

Cp2SRust: A Transpiler for C/C++ to Safer Rust

Appendix Contents

Appendix A: Conversion Examples

This section demonstrates a few examples of various constructs that our auto transpiler Cp2SRust is capable of converting from C++ to Rust.

```
1 // Driver code
2 int main()
3 {
4
5     // Simple Declarations
6     int n = 11, some_random_variable = 90;
7     int b = 10 + 9 * 23 / 2;
8     int c = n + b;
9     int d = 99;
10    int e = 34;
11
12    unsigned int u = 1;
13    long int l = 1234567890;
14    char ch = 'h';
15    float f = 1.23;
16
17    int a = (b < c | g & e) == b ^ (j != t);
18    printf("This is the something a: %d\n", a);
19    // Ternary Operators
20    int alpha = 10 > 5 ? 1 : 0;
21 }
```

```
1 fn main() {
2     let mut n: i32 = 11;
3     let mut some_random_variable: i32 = 90;
4     let mut b: i32 = 10 + 9 * 23 / 2;
5     let mut c: i32 = n + b;
6     let mut d: i32 = 99;
7     let mut e: i32 = 34;
8     let mut u: u32 = 1;
9     let mut l: i32 = 1234567890;
10    let mut ch: char = 'h';
11    let mut f: f32 = 1.23;
12    let mut a: i32 = (b < c | g & e) == b ^ (j != t);
13    println!("This is the something a: {}\n", a);
14    let mut alpha: i32 = if 10 > 5 { 1 } else { 0 };
15 }
```

Figure A1. Conversion of Simple Declarations using Cp2SRust

```
1 int main()
2 {
3     // While Loop
4     int n = 15, a = 10, b = 10;
5     int c = 200;
6     while (a + b)
7     {
8         b = b + 1;
9     }
10
11    // For Loop
12    for (int i = 2; i <= n; i++)
13    {
14        c = a + b;
15        a = b;
16        b = c;
17    }
18 }
```

```
1 fn main() {
2     let mut n: i32 = 15;
3     let mut a: i32 = 10;
4     let mut b: i32 = 10;
5     let mut c: i32 = 200;
6     while a + b {
7         b = b + 1;
8     }
9     let mut i: i32 = 2;
10    while i <= n {
11        c = a + b;
12        a = b;
13        b = c;
14        i += 1;
15    }
16 }
```

Figure A2. Conversion of Loops using Cp2SRust

<pre> 1 // Driver code 2 int main() { 3 // Conditionals and nested conditionals 4 if (n < 10) { 5 printf("This is easy!"); 6 } else { 7 if (n == 100) 8 printf("Do able Thing..."); 9 10 else { 11 printf("Not possible"); 12 if (a + b true) { 13 a = 2; 14 m = n; 15 if (a) { 16 a = 3; 17 } 18 } 19 20 for (int i = 0; i < (a && true); i++) 21 { 22 a = a + b; 23 } 24 } 25 } 26 } </pre>	<pre> 1 fn main() { 2 if n < 10 { 3 println!("This is easy!"); 4 } else { 5 if n == 100 { 6 println!("Do able Thing..."); 7 } else { 8 println!("Not possible"); 9 if a + b true { 10 a = 2; 11 m = n; 12 if a { 13 a = 3; 14 } 15 } 16 let mut i: i32 = 0; 17 while i < (a && true) { 18 a = a + b; 19 i += 1; 20 } 21 } 22 } 23 } </pre>
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Figure A3. Conversion of Conditional Statements using Cp2SRust

<pre> 1 int main() 2 { 3 // Switch Case 4 int m_direction = 3; 5 switch (m_Direction) 6 { 7 case 1: 8 cout << "North"; 9 break; 10 case 2: 11 cout << "East"; 12 break; 13 case 3: 14 cout << "South"; 15 break; 16 case 4: 17 cout << "West"; 18 break; 19 default: 20 cout << "Invalid"; 21 return 0; 22 } 23 return 1; 24 } </pre>	<pre> 1 fn main() { 2 let mut m_direction: i32 = 3; 3 match m_Direction { 4 1 => { 5 println!("North"); 6 } 7 2 => { 8 println!("East"); 9 } 10 3 => { 11 println!("South"); 12 } 13 4 => { 14 println!("West"); 15 } 16 _ => { 17 println!("Invalid"); 18 return 0; 19 } 20 } 21 return 1; 22 } </pre>
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Figure A4. Conversion of Switch Statement using Cp2SRust

```

1 #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 class Bool_Array {
5     public:
6     Bool_Array(unsigned int size)
7         : _size(size),
8           _iteration_number(1),
9           _storage_array(new unsigned int[size]) {
10         memset(_storage_array, 0, size * sizeof(_storage_array[0]));
11         if (option[DEBUG])
12             fprintf(stderr, "\nbool array size = %d, total bytes = %d\n", _size,
13                 static_cast<unsigned int>(_size * sizeof(_storage_array[0])));
14     }
15
16     bool set_bit(unsigned int index) {
17         if (_storage_array[index] == _iteration_number)
18
19             return true;
20         else {
21             _storage_array[index] = _iteration_number;
22             return false;
23         }
24     }
25
26     private:
27     unsigned int const _size;
28     unsigned int _iteration_number;
29     unsigned int *const _storage_array;
30 };

```

Figure A5. Constructor Initializer in C++ present in bool-array.cc file of gperf module

```

1 // Using Namespace directives are not yet supported in this transpiler... Copying as it is
2 // using namespace std ;
3 #[derive(Default)]
4 pub struct Bool_Array {
5     _size: u32,
6     _iteration_number: u32,
7     _storage_array: *mut u32,
8 }
9 impl Bool_Array {
10     pub fn new(mut size: u32) -> Bool_Array // Handling constructor initializer
11     {
12         Bool_Array {
13             _size: size,
14             _iteration_number: 1,
15             _storage_array: u32 size,
16         };
17         memset( _storage_array, 0, size * mem::size_of_val(&_storage_array[0])),
18     );
19     if option[DEBUG] {
20         fprintf(
21             stderr,
22             "\nbool array size = %d, total bytes = %d\n",
23             self._size,
24             (self._size * mem::size_of_val(&_storage_array[0])) as u32,
25         );
26     }
27     /*
28     This is a constructor method.
29     Please appropriate members to the struct constructor as per your logic.
30     Currently the constructor returns a struct with all the defaults for the data types
31     struct.
32     */
33     Bool_Array { ..Default::default() }
34 }
35 pub fn set_bit(&mut self, mut index: u32) -> bool {
36     if _storage_array[index] == self._iteration_number {
37         return true;
38     } else {
39         _storage_array[index] = self._iteration_number;
40         return false;
41     }
42 }

```

Figure A6. Constructor Initializer in C++, present in bool-array.cc file of gperf module, converted to Rust using Cp2SRust