Intel® Inspector XE 2013

Memory Checker
Thread Checker
Static Analysis
Pointer Checker

Code the Future

Additional Material

Intel® Inspector XE – Memory and Thread Checker / Debugger

Intel Inspector XE:

- Product page – overview, features, FAQs…
- Training materials – movies, tech briefs, documentation…
- Evaluation guides – step by step walk through
- Case studies
- Support – forums, secure support…
- Set up static analysis: C, C++ and Fortran

More Analysis Tools:

- Intel® Advisor XE – threading prototyping tool for architects
- Intel® VTune™ Amplifier XE – performance profiler

Intel Software Development Products

Correctness tools increase ROI by 12%-21%

Cost Factors – Square Project Analysis

CERT: U.S. Computer Emergency Readiness Team, and Carnegie Mellon CyLab
NIST: National Institute of Standards & Technology : Square Project Results

Size and complexity of applications is growing

Correctness tools find defects during development prior to shipment

Reworking defects is 40%-50% of total project effort

Reduce time, effort, and cost to repair

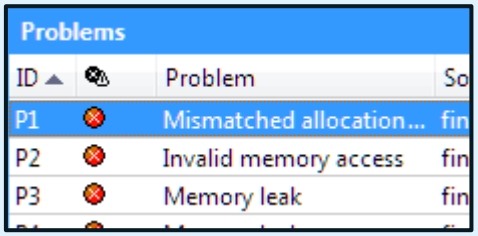
Find errors earlier when they are less expensive to fix

Deliver More Reliable Applications

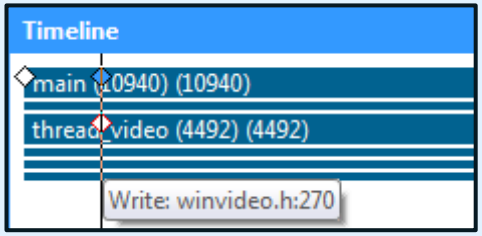
Intel® Inspector XE and Intel® Parallel Studio XE family of suites

Dynamic Analysis

Memory Errors



Threading Errors

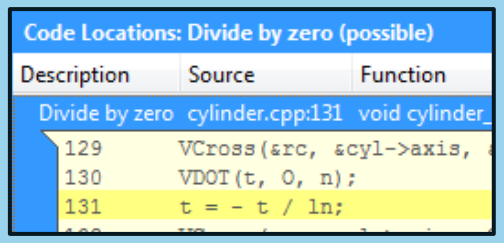


Intel Inspector XE dynamically instruments & runs the application and watches for errors. Use any build, any compiler (debug build is best).

Intel® Inspector XE alone

Static Analysis

Code & Security Errors

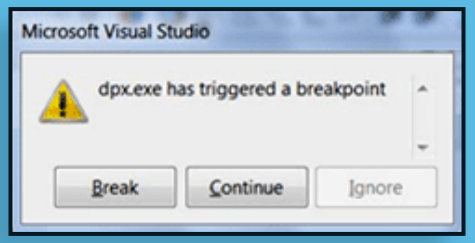


Intel compiler inspects source.
Use any compiler for production.

Pointer Checker

Pointer Errors

NEW



Intel compiler run time checks.
Use any compiler for production.

Added bonus features in **Intel® Parallel Studio XE** suites

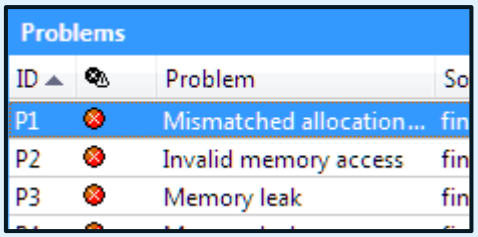
Static Analysis & Pointer Checker are only available in the Parallel Studio XE family of suites. Not sold separately.

Deliver More Reliable Applications

Intel® Inspector XE and Intel® Parallel Studio XE family of suites

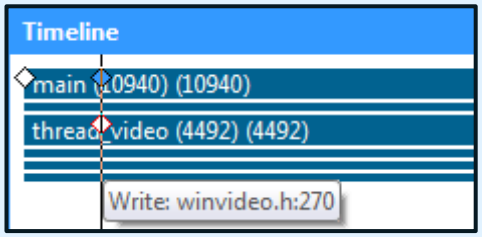
Dynamic Analysis

Memory Errors



- Invalid Accesses
- Memory Leaks
- Uninit. Memory Accesses

Threading Errors

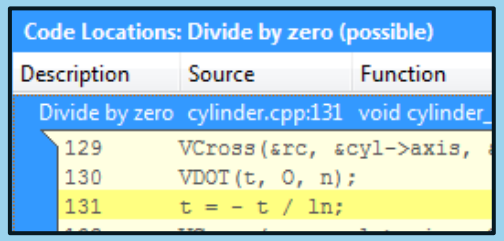


- Races
- Deadlocks
- Cross Stack References

- Multiple tools
- One common user interface
- Easy workflow for developers
- Windows & Linux

Static Analysis

Code & Security Errors

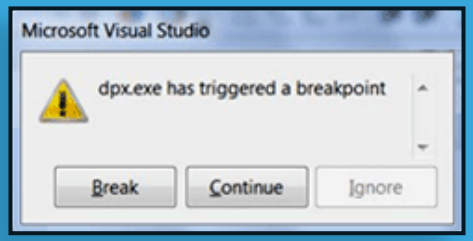


- Buffer over/under flows
- Incorrect pointer usage
- Over 250 error types…

Pointer Checker

NEW

Pointer Errors



- Out of bounds accesses
- Dangling pointers

Find errors earlier with less effort

Static Analysis & Pointer Checker are only available in the Parallel Studio XE family of suites. Not sold separately.

