

Extreme Fuzzing Machine

20th June 2022



Road Map







Coverage guided fuzzing



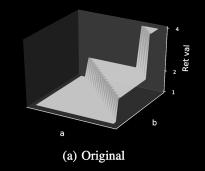
```
int main(int a, int b){
                          } 1 =
        z=pow(3,a+b)
                                                                                Amount of code covered is
                                                                                corresponds to the amount of
        if (z < 1){
                                                                                bugs found.
                          //Blue bit
           return 1:
        else if (z < 2){
                                                                                   Fuzzers implement
           //Buffer overflow
10
                                                                                   instrumentation 'bits'
           char buff[10];
           buff[10] = 'a';
                                                                                   during compilation
13
           //Red bit
           return 2;
                                                                                 AFL- American Fuzzy Lop
        else if (z < 4){
                                                                                 (Google).
           //Yellow
           return 4;
20
```



A novel neural smoothing technique (D.She et al. 2019)

```
UCL CDT DIS
```

```
int main(int a, int b){
         z=pow(3,a+b)
         if (z < 1){
             //Blue bit
             return 1;
         else if (z < 2){
             //Buffer overflow
             char buff[10];
             buff[10] = 'a';
13
             //Red bit
             return 2;
         else if (z < 4){
              //Yellow
              return 4;
```

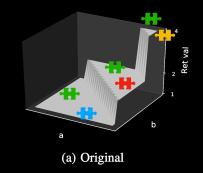




A novel neural smoothing technique (D.She et al. 2019)



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int main(int a, int b){
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A novel neural smoothing technique (D.She et al. 2019)



```
int main(int a, int b){
          z=pow(3,a+b)
          if (z < 1){
              //Blue bit
    +++}
              return 1:
                               Difficult to reach vulnerable code
          else if (z < 2){
              //Buffer overflow
                                                               (a) Original
              char buff[10];
              buff[10] = 'a';
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              //Red bit
              return 2;
          else if (z < 4){
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A novel neural smoothing technique (D.She et al. 2019)



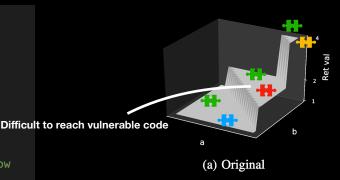
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                return 1:
                                   Difficult to reach vulnerable code
           else if (z < 2){
                //Buffer overflow
                                                                       (a) Original
                char buff[10];
                buff[10] = 'a';
                                                               F_p(\overrightarrow{x})
13
                //Red bit
                return 2;
                                                   \overrightarrow{x}
                                                                                        [0,1]
                                                                                         [0,1]
           else if (z < 4){
                //Yellow
                                                                                         [0,1]
                return 4;
                                                                                         [0,1]
```

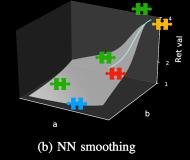


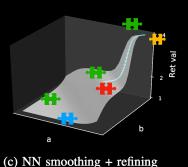
A novel neural smoothing technique (D.She et al. 2019)

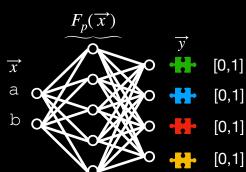


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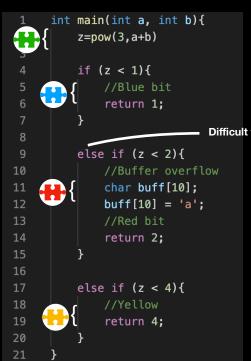


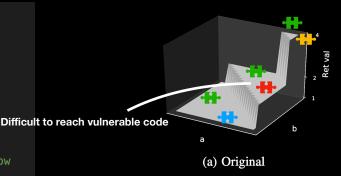


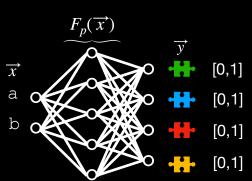


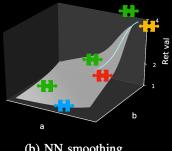
A novel neural smoothing technique (D.She et al. 2019)

