

Cleanscape Fortran-lint Demo Startup Guide

Version 7.x



Sales and Service Office

172 College Street, STE A
Spencer, TN 38585

Toll-free 800-944-LINT

+931-528-LINT

Fax +931-933-7658

www.cleanscape.net

sales@cleanscape.net

support@cleanscape.net

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WELCOME

Thank you for your interest in Cleanscape products! With Cleanscape Fortran-lint (Flint), you have the most powerful static source (lint) analysis available for Fortran 77/90/95/03 code. Flint in its command-line form has been assisting Fortran programmers for a quarter century; the GUI is an ease-of-use enhancement to the venerable Flint product for a new generation programmers – and anyone tired of command prompts and/or desiring the productivity gains found in using a GUI.

DOCUMENTATION

This is the “quick start” guide for demo users the Flint static analyzer. There are three modes of Flint operation on Unix/Linux, and three on Windows:

A. *Cleanscape GUI*

B. *Command line*

C1. *Visual Studio integration using Cleanscape automation (Windows only)*

C2. *Xlint graphical browser (Unix/Linux only)*. This product remains under support, but the Flint GUI effectively supersedes its functionality.

This document's purpose is to introduce trial users to static analysis, and specifically Flint's features and operation. There are two other documents which these users should refer:

Flint is very rich in analysis controls and reporting; to gain maximum benefit from your (ultimate) product purchase, we urge you to read and keep handy the companion document, [Flint Reference Manual](#) located in the 'doc' subdirectory.

The Flint GUI provides ease-of-use enhancements over the Flint command-line product. For more details on using the Flint GUI, please see the [Flint GUI User's Guide](#), also located in the 'doc' subdirectory.

While on the topic of documentation: if you choose Cleanscape GUI, be sure to check out the Online Help facility! It's concise yet useful information. The Table of Contents and many interrelated items in the help text are hyperlinked to make information access quick and easy.

THE PURPOSE OF FLINT

A. Function

1. Flint is a programming tool that simplifies the debugging and maintenance of both large and small Fortran programs. The Flint GUI provides ease-of-use enhancements to the venerable Flint command line product.
2. The Flint source code analyzer that can detect 1017 potential problems, including:
 - a. Inappropriate arguments passed to functions
 - b. Inappropriate library calls
 - c. Non-portable code
 - d. Type usage conflicts across different modules
 - e. Unused variables and dead code

B. Application

1. Flint can be used to:

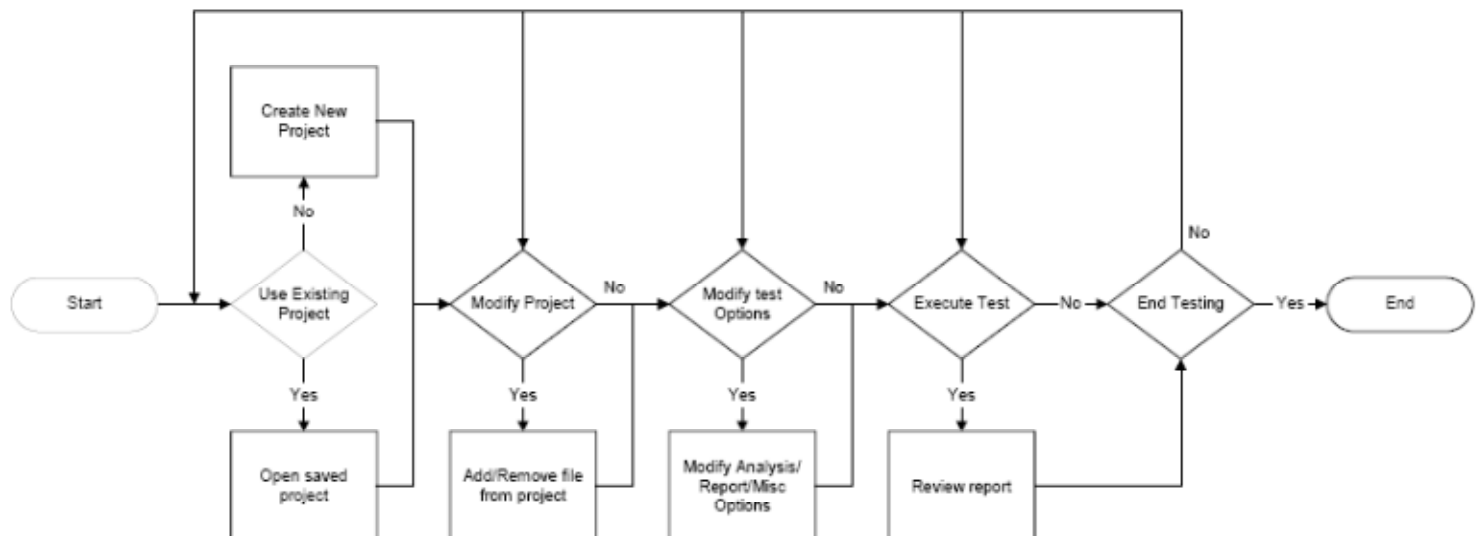
- a. Check source files before they are compiled
- b. Isolate obscure problems
- c. Identify problems before debugging is required – or available

