# GitHub Copilot Developers Training

**Level: Intermediate** 

### Resources

- Getting started with GitHub Copilot
- Configuring GitHub Copilot in your environment
- Insider newsletter digest: How to use GitHub Copilot
- Video Get Started with the Future of Coding: GitHub Copilot
- O Tutorial: GitHub Copilot and VS Code
- Copilot Exercises



# **Choose Workshop Track**



Workshop for those who want to see how to build web application

Primary IDE: VS Code
Primary OS: Independent



Workshop for those who want to see how to build Java applications

Primary IDE: IntelliJ

**Primary OS:** Independent



Workshop for those who want to see how to build .NET applications

**Primary IDE:** Visual Studio

IDE

**Primary OS:** Windows



GitHub Copilot - Introduction

Coding

Best practices & prompt engineering

Workshop (1 - 2 hours long)

Secure coding

Wrap-up, Q&A

AGENDA



## **Outcome of this training**

You will achieve...



Get answers to specific use case scenario questions



Increase existing Copilot skills by following a specific workshop tutorial catered to your needs



Learn in-depth tips and tricks and best practices on how to best utilize GitHub Copilot



# **Covered in Copilot Fundamentals**

We will not talk about...

- Statistics around Copilot usage and satisfaction
- Successful customer case study
- Enterprise & Organization administrator interface





# GitHub Copilot Fundamentals Recap



The software process can be broken down into two steps:

- 1) Design
- 2) Implementation

The first step is driven by you.

The second step is where Copilot can assist you with the development effort.

Design







**GitHub** Copilot

Helps developers stay in the flow throughout the entire SDLC

Refactoring code (code translate) Reviewing code (code explain) Documentation

Unit testing (TDD and BDD)
Finding code errors
Debugging
Code review
Al Pull Requests



Convert comments to code Autofill for repetitive code Show alternatives



parse expense

#### **GitHub** Copilot

- An intelligent pair programmer
- Draws context from comments & code in open tabs to suggest individual lines and whole functions
- Powered by OpenAl Codex
  - Copilot uses a transformative model
  - Trained on large datasets to ensure accuracy
- Available as extensions to popular IDEs
- Programming Languages and Technology available in Public code base all are supported

```
1 #!/usr/bin/env ts-node
 3 import { fetch } from "fetch-h2";
 5 // Determine whether the sentiment of
6 // Use a web service
 7 async function isPositive(text: string
     const response = await fetch(`http://
      method: "POST",
      body: `text=${text}`,
      headers: {
         "Content-Type": "application/x-ww
12
13
     const json = await response.json();
     return json.label === "pos";
17
   Copilot
```

sentiment.ts



# Data flow through the Copilot ecosystem

Toxicity
Code classifier











**CODE EDITOR** 

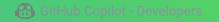
**PROXY** 

MODEL



PII
Toxicity
Code classifier
Code quality
Duplicate detection





# Coding



# **Copilot vs Copilot Chat**

#### Copilot

**Direct Code Writing** 

Seamless IDE Integration

Solo Development

#### **Copilot Chat**

In-Depth Assistance

Learning & Teaching

Collaborative Scenarios



# **Using Copilot**

Code Driven Development



Multilingual





Offering Alternative Results



**Create Unit Tests** 



Documentation



# **Guide Copilot**

# Good code techniques

#### Use good names

GitHub Copilot understands natural language

#### Spell out variable names

Single letter variables and abbreviations are ambiguous

#### Keep functions functional

Follow strong principles when creating named blocks

#### Be consistent

Generated code follows contextual patterns



# **Helpful Patterns**

#### Variable names

Use descriptive variable names to make your intentions clear.

total\_attendees = 5

#### **Method Signatures**

Define method signatures with unambiguous parameter names and types.

calculateAverage(int
num)

#### **Naming Conventions**

Maintain consistent naming conventions for variables and functions

i.e. using **camelCase** for variable names consistently



# Helpful Patterns (Cont.)

#### **Input/Output Format**

Describe the expected input and output formats.

"Write a function that takes an array of strings as input and returns true if a palindrome is found."

#### **Error Handling**

Specify error handling scenarios

"Exit where the integer input is empty and throw an error if the input is not an integer at all"

#### **Control Structures**

Describe control flow structures.

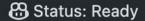
"Write a while loop to find the first prime number given a list of integers. If no such number exists, the loop should exit."

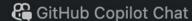


## **Advanced Settings**

# Configuration Options







Open Completions Panel...

