

CS738: Advanced Compiler Optimizations

SSAPRE: SSA based Partial Redundancy Elimination

Amey Karkare

karkare@cse.iitk.ac.in

<http://www.cse.iitk.ac.in/~karkare/cs738>

Department of CSE, IIT Kanpur



PRE without SSA

- ▶ Based on well known DF analyses

PRE without SSA

- ▶ Based on well known DF analyses
 - ▶ Availability

PRE without SSA

- ▶ Based on well known DF analyses
 - ▶ Availability
 - ▶ Anticipability

PRE without SSA

- ▶ Based on well known DF analyses
 - ▶ Availability
 - ▶ Anticipability
 - ▶ Partial Availability

PRE without SSA

- ▶ Based on well known DF analyses
 - ▶ Availability
 - ▶ Anticipability
 - ▶ Partial Availability
 - ▶ Partial Anticipability

PRE without SSA

- ▶ Based on well known DF analyses
 - ▶ Availability
 - ▶ Anticipability
 - ▶ Partial Availability
 - ▶ Partial Anticipability
- ▶ Identifies partially redundant computations, make them totally redundant by inserting new computations

PRE without SSA

- ▶ Based on well known DF analyses
 - ▶ Availability
 - ▶ Anticipability
 - ▶ Partial Availability
 - ▶ Partial Anticipability
- ▶ Identifies partially redundant computations, make them totally redundant by inserting new computations
- ▶ Remove totally redundant computations (CSE)

PRE without SSA

- ▶ Iterative data flow analysis

PRE without SSA

- ▶ Iterative data flow analysis
- ▶ Operates on control flow graph

PRE without SSA

- ▶ Iterative data flow analysis
- ▶ Operates on control flow graph
- ▶ Computes global and local versions of data flow information

SSAPRE

- ▶ Information flow along SSA edges

SSAPRE

- ▶ Information flow along SSA edges
- ▶ No distinction between global and local information

SSAPRE: Challenge

- ▶ SSA form defined for variables

SSAPRE: Challenge

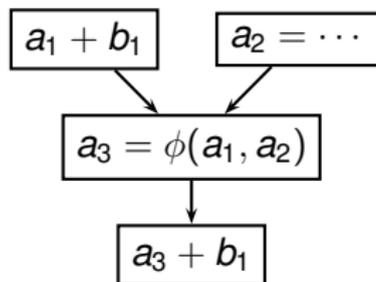
- ▶ SSA form defined for variables
- ▶ How to identify potentially redundant expressions

SSAPRE: Challenge

- ▶ SSA form defined for variables
- ▶ How to identify potentially redundant expressions
 - ▶ Expressions having different variable versions as operands

SSAPRE: Challenge

- ▶ SSA form defined for variables
- ▶ How to identify potentially redundant expressions
 - ▶ Expressions having different variable versions as operands



- ▶ Here $a_1 + b_1$ is same as $a_3 + b_1$ when control follows the left branch. Lexically different, but computationally identical

SSAPRE: Key Idea

- ▶ Redundancy Class Variables (RCVs)

SSAPRE: Key Idea

- ▶ Redundancy Class Variables (RCVs)
 - ▶ variable (say h) to represent computation of an expression (say E)

SSAPRE: Key Idea

- ▶ Redundancy Class Variables (RCVs)
 - ▶ variable (say h) to represent computation of an expression (say E)
- ▶ Computation of expression could represent either a *def* or a *use*

SSAPRE: Key Idea

- ▶ Redundancy Class Variables (RCVs)
 - ▶ variable (say h) to represent computation of an expression (say E)
- ▶ Computation of expression could represent either a *def* or a *use*
 - ▶ definition of $E \Rightarrow$ store into h

SSAPRE: Key Idea

- ▶ Redundancy Class Variables (RCVs)
 - ▶ variable (say h) to represent computation of an expression (say E)
- ▶ Computation of expression could represent either a *def* or a *use*
 - ▶ definition of $E \Rightarrow$ store into h
 - ▶ use of $E \Rightarrow$ load from h

SSAPRE: Key Idea

- ▶ Redundancy Class Variables (RCVs)
 - ▶ variable (say h) to represent computation of an expression (say E)
- ▶ Computation of expression could represent either a *def* or a *use*
 - ▶ definition of $E \Rightarrow$ store into h
 - ▶ use of $E \Rightarrow$ load from h
- ▶ PRE on SSA form of RCVs (h) to remove redundancies

SSAPRE: Key Idea

- ▶ Redundancy Class Variables (RCVs)
 - ▶ variable (say h) to represent computation of an expression (say E)
- ▶ Computation of expression could represent either a *def* or a *use*
 - ▶ definition of $E \Rightarrow$ store into h
 - ▶ use of $E \Rightarrow$ load from h
- ▶ PRE on SSA form of RCVs (h) to remove redundancies
- ▶ Final program will be in SSA form

SSAPRE: Preparations

- ▶ Split all the *critical edges* in the flow graph

SSAPRE: Preparations

- ▶ Split all the *critical edges* in the flow graph
 - ▶ Edge from a node with more than one successor to a node with more than one predecessor

SSAPRE: Preparations

- ▶ Split all the *critical edges* in the flow graph
 - ▶ Edge from a node with more than one successor to a node with more than one predecessor
 - ▶ WHY is this important?

