

# CSC D70: Compiler Optimization Dataflow Analysis-2

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*The content of this lecture is adapted from the lectures of  
Todd Mowry and Phillip Gibbons*

# Framework

	Reaching Definitions	Live Variables
Domain	Sets of definitions	Sets of variables
Direction	forward: $out[b] = f_b(in[b])$ $in[b] = \bigwedge out[pred(b)]$	backward: $in[b] = f_b(out[b])$ $out[b] = \bigwedge in[succ(b)]$
Transfer function	$f_b(x) = Gen_b \cup (x - Kill_b)$	$f_b(x) = Use_b \cup (x - Def_b)$
Meet Operation ( $\bigwedge$ )	$\cup$	$\cup$
Boundary Condition	$out[entry] = \emptyset$	$in[exit] = \emptyset$
Initial interior points	$out[b] = \emptyset$	$in[b] = \emptyset$

Other examples (e.g., Available expressions), defined in ALSU 9.2.6

# Foundations of Data Flow Analysis

- 1. Meet operator**
- 2. Transfer functions**
- 3. Correctness, Precision, Convergence**
- 4. Efficiency**

- Reference: ALSU pp. 613-631
- Background: Hecht and Ullman, Kildall, Allen and Cocke[76]
- Marlowe & Ryder, Properties of data flow frameworks: a unified model. Rutgers tech report, Apr. 1988

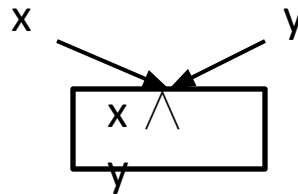
# A Unified Framework

- **Data flow problems are defined by**
  - Domain of values:  $V$
  - Meet operator ( $V \wedge V \rightarrow V$ ), initial value
  - A set of transfer functions ( $V \rightarrow V$ )
- **Usefulness of unified framework**
  - To answer questions such as **correctness, precision, convergence, speed of convergence** for a family of problems
    - If meet operators and transfer functions have properties  $X$ , then we know  $Y$  about the above.
  - Reuse code

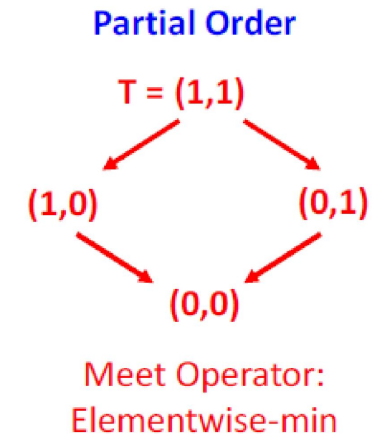
# Meet Operator

- **Properties of the meet operator**

- **commutative**:  $x \wedge y = y \wedge x$



- **idempotent**:  $x \wedge x = x$
- **associative**:  $x \wedge (y \wedge z) = (x \wedge y) \wedge z$
- there is a **Top** element **T** such that  $x \wedge T = x$

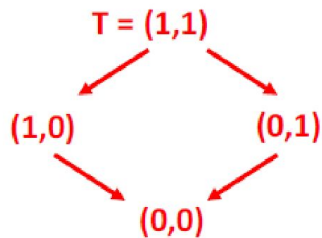


- **Meet operator defines a partial ordering on values**

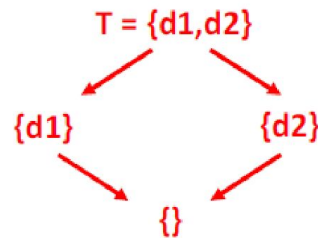
- $x \leq y$  if and only if  $x \wedge y = x$  (**y -> x in diagram**)
  - **Transitivity**: if  $x \leq y$  and  $y \leq z$  then  $x \leq z$
  - **Antisymmetry**: if  $x \leq y$  and  $y \leq x$  then  $x = y$
  - **Reflexivity**:  $x \leq x$

# Partial Order

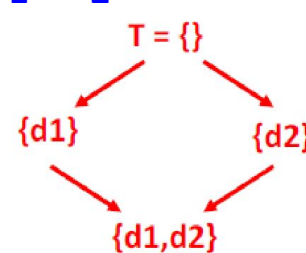
- Example: let  $V = \{x \mid \text{such that } x \subseteq \{d_1, d_2\}\}$ ,  $\wedge = \cap$



Meet Operator:  
Elementwise-min



Meet Operator:  
Intersection



Meet Operator:  
Union

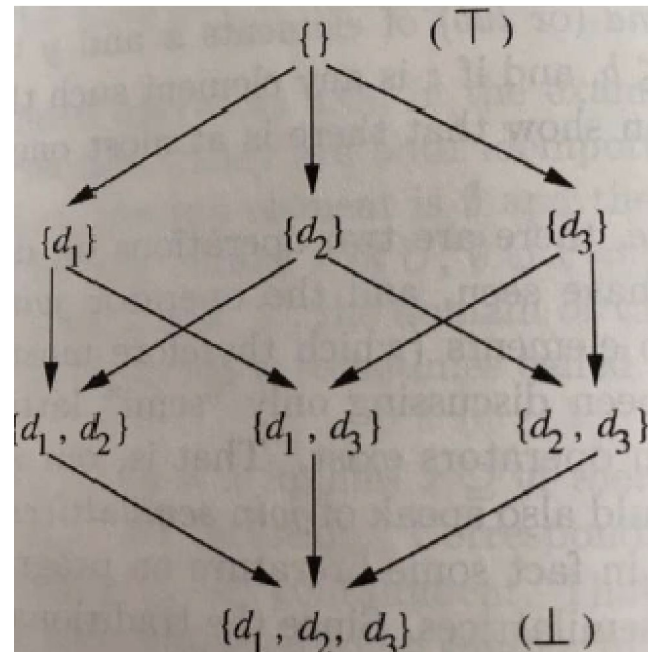
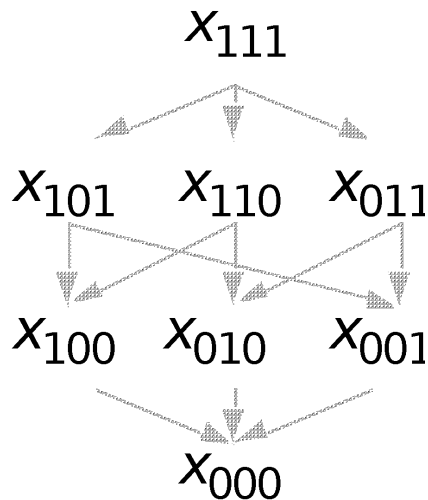
- Top and Bottom elements
  - Top  $T$  such that:  $x \wedge T = x$
  - Bottom  $\perp$  such that:  $x \wedge \perp = \perp$
- Values and meet operator in a data flow problem define a semi-lattice:
  - there exists a  $T$ , but not necessarily a  $\perp$ .
- $x, y$  are ordered:  $x \leq y$  then  $x \wedge y = x$  ( $y \rightarrow x$  in diagram)
- what if  $x$  and  $y$  are not ordered?
  - $x \wedge y \leq x$ ,  $x \wedge y \leq y$ , and if  $w \leq x$ ,  $w \leq y$ , then  $w \leq x \wedge y$

