

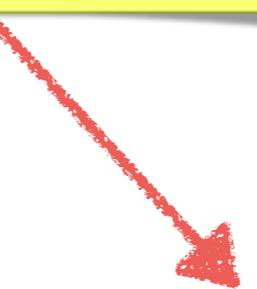


Putting the Checks into Checked C

Archibald Samuel Elliott
Quals - 31st Oct 2017

Added Runtime Bounds Checks to the **Checked C** Compiler

C Extension for
Spatial Memory Safety



Added Runtime Bounds Checks
to the **Checked C** Compiler

C Extension for
Spatial Memory Safety

Bounds Propagation
Algorithm

Added Runtime Bounds Checks
to the **Checked C** Compiler

C Extension for
Spatial Memory Safety

Bounds Propagation
Algorithm

Added Runtime Bounds Checks
to the **Checked C** Compiler

First Evaluation of
Checked C

C Extension for
Spatial Memory Safety

Bounds Propagation
Algorithm

Added Runtime Bounds Checks to the **Checked C** Compiler

First Evaluation of
Checked C

In Our
Clang/LLVM Fork

Motivation

- Buffer overflows account for 10-16% of Vulnerabilities
- Affecting:
 - Operating Systems
 - Web Browsers
 - OpenSSL
 - Programming Language Implementations

Related Work

Approach	Examples
More Better Types	Deputy; CCured
Runtime Representations	CCured; SoftBound
Static Analysis Annotations	SAL
Instrumentation (for Fuzzing)	ASan; UBSan

- Checked C

C Pointers

```
T* val = malloc(sizeof(T));
```

Singleton Pointer

```
T* vals = calloc(n, sizeof(T));
```

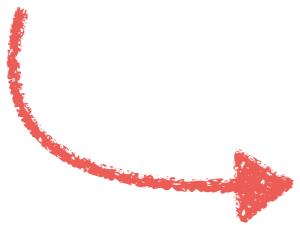
```
T vals[N] = { ... };
```

Array Pointer

C Pointers

```
T* val = malloc(sizeof(T));
```

Singleton Pointer



```
ptr<T> val = malloc(sizeof(T));
```

```
T* vals = calloc(n, sizeof(T));
```

```
T vals[N] = { ... };
```

Array Pointer

C Pointers

```
T* val = malloc(sizeof(T));
```

Singleton Pointer

```
ptr<T> val = malloc(sizeof(T));
```

```
T* vals = calloc(n, sizeof(T));
```

```
T vals[N] = { ... };
```

Array Pointer

```
array_ptr<T> vals = calloc(n, sizeof(T));
```

```
T vals_checked[N] = { ... };
```

Bounds Declarations

Declaration	Access Invariant
<code>array_ptr<T> p : bounds(l, u)</code>	$p' \neq \text{NULL} \quad \&$ $l \leq p' < u$

Bounds Declarations

Declaration	Access Invariant
<code>array_ptr<T> p : bounds(l, u)</code>	$p' \neq \text{NULL} \&&$ $l \leq p' < u$
<code>array_ptr<T> p : count(n)</code>	$p' \neq \text{NULL} \&&$ $p \leq p' < p + n$
<code>array_ptr<T> p : byte_count(n)</code>	$p' \neq \text{NULL} \&&$ $p \leq p' < (\text{char}*)p + n$

Bounds Declarations

Declaration	Access Invariant
<code>array_ptr<T> p : bounds(l, u)</code>	$p' \neq \text{NULL} \&& l \leq p' < u$
<code>array_ptr<T> p : count(n)</code>	$p' \neq \text{NULL} \&& p \leq p' < p + n$
<code>array_ptr<T> p : byte_count(n)</code>	$p' \neq \text{NULL} \&& p \leq p' < (\text{char}*)p + n$

Expressions in `bounds(l, u)` must be non-modifying

- No Assignments or Increments/Decrements
- No Calls

Interoperation with Unchecked Code

- Annotate Unchecked Pointers with Bounds

```
T* val : itype(ptr<T>) = malloc(sizeof(T));
```

```
T* vals : count(n) = calloc(n, sizeof(T));
```

- Checked and Unchecked Scopes

```
checked { ... }  
unchecked { ... }
```

```
checked int my_func1(int s, int* : count(s)) {  
unchecked int my_func2(int s, int* : count(s)) {
```

Soundness

Well-Foundedness:

- All bounds expressions for variables or data are defined and a sub-range of their objects in memory; and,
- All non-null pointers of type **T** with bounds must point to an object in memory of type **T**.

Soundness:

- Assuming Memory & Program are Well-founded on entry of Checked scope
- Evaluation Preserves Well-foundedness; and
- Memory Reads and Writes Preserve Well-Foundedness

- Checked C

- Checked C

- Example

```
bool echo(  
    int16_t user_length,  
    size_t user_payload_len,  
    char *user_payload,  
    resp_t *resp) {  
  
}  
}
```

Copy data
from user_payload
into new buffer in
resp object

```
bool echo(  
    int16_t user_length,  
    size_t user_payload_len,  
    char *user_payload,  
    resp_t *resp) {  
  
}  
}
```

user_length is
provided by user

Copy data
from user_payload
into new buffer in
resp object

user_payload_len is
from the parser

```
bool echo(  
    int16_t user_length,  
    size_t user_payload_len,  
    char *user_payload,  
    resp_t *resp) {  
  
}  
}
```

user_length is
provided by user

user_payload_len is
from the parser

Copy data
from user_payload
into new buffer in
resp object

```
typedef struct {  
    size_t payload_len;  
    char *payload;  
    // ...  
} resp_t;
```

```
bool echo(  
    int16_t user_length,  
    size_t user_payload_len,  
    char *user_payload,  
    resp_t *resp) {  
  
    char *resp_data = malloc(user_length);  
  
    resp->payload      = resp_data;  
    resp->payload_len = user_length;  
  
}  
}
```

user_length is
provided by user

user_payload_len is
from the parser

Copy data
from user_payload
into new buffer in
resp object

```
typedef struct {  
    size_t payload_len;  
    char *payload;  
    // ...  
} resp_t;
```

```
bool echo(  
    int16_t user_length,  
    size_t user_payload_len,  
    char *user_payload,  
    resp_t *resp) {  
  
    char *resp_data = malloc(user_length);  
  
    resp->payload = resp_data;  
    resp->payload_len = user_length;  
  
}  
}
```

user_length is provided by user

user_payload_len is from the parser

Copy data from user_payload into new buffer in resp object

```
typedef struct {  
    size_t payload_len;  
    char *payload;  
    // ...  
} resp_t;
```

```
bool echo(  
    int16_t user_length,  
    size_t user_payload_len,  
    char *user_payload,  
    resp_t *resp) {  
  
    char *resp_data = malloc(user_length);  
  
    resp->payload      = resp_data;  
    resp->payload_len = user_length;  
  
    // memcpy(resp->payload, user_payload, user_length)  
    for (size_t i = 0; i < user_length; i++) {  
        resp->payload[i] = user_payload[i];  
    }  
    return true;  
}
```

user_length is
provided by user

Copy data
from user_payload
into new buffer in
resp object

user_payload_len is
from the parser

```
typedef struct {  
    size_t payload_len;  
    char *payload;  
    // ...  
} resp_t;
```

```

bool echo(
    int16_t user_length,
    size_t user_payload_len,
    char *user_payload,
    resp_t *resp) {

    char *resp_data = malloc(user_length);

    resp->payload      = resp_data;
    resp->payload_len = user_length;

    // memcpy(resp->payload, user_payload, user_length)
    for (size_t i = 0; i < user_length; i++) {
        resp->payload[i] = user_payload[i];
    }
    return true;
}

```

user_length is user payload len is
user_length could be
larger than user_payload_len

Copy data
from user_payload
into new buffer in
resp object

```

typedef struct {
    size_t payload_len;
    char *payload;
    // ...
} resp_t;

```

```
bool echo(  
    int16_t user_length,  
    size_t user_payload_len,  
    char *user_payload,  
    resp_t *resp) {  
  
    char *resp_data = malloc(user_length);  
  
    resp->payload      = resp_data;  
    resp->payload_len = user_length;  
  
    // memcpy(resp->payload, user_payload, user_length)  
    for (size_t i = 0; i < user_length; i++) {  
        resp->payload[i] = user_payload[i];  
    }  
    return true;  
}
```

user_length is
provided by user

Copy data
from user_payload
into new buffer in
resp object

user_payload_len is
from the parser

```
typedef struct {  
    size_t payload_len;  
    char *payload;  
    // ...  
} resp_t;
```

```
bool echo(
    int16_t user_length,
    size_t user_payload_len,
    array_ptr<char> user_payload,
    ptr<resp_t> resp) {
    array_ptr<char> resp_data = malloc(user_length);

    resp->payload      = resp_data;
    resp->payload_len = user_length;

    // memcpy(resp->payload, user_payload, user_length)
    for (size_t i = 0; i < user_length; i++) {
        resp->payload[i] = user_payload[i];
    }
    return true;
}

typedef struct {
    size_t payload_len;
    array_ptr<char> payload;
    // ...
} resp_t;
```

