GitHub Copilot Training

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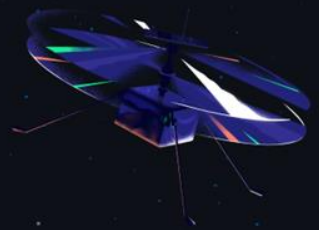


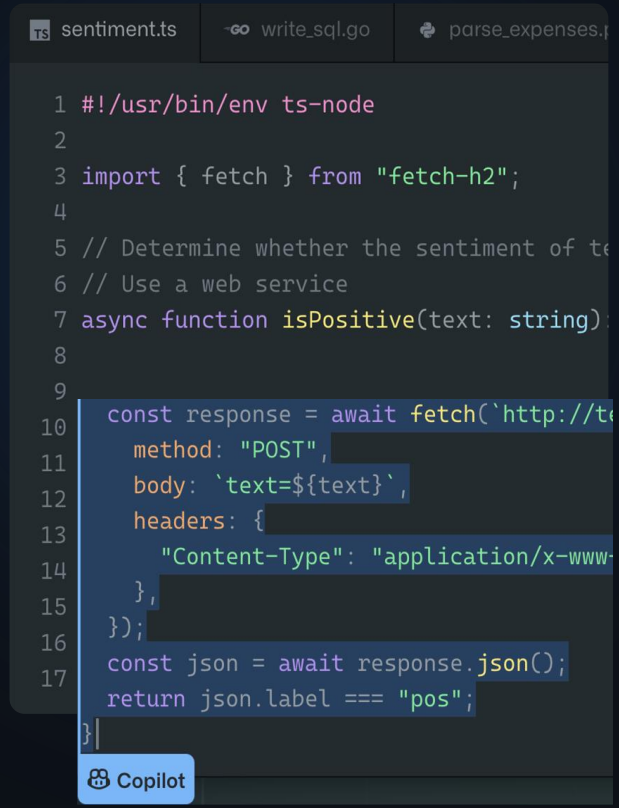
AGENDA

- GitHub Copilot - Introduction
- Best practices & prompt engineering
- In-class coding demos using copilot and copilot chat
- Secure coding
- Wrap-up, Q&A

GitHub Copilot Fundamentals Recap

Let’s start with a high-level overview of GitHub Copilot

- GitHub Copilot is there to enhance daily work
  - Like a smart assistant or mentor by your side
- Draws context from text & code in open tabs
- Powered by OpenAI
  - Copilot uses a transformative model
  - Think of something like Google Translate
- Trained on large datasets to ensure accuracy
  - It even can help with HTML and markdown!
- Available as an extension to IDEs and editors



