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# OverHAuL: Harnessing Automation for C Libraries with Large Language Models

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BSc Thesis

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## Preface

This thesis was prepared in Athens, Greece, during the academic year 2024–2025, fulfilling a requirement for the Bachelor of Science degree at the [Department of Informatics and Telecommunications](#) of the [National and Kapodistrian University of Athens](#). The research presented herein was carried out under the supervision of Prof. [Thanassis Avgerinos](#) and in accordance with the guidelines stipulated by the department. All processes and methodologies adopted during the research adhere to the academic and ethical standards of the university. The final version of this thesis is [hosted online](#) and is also archived in the department’s records, made publicly accessible through the university’s digital repository [Pergamos](#).

*To my beloved parents who, through their example, taught me patience, resilience and  
perseverance.*

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# Table of contents

35	<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
36	1.1. Thesis Structure . . . . .	2
37	1.2. Summary of Contributions . . . . .	2
38	<b>2. Background</b>	<b>3</b>
39	2.1. Fuzz Testing . . . . .	3
40	2.1.1. Motivation . . . . .	5
41	2.1.2. Methodology . . . . .	6
42	2.1.3. Challenges in Adoption . . . . .	8
43	2.2. Large Language Models . . . . .	8
44	2.2.1. State-of-the-art GPTs . . . . .	9
45	2.2.2. Prompting . . . . .	9
46	2.2.3. LLMs for Coding . . . . .	10
47	2.2.4. LLMs for Fuzzing . . . . .	11
48	2.3. Neurosymbolic AI . . . . .	12
49	<b>3. OverHAuL's Design</b>	<b>13</b>
50	3.1. Architecture . . . . .	14
51	3.1.1. Project Analysis . . . . .	14
52	3.1.2. Harness Creation . . . . .	15
53	3.1.3. Harness Evaluation . . . . .	15
54	3.2. OverHAuL Techniques . . . . .	16
55	3.2.1. Feedback Loop . . . . .	16
56	3.2.2. React Agents Triplet . . . . .	16
57	3.2.3. Codebase Oracle . . . . .	17
58	3.3. High-Level Algorithm . . . . .	17
59	3.4. Installation and Usage . . . . .	18
60	3.5. Scope . . . . .	20
61	<b>4. Implementation</b>	<b>21</b>
62	4.1. Development Tools . . . . .	22
63	4.2. Reproducibility . . . . .	22
64	<b>5. Evaluation</b>	<b>23</b>
65	5.1. Experimental Benchmark . . . . .	23
66	5.1.1. Local Benchmarking . . . . .	24

67	<b>6. Results</b>	<b>25</b>
68	6.1. Answers to RQs . . . . .	26
69	<b>7. Related work</b>	<b>29</b>
70	7.1. KLEE . . . . .	29
71	7.2. IRIS . . . . .	29
72	7.3. FUDGE . . . . .	30
73	7.4. UTopia . . . . .	30
74	7.5. FuzzGen . . . . .	30
75	7.6. IntelliGen . . . . .	31
76	7.7. CKGFuzzer . . . . .	32
77	7.8. PromptFuzz . . . . .	32
78	7.9. OSS-Fuzz . . . . .	33
79	7.10. OSS-Fuzz-Gen . . . . .	33
80	7.11. AutoGen . . . . .	34
81	7.12. Differences . . . . .	34
82	<b>8. Discussion</b>	<b>37</b>
83	8.1. Threats to Validity . . . . .	37
84	<b>9. Future Work</b>	<b>38</b>
85	9.1. Enhancements to Core Features . . . . .	38
86	9.2. Experimentation with Large Language Models and Data Representation . . . .	39
87	9.3. Comprehensive Evaluation and Benchmarking . . . . .	39
88	9.4. Practical Deployment and Community Engagement . . . . .	40
89	<b>10. Conclusion</b>	<b>41</b>
90	<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>42</b>
91	<b>Appendices</b>	<b>50</b>
92	<b>A. Abandoned Techniques</b>	<b>50</b>
93	<b>B. DSPy Custom Signatures</b>	<b>52</b>

94 **List of Figures**

95	3.1. OverHAuL Workflow . . . . .	13
96	3.2. OverHAuL execution example . . . . .	20
97	6.1. Benchmark Results . . . . .	25



