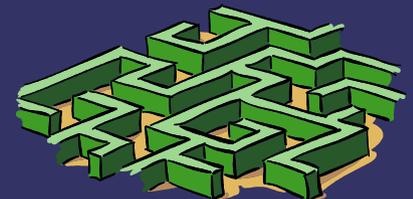


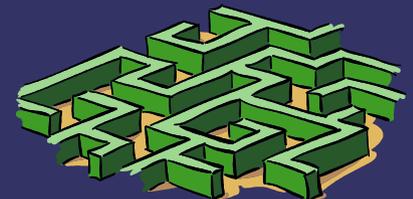
# *Importance of Early Bug Detection for Improving Program Reliability and Reducing Development Costs*

Sergey Ignatchenko



# *Disclaimer*

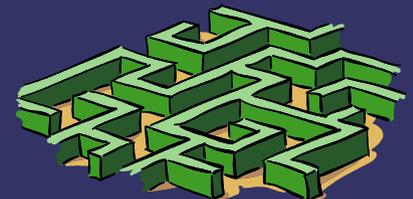
- ➔ All data and especially opinions within this presentation represent an inherently subjective point of view and should be taken internally only with a pinch of salt. Your mileage may vary.



# *Bugs, bugs, bugs...*

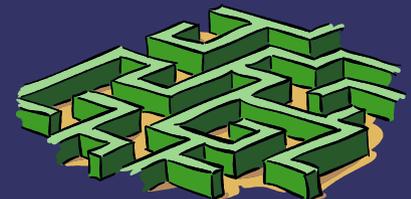
Imagine if every Thursday your shoes exploded if you tied them the usual way. This happens to us all the time with computers, and nobody thinks of complaining.