Step 1:
Manually
Convert to
Checked Types

```
bool echo(
    int16_t user_length,
    size_t user_payload_len,
    array_ptr<char> user_payload : count(user_payload_len),
    ptr<resp_t> resp) {

    array_ptr<char> resp_data : count(user_length) = malloc(user_length)

    resp->payload      = resp_data;
    resp->payload_len = user_length;

    // memcpy(resp->payload, user_payload, user_length);
    for (size_t i = 0; i < user_length;
        resp->payload[i] = user_payload[i];
    }
    return true;
}
```

Step 2:

Manually
Add Bounds
Declarations

```
typedef struct {
    size_t payload_len;
    array_ptr<char> payload : count(payload_len);
    // ...
} resp_t;
```

```
bool echo(
    int16_t user_length,
    size_t user_payload_len,
    array_ptr<char> user_payload : cou
ptr<resp_t> resp) {

    array_ptr<char> resp_data : count(user_length) = malloc(user_length)

    dynamic_check(resp != NULL);
    resp->payload      = resp_data;
    resp->payload_len = user_length;

    // memcpy(resp->payload, user_payload, user_length)
    for (size_t i = 0; i < user_length; i++) {
        dynamic_check(user_payload != NULL);
        dynamic_check(user_payload <= &user_payload[i]);
        dynamic_check(&user_payload[i] < user_payload + user_payload_len);
        dynamic_check(resp->payload != NULL);
        dynamic_check(resp->payload <= &resp->payload[i]);
        dynamic_check(&resp->payload[i] < resp->payload + resp->payload_len);
        resp->payload[i] = user_payload[i];
    }
    return true;
}
```

Step 3:
Compiler Inserts
Checks Automatically

```
bool echo(
    int16_t user_length,
    size_t user_payload_len,
    array_ptr<char> user_payload : cou
    ptr<resp_t> resp) {
```

array_ptr<char> resp_data : count(user_length) = malloc(user_length)

```
dynamic_check(resp != NULL);
resp->payload      = resp_data;
resp->payload_len = user_length;
```

// memcpy(resp->payload, user_payload, user_length)
for (size_t i = 0; i < user_length; i++) {
 dynamic_check(user_payload != NULL);
 dynamic_check(user_payload <= &user_payload[i]);
 dynamic_check(&user_payload[i] < user_payload + user_payload_len);
 dynamic_check(resp->payload != NULL);
 dynamic_check(resp->payload <= &resp->payload[i]);
 dynamic_check(&resp->payload[i] < resp->payload + resp->payload_len);
 resp->payload[i] = user_payload[i];
}
return true;
}

Step 3:
Compiler Inserts
Checks Automatically

No Memory Disclosure

```
bool echo(  
    int16_t user_length,  
    size_t user_payload_len,  
    array_ptr<char> user_payload : cou  
    ptr<resp_t> resp) {  
  
    array_ptr<char> resp_data : count(user_length) = malloc(user_length);  
  
    dynamic_check(resp != NULL);  
    resp->payload = resp_data;  
    resp->payload_len = user_length;  
  
    // memcpy(resp->payload, user_payload, user_length)  
    for (size_t i = 0; i < user_length; i++) {  
        dynamic_check(user_payload != NULL);  
        dynamic_check(user_payload <= &user_payload[i]);  
        dynamic_check(&user_payload[i] < user_payload + user_payload_len);  
        dynamic_check(resp->payload != NULL);  
        dynamic_check(resp->payload <= &resp->payload[i]);  
        dynamic_check(&resp->payload[i] < resp->payload + resp->payload_len);  
        resp->payload[i] = user_payload[i];  
    }  
    return true;  
}
```

Step 3:
Compiler Inserts
Checks Automatically

malloc now checked

No Memory Disclosure

```
bool echo(
    int16_t user_length,
    size_t user_payload_len,
    array_ptr<char> user_payload : cou
    ptr<resp_t> resp) {  
  
array_ptr<char> resp_data = count(user_length) - malloc(user_length)  
  
dynamic_check(resp->payload <= &resp->payload[1]);
dynamic_check(&resp->payload[i] < resp->payload + resp->payload_
load_len);
resp->payload[i] = user_payload[i];
}  
return true;  
}
```

Step 3:
Compiler Inserts
Checks Automatically

Code Not Bug-Free:

Will signal run-time error if either

- malloc(user_length) fails

- user_length > user_payload_len

But: Vulnerable Executions Prevented

No Memory Disclosure

```
bool echo(  
    int16_t user_length,  
    size_t user_payload_len,  
    array_ptr<char> user_payload : cou  
    ptr<resp_t> resp) {  
  
    array_ptr<char> resp_data : count(user_length) = malloc(user_length);  
  
    dynamic_check(resp != NULL);  
    resp->payload = resp_data;  
    resp->payload_len = user_length;  
  
    // memcpy(resp->payload, user_payload, user_length)  
    for (size_t i = 0; i < user_length; i++) {  
        dynamic_check(user_payload != NULL);  
        dynamic_check(user_payload <= &user_payload[i]);  
        dynamic_check(&user_payload[i] < user_payload + user_payload_len);  
        dynamic_check(resp->payload != NULL);  
        dynamic_check(resp->payload <= &resp->payload[i]);  
        dynamic_check(&resp->payload[i] < resp->payload + resp->payload_len);  
        resp->payload[i] = user_payload[i];  
    }  
    return true;  
}
```

Step 3:
Compiler Inserts
Checks Automatically

malloc now checked

No Memory Disclosure

```
bool echo(
    int16_t user_length,
    size_t user_payload_len,
    array_ptr<char> user_payload : cexpressions may allow removal
    ptr<resp_t> resp) {

    array_ptr<char> resp_data : count(user_length) = malloc(user_length)

    dynamic_check(resp != NULL)
    resp->payload      = resp_data;
    resp->payload_len = user_length;

    dynamic_check(user_payload != NULL);
    dynamic_check(resp->payload != NULL);
    // memcpy(resp->payload, user_payload, user_length)
    for (size_t i = 0; i < user_length; i++) {
        dynamic_check(i <= user_payload_len);
        resp->payload[i] = user_payload[i];
    }
    return true;
}
```

Step 4:

Restrictions on bounds

expressions may allow removal

```
bool echo(  
    int16_t user_length,  
    size_t user_payload_len,  
    array_ptr<char> user_payload : c  
    ptr<resp_t> resp) {  
  
    array_ptr<char> resp_data : count(user_length) = malloc(user_length)  
  
    dynamic_check(resp != NULL);  
    resp->payload      = resp_data;  
    resp->payload_len = user_length;  
  
    dynamic_check(user_payload != NULL);  
    dynamic_check(resp->payload != NULL);  
    // memcpy(resp->payload, user_payload, user_length)  
    for (size_t i = 0; i < user_length; i++) {  
        dynamic_check(i <= user_payload_len);  
        resp->payload[i] = user_payload[i];  
    }  
    return true;  
}
```

Step 4:
Restrictions on bounds
expressions may allow removal

No Memory Disclosure

```
bool echo(  
    int16_t user_length,  
    size_t user_payload_len,  
    array_ptr<char> user_payload : c  
    ptr<resp_t> resp) {  
  
    array_ptr<char> resp_data : count(user_length) = malloc(user_length)  
  
    dynamic_check(resp != NULL);  
    resp->payload = resp_data;  
    resp->payload_len = user_length;  
  
    dynamic_check(user_payload != NULL);  
    dynamic_check(resp->payload != NULL);  
    // memcpy(resp->payload, user_payload, user_length)  
    for (size_t i = 0; i < user_length; i++) {  
        dynamic_check(i <= user_payload_len);  
        resp->payload[i] = user_payload[i];  
    }  
    return true;  
}
```

Step 4:

