

## Bug report

Overall development environment:

Xcode as IDE, c++98 version. During the debug process, also use Dr memory to debug the memory error.

BUG#1 and #2 are both about wrong values in containers. #3 and #4 involves in pointer. #5 and #6 are trivial problems.

BUG #1: line 403. In the function, vector parameter should be call by reference

*How to find?*

Error message below told me that assert failed.

```
Assertion failed: (v1[2] == 75), function vector_operations, file /Users/kexin/Library/Mobile Documents/
com~apple~CloudDocs/2016 FALL/CSCI 1200/hw4/operations.cpp, line 403.
(lldb)
```

Then I use the debugger to find out what is in vector v1.

```
Assertion fail:
com~apple~Cloud
Printing descr:
(std::__1::vec
[0] = 25
[1] = 25
[2] = 25
[3] = 25
[4] = 25
[5] = 25
[6] = 25
}
(lldb)
```

So, there must be some mistakes in the function **vector\_sum(std::vector<int> inVec)**, since this is the only function to modify v1. (Before that, there is a bug wrong initialized of index i, should fix it first). According to the comment above, I find out that the vector is modified inside the function. But when it is outside the function, the value in the function does not change.

*How to fix?*

Add just let the parameter call by reference, then it will change outside the function.

**vector\_sum(std::vector<int> &inVec)**, don't forget to change the function prototypes, they must be the same.

*Why important?*

It is important to understand the type of parameter when create a function. To make sure whether the parameter should be modified after function or not.

BUG #2 line 241. In function array\_operation()

*How to find?*

```
Assertion failed: (*l1.begin() == 'A'), function list_operations, file /Users/kexin/Library/Mobile Documents/
com~apple~CloudDocs/2016 FALL/CSCI 1200/hw4/operations.cpp, line 342.
```

Error message above told me that assert failed. So Use Xcode to find out what is in l500.

```
142 assert(*l1.begin() == 'A')
143 assert(*l1.end() == 'M')
144 size=20
145 [0] = (char) 'Z'
146 [1] = (char) 'Y'
147 [2] = (char) 'X'
148 [3] = (char) 'W'
149 [4] = (char) 'V'
150 [5] = (char) 'U'
151 [6] = (char) 'T'
152 [7] = (char) 'S'
153 [8] = (char) 'R'
154 [9] = (char) 'Q'
155 [10] = (char) 'P'
156 [11] = (char) 'O'
157 [12] = (char) 'N'
158 [13] = (char) 'M'
```

It looks like the capital letters are in the reversed order. Back to line the for loop where create the l500 list for the Capital letters (241-243). Notice that the code push\_front, there is a logic error here, when push\_front the letters, they will in reversed order.

*How to fix?*

Change the for loop statement from **for(char c = 'A'; c <= 'Z'; c++)** to **for(char c = 'Z'; c >= 'A'; c--)**. Push\_front the letters in reversed order, then the output will be correct.

*Why important?*

When use a code that you are not very familiar, it is important to find out how it should be use. Also, when write the statement in a loop, it is crucial to understand how the for loop will continue.

BUG #3: line 262 in function list\_operation()

*How to find?* It looks like good in my Xcode, no error message and can run successfully. However, when it run in Drmemory, there will be error message.

```
~~Dr.M~~ Error #1: UNADDRESSABLE ACCESS of freed memory: reading 0x0061c6d0-0x0061c6d4 4 byte(s)
```

```
~~Dr.M~~ # 0 list_operations [/Applications/Xcode.app/Contents/Developer/Toolchains/XcodeDefault.xctoolchain/usr/bin/./include/c++/v1/list:361]
```

Drmemory told me that error occurs in 361. The for loop looks fine to me. Then set two breakpoints before and after the for loop, looks nothing wrong.

Then I started to consider the vector involved in the for loop **1500**. Back to line 262 and set some breakpoints. Step in at a time. Then it will step into another cpp file and have the message below.

```
7 "Attempted to dereference a non-dereferenceable list::iterator");
8 #endif
9 return __ptr->__as_node()->__value_;
10 }
11 LIBCPP_INLINE_VISIBILITY
```

There is something wrong with the iterator.