SSAPRE: Preparations

- ▶ Split all the *critical edges* in the flow graph
 - ▶ Edge from a node with more than one successor to a node with more than one predecessor
 - ▶ WHY is this important?
- ▶ Single pass to identify identical expressions

SSAPRE: Preparations

- ▶ Split all the *critical edges* in the flow graph
 - ▶ Edge from a node with more than one successor to a node with more than one predecessor
 - ▶ WHY is this important?
- ▶ Single pass to identify identical expressions
 - ▶ Ignoring the version number of the operands

SSAPRE: Preparations

- ▶ Split all the *critical edges* in the flow graph
 - ▶ Edge from a node with more than one successor to a node with more than one predecessor
 - ▶ WHY is this important?
- ▶ Single pass to identify identical expressions
 - ▶ Ignoring the version number of the operands
 - ▶ In the earlier example, $a_3 + b_1$ and $a_1 + b_1$ could be identical

SSAPRE Steps

- ▶ Six step algorithm

SSAPRE Steps

- ▶ Six step algorithm
 1. Φ -insertion

SSAPRE Steps

- ▶ Six step algorithm
 1. Φ -insertion
 2. Renaming

SSAPRE Steps

- ▶ Six step algorithm
 1. Φ -insertion
 2. Renaming
 3. Down-safety computation

SSAPRE Steps

- ▶ Six step algorithm
 1. Φ -insertion
 2. Renaming
 3. Down-safety computation
 4. WillBeAvail computation

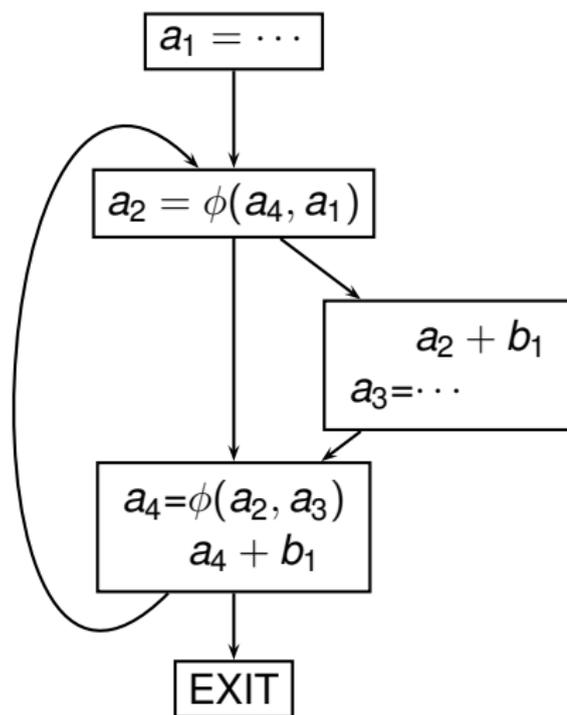
SSAPRE Steps

- ▶ Six step algorithm
 1. Φ -insertion
 2. Renaming
 3. Down-safety computation
 4. WillBeAvail computation
 5. Finalization

SSAPRE Steps

- ▶ Six step algorithm
 1. Φ -insertion
 2. Renaming
 3. Down-safety computation
 4. WillBeAvail computation
 5. Finalization
 6. Code Motion

Running Example



Φ -insertion

- ▶ Φ for an expression E is required where two potentially different values of an expression merge

Φ -insertion

- ▶ Φ for an expression E is required where two potentially different values of an expression merge
- ▶ At iterated dominance frontiers of occurrences of E

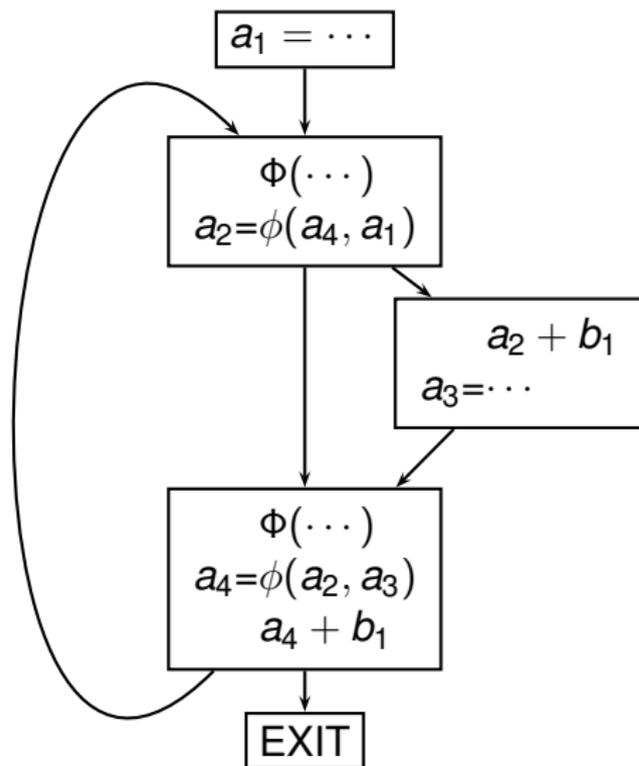
ϕ -insertion

- ▶ ϕ for an expression E is required where two potentially different values of an expression merge
- ▶ At iterated dominance frontiers of occurrences of E
- ▶ At each block having a ϕ for some argument of E

