# 포인터⇔정수간의 변환을 안전하게 최적화하기



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#### European LLVM Developers' Meeting (EuroLLVM)

- 1년에 2번 열리는 LLVM Developers' Meeting 중 하나
- 1박 2일동안 다양한 출신의 프로그래머/연구자들이 참여

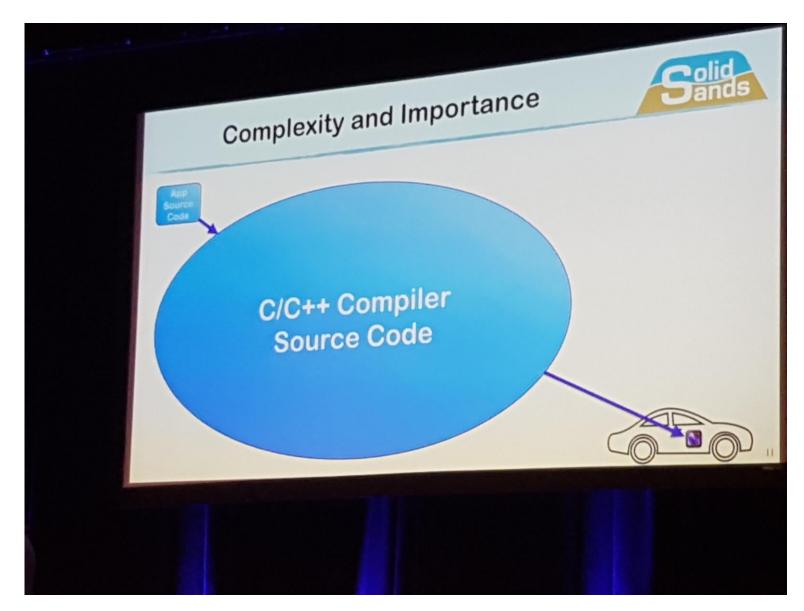
#### European LLVM Developers' Meeting (EuroLLVM)

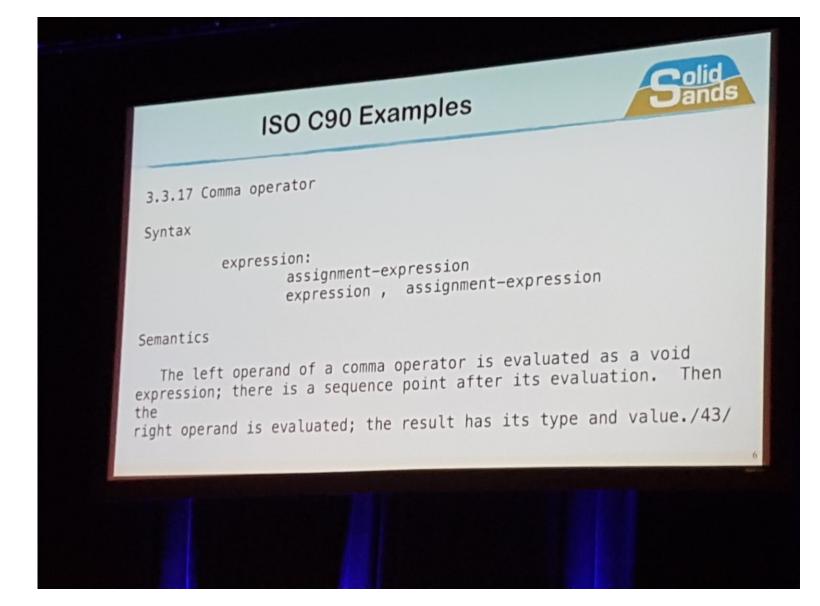
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- Tutorial / Tech Talk / Student Research Competition(SRC) / ...
  - SRC: 총 6명의 발표가 서로 경합 // 이 주제로 2등상 수상하였습니다 ◎

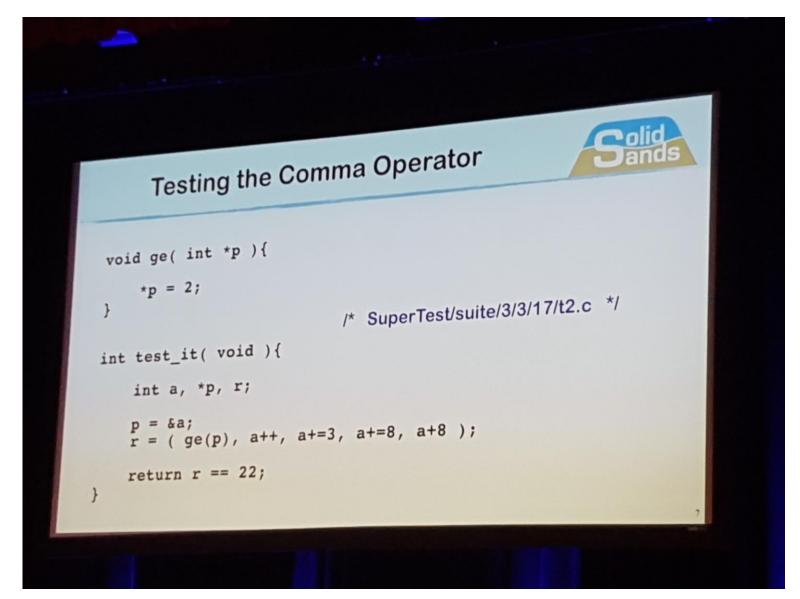
#### EuroLLVM에서 얻은 좋은 경험들

- 인상 깊었던 톡
  - XLA 텐서플로우 컴파일러 최적화 ("Kernel Fusion")
  - 리눅스를 Clang으로 컴파일할 때 만났던 이슈들
  - 페이스북 리퀘스트의 처리 로직을 Just-In-Time 컴파일 하기
- 여러 사람들과의 대화
  - Rust 개발자, Apple 개발자, ECU 개발자 등등









