

# Case Study

Purging Undefined Behavior and Intel Assumptions in a Legacy Codebase

ROTH MICHAELS

# Roth Michaels

Principal Software Engineer,  
Soundwise Audio Research

**soundwise**



# Thank you: Russell McCellan

Principal Software Engineer,  
Audio Production Architect

**sound***vide*



# *soundv~~v~~ide*

---



IZOTOPE



NATIVE INSTRUMENTS



Plugin Alliance



BRAINWORX



Sound  
Stacks





```
unsigned random() {  
    unsigned x  
    return x;  
}
```

+ 22

# Fast, High-Quality Pseudo-Random Numbers for Non-Cryptographers

ROTH MICHAELS



20  
22



```
unsigned random() {  
    unsigned x  
    return x;  
}
```



```
unsigned random() {  
    unsigned x;  
    return x;  
}
```

“It’s getting better  
all the time...”

Lennon-McCartney

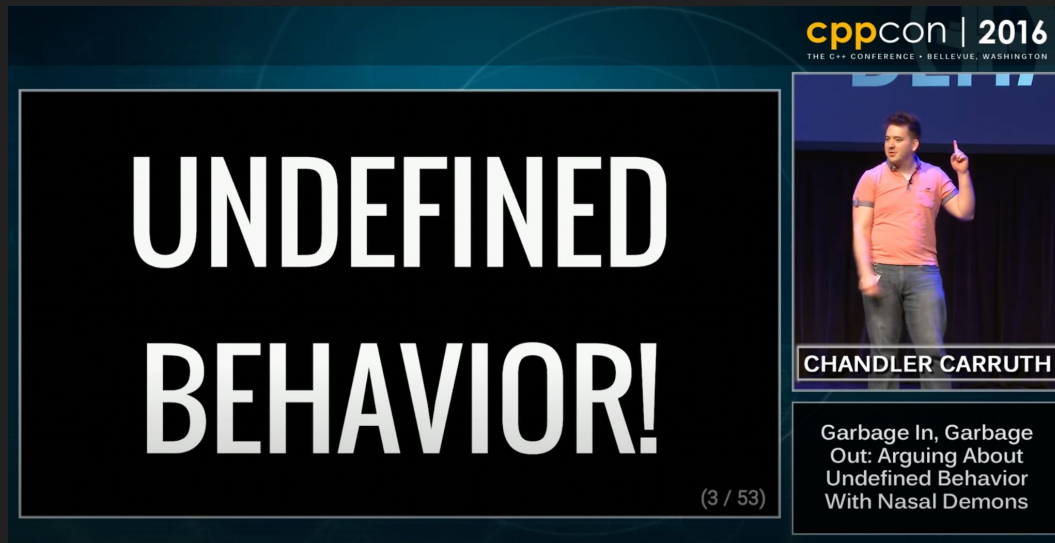
```
unsigned random() {  
    unsigned x;  
    return x;  
}
```



0xABADBABE  
0xFEE1DEAD



# Garbage In, Garbage Out: Arguing about UB...



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yG10Z69H\\_-o](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yG10Z69H_-o)



```
unsigned random() {  
    unsigned x;  
    return x;  
}
```

# Undefined Behavior (-00)

**random:**

```
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rsp
    mov     eax, dword ptr [rbp - 4]
    pop     rbp
    ret
```

# Undefined Behavior

**random:**

```
    push    rbp
    mov     rbp, rsp
    mov     eax, dword ptr [rbp - 4]
    pop     rbp
    ret
```

# Undefined Behavior (-O3)

**random:**

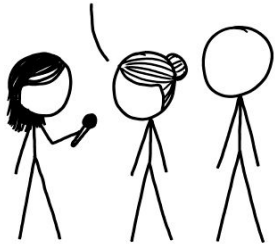
**ret**

# Who has written UB on purpose?

I've done it and checked my codegen...

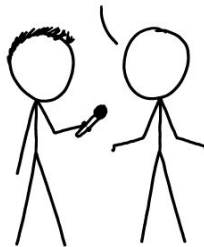
ASKING AIRCRAFT DESIGNERS  
ABOUT AIRPLANE SAFETY:

NOTHING IS EVER FOOLPROOF,  
BUT MODERN AIRLINERS ARE  
INCREDIBLY RESILIENT. FLYING IS  
THE SAFEST WAY TO TRAVEL.



ASKING BUILDING ENGINEERS  
ABOUT ELEVATOR SAFETY:

ELEVATORS ARE PROTECTED BY  
MULTIPLE TRIED-AND-TESTED  
FAILSAFE MECHANISMS. THEY'RE  
NEARLY INCAPABLE OF FALLING.



ASKING SOFTWARE  
ENGINEERS ABOUT  
COMPUTERIZED VOTING:

THAT'S TERRIFYING.

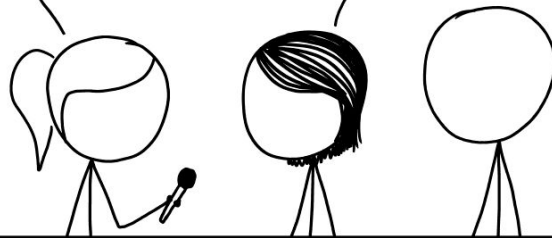


WAIT, REALLY?

