

# A Formal C Memory Model Supporting Integer-Pointer Casts

**Jeehoon Kang (Seoul National University)**

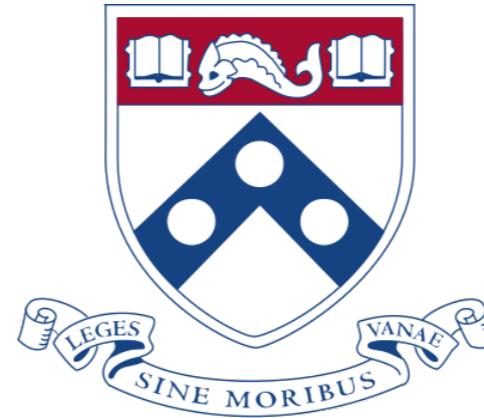
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Dmitri Garbuzov (UPenn)

Steve Zdancewic (UPenn)

Viktor Vafeiadis (MPI-SWS)



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# Motivation

- Integer-pointer cast is an **important feature** of C.
  - + used in Linux kernel, Java HotSpot VM
- Pointers being integers **invalidates** optimizations.
  - + e.g. constant propagation
- Want to support **integer-pointer casts & optimizations**

# Integer-Pointer Casts: Importance in Practice

- **Example 1: Pointers as hash keys**

```
void hash_put(void* key, Data value);  
Data hash_get(void* key);
```

- **Example 2: Pointer compression in Java HotSpot VM**

```
int32_t compress(void*); // 64bit -> 32bit  
void* decompress(int32_t); // 32bit -> 64bit
```

# Identifying Pointers with Integers: Invalidates Constant Propagation

- Anyone can access any address.

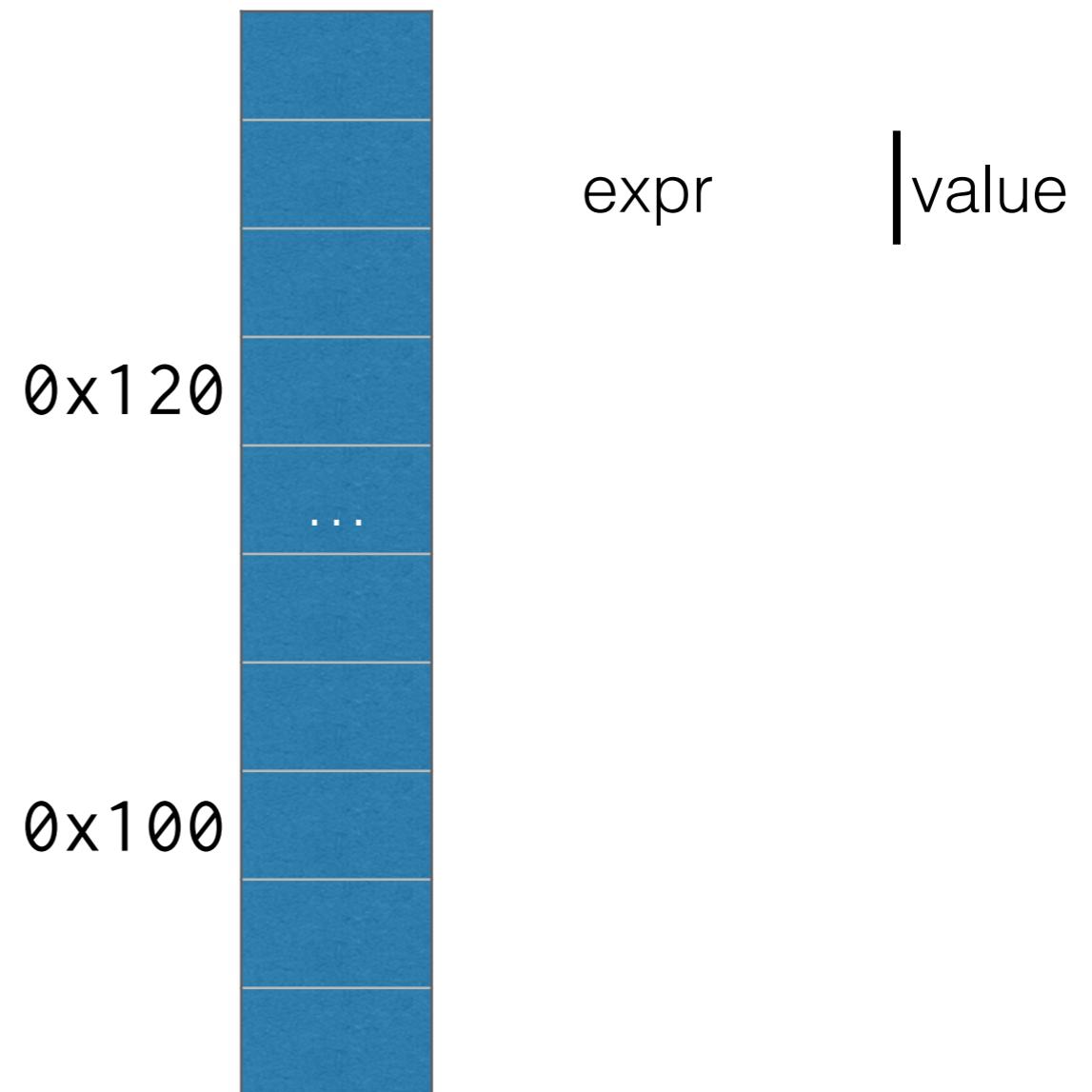
```
extern void g();

char f() {
    char a = '0';
    g();
    return a; // -> return '0'
}
```

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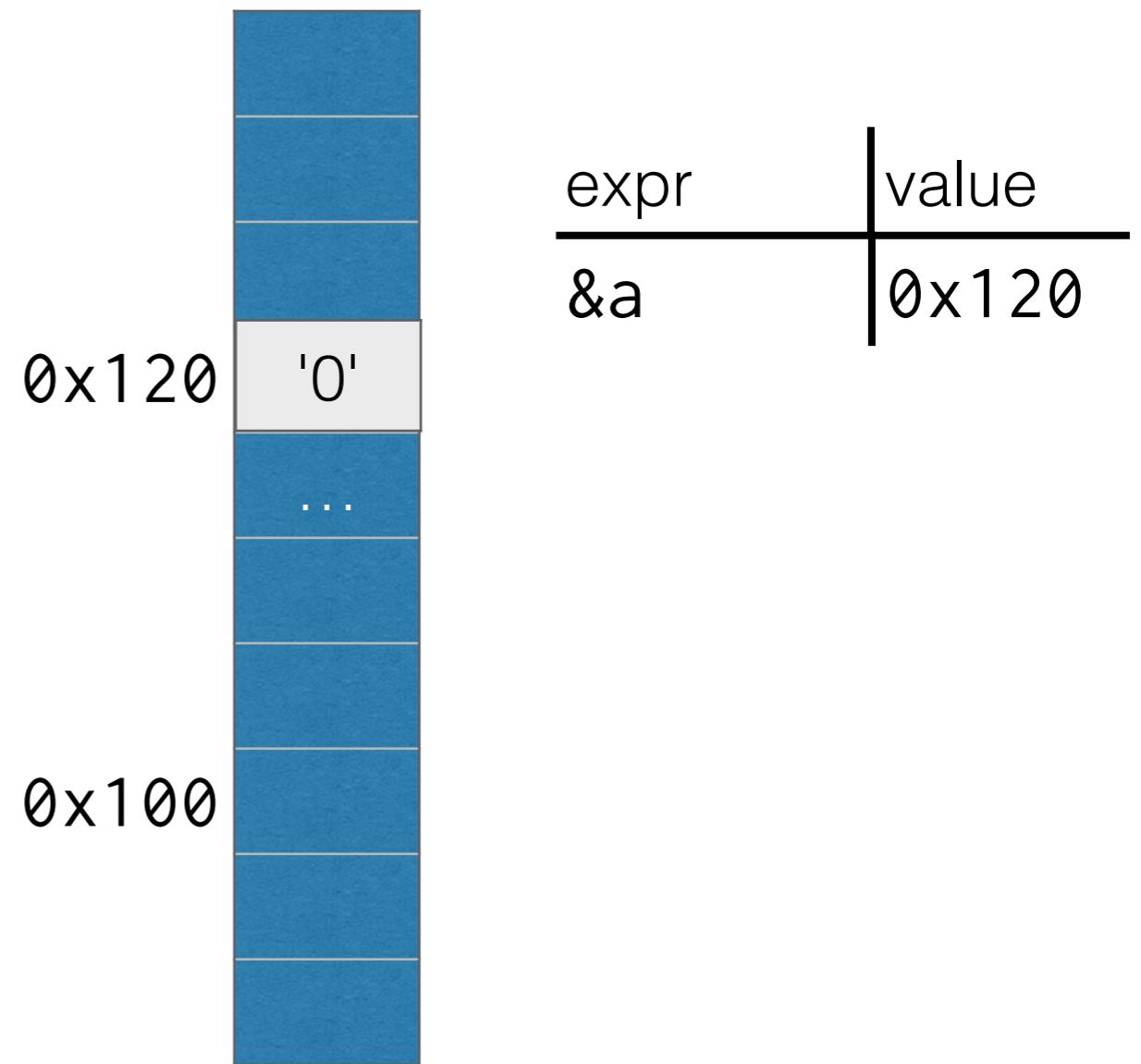
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void g() {  
    char b = '2';  
    char* p = &b + 0x20;  
    *p = '1';  
}  
  
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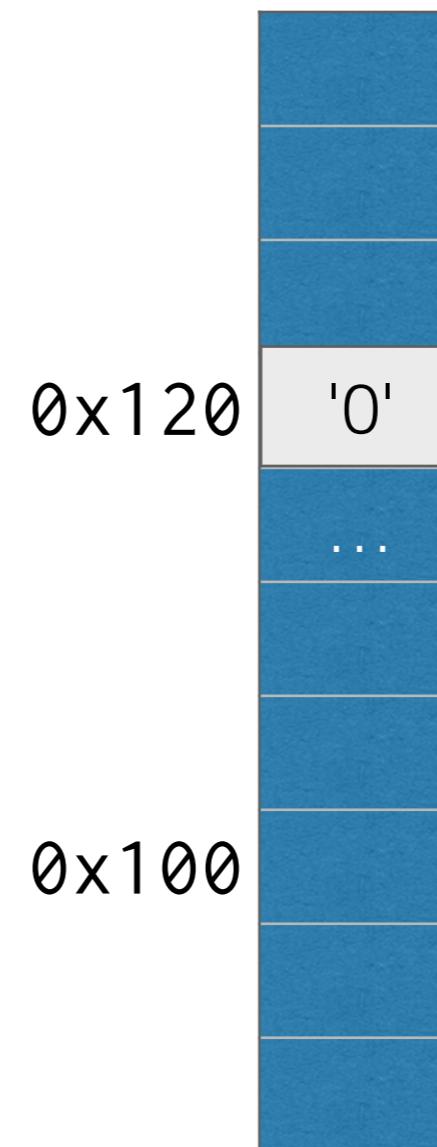
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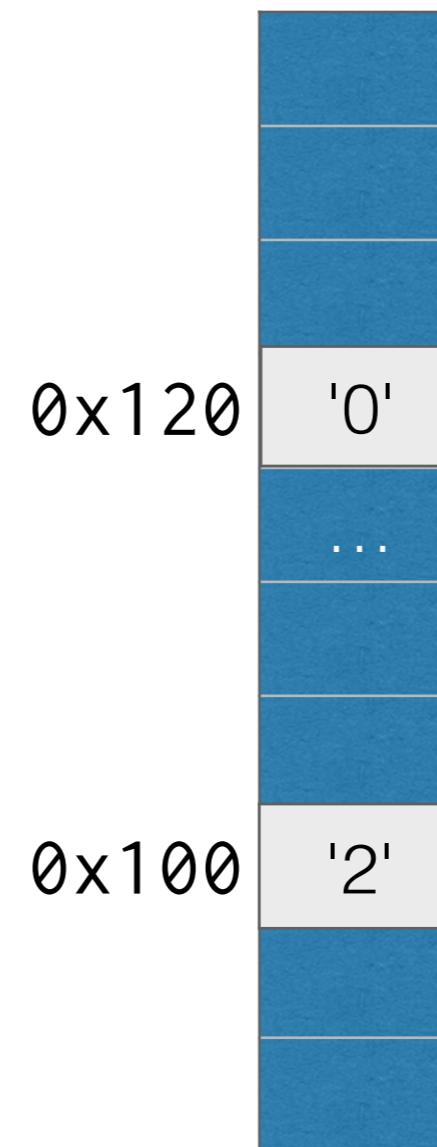


expr	value
<code>&amp;a</code>	0x120

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```
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}
```

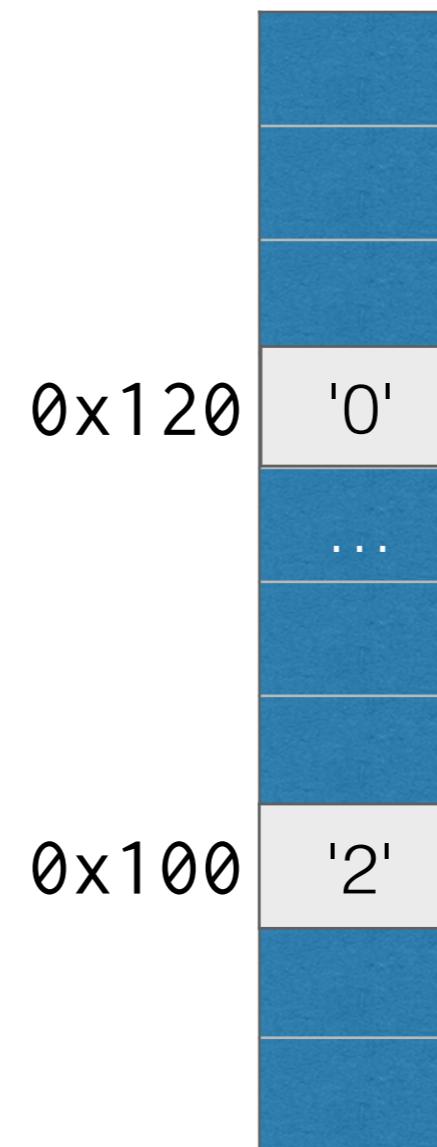


expr	value
&a	0x120
&b	0x100

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```
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}
```

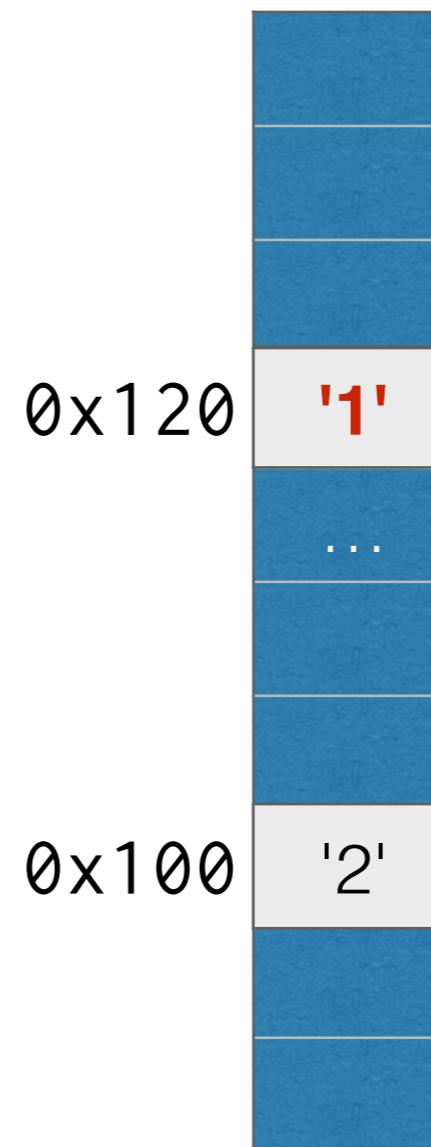


expr	value
&a	0x120
&b	0x100
&b+0x20	0x120

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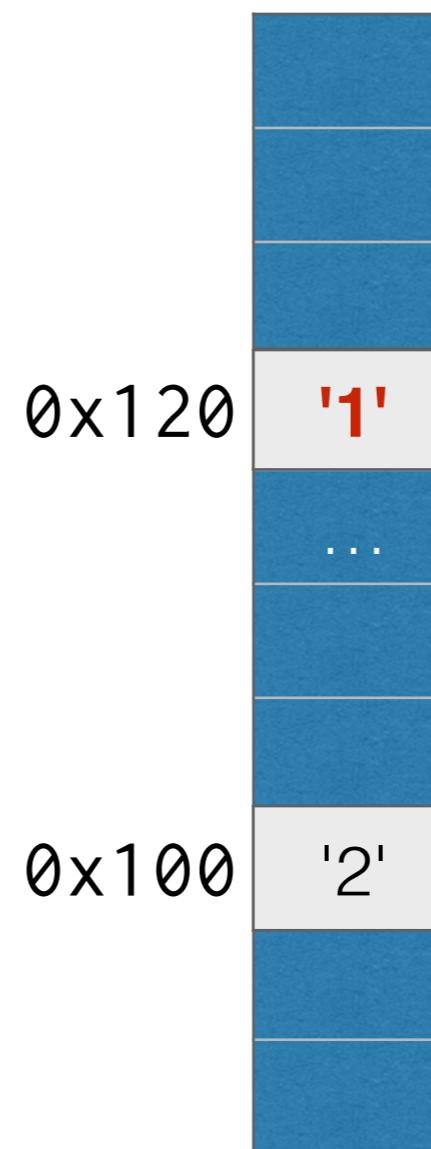


