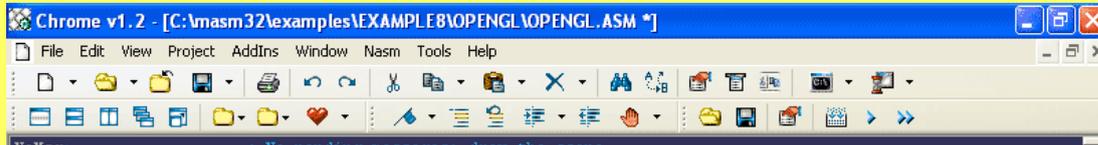


Lancet: A Nifty Code Editing Tool

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Assembly programming has evolved..

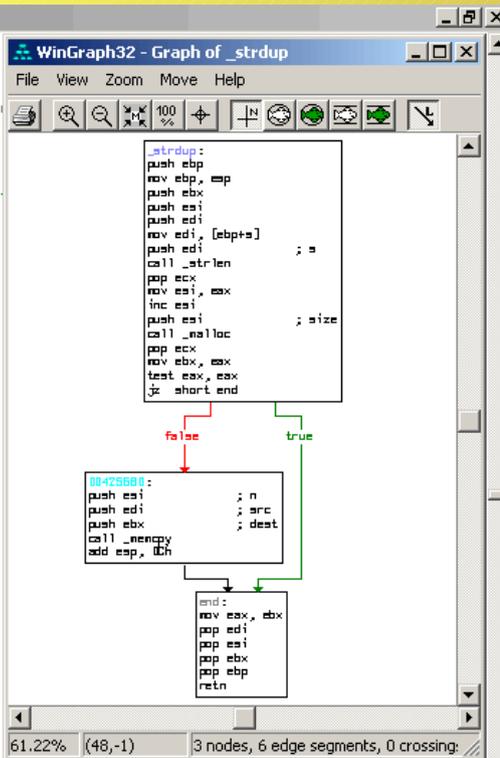


```
NoMsg: ; No pending messages: draw the scene
invoke DrawScene
jmp StartLoop
ExitLoop: mov eax,msg.wParam
ret
DoEvents ENDP

; ----- Program start
start: invoke GetModuleHandle,NULL
mov hInstance,eax
invoke GetCommandLine
mov CommandLine,eax
invoke MainInit,hInstance,NULL,CommandLine,SW_SHOWDEFAULT
invoke ExitProcess,eax

; ----- Program main inits
MainInit PROC hInst:DWORD
LOCAL LOCAL
LOCAL LOCAL
LOCAL LOCAL
LOCAL LOCAL
szText
mov
mov
mov
mov
mov
```

```
IDA View-A
.text:00425690 ; SUBROUTINE
.text:00425690 ; Attributes: library function bp-bas
.text:00425690 ; char * _cdecl strdup(const char *)
.text:00425690 _strdup proc near ; CODE XREF:
.text:00425690 ; sub_4116BC
.text:00425690 s = dword ptr 8
.text:00425690
.text:00425690 push ebp
.text:00425690 mov ebp,esp
.text:00425690 push ebx
text:00425690 push esi
```



A screenshot of the "Negatory Assembly Studio" interface. The main workspace shows assembly code for a project named "Mastering Turbo Assembler". The code includes constants for "MaxLen", "cr", and "lf", followed by data definitions for "exCode", "welcome", and "testString". It also shows the "CODESEG" section with "EXTRN" declarations for "StrRead", "StrWrite", and "NewLine" procedures. The "Start:" section contains assembly instructions to initialize registers and call these procedures. A status bar at the bottom indicates "Remaining memory: 445k" and "Generating Code... Linking... Turbo Link Version 7.1.30.1. Copyright (c) 1987, 1996 Borland International. E:\My Asm\Proj1\Release\mta.exe successfully created".

F: _strdup+1E1j



Assembly programming has evolved..