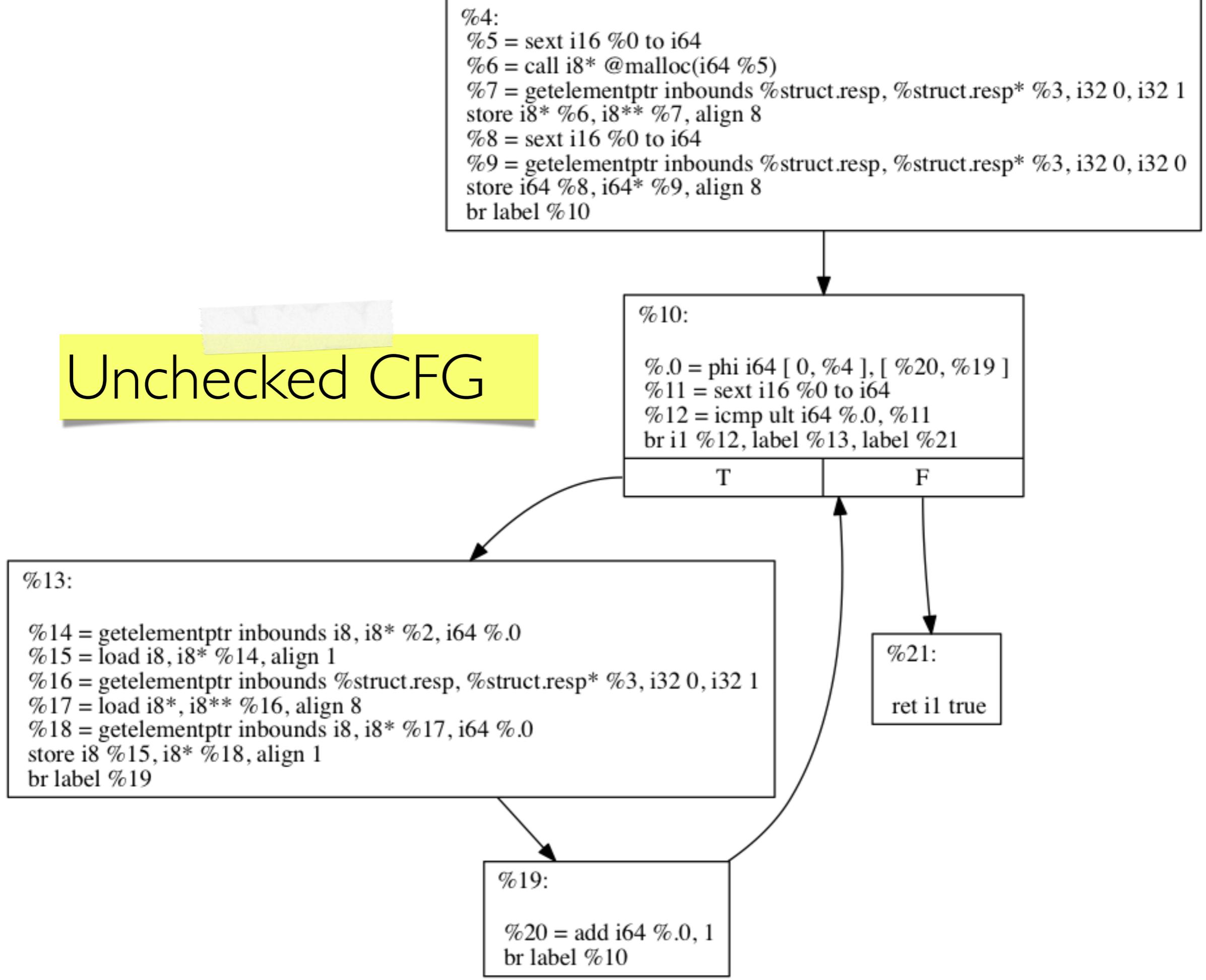
Restrictions on bounds

expressions may allow removal

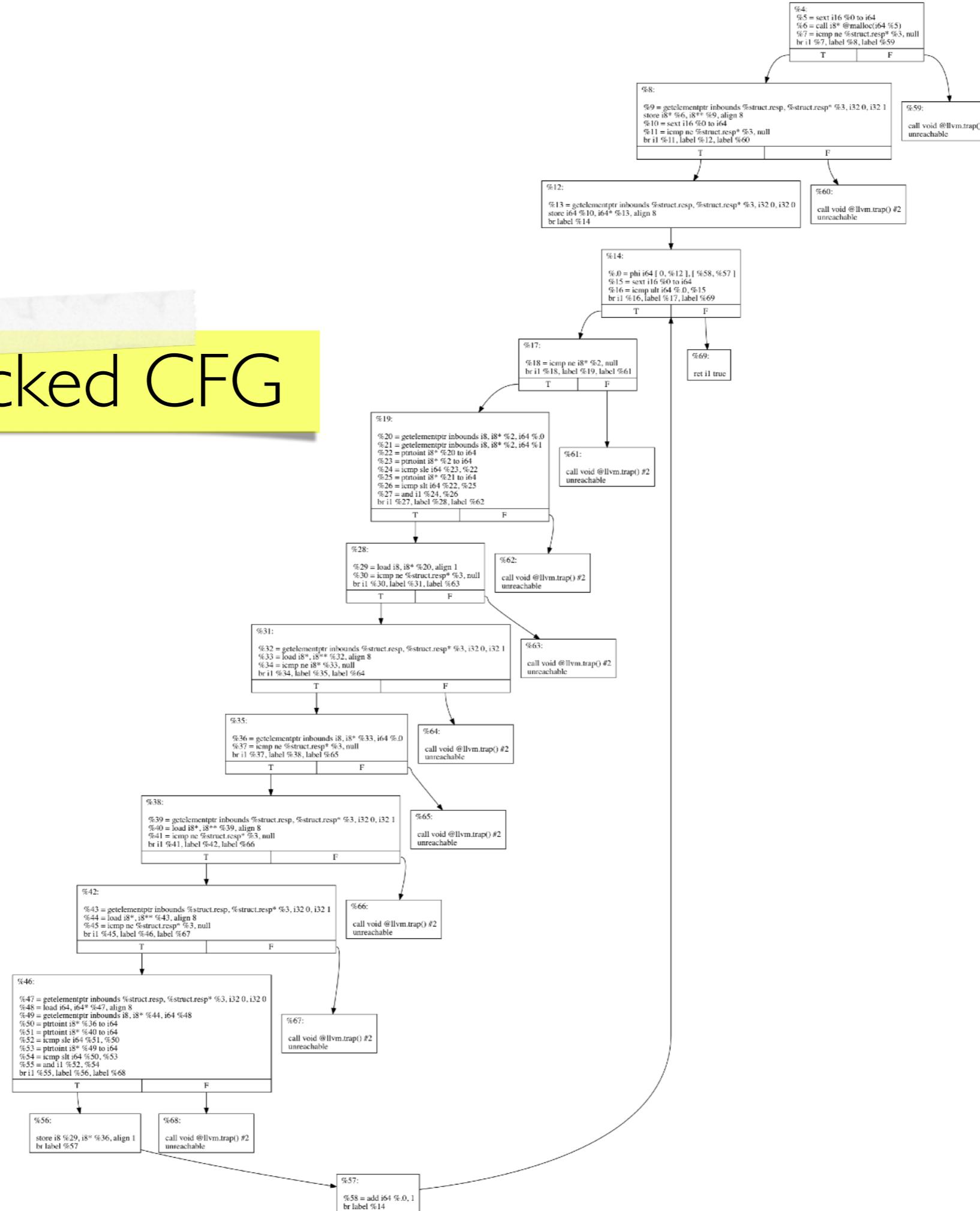
malloc still checked

No Memory Disclosure

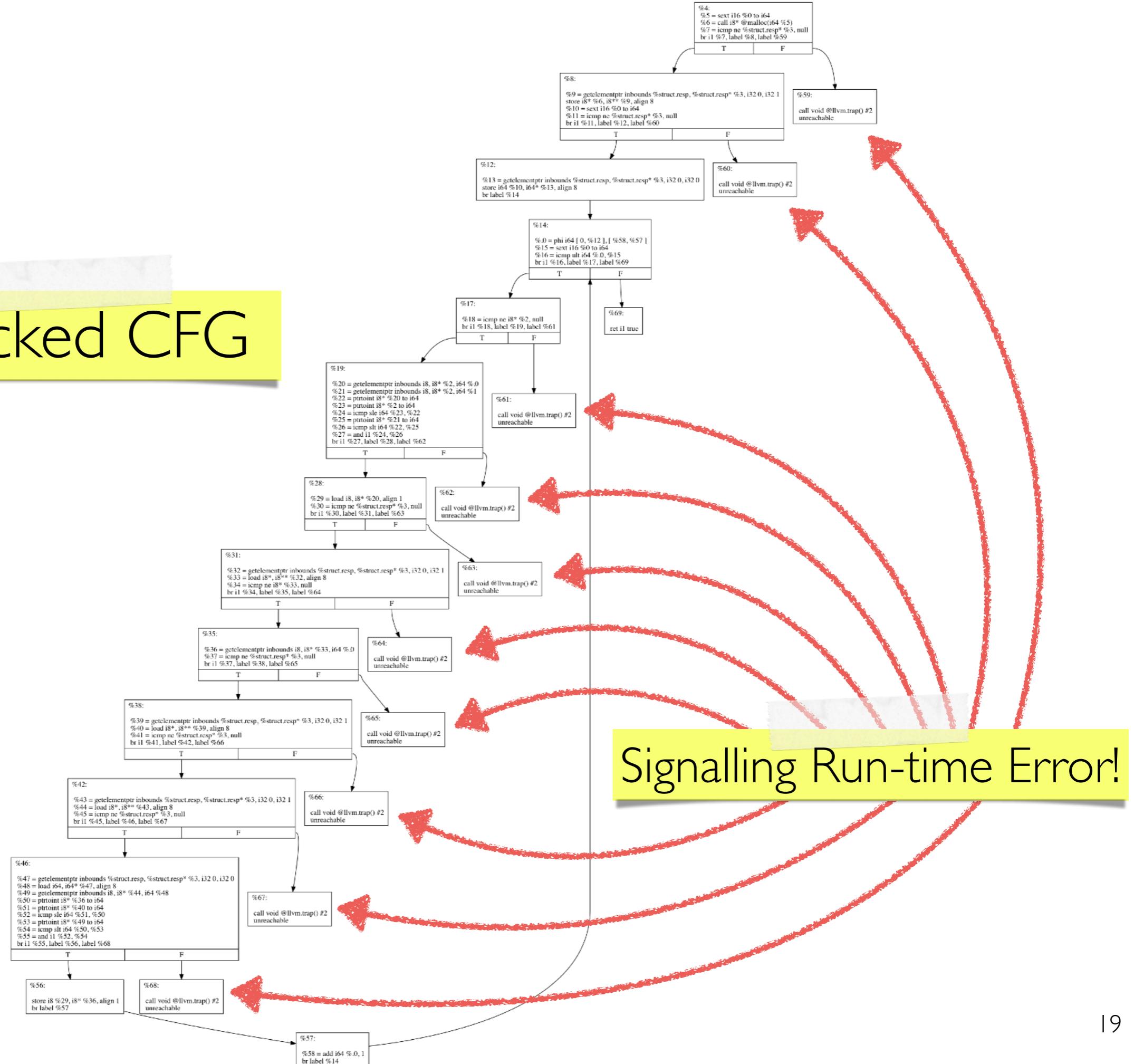
Unchecked CFG



Checked CFG

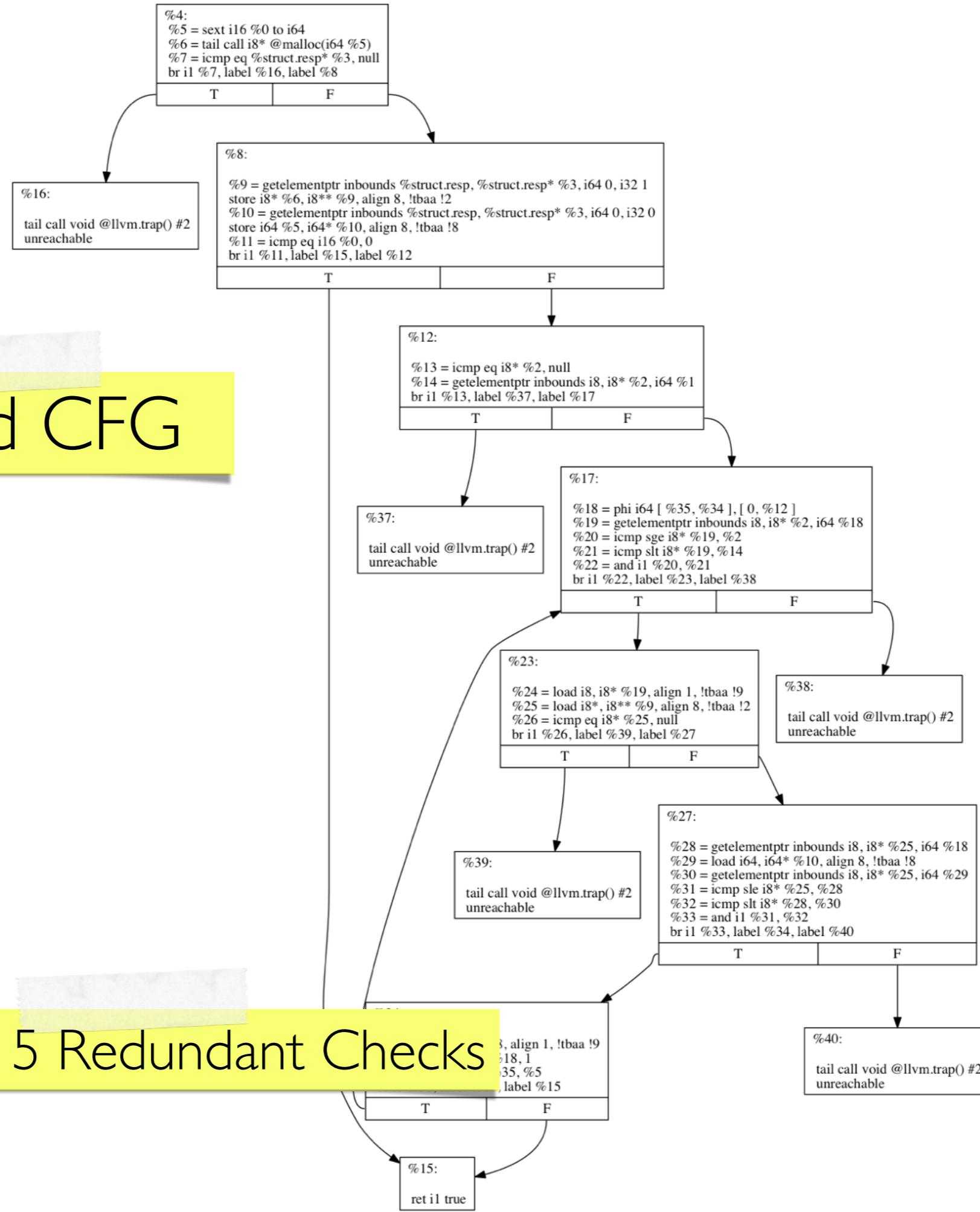


Checked CFG



Checked CFG

Removed 5 Redundant Checks

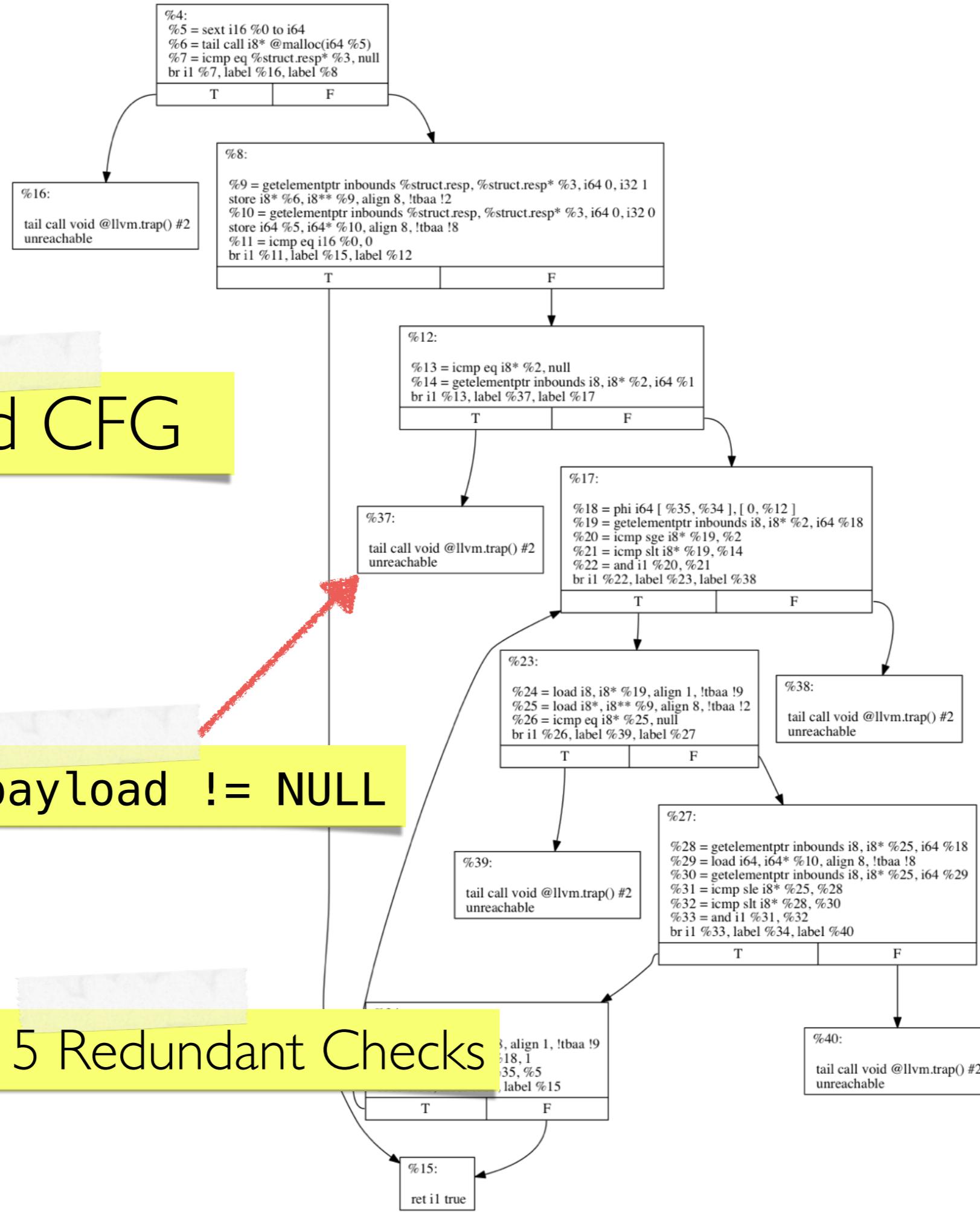


CFG for 'echo' function

Checked CFG

Hoisted: payload != NULL

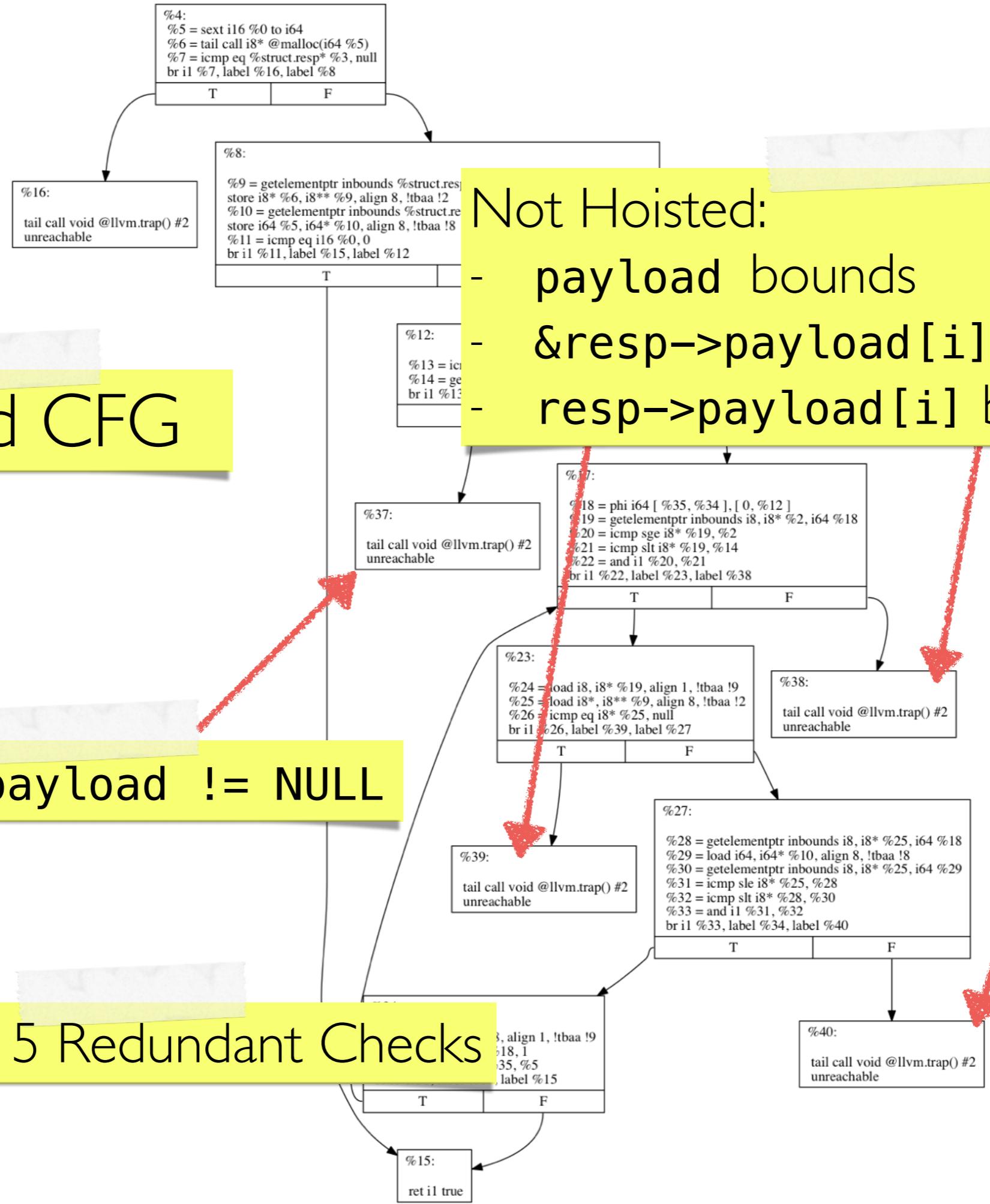
Removed 5 Redundant Checks



Checked CFG

Hoisted: payload != NULL

Removed 5 Redundant Checks



- Checked C

- Example

- Checked C
- Example
- **Dynamic Checks**

C Expression Semantics

- Expressions evaluate to Lvalues or Values
- Lvalues are locations of objects in memory
- Lvalues are used to read or write memory
- Values are integers, floats, pointers

Lvalue Expressions

Lvalue Expressions

Creation

variable

*expr

expr1[expr2]

lvalue_expr.field

expr->field

Lvalue Expressions

Creation	Use
variable	<code>lvalue_expr = expr</code>
<code>*expr</code>	<code>&lvalue_expr</code>
<code>expr1[expr2]</code>	<code>lvalue_expr += expr</code>
<code>lvalue_expr.field</code>	<code>lvalue_expr++</code>
