

CS738: Advanced Compiler Optimizations

Interprocedural Data Flow Analysis

Functional Approach

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- ▶ Path $q \in \text{path}_{G^*}(r_1, n)$ is in $IVP(r_1, n)$
 - ▶ iff sequence of all E^1 edges in q (denoted q_1) is *proper*

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 - ▶ q'_1 obtained from deleting $q_1[i - 1]$ and $q_1[i]$ from q_1 is proper

Interprocedurally Valid Complete Paths

- ▶ $IVP_0(r_p, n)$ for procedure p and node $n \in N_p$

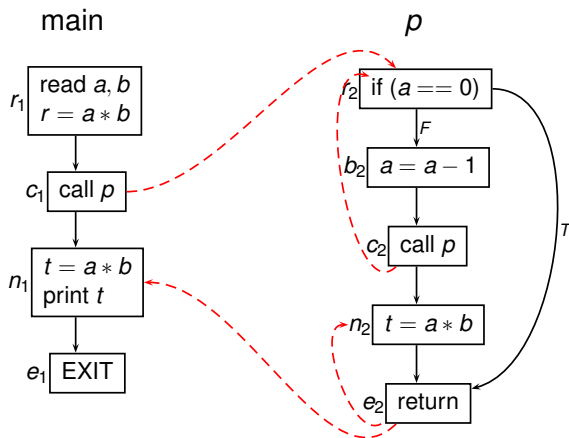
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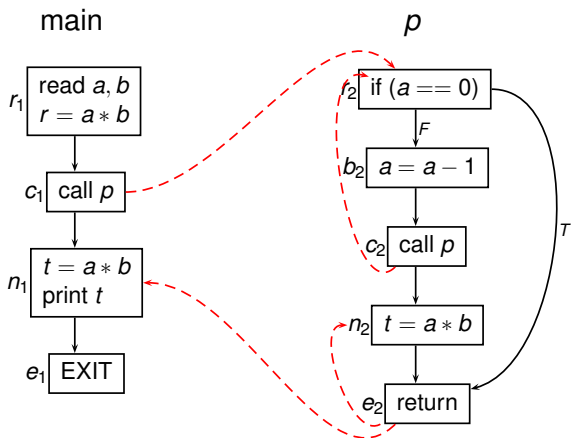
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- ▶ $IVP_0(r_p, n)$ for procedure p and node $n \in N_p$
- ▶ set of all interprocedurally valid paths q in G^* from r_p to n s.t.
 - ▶ Each call edge has corresponding return edge in q restricted to E^1

IVPs

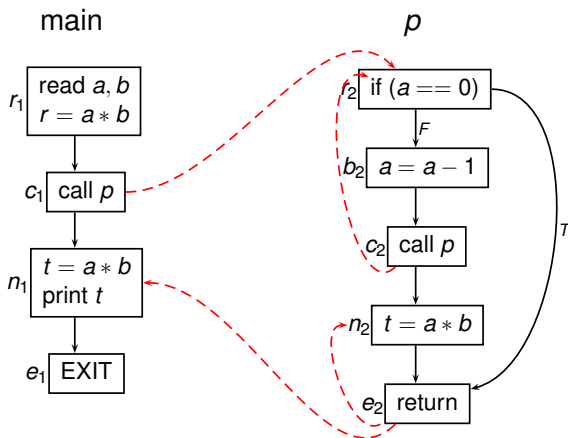


IVPs



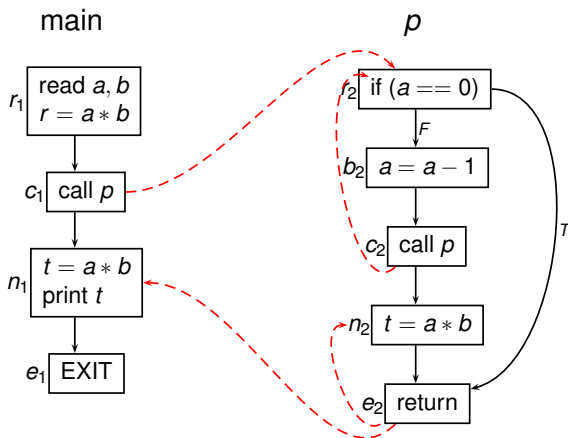
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IVPs



