

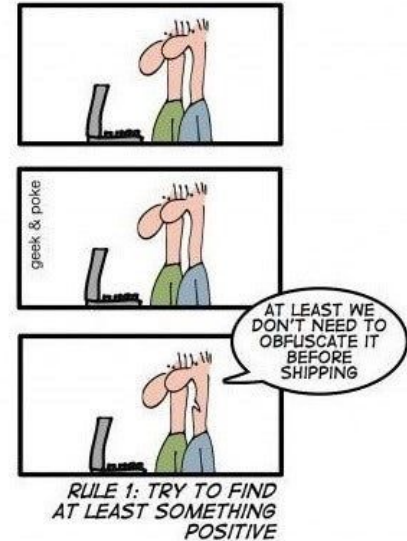
QA: Static Analysis

17-313 Fall 2025

Foundations of Software Engineering

<https://cmu-17313q.github.io>

Eduardo Feo Flushing



Learning Goals

- Learn to get early feedback to reduce risk
- Find ways to catch our technical errors
- Gain an understanding of the relative strengths and weaknesses of static analysis
- Examine several popular analysis tools and understand their use cases
- Understand how analysis tools are used in large open source software

Administrivia

- Past Exams posted
- Cheat Sheet
 - One double-sided A4 .
 - You must submit it.
 - Handwritten = Bonus points.
 - Printed cheat sheets permitted but not awarded points.
- Midterm Next Wednesday, October 8th
- Review Session: Sunday during Recitation

P2B Grading Retrospective

- Improve Git usage
 - PRs not linked to issues
 - No dependencies / tags
- Align project board with repo
- Inconsistent PR quality (some good, some bad)
- Make your contributions visible

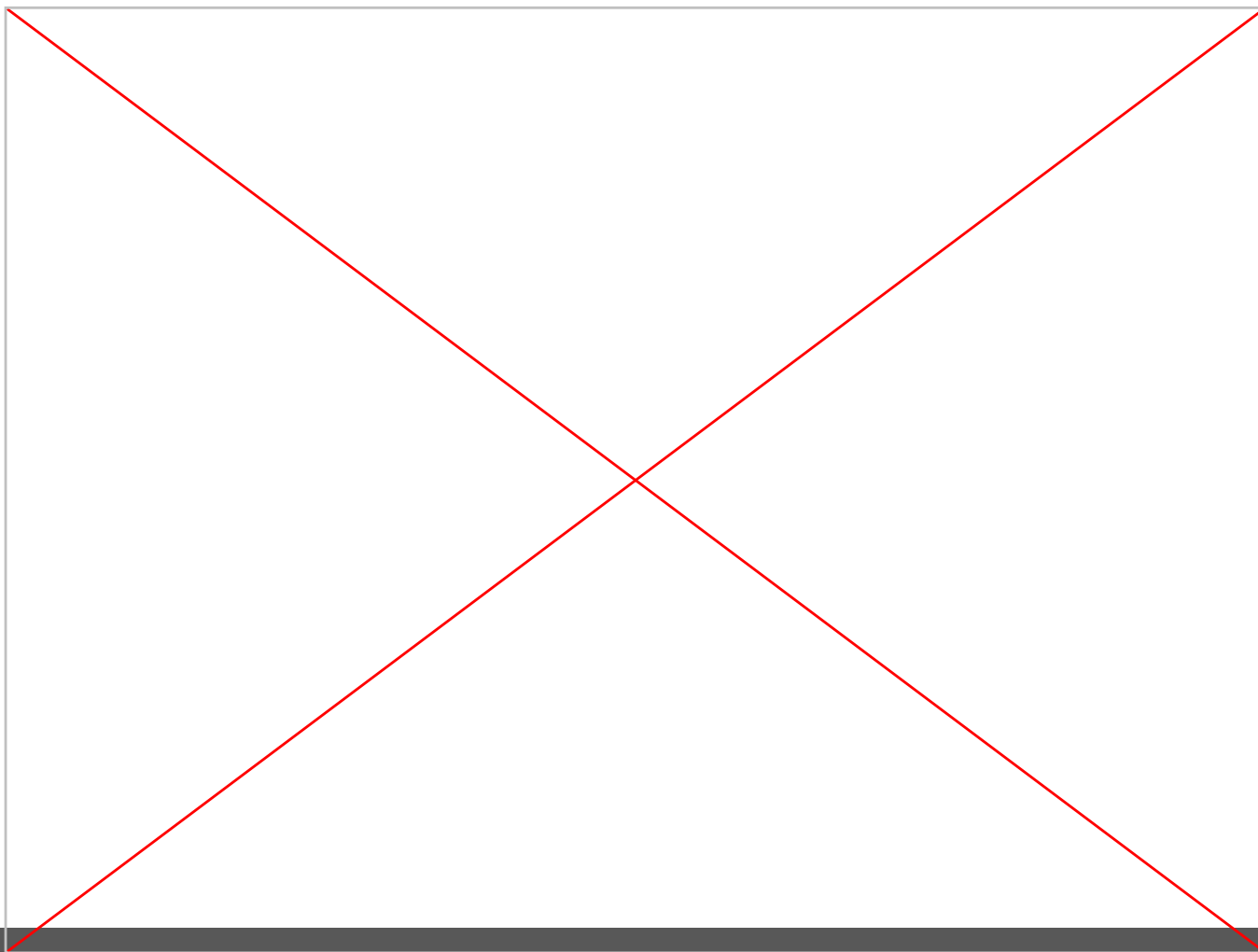
Smoking Section

- Last **two** full rows



Outline

- **goto fail;** and similar unfamous bugs
- Static analysis tools
 - Linters for maintainability
 - Pattern-based static analyzers
- Challenges of static analysis