Dynamic Analysis Finds Memory & Threading Errors

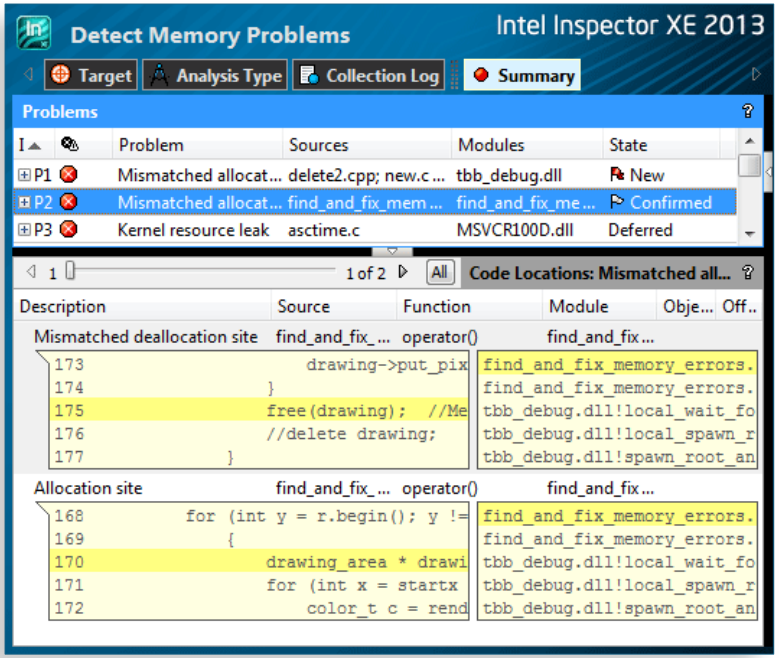
Intel® Inspector XE 2013

Find and eliminate errors

- Memory leaks, invalid access…
- Races & deadlocks
- C, C++, C#, F# and Fortran (or any mix)

Simple, Reliable, Accurate

- No special recompiles
  Use any build, any compiler
- Analyzes dynamically generated or linked code
- Inspects third party libraries where source is unavailable
- Productive user interface
- Command line for automated regression analysis



Clicking an error instantly displays source code snippets and the call stack

Easy to fit into your existing process

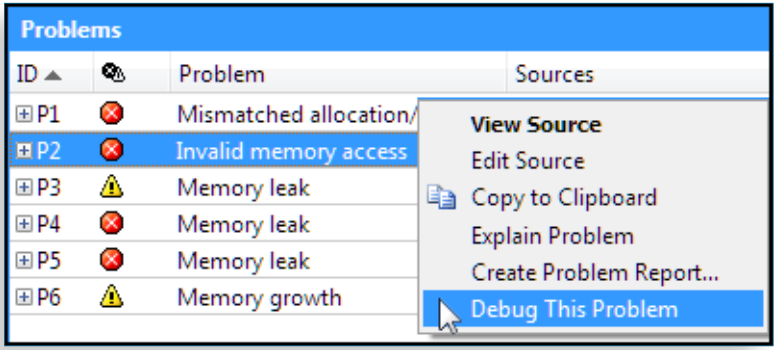
New for 2013!

Intel® Inspector XE 2013 Dynamic Memory & Thread Analysis

Heap Growth Analysis

Diagnose heap growth. Get a list of memory allocations not freed in an interval set with the GUI or an API.

Debugger Breakpoints



Diagnose the problem. Break into the debugger just before the error occurs. Examine the variables and threads.

Improved Error Suppression

Precise Suppressions Remove False Errors Safely

```
Suppression = {
    Name = "Example";
    Type = { uninitialized_memory_access }
    Stacks = {
        {
            mod=a.out, func=update_x;
            func=main;
```

More precise, easy to edit, team shareable. Choose which stack frame to suppress. Eliminate the false, not the real errors.

Pause/Resume Collection

```
__itt_suppress_push(__itt_suppress_threading_errors);
    /* Any threading errors here are ignored */
__itt_suppress_pop();
    /* Any threading errors here are seen */
```

Speed-up analysis by limiting its scope. Turn on analysis only during the execution of the suspected problem.

Find and diagnose errors with less effort.

Analysis - Intel® Inspector XE

What's New in SP1?

Easier Migration From Other Tools
- Import suppression lists from Purify* and Valgrind* on Linux*

Fewer False Errors and Easier Suppression Management
- Precise suppressions specify single or multiple stack locations
- User editable suppression files (or use the GUI)
- Fortran – reduced false positives due to allocation

Leak Reports No Waiting!
- Set a baseline for incremental analysis with GUI or API
- Report incremental leaks and heap growth since the baseline
- No waiting until the end of the analysis run

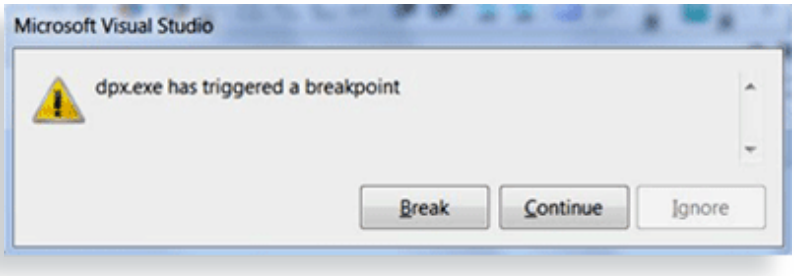
New OS, Threading Model & Processor Support
- OpenMP 4.0
- Haswell – Windows* & Linux*
- Windows* 8 desktop
- Visual Studio* 2012
- Latest Linux* distributions

