

# Static Analysis in the Real World

Software Quality Assurance - Static Code Analysis, III | Florian Sihler | March 31, 2025

# Outline

## **1. Introduction**

## **2. Real-World Static Analyzers**

## **3. Conclusion**

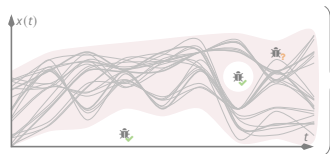
# 1. Introduction

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## 2. Real-World Static Analyzers

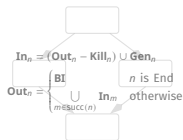
## 3. Conclusion

# What we have... Theory



Abstractions

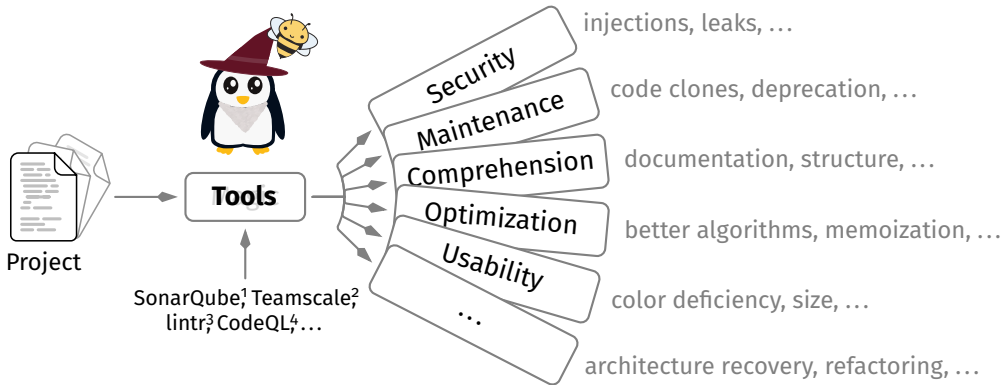
Abstractions



Data Flow Analysis

...

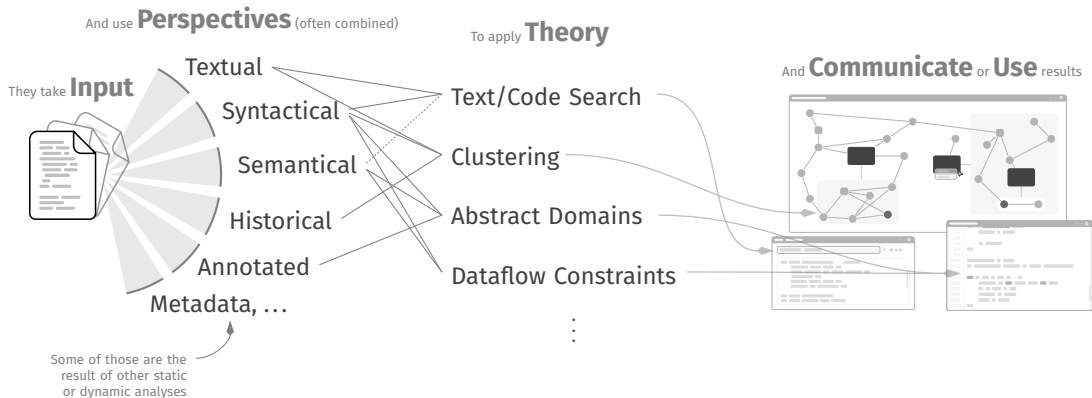
# What we want... Tools



“Any sufficiently advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic.” — Arthur C. Clarke

<sup>1</sup> sonarsource.com, <sup>2</sup> teamscale.com, <sup>3</sup> linter-r-lib.org, <sup>4</sup> codeql.github.com

