



The 46th International Conference on Software Engineering (ICSE 2024)

Beyond a Joke: Dead Code Elimination Can Delete Live Code

Haoxin Tu, Lingxiao Jiang, Debin Gao (Singapore Management University)
He Jiang (Dalian University of Technology)

18/04/2024, Lisbon



❑ What is Dead Code Elimination (DCE)?

- A fundamental compiler optimization technique that removes dead code (e.g., unreachable or reachable but whose results are unused) in the program

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2      int a = 24;  
3      int b = 25; /* Assignment to dead variable */  
4      int c;  
5      c = a * 4;  
6      return c;  
7      b = 24; /* Unreachable code */  
8      return 0;  
9  }
```

```
1  int main(void) {  
2      int a = 5, b = 6, c = 0;  
3      c = a * (b / 2);  
4      if (0) { /* DEBUG */  
5          int ret = foo();  
6          printf("%d\n", ret);  
7      }  
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- Benefits of DCE: produce **smaller** or **faster** executables
 - Many other applications and languages (Java, Go, and Rust, etc.)

Motivation

Question: Can DCE happen to erroneously delete live code?

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(Input)

0x99

Program returned: 143

Program stderr

(Output)

Killed - processing time exceeded
Program terminated with signal: SIGKILL

Executable 1

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Program returned: 0

Program stdout

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Wrong binary code

Executable 2

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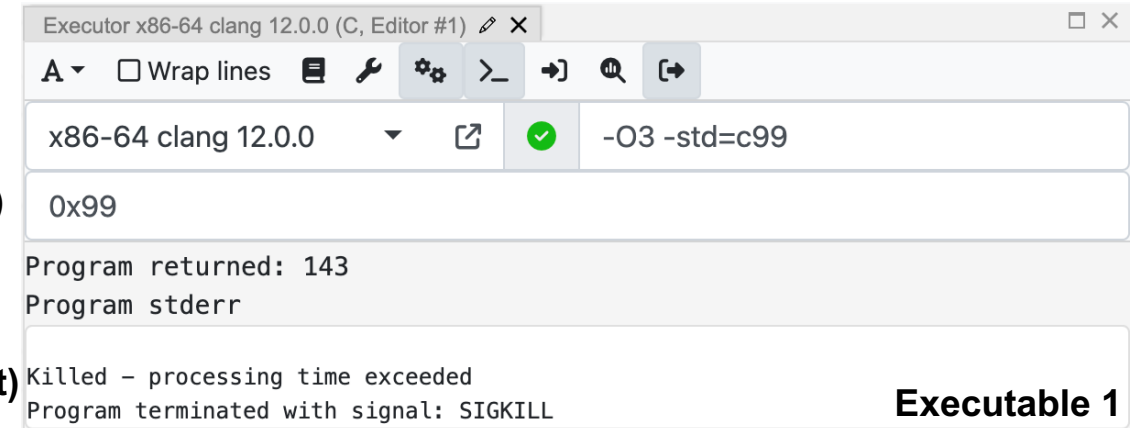
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A ▾ □ Wrap lines [Icons]

