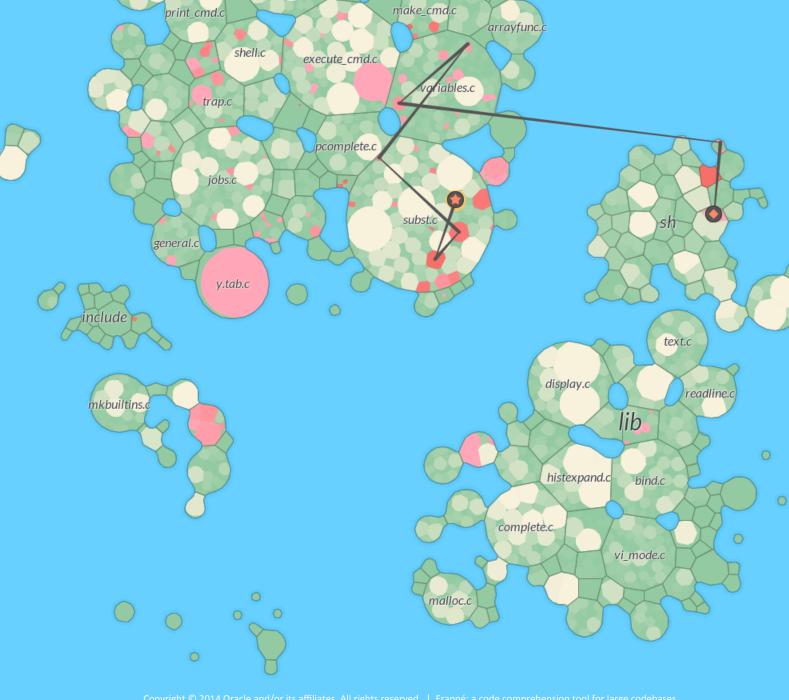


**Using Clang to Visualize Large Codebases** 

Nathan Hawes and Ben Barham **Oracle Labs Australia** October 2014



#### Safe Harbour

The following is intended to provide some insight into a line of research in Oracle Labs. It is intended for information purposes only, and may not be incorporated into any contract.

It is not a commitment to deliver any material, code, or functionality, and should not be relied upon in making purchasing decisions. Oracle reserves the right to alter its development plans and practices at any time, and the development, release, and timing of any features or functionality described in connection with any Oracle product or service remains at the sole discretion of Oracle.

Any views expressed in this presentation are my own and do not necessarily reflect the views of Oracle.



```
defined (PREFER STDARG)
                                     FUNCTION DEF *c;
 Code Comprehension
 The truth is in the source!
```

## But what if that source is large?

10 million lines

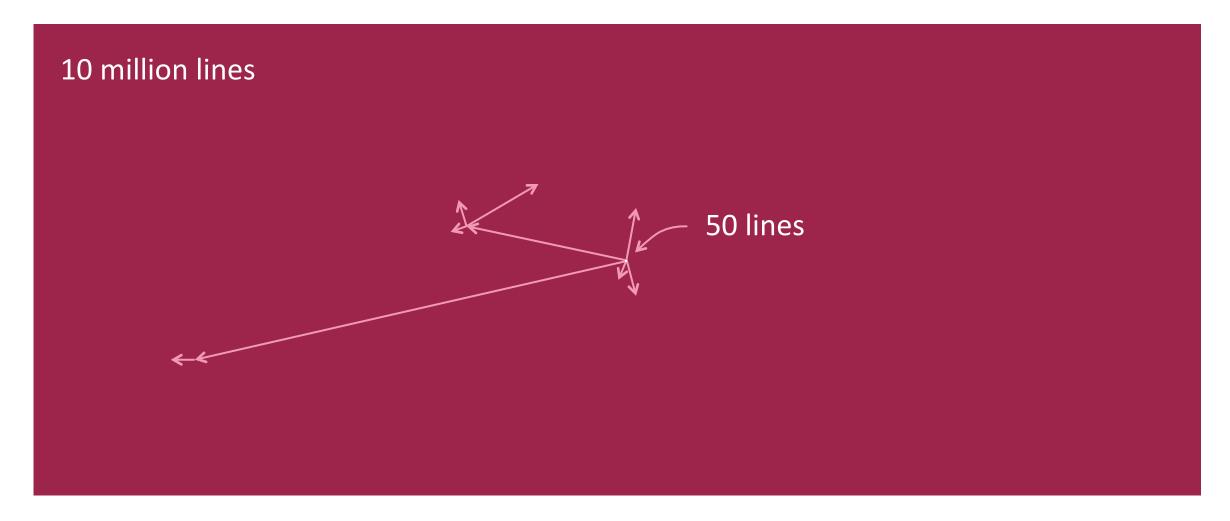


## But what if that source is large?

10 million lines 50 lines



### But what if that source is large?





### Code Comprehension in IDEs

- Go to definition, find uses, class overview, type hierarchy, etc.
- IDEs impractical to use for large C/C++ codebases
  - Imprecise language recognition
  - Issues with custom build systems



## Current Practice For large C/C++ codebases

- Text editors and text-search tools
  - vim, emacs
  - grep, sed, cscope
- Fast and simple
- But imprecise →
  - Symbol types, scopes, linking information, preprocessor
- Low-level focus

