Structured Bindings and How to Analyze Them

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Structured binding declaration

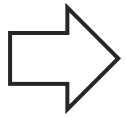
```
[[attr]] cv* auto &|&& [id1, id2, ..., idn] = initializer;
```

*can also be static or thread_local since C++20

Cases of structured bindings

Case 1: binding an array

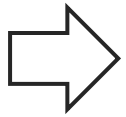
```
void binding_an_array() {
  int arr[3] = {1, 2, 3};

  auto [x, y, z] = arr;

  int a = x;
}
```



```
void binding_an_array() {
  int arr[3] = {1, 2, 3};

  int tmp_arr[3] = {
    arr[0], arr[1], arr[2]
  };

  #define x tmp_arr[0]
  #define y tmp_arr[1]
  #define z tmp_arr[2]

  int a = x;
}
```

Case 1: binding an array

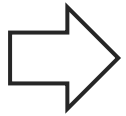
```
void binding_an_array() {
  int arr[3] = {1, 2, 3};

  auto &[x, y, z] = arr;

  int a = x;
}
```



```
void binding_an_array() {
  int arr[3] = {1, 2, 3};

  int(&tmp_arr)[3] = arr;

  #define x tmp_arr[0]
  #define y tmp_arr[1]
  #define z tmp_arr[2]

  int a = x;
}
```

Case 2: binding to data members

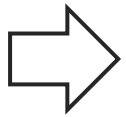
```
struct S {int a; int b;};

void binding_to_data_m() {
  S s;

  auto [x, y] = s;

  int a = x;
}
```



```
struct S {int a; int b;};

void binding_to_data_m() {
  S s;

  S tmp_s = s;

  #define x tmp_s.a
  #define y tmp_s.b

  int a = x;
}
```

Case 3: binding a tuple-like type

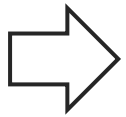
```
void binding_a_tuple() {
  std::pair<int, float> p{1, 2.0F};

  auto [x, y] = p;

  int a = x;
}
```



```
void binding_a_tuple() {
  std::pair<int, float> p{1, 2.0F};

  std::pair<int, float> tmp_p = p;

  std::tuple_element<
    0, std::pair<int, float>
  >::type x = std::get<0>(tmp_p);

  std::tuple_element<
    1, std::pair<int, float>
  >::type y = std::get<1>(tmp_p);

  #define x x
  #define y y

  int a = x;
}
```

Case 3: binding a tuple-like type

```
void binding_a_tuple() {
  std::pair<int, float> p{1, 2.0F};

  auto &[x, y] = p;

  int a = x;
}
```



```
void binding_a_tuple() {
  std::pair<int, float> p{1, 2.0F};

  std::pair<int, float> &tmp_p = p;

  std::tuple_element<
    0, std::pair<int, float>
  >::type &x = std::get<0>(tmp_p);

  std::tuple_element<
    1, std::pair<int, float>
  >::type &y = std::get<1>(tmp_p);

  #define x x
  #define y y

  int a = x;
}
```

The Clang Static Analyzer

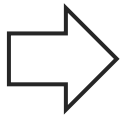
The Clang Static Analyzer

```
void toy_example() {
  int x;
  int y = x;
}
```

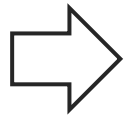
```
warning: Assigned value is garbage or undefined [core.uninitialized.Assign]
  int y = x;
  ^       ~
note: 'x' declared without an initial value
  int x;
  ^~~~~
note: Assigned value is garbage or undefined
  int y = x;
  ^       ~
```

The Clang Static Analyzer

```
int x;
int y = x;
```



```
-DeclStmt ...
 `-VarDecl ... x 'int'
-DeclStmt ...
 `-VarDecl ... y 'int' ...
   `-ImplicitCastExpr ...
     `-DeclRefExpr ... 'x' ...
```



