MATLAB EXPO 2017 KOREA

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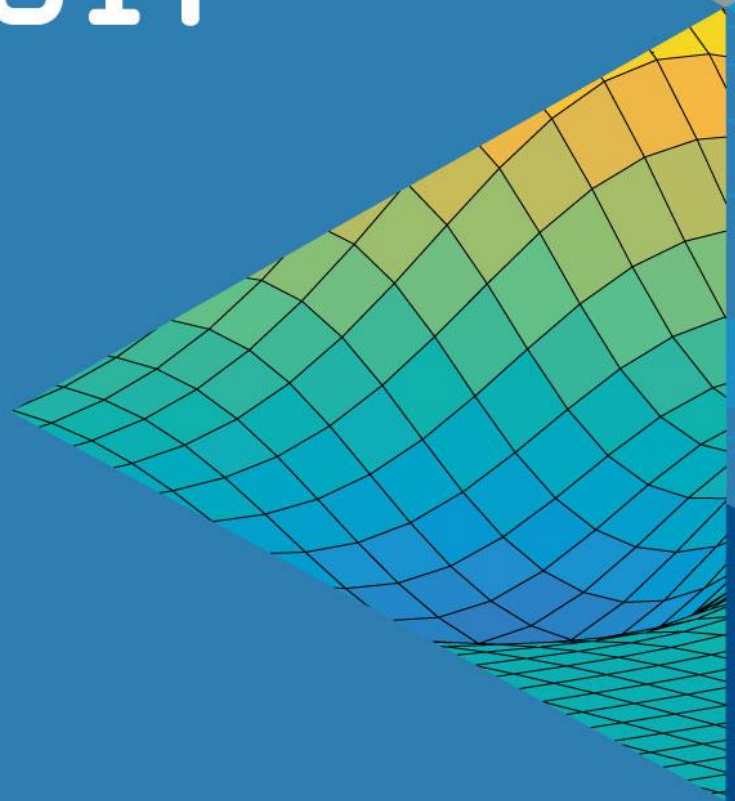

Polyspace를 활용한 MISRA C:2012 및 실행시간 오류 검사

Introduction to Polyspace with MISRA C:2012 and RTE

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Agenda

- Why do we check MISRA C and Runtime errors?
- Polyspace Introduction
  - How to check MISRA C:2012 violations
  - How to verify Runtime errors

Why do we check **MISRA C** or **Runtime error** ?

The intention was to provide a "**restricted subset of a standardized structured language**" as required in the 1994 MISRA Guidelines for automotive systems being developed to **meet the requirements of functional safety standards like ISO 26262**.

Table 1 – Topics To Be Covered By Modeling and Coding Guidelines

Topics		ASIL			
		A	B	C	D
1a	Enforcement of low complexity	++	++	++	++
1b	Use of language subsets	++	++	++	++
1c	Enforcement of strong typing	++	++	++	++
1d	Use of defensive implementation techniques	o	+	++	++
1e	Use of established design principles	+	+	+	++
1f	Use of unambiguous graphical representation	+	++	++	
1g	Use of style guides	+	++	++	
1h	Use of naming conventions	++	++	++	

Table 9 – Methods for Verification of Software Unit Design and Implementation

Topics		ASIL			
		A	B	C	D
1a	Walkthrough	++	+	o	o
1b	Inspection	+	++	++	++
1c	Semiformal verification	+	+	++	++
1d	Formal verification	o	o	+	+
1e	Control flow analysis	+	+	++	++
1f	Data flow analysis	+	+	++	++
1g	Static code analysis	+	++	++	++
1h	Semantic code analysis	+	+	+	+

Ref) ISO 26262 – Mapping Table (Certification Kit 2017a)

Why **restricted subset**?

