

Scaling up Vulnerability Analysis of IoT Devices with Heuristics and Binary Code Similarity

Advanced Penetration Testing Group
Dongkwan Kim @ Samsung SDS

Who Am I: Dongkwan Kim

- Passionate, self-motivated security researcher
- Education
 - KAIST Ph.D. '22 (M.S. '16 and B.S '14)
- Newbie researcher
 - 7 top-tier papers (NDSS, USENIX Security, ACM CCS, ...)
 - 19+8 papers, 713 citations (as of Oct. 21, 2023)
- CTF Player
 - Defcon finalist ('12, '14, '16, '18, '19)
 - CTF winner (Whitehat, HDCON, Codegate, ...)



WHY IS IOT SECURITY IMPORTANT?

Internet of Things Devices Increase Risk of Cyber Attacks on Industrial Sector: Lloyd's

Practical IoT Hacking:
The Internet of Things.

[Home](#) » [Cybersecurity](#) » [Cyberlaw](#) » [Cybercriminals Are Infiltrating Netgear Routers with Ancient Attack Methods](#)

~~Cybercriminals Are Infiltrating Netgear Routers with Ancient~~

Whistleblower: Ubiquiti Breach “Catastrophic”

CES 2021: Router swarms

i New Mirai Variant and ZHtrap Botnet Malware Emerge in the Wild where you are)

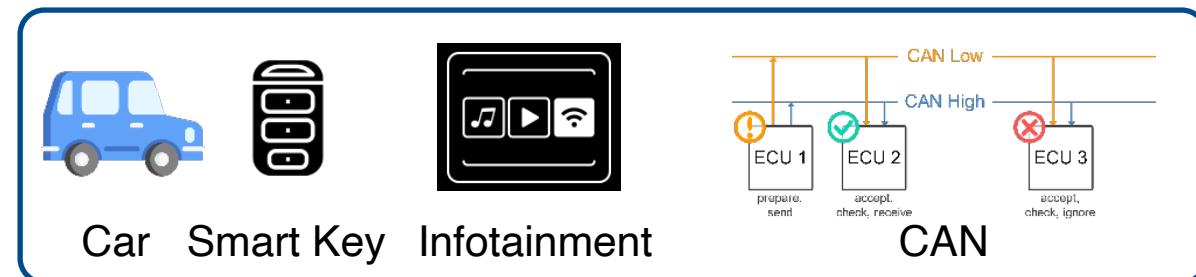
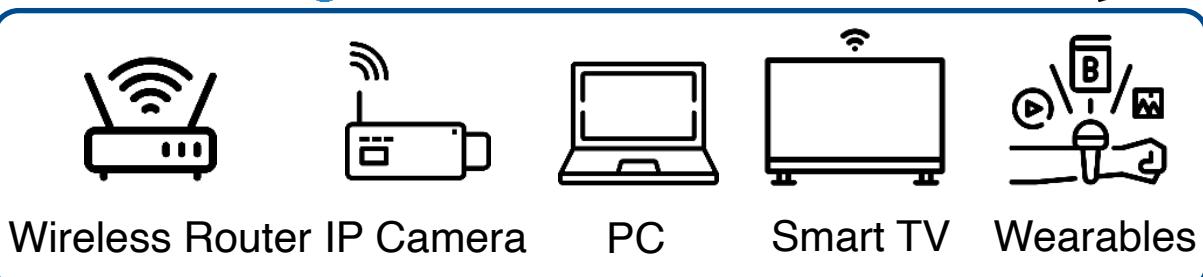
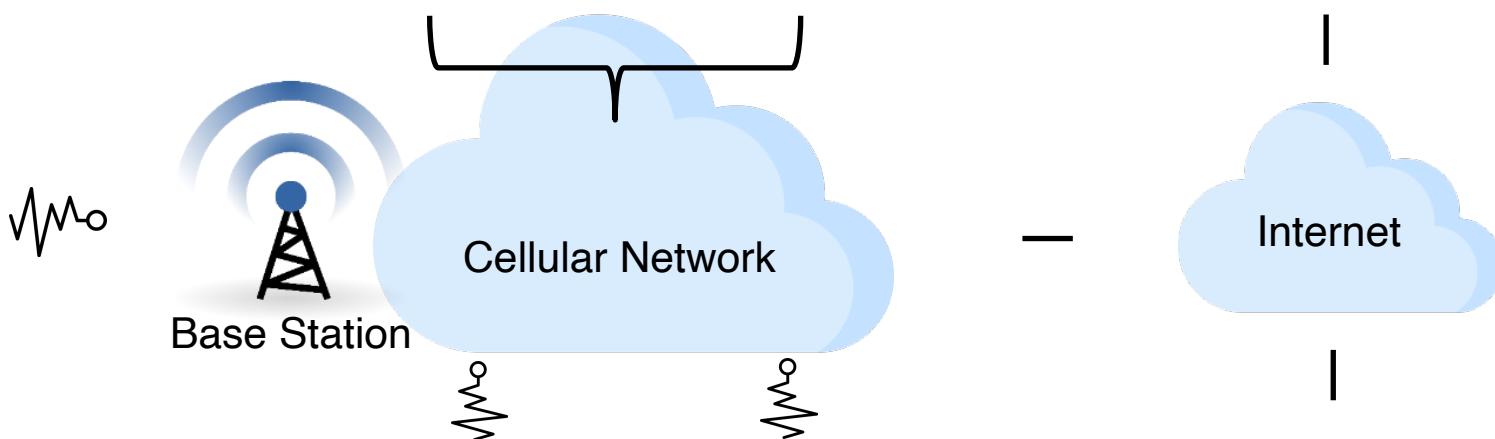
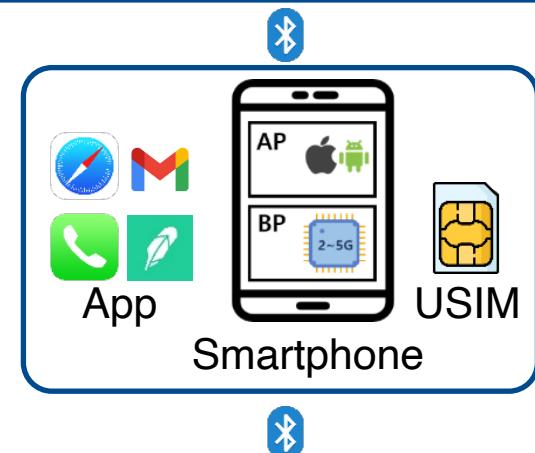
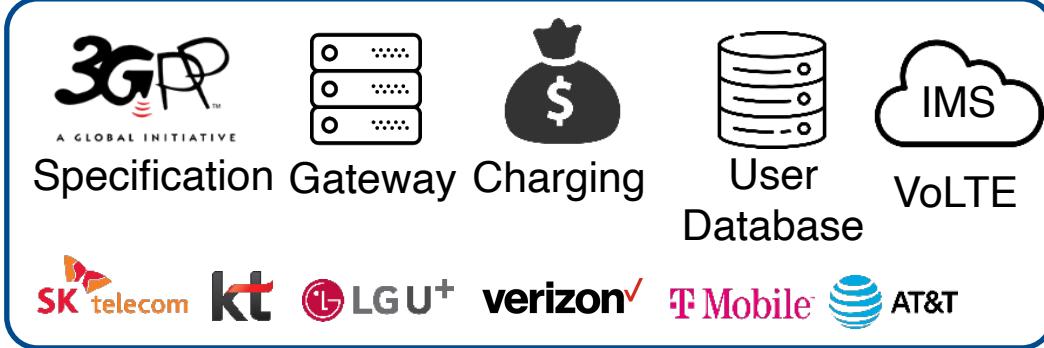
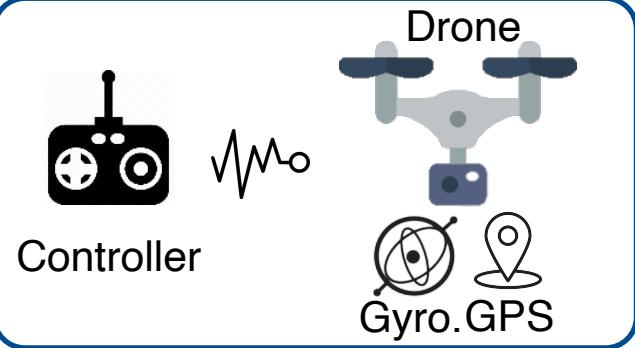
New mesh Wi-Fi routers may be the answer to your
and security?



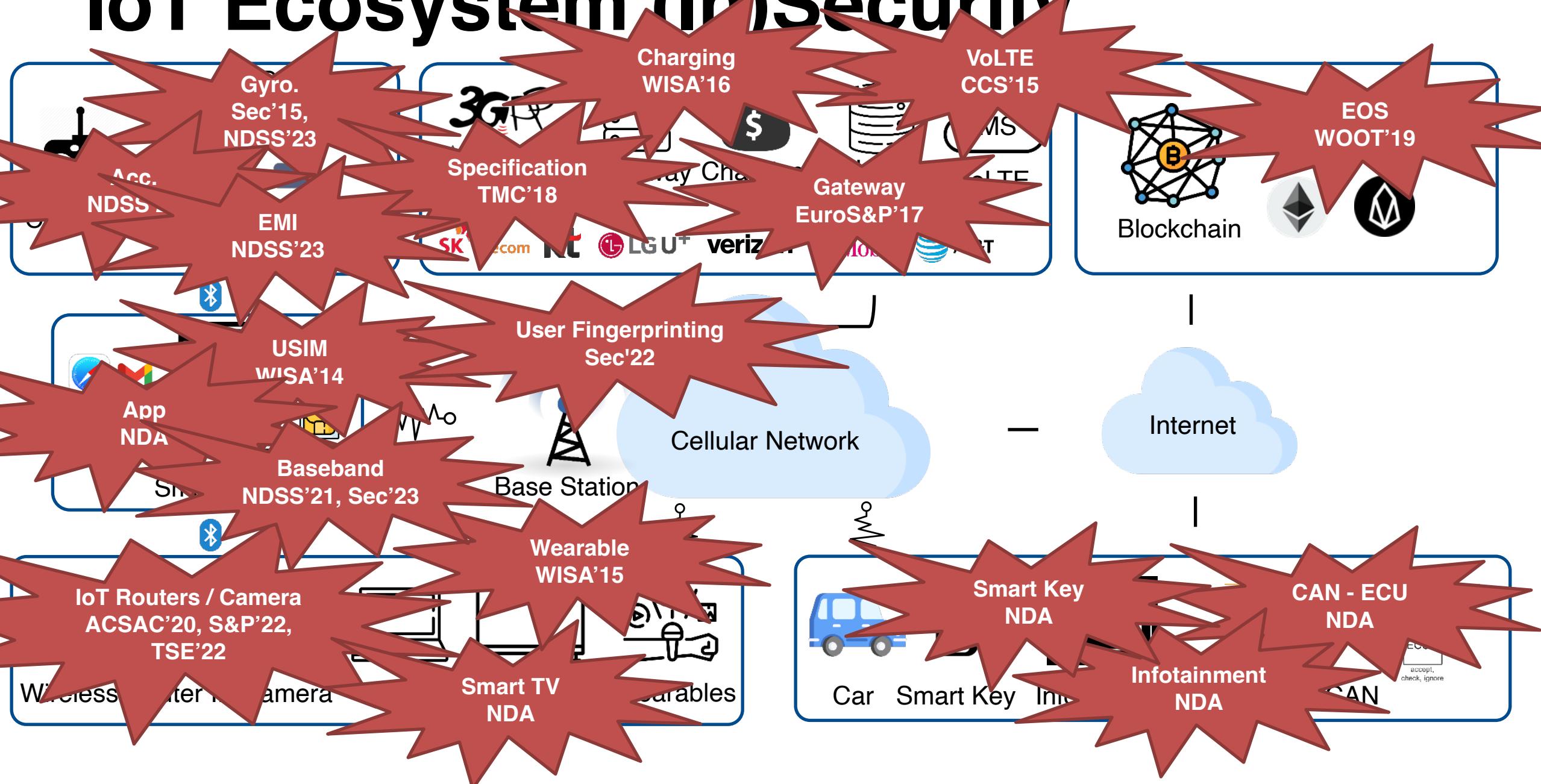
[ISS Today >](#)

Critical infrastructure attacks: why

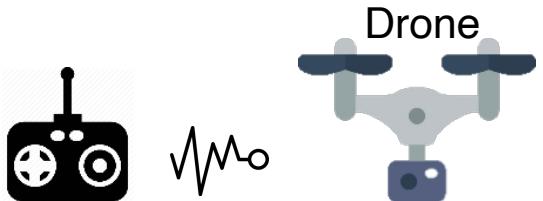
IoT Ecosystem (In)Security



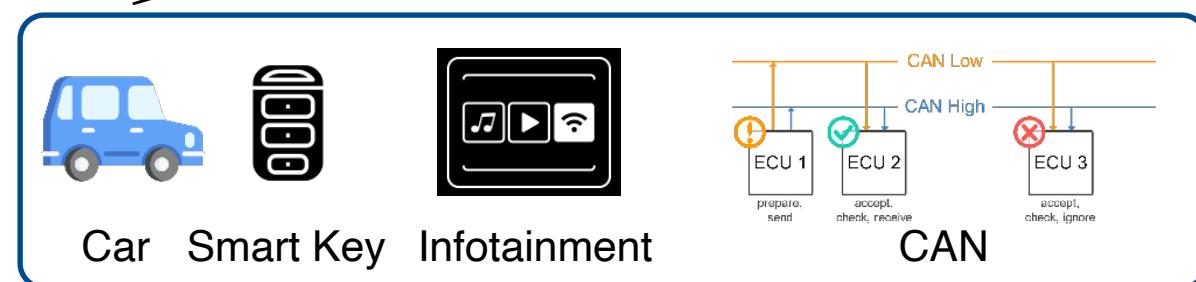
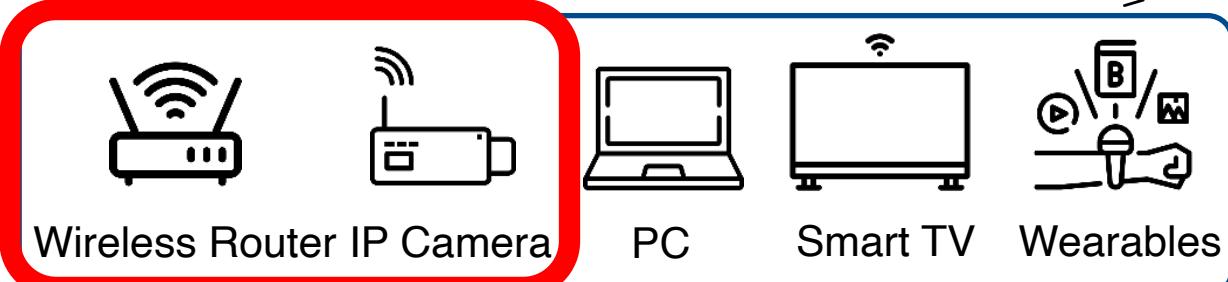
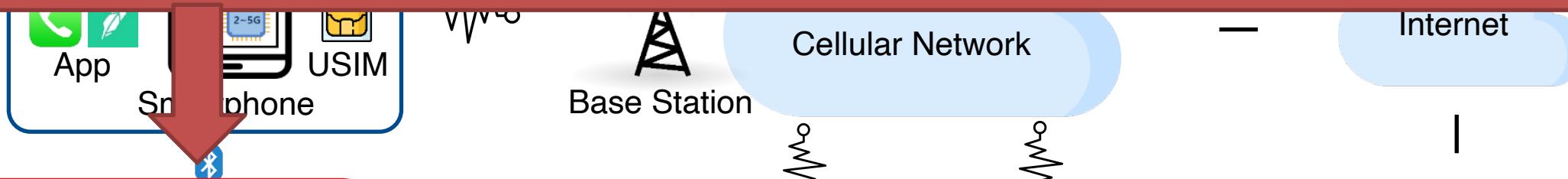
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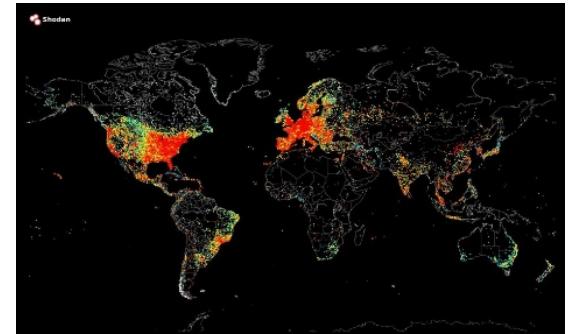


Focus of this talk:
How to find vulnerabilities on numerous (>1k)
IoT routers/cameras for fun and profit?



(In)Security of Linux-Based IoT Devices

- ❖ **34.2 billion** embedded devices will be in use in 2025*
 - Wireless routers, IP cameras, ...
- ❖ Many **botnets** target IoT devices
 - Mirai (Aug. 2016)
 - Satori (Dec. 2017)
 - Crypto (May. 2018)
 - ECHOBOT (Dec. 2019)
 - New Mirai variant (July 2020, 2021, 2023~)
 - DDoS attacks: DynDNS (2016), GitHub (2018), ...
- ❖ **Exposed to the Internet**, especially **web interfaces**
 - Shodan, ZoomEye
 - Over 30 exploits in Mirai variants

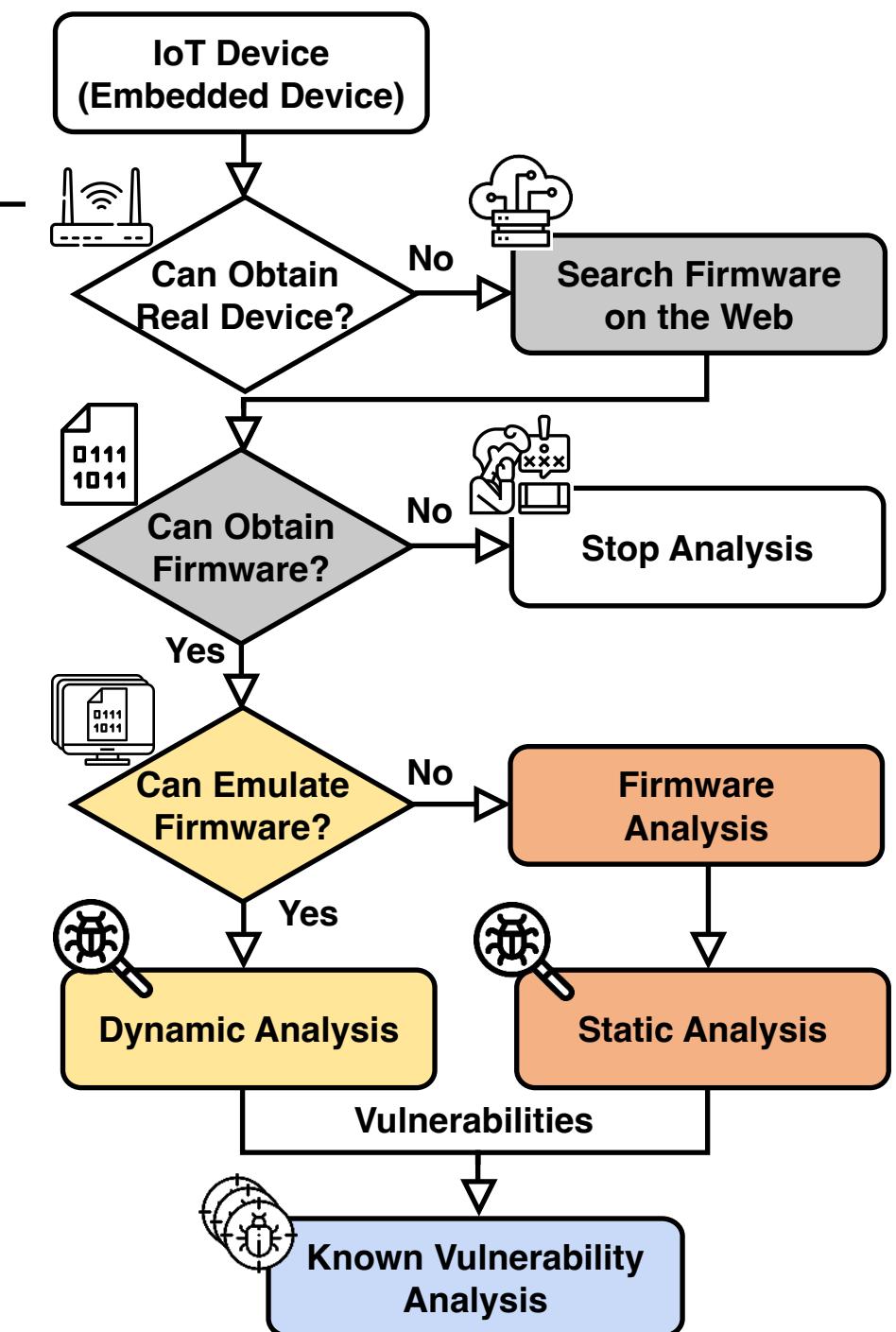


Challenges in IoT Security Analysis

- ❖ The number of IoT devices are **rapidly increasing**
- **Scalability is the key** to analyze their threats

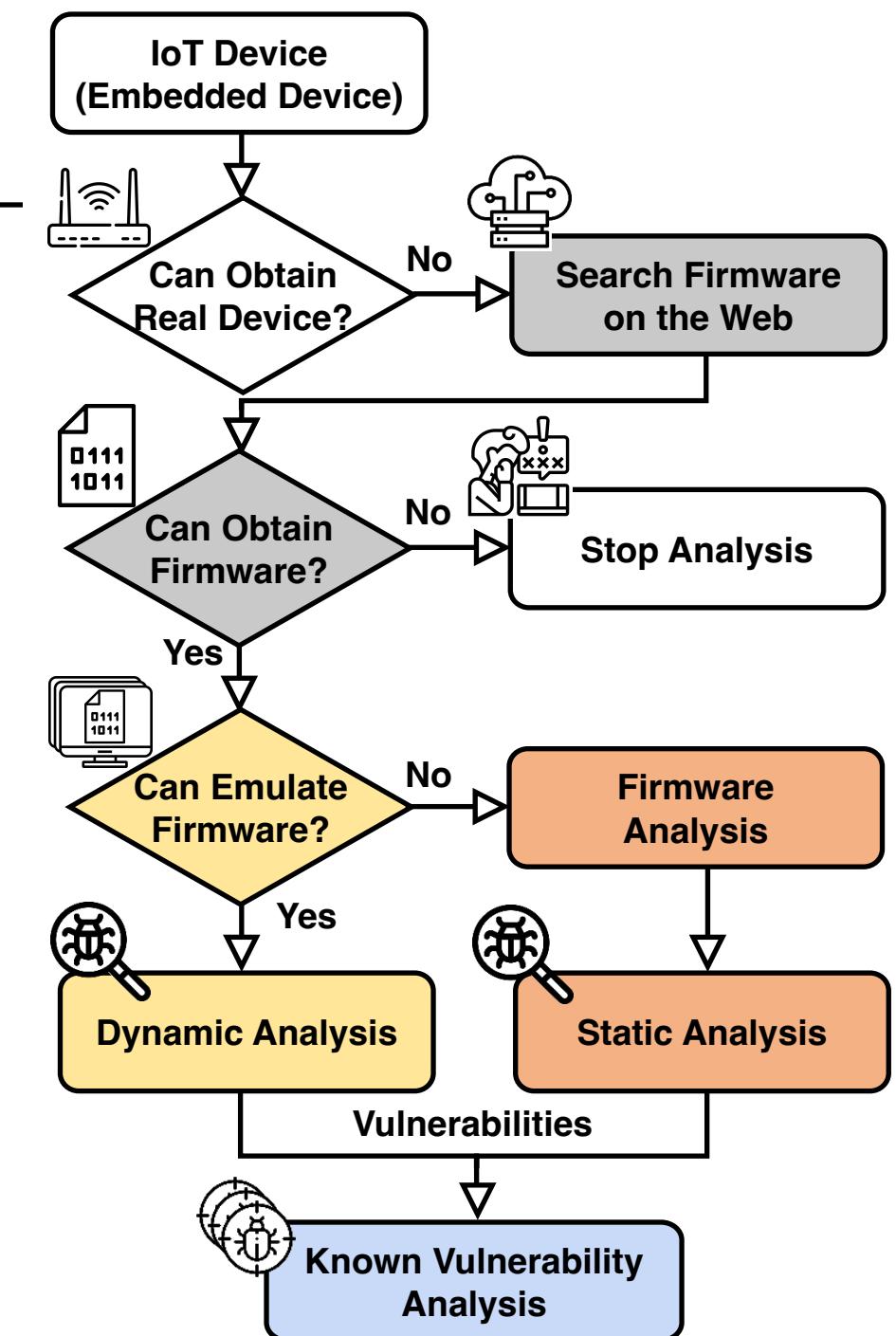
- ❖ Challenge: **no development standards**
 - Opacity (Obscurity)
 - Vendors **do not release** implementation details
 - Diversity
 - **Numerous vendors**, complex hardware/implementation diversity
- **Scaling up** the vulnerability analysis is **challenging**

IoT Analysis Procedure



IoT Analysis Procedure

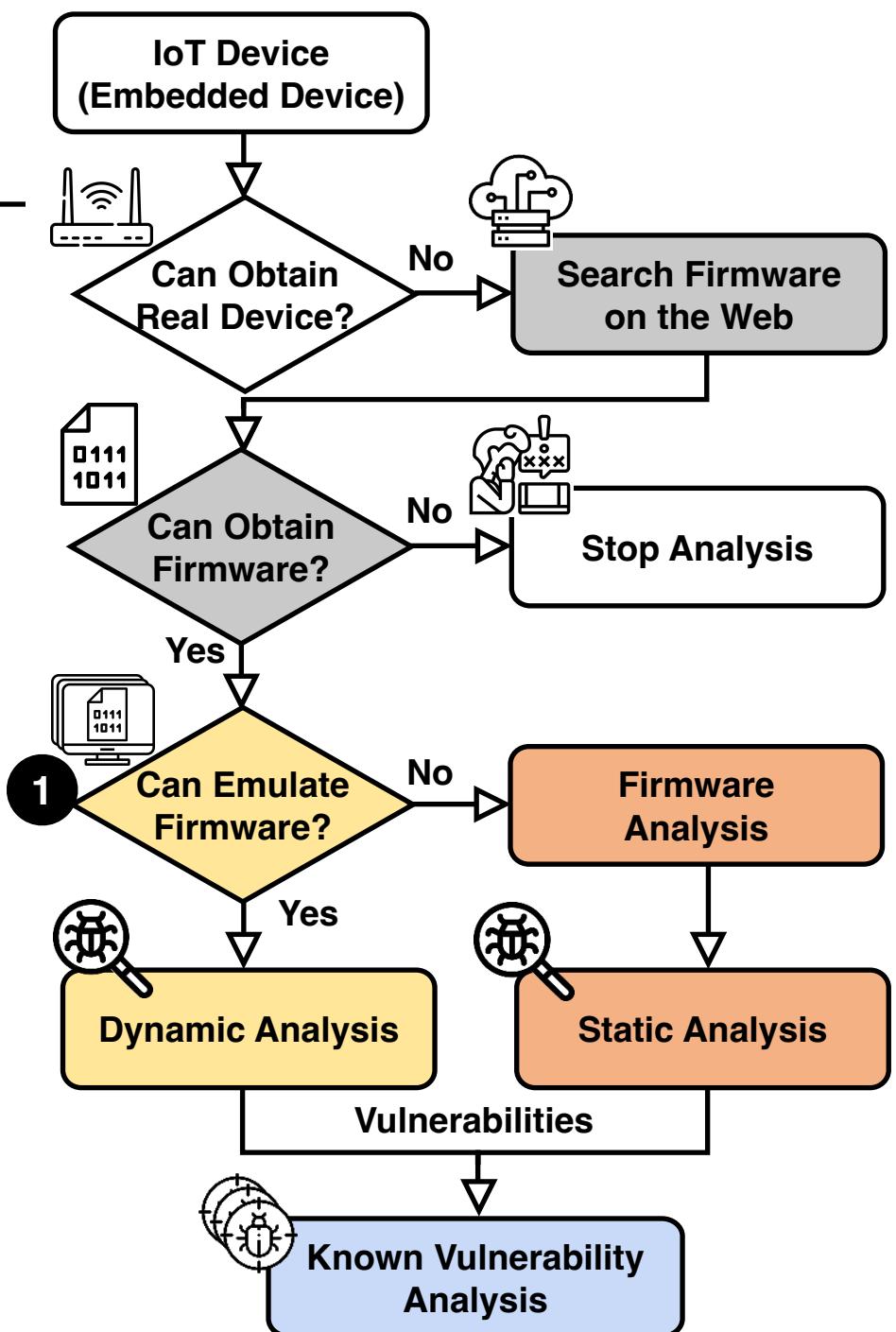
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 - Physically obtaining numerous devices is infeasible
 - Download firmware images from vendors websites



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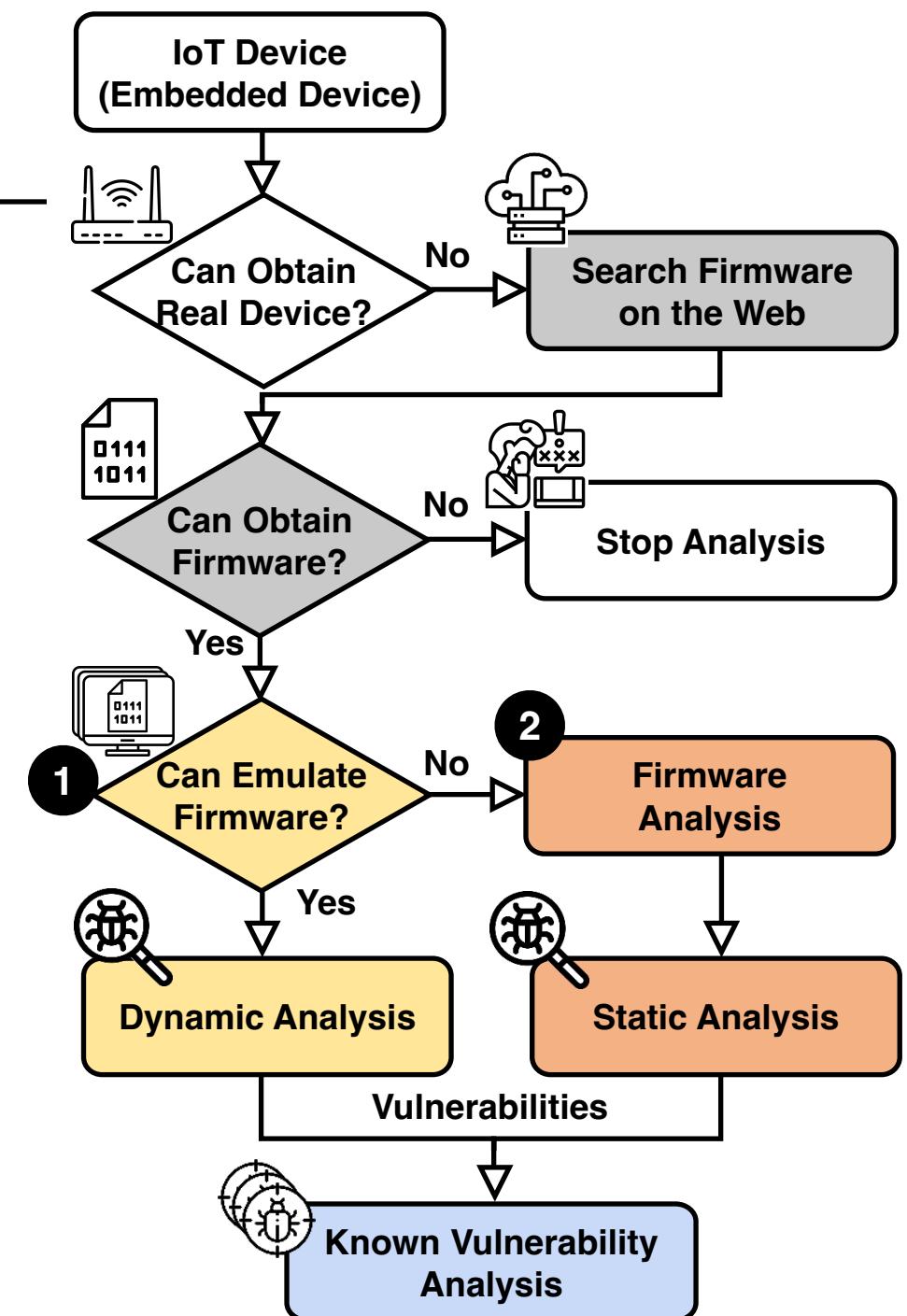
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 - Build a virtual environment mimicking a real device
 - Run automated pentesting (e.g., Metasploit)
 - Run fuzzers (e.g., AFL)



