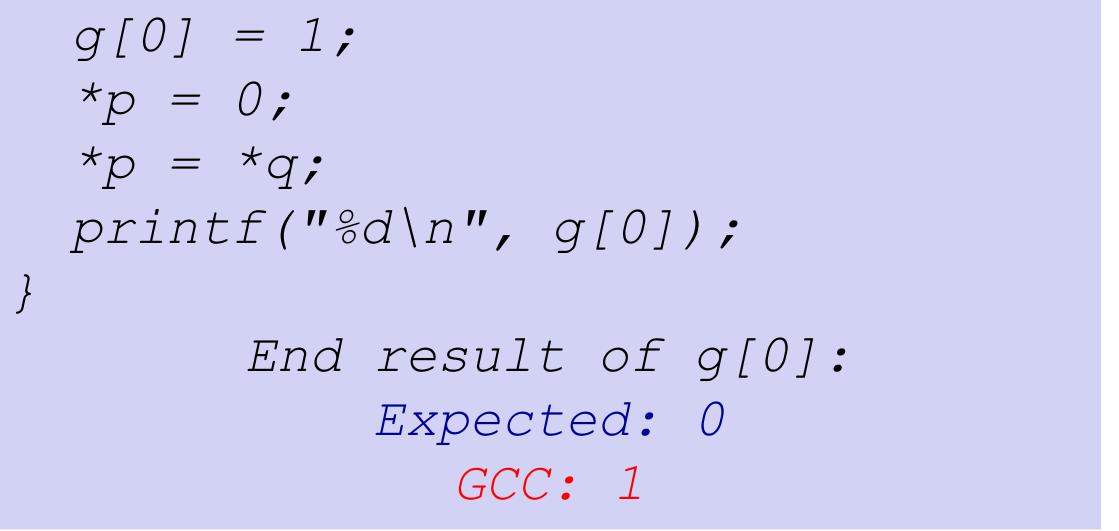
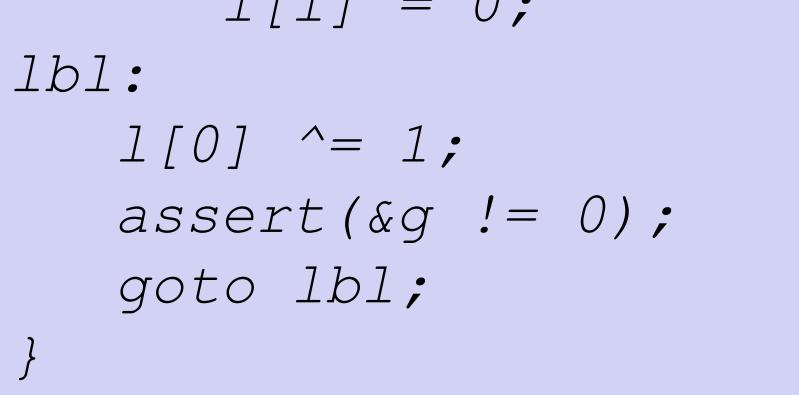


Finding Compiler Bugs with Random Testing

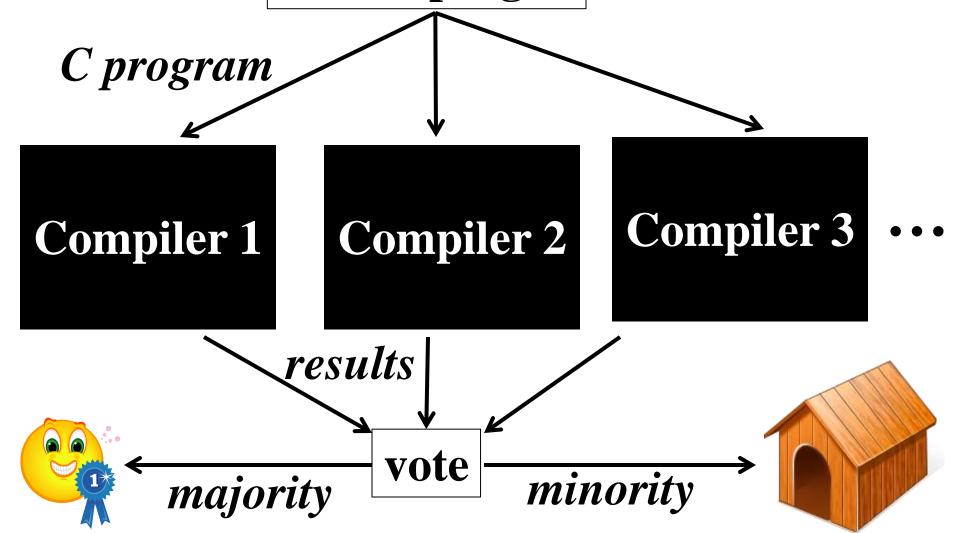
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A GCC Bug	ALLVM Bug	randprog - the tool
<pre>int g[1]; int *p = &g[0]; int *q = &g[0];</pre>	<pre>short g, i ; void f() {</pre>	 A random C program generator Detects incorrectness of compilers by voting We used it to find numerous compilers bugs
int main(void) {	<pre>short l[5]; for (i=0; i<1; i++) </pre>	randprog