# What do they... do?



# 2. Real-World Static Analyzers

## 1. Introduction

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## 3. Conclusion

# Let's Look at Tools

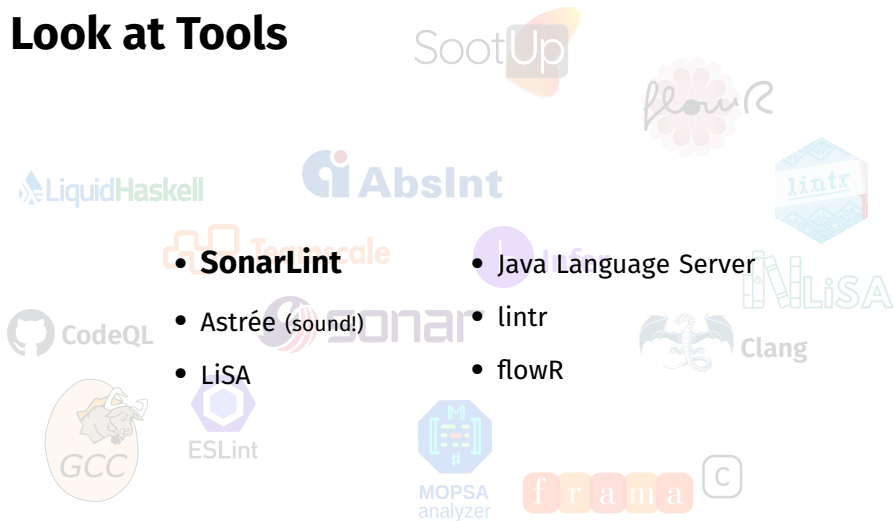


There are countless...

[github.com/analysis-tools-dev/static-analysis](https://github.com/analysis-tools-dev/static-analysis)



# Let's Look at Tools



• **SonarLint**

• Java Language Server

• Astrée (sound!)

• lintr

• LiSA

• flowR

**There are countless...**

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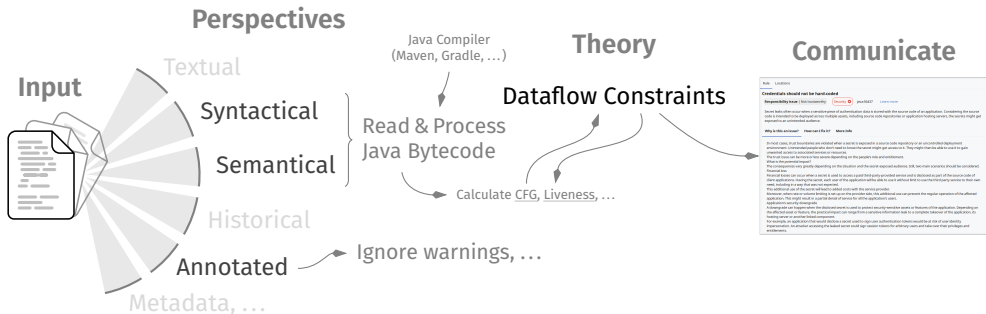
# SonarLint



- Support for multiple languages (15+)
- Widely varying support and rules
- We focus on **sonar-java**

Separate frontends and analyzers per language!

704 rules!



# SonarLint



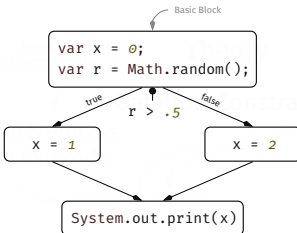
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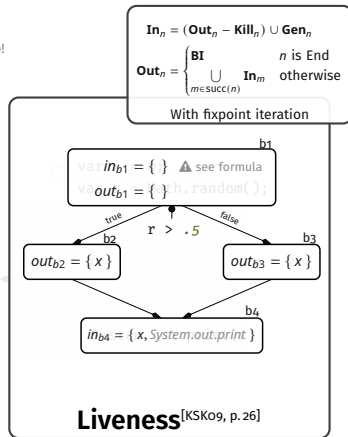
704 rules!

```
var x = 0;
var r = Math.random();
if(r > .5) {
    x = 1;
} else {
    x = 2;
}
System.out.print(x);
```

**Code**



**Control Flow Graph**



**Liveness** [KSKo9, p.26]

# SonarLint — Unused Assignments



- Analyze “Dead Stores” (in 311 loc / 259 cloc):

```
int x = 0;  
x = 42;
```

- Use liveness analysis to obtain  $out_n$  of each basic block in the CFG
- Check if assignments ( $x =$ ,  $x++$ , ...) are in  $out_n$  and resolved
- Check overwrites in the same basic block
- Minor special handling for **try-finally** blocks, ...

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- Minor special

```
77 LiveVariables liveVariables = LiveVariables.analyze(cfg);  
78 // Liveness analysis provides information only for block boundaries,  
   so we should do analysis between elements within blocks  
79 for(CFG.Block block : cfg.blocks()) {  
80     checkElements(block, liveVariables.getOut(block), methodSymbol);  
81 }
```

# SonarLint — Hardcoded Credentials



- It does not always have to be that heavy! (116 loc / 87 cloc may suffice)
- For example, to identify hardcoded credentials:  
`new PasswordAuthentication("password", "secret".toCharArray());`
- Traverse the Abstract Syntax Tree (AST)
- Check calls against a long list of signatures (currently 7664) with problematic indices
- Check if the arguments are “constant”  
visiting the dataflow links and checking for predefined “plain text”