But who cares when you can choose between a plethora of powerful software engineering tools?

The screenshot displays the Eclipse Platform interface. The main window, titled "Resource - relation.qvt - Eclipse Platform", shows a UML diagram with the following elements:

- UMLClass** (class): name = n
- UMLAttribute** (class): name = an, type = tp
- UMLClass_JavaClass** (class): AND relationship
- UMLClass_JavaInterface** (class): AND relationship
- JavaClass** (class): name = n
- JavaAttribute** (class): name = an, type = tp
- JavaInterface** (class): name = n

Relationships shown in the diagram:

- Dashed arrows from **UMLClass** to **UMLAttribute** and **JavaClass** to **JavaAttribute** are labeled "attributes".
- Dashed arrows from **UMLClass** to **UMLClass_JavaClass** and **JavaClass** to **UMLClass_JavaClass** are labeled "implements".
- Dashed arrows from **UMLClass_JavaClass** to **UMLClass** and **JavaClass** are labeled "AND".
- Dashed arrows from **UMLClass_JavaClass** to **UMLClass_JavaInterface** and **JavaClass** are labeled "AND".
- Dashed arrows from **UMLClass_JavaInterface** to **UMLClass** and **JavaClass** are labeled "implements".
- A dashed arrow from **UML_Java** (diamond) to **UMLClass** and **JavaClass** is labeled "UML_Java".

The bottom panel, "QVT Input Output", shows a tree view with "root" and "UMLClass:Object". It includes buttons for "<< RESET INPUT", "<< REFRESH >>", and "RESET OUTPUT >>".

In the background, a code editor window titled "gui_bbl_edit.c" shows C code for GTK+ GUI elements:

```
BBL liveness in */
"Live In Registers");
ame_new(iframe);
rder_width(GTK_CONTAINER(live_in_frame), 0);
TK_BOX (vbox), live_in_frame,FALSE,FALSE,1);

BL liveness in */
_new (FALSE, 1);
rder_width (GTK_CONTAINER (vbox), 2);
K_CONTAINER (live_in_frame), live_vbox);

BBL liveness in */
t_window)=gtk_label_new("");
TK_BOX (live_vbox), BBL_EDIT_LIVE_IN(edit_window),

ll, but word wrap */
rap(GTK_LABEL(BBL_EDIT_LIVE_IN(edit_window)),TRUE)
nt(GTK_MISC(BBL_EDIT_LIVE_IN(edit_window)), 0.0f,
```

;-)



Program analysis and development

Assembly code is still written and/or analyzed by

- embedded systems developers
- device driver developers
- compiler writers
- computer science students
- ...

However, the available tools suffer from at least one of the following shortcomings:

- show only one level of abstraction
- linear list of instructions, control flow is unclear
- no program overview, calling context is unknown
- no feedback on changes made to the code
- ...



Overview

- the design of **Lancet**
- functionality
- user scenarios
- future work

Graphical user interface on top of Diablo

- **Lancet** is built on top of **Diablo**
(<http://www.elis.ugent.be/diablo>)
- **Diablo** is an open source, retargetable link-time binary rewriting framework
- Spawned a program compaction tool (LCTES'04), a OS kernel compactor (LCTES'05), an instrumentation toolkit (PASTE'04), a steganography tool (ICISC'04)
- Offers a rich collection of program analyses and transformations to be reused in **Lancet**