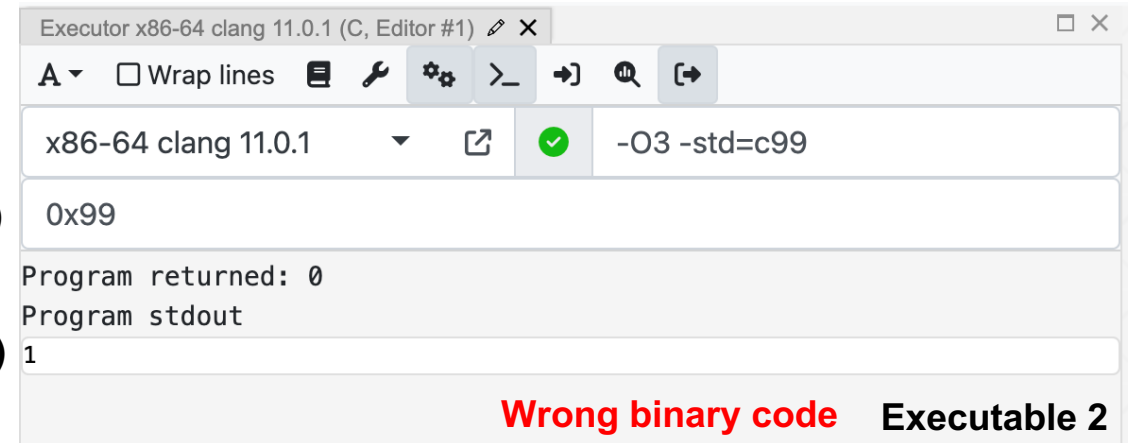
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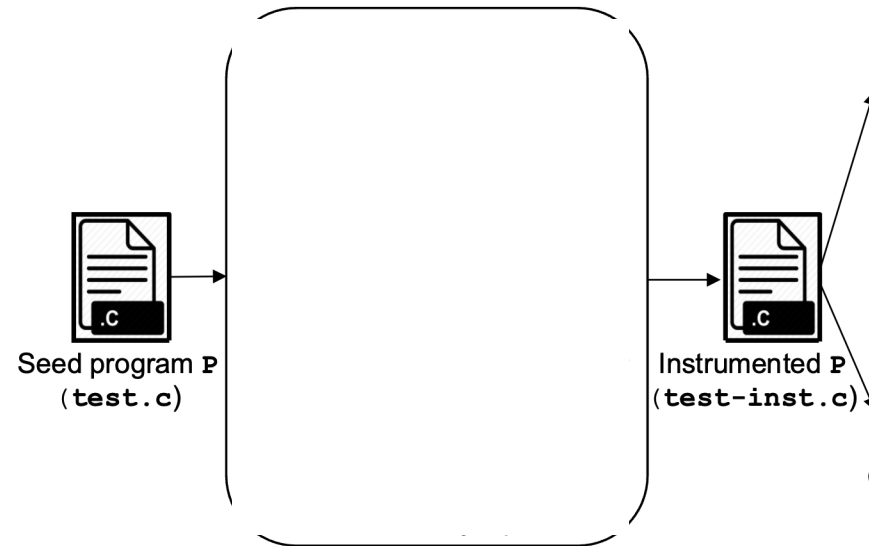
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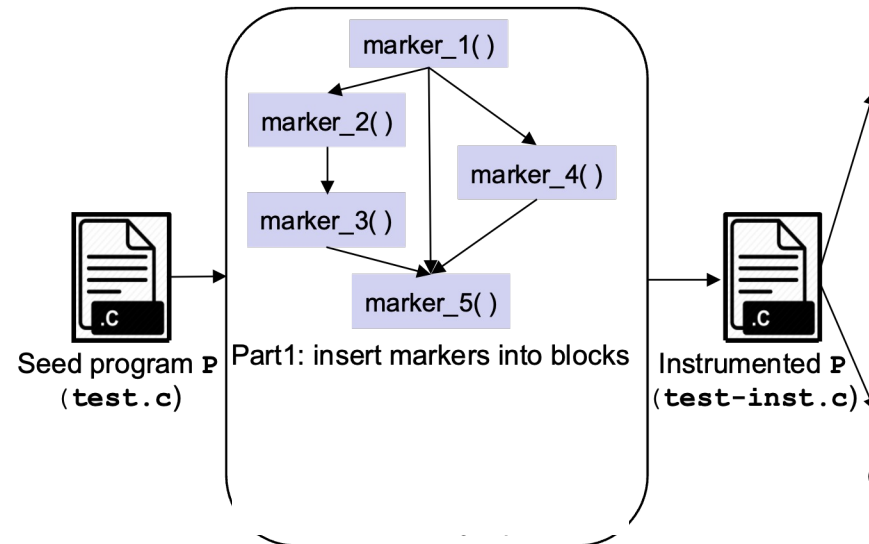
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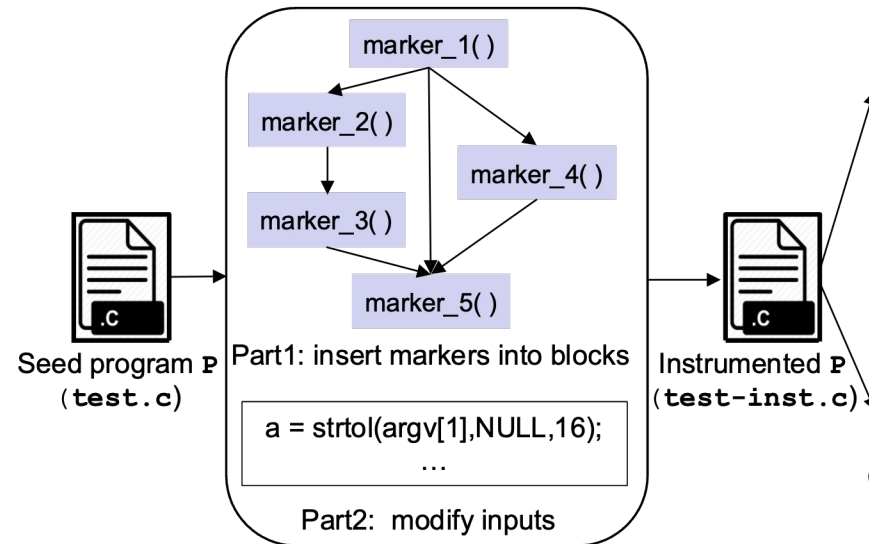
