

# Bitvector Analyses

# How to implement?

- Dataflow analyses like live-variable analysis are *bit-vector* analyses: are even more structured than regular dataflow analysis
  - Consistent lattice: powerset
  - Consistent transfer functions
- Many sources only talk about bitvector dataflow

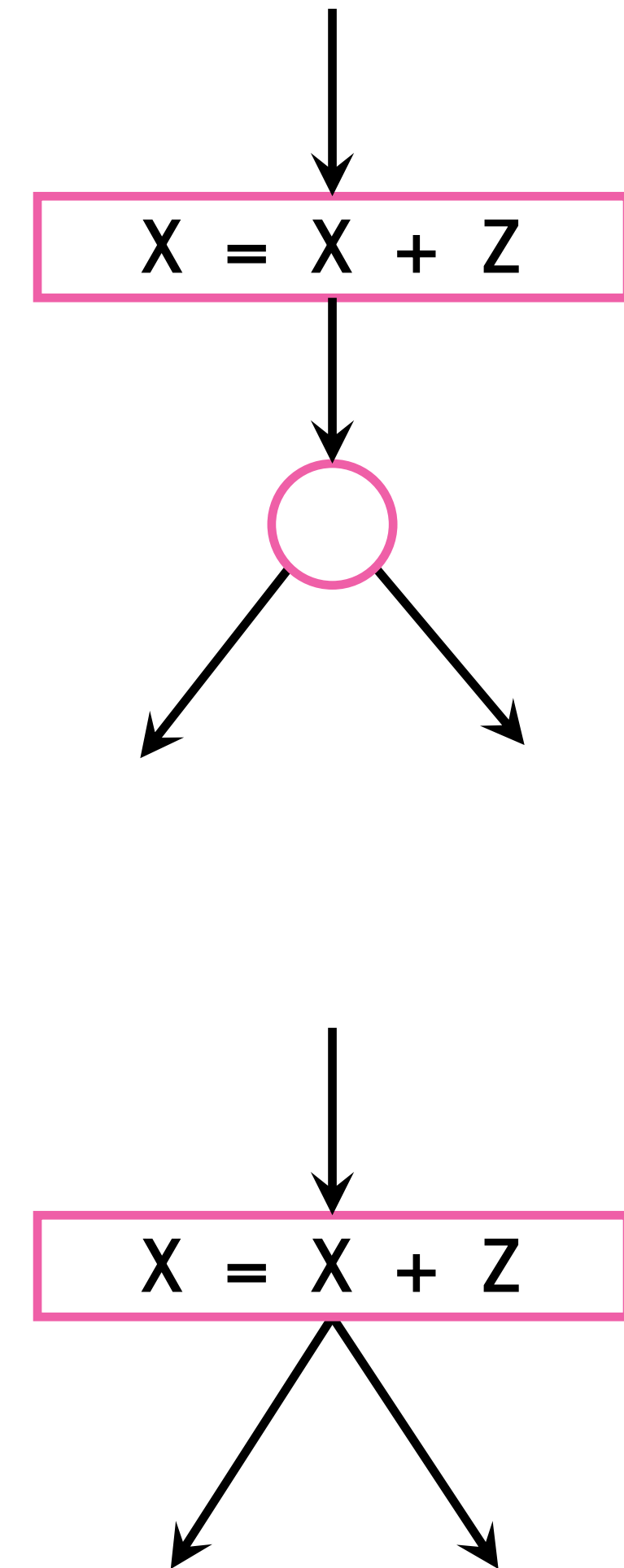
# Bit-vector lattices

- Consider a single element,  $V$ , of the powerset( $S$ ) lattice
- Each item in  $S$  either appears in  $V$  or does not: can represent using a single bit
- Can represent  $V$  as a *bit vector*
  - $\{a, b, c\} = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$
  - $\{\} = \langle 0, 0, 0 \rangle$
  - $\{b, c\} = \langle 0, 1, 1 \rangle$
- $\sqcup$  and  $\sqcap$  (which are just  $\cup$  and  $\cap$ ) are simply bitwise  $\vee$  and  $\wedge$ , respectively

