# NON-DETERMINISM IN LLVM CODE GENERATION

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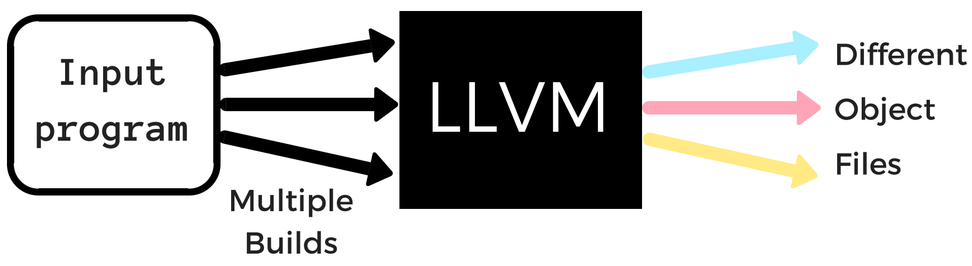
## 1. THE PROBLEM

LLVM generates non-deterministic code




## 2. WHERE IS THE PROBLEM OBSERVED?

i. Between back-to-back runs of the same toolchain

ii. Between asserts and non-asserts toolchains

iii. Between toolchains hosted on different operating systems

## 3. WHAT CAUSES THIS NON-DETERMINISM?

### i Iteration of unordered containers

```
int x = 1, y = 2, z = 3, w = 4;

DenseMap<int *, int> Map;
Map[&x] = x;
Map[&y] = y;
Map[&z] = z;
Map[&w] = w;

for (auto &I : Map)
 dbgs() << I.second;
```

The DenseMap hashes on pointer keys which are different from run-to-run. This makes the iteration order non-deterministic.

*Output of 3 runs:*
```
1 2 3 4
2 1 4 3
2 3 4 1
```

### ii Using non-stable sorting functions

```
using IntPair = std::pair<int, int>;
IntPair x = {1, 1}, y = {1, 2},
        z = {1, 3}, w = {1, 4};
SmallVector<IntPair, 4> V = { x, y, z, w };

std::sort(V.begin(), V.end(),
  [] (IntPair a, IntPair b) {
    return a.first < b.first; });

for (auto I : V)
  dbgs() << I.second;
```

Sorting order of keys with the same values is non-deterministic.

*Output: Depends on the underlying std::sort algorithm, which could be non-stable.*

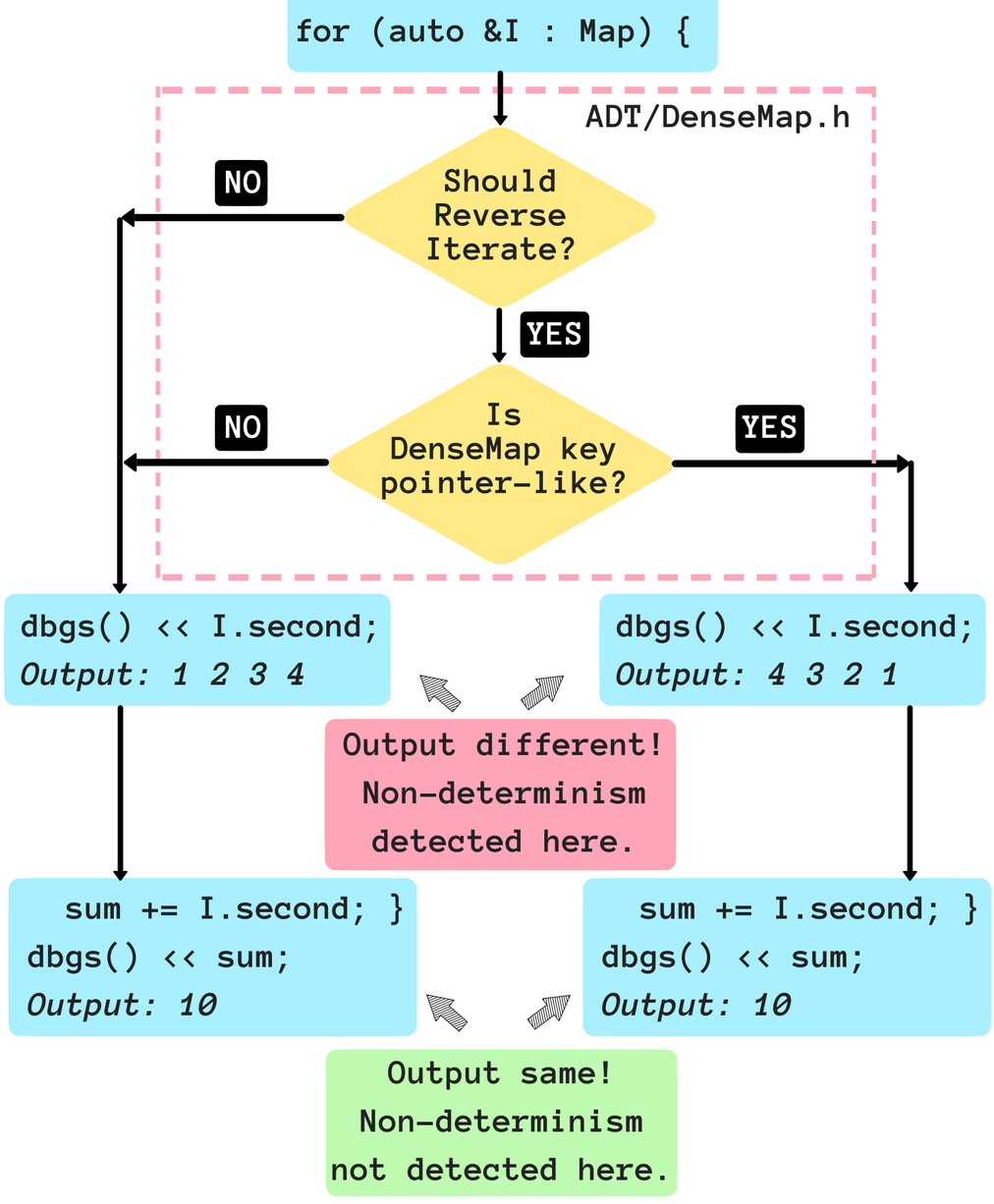
## 4. WHY IS IT A PROBLEM?