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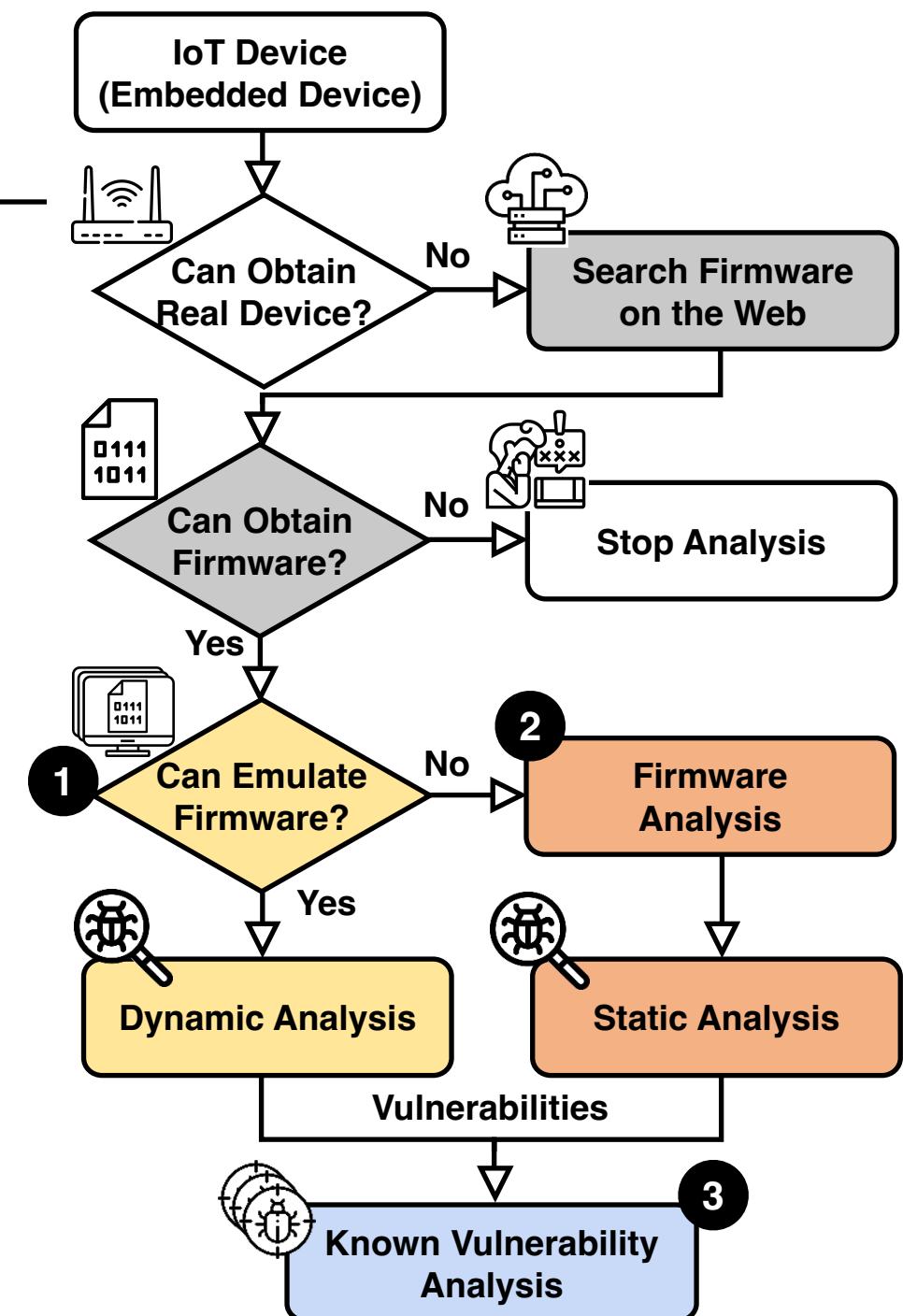
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- 2 Firmware and static analysis
 - Analyze firmware structure and memory layout
 - Identify target functions
 - Run symbolic execution (e.g., angr)



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- 3 Known vulnerability (1-day-based) analysis
 - Build PoC exploits and run them (e.g., Metasploit)
 - Build signatures and search them (e.g., BCSA)



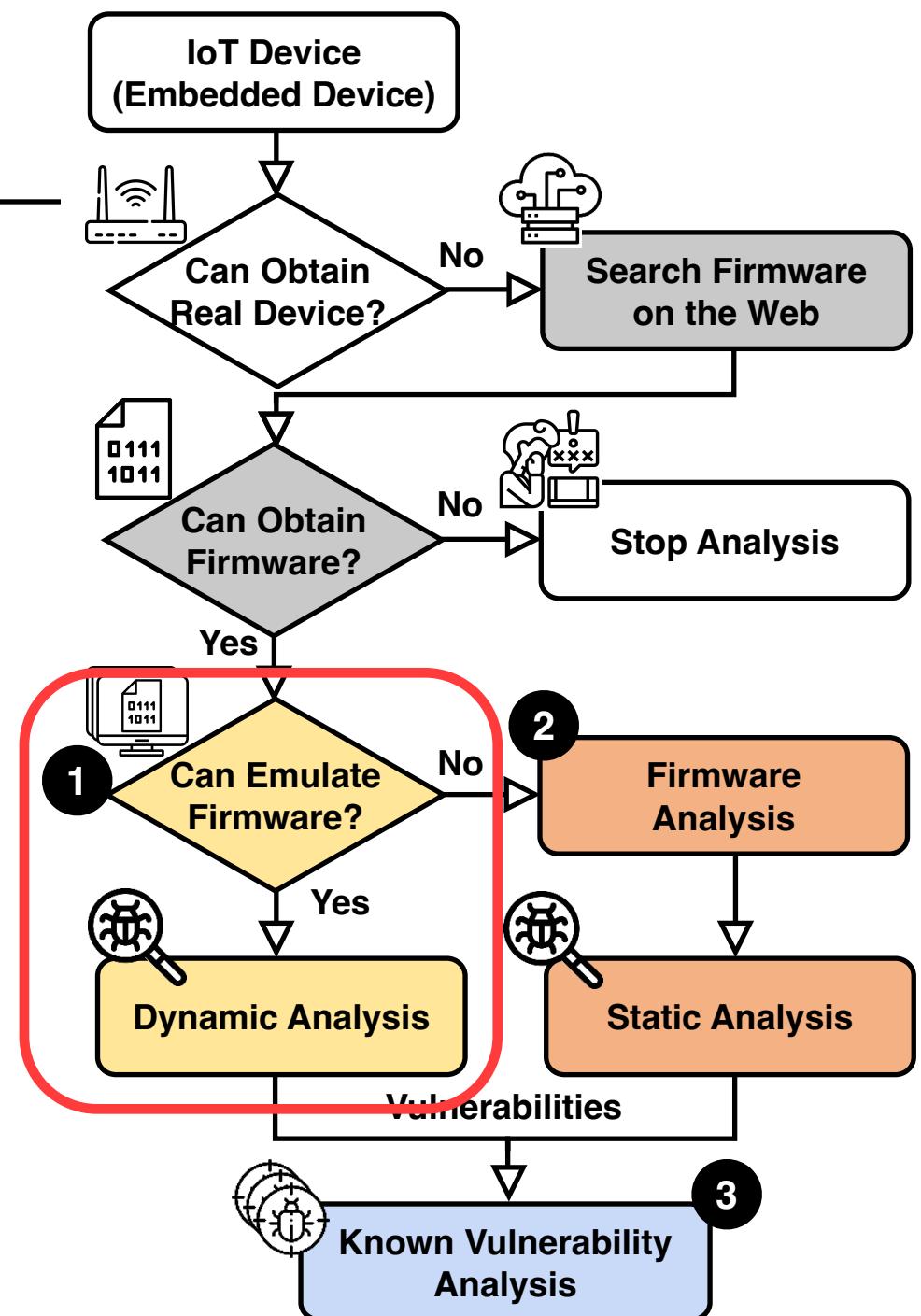
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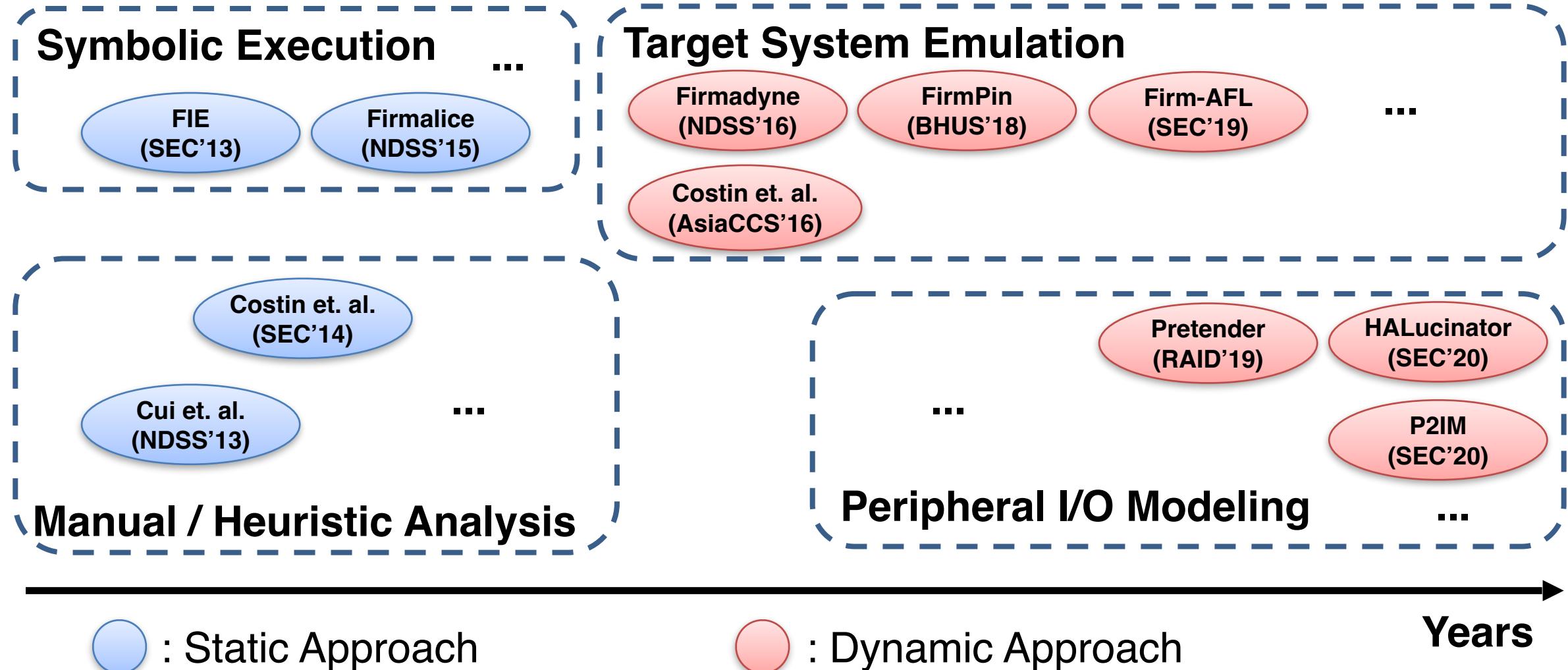
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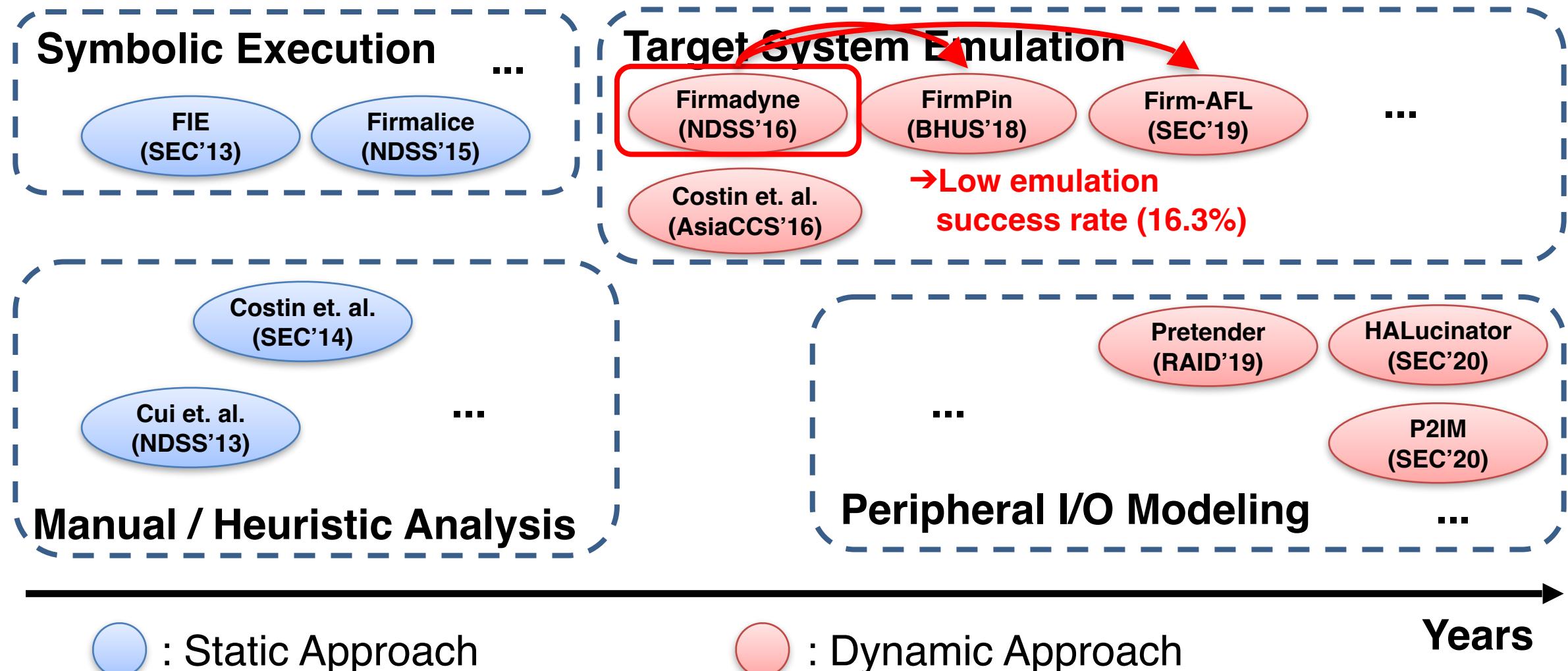
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Existing Approaches

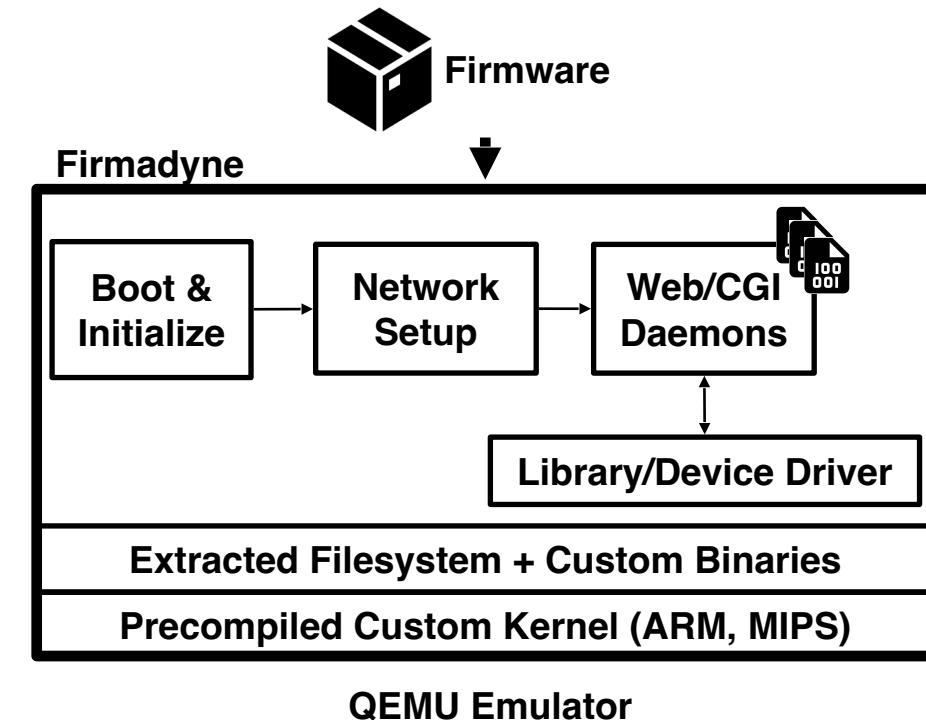


Existing Approaches



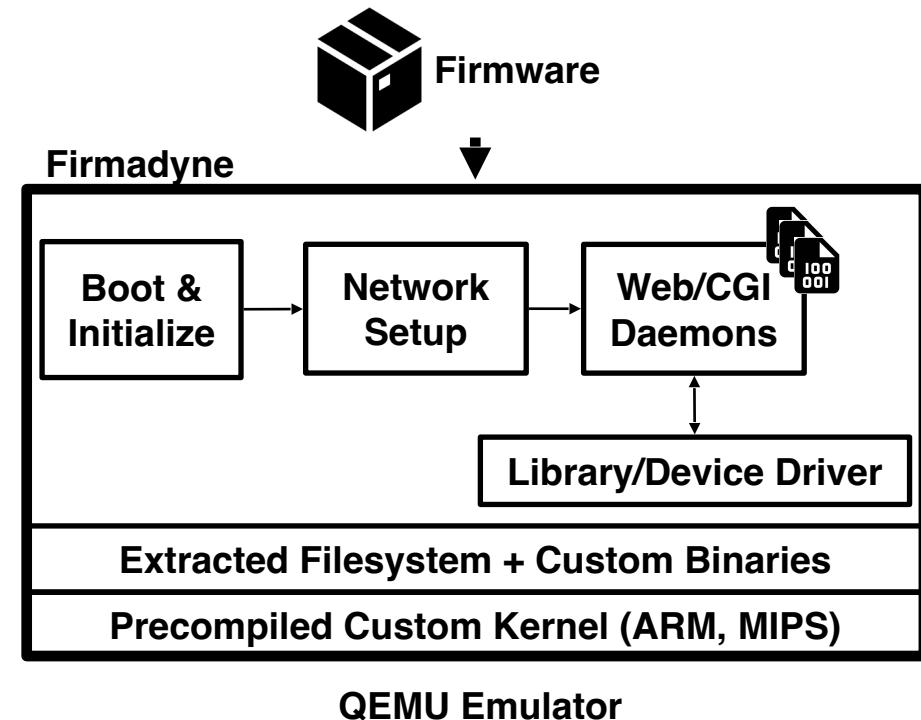
Firmadyne: state-of-the-art firmware emulator

- ❖ Custom kernel and library
 - Hook system calls
 - Mimic NVRAM-related functions
 - *NVRAM: flash memory
- ❖ Emulating target firmware twice
 - Collect useful logs (IP address, device name)
 - Configure the system with the logs



Firmadyne: state-of-the-art firmware emulator

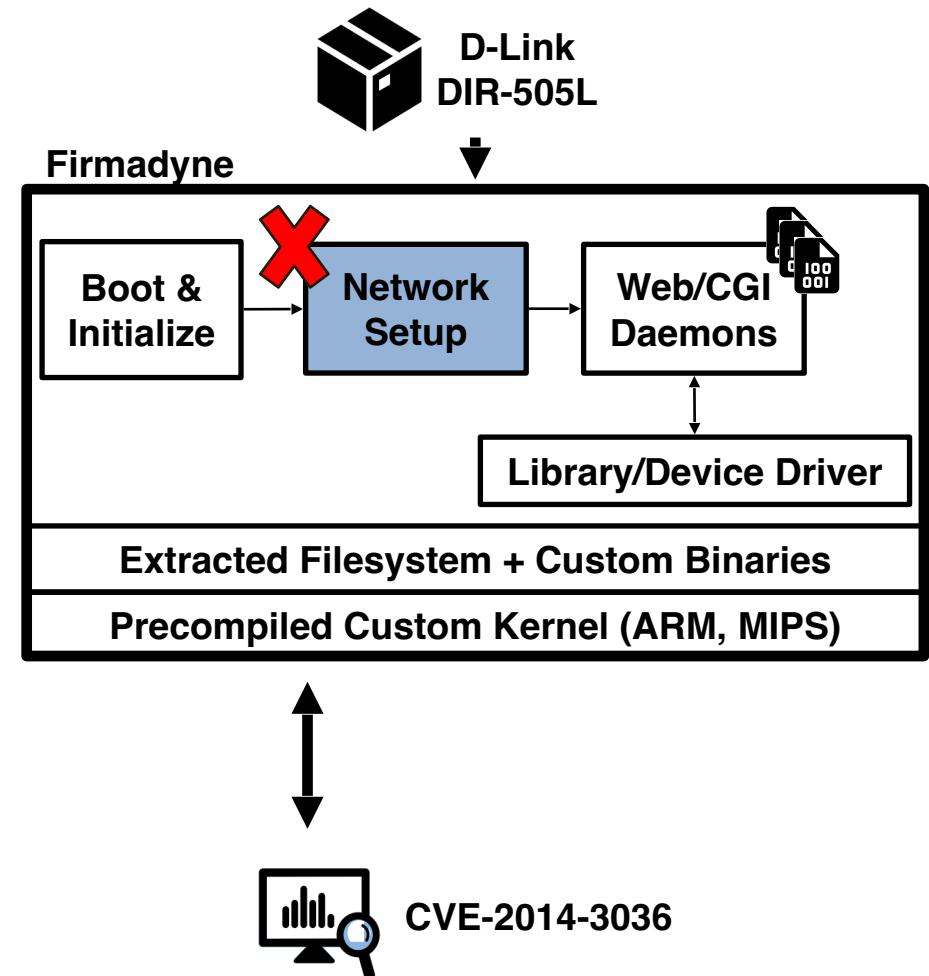
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**Firmadyne can emulate only 183 of 1,124 (16.3%)
firmware images for web services**

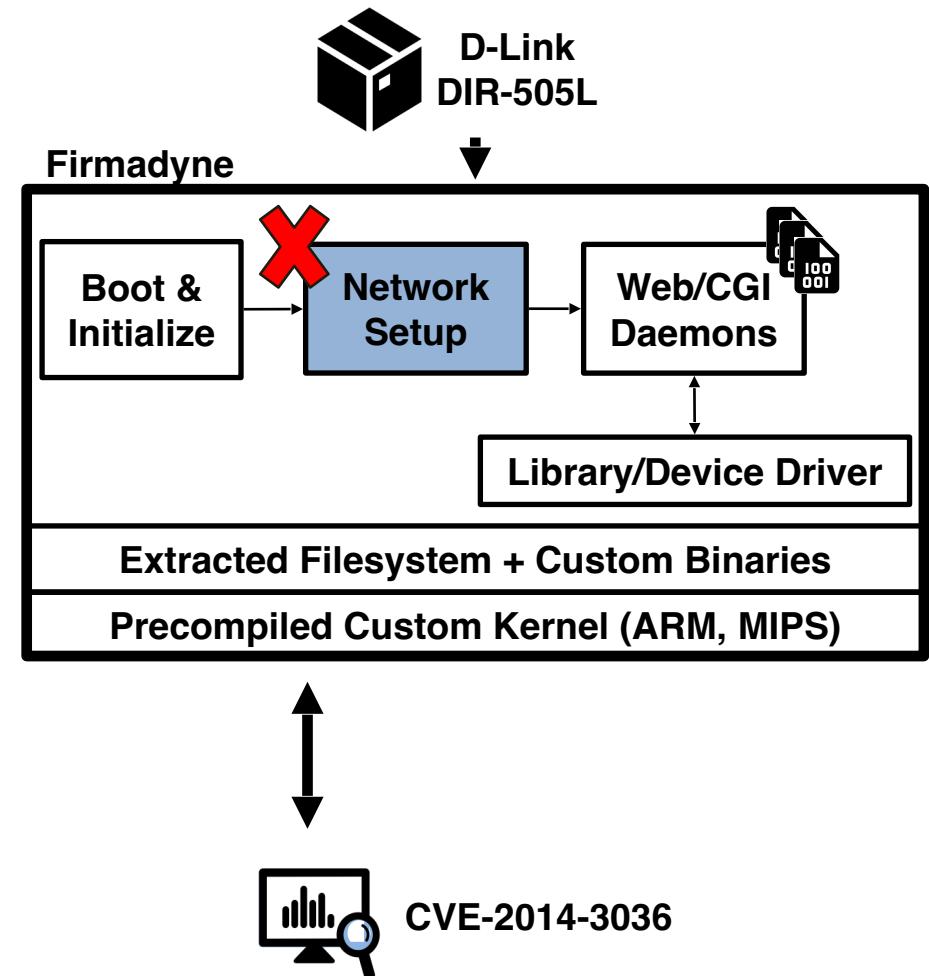
Motivating example: CVE-2014-3936

- ❖ Target
 - D-Link DIR-505L
- ❖ Symptom
 - Fails to configure network interface
- ❖ Possible causes
 - Access to unsupported peripherals
 - Retrieve unknown/improper values
- ❖ How to address
 - Forcibly set up the network interface



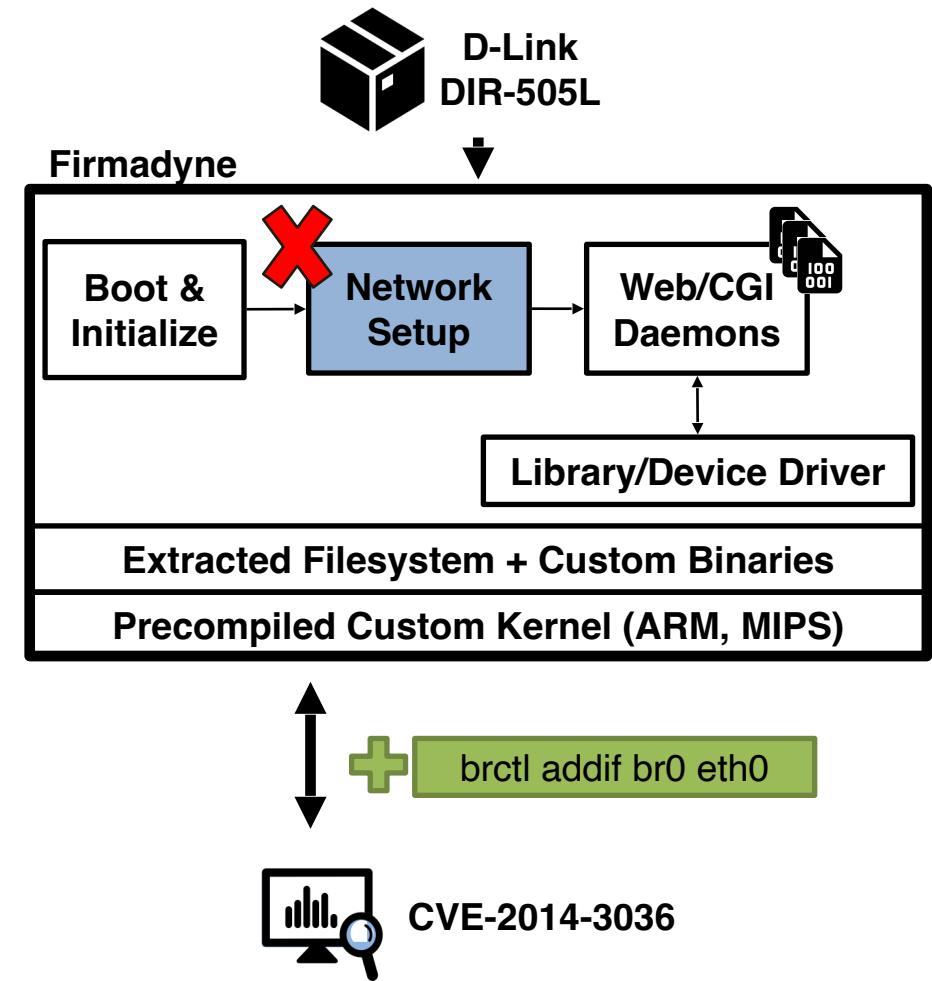
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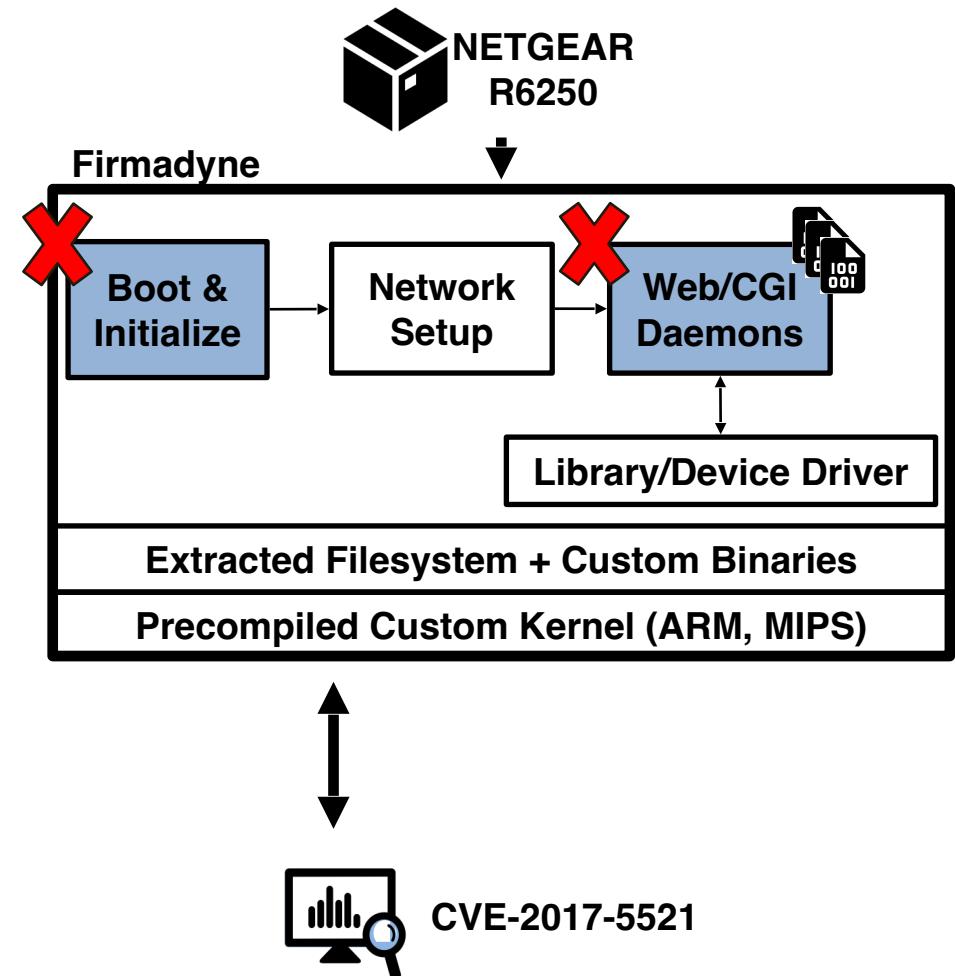
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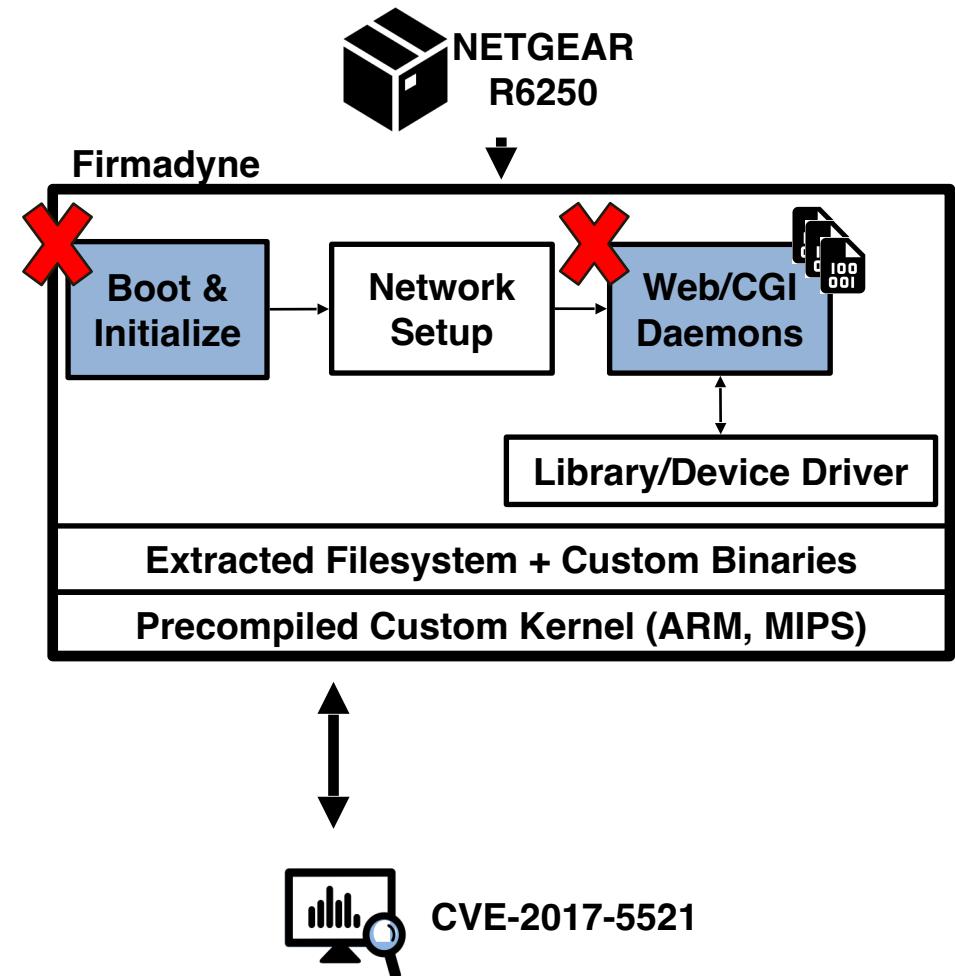
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- ❖ Target
 - NETGEAR R6250
- ❖ Symptom
 - Fails to boot and run the web service
- ❖ Possible causes
 - Incorrect init program
 - Missing kernel module to handle IOCTL
- ❖ How to address
 - Set the correct init program path
 - Add an IOCTL wrapper



