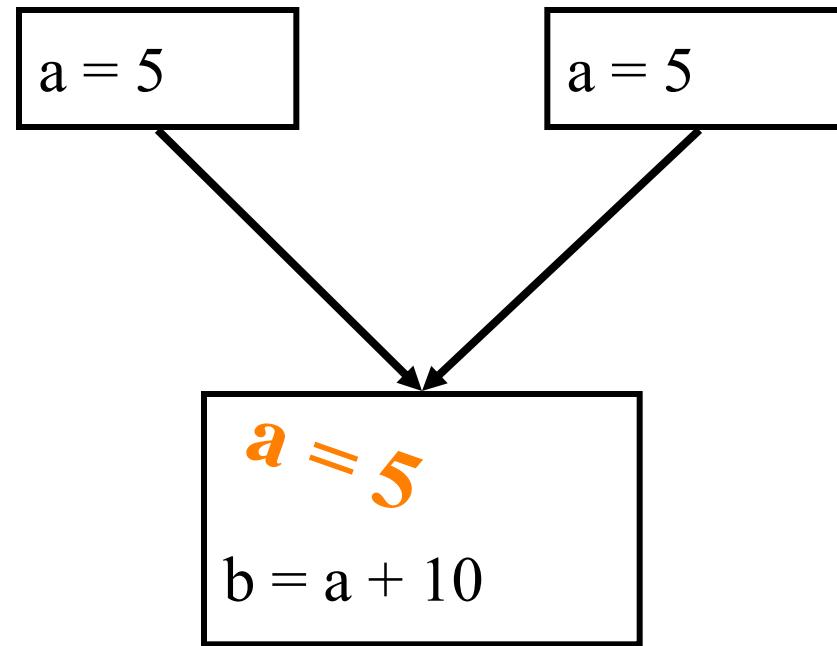
How to Perform Constant Propagation

- At each RHS Expression
 - For each variable v used in the RHS
 - If the variable v is a known constant k
 - Replace the variable v by k
- At Each Point of the Program need to know:
 - For each variable v , if v is a constant,
 - If so, what the specific constant value is

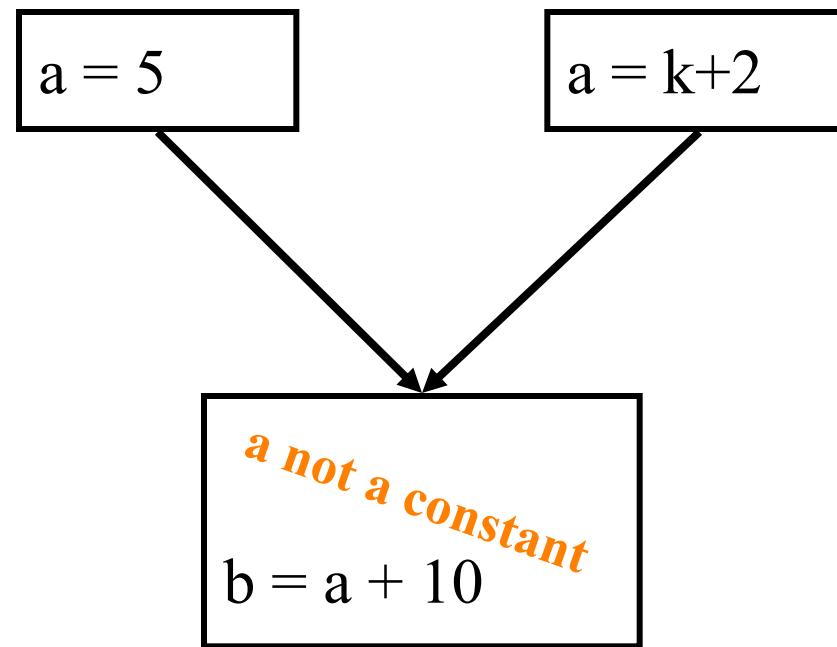
How to Perform Constant Propagation

- A variable v is the constant k at a point of the execution if and only if
 - The current statement is $v = k$
 - or
 - *Every path reaching the current point* has k assigned to v
- A Data-Flow Problem !!!

