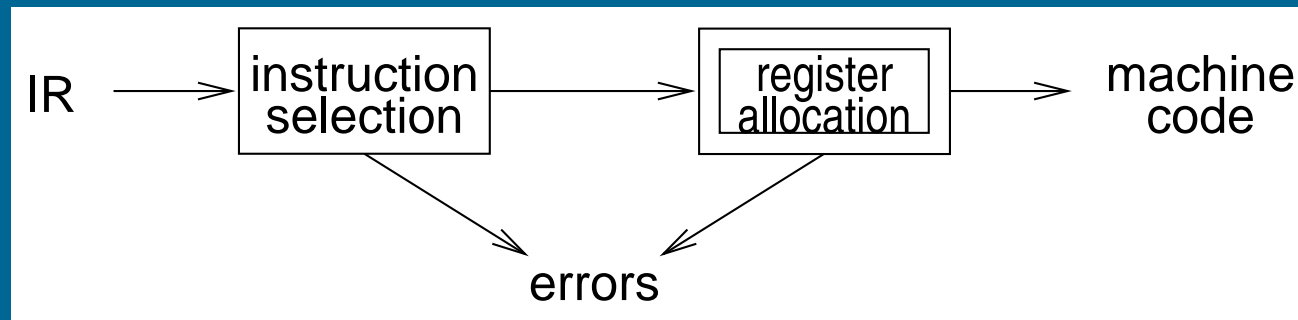


Register allocation



Register allocation:

- have value in a register when used
- limited resources
- changes instruction choices
- can move loads and stores
- optimal allocation is difficult
⇒ NP-complete for $k \geq 1$ registers

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Liveness analysis

Problem:

- IR contains an unbounded number of temporaries
- machine has bounded number of registers

Approach:

- temporaries with disjoint *live* ranges can map to same register
- if not enough registers then *spill* some temporaries (i.e., keep them in memory)

The compiler must perform *liveness analysis* for each temporary:

It is *live* if it holds a value that may be needed in future

Control flow analysis

Before performing liveness analysis, need to understand the control flow by building a *control flow graph* (CFG):

- nodes may be individual program statements or basic blocks
- edges represent potential flow of control

Out-edges from node n lead to *successor* nodes, $\text{succ}[n]$

In-edges to node n come from *predecessor* nodes, $\text{pred}[n]$

Example:

```
     $a \leftarrow 0$   
 $L_1$  :  $b \leftarrow a + 1$   
       $c \leftarrow c + b$   
       $a \leftarrow b \times 2$   
      if  $a < N$  goto  $L_1$   
      return  $c$ 
```

Liveness analysis

Gathering liveness information is a form of *data flow analysis* operating over the CFG:

- liveness of variables “flows” around the edges of the graph
- assignments *define* a variable, v :
 - $def(v)$ = set of graph nodes that define v
 - $def[n]$ = set of variables defined by n
- occurrences of v in expressions *use* it:
 - $use(v)$ = set of nodes that use v
 - $use[n]$ = set of variables used in n

Liveness: v is *live* on edge e if there is a directed path from e to a *use* of v that does not pass through any $def(v)$

v is *live-in* at node n if live on any of n 's in-edges

v is *live-out* at n if live on any of n 's out-edges

$v \in use[n] \Rightarrow v$ live-in at n

v live-in at $n \Rightarrow v$ live-out at all $m \in pred[n]$

v live-out at $n, v \notin def[n] \Rightarrow v$ live-in at n

Liveness analysis

Define:

$in[n]$: variables live-in at n

$out[n]$: variables live-out at n

Then:

$$out[n] = \bigcup_{s \in succ(n)} in[s]$$

$$succ[n] = \phi \Rightarrow out[n] = \phi$$

Note:

$$in[n] \supseteq use[n]$$

$$in[n] \supseteq out[n] - def[n]$$

$use[n]$ and $def[n]$ are constant (independent of control flow)

Now, $v \in in[n]$ iff. $v \in use[n]$ or $v \in out[n] - def[n]$

Thus, $in[n] = use[n] \cup (out[n] - def[n])$

Iterative solution for liveness

foreach n

$in[n] \leftarrow \phi$

$out[n] \leftarrow \phi$

repeat

foreach n

$in'[n] \leftarrow in[n];$

$out'[n] \leftarrow out[n];$

$in[n] \leftarrow use[n] \cup (out[n] - def[n])$

$out[n] \leftarrow \bigcup_{s \in succ[n]} in[s]$

until $in'[n] = in[n] \wedge out'[n] = out[n], \forall n$

Notes:

- should order computation of inner loop to follow the “flow”
- liveness flows *backward* along control-flow arcs, from *out* to *in*
- nodes can just as easily be basic blocks to reduce CFG size
- could do one variable at a time, from *uses* back to *defs*, noting liveness along the way

Iterative solution for liveness

Complexity: for input program of size N

- $\leq N$ nodes in CFG
 - $\Rightarrow \leq N$ variables
 - $\Rightarrow N$ elements per *in/out*
 - $\Rightarrow O(N)$ time per set-union
 - **for** loop performs constant number of set operations per node
 - $\Rightarrow O(N^2)$ time for **for** loop
 - each iteration of **repeat** loop can only add to each set
 - sets can contain at most every variable
 - \Rightarrow sizes of all in and out sets sum to $2N^2$,
 - bounding the number of iterations of the **repeat** loop
- \Rightarrow worst-case complexity of $O(N^4)$
- ordering can cut **repeat** loop down to 2-3 iterations
 - $\Rightarrow O(N)$ or $O(N^2)$ in practice

Least fixed points

There is often more than one solution for a given dataflow problem (see example).

Any solution to dataflow equations is a *conservative approximation*:

- v has some later use downstream from n
 $\Rightarrow v \in \text{out}(n)$
- but not the converse

Conservatively assuming a variable is live does not break the program; just means more registers may be needed.

Assuming a variable is dead when it is really live *will* break things.

May be many possible solutions but want the “smallest”: the least fixpoint.

The iterative liveness computation computes this least fixpoint.