

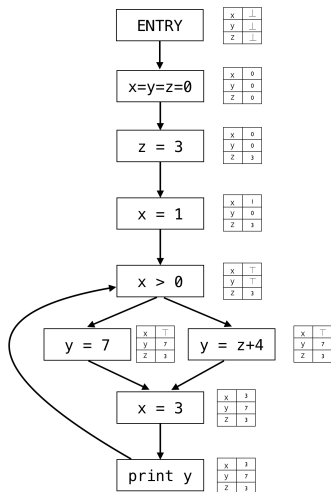
COSE312: Compilers

Lecture 17 — Data-Flow Analysis (3)

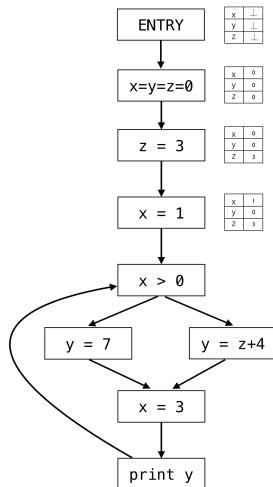
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2015 Fall

Constant Propagation Analysis

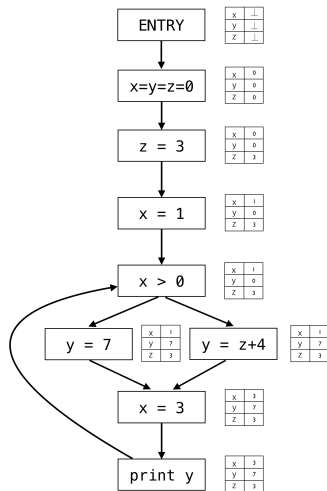
For each program point, determine whether a variable has a constant value whenever execution reaches that point.



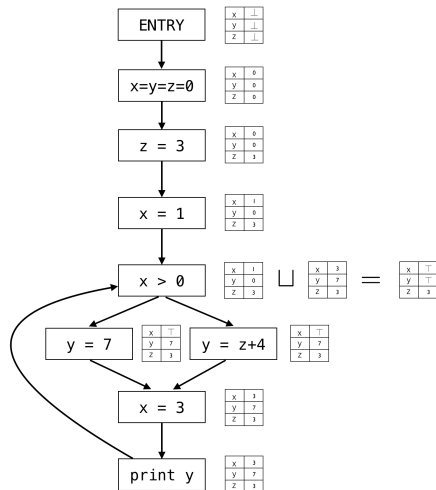
How It Works (1)



How It Works (2)



How It Works (3)



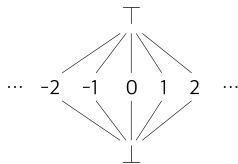
Abstract Domain

- Each variable is associated with an abstract value:

$$\mathbb{D} = \mathit{Var} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$\mathbb{C} = \{\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\} \cup \{\perp, \top\}$$

- The elements in \mathbb{C} are partially ordered (i.e., \mathbb{C} is a *poset*):



$$\forall c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{C}. c_1 \sqsubseteq c_2 \text{ iff } c_1 = \perp \vee c_2 = \top \vee c_1 = c_2$$

- The elements in \mathbb{D} are also partially ordered:

$$\forall d_1, d_2 \in \mathbb{D}. d_1 \sqsubseteq d_2 \text{ iff } \forall x \in \mathit{Var}. d_1(x) \sqsubseteq d_2(x)$$

Abstract Domain

- The *join* between domain elements:

$$c_1 \sqcup c_2 = \begin{cases} c_2 & c_1 = \perp \\ c_1 & c_2 = \perp \\ c_1 & c_1 = c_2 \\ \top & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

$$d_1 \sqcup d_2 = \lambda x \in \text{Var. } d_1(x) \sqcup d_2(x)$$

Transfer Functions

Transfer functions model the program execution in terms of the abstract domain:

- Transfer function for $z = 3$:

$$\lambda d \in \mathbb{D}. [z \mapsto 3]d$$

- Transfer function for $x > 0$:

$$\lambda d \in \mathbb{D}. d$$

- Transfer function for $y = z + 4$:

$$\lambda d \in \mathbb{D}. \begin{cases} \perp & d(z) = \perp \\ \top & d(z) = \top \\ d(z) + 4 & \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

Constant Propagation Analysis

Final outcome:

$$\mathbf{out} : \mathit{Block} \rightarrow (\mathit{Var} \rightarrow \mathbb{C})$$

Equation:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{out}(\mathit{ENTRY}) &= \lambda x. \perp \\ \mathbf{out}(B) &= f_B(\bigsqcup_{P \hookrightarrow B} \mathbf{out}(P))\end{aligned}$$

Fixed point algorithm:

For all i , $\mathbf{out}(B_i) = \emptyset$
while (changes to any **out** occur) {
 For all i , update
 $\mathbf{out}(B_i) = f_{B_i}(\bigsqcup_{P \hookrightarrow B_i} \mathbf{out}(P))$
}