



# Code Analysis++

## Anastasia Kazakova



## About me

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- Anastasia Kazakova, @anastasiak2512
- C++ Dev: Embedded, Networking
- C++ Tools PMM and .NET Tools Marketing Lead, JetBrains
- St. Petersburg C++ UG: <https://www.meetup.com/St-Petersburg-CPP-User-Group/>
- C++ Russia: <https://cppconf.ru/en/>

## Intro

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- Intro
- Part I: Software quality, Developer frustration, UB. Language helps
- Part II: Static Analysis: Basics
- Part III: Static Analysis: Advanced
- Part IV: Gamification Idea & QA

## Tools

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- Visual Studio: <https://visualstudio.microsoft.com>
- CLion: <https://www.jetbrains.com/clion/>
- ReSharper C++ for VS: <https://www.jetbrains.com/resharper-cpp/>
- Clang-Tidy: <https://clang.llvm.org/extra/clang-tidy/>
- SonarLint: <https://www.sonarlint.org>

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**100% DISCOUNT CODE**

CLion, ReSharper, or ReSharper C++

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**CppOnSea2021CodeAnalysisPP**

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Please use this code at  
[jetbrains.com/store/redeem/](https://jetbrains.com/store/redeem/)

Redeem on upgrades and new purchases  
before **Jul 31, 2021**



# Software Quality

What is SW quality for you?



Anastasia Kazakova  
@anastasiak2512

...

While preparing for my workshop at [#CppOnSea](#), I want to ask you: reply with the very first thing that comes to your mind when you think about software quality.

Readability

Repeatable tests

SW helps solving  
problems

Expressive code

Maintainability

less UB

Simplicity

tools

Robustness

The Last Spike

Work as intended

fuzzer

Orthogonality

Languages

Documented

battery life

Memory management

Reviews

Reliability

Efficiency

Security

Maintainability

Size

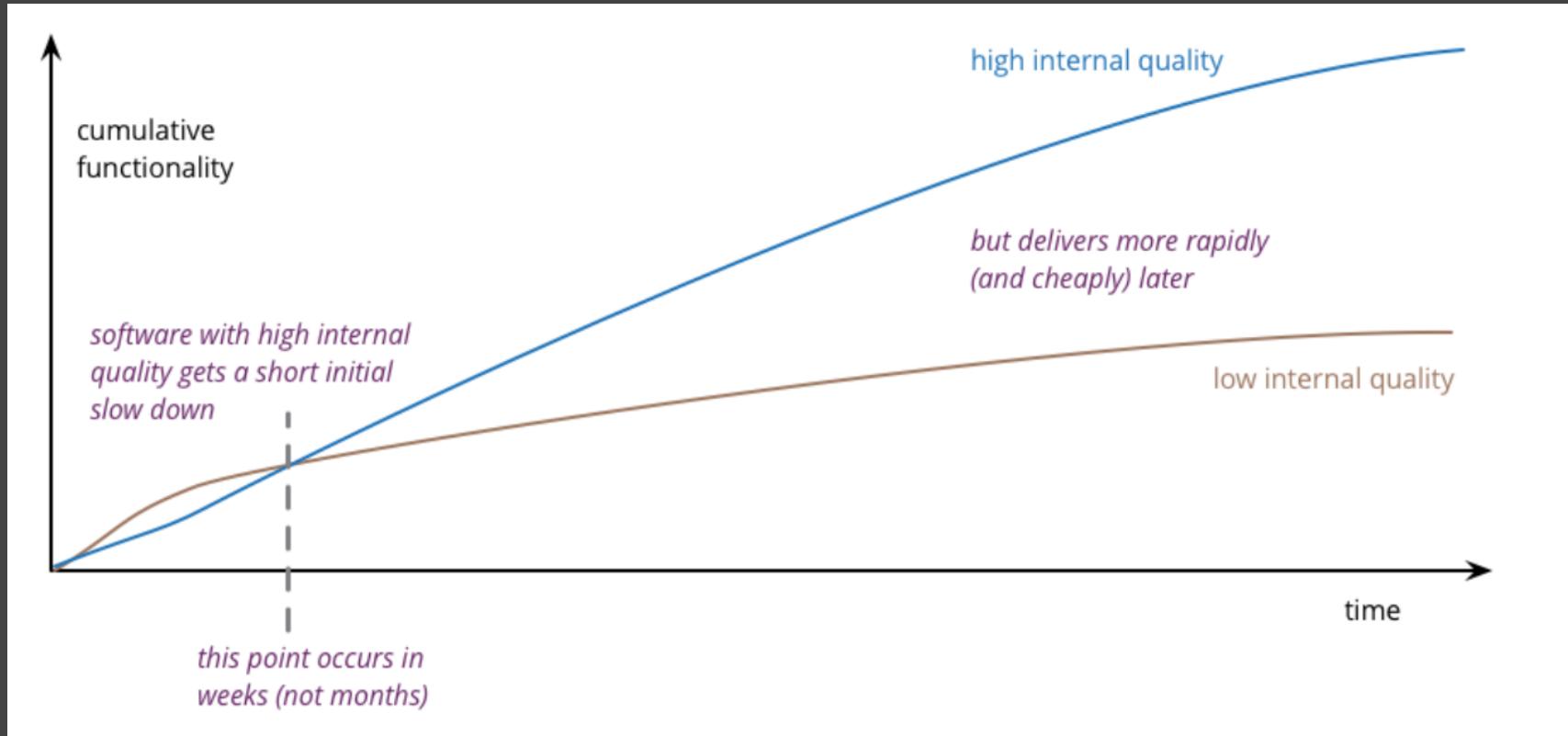
## Software Quality

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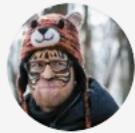
- Ok, so we defined SW quality
- Find a trade-off between quality and cost of development (spoiler: no!)
- External vs internal quality
- Martin Fowler: Is High Quality Software Worth the Cost? 29 May 2019

## High quality software is cheaper to produce!

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# Developer Frustration



**Aras Pranckevičius** @aras\_p · Dec 24, 2018

...

That example for Pythagorean Triples using C++20 ranges and other features sounds terrible to me. [ericniebler.com/2018/12/05/sta...](http://ericniebler.com/2018/12/05/sta...)

And yes I get that ranges can be useful, projections can be useful etc.  
Still, a terrible example! Why would anyone want to code like that?!

The way c++ is changing is scary.

So this is an example of how badly C++ can copy #dlang and make it worse.

The language's becoming too elite, it can loose type safety and compatibility, not every new is good.

Problem is, just because the "features" are there, some people will use them. If you're coding alone, all is peachy. But working in a team? 10 ways of doing 1 thing != good language.

“With a sufficient number of uses of an API, it does not matter what you promise in the contract: all observable behaviours of your system will be depended on by somebody.”