ϕ -insertion

- ▶ ϕ for an expression E is required where two potentially different values of an expression merge
- ▶ At iterated dominance frontiers of occurrences of E
- ▶ At each block having a ϕ for some argument of E
 - ▶ Potential change in the expression's value

Φ -insertion



Rename

- ▶ Similar to SSA variable renaming

Rename

- ▶ Similar to SSA variable renaming
- ▶ Stack of every expression is maintained

Rename

- ▶ Similar to SSA variable renaming
- ▶ Stack of every expression is maintained
- ▶ Three kinds of occurrences of E

Rename

- ▶ Similar to SSA variable renaming
- ▶ Stack of every expression is maintained
- ▶ Three kinds of occurrences of E
 - ▶ Real occurrences (present in original program)

Rename

- ▶ Similar to SSA variable renaming
- ▶ Stack of every expression is maintained
- ▶ Three kinds of occurrences of E
 - ▶ Real occurrences (present in original program)
 - ▶ Results of Φ operators inserted

Rename

- ▶ Similar to SSA variable renaming
- ▶ Stack of every expression is maintained
- ▶ Three kinds of occurrences of E
 - ▶ Real occurrences (present in original program)
 - ▶ Results of Φ operators inserted
 - ▶ Operands of inserted Φ

Rename

- ▶ Similar to SSA variable renaming
- ▶ Stack of every expression is maintained
- ▶ Three kinds of occurrences of E
 - ▶ Real occurrences (present in original program)
 - ▶ Results of Φ operators inserted
 - ▶ Operands of inserted Φ
- ▶ After renaming

Rename

- ▶ Similar to SSA variable renaming
- ▶ Stack of every expression is maintained
- ▶ Three kinds of occurrences of E
 - ▶ Real occurrences (present in original program)
 - ▶ Results of Φ operators inserted
 - ▶ Operands of inserted Φ
- ▶ After renaming
 - ▶ Identical SSA instances of h represent identical values of E

Rename

- ▶ Similar to SSA variable renaming
- ▶ Stack of every expression is maintained
- ▶ Three kinds of occurrences of E
 - ▶ Real occurrences (present in original program)
 - ▶ Results of Φ operators inserted
 - ▶ Operands of inserted Φ
- ▶ After renaming
 - ▶ Identical SSA instances of h represent identical values of E
 - ▶ A control flow path with two different instances of h has to cross either an assignment to an operand of E or a Φ of h

Rename Algorithm

- ▶ Runs with variable renaming

Rename Algorithm

- ▶ Runs with variable renaming
- ▶ When an E is encountered

Rename Algorithm

- ▶ Runs with variable renaming
- ▶ When an E is encountered
 - ▶ if E is result of Φ , assign a new version to h and push it on E stack

Rename Algorithm

- ▶ Runs with variable renaming
- ▶ When an E is encountered
 - ▶ if E is result of Φ , assign a new version to h and push it on E stack
 - ▶ if E is the real occurrence

Rename Algorithm

- ▶ Runs with variable renaming
- ▶ When an E is encountered
 - ▶ if E is result of Φ , assign a new version to h and push it on E stack
 - ▶ if E is the real occurrence
 - ▶ for each operand, compare the version of operand with the top of the rename stack for operand

Rename Algorithm

- ▶ Runs with variable renaming
- ▶ When an E is encountered
 - ▶ if E is result of Φ , assign a new version to h and push it on E stack
 - ▶ if E is the real occurrence
 - ▶ for each operand, compare the version of operand with the top of the rename stack for operand
 - ▶ If all match, h gets same version as the top of E stack

Rename Algorithm

- ▶ Runs with variable renaming
- ▶ When an E is encountered
 - ▶ if E is result of Φ , assign a new version to h and push it on E stack
 - ▶ if E is the real occurrence
 - ▶ for each operand, compare the version of operand with the top of the rename stack for operand
 - ▶ If all match, h gets same version as the top of E stack
 - ▶ If any mismatch, assign a new version to h and push it on E stack

Rename Algorithm

- ▶ Runs with variable renaming
- ▶ When an E is encountered
 - ▶ if E is result of Φ , assign a new version to h and push it on E stack
 - ▶ if E is the real occurrence
 - ▶ for each operand, compare the version of operand with the top of the rename stack for operand
 - ▶ If all match, h gets same version as the top of E stack
 - ▶ If any mismatch, assign a new version to h and push it on E stack
 - ▶ if E is operand of Φ , in the corresponding predecessor block

Rename Algorithm

- ▶ Runs with variable renaming
- ▶ When an E is encountered
 - ▶ if E is result of Φ , assign a new version to h and push it on E stack
 - ▶ if E is the real occurrence
 - ▶ for each operand, compare the version of operand with the top of the rename stack for operand
 - ▶ If all match, h gets same version as the top of E stack
 - ▶ If any mismatch, assign a new version to h and push it on E stack
 - ▶ if E is operand of Φ , in the corresponding predecessor block
 - ▶ for each operand of E , compare the version of operand with the top of the rename stack for operand

