

SyML: Guiding Symbolic Execution Toward Vulnerable States Through Pattern Learning

Nicola Ruaro, Lukas Dresel, Kyle Zeng, Tiffany Bao, Mario Polino, Andrea Continella, Stefano Zanero, Christopher Kruegel, Giovanni Vigna



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Dynamic Symbolic Execution?



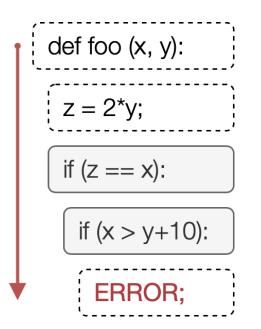
Dynamic Symbolic Execution



Dynamic?

Emulated Environment

(Replayability)

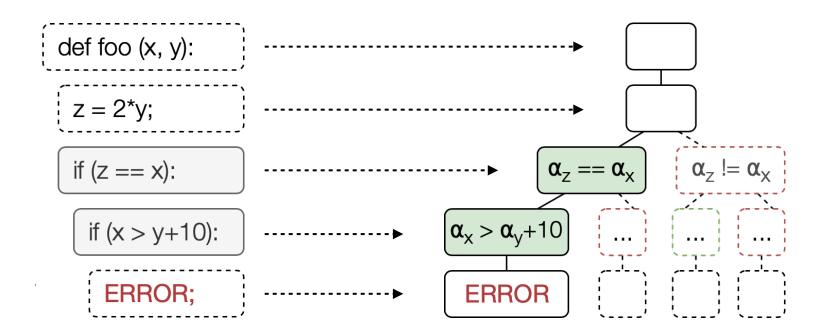




Symbolic?

Abstract Domain

(Semantic Insight)





Dynamic Symbolic Execution

Emulated Environment (Replayability)

Abstract Domain (Semantic Insight)





Dynamic Symbolic Execution

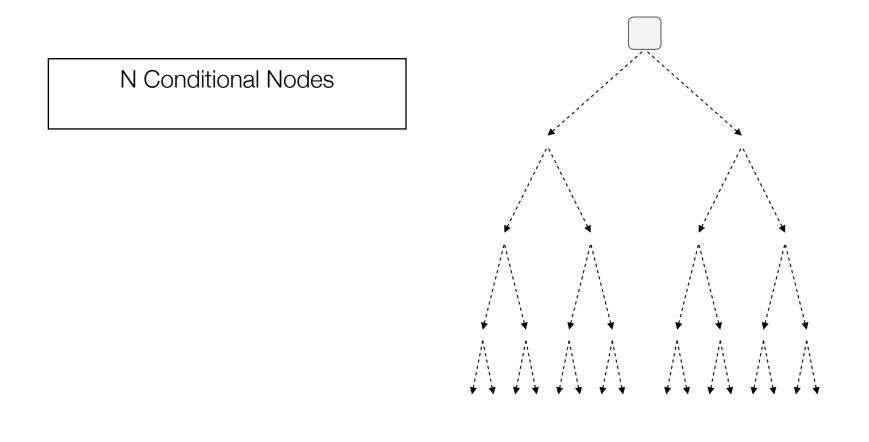
Emulated Environment (Replayability)

Abstract Domain (Semantic Insight)





Path Explosion Problem



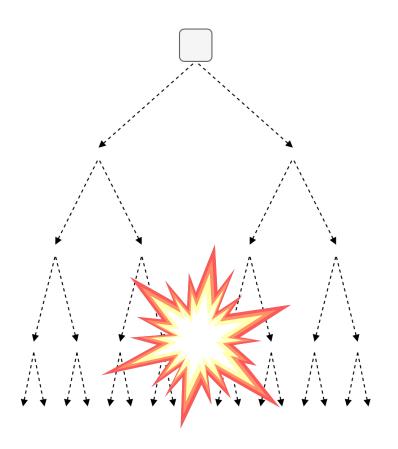


Path Explosion Problem

N Conditional Nodes **2^N Execution Paths**

 \checkmark

Limit exploration to a selected subset of execution paths





State-of-the-art

- 1. Symbolic-Assisted Fuzzing (Driller)
- 2. Under-Constrained Symbolic Execution
- 3. Merging Execution Paths (Veritesting)
- 4. Interleaved Symbolic Execution (Symbion)
- 5. Path Prioritization



State-of-the-art

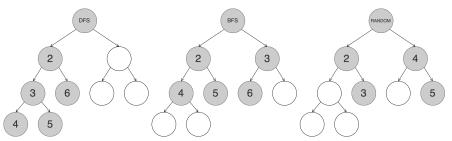
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5. Path Prioritization

- A. Classic Tree Traversal
 - Depth First
 - Breadth First
 - Random

B. Heuristic-Based

- Loop Exhaustion
- Coverage Optimization
- ...





