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Peephole Optimization



Peephole Optimization



Code generator creates the target code

- Target code contains
- Redundant Instruction
- Sub optimal code
- Poor Quality

Requirement-Quality of code should be improved

Soln-Applying optimizing Transformations



Characteristics of peephole optimization.



- Redundant-instructions elimination
- Flow-of-control optimizations
- Algebraic simplifications
- Reduction in Strength
- Use of machine idioms
- Unreachable



Peephole Optimization

Examples

Elimination of redundant loads and stores

$r2 := r1 + 5$

$i := r2$

$r3 := i$

$r4 := r3 \times 3$

$r2 := r1 + 5$

becomes

$r4 := r2 \times 3$

Constant folding

$r2 := 3 \times 2$

becomes

$r2 := 6$



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Constant propagation

$r2 := 4$ $r2 := 4$ $r3 := r1 + 4$ $r3 := r1 + 4$
 $r3 := r1 + r2$ becomes $r3 := r1 + 4$ and then $r2 := \dots$
 $r2 := \dots$ $r2 := \dots$

$r2 := 4$ $r3 := r1 + 4$ $r3 := *(r1+4)$
 $r3 := r1 + r2$ becomes $r3 := *r3$ and then $r3 := *(r1+4)$
 $r3 := *r3$

$r1 := 3$ $r1 := 3$ $r1 := 3$
 $r2 := r1 \times 2$ becomes $r2 := 3 \times 2$ and then $r2 := 6$
 $r2 := 6$



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Copy propagation

$r2 := r1$
 $r3 := r1 + r2$ becomes $r2 := r1$ and then $r3 := r1 + r1$
 $r2 := 5$ becomes $r3 := r1 + r1$ and then $r2 := 5$

Strength reduction

$r1 := r2 \times 2$ becomes $r1 := r2 + r2$ or $r1 := r2 \ll 1$
 $r1 := r2 / 2$ becomes $r1 := r2 \gg 1$
 $r1 := r2 \times 0$ becomes $r1 := 0$



Summarization