



$$\text{IN}[B] = \bigcup_{P \text{ a predecessor of } B} \text{OUT}[P]$$

```
OUT[ENTRY] = ∅;
for (each basic block B other than ENTRY) OUT[B] = ∅;
while (changes to any OUT occur)
for (each basic block B other than ENTRY) {
IN[B] = ∪<sub>P a predecessor of B</sub> OUT[P];
OUT[B] = gen<sub>B</sub> ∪ (IN[B] - kill<sub>B</sub>);
```

Figure 9.14: Iterative algorithm to compute reaching definitions

```
\begin{split} \text{IN}[\text{EXIT}] &= \emptyset; \\ \text{for (each basic block $B$ other than EXIT) IN}[B] &= \emptyset; \\ \text{while (changes to any IN occur)} \\ \text{for (each basic block $B$ other than EXIT) } \{ \\ \text{OUT}[B] &= \bigcup_{S \text{ a successor of $B$ IN}[S];} \\ \text{IN}[B] &= use_B \cup (\text{OUT}[B] - def_B); \\ \} \end{split}
```

Figure 9.16: Iterative algorithm to compute live variables

```
\begin{aligned} \text{OUT[ENTRY]} &= \emptyset; \\ \text{for (each basic block $B$ other than ENTRY)} \text{ OUT}[B] &= U; \\ \text{while (changes to any OUT occur)} \\ \text{for (each basic block $B$ other than ENTRY)} \; \{ \\ & \text{IN}[B] = \bigcap_{P \text{ a predecessor of $B$}} \text{ OUT}[P]; \\ & \text{OUT}[B] = e\_gen_B \cup (\text{IN}[B] - e\_kill_B); \\ \} \end{aligned}
```

Figure 9.20: Iterative algorithm to compute available expressions