

April, 16

17:00 (CET)

English

# Why can't we afford to ignore Rust?

Software security in numbers



Adrian Panicek

Senior Embedded  
Software Engineer  
at Ciklum

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Product  
Engineering

Intelligent  
automation

Data & analytics

2002  
founded

4000+  
professionals

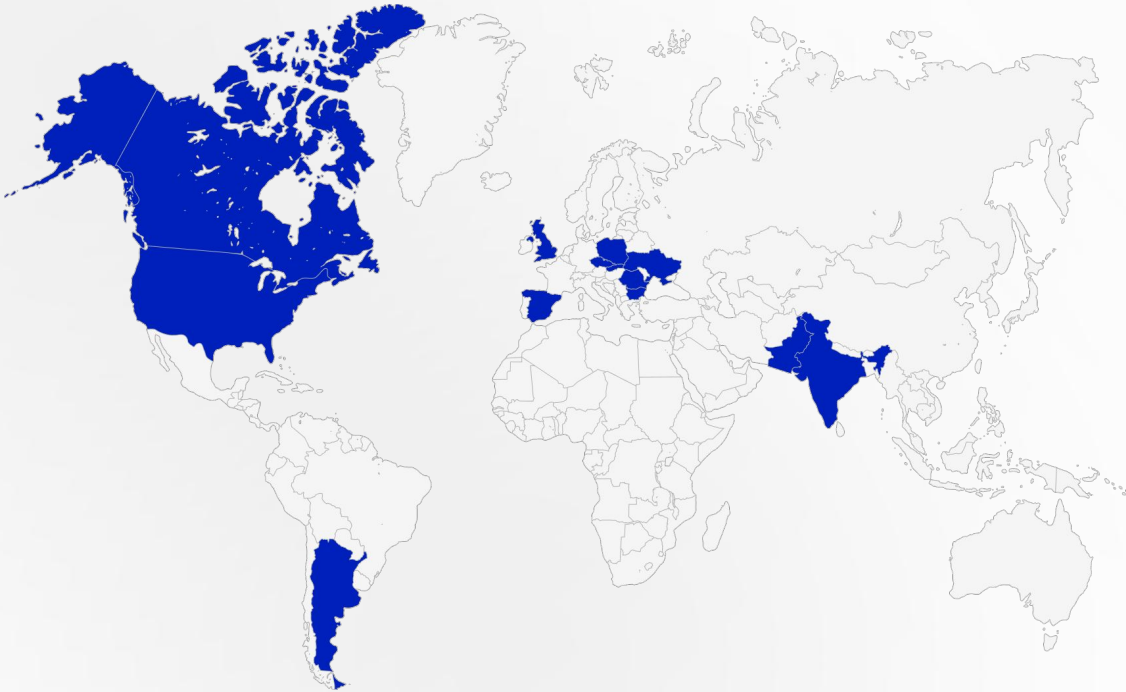
offices  
offices

300+  
clients

## Leading companies choose us:



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## Central & eastern europe

-  Bulgaria
-  Czech Republic
-  Poland
-  Romania
-  Slovakia
-  Spain
-  Ukraine
-  United Kingdom

## Asia

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-  Pakistan

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-  Uruguay

## North America

-  Canada
-  USA

# Meet the speaker

- Senior Embedded Software Engineer @ Ciklum Slovakia
- 12 years of professional experience
- Drone Pilot, 3D Printing Enthusiast, Corgi owner



**Adrian Panicek,**  
Senior Embedded Software  
Engineer at Ciklum

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# Why can't we afford to ignore Rust?

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Senior Embedded  
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A problem has been detected and windows has been shut down to prevent damage to your computer.

A process or thread crucial to system operation has unexpectedly exited or been terminated.

If this is the first time you've seen this stop error screen, restart your computer. If this screen appears again, follow these steps:

Check to make sure any new hardware or software is properly installed. If this is a new installation, ask your hardware or software manufacturer for any windows updates you might need.