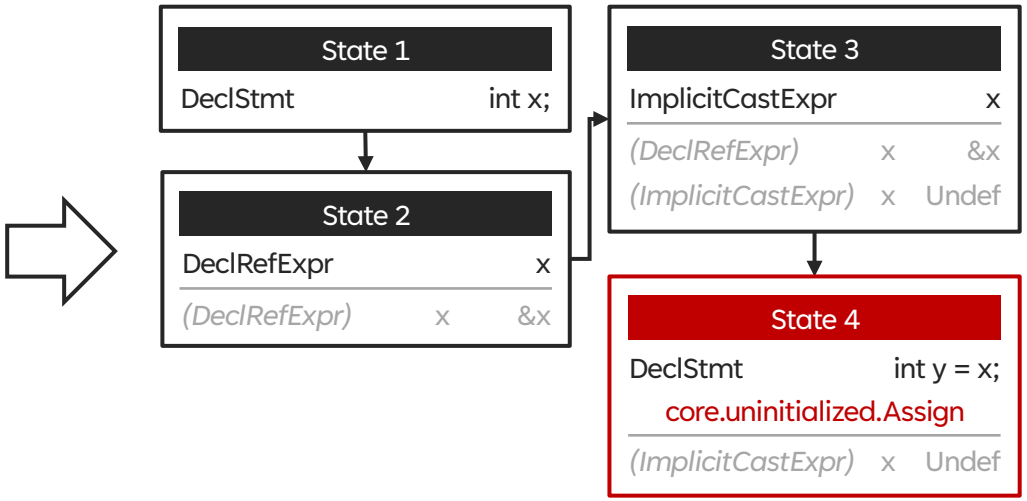
```
[B1]
  1: int x;
  2: x
  3: [B1.2] (...)
  4: int y = x;
```

User

Clang

The Clang Static Analyzer

```
[B1]
  1: int x;
  2: x
  3: [B1.2] (...)
  4: int y = x;
```




```
int x;
```

① 'x' declared...

```
int y = x;
```

② Assigned value...

Clang

Analyzer

Why support structured bindings?

False positives

```
QPair<int, QSharedPointer<int>> foo() {
  return {42, nullptr};
}

int main() {
  auto [x, p] = foo();
  auto p2 = p;
}
```

```
warning: 1st function call argument is an uninitialized value [core.CallAndMessage]
  void deref() noexcept { deref(d); }
                                  ^
note: Uninitialized value stored to '.second.d’
  auto p2 = p;
            ^
```

False negatives

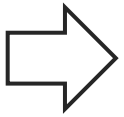
```
int main() {
  int arr[2];

  auto [x, y] = arr;

  int a = x;
}
```

```
warning: Value stored to 'a' during its initialization is never read [deadcode.DeadStores]
    int a = x;
        ^   ~
```

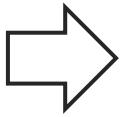
How to analyze them

How to analyze them

```
auto [b1, b2] = init
```



```
DeclStmt ...
`-DecompositionDecl ...
  |-<tmp init>
  |-BindingDecl ... b1 ...
  | `-<bound expression>
  `-BindingDecl ... b2 ...
    `-<bound expression>
```



```
[B1]
  1: <tmp init>
  2: auto = init;
```

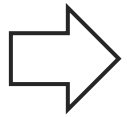
Case 1: binding an array

```
int init[2];

auto [b1, b2] = init;

int x = b1;
```

```
-<array declaration>
-DeclStmt ...
 `-DecompositionDecl ...
   |-ArrayInitLoopExpr ...
   | `-...
   |-BindingDecl ... b1 ...
   | `-ArraySubscriptExpr ...
   |   |-ImplicitCastExpr ...
   |   | `-DeclRefExpr ... Decomposition
   |   `-IntegerLiteral ... 0
   `-BindingDecl ... b2 ...
     `-...
-DeclStmt ...
 `-VarDecl ... x ...
   `-ImplicitCastExpr ...
     `-DeclRefExpr ... Binding ... 'b1'
```