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void __attribute__((noinline)) marker_i() { ++idx; };
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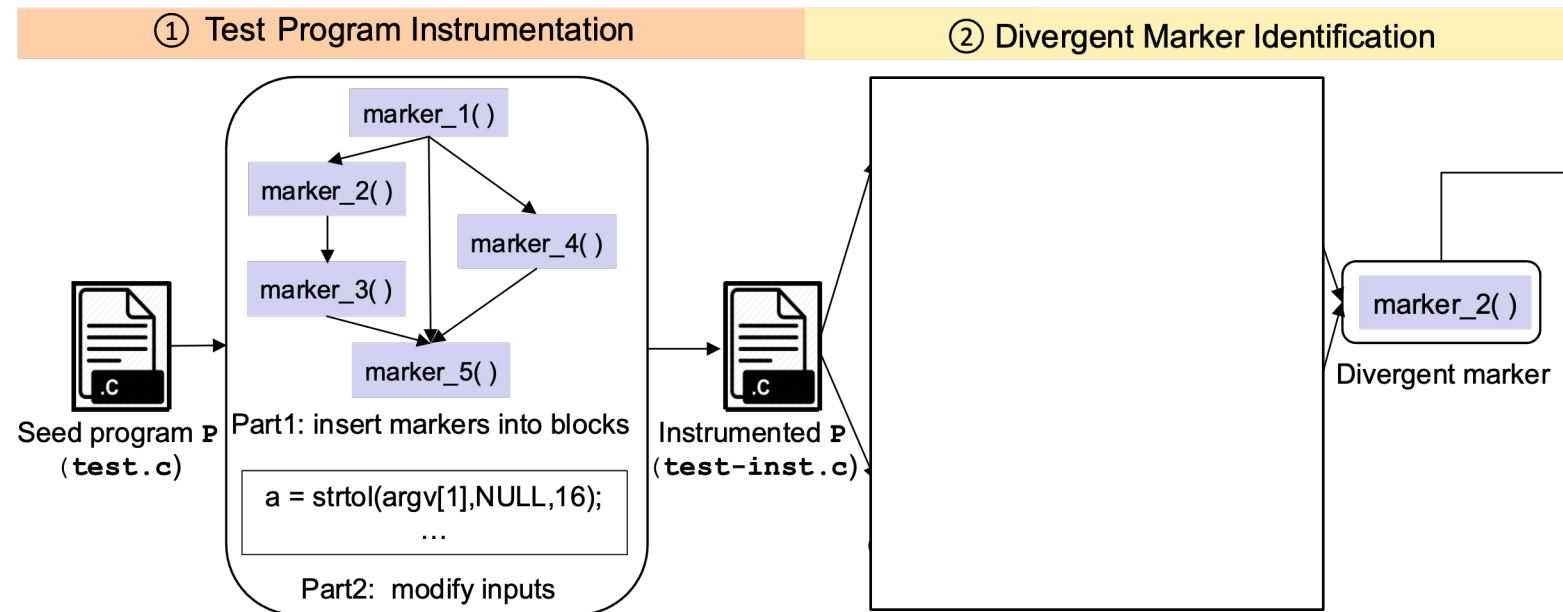
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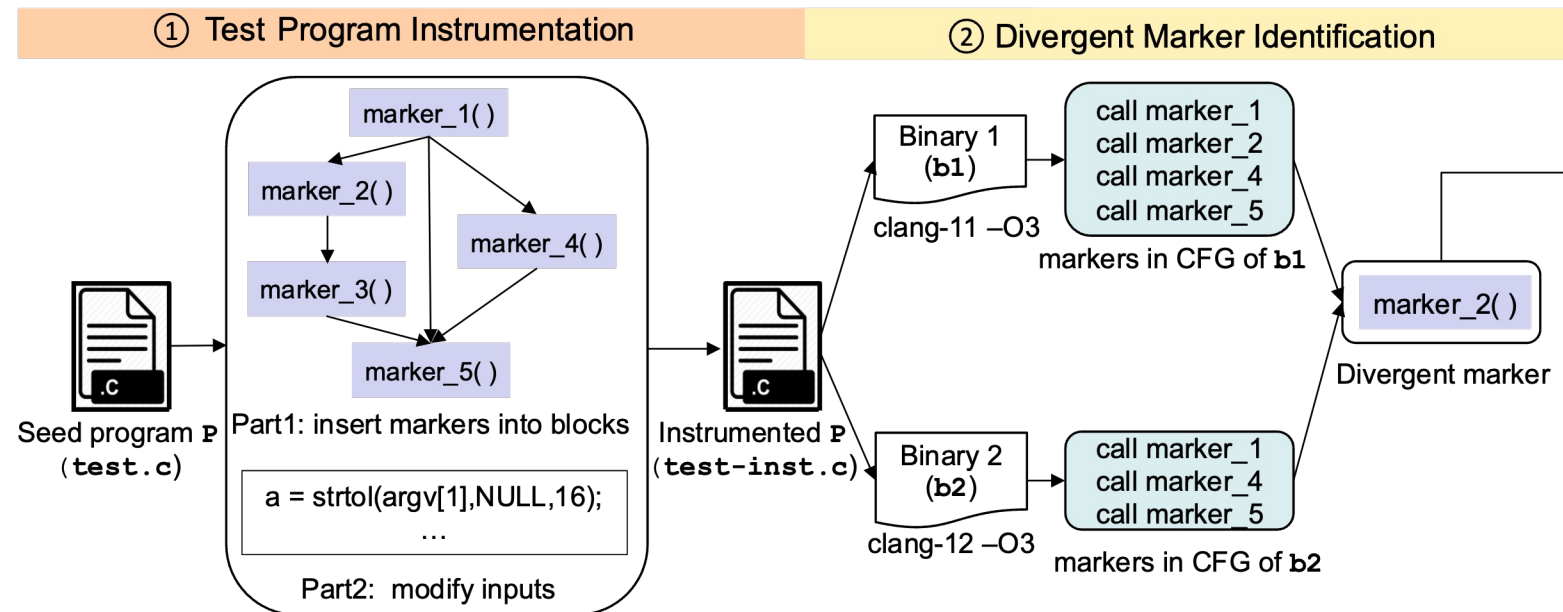
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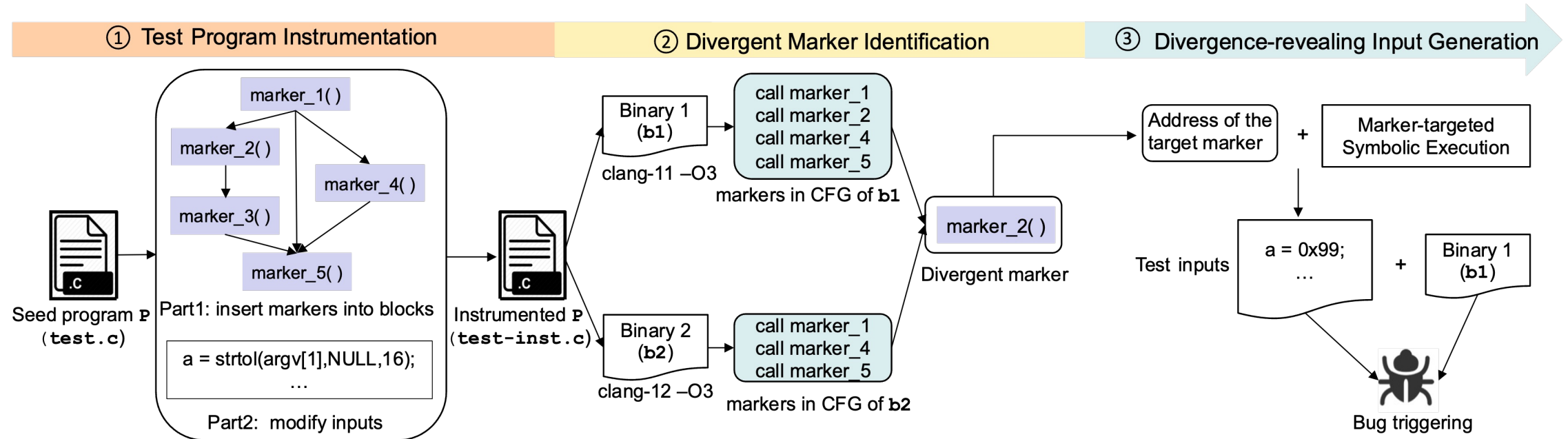


