How Safe is C to Rust Translation Using LLMs?

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Background

- C is an older language which requires programmers to manage memory, leaving there to be the potential for memory issues such as use after frees, double frees, and race conditions.
- Rust is a newer systems-level programming language which boasts a "rich type system and ownership models [that] guarantee memory-safety and thread-safety" while still yielding an application that is "blazingly fast" [1].
- As such, some may wonder if potentially insecure legacy applications may be re-written in Rust.

Background

- DARPA (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) has launched TRACTOR (TRanslating All C TO Rust), a project in which they will use Large Language Models (LLMs) to convert their C code to Rust code [2].
 - With this project, DARPA aims to produce a Rust codebase which is of "the same quality and style that a skilled Rust developer would produce."
- Having a Rust-based codebase could then in theory result in there being far fewer (if any) chances of "exploits, crashes, or corruption" [3].

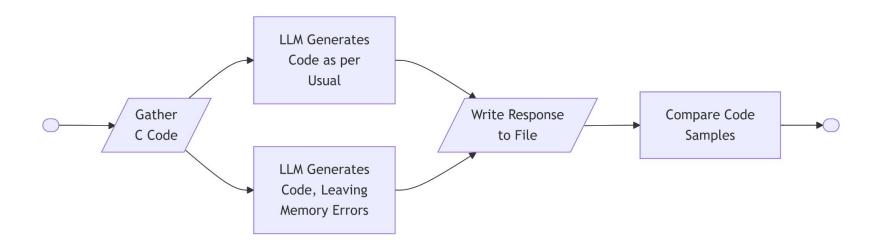
Background

- However, how can we then produce verifiably safe Rust code from unsafe C code with "relevant properties of the C code [...being expressed in] a suitable well-typed Rust program [...with] those properties" [4]?
 - For example, Li et al. [5] find that static analysis of code can only convert roughly 11% of raw C pointers to safe Rust references and that under half of small C programs considered in another report [6] "can be auto-translated to Rust using LLM-based repair."

Research Questions

- How reliably can LLMs resolve memory safety errors when converting C code to Rust?
- 2. How efficiently can LLMs translate C code to Rust?
- 3. How can you prove that Rust code is safe?

Approach



Converter Script

```
sk3p7ic@Bluey College/CSCI-5362-Term-Project (main) » python3 converter.py —help
usage: C to Rust Translator [-h] [-k] filename
C to Rust translator using ChatGPT
positional arguments:
  filename
options:
  -h, —help show this help message and exit
  -k, -keep Whether memory errors are desired to be kept.
For CSCI 5362, Spring 2025 @ TAMU-SA.
sk3p7ic@Bluey College/CSCI-5362-Term-Project (main) >>
```

Example 1: Hello World

C Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
   char msg[] = "Hello, World!";
   printf("%s\n", msg);
}
```

Translated Rust Code:

```
fn main() {
  let msg = "Hello, World!";
  println!("{}", msg);
}
```

Translated Rust Code, Leaving Errors (if any):

```
fn main() {
  let msg = "Hello, World!";
  println!("{}", msg);
}
```

Example 2: Potential Overflow w/ Malloc & Strcpy

C Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>

int main() {
   char msg[] = "Hello, world!";
   char *buff = malloc(strlen(msg));
   strcpy(buff, msg);
   printf("%s\n", buff);
}
```

<u>Translated Rust Code:</u>

```
use std::ffi::CString;
use std::ptr;
fn main() {
  let msg = "Hello, world!";
  let buff = CString::new(msg).unwrap();
  let c_str = buff.as_ptr();
  unsafe {
    // Print the C-style string
     println!("{}", std::ffi::CStr::from_ptr(c_str)
                    .to_string_lossy());
```

Example 2: Potential Overflow w/ Malloc & Strcpy

C Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
int main() {
  char msg[] = "Hello, world!";
  char *buff = malloc(strlen(msg));
  strcpy(buff, msg);
  printf("%s\n", buff);
```

<u>Translated Rust Code, Leaving Errors (if any):</u>

```
use std::ffi::CString;
use std::ptr;
fn main() {
  let msg = CString::new("Hello, world!")
    .unwrap();
  let mut buff: *mut i8 = unsafe { libc::malloc(msg.to_bytes().len())
    as *mut i8 };
  unsafe {
    ptr::copy_nonoverlapping(msg.as_ptr(), buff,
                                  msg.to_bytes().len());
    println!("{}", CString::from_raw(buff).to_string_lossy());
```

Example 3: Out-of-bounds Write (CWE 787)

<u>C Code:</u> <u>Translated Rust Code:</u>

```
int main() {
    int id_sequence[3];
    int id_sequence[3];