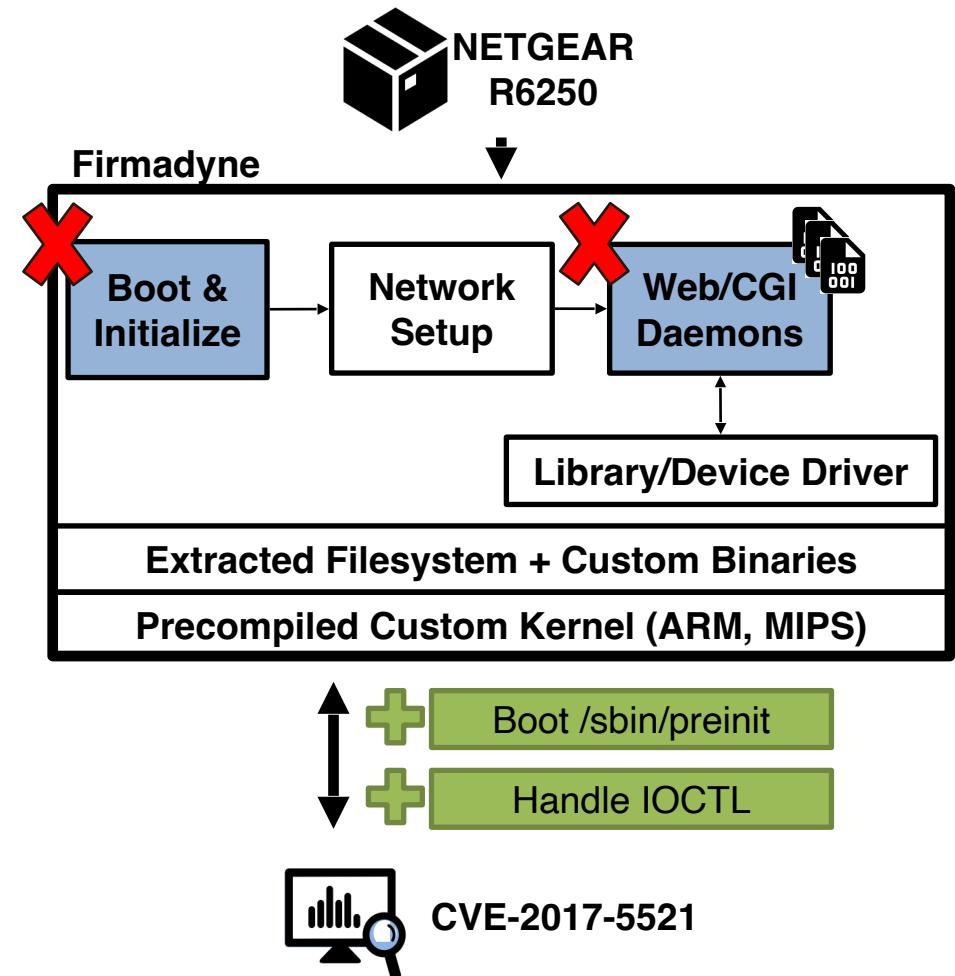
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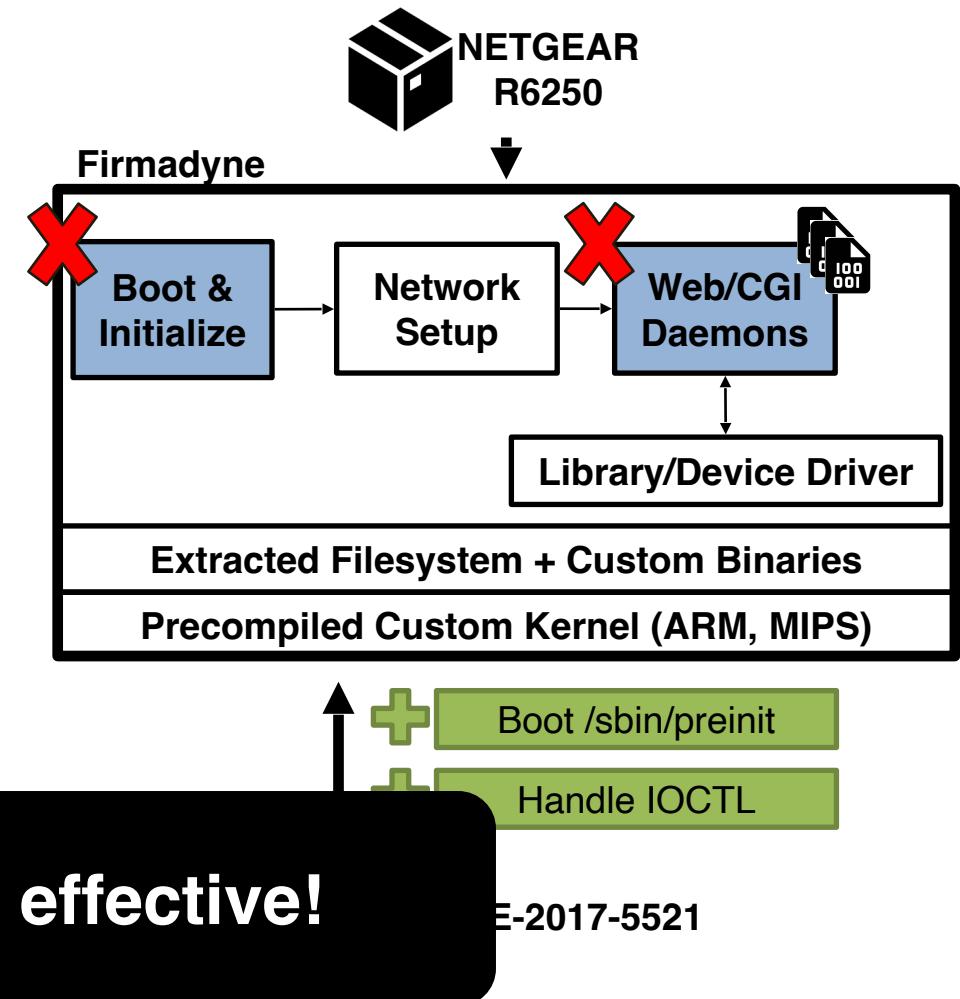
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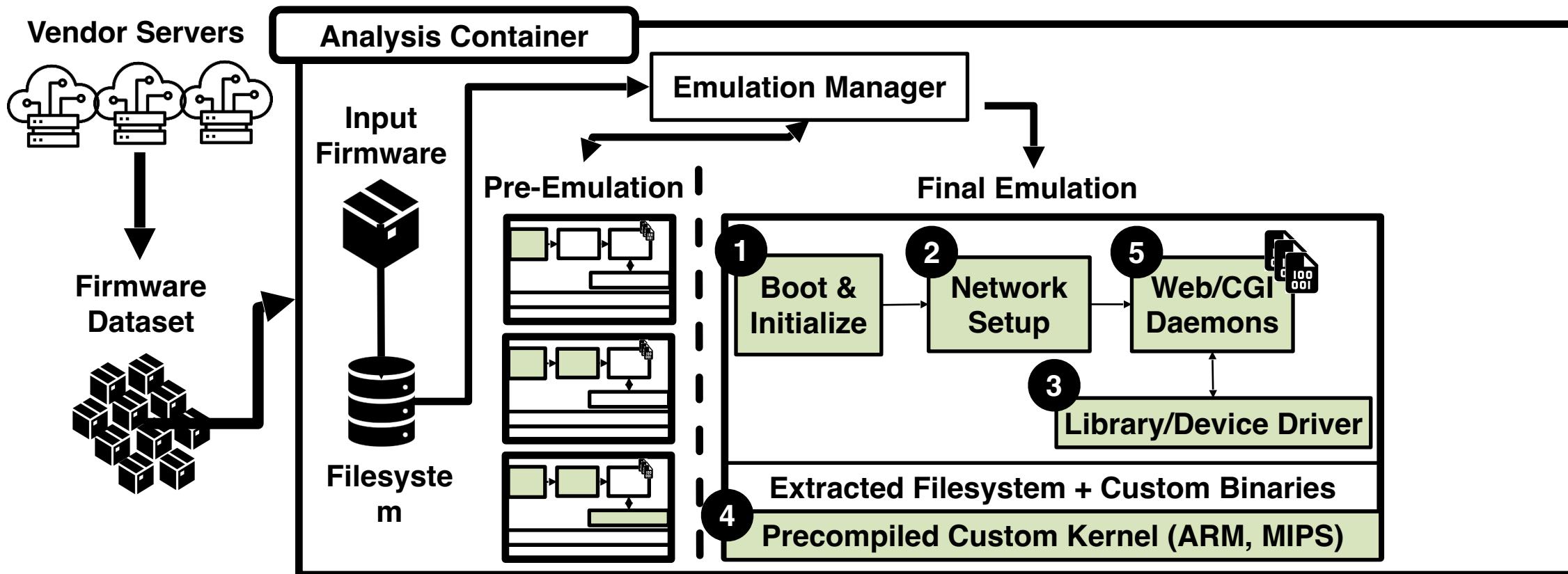
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Our approach

- ❖ Goal
 - Run admin web services for dynamic security analysis
- ❖ Requirements
 - Emulated system should be reachable from the host
 - Web services should be available
- ❖ Approach
 - Investigate failure cases of Firmadyne
 - Develop heuristics to satisfy the emulation requirements

FirmAE overview

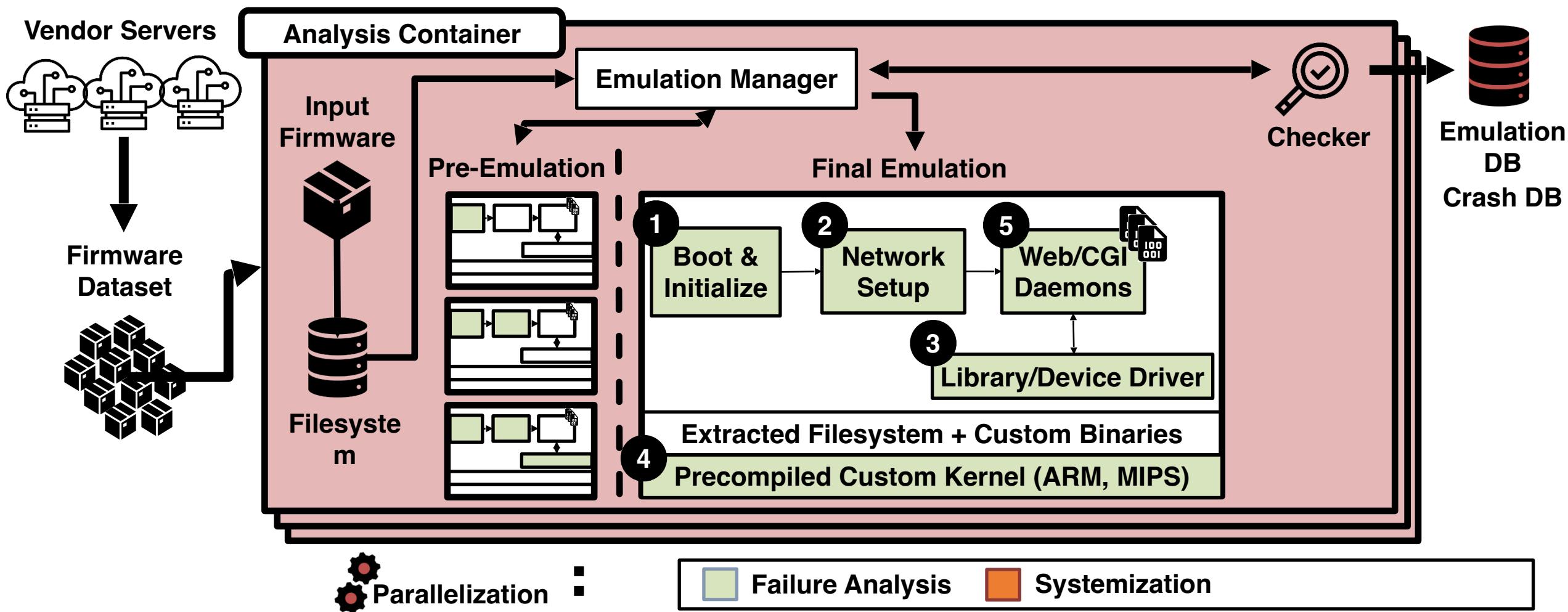


Failure Analysis

Examples of Developed Heuristics

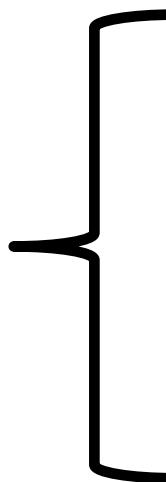
Where	Problem	Heuristics
Boot	Missing files or directories	Extract path strings and create them (e.g., /var, /etc)
Library for Virtualization	Unknown configuration values	Search filesystem and original kernel (e.g., /etc/nvram.default)
Network	No network interface	Forcibly configure a default interface (e.g., eth0, 192.168.0.1)
Programs	Unexecuted web server	Forcibly run the server (e.g., run httpd)

FirmAE overview



Emulation Results (vs Firmadyne)

**Wireless
Routers**

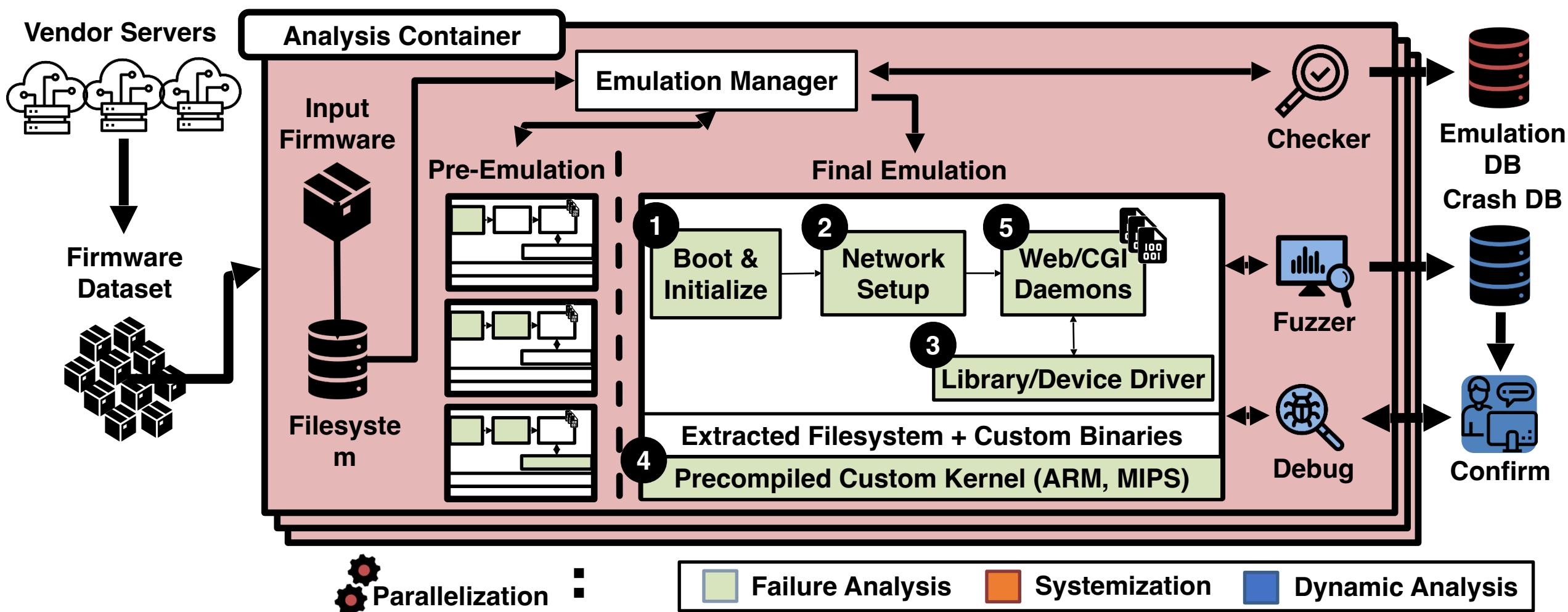


IP Cameras

Dataset	Vendor	Images	Firmadyne	FirmAE
			Web	Web
AnalysisSet (Outdated)	D-Link	179	54 (30.17%)	167 (93.30%)
	NETGEAR	73	5 (6.85%)	59 (80.82%)
	TP-Link	274	30 (10.95%)	257 (93.80%)
Sub Total		526	89 (16.92%)	483 (91.83%)
LatestSet (Latest)	D-Link	58	17 (29.31%)	48 (82.76%)
	TP-Link	69	10 (14.49%)	54 (78.26%)
	NETGEAR	101	7 (6.93%)	79 (78.22%)
	TRENDnet	106	23 (21.70%)	63 (59.43%)
	ASUS	107	25 (23.36%)	62 (57.94%)
	Belkin	37	2 (5.41%)	22 (59.46%)
	Linksys	55	8 (14.55%)	44 (80.00%)
	Zyxel	20	0 (0%)	10 (50.00%)
Sub Total		553	92 (16.64%)	382 (69.08%)
CamSet (Latest)	D-Link	26	0 (0%)	17 (65.38%)
	TP-Link	6	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
	TRENDnet	13	2 (15.38%)	10 (76.92%)
Sub Total		45	2 (4.44%)	27 (60.00%)
Total		1124	183 (16.28%)	892 (79.36%)

x5

FirmAE overview



Dynamic Analysis Results

- ❖ Dynamic security analysis
 - Known vulnerabilities
 - RouterSploit (set of known exploits)
 - **14 (Firmadyne) → 320 (FirmAE)**

Description	Total Vulns (Devices)
Information Leak	8 (157)
Command Injection	23 (112)
Authentication Bypass	2 (5)
Buffer Overflow	5 (7)

- New vulnerabilities
 - RouterSploit + Simple custom fuzzer
 - **23 vulns from 95 latest devices (affecting 6 vendors)**

Motivating Observation

- ❖ Example vulnerability: CVE-2018-10106
 - Permission bypass in “cgibin” reveals users’ private key
 - Parameter can be over-written with a newline character (0x0a)

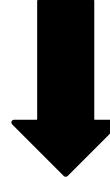
```
response = self.http_request(  
    method="POST",  
    path="/getcfg.php?A=%0a_POST_SERVICES%3dDEVICE.ACOUNT%0aAUTHORIZED_GROUP%3d1",  
    headers=headers  
)
```

- Still appears in newer device versions (D-Link)
 - CVE-2018-10106, CVE-2019-17506, CVE-2019-20213, CVE-2020-9376
- Appears in different vendors (TRENDnet)
 - CVE-2018-7034

- ❖ Potential reasons
 - Improper version/update management
 - Copy and paste buggy code

Known Vulnerability Analysis

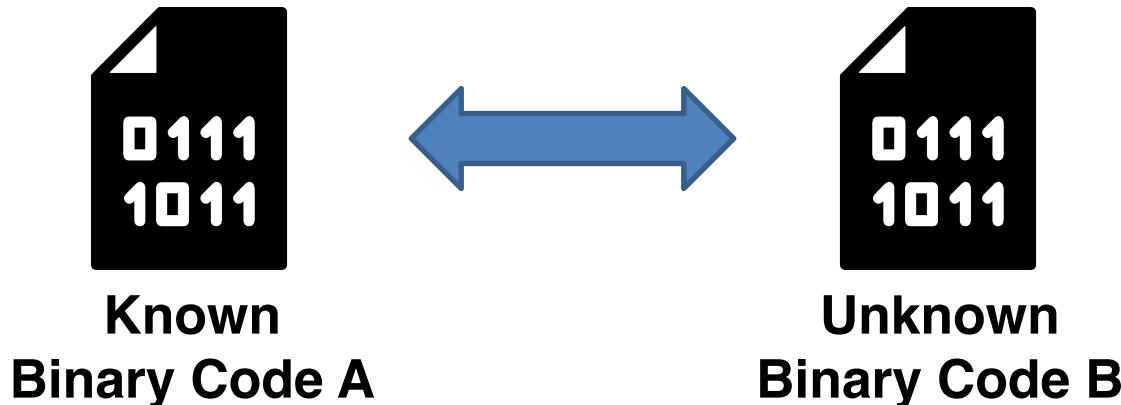
- ❖ Dynamic analysis
 - Build PoC exploits and run them
 - 👉 Require successful emulation
 - 👉 Architecture challenges (e.g., ARM, MIPS, PowerPC, Hexagon, ...)
 - 👉 Dependency issues in peripherals (e.g., Camera, LED, MMIO access, ...)
 - 👉 Require time for emulation and testing

 - ❖ Static analysis
 - Match known signatures
 - Leverage Binary code similarity analysis (BCSA)
 - **Apply BCSA to find same/similar vulnerabilities in newer devices**
- 

**Increasing Scalability
Preserving Low False Positive Rate**

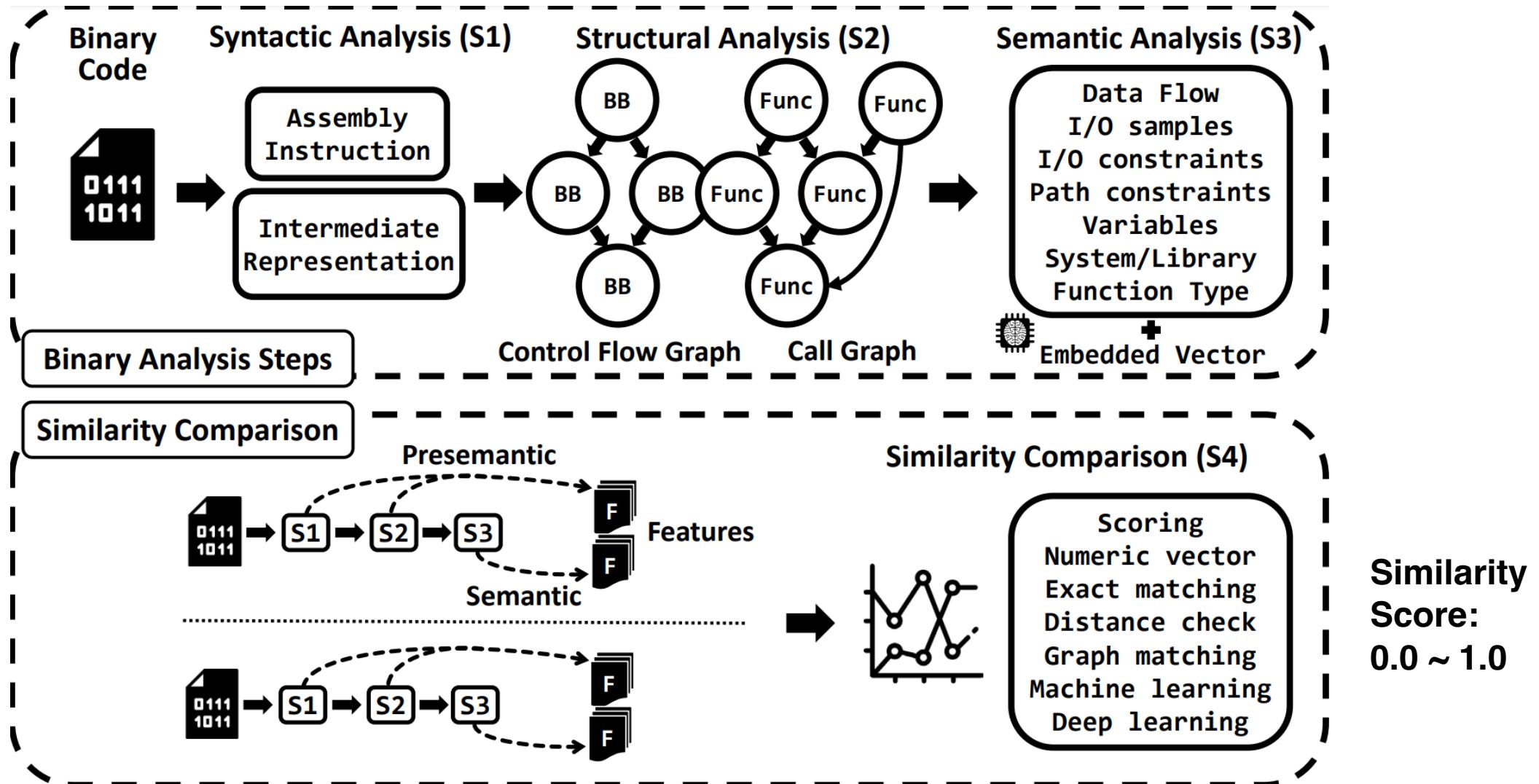
Binary Code Similarity Analysis

- ❖ Binary code similarity analysis (BCSA)

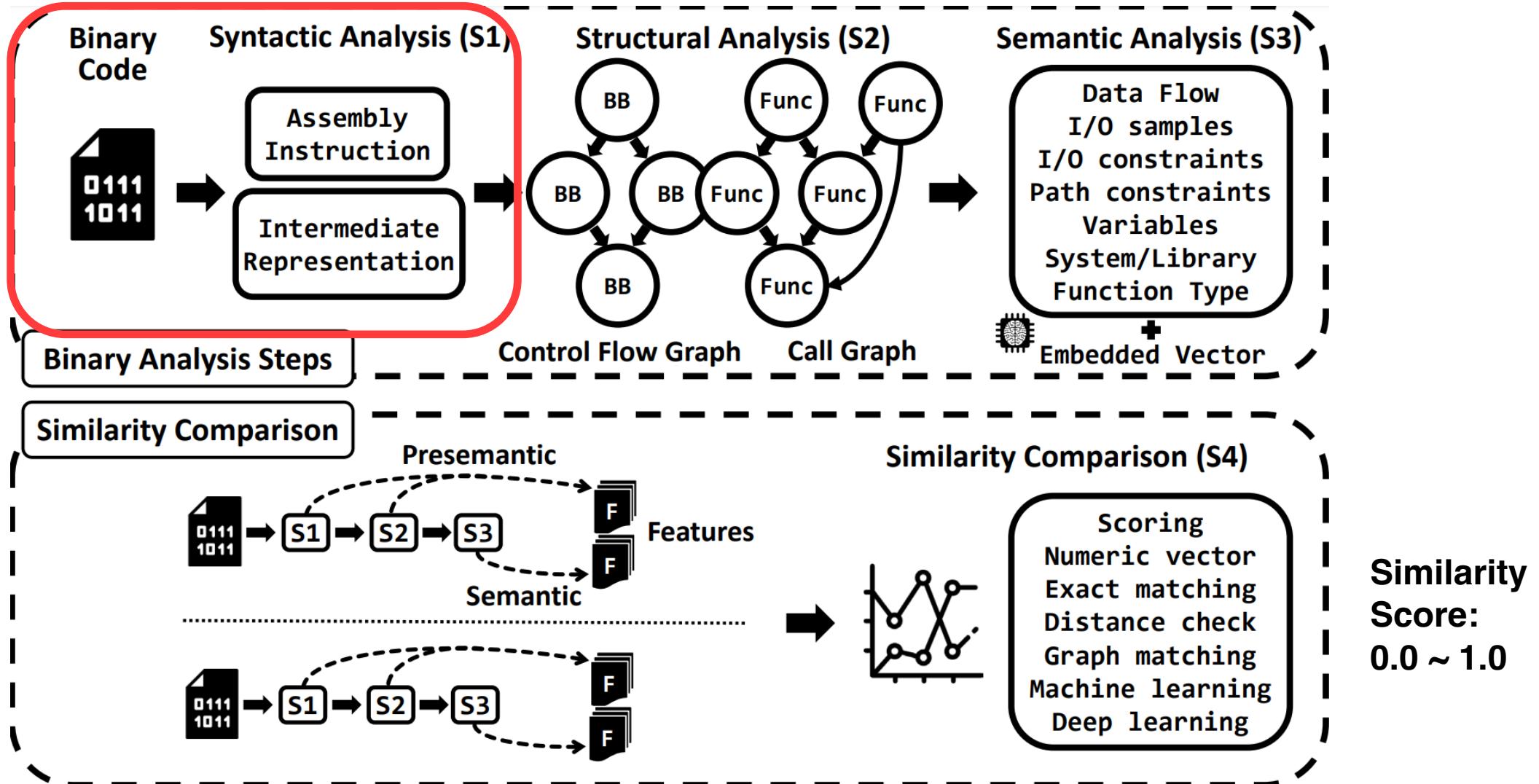


- ❖ Popular tasks
 - Malware detection
 - Plagiarism detection
 - Authorship identification
 - **Vulnerability discovery**
- ❖ Target
 - Architecture (e.g., x86 -> ARM)
 - Compiler (e.g., gcc -> clang)
 - Optimization (e.g., O1 -> O3)
 - Obfuscation (e.g., LLVM-Obfuscator)

