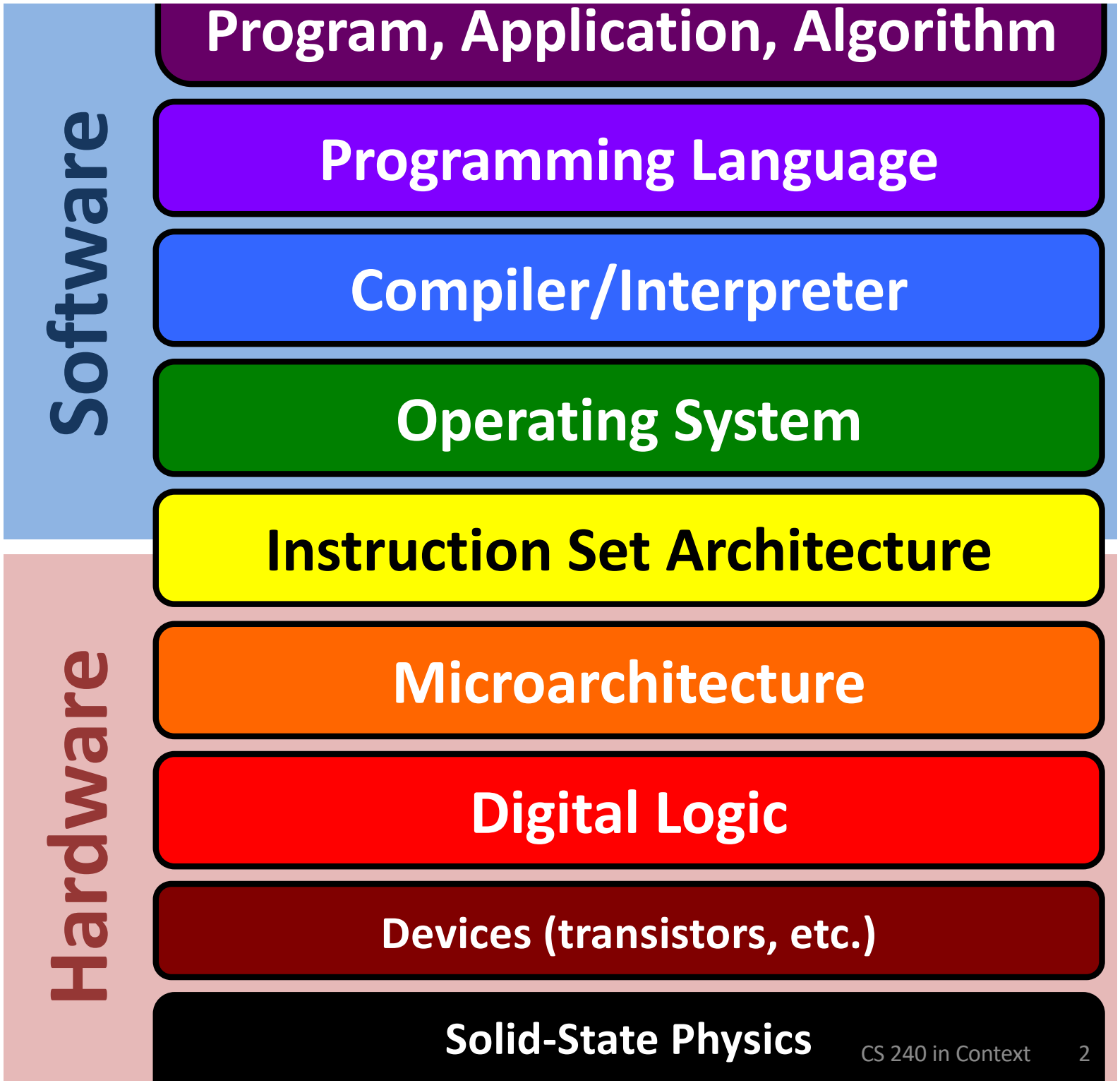
