



# **C++ Development in the Safety Critical Domain**

An introduction & lessons learned from a large automotive product

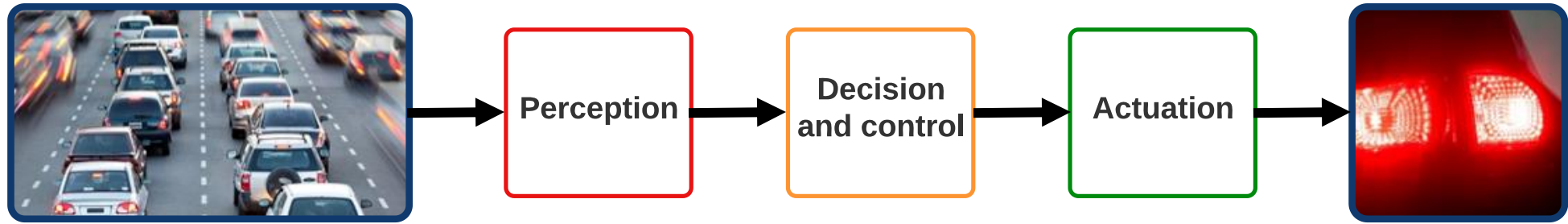
GbgCpp  
Gothenburg, Sweden / 2023.04.05

David Friberg,  
Technical Expert, Zenseact

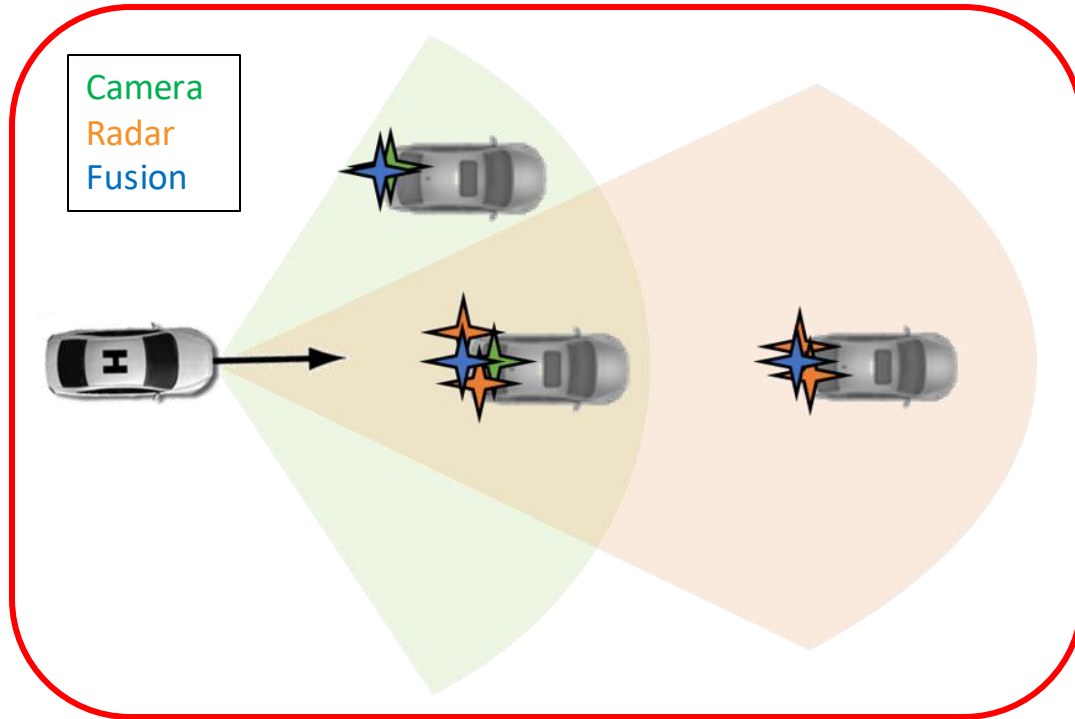
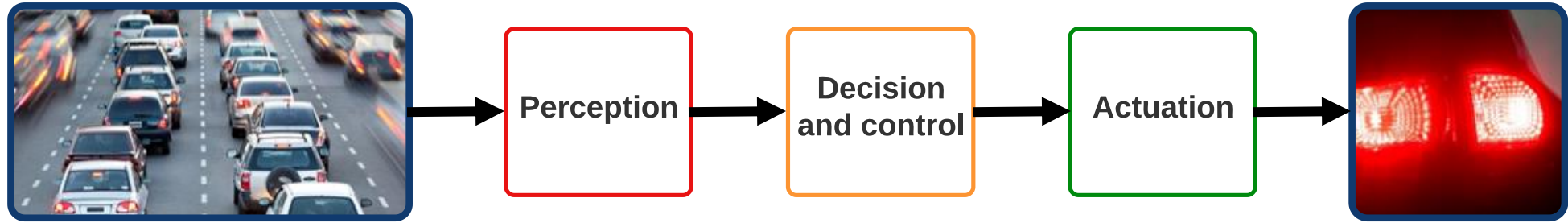
# Agenda

- ✓ A brief introduction *functional safety* and a safety-critical product
- ✓ Architectural levels, activities and associated effort
- ✓ *Language safety*: safety critical C++ & language subsets
- ✓ Memory safety
- ✓ Core libraries
- ✓ Unit testing and the search/struggle for test sufficiency
- ✓ A few words on requirements
- ✓ Human factors and safety culture
- ✓ Safety vs software engineering: perceived contradictions

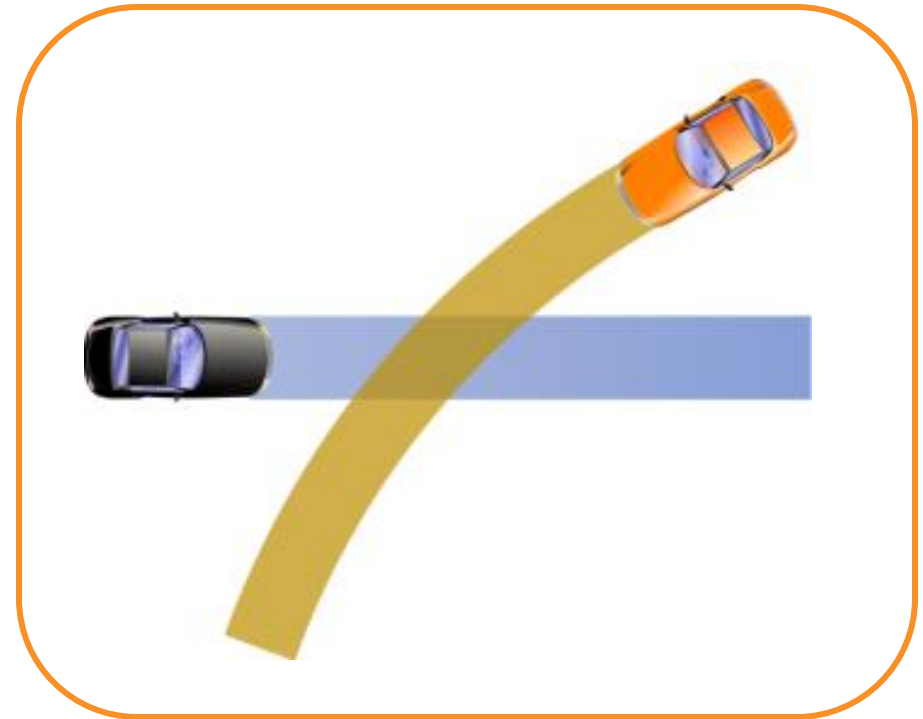
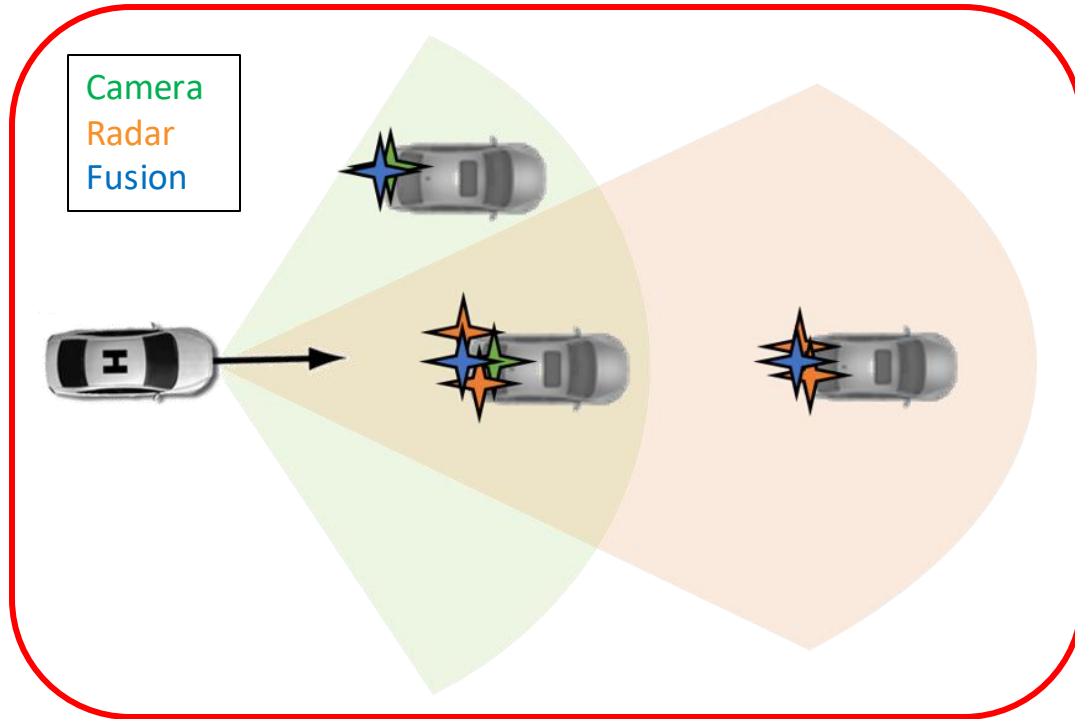
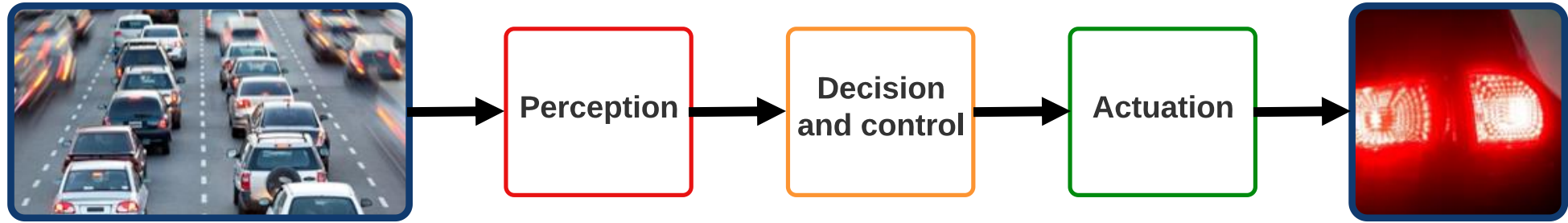
# A brief introduction to a (simplified) safety-critical product



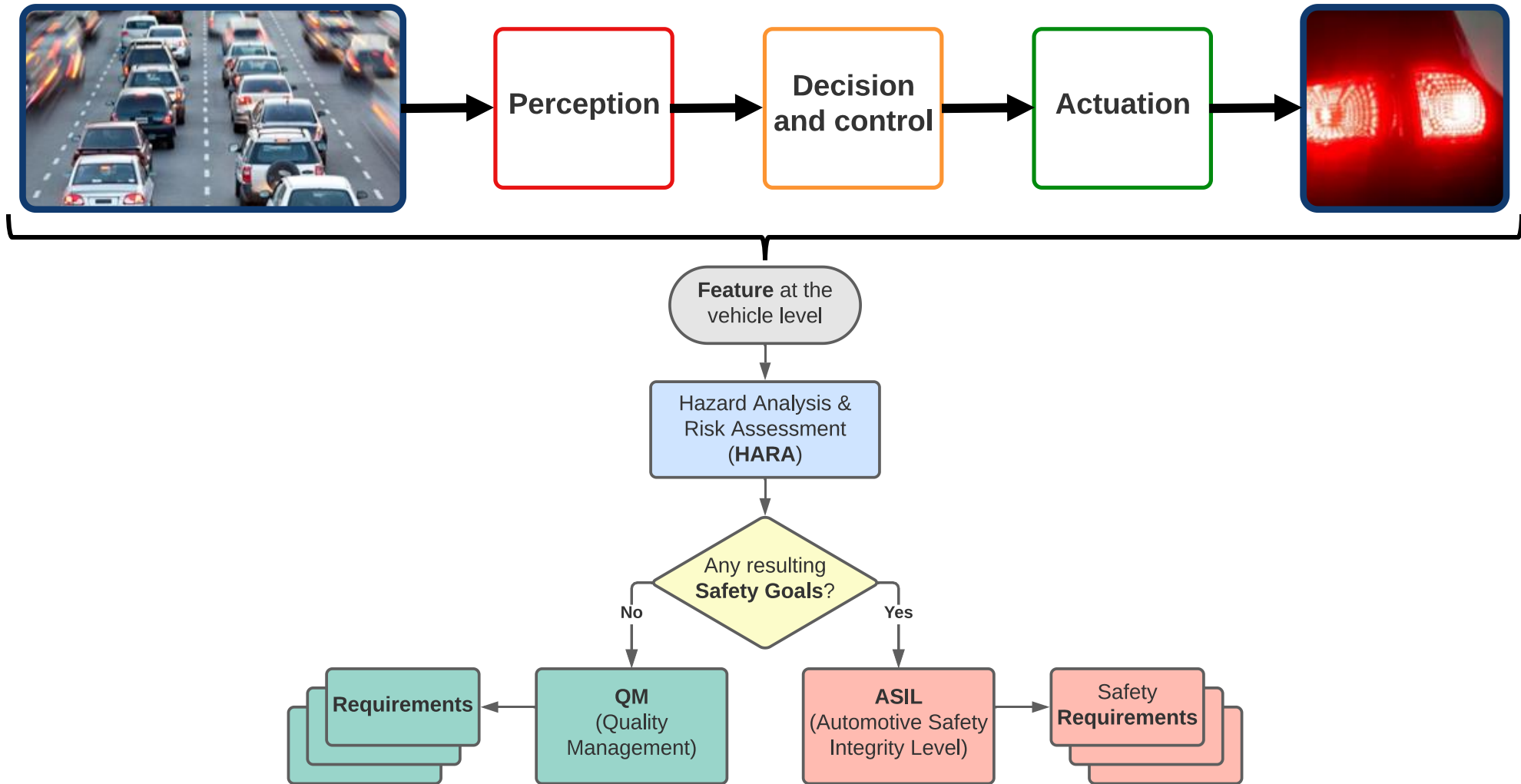
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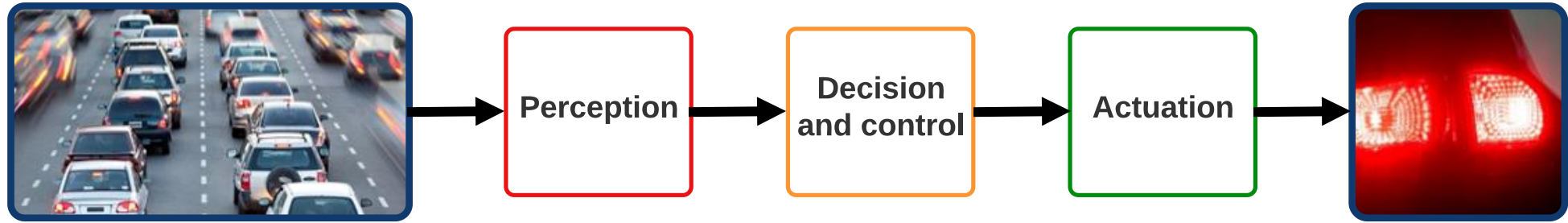
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# Functional safety: end-to-end (system & environment)