98 **List of Listings**

99	2.1. Fuzzing harness format . . . . .	6
100	2.2. Example fuzzing harness . . . . .	7
101	2.3. Compilation of harness . . . . .	7
102	3.1. OverHAuL installation . . . . .	19
103	4.1. DSPy example . . . . .	21
104	6.1. Sample dateparse harness . . . . .	28

105 **List of Tables**

106	5.1.	The benchmark project corpus. Each project name links to its corresponding	
107		GitHub repository. Each is followed by a short description and its GitHub stars	
108		count, as of July 18th, 2025. . . . .	23

# 1. Introduction

Modern society’s reliance on software systems continues to grow, particularly in mission-critical environments such as healthcare, aerospace, and industrial infrastructure. The reliability of these systems is crucial—failures or vulnerabilities can lead to severe financial losses and even endanger lives. A significant portion of this foundational software is still written in C, a language created by Dennis Ritchie in 1972 [1], [2]. Although C has been instrumental in the evolution of software, its lack of safeguards—especially around memory management—is notorious. Memory safety bugs remain a persistent vulnerability, and producing provably and verifiably safe code in C is exceptionally challenging—take for example the stringent guidelines required by organizations like NASA for safety-critical applications [3].

To address these challenges, programming languages with built-in memory safety features, such as Ada and Rust, have been introduced [4], [5]. Nevertheless, no language offers absolute immunity from such vulnerabilities. In addition, much of the global software infrastructure remains written in memory-unsafe languages, with C-based codebases unlikely to disappear in the near future. Ultimately, the potential for human error grows in tandem with increasing software complexity, meaning software is only as safe as its weakest link.

The advent of Large Language Models (LLMs) has profoundly influenced software development. Developers have begun to regularly use LLMs for code generation, refactoring, and documentation assistance. These models at large demonstrate remarkable programming capabilities. Still, they can often introduce subtle errors that may go unnoticed by even experienced developers. Many researchers argue that the use of such technologies inherently contributes to the generation of insecure code [6]–[8]. As LLM-generated code becomes more pervasive, so does the likelihood of unnoticed software errors escaping traditional human review.

Within this landscape, the need to detect vulnerabilities and ensure software quality is more urgent than ever. Fuzzing, a technique that generates and executes a vast array of test cases to identify potential bugs, has emerged as a vital approach for detecting memory safety violations. However, the necessity of manually-written harnesses—programs designed to exercise the Application Programming Interface (API) of the software under examination—poses a significant barrier to its broader adoption. As a result, the field of fuzzing automation through LLMs has gained considerable traction in recent years. Despite extensive advances in automating fuzzing, significant hurdles remain. Most current automatic-fuzzing systems require pre-existing fuzz harnesses [9] or depend on sample client code to exercise the target program [10]–[12]. Often, these tools still rely on developers for integration or final evaluation, leaving parts of the process manual and incomplete. Consequently, the application of LLMs to harness generation and end-to-end fuzzing remains a developing field.

144 This thesis aims to push the boundaries of fuzzing automation by leveraging the code synthesis  
145 and most importantly reasoning strengths of modern LLMs. We introduce OverHAuL, a system  
146 that accepts a bare and previously unfuzzed C project, utilizes LLM agents to author a new  
147 fuzzing harness from scratch and evaluates its efficacy in a closed iterative feedback loop. In  
148 this loop, said feedback is constantly utilized to improve the generated harness. This end-to-end  
149 approach is designed to minimize manual effort and accelerate vulnerability detection in C  
150 codebases.

## 151 1.1. Thesis Structure

152 This thesis begins by outlining the foundational concepts necessary to understand its context  
153 (Chapter 2) and progresses to a thorough survey of existing research in the field of automated  
154 fuzzing (Chapter 7). We illustrate that the majority of contemporary fuzzing systems either de-  
155 pend on pre-existing harnesses or utilize client code, frequently placing the burden of validation  
156 and integration on the user. Next, we present the OverHAuL system, detailing its architecture  
157 and the innovative techniques that underpin its implementation, as well as their contributions to  
158 the advancement of automated harness generation (Chapter 3). Lastly, we compile a benchmark  
159 dataset consisting of ten open-source C projects and rigorously assess OverHAuL’s performance  
160 (Chapter 5, 6).