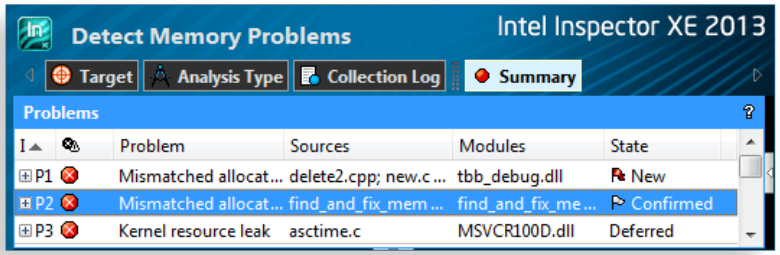
New since the first 2013 release. Some features released in earlier updates.

Pointer Checker and Memory Checker

Intel Parallel Studio XE family of suites

Pointer Checker NEW	Memory Checker
Recompile with Intel® Compiler	Use any build, any compiler
Lower overhead	Higher overhead
Only finds pointer errors	Finds multiple error types
One error at a time	GUI sorts multiple errors
Traceback: Source file + Line #	Traceback: Shows source code
Triggers debugger breakpoint	Triggers debugger breakpoint





Two great ways to create more reliable software

Static Analysis Finds Coding and Security Errors

Intel® Parallel Studio XE 2013 Family of Suites

Find over 250 error types

- Incorrect directives, memory leaks, pointer and array errors, buffer overflows, uninitialized variables…

Easier to use NEW

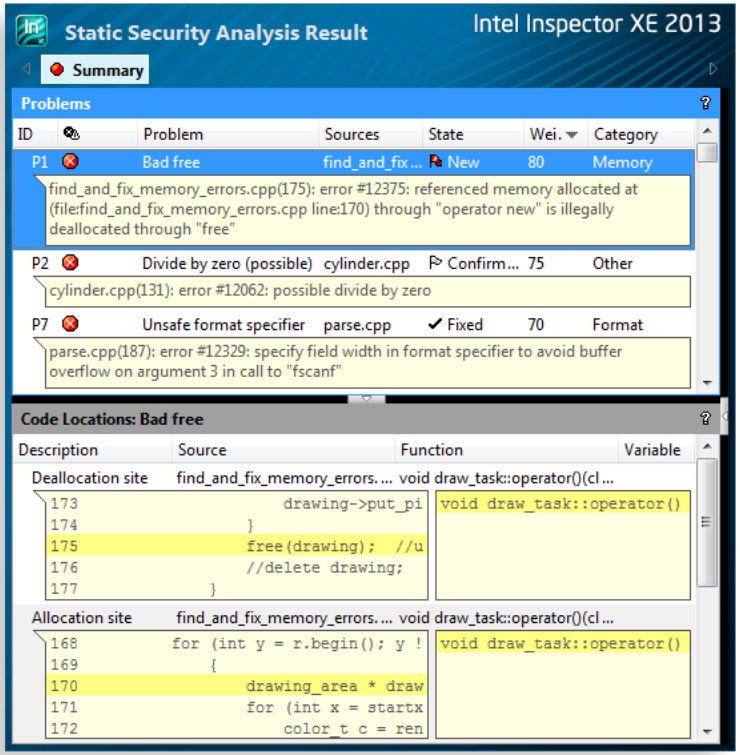
- Choose your priority:
  - Minimize false errors
  - Maximize error detection
- Hierarchical navigation of results
- Share comments with the team

Increased Accuracy & Speed NEW

- Detect errors without all source files
- Better scaling with large code bases

Code Complexity Metrics NEW

- Find code likely to be less reliable



Clicking an error instantly displays source code snippets and traceback. Available for C, C++ and Fortran.

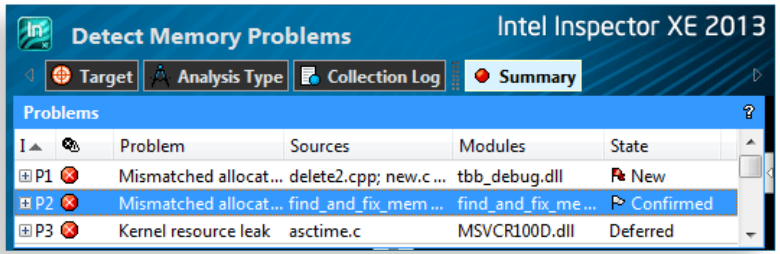
Find Errors and Harden your Security

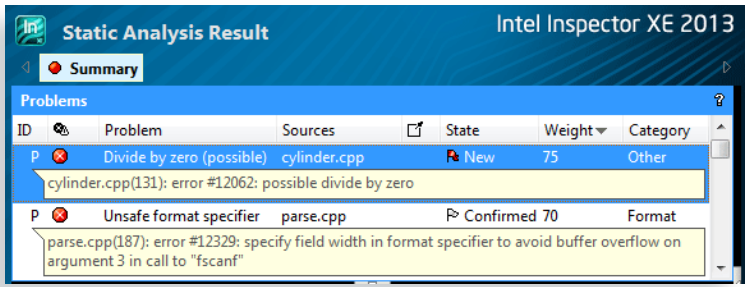
Static Analysis is only available in the Parallel Studio XE family of suites. It is not sold separately.