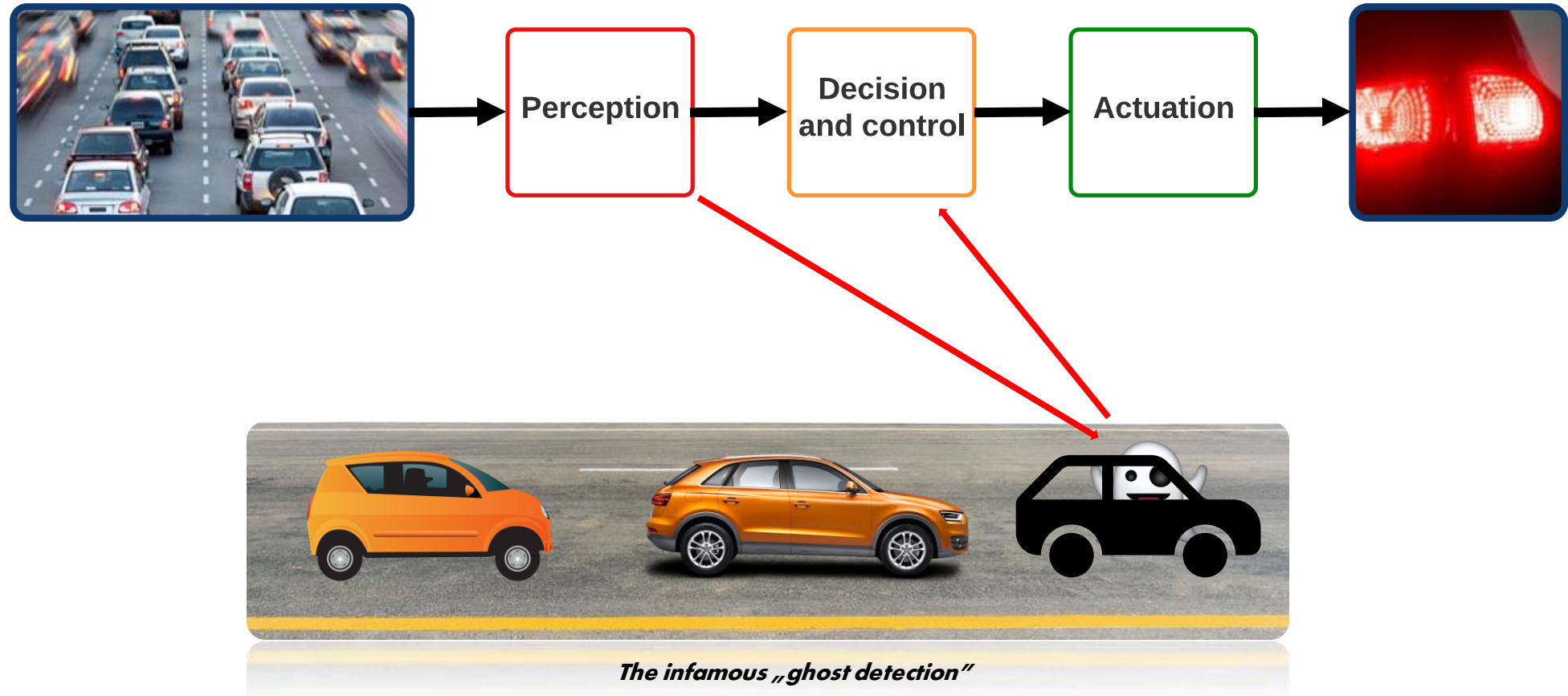


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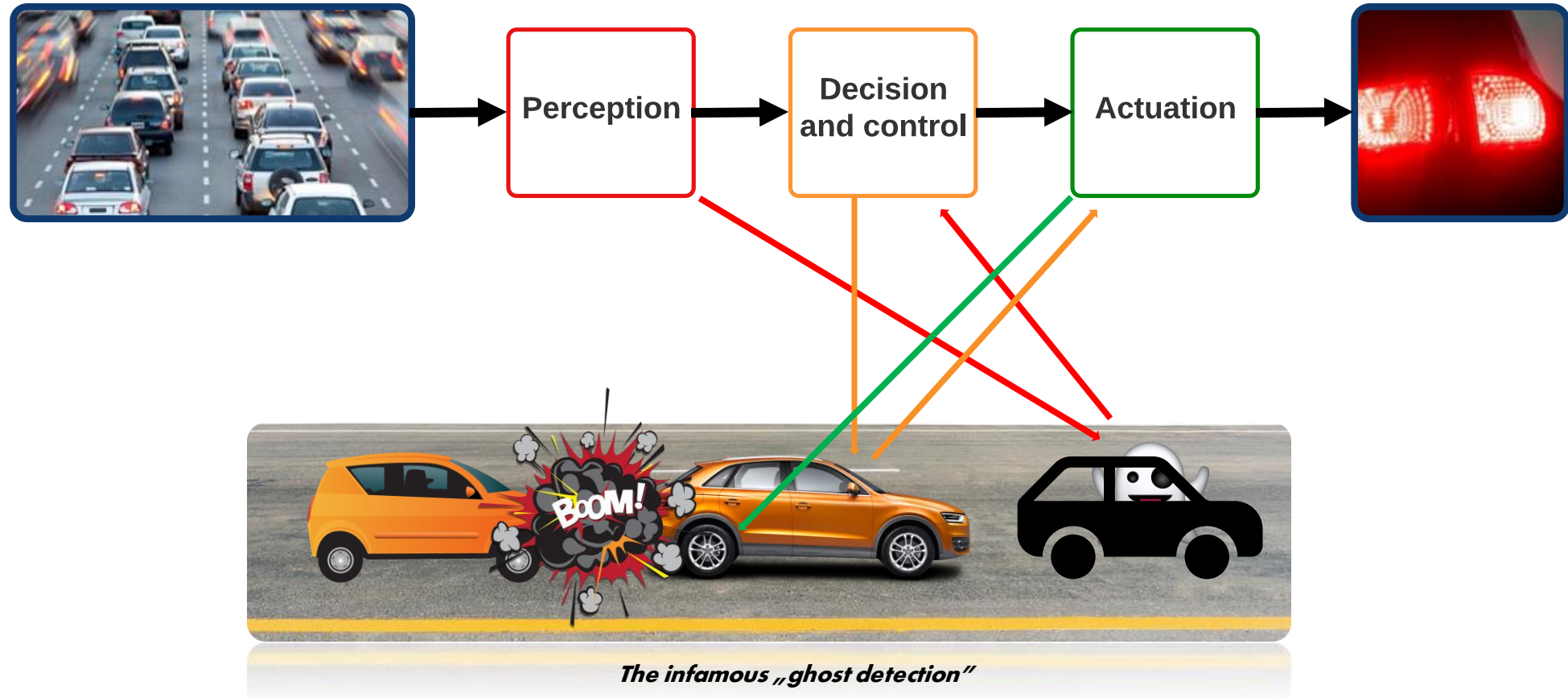


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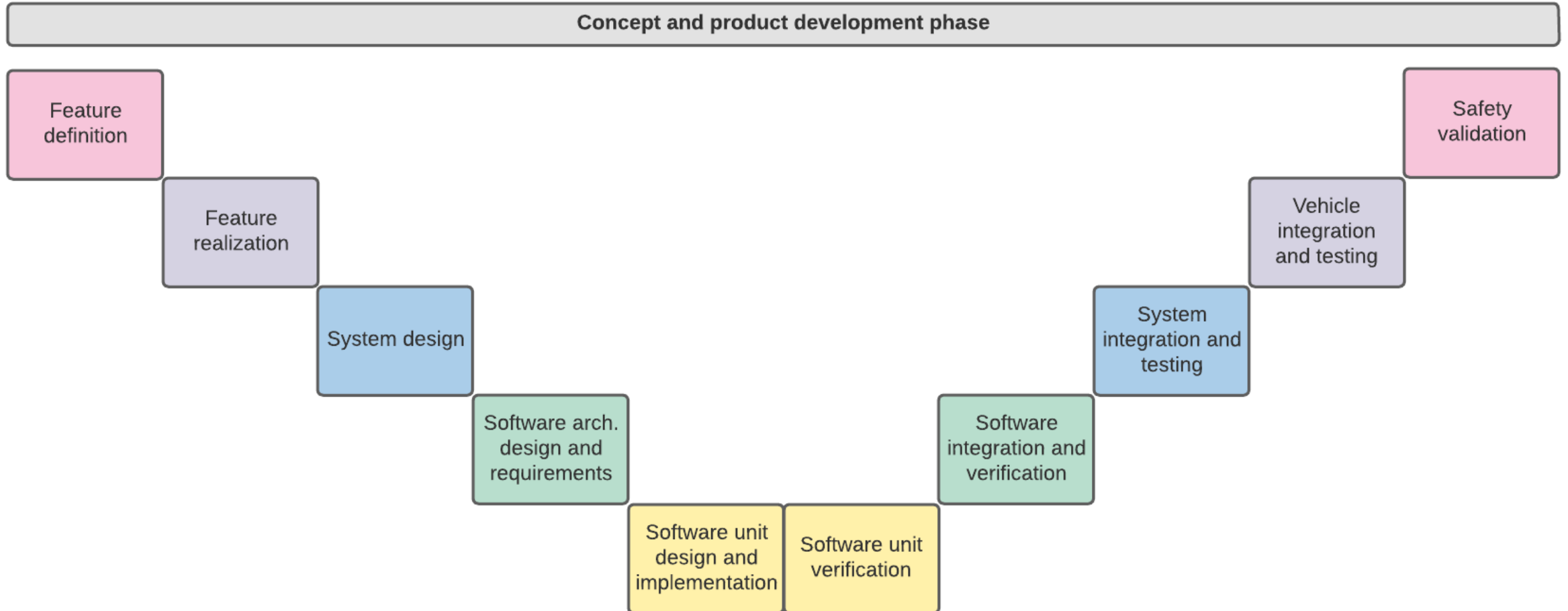




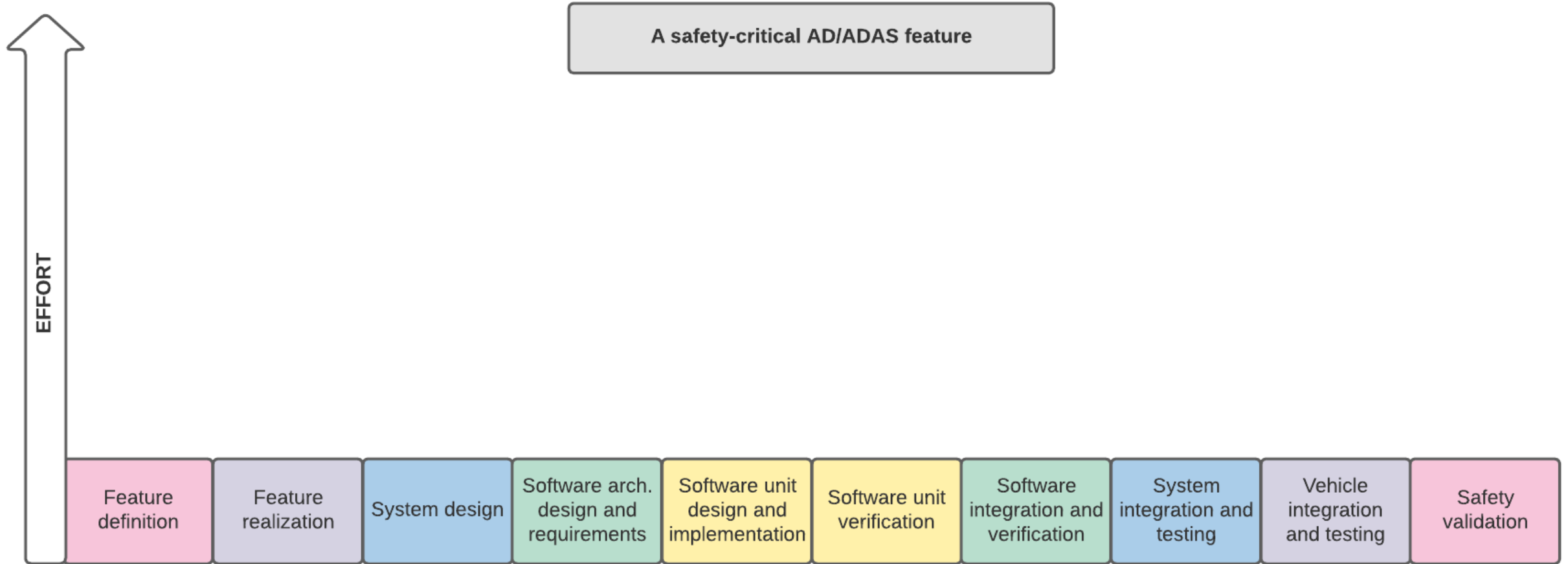
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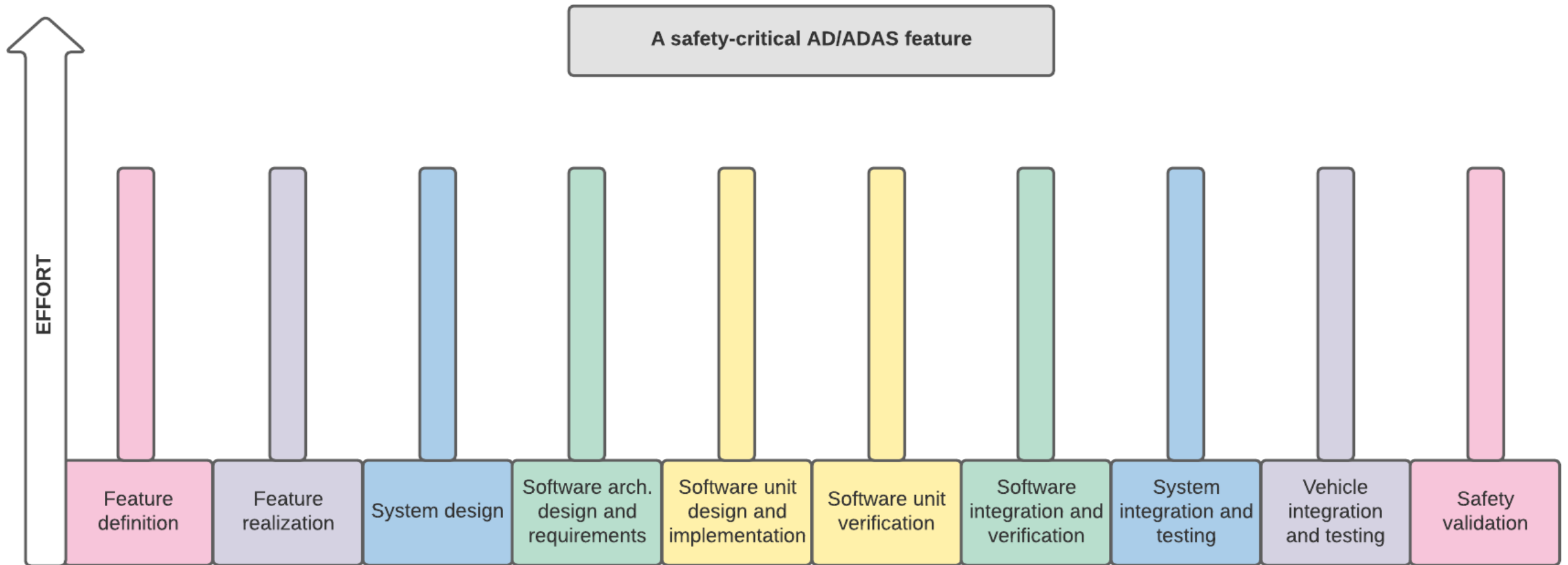
# Architectural levels, activities and associated effort