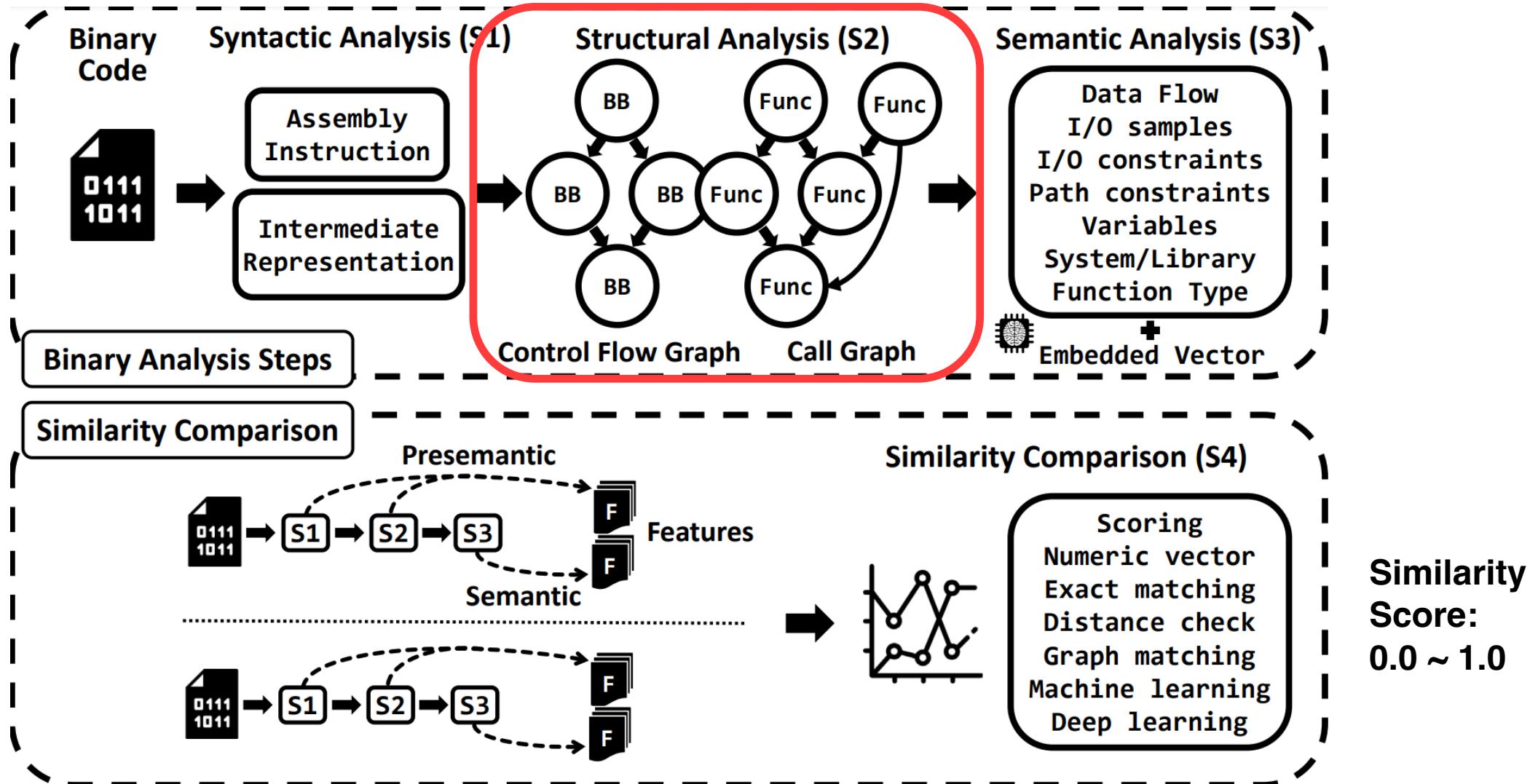
BCSA Workflow



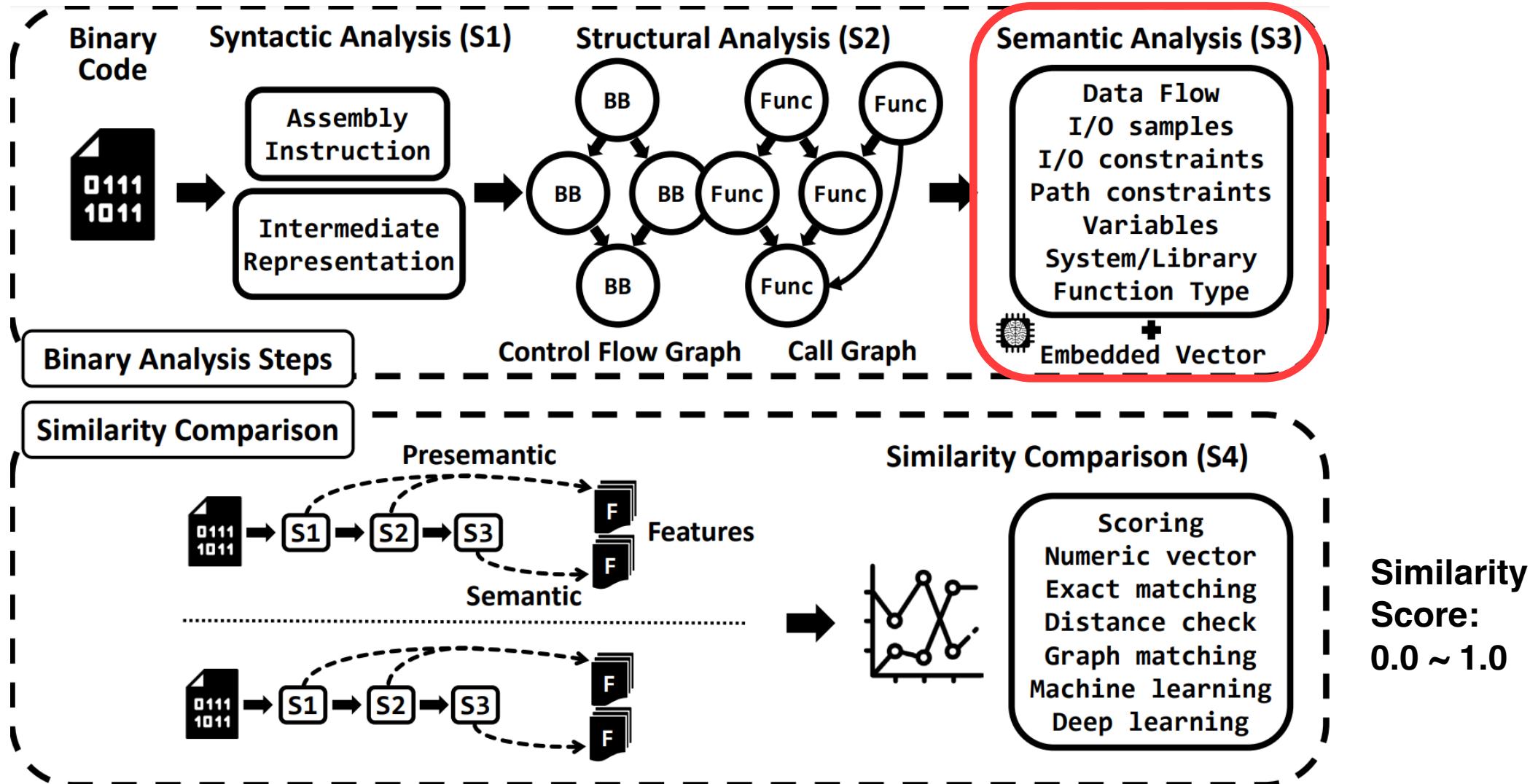
BCSA Workflow



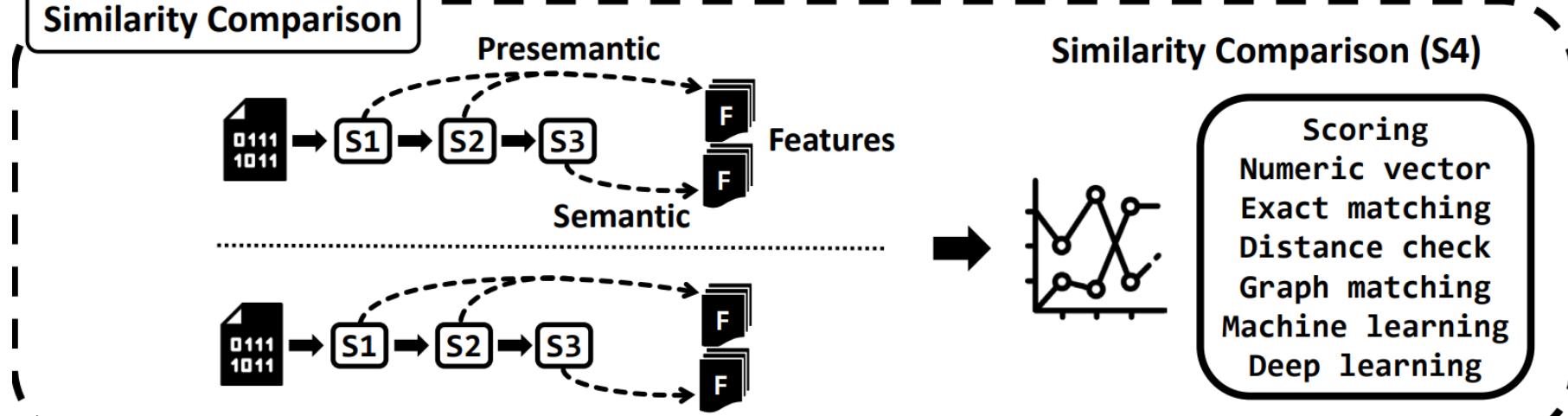
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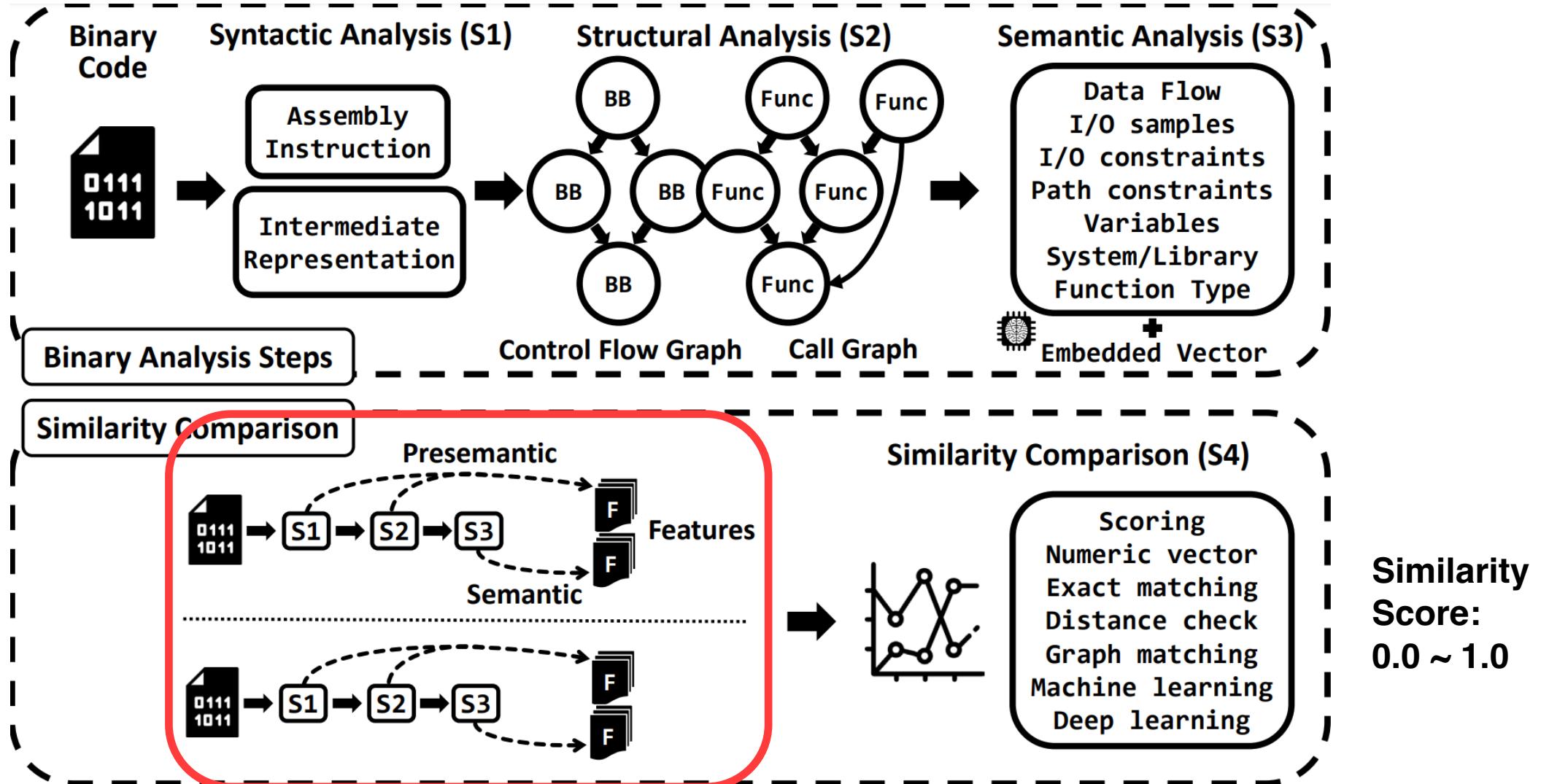
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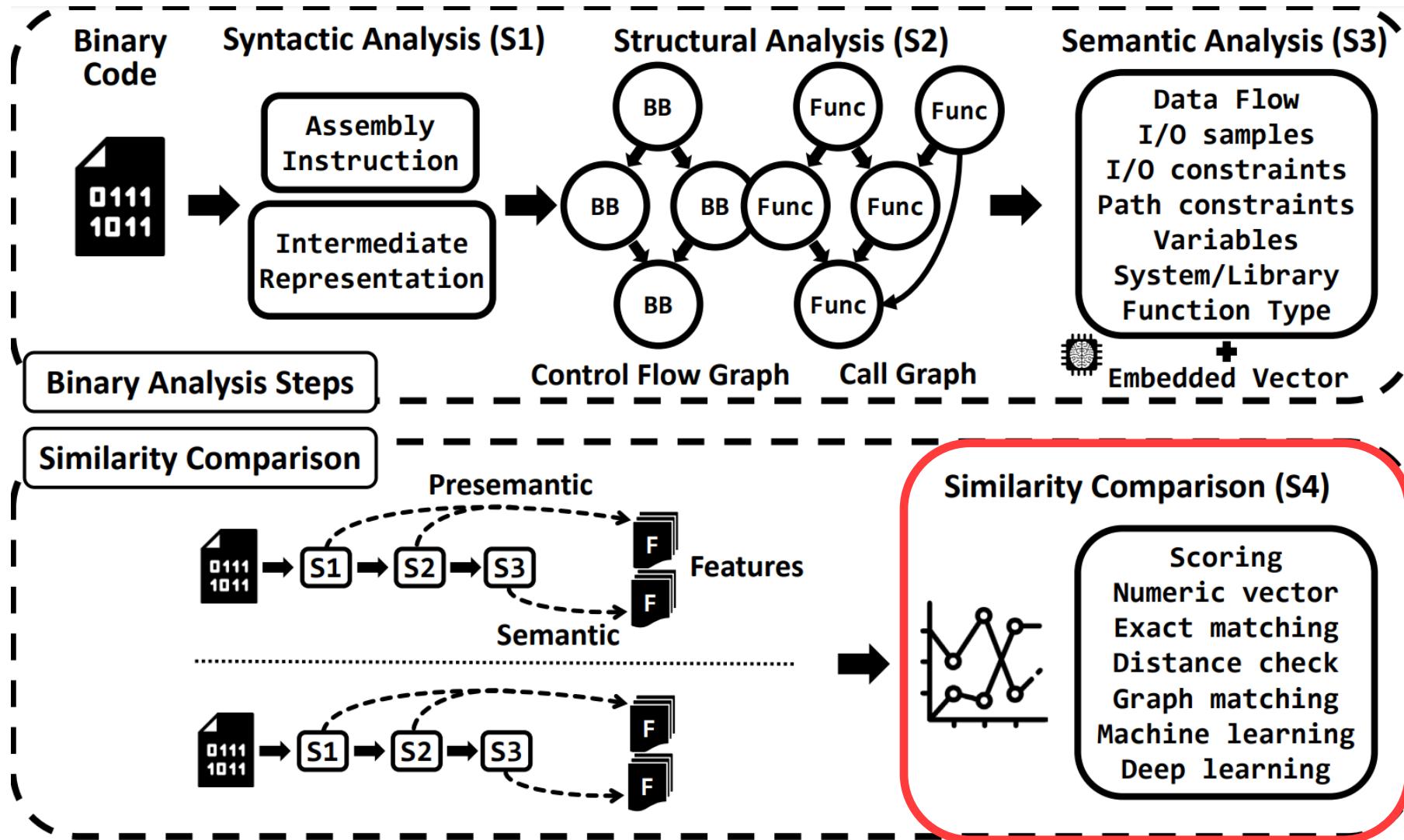
Similarity Score:
0.0 ~ 1.0



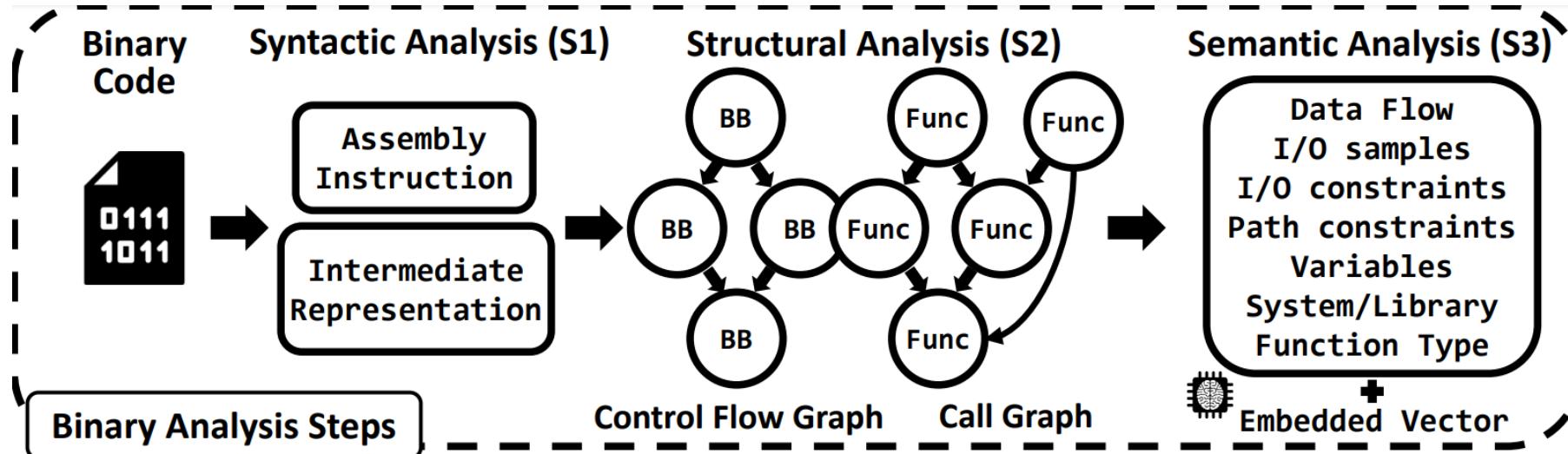
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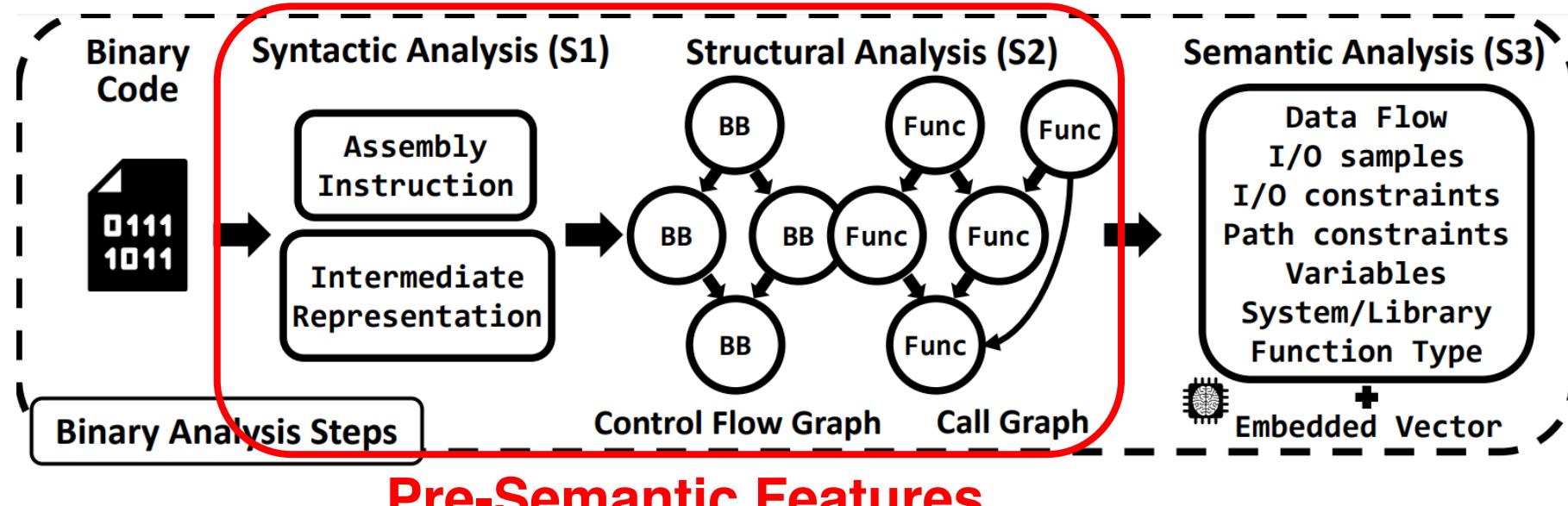
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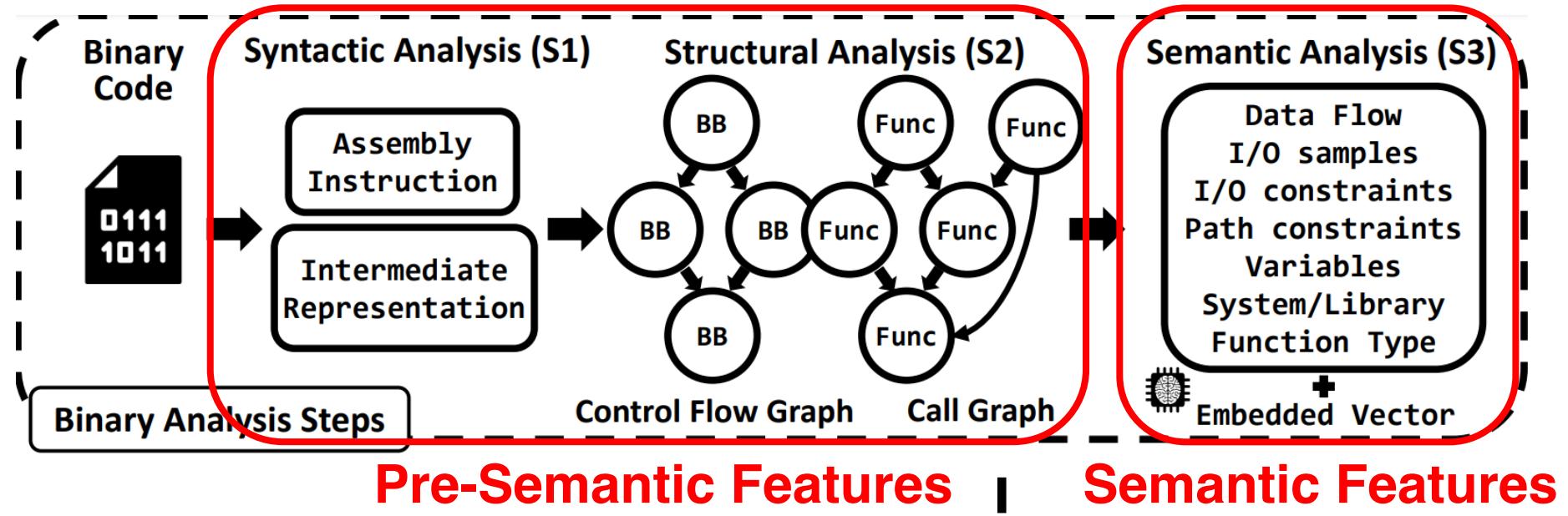
❖ Numeric features

- BB-level: # of instructions, ...
- CFG-level: # of basic blocks, ...
- CG-level: # of callers, ...

❖ Non-Numeric features

- Raw bytes: N-gram, ...
- Instructions: Assembly, IR, ...
- Functions: Name, ...

BCSA Workflow



Pre-Semantic Features

Semantic Features

❖ Numeric features

- BB-level: # of instructions, ...
- CFG-level: # of basic blocks, ...
- CG-level: # of callers, ...

❖ Non-Numeric features

- Raw bytes: N-gram, ...
- Instructions: Assembly, IR, ...
- Functions: Name, ...

❖ Semantic features

- Symbolic constraints
- Runtime behavior (memory values, ...)
- Program slices (data flow, ...)
- Embedded vector (machine learning)
- ...

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

2020

TEDEM

Multi-k-MH

DiscovRE

GitZ

FirmUp

InnerEye

DeepBinDiff

Tracy

Esh

Xmatch

SANER18

Asm2Vec

ImOpt

CoP

Genius

Gemini

BinGo-E

SAFE

ACCESS20

LoPD

BinGo

BinSim

WSB

BAR19i

Patcheko

BLEX

MockingBird

IMF-SIM

BinMatch

BAR19ii

BinClone

Kam1n0

CACompare

MASES18

FuncNet

BinDNN

BinSign

Zeek

BinSequence

BinArm

ASE17

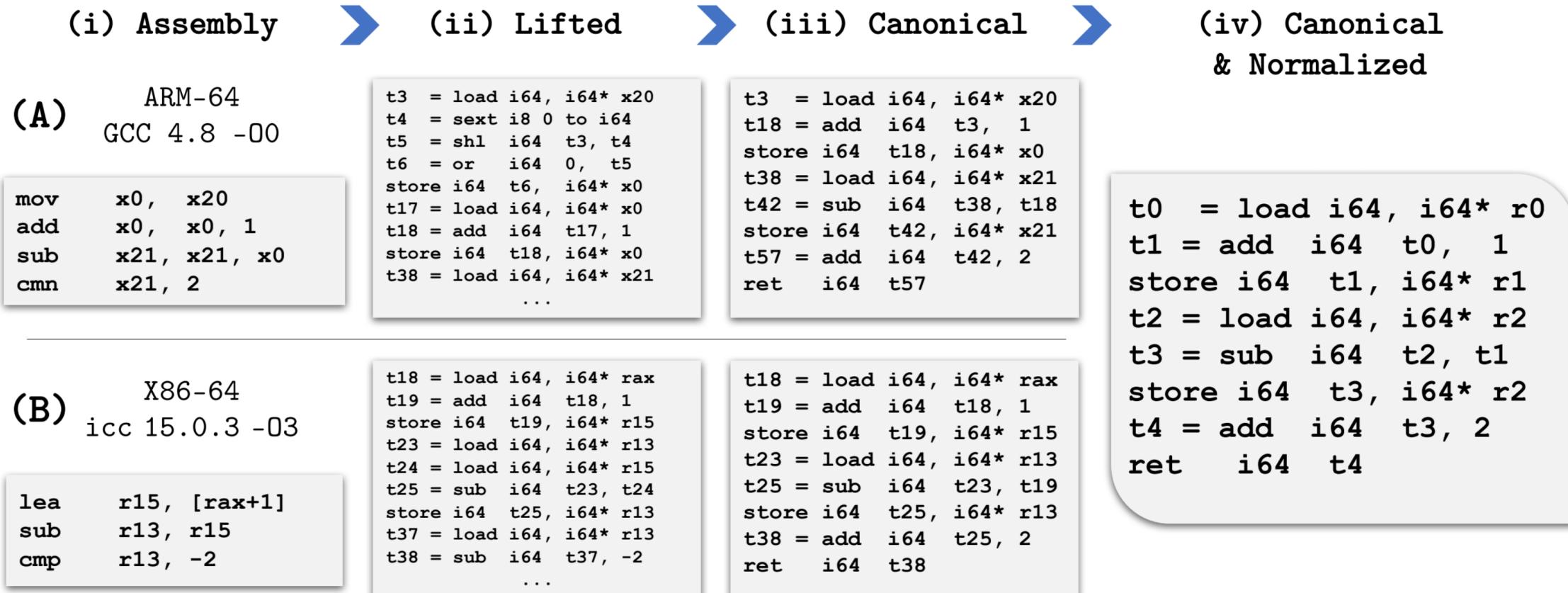
*a*Diff

VulSeeker

**Studied 43 papers
in 27 venues**

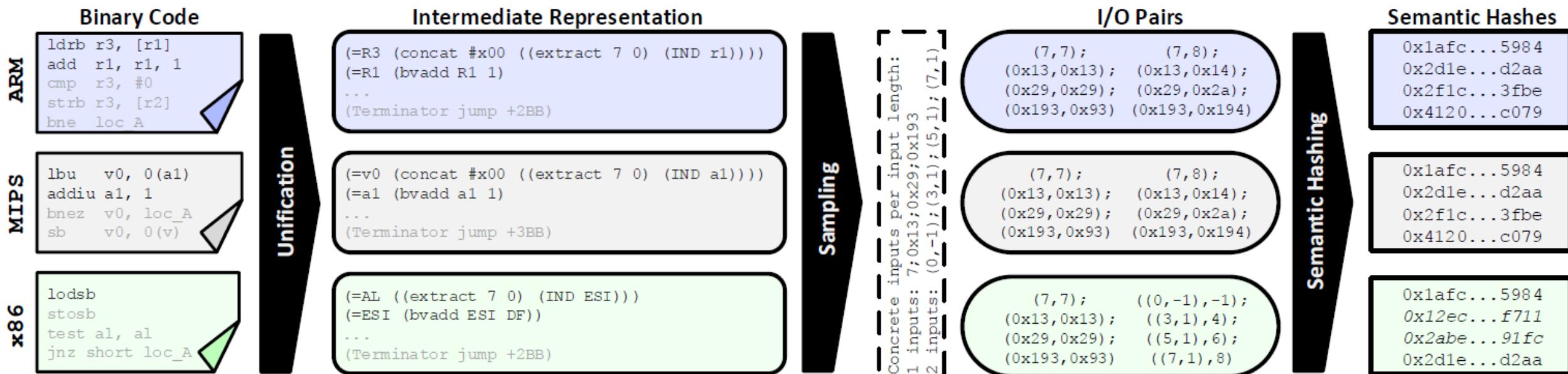
GitZ (PLDI'17)

- ❖ Remove/Rearrange IR instructions
- ❖ Rename variables/instructions



k-MinHash (SP'15)

- ❖ Disassemble with IDA Pro, translate to IR with pyvex
- ❖ For each bb, generate random inputs with Z3 and collect outputs
- ❖ Check k-multi MinHash for I/O pairs
- ❖ Propagate basic block matching to whole function

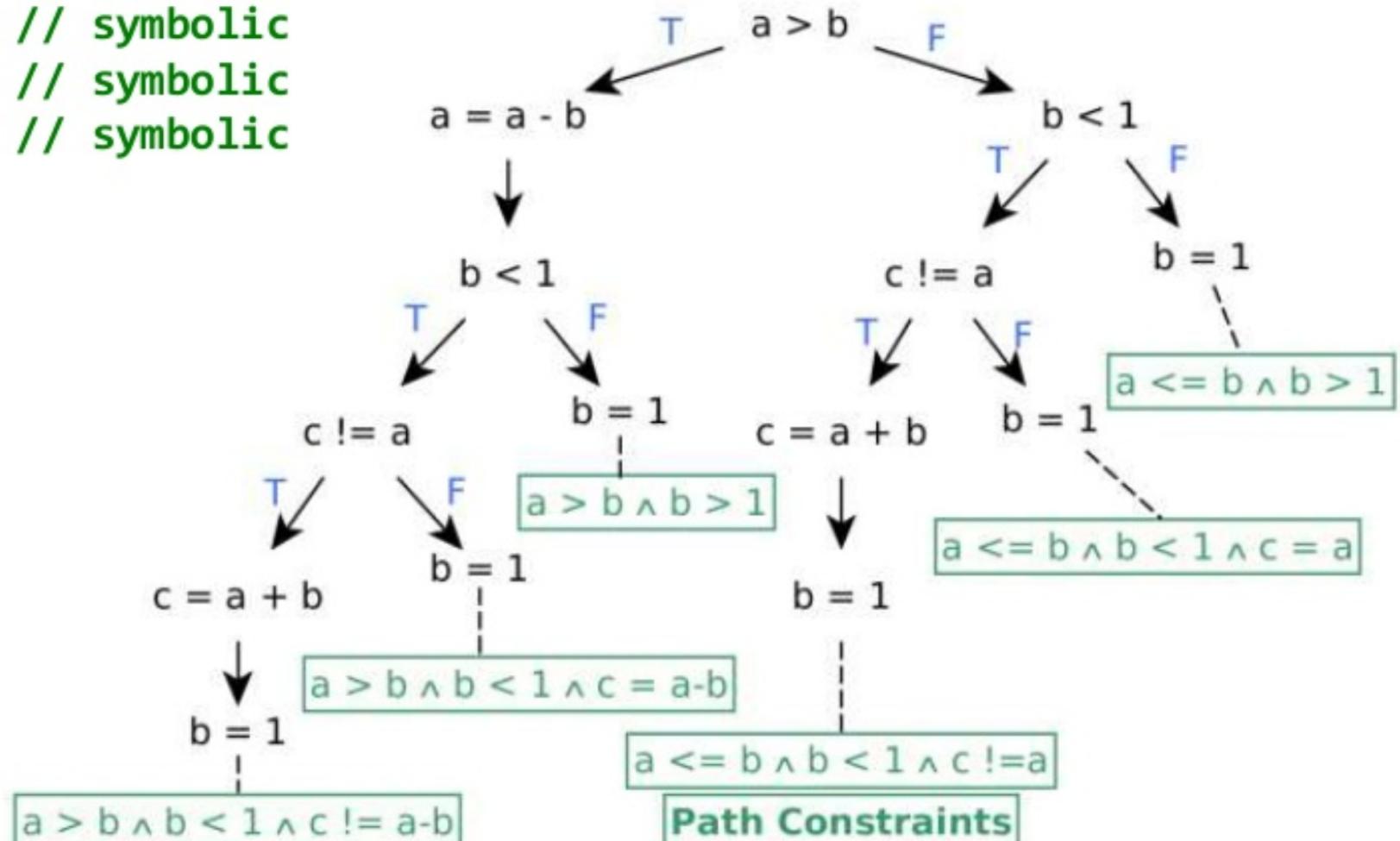


LoPD (ISSRE'14, TOR'16)

```
int main(int ac, char* av[]){
    int a = atoi(av[1]); // symbolic
    int b = atoi(av[2]); // symbolic
    int c = atoi(av[3]); // symbolic

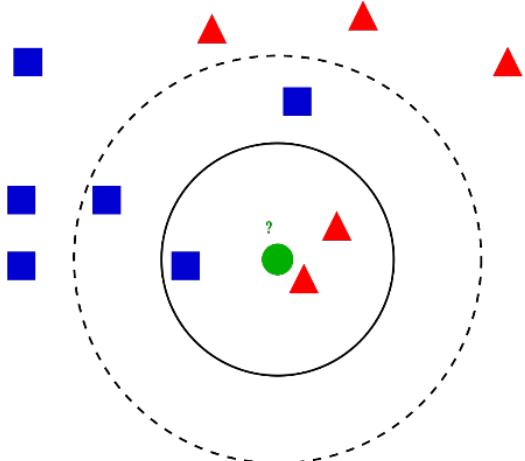
    if (a > b)
        a = a - b;

    if (b < 1) {
        if (c != a) {
            c = a + b;
        }
    }
    b = 1;
    return 0;
}
```



discovRE (NDSS'16)