*How to fix?*

When erase something in the list, the iterator will be immediately invalid so change it from **1500.erase(itr)** to **itr = 1500.erase(itr)**; every time, itr will be assign a new value which is exactly the former value, then it will not be invalid.

*Why important?*

It is important to understand the property of iterator and understand how to set breakpoint and step in. To find out the problems that cannot tell in the surface.

BUG #4: Line 654. In the main function

*How to find?*

```
~~Dr.M~~
~~Dr.M~~ Error #1: LEAK 77 direct bytes 0x00652280-0x006522cd + 0 indirect bytes
~~Dr.M~~ # 0 replace_operator_new_array [/drmemory_package/common/alloc_replace.c:2928]
~~Dr.M~~ # 1 file_operations [/Users/kexin/Library/Mobile Documents/com~apple~CloudDocs/2016 FALL/CSCI 1200/hw4/operations.cpp:537]
~~Dr.M~~ # 2 main [/Users/kexin/Library/Mobile Documents/com~apple~CloudDocs/2016 FALL/CSCI 1200/hw4/operations.cpp:612]
~~Dr.M~~
```

DrMemory print the error message that there is memory leak.

I find that in line 537, new array is built on the heap, so it may be a problem. Or in line 612 it calls file\_operations(argc, argv, file\_buffer, file\_buffer\_length), the parameter file\_buffer is a pointer and build something on the heap. Also, according to the comment, file\_buffer holds array of raw bytes, which should be 77 bytes when we read in the file.

*How to fix?*

It is difficult to find out the leak. Luckily, there is only two places that will happen memory leak.

In line around 537, I found out there is no place to delete buffer. It will be used until the function end. I tried to delete buffer array before return function, then some message in decrypted file will be missing. So it cannot be deleted. Then I started to think about another pointer, it is created outside the function, but the

array on the heap should be created inside the function. If I delete file\_buffer it before the whole function return, then there is no error message in DrMemory.

delete [] file\_buffer in line 654

*Why important?*

I tried for a long time to find the memory leak, it is difficult to find out where is the exact location memory leak. I am not good at it, so I think it is important for me in future work to understand it more.

BUG #5: line 131. In the function arithmetic operations

*How to find?*

```
Multidivide #4: -5 (expected -5).
Multidivide #5: 0 (expected 0.1).
Assertion failed: (close_enough(zeropointone, s)), function arithmetic_operations, file /Users/kexin/Library/Mobile Documents/com~apple~CloudDocs/2016 FALL/CSCI 1200/hw4/operations.cpp, line 135.
Program ended with exit code: 9
```

The error message told me that assertion failed, so the close\_enough(zeropointone, s). From the output above, I can find out that the multidivide #5 is different from the expected value. Then back to line 132, where cout the value. So I can find that zeropointone should be 0 not 1. From the comment I can see that zeropointone should be the value 1000/10/10/10/10. It calls the multidivide function to get the value 0. Back to the multidivide (int numerator, int d1, int d2, int d3, int d4) function I can see that all the type of the divisors are int, which means it will not get a float for the answer, because int/int only get the biggest int part for the result.

*How to fix?*

Because the bug happened at the d4 1000/10/10/10=1. 1/10 should be 0.1 if it is a pure mathematics calculation. At first, I think about change d4 type from int to float, then zeropointone is correct. I think it work out here but it may change the original meaning for the function. So I think in another way, I think about the d4 itself, I can modify it outside the function. So in the multidivide function, it only divides the first three time, then use the return value to divides float(10). It will not change both function and zeropointone. So it is fixed from **multidivide(f\*10, a, a, a, a)** to **multidivide(f\*10, a, a, a, 1)/float(a)**

*Why important?*

There will be multiple ways to fix a problem, but you need to find a way you think best. Also, type is very crucial in c++ program, change a kind of type it may change the result.

BUG #6 Line 151. In the function vector\_compare(v1, v2).