expr	value
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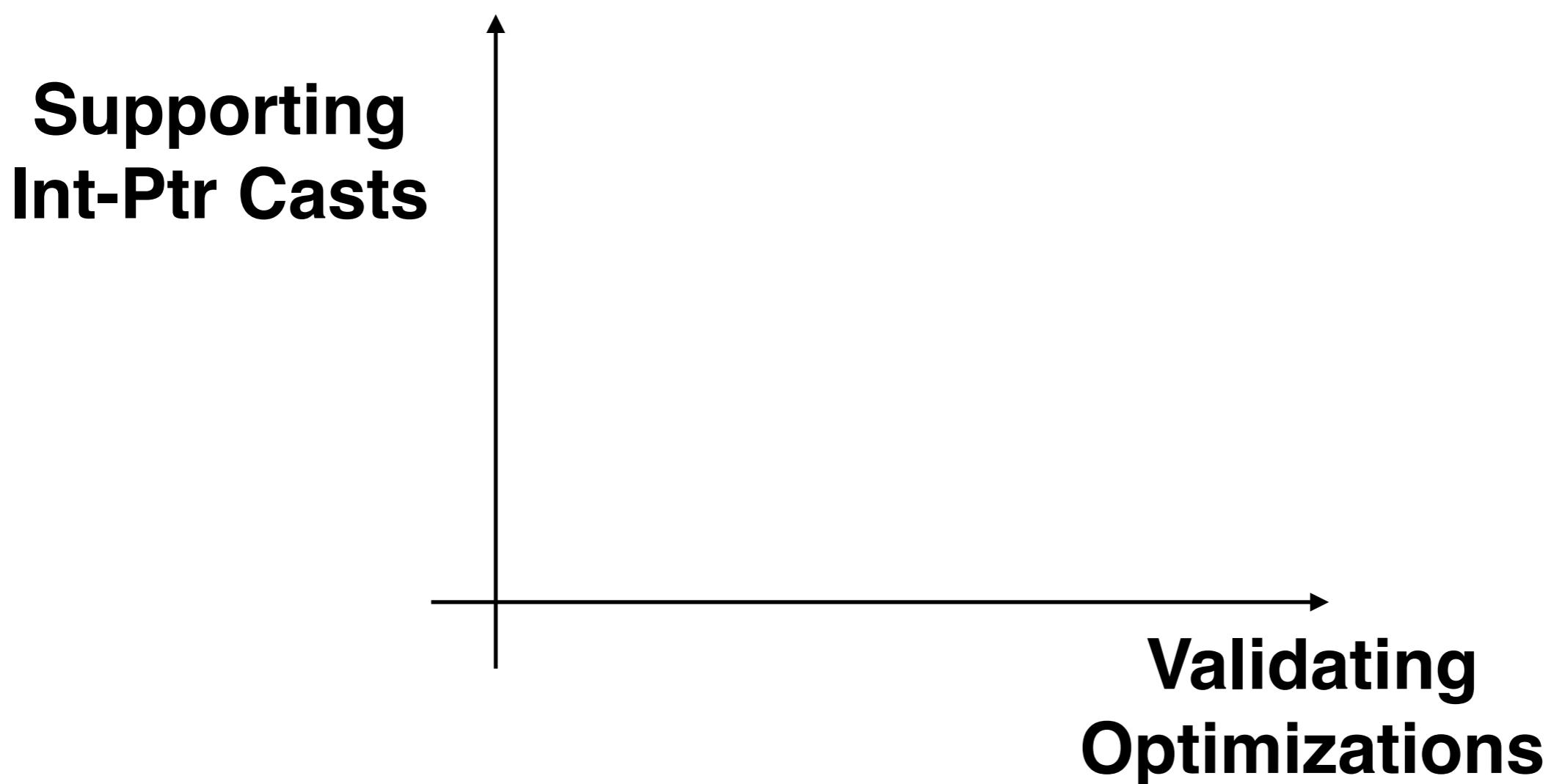


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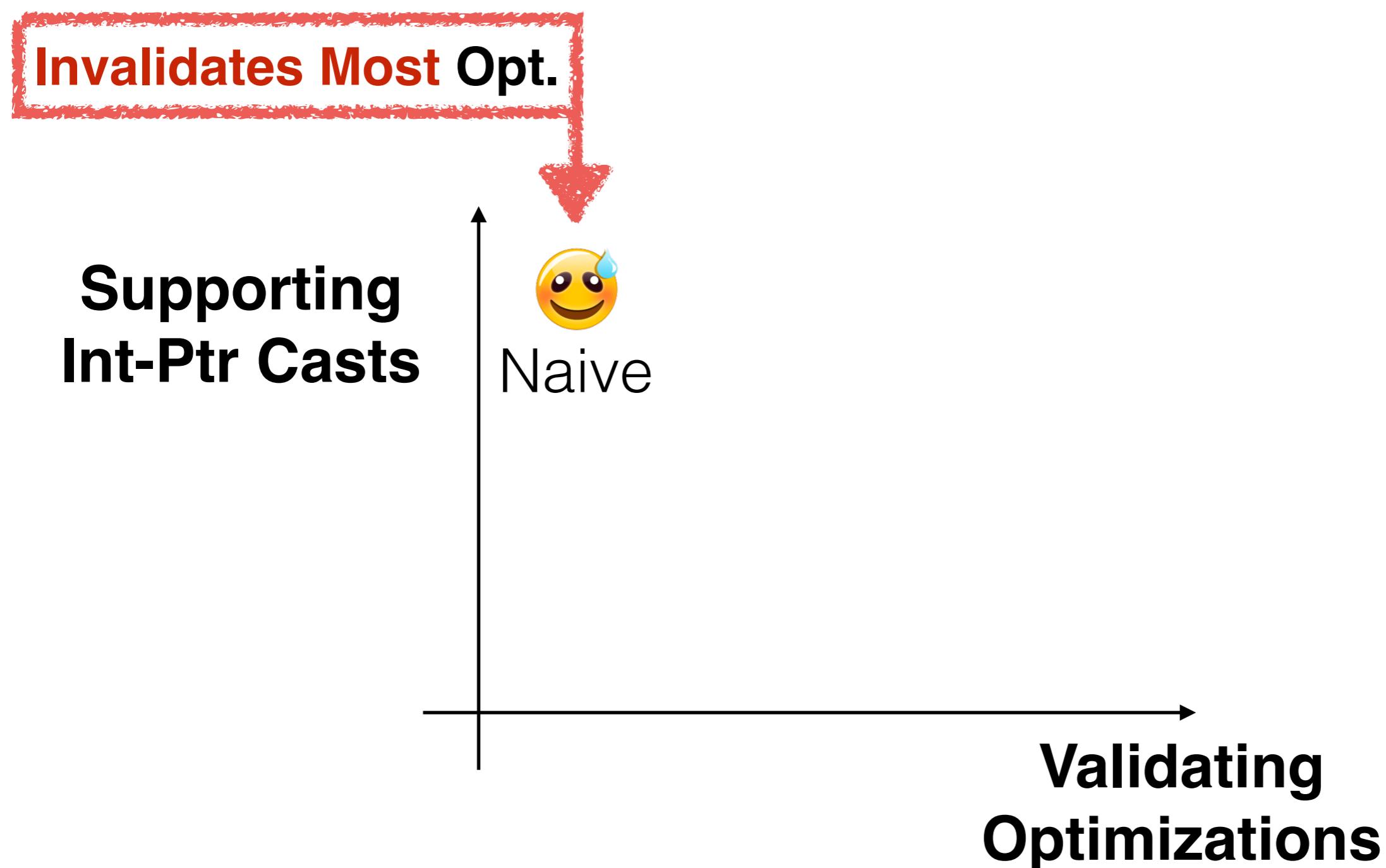
# Goal of Memory Model

- To validate common optimizations by disallowing problematic memory accesses
- To allow integer-pointer casts

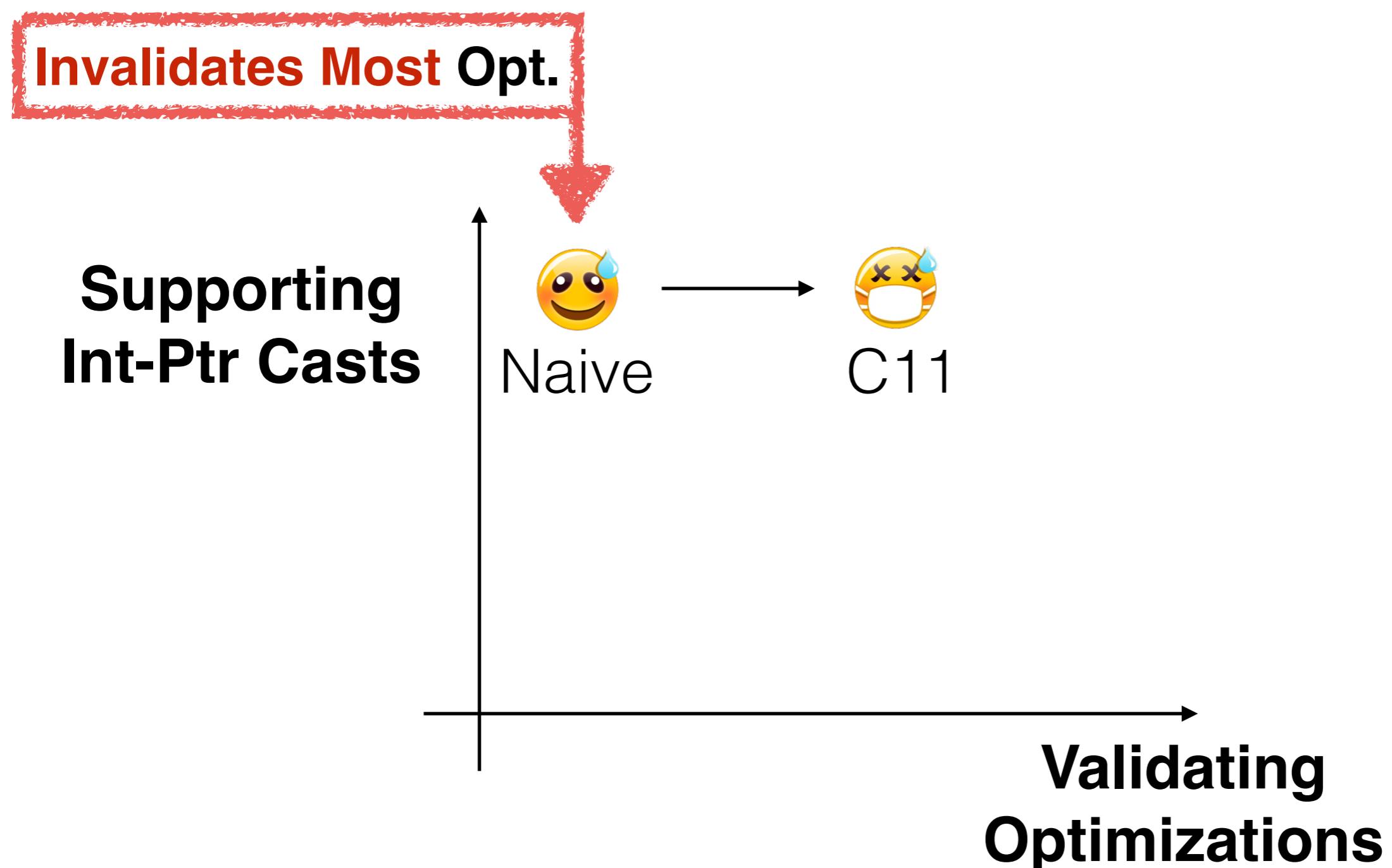
# Outline



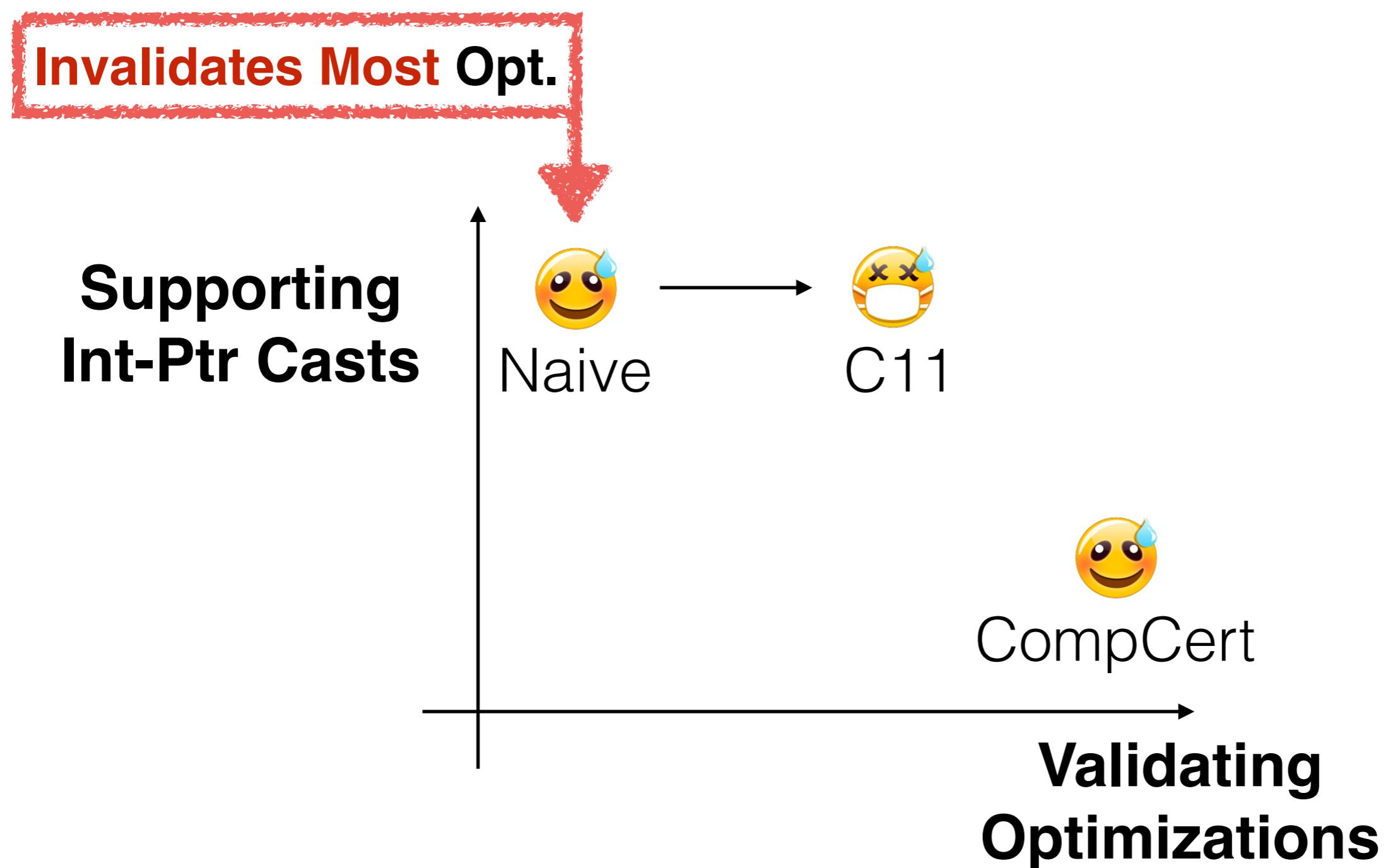
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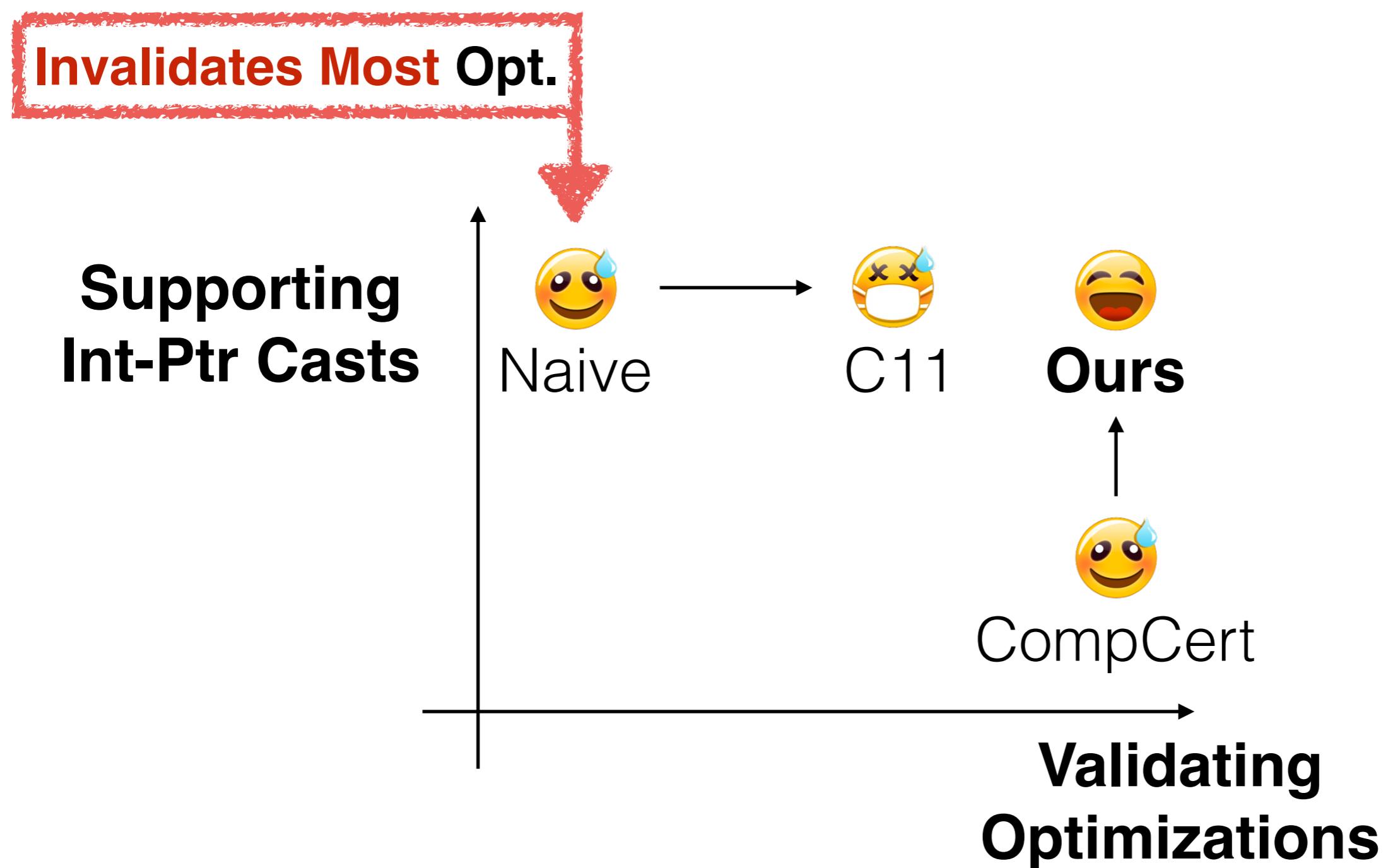
# Outline