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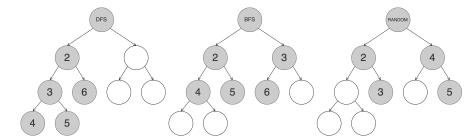
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• ...

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Shallow and Vulnerability-specific

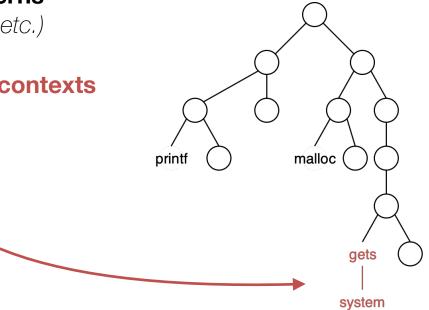


Approach



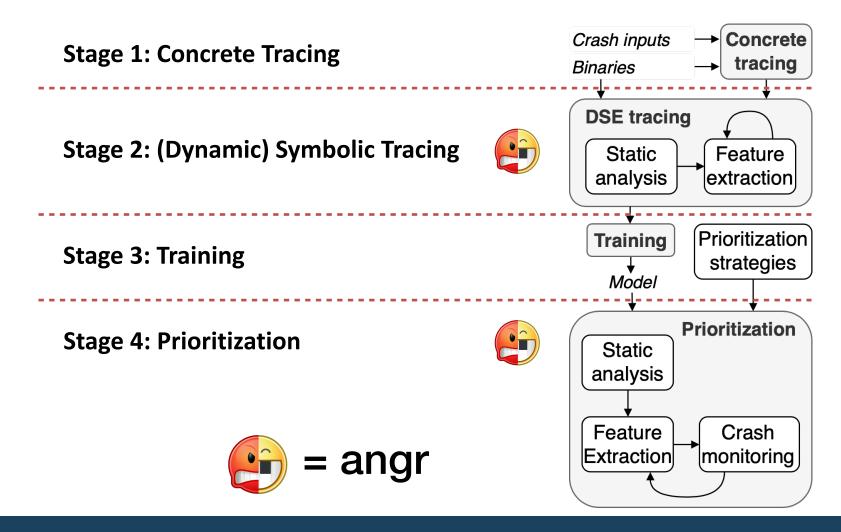
Intuition

- More coverage != more bugs
- Replicate the expertise of a human analyst
- Similar bugs == **similar patterns** (API calls, complex functions, etc.)
- Find interesting execution contexts



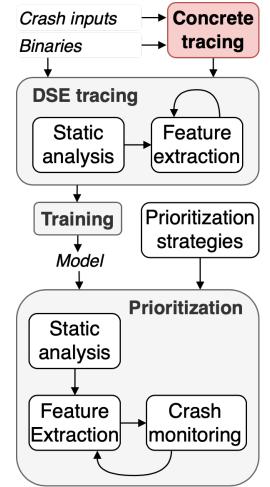


Approach Overview



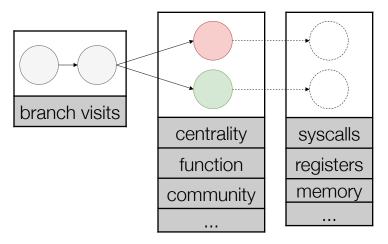


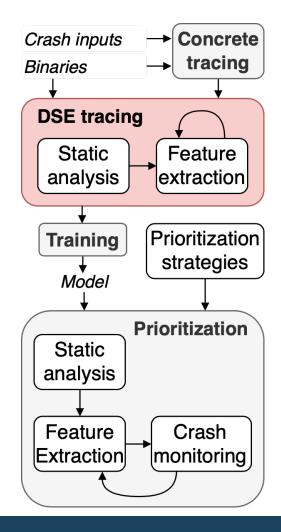
- Dataset (binaries and known vulnerabilities)
- Run binary inside the QEMU emulator
- Send crashing input
- Monitor the execution
- Collect execution traces