(Hyrums Law, Software Engineering at Google,  
by Titus Winter, Tom Manshrek, Hyrum Wright)

## C++ development frustration: style

---

```
template<class T, int ... X>
T pi(T(X...));
```

```
int main() {
    return pi<int, 42>;
}
```

```
template<class T, int ... X>
T pi = T(X...);
```

```
int main() {
    return pi<int, 42>;
}
```

“10 ways of doing 1 thing != good language.”  
Twitter, @ArenMook, 24 Dec 2018

```
int main() {
    return int(42);
}
```



**Tim Sweeney**  
@TimSweeneyEpic

...

**The reason C++ has grown so complicated is that the contributors gave the community everything they asked for. What is asked for and what is wanted are often quite different things, however.**

9:00 AM · Jun 27, 2021 · Twitter for iPhone

C++ worst enemy is its backwards compatibility going back to C.

Any simplifying feature is only added to the language, complicated features are almost never removed.

The big problem is that a small feature added may change the way you think or work. Which leads to obsolete code very fast.

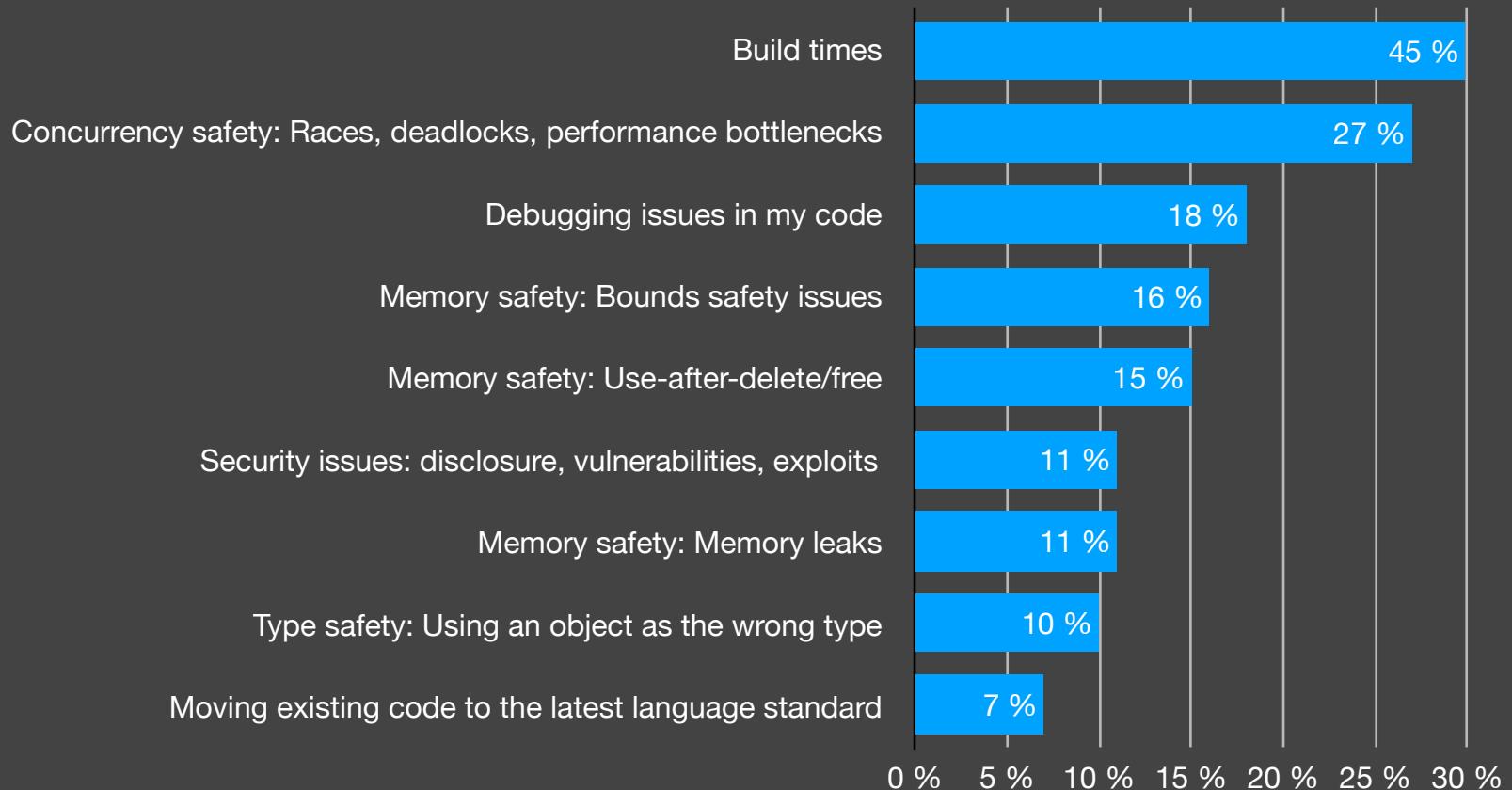
## Which of these do you find frustrating about C++ development? (C++ Foundation Lite Survey 2021)

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Major Frustration Points	major %
Managing libraries my application depends on	48 %
Build times	45 %
Managing CMake projects	32 %
Setting up a CI pipeline from scratch	31 %
Concurrency safety: Races, deadlocks, performance bottlenecks	27 %
Setting up a dev env from scratch	26 %
Managing Makefiles	23 %
Parallelism support	22 %
Managing MSBuild projects	18 %
Debugging issues in my code	18 %
Memory safety: Bounds safety issues	16 %
Memory safety: Use-after-delete/free	15 %
Security issues: disclosure, vulnerabilities, exploits	11 %
Memory safety: Memory leaks	11 %
Type safety: Using an object as the wrong type	10 %
Moving existing code to the latest language standard	7 %

## Which of these do you find frustrating about C++ development? (C++ Foundation Lite Survey 2021)

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# Undefined Behavior

**UB**

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- data races
- memory accesses outside of array bounds
- signed integer overflow
- null pointer dereference
- access to an object through a pointer of a different type
- etc.

