

Easy Ada tooling with Libadalang

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In three bullet points

- A library that allows users to query/alter data about Ada sources
- Both low & high level APIS:
 - What is the type of this expression?
 - How many references to this variable?
 - Give me the source location of this token
 - Rename this entity
 - Etc.
- Multi-language: Easy binding generation to other languages/ecosystems
 - Today: Python, Ada, C
- Easy scripting: Be able to create a prototype quickly & interactively

```
174     end record;  
175  
176 ~ type Cond_Branch_Context is limited record  
177     Decision_Stack : Decision_Occurrence_Vectors.  
178     -- The stack of open decision occurrences  
179  
180     Basic_Blocks   : Basic_Block_Sets.Set;  
181     -- All basic blocks in the routine being ana  
182  
183     Stats          : Branch_Statistics;  
184     -- Statistics on conditional branches in the  
185  
186     Subprg         : Address_Info_Acc;  
187     -- Info of enclosing subprogram  
188 end record;  
189  
190 ~ procedure Analyze_Routine  
191     (Name : String_Access;
```

Figure 1: Syntax & block highlighting

```
174   end record;  
175  
176   type Cond_Branch_Context is limited record  
177     Decision_Stack : Decision_Occurrence_Vectors.  
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180     Basic_Blocks   : Basic_Block_Sets.Set;  
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183     Stats          : Branch_Statistics;  
184       -- Statistics on conditional branches in the  
185  
186     Subprg         : Address_Info_Acc;  
187       -- Info of enclosing subprogram  
188   end record;  
189  
190   procedure Analyze_Routine  
191     (Name : String_Access;  
53  
54   type Set is tagged private  
55   with Constant_Indexing => Constant_Reference,  
56     Default_Iterator    => Iterate,  
57     Iterator_Element    => Element_Type;  
58
```

Figure 2: Cross references

The diagram illustrates a refactoring process in an IDE. On the left, a code snippet shows a function call `"+"` on line 8, which is highlighted in blue. A curved arrow points from this call to a function definition on the right. The function definition, also highlighted in blue, is `function Concat` on line 8 of the right-hand code block. The left code block contains the following text:

```
8~ function "+"  
9   (S1, S2 : Unbounded_String)  
10  return Unbounded_String is  
11  (S1 & "." & S2);  
12  
13~ function Concat (Ns : String_Array) return String  
14 is  
15   R : Unbounded_String;  
16 begin  
17~   for N of Ns loop  
18~     if Length (R) = 0 then  
19       R := N;  
20     else  
21       R := R & N;  
22     end if;  
23   end loop;  
24 end Concat;
```

The right code block contains the following text:

```
8~ function Concat  
9   (S1, S2 : Unbounded_String)  
10  return Unbounded_String is  
11  (S1 & "." & S2);  
12  
13~ function Concat (Ns : String_Array) return String  
14 is  
15   R : Unbounded_String;  
16 begin  
17~   for N of Ns loop  
18~     if Length (R) = 0 then  
19       R := N;  
20     else  
21       R := Concat (R, N);  
22     end if;  
23   end loop;  
24 end Concat;
```

Figure 3: Refactoring

The need - command line tools

```
procedure Main is
  type my_int is new Integer range 1 .. 10;
  Var : my_int := 12;
begin
  null;
end Main;
```

```
$ ./my_custom_lal_checker main.adb
main.adb:2:9: type name should start with uppercase letter
main.adb:3:3: variable name should start with lowercase letter
```

Challenges for ASIS's GNAT implementation

- Incremental: don't recompute everything when the code changes
- Error recovery: ability to compute partial results on incorrect code
- Long running: be able to run for 3 days without crashing your machine

GNAT based ASIS implementation is ill suited to those challenges.

API problems

- ASIS API is too low level/too difficult to change
- Desire for a more modern, higher level API

Why not blank slate implementation of ASIS?

- ASIS specifies a complicated API
- A lot of work to create a new implementation
- And then, it is still not what we want! We still need to:
 - Change most parts of the API.
 - Add a lot of operations (refactoring API, higher level semantic queries, etc..)
 - Specify how error recovery works with ASIS
 - ...

