

GRIMOIRE: Synthesizing Structure while Fuzzing

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Goal: Finding bugs in programs expecting structured input



Tiny C Compiler



libxml2



Boolector



JavaScriptCore

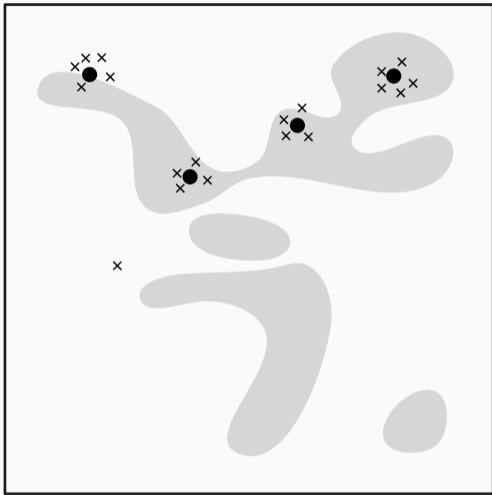


Let's fuzz!

First attempt: Blind fuzzing



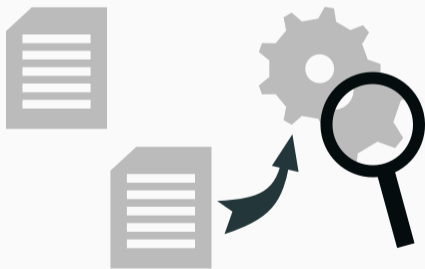
First attempt: Blind fuzzing



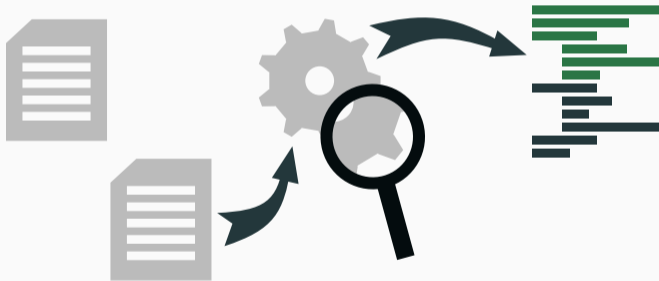
State space	
●	Interesting area
○	Uninteresting area

Can we do better?

