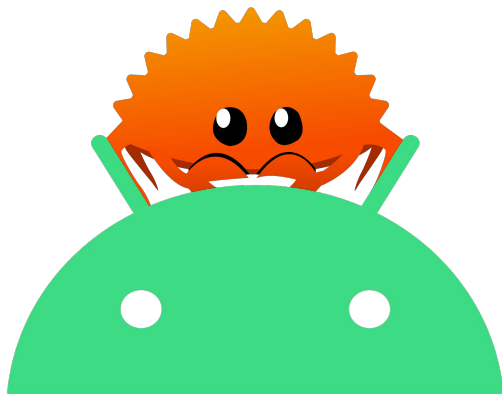


Shipping Production Ready Rust for Android



Tarik Eshaq

About me:

moz://a



About me:



About me:



@tarikshaq



Agenda

1. What is Rust
2. Why Rust & Memory Safety
3. When to use Rust in Android
4. How to use Rust in Android
5. Problems with using Rust in Android
6. Remaining limitations with using Rust in Android

What is Rust



What is Rust

Multipurpose programming
language



What is Rust

Multipurpose programming
language

No Automated Garbage Collection or Runtime

Like C



What is Rust

Multipurpose programming
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Like C

No Automated Garbage Collection or Runtime

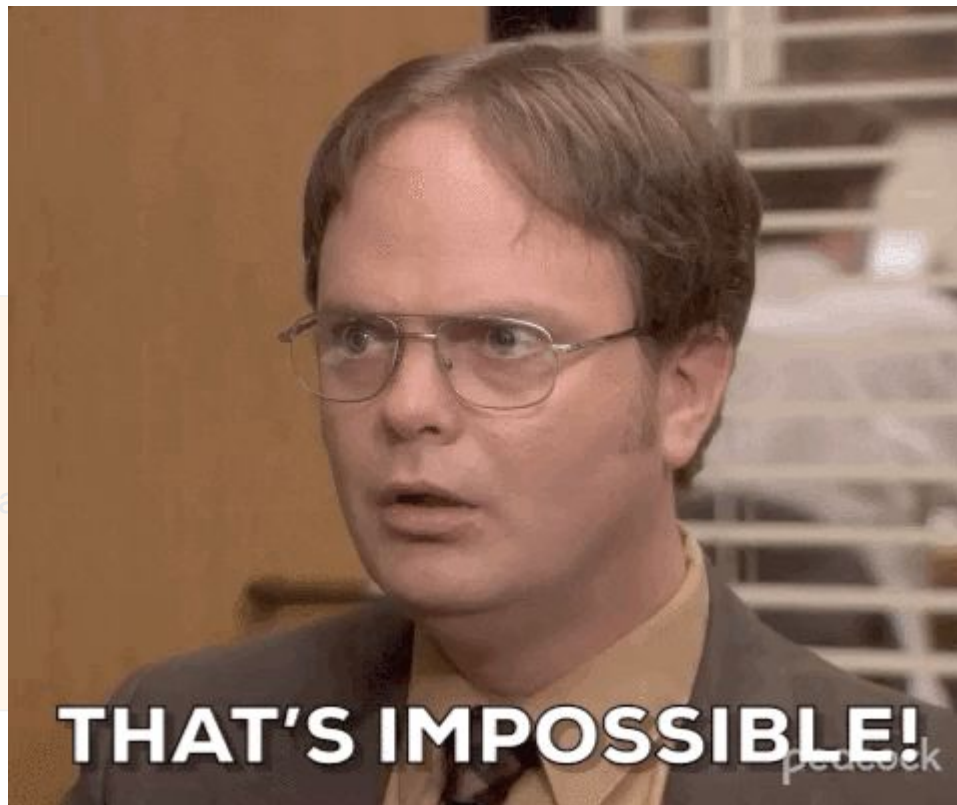
Unlike C

Memory Safety

No use-after-free, segmentation faults, null
pointers



What is Rust



No Automated Garbage

Unlike C
Safety
representations faults, null
ers







=

Ownership

Lifetimes

Strong Type System



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

C

```
int* f() {  
    int a = 3;  
    return &a;  
}
```

```
int main() {  
    printf("a: %i\n", *f()); // prints a: 3  
}
```



```
→ droid-con-2023 gcc -o f f.c
f.c:5:13: warning: address of stack memory associated with local variable 'a' returned [-Wreturn-stack-address]
    return &a;
           ^
1 warning generated.
→ droid-con-2023 ./f
a: 3
→ droid-con-2023
```





```
fn f() -> &i32 {  
    let a = 3;  
    return &a;  
}
```

```
fn main() {  
    println!("a: {}", *f()); // does not compile  
}
```



```
→ droid-con-2023 rustc f.rs -o f
error[E0106]: missing lifetime specifier
  → f.rs:1:11
1 | fn f() → &i32 {
  |           ^ expected named lifetime parameter

= help: this function's return type contains a borrowed value, but there is no value for it to be borrowed from
help: consider using the `static` lifetime
1 | fn f() → &'static i32 {
  |           ++++++

error: aborting due to previous error

For more information about this error, try `rustc --explain E0106`.
```





```
fn f() -> &'static i32 {  
    let a = 3;  
    return &a;  
}
```

```
fn main() {  
    println!("a: {}", *f()); // does not compile  
}
```



```
→ droid-con-2023 rustc f.rs -o f
```

```
error[E0515]: cannot return reference to local variable `a`
```

```
→ f.rs:3:12
```

```
3 |         return &a;
```

```
    ^^^ returns a reference to data owned by the current function
```

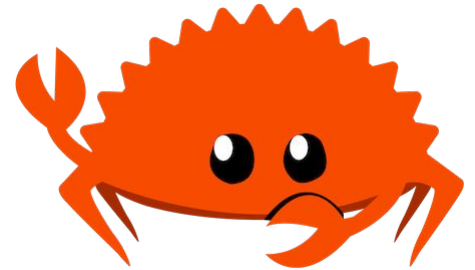
```
error: aborting due to previous error
```

```
For more information about this error, try `rustc --explain E0515`.
```

```
→ droid-con-2023 █
```



Why Rust & Memory Safety





Why Rust & Memory Safety ([Android](#))

Memory Safe Languages in Android 13

December 1, 2022

Posted by Jeffrey Vander Stoep

For more than a decade, memory safety vulnerabilities have consistently represented more than 65% of vulnerabilities [across products, and across the industry](#). On Android, we're now seeing something different - a significant drop in memory safety vulnerabilities and an associated drop in the severity of our vulnerabilities.



