

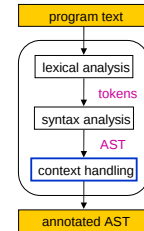
Compiler construction in4303 – lecture 7

AST processing
manual methods

Chapter 3.2

Overview

- context handling
- annotating the AST
 - attribute grammars
 - manual methods
- symbolic interpretation
- data-flow equations



Manual methods for analyzing the AST

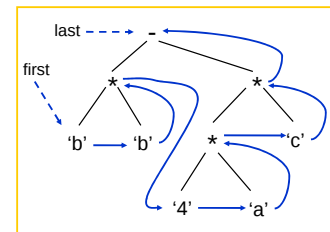
- preparing the grounds for code generation
 - constant propagation
 - last-def analysis (reaching definitions)
 - live analysis
 - common subexpression elimination
 - dead-code elimination
 - ...
- we need flow-of-control information

Threading the AST

- determine the **control flow graph** that records the successor(s) of AST nodes
- intermediate code

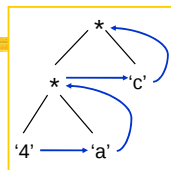
```

PUSH b
PUSH b
MUL
PUSH 4
PUSH a
MUL
PUSH c
MUL
SUB
    
```



Threading the AST

- result is a post-order traversal of the AST
- global variable: **Last node pointer**



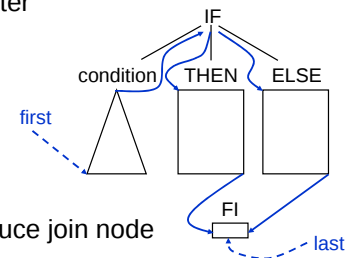
```

PROCEDURE Thread binary expression (Expr node pointer):
  Thread expression (Expr node pointer .left operand);
  Thread expression (Expr node pointer .right operand);

  // link this node to the dynamically last node
  SET Last node pointer .successor TO Expr node pointer;
  // make this node the new dynamically last node
  SET Last node pointer TO Expr node pointer;
    
```

Multiple successors

- problem:** threading is built around single Last node pointer

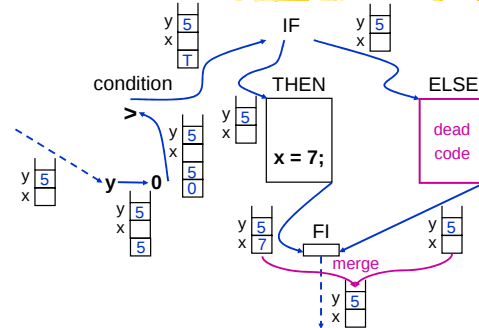


- solution:** introduce join node

Symbolic interpretation

- behaviour of code is determined by (the values of) variables
- simulate run-time execution at compile time
- attach a **stack representation** to each arrow in the control flow graph
- an entry summarizes all compile-time knowledge about the variable/constant

Symbolic interpretation



Exercise (5 min.)

- draw the control flow graph for **while C do S od**
- propagate initial stack when C represents $y > x$ and S stands for $x = 7$



Answers

Simple symbolic interpretation

- used in **narrow** compiler
- simple properties + simple control-flow
- example: detecting the use of uninitialized variables

```

int foo(int n)
{
    int first;
    while (n-- > 0) {
        if (glob[n] == KEY)
            first = n;
    }
    return first;
}
    
```

- maintain property list
- advance list through control flow graph

Tracking uninitialized variables

- variable declaration: add (ID:Uninitialized) tuple
- parameter declaration: add (ID:Initialized) tuple
- expression: check status of used variables
- assignment: set tuple to (ID:Initialized)

- control statement

- fork nodes: **copy list**
- join nodes: **merge lists**

```

merge(Init, Init) = Init
merge(Uninit, Uninit) = Uninit
merge(x, y) = Maybe
    
```

```

int foo(int n)
{
    int first;
    while (n-- > 0) {
        if (glob[n] == KEY)
            first = n;
    }
    return first;
}
    
```

Simple symbolic interpretation

- flow-of-control structures with one entry and one exit point (no GOTOs)
- the values of the property are severely constrained (see book)
- counter example: constant propagation

Constant propagation

- record the exact value iso Initialized

```
int i = 0;
// i == 0
while (condition) {
    // i == 0
    if (i>0) printf("loop reentered\n");
    ...
    i++;
    // i == 1
}
// i == ANY
```

- simple symbolic interpretation fails

Full symbolic interpretation

- maintain a property list for each entry point (label), initially set to empty
- traverse flow of control graph
 - L: merge current-list into list-L
 - continue with list-L
 - jump L; merge current-list into list-L
- repeat until nothing changed

guarantee termination – select suitable property

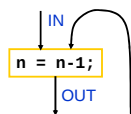
Constant propagation

- full symbolic interpretation
- property: unknown < value < any

```
int i = 0; // i == 0
L: // i == ANY
if (condition) { // i == ANY
    if (i>0) printf("loop reentered\n");
    ...
    i++; // i == ANY
    goto L;
}
// i == ANY
```