- There are several drawbacks with the C language
  - ISO Standard language definition is *incomplete* …
    - *Undefined* behavior
    - *Unspecified* behavior
    - *Implementation-defined* behavior
  - Misuse language
  - Misunderstanding language
  - Lack of Runtime error checking

- One of solution is ***MISRA C*** and ***RTE detection*** with ***Static Analysis***

Why **restricted subset**?

```
int  foo  (int  arg) {
     return  arg  +  1;
}

void  main  (void) {
     int  var  =  0;
     printf ("var :  %d  and  %d\n",  var++,  foo(var));
}
```

Output with …
- gcc 5.4.0 : var : 0 and 1
- Visual Studio 2013 : var : 0 and 2

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Brief History of MISRA C

- ***MISRA C:2012***
  - Compatible with **ISO/IEC 9899:1999 (C99)**
  - published in 2013
  - 159 Guidelines
    - 16 Directives
    - 143 Rules

  - 173 Guidelines
    - 17 Directives
    - 156 Rules

- MISRA C:2004
  - Compatible with ISO/IEC 9899:1990 (C90)
- MISRA C:1998
  - Compatible with ISO/IEC 9899:1990 (C90)

What is MISRA C:2012

- **Directives**

  Guidelines for which it is not possible to provide the full description necessary to perform a check for compliance. Static analysis tools may be able to assist in checking compliance. For example, items are checked with design documents or requirements specification.

- **Rules**

  Guidelines for which a complete description has been provided. It is possible to check compliance with source code without any other information.

What is MISRA C:2012

- Directives
  - 17 Directives
    - 10 Required directives
    - 7 Advisory directives
- Rules
  - 156 Rules
    - 16 Mandatory rules
    - 108 Required rules
    - 32 Advisory rules

Mandatory:
- Deviation from this guidelines is not permitted.

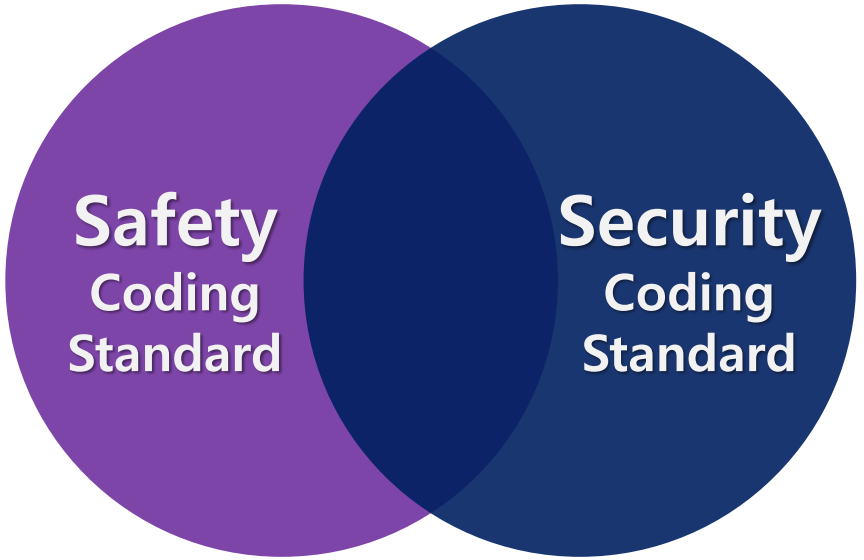
Required:
- Formal deviation is required.

Advisory:
- Formal deviation is not necessary, but alternative arrangements should be made.