**Compilers are not required to diagnose undefined behavior!**

## UB story

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Fun with NULL pointers, part 1: <https://lwn.net/Articles/342330/>

```
static unsigned int tun_chr_poll(struct file *file, poll_table * wait)
{
    struct tun_file *tfile = file->private_data;
    struct tun_struct *tun = __tun_get(tfile);
    struct sock *sk = tun->sk;
    unsigned int mask = 0;

    if (!tun)
        return POLLERR;
```

## Why code analysis

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- Improve software quality
- Lower developer frustration
- Avoid UB

# Language

## Language helps!

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- Lifetime safety: <http://wg21.link/p1179>
  - Owner and Pointer types + ACFG analysis
  - Diagnostic w/o annotations implemented in compiler
  - Clangd-based implementation gives 5% overhead right now

## Language helps!

---

```
void sample1() {  
    int* p = nullptr;  
    {  
        int x = 0;  
        p = &x;  
        *p = 42; //OK  
    }  
    *p = 42; //ERROR  
}
```

## Language helps!

---

- Lifetime safety: <http://wg21.link/p1179>
  - Owner and Pointer types + ACFG analysis
  - Diagnostic w/o annotations implemented in compiler
  - Clangd-based implementation gives 5% overhead right now
  - Annotations: *gsl::SharedOwner*, *gsl::Owner*, *gsl::Pointer*, etc. in libraries or user code

## Language helps!

---

```
struct [[gsl::Owner(int)]] MyIntOwner {
    MyIntOwner();
    int &operator*();
};

struct [[gsl::Pointer(int)]] MyIntPointer {
    MyIntPointer(int *p = nullptr);
    MyIntPointer(const MyIntOwner &);

    int &operator*();
    MyIntOwner toOwner();

    MyIntPointer test5() {
        const MyIntOwner owner = MyIntOwner();
        auto pointer = MyIntPointer(owner);
        return pointer; //ERROR
    }
}
```

## Language helps!

---

- Lifetime safety: <http://wg21.link/p1179>
- Contracts: <http://wg21.link/p2358>
  - For programming errors and failures of the C++ abstract machine
  - Assertions, pre- & post- conditions
  - Still under discussion, no implementation so far

## Language helps!

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- Lifetime safety: <http://wg21.link/p1179>
- Contracts: <http://wg21.link/p2358>
- Parameter passing: <https://github.com/hsutter/708/blob/main/708.pdf>
  - in / inout / out / move / forward semantics
  - Still under discussion, no implementation so far

# Tooling

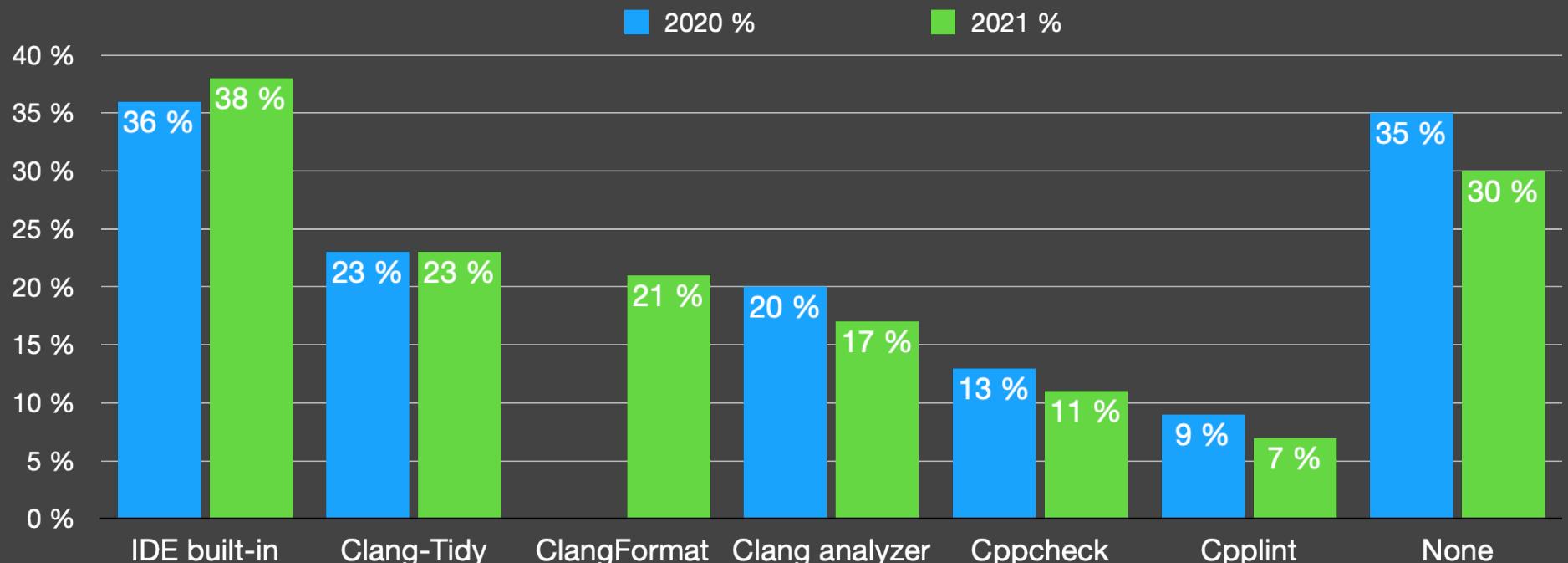
## Compiler vs Analyzer

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Language & Compiler	Stand-alone analyzer
Core tool – hard to update	Side tool – any adopted by the team is ok
Code base might requires specific compiler versions	No strong requirements for analyzer version
Set of checks is defined by compiler vendor	Custom checks are possible
Standard to everyone	Depends on the tool

## What do you use for guideline enforcement or other code quality/analysis?

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## Code Analysis: when?

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- Refactoring
- Pair programming
- Static analysis
- Unit testing
- Dynamic analysis
- Code review
- Other testing

Pre-compilation phase

Post-compilation phase

## Code Analysis: when?

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- Static analysis reports on CI
- Static analysis checks in Code Review
- Static analysis checks for Pull Requests

## SonarLint, SonarCloud, SonarQube

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<https://www.sonarsource.com>

[https://](https://rules.sonarsource.com/cpp)

[rules.sonarsource.com/cpp](https://rules.sonarsource.com/cpp)

- Linter 549 rules
- CI/CD integration
- Code reviews
- PR decorations

The screenshot shows a GitHub pull request interface with SonarQube integration. At the top, there are tabs for Bitbucket, GitHub (selected), Azure DevOps, and GitLab. The GitHub tab shows a pull request with 4 commits, 1 check, and 6 files changed. A SonarQube check is listed under 'Checks' with the status 'Failed' and a timestamp of '14 days ago'. The main content area displays the SonarQube analysis results:

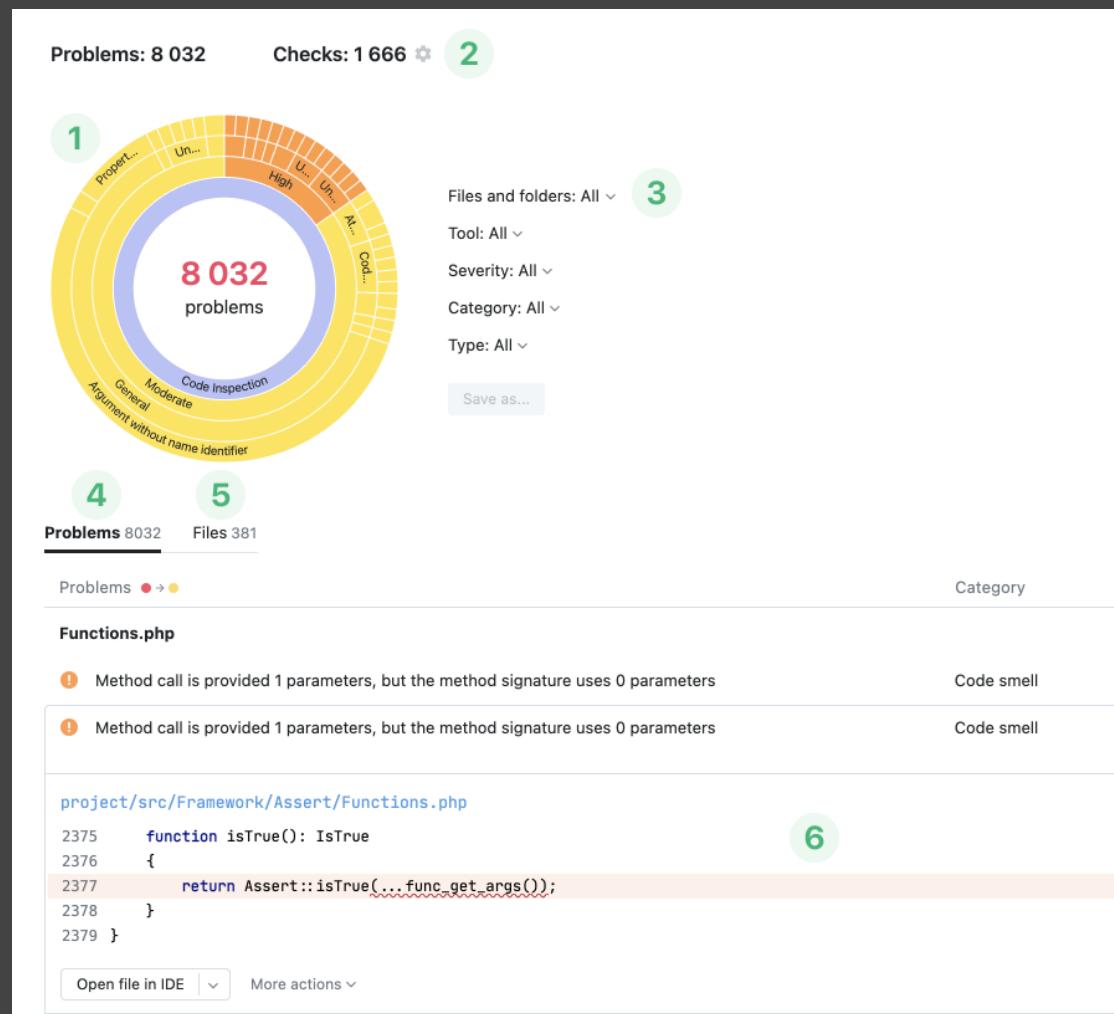
- SonarQube Code Analysis**:
  - Failure**: ran 10 days ago in less than 5 seconds
  - c4c39e5 by @johndoe
  - feature/johndoe/test
- Quality Gate failed**:
  - Failed**
  - × Reliability Rating on New Code (is worse than A)
  - × Security Rating on New Code (is worse than A)
  - × 68.2% Coverage on New Code (is less than 80%)
- Analysis details**:
  - 15 Issues**:
    - 1 Bug
    - 1 Vulnerability
    - 13 Code Smells
  - [See issues details on SonarQube](#)
- Coverage and Duplications**:
  - 68.2% Coverage (72.4% Estimated after merge)
  - 17.7% Duplication (5.3% Estimated after merge)

## JetBrains Qodana

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<https://www.jetbrains.com/help/qodana/getting-started.html>

- Linters from JetBrains IDEs
- CI/CD integrations
- Early Preview



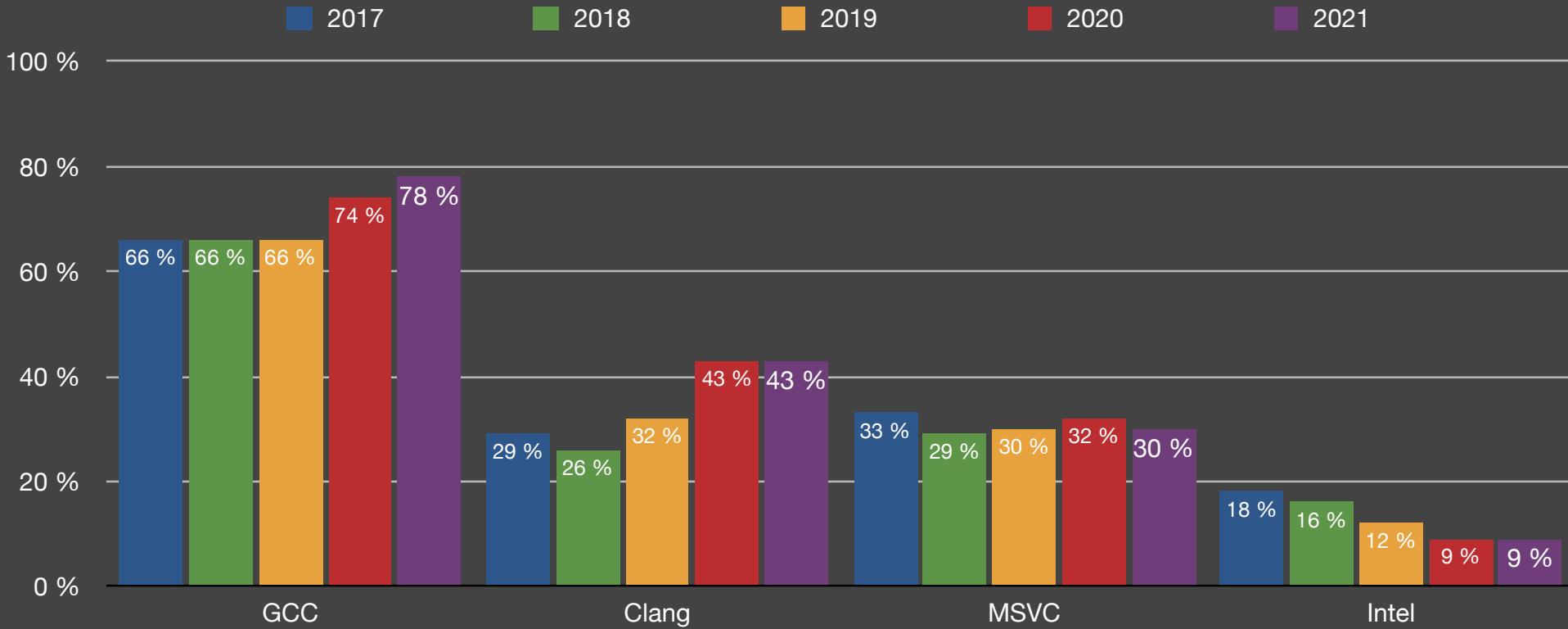
## **Static analysis tools**

-

- Compiler errors and warnings

# Compilers

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How often do you compile with  
-Wall -Wextra -Werror ?