# SonarLint — Hardcoded Credentials

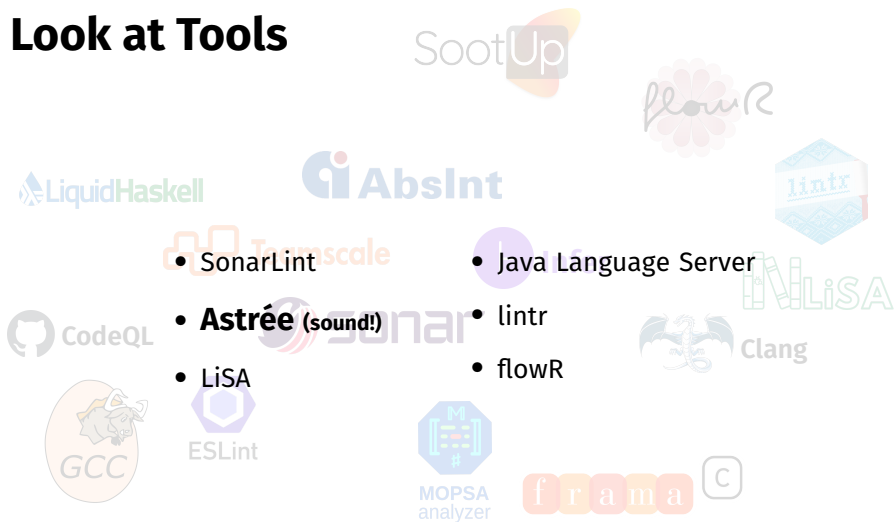


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`new PasswordAuthentication("password", "secret".toCharArray());`
- Traverse the Abstract Syntax Tree (AST)
- Check calls against a long list of signatures (currently 7664) with problematic indices

• Check for hardcoded credentials

```
107 for (int targetArgumentIndex : method.indices) {  
108     ExpressionTree argument = arguments.get(targetArgumentIndex);  
109     var secondaryLocations = new ArrayList<JavaFileScannerContext.Location>();  
110     if (isExpressionDerivedFromPlainText(argument,  
111         secondaryLocations, new HashSet<>())) {  
112         reportIssue(argument, ISSUE_MESSAGE, secondaryLocations, null);  
113     }  
}
```

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• **Astrée** (sound!)

• lintr

• LiSA

• flowR

ESLint



MOPSA  
analyzer

frama C

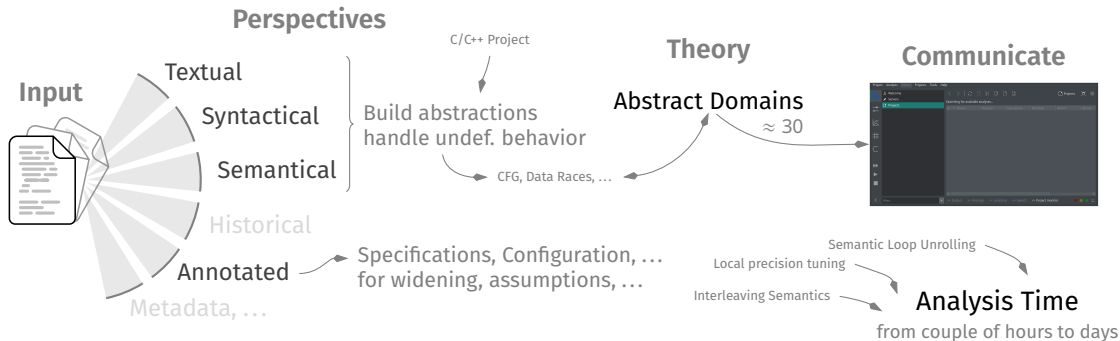
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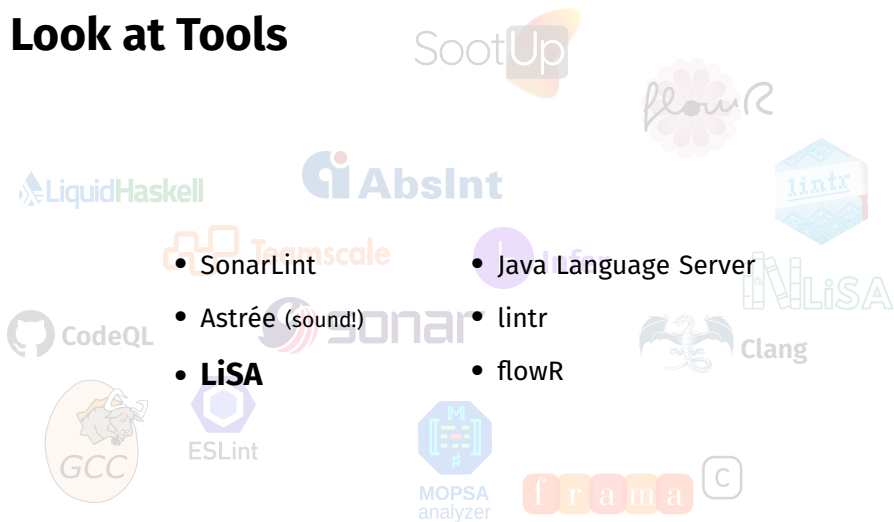