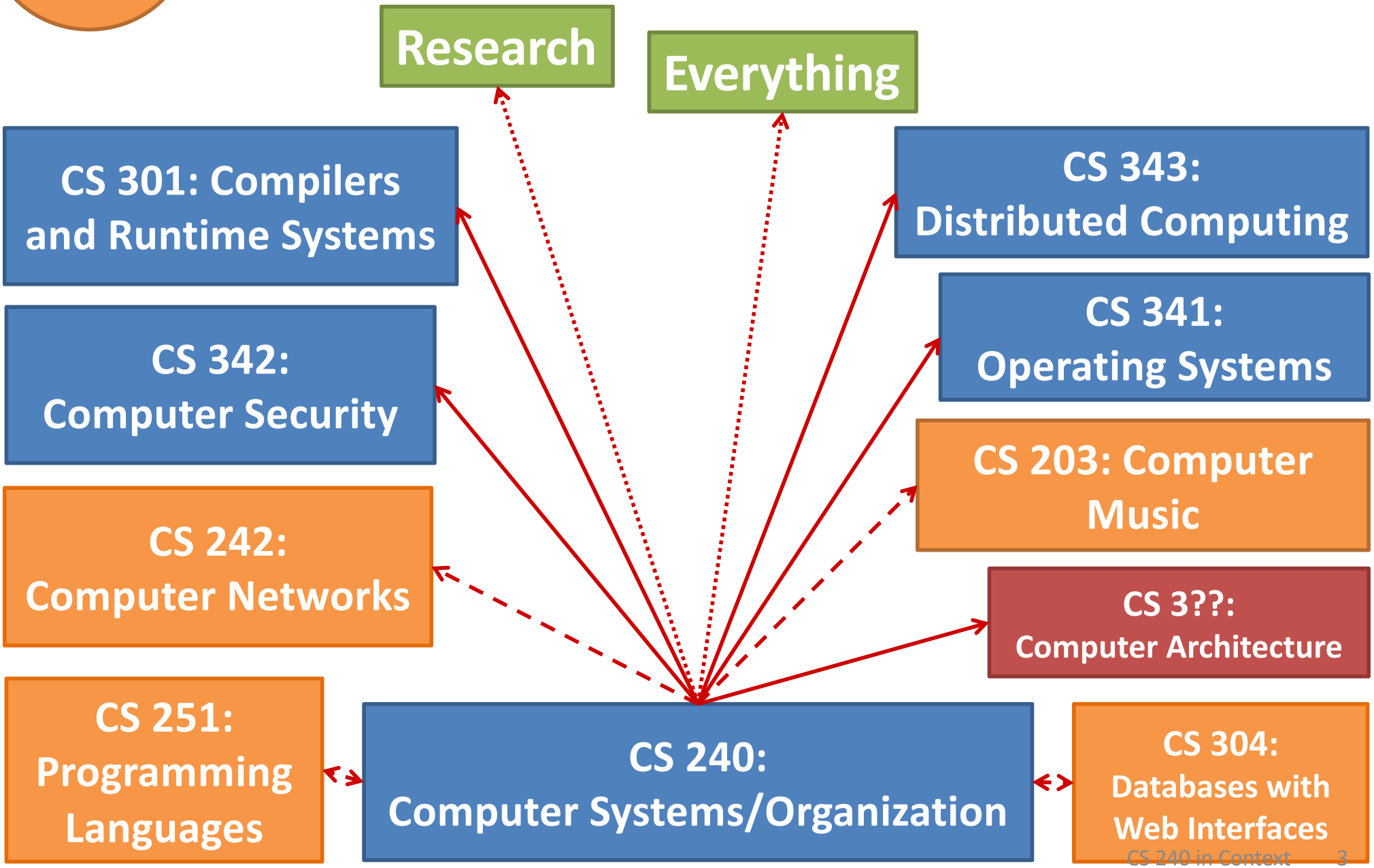
WELLESLEY