DON'T TRUST VOTING SOFTWARE AND DON'T  
LISTEN TO ANYONE WHO TELLS YOU IT'S SAFE.

WHY?

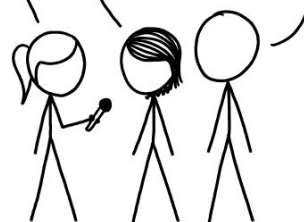
I DON'T QUITE KNOW HOW TO PUT THIS, BUT  
OUR ENTIRE FIELD IS BAD AT WHAT WE DO,  
AND IF YOU RELY ON US, EVERYONE WILL DIE.



THEY SAY THEY'VE FIXED IT WITH  
SOMETHING CALLED "BLOCKCHAIN."

AAAAA!!!

WHATEVER THEY SOLD  
YOU, DON'T TOUCH IT.  
BURY IT IN THE DESERT.  
WEAR GLOVES.





“...those guys are not serious programmers.”

- drdriller

# “C++: Enough rope to shoot yourself in the foot”

- unknown

# “Software engineering is programming over time.”

- Titus Winters

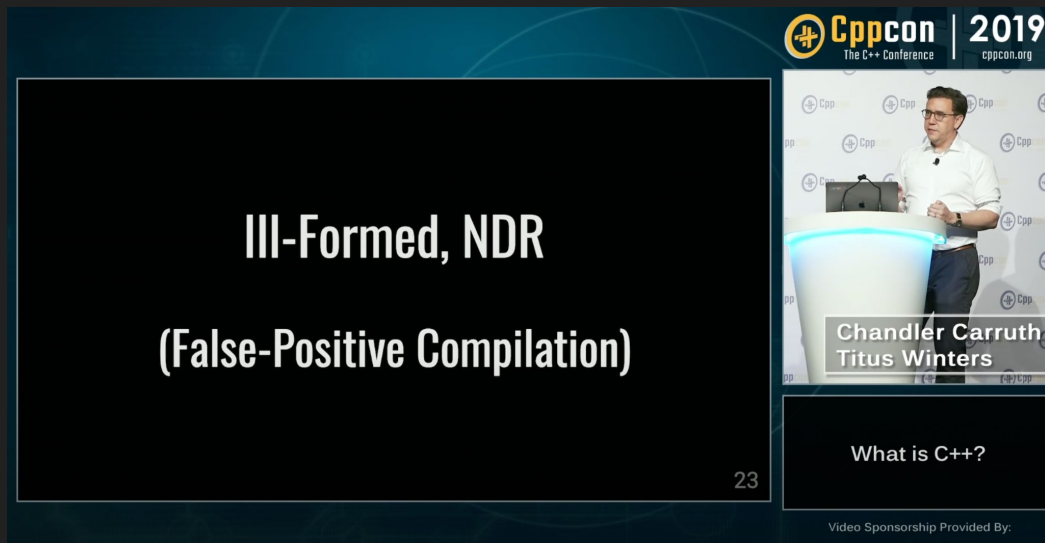
# Agenda

- Undefined behavior (UB) overview
- Interesting bugs caused by invoking UB
- Culture changes to fight UB
- Tooling changes to fight UB

# Standard C++ Programs

- Ill-formed
  - Compile error
- Ill-formed No Diagnostic Required
  - No error; not a C++ program
- Defined Behavior
- Implementation-Defined Behavior
- Unspecified Behavior
- Undefined Behavior

# What is C++



The image shows a video player interface for a Cppcon 2019 presentation. The main slide is black with white text that reads "Ill-Formed, NDR (False-Positive Compilation)" and the number "23" in the bottom right corner. The video player overlay on the right includes the Cppcon 2019 logo at the top, a photo of the speaker Chandler Carruth, and a name tag for "Chandler Carruth Titus Winters". Below the photo, the text "What is C++?" is visible. At the very bottom of the player, it says "Video Sponsorship Provided By:".

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LJh5QCV4wDg>



# Behavior of the C++ Abstract Machine

- Defined Behavior
  - Deterministic behavior specified by the standard
- Implementation-Defined Behavior
  - Platforms can determine behavior, must document
- Unspecified Behavior
  - Non-deterministic behavior; suggested by standard, documentation not required
- Undefined Behavior
  - Standard makes no guarantees, compilers can assume this never happens, anything is allowed

# Back to Basics: Undefined Behavior



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NpL9YnxnOqM>

# How my attitude on UB changed

- *What Every C Programmer Should Know About Undefined Behavior*
  - Chris Lattner
    - <http://blog.llvm.org/2011/05/what-every-c-programmer-should-know.html>
- *A Guide to Undefined Behavior in C and C++*
  - John Regehr
    - <https://blog.regehr.org/archives/213>

# John Regehr: Behavior of Functions

- Type 1:
  - Behavior is defined for all inputs
- Type 2:
  - Defined for some inputs and undefined for others
- Type 3:
  - Behavior is undefined for all inputs