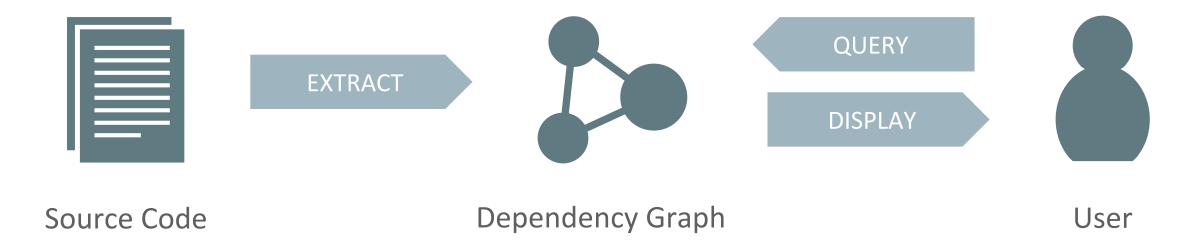
```
static VALUE mnew(...) {
    data->id = rid;
Find definition
  method.h:70
  node.h:244
  thread_pthread.c:594
  (+ 17 more)
Actual definition (14th)
  proc.c:21
```

### Frappé Aims

- Provide precise dependency information
  - With easy build integration
- Allow users to specify higher-level queries directly
  - Not just defs or refs
- Show users the broader context of the system



## Frappé Overview

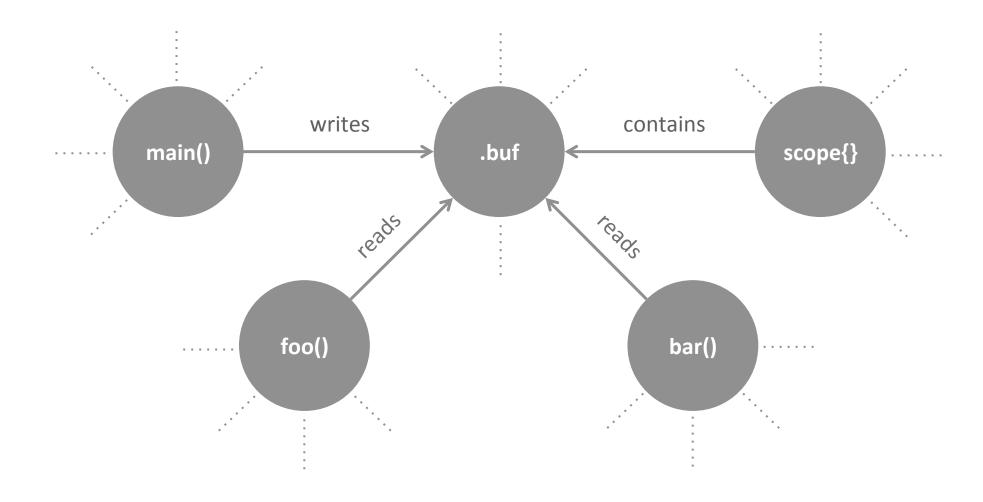


### Dependency Graph

- Natural representation of the code
  - Call graphs, type hierarchies, control flow graphs, etc.
- Nodes and edges
  - Build system: modules, files, and linking information between them
  - File system: directories and files
  - Preprocessor: includes, macros, their expansion and interrogations
  - Symbols: functions, locals, types, and relations between them
- High-level questions become graph queries