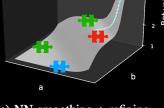










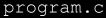


(b) NN smoothing

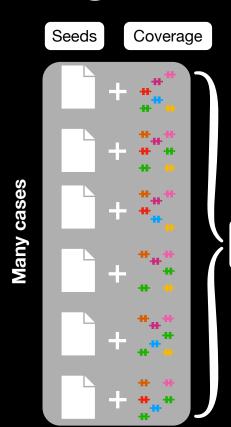
(c) NN smoothing + refining

We can take gradients of the smooth surrogate function w.r.t each byte of input

$$\longrightarrow m_{ij} = \frac{\partial F_p(\overrightarrow{x})_j}{\partial x_i}$$

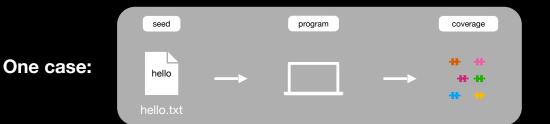




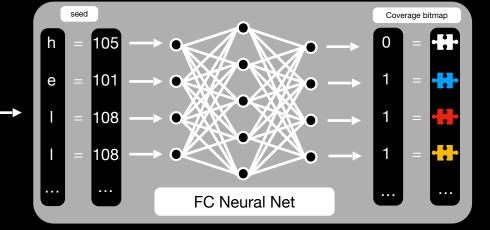


Seed

Corpus





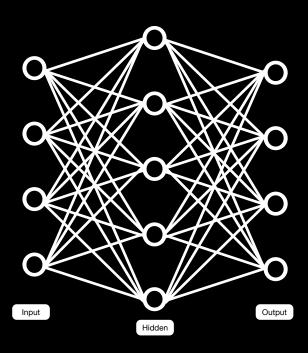


Fully connected NN: works well but back propagation is slow!



Extreme Learning Machines (ELM's)



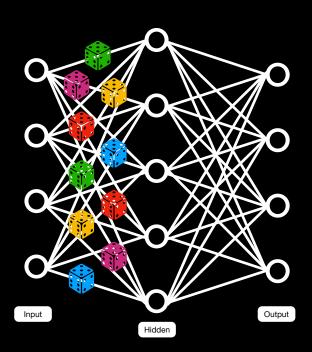


Fully connected NN: works well but back propagation is slow!



Extreme Learning Machines





- 1. Parameters between input and hidden layer randomised
- 2. Parameters between hidden and output layer are solved by directly inverting the minimisation problem.

No backpropagation = Fast

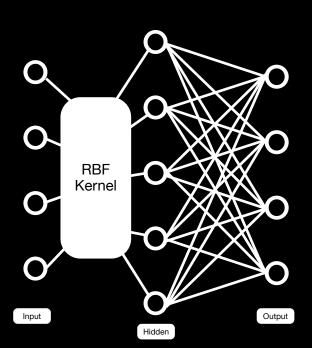
Universal approximation capable



Kernelized Extreme Learning Machine (KELM)

(A.Losifidis et al .2015)





- 1. Parameters between input and hidden layer mapped with kernel
- 2. Parameters between hidden and output layer are solved by directly inverting the training set minimisation problem.

No backpropagation = Fast

$$K(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j) = \exp\left(-\frac{||\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j||^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