Data flow through the Copilot ecosystem

PII
Toxicity
Code classifier

CODE EDITOR | PROXY | MODEL

PII
Toxicity
Code classifier
Code quality
Duplicate detection

Copilot vs Copilot Chat

Copilot

Direct Code Writing

Seamless IDE Integration

Solo Development

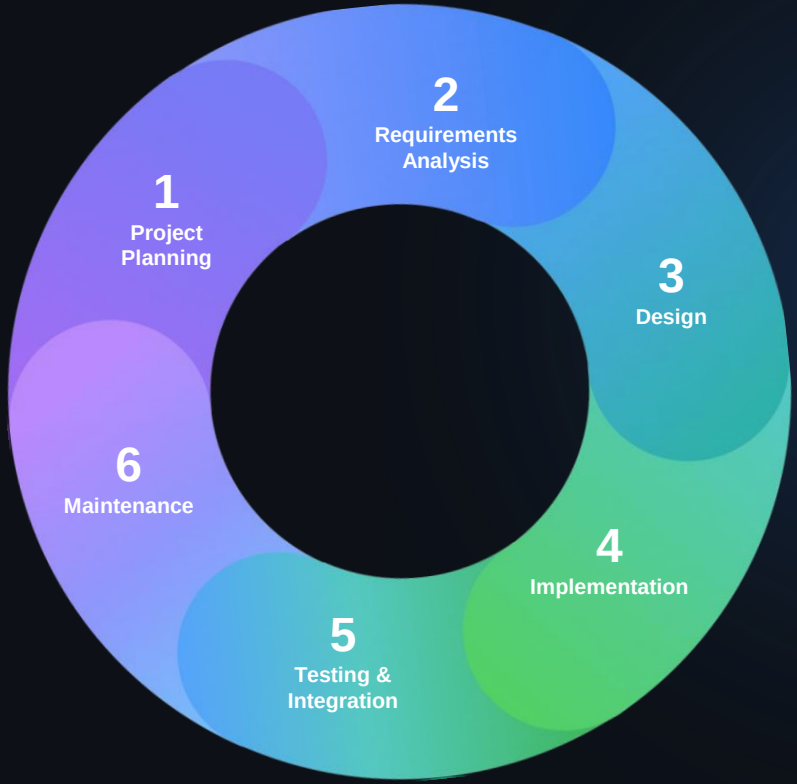
Copilot Chat

In-Depth Interactive Assistance

Learning & Teaching

Collaborative Scenarios

GitHub Copilot + Chat



Helps developers stay in the flow throughout the entire SDLC

Prompt Engineering

What is Prompt Engineering?

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.

- Copilot

AI Prompting Techniques

In the realm of GitHub Copilot, Zero-shot, One-shot, and Few-shot prompting refer to guiding the AI with varying levels of examples.

Zero-shot prompting doesn't provide any prior examples, expecting Copilot to understand and generate relevant code purely from the given task description.

One-shot prompting provides a single example to set the context, assisting Copilot in generating a similar outcome.

Few-shot prompting involves offering multiple examples to establish a clearer pattern for the desired code output.

By understanding these techniques, developers can better instruct Copilot, ensuring more accurate and context-aware code suggestions.

Zero Shot vs One Shot Prompting

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

```
//Create a JavaScript function, `findMax`, that takes an array of strings as input
//and returns the string with the maximum length.
//Ensure that the function works correctly for arrays that are empty,
//as well as arrays that contain both strings and numbers.
function findMax(array) {
    var max = array[0].length;
    array.map(v => max = Math.max(max, v.length));
    result = array.filter(v => v.length == max);
    return result;
}
```

Providing Context

To help Copilot generate accurate suggestions:

- Add a top-level comment block describing the purpose of the file
- Front load as many imports as needed (import / include / requires / etc.)
- Create a detailed comment block describing the purpose of an operation or UDT
- Use sample code as a starting point
- Have related content open in other tabs

Helpful Patterns

* Use descriptive variable names to make your intentions clear.

```
totalSampleCount = 1000
```

* Maintain consistent naming conventions for variables and functions.

```
i.e. using camelCase for variable names consistency
```

* Define method signatures with unambiguous parameter names and types.

```
double calculateAverageSampleSize(unsigned long samples[], size_t size)
```

* Use comments to explain the purpose of the code.

```
This function 'palindrome' takes an array of strings
as input and returns  true if a palindrome is found.
```

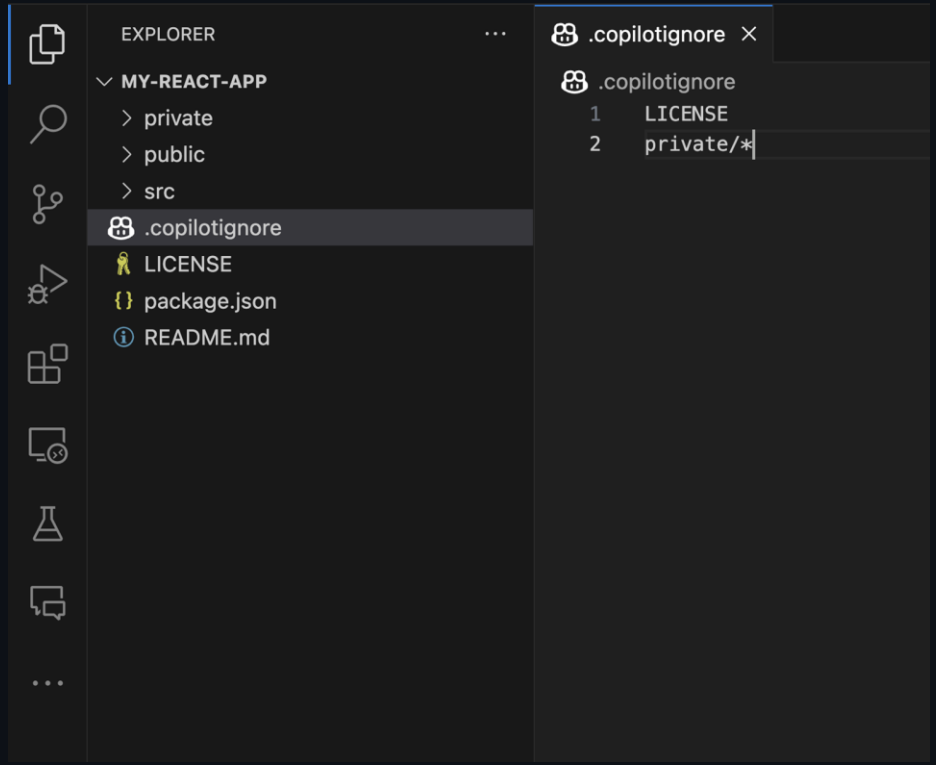
Helpful Patterns

```
* Specify error handling scenarios.

    Exit where the input is NULL and throw and
    exception if the input out of range [min, max] inclusive.

* Describe control flow structures.

    Write a while loop to print the first 'n' values in the fibonnaci sequence.

* Show examples of how to use the code.

    int samples[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
    double average = calculateAverageSampleSize(samples, 5);
    printf("Average: %f\n", average); // Average: 3.0

* Test your code.

    Write a test suite to verify the correctness of the code.
```

