

>>> **Undefined Behavior**

>>> **A Theoretical Fight Against an Omniscient C++ Compiler**

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<https://cs.uchicago.edu/~royer/theory-lunch.pdf>

## >>> C and C++ are Standardized Languages

- \* Current C++ standard: C++20  
ISO/IEC 14882:2020, <https://www.iso.org/standard/79358.html>
- \* Current C++ draft: C++23  
<https://open-std.org/JTC1/SC22/WG21/docs/papers/2023/n4950.pdf>
- \* Current C standard: C17  
ISO/IEC 9899:2018, <https://www.iso.org/standard/74528.html>
- \* Current C draft: C23  
<https://open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg14/www/docs/n3096.pdf>

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Note: I will blur the distinction between C and C++ here

## >>> Undefined Behavior

The C++ Standard defines a set of “axioms”, and the behavior of any program satisfying these axioms. Violating the axioms is **undefined behavior**.

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“As-if” rule

- \* “If your program satisfies the axioms of the standard, then the compiler can return any semantically equivalent binary.”

## >>> No bounds check

```
int array[128];  
int foo;  
array[128] = 42; // Undefined behavior
```

## >>> Null pointer dereferencing

```
int *p = NULL;  
*p = 0; // Undefined behavior
```

## >>> Integer overflow

*// Unoptimized*

```
int f(int x) {  
    return (x * 2) / 2;  
}
```

*// Optimized*

```
int f(int x) {  
    return x;  
}
```

*// Cannot be optimized*

```
unsigned int f(unsigned int x) {  
    return (x * 2) / 2;  
}
```



## >>> Integer overflow

```
bool mainGtU(unsigned int i1, unsigned int i2, char *block) {  
    char c1, c2;  
  
    /* 1 */  
    c1 = block[i1]; c2 = block[i2];  
    if(c1 != c2) return (c1 > c2);  
    i1++; i2++;  
  
    /* 2 */  
    c1 = block[i1]; c2 = block[i2];  
    if(c1 != c2) return (c1 > c2);  
    i1++; i2++;  
  
    // ...  
}
```

There are three things all wise programmers fear:  
C's corner cases,  
a hardware platform with no documentation,  
and the anger of an optimizing compiler.  
- JF Bastien

## >>> Erasing entire sections of the code

*// QString did not originally provide null termination*

```
QString inputStr = "class std::vector<int>";
```

```
QString result;
```

```
for (int index = 0; index < inputStr.size(); ++index) {  
    if (inputStr[index+1] == ':' && inputStr[index+2] == ':') {  
        index += 2;  
        result = inputStr.mid(index);    // expected "vector<int>"  
    }  
}
```

## >>> Disproving Goldbach's Conjecture

```
bool is_prime(int i) { /* Simple  $O(\sqrt{n})$  algorithm */ }

int main() {
    bool counterexample_found = false;
    for(int n = 4; !counterexample_found; n+=2) {
        counterexample_found = true;
        for(int i = 2; i < n; i++)
            if(is_prime(i) && is_prime(n-i))
                counterexample_found = false;
    }

    printf("Counterexample found!\n");
    return 0;
}
```

## >>> Time travel

```
void f(SomeClass *p) {  
    if(p != NULL) p->doSomething();  
    // ...  
    // some code  
    // ...  
    p->doSomethingElse();  
}
```

*// This gets optimized to*

```
void f(int *p) {  
    p->doSomething();  
    // ...  
    // some code  
    // ...  
    p->doSomethingElse();  
}
```

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## >>> References

- \* Beamer theme: DarkConsole  
<https://github.com/kmaed/kmbeamer/>
- \* mainGtU example  
[https://youtu.be/yG10Z69H\\_-o?t=2358](https://youtu.be/yG10Z69H_-o?t=2358)
- \* JF Bastien quote  
<https://www.open-std.org/jtc1/sc22/wg21/docs/papers/2018/p1152r0.html>
- \* QString example  
<https://youtu.be/NpL9Ynxxn0qM?t=2773>
- \* C Compilers Disprove Fermat's Last Theorem  
<https://blog.regehr.org/archives/140>
- \* A better time travel example  
<https://devblogs.microsoft.com/oldnewthing/20140627-00/?p=633>