

Expanding the Reach of Fuzz Testing

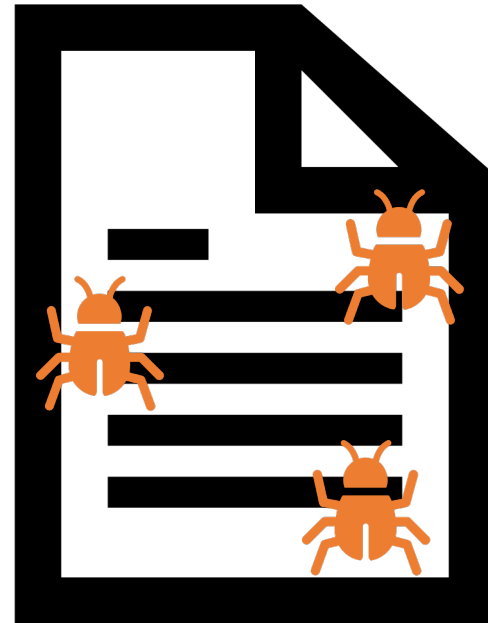
Caroline Lemieux

The University of British Columbia

CSER New Faculty Talk

June 7, 2023

Software Has Bugs



Bugs Have Increasing Consequences



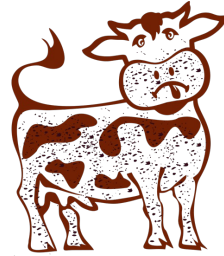
Bugs Have Increasing Consequences



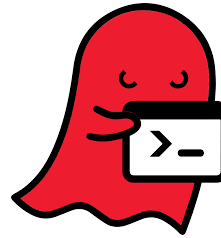
Badlock



Cloudbleed



Dirty COW



GHOST



Heartbleed



StageFright



ShellShock



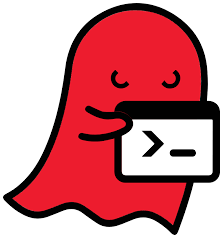
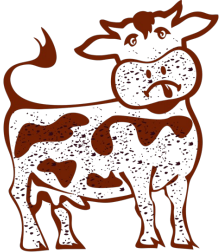
Bugs Have Increasing Consequences



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The Cost of Poor Software Quality in the US: A 2020 Report

the cost of poor quality software is **\$2.08 trillion** in the US in 2020

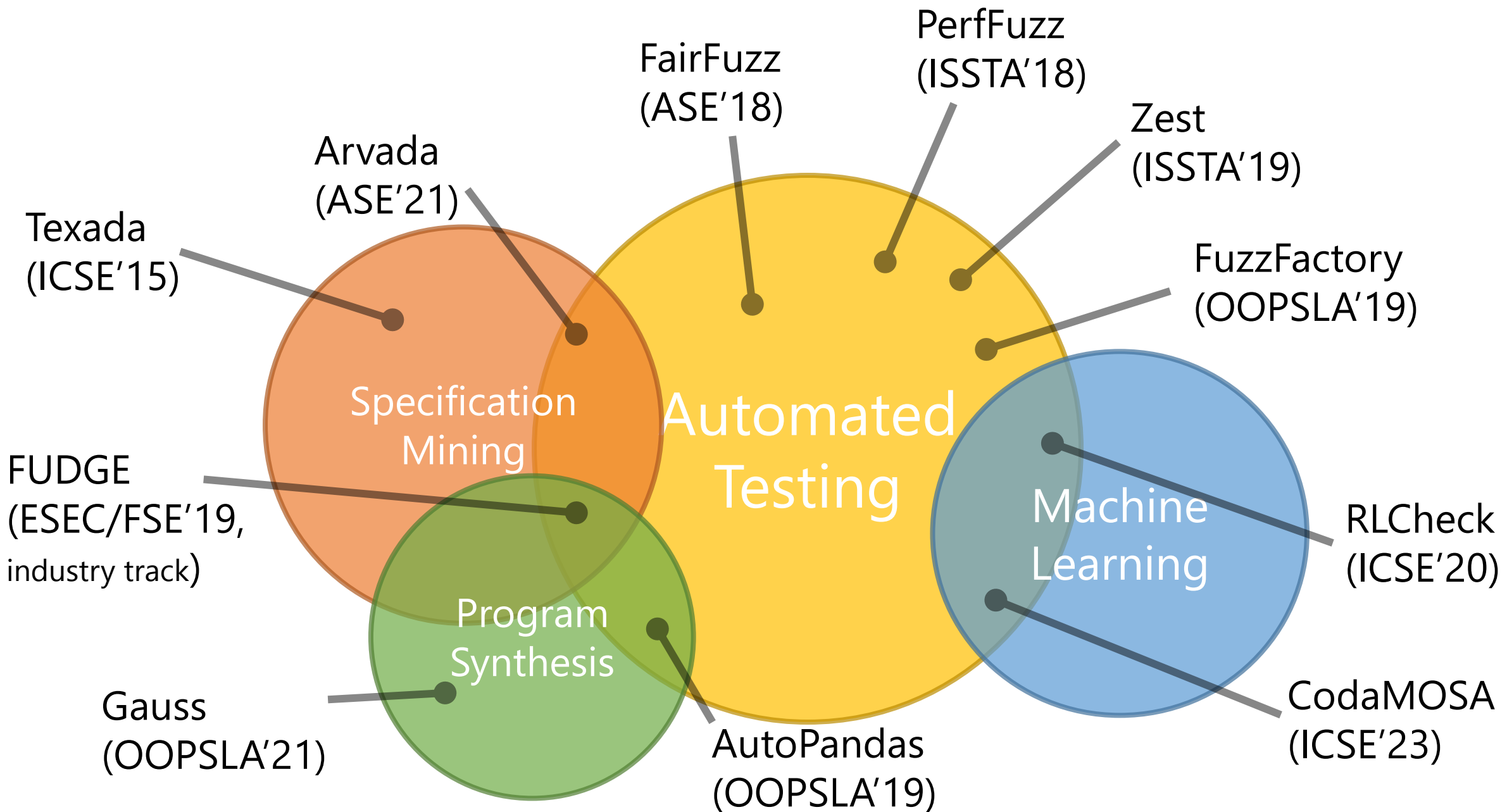
HERB KRASNER
MEMBER, ADVISORY BOARD
CONSORTIUM FOR INFORMATION & SOFTWARE QUALITY™ (CISQ™)
WWW.IT-CISO.ORG
HKRASNER@UTTKAS.EDU
DATE: JANUARY 1, 2021

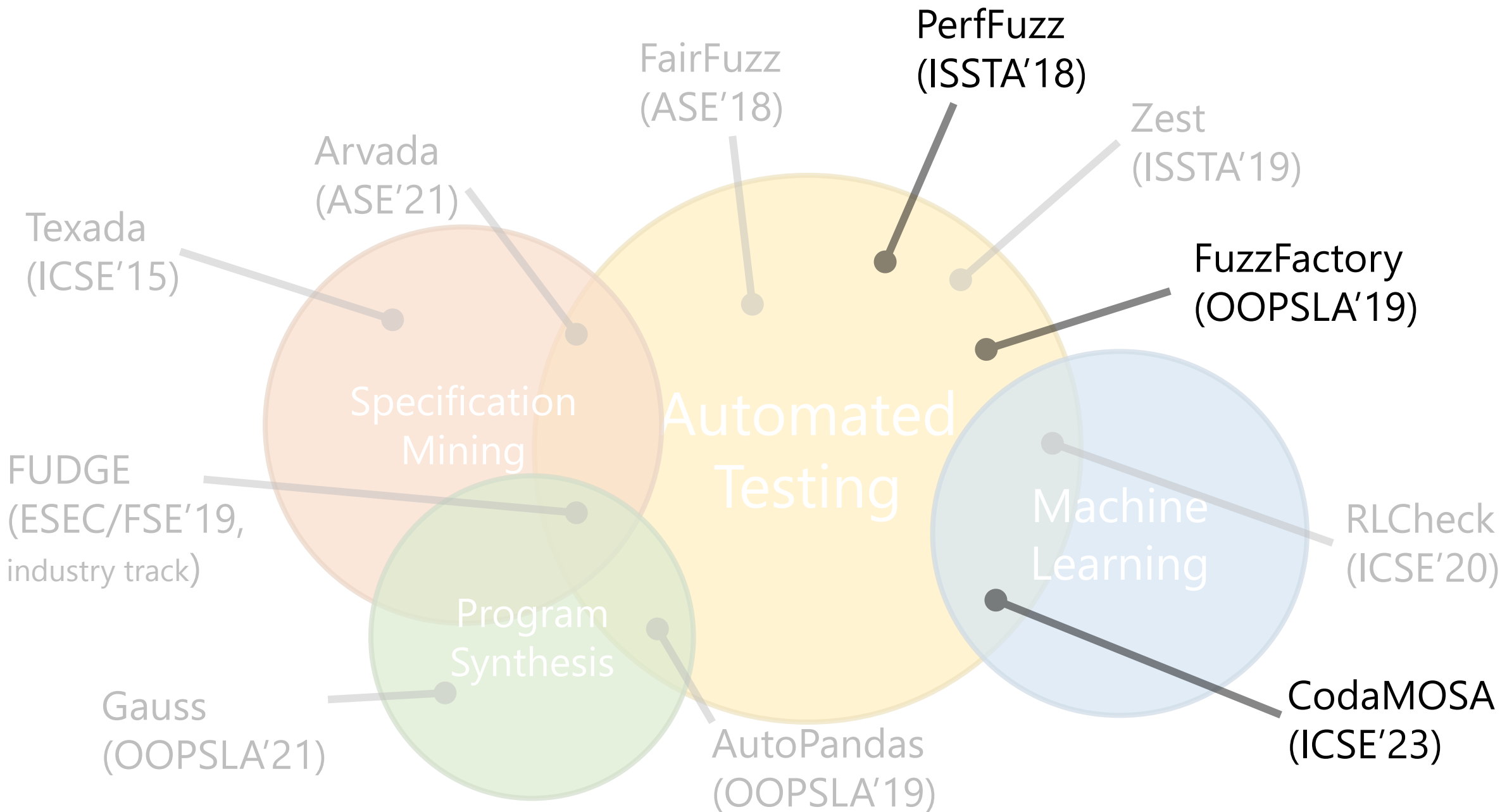


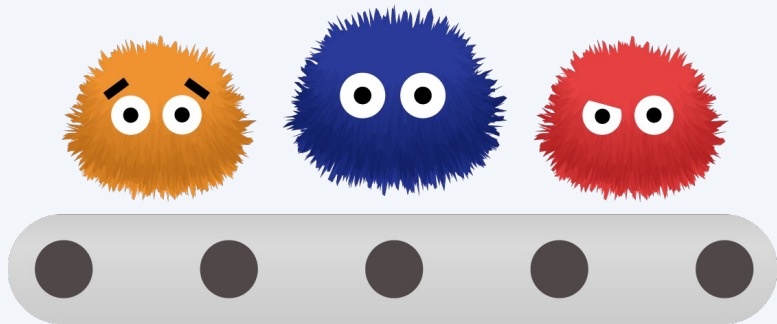
My Work:

build tools to help developers
improve **correctness**, **security** and
performance of software



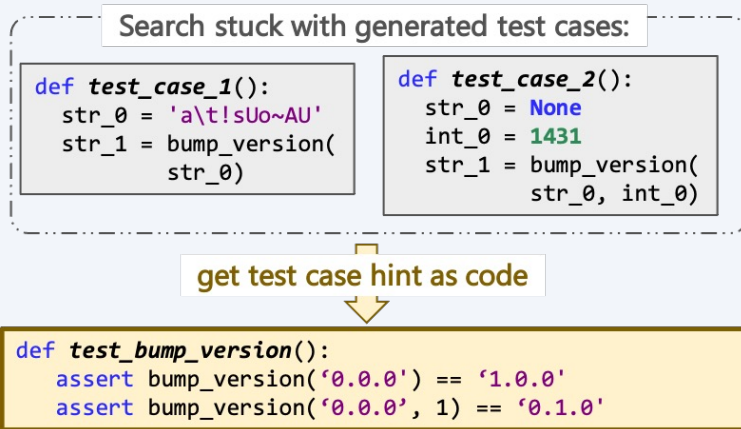






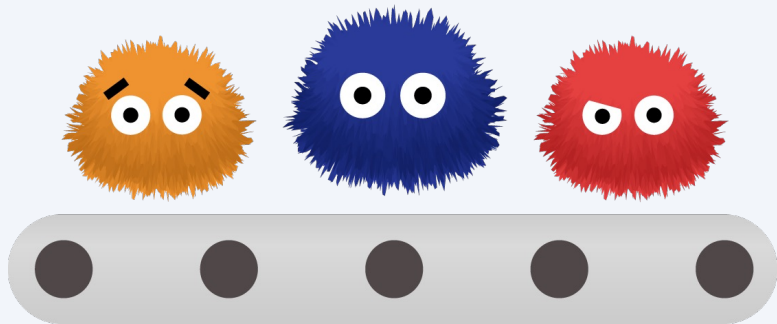
Using *generalized feedback maps* to expand *bugs findable by fuzz testing*

PerfFuzz
(ISSTA'18)
FuzzFactory
(OOPSLA'19)



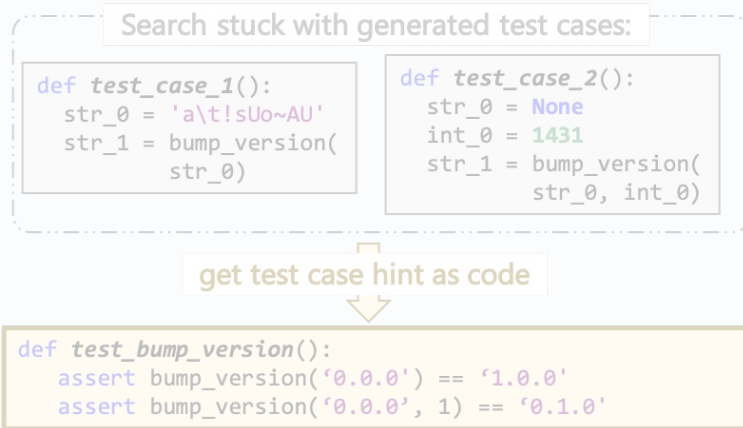
Using *large language models* to improve *automated test suite generation*

CodaMOSA
(ICSE'23)



Using *generalized feedback maps* to expand *bugs findable by fuzz testing*

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Using *large language models* to improve *automated test suite generation*

CodaMOSA (ICSE'23)

Performance Bugs



Performance Bugs



Performance Bugs



CVE-2020-7212 Detail

Current Description

The `_encode_invalid_chars` function in `util/url.p` through 1.25.7 for Python allows a denial of service because of an inefficient algorithm. The percent encodings step, so the total time is $O(N^2)$. If percent encoding is used, the size of `percent_encodings` may be up to $O(N)$, the size of `percent_encodings` may be up to $O(N)$, the size of `percent_encodings` may be up to $O(N)$. (normalize existing percent-encoded bytes) also step, so the total time is $O(N^2)$. If percent encoding is used, the size of `percent_encodings` may be up to $O(N)$. the time to compute `_encode_invalid_chars` would be most 484 $((10+6*2)^2)$.

Can we find inputs revealing these bugs automatically? 🤔

Takes 1+ minute to report syntax error:

```
(((((((((((((((((((((e foo = 1; => 1;
```

[+View Analysis Description](#)

Severity CVSS Version 3.x CVSS Version 2.0

CVSS 3.x Severity and Metrics:

NIST: NVD **Base Score:** 7.5 HIGH

IJG jpeg	NetBSD bpf ¹	man & mandoc ^{1 2 3 4 5 ...}
libtiff ^{1 2 3}	clamav ^{1 2 3 4}	
Mozilla Firefox	clang / llvm ^{1 2 3 4 5}	MMIX ¹
Adobe Flash / PCRI	mutt ¹	dhcpcd ¹
LibreOffice ¹	pdksh ^{1 2}	mbed TLS ¹
GnuTLS	redis / lua-cmsg	Linux xfs ¹
PuTTY ¹	perl ^{1 2 3 4 5 6}	Adobe Reader ¹
bash (post-Shells)	SleuthKit ¹	OpenBSD kernel ¹
pdfium ¹	exifprobe ¹	MatrixSSL ¹
libarchive ^{1 2 3}	Xerces-C ^{1 2}	w3m ^{1 2 3 4}
BIND ^{1 2 3}	exiv ^{1 2}	irssi ^{1 2 3}
Oracle Berkeley	curl ^{1 2 3}	Malheur ¹
FLAC audio lib	dnsmasq ¹	gdk-pixbuf ¹
strings (+ related too	libwmf ¹	lz4 ¹
rcs ¹	imlib2 ^{1 2 3 4}	libpcrc ^{1 2 3}
Info-Zip unz	libsass ¹	openexr ¹
	VLC ^{1 2}	lrzip ^{1 2 3}
	screen ^{1 2 3}	ytnef ^{1 2 3 4 ...}
	UPX ¹	Apache httpd ¹
		pev ^{1 2 3 4}
		Linux new mgmt
	Mongoose OS ¹	iOS kernel ¹

Trophies

Honggfuzz has been used to find a few interesting security problems in major software packages; An incomplete list:

- **P**
- **A**
 - [Multiple exploitable bugs in IDA-Pro](#)
 - [Remote DoS in Crypto++](#) • [CVE-2016-9939](#)
 - Programming language interpreters
 - [PHP/Python/Ruby](#)
 - [PHP WDDX](#)
 - [PHP](#)
 - Perl: [#1](#), [#2](#), [#3](#)
 - [Double-free in LibXMP](#)
 - [Heap buffer overflow in SAPCAR](#) • [CVE-2017-8852](#)
- **V**
 - [Crashes in libbass](#)
 - **FreeType**
 - [Heap buffer-overflow \(or UAF\) in MPV](#)
 - [CVI](#) • [Heap buffer-overflow in picoc](#)
 - [CVI](#) • [Crashes in OpenCOBOL: #1, #2](#)
 - [CVI](#) • [DoS in ProFTPD: #1, #2](#)
 - [CVI](#) • [Memory corruption in htmldoc](#)
 - [CVI](#) • [Memory corruption in OpenDetex](#)
 - [CVI](#) • [Memory corruption in Yabasic](#)
 - [CVI](#) • [Memory corruption in Xfig](#)
 - **Rust:**
 - panic() in regex [#1](#), [#2](#), [#3](#)
 - panic() in h2 [#1](#), [#2](#), [#3](#)
 - panic() in sleep-parser [#1](#)
 - panic() in lewton [#1](#)
 - panic()/DoS in Ethereum-Parity [#1](#)
 - crash() in Parts - a GPT partition manager [#1](#)
 - crashes in rust-bitcoin/rust-lightning [#1](#)
- **A**
- **M**
- **N**
- **N**
- **N**
- **Samba**
- [Crash in](#)
- [Multiple](#)
- [Buffer o](#)

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	VLC ^{1 2}	ytnef ^{1 2 3 4 ...}
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	UPX ¹	pev ^{1 2 3 4}
		Linux menuconfig
	Mongoose OS ¹	iOS kernel ¹

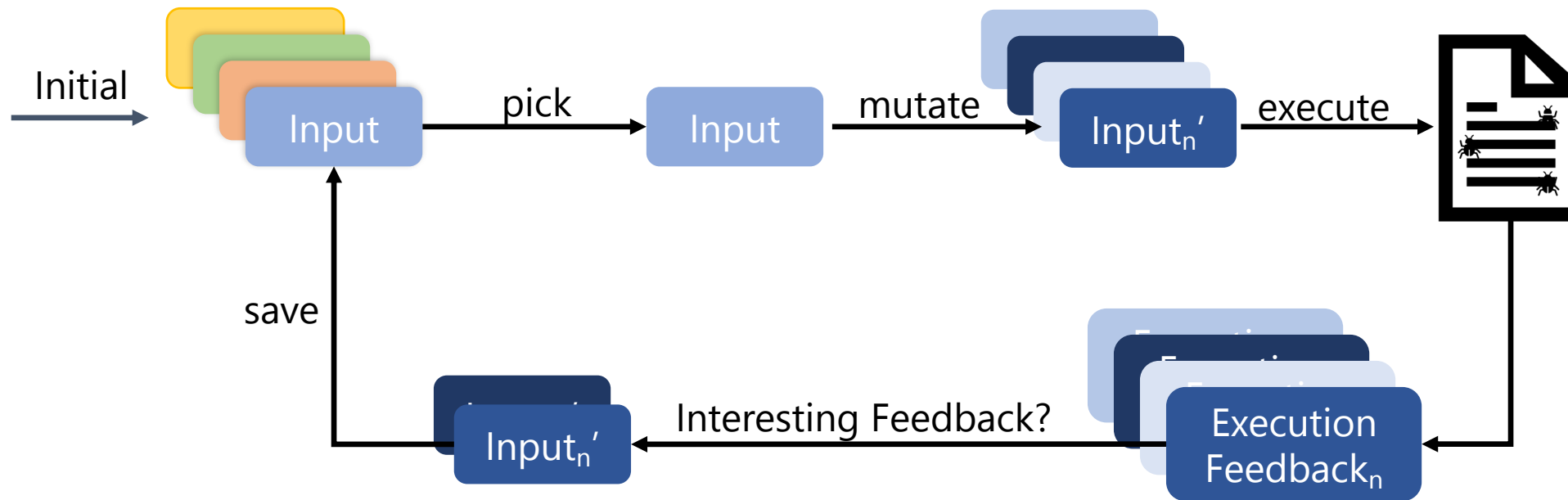
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Honggfuzz has been used to find a few interesting security problems in major software packages; An incomplete list:

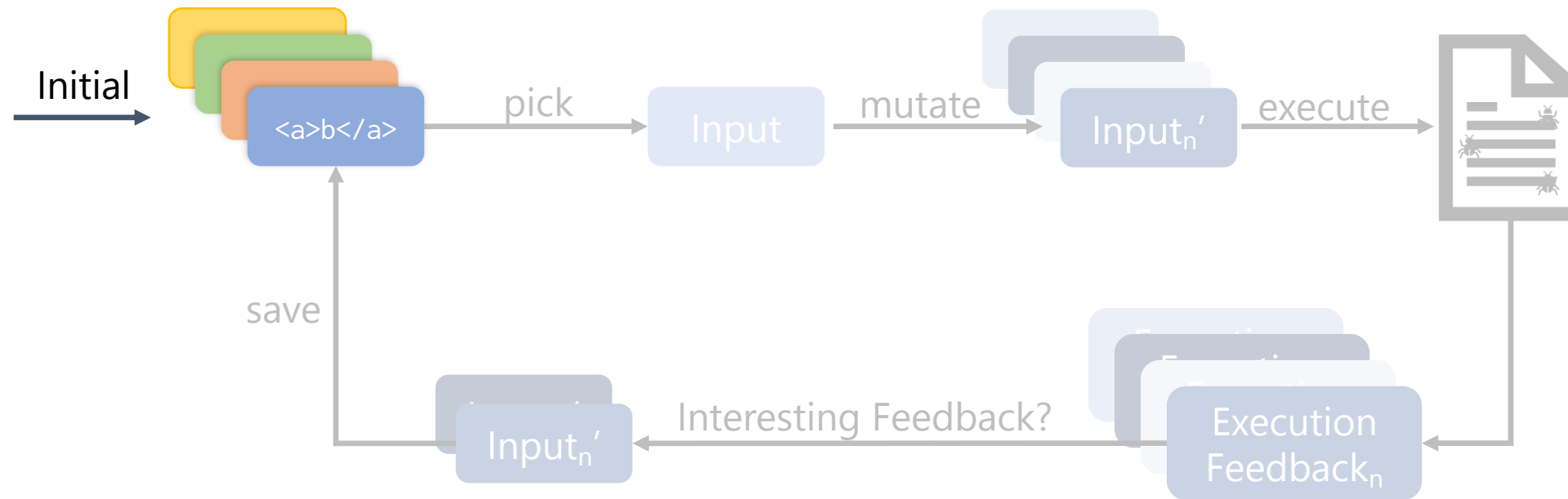
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- **C**
 - CVE-2017-11586 in SARDAR
 - CVE-2017-9859
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- **CVI**
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 - CVE-2017-9859
- **D**
 - Memory corruption in Yabasic
 - Memory corruption in Xfig
- **E**
 - Rust:
 - panic() in regex #1, #2, #3
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 - crash() in Parts - a GPT partition manager #1
 - crashes in rust-bitcoin/rust-lightning #1
- **F**
 - Stack cc
 - Infinite l
 - A couple
 - Samba
 - Crash in
 - Multiple
 - Buffer o
- **M**
 - Linux menuconfig

How does it work?