Dynamic Analysis Complements Static Analysis

In Intel® Parallel Studio XE family suites

Dynamic Analysis	Static Analysis
Use any build, any compiler	Rebuild with Intel® Compiler (Keep your existing compiler for code generation.)
Fewer false errors. Only active code paths are analyzed.	Comprehensive, but more false errors. Not limited by test cases.
Analyze 3rd party code	n/a – Source required
Can trigger debugger breakpoint	n/a – No diagnostic capability
Slow (1x – 20x - 100x workload)	Fast (no workload, "slow" build)
Memory & Threading Errors	Memory, Code & Security Errors





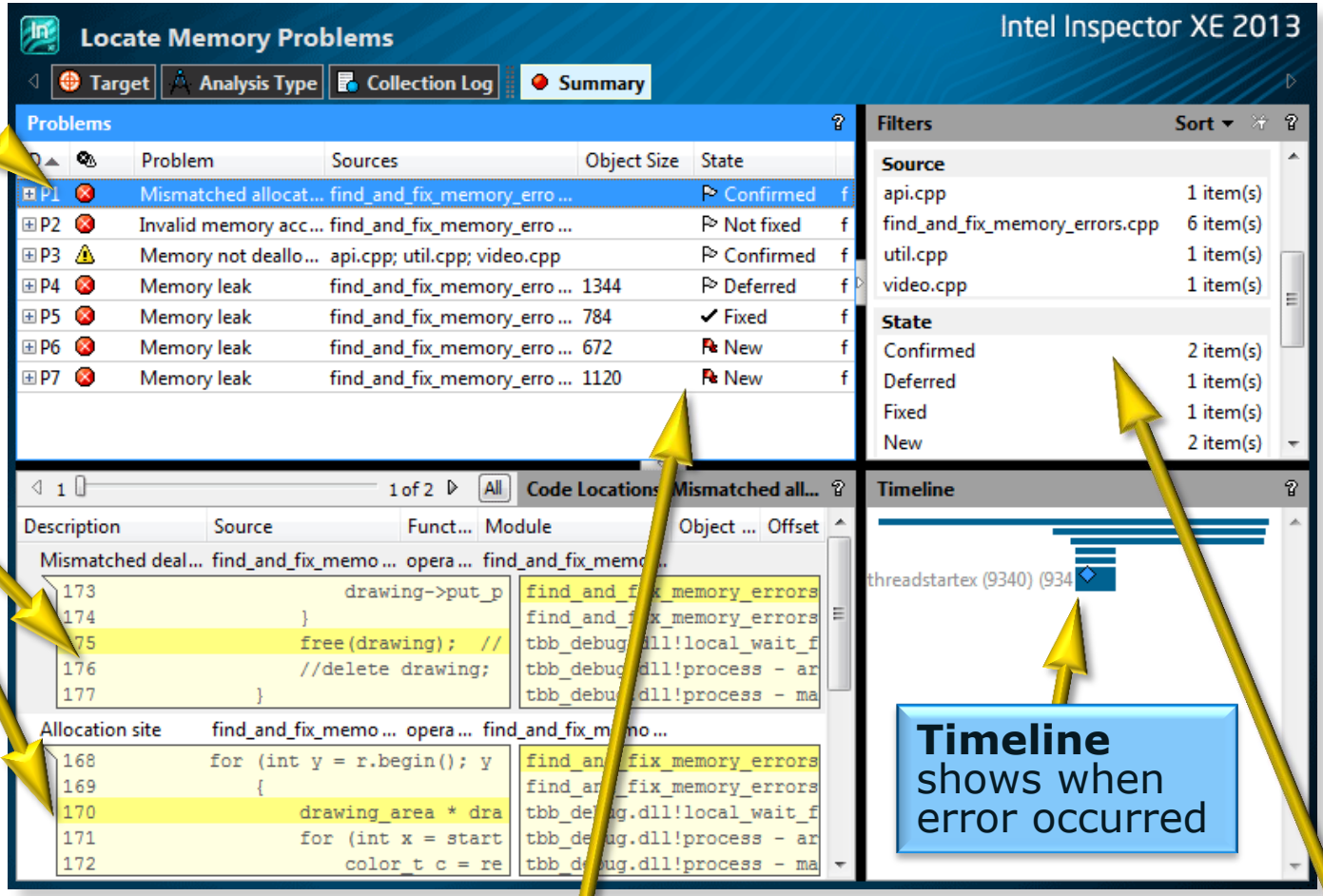
Two great ways to create more reliable software

