



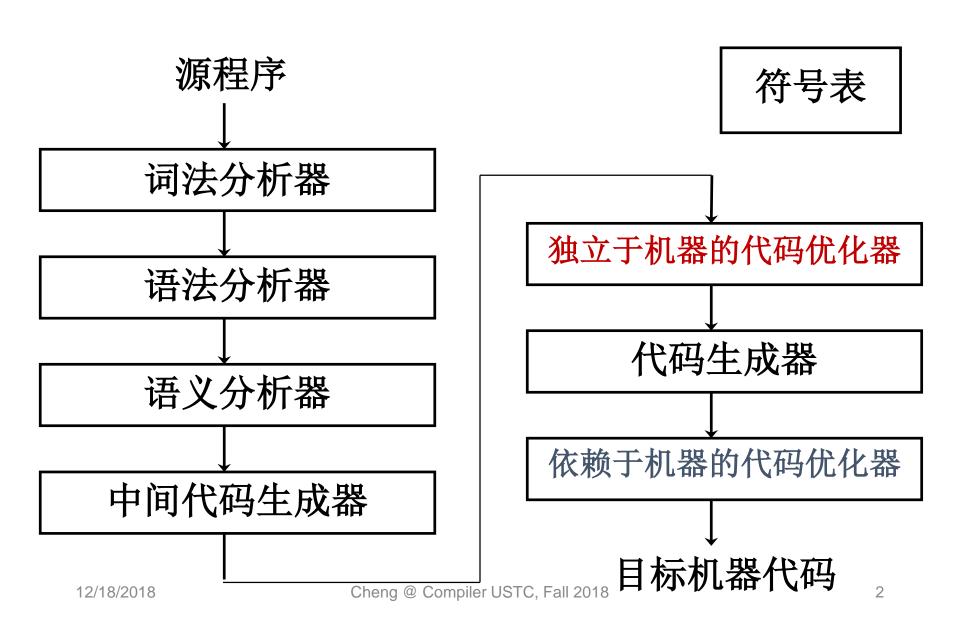
# 《编译原理与技术》 独立于机器的优化

计算机科学与技术学院 李 诚 16/12/2018

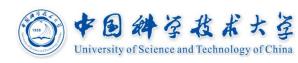


## 独立于机器的优化









#### 口代码优化

❖通过程序变换(局部变换和全局变换)来改进程序, 称为优化

#### 口代码优化的种类

- ❖基本块内优化、全局优化
- ❖公共子表达式删除、复写传播、死代码删除
- ❖循环优化

#### 口代码优化的实现方式

❖数据流分析及其一般框架、循环的识别和分析



## 优化的源头和主要种类



#### 口程序中存在许多程序员无法避免的冗余运算

如A[i][j]和X.f1这样访问数组元素和结构体的域的操作

- ❖编译后,这些访问操作展开成多步低级算术运算
- ❖对同一个数据结构多次访问导致许多公共低级运算

#### □主要种类

- ❖公共子表达式删除(common subexpression elimination)
- ❖复写传播(copy propagation)
- ❖死代码删除(dead code elimination)
- ❖代码外提(loop hoisting, code motion)





#### 快速排序程序片段如下,

```
i = m - 1; j = n; v = a[n];
while (1) {
do i = i +1; while(a[i]<v);
do j = j -1; while (a[j]>v);
if (i \ge j) break;
x=a[i]; a[i]=a[j]; a[j]=x;
x=a[i]; a[i]=a[n]; a[n]=x;
```

```
//B1

(1) \underline{i} := m - 1

(2) \underline{j} := n

(3) \underline{t} 1 := 4 * n

(4) \underline{v} := a[\underline{t} 1]
```





```
快速排序程序片段如下,
i = m - 1; j = n; v = a[n];
while (1) {
do i = i + 1; while(a[i]<v);
do j = j - 1; while (a[j] > v);
if (i \ge j) break;
x=a[i]; a[i]=a[i]; a[i]=x;
x=a[i]; a[i]=a[n]; a[n]=x;
```

```
//B2

(5) \underline{i := i + 1}

(6) t2 := 4 * i

(7) t3 := a[t2]

(8) if t3 < v goto (5)
```





```
快速排序程序片段如下,
                                         //B3
i = m - 1; j = n; v = a[n];
                                         (9) \underline{j} := \underline{j} - 1
while (1) {
                                        (10) t4 := 4 * i
do i = i + 1; while(a[i]<v);
                                        (11) t5 := a[t4]
                                        (12) if t5 > v goto (9)
do j = j -1; while (a[j] > v);
if (i \ge j) break;
x=a[i]; a[i]=a[i]; a[i]=x;
x=a[i]; a[i]=a[n]; a[n]=x;
```





```
快速排序程序片段如下,
i = m - 1; j = n; v = a[n];
while (1) {
do i = i + 1; while(a[i]<v);
                                  //B4
do j = j - 1; while (a[j] > v);
                                  (13) if i >= i goto (23)
if (i \ge j) break;
x=a[i]; a[i]=a[i]; a[i]=x;
x=a[i]; a[i]=a[n]; a[n]=x;
```





```
快速排序程序片段如下,
i = m - 1; j = n; v = a[n];
while (1) {
do i = i + 1; while(a[i]<v);
do i = i - 1; while (a[i] > v);
if (i \ge j) break;
x=a[i]; a[i]=a[i]; a[i]=x;
x=a[i]; a[i]=a[n]; a[n]=x;
```

```
//B5
(14) \underline{t6} := 4 * i
(15) x := a[t6]
(16) t7 := 4 * i
(17) t8 := 4 * j
(18) t9 := a[t8]
(19) a[t7] := t9
(20) t10 := 4 * i
(21) a[t10] := x
(22) goto (5)
```



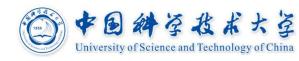


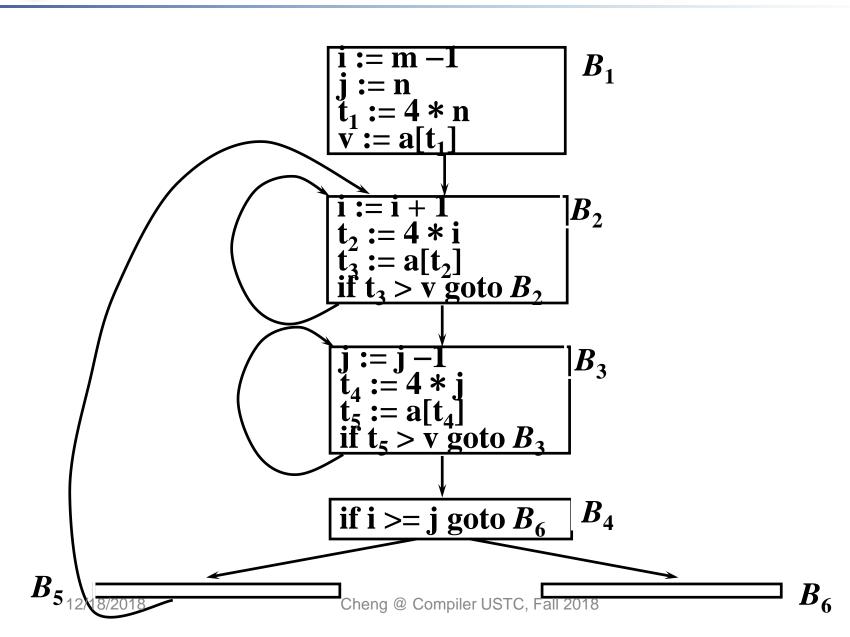
```
快速排序程序片段如下,
i = m - 1; j = n; v = a[n];
while (1) {
do i = i +1; while(a[i]<v);
do j = j - 1; while (a[j] > v);
if (i \ge j) break;
x=a[i]; a[i]=a[i]; a[i]=x;
```

```
//B6
(23) \underline{t11} := 4 * i
(24) x := a[t11]
(25) t12 := 4 * i
(26) t13 := 4 * n
(27) t14 := a[t13]
(28) a[t12] := t14
(29) t15 := 4 * n
(30) a[t15] := x
```



## 优化举例-流图



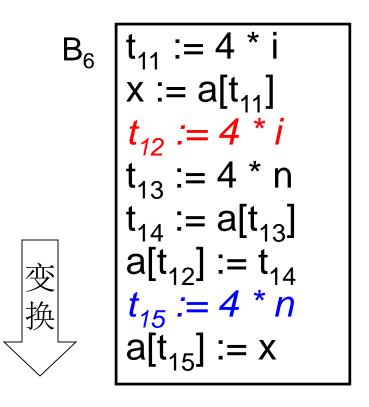






#### □公共子表达式删除 - 基本块内

B<sub>5</sub> 
$$t_6 := 4 * i$$
  
 $x := a[t_6]$   
 $t_7 := 4 * i$   
 $t_8 := 4 * j$   
 $t_9 := a[t_8]$   
 $a[t_7] := t_9$   
 $t_{10} := 4 * j$   
 $a[t_{10}] := x$   
 $goto B_2$ 







#### □公共子表达式删除 - 基本块内

$$B_5$$
  $t_6 := 4 * i$   
 $x := a[t_6]$   
 $t_8 := 4 * j$   
 $t_9 := a[t_8]$   
 $a[t_6] := t_9$   
 $a[t_8] := x$   
 $goto B_2$ 

$$B_{6} \quad \begin{array}{c} t_{11} := 4 * i \\ x := a[t_{11}] \\ t_{13} := 4 * n \\ t_{14} := a[t_{13}] \\ a[t_{11}] := t_{14} \\ a[t_{13}] := x \end{array}$$





