### CSC 255/455

# Superlocal Value Numbering (EAC, 8.5 in 1st ed. or 8.3/8.5.1/9.3.2 in 2nd)

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Course page: http://www.cs.rochester.edu/drupal/u/cding/csc-255455-advanced-programming-systems-spring-2014

More material see Preston Briggs et al, "Value Numbering", Software -- Practice and Experience, 1990.

#### superlocal value $m \leftarrow a + b$ $n \leftarrow a + b$ numbering $p \leftarrow c + d$ $q \leftarrow a + b$ r ← c + d $r \leftarrow c + d$ Which blocks can be value numbered e ← + 17 together? Which blocks are always executed together? v ← a + b $w \leftarrow c + d$ $x \leftarrow e + f$ $y \leftarrow a + b$ $z \leftarrow c + d$

## **Review Questions**

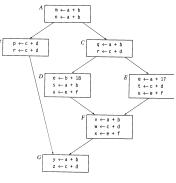
- · Can you define the following concepts?
  - EBB, dominator, strict/immediate dominator
- Preparation for dataflow analysis
  - Is there a redundant instruction in the example but cannot be removed by value numbering?
  - · What flow property makes it redundant?
  - Consider the problem of finding dominators in CFG what flow property is required?
  - Meet-over-all path problems
    - · MOP

## **Superlocal Value Numbering**



## Superlocal Value Numbering

- · Extended basic blocks
  - An EBB is a series of BBs, each is the sole predecessor of the next one. The first one may have multiple predecessors.
  - EVN uses max length EBBs.
- Dominator
  - x dominates y iff every path from the root to y includes x
  - strict dominator, x != y
  - $\cdot$  immediate dominator
    - the closest strict dominator



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