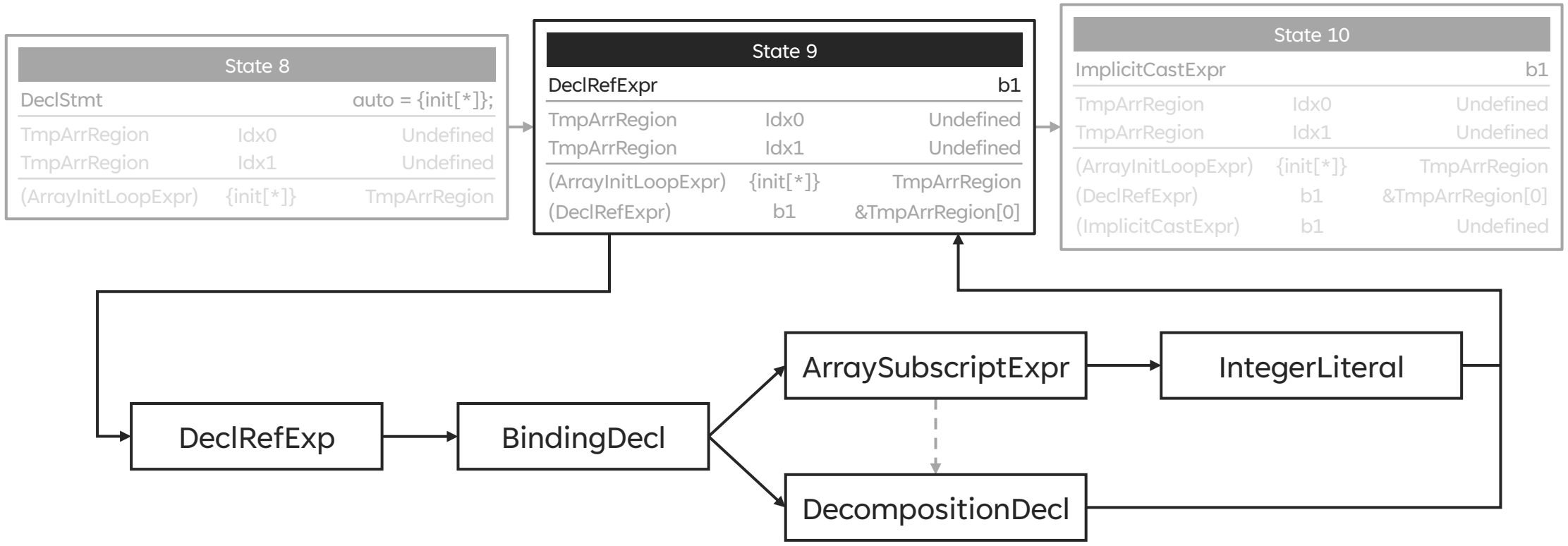
Case 1: binding an array

```
-<array declaration>
-DeclStmt ...
 `-DecompositionDecl ...
   |-ArrayInitLoopExpr ...
   | `-...
   |-BindingDecl ... b1 ...
   | `-ArraySubscriptExpr ...
   |   |-ImplicitCastExpr ...
   |   | `-DeclRefExpr ... Decomposition
   |   `-IntegerLiteral ... 0
   `-BindingDecl ... b2 ...
     `-...
-DeclStmt ...
 `-VarDecl ... x ...
   `-ImplicitCastExpr ...
     `-DeclRefExpr ... Binding ... 'b1'
```



```
[B1]
  X: <array declaration>
  X: ArrayInitLoopExpr
  8: auto = {init[*]};
  9: b1
 10: [B1.9] (ImplicitCastExpr, ...)
 11: int x = b1;
```

Case 1: binding an array



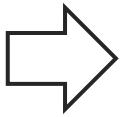
Case 2: binding to data members

```
S init;

auto [b1, b2] = init;

int x = b1;
```

```
-<struct instantiation>
-DeclStmt ...
 `-DecompositionDecl ...
   |-CXXConstructExpr ...
   | `-...
   |-BindingDecl ... b1 ...
   | `-MemberExpr ... F0 ...
   |   `-DeclRefExpr ... Decomposition
   `-BindingDecl ... b2 ...
     `-...
-DeclStmt ...
 `-VarDecl ... x ...
   `-ImplicitCastExpr ...
     `-DeclRefExpr ... Binding ... 'b1'
```

