## MISRA-C

Alena Tesařová, Stylianos Tsagkarakis, Vasileios Konstantaras

Faculty of Engineering of the University of Porto

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## Outline

Introduction

Guideline Classification

MISRA-C rules

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Introduction

MISRA-C is a set of software development guidelines for the programming language C in critical systems, developed by Motor Industry Software Reliability Association.

- ▶ 1st Edition 1998 (127 coding rules)
- ▶ 2nd Edition 2004 (142 coding rules)
- ▶ 3rd Edition 2012 (143 coding rules)
- ▶ 2016 & 2020 Amendment

## Use of C in Embedded Systems

- + easy access to hardware
- + efficient run-time performance
- + low memory requirements

- has limited run-time checking
- a programmer can easily make a mistake
- compilers might contain errors

- ► Automotive Industry
- ► Railway Systems
- ► Aerospace Industry
- ► Telecommunications
- ► Medical Devices

Using MISRA standards companies ensure their code is:

► Safe

Introduction

- ► Secure
- ► Reliable
- ► Portable

## Guideline types

- Directives
  - ▶ does not have to be well defined
  - often address process or documentation requirements

Dir 1.1 Any implementation-defined behaviour on which the output of the program depends shall be documented and understood

- Rules
  - ▶ formally and well defined
  - compliance is depended entirely on the source code

Rule 21.7 The *atof, atoi, atol* and *atoll* functions of <stdlib.h> shall not be used

## Guideline categories

- Mandatory
  - deviations and violation are not permitted
- Required
  - mandatory requirements
  - can be treated as Mandatory
  - deviation allowed, but must follow some formalization
- Advisory
  - recommendations, can be treated as Mandatory or Required

Category Mandatory

Analysis Undecidable, System

Applies to C90, C99

## Decidability of rules

- ▶ Decidable can be verified by a program
- ► Undecidable if it is not decidable

## Example of a decidable rule

Rule 5.2: identifiers declared in the same scope and namespace shall be distinct

### Example of a undecidable rule

Rule 2.1: A project shall not contain unreachable code

- ▶ 1. Environment
- ▶ 2. Language Extensions
- ▶ 3. Character set
- ▶ 4. Documentation
- ▶ 5. Identifiers
- ▶ 6. Types
- ▶ 7. Constants
- ▶ 8. Declarations & Definitions
- ▶ 9. Initialization
- ▶ 10. Arithmetic Type Conversions

- ▶ 11. Pointer Type Conversions
- ▶ 12. Expressions
- ▶ 13. Control Statements
- ▶ 14. Control Flow
- ▶ 15. Switch statements
- ▶ 16. Functions
- ▶ 17. Pointers & Arrays
- ▶ 18. Structures & Unions
- ▶ 19. Preprocessing directives
- ▶ 20. Standard Libraries
- ▶ 21. Run-time failures

## 8.3 Comments

## Rule 3.2: Line-splicing shall not be used in // comments

```
extern bool_t b;
void f ( void )
{
    uint16_t x = 0; // comment \
    if ( b )
    {
        ++x; /* This is always executed */
    }
}
```

- required
- ▶ the new line becomes a part of the comment

#### 8.5 Identifiers

Rule 5.3: A typedef name shall be a unique identifier.

The following example is NOT acceptable:

```
{ typedef unsigned char uint8_t;}
{ typedef unsigned char uint8_t;} //NOT compliant
    - redefinition
{ unsigned char uint8_t;} //NOT compliant - reuse
    of int8_t
```

- required
- redefinition of typedef is not allowed

### 8.13 Side Effects

Rule 13.3: A full expression containing an increment(++) or decrement(-) operator should have no other potential side effects other than that caused by the increment or decrement operator

```
u8a = ++u8b + u8c--;
// is clearer when written as the following
    sequence:
++u8b;
u8a = u8b + u8c;
u8c--;
```

advisory

### 8.15 Control Flow

Rule 15.1: Advisory: The goto statement should not be used.

Rule 15.2: Required: The goto statement shall jump to a label declared later in the same function.

```
L1: ++i;
    if i>10
        goto L2; // compliant
L2: ++j;
    if j>20
        goto L1; // NOT-compliant
```

## Things to take into consideration to comply with MISRA.

- 1. Know the Rules
- 2. Check Your Code Constantly
- 3. Set Baselines
- 4. Prioritize Violations Based on Risk
- 5. Document Your Deviations
- 6. Monitor Your MISRA Compliance
- 7. Choose the Right Static Code Analyzer

# Using MISRA-C (2)

## Compliance Matrix

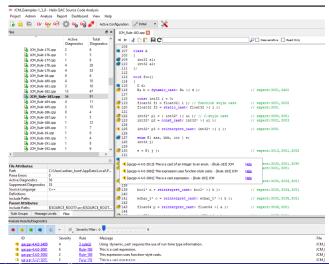
- 1. Cross compiler
- 2. Different Tools
- 3. Manual Inspection

If any specific restrictions are omitted there should be full justification.

or 25		
message 3	3	
	warning 97	
	ror 25 message 38	message 38

Figure 1: Compliance Matrix

## Helix static analysis tool

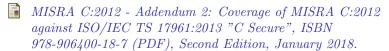


## Conclusion

## Why MISRA C?

- ► Maximizes effectiveness
- ▶ Documenting the disadvantages and limitations
- ▶ Guiding developers to use them in their advantage
  - " Using C weaknesses to your own gain."

#### References



- MISRA C:2004 Permits: Deviation permits for MISRA compliance, ISBN 978-906400-14-9 (PDF), Edition 1, April 2016.
- Introduction to MISRA C. [Online, last update 1.7.2002]. URL https://www.embedded.com/introduction-to-misra-c/
- 3 Examples of Better Embedded Coding with MISRA [Online, last update 6.1.2020] https://www.perforce.com/blog/qac/3-examples-better-embedded-coding-misra
- MISRA C and MISRA C++
  https://www.perforce.com/resources/qac/misra-c-cpp

" MISRA-C will make your code not MISRAble"