

Mocos, Fallas y Fallutadas

Todo lo que no nos gusta ver en el software

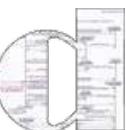
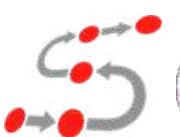
Pedro R. D'Argenio

Universidad Nacional de Córdoba – CONICET (AR)

Saarland University (DE)

<http://www.cs.famaf.unc.edu.ar/~dargenio/>

CONICET



LCC 2018 - Rosario

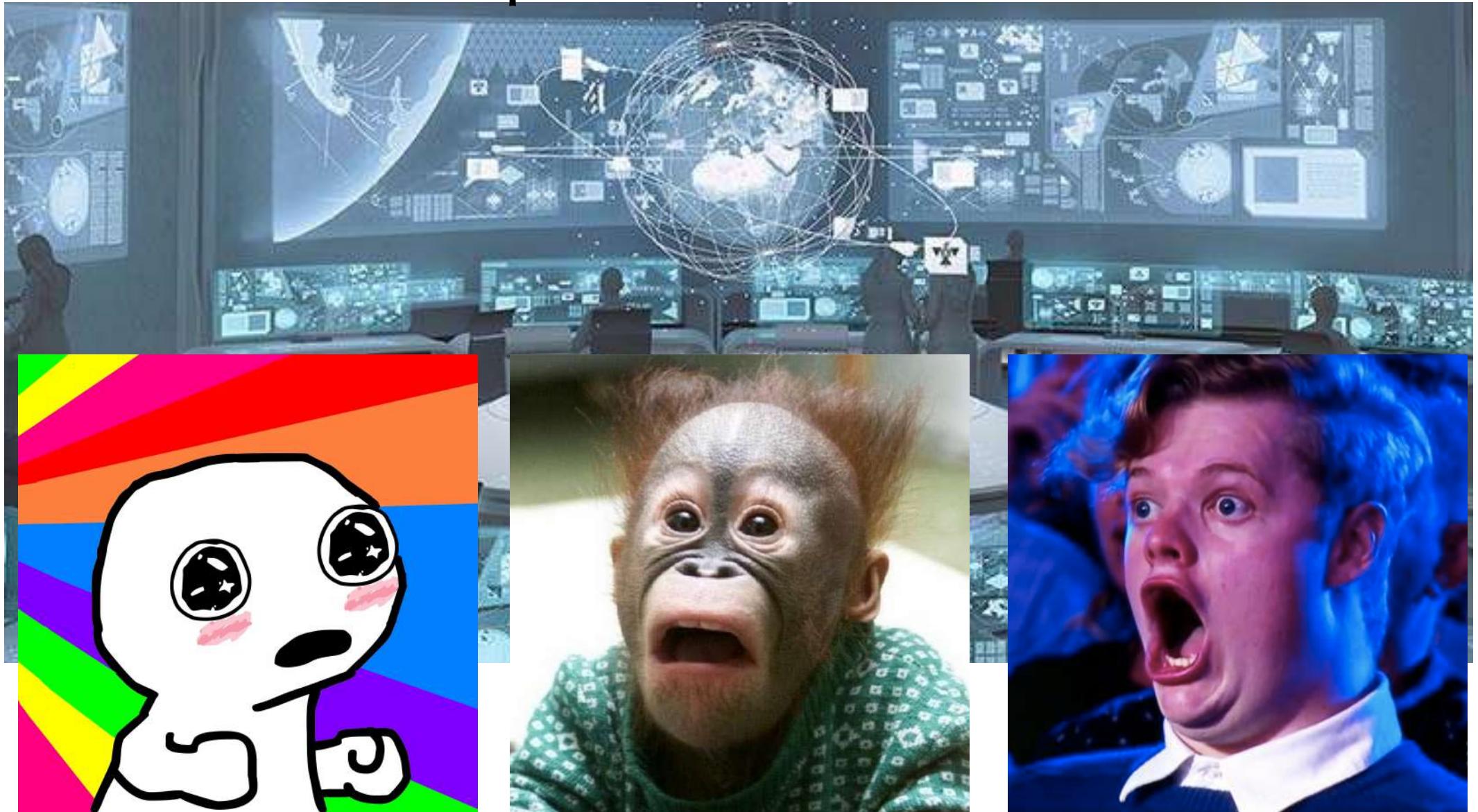


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El software parece hacer maravillas...



El software parece hacer maravillas...



... pero debajo de esa cáscara de maravilla
nos encontramos con una pila de ...



¿De donde sale toda esa porquería?

- ❖ Errores en el desarrollo del software
- ❖ Fallas externas al software pero que son parte del sistema
- ❖ Programación malintencionada

¿De donde sale toda esa porquería?

- ❖ Errores en el desarrollo del software

Bugs

- ❖ Fallas externas al software pero que son parte del sistema
- ❖ Programación malintencionada

¿De donde sale toda esa porquería?

- ❖ Errores en el desarrollo del software
- ❖ Fallas externas al software pero que son parte del sistema
- ❖ Programación malintencionada