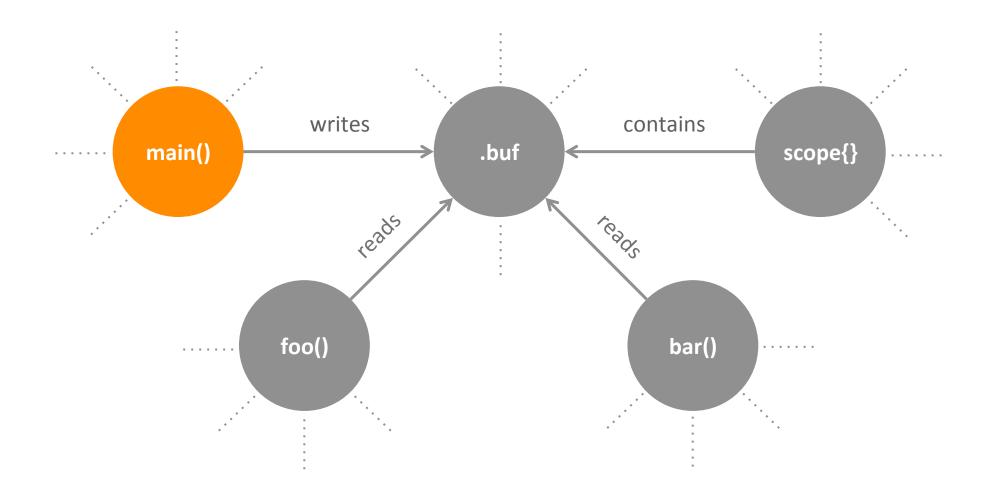


### Go to Definition



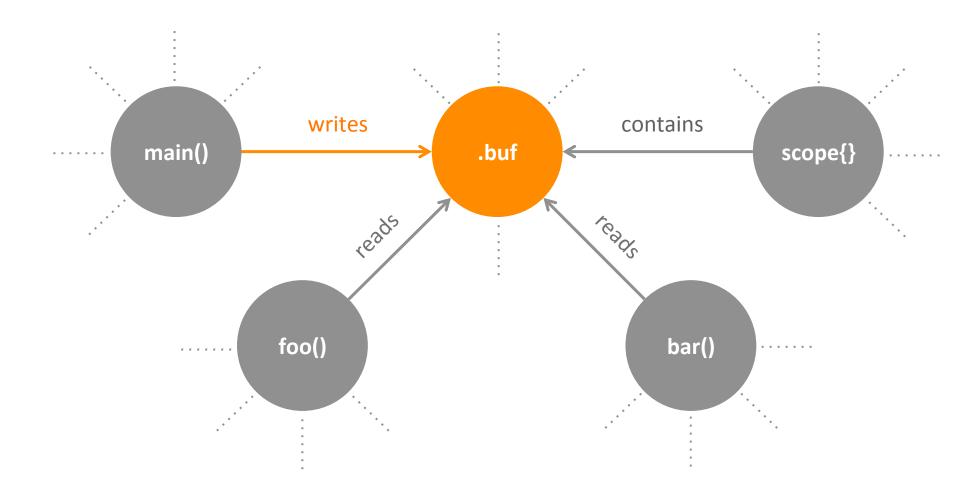


### Go to Definition



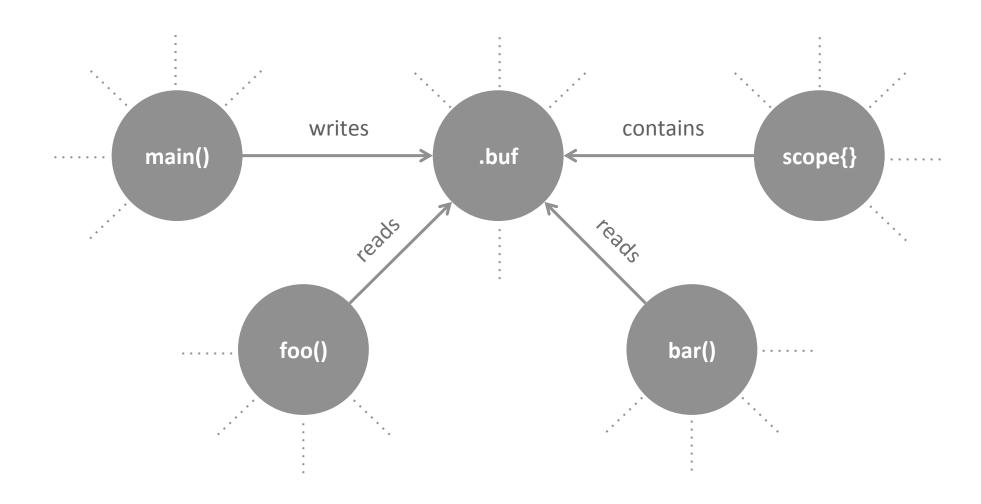


### Go to Definition



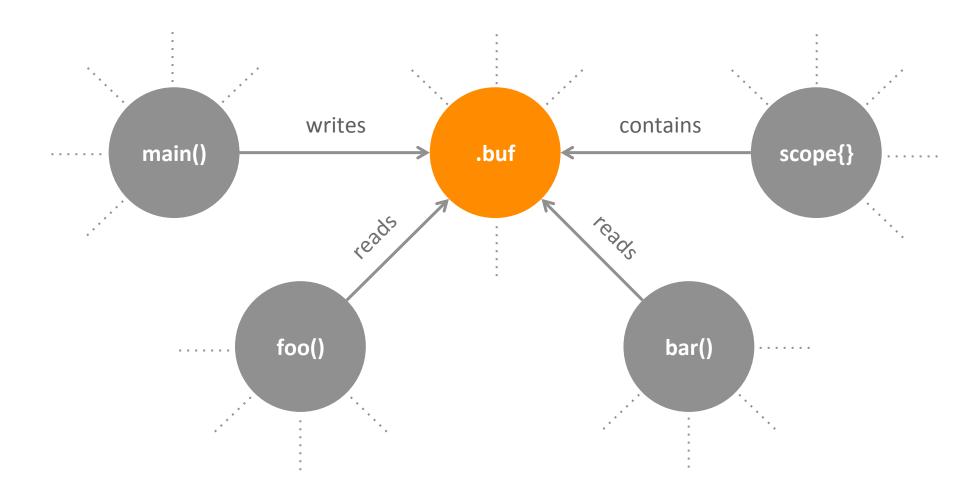


### Find References



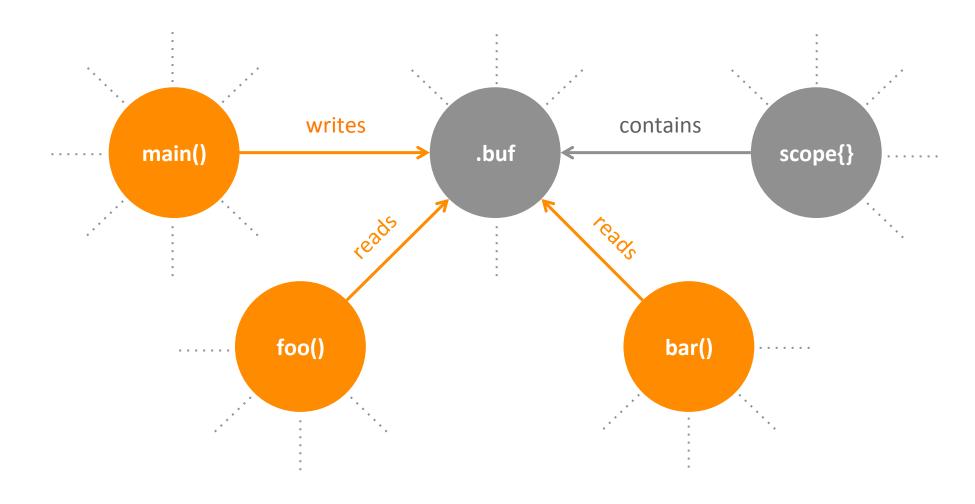


### Find References

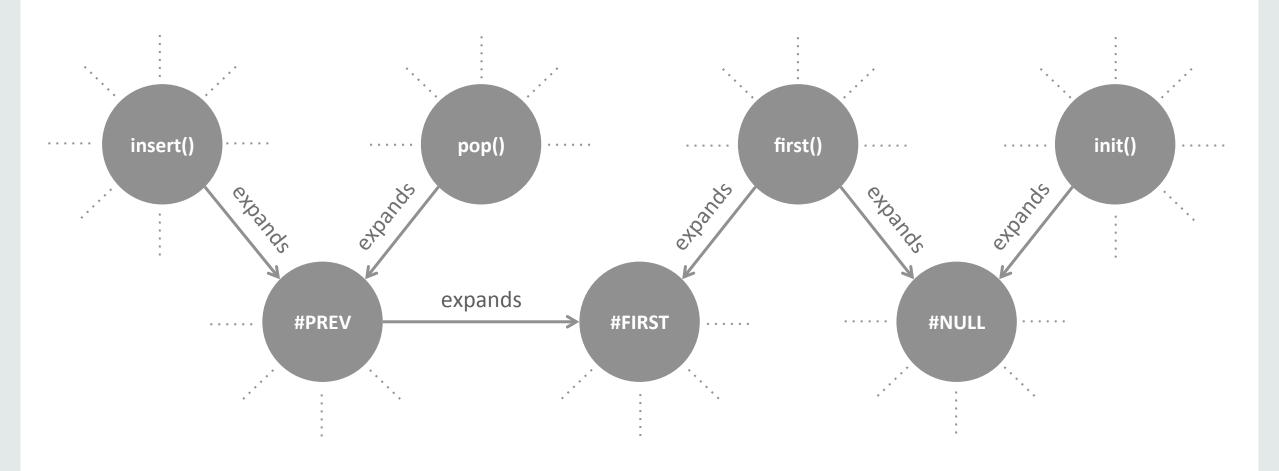




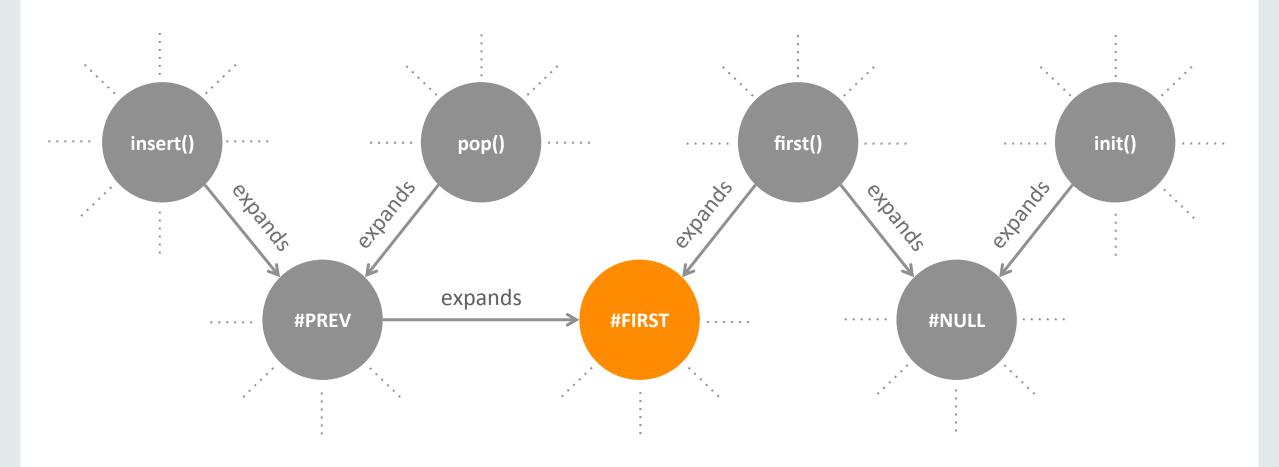
### Find References



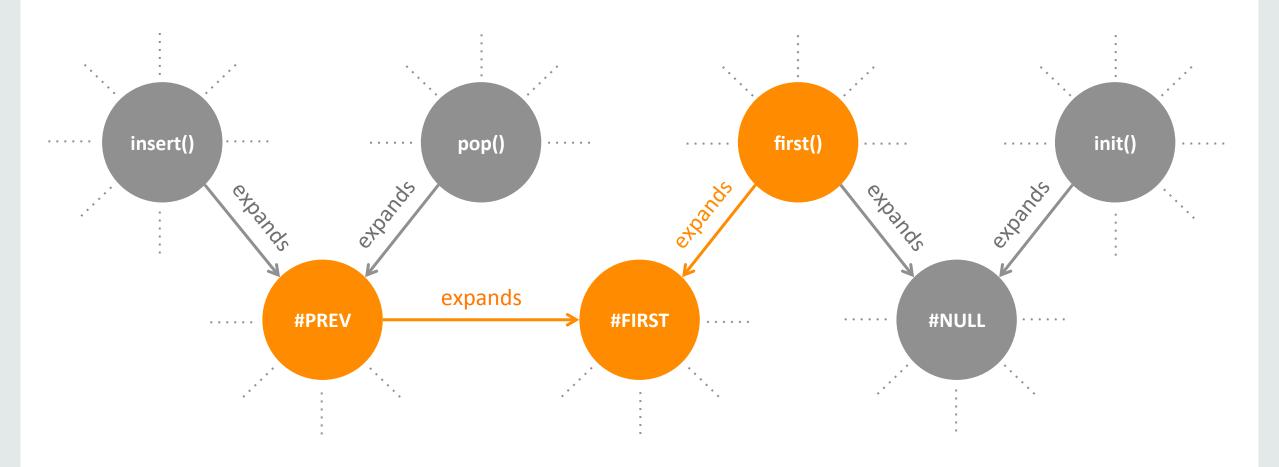