Why Rust & Memory Safety ([Chrome](#))

An update on Memory Safety in Chrome

September 21, 2021

Adrian Taylor, Andrew Whalley, Dana Jansens and Nasko Oskov, Chrome security team

Security is a cat-and-mouse game. As attackers innovate, browsers always have to mount new defenses to stay ahead, and Chrome has invested in ever-stronger multi-process architecture built on [sandboxing](#) and [site isolation](#). Combined with [fuzzing](#), these are still our primary lines of defense, but they [are reaching their limits](#), and we can no longer solely rely on this strategy to defeat [in-the-wild attacks](#).

Last year, we showed that [more than 70% of our severe security bugs are memory safety problems](#). That is, mistakes with pointers in the C or C++ languages which cause memory to be misinterpreted.



Why Rust & Memory Safety ([Microsoft](#))

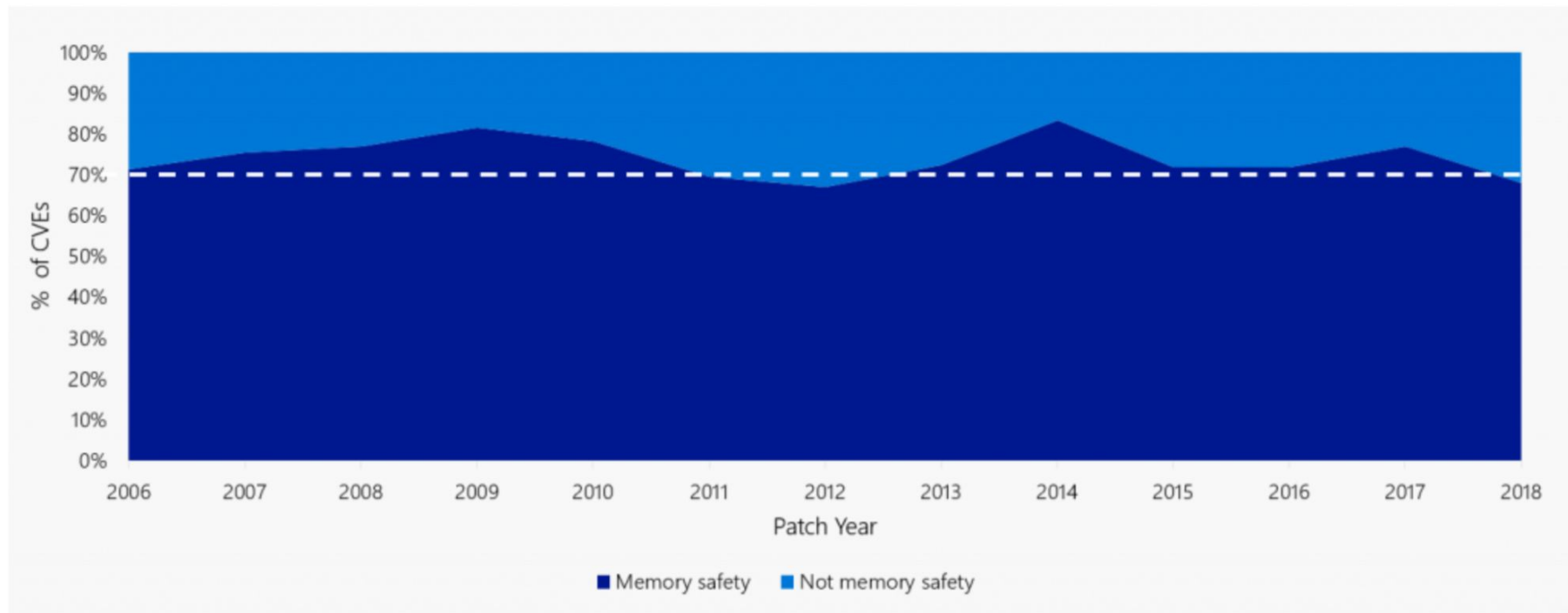


Figure 1: ~70% of the vulnerabilities Microsoft assigns a CVE each year continue to be memory safety issues



Why Rust & Memory Safety ([AWS](#))

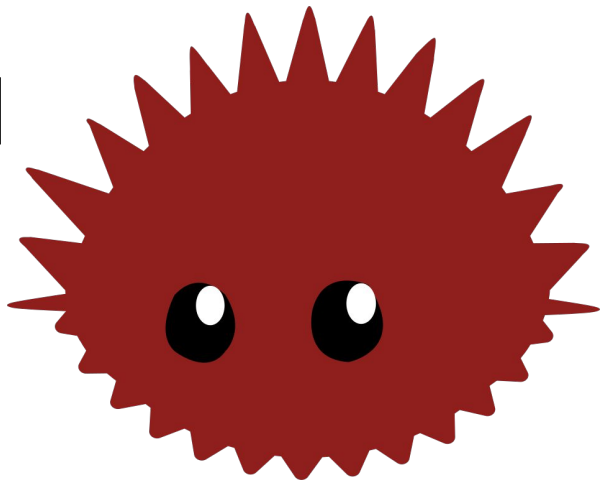
At AWS, Rust has quickly become critical to building infrastructure at scale. [Firecracker](#) is an open source virtualization technology that powers [AWS Lambda](#) and other serverless offerings. It launched publicly in 2018 as our first notable product implemented in Rust. We use Rust to deliver services such as [Amazon Simple Storage Service](#) (Amazon S3), [Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud](#) (Amazon EC2), [Amazon CloudFront](#), and more. In 2020, we launched [Bottlerocket](#), a Linux-based container operating system written in Rust, and our Amazon EC2 team uses Rust as the language of choice for new [AWS Nitro System](#) components, including sensitive applications, such as [Nitro Enclaves](#).