Productive User Interface

Intel® Inspector XE

Select a **problem set**

Code snippets displayed for selected problem



Timeline shows when error occurred

Problem States: New, Not Fixed, Fixed, Confirmed, Not a problem, Regression

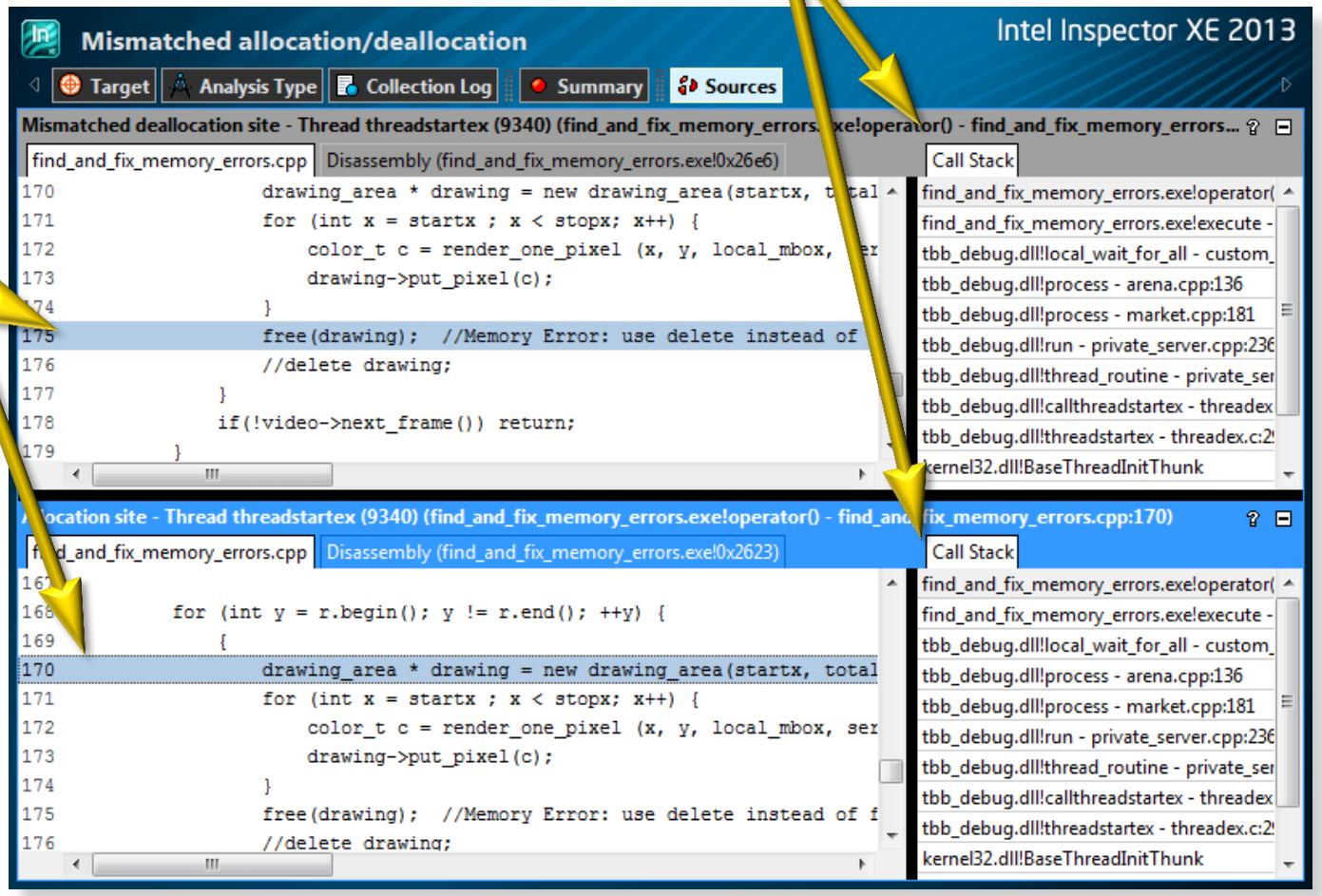
Filters let you focus on a module, or error type, or…

