

Project Overview

- Develop and empirically test concrete and actionable API and programming language design principles that lead to more secure code.
- Threat model: well-meaning and benign programmers, but arbitrarily malicious attackers of programmers' code
- Address *all* APIs, not just ones for security
- Security impact when programmers are thinking of functionality, not security

Initial Study: C/C++ Parallelism Language Extensions [1]

- **OpenMP** and **Cilk Plus** are C and C++ Parallelism Language Extensions being considered by ISO/IEC JTC1/SC22/WG14 CPLEX standards committee.
- Both support shared-memory fork-join parallel computation.
- Preliminary comparison in a master's level course identified usability problems with declaring and using reductions, multi-line compiler directives, and the understandability of task assignment to threads.
- Problems included memory leaks, race conditions, and performance bugs with both mechanisms.
- We found that Cilk Plus's mechanism for defining reducers is more usable than OpenMP's, and has a more familiar syntax.

Current work: Immutability Support in Java

- Characterizations of **restrictions of changes** [2]
 - Prevent change = immutability
 - Prevent certain clients from changing = readonly
 - Scope: individual objects or entire class
 - Transitive restrictions apply to included objects
 - Enforced statically or dynamically
- Interviews with programmers show unexpected state change causes many bugs [2]
 - Current language support is not adequate
 - Usability & expressiveness issues
- Glacier – **statically enforces transitive class immutability** in Java [3]
 - User study showed works better than `final`
 - Prevents real-world bugs and security vulnerabilities
 - Usable with minimal training
 - Glacier enforces immutability of `@Immutable` classes:

```

class PersonHeight {
    int feet;
    int inches;
}

@Immutable public class Person {
    String name;
    PersonHeight height;

    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }
}
    
```

Person class is immutable

Error: can't include mutable object in immutable class

Error: can't assign to field of immutable class

	final	Glacier
Users who made errors enforcing immutability (after all tasks)	10/10	0/10

Future work: Language Support for Blockchains

- Ethereum [4] and other platforms support computation with verifiable, global state (“an unstoppable world computer”)
- Programming these platforms is difficult
 - Recent hack stole \$60M from TheDAO by exploiting a vulnerability [5]
 - Ethereum limits resource usage by programs, but resource usage cannot be predicted, so programs are sometimes terminated before completion
- Current programming languages are fairly standard (Go, or an adaptation from JavaScript)
- Why a domain-specific language?
 - Special characteristics: event-driven, highly stateful, correctness-critical, resource-limited
 - Programs are immutable (i.e. bugs are unfixable)
 - Bugs have severe consequences (e.g. money disappears or is stolen)
- Goals:
 - Support *usable* verification of key correctness properties
 - Support reasoning about resource usage
 - Make it easy for many kinds of programmers to write correct programs

References

- [1] Michael Coblenz, Robert Seacord, Brad Myers, Joshua Sunshine and Jonathan Aldrich, "A Course-Based Usability Analysis of Cilk Plus and OpenMP", 2015 IEEE Symposium on Visual Languages and Human-Centric Computing (VL/HCC'15), October 18–22, 2015, Atlanta, Georgia.
- [2] Michael Coblenz, Joshua Sunshine, Jonathan Aldrich, Brad Myers, Sam Weber, Forrest Shull, "Exploring Language Support for Immutability" *ICSE'2016: The 38th International Conference on Software Engineering*, Austin, TX, May 14 - 22, 2016. pp. 736-747.
- [3] Michael Coblenz, Whitney Nelson, Jonathan Aldrich, Brad Myers and Joshua Sunshine, "Glacier: Transitive Class Immutability for Java," *ICSE'2017: The 39th International Conference on Software Engineering*, Buenos Aires, Argentina, May 20-28, 2017. To appear.
- [4] Ethereum Project, <https://www.ethereum.org/>
- [5] The DAO Attacked: Code Issue Leads to \$60 Million Ether Theft. *CoinDesk*. <http://www.coindesk.com/dao-attacked-code-issue-leads-60-million-ether-theft/>