

Static Analysis

SFWR ENG 3S03: Software Testing

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Objectives

- Understand what static analysis means
- Explore different kinds of static analysis
- Understand how static analysis improves our SE lives

A quiz about the material

<https://bit.ly/3F3XqGk>



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Preliminaries

Type Checking

Code Quality
Analysis

Contract
Verification

Advanced Notions

Quiz

Definition (Dynamic Testing)

Testing code by executing it

Definition (Static Analysis (Testing))

Testing code **without** executing it

What are some **advantages** of dynamic testing?

- No need for special tools
 -
- No special skills needed to start
 -
 - Lots of people have some skills already
- No source code needed
 -

What are some **disadvantages/common issues** of dynamic testing?

- Complete coverage may be hard (or impossible) to achieve
- Some failures are triggered
- In a high-level test, it may be unclear what is the low-level cause

Solution?

- Type Checking
- Code Quality Analysis
- Contract Verification
- Advanced Notions

Theorem (Gödel's First Incompleteness Theorem (1931))

Any sufficiently powerful formal system that is sound and expressive enough is incomplete

Theorem (Rice's Theorem (1953))

Any nontrivial property about the language recognized by a Turing machine is undecidable

- Every static analysis is **incomplete** and/or **unsound** and/or **undecidable**

Static Analysis

➡ Preliminaries

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What happens if we run this JavaScript code?

```
1  function onlyWorksOnNumbers(x)
2  {
3      return x * 10;
4  }
5
6  console.log(onlyWorksOnNumbers("Hello ,
7      world!"));
```

What if we add type annotations and a type checker?

```
function onlyWorksOnNumbers(x: Number)
{
    return x * 10;
}

console.log(onlyWorksOnNumbers("Hello ,
    world!"));
```

What are some other type rules (in Java)?

- Array index must be an integer
- Can't put a Double into a Float or Int
- Can't put an Animal object into a Cat variable

Static Analysis

➡ Type Checking

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➡ Java typing: Example #1

Can Java typing catch every issue?

```
private static void
    printStringLength(String s) {
    System.out.println("String " + s + " is "
        + s.length() + " characters long");
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    printStringLength("Hello");
}
```

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Java typing e.g.1

Java typing e.g.2

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➡ Type Checking

➡ Java typing: Example #1

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Can Java typing catch every issue? (cont'd)

```
1 private static void printStringLength(String  
   s) {  
   System.out.println("String " + s + " is " +  
       s.length() + " characters long");  
3 }  
  
5 public static void main(String[] args) {  
   printStringLength(null);  
7 }
```

Static Analysis

➡ Type Checking

➡ Java typing: Example #1

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Java typing e.g.1

Java typing e.g.2

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```
1 private static void  
    printStringLength(@NonNull String s) {  
        System.out.println("String " + s + " is "  
            + s.length() + " characters long");  
3    }  
  
5 public static void main(String[] args) {  
    printStringLength(null);  
7 }
```

Null type mismatch: required '@NonNull String' but the provided value is null

1 quick fix available:



[Configure problem severity](#)

Press 'F2' for focus

Static Analysis

↳ Type Checking

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➡ Java typing: Example #2

Can Java typing catch every issue?

```
private static String[] strings = new
    String[] {"Zero", "One", "Two"};

private static void printString(int index) {
    System.out.println(strings[index]);
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    printString(1);
}
```

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➡ Type Checking

➡ Java typing: Example #2

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Java typing e.g.1

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```
private static String[] strings =
    new String[] {"Zero", "One", "Two"};

private static void printString(int index) {
    System.out.println(strings[index]);
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    printString(3);
}
```

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➡ Type Checking

➡ Java typing: Example #2

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Quiz

```
1 private static String[] strings =  
2 new String[] {"Zero", "One", "Two"};  
3  
4 private static void  
5     printString(@IntRange(0, 2) int index) {  
6         System.out.println(strings[index]);  
7     }  
8  
9 public static void main(String[] args) {  
10     printString(3);  
11 }
```

Static Analysis

➡ Type Checking

➡ Java typing: Example #2

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Java typing e.g.1

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Quiz

```
1 private static final String[] strings =  
2 new String[] {"Zero", "One", "Two"};  
3  
4 private static void  
5     printString(@IntRangeOfArray(strings)  
6         int index) {  
7         System.out.println(strings[index]);  
8     }  
9  
10 public static void main(String[] args) {  
11     printString(3);  
12 }
```

Static Analysis

➡ Type Checking



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Java typing e.g.1

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Definition (Static Type Checking)

Checking source code **prior to run-time** to determine whether the type rules in force (from the language or from other tools) have been respected



Do all modern languages use strong compile-time (static) type checking?