C. Advantages

1. The diagnostic messages produced by Flint are more detailed than those produced by standard compilers, and cover a much wider range of syntactic and semantic problems – up to 1017 checks on your source code!
2. Flint analyzes source files both individually and as a group, and can therefore identify problems that are beyond the scope of a compiler – especially the global (program) scope.
3. Flint is effective in reducing development time and improves Fortran programming style.
4. Analysis and other report results are hyperlinked from the message to the related line of source using your favorite editor.
5. Cleanscape-exclusive report content enhances your ability to comprehend and manage your program. These reports include call trees, cross reference for the entire program, USE trees, and include trees.

D. Flow of Analysis

1. The following flowchart illustrates the Flint test process:



LINT (STATIC) ANALYSIS OVERVIEW

For those of you new to static analysis, this is a form of testing which occurs pre-compile, i.e., no compiler is necessary and all you need are your source files. Static analyzers can detect defects in minutes (on par with compilation time) – issues that could take days using a debugger or print statements.

While a compiler also produces error messages, its main purpose is to generate code that runs, so its error analysis is mainly intended to remove syntax errors. While Flint also detects syntax errors, its purpose is to help you produce code that runs *correctly*. Static analysis can locate both immediate problems and issues that could cause problems perhaps years down the road.

Key features of Flint include:

- 1017 checks of your source code, many more than a compiler can produce, and is the most thorough analyzer on the market.
- It is parser-based (like your compiler), not a scanner, meaning more accurate analysis results.
- Unlike a compiler, Flint can assess your code as an entire program (rather than analyze each file as an independent unit). This *global analysis mode* can, for instance, check for datatype mismatches between caller/calling routines, or that a dummy variable mistakenly has the allocatable attribute, or that a constant argument has been assigned a new value in the called routine.
- We also check for common coding errors based on what IS allowed in the spec. A classic example here is implicit typing, e.g., undeclared variable 'i' becomes implicitly an integer and a real assigned to it becomes cast to an integer. Other examples include our FYI messages, which are programming subtleties reported to us by our customers and we codified as potential problems to be checked for in your code.
- Dataflow analysis: this advanced feature parses conditionals to determine set/reference issues. For instance, variable `foo` is set in the `if` portion of a branch but not in the `else` branch, then is subsequently referenced.
- It is even possible to create a set of prototypes for 3rd party code or libraries that tell Flint the argument datatypes and whether a variable is set or referenced in the 3rd party code, thus allowing for 100% accurate global interface checks between any body of Fortran code!
- Flint is used in over 5000 unique projects worldwide. Key customer markets include defense/aerospace (including many DoD facilities), oil/gas/nuclear energy (including DOE labs), weather models, and flow simulation. Incidentally, Flint is the only domestically produced analyzer for Fortran (as is our sister product, C++lint) - an important factor if your customer is the US government.
- Flint is well supported: our support staff is constantly receiving kudos for its professionalism, responsiveness, and quality of service.