-- Jeff Raskin --

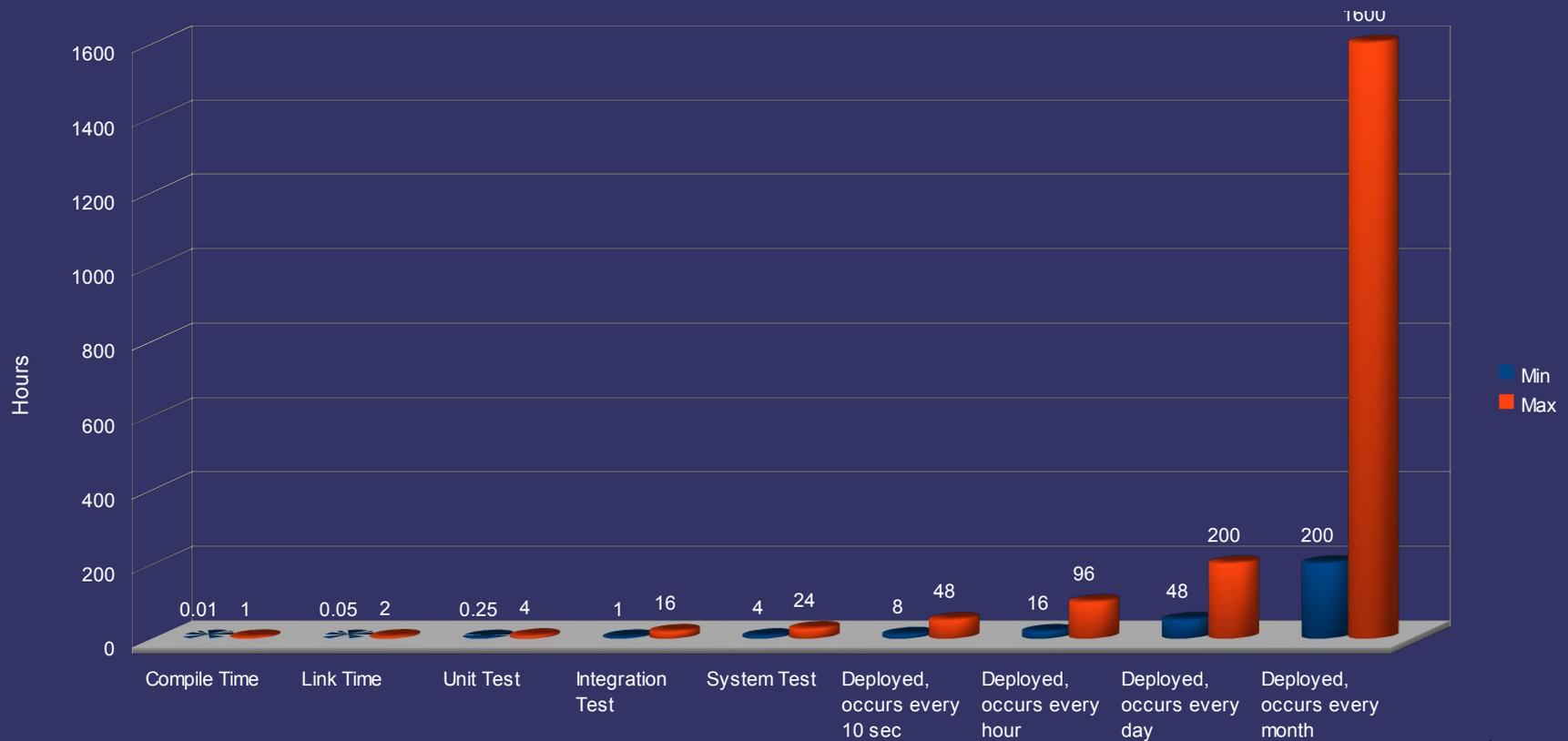


# Bug Life Cycle

- ➔ Bug mysteriously emerges...
- ➔ Bug goes through compiler
- ➔ Bug makes it through linker
- ➔ Bug is not detected during unit-test
- ➔ Bug survives integration test
- ➔ Bug further survives system test
- ➔ Bug is deployed
- ➔ Bug is reported
- ➔ Bug is reproduced
- ➔ Bug is identified
- ➔ Bug is fixed

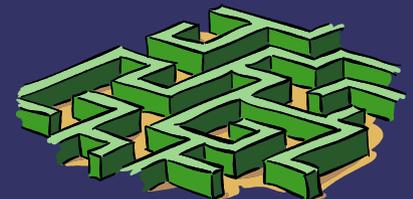


# How Does Time Necessary to Identify Bug Depend on the Stage When It Is Detected



# *Especially Nasty Bugs*

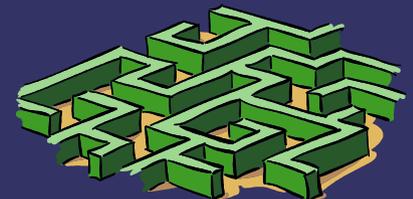
- ⇒ Multithreading Bugs (easy to make, difficult to reproduce)
- ⇒ Security Bugs (nobody cares to report)
- ⇒ 3rd-party Bugs (nobody expects them there)



# *Nothing Too New...*

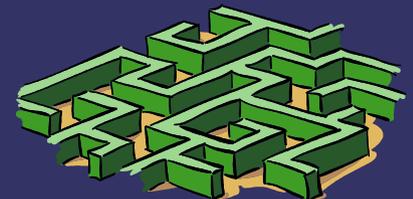
The more bug is allowed to live, the more damage it makes:

- ➔ Decreases program reliability
- ➔ Decreases customer satisfaction
- ➔ Increases development/maintenance costs



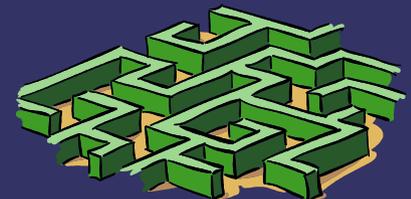
# *Existing Solutions*

- ⇒ Production-mode logging and reporting
- ⇒ Asserts
- ⇒ Self-restricting techniques like 'const'
- ⇒ Static code analysis/LINT



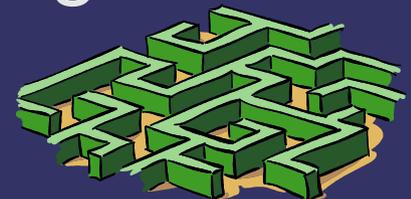
# *Existing Solution: Production Mode Logging and Reporting*

- ➔ Trivial to implement (reporting can be tricky for client-side or standalone apps, but logging is still trivial)
- ➔ Can be implemented regardless of programming language used
- ➔ Comprehensive logging enables post-mortem analysis
- ➔ Exceptions e-mailed to developers can be a bit too much, but it helps to reduce number of bugs fairly quickly, and often allows to fix the bug even before somebody complains.



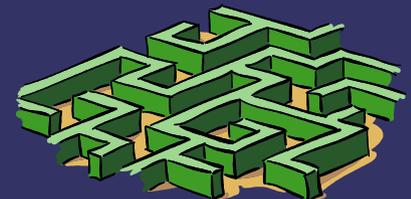
# *Existing Solutions: asserts*

- ➔ Extremely helpful not only to detect that there is a bug, but also to identify it
- ➔ The most convenient in C/C++, but can be used in other languages too
- ➔ Cannot have too many asserts
- ➔ Contrary to popular belief, in C/C++ it is often useful to leave some asserts even in production mode
- ➔ Close cousins: checked builds, debug-mode libraries, and tools like Valgrind.



# *Existing Solutions: const, private, etc.*

- ➔ Compile-time detection (as early as it gets)
- ➔ As they don't change generated binary in any way, it is essentially a tool which helps programmer to protect himself from his own mistakes
- ➔ Availability depends on language, but most modern languages support similar concepts one way or another



# *Existing Solutions: static code analysis/LINT*

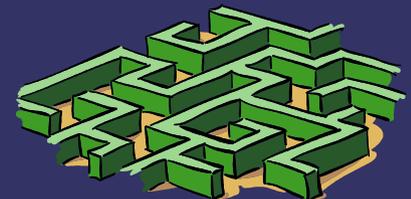
- ➔ LINT itself is a C/C++ tool, but there are similar tools for static code analysis for other languages
- ➔ Compile-time detection (as early as it gets)
- ➔ Detects “suspicious” constructs which definition is vague, and varies from project to project
- ➔ Usually tuning it for your project takes some time, but it is still worth it.



