

Manticore: A User-Friendly Symbolic Execution Framework for Binaries and Smart Contracts

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Abstract—An effective way to maximize code coverage in software tests is through dynamic symbolic execution—a technique that uses constraint solving to systematically explore a program’s state space. We introduce an open-source dynamic symbolic execution framework called Manticore for analyzing binaries and Ethereum smart contracts. Manticore’s flexible architecture allows it to support both traditional and exotic execution environments, and its API allows users to customize their analysis. Here, we discuss Manticore’s architecture and demonstrate the capabilities we have used to find bugs and verify the correctness of code for our commercial clients.

I. INTRODUCTION

Dynamic symbolic execution is a program analysis technique that explores a state space with a high degree of semantic awareness [5]. For paths that are explored by the analysis, dynamic symbolic execution identifies a set of *path predicates*: constraints on the program’s input. These are used to generate program inputs that will cause the associated paths to execute. This approach produces no false positives in the sense that all identified program states can be triggered during concrete execution. For example, if the analysis finds a memory safety violation, it is guaranteed to be reproducible.

Symbolic execution has been extensively researched in a security context [3], but industry has been slow to adopt the technique because of the limited availability of flexible, user-friendly, tools. Furthermore, existing frameworks are tightly coupled to traditional execution models, which makes symbolic execution research challenging for alternative execution environments, such as the Ethereum platform.

Manticore is a symbolic execution framework for analyzing binaries and smart contracts. Trail of Bits has used this tool internally in numerous code assessments [13]–[17], and in program analysis research, including the DARPA Cyber Grand Challenge [7] (CGC).

II. ARCHITECTURE

Manticore’s design is highly flexible and supports both traditional computing environments (x86/64, ARM) and exotic ones, such as the Ethereum platform. To our knowledge, it is the only symbolic execution framework that caters to such different environments. It is also simple, extensible, and as self-contained as possible, avoiding unwarranted external dependencies.

Figure 1a shows Manticore’s architecture. The primary components are the Core Engine and Native and Ethereum Execution Modules. Secondary components include the Satisfiability Modulo Theories (SMT-LIB) module, Event System, and API.

A. Core Engine

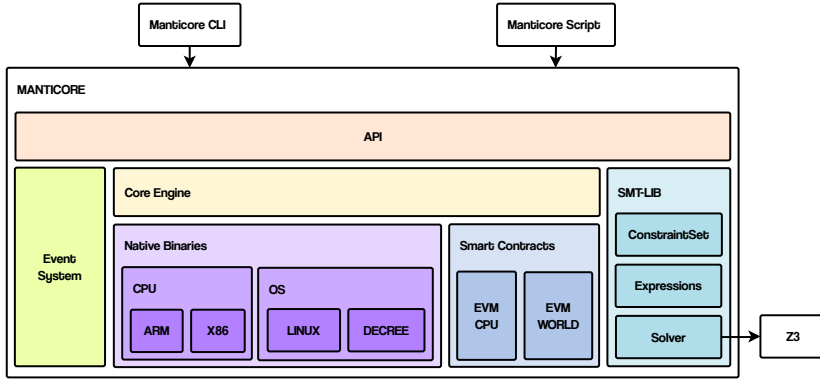
The Core Engine is the source of Manticore’s flexibility. It implements a generic platform-agnostic symbolic execution engine that makes few assumptions about the underlying execution model.

This Core Engine operates and manages program states according to the State Life Cycle shown in Figure 1a. Program states are abstract objects that represent the state of a program at a point in execution. These objects expose an execution interface that the Core Engine invokes to trigger one atomic unit of program execution. For native binaries and Ethereum, this is one instruction. During execution, states can interrupt back to the Core Engine to signal that a life cycle event needs to be handled.

