Structure Resilience in Greybox Fuzzing via Automated Error Recovery

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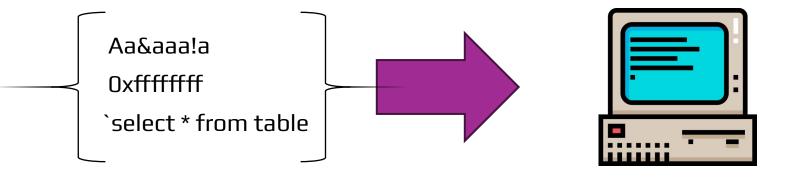
ASE2024 Doctoral Symposium

Critical Role of Software Testing



Rising	Automated	Risk
Complexity	Testing & Cl	Mitigation

Fuzz Testing (Fuzzing)

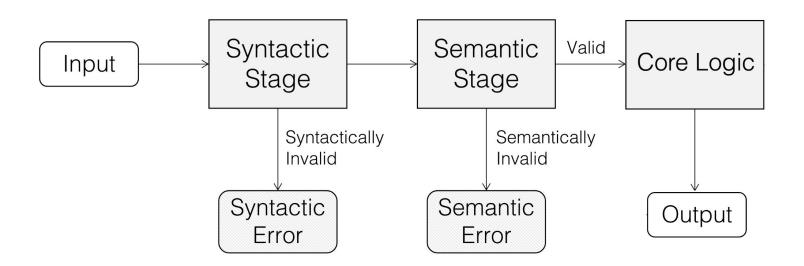




- 1. Test inputs must satisfy input constraints
- 2. Should exercise a variety of code paths in core program logic



Input Processing Pipeline



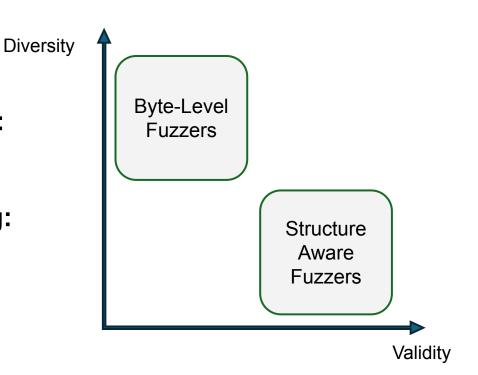


1. Mutation-based fuzzing:

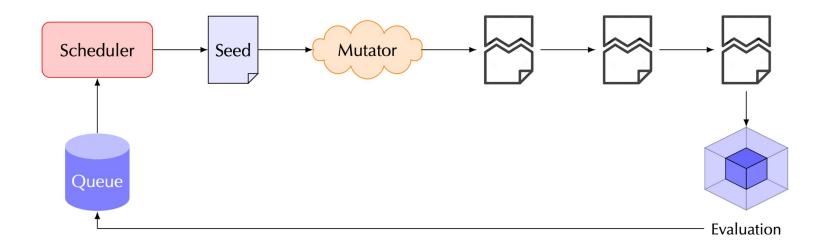
diverse tests, but invalid

2. Grammar-based fuzzing:

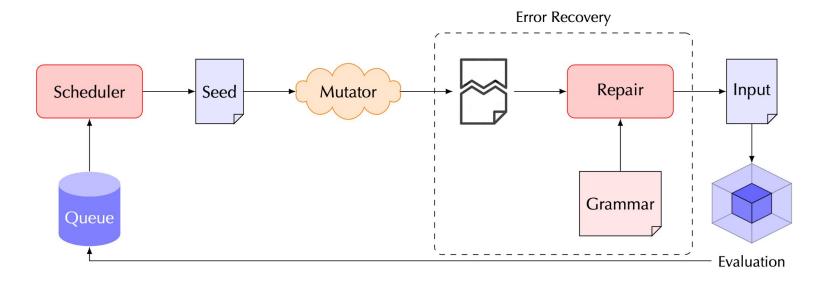
valid tests, but uniform







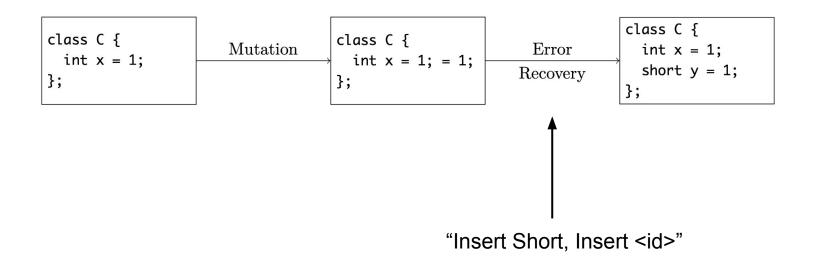




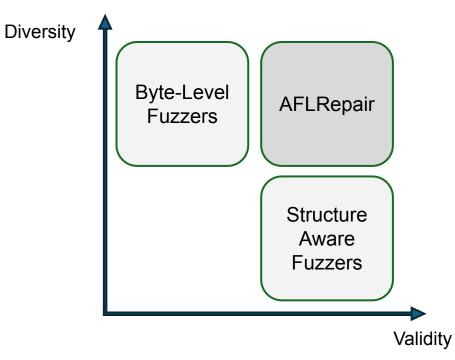


- 1. Originally used to report programming errors and suggest fixes
- 2. Search-based approach
- 3. Highly precise and efficient









Produce highly diverse test cases while maintaining structure validity

Preliminary Experiment

Setup:

- Systems under test: cJSON, Lua
- Tools: AFL, AFL+GM, AFLRepair

Results:

- Lua crash found by AFLRepair
- Crashing Input:

```
x=debug.getinfo(2)
x.func()
```

Evaluation Plan: Systems Under Test

Program	Language	LOC
Lua	Lua	15 k
LuaJIT	lua	50 k
Ruby	Ruby	768k
V8	JavaScript	1.5M
WAMR	WebAssembly	170K

Evaluation Plan: Tools

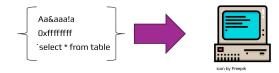
- 1. Nautilus: Generates and mutates inputs using a grammar
- 2. Nautilus+AFLRepair: Imports Nautilus inputs as seed corpus, and performs AFLRepair mutations

Conclusion

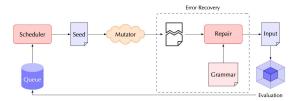
- Greybox fuzzing is a scalable and effective approach at finding software vulnerabilities
- The challenge is to ensure input diversity and validity
- AFLRepair can achieve both simultaneously
- The research capitalizes on current advances in the field



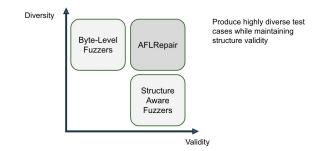
Fuzz Testing (Fuzzing)







The Differentiating Factor



Evaluation Plan: Systems Under Test

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