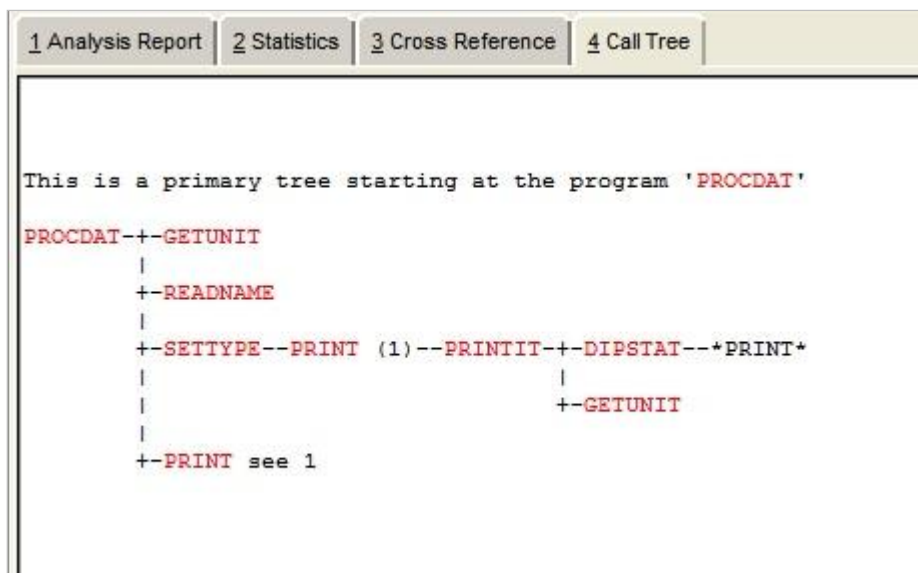
We believe Flint is best static analyzer on the market and we hope this free demo proves it to be a useful addition to *your* software toolkit!

CALL TREE

A call tree provides a visual depiction of how routines are called within your program. They are generally rooted from the main program, but in Flint you can specify any routine you'd like the tree to start from.

In the GUI, a routine name in red can be clicked on, whereupon you will jump to the entry point of that routine in your favorite code editor. This is a supremely useful as a

- documentation/ code maintenance tool, or
- code familiarization tool, either for new programmers to a project, or when integrating 3rd party code (e.g. weather models, water/oil/gas flow simulations) into an existing project.



CROSS REFERENCE (XREF)

A detailed listing of *all* symbols: Program, Subroutines, Functions, Modules, Types, Parameters, Structure components, Common blocks, Structures, Records, Variables, and Arrays. Both local and global variables are recorded in the xref. This global mode is quite powerful: relying on a compiler's symbol table outputs, if you wanted to see how variable `foo` was used throughout your program, you'd have to review possibly hundreds of local cross references and mentally stitch all that information together.

The line(s) of a variable's declaration, set, and reference are provided in the xref. Clicking on one of these line numbers in the GUI will jump you to that source line in your favorite code editor.

Report may be filtered to include/exclude symbols; for instance, it is possible to exclude all variables whose names are length one and used locally, thus excluding loop variables like `i`, `j`.

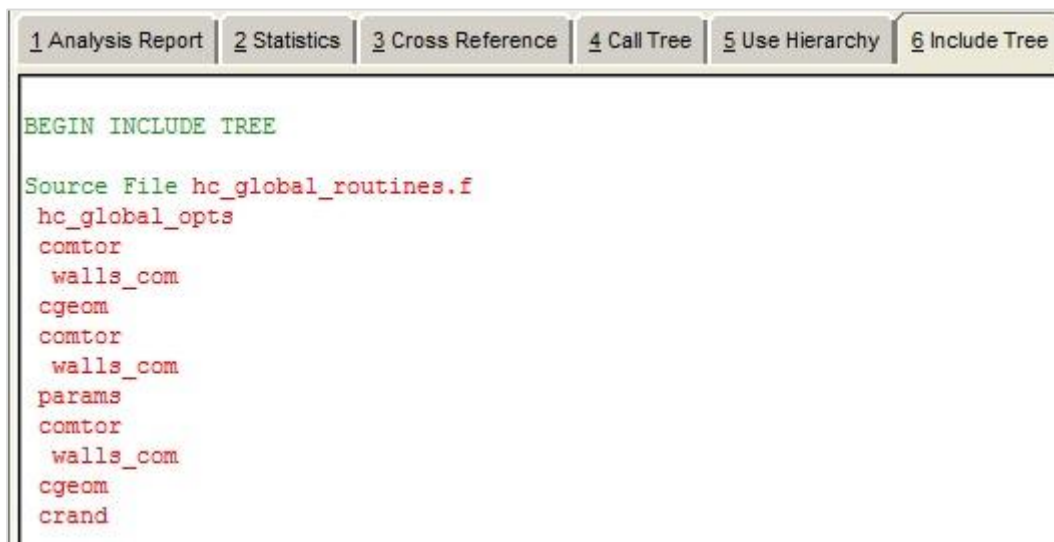
The cross reference is extremely useful for documentation and program debugging, as it pinpoints all accesses (read and write) of a particular variable.