The design of Lancelot



graphical interface



rewriting framework

The screenshot shows the Lancelot GUI with two main windows. The left window, titled 'Flowgraph memcpy', displays a control flow graph for the 'memcpy' function. The graph consists of several basic blocks (bbl) connected by arrows. The top block contains instructions like 'push %ebp', 'mov %esp,%ebp', 'mov 0x10(%ebp),%eax', 'push %edi', 'mov %eax,%ecx', 'push %esi', 'shr \$0x2,%ecx', 'mov 0xc(%ebp),%esi', 'mov 0x8(%ebp),%edi', 'repz movsd(%esi),(%edi)', 'test \$0x2,%al', and 'je 804957f'. Below it are two more blocks, one with 'movsdw(%esi),(%edi)' and another with 'test \$0x1,%al'. The right window, titled 'Lancelot', is a control panel with various sections: 'Program Visualization' (Callgraph, Functionlist, Sectiontree, Find), 'Program Transformation' (Optimize, Remove useless code, Constant optimizations), 'Program Analysis' (Liveness), 'Program Configuration' (Options), and 'Instrumentation' (Finalize instrumentation).

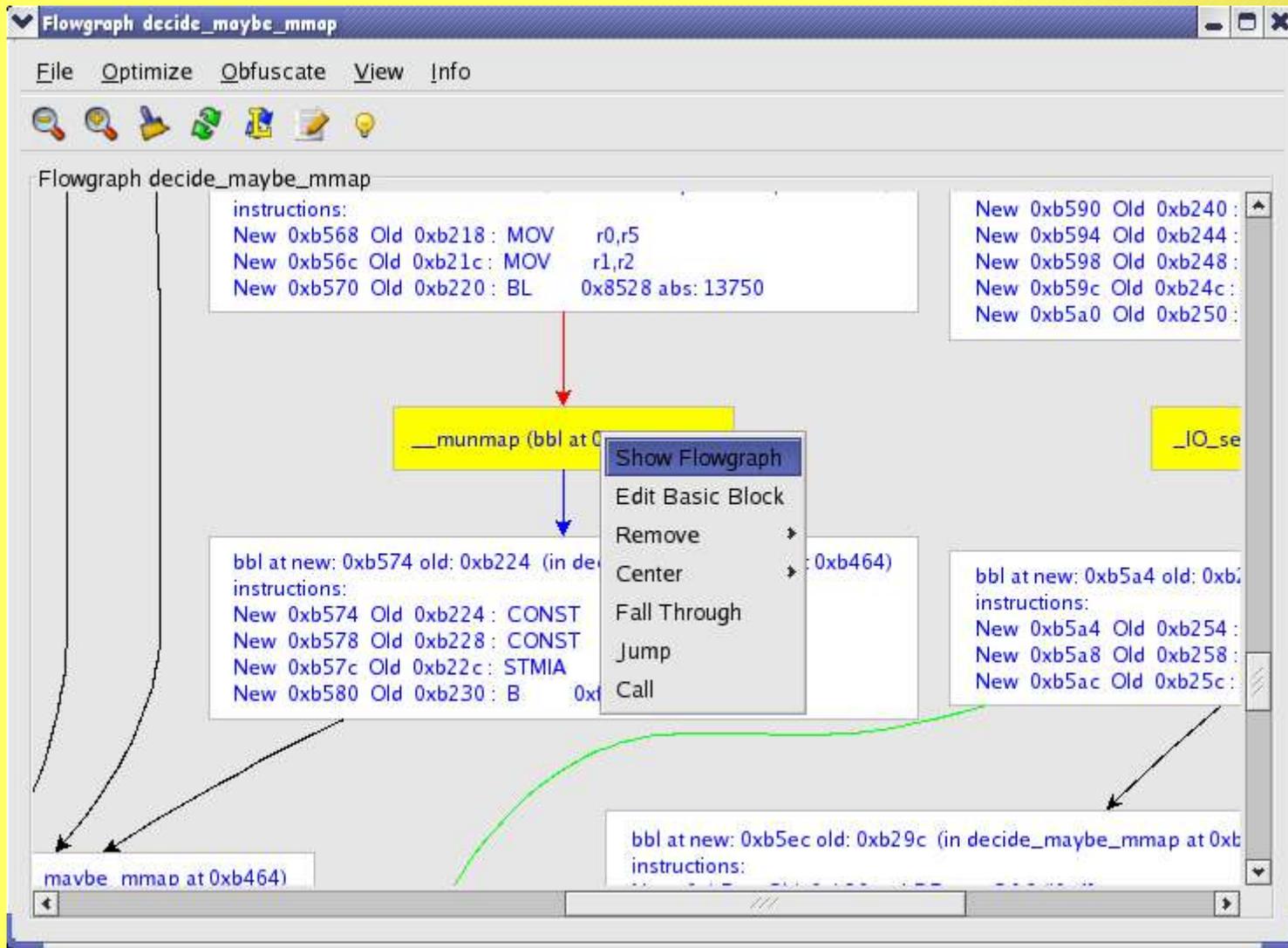
graph layout



Graphviz



Functionality of Lancet



