

CPPCON 2018 NOTES

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+witter

CONCEPTS: THE FUTURE OF GENERIC PROGRAMMING (the future is here)

This is not a talk oriented at technical language details.

The goal is to improve generic programming code, but for that becomes as simple as generic programming code, so it we need to improve non generic other features

Concepts

Concepts vs types

Type

- specifies how you can use an object
- not just for functions, classes

- specifies set of operations for an object

+ readability, maintainability
conditional properties

"make it so → operator can only be used if other is a class"

concept gives us this

Q: Can we use std::enable_if ?
A: they don't scale!
need lots of workarounds

reliability

- auto is misused sometimes ...

e.g.

`auto x = foo(1); // x is InputChannel`

not maintainable :-

`InputChannel x = foo(1);` + readable

Re: readability

"more readable code comes from those who understand concepts, and less from those who really know the old ways and use concepts in the same way..."

History

Q: are concepts types of types?

A: No! most take more than one arg...

CONCEPTS ISN'T REALLY A NEW THING

Think of **compile time predicates**:

- they are quite fundamental
- we always had concepts

concepts before



↑ in developer's head
↑
in documentation

- /* documentation and other comments...
- /* ↑ in comments

BUT NOW WE GET TO REPRESENT THEM IN CODE

+ Concepts are flexible and

allow you to keep extending and working using C++ on them

because you probably won't get it right the first time

+ once you use concepts you don't go back - you start thinking in terms of them + you express ideas more clearly so even a compiler can understand!

this change is not a detail but a change in how we THINK! Major change → might take a while ::

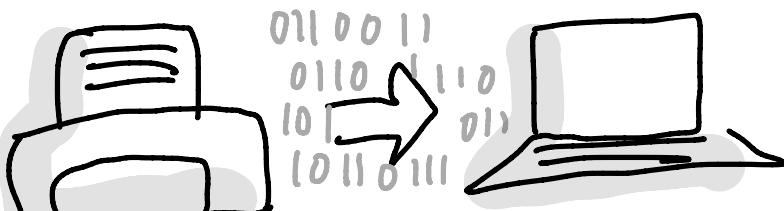
Secure Coding Best Practices

- 3 LIES WE TELL EACH OTHER
- TELL EACH OTHER:
 - You are always a target
 - ✖ firewalls - didn't save other companies ...
 - ✖ code review, tests - code reviews are not focused on finding exploits
 - ✖ we are too {small} to be a target
 - big \Rightarrow lots to {large}
 - large \Rightarrow small \Rightarrow etc
 - small \Rightarrow weak

CRITICAL SYSTEMS

- ... what is it?
- ... any other systems that can interact with it no matter how low the priority

e.g. PRINTER



Anything one from outside
can get into \rightarrow

ATTACK VECTORS:

e.g. command line interface

and remember

warnings are errors! Listen
to them

Need to (1) validate
incoming arguments
(2) study the standard

- WHAT I LOOK FOR •
 - WHEN PENETRATING •
 - A SYSTEM •
 - the sender
 - their weaknesses are your weaknesses
- copy/moves of memory
□ hot validating your data or verifying
□ open source libraries
□ unguarded internal interfaces
inside systems to be safe
□ complexity in your design

----- some • STRATEGIES.

ASLR: - randomize address space

STACK CANARIES:

- put known bit pattern (check before returning)
- abort if incorrect
- created by compiler

TO READ UP

- ASLR
- return oriented programming

Simon Brand - monday, sept 24, 2018, cppcon2018

I have been really excited for this talk!!!

How C++ Debuggers Work

ELF

binary format
for executables!
also has headers

DWARF

- debug info format
- describes stuff about your program, e.g. functions, types, etc

Sometimes ELF is enough for your debugger but usually for complicated things it needs more info

HARDWARE BREAKPOINTS

- special registers • limited
- can break on read/write/execute

Debuggers will consume DWARF

SOFTWARE BREAKPOINTS

- modify running code so breakpoint occurs
- unlimited • only break on execute

x86 HW bpoint

- 4 registers and you write breakpoint address

x86 SW bpoint

- replaces the instruction with int 3

I forgot what Simon said about what happens to the replaced instruction... TODO look at exact details

QUESTIONS

1. how is dwarf generated
2. what exactly happens when an instruction is replaced with 'int 3'

MANGLING

- each function gets mangled differently
- differs from compiler to compiler

QUESTION

- how does breakpointing on specific lines?