If problems continue, disable or remove any newly installed hardware or software. Disable BIOS memory options such as caching or shadowing. If you need to use Safe Mode to remove or disable components, restart your computer, press F8 to select Advanced Startup options, and then select Safe Mode.

Technical information:

\*\*\* STOP: 0x000000F4 (0x0000000000000003, 0xFFFFFA8004153B30, 0xFFFFF800031E1470)

## The high cost of software failure

- Massive operational disruptions
- Severe financial losses
- Erosion of customer trust
- Exploitable security holes



# Case Study 1:

## Global Paralysis

(CrowdStrike Outage, July 2024)

- Worldwide System Crashes (BSODs)
- Airlines Grounded
- Hospitals, Banks, Businesses
- Estimated Billions \$ in Economic Damage



**Massimo** ✓  
@Rainmaker1973

Subscribe



Times Square CrowdStrike BSOD



2:50 PM · Jul 20, 2024 · **219.6K** Views

Bugs and  
vulnerabilities  
cost us  
money!

- Expensive investigation & fixing cycles
- Costly system downtime
- High incident response & recovery bills
- Brand damage & lost customer trust



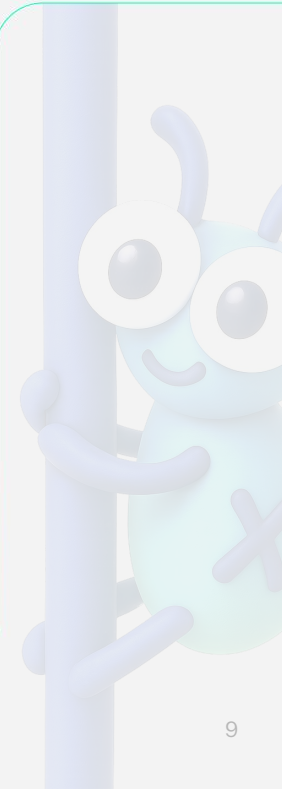
# What are bugs and vulnerabilities

## Bug

- A **flaw in code** causing incorrect or unexpected program behavior
- Might result in **data corruption, outage** or even bodily harm

## Vulnerability

- A **weakness in code** enabling attacker to violate security policy
- Might result in **data leaks, identity theft**, financial fraud...



## Case Study 2: Lethal Dose

(Therac-25 Incidents, 1985-1987)

- Massive radiation overdoses delivered
- Caused by software bug
- Cancer patients killed or severely injured
- Landmark failure in software safety & ethics



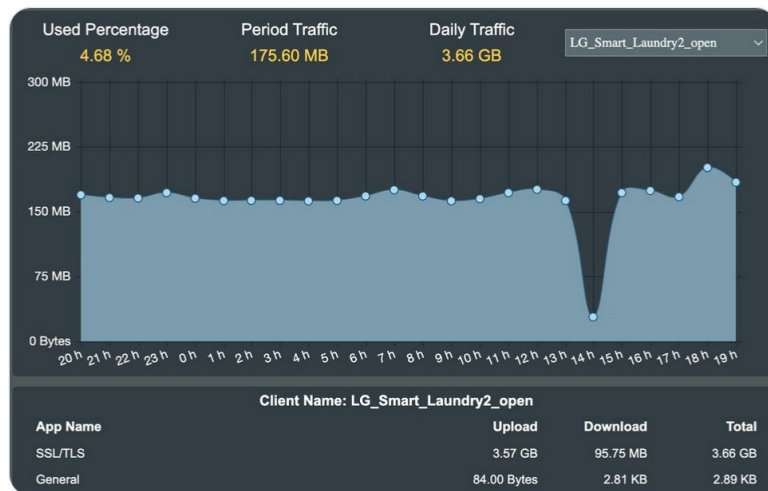
## What caused the issue

- Race condition in the system
- Lack of documentation
- Incoherent error reporting
- Bus factor in development
- Weak tooling

Don't let  
your devices  
become bots



WTF! Why is my LG Washing Machine using 3.6GB of data/day?