*** Any guideline can be treated as required/mandatory guideline.**

New Security guidelines of MISRA C:2012

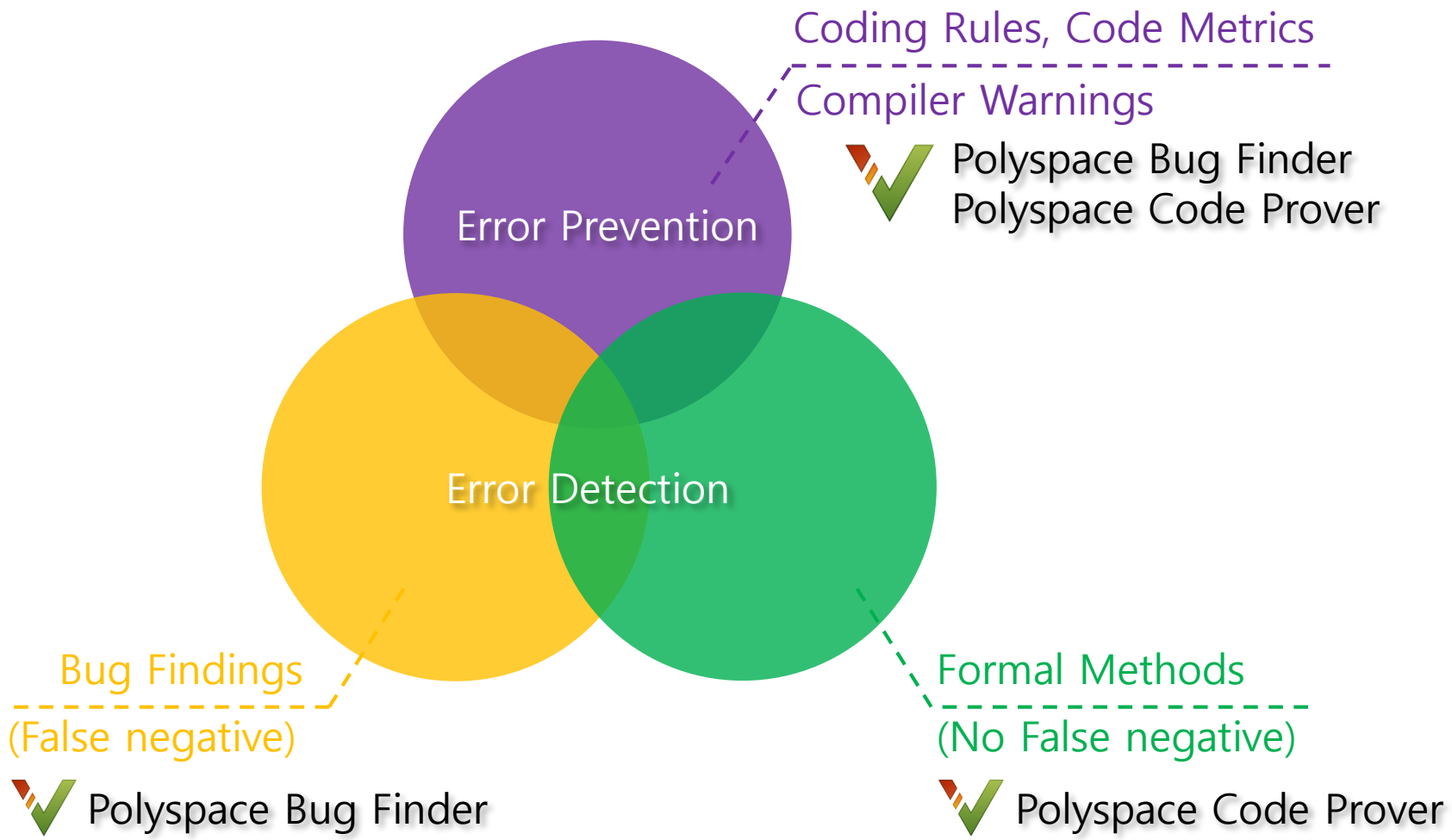
- are to improve the coverage of the **security concerns** highlighted by **ISO/IEC 17961:2013**