MOCOS

FALLAS

FALLUTADAS

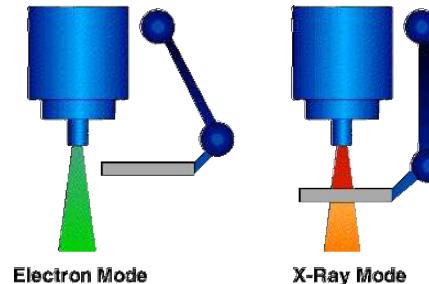
Mocos famosos



Pentium:
FDIV



Mars Climate
Orbiter:
Métrico vs Imperial

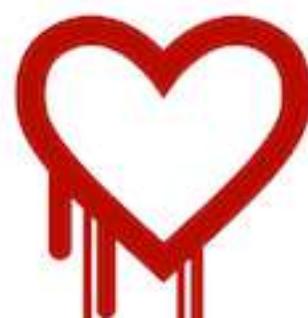


Ariane 5:
64 bits fp
vs 16 bits int



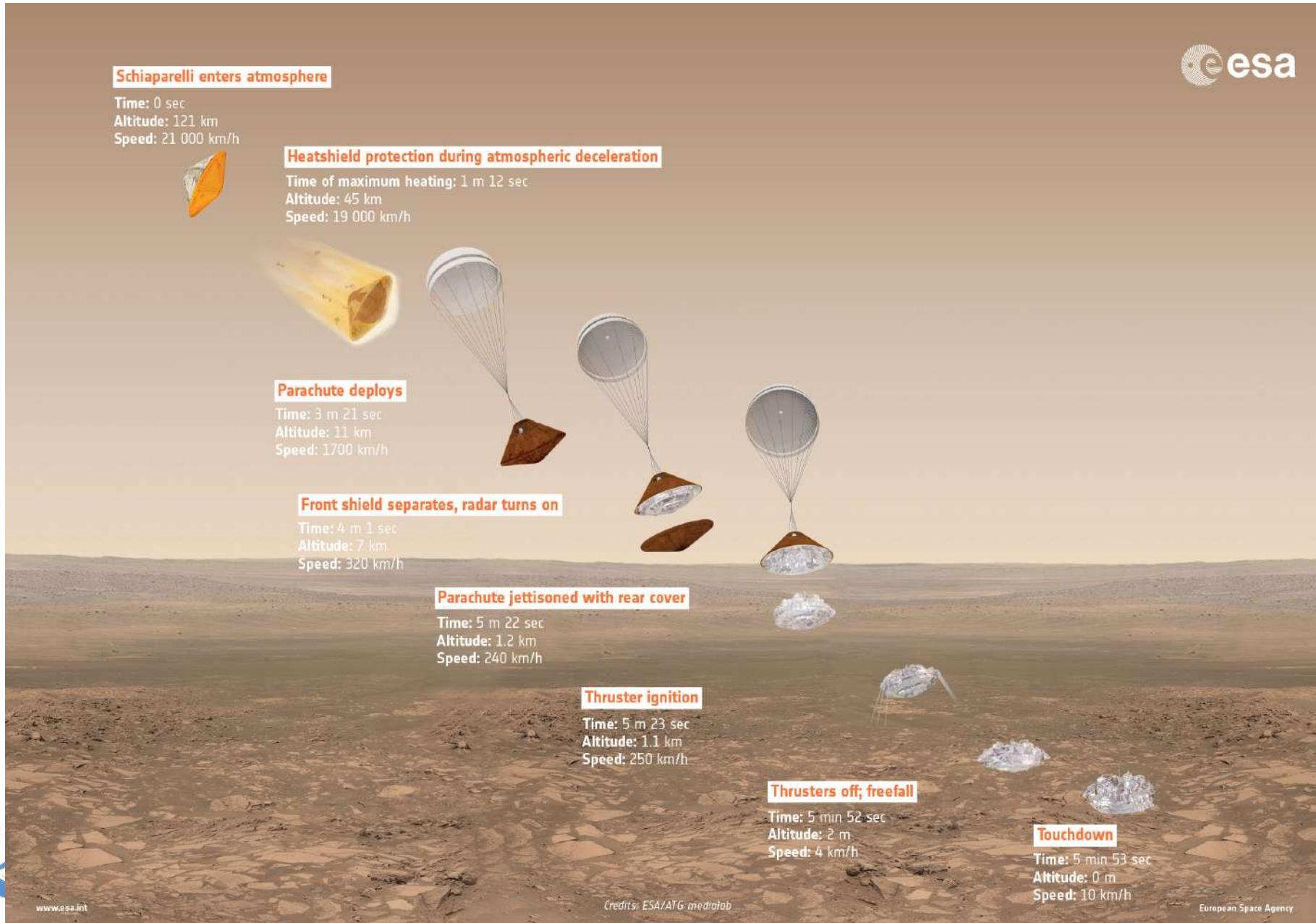
Therac-25:
Condición de
carrera

Northeast blackout
en 2003:
Condición de
carrera

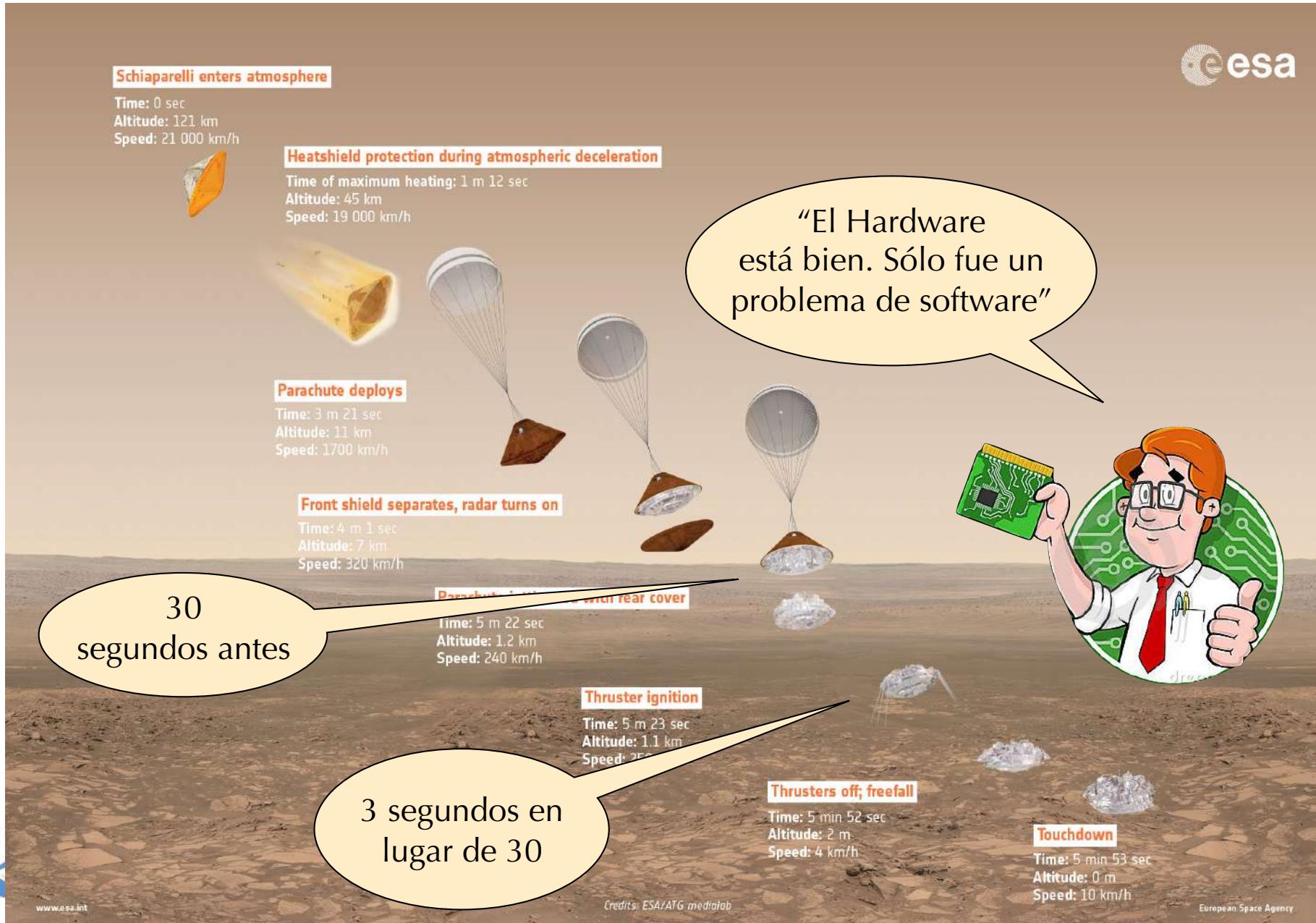


Heartbleed:
Integridad/Confidencialidad

El problema de llamarlo *Bug*

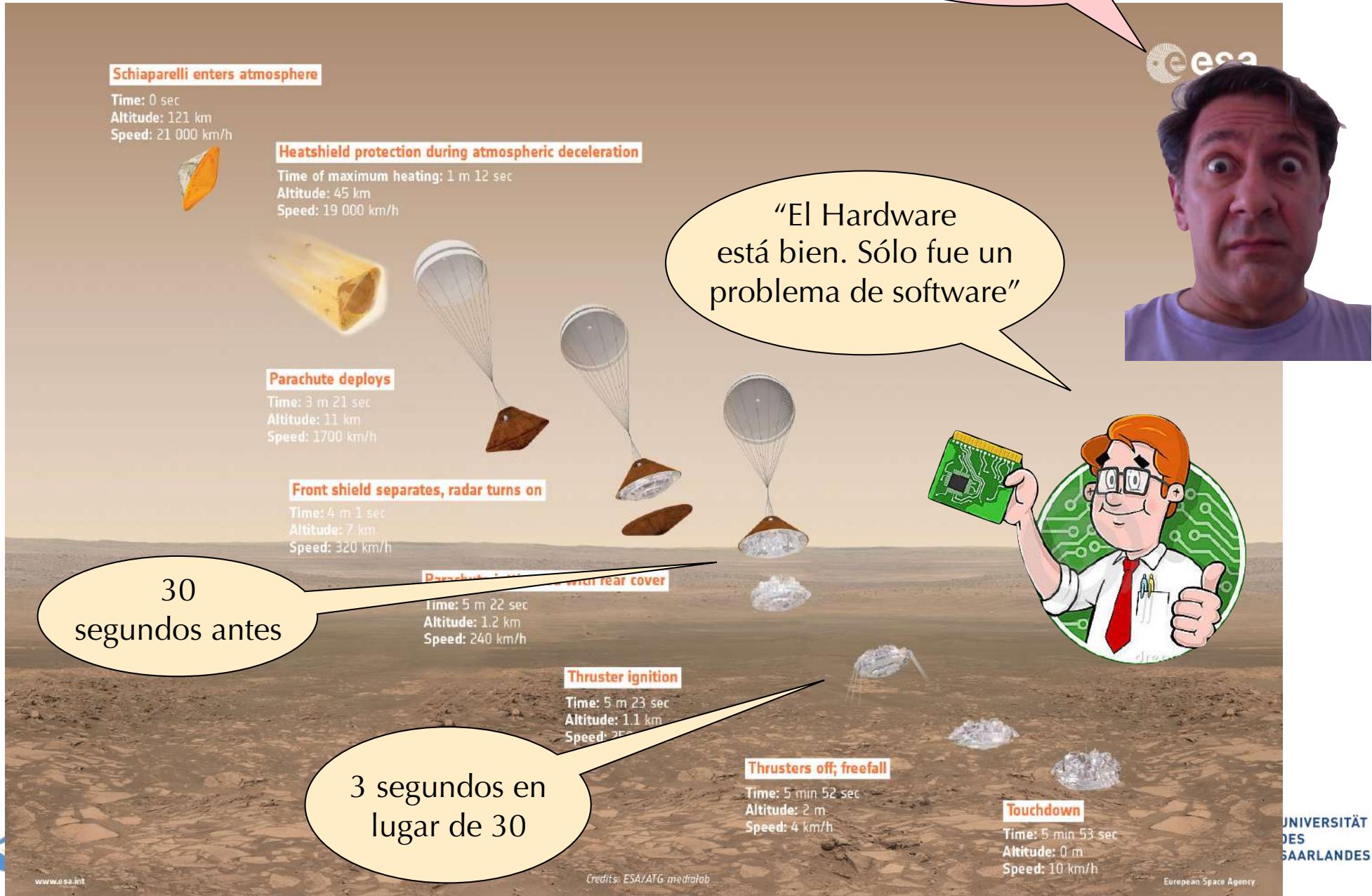


El problema de llamarlo *Bug*

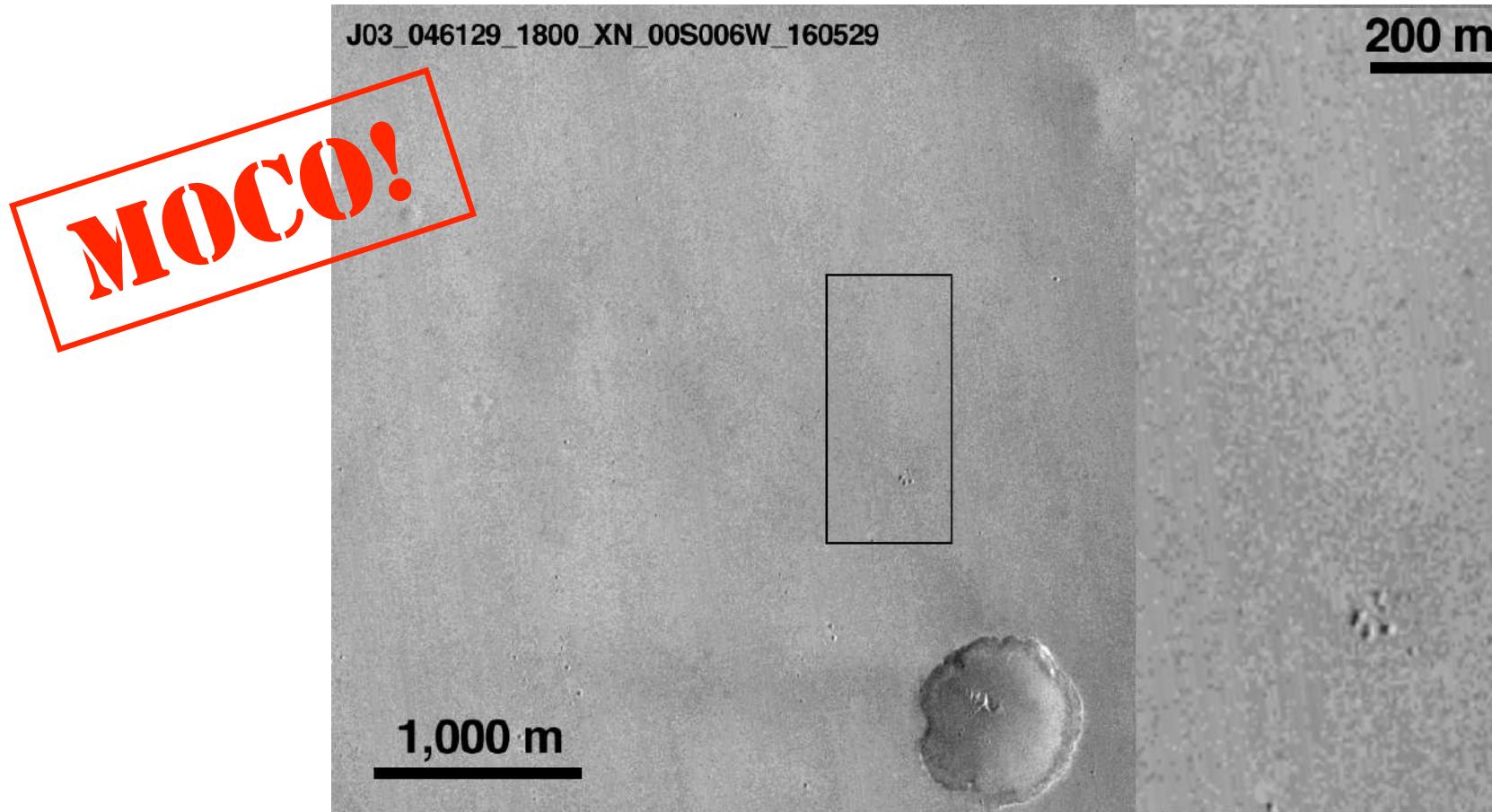


El problema de llam

WTF!!!!