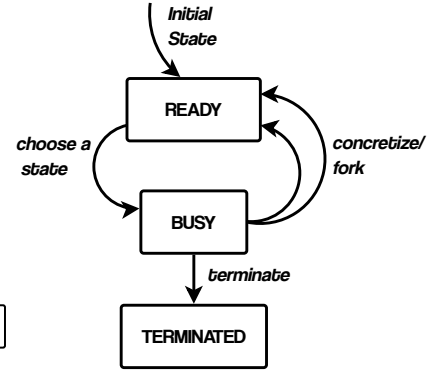
The State Life Cycle, shown in Figure 1b, defines three states: *Ready*, *Busy*, and *Terminated* and two events: *Termination* and *Concretization*. The Core Engine repeatedly selects a *Ready* state and executes it (transitioning it to *Busy*). An executing *Busy* state can either transition back to *Ready* or signal a Life Cycle event for the Core to handle.

The *Termination* event occurs when a state reaches an end, typically on program exit or a memory access violation, which transitions the state to *Terminated*. *Concretization* happens when a state signals that a symbolic object should be converted into one or more concrete values, subject to the current constraints on the State. For each concrete value, one new “child” State is created and marked *Ready*. The most common case of *Concretization*, called “forking”, occurs when a program counter register becomes symbolic and is concretized to possible concrete values. This causes new states to be generated for each new program path.

State exploration can be customized using various policies, which implement a variety of heuristics for *Ready* state selection and *Concretization*. The Core Engine was designed for parallelism and supports multiple processes for state queue processing.



(a) A high-level architecture diagram.



(b) The state life cycle.

Fig. 1: Manticore Overview

B. Native Execution Module

The native binary symbolic execution module abstracts hardware execution to implement the high-level execution interface that the Core Engine expects, via symbolic emulation of the CPU, memory, and operating system interfaces. Currently, the native execution module emulates Linux on x86, x86_64, ARMv7, and AArch64 as well as DECREE [7] on x86.

1) *CPU Emulation*: The symbolic CPU emulation is straightforward and follows the ISA specification, with the caveat that emulated registers and instructions must support both concrete and symbolic values. Implementing symbolic support for an instruction typically involves building symbolic expression trees, as opposed to performing computation directly.

2) *Memory Emulation*: Manticore has a simple virtual address space emulation with interfaces for reading, writing, and managing memory mappings. Different policies for handling symbolic memory accesses are implemented. These include fully symbolic and concretized memory models.

3) *Operating System Emulation*: Manticore includes OS support for the Linux and DECREE operating systems, emulating the system call (syscall) interface, interfaces related to a process address space (e.g. auxiliary vectors, thread local storage), and miscellaneous state setup (e.g. binary loading). Syscalls must handle symbolic inputs, yet few can be reasonably modeled symbolically. Manticore therefore concretizes system call arguments and (much like KLEE [6]) forwards such calls to the real OS.

C. Ethereum Execution Module

Manticore supports Ethereum *smart contracts*, which are applications compiled according to the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) specification that run on the Ethereum blockchain. Smart contracts are essentially state machines, commonly used to implement financial instruments, such as auctions and wallets for custom currencies [4]. There are many differences between EVM and traditional execution. A few examples include a "gas" cost for executing instructions,

radically different memory and persistent storage models, and execution state rollbacks. Despite these differences, adding Ethereum support did not require substantial architectural changes to Manticore, since the Core Engine is completely decoupled from all execution platform details.

1) *Ethereum Symbolic Execution*: Smart contracts receive input as network transactions consisting of a *value* and a data buffer. The transaction data buffer contains information about which function should be executed in a contract, and its arguments.

Symbolic execution of smart contracts involves *symbolic transactions*, where both value and data are symbolic. Symbolic transactions are applied to all *Ready* states, which cause the symbolic execution of one transaction. Symbolic transactions can be repeatedly executed to *generically* explore the state space of a contract.

Manticore's emulated environment for smart contract execution supports an arbitrary number of interacting contracts. It is capable of tracking not only a single contract's state, but a full Ethereum "world", with multiple interacting contracts. Furthermore, Manticore has support for handling symbolic indexing and problematic instructions such as the SHA3 EVM instruction.

D. Auxiliary Modules

Manticore also has auxiliary modules like the SMT-LIB module that supplies a custom symbolic expression object model and an SMT solver interface. Different solvers can be used seamlessly, since Manticore interacts with solvers via the SMT-LIB language.