## Compilers: demo

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[`-Wsign-compare`]

```
int a = -27;
unsigned b = 20U;
if (a > b)
    return 27;
return 42;
```

[`-Wmisleading-indentation`]

```
if (some_condition(cond))
    foo();
    bar();
```

[`-Wsizeof-pointer-memaccess`]

```
int x = 100;
int *ptr = &x;
memset(ptr, 0, sizeof (ptr));
```

**Compilers: -Wlifetime**

-

<https://godbolt.org/z/ex37KeE8h>

## Compiler checks vs in-IDE analyzer

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Checks during compilation	Checks in the IDE
Check code after it's written	Check code while writing it
Analysing the code with proper flags / vars	Should use compilation flags & env
Using specific compiler	Can get checks from other compiler
Different compiler flags	Checks are independent from compiler

## Compilers & Project Models

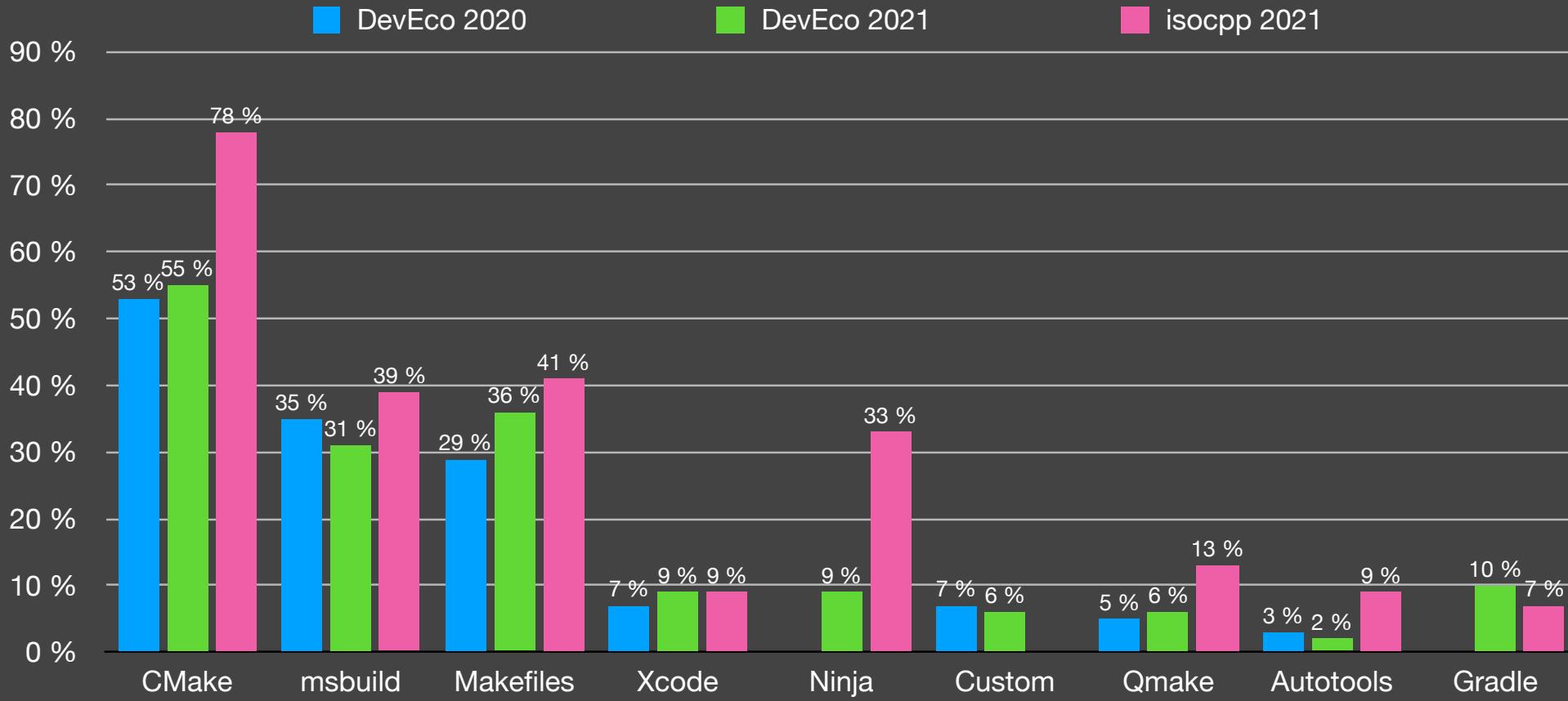
---

```
if (MSVC)
    # warning level 4 and all warnings as errors
    add_compile_options(/W4 /WX)
else()
    # lots of warnings and all warnings as errors
    add_compile_options(-Wall -Wextra -Werror)
endif()
```

---

```
CXXFLAGS += -Wall -Wextra -Werror
```

## Project Models



## Static analysis tools

-

- Compiler errors and warnings
- Lifetime safety

## Lifetime safety

---

```
std::string get_string();
void dangling_string_view()
{
    std::string_view sv = get_string();
    auto c = sv.at(0);
}
```

Object backing the pointer will be destroyed  
at the end of the full-expression

## Lifetime safety

---

```
void dangling_iterator()
{
    std::vector<int> v = { 1, 2, 3 };
    auto it = v.begin();
    *it = 0;
    v.push_back(4);
    *it = 0;      Using invalid operator
}
```

## Lifetime safety

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Lifetime analysis live demo with CLion 2021.2 EAP:

<https://www.jetbrains.com/clion/nextversion/>

[https://github.com/anastasiak2512/code\\_analysis\\_pp](https://github.com/anastasiak2512/code_analysis_pp)

## Lifetime safety

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Visual Studio 2019

CodeAnalysis Property Pages

Configuration: All Configurations Platform: All Platforms Configuration

▲ Configuration Properties

- General
- Debugging
- VC++ Directories
- ▷ C/C++
- ▷ Linker
- ▷ Manifest Tool
- ▷ XML Document Generator
- ▷ Browse Information
- ▷ Build Events
- ▷ Custom Build Step
- ▲ Code Analysis
- General

Enable Code Analysis on Build

Rule Set

Run this rule set:

C++ Core Check Lifetime Rules

Description:

These rules enforce the Lifetime profile of the C++ Core Guidelines (<http://github.com/isocpp/CppCoreGuidelines/blob/master/CppCoreGuidelines.md#prolifetime-lifetime-safety-profile>).