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Preliminary results

➤ Evaluation setup

- Benchmark
 - **10,000** seed program from Csmith
- Subjects
 - GCC and LLVM
- Running setting
 - four scenarios under “-O3”

➤ Metric

- Number of divergent markers
- Number of bugs

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Table 1: Statistics of divergent markers and test programs

Testing Scenarios	Num.Div.b1	Num.Div.b2	Num.TP	Per.TP	Ave.M
GCC-10/11 (-std=c99)	52,553	0	5,897	58.97%	8.91
GCC-10/11 (-std=c11)	49,431	0	5,758	57.58%	8.59
LLVM-11/12(-std=c99)	187	60	70	0.007%	4.12
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➤ Summary

- Found many divergent portions indicating erroneously deleted live code (i.e., wrong compiler optimization opportunities)
- Detected **Two** miscompilation bugs in LLVM compilers

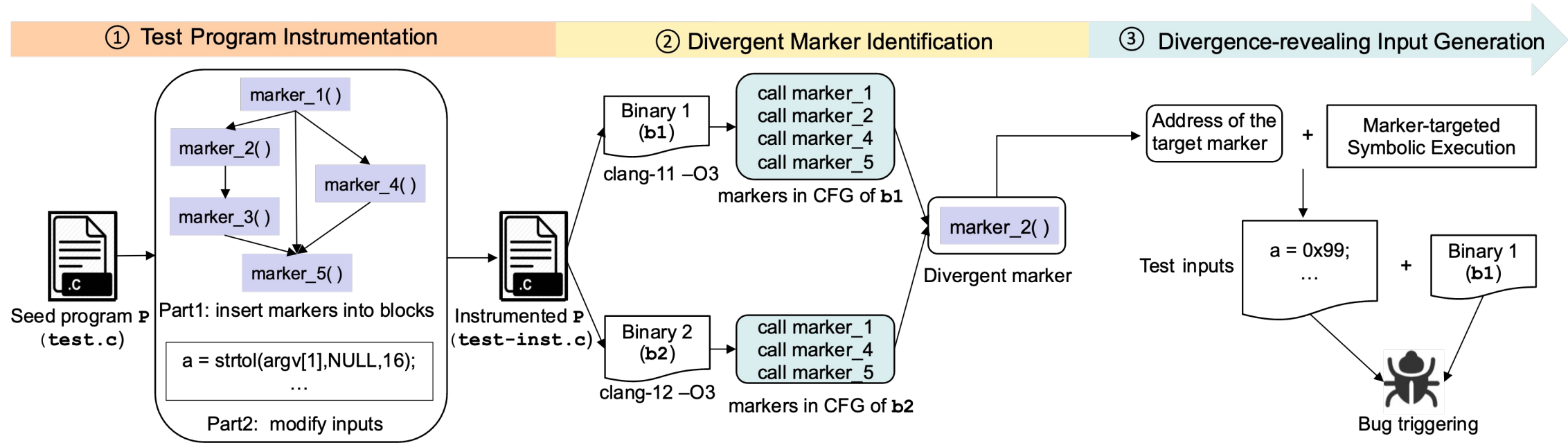
Conclusion

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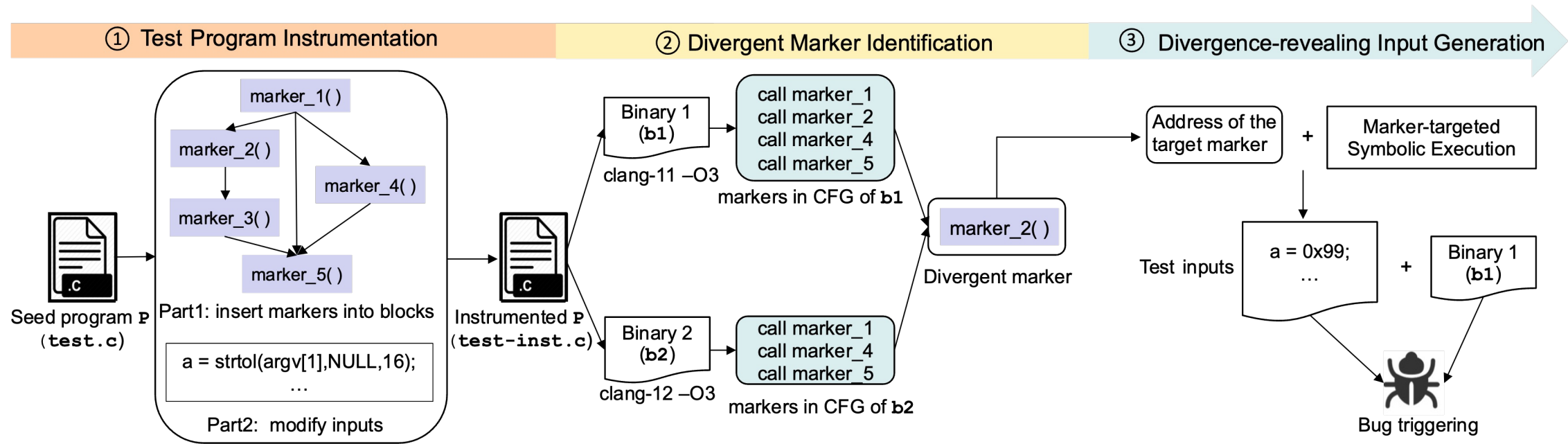
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➤ Future work