<code>expr->field</code>	<code>lvalue_expr</code>

Lvalue Expressions

Creation	Use
variable	<code>lvalue_expr = expr</code>
<code>*expr</code>	<code>&lvalue_expr</code>
<code>expr1[expr2]</code>	<code>lvalue_expr += expr</code>
<code>lvalue_expr.field</code>	<code>lvalue_expr++</code>
<code>expr->field</code>	<code>lvalue_expr</code>

Lvalue Conversion

The diagram illustrates the concept of Lvalue Conversion. It features two columns: 'Creation' on the left and 'Use' on the right. The 'Creation' column contains five entries: 'variable', '*expr', 'expr1[expr2]', 'lvalue_expr.field', and 'expr->field'. The 'Use' column contains five corresponding entries: 'lvalue_expr = expr', '&lvalue_expr', 'lvalue_expr += expr', 'lvalue_expr++', and 'lvalue_expr'. A vertical blue line separates the two columns. At the bottom center, there is a yellow box labeled 'Lvalue Conversion'. Two red arrows point from the 'Creation' column towards this box: one from 'expr->field' and another from 'lvalue_expr+'. Another red arrow points from the 'Use' column towards the same box: one from 'lvalue_expr' and another from 'lvalue_expr++'.

Lvalue Expressions

Creation	Use