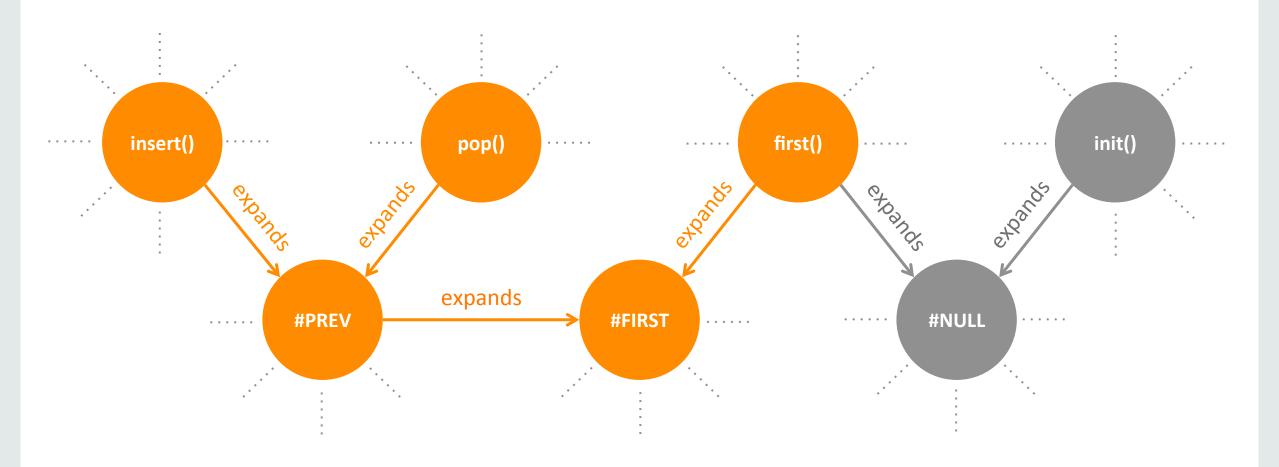




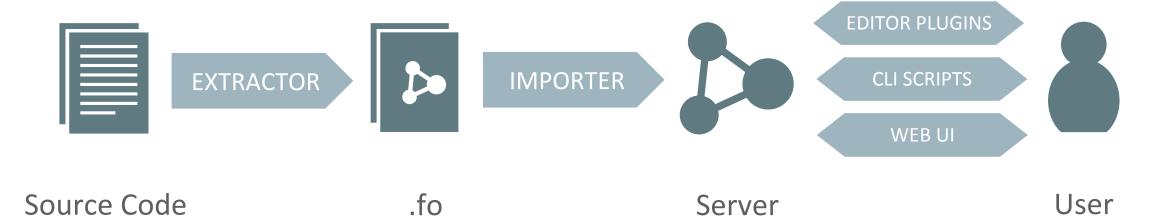




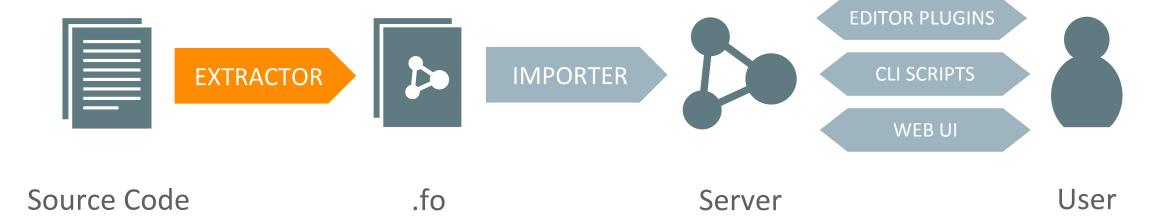






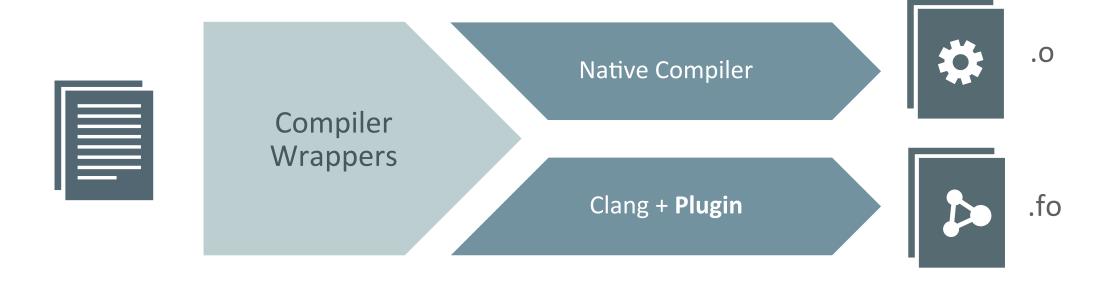






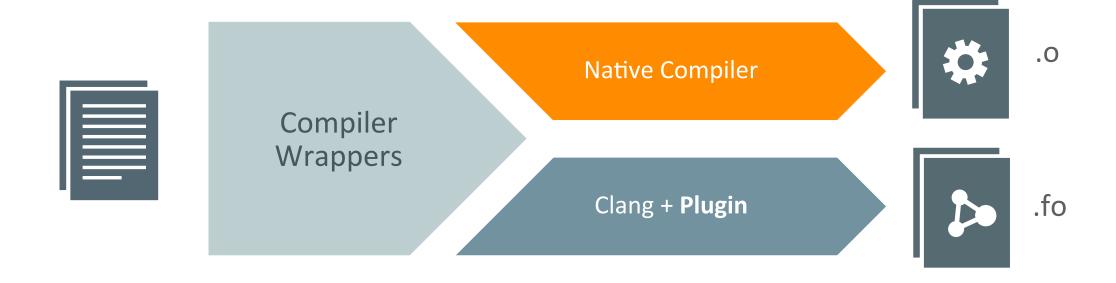


# **Extractor**Simple Build Integration



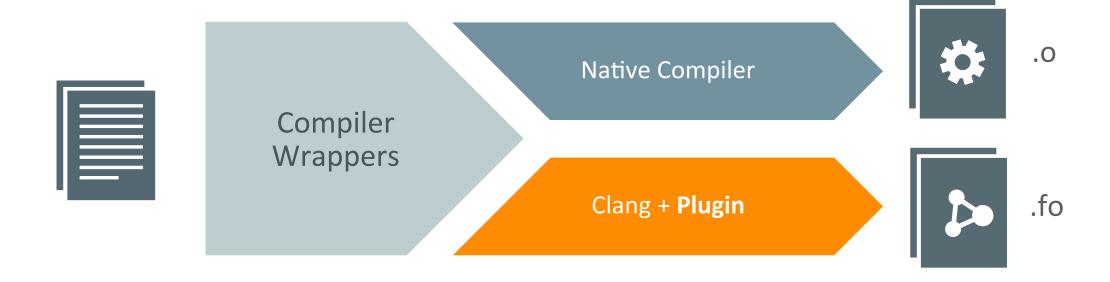


# **Extractor**Simple Build Integration





## **Extractor**Simple Build Integration





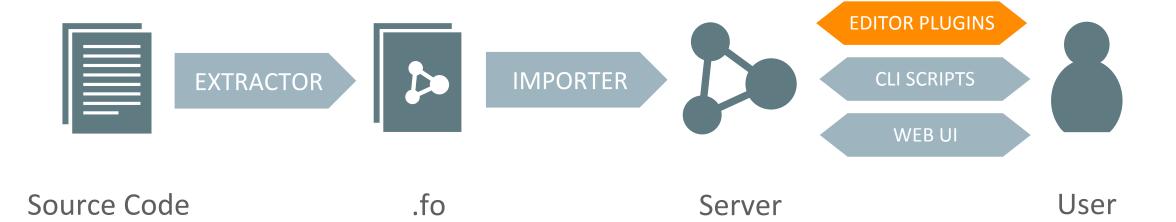
## Extractor Clang Plugin

- PPCallbacks