# Astrée

- *Analyseur statique de logiciels temps-réel embarqués*  
Static analyzer for real-time embedded software
- Proprietary, soundy static analyzer for C/C++  
100+ directives and intrinsics, 140+ options  
250 kloc of Ocaml, 240 kloc C/C++
- Uses abstract domains for timing validation, buffer overflows, ...



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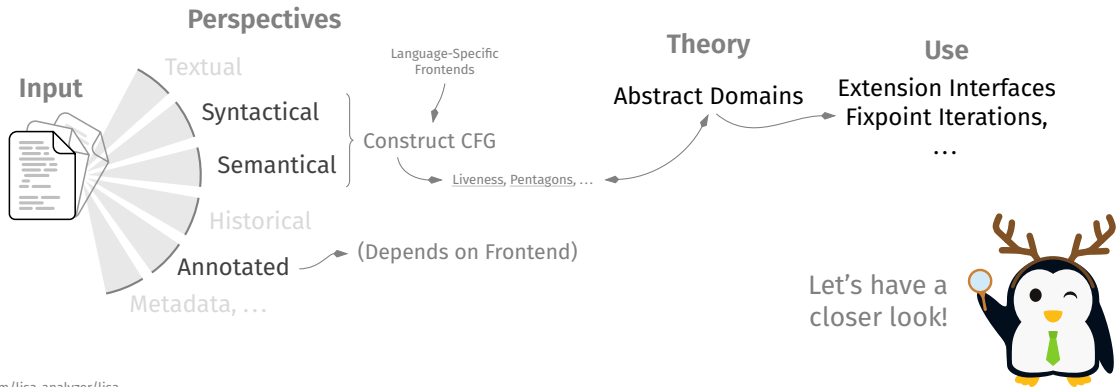
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# LiSA



- (Largely) Language Independent Library for Static Analysis
- Custom frontends for Rust, Go, Python, EVM, ...

Similar to Mopsa or Apron



# LiSA — Interval Analysis<sup>[Cou21, p. 389]</sup>

 [lisa-analyses/src/main/java/it/unive/lisa/analysis/numeric/Interval.java](#) (simplified)

```

57 Interval TOP = new Interval(IntInterval.INFINITY);
62 Interval BOTTOM = new Interval(null);

273 public Interval lubAux(Interval other) {
276     var newL = getLow().min(other.getLow());
277     var newH = getHigh().max(other.getHigh());
278     return new Interval(newLow, newHigh);
279 }

282 public Interval glbAux(Interval other) {
284     var newL = getLow().max(other.getLow());
285     var newH = getHigh().min(other.getHigh());
287     if(newLow.compareTo(newHigh) > 0) return bottom();
289     return new Interval(newLow, newHigh);
290 }

```

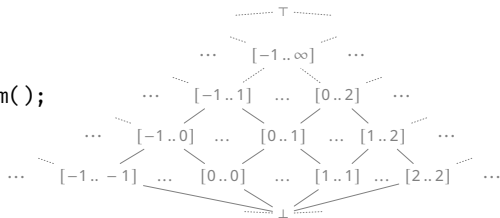
*Widening, Narrowing, Assume, Satisfies, ...*

$\top = [-\infty .. \infty]$  Top

$\perp = \emptyset$  Bottom

$\bigsqcup_k [\ell_k .. h_k] = [\min(\ell_k) .. \max(h_k)]$  Join

$\bigsqcap_k [\ell_k .. h_k] = [\max(\ell_k) .. \min(h_k)]$  Meet

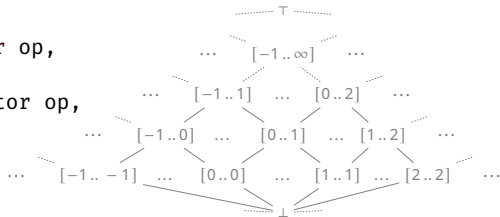


When to create which interval?