So better to start from scratch :)

API Part 1: Tokens

```
-- main.adb  
procedure Main is null;
```

```
ctx = lal.AnalysisContext()  
unit = ctx.get_from_file('main.adb')  
for token in unit.root.tokens:  
    print 'Token: {}'.format(token)
```

Outputs:

Token: <Token Procedure u'procedure' at 1:1-1:10>

Token: <Token Identifier u'Main' at 1:11-1:15>

Token: <Token Is u'is' at 1:16-1:18>

Token: <Token Null u'null' at 1:19-1:23>

Token: <Token Semicolon u';' at 1:23-1:24>

```
procedure Main is
  A : Integer := 12;
  B, C : Integer := 15;
begin
  A := B + C;
end Main;
```

```
for object_decl in unit.root.findall(lal.ObjectDecl):
  print object_decl.sloc_range, object_decl.text
```

Outputs:

```
2:4-2:22 A : Integer := 12;
3:4-3:25 B, C : Integer := 15;
```

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

procedure Main is
  function Double (I : Integer) return Integer is (I * 2);
  function Double (I : Float) return Float is (I * 2.0);
begin
  Put_Line (Integer'Image (Double (12)));
end Main;
```

```
double_call = unit.root.find(
  lambda n: n.is_a(lal.CallExpr) and n.f_name.text == 'Double'
)

print double_call.f_name.p_referenced_decl.text
```

Outputs:

```
function Double (I : Integer) return Integer is (I * 2);
```

API Part 4: Tree rewriting

```
procedure Main is
begin
  Put_Line ("Hello world");
end Main;
```

Let's rewrite:

```
call = unit.root.find(lal.CallExpr) # Find the call
diff = ctx.start_rewriting() # Start a rewriting
param_diff = diff.get_node(call.f_suffix[0]) # Get the param of the call
# Replace the expression of the parameter with a new node
param_diff.f_expr = lal.rewriting.StringLiteral("Bye world")
diff.apply()
```

Outputs:

```
procedure Main is
begin
  Put_Line ("Bye world");
end Main;
```

An example

```
import sys
import libadalang as lal

def check_ident(ident):
    if not ident.text[0].isupper():
        print '{}: {}: variable name "{}" should be capitalized'.format(
            ident.unit.filename, ident.sloc_range.start, ident.text
        )

ctx = lal.AnalysisContext()
for filename in sys.argv[1:]:
    u = ctx.get_from_file(filename)
    for d in u.diagnostics:
        print '{}: {}'.format(filename, d)
    if u.root:
        for decl in u.root.findall(lal.ObjectDecl):
            for ident in decl.f_ids:
                check_ident(ident)
```

Technical prototypes/demos

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;
use all type Ada.Text_IO.File_Type;

procedure Example is

  subtype Nat is Integer range 0 .. Integer'Last;

  type Rec (N : Natural) is tagged record
    S : String (1 .. N);
  end record;

  type Money_Type is delta 0.01 digits 14;

  generic
    with procedure Put_Line (S : String);
  package Things is
    procedure Process (S : access Wide_String)
      with Pre => S /= null and then S'Length > 0
      and then (for all I in S.all'Range =>
        S.all (I) / ASCII.NUL);
  end Things;
```

Figure 4: Libadalang based highlighter

Syntax based static analyzers

```
def has_same_operands(binop):
    def same_tokens(left, right):
        return len(left) == len(right) and all(
            le.is_equivalent(ri) for le, ri in zip(left, right)
        )
    return same_tokens(list(binop.f_left.tokens), list(binop.f_right.tokens))

def interesting_oper(op):
    return not op.is_a(lal.OpMult, lal.OpPlus, lal.OpDoubleDot,
                       lal.OpPow, lal.OpConcat))

for b in unit.root.findall(lal.BinOp):
    if interesting_oper(b.f_op) and has_same_operands(b):
        print 'Same operands for {} in {}'.format(b, source_file)
```

Those 20 lines of code found 1 bug in GNAT, 3 bugs in CodePeer, and 1 bug in GPS (despite extensive testing and static analysis).

More info on our blog

Semantic based static analyzers

```
with Ada.Text_IO; use Ada.Text_IO;

procedure Main is
  Input : File_Type;
begin
  Open (File => Input, Mode => In_File, Name => "input.txt");

  while not End_Of_File (Input) loop
    declare
      Line : String := Get_Line (Input); <--- WARNING: File might be closed
    begin
      Put_Line (Line);
      Close (Input); <--- WARNING: File might be closed
    end;
  end loop;
end Main;
```

- Very simple and targeted abstract interpretation
- DSL to specify new checkers
- Work in progress! Repository here
<https://github.com/AdaCore/lal-checkers>

- Done with Python API too
- Very lightweight (few hundreds lines of code)
- Full article here: <https://blog.adacore.com/a-usable-copy-paste-detector-in-few-lines-of-python>

- Inside Adacore: change semantic engine in GPS, new versions of GNATmetric, GNATStub, GNATpp
- Outside: clients using it in production for various needs such as:
 - Code instrumentation
 - Automatic refactorings
 - Generation of serializers/deserializers

- Sources are on GitHub: <https://github.com/AdaCore/libadalang>
- Come open issues and create pull requests!
- API is still a moving target
- First stable version by October 2018
- API will be incrementally improved after that
- We'll try to avoid breakage as much as possible
- But allow ourselves to make it better for the future :)