# One vs. All Variables/Definitions

- Lattice for each variable: e.g. intersection



- Lattice for three variables:



# Descending Chain

- **Definition**

- The **height** of a lattice is the largest number of **> relations** that will fit in a descending chain.

$$x_0 > x_1 > x_2 > \dots$$

- **Height of values in reaching definitions?**

Height n – number of definitions

- **Important property: finite descending chain**

- **Can an infinite lattice have a finite descending chain?**

yes

- **Example: Constant Propagation/Folding**

- To determine if a variable is a constant

- **Data values**

- undef, ... -1, 0, 1, 2, ..., not-a-constant



# Transfer Functions

- **Basic Properties**  $f: V \rightarrow V$

- Has an identity function

- There exists an  $f$  such that  $f(x) = x$ , for all  $x$ .

- Closed under composition

- if  $f_1, f_2 \in F$ , then  $f_1 \cdot f_2 \in F$

# Monotonicity

- A framework  $(F, V, \wedge)$  is **monotone** if and only if
  - $x \leq y$  implies  $f(x) \leq f(y)$
  - i.e. a “smaller or equal” input to the same function will always give a “smaller or equal” output
- **Equivalently**, a framework  $(F, V, \wedge)$  is **monotone** if and only if
  - $f(x \wedge y) \leq f(x) \wedge f(y)$
  - i.e. merge input, then apply  $f$  is **small than or equal to** apply the transfer function individually and then merge the result

# Example

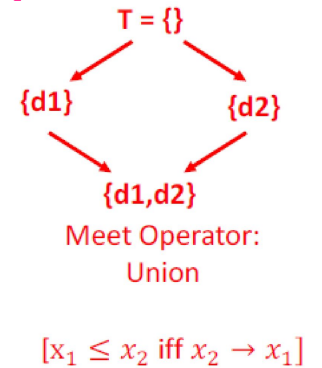
- **Reaching definitions:**  $f(x) = \text{Gen} \cup (x - \text{Kill})$ ,  $\wedge = \cup$

- Definition 1:

- $x_1 \leq x_2$ ,  $\text{Gen} \cup (x_1 - \text{Kill}) \leq \text{Gen} \cup (x_2 - \text{Kill})$

- Definition 2:

- $(\text{Gen} \cup (x_1 - \text{Kill})) \cup (\text{Gen} \cup (x_2 - \text{Kill}))$   
 $= (\text{Gen} \cup ((x_1 \cup x_2) - \text{Kill}))$



- **Note: Monotone framework does not mean that  $f(x) \leq x$**

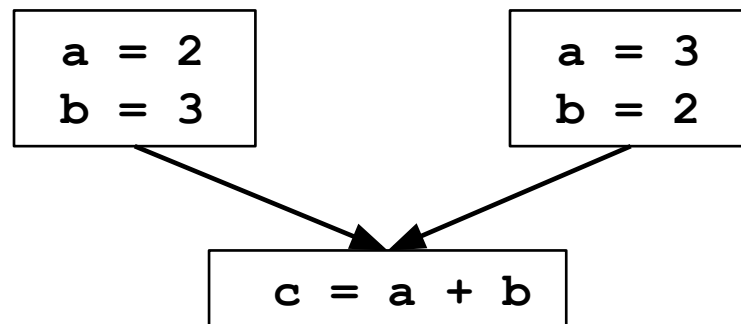
- e.g., reaching definition for two definitions in program
- suppose:  $f_x: \text{Gen}_x = \{d_1, d_2\}; \text{Kill}_x = \{\}$

- **If  $\text{input}(\text{second iteration}) \leq \text{input}(\text{first iteration})$**

- $\text{result}(\text{second iteration}) \leq \text{result}(\text{first iteration})$

# Distributivity

- A framework  $(F, V, \wedge)$  is **distributive** if and only if
  - $f(x \wedge y) = f(x) \wedge f(y)$
  - i.e. merge input, then apply  $f$  is **equal to** apply the transfer function individually then merge result
- Example: Constant Propagation is NOT distributive



# Data Flow Analysis

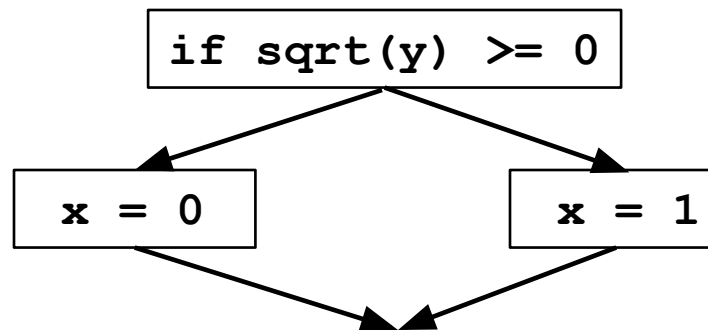
- **Definition**

- Let  $f_1, \dots, f_m : \in F$ , where  $f_i$  is the transfer function for node  $i$ 
  - $f_p = f_{n_k} \cdot \dots \cdot f_{n_1}$ , where  $p$  is a path through nodes  $n_1, \dots, n_k$
  - $f_p = \text{identify function}$ , if  $p$  is an empty path

- **Ideal data flow answer:**

- For each node  $n$ :

$\bigwedge f_{p_i}(T)$ , for all possibly executed paths  $p_i$  reaching  $n$ .