Good Vs Bad Programs

A program that can be compiled

A program can be compiled And Has ZERO



The work behind the scene that avoids generating bad programs in randprog

Pointer Analysis

• a context-sensitive flow-sensitive interprocedural point-to analyzer Control Flow Analysis

• a control flow analyzer that can handle abnormal edges created by

undefined or unspecified behavior

tracks the point-to relationship between variables. For example:
 x = &y => x -> {y}

• the analysis is performed on-the-go after each statement generation

• randprog consults the analyzer to avoid null/dead pointer dereferencing

jump statements (goto / break / continue)

 Preemptively analyze possible effects a new jump statement would cause, and reject it if undefined behavior is introduced

• Backward jumps are treated as loop creator. Possible undefined behaviors are identified after a fixed point analysis

Out-of-bound array indexing is avoided by taking modulo

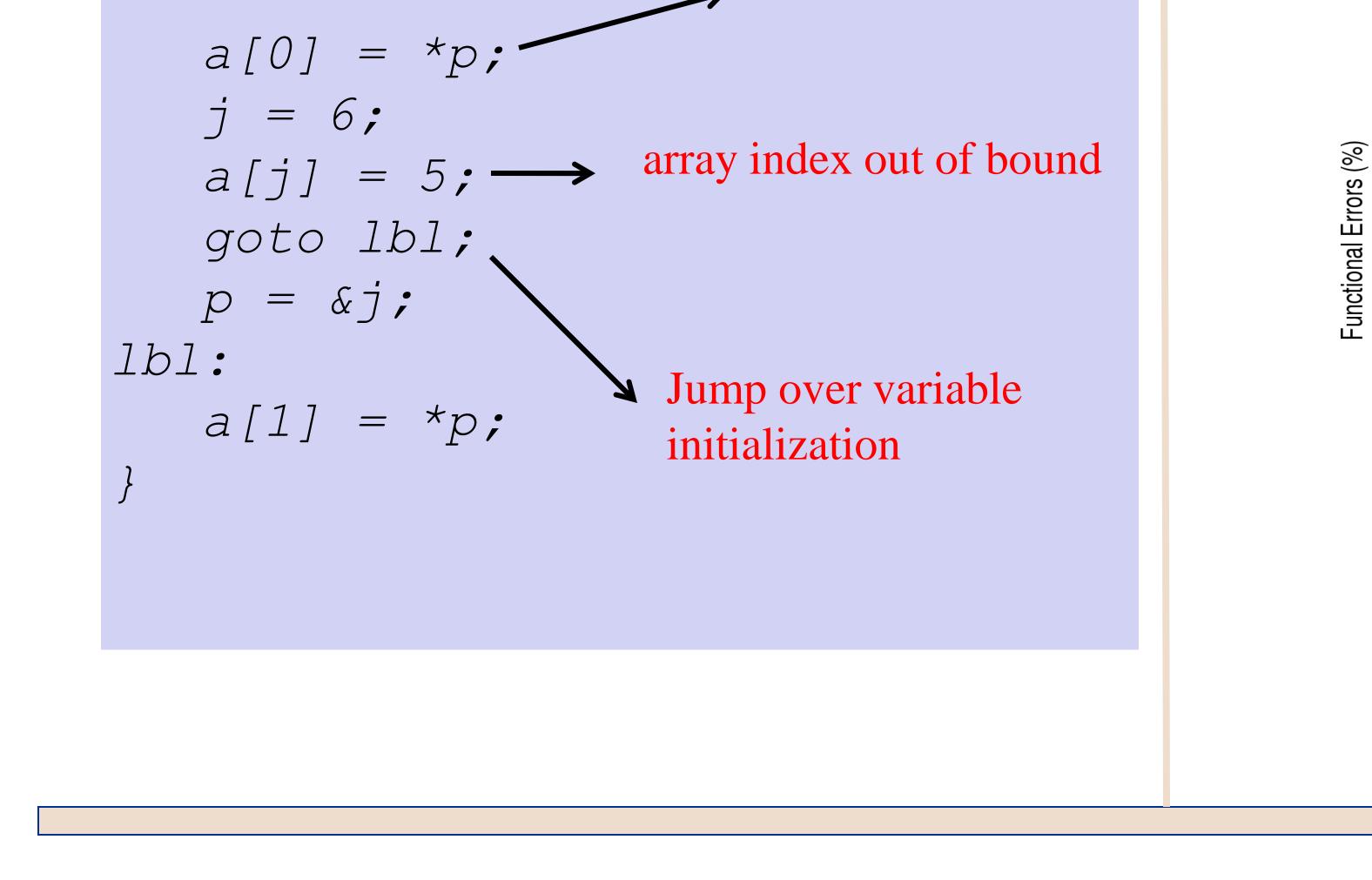
How we helped a compiler to be more reliable