Double Click for Source & Call Stack

Intel® Inspector XE

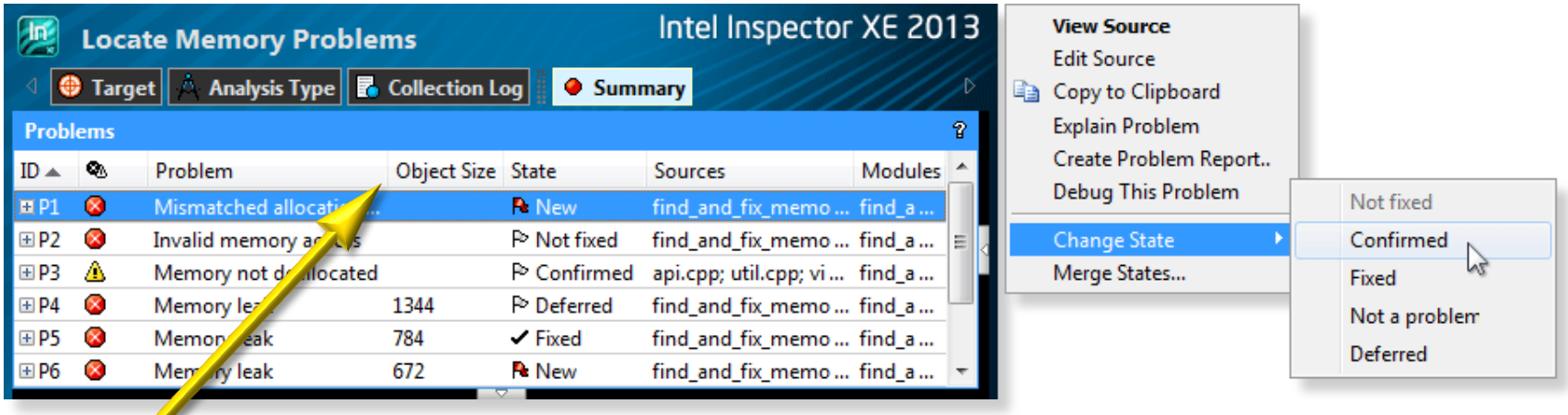
Call Stack

Source code locations displayed for selected problem



Problem State Lifecycle

Makes problems easier to manage



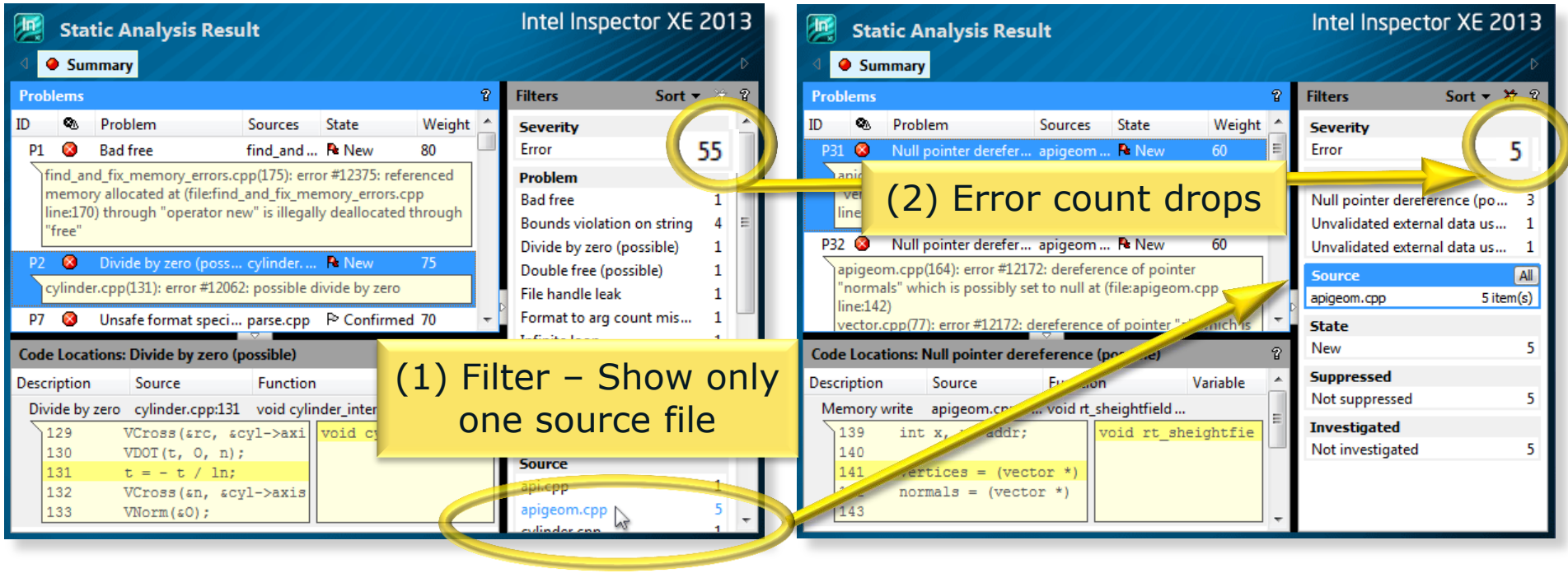
State	Description
New	Detected by this run
Not Fixed	Previously seen error detected by this run
Not a Problem	Set by user (tool will not change)
Confirmed	Set by user (tool will not change)
Fixed	Set by user (tool will change)
Regression	Error detected with previous state of “Fixed”

Filtering - Focus on what's important

Example: See only the errors in one source file

Before – All Errors

After – Only errors from one source file



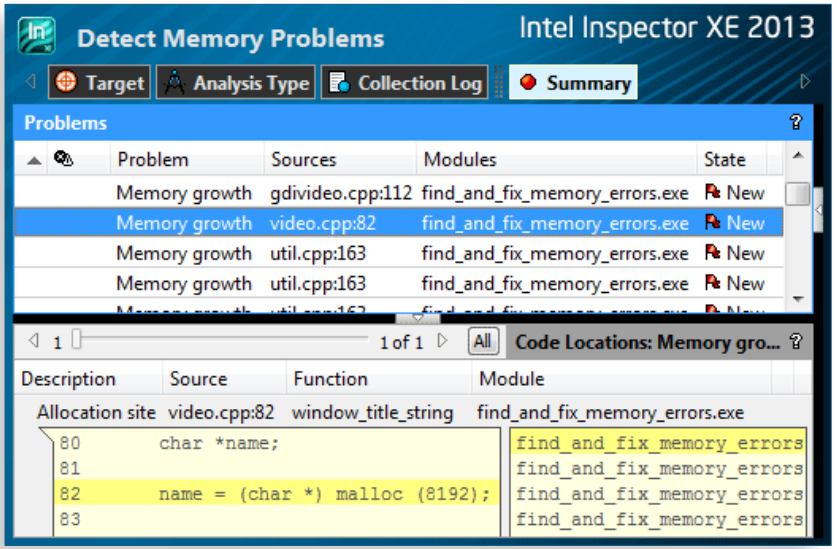
Tip: Set the "Investigated" filter to "Not investigated" while investigating problems. This removes from view the problems you are done with, leaving only the ones left to investigate.

Static Analysis shown, but filters work the same way for dynamic memory & threading analysis.

Heap Growth Analysis NEW

Does your memory usage grow mysteriously?