- Static analysis (CFG, symbols, etc.)
- Execute in angr
- Synchronize execution with recorded trace
- At every conditional node:
 - Create 2 new training points
 - Extract features

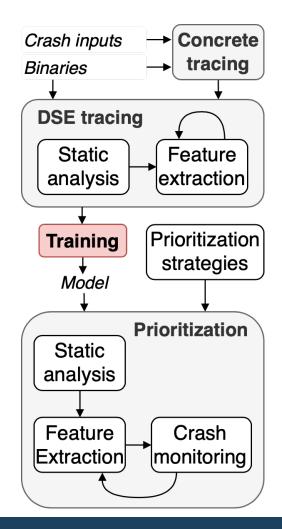




Clean Dataset:

- Numerical features
- Categorical features

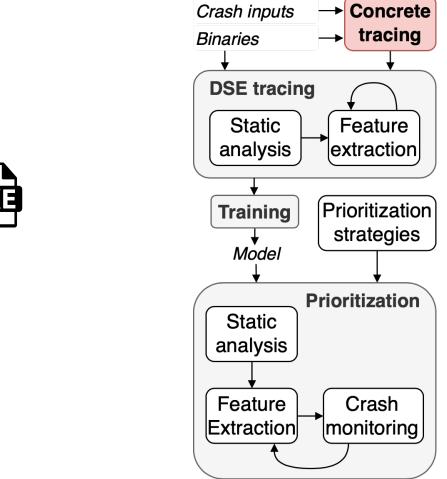
Models: Log. Regression, SVM, Dec. Tree, etc. Metrics: Accuracy, Coverage, F-1, etc. Cross Validation: Leave-One-Out