# 개괄

	Assembly (x86-64, ARM,)	LLVM IR
Pointer	$[0, 2^{64})$	[0, 2 <sup>64</sup> ) + <i>출신지</i> (provenance)
Integer	$[0, 2^{64})$	$[0, 2^{64}) + ?$

```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(q[0]);
}
```

<sup>\*</sup> https://godbolt.org/z/9eNt6w

```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
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  print(q[0]);
}
```



```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(0);
```

<sup>\*</sup> https://godbolt.org/z/9eNt6w

Memory:

0x0

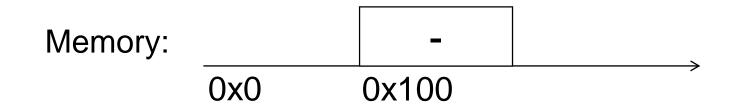
```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(q[0]);
}
```



prop.

```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(0);
```

<sup>\*</sup> https://godbolt.org/z/9eNt6w



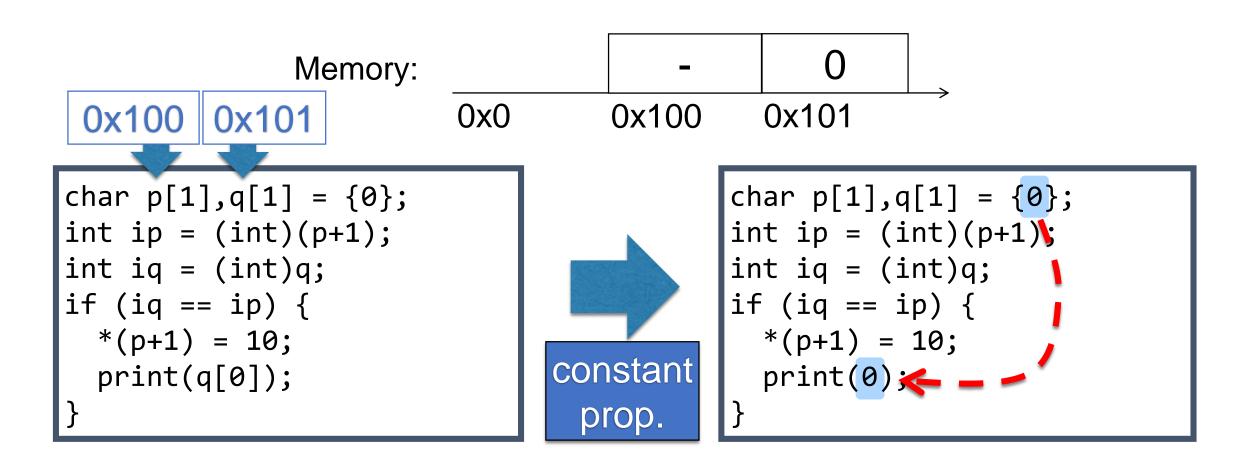
```
0x100
```

```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(q[0]);
}
```

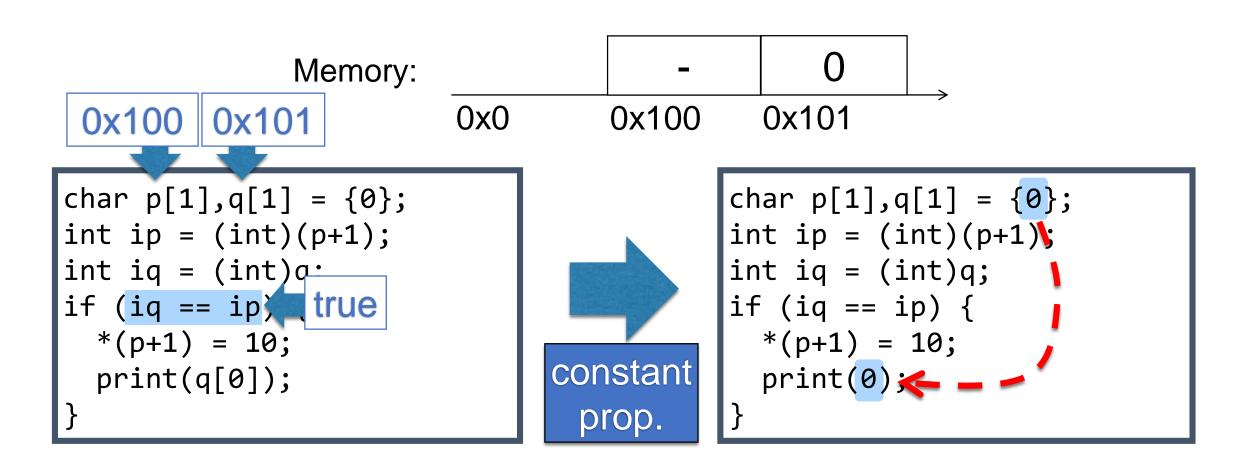


```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(0);
```