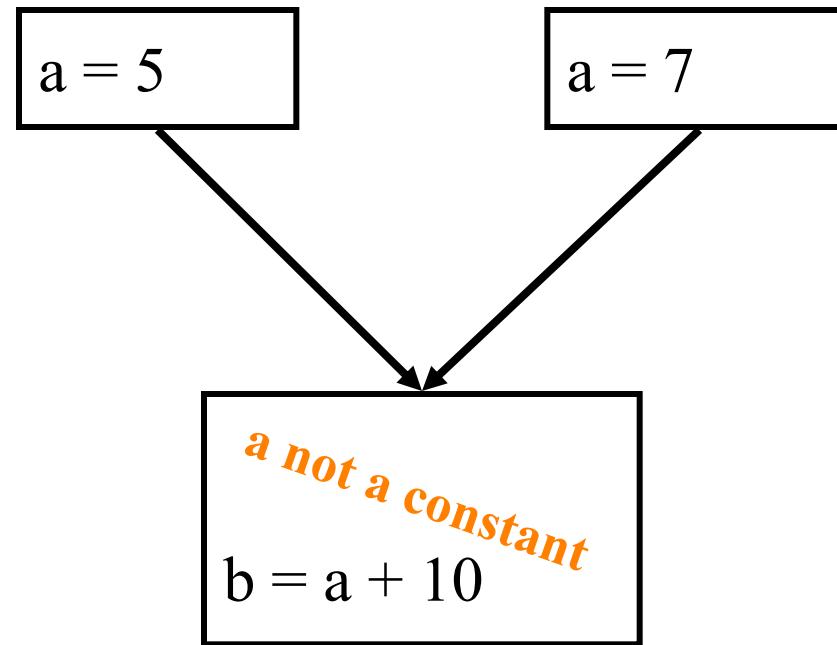
Values from Two Paths



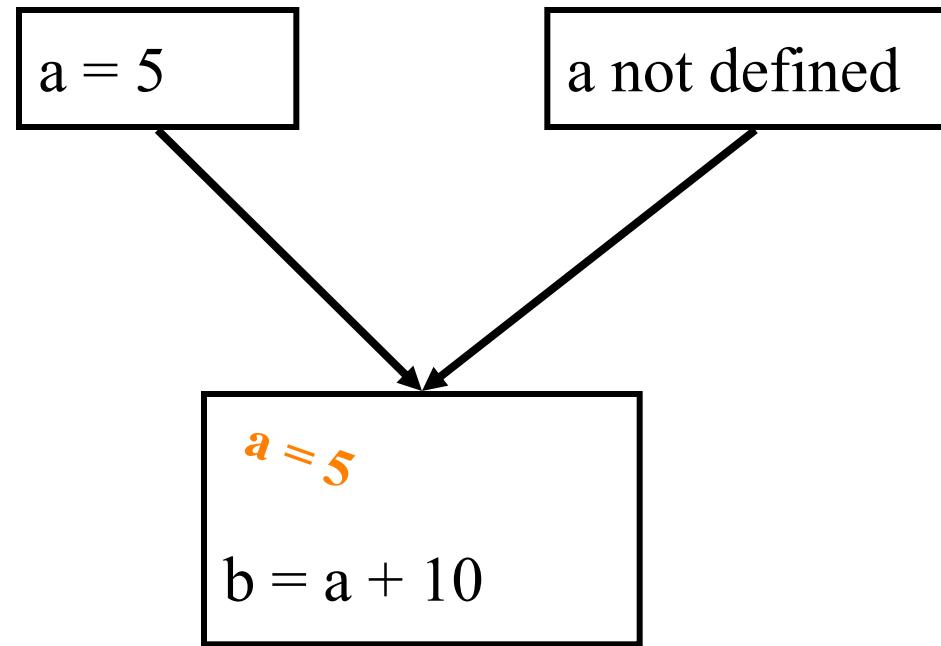
Values from Two Paths



Values from Two Paths

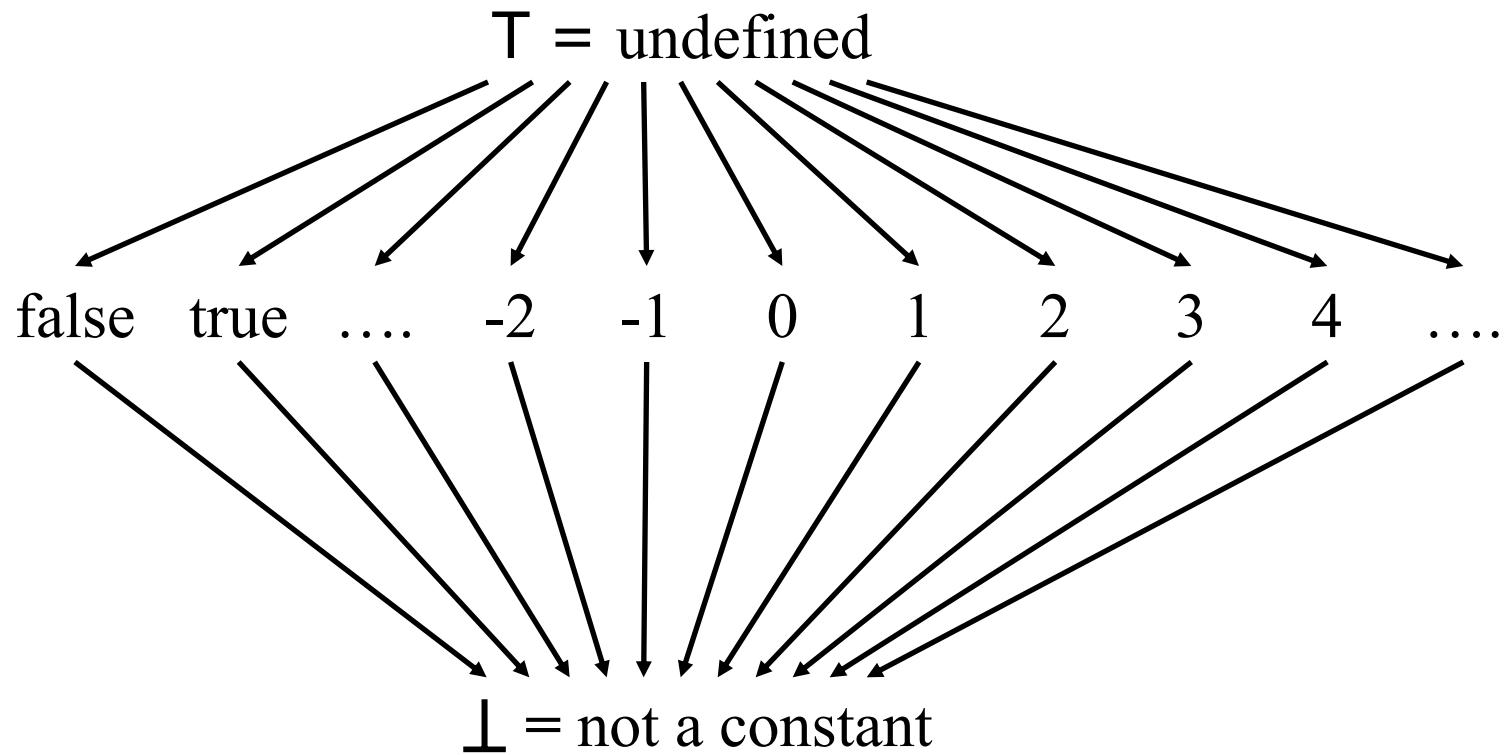


Values from Two Paths

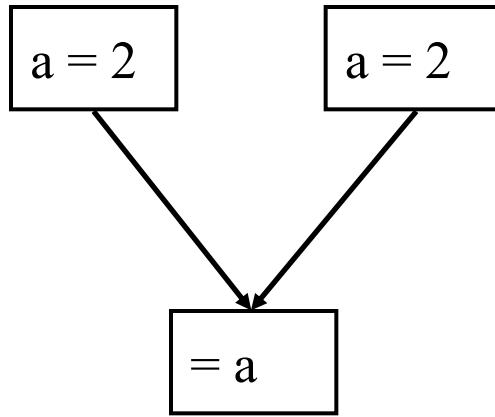


- Brain-dead program, uses an uninitialized value
- High level semantics the compiler don't understand makes this a correct program.

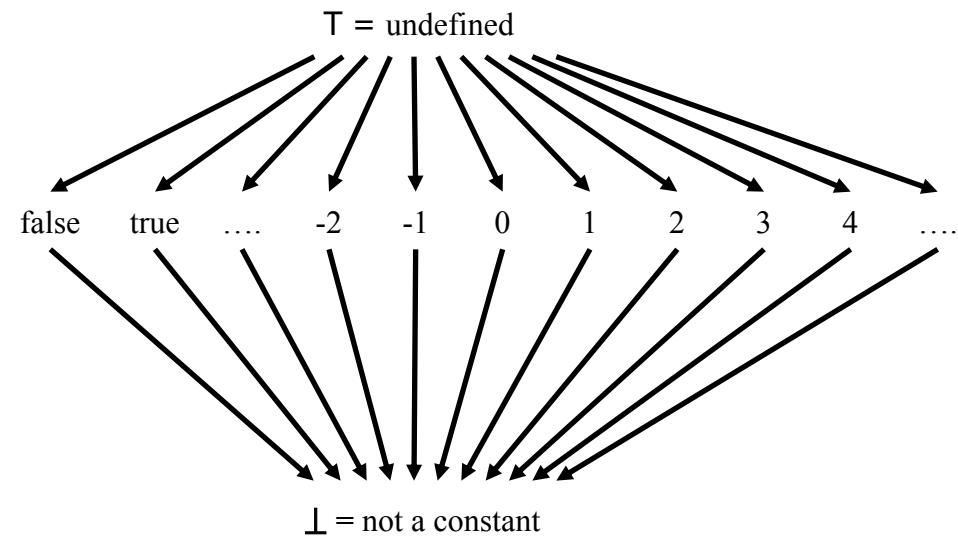
Lattice for Constant Propagation



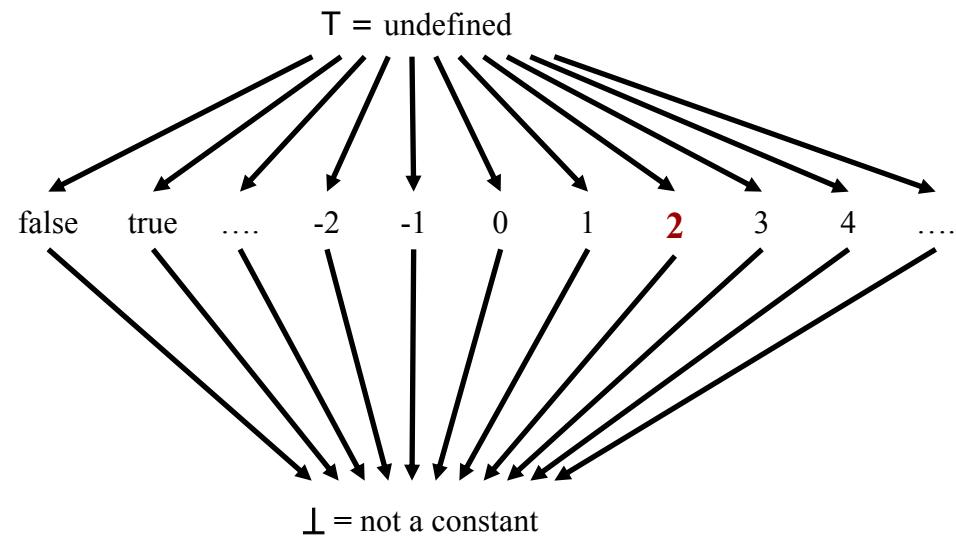
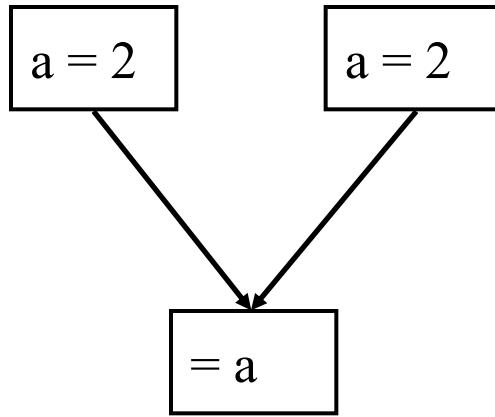
Meet Operations on the Lattice



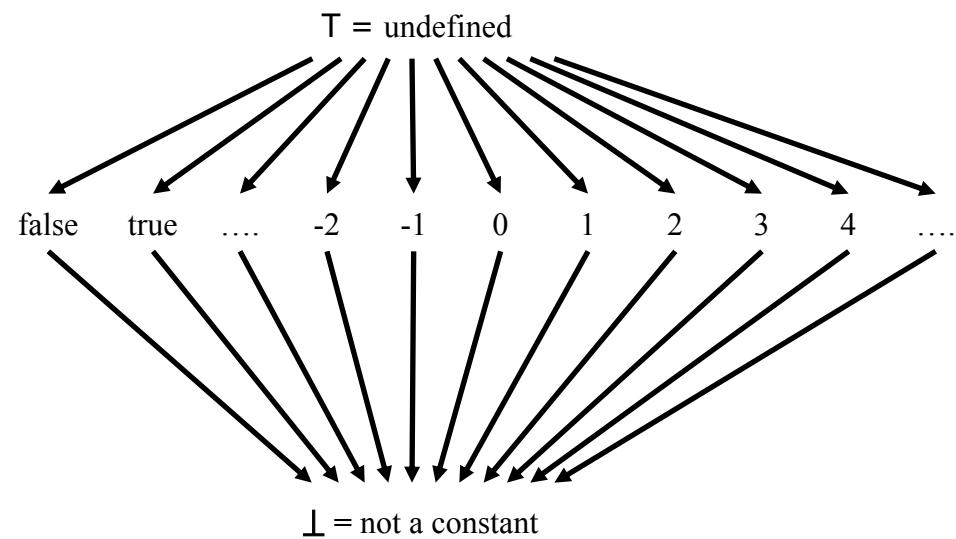
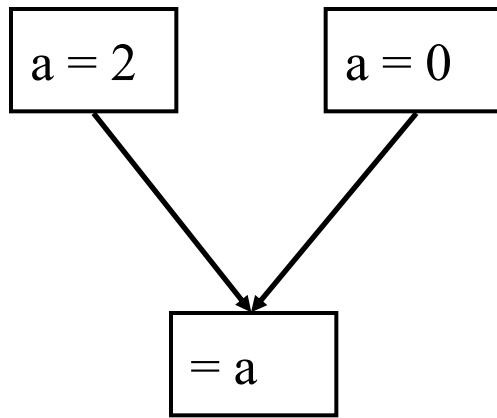
$$2 \wedge 2 =$$