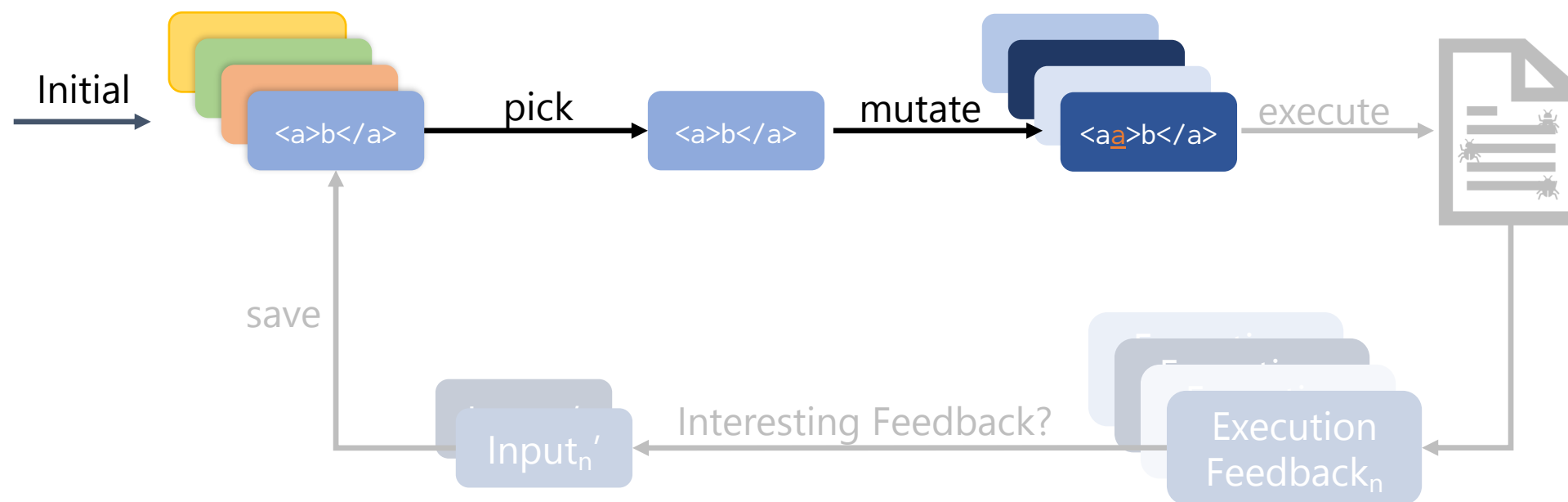
Coverage-Guided Fuzzing



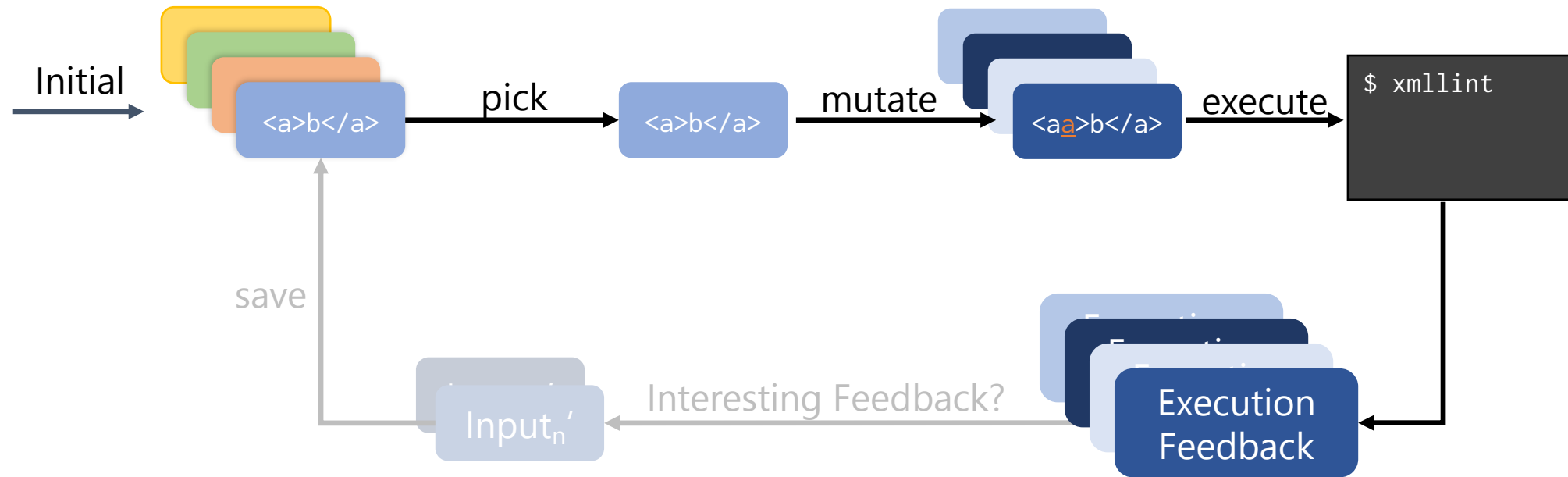
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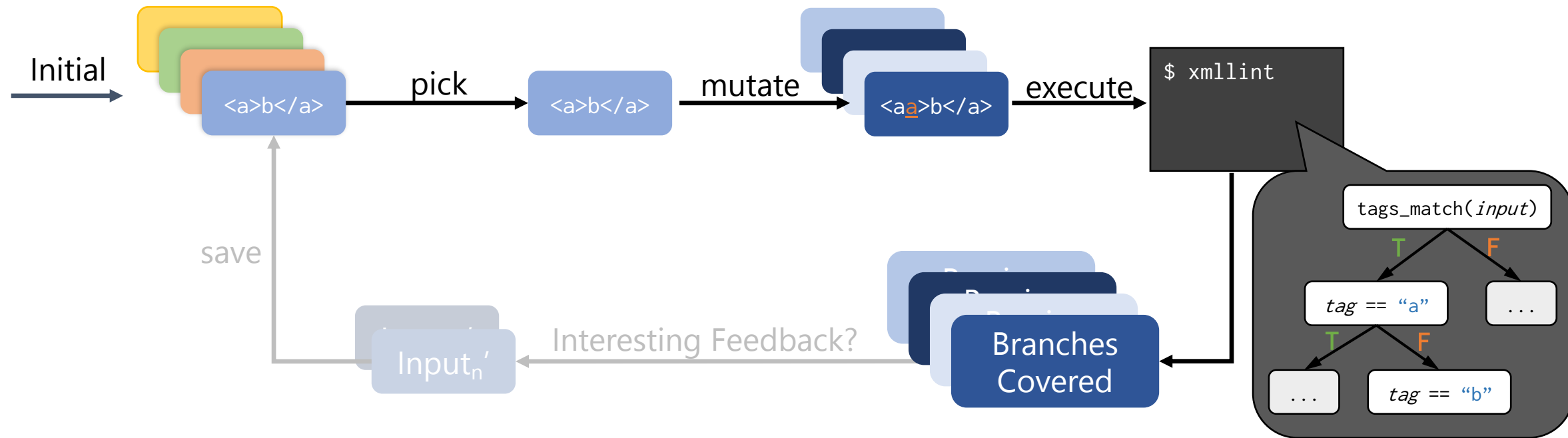
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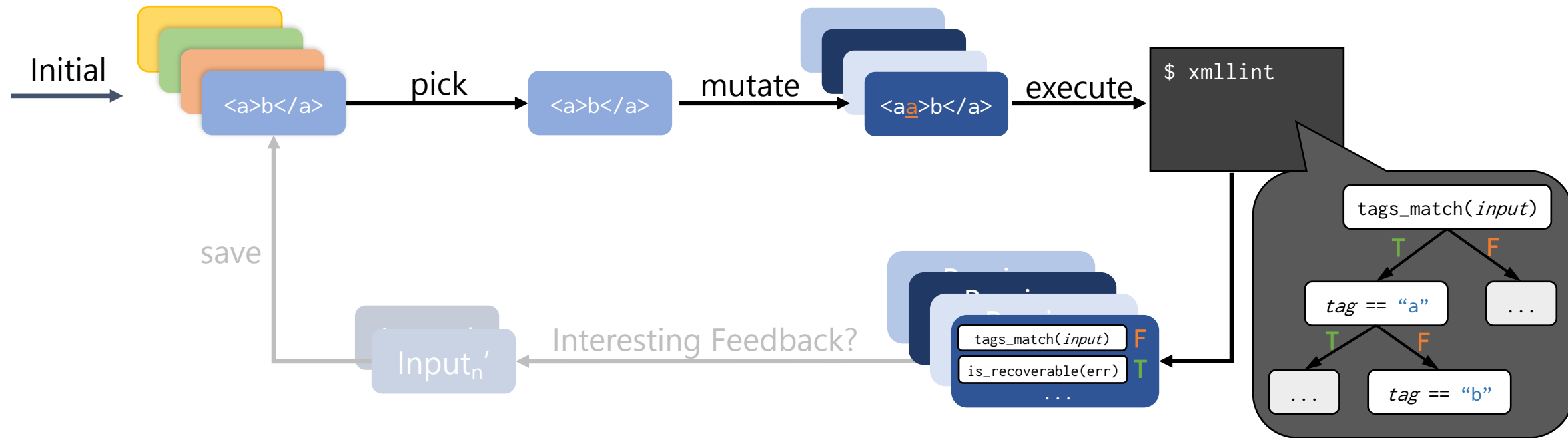
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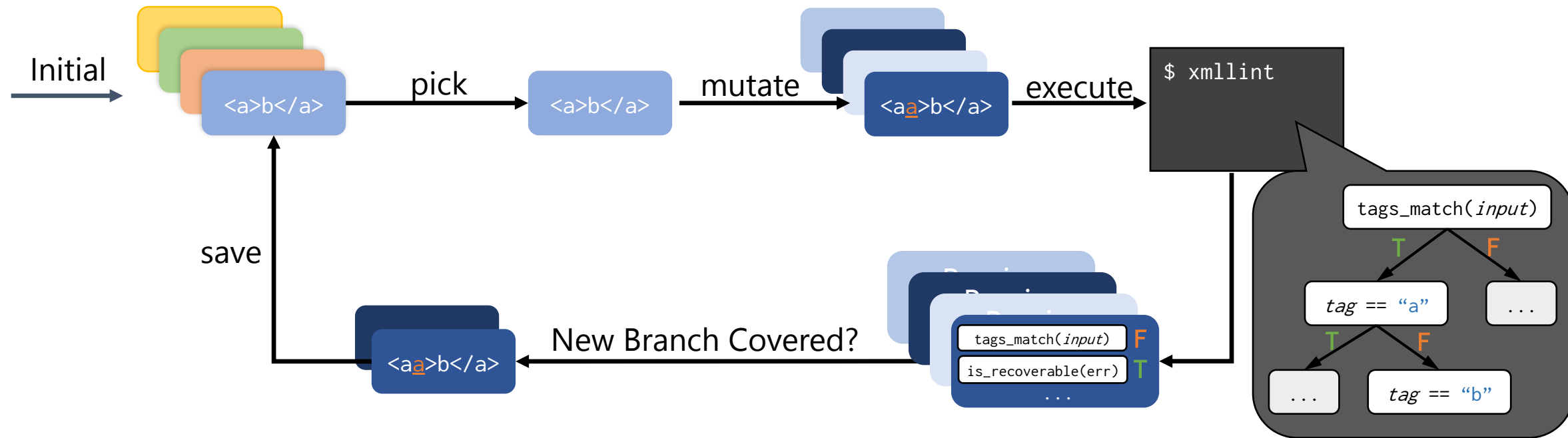
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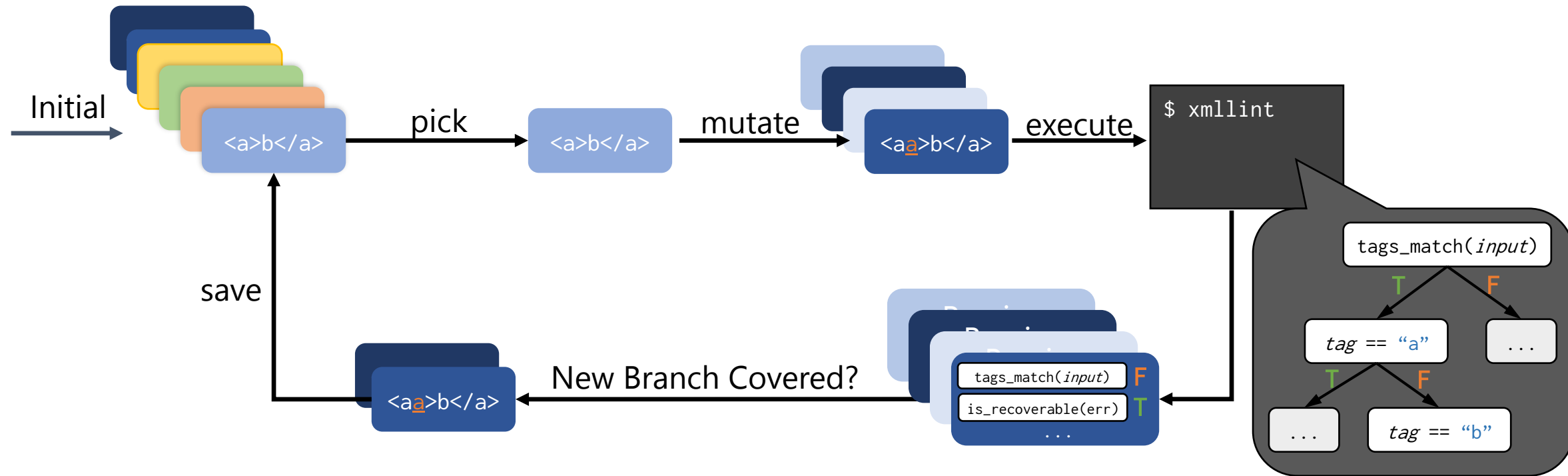
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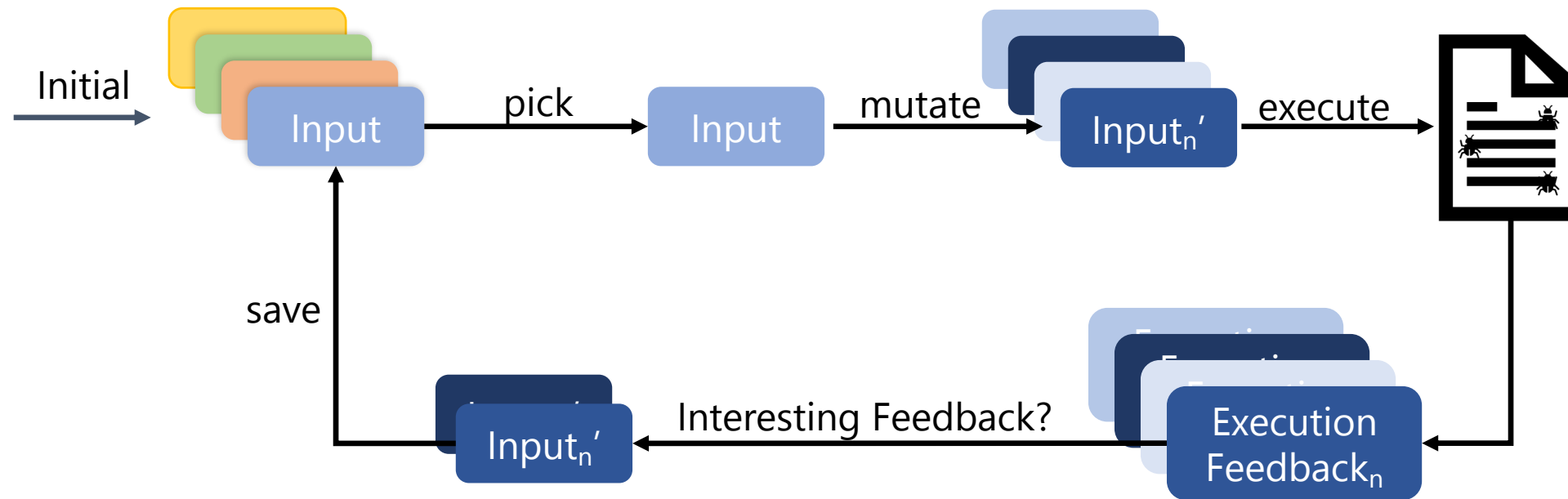
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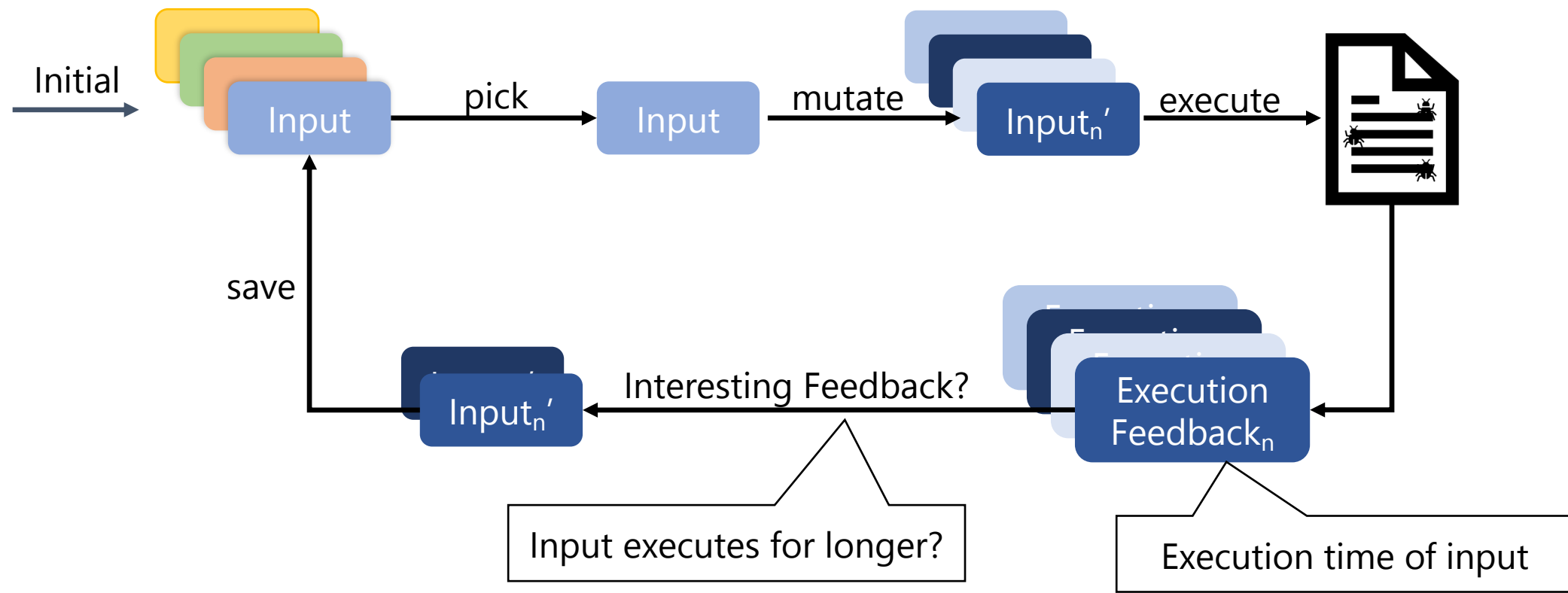
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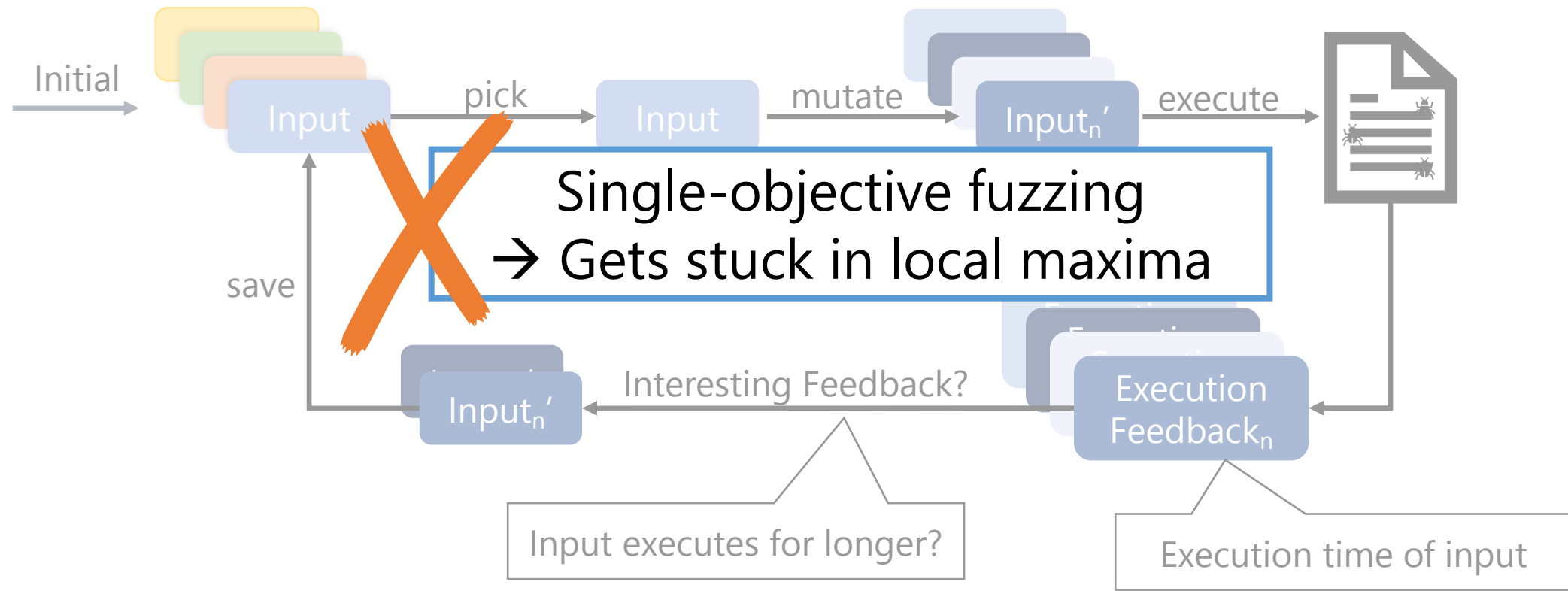
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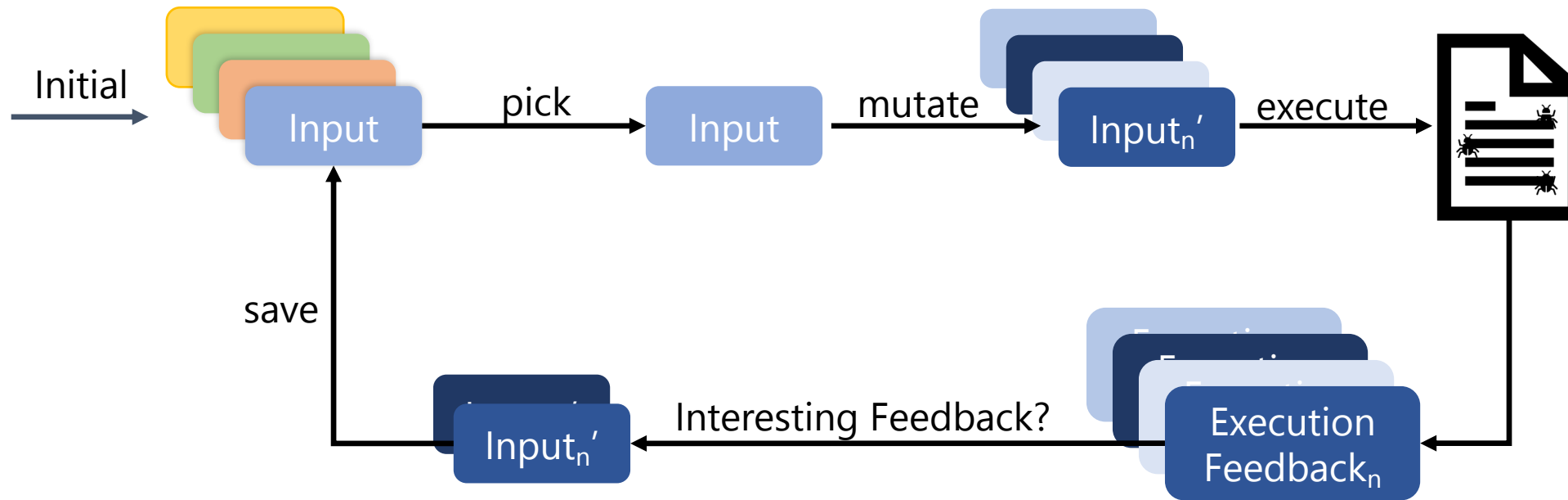
Fuzzing to Find Performance Bugs?



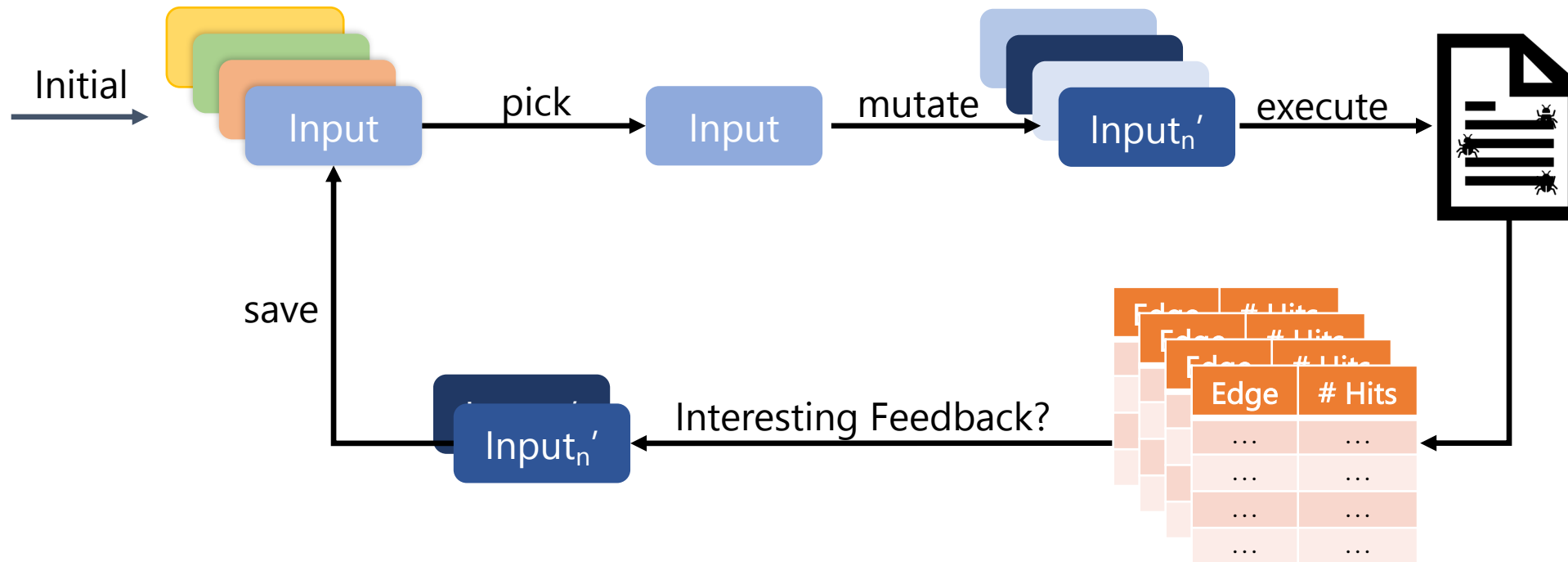
Fuzzing to Find Performance Bugs?