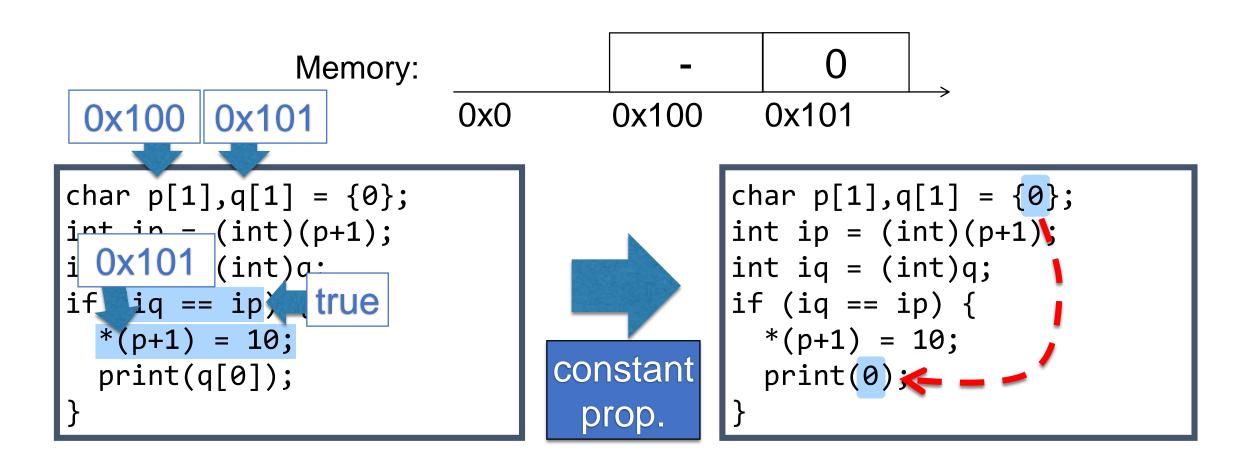
<sup>\*</sup> https://godbolt.org/z/9eNt6w



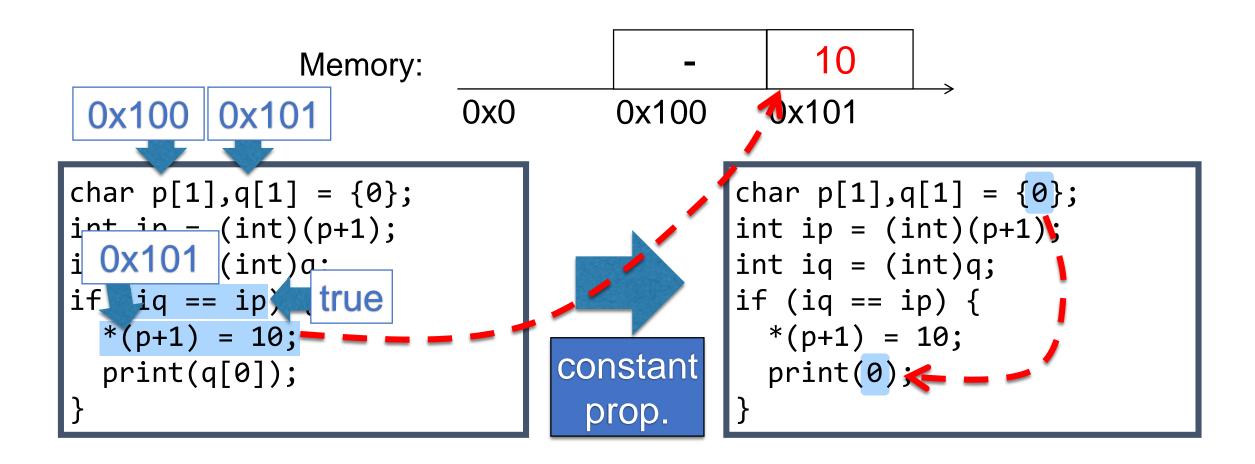
<sup>\*</sup> https://godbolt.org/z/9eNt6w



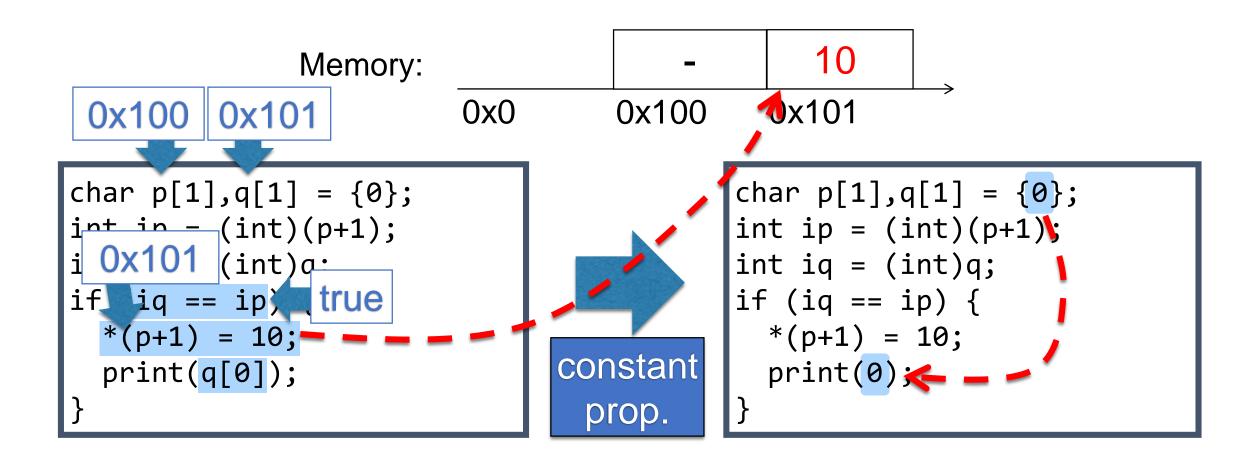
<sup>\*</sup> https://godbolt.org/z/9eNt6w