The generated code might not necessarily be "wrong". However, it may cause:

- Hard-to-reproduce bugs
- Unexpected runtime crashes
- Unpredictable performance

## 5. HOW DO YOU UNCOVER INSTANCES OF NON-DETERMINISM?

- The idea is to force "reverse iteration" of unordered containers and check if the generated code changes.
- Reverse iteration is limited to containers with pointer-like keys.




- Currently, the following containers support reverse iteration:

  `SmallPtrSet, DenseMap and DenseSet`

- To enable reverse iteration by default, set the build macro:

  `-DLLVM_REVERSE_ITERATION:BOOL=ON`

- A "Reverse Iteration" buildbot has been setup:

  `http://lab.llvm.org:8011/builders/reverse-iteration`

## 6. HOW DO YOU FIX/AVOID NON-DETERMINISM?

### i Sort the container before iteration

```
SmallPtrSet<T *, 4> S;
std::sort(S.begin(), S.end(), [] (T *A, T *B)
{ return A->x < B->x; });
for (auto &I : S);
```

### ii Use a stronger sort predicate

```
std::sort(S.begin(), S.end(), [] (T *A, T *B)
{ return A->x < B->x && A->y < B->y; });
```

### iii Use a stable sort function

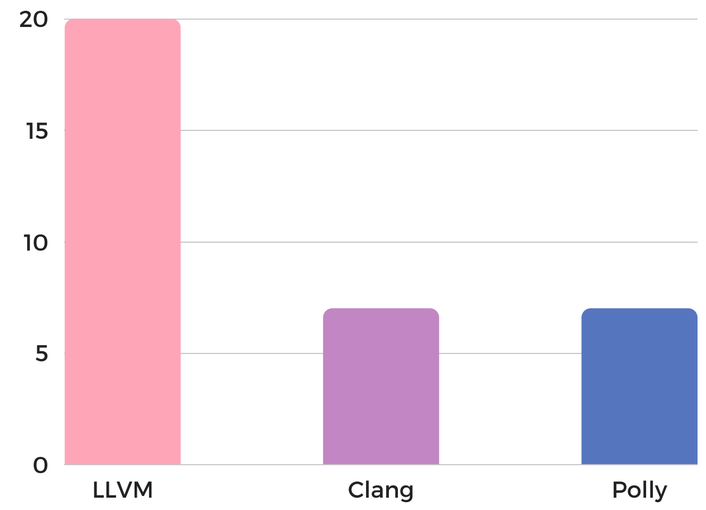
```
std::stable_sort(S.begin(), S.end(),
[] (T *A, T *B) { return A->x < B->x; });
```

### iv Use an ordered container

```
SmallSetVector<T *, 4> S;
for (auto &I : S);
```

Using ordered containers instead of unordered ones can increase compile time.

## 7. HOW MANY ISSUES HAVE BEEN DETECTED SO FAR?




ninja check failures detected by reverse iteration (Oct 2016 - Oct 2017)