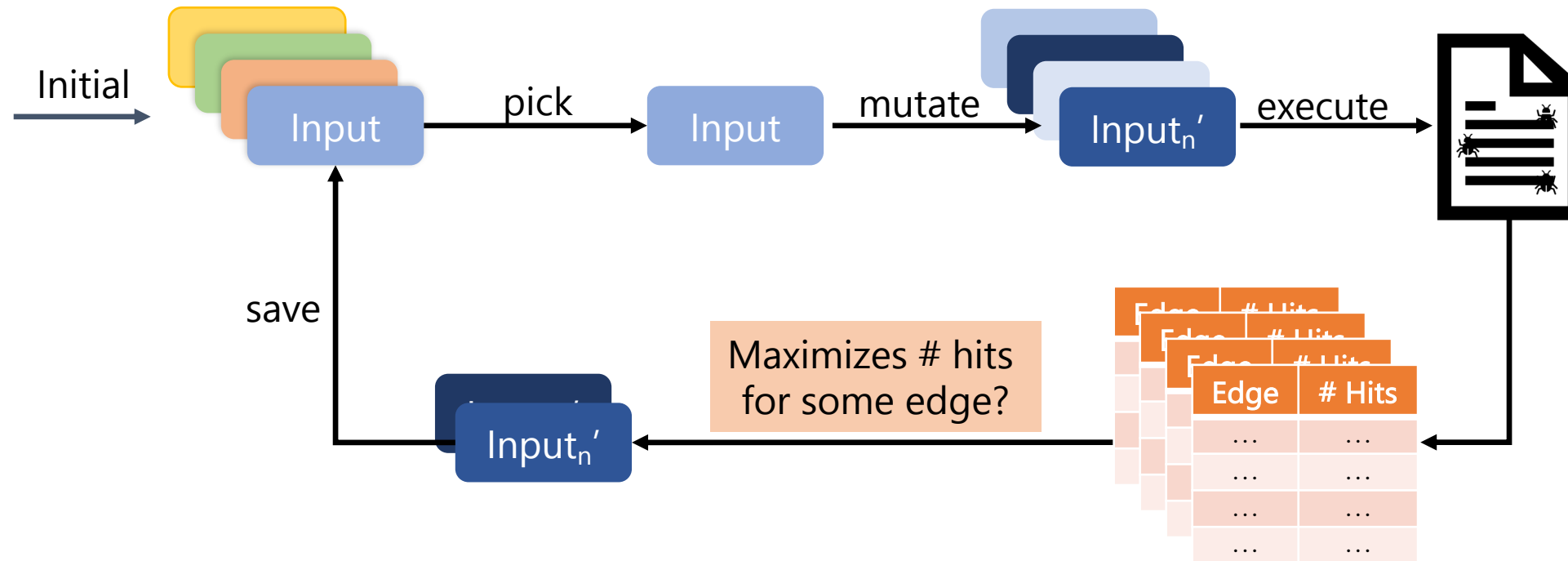
PerfFuzz



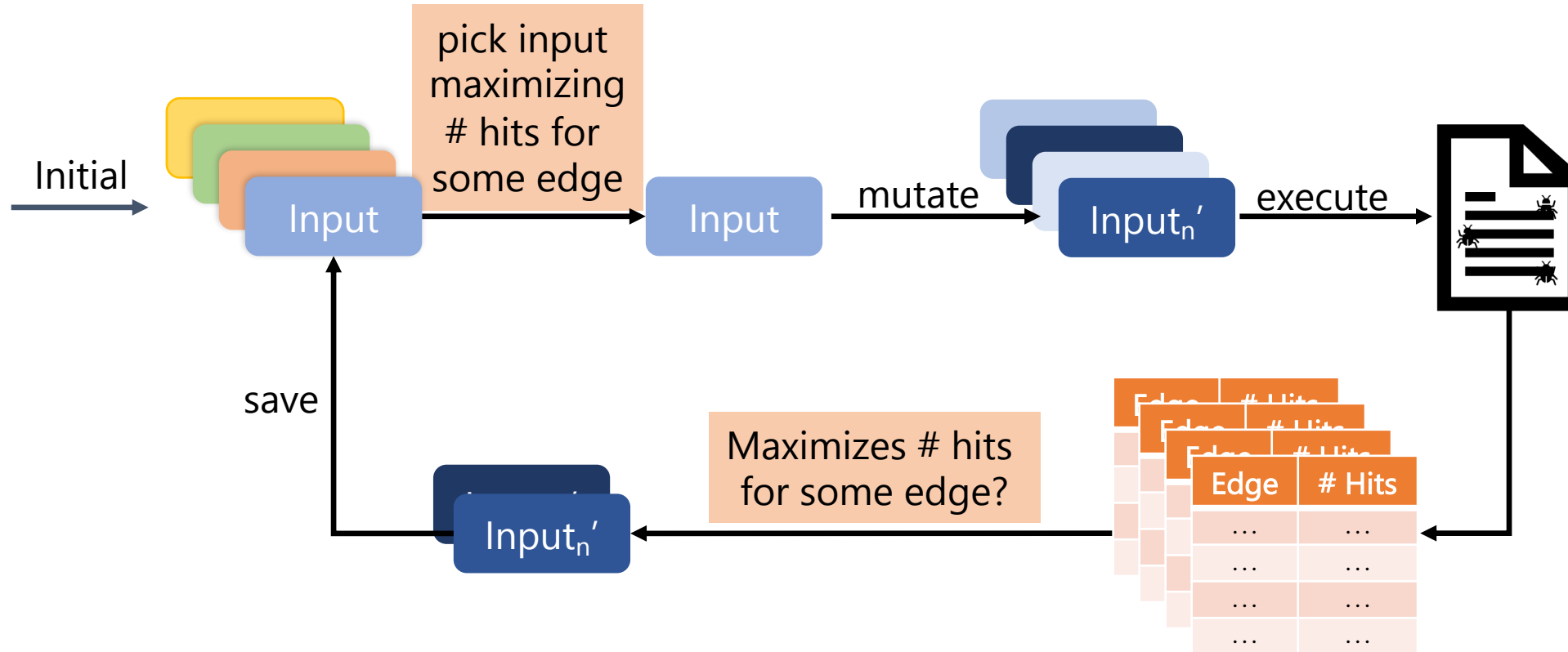
PerfFuzz



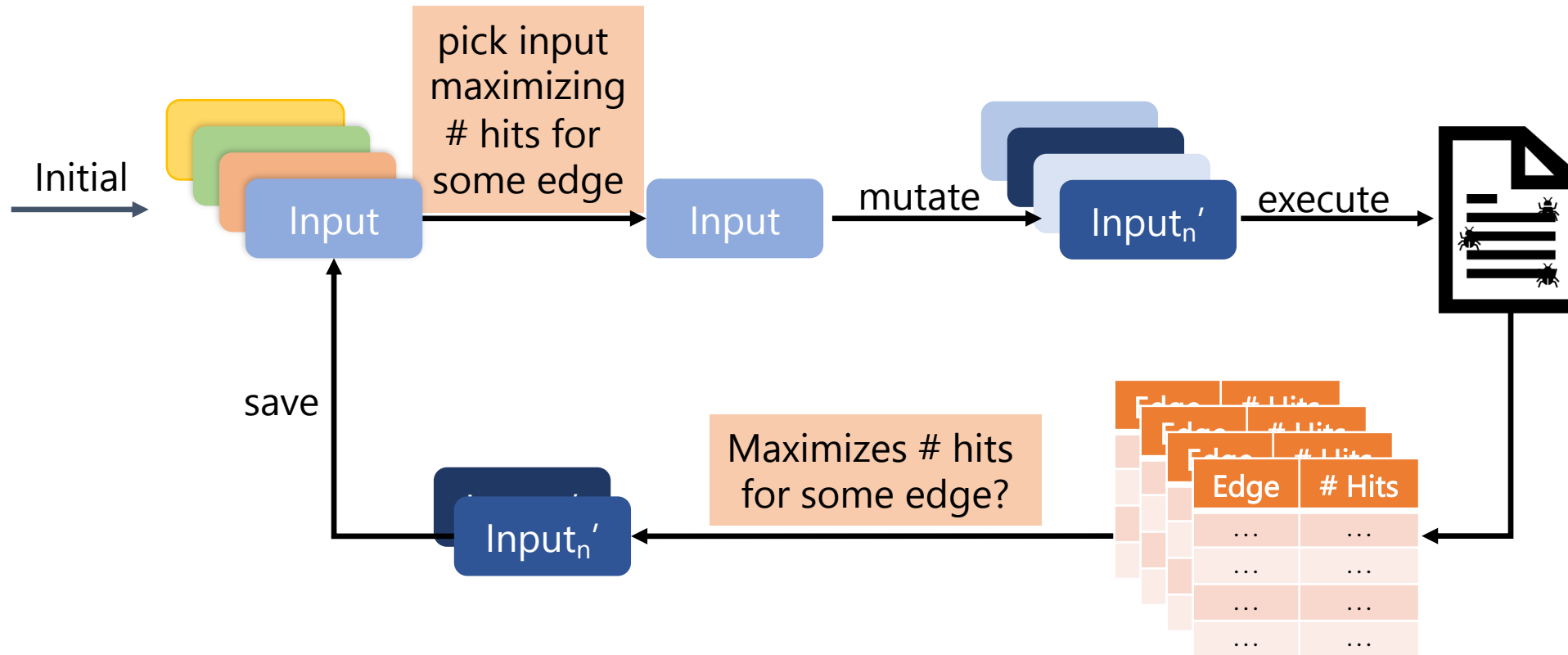
PerfFuzz



PerfFuzz



PerfFuzz



Example program: wf

- Count frequency of words in string

input:

```
the quick brown the dog
```

output:

```
brown: 1  
dog: 1  
quick: 1  
the: 2
```

Example program: wf

- Count frequency of words in string

input:

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output:

```
brown: 1  
dog: 1  
quick: 1  
the: 2
```

Fedora Linux implementation: linked list hash table.
Quadratic worst-case behavior ☹️
(when all words hash collide)

wf results: PerfFuzz Finds True Worst Cases

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SlowFuzz (single objective maximization) worst case:

t r t t s f o ö e r t s f o r t x x t s f o r t x x

wf results: PerfFuzz Finds True Worst Cases

SlowFuzz (single objective maximization) worst case:

```
t r t t s f o ö e r t s f o r t x x t s f o r t x x
```

PerfFuzz worst case:

```
t <81>v ^?@t <80>!^?@t <80>!t t^Rn t t t t t t t t t
```

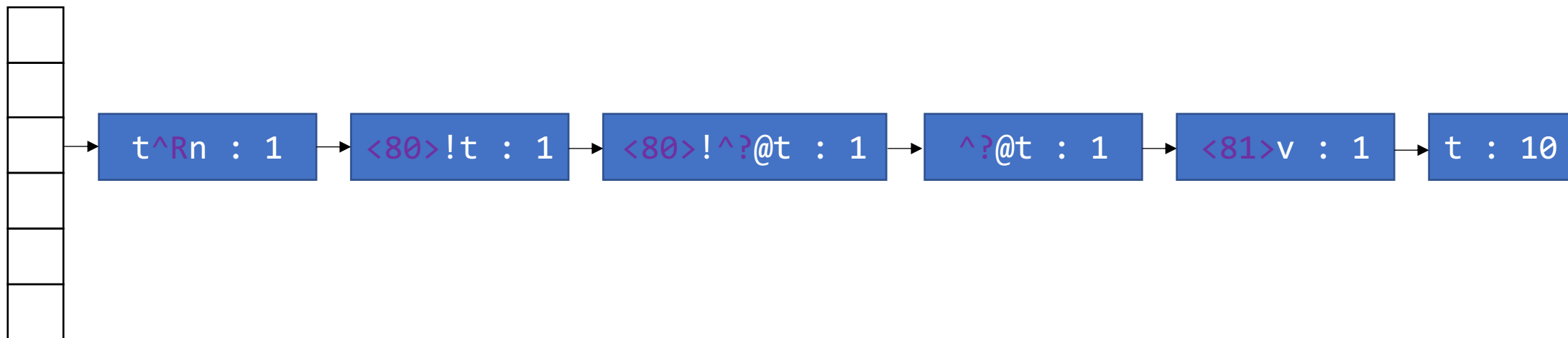
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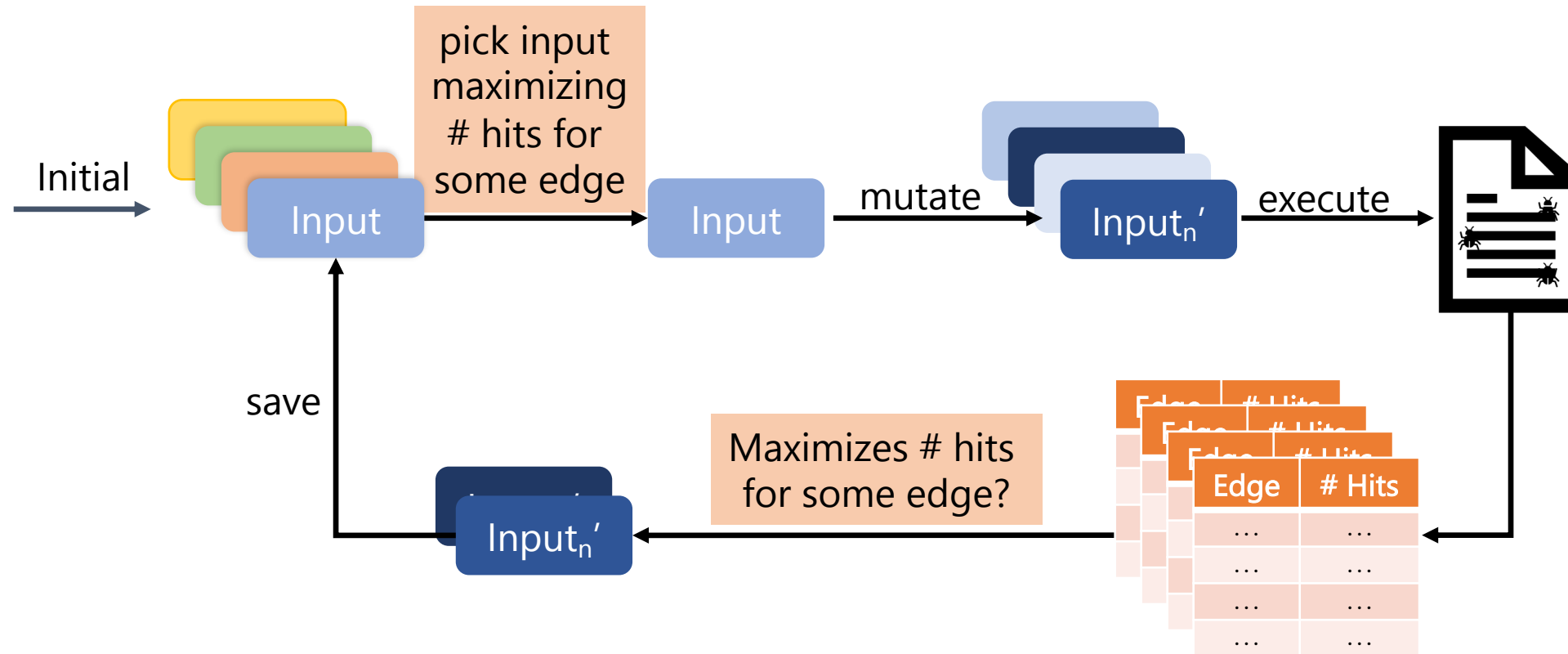
t r t t s f o ö e r t s f o r t x x t s f o r t x x

PerfFuzz worst case:

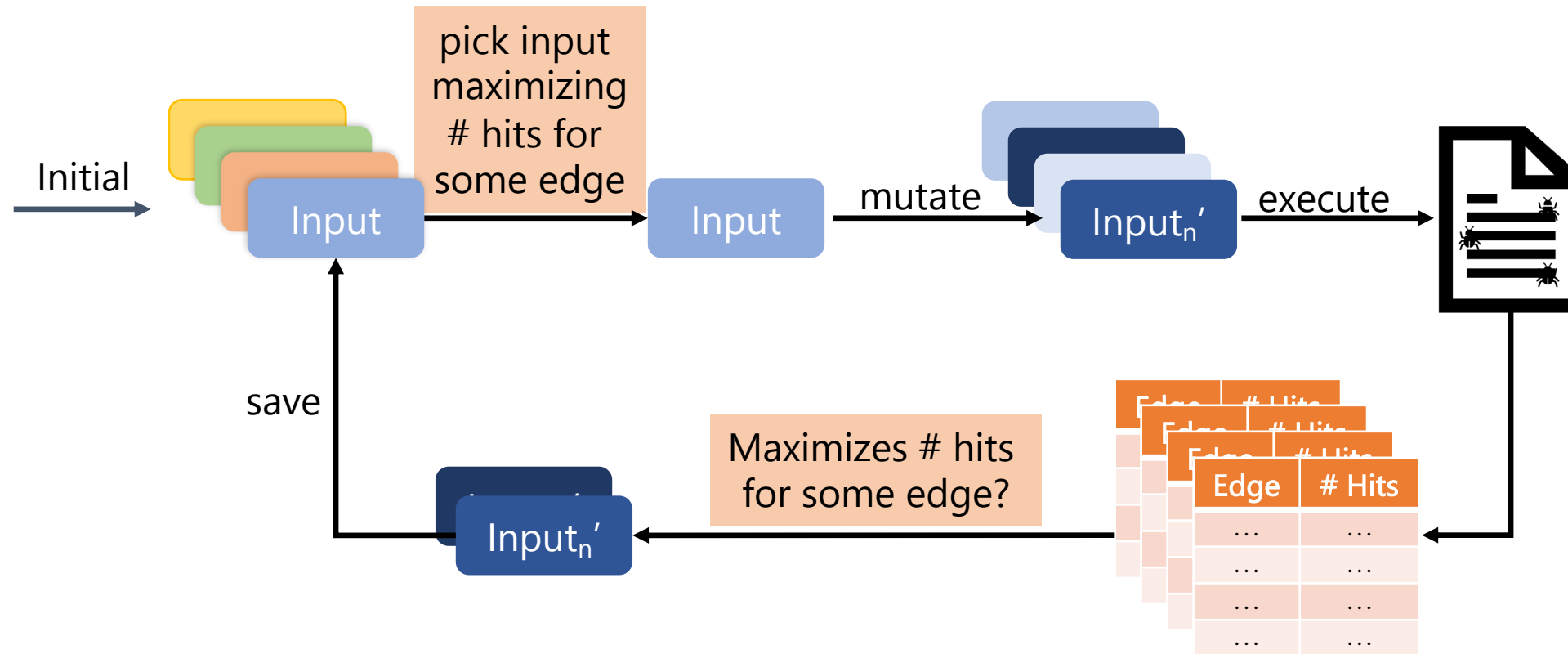
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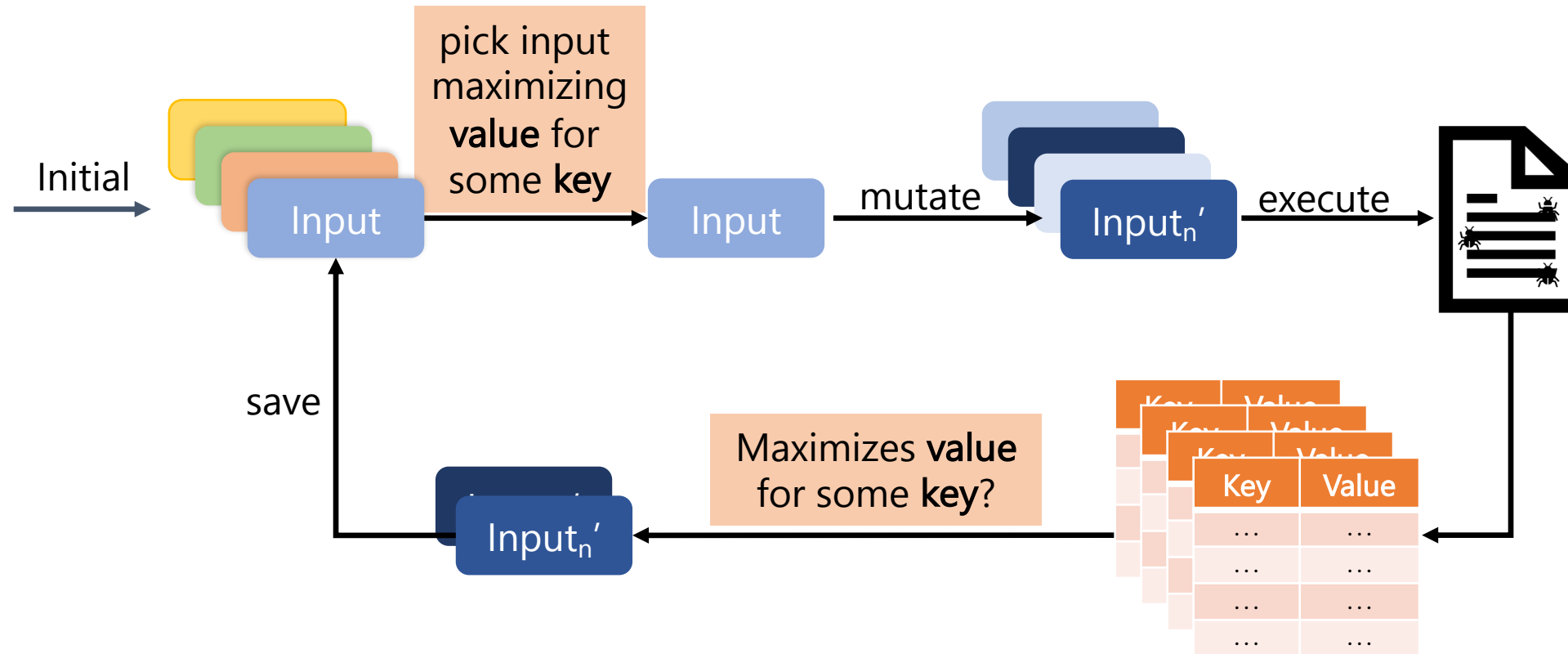
PerfFuzz



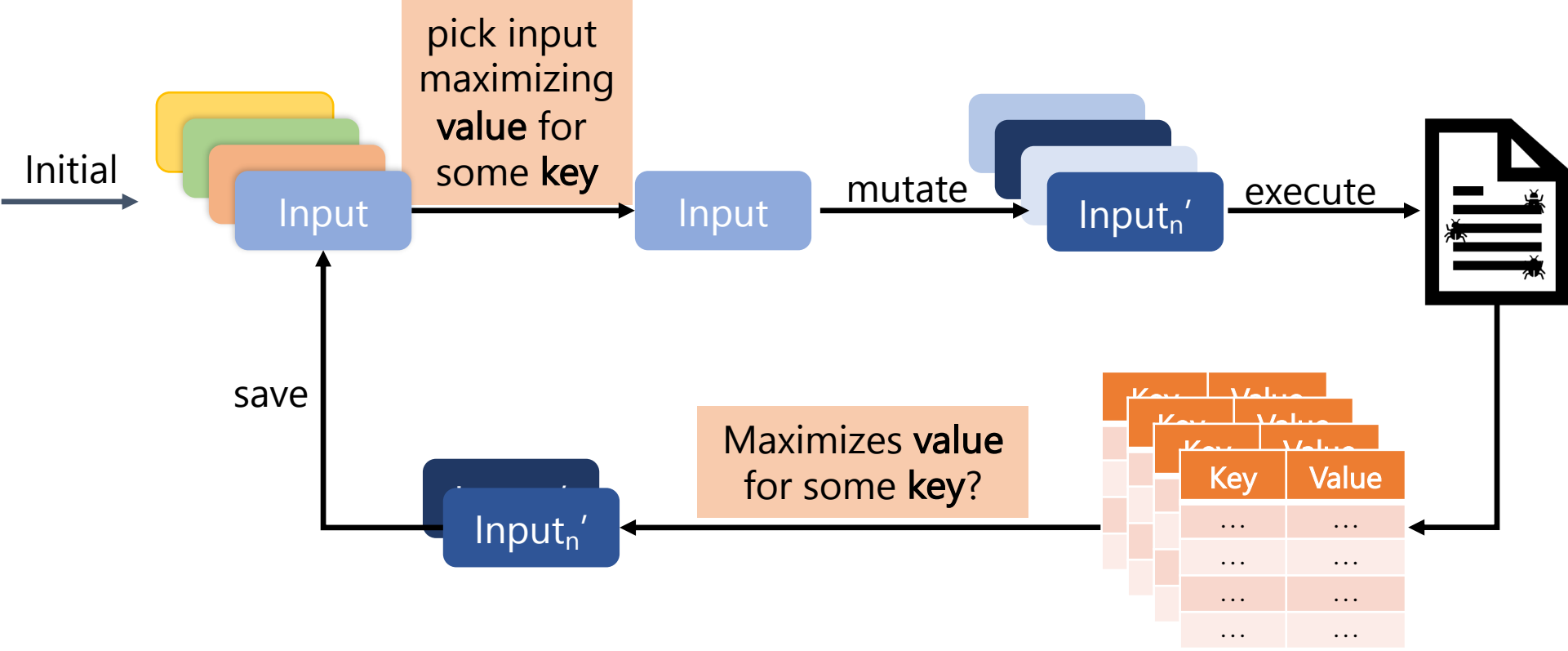
Observation: Algorithm is More General



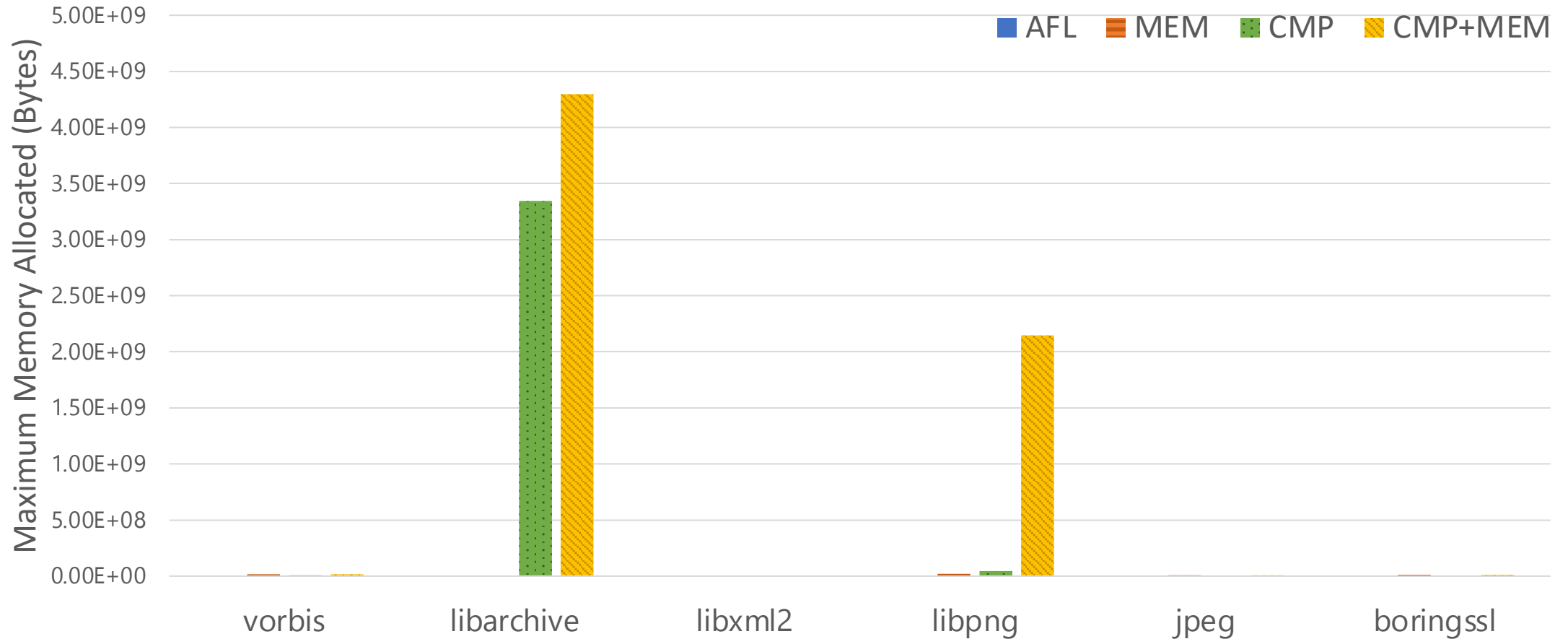
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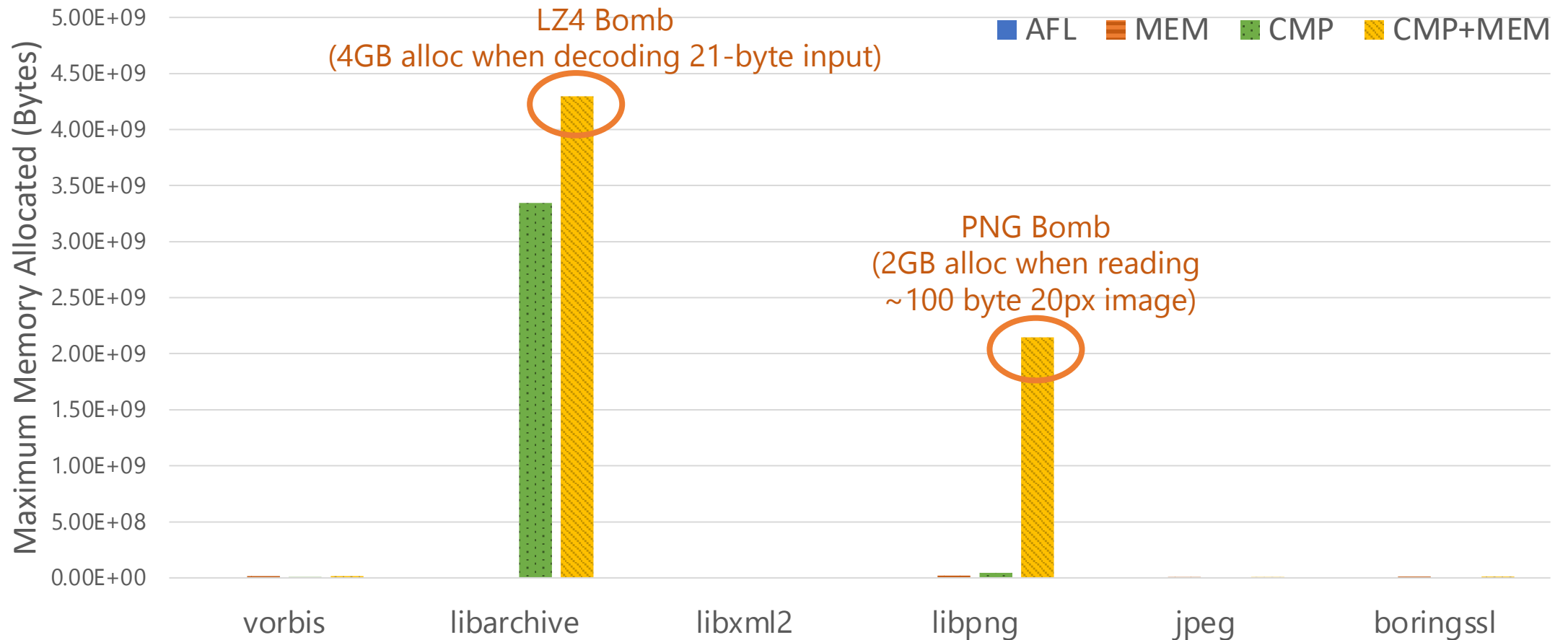
FuzzFactory