# Type 1 Function

```
int32_t safe_div (int32_t a, int32_t b) {  
    if ((b == 0) ||  
        ((a == INT32_MIN) && (b == -1))) {  
        report_integer_math_error();  
        return 0;  
    } else {  
        return a / b;  
    }  
}
```

# Type 1 Function

```
int32_t safe_div (int32_t a, int32_t b) {  
    if ((b == 0) ||  
        ((a == INT32_MIN) && (b == -1))) {  
        report_integer_math_error();  
        return 0;  
    } else {  
        return a / b;  
    }  
}
```



# Type 1 Function

```
int32_t safe_div (int32_t a, int32_t b) {  
    if ((b == 0) ||  
        ((a == INT32_MIN) && (b == -1))) {  
        report_integer_math_error();  
        return 0;  
    } else {  
        return a / b;  
    }  
}
```

```
std::array<int, 4> table[4];  
bool exists_in_table(int v) {  
    for (int i = 0; i <= table.size(); ++i) {  
        if (table[i] == v) {  
            return true;  
        }  
    }  
    return false;  
}
```

## Type 2 Function

```
int32_t checked_div (int32_t a, int32_t b) {  
    assert(b == 0);  
    assert((a == INT32_MIN) && (b == -1));  
    return a / b;  
}
```

## Type 3 Functions

```
unsigned random() {  
    unsigned x;  
    return x;  
}
```

# More undefined behavior optimization examples

```
std::array<int, 4> table[4];  
bool exists_in_table(int v) {  
    for (int i = 0; i <= table.size(); ++i) {  
        if (table[i] == v) {  
            return true;  
        }  
    }  
    return false;  
}
```

```
std::array<int, 4> table[4];  
bool exists_in_table(int v) {  
    return true;  
}
```

# Disappearing null-checks

```
int value_or_answer(int* p) {  
  
    return p ? *p : 42;  
}
```



# Disappearing null-checks

```
int value_or_answer(int* p) {  
    std::print("p: {}", *p);  
    return p ? *p : 42;  
}
```

# Disappearing null-checks

```
int value_or_answer(int* p) {  
    std::print("p: {}", *p);  
    return p ? *p : 42;  
}
```

# Disappearing null-checks

```
int value_or_answer(int* p) {  
    std::print("p: {}", *p);  
    return *p  
}
```

# Time travel can result in time travel

- Ramond Chen
- <https://devblogs.microsoft.com/oldnewthing/20140627-00/?p=633>

# Undefined behavior is awesome!



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ehyHyAIa5so>

It works on Intel...

```
typedef volatile unsigned atomic_uint;
```

```
unsigned AtomicRead(const atomic_uint&);
```

```
void AtomicWrite(atomic_uint&, unsigned);
```

# atomic Weapons: The C++ Memory Model and Modern Hardware



<https://herbsutter.com/2013/02/11/atomic-weapons-the-c-memory-model-and-modern-hardware/>

# Windows Implementation

```
void AtomicWrite(atomic_uint& val,  
                unsigned valNew) {  
  
    (void) InterlockedExchange(  
        reinterpret_cast<volatile LONG*>(&val),  
        static_cast<LONG>(valNew)) ;  
}
```



# Windows Implementation

```
unsigned AtomicRead(const atomic_uint& x) {  
    // Note that reads of 32-bit values  
    // are guaranteed to be atomic, even on  
    // multiprocessor systems, according to  
    // MSDN's "Interlocked Variable Access"  
    // doc  
    return x;  
}
```

# macOS Implementation

```
void AtomicWrite(atomic_uint& val,  
                unsigned valNew) {  
    // [explaining stuff]...  
    val = valNew;  
}  
  
unsigned AtomicRead(const atomic_uint& x) {  
    // [explaining stuff]...  
    return x;  
}
```

# How did this work?

Don't worry about it

# atomic Weapons: The C++ Memory Model and Modern Hardware



<https://herbsutter.com/2013/02/11/atomic-weapons-the-c-memory-model-and-modern-hardware/>



UB in legacy code  
can feel hopeless

How big is the universe?

~15 Millions Lines of C/C++/Objective-C(++)

~670,000 Lines

## Product Code

- Ozone
- RX
- Neutron
- Nectar
- etc.

~1.33 Million Lines

## Shared Code

- iZBase
- iZDSPBase
- Glass
- EqualizerIIIR
- etc.

~13 Million Lines

## Open Source

- Boost
- Skia
- libPNG
- libXML2
- etc.

# UB in legacy code can feel hopeless

- Too much to fix
- We've been doing it for years, why fix it
- It “works”, why fix it
- UB is an intellectual topic for language nerds



# Where we started

- Enabled all warnings
- Warnings as errors
- Dreaming of static analysis in CI
- Aware of clang static analyzers
  - Non-trivial to get running



Frameworks / FRAMEWORKS-84

## Research Address Sanitizer

Edit Add comment Assign More Deferred Open Workflow

### Details

Type:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feature	Status:	<b>CLOSED</b> (View Workflow)
Priority:	<input type="checkbox"/> Unprioritized	Resolution:	Fixed
Affects Version/s:	None	Fix Version/s:	None
Component/s:	<a href="#">SafetyNet</a>		
Labels:	None		