Why Rust & Memory Safety ([Meta](#))

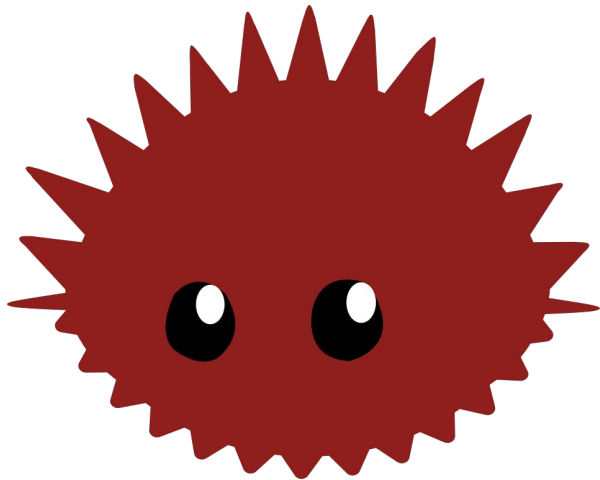
Facebook is embracing Rust, one of the **most loved** and fastest-growing programming languages available today. In addition to bringing new talent to its Rust team, Facebook has announced that it is officially **joining the nonprofit Rust Foundation**. Alongside fellow members including Mozilla (the creators of Rust), AWS, Microsoft, and Google, Facebook will be working to sustain and grow the language's open source ecosystem.

When would you
use Rust in
Android?



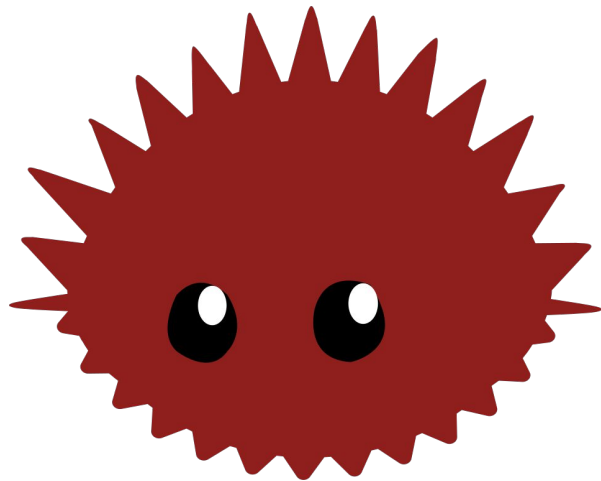
When would you use Rust in Android?

Don't*



When would you use Rust in Android?

Don't*



* Unless you would have used C or C++

When would you use Rust in Android?

1. Desire to ship code to multiple platforms



- Especially ones including ones that do not support the JVM

2. Shipping a Garbage collector or Runtime is not viable

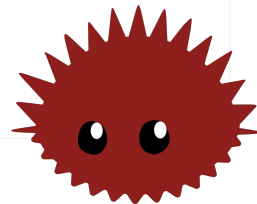


- Either it's too expensive, or you would like granular memory management

3. 1 & 2 are true, and you'd like memory safety



- This should almost always be the case, unless you are missing core libraries or ecosystem support



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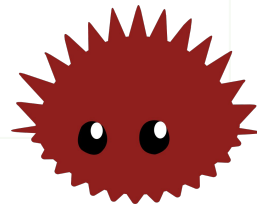


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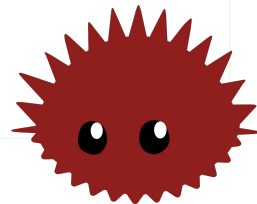


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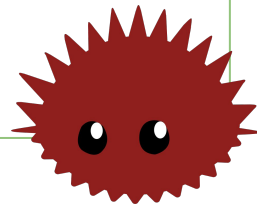


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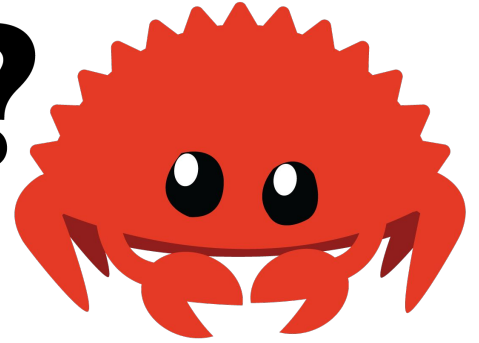
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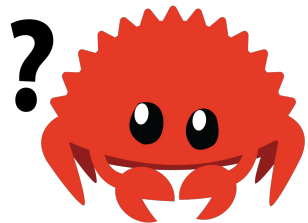


How to use Rust in ?
Android



How to use Rust in Android

Compile Rust code using Rust compiler

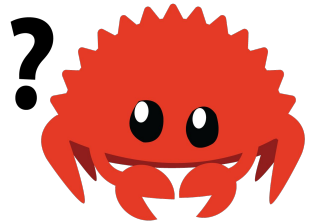


How to use Rust in Android

Compile Rust code using Rust compiler



Link Rust binary with JVM application



How to use Rust in Android

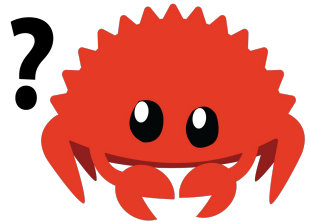
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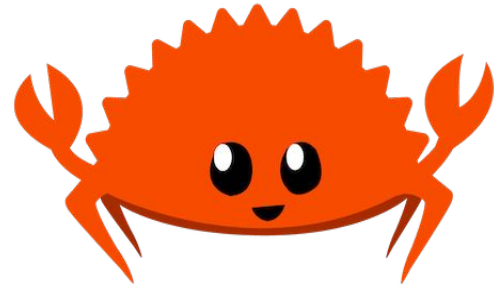
Link Rust binary with JVM application