Disable Completions

Disable Completions for 'markdown'

Edit Keyboard Shortcuts...

문화 Edit Settings...

Show Diagnostics...

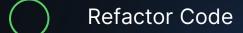
Open Logs...

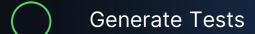
Configuring GitHub Copilot in your environment



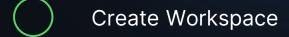
# **Using Copilot Chat**

# GitHub Copilot Chat







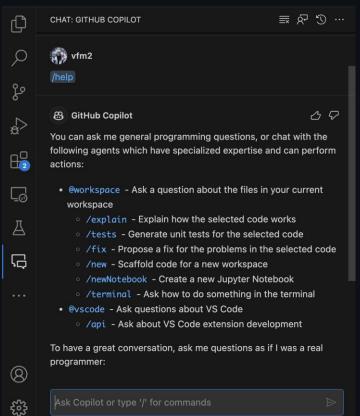


Documentation



# **Copilot Chat: Slash Commands**

/help to find available commands in your IDE





## **In-file Copilot Chat**

Copilot offers in-file Copilot feature to selectively improve

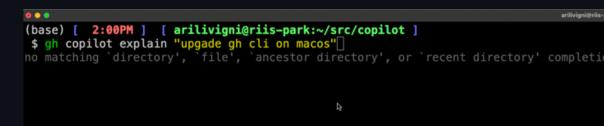
```
sorting-algorithm.py 6
        SimpleDemo > ♦ sorting-algorithm.py > ⊕ insertionSort
              def guickSort(array) {
                   var pivot = array[0];
                   var left = []
                   for (var i = 1; i < array.length; i++) {
                      array[i] < pivot ? left.push(array[i]) : right.push(array[i]);
                   return quickSort(left).concat(pivot, quickSort(right));
               def bubbleSort(array) {
                      swapped = false:
                       for (var i = 0; i < array.length; i++) (
                              var temp = array[i];
                               swapped = true;
                   for (var i = 1: i < length: i++) {
                       for (var i = i - 1; i >= 8 55 array[i] > temp; i--) (
                      array[j + 1] = temp;
№ ⊗4∆2 ₩0
                                                                                                                                    Ln 30, Col 4 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 LF () Python 3.11.5 64-bit & (
```



### **Run in Terminal**

## Ask in GitHub Copilot CLI

GitHub Copilot Chat (default)