El problema de llamarlo *Bug*



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schiaparelli_EDM_lander

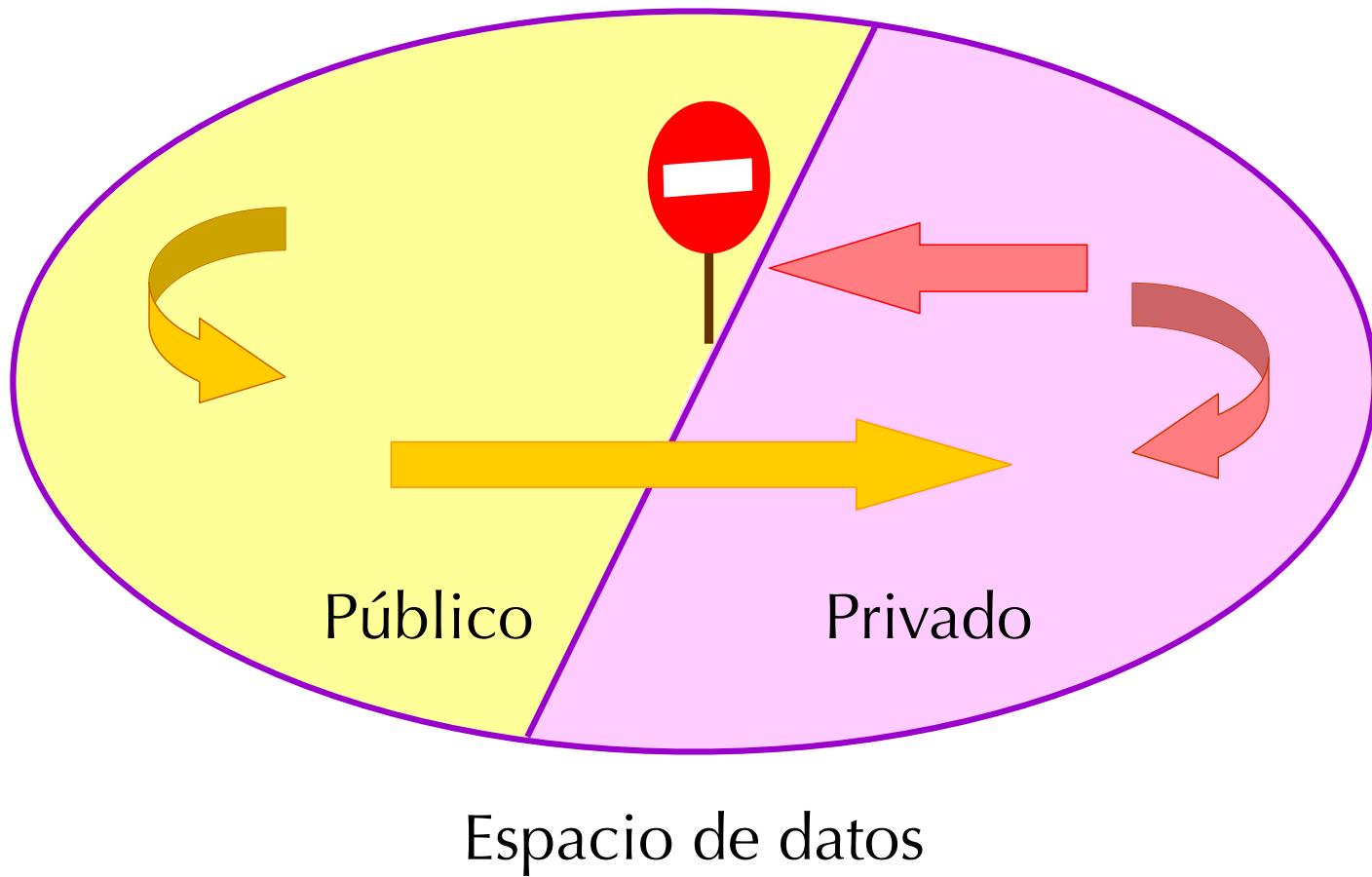
El problema de la corrección

Sistema \models Propiedad

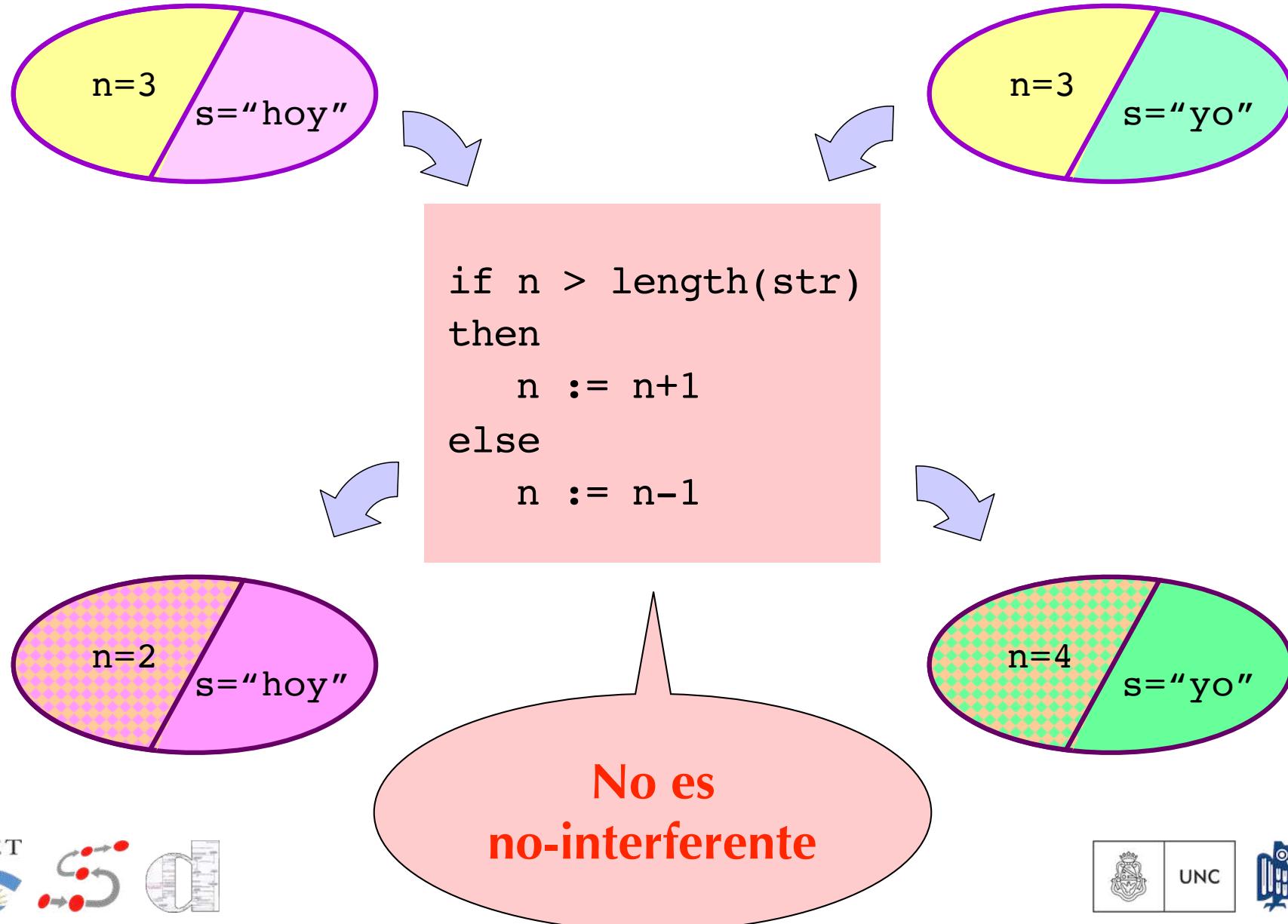
Usualmente una abstracción que describe su comportamiento

Describe lo que se espera del sistema (el criterio de corrección)

Ejemplo: Confidencialidad



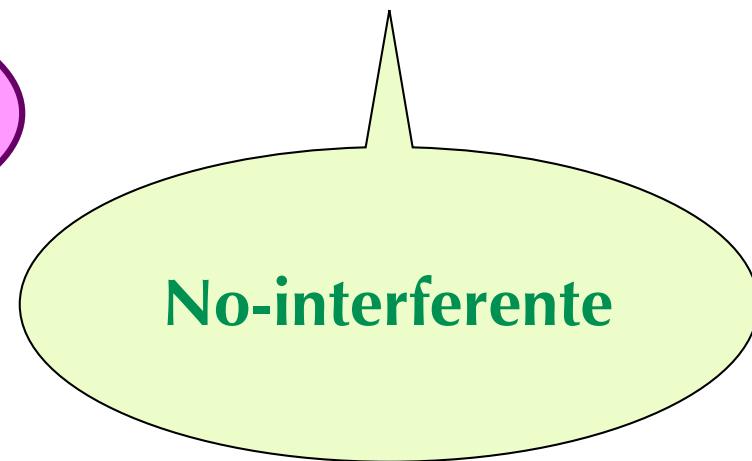
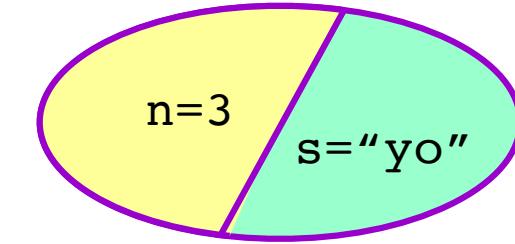
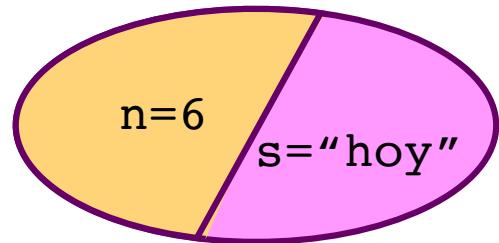
No-interferencia



No-interferencia



```
if n > length(str)
then
    n := n+n
else
    n := 2*n
```



No-interferencia

definición formal

- ❖ Memoria: $\mu : \text{Variables} \rightarrow \text{Valores}$
- ❖ Un programa es un transformador de memoria: $(S, \mu) \Downarrow \mu'$

Estado inicial

Estado final

No-interferencia

definición formal

- ❖ Memoria: $\mu : \text{Variables} \rightarrow \text{Valores}$
- ❖ Un programa es un transformador de memoria: $(S, \mu) \Downarrow \mu'$
- ❖ Variables:
 - Públicas: $l \in \text{Variables}$
 - Privadas: $h \in \text{Variables}$
- ❖ No-interferencia

S es *no-interferente* si para todas μ_1, μ_2, μ'_1 y μ'_2 ,

$$\left. \begin{array}{c} \mu_1(l) = \mu_2(l) \\ (S, \mu_1) \Downarrow \mu'_1 \\ (S, \mu_2) \Downarrow \mu'_2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \mu'_1(l) = \mu'_2(l)$$

No-interferencia

definición formal

Hiperpropiedad:
ve más de una ejecución
al mismo tiempo

¿Se puede analizar
con lógica de Hoare?

❖ No-interferencia

S es *no-interferente* si para todas μ_1, μ_2, μ'_1 y μ'_2 ,

$$\left. \begin{array}{c} \mu_1(l) = \mu_2(l) \\ (S, \mu_1) \Downarrow \mu'_1 \\ (S, \mu_2) \Downarrow \mu'_2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \mu'_1(l) = \mu'_2(l)$$

Self-Composition

$$\{l = l'\} \ S ; S[\vec{x}/\vec{x}'] \ \{l = l'\}$$

Self-Composition

$$\{l = l'\} \ S ; S[\vec{x}/\vec{x}'] \ \{l = l'\}$$

Secure Information Flow by Self-Composition

Gilles Barthe^{1*}

Pedro R. D'Argenio^{2†}

Tamara Rezk^{3*}

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39, Rue Joliot Curie, 13453 Marseille Cedex 13, France
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Math. Struct. in Comp. Science (2011), vol. 21, pp. 1207–1252. © Cambridge University Press 2011
doi:10.1017/S0960129511000193

Secure information flow by self-composition[†]

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Email: gilles.barthe@imdea.org

[§]FaMAF, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba – CONICET, Córdoba, Argentina

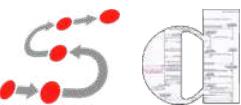
Email: dargenio@famaf.unc.edu.ar

[¶]INRIA Sophia-Antipolis, INDES Project, France

Email: tamara.rezk@inria.fr

Abstract

Non-interference is a high level security property that guarantees the absence of illicit information leakages through executing programs. More precisely, non-interference for a program assumes a separation between secret inputs and public inputs on the one hand, and secret outputs and public outputs on the other hand, such that the value of public outputs does not depend on secret inputs. A common means



Model Checking

\mathcal{M}

```

int y1 = 0;
int y2 = 0;
short in_critical = 0;

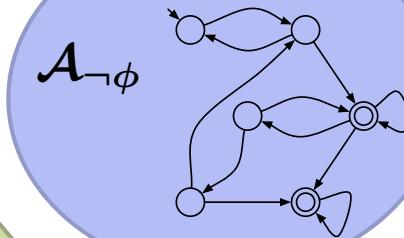
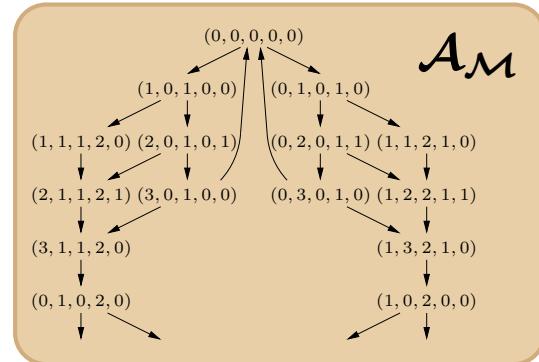
active proctype process_1() {
    do
        :: true ->
        0:      y1 = y2+1;
        1:      ((y2==0) || (y1<=y2));
        in_critical++;
        2:      in_critical--;
        3:      y1 = 0;
    od
}

active proctype process_2() {
    do
        :: true ->
        0:      y2 = y1+1;
        1:      ((y1==0) || (y2<y1));
        in_critical++;
        2:      in_critical--;
        3:      y2 = 0;
    od
}

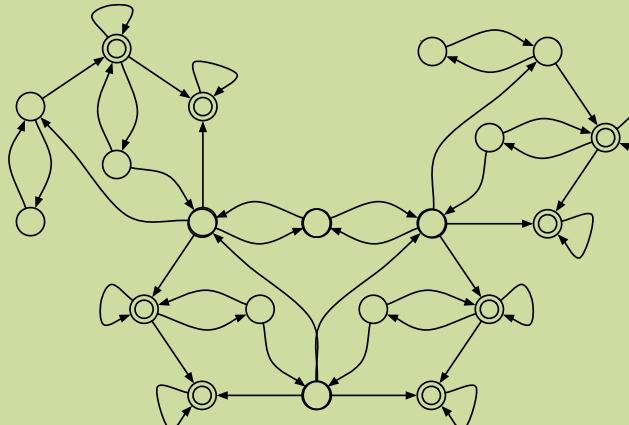
```

? $\mathcal{M} \models \phi ?$

$\phi : \square \diamond crit_1 \wedge \square \diamond crit_2$



? $\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{M}} \cap \mathcal{A}_{\neg \phi} = \emptyset ?$