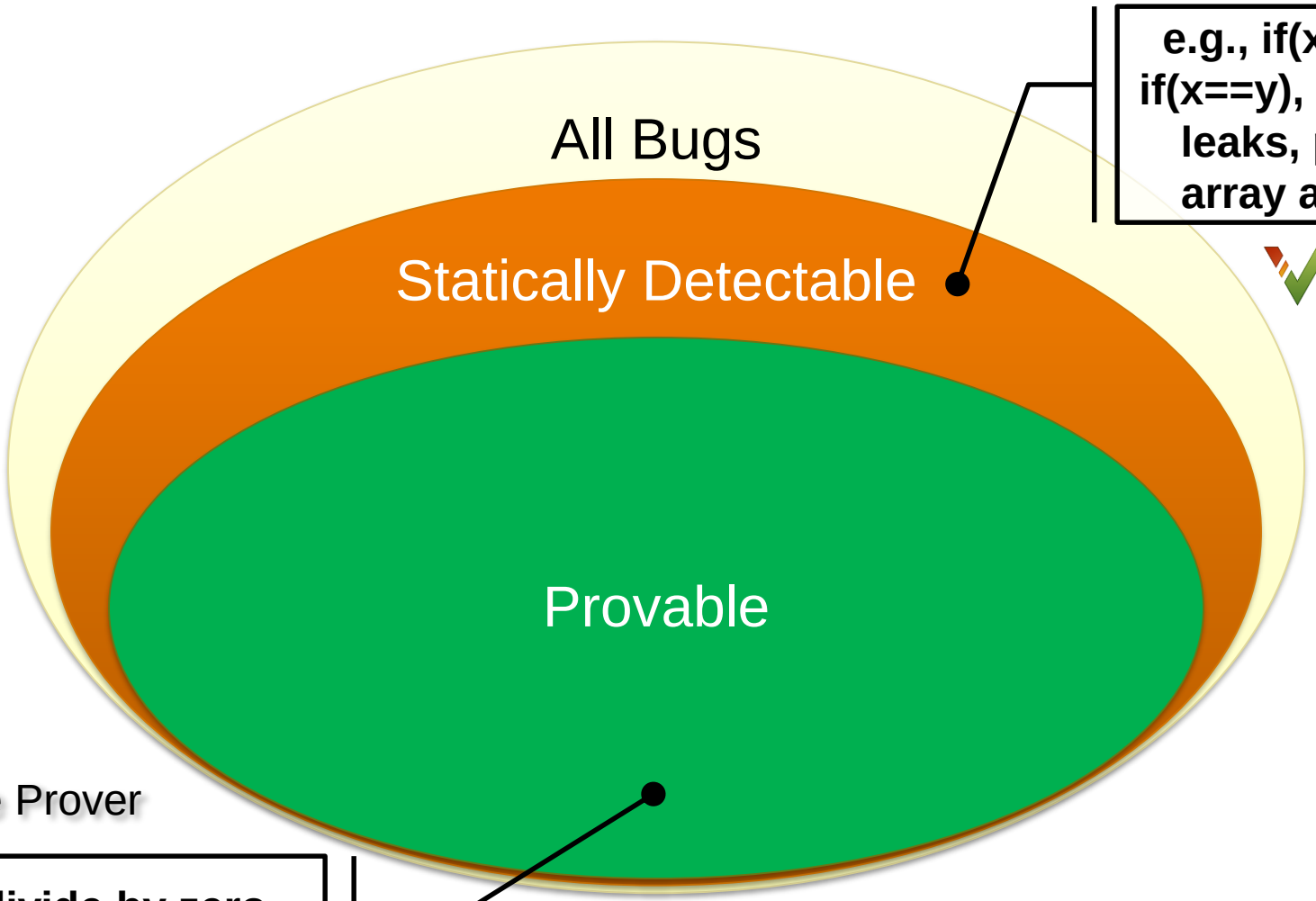
- MISRA C has evolved…

  from automotive standard to industry-wide standard!

