Performance Impact of Exploiting Undefined Behavior in C/C++



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1. Introduction

Clang and LLVM use undefined behavior (UB) to issue code optimizations. Currently, there is no study that evaluates the performance impact of this class of optimizations. We fill this gap by presenting some early results in this area. Phoronix Test Suite was used to evaluate the performance of a diverse set of applications, including webservers, compression algorithms, graphical environments, etc. By compiling each application with flags that trigger specific UBs, we gathered various metrics (requests per second, MB/s, FPS, etc) for further analysis. Early results show that in nearly 90% of the cases the performance impact is insignificant (between -2% and 2%).

2. Experiment Setup

The performance tests were run on a machine with the following specs:

- Processor: 2 x Intel Xeon E5-2680 v2 @ 3.60GHz (20 Cores / 40 Threads), MicroArch: IvyBridge
- OS: Debian 11, kernel: 5.10.0-21-amd64 (x86_64)
- Compiler: Clang 15.0.7 + LLVM 15.0.7

The experiments were conducted using the following steps:

- Compile the benchmark with no UB flags enabled (baseline)
- Compile the benchmark using one UB flag at a time
- Run baseline using Phoronix and fetch the results
- Run the benchmarks with UB flags using Phoronix and fetch the results
- Compare the UB flags benchmark results with the baseline

3. Undefied Behavior Flags

Flag Description
Treat signed integer overflow as two's complement. Drops 'nsw' from IR.
Drop the strictest aliasing rules. Drops 'tbaa' from IR.
Enable optimizations with the strict definition of an enum's value range. Drop 'range' from IR.
Assume that programs can safely dereference null pointers.
Assume no loop is finite. 'must-progress' is not added to any loop or function.
Shift amount is required to be at most the word size of LHS.
Do not constrain bool values in {0,1}. Drops 'range' from IR.
Use alignment of 1 for all memory operations including load, store, memory et al. Global variables and alloca's remain unaffected.
Drop uninit loads and replace them with 0 loads.
Drop OOB memory exploitations from the LLVM optimizer.
Drop Use-After-Free memory exploitations from the LLVM optimizer.
Pointer casts; not-based-on-object pointers.
Don't exploit cases such as div by zero or INT_MIN/-1.

-fwrapv

Out of 169 data points, 84% values are in the interval of [-2, 2], 5.3% exhibit positive performance impact and 10.7% exhibit negative performance impact. This flag has the biggest overall negative performance impact, as presented in Figure 2.

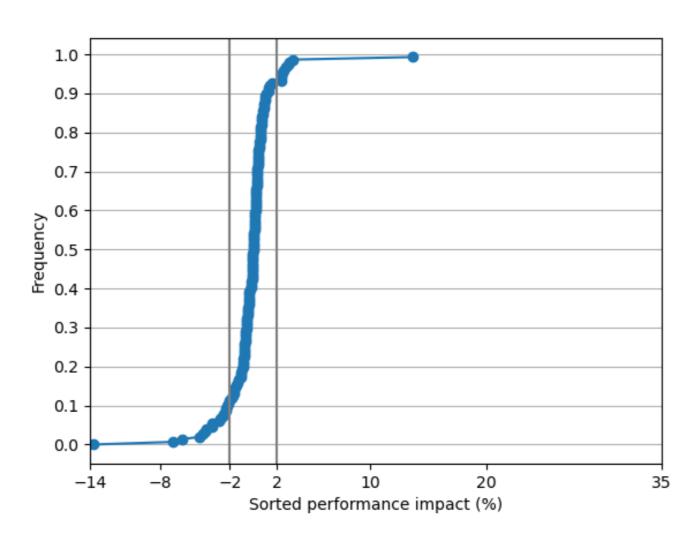


Figure 1: CDF of performance impact for -fwrapv

Other benchmarks with negative impact: FFTW - Float + SSE - Size: 1D FFT Size 256, uvg266 (Video Encoder). Other benchmarks with positive impact: OpenSSL - RSA4096.