Secure coding

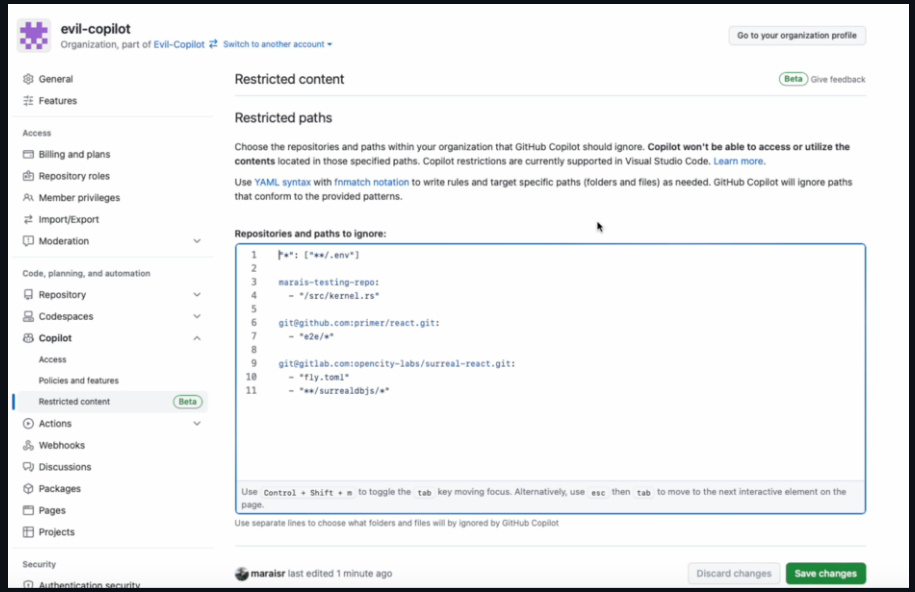
Block files from Copilot

Use .copilotignore to block files and folders from being used by Github Copilot



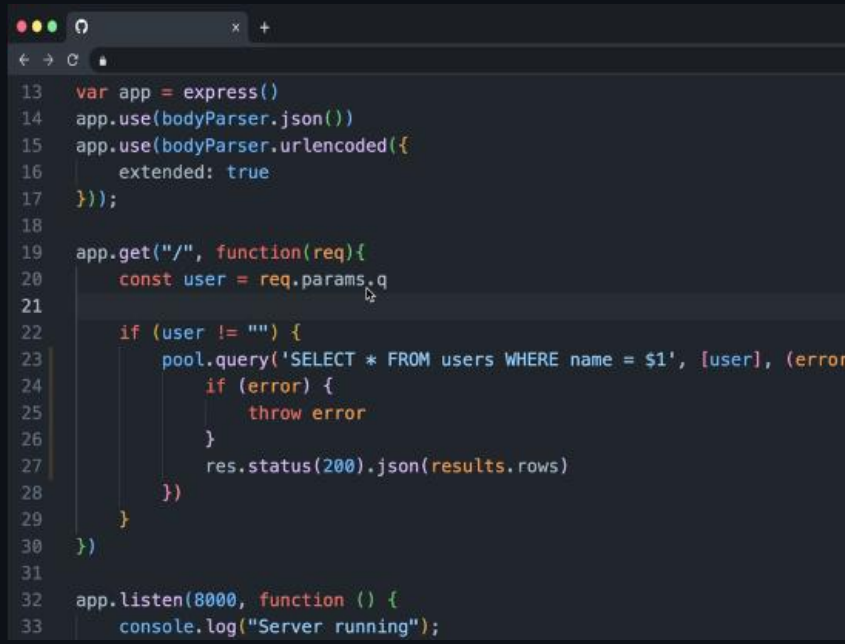
Block files from Copilot

- The Copilot Restricted Content feature allows repository owners to control the usage of Copilot across their codebases.
- This includes specific files, folders, or entire repositories, even if they're not hosted on GitHub.
- The goal is to provide CfB customers a flexible way of controlling what content Copilot can access for prompt crafting and where it can insert code.



Copilot and Secure Coding

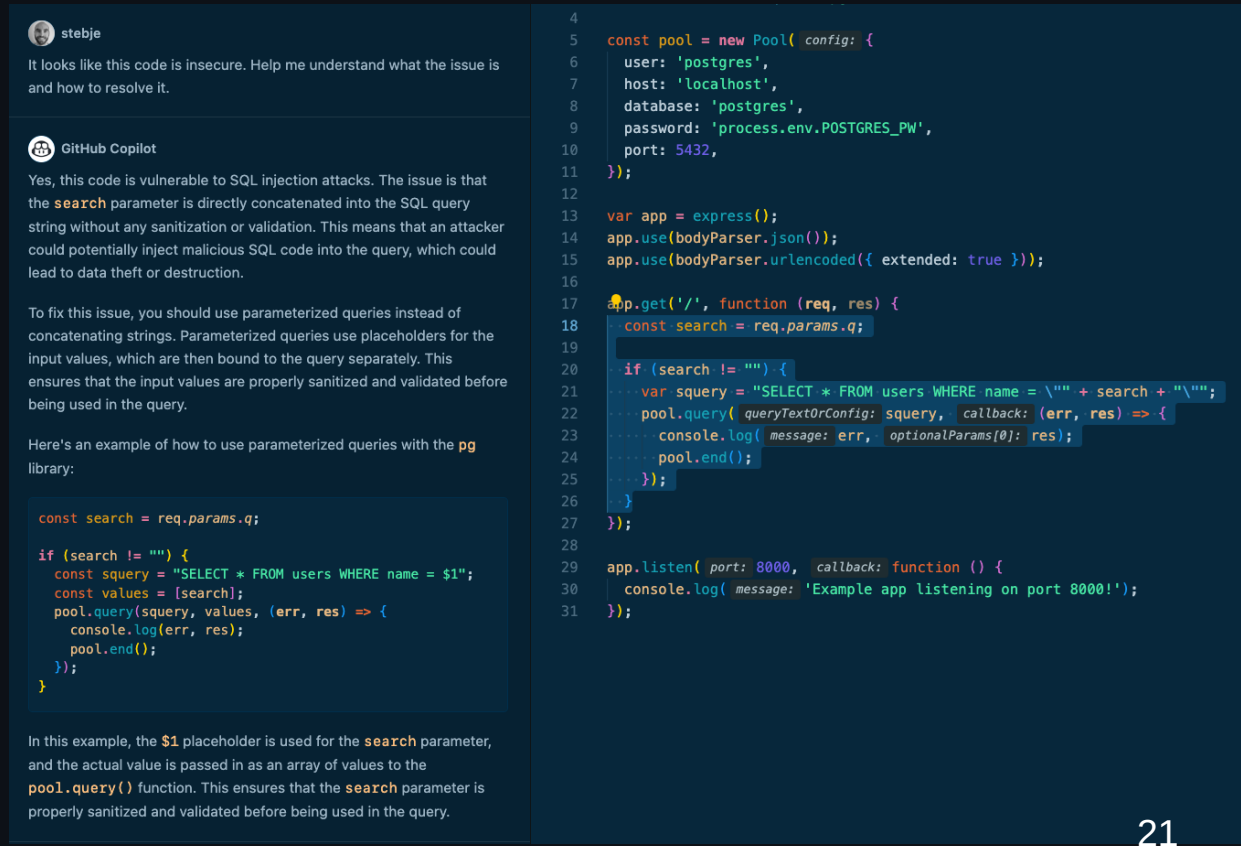
- AI-based vulnerability system that helps prevent insecure coding patterns (e.g. SQL script injection)
- Vulnerability filters are applied only to the Copilot-generated suggestion itself
  - ⊗ It cannot detect downstream vulnerabilities introduced by the code e.g. on deployment infrastructure
  - ⓘ **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



```
13  var app = express()
14  app.use(bodyParser.json())
15  app.use(bodyParser.urlencoded({
16      extended: true
17  }));
18
19  app.get("/", function(req){
20      const user = req.params.q
21
22      if (user != "") {
23          pool.query('SELECT * FROM users WHERE name = $1', [user], (error
24              if (error) {
25                  throw error
26              }
27              res.status(200).json(results.rows)
28          })
29      }
30  })
31
32  app.listen(8000, function () {
33      console.log("Server running");
```