## Case Study 3: Hack With 28 Steps

(CVE-2015-8370, December 2009-early 2016)

- GRUB bootloader password bypassed
- Triggered by pressing backspace 28 times
- Granted unauthorized GRUB rescue shell access

```
Enter username:  
merilyn  
Enter password:  
_
```

# What are CVEs

- System to document, evaluate and archive security vulnerabilities
- We collect up to a hundred of vulnerabilities every day
- Each CVE has unique numbering
- [cve.org](https://cve.org), [exploit-db.com](https://exploit-db.com)



## Just code better

- Common argument states it's developer's fault
- The best way for developer to defend is to use better tools
- Not even the best developers are immune to mistakes



# Most common manual memory bugs

- Buffer overflow
- Use-after-free
- Memory leak
- NULL pointer dereference
- Double free
- Heap overflow
- Stack buffer overflow

- Integer overflow/underflow
- Dangling pointer
- Buffer over-read
- Type confusion
- Uninitialized memory  
Read/Use
- Format string vulnerability
- Out-of-bounds Read/Write

# What is unsafe memory access?

```
int main(void) {  
    const char* source = "Ciklum!";  
    char* copy = malloc(7);  
    memset(copy, 7, '\\0');  
    memcpy(copy, source, 7);  
    free(copy);  
  
    printf("%s", copy);  
    return 0;  
}
```

# What is unsafe memory access?

```
int main(void) {  
    const char* source = "Ciklum!";  
    char* copy = malloc(7); // Buffer is one byte short!  
    memset(copy, 7, '\\0'); // Wrong order of parameters!  
    memcpy(copy, source, 7); // "source" could be  
    immutable but C doesn't support it  
    free(copy);  
  
    printf("%s", copy); // Use after free  
    return 0;  
}
```

# Industry is sounding alarms

## Microsoft: 70 percent of all security bugs are memory safety issues

Percentage of memory safety issues has been hovering at 70 percent for the past 12 years.



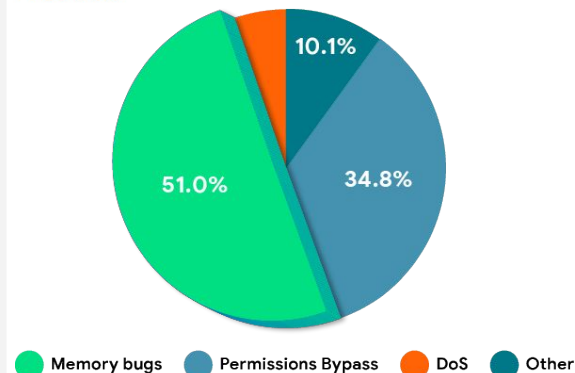
Written by **Catalin Cimbanu**, Contributor  
Feb. 11, 2019 at 7:48 a.m. PT



**America's Cyber Defense Agency**  
NATIONAL COORDINATOR FOR CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AND RESILIENCE

BLOG

## The Urgent Need for Memory Safety in Software Products



High+, impacting stable

Security-related assert  
7.1%

Other  
23.9%

Other memory unsafety  
32.9%

Use-after-free  
36.1%

We are certainly not immune to memory related bugs, mistakes or vulnerabilities. We count about 40% of our security vulnerabilities to date to have been the direct result of us using C instead of a memory-safe language alternative.