The Event System decouples Manticore as a whole from external instrumentation-based analyses. Arbitrary points within Manticore can broadcast various symbolic execution events (e.g. memory reads/writes, state forking, concretization) that can be handled by an event subscriber outside of Manticore, such as an API client. This provides the foundation for Manticore's plugin system allowing users to create modular, event-based analyses.

The API module of Manticore interacts with the Core Engine, SMT-LIB module, and Event System, and implements the various external programming interfaces for Manticore.

III. USAGE

Manticore has a command-line interface and an API that works for both binaries and smart contracts. An example command follows,

```
$ manticore target_binary ++ +++.txt --data
  AA --procs 10
```

The arguments `target ++ +++.txt` instruct Manticore to execute and analyze the `target_binary` with two arguments. The first is a 2-byte string of symbolic data. The second is a mixed symbolic/concrete string with five bytes of symbolic data followed by the concrete bytes `.txt`. `--data` specifies concrete bytes to prefix the stdin input stream, which by default contain 256 symbolic bytes. `--procs` allocates 10 cores to the analysis. Manticore’s output is a directory containing generated inputs and information about each discovered state, as shown below.

```
$ ls mcore_x2gncpcq/
test_00000000.argv      test_00000000.input
test_00000000.messages  test_00000000.smt
test_00000000.stdin     test_00000000.trace
...
```

For example, `test_00000000.stdin` can be piped directly to the stdin of the program during concrete execution to trigger the execution state corresponding to `test_00000000`.

Manticore also has a Python API for advanced users to customize their analysis using various forms of instrumentation. Hooking via the API allows users to execute callbacks when a certain state is reached. The callback can access the corresponding State object, which allows complete control over the emulated state. CPU registers, memory, and operating system state can be read, written, filled with symbolic bytes, or concretized. Moreover, states can be pruned, custom constraints can be applied, and satisfiability queries can be sent to the solver. Writing code using the hook API is relatively straightforward, e.g.:

```
from manticore.native import Manticore
m = Manticore.linux('./target')
@m.hook(0x400ca0)
def hook(state):
    # Disregard state if RDX can be equal 0x44
    # (RDX could be symbolic)
    if state.can_be_true(state.cpu.RDX == 0x44):
        state.abandon()
    input_buf = state.new_symbolic_buffer(32)
    # Apply arbitrary precondition on input
    # buffer
    state.constrain(input_buf[0] != ord('A'))
    # Write symbolic buffer at address RBX
    state.cpu.write_bytes(state.cpu.RBX,
        input_buf)
```

	Manticore	Angr	Triton	KLEE
Passed	16	17	3	10
Failed	33	28	57	37
Timed out	14	18	3	7
Inapplicable	0	0	0	9

TABLE I: Logic bomb benchmark results (300s)

Ethereum usage is similar, including a simple command line interface and extensive API for instrumentation. More details on Manticore’s functionality are available online [1].

IV. NATIVE BINARY ANALYSIS EVALUATION

We evaluated Manticore’s native binary analysis precision and performance using the logic bomb benchmark suite for symbolic execution engines [19]. This benchmark suite includes a set of 63 logic bombs. Logic bombs are small programs designed to be *triggered* when certain conditions are met. These were designed to test dynamic testing tools, in particular symbolic execution ones. Logic bombs in this suite are divided into *symbolic-reasoning* and *path-explosion* challenges. The *symbolic-reasoning* challenges include paths that potentially produce incorrect test cases. The *path-explosion* challenges are designed to produce too many potential paths, exhausting the resources available for exploration.

We ran the latest revision of Manticore (revision 3ffafd5) with all the logic bomb challenges, and compared the results with `angr` (8.19.4.5), `Triton` (0.5), and `KLEE` (revision 3ef59a4). We performed our experiments¹ using Ubuntu 18.04 on an Intel i7 and 16 GB of RAM, with 300 seconds timeout as suggested by the authors of the benchmark.