Some do

- Java
- C++
- C#
- Rust
- Go
- SPARK
- Haskell

Some don't

- Javascript
- Python
- Lua
- Objective-C

Static Analysis

➡ Type Checking



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When static type checking is available, do good programmers always use the strongest form of it?

- E.g. Do good Java programmers always use extended type annotations, as supported by FindBugs?



Class exercise: Take about 3 minutes to discuss and answer:

- Why don't all modern languages use strong static typing?
- Why do good programmers not always use the strongest typing available for their language?
- When can strong static typing help us most?



Why don't all modern languages use **strong static typing**?





Why do good programmers not always use the strongest typing available for their language?

- All reason from previous slide plus





Trade-offs of Strong Typing



When can strong static typing help us most?



Static Analysis

➡ Type Checking



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Definition (Code Quality Analysis (CQA))

Automated checking of source code for patterns that are often (**but not always**) indicators of errors.

What is the **most common form** of CQA?



Static Analysis

➡ Code Quality Analysis

➡ Compiler Warnings

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False Alarms?

CQA Tools

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Quiz

```
1 private boolean a;  
  
3 public void doSomething(boolean b) {  
4     if(a = b) {  
5         //do something  
6     }  
7     ...  
}
```


Static Analysis

➡ Code Quality Analysis

➡ Compiler Warnings

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Quiz

1

```
if (launchApproved);
    launchRocket()
```

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Quiz

1

```
java.util.Date myDate = new
    java.util.Date();
int currentDay = myDate.getDay();
```

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➡ Code Quality Analysis

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Quiz

```
void foo() throws IOException {  
    FileReader reader = new FileReader("file");
```

💡 Resource leak: 'reader' is never closed

2 quick fixes available:

@ [Add @SuppressWarnings 'resource' to 'reader'](#)

@ [Add @SuppressWarnings 'resource' to 'foo\(\)'](#)

Press 'F2' for focus

```
    int ch;  
    while ((ch = reader.read()) != -1) {  
        System.out.println(ch);  
        reader.read();  
    }  
}
```

Source: Eclipse online docs

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➡ Code Quality Analysis

➡ False Alarms?

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```
private boolean a;
```

```
public void doSomething(boolean b) {
```

```
    if(a = b) {
```

```
        //do something
```

```
    }
```

```
    ...
```

```
}
```

Static Analysis

➡ Code Quality Analysis

➡ False Alarms?

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```
1 private boolean a;  
  
3 public void doSomething(boolean b) {  
    a = b;  
  
5     if(a) {  
6         //do something  
7     }  
  
9     ...  
}
```

Static Analysis

➡ Code Quality Analysis

➡ False Alarms?

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Compilers don't implement **every possible** warning

- They are complex enough already
- They need to have fast runtime and be **predictable**

Static Analysis

➡ Code Quality Analysis

➡ CQA Tools

- Lint (grandparent of all):
<http://www.gimpel.com/html/index.htm>
- FindBugs (main open source for Java):
<http://findbugs.sourceforge.net/>
- .Net Analyzers (for .Net):
https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/fundamentals/code-analysis/overview?utm_source=chatgpt.com&tabs=net-9
- PyLint (for Python): <https://pylint.pycqa.org/>

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➡ Code Quality Analysis

➡ CQA Tools

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FindBugs: some **bad practice** defects it detects <http://findbugs.sourceforge.net/bugDescriptions.html>

- CNT: Rough value of known constant found (CNT_ROUGH_CONSTANT_VALUE)
 - e.g., a literal 3.1415 was used for Pi
- EQ: Equals method fails for subtypes (EQ_GETCLASS_AND_CLASS_CONSTANT)
 - e.g., Code used: `Foo.class == o.getClass()`; It is better to check `this.getClass() == o.getClass()`

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FindBugs (cont'd)

- NP: toString method may return null
(NP_TOSTRING_COULD_RETURN_NULL)
 - Officially allowed, bad practice because it is not expected
- NM: Confusing method names (NM_CONFUSING)
 - e.g., The referenced methods have names that differ only by capitalization

FindBugs (cont'd)

- IL: A collection is added to itself
(IL_CONTAINER_ADDED_TO_ITSELF)
 - e.g., `list.add(list.toString());`
Warning: Adding container to itself can cause infinite loops
- NM: Class defines `equal(Object)`; should it be `equals(Object)`? (NM_BAD_EQUAL)
 - This class defines a method `equal(Object)`. This method does not override the `equals(Object)` method in `java.lang.Object`, which is probably what was intended.