#### 口公共子表达式删除 - 基本块间

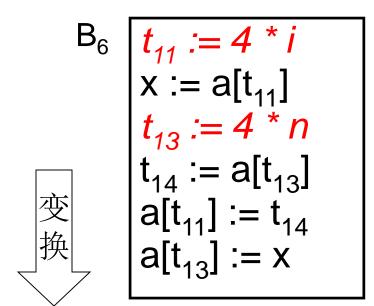
$$\mathbf{t}_2 := 4 * \mathbf{i} : \mathbf{B}_2 \longrightarrow \mathbf{B}_5$$

$$t_4 := 4 * j : B_3 \rightarrow B_5$$

$$t_2:=4*i: B_2 \rightarrow B_6$$

$$t_1 := 4 * n : B_1 \to B_6$$

$$t_6 := 4 * i$$
 $x := a[t_6]$ 
 $t_8 := 4 * j$ 
 $t_9 := a[t_8]$ 
 $a[t_6] := t_9$ 
 $a[t_8] := x$ 
 $goto B_2$ 







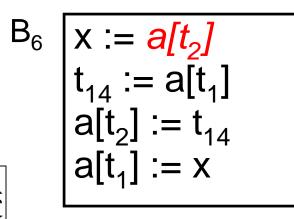
#### 口公共子表达式删除 - 基本块间

 $t3:=a[t2]:B2 \rightarrow B5$ 

 $t3:=a[t2]: B2 \to B6$ 

 $t5:=a[t4]:B3\rightarrow B5$ 

$$B_5$$
  $X := a[t_2]$ 
 $t_9 := a[t_4]$ 
 $a[t_2] := t_9$ 
 $a[t_4] := X$ 
 $goto B_2$ 









#### □公共子表达式删除 - 基本块间

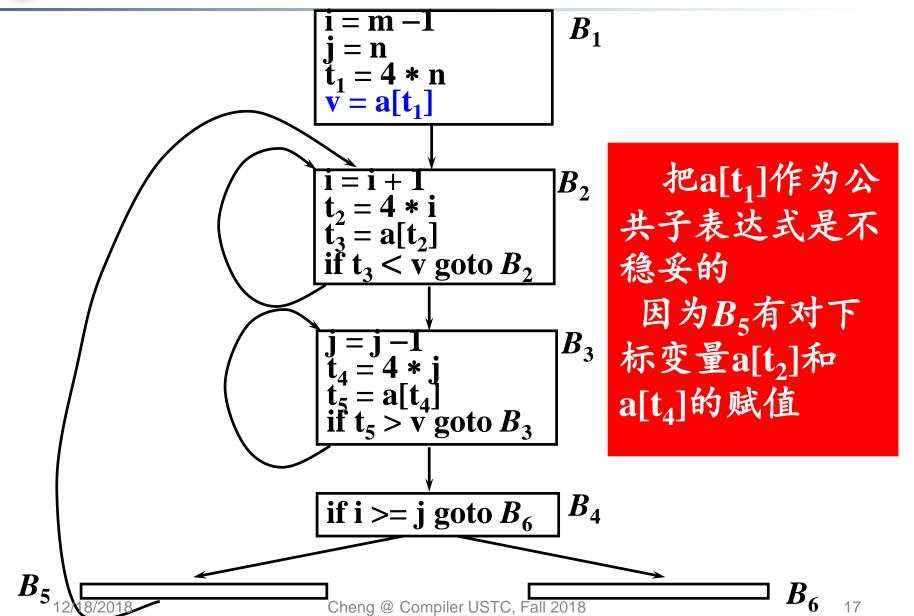
❖ $B_1$ 中 v := a[t1] 能否作为公共子表达式?

$$B_5$$
  $x := t_3$   
 $a[t_2] := t_5$   
 $a[t_4] := x$   
 $goto B_2$ 

$$B_6$$
  $x := t_3$   
 $t_{14} := a[t_1]$   
 $a[t_2] := t_{14}$   
 $a[t_1] := x$ 





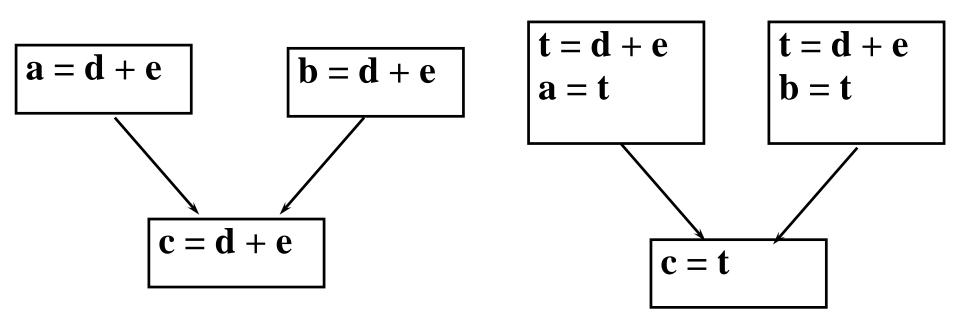




## 优化举例-复写传播



- 口复写语句: 形式为f = g的赋值
- □优化过程中会大量引入复写



删除局部公共子表达式期间引进复写



## 优化举例-复写传播



- □复写语句: 形式为f = g的赋值
- □优化过程中会大量引入复写
- □复写传播变换的做法是在复写语句f = g后, 尽可能用g代表f

$$B_5$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{t}_3$$

$$\mathbf{a}[\mathbf{t}_2] = \mathbf{t}_5$$

$$\mathbf{a}[\mathbf{t}_4] = \mathbf{x}$$

$$\mathbf{goto} B_2$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{t}_3$$
 $\mathbf{a}[\mathbf{t}_2] = \mathbf{t}_5$ 
 $\mathbf{a}[\mathbf{t}_4] = \mathbf{t}_3$ 
 $\mathbf{goto} \ B_2$ 



## 优化举例-复写传播



- 口复写语句: 形式为f = g的赋值
- 口优化过程中会大量引入复写
- □复写传播变换的做法是在复写语句f = g后, 尽可能用g代表f
- □复写传播变换本身并不是优化,但它给其它 优化带来机会
  - ❖常量合并(编译时可完成的计算)
  - ❖死代码删除

$$pi = 3.14$$

• • •

$$y = pi * 5$$





- □死代码是指计算的结果决不被引用的语句
- □一些优化变换可能会引起死代码

例: 为便于调试,可能在程序中加打印语句,测试后改成右边的形式

```
debug = true; | debug = false;
```

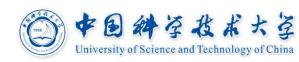
• • •

if (debug) print ... | if (debug) print ...

靠优化来保证目标代码中没有该条件语句部分



## 优化举例-死代码删除



#### □死代码是指计算的结果决不被引用的语句

□一些优化变换可能会引起死代码

例:复写传播可能会引起死代码删除

 $B_5$ 

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{t}_3$$
 $\mathbf{a}[\mathbf{t}_2] = \mathbf{t}_5$ 
 $\mathbf{a}[\mathbf{t}_4] = \mathbf{x}$ 
 $\mathbf{goto} B_2$ 

$$x = t_3$$

$$a[t_2] = t_5$$

$$a[t_4] = t_3$$

$$goto B_2$$

$$a[t_2] = t_5$$

$$a[t_4] = t_3$$

$$goto B_2$$



## 优化举例-循环优化



#### □代码外提是循环优化的一种

例: while (i <= limit - 2) ...

#### 代码外提后变换成

t = limit - 2;

while (i <= t ) ...



## 优化举例-循环优化



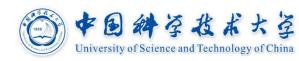
#### □强度削弱和归纳变量删除

- ❖j和t₄的值步伐一致地变化
- ❖这样的变量叫做归纳变量
- ❖在循环中有多个归纳变量时, 也许只需要留下一个
- ❖对本例可以先做强度削弱它 给删除归纳变量创造机会➢用廉价运算替换(加替换乘)

 $B_3$ 

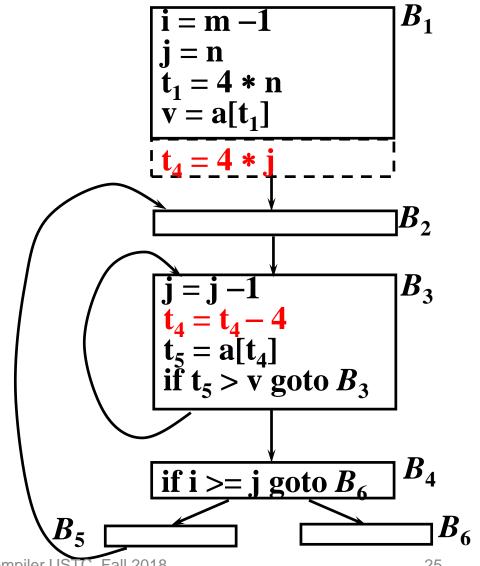
$$j = j - 1$$
 $t_4 = 4 * j$ 
 $t_5 = a[t_4]$ 
if  $t_5 > v$  goto  $B_3$ 