Path:

C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft Visual Studio\Preview\2019Int\Team Tools\Static Analysis Tools\Rule Sets\CppCoreCheckLifetimeRules.ruleset

[Open](#) [Learn more about rule sets](#)

## Static analysis tools

-

- Compiler errors and warnings
- Lifetime safety
- Data Flow Analysis

## Data Flow Analysis

---

- DFA analyzes the data:
  - Function parameters/arguments
  - Function return value
  - Fields and global variables

```
enum class States {  
    Started, Stopped, Waiting  
};  
  
void Sample3(States current) {  
    current = States::Started;  
  
    if (current == States::Stopped) {  
    }  
}
```

## Data Flow Analysis

---

DFA analysis live demo with CLion 2021.2 EAP:

<https://www.jetbrains.com/clion/nextversion/>

[https://github.com/anastasiak2512/code\\_analysis\\_pp](https://github.com/anastasiak2512/code_analysis_pp)

## Data Flow Analysis

---

- DFA local/global:
  - Constant conditions
  - Dead code
  - Endless loops
  - Infinite recursion
  - Unused values
  - Null dereference
  - Escape analysis
  - Dangling pointers
- DFA global-only:
  - Constant function result
  - Constant function parameter
  - Unreachable calls of function

## Interprocedural Data Flow Analysis

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- The complexity is non-linear, so TU-wide is proper trade-off
- Translation unit is chosen as a single “DFA unit”. The same approach is in clang static analyser
- Operates with Private and Unsafe entities

## Interprocedural Data Flow Analysis: how-to

---

- Private Entities
- Unsafe Entities

```
//TU 1
class X {
    int foo(int p);
    void bar(void foo(int p) = 0;
public void test();
}; virtual void bar() { foo(1); }
void C::foo(int p) {
//TU 2 We can't say p is equal to 2
classify{ppublic} X {
    void foo(int p) { //We can't say p is equal to 2
        if (p == 2) ;
void}C::test() {
    foo(2);
public:
    void bar() { foo(2); }
}
//TU 2
void C::bar() {
    foo(3);
}
```

## Interprocedural Data Flow Analysis

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- **No-go** and switch to local-only mode
  - for uncompiled code
  - for unused code
  - file is included in another TU

## Data Flow Analysis: where

---

CLion:

- Local DFA since 1.x
- Local DFA on Clang since 2020.1
- Global (TU) DFA since 2021.1
- Lifetimes in 2021.2

PVS-Studio:

- Value Range Analysis

## Data Flow Analysis: global (CTU)

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### Cross Translation Unit (CTU) Analysis

<https://clang.llvm.org/docs/analyzer/user-docs/CrossTranslationUnit.html>

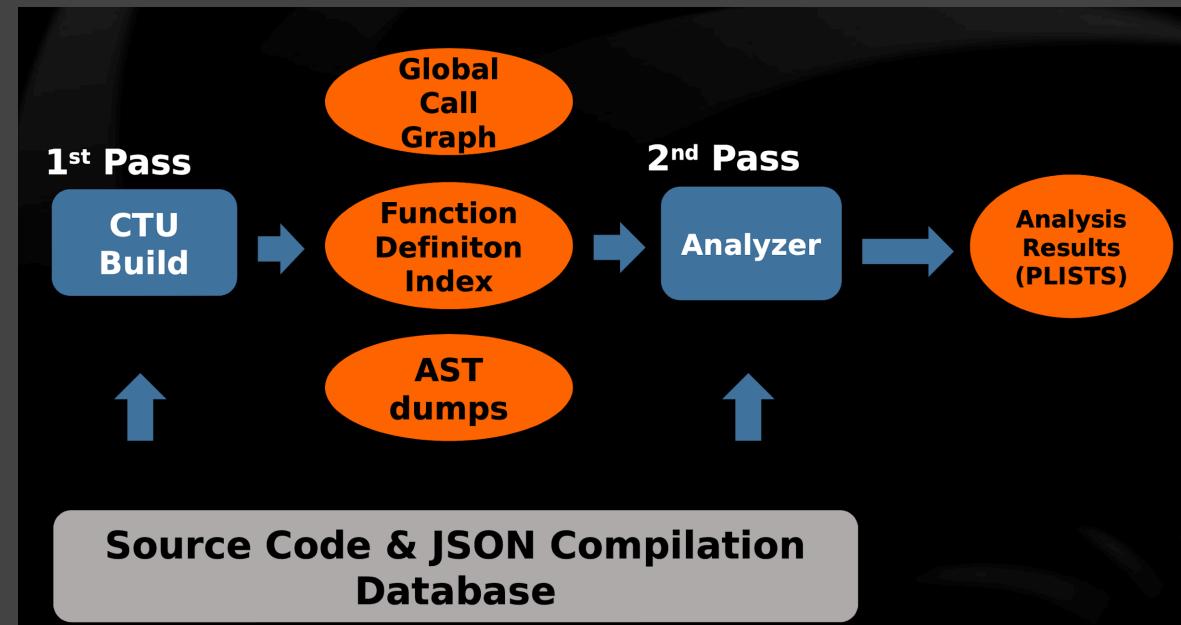
1. Pre-dumped PCH
2. Generate AST on-demand

## Data Flow Analysis: CTU – CodeChecker

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### CodeChecker

[https://github.com/Ericsson/  
codechecker](https://github.com/Ericsson/codechecker)



## Static analysis tools

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- Compiler errors and warnings
- Lifetime safety
- Data Flow Analysis
- C++ Core Guidelines

## C++ Core Guidelines

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"Within C++ is a smaller, simpler, safer language struggling to get out."

(c) Bjarne Stroustrup

<https://github.com/isocpp/CppCoreGuidelines>

## C++ Core Guidelines

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C++ Core Guidelines via Clang-Tidy live demo with CLion 2021.2 EAP:

<https://www.jetbrains.com/clion/nextversion/>

[https://github.com/anastasiak2512/code\\_analysis\\_pp](https://github.com/anastasiak2512/code_analysis_pp)

## C++ Core Guidelines: tools

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- Guidelines Support Library
- Visual Studio C++ Core Guidelines checkers
- Clang-Tidy: *cppcoreguidelines-\**
- Sonar (Qube, Lint, Cloud)
- CLion, ReSharper C++

## C++ Core Guidelines: **toolable**

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- *F.16: For “in” parameters, pass cheaply-copied types by value and others by reference to const*
  - E1: Parameter being **passed by value** has a **size > 2 \* sizeof(void\*)** => suggest **reference to const**
  - E2. Parameter **passed by reference to const** has a **size < 2 \* sizeof(void\*)** => suggest **passing by value**
  - E3. Warn when a parameter **passed by reference to const** is **moved**
- *F.43: Never (directly or indirectly) return a pointer or a reference to a local object*