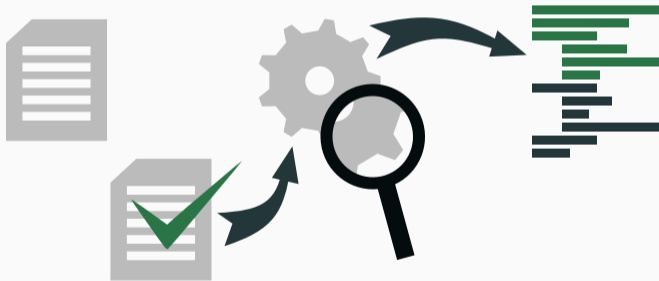
Program instrumentation



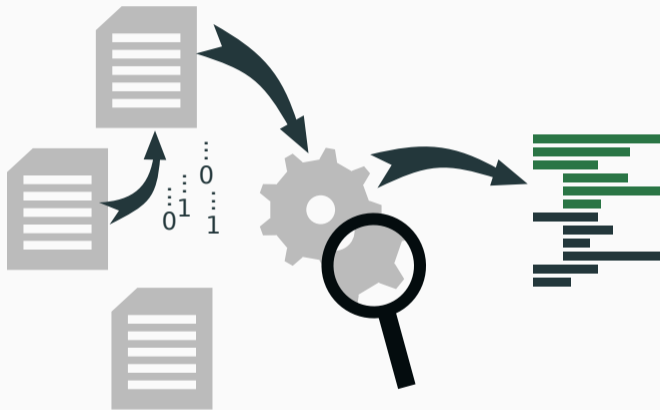
Coverage-guided fuzzing



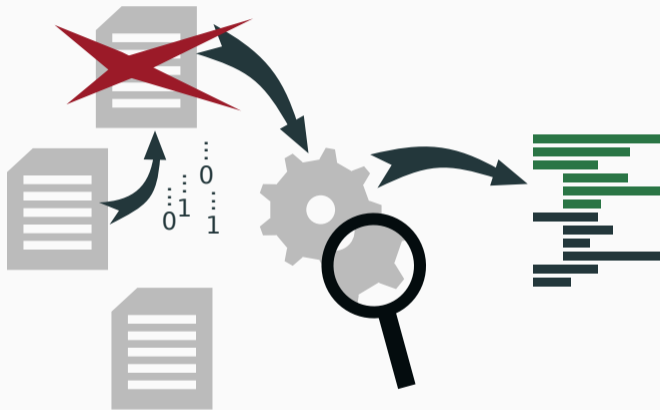
Coverage-guided fuzzing



Coverage-guided fuzzing



Coverage-guided fuzzing



Small-scale mutations

- Bitflips

Small-scale mutations

- Bitflips



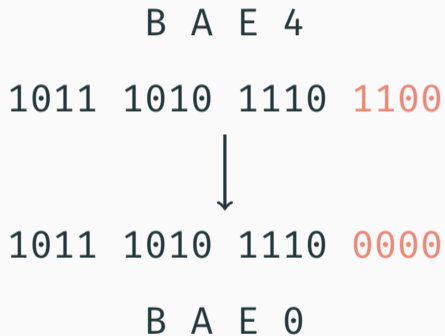
Small-scale mutations

- Bitflips
- Simple arithmetic

	B	A	D	C
	1011	1010	1101	1100
			↓ +8	
	1011	1010	1110	0100
	B	A	E	4

Small-scale mutations

- Bitflips
- Simple arithmetic
- Force specific, “interesting” values



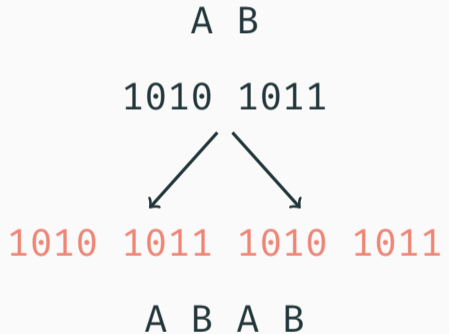
Small-scale mutations

- Bitflips
- Simple arithmetic
- Force specific, “interesting” values
- Havoc: “random” mutations



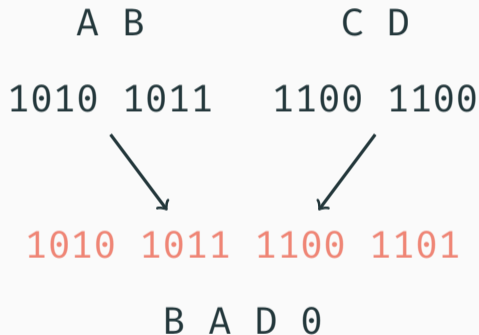
Small-scale mutations

- Bitflips
- Simple arithmetic
- Force specific, “interesting” values
- Havoc: “random” mutations
- Repetition



Small-scale mutations

- Bitflips
- Simple arithmetic
- Force specific, “interesting” values
- Havoc: “random” mutations
- Repetition
- Splicing



Observation: Mutations modify the input only slightly

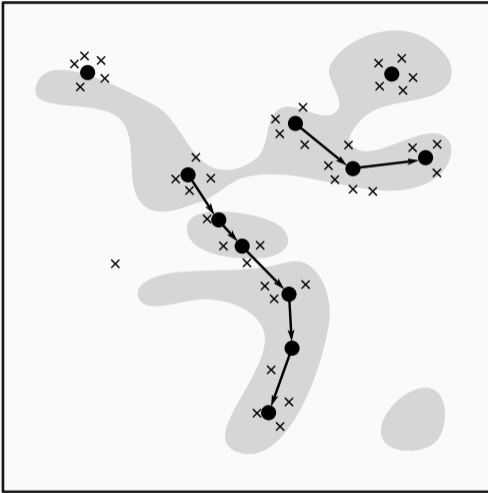
While this input works well ...

```
000000 050045 043104 030455 032456 022412
152714 152301 154305 000010 142320 005306
030061 030040 067440 065142 036012 020074
000020 052057 070171 020145 054057 061117
062552 072143 027440 000030 072523 072142
070171 020145 043057 071157 020155 043057
000040 071157 052155 070171 020145 020061
041057 067502 020170 000050 020133 020060
020060 030061 020060 030061 020060 020135
000060 046457 072141 064562 020170 020133
020061 020060 020060 000070 020061 020060
020060 020135 051057 071545 072557 061562
```

While this input works well ...

```
000001 050045 043104 030455 032456 022412
152714 152301 154305 000011 142320 005306
030061 030040 067440 065142 036092 020074
000021 052057 070171 020145 054057 061117
062552 072143 027440 000031 072523 072142
000000 020145 043057 071157 020155 043057
000041 071157 052155 070171 020145 020061
041057 067502 020170 000051 020133 020060
020060 030061 020060 000000 020060 020135
000061 046457 072141 064562 020170 020133
020061 020060 020060 000071 020061 020060
020060 020135 05105F 071545 072557 061562
```

Small-scale mutations



State space

- Interesting area
- Uninteresting area
- Mutations (cov.-guided)

Observation: Mutations modify the input only slightly

Caveat: Not all programs are equal

... this one is problematic

```
def some_function(self):  
    s = "hi mom! "  
    if self.famous:  
        return s + "I'm famous!"  
    else:  
        self.confidence = 0  
        return s + "*crying*"
```