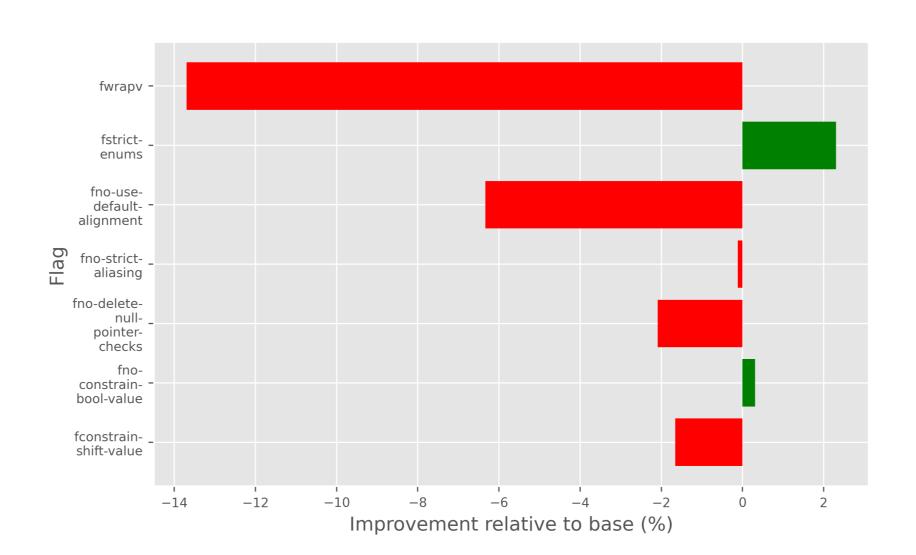


Figure 2: *eSpeak-NG Speech Engine - Text-To-Speech Synthesis, Baseline: 41.59 Sec*

-fno-strict-aliasing

Out of 169 data points, 88.7% values are in the interval of [-2, 2], 3.6% exhibit positive performance impact and 7.7% exhibit negative performance impact. This is the most balanced flag up until this moment.

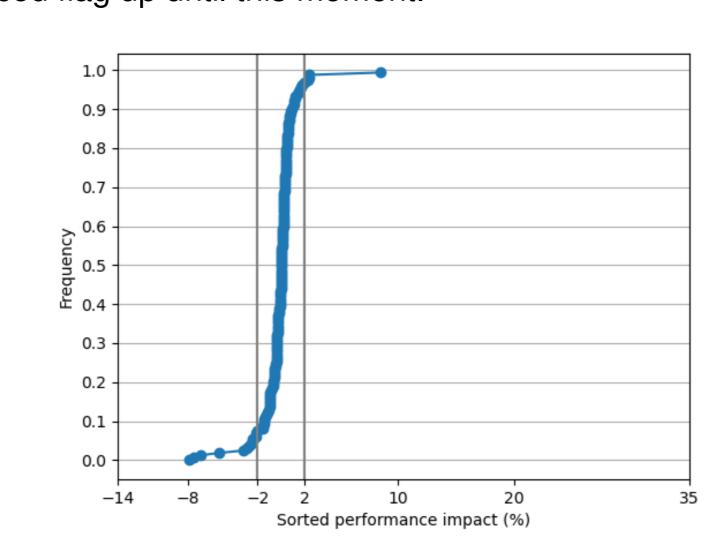


Figure 3: CDF of performance impact for fno-strict-aliasing

-fconstrain-shift-value

Out of 169 data points, 89.3% values are in the interval of $[-2,\ 2]$, 7.7% exhibit positive performance impact and 3.0% exhibit negative performance impact. This flag has the biggest overall positive performance impact, as presented in Figure 5.

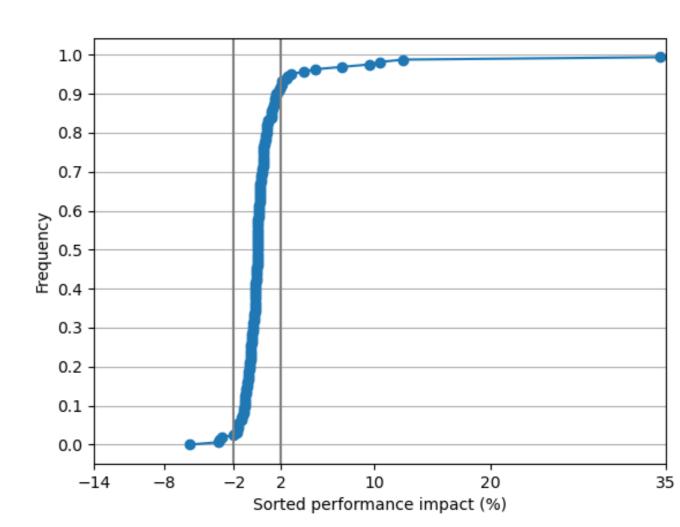


Figure 4: *CDF of performance impact for -fconstrain-shift-value*

Other benchmarks with negative impact: GraphicsMagick - Operation: Swirl, PJSIP - Method: OPTIONS Stateful. Other benchmarks with positive impact: OpenSSL - AES-256-GCM.