Polyspace PRODUCTS



Not all bugs can be statically proven



e.g., if(x=y) vs. if(x==y), memory leaks, partial array access

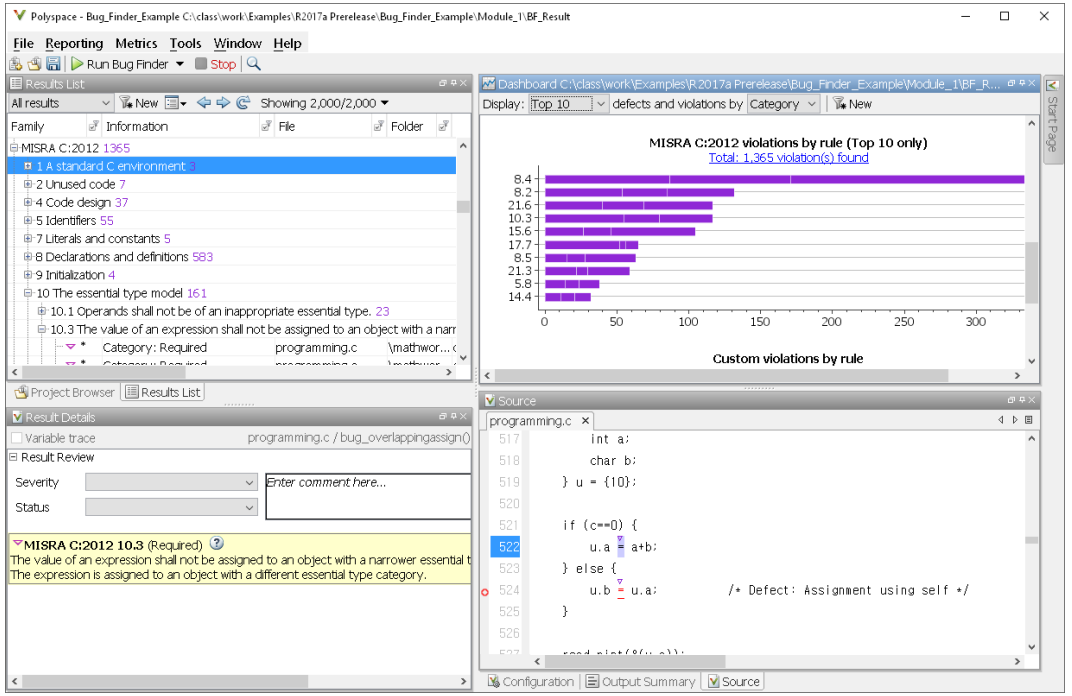
Polyspace Bug Finder

Polyspace Code Prover

e.g., divide by zero, overflow, illegal pointer dereferences

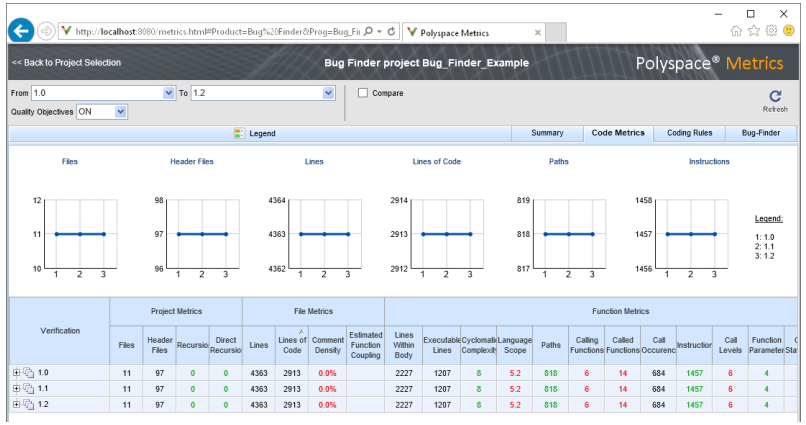
Polyspace supports for Coding Rules Compliance

- **MISRA C:2012**
  - 11 Directives supported
  - 156 rules supported
  - 6 directives not enforceable
- MISRA C++:2008
  - 185 of the 228 rules supported
- JSF++:2005
  - 157 of 234 rules supported



Polyspace supports for various Code Metrics

- **Project Metrics**
  - Direct Recursions
  - Header Files
  - Files
  - Recursions
- **File Metrics**
  - Comment Density
  - Estimated Function Coupling
  - Lines
  - Lines without comment



- **Function Metrics**
  - Cyclomatic Complexity
  - Higher Estimate of Local Variable Size
  - Lower Estimate of Local Variable Size
  - Language Scope
  - Call Levels
  - Call Occurrences
  - Called Functions
  - Calling Functions
  - Executable Lines
  - Function Parameters
  - Goto Statements
  - Instructions
  - Lines Within Body
  - Local Non-Static Variables
  - Local Static Variables
  - Paths
  - Return Statements

Types of Defects detected by Polyspace Bug Finder

Numerical
- Division by zero, Overflow
- Invalid use of standard library integer/floating point routine
- …

