

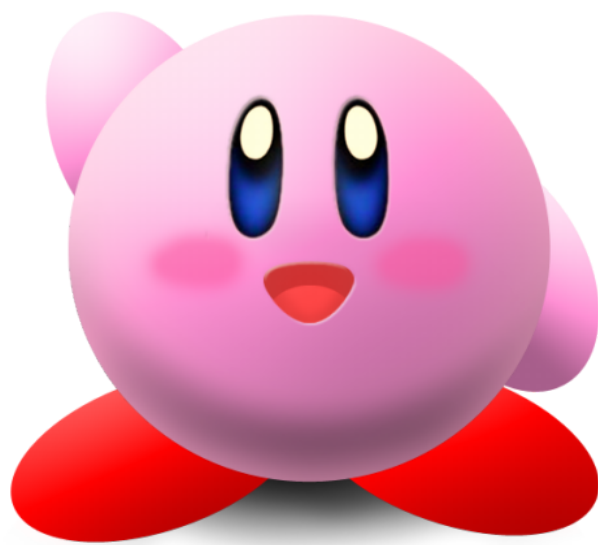


1. What is safety
2. Examples of incorrect code and Rust equivalents
3. Multithreading
4. Caveats
5. Case studies





# integer 32



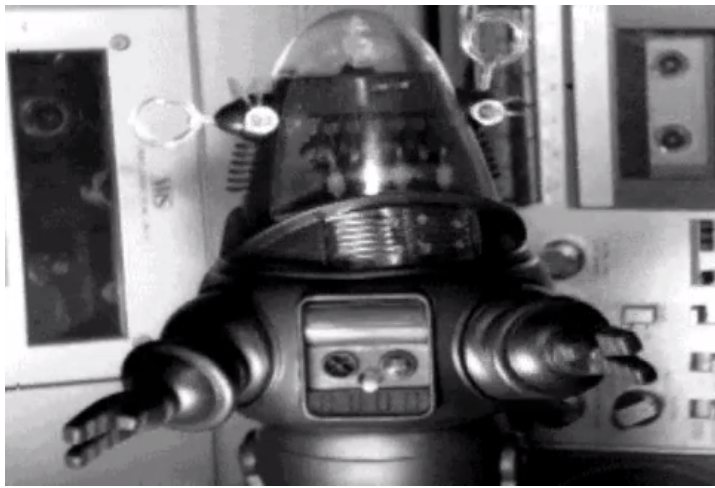
The image shows a toolbar and code editor from a Rust IDE. The toolbar includes a 'Run' button with a play icon, followed by buttons for 'ASM', 'LLVM IR', 'MIR', and 'WASM'. There are also buttons for 'Format', 'Clippy', and 'Share'. Under the 'Tools' dropdown, there are 'Debug' and 'Release' buttons. Under the 'Mode' dropdown, there are 'Stable', 'Beta', and 'Nightly' buttons. Under the 'Channel' dropdown, there are 'Config' and '?' buttons. The code editor below shows the following Rust code:

```
1 fn main() {  
2     println!("Hello, world!");  
3 }
```

- Rust infrastructure team
- Working on a Rust video course for Manning
- A handful of crates
- Help out with AVR-Rust







- Examples of C and C++ code
- Does not mean C and C++ code is bad
- Does mean C or C++ programmers are bad
- Not a professional security researcher



**Rust** is a systems programming language that runs blazingly fast, prevents segfaults, and guarantees thread safety.

Install Rust 1.24.0

February 15, 2018

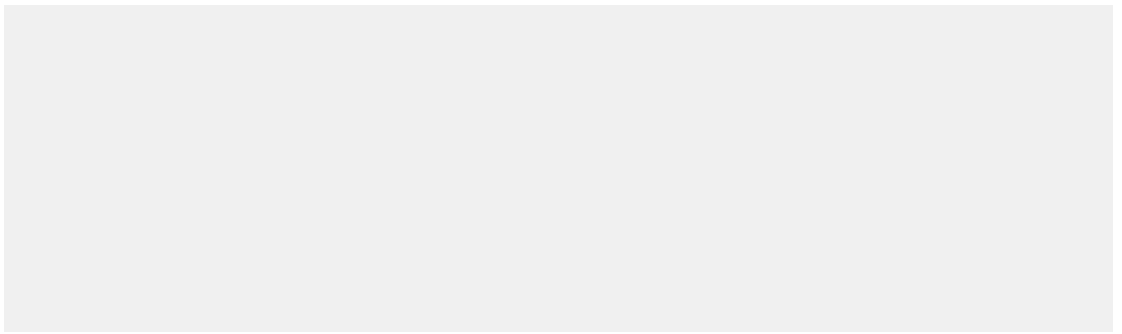
See [who's using Rust](#), and [read more about Rust in production](#).

#### Featuring

- zero-cost abstractions
- move semantics
- **guaranteed memory safety**
- **threads without data races**
- trait-based generics
- pattern matching
- type inference
- minimal runtime
- efficient C bindings

```
fn main() {  
    let greetings = ["Hello", "Hola", "Bonjour",  
                   "Ciao", "こんにちは", "안녕하세요",  
                   "Cześć", "Olá", "Здравствуйте",  
                   "Chào ban", "您好", "Hallo",  
                   "Hej", "Ahoj", "سلام"];  
  
    for (num, greeting) in greetings.iter().enumerate() {  
        print!("{}", greeting);  
        match num {  
            0 => println!("This code is editable and runnable!");  
            1 => println!("Este código es editable y ejecutab");  
            2 => println!("Ce code est modifiable et exécutable");  
            3 => println!("Questo codice è modificabile ed eseguibile");  
            4 => println!("このコードは編集して実行出来ます!");  
            5 => println!("여기에서 코드를 수정하고 실행할 수 있습니다.");  
            6 => println!("Ten kod można edytować oraz uruchomić.");  
            7 => println!("Este código é editável e executável");  
            8 => println!("Этот код можно отредактировать и за");  
        }  
    }  
}
```



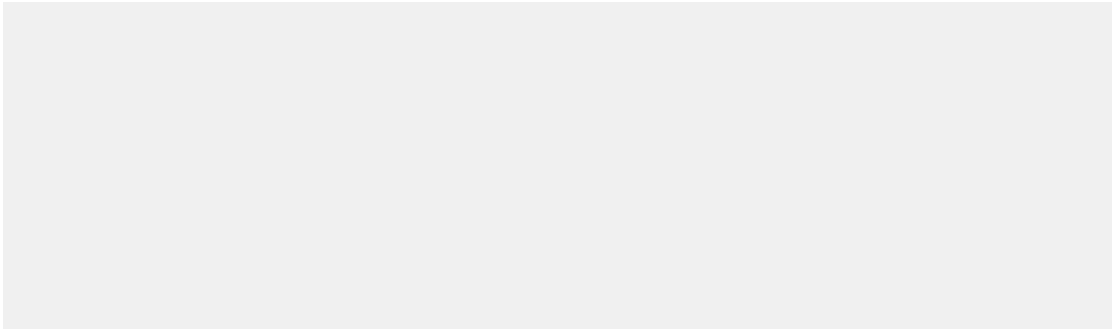


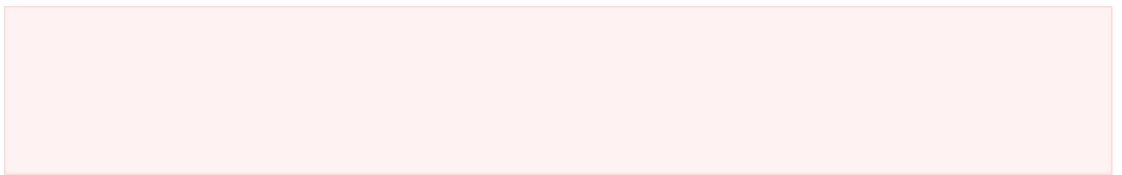
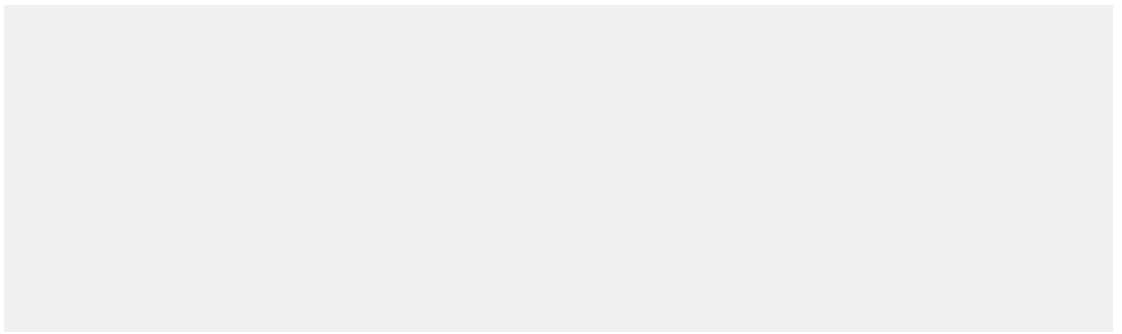
This code isn't even possible in Rust.

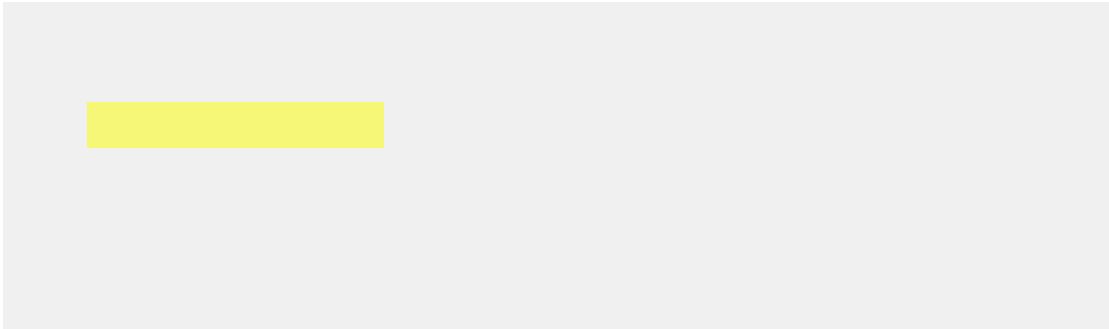
I call it my billion-dollar mistake. It was the invention of the null reference in 1965. [...] This has led to innumerable errors, vulnerabilities, and system crashes, which have probably caused a billion dollars of pain and damage in the last forty years.