  - Includes, macros, their expansions and interrogations
- RecursiveASTVisitor
  - Visit all declarations, types, and expressions
- Easy to use interface
  - Provides detailed location information

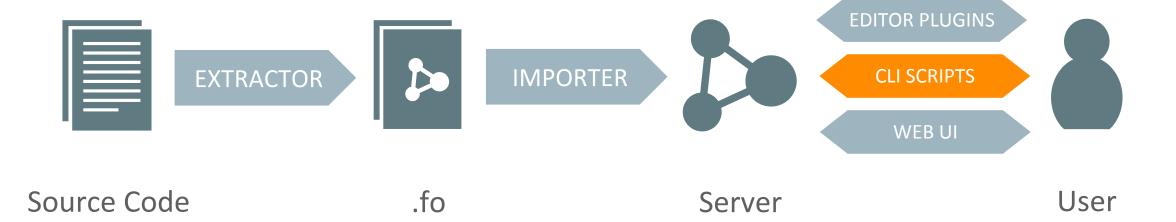




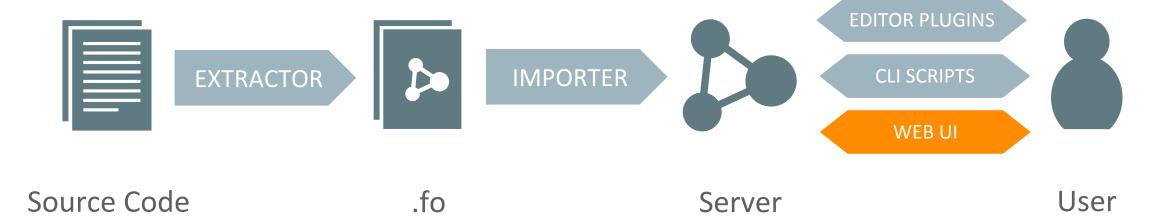
















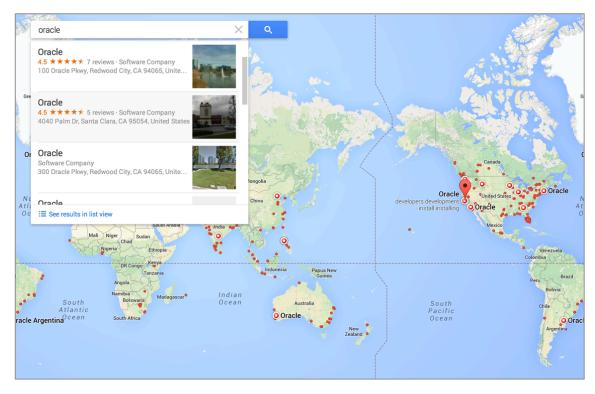
### Code Maps

Using a cartographic map metaphor

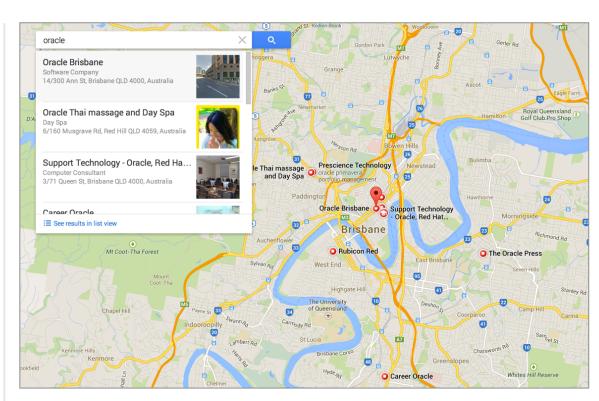
- Continent/country/state/city → module/sub-module/file/function