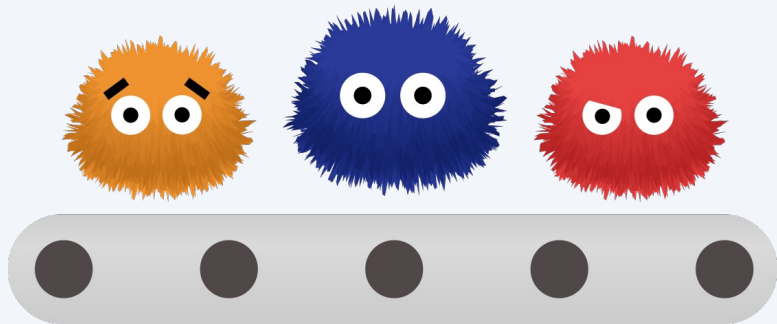


Super Fuzzer: Hard Comparisons + Memory Allocations



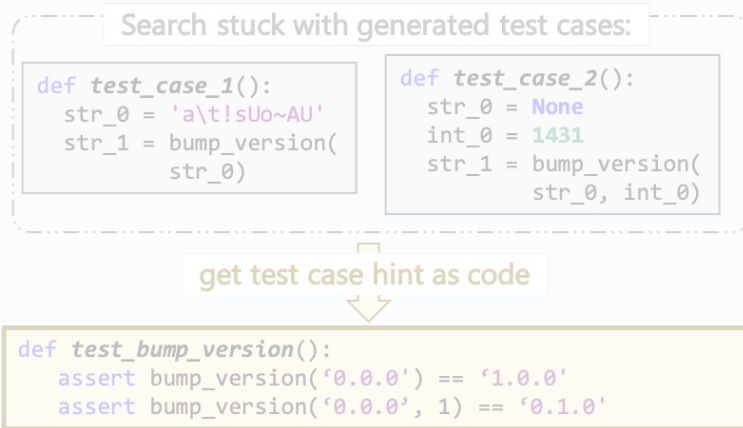
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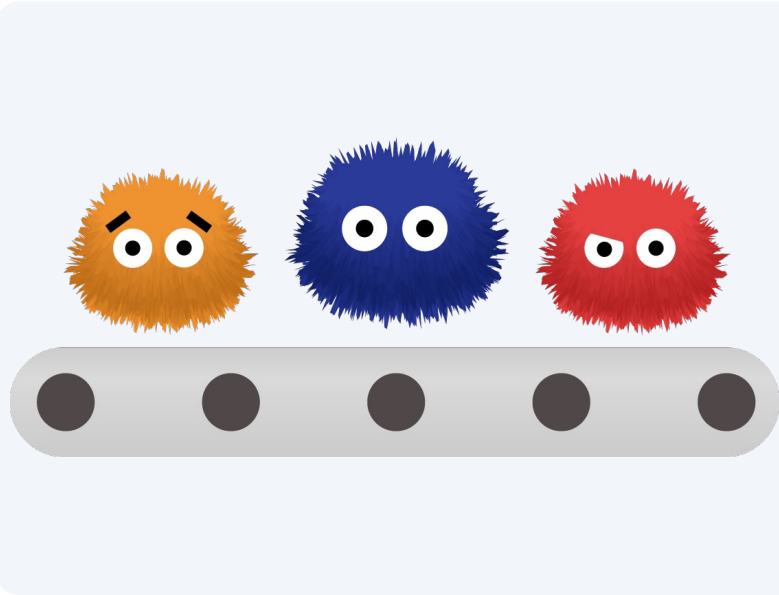
Using *generalized feedback maps* to expand *bugs findable by fuzz testing*

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Using *large language models* to improve *automated test suite generation*

CodaMOSA
(ICSE'23)

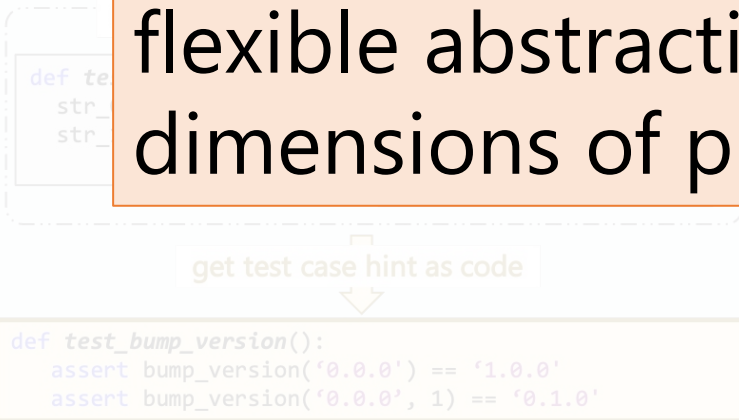


Using *generalized feedback maps* to expand *bugs findable by fuzz testing*

PerfFuzz
(ISSTA'18)

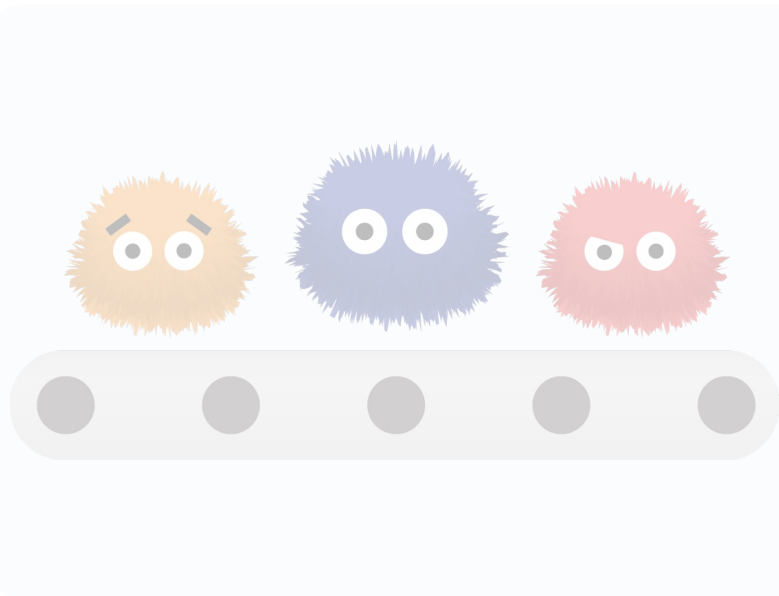
FuzzFactory
(OOPSLA'19)

→ Feedback-directed fuzzing is a flexible abstraction to explore different dimensions of program behavior



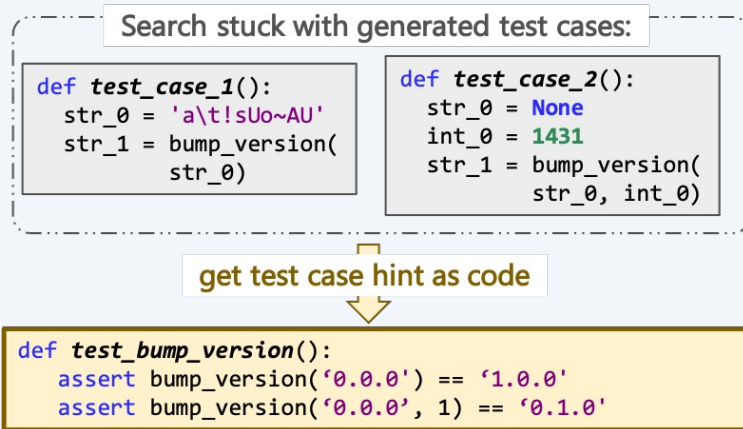
automated test suite generation

CodaMOSA
(ICSE'23)



Using *generalized feedback maps* to expand *bugs findable by fuzz testing*

PerfFuzz
(ISSTA'18)
FuzzFactory
(OOPSLA'19)



Using *large language models* to improve *automated test suite generation*

CodaMOSA
(ICSE'23)

Test Input Generation (PerfFuzz, etc.)

Generate **inputs** to a **parameterized** test function

```
the quick brown the dog
```

```
t <81>v <80>!^?@t t t
```

```
t e q I k b o n t e d g
```

Parameterized Test Function

```
def test_wf(document):  
    frequencies = wf(document)  
    print(frequencies)
```

Test *Suite* Generation

Generate **test cases** for a file (e.g., **python module, java class**) under test

Module Under test

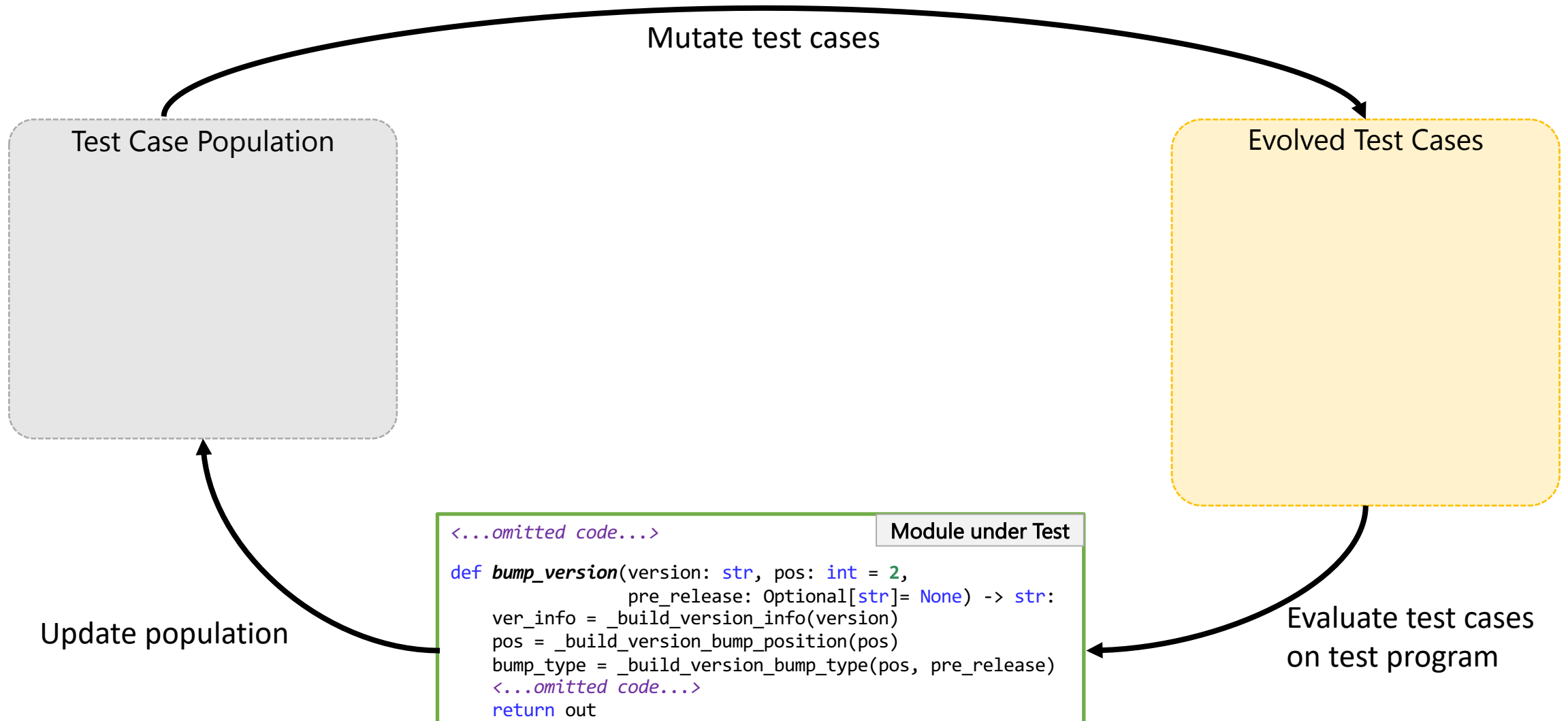
```
def test_BST_insert():  
    tree = None  
    tree = BST_insert(tree, 5)  
    tree = BST_insert(tree, 3)  
    tree = BST_insert(tree, 7)
```

```
def test_BST_search():  
    tree = Node(5)  
    tree.left = Node(3)  
    tree.left.left = Node(1)  
    res = BST_search(tree, 3)
```

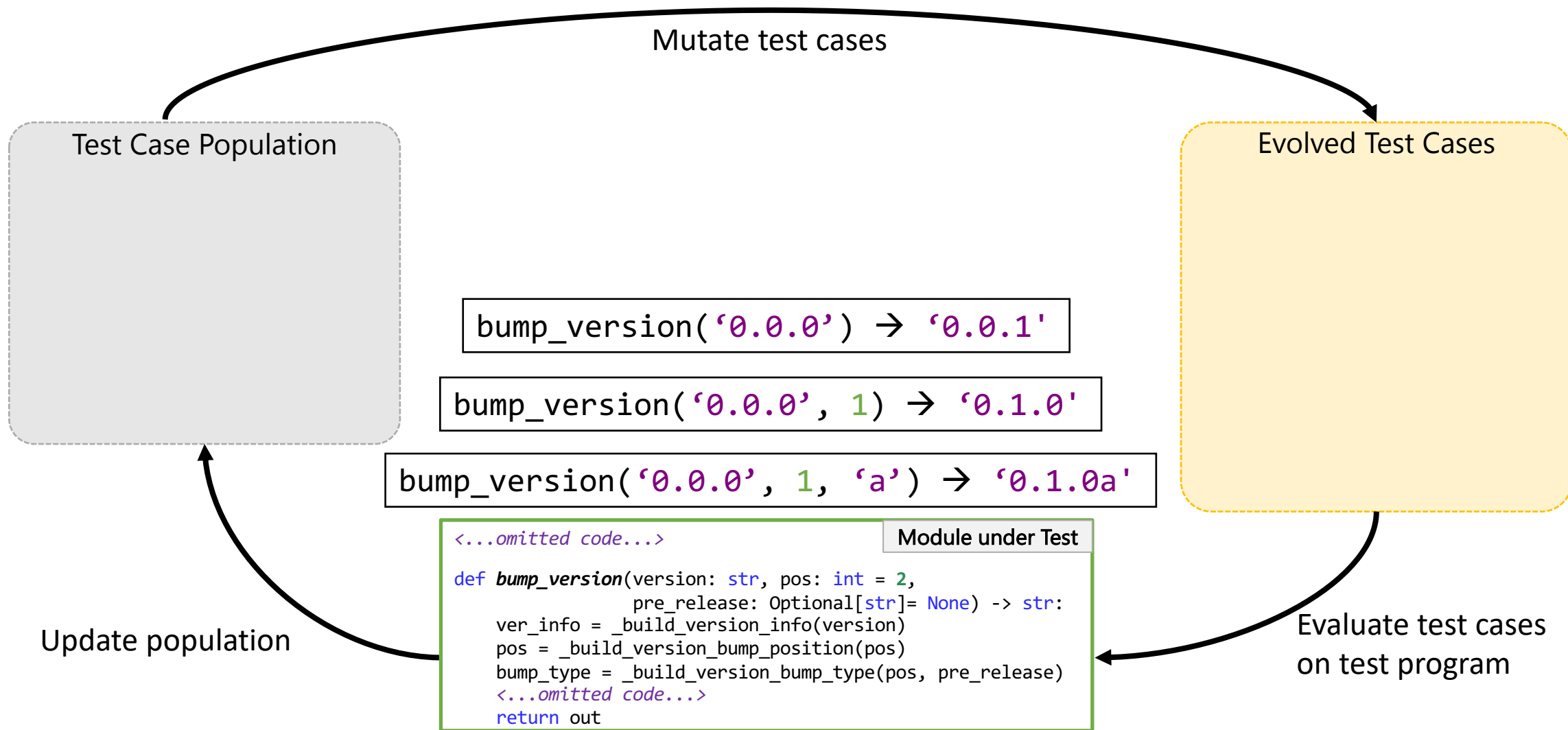
```
def test_BST_delete():  
    tree = Node(5)  
    tree.left = Node(3)  
    tree.left.left = Node(1)  
    tree.left.right = Node(4)  
    BST_delete(tree, 4)
```

```
def BST_insert(tree, to_add):  
    # Insert to_add into tree  
    <...>  
  
def BST_search(tree, to_search):  
    # Search tree for to_search  
    <...>  
  
def BST_delete(tree, to_delete):  
    # Delete to_delete from tree  
    <...>
```