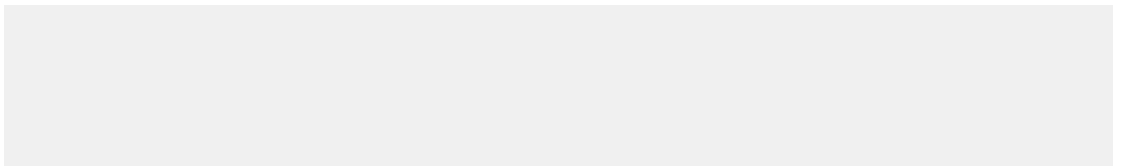
Tony Hoare, 2009

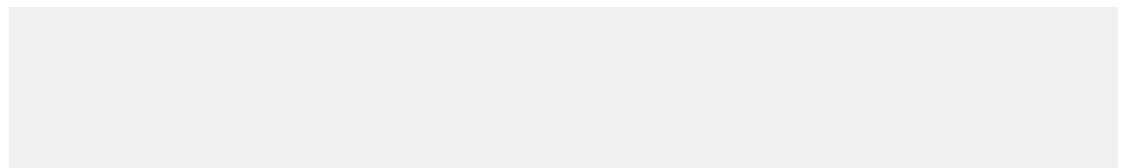




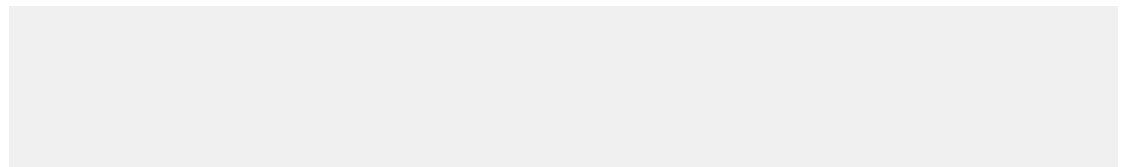


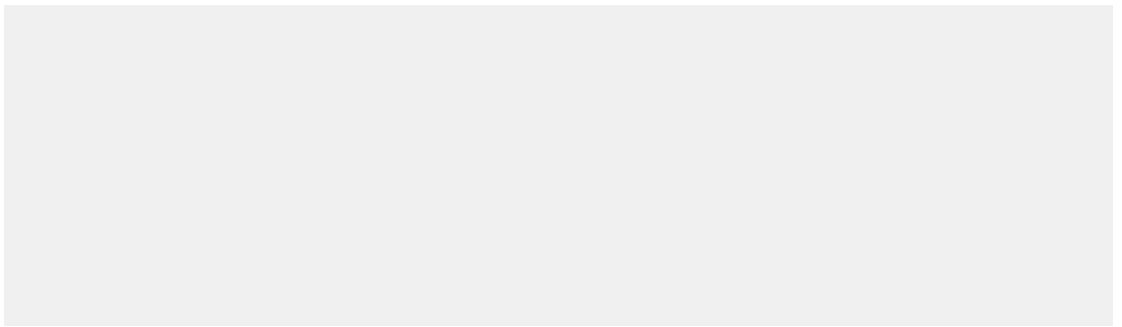


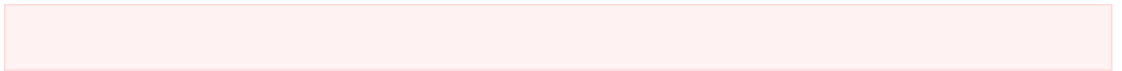
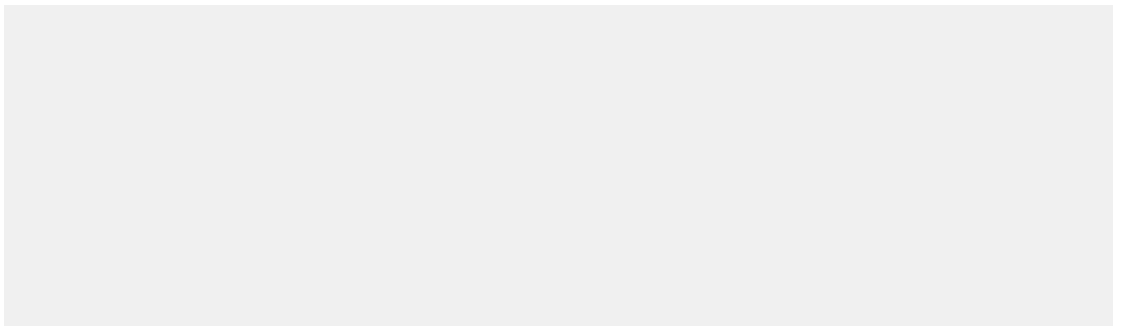


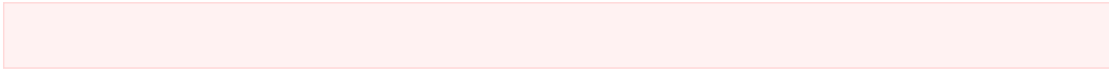
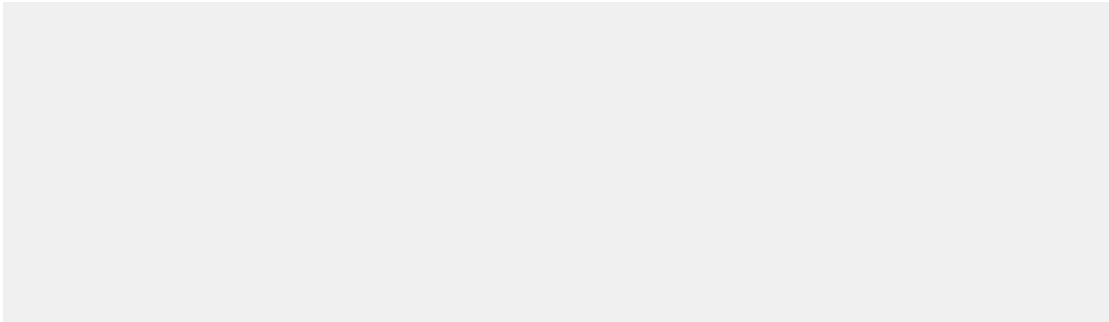


Equivalent to





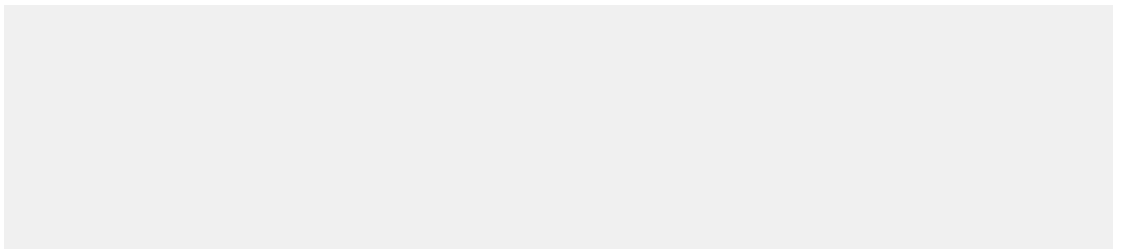




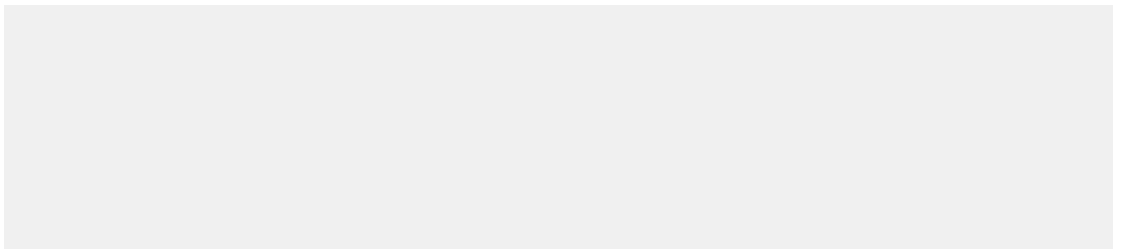
false

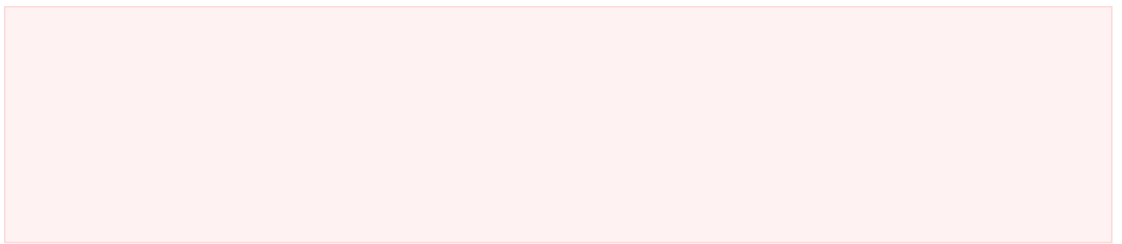
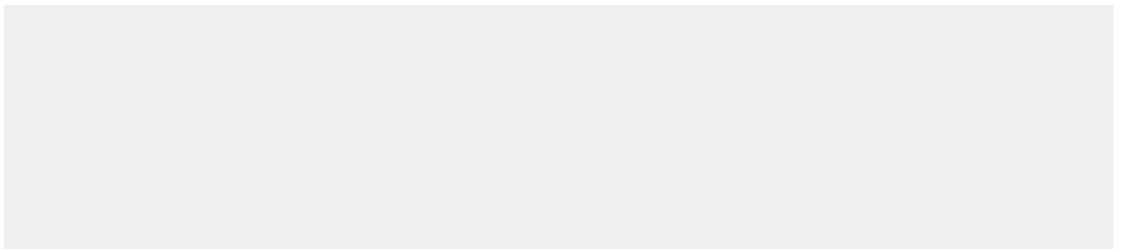


- Signed overflow
  - abort in debug
  - wrap in release
- Can't shift numbers by a negative amount
- Can't shift numbers by more than number of bits

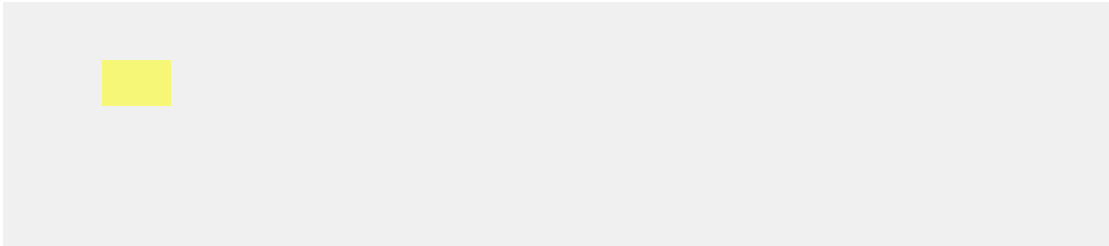








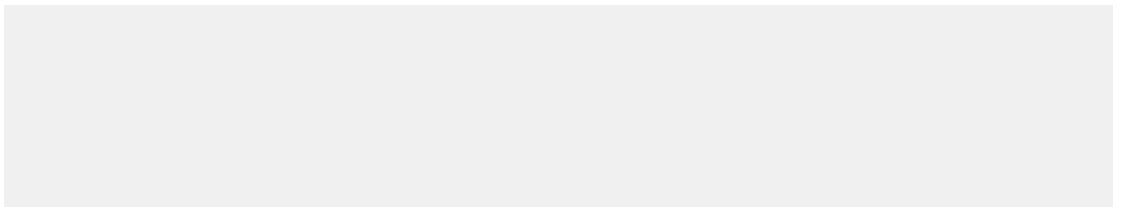
- Variables changing unexpectedly => hard-to-track bugs
- Unchanging value can be optimized
- Effect is different from other languages
  - Property of the variable, not the value



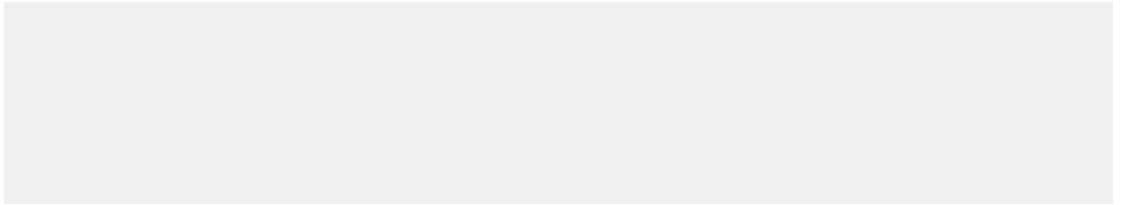


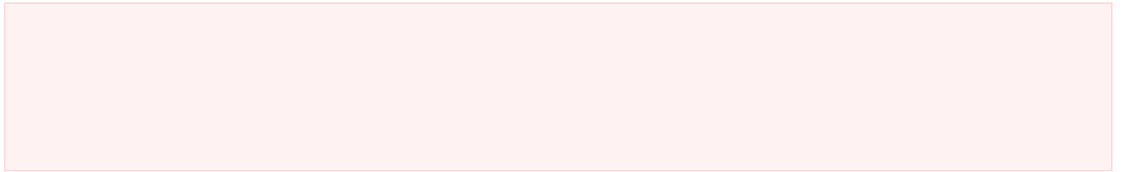
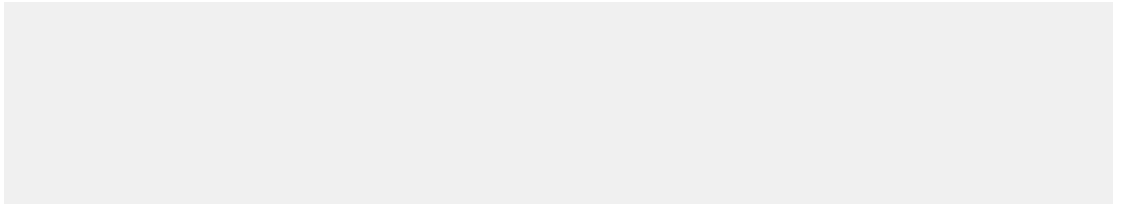
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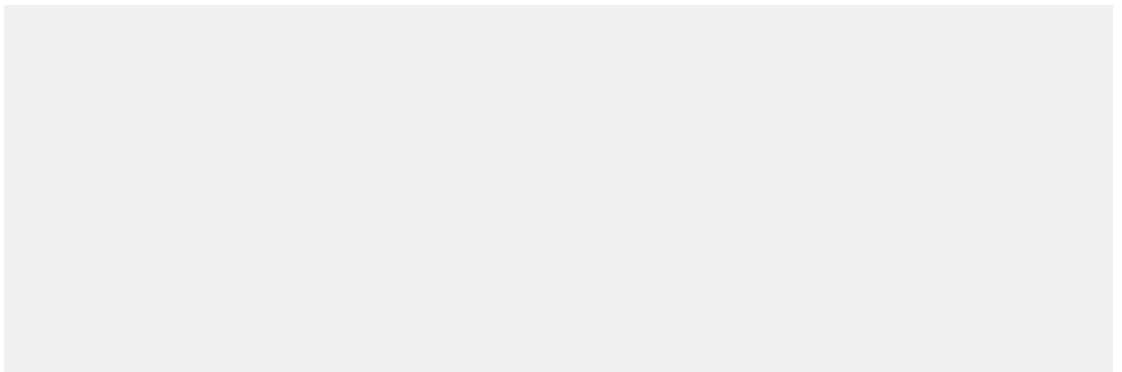