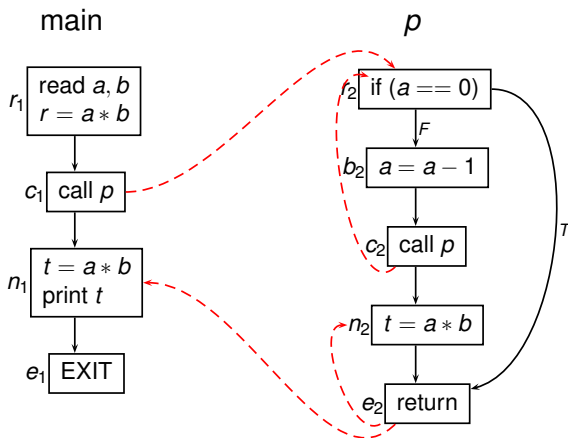
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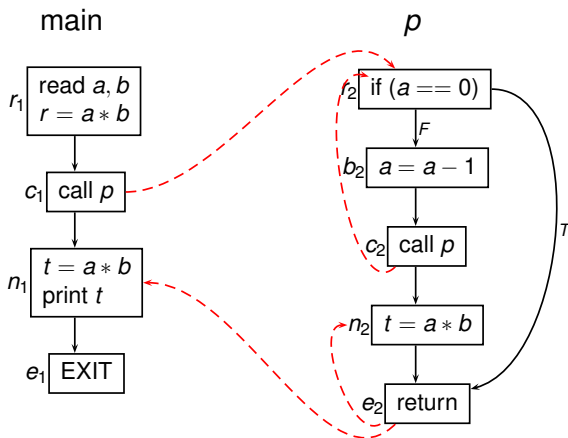
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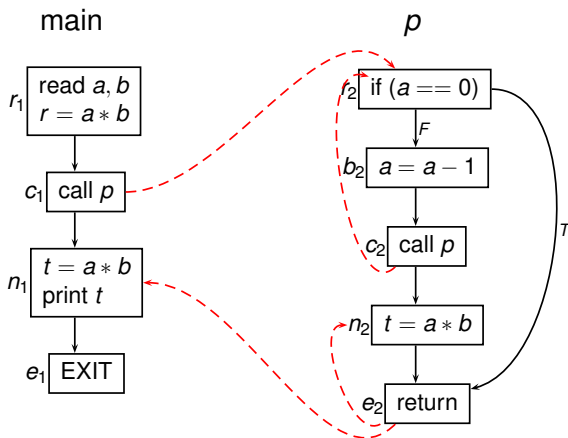
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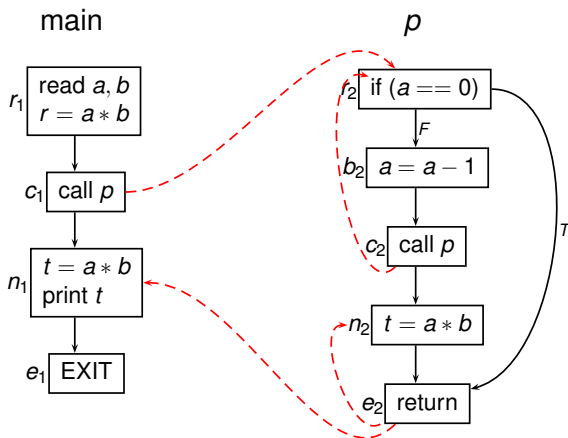
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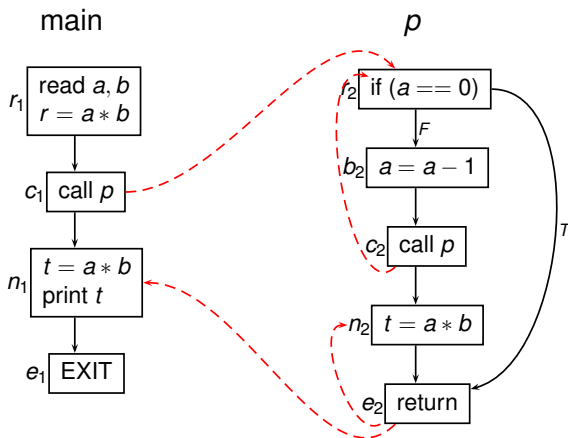
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IVPs