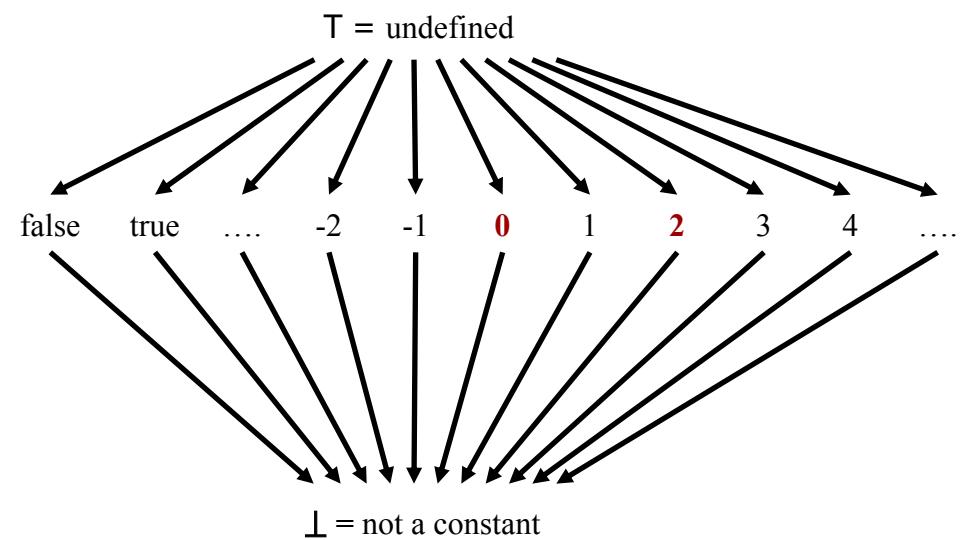
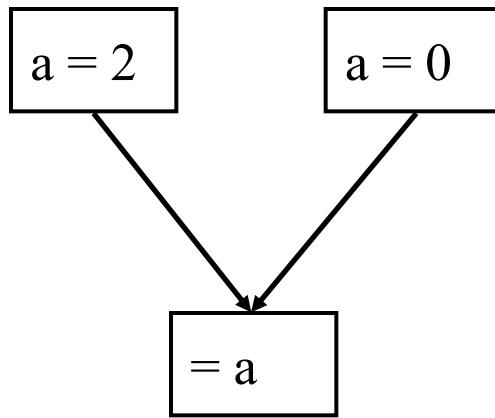
Meet Operations on the Lattice