## 161 1.2. Summary of Contributions

162 This thesis presents the following key contributions:

- 163 1. The introduction of OverHAuL, a framework that enables fully automated end-to-end  
164 fuzzing harness generation using LLMs. It introduces novel techniques like an iterative  
165 feedback loop between LLM agents and the usage of a codebase oracle for code exploration.
- 166 2. Empirical validation through benchmarking experiments using ten real-world open source  
167 projects. We demonstrate that OverHAuL successfully generates effective fuzzing har-  
168 nesses with a chance of **92.5%**.
- 169 3. Full open sourcing of all research artifacts, datasets, and code at [https://github.com/](https://github.com/kchousos/OverHAuL)  
170 [kchousos/OverHAuL](https://github.com/kchousos/OverHAuL) to encourage further research and ensure reproducibility.

171 This work aims to advance the use of LLMs in automated software testing, particularly for  
172 legacy codebases where building harnesses by hand is impractical or costly. By doing so, we  
173 strive to enhance software security and reliability in sectors where correctness is imperative.

## 2. Background

This chapter provides the foundational and necessary background for this thesis, by exploring the core concepts and technological advances central to modern fuzzing and Large Language Models (LLMs). It begins with an in-depth definition and overview of fuzz testing—an automated technique for uncovering software bugs and vulnerabilities through randomized input generation—highlighting its methodology, tools, and impact. What follows is a discussion on LLMs and their transformative influence on natural language processing, programming, and code generation. Challenges and opportunities in applying LLMs to tasks such as fuzzing harness generation are examined, leading to a discussion of Neurosymbolic AI, an emerging approach that combines neural and symbolic reasoning to address the limitations of current AI systems. This multifaceted background establishes the context necessary for understanding the research and innovations presented in subsequent chapters.

### 2.1. Fuzz Testing

*Fuzzing* is an automated software-testing technique in which a *Program Under Test* (PUT) is executed with (pseudo-)random inputs in the hope of exposing undefined behavior. When such behavior manifests as a crash, hang, or memory-safety violation, the corresponding input constitutes a *test-case* that reveals a bug and often a vulnerability [13]. In a certain sense, fuzzing is a form of adversarial, penetration-style testing carried out by the defender before the adversary has an opportunity to do so. Interest in the technique surged after the publication of three practitioner-oriented books in 2007–2008 [14]–[16].

Historically, the term was coined by Miller et al. in 1990, who used “fuzz” to describe a program that “generates a stream of random characters to be consumed by a target program” [17]. This informal usage captured the essence of what fuzzing aims to do: stress test software by bombarding it with unexpected inputs to reveal bugs. To formalize this concept, we adopt Manes et al.’s rigorous definitions [13]:

**Definition 2.1** (Fuzzing). Fuzzing is the execution of a Program Under Test (PUT) using input(s) sampled from an input space (the *fuzz input space*) that protrudes the expected input space of the PUT.

This means fuzzing involves running the target program on inputs that go beyond those it is typically designed to handle, aiming to uncover hidden issues. An individual instance of such execution—or a bounded sequence thereof—is called a *fuzzing run*. When these runs are

205 conducted systematically and at scale with the specific goal of detecting violations of a security  
206 policy, the activity is known as *fuzz testing* (or simply *fuzzing*):

207 **Definition 2.2** (Fuzz Testing). Fuzz testing is the use of fuzzing to test whether a PUT violates  
208 a security policy.

209 This distinction highlights that fuzz testing is fuzzing with an explicit focus on security properties  
210 and policy enforcement. Central to managing this process is the *fuzzer engine*, which orchestrates  
211 the execution of one or more fuzzing runs as part of a *fuzz campaign*. A fuzz campaign represents  
212 a concrete instance of fuzz testing tailored to a particular program and security policy:

213 **Definition 2.3** (Fuzzer, Fuzzer Engine). A fuzzer is a program that performs fuzz testing on a  
214 PUT.

215 **Definition 2.4** (Fuzz Campaign). A fuzz campaign is a specific execution of a fuzzer on a PUT  
216 with a specific security policy.