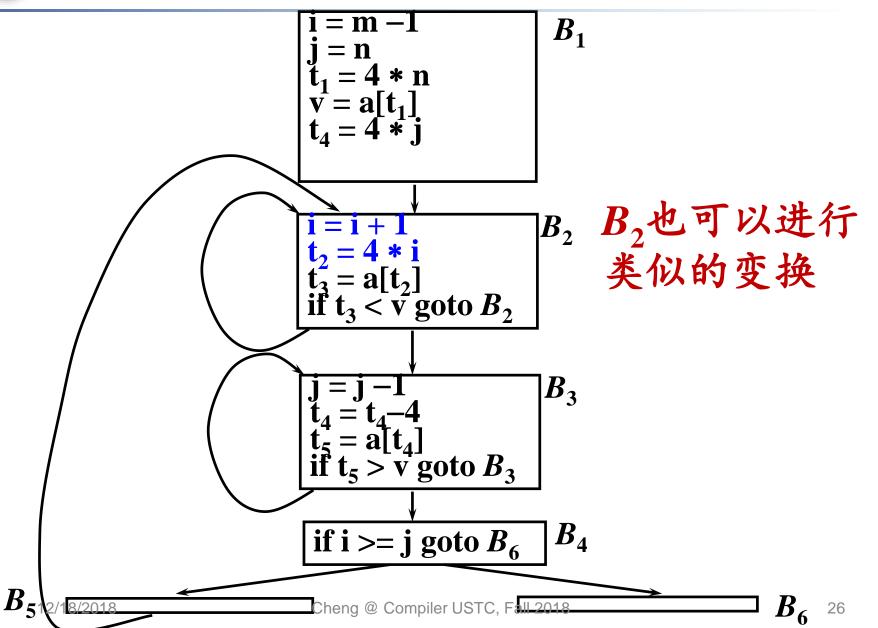
$$\begin{bmatrix}
\mathbf{j} = \mathbf{j} - 1 \\
\mathbf{t}_4 = \mathbf{4} * \mathbf{j} \\
\mathbf{t}_5 = \mathbf{a}[\mathbf{t}_4] \\
\mathbf{if } \mathbf{t}_5 > \mathbf{v} \mathbf{goto } B_3
\end{bmatrix}$$

除第一次外.  $t_4 == 4 * j在B_3$ 的入 口一定保持 在j = j-1后,关系 $t_4 == 4*j + 4也$ 保持



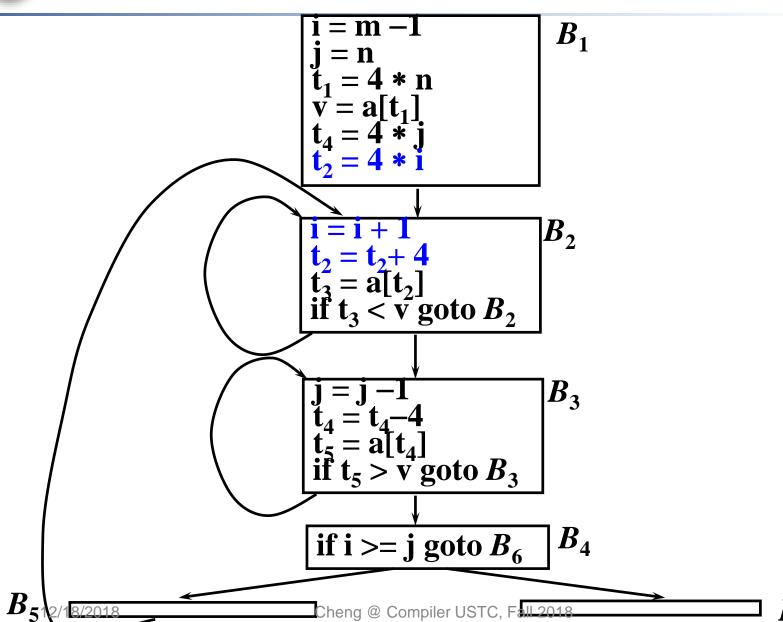




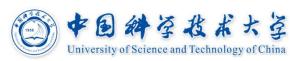


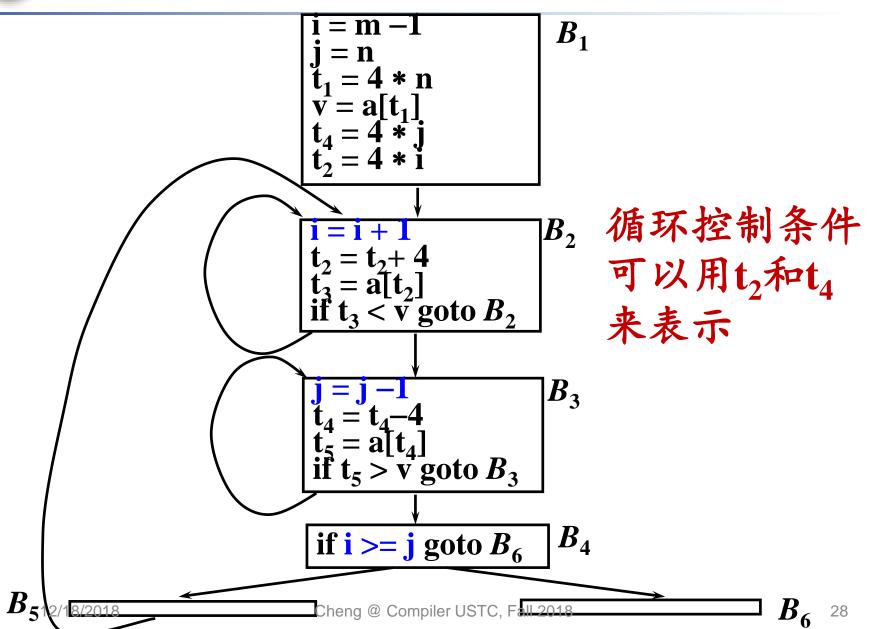








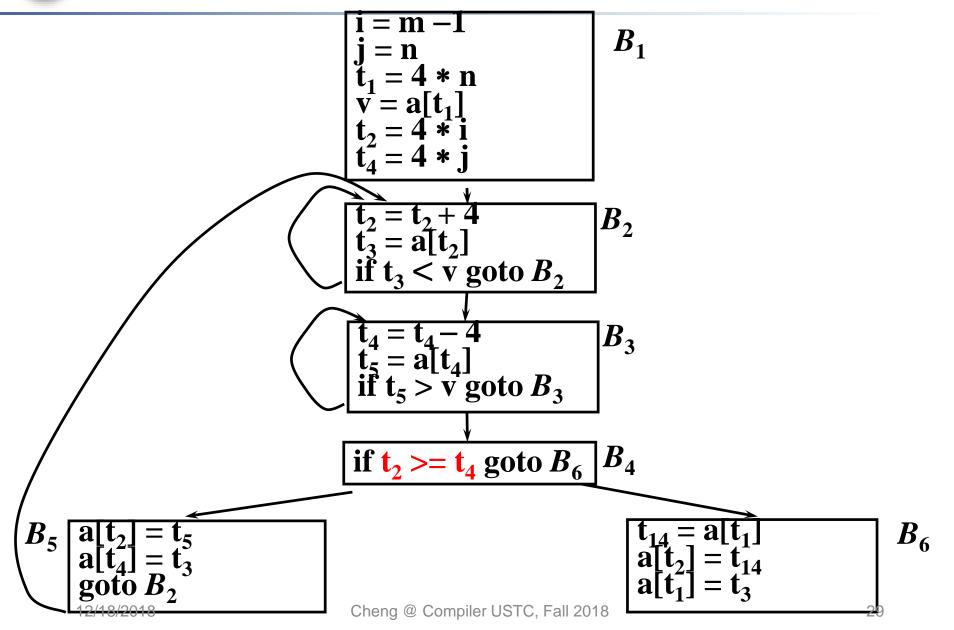






# 优化后的结果









#### 口代码优化

❖通过程序变换(局部变换和全局变换)来改进程序, 称为优化

#### 口代码优化的种类

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#### 口代码优化的实现方式

❖数据流分析及其一般框架、循环的识别和分析





- □基本块、流图
- □控制流分析
- □数据流分析





#### □流图上的点(程序点)

- ❖基本块中,两个相邻的语句之间为程序的一个点
- ❖基本块的开始点和结束点

#### □流图上的路径

- ❖点序列 $p_1, p_2, ..., p_n$ , 对1和n-1间的每个i, 满足
- $(1) p_i$ 是先于一个语句的点, $p_{i+1}$ 是同一块中位于该语句后的点,或者
- $(2) p_i$ 是某块的结束点, $p_{i+1}$ 是后继块的开始点



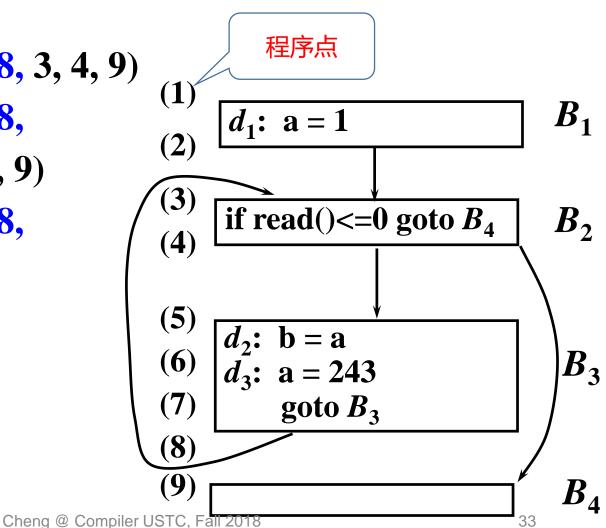


#### □流图上路径实例

- -(1, 2, 3, 4, 9)
- **-** (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 3, 4, 9)
- **-** (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
  - 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 3, 4, 9)
- **-** (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
  - 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
  - 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, ...)