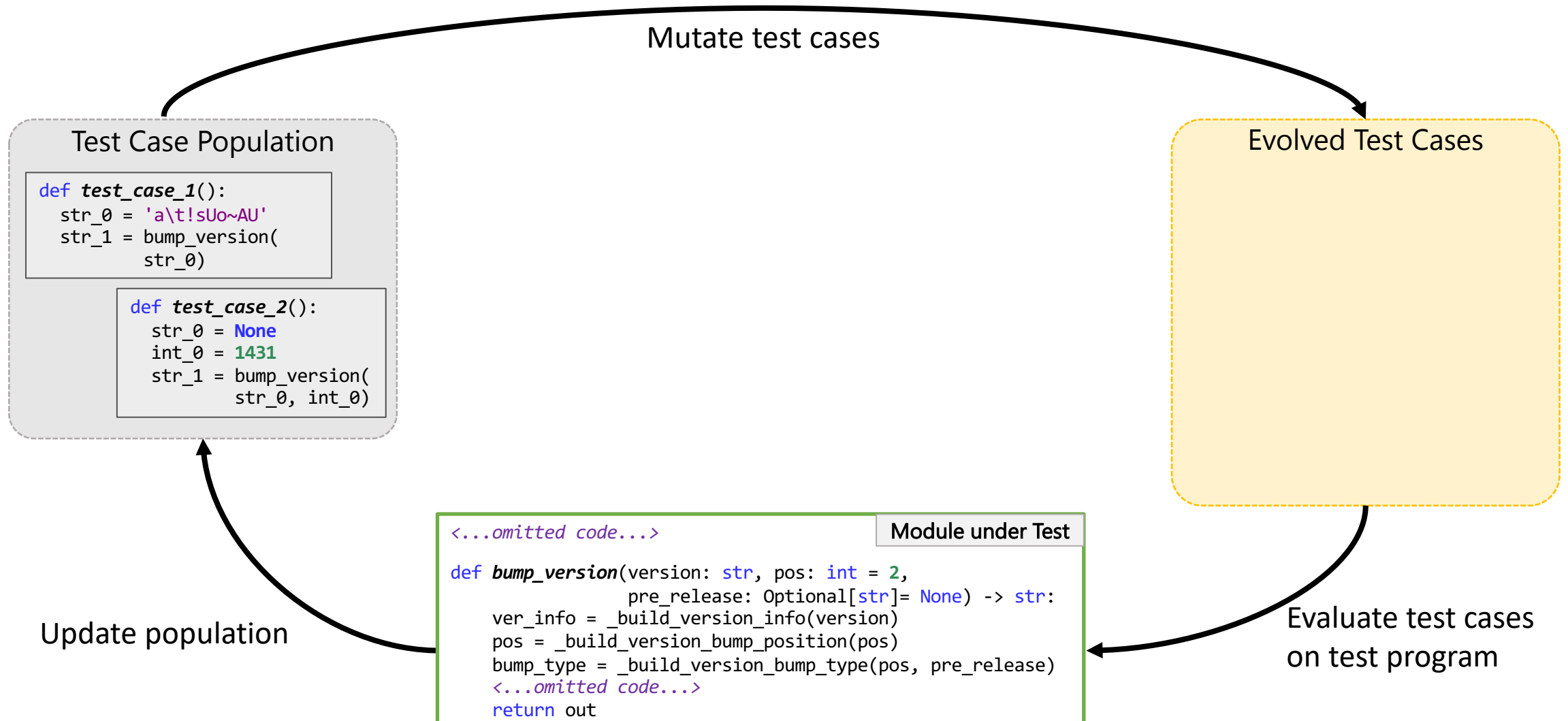
Search-Based Test Suite Generation



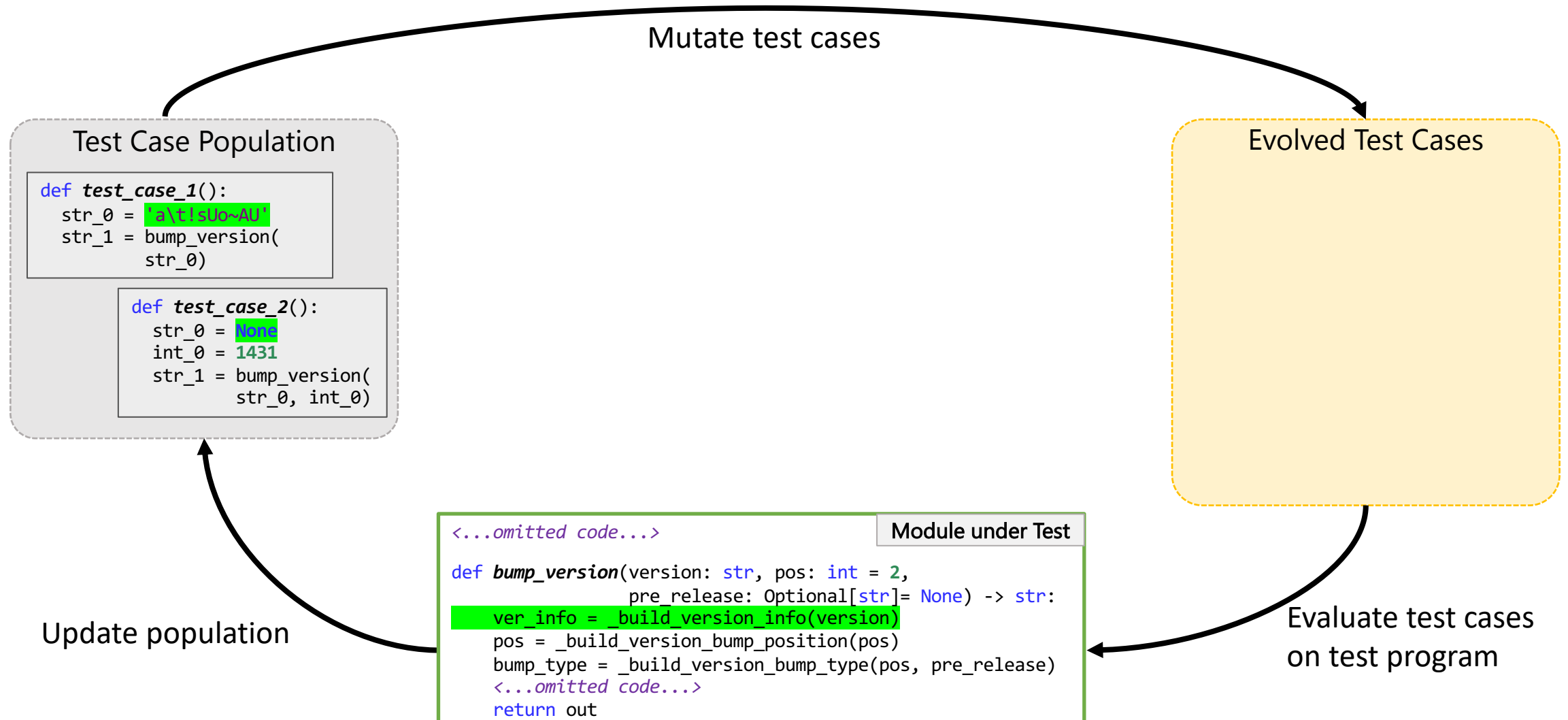
Example: Expected Behavior of Function



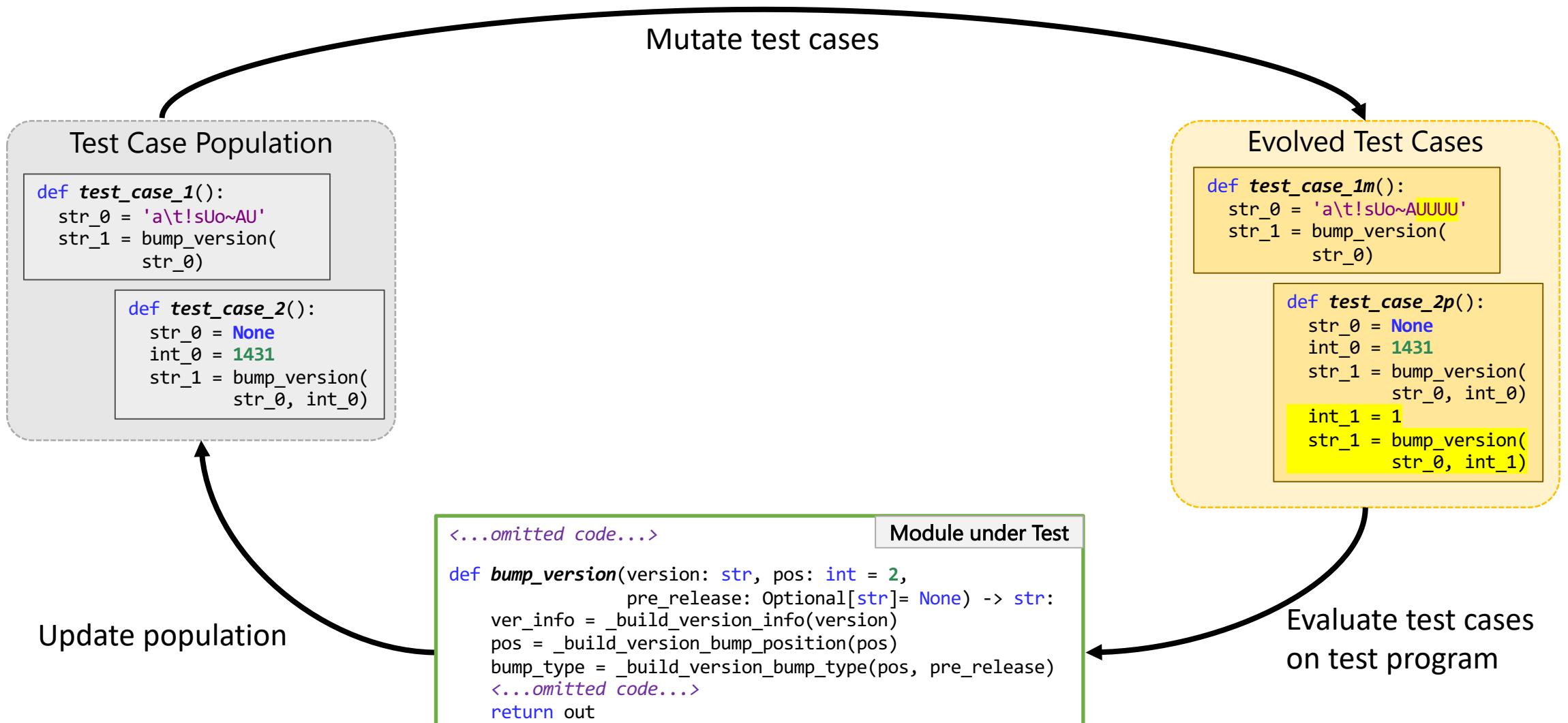
Initialize Test Population



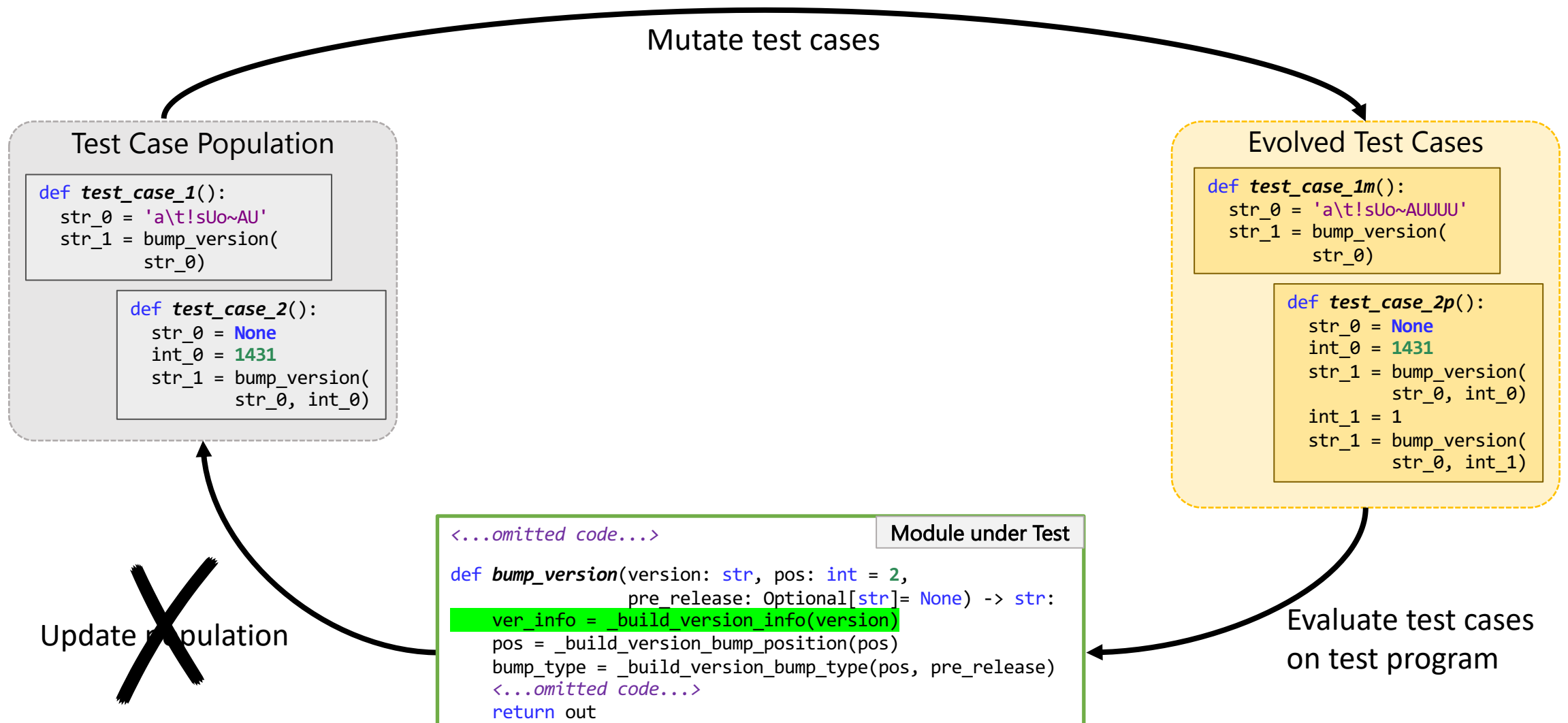
Current Tests have Low Coverage



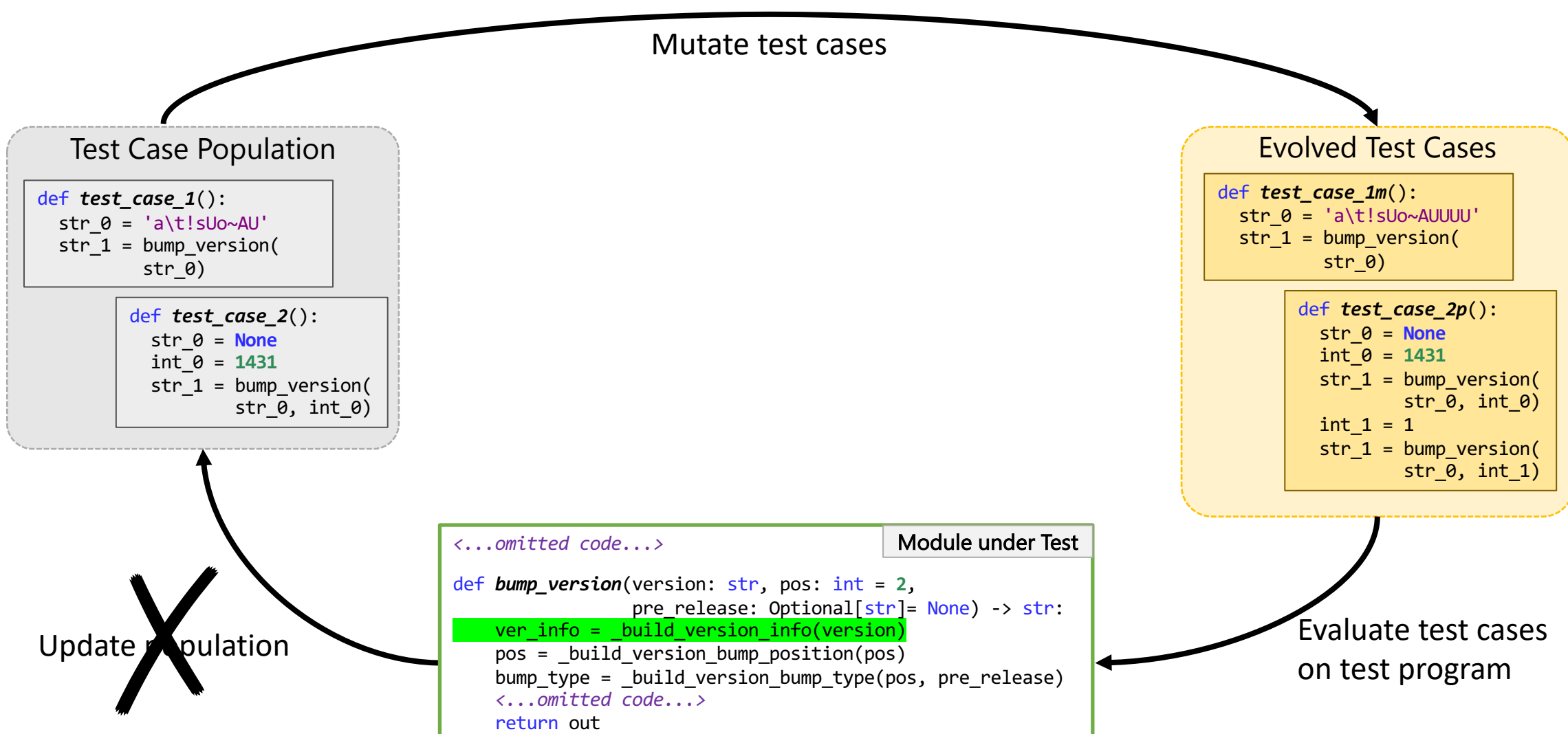
Create New Test Cases via Mutation



Mutation Unable to Increase Coverage



Search stalled. What to do now?



CodaMOSA: Asks for hints when stuck

Coverage Stalled?

Test Case Population

```
def test_case_1():  
    str_0 = 'a\t!sUo~AU'  
    str_1 = bump_version(  
        str_0)
```

```
def test_case_2():  
    str_0 = None  
    int_0 = 1431  
    str_1 = bump_version(  
        str_0, int_0)
```

Evolved Test Cases

```
def test_case_1m():  
    str_0 = 'a\t!sUo~AUUUU'  
    str_1 = bump_version(  
        str_0)
```

```
def test_case_2p():  
    str_0 = None  
    int_0 = 1431  
    str_1 = bump_version(  
        str_0, int_0)  
  
    int_1 = 1  
    str_1 = bump_version(  
        str_0, int_1)
```

Module under Test

```
<...omitted code...>  
  
def bump_version(version: str, pos: int = 2,  
                 pre_release: Optional[str]= None) -> str:  
    ver_info = _build_version_info(version)  
    pos = _build_version_bump_position(pos)  
    bump_type = _build_version_bump_type(pos, pre_release)  
    <...omitted code...>  
    return out
```

Update population

CodaMOSA: Asks for hints when stuck

Coverage Stalled?

Coverage stall: N iterations without increasing coverage of program under test

Test Case Population

```
def test_case_1():  
    str_0 = 'a\t!sUo~AU'  
    str_1 = bump_version(  
        str_0)
```

```
def test_case_2():  
    str_0 = None  
    int_0 = 1431  
    str_1 = bump_version(  
        str_0, int_0)
```

Evolved Test Cases

```
def test_case_1m():  
    str_0 = 'a\t!sUo~AUUUU'  
    str_1 = bump_version(  
        str_0)
```

```
def test_case_2p():  
    str_0 = None  
    int_0 = 1431  
    str_1 = bump_version(  
        str_0, int_0)  
  
    int_1 = 1  
    str_1 = bump_version(  
        str_0, int_1)
```

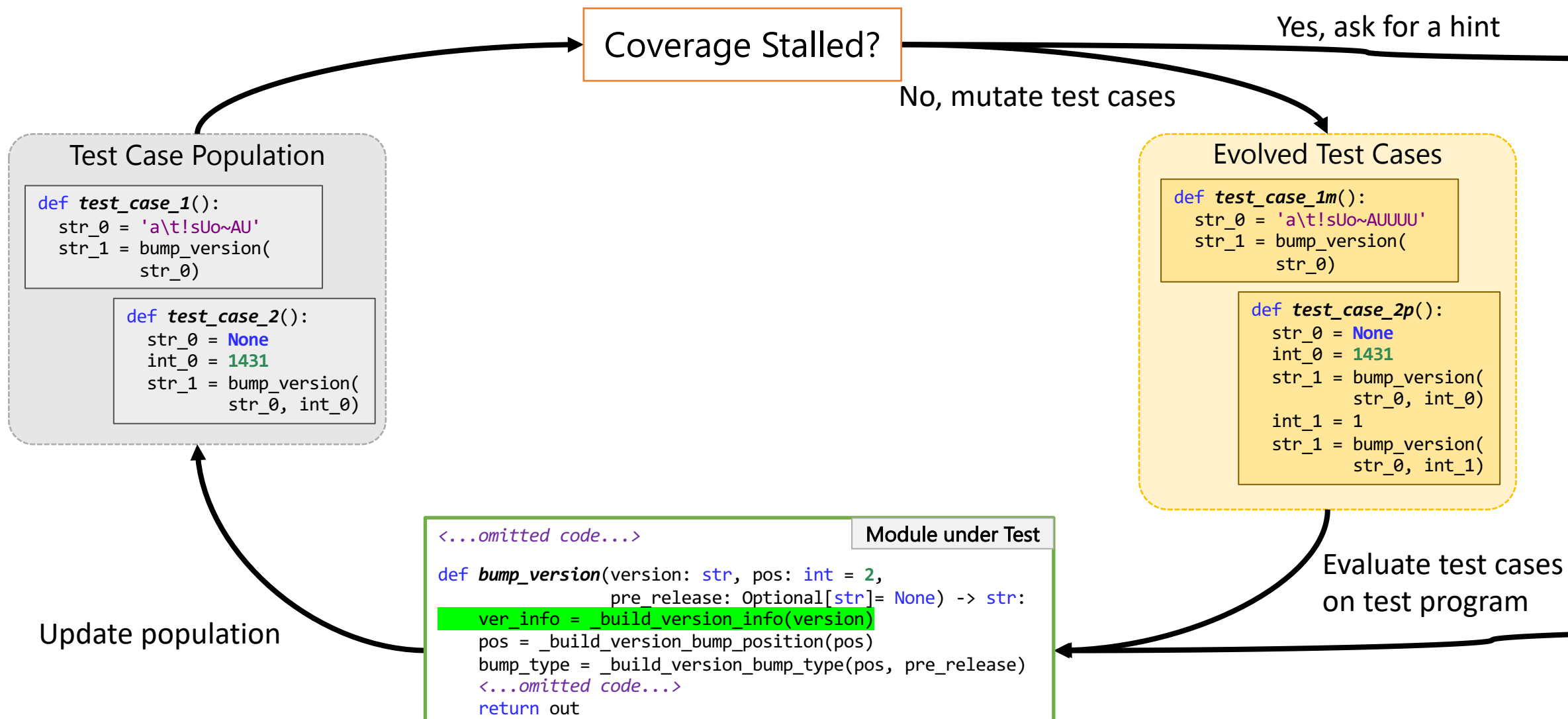
Update population

<...omitted code...>

Module under Test

```
def bump_version(version: str, pos: int = 2,  
                 pre_release: Optional[str]= None) -> str:  
    ver_info = build_version_info(version)  
    pos = _build_version_bump_position(pos)  
    bump_type = _build_version_bump_type(pos, pre_release)  
    <...omitted code...>  
    return out
```

CodaMOSA: Asks for hints when stuck



Search Stalled

Coverage Stalled?

Yes, ask for a hint

No, mutate test cases

Evolved Test Cases

```
def test_case_1m():  
    str_0 = 'a\t!sUo~AUUUU'  
    str_1 = bump_version(  
        str_0)
```

```
def test_case_2p():  
    str_0 = None  
    int_0 = 1431  
    str_1 = bump_version(  
        str_0, int_0)  
  
    int_1 = 1  
    str_1 = bump_version(  
        str_0, int_1)
```

Evaluate test cases
on test program

Module under Test

```
<...omitted code...>  
  
def bump_version(version: str, pos: int = 2,  
                 pre_release: Optional[str]= None) -> str:  
    ver_info = _build_version_info(version)  
    pos = _build_version_bump_position(pos)  
    bump_type = _build_version_bump_type(pos, pre_release)  
    <...omitted code...>  
    return out
```

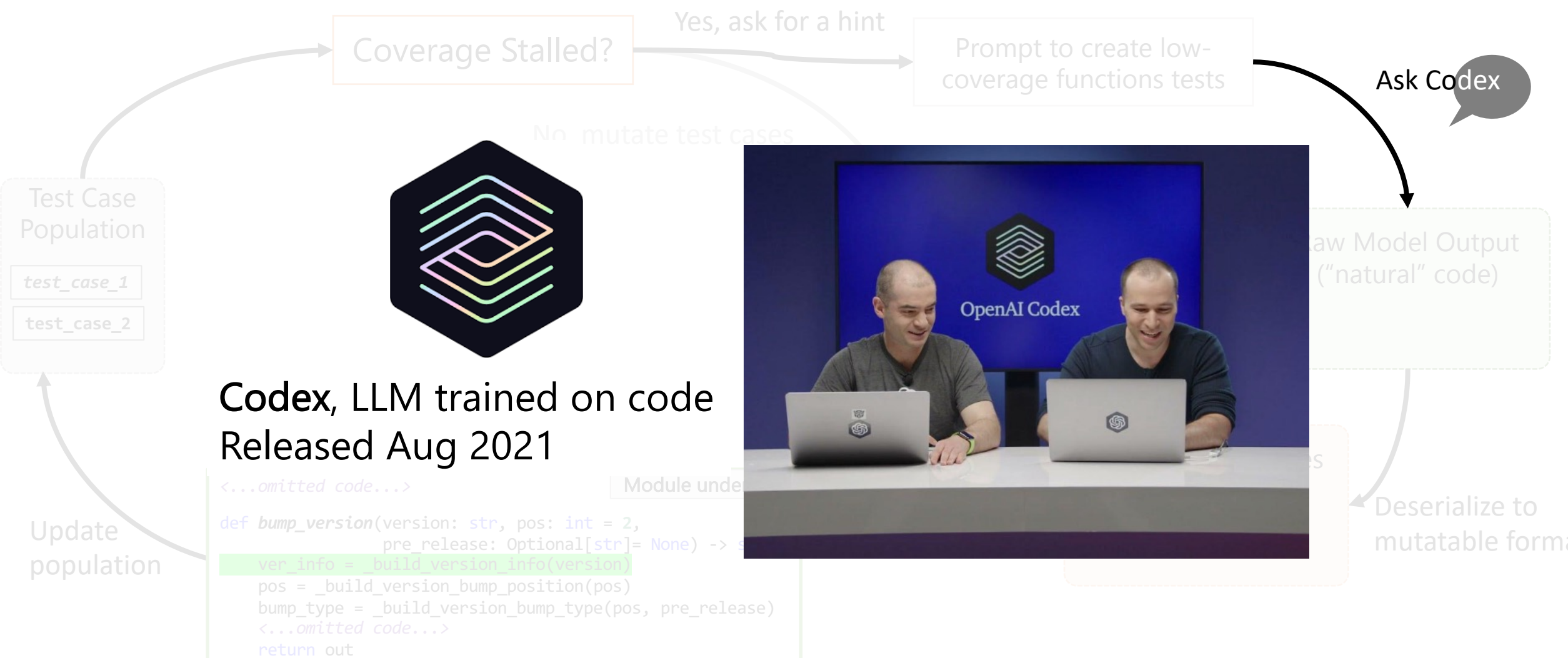
Update population

Test Case Population

```
def test_case_1():  
    str_0 = 'a\t!sUo~AU'  
    str_1 = bump_version(  
        str_0)
```

```
def test_case_2():  
    str_0 = None  
    int_0 = 1431  
    str_1 = bump_version(  
        str_0, int_0)
```

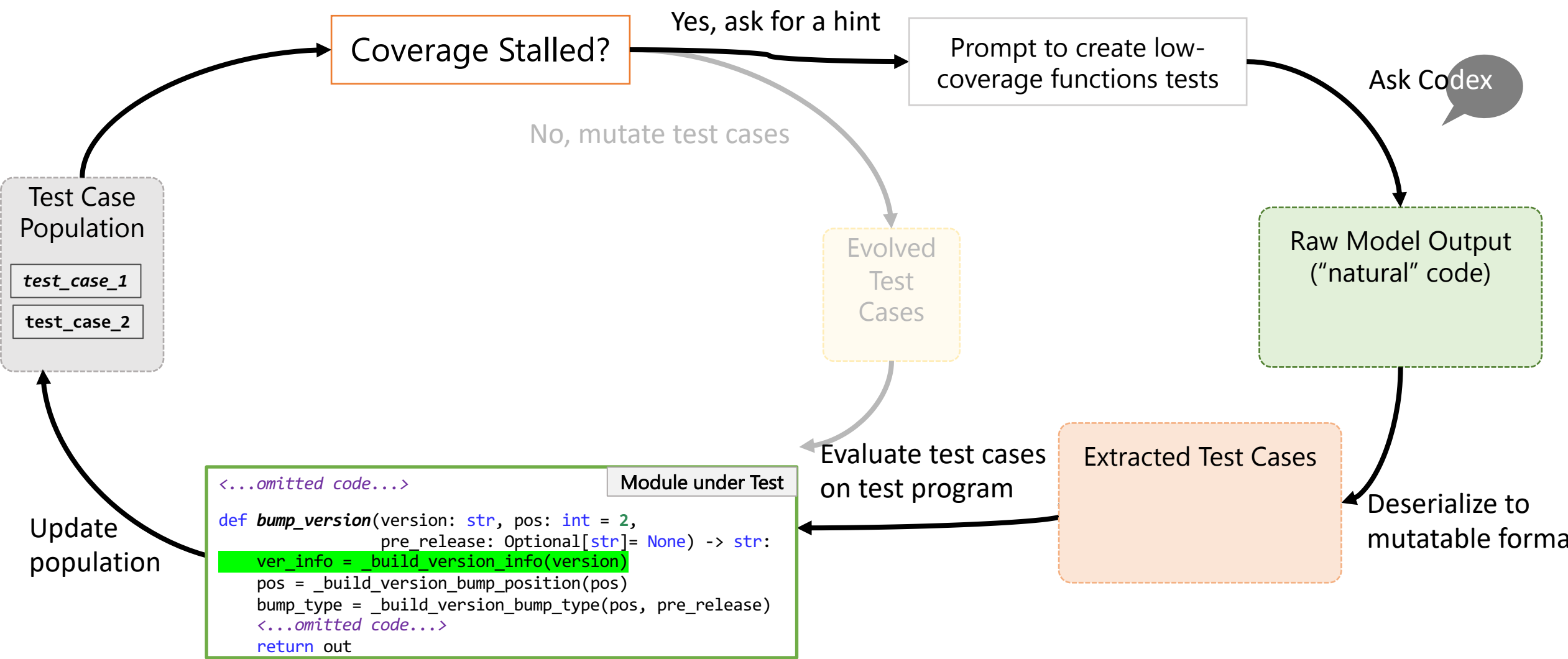
Time to Ask for a Hint



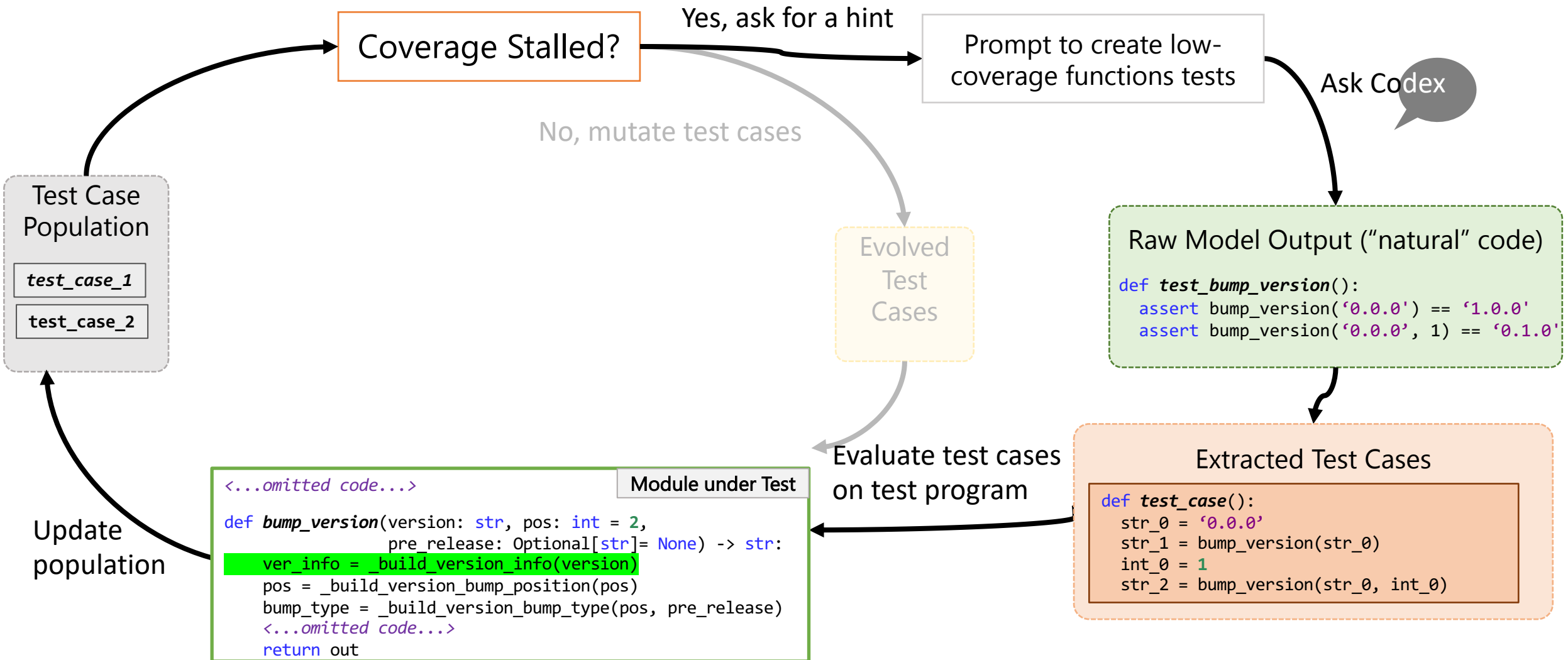
Codex, LLM trained on code Released Aug 2021

```
<...omitted code...>
def bump_version(version: str, pos: int = 2,
                 pre_release: Optional[str]= None) -> str:
    ver_info = build_version_info(version)
    pos = _build_version_bump_position(pos)
    bump_type = _build_version_bump_type(pos, pre_release)
    <...omitted code...>
    return out
```