# *Static Code Analysis: what we would like to be detected?*

Example 1:

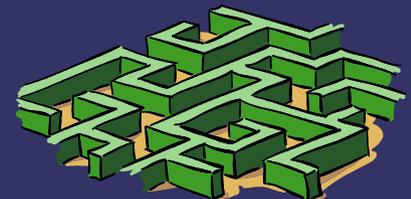
```
void f( const char* src ) {  
    char buf[ 32 ];  
    strncpy( buf, src, 64 );  
}
```



# *Static Code Analysis: what we would like to be detected?*

Example 2:

```
struct X {  
    string a; string b; int c; string long_text;  
    bool operator < ( const X& other ) {  
        if ( a != other.a ) return a < other.a;  
        if ( b != other.b ) return b < other.b;  
        if ( c != other.c ) return c < other.c;  
        return true; // we don't care what to return  
                    // if all of (a,b,c) are the same  
    }  
};  
set< X > set_of_x;
```



# *Static Code Analysis: what we would like to be detected?*

Example 2:

```
struct X {  
    string a; string b; int c; string long_text;  
    bool operator < ( const X& other ) {  
        if ( a != other.a ) return a < other.a;  
        if ( b != other.b ) return b < other.b;  
        if ( c != other.c ) return c < other.c;  
        return true; // bug!!  
    }  
};  
set< X > set_of_x;
```



# *Static Code Analysis: what we would like to be detected?*

Example 3:

```
struct X {  
    Mutex mx;  
    string s; // all access should be protected  
              // by mutex mx  
};  
  
void f( X& x ) {  
    // Lock lock ( mx ); // erroneously omitted  
    string tmp = x.s; // problem: we're  
                      // accessing s without lock  
}
```

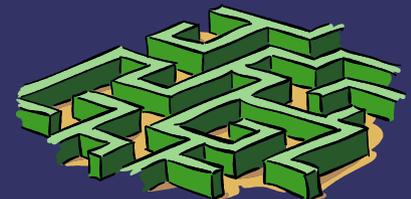


# *Static Code Analysis: we would like to detect it, but can we?*

Bad: neither compiler nor LINT can understand the comment below:

```
string s; // all access should be protected  
         // by mutex mx
```

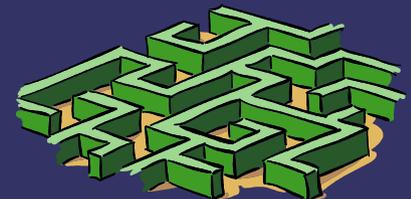
Good: we can make it. Sort of.



# *Static Code Analysis: C+-*

C+-:

- ➔ Soon to be released as an open source
- ➔ Extensible language with DIY extensions
- ➔ Compiles into C/C++ code (in the future – also in Java)
- ➔ Some extensions can be “restrictive”
- ➔ One of extensions we already have is `@protected_by` extension.

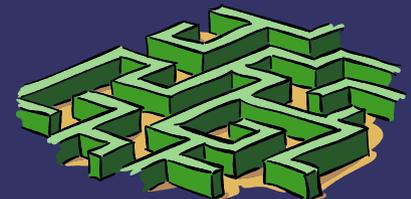


# Static Code Analysis: Example 3 revisited

Example 3 in C+-:

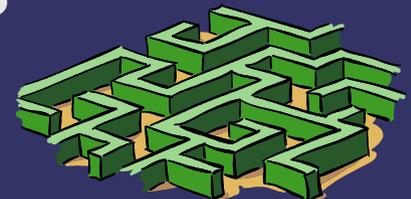
```
struct X {  
    Mutex mx;  
    string s @protected_by( mx );  
};
```

```
void f( X& x ) {  
    // Lock lock ( mx ); // erroneously omitted  
    string tmp = x.s; // compiler generates error  
                    // because of protected_by  
                    // specification  
}
```



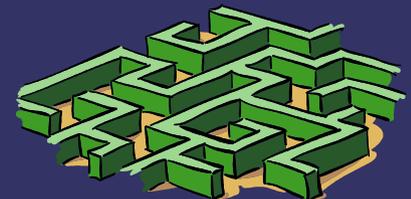
# C+-.: *Other Extensions*

- ➔ Already has an extension to enforce safe parameters for “printf”
- ➔ Also as an extension to prevent buffer overflows in functions like strncpy()  
(Example 1)
- ➔ Should be rather easy to add more extensions
- ➔ We hope that open source community will contribute many extensions (including those aimed to enforce certain safe practices).
- ➔ In any case, use of all extensions is optional.



# *Advanced Static Analysis: an Important Tool in Early Bug Detection*

- ⇒ In general, may need extending language to allow specifying certain concepts explicitly.
- ⇒ Can help detect certain classes of bugs as early as it gets (compile-time).
- ⇒ Has a big potential of improving of overall quality of code.



***Computers can't do anything smart  
for you, but they can do a lot of  
stupid work instead of you,  
freeing you time to do something  
smart.***