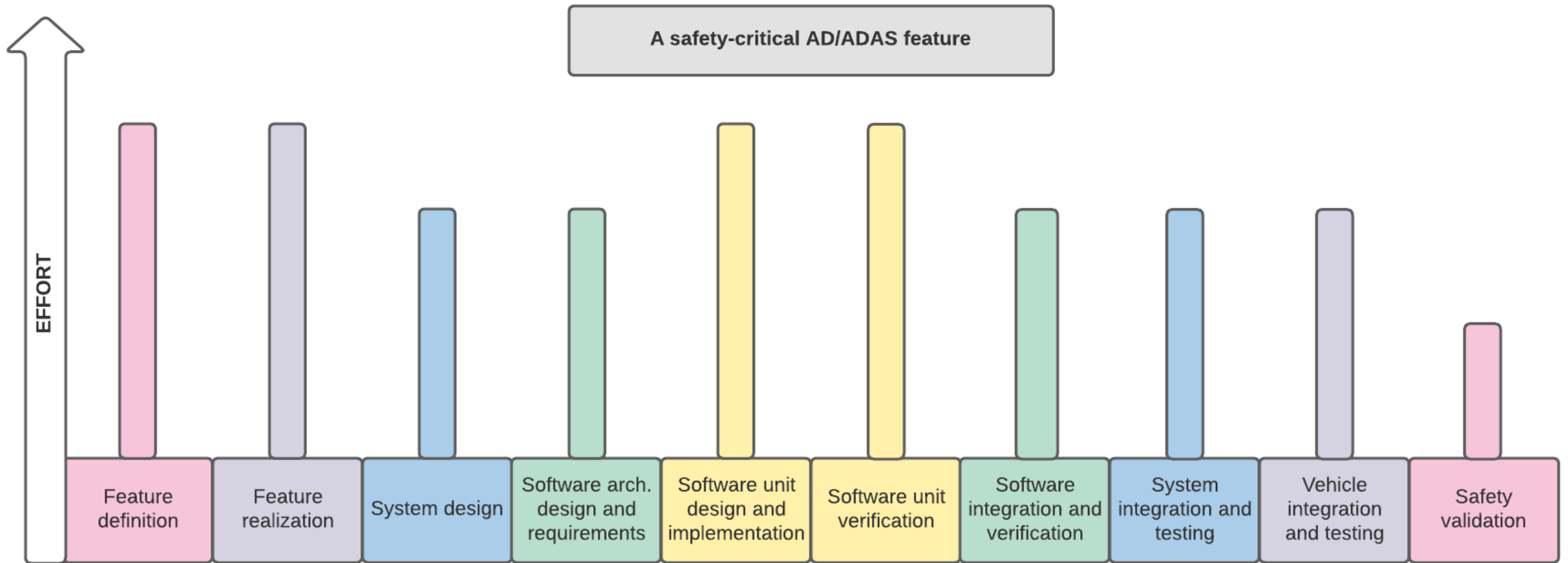
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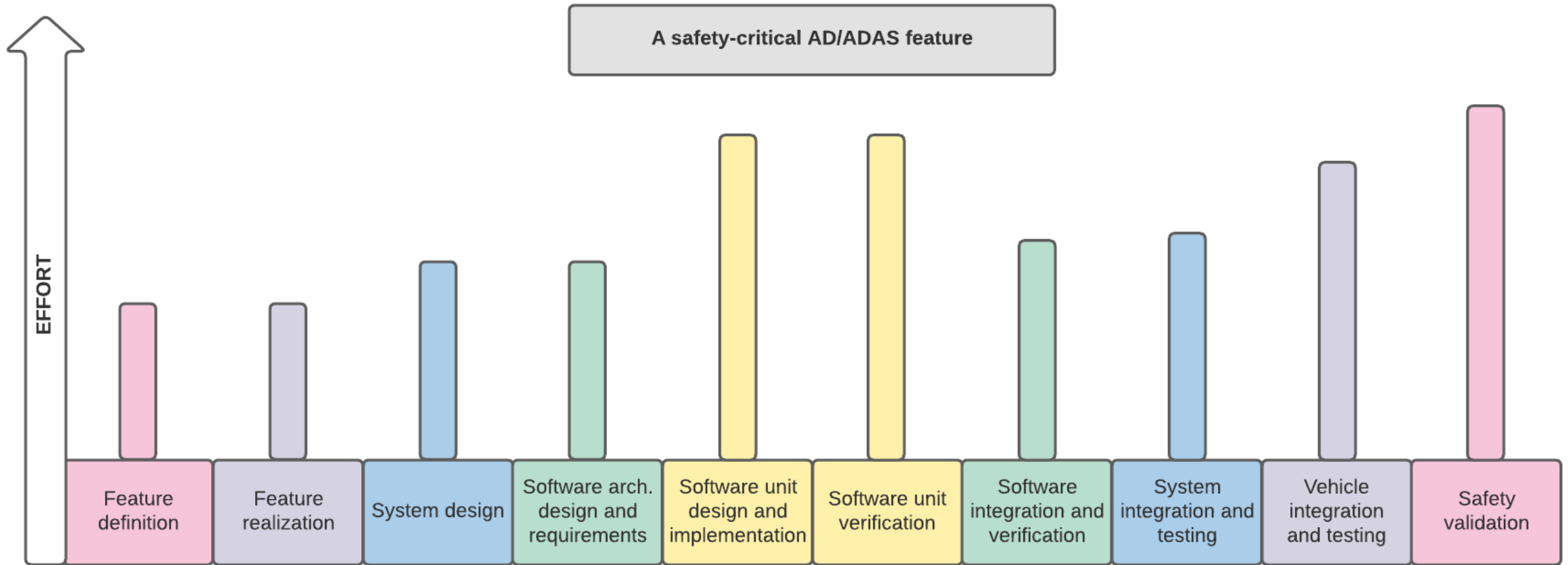
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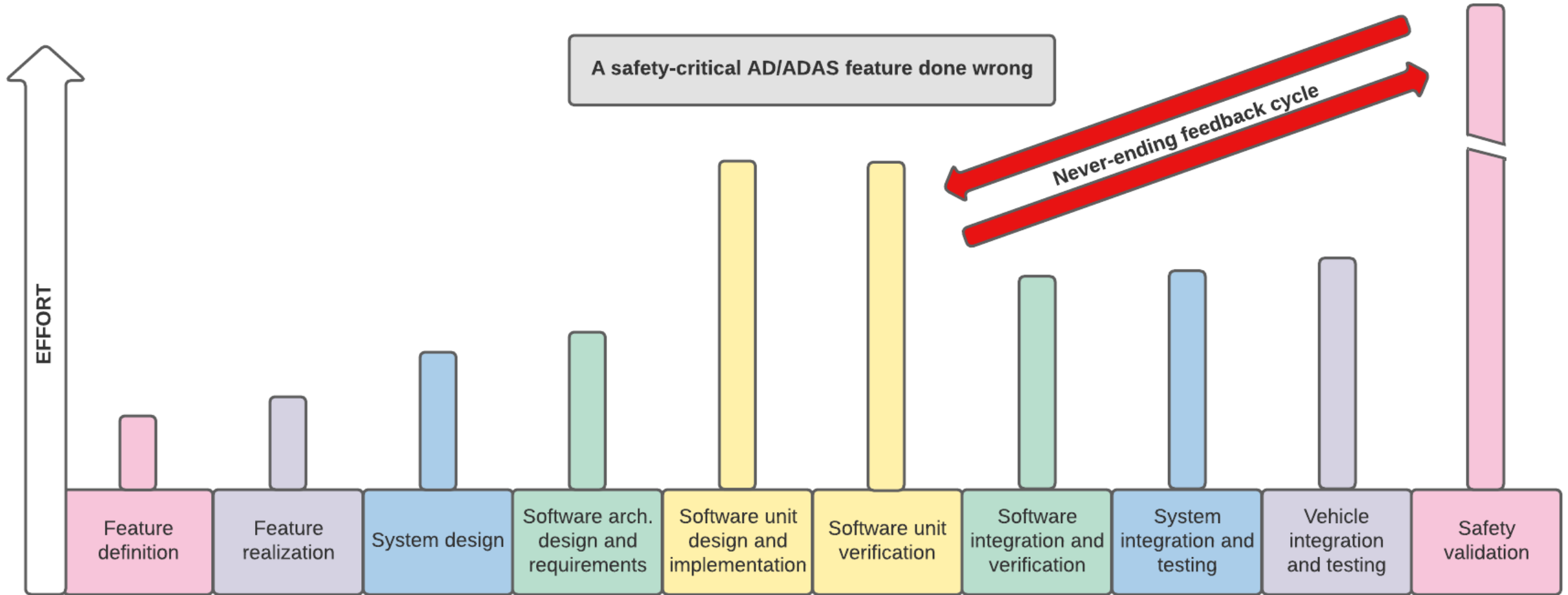
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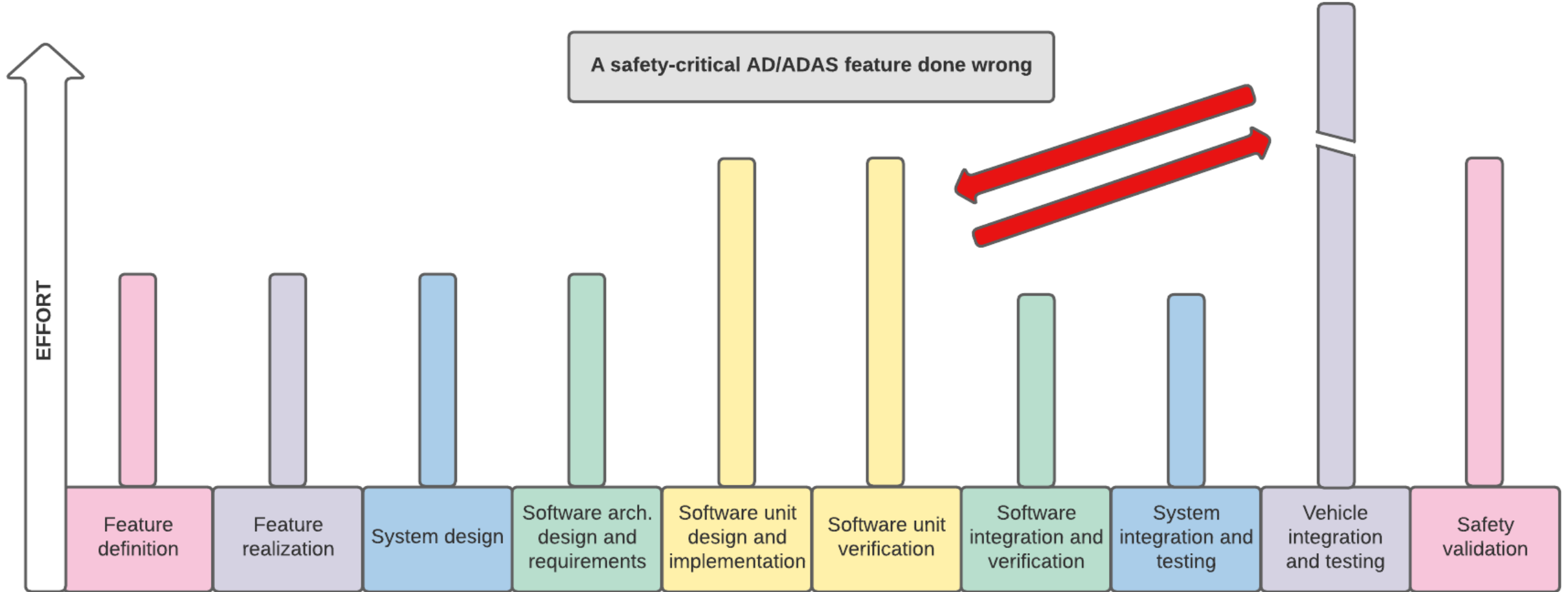


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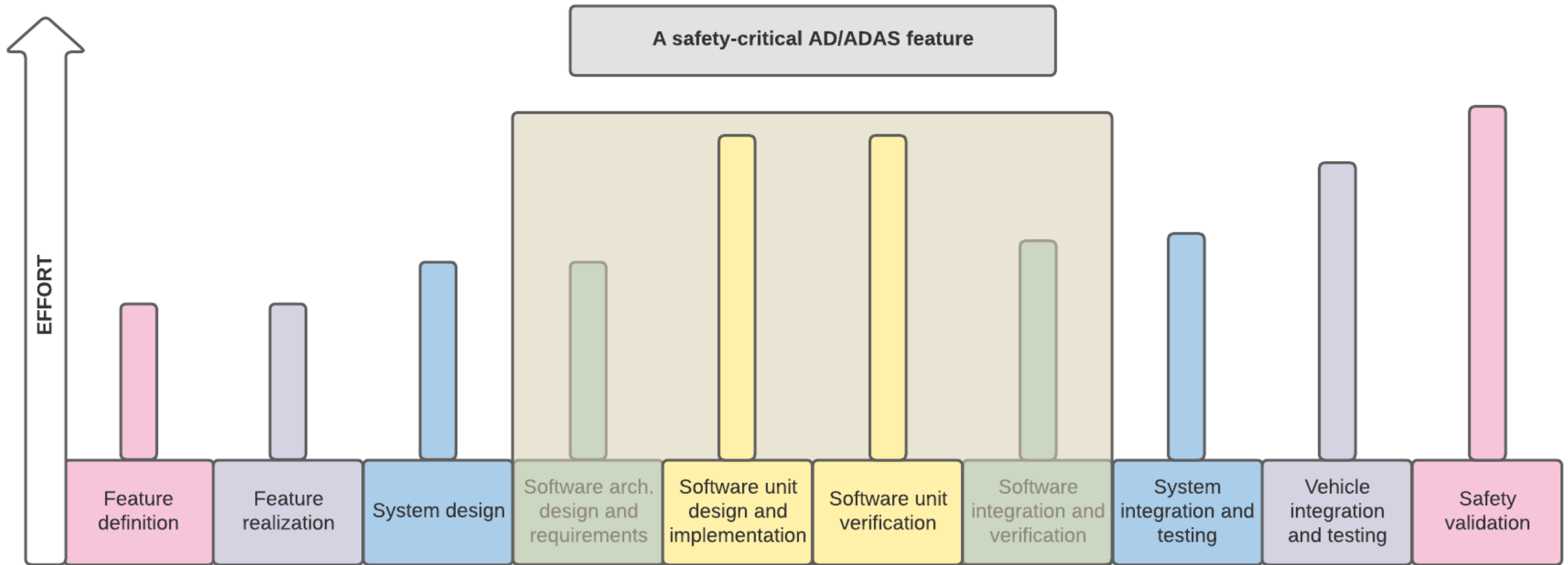




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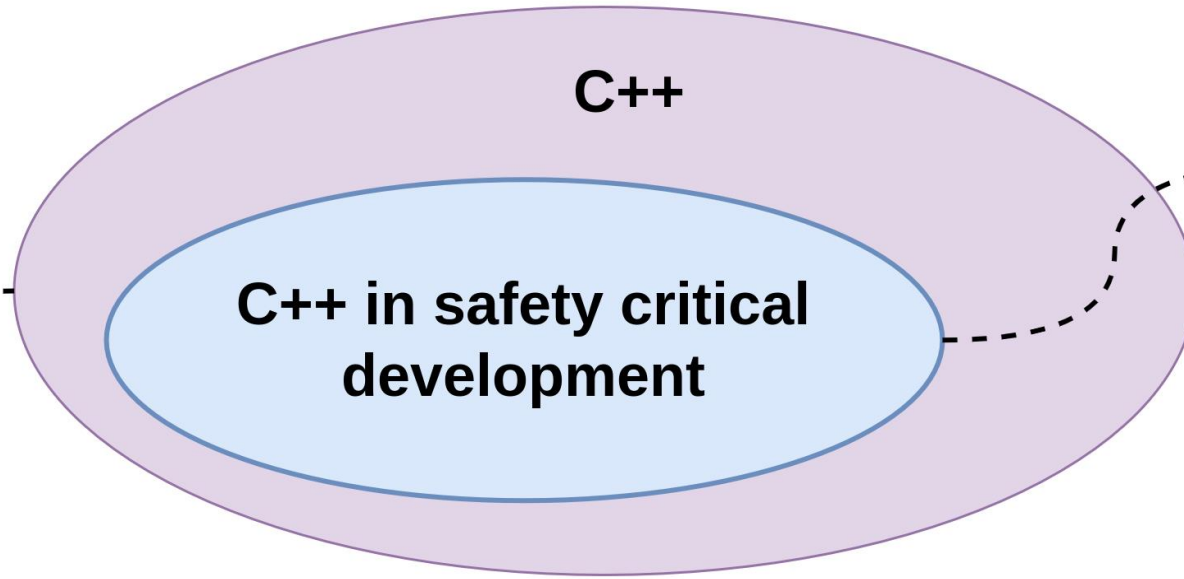


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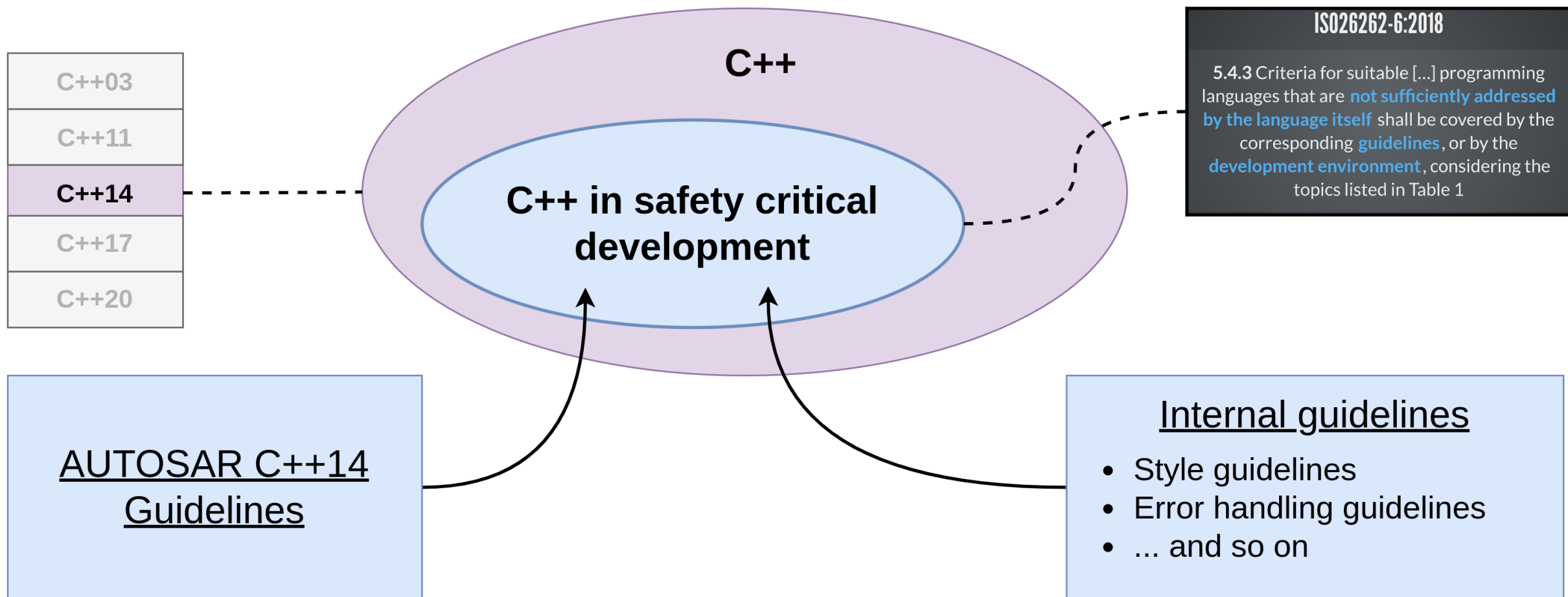
# Programming language safety: C++ language subsets

