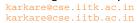
Program Analysis

https://www.cse.iitb.ac.in/~karkare/cs618/

Welcome & Introduction

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Dept of Computer Science and Engg
IIT Kanpur
Visiting IIT Bombay







Program Analysis: About the course

- Analysis of a Program, by a Program, for a Program
- of a Program User Program
- by a Program Analyzer (Compiler, Runtime)
- for a Program Optimizer, Verifier, ...

"Democracy is the government of the people, by the people, for the people" - Abraham Lincoln

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Expectations from You

- Basic Compilers Knowledge
- Write code
 - C/C++ for Assignments
 - -C/C++/Java/Python for Project (Tentative)
- Understand and modify large code base –GCC, LLVM, SOOT
- Read state of the art research papers
 - -Discussions in class

Your Expectations

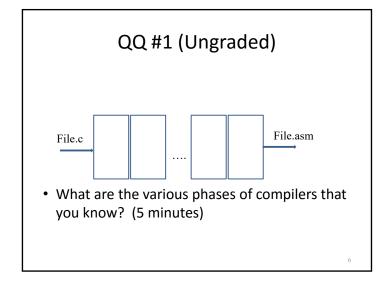
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Quick Quizzes (QQs)

- There will be small quizzes (10-15 min duration) during the class.
- These can be announced or unannounced (surprize quizzes).
- Always bring a pen and some loose papers to the class

Assignments / Exercises

- Short assignments to apply the lecture material.
- Assignments will have some written and some programming tasks.
- 4-5 Assignments for the semester



Using Program Analysis

- Compiler Code Optimizations
- Why are optimizations important?
- Why not write optimized code to begin with?
- Where do optimizations fit in the compiler flow?

Code Optimization

- Machine Independent
 - Remove redundancy introduced by the Programmer
 - Remove redundancy not required by later phases of compiler
 - Take advantage of algebraic properties of operators
- Machine dependent
 - Take advantage of the properties of target machine

Optimization must preserve the semantics of the original program!

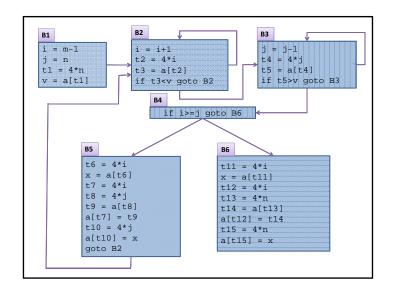
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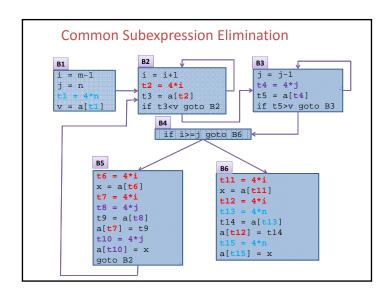
Machine Independent Optimizations

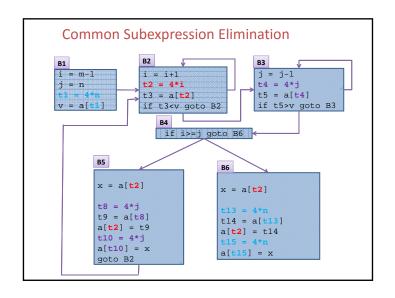
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Motivational Example