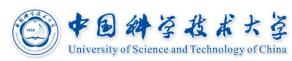
#### 路径长度无限

- 路径数无限



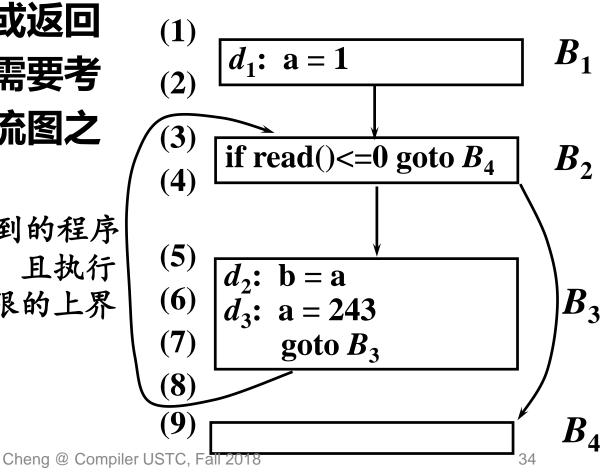


## 数据流分析介绍



□分析程序的行为时,必 须在其流图上考虑所有的 执行路径(在调用或返回 语句被执行时,还需要考 虑执行路径在多个流图之 间的跳转)

> ❖通常,从流图得到的程序 执行路径数无限,且执行 路径长度没有有限的上界



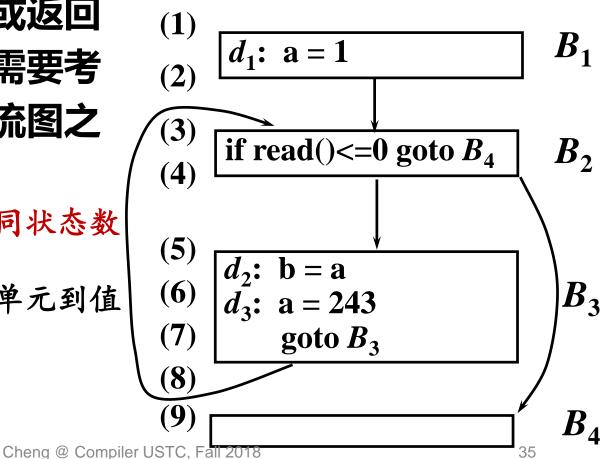


## 数据流分析介绍



□分析程序的行为时,必 须在其流图上考虑所有的 执行路径(在调用或返回 语句被执行时,还需要考 虑执行路径在多个流图之 间的跳转)

- ❖每个程序点的不同状态数 也可能无限
- ❖程序状态:存储单元到值的映射







- □问题:把握所有执行路径上的所有程序状态 一般来说是不可能的
- □解决方案:数据流分析抽取解决特定任务所需信息,以总结出用于该分析目的的一组有限的事实
  - ❖并且这组事实和到达这个程序点的路径无关,即从任何路径到达该程序点都有这样的事实
  - ❖分析的目的不同, 从程序状态提炼的信息也不同
  - ❖例如,常量传播分析是力求判定对一个特定变量的所有赋值在某个特定程序点是否总是给定相同的常数值





### □数据流值

- ❖数据流分析总把程序点和数据流值联系起来
- ❖数据流值代表在程序点能观测到的所有可能程序 状态集合的一个抽象
- ❖语句s前后两点数据流值用IN[s]和OUT[s]来表示
- ❖数据流问题就是通过基于语句语义的约束(迁移函数)和基于控制流的约束来寻找所有语句s的 IN[s]和OUT[s]的一个解





### 口语义约束-迁移函数f

- ❖语句前后两点的数据流值受该语句的语义约束
- ❖若沿执行路径正向传播,则OUT[s] =  $f_s$ (IN[s])
- �若沿执行路径逆向传播,则 $IN[s] = f_s(OUT[s])$

若基本块B由语句 $S_1, S_2, ..., S_n$ 依次组成,则

- **❖IN** $[s_i+1] = OUT[s_i], i = 1, 2, ..., n-1 (逆向...)$
- $\clubsuit f_B = f_n \circ \ldots \circ f_2 \circ f_1$  (逆向  $f_B = f_1 \circ \ldots \circ f_{n-1} \circ f_n$ )
- $\diamond$ OUT[B] =  $f_B$  (IN[B]) (逆向 IN[B] =  $f_B$  (OUT[B]))

#### 考虑的是在语句执行后输入输出之间的变化关系





### □控制流约束

❖正向传播

 $IN[B] = \bigcup_{P \neq B \text{ bh hw}} OUT[P]$ (可能用I)

❖逆向传播

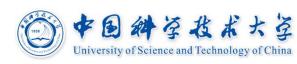
 $OUT[B] = \bigcup_{S \neq B} \inf_{h \in \mathcal{B}} IN[S]$  (可能用I)

### □约束方程组的解通常不是唯一的

❖求解的目标是要找到满足这两组约束(控制流约束和迁移约束)的最"精确"解

考虑的是在其他语句或块对于输入的影响和本次执行的 输出对其他语句和块的影响





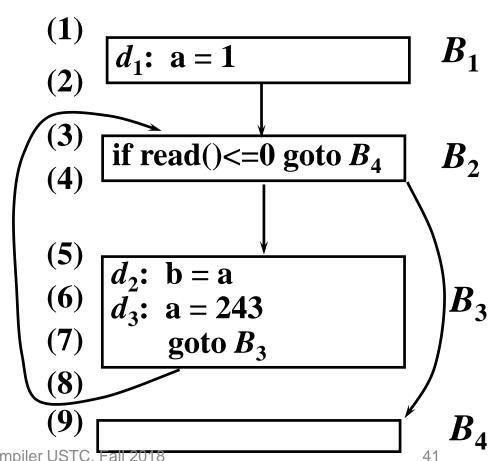
- □到达一个程序点的所有定值(gen)
  - ❖可用来判断一个变量在某程序点是否为常量
  - ❖可用来判断一个变量在某程序点是否无初值
- □别名给到达-定值的计算带来困难,因此,本 章其余部分仅考虑变量无别名的情况
- □定值的注销(kill)
  - ❖在一条执行路径上,对x的赋值注销先前对x的所有赋值





### □点(5)所有程序状态:

- $a \in \{1, 243\}$
- ❖由{d1, d3}定值
- (1) 到达-定值
- {d<sub>1</sub>, d<sub>3</sub>}的定值 到达点(5)
- (2) 常量合并
- a在点(5)不是 常量

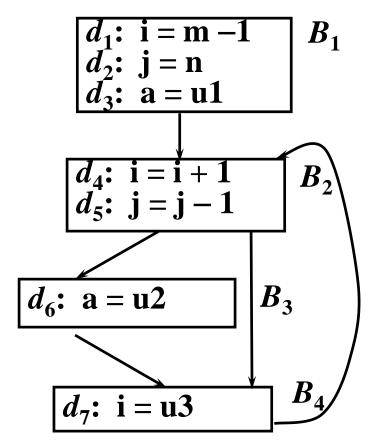






# □gen和kill分别表示一个基本块生成和注销的定值

gen 
$$[B_1] = \{d_1, d_2, d_3\}$$
  
kill  $[B_1] = \{d_4, d_5, d_6, d_7\}$   
gen  $[B_2] = \{d_4, d_5\}$   
kill  $[B_2] = \{d_1, d_2, d_7\}$   
gen  $[B_3] = \{d_6\}$   
kill  $[B_3] = \{d_3\}$   
gen  $[B_4] = \{d_7\}$   
kill  $[B_4] = \{d_1, d_4\}$ 







### □基本块的gen和kill是怎样计算的

- ❖对三地址指令d: u = v + w, 它的状态迁移函数是  $f_d(x) = gen_d \cup (x kill_d)$
- \*若:  $f_1(x) = gen_1 \cup (x kill_1), f_2(x) = gen_2 \cup (x kill_2)$

**則:** 
$$f_2(f_1(x)) = gen_2 \cup (gen_1 \cup (x - kill_1) - kill_2)$$
  
=  $(gen_2 \cup (gen_1 - kill_2)) \cup (x - (kill_1 \cup kill_2))$ 

❖若基本块B有n条三地址指令

$$kill_B = kill_1 \cup kill_2 \cup ... \cup kill_n$$

$$gen_{B} = gen_{n} \cup (gen_{n-1} - kill_{n}) \cup (gen_{n-2} - kill_{n-1} - kill_{n}) \cup \ldots \cup (gen_{1} - kill_{2} - kill_{3} - \ldots - kill_{n})$$





### □到达−定值的数据流等式

- ❖ gen<sub>B</sub>: B中能到达B的结束点的定值语句
- ❖ kill<sub>R</sub>:整个程序中决不会到达B结束点的定值
- ❖ IN[B]: 能到达B的开始点的定值集合
- ❖ OUT[B]: 能到达B的结束点的定值集合

### 两组等式(根据gen和kill定义IN和OUT)

- **❖**  $IN[B] = \cup_{P \not\in B} only out one of the second of the second of the second of the second one of the second one of the second one of the second one of the second one of the second of the second$
- $\bullet$  OUT[B] =  $gen_B \cup (IN[B] kill_B)$
- $\diamond$  OUT[ENTRY] =  $\varnothing$
- □到达−定值方程组的迭代求解,最终到达不动点



### 到达-定值的迭代计算算法



### // 正向数据流分析

- (1)  $OUT[ENTRY] = \emptyset$ ;
- (2) for (除了ENTRY以外的每个块B) OUT[B] = Ø;
- (3) while (任何一个OUT出现变化)
- (4) for (除了ENTRY以外的每个块B) {
- $IN[B] = \cup_{P \in B} \hat{\mathbf{n}} \hat{\mathbf{n}} \mathbf{w} \mathbf{OUT}[P];$
- (6)  $f_B(IN[B]) = gen_B \cup (IN[B] kill_B)$
- (7)  $OUT[B] = f_B(IN[B]);$