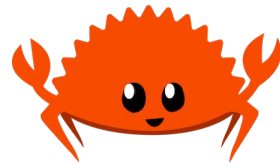


Interface between Kotlin/Java & Rust binary



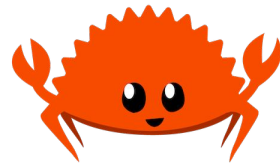
Problems with Rust in Android





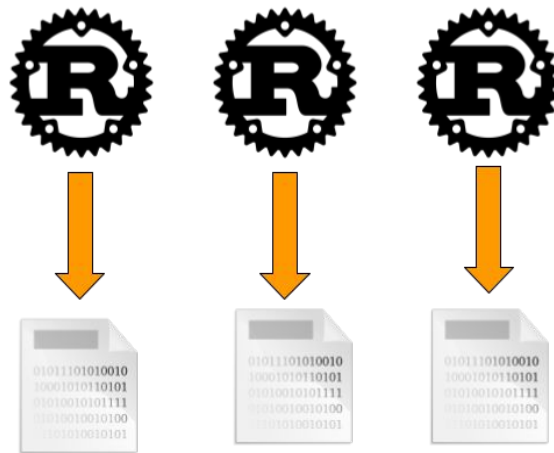
Problems with Rust in Android

**Binaries can have
duplicate Rust libraries**



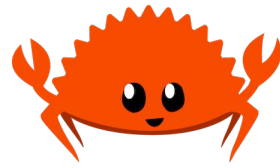
Problems with Rust in Android

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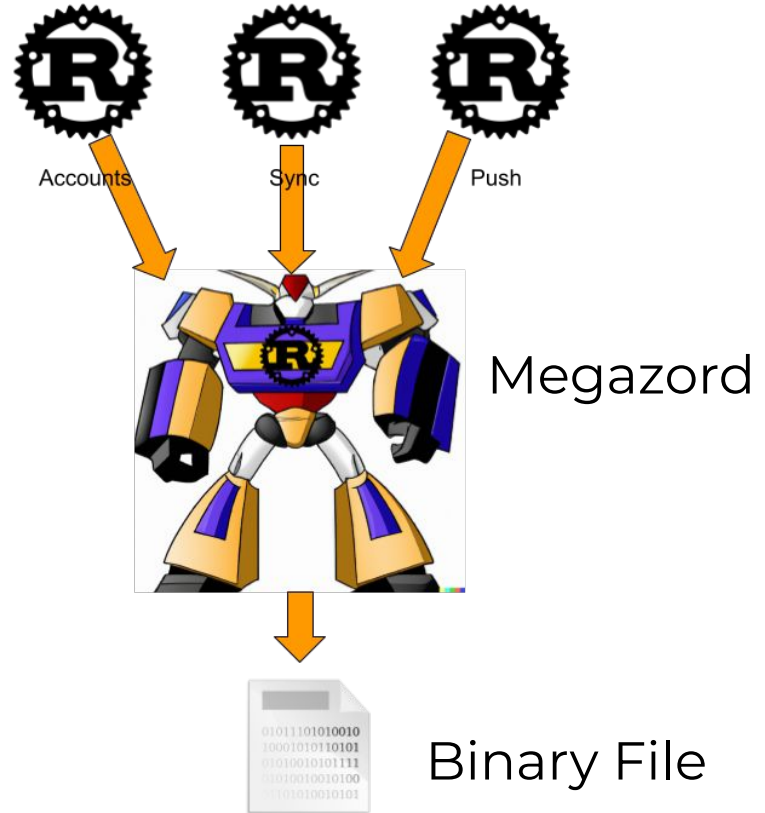


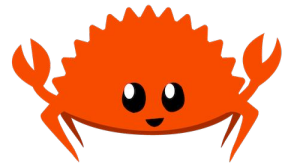
Binary Files

Problems with Rust in Android



Binaries can have
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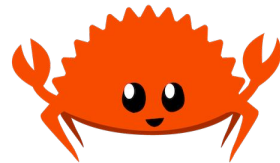
Problems with Rust in Android

**Binaries can have
duplicate Rust libraries**



```
[lib]
crate-type = ["cdylib"]

[dependencies]
account = { path = "../account" }
sync = { path = "../sync" }
push = { path = "../push" }
```

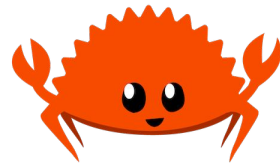
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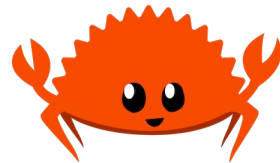
```
pub use account;  
pub use sync;  
pub use push;
```





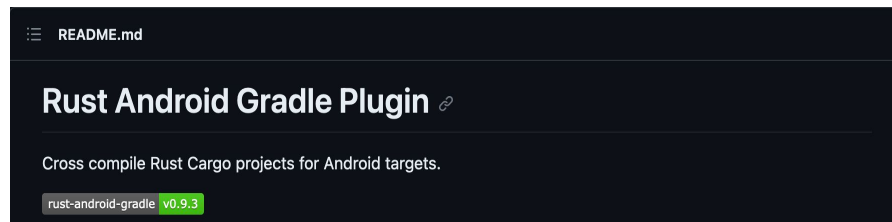
Problems with Rust in Android

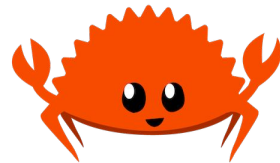
**Integrating the Rust
compiler with an
Android build system is
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Problems with Rust in Android