Only one hyperparameter: σ of the RBF kernel



Improvements- KELMFUZZ++

• Use entire bitmap, no data reduction







Improvements- KELMFUZZ++

 Use entire bitmap, no data reduction ~10,000X more mutation opportunities





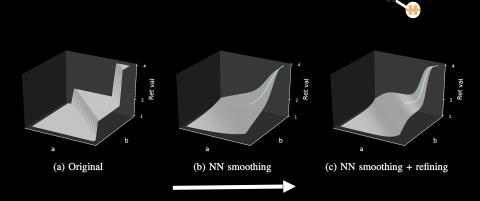


Improvements- KELMFUZZ++

 Use entire bitmap, no data reduction ~10,000X more mutation opportunities



Train on larger seed corpus



Faster refining = better quality mutations

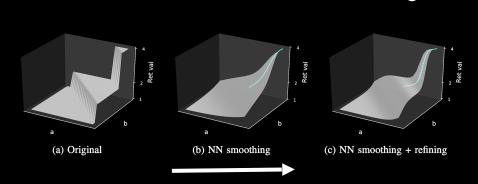


Improvements- KELMFUZZ++

Use entire bitmap, no data reduction ~10,000X more mutation opportunities



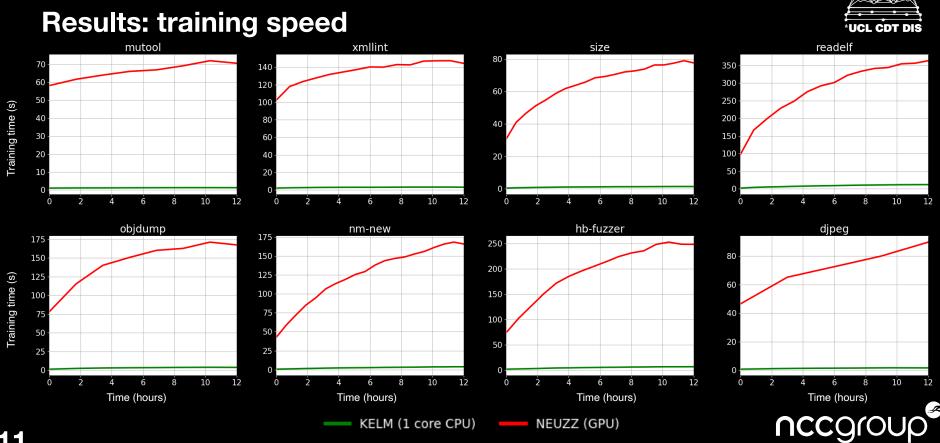
Train on larger seed corpus



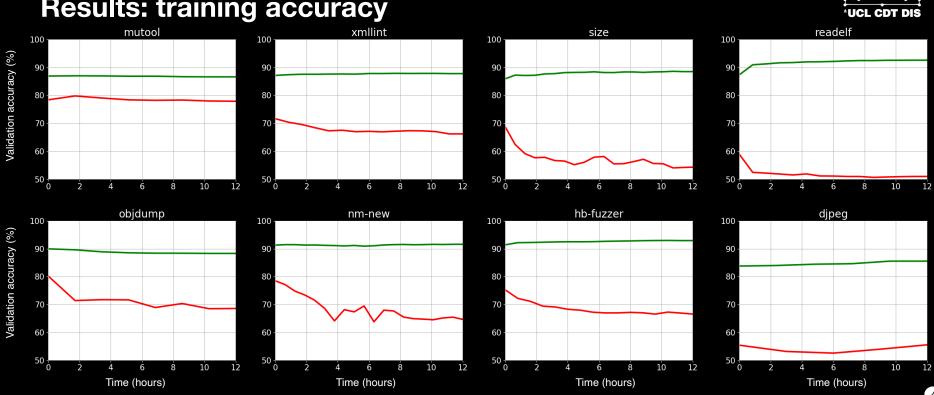
Faster refining = better quality mutations

Implemented "Modified Havoc" mutation algorithm (M.Wu et al .2021)





Results: training accuracy



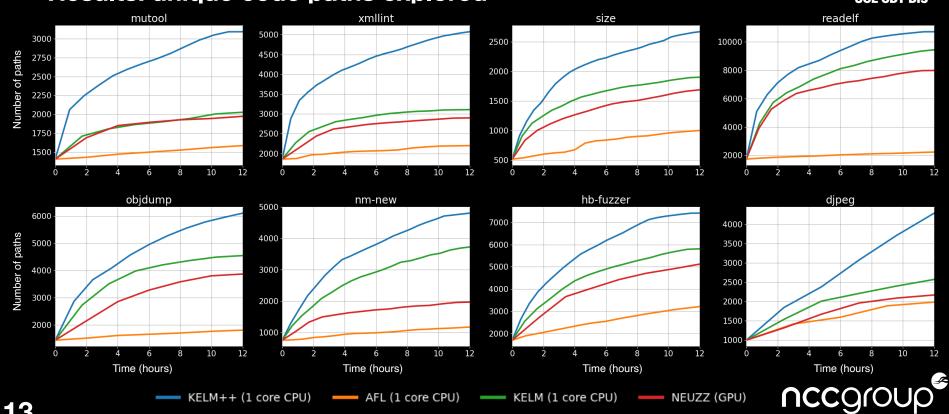
NEUZZ (GPU)