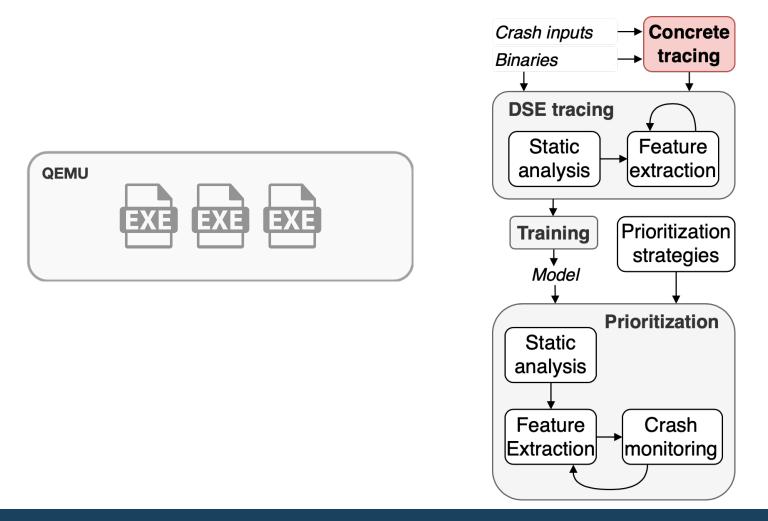
Example



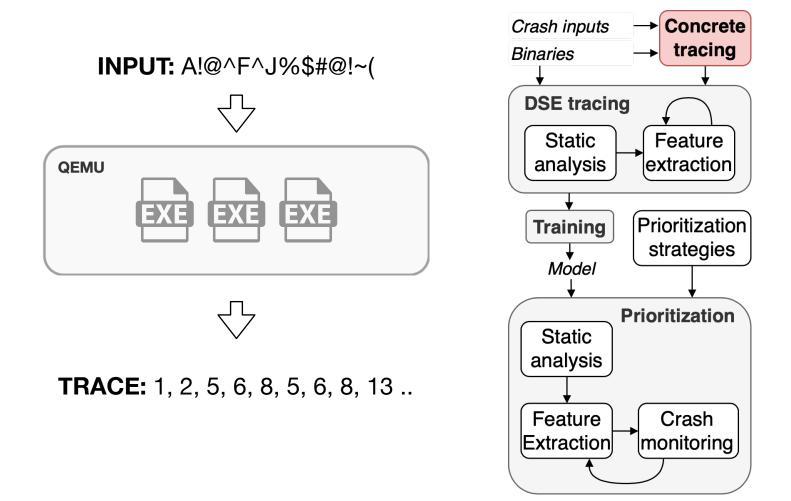






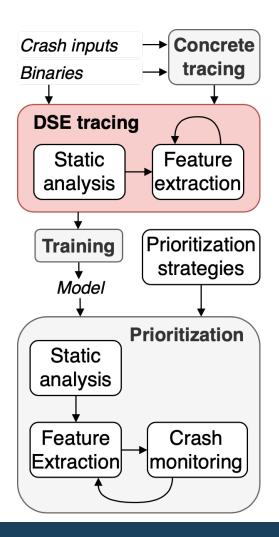


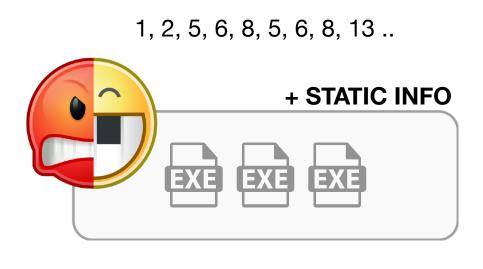


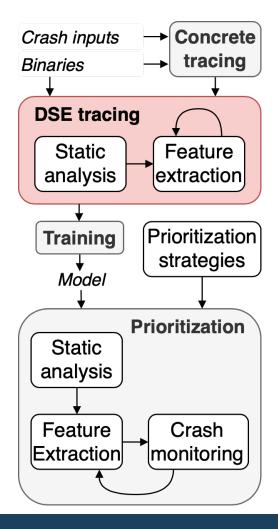


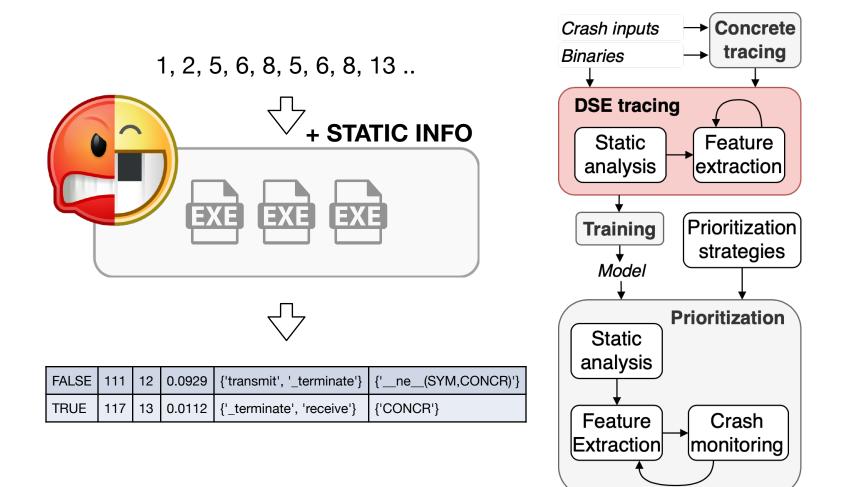
1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 5, 6, 8, 13 ..