Static Analysis

➡ Code Quality Analysis

➡ CQA Tools

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CQA tools generate a lot of output

- Existing codebase may have a lot of areas to be warned about
- Not all of them are faults
- Newer tools are getting better at discovering real warnings
 - FindBugs developers aim for at least 50% of warnings to be something the user would consider a defect
- ML-based tools to prune outputs
 - Issues: performance, proportion pruned [KAL22]

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Tunning CQAs tutorials

- http://www.riverblade.co.uk/downloads/slides/taming_the_lint_monster_slides.pdf
- https://www.riverblade.co/downloads/articles/taming_the_lint_monster_pt1.pdf
- https://www.riverblade.co/downloads/articles/taming_the_lint_monster_pt2.pdf

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What if, after running, the CQA output is still too big?

- It may be that the problem for this codebase can't be fixed
- May need to give up, and only use CQA on future codebases that you build to be clean from the start

Are CQA Tools Worthwhile?

- Used well, they can be
- Google's experiences with Findbugs
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/1831708.1831738>
 - “hundreds of engineers, thousands of warnings”
 - “77% of the reviews identified the warnings as real defects”
 - ...but none of them were associated with serious misbehaviours in their current production code
 - ...although did find serious faults in not-yet-deployed code

Class exercise: Take about 3 minutes to discuss and answer:

- Why do most programmers not use third-party CQA tools?
- Is there a time when a CQA tool might have saved you a lot of effort and stress?
- Could you usefully apply a CQA tools to something you're working on at the moment (or will be soon)

Why do most programmers not use third-party CQA tools?



Static Analysis

➡ Code Quality Analysis

➡ CQA Tools

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- Is type checking **enough**?
 - Conservative tools (sound) – some errors will not be caught
- Is type checked code **cleaner**?
 - Not always – downcasting to avoid warnings

Static Analysis

➡ Contract Verification

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```
private static Stack<String> strings = new
    Stack<>();

private static void populateStack() {
    //do nothing
}

private static String popString() {
    return strings.pop();
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    populateStack();
    popString();
}
```

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Static Analysis

➡ Contract Verification

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```
2  /*@ ensures !strings.isEmpty() @*/  
   private static Stack<String> strings = new  
       Stack<>();  
  
4  private static void populateStack() {  
       //do nothing  
6  }  
  
8  /*@ requires !strings.isEmpty() @*/  
   private static String popString() {  
       return strings.pop();  
10 }  
  
12  
14 public static void main(String[] args) {  
       populateStack();  
       popString();  
16 }
```

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Definition (Contract Verification)

The process of **formally** checking that a software component adheres to its **specified contract**, which includes preconditions, postconditions, and invariants

- Contract:
- Precondition:
- Postcondition:
- Invariant:

Bank Account example: invariant, precondition,
postcondition

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**Contract
Verification**

Advanced Notions

Quiz

How do tools perform contract verification? – Generate **proof obligation(s)**

- If a **precondition** is present
- If a **postcondition** is present
- Generally in a loop

Contract verification tools usage

- Check with the tool, compile with a standard compiler
- Generate proof obligations
- Verify proof obligations using a variety of theorem provers
 - in SPARK: Z3, Alt-Ergo, CVC4 – supported via an intermediate language Why3

Proof Obligations – Integer Division

```
2  --# pre      (M >= 0) and (N > 0);  
   --# post     (M = Q * N + R) and (R >= 0) and  
       (R < N);  
  
4  Q := 0;  
   R := M;  
6  loop  
   --# assert (M = Q * N + R) and (R >= 0);  
   exit when R < N;  
   Q := Q + 1;  
   R := R - N;  
10 end loop;
```

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Type Checking

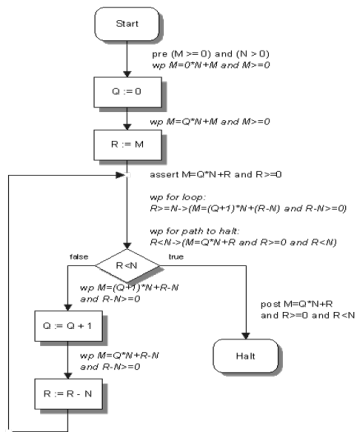
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Proof Obligations



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SPARK restrictions

- Dynamic memory allocation
- Pointers
- Any other source of aliasing
- Recursion
- Expressions with side effects
e.g. there's no equivalent of this C code

```
1   while (i++ < 5) {  
3   printf("Count is %d\n", i);  
   }
```

Is contract verification too. . .