Data flow equations

- “automated” full symbolic interpretation
- stack replaced by collection of sets
 - IN(N)
 - OUT(N)
- semantics are expressed by constant sets
 - KILL(N)
 - GEN(N)
- equations
 - $IN(N) = \bigcup_{M \in \text{predecessor}[N]} OUT(M)$
 - $OUT(N) = IN(N) \setminus KILL(N) \cup GEN(N)$



Data flow equations

- solved through iteration (closure algorithm)
- data-flow nodes may not change the stack
 - individual statements
 - basic blocks
- example: tracking uninitialized variables
 - properties: I x, M x, U x
 - $GEN(x = expr;) = \{I x\}$
 - $KILL(x = expr;) = \{U x, M x\}$

```
int foo(int n)
{ int first;
  L: n = n-1;
    if (n >= 0) {
        if (glob[n] == KEY)
            first = n;
        goto L;
    }
    return first;
}
```

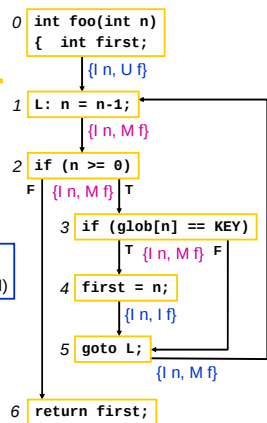
Iterative solution

- initialization: set all sets to empty
- iterate from top to bottom

$$IN(N) = \bigcup_{M \in \text{predecessor}[N]} OUT(M)$$

$$OUT(N) = IN(N) \setminus KILL(N) \cup GEN(N)$$

statement	KILL	GEN
0		$I_n U_f$
1	$U_n M_n$	I_n
4	$U_f M_f$	I_f



Iterative solution

statement	KILL	GEN	iteration 1		iteration 2	
			IN	OUT	IN	OUT
0		$I_n U_f$		$I_n U_f$		$I_n U_f$
1	$U_n M_n$	I_n	$I_n U_f$	$I_n U_f$	$I_n M_f$	$I_n M_f$
2			$I_n U_f$	$I_n U_f$	$I_n M_f$	$I_n M_f$
3			$I_n U_f$	$I_n U_f$	$I_n M_f$	$I_n M_f$
4	$U_f M_f$	I_f	$I_n U_f$	$I_n U_f$	$I_n M_f$	$I_n M_f$
5			$I_n M_f$	$I_n M_f$	$I_n M_f$	$I_n M_f$
6			$I_n U_f$	$I_n U_f$	$I_n M_f$	$I_n M_f$

Efficient data-flow equations

- limit to (set of) on/off properties
 - set union = bitwise OR
 - set difference = bitwise AND NOT
- combine statements into basic blocks
 - $KILL[S_1; S_2] = KILL[S_1] \cup KILL[S_2]$
 - $GEN[S_1; S_2] = GEN[S_2] \cup (GEN[S_1] \setminus KILL[S_2])$
- sort data-flow graph
 - depth-first traversal (break cycles!)

Live analysis

- a variable is **live** at node N if the value it holds is used on some path further down the control-flow graph; otherwise it is **dead**
- useful information for register allocation
- information must flow “backwards” (up) through the control-flow graph
 - difficult for symbolic interpretation
 - easy for data flow equations

Solving data-flow equations

- forwards

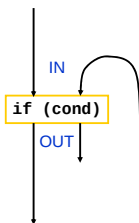
$$IN(N) = \bigcup_{M \in \text{predecessor}[N]} OUT(M)$$

$$OUT(N) = IN(N) \setminus KILL(N) \cup GEN(N)$$

- backwards

$$OUT(N) = \bigcup_{M \in \text{successor}[N]} IN(M)$$

$$IN(N) = OUT(N) \setminus KILL(N) \cup GEN(N)$$



Exercise (5 min.)

- determine the KILL and GEN sets for the property “V is live here” for the following statements

statement S	KILL	GEN
$v = a \oplus b$		
$v = M[i]$		
$M[i] = v$		
$f(a_1, \dots, a_n)$		
$v = f(a_1, \dots, a_n)$		
if $a > b$ then goto L_1 else goto L_2		
L_1 :		
goto L		

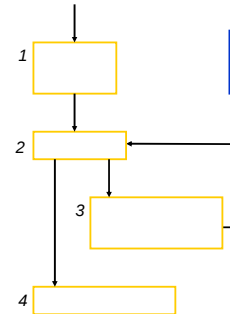
Exercise (7 min.)

- draw the control-flow graph for the following code fragment

```
double average(int n, double v[])
{
    int i;
    double sum = 0.0;
    for (i=0; i<n; i++) {
        sum += v[i];
    }
    return sum/n;
}
```

- perform backwards live analysis using the KILL and GEN sets from the previous exercise

Answers



$$OUT(N) = \bigcup_{M \in \text{successor}[N]} IN(M)$$

$$IN(N) = OUT(N) \setminus KILL(N) \cup GEN(N)$$

statement	KILL	GEN
1		
2		
3		
4		

Summary

manual methods for annotating the AST

- threading
- symbolic interpretation
- data-flow equations

	symbolic interpretation		data-flow equations
	simple	full	
method	stack-based simulation		IN, OUT, GEN, KILL sets
granularity	AST node		basic block
algorithm	one-pass	iterative	iterative
direction	forwards		forwards & backwards