KELM (1 core CPU)

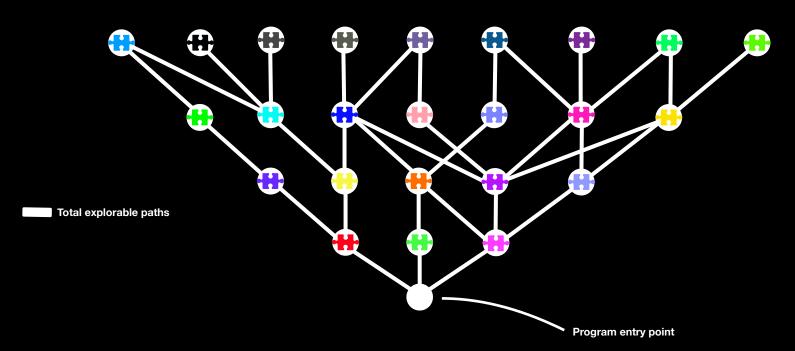
nccgroup

Results: unique code paths explored



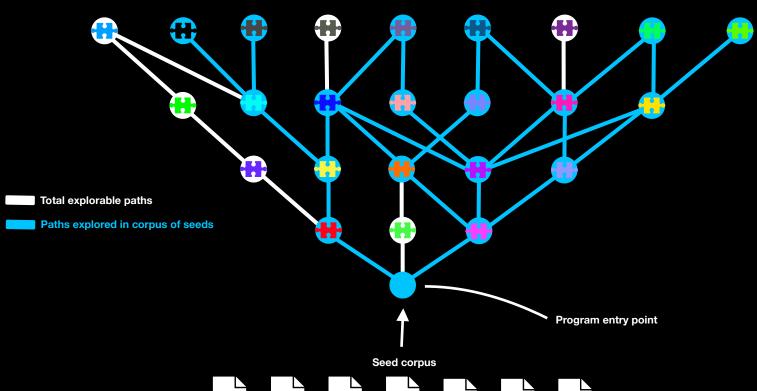




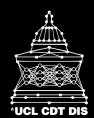


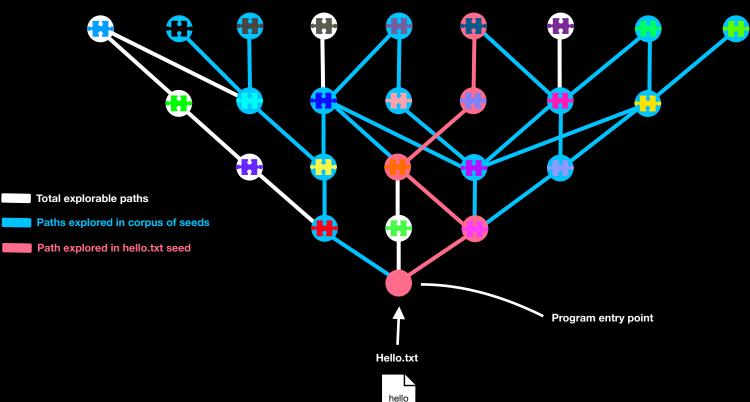






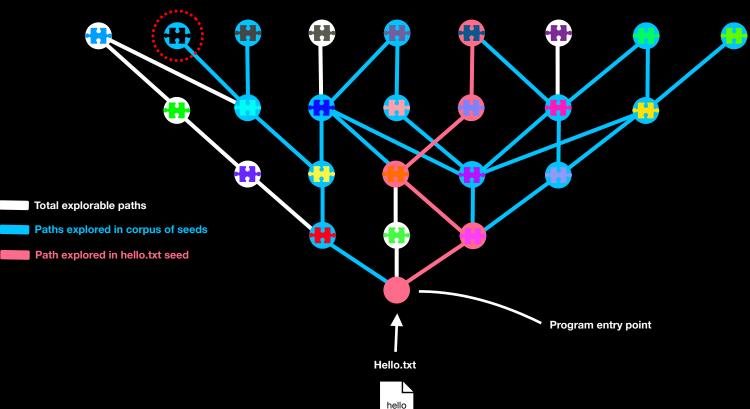






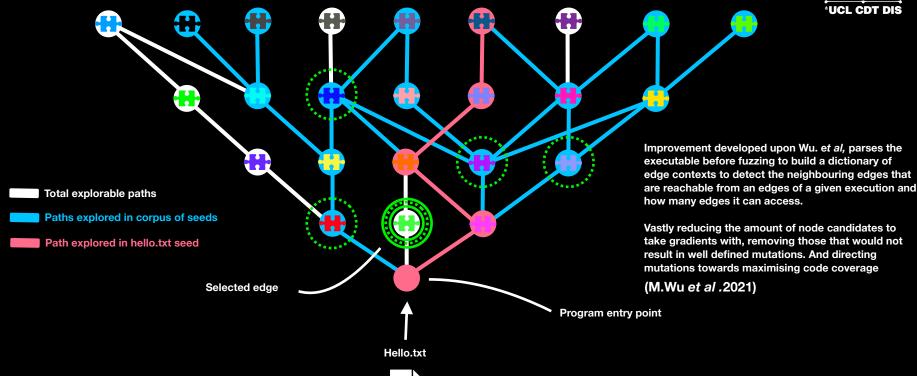












hello



EFM: SEED REDUCING



- Stochastic processes such as random insertion and deletion and havoc are good at producing seeds that gain code coverage but often lead to long execution times
- When the python module is not fuzzing, it parses through seeds and reduces their size as much as possible within a time budget without changing their edge coverage
- This speeds up fuzzing
- Reduces very large seeds to a threshold that means they can be used in training
- Made from a modified version of afl-tmin



EFM: USABILITY



Major code refactoring and good documentation

Reduces amount of user dependent input and any knowledge of AI / ML / python

Aims at an AFL level of usability

Monitoring screen for better user understanding/engagement

Crash and hang counters

Can now be used with ASAN

A big to do list!

```
77 77 // //
    ///// Extreme Fuzzing Machine (2022)
[+] Setting up mutation templates, max file size: 5836
[*] You have 4 CPU cores and 2 runnable tasks (utilization: 50%).
[*] Checking CPU core loadout...