- complicated
- restrictive
- complex

. . . to be useful and practical in enterprise-level projects?

Sometimes contract verification **is needed**

- Avionics (flight control)
- High security
`http://www.adacore.com/sparkpro/tokeneer/`
- Air traffic control ($Z + CSP + SPARK$)
- Nuclear plant control?

Static Analysis

➡ Contract Verification

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Quiz



Class exercise: Take about 3 minutes to discuss and answer:

- What do these three Static Analysis (SA) approaches have in common?
 - Type Checking
 - Code Quality Analysis
 - Contract Verification

SA Approaches Commonalities

- Type Checking:
- CQA:
- Contract Verifications:
-
-
- Need

Static Analysis

➡ Contract Verification

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Quiz

Aspect	Type Checking	CQA	Contract Veri- fication
What			
Example			
Tools	Built into com- pilers (Java, Rust, Type- Script)	SonarQube, ESLint, Pylint, Checkstyle	SPARK/Ada, Frama-C, Dafny, OpenJML

- Dataflow analysis (and null pointer analysis)
- Model checking
- Formal reasoning
 - Hoare logic
 - Automated theorem proving

Static Analysis

➡ Advanced Notions

➡ Dataflow Analysis

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Dataflow Analysis

Model Checking

Formal Reasoning

Quiz

```
1  x = 10;  
   y = x;  
3  z = 0;  
   while (y > -1) {  
5     x = x / y;  
     y = y - 1;  
7     z = 5;  
   }
```

Zero Analysis:

Static Analysis

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➡ Dataflow Analysis

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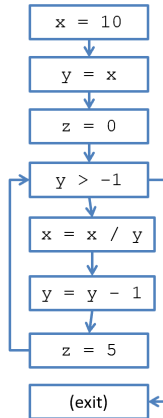
Dataflow Analysis

Model Checking

Formal Reasoning

Quiz

```
x = 10;  
y = x;  
z = 0;  
while (y > -1) {  
    x = x / y;  
    y = y - 1;  
    z = 5;  
}
```



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➡ Dataflow Analysis

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Applying Zero Analysis

Termination: Fixed Point

- Analysis values will not change, no matter how many times loop executes
- Proof: our analysis is **deterministic**
 - We run through the loop with the current analysis values, none of them change
 - Therefore, no matter how many times we run the loop, the results will remain the same
- We have computed the **dataflow analysis** results for any number of loop iterations

Example final result: **x:NZ**, **y:MZ**, **z:MZ**

Abstraction Advantages

- Number of possible states gigantic
 - n 32 bit variables results in states e.g:
 - With loops, states can change indefinitely
- Zero Analysis narrows the state space
 - Zero or not zero (and possibly maybe zero!) results in e.g.
 - When this limited space is explored, then we are done
 - Extrapolate over all loop iterations
- Null pointer analysis works same way over the CFG

What are the tradeoffs?

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➡ Advanced Notions

➡ Model Checking

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Model Checking

Formal Reasoning

Quiz

- Build model of a program and exhaustively **evaluate** that model against a specification
 - Check properties hold
 - Produce counter examples
- Common form: uses temporal logic formula to **describe properties**
- Used for:

Static Analysis

➡ Advanced Notions

➡ Model Checking

- Tool: SPIN (Simple Promela (Process Meta Language) Interpreter) <http://spinroot.com>
- Well established and freely available model checker
- Model processes for concurrent and distributed systems
- Verify linear temporal logic properties

```
active proctype Hello() {  
    printf("Hello World\n");  
}
```

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Formal Reasoning

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```
1  active proctype Hello() {  
2      printf("Hello from Process 1\n");  
3  }  
  