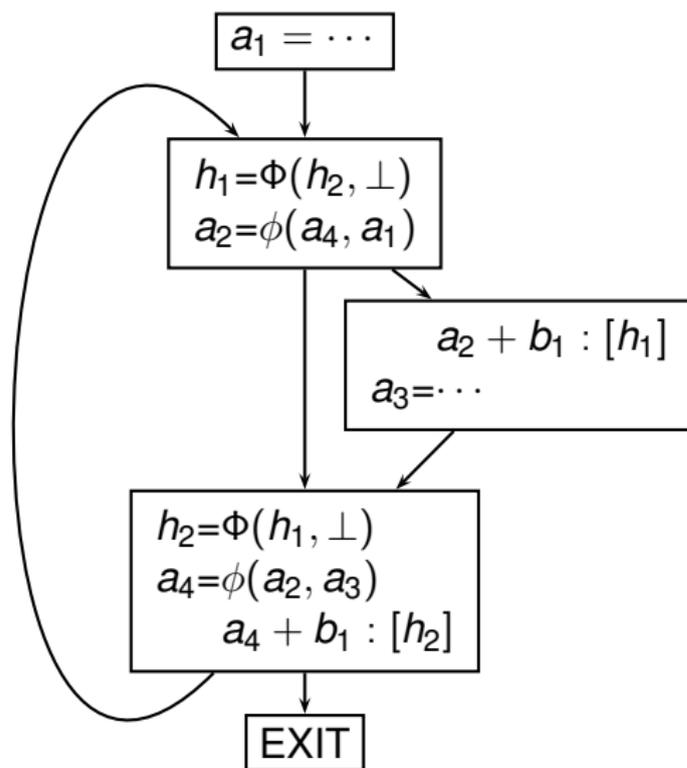
Rename Algorithm

- ▶ Runs with variable renaming
- ▶ When an E is encountered
 - ▶ if E is result of Φ , assign a new version to h and push it on E stack
 - ▶ if E is the real occurrence
 - ▶ for each operand, compare the version of operand with the top of the rename stack for operand
 - ▶ If all match, h gets same version as the top of E stack
 - ▶ If any mismatch, assign a new version to h and push it on E stack
 - ▶ if E is operand of Φ , in the corresponding predecessor block
 - ▶ for each operand of E , compare the version of operand with the top of the rename stack for operand
 - ▶ If all match, h gets same version as the top of E stack

Rename Algorithm

- ▶ Runs with variable renaming
- ▶ When an E is encountered
 - ▶ if E is result of Φ , assign a new version to h and push it on E stack
 - ▶ if E is the real occurrence
 - ▶ for each operand, compare the version of operand with the top of the rename stack for operand
 - ▶ If all match, h gets same version as the top of E stack
 - ▶ If any mismatch, assign a new version to h and push it on E stack
 - ▶ if E is operand of Φ , in the corresponding predecessor block
 - ▶ for each operand of E , compare the version of operand with the top of the rename stack for operand
 - ▶ If all match, h gets same version as the top of E stack
 - ▶ If any mismatch, replace E by \perp in the operand push it on E stack (WHY?)

Rename



Down-safety

- ▶ Down-safety is same as very-busy (anticipability) property of expressions

Down-safety

- ▶ Down-safety is same as very-busy (anticipability) property of expressions
 - ▶ Do not want to introduce new computation of E

Down-safety

- ▶ Down-safety is same as very-busy (anticipability) property of expressions
 - ▶ Do not want to introduce new computation of E
- ▶ We only need to compute down-safety for inserted Φ -operators

Down-safety

- ▶ Down-safety is same as very-busy (anticipability) property of expressions
 - ▶ Do not want to introduce new computation of E
- ▶ We only need to compute down-safety for inserted Φ -operators
- ▶ A Φ computation is **NOT** down-safe if

Down-safety

- ▶ Down-safety is same as very-busy (anticipability) property of expressions
 - ▶ Do not want to introduce new computation of E
- ▶ We only need to compute down-safety for inserted Φ -operators
- ▶ A Φ computation is **NOT** down-safe if
- ▶ there is a path to EXIT from Φ along which the result of Φ is

Down-safety

- ▶ Down-safety is same as very-busy (anticipability) property of expressions
 - ▶ Do not want to introduce new computation of E
- ▶ We only need to compute down-safety for inserted Φ -operators
- ▶ A Φ computation is **NOT** down-safe if
- ▶ there is a path to EXIT from Φ along which the result of Φ is
 - ▶ either not used