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 Secret Scanning patterns



stebje

It looks like this code is insecure. Help me understand what the issue is and how to resolve it.

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.

```
4
5  const pool = new Pool( config: {
6    user: 'postgres',
7    host: 'localhost',
8    database: 'postgres',
9    password: 'process.env.POSTGRES_PW',
10   port: 5432,
11 });
12
13 var app = express();
14 app.use(bodyParser.json());
15 app.use(bodyParser.urlencoded({ extended: true }));
16
17 app.get('/', function (req, res) {
18   const search = req.params.q;
19
20   if (search != "") {
21     var squery = "SELECT * FROM users WHERE name = \"" + search + "\"";
22     pool.query( queryTextOrConfig: squery, callback: (err, res) => {
23       console.log( message: err, optionalParams[0]: res);
24       pool.end();
25     });
26   }
27 });
28
29 app.listen( port: 8000, callback: function () {
30   console.log( message: 'Example app listening on port 8000!');
31 });
```

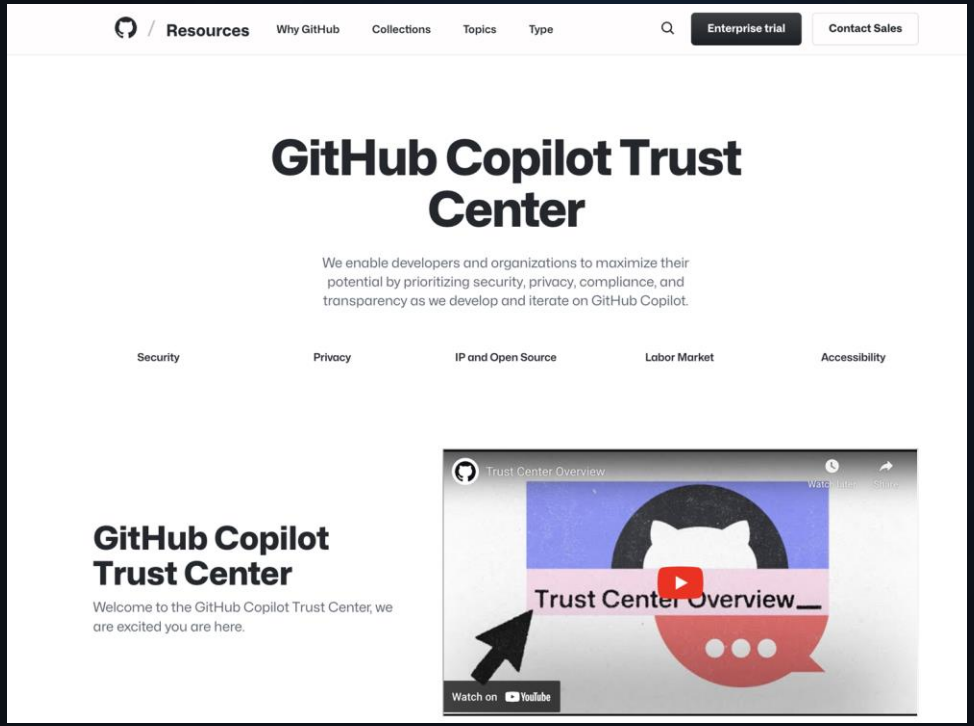
Copilot + GHAS

- 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
  - GHAS Code scanning results
  - GHAS Secret scanning