1 Analysis Report	2 Statistics	3 Cross Reference	4 Call Tree
<pre> *** Records: STUDENT1 : type TYPE_S : local in (demo90.f90:MAIN) is 44-D 46-SA 47-SA 49-RA STUDENT2 : type TYPE_S : local in (demo90.f90:MAIN) is 44-D 46-RA 47-RA TYPE1 : type MYTYPE : local in (demo90.f90:M::M_INNER) is 16-P 17-D 19-S in (demo90.f90:OUTER) is 25-P 28-D 32-S 34-S TYPE2 : type MYTYPE : local in (demo90.f90:M::M_INNER) is 16-P 18-D 19-R in (demo90.f90:OUTER) is 25-P 28-D 32-R 34-R *** Vars/Arrays: AVE : I*4 : public entity of module M in (demo90.f90:M) is 10-D in (demo90.f90:MAIN) is 49-S DUM (:,:) : R*4 : local in (demo90.f90:MAIN::MAIN_INNER) is (demo90.inc)3-P (demo90.inc)4-D (demo90.inc)6-RA (demo90.inc)7-RA (demo90.inc)9-R FOO : R*4 : public entity of module M in (demo90.f90:M) is 9-RB I : I*4 : local in (demo90.f90:MAIN::MAIN_INNER) is (demo90.inc)6-RS (demo90.inc)9-R J : I*4 : local in (demo90.f90:MAIN::MAIN_INNER) is (demo90.inc)7-RS (demo90.inc)9-R LOC (adj) : R*4 : private entity of module M in (demo90.f90:M) is 9-D OPDUM : I*4 : local in (demo90.f90:OUTER) is 25-P 29-D 31-RA 32-R STR : CHAR*10 : local </pre>			

INCLUDE TREE

Flint scans both Fortran INCLUDE lines and preprocessor #include directives to produce a tree of included files. While not required very often, the subtle issues raised by including the wrong (version of a) file could take a long time to diagnose otherwise!

As with other reports, clicking on a filename in red will open that file in your favorite code editor.



```

1 Analysis Report 2 Statistics 3 Cross Reference 4 Call Tree 5 Use Hierarchy 6 Include Tree

BEGIN INCLUDE TREE

Source File hc_global_routines.f
hc_global_opts
comtor
  walls_com
cgeom
comtor
  walls_com
params
comtor
  walls_com
cgeom
crand
  
```

USE HIERARCHY

Display the USE module hierarchy rooted at each calling subprogram. Like the include tree, using the wrong modules could produce subtle errors difficult to detect otherwise.

As with other reports, clicking on a module name in red will open to the module's declaration in your favorite code editor.



```

1 Analysis Report 2 Statistics 3 Cross Reference 4 Call Tree 5 Use Hierarchy 6 Include Tree

BEGIN USE TREE

hc_global_routines.f
  global_hc_init
    comhc
  global_hc_assign_inputs
    comhc
  hc_electric_field_mod
    comhc
    hc_utilities
  global_hc_wbc_comp
    comhc
    hc_wbc_comp
  global_hc_check_wbc_ion_pos
    comhc
    hc_wbc_comp
  