Model Checking

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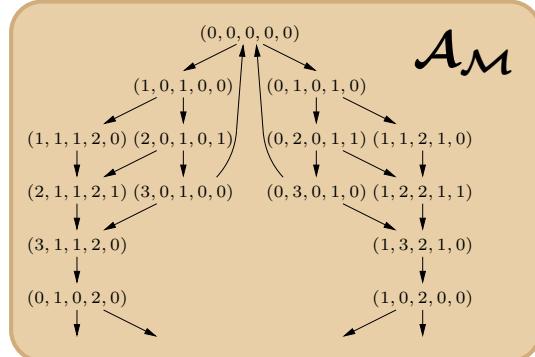
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    od
}
```

\mathcal{M}

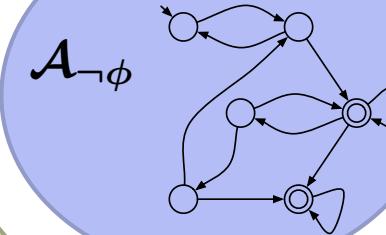
? $\mathcal{M} \models \phi ?$

$\phi : \square \diamond crit_1 \wedge \square \diamond crit_2$

El problema
se reduce a análisis
de grafos

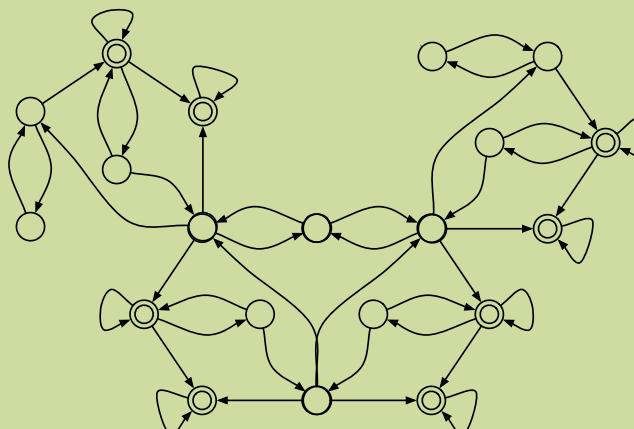


\mathcal{A}_M



$\mathcal{A}_{\neg\phi}$

? $\mathcal{A}_M \cap \mathcal{A}_{\neg\phi} = \emptyset ?$



Limitaciones del Model Checking

- ❖ Muchos algoritmos proponen (mejores) soluciones utilizando aleatoriedad.
 - ❖ Leader Election Protocol en IEEE 1394 “Firewire”
 - ❖ Binary Exponential Backoff en IEEE 802.3 “Ethernet”
- ❖ Muchas veces no se puede establecer corrección con una lógica bivaluada. Sin embargo la validez de la propiedad puede cuantificarse probabilísticamente.
 - ❖ Bounded Retransmission Protocol en Philips RC6
 - ❖ Binary Exponential Backoff en IEEE 802.3 “Ethernet”

Model Checking Cuantitativo

```
int y1 = 0;
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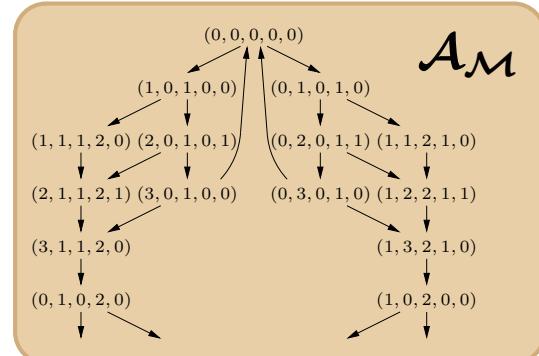
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}
```

\mathcal{M}

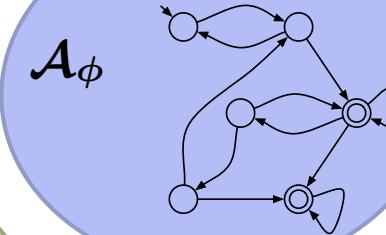
? $\mathcal{M} \models \phi ?$

$\phi : \square \diamond crit_1 \wedge \square \diamond crit_2$



\mathcal{A}_M

$P(\phi) > 0.95$



Incluye
primitivas de
aleatoriedad

Model Checking Cuantitativo

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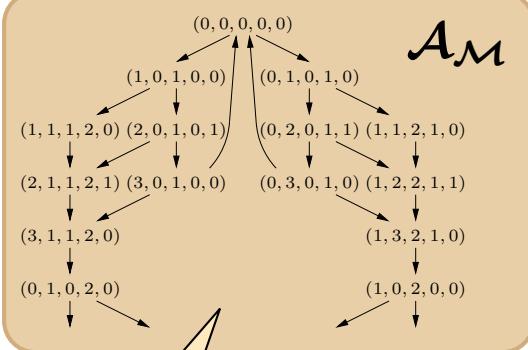
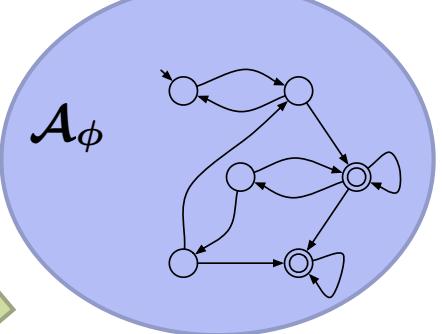
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}

```

\mathcal{M}

? $\mathcal{M} \models \phi$?

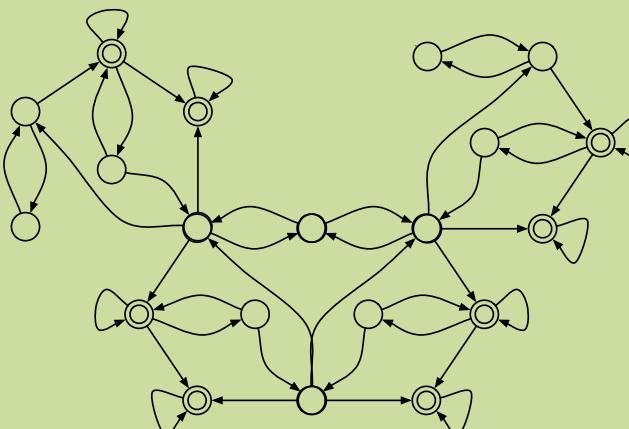
$\phi : \square \diamond crit_1 \wedge \square \diamond crit_2$



\mathcal{A}_M

Proceso
de decisión de
Markov

$P(\phi) > 0.95$



Proceso
de decisión de
Markov

Model Checking Cuantitativo

Incluye
primitivas de
aleatoriedad

```

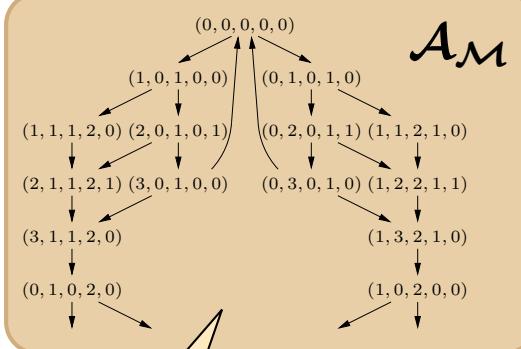
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    2:      in_critical--;
    3:      y2 = 0;
    od
}

```

\mathcal{M}



$\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{M}}$

Proceso
de decisión de
Markov

? $\mathcal{M} \models \phi$?

$\phi : \square \diamond crit_1 \wedge \square \diamond crit_2$

Se reduce a un
problema de
optimización lineal

\mathcal{A}_{ϕ}

$P(\phi) > 0.95$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_s &= \max_{a \in A} \sum_{t \in S} \mathbf{P}_a(s, t) \cdot x_t && \text{if } s \in Pr^{>0}(B) \setminus B \\
 x_s &= 1 && \text{if } s \in B \\
 x_s &= 0 && \text{if } s \notin Pr^{>0}(B)
 \end{aligned}$$

Model Checking Cuantitativo

? $\mathcal{M} \models \phi ?$

$\phi : \square \diamond crit_1 \wedge \square \diamond crit_2$

Se reduce a un problema de optimización lineal

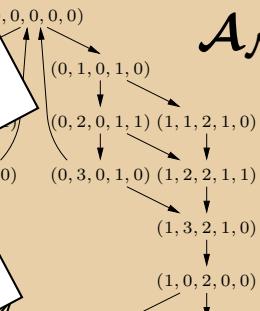
\mathcal{A}_ϕ

$P(\phi) > 0.95$

\mathcal{M}

```
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        in_critical++;
        in_critical--;
        y2 = 0;
    od
}
```

$\mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{M}}$



Fallas



Un sistema es **resiliente** si ...

... tiene la habilidad de **proveer** y mantener un nivel de servicio aceptable aún bajo la presencia de fallas y otros inconvenientes que puedan surgir y presentar un desafío al funcionamiento normal del sistema.

Cómo enfrentar las fallas

Redundância
Redundância
Redundância
Redundância
Redundância
Redundância
Redundância

Cómo enfrentar las fallas

1. **Failover:** Varias componentes idénticas de respaldo. Cuando la componente principal falla el sistema lo detecta y cambia a una de las de respaldo.
2. **Votación:** Varias componentes idénticas activas. La información correcta se decide por votación.
3. **Detección y corrección de errores:** Redundancia de información en los datos.
4. **Reconocimientos (Acks) y timeouts:** Reconocimiento de entrega y repetición de la información sospechada perdida.

Eventos

Los eventos pueden cuantificarse probabilísticamente

Ejemplos:

- ❖ Probabilidad de pérdida de un mensaje
- ❖ Tiempo esperado de vida de una fuente de alimentación
- ❖ Tiempo esperado de reparación del disco rígido
- ❖ Tiempo esperado de transmisión tierra-satélite
- ❖ Probabilidad de alteración de un bit bajo radiación
- ❖ Tiempo esperado de refreshado de memoria