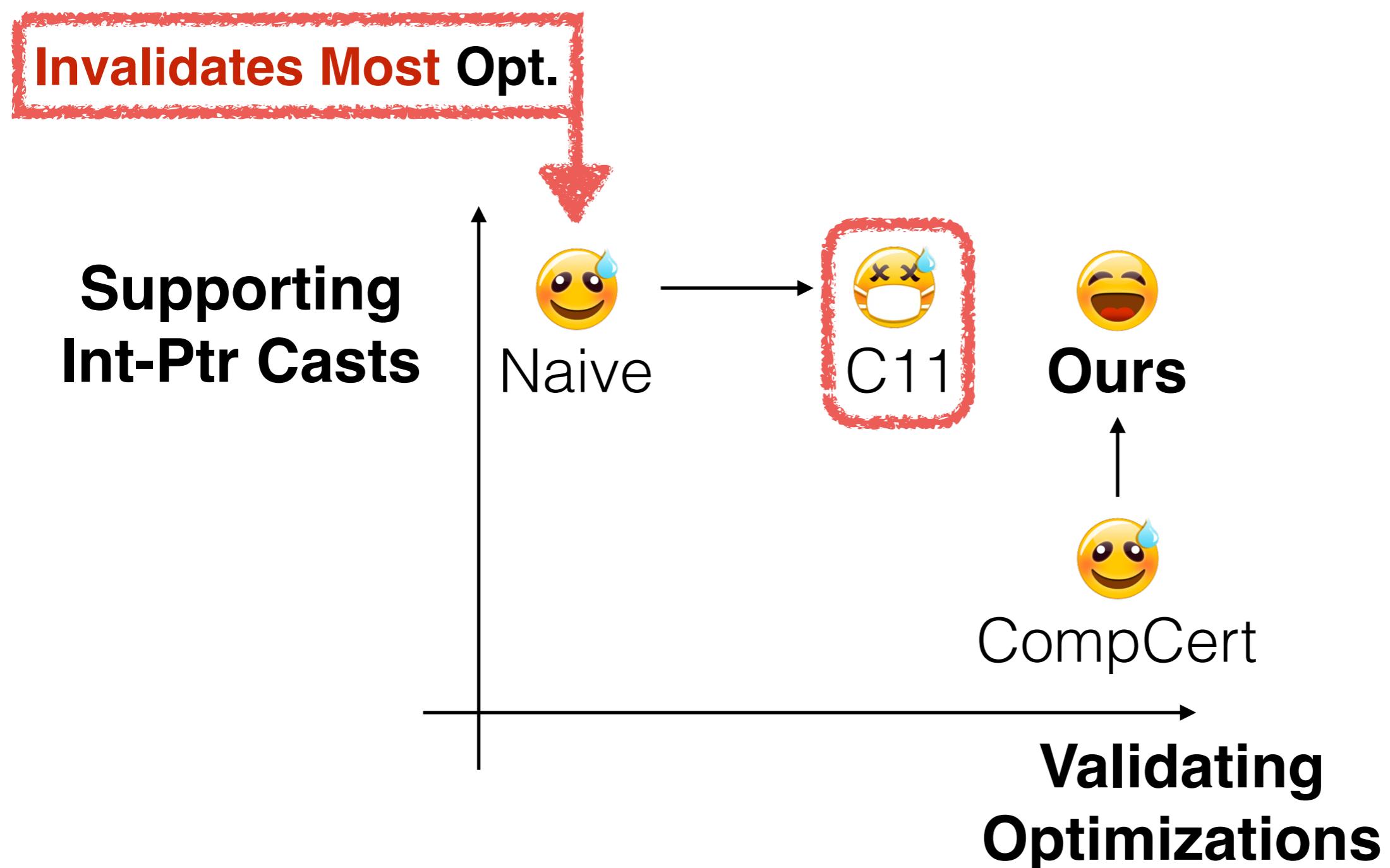
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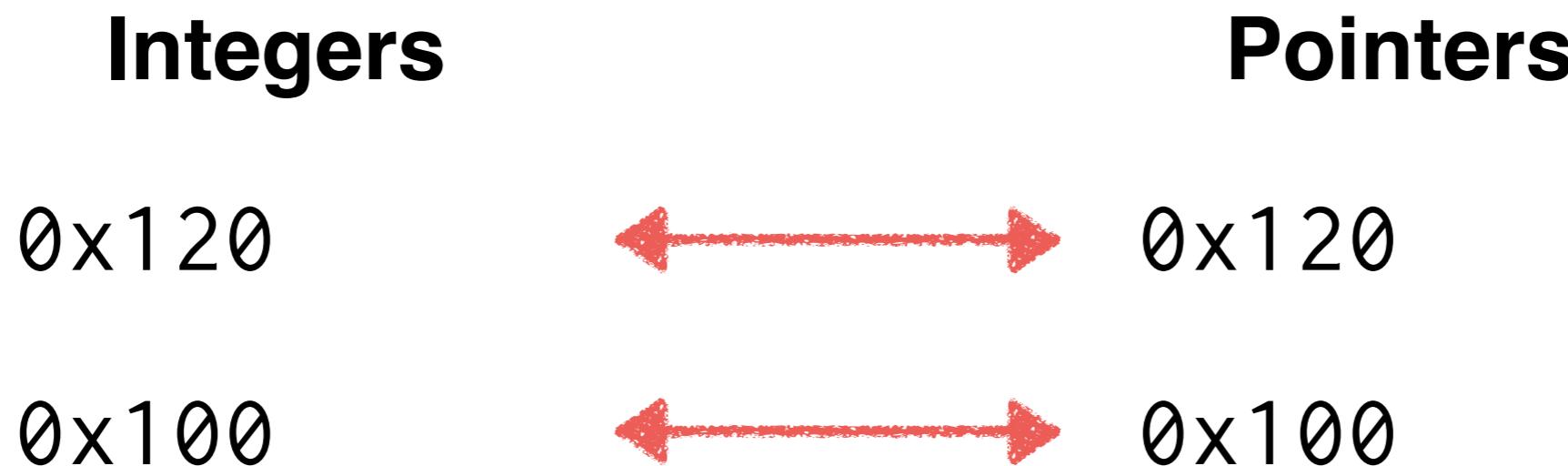


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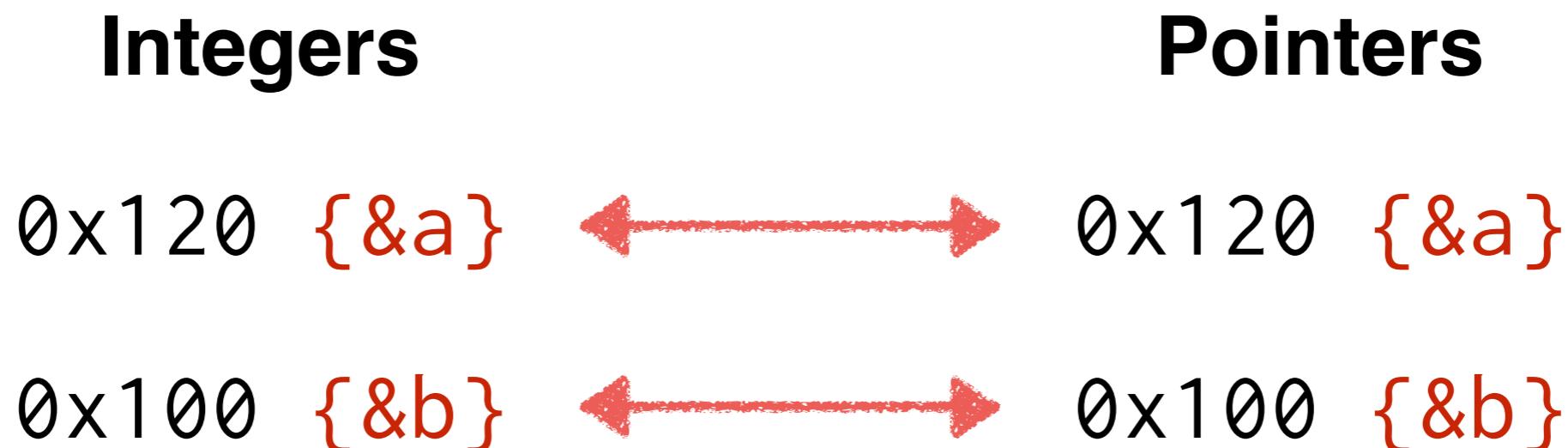
# C11 Model: High-Level Idea

- Integers & pointers are **tagged with permission**.



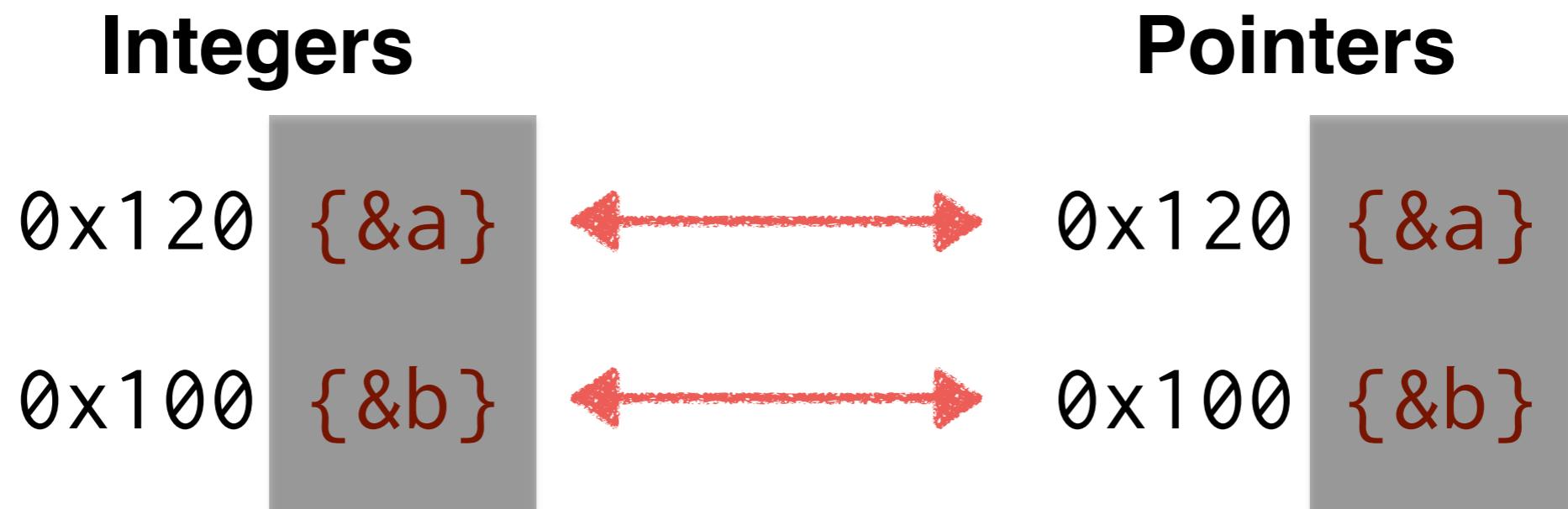
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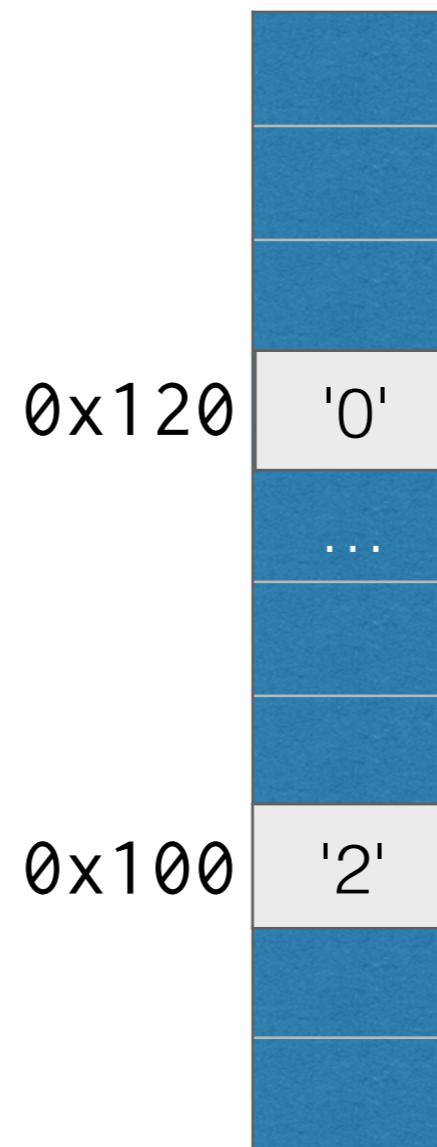
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# C11 Model: Protection by Permission

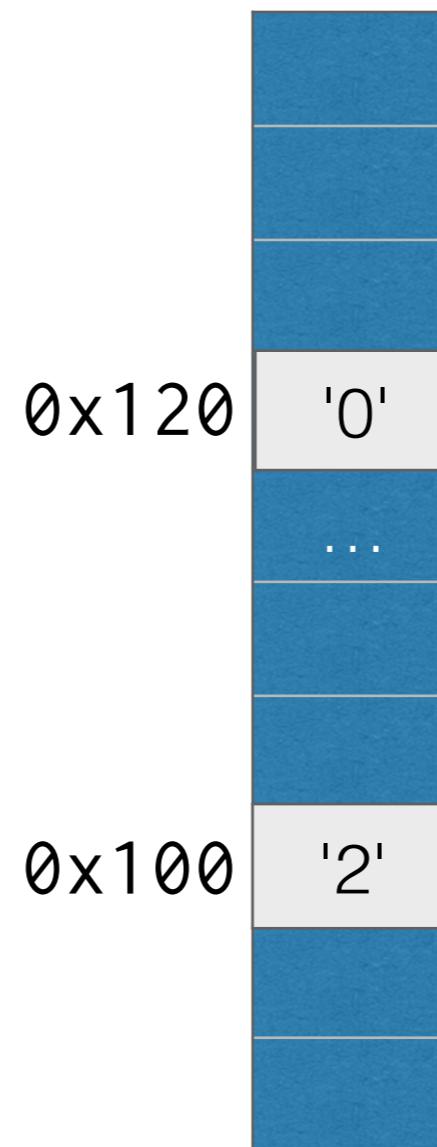
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expr	value {perm.}
&a	0x120
&b	0x100
&b+0x20	0x120