# Governments are sounding alarms

- [The Case for Memory Safe Roadmaps, Join efforts Five Eyes \(2023\)](#)
- [How to Protect Against Software Memory Safety Issues, NSA \(2022\)](#)
- [Exploring Memory Safety in Critical Open Source Projects, CISA \(2024\)](#)

“Memory management issues have been exploited for decades and are still entirely too common today”

-Neal Ziring, Cybersecurity Technical Director NSA

## Are we bashing C?

- C/C++ is the core of all major operating systems
- C is used for most of high-performance applications
- All garbage collected/higher level languages run on C
- If we want to fix all languages, we need to focus on C first

# Linux can't code better

- Dirty COW (CVE-2016-5195) - Privilege escalation
- Stack clash (CVE-2017-1000364) - Memory corruption
- Baron Samedit (CVE-2021-3156) - LPE in sudo
- BleedingTooth (CVE-2020-12351, CVE-2020-12352, CVE-2020-24490) - Set of vulnerabilities in BLE stack
- ...
- Use-after-free (CVE-2017-7308 and many more!)
- Null pointer dereference (Numerous and ongoing!)



# Even The Best Make Mistakes



Even the  
best make  
mistakes

“This is an ancient bug that was actually attempted to be fixed once (badly) by me 11 years ago”

Linus Torvalds on DirtyCOW



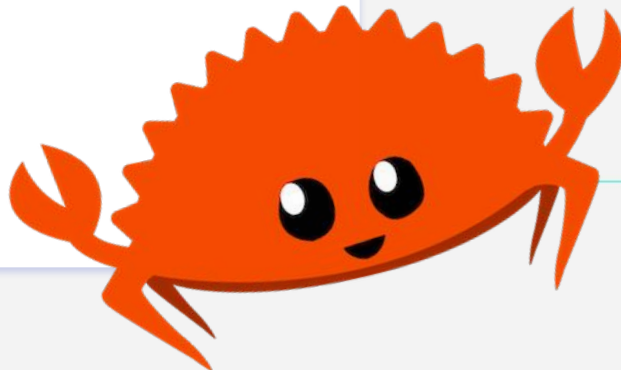
# The need for better tooling

- Many of the bugs and vulnerabilities are preventable
- Best practices
- Defensive programming
- Static analysis
- Wherever IO, multithreading or magic happens, bugs are inevitable

# Here comes Rust!

- Broad-level
- Cross-Platform
- Community driven
- Open source
- Built on LLVM backend

- Memory safe
- C-Level performance
- Thread safe
- Reliable



# Rust timeline



Rust won multiple Stack Overflow Developer Surveys for the most favorite language, maintaining position for several years

Rust started as a personal project by <b>Graydon Hoare</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>Rust 1.0</b> was released, marking the language as stable	<b>2020</b>	Rust was adopted for kernel development in <b>Linux</b>
<b>2006</b>	<b>Mozilla</b> began sponsoring Rust development	<b>2019</b>	<b>Dropbox, Cloudflare, and Microsoft</b> partially adopted Rust	<b>2021</b>

# Industry trusts Rust!



# How does Rust do it?

- Ownership model
- Immutability by default
- Option monad instead of null pointers
- Thread safe operations
- Smart pointers
- Integrated unit testing
- Integrated package management
- Strict type system



# Ownership model

```
void main() {  
    const char* s1 = "hello";  
    const char* s2 = s1;  
  
    printf("%s world!", s1);  
}
```

```
fn main() {  
    let s1 = String::from("hello");  
    let s2 = s1;  
  
    println!("{s1}, Ciklum!");  
}
```

# Ownership model

error[E0382]: borrow of moved value: `s1`

--> src/main.rs:5:15

```
|  
2 |     let s1 = String::from("hello");  
|     -- move occurs because `s1` has type `String`, which does not implement the  
|     `Copy` trait  
3 |     let s2 = s1;  
|     -- value moved here  
4 |  
5 |     println!("{s1}, world!");  
|           ^^^^^ value borrowed here after move
```



# Immutability

```
void main() {  
    int x = 5;  
    printf("The value of x is: %d", x);  
    x = 6;  
    printf("The value of x is: %d", x);  
}
```

```
fn main() {  
    let x = 5;  
    println!("The value of x is: {x}");  
    x = 6;  
    println!("The value of x is: {x}");  
}
```