(Algunas) Técnicas de análisis

- ❖ Model checking cuantitativo

Ya lo vimos

- ❖ Simulación por eventos discretos

En particular nos interesa la simulación de eventos raros

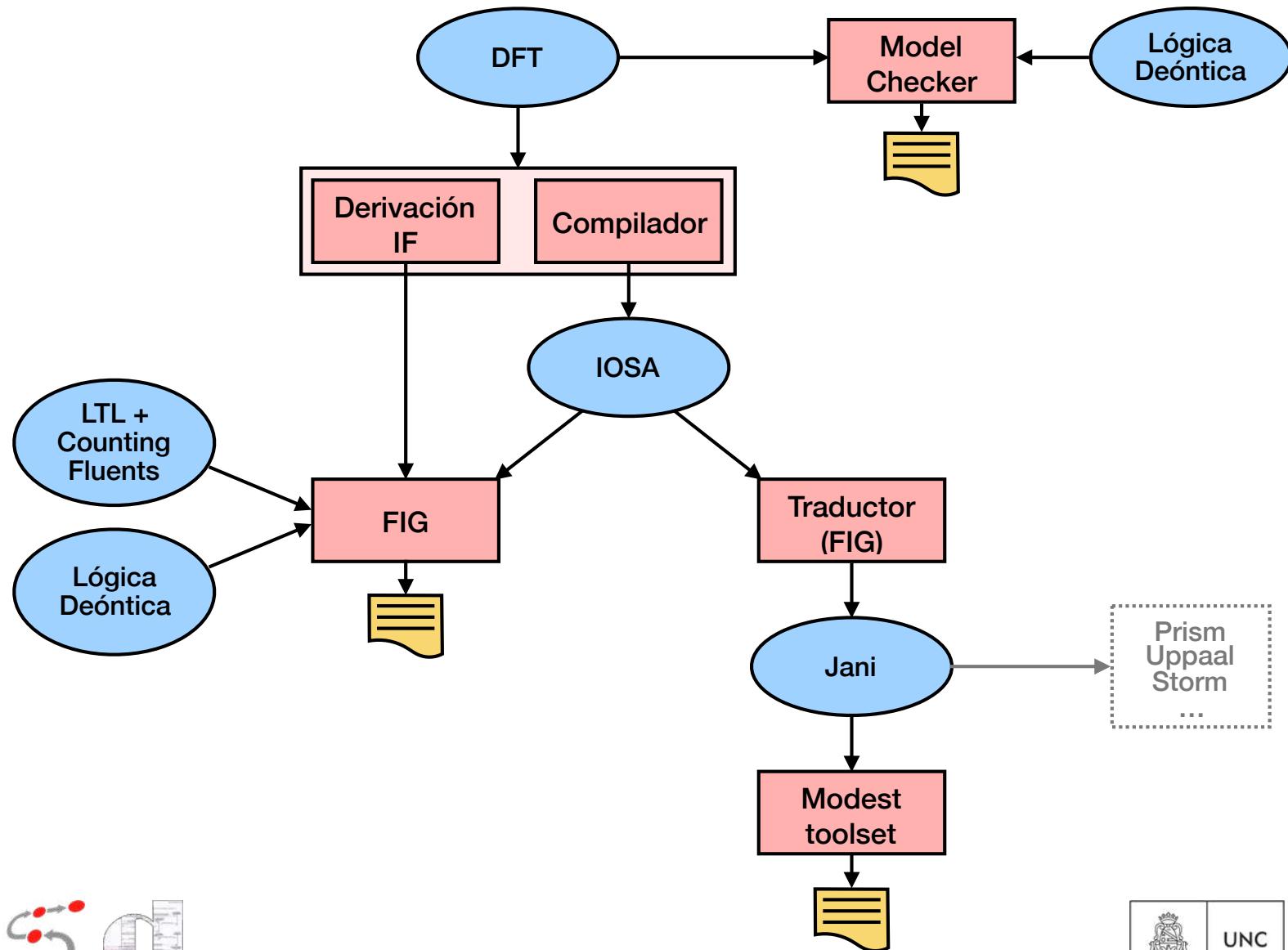
es decir,
de muy baja probabilidad

- ❖ Model checking estadístico

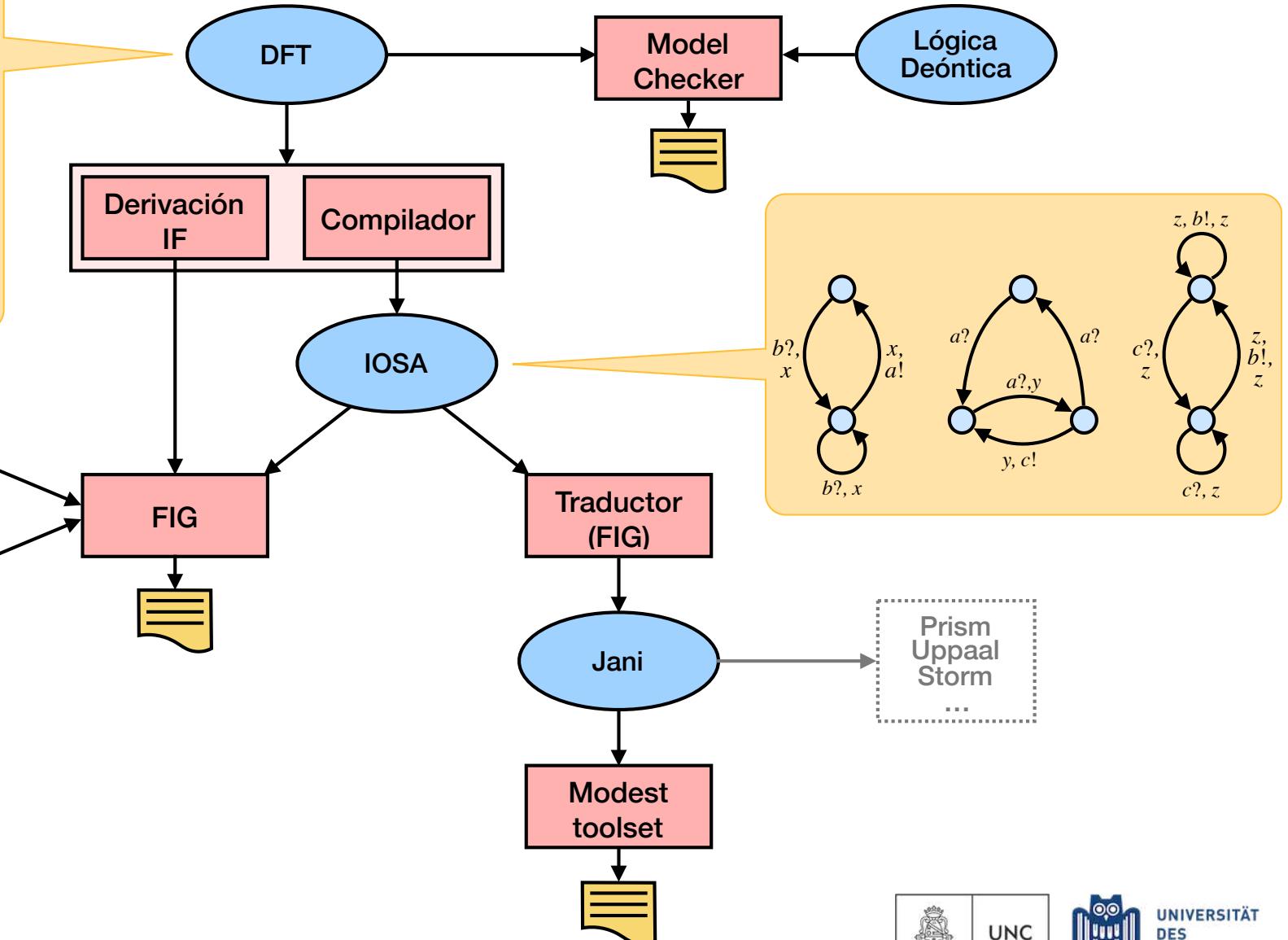
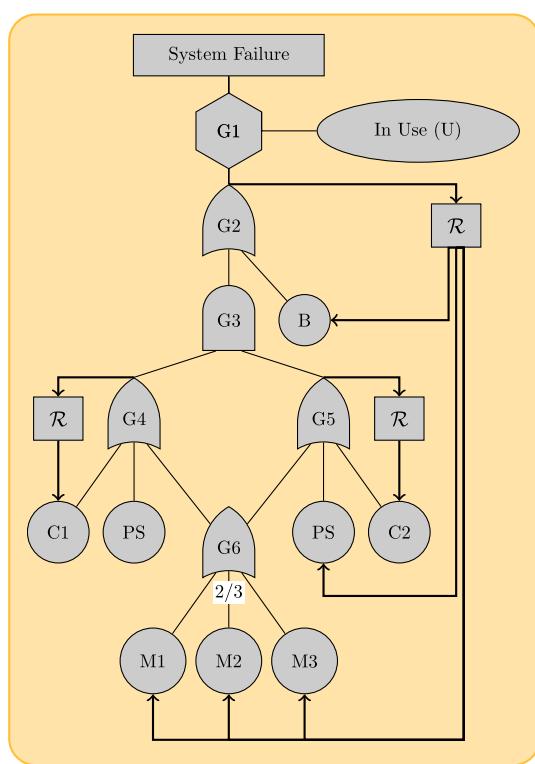
Es una variante específica de la simulación