4  
5  active proctype World() {  
6      printf("Hello from Process 2\n");  
7  }
```

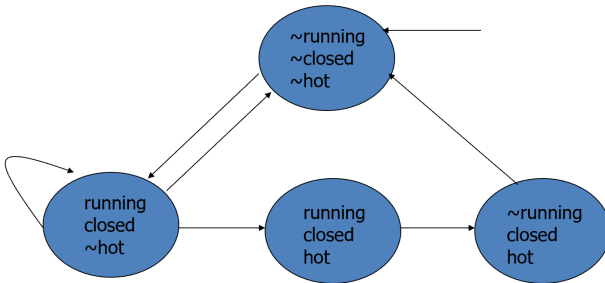
Possible outputs:

Example

- A simple microwave oven system
- States of the system correspond to values of 3 boolean variables
 - Either door is closed or not closed
 - Either microwave is running or it is stopped
 - Either the food in the microwave is warm or it is cold

Example (cont'd)

Model as transition system



Example (cont'd)

- Using Temporal Logic, one can say
 - **Specification:** microwave doesn't heat the food up until the door is closed
 - Equivalent to: hot holds until closed
 - **Formula:** $f = (\text{hot}) \text{ U closed}$
- Given f and the model
 - A model checking algorithm can automatically return if the model satisfies f
 - If not, a counterexample is returned, showing a path of execution where the system fails to satisfy the formula
- Pros:
- Trade-offs:

Hoare Logic

- Formal system used for reasoning about the correctness of a program
 - Uses **pre** and **post** conditions
- The Hoare triple: $\{P\} S \{Q\}$
 - P, Q: predicates, S: program
 - If we start in a state where P is true and execute S, then S will terminate in a state where Q is true

Static Analysis

➡ Advanced Notions

➡ Formal Reasoning

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Hoare Triples

1	{P}	S	{Q}
3	{x=y}	x := x + 3	{x = y + 3}
5	{x > -1}	x := x * 2 + 3	{x > 1}
7	{true}	x := 5	{x=5}

- Hoare logic defines **inference rules** for program constructs
 - Assignments: $\{x=1\} \ x := x + 1 \ \{x=2\}$
 - Conditionals:
 $\{P\} \text{ if } x > 0 \text{ then } y := z \text{ else } y := -z \ \{y > 5\}$
 - Loops: $\{P\} \text{ while } B \text{ do } S \ \{Q\}$
- Using these rules, we can reason about program correctness (if we have defined proper pre- and post-conditions)
- Common technology in safety-critical systems programming

Static Analysis

➡ Advanced Notions

➡ Formal Reasoning

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Tool: ESC (Extended Static Checking for Java) [FLL⁺02]

- Uses the **Simplify** theorem prover to evaluate each routine in a program
- Embedded assertions/annotations
- Checker readable comments
- Based on the Java Modeling Language (JML)

```
2  /*@ requires i != 0 */  
   public void div(int i, int j) {  
4     return j/i;  
   }
```

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Theorem provers

- Alt-Ergo
- Prover9
- Z3
- CVC
- KIV
- PVS
- Agda
- Isabelle
- ...

Static Analysis

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➡ Formal Reasoning

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The Quiz - again

- Reminder: quizzes like this give a big increase in long-term recall

<https://bit.ly/3F3XqGk>



The Quiz

- ① What is **static analysis**?
- ② What's the relationship, in terms of practical value, between static analysis and dynamic testing?
- ③ What's the most commonly used form of static analysis?
- ④ What can code quality analysis tools (e.g. Lint, FindBugs, FXCop etc) do for you as a developer?
- ⑤ Contract verification (as supported by SPARK) supports very powerful and accurate analysis. What are the main drawbacks to using it?
- ⑥ In practice, what's the biggest barrier that enterprise-scale projects face when they think about implementing more advanced static analysis?

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The Quiz - Possible Answers

1. What is static analysis?
2. What's the relationship, in terms of practical value, between static analysis and dynamic testing?
3. What's the most commonly used form of static analysis?

The Quiz - Possible Answers (cont'd)

4. What can code quality analysis tools (e.g. Lint, FindBugs, FXCop etc) do for you as a developer?

5. Contract verification (as supported by SPARK and Eiffel) supports very powerful and accurate analysis. What are the main drawbacks to using it?

6. In practice, what's the biggest barrier that enterprise-scale projects face when they think about implementing more advanced static analysis?

➡ Quiz



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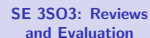


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