Outline

- **goto fail;** and similar unfamous bugs
- Static analysis tools
 - Linters for maintainability
 - Pattern-based static analyzers
- Challenges of static analysis


```
1.  static OSStatus
2.  SSLVerifySignedServerKeyExchange(SSLContext *ctx, bool isRsa,
3.                                  SSLBuffer signedParams,
4.                                  uint8_t *signature,
5.                                  UInt16 signatureLen) {
6.      OSStatus err;
7.      ....
8.      if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.update(&hashCtx, &serverRandom)) != 0)
9.          goto fail;
10.     if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.update(&hashCtx, &signedParams)) != 0)
11.         goto fail;
12.         goto fail;
13.     if ((err = SSLHashSHA1.final(&hashCtx, &hashOut)) != 0)
14.         goto fail;
15.     ...
16. fail:
17.     SSLFreeBuffer(&signedHashes);
18.     SSLFreeBuffer(&hashCtx);
19.     return err;
20. }
```

goto fail;

Analysis

Apple's SSL iPhone vulnerability: how did it happen, and what next?

Charles Arthur

SSL vulnerability in iPhone, iPad and on Mac OS X appeared in September 2012 - but cause remains mysterious as former staffer calls lack of testing 'shameful'

goto fail; // [Apple SSL bug](#) test site

This site will help you determine whether your c

YOUR BROWSER IS VULNERABLE

We have examined your OS and browser version information and de our test image after seeing an invalid ServerKeyExchange message. **networks**) can freely **snoop on you**, for example when you log into them right away. **Other applications on your system** such as **mail**.

Apple's SSL vulnerability is still active on Safari on Mac OS X as shown at the [gotofail.com](#) site.

Photograph: Public domain Photograph: Public domain



/ business

Home / Business / Companies / Apple

When will Apple get serious about security?

The tech community (and beyond) is an uproar over the recently revealed iOS and OS X SSL/TLS code flaw. Apple developers have questions about Apple's commitment to quality and the flaw itself.



Written by [David Morgenstern](#), Contributor on Feb. 23, 2014

```
1. /* from Linux 2.3.99 drivers/block/raid5.c */
2. static struct buffer_head *
3. get_free_buffer(struct stripe_head * sh,
4.                 int b_size) {
5.     struct buffer_head *bh;
6.     unsigned long flags;
7.     save_flags(flags);
8.     cli(); // disables interrupts
9.     if ((bh = sh->buffer_pool) == NULL)
10.        return NULL;
11.     sh->buffer_pool = bh -> b_next;
12.     bh->b_size = b_size;
13.     restore_flags(flags); // re-enables interrupts
14.     return bh;
15. }
```

ERROR: function returns with
interrupts disabled!

Twitter's week year bug

ISO 8601 rule: *The first week of the year is the week containing the first Thursday.*

If January 1 is a Thursday, then all days of that week (Mon Dec 29 – Sun Jan 4) belong to week 01 of the new year.

```
DateTimeFormatter.ofPattern("dd MMM YYYY").format(zonedDateTime)
```

Use yyyy instead of YYYY

December 2014							<	>
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		
30	1	2	3	4	5	6		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20		
21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
28	29	30	31	1	2	3		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10		

Twitter kicks Android app users out for five hours due to 2015 date bug

The social network celebrated 2015 in style, by breaking its Android app and mobile website - and all, it seems, because of one misplaced letter



Crashy bird: Twitter was down for five hours overnight. Photograph: Richard Drew/AP

If you're worried about how your New Year's Eve will go, don't. It's not even 2015 yet, and Twitter's already had a worse one than you.

The service was down for many users over five and a half hours on Monday morning UK time, between midnight and 5am (7pm to midnight ET, and 4pm to 9pm PT), after a bug in a line of code caused the service to think that it was 29 December, 2015.

Could you have found them?

- How often would those bugs trigger?
- Driver bug:
 - o What happens if you return from a driver with interrupts disabled?
 - o Consider: that's one function
 - ...in a 2000 LOC file
 - ...in a module with 60,000 LOC
 - ...IN THE LINUX KERNEL

Some defects are very difficult to find via testing, inspection.

Defects of interest...

- Are on uncommon or difficult-to-force execution paths. (vs testing)
- Executing (or interpreting/otherwise analyzing) all paths concretely to find such defects is infeasible.
- What we really want to do is check the **entire possible state space** of the program for particular properties.
- What we **CAN** do is check an **abstract state space** of the program for particular properties.

Activity: Analyze the Python program statically

```
def n2s(n: int, b: int):  
    if n <= 0: return '0'  
    r = ''  
    while n > 0:  
        u = n % b  
        if u >= 10:  
            u = chr(ord('A') + u - 10)  
        n = n // b  
        r = str(u) + r  
    return r
```

1. What are the set of data types taken by variable **u** at any point in the program?
2. Can the variable **u** be a negative number?
3. Will this function always return a value?
4. Can there ever be a division by zero?
5. Will the returned value ever contain a minus sign '-'?