CS 240 in context

1 How Computers Work



2 Foundations



Skills for Thinking and Programming

Few of you will build new HW, OS, compiler, but…

1. Effective programmers and computer scientists understand their tools and systems.
2. The skills and ideas you learn here apply everywhere.

Reason about computational models, translation.

Debug for correctness and performance (with tools to help).

Assess costs and limits of representations.

"Figure it out" via documentation, experiments, *critical thinking.*

Remember low-level implications of high-level choices.

4 Big Ideas in CS, Systems, and beyond

Abstraction

Do not start every project with transistors.
Abstraction is beautiful and empowering,
but real abstractions have leaks and wrinkles.

Translation

Between layers of abstraction.
Structured computation.

Representation

No representation without taxation.
Representations have costs.

Performance

Memory: clever, imperfect abstraction.
Tiny code changes, huge impact.

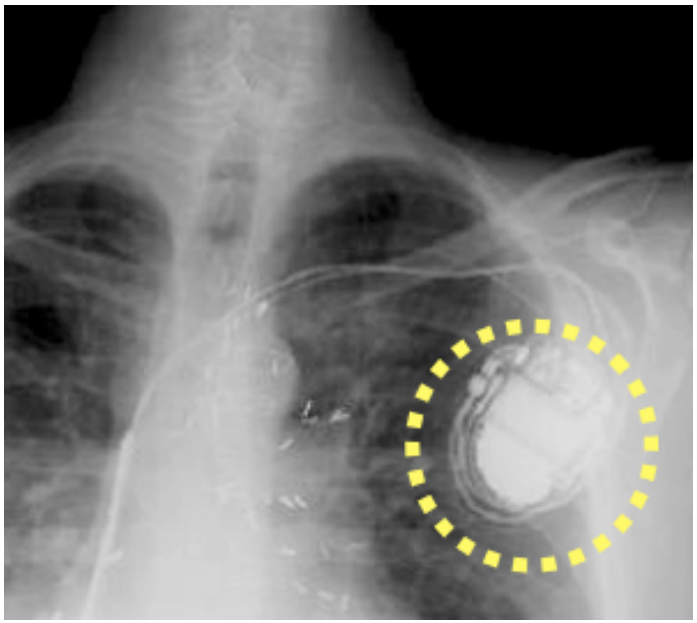
Security + Reliability

Trickiest exploits & errors
involve multiple layers, even hardware!

These things matter more every day.

How to Detect Exploits of the GHOST Buffer Overflow Vulnerability

Wednesday, February 11, 2015 Swati Khandelwal



The ***GHOST vulnerability*** is a buffer overflow condition that can be easily exploited loc remotely, which makes it extremely dangerous. This vulnerability is named after the *GetHOST* function involved in the exploit.

