

How to build a program analysis tool using Clang/LLVM 4.0.1

- Initialization of Clang
- Useful functions to print AST
- Line number information of Stmt

- Code modification using Rewriter
- Converting Stmt into String
- Obtaining SourceLocation

Initialization of Clang

- Initialization of Clang is complicated
 - To use Clang, many classes should be created and many functions should be called to initialize Clang environment
 - Ex) `CompilerInstance`, `TargetOptions`, `FileManager`, etc.
- It is recommended to use the initialization part of the sample source code from the course homepage *as is*, and implement your own `ASTConsumer` and `RecursiveASTVisitor` classes

Useful functions to print AST

- `dump()` and `dumpColor()` in `Stmt` and `FunctionDecl` to print AST
 - `dump()` shows AST rooted at `Stmt` or `FunctionDecl` object
 - `dumpColor()` is similar to `dump()` but shows AST with syntax highlight
 - Example: `dumpColor()` of `myPrint`

```
FunctionDecl 0x368a1e0 <line:6:1> myPrint 'void (int)'  
|-ParmVarDecl 0x368a120 <line:3:14, col:18> param 'int'  
`-CompoundStmt 0x36a1828 <col:25, line:6:1>  
  `-IfStmt 0x36a17f8 <line:4:3, line:5:24>  
    |-<<<NULL>>  
    |-BinaryOperator 0x368a2e8 <line:4:7, col:16> 'int' '=='  
    | | -ImplicitCastExpr 0x368a2d0 <col:7> 'int' <LValueToRValue>  
    | | ` -DeclRefExpr 0x368a288 <col:7> 'int' lvalue ParmVar 0x368a120 'param' 'int'  
    | | ` -IntegerLiteral 0x368a2b0 <col:16> 'int' 1  
    |-CallExpr 0x368a4e0 <line:5:5, col:24> 'int'  
    | | -ImplicitCastExpr 0x368a4c8 <col:5> 'int (*)()' <FunctionToPointerDecay>  
    | | ` -DeclRefExpr 0x368a400 <col:5> 'int ()' Function 0x368a360 'printf' 'int ()'  
    | ` -ImplicitCastExpr 0x36a17e0 <col:12> 'char *' <ArrayToPointerDecay>  
    |   ` -StringLiteral 0x368a468 <col:12> 'char [11]' lvalue "param is 1"  
    |-<<<NULL>>
```

Line number information of Stmt

- A `SourceLocation` object from `getLocStart()` of `Stmt` has a line information
 - `SourceManager` is used to get line and column information from `SourceLocation`
 - In the initialization step, `SourceManager` object is created
 - `getExpansionLineNumber()` and `getExpansionColumnNumber()` in `SourceManager` give line and column information, respectively

```
bool VisitStmt(Stmt *s) {
    SourceLocation startLocation = s->getLocStart();
    SourceManager &srcmgr=m_srcmgr;//you can get SourceManager from the initialization part
    unsigned int lineNum = srcmgr.getExpansionLineNumber(startLocation);
    unsigned int colNum = srcmgr.getExpansionColumnNumber(startLocation);
    ...
}
```

Code Modification using Rewriter

- You can modify code using `Rewriter` class
 - `Rewriter` object can be created with `SourceManager` and `LangOptions` objects which can be obtained from `CompilerInstance` object
 - `CompilerInstance` object provides Clang's initialization configurations
 - see the example in the last page
 - `Rewriter` has functions to insert, remove and replace code
 - `InsertTextAfter(loc, str)`, `InsertTextBefore(loc, str)`, `RemoveText(loc, size)`, `ReplaceText(...)`, etc. where `loc`, `str`, `size` are a location (`SourceLocation`), a string, and a size of statement to remove, respectively
 - Example: inserting a text before a condition in `IfStmt` using `InsertTextAfter()`

```

1 bool MyASTVisitor::VisitStmt(Stmt *s) {
2   if (isa<IfStmt>(s)) {
3     IfStmt *ifStmt = cast<IfStmt>(s);
4     condition = ifStmt->getCond();
5     MyRewriter.InsertTextAfter(condition->getLocStart(), "/*start of cond*/");
6   }
7 }