[*] Found a free CPU core, binding to #0.
[*] Setting up shared memory buffers
[*] Setting up output directories...
[*] Checking core pattern...
[*] Spinning up neural network server
[+] Neural network server up and running
[+] Spinning up the fork server...
[+] All right - fork server is up.
[+] Ok, all set up and ready to go:
      Memory limit: 1024 Mb
      Timeout limit : 1000 ms
```

```
Extreme Fuzzing Machine (dipeg)
            run time : 0 days, 0 hrs, 14 min, 57 sec
          last grads : 0 days, 0 hrs, 14 min, 9 sec
          Neural Net Engine —
                                   Fuzzer
      Status : Sleeping
                                   Rounds done: 0
training acc : 90.08%
                                   Exec speed: 978.6/sec
Bitmap size : 3131
                          Stage : gradient (mutation)
Corpus size : 994
                        Progress: 48/150 (32%)
Nocov size : 0
                            Seed : ./seeds/id:000507.src:000000 ...
module load —
                                 -findinas
Mapping time : 0 min, 15 sec
                                   Crashes: 0, 0 unique
T-mining time : 1 min, 27 sec
                                 Time outs : 6346, 294 unique
Training time : 1.02 sec
                                 Edge count: 3168
                                 log messages
                                              [-] 0
```



Start up screen