- **But determining all possibly executed paths is undecidable**

# Meet-Over-Paths (MOP)

- Error in the conservative direction

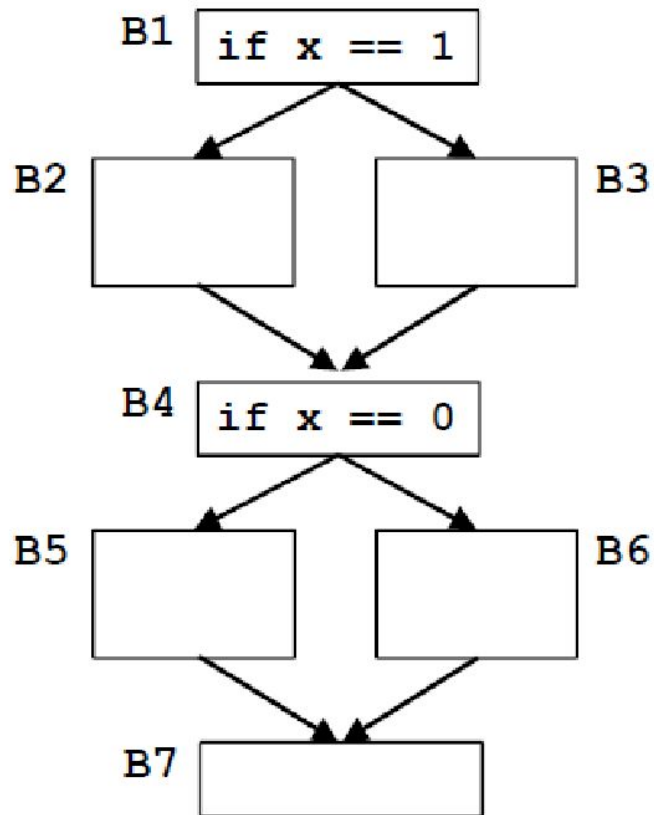
- **Meet-Over-Paths (MOP):**

- For each node  $n$ :

$$\text{MOP}(n) = \bigwedge f_{p_i}(T), \text{ for all paths } p_i \text{ reaching } n$$

- a path exists as long there is an edge in the code
    - consider more paths than necessary
    - MOP = Perfect-Solution  $\wedge$  Solution-to-Unexecuted-Paths
    - MOP  $\leq$  Perfect-Solution
    - Potentially more constrained, solution is small
      - hence *conservative*
    - It is not **safe** to be  $>$  Perfect-Solution!
- **Desirable solution: as close to MOP as possible**

# MOP Example



Assume: B2 & B3 do not update x

**Ideal: Considers only 2 paths**  
B1-B2-B4-B6-B7 (i.e., x=1)  
B1-B3-B4-B5-B7 (i.e., x=0)

**MOP: Also considers unexecuted paths**  
B1-B2-B4-B5-B7  
B1-B3-B4-B6-B7

# Solving Data Flow Equations

- **Example: Reaching definitions**
  - $\text{out}[\text{entry}] = \{\}$
  - **Values** = {subsets of definitions}
  - **Meet operator:**  $\cup$ 
    - $\text{in}[b] = \cup \text{out}[p]$ , for all predecessors  $p$  of  $b$
  - **Transfer functions:**  $\text{out}[b] = \text{gen}_b \cup (\text{in}[b] - \text{kill}_b)$
- **Any solution satisfying equations = Fixed Point Solution (FP)**
- **Iterative algorithm**
  - initializes  $\text{out}[b]$  to  $\{\}$
  - if converges, then it computes **Maximum Fixed Point (MFP)**:
    - **MFP** is the **largest of all solutions to equations**
- **Properties:**
  - $\text{FP} \leq \text{MFP} \leq \text{MOP} \leq \text{Perfect-solution}$
  - FP, MFP are safe
  - $\text{in}(b) \leq \text{MOP}(b)$

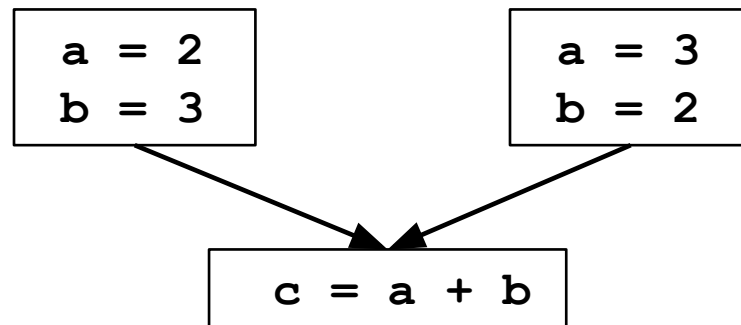


# Partial Correctness of Algorithm

- If data flow framework is **monotone**, then if the algorithm converges,  $IN[b] \leq MOP[b]$
- **Proof: Induction on path lengths**
  - Define  $IN[entry] = OUT[entry]$   
and transfer function of entry = Identity function
  - Base case: path of length 0
    - Proper initialization of  $IN[entry]$
  - If true for path of length  $k$ ,  $p_k = (n_1, \dots, n_k)$ , then true for path of length  $k+1$ :  $p_{k+1} = (n_1, \dots, n_{k+1})$ 
    - Assume:  $IN[n_k] \leq f_{nk-1}(f_{nk-2}(\dots f_{n1}(IN[entry])))$
    - $IN[n_{k+1}] = OUT[n_k] \wedge \dots$ 
      - $\leq OUT[n_k]$
      - $\leq f_{nk}(IN[n_k])$
      - $\leq f_{nk-1}(f_{nk-2}(\dots f_{n1}(IN[entry])))$