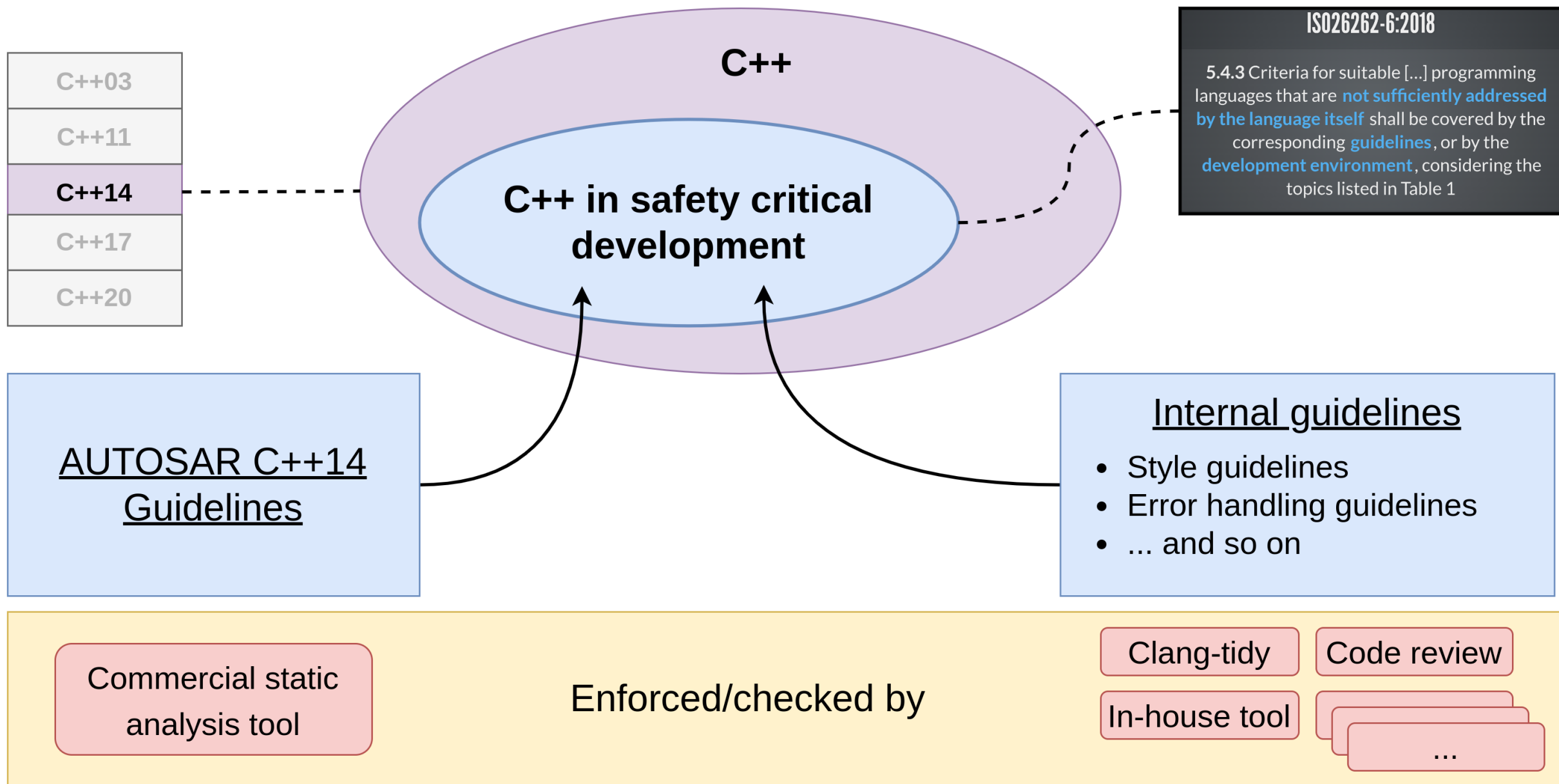
C++03
C++11
C++14
C++17
C++20

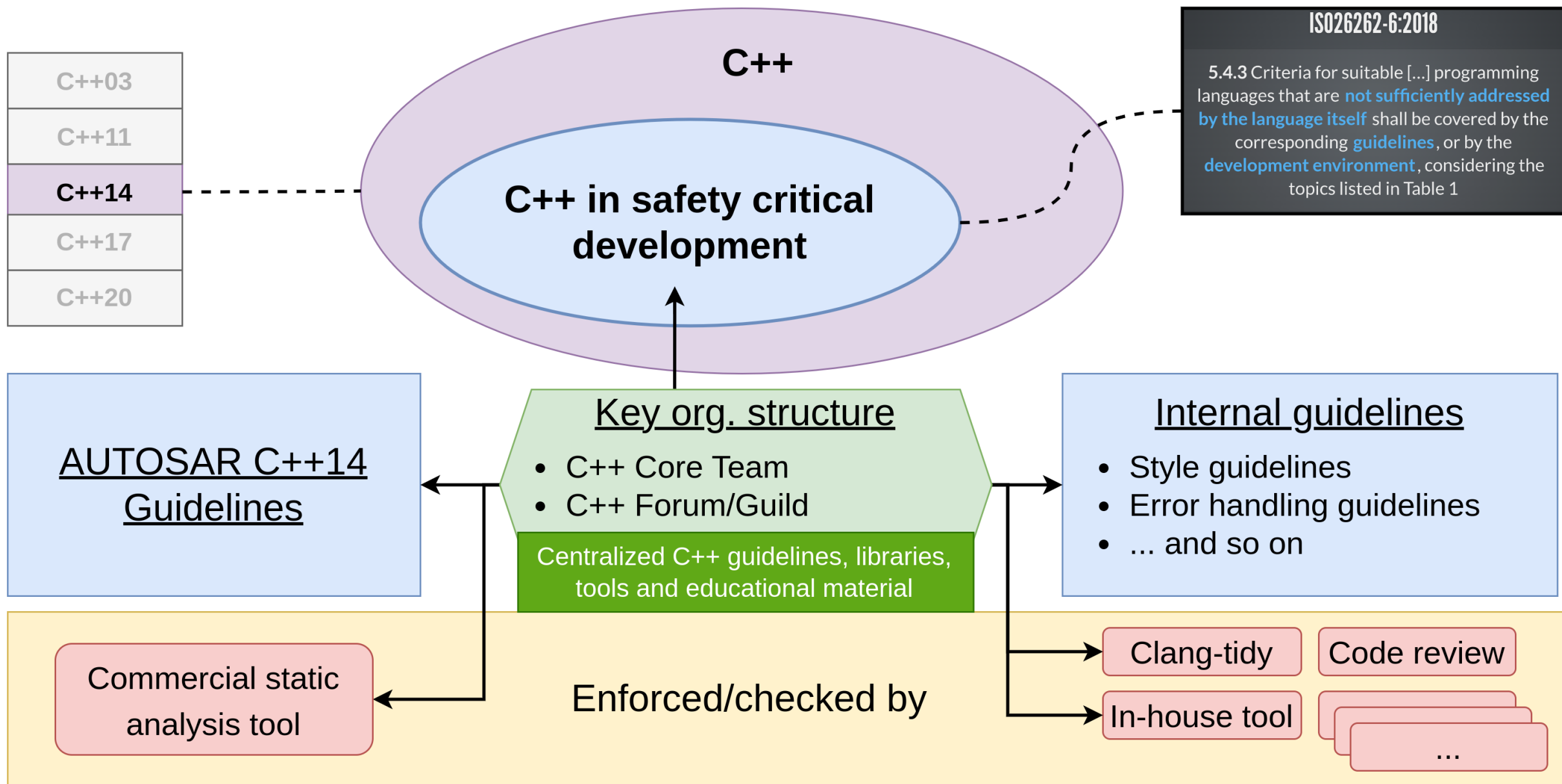


#### ISO26262-6:2018

5.4.3 Criteria for suitable [...] programming languages that are **not sufficiently addressed by the language itself** shall be covered by the corresponding **guidelines**, or by the **development environment**, considering the topics listed in Table 1

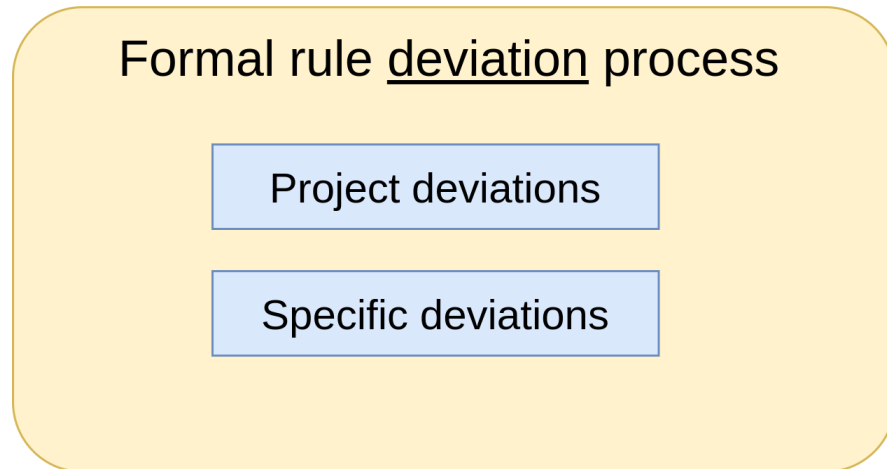
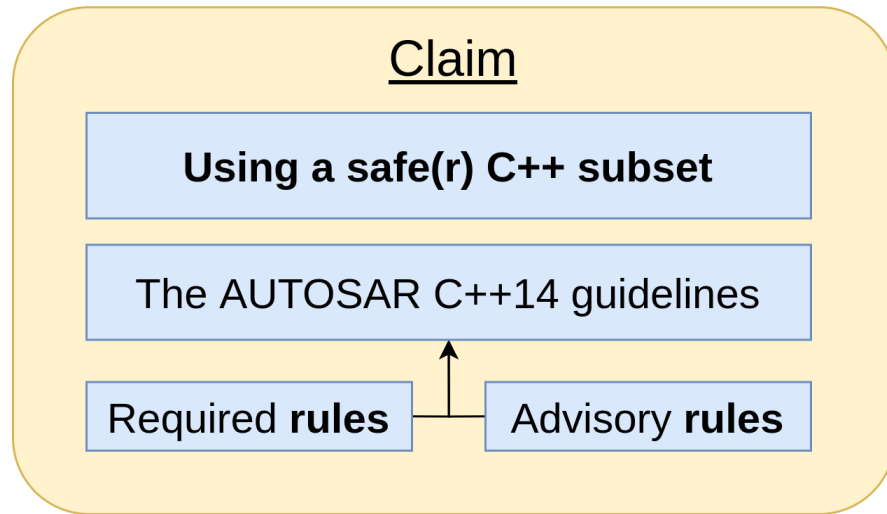




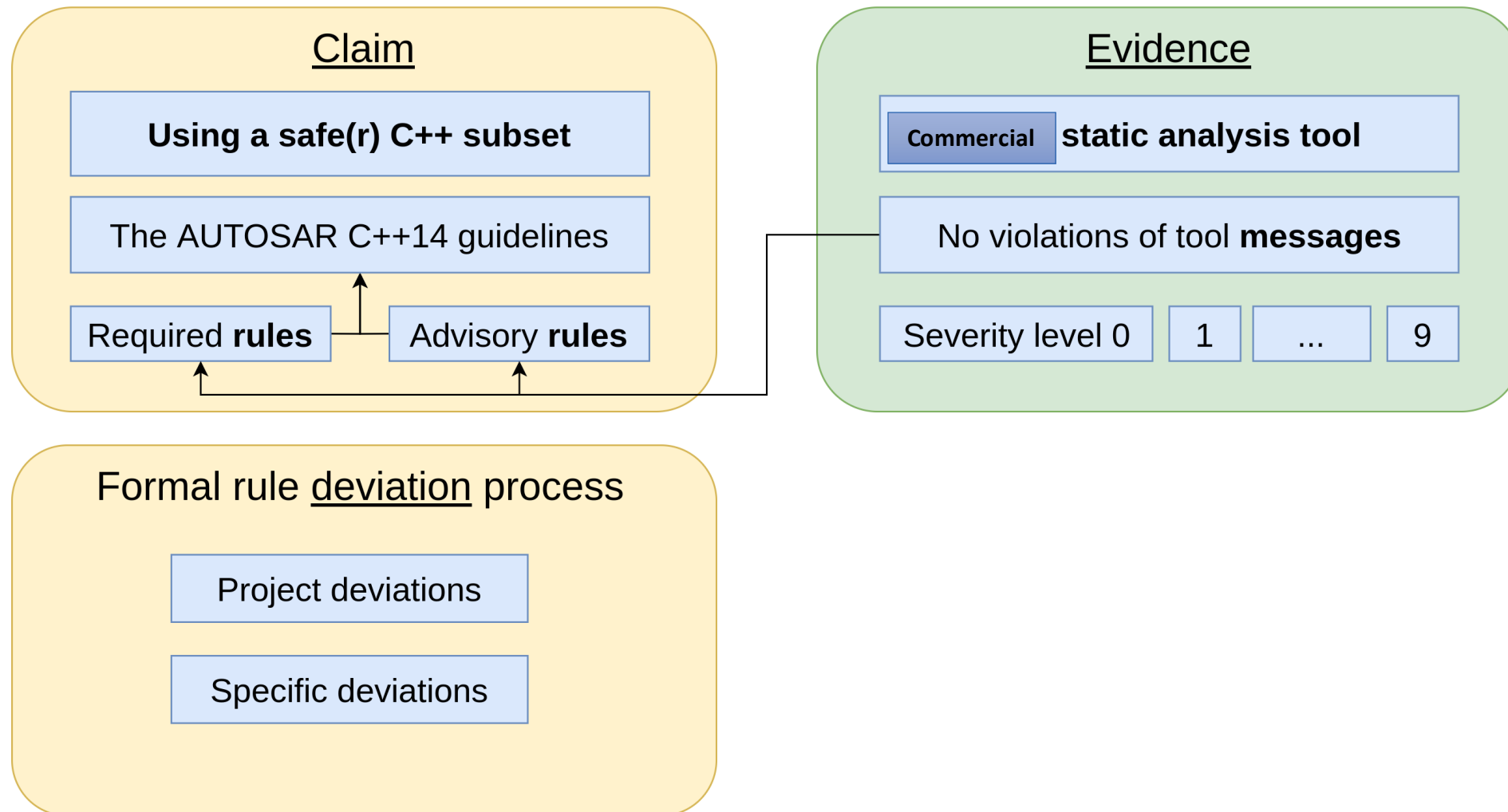




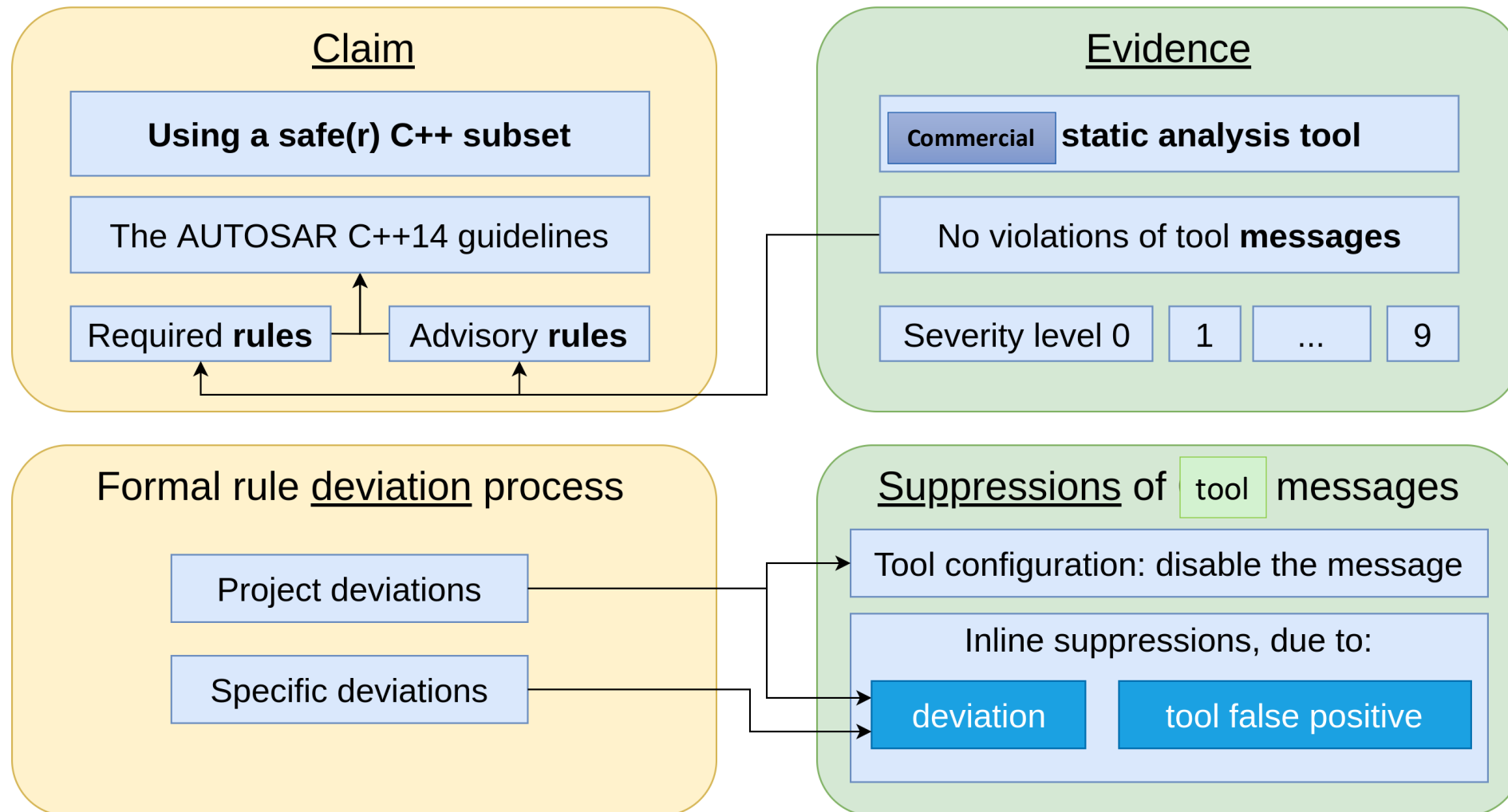
# Rule compliance vs static analysis tools' diagnostics