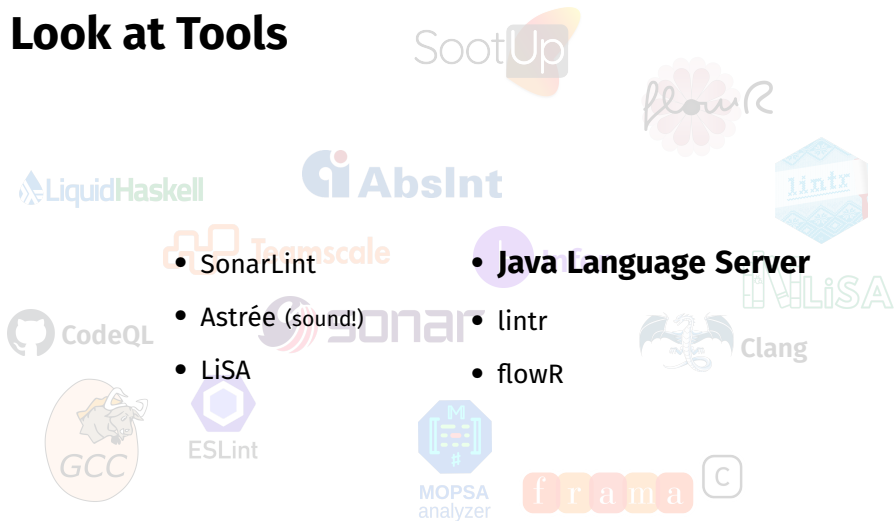
 [lisa-analyses/src/main/java/it/unive/lisa/analysis/numeric/Interval.java](#) (simplified)

```
144 public Interval evalNonNullConstant(Constant constant,  
146     ProgramPoint pp, SemanticOracle oracle) {  
148     if(constant.getValue() instanceof Integer) {  
149         var i = (Integer) constant.getValue();  
150         return new Interval(i, i);  
151     }  
152     return top();  
153 }  
  
157 public Interval evalUnaryExpression(UnaryOperator op,  
158     Interval arg, ...) { ... }  
188 public Interval evalBinaryExpression(BinaryOperator op,  
189     Interval left, Interval right, ...) { ... }
```

Fold-like Evaluation



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MOPSA  
analyzer



There are countless...

[github.com/analysis-tools-dev/static-analysis](https://github.com/analysis-tools-dev/static-analysis)

# Java Language Server



- Uses the Language Server Protocol to provide static analysis for Java

## Code Actions

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    foo();  
    foo  
}
```

*Rename Refactoring*

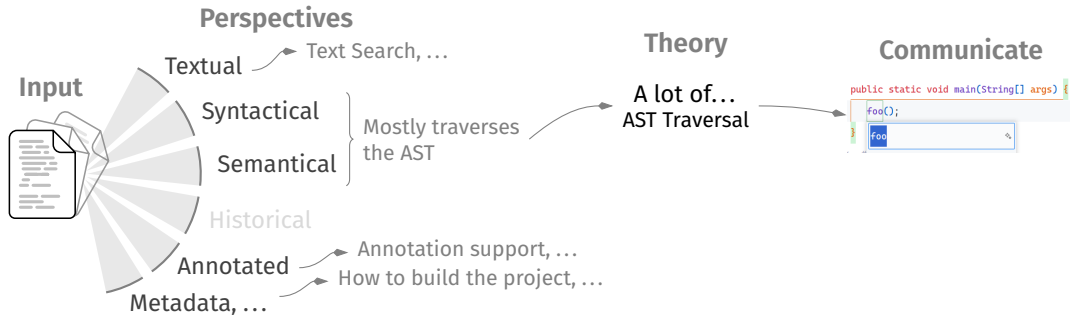
Go to Definition	F12
Go to Declaration	
Go to Type Definition	
Go to Implementations	Ctrl+F12
Go to References	Shift+F12
Go to Super Implementation	
Go to Test	
Peek	>
...	
Find All References	Shift+Alt+F12
Find All Implementations	
Show Call Hierarchy	Shift+Alt+H
Show Type Hierarchy	

- Relies on the Eclipse JDT Language Server



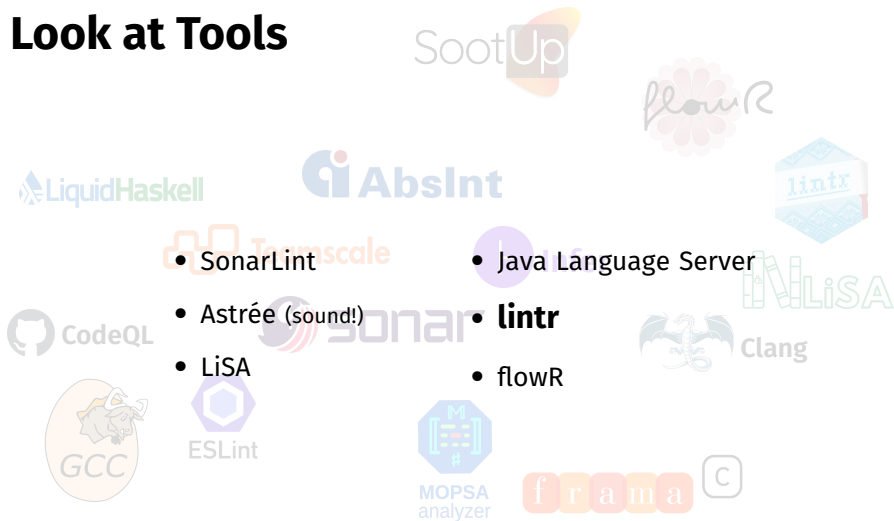
# Java Language Server

- Uses the Language Server Protocol to provide static analysis for Java Renaming, Code Actions, ...
- Relies on the Eclipse JDT Language Server





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# lintr



Why is this... special?

- A linter for the R programming language