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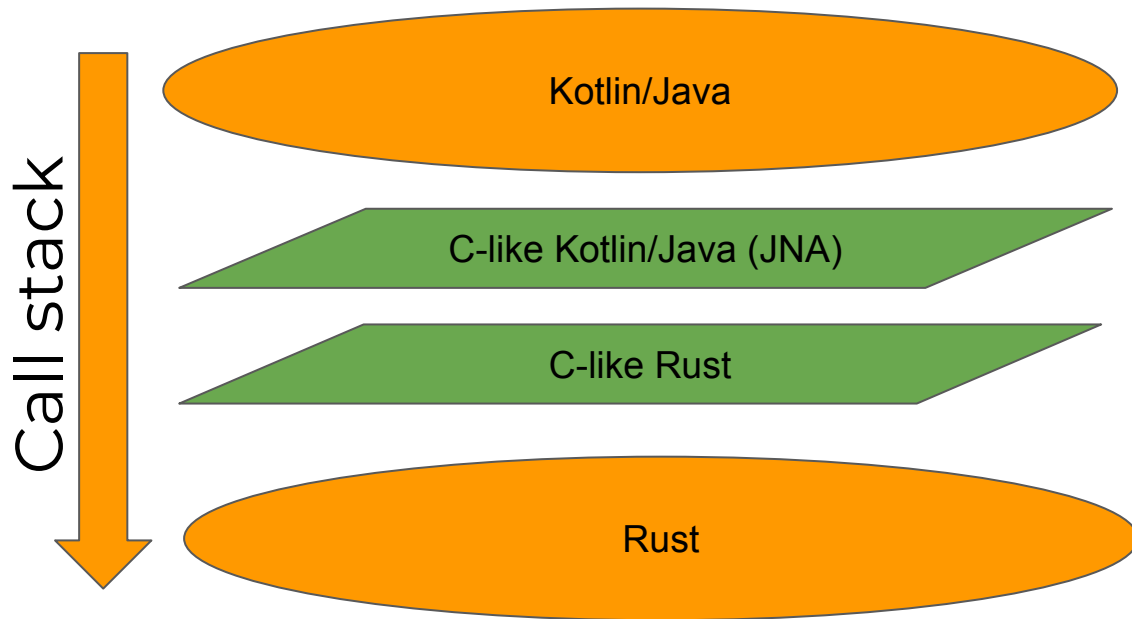
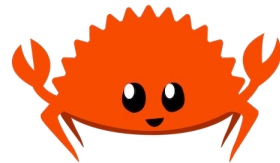


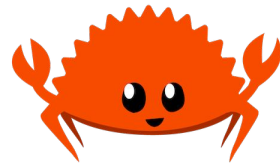


Problems with Rust in Android

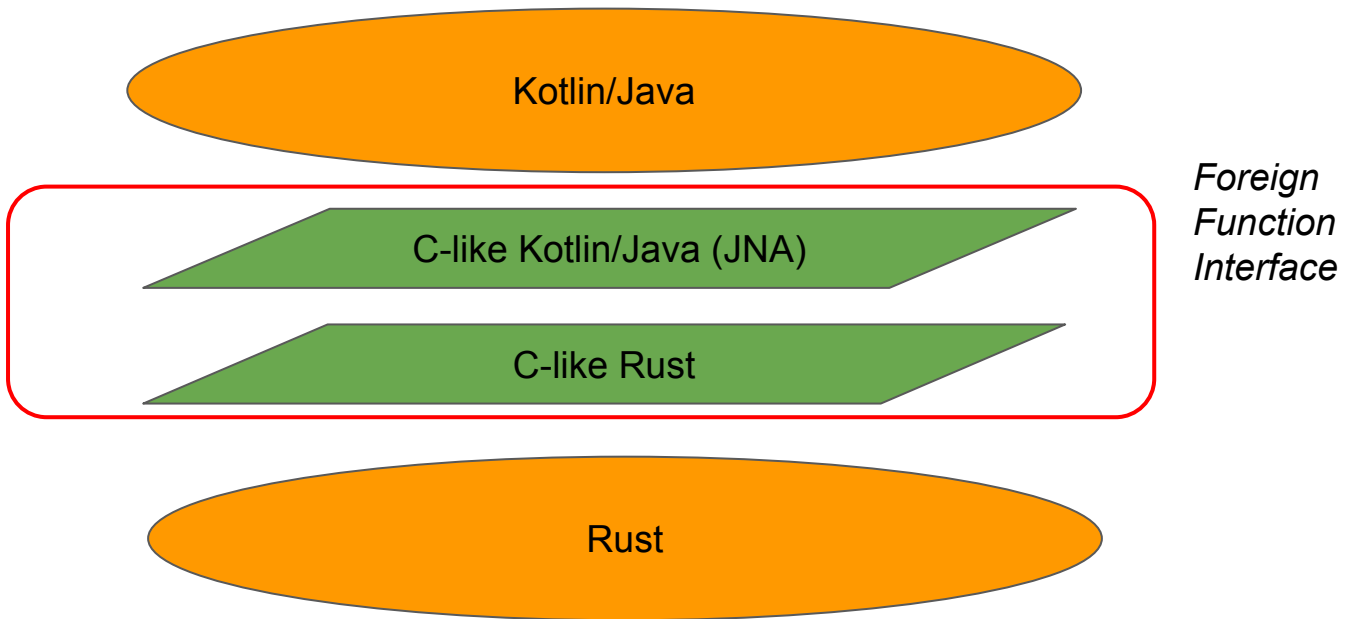
**Interfacing between
Kotlin and Rust is
difficult**

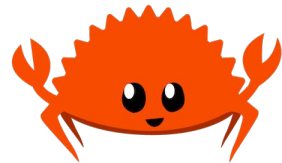
The FFI Sandwich





The FFI Sandwich





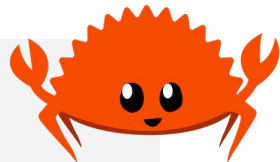
```
#[no_mangle]
```

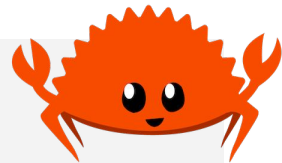
```
pub extern "C" fn sync() {
```

```
    // do sync stuff
```

```
    // Call other Rust functions normally
```