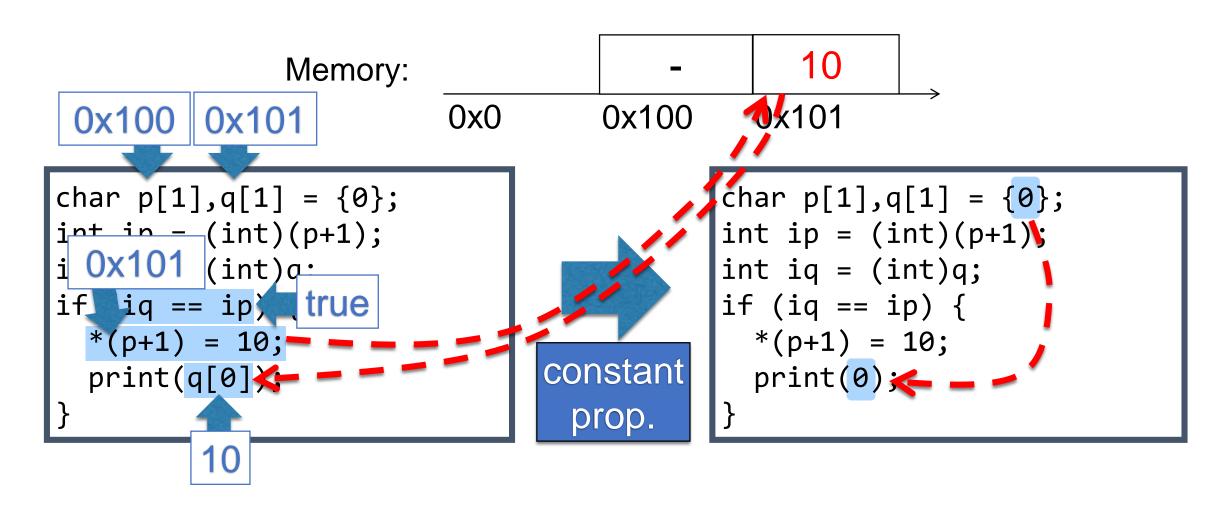
<sup>\*</sup> https://godbolt.org/z/9eNt6w



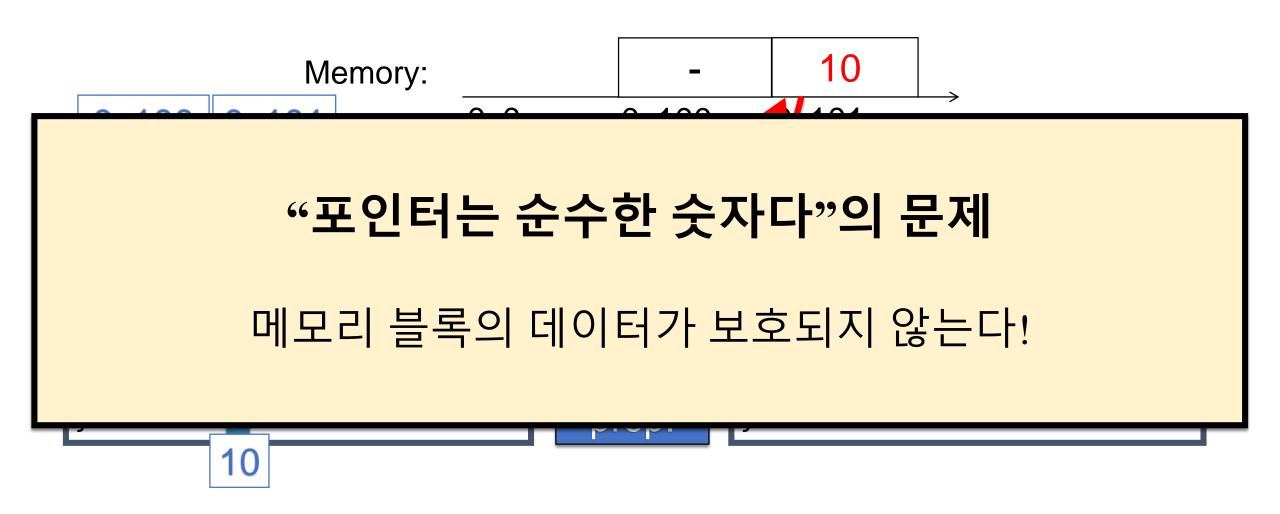
<sup>\*</sup> https://godbolt.org/z/9eNt6w



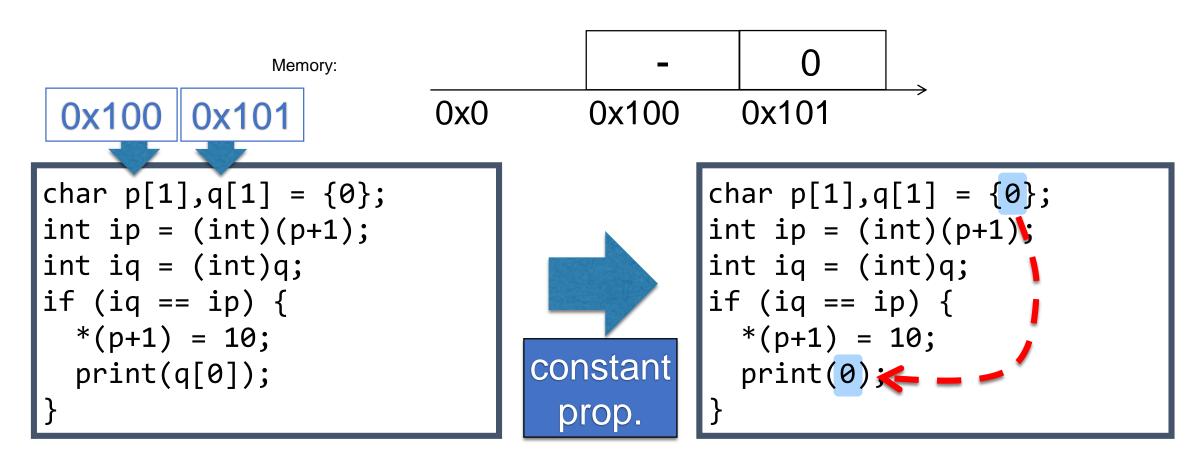
<sup>\*</sup> https://godbolt.org/z/9eNt6w



<sup>\*</sup> https://godbolt.org/z/9eNt6w



<sup>\* &</sup>lt;a href="https://godbolt.org/z/9eNt6w">https://godbolt.org/z/9eNt6w</a>