```
x <- 4  
f <- function() x  
body(f) <- quote(y)  
y <- 42  
f() # 42
```

```
'if' <- function(...) 42  
if(TRUE) print(3) # 42
```

```
x <- 2  
'<-' <- '*'  
x <- 21 # 42
```

- Common static analysis strategies have their... problems with R
- Most of R's users are no computer scientists (just a small set of existing work)
- So... how does *lintr* do it?
  - ~~Dataflow Constraints?~~
  - ~~Abstract Domains?~~
  - ~~Control Flow Graphs?~~
  - ~~AST Traversal?~~ (mostly) Pattern Matching and Evaluation!

# lintr — Under the Hood

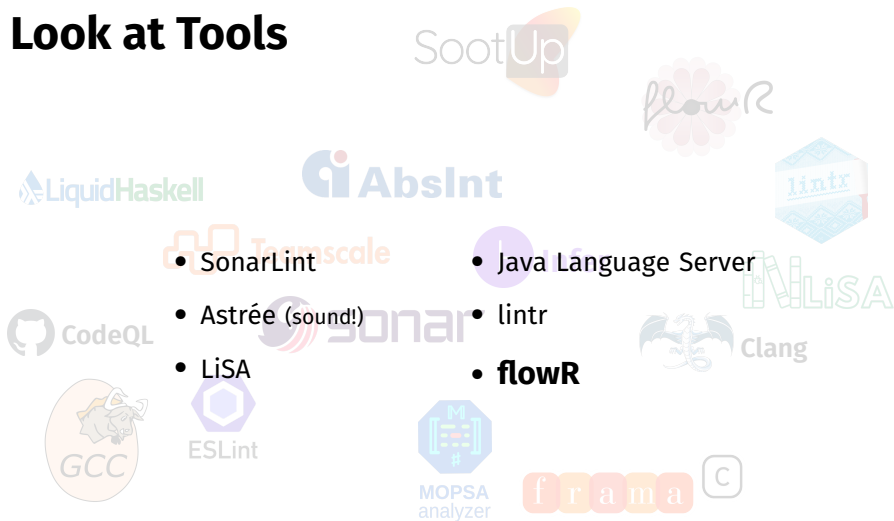
≈ 100 rules

 R/object\_usage\_linter.R