$r_2 \rightarrow c_2 \rightarrow r_2 \rightarrow c_2 \rightarrow e_2 \rightarrow n_2 \notin \text{IVP}_0(r_2, n_2)$

Path Decomposition

$$q \in \text{IVP}(r_{\text{main}}, n)$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$q = q_1 \parallel (c_1, r_{p_2}) \parallel q_2 \parallel \cdots \parallel (c_{j-1}, r_{p_j}) \parallel q_j$$

where for each $i < j$, $q_i \in \text{IVP}_0(r_{p_i}, c_i)$ and $q_j \in \text{IVP}_0(r_{p_j}, n)$

Functional Approach

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- ▶ Procedure p , node $n \in N_p$
- ▶ $\phi_{(r_p, n)} \in F$ describes flow of data flow information from start of r_p to start of n
 - ▶ along paths in $IVP_0(r_p, n)$

Functional Approach Constraints

$$\phi_{(r_p, r_p)} \leq id_L$$

$$\phi_{(r_p, n)} = \bigwedge_{(m, n) \in E_p} (h_{(m, n)} \circ \phi_{(r_p, m)}) \quad \text{for } n \in N_p$$

where

$$h_{(m, n)} = \begin{cases} f_{(m, n)} & \text{if } (m, n) \in E_p^0, \\ & f_{(m, n)} \in F \text{ associated flow function} \\ \phi_{(r_q, e_q)} & \text{if } (m, n) \in E_p^1 \text{ and } m \text{ calls procedure } q \end{cases}$$

Information x at r_p translated to information $\phi_{(r_p, n)}(x)$ at n

Solving ϕ Constraints

- ▶ Round-robin iterative approximations to initial values

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{(r_p, r_p)}^0 &\leq id_L \\ \phi_{(r_p, n)}^0 &\leq f_\Omega \quad n \in N_p - \{r_p\}\end{aligned}$$

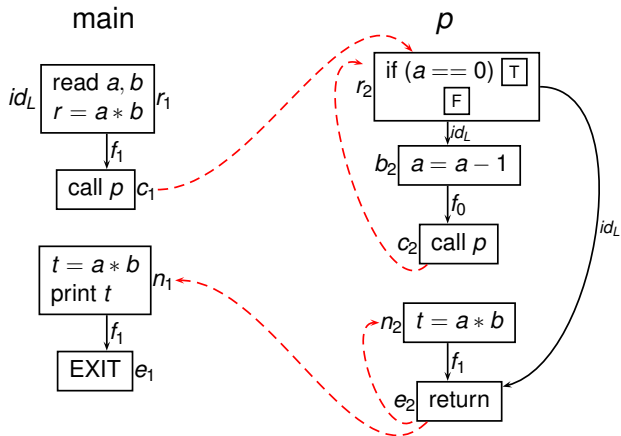
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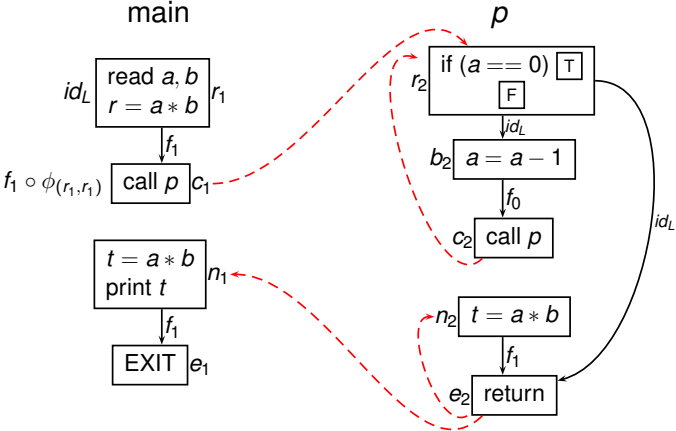
$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{(r_p, r_p)}^0 &\leq id_L \\ \phi_{(r_p, n)}^0 &\leq f_\Omega \quad n \in N_p - \{r_p\}\end{aligned}$$