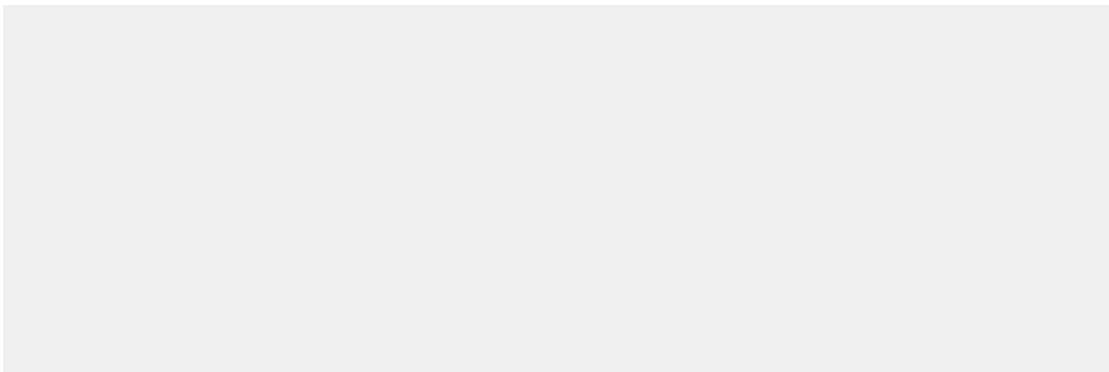
H}H



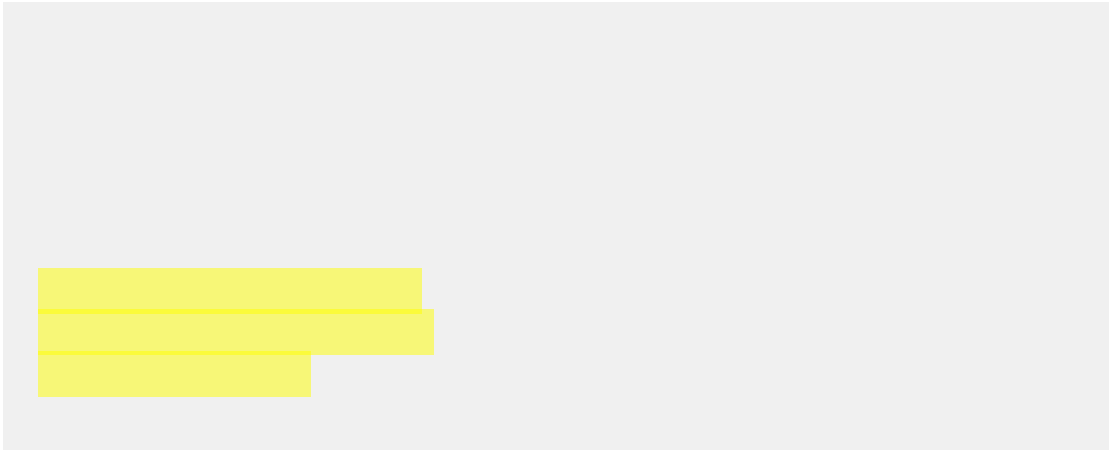




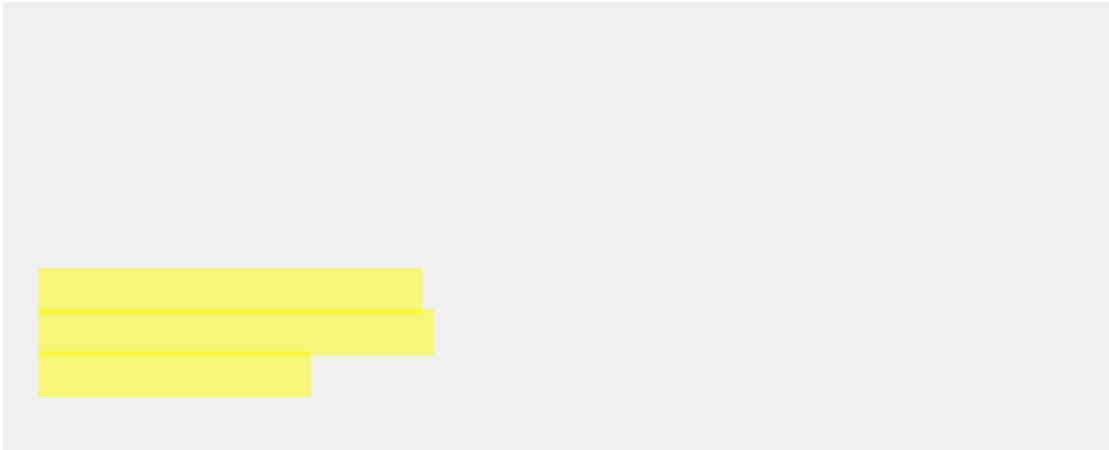




0  
1  
2







1  
2  
3  
2  
4  
6

**0x00**



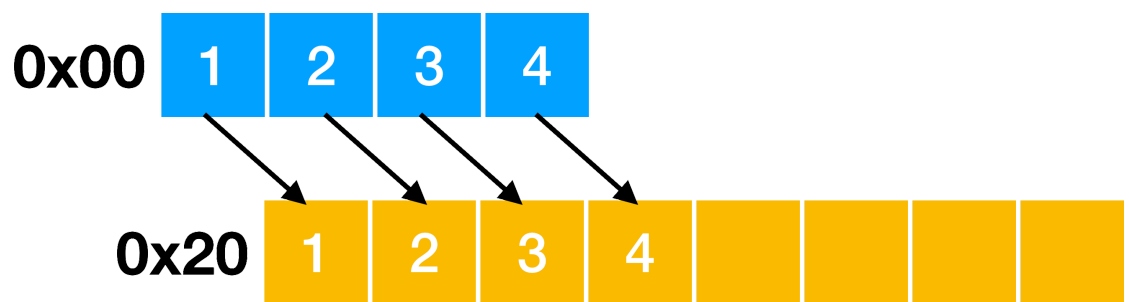
**0x00**

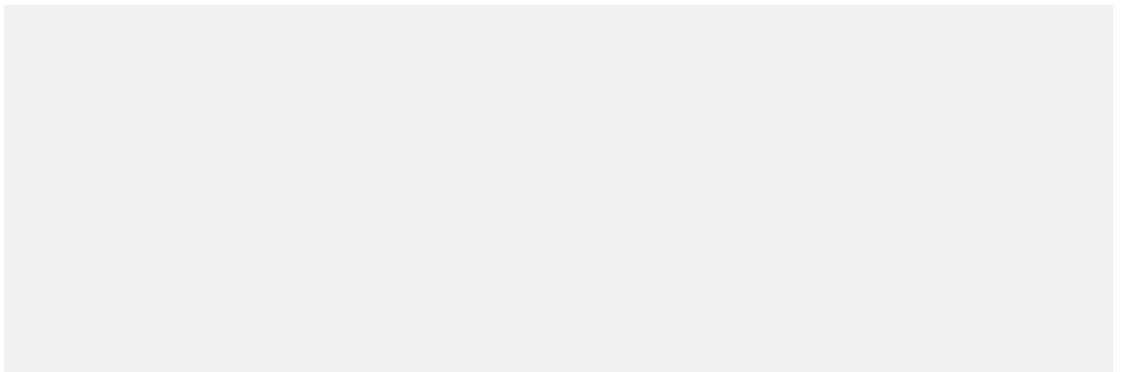
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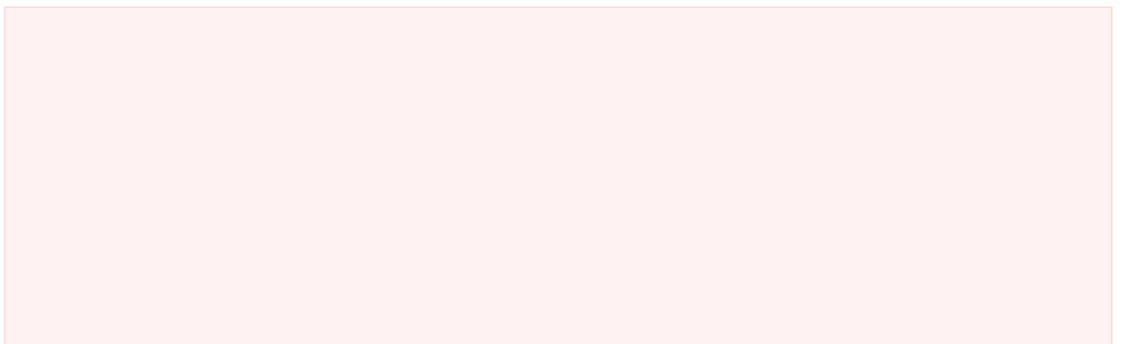
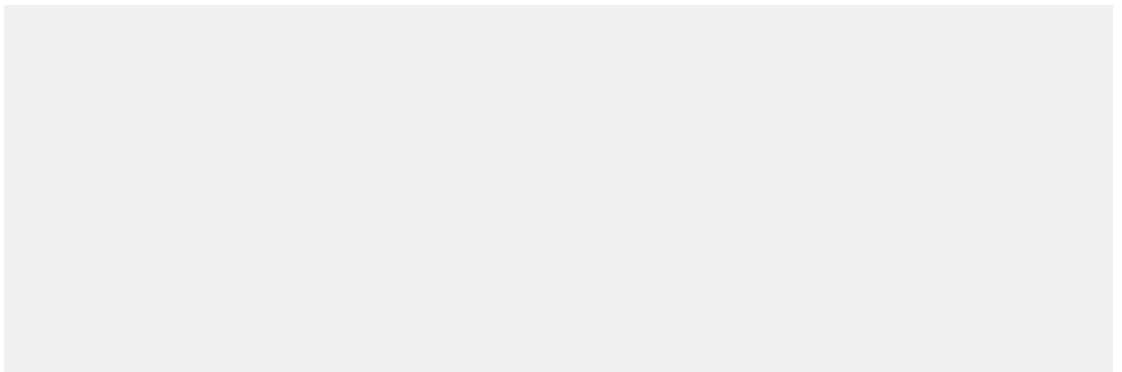
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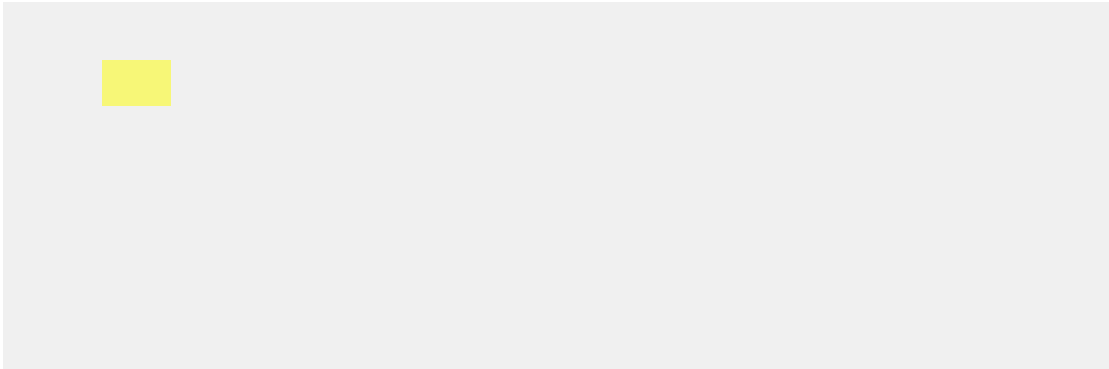
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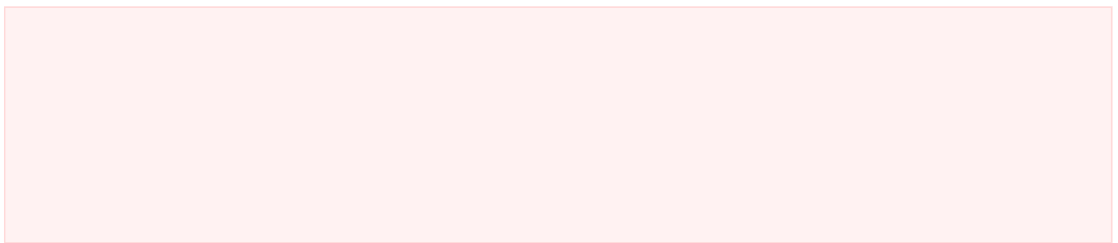
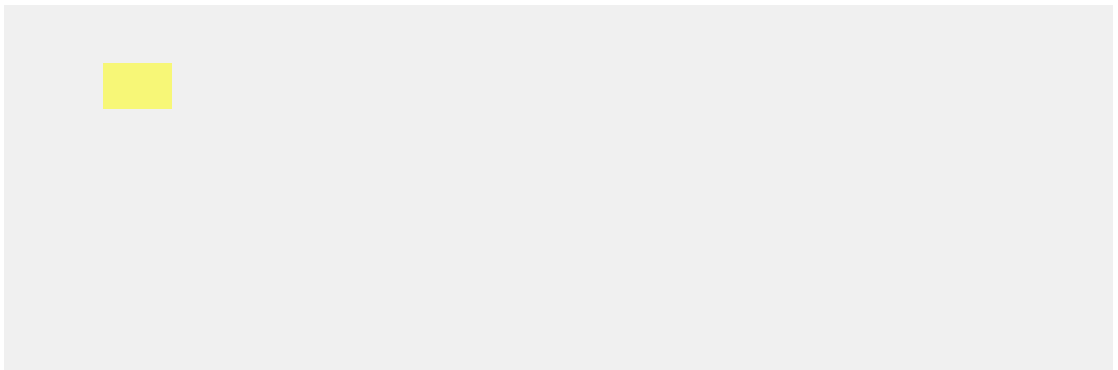
**4**