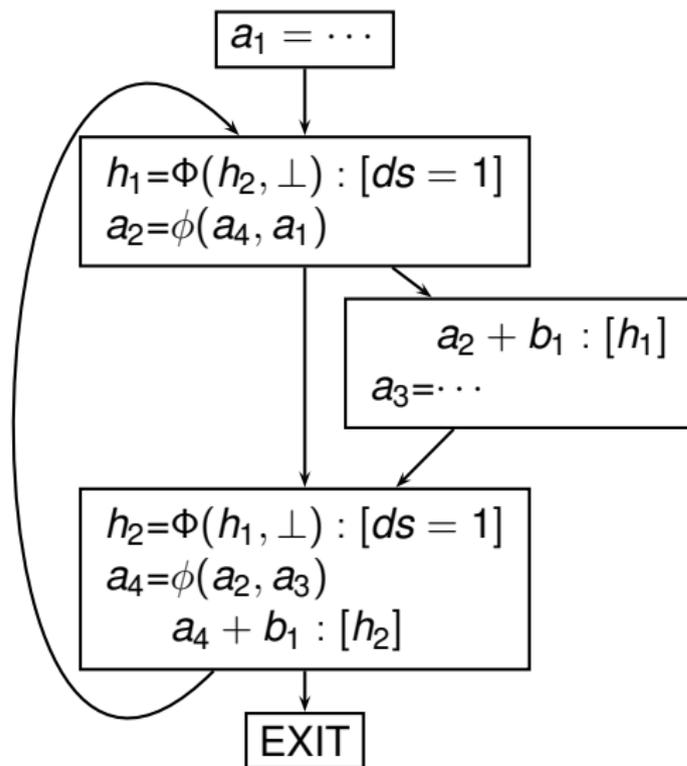
Down-safety

- ▶ Down-safety is same as very-busy (anticipability) property of expressions
 - ▶ Do not want to introduce new computation of E
- ▶ We only need to compute down-safety for inserted Φ -operators
- ▶ A Φ computation is **NOT** down-safe if
- ▶ there is a path to EXIT from Φ along which the result of Φ is
 - ▶ either not used
 - ▶ used only as an operand of another Φ that itself is **NOT** down-safe

Down-safety

- ▶ Down-safety is same as very-busy (anticipability) property of expressions
 - ▶ Do not want to introduce new computation of E
- ▶ We only need to compute down-safety for inserted Φ -operators
- ▶ A Φ computation is **NOT** down-safe if
- ▶ there is a path to EXIT from Φ along which the result of Φ is
 - ▶ either not used
 - ▶ used only as an operand of another Φ that itself is **NOT** down-safe
- ▶ *HasRealUse*: Real occurrence of an expression

Down-safety (ds = ...)



WillBeAvail

- ▶ The set of Φ s where the expression must be available in any computationally optimal placement

WillBeAvail

- ▶ The set of Φ s where the expression must be available in any computationally optimal placement
- ▶ Computation of *two forward* properties:

WillBeAvail

- ▶ The set of ϕ s where the expression must be available in any computationally optimal placement
- ▶ Computation of *two forward* properties:
 - ▶ *CanBeAvail*: ϕ s for which E is either available or anticipable or both

WillBeAvail

- ▶ The set of ϕ s where the expression must be available in any computationally optimal placement
- ▶ Computation of *two forward* properties:
 - ▶ *CanBeAvail*: ϕ s for which E is either available or anticipable or both
 - ▶ *Later*: ϕ s beyond which insertion can not be postponed without introducing new redundancy

$$\text{WillBeAvail} = \text{CanBeAvail} \wedge \neg \text{Later}$$

CanBeAvail

- ▶ Initialized to *true* for all ϕ s

CanBeAvail

- ▶ Initialized to *true* for all ϕ s
- ▶ Boundary ϕ s:

CanBeAvail

- ▶ Initialized to *true* for all ϕ s
- ▶ Boundary ϕ s:
 - ▶ Not Down-safe, and

CanBeAvail

- ▶ Initialized to *true* for all ϕ s
- ▶ Boundary ϕ s:
 - ▶ Not Down-safe, and
 - ▶ At least one argument is \perp

CanBeAvail

- ▶ Initialized to *true* for all ϕ s
- ▶ Boundary ϕ s:
 - ▶ Not Down-safe, and
 - ▶ At least one argument is \perp
- ▶ Set *false* for boundary ϕ s

CanBeAvail

- ▶ Initialized to *true* for all ϕ s
- ▶ Boundary ϕ s:
 - ▶ Not Down-safe, and
 - ▶ At least one argument is \perp
- ▶ Set *false* for boundary ϕ s
- ▶ Propagate *false* value along the chain of def-use to other ϕ s

CanBeAvail

- ▶ Initialized to *true* for all ϕ s
- ▶ Boundary ϕ s:
 - ▶ Not Down-safe, and
 - ▶ At least one argument is \perp
- ▶ Set *false* for boundary ϕ s
- ▶ Propagate *false* value along the chain of def-use to other ϕ s
 - ▶ exclude edges along which *HasRealUse* is *true*

Later

- ▶ Determines latest (final) insertion points

Later

- ▶ Determines latest (final) insertion points
- ▶ Initialize `Later` to *true* wherever `CanBeAvail` is *true*, otherwise false

Later

- ▶ Determines latest (final) insertion points
- ▶ Initialize *Later* to *true* wherever *CanBeAvail* is *true*, otherwise *false*
- ▶ Assign *false* for Φ s with at least one operand with *HasRealUse* flag *true*

Later

- ▶ Determines latest (final) insertion points
- ▶ Initialize *Later* to *true* wherever *CanBeAvail* is *true*, otherwise *false*
- ▶ Assign *false* for Φ s with at least one operand with *HasRealUse* flag *true*
- ▶ Propagate *false* value forward to other Φ s

Later

- ▶ Determines latest (final) insertion points
- ▶ Initialize Later to *true* wherever CanBeAvail is *true*, otherwise false
- ▶ Assign *false* for Φ s with at least one operand with HasRealUse flag *true*
- ▶ Propagate *false* value forward to other Φ s
- ▶ Later \Rightarrow Φ s that are CanBeAvail, but do not reach any real occurrence of E

Insertion Points

- ▶ Insertions are done for Φ operands

Insertion Points

- ▶ Insertions are done for Φ operands
- ▶ Along the corresponding predecessor edges

Insertion Points

- ▶ Insertions are done for Φ operands
- ▶ Along the corresponding predecessor edges
- ▶ Insertion done along i^{th} predecessor of Φ if *Insert* is *true*, i.e.