- Utilize more fine-grained binary analysis to identify fine-grained divergent portions in **Part 1**
- Improve the efficiency of **Part 3**
 - efficient path exploration



Paper



Code



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Thank you & Questions?

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➤ Execution results

- “Found a solution!”: e.g., 0x99
- “No solution found”: not a DCE bug or Angr encounter difficulties

Related work

➤ Compiler testing studies [1]

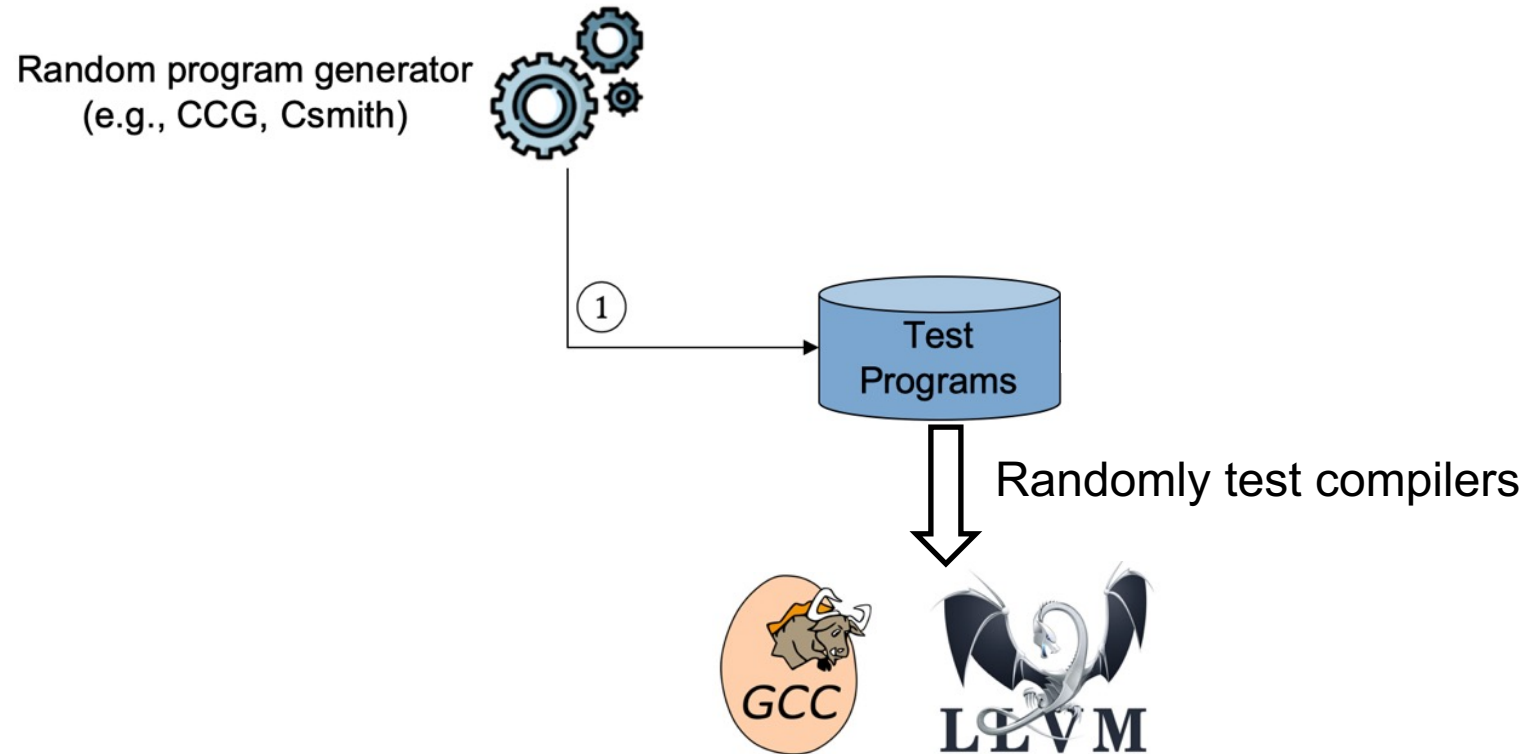
[1] Tu, Haoxin, He Jiang, Xiaochen Li, Zhilei Ren, Zhide Zhou, and Lingxiao Jiang. "RemGen: Remanufacturing a random program generator for compiler testing." In *IEEE 33rd International Symposium on Software Reliability Engineering (ISSRE)*, pp. 529-540, 2022.

- **Compiler testing studies [1]**
 - Generation-based: Csmith, YARPGen, etc.
 - Mutation-based: Orion, Athena, and Hermes, etc.