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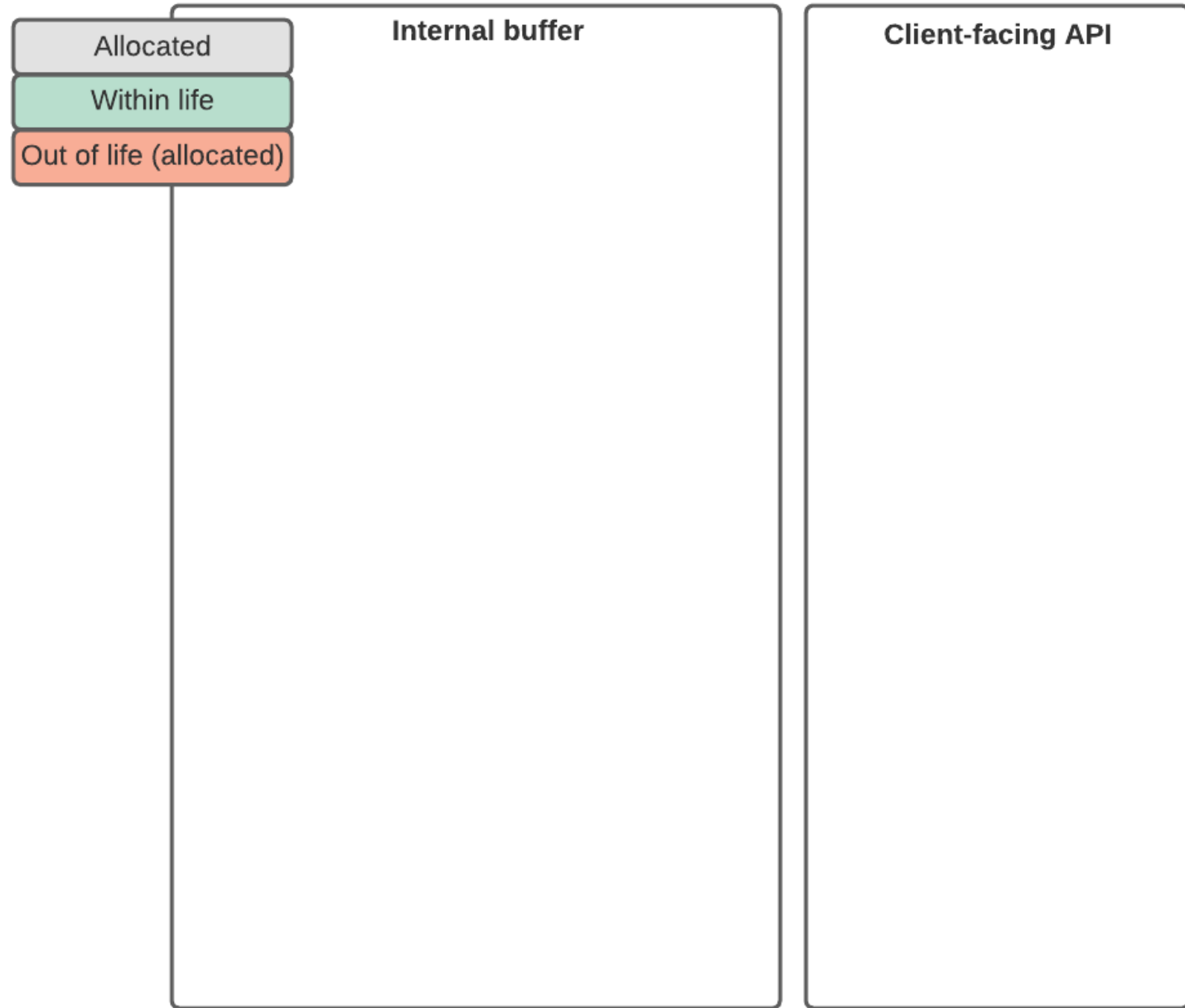


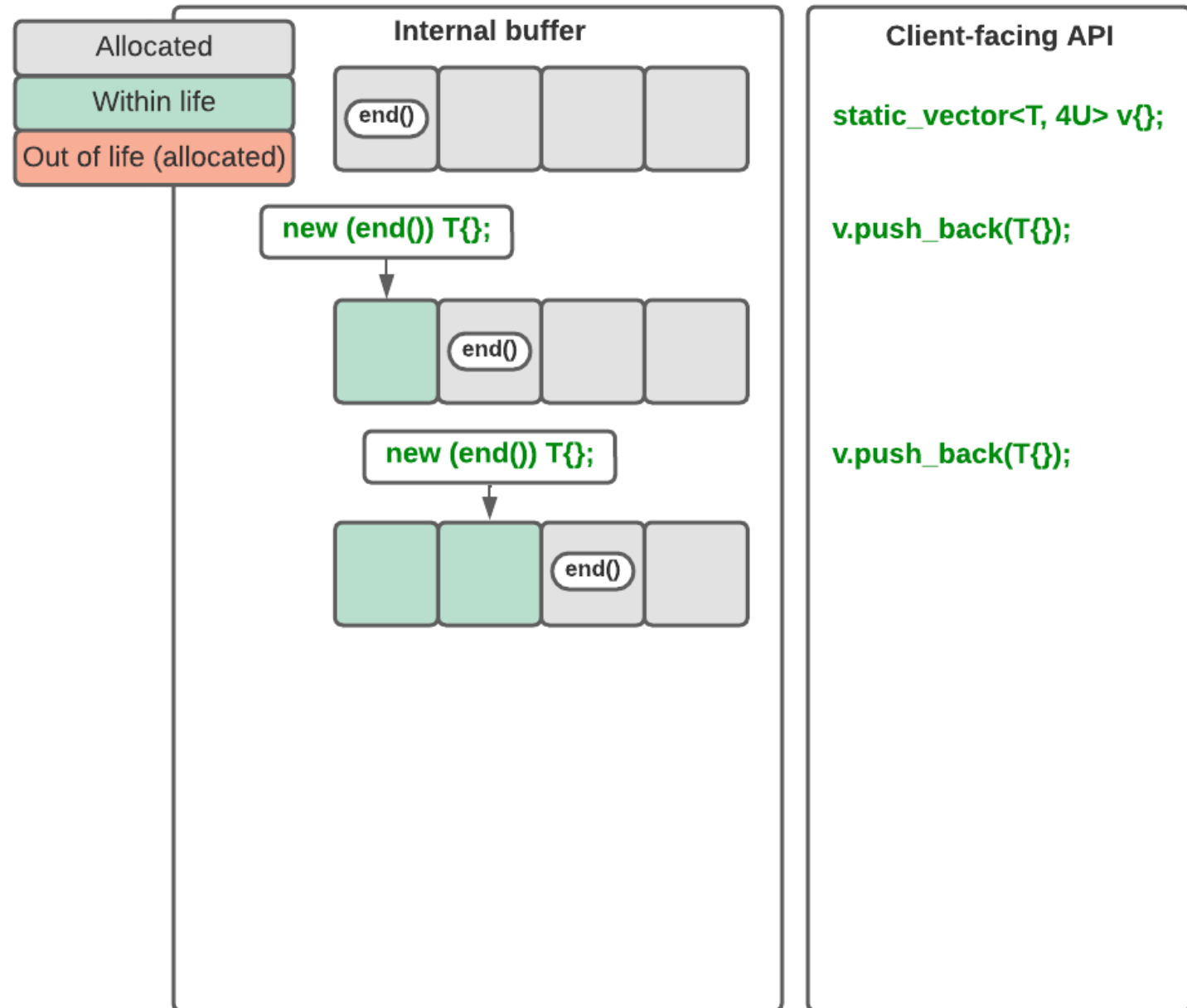
# Memory safety

- ✓ Dynamic memory allocations?
  - ✓ Init-phase vs run-phase
  - ✓ In-house mallblocker tool

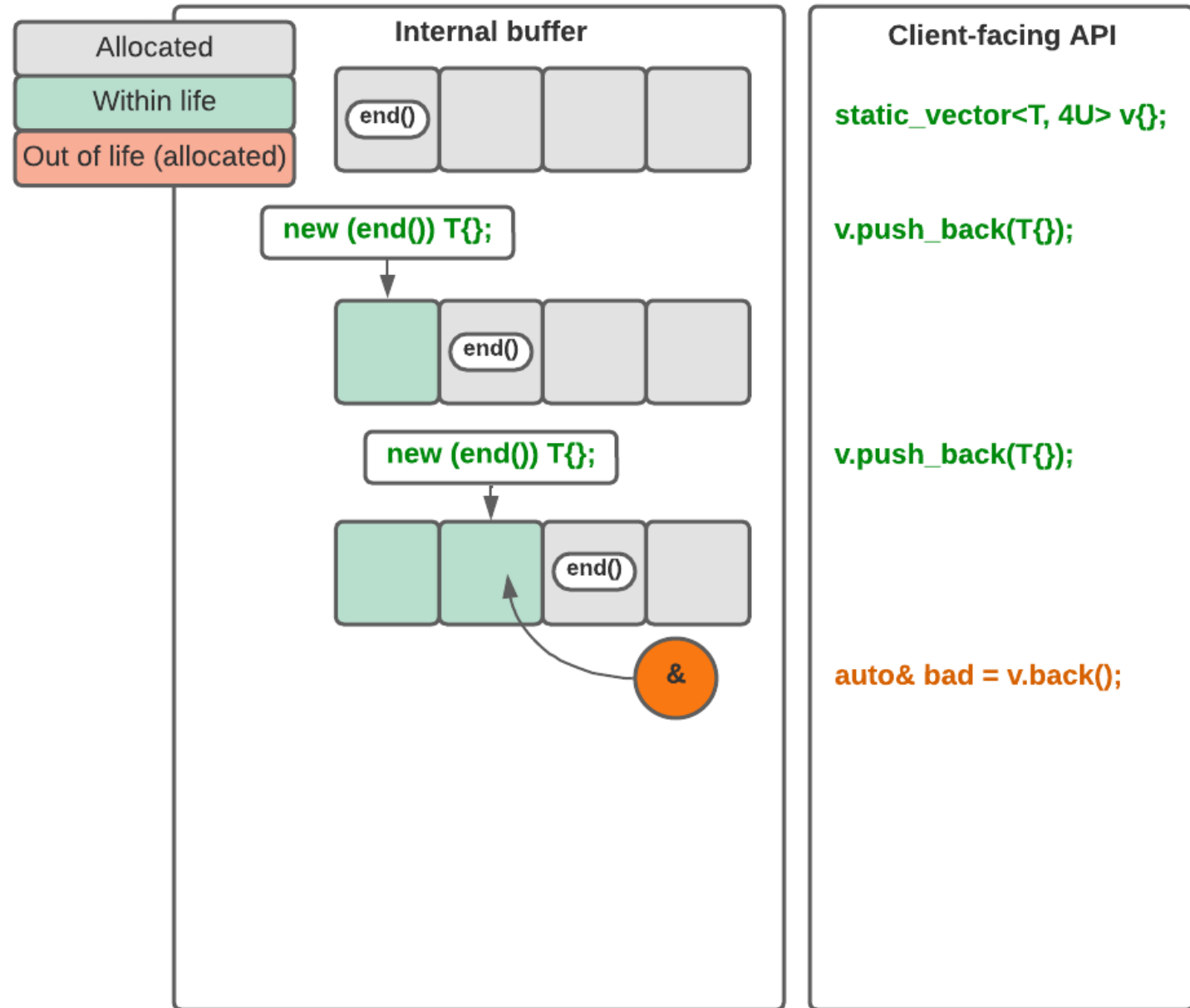
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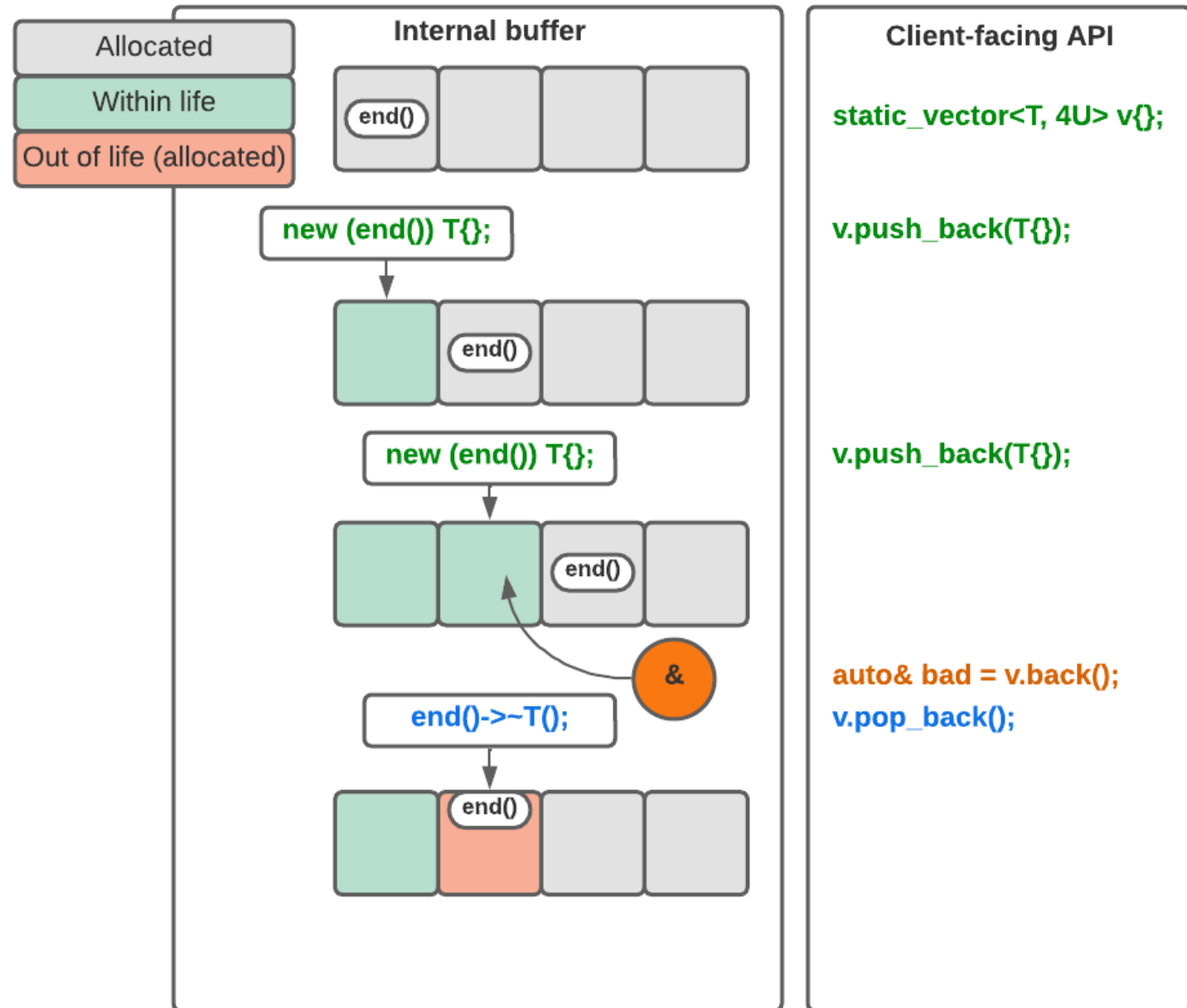
- ✓ Dynamic memory allocations?
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  - ✓ In-house mallblocker tool
- ✓ Valgrind & AddressSanitizer (ASan)
  - ✓ (Example) Needs some help in lack to capture a wider scope of error