- ❖ Use numeric features
- ❖ Filter features based on their correlation and standard deviation
 - highly correlated features help similar function detection
 - features should not change according to compile options
- ❖ Filter target functions
 - k-Nearest Neighbors (kNN)

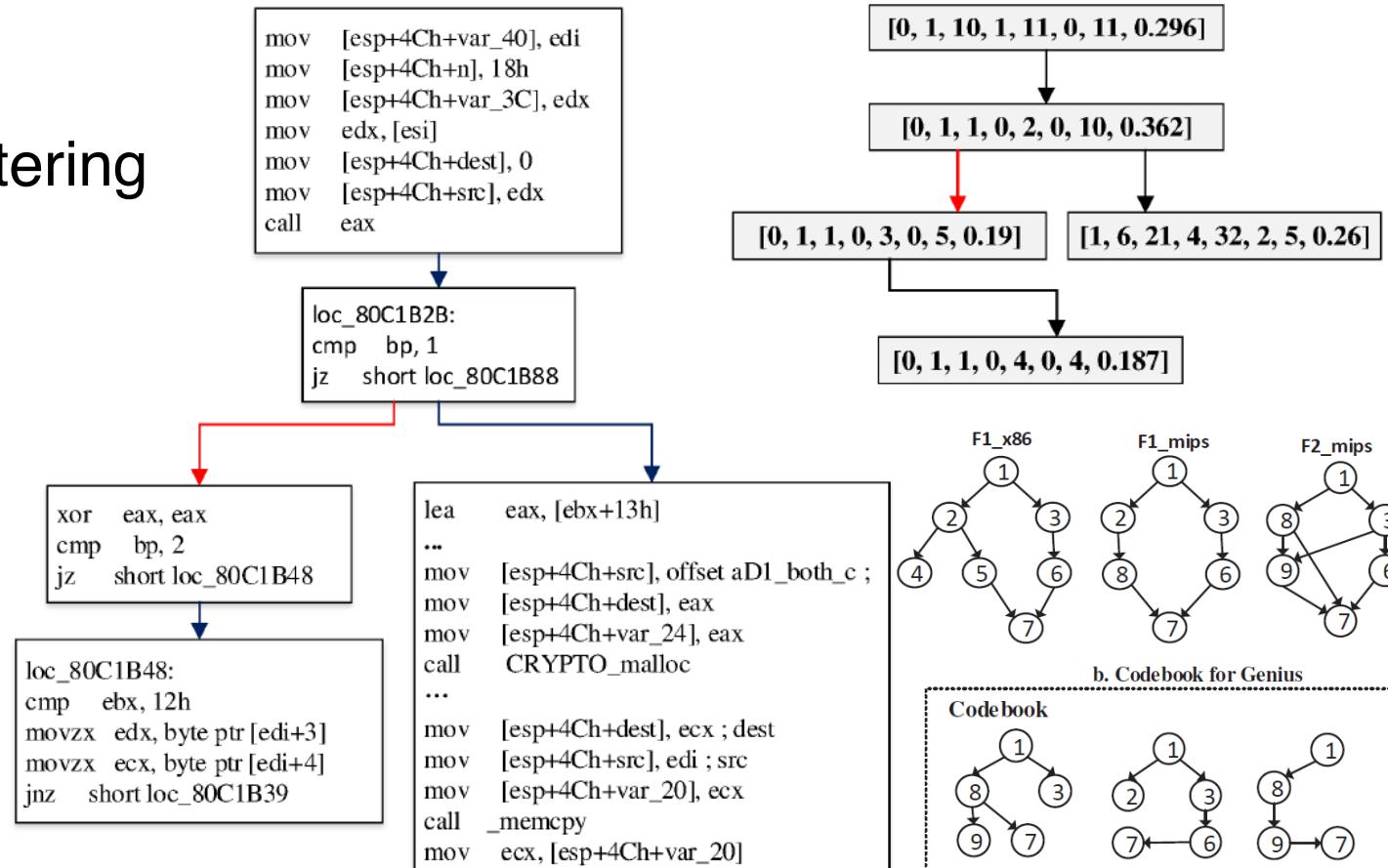


Feature	sd(values)	values	avg.cor	sd(cor)
Arithmetic Instr.	39.483	623	0.907	0.109
<i>Function Calls</i>	22.980	273	0.983	0.073
<i>Logic Instr.</i>	49.607	625	0.953	0.067
<i>Redirections</i>	40.104	556	0.978	0.066
<i>Transfer Instr.</i>	163.443	1,635	0.961	0.075
<i>Local Vars.</i>	2.78E6	890	0.983	0.099
<i>Basic Blocks</i>	48.194	619	0.978	0.067
scc	25.078	389	0.942	0.128
<i>Edges</i>	76.932	835	0.979	0.066
<i>Incoming Calls</i>	46.608	261	0.975	0.086
<i>Instr.</i>	295.408	2,447	0.970	0.069
Parameters	2.157	38	0.720	0.228

Genius (CCS'16)

- ❖ Same numeric features
- ❖ Attributed CFG (ACFG)
- ❖ Feature encoding
 - codebook with spectral clustering

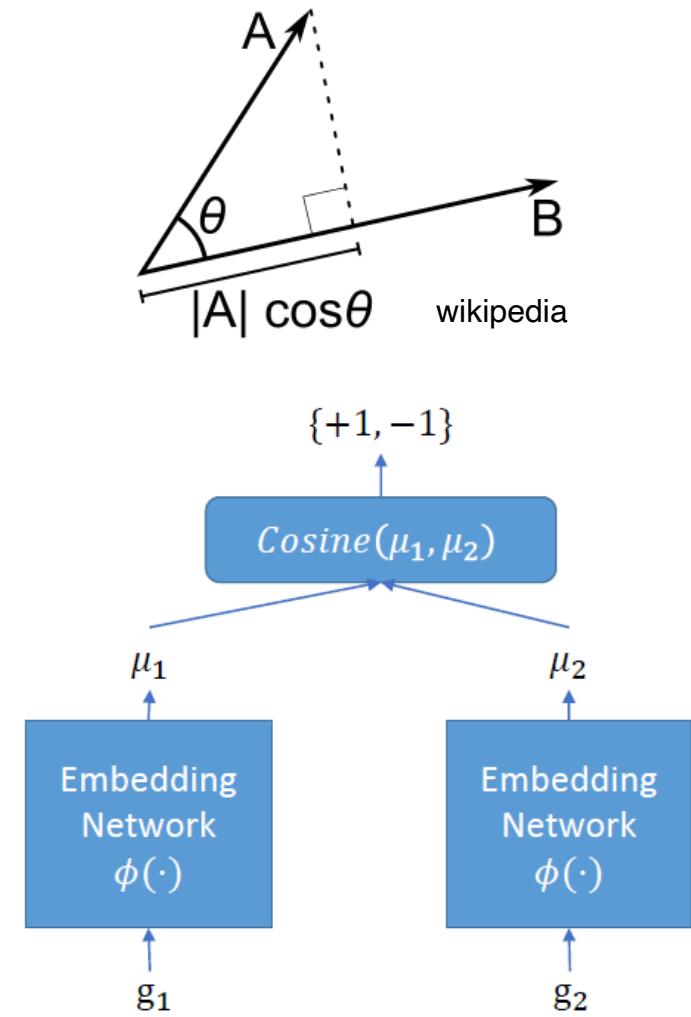
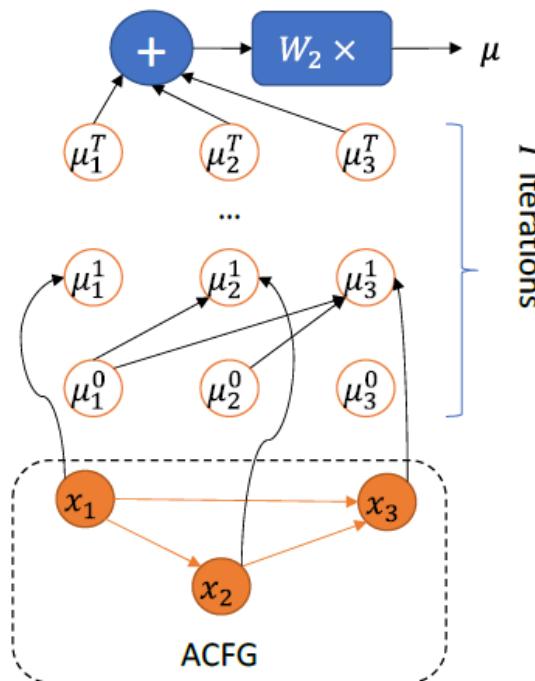
Type	Feature Name
Statistical Features	String Constants
	Numeric Constants
	No. of Transfer Instructions
	No. of Calls
	No. of Instructions
Structural Features	No. of Arithmetic Instructions
	No. of offspring
	Betweenness



Gemini (CCS'17)

- ❖ Same numeric features and create ACFG
- ❖ Convert ACFG to a vector using Structure2Vec
- ❖ Compare two ACFGs with Siamese architecture

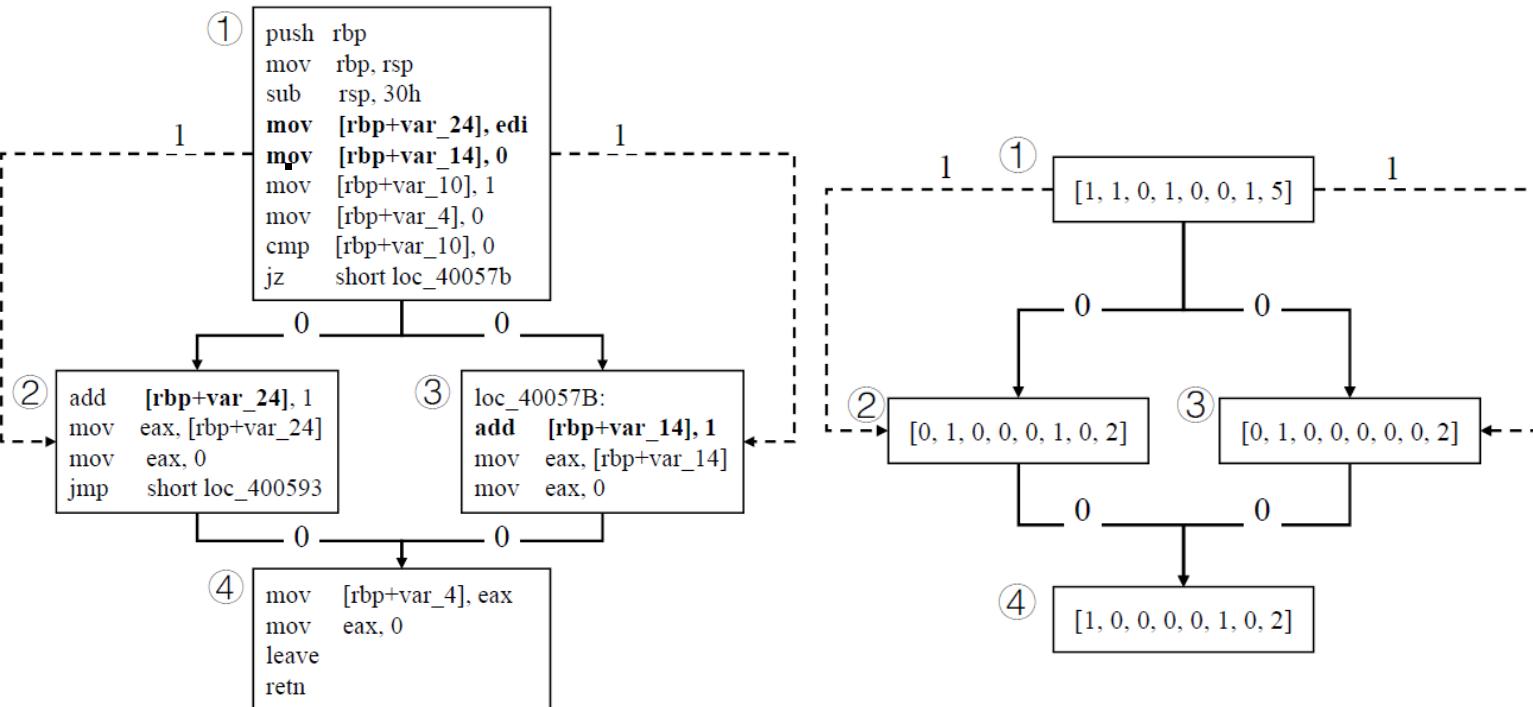
Type	Feature Name
Statistical Features	String Constants
	Numeric Constants
	No. of Transfer Instructions
	No. of Calls
	No. of Instructions
	No. of Arithmetic Instructions
Structural Features	No. of offspring
	Betweenness



VulSeeker (ASE'18)

- ❖ Use only instruction numeric features
- ❖ Same architecture with Gemini (CCS'17)
- ❖ Add program dependence graph

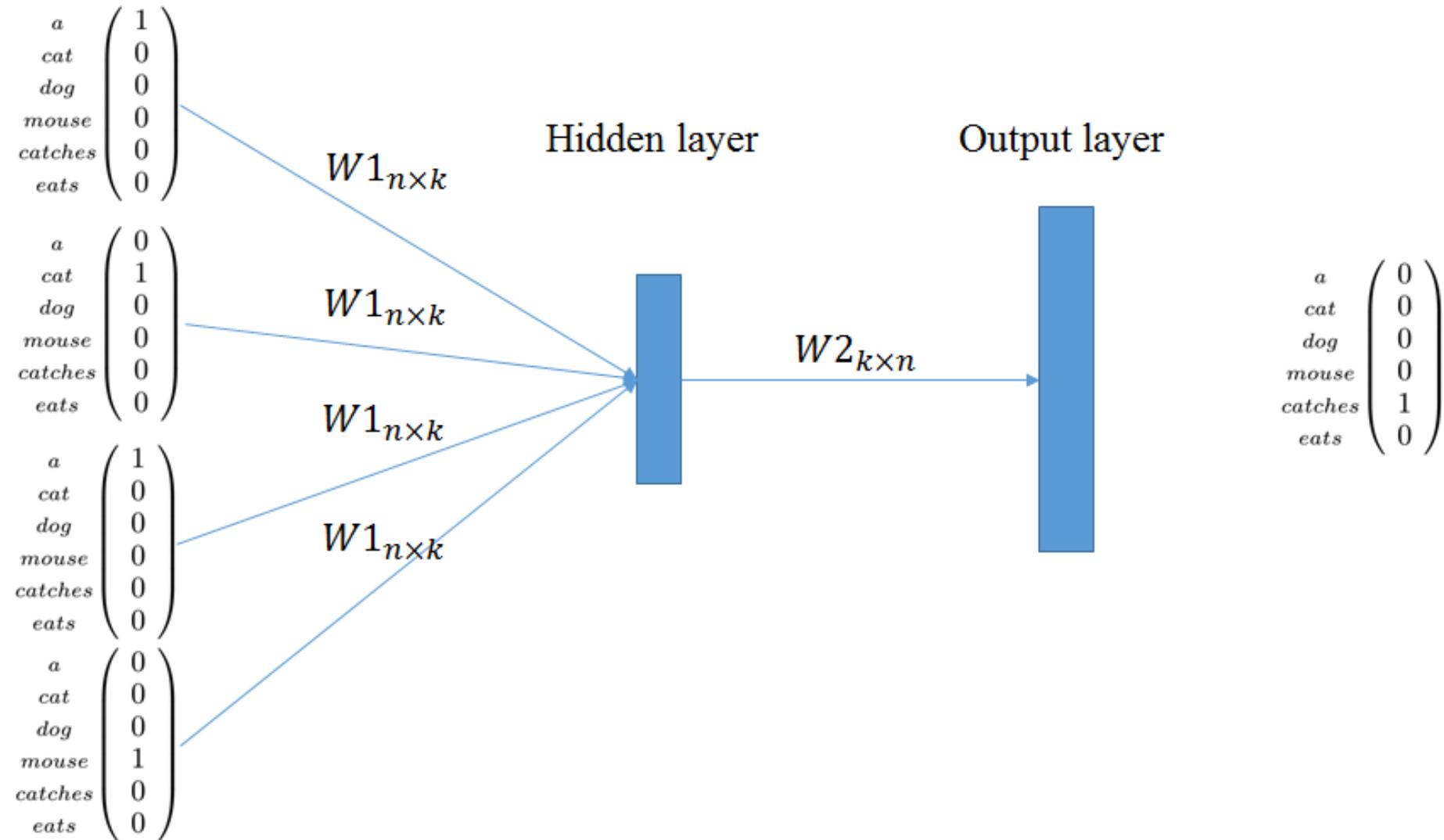
Feature Name	Example
No. of stack operation instructions	push, pop
No. of arithmetic instructions	add, sub
No. of logical instructions	and, or
No. of comparative instructions	test
No. of library function calls	call printf
No. of unconditional jump instructions	jmp
No. of conditional jump instructions	jne, jb
No. of generic instructions	mov, lea



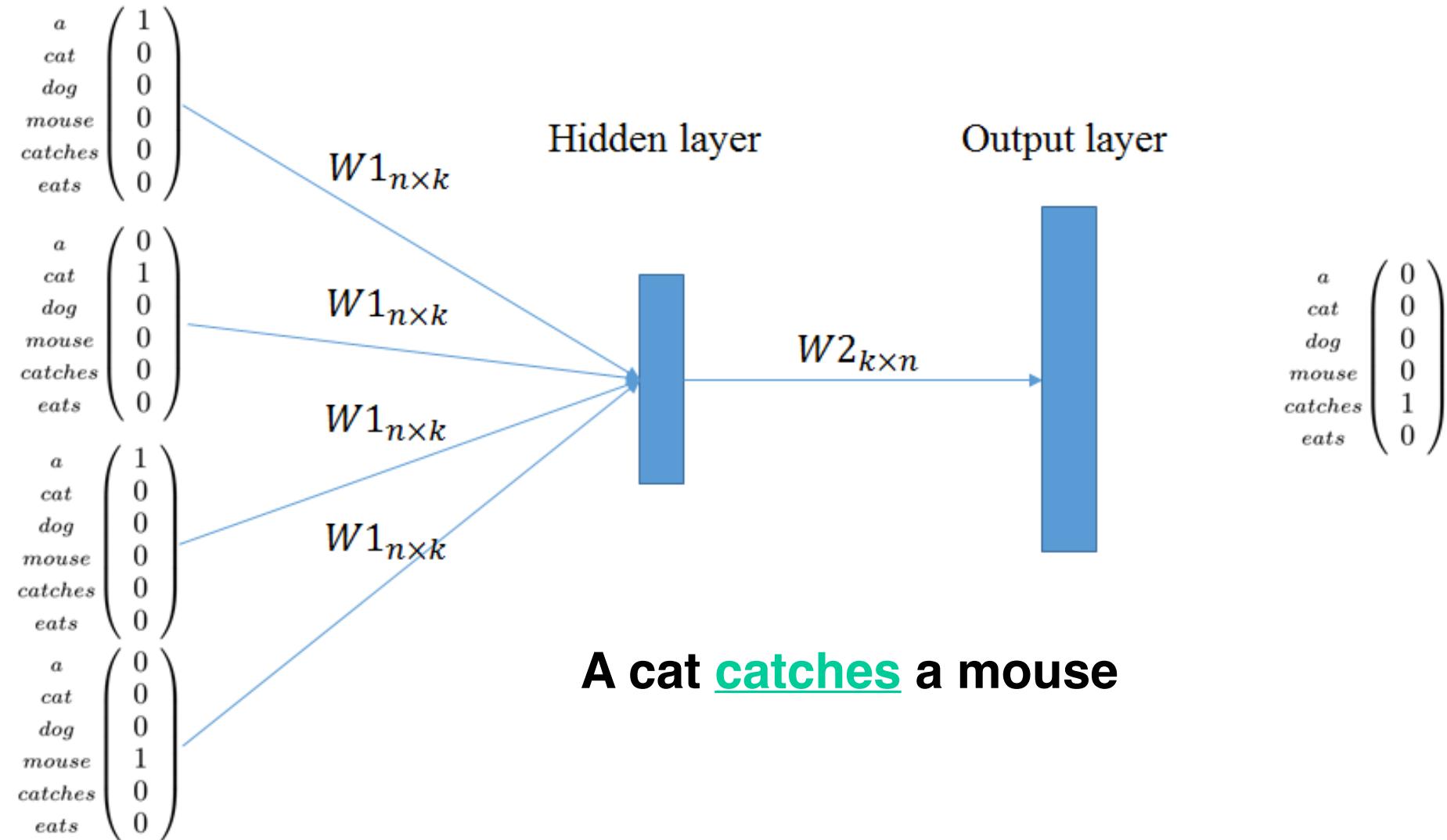
Asm2Vec (SP'19)

- ❖ Applying natural language processing (NLP) to BCSA
- ❖ Modify PV-DM to fit x86 assembly instructions

Word2Vec - CBOW



Word2Vec - CBOW

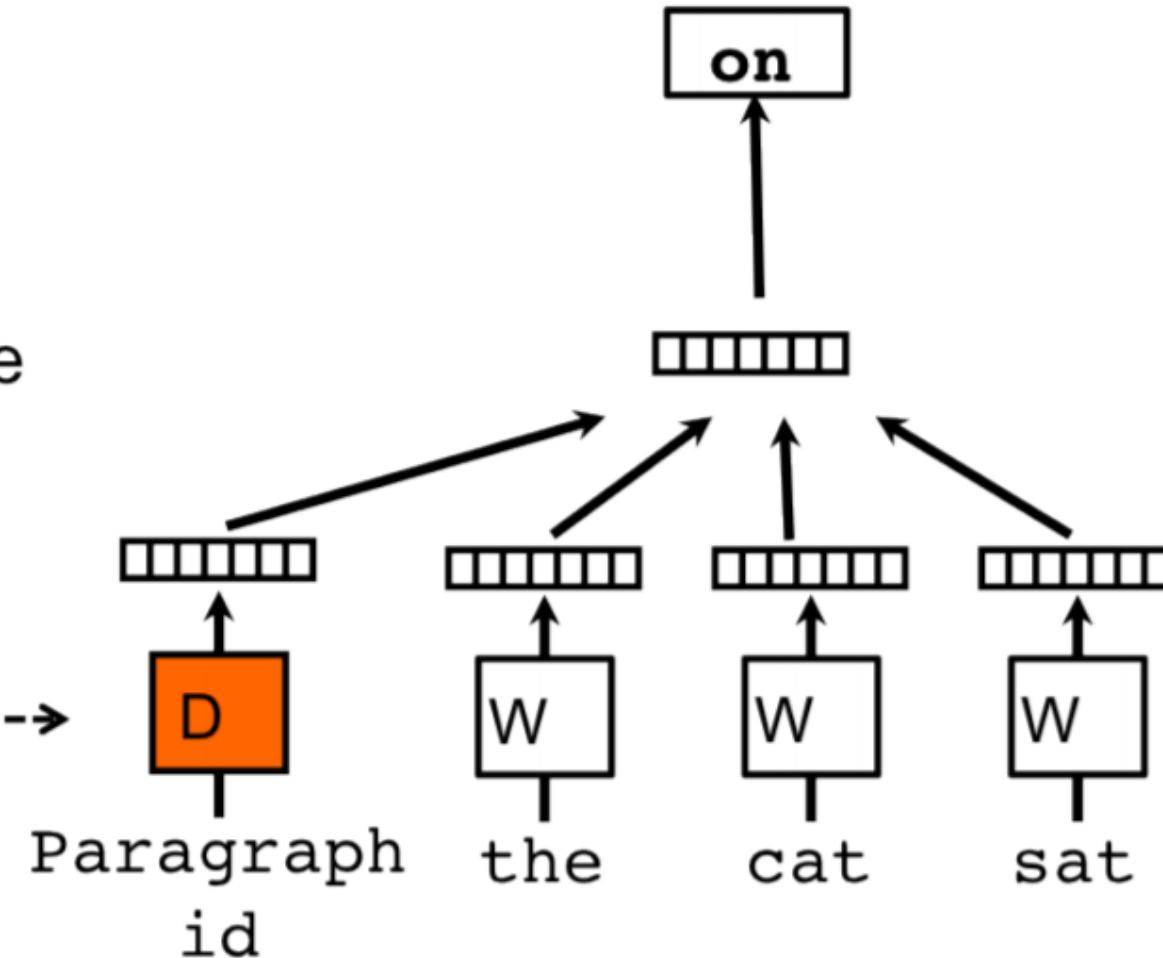


Doc2Vec - PV-DM

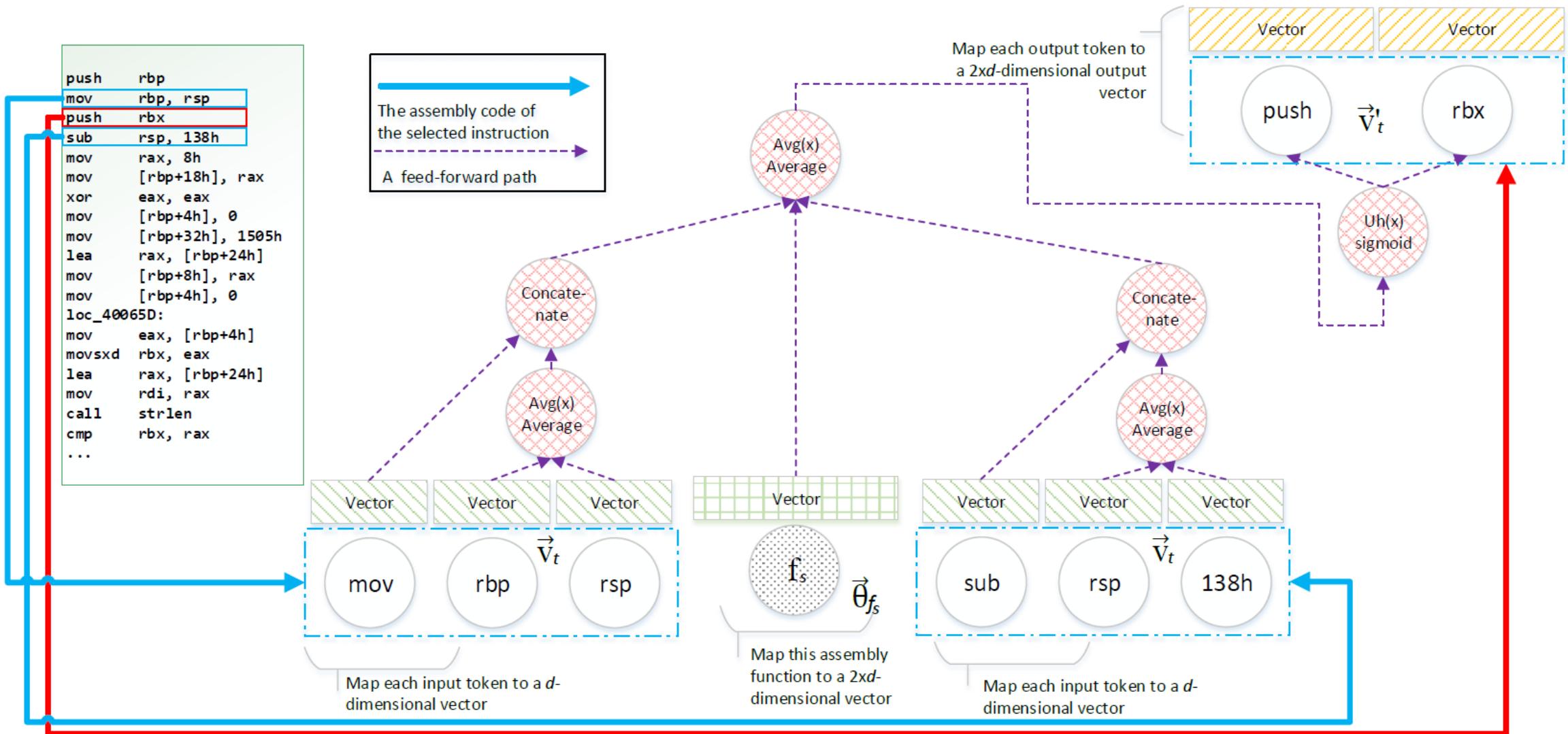
Classifier

Average/Concatenate

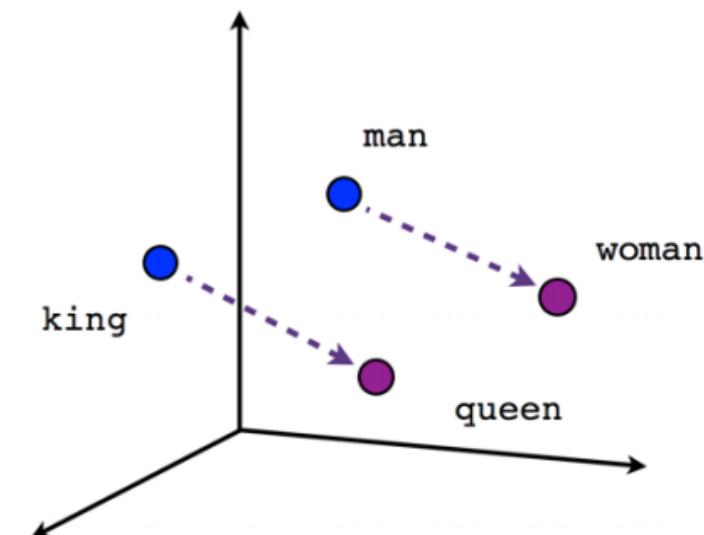
Paragraph Matrix----->



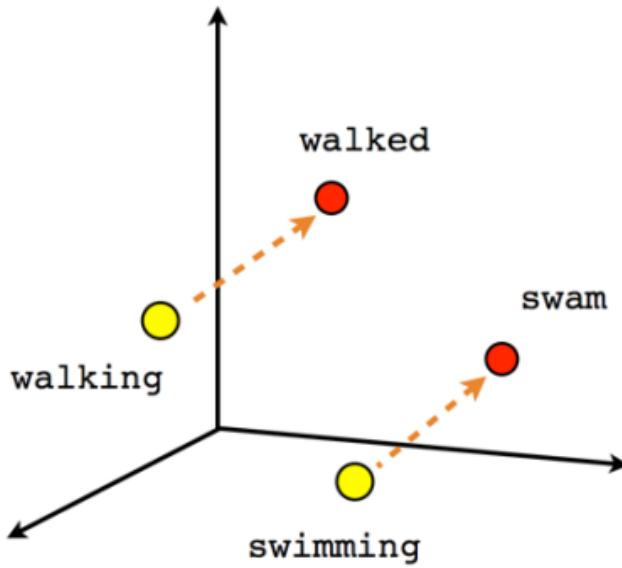
Asm2Vec (SP'19)