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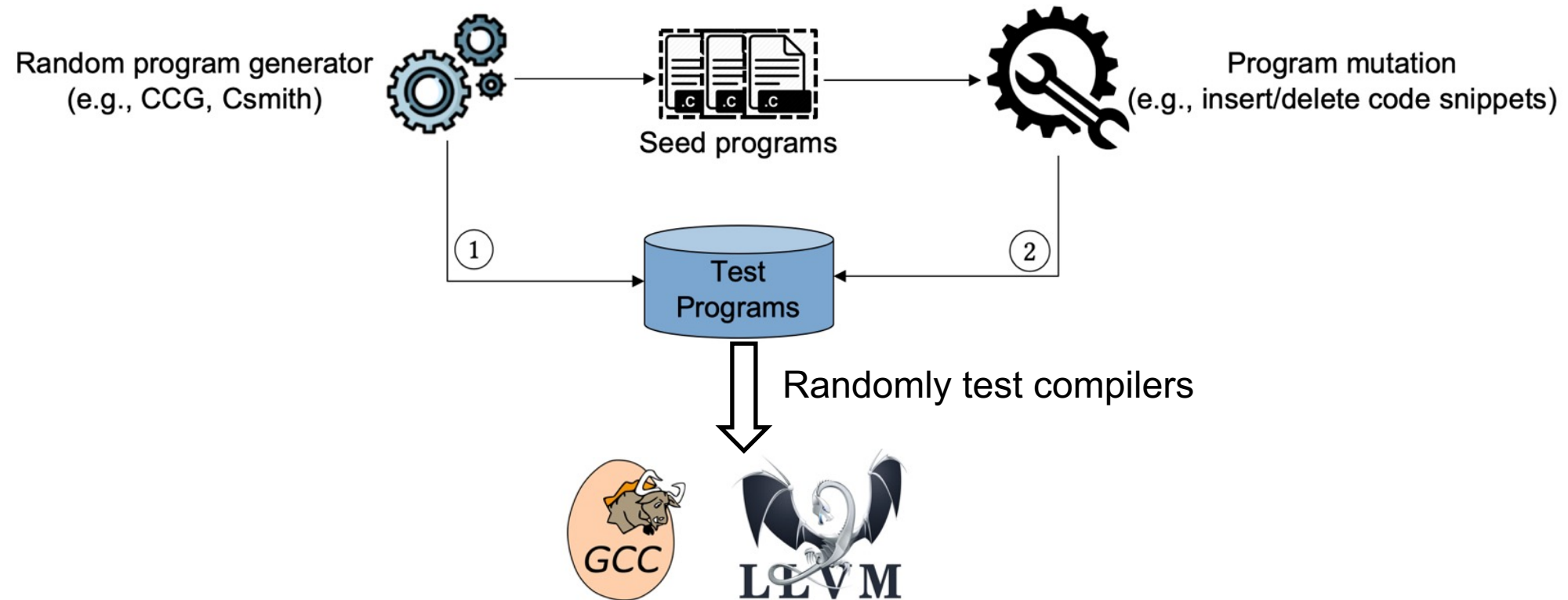
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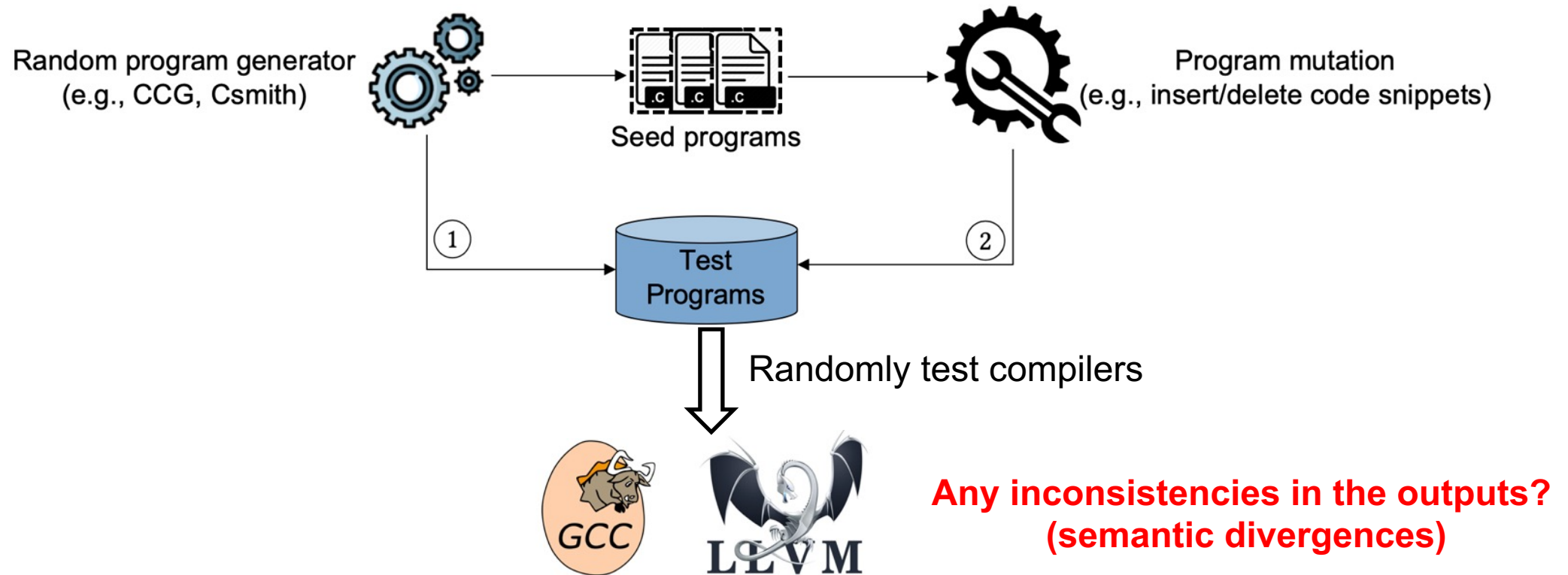
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- Mutation-based: Orion, Athena, and Hermes, etc.