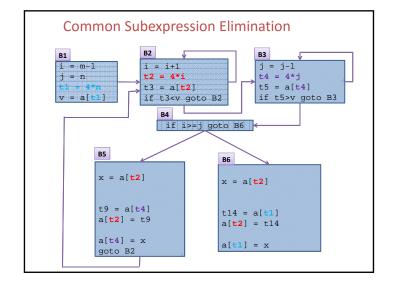
void quicksort(int m, int n)
/* recursively sort a[m] through a[n] */
{
  int i, j;
  int v, x;
  if(n <= m) return;
  i = m - 1; j = n; v = a[n];
  while (1) {
    do i = i+1; while (a[i] < v);
    do j = j-1; while (a[j] > v);
    if (i > j) break;
    x = a[i]; a[i] = a[j]; a[j] = x;
  }
  x = a[i]; a[i] = a[n]; a[n] = x;
}
```

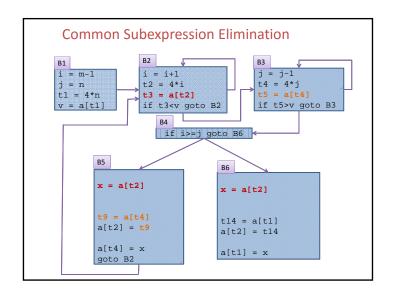
```
(14) t6 = 4*i
     i = m-1
                          15) x = a[t6]
                          (16) t7 = 4*i
     t1 = 4*n
                          (17) t8 = 4*j
     v = a[t1]
                          (18) t9 = a[t8]
     i = i+1
                          (19) a[t7] = t9
     t2 = 4*i
                          20) t10 = 4*j
     t3 = a[t2]
                          (21) a[t10] = x
     if t3<v goto (5)
                          (22) goto (5)
                          (23) t11 = 4*i
(10) t4 = 4*j
                          (24) x = a[t11]
(11) t5 = a[t4]
                          (25) t12 = 4*i
(12) if t5>v goto (9)
                          (26) t13 = 4*n
(13) if i > = j goto(23)
                          (27) t14 = a[t13]
                          (28) a[t12] = t14
                          (29) t15 = 4*n
                          (30) a[t15] = x
```

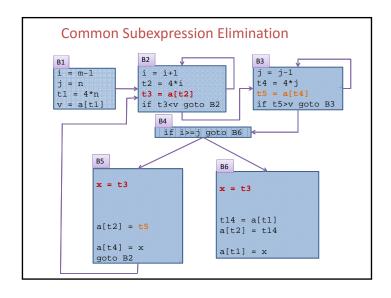


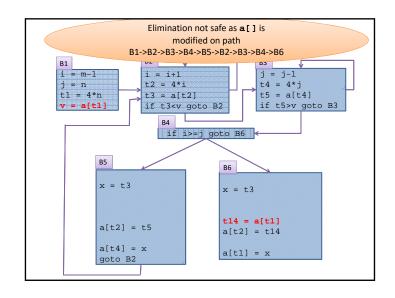


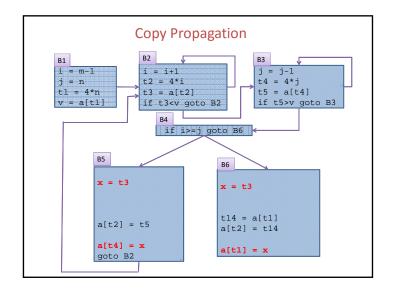


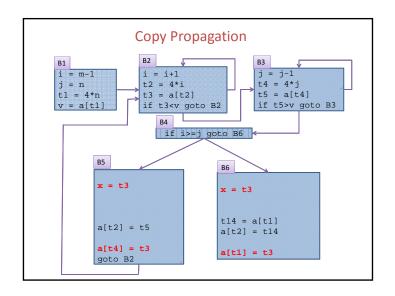


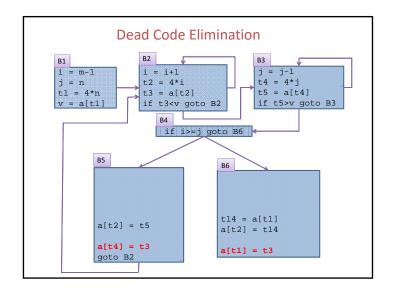


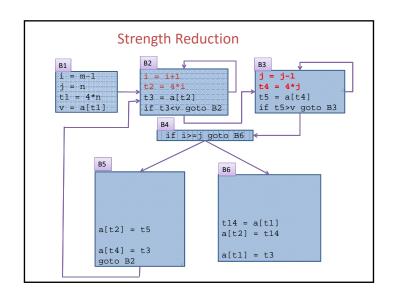


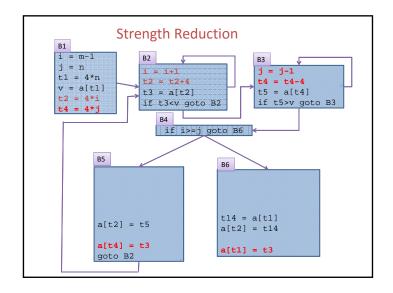


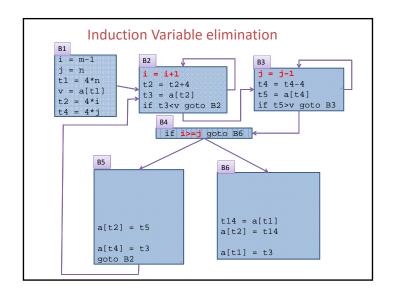


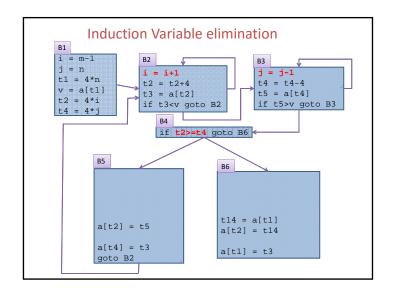


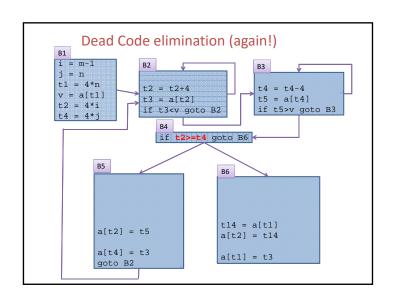


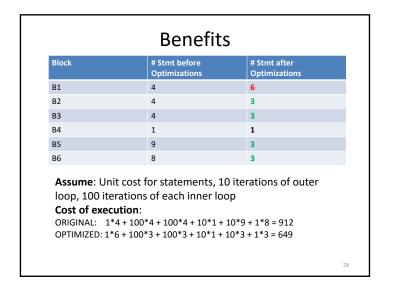












Machine Dependent Optimizations

Peephole Optimization

- target code often contains redundant instructions and suboptimal constructs
- examine a short sequence of target instruction (peephole) and replace by a shorter or faster sequence
- peephole is a small moving window on the target systems

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Peephole optimization examples...

Redundant loads and stores

• Consider the code sequence

Move R₀, a Move a, R₀

• Instruction 2 can always be removed if it does not have a label.

Peephole optimization examples...

Unreachable code