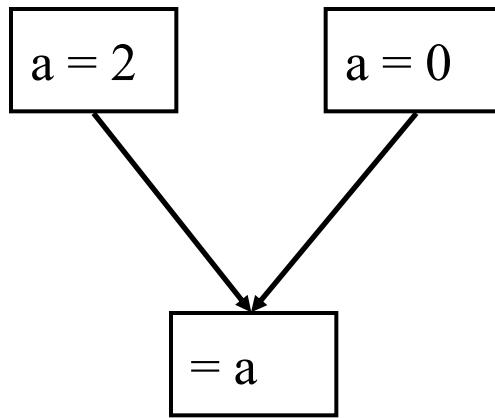
Meet Operations on the lattice



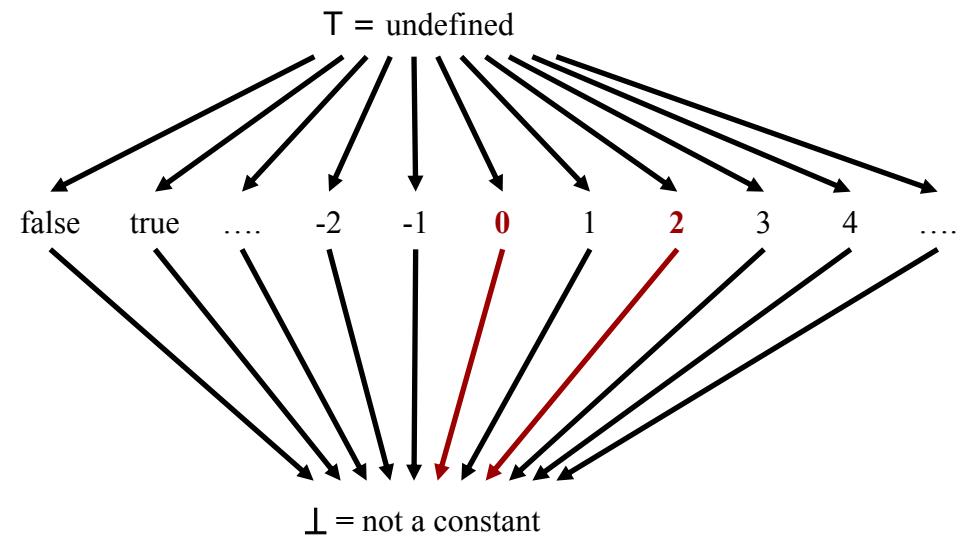
Meet Operations on the lattice



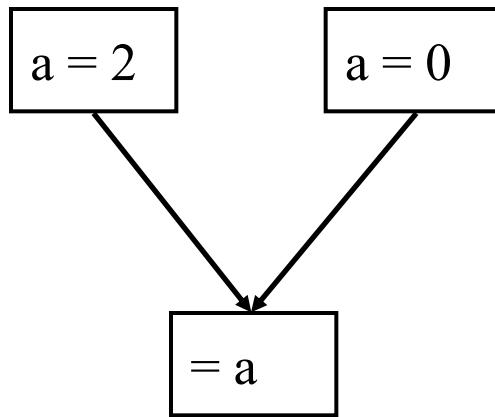
Meet Operations on the lattice



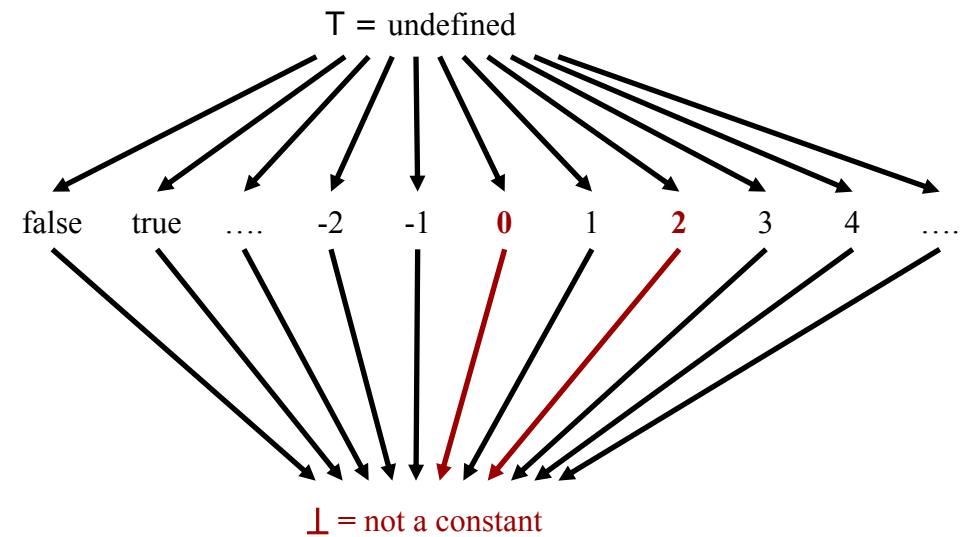
$$2 \wedge 0 =$$



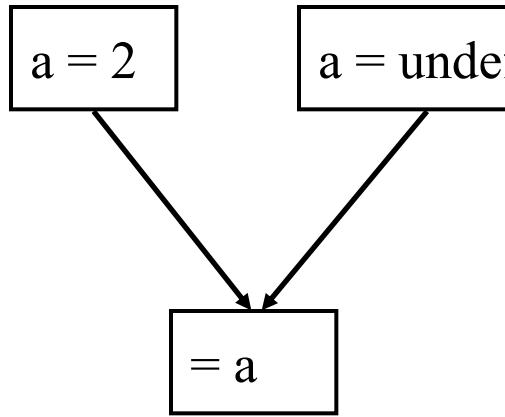
Meet Operations on the lattice



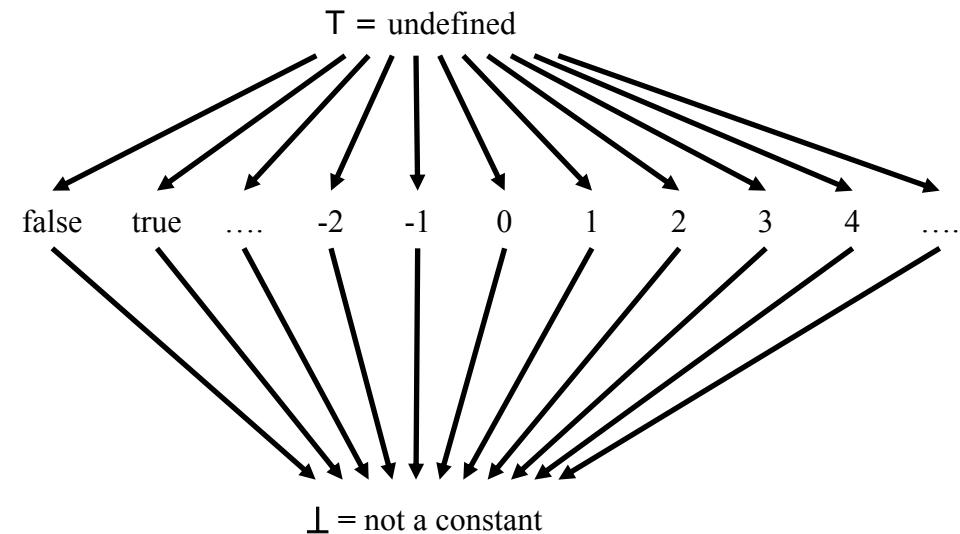
$$2 \wedge 0 = \text{not a constant}$$



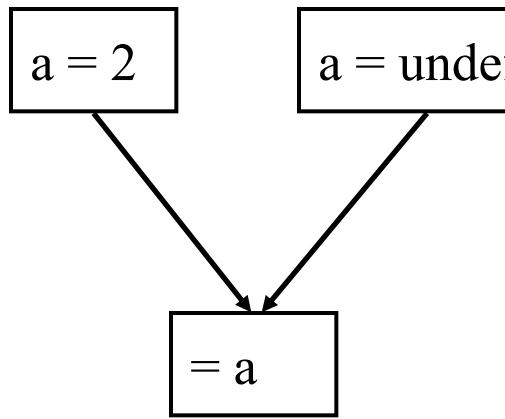
Meet Operations on the lattice



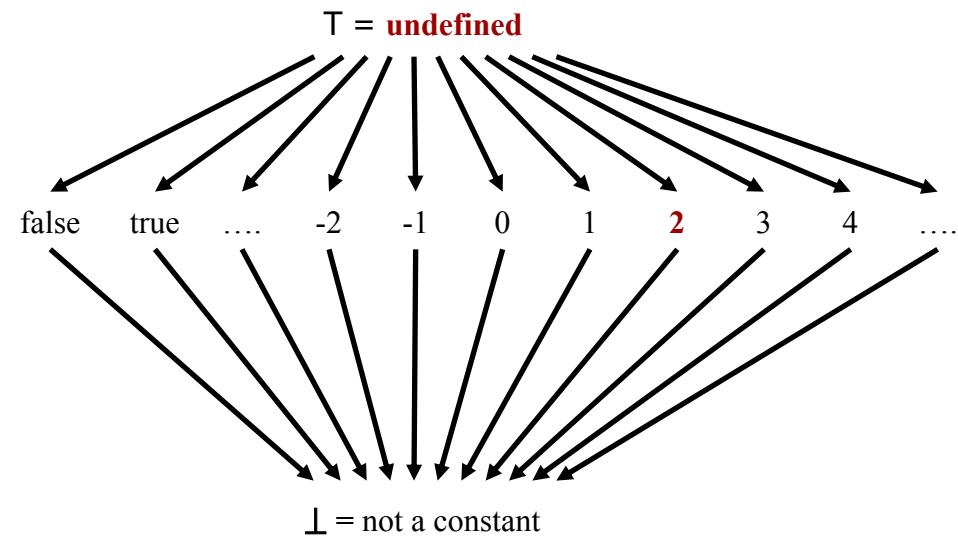
$$2 \wedge \text{undef} =$$



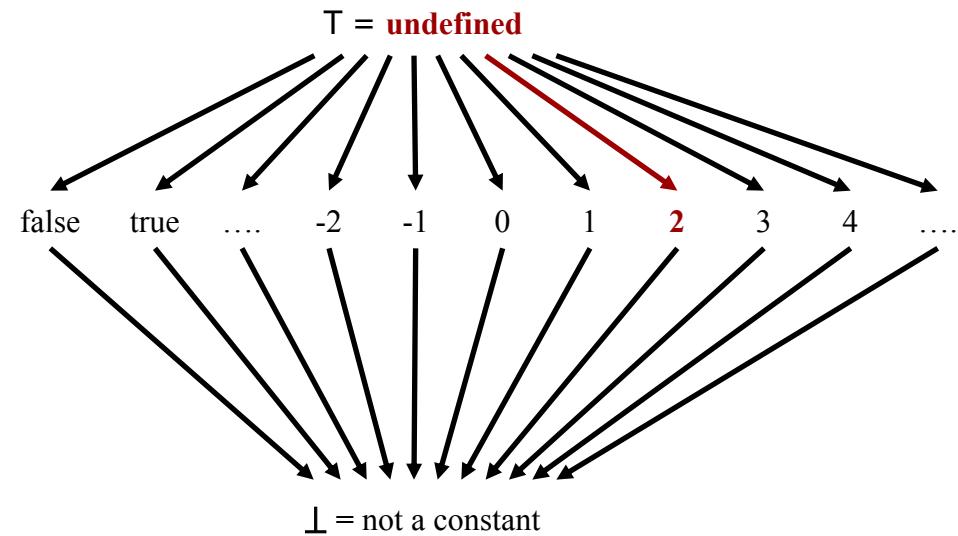
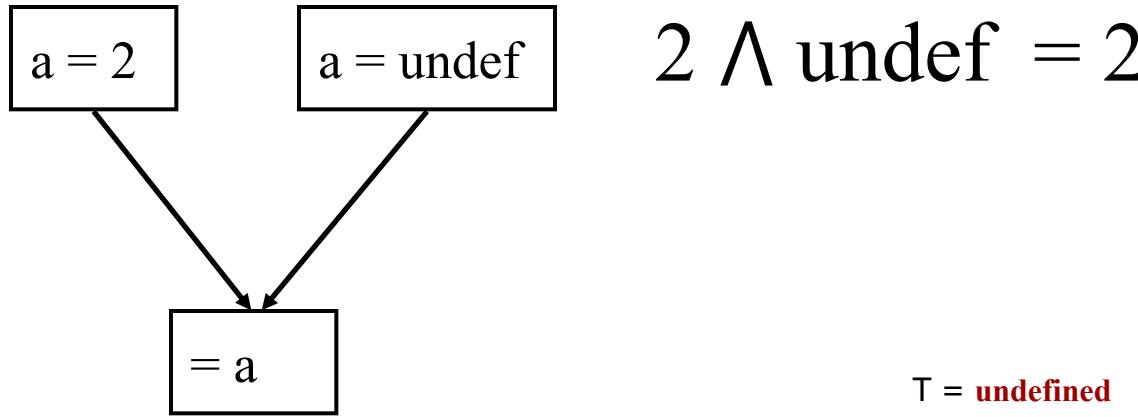
Meet Operations on the lattice