- Set an analysis interval with start and analysis end points
  - Click a button –or–
  - Use an API
- See a list of memory allocations that are not freed in the interval
- Quickly zero in on suspicious activity that contributes to heap growth



Speed diagnosis of difficult to find heap errors

Command Line Interface

Automate analysis

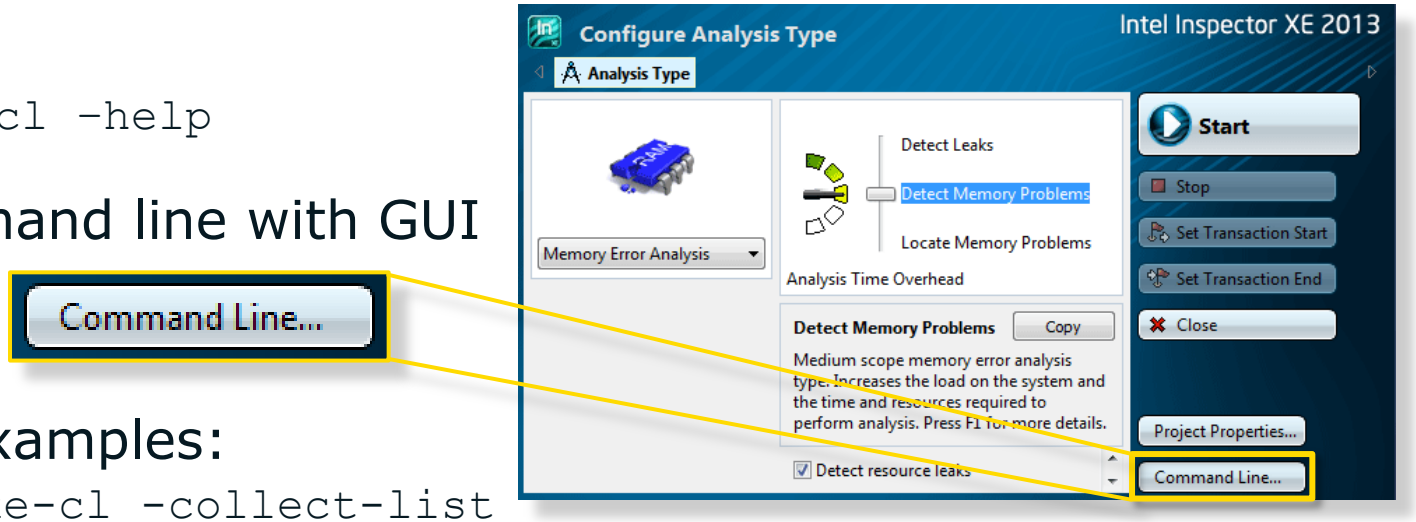
inspxe-cl is the command line:

- Windows: `C:\Program Files\Intel\Inspector XE \bin[32|64]\inspxe-cl.exe`
- Linux: `/opt/intel/inspector_xe/bin[32|64]/inspxe-cl`

Help:

```
inspxe-cl -help
```

Set up command line with GUI



Command examples:

1. `inspxe-cl -collect-list`
2. `inspxe-cl -collect ti2 -- MyApp.exe`
3. `inspxe-cl -report problems`

Great for regression analysis – send results file to developer
Command line results can also be opened in the GUI

Productive User Interface

Intel® Inspector XE

	Dynamic	Static
View Context of Problem		
Stack	✓	✓
Multiple Contributing Source Locations	✓	✓
Collapse multiple "sightings" to one error (e.g., memory allocated in a loop, then leaked is 1 error)	✓	✓
Suppression, Filtering, and Workflow Management	✓	✓
Visual Studio* Integration (Windows*)	✓	✓
Command line for automated tests	✓	✓
Time Line visualization	✓	
Memory Growth during a transaction	✓	
Trigger Debugger Breakpoint	✓	

One productive interface for both static and dynamic analysis.

Static Analysis is included in Parallel Studio XE studio bundles. It is not sold separately.

Intel® Parallel Studio XE Suites

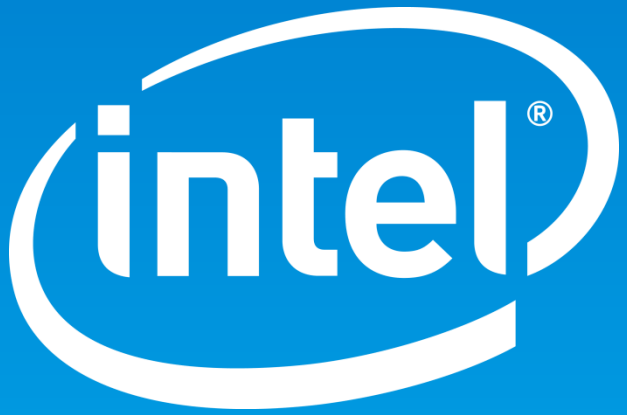
Leading development suite for application performance

	Intel® Cluster Studio XE	Intel® Parallel Studio XE	
Analysis	●	●	**Intel® VTune™ Amplifier XE** - Performance Profiler
	●	●	**Intel® Inspector XE** - Memory & Thread Analyzer
	●	●	**Static Analysis & Pointer Checker** - Find Coding & Security Errors
	●	●	**Intel® Advisor XE** - Threading Assistant
	●		**Intel® Trace Analyzer & Collector** - MPI Optimizing Tool
Compilers & Libraries	●	●	**Intel® Compiler** - Optimizing Compiler for C, C++ and Fortran
	●	●	**Intel® Integrated Performance Primitives**† - Media and Data Optimizations
	●	●	**Intel® Threading Building Blocks**† **-** Parallelize Applications for Performance
	●	●	**Intel® Math Kernel Library -** High Performance Math
	●		**Intel® MPI Library** - Flexible, Efficient and Scalable Messaging

† Available for C, C++ only

C, C++ only and Fortran only versions of Parallel Studio XE are also available.

Create fast, reliable code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Notice revision #20110804

Backup

Dynamic Analysis Finds Hidden Errors Early

Intel® Inspector XE 2013

Cross-thread Stack Access
Occurs when a thread accesses a different thread's stack.

Data Race
Occurs when multiple threads access the same memory location without proper synchronization and at least one access is a write.