... this one is problematic

```
def some_function(self):
    s = "hi mom! "
    if self.famous:
        return "I'm famous!"
    else:
        self.confidence = 0
        return s + "yong*"
```

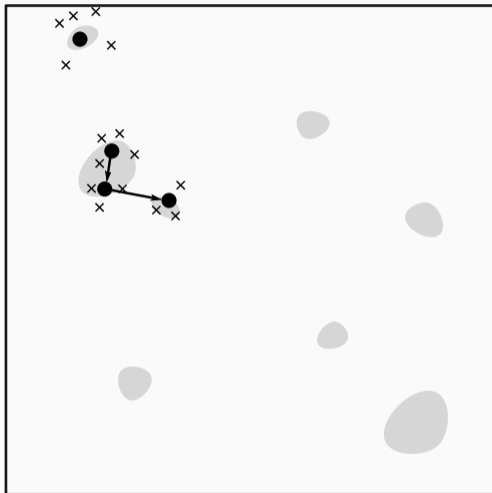

... this one is problematic

```
def some_function(s):  
    s = "hi mom! "
```

Insight: Mutation requires input's structure

```
self.confidence = 0  
return s + "0000ying*"
```

Small-scale mutations

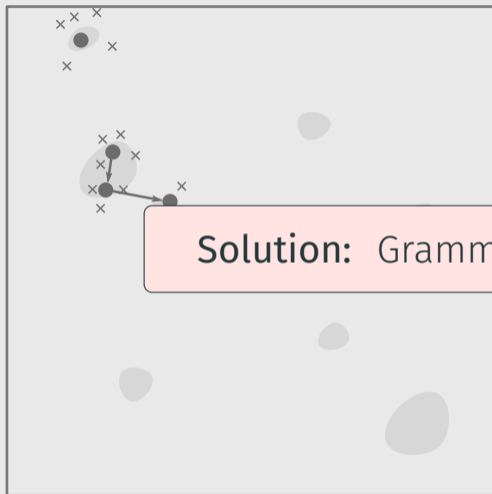


State space

- Interesting area
- Uninteresting area
- Mutations (cov.-guided)

How to cross large gaps?

Small-scale mutations

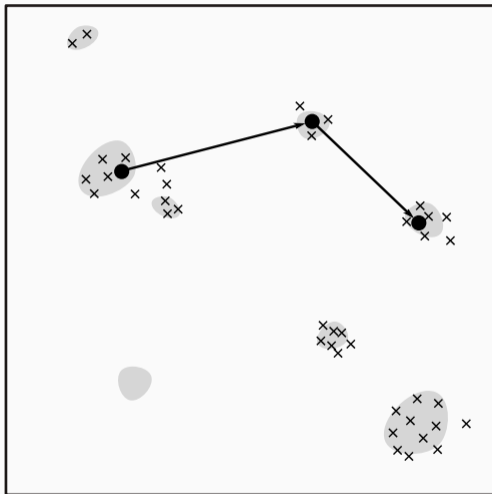


Solution: Grammar-based fuzzing

(cov.-guided)

How to cross large gaps?

Large-scale mutations

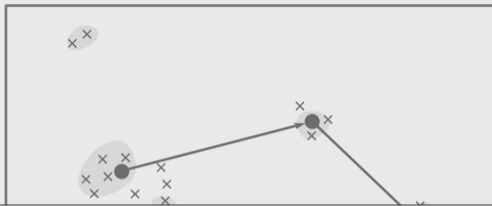


State space

- Interesting area
- Uninteresting area
- Mutations (grammar)

Now crossing large gaps!

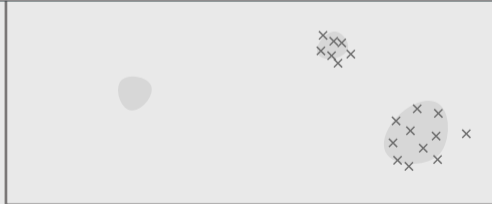
Large-scale mutations



State space

- Interesting area
- Uninteresting area

Problem: Creating a grammar requires human-effort



Now crossing large gaps!

Our approach

- Learn structure of inputs via fuzz testing
- Apply large-scale mutations on learned structures
- Profit!