variable	<code>lvalue_expr = expr</code>
<code>*expr</code>	<code>&lvalue_expr</code>
<code>expr1[expr2]</code>	<code>lvalue_expr += expr</code>
<code>lvalue_expr.field</code>	<code>lvalue_expr++</code>
<code>expr->field</code>	<code>lvalue_expr</code>
Lvalue or Array Conversion	

Converted Lvalue Example

```
ptr<int> p ;  
  
*p = 3 ;           int i = *p ;
```

Converted Lvalue Example

```
ptr<int> p ;
```

```
*p = 3 ;
```

```
int i = *p ;
```



Converted Lvalue Example

```
ptr<int> p ;
```

```
*p = 3 ;
```

Lvalue

```
int i = *p ;
```

Converted
Lvalue

Value Expression bounds

`expr : bounds(l, u)` $\vdash \text{expr} + i : \text{bounds}(l, u)$

`lvalue_expr : bounds(l, u)` $\vdash \&\text{lvalue_expr} : \text{bounds}(l, u)$

Lvalue Expression bounds

`T var;` $\vdash \text{var} : \text{bounds}(\&\text{var}, \&\text{var} + 1)$

`T arr checked[N];` $\vdash \text{arr} : \text{bounds}(\text{arr}, \text{arr} + N)$

`expr : bounds(l, u)` $\vdash *\text{expr} : \text{bounds}(l, u)$

Lvalue Target bounds

`array_ptr<T> var : bounds(l, u);` $\vdash \text{var} : \text{bounds}(l, u)$

`array_ptr<T> mem : bounds(l, u);` $\vdash x->\text{mem} : \text{bounds}(x->l, x->u)$