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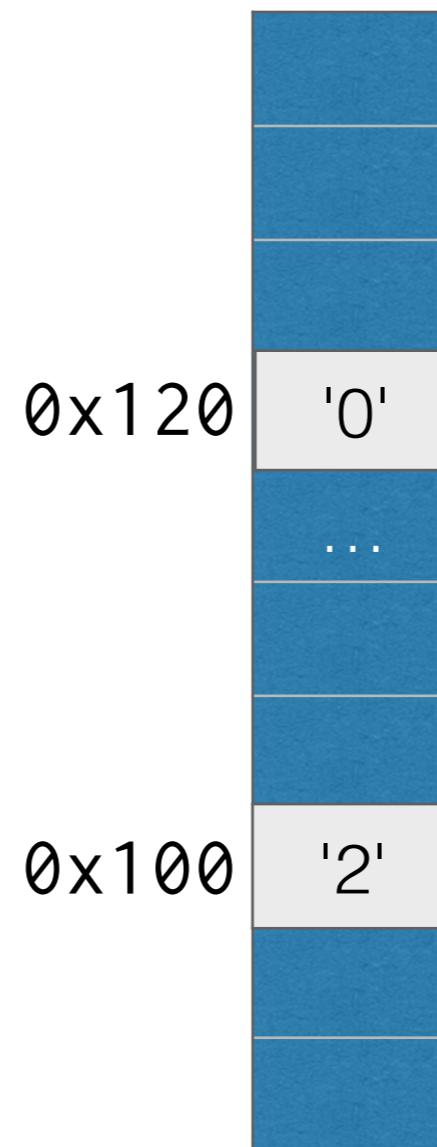
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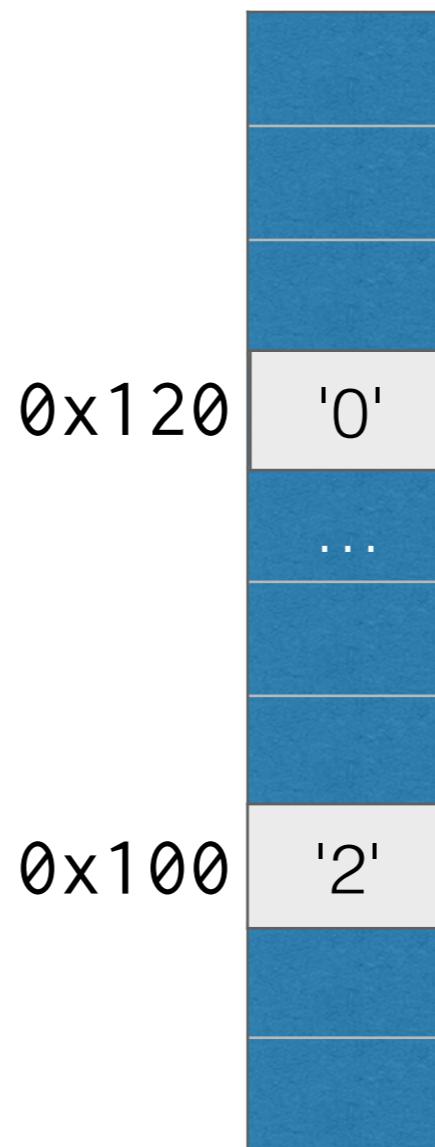
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expr	value {perm.}
<code>&amp;a</code>	<code>0x120</code> <code>{&amp;a}</code>
<code>&amp;b</code>	<code>0x100</code> <code>{&amp;b}</code>
<code>&amp;b+0x20</code>	<code>0x120</code>

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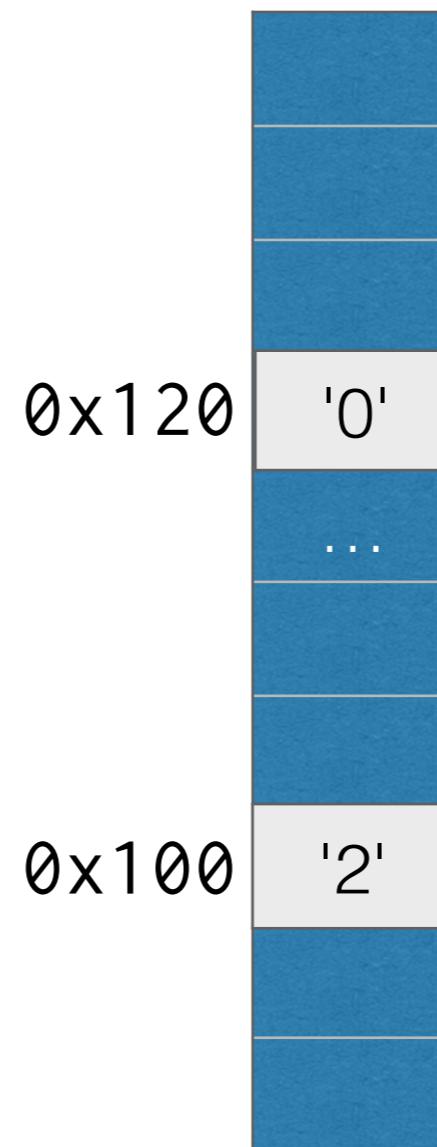
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&b	0x100 {&b}
&b+0x20	0x120 {&b}

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&b	0x100 {&b}
&b+0x20	0x120 {&b}

Cannot Access a

# C11 Model's Problems (1/2): Too Complex Semantics

- **Integers also need to carry permission.**  
Since integer-pointer casts should preserve permission.
- **Operations need to properly calculate permission.**

int y = x - x; // -> int y = 0;

expr	value
x	0x100 {&a}
x - x	0x000 {?} } -> 0x000 {}

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x - x	0x000 {&a}  



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```
int y = x - x; // -> int y = 0;
```

expr	value
x	0x100 {&a}
x - x	0x000 {} -> 0x000 {}
2 * x	0x200 {?} { }
x XOR x	0x000 {?} { }
...	...

# C11 Model's Problems (2/2): Invalidates Some Optimizations

- A useful code motion is not allowed.

```
int a, b;
```

```
...
```

```
if (a != b) {  
    a = b;  
}
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int a, b;
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```
...
```

```
if (a != b) {  
}  
a = b;
```

expr	value
a	0x100 {&x} -> 0x100 {}
b	0x100 {}

# C11 Model's Problems (2/2): Invalidates Some Optimizations

- We found a real GCC bug.

```
void main() {  
    int x = 0;  
    → uintptr_t xi = (uintptr_t) &x;  
    int* p = (int*) xi;  
    *p = 1;  
    printf("%d\n", x); } // prints 1
```

Integer type for pointers

[https://gcc.gnu.org/bugzilla/show\\_bug.cgi?id=65752](https://gcc.gnu.org/bugzilla/show_bug.cgi?id=65752)

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void main() {  
    int x = 0;  
    uintptr_t xi = (uintptr_t) &x;  
    uintptr_t i;  
    for (i = 0; i < xi; ++i) {}  
    if (xi != i) {  
        printf("unreachable\n");  
        xi = i;  
    }  
    int* p = (int*) xi;  
    *p = 1;  
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```

Integer type for pointers

DEAD  
CODE

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Integer type for pointers

DEAD  
CODE

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    *p = 1;  
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```

DEAD CODE

i | ... {}

xi | ... {}

A vertical double-headed arrow on the left is labeled "DEAD CODE". A red callout bubble points from the "xi = i;" line to the text "Integer type for pointers" in a red-bordered box at the top right.

[https://gcc.gnu.org/bugzilla/show\\_bug.cgi?id=65752](https://gcc.gnu.org/bugzilla/show_bug.cgi?id=65752)

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    uintptr_t i;  
    for (i = 0; i < xi; ++i) {}  
    if (xi != i) {  
        printf("unreachable\n");  
    }  
    xi = i; // code motion  
    int* p = (int*) xi;  
    *p = 1;  
    printf("%d\n", 0); } // constant propagation x -> 0
```

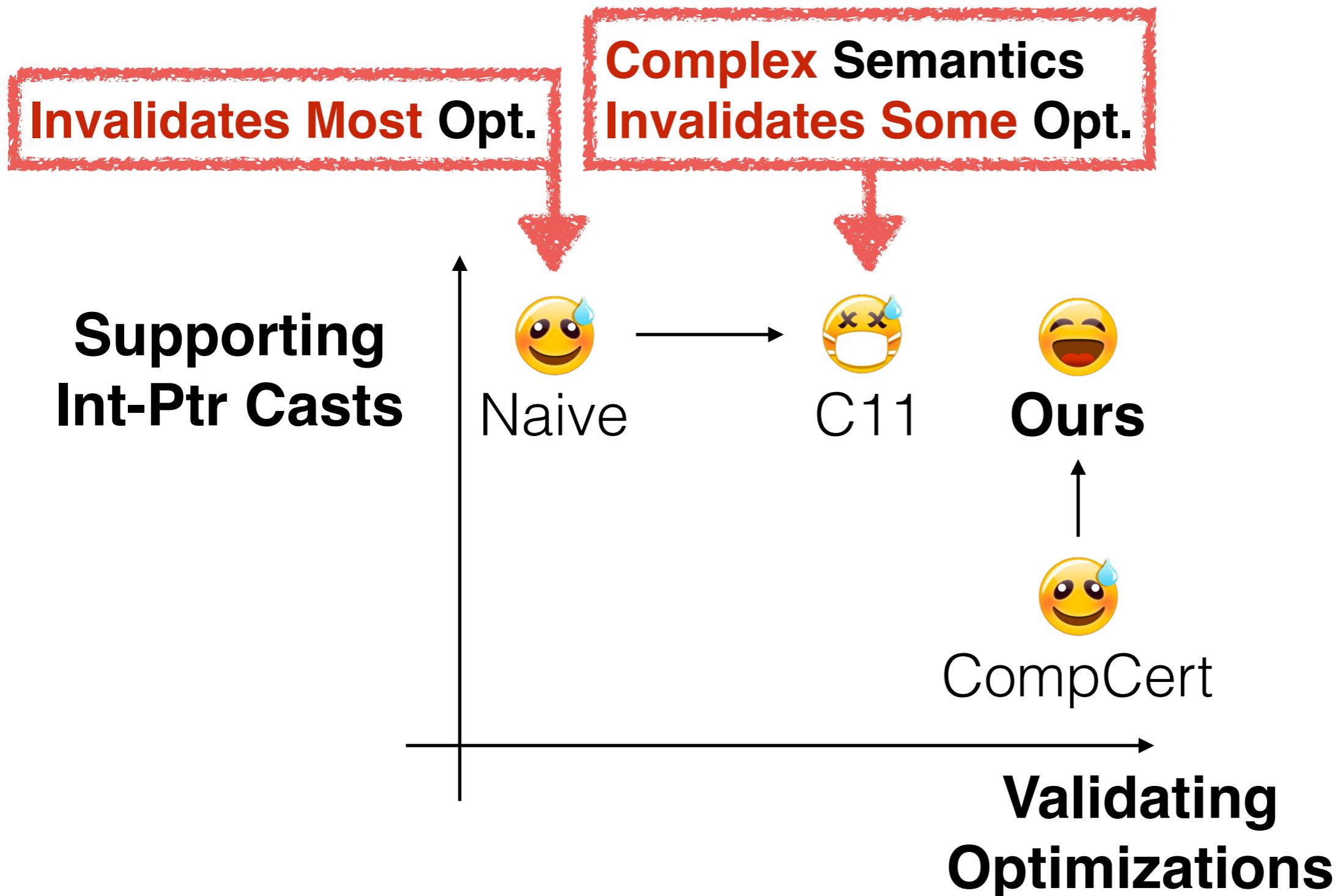
DEAD CODE

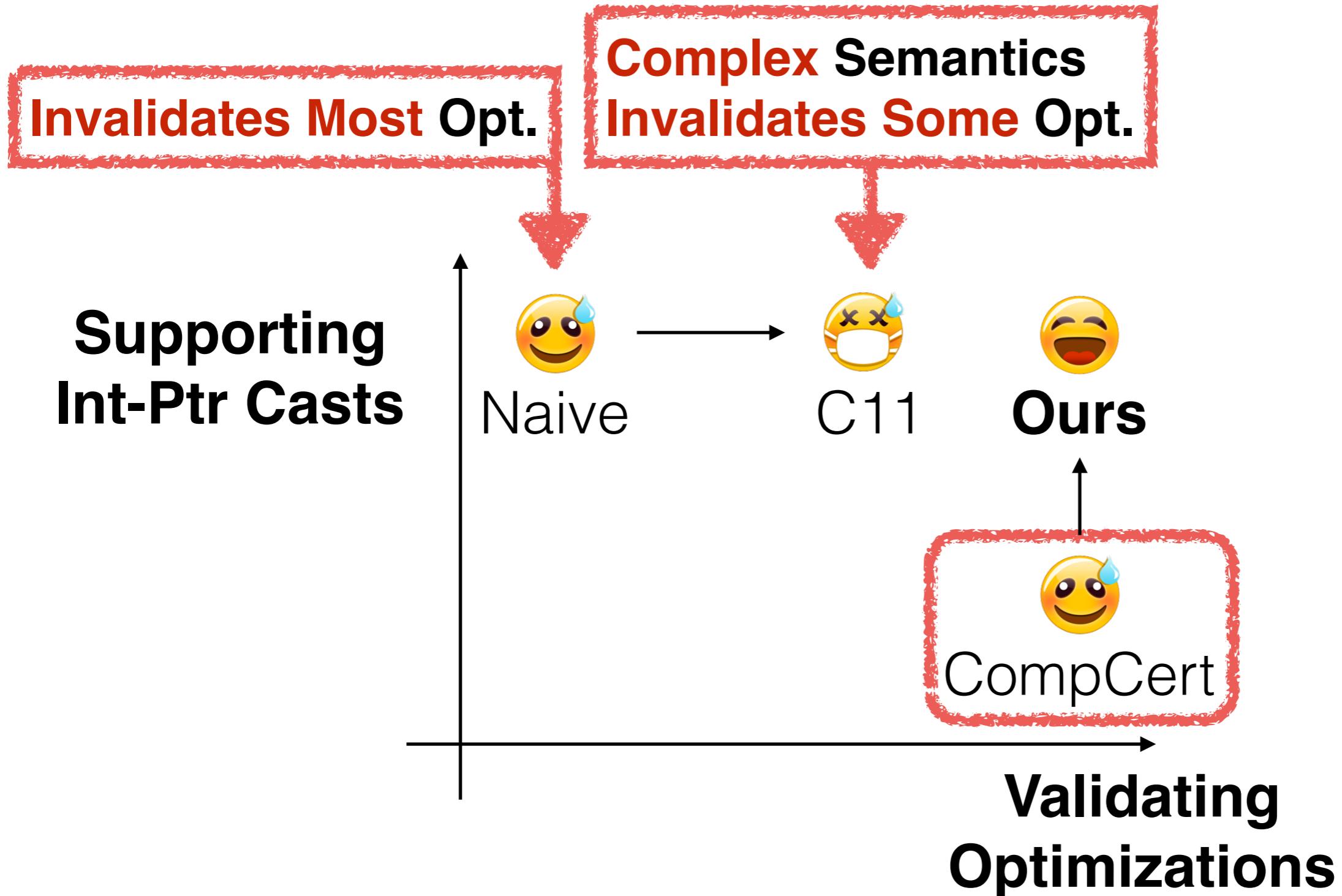
**Integer type for pointers**

i | ... {}

xi | ... {}

[https://gcc.gnu.org/bugzilla/show\\_bug.cgi?id=65752](https://gcc.gnu.org/bugzilla/show_bug.cgi?id=65752)





# CompCert Model: High-Level Idea

- Pointers are **different from integers**.