What is Static Analysis?

- **Systematic** examination of an **abstraction** of program **state space**.
 - Does not execute code! (like code review)
- **Abstraction:** produce a representation of a program that is simpler to analyze.
 - Results in fewer states to explore; makes difficult problems tractable.
- Check if a **particular property** holds over the entire state space:
- Liveness: “something good eventually happens.”
 - Safety: “this bad thing can’t ever happen.”
 - Compliance with mechanical design rules.

What static analysis can and cannot do

- **Type-checking** is well established
 - Set of data types taken by variables at any point
 - Can be used to prevent type errors (e.g. Java) or warn about potential type errors (e.g. Python)
- Checking for **problematic patterns** in syntax is easy and fast
 - Is there a comparison of two Java strings using `==`?
 - Is there an array access `a[i]` without an enclosing bounds check for `i`?

What static analysis can and cannot do

- Reasoning about **termination** is **impossible** in general
 - Halting problem
- Reasoning about **exact values is hard**, but conservative analysis via abstraction is possible
 - Is the bounds check before `a[i]` guaranteeing that `i` is within bounds?
 - Can the divisor ever take on a zero value?
 - Could the result of a function call be `42`?
 - Will this multi-threaded program give me a deterministic result?
 - Be prepared for “**MAYBE**”
- Verifying some advanced properties is possible but expensive
 - CI-based static analysis usually over-approximates conservatively

The Bad News: Rice's Theorem

Every static analysis is necessarily incomplete, unsound, undecidable, or a combination thereof

“Any nontrivial property about the language recognized by a Turing machine is undecidable.”

Henry Gordon Rice, 1953

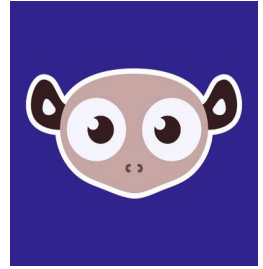
Static Analysis is well suited to detecting certain defects

- **Security:** Buffer overruns, improperly validated input...
- **Memory safety:** Null dereference, uninitialized data...
- **Resource leaks:** Memory, OS resources...
- **API Protocols:** Device drivers; real time libraries; GUI frameworks
- **Exceptions:** Arithmetic/library/user-defined
- **Encapsulation:**
 - Accessing internal data, calling private functions...
- **Data races:**
 - Two threads access the same data without synchronization

Outline

- `goto fail;` and similar unfamous bugs
- **Static analysis tools**
 - Linters for maintainability
 - Pattern-based static analyzers
- Challenges of static analysis

Tools for Static Analysis



: my[py]



snyk

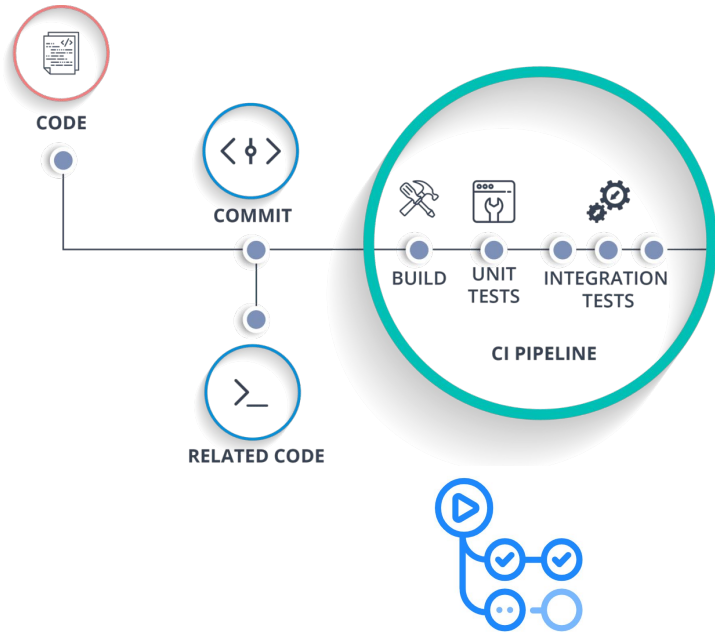
sonarqube



coverity®



Static analysis is a key part of CI



GitHub Actions

☐ Intentionality
Remove this commented out code.
Open Not assigned Maintainability Code Smell Major
5min effort · 1 year ago

public/scss/admin/settings.scss

☐ Intentionality
Unexpected empty source
Open Not assigned Maintainability Code Smell Major
1min effort · 1 month ago

public/scss/modules/bottom-sheet.scss

☐ Intentionality
Unexpected duplicate "padding"
Open Not assigned Reliability Bug Major
1min effort · 1 year ago

public/scss/modules/picture-switcher.scss

☐ Intentionality
Unexpected missing generic font family
Open Not assigned Reliability Bug Major
1min effort · 1 year ago

