Software maintenance of a C++ "linter" tool



Applicable for students as HiWi Keywords: Clang, Source Analysis, Source Transformation, Testing, LLVM-Lit

Introduction

In C++, operator overloading can be used to replace built-in types (e.g., double) with user-defined ones. This is done to introduce new semantics to an existing code base, e.g., multi-precision data types (Boost.Multiprecision).

```
#include "adouble.h"
adouble foo(adouble a) {
   adouble phi_s = a * a * .5;
   return phi_s;
}
```

Figure 1: Left: Input function using built-in double. Right: Type change: double is replace by the user-defined type adouble providing required operator overloads.

The C++ standard treats these user-defined types differently than built-in ones in certain contexts. Hence, the code can become illegal and the compiler will produce an error after the type change. As a result, the tool OO-Lint [1] was developed. It is based on the Clang compiler infrastructure [2], to find such problematic code constructs before the type change. This enables the developer to fix the problems without interpreting thousands of lines of compiler error output.

Tasks

The OO-Lint tool needs to be made compatible with the recent Clang version 10. You will fix any API breakage and modernize the code if necessary.

Source code analysis

- (a) Improve the matchers of the static analyser to reduce false positive rates.
- (b) Unit tests for the various matchers based on the LLVM-Lit testing tool.

Source code transformation

- (a) Existing source transformation capabilities need to be tested and refactored.
- (b) Development of new source transformation capabilities.

Qualifications

- Experience with modern C++ and the CMake build system.
- · Knowledge of the Clang tooling library [2].

References

- [1] https://github.com/ahueck/opovlint/tree/clang6.0
- [2] https://clang.llvm.org/docs/LibTooling.html



Alexander Hück alexander.hueck@tu-darmstadt.de

Office: S1|22 Room 412 Alexanderstraße 2 64287 Darmstadt Tel. 06151 16-7 55 77

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