<sup>\*</sup> https://godbolt.org/z/9eNt6w

#### 나의 출신

wemory

(p,0x100) (q,0x101)

```
p: - q: 0
0x0 0x100 0x101
```

```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(q[0]);
}
```



```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(0);
```

<sup>\*</sup> https://godbolt.org/z/9eNt6w

#### 나의 출신

<sub>we</sub>mory

(p,0x100) (q,0x101)

```
p: - q: 0
0x0 0x100 0x101
```

```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)a:
if (iq == ip); true
 *(p+1) = 10;
 print(q[0]);
}
```



```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(0);
```

<sup>\*</sup> https://godbolt.org/z/9eNt6w

#### 나의 출신

<sub>we</sub>mory

(p,0x100) (q,0x101)

```
        p: -
        q: 0

        0x0
        0x100
        0x101
```

```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)a:
   if (iq == ip);
   true
   *(p+1) = 10;
   rint(q[0]);
(p,0x101)
```



```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(0);
```

<sup>\*</sup> https://godbolt.org/z/9eNt6w

```
나의 출신
                                               q: 0
                                      p: -
(p,0x100)|(q,0x101)
                          0x0
                                    0x100
                                             101
 char p[1],q[1] = \{0\};
                                           char p[1],q[1] = \{0\};
                                           int ip = (int)(p+1)
 int ip = (int)(p+1);
                                           int iq = (int)q;
 int iq = (int)q:
 if (iq == ip) true
                                           lif (iq == ip) {
   *(p+1) = 10;
                                             *(p+1) = 10;
                                constant
    rint(q[0]);
                                             print(0) <</pre>
                                  prop.
(p,0x101)
```

<sup>\*</sup> https://godbolt.org/z/9eNt6w

#### 나의 출신 **q**: 0 0x00x100 **1**01 (p,0x100)||(q,0x101)||char $p[1],q[1] = \{0\};$ char $p[1],q[1] = \{0\};$ int ip = (int)(p+1)int ip = (int)(p+1); int iq = (int)q; int iq = (int)q: if (iq == ip) true lif (iq == ip) { \*(p+1) = 10;rint(q[0]); 출신 p ≠ q 이기 때문에 (p,0x101)정의되지 않은 행동

(Undefined Behavior)

\* https://godbolt.org/z/9eNt6w

# 그렇다면 정수는?

	Assembly (x86-64, ARM,)	LLVM IR
Pointer	[0, 2 <sup>64</sup> ) 변환	, 2 <sup>64</sup> ) + <i>출신지</i>
Integer		$(2^{64}) + ?$

```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(q[0]);
}
```



```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(0);
```

```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(q[0]);
}
```



```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(0);
```

# 포인터-정수 변화 관련 버\_

int. eq.

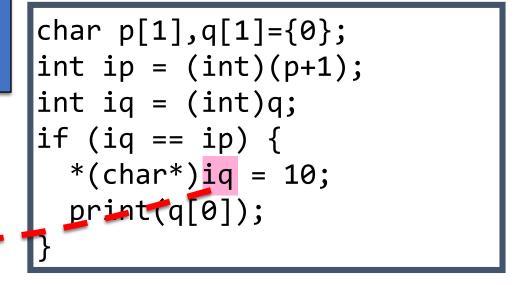
```
|char p[1],q[1]={0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
                                 prop.
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(char*)(int)(p+1)=10;
 print(q[0]);
                          cast
                          elim.
char p[1],q[1] = \{0\};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
 *(p+1) = 10;
                               constant
 print(q[0]);
                                prop.
```

```
|char p[1],q[1]={0};
|int ip = (int)(p+1);
|int iq = (int)q;
|if (iq == ip) {
  *(char*)iq = 10;
 print(q[0]);
```

```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
 *(p+1) = 10;
  print(0);<-
```

```
char p[1],q[1]={0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
   *(char*)(int)(p+1)=10;
   print(q[0]);
}
```

int. eq. prop.



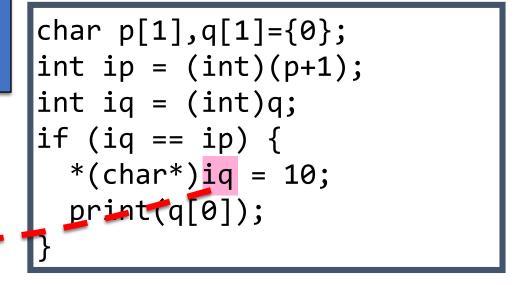
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char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(q[0]);
}
```



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char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(0);
```

```
char p[1],q[1]={0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
   *(char*)(int)(p+1)=10;
   print(q[0]);
}
```

int. eq. prop.



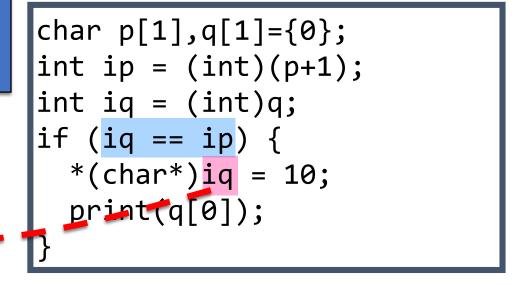
```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(q[0]);
}
```



```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
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  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(0);
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char p[1],q[1]={0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(char*)(int)(p+1)=10;
  print(q[0]);
}
```

int. eq. prop.