## C++ Core Guidelines: **not really**

---

- *F.1: “Package” meaningful operations as carefully named functions*
  - Detect identical and **similar** lambdas used in different places
- *F.2: A function should perform a single logical operation*
  - >1 “out” parameter – suspicious, >6 parameters – suspicious => **action?**
  - Rule of one screen: 60 lines by 140 characters => **action?**
- *F.3: Keep functions short and simple*
  - Rule of one screen => **action?**
  - Cyclomatic complexity “more than 10 logical path through” => **action?**

## Finding code duplicates

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<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/191614/how-to-detect-code-duplication-during-development>

- CCFinderX
- Duplo
- Simian
- ...others

```
template<class T, int ... X>
T pi(T(X...));
int main() {
    return pi<int, 42>;
}
```

## C++ Core Guidelines: **should we?**

---

- *F.4: If a function might have to be evaluated at compile time, declare it `constexpr`*
- *F.5: If a function is very small and time-critical, declare it `inline`*
- *F.6: If your function may not throw, declare it `noexcept`*

## Static analysis tools

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- Compiler errors and warnings
- Lifetime safety
- Data Flow Analysis
- C++ Core Guidelines
- Clang-Tidy

## Clang-Tidy

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<https://clang.llvm.org/extra/clang-tidy/checks/list.html>

abseil-\* (18), android-\* (15), cert-\* (35), Clang Static Analyzer, cppcoreguidelines-\* (31), google-\* (22), modernize-\* (31), performance-\* (15), ...

Clang-Tidy live demo with CLion 2021.2 EAP:

<https://www.jetbrains.com/clion/nextversion/>

[https://github.com/anastasiak2512/code\\_analysis\\_pp](https://github.com/anastasiak2512/code_analysis_pp)

Clang-Tidy: \*/ -\*

-

*\*,<disabled-checks>*

VS

*-\*,<enabled-checks>*

Clang-Tidy: 'operator->' must resolve to a function declared within the '\_\_llvm\_libc' namespace

## Static analysis tools

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- Domain-specific analysis tools:
  - Clazy, MISRA/AUTOSAR, Unreal Header Tool, ...

## MISRA

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- Automotive, self-driving experience
- Embedded in general, MISRA/AUTOSAR
- ...

MISRA live demo with CLion 2021.2 EAP:

<https://www.jetbrains.com/clion/nextversion/>

[https://github.com/anastasiak2512/code\\_analysis\\_pp](https://github.com/anastasiak2512/code_analysis_pp)

# MISRA

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Certification stage	Development stage
Must have	Good to have
High costs	Low costs
Defined checks and error messages	Flexible set of checks, detailed messages
Rule violations messages only	Checks + Quick-fixes

## MISRA

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- CLion MISRA: <https://confluence.jetbrains.com/display/CLION/MISRA+checks+supported+in+CLion>
  - MISRA C 2012 (62 / 166)
  - MISRA C++ 2008 (55 / 211)
- SonarLint MISRA:
  - <https://rules.sonarsource.com/cpp/tag/misra-c++2008> (51 rules)
  - <https://rules.sonarsource.com/cpp/tag/misra-c2004> (14 rules)
  - <https://rules.sonarsource.com/cpp/tag/misra-c2012> (10 rules)

We all care about the same!

-

- C++ Core Guidelines
  - F.55: Don't use va\_arg arguments
  - ES.34: Don't define a (C-style) variadic function
- MISRA
  - MISRA C:2004, 16.1 - Functions shall not be defined with a variable number of arguments.
  - MISRA C++:2008, 8-4-1 - Functions shall not be defined using the ellipsis notation.
- CERT
  - DCL50-CPP. - Do not define a C-style variadic function

## Clazy

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- Qt projects
- <https://github.com/KDE/clazy#list-of-checks>

Clazy live demo with CLion 2021.2 EAP:

<https://www.jetbrains.com/clion/nextversion/>

[https://github.com/anastasiak2512/code\\_analysis\\_pp](https://github.com/anastasiak2512/code_analysis_pp)

## Static analysis tools

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- Domain-specific analysis tools:
  - Clazy, MISRA/AUTOSAR, Unreal Header Tool, ...
- Style
  - Formatting
  - Naming
  - Syntax style

## Formatting

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- ClangFormat
  - Formatting standard in C++ nowadays
  - Breaking compatibility
  - Fuzzy parsing

ClangFormat helpers live demo with CLion 2021.2 EAP:

<https://www.jetbrains.com/clion/nextversion/>

[https://github.com/anastasiak2512/code\\_analysis\\_pp](https://github.com/anastasiak2512/code_analysis_pp)

## Naming

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- Naming
  - camelCase, PascalCase, SCREAMING\_SNAKE\_CASE
  - Google style, LLVM, Unreal Engine conversions
  - Requires Rename refactoring + support in code generation/refactorings

Naming live demo with CLion 2021.2 EAP:

<https://www.jetbrains.com/clion/nextversion/>

[https://github.com/anastasiak2512/code\\_analysis\\_pp](https://github.com/anastasiak2512/code_analysis_pp)

## Syntax style

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- Syntax style
  - “Almost Always Auto” or only “When Evident”
  - “East const” vs. “West const”
  - Typedefs vs. Type Aliases
  - Trailing or regular return types in function declarations
  - Overriding policy: override/final and no virtual
  - And many-many others...

In ReSharper C++ since 2021.1: <https://blog.jetbrains.com/rscpp/2021/03/30/reSharper-cpp-2021-1-syntax-style/>

## Syntax style

Options

Type to search

- File Header Text
- Code Cleanup
- Context Actions
- Postfix Templates
- Localization
- Language Injections
- Third-Party Code
- C#
- Visual Basic .NET
- HTML
- ASP.NET
- Razor
- Protobuf
- JSON
- JavaScript
- TypeScript
- CSS
- XML
- XAML
- XML Doc Comments
- C++
  - Naming Style
  - Formatting Style
  - Inspections
- Syntax Style
- Order of #includes
- Code Completion

### Syntax Style

Description	Preference	Notify with
Prefer uniform initialization in NSDMIs	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Sort member initializers by the order of initialization	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Suggestion
▲ 'auto' usage in variable types		
For numeric types (int, bool, char, ...)	Never	Hint
Elsewhere	When type is evident	Hint
▲ Position of cv-qualifiers		
Placement of cv-qualifiers	Before type	Do not show
Order of cv-qualifiers	const volatile	Do not show
▲ Declarations		
Function declaration syntax	Use regular return types	Do not show
Prefer typedefs or type aliases	Use type aliases	Do not show
Nested namespaces	Use C++17 nested name	Hint
▲ Overriding functions		
Specifiers to use on overriding functions	Use 'override'	Suggestion
Specifiers to use on overriding destructors	Use 'override'	Suggestion
▲ Braces		
In "if" statement	Do not enforce	Do not show
In "for" statement	Do not enforce	Do not show
In "while" statement	Do not enforce	Do not show
In "do-while" statement	Enforce always	Do not show
Remove redundant	<input type="checkbox"/>	Do not show
Before Reformat:		
int::RegularReturnType();		
auto::TrailingReturnType()-->int;		
After Reformat:		
int::RegularReturnType();		
int::TrailingReturnType();		