Security & Trust

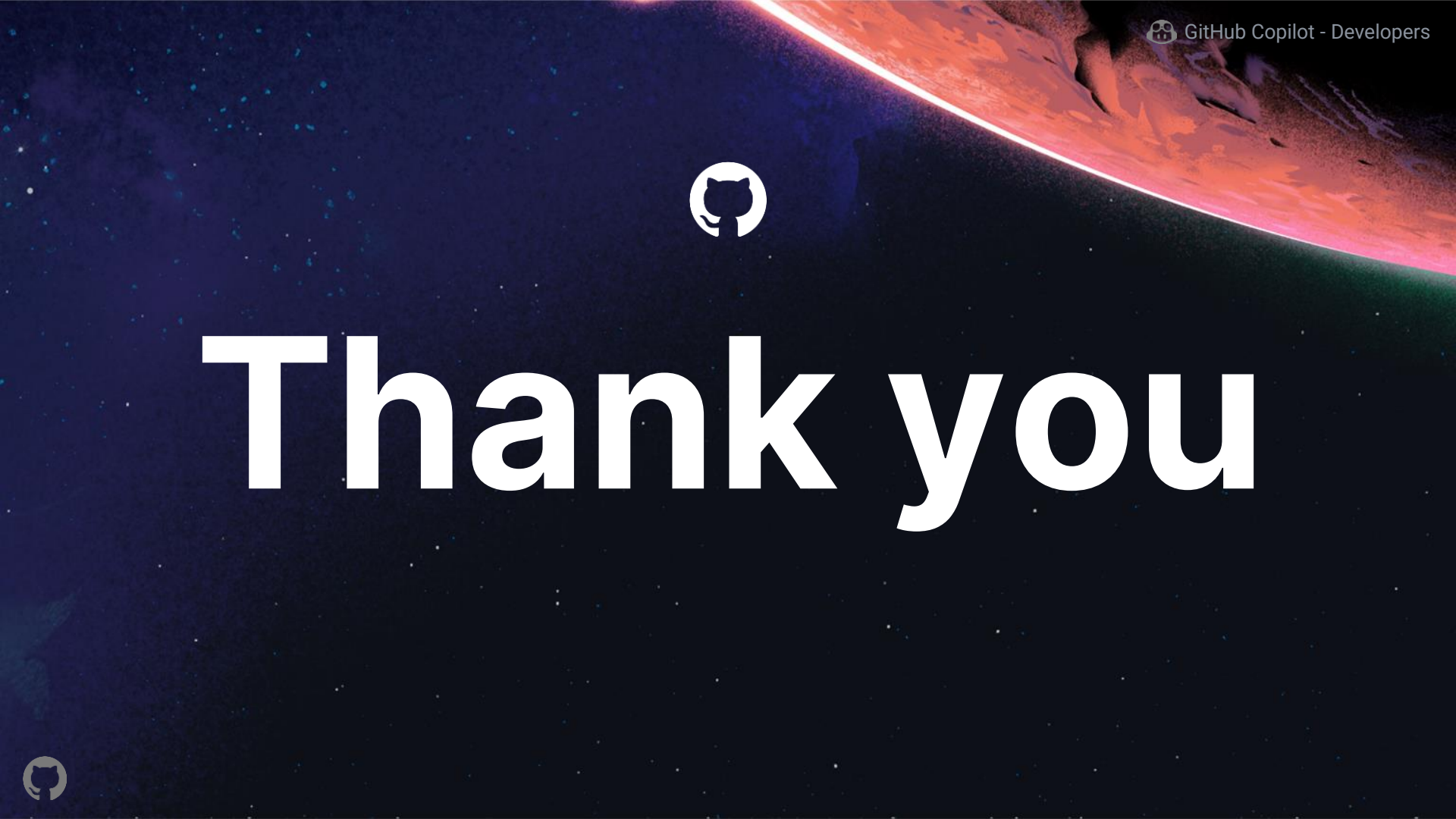
Copilot Trust Center

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



GitHub Copilot Trust Center - GitHub Resources

Wrap Up


Thank you