IN [B]

OUT [B]

 $\boldsymbol{B_1}$ 

000 0000

 $\boldsymbol{B}_2$ 

000 0000

 $B_3$ 

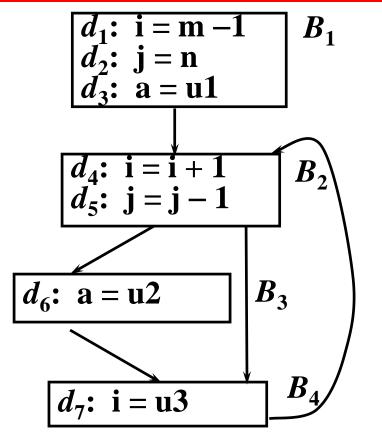
000 0000

 $B_4$ 

000 0000

gen  $[B_1] = \{d_1, d_2, d_3\}$  $kill [B_1] = \{d_4, d_5, d_6, d_7\}$ 

IN[B] = ∪ P是B的前驱 OUT[P]  $OUT[B] = gen_B \cup (IN[B] - kill_B)$ 



gen 
$$[B_2] = \{d_4, d_5\}$$
  
kill  $[B_2] = \{d_1, d_2, d_7\}$ 

$$gen[B_3] = \{d_6\}$$
 $kill[B_3] = \{d_3\}$ 
 $gen[B_3] = \{d_3\}$ 





#### **IN** [B]

OUT [B]

000 0000  $\boldsymbol{B_1}$ 

000 0000

 $\boldsymbol{B}_2$ 

000 0000

 $B_3$ 

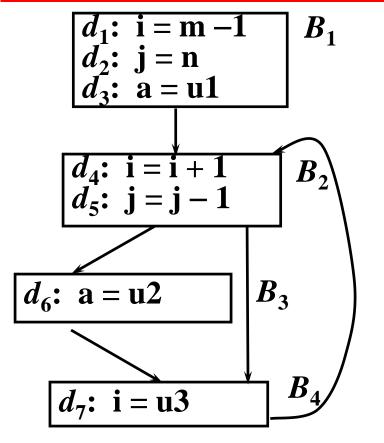
000 0000

 $B_{4}$ 

000 0000

### gen $[B_1] = \{d_1, d_2, d_3\}$ $kill [B_1] = \{d_4, d_5, d_6, d_7\}$

IN[B] = ∪ P是B的前驱 OUT[P]  $OUT[B] = gen_B \cup (IN[B] - kill_B)$ 



gen 
$$[B_2] = \{d_4, d_5\}$$
  
kill  $[B_2] = \{d_1, d_2, d_7\}$ 

$$gen[B_3] = \{d_6\}$$
 $kill[B_3] = \{d_3\}$ 



**IN** [B]

OUT [B]

000 0000  $\boldsymbol{B_1}$ 

111 0000

 $\boldsymbol{B}_2$ 

000 0000

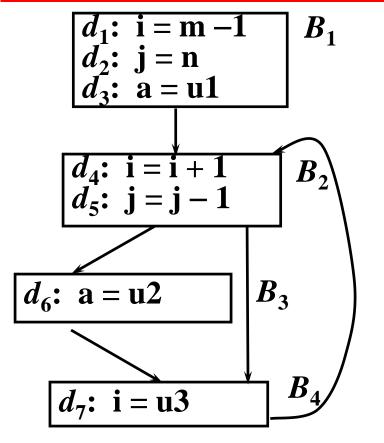
 $B_3$ 

000 0000

 $B_4$ 

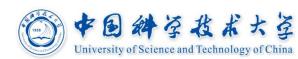
gen 
$$[B_1] = \{d_1, d_2, d_3\}$$
  
kill  $[B_1] = \{d_4, d_5, d_6, d_7\}$ 

$$IN[B] = \bigcup_{P \in B} OUT[P]$$
 $OUT[B] = gen_B \bigcup (IN[B] - kill_B)$ 



gen 
$$[B_2] = \{d_4, d_5\}$$
  
kill  $[B_2] = \{d_1, d_2, d_7\}$ 

$$gen[B_3] = \{a_6\}$$
 $kill[B_3] = \{d_3\}$ 
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#### **IN** [B]

OUT [B]

000 0000

111 0000

111 0000

000 0000

 $B_3$ 

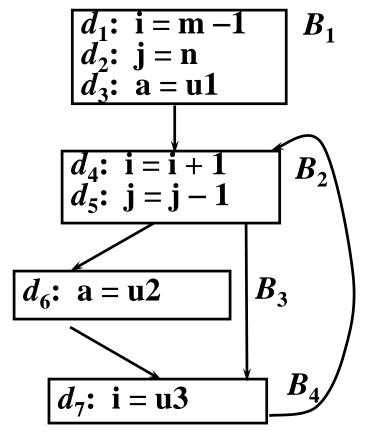
000 0000

 $B_4$ 

000 0000

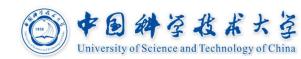
### gen $[B_1] = \{d_1, d_2, d_3\}$ $kill [B_1] = \{d_4, d_5, d_6, d_7\}$

$$IN[B] = \bigcup_{P \not\equiv B \text{ of } N} OUT[P]$$
 $OUT[B] = gen_B \cup (IN[B] - kill_B)$ 



$$gen [B_2] = \{d_4, d_5\}$$
 $kill [B_2] = \{d_1, d_2, d_7\}$ 

gen 
$$[B_3] = \{d_6\}$$
  
kill  $[B_3] = \{d_3\}$ 



IN [B]

OUT [B]

000 0000

111 0000

111 0000

001 1100

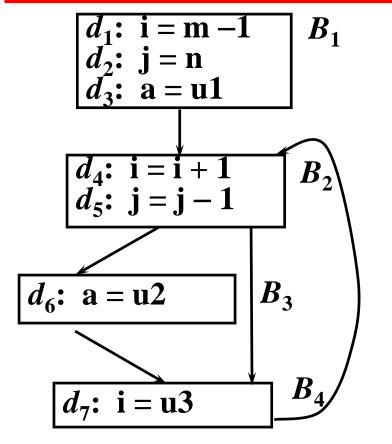
 $B_3$ 

000 0000

 $B_4$ 

gen 
$$[B_1] = \{d_1, d_2, d_3\}$$
  
kill  $[B_1] = \{d_4, d_5, d_6, d_7\}$ 

$$IN[B] = \bigcup_{P \in B} OUT[P]$$
 $OUT[B] = gen_B \cup (IN[B] - kill_B)$ 



gen 
$$[B_2] = \{d_4, d_5\}$$
  
kill  $[B_2] = \{d_1, d_2, d_7\}$ 

$$gen[B_3] = \{d_6\}$$
 $kill[B_3] = \{d_3\}$ 



**IN** [B]

OUT [B]

000 0000

111 0000

111 0000

001 1100

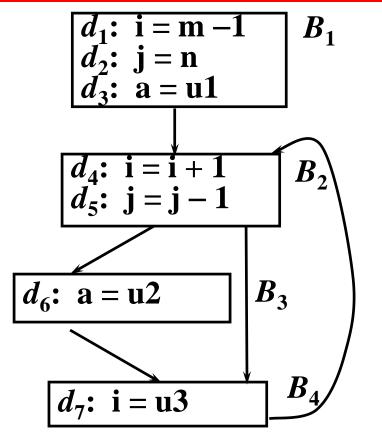
001 1100

000 0000

 $B_4$ 

gen 
$$[B_1] = \{d_1, d_2, d_3\}$$
  
kill  $[B_1] = \{d_4, d_5, d_6, d_7\}$ 

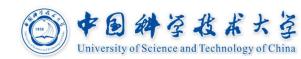
$$IN[B] = \bigcup_{P \in B} OUT[P]$$
 $OUT[B] = gen_B \cup (IN[B] - kill_B)$ 



gen 
$$[B_2] = \{d_4, d_5\}$$
  
kill  $[B_2] = \{d_1, d_2, d_7\}$ 

gen 
$$[B_3] = \{a_6\}$$
  
 $kill [B_3] = \{d_3\}$   
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$$gen \ [B_3] = \{d_6\} \quad gen \ [B_4] = \{d_7\} \\ kill \ [B_3] = \{d_3\} \quad kill \ [B_4] = \{d_{131}d_4\}$$
 Cheng © Complier C., Fall 2013



IN [B]

OUT [B]

000 0000

111 0000

111 0000

001 1100

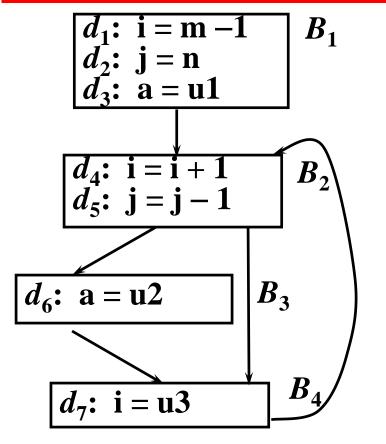
001 1100

000 1110

 $B_4$ 

gen 
$$[B_1] = \{d_1, d_2, d_3\}$$
  
kill  $[B_1] = \{d_4, d_5, d_6, d_7\}$ 

$$IN[B] = \bigcup_{P \in B} OUT[P]$$
 $OUT[B] = gen_B \cup (IN[B] - kill_B)$ 

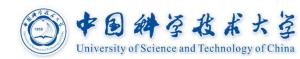


$$gen [B_2] = \{d_4, d_5\}$$

$$kill [B_2] = \{d_1, d_2, d_7\}$$

gen 
$$[B_3] = \{d_6\}$$
  
kill  $[B_2] = \{d_2\}$ 

## ② 到达-定值分析



#### IN[B]

OUT [B]