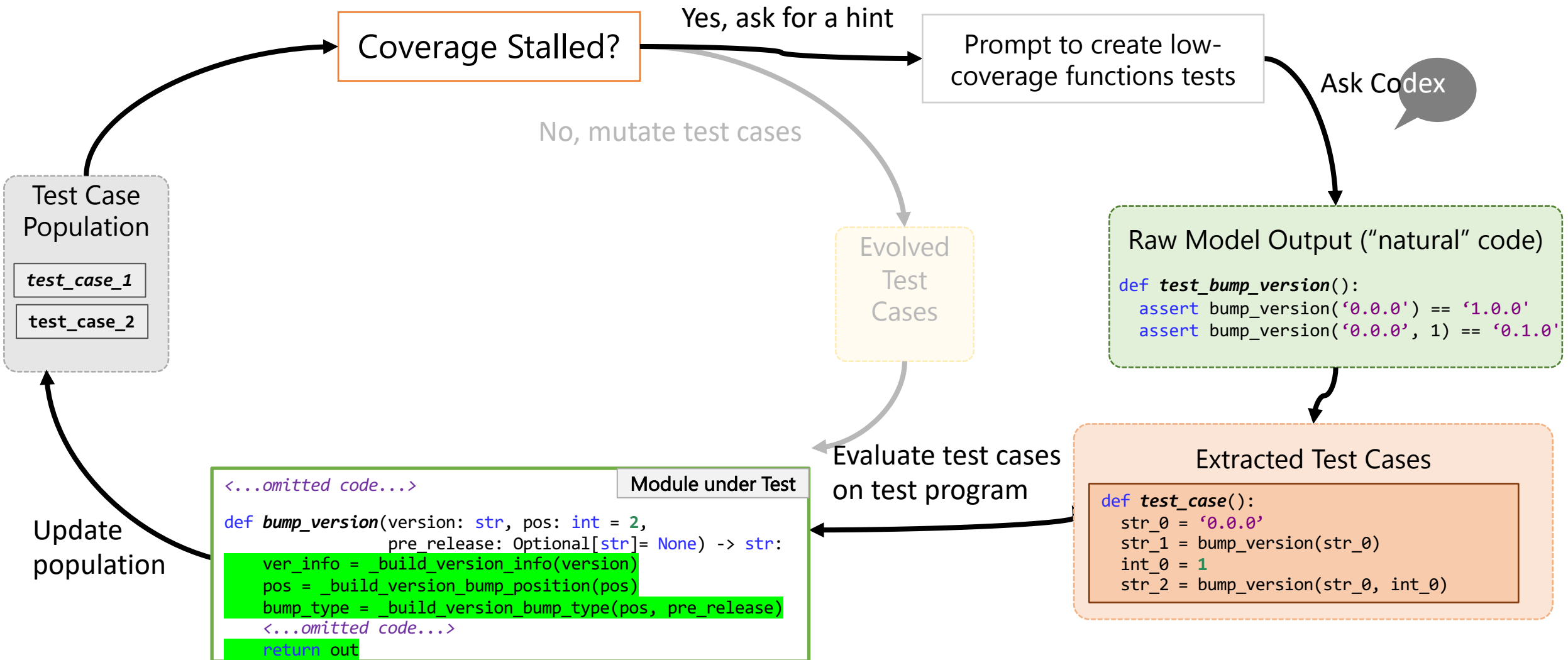
Time to Ask for a Hint



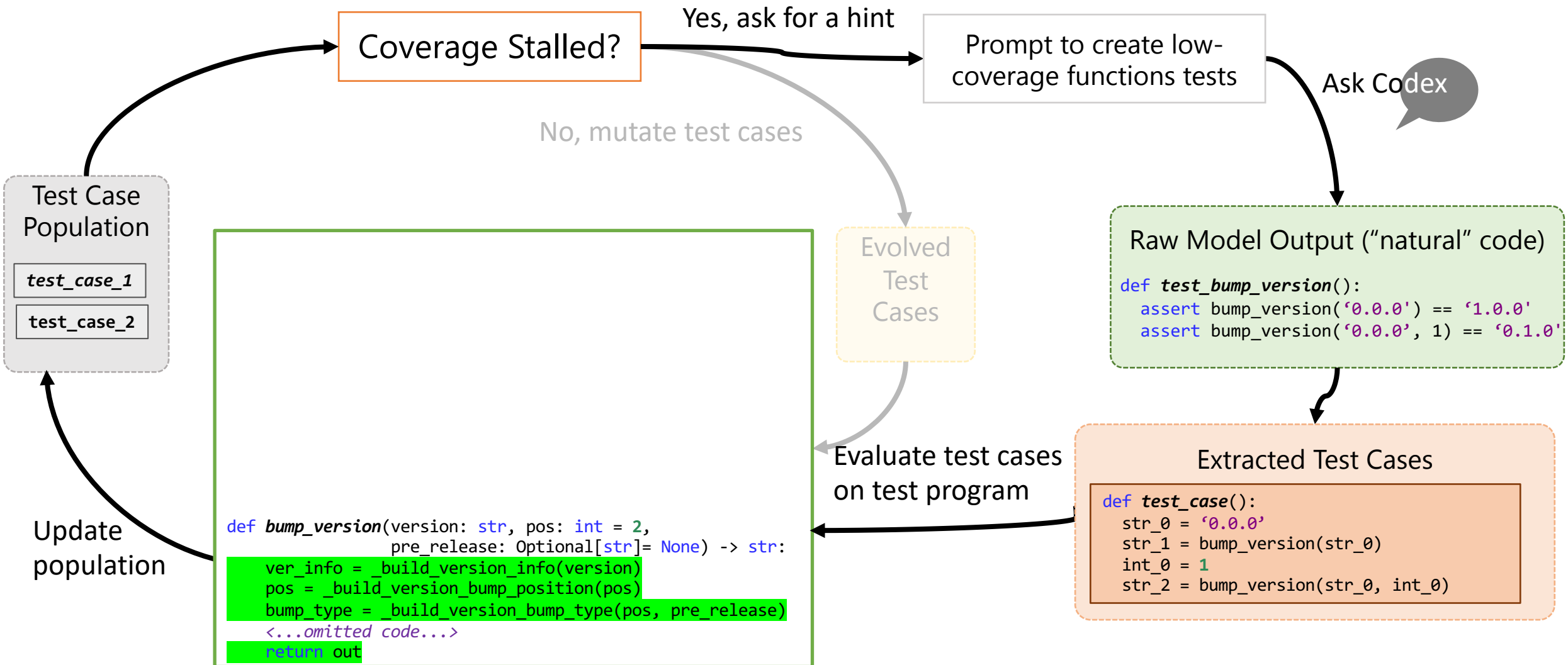
Time to Ask for a Hint



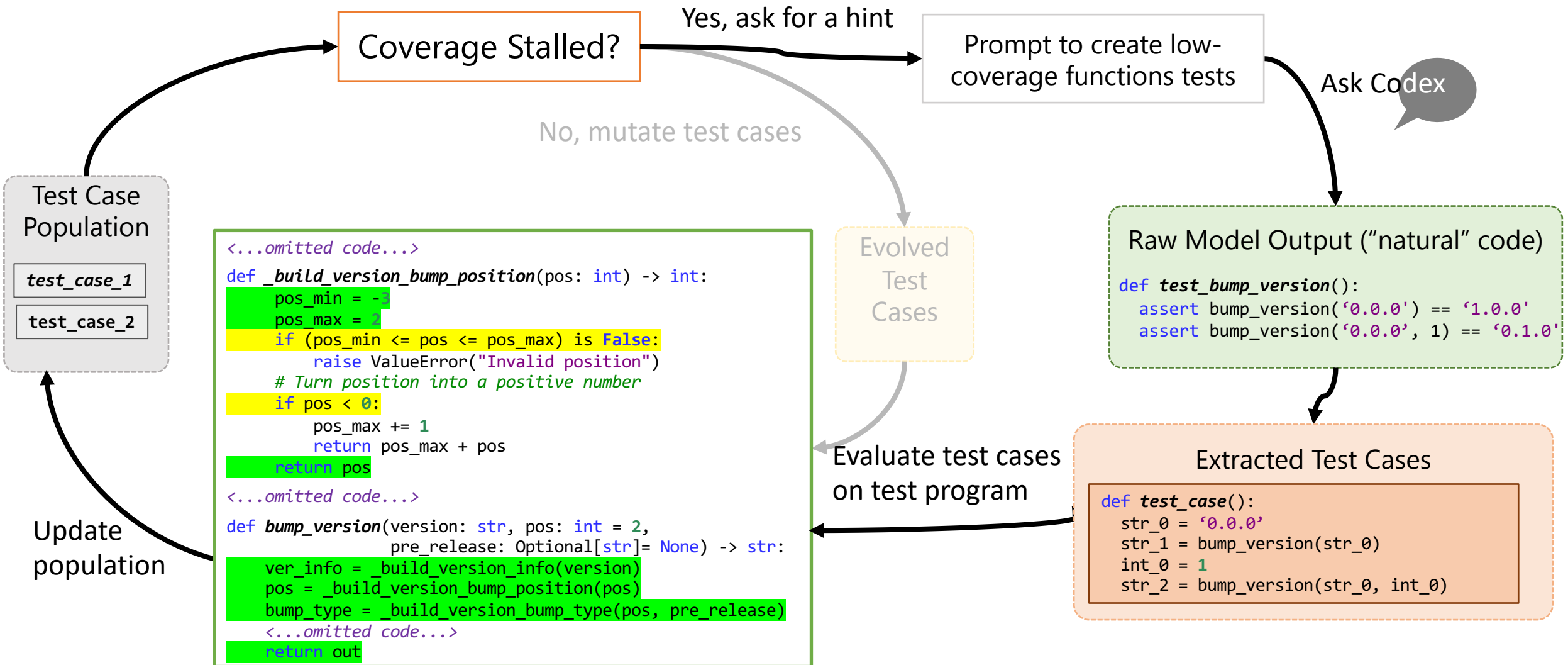
Suggested Test Case Increases Coverage



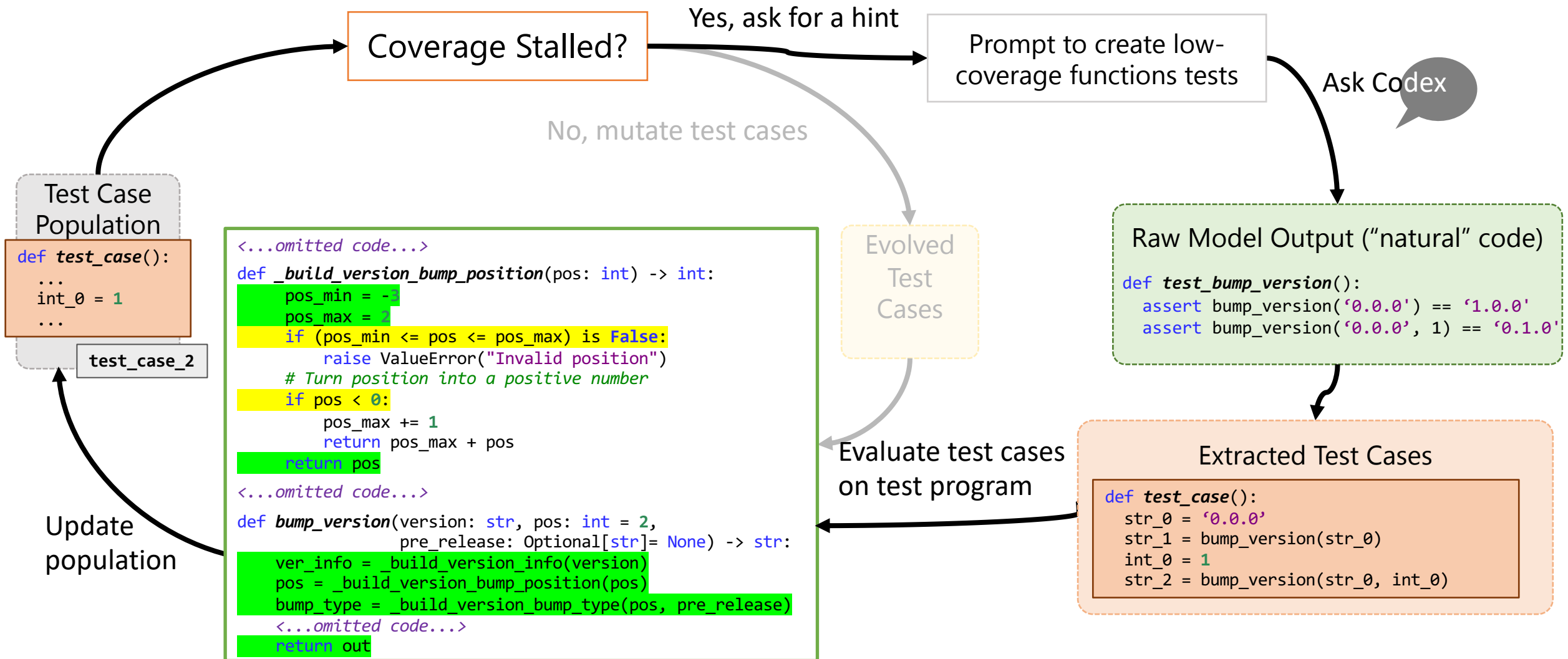
Suggested Test Case Increases Coverage



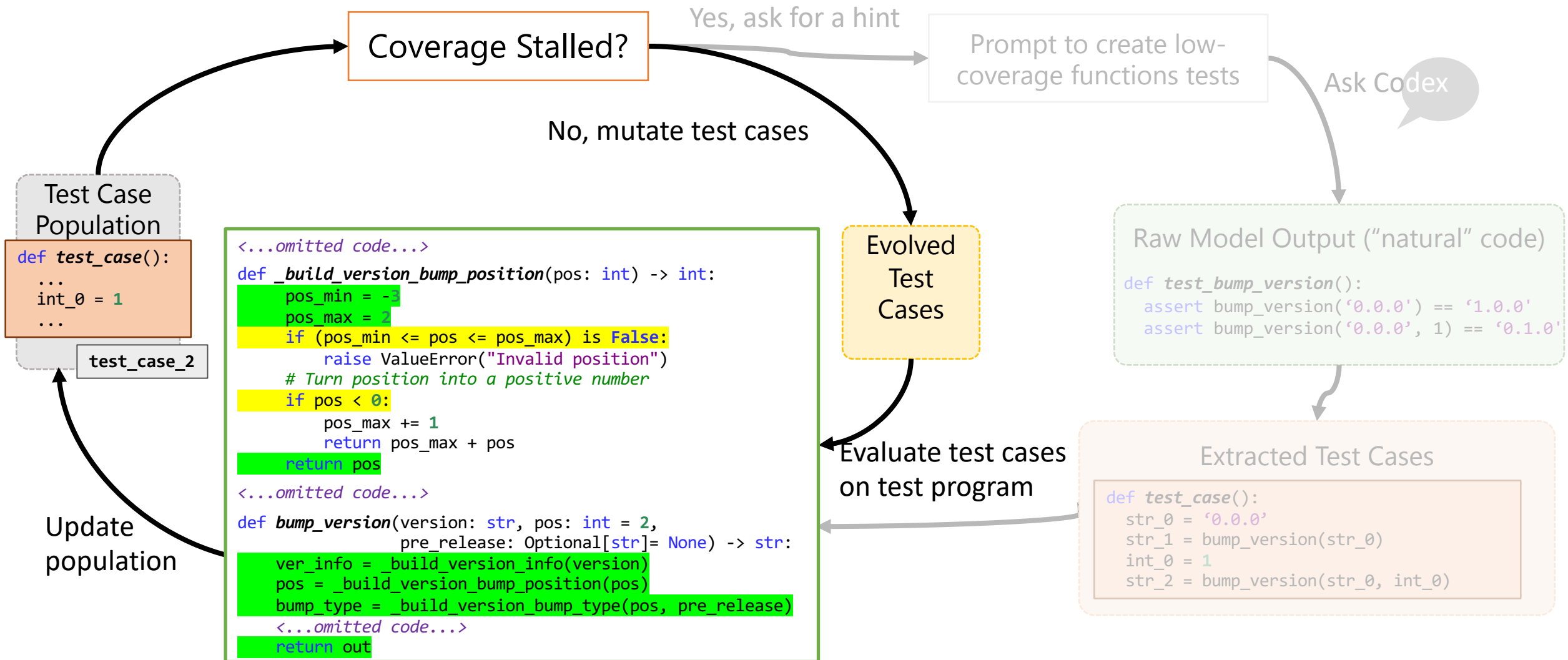
Suggested Test Case Increases Coverage



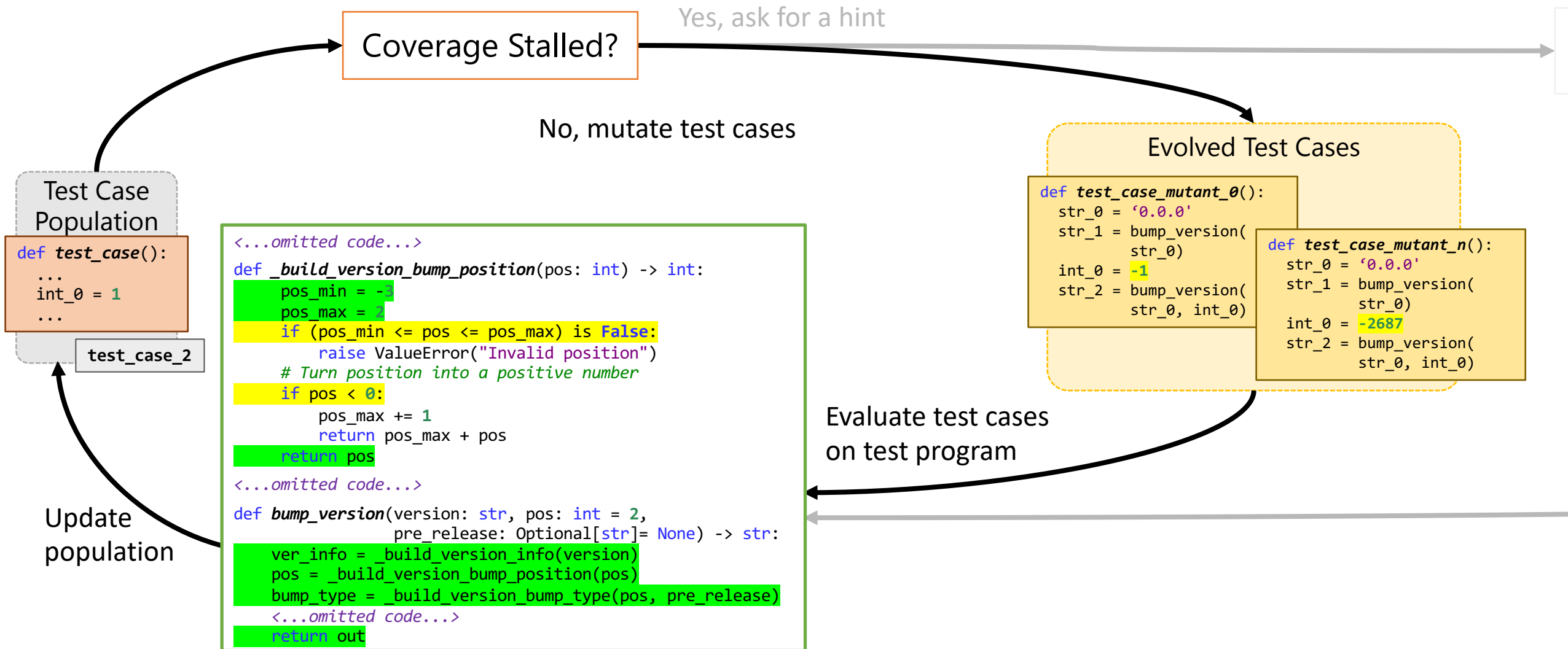
Update Population



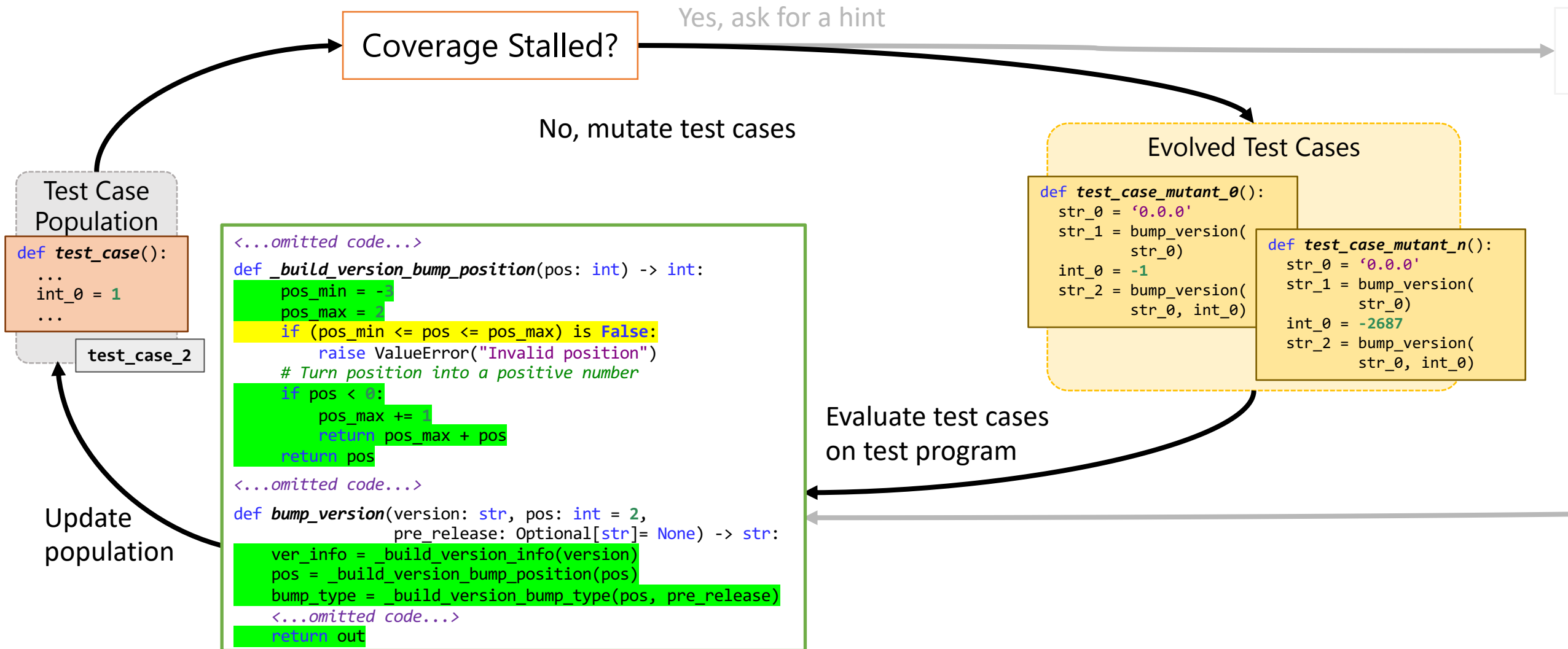
Search No Longer Stalled



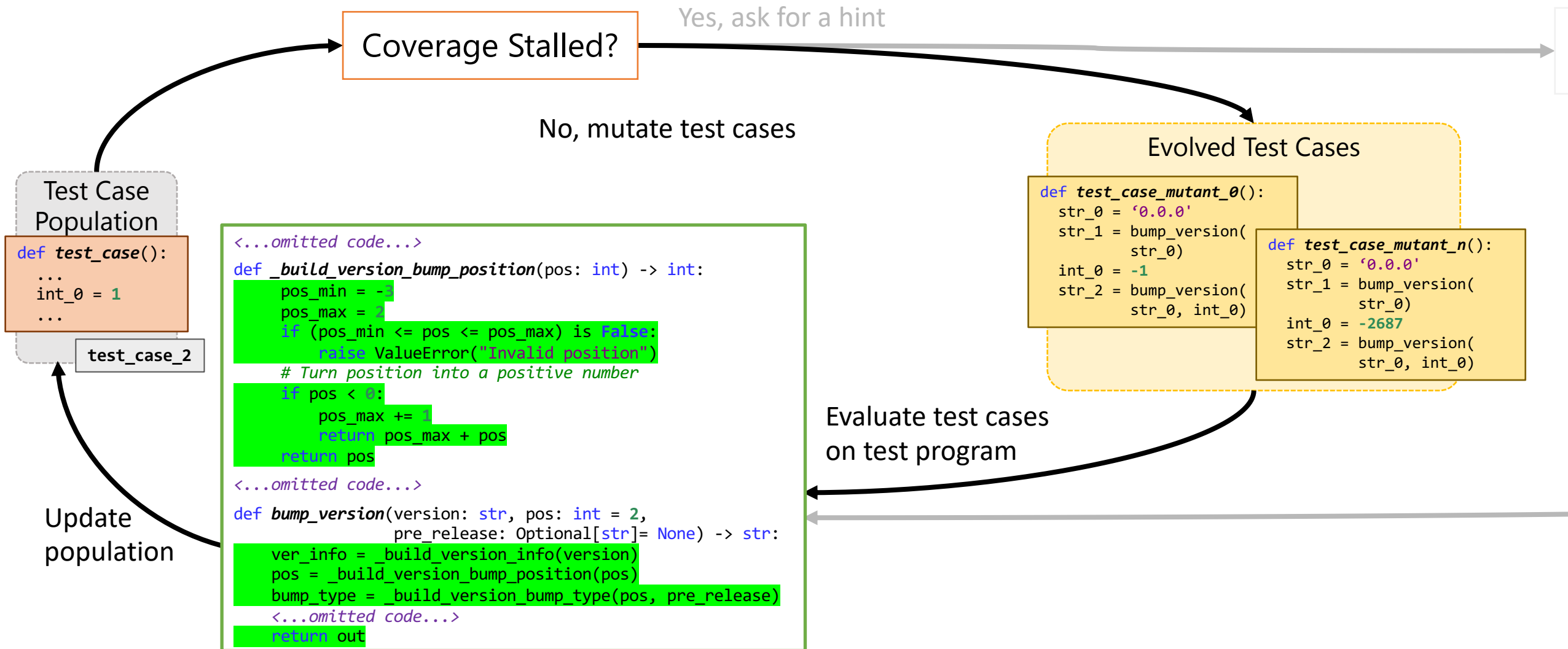
Search No Longer Stalled



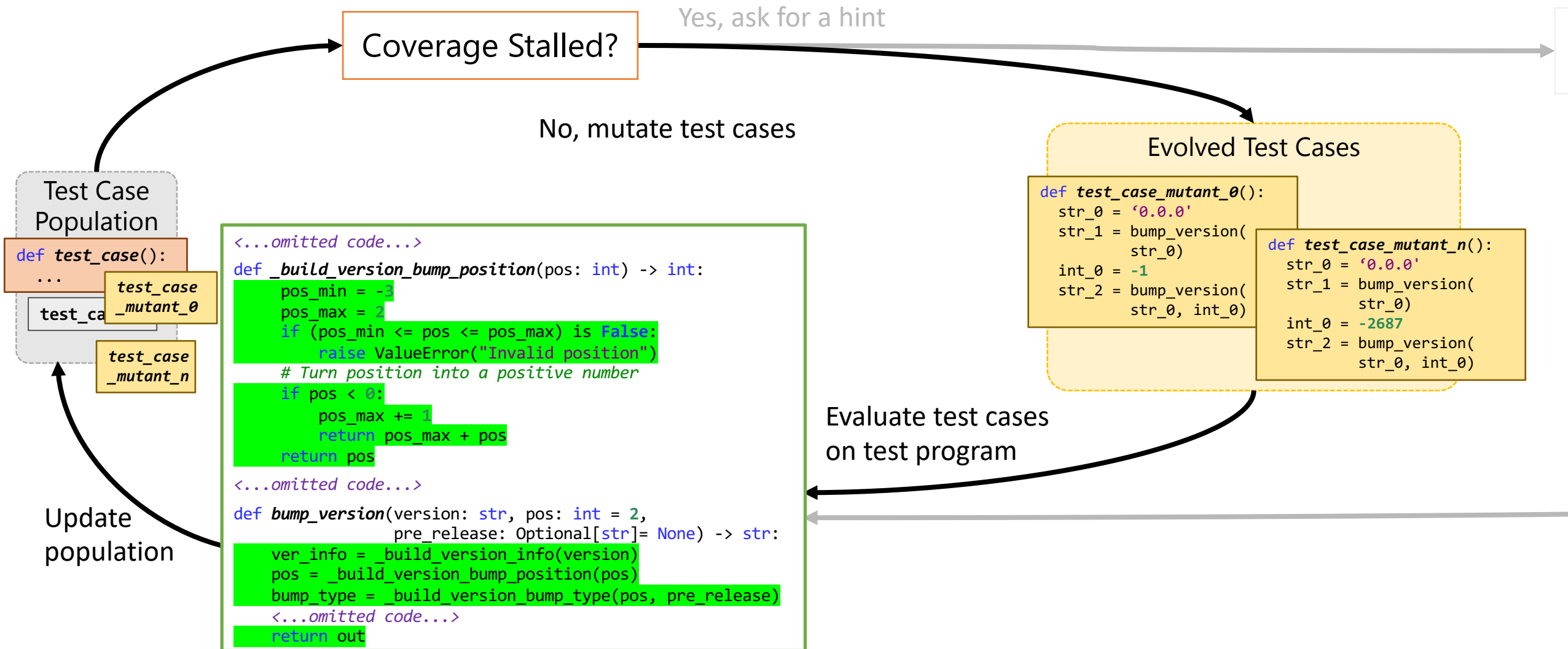
Search No Longer Stalled



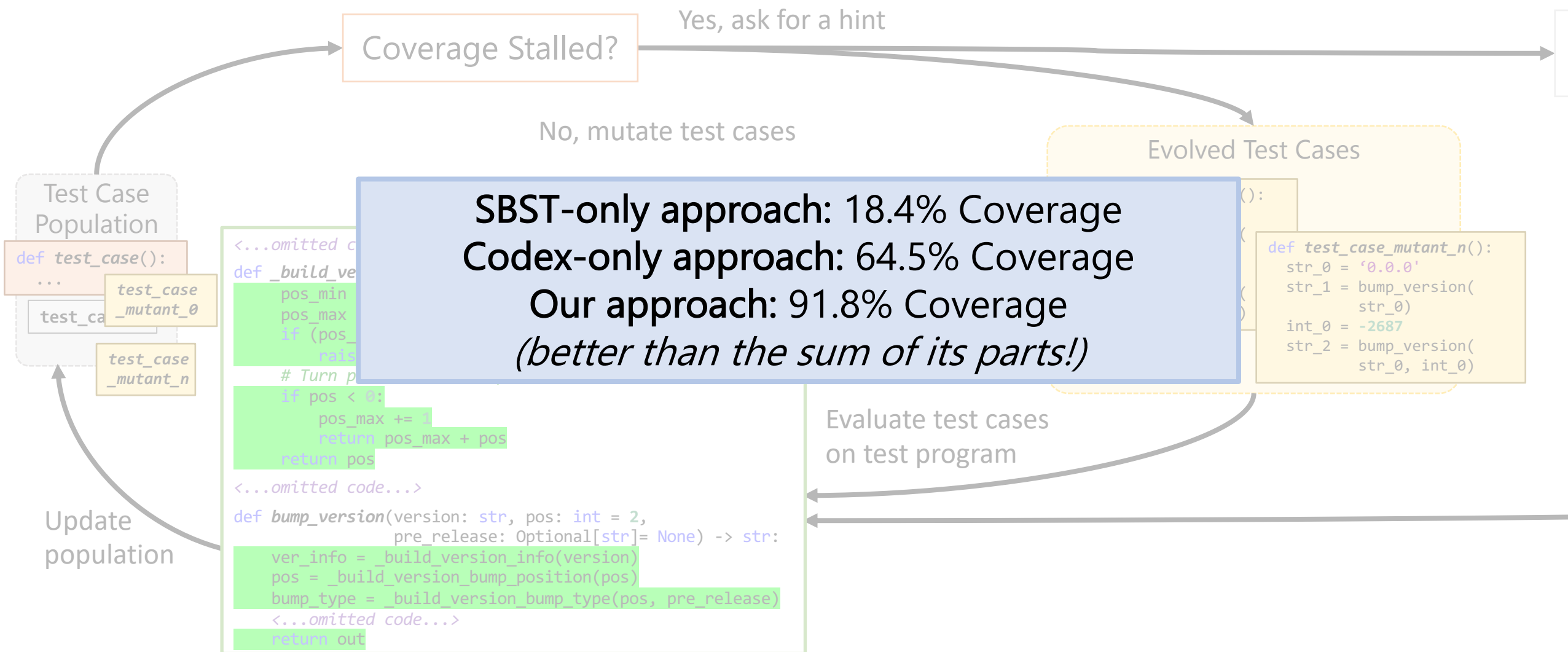
Search No Longer Stalled



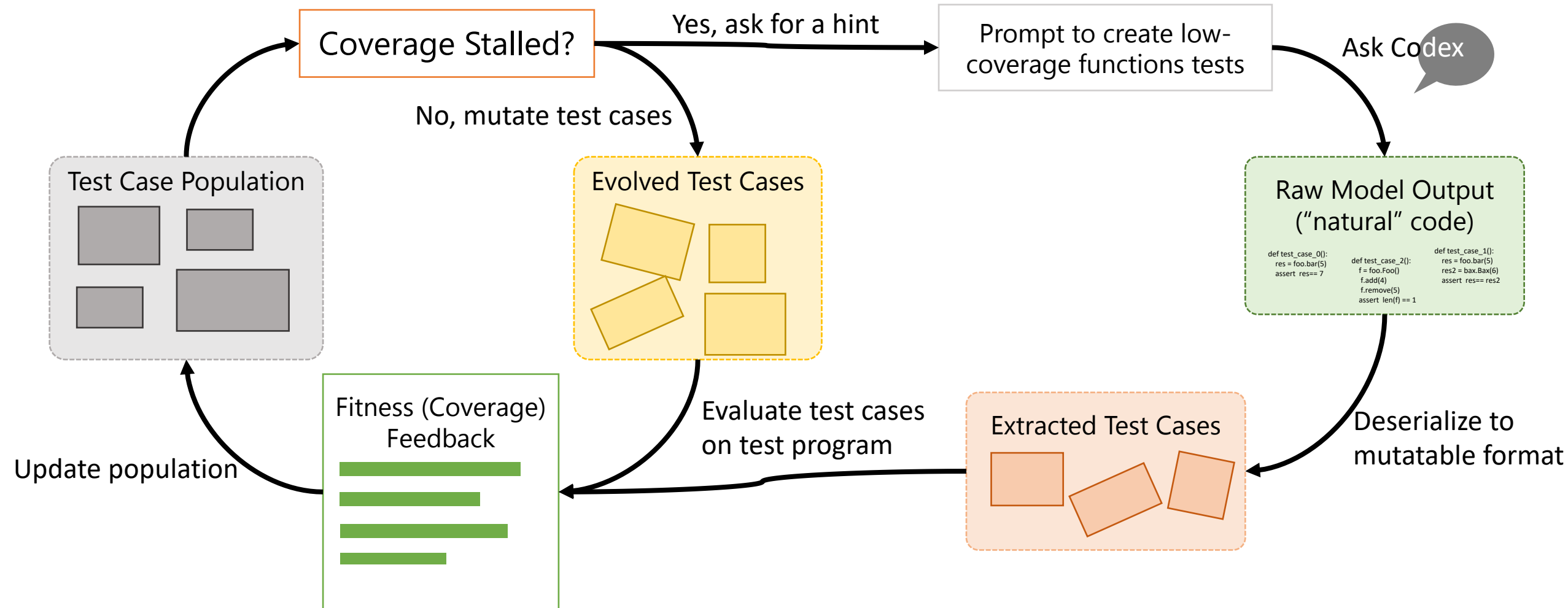
Search No Longer Stalled



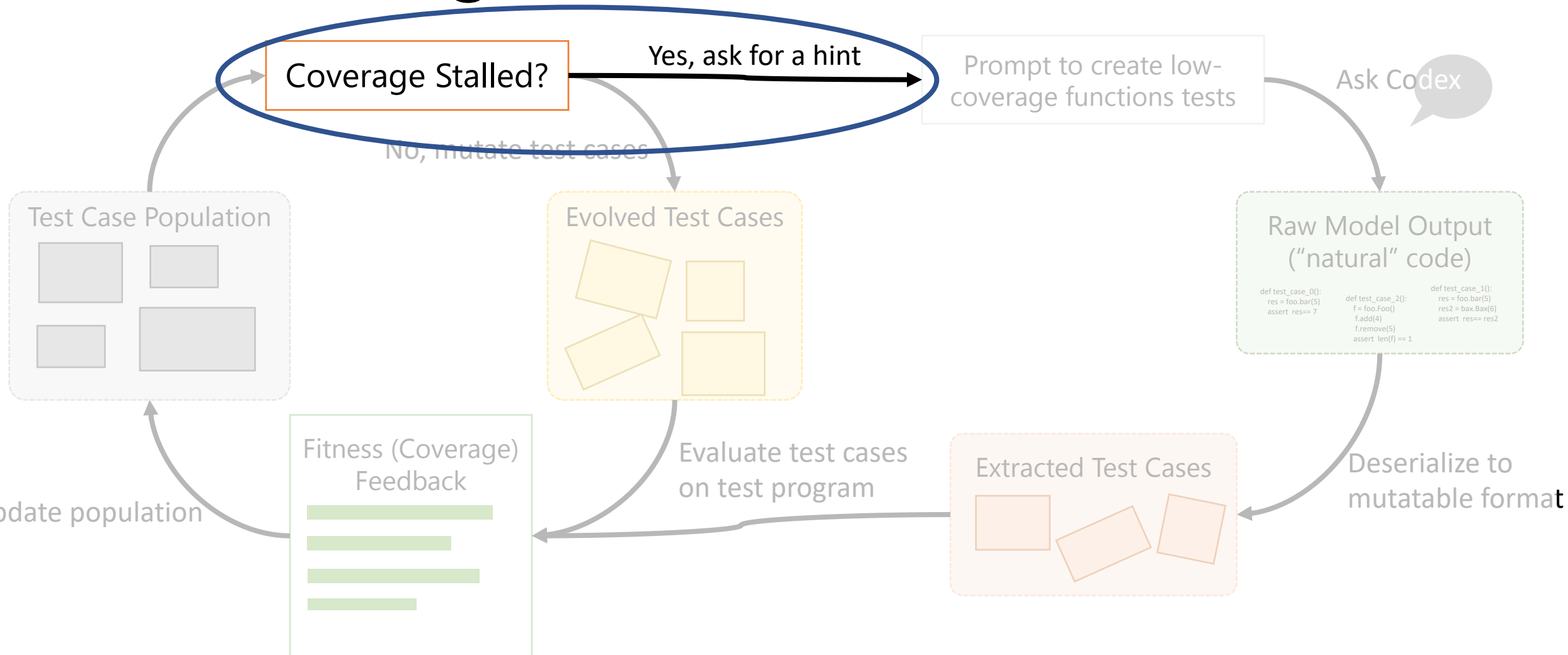
Spoiler: Results on this Benchmark



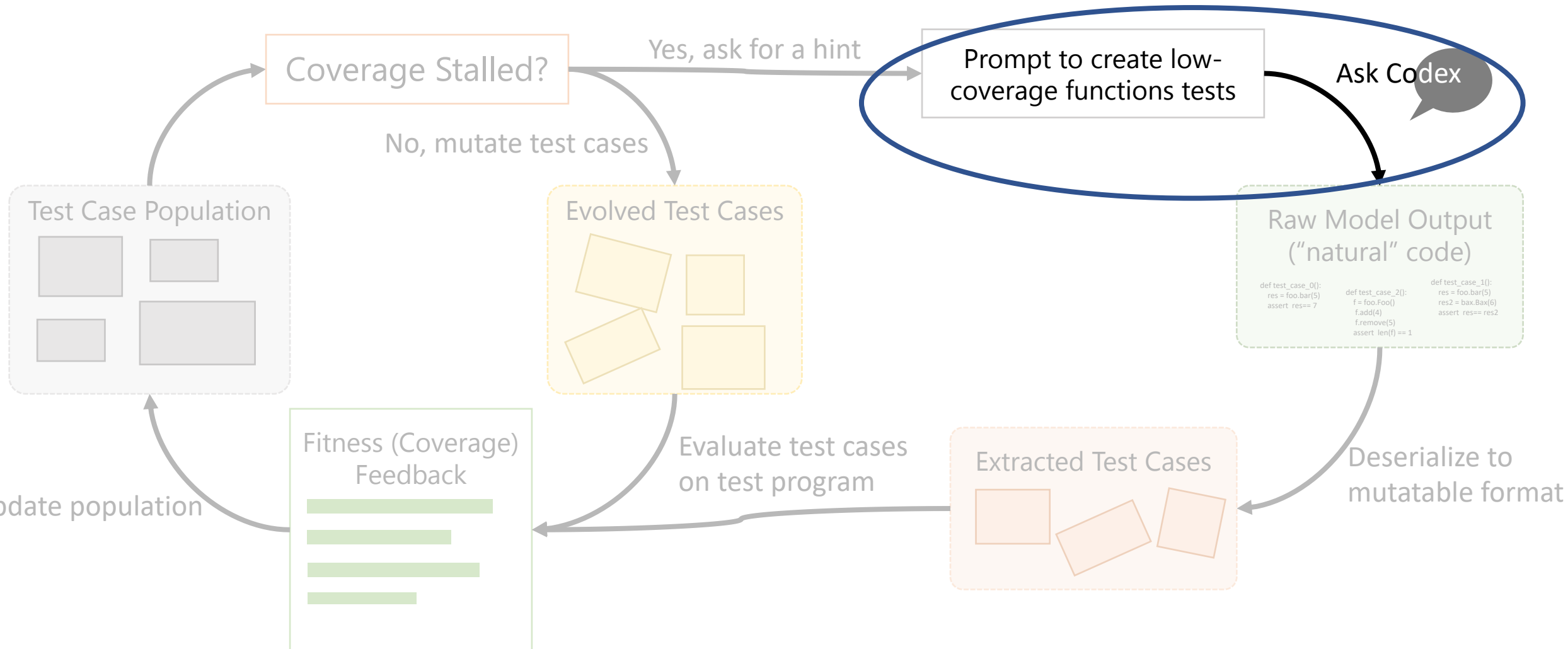
CodaMOSA Approach



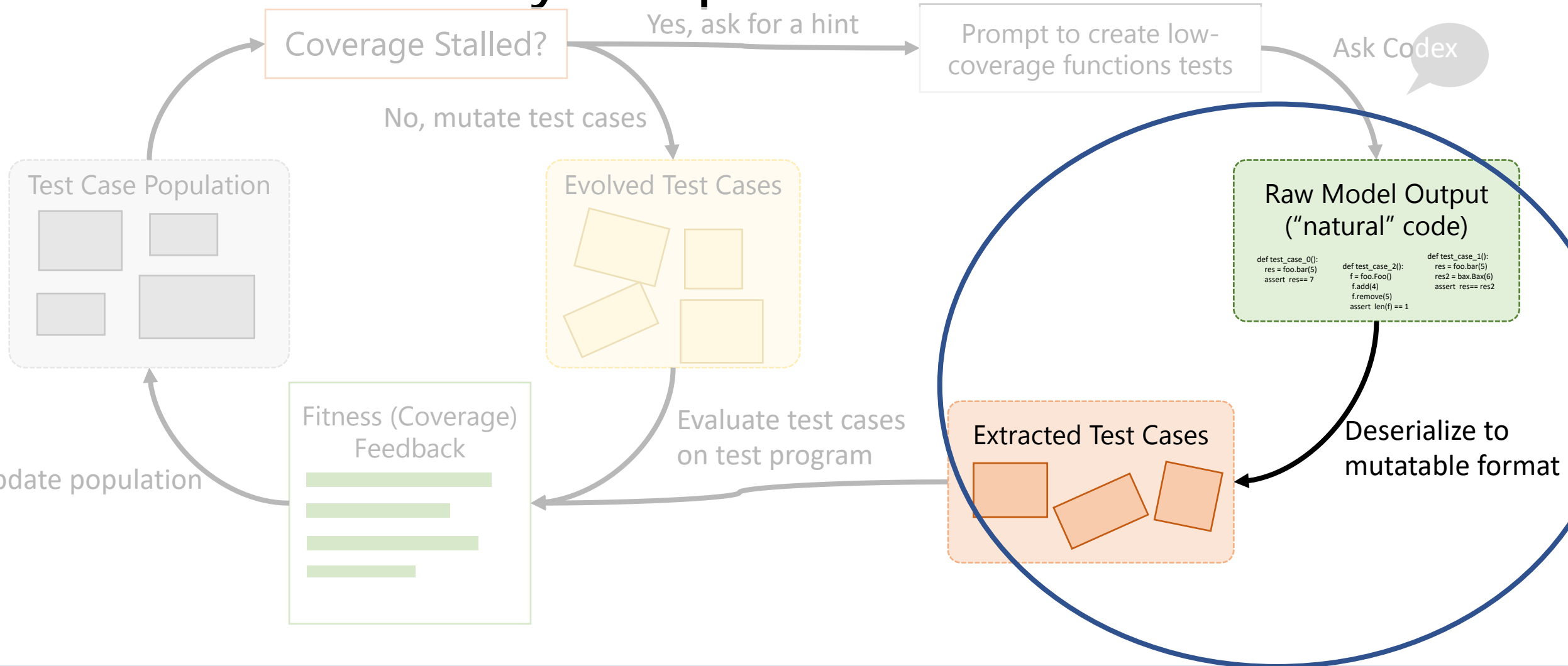
Challenge: When to ask for a hint?



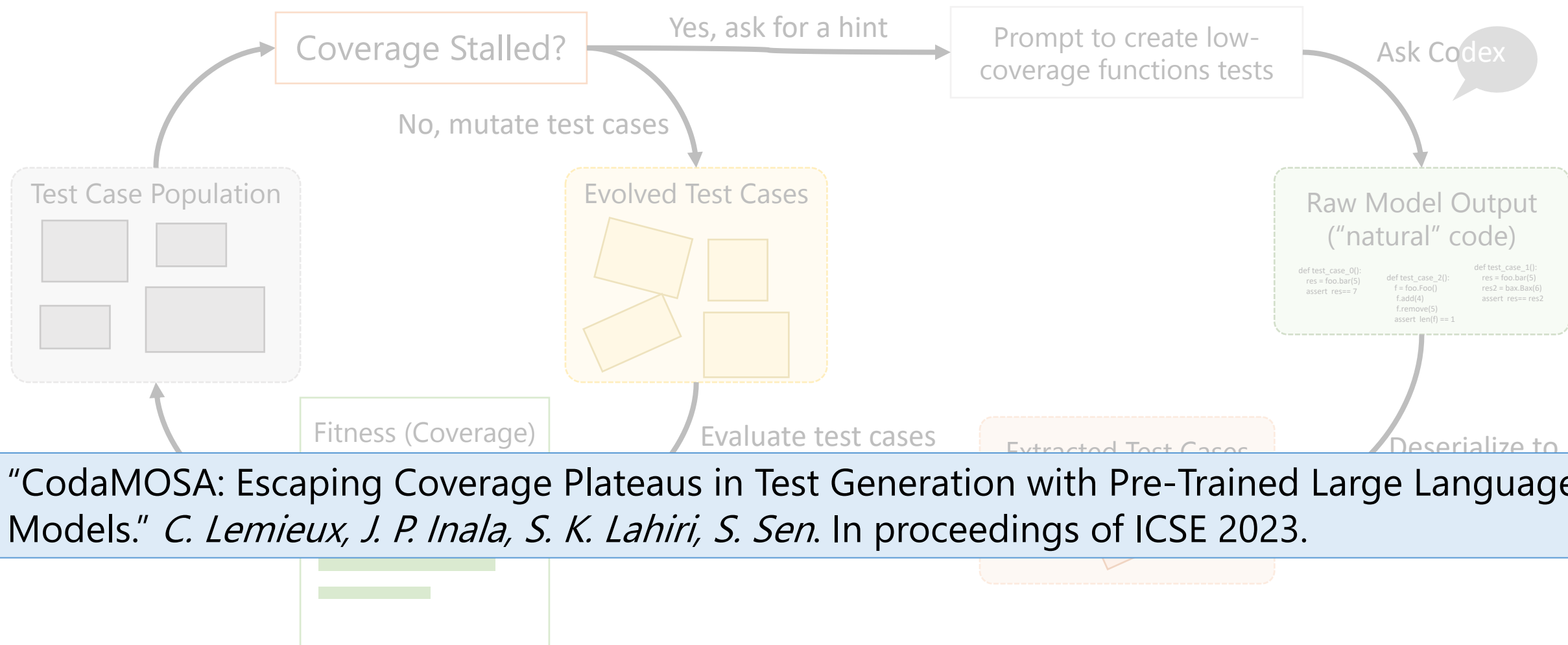
Challenge: How to ask for a hint?



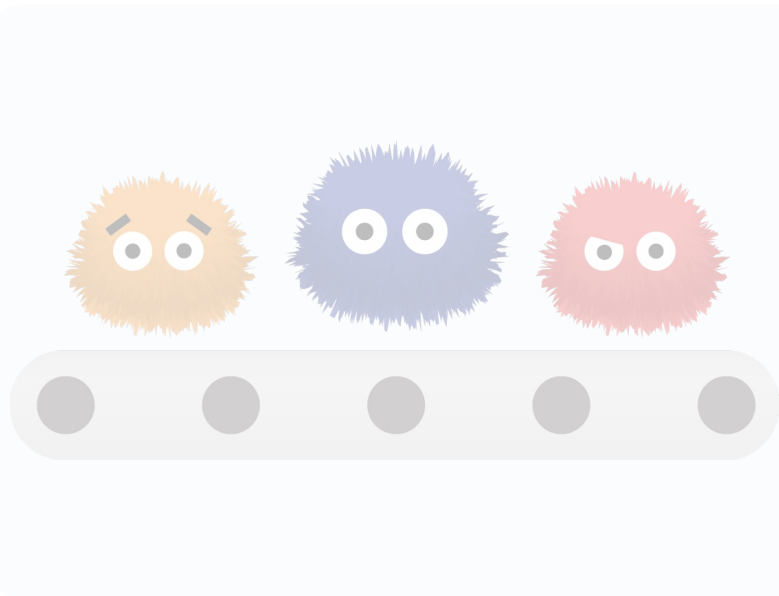
Challenge: How to handle (potentially) arbitrary output from Codex?