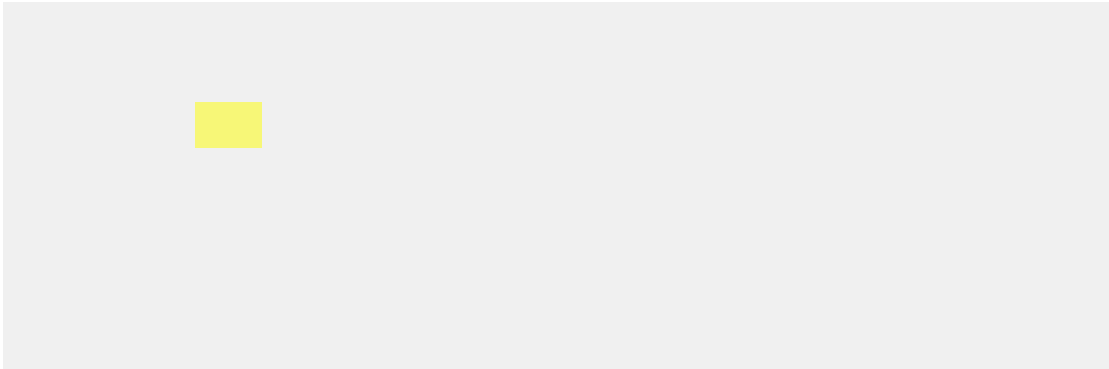


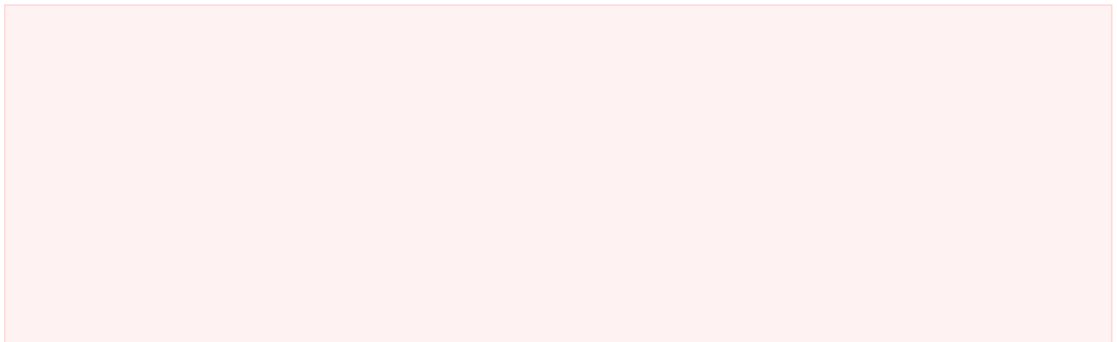
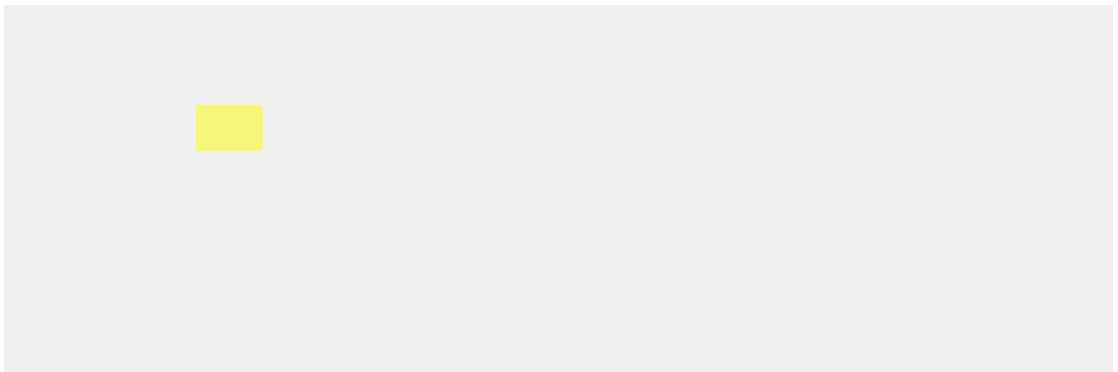


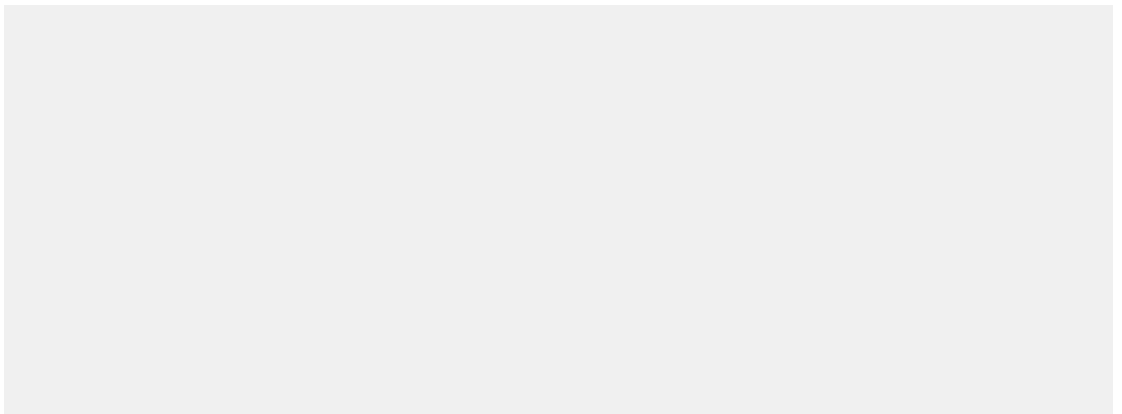


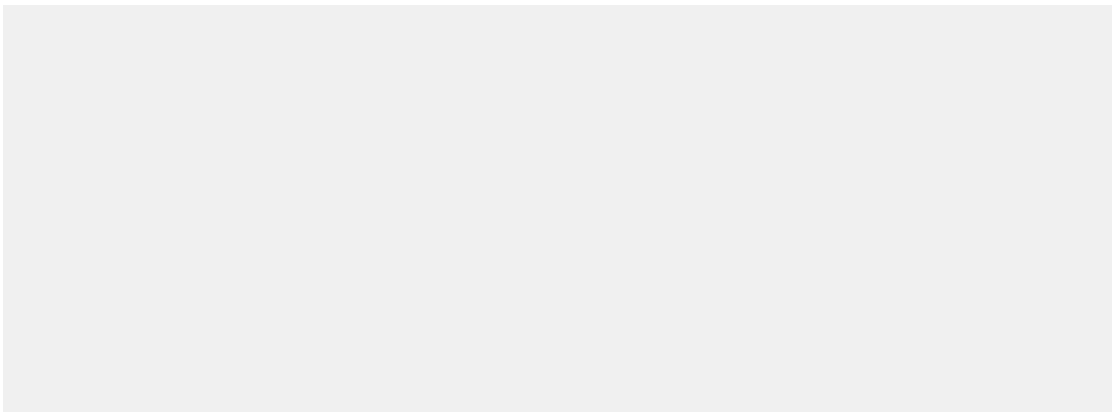




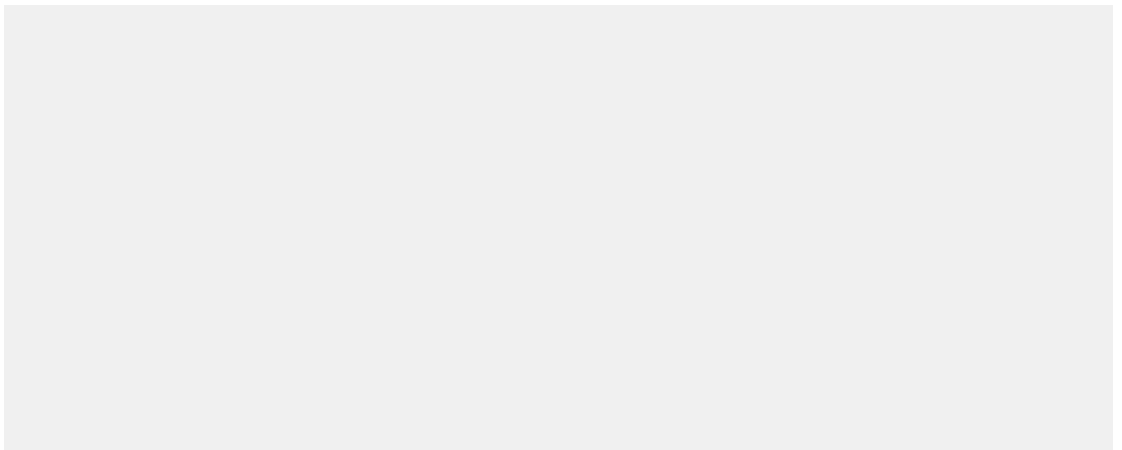






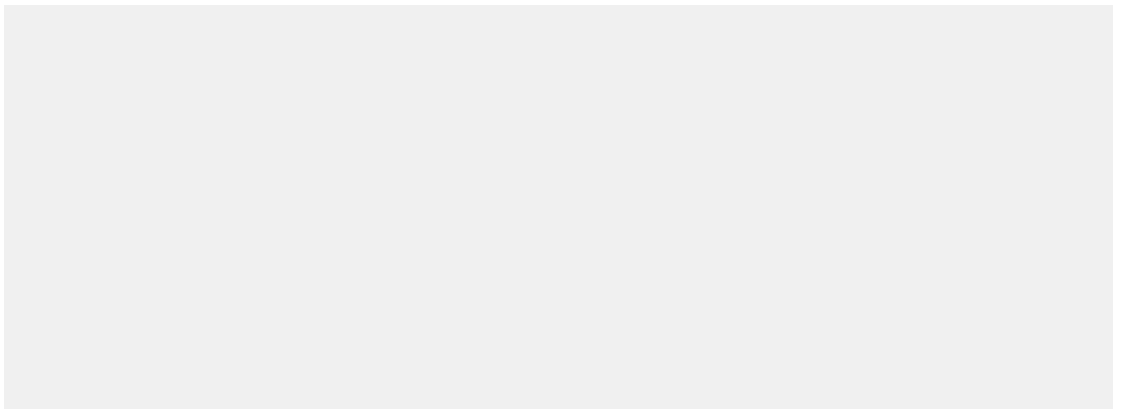


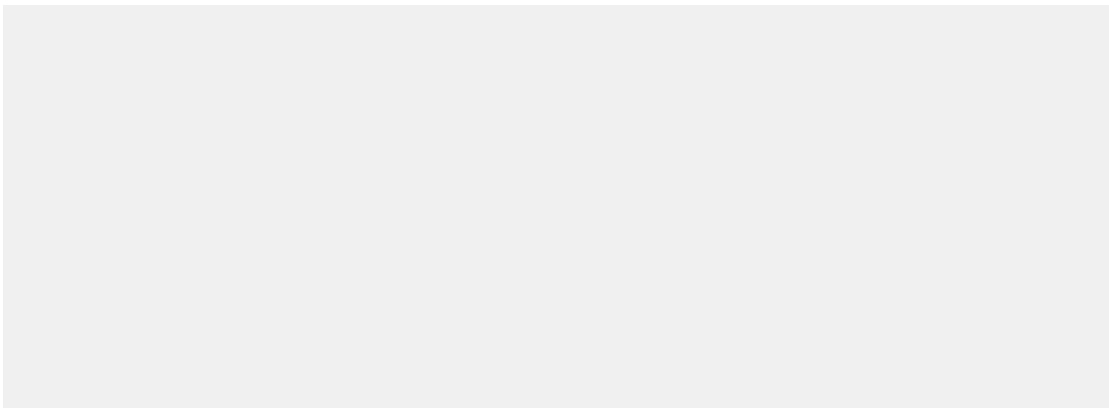
[0, 1, 2, 2, 4, 6]