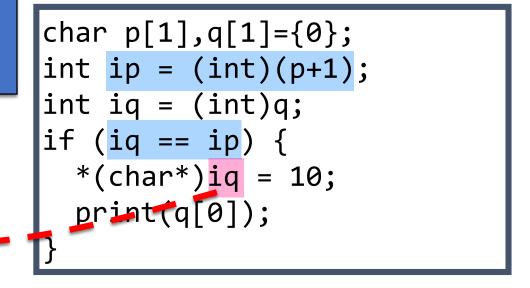
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char p[1],q[1] = {0};
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  print(q[0]);
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```



```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
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if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(0);
```

```
char p[1],q[1]={0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
   *(char*)(int)(p+1)=10;
   print(q[0]);
}
```

int. eq. prop.



```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(q[0]);
}
```

10

```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(0);
```

```
|char p[1],q[1]={0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
|if (iq == ip) {
  *(char*)(int)(p+1)=10;
 print(q[0]);
                           cast
                          elim.
char p[1],q[1] = \{0\};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(q[0]);
                                10
```

```
char p[1],q[1]={0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(char*)iq = 10;
  print(q[0]);
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char p[1],q[1]={0};
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if (iq == ip) {
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  print(q[0]);
}
```

```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
   *(p+1) = 10;
   print(q[0]);
}
constant
}
```

```
char p[1],q[1]={0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(char*)iq = 10;
  print(q[0]);
}
```

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char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
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  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(0);
```

```
10
```

```
char p[1],q[1]={0};
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if (iq == ip) {
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   print(q[0]);
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```

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if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(0);
```

```
10
```

```
char p[1],q[1]={0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(char*)iq = 10;
  print(q[0]);
}
```

```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(0);
```

```
10
```

```
char p[1],q[1]={0};
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int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(char*)iq = 10;
  print(q[0]);
}
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```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(0);
```

```
10
```

```
char p[1],q[1]={0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
   *(char*)iq = 10;
   print(q[0]);
}
```

```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(0);
```

```
char p[1],q[1]={0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int id = (int)(p+1);
int id = (int)(p+1);
```

#### LLVM & GCC 에서 둘 다 이 버그가 존재합니다!

```
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
   *(p+1) = 10;
   print(q[0]);
}
```



```
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(0);
```

# 어느 최적화가 문제일까?

#### 원인은 정수의 정의에 따라 다르다

```
정수도 자기 출신을
                              int. eq.
                                       [char p[1],q[1]={0};
기억한다면 이것을 설명 못함
                                       int ip = (int)(p+1);
                               prop.
 int iq = (int)q;
                                       int iq = (int)q;
 if (iq == ip) {
                                       |if (iq == ip) {
                                         *(char*)iq = 10;
   *(char*)(int)(p+1)=10;
   print(q[0]);
                                         print(q[0]);
                                    정수가 순수한 숫자면
                         cast
                                    이것을 설명 못함
                         elim.
 char p[1],q[1] = \{0\};
 int ip = (int)(p+1);
                                       int ip = (int)(p+1);
 int iq = (int)q;
                                       int iq = (int)q;
 if (iq == ip) {
```

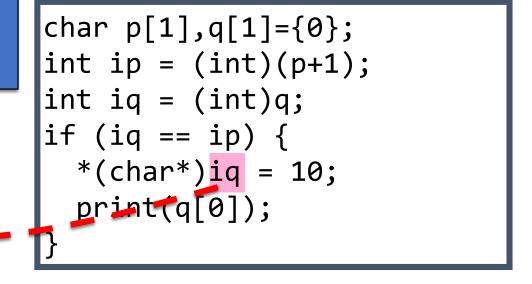
\*(p+1) = 10;

print(q[0]);

int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
 \*(p+1) = 10;
 prop.
}

```
char p[1],q[1]={0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
   *(char*)(int)(p+1)=10;
   print(q[0]);
}
```

int. eq. prop.



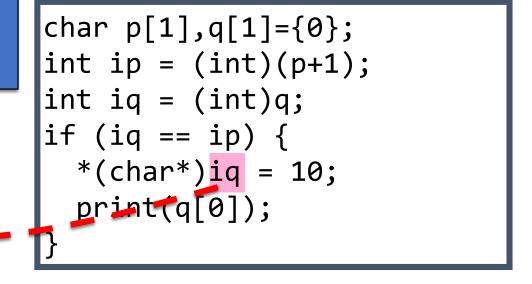
```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(q[0]);
}
```

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```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(0);
}
```

```
char p[1],q[1]={0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
   *(char*)(int)(p+1)=10;
   print(q[0]);
}
```

int. eq. prop.



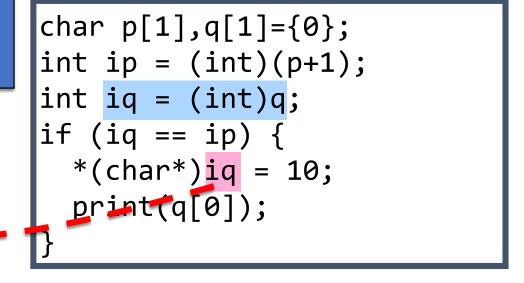
```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(q[0]);
}
```

13

```
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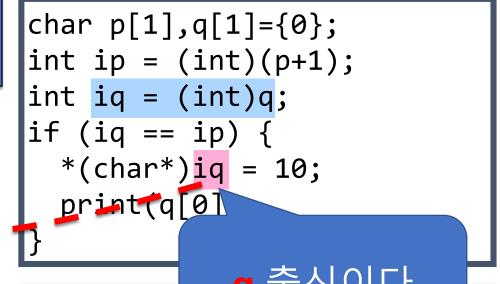


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```



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   print(q[0]);
}
```

```
13
```

```
char p[1]
int ip = (int)(pri),
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
   *(p+1) = 10;
   print(0);
}
```

```
char p[1],q[1]={0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
   *(char*)(int)(p+1)=10;
   print(aff);
```



```
char p[1],q[1]={0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(char*)iq = 10;
  print(q[0])
}
```