Static memory
- Array access out of bounds
- Null pointer
- …

Dynamic memory
- Memory leaks
- Use of previously freed pointer
- …

Dataflow
- Write without further read
- Non-initialized variable
- …

Concurrency
- Data races (atomic, non-atomic)
- Deadlocks
- …

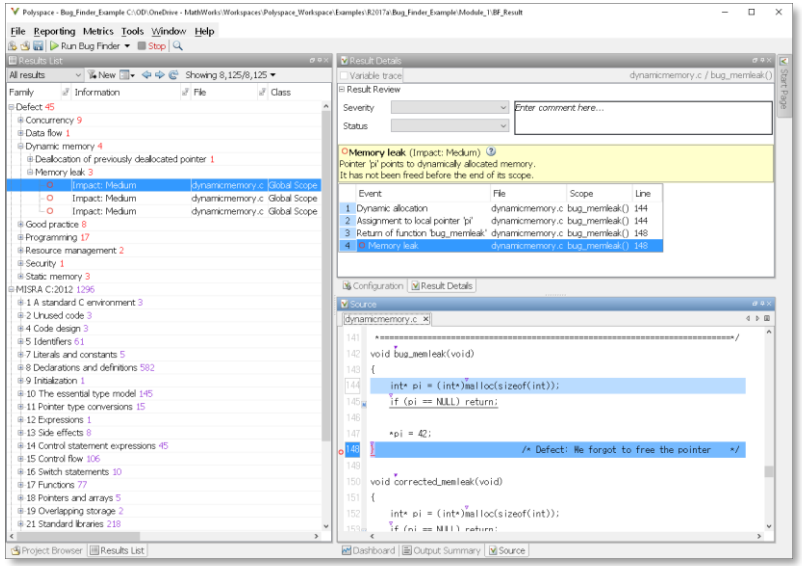
Resource management
- Resource leak
- Writing to read-only resource
- …

Programming
- Invalid use of = or == operator
- Declaration mismatch
- …

Good Practice
- Unused parameter
- Large pass-by-value argument
- …

Security
- Unsafe standard function
- Use of non-secure temporary file
- …

Tainted data
- Array access with tainted index
- Tainted sign change conversion
- …



www.mathworks.com/help/bugfinder/defect-reference.html

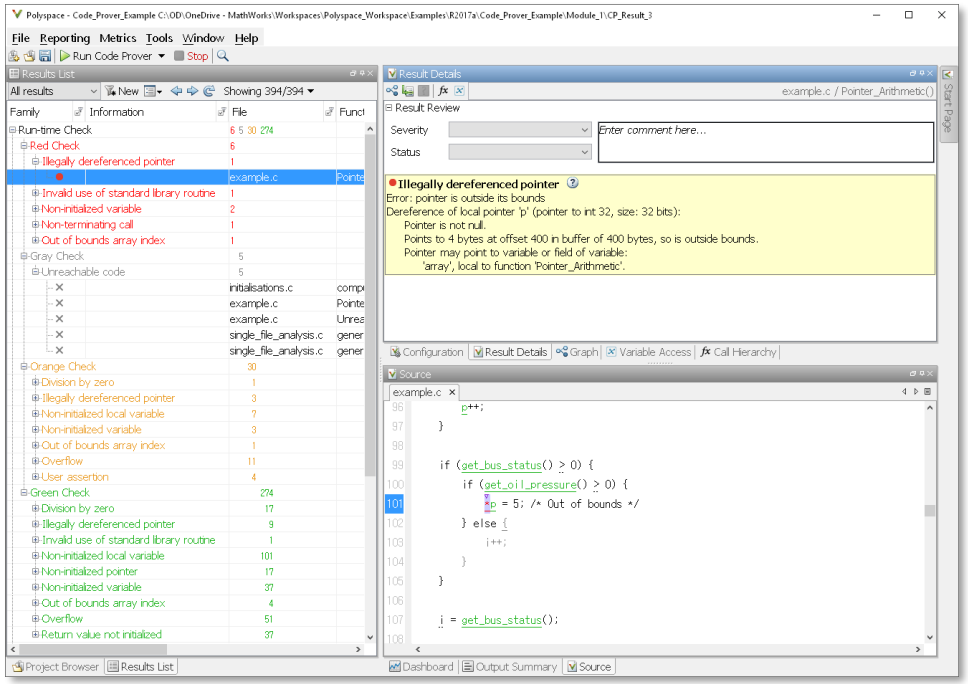
Full list of Runtime checks in Polyspace Code Prover

C run-time checks

- Unreachable Code
- Function not called
- Function not reachable
- Non-initialized local variable
- Non-initialized pointer
- Non-initialized variable
- Return value not initialized
- Division by zero
- Invalid operation on floats
- Invalid shift operations
- Overflow
- Subnormal float
- Absolute address usage
- Illegally dereferenced pointer
- Out of bound array index
- Non-terminating call
- Non-terminating loop
- Correctness condition (array conversion must not extend range, function pointer does not point to a valid function)
- Invalid use of standard library routine
- User assertion