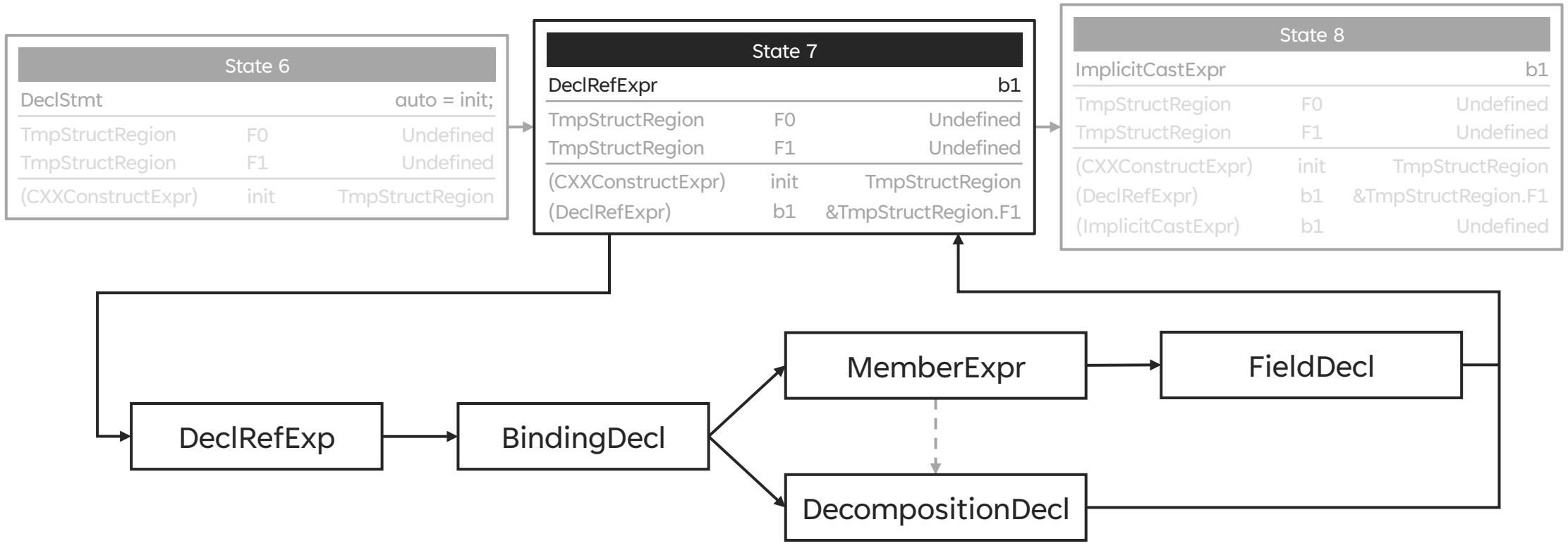
Case 2: binding to data members

```
-<struct instantiation>
-DeclStmt ...
 `-DecompositionDecl ...
   |-CXXConstructExpr ...
   | `-...
   |-BindingDecl ... b1 ...
   | `-MemberExpr ... F0 ...
   |   `-DeclRefExpr ... Decomposition
   `-BindingDecl ... b2 ...
     `-...
-DeclStmt ...
 `-VarDecl ... x ...
   `-ImplicitCastExpr ...
     `-DeclRefExpr ... Binding ... 'b1'
```



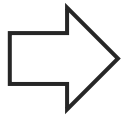
```
[B1]
  X: <struct instantiation>
  3: init
  4: [B1.3] (ImplicitCastExpr, ...)
  5: [B1.4] (CXXConstructExpr, ...)
  6: auto = init;
  7: b1
  8: [B1.7] (ImplicitCastExpr, ...)
  9: int x = b1;
```

Case 2: binding to data members



Case 3: binding a tuple-like type

```
std::pair<int,int> init;

auto [b1, b2] = init;

int x = b1;
```



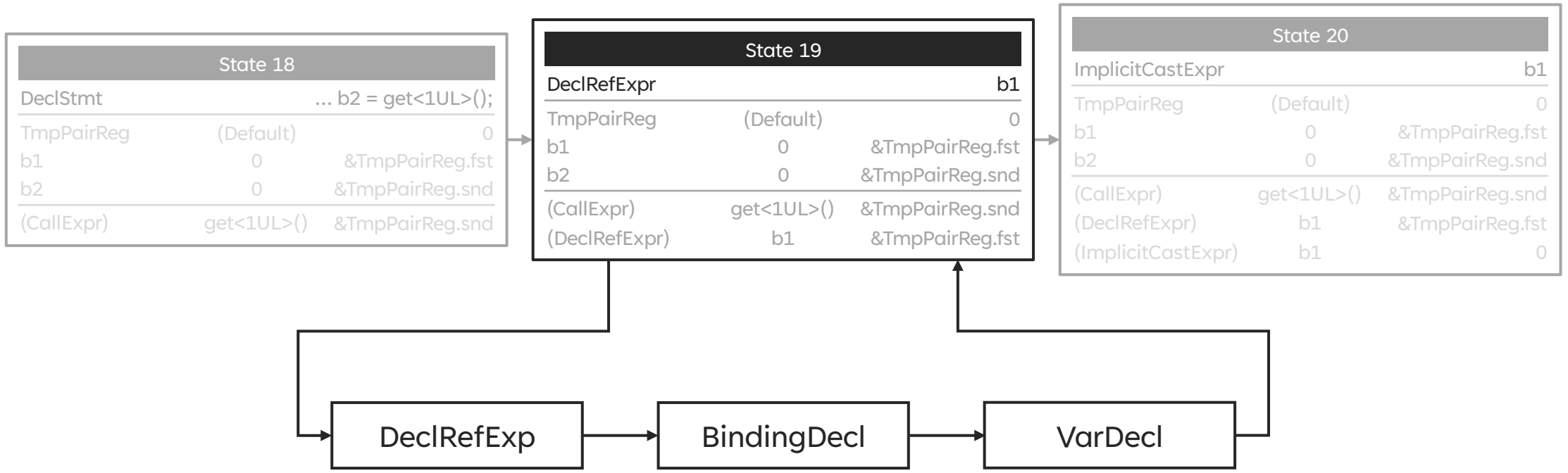
```
-<pair construction>
-DeclStmt ...
 `-DecompositionDecl ...
  |-CXXConstructExpr ...
  | `-...
  |-BindingDecl ... b1 ...
  | |-VarDecl ... b1 ...
  | | `-...
  | `-DeclRefExpr ... Var ... 'b1' ...
  `-BindingDecl ... b2 ...
    |-VarDecl ... b2 ...
    | `-...
    `-DeclRefExpr ... Var ... 'b2' ...
-<declaration of x>
```