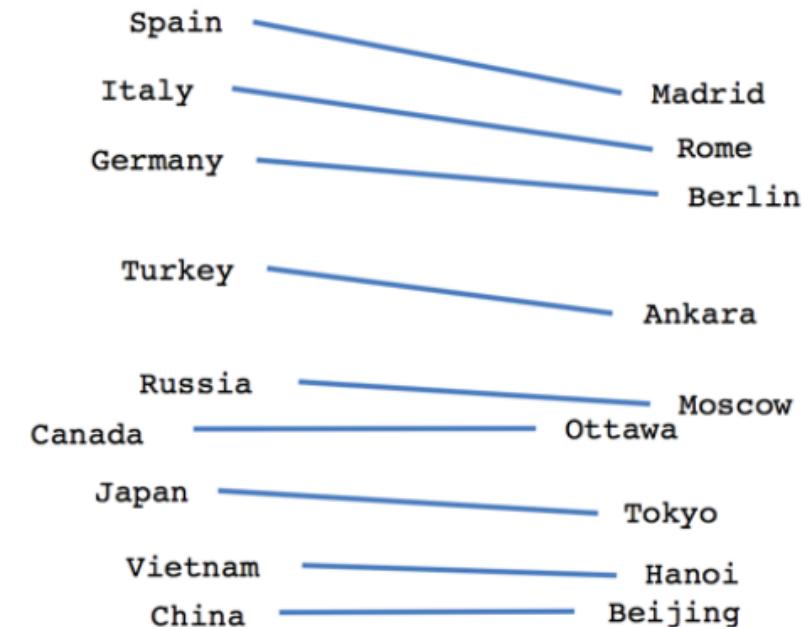
Word2Vec - Vectors



Male-Female

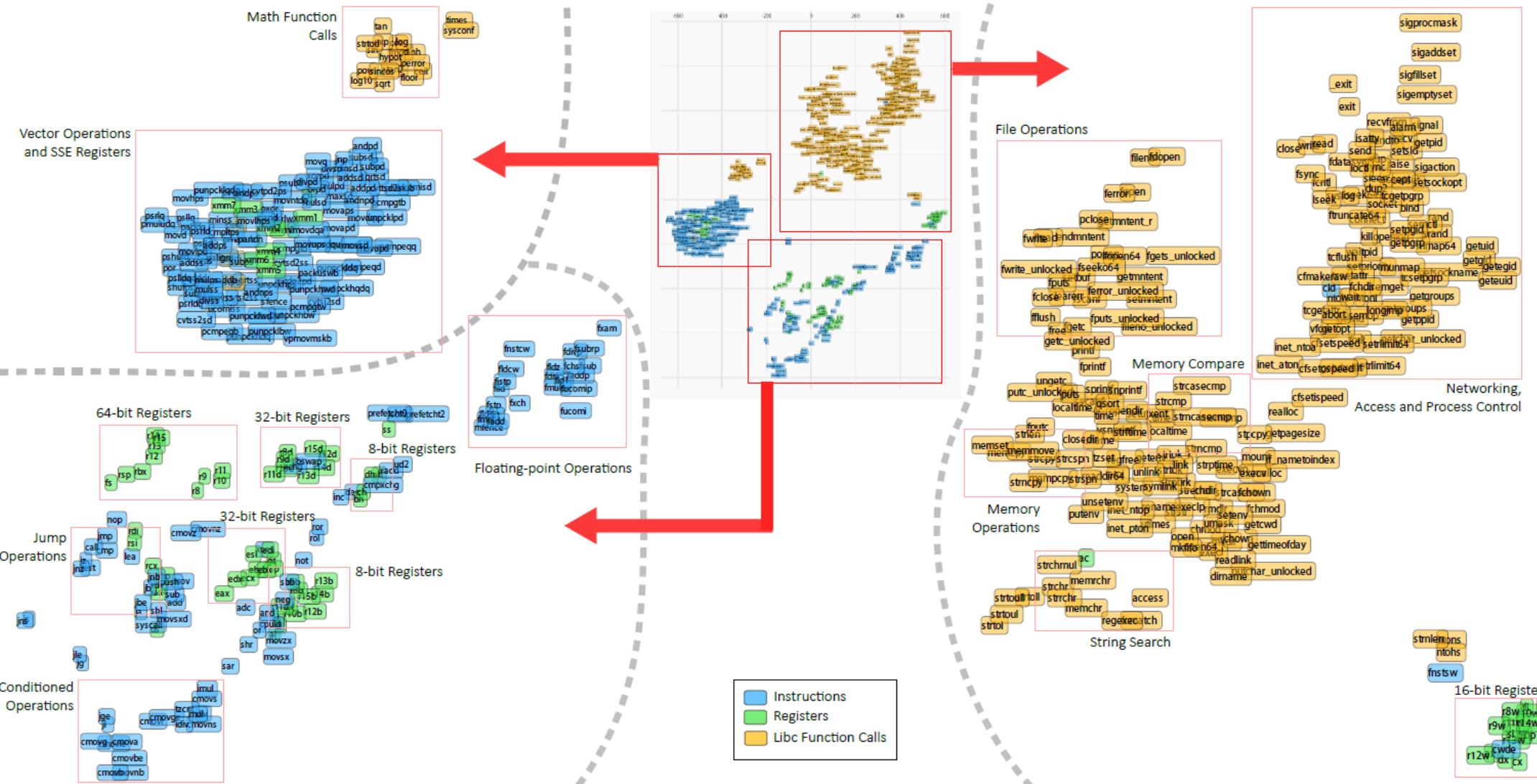


Verb tense



Country-Capital

Asm2Vec (SP'19) - Vectors

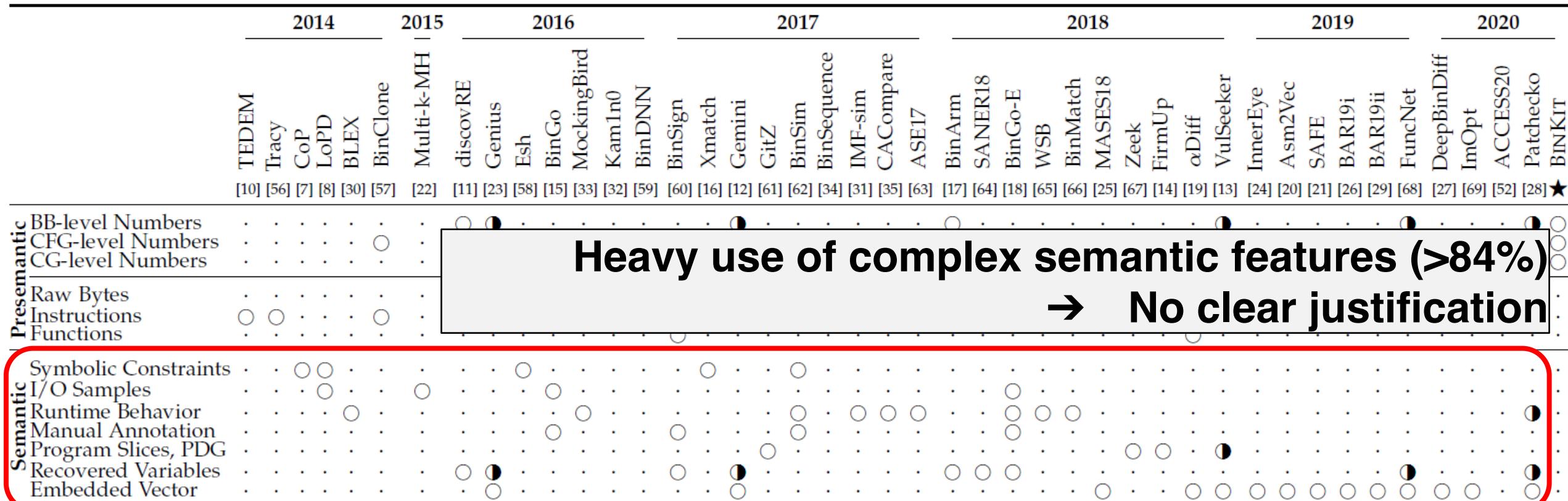


BCSA Features in Previous Literature

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
TEDEM	[10]	[56]	[7]	[8]	[30]	[57]	[28] ★
Tracy							
CoP							
LoPD							
BLEX							
BinClone							
Multi-k-MH							
discoverE							
Genius							
Esh							
BinGo							
MockingBird							
Kam1n0							
BinDNN							
BinSign							
Xmatch							
Gemini							
GitZ							
BinSim							
BinSequence							
IMF-sim							
CACCompare							
ASE17							
BinArm							
SANER18							
BinGo-E							
WSB							
BinMatch							
MASES18							
Zeek							
FirmUp							
αDiff							
VulSeeker							
InnerEye							
Asm2Vec							
SAFE							
BAR19i							
BAR19ii							
FuncNet							
DeepBinDiff							
ImOpt							
ACCESS20							
Patchcko							
BINKIT							

●: used with machine learning

BCSA Features in Previous Literature



Heavy use of complex semantic features (>84%)

→ No clear justification

BCSA Features in Previous Literature

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
TEDEM							
Tracy	[10]	[56]	[7]	[8]	[30]	[57]	
CoPD							
LoPD							
BLEX							
BinClone							
Multi-k-MH							
discoverE							
Genius	[22]	[11]	[23]	[58]	[15]	[33]	[32]
Esh							
BinGo							
MockingBird							
Kam1n0							
BinDNN							
BinSign							
Xmatch							
Gemini							
GitZ							
BinSim							
BinSequence							
IMF-sim							
CACCompare							
ASE17							
BinArm							
SANER18							
BinGo-E							
WSB							
BinMatch							
MASES18							
Zeek							
FirmUp							
αDiff							
VulSeeker							
InnerEye							
Asm2Vec							
SAFE							
BAR19i							
BAR19ii							
FuncNet							
DeepBinDiff							
ImOpt							
ACCESS20							
Patchcko							
BINKIT							★

Heavy use of complex machine learning (>90%)
→ Hard to interpret/understand the results

●: used with machine learning

BCSA Dataset in Previous Literature

Year	Tool [Paper]	Source*		Architecture*		Optimization*		Compiler†*		Extra		Info.																						
		Binaries	Firmware	x86	x64	arm	aarch64	mips	mips64	mipseb	mips64eb	O0	O1	O2	O3	Os	GCC 3	GCC 4	GCC 5	GCC 6	GCC 7	GCC 8	Clang 3	Clang 4	Clang 5	Clang 6	Clang 7	etc.	Total #	NoInLine	PIE	LTO	Obfus.	Code
2014	TEDEM [10]	14	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○				
	Tracy [56]	(115)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	CoP [7]	(214)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	LoPD [8]	48	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	BLEX [30]	1,140	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
2015	BinClone [57]	90	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Multi-k-MH [22]	60	6	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3			
	discovRE [11]	593	3	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
	Genius [23]	(7,848)	8,128	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3			
	Esh [58]	(833)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	7	7	7	7	7	7	7			
2016	BinGo [15]	(5,143)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			
	MockingBird [33]	80	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
	Kam1n0 [32]	96	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
	BinDNN [59]	2,064	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
	BinSign [60]	(31)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
2017	Xmatch [16]	72	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3			
	Gemini [12]	18,269	8,128	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	GitZ [61]	44	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6			
	BinSim [62]	1062	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	BinSequence [34]	(1,718)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3			
2018	IMF-sim [31]	1,140	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3			
	CACompare [35]	72	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
	ASE17 [63]	55	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
	BinArm [17]	.	2,628	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			
	SANER18 [64]	7	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
2019	BinGo-E [18]	(5,145)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
	WSB [65]	(173)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
	BinMatch [66]	80	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
	MASES18 [25]	47	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Zeek [67]	(20,680)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10			
2020	FirmUp [14]	.	2,000	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			
	αDiff [19]	(69,989)	2	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5			
	VulSeeker [13]	(10,512)	4,643	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
	InnerEye [24]	(844)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Asm2Vec [20]	68	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			
2020	SAFE [21]	(5001)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	12	12	12	12	12	12	12			
	BAR19i [26]	(804)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	BAR19ii [29]	(11244)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11			
	FuncNet [68]	(180)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	DeepBinDiff [27]	2114	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
2020	ImOpt [69]	18	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	ACCESS20 [52]	12,000	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	9	9	9	9	9			
	Patchcode [28]	2,108	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	9	9	9	9	9			
	BINKIT ★	243,128	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9	9	9	9	9	9			

*Revisiting Binary Code S

BCSA Dataset in Previous Literature

Year	Tool [Paper]	Binaries	Firmware	Source*	Architecture*	Optimization*	Compiler†	Extra	Info.																							
				x86	x64	arm	aarch64	mips	mips64	mipseb	mips64eb	O0	O1	O2	O3	Os	GCC 3	GCC 4	GCC 5	GCC 6	GCC 7	GCC 8	Clang 3	Clang 4	Clang 5	Clang 6	Clang 7	etc.	Total #	NoInLine	PIE	LTO
2014	TEDEM [10]	14	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	Tracy [56]	(115)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	CoP [7]	(214)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	LoPD [8]	48	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	BLEX [30]	1,140	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
2015	BinClone [57]	90	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	Multi-k-MH [22]	60	6	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	2	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	discovRE [11]	593	3	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●		
	Genius [23]	(7,848)	8,128	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	2	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	Esh [58]	(833)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	3	○	○	2	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
2016	BinGo [15]	(5,143)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	3	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	MockingBird [33]	80	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	Kam1n0 [32]	96	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	BinDNN [59]	2,064	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	BinSign [60]	(31)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	2	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
2017	Xmatch [16]	72	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	2	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	Gemini [12]	18,269	8,128	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	GitZ [61]	44	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	3	○	○	2	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	BinSim [62]	1062	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	BinSequence [34]	(1,718)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
2018	IMF-sim [31]	1,140	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	CACompare [35]	72	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	ASE17 [63]	55	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	BinArm [17]	.	2,628	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	SANER18 [64]	7	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
2019	BinGo-E [18]	(5,145)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	3	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	WSB [65]	(173)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	BinMatch [66]	80	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	MASES18 [25]	47	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	Zeek [67]	(20,680)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	3	○	○	4	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
2020	FirmUp [14]	.	2,000	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	2	○	○	2	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	α Diff [19]	(69,989)	2	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	2	○	○	2	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●		
	VulSeeker [13]	(10,512)	4,643	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	InnerEye [24]	(844)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●		
	Asm2Vec [20]	68	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	2	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
2020	SAFE [21]	(5001)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	BAR19i [26]	(804)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	BAR19ii [29]	(11244)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	2	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	FuncNet [68]	(180)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	DeepBinDiff [27]	2114	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
2020	ImOpt [69]	18	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	ACCESS20 [52]	12,000	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	Patchcode [28]	2,108	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
2020	BINKIT ★	243,128	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
																		1	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○	1	○	○

No same benchmark

BCSA Dataset in Previous Literature

Year	Tool [Paper]	Source*		Architecture*		Optimization*		Compiler†*		Extra		Info.																						
		Binaries	Firmware	x86	x64	arm	aarch64	mips	mips64	mipseb	mips64eb	O0	O1	O2	O3	Os	GCC 3	GCC 4	GCC 5	GCC 6	GCC 7	GCC 8	Clang 3	Clang 4	Clang 5	Clang 6	Clang 7	etc.	Total #	NoInlne	PIE	LTO	Obfus.	Code
2014	TEDEM [10]	14	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○				
	Tracy [56]	(115)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
	CoP [7]	(214)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
	LoPD [8]	48	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
	BLEX [30]	1,140	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
	BinClone [57]	90	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	.	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
2015	Multi-k-MH [22]	60	6	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
2016	discovRE [11]	593	3	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Genius [23]	(7,848)	8,128	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Esh [58]	(833)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
	BinGo [15]	(5,143)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	MockingBird [33]	80	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
	Kam1n0 [32]	96	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
	BinDNN [59]	2,064	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
2017	BinSign [60]	(31)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2				
	Xmatch [16]	72	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Gemini [12]	18,269	8,128	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	GitZ [61]	44	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
	BinSim [62]	1062	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
	BinSequence [34]	(1,718)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
	IMF-sim [31]	1,140	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
	CACompare [35]	72	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
	ASE17 [63]	55	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
2018	BinArm [17]	.	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	SANER18 [64]	1	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	BinGo-E [18]	(5,143)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	WSB [65]	(173)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	BinMatch [66]	80	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	MASES18 [25]	47	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Zeek [67]	(20,680)	2,000	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4			
	FirmUp [14]	.	2,000	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	α Diff [19]	(69,989)	2	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
	VulSeeker [13]	(10,512)	4,643	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
2019	InnerEye [24]	(844)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	Asm2Vec [20]	68	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	SAFE [21]	(5001)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	BAR19i [26]	(804)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	BAR19ii [29]	(11244)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	FuncNet [68]	(180)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
2020	DeepBinDiff [27]	2114	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
	ImOpt [69]	18	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	ACCESS20 [52]	12,000	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	Patchcode [28]	2,108	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	BINKIT ★	243,128	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

Only 2 released full dataset

BCSA Dataset in Previous Literature

Year	Tool [Paper]	Binaries	Firmware	Source*	Architecture*	Optimization*	Compiler†	Extra	Info.																							
				x86	x64	arm	aarch64	mips	mips64	mipseb	mips64eb	O0	O1	O2	O3	Os	GCC 3	GCC 4	GCC 5	GCC 6	GCC 7	GCC 8	Clang 3	Clang 4	Clang 5	Clang 6	Clang 7	etc.	Total #	NoInLine	PIE	LTO
2014	TEDEM [10]	14	8,128	.	○		
	Tracy [56]	(115)		...	○	1	1	2	
	CoP [7]	(214)		1	1	3	
	LoPD [8]	48		1	1	
	BLEX [30]	1,140		...	○	1	1	3	
2015	BinClone [57]	90		
	Multi-k-MH [22]	60		6	○	...	○	...	○	○	○	○	○	...	2	...	1	3	
2016	discovRE [11]	593	8,128	3	○	...	○	...	○	○	○	○	○	...	1	1	2	4	○	○	●	
	Genius [23]	(7,848)		...	○	...	○	...	○	○	○	○	○	...	2	...	1	2	3	○	○	
	Esh [58]	(833)		3	2	2	7	
	BinGo [15]	(5,143)		...	○	...	○	...	○	○	○	○	○	...	3	...	1	1	5	
	MockingBird [33]	80		...	○	...	○	...	○	○	○	○	○	...	1	...	1	2		
	Kam1n0 [32]	96		...	○	...	○	...	○	○	○	○	○	...	1	1	2	○		
	BinDNN [59]	2,064		...	○	...	○	...	○	○	○	○	○	...	1	1	2	
2017	BinSign [60]	(31)	8,128	2	2	○	
	Xmatch [16]	72		1	2	...	1	3	
	Gemini [12]	18,269		...	○	...	○	...	○	○	○	○	○	...	1	1	1	
	GitZ [61]	44		3	2	1	...	6	
	BinSim [62]	1062		...	○	...	○	...	○	○	○	○	○		
	BinSequence [34]	(1,718)		
	IMF-sim [31]	1,140		1	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	
	CACompare [35]	72		1	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	
2018	ASE17 [63]	55	2,614	
	BinArm [17]	2	2	
	SANER18 [64]	7		3	
	BinGo-E [18]	(5,145)		
	WSB [65]	(173)		
	BinMatch [66]	80		
	MASES18 [25]	47		
	Zeek [67]	(20,680)		
	FirmUp [14]	
	α Diff [19]	(69,989)		
2019	VulSeeker [13]	(10,512)	4,614	
	InnerEye [24]	(844)		1	
	Asm2Vec [20]	68		1	...	1	4
	SAFE [21]	(5001)		1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	12	
	BAR19i [26]	(804)		1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	BAR19ii [29]	(11244)		1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	11	
	FuncNet [68]	(180)		1	
	DeepBinDiff [27]	2114		1	1	
2020	ImOpt [69]	18	12,000	1	...	1	1	
	ACCESS20 [52]	12,000		
	Patchcode [28]	2,108		
	BINKIT ★	243,128		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	

**Insufficient benchmarks
(86% < 10,000 binaries)
(98% < 4 architectures)**
→ Hard to evaluate useful features

BCSA Dataset in Previous Literature

Year	Tool [Paper]	Binaries	Firmware	Source*	Architecture*	Optimization*	Compiler†*	Extra	Info.																							
				x86	x64	arm	aarch64	mips	mips64	mipseb	mips64eb	O0	O1	O2	O3	Os	GCC 3	GCC 4	GCC 5	GCC 6	GCC 7	GCC 8	Clang 3	Clang 4	Clang 5	Clang 6	Clang 7	etc.	Total #	NoInLine	PIE	LTO
2014	TEDEM [10]	14	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
	Tracy [56]	(115)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	CoP [7]	(214)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	LoPD [8]	48	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	BLEX [30]	1,140	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
2015	BinClone [57]	90	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	Multi-k-MH [22]	60	6	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	2	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	discovRE [11]	593	3	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	Genius [23]	(7,848)	8,128	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	2	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	Esh [58]	(833)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	3	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
2016	BinGo [15]	(5,143)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	3	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	MockingBird [33]	80	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	Kam1n0 [32]	96	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	BinDNN [59]	2,064	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	BinSign [60]	(31)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	2	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
2017	Xmatch [16]	72	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	2	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	Gemini [12]	18,269	8,128	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	GitZ [61]	44	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	3	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	BinSim [62]	1062	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	2	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	BinSequence [34]	(1,718)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
2018	IMF-sim [31]	1,140	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	CACompare [35]	72	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	ASE17 [63]	55	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	2	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	BinArm [17]	.	2,628	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	SANER18 [64]	7	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	2	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
2019	BinGo-E [18]	(5,145)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	3	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	WSB [65]	(173)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	2	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	BinMatch [66]	80	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	MASES18 [25]	47	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	Zeek [67]	(20,680)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	3	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
2020	FirmUp [14]	.	2,000	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	αDiff [19]	(69,989)	2	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	2	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	VulSeeker [13]	(10,512)	4,643	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	InnerEye [24]	(844)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	Asm2Vec [20]	68	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
2019	SAFE [21]	(5001)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	BAR19i [26]	(804)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	2	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	BAR19ii [29]	(11244)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	FuncNet [68]	(180)	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	DeepBinDiff [27]	2114	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
2020	ImOpt [69]	18	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	ACCESS20 [52]	12,000	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	Patchcode [28]	2,108	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	BINKIT ★	243,128	.	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	1	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○			
	A few focused on IoT vulnerability Analysis																															

Problems of Existing Studies

- ❖ In IoT devices, vulnerabilities can exist in
 - Libraries or utility binaries
 - Custom binaries (mostly, CGI binaries)
 - What BCSA studies have focused on
 - **None** of BCSA studies targeted
- ❖ Existing studies focus on **only libraries or utility binaries**
 - Open-source packages (e.g., OpenSSL, bash, vsftpd, ...)
 - Easy to generate training dataset
- ❖ **None** has analyzed **custom binaries** (e.g., CGI binaries)
 - No available dataset (or vulnerability details)
 - Not enough samples

Problems of Existing Studies

- ❖ **No available open-source tools**
 - Among 43 BCSA studies, 10 released their source code
 - Among these 10 tools,
 - **Only 2 supports x86, ARM, MIPS** (i.e., Gemini, **VulSeeker**)
 - Most IoT devices are based on **ARM/MIPS**
- ❖ Limitations of Gemini and VulSeeker
 - Do not have full source code
 - Based on complex machine learning → Hard to interpret/understand the results
 - **How about performance?**

Motivating Example: CVE-2015-1791

- ❖ VulSeeker released partial results without full source code
 - Target firmware: Tomato Cisco M10v2 (router)
 - Target vulnerability: *ss/3_get_new_session_ticket* in *libssl.so*
 - Race condition causes double free (DoS)
- ❖ Approach
 - Compile vulnerable OpenSSL package (v1.0.1f) with 48 compiler options
 - Query each of the 48 functions in the target firmware
 - Average the similarity scores for all functions
- ❖ Result
 - VulSeeker found the vulnerability at **Rank 21**

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Enough?

Our Approach

- ❖ Fundamental problems of existing BCSA studies
 - No available dataset → Establish a baseline benchmark (BinKit)
 - Heavy use of machine learning → Develop a simple & interpretable model (TikNib)
 - Heavy use of semantic features → Investigate pre-semantic features

- ❖ Problems of BCSA-based IoT vulnerability analysis
 - No analysis on custom binaries → Establish ground truth dataset (FirmKit)
 - No available tool & Not enough studies → Empirically analyze firmware images

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Building a Comprehensive Benchmark (BinKit)

- ❖ Compile GNU software packages
- ❖ Build ground truth by leveraging source file names and line numbers

Category	Previous Options	Our Options (Count)
Architecture	98% tested 4	x86, arm ,mips, mipseb for 32, 64 bits (4x2=8)
Compiler	95% tested 5	GCC: v4~v8 (5) Clang: v4~v7 (4)
Optimization	16% tested all opti-levels	O0, O1, O2, O3, Os (5)
Noinline	5% tested	Include (1)
PIE	0% tested	Include (1)
Link Time Optimization	2% tested	Include (1)
Obfuscation	26% tested	Obfuscator-LLVM (4)

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Obfuscation		/M (4)

243,128 binaries for 36,256,322 functions

Analyze Pre-Semantic Features

- ❖ Justify semantic features (84%) and machine learning (90% after 2019)
 - **Cannot understand** the results
- ❖ Simple pre-semantic features
 - **Can understand** the results

Numeric Level	Feature Category	Example
CFG-Level (41 Features)	Graphic	Basic Blocks, Edges, ...
	Computing	Arithmetic, Logic, ...
	Data Manipulating	Copy, Addressing, ...
	Control Transferring	Jmp, Conditional Jmp, ...
	Category Mixing	Arithmetic + Shifting, ...
CG-Level (6 Features)	Counting Unique	Callers, Callees, Imported Callees
	Including Duplicates	Incoming Calls, Outgoing Calls, Imported Calls

Design an Interpretable Model (TikNib)

- ❖ An intuitive model to easily understand the results
- ❖ Relative difference of feature f of function A and B

$$rdiff(Af - Bf) = \frac{|Af - Bf|}{\left| \max(Af, Bf) \right|}$$

Design an Interpretable Model (TikNib)

- ❖ An intuitive model to easily understand the results

- ❖ Relative difference of feature f of function A and B

$$rdiff(Af - Bf) = \frac{|Af - Bf|}{\max(Af, Bf)}$$

- ❖ Similarity score of function A and B

- Average of the relative differences of all features from $f1$ to fN

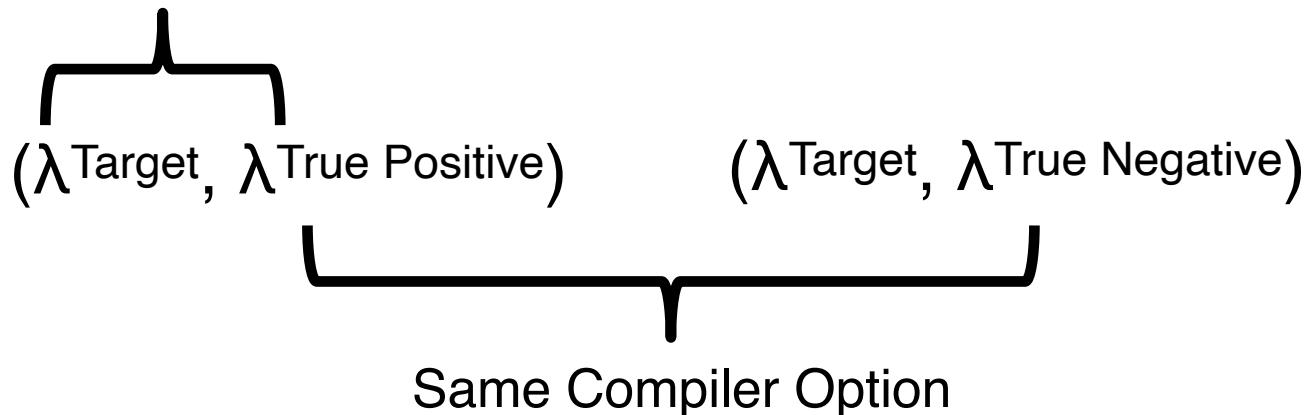
$$score(A, B) = \frac{rdiff(Af1, Bf1) + \dots + rdiff(AfN, BfN)}{N}$$

- Any other scoring metric can be integrated (e.g., Jaccard index)

Experiment Methodology

- ❖ There exist over 36M functions
 - We need a fast approach to obtain the tendency
- ❖ Utilize TP/TN pairs for each function λ (same as Gemini, VulSeeker)

Different Compiler Option



- ❖ Greedily select features with ROC AUC
- ❖ 10-fold cross validation for each test