+ no-determinismo

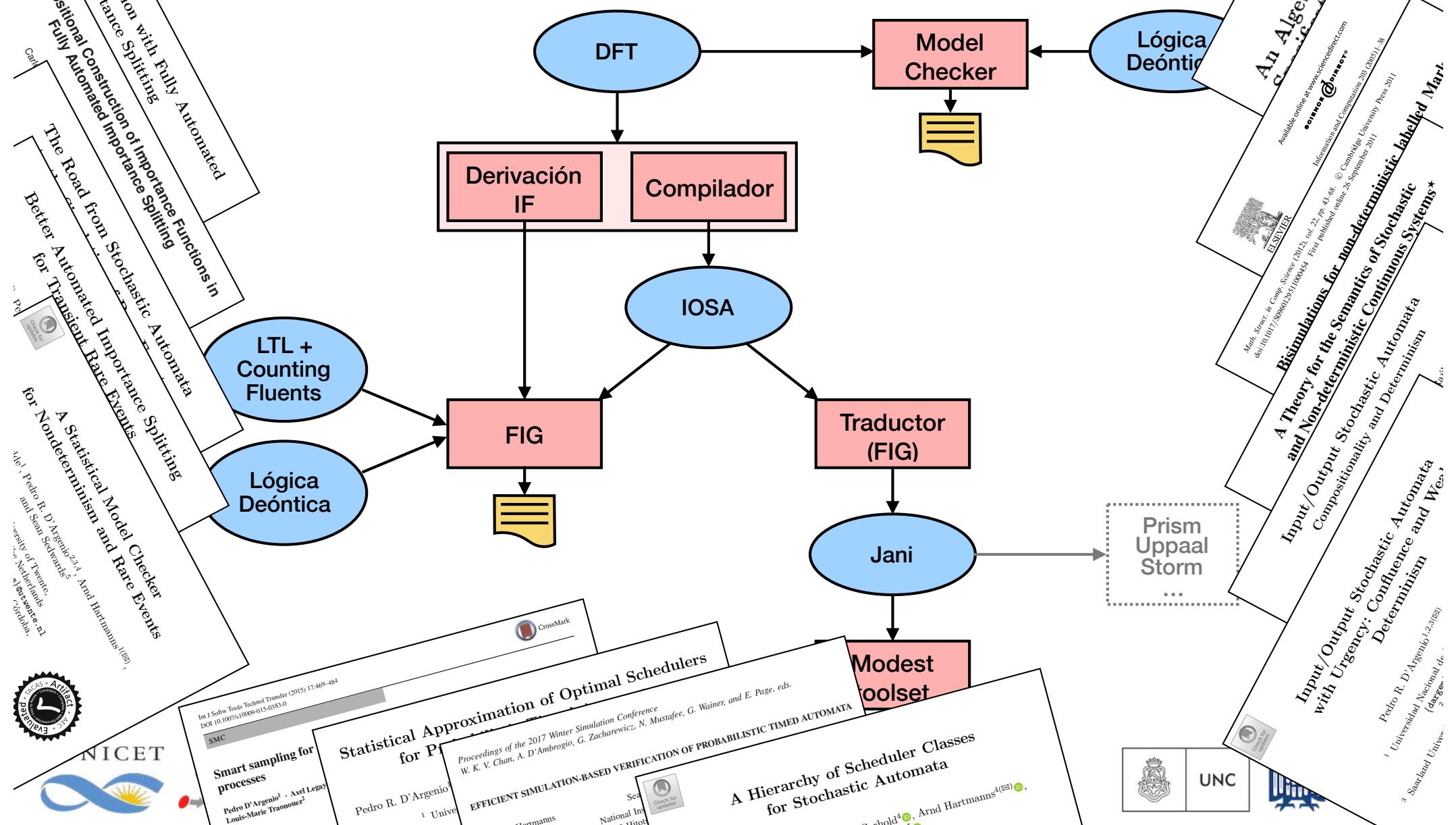
Proyectos RAFTSys y ARES



Proyectos RAFTSys y ARES



Proyectos RAFTSys y ARES



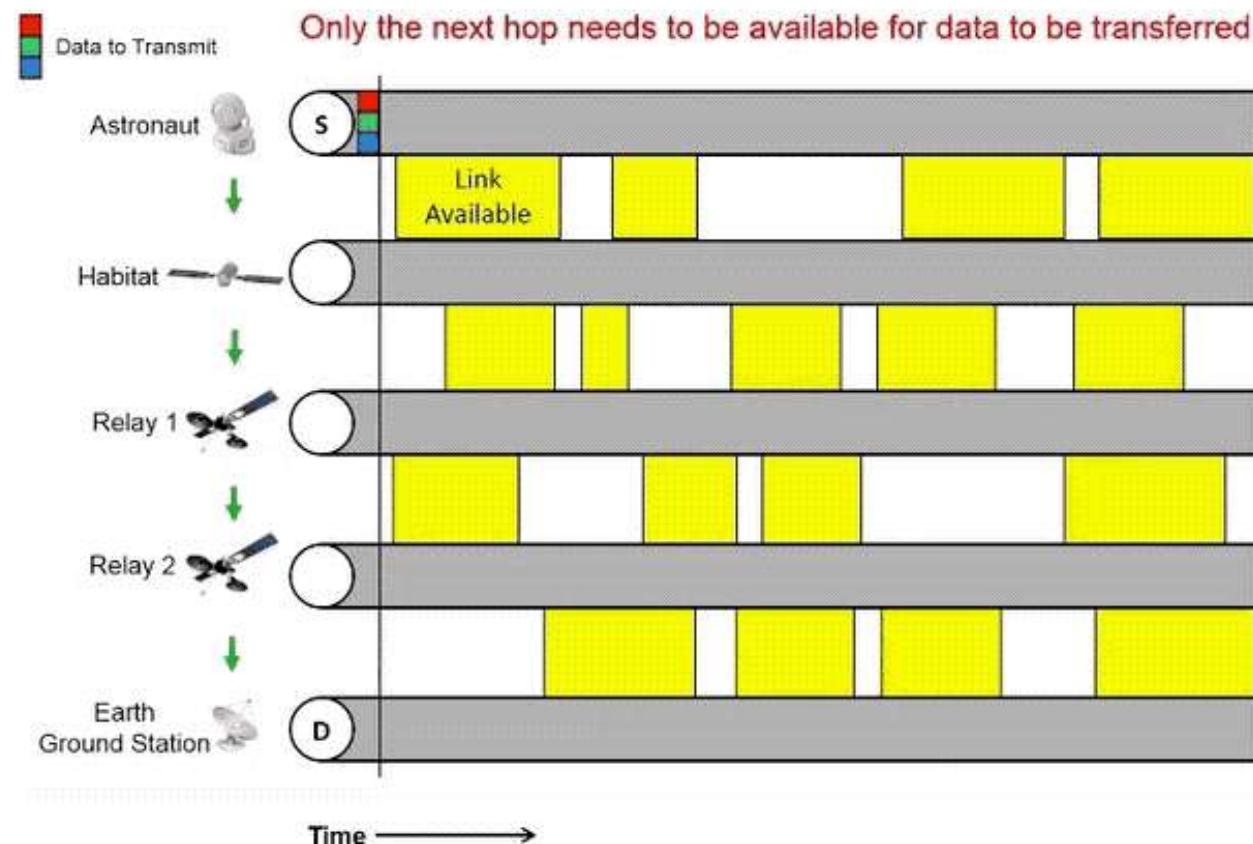
Proyectos RAFTSys y ARES

Pausa publicitaria:
Beca de doctorado
disponible en el
marco de estos
proyectos

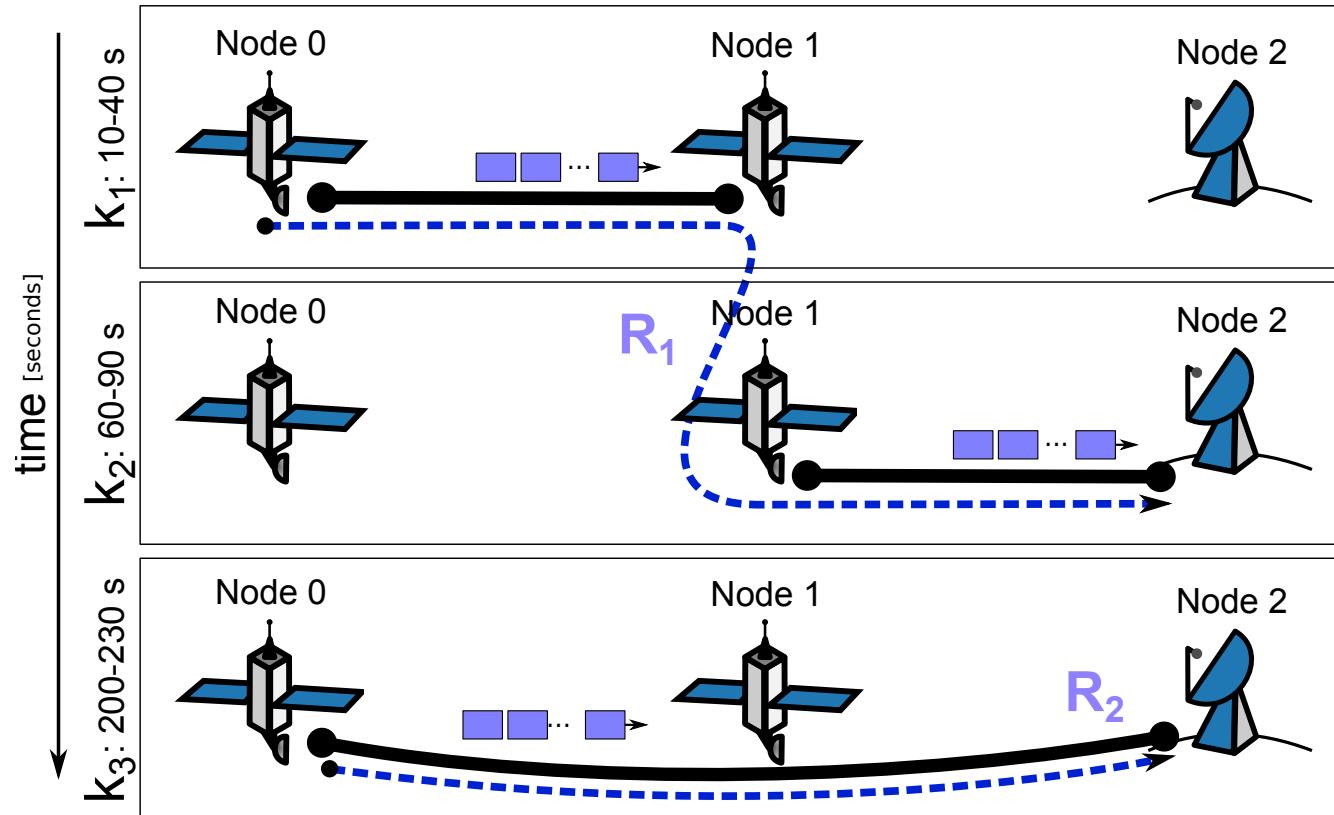
dargenio@famaf.unc.edu.ar

Redes Tolerantes a Demora

Sample Scenario Using DTN-Capable Nodes

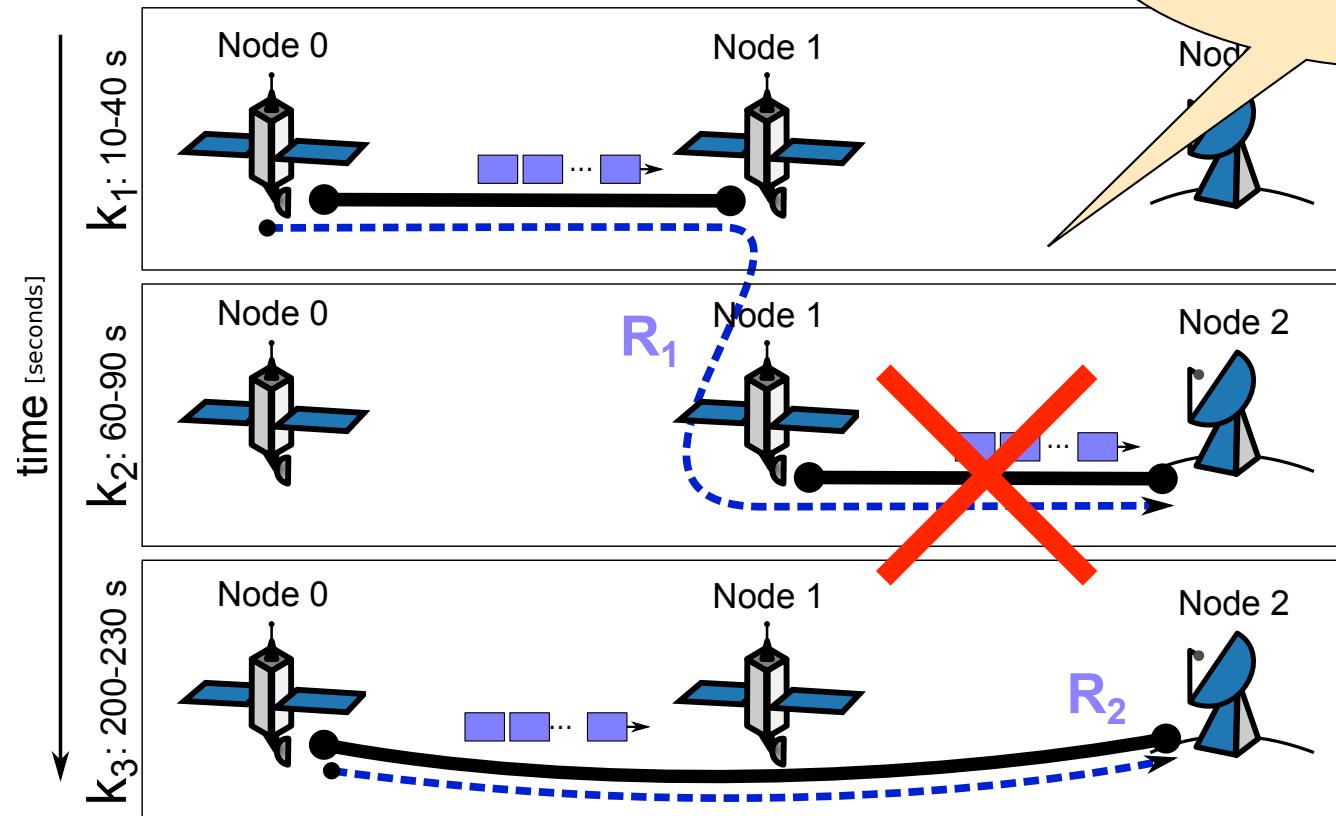


Redes Tolerantes a Demora

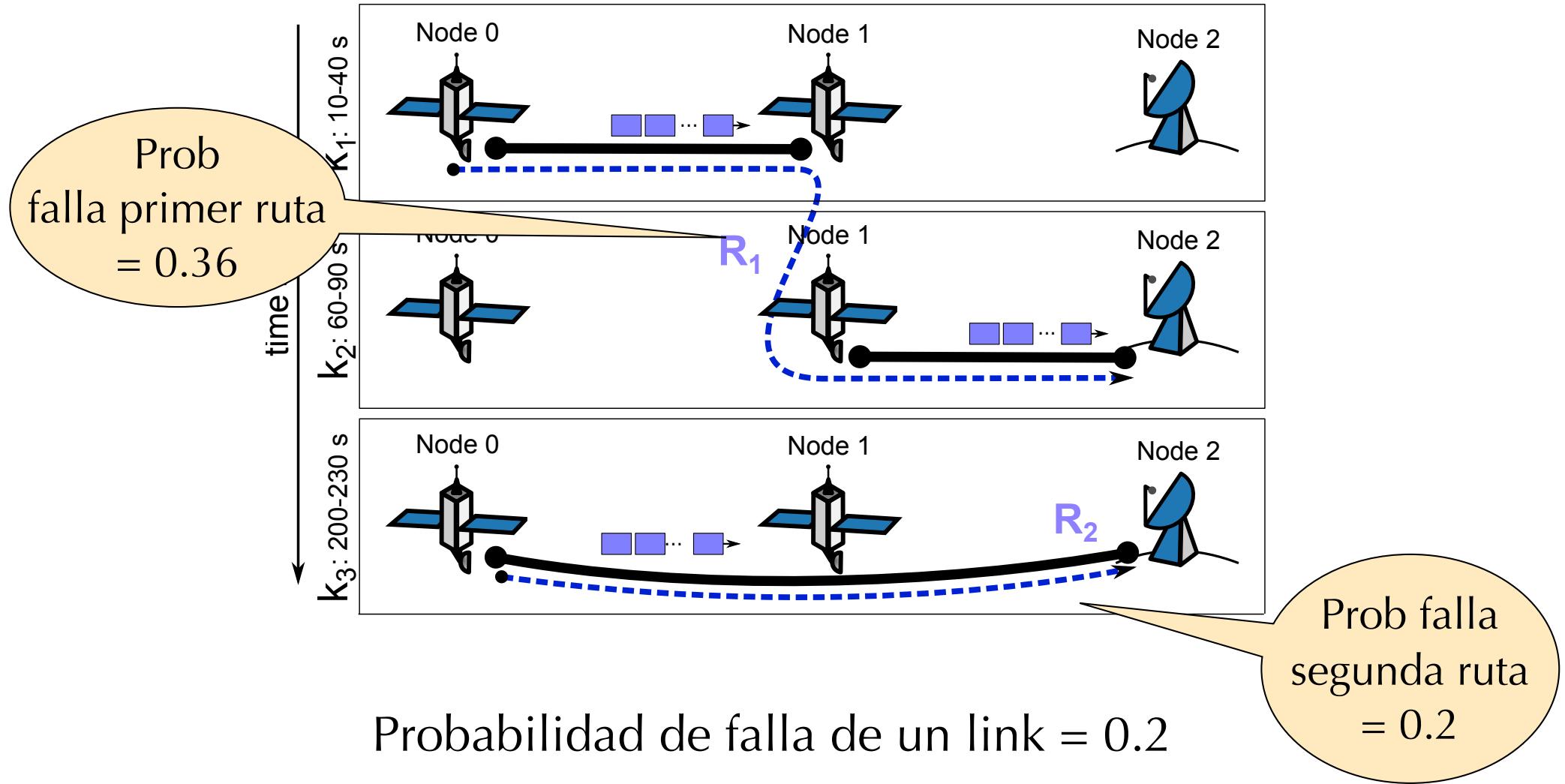


Redes Tolerantes a Demoras

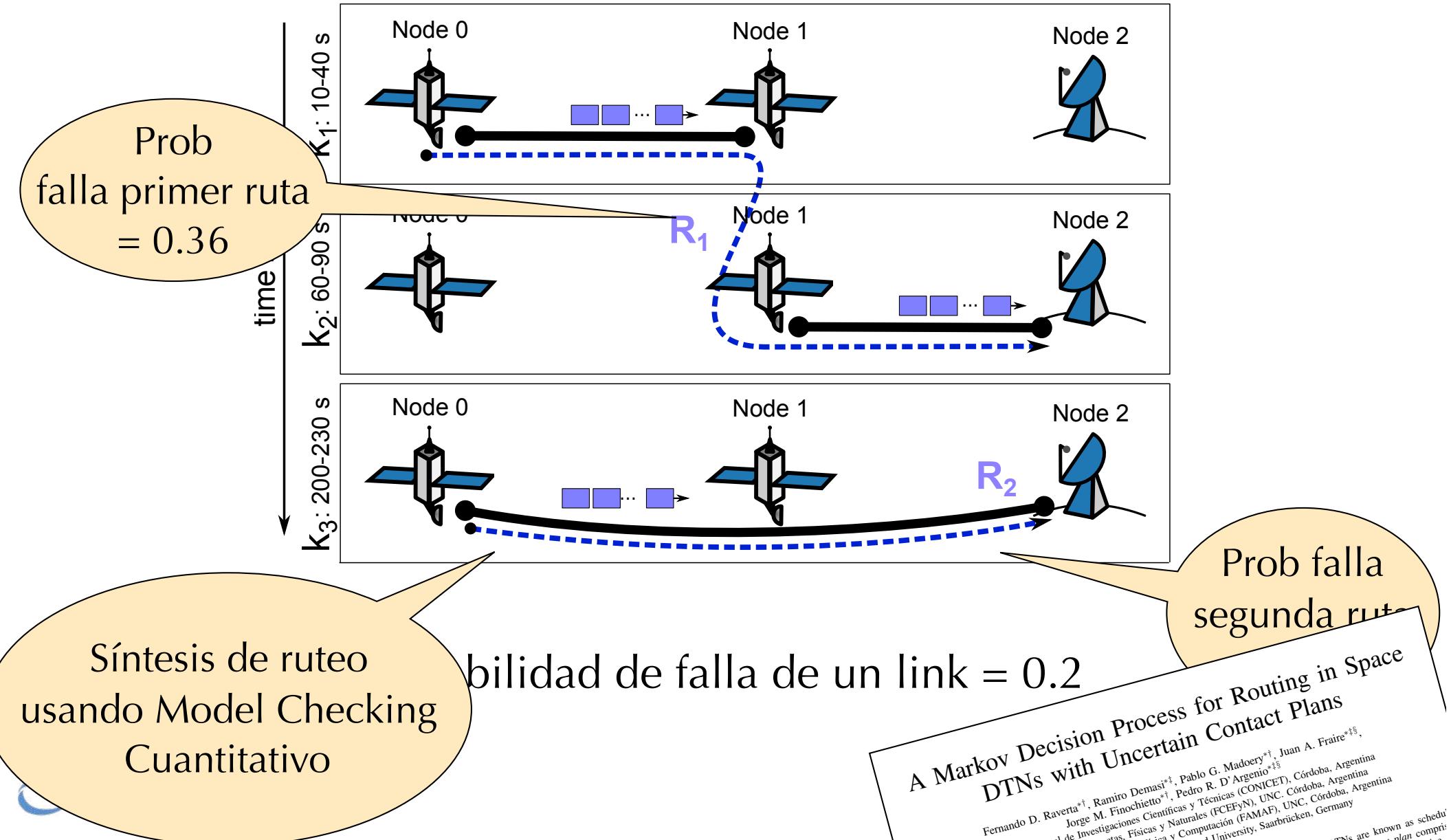
El mensaje no puede ser transmitido



Redes Tolerantes a Demora



Redes Tolerantes a Demora



Fallutadas abusivas



Estrategias de
“lock in”

Fallutadas famosas



Fallutadas famosas



International Business Times

Economy | Companies | Markets | Finance | Regulation

Business | Companies

VW scandal: Carmaker was warned by Bosch about test-rigging software in 2007

By Karthick Arvindh

Updated September 28, 2015 05:53 BST

A screenshot of a news article from International Business Times. The headline is "VW scandal: Carmaker was warned by Bosch about test-rigging software in 2007". The article is by Karthick Arvindh and was updated on September 28, 2015, at 05:53 BST.