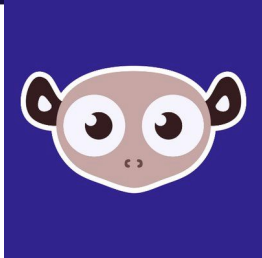
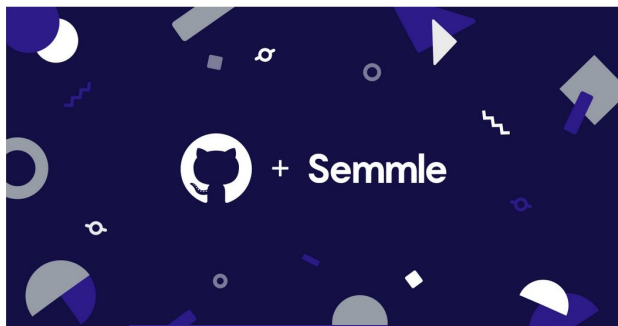
sonarcloud 

Static analysis used to be an academic amusement; now it's heavily commercialized

GitHub acquires code analysis tool Semmle

Frederic Lardinois @frederic1 / 1:30 pm EDT • September 18, 2019

Comment



Marketplace Search results

Types

Apps

Actions

Categories

- API management
- Chat
- Code quality
- Code review
- Continuous integration
- Dependency management
- Deployment
- IDEs
- Learning
- Localization
- Mobile
- Monitoring
- Project management
- Publishing

Search for apps and actions

Apps

Build on your workflow with apps that integrate with GitHub.

306 results filtered by Apps

- Zube** Agile project management that lets the entire team work with developers on GitHub
- Crowdin** Agile localization for your projects
- BackHub** Reliable GitHub repository backup, set up in minutes
- Codacy** Automated code reviews to help developers ship better software, faster
- Semaphore** Test and deploy at the push of a button
- DeepScan** Advanced static analysis for automatically finding runtime errors in JavaScript code
- WhiteSource Bolt** Detect open source vulnerabilities in real time with suggested fixes for quick remediation
- Slack + GitHub** Connect your code without leaving Slack
- GitLocalize** Continuous Localization for GitHub projects
- Code Climate** Automated code review for technical debt and test coverage
- Flaplastic** Manage flaky unit tests. Click a checkbox to instantly disable any test on all branches. Works with your current test suite
- Depfu** Automated dependency updates done right



News

Snyk Secures \$150M, Snags \$1B Valuation



Sydney Sawaya | Associate Editor
January 21, 2020 1:12 PM

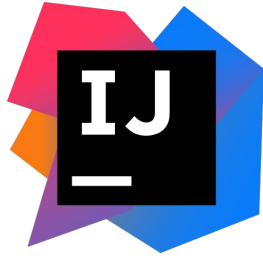
Share this article:



Snyk, a developer-focused security startup that identifies vulnerabilities in open source applications, announced a \$150 million Series C funding round today. This brings the company's total investment to \$250 million alongside reports that put the company's valuation at more than \$1 billion.



Static analysis is also integrated into IDEs



eclipse

```
cppcoreguidelines.cpp
1 // To enable only C++ Core Guidelines checks
2 // go to Settings/Preferences | Editor | Inspections | C/C++ | Clang-Tidy
3 // and provide: -*,cppcoreguidelines-* in options
4
5 void fill_pointer(int* arr, const int num) {
6     for(int i = 0; i < num; ++i) {
7         arr[i] = 0;
8     }
9 }
10
11 void fill_array(int ind) {
12     int arr[3] = {1,2,3};
13     arr[ind] = 0;
14 }
15
16 void cast_away_const(const int& magic_num)
17 {
18     const_cast<int&>(magic_num) = 42;
19 }
20
```

Do not use pointer arithmetic

```
17 new Todo({
18     content: item,
19     createdAt: Date.now(),
20     saveFunction: (err, todo, count) => {
21         if (err) return next(err);
22     }
23 });
24
25 res.setHeader('date', todo.createdAt.toISOString());
26 res.redirect('/');
27
28 res.setHeader('location', '/');
29 res.status(201).send(todo.toObject().toString());
30
31 // res.redirect('/' + todo.createdAt.toISOString());
32
33 });
34
```

Cross-site Scripting (XSS)

Vulnerability CWE-79

Unsanitized input from the HTTP request body flows into send, where it is used to render an HTML page returned to the user. This may Scripting attack (XSS).

Data Flow - 12 steps

```
1 index.js:108 | var item = req.body.content;
2 index.js:108 | if (typeof item !== "string" && item.match(regex)) {
3 index.js:108 |   // Skip to step in the editor.
4 index.js:108 |   function parse(todo) {
5 index.js:108 |     var t = todo;
6 index.js:108 |     var remainder = t.toString().indexOf(remainder);
7 index.js:108 |     var time = t.slice(remainder + remainder.length);
8 index.js:108 |     t = t.slice(0, remainder);
9 index.js:108 |     return t;

```

Linters

Cheap, fast, and lightweight static source analysis

Use linters to improve maintainability

Why? We spend more time reading code than writing it.

- Developers spend most of their time maintaining code
 - Various estimates of the exact %, some as high as 80%
- Code ownership is usually shared
- The original owner of some code may move on
- Code conventions make it easier for other developers to quickly understand your code

Use Style Guidelines to facilitate communication

- Indentation
- Comments
- Line length
- Naming
- Directory structure
- ...