 $B_1 = 000 \ 0000$ 

111 0000

 $B_2$  111 0000

001 1100

 $B_3$  001 1100

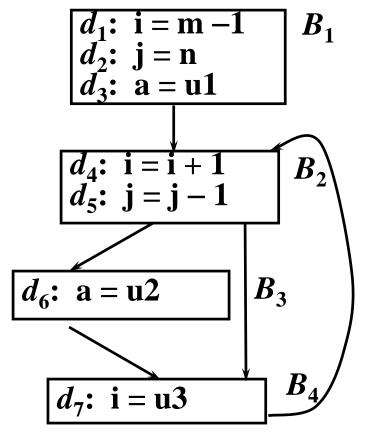
000 1110

 $B_{A}$  001 1110

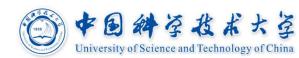
000 0000

### gen $[B_1] = \{d_1, d_2, d_3\}$ kill $[B_1] = \{d_4, d_5, d_6, d_7\}$

$$IN[B] = \bigcup_{P \in B} OUT[P]$$
 $OUT[B] = gen_B \cup (IN[B] - kill_B)$ 



gen 
$$[B_2] = \{d_4, d_5\}$$
  
kill  $[B_2] = \{d_1, d_2, d_7\}$ 



IN [B]

OUT [B]

000 0000

111 0000

111 0000

001 1100

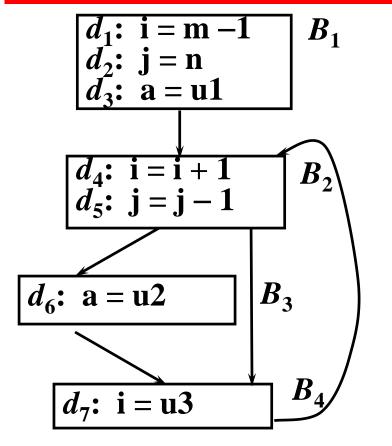
001 1100

000 1110

001 1110

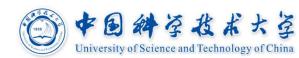
gen 
$$[B_1] = \{d_1, d_2, d_3\}$$
  
kill  $[B_1] = \{d_4, d_5, d_6, d_7\}$ 

$$IN[B] = \bigcup_{P \in B \in B} OUT[P]$$
 $OUT[B] = gen_B \cup (IN[B] - kill_B)$ 



gen 
$$[B_2] = \{d_4, d_5\}$$
  
kill  $[B_2] = \{d_1, d_2, d_7\}$ 

gen 
$$[B_3] = \{d_6\}$$
  
 $kill [B_3] = \{d_3\}$ 



**IN** [B]

OUT [B]

000 0000

111 0000

111 0111

001 1100

001 1100

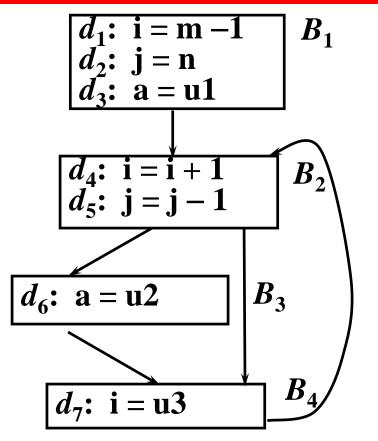
000 1110

001 1110

001 0111

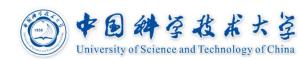
gen  $[B_1] = \{d_1, d_2, d_3\}$  $kill [B_1] = \{d_4, d_5, d_6, d_7\}$ 

$$IN[B] = \bigcup_{P \in B} OUT[P]$$
 $OUT[B] = gen_B \cup (IN[B] - kill_B)$ 



gen 
$$[B_2] = \{d_4, d_5\}$$
  
kill  $[B_2] = \{d_1, d_2, d_7\}$ 

gen 
$$[B_3] = \{d_6\}$$
 gen  $[B_4] = \{d_7\}$ 



#### **IN** [B]

OUT [B]

000 0000

111 0000

111 0111

001 1110

001 1100

000 1110

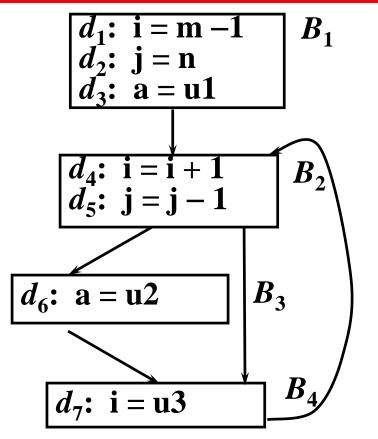
 $B_{4}$  001 1110

001 0111

### 不再继续演示迭代计算

gen 
$$[B_1] = \{d_1, d_2, d_3\}$$
  
kill  $[B_1] = \{d_4, d_5, d_6, d_7\}$ 

$$IN[B] = \bigcup_{P \in B} OUT[P]$$
 $OUT[B] = gen_B \cup (IN[B] - kill_B)$ 



gen 
$$[B_2] = \{d_4, d_5\}$$
  
kill  $[B_2] = \{d_1, d_2, d_7\}$ 

gen 
$$[B_3] = \{d_6\}$$
 gen  $[B_4] = \{d_7\}$   
kill  $[B_2] = \{d_2\}$  kill  $[B_4] = \{d_1, d_2\}$ 



#### 到达-定值分析非向量计算方法中国种学技术大学 University of Science and Technology of China

#### □ 迭代计算

- 计算次序, 深度优先序, 即 B1 -> B2 -> B3 -> B4
- 初始值: for all B: IN[B] = Ø; OUT[B] = GEN[B]
- 第一次迭代:

IN[B1] = Ø; // B1 无前驱结点

OUT[B1] = GEN[B1]  $\cup$  (IN[B1]-KILL[B1]) = GEN[B1] = { d1, d2, d3 }

```
IN[B2] = OUT[B1] \cup OUT[B4] = \{d1, d2, d3\} \cup \{d7\} = \{d1, d2, d3, d7\}
```

OUT[B2] = GEN[B2]  $\cup$  (IN[B2]-KILL[B2]) = { d4, d5 }  $\cup$  { d3 } = { d3, d4, d5 }

```
IN[B3] = OUT[B2] = \{ d3, d4, d5 \}
```

OUT[B3] =  $\{d6\} \cup (\{d3, d4, d5\} - \{d3\}) = \{d4, d5, d6\}$ 

$$IN[B4] = OUT[B3] \cup OUT[B2] = \{ d3, d4, d5, d6 \}$$

OUT[B4] =  $\{d7\} \cup (\{d3, d4, d5, d6\} - \{d1, d4\}) = \{d3, d5, d6, d7\}$ 



#### 到达-定值分析非向量计算方数中国种 University of Sci



一第二次迭代

```
IN[B1] = Ø; // B1 无前驱结点
OUT[B1] = GEN[B1] ∪ (IN[B1]-KILL[B1]) = GEN[B1] = { d1, d2, d3 }
```

```
IN[B2] = OUT[B1] \cup OUT[B4] = \{ d1,d2,d3 \} \cup \{ d3,d5,d6,d7 \} = \{ d1,d2,d3,d5,d6,d7 \} 
OUT[B2] = GEN[B2] \cup (IN[B2]-KILL[B2]) = \{ d4,d5 \} \cup \{ d3,d5,d6 \} = \{ d3,d4,d5,d6 \}
```

```
IN[B3] = OUT[B2] = { d3, d4, d5, d6 }
OUT[B3] = { d6 } \cup ( { d3, d4, d5, d6 } - { d3 } ) = { d4, d5, d6 }
```

```
IN[B4] = OUT[B3] \cup OUT[B2] = { d3, d4, d5, d6 }
OUT[B4] = { d7 } \cup ( { d3, d4, d5, d6 } - { d1, d4 } ) = { d3, d5, d6, d7 }
```

#### 经过第二次迭代后, IN[B]和OUT[B] 不再变化。





### □到达−定值数据流等式是正向的方程

OUT  $[B] = gen [B] \cup (IN [B] - kill [B])$  IN  $[B] = \bigcup_{P \neq B \text{ of } n} OUT [P]$  某些数据流等式是反向的

### □到达−定值数据流等式的合流运算是求并集

 $IN[B] = \bigcup_{P \neq B \text{的前驱}} OUT[P]$ 某些数据流等式的合流运算是求交集

### □对到达-定值数据流方程,迭代求它的最小解

某些数据流方程可能需要求最大解





### 口定义

- ❖ x的值在p点开始的某条执行路径上被引用,则说 x在p点活跃,否则称x在p点已经死亡
- ❖ IN[B]: 块B开始点的活跃变量集合
- ❖ OUT[B]: 块B结束点的活跃变量集合
- ❖ use<sub>B</sub>: 块B中有引用且在引用前无定值的变量集
- ❖ def<sub>B</sub>: 块B中有定值的变量集