Solutions Discussed Further in Paper

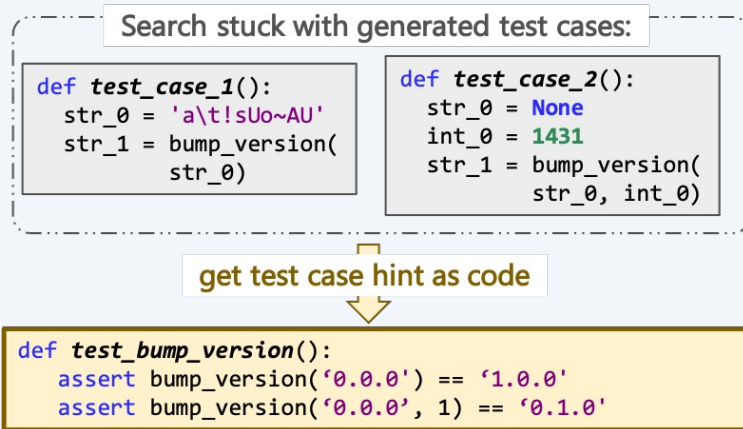


"CodaMOSA: Escaping Coverage Plateaus in Test Generation with Pre-Trained Large Language Models." *C. Lemieux, J. P. Inala, S. K. Lahiri, S. Sen.* In proceedings of ICSE 2023.



Using *generalized feedback maps* to expand *bugs findable by fuzz testing*

PerfFuzz
(ISSTA'18)
FuzzFactory
(OOPSLA'19)



Using *large language models* to improve *automated test suite generation*

CodaMOSA
(ICSE'23)

Using *generalized feedback maps* to

PerfFuzz
(ISSTA'18)

FuzzFactory
(OOPSLA'19)

→ Powerful synergy between LLMs (“what is most expected”) and mutative search (“something close, but unexpected”)

Search stuck with generated test cases:

```
def test_case_1():  
    str_0 = 'a\t!sUo~AU'  
    str_1 = bump_version(  
        str_0)
```

```
def test_case_2():  
    str_0 = None  
    int_0 = 1431  
    str_1 = bump_version(  
        str_0, int_0)
```

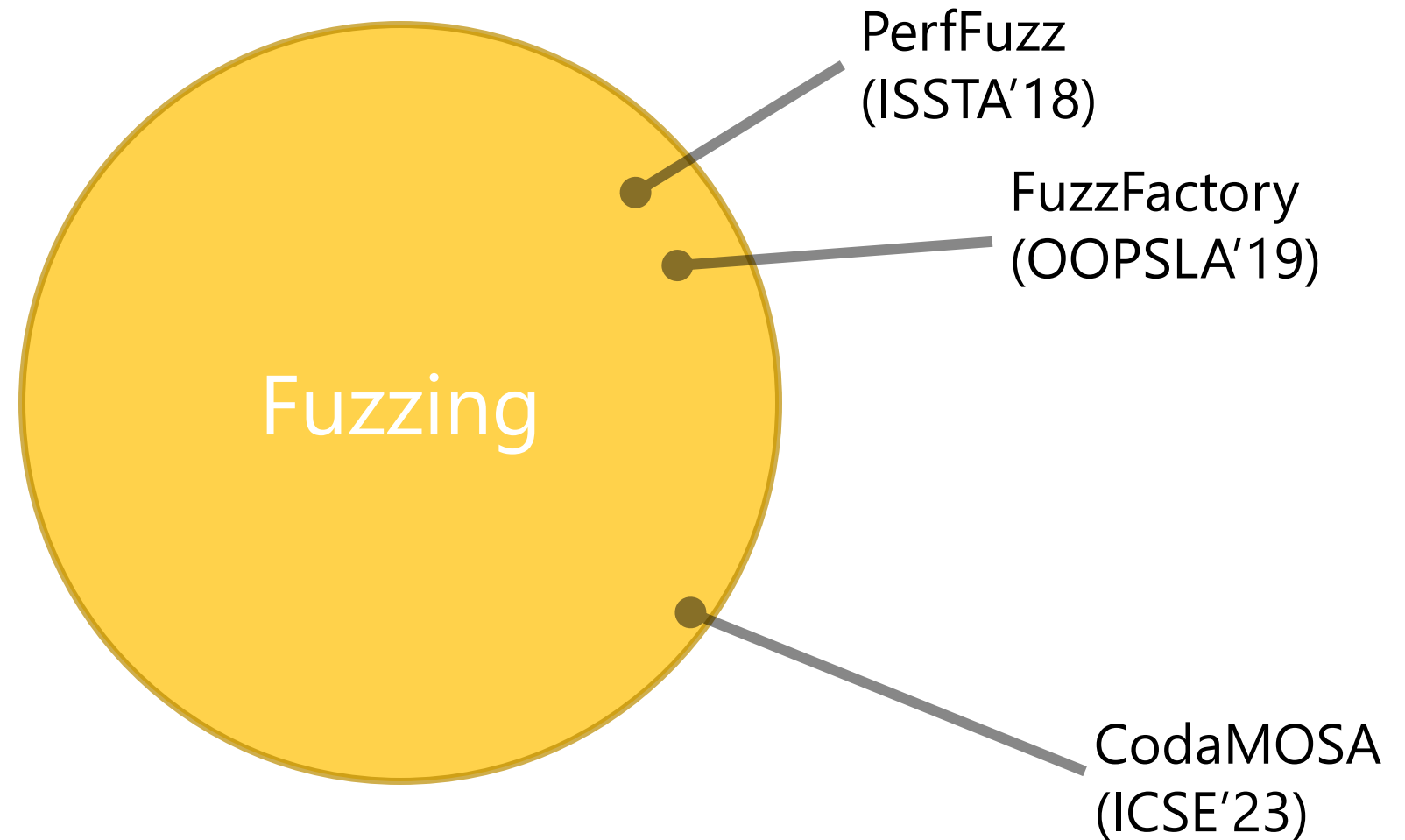
get test case hint as code

```
def test_bump_version():  
    assert bump_version('0.0.0') == '1.0.0'  
    assert bump_version('0.0.0', 1) == '0.1.0'
```