Insertion Points

- ▶ Insertions are done for Φ operands
- ▶ Along the corresponding predecessor edges
- ▶ Insertion done along i^{th} predecessor of Φ if *Insert* is *true*, i.e.
 - ▶ *WillBeAvail*(Φ) == *true*; AND

Insertion Points

- ▶ Insertions are done for Φ operands
- ▶ Along the corresponding predecessor edges
- ▶ Insertion done along i^{th} predecessor of Φ if *Insert* is *true*, i.e.
 - ▶ *WillBeAvail*(Φ) == *true*; AND
 - ▶ *Arg_i* is \perp ; OR

Insertion Points

- ▶ Insertions are done for Φ operands
- ▶ Along the corresponding predecessor edges
- ▶ Insertion done along i^{th} predecessor of Φ if *Insert* is *true*, i.e.
 - ▶ $WillBeAvail(\Phi) == true$; AND
 - ▶ Arg_i is \perp ; OR
 - ▶ $(HasRealUse(Arg_i) == false)$, AND

Insertion Points

- ▶ Insertions are done for Φ operands
- ▶ Along the corresponding predecessor edges
- ▶ Insertion done along i^{th} predecessor of Φ if *Insert* is *true*, i.e.
 - ▶ $WillBeAvail(\Phi) == \text{true}$; AND
 - ▶ Arg_i is \perp ; OR
 - ▶ $(HasRealUse(Arg_i) == \text{false})$, AND
 - ▶ Arg_i is defined by Φ' with $WillBeAvail(\Phi') == \text{false}$

Finalize

- ▶ Transforms the program with RCVs into a valid SSA form

Finalize

- ▶ Transforms the program with RCVs into a valid SSA form
- ▶ For every real occurrence of E , decide whether it is a *def* or a *use*

Finalize

- ▶ Transforms the program with RCVs into a valid SSA form
- ▶ For every real occurrence of E , decide whether it is a *def* or a *use*
- ▶ For every ϕ with *WillBeAvail* being *true*, insert E along incoming edges with *Insert* being *true*

Finalize

- ▶ Transforms the program with RCVs into a valid SSA form
- ▶ For every real occurrence of E , decide whether it is a *def* or a *use*
- ▶ For every ϕ with *WillBeAvail* being *true*, insert E along incoming edges with *Insert* being *true*
- ▶ For each ϕ for E

Finalize

- ▶ Transforms the program with RCVs into a valid SSA form
- ▶ For every real occurrence of E , decide whether it is a *def* or a *use*
- ▶ For every ϕ with *WillBeAvail* being *true*, insert E along incoming edges with *Insert* being *true*
- ▶ For each ϕ for E
 - ▶ If *WillBeAvail* is *true*, it is replaced by SSA temporary with appropriate version (h_x)

Finalize

- ▶ Transforms the program with RCVs into a valid SSA form
- ▶ For every real occurrence of E , decide whether it is a *def* or a *use*
- ▶ For every ϕ with *WillBeAvail* being *true*, insert E along incoming edges with *Insert* being *true*
- ▶ For each ϕ for E
 - ▶ If *WillBeAvail* is *true*, it is replaced by SSA temporary with appropriate version (h_x)
 - ▶ If *WillBeAvail* is *false*, it is not part of SSA form, and is removed

Finalize: AvailDef

- ▶ AvailDef: Table to mark def of expression occurrences

Finalize: AvailDef

- ▶ AvailDef: Table to mark def of expression occurrences
- ▶ Computed for each class (say h_x) of E

Finalize: AvailDef

- ▶ AvailDef: Table to mark def of expression occurrences
- ▶ Computed for each class (say h_x) of E
- ▶ Preorder traversal of dominator tree

AvailDef Computation

- ▶ Initialize: $\text{AvailDef}[x] = \perp \forall x$ (all classes of all expressions)

AvailDef Computation

- ▶ Initialize: $\text{AvailDef}[x] = \perp \forall x$ (all classes of all expressions)
- ▶ During course of traversal, process occurrence x of E

AvailDef Computation

- ▶ Initialize: $\text{AvailDef}[x] = \perp \forall x$ (all classes of all expressions)
- ▶ During course of traversal, process occurrence x of E
 - ▶ Φ occurrence:

AvailDef Computation

- ▶ Initialize: $\text{AvailDef}[x] = \perp \forall x$ (all classes of all expressions)
- ▶ During course of traversal, process occurrence x of E
 - ▶ Φ occurrence:
 - ▶ If WillBeAvail is *false*, ignore.