- Distinctive shape and positions serve as landmarks
- Can overlay a variety of information



### Overlay Search Results



Visual filtering



Contextual search



### Overlay Paths

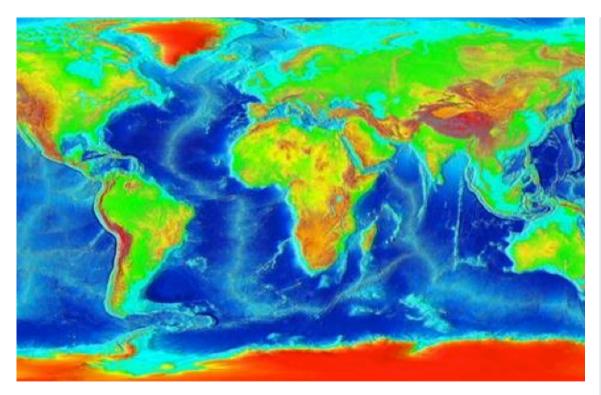
```
java.lang.RuntimeException: bad
  at Foobar.setup(Foobar.java:74)
  at Foobar.launch(Foobar.java:43)
  at Bar.launch(Bar.java:39)
  at Bar.bar(Bar.java:97)
  at Foo.foo(Foo.java:35)
  at Main.main(Main.java:104)
```