```
    Consider following code sequence
#define debug 0
if (debug) {
        print debugging info
}

this may be translated as
        if debug == 1 goto L1
        goto L2
L1: print debugging info
L2:

Eliminate jumps
        if debug != 1 goto L2
            print debugging information
L2:
```

Unreachable code example ...

constant propagation

if 0 <> 1 goto L2

print debugging information

L2:

Evaluate boolean expression. Since if condition is always true the code becomes $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right) \left$

goto L2

print debugging information

L2:

The print statement is now unreachable. Therefore, the code becomes

L2:

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Peephole optimization examples...

• flow of control: replace jump over jumps

goto L1 goto L2 ... by

L1: goto L2

L1 : goto L2

• Simplify algebraic expressions

remove x := x+0 or x := x*1

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Peephole optimization examples...

- Strength reduction
 - Replace X^2 by X*X
 - Replace multiplication by left shift
 - Replace division by right shift
- Use faster machine instructions

replace Add #1,R by Inc R

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Course Logistics

Proposed Evaluation

| Assignments | 5%-10% |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Course Project | 30%-40% |
| (Proposal | 5%) |
| (Report | 15%) |
| (Presentation | 15%) |
| Mid semester exam | 10%-20% |
| End semester exam | 25%-35% |
| Quizzes/Class Participation | 5% |

- You can try more than one tool, even something not mentioned on the webpage.
 - But submit report for only one.
 - Preferably the one you plan to use for your project.
 - DEADLINE: July 30^{th,} End of Day (before Midnight)
 - See course website for submission details (TBD)

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Assignment #1

Assignment #1

- Select one of the compiler infrastructure mentioned on the course webpage and
 - a) Download it
 - b) Build it
 - c) Submit a report
 - d) one page about the infrastructure, and the optimizations present in it.
 - e) one page about the most interesting optimization found, with example

Project

- Major part of the course
- You need to implement some non-trivial analysis/optimization using one of the open source infrastructure
 - For e.g., some paper published in last 10 years
- You are encouraged to suggest your own projects
- Bonus marks for publishable results
- Individual OR Group of 2