```


THE GUI TO BIND THEM ALL

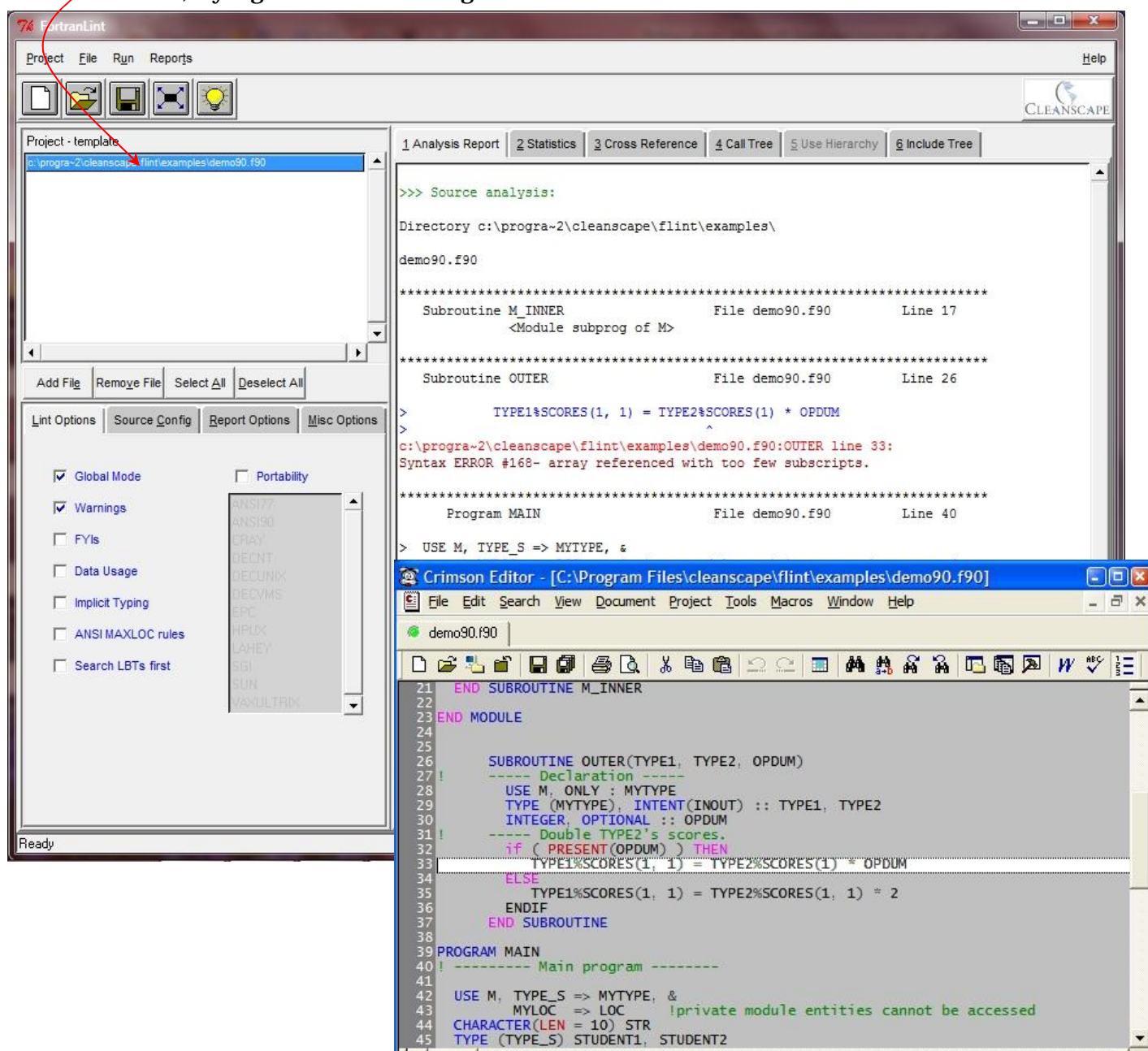
The Cleanscape GUI is a tried-and-true graphical interface used successfully for years. It is also the interface for our C/C++ analyzer offerings and test tools.

Advantages of the Cleanscape GUI include:

- Fast; easy to learn, navigate, and use
- Point-and-click control for options-laden Flint command-line product
- One-click access to relevant code in your favorite code editor! Perfect for
 - quick review/patching of source code
 - source browsing

In the example below, Flint opened the external editor to the line in the source file (33) when user clicked the red line containing “33” in the Analysis Report.

It is possible to open any file listed in the Project window (upper left frame of the GUI) by right-mouse-clicking on the desired filename.



WINDOWS INSTALLATION

A. System Requirements

1. Hardware

Any configuration sufficient to run Windows is sufficient for Flint.