A Heart Device Is Found Vulnerable to Hacker Atta

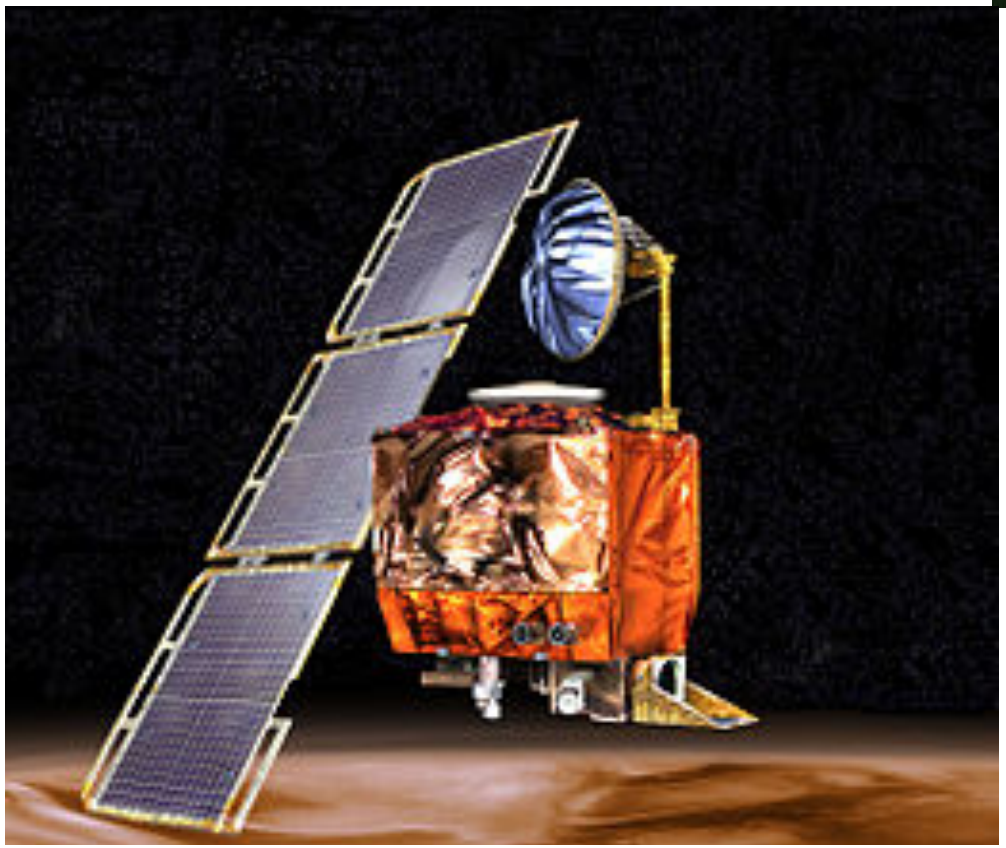
By BARNABY J. FEDER
Published: March 12, 2008

To the long list of objects vulnerable to attack by computer hackers, add the human heart.

The threat seems largely theoretical. But a team of computer security researchers plans to report Wednesday that it had been able to gain wireless access to a combination heart defibrillator and pacemaker.

Ariane 5 Rocket, 1996

Exploded due to cast of 64-bit floating-point number to 16-bit signed number. **Overflow.**