Russell McClellan made transition - 6 days ago

OPEN → CLOSED

2479d 47m

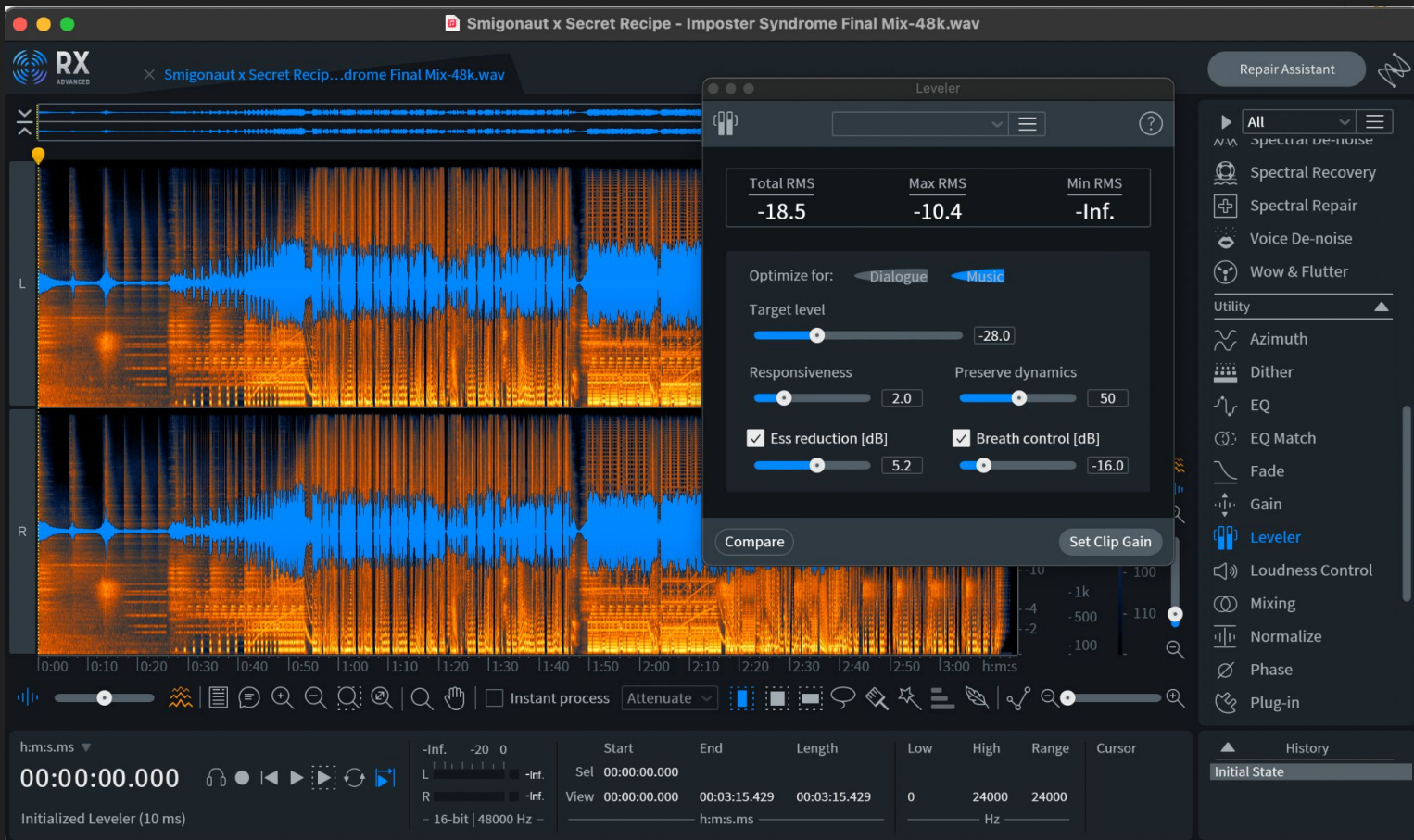
1

# War stories fighting undefined behavior

# Attack of the Xcode update

Strange stuff happening  
when a UX designer got  
an automatic Xcode  
update





Initial State

# Maybe it is a compiler bug?

1. Ask for help on IRC
2. Try C-reduce
3. All code disappears
4. You be the compiler!

# You didn't find a compiler bug

Well, we did once:

<https://developercommunity.visualstudio.com/t/Aligned-instructions-generated-incorrect/1640338>



```
void DrawCircleOutline(float x, float y,  
                      float radius) {  
    auto e = ellipse{x, y, radius, radius};  
    auto s = stroke<ellipse>{e};  
    auto p = transform<decltype(s)>{  
        s, getTransform()  
    };  
    m_rasterizer->addPath(p);  
}
```

```
void DrawCircleOutline(float x, float y,  
                      float radius) {  
    auto e = ellipse{x, y, radius, radius};  
    auto s = stroke<ellipse>{e};  
    auto p = transform<decltype(s)>{  
        s, getTransform()  
    };  
    m_rasterizer->addPath(p);  
}
```

```
template <class V, class T>
class transform {
public:
    transform(V& source, const T& tr)
        : m_source(&source)
        , m_transform(&tr) {}
private:
    V* m_source;
    const T* m_transform;
};
```

```
template <class V, class T>
class transform {
public:
    transform(V& source, const T& tr)
        : m_source(&source)
        , m_transform(&tr) {}

private:
    V* m_source;
    const T* m_transform;
};
```

```
void DrawCircleOutline(float x, float y,  
                      float radius) {  
    auto e = ellipse{x, y, radius, radius};  
    auto s = stroke<ellipse>{e};  
    auto p = transform<decltype(s)>{  
        s, getTransform()  
    };  
    m_rasterizer->addPath(p);  
}
```

```
void DrawCircleOutline(float x, float y,  
                      float radius) {  
    auto e = ellipse{x, y, radius, radius};  
    auto s = stroke<ellipse>{e};  
    auto t = getTransform();  
    auto p = transform<decltype(s)>{  
        s, t  
    };  
    m_rasterizer->addPath(p);  
}
```