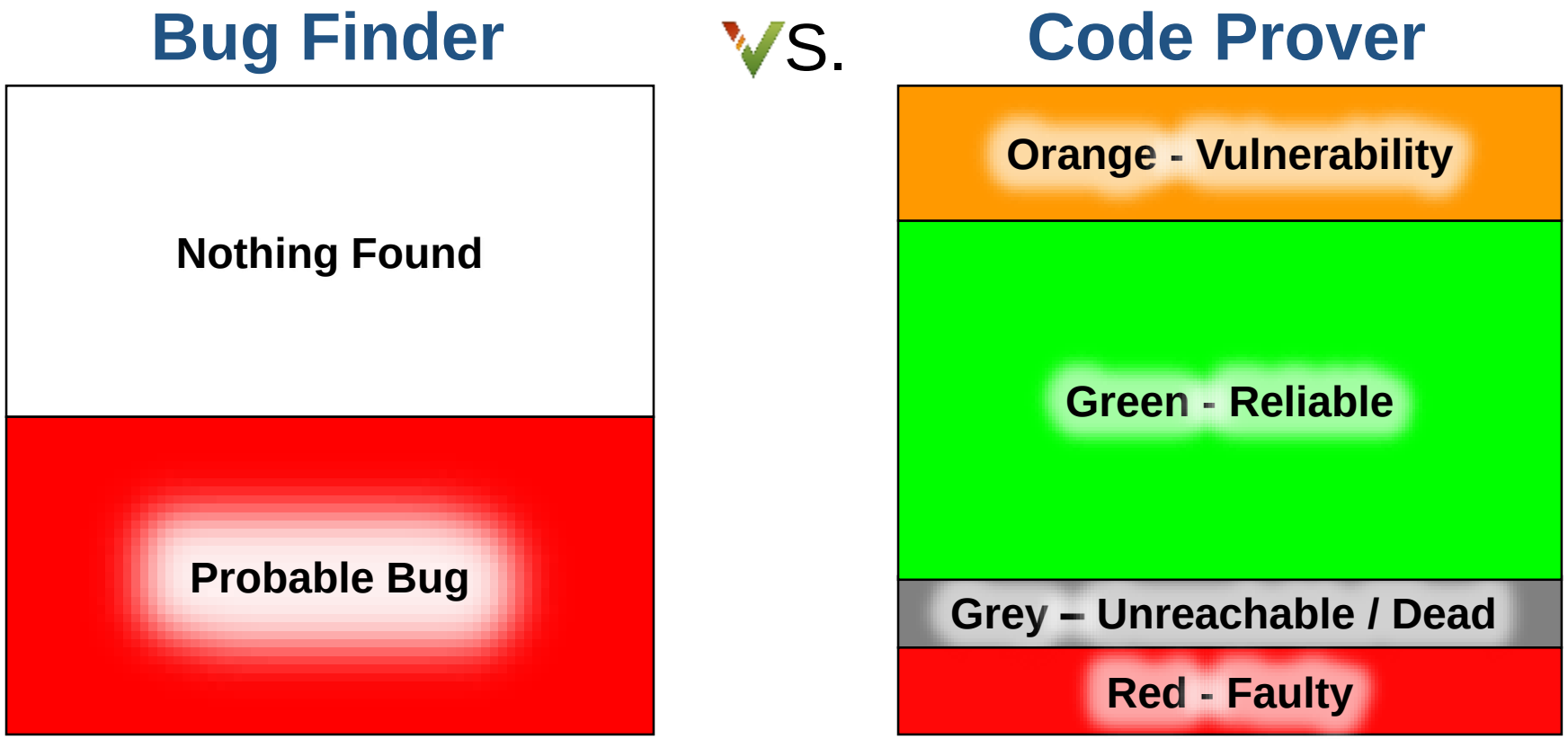
Additional run-time checks for C++ only

- Incorrect object oriented programming
- Invalid C++ specific operations
- Function not returning value
- Null this-pointer calling method
- Uncaught exception



www.mathworks.com/help/codeprover/run-time-check-reference.html

How do Bug Finder results differ from Code Prover results?



Polyspace demonstration