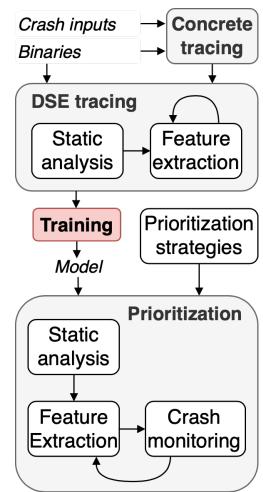








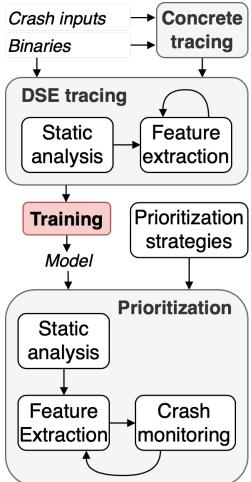




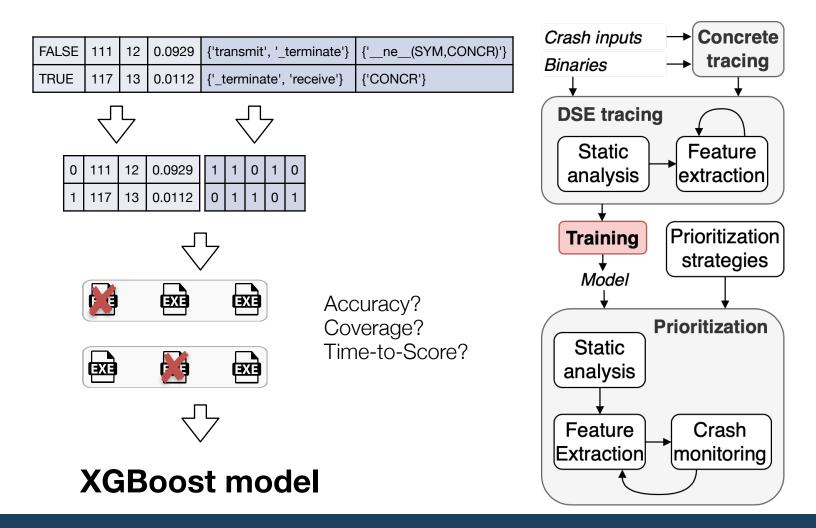
FALSE	111	12	0.0929	{'transmit', '_terminate'}	{'ne(SYM,CONCR)'}
TRUE	117	13	0.0112	{'_terminate', 'receive'}	{'CONCR'}

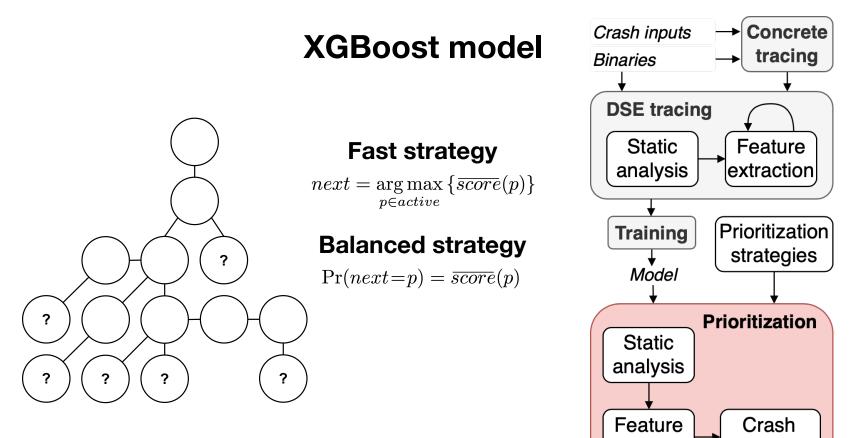


FALS	SE 11	1 12	0.0929	{'transmit', '_terminate'}	{'ne_(SYM,CONCR)'}
TRU	E 11	7 13	0.0112	{'_terminate', 'receive'}	{'CONCR'}
	7			\checkmark	
	0 11	1 12	0.0929	1 1 0 1 0	
	1 11	7 13	0.0112	0 1 1 0 1	
	N	ume	rical	Categorical	