Functionality of Lancer

The screenshot displays the Lancer code editor interface. The left pane shows a flowgraph for the function `adpcm_coder`. A green arrow points from a call site at address `0x8194` to the function's entry point at `0x81bc`. The right pane shows a function list for the file `rawaudio.orig.armads`.

Flowgraph adpcm_coder

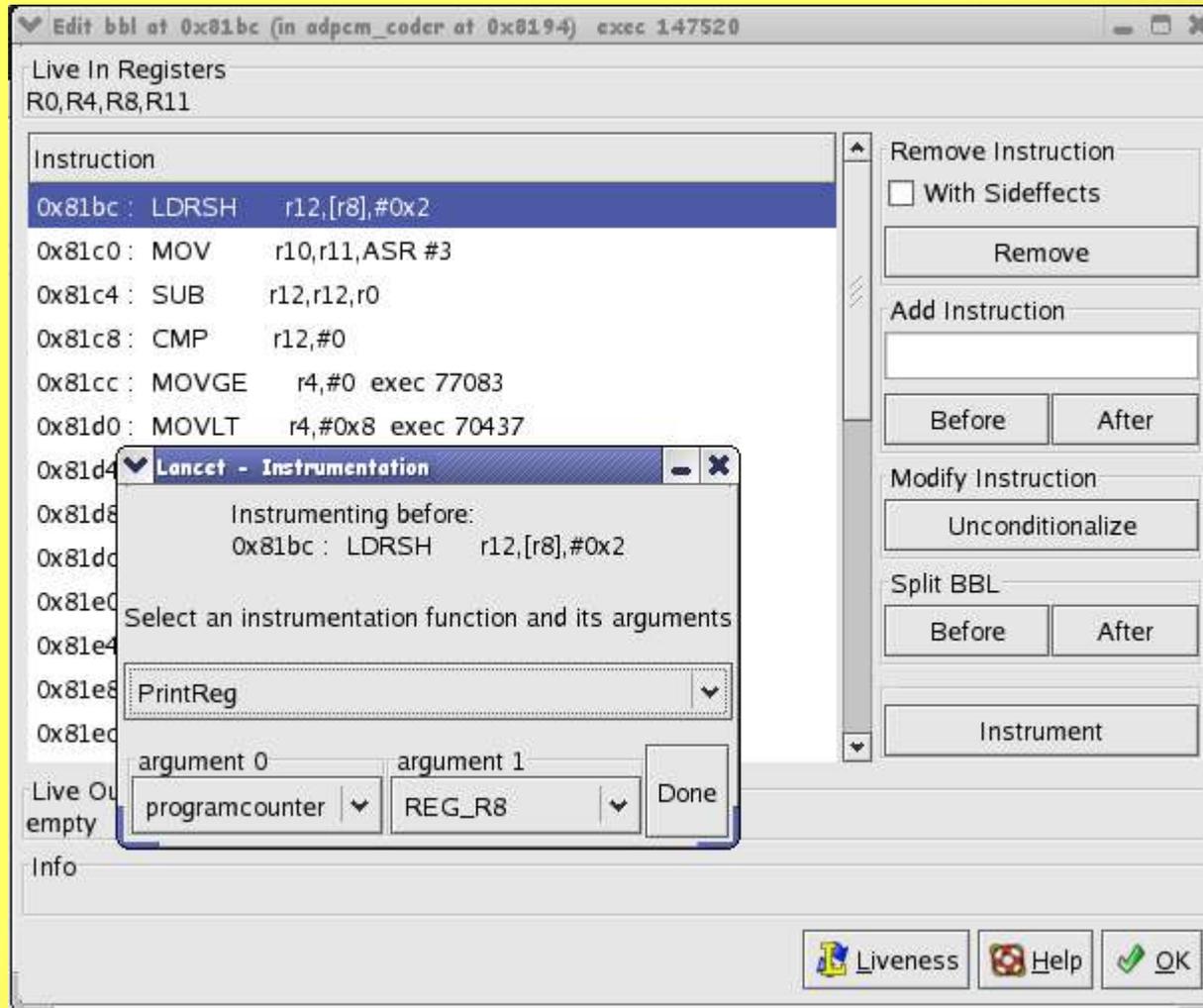
bb1 at 0x81bc (in adpcm_coder at 0x8194) instructions:

```
0x81bc: LDRSH  r12,[r8],#0x2
0x81c0: MOV    r10,r11,ASR #3
0x81c4: SUB    r12,r12,r0
0x81c8: CMP    r12,#0
0x81cc: MOVGE  r4,#0 exec 77083
0x81d0: MOVLT  r4,#0x8 exec 70437
0x81d4: CMP    r4,#0
0x81d8: RSBNE  r12,r12,#0 exec 70437
0x81dc: CMP    r12,r11
0x81e0: SUBGE  r12,r12,r11 exec 28574
0x81e4: ADDGE  r10,r10,r11 exec 28574
0x81e8: CONST  r14 0 (0)
0x81ec: MOVGE  r14,#0x4 exec 28574
0x81f0: MOV    r11,r11,ASR #1
0x81f4: CMP    r12,r11
0x81f8: SUBGE  r12,r12,r11 exec 58951
0x81fc: ADDGE  r10,r10,r11 exec 58951
0x8200: MOV    r11,r11,ASR #1
0x8204: ORRGE  r14,r14,#0x2 exec 58951
0x8208: CMP    r12,r11
0x820c: ORRGE  r14,r14,#0x1 exec 65211
```