# Fast forward in time...

# Crashing with the latest Windows update

A sleeping dragon awakes the week before a major version update release



# Fear red builds

❗ #14 failed – Changes by En

Stages & jobs

## Setup

✅ Build Number

✅ Create lock file

## Build

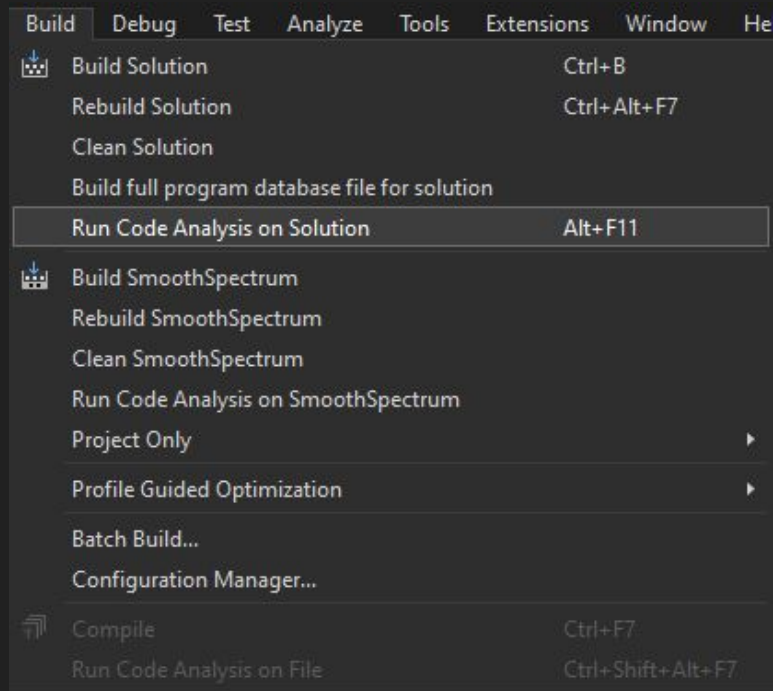
✅ Mac Build

✅ Win Build

## Testable DSP

❗ TDSP Mac

# Visual Studio Static Analysis



## What it found:

```
struct SnapshotData {  
    std::vector<float> freqs{20.f, 20000.f};  
    std::vector<Float> dBamps{2.f, -200.f};  
    uint32_t snapshotColor;  
    unsigned opacity{191};  
    bool visible{false};  
    bool enabled{false};  
};
```

## What it found:

```
struct SnapshotData {  
    std::vector<float> freqs{20.f, 20000.f};  
    std::vector<Float> dBamps{2.f, -200.f};  
    uint32_t snapshotColor;  
    unsigned opacity{191};  
    bool visible{false};  
    bool enabled{false};  
};
```

# Ozone Match EQ



# Ozone Match EQ



# What it found:

```
struct SnapshotData {  
    std::vector<float> freqs{20.f, 20000.f};  
    std::vector<Float> dBamps{2.f, -200.f};  
    uint32_t snapshotColor;  
    unsigned opacity{191};  
    bool visible{false};  
    bool enabled{false};  
};
```

```
std::vector<std::byte> compress(std::byte*, std::size_t size);

std::vector<std::byte> saveState() {
    const auto size = [] {
        auto s = SnapshotData{};
        compress(reinterpret_cast<std::byte*>(&s), sizeof(s));
    }();
    auto state = std::vector<std::byte>(size);
    auto s = SnapshotData{};
    auto data = compress(reinterpret_cast<std::byte*>(&s), sizeof(s));
    std::copy(data.begin(), data.end(), state.begin());
}
```



## The fix:

```
struct SnapshotData {  
    std::vector<float> freqs{20.f, 20000.f};  
    std::vector<Float> dBamps{2.f, -200.f};  
    uint32_t snapshotColor{};  
    unsigned opacity{191};  
    bool visible{false};  
    bool enabled{false};  
};
```

# Non-deterministic regression test failures

When your code breaks  
when you didn't change it

# Fear red builds

❗ #14 failed – Changes by En

Stages & jobs

## Setup

✅ Build Number

✅ Create lock file

## Build

✅ Mac Build

✅ Win Build

## Testable DSP

❗ TDSP Mac

>  **Build**  
1 target

>  **Run**  
Debug

>  **Test**  
Debug

>  **Profile**  
Release

>  **Analyze**  
Debug

>  **Archive**  
Release

 NectarShared TestableDSP >  My Mac

Info

Arguments

Options

Diagnostics

Runtime Sanitization ☒ Address Sanitizer  
Requires recompilation ☒ Detect use of stack after return