2. Operating System

- a. Microsoft Windows 8
- b. Microsoft Windows 7
- c. Microsoft Windows Vista®
- d. Microsoft Windows XP® with Service Pack 2 (SP2)
- e. Legacy: Microsoft Windows 2000® with Service Pack 2, Microsoft Windows NT® 4.0 with Service Pack 6a, Microsoft Windows 98® and 98® SE

3. Web Browsers

- a. Firefox® 1.2 or above
- b. Microsoft Internet Explorer® 5.x or above
- c. Opera® 6.x or above

B. Software Setup Procedure

1. Installation

- a) Download `flintgui<ver>_win.exe` to a temporary directory, then run it.
- b) An installer window will appear and extract a number of files to the installation directory you specify (hereinafter referred to as `<install_dir>`; the default is `c:\cleanscape\flint`). The installer exits automatically, and no reboot is required, though you must close/reopen any command prompts.
The installer will upgrade you to 64-bit versions of key files as applicable.
- c) The installer automatically creates a shortcut for the Flint GUI on the desktop. (To run the GUI, double-click the shortcut.)
- d) The installer searches for any supported versions of Visual Studio on your machine and if found, automatically installs the Cleanscape tools.
Care has been taken to allow users who are not logged in as “owner” to successfully install the Visual Studio tools; if you encounter problems, reinstall as owner (or have your Administrator install) and notify [us](#).
NOTE: Automatic installation is not possible on Windows 98; if you are a Win98 IDE user, please contact support@cleanscape.net.
- d) Finally, the installer adds the `main` subdirectory to your system PATH – necessary for running Flint (or any of its associated support programs) from the command line. To do this manually, enter the following command:
`set PATH=<install_dir>\main;%PATH%`

2. Permissions/ACLs

Since Flint writes to the installation directory, make sure you have write permissions to this directory and all subdirectories when you install Flint. We recommend installing with Administrator privileges.

3. Upgrading to full version upon successful eval and purchase

Once you have purchased Flint, double-click the `Upgrade_Flint` file found in `<install_dir>`. This will enable full operation of Flint on your system.

C. Uninstallation

NOTE: You will need admin privileges if that is how the product was installed. There are two Uninstallation options.

1. Manual uninstallation

- a) Delete the installation directory and its subdirectories.
- b) Delete the Flint GUI icon from the desktop
- c) Remove environment variable `FLINTHOME` and the Cleanscape directory from your `PATH`:
 - In Windows 98, delete the appropriate “set flinthome=” and “set path=” statements from your `c:\autoexec.bat` file.
 - In Windows NT or later,
 - right click your “My Computer” icon on the desktop, then select “Properties”
 - click the “Advanced” tab or click “Advanced System Settings”
 - click the “Environment Variables” button and in the System Variables section:
 - \$ delete the `FLINTHOME` line
 - \$ double-click the text field “Path” in the System Variables area, and from that string, delete `<install_dir>\main`
- d) If Microsoft Visual Studio is installed on your machine, tools were automatically integrated upon Flint installation. Delete these tools using the following steps:
 - Open your Visual Studio IDE.
 - Select the Tools dropdown menu.
 - Select “External Tools...” (for VS 6, select “Customize...”, then click the “Tools” tab in the dialog).
 - Click on each Cleanscape tool in turn, then click on the Delete button (for VS 6, delete each tool by clicking the red **X** in the top right).

2. Restore your system to the point just before Flint installation – not available for Windows NT/2k

The installer created a system restore point just prior to installation. If you have not added new programs in the interim, you can safely roll your system back to this point. For Win98, use `scanreg /restore`

UNIX/LINUX INSTALLATION

A. System Requirements

1. Hardware

A minimum of 256 MB memory is required for Flint.

2. Operating System. Note the GUI version may differ amongst the various hosts.

- a. Most GNU/Linux OSes, including RedHat®, SuSE®, Debian®, Ubuntu®
- b. HP HP-UX® (PA-RISC or Itanium)
- c. IBM AIX®
- d. SGI Irix®
- e. Sun Solaris®
- f. Mac OS-X® Tiger (PPC or x86)
- g. FreeBSD

3. Web Browsers

- a. Firefox® 1.2 or above
- b. Seamonkey® 1.0 or above
- c. Opera® 6.x or above
- d. Mozilla® 1.7 or Netscape Navigator® 4.7x or above

B. Software Setup Procedure

Installation – installation as root is easier and recommended. Refer to the installation notes for details. The '#' below represents the root prompt.

a) Download the latest version of flintgui<ver>_<OS>.taz to a temporary directory, e.g., /tmp.

b) Create installation directory, e.g., /usr/local/cleanscape, and cd to it.