    /* Populate the id array. */
    id_sequence[0] = 123;
    id_sequence[1] = 234;
    id_sequence[2] = 345;
    id_sequence[3] = 456;
}

fn main() {
    let mut id_sequence: [i32; 4] = [0; 4]; // Change size to 4 to accommodate
    the last index
    // Populate the id array
    id_sequence[0] = 123;
    id_sequence[1] = 234;
    id_sequence[2] = 345;
    id_sequence[3] = 456;
}
```

Example 3: Out-of-bounds Write (CWE 787)

<u>C Code:</u> <u>Translated Rust Code:</u>

Results

File	Compilation Errors	Runtime/Memory Errors
cwe-125		11/1/2011
cwe-416		
cwe-476	yes	
cwe-787		
hello		
lslong-ji		
malloc-cpy		
mysh-ji	yes	
prodcon-ji	yes	
race		yes
unsure-cwe-125		yes
unsure-cwe-416	yes	\$ 20.27 \$ 2
unsure-cwe-476	yes	
unsure-cwe-787		yes
unsure-hello		
unsure-Islong-ji	yes	
unsure-malloc-cpy		
unsure-mysh-ji	yes	
unsure-prodcon-ji	yes	
unsure-race		yes

Safe prompt

6 of 10 Executed successfully3 of 10 Failed to compile1 of 10 Contained runtime memory error

Unsafe Prompt

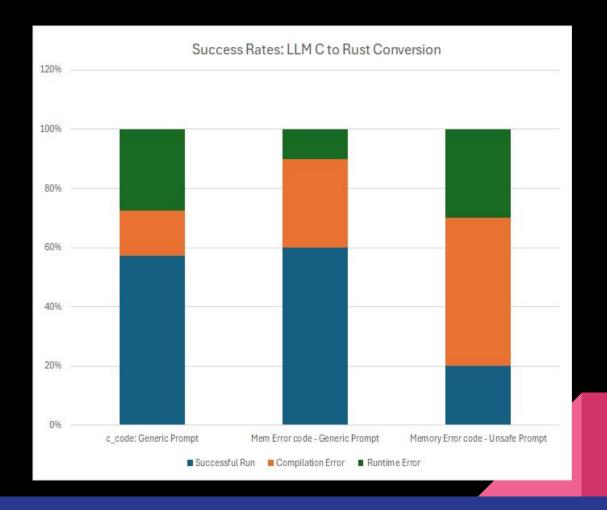
2 of 10 Executed successfully5 of 10 Failed to compile3 of 10 Contained runtime memory error

LLM Code Conversion Capabilities

- After evaluating LLM conversion of memory error infested c code, we tested sample set of small .c files (15-100 lines of code) [7].
- 86/150 .rs files successfully ran, while others experience compilation and runtime errors.

```
Running binary: CelciusToKelvinConv
Output of binary CelciusToKelvinConv:
Enter the desired temperature in Celsius:
Converted value: 281.15 K
Running binary: SquareRoot
Output of binary SquareRoot:
2.8284271250498643
Running binary: Addition
Execution failed for binary Addition:
    Finished 'dev' profile [unoptimized + debuginfo] target(s) in 0.00s
     Running `target/debug/Addition
thread 'main' panicked at Addition.rs:15:17:
index out of bounds: the len is 1 but the index is 1
note: run with `RUST_BACKTRACE=1` environment variable to display a backtrace
EXECUTION SUMMARY
Total programs: 150
Successfully ran: 86
Compilation errors: 23
Runtime errors: 41
```

Results



Observations

Common Issues:

- Mismatched types, usually for function arguments and return values.
- Missing dependencies several files attempted to use crates like libc, chrono, and users, which were not properly linked or included in the Cargo.toml file.
- Runtime panics due to memory, index out-of-bounds, or thread-related issues.

• Warnings:

Many files have unused imports, unused variables, or deprecated method usage.

References

- [1] Rust Programming Language, *Rust Programming Language*. 2025. [Online]. Available: https://www.rust-lang.org
- [2] M. Emre, R. Schroeder, K. Dewey, and B. Hardekopf, "Translating C to safer Rust," *Proceedings of the ACM on Programming Languages*, vol. 5, no. OOPSLA, pp. 1–29, 2021.
- [3] S. Klabnik and C. Nichols, *The Rust Programming Language*. USA: No Starch Press, 2018.
- [4] DARPA, *Translating All C to Rust*. 2025. [Online]. Available: https://www.darpa.mil/research/programs/translating-all-c-to-rust
- [5] M. Emre, P. Boyland, A. Parekh, R. Schroeder, K. Dewey, and B. Hardekopf, "Aliasing limits on translating C to safe Rust," *Proceedings of the ACM on Programming Languages*, vol. 7, no. OOPSLA1, pp. 551–579, 2023.
- [6] H. F. Eniser et al., "Towards translating real-world code with LLMs: A study of translating to Rust," arXiv preprint arXiv:2405.11514, 2024.
- [7] G. Thakur, "beginners-C-program-examples," GitHub repository, 2019. [Online]. Available: https://github.com/gouravthakur39/beginners-C-program-examples

Questions?