- ▶ Reach maximal fixed point

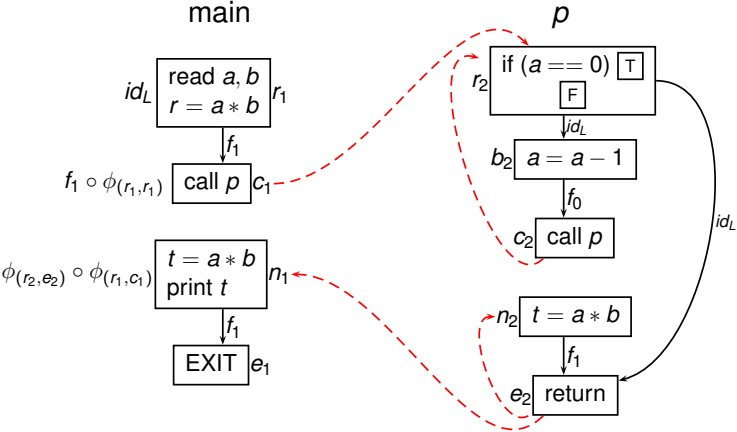
Example



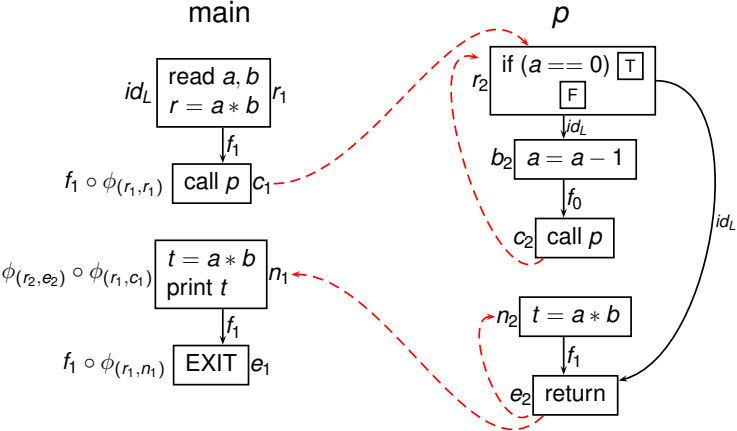
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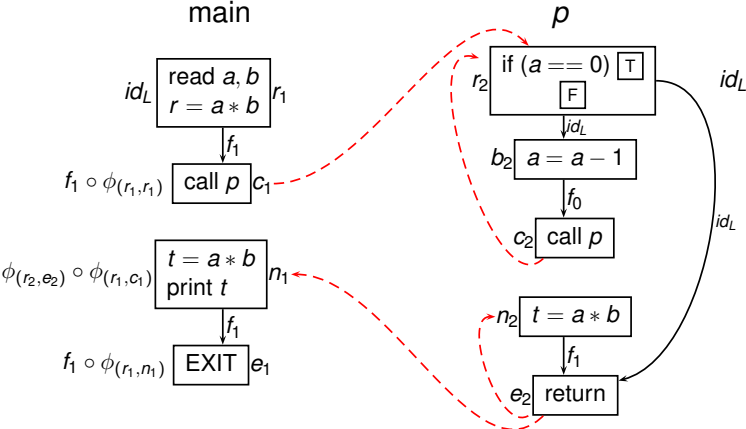
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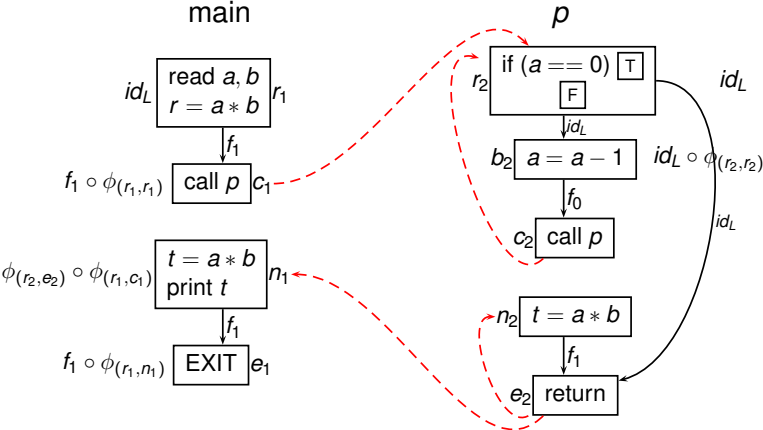
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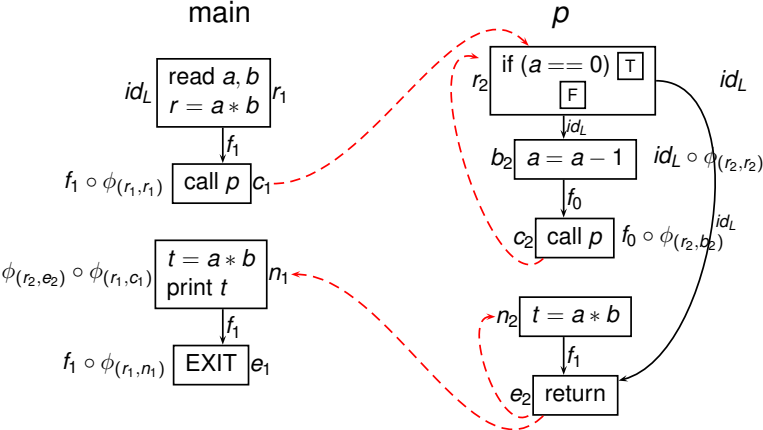
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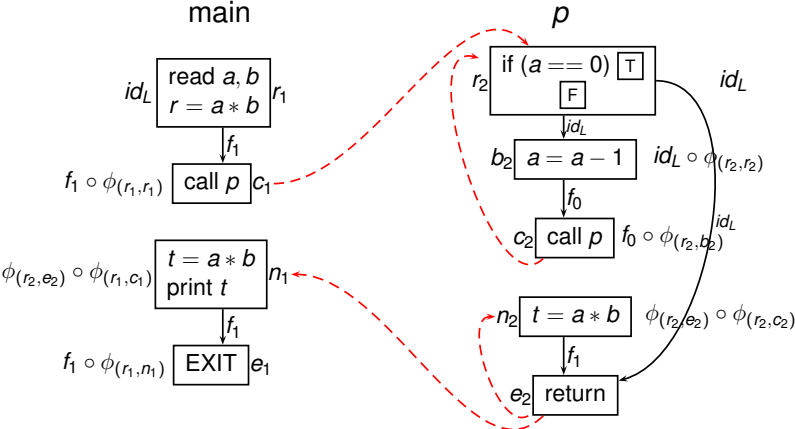
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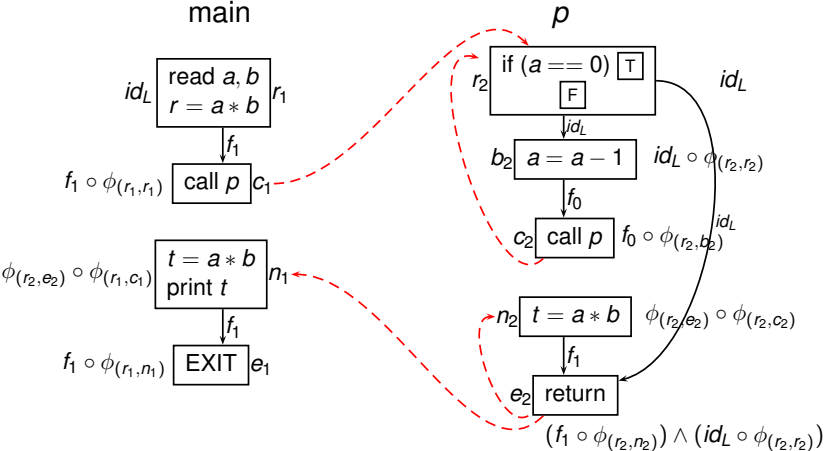
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Iterative Solution