[1] Tu, Haoxin, He Jiang, Xiaochen Li, Zhilei Ren, Zhide Zhou, and Lingxiao Jiang. "RemGen: Remanufacturing a random program generator for compiler testing." In *IEEE 33rd International Symposium on Software Reliability Engineering (ISSRE)*, pp. 529-540, 2022.

➤ Compiler testing studies [1]

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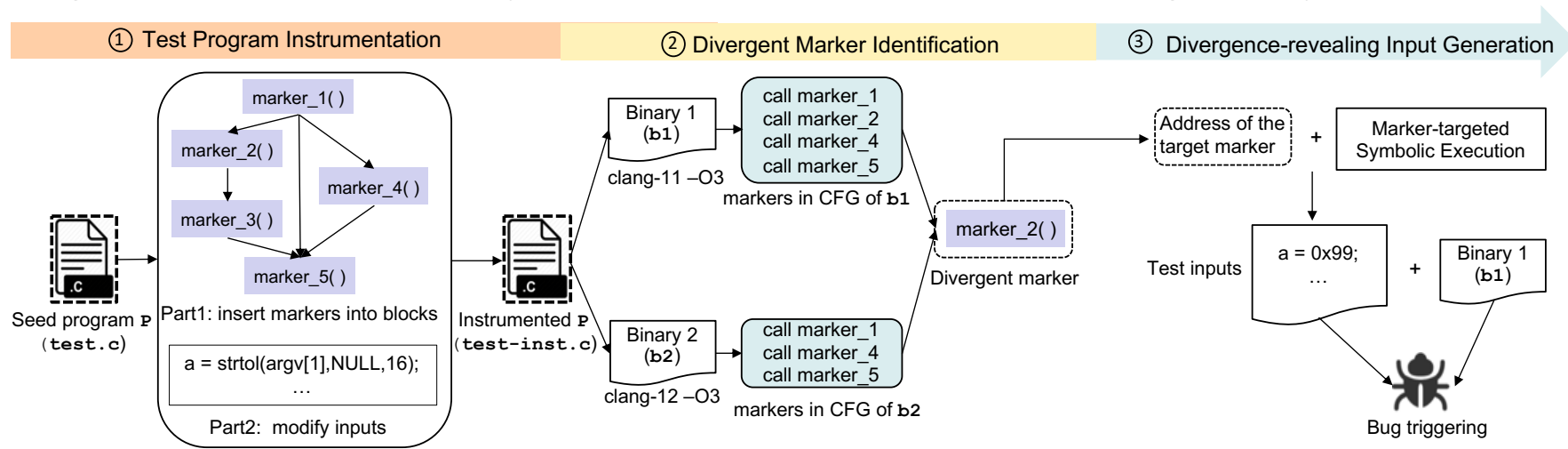
Future work (1/2)

➤ Insights

- ✓ Reducing the search space of symbolic exploration could make targeted symbolic execution more efficient

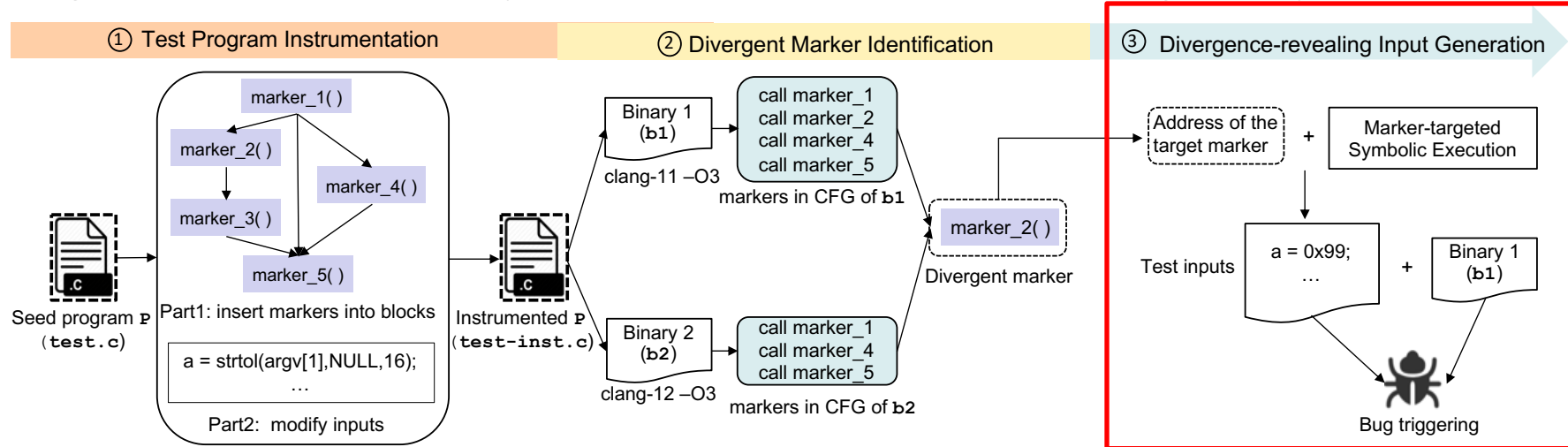
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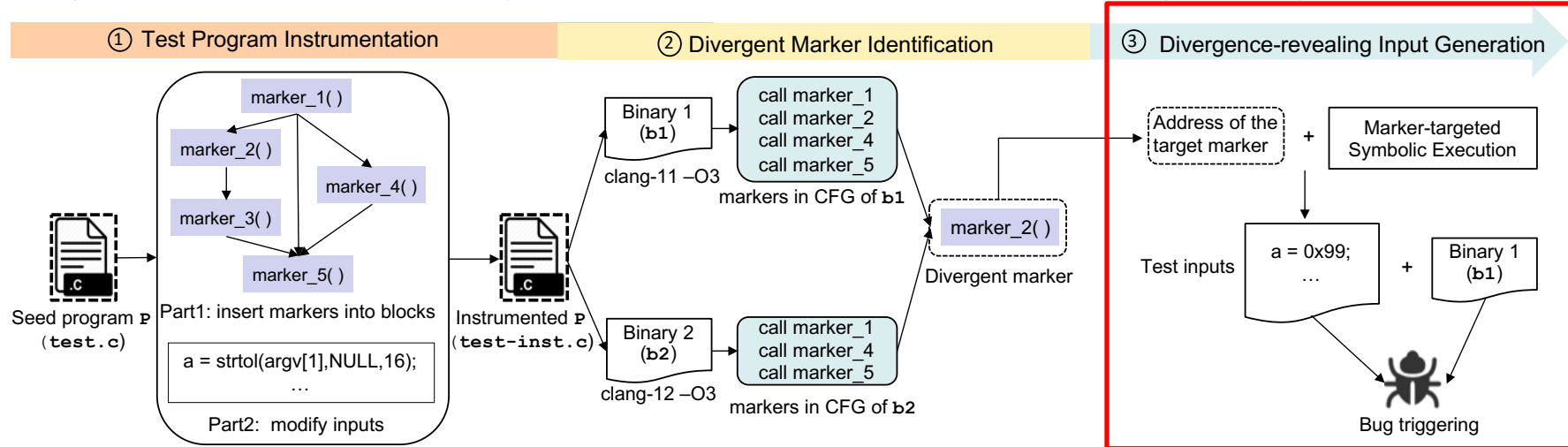
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➤ Challenge 1: how to select important variables to be symbolized?