☐ Thread Sanitizer ⓘ

☒ Undefined Behavior Sanitizer

Runtime API Checking ☒ Main Thread Checker

Memory Management ☐ Malloc Scribble

☐ Malloc Guard Edges ⓘ

☐ Guard Malloc ⓘ

☐ Zombie Objects

☐ Malloc Stack Logging ⓘ

Live Allocations Only ⇅

☐ Memory Graph on Resource Exception ⓘ

Metal ☒ API Validation

☐ Shader Validation →

Duplicate Scheme

Manage Schemes...

☒ Shared

Close

```
MemoryPool* DSPProcessor::GetMemoryPool();

template <class T>
class MemoryPoolBuffer {
public:
    MemoryPoolBuffer(MemoryPool*, size_t);
    // api like std::vector<T>
}
```

```
DSPProcessor::Process(span<float> buf) {  
    auto p = GetMemoryPool();  
    const auto n = buf.size();  
    MemPoolBuffer<float> analysisBuf(p, n);  
    Analyze(buf, analysisBuf);  
    MemPoolBuffer<double> calcBuf(p, n);  
    HiResCalc(buf, analysisBuf, calcBuf);  
    DoubleToFloat(calcBuf, buf);  
}
```

```
DSPProcessor::Process(span<float> buf) {  
    // n = 512 [0xCEBF40, 0xCEC740)  
    MemPoolBuffer<float> analysisBuf(p, n);  
    Analyze(buf, analysisBuf);  
    // n = 512 [0xCEBF40, 0xCED740)  
    MemPoolBuffer<double> calcBuf(p, n);  
    HiResCalc(buf, analysisBuf, calcBuf);  
    DoubleToFloat(calcBuf, buf);  
}
```

```
DSPProcessor::Process(span<float> buf) {  
  
    MemPoolBuffer<float> analysisBuf(p, n/2+1);  
    Analyze(buf, analysisBuf);  
  
    MemPoolBuffer<double> calcBuf(p, n);  
    HiResCalc(buf, analysisBuf, calcBuf);  
    DoubleToFloat(calcBuf, buf);  
  
}
```



```
DSPProcessor::Process(span<float> buf) {  
    // n = 512 [0xCEBF40, 0xCEC344)  
    MemPoolBuffer<float> analysisBuf(p, n/2+1);  
    Analyze(buf, analysisBuf);  
    // n = 512 [0xCEC344, 0xCED344)  
    MemPoolBuffer<double> calcBuf(p, n);  
    HiResCalc(buf, analysisBuf, calcBuf);  
    DoubleToFloat(calcBuf, buf);  
}
```

```
DSPProcessor::Process(span<float> buf) {  
    // n = 512 [0xCEBF40, 0xCEC344)  
    MemPoolBuffer<float> analysisBuf(p, n/2+1);  
    Analyze(buf, analysisBuf);  
    // n = 512 [0xCEC344, 0xCED344)  
    MemPoolBuffer<double> calcBuf(p, n);  
    HiResCalc(buf, analysisBuf, calcBuf);  
    DoubleToFloat(calcBuf, buf);  
}
```

# How did it ever work?

## What went wrong

- Intel can do it?
- C++ says you can't
- Was it Accelerate?
- Not worth understanding UB

# How we made cultural and tooling changes

# Cultural Changes

- Fearmongering
  - Fear non-deterministic build failures; don't re-run
  - Re-prioritize bugs based on UB fear
- Education and affection
  - Teaching *everyone* about UB
- We made a rule
  - Don't write new UB!

# Fear red builds

❗ #14 failed – Changes by En

Stages & jobs

## Setup

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✅ Mac Build

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## Testable DSP

❗ TDSP Mac

# Influencing bug triage

Operating System: **OSX 10.16.0**

---

Physical Memory (MB): **8590**

---

Plug-in Host Application: **Logic Pro 5299**

---

Primary Classifier: **8???**

---

Product Name: **Ozone Pro**

# What's an “ub?”

Teaching developers, QA, and the rest of the company about undefined behavior





# *Battling Dragons in Ozone*

A story of undefined behavior

# P.iZ.1: Do not invoke undefined behavior

- New rule in iZotope CppCoreGuidelines fork
- Motivated by PR debate when flagging UB
- Even if we have UB, we don't have to make it worse
- Reduced cross platform breaks
- More devs are watching out for UB in code review

# Tooling Changes

- Deprecation warnings as errors on new code
- Clang-tidy
  - Checks on new code
  - Refactorings
- CI builds with Address Sanitizer and UB Sanitizer
- Manual use of Thread Sanitizer

## Deprecations as warnings on new code

```
template <class T>  
unsigned RegisterParam(T*, value_range<T>) ;
```

## Deprecations as warnings on new code

```
template <class T>  
[[deprecated("Invokes UB")]]  
unsigned RegisterParam(T*, value_range<T>) ;
```

```
template <class T>  
unsigned RegisterParam(std::atomic<T>&,  
                      value_range<T>) ;
```