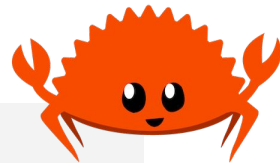
```
}
```





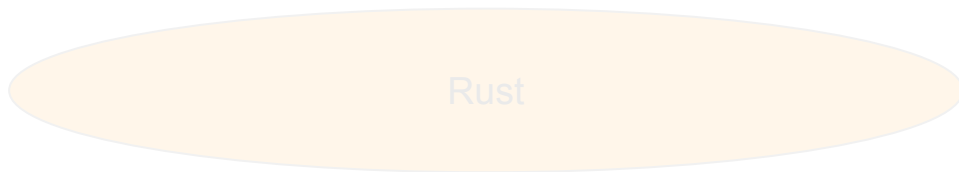
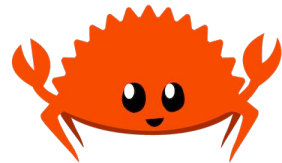
```
#[no_mangle]
pub extern "C" fn sync() -> i32 {
    match sync_impl() {
        Ok(()) => 0,
        // to_error_code implemented elsewhere
        Err(e) => e.to_error_code()
    }
}
```

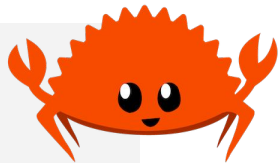




```
#[no_mangle]
pub extern "C" fn sync() -> *const u8 {
    match sync_impl() {
        // to_ffi_buffer implemented elsewhere
        Ok(res) => res.to_ffi_buffer(),
        Err(e)  => e.to_ffi_buffer()
    }
}
```

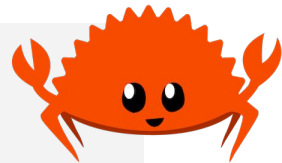






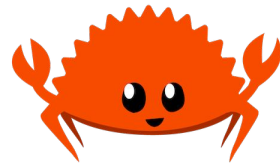
```
internal interface RustLib : Library {  
    companion object {  
        internal val INSTANCE: RustLib by lazy {  
            loadIndirect<RustLib>(componentName = "sync")  
        }  
    }  
  
    fun sync(): Int  
}
```





```
fun sync() {  
    val status = RustLib.INSTANCE.sync()  
    if status != 0 {  
        throw new SyncFFIException(status)  
    }  
}
```





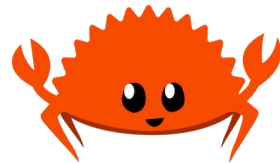
Problems with Rust in Android

**Interfacing between
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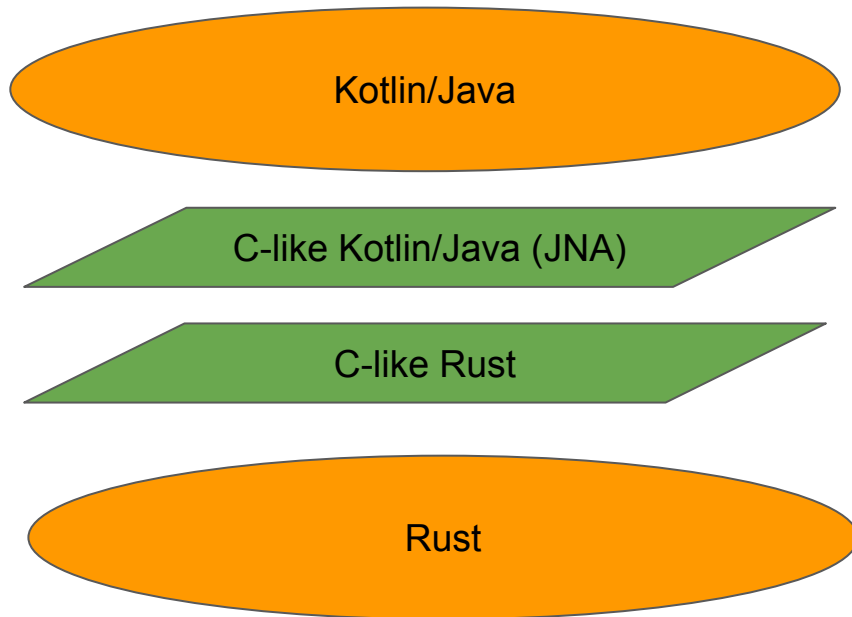
Many FFI operations are unsafe

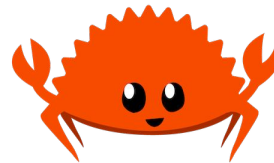
**Restricted to types compatible
with C**