$$2 \wedge \text{undef} =$$



Meet Operations on the lattice



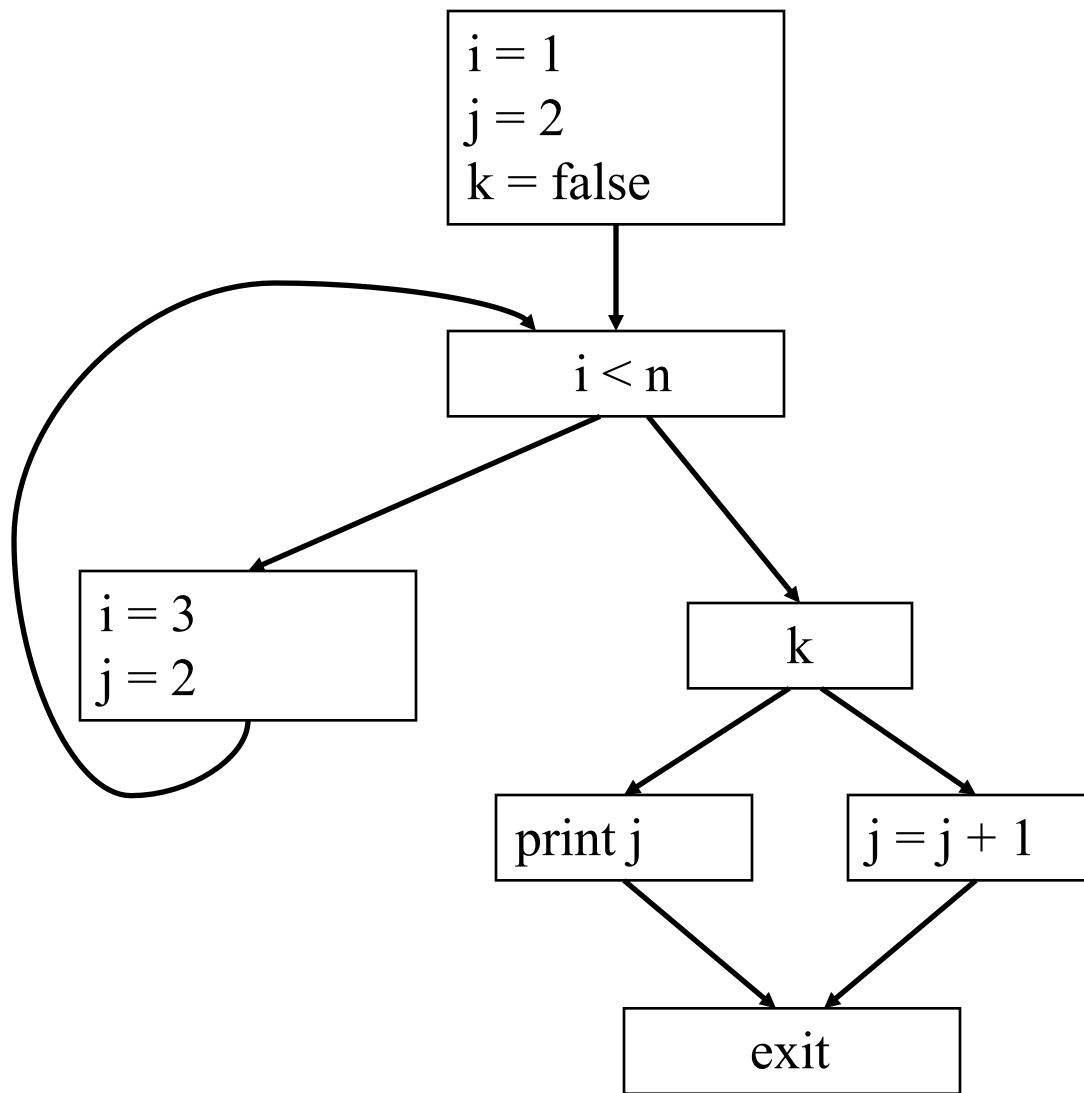
Constant Propagation Data-Flow Problem

- Domain
 - For each variable a lattice L_v
- Data-Flow Direction
 - Forward
- Data-Flow Function
 - $OUT = gen \wedge (IN \vee prsv)$

Constant Propagation Data-Flow Problem

- Domain
 - For each variable a lattice L_v
- Data-Flow Direction
 - Forward
- Data-Flow Function
 - $OUT = gen \vee (IN \wedge prsv)$
 - $gen = \left\{ x_v \mid \begin{array}{ll} T & \text{if } v \text{ is not LHS} \\ x_v = \text{value} & \text{if } v \text{ is the LHS \& RHS value is a const.} \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \end{array} \right\}$
 - $prsv = \left\{ x_v \mid \begin{array}{ll} T & \text{if } v \text{ is the LHS} \\ \perp & \text{if } v \text{ is not the LHS} \end{array} \right\}$

Example



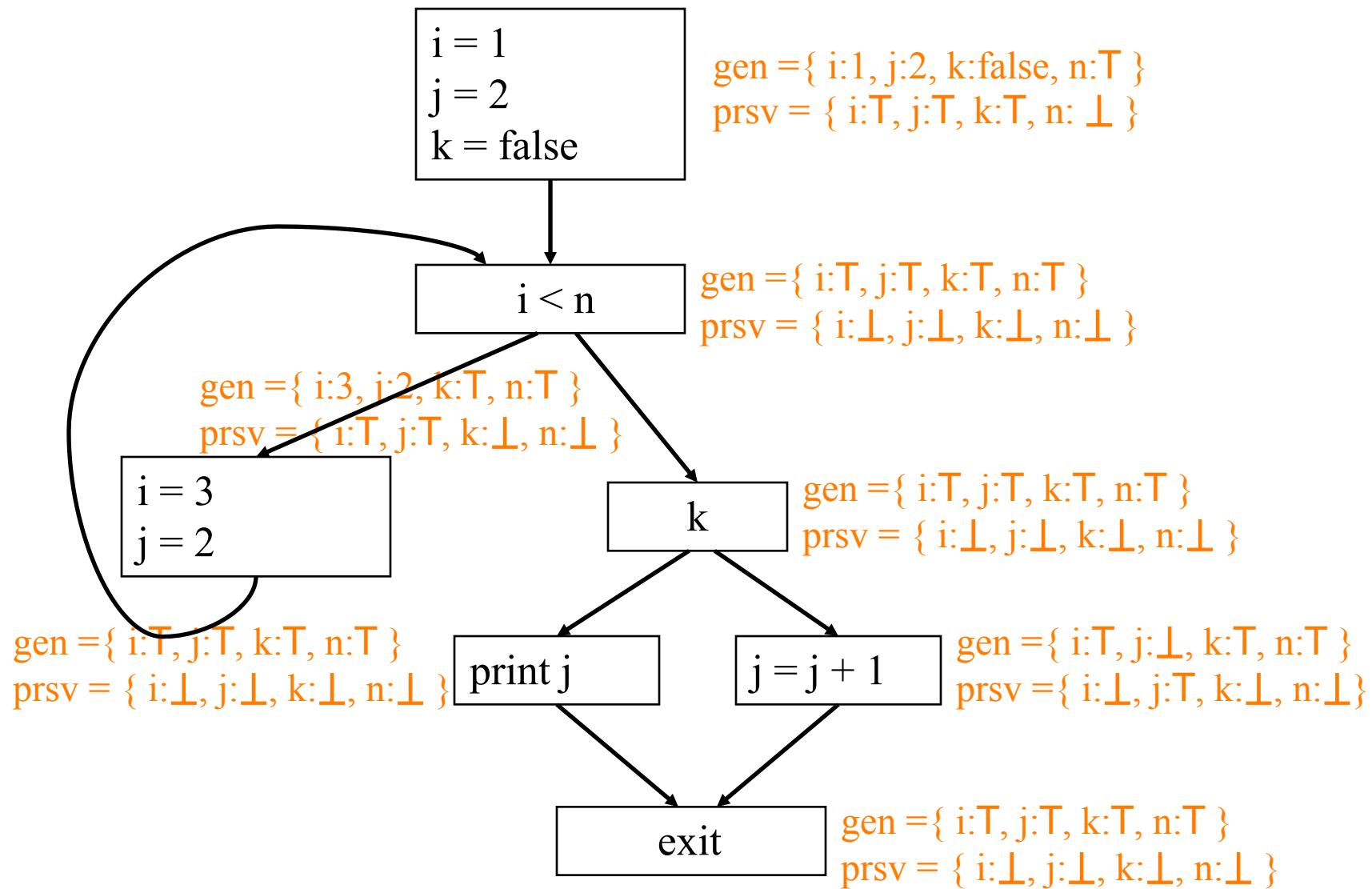
Example

```
i = 1  
j = 2  
k = false
```

gen = { i:1, j:2, k:false, n:T }
prsv = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:⊥ }

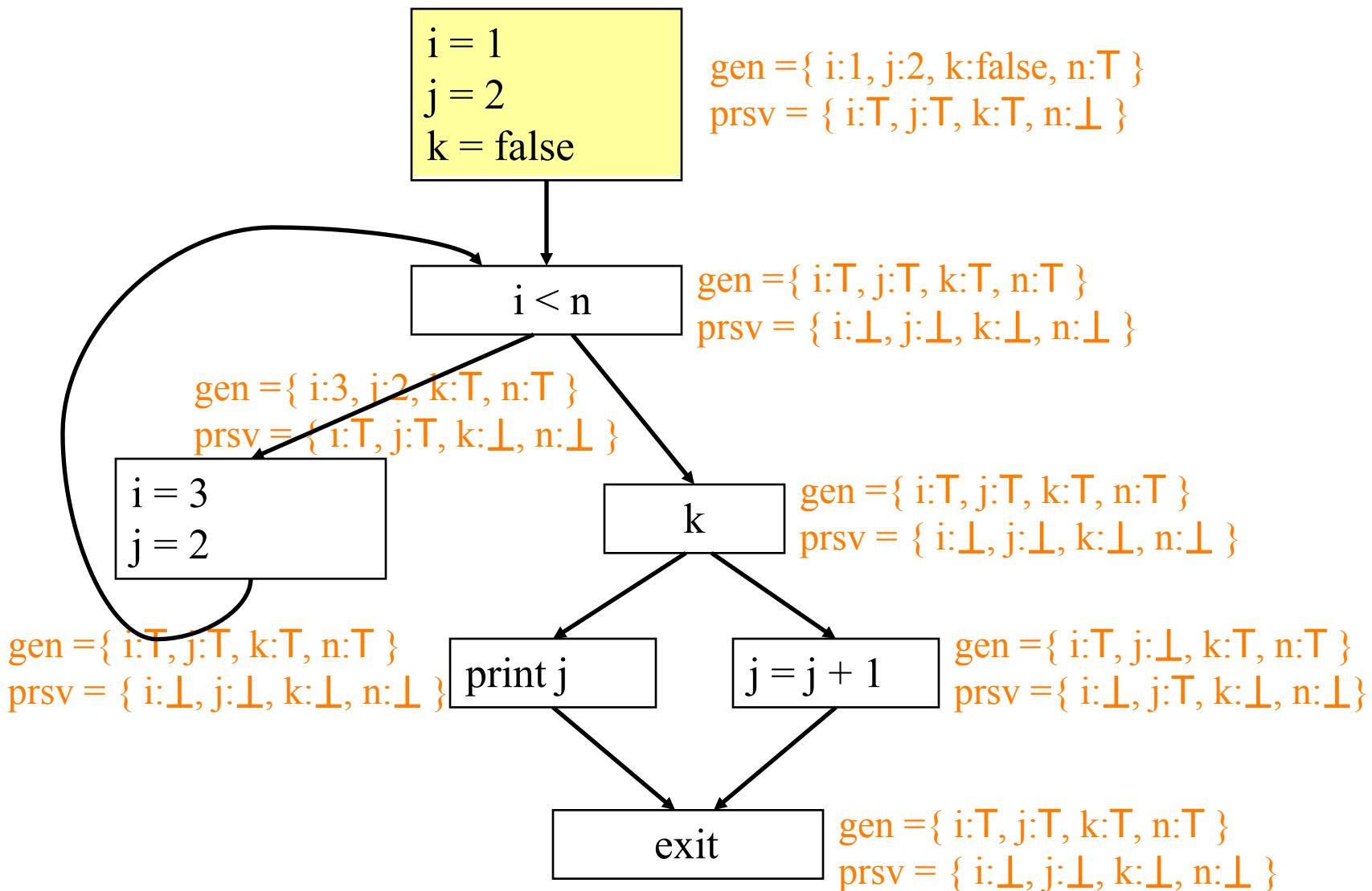
$$\text{gen} = \left\{ x_v \mid \begin{array}{ll} T & \text{if } v \text{ is not LHS} \\ x_v = \text{value} & \text{if } v \text{ is the LHS \& RHS value is a const.} \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \end{array} \right\}$$
$$\text{prsv} = \left\{ x_v \mid \begin{array}{ll} T & \text{if } v \text{ is the LHS} \\ \perp & \text{if } v \text{ is not the LHS} \end{array} \right\}$$