# clang-tidy

- Static analysis (don't need to run code)
- Many built-in checks (incl. clang static analyzer)
- Not hard to write custom checks
  - Cost: Maintaining clang/llvm fork
- Critical tool for preventing UB
  - Run on every pull request (only changed code)
  - Able to write custom rules
    - Automatic refactoring: e.g. implicit conversion in custom optional type

```
template <class T>
class checked {
    T m_value;
    bool m_valid;
public:
    checked()      : m_value{} , m_valid{false} {}
    checked(T x)   : m_value{x}, m_valid{true} {}
    // ...
};
```

```
template <class T>
class checked {
    T m_value;
    bool m_valid;
public:
    checked<T>& operator=(T x) {
        m_value = x;
        m_valid = true;
    }
};
```



```
template <class T>
class checked {
    // ...

    checked<T>& operator=(T x) {
        m_value = x;
        m_valid = true;
    }
};
```

```
template <class T>
class checked {
    // ...

    operator T() { return m_value; }

    T cast() const {
        assert(m_valid);
        return m_value;
    }
};
```

clang-tidy to the rescue!

```
int running_count(checked<int> x) {  
    static int count = 0;  
  
    count += x;  
  
    return count;  
}
```

clang-tidy to the rescue!

```
int running_count(checked<int> x) {  
    static int count = 0;  
  
    count += x.cast();  
  
    return count;  
  
}
```

```

void CheckedValueImplicit::registerMatchers(MatchFinder *Finder) {
    Finder->addMatcher(
        implicitCastExpr(
            allof(
                unless(isInTemplateInstantiation()),
                has(cxxMemberCallExpr(allof(
                    anyOf(has(memberExpr(has(ignoringImplicit(
                        declRefExpr().bind("was-simple")))),
                    has(memberExpr(has(ignoringImplicit(
                        memberExpr().bind("was-member")))),
                    has(memberExpr(has(
                        ignoringImplicit(callExpr().bind("was-call")))),
                    anything()),
                hasDeclaration(cxxConversionDecl(
                    hasParent(classTemplateSpecializationDecl(allof(
                        hasName("checked_value"), templateArgumentCountIs(1),
                        hasTemplateArgument(
                            0, templateArgument().bind("checked-of")))))))),
                hasType(qualType().bind("cast-to"))))
            .bind("potential-bad-conversion"),
        this);
}

```

```

void CheckedValueImplicit::check(const MatchFinder::MatchResult &Result) {
    const auto *MatchedCast =
        Result.Nodes.getNodeAs<ImplicitCastExpr>("potential-bad-conversion");
    const auto *CheckedOf =
        Result.Nodes.getNodeAs<TemplateArgument>("checked-of");
    const auto *CastTo = Result.Nodes.getNodeAs<QualType>("cast-to");
    if (!MatchedCast || !CheckedOf || !CastTo)
        return;

    if (CastTo->getCanonicalType() != CheckedOf->getAsType().getCanonicalType())
        return;

    auto Diag =
        diag(MatchedCast->getExprLoc(),
            "Implicit conversion operator on `checked_value` is deprecated");
    SourceLocation EndLoc = Lexer::getLocForEndOfToken(
        MatchedCast->getEndLoc(), 0, *Result.SourceManager, getLangOpts());
    if (Result.Nodes.getNodeAs<Expr>("was-simple") ||
        Result.Nodes.getNodeAs<Expr>("was-member") ||
        Result.Nodes.getNodeAs<Expr>("was-call")) {
        Diag << FixItHint::CreateInsertion(EndLoc, ".cast()");
    } else {
        Diag << FixItHint::CreateInsertion(MatchedCast->getBeginLoc(), "(")
            << FixItHint::CreateInsertion(EndLoc, ").cast()");
    }
}

```

# Address (ASan) and UB (UBSan) Sanitizers

- Runtime checks for various forms of UB
- Recommendation:
  - Build/run for all projects' standard unit tests
  - Make a plan for rolling it out
    - One step at a time
    - Move up testing pyramid over time
- May need environment variables to run (macOS)

```

void RM::init(const std::byte* rec) {
    while( *rec ) {
        std::string strName(reinterpret_cast<const char*>(rec));
        rec+= strName.size() + 1;
        unsigned offset = ConvertFromLittleEndian(
            *reinterpret_cast<const unsigned*>(rec));
        unsigned length = ConvertFromLittleEndian(
            *reinterpret_cast<const unsigned*>(
                rec+sizeof(unsigned)));
        rec+= 2*sizeof(unsigned);
        // Add to our table of contents
        m_mapContents[strName]= pair<unsigned,unsigned>( offset, length );
    }
}