Style Guidelines

This document collects the emerging principles, conventions, abstractions, and best practices for writing Rust code.

Since Rust is evolving at a rapid pace, these guidelines are preliminary. The hope is that writing them down explicitly will help drive discussion, consensus and adoption.

Whenever feasible, guidelines provide specific examples from Rust's standard libraries.

Guideline statuses

Every guideline has a status:

- **[FIXME]** Marks places where there is more work to be done. In some cases, that just means going through the RFC process.
- **[FIXME #NNNN]** Like **[FIXME]**, but links to the issue tracker.
- **[RFC #NNNN]** Marks accepted guidelines, linking to the rust-lang RFC establishing them.

Guideline stabilization

One purpose of these guidelines is to reach decisions on a number of cross-cutting API and stylistic choices. Discussion and development of the guidelines will happen primarily on <http://discuss.rust-lang.org/>, using the Guidelines category. Discussion can also occur on the [guidelines issue tracker](#).

Guidelines that are under development or discussion will be marked with the status **[FIXME]**, with a link to the issue tracker when appropriate.

Once a concrete guideline is ready to be proposed, it should be filed as an **[FIXME: needs RFC]**. If the RFC is accepted, the official guidelines will be updated to match, and will include the tag **[RFC #NNNN]** linking to the RFC document.

What's in this document

This document is broken into four parts:

- **Style** provides a set of rules governing naming conventions, whitespace, and other stylistic issues.
- **Guidelines by Rust feature** places the focus on each of Rust's features, starting from expressions and working the way out toward crates, dispensing guidelines relevant to each.
- **Topical guidelines and patterns.** The rest of the document proceeds by cross-cutting topic, starting with Ownership and resources.
- **APIs for a changing Rust** discusses the forward-compatibility hazards, especially those that interact with the pre-1.0 library stabilization process.



Guidelines are inherently opinionated, but **consistency** is the important point. Agree to a set of conventions and stick to them.

Use linters to enforce style guidelines
Don't rely on manual inspection during code review!

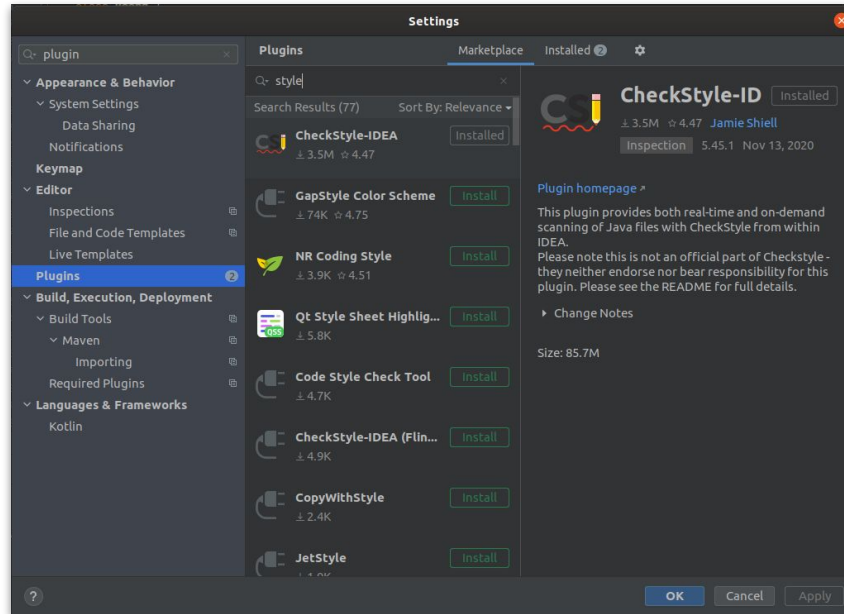


RoboCop



Automatically reformat your existing code

Developer time is valuable!



Style is an easy way to improve readability

- Everyone has their own opinion (e.g., tabs vs. spaces)
- Agree to a convention and stick to it
 - Use continuous integration to enforce it
- Use automated tools to fix issues in existing code

Pattern-based Static Analysis Tools

- Bad Practice
- Correctness
- Performance
- Internationalization
- Malicious Code
- Multithreaded Correctness
- Security
- Dodgy Code



The image shows a screenshot of the 'FindBugs Bug Descriptions' document. It is a table with three columns: 'ID', 'Description', and 'Category'. The table lists various bug patterns reported by FindBugs version 3.0.1. The bugs are categorized into 'Bad Practice', 'Correctness', 'Performance', 'Internationalization', 'Malicious Code', 'Multithreaded Correctness', 'Security', and 'Dodgy Code'. The table is titled 'FindBugs Bug Descriptions' and 'This document lists the standard bug patterns reported by FindBugs version 3.0.1.'.