### □应用

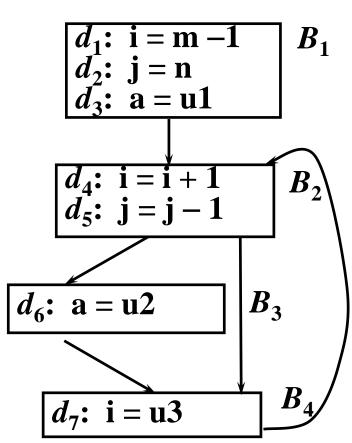
❖ 一种重要应用就是基本块的寄存器分配





### 口例

- $use[B_2] = \{ i, j \}$
- $def[B_2] = \{ i, j \}$







### □活跃变量数据流等式

- $\Leftrightarrow$  IN  $[B] = use_B \cup (OUT [B] def_B)$
- ♦ OUT[B] =  $\cup_{S \notin B}$  of B in [S]
- **❖** IN [EXIT] = ∅

### □和到达−定值等式之间的联系与区别

- ❖ 都以集合并算符作为它们的汇合算符
- ❖ 信息流动方向相反, IN和OUT的作用相互交换
- ❖ use和def分别取代gen和kill
- ❖ 仍然需要最小解

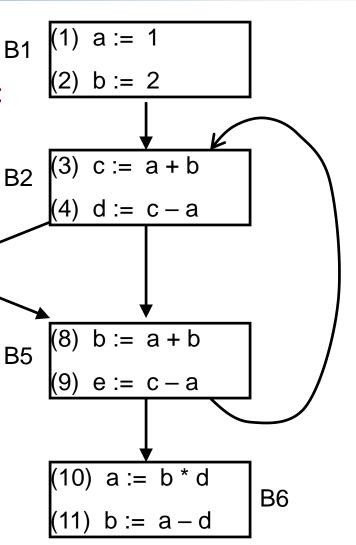




#### 计算次序

\* 结点深度优先序的逆序(向后流):

\*  $B6 \rightarrow B5 \rightarrow B4 \rightarrow B3 \rightarrow B2 \rightarrow B1$ 



B3 (5) d := b \* d

B4 (6) d := a + b (7) e := e + 1



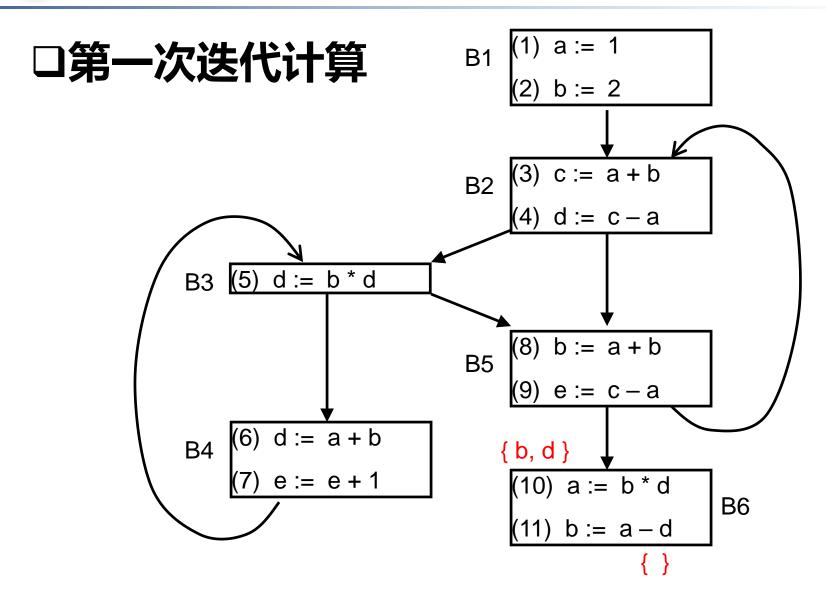


### 口各基本块USE和DEF如下,

```
USE[B1] = { } ; DEF[B1] = { a, b }
 USE[B2] = \{ a, b \} ; DEF[B2] = \{ c, d \}
 USE[B3] = \{ b, d \} ; DEF[B3] = \{ \}
 USE[B4] = \{ a, b, e \} ; DEF[B4] = \{ d \}
 USE[B5] = \{ a, b, c \}; DEF[B5] = \{ e \}
 USE[B6] = \{ b, d \}; DEF[B6] = \{ a \}
□初始值, all B, IN[B] = { },
           OUT[B6]={ }//出口块
```









