

Chapter 7:

LeakSanitizer Developed by Google

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LeakSanitizer

- A **run-time memory leak detector** developed by Google
 - Supported platforms: x86_64 Linux and OS X
- It can be combined with **AddressSanitizer** to get both memory error and leak detection
- LeakSanitizer adds almost **no performance overhead** until the very end of the process, at which point there is an extra leak detection phase
 - **Memory leak detection is only conducted before exiting the program**

Example on Memory Leaks in C++: Code

[illegible]

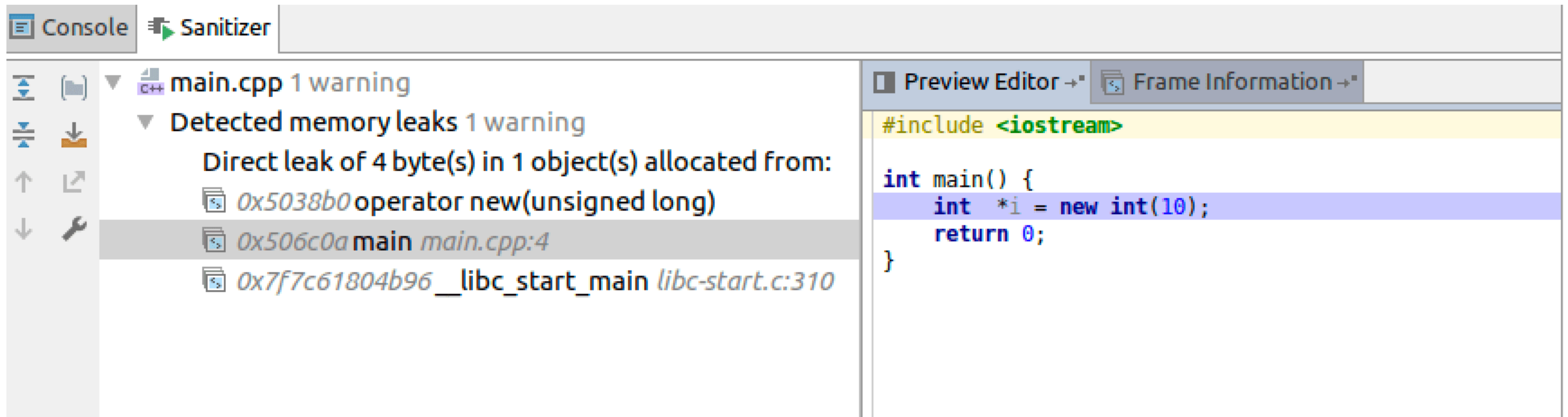
Example on Memory Leaks in C++: Result

```
mijin@u18: ~  
mijin@u18:~/test$ clang++ -fsanitize=address -g memory-leak.cpp  
mijin@u18:~/test$ ASAN_OPTIONS=detect_leaks=1 ./a.out  
  
=====10514=====ERROR: LeakSanitizer: detected memory leaks  
  
Direct leak of 4 byte(s) in 1 object(s) allocated from:  
#0 0x512920 (/home/mijin/test/a.out+0x512920)  
#1 0x516d2a (/home/mijin/test/a.out+0x516d2a)  
#2 0x7fd1d0664bf6 (/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc.so.6+0x21bf6)  
  
SUMMARY: AddressSanitizer: 4 byte(s) leaked in 1 allocation(s).  
mijin@u18:~/test$
```

[3] 0: bash* "u18" 23:17 27- 9월 -21

10% 7.6 GB ~

Example on Memory Leaks with CLion



The screenshot displays the CLion IDE interface. The top bar shows the 'Console' and 'Sanitizer' tabs. The left sidebar contains a file explorer and a list of warnings. The main editor area shows the C++ code for `main.cpp`.

Console Output:

```
main.cpp 1 warning
  Detected memory leaks 1 warning
    Direct leak of 4 byte(s) in 1 object(s) allocated from:
      0x5038b0 operator new(unsigned long)
      0x506c0a main main.cpp:4
      0x7f7c61804b96 __libc_start_main libc-start.c:310
```

Code Editor:

```
#include <iostream>

int main() {
    int *i = new int(10);
    return 0;
}
```


Fix Memory Leaks

[illegible]

Stand-Alone Mode

- If you **just need leak detection**
- Or you don't want to bear the AddressSanitizer **slowdown**
- Then, build the code with `-fsanitize=leak` instead of `-fsanitize=address`

Example on Memory Leaks in C: Code

```
mijin@u18: ~  
#include <stdlib.h>  
  
void *p;  
  
int main() {  
    p = malloc(7);  
    p = 0; // The memory is leaked here.  
    return 0;  
}  
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```

"memory-leak.c" [New] 9L, 111C written 5,1 All
[3] 0:vi* "u18" 23:28 27- 9월 -21

9% 7.8 GB ~

Example on Memory Leaks in C: Result

```
mijin@u18: ~
mijin@u18:~/test$ clang -fsanitize=leak -g memory-leak.c
mijin@u18:~/test$ ./a.out

=====
==10599==ERROR: LeakSanitizer: detected memory leaks

Direct leak of 7 byte(s) in 1 object(s) allocated from:
    #0 0x40c64c (/home/mijin/test/a.out+0x40c64c)
    #1 0x4323aa (/home/mijin/test/a.out+0x4323aa)
    #2 0x7f359cff4bf6 (/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc.so.6+0x21bf6)

SUMMARY: LeakSanitizer: 7 byte(s) leaked in 1 allocation(s).
mijin@u18:~/test$
```

[3] 0: bash* "u18" 23:29 27- 9월 -21

10% 7.8 GB ~

LeakSanitizer vs. Heap Checker

- LeakSanitizer was designed to replace the gperftools Heap Leak Checker
- LeakSanitizer reports **leaks in the presence of threads correctly** (Heap Checker doesn't) and supports **more information about leaks**
- A crude synthetic benchmark result:
 - 10 million `malloc/free` pairs in parallel

	1 thread	5 threads	50 threads	500 threads
Heap Checker (no ASan)	1.7s	16.3s	14.9s	14.7s
LSan on top of ASan	2.3s	1.1s	1.6s	1.9s
LSan without ASan	0.7s	0.2s	0.1s	0.2s

Reference

- [1] Marc Gregoire, “Professional C++, 4th Edition”, Wiley, 2018
- [2] Google, “AddressSanitizerLeakSanitizer”, GitHub (google/sanitizers), <https://github.com/google/sanitizers/wiki/AddressSanitizerLeakSanitizer>
- [3] The Clang Team, “Clang 13 documentation: LEAKSANITIZER”, Clang 13 documentation, <https://clang.llvm.org/docs/LeakSanitizer.html>
- [4] Google, “AddressSanitizerLeakSanitizerVsHeapChecker”, GitHub (google/sanitizers), <https://github.com/google/sanitizers/wiki/AddressSanitizerLeakSanitizerVsHeapChecker>