Function list for rawaudio.orig.armads

Function name	Memory address	Heat
<code>adpcm_coder</code>	<code>0x8194</code>	7438904
<code>__flsbuf</code>	<code>0xa314</code>	3724022
<code>fwrite</code>	<code>0xacc0</code>	813580
<code>fseek</code>	<code>0x98d8</code>	488807
<code>__filbuf</code>	<code>0x9fe8</code>	332030
<code>fflush</code>	<code>0x9780</code>	318120
<code>_fflush</code>	<code>0x8568</code>	214537
<code>__rt_memcpy</code>	<code>0xadc8</code>	158849
<code>fread</code>	<code>0xac04</code>	147601
<code>_flushlinebuffered</code>	<code>0x8534</code>	119886
<code>_deferredlazyseek</code>	<code>0x8604</code>	65002
<code>_sys_istty</code>	<code>0x9f2c</code>	55362
<code>_writebuf</code>	<code>0x8468</code>	42560
<code>_sys_read</code>	<code>0x9f0c</code>	36888
<code>_sys_write</code>	<code>0x9eec</code>	12160
<code>main</code>	<code>0x80a8</code>	3426
<code>__main</code>	<code>0x8000</code>	2166
<code>__vfprintf</code>	<code>0x8f70</code>	444
<code>_printf_display</code>	<code>0x8a20</code>	192
<code>freopen</code>	<code>0x871c</code>	159
<code>fclose</code>	<code>0x8668</code>	156