# Variables are immutable by default

```
error[E0384]: cannot assign twice to immutable variable `x`
```

```
--> src/main.rs:4:5
```

```
2 | let x = 5;  
  |      - first assignment to `x`  
3 | println!("The value of x is: {x}");  
4 | x = 6;  
  |     ^^^^^ cannot assign twice to immutable variable
```

```
help: consider making this binding mutable
```

```
2 | let mut x = 5;  
  |           +++
```

# No NULL pointers

```
void main() {  
    const char* s1 = "hello";  
    const char* s2 = s1;  
  
    printf("%s world!", s1);  
}
```

```
enum Option<T> {  
    None,  
    Some(T),  
}
```

*“I call it my billion-dollar mistake...”*

Tony Hoare, creator of null pointer

# Safety meets savings

- **Eliminates bug categories:** Compile-time checks eradicate memory safety errors and data races.
- **Reduced downtime:** Fewer runtime crashes and unexpected behaviors lead to more reliable systems.
- **Lower security risks:** Prevents many common CVEs exploited via memory unsafety, reducing incident response and patching costs.
- **Enhanced productivity:** Clear compiler messages, integrated tooling, and less time spent debugging memory issues boost developer efficiency.

# Rust is safe **by default**

- ~~Buffer Overflow~~
- ~~Use-After Free~~
- ~~Memory Leak~~
- ~~NULL Pointer Dereference~~
- ~~Double Free~~
- Heap Overflow
- Stack Buffer Overflow

- Integer Overflow/Underflow
- ~~Dangling Pointer~~
- ~~Buffer Over read~~
- ~~Type Confusion~~
- ~~Uninitialized Memory Read/Use~~
- ~~Format String Vulnerability~~
- ~~Out-of-Bounds Read/Write~~

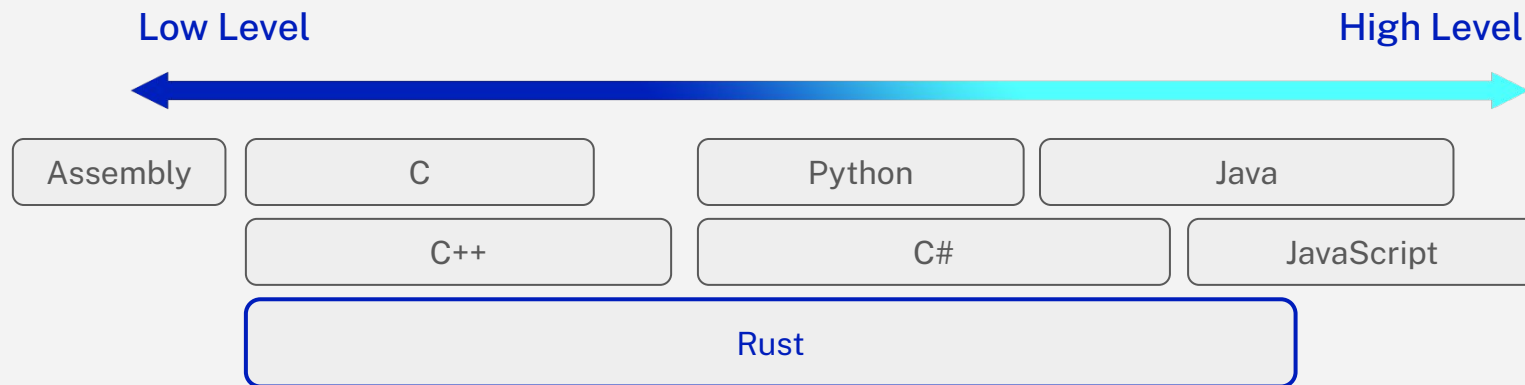




# Performance without compromise

- **Native speed:** Compiles directly to efficient machine code, rivaling C/C++
- **Zero-cost abstractions:** High-level language features often compile down with no runtime overhead
- **No garbage collector:** Predictable performance without GC pauses; fine-grained control over memory
- **Fearless concurrency:** Build fast, parallel applications without the typical data race nightmares