*How to find?*

```
~Dr.M~~ Error #1: UNADDRESSABLE ACCESS beyond heap bounds: reading 0x005db7a0-0
x005db7a4 4 byte(s)
~Dr.M~~ # 0 vector_compare [./Users/kexin/Library/Mobile Documents/com~apple~CloudDocs/2016 FALL/CSCI 1200/hw4/operations.cpp:152]
~Dr.M~~ # 1 vector_operations [./Users/kexin/Library/Mobile Documents/com~apple~CloudDocs/2016 FALL/CSCI 1200/hw4/operations.cpp:456]
~Dr.M~~ # 2 main [./Users/kexin/Library/Mobile Documents/com~apple~CloudDocs/2016 FALL/CSCI 1200/hw4/operations.cpp:633]
~Dr.M~~ Note: @0:00:01.334 in thread 338813
~Dr.M~~ Note: refers to 0 byte(s) beyond last valid byte in prior malloc
~Dr.M~~ Note: prev lower malloc: 0x005db790-0x005db7a0
~Dr.M~~ Note: instruction: cmp %eax,%edi,4
~Dr.M~~
~Dr.M~~ Error #2: UNADDRESSABLE ACCESS beyond heap bounds: reading 0x005db82c-0
x005db830 4 byte(s)
~Dr.M~~ # 0 vector_compare [./Users/kexin/Library/Mobile Documents/com~apple~CloudDocs/2016 FALL/CSCI 1200/hw4/operations.cpp:152]
~Dr.M~~ # 1 vector_operations [./Users/kexin/Library/Mobile Documents/com~apple~CloudDocs/2016 FALL/CSCI 1200/hw4/operations.cpp:457]
~Dr.M~~ # 2 main [./Users/kexin/Library/Mobile Documents/com~apple~CloudDocs/2016 FALL/CSCI 1200/hw4/operations.cpp:633]
~Dr.M~~ Note: @0:00:01.337 in thread 338813
~Dr.M~~ Note: refers to 0 byte(s) beyond last valid byte in prior malloc
```

DrMemory print the message said that UNADDRESSABLE ACCESS. It happens twice, and all happen in the line 152. Set the breakpoint around the line 456, and find out what in the two vectors when they compare.

```

vector_compare(v2, v5));
vector_compare(v6, v1));

size=10
[0] = (int) 1
[1] = (int) 4
[2] = (int) 10
[3] = (int) 20
[4] = (int) 35
[5] = (int) 56
[6] = (int) 84
[7] = (int) 120
[8] = (int) 165
[9] = (int) 220

size=4
[0] = (int) -7
[1] = (int) 10
[2] = (int) 806
[3] = (int) 211

```

It is easier to see that size of these two vectors are different. Set two breakpoints before and after the for loop.

```

149 bool vector_compare(const std::vector<int> v1, const std::vector<int> v2) {
150     bool success = true;
151     for(uint i=0; i<v1.size(); ++i) {
152         if(v1[i] <= v2[i]) { //bug the > and < is mistaken
153             success = false;
154         }
155     }
156     return success;
157 }

```

Thread 1: breakpoint 1.1

It will end up with another several files, such as

```

8 template <class _Tp, class _Allocator>
9 template <class _InputIter>
0 typename enable_if
1 <
2     __is_input_iterator<_InputIter>::value &&
3     !__is_forward_iterator<_InputIter>::value,
4     void
5 >::type
6 __split_buffer<_Tp, _Allocator>::construct_at_end(_InputIter __first, _InputIter __last)
7 {
8     __alloc_rr& __a = this->__alloc();
9     for (; __first != __last; ++__first)
0     {
1         if (__end_ == __end_cap())
2         {
3             size_type __old_cap = __end_cap() - __first;
4             size_type __new_cap = _VSTD::max<size_type>(2 * __old_cap, 8);
5             __split_buffer __buf(__new_cap, 0, __a);

```

Then I will find out when compare v2 and v5, the index will out of range, since i is larger than 5, the v5 is out of range.

*How to fix?*

Add another conditional in for loop. **`i<v1.size()&&v2.size()`**. This will make sure that when compare the values in two different size vectors, it will never out of range.

*Why important?*

It is important to consider all conditions when we write programs. The buggy program does not think about that two vectors may be different size. This is a common mistake I should pay attention to.