42  
42

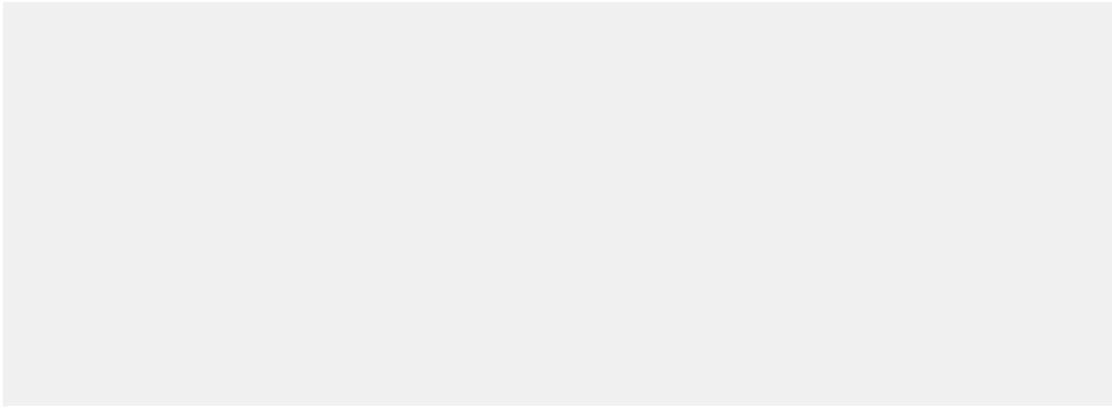




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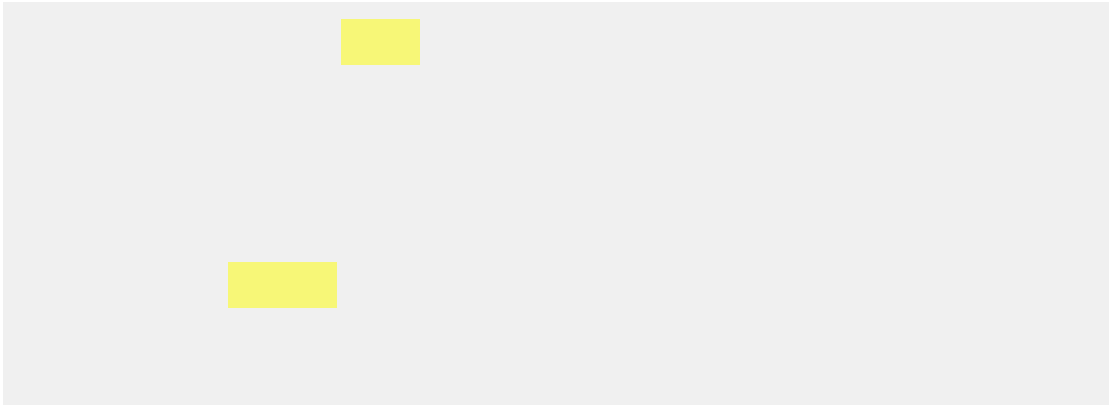




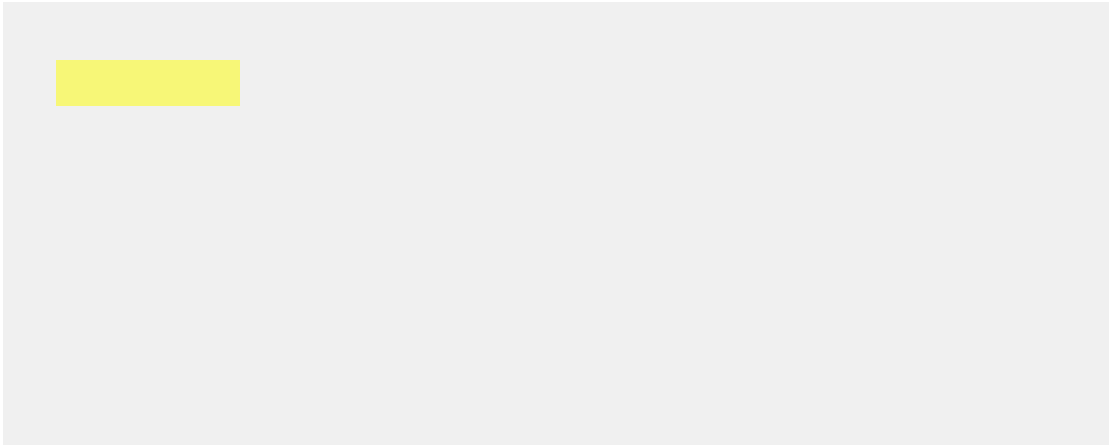
- Values are moved by default
- Also called "transferring ownership"
- More efficient
  - Old value doesn't need to be in a valid state
- Owner controls when resources cleaned up (RAII)

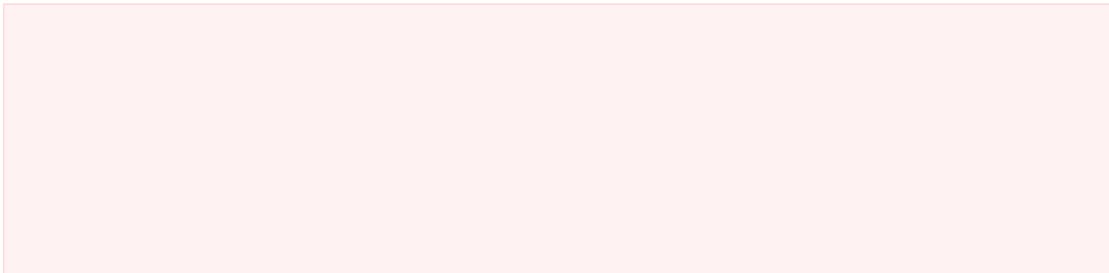
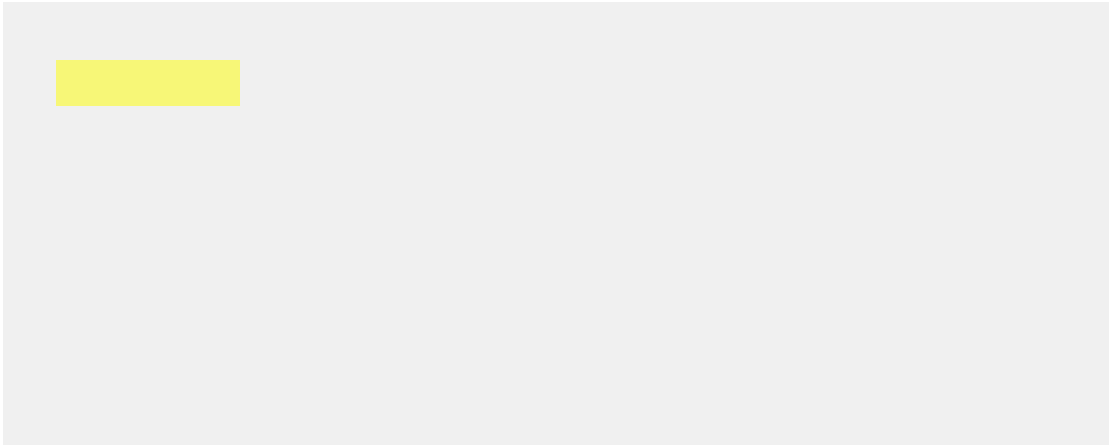
- Access value without transferring ownership
- Can be immutable or mutable
- There are rules. Only one of:
  - Many immutable borrows
  - One mutable borrow



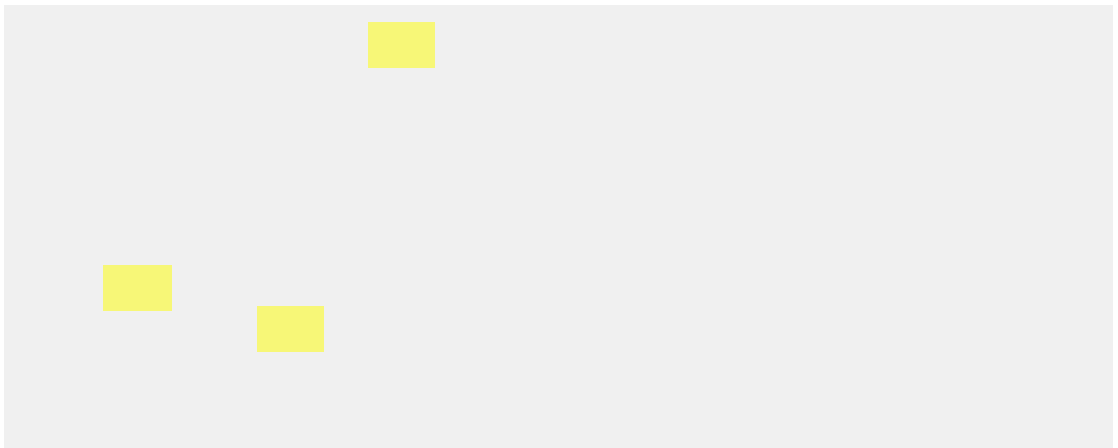


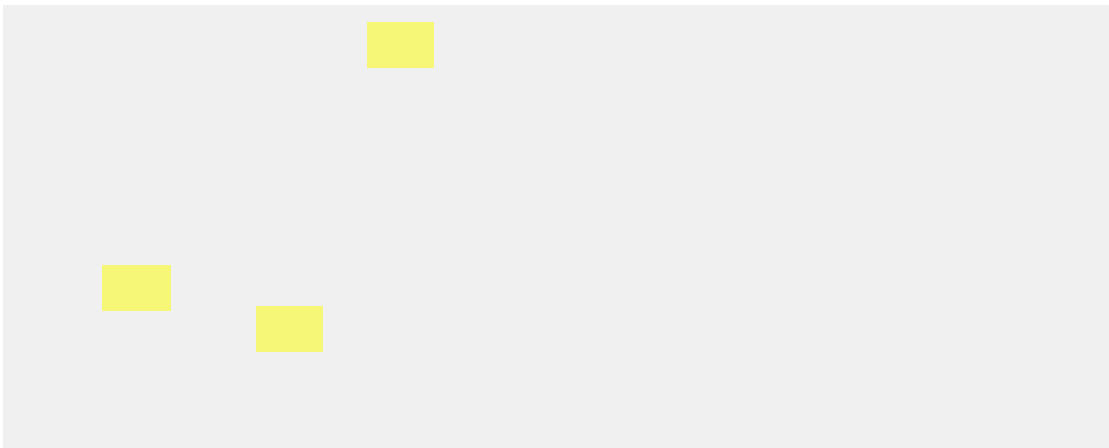
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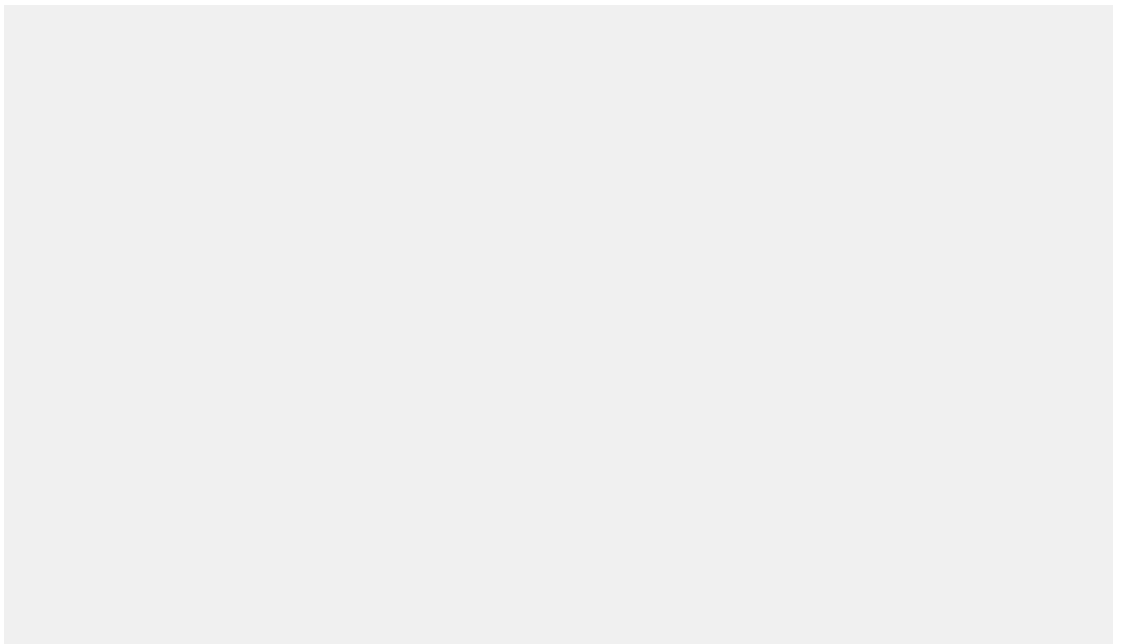