# Broad-level?



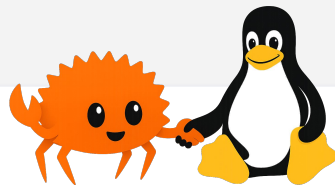
- Direct memory manipulation
- Low abstraction
- High performance
- Complicated development
- Compiled

- Advanced data structures
- High abstraction
- Poor performance
- Easy development
- Interpreted

# Integrating Rust incrementally

- **Plays well with others:** Excellent Foreign Function Interface (FFI) allows calling C/C++ code from Rust and vice-versa.
- **Targeted rewrites:** Start by rewriting performance-critical or security-sensitive modules in existing C/C++ projects.
- **New developments:** Ideal for new tools, microservices, embedded systems, and backend services.
- **Gradual adoption:** Teams can learn and integrate Rust at their own pace.

# Rust integration in Linux



- **Official support:** Since Kernel 6.1 (Late 2022)
- **Infrastructure maturing:** Core framework, builds, basic abstractions
- **First real use cases merged/In progress:** The Asahi GPU, WiFi drivers and many small components
- **Cautious but steady progress:** Development is active, backed by sponsors (like Google). Rust code is still very small relative to C, but it's growing meaningfully.

# Considerations on the integration

- **Learning curve:** The ownership and borrow checker concepts require an initial investment to understand well.
- **Talent acquisition:** While growing fast, the Rust talent pool is still maturing compared to C/C++.
- **Compilation times:** Can sometimes be longer, though significant improvements are ongoing.
- **Ecosystem maturity:** While broad, specific niche domains might have fewer established libraries than legacy ecosystems.

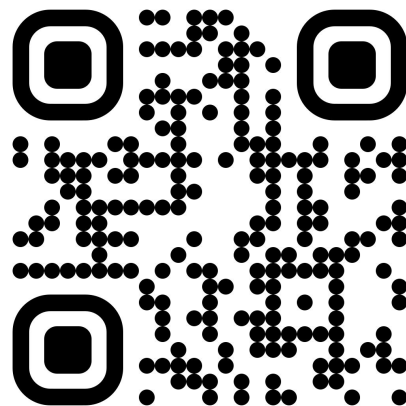
# Rust and developers

- **Most loved/Admired language (2016-2024):** As per Stack Overflow Developer Surveys
- **Great documentation:** Documentation serves as primary learning point for Rust developers as per 2024 State Of Rust Survey
- **Better compensation:** Rust developers make ~17% more than C developers as per 2024 Stack Overflow Developer Survey

# Embrace the safer future

- **Explore:** Dive into the official Rust Book ([rust-lang.org](https://rust-lang.org)).
- **Experiment:** Initiate a small pilot project – a command-line tool, a small web service, or rewrite a troublesome module.
- **Engage:** Join the Rust community forums, Discord, or local meetups.
- **Educate:** Invest in team training and knowledge sharing.
- **Evaluate:** Seriously consider Rust for new projects where safety, performance, and concurrency are paramount.

Demo



<https://cveroulette.com/>



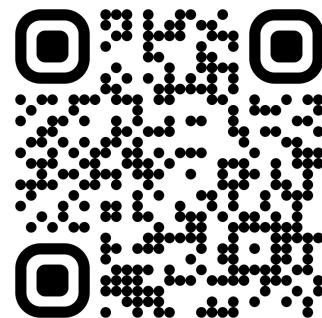


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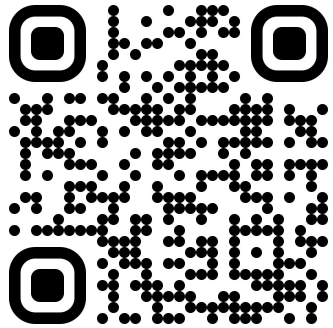


Any questions?

Share your  
feedback!



Join our team





Thank you!