# Precision

- If data flow framework is **distributive**, then if the algorithm converges,  **$IN[b] = MOP[b]$**



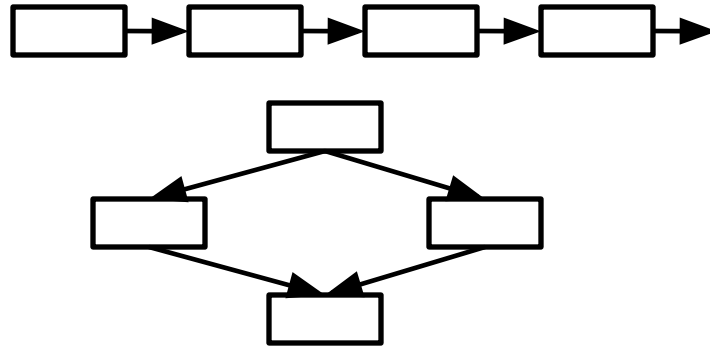
- Monotone but not distributive: behaves as if there are additional paths

# Additional Property to Guarantee Convergence

- Data flow framework (**monotone**) converges if there is a **finite descending chain**
- For each variable  $IN[b]$ ,  $OUT[b]$ , consider the sequence of values set to each variable **across iterations**:
  - if sequence for  $in[b]$  is **monotonically decreasing**
    - sequence for  $out[b]$  is **monotonically decreasing**
      - ( $out[b]$  initialized to  $T$ )
  - if sequence for  $out[b]$  is **monotonically decreasing**
    - sequence of  $in[b]$  is **monotonically decreasing**

# Speed of Convergence

- Speed of convergence depends on order of node visits



- Reverse “direction” for backward flow problems

# Reverse Postorder

- Step 1: depth-first post order

```
main() {  
    count = 1;  
    Visit(root);  
}  
Visit(n) {  
    for each successor s that has not been visited  
        Visit(s);  
    PostOrder(n) = count;  
    count = count+1;  
}
```

- Step 2: reverse order

```
For each node i  
    rPostOrder = NumNodes - PostOrder(i)
```

# Depth-First Iterative Algorithm (forward)

```
input: control flow graph CFG = (N, E, Entry, Exit)
/* Initialize */

    out[entry] = init_value
    For all nodes i
        out[i] =  $\perp$ 
    Change = True
/* iterate */

While Change {
    Change = False
    For each node i in rPostOrder {
        in[i] =  $\wedge$ (out[p]), for all predecessors p of i
        oldout = out[i]
        out[i] =  $f_i$ (in[i])
        if oldout  $\neq$  out[i]
            Change = True
    }
}
```

# Speed of Convergence

- **If cycles do not add information**
  - information can flow in one pass down a series of nodes of increasing order number:
    - e.g., 1 -> 4 -> 5 -> 7 -> 2 -> 4 ...
  - passes determined by **number of back edges in the path**
    - essentially the nesting depth of the graph
  - **Number of iterations = number of back edges in any acyclic path + 2**
    - (2 are necessary even if there are no cycles)
- **What is the depth?**
  - corresponds to depth of intervals for “reducible” graphs
  - in real programs: average of 2.75

# A Check List for Data Flow Problems

- **Semi-lattice**
  - set of values
  - meet operator
  - top, bottom
  - finite descending chain?
- **Transfer functions**
  - function of each basic block
  - monotone
  - distributive?
- **Algorithm**
  - initialization step (entry/exit, other nodes)
  - visit order: rPostOrder
  - depth of the graph



# Conclusions

- Dataflow analysis examples
  - Reaching definitions
  - Live variables
- Dataflow formation definition
  - Meet operator
  - Transfer functions
  - Correctness, Precision, Convergence
  - Efficiency

# CSC D70: Compiler Optimization Loops

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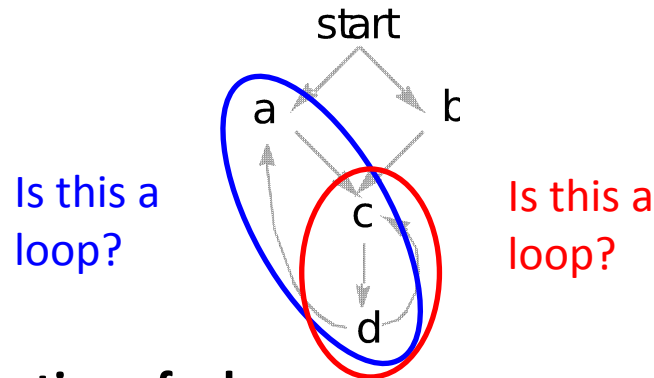
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# What is a Loop?

- **Goals:**
  - Define a loop in graph-theoretic terms (control flow graph)
  - Not sensitive to input syntax
  - A uniform treatment for all loops: DO, while, goto's
- **Not every cycle is a “loop” from an optimization perspective**

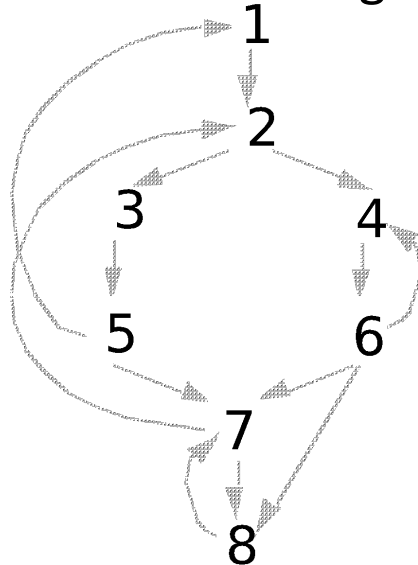


- **Intuitive properties of a loop**
  - single entry point
  - edges must form at least a cycle