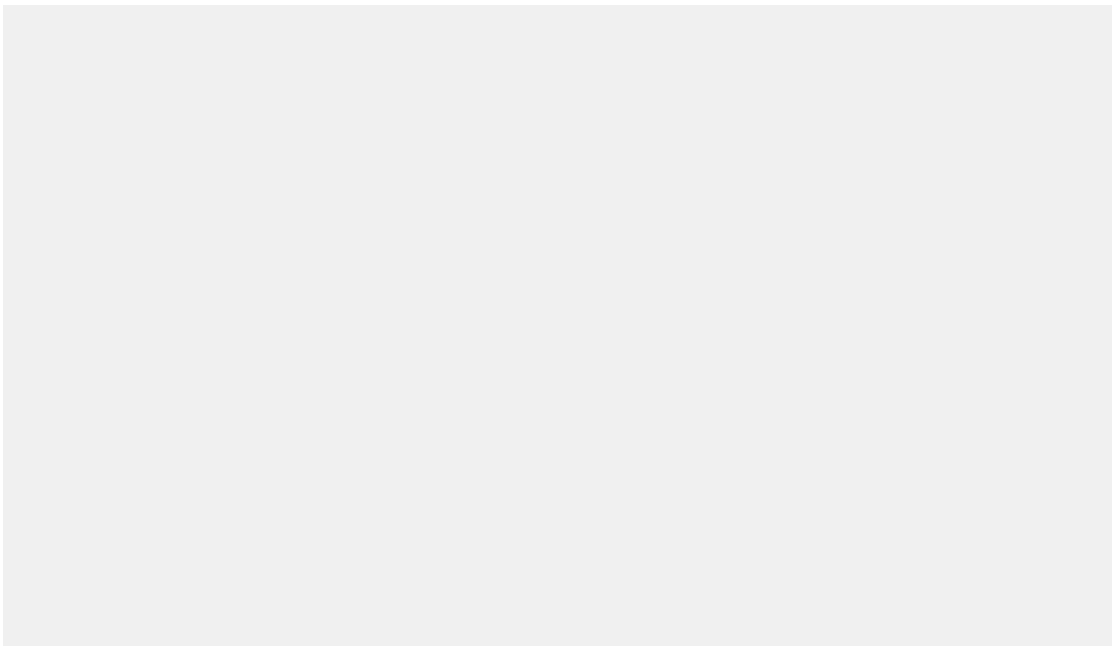


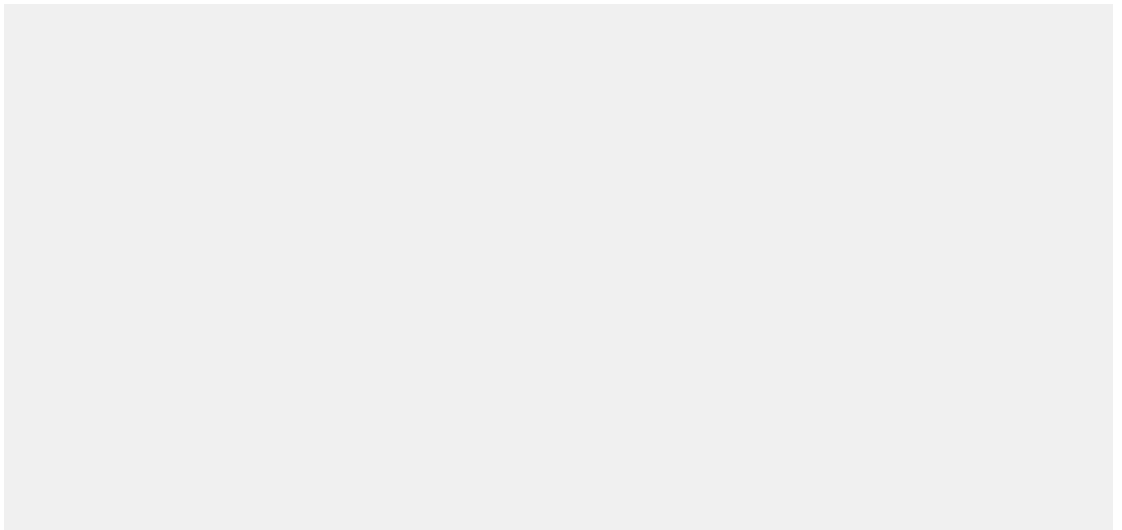


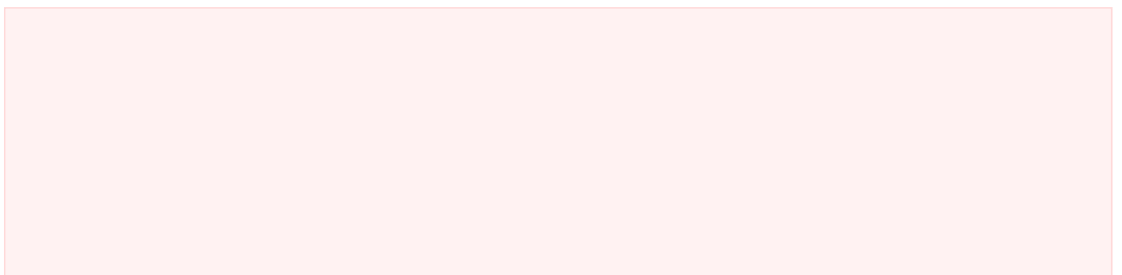
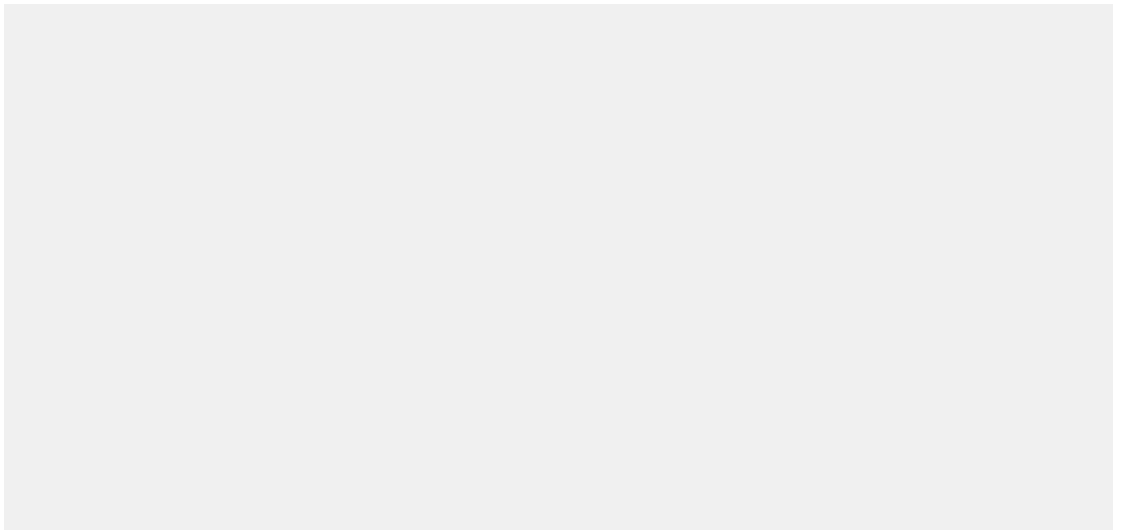


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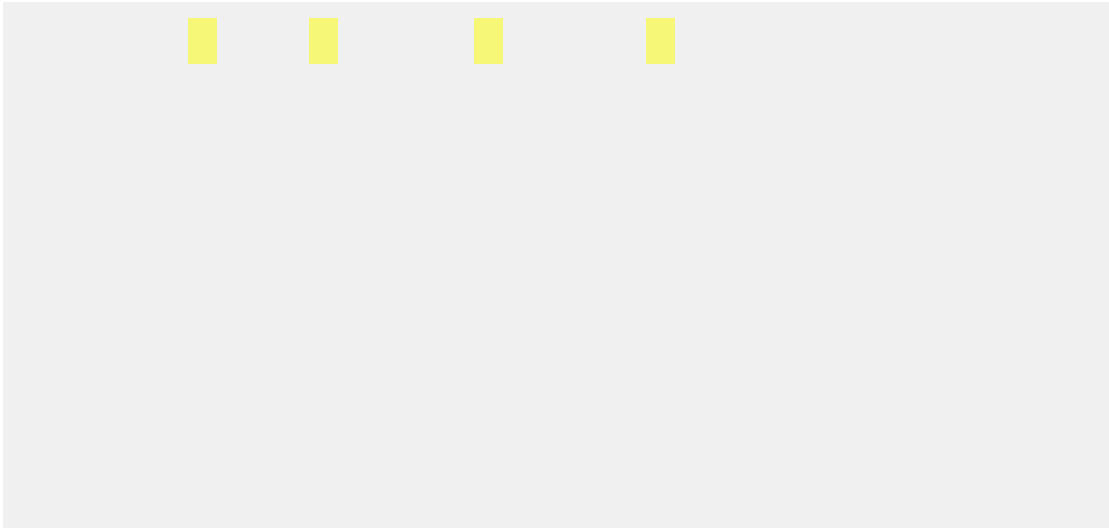






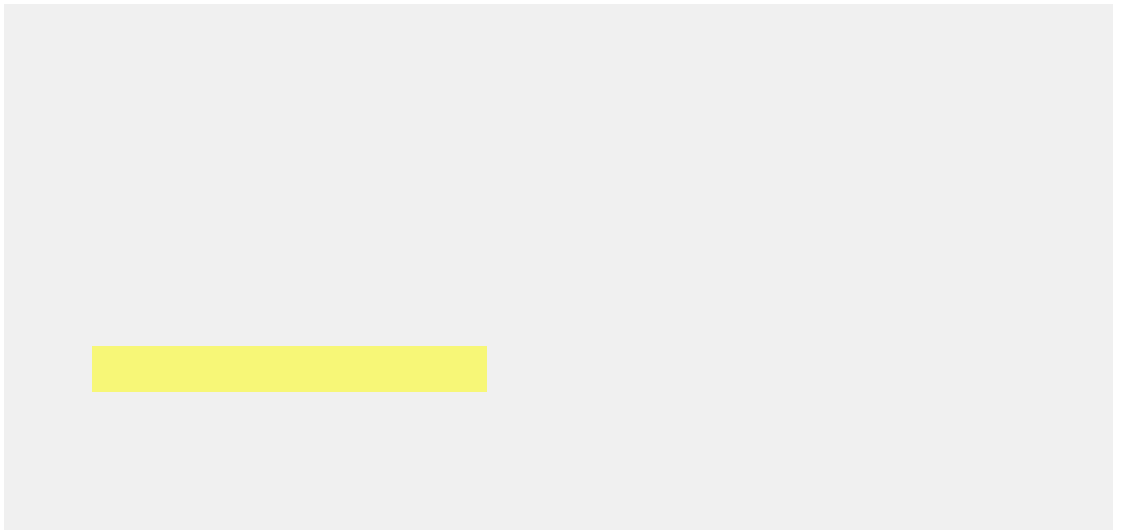


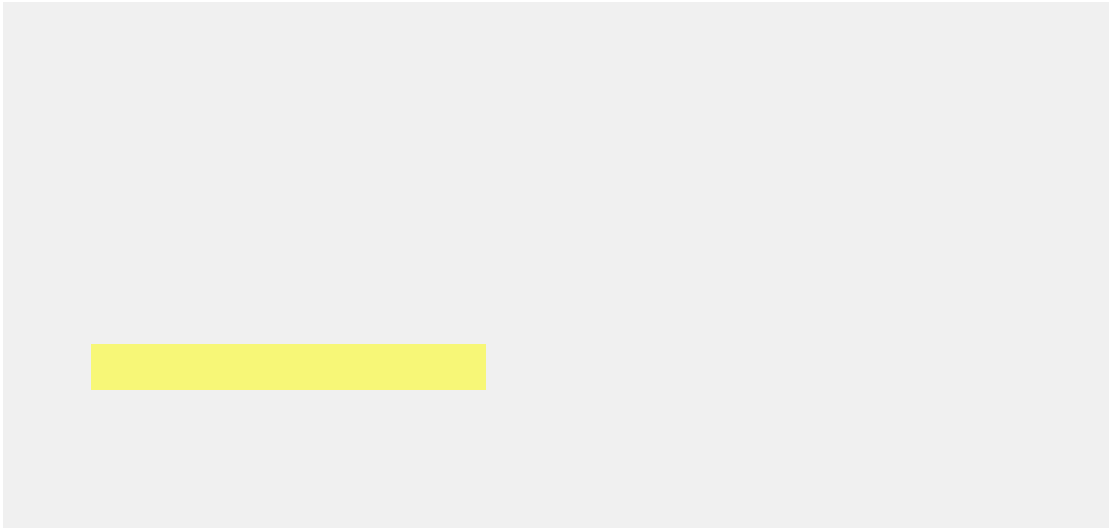
- Metadata to relate input references to output references
  - How long the reference will remain valid
- Every reference has an associated lifetime
  - Not always relevant
  - Lifetime elision handles the common cases
- effectively means "forever"