IV. Full Propagation Algorithm

In the Report

Description of Limitations

**Dynamic Checks Are
Performed During Evaluation
of Lvalue Expressions that
will Access Memory**

When Do Dynamic Checks Occur?

```
int i = *p;
```

Pointer Dereference

```
*p = 0;
```

```
*p += 1;
```

```
(*p)++;
```

When Do Dynamic Checks Occur?

```
int i = *p;
```

Pointer Dereference

p[n]

p->field

```
*p = 0;
```

```
*p += 1;
```

```
(*p)++;
```

When Do Dynamic Checks Occur?

```
int i = *p;
```

Pointer Dereference

p[n]

```
*p = 0;
```

Assignment

p->field

```
*p += 1;
```

Compound Assignment

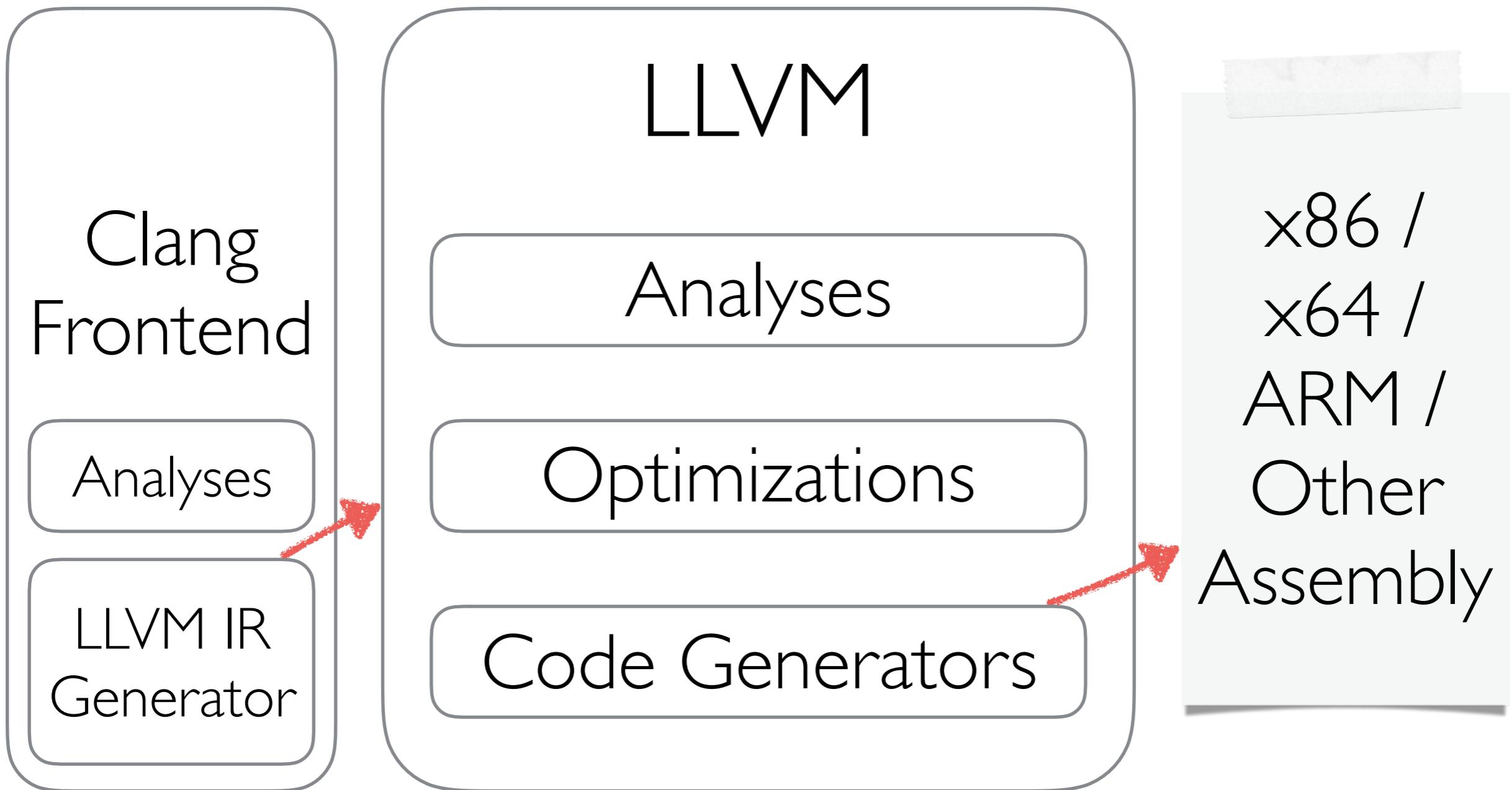
```
(*p)++;
```

Increment/Decrement

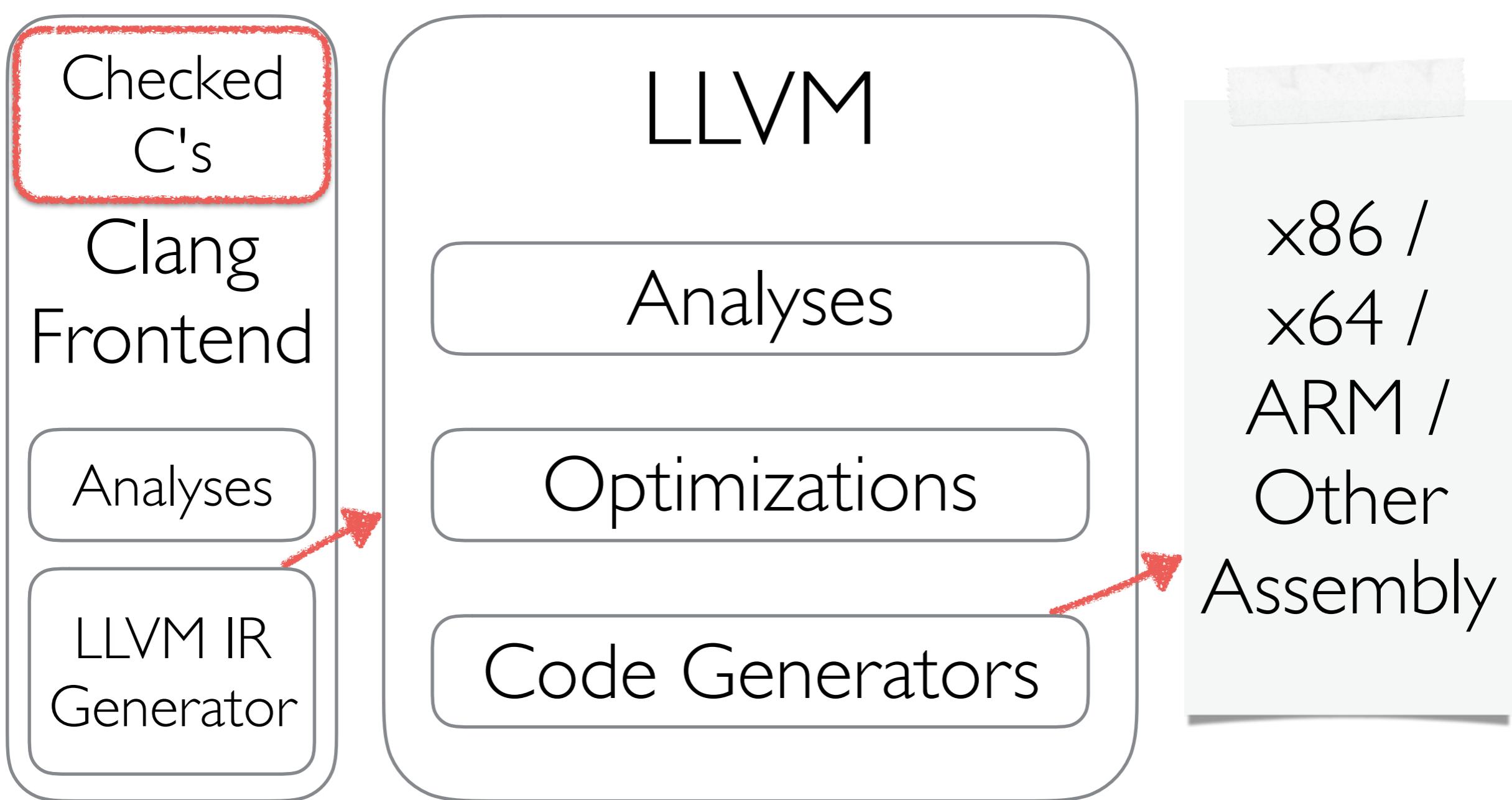
Design Requirements

- No Runtime Library
- Cross-Platform
- No Implicit Overhead except where Memory is Accessed
 - So no checks in calls, no checks in pointer arithmetic

Clang & LLVM



Clang & LLVM



Clang's Code Generator

Clang's Code Generator

- Value Expressions:
 - Scalar Expressions
 - Vector Expressions
 - Aggregate Types
 - Complex Numbers
- Lvalue Expressions

Clang's Code Generator

- Value Expressions:
 - Scalar Expressions
 - Vector Expressions
 - Aggregate Types
 - Complex Numbers
- Lvalue Expressions

All Generate
LLVM IR

Clang's Code Generator

- Value Expressions:
 - Scalar Expressions
 - Vector Expressions
 - Aggregate Types
 - Complex Numbers
- Lvalue Expressions