# Formal Definitions

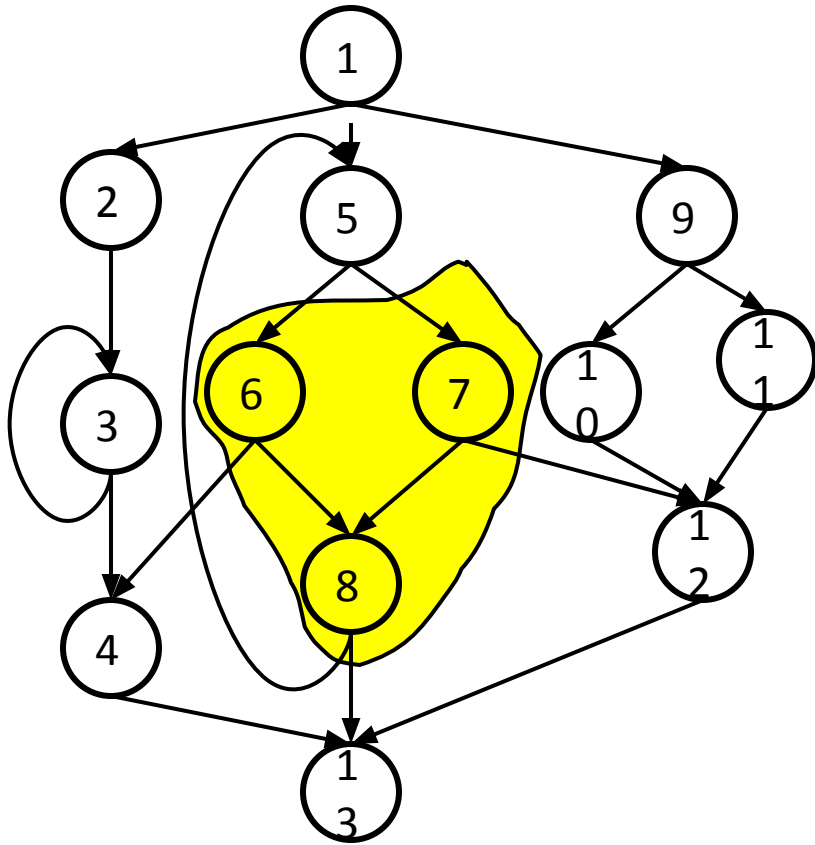
- **Dominators**

- Node  $d$  **dominates** node  $n$  in a graph ( $d \text{ dom } n$ ) if every path from the start node to  $n$  goes through  $d$

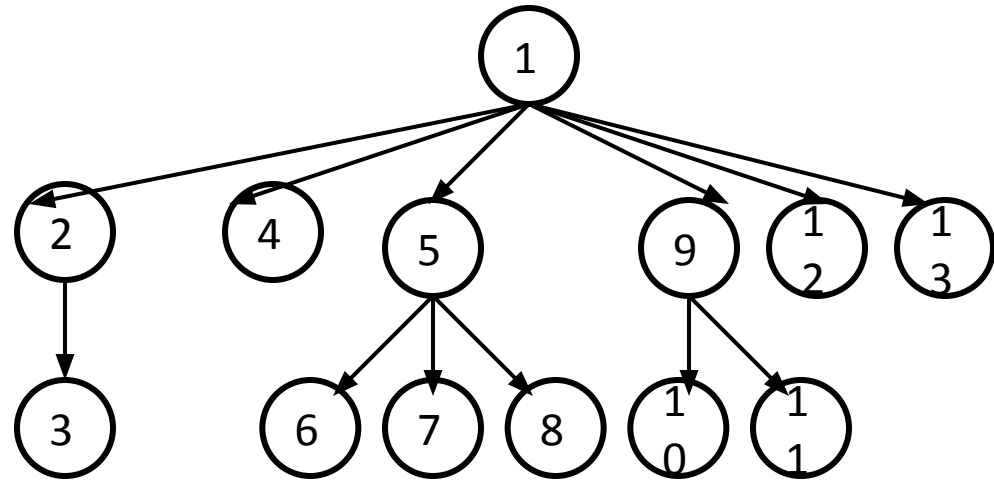


- Dominators can be organized as a **tree**
  - $a \rightarrow b$  in the **dominator tree** iff  $a$  immediately dominates  $b$

# Dominance



CFG



D-Tree

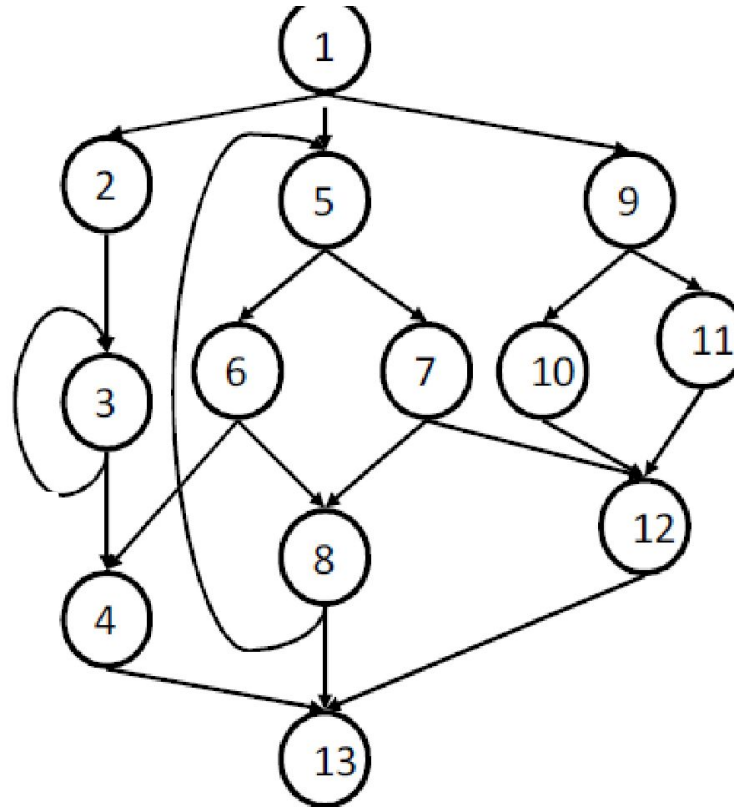
$x$  strictly dominates  $w$  ( $x$   $sdom$   $w$ ) iff  $x$   $dom$   $w$  AND  $x \neq w$

