

Gestählte Anwendungen

durch Verifikation



Andy Walter
COO, aicas GmbH
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Die aicas Gruppe

- Embedded und Echtzeit Java seit 2001
- Analyse und Debugging Werkzeuge für Java
- Hauptsitz: Karlsruhe, Deutschland
- aicas inc.: New Haven, Connecticut
- aicas SARL: Paris, Frankreich



Kunden Anwendungen



Qualitätssicherheit

- Statische Erkennung von
 - Deadlocks
 - Race Conditions
 - möglichen Laufzeit Exceptions

Class cast

Array Store

Index out of bounds

Negative array size

Divide by zero

Scope cycle

Illegal assignment

Null pointer

Sync needed

Illegal sync use

Illegal wait use

mit



Datenflussanalyse

```
...  
if (device instanceof MyDevice)  
{  
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;  
  
    int value = s.reading();  
  
    ...  
}  
...
```



Datenflussanalyse

```
...  
if (device instanceof MyDevice)  
{  
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;  
  
    int value = s.reading();  
  
    ...  
}  
...
```

NullPointerException

Datenflussanalyse

```
...  
if (device instanceof MyDevice)  
{  
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;  
    int value = s.reading();  
}  
...
```

NullPointerException (circled around `device.sensor`)

ClassCastException (circled around `MySensor`)

Datenflussanalyse

```
...  
if (device instanceof MyDevice)  
{  
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;  
    int value = s.reading();  
    ...  
}  
...
```

NullPointerException (pointing to `device.sensor`)

ClassCastException (pointing to `(MySensor)`)

NullPointerException (pointing to `s.reading()`)

Datenflussanalyse

```
...                               device != null
if (device instanceof MyDevice)
{
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;
    int value = s.reading();
}
...
```

Annotations in the code:

- device != null** (blue text above the if statement)
- NullPointerException** (red text above `device.sensor`)
- ClassCastException** (red text above `(MySensor)`)
- NullPointerException** (red text below `s.reading()`)

Datenflussanalyse

```
...  
if (device instanceof MyDevice)  
{  
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;  
  
    int value = s.reading();  
    ...  
}  
...
```

Annotations:

- device != null** (blue text, arrow pointing to the `device` variable in the `if` condition)
- NullPointerException** (red text, arrow pointing to the `device.sensor` property access)
- ClassCastException** (red text, arrow pointing to the cast `(MySensor)`)
- NullPointerException** (red text, arrow pointing to the `s.reading()` method call)

Datenflussanalyse

```
...  
if (device instanceof MyDevice)  
{  
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;  
  
    int value = s.reading();  
}  
...
```

Annotations:

- device != null** (blue text, points to the `device` variable in the `if` condition)
- NullPointerException ✓** (green text, points to the `sensor` property access)
- ClassCastException** (red text, points to the cast operation `(MySensor)`)
- NullPointerException** (red text, points to the `s` variable in the `reading()` call)

Datenflussanalyse

```
...  
if (device instanceof MyDevice)  
{  
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;  
    int value = s.reading();  
    ...  
}  
...
```

NullPointerException ✓ (green circle around `device.sensor`)

ClassCastException (red circle around `MySensor`)

NullPointerException (red circle around `s`)

Datenflussanalyse

```
...  
if (device instanceof MyDevice)  
{  
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;  
    int value = s.reading();  
    ...  
}  
...
```

NullPointerException ✓ (green circle around `device.sensor`)

ClassCastException (red circle around `MySensor`)

NullPointerException (red circle around `s`)

values(MyDevice.sensor) contains only MySensor (blue text)

Datenflussanalyse

```
...  
if (device instanceof MyDevice)  
{  
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;  
    int value = s.reading();  
    ...  
}  
...
```

NullPointerException ✓ (green circle around `device.sensor`)

ClassCastException (red circle around `MySensor`)

NullPointerException (red circle around `s.reading()`)

values(MyDevice.sensor) contains only MySensor (blue text)

Datenflussanalyse

```
...  
if (device instanceof MyDevice)  
{  
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;  
    int value = s.reading();  
    ...  
}  
...
```

NullPointerException ✓ (points to `device.sensor`)

ClassCastException ✓ (points to `(MySensor)`)