ID	Description	Category
BC_EqualMethodShouldNotAssumeAnythingAboutTheTypeOfItsArgument	BC_EqualMethodShouldNotAssumeAnythingAboutTheTypeOfItsArgument	Bad Practice
BTI_CheckForNullOfInstanceOperation	BTI_CheckForNullOfInstanceOperation	Bad Practice
CN_ClassImplementsCloneableButDoesNotDefineOrUseCloneMethod	CN_ClassImplementsCloneableButDoesNotDefineOrUseCloneMethod	Bad Practice
CN_EnumMethodDoesNotCallSuperClass	CN_EnumMethodDoesNotCallSuperClass	Bad Practice
CN_ClassDefinesCloneButDoesNotImplementCloneable	CN_ClassDefinesCloneButDoesNotImplementCloneable	Bad Practice
CNT_EnumValueOfEnumConstantFound	CNT_EnumValueOfEnumConstantFound	Bad Practice
Co_AbstractClassDefinesCovariantComparatorMethod	Co_AbstractClassDefinesCovariantComparatorMethod	Bad Practice
Co_ComparatorToComparatorIncorrectlyHandlesNullOrDoubleValue	Co_ComparatorToComparatorIncorrectlyHandlesNullOrDoubleValue	Bad Practice
Co_ComparatorToComparatorReturnsIntegerNaNOrNull	Co_ComparatorToComparatorReturnsIntegerNaNOrNull	Bad Practice
Co_ConstantComparatorMethodDefined	Co_ConstantComparatorMethodDefined	Bad Practice
EE_MethodThrowsCheckedException	EE_MethodThrowsCheckedException	Bad Practice
IE_MethodMightThrowException	IE_MethodMightThrowException	Bad Practice
DMT_AddingElementsOfAnArrayMayFailDueToReuseOfEntryObjects	DMT_AddingElementsOfAnArrayMayFailDueToReuseOfEntryObjects	Bad Practice
DMR_RandomObjectCreatedAndUsedOnlyOnce	DMR_RandomObjectCreatedAndUsedOnlyOnce	Bad Practice
DMR_DontUseEnumerablesToChangeACollection	DMR_DontUseEnumerablesToChangeACollection	Bad Practice
DMR_MethodInvokesSystemExit...	DMR_MethodInvokesSystemExit...	Bad Practice
DS_MethodInvokesDangerousMethodWithoutValidation	DS_MethodInvokesDangerousMethodWithoutValidation	Bad Practice
ES_ComparisonOfStringParametersUsing==Or!=	ES_ComparisonOfStringParametersUsing==Or!=	Bad Practice
ES_ComparisonOfStringObjectsUsing==Or!=	ES_ComparisonOfStringObjectsUsing==Or!=	Bad Practice
EQ_AbstractClassDefinesCovariantEqualsMethod	EQ_AbstractClassDefinesCovariantEqualsMethod	Bad Practice
EQ_EqualsChecksForIncompatibleOperands	EQ_EqualsChecksForIncompatibleOperands	Bad Practice
EQ_EqualsMethodFailsForSubtypes	EQ_EqualsMethodFailsForSubtypes	Bad Practice
EQ_CovariantEqualsMethodDefined	EQ_CovariantEqualsMethodDefined	Bad Practice
FI_EnumFinalizerShouldBeDeleted	FI_EnumFinalizerShouldBeDeleted	Bad Practice
FI_ExplicitInvocationOfFinalizer	FI_ExplicitInvocationOfFinalizer	Bad Practice
FI_FinalizerNullFields	FI_FinalizerNullFields	Bad Practice
FI_FinalizerOnlyNullFields	FI_FinalizerOnlyNullFields	Bad Practice
FI_FinalizerDoesNotCallSuperclassFinalizer	FI_FinalizerDoesNotCallSuperclassFinalizer	Bad Practice
FI_FinalizerNullifiesSuperclassFinalizer	FI_FinalizerNullifiesSuperclassFinalizer	Bad Practice
FI_FinalizerDoesNothingButCallSuperclassFinalizer	FI_FinalizerDoesNothingButCallSuperclassFinalizer	Bad Practice
FI_FinalizerStringShouldUseTheRatherThanIs	FI_FinalizerStringShouldUseTheRatherThanIs	Bad Practice
GC_UncheckedTypeInGenericCall	GC_UncheckedTypeInGenericCall	Bad Practice
HE_ClassDefinesEqualsButNotHashCode	HE_ClassDefinesEqualsButNotHashCode	Bad Practice
HE_ClassDefinesHashCodeButNotHashCode	HE_ClassDefinesHashCodeButNotHashCode	Bad Practice
HE_ClassDefinesHashCodeAndUsesObjectEquals	HE_ClassDefinesHashCodeAndUsesObjectEquals	Bad Practice
HE_ClassDefinesHashCodeAndUsesObjectEquals	HE_ClassDefinesHashCodeAndUsesObjectEquals	Bad Practice
HE_ClassImplementsEqualsAndUsesObjectHashCode	HE_ClassImplementsEqualsAndUsesObjectHashCode	Bad Practice
IC_SuperclassUsesAbstractDuringInstantiation	IC_SuperclassUsesAbstractDuringInstantiation	Bad Practice
IMSE_DangerousCatchingOfIOExceptionOrFileNotFoundException	IMSE_DangerousCatchingOfIOExceptionOrFileNotFoundException	Bad Practice
IMSE_NonfinalInstantiationOfClassThatOnlySupportsStaticMethods	IMSE_NonfinalInstantiationOfClassThatOnlySupportsStaticMethods	Bad Practice
IN_BooleanMethodCanThrowNullPointerException	IN_BooleanMethodCanThrowNullPointerException	Bad Practice
IRFE_StoneOfNonSerializableObjectUsedInSerialization	IRFE_StoneOfNonSerializableObjectUsedInSerialization	Bad Practice
JCP_EnumOfImmutableClassesShouldBeFinal	JCP_EnumOfImmutableClassesShouldBeFinal	Bad Practice
MT_PublicEnumMethodUnconditionallySetsItsField	MT_PublicEnumMethodUnconditionallySetsItsField	Bad Practice