AvailDef Computation

- ▶ Initialize: $\text{AvailDef}[x] = \perp \forall x$ (all classes of all expressions)
- ▶ During course of traversal, process occurrence x of E
 - ▶ Φ occurrence:
 - ▶ If WillBeAvail is *false*, ignore.
 - ▶ Otherwise $\text{AvailDef}[x] = \text{this } \Phi$ (we must be visiting x for first time)

AvailDef Computation

- ▶ Initialize: $\text{AvailDef}[x] = \perp \forall x$ (all classes of all expressions)
- ▶ During course of traversal, process occurrence x of E
 - ▶ Φ occurrence:
 - ▶ If WillBeAvail is *false*, ignore.
 - ▶ Otherwise $\text{AvailDef}[x] = \text{this } \Phi$ (we must be visiting x for first time)

AvailDef Computation

- ▶ Initialize: $\text{AvailDef}[x] = \perp \forall x$ (all classes of all expressions)
- ▶ During course of traversal, process occurrence x of E
 - ▶ Φ occurrence:
 - ▶ If *WillBeAvail* is *false*, ignore.
 - ▶ Otherwise $\text{AvailDef}[x] = \text{this } \Phi$ (we must be visiting x for first time) – WHY?
 - ▶ Real occurrence:

AvailDef Computation

- ▶ Initialize: $\text{AvailDef}[x] = \perp \forall x$ (all classes of all expressions)
- ▶ During course of traversal, process occurrence x of E
 - ▶ Φ occurrence:
 - ▶ If *WillBeAvail* is *false*, ignore.
 - ▶ Otherwise $\text{AvailDef}[x] = \text{this } \Phi$ (we must be visiting x for first time) – WHY?
 - ▶ Real occurrence:
 - ▶ If $\text{AvailDef}[x]$ is \perp , mark this occurrence as def

AvailDef Computation

- ▶ Initialize: $\text{AvailDef}[x] = \perp \forall x$ (all classes of all expressions)
- ▶ During course of traversal, process occurrence x of E
 - ▶ Φ occurrence:
 - ▶ If WillBeAvail is *false*, ignore.
 - ▶ Otherwise $\text{AvailDef}[x] = \text{this } \Phi$ (we must be visiting x for first time) – WHY?
 - ▶ Real occurrence:
 - ▶ If $\text{AvailDef}[x]$ is \perp , mark this occurrence as def
 - ▶ Else, if $\text{AvailDef}[x]$ does not dominate this occurrence, mark this occurrence as def

AvailDef Computation

- ▶ Initialize: $\text{AvailDef}[x] = \perp \forall x$ (all classes of all expressions)
- ▶ During course of traversal, process occurrence x of E
 - ▶ Φ occurrence:
 - ▶ If WillBeAvail is *false*, ignore.
 - ▶ Otherwise $\text{AvailDef}[x] = \text{this } \Phi$ (we must be visiting x for first time) – WHY?
 - ▶ Real occurrence:
 - ▶ If $\text{AvailDef}[x]$ is \perp , mark this occurrence as def
 - ▶ Else, if $\text{AvailDef}[x]$ does not dominate this occurrence, mark this occurrence as def
 - ▶ Else, mark this occurrence as use of $\text{AvailDef}[x]$

AvailDef Computation

- ▶ Initialize: $\text{AvailDef}[x] = \perp \forall x$ (all classes of all expressions)
- ▶ During course of traversal, process occurrence x of E
 - ▶ Φ occurrence:
 - ▶ If WillBeAvail is *false*, ignore.
 - ▶ Otherwise $\text{AvailDef}[x] = \text{this } \Phi$ (we must be visiting x for first time) – WHY?
 - ▶ Real occurrence:
 - ▶ If $\text{AvailDef}[x]$ is \perp , mark this occurrence as def
 - ▶ Else, if $\text{AvailDef}[x]$ does not dominate this occurrence, mark this occurrence as def
 - ▶ Else, mark this occurrence as use of $\text{AvailDef}[x]$
 - ▶ Φ operand (processed in predecessor block P)

AvailDef Computation

- ▶ Initialize: $\text{AvailDef}[x] = \perp \forall x$ (all classes of all expressions)
- ▶ During course of traversal, process occurrence x of E
 - ▶ Φ occurrence:
 - ▶ If WillBeAvail is *false*, ignore.
 - ▶ Otherwise $\text{AvailDef}[x] = \text{this } \Phi$ (we must be visiting x for first time) – WHY?
 - ▶ Real occurrence:
 - ▶ If $\text{AvailDef}[x]$ is \perp , mark this occurrence as def
 - ▶ Else, if $\text{AvailDef}[x]$ does not dominate this occurrence, mark this occurrence as def
 - ▶ Else, mark this occurrence as use of $\text{AvailDef}[x]$
 - ▶ Φ operand (processed in predecessor block P)
 - ▶ If WillBeAvail of Φ is false, ignore.