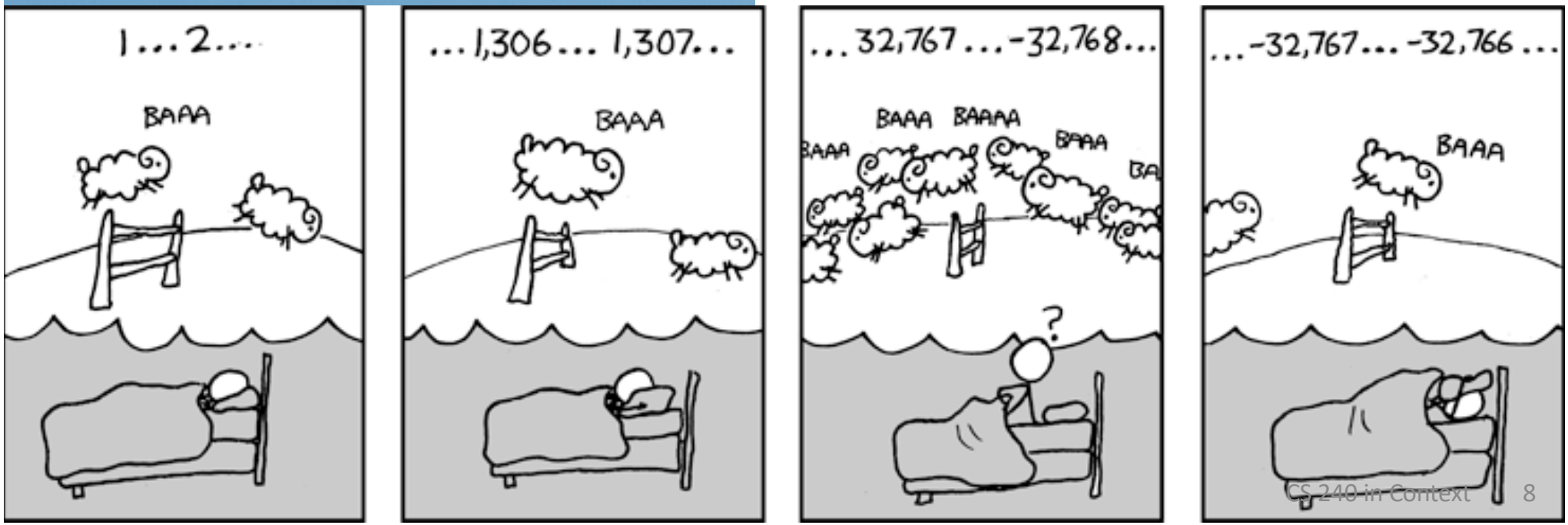


1998
Mars Climate Orbiter

Disintegrated due to mismatched units in Lockheed-Martin / NASA software components.

https://xkcd.com/571/

"... a **Model 787 airplane** that has been powered continuously for 248 days can lose all alternating current (AC) electrical power due to the generator control units (GCUs) simultaneously going into failsafe mode ... This condition is caused by a **software counter** internal to the GCUs that will **overflow** after **248 days** of continuous power. We are issuing this AD to prevent loss of all AC electrical power, which could result in **loss of control of the airplane**." --FAA, April 2015



Toyota "Unintended Acceleration Events"

Oklahoma jury:

"Spaghetti Code" = "reckless disregard"

>10,000 global variables

81,514 violations of MISRA-C coding rules

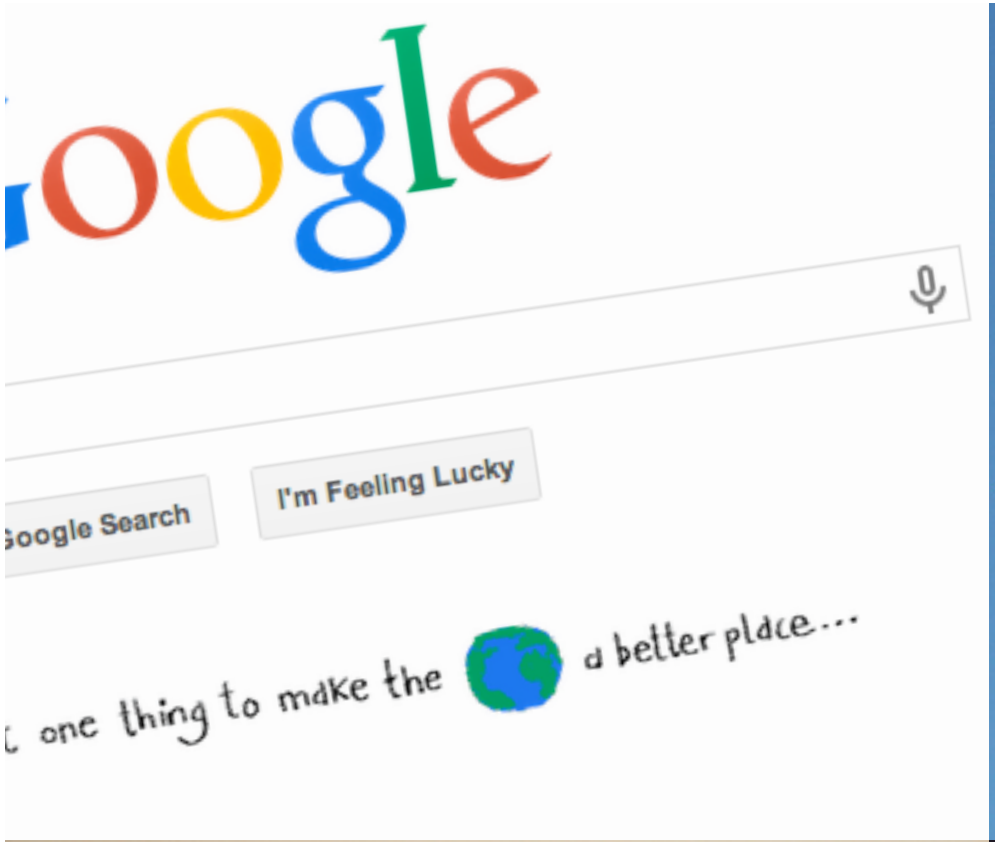
Expect 3 minor bugs + 1 major bug per 30 violations