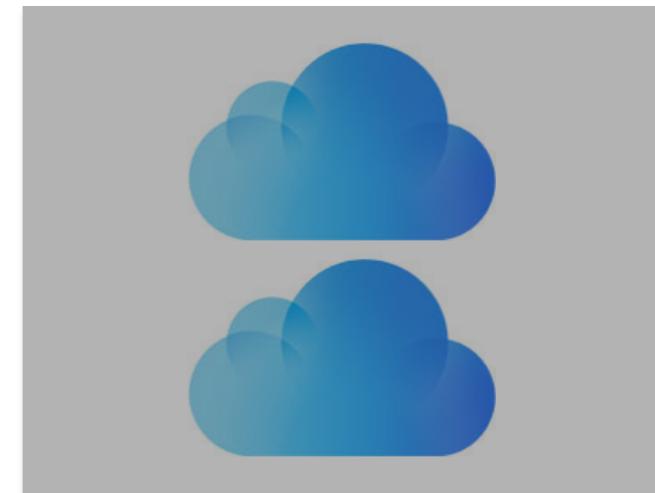
Integers

0x120

0x100



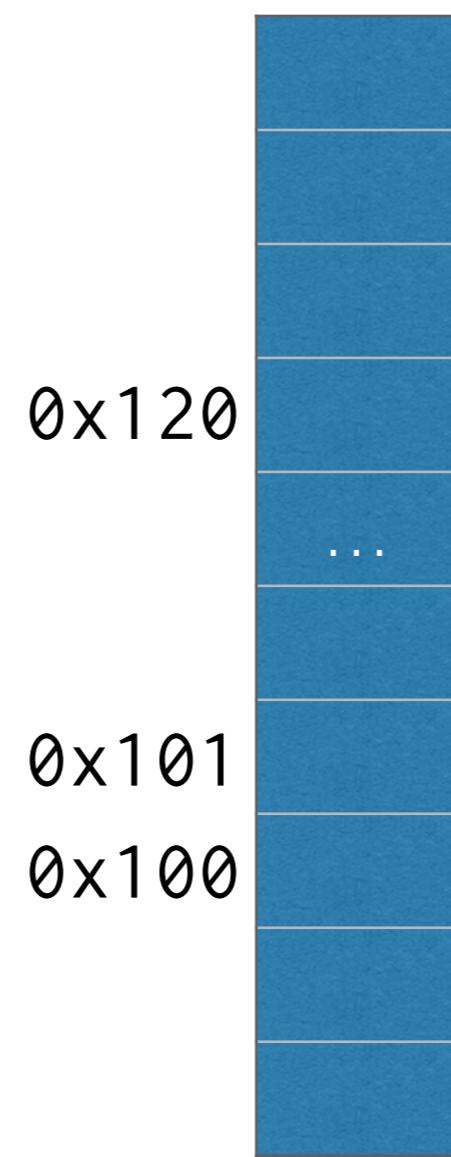
Pointers



# CompCert Model: Protection by Logical Blocks

```
void g() {  
    char b[2]={'2','3'};  
    char* p = b + 0x20;  
    *p = '1';  
}  
  
char f() {  
    char a = '0';  
    g();  
    return a; // -> '0'  
}
```

Naive



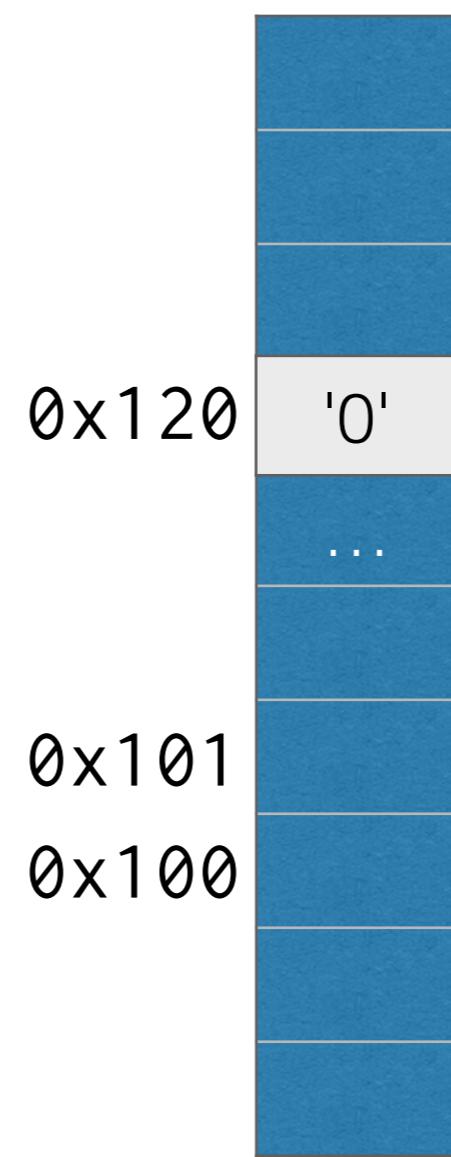
CompCert

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```
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    char b[2]={'2','3'};  
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    *p = '1';  
}  
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    char a = '0';  
    g();  
    return a; // -> '0'  
}
```

$\rightarrow$  &a | 0x120

Naive



CompCert

&a | (l<sub>1</sub>, 0)

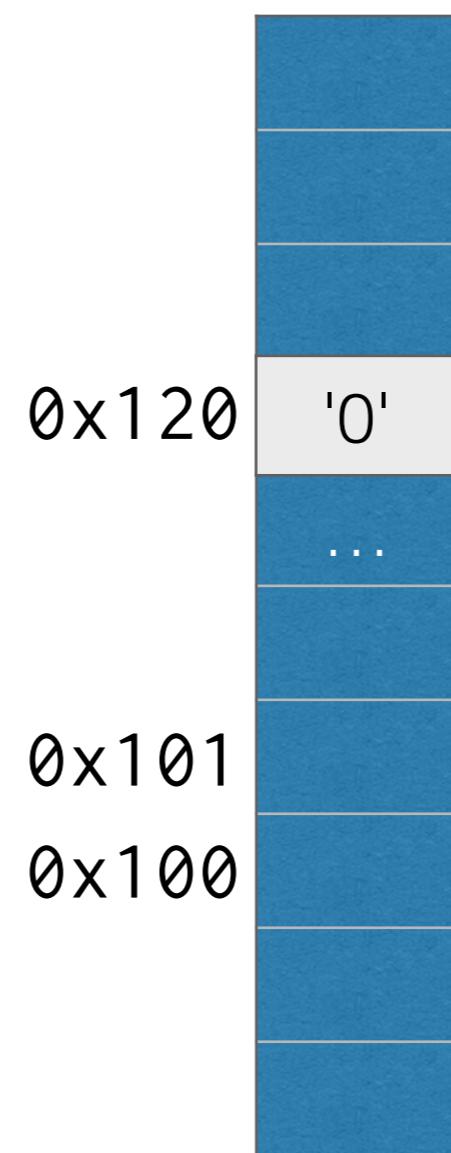
# CompCert Model: Protection by Logical Blocks

→

```
void g() {
    char b[2]={'2','3'};
    char* p = b + 0x20;
    *p = '1';
}
char f() {
    char a = '0';
    g();
    return a; // -> '0'
}
```

&a | 0x120

Naive



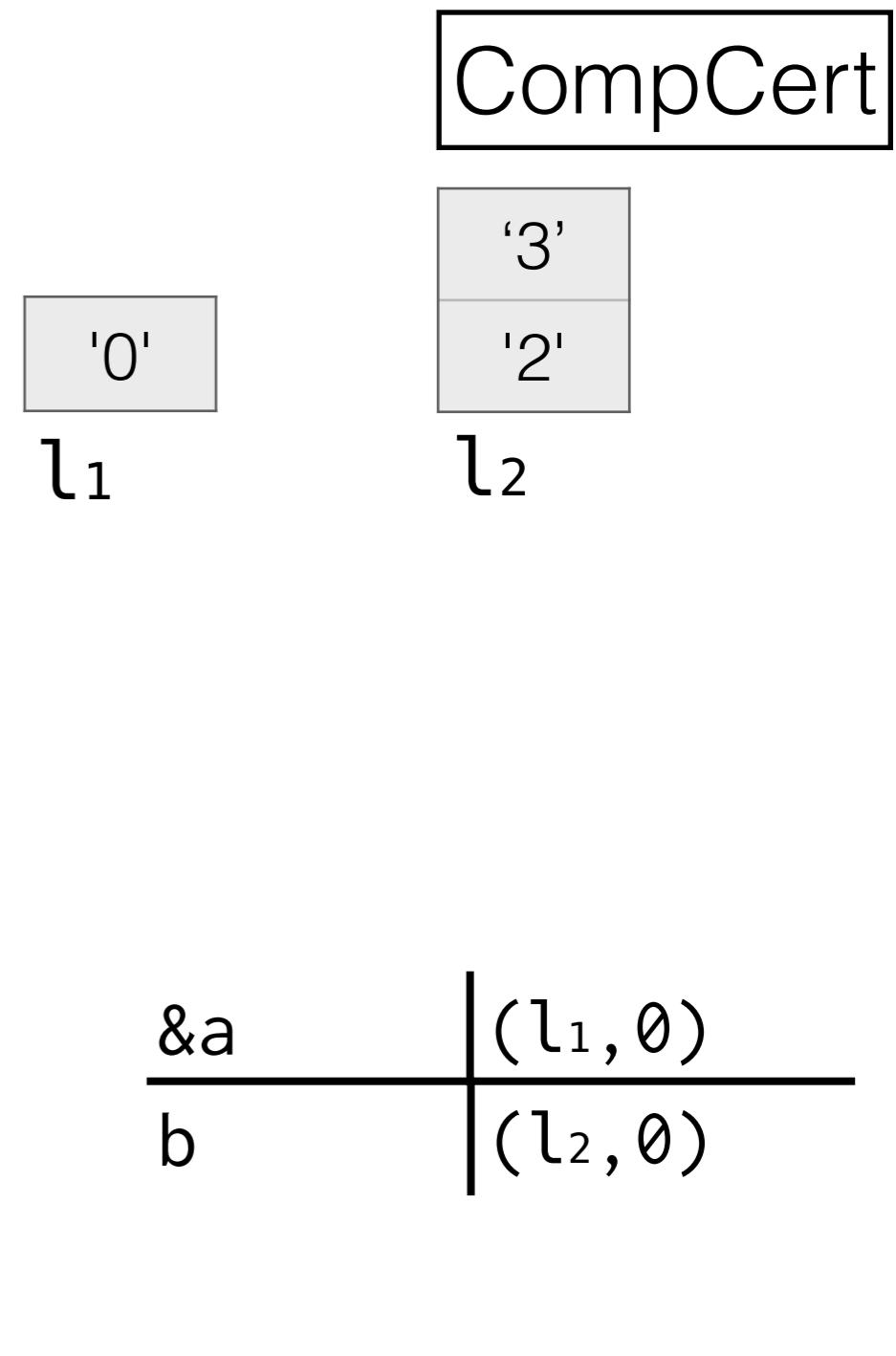
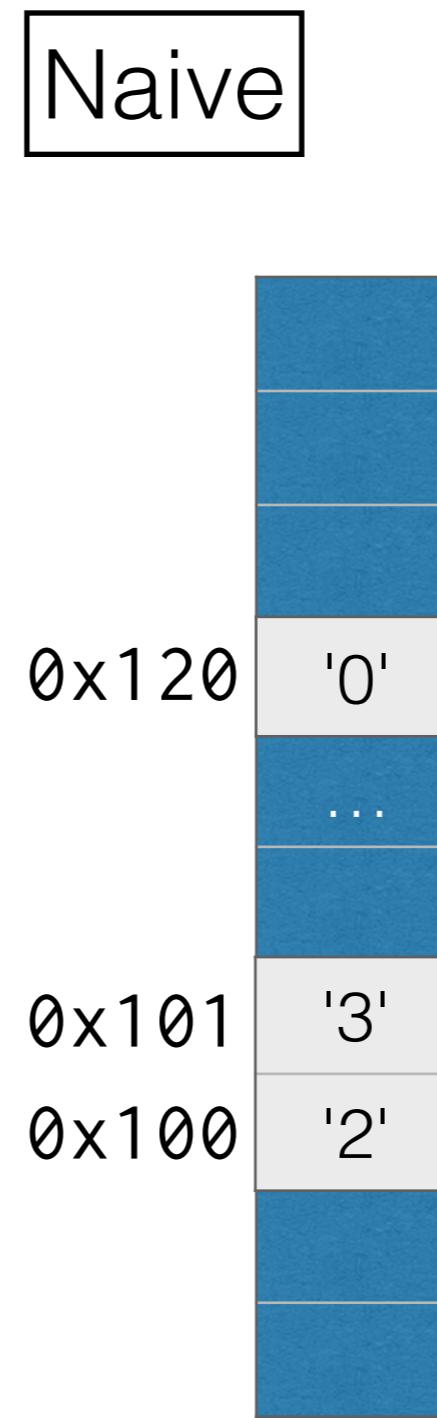
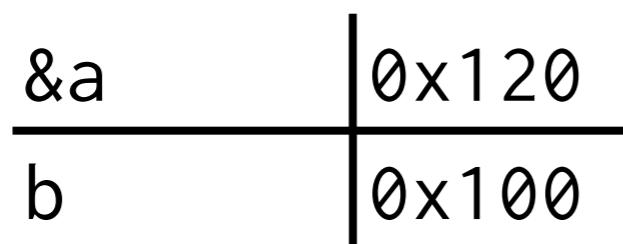
CompCert

'0'  
 $l_1$

&a |  $(l_1, 0)$

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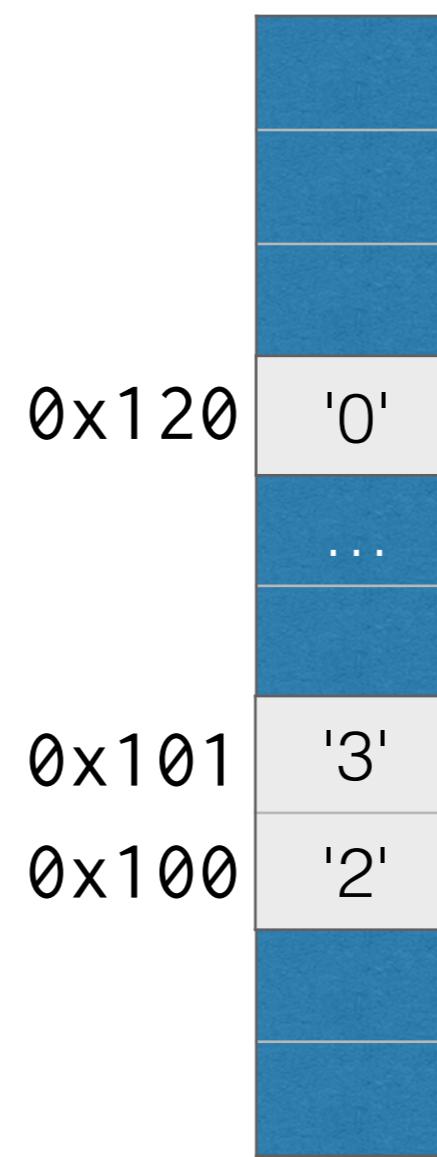


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&a	0x120
b	0x100
b+0x20	0x120

Naive



CompCert

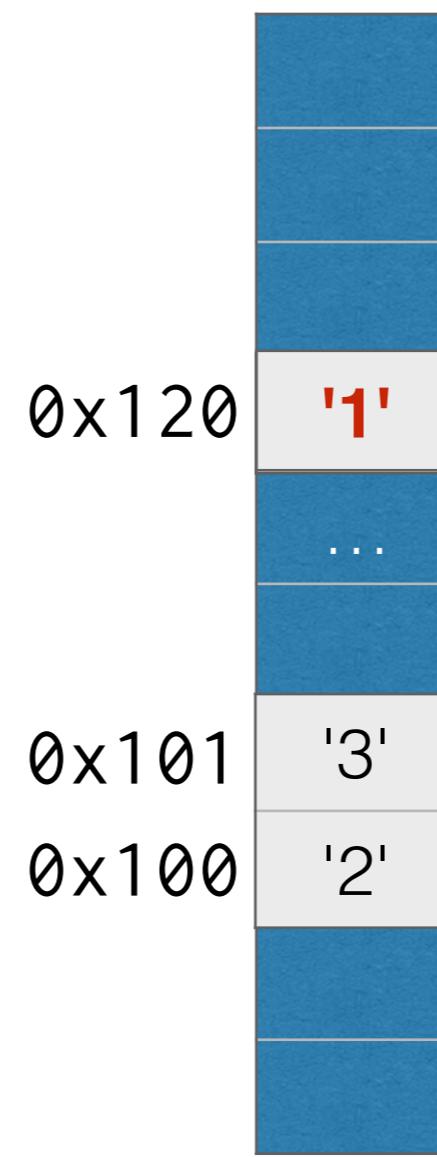
&a	( $l_1, 0$ )
b	( $l_2, 0$ )
b+0x20	( $l_2, 0x20$ )

# CompCert Model: Protection by Logical Blocks

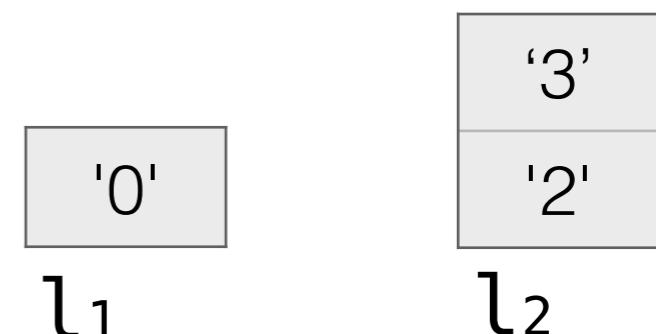
```
void g() {  
    char b[2]={'2','3'};  
    char* p = b + 0x20;  
    *p = '1';  
}  
  