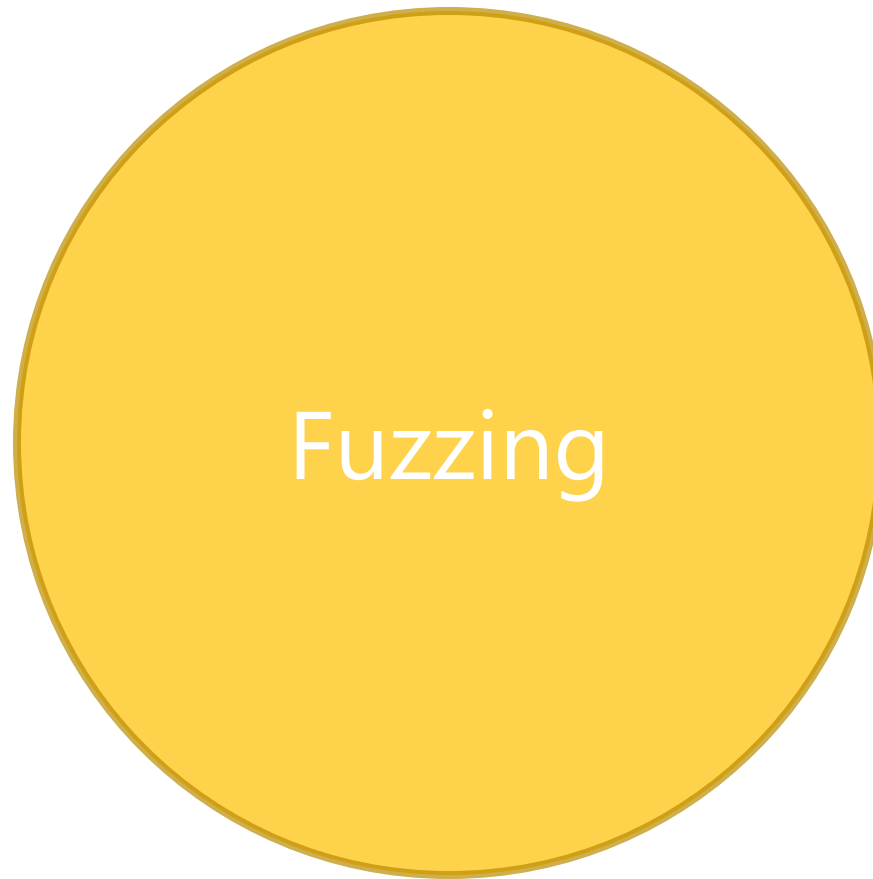
Using *large language models* to improve *automated test suite generation*

CodaMOSA
(ICSE'23)

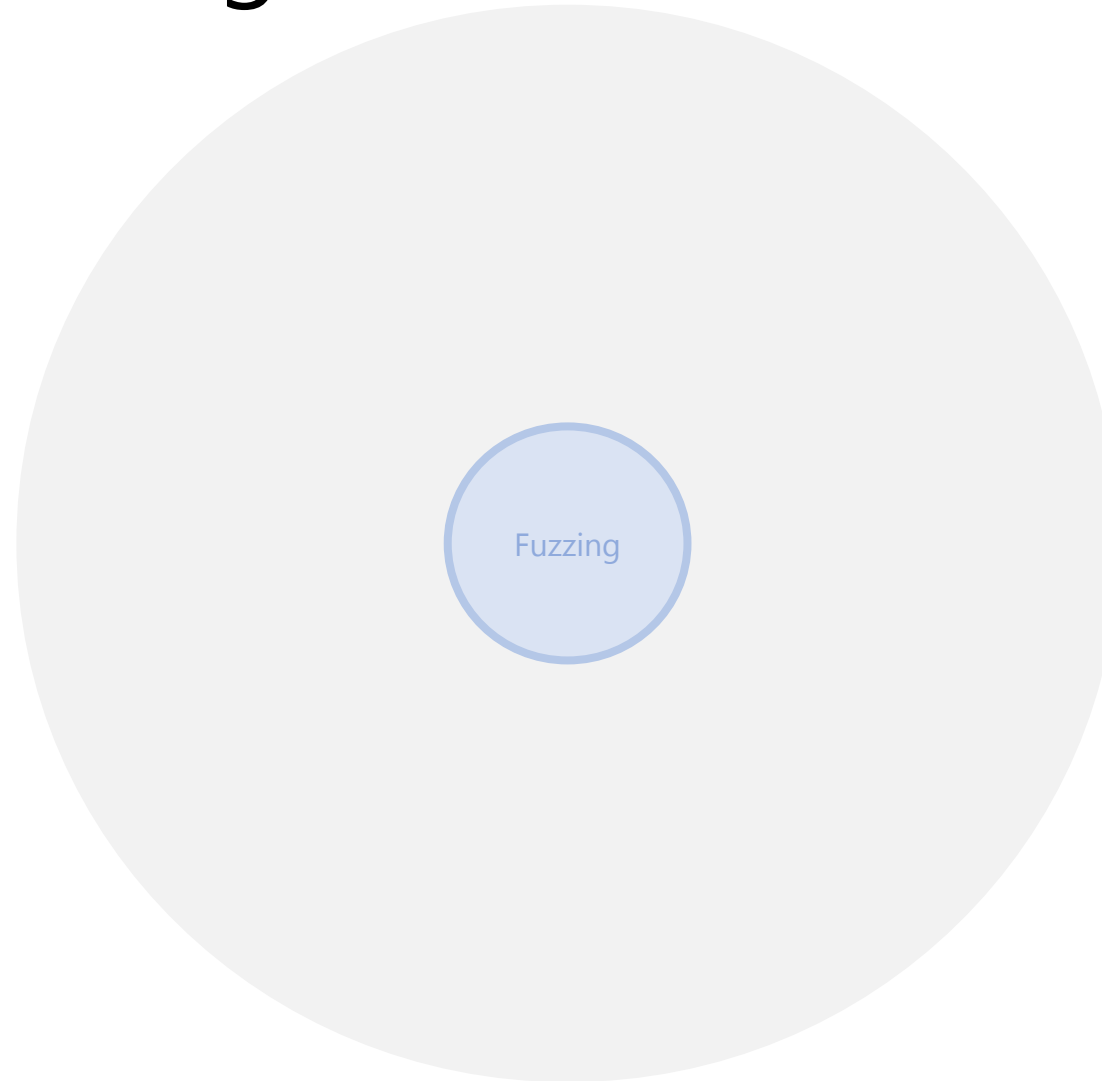
So Far: Innovations in Fuzzing Algorithms



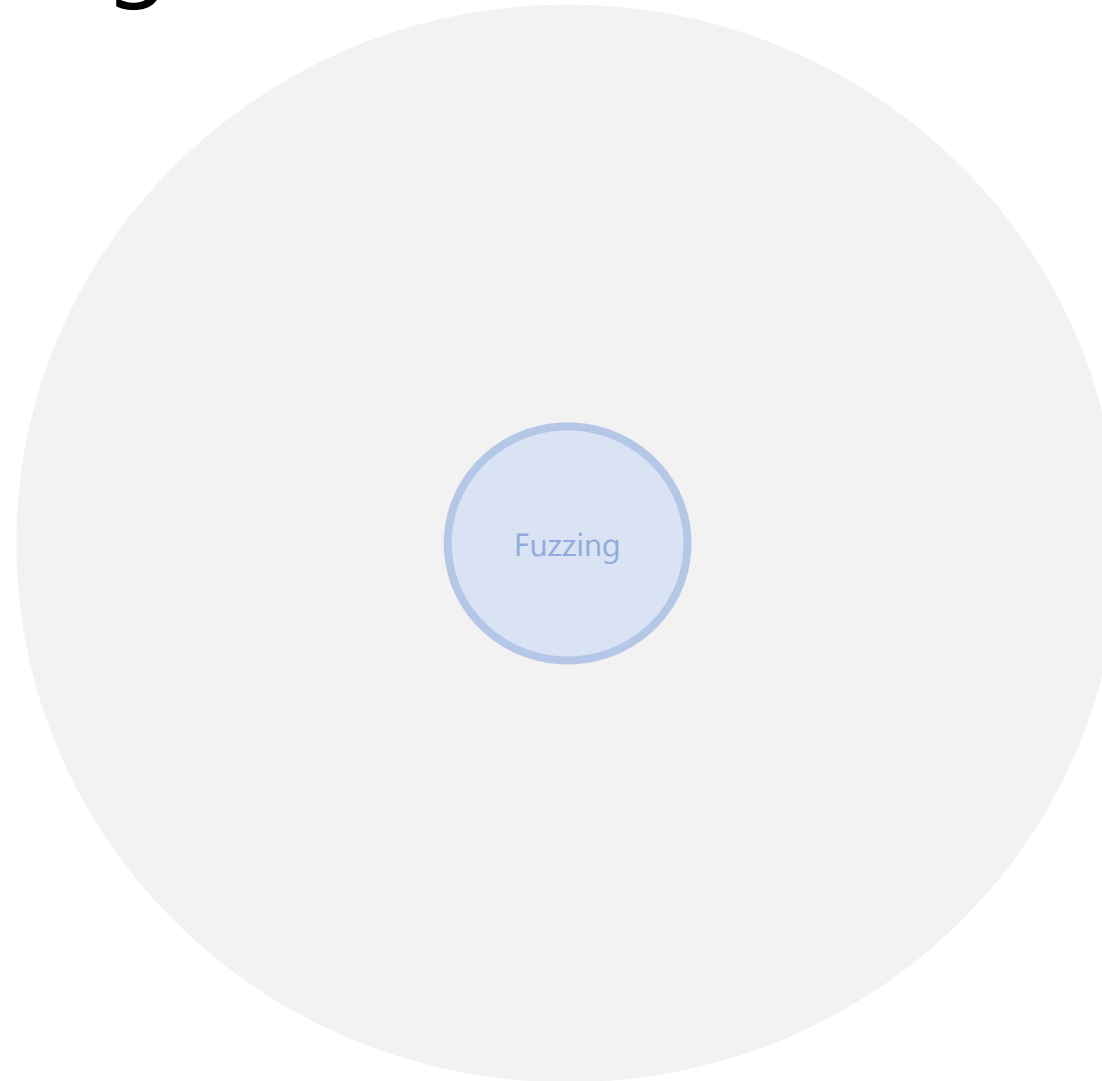
Next: Solving Problems Around Fuzzing



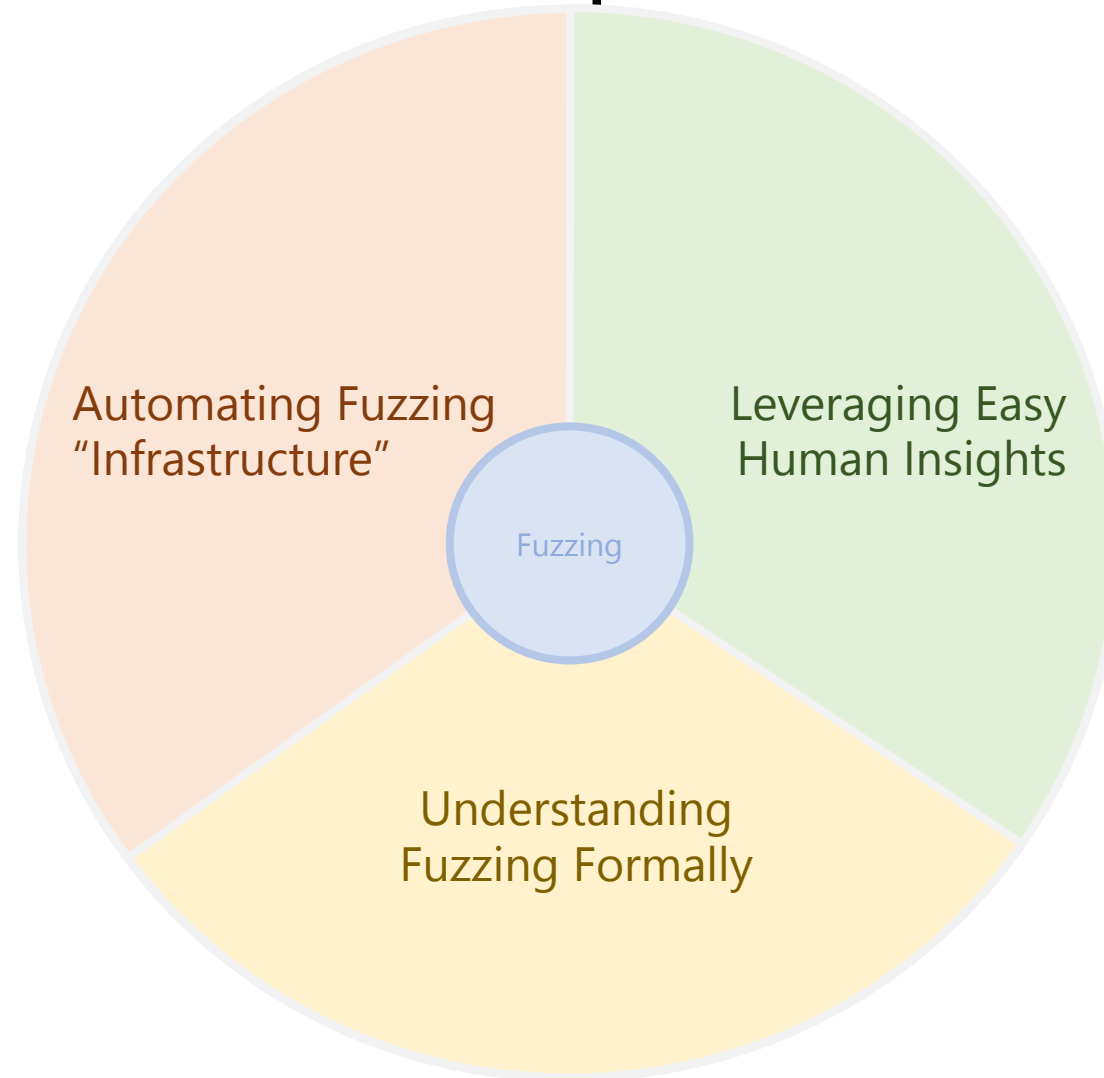
Next: Solving Problems Around Fuzzing

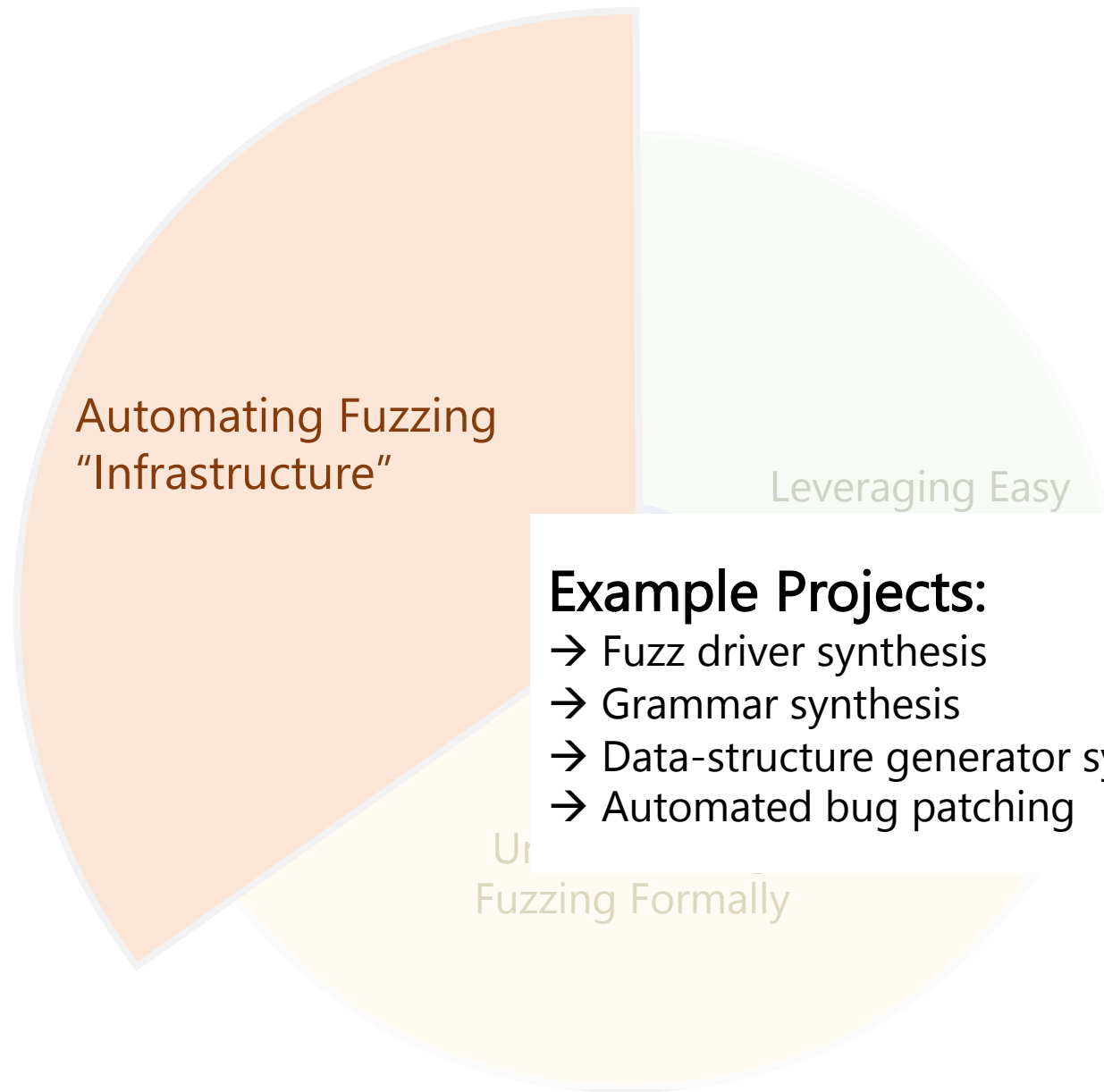


Enabling Fuzz-Driven Development



Fuzz-Driven Development: Three Pillars





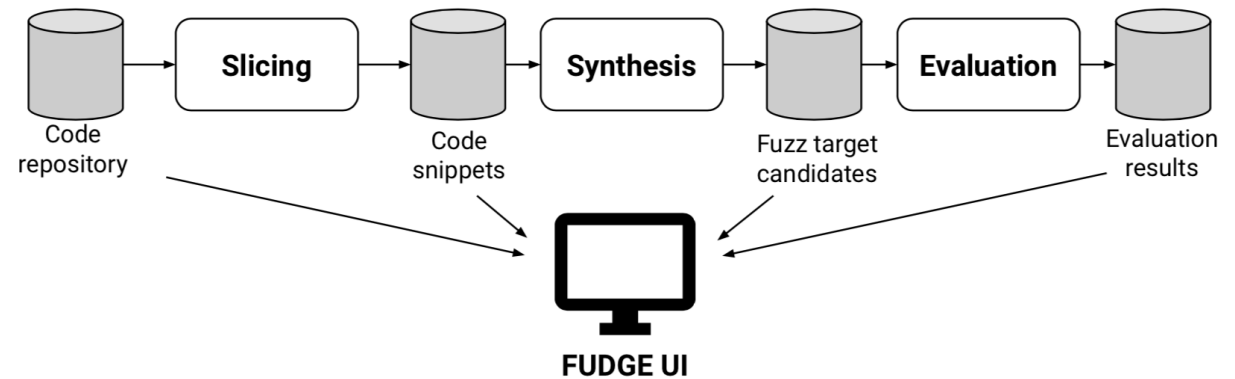
Automating Fuzzing
"Infrastructure"

Leveraging Easy

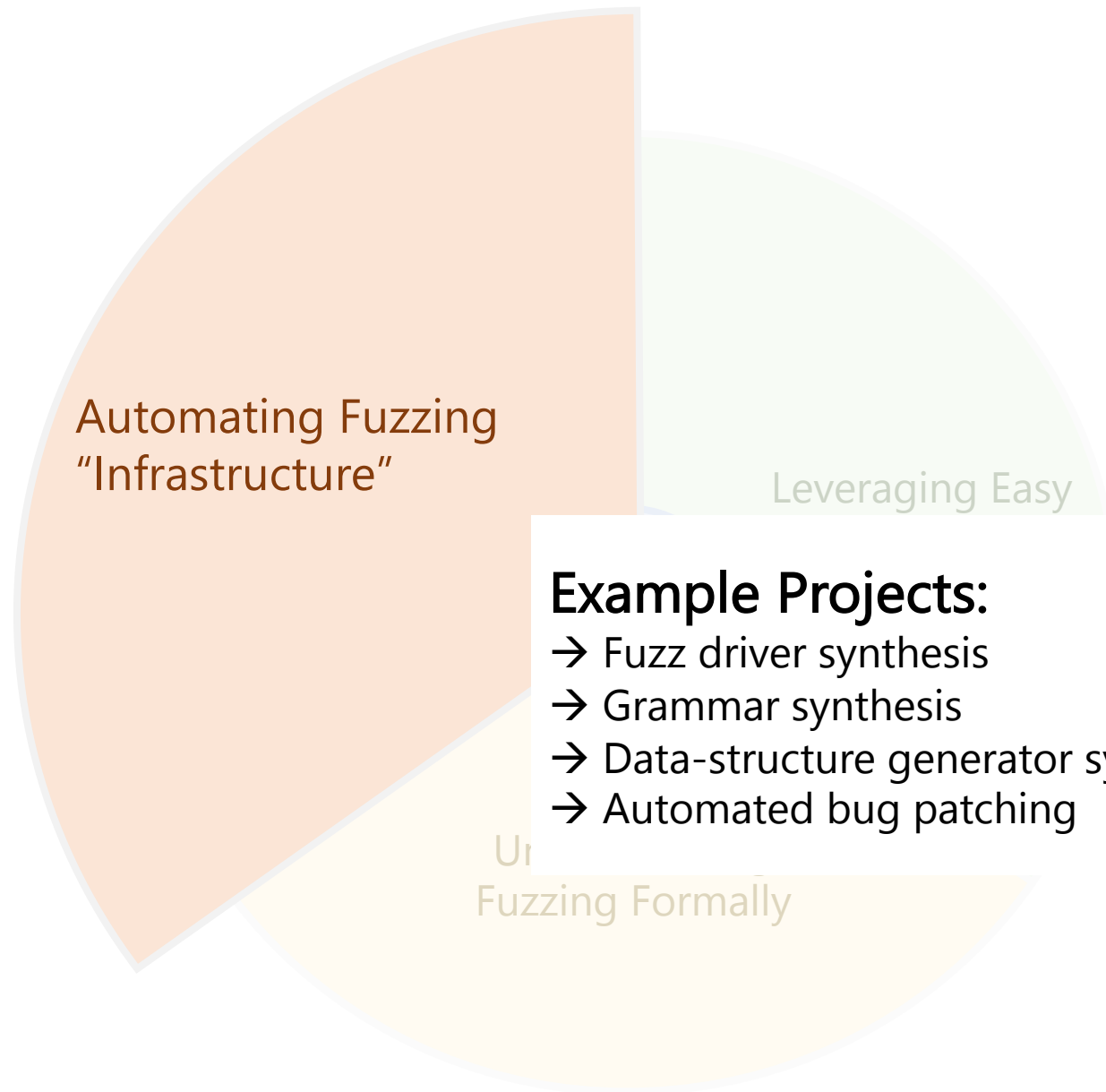
FUDGE

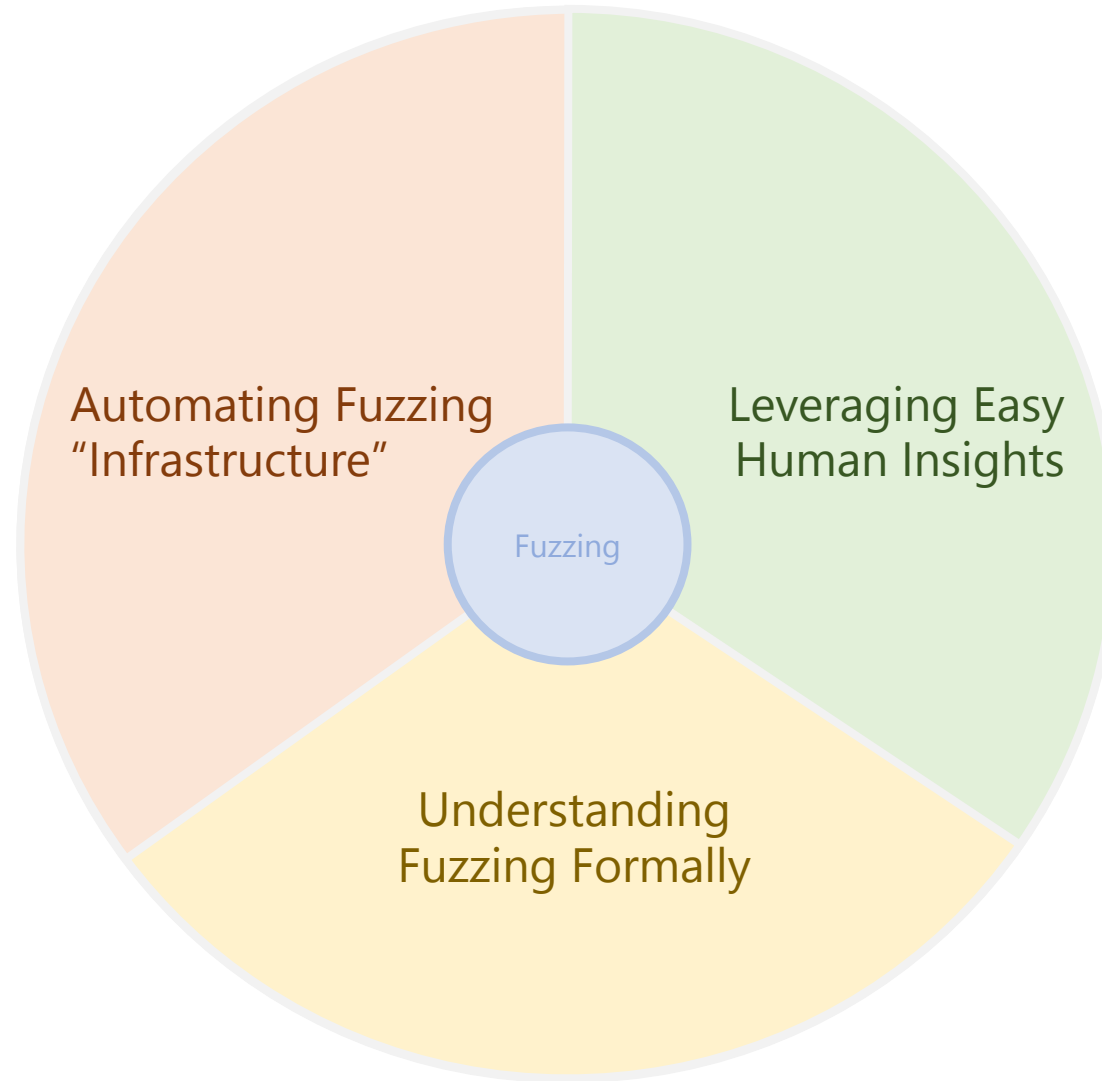
Babic, Bucur, Chen, Ivancic, King,
Kusano, Lemieux, Szekeres, Wang
ESEC/FSE'19 (Industry Track)

Best Paper Award
(Industry Track)

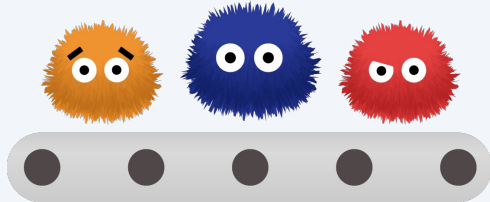


200 drivers integrated into open-source projects
→ 150 security-improving fixes





PerfFuzz (ISSTA'18) + FuzzFactory (OOPSLA'19)



Using **generalized feedback maps** to expand **bugs findable by fuzz testing**

CodaMOSA (ICSE'23)

```
Search stack with generated test cases:
```

```
def test_case_1():  
    str_0 = 'a\t!sUo~AU'  
    str_1 = bump_version(str_0)
```

```
def test_case_2():  
    str_0 = None  
    int_0 = 1431  
    str_1 = bump_version(str_0, int_0)
```

get test case hint as code

```
def test_bump_version():  
    assert bump_version('0.0.0') == '1.0.0'  
    assert bump_version('0.0.0', 1) == '0.1.0'
```

Using **large language models** to improve **automated test suite generation**



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