Function	Constraint	Iteration #		
		Init	1 st	2 nd

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$\phi(r_2, e_2)$	$(f_1 \circ \phi(r_2, n_2)) \wedge (id_L \circ \phi(r_2, r_2))$	f_Ω	id	id	id

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$$x_{r_p} = \bigwedge \left\{ \phi_{(r_q, c)}(x_{r_q}) : \begin{array}{l} q \text{ is a procedure and} \\ c \text{ is a call to } p \text{ in } q \end{array} \right\}$$
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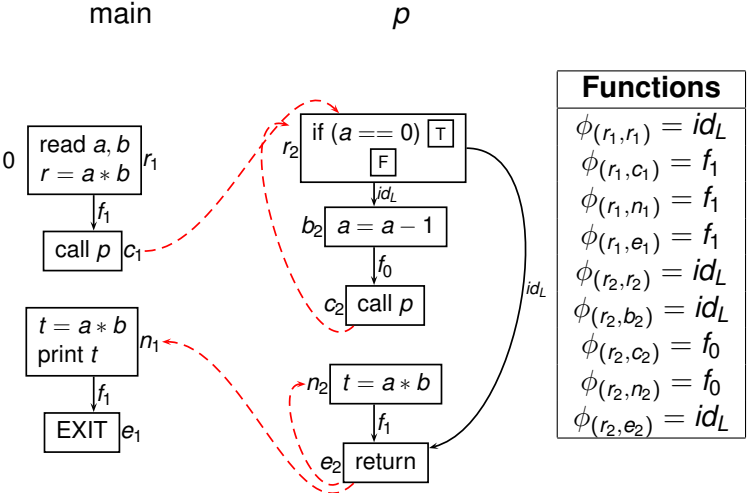
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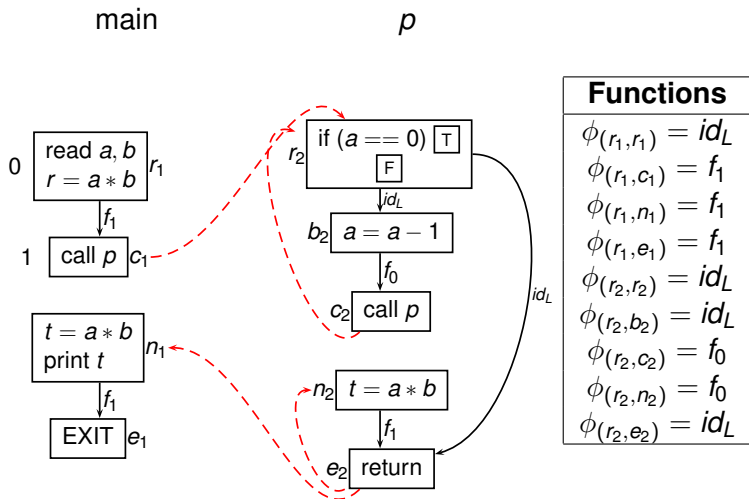
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- ▶ Iterative algorithm for solution, maximal fixed point solution