Path in stack trace

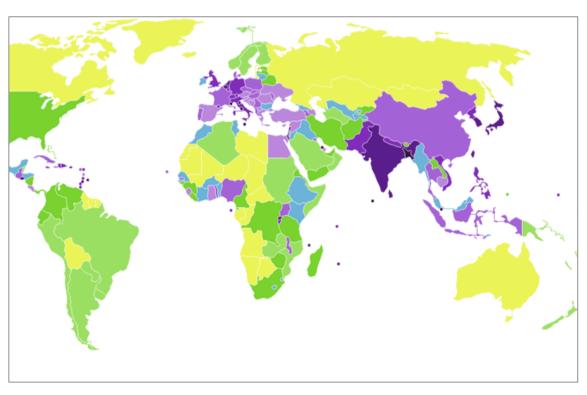


Path on map

## **Overlay Metrics**



Fine granularity



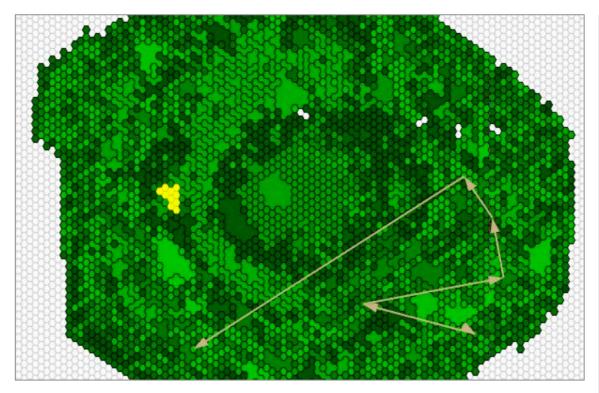
Coarse granularity



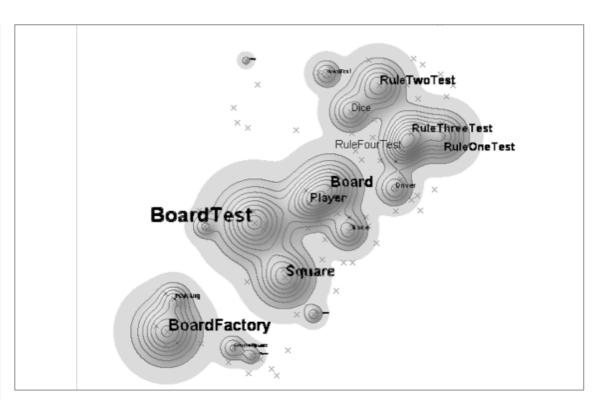
But how?



### **Existing Approaches**



Deline, R. **Staying oriented with software terrain maps** In proc. of the workshop of visual languages and computation, 2005



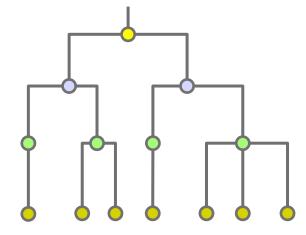
Kuhn, A.; Erni, D.; Loretan, P.; Nierstrasz, O. **Software** cartography: thematic software visualization with consistent layout Journal of Software Maintenance and Evolution, 2010

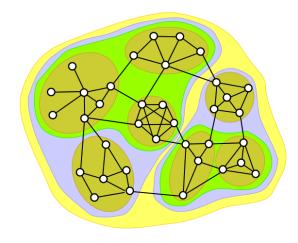


### Input

- Abstraction hierarchy
  - Abstracts files into higher level groupings
  - Use directory structure by default

- Dependency graph
  - Represents dependencies between files as a weighted edge
  - Use references