```

`if(param == 1)` \longrightarrow `if(/*start of cond*/param == 1)`

Output of Rewriter

- Modified code is obtained from a RewriteBuffer of Rewriter through getRewriteBufferFor()
- Example code which writes modified code in output.txt

```
1 int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
2     ...
3     const RewriteBuffer *RewriteBuf = MyRewriter.getRewriteBufferFor(SourceMgr.getMainFileID());
4     ofstream output("output.txt");
5     output << string(RewriteBuf->begin(), RewriteBuf->end());
6     output.close();
7 }
8
```

Converting Stmt into String

- `printPretty(raw_ostream&, PrinterHelper*, PrintingPolicy&)` writes a string corresponding to `Stmt` to `raw_ostream`
- Example code shows `VisitStmt` function which gets string from given `Stmt`
- Check <https://stackoverflow.com/a/9639239> for additional information

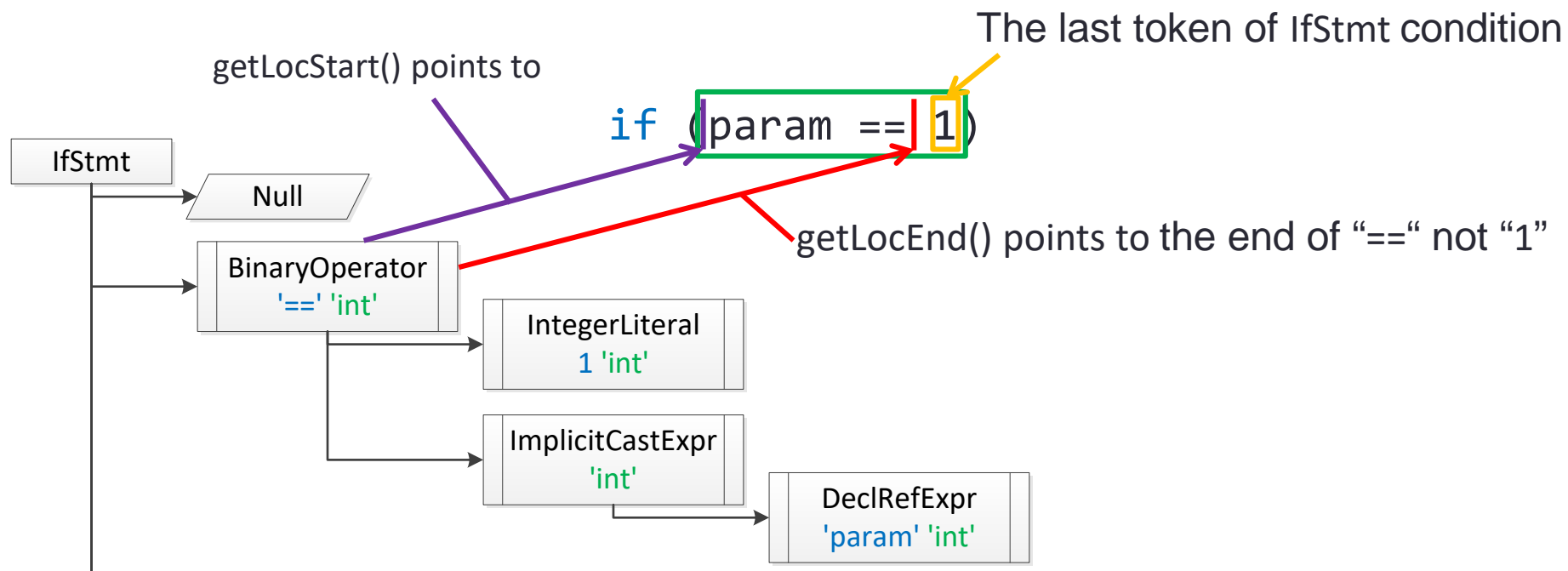
```
1 bool VisitStmt(Stmt *s) {
2     // MyASTVisitor should receive LangOptions from main as LangOpts
3     clang::PrintingPolicy Policy(LangOpts);
4
5     std::string str1;
6     llvm::raw_string_ostream os(str1);
7     s->printPretty(os, NULL, Policy);
8     llvm::outs() << os.str() << "\n";
9     return true;
10 }
11
```