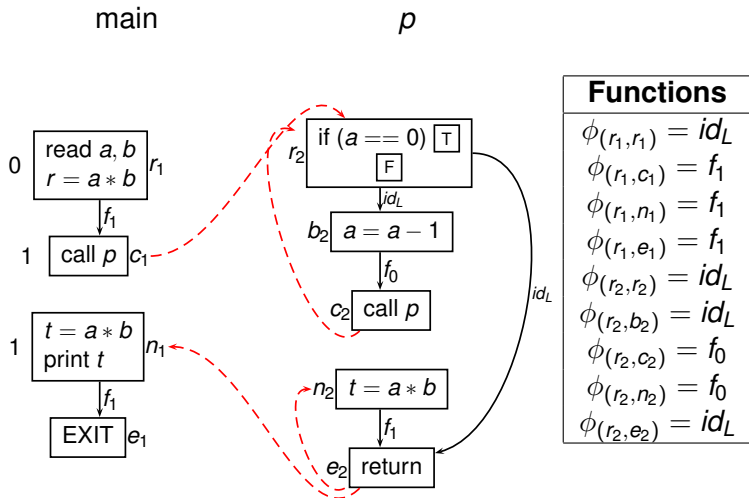
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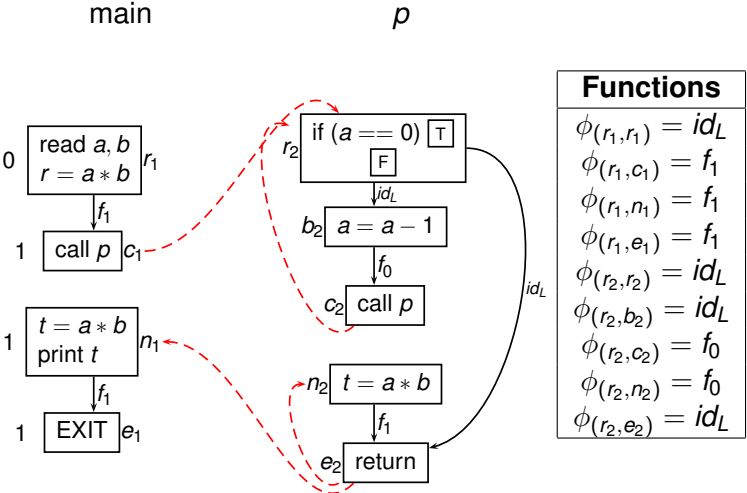
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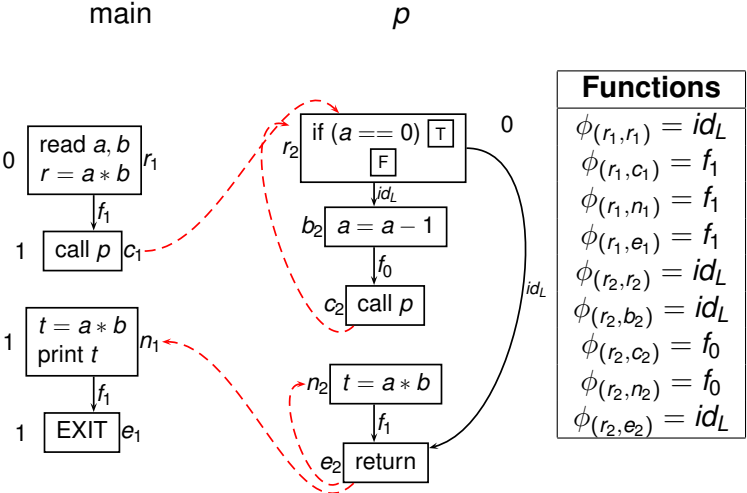
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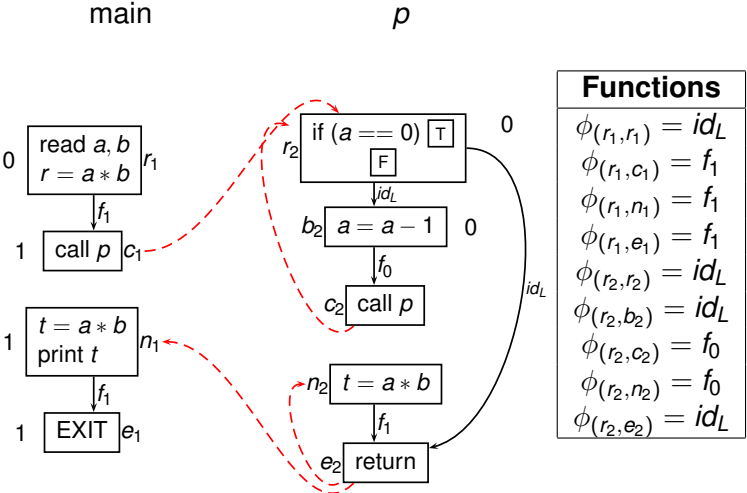