## Static analysis tools

-

- Compiler errors and warnings
- Lifetime safety
- Data Flow Analysis
- C++ Core Guidelines
- Clang-Tidy
- Domain-specific analysis tools: Clazy, MISRA/AUTOSAR, etc.
- Style: Formatting, Naming, Syntax style

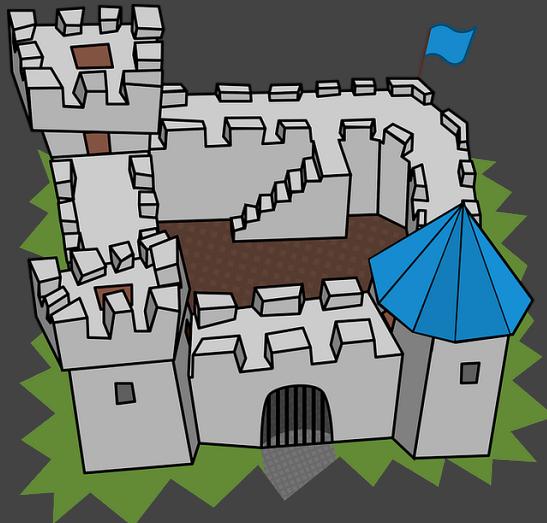
## Static analysis tools

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- Software quality & developers frustration
- Language helps!
- Tools help!
  - Compiler
  - Stand-alone analyzers, tools bundled into IDEs
  - C++ Core Guidelines
  - Clang-family tools
  - Coding guidelines

# Gamifying Static Analysis

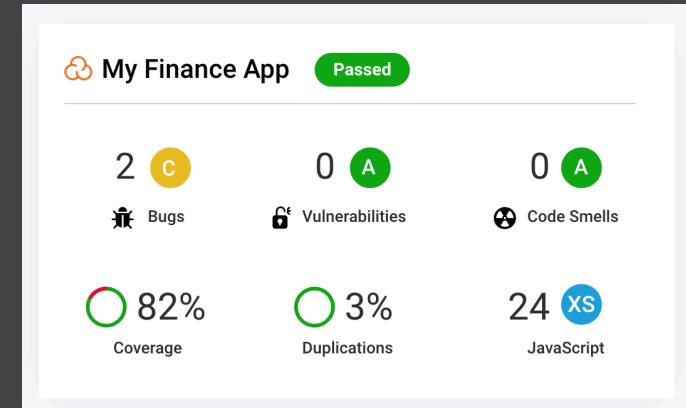
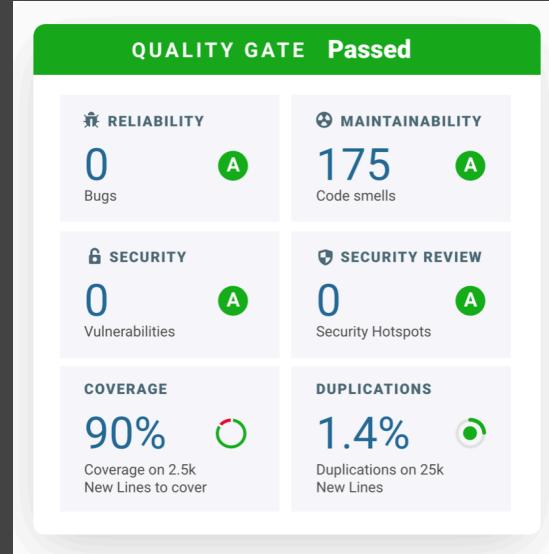
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## Gamifying Static Analysis

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- Reduce noise
- Decompose
- Motivate
- Show progress



# Gamifying Static Analysis

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Microsoft

## vscode-python

Bugs	0	A
Vulnerabilities	0	A
Code Smells	561	A
Coverage	—	
Duplications	1.1%	●

54k lines of code / css, ts, ...



Wikimedia Foundation

## mediawiki-core

Bugs	40	E
Vulnerabilities	1	E
Code Smells	731	A
Coverage	6.1%	○
Duplications	4.3%	●

426k lines of code / css, js, ...



jhipster

## jhipsterSampleAp...

Bugs	0	A
Vulnerabilities	31	B
Code Smells	288	A
Coverage	81.2%	○
Duplications	2.3%	●

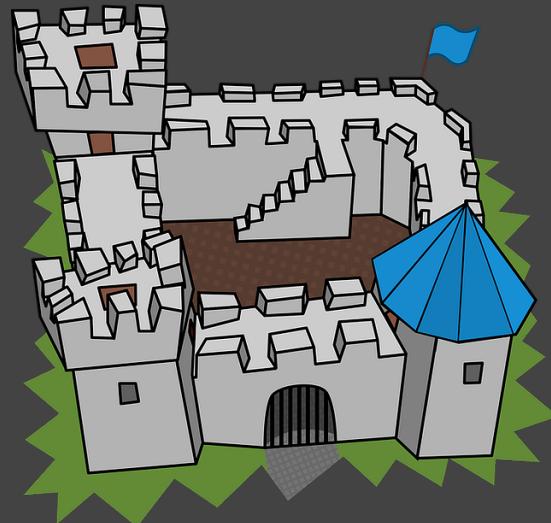
78k lines of code / css, java, ...

## Gamifying Static Analysis

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2018: <http://www.bodden.de/pubs/db18gamifying.pdf>

- Levels & decomposition
- Motivation & reward
- Using CTA instead of issues
- Team collaborative work

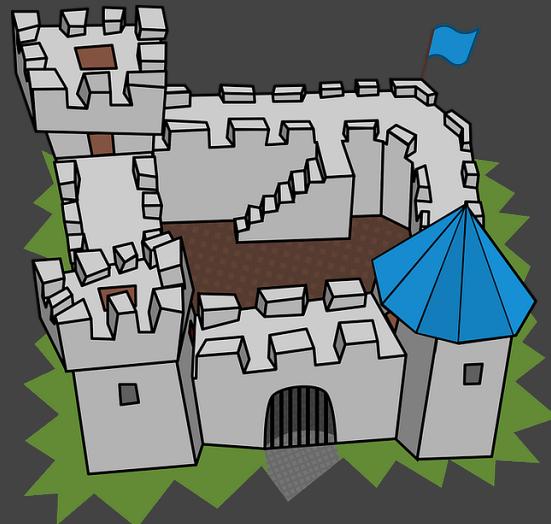


## Gamifying Static Analysis

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Why work gamification is a bad idea

- Short-term concept
- Helps with symptoms, not the root of the problem
- Treating people badly with disrespect
- Less serious attitude to work



**Questions?**

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Thank you!

## References

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