# Compiler tool development for statement merging on a function-level



Applicable for students as HiWi, B.Sc. and M.Sc. Thesis
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#### Introduction

Modern (numeric) C++ tools use expression templates for efficient code generation and to avoid, e.g., the creation of temporary objects when evaluating a statement. In a sense, long statements appear to be more optimal for expression templates.

## SCIENTIFIC COMPUTING

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#### Task

A Clang-based tool should be developed which, based on data-flow restrictions, automatically merges statements on a function-level. The strategy aims to make the statements as long as possible without too many re-computations.

```
double foo(double a, double b) {
   double phi = a * b;
   double phi_s = phi * .5;
   return phi_s;
}

double foo(double a, double b) {
   double phi_s = (a * b) * .5;
   return phi_s;
}
```

Figure 1: Left: Input function with two statements computing a value. Right: phi can be merged into the phi\_s statement.

#### What you will be doing

- (a) The Clang tool parses a function and generates a computational graph containing relevant values w.r.t. expression templates. The graph contains as nodes function-local values, and as edges the data flow between these values.
- **(b)** The tool analyzes the graph to determine values that can be merged without breaking the existing semantics.
- (c) It merges previously detected statements and expressions.
- (d) Finally, you evaluate the approach w.r.t. performance and compiler impact.

### Qualifications

- Experience with modern C++ and the CMake build system.
- · Basic knowledge of compilers and related techniques.
- Knowledge of the Clang tooling library [1].
- · Optional: Experience with graph analysis.

#### References