c) Use the following commands to extract the files:

```
# gunzip /tmp/flintgui<ver>_<OS>.taz
# tar xpvf /tmp/flintgui<ver>_<OS>.tar
```

d) To start the GUI:

```
# flintgui &
```

e) If you intend to run Flint from the command line, these additional commands are required (examples below are for sh/bash) on the server and each client machine.

```
# export CSIAPPPBASE=<install_dir>
# export FLINTHOME=$CSIAPPPBASE/flintgui.dir/main
# export PATH=$FLINTHOME:$PATH
```

C. Uninstallation – manual process

a) Delete the installation directory and its subdirectories.

b) Delete files myeditor.lst, ftemplate.csi and .flint.ini from each user's \$HOME directory.

LICENSE MANAGEMENT

There's no license management for the demo! Simply operate Flint according to one of the four modes indicated below. (Once you have acquired Flint, there is a license manager that's easy to install/operate and we will be happy to assist.)

FULLY OPERATIONAL!

The demo is fully operational; the only restriction is limiting the number of specific results (i.e., the exact source line and line number) in the analysis reports.

NOTE: Check out the summary listing, which will list *each error encountered* during the run *and the number of times each error was detected*.

STARTING THE GUI

On Windows, simply double-click the FortranLint icon on your desktop.

On *nix, run the command `flintgui &`

See the [Flint GUI User's Guide](#), located in the 'doc' subdirectory for detailed operation and examples.

STARTING THE COMMAND LINE

It is also possible to run Flint from the command line; return codes are generated, which makes Flint useful for integration into builds. This mode can also support remote users and anyone who is not interested in using a GUI.

You need to set the environment variables as described in the Installation section of this document. You then simply run the command `flint` to see a command summary.

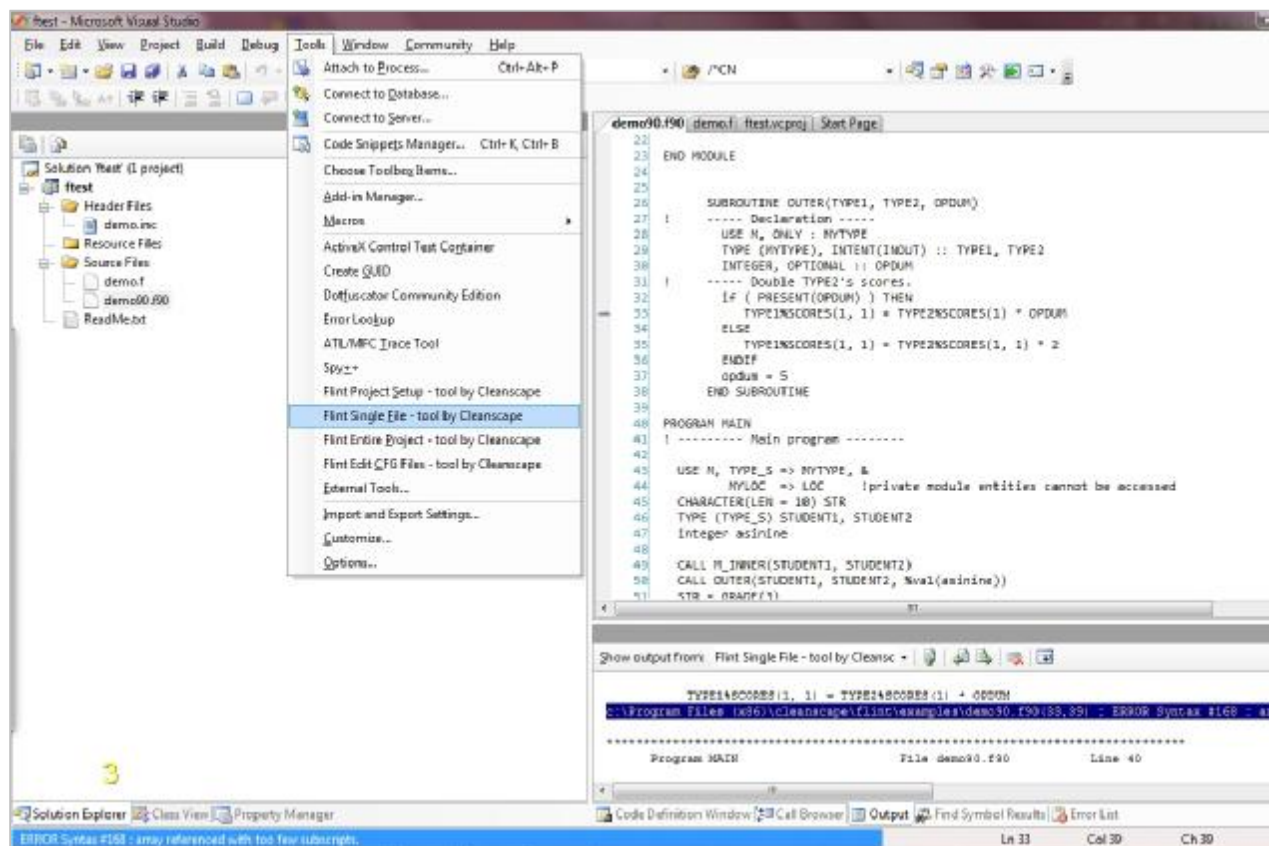
See the [Flint Reference Manual](#) located in the 'doc' subdirectory for further information. Note that this document also provides details on each Flint command.