STEPPING

STEP OUT: break point on return

STEP IN: return addr + add of next instr

?? I wrote this but forgot what it means

process_vm_ready

heads more than one page @ a time

MISC

DWARF gives you info about inlined functions

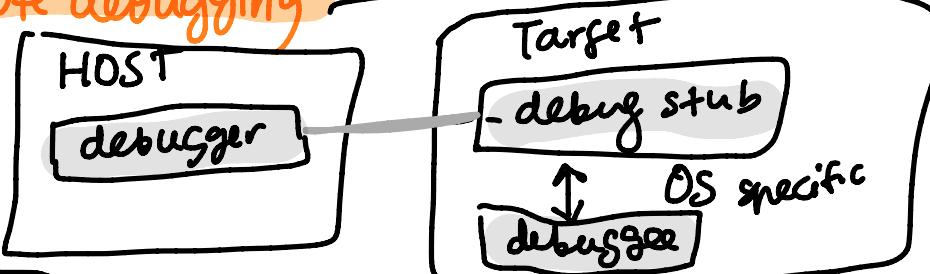
DW-Tag-Subprogram

• each func in DWARF has entries for beginning and end of it so you can compare PC ranges for each function and figure out the exact name of current function

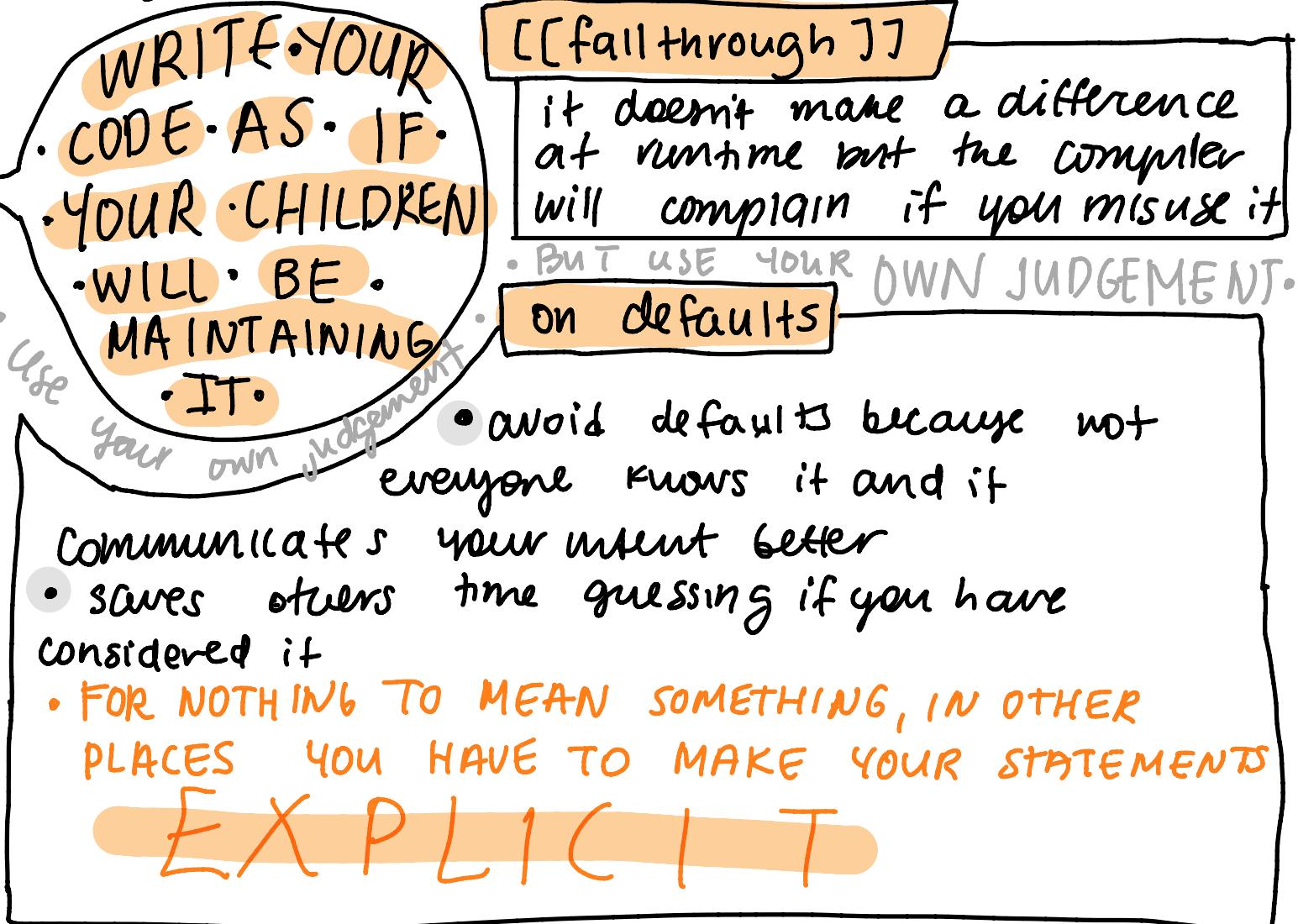
Shared libraries

- r-debug
- link-map ← tells you of all shared libraries
- r-brk ← gets called when a library is being called

remote debugging



WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY NOTHING AT ALL



parameter passing

const, & convey the meaning about your API design
e.g. Orders, customers

Initialization

what do you mean when you initialize something to its default value?

clear code
communicates
w/ future
readers

shows them
why you
did this

ENSURE YOUR
NOTHING
Speaks volumes

traditional loop



- when you have a traditional loop, is it because it's not touching some objects??