**A large cognitive load on both
Kotlin and Rust engineers**

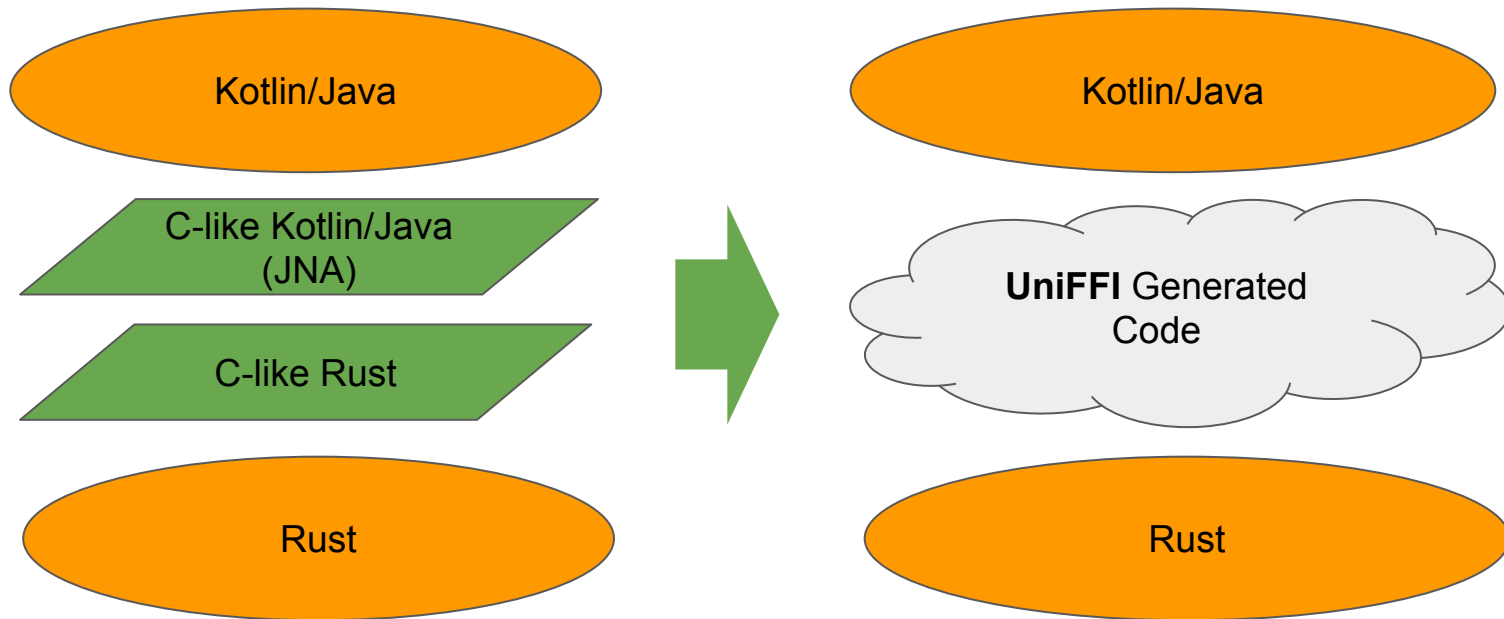


Problems with Rust in Android

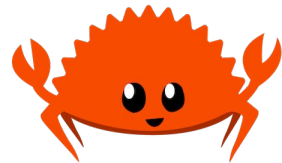




Problems with Rust in Android



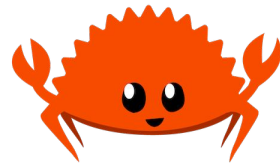
UniFFI



UniFFI is an open
source tool built at
Mozilla

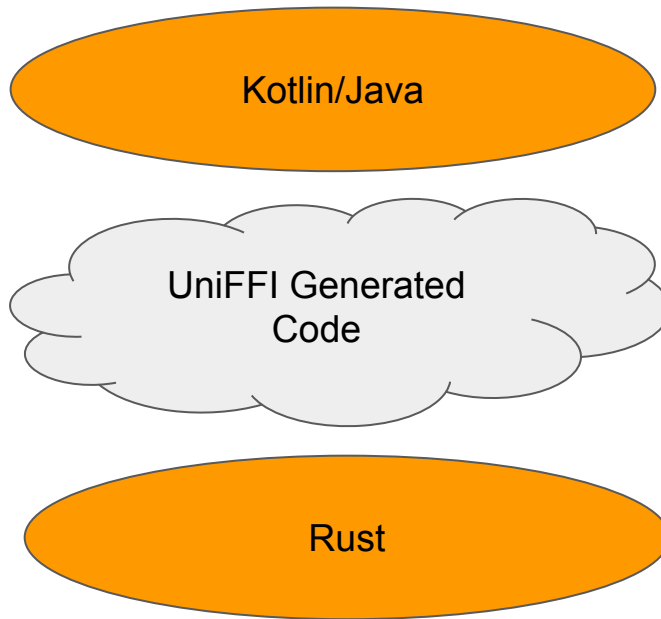
**Generates the inside of
the FFI sandwich**

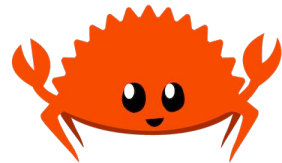
**You only worry about
the buns!**



Problems with Rust in Android

**Interfacing between
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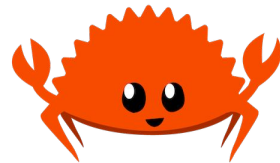
Problems with Rust in Android

**Interfacing between
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difficult**



```
fn sync() ->  
Result<SyncResult, SyncError> {  
    // Sync stuff  
}
```





Problems with Rust in Android

**Interfacing between
Kotlin and Rust is
difficult**



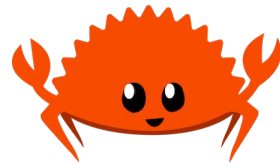
```
[Throws=SyncError]
```

```
SyncResult sync();
```

```
[Error]
```

```
enum SyncError { .. };
```

```
dictionary SyncResult { .. };
```