Example: Bad Practice

```
String x = new String("Foo");  
String y = new String("Foo");  
  
if (x == y) {  
    System.out.println("x and y are the same!");  
} else {  
    System.out.println("x and y are different!");  
}
```

ES_COMPARING_STRINGS_WITH_EQ
Comparing strings with ==

Example: Bad Practice

```
String x = new String("Foo");  
String y = new String("Foo");
```

```
if (x == y) {  
if (x.equals(y)) {  
    System.out.println("x and y are the same!");  
} else {  
    System.out.println("x and y are different!");  
}  
ES_COMPARING_STRINGS_WITH_EQ
```

Comparing strings with ==

Example: Performance

```
public static String repeat(String string, int times)
{
    String output = string;
    for (int i = 1; i < times; ++i) {
        output = output + string;
    }
    return output;
}
```

SBSC_USE_STRINGBUFFER_CONCATENATION

Method concatenates strings using + in a loop

Example: Performance

```
public static String repeat(String string, int times)
{
    StringBuffer output = new StringBuffer(string);
    for (int i = 1; i < times; ++i) {
        output.append(string);
    }
    return output.toString();
}
```

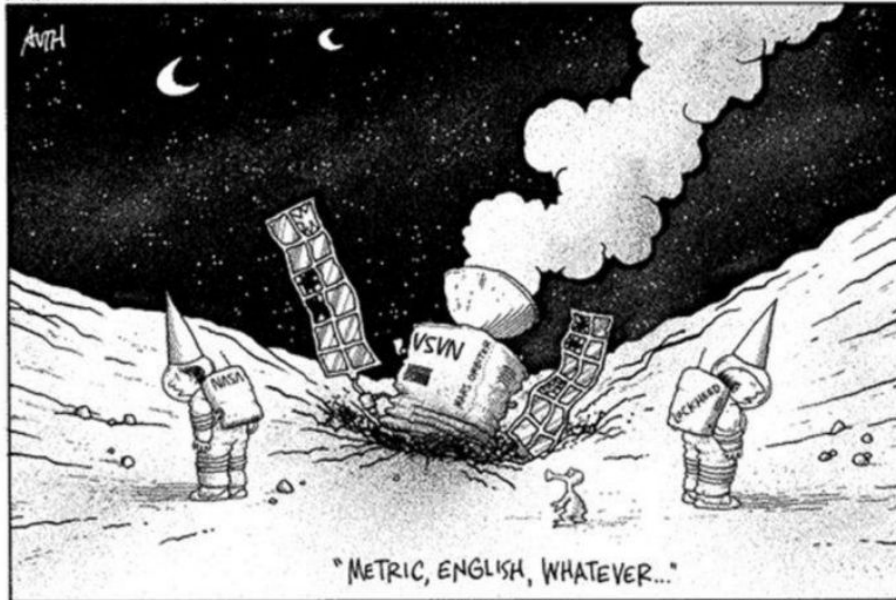
SBSC_USE_STRINGBUFFER_CONCATENATION

Method concatenates strings using + in a loop

Use type annotations to detect common errors

- Uses a conservative analysis to prove the absence of certain defects:
 - Unsanitized input, Null pointer errors, uninitialized fields, certain liveness issues, information leaks, SQL injections, bad regular expressions, incorrect physical units, bad format strings, ...
- Assuming that code is annotated and those annotations are correct
- Use annotations to enhance type system

part of the Mars Climate Orbiter mission (Mars Climate Orbiter)



Remember the Mars Climate Orbiter incident from 1999?

SIMSCALE Blog Product Solutions Learning Public Projects Case Studies Careers Pricing Log In Sign Up


When NASA Lost a Spacecraft Due to a Metric Math Mistake

WRITTEN BY
Ajay Harish

UPDATED ON
March 10th, 2020

APPROX. READING TIME
11 Minutes

[Blog](#) > [CAE Hub](#) > When NASA Lost a Spacecraft Due to a Metric Math Mistake



In September of 1999, after almost 10 months of travel to Mars, the Mars Climate Orbiter burned and broke into pieces. On a day when NASA engineers were expecting to celebrate, the ground reality turned out to be completely different, all because someone failed to use the right units, i.e., the metric units! The Scientific American Space Lab made a brief but interesting video on this very topic.

NASA'S LOST SPACECRAFT

The Metric System and NASA's Mars Climate Orbiter

The Mars Climate Orbiter, built at a cost of \$125 million, was a 338-kilogram robotic space probe launched by NASA on December 11, 1998 to study the Martian climate, Martian atmosphere, and surface changes. In addition, its function was to act as the communications relay in the Mars Surveyor '98 program for the Mars Polar Lander. The navigation team at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) used the metric system of millimeters and meters in its calculations, while

Does this program compile? **No**

```
void demo() {  
    @m int x;  
    x = 5 * m;  
  
    @m int meters = 5 * m;  
    @s int seconds = 2 * s;  
  
    @mPERs int speed = meters / seconds;  
    @m int foo = meters + seconds;  
    @s int bar = seconds - meters;  
}
```

@m indicates that x represents meters

To assign a unit, multiply appropriate unit constant

```
In [1]: from astropy import units as u
```

though note that this will conflict with any variable called u.