217 Throughout each execution within a campaign, a *bug oracle* plays a critical role in evaluating  
218 the program’s behavior to determine whether it violates the defined security policy:

219 **Definition 2.5** (Bug Oracle). A bug oracle is a component (often inside the fuzzer) that deter-  
220 mines whether a given execution of the PUT violates a specific security policy.

221 In practice, bug oracles often rely on runtime instrumentation techniques, such as monitoring for  
222 fatal POSIX signals (e.g., SIGSEGV) or using sanitizers like AddressSanitizer (ASan) [18]. Tools  
223 like LibFuzzer [19] commonly incorporate such instrumentation to reliably identify crashes or  
224 memory errors during fuzzing.

225 Most fuzz campaigns begin with a set of *seeds*—inputs that are well-formed and belong to the  
226 PUT’s expected input space—called a *seed corpus*. These seeds serve as starting points from  
227 which the fuzzer generates new test cases by applying transformations or mutations, thereby  
228 exploring a broader input space:

229 **Definition 2.6** (Seed). An input given to the PUT that is mutated by the fuzzer to produce new  
230 test cases. During a fuzz campaign (Definition 2.4) all seeds are stored in a seed *pool* or *corpus*.

231 The process of selecting an effective initial corpus is crucial because it directly impacts how  
232 quickly and thoroughly the fuzzer can cover the target program’s code. This challenge—studied  
233 as the *seed-selection problem*—involves identifying seeds that enable rapid discovery of diverse  
234 execution paths and is non-trivial [20]. A well-chosen seed set often accelerates bug discovery  
235 and improves overall fuzzing efficiency.

### 2.1.1. Motivation

The purpose of fuzzing relies on the assumption that there are bugs within every program, which are waiting to be discovered. Therefore, a systematic approach should find them sooner or later.

— OWASP Foundation [21]

Fuzz testing provides several key advantages that contribute substantially to software quality and security. First, by uncovering vulnerabilities early in the development cycle, fuzzing reduces both the cost and risk associated with addressing security flaws after deployment. This proactive approach not only minimizes potential exposure but also streamlines the remediation process. Additionally, by subjecting software to the same randomized, adversarial inputs that malicious actors might use, fuzz testing puts defenders on equal footing with attackers, enhancing preparedness against emerging zero-day threats.

Beyond security, fuzzing plays a crucial role in improving the robustness and correctness of software systems. It is particularly effective at identifying logical errors and stability issues in complex, high-throughput APIs—such as decompressors and parsers—especially when these systems are expected to handle only well-formed inputs. Moreover, the integration of fuzz testing into continuous integration pipelines provides an effective guard against regressions. By systematically re-executing a corpus of previously discovered crashing inputs, developers can ensure that resolved bugs do not resurface in subsequent releases, thereby maintaining a consistent level of software reliability over time.

#### 2.1.1.1. Success Stories

*Heartbleed* (CVE-2014-0160) [22], [23] arose from a buffer over-read<sup>1</sup> in the TLS implementation of the OpenSSL library [24], introduced on 1st of February 2012 and unnoticed until 1st of April 2014. Later analysis showed that a simple fuzz campaign exercising the TLS heartbeat extension would have revealed the defect almost immediately [25].

Likewise, the *Shellshock* (or *Bashdoor*) family of bugs in GNU Bash [26] enabled arbitrary command execution on many UNIX systems. While the initial flaw was fixed promptly, subsequent bug variants were discovered by Google’s Michał Zalewski using his own fuzzer—the now ubiquitous AFL fuzzer [27]—in late 2014 [28].

On the defensive tooling side, the security tool named *Mayhem*—developed by the company of the same name, formerly known as ForAllSecure—has since been adopted by the US Air Force, the Pentagon, Cloudflare, and numerous open-source communities. It has found and facilitated the remediation of thousands of previously unknown vulnerabilities, from errors in Cloudflare’s infrastructure to bugs in open-source projects like OpenWRT [29].

---

<sup>1</sup><https://xkcd.com/1354/> provides a concise illustration.

270 These cases underscore the central thesis of fuzz testing: exhaustive manual review is infeasible,  
271 but scalable stochastic exploration reliably surