The Penultimate Challenge: Bug report construction in the Clang Static Analyzer

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Clear, precise bug reports are important

- One of the main selling points of Clang back in the day
- Not only wording, it requires a good infrastructure
- Tools without it are miserable to use

Agenda

- Path-sensitive analysis in the Clang Static Analyzer
- Current state of bug report construction
- Difficulties, current state of research, future work

Path-sensitive analysis in the Clang Static Analyzer

The Clang Static Analyzer

It employs a variety of techniques to analyze C, C++, ObjectiveC, ObjectiveC++ code:

- AST matching
- CFG based analyses
- Symbolic execution

Exploring paths of execution

- Traverse the control flow graph (CFG) of a function
- On branches, explore a path on which the condition is true, and one on which its false
- How does this work interprocedurally?

Exploring paths of execution

- Traverse the control flow graph (CFG) of a function
 - On branches, explore a path on which the condition is true, and one on which its false
- How does this work interprocedurally? Inlining!

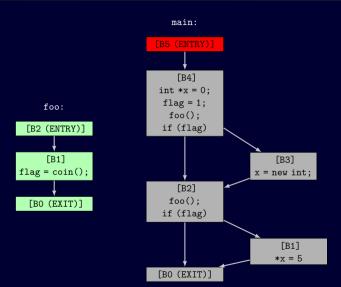
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main:
                              [B5 (ENTRY)]
01 int flag;
02 bool coin();
                                   [B4]
03
                               int *x = 0;
   void foo() {
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                                                                            foo:
     flag = coin();
05
                                 foo();
06 }
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                                if (flag)
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   int main() {
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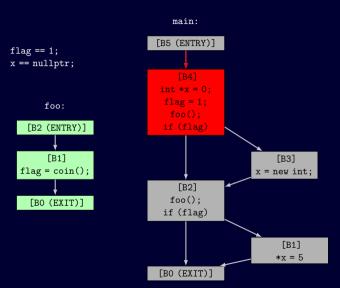
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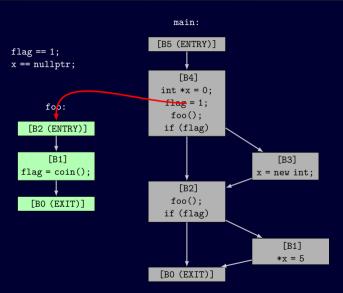
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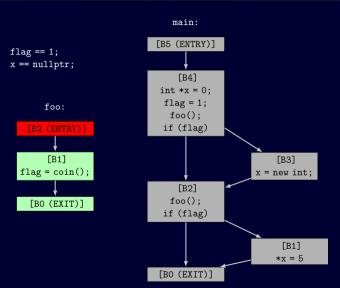
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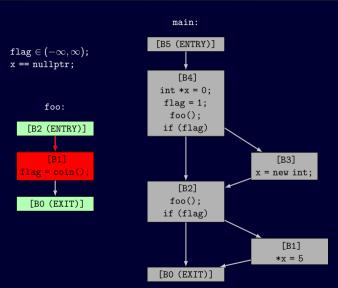
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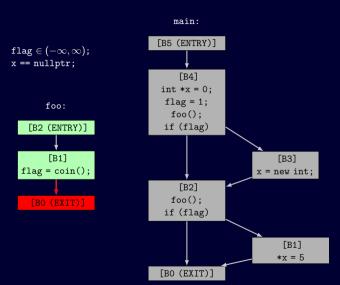


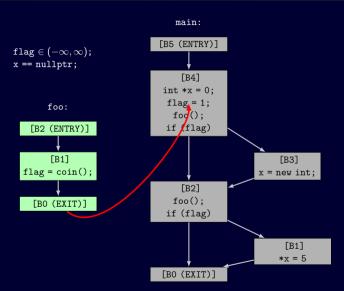


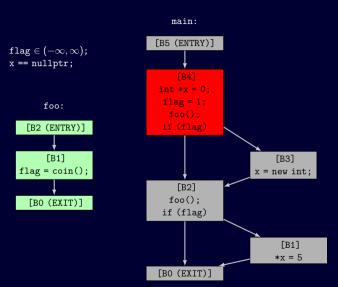


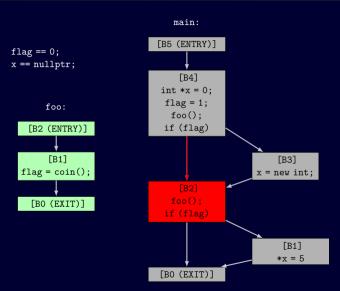


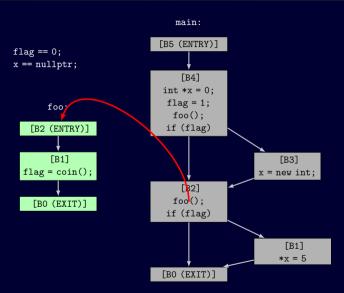


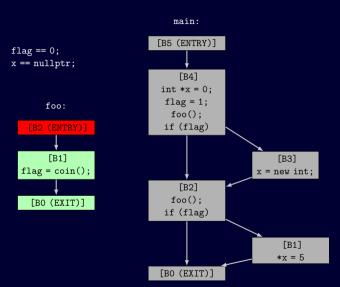


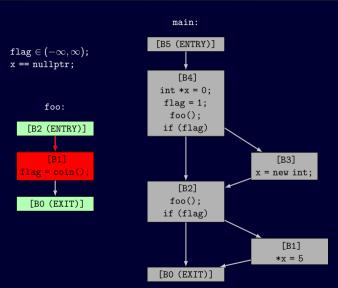


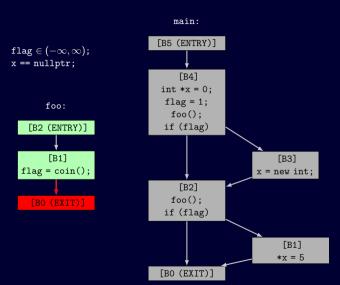


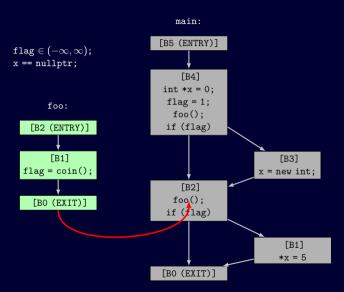


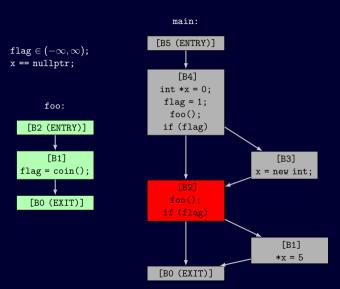


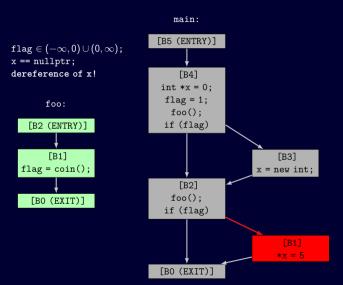








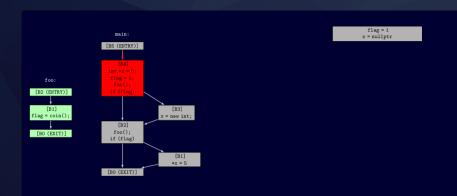


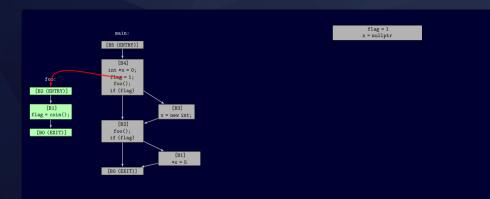


The ExplodedGraph

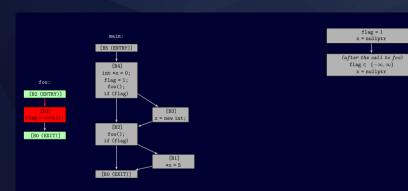
- Contains everything the analyzer learned during symbolic execution
- All explored paths of execution
- Every symbolic value in every program state

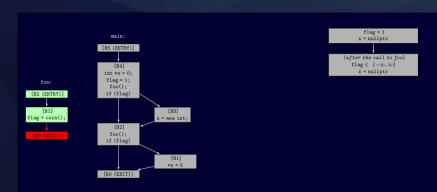


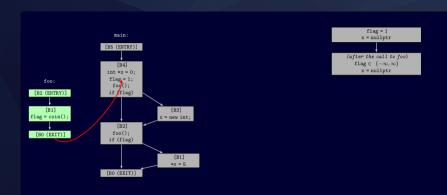




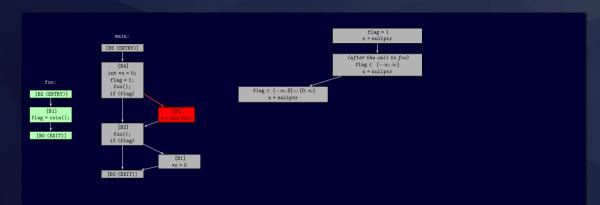


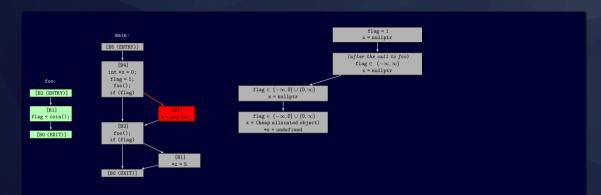


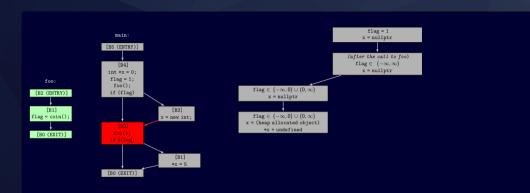


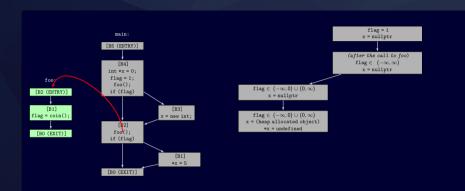


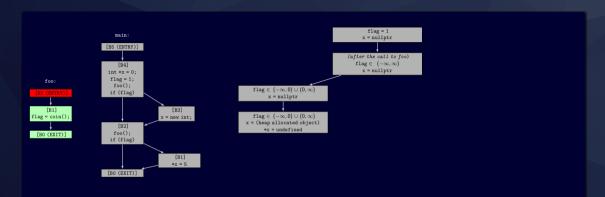


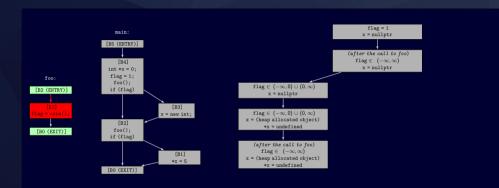


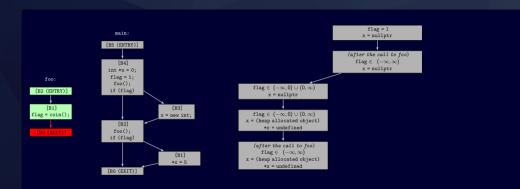


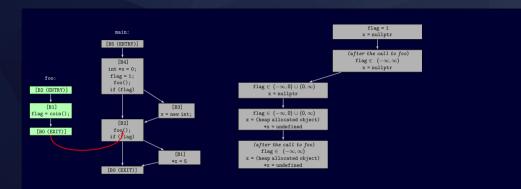


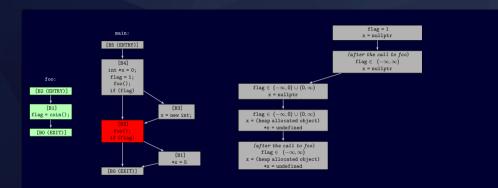


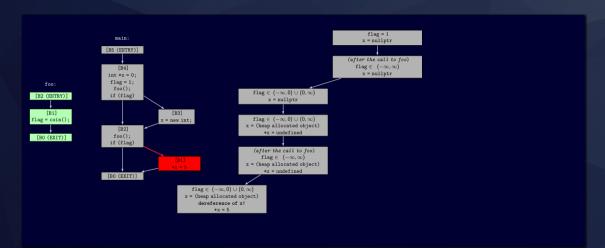


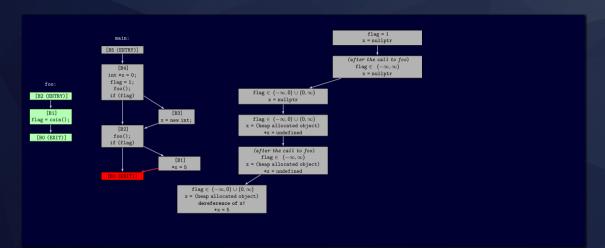


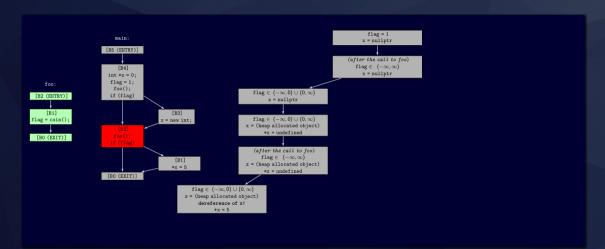


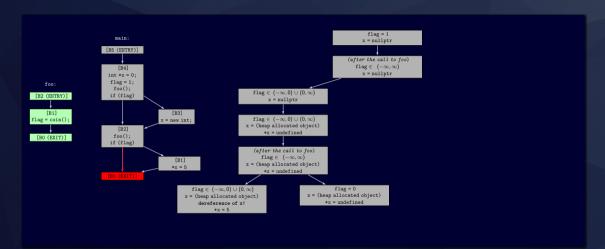


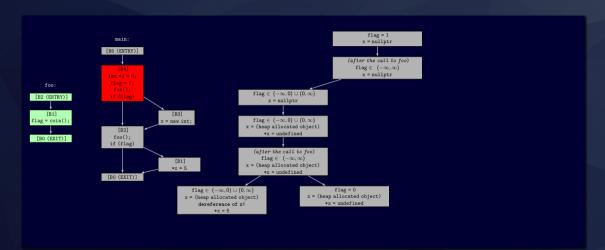


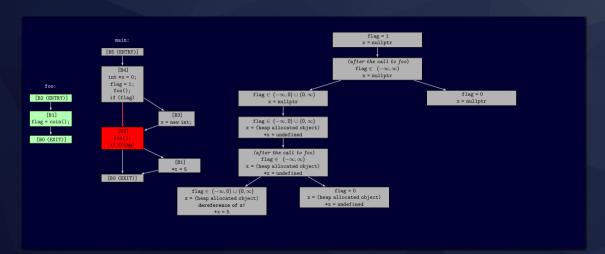


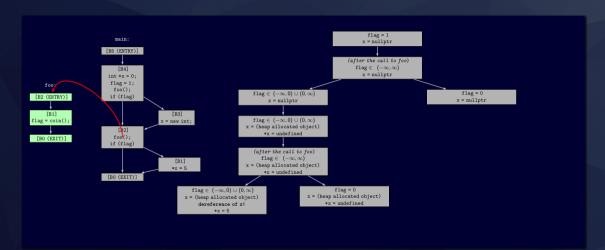


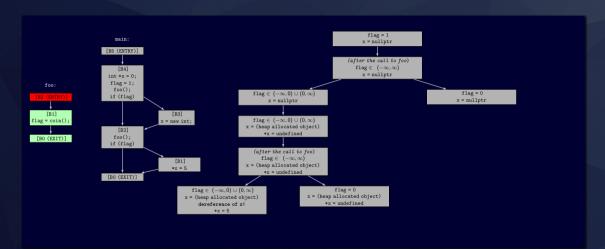


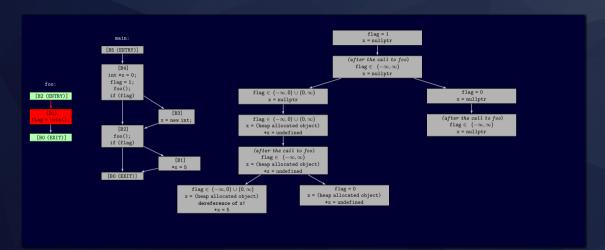


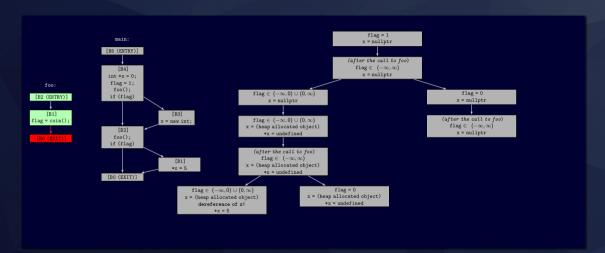


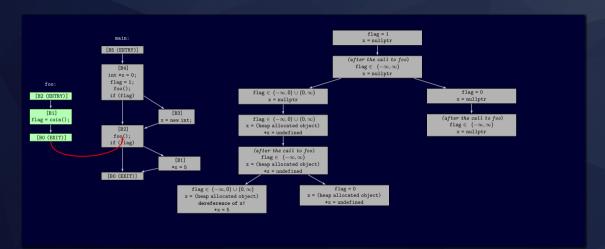


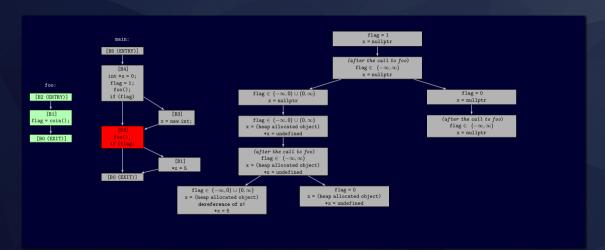




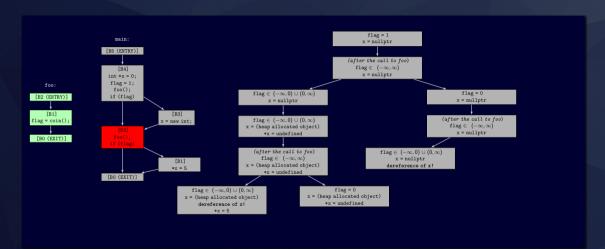


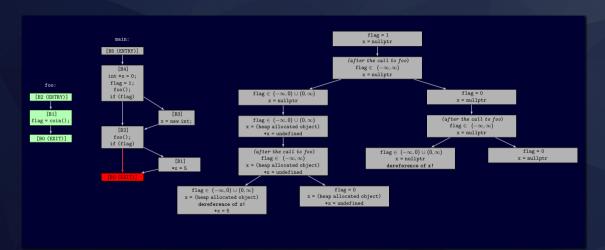












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- Representation of values, regions: symbols
- ExplodedGraphs are usually very-very large, and contain tremendous amount of information

Bug report construction

Processing of the ExplodedGraph

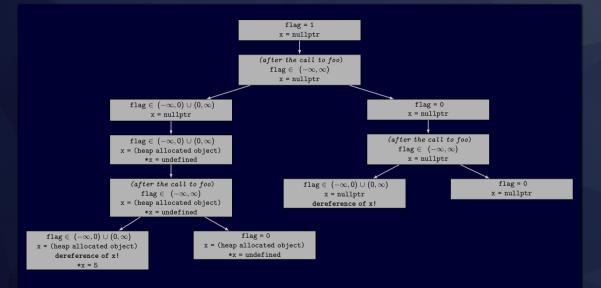
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- The graph may contain several of them

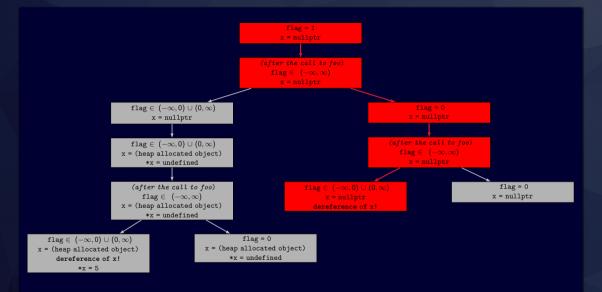
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- The graph may contain several of them
- The goal is to explain the path to these nodes
- For each node, construct the shortest path from the root to the error node
- This is called a bug path





```
flag = 1
   int flag;
                                                 x = nullptr
    bool coin();
03
    void foo() {
                                           (after the call to foo)
05
      flag = coin();
                                              flag \in (-\infty, \infty)
06
                                                 x = nullptr
07
    int main() {
                                                  flag = 0
09
      int *x = 0:
10
      flag = 1;
                                                 x = nullptr
      foo();
      if (flag)
                                           (after the call to foo)
      x = new int:
                                              flag \in (-\infty, \infty)
14
      foo();
                                                 x = nullptr
15
16
      if (flag)
17
        *x = 5;
                                          flag \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)
18 }
                                                 x = nullptr
                                             dereference of x!
```

The ideal bug report

The goal is to generate a bug report from the bug path that is

- complete: contains every information necessary to understand how the bug occured
- minimal: contains no unnecessary information

Techniques used by the analyzer

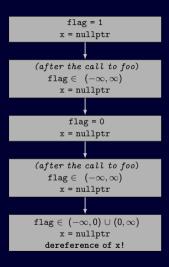
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 - Interestingness propagation

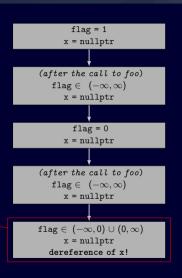
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- 2 techniques:
 - BugReporterVisitors
 - Interestingness propagation
- Visit the nodes of the bugpath from the error node to the root

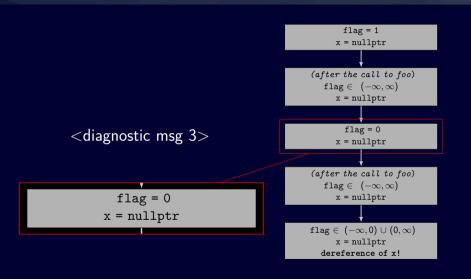


<warning msg>

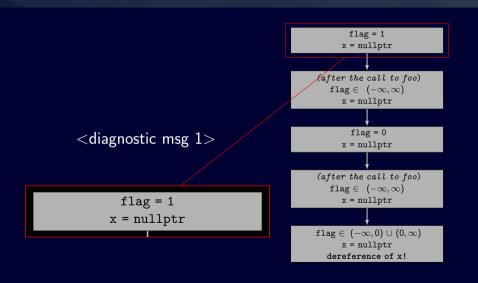
 $\texttt{flag} \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$ x = nullptr dereference of x!



flag = 1x = nullptr(after the call to foo) $flag \in (-\infty, \infty)$ x = nullptrflag = 0 <diagnostic msg 4> x = nullptr(after the call to foo) flag $\in (-\infty, \infty)$ (after the call to foo) x = nullptrflag $\in (-\infty, \infty)$ x = nullptr $\mathtt{flag} \in (-\infty,0) \cup (0,\infty)$ x = nullptrdereference of x!



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- Despite the misleading name, they are more like callbacks than visitors

Visitors

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- TrackControlDependencyCondBRVisitor

${\tt TrackControlDependencyCondBRV} is it or$

- Most recent addition, available in Clang 10.0.0
- GSoC'19 project mentored by Artem Dergachev, Gábor Horváth and Ádám Balogh
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- Calculates control dependencies to points of interest
- Tells the analyzer to explain the conditions of control dependency blocks

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main:

foo:

[B2 (ENTRY)]

[B1]

flag = coin();

[B0 (EXIT)]

Interestingness propagation

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- During analysis, some symbolic regions or values may have been marked as "interesting".
- During bug report construction, propagate interestingness to entities that interact with an interesting entity
- Nodes in the bug path that do not desribe an interesting entity are pruned

Expression value tracking!

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■ Mark the expression as interesting

Expression value tracking!

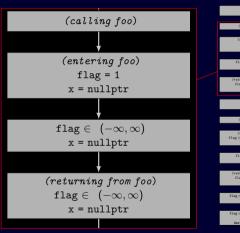
- Mark the expression as interesting
- Register visitors to describe events related to it
 - FindLastStoreBRVisitor
 - TrackControlDependencyCondBRVisitor
 - ReturnVisitor
 - UndefOrNullArgVisitor
 - etc...

Expression value tracking!

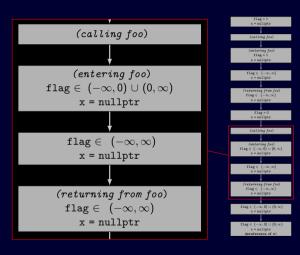
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 - etc...
- TrackControlDependencyCondBRVisitor does that as well

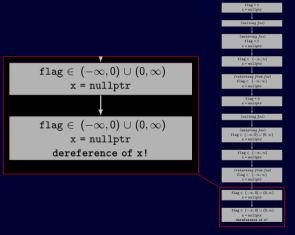
```
flag = 1
   int flag;
                                                 x = nullptr
    bool coin();
03
    void foo() {
                                           (after the call to foo)
05
      flag = coin();
                                              flag \in (-\infty, \infty)
06
                                                 x = nullptr
07
    int main() {
                                                  flag = 0
09
      int *x = 0:
10
      flag = 1;
                                                 x = nullptr
      foo();
      if (flag)
                                           (after the call to foo)
      x = new int:
                                              flag \in (-\infty, \infty)
14
      foo();
                                                 x = nullptr
15
16
      if (flag)
17
        *x = 5;
                                          flag \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)
18 }
                                                 x = nullptr
                                             dereference of x!
```

flag = 1 x = nullptr (calling foo) (entering foo) flag = 1 x = nullptr flag $\in (-\infty, \infty)$ x = nullptr (returning from foo) flag $\in (-\infty, \infty)$ x = nullptr flag = 0 x = nullptr (entering foo) $flag \in (-\infty,0) \cup (0,\infty)$ x = nullptr x = nullptr (returning from foo) flag ∈ (-∞,∞) x = nullptr $flag \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$ x = nullptr $flag \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$ x = nullptr dereference of x!









Stage 1: Visitor notes



The checker tracks x's value

 $extsf{flag} \in (-\infty,0) \cup (0,\infty) \ extsf{x} = extsf{nullptr} \ extsf{dereference} ext{ of } extsf{x}!$

Tracked variables: $\{x\}$



ConditionBRVisitor: Assuming 'flag' is not equal to 0

$$ext{flag} \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty) \ ext{x = nullptr}$$

Tracked variables: $\{x\}$



x = nullptr

TrackControlDependencyCond-BRVisitor tracks flag

$$ext{flag} \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty) \ ext{x = nullptr}$$

Tracked variables: $\{x, flag\}$



x = nullptr

 $(returning\ from\ foo)$ $flag\in\ (-\infty,\infty)$ x=nullptr

Tracked variables: $\{x, flag\}$



x = nullptrflag $\in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$ x = nullptrdereference of x!

FindLastStoreBRVisitor: Value assigned to 'flag'

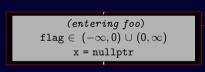
$$extsf{flag} \in (-\infty, \infty) \ extsf{x} = extsf{nullptr}$$

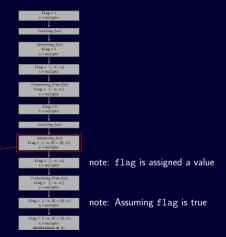
Tracked variables: $\{x, flag\}$

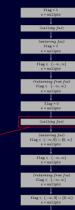


x = nullptrflag $\in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$ x = nullptr

note: flag is assigned a value







flag \in $(-\infty,0) \cup (0,\infty)$ x = nullptrdereference of x! note: Assuming flag is true

note: flag is assigned a value

(calling foo)

ConditionBRVisitor: Assuming 'flag' is 0

flag = 0 x = nullptr

Tracked variables: $\{x, flag\}$



 $flag \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$ x = nullptr note: Assuming flag is false

note: flag is assigned a value



 $flag \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$ x = nullptr note: Assuming flag is false note: flag is assigned a value note: Assuming flag is true

 $(returning\ from\ foo) \ ext{flag} \in \ ig(-\infty,\inftyig) \ ext{x = nullptr}$

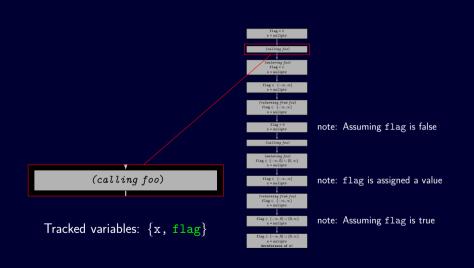
FindLastStoreBRVisitor is already satisfied, no notes

$$extstyle{flag} \in (-\infty, \infty) \ extstyle{x} = extstyle{nullptr}$$



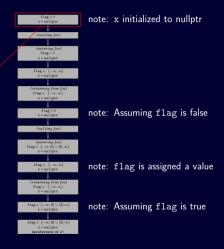


(entering foo) flag = 1 x = nullptr



FindLastStoreBRVisitor: 'x' initialized to null pointer value

flag = 1 x = nullptr



(calling foo) flag = 1 flag $\in (-\infty, \infty)$ x = nullptr (returning from foo) flag $\in (-\infty, \infty)$ flag = 0 note: Assuming flag is false x = nullptr flag $\in (-\infty,0) \cup (0,\infty)$ note: flag is assigned a value flag $\in (-\infty, \infty)$ x = nullptr note: Assuming flag is true $flag \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$ x = nullptr $flag \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$ x = nullptr

dereference of v

flag = 1 x = nullptr note: x initialized to nullptr

Stage 2: Non-visitor notes

The warning message is supplied by the checker

 $extsf{flag} \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$ $extsf{x} = extsf{nullptr}$ $extsf{dereference} extsf{of} extsf{x}!$





 $\mathtt{flag} \in (-\infty,0) \cup (0,\infty)$

x = nullptr

Returning from 'foo'

(returning from foo) $flag \in (-\infty, \infty)$ x = nullptr



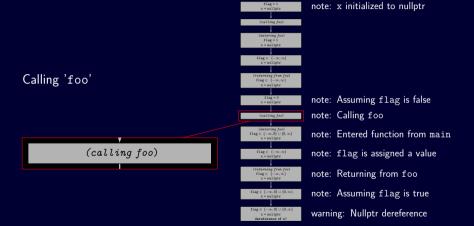


 $flag \in (-\infty, \infty)$ x = nullptr

Entering call from 'main'

 $\begin{array}{c} (\textit{entering foo}) \\ \texttt{flag} \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty) \\ \texttt{x} = \texttt{nullptr} \end{array}$



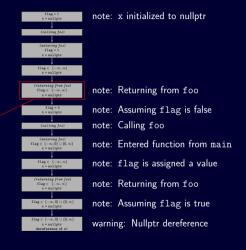




flag = 0 x = nullptr

Returning from 'foo'

(returning from foo) flag $\in (-\infty, \infty)$ x = nullptr



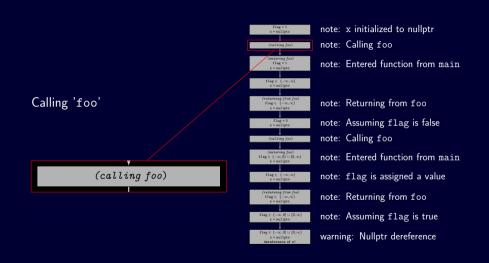


 $extsf{flag} \in (-\infty, \infty) \ extsf{x} = extsf{nullptr}$

Entering call from 'main'

(entering foo)
 flag = 1
x = nullptr



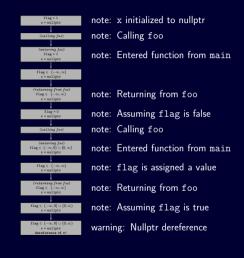


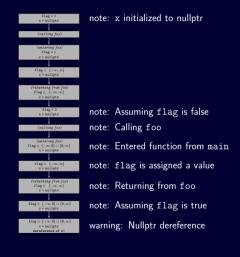
flag = 1 x = nullptr note: x initialized to nullptr note: Calling foo (calling foo) note: Entered function from main flag = 1 flag $\in (-\infty, \infty)$ x = nullptr (returning from foo) note: Returning from foo flag $\in (-\infty, \infty)$ x = nullptr flag = 0 note: Assuming flag is false note: Calling foo note: Entered function from main flag $\in (-\infty,0) \cup (0,\infty)$ note: flag is assigned a value note: Returning from foo flag $\in (-\infty, \infty)$ w = nullptr note: Assuming flag is true $flag \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$ x = nullptr $flag \in (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$ warning: Nullptr dereference x = nullptr

flag = 1 x = nullptr

Stage 3: Pruning



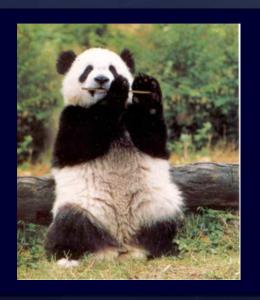


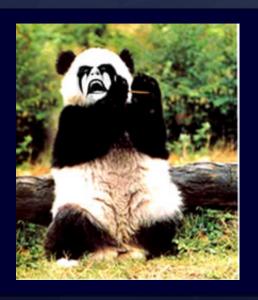


```
1 int flag;
  bool coin():
5 void foo() {
    ④ < Entered call from 'main' >
    flag = coin():
     ⑤ 		 Value assigned to 'flag', which participates in a condition later 		 >
9 int main() {
    int *x = 0;
      'x' initialized to a null pointer value >
    flag = true;
foo();
if flag) {
         Assuming 'flag' is 0 >
      x = new int;
    foo():
      Calling 'foo' >
      ⑥ < Returning from 'foo' >
    if (flag) {
         *x = 5:

■ Converge of null pointer (loaded from variable 'x')

19
20 }
```





Present problems, research

Very hard to solve problems

■ Relevant information isn't found in the bug path

Very hard to solve problems

- Relevant information isn't found in the bug path
- Ad absurdum, not even in the ExplodedGraph

```
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    ④ < Entered call from 'main' >
    flag = coin():
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    int *x = 0;
      'x' initialized to a null pointer value >
    flag = true;
foo();
if flag) {
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      x = new int;
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      Calling 'foo' >
      ⑥ < Returning from 'foo' >
    if (flag) {
         *x = 5:

■ Converge of null pointer (loaded from variable 'x')

19
20 }
```

```
01 int flag;
   bool coin();
03
   void foo() {
05
    flag = coin();
06
07
80
    int main() {
09
     int *x = 0;
10
     flag = 1;
11
     foo();
12
     if (flag)
13
     x = new int;
14
     foo();
15
16
     if (flag)
17
        *x = 5;
18 }
```

```
01
02
03
04
05
06
07
80
    int main() {
09
      int *x = 0;
10
     flag = 1;
11
      foo();
12
     if (flag)
13
        x = new int;
14
      foo();
15
16
     if (flag)
17
        *x = 5;
18 }
```

```
01
02
03
04
05
06
07
    int main() {
09
      int *x = 0;
10
     flag = 1;
11
     foo();
12
      if (flag)
        printf("Nothing to see here!");
13
14
      foo();
15
16
      if (flag)
17
        *x = 5;
18 }
```

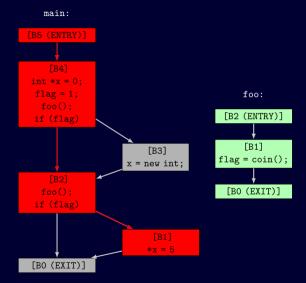
Reaching definitions analysis

- An algorithm to find a set of last stores (definitions) to a variable
- Regard all definitions to a variable as a point of interest
- https://reviews.llvm.org/D64991

main: [B5 (ENTRY)] int flag; bool coin(); 02 [B4] 03 int *x = 0; 04 void foo() { flag = 1;foo: 05 flag = coin(); foo(); 06 [B2 (ENTRY)] if (flag) 07 08 int main() { [B1] [B3] 09 int *x = 0; flag = coin(); 10 flag = 1;x = new int;11 foo(); [B2] 12 if (flag) [BO (EXIT)] foo(); 13 x = new int;if (flag) 14 foo(); 15 [B1] 16 if (flag) *x = 517 *x = 5;18 } [BO (EXIT)]

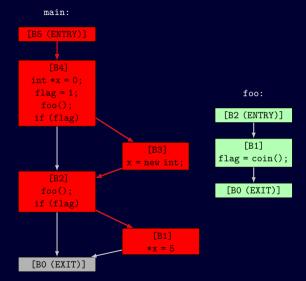
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int flag;
    bool coin();
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03
    void foo() {
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05
     flag = coin();
06
07
08
    int main() {
09
     int *x = 0;
10
     flag = 1;
11
     foo();
12
     if (flag)
13
       x = new int;
14
     foo();
15
16
     if (flag)
17
       *x = 5;
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03
    void foo() {
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06
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    int main() {
09
     int *x = 0;
10
     flag = 1;
11
     foo();
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     if (flag)
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       x = new int;
14
     foo();
15
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```



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- Originally concieved for instructions
- Incredibly complex to implement for C, C++, etc...
- Doesn't argue about aliasing
- Only works in a given CFG...

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- Doesn't argue about aliasing
- Only works in a given CFG...
- Using visitors, its possible to make this algorithm semi-interprocedural



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- Problems that require arguing outside the bugpath, especially the ExplodedGraph are insanely difficult
- The analyzer gets better by the minute

```
1 int flag;
                    bool coin();
        5 void foo() {
        6
                                    flag = coin();
        8
                   void bar() {
                                    int *x = 0:
                                                               'x' initialized to a null pointer value >
11
12
13
                                     f\Lambdaag = true:
                                  foo();
if (flag) {
                                                                         ② < Assuming 'flag' is 0 >
 14
15
                                                  x = \text{new int};
 16
17
                                    foo();
                                    if (flag) {
                                                                        *x = 1;
 18
                                                                 ■ Consider the desired of the point of the second of t
19
 20 1
```

```
1 int flag;
              bool coin():
    5 void foo() {
                       ④ < Entered call from 'main' >
                          flag = coin():
                                ⑤ 		 Value assigned to 'flag', which participates in a condition later 		 >
   9 int main() {
                        int *x = 0;
                                 'x' initialized to a null pointer value >
                           flag = true;
foo();
                          if (flag) {
                                                     Assuming 'flag' is 0 >
                                   x = new int;
                           foo():
                                 Calling 'foo' >
                                 ⑥ < Returning from 'foo' >
                          if (flag) {
                                                    *x = 5:

■ Consider the second of 
19
20 }
```









Európai Unió Európai Szociális Alap



BEFEKTETÉS A JÖVŐBE