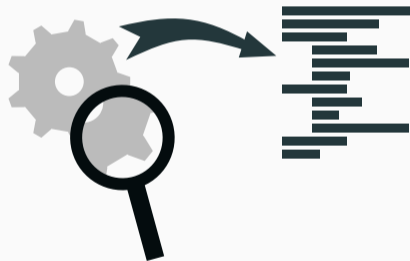
```
pprint 'aaaa'
```


pprint 'aaaa'

split

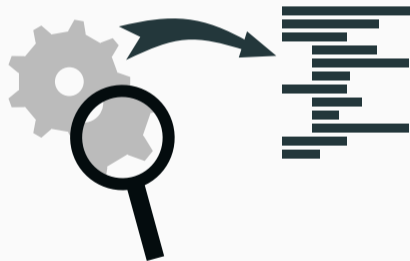
|pp|ri|nt|_ '|'aa|aa|'|

```
pp|ri|nt|_'|aa|aa|'
```



Input generalization

```
pp|ri|nt|_ '|'aa|aa|'  
  ↓  
rint 'aaaa'
```



Input generalization

```
pp|ri|nt|_'|aa|aa|'
```



```
rint 'aaaa'
```



Input generalization

```
pp|ri|nt|_'|aa|aa|'
```



```
rint 'aaaa'
```



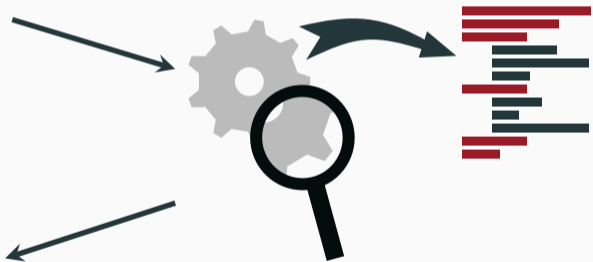
```
pp
```

Input generalization

pp|ri|nt|_'|aa|aa|'

↓
ppnt 'aaaa'

ppri

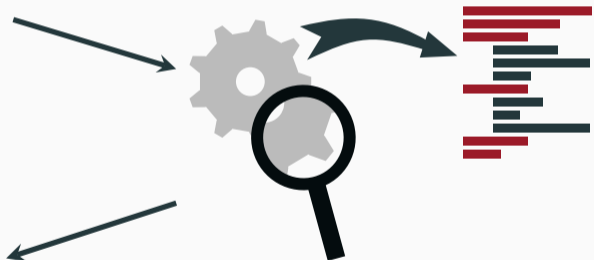


Input generalization

pp|ri|~~nt~~|_'|aa|aa|'

↓
ppri 'aaaa'

pprint



Input generalization

pp|ri|nt|_'|aa|aa|'



pprintaaaa'



pprint '

Input generalization

```
pp|ri|nt|_'|aa|aa|'
```

```
↓  
pprint 'aa'
```



```
pprint '
```

Input generalization

```
pp|ri|nt|_'|aa|aa|'
```

↓
pprint 'aa'

pprint '□'



Input generalization

```
pp|ri|nt|_'|aa|aa|'
```

↓
pprint 'aa'

pprint '□□'



Input generalization

```
pp|ri|nt|_'|aa|aa|'
```



```
pprint 'aaaa'
```



```
pprint '□□'
```

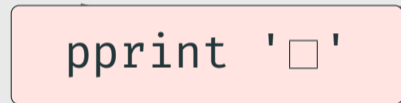
Input generalization

```
pprint '|ri|nt|_|' |aa|aa|'
```

↓
pprint 'aaaa'

pprint '□'

pprint '□□'



```
if(x>1) then x=3 end
```

```
if(x>1) then x=3 end
```



split

```
if(x>1) | then | x=3 | end
```

```
if(x>1) then x=3 end
```



```
if(x>1)|then|x=3|end
```