Example



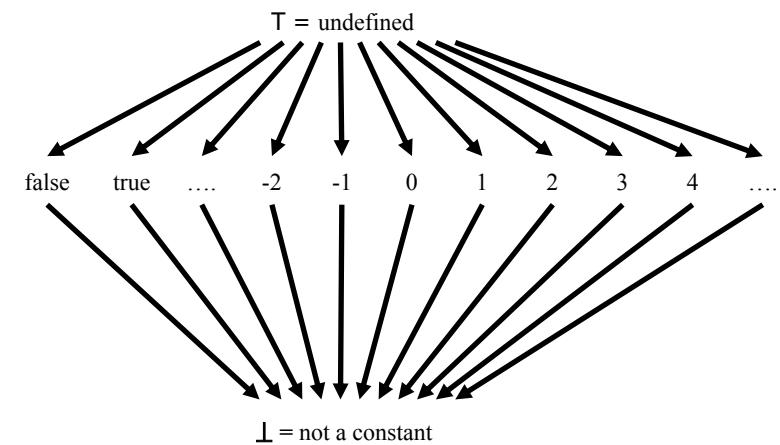
Example

IN = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }



Example

```
i = 1  
j = 2  
k = false
```



gen = { i:1, j:2, k:false, n:T }

prsv = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n: \perp }

IN = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }

OUT = gen \wedge (IN \vee prsv)

OUT = { i:1, j:2, k:false, n:T }

Example

IN = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }

```
i = 1
j = 2
k = false
```

gen = { i:1, j:2, k:false, n:T }
prsv = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n: \perp }

OUT = { i:1, j:2, k:false, n:T }

```
i < n
```

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

gen = { i:3, j:2, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i:T, j:T, k: \perp , n: \perp }

```
i = 3
j = 2
```

```
k
```

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

```
print j
```

```
j = j + 1
```

gen = { i:T, j: \perp , k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j:T, k: \perp , n: \perp }

```
exit
```

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

Example

IN = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }

```
i = 1
j = 2
k = false
```

gen = { i:1, j:2, k:false, n:T }
prsv = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n: \perp }

OUT = { i:1, j:2, k:false, n:T }

```
i < n
```

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

gen = { i:3, j:2, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i:T, j:T, k: \perp , n: \perp }

```
i = 3
j = 2
```

```
k
```

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

OUT = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

```
print j
```

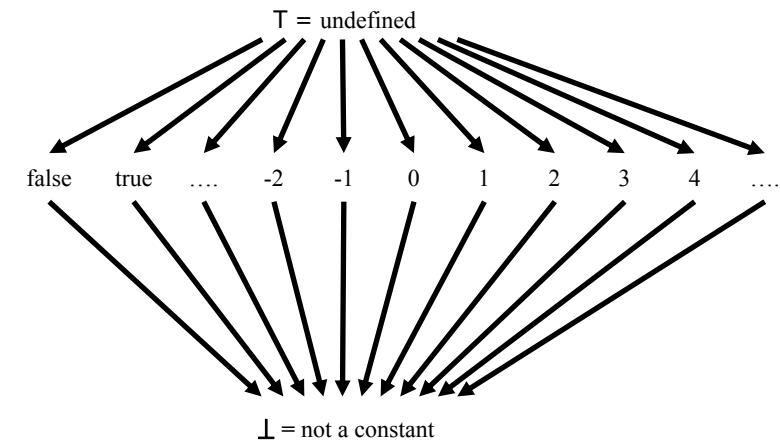
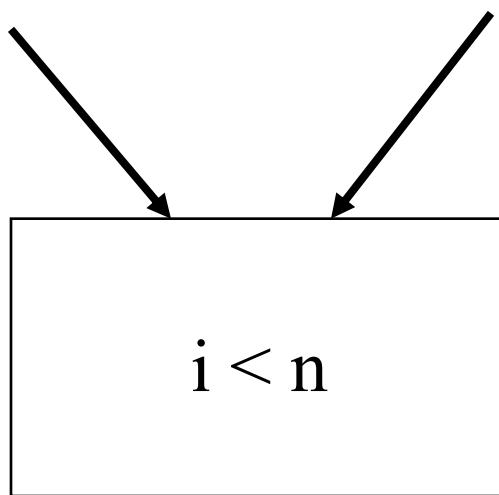
```
j = j + 1
```

gen = { i:T, j: \perp , k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j:T, k: \perp , n: \perp }

```
exit
```

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

Example



out1 = { $i:T$, $j:T$, $k:T$, $n:T$ }

out2 = { $i:1$, $j:2$, $k:\perp$, $n:T$ }

IN = out1 \wedge out2

IN = { $i:1$, $j:2$, $k:\perp$, $n:T$ }

Example

$\text{IN} = \{ i:T, j:T, k:\text{false}, n:T \}$

```
i = 1
j = 2
k = false
```

$\text{gen} = \{ i:1, j:2, k:\text{false}, n:T \}$
 $\text{prsv} = \{ i:T, j:T, k:T, n:\perp \}$

$\text{OUT} = \{ i:1, j:2, k:\text{false}, n:T \}$

$\text{IN} = \{ i:1, j:2, k:\text{false}, n:T \}$

```
i < n
```

$\text{gen} = \{ i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T \}$
 $\text{prsv} = \{ i:\perp, j:\perp, k:\perp, n:\perp \}$

$\text{OUT} = \{ i:1, j:2, k:\text{false}, n:T \}$

$\text{gen} = \{ i:3, j:2, k:T, n:T \}$

$\text{prsv} = \{ i:T, j:T, k:\perp, n:\perp \}$

```
i = 3
j = 2
```

```
k
```

$\text{gen} = \{ i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T \}$
 $\text{prsv} = \{ i:\perp, j:\perp, k:\perp, n:\perp \}$

$\text{OUT} = \{ i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T \}$

$\text{gen} = \{ i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T \}$

$\text{prsv} = \{ i:\perp, j:\perp, k:\perp, n:\perp \}$

```
print j
```

```
j = j + 1
```

$\text{gen} = \{ i:T, j:\perp, k:T, n:T \}$

$\text{prsv} = \{ i:\perp, j:T, k:\perp, n:\perp \}$

```
exit
```

$\text{gen} = \{ i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T \}$
 $\text{prsv} = \{ i:\perp, j:\perp, k:\perp, n:\perp \}$

Example

IN = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }

```
i = 1
j = 2
k = false
```

gen = { i:1, j:2, k:false, n:T }
 prsv = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n: \perp }

OUT = { i:1, j:2, k:false, n:T }

IN = { i:1, j:2, k:false, n:T }

```
i < n
```

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
 prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

OUT = { i:1, j:2, k:false, n:T }
 gen = { i:3, j:2, k:T, n:T }

IN = { i:1, j:2, k:false, n:T }, j:T, k: \perp , n: \perp }

```
i = 3
j = 2
```

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
 prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

OUT = { i:3, j:2, k:false, n:T }

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }

prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

print j

gen = { i:T, j: \perp , k:T, n:T }
 prsv = { i: \perp , j:T, k: \perp , n: \perp }

j = j + 1

exit

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
 prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

Example

IN = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }

```
i = 1
j = 2
k = false
```

gen = { i:1, j:2, k:false, n:T }
prsv = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n: \perp }

OUT = { i:1, j:2, k:false, n:T }

IN = { i:1, j:2, k:false, n:T }

```
i < n
```

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

OUT = { i:1, j:2, k:T, n:T }
gen = { i:3, j:2, k:T, n:T }

IN = { i:1, j:2, k:false, n:T }, j:T, k: \perp , n: \perp }

```
i = 3
j = 2
```

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

OUT = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T }

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

```
print j
```

```
j = j + 1
```

gen = { i:T, j: \perp , k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j:T, k: \perp , n: \perp }

```
exit
```

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

Example

IN = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }

```
i = 1
j = 2
k = false
```

gen = { i:1, j:2, k:false, n:T }
prsv = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n: \perp }