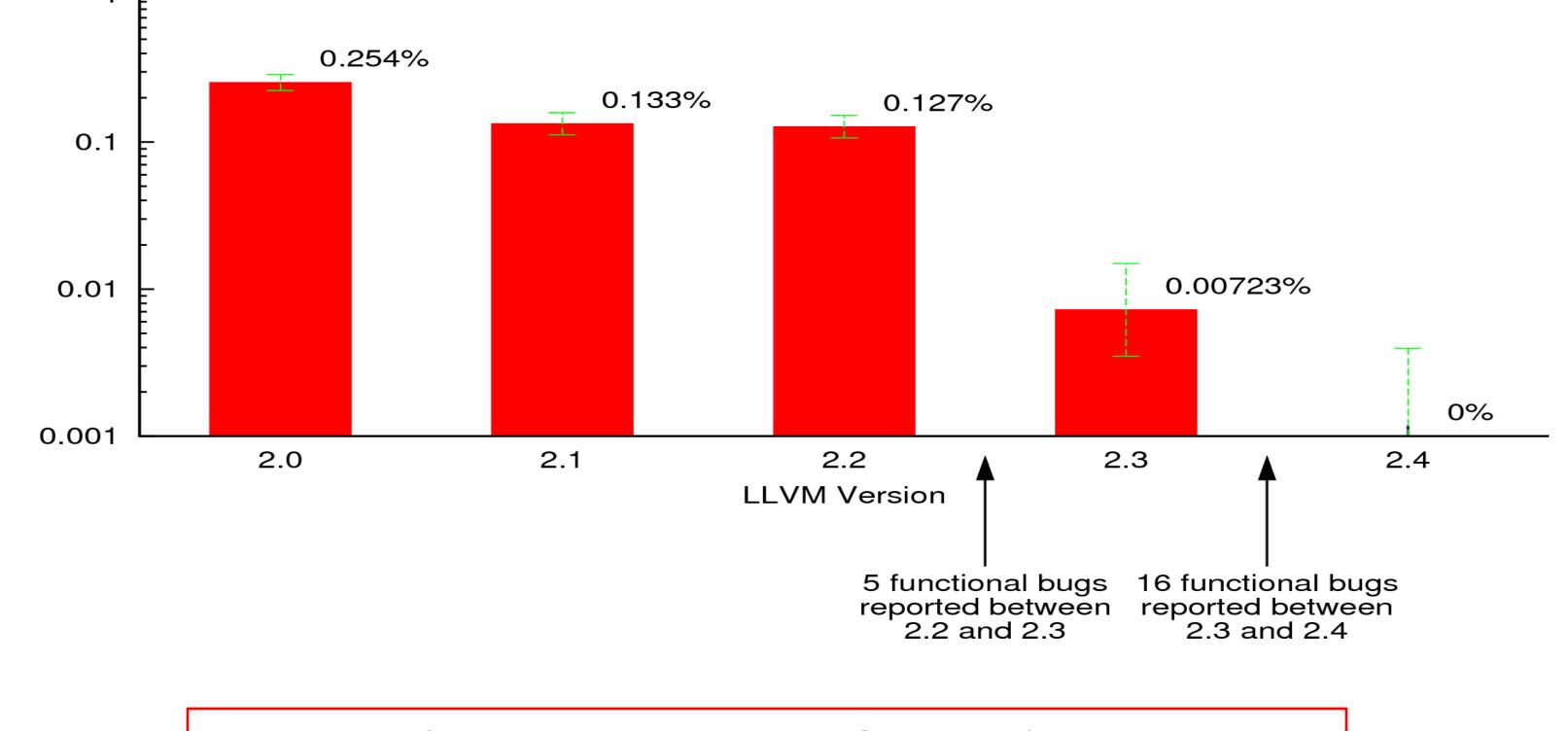
Undefined behavior (such as divide by 0) or unspecified behavior (such as order of evaluation) gives compilers freedom to diverge, causing failure to our voting mechanism

Bad program example

int f(void)
{
 int a[5];
 int i, j;
 int* p;

dead pointer dereference





Functional Errors we found in LLVM