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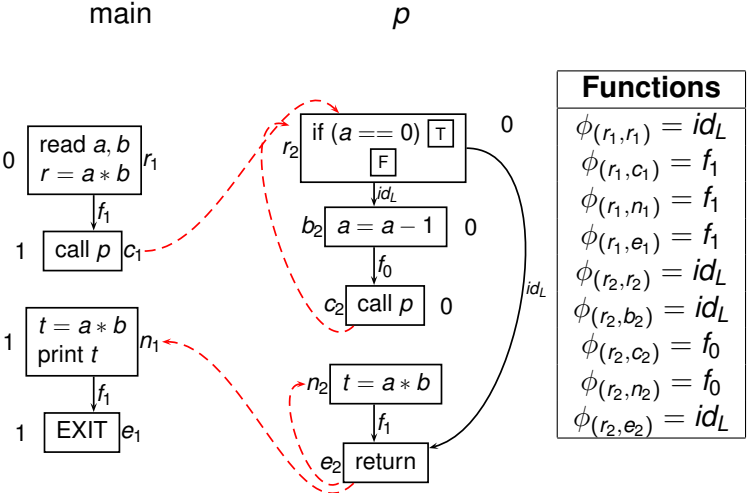
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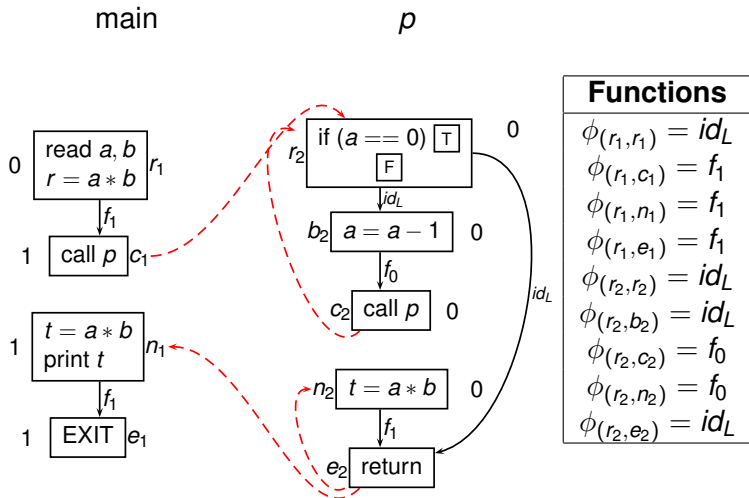
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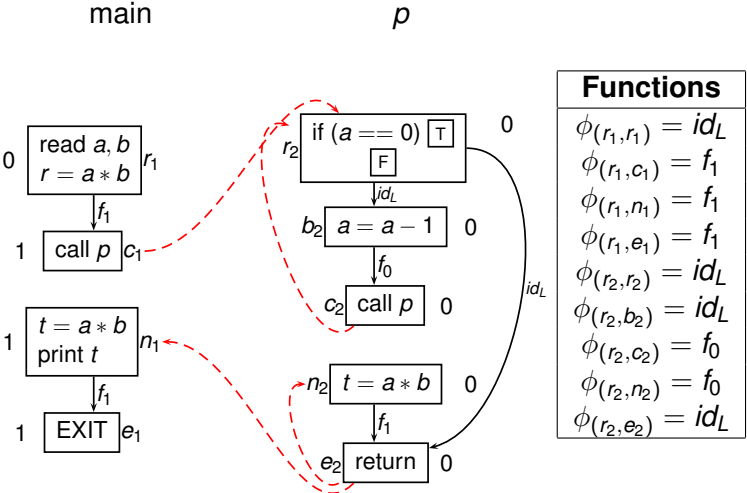
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Interprocedural MOP