char f() {  
    char a = '0';  
    g();  
    return a; // -> '0'  
}
```

&a	0x120
b	0x100
b+0x20	0x120

Naive

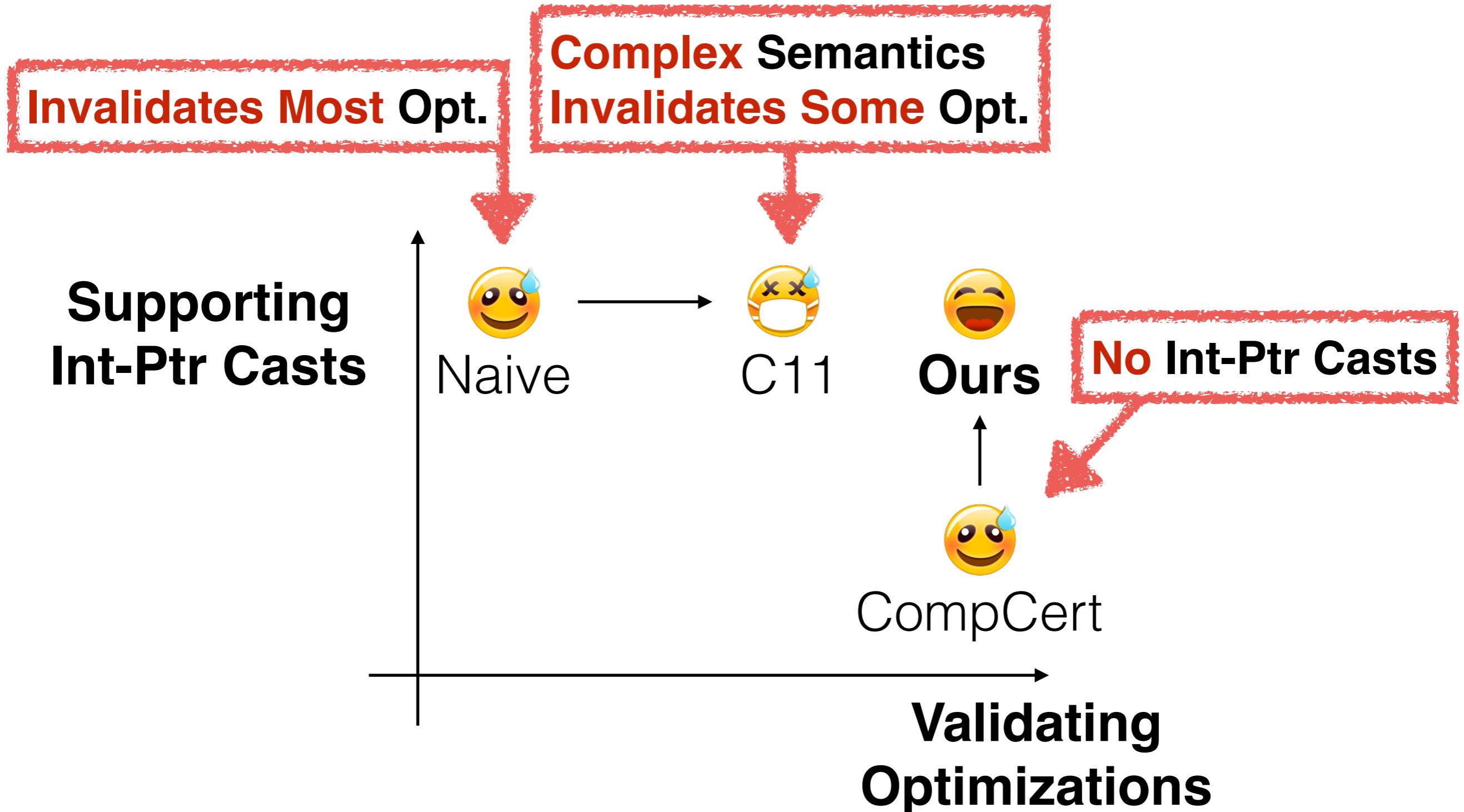


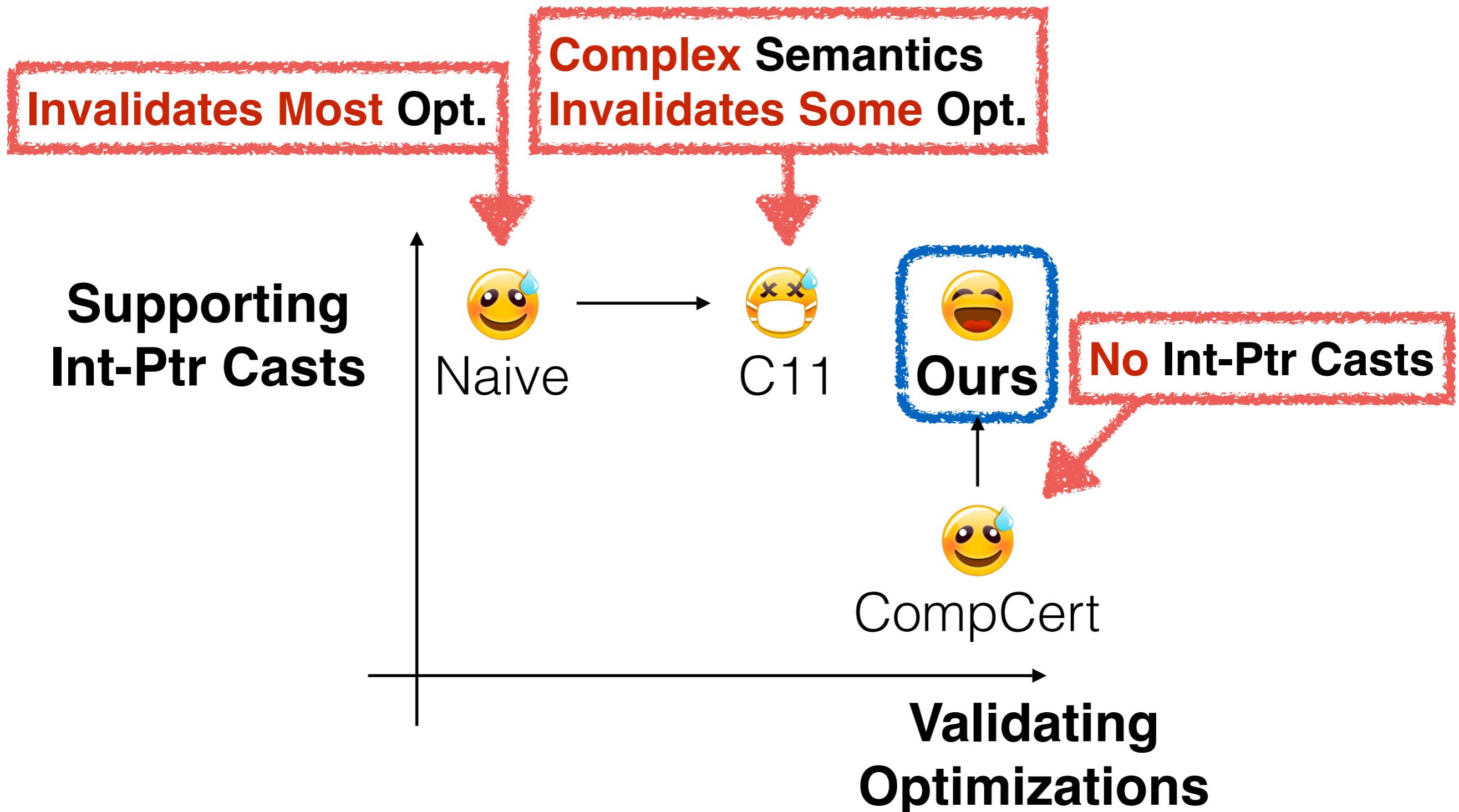
CompCert



**Cannot Access a**

&a	( $l_1, 0$ )
b	( $l_2, 0$ )
b+0x20	( $l_2, 0x20$ )





# Our Model: High-Level Idea

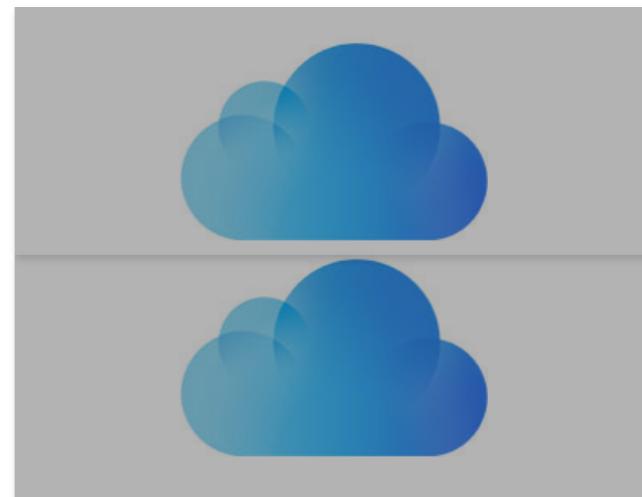
- Pointers become integers only when casted.

Integers

0x120

0x100

Pointers



# Our Model: High-Level Idea

- Pointers become integers only when casted.

Integers

0x120

0x100

Pointers



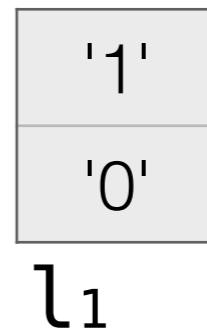
0x100

# Our Model: Realizes at Casting to Integer

