Handling `#ifdef` Expressions in CPPSTATS

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September 2014

Outline

Outline of the CPPSTATS Mechanisms

- Source-Code Preparation Before Generating SRCML files
  - Multi-Line `#ifdef` Expressions
  - Rewriting of `#ifdef` and `#ifndef`
  - Removal of Include Guards
- Processing of Expressions During File Analysis *
- Global `#ifdef` Expression Pool
  - Listing of `#ifdef` Expressions per File *
  - Construction of Global Expression Pool

* – affects scattering and tangling measurement over `#ifdefs`

Studies using CPPSTATS

This algorithm have been used in the following studies:

Jörg Liebig, Sven Apel, Christian Lengauer, Christian Kästner, and Michael Schulze. *An Analysis of the Variability in Forty Preprocessor-Based Software Product Lines*. In ICSE, pages 105–114. ACM, 2010.

Jörg Liebig, Christian Kästner, and Sven Apel. *Analyzing the Discipline of Preprocessor Annotations in 30 Million Lines of C Code*. In AOSD, pages 191–202. ACM, 2011.

Claus Hunsen, Bo Zhang, Janet Siegmund, Christian Kästner, Olaf Leßenich, Martin Becker, and Sven Apel. *Preprocessor-Based Variability in Open-Source and Industrial Software Systems: An Empirical Study*. Empirical Software Engineering, 2014. Submitted.

Outline

Example of Three Files

```
1 #ifdef A
2   #ifdef B
3   #endif
4 #endif
5 #ifdef A
6 #endif
```

(a) Nested `#ifdef` in file `X.c`.

```
5 #if defined(A) \
6     && defined(B)
7 #else
8 #endif
```

(b) `#else` branch in file `Y.c`.

```
 8 #ifndef Z_H
 9 #define Z_H
10 #ifdef C
11 #elif defined(D)
12 #endif
13 #endif // Z_H
```

(c) `#elif` branch and include guard in file `Z.h`.

Figure: Short examples of the patterns that occur while using CPP and that are treated by CPPSTATS. Each example and their rewriting rules are explained in this very document.

Outline

Multi-Line `#ifdef` Expressions

```
5 #if defined(A) \
6  && defined(B)
7 #else
8 #endif
```

(a) Repetition of Fig. 1b, containing a multi-line expression on Lines 5 and 6.

```
5 #if defined(A) && defined(B)
6
7 #else
8 #endif
```

(b) The same code with single-line expressions.

Figure: An `#ifdef` expression in file `Y.c`, (a) before and (b) after rewriting multi-line expressions into single-line fashion.

Rewriting of #ifdef and #ifndef

```
#ifdef E
```
⟶
```
#if defined(E)
```

```
#ifndef F
```
⟶
```
#if !defined(F)
```

Removal of Include Guards

```
 8 #ifndef Z_H
 9 #define Z_H
10 #ifdef C
11 #elif defined(D)
12 #endif
13 #endif // Z_H
```

(a) Include guard in file `Z.h` (Lines 8, 9, and 13).

```
 8
 9
10 #if defined(C)
11 #elif (!(defined(C))) && (defined(D))
12 #endif
13
```

(b) The example after removal of the include guard.

Figure: The file `Z.h` (a) before and (b) after removal of the include guard.

Preparation: Before and After

```
1  #ifdef A
2    #ifdef B
3    #endif
4  #endif
5  #ifdef A
6  #endif
```

```
5  #if defined(A) \
6       && defined(B)
7  #else
8  #endif
```

```
8  #ifndef Z_H
9  #define Z_H
10 #ifdef C
11 #elif defined(D)
12 #endif
13 #endif // Z_H
```

(a) Before preparation.

```
1  #if defined(A)
2    #if defined(B)
3    #endif
4  #endif
5  #if defined(A)
6  #endif
```

```
5  #if defined(A) && defined(B)
6
7  #else
8  #endif
```

```
8
9
10 #if defined(C)
11 #elif defined(D)
12 #endif
13
```

(b) After preparation.

Outline

Processing Steps

- Look at each `#ifdef` expression.
- Rewrite if nested, `#elif`, or `#else` *

nested conjoin expressions from inner and outer `#ifdefs`
`#elif` conjoin expression with negation of all previous expressions
`#else` use conjunction of all previous expressions as negations

Processing #ifdef Expressions *

```
1  #if defined(A)
2    #if defined(B)
3    #endif
4  #endif
5  #if defined(A)
6  #endif
```

```
5  #if defined(A) && defined(B)
6
7  #else
8  #endif
```

```
8
9
10 #if defined(C)
11 #elif defined(D)
12 #endif
13
```

(a) Before processing.

```
1  #if defined(A)
2    #if defined(A) && defined(B)
3    #endif
4  #endif
5  #if defined(A)
6  #endif
```

```
5  #if defined(A) && defined(B)
6
7  #elif !(defined(A) && defined(B))
8  #endif
```

```
8
9
10 #if defined(C)
11 #elif (!(defined(C))) && (defined(D))
12 #endif
13
```

(b) After processing.

Outline

Global `#ifdef` Expression Pool

- Local `#ifdef` Expression Pools *
  - Take each expression **only once** per file
  - Comparison via string equality
- Construction of Global Expression Pool

Local #ifdef Expression Pools *

```
1  #if defined(A)
2  #if defined(A) && defined(B)
3  #endif
4  #endif
5  #if defined(A)
6  #endif
```

```
1  defined(A)
2  defined(A) && defined(B)
3  defined(A)
```

```
5  #if defined(A) && defined(B)
6
7  #elif !(defined(A) && defined(B))
8  #endif
```

```
1  defined(A) && defined(B)
2  !(defined(A) && defined(B))
```

```
8
9
10 #if defined(C)
11 #elif (!(defined(C))) && (defined(D))
12 #endif
13
```

```
1  defined(C)
2  (!(defined(C))) && (defined(D))
```

Construction of Global Expression Pool

```
1 defined(A)
2 defined(A) && defined(B)
```

```
1 defined(A) && defined(B)
2 !(defined(A) && defined(B))
```

```
1 defined(C)
2 (!(defined(C))) && (defined(D))
```

(a) Pools per file.

```
1 defined(A)
2 defined(A) && defined(B)
3 defined(A) && defined(B)
4 !(defined(A) && defined(B))
5 defined(C)
6 (!(defined(C))) && (defined(D))
```

(b) Global expression pool.

Note

Scattering and tangling analyses are performed based on the global pool!

Outline

Summary

- Processing of `#ifdef` expressions and construction of local expression pools (one per file) affect scattering and tangling analyses that work per `#ifdef`.
- Nesting analyses is not affected.