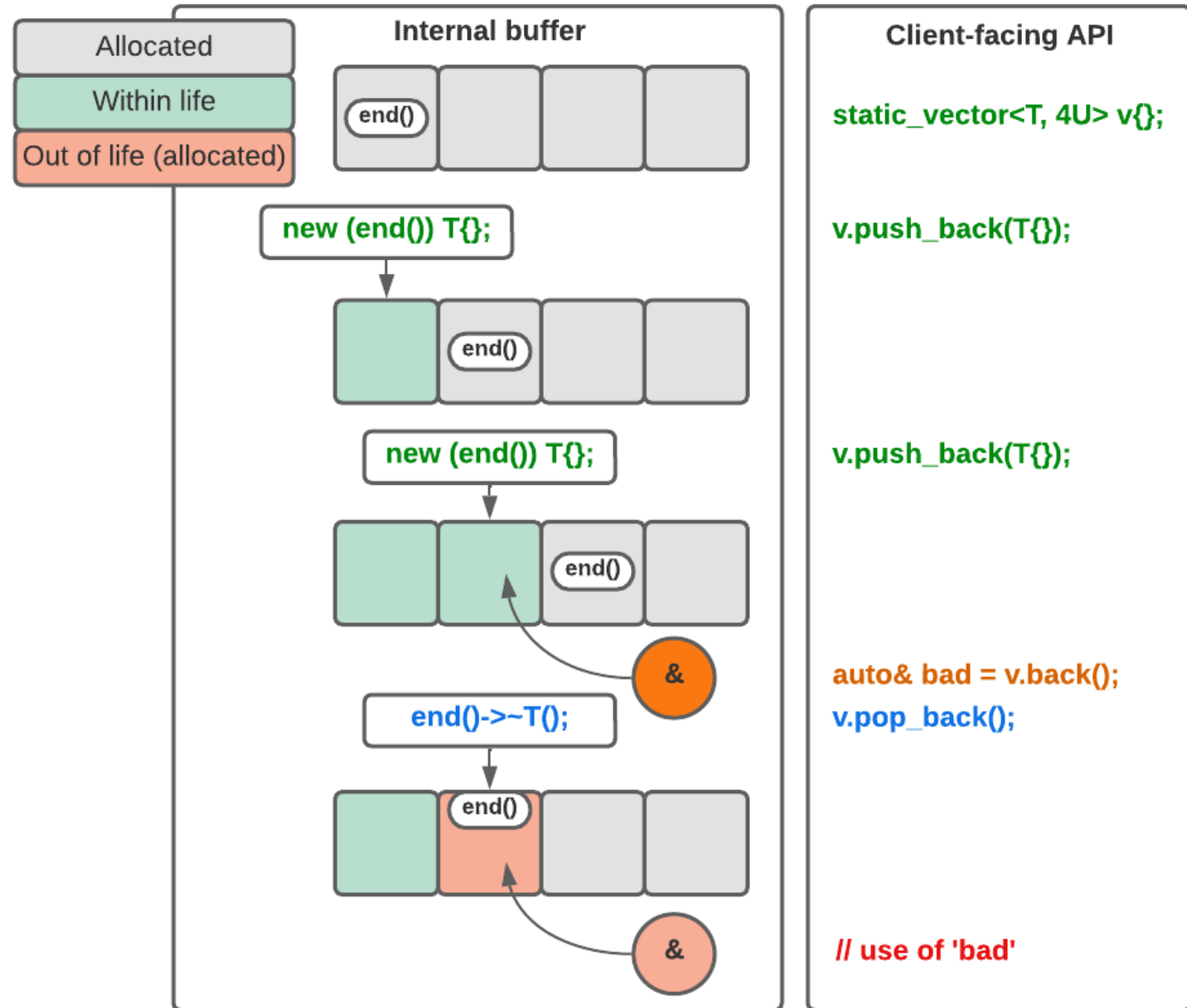


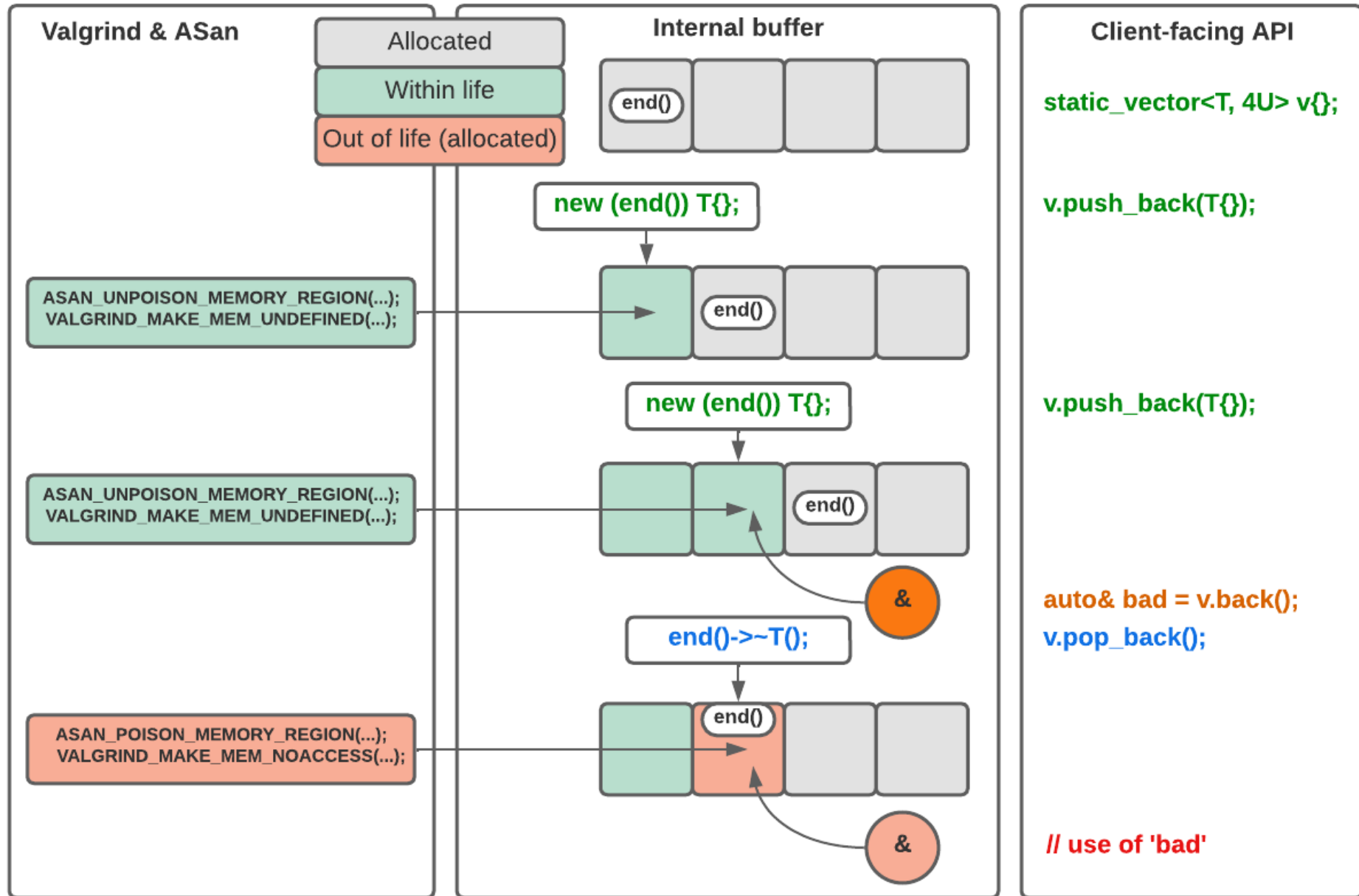












# Memory safety and beyond (language safety)

- ✓ Strong industry focus (beyond safety-critical domain) on memory safe languages
- ✓ C++ & WG21: [P2816R0](#)
  - ✓ Emphasis on type and resource safety
  - ✓ Many different notions of what "safety" encompasses
  - ✓ *Safety profiles*: "A cocktail of techniques" comes with a cost (cognitive complexity)

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- ✓ Not necessarily initially a focus on topics that are essential to the safety-critical domain
  - ✓ E.g.: **contracts** is a high-value target for safety-critical space, but not necessarily the highest prioritization for the C++ language safety space

# Standard and core libraries

- ✓ Vendor-shipped
  - ✓ Pros: written by the pros, ...
  - ✓ Cons: need of qualification evidence, not aimed at safety-critical domain to begin with, ...



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## ✓ Vendor-shipped

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## ✓ Inhouse versions

- ✓ Pros:
  - ✓ Poor man's contracts
    - ✓ [The Lakos Rule](#)
  - ✓ Allows removing inherently unsafe APIs
  - ✓ Backporting yet-to-be implemented (e.g. in C++14) libs
  - ✓ Consolidation of in-house non-STL core libs and in-house STL implementations
- ✓ Cons: reinventing the wheel, sub-par (non-vendor) implementations, ...

# Standard and core libraries

- ✓ Open-source libs and STL backports?
  - ✓ Challenging to use in context of safety-critical applications
    - ✓ ... even for the parts/software components that are not safety-critical (more on this later)
  - ✓ Bazel and Bazel meta-data can be used to protect from unintentional misuse

# Unit testing & test sufficiency

- ✓ Some basic premises:
  - ✓ Dijkstra on **test sufficiency**: "Program testing can be used to show the presence of bugs, but never to show their absence"
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- ✓ Test sufficiency: we need something other than the tests themselves

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- ✓ Metric: mutation score (mutation testing)
  - ✓ Highest fault revelation among all common structural testing criteria
  - ✓ Difficult to use in practice

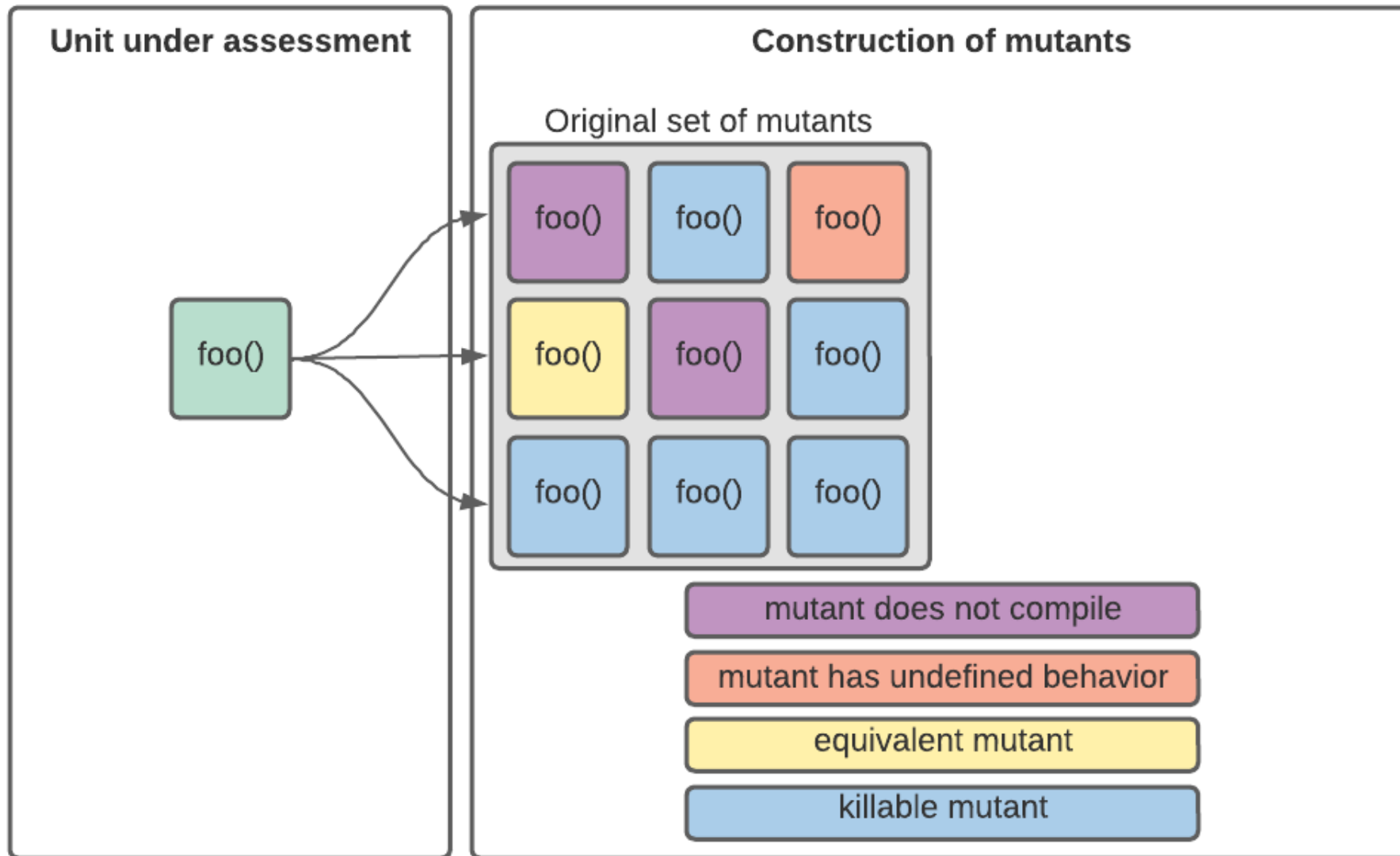


# Unit testing & test sufficiency: mutation testing

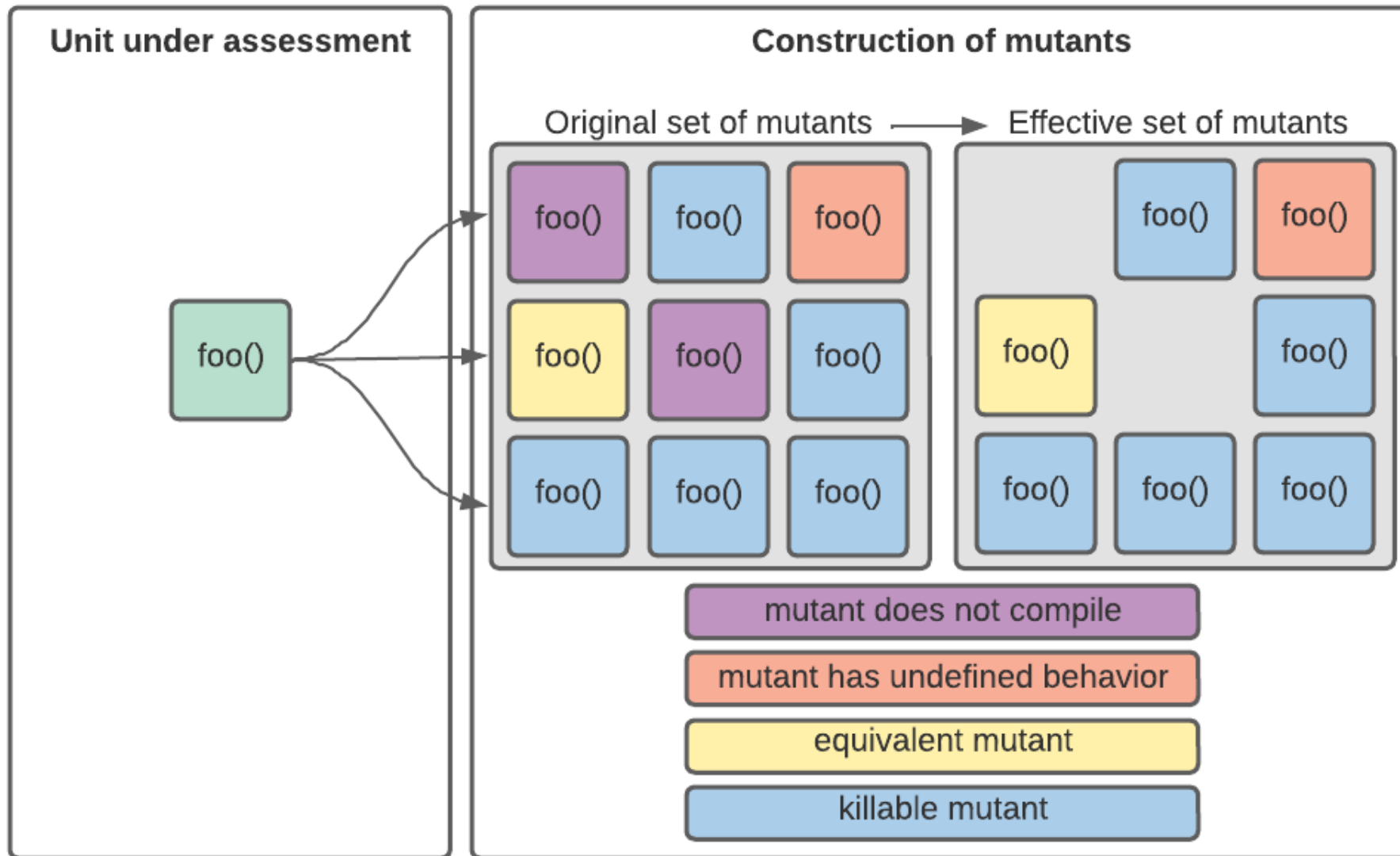
Unit under assessment

foo()