Case 3: binding a tuple-like type

```
-<pair construction>
-DeclStmt ...
 `-DecompositionDecl ...
  |-CXXConstructExpr ...
  | `-...
  |-BindingDecl ... b1 ...
  | |-VarDecl ... b1 ...
  | | `-...
  | `-DeclRefExpr ... Var ... 'b1' ...
  `-BindingDecl ... b2 ...
    |-VarDecl ... b2 ...
    | `-...
    `-DeclRefExpr ... Var ... 'b2' ...
-<declaration of x>
```

```
[B1]
  X: <pair construction>
  X: ...
  5: [B1.4] (CXXConstructExpr, ...)
  6: auto = init;
  7: get<0UL>
  8: [B1.7] (ImplicitCastExpr, ...)
  9:
 10: [B1.9] (ImplicitCastExpr, ...)
 11: [B1.8]([B1.10])
 12: ... b1 = get<0UL>();
  X: ...
 18: ... b2 = get<1UL>();
  X: <declaration of x>
```

Case 3: binding a tuple-like type



Implementation details

ArrayInitLoopExpr

Used in the implicit copy/move constructor for a class with an array member

Used when a lambda-expression captures an array by value

Used when a decomposition declaration decomposes an array

ArrayInitLoopExpr

```
ArrayInitLoopExpr ...
|-OpaqueValueExpr ...
| `-DeclRefExpr ...'source_array' ...
`-CXXConstructExpr ... '(const ... &)'
  `-ImplicitCastExpr ...
    `-ArraySubscriptExpr ...
      |-ImplicitCastExpr ...
      | `-OpaqueValueExpr ...
      |   `-DeclRefExpr ... 'source_array'
      `-ArrayInitIndexExpr 'unsigned long'
```

Src / Init

```
[B1]
  1: source_array
  2: [B1.1] (ImplicitCastExpr, ...)
  3: *
  4: [B1.2][[B1.3]]
  5: [B1.4] (ImplicitCastExpr, ...)
  6: [B1.5] (CXXConstructExpr, [B1.8], ...)
  7: {[B1.6]}
```

The loop is not unrolled in the CFG!

ArrayInitLoopExpr

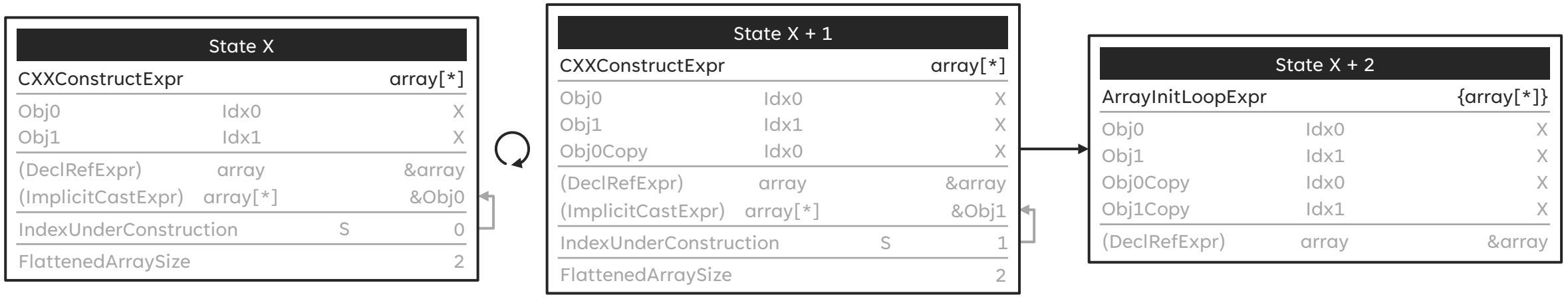
For POD arrays a member-wise copy, or a LazyCompoundValue is created