100



one of the best parts about stylo has been how much easier it has been to implement these style system optimizations that we need, because Rust

can you imagine if we needed to implement this all in C++ in the timeframe we have

yeah srsly

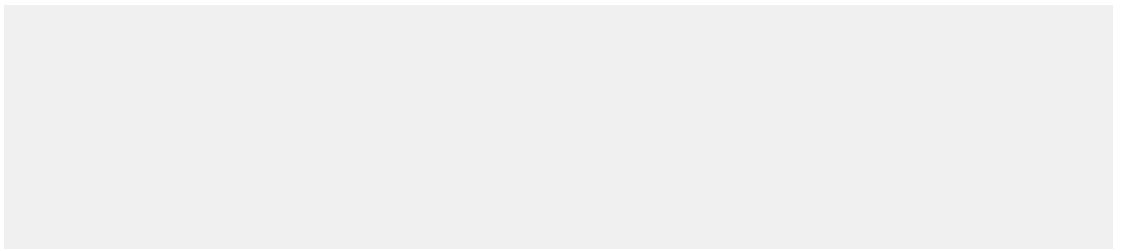
heycam: it's so rare that we get fuzz bugs in rust code

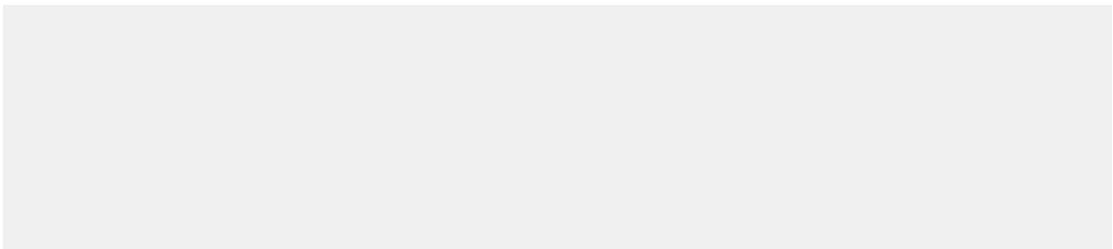
heycam: considering all the complex stuff we're doing

heycam: think about how much time we could save if each one of those annoying compiler errors today was swapped for a fuzz bug tomorrow :-)

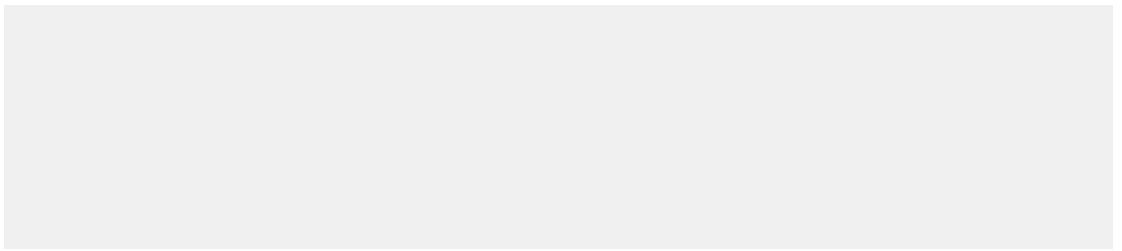
heh

you guys sound like an ad for Rust

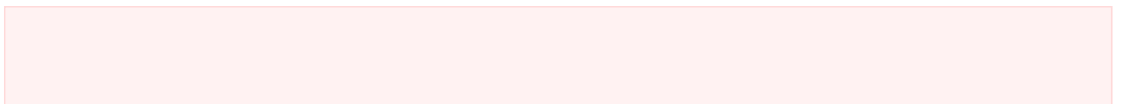
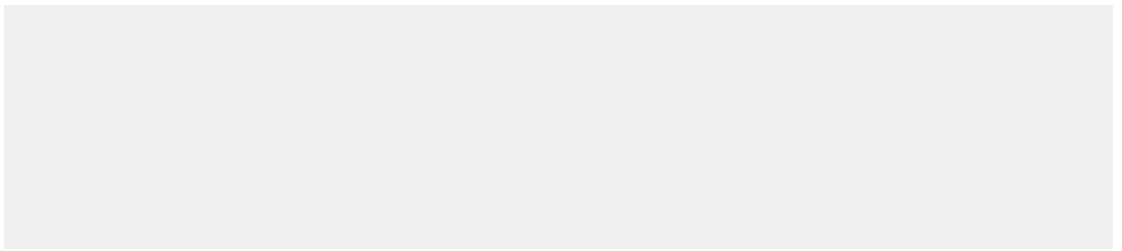




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- "double-free" [42 CVE entries](#)

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- "use-after-free" [321 CVE entries](#)

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- "out-of-bounds" [1291 CVE entries](#)





- "double-free" 36 bugs found

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- "use-after-free" This result was limited to 500 bugs



- : can be transferred between threads
- : references can be shared between threads



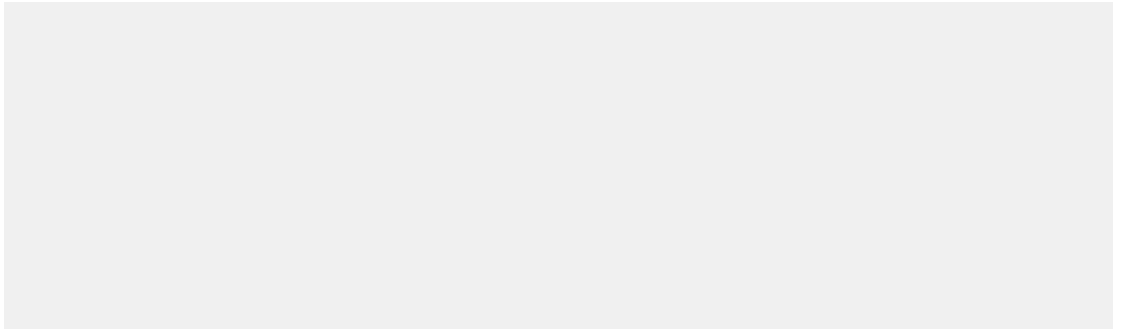
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- 
- (Atomics, Channels, Mutex)

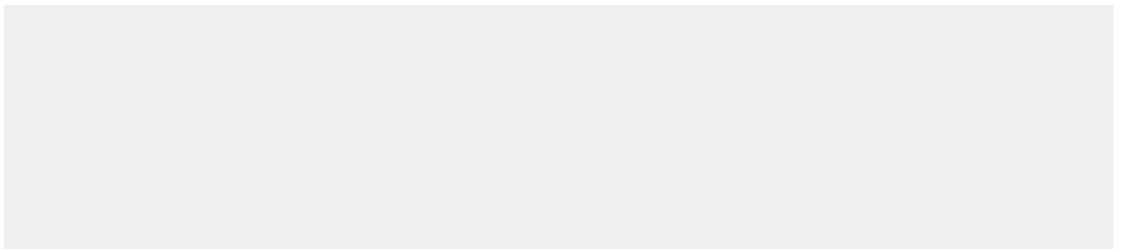
- : can be transferred between threads
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- (Atomics, Channels, Mutex)

- Futures and async/await







Crates exist to make parallelization easy and safe.

you can change a sequential iterator into a parallel iterator just by adding the crate, importing the trait and changing to `ParallelIterator`. If it's not thread-safe to do, then it won't compile

[Chris Morgan](#)

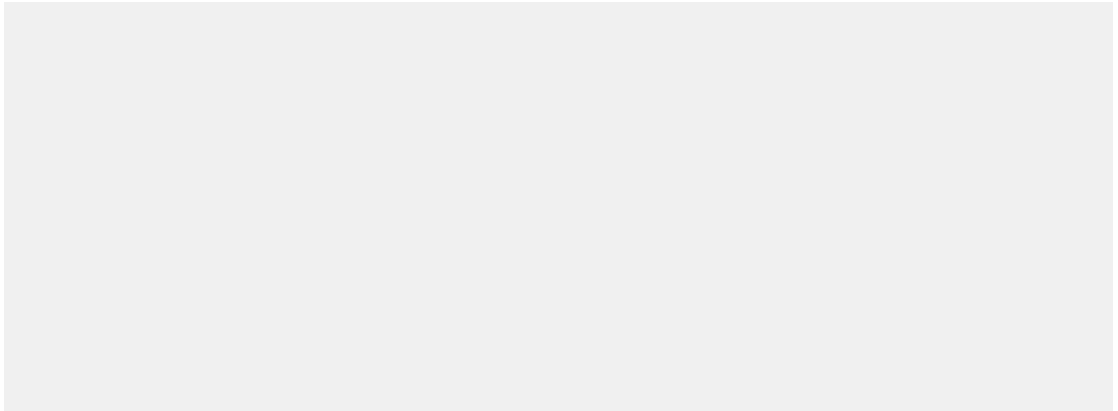
- Integer overflow
- Deadlocks
- Leaks of memory and other resources
- Exiting without calling destructors





- The Rust compiler is conservative
- What we think:
  - Prevents code that would cause undefined behavior

- The Rust compiler is conservative
- What we think:
  - Prevents code that would cause undefined behavior
- What it really is:
  - Prevents code it can't guarantee doesn't cause undefined behavior



- Dereference a raw pointer
- Call an unsafe function
- Implement an unsafe trait
- Read or write a mutable static variable
- Read a field of a union

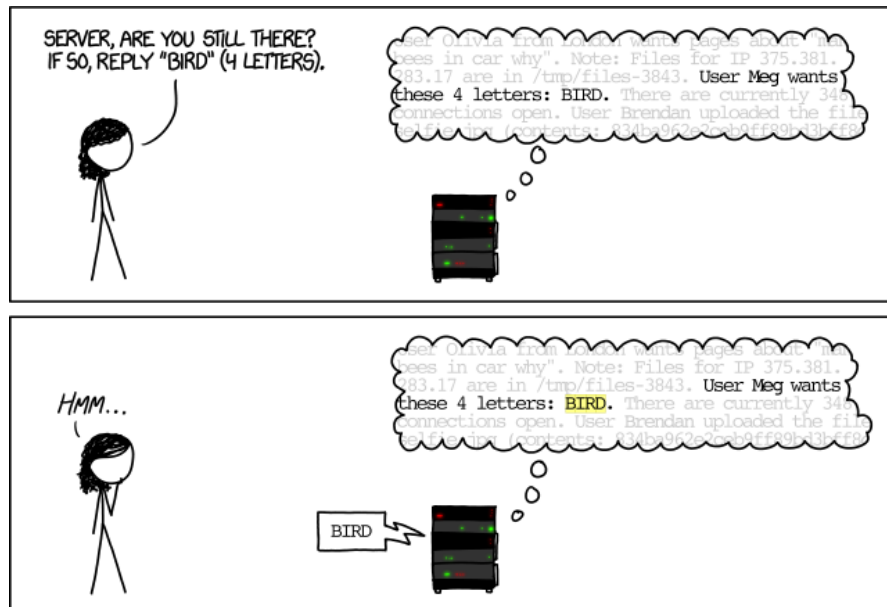
- References ( / )
  - Are never
  - Always point to a valid value
  - Have lifetimes