Functionality of Lancet



Functionality of Lancet

The screenshot displays the Lancet code editing tool interface. The main window shows a flowgraph for a basic block (BBL) at new address 0x80483c0 and old address 0x8048110. The flowgraph consists of three basic blocks:

- Block 1:** bbl at new: 0x80483cd old: 0x804811d (in frame_dummy at 0x80483c0). Instructions: nop, nop, sub \$0x8,%esp, test %eax,%eax, jmp 80483de.
- Block 2:** bbl at new: 0x80483f0 old: 0x8048140 (in frame_dummy at 0x80483c0). Instructions: mov 0x804e87c,%eax, test %eax,%eax, je 8048414.
- Block 3:** bbl at new: 0x80483f9 old: 0x8048149 (in frame_dummy at 0x80483c0). Instructions: mov, test, jmp.

The right-hand pane shows the 'Edit bbl at new: 0x80483f0 old: 0x8048140' window. It displays the 'Live In Registers' (EAX, EDX, ESI, EDI, EBP, ST0) and 'Live Out Registers' (EDX, ESI, EDI, EBP, ST0). The instruction list shows: test %eax,%eax, mov 0x804e87c,%eax, je 8048414. The 'Remove Instruction' section is active, showing the selected instruction 'test %eax,%eax' with options to 'Remove' or 'Remove With Sideeffects'. The 'Add Instruction' section is also visible.

An 'Information' dialog box is open in the foreground, displaying a lightbulb icon and the message: 'No edge of type CALL possible between the two selected basic blocks'. The dialog has an 'OK' button.

At the bottom right, there is a 'WARNING: register dependence with ins New 80483f5 Old 0x8048145 : test %eax,%eax' message and buttons for 'Liveness', 'Help', and 'OK'.

User scenarios

What could you use this functionality for?

- easy navigation through callgraph, control flow graphs, linker map
- supervised editing of assembly code of bbl's
- perform graph operations
- visual profile feedback
- graphical instrumentation interface
- present program analysis information
- display cfg's before/after/during optimization

User scenarios

Program visualization and analysis

(detect bottlenecks, teaching,...)

- *easy navigation through callgraph, control flow graphs, linker map*
- supervised editing of assembly code of bbl's
- perform graph operations
- *visual profile feedback*
- graphical instrumentation interface
- *present program analysis information*
- display cfg's before/after/during optimization

User scenarios

Program surgery

(manual program edits supported by feedback)

- *easy navigation through callgraph, control flow graphs, linker map*
- *supervised editing of assembly code of bbl's*
- *perform graph operations*
- *visual profile feedback*
- **graphical instrumentation interface**
- *present program analysis information*
- **display cfg's before/after/during optimization**

User scenarios

Assist in development of new transformations

(compiler research, ...)

- *easy navigation through callgraph, control flow graphs, linker map*
- *supervised editing of assembly code of bbl's*
- *perform graph operations*
- *visual profile feedback*
- *graphical instrumentation interface*
- *present program analysis information*
- *display cfg's before/after/during optimization*



User scenarios

Visualization and steering of transformations

(interactive program optimization,...)

- easy navigation through callgraph, control flow graphs, linker map
 - supervised editing of assembly code of bbl's
 - perform graph operations
 - visual profile feedback
 - graphical instrumentation interface
 - *present program analysis information*
 - *display cfg's before/after/during optimization*
- (future work: adapt transformations to enable interaction)*

User scenarios

Fine-grained, point-wise instrumentation

(analysis, debugging, profiling, ...)

- *easy navigation through callgraph, control flow graphs, linker map*
- supervised editing of assembly code of bbl's
- perform graph operations
- visual profile feedback
- *graphical instrumentation interface*
- present program analysis information
- display cfg's before/after/during optimization

Future work

- present additional program analysis information
- provide 'undo' functionality
- integrate instrumentation & transformation feedback
- provide an interface for optimization reordering
- ...

Questions?



<http://www.elis.ugent.be/diablo>