#### p출신이다

```
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(q[0]);
}
```



```
char p[1]
int ip = (int)(pri),
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
 *(p+1) = 10;
 print(0);
}
```

```
char p[1],q[1]={0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
|if (iq == ip) {
  *(char*)(int)(p+1)=10;
 print(q[0]);
                           cast
                          elim
chaf p[1],q[1] = \{0\};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if \(iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
 print(q[0]);
                                14
```

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int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(p+1) = 10;
  print(0);
}
```

```
char p[1
        자기 출신을
int ip =
int iq = 잊어버림
if (iq == 1
 *(char*)(int)(p+1)=10;
 print(q[0]);
                        cast
                        elim
chaf p[1],q[1] = \{0\};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if \(iq == ip) {
 *(p+1) = 10;
 print(q[0]);
                              14
```

```
char p[1],q[1]={0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
  *(char*)iq = 10;
  print(q[0]);
}
```

```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};
int ip = (int)(p+1);
int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
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char p[1
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 *(char*)(int)(p+1)=10;
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                      cast
                      elim
cha
     자기 출신을
int
       기억함
int
if \iq
      1p) {
 *(p+1) = 10;
 print(q[0]);
                           14
```

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char p[1],q[1]={0};
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int iq = (int)q;
if (iq == ip) {
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  print(q[0]);
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}
```

### 출시을 기억하는 정수는 자연스럽지 않다

- Hard to explain integer equality propagation
- Hard to explain many other transformations as well

$$r = (i + j) - k$$



$$r = i + (j - k)$$

$$r = (int)(float)j$$

$$r = j$$

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$$r = (int)(float)j$$

$$r = j$$

$$prov. + prov.?$$

$$r = i + (j - k)$$

$$r = j$$

$$provenance in float types?$$

## 우리의 제안 [OOPSLA'18]: 정수는 순수한 수일 뿐인 모델

	Assembly (x86-64, ARM,)	LLVM IR
Pointer	$[0, 2^{64})$	[0,2 <sup>64</sup> ) + <i>출신지</i>
Integer	$[0, 2^{64})$	$[0, 2^{64})$

## 정수는 순수한 수일 뿐인 모델

- ▶변환의 의미
- >문제가 되는 최적화들
- ▶어떻게 성능을 회복할까?

## 포인터⇔정수 변환의 의미 [OOPSLA'18]

- 1. 포인터 → 정수 변환의 결과는 출신을 잃어버린다
- 2. 정수  $\rightarrow$  포인터 변환의 결과는 모든 곳 출신(full provenance) 이다

#### 메모리 블록의 데이터를 잘 보호할 수 있을까?

Nondeterministic allocation 을 사용하자!

#### 모든곳 출신 포인터에 대한 in-bounds 확인은 어떻게?

By recording in-bounds offsets at the pointer & checking when dereferenced

#### 우리 모델에서 옳지 않은 최적화

#### 1. Cast Elimation

$$p2 = (char*)(int)p$$



p2 = p

2. Integer Comparison to Pointer Comparison



### 우리 모델에서 옳지 않은 최적화

#### 1. Cast Elimation

2. Integer Comparison to Pointer Comparison

### 우리 모델에서 옳지 않은 최적화

#### 1. Cast Elimation

최대 출신

p 출신

2. Integer Comparison to Pointer Comparison

Comparison of integers

Comparison of pointers

### 성능 문제

- Cast elimination 은 많은 변환 연산을 지워준다
  - 13% of ptrtoints, 40% of inttoptrs from C/C++ benchmarks \*
- Cast elimination 을 끄면 다른 최적화에 영향이 있다
  - ptrtoint makes variables escaped
  - inttoptr is regarded as pointing to an unknown object
- Cast elimination 를 끄면 느려진다
  - 1% slowdown in perlbench\_r, blender\_r

## 우리의 해결책

#### 1. 처음부터 포인터↔정수 변환을 만들지 말자

- 86% of Ptr↔Int casts are introduced by LLVM, not by programmers
  - Ptr → Int casts are generated from pointer subtractions
  - Int → Ptr casts are from canonicalizing loads/stores as int types
- **How:** by introducing new features

#### 2. 기존의 최적화를 조건적으로 허용하자

• How: by developing an analyzer to check such conditions

## 포인터→정수 변환을 줄이기 위해: 포인터 뺄셈 연산 도입

#### **Before Fix (Uses ptrtoint)**

#### After Fix (Uses psub)

$$i = psub p, q$$

$$psub \ p, \ q \ \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \ \begin{cases} p-q & \text{if } prov(p) = prov(q) \lor \\ prov(p) = \text{full} \lor prov(q) = \text{full} \end{cases}$$
 
$$poison \ Otherwise$$

```
v = load i64* p
v2= load i8** p
```

```
v = load i64* p
v2= load i8** p

v = load i64* p
v2= inttoptr v
```

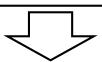
```
v = load i8** p
v2= load i8** p
v = load i64* p
v2= load i8** p
v = load i64* p
v2= inttoptr v
```

<sup>\*</sup> https://godbolt.org/z/y48Mkt

```
v = load i8** p
v2= load i8** p
```



v =	load	i6 <del>4</del> *	p
v2=	load	i8**	p



v = load i64\* p
v2= inttoptr v

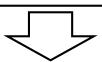
출신을 기억하는가?		정수 연산을 지원하는가?
d64	예	아니오
i64	아니오	예

Unlike cast between int⇔ptr, d64⇔ptr preserves provenance.

```
v = load i8** p
v2= load i8** p
```

Use 'd64' (data type) instead

<b>v</b> =	loaď	i64*	p
v2=	load	i8**	p



v = load i64\* p
v2= inttoptr v

	출신을 기억하는가?	정수 연산을 지원하는가?
d64	예	아니오
i64	아니오	예

Unlike cast between int⇔ptr, d64⇔ptr preserves provenance.