All Generate
LLVM IR

LLVM IR is in SSA form,
similar to Assembly, but
platform independent

Clang's Code Generator

- Value Expressions:
 - Scalar Expressions
 - Vector Expressions
 - Aggregate Types
 - Complex Numbers
- Lvalue Expressions

All Generate
LLVM IR

LLVM IR is in SSA form,
similar to Assembly, but
platform independent

Dynamic Checks
Generated Here



- Checked C
- Example
- **Dynamic Checks**

- Checked C
- Example
- Dynamic Checks
- Evaluation

Hypotheses

- Most T^* become $\text{ptr}\langle T \rangle$
- 10% of Code Changed
- 10-50% Slower Run-time

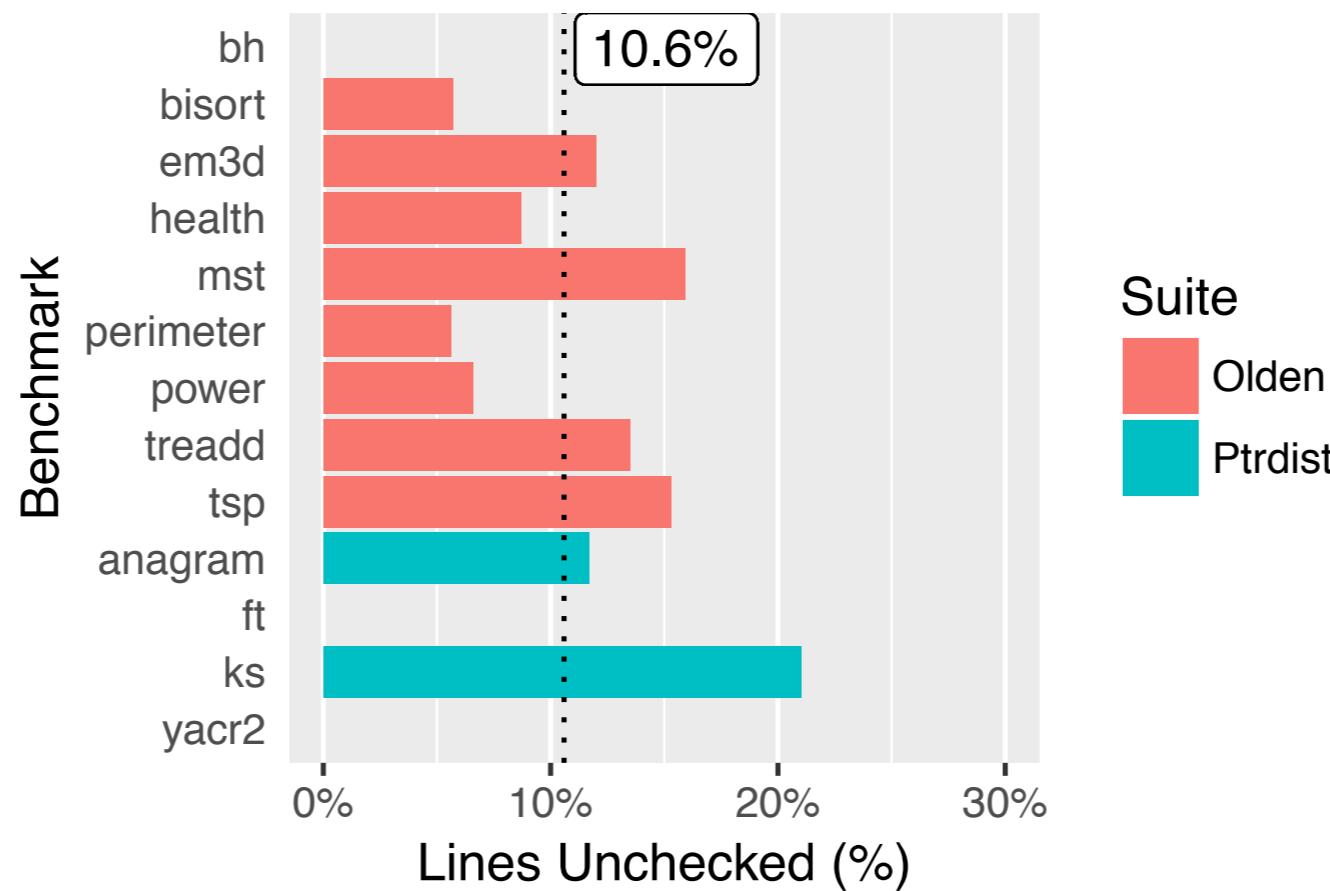
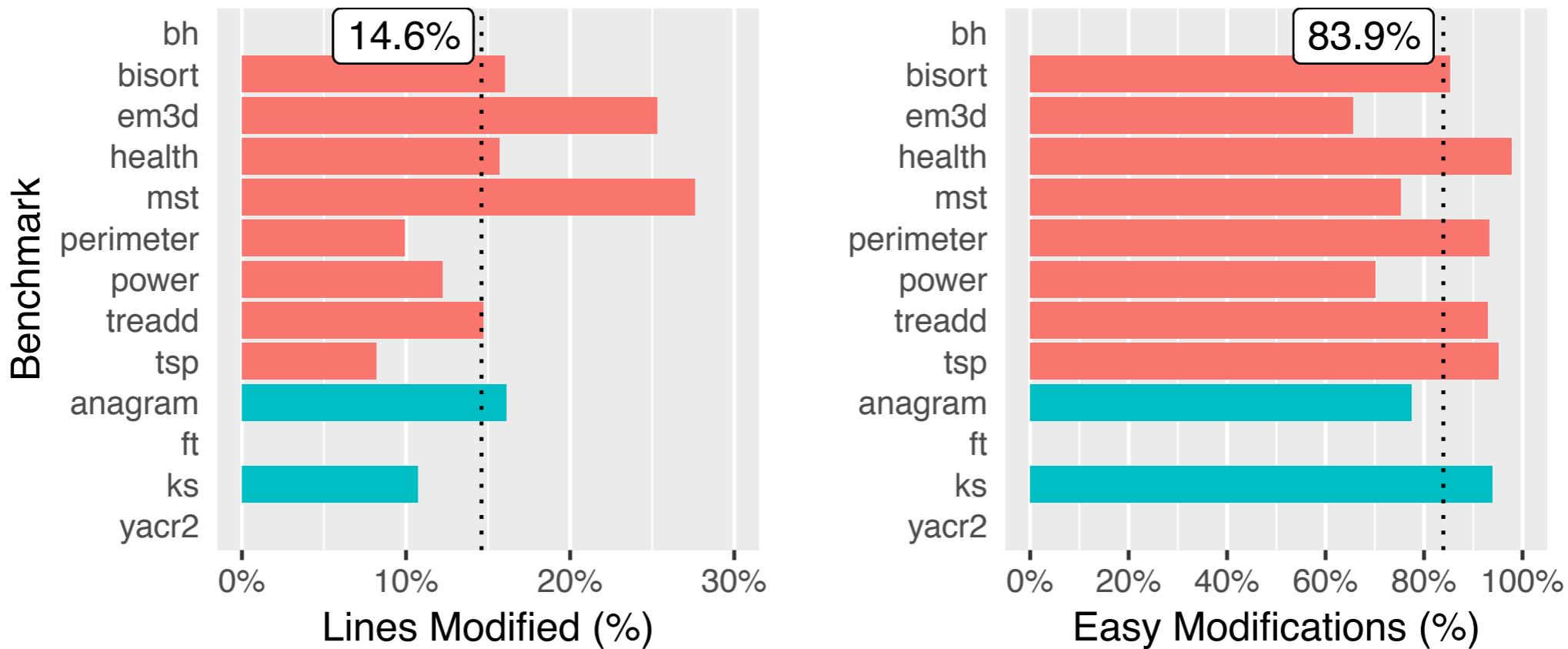
Benchmarks

- Olden and Ptrdist Suites: 15 Programs
- Converted By Hand
 - 5 with assistance from Wonsub Kim and Jijoong Moon at Samsung Research
 - 2 Conversions Incomplete
- 12 Core Intel Xeon X5650, 2.66GHz, 32GB RAM