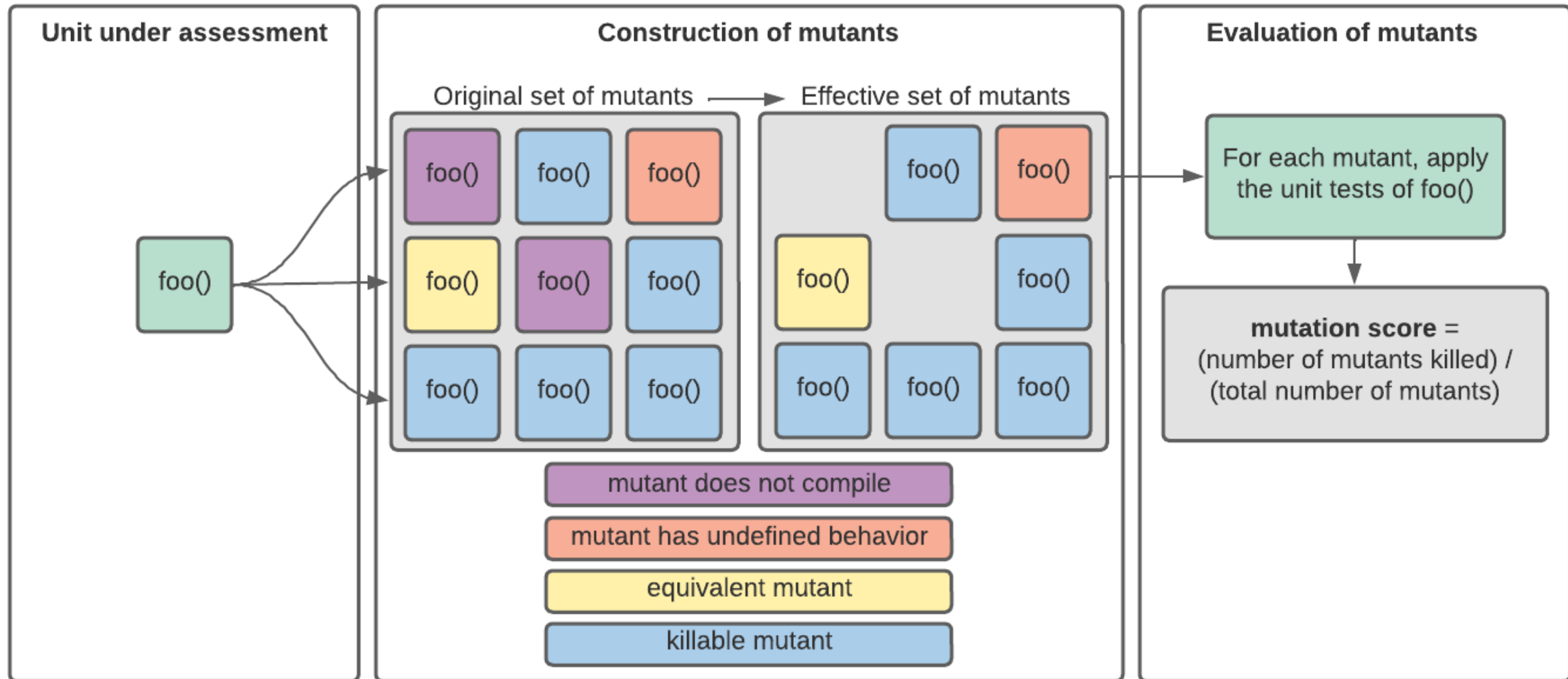
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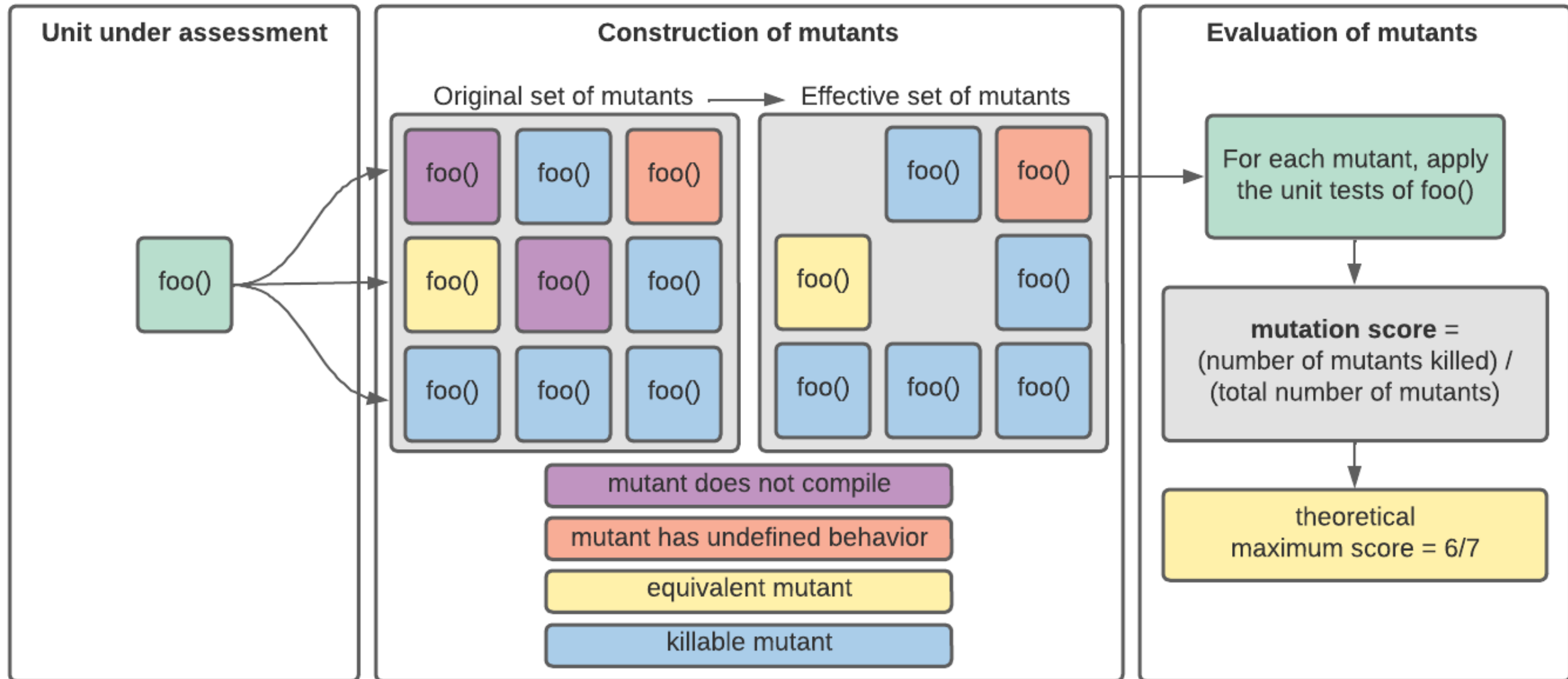
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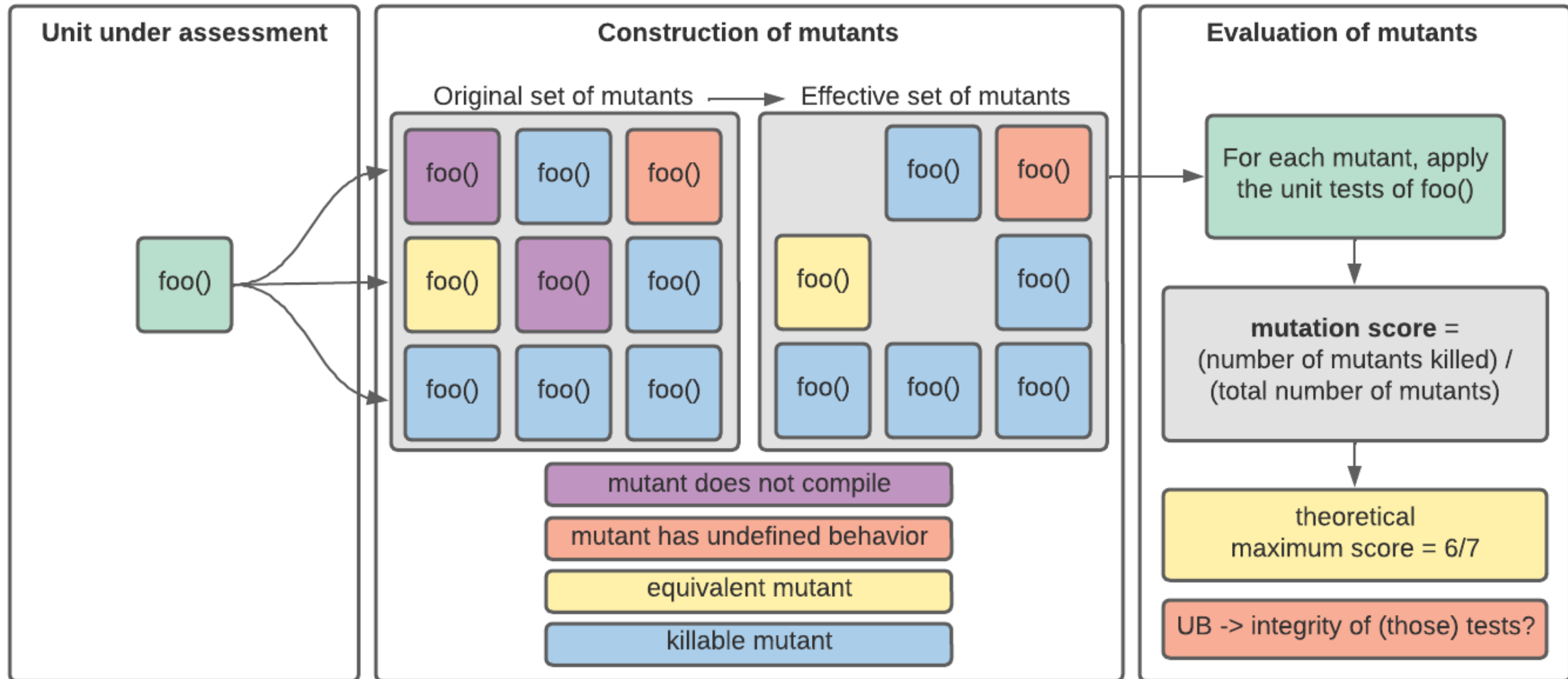
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  - ✓ Equivalence class testing
  - ✓ Negative testing



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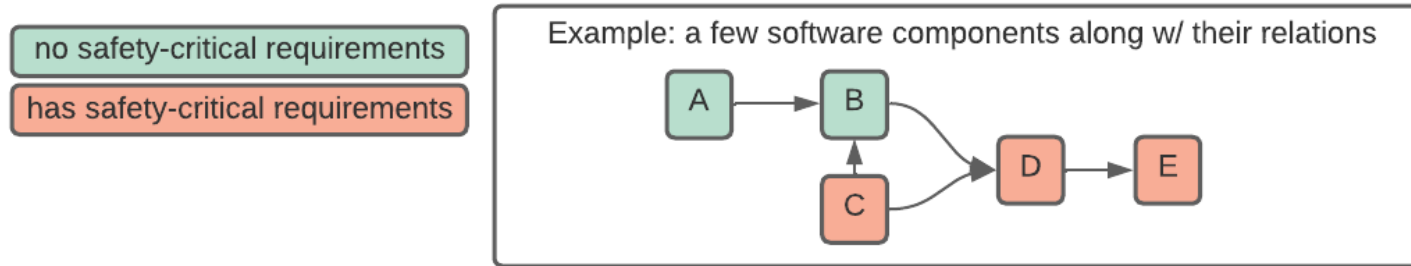
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  - ✓ Negative testing
- ✓ Fault injection
  - ✓ Mutation testing
  - ✓ Out-of-contract testing

# A few words on requirements and requirements testing

- ✓ (Derived) Requirements testing
  - ✓ Requirements coverage vs code coverage: common ISO 26262 misconceptions

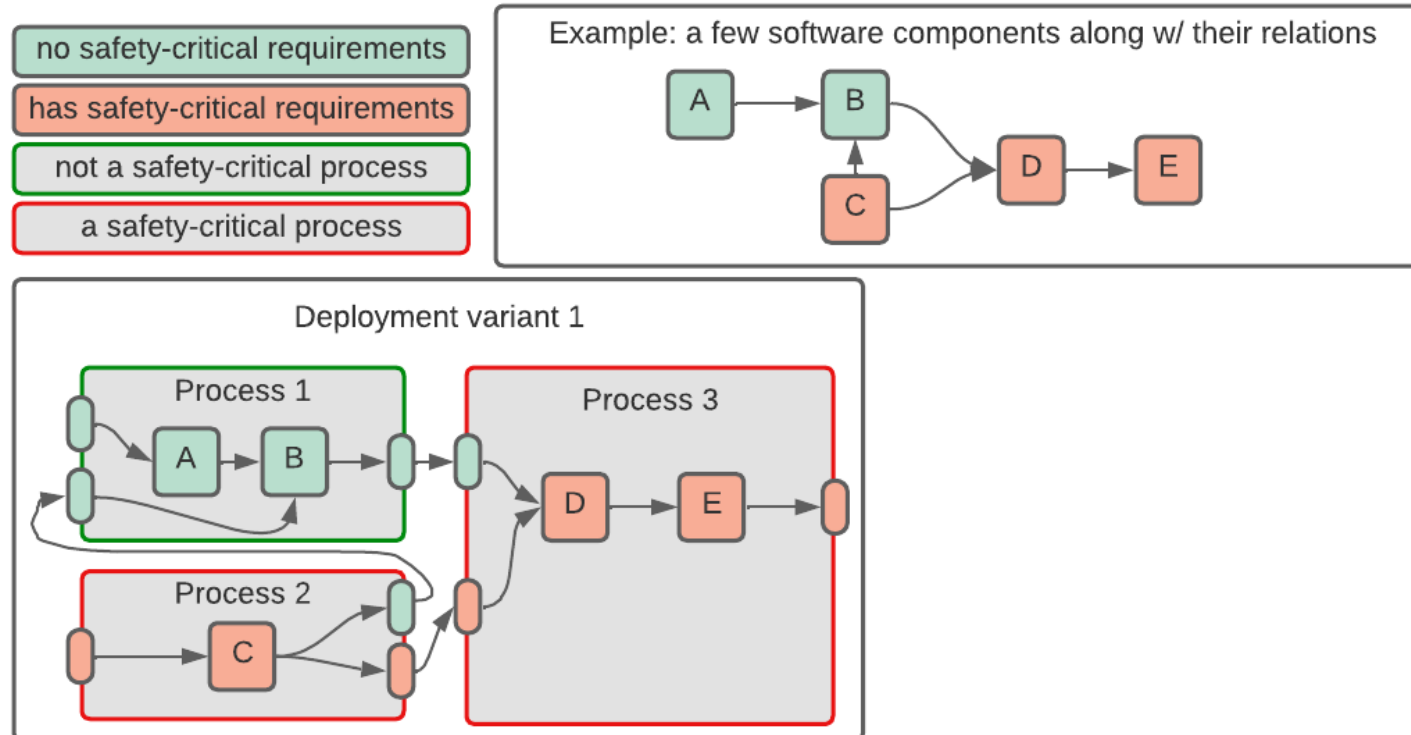
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- ✓ (Non-derived) Freedom from interference requirements