OUT = { i:1, j:2, k:false, n:T }

IN = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T }

i < n

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

OUT = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T }
gen = { i:3, j:2, k:T, n:T }

IN = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T } j:T, k: \perp , n: \perp }

```
i = 3
j = 2
```

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

OUT = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T }

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }

prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

print j

gen = { i:T, j: \perp , k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j:T, k: \perp , n: \perp }

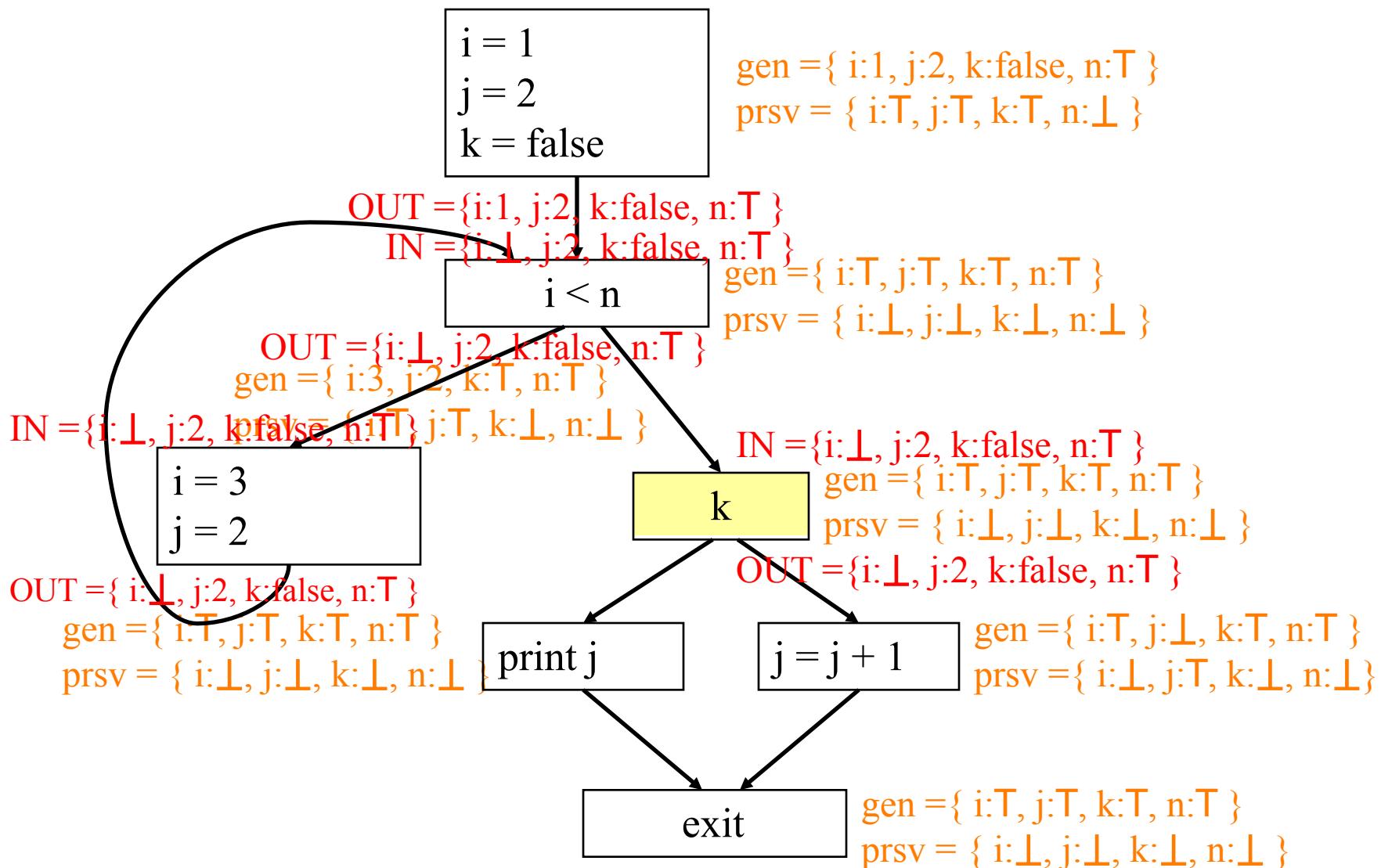
k

exit

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

Example

IN = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }



Example

IN = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }

```
i = 1
j = 2
k = false
```

gen = { i:1, j:2, k:false, n:T }
prsv = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n: \perp }

OUT = { i:1, j:2, k:false, n:T }

IN = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T }
i < n

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

OUT = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T }
gen = { i:3, j:2, k:T, n:T }

IN = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T }
j:T, k: \perp , n: \perp }

```
i = 3
j = 2
```

IN = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T }
gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

OUT = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T }
gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

IN = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T }
print j

OUT = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T }
gen = { i:T, j: \perp , k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j:T, k: \perp , n: \perp }

OUT = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T }

IN = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T }
j = j + 1

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

exit

Example

IN = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }

```
i = 1
j = 2
k = false
```

gen = { i:1, j:2, k:false, n:T }
prsv = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n: \perp }

OUT = { i:1, j:2, k:false, n:T }

```
IN = { i: $\perp$ , j:2, k:false, n:T }
      i < n
```

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

OUT = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T }
gen = { i:3, j:2, k:T, n:T }

IN = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T }
j:T, k: \perp , n: \perp }

```
i = 3
j = 2
```

IN = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T }
gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

OUT = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T }

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }

prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

```
IN = { i: $\perp$ , j:2, k:false, n:T }
      print j
```

OUT = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T }

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }

prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

```
OUT = { i: $\perp$ , j:2, k:false, n:T }
```

```
IN = { i: $\perp$ , j:2, k:false, n:T }
      j = j + 1
```

OUT = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k:false, n:T }

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }

prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

```
exit
```

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

Example

IN = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }

```
i = 1
j = 2
k = false
```

gen = { i:1, j:2, k:false, n:T }
prsv = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n: \perp }

OUT = { i:1, j:2, k:false, n:T }

IN = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T }
i < n

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

OUT = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T }
gen = { i:3, j:2, k:T, n:T }

IN = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T }
j:T, k: \perp , n: \perp }

```
i = 3
j = 2
```

IN = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T }
gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

OUT = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T }
IN = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T }

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

print j

OUT = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T }
IN = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T }

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

j = j + 1

OUT = { i: \perp , j:2, k:false, n:T }
OUT = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k:false, n:T }

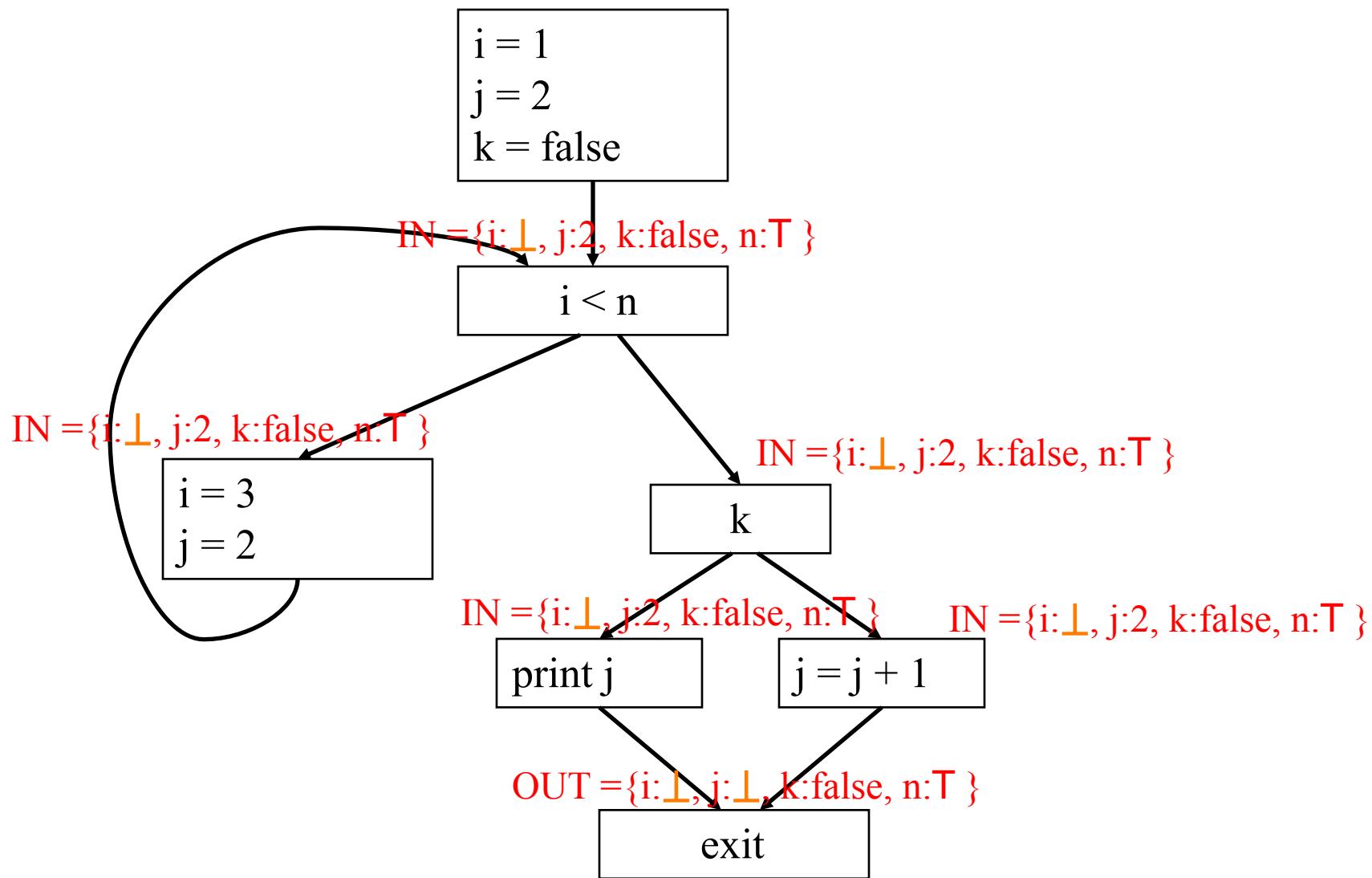
gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

exit

gen = { i:T, j:T, k:T, n:T }
prsv = { i: \perp , j: \perp , k: \perp , n: \perp }