→ there are algorithms for that ... there are lambdas too..

- use your own judgement -
- use your own judgement -

COMMUNICATE

" what does it mean when you make such choices "

NAMED ARGUMENTS IN C++

FROM SCRATCH

foo(6)

how do we go
from ← →

* * * * *
foo(a=6)
* * * * *

what if we had a map
with args and their names?..

- 1 construct
- 2 extract
- 3 unpack

← Rough Idea

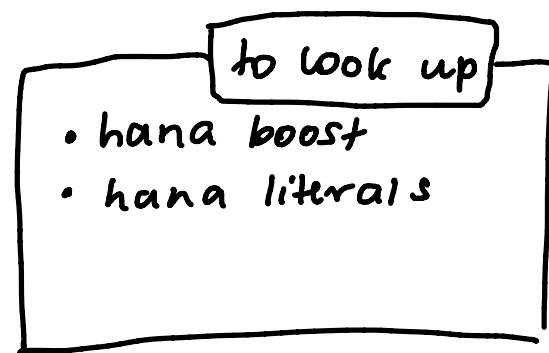
Random Question
from Anny ...
Q: what does header
only library mean
hmm ..
why is it important

"Find a question: can I
do this in / with C++?"

! not everything can be production ready

! the most important thing is
the JOURNEY AND

LEARNING THINGS



SOFTWARE — VULNERABILITIES

don't depend on
the undefined
behaviour



sometimes
compilers optimize
away the MEMSET
(important if you're
depending on it
to erase your password)

shellcode - piece of code
- today it meant
to represent that you
are able to execute
something natively

to look up

* SMASHING THE
Stack for fun
and profit

don't take external
strings as format
string - they might
not supply enough args
and printf will read
whatever the next
thing on stack is