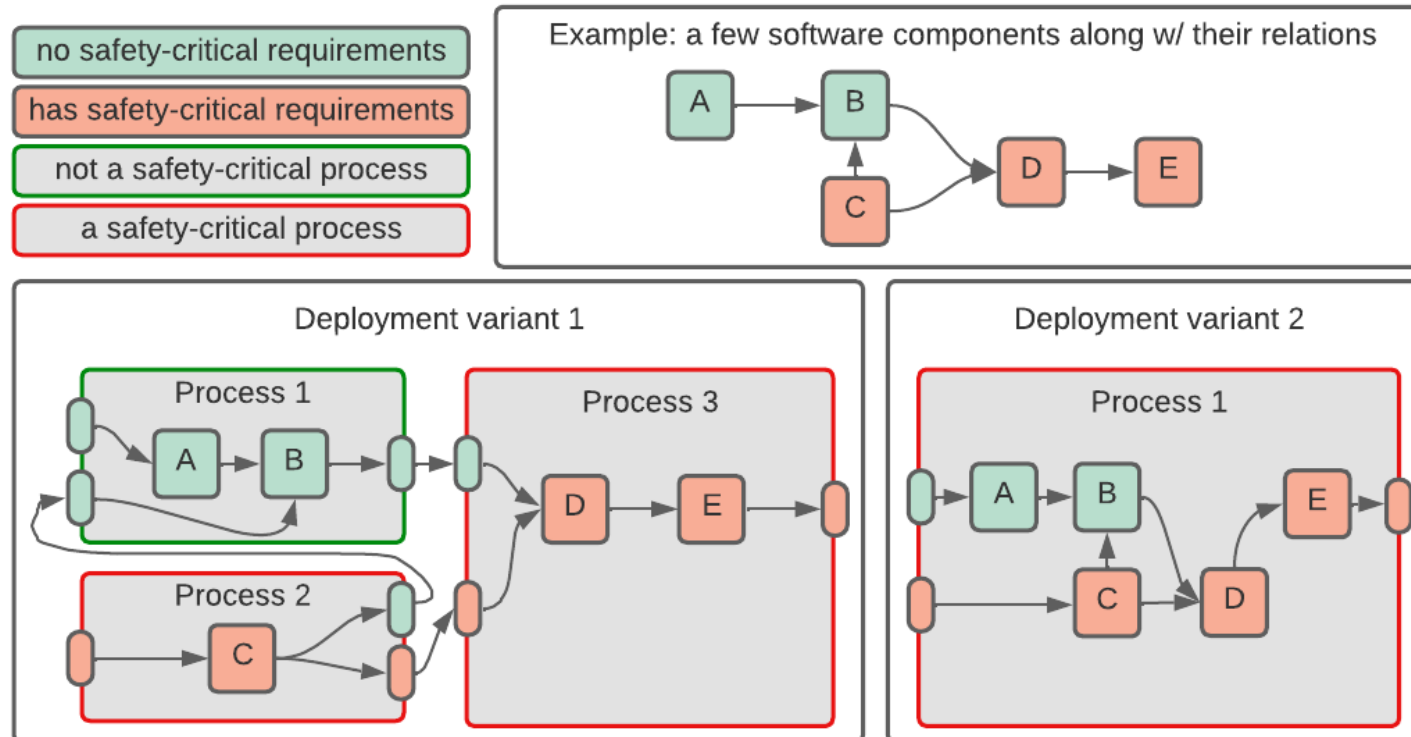
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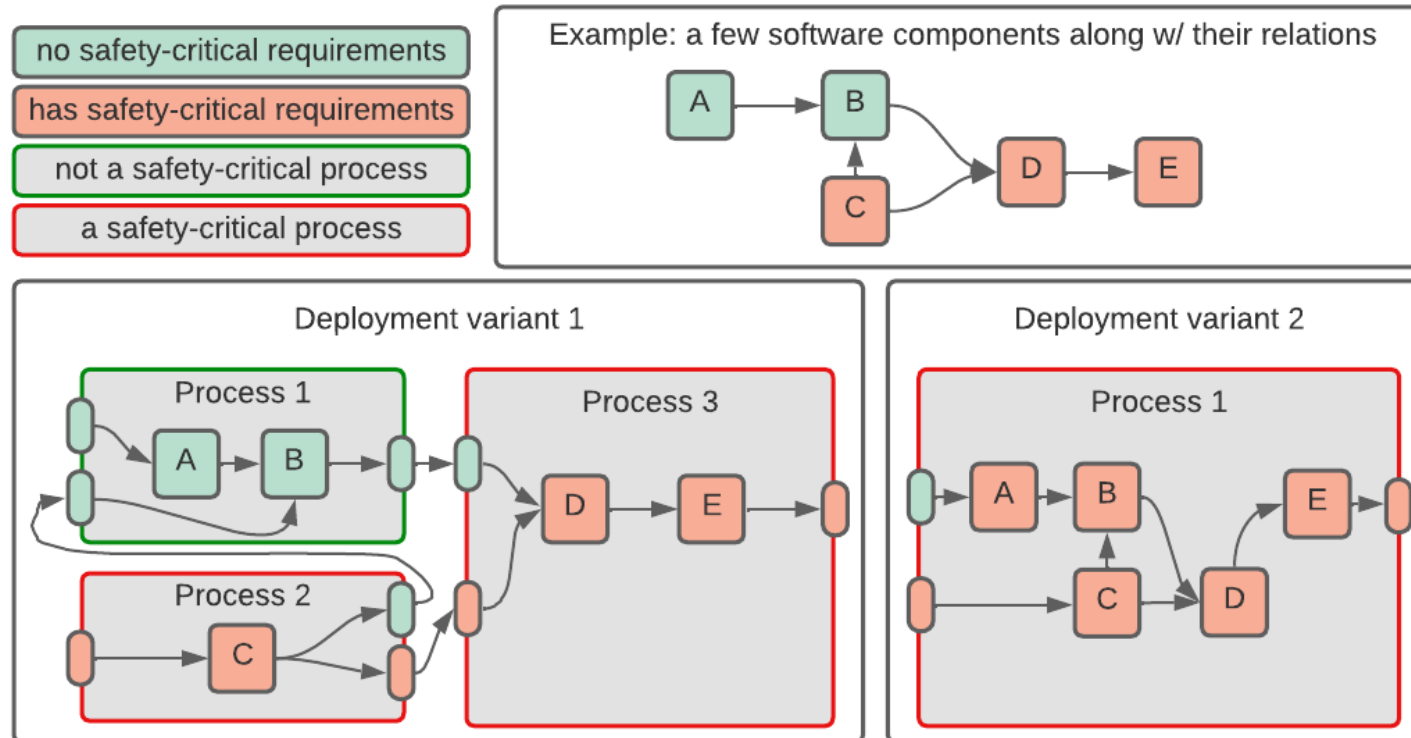
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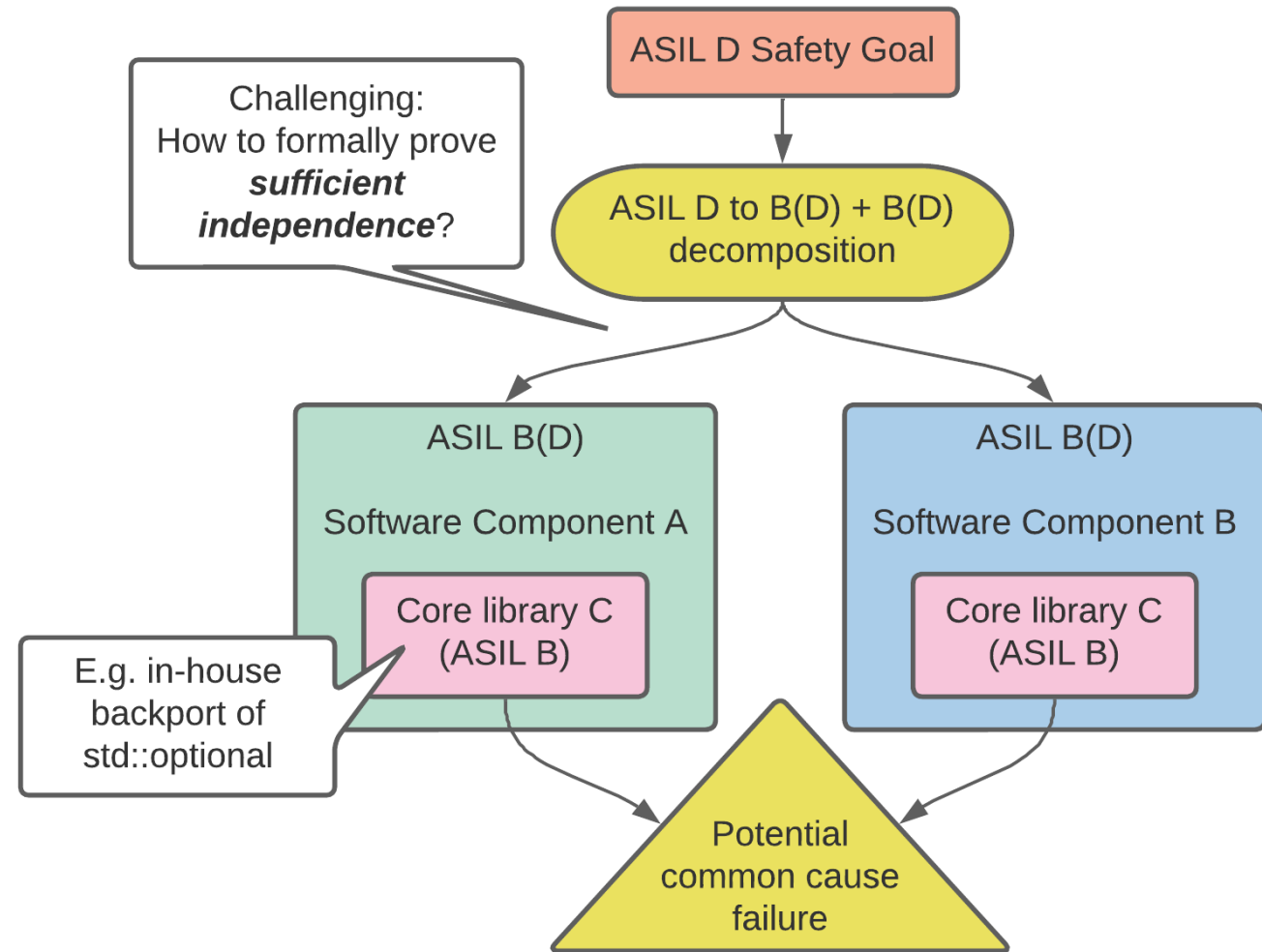
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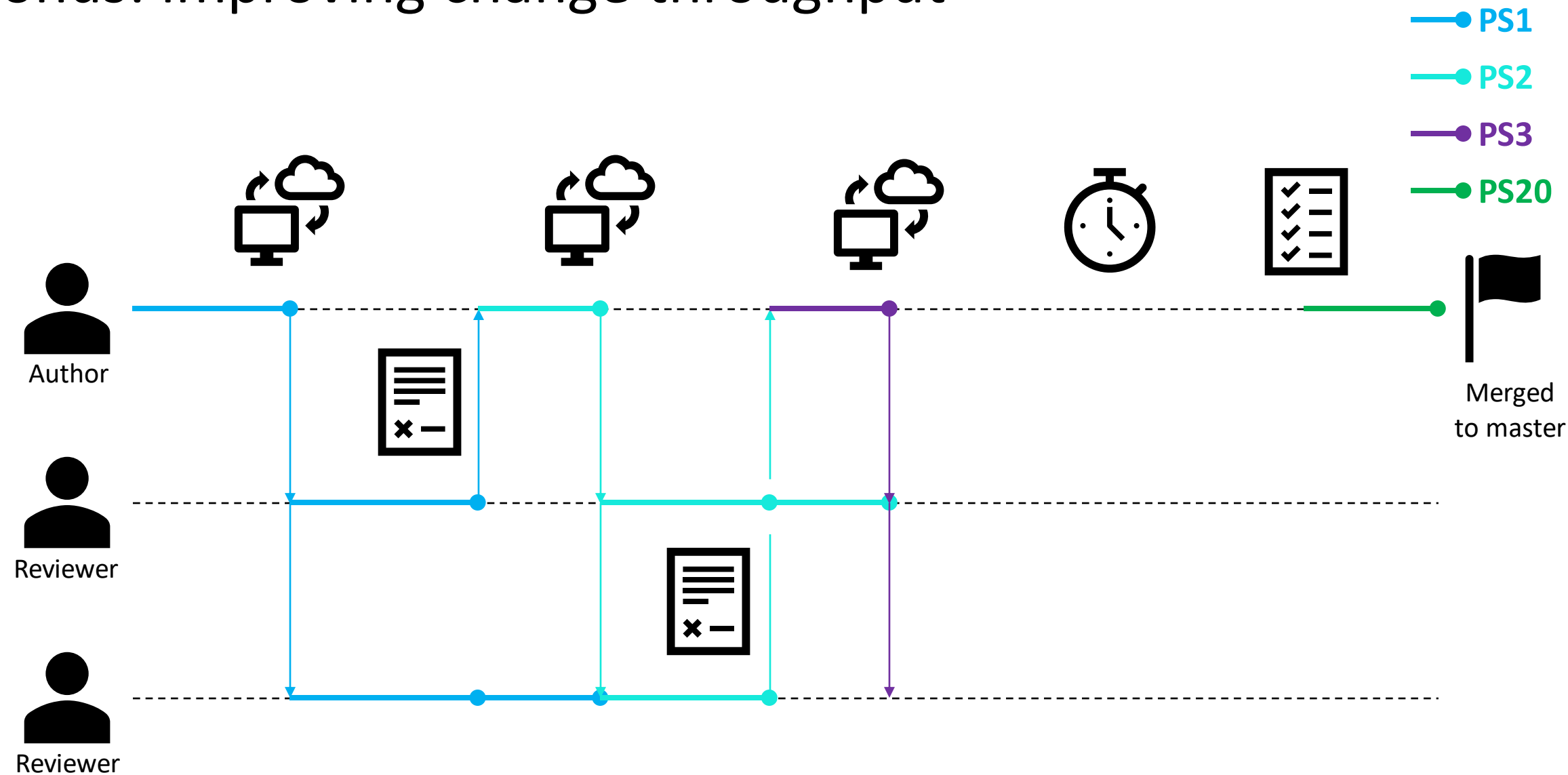
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- ✓ Automation cannot replace critical thinking
- ✓ Code review is an essential part
- ✓ Developer complacency when reaching higher automation
- ✓ Repository uniformity facilitates safety culture
  - ✓ E.g.: within reasonable limits, consolidate coding requirements on safety- and non-safety-critical code
  - ✓ Additional pro: facilitates robustness towards higher-level safety and deployment architectural changes

# Safety vs software engineering: perceived contradictions

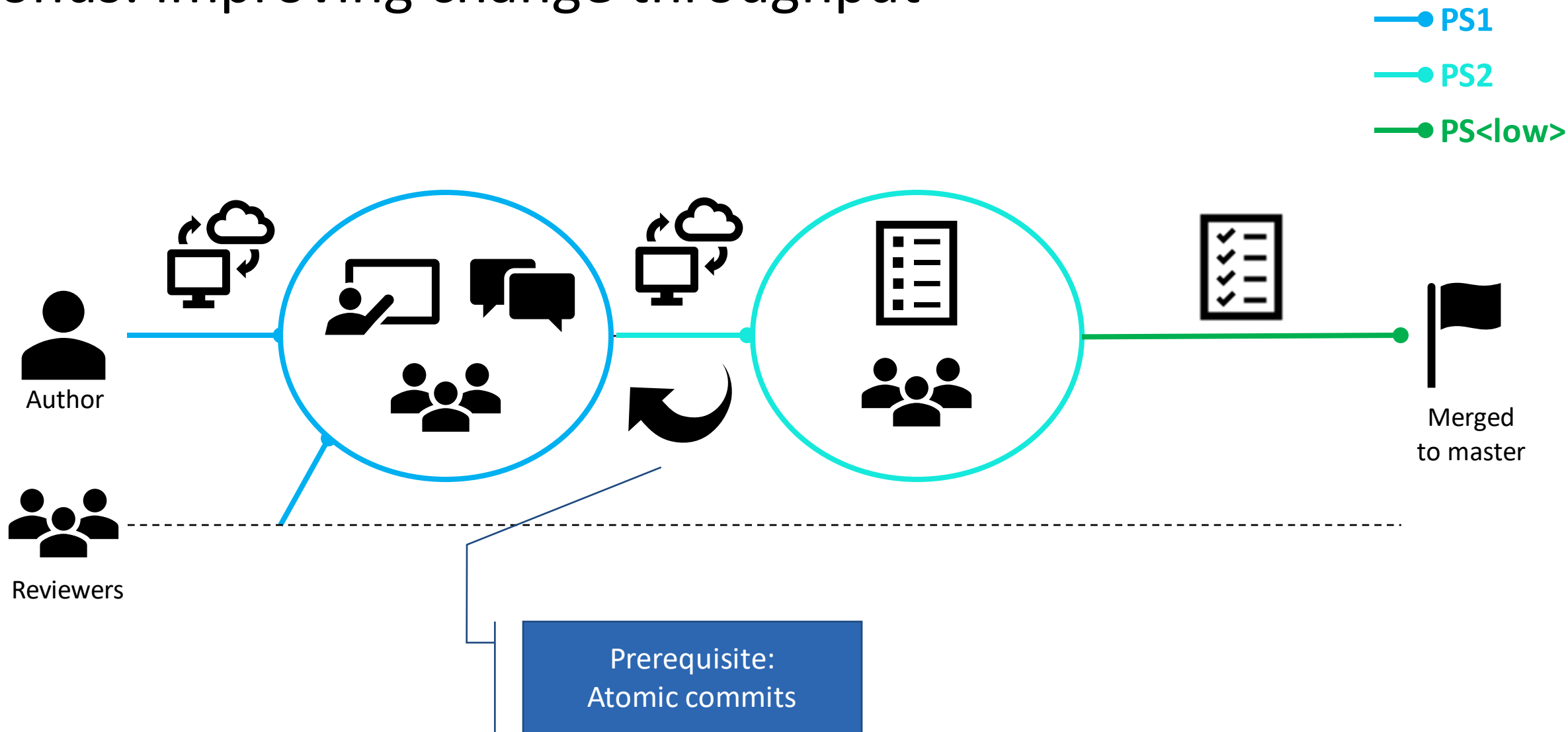
- ✓ Common cause failures vs code re-use



# Bonus: improving change throughput



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# A few other interesting topics (out of scope today)

- ✓ How to handle debug-only code
- ✓ Error-handling guidelines on a unit/library level
- ✓ Floating point guidelines (**difficult**)
- ✓ Software architecture and fault handling on architectural elements' boundaries