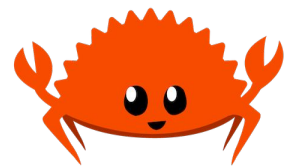
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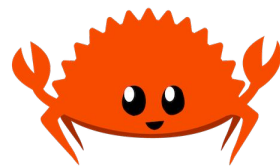
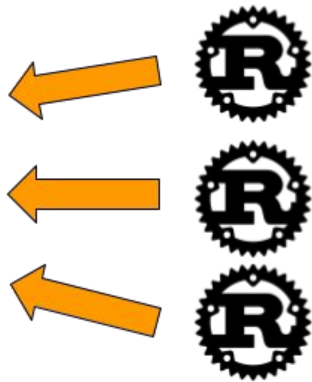
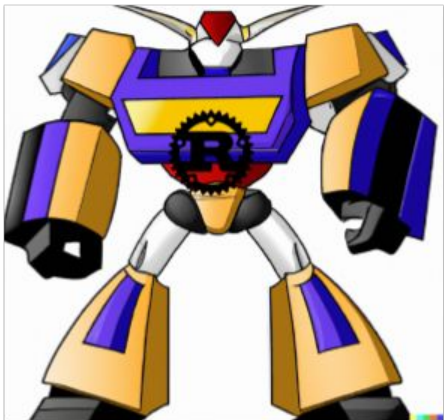
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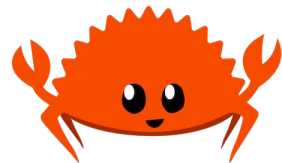
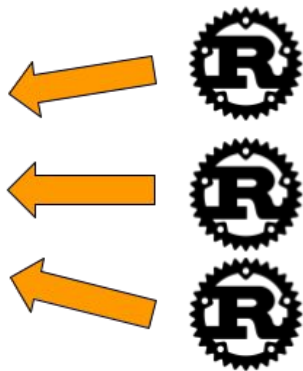


```
fun caller() {  
    try {  
        sync()  
    } catch (e: SyncException) {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

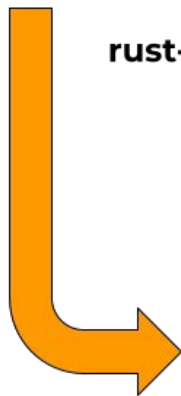


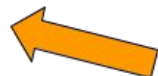




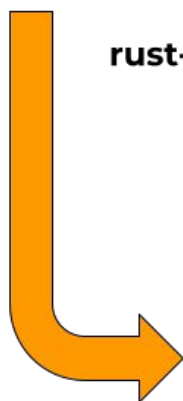
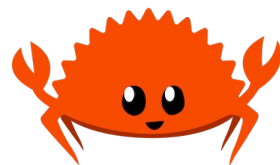


rust-android-gradle



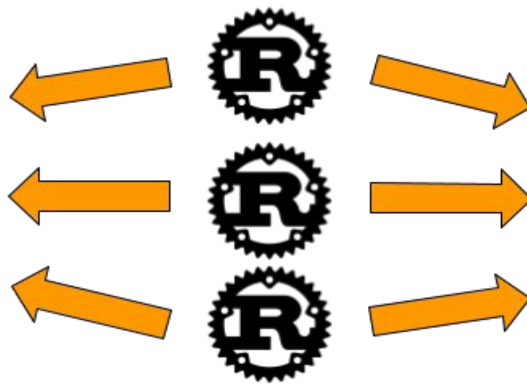
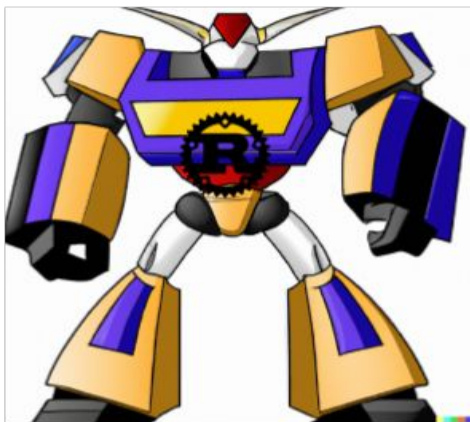


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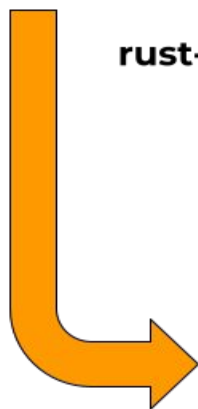
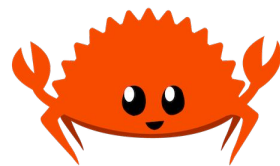


rust-android-gradle

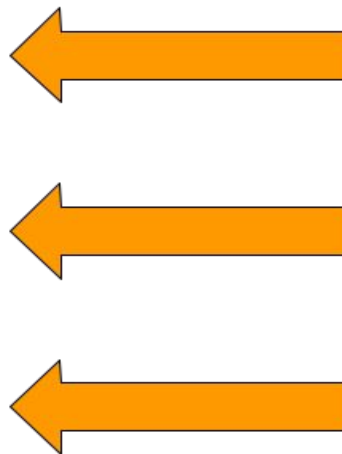




UniFFI



rust-android-gradle



Account

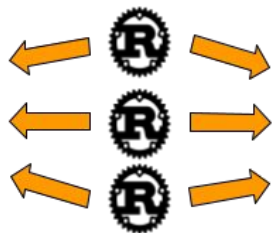


Sync



Push





UniFFI



Account



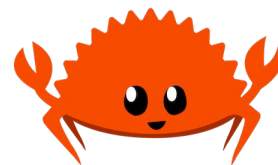
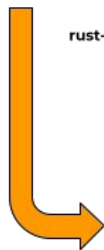
Sync

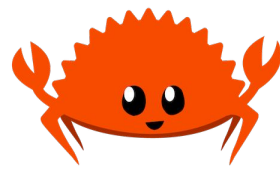


Push



rust-android-gradle





Remaining Limitations with Rust in Android

Remaining
Limitations with
~~Rust~~ Native
Languages in
Android

Remaining Limitation with Native Languages in Android

1. Restricted Threading



- The Android operating system is strict with background threads
- Difficult to manage app lifecycle events from outside the JVM

2. Asynchrony needs to be managed by the application



- Can't use async runtimes
- I/O blocks calling thread
- Difficulty separating blocking and non-blocking calls

3. Developer Experience



- Rust Engineers crossing over to Android & Android engineers crossing over to Rust creates friction

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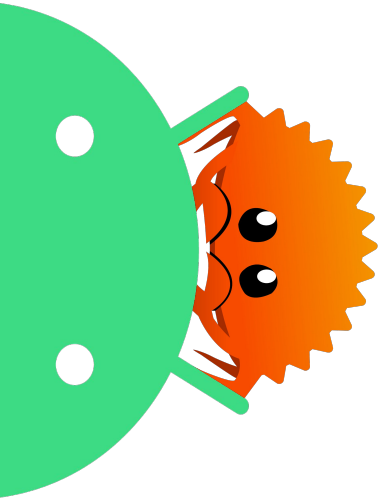


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Thank You

Tarik Eshaq

References

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- <https://security.googleblog.com/2021/09/an-update-on-memory-safety-in-chrome.html>
- <https://msrc.microsoft.com/blog/2019/07/a-proactive-approach-to-more-secure-code/>
- <https://aws.amazon.com/blogs/opensource/sustainability-with-rust/>
- <https://alexgaynor.net/2020/may/27/science-on-memory-unsafety-and-security/>

Resources

- Rust Programming Language Book (<https://doc.rust-lang.org/book/>)
- Rust android gradle plugin (<https://github.com/mozilla/rust-android-gradle>)
- UniFFI (<https://mozilla.github.io/uniffi-rs/>)
- JNA (<https://github.com/java-native-access/jna>)