C++ Support for Stanse

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Introduction

- Stanse is a bug-finding tool that is being developed at FI.
- Performs static analyses in the fashion similar to commercial tools like Coverity.
- Originally designed to support the C99 language, it is now used to periodically check Linux kernel sources.
- The goal of the thesis was to extend Stanse with the support for the C++ language.

Stanse Architecture



- A language parser converts the source code to an internal representation.
- Checkers make use of the IR and the Stanse framework to detect defects.

Internal Program Representation



- For each function a control-flow graph is constructed.
- Nodes of the CFG contain XML-encoded C language statements.
- Most checkers match CFG nodes against user-supplied patterns rather than interpreting them directly.

Internal Program Representation

```
void perform_action()
{
    lock(m);
    if (prepare() == -1)
        return;
    finish();
    unlock(m);
}
```

- The function performs an atomic action consisting of two steps.
- If the preparation step fails, the mutex remains locked.

Example—Automaton Checker



- ► The user provides two patterns, U[%1] ^{lock (%1)} L[%1], and L[%1] ^{unlock (%1)} U[%1]
- The automaton checker then annotates the states and reports errors.

New Internal Representation

- Control flow within statements is not explicitly modeled (short circuit evaluation, ternary condition operator, etc.)
- Interprocedural navigation framework in Stanse can only handle one function call per CFG node.
- A new internal representation was needed if support for C++ programs was to be added.
- Stanse Internal Representation (SIR) was designed to have minimal impact on existing checkers.
- Only pattern-matching and intraprocedural navigation had to be updated.
- The old and the new representations can coexist.

Stanse Internal Representation

		\$1:	value $x \mid 0 \rightarrow_0 $ \$7
		\$2:	sub <i>x</i> , 1
int	fact(int x) {	\$3:	call fact, $2 \rightarrow 1$
	if (x)	\$4:	mul <i>x</i> , \$3
	return x \star fact(x - 1);	\$5:	phi \$4, \$7
	else	\$6	exit 0, \$5
	return 1;		
}		\$7:	value 1 \rightarrow_0 \$5
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		φ0.	CAIL

- Each CFG node contains an elementary instruction.
- At most one call per node.
- SIR units are transported between programs using JSON-encoding.
- Metadata about the source code is passed as well (source code positions, file names, etc.).

C++ frontend

- Clang (the LLVM C++ front-end) used to preprocess and parse C++ programs into ASTs.
- A CFG is generated for each function definition in the AST.
- This includes initialization and tracking of automatic and temporary variables, generation of destructor calls and exception paths.
- The tool is written in C++ and runs on Windows and Linux.
- Unit tests and diagnostic tools provided as well.

Conclusion

- SIR: syntax, formal semantics and JSON-encoding.
- Modifications to Stanse: call-graph generator, pattern matching, minor changes to the automaton checker.
- ► C++ frontend: a tool that translates C++ programs to SIR.

Extra: Late Binding

```
def
                                              bar(obj):
struct a {
                                               $1:
                                                    call v:a::foo, obj
     virtual int foo();
                                               $2:
                                                    exit $1
};
struct b : a {
                                        def
                                              v:a::foo(this):
     virtual int foo():
                                               $1:
                                                    none |\rightarrow_0 $3
};
                                               $2:
                                                    call a::foo, this |\rightarrow_0 $4
                                               $3:
                                                    call b::foo, this
int bar(a & obj) {
                                               $4:
                                                    phi $2, $3
     return obj.foo();
                                               $5:
                                                    exit $4
}
```

- For each virtual function a dispatch function is created.
- The dispatch function determines the type of the implicit this parameter and calls the appropriate function.
- Currently, the call is dispatched to one of the functions non-deterministically.