- References (    /    )
  - Are never
  - Always point to a valid value
  - Have lifetimes
- Raw pointers (    /    )
  - Can be
  - Can point anywhere
  - Do not have lifetimes

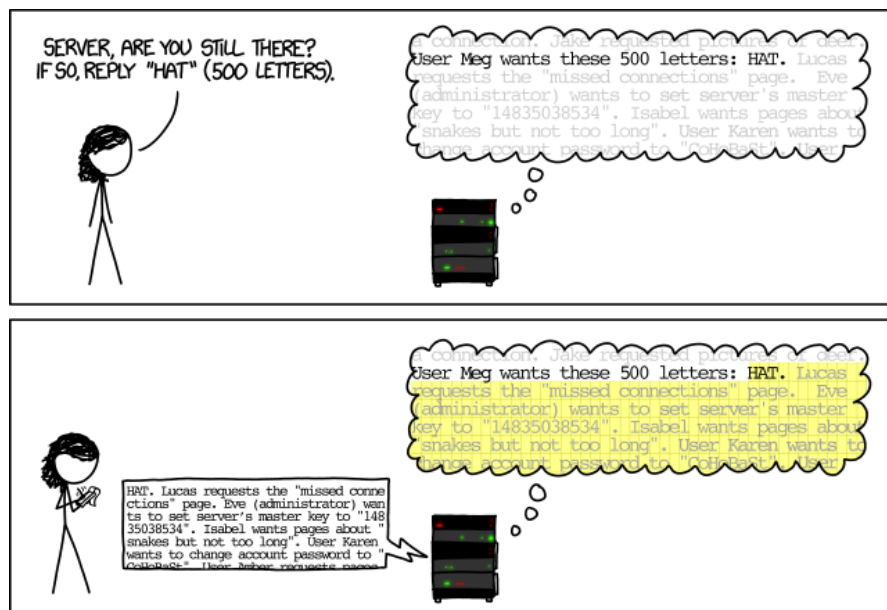
- uses unsafe code internally
- You don't need unsafe code to use
- Type and module systems keep unsafe code contained







<https://xkcd.com/1354/>



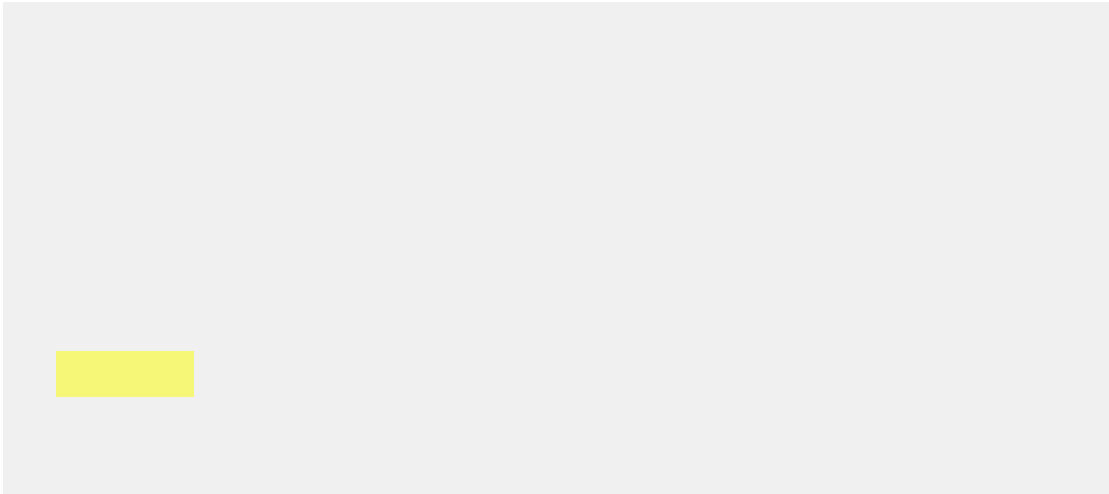
<https://xkcd.com/1354/>



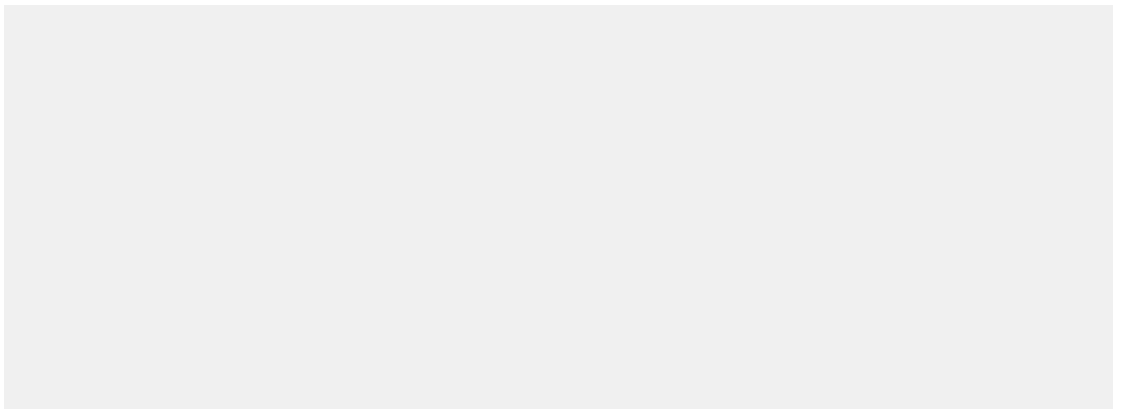
- Buffer overread
- Did not validate user input
- Reusing a buffer
- Wrote their own memory allocator







- Copy-pasting
- Poor alignment / curly braces
  - makes it hard to follow code
- Lack of dead code warnings
- Intermingled error and success code

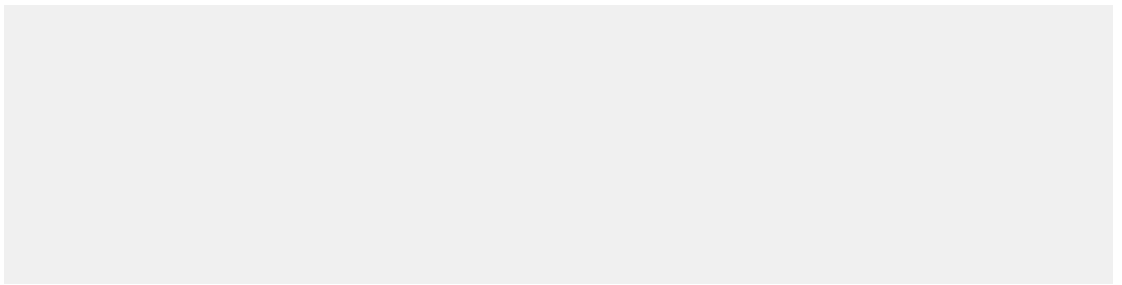


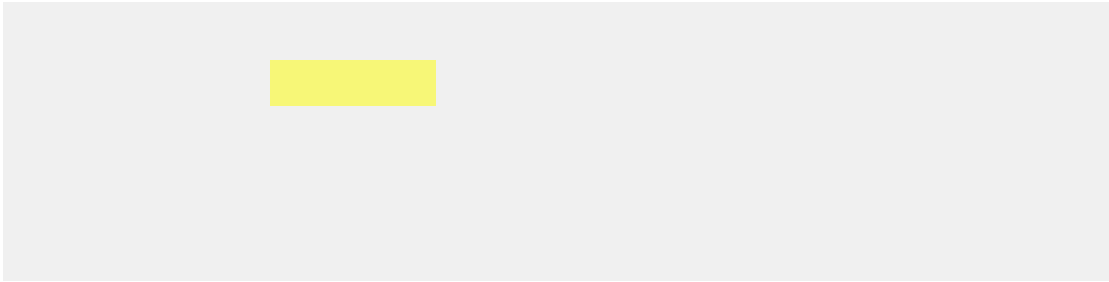


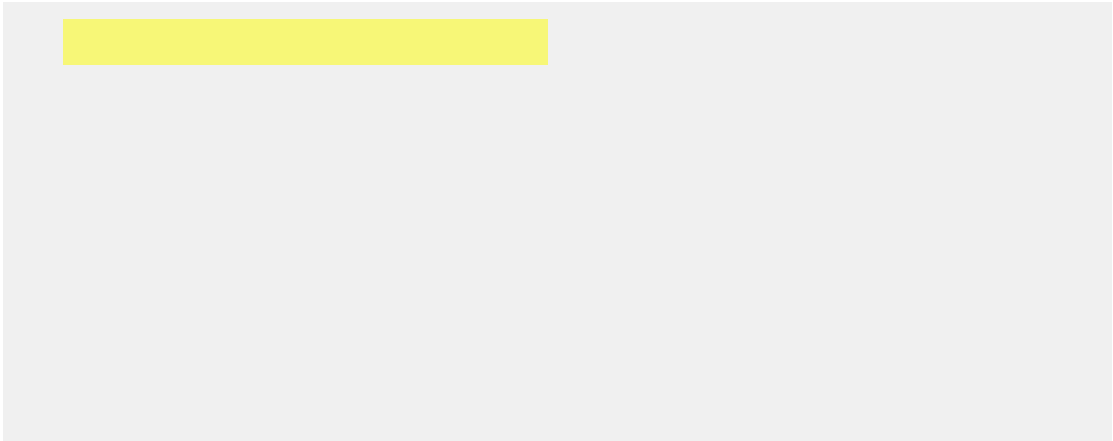


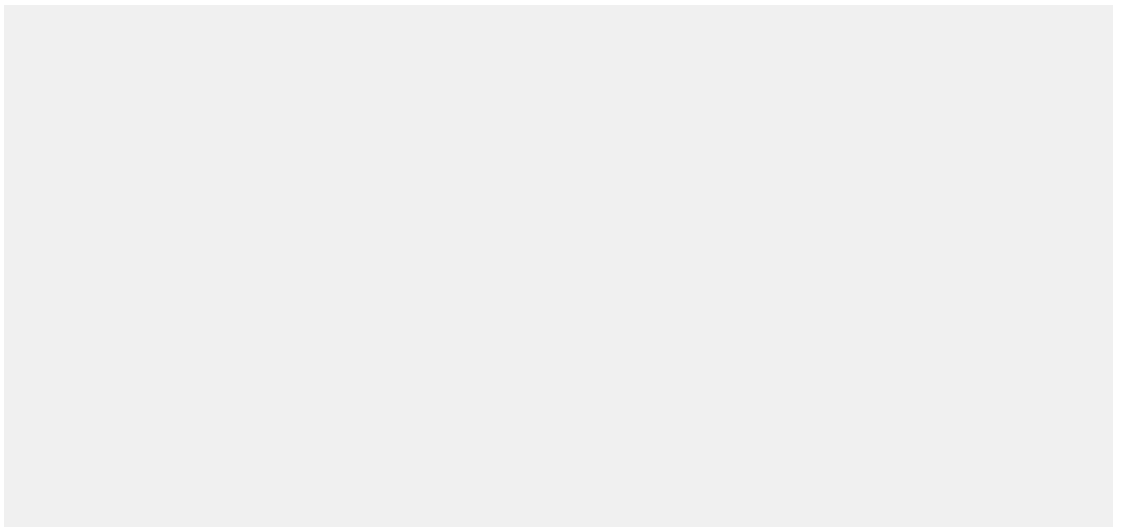












- Untrusted input
- Integer overflow
- Loose integer operations





















 redox-os / **userutils** 

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### Fix bug causing ctrl-d to log in any user with su

Document su's logic  
Return error code of shell from su

 master

 **jackpot51** committed 20 days ago





# Redox OS

A Rust Operating System

<http://www.redox-os.org>

[info@redox-os.org](mailto:info@redox-os.org)

The best way to prevent these kinds of attacks is either to use a higher level language, which manages memory for you (albeit with less performance), or to be very, very, very, very careful when coding.

- <https://xda-developers.com/a-demonstration-of-stagefright-like-mistakes/>

- Reduces or eliminates entire classes of bugs
- Frequently at compile time
- Minimal to no change in performance
- Can           performance
- Allows us to focus more on the logic of the problem

Rust lets us make new mistakes by preventing us from making the same old mistakes over and over.

Carol Nichols, Rust core team member

- Type system
- Safe defaults
- Error handling



# integer 32

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