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Fallutadas famosas

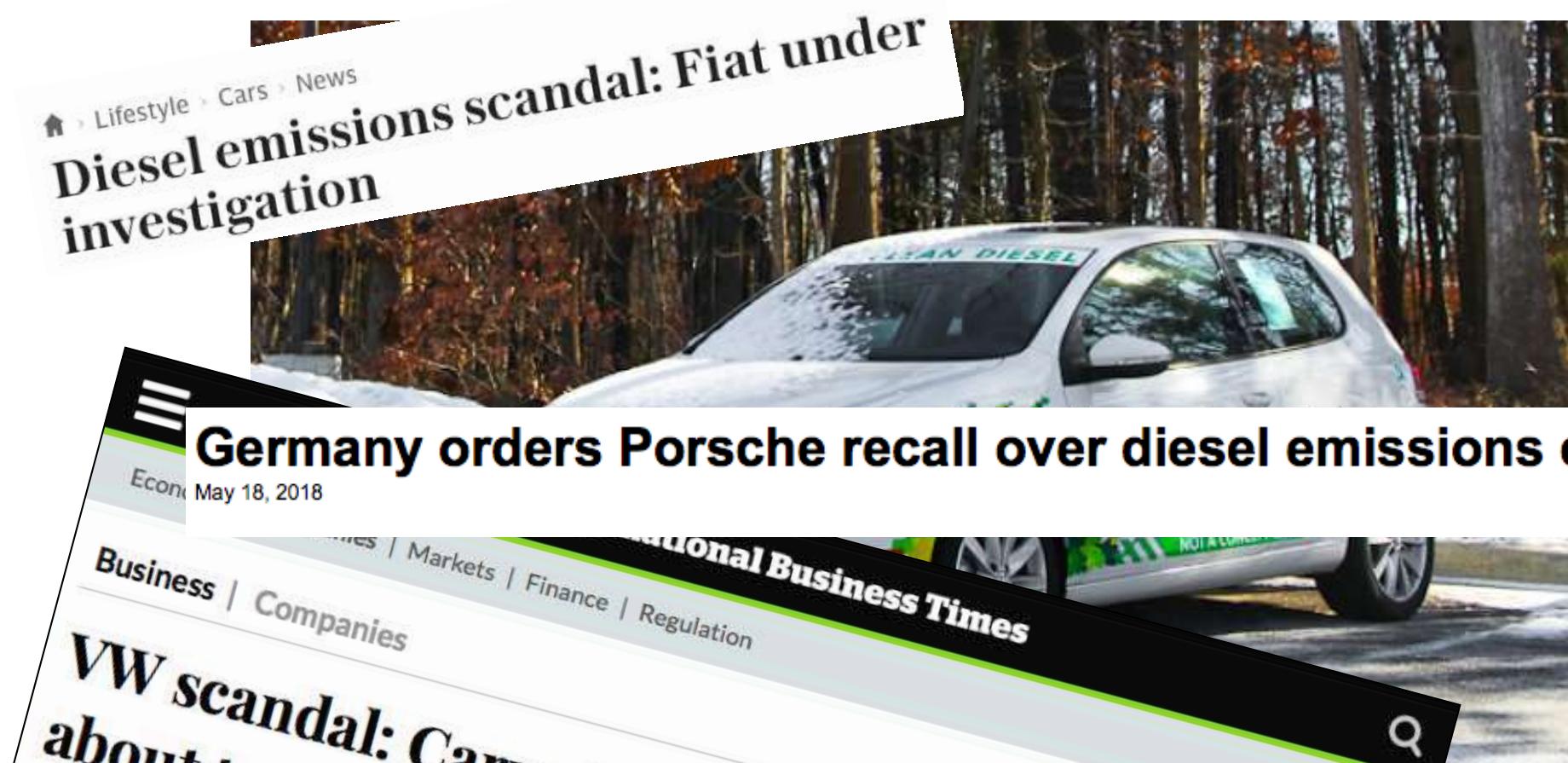


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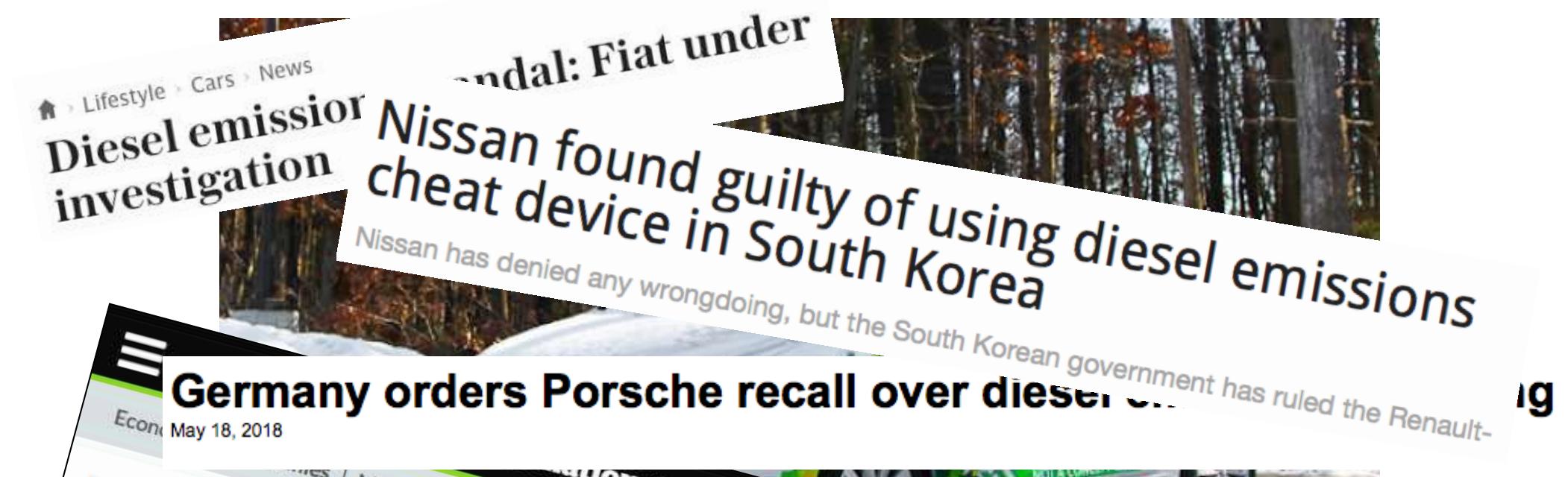
VW scandal: Carmaker was warned by Bosch about test-rigging software in 2007



Fallutadas famosas



Fallutadas famosas



VW scandal: Carmaker was warned by Bosch about test-rigging software in 2007

By Karthick Arvindh
Updated September 28, 2015 05:53 BST



Fallutadas famosas

A collage of news headlines and images from various media sources, primarily from 2018, illustrating the global diesel emissions scandal. The headlines include:

- Diesel emission investigation** (Lifestyle > Cars > News)
- Nissan found guilty of using diesel emissions cheat device in South Korea** (Nissan has denied any wrongdoing, but the South Korean government has ruled the Renault-Nissan-Mitsubishi alliance guilty)
- Germany orders Porsche recall over diesel** (Economy, May 18, 2018)
- VW scandal: Carmakers forced to recall Mercedes with defeat about test** (National Business Times)
- Daimler forced to recall Mercedes with defeat about test devices** (By Karthick Arvind, Updated September 11, 2018)

The collage also features a Bosch logo and the University of Saarland logo.