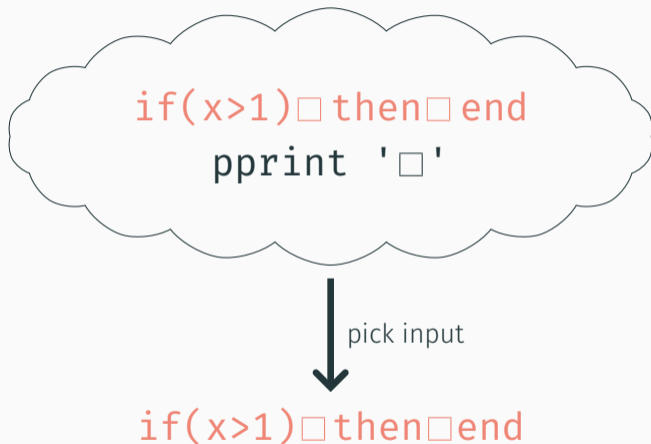
generalize

```
if(x>1)□then□end
```

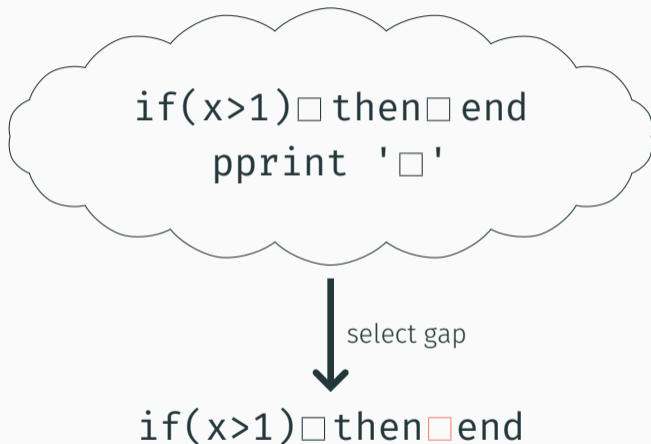

Why do we generalize inputs?

```
if(x>1)□ then□ end  
  pprint '□'
```

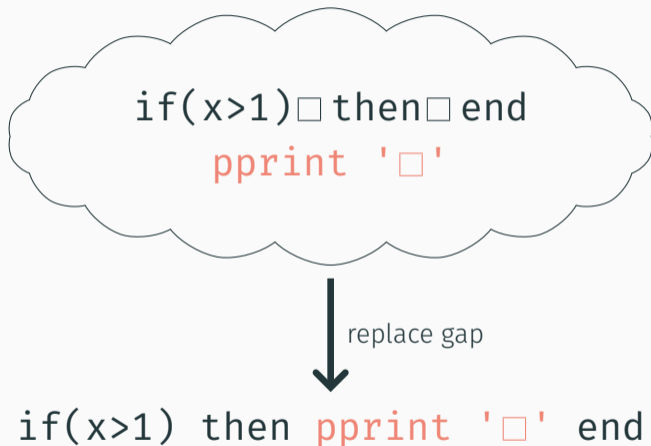
Why do we generalize inputs?



Why do we generalize inputs?



Why do we generalize inputs?



Why do we generalize inputs?

```
if(x>1)□ then□ end  
pprint '□'
```

Structure-dependent mutations

replace gap

```
if(x>1) then pprint '□' end
```

```
pprint '□'
```

```
□x=□y+□
```

Input extension

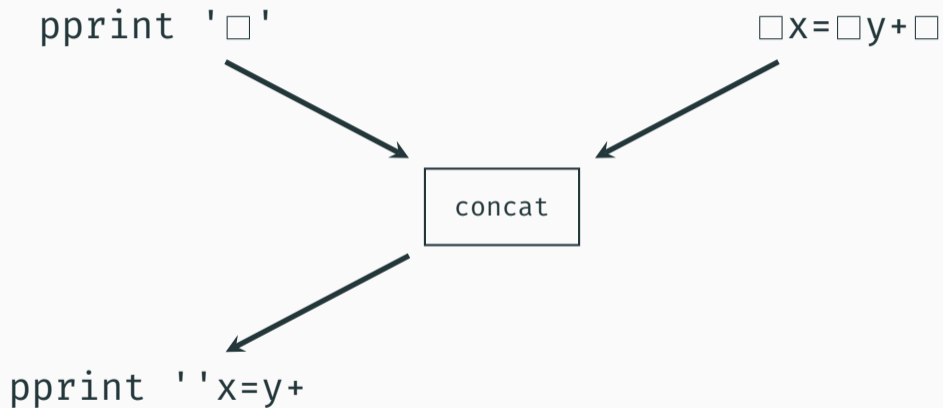
pprint '□'

□x=□y+□

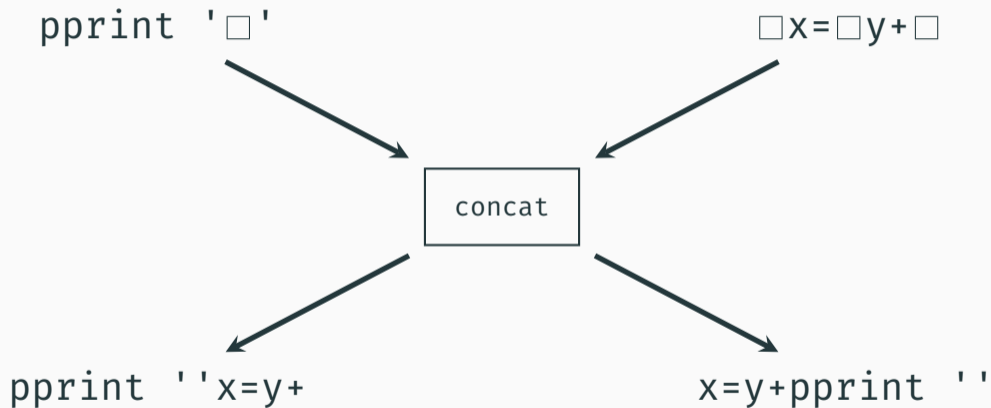
```
graph TD; A["pprint '□'"] --> C[concat]; B["□x=□y+□"] --> C;
```

concat

Input extension



Input extension



Recursive replacement

```
pprint '□'      if(x>1)□then□end      □x=□y+□
```

Recursive replacement

```
pprint ' '   if(x>1) then end   x=y+
```



```
if(x>1)
```