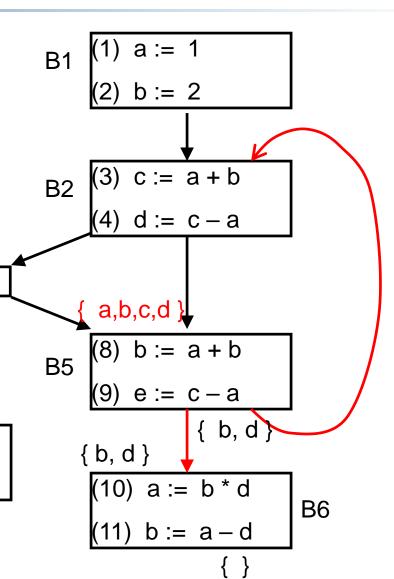
(5) d := b \* d



■ 第一次迭代计算

**B**3

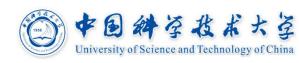
**B**4





(5) d := b \* d

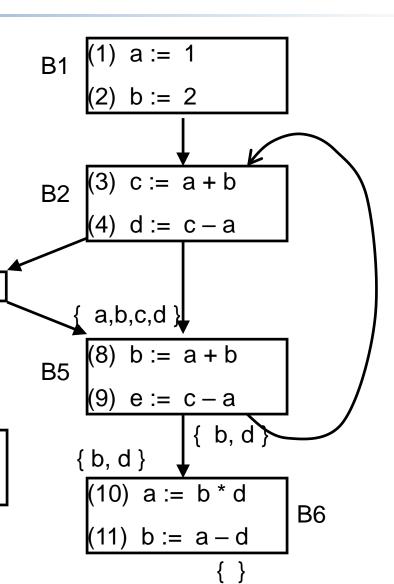
{ a,b,e }



■ 第一次迭代计算

B3

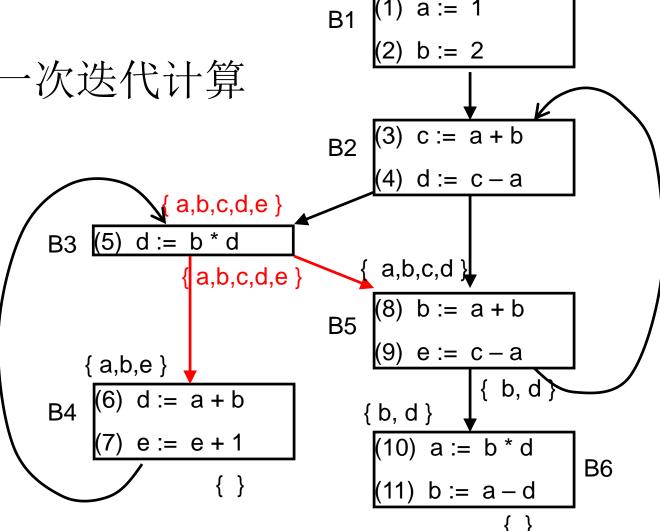
**B4** 



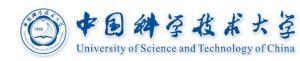


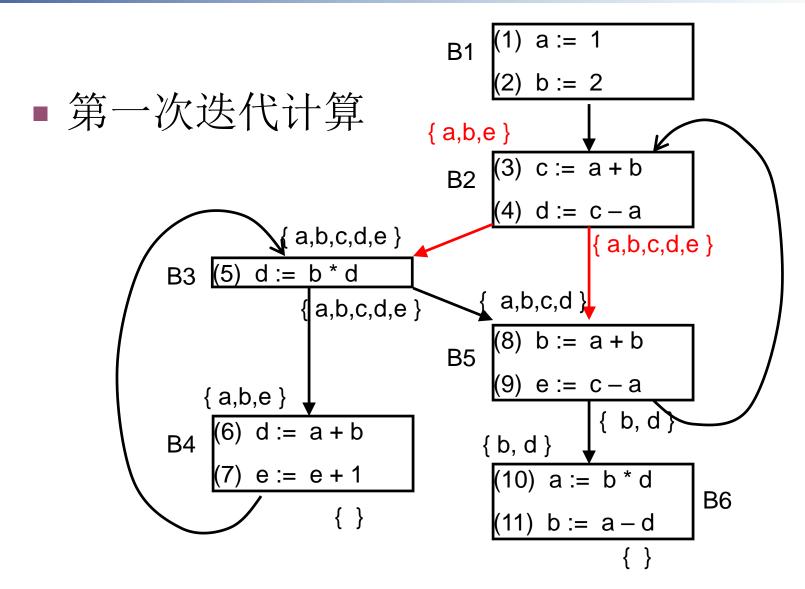






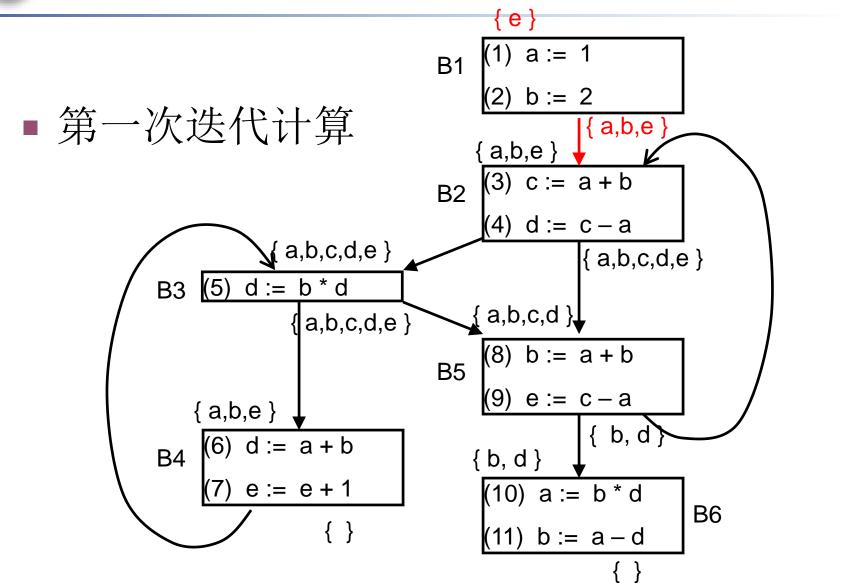






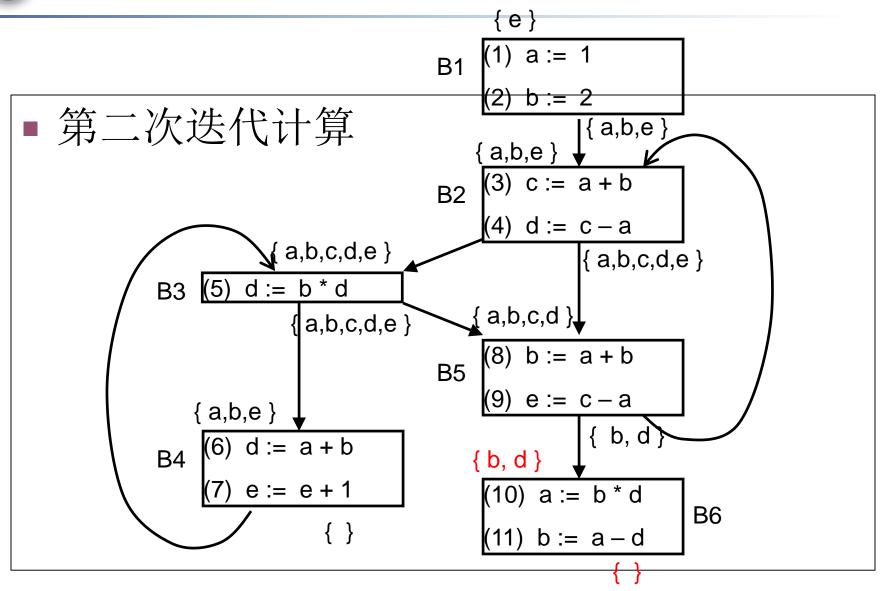




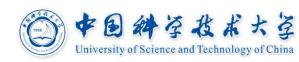








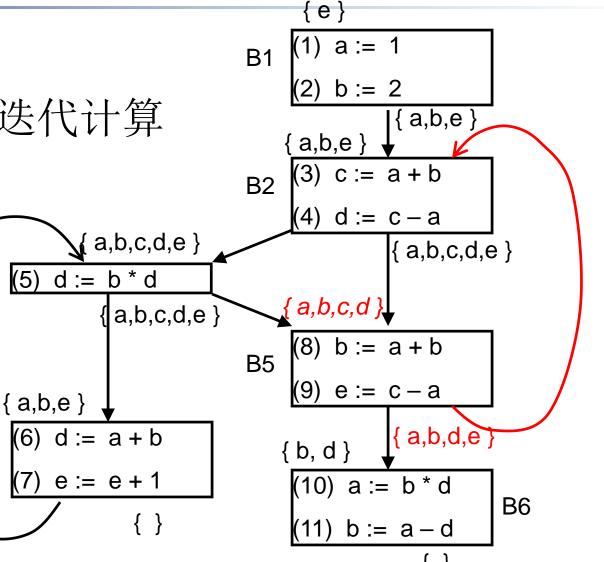




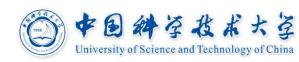


**B**3

**B4** 





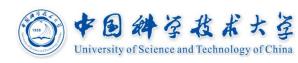


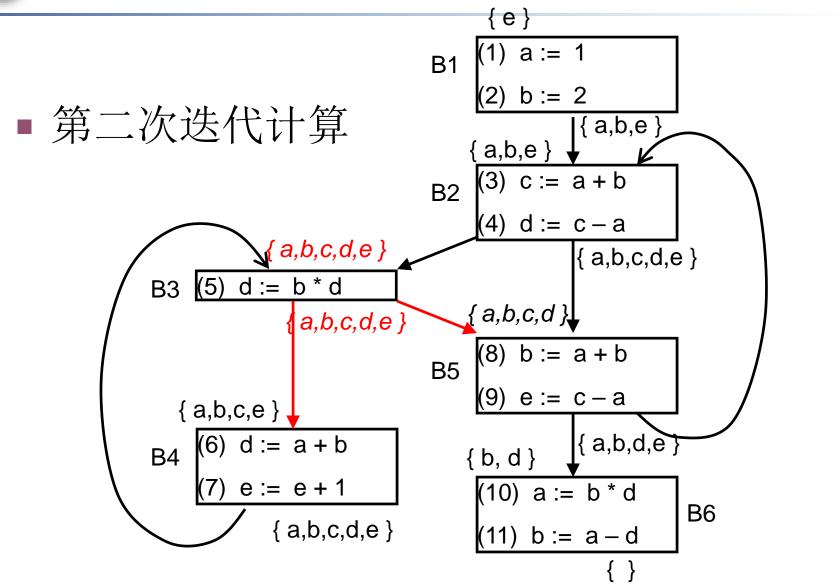
■ 第二次迭代计算

{ e } **B**1 b := 2{ a,b,e a,b,e } c := a + bB2 { a,b,c,d,e } a,b,c,d } **B**5 { a,b,d,e } { b, d } **B6** b := a - d

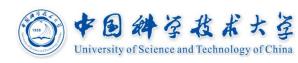
{ a,b,c,d,e }

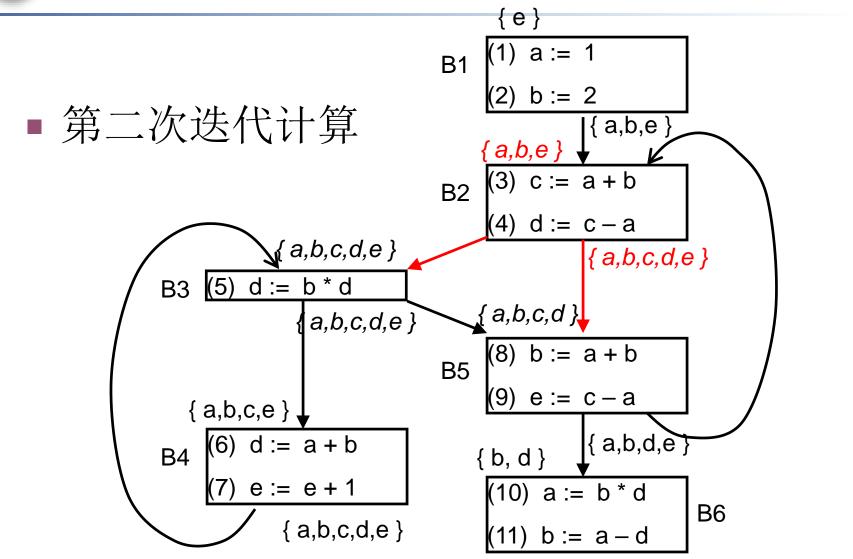








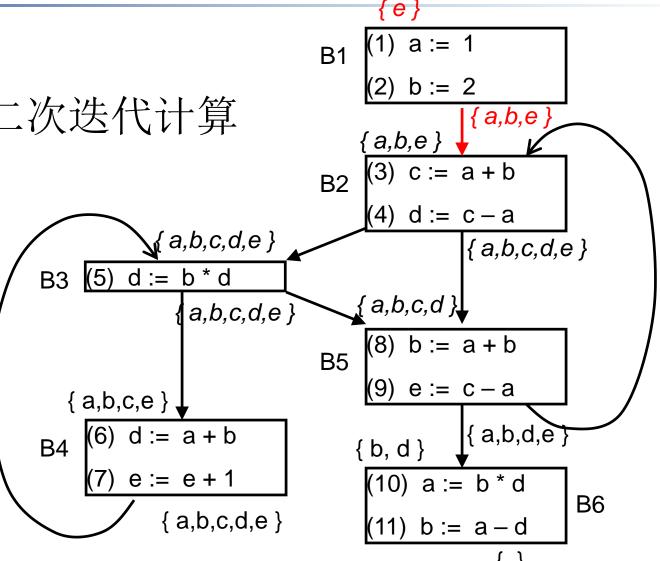










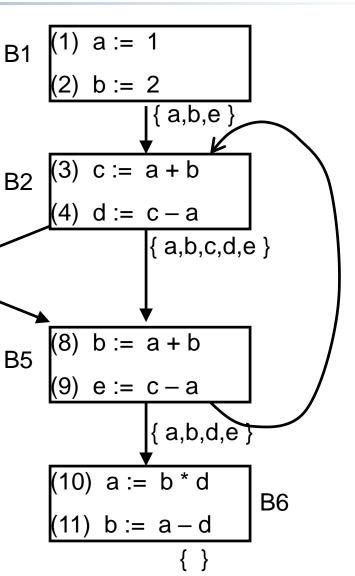






■ 第三次迭代与前一次 结果一样, 计算结束

**B**3



(5) d := b \* d

a,b,c,d,e }





# 《编译原理与技术》 独立于机器的优化

At the end, if you fail, at least you did something interesting, rather than doing something boring and also failing. Or doing something boring and then forgetting how to do something interesting.

—— Barbara Liskov (Turing Award 2008)