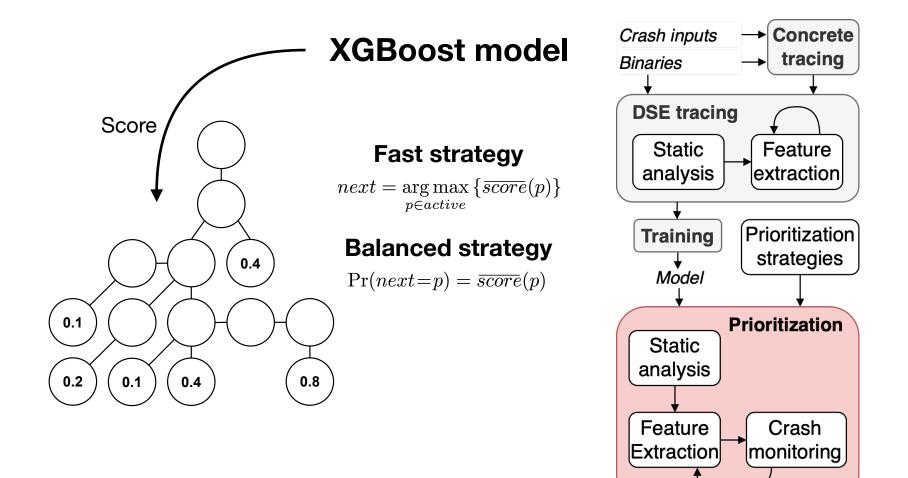


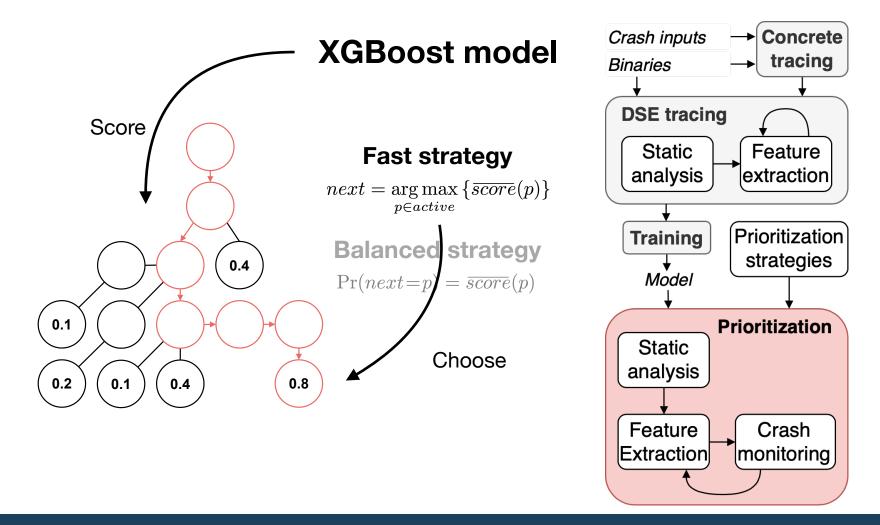


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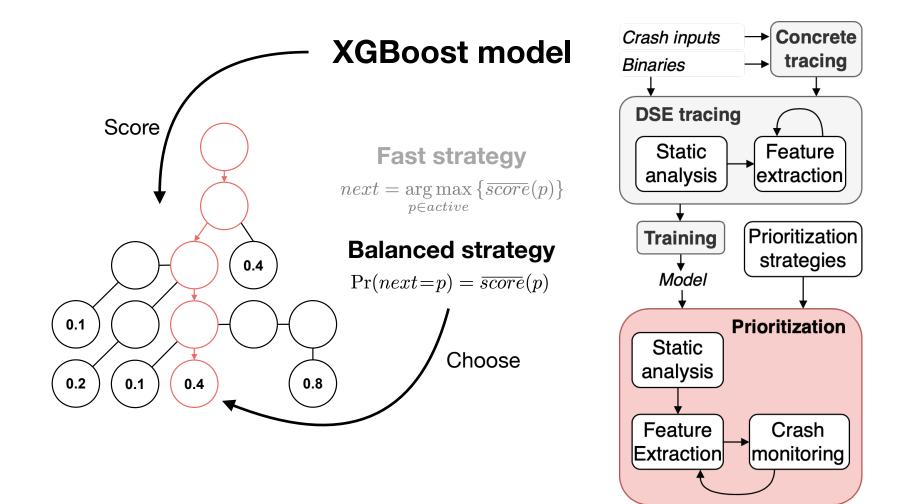
monitoring

Extraction





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Evaluation



Experimental Setup

- Reimplement the state-of-the-art in a unified framework (angr)
 - AEG Loop Exhaustion
 - KLEE Coverage Optimization
 - KLEE Random
- Binaries and crashing inputs
 - CGC Dataset
 - 3 real-world Linux CVEs (transfer learning)
- 1 Binary per CPU Core (3,6GHz)
- Run and monitor for 24 hours
- Check and classify crashes

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Dataset

- CGC dataset (binaries and known vulnerabilities)
 - Statically compiled x86 binaries
 - Semantics equivalent to Linux binaries
 - Running on DECREE—a different OS with a smaller set of system calls



- Linux CVEs
 - CVE-2004-1261 (asp2php)
 - CVE-2004-1288 (o3read)
 - CVE-2004-1292 (ringtonetools)

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Model	F1	Accuracy	Trace Coverage	Time-to- Score
LogRegr	77%	66%	73%	0.01s
LinDiscr	76%	68%	75%	0.01s
KNN	79%	63%	70%	0.1s
SVM	82%	76%	72%	0.04s
MLP	81%	80%	68%	0.04s
DecisionTree	85%	80%	78%	0.02s
RandomForest	92%	90%	90%	0.32s
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Performance constraints:

• Simpler/Faster model

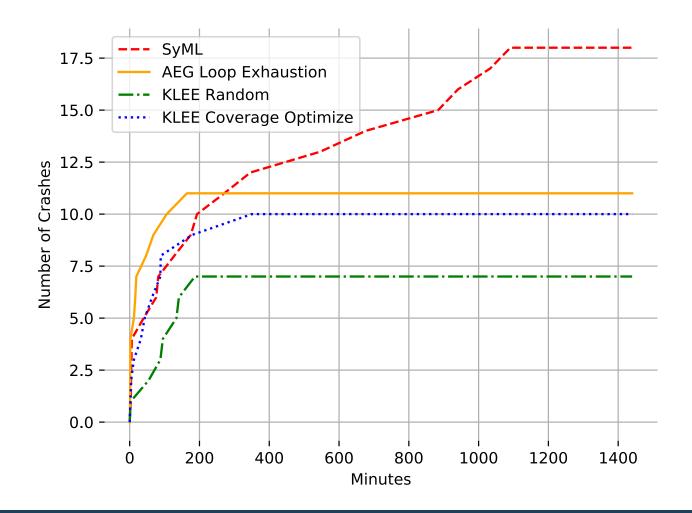


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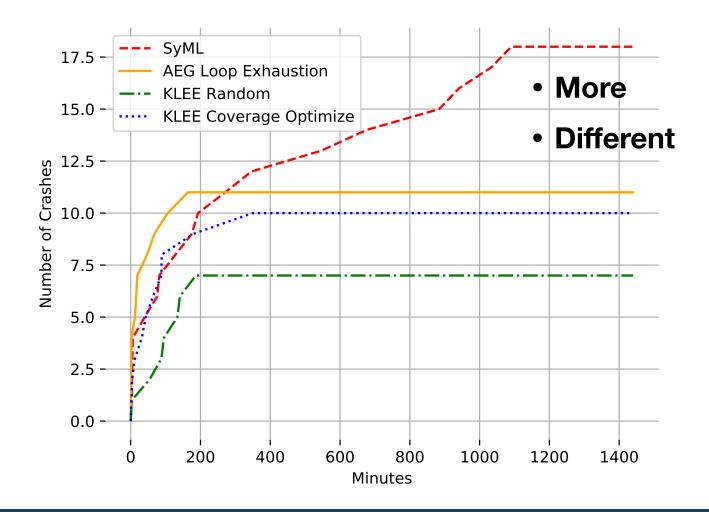
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Comparison Results



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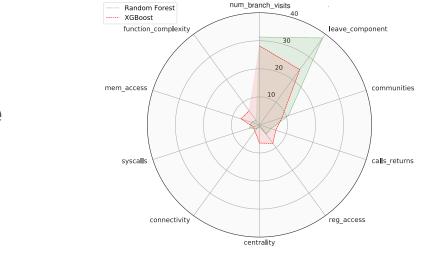
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Model Analysis

Features Importance

Prediction Scores Distribution

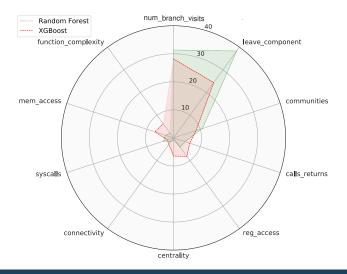
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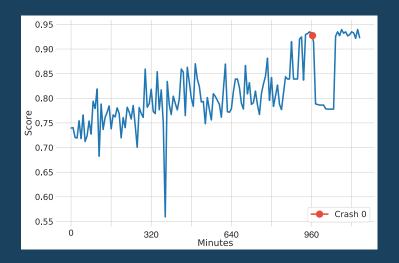
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Model Analysis



Features Importance



Prediction Scores Distribution

Transfer Learning

- DSE inaccuracies make it hard to re-trace Linux binaries
- CGC semantics are analogous to the Linux x86 semantics
 - This allows us to transfer some of the knowledge learned from the larger CGC dataset to the Linux dataset

Model	F1	Accuracy
RandomForest (Linux)	63%	70%
AdaBoost (Linux)	63%	63%
XGBoost (Linux)	51%	56%
XGBoost (CGC)	69%	54%
XGBoost (CGC+Linux)	77%	66%

Conclusion

- We propose a **novel path prioritization** approach, leveraging supervised learning algorithms to steer DSE and reach interesting paths
- We evaluate our approach on the CGC dataset, outperforming prior work with more (and different) vulnerabilities
- We effectively **transfer the models learned** on the CGC dataset to achieve a better prediction accuracy on 3 real-world CVEs affecting Linux

Future Work

- Train on a **large dataset of Linux binaries** using a different re-tracing framework
- Adapt and apply to guide hybrid fuzzing



Thank You!

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