# Natural Loops

- **Definitions**

- Single entry-point: **header**
  - a header **dominates all nodes in the loop**
- A **back edge** is an arc whose **head dominates its tail** (tail -> head)
  - a back edge **must be a part of at least one loop**
- The **natural loop of a back edge** is the **smallest set** of nodes that **includes the head and tail of the back edge**, and has **no predecessors outside the set**, except for the predecessors of the header.

# Natural Loops - Example



# Algorithm to Find Natural Loops

- Find the dominator relations in a flow graph
- Identify the back edges
- Find the natural loop associated with the back edge



# 1. Finding Dominators

- **Definition**

- Node  $d$  dominates node  $n$  in a graph ( $d \text{ dom } n$ ) if every path from the start node to  $n$  goes through  $d$

- **Formulated as MOP problem:**

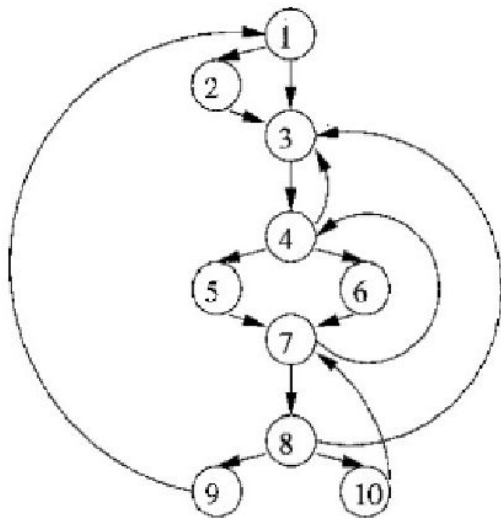
- node  $d$  lies on all possible paths reaching node  $n \Rightarrow d \text{ dom } n$ 
  - Direction:
  - Values:
  - Meet operator:
  - Top:
  - Bottom:
  - Boundary condition: start/entry node =
  - Initialization for internal nodes
  - Finite descending chain?
  - Transfer function:

- **Speed:**

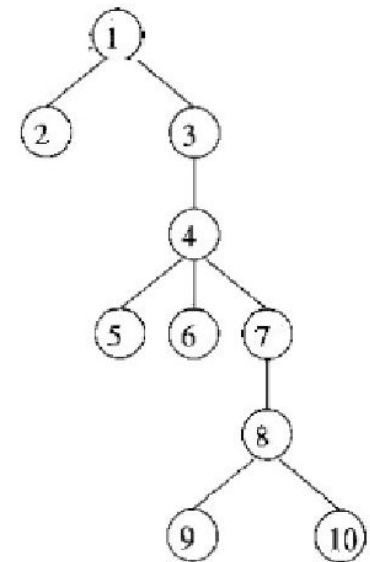
- With reverse postorder, most flow graphs (reducible flow graphs) converge in 1 pass

# Example

$$\text{OUT}[b] = \{b\} \cup \left( \bigcap_{p=\text{pre}(b)} \text{OUT}[p] \right)$$



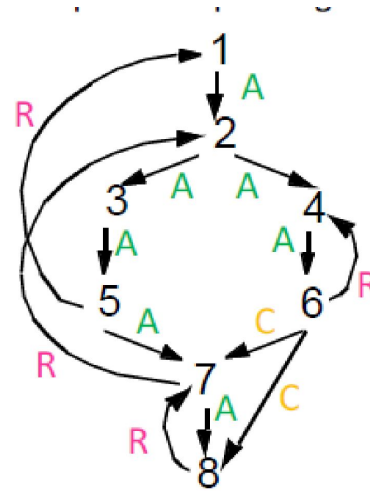
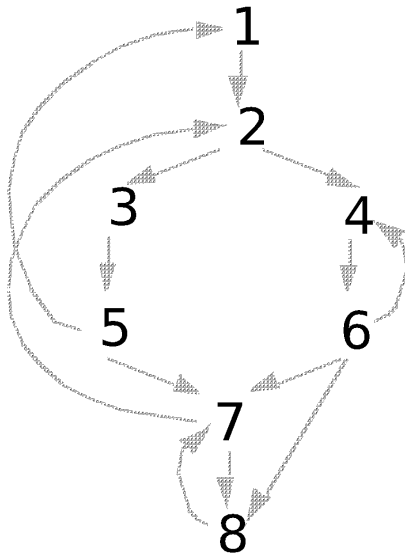
OUT[1] = {1}  
OUT[2] = {1,2}  
OUT[3] = {1,3}  
OUT[4] = {1,3,4}  
OUT[5] = {1,3,4,5}  
OUT[6] = {1,3,4,6}  
OUT[7] = {1,3,4,7}  
OUT[8] = {1,3,4,7,8}  
OUT[9] = {1,3,4,7,8,9}  
OUT[10] = {1,3,4,7,8,10}  
(No change in second iteration)



# 2. Finding Back Edges

- **Depth-first spanning tree**

- Edges traversed in a depth-first search of the flow graph form a depth-first spanning tree

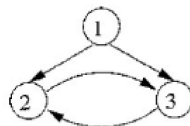


- **Categorizing edges in graph**

- Advancing (A) edges: from ancestor to proper descendant
- Cross (C) edges: from right to left
- Retreating (R) edges: from descendant to ancestor (not necessarily proper)

