

# Liveness Analysis

# propagating liveness

- Suppose we have a set of variables that are live at a particular point in the program
- What does it mean to “execute” a statement backwards?

$A = B * C$

{???

{A, D}

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$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \{B, C, D\} & L_{in} \\ A = B * C & & \\ & \{A, D\} & L_{out} \end{array} \qquad L_{in} = (L_{out} - K) \cup G$$

# propagating liveness

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$A = B * C$

$\{B, C, D\}$   $L_{in}$

$\{A, D\}$   $L_{out}$

variables "generated", or used, by a statement

$$L_{in} = (L_{out} - K) \cup G$$

variables "killed", or defined, by a statement

# liveness example

What is live in this code?

1:	A = B + C	{B, C}
2:	C = A + B	{A, B}
3:	T1 = B + C	{A, B, C}
4:	T2 = T1 + C	{A, B, C, T1}
5:	D = T2	{A, B, C, T2}
6:	E = A + B	{A, B, C, D}
7:	B = E + D	{C, D, E}
8:	A = C + D	{B, C, D}
9:	T3 = A + B	{A, B}
10:	WRITE(T3)	{T3}
		{}

# what about aliasing?

- Aliasing, as usual is a problem
- Reminder: compilers must be conservative
- Liveness is a *may* property → OK to say something is live when it isn't
  - This *may* be used in the future (even if it really won't be)
- Deal with aliasing by being conservative:
  - A variable stops being live when it is written to
  - Only *kill* variables that are *definitely* written to

**next: finding dead code**