The Perils of Strict Aliasing

Don't Break the §3.10.10 (Rules)

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The Rules

§3.10.10 If a program attempts to *access the stored value* of an object through a glvalue of other than one of the following types *the behavior is undefined*:⁵²

- the dynamic type of the object,
- a cv-qualified version of the dynamic type of the object,
- a type similar (as defined in 4.4) to the dynamic type of the object,
- a type that is the signed or unsigned type corresponding to the dynamic type of the object,
- a type that is the signed or unsigned type corresponding to a cv-qualified version of the dynamic type of the object,
- an aggregate or union type that includes one of the aforementioned types among its elements or non- static data members (including, recursively, an element or non-static data member of a subaggregate or contained union),
- a type that is a (possibly cv-qualified) base class type of the dynamic type of the object,
- a char or unsigned char type.
- 52) The intent of this list is to specify those circumstances in which an object may or may not be aliased.

Does this work?

```
uint32_t swaphalves(uint32_t a)
{
    auto ptr = reinterpret_cast<uint16_t*>(&a);
    std::swap(ptr[0], ptr[1]);
    return a;
}

(adapted from http://dbp-consulting.com/StrictAliasing.pdf)
```

Does this work?



```
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```

union*

```
uint32_t swaphalves_union_ptr(uint32_t a)
{
   union u
   {
      uint32_t dw;
      int16_t w[2];
   };

auto u_ptr = reinterpret_cast<u*>(&a);
   std::swap(u_ptr->w[0], u_ptr->w[1]);
   return u_ptr->dw;
}
```

union*



union value

```
uint32_t swaphalves_union(uint32_t a)
{
    union
    {
        uint32_t dw;
        int16_t w[2];
    };

    dw = a;
    std::swap(w[0], w[1]);
    return dw;
}
```

union value

```
uint32_t swaphalves_union(uint32_t a)
{
    union
    {
        uint32_t dw;
        int16_t w[2];
    };

    dw = a;
    std::swap(w[0], w[1]);
    return dw;
}
```



__may_alias__

```
uint32_t swaphalves_mayalias(uint32_t a)
{
   using uint16_alias =
      uint16_t __attribute__((__may_alias__));
   auto ptr = reinterpret_cast<uint16_alias*>(&a);
   std::swap(ptr[0], ptr[1]);
   return a;
}
```

__may_alias_

```
GCC extension (not C99 or C++14)

;
s*>(&a);
```

```
uint32_t swaphalves_mayalias(uint32_t a) (not C()
{
   using uint16_alias =
      uint16_t __attribute__((__may_alias__));
   auto ptr = reinterpret_cast<uint16_alias*>(&a);
   std::swap(ptr[0], ptr[1]);
   return a;
}
```

punt!

```
g++ -std=c++11 -03 -fno-strict-aliasing alias.cpp -o alias
uint32_t swaphalves(uint32_t a)
{
   auto ptr = reinterpret_cast<uint16_t*>(&a);
   std::swap(ptr[0], ptr[1]);
   return a;
}
```

punt!



```
g++ -std=c++11 -03 -fno-strict-aliasing alias.cpp -o alias
uint32_t swaphalves(uint32_t a)
{
   auto ptr = reinterpret_cast<uint16_t*>(&a);
   std::swap(ptr[0], ptr[1]);
   return a;
}
```

memcpy

memcpy



Conclusions?

- Seen all over low-level code and network (de)serialization.
- -fno-strict-aliasing
 - linux kernel, libevent, others?
- gcc-help inconclusive on placement new
- alias_cast?