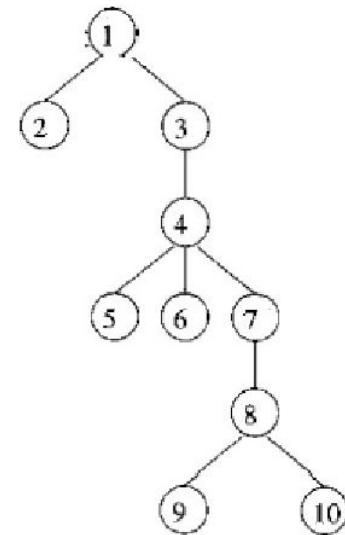
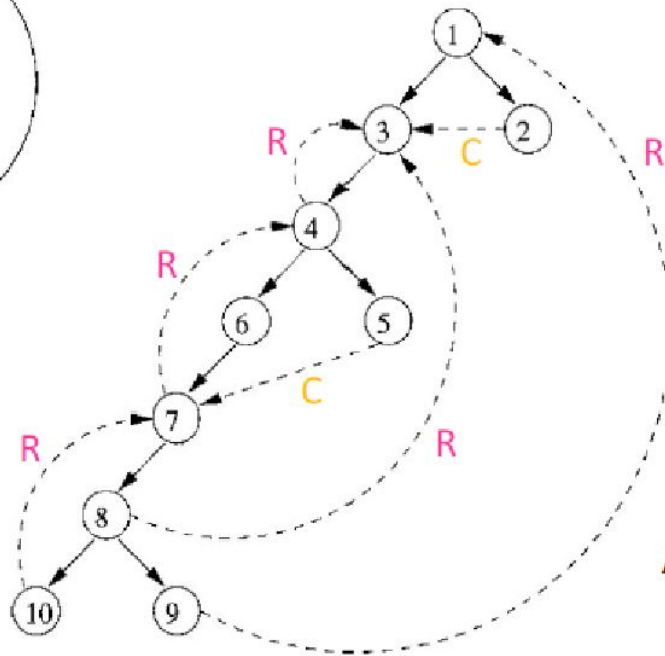
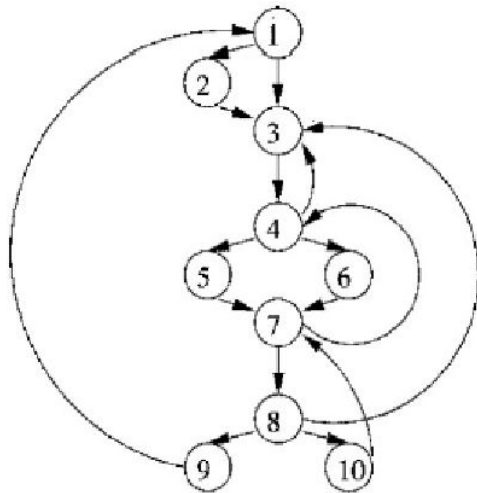
# Back Edges

- **Definition**
  - **Back edge**:  $t \rightarrow h$ ,  $h$  dominates  $t$
- **Relationships between graph edges and back edges**
- **Algorithm**
  - Perform a depth first search
  - For each retreating edge  $t \rightarrow h$ , check if  $h$  is in  $t$ 's dominator list
- **Most programs (all structured code, and most GOTO programs) have **reducible** flow graphs**
  - retreating edges = back edges



A **nonreducible** flow graph

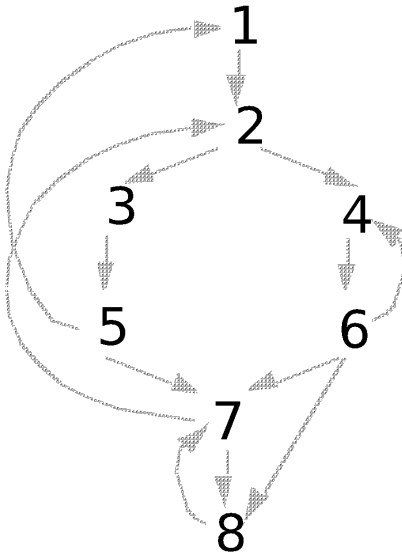
# Examples



All the retreating edges  
are back edges

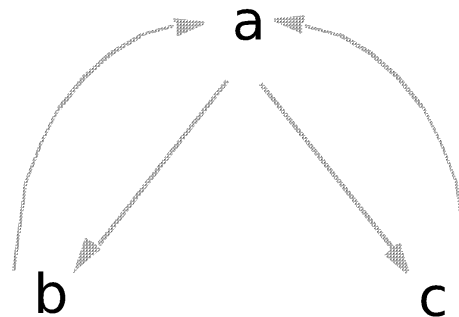
# 3. Constructing Natural Loops

- The **natural loop of a back edge** is the smallest set of nodes that includes the head and tail of the back edge, and has no predecessors outside the set, except for the predecessors of the header.
- **Algorithm**
  - delete  $h$  from the flow graph
  - find those nodes that can reach  $t$   
(those nodes plus  $h$  form the natural loop of  $t \rightarrow h$ )