SourceLocation

- To change code, you need to specify where to change
 - Rewriter class requires a SourceLocation class instance which contains location information
- You can get a SourceLocation instance by:
 - `getLocStart()` and `getLocEnd()` of Stmt which return a start and an end locations of Stmt instance respectively
 - `findLocationAfterToken(loc, tok, ...)` of Lexer which returns the location of the first token tok occurring right after loc
 - Lexer tokenizes a target code
 - `SourceLocation.getLocWithOffset(offset, ...)` which returns location adjusted by the given offset

getLocStart() and getLocEnd()

- getLocStart() returns the exact starting location of Stmt
- getLocEnd() returns the location of Stmt that corresponds to the last-1 th token's ending location of Stmt
 - To get correct end location, you need to use Lexer class in addition
- Example: getLocStart() and getLocEnd() results of IfStmt condition



SourceLocation **getLocWithOffset**(int offset)

// Ex. Logging Caller -> Callee function calls

```
bool insertProbe(const CallExpr *ce, std::string calleeName) {
    // x = f(a,b); is modified as follows:
    // x = (printf("%s,%s\n",CallerFuncName,calleeName)? f(a,b):0);
    std::string probeFront = "(printf(\"%s,%s\\n\",\"\"
        +CallerFuncName + "\",\"\" + calleeName + "\")?";
    std::string probeBack= ": 0)";

    MyRewriter.InsertTextAfter(ce->getLocStart(), probeFront);
    SourceLocation funEndLoc = ce->getLocEnd().getLocWithOffset(1);
    MyRewriter.InsertTextAfter(funEndLoc, probeBack);

    return true;
}
```

References

- Clang, <http://clang.llvm.org/>
- Clang API Documentation, <http://clang.llvm.org/doxygen/>
- How to parse C programs with clang: A tutorial in 9 parts, <http://amnoid.de/tmp/clangtut/tut.html>

Appendix: Example Source Code (1/5)

- This program prints the name of declared functions, statements and the class name of each Stmt in function bodies

```
1 // PrintFunctions.cpp
2 #include <cstdio>
3 #include <string>
4 #include <iostream>
5 #include <sstream>
6 #include <fstream>
7
8 #include "clang/AST/AST.h"
9 #include "clang/AST/ASTConsumer.h"
10 #include "clang/AST/RecursiveASTVisitor.h"
11 #include "clang/Frontend/ASTConsumers.h"
12 #include "clang/Frontend/CompilerInstance.h"
13 #include "clang/Frontend/FrontendActions.h"
14 #include "clang/Rewrite/Core/Rewriter.h"
15 #include "clang/Tooling/CommonOptionsParser.h"
16 #include "clang/Tooling/Tooling.h"
17 #include "llvm/Support/raw_ostream.h"
18
19 using namespace clang;
20 using namespace clang::driver;
21 using namespace clang::tooling;
22 using namespace std;
23
24 static llvm::cl::OptionCategory MyOptionCategory("MyOptions");
25 static llvm::cl::opt<std::string> OutputFilename("o",
26         llvm::cl::desc("Specify output filename that contains stmt:type"),
27         llvm::cl::value_desc("output_filename"), llvm::cl::cat(MyOptionCategory));
28
29 LangOptions MyLangOpts;
30 SourceManager *ptrMySourceMgr;
31 Rewriter MyRewriter;
```

Appendix: Example Source Code (2/5)

```
33 class MyASTVisitor : public RecursiveASTVisitor<MyASTVisitor> {
34 public:
35     MyASTVisitor() {}
36     bool VisitStmt(Stmt *s) {
37
38         // Print a current statement and its type
39         std::string str1;
40         llvm::raw_string_ostream os(str1);
41         s->printPretty(os, NULL, MyLangOpts);
42
43         puts("-----");
44         printf("%s\n", os.str().c_str());
45         printf("TYPE:%s\n", s->getStmtClassName());
46         fflush(stdout);
47         return true;
48     }
49
50     bool VisitFunctionDecl(FunctionDecl *f) { // Print function name
51         llvm::outs() << "*****\n";
52         llvm::outs() << "*** FUNCTION NAME:" << f->getName() << '\n';
53         llvm::outs() << "*****\n";
54         return true;
55     }
56 };
```