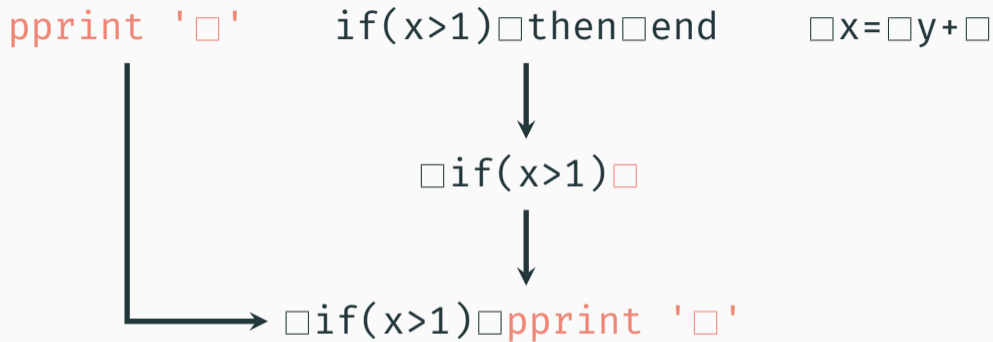
Recursive replacement

```
pprint ' '   if(x>1) then end   x=y+
```

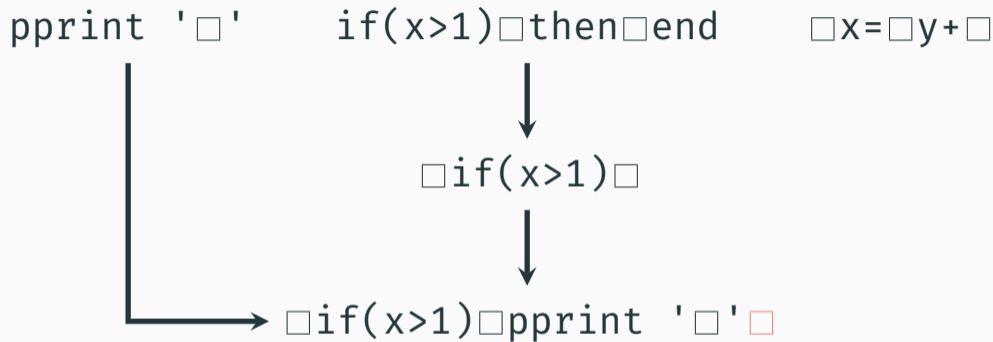


```
if(x>1)
```

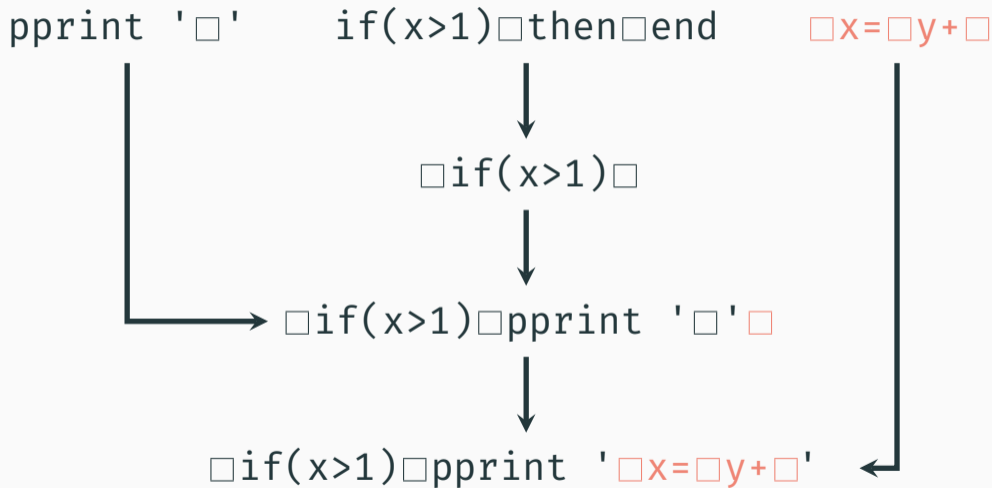
Recursive replacement



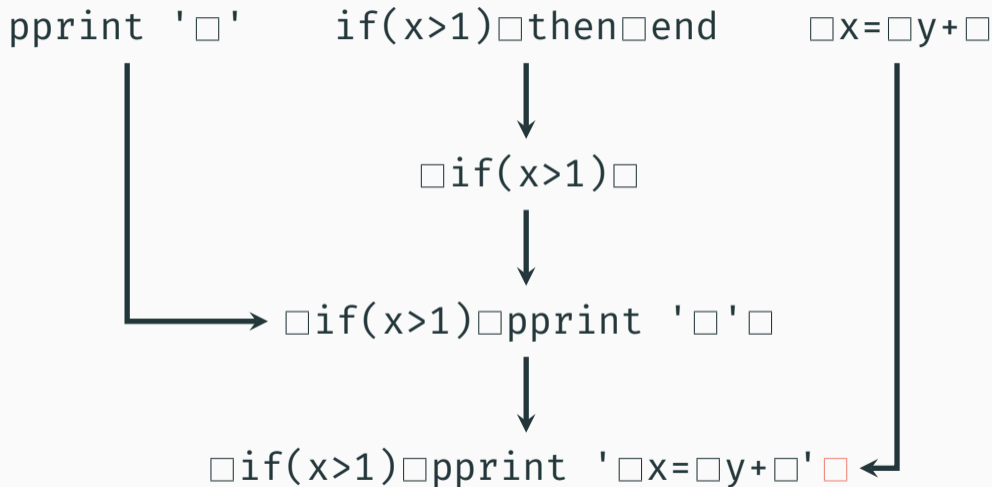
Recursive replacement



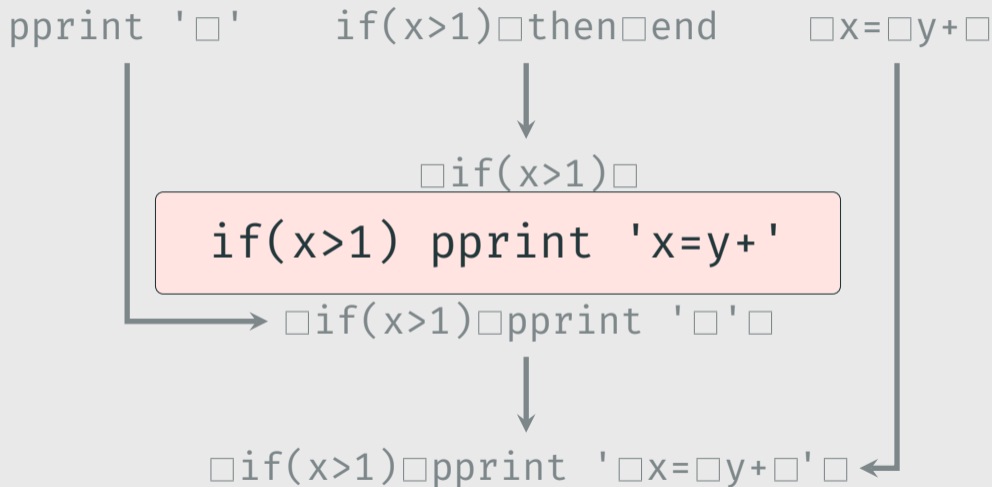
Recursive replacement



Recursive replacement



Recursive replacement



```
pprint 'aaaa'
```

```
eval
```

String replacement

`pprint 'aaaa'`

`eval`

```
graph TD; A["pprint 'aaaa'"] --> B[replace]; C[eval] --> B;
```

replace

String replacement

pprint 'aaaa'

eval

```
graph TD; A[pprint 'aaaa'] --> B[replace]; C[eval] --> B; B --> D[eval 'aaaa'];
```

replace

eval 'aaaa'