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_n &= \bigwedge \{f_q : q \in \text{IVP}(r_{\text{main}}, n)\} \in F & \forall n \in N^* \\ y_n &= \psi_n(\text{BoundaryInfo}) & \forall n \in N^*\end{aligned}$$

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y_n is the *meet-over-all-paths solution* (MOP).

IVP₀ Lemma

$$\phi_{(r_p, n)} = \bigwedge \{f_q : q \in \text{IVP}_0(r_p, n)\} \quad \forall n \in N_p$$

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Proof: By induction (**Exercise/Reading Assignment**)

MOP

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$$\mathcal{X}_n = \bigwedge \{\phi(r_{p_j}, n) \circ \phi(r_{p_{j-1}}, c_{j-1}) \circ \dots \circ \phi(r_{p_1}, c_1) \mid c_i \text{ calls } p_{i+1}\}$$

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Then

$$\Psi_n = \mathcal{X}_n$$

Proof: IVP₀ Lemma and Path decomposition

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Then

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Proof: IVP₀ Lemma and Path decomposition

$$y_n = \Psi_n(\text{BoundaryInfo}) = \mathcal{X}_n(\text{BoundaryInfo})$$

MOP vs MFP

- ▶ F is distributive $\Rightarrow MFP = MOP$

MOP vs MFP

- ▶ F is distributive $\Rightarrow MFP = MOP$
- ▶ F is monotone $\Rightarrow MFP \leq MOP$

Practical Issues

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- ▶ How to compute ϕ s effectively?
 - ▶ For general frameworks
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 - ▶ Does the solution process converge?

Practical Issues

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 - ▶ For general frameworks
 - ▶ L not finite
 - ▶ F not bounded
 - ▶ Does the solution process converge?
- ▶ How much space is required to represent ϕ functions?

Practical Issues

- ▶ How to compute ϕ s effectively?
 - ▶ For general frameworks
 - ▶ L not finite
 - ▶ F not bounded
 - ▶ Does the solution process converge?
- ▶ How much space is required to represent ϕ functions?
- ▶ Is it possible to avoid explicit function compositions and meets?