STARTING XLINT – *NIX ONLY

There is a legacy GUI called Xlint on Unix/Linux platforms. Its functionality has been supplanted by the Flint GUI, but continues to be provided to its many legacy users. See Section 12 of the [Flint Reference Manual](#) located in the 'doc' subdirectory should you require this interface.

STARTING VISUAL STUDIO INTEGRATION – WINDOWS ONLY

When you installed Flint, external tools were created in any Visual Studio implementation you have on your Windows system. Open a Fortran project, and select the appropriate tool from the Tools menu. For detailed operation, see Section 6 of the [Flint GUI User's Guide](#), located in the 'doc' subdirectory.



THE 10-MINUTE DEMO CHALLENGE

Cleanscape products have been engineered to be fast, easy to use, and produce meaningful results. We fully believe that our products speak for themselves, which is why we've created this challenge in 7 easy steps. Ready?

1. If you haven't already, finish installing the product (see page 9 or 11).
Windows: Ensure you have write permission to the installation directory.
**nix:* Set `$CSIAPPPBASE` and `$FLINTHOME` and prepend them to `$PATH`.
2. Start the GUI.
Windows: double-click the FortranLint icon on your Desktop
**nix:* type `flintgui &` at your command prompt.
3. Select your favorite code editor. In the *Report Options* tab in the lower left frame of the GUI, click the dropdown next to **External Editor** and select one. If the path to the editor is different on your system, click the **Locate...** button to specify the directory it's in on your system.

If your favorite editor is not in the list, add it yourself!
 - a) Exit the GUI.
 - b) *Windows:* In Explorer, double-click `seteditor` in `<install_dir>\bin`.
**nix:* Open a command prompt, and run `<install_dir>\bin\seteditor`
 - c) Restart the GUI according to Step 2 above, go to the *Report Options* tab, click the dropdown – your editor is now in there! Select it.
4. Click the Add File button located midway down the left side of the GUI.
Navigate to the `examples` subdirectory and select file `demo90.f90`.
5. Click the Run button at the top of the GUI (it looks kinda like an X). Analysis will run.
6. Click on the various report tabs in the right frame of the GUI.
Review the features of those reports on pages 4-8 of this document.
7. Click on any item in red in those reports. What happened? Do you like it?



DIFFICULTIES?

We want your evaluation to run smoothly and produce results for you quickly (duh). If you spend *more than 2 minutes* puzzling over something, call 800-944-LINT or +931-528-LINT, or email demo@cleanscape.net. Maybe there's something we could have written better, or the product could operate better, but in any case, don't waste time, save time with Flint!

CHALLENGE DONE. WHAT'S NEXT?

Now that you are familiar with the GUI's operation, add your own files. Enable FYIs and implicit type-checking on the *Lint Options* tab, if you like. While the reports are limited in their detailed output, you can still see how much Flint found in your code by reviewing the Statistics report in the GUI's right frame. Then, if you like Flint...

Buy Flint! **Mention the Challenge for a special discount!** Then run *ConvertToFull*, located in your installation directory. Follow the instructions in Section 3 of [Flint GUI User's Guide](#), namely, email us the server code, and install the key we return. Then relax, you're In Like Flint.