```
→ char a[2] = {'0', '1'};  
char b[3] = {'2', '3', '4'};  
bi = (uintptr_t) b;  
p1 = (char*) 0x101;  
p2 = (char*) 0x120;
```

# Our Model: Realizes at Casting to Integer

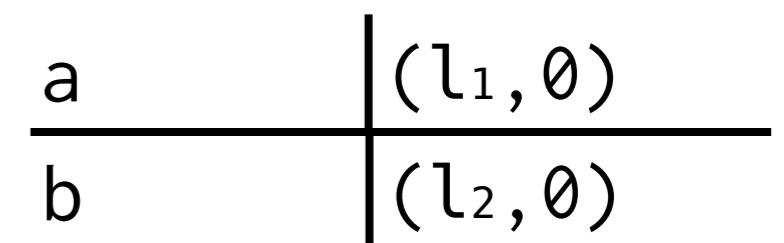
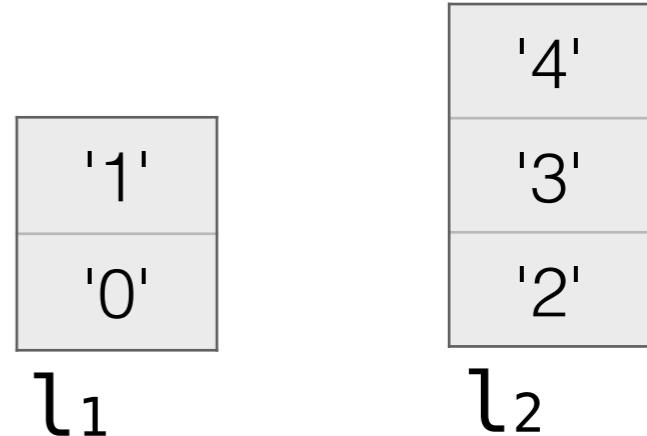
```
char a[2] = {'0', '1'};  
char b[3] = {'2', '3', '4'};  
bi = (uintptr_t) b;  
p1 = (char*) 0x101;  
p2 = (char*) 0x120;
```



a | ( $l_1, \theta$ )

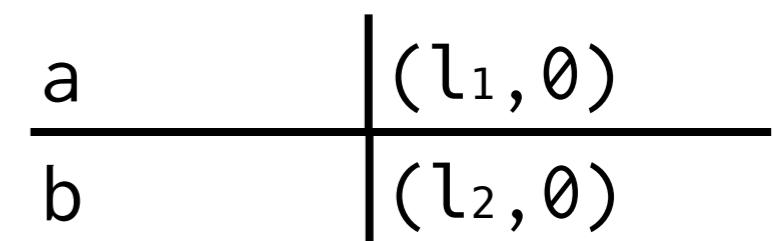
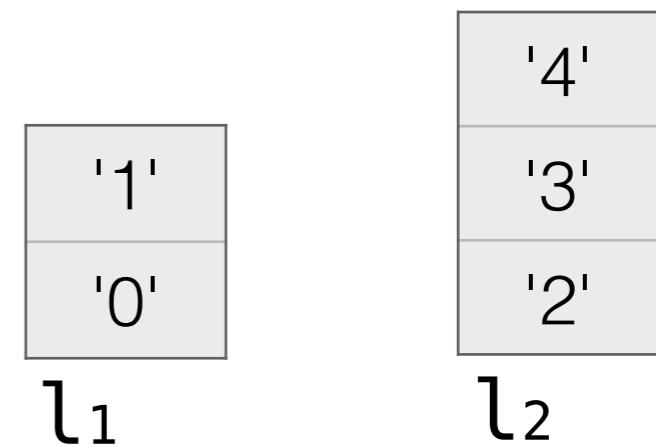
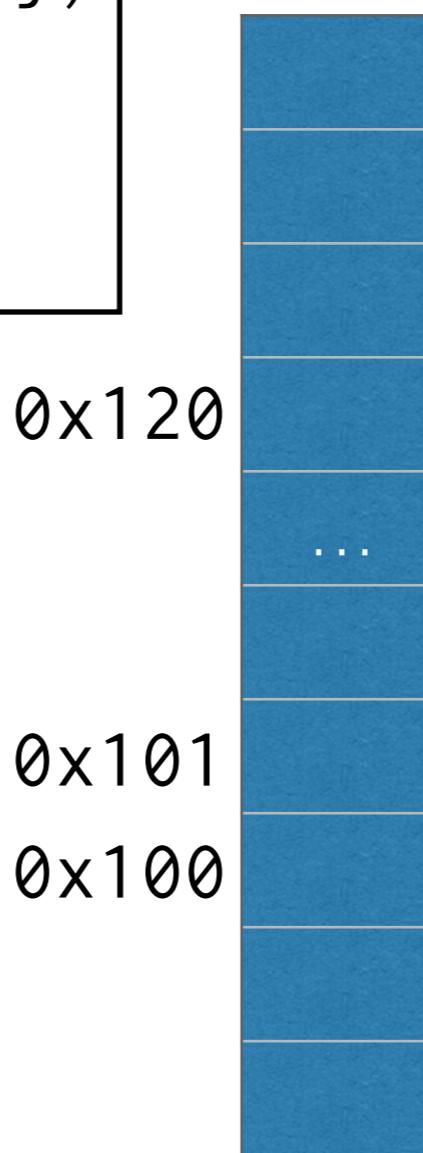
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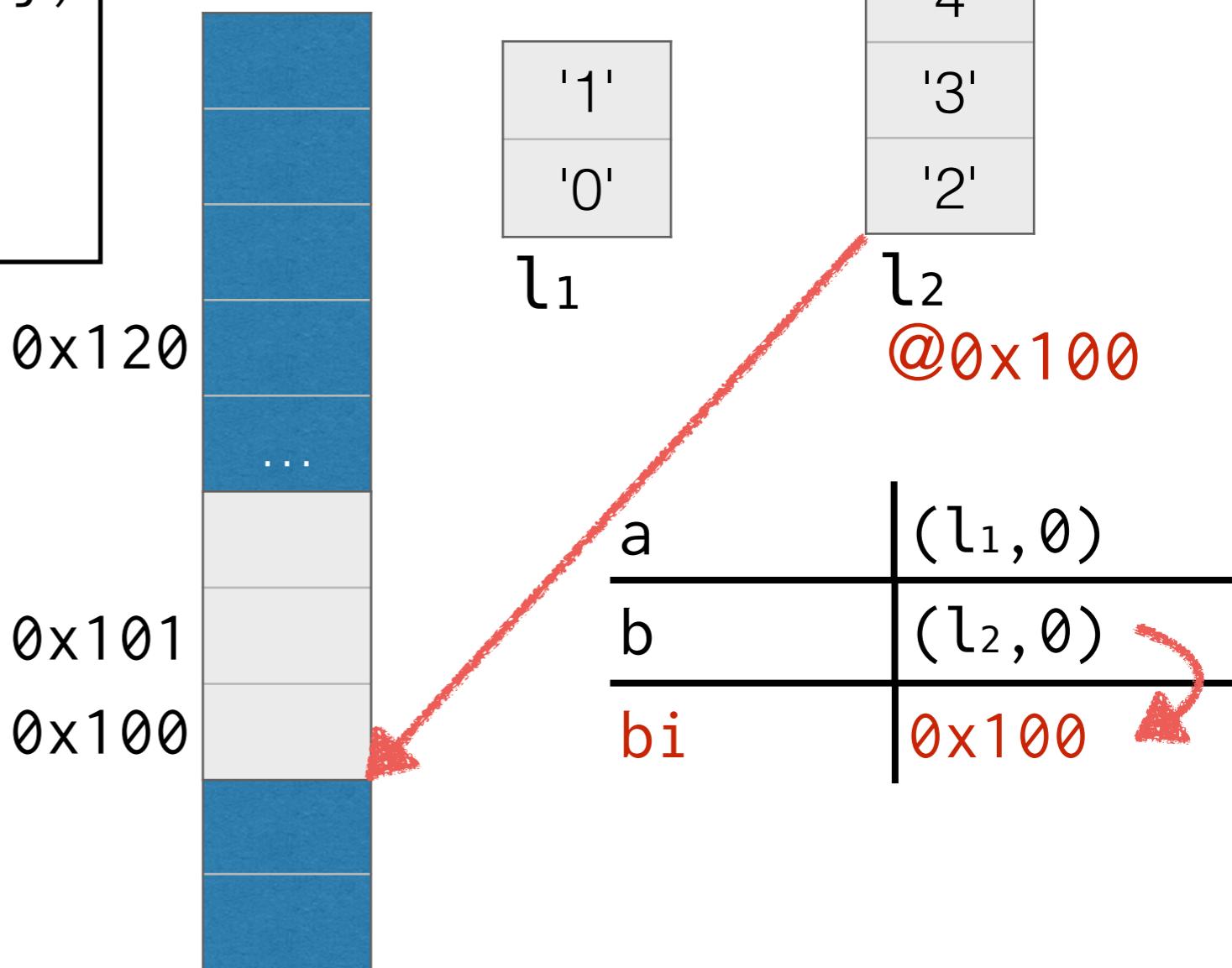
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```



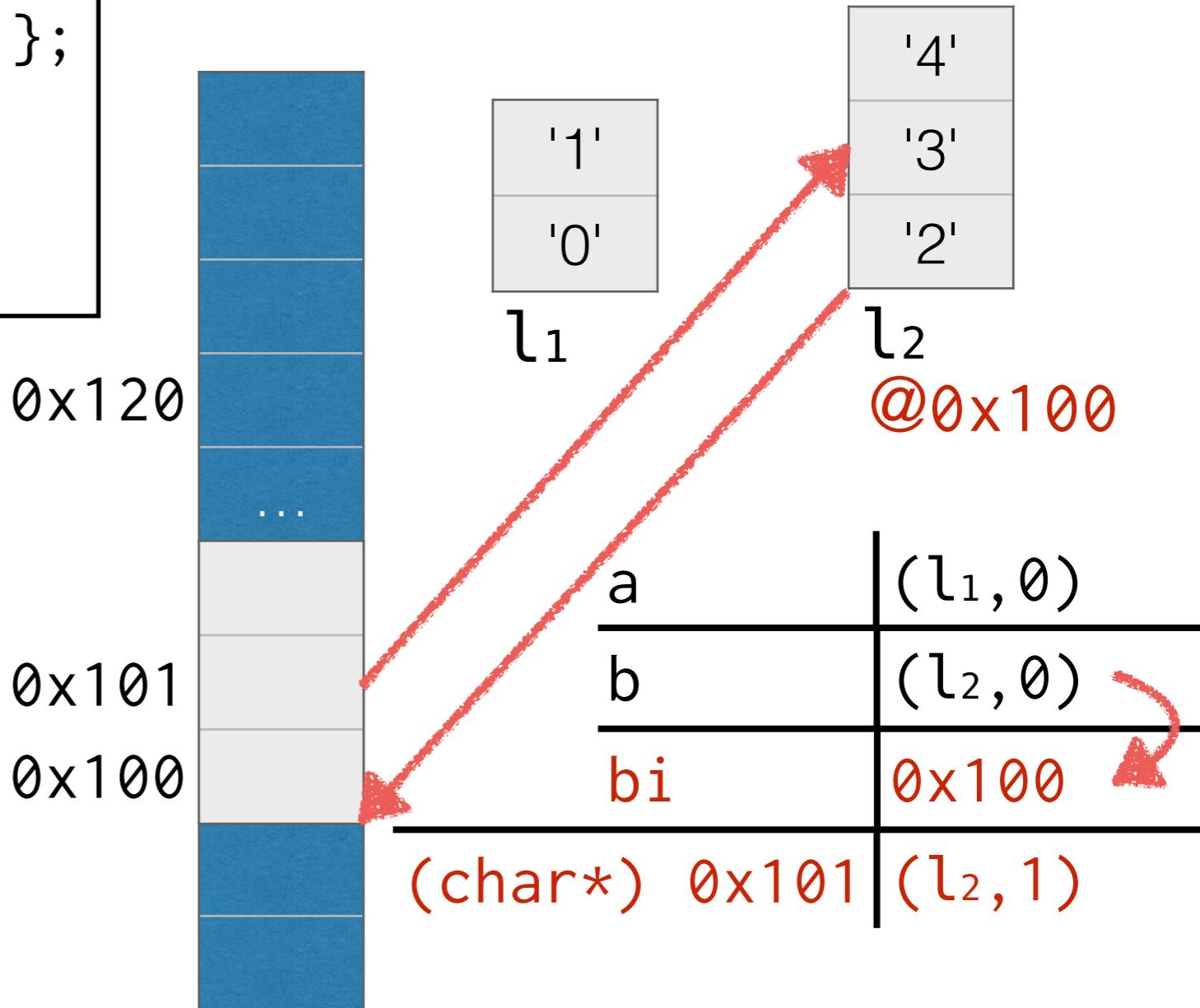
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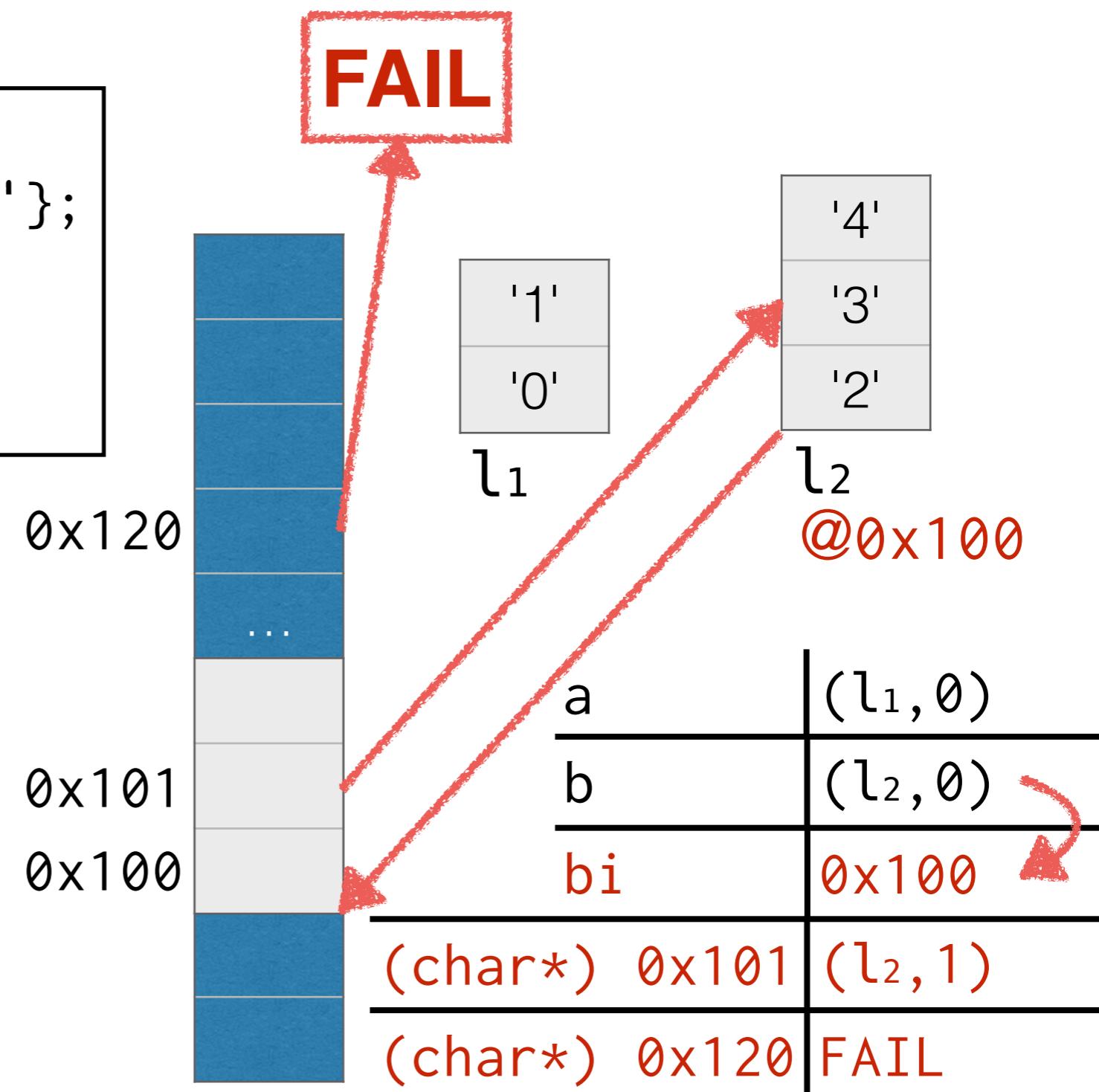
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# Our Model: Realizes at Casting to Integer

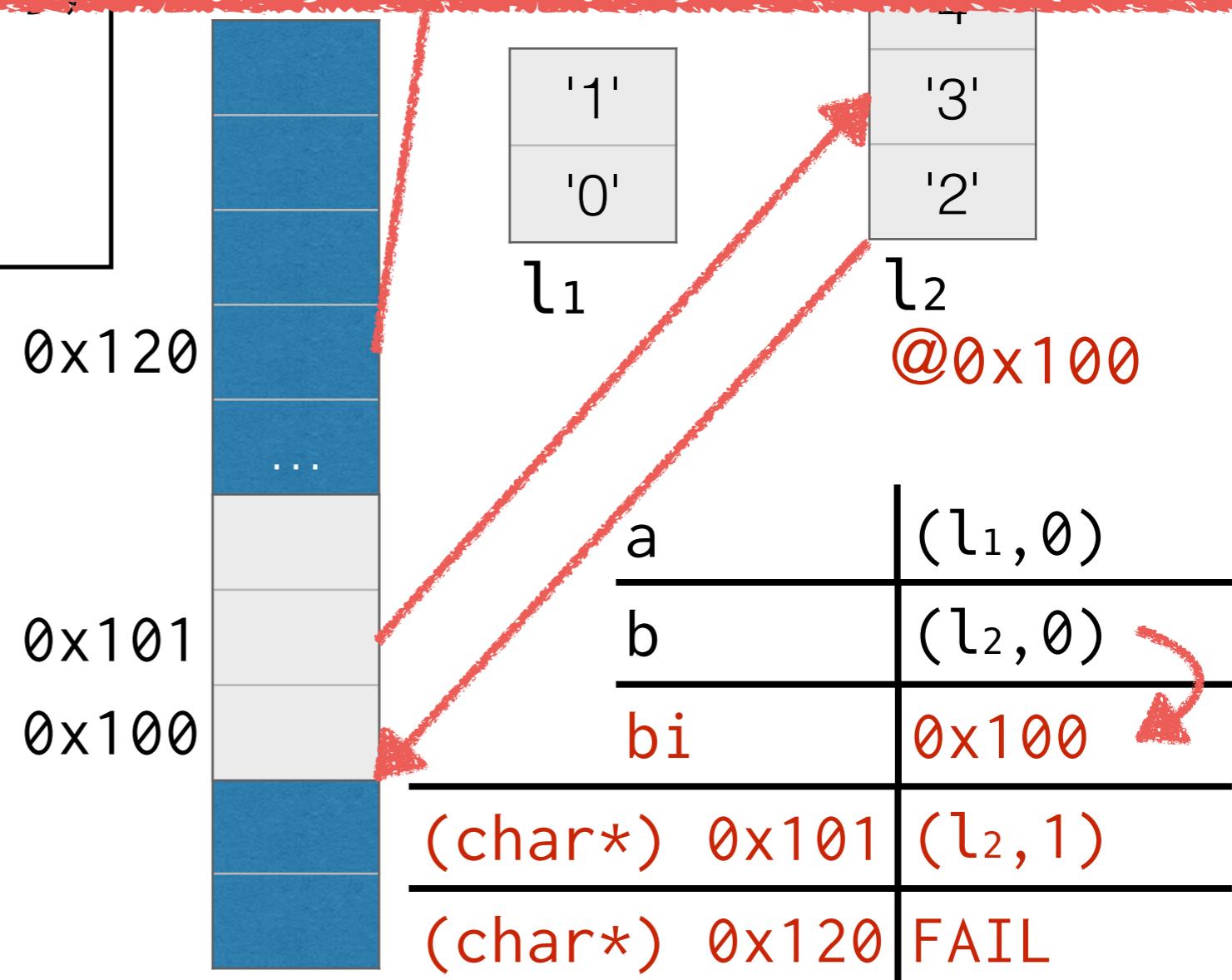
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# Our Model:

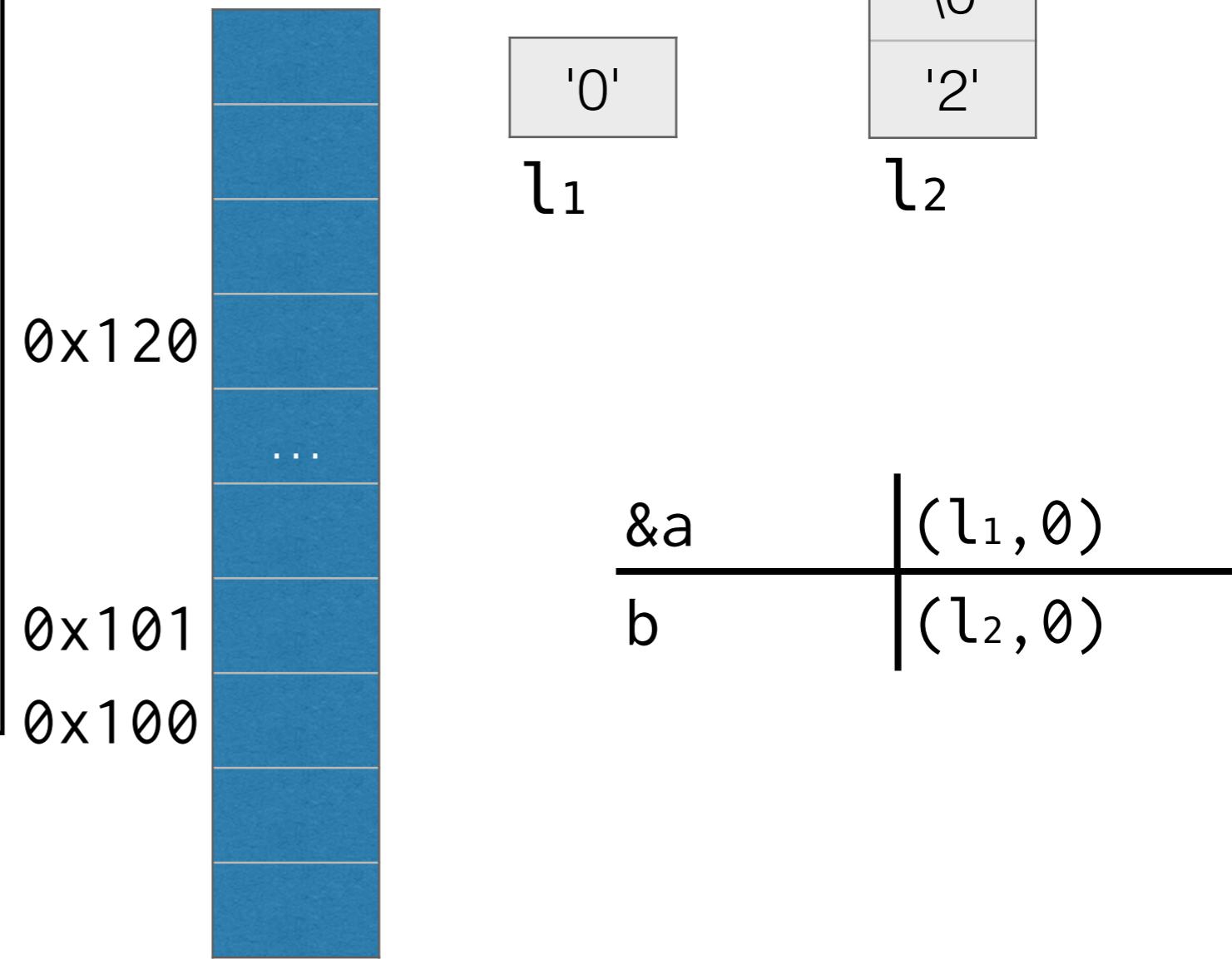
- Realizes blocks when casting to integer
- Casts back to corresponding blocks