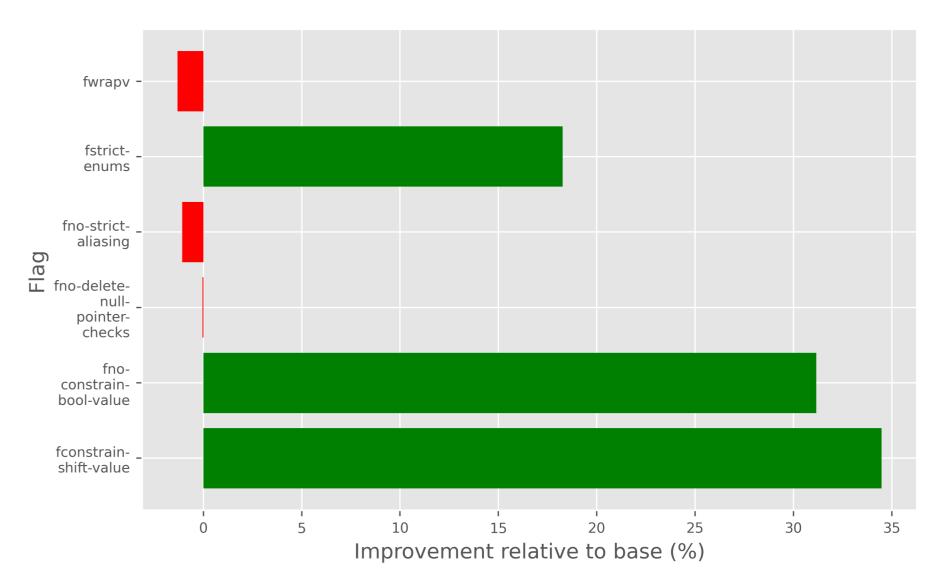


Figure 5: *GtkPerf - GTK Widget: GtkDrawingArea - Pixbufs, Baseline: 170.08 Sec*

-fno-use-default-alignment

Out of 158 data points, 85.5% values are in the interval of [-2, 2], 10.7% exhibit positive performance impact and 3.8% exhibit negative performance impact. For this flag we expected the negative impact to be greater than the positive impact.

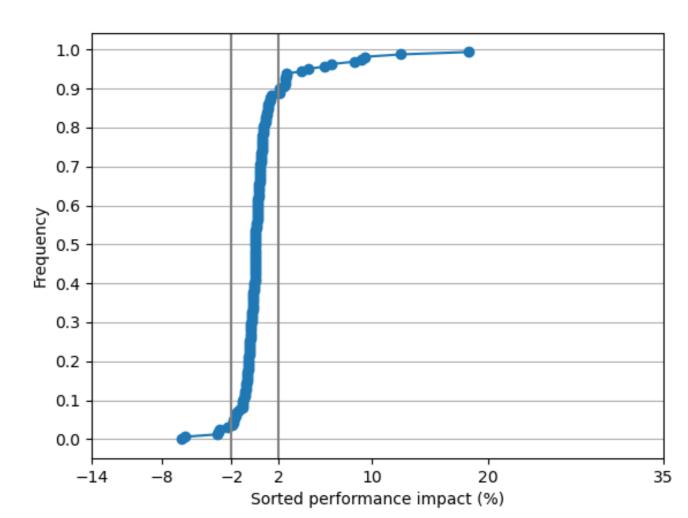


Figure 6: *CDF of performance impact for -fno-use-default-alignment*

4. Future work

- Implement and benchmark other classes of UB.
- Run the benchmarks on different hardware architectures (AMD, ARM).
- Find a method of discovering new UBs (maybe using Alive2).
- Run the benchmarks taking into account LTO and PGO.