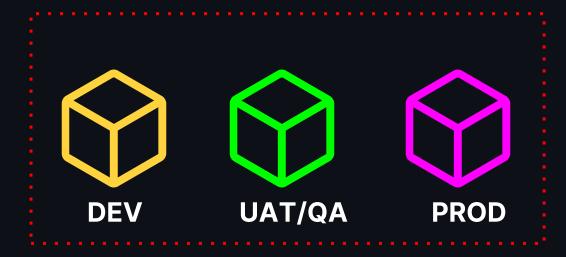


# What about my production layer?

#### Local



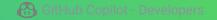
## **Cloud/Server**



**Current Copilot** 

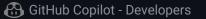
**Copilot Enterprise** 





# Best practices





## Getting accuracy closer to expectation Problems



Copilot fails to produce answer or to keep repeating



Copilot generates incorrect result



Library/module version discrepancies issue



Copilot suggests non-optimal solution

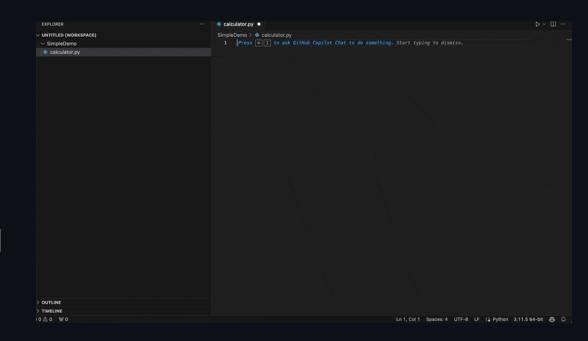


#### Problems #1:

Copilot fails to produce answers or will keep repeating

### Some problems

- Fails to produce answer
- Hallucinations
- Keeps repeating



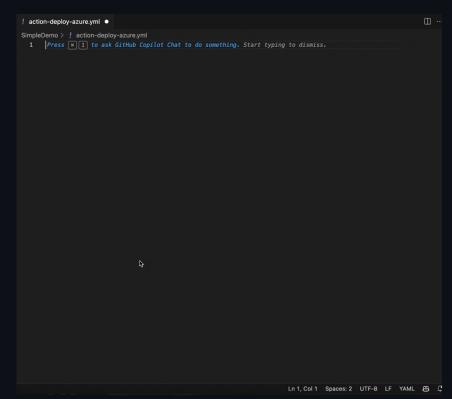


#### **Problems #2:**

Library/module version discrepancy

#### Old trained data

 While packages go through frequent updates, Copilot does not use latest data

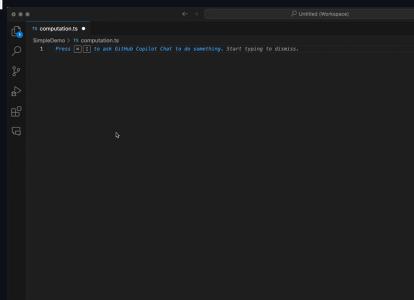




#### Problems #3:

Copilot suggests non-optimal solution

Although solution works... It is not optimal space complexity





#### **Problems #4:**

**Copilot Token Limit** 

# Strategies to overcome the Token Limit

- Break Down Tasks
- Be Concise
- Iterative Development
- Post-Processing
- Stay Updated
- Feedback Loop



## **Solution: Prompt Engineering**

Ways to improve Copilot Results

### How to improve

- Ask in Copilot Chat
- Use in-line suggestion from Copilot

```
. .
                                                                                                             Untitled (Workspace)
                          (var i = 1: i < arr, length: <math>i \leftrightarrow) {
                     return quickSort(left).concat([pivot]).concat(quickSort(right))
```



# **Copilot Prompt Engineering**

#### What

Prompt engineering is the process of designing and creating high-quality prompts that can be used to generate accurate and useful code suggestions with Copilot.

#### Why

- Maximizes utility of Copilot
- Minimizes repeated iterations
- Determines code suggestion quality
- Skill prompts guide Copilot to understand context & nuances
- Refined interactions reduces misunderstandings

#### How

- Neighboring Tabs
- Zero-Shot Prompting
- One-Shot Prompting
- Few-Shot Prompting
- Let's Think Step by Step



## **Prompting Best Practices**

# Improving results



These are best practices, now let's see how those can be used in different ways



#### Provide references

Improve relevance of the response by providing an example and context



#### Write clear instructions

Refine your prompt, provide context, write clearly, and give Copilot ample input for better results



#### Split up big tasks

Breaking down complex tasks minimizes errors and utilizes previous outcomes for efficiency



#### Allow time to think

Requesting Copilot's thought process will enhance Copilot accuracy, but it may prolong wait times.



#### Test changes systematically

Measure performance, watch for prompt changes' side effects, and use test suites for implementation



# **Neighboring Tabs**

Keep relevant files open, things related to your current code

```
J BookDatabaseImpl.iava ●

                           J BookDatabase.iava
                                                     J BookService.iava
                                                                             BookServiceException.iava
src > main > java > com > github > demo > service > J BookDatabaselmpl.java > 😭 BookDatabaselmpl > 🕅 getBool
             @Override
            public List<Book> getBooksByAuthor(String author) throws BookServiceException {
                 // 1.create list of type Books
                // 2.create Prepared statement and query to get books by Author
                // 3.iterate through results and add to list
                // 4.close connection if prepared statement is not null
                List<Book> books = new ArrayList<Book>():
                 if (!isValid()) {
                     throw new BookServiceException(message: "Database connection is not valid, check
                PreparedStatement ps = null;
                try {
                     ps = connection.prepareStatement(sql:"SELECT * FROM books WHERE author LIKE ?")
                     ps.setString(parameterIndex:1, "%" + author + "%");
                     ResultSet results = ps.executeQuery();
                     while (results.next()) {
                         Book book = new Book(
                                 results.getString(columnLabel:"author"),
                                 results.getString(columnLabel:"title"),
                                 results.getString(columnLabel:"image"));
                         books.add(book);
```



# If at first you don't succeed, iterate!

#### Zero Shot Prompt

```
//Write a JavaScript function that finds
//the maximum value in an array.
function max(array) {
    return Math.max.apply(null, array);
}
```