```



```

void RM::init(const std::byte* rec) {
    while( *rec ) {
        std::string strName(reinterpret_cast<const char*>(rec));
        rec+= strName.size() + 1;
        unsigned offset;
        memcpy(&offset, rec, sizeof(offset));
        offset = ConvertFromLittleEndian(offset);
        unsigned length;
        memcpy(&length, rec + sizeof(offset), sizeof(length));
        length = ConvertFromLittleEndian(length);
        rec+= 2*sizeof(unsigned);
        // Add to our table of contents
        m_mapContents[strName]= pair<unsigned,unsigned>( offset, length );
    }
}

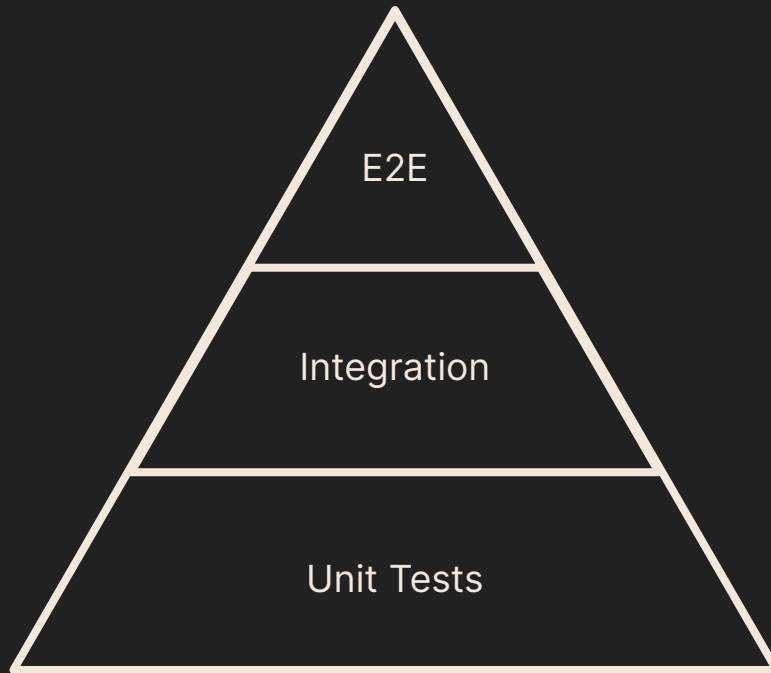
```

soundVide }

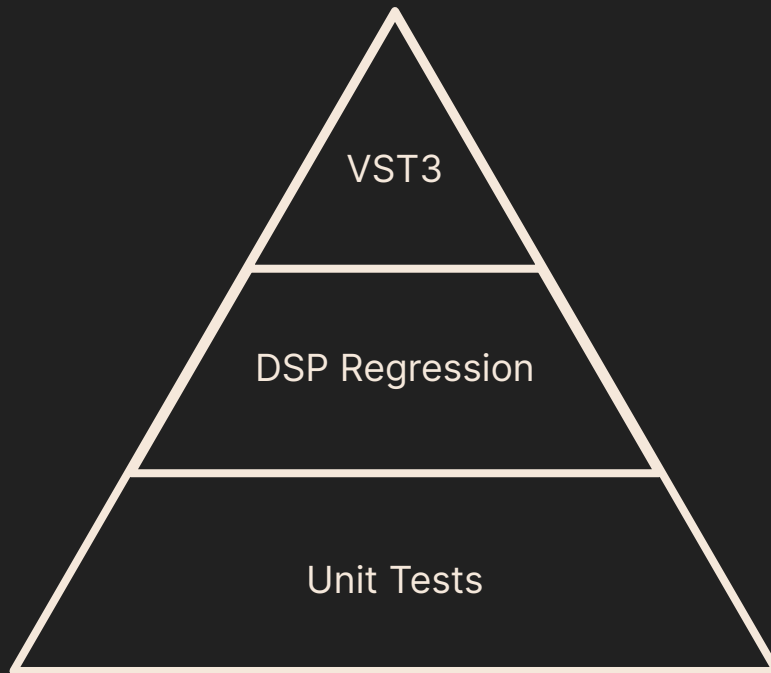
# Loading sanitizer libraries

```
DYLD_INSERT_LIBRARIES=/Applications/Xcode.app/Contents/Developer/Toolchains/XcodeDefault.xctoolchain/usr/lib/clang/10.0.0/lib/darwin/libclang_rt.asan_osx_dynamic.dylib:  
/Applications/Xcode.app/Contents/Developer/Toolchains/XcodeDefault.xctoolchain/usr/lib/clang/10.0.0/lib/darwin/libclang_rt.ubsan_osx_dynamic.dylib
```

# Moving up the testing pyramid



# Moving up the testing pyramid





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2031 1A

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VTD1KC

2031 1A

# Manual Use of Thread Sanitizer (TSan)

- Another runtime sanitizer (can't be run with others)
- Most unit test are single threaded
- Fix issues before Apple silicon manual QA
- Found many threading bugs (e.g. RegisterParam)
- Wasted dev cycles filing false positives in Jira:
  - `atomic_thread_fence` not supported
  - `moodycamel readerwriterqueue`
  - Use `AnnotateHappensBefore` with `global`
    - <https://github.com/cameron314/readerwriterqueue/issues/116>
    - <https://github.com/cameron314/readerwriterqueue/commit/1f3c8e4213115484bcc6d49255b65526ed38cf5b>



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2031 1A

Extra story:  
How `const_cast`  
changed the  
meaning of silence.



# Thank you!

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**sound***v*ide