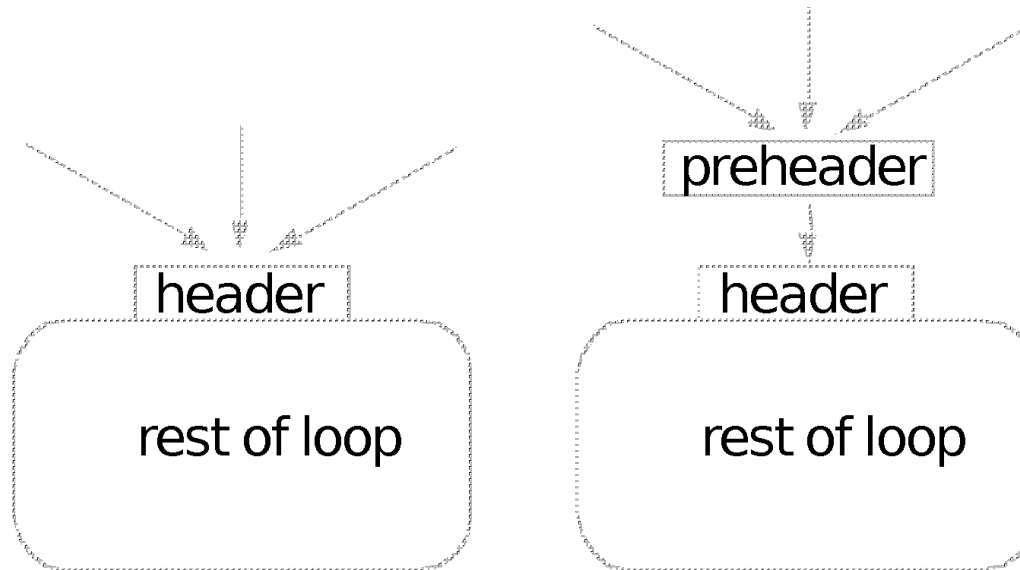
# Inner Loops

- **If two loops do not have the same header:**
  - they are either disjoint, or
  - one is entirely contained (nested within) the other
    - inner loop: one that contains no other loop.
- **If two loops share the same header:**
  - Hard to tell which is the inner loop
  - Combine as one



# Preheader

- Optimizations often require code to be executed once before the loop
- Create a preheader basic block for every loop





# Finding Loops: Summary

- **Define loops in graph theoretic terms**
- **Definitions and algorithms for:**
  - Dominators
  - Back edges
  - Natural loops

# CSC D70: Compiler Optimization Dataflow-2 and Loops

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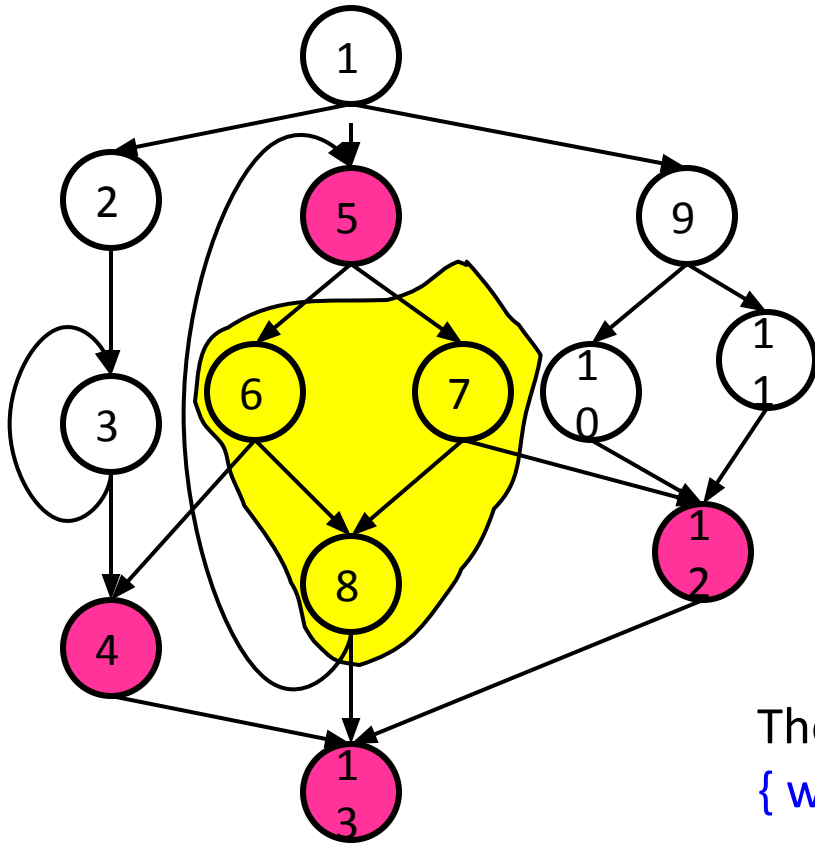
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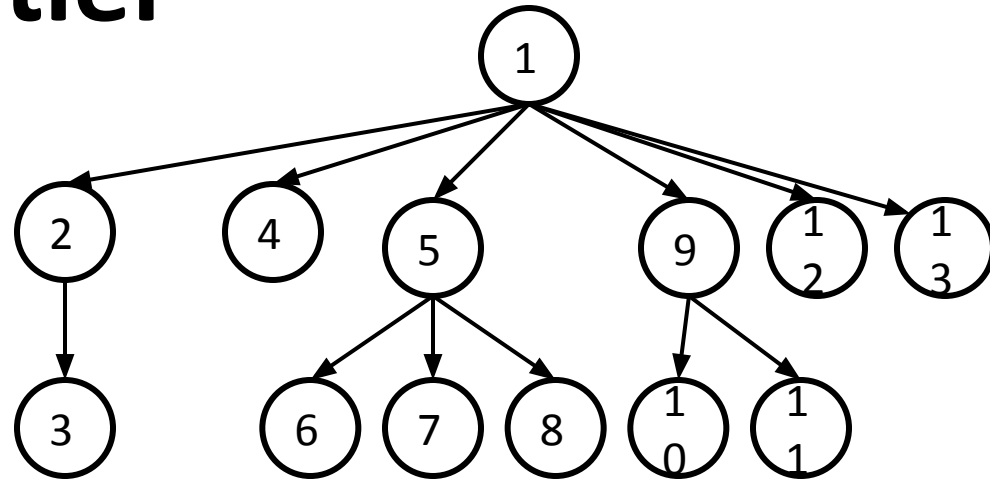
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# Backup Slides

# Dominance Frontier



CFG



D-Tree

The **Dominance Frontier** of a node  $x = \{ w \mid x \text{ dom pred}(w) \text{ AND } \neg(x \text{ sdom } w) \}$

$x$  strictly dominates  $w$  ( $x \text{ sdom } w$ ) iff  $x \text{ dom } w$  AND  $x \neq w$

# Dominance Frontier and Path Convergence