- Not every variable contributes equally to revealing the divergent portion in binaries

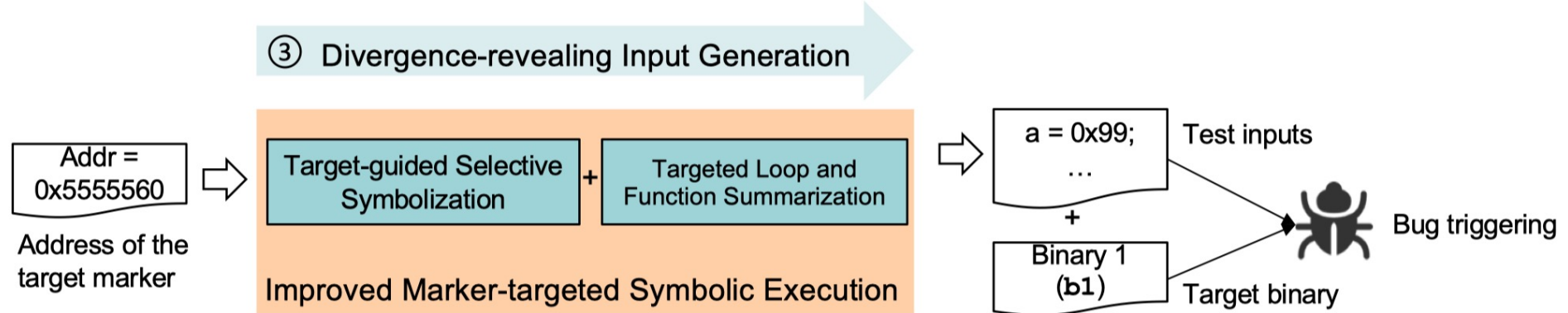
➤ Challenge 2: how to handle loops or function calls involved with symbolic variables?

- Such loops or functions make the target symbolic execution inefficient

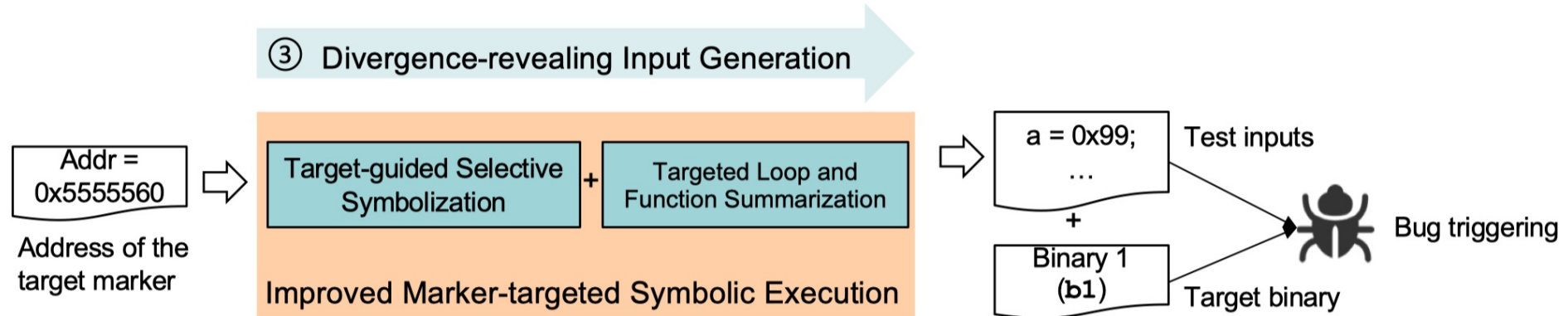
Future work (2/2)

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➤ Planned solution: efficient targeted symbolic execution



➤ Planned solution: efficient targeted symbolic execution



➤ Addressing challenge 1: Target-guided selective symbolization

- Data flow analysis to select variables that are directly to go through the divergent functions

➤ Addressing challenge 2: Targeted loop and function summarizations

- Handle loops and functions that involve symbolic variables