```
bi = (uintptr_t) b;  
p1 = (char*) 0x101;  
p2 = (char*) 0x120;
```



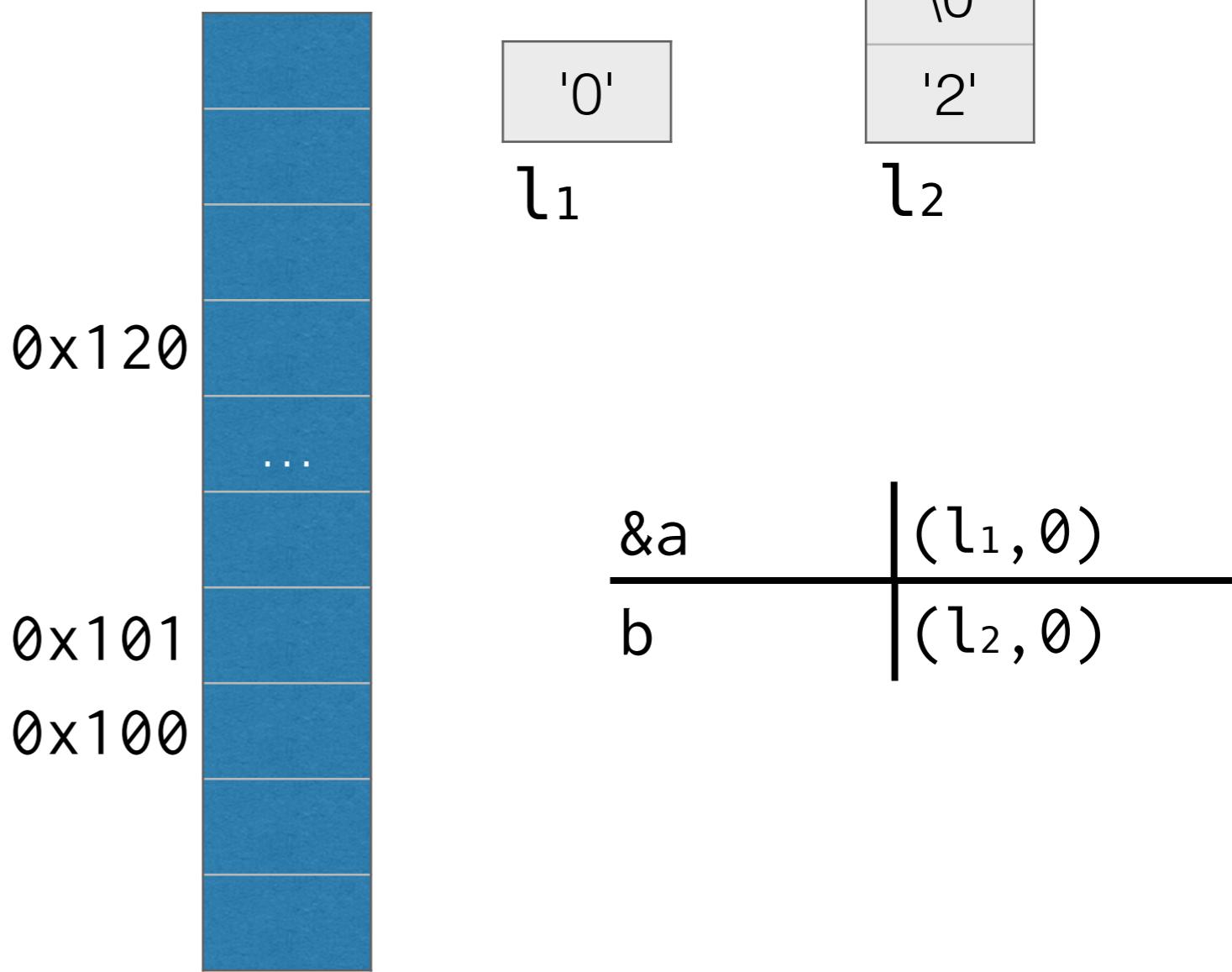
# Benefits of Our Model (1/6): Still Validates Optimizations

```
void g() {  
    char b[2]={'2','3'};  
    char* p = b + 0x20;  
  
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}  
char f() {  
    char a = '0';  
    g();  
    return a; // -> '0'  
}
```



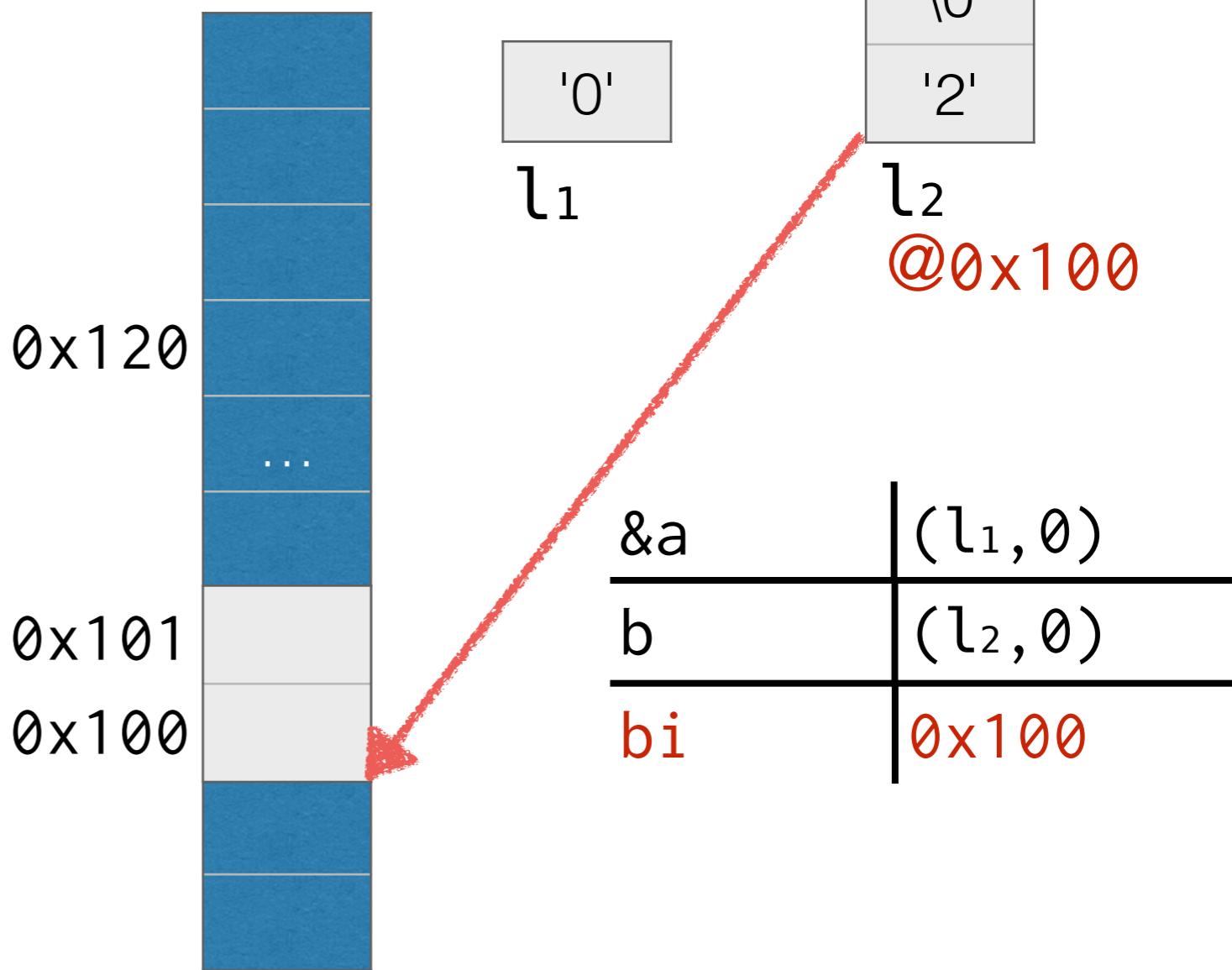
# Benefits of Our Model (1/6): Still Validates Optimizations

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void g() {  
    char b[2]={'2','3'};  
    //char* p = b + 0x20;  
    bi = (uintptr_t) b;  
    p = (char*) (bi+0x20);  
    *p = '1';  
}  
  
char f() {  
    char a = '0';  
    g();  
    return a; // -> '0'  
}
```



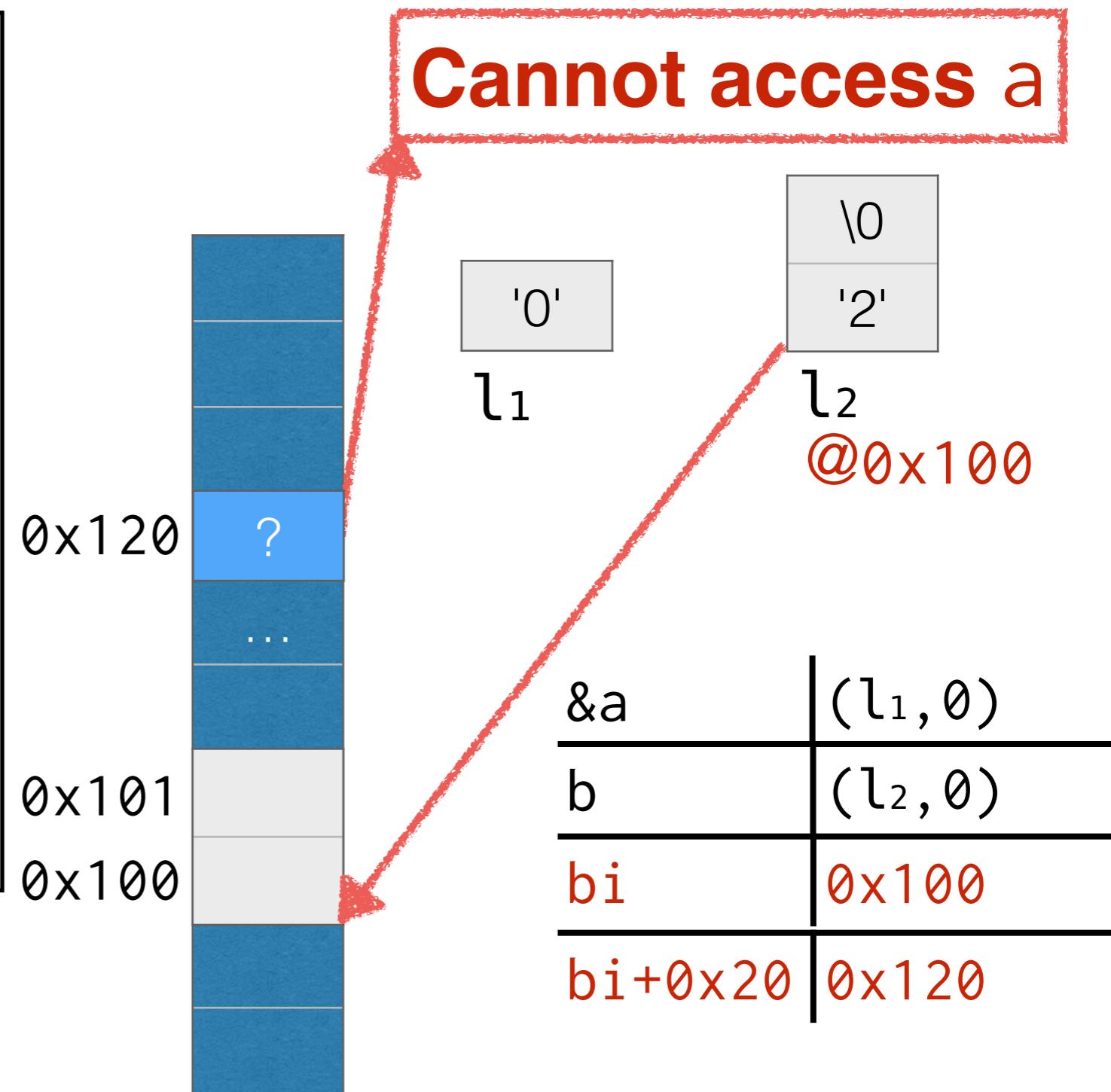
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# Benefits of Our Model (1/6): Still Validates Optimizations

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    *p = '1';  
}  
  
char f() {  
    char a = '0';  
    g();  
    return a; // -> '0'  
}
```



# Benefits of Our Model (2/6): Fully Supports Integer-Pointer Casts

- Pointer-to-integer casts always succeed.
- Integer operations on casted pointers always succeed.

# Benefits of Our Model (3/6): Simple Semantics

- Integer values are **just integers w/o permission.**
- Integer operations are **just integer operations.**

# Benefits of Our Model (4/6): More Optimizations

- Integer optimizations are allowed.

```
int a = x - x; // -> int a = 0;
```

- The useful code motion is allowed.

int a, b; ... if (a != b) { a = b; }	int a, b; ... if (a != b) { } a = b;
--	--

# Benefits of Our Model (5/6): Easily Applicable to Compilers

- Just treat “**casted pointers as escaped**”.

```
void main() {
    int x = 0;
    uintptr_t xi = (uintptr_t) &x;
    uintptr_t i;
    for (i = 0; i < xi; ++i) {}
    if (xi != i) {
        printf("unreachable\n");
    }
    xi = i; // code motion
    int* p = (int*) xi;
    *p = 1;
    printf("%d\n", x); } // prints 1
```

DEAD CODE



# Benefits of Our Model (5/6): Easily Applicable to Compilers

- Just treat “**casted pointers as escaped**”.

```
void main() {  
    int x = 0;  
    uintptr_t xi = (uintptr_t) &x;  
    uintptr_t i;  
    for (i = 0; i < xi; ++i) {}  
    if (xi != i) {  
        printf("unreachable\n");  
    }  
    xi = i; // code motion  
    int* p = (int*) xi;  
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DEAD CODE

treated as escaped

# Benefits of Our Model (5/6): Easily Applicable to Compilers

- Just treat “casted pointers as escaped”.

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void main() {  
    int x = 0;  
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    }  
    xi = i; // code motion  
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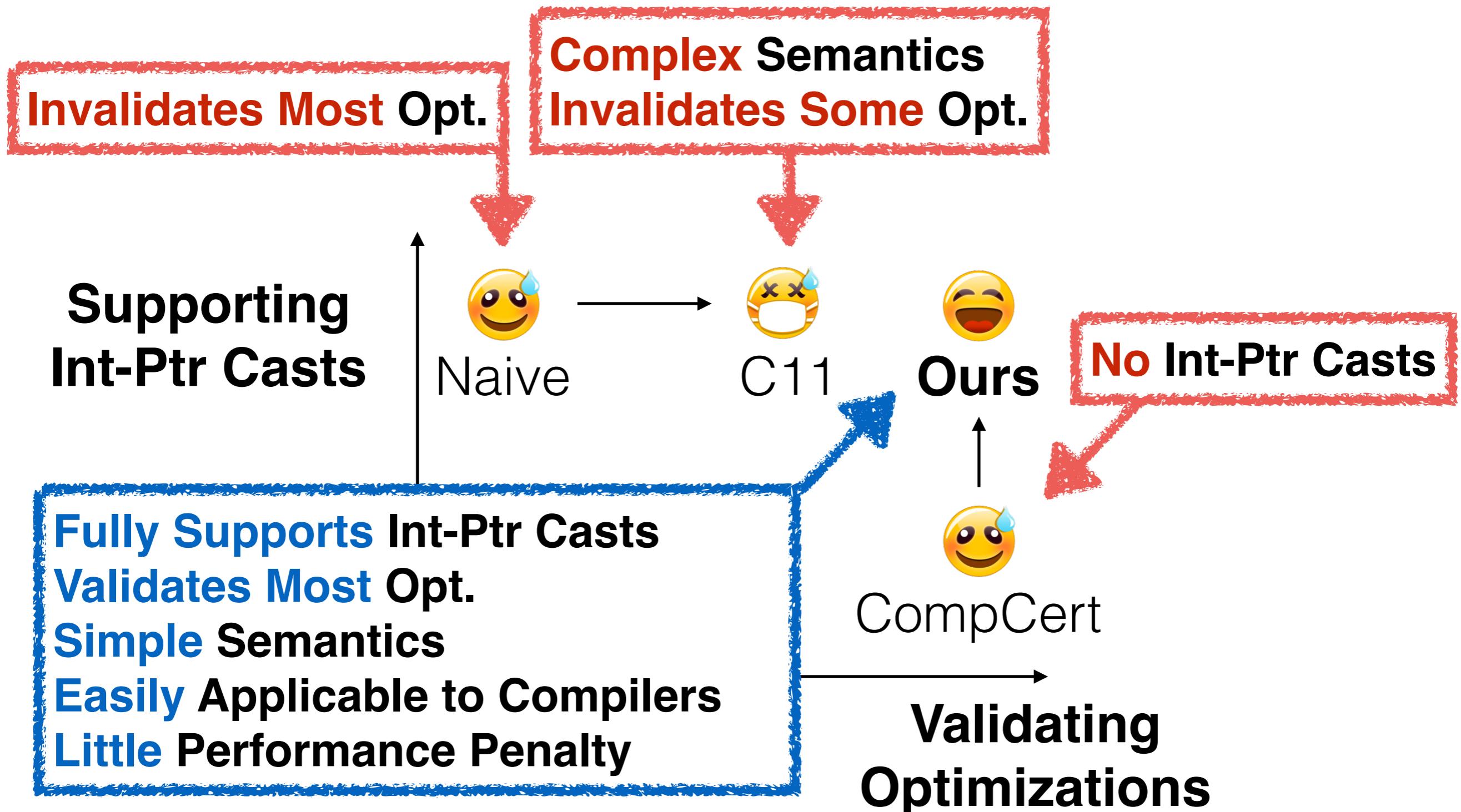
DEAD CODE

treated as escaped

no constant propagation

# Benefits of Our Model (6/6): Little Performance Penalty

- **Insignificant:** performance degradation due to “casted pointers as escaped”
  - + In practice, addresses casted to integers are **global addresses**.
  - + Compilers **already** treat **global addresses as escaped**.



# What Else is in the Paper?

- Formal definition of our memory model
- Reasoning principles for compiler verification
- Verification of other optimization examples
  - + Dead code elim., dead allocation elim., arithmetic optimizations, alias analysis, etc.
- Comparison with other possible models

Fully formalized in Coq