Feature	: Exist in all 10 tests	Opt Level	Compiler			Arch					vs. SizeOpt [†]			vs. Extra [†]			vs. Obfus. [†]			Bad [‡]							
			GCC v4	Clang v4	GCC vs. Clang v7	x86 vs. ARM	x86 vs. MIPS	ARM vs. MIPS	32 vs. 64	LE vs. BE	Rand.	O0 vs. Os	O1 vs. Os	O3 vs. Os	PIE	NoInline	LTO	BCF	FLA	SUB	All	Norm.	vs. Obfus.				
			Rand.	O0 vs. O3	O2 vs. O3	Rand.	GCC vs. GCC v8	Clang vs. Clang v7	GCC vs. Clang	Rand.	x86 vs. MIPS	x86 vs. MIPS	ARM vs. MIPS	32 vs. 64	LE vs. BE	Rand.	O0 vs. Os	O1 vs. Os	O3 vs. Os	PIE	NoInline	LTO	BCF	FLA	SUB	All	Norm.
Inst	CFG Avg. # of edges	0.33	0.26	0.42	0.34	0.44	0.46	0.37	0.41	0.43	0.37	0.37	0.43	0.47	0.41	0.34	0.42	0.36	0.45	0.44	0.40	0.26	0.34	0.47	0.22	0.32	0.19
	CFG # of backedges	0.39	0.33	0.44	0.39	0.46	0.45	0.41	0.43	0.47	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.46	0.39	0.42	0.38	0.50	0.40	0.46	0.23	0.08	0.47	0.05	0.32	0.03
	CFG # of edges	0.47	0.37	0.63	0.48	0.66	0.69	0.52	0.60	0.65	0.57	0.57	0.65	0.72	0.61	0.46	0.59	0.52	0.71	0.61	0.64	0.25	0.23	0.72	0.10	0.42	0.06
	CFG # of loops	0.40	0.34	0.44	0.40	0.46	0.46	0.41	0.44	0.47	0.45	0.45	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.40	0.42	0.39	0.50	0.40	0.46	0.23	0.13	0.47	0.10	0.33	0.08
	CFG # of basic blocks	0.41	0.36	0.59	0.46	0.62	0.65	0.48	0.56	0.44	0.55	0.39	0.62	0.69	0.52	0.43	0.56	0.50	0.67	0.57	0.60	0.26	0.23	0.67	0.10	0.26	0.00
	CG # of callees	0.50	0.43	0.59	0.52	0.62	0.63	0.52	0.58	0.63	0.54	0.55	0.57	0.64	0.57	0.50	0.59	0.53	0.60	0.57	0.57	0.60	0.59	0.64	0.56	0.46	0.47
	CG # of callers	0.45	0.40	0.54	0.48	0.59	0.58	0.49	0.54	0.53	0.41	0.45	0.54	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.57	0.50	0.56	0.54	0.52	0.54	0.54	0.58	0.52	0.37	0.41
	CG # of imported callees	0.44	0.39	0.54	0.47	0.58	0.56	0.48	0.52	0.59	0.44	0.45	0.55	0.55	0.50	0.46	0.53	0.48	0.55	0.50	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.56	0.50	0.36	0.43
	CG # of imported calls	0.45	0.38	0.56	0.48	0.60	0.58	0.48	0.54	0.61	0.45	0.47	0.57	0.57	0.52	0.46	0.54	0.48	0.57	0.52	0.54	0.49	0.54	0.59	0.46	0.37	0.40
	CG # of incoming calls	0.46	0.41	0.56	0.50	0.61	0.60	0.50	0.56	0.55	0.42	0.46	0.56	0.62	0.52	0.52	0.58	0.50	0.58	0.57	0.55	0.50	0.56	0.60	0.47	0.37	0.38
	CG # of outgoing calls	0.52	0.44	0.62	0.54	0.66	0.66	0.54	0.60	0.67	0.57	0.58	0.61	0.68	0.60	0.52	0.61	0.55	0.64	0.60	0.61	0.53	0.62	0.67	0.50	0.48	0.44
	Avg. # of arith+shift	0.17	0.16	0.51	0.30	0.50	0.50	0.27	0.39	0.21	0.08	0.10	0.29	0.52	0.21	0.19	0.43	0.41	0.49	0.50	0.43	0.28	0.22	0.46	0.17	0.07	0.12
	Avg. # of ctransfer	0.17	0.15	0.28	0.20	0.28	0.30	0.20	0.25	0.26	0.19	0.21	0.25	0.32	0.22	0.19	0.24	0.22	0.30	0.27	0.27	0.19	0.18	0.31	0.12	0.12	0.07
	Avg. # of dtransfer+misc	0.17	0.08	0.44	0.22	0.42	0.46	0.27	0.36	0.30	0.15	0.17	0.31	0.49	0.25	0.09	0.36	0.35	0.45	0.44	0.36	0.28	0.26	0.45	0.17	0.12	0.08
	Avg. # of dtransfer	0.19	0.10	0.45	0.23	0.43	0.48	0.28	0.37	0.30	0.20	0.22	0.32	0.53	0.28	0.11	0.38	0.36	0.46	0.46	0.38	0.28	0.27	0.47	0.18	0.10	0.08
	Avg. # of instrs.	0.17	0.11	0.38	0.21	0.37	0.41	0.25	0.33	0.30	0.15	0.15	0.28	0.45	0.24	0.12	0.32	0.31	0.40	0.38	0.33	0.26	0.25	0.37	0.17	0.14	0.10
	Avg. # of logic	0.24	0.23	0.51	0.34	0.45	0.56	0.27	0.39	0.22	0.21	0.25	0.40	0.54	0.31	0.25	0.40	0.42	0.56	0.48	0.54	0.23	0.22	0.40	0.12	0.24	0.05
	# of arith+shift	0.24	0.26	0.59	0.40	0.59	0.60	0.38	0.49	0.28	0.11	0.12	0.37	0.61	0.27	0.28	0.52	0.48	0.58	0.56	0.53	0.26	0.41	0.55	0.14	0.13	0.02
	# of ctransfer	0.42	0.35	0.56	0.43	0.57	0.62	0.43	0.51	0.57	0.51	0.54	0.56	0.64	0.54	0.38	0.51	0.46	0.62	0.54	0.57	0.25	0.23	0.64	0.10	0.32	0.03
	# of dtransfer+misc	0.27	0.15	0.58	0.30	0.58	0.60	0.43	0.51	0.46	0.26	0.29	0.46	0.63	0.38	0.11	0.52	0.47	0.60	0.57	0.51	0.28	0.22	0.59	0.09	0.25	0.01
	# of arith	0.24	0.26	0.59	0.39	0.59	0.60	0.38	0.49	0.27	0.12	0.13	0.38	0.61	0.27	0.28	0.52	0.48	0.57	0.57	0.53	0.25	0.41	0.55	0.14	0.12	0.01
	# of bit-manipulating	0.09	0.12	0.34	0.21	0.31	0.23	0.18	0.24	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.22	0.20	0.10	0.14	0.31	0.28	0.36	0.32	0.34	0.17	0.16	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.01
	# of compare	0.47	0.42	0.62	0.53	0.67	0.68	0.55	0.62	0.39	0.58	0.32	0.61	0.72	0.55	0.54	0.61	0.52	0.71	0.60	0.64	0.23	0.25	0.68	0.09	0.40	0.06
	# of cond ctransfer	0.53	0.42	0.62	0.54	0.67	0.70	0.58	0.63	0.67	0.65	0.65	0.68	0.72	0.66	0.55	0.62	0.51	0.72	0.60	0.65	0.23	0.23	0.71	0.10	0.42	0.06
	# of dtransfer	0.28	0.16	0.58	0.31	0.58	0.60	0.43	0.51	0.45	0.29	0.35	0.46	0.63	0.41	0.13	0.53	0.48	0.60	0.57	0.52	0.31	0.22	0.59	0.09	0.23	0.03
	# of float instrs.	0.09	0.09	0.27	0.16	0.16	0.28	0.12	0.17	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.17	0.32	0.11	0.09	0.22	0.23	0.27	0.23	0.17	0.24	0.12	0.30	0.08	0.00	0.00
	# instrs.	0.31	0.21	0.57	0.34	0.58	0.60	0.45	0.52	0.52	0.29	0.30	0.48	0.62	0.42	0.18	0.52	0.47	0.60	0.55	0.52	0.26	0.22	0.56	0.08	0.30	0.02
	# of misc	0.10	0.04	0.47	0.17	0.40	0.46	0.20	0.32	0.06	0.11	0.02	0.36	0.67	0.19	0.04	0.29	0.27	0.47	0.44	0.37	0.16	0.19	0.49	0.09	0.00	0.00
	# of shift	0.22	0.23	0.42	0.30	0.42	0.39	0.27	0.34	0.22	0.20	0.19	0.31	0.54	0.26	0.24	0.35	0.34	0.48	0.37	0.41	0.40	0.34	0.42	0.31	0.19	0.23
Avg.	TP-TN Gap	0.31	0.26	0.49	0.35	0.49	0.51	0.36	0.43	0.39	0.33	0.32	0.43	0.54	0.38	0.30	0.44	0.40	0.52	0.47	0.47	0.28	0.26	0.50	0.17	0.24	0.11
	of Grey	0.43	0.34	0.42	0.48	0.57	0.59	0.49	0.50	0.55	0.44	0.49	0.57	0.61	0.52	0.46	0.56	0.45	0.55	0.57	0.51	0.44	0.47	0.55	0.41	0.33	0.33
ROC AUC		0.94	0.90	0.97	0.95	0.99	1.00	0.96	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.99	1.00	0.98	0.96	0.98	0.95	1.00	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.00	0.95	0.91	0.91
	Std. of ROC AUC	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01

Examples of Findings

ROC AUC	
Architecture has a small impact	
x86 vs ARM	0.99
x86 vs MIPS	0.98
ARM vs MIPS	0.98
32-bit vs 64-bit (Bits)	0.99
Little vs Big (Endian)	1.00
Optimization is largely influential	
O0 vs O3	0.90
O2 vs O3	0.97
Compiler version has almost no effect	
GCCv4 vs GCCv8	0.99
Clangv4 vs Clangv7	1.00

ROC AUC	
GCC and Clang have diverse characteristics	
GCC vs Clang	0.96
Extra Options are less effective	
vs PIE	1.00
vs Noinline	0.97
vs LTO	0.98
O-LLVM is insufficient for evaluation	
vs Bogus Control Flow	0.98
vs Control Flow Flattening	0.98
vs Instruction Substitution	1.00
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Pre-semantic Features Are Effective!

- ❖ VulSeeker (ASE'18)
 - State of the art using numeric features
 - Use both pre-semantic and semantic features with deep neural network

- ❖ vs VulSeeker

Dataset	Packages	Arch	Compilers	ROC AUC	
				VulSeeker	Ours
ASE1	2	3	1	0.99	0.9661
ASE2	5	3	1	-	0.9610
ASE3	5	6	2	0.8849	0.9616
ASE4	5	8	9	-	0.9450

Larger
Dataset



Case Study: Heartbleed

- ❖ Utilize TikNib to analyze Heartbleed (CVE-2014-0160)
 - Genius, Gemini, Multi-kMH, DiscovRE, SAFE, ...
- ❖ Target: *tls1_process_heartbeat*, *dtls1_process_heartbeat*
 - OpenSSL v1.0.1f (vulnerable), v1.0.1u (patched)
 - Query *tls1_process_heartbeat*
- ❖ Average the similarity score rank in each option

Source option to Target option	All to All	ARM to ARM	ARM to MIPS	ARM to x86	MIPS to MIPS	MIPS to ARM	MIPS to x86	x86 to x86	x86 to ARM	x86 to MIPS	O2 to O2	O3 to O3	GCC to Clang	GCC v4 to GCC v8	GCC v8 to GCC v4	Clang v4 to Clang v7	Clang v7 to Clang v4
# of Option Pairs	552	56	64	64	56	64	64	56	64	64	144	144	144	36	36	36	36
Rank (tls, vuln)*	1.19	1.14	1.66	1	1	1.62	1	1	1.25	1	1.18	1.19	1	1.44	1.06	1	1
Precision@1 (tls, vuln)*	0.89	0.86	0.66	1	1	0.75	1	1	0.75	1	0.9	0.89	1	0.78	0.94	1	1
Rank (dtls, vuln)†	4.54	9.82	11.81	3.06	2	4.72	2	2.07	1.75	3.62	4.5	4.38	2.72	3.11	5.06	3.61	3.33
Rank (tls, patched)‡	29.16	12.12	57.69	3.56	3.82	51.62	43.94	4.29	6.38	70.59	27.5	28.96	27.68	32.89	40.89	20.22	22.67
Rank (dtls, patched)‡	76.47	46.95	145.75	7.25	8.21	128	128.94	9.57	11.94	181.03	73.04	75.41	87.31	66.28	87.33	68.44	78

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Pre-semantic features with
a simple/interpretable model is effective!

Our Approach

- ❖ Fundamental problems of existing BCSA studies
 - No available dataset → Establish a baseline benchmark (BinKit)
 - Heavy use of machine learning → Develop a simple & interpretable model (TikNib)
 - Heavy use of semantic features → Investigate pre-semantic features
- **Proper feature engineering is important**
- **Simple model with presemantic features can show promising performance**

- ❖ Problems of BCSA-based IoT vulnerability analysis
 - No analysis on custom binaries → Establish ground truth dataset (FirmKit)
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Building Ground Truth Dataset

- ❖ Vulnerabilities from FirmAE
 - 1,124 firmware images of IoT routers and cameras
 - ❖ Target dataset
 - 1,124 firmware images — 52,086,995 functions
 - **267 vulnerable functions**
 - 98 command injection
 - 162 information leak
 - 7 buffer overflow
 - 19 unique vulnerabilities
- **Manually marked vulnerable function addresses**

Analyzing Linux-based IoT Devices

- ❖ Randomly select one sample for each unique vulnerability
- ❖ Query it for each firmware image (1,124 images, 52M funcs)

Original TikNib		
Top-k	# of Total Vulns	Percent
1	141 / 267	52.81%
5	167 / 267	62.55%
10	182 / 267	68.16%
50	196 / 267	73.41%
100	196 / 267	73.41%

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How to increase the performance?

Failure Case Study - CVE-2015-2051

- ❖ Architecture specific issues
 - ARM -> ARM: detected at Rank 1.75 on average
 - ARM -> MIPS: detected at Rank over 1000
- ❖ Arm produces a wrapper function for a library function call (.PLT)
 - # of callees, # of imported callees, cfg_size, ...

```
v9 = 0;  
memset(s, 0, sizeof(s));  
v6 = getenv("HTTP_AUTHORIZATION");  
haystack = getenv("HTTP_SOAPACTION");  
s1 = getenv("REQUEST_METHOD");  
...  
...
```

ARM (Wrapper Function Call)

```
memset(v26, 0, sizeof(v26));  
v4 = getenv("HTTP_AUTHORIZATION");  
v5 = getenv("HTTP_SOAPACTION");  
v6 = getenv("REQUEST_METHOD");  
...  
...
```

MIPS (External Function Call)

Failure Case Study - CVE-2017-5521

```
sub_155D4(a1, "answer1");
sub_155D4(a1, "answer2");
v4 = (const char *)acosNvramConfig_get(&unk_87F8E);
v5 = (const char *)acosNvramConfig_get(&unk_87F9F);
if ( !strcasecmp(v26, v4) && !strcasecmp(v25, v5) )
{
    if ( (int)time(0) > 0x47302D4D )
    {
        time(&timer);
        localtime_r(&timer, &tp);
        v7 = (const char *)sub_6A460("language");
        if ( !strcmp("Japanese", v7) )
        {
            tm_year = tp.tm_year;
            v13 = sub_15FE8("year");
            v14 = tm_year + 1900;
            if ( tp.tm_mon )
            {
                switch ( tp.tm_mon )
                {
                    case 1:
                        v15 = "month_feb";
                        break;
                    case 2:
                        v15 = "month_mar";
                        break;
                    case 3:
                        v15 = "month_apr";
                        break;
                    case 4:
                        v15 = "month_may";
                        break;
                    case 5:
                        v15 = "month_jun";
                        break;
```

```
websGetVar(a1, "answer1", v10);
websGetVar(a1, "answer2", v11);
v4 = (const char *)acosNvramConfig_get("password_answer1");
v5 = (const char *)acosNvramConfig_get("password_answer2");
if ( !strcasecmp(v10, v4) && !strcasecmp(v11, v5) )
{
    if ( time(0) > 0x47302D4D )
    {
        time(&v9);
        v7 = localtime(&v9);
        v8 = asctime(v7);
        strcpy(v12, v8);
        acosNvramConfig_set("timestamp_of_last_recovery", v12);
    }
    else
    {
        acosNvramConfig_set("timestamp_of_last_recovery", "");
    }
    acosNvramConfig_save();
    sendPage2Client("MNU_accessPassword_recovered.htm", a2);
}
else
{
    sendPage2Client("MNU_accessUnauthorized_checkAnswerAgain.htm", a2);
}
return 0;
}
```

→ No such routine exists

Different version has an additional check routine

Failure Case Study - CVE-2017-5521

```
sub_155D4(a1, "answer1");
sub_155D4(a1, "answer2");
v4 = (const char *)acosNvramConfig_get(&unk_87F8E);
v5 = (const char *)acosNvramConfig_get(&unk_87F9F);
if ( !strcasecmp(v26, v4) && !strcasecmp(v25, v5) )
{
    if ( (int)time(0) > 0x47302D4D )
    {
        time(&timer);
        localtime_r(&timer, &tp);
        v7 = (const char *)sub_6A460("language");
        if ( !strcmp("Japanese", v7) )
        {
            tm_year = tp.tm_year;
            v13 = sub_15FE8("year");
            v14 = tm_year + 1900;
            if ( tp.tm_mon )
            {
                switch ( tp.tm_mon )
                {
                    case 1:
                        v15 = "month_feb";
                        break;
                    case 2:
                        v15 = "month_mar";
                        break;
                    case 3:
                        v15 = "month_apr";
                        break;
                    case 4:
                        v15 = "month_may";
                        break;
                    case 5:
                        v15 = "month_jun";
                        break;
                    case 6:
                        v15 = "month_jul";
                        break;
                    case 7:
                        v15 = "month_aug";
                        break;
                    case 8:
                        v15 = "month_sep";
                        break;
                    case 9:
                        v15 = "month_oct";
                        break;
                    case 10:
                        v15 = "month_nov";
                        break;
                    case 11:
                        v15 = "month_dec";
                        break;
                    case 12:
                        v15 = "month_jan";
                        break;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
websGetVar(a1, "answer1", v10);
websGetVar(a1, "answer2", v11);
v4 = (const char *)acosNvramConfig_get("password_answer1");
v5 = (const char *)acosNvramConfig_get("password_answer2");
if ( !strcasecmp(v10, v4) && !strcasecmp(v11, v5) )
{
    if ( time(0) > 0x47302D4D )
    {
        time(&v9);
        v7 = localtime(&v9);
        v8 = asctime(v7);
        strcpy(v12, v8);
        acosNvramConfig_set("timestamp_of_last_recovery", v12);
    }
    else
    {
        acosNvramConfig_set("timestamp_of_last_recovery", "");
    }
    acosNvramConfig_save();
    sendPage2Client("MNU_accessPassword_recovered.htm", a2);
}
else
{
    sendPage2Client("MNU_accessUnauthorized_checkAnswerAgain.htm", a2);
}
```

→ No such routine exists

Need features robust against
different architectures and versions

Leverage Heuristic Features

- ❖ IoT binaries often contain **function names**
 - Use caller and callee names (i.e., internal and library function names)
- ❖ **Data strings** often contain useful information
 - CGI binaries parse URLs with hard-coded strings
 - “HTTP”, “POST”, “answer1”, “password”, ...
 - Use words in a string
- ❖ Compare each word with Jaccard index
 - The score is merged with TikNib

$$Jaccard(A, B) = \frac{|A \cap B|}{|A \cup B|}$$

Final Results of Linux-based IoT Devices

- ❖ Randomly select one sample for each unique vulnerability
- ❖ Query it for each firmware image (1,124 images, 52M funcs)

Top-k	Original TikNib		# of Total Vulns	Percent
	# of Total Vulns	Percent		
1	141 / 267	52.81%		
5	167 / 267	62.55%		
10	182 / 267	68.16%		
50	196 / 267	73.41%		
100	196 / 267	73.41%		

→

# of Total Vulns	Percent
263 / 267	98.50%
263 / 267	98.50%
266 / 267	99.63%
266 / 267	99.63%
267 / 267	100%

Sorted by similarity score

Vulnerable



Patched



Not Related

Vulnerability [†]	Range	# of Funcs	Vuln [†]	Vendor							Arch [‡]			
				Netgear	D-Link	TRENDnet	Belkin	Asus	Zyxel	Linksys	arm	mips	mipseb	Binary
CVE-2016-6277 (104)	0.95–1.00	29 (3)	V	✓	✓	.	.	/usr/sbin/httpd
	0.5–0.95	40 (-)	P	✓	✓	.	.	/usr/sbin/httpd
CVE-2015-2051 (619)	0.81–1.00	5 (4)	V	.	✓	✓	.	.	/htdocs/cgibin
	0.68–0.73	25 (-)	P	.	✓	✓	.	.	/htdocs/cgibin
CVE-2017-7240 (118)	0.58–0.75	6 (5)	V	.	✓	✓	✓	.	.	/htdocs/cgibin
	0.53–0.59	3 (-)	P	.	✓	✓	.	.	/htdocs/cgibin
CVE-2018-10106 (2)	0.68	1 (-)	P	.	✓	✓	.	/htdocs/cgibin
	0.58–0.69	15 (14)	V	.	✓	✓	.	/htdocs/cgibin
	0.53	9 (-)	P	.	✓	✓	.	/htdocs/cgibin
	0.49–0.53	17 (-)	P	.	✓	✓	✓	.	/usr/sbin/upnpkits
CVE-2014-2962 (510)	0.95–1.00	3 (3)	V	.	.	.	✓	.	.	.	✓	.	.	/usr/sbin/httpd
	0.54–0.83	6 (-)	N	.	.	.	✓	.	.	.	✓	.	.	/usr/sbin/httpd
	0.50–0.53	23 (-)	N	.	.	.	✓	✓	✓	.	✓	✓	.	/usr/sbin/httpd
CVE-2020-15893 (2)	0.99–1.00	45 (42)	V	.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	/htdocs/cgibin
	0.48–0.86	42 (41)	V	.	✓	✓	✓	✓	/htdocs/cgibin
	0.55–0.84	5 (-)	P	.	✓	✓	✓	✓	/htdocs/cgibin
CVE-2014-2962 (510)	0.96–1.00	2 (2)	V	.	.	.	✓	✓	.	/usr/www/cgi-bin/webproc
	0.66–0.86	13 (0)	V*	✓	.	✓	✓	✓	.	/usr/www/cgi-bin/webproc
CVE-2020-15893 (2)	0.53	1 (-)	P	✓	✓	.	.	/usr/www/cgi-bin/webproc
	0.86–1.00	43 (40)	V	.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	/htdocs/cgibin
	0.96	1 (-)	P	.	.	✓	✓	✓	✓	/htdocs/cgibin
	0.85	17 (12)	V	.	✓	✓	✓	✓	/usr/sbin/upnpkits
	0.82	7 (7)	V	.	✓	✓	.	.	/htdocs/cgibin
CVE-2016-11021 (804)	0.74–0.81	42 (-)	P	.	✓	✓	✓	✓	/htdocs/cgibin
	0.52	1 (1)	V	.	✓	✓	✓	✓	/htdocs/cgibin
	0.97–1.00	11 (1)	V	.	✓	✓	.	.	/bin/alphad
	0.97	2 (2)	V	.	✓	✓	.	.	/bin/goahead
	0.67–0.75	21 (-)	P	.	✓	✓	✓	.	.	/bin/alphad
CVE-2017-6077 (186)	0.60–0.67	9 (0)	V	.	✓	✓	.	.	/bin/alphad
	0.59	1 (-)	P	.	.	✓	✓	.	.	/bin/alphad
	0.50–0.59	18 (-)	N	.	✓	✓	.	.	/bin/alphad
	0.85–1.00	2 (2)	V	✓	✓	.	/usr/sbin/httpd
	0.5–0.85	1 (0)	V	✓	✓	.	/usr/sbin/httpd
CVE-2012-2765 (37)	0.72–1.00	7 (3)	V	.	.	.	✓	.	.	.	✓	.	.	/usr/sbin/httpd
	0.66	1 (-)	P	.	.	.	✓	.	.	.	✓	.	.	/usr/sbin/httpd
	0.58	2 (0)	V	.	.	.	✓	.	.	.	✓	.	.	/usr/sbin/httpd
	0.53	1 (-)	N	.	.	.	✓	.	.	.	✓	.	.	/usr/sbin/httpd
Linksys (53)	0.72–1.00	10 (1)	V	✓	.	✓	.	/usr/sbin/httpd
	0.53–0.64	7 (-)	P	✓	.	✓	.	/usr/sbin/httpd
CVE-2017-5521 (99, Stage 1)	0.98–1.00	40 (26)	V	✓	✓	.	.	/usr/sbin/httpd
	0.74–0.83	73 (-)	P	✓	✓	.	.	/usr/sbin/httpd
	0.79	2 (0)	V*	✓	✓	.	.	/usr/sbin/httpd
	0.51–0.52	11 (9)	V	✓	✓	.	.	/usr/sbin/httpd
	0.51–0.59	171 (-)	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	22 different binaries
CVE-2017-5521 (99, Stage2)	0.98–1.00	79 (26)	V	✓	✓	.	.	/usr/sbin/httpd
	0.76–0.92	36 (-)	P	✓	✓	.	.	/usr/sbin/httpd
	0.74–0.78	24 (6)	V	✓	✓	.	.	/usr/sbin/httpd
	0.68–0.73	9 (-)	P	✓	✓	.	.	/usr/sbin/httpd
CVE-2017-5521 (99, Stage2)	0.51–0.53	3 (-)	N	✓	✓	.	.	/usr/sbin/httpd
	0.51–0.51	1 (-)	P	✓	✓	.	.	/usr/sbin/upnpd
	0.51–0.51	14 (3)	V	✓	✓	.	.	/usr/sbin/upnpd

Case Study of CVE-2016-6277

- ❖ Command injection in CGI parsing (NETGEAR)

```
cmd = cmd.replace(" ", "$IFS")
path = "/cgi-bin/;{}".format(cmd)

self.http_request(
    method="GET",
    path=path
)
...
```

- ❖ Simple patch based on a block list

```
if ( !strchr(uri, ';') && !strchr(uri, '^') && !strchr(uri, '$') && !strrstr(uri, "..") )
{
```

Range	# of Samples	Is Vulnerable?	Vendor	Arch
0.95 ~ 1.00	29 (3 Ground Truths)	Vulnerable	Netgear	ARM
0.5 ~ 0.95	40	Patched	Netgear	ARM

- ❖ BCSA can distinguish vulnerabilities from the patched ones

Case Study of CVE-2017-7240

- ❖ Directory traversal in CGI parsing
- ❖ DD-WRT's httpd
 - Designed to accept only allowed file types
 - Customized images allow all file types

```
response = self.http_request(  
    method="GET",  
    path="/etc/passwd"  
)
```

Range	# of Samples	Is Vulnerable?	Vendors
0.95 ~ 1.00	3 (3 Ground Truths)	Vulnerable	Belkin
0.54 ~ 0.83	6	Not Vulnerable	Belkin
0.50 ~ 0.53	23	Not Vulnerable	Asus, ZyXEL, linksys

- ❖ The vulnerability resides in the data section, but BCSA found it
- **BCSA can detect diversities in compile environments**

Case Study of CVE-2018-10106

- ❖ Permission bypass with a newline (AUTHORIZED_GROUP)

Range	# of Samples	Is Vulnerable?	Vendor
0.99 ~ 1.00	45 (42 Ground Truths)	Vulnerable	D-Link, TRENDnet
0.48 ~ 0.86	42 (41 Ground Truths)	Vulnerable	D-Link
	5	Patched	D-Link

- ❖ Same vulnerability appears in new **versions** (D-Link)
 - CVE-2018-10106, CVE-2019-17506, CVE-2019-20213, CVE-2020-9376
- ❖ Same vulnerability appears in different **vendors** (TRENDnet, with score: 1.0)
 - CVE-2018-7034
- ❖ Same vulnerability appears in different **architectures** (MIPS, MIPSEB, ARM)
 - MIPS: 0.65~1, ARM: 0.5~0.6

Case Study of CVE-2014-2962

- ❖ Directory traversal in parsing a “getpage” parameter in CGI

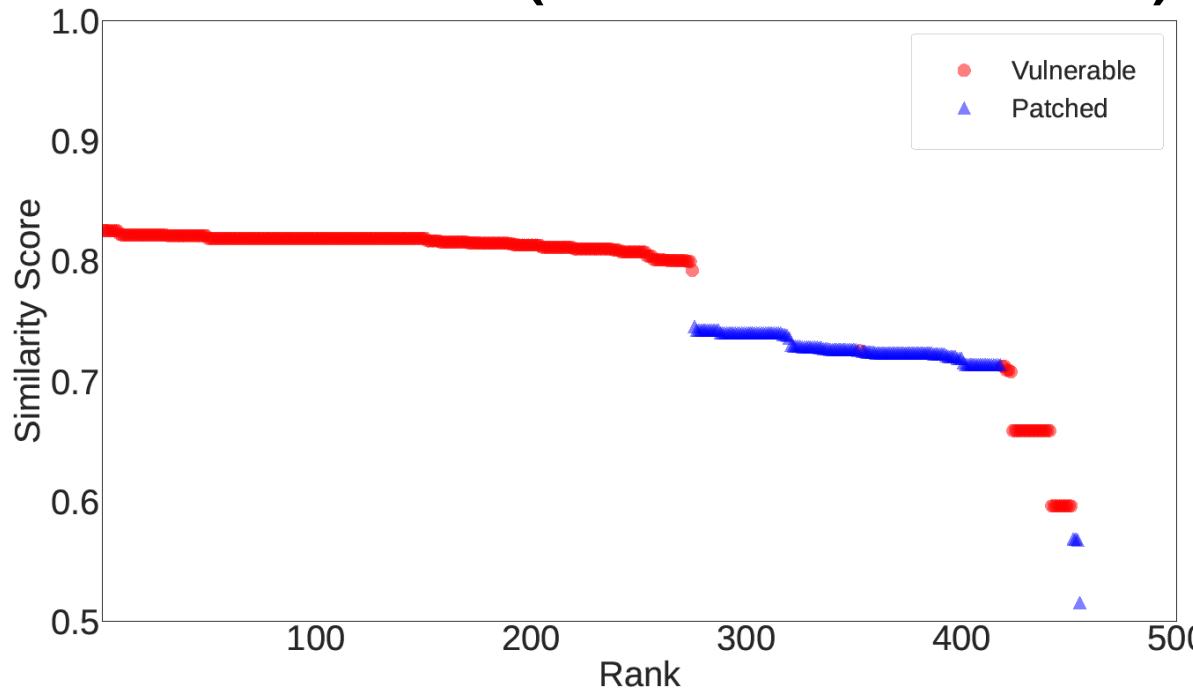
Range	# of Samples	Is Vulnerable?	Vender
0.96 ~ 1.00	2 (2 Ground Truths)	Vulnerable	Belkin
0.66 ~ 0.86	13	Potentially Vulnerable	Belkin, TRENDnet, Netgear
0.53	1	Patched	Netgear

- ❖ Similar/same vulnerability has existed from 2006 in multiple vendors
 - CVE-2006-2337 D-Link
 - CVE-2006-5607 Inca
 - CVE-2006-5536 D-Link
 - CVE-2014-2962 Belkin
 - CVE-2015-7250 Zte
 - CVE-2017-15647 Fiberhome
 - CVE-2017-8770 Twsz

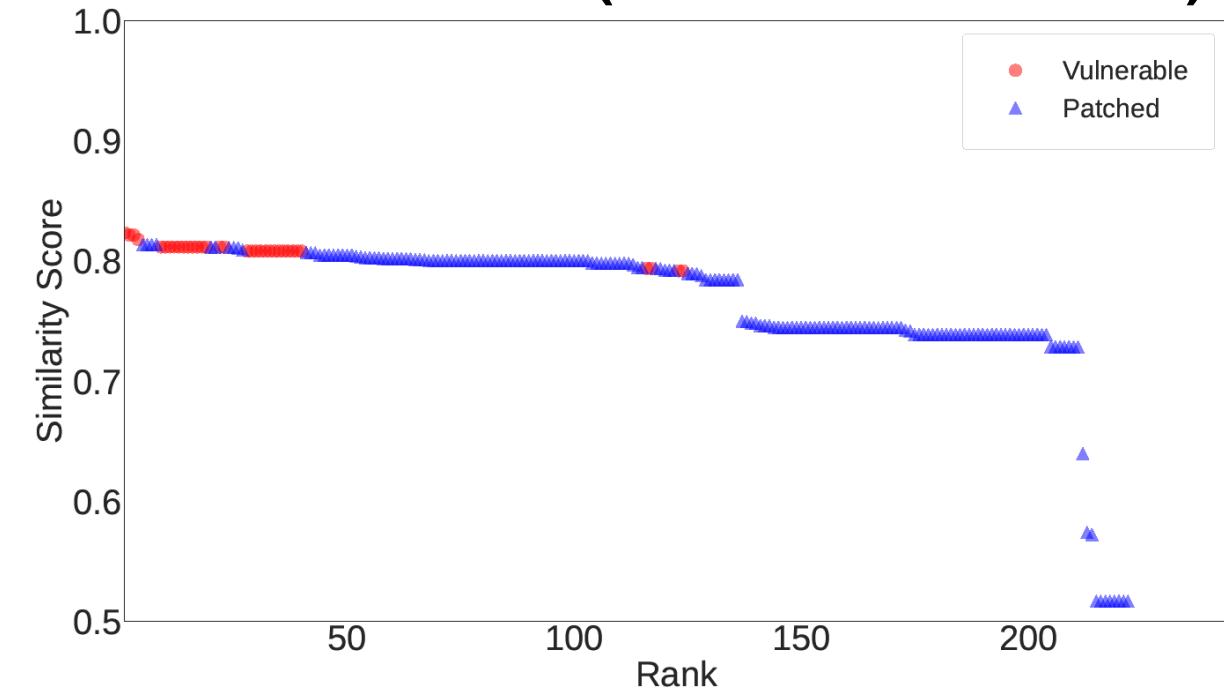
Case Study of OpenSSL Vulnerabilities

- ❖ Vulnerable functions are ranked higher than patched functions
 - Queried *OpenSSL v1.0.1f*

CVE-2015-1791 (309 of 455 are vulns)



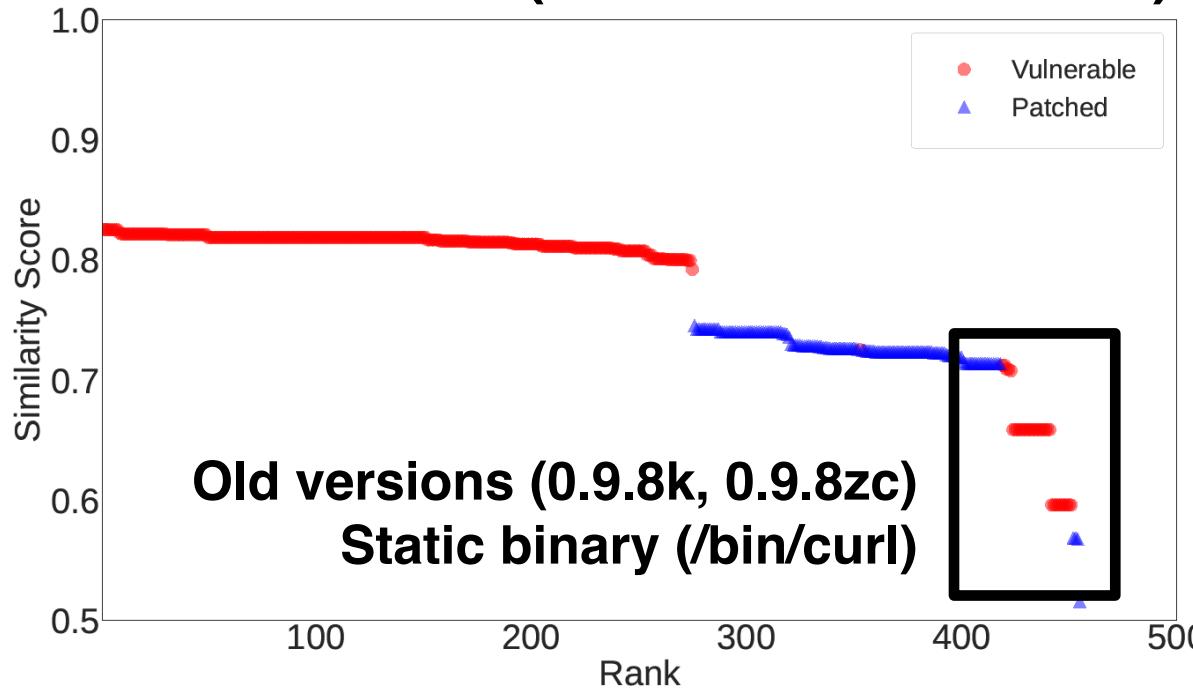
CVE-2014-0160 (34 of 222 are vulns)



