Live and Dead Code



Some instructions don't do anything (especially after other optimization has been done) and are **dead code** 

1: 
$$A = B * C$$
  
2:  $A = C + X$   
First

• Difficulty: not always obvious that an instruction is dead: property is transitive

1: 
$$A = B * C$$
  
2:  $B = C * A$  Inst  
3:  $D = A + B$  it's  
4:  $E = D + A$   
5:  $E = 7$ 

## what is dead code?

t computation of A produces a value won't be used

tructions I through 4 are all dead, but hard to see that



Some instructions don't do anything (especially after other optimization has been done) and are **dead code** 

1: 
$$A = B * C$$
  
2:  $A = C + X$   
First

• Difficulty: not always obvious that an instruction is dead: property is transitive

1: 
$$A = B * C$$
  
2:  $B = C * A$   
3:  $D = A + B$   
4:  $E = D + A$   
5:  $E = 7$ 

## what is dead code?

t computation of A produces a value won't be used

Instructions I through 4 are all dead, but it's hard to see that

## turn it around: what is live?

- Easier to focus on the dual problem: what code is live
  - A variable is **live** if it has a value that may be used in the future
  - At any point in code, multiple variables can be live

- Question: how do you know what is going to happen in the future?
  - Answer: go backwards!

## executing backwards

- A variable is live if its value may be used in the future
- At the end of a basic block, we can make a good guess about what is live
  - Temporaries are not live (they only get used during the execution of single statements, so are not used in the future)
  - Local variables and global variables may be used elsewhere, so they are live
  - If this block is the end of the whole program, nothing is live
- Can then propagate this information backwards

next: liveness analysis