Evaluation

Common fuzzers vs. GRIMOIRE

We outperform AFL, QSYM, Angora, ... on almost all targets



Tiny C Compiler ✓



mruby ✓

Boolector ✓



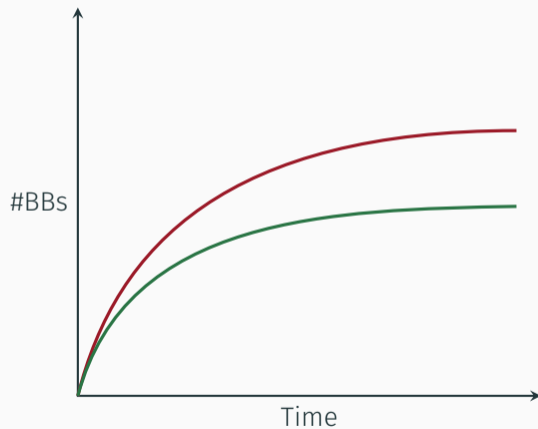
libxml2 ✓



Evaluation

Grammar-based fuzzer vs. GRIMOIRE

Comparison to a grammar-based fuzzer

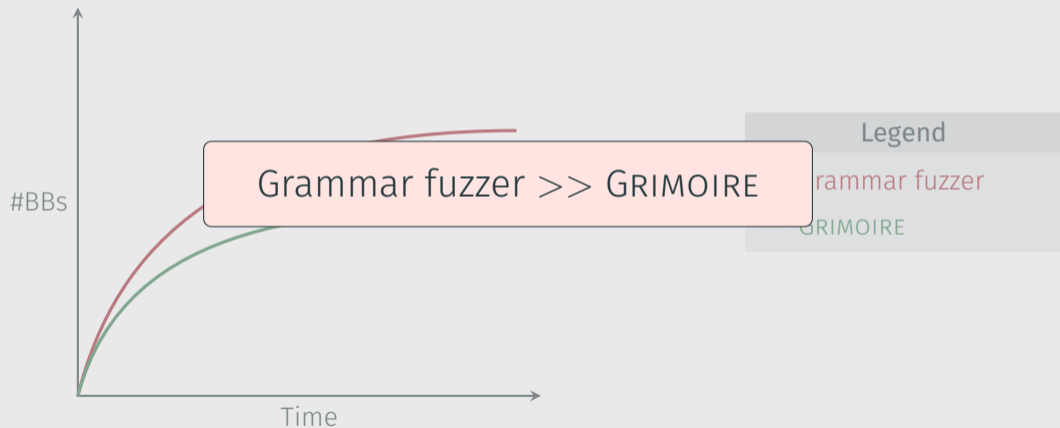


Legend

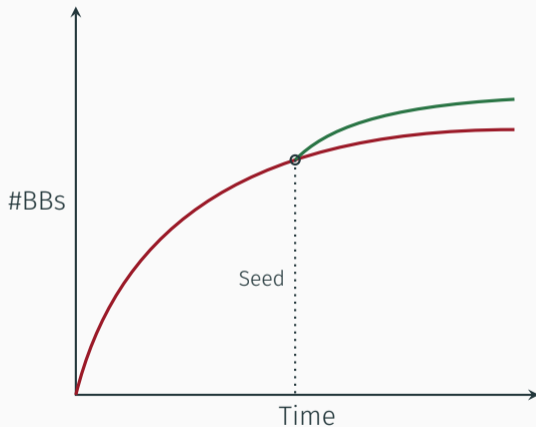
— Grammar fuzzer

— GRIMOIRE

Comparison to a grammar-based fuzzer



Using a grammar-based fuzzer as seed

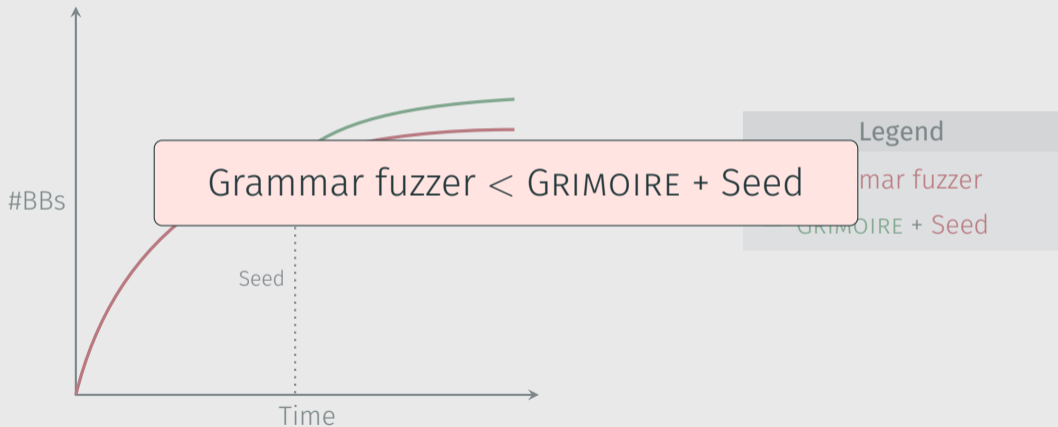


Legend

— Grammar fuzzer

— GRIMOIRE + Seed

Using a grammar-based fuzzer as seed



Conclusion

Take-aways


- Fuzzing structured inputs
- Common fuzzers: Small-scale mutations
- Grammar-based: Large-scale mutations
- GRIMOIRE:
 - Inference of input structure
 - Large-scale mutations (extension, recursive replacement, string replacement)
- Real-world impact: 11 CVEs assigned

- Fuzzing structured inputs
- Common fuzzers: Small-scale mutations
- Grammar-based: Lar
- GRIMOIRE:
 - Inference of input structure
 - Large-scale mutations (extension, recursive replacement, string replacement)
- Real-world impact: 11 CVEs assigned

Thank you!

Take-aways

- Fuzzing structured inputs
- Common fuzzers: Small-scale mutations
- Grammar-based: Large-scale mutations
- GRIMOIRE:
 - Inference of input structure
 - Large-scale mutations (extension, recursive replacement, string replacement)
- Real-world impact: 11 CVEs assigned

 @m_u00d8

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