## 부분적으로 최적화 허용하기

```
// p 와 q 는 같은 출신일 때

p2 = inttoptr(ptrtoint p)
c = icmp eq/ne p2, q

c = icmp eq/ne p, q

p2 = inttoptr(ptrtoint p)
c = psub p2, q

c = psub p, q
```

More examples & descriptions are listed at <a href="https://github.com/aqjune/eurollvm19">https://github.com/aqjune/eurollvm19</a>

# 실험 결과: 1. 변환 연산의 수

Disable unsound opts.

Add psub, stop load/store to int

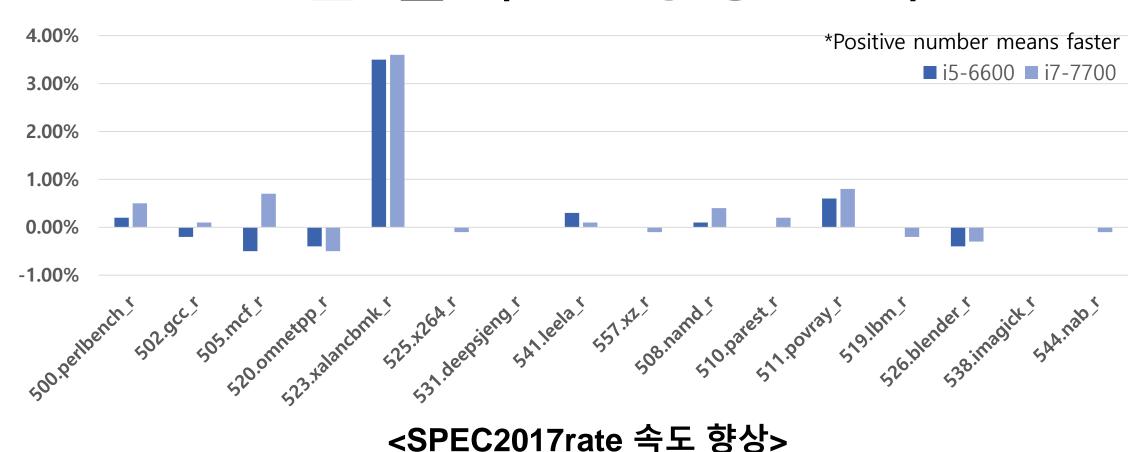
Conditionally allow cast elim.



		Baseline (LLVM 8.0)	No Cast Fold	Reduce Cast Introduction	Conditionally Fold
-O3 이전	# of ptrtoints	44K	44K	14K	14K
	# of inttoptrs	1.5K	1.5K	1.5K	1.5K
-O3 이후	# of ptrtoints	57K	66K	11K	11K
	# of inttoptrs	29K	45K	5K	4.8K

- SPEC2017rate + LLVM Nightly Tests 에서 C/C++ 벤치마크들이 사용됨
- 81% of ptrtoints / 83% of inttoptrs 를 성공적으로 지움 (baseline과 비교)

# 실험 결과: 2. 성능 변화



• LLVM Nightly Tests (C/C++):  $\sim 0.1\%$  avg. slowdown (-1%  $\sim 3.6\%$ )

# 결론

- 컴파일러는 포인터의 출신 정보를 이용해 최적화를 한다.
- 정수가 자기 출신을 기억하면 컴파일러 최적화를 설명하기 힘들다.
- 우리 모델은 정수와 포인터는 서로 다르게 정의한다.
- 올바르지 않은 최적화를 끄고 나서 성능은 큰 저하가 없었다.

# 결론

We're updating Alive to support pointer-integer casts! ©

```
PROGRAM: Name: ptrintload3

ENTRY:

v16 = ptrtoint i8* p1 to i16

p2 = inttoptr i16 v16 to i8*

v2 = load i8* p2

v1 = load i8* p1

PRECONDS:

Instruction "v2 = load i8* p2" has no UB.

CHECK:

Instruction "v1 = load i8* p1" has no UB?

v1 === v2?

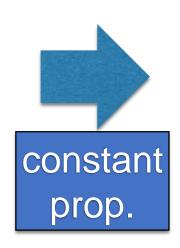
Result: INCORRECT
```

# supplementary slides

#### Constant Propagation and Readonly function

```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};

if (foo(p, q)) { //readonly
 *(p+i) = 10;
 print(q[0]);
}
```



```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};

if (foo(p, q)) { //neadonly
 *(p+i) = 10;
 print(0);
}
```

#### Constant Propagation and Readonly function

```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};

return (int)(p+1) == (int)q?

if (foo(p, q)) { //readonly
  *(p+i) = 10;
  prin (q[0]);
  }
  1?
```



```
char p[1],q[1] = {0};

if (foo(p, q)) { //neadonly
 *(p+i) = 10;
 print(0);
}
```

#### Integer Equality Propagation and Performance

- > Performed by many optimizations
  - CVP, Instruction Simplify, GVN, Loop Exit Value Rewrite, ...
- > Reduces code size
  - -10% in minisat, -6% in smg2000, -4% in simple\_types\_constant\_folding, ...
- ➤ Boosts performance in small benchmarks
  - x2000 speedup in nestedloop

### Sound Optimizations that are already in LLVM

```
gep(p, -(int)q)
```



(void\*)((int)p-(int)q)

```
select (p==null), p, null | null // null=(void*)0
```



#### Rationale

It is safe to replace p with (void\*)(int)p.

#### Delayed Inbounds Checking

```
p = (char*)0x100 // p=(0x100,*)
p2 = gep p, 1 // p=(0x101,*)
p3 = gep inbounds p, 1
                 // p = (0x101, *, \{0x100, 0x101\})
                 // 0x100, 0x101 should be
load p3
                 // in-bounds addrs of the
                 // object at 0x101
```