NullPointerException (points to `s.reading()`)

values(MyDevice.sensor) contains only MySensor

Datenflussanalyse

```
...  
if (device instanceof MyDevice)  
{  
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;  
    int value = s.reading();  
    ...  
}  
...
```

NullPointerException ✓ (pointing to `device.sensor`)

ClassCastException ✓ (pointing to `(MySensor)`)

NullPointerException (pointing to `s.reading()`)

Datenflussanalyse

```
...  
if (device instanceof MyDevice)  
{  
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;  
    int value = s.reading();  
    ...  
}  
...
```

NullPointerException ✓ (circled in green)
ClassCastException ✓ (circled in green)
NullPointerException (circled in red)
null ≠ values(MyDevice.sensor) (circled in blue)

Datenflussanalyse

```
...  
if (device instanceof MyDevice)  
{  
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;  
    int value = s.reading();  
    ...  
}  
...
```

Annotations:

- NullPointerException ✓** (green) pointing to `device.sensor`
- ClassCastException ✓** (green) pointing to `(MySensor)`
- NullPointerException** (red) pointing to `s.reading()`
- Annotation:** `null ∉ values(MyDevice.sensor)` (blue)

Datenflussanalyse

```
...  
if (device instanceof MyDevice)  
{  
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;  
    int value = s.reading();  
    ...  
}  
...
```

Annotations:

- NullPointerException ✓** (points to `device.sensor`)
- ClassCastException ✓** (points to `(MySensor)`)
- NullPointerException ✓** (points to `s.reading()`)
- Annotation:** `null ∉ values(MyDevice.sensor)`

Datenflussanalyse

```
...  
if (device instanceof MyDevice)  
{  
    MySensor s = (MySensor) device.sensor;  
    int value = s.reading();  
    ...  
}  
...
```

NullPointerException ✓

ClassCastException ✓

NullPointerException ✓

VeriFlux

Application

<anonymous package>	Test_tutorial	<init>
com.aicas.jamaica.lang	Test_tutorial\$ 1	arrayIndex1
java.lang	Test_tutorial\$ 2	arrayIndex2
javafx.runtime	Test_tutorial\$ 3	callTest
	Test_tutorial\$ 4	context
	Test_tutorial\$AnObject	deadlock
		forLoop1
		forLoop2
		forLoop3
		main
		nullPointer1
		nullPointer2
		race

```
public void arrayIndex1()
{
    int[] a = new int[5];
    a[0] = 0;
    a[10] = 10;
}
```

Index out of bounds: index 10 length 5

```
public int[] forLoop1()
{
    // no errors found
    int a[] = new int[10];
    for (int i = 0; i < a.length; i++)
    { a[i] = i; }
    return a;
}

public int[] forLoop2()
```

Typcasts

```
class Apfel {  
public: int nr;  
private: static int count;  
  
public: Apfel() { // Konstruktor  
    nr = ++count;  
};  
  
void eat() {  
    cout << "Apfel " << nr << "  
gegessen" << endl;  
};  
  
int Apfel::count = 0;
```

```
class Birne {  
public: double feld1;  
        int nr;  
private: static int count;  
  
public: Birne() { // Konstruktor  
    nr = ++count;  
};  
  
void eat() {  
    cout << "Birne " << nr << "  
gegessen" << endl;  
};  
  
int Birne::count = 0;
```

Typcast (2)

```
main()
{
    Apfel* apfel;
    apfel = new Apfel();
    apfel->eat();

    Birne* birne;
    birne = (Birne*)apfel; // Kein Fehler in C++ !
    birne->eat();
}
```

Typcast (3)

- In C++: Programm läuft weiter, Fehler bleibt unentdeckt
- In Java:
 - Hier: Compiler Fehler
 - Schlimmstenfalls: Laufzeit Exception
- Java + Veriflux:
 - In jedem Fall statisch erkannt.