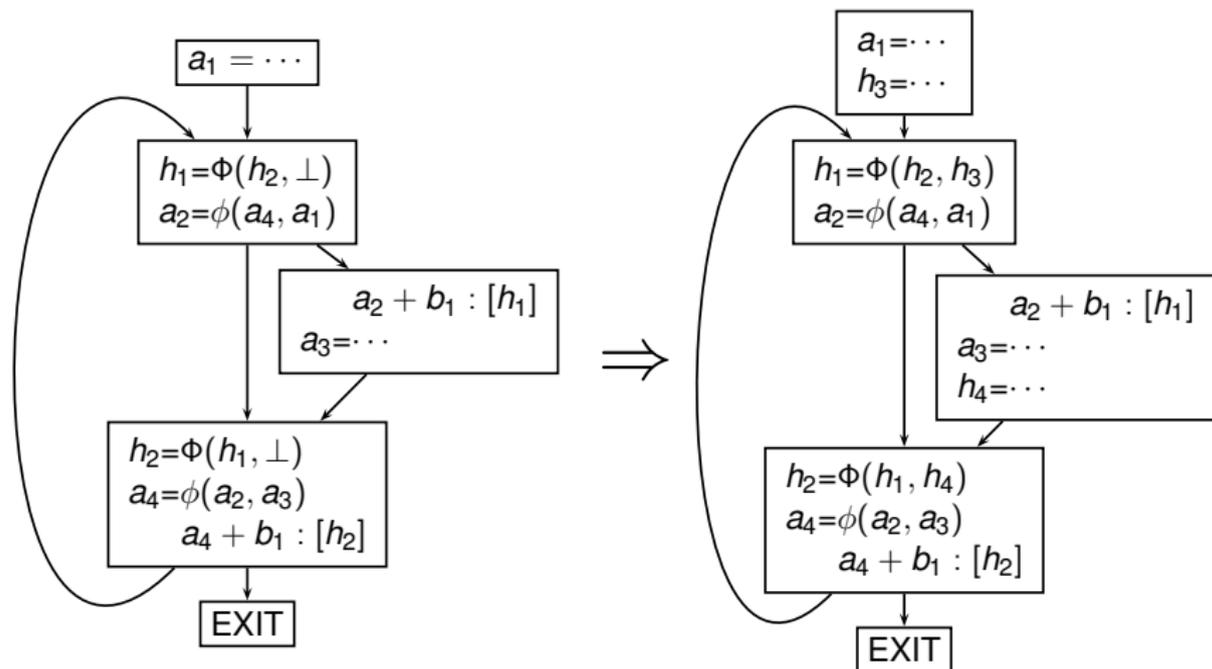
AvailDef Computation

- ▶ Initialize: $\text{AvailDef}[x] = \perp \forall x$ (all classes of all expressions)
- ▶ During course of traversal, process occurrence x of E
 - ▶ Φ occurrence:
 - ▶ If *WillBeAvail* is *false*, ignore.
 - ▶ Otherwise $\text{AvailDef}[x] = \text{this } \Phi$ (we must be visiting x for first time) – WHY?
 - ▶ Real occurrence:
 - ▶ If $\text{AvailDef}[x]$ is \perp , mark this occurrence as def
 - ▶ Else, if $\text{AvailDef}[x]$ does not dominate this occurrence, mark this occurrence as def
 - ▶ Else, mark this occurrence as use of $\text{AvailDef}[x]$
 - ▶ Φ operand (processed in predecessor block P)
 - ▶ If *WillBeAvail* of Φ is *false*, ignore.
 - ▶ Else, if *Insert* is true for the operand, insert computation of E in block P , set it as a def, mark this occurrence as use of inserted.

AvailDef Computation

- ▶ Initialize: $\text{AvailDef}[x] = \perp \forall x$ (all classes of all expressions)
- ▶ During course of traversal, process occurrence x of E
 - ▶ Φ occurrence:
 - ▶ If *WillBeAvail* is *false*, ignore.
 - ▶ Otherwise $\text{AvailDef}[x] = \text{this } \Phi$ (we must be visiting x for first time) – WHY?
 - ▶ Real occurrence:
 - ▶ If $\text{AvailDef}[x]$ is \perp , mark this occurrence as def
 - ▶ Else, if $\text{AvailDef}[x]$ does not dominate this occurrence, mark this occurrence as def
 - ▶ Else, mark this occurrence as use of $\text{AvailDef}[x]$
 - ▶ Φ operand (processed in predecessor block P)
 - ▶ If *WillBeAvail* of Φ is *false*, ignore.
 - ▶ Else, if *Insert* is true for the operand, insert computation of E in block P , set it as a def, mark this occurrence as use of inserted.
 - ▶ Else (*Insert* is false), mark this occurrence as use of $\text{AvailDef}[x]$

Finalize



Code Motion

- ▶ For real *def* occurrence of E , compute E in a new version of temporary t

Code Motion

- ▶ For real *def* occurrence of E , compute E in a new version of temporary t
- ▶ For real *use* occurrence of E , replace E by current version of t

Code Motion

- ▶ For real *def* occurrence of E , compute E in a new version of temporary t
- ▶ For real *use* occurrence of E , replace E by current version of t
- ▶ For inserted occurrence of E , compute E in a new version of temporary t

Code Motion

- ▶ For real *def* occurrence of E , compute E in a new version of temporary t
- ▶ For real *use* occurrence of E , replace E by current version of t
- ▶ For inserted occurrence of E , compute E in a new version of temporary t
- ▶ For a Φ occurrence, insert appropriate ϕ for t

Code Motion