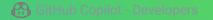
#### **One-Shot Prompt**



# Provide a high level description to clarify expectations

```
calculations.pv > ...
      Create a Python function, `sum_array_values`, that finds
      and returns the sum of integers in an array.
      1. Verifiy if the array is empty and exit if it is.
      2. Throw error if the array contains non-integer values.
      3. Return the sum of the array values if the array is valid.
      Please consider the following example data:
      Example 1: [5, 10, 15, 20, 8]
      Example 2: [2, 4, 6, 1, 9, 12]
      The generated code should work correctly for arrays like above
      1111111
      #define sum array values function
      def sum array values(array):
          # 1. Verifiy if the array is empty and exit if it is.
          if len(array) == 0:
              return 0
          # 2. Throw error if the array contains non-integer values.
          for i in array:
              if type(i) != int:
                  raise TypeError("The array contains non-integer values.")
          # 3.Return the sum of the array values if the array is valid.
          return sum(array)
```





# Secure coding



# **Copilot and Secure Coding**

- Al-based vulnerability system that helps prevent insecure coding patterns (e.g. SQL script injection)
- Vulnerability filters are applied only to the Copilotgenerated suggestion itself
  - It cannot detect downstream vulnerabilities introduced by the code e.g. on deployment infrastructure
  - i We recommend taking the same precautions you take with code written by engineers (linting, code scanning, etc.)
- Copilot Chat can be used to query code for known vulnerabilities

```
••• O
     var app = express()
     app.use(bodyParser.json())
     app.use(bodyParser.urlencoded({
         extended: true
     app.get("/", function(reg){
          const user = req.params.q
         if (user != "") {
             pool.query('SELECT * FROM users WHERE name = $1', [user], (error
                  if (error) {
                      throw error
                  res.status(200).json(results.rows)
     app.listen(8000, function () {
         console.log("Server running");
```



# Copilot + GHAS

- Copilot is not a replacement of GHAS features
- Copilot can be used in tandem with GHAS features to detect and remediate vulnerabilities earlier during the SDLC
  - O GHAS Code scanning results
  - O GHAS Secret scanning



## **Detection & Remediation**

- Prompt for insecure coding patterns
- Use GHAS Code Scanning results
- Write custom CodeQL queries
- Increase your knowledge of secure coding patterns
- Create custom SecretScanning patterns



#### GitHub Copilot

Yes, this code is vulnerable to SQL injection attacks. The issue is that the search parameter is directly concatenated into the SQL query string without any sanitization or validation. This means that an attacker could potentially inject malicious SQL code into the query, which could lead to data theft or destruction.

To fix this issue, you should use parameterized queries instead of concatenating strings. Parameterized queries use placeholders for the input values, which are then bound to the query separately. This ensures that the input values are properly sanitized and validated before being used in the query.

Here's an example of how to use parameterized queries with the pg library:

```
const search = req.params.q;
if (search != "") {
  const squery = "SELECT * FROM users WHERE name = $1";
  const values = [search];
  pool.query(squery, values, (err, res) => {
    console.log(err, res);
    pool.end();
    ));
}
```

In this example, the \$1 placeholder is used for the search parameter, and the actual value is passed in as an array of values to the pool.query() function. This ensures that the search parameter is properly sanitized and validated before being used in the query.

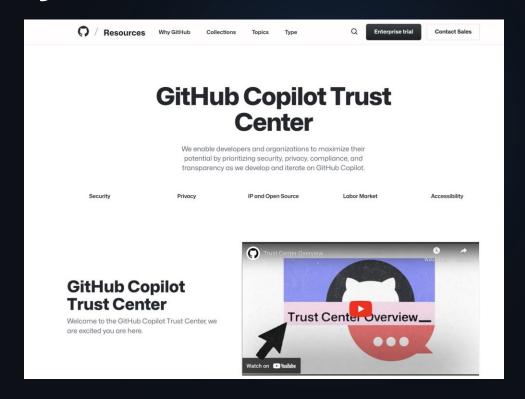
```
const pool = new Pool( config: {
  user: 'postares'.
 host: 'localhost'.
  database: 'postgres'.
  password: 'process.env.POSTGRES_PW',
 port: 5432.
var app = express():
app.use(bodyParser.ison()):
app.use(bodyParser.urlencoded({ extended: true }));
app.get('/', function (req, res) {
 const search = req.params.q;
  if (search != "") {
   var squery == "SELECT * FROM users WHERE name == \"" + search + "\"";
    pool.query( queryTextOrConfig: squery, callback: (err, res) => {
     console.log( message: err, optionalParams[0]: res);
app.listen( port: 8000, callback: function () {
  console.log( message: 'Example app listening on port 8000!');
```



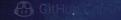
# **Security & Trust**

#### **Copilot Trust Center**

- Security
- Privacy
- Data flow
- Copyright
- Labor market
- Accessibility
- Contracting







# Wrap Up

# Thankyou