Appendix: Example Source Code (3/5)

```
57 class MyASTConsumer : public ASTConsumer {
58 public:
59     MyASTConsumer(): Visitor() {} //initialize MyASTVisitor
60
61     virtual bool HandleTopLevelDecl(DeclGroupRef DR) {
62         for (DeclGroupRef::iterator b = DR.begin(), e = DR.end(); b != e; ++b) {
63             // Travel each function declaration using MyASTVisitor
64             Visitor.TraverseDecl(*b);
65         }
66         return true;
67     }
68
69 private:
70     MyASTVisitor Visitor;
71 };
```

Appendix: Example Source Code (4/5)

```
73 class MyFrontendAction : public ASTFrontendAction {
74 public:
75     MyFrontendAction() {}
76
77     void EndSourceFileAction() override { // Fill out if necessary
78     }
79
80     std::unique_ptr<ASTConsumer> CreateASTConsumer(
81         CompilerInstance &CI,StringRef file) override {
82
83         MyLangOpts = CI.getLangOpts();
84         ptrMySourceMgr= &(CI.getSourceManager());
85         MyRewriter= Rewriter(*ptrMySourceMgr, MyLangOpts);
86
87         return llvm::make_unique<MyASTConsumer>();
88     }
89 };
```

Appendix: Example Source Code (5/5)

```
91 int main(int argc, const char **argv) {
92     CommonOptionsParser op(argc, argv, MyOptionCategory);
93     ClangTool Tool(op.getCompilations(), op.getSourcePathList());
94     int rtn_flag;
95
96     // ClangTool::run accepts a FrontendActionFactory, which is then used to
97     // create new objects implementing the FrontendAction interface. Here we use
98     // the helper newFrontendActionFactory to create a default factory that will
99     // return a new MyFrontendAction object every time.
100    // To further customize this, we could create our own factory class.
101
102    // AST Parsing
103    rtn_flag= Tool.run(newFrontendActionFactory<MyFrontendAction>().get());
104
105    /* //
106    // Rewriter sample. Save changed target code into output.txt if any
107    const RewriteBuffer *RewriteBuf = MyRewriter.getRewriteBufferFor
108        ((*ptrMySourceMgr).getMainFileID());
109    ofstream out_file ("output.txt");
110    out_file << string(RewriteBuf->begin(), RewriteBuf->end());
111    out_file.close();
112    */
113
114    return rtn_flag;
115 }
```


Appendix: Output on example.c

```
*****
*** FUNCTION NAME:myPrint
*****
```

```
-----
{
  if (param == 1)
    printf("param is 1");
  for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    global += i;
  }
}
```

TYPE:CompoundStmt

```
-----
if (param == 1)
  printf("param is 1");
```

TYPE:IfStmt

```
-----
param == 1
TYPE:BinaryOperator
```

```
-----
param
TYPE:ImplicitCastExpr
```

```
-----
param
TYPE:DeclRefExpr
```

```
-----
1
TYPE:IntegerLiteral
```

```
-----
printf("param is 1")
TYPE:CallExpr
-----
printf
TYPE:ImplicitCastExpr
```

```
-----
printf
TYPE:DeclRefExpr
```

```
-----
"param is 1"
TYPE:ImplicitCastExpr
```

```
-----
"param is 1"
TYPE:ImplicitCastExpr
```

```
-----
"param is 1"
TYPE:StringLiteral
```

```
-----
for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
  global += i;
}
```

TYPE:ForStmt

```
-----
int i = 0;
TYPE:DeclStmt
-----
0
TYPE:IntegerLiteral
-----
i < 10
TYPE:BinaryOperator
```

```
-----
i
TYPE:ImplicitCastExpr
```

```
-----
i
TYPE:DeclRefExpr
```

```
-----
10
TYPE:IntegerLiteral
```

```
-----
i++
TYPE:UnaryOperator
```

```
-----
i
TYPE:DeclRefExpr
```

...

```
*****
*** FUNCTION NAME:main
*****
```

```
-----
{
  int param = 1;
  myPrint(param);
  return 0;
}
```

TYPE:CompoundStmt

```
-----
int param = 1;
```

TYPE:DeclStmt

```
-----
1
TYPE:IntegerLiteral
```

```
-----
myPrint(param)
TYPE:CallExpr
```

```
-----
myPrint
TYPE:ImplicitCastExpr
```

```
-----
myPrint
TYPE:DeclRefExpr
```

```
-----
param
TYPE:ImplicitCastExpr
```