Project 3: Common Subexpression Elimination

Points: 15 out of 30 (total of the projects)

Due Date: Dec. 4
Objectives:

- review the ideas of available express and CSE
- learn how to implement a basic transform pass

Tasks:

- Step-1: Read the LLVM documents for more references about the APIs.
- **Step-2**: Implement the basic available expression analysis and common subexpression elimination, with the following specifications:
 - given a C program, your implementation should be able to find all available expressions for each function and remove the redundant expressions.
 - your implementation does NOT need to remove the redundant memory copies (load/store), but only need to remove the redundant computations;
 - your implementation only needs to handle a basic scenario, where
 - all the variables are *local* variables:
 - all the variables and constants are 32 bits signed integers
 - the operators in assignments only include +, -, *, / (Signed DIV only)
 - the IR may include comparing and branching instructions, like icmp and br
 - the IR may include Load/Store instructions
- Step-3: Test your implementation to make sure it works correctly. Test cases will be provided by the TA.

Delivery:

- A source code package of the implementation (like the one in subfolder pass/CSElimination)
- Name format: CS201-20Fall-Project3-YourStudentNo.zip

Grading Criteria:

- The correctness of the implementation (TA may test your implementation with more test cases);
- The number of redundant computations eliminated.

Input: A C test program created by clang using *.ll format (e.g. <u>test/phase3/1.ll</u> and <u>2.ll</u>). Here we show the original source code:

```
void test() {
  int a, b, c, d, e, f;
  c = f;
  if (e > 0) {
    b = a - e;
    e = b + c;
  } else {
    e = b + c;
  }
  a = b + c; <= redundant computation</pre>
```

Output: The newly transformed program printed in the standard output stream to eliminate redundancy of expression calculations. In the attached table, it shows another variable %tmp has been created and used to store common variables. In the end, %tmp is used to eliminate the original computation (b+c). Reference:

- The LLVM Compiler Infrastructure Writing an LLVM Pass

|--|

```
entry:
if.then:
if.else:
if.end:
```

```
if.then:
if.end:
```