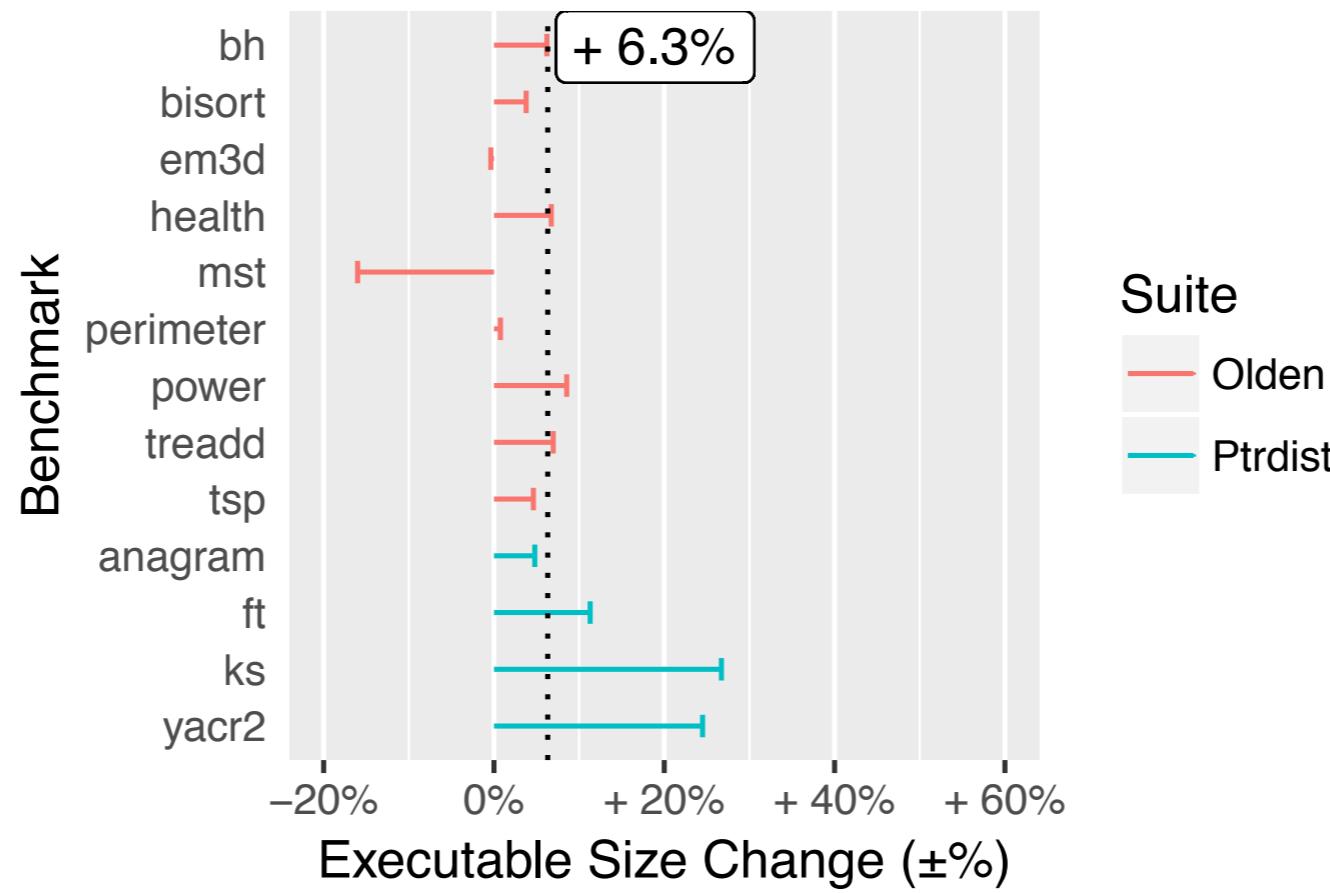
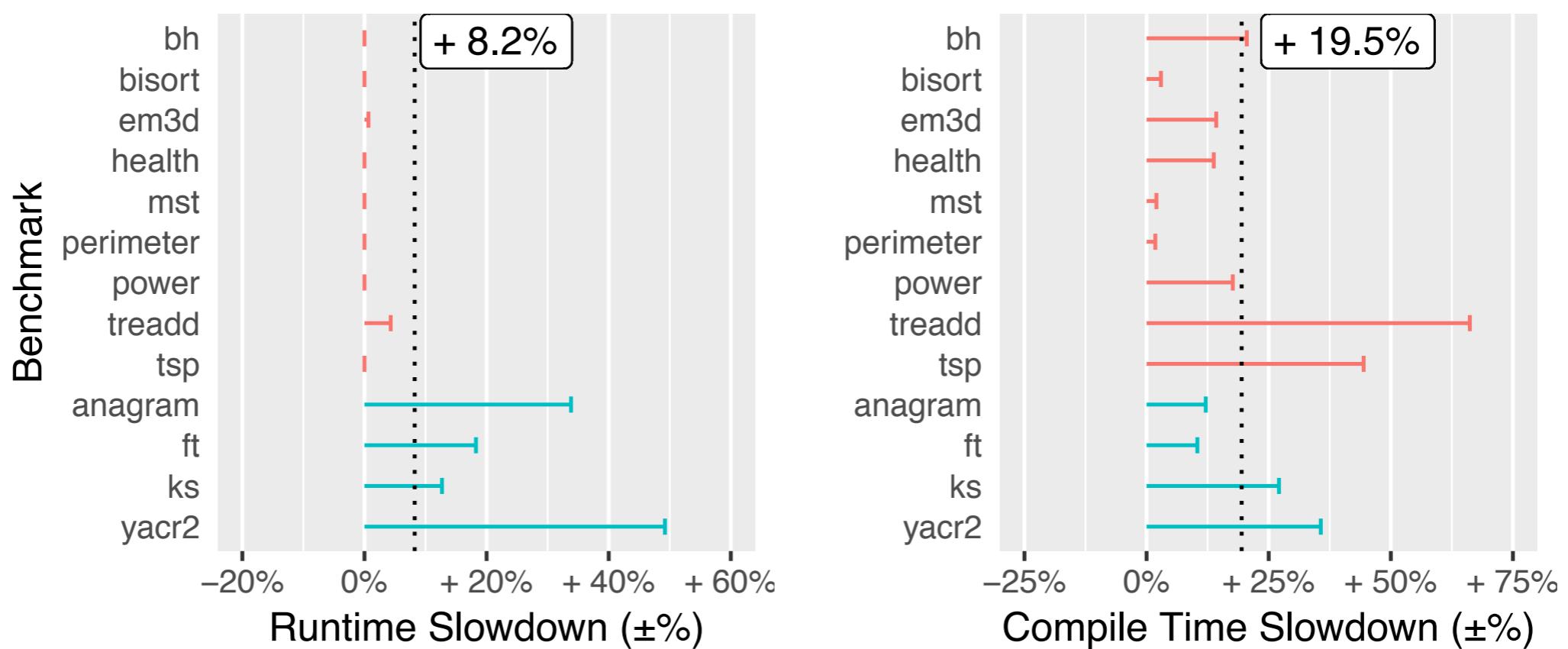
Benchmarks

Benchmark	LoC	Description
Olden: bh	1,162	Barnes & Hut N-body force computation
Olden: bisort	263	Forward & Backward Bitonic Sort
Olden: em3d	478	3D Electromagnetic Wave Propagation
Olden: health	389	Columbian Health Care Simulation
Olden: mst	328	Minimum Spanning Tree
Olden: perimeter	399	Perimeters of Regions on Images
Olden: power	458	Power Pricing Optimisation Solver
Olden: treeadd	180	Recursive Sum over Tree
Olden: tsp	420	Travelling Salesman Problem
Olden: voronoi	814	Computes voronoi diagram of a set of points
Ptrdist: anagram	362	Finding Anagrams from a Dictionary
Ptrdist: bc	5,194	Arbitrary precision calculator
Ptrdist: ft	893	Minimum Spanning Tree using Fibonacci heaps
Ptrdist: ks	552	Schweikert-Kernighan Graph Partitioning
Ptrdist: yacr2	2,529	VSLI Channel Router

Code Modifications



Performance Overhead



LLVM Optimizer

~250 Analyses and Optimizations

Most Useful:

- CSE/GVN
- InstCombine
- Simplify CFG
- LICM
- Loop Unswitching

LLVM Optimizer

~250 Analyses and Optimizations

Most Useful:

- CSE/GVN
- InstCombine
- Simplify CFG
- LICM
- Loop Unswitching

Major Problems:

- Writing Good Bounds
- Non-null Checks

- Checked C
- Example
- Dynamic Checks
- Evaluation

- Checked C
- Example
- Dynamic Checks
- Evaluation
- Conclusion

C Extension for
Spatial Memory Safety

Bounds Propagation
Algorithm

Added Runtime Bounds Checks to the **Checked C** Compiler

First Evaluation of
Checked C

In Our
Clang/LLVM Fork

Next Steps

- Design for Null-Terminated Arrays
- Better Static Checking of Bounds
- Proposal for nullary qualifiers to reduce overhead
- Evaluating on Real-world Benchmarks

Working on a Paper with
Andrew Ruef, Michael Hicks,
and David Tarditi

C Extension for
Spatial Memory Safety

Bounds Propagation
Algorithm

Added Runtime Bounds Checks to the **Checked C** Compiler

First Evaluation of
Checked C

In Our
Clang/LLVM Fork

<https://github.com/Microsoft/checkedc>

<https://github.com/Microsoft/checkedc-clang>