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Fallutada

France
PSA Peugeot Citroën | French economy | auto industry

Peugeot suspected of fraud in diesel scandal

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Nissan found guilty of using diesel emission cheat device in South Korea

Nissan has denied any wrongdoing, but the South Korean government has ruled the Renault-Nissan-Mitsubishi alliance guilty of manipulating its diesel emissions test results.

Germany orders Porsche recall over diesel issue

May 18, 2018

Business | Companies

National Business Times

VW scandal: Cars forced to recall Mercedes with defeat about test



By Karthick Arvind
Updated September 11, 2018

Daimler forced to recall Mercedes with defeat about test

11 June 2018

Diesel emissions scandal

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Peugeot suspected of fraud in diesel scandal

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Nissan found guilty of using diesel emissions cheat device in South Korea

Nissan has denied any wrongdoing, but the South Korean government has ruled the Renault-Nissan-Mitsubishi alliance guilty of manipulating its diesel engines.

The image is a collage of news snippets from different media outlets. At the top right, a snippet from a French news site discusses Peugeot's suspected fraud in a diesel scandal. Below it, another snippet from a South Korean source states that Nissan has been found guilty of using a diesel emissions cheat device. To the left, there are snippets from German and American news sites about Porsche, Volkswagen, and Mercedes-Benz recalls due to diesel emissions issues. The overall theme is the global scale of the Diesel Emissions Scandal.

Lifestyle > Cars > News

Diesel emission investigation



Germany orders Porsche recall over diesel issue

May 18, 2018

Business | Companies

VW scandal: Carmakers forced to recall Mercedes with defeat about test



By Karthick Arvind
Updated September 12, 2018

11 June 2018

Diesel emissions scandal

National Business Times

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Renault 'cheated on 25 years of pollution tests'

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Lifestyle > Cars > News
Diesel emission investigation



Germany orders Porsche recall over diesel

May 18, 2018

Economy / Business / Companies

VW scandal: Cars about test



By Karthick Arvind
Updated September

11 June 2018

Diesel emissions scandal

Citroën may have breached emissions rules: report

A model tested by the European Commission recorded pollution levels more than seven times higher than labeled

VW scandal: Cars about test

Renault 'cheated on 25 years of pollution tests'

France
Peugeot suspected of fraud in diesel scandal

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Nissan found guilty of using diesel emissions cheat device in South Korea

Nissan has denied any wrongdoing, but the South Korean government has ruled

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Lifestyle > Cars > News
Diesel emission investigation



Germany orders Porsche recall over diesel

May 18, 2018

Economy / Business / Companies

VW scandal: Cars about test



By Karthick Arvind
Updated September

11 June 2018

Diesel emissions scandal

Scandal: Fiat und

Nissan found guilty of cheat device in S

Nissan has denied any wrongdoing, but the South Korean government has ruled

GM Accused of Cheating on Diesel Emissions

Citroën may have breached emissions rules: report

A model tested by the European Commission recorded pollution levels more than

seven times higher than labeled

and to recall Mercedes with defeat



Renault 'cheated on 25 years of pollution tests'

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Peugeot suspected of fraud in diesel scandal

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Fallutadas imperdonables



<https://www.mintpressnews.com/214505-2/214505/>

Software doping

- ❖ Es un problema ético y hasta legal.
- ❖ Un software está “dopado” si...
 - ... el fabricante incluyó una funcionalidad oculta de manera tal que el comportamiento resultante favorezca intencionalmente a una parte previamente designada, en contra de los intereses de la sociedad o el licenciatario del software

Software doping

- ❖ Es un problema ético y hasta legal.

Pero ... voy a proponer una solución técnica (formal)

- ❖ Un software está “dopado” si...

... el fabricante incluyó una funcionalidad oculta de manera tal que el comportamiento resultante favorezca intencionalmente a una parte previamente designada, en contra de los intereses de la sociedad o el licenciatario del software

No es posible de formalizar

Software doping

definición formal

- ❖ Memoria: $\mu : \text{Variables} \rightarrow \text{Valores}$
- ❖ Un programa es un transformador de memoria: $(S, \mu) \Downarrow \mu'$
- ❖ Variables:
Entrada de interés: $i \in \text{Variables}$ Salida de interés: $o \in \text{Variables}$
- ❖ Software doping

S no está dopado si para todas μ_1, μ_2, μ'_1 y μ'_2 ,

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \mu_1(i) \approx \mu_2(i) \\ (S, \mu_1) \Downarrow \mu'_1 \\ (S, \mu_2) \Downarrow \mu'_2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \mu'_1(o) \approx \mu'_2(o)$$

“se parece”

Self-composition otra vez!!

$$\{i \approx i'\} \ S ; S[\vec{x}/\vec{x}'] \ \{o \approx o'\}$$

Self-composition otra vez!!

$$\{i \approx i'\} \ S ; S[\vec{x}/\vec{x}'] \ \{o \approx o'\}$$

CO  TÄT 

Facets of Software Doping
Gilles Barthe¹, Pedro R. D'Argenio^{2,✉}, Bernd Finkbeiner³,
¹ IMDEA Software Institute, Spain
² FaMAF, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina
³ Saarland University – Computer Science, Saarbrücken, Germany

Is Your Software on Dope?
Formal Analysis of Surreptitiously “enhanced” Programs
Pedro R. D'Argenio^{1,2,✉}, Gilles Barthe¹, Bernd Finkbeiner², and Sebastian Biewer³
¹ FaMAF, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina
² Computer Science, Saarland Informatics Campus, Saarbrücken, Germany
³ IMDEA Software Institute, Madrid, Spain

Abstract. This paper provides a formal analysis of surreptitiously “enhanced” programs. We are confronted with a growing number of cases where device manufacturers equip their products with embedded software that includes functionalities that are not in the owner's knowledge. Such a “dieselgate” phenomenon is becoming more and more common. In order to combat such a problem, we propose a formal analysis of programs that are “enhanced” by an external party. Our approach is based on the self-composition of a program, which is a well-known technique in verification and runtime monitoring. We show how to use self-composition to verify that a program does not include any “enhancement” that is not explicitly specified by the user. We also show how to use self-composition to monitor the behavior of a program and detect any “enhancement” that is not explicitly specified by the user. We illustrate our approach with a case study of a diesel emissions scandal.

2018 3rd Workshop on Monitoring and Testing of Cyber-Physical Systems
Cyber-Physical Doping Tests
Sebastian Biewer, Holger Hermanns
Saarland University – Computer Science
Saarland Informatics Campus
Saarbrücken, Germany

Abstract. We are confronted with a growing number of cases where device manufacturers equip their products with embedded software that includes functionalities that are not in the owner's knowledge. Such a “dieselgate” phenomenon is becoming more and more common. In order to combat such a problem, we propose a formal analysis of programs that are “enhanced” by an external party. Our approach is based on the self-composition of a program, which is a well-known technique in verification and runtime monitoring. We show how to use self-composition to verify that a program does not include any “enhancement” that is not explicitly specified by the user. We also show how to use self-composition to monitor the behavior of a program and detect any “enhancement” that is not explicitly specified by the user. We illustrate our approach with a case study of a diesel emissions scandal.

EPiC Series in Computing
Volume 57, 2018, Pages 1–17
LPAR-22. 22nd International Conference on Logic for Programming, Artificial Intelligence and Reasoning
Verification, Testing, and Runtime Monitoring of Automotive Exhaust Emissions
Holger Hermanns¹, Sebastian Biewer¹, Pedro R. D'Argenio^{2,3,1}, and Maximilian A. Köhl¹
¹ Saarland University – Computer Science, Saarbrücken, Germany
² FaMAF, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba – FaMAF, Argentina
³ IMDEA Software Institute, Madrid, Spain

EPIC Computing 

¿Qué conclusión sacan ustedes?

Las que saco yo:

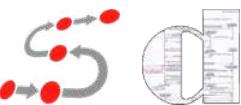
- ❖ No está bueno echarse moco
 - ➡ hacer lo posible por evitarlos y eliminarlos
- ❖ Las fallas inevitablemente ocurren
 - ➡ tratar efectivamente con ellas y de manera eficiente
- ❖ Las fallutadas son una mala costumbre de la disciplina
 - ➡ No sólo contrarrestarlas ética y legalmente sino también técnicamente

Las **técnicas formales**
(matemáticas) son **cruciales**
para todo esto

Epílogo perturbador

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(estudiantes)
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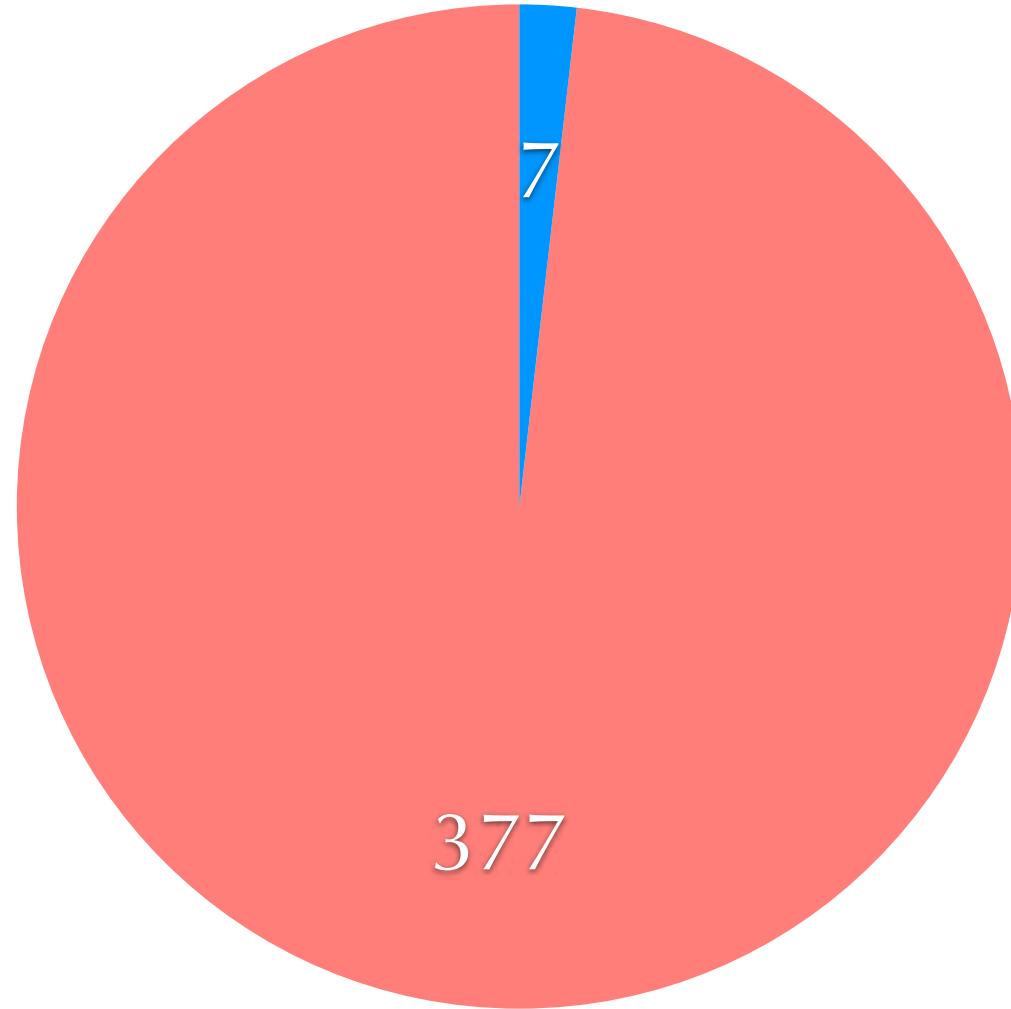
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Sólo el 1.8% pondera la importancia
de la corrección y la confiabilidad



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