Task/process monitoring failed to monitor tasks/processes

Memory corruption

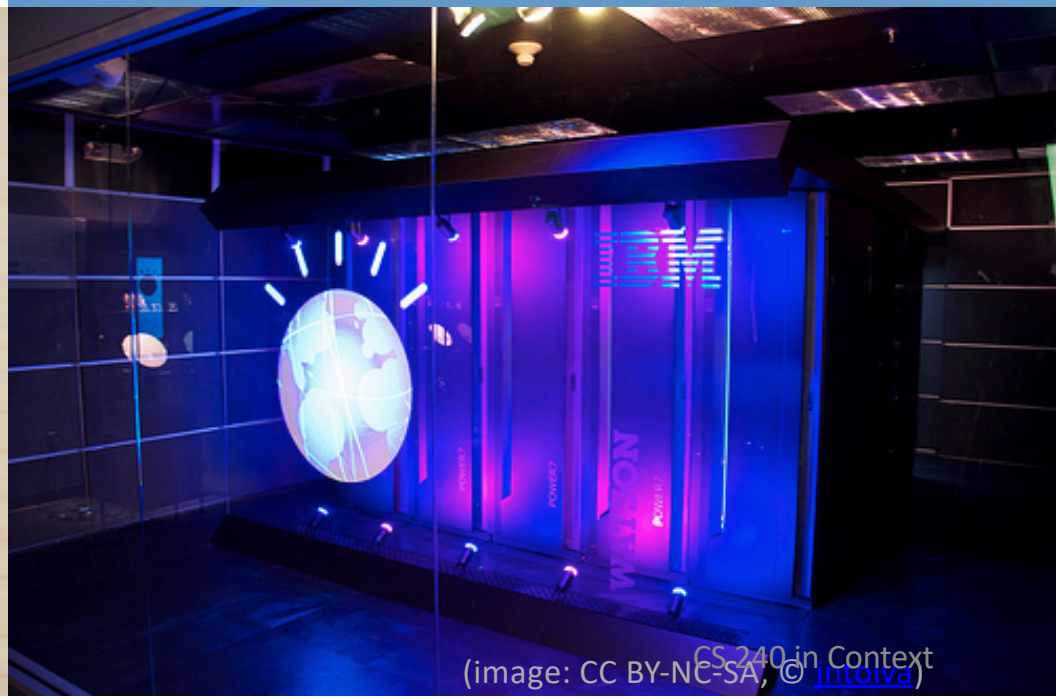
(Wait, it was written in C?!?!?!)

http://www.safetyresearch.net/blog/articles/toyota-unintended-acceleration-and-big-bowl-%E2%80%9Cspaghetti%E2%80%9D-code



(image: CC BY-SA, © Kentaro IEMOTO@Tokyo)

(image: CC BY-SA, © William Hook)



(image: CC BY-NC-SA, © Intoiva)

How could we improve computer systems?

Efficiency

- Time, space, programmer time
- Cost, availability https://opendatakit.org/about/deployments/
- Energy, materials http://www.nytimes.com/2015/06/07/magazine/making-and-unmaking-the-digital-world.html?_r=0

Programmability

- Maintainability, creativity, accesibility, inclusivity, debuggability, testability

Reliability

- Correctness, safety, predictability,

Auditability, provability, analyzability, transparency

Security, privacy

Ownership, control, openness, privacy, rights

- Who owns/controls computing infrastructure, computation/software, data?
- How can systems support personal rights or prevent their compromise?

. . .

Discussion

In groups of 3. Map ideas on board section. Share at end.

1. **How do computer systems design and implementation choices affect people? The environment? _____?**

   Regardless of topic or application, please focus on impacts/implications of the systems/implementation.

2. **How could changes at the systems/implementation level better support positive impacts or mitigate negative impacts of computing applications on people? The environment? _____?**
3. **What applications are too critical (not) to rely on computing? Why?**