Units can then be accessed with:

```
In [2]: u.m
```

```
Out[2]: m
```

```
In [3]: u.pc
```

```
Out[3]: pc
```

```
In [4]: u.s
```

```
Out[4]: s
```

```
In [5]: u.kg
```

```
Out[5]: kg
```

We can create composite units:

```
In [6]: u.m / u.kg / u.s**2
```

```
Out[6]:  $\frac{\text{m}}{\text{kg s}^2}$ 
```

```
In [7]: repr(u.m / u.kg / u.s**2)
```

```
Out[7]: 'Unit("m / (kg s2)")'
```

Equivalencies

Equivalencies can be used to convert quantities that are not strictly the same physical type:

```
: (450. * u.nm).to(u.GHz)
```

```
-----  
UnitConversionError                                Traceback (most recent call last)  
/sw/lib/python3.4/site-packages/astropy/units/core.py in _get_converter(self, other, equivalencies)  
    865         try:  
--> 866             scale = self._to(other)  
    867         except UnitsError:
```


“Malicious” User Inputs

```
void processRequest() {  
    String input = getUserInput();  
    String query = "SELECT ... " + input;  
    executeQuery(query);  
}
```

Taint Analysis

Prevents untrusted (tainted) data from reaching sensitive locations (sinks)



Taint Checking using Annotations

```
void processRequest() {  
    @Tainted String input = getUserInput();  
    executeQuery(input);  
}
```

Indicates that data is tainted

```
public void executeQuery(@Untainted String input) {  
    // ...  
}
```

Argument **must** be untainted

```
@Untainted public String validate(String userInput) {  
    // ...  
}
```

Guarantees that return value is untainted

Does this program compile? **No**

```
void processRequest() {  
    @Tainted String input = getUserInput();  
    if (input.contains("drop tables")) {  
        input = validate(input);  
    }  
    executeQuery(input);  
}
```

input is NOT
guaranteed to be
@Untainted

Does this program compile? **Yes**

```
void processRequest() {  
    @Tainted String input = getUserInput();  
    input = validate(input);  
    executeQuery(input);  
}
```

Outline

- **goto fail;** and similar unfamous bugs
- Static analysis tools
 - Linters for maintainability
 - Pattern-based static analyzers
- **Challenges of static analysis**

What makes a good static analysis tool?

- Static analysis should be **fast**
 - Don't hold up development velocity
 - This becomes more important as code scales
- Static analysis should report **few false positives**
 - Otherwise developers will start to ignore warnings and alerts, and quality will decline
- Static analysis should be **continuous**
 - Should be part of your continuous integration pipeline
 - Diff-based analysis is even better -- don't analyse the entire codebase; just the changes
- Static analysis should be **informative**
 - Messages that help the developer to quickly locate and address the issue
 - Ideally, it should suggest or automatically apply fixes

Lessons for Static Analysis Tools at Google

- Make It a Compiler Workflow
- Value of compiler checks.
- Reporting issues sooner is better
- Warn During Code Review
- Engineers working on static analysis must demonstrate impact through hard data.

contributed articles

DOI:10.1145/3188720
**For a static analysis project to succeed,
developers must feel they benefit from
and enjoy using it.**

BY CAITLIN SADOWSKI, EDWARD AFTANDILIAN, ALEX EAGLE,
LIAM MILLER-CUSHON, AND CIERA JASPAN

Lessons from Building Static Analysis Tools at Google



Lessons for Static Analysis Tools at Google

- Finding bugs is easy
- Most developers will not go out of their way to use static analysis tools.
- Developer happiness is key.
- Do not just find bugs, fix them.
- Crowdsourced analysis
- development.

contributed articles

DOI:10.1145/3188720
For a static analysis project to succeed, developers must feel they benefit from and enjoy using it.

BY CAITLIN SADOWSKI, EDWARD AFTANDILIAN, ALEX EAGLE, LIAM MILLER-CUSHON, AND CIERA JASPAN

Lessons from Building Static Analysis Tools at Google



Reasons engineers do not always use static analysis tools or ignore their warnings

- Not integrated.
 - The tool is not integrated into the developer's workflow or takes too long to run
- Not actionable
 - Whenever possible, the error should include a suggested fix that can be applied mechanically
- Not trustworthy
 - Users do not trust the results
- Not manifest in practice.
 - The reported bug is theoretically possible, but the problem does not actually manifest in practice
- Too expensive to fix.
 - Fixing the detected bug is too expensive or risky
- Warnings not understood

What you need to know



Early feedback through code reviews and static analysis is crucial for reducing risk and preventing technical errors.



Static analysis tools enhance code quality and maintainability while integrating seamlessly with CI for continuous checks.



Effective code reviews combine structured checklists with an empathetic, constructive approach to foster collaboration and improve code quality.



Static analysis has strengths in detecting issues like security vulnerabilities and performance problems, but it also has limitations and challenges.