```
magic <- "  
  expr[LEFT_ASSIGN or EQ_ASSIGN]/expr[2][FUNCTION or OP-LAMBDA]  
  | expr_or_assign_or_help[EQ_ASSIGN]/expr[2][FUNCTION or OP-LAMBDA]  
  | equal_assign[EQ_ASSIGN]/expr[2][FUNCTION or OP-LAMBDA]  
  | //SYMBOL_FUNCTION_CALL[text() = 'assign']/parent::expr/following-sibling::  
    expr[2][FUNCTION or OP-LAMBDA]  
  | //SYMBOL_FUNCTION_CALL[text() = 'setMethod']/parent::expr/following-sibling::  
    expr[3][FUNCTION or OP-LAMBDA]"
```

- What does this do?  
This XPATH expression matches assignments to functions
- It is very rigid (no alias tracking, flow sensitivity, ...)
- And it... cheats:  
try\_silently(eval(envir = env, parse(text = code, keep.source = TRUE)))  
It simply runs (parts of) the program (including side-effects), ...

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# Existing Work

	flowR																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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- A static analysis framework for R

- Developed here, at Ulm University 

**Florian Sihler**, Julian Schubert, Lars Pfrenger, Johanna Scheck, Lukas Pietzschmann, Ruben Dunkel, Felix Schlegel, Pascal Deusch, ...

- Let's get back to R:

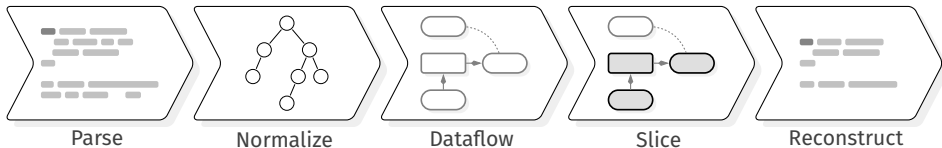
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x <- 4  
f <- function() x  
body(f) <- quote(y)  
y <- 42  
f() # 42
```

```
'if' <- function(...) 42  
if(TRUE) print(3) # 42
```

```
x <- 2  
'<' <- '*'  
x <- 21 # 42
```

- We have to intertwine dataflow- and control-flow analysis...

# flowR — Architecture



```
sum <- 0  
prod <- 1  
n <- 10
```

```
for (i in 1:(n-1)) {  
  sum <- sum + i  
  prod <- prod * i  
}
```

```
cat("Sum:", sum, "\n")  
cat("Product:", prod, "\n")
```

slice(10, **sum**)



```
sum <- 0  
prod <- 1  
n <- 10
```

```
for (i in 1:(n-1)) {  
  sum <- sum + i  
  prod <- prod * i  
}
```

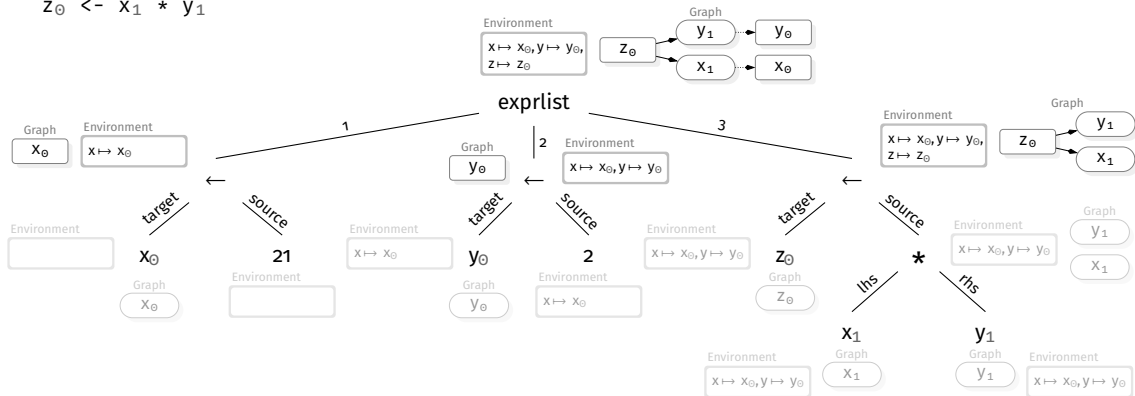
```
cat("Sum:", sum, "\n")  
cat("Product:", prod, "\n")
```

# flowr — Dataflow

$x_0 \leftarrow 21$

$y_0 \leftarrow 2$

$z_0 \leftarrow x_1 * y_1$

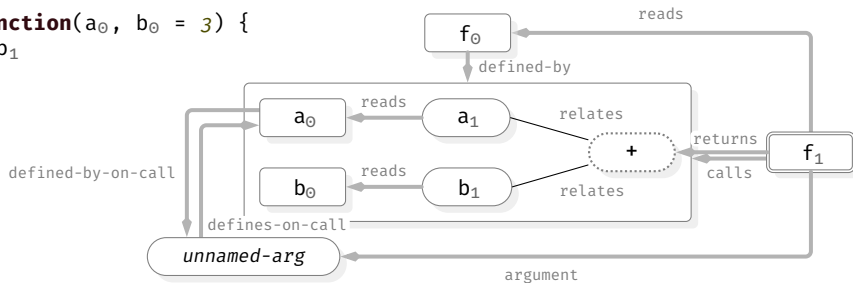


Without Value tracking



# flowR — There Is More...

```
f0 <- function(a0, b0 = 3) {  
  a1 + b1  
}  
f1(39)
```



# 3. Conclusion

1. Introduction

2. Real-World Static Analyzers

**3. Conclusion**

# Soundness and Completeness Revisited

- We want to prove properties of programs (e.g., no overflow, shapes, ...)
- However, thanks to Rice [Ric53] we know:  
*Rice's theorem states that all nontrivial semantic properties of programs are undecidable. [Cou21, p. 100]*