Array Überlauf

```
class Apfel {  
public: int meinFeld(4);  
        int nr;  
private: static int count;  
  
public: Apfel() { // Konstruktor  
        nr = ++count;  
};  
  
void eat() {  
        cout << "Apfel " << nr << "  
gegessen" << endl;  
};  
  
int Apfel::count = 0;
```

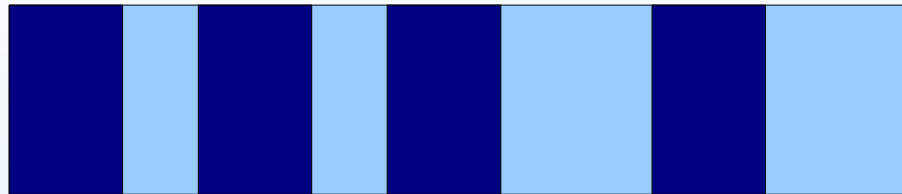
```
main()  
{  
        Apfel* apfel;  
        apfel = new Apfel();  
        apfel->meinFeld(4) = 88;  
        apfel->eat();  
}
```

Array Überlauf (2)

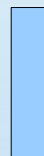
- In C++: Programm läuft weiter, Fehler bleibt unentdeckt
- In Java:
 - Laufzeit Exception
- Java + Veriflux:
 - In jedem Fall statisch erkannt.

Fragmentierter Speicher

Speicherzustand:



Neues Objekt soll erzeugt werden:



- freier Speicher



- belegter Speicher



Fragmentierter Speicher (2)

- In C:
 - Allokation nicht immer möglich
- In C++:
 - Allokation nicht immer möglich,
 - insbesondere nicht in Echtzeit
- in Java:
 - Kein Problem, mit JamaicaVM auch in Echtzeit

Deadlocks

// Thread 1:

```
public void deadlock1() {  
    synchronized (a) {  
        // ...  
        synchronized (b) {  
            // ...  
        }  
    }  
}
```

// Thread 2:

```
public void deadlock2() {  
    synchronized (b) {  
        // ...  
        synchronized (a) {  
            // ...  
        }  
    }  
}
```

- C, C++, Java: Blockiert u.U. zur Laufzeit vollständig
- JamaicaVM: Wirft Exception anstatt zu blockieren
- Veriflux: Erkennt Problem statisch



Division durch Null

- `int b = a / 0;`
- C / C++: Wirft Posix Signal SIGFPE
- Java: Exception, kann komfortabel behandelt werden
- Mit Veriflux: Fehler wird statisch erkannt.



Null Zeiger Dereferenzierung

```
char *nix = NULL;  
strcpy (nix, "x");
```

- C / C++: Wirft Posix Signal SIGSEGV
- Java: Exception, kann komfortabel behandelt werden
- Mit Veriflux: Fehler wird statisch erkannt.

Race Conditions

```
boolean wertGesetzt = false;
```

```
String inhalt = null;
```

```
// Thread 1:
```

```
public void race1() {  
    wertGesetzt = true;  
    inhalt = "meinInhalt";  
}
```

```
// Thread 2:
```

```
public void race2() {  
    if (wertGesetzt) {  
        c = inhalt.charAt(2);  
    }  
}
```

- C, C++, Java: fehlende Synchronisierung führt zu inkonsistenten Daten (hier: Exception)
- Veriflux: Erkennt Problem statisch

Sichere Entwicklung

	C	C++	Java	JamaicaVM	JamaicaVM with Veriflux
Faulty Type Conversion	x	x	o	o	✓
Deadlocks	x	x	x	o	✓
Dangling Pointers	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Fragmented Memory	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Array Range Violation	x	x	o	o	✓
Race Conditions	x	x	x	x	✓
Uninitialised Variables	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Dereferencing Null Pointer	(o)	(o)	o	o	✓
Division by Zero	(o)	(o)	o	o	✓
Exceptions	x	o	o	o	✓

x danger , o runtime error, ✓ detected during development



Eigenschaften Veriflux

- Findet alle Fehler der genannten Fehlerarten
- Zahl der falschen Warnungen ist minimal
- Kurze Analysezeiten durch geschicktes Unifizieren von Wertemengen
- Untersuchen von Bibliotheken möglich
- Analysiert wird Bytecode
- Quellcode zur Darstellung möglich
- Schnittstelle zum Einbinden in eigene QA

Robuste Anwendungen mit Java

- Java bringt
 - Höhere Produktivität durch Fehlervermeidung
 - Robustere Anwendungen
- Mit Veriflux kann die Code Qualität noch gesteigert werden

