

Klee in FuzzBench

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What's FuzzBench

Google

Need to integrate new fuzzing techniques

- Lots of research
- Expensive to
 - Re-implement
 - Port proof-of-concept
 - Deploy at scale (e.g. OSS-Fuzz, free service for open source fuzzing)
- Need prioritization

No standard evaluation framework

- Experimental design
 - Number of trials, time of trials
 - Program selection
 - Fuzzer configurations (seeds, dictionaries, flags, etc)
- Result reporting
 - Statistical significance
 - Plotting library
 - Coverage (blocks, lines, edges, etc)
- Scaling: native cloud support

Open source fuzzing benchmarking platform

- FuzzBench
 - ~20 real-world programs from OSS-Fuzz
 - Runs
 - Extract coverage
 - De-duplicate bugs
 - Plot results
 - Report statistical significance
- Complements micro-benchmarks
 - Competition on Software Testing¹
 - \circ coreutils

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Integration Klee with FuzzBench



Benchmarks

- <10 benchmarks out of ~20 available in Fuzzbench
- ~400 LoC of Python code
- Few weeks on and off
- Patched Klee to generate binary files instead of .ktest files
 - Can be replayed to extract coverage information

Unsupported instructions

- Vectorized, floating points
 - Vorbis:
 - LLVM ERROR: Code generator does not support intrinsic function 'llvm.rint.f64'!
 - Libpng gives error
 - silently concretizing (reason: floating point)
- Longjump
 - Libpng
 - KLEE: ERROR: ... /illegal.c:40: longjmp unsupported
- Assembly instructions

Unsupported libraries and dependencies

- Pthread support
 - KLEE: WARNING: undefined reference to function: pthread_create
- System-level linking
 - Many programs link against zlib, openssl, etc
 - Need to recursively compile these or tell KLEE to ignore them
 - Often these are in parts of code we don't need during fuzzing anyway

OOM'ing

 Klee cannot reliably respect the memory usage specified via -max-memory option

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Experiments & Results



Setup 1: no seeds

• Afl++ vs Klee (-max-memory=3GB)

• <u>No seed corpus</u>

- No dictionary
- 10 runs
- 12 hrs





zlib_zlib_uncompress_fuzzer (12h, 10 trials/fuzzer)



libjpeg-turbo-07-2017 (12h, 10 trials/fuzzer)



Setup 1: takeaways

- General trend
 - \circ AFL++ visits more code than Klee, 2x to 3x
 - AFL++ visits all the code that Klee visits
- On woff2 target, Klee visits ~1000 LoC
 - AFL++ is stuck at ~80 LoC
- Klee is more consistent than AFL++
 - Less variance

Setup 2: with seeds

- Afl++ vs Klee (-max-memory=3GB)
- <u>Seed corpus</u> (not saturated, from OSS-Fuzz)
- No dictionary
- 10 runs
- 12 hrs



Setup 2: takeaways

- AFL++ makes good use of seeds
- Seeds have little impact on Klee's performance





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Going forward



Blockers for adoption of symex in industry

- Engineering blockers
 - Run klee at scale to find bugs and for research evaluation
 - Instruction support, compilation toolchain, asm, etc
- Fuzzers 's ease of use
- Coverage
 - State explosion
 - Klee does not visit new 'code' after a few hours

Sweet spot for adoption of symex in industry

- OSS-Fuzz
 - Run 24/7 for 365 days/year
 - Coverage/bugs improvement marginal after 24hrs
- Goal:
 - Target **smaller**, **unexplored code** by fuzzers
 - Reduce state explosion
 - Take advantage of SMT solvers
 - Examples:
 - Concolic execution, e.g. follow a path and start exploring symbolically
 - MoKlee <u>https://srg.doc.ic.ac.uk/projects/moklee/</u>

How can Google help?

- Fuzzbench, OSS-Fuzz are frees service you can use
- We have funding for
 - Research grants
 - Integration of symex engines/fuzzers into FuzzBench for evaluation
 - 5-50K or higher based on projects
- Tell us how we can help

Thank You