## Soundness

- All properties we derive are true (but we may miss some)
- If we report bugs for violated properties, we produce no false negative

## Completeness

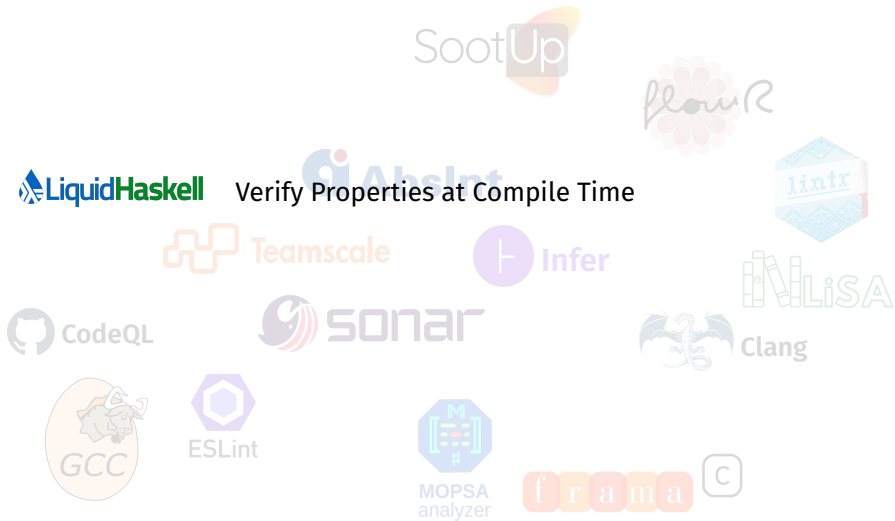
- We are able to infer all interesting properties in the program
- If we report bugs for violated properties, we produce no false positive



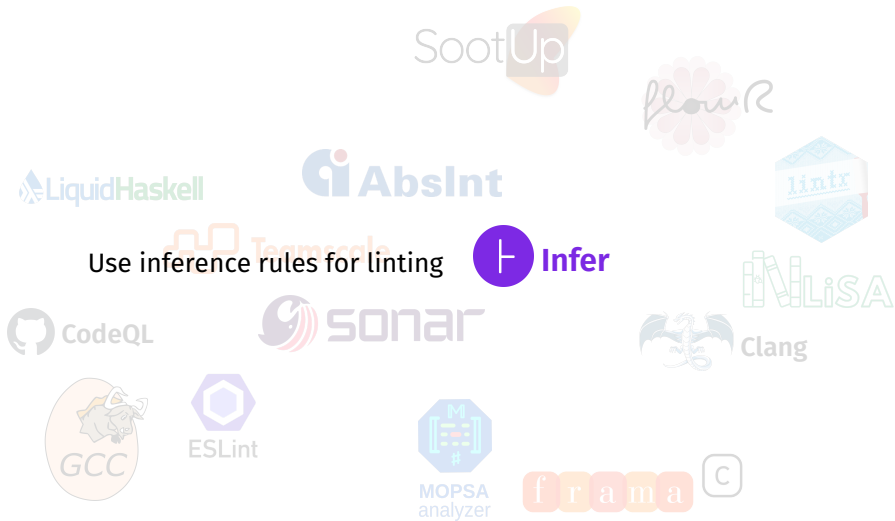
# Handling Errors

- Analyzers tend to **favor soundness over completeness**  
Better to report a false positive than to miss a bug
- Yet many cases are hard to handle (e.g., eval with *any* possible effect)
- Issues are usually ranked by severity (and sometimes confidence)
- Cutoffs may be applied if there are too many alarms
- There is still a lot of research required <sup>[EN08; Cou21, p. 705]</sup>

# Oh There Are so Many Tools...



# Oh There Are so Many Tools...



# Oh There Are so Many Tools...



# And There Are Many More Strategies

- **Static Analysis**  
analyzing the code without executing it, for all possible runtime scenarios
- **Dynamic Analysis**  
executing the program with specific input(s) to observe its behavior
- **Hybrid Analysis**  
combining both strategies

**Program Analysis is important. Additionally and combined with testing.**





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