

Control Flow Graphs

what's a control flow graph?

- A *directed graph* $G = (V, E)$ where:
 - V (vertices) are the basic blocks in the program
 - E (edges) are *control flow edges* between basic blocks
- A **control flow edge** shows that execution *may* proceed along that edge
 - It is possible (though not always guaranteed) that a program's execution can go from the source of the edge directly to the target of the edge

```
ADD t7, t1, t2
Lab1:
ADD t9, t1, t3
SUB t2, t7, t9
BNE t2, t1 Lab1
ADD t2, t4, t7
```

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Lab1:

ADD t9, t1, t3

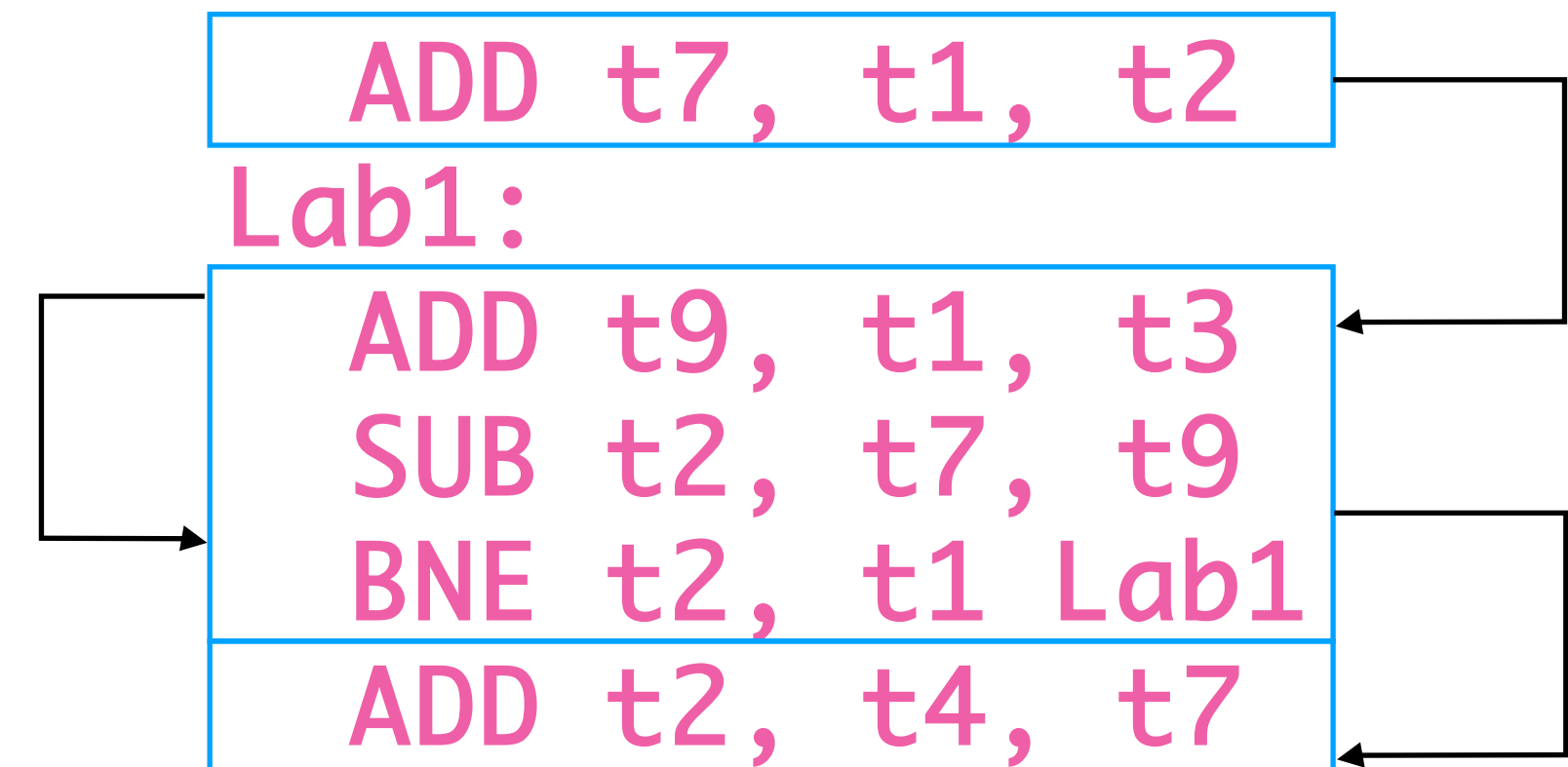
SUB t2, t7, t9

BNE t2, t1 Lab1

ADD t2, t4, t7

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adding control flow edges

- There is a directed edge from B_1 to B_2 if
 - There is a branch from the last statement of B_1 to the first statement (leader) of B_2
 - B_2 immediately follows B_1 in program order and B_1 *does not* end with an unconditional branch
- Input: block, a sequence of basic blocks
- Output: The CFG

```
for  $i = 1$  to  $|block|$   
   $x =$  last statement of  $block(i)$   
  if  $stat(x)$  is a branch, then  
    for each explicit target  $y$  of  $stat(x)$   
      create edge from block  $i$  to block  $y$   
    end for  
  if  $stat(x)$  is not unconditional branch, then  
    create edge from block  $i$  to block  $i+1$   
end for
```

example

1	A = 4
2	t1 = A * B
3	L1: t2 = t1 / C
4	if t2 < W goto L2
5	M = t1 * k
6	t3 = M + I
7	L2: H = I
8	M = t3 - H
9	if t3 ≥ 0 goto L3
10	goto L1
11	L3: halt

example