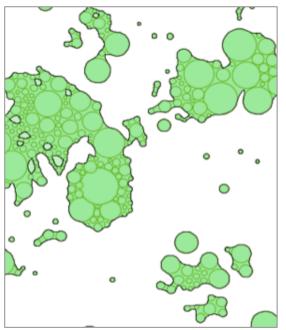




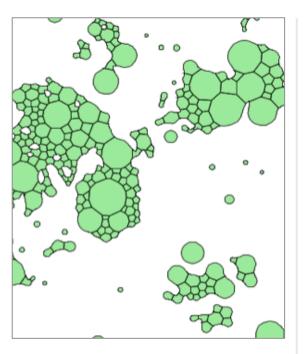
## Map Generation



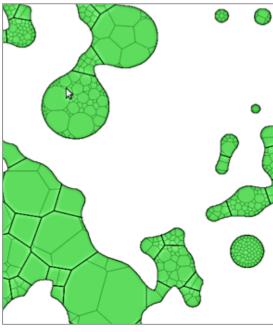
**Graph layout** 



Implicit surface generation



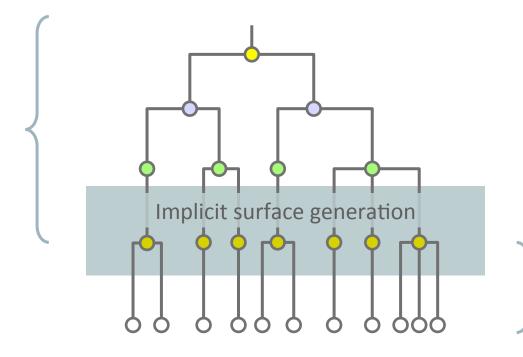
Surface subdivision

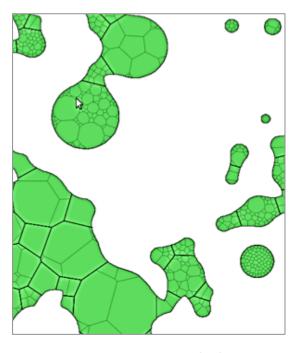


Recursive subdivision

### Map Generation





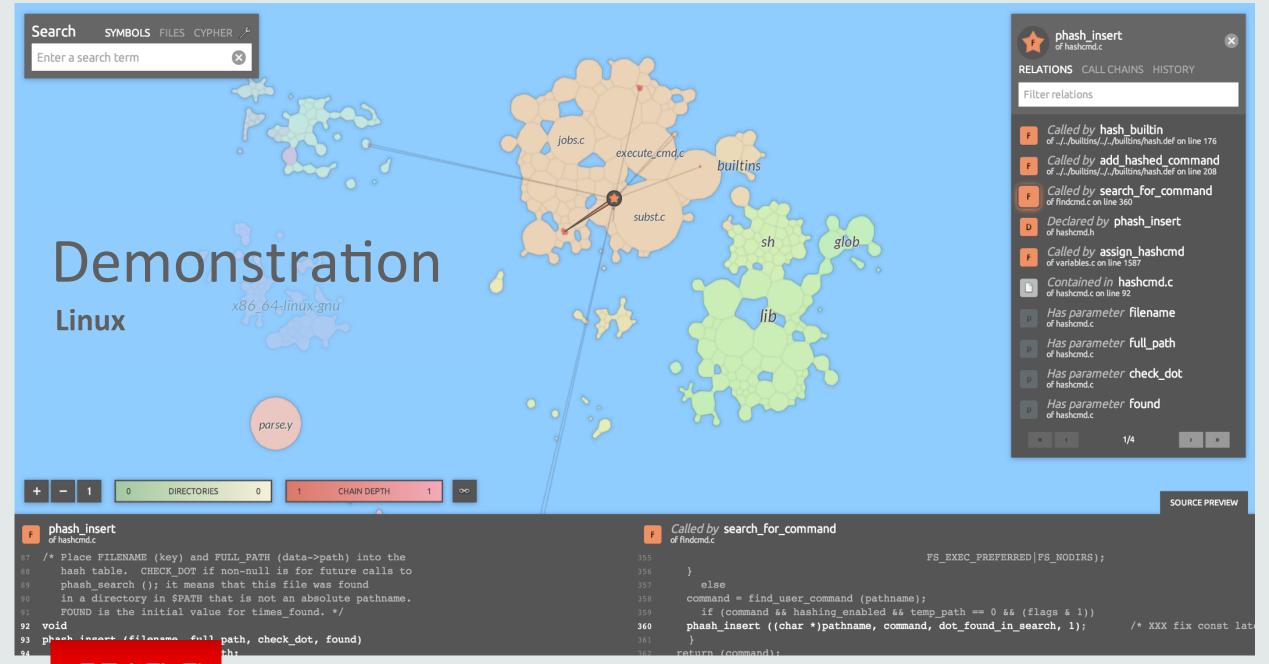


**Graph layout** 

Noack, A. & Lewerentz, C. A space of layout styles for hierarchical graph models of software systems Proceedings of the 2005 ACM symposium on Software visualization, ACM, 2005, 155-164

Recursive subdivision

Nocaj, A. & Brandes, U. Computing Voronoi Treemaps: Faster, Simpler, and Resolution-independent Computer Graphics Forum, Blackwell Publishing Ltd, 2012, 31, 855-864



#### **Future Work**

- More detailed dependency graph
  - Find calls where third argument is macro FLAG
  - Find all functions the pointer fptr could point to
- More overlays
  - Test coverage, profiling data
- Store multiple versions
  - Impact estimation
  - Code map evolution (stability)

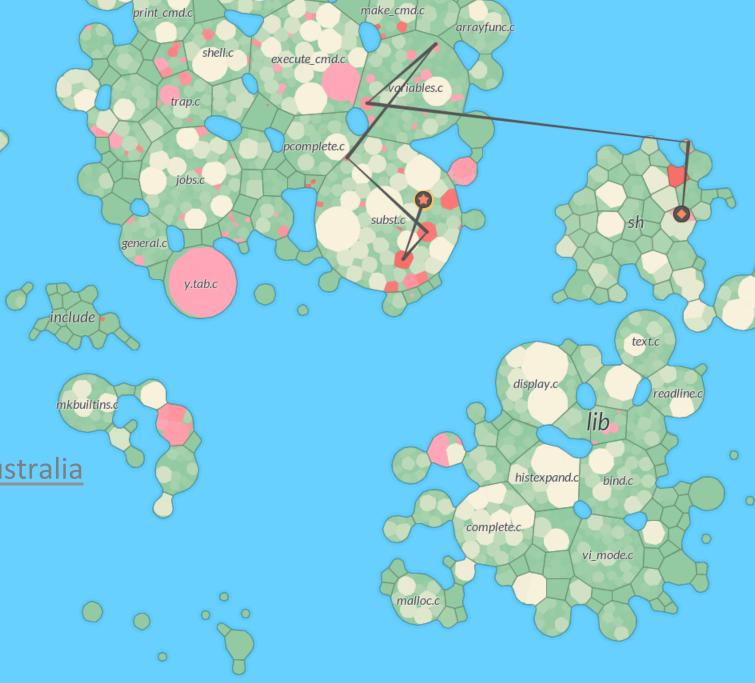




Nathan Hawes and Ben Barham nathan.hawes@oracle.com ben.barham@oracle.com

Oracle Labs Australia
<a href="http://labs.oracle.com/locations/australia">http://labs.oracle.com/locations/australia</a>

Research Director cristina.cifuentes@oracle.com



## ORACLE®