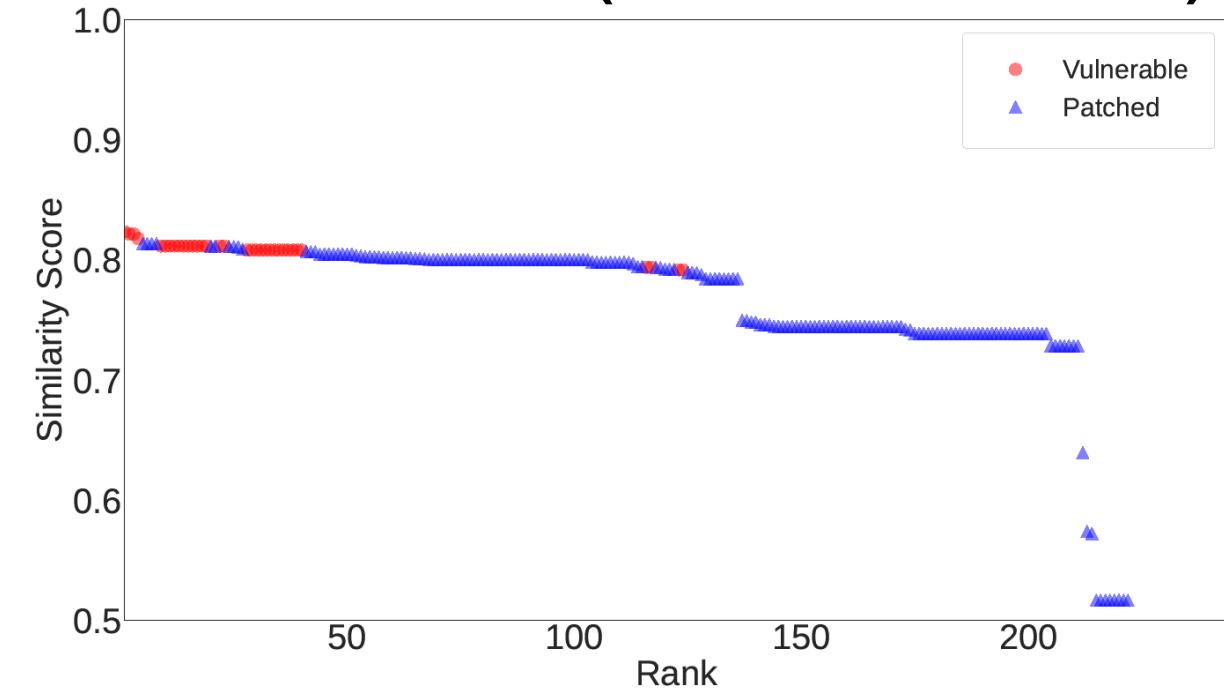
Case Study of OpenSSL Vulnerabilities

- ❖ Vulnerable functions are ranked higher than patched functions
 - Queried *OpenSSL v1.0.1f*

CVE-2015-1791 (309 of 455 are vulns)



CVE-2014-0160 (34 of 222 are vulns)



Comparison Results of CVE-2015-1791

- ❖ Top-k results of all functions in all firmware images (*NOT* each image)
- ❖ Gemini and VulSeeker utilized 4643 firmware images (**unavailable**)
- ❖ TikNib utilized 1,124 firmware images (FirmAE)

Top-k	Gemini		VulSeeker		TikNib (O0-O3)		TikNib (O2-O3)		TikNib (+Heuristics)	
	# of Funcs	%	# of Funcs	%	# of Funcs	%	# of Funcs	%	# of Funcs	%
1	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%
5	2	40%	3	60%	5	100%	5	100%	5	100%
10	4	40%	6	60%	9	90%	10	100%	10	100%
50	36	72%	41	82%	19	38%	46	92%	50	100%
100	75	75%	83	83%	50	50%	82	82%	100	100%

Comparison Results of CVE-2015-1791

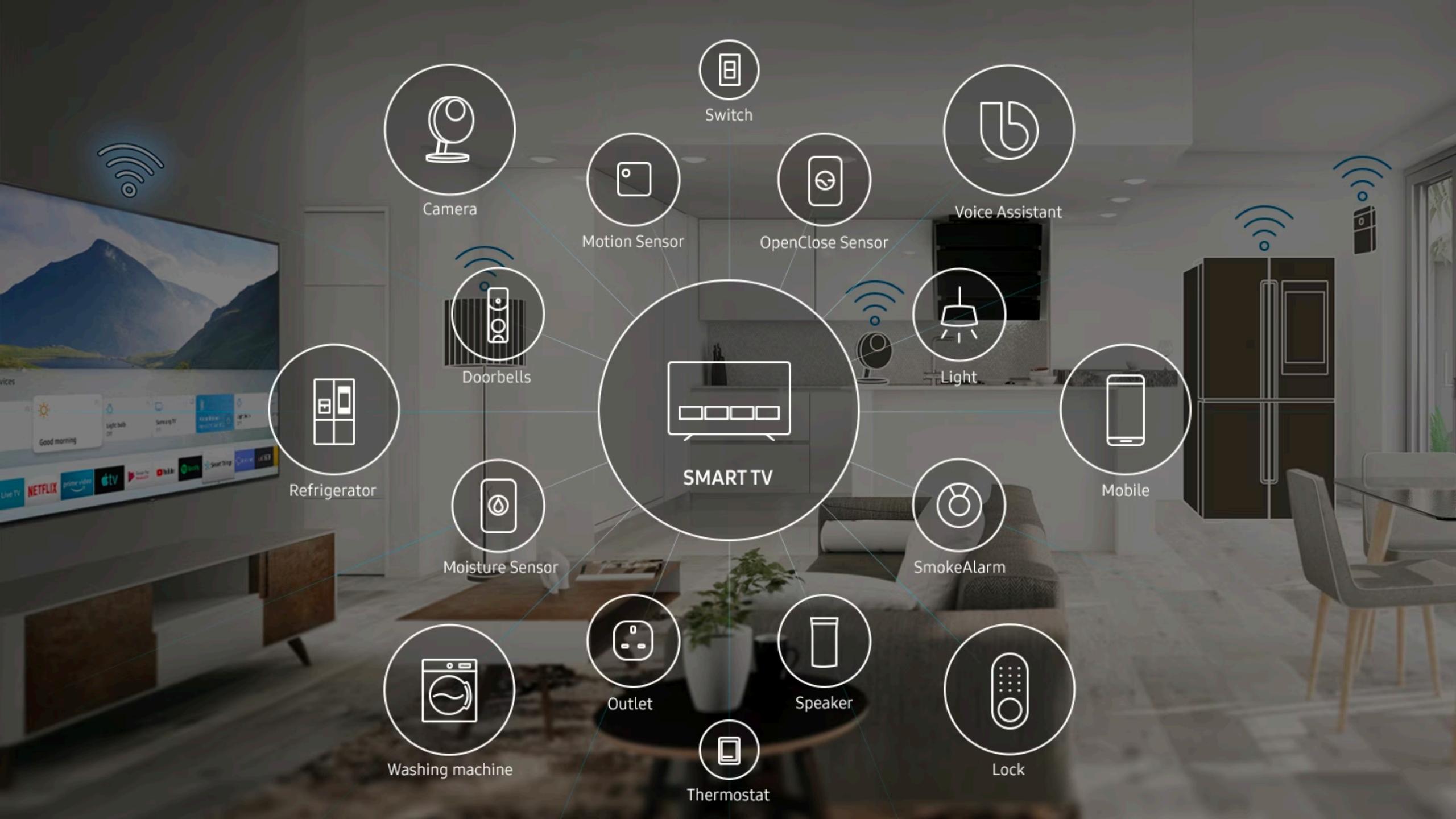
- ❖ Top-k results of all functions in all firmware images (*NOT* each image)
- ❖ Gemini and VulSeeker utilized 4643 firmware images (**unavailable**)
- ❖ TikNib utilized 1,124 firmware images (FirmAE)

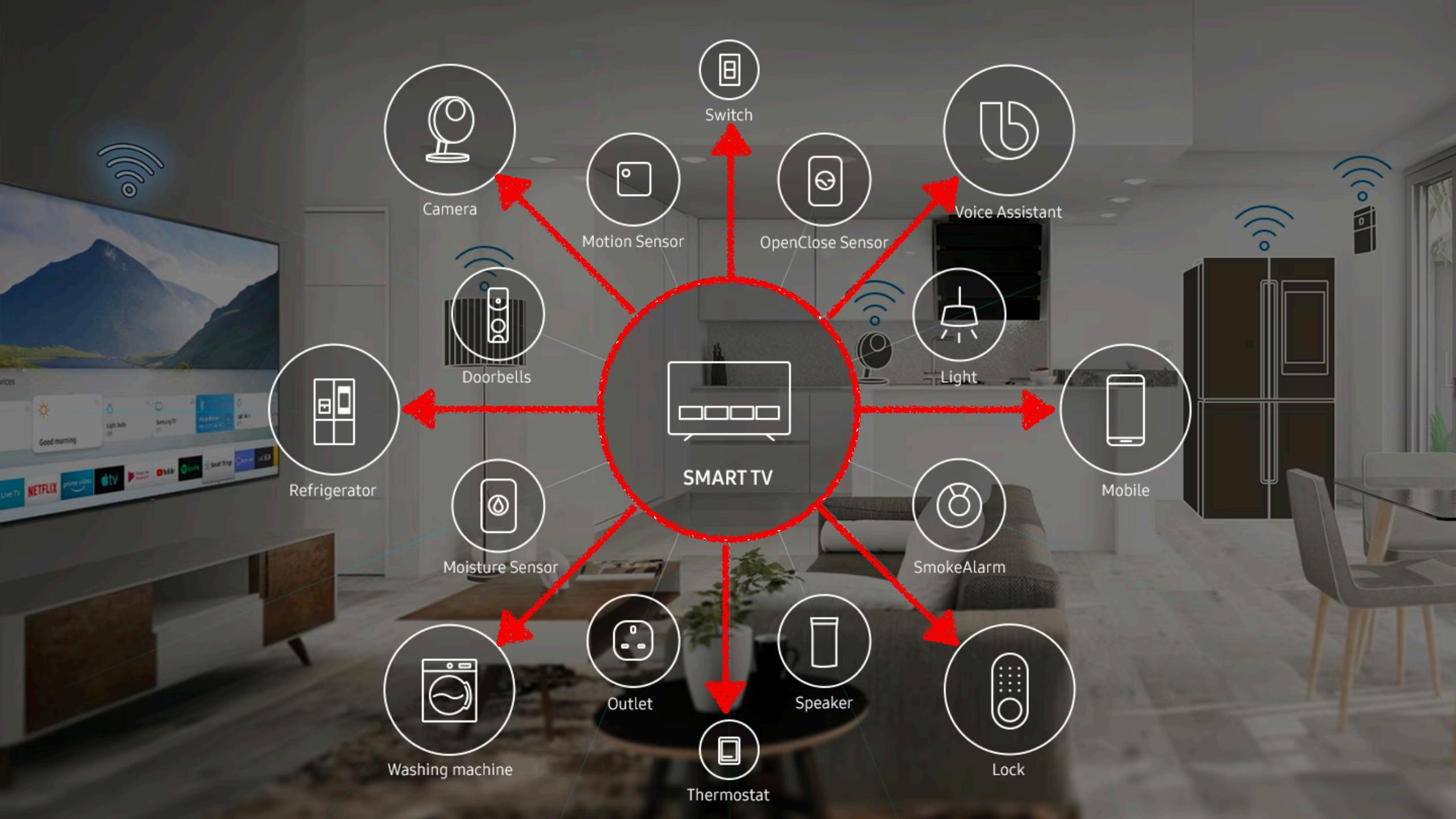
Top-k	Gemini		VulSeeker		TikNib (O0-O3)		TikNib (O2-O3)		TikNib (+Heuristics)	
	# of Funcs	%	# of Funcs	%	# of Funcs	%	# of Funcs	%	# of Funcs	%
1	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%
5	2	40%	3	60%	5	100%	5	100%	5	100%
10	4	40%	6	60%	9	90%	10	100%	10	100%
50	36	72%	41	82%	19	38%	46	92%	50	100%
100	75	75%	83	83%	50	50%	82	82%	100	100%

Firmware images are highly likely compiled with O2-O3

Limitation and Future Works

- ❖ Developing other effective features
 - Type recovery (NDSS'11, SIGPLAN'13, SEC'17, CCS'18, ...)
 - Type-related features are effective
 - # of arguments, each argument type, function return type
 - All benchmark tests achieved ROC AUC close to **1.0**
 - Inter-procedural analysis
 - Optimization affects function in-lining
 - Inter-binary analysis
 - Handle static binaries
 - ❖ Determining whether a detected function is indeed vulnerable
 - Function-level: e.g., leverage symbolic execution
 - Binary-level: e.g., emulate a target binary and check dynamically
 - Firmware-level: e.g., analyze vulnerabilities spread over multiple binaries
- Leave as future work





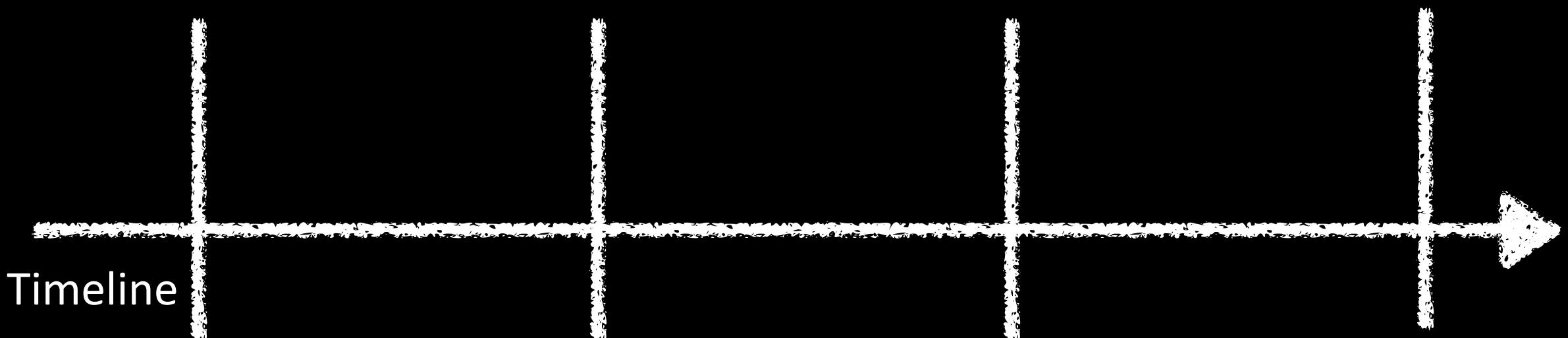
What Is Patch Gap?

Vuln. Report

Analyze the Vuln

Develop a Patch

Patch Deploy



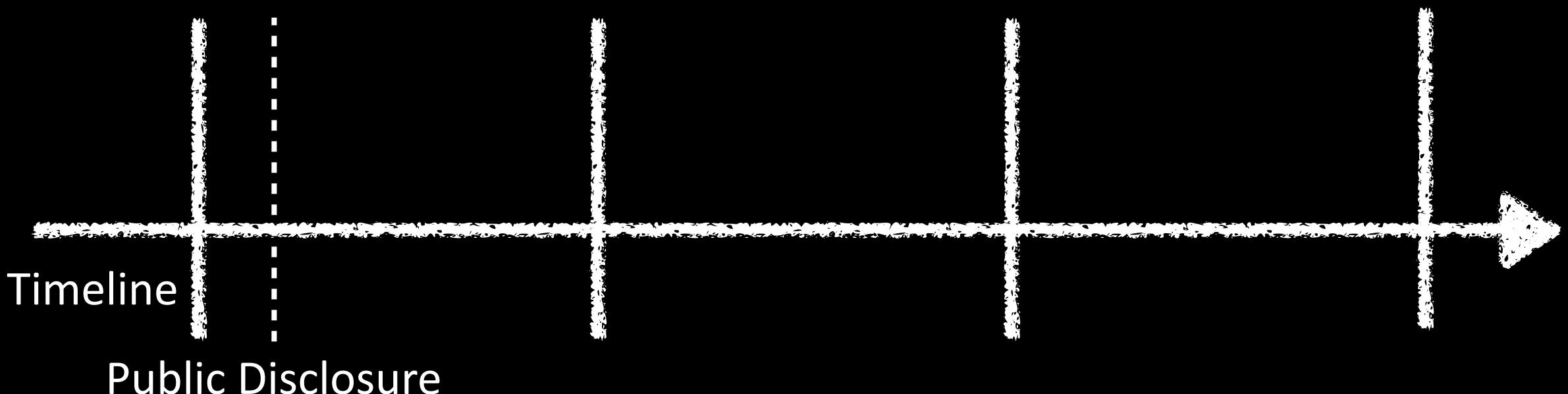
What Is Patch Gap?

Vuln. Report

Analyze the Vuln

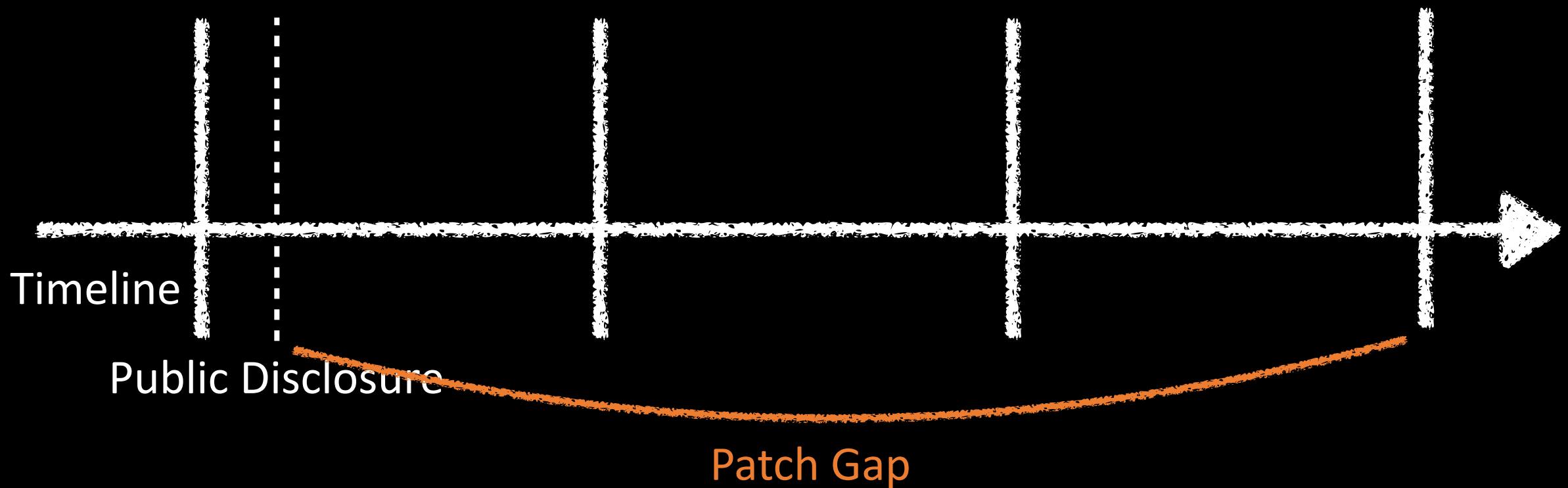
Develop a Patch

Patch Deploy



What Is Patch Gap?

Vuln. Report Analyze the Vuln Develop a Patch Patch Deploy



Are Patch Gap Issues that Critical?

- Log4Shell (CVE-2021-44228)
 - Discovered in Dec. 2021
 - Oct. 2022: 72% of Organizations are still **vulnerable** (by Tenable)
- Citrix Application Delivery Controller and Gateway (CVE-2022-27510, CVE-2022-27518)
 - Discovered in Nov. 2022, respectively
 - Dec. 2022: 42% of Servers are **actively exploited** (by NSA)
- Arm Mali GPU driver (CVE-2022-22706)
 - Reported in Jun. 2022
 - Sep. 2022: Not patched at all (by Google Project Zero)

Difficulties in Addressing Patch Gap

- Too complex software
 - Complex codebase (> 10M LoC, ...)
 - Huge dependency of 3rd party libraries
 - ...
- Too complex patch ecosystem
 - Example: patching a vulnerability in Galaxy S10?



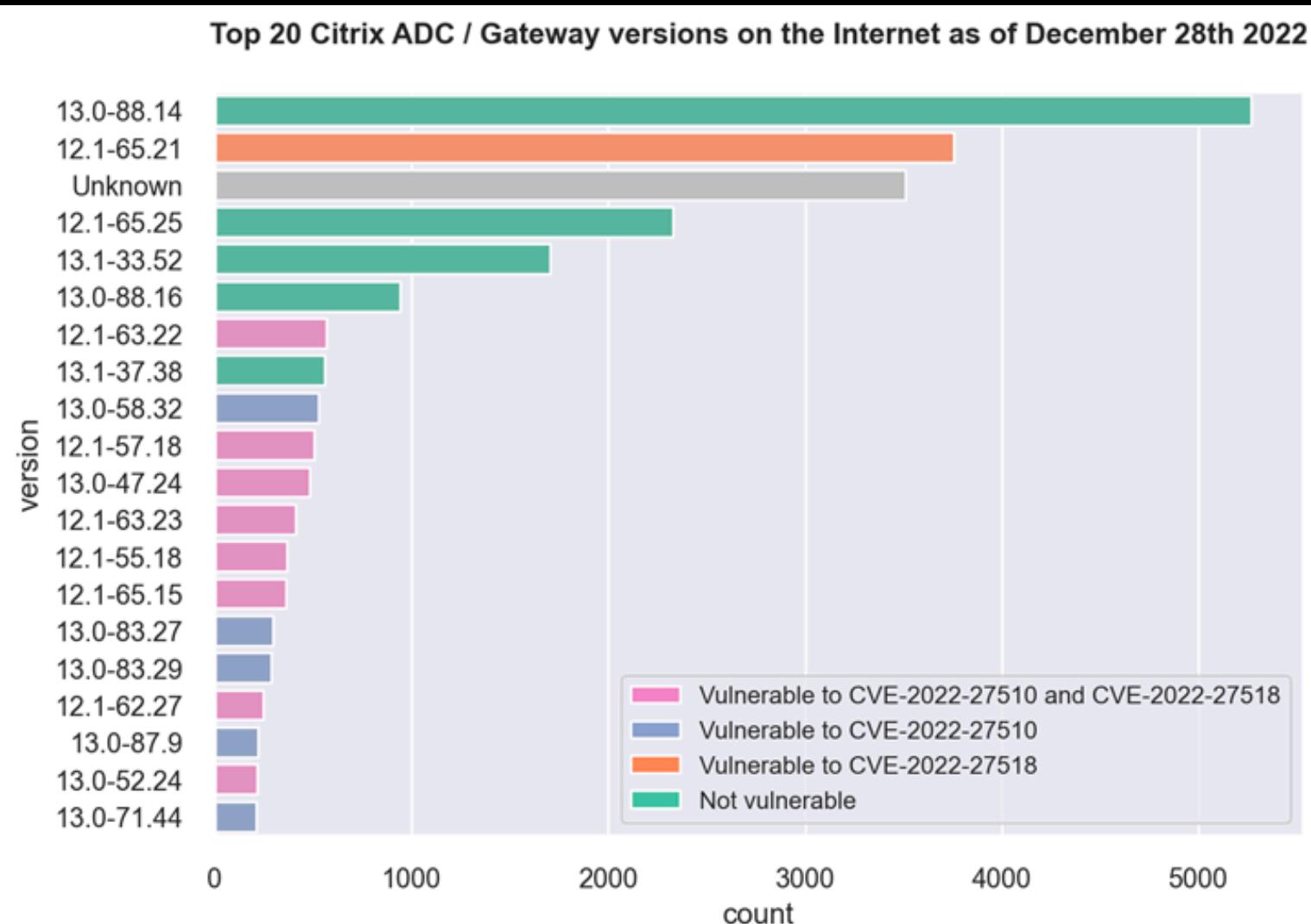
Difficulties in Addressing Patch Gap

- Too complex software
 - Complex codebase (> 10M LoC, ...)
 - Huge dependency of 3rd party libraries
 - ...
- Too complex patch ecosystem
 - Example: patching a vulnerability in Galaxy S10?
 - > 1 billion users
 - > 280 carriers to update
 - > 30 device models
 - Takes > 6 months to deploy a patch (See BaseSpec, NDSS'21)



Difficulties in Addressing Patch Gap

- Citrix ADC/Gateway?

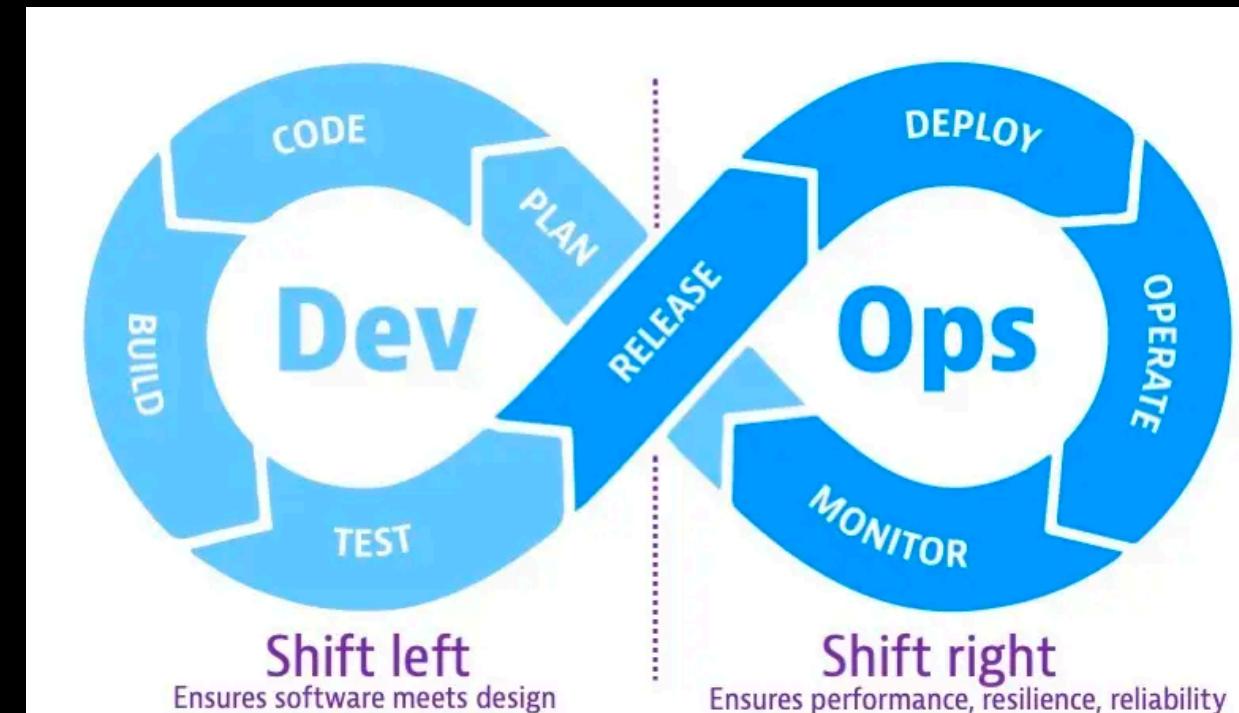


Behind Stories - IoT Routers Vuln Reporting

- D-Link
 - All vulnerabilities are patched by the vendor
- ASUS
 - Reported on Apr 2019
 - Confirmed on Jan. 2020 (> 8 months)
- Belkin
 - Reported on 2019
 - No update until now (as of Oct. 2023)

Effort to Mitigate Patch Gap Issues

- Consider security from the design stage of software/system
- Apply source code analysis techniques (white-box)
 - Version check, simple pattern match, ...
 - IDE-integrated plugins
 - ...
- Fast patch deployment
 - Version/Model management
 - ...
- Shift-left (DevSecOps)



Real Difficulties ... (Academia vs Industry)

- What if you are a company owner,
 - Limited resource
 - how many workers
 - how much time
 - ...
- Can you assess the risk of a security issue?
 - Probability?
 - Potential Impact?
 - How much loss?

Thank You!

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BACKUP SLIDES

Decompilation?

```
1 int ntz(unsigned x) {
2     int n;
3     int y = -x & (x-1);
4     printf ("%x %x\n", x, y);
5     n = 0;
6     while(y != 0) {
7         n = n + 1;
8         y = y >> 1;
9     }
10    return n;
11 }
12
13 int main()
14 {
15     printf ("%x\n", ntz(5));
16     printf ("%x\n", ntz(10));
17 }
18
```

The screenshot shows a debugger interface with two windows. The left window displays the C source code for the ntz function. The right window shows the assembly code for the main function. The assembly code is annotated with comments explaining the bp-based frame and the flow of the program.

```
; Attributes: bp-based frame
; int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **argv, const char **envp)
public main
main proc near
push    rbp
mov     rbp, rsp
mov     edi, 5
call    ntz
mov     esi, eax
mov     edi, offset asc_40064B ; "%x\n"
mov     eax, 0
call    _printf
mov     edi, 0Ah
call    ntz
mov     esi, eax
mov     edi, offset asc_40064B ; "%x\n"
mov     eax, 0
call    _printf
mov     eax, 0
pop    rbp
retn
main endp
```

Variable Recovery

```
1 int __cdecl main(int argc, const char **arg
2 {
3     __int64 v3; // rsi@1
4     __int64 v4; // rdx@1
5     unsigned int v5; // eax@1
6
7     v3 = (unsigned int)ntz(5LL, argv, envp);
8     printf("%x\n", v3);
9     v5 = ntz(10LL, v3, v4);
10    printf("%x\n", v5);
11    return 0;
12 }
```

Type Inference

Type Features Should Be Studied

- ❖ Function type does not change unless source code varies
 - # of arguments
 - Leverage Jaccard index for checking argument type, return type
- ❖ All benchmark tests achieved ROC AUC over **0.99**
- ❖ vs VulSeeker

$$J(A, B) = \frac{|A \cap B|}{|A \cup B|}$$

Dataset	Packages	Arch	Compilers	VulSeeker	Ours	ROC AUC	Ours (Type)
ASE1	2	3	1	0.99	0.9727	0.9924	
ASE2	5	3	1	-	0.9764	0.9931	
ASE3	5	6	2	0.8849	0.9782	0.9939	
ASE4	5	8	9	-	0.9584	0.9841	

Larger Dataset

→ **Features from type information is effective**
(NDSS'11, SIGPLAN'13, SEC'17, CCS'18, ...)

Failure Case Analysis

❖ Errors in IDA Pro (72% use IDA Pro)

- Cannot handle some registers in GCC and Clang
 - GCC: ‘gp’, Clang: ‘s0’, ‘v0’
- incomplete CFGs
 - switch table, data in code section

❖ Diversity of compiler backends

- Conditional instructions for ARM
 - GCC: MOVLE, MOVGTE, Clang: MOV + JLE, MOV + JGT
- Instruction pointer loading
 - GCC: call __x86.get_pc_thunk.bx, Clang: call \$+5

❖ Architecture-specific macros

- mul_add in OpenSSL

→ Need to consider these cases carefully!

Analyzing Open-Source Vulnerabilities

- ❖ Two well-known OpenSSL vulnerabilities
 - CVE-2015-1791: *ssl3_get_new_session_ticket*
 - Genius, Gemini, VulSeeker
 - CVE-2014-0160: *tls1_process_heartbeat*
 - Genius, Gemini, Multi-kMH, DiscovRE, SAFE
- ❖ Approach
 - Compile OpenSSL v1.0.1f with combinations of compiler options
 - Search all compiled functions in each firmware image
 - Average the similarity score for each function in each firmware image
- ❖ Ground truth
 - Match a function name and version string
 - CVE-2015-1791: 309 of 455 are vulnerable
 - CVE 2014-0160: 34 of 222 are vulnerable

```
SSLv2 part of OpenSSL 1.0.1c 10 May 2012
SSLv3 part of OpenSSL 1.0.1c 10 May 2012
TLSv1 part of OpenSSL 1.0.1c 10 May 2012
DTLSv1 part of OpenSSL 1.0.1c 10 May 2012
```

Version strings in *libssl.so*