

# Safe Language (Strong Type)

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## Ada, Perl, Python, Java, C#, and even Visual Basic

- ▶ Have automatic bounds checking, and do not have direct memory access

## C-derivatives: Rust (Mozilla 2010)

- ▶ Designed to be a “safe, concurrent, practical language”, supporting functional and imperative-procedural paradigms
- ▶ Does not permit null pointers, dangling pointers, or data races
- ▶ Memory and other resources are managed through “Resource Acquisition Is Initialization” (RAII).

## Go: type-safe, garbage-collected but C-looking language

- ▶ Good concurrency model for taking advantage of multicore machines
- ▶ Appropriate for implementing server architectures.

# Outline

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- ▶ Safe Programing
- ▶ **Software Testing**
- ▶ Compiler and System Support

# Manual Code Reviews

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## Peer review

- ▶ Very important before shipping the code in IT companies

## Code review checklist

- ▶ Wrong use of data:  
*variable not initialized, dangling pointer, array index out of bounds, ...*
- ▶ Faults in declarations  
*undeclared variable, variable declared twice, ...*
- ▶ Faults in computation  
*division by zero, mixed-type expressions, wrong operator priorities, ...*
- ▶ Faults in relational expressions  
*incorrect Boolean operator, wrong operator priorities, ...*
- ▶ Faults in control flow  
*infinite loops, loops that execute  $n-1$  or  $n+1$  times instead of  $n$ , ...*

# Writing Software Tests

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## Unit tests

- ▶ Test individual components or functions of the software in isolation
- ▶ Unit tests should cover all code, including error handling

## Regression tests

- ▶ Test that new code changes do not negatively affect existing functionality
- ▶ Verify that the software continues to function correctly after updates

## Integration tests

- ▶ Test the interaction between multiple software modules or systems
- ▶ Ensure that components work together as expected.

# Static Analysis

## Analyze the source code or binary before running it (during compilation)

- ▶ Explore all possible execution consequences with all possible input
- ▶ Approximate all possible states
- ▶ Identify issues during development, reducing the cost of fixing vulnerability
- ▶ Rely on predefined rules or policies to identify patterns of insecure coding practice

## Static analysis tools

- ▶ Coverity: <https://scan.coverity.com/>
- ▶ Fortify: <https://www.microfocus.com/en-us/cyberres/application-security>
- ▶ GrammarTech: <https://www.grammatech.com/>

## Limitations

- ▶ May produce false positives, requiring manual review
- ▶ Cannot detect runtime issues, e.g., logical errors, dynamic environment-specific flaws