For other arrays the constructor calls are repeated, or conservative evaluation is used

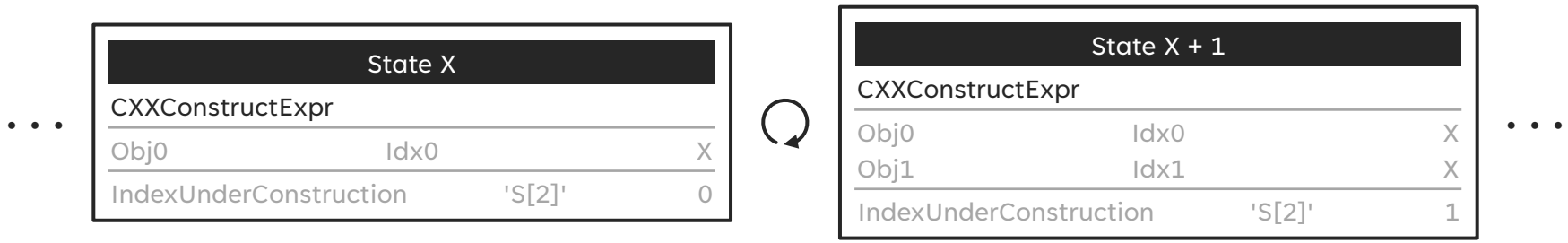
POD array evaluation selected based on the value of -region-store-small-array-limit (defaults to 5)

Constructor evaluation selected based on the value of -analyzer-max-loop (defaults to 4)

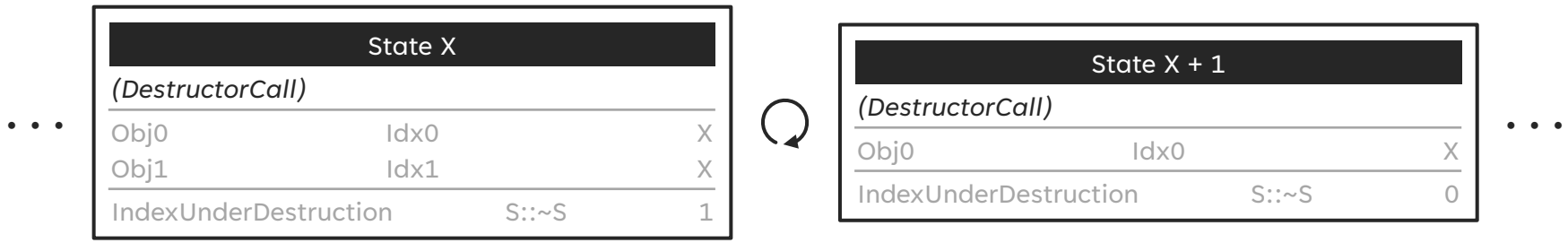
ArrayInitLoopExpr



Non-POD array construction



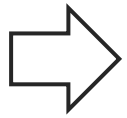
Non-POD array destruction



The initial index is determined using the DynamicExtent API!

Holding variables

```
[B1]
  ...
  4: auto = tuple;
  ...
```



```
[B1]
  ...
  4: auto = tuple;
  5: get<0UL>
  6: [B1.5] (ImplicitCastExpr, ...)
  7:
  8: [B1.7] (ImplicitCastExpr, ...)
  9: [B1.6]([B1.8])
 10: std::tuple_element
       <0, ...>::type a = get<0UL>();
  ...
```

The variables have also been introduced to liveness analysis!

Do you have any questions?

Summary

Support for structured bindings is introduced

The analyzer can properly model small non-POD arrays

The analyzer supports arrays inside lambda captures

The analyzer can reason about array fields after copy- or move construction

Some parts of the implementation are also used by DataFlow analysis

The changes are live since Clang 15

Thank you