Table I shows the results (**Passed** is the best result possible). Manticore performs almost as effectively as `angr`, and solved three logic bombs `angr` was unable to handle. Since `angr` supports the use of some IEEE 754 floating point instructions that Manticore does not, we expect that Manticore may overtake `angr` in the future, once it adds such support. If we compare the current results with the ones reported by the original authors of the benchmark [19], the precision of `angr` has decreased: a few tests are no longer passing. We hypothesize that `angr` has traded off precision in symbolic execution to improve its performance and scalability. For this benchmark, `Triton` and `KLEE` perform relatively poorly.

Manticore is also fully integrated into the DeepState parameterized unit testing tool [9], where it has proved useful in cases where `angr` failed to produce useful results.

V. ETHEREUM SMART CONTRACT ANALYSIS EVALUATION

We evaluated Manticore based on a corpus of 100 Ethereum smart contracts taken directly from the Ethereum blockchain. We ran an analysis that repeatedly executes symbolic transactions against a contract, and tracks the number of states discovered and coverage of the contract code.

We report the results of running this analysis, with a timeout of 90 minutes per contract, in Table II. Manticore produced an average coverage of 65.64%, with an approximately equal

¹The data and code to reproduce our experiments is available here: <https://gist.github.com/ggrieco-tob/76e41835681a59d91fd73b6f5bb7bbe4>

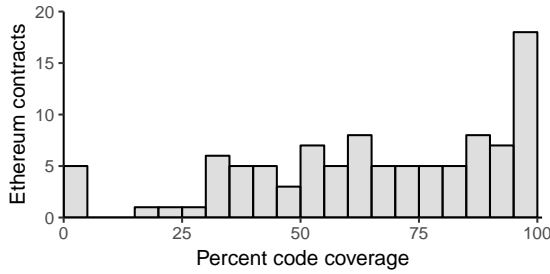


Fig. 2: Ethereum contract code coverage (n=100)

	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Coverage (%)	66	66	27	0	100
Running States	78	16	154	0	998
Terminated States	130	36	219	1	1129
Total States	208	52	356	1	2127

TABLE II: Ethereum smart contract evaluation results

median. The mean total number of (symbolic) states reached was 207.71, with median 52, showing that there were a number of outliers where more states were discovered. Coverage ranged from 0% to 100% (see Figure 2) showing that there were indeed some contracts that caused Manticore to entirely fail, while there were many others that Manticore was able to completely explore. While useful as a rough evaluation metric, running this kind of analysis on a random smart contract without context does not completely align with our experience using Manticore on real-world code-bases. Manual initial state customization is usually necessary to properly model a contract’s execution context. The results are encouraging, given the lack of such assistance.

A. Smart Contract Security Assessments

Manticore has been used in a number of Trail of Bits client engagements for bug discovery and verification of code invariants. Code assessment reports [13]–[17] provide more detail on using Manticore to find bugs or verify code on real-world smart contracts.

VI. RELATED WORK

The past decade has seen a resurgence in interest in symbolic execution and there are a variety of prominent existing symbolic execution tools. Though not strictly a binary analysis tool, KLEE [6] was one of the first widely-used symbolic execution implementations. angr [18] is a well known binary analysis framework, including extensive symbolic execution functionality. Triton, binsec [8], and miasm are other well-known binary symbolic execution tools.

Symbolic execution in the Ethereum space is much less widely explored, but a few other tools do exist, such as Mythril Classic [2], teEther [10], Oyente [11] and Maian [12].

VII. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we present Manticore, a dynamic symbolic execution framework. Manticore includes user-friendly interfaces and a flexible architecture that allows it to uniquely support execution platforms as diverse as traditional binaries and the Ethereum platform. This is primarily facilitated by

the Core Engine, whose symbolic engine logic is decoupled from details of a particular execution environment. Manticore is useful for leveraging symbolic execution to test programs, and also perform symbolic execution research on alternative execution platforms. A simple command-line interface is included as well as an API that allows the user to build custom symbolic execution-based tools. Our evaluation shows that Manticore performs comparably to another standard symbolic execution tools for regular binaries, and on average achieves 66% code coverage with a default smart contract analysis. Manticore is open source, and can be found at: <https://github.com/trailofbits/manticore>.

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