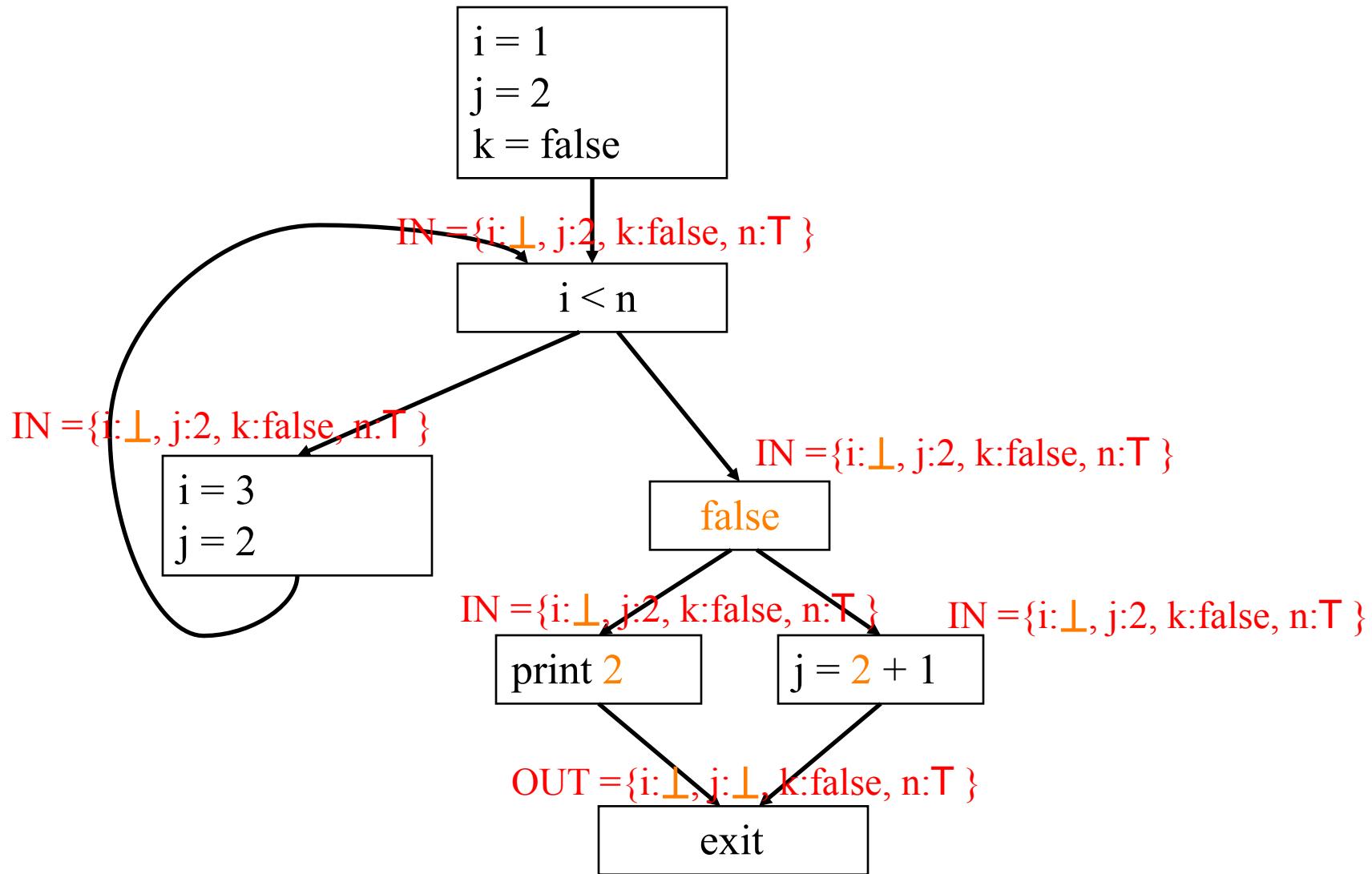
Example

$IN = \{ i:T, j:T, k:\text{false}, n:T \}$

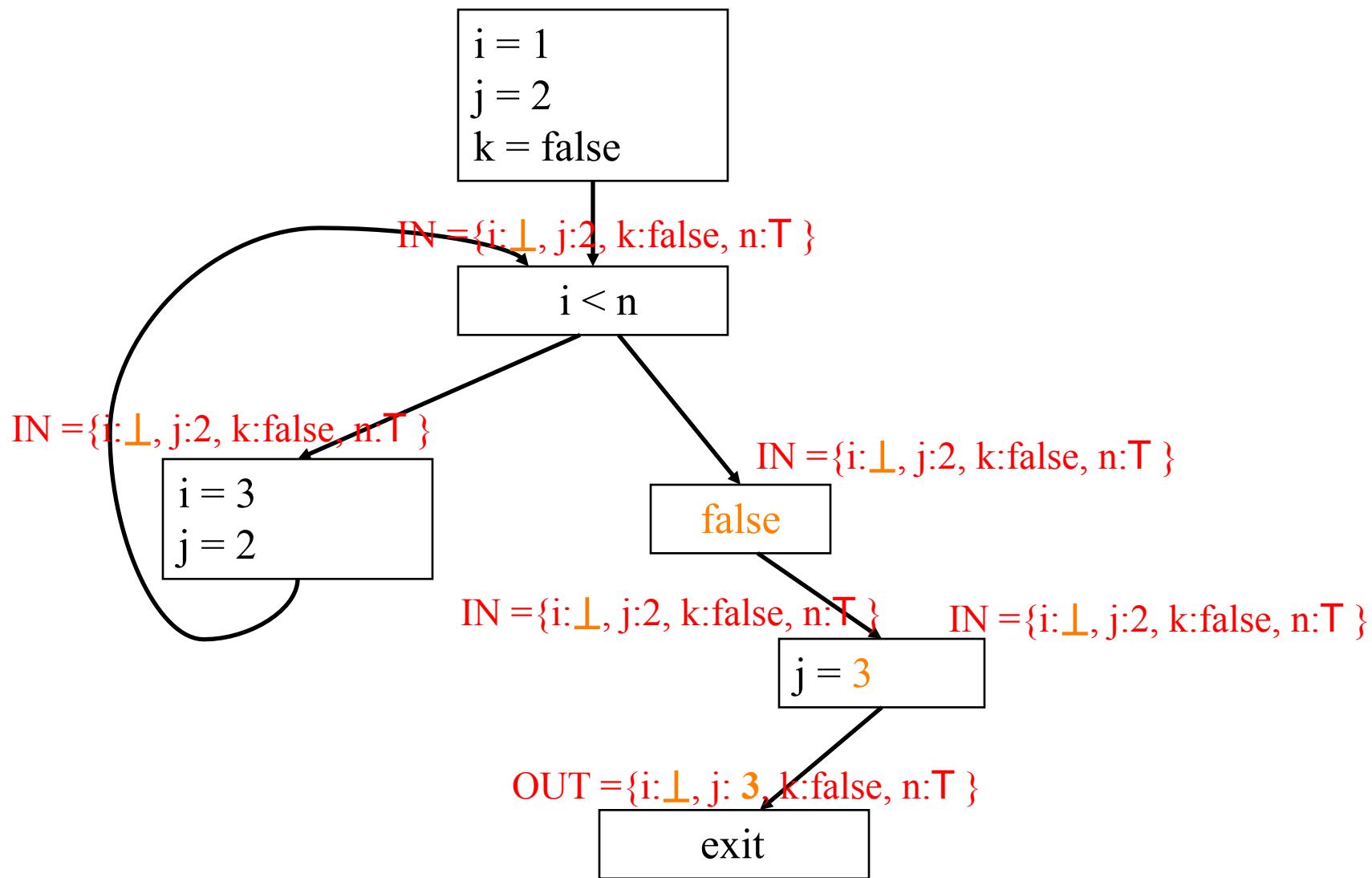


Example

$IN = \{ i:T, j:T, k:\text{false}, n:T \}$



Example

$$\text{IN} = \{ i:T, j:T, k:\text{false}, n:T \}$$


Summary

- Overview of Control-Flow Analysis
- Algebraic Simplification
- Copy Propagation
- Constant Propagation