# Eliminating merge nodes

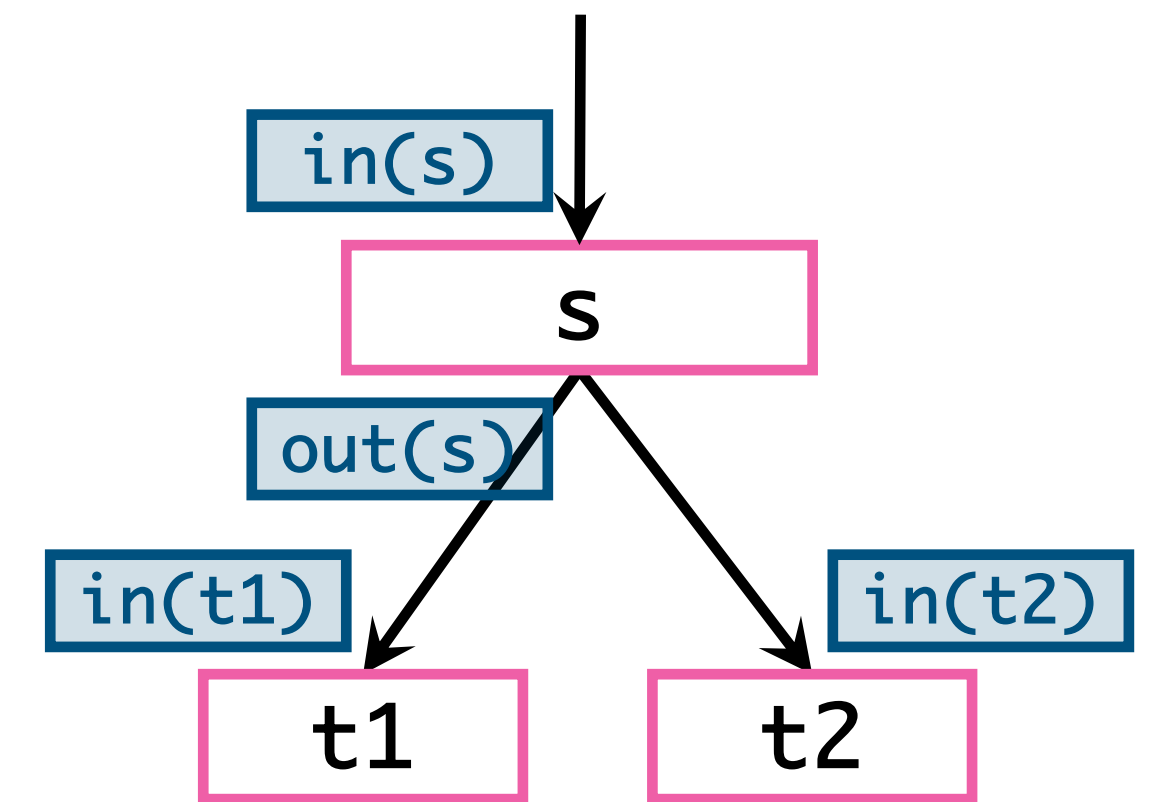
- Many dataflow presentations do not use explicit merge nodes in CFG
- How do we handle this?
- Problem: now a node may be a statement *and* a merge point
- Solution: compose confluence operator and transfer functions
- Note: non-merge nodes have just one successor; this equation works for all nodes!

$$T(s) = \mathbf{use}(s) \cup \left( \left( \bigcup_{X \in \mathit{succ}(s)} X \right) - \mathbf{def}(s) \right)$$



# Simplifying matters

$$T(s) = \mathbf{use}(s) \cup \left( \left( \bigcup_{X \in succ(s)} X \right) - \mathbf{def}(s) \right)$$



- Let's split this up into two different sets
  - $OUT(s)$ : the set of variables that are live *immediately after* a statement is executed
  - $IN(s)$ : the set of variables that are live *immediately before* a statement is executed

$$\begin{aligned} IN(s) &= \mathbf{use}(s) \cup (OUT(s) - \mathbf{def}(s)) \\ OUT(s) &= \bigcup_{t \in succ(s)} IN(t) \end{aligned}$$

# Generalizing

- USE( $s$ ) are the variables that become live due to a statement—they are *generated* by this statement
- DEF( $s$ ) are the variables that stop being live due to a statement—they are *killed* by this statement

$$\begin{aligned} IN(s) &= \mathbf{gen}(s) \cup (OUT(s) - \mathbf{kill}(s)) \\ OUT(s) &= \bigcup_{t \in succ(s)} IN(t) \end{aligned}$$

# Bit-vector analyses

- A bit-vector analysis is any analysis that
  - Operates over the powerset lattice, ordered by  $\subseteq$  and with  $\cup$  and  $\cap$  as its meet and join
  - Has transfer functions that can be written in the form:

$$\begin{aligned} IN(s) &= \mathbf{gen}(s) \cup (OUT(s) - \mathbf{kill}(s)) \\ OUT(s) &= \bigcup_{t \in succ(s)} IN(t) \end{aligned}$$

- Are these transfer functions monotonic? (Hint: if  $f$  and  $g$  are monotonic, is  $f \circ g$  monotonic?)
- $\mathbf{gen}$  and  $\mathbf{kill}$  are dependent on the statement, but not on  $IN$  or  $OUT$
- Things are a little different for forward analyses, and some analyses use  $\cap$  instead of  $\cup$

**next: more analyses**