Deadlock
Occurs when two or more threads are waiting for each other to release resources (such as mutexes, critical sections, and thread handles) while holding resources the other threads are trying to acquire. If none of the threads release their resources, then none of the threads can proceed.

GDI Resource Leak
Occurs when a GDI object is created but never deleted.

Incorrect memcpy Call
Occurs when an application calls the memcpy function with two pointers that overlap within the range to be copied. This condition is only checked on Linux* systems. On Windows* systems, this function is safe for overlapping memory.

Invalid Deallocation
Occurs when an application calls a deallocation function with an address that does not correspond to dynamically allocated memory.

Invalid Memory Access
Occurs when a read or write instruction references memory that is logically or physically invalid.

Invalid Partial Memory Access
Occurs when a read or write instruction references a block (2-bytes or more) of memory where part of the block is logically invalid.

Kernel Resource Leak
Occurs when a kernel object handle is created but never closed.

Lock Hierarchy Violation
Occurs when the acquisition order of multiple synchronization objects (such as mutexes, critical sections, and thread handles) in one thread differs from the acquisition order in another thread, and these synchronization objects are owned by the acquiring thread and must be released by the same thread.

Memory Growth
Occurs when a block of memory is allocated but not deallocated within a specific time segment during application execution.

Memory Leak
Occurs when a block of memory is allocated and never released.

Mismatched Allocation/Deallocation
Occurs when a deallocation is attempted with a function that is not the logical reflection of the allocator used.

Missing Allocation
Occurs when an invalid pointer is passed to a deallocation function. The invalid address may point to a previously released heap block.

Thread Start Information
Occurs when the Intel Inspector XE detects the creation of a thread. This *problem* is really informational feedback useful for confirming the number and location of threads created during application execution and data collection.

Unhandled Application Exception
Occurs when the application undergoing analysis crashes because of an unhandled exception thrown by the application.

Uninitialized Memory Access
Occurs when a read of an uninitialized memory location is reported.

Uninitialized Partial Memory Access
Occurs when a read instruction references a block (2-bytes or more) of memory where part of the block is uninitialized.

For details, see our online documentation.

Static Analysis Finds Over 250 Kinds of Errors

Intel® Parallel Studio XE 2013 family of suites

Here are some examples…

- ALLOCATABLE array referenced before allocation
- Argument corresponding to * for width or precision value should be type int

- **Argument count mismatch**
  - Argument count mismatch at call to intrinsic function
  - Argument is not a pointer
  - Argument type mismatch at call to intrinsic function
  - Array parameter element size mismatch

- **Array parameter rank mismatch**
  - Array parameter shape mismatch
  - Attempt to violate exception specification
  - Bad format flags
  - Base class has non-virtual destructor
  - Base class lacks destructor
  - Big parameter passed by value
  - Bounds violation

- **Buffer overflow through pointer**
  - C library routine violates C++ object semantics
  - Chunk_size in OpenMP* SCHEDULE clause has side-effects
  - Chunk_size in OpenMP* SCHEDULE clause not loop-invariant
  - Class has virtual member functions but no derived classes
  - COMMON block is partly OpenMP* THREADPRIVATE
  - Conditional OpenMP* BARRIER
  - Data race
  - Data race from cilk_for

- **Data race from cilk_spawn**
  - Destructor contains non-empty exception specification
  - Divide by zero
  - Double free
  - Duplicate subroutine definition
  - Exception thrown from destructor
  - File closed twice
  - Format to argument count mismatch
  - Format to argument type mismatch

- **FORTRAN IN argument modified**

- **Function illegally exits OpenMP* construct**
  - Function result ignored
  - Function result not set
  - Function return value discarded

- **Function use does not match its definition**
  - Gets function is unsafe
  - Global object constructor can throw exception
  - Global object destructor can throw exception
  - Global redefinition of new or delete
  - Global/static variable relies on default initialization
  - Illegal parameter value
  - Implicit function declaration
  - Implicit type conversion causes object slicing

- **Improper nesting of OpenMP* constructs**
  - Improper nesting of OpenMP* CRITICAL directives
  - Improper use of intrinsic function
  - Improper use of OpenMP* PRIVATE variable
  - Improper use of OpenMP* REDUCTION variable
  - Improper use of OpenMP* THREADPRIVATE array
  - Improper use of OpenMP* THREADPRIVATE variable
  - Inconsistent array declaration (element count mismatch)
  - Inconsistent array declaration (element size mismatch)
  - Inconsistent array declaration (element type mismatch)
  - Inconsistent array declaration (size mismatch)
  - Inconsistent enumeration declaration (enum value mismatch)
  - Inconsistent enumeration declaration (member count mismatch)
  - Inconsistent enumeration declaration (name mismatch)
  - Inconsistent enumeration declaration (tag mismatch)
  - Inconsistent enumeration declaration (type mismatch)

- **Inconsistent pointer declaration (size mismatch)**
  - Inconsistent pointer declaration (target size mismatch)
  - Inconsistent pointer declaration (type mismatch)
  - Inconsistent string declaration
  - Inconsistent structure declaration (field offset mismatch)
  - Inconsistent structure/union declaration (field count mismatch)
  - Inconsistent structure/union declaration (field name mismatch)
  - Inconsistent structure/union declaration (field size mismatch)

- **Inconsistent structure/union declaration (field type mismatch)**
  - Inconsistent structure/union declaration (size mismatch)
  - Inconsistent structure/union declaration (tag mismatch)
  - Inconsistent structure/union declaration (type mismatch)

For a more complete list, see our online documentation.