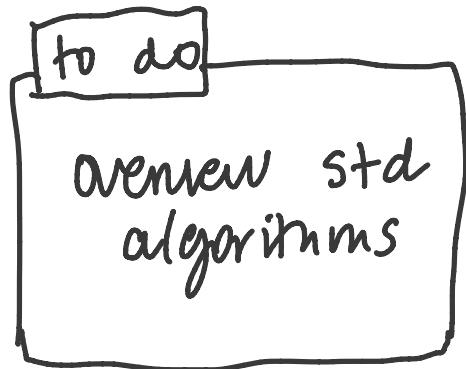
SIMPLICITY: NOT JUST FOR BEGINNERS

- when you teach, start simple
↳ omit error checking → lessen cognitive burden!
 - encapsulation ≠ obscuration
 - simpler code is harder to write:
→ not often faster!
because to make it faster
you have to know something
about the language
 - short function names!
- if you can't name it,
it is probably several
functions
(but don't go refactoring
super old legacy functions
that work perfectly
fine...)
- e.g.
- `auto p vs auto p &`
- `x(5,6,7,8)`
- `r = a(5,6)
b(r,7,8)`
- use your judgement

- **NO NESTING** → return early
- **CLEAN UP IN DESTRUCTORS**
 - (+) no one will forget to clean up esp if they might add a new throw somewhere...

THINK ABOUT THE FUTURE

- it might be easy now but later
it will confuse people



wednesday, sept 26, cppcon 2018

Bryce Lelbach, Jens Weller, Jon Kalb, Phil Nash, Stephen T. Lavangie

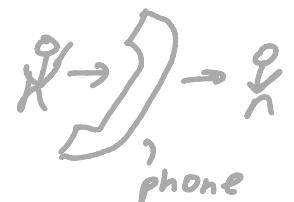
C++ Community Building

— birds of a feather session —

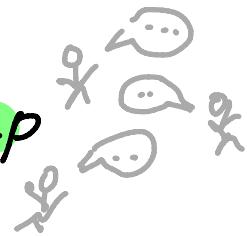
Goal: Discuss how to build a C++ community

Ideas for meetups

- reach out to speakers in other cities, in case they are travelling. If they are visiting your city, politely ask if they would like to speak at your event



- It's important not only to have talks but also discussions and have the meetup be a group, not just a service



- have lightning talks
- book club?



- get people to showcase
- can review resumes?



- sometimes have activities that allow you to break up into smaller groups



- diversity of topics!

Agenda

- debuggers - refactorings...
- graphics

Sponsorships

- tell the company what they will get
- tell them what you need
 - e.g. pizza + flyers printed
- can provide them with 2 mins at the beginning of each talk, etc

probably
need to look
to work with
companies who
hire C++ devs

how do you get volunteers?

- should split up the roles between people
 - ↪ can rotate the roles
- assign different people to find speakers
 - lead discussions
- ask for specific things to get done
 - e.g. we need someone to order pizza,
receive the delivery and
setup the pizzas

⚠ you have to let go and not micro-manage people

⚠ appreciate volunteers

THOUGHTS ON A MORE POWERFUL AND SIMPLER C++

When we add new things to the language, it's to

1. make user code simpler
2. remove edge cases
e.g. lifetimes
3. discourage certain things
 - metaclasses to discourage `xxx forgot`

WHAT IS C++

- * don't pay for what you don't use (\emptyset overhead)
- ▷ still pay for it if you use it.
- * leave no room for lower lang (except asm)
- * backw. compatibility

remove gotchas

GOOD C++ FEATURE

express intent better

simplify C++ code (read, write, debug)

remove an exception to ***

help us deprecate something
e.g. `typedef` → `using`TO DO
watch last years previous talk

GDB PYTHON API

IMPROVE

- Frame Decorators = Filters
- override `f` to add custom behaviour

STACK TRACE

e.g. decorator, replace verbose names with well known values

EASILY STEP

- can make it so we ignore library code

TO USER CODE

- `gdb.Breakpoint`
- put commands that execute when a bpoint is encountered

- use libclang to find out semantic info about your code

FINDING LOOPS

- use valgrind, parse output of monitor
- use find processing to find loops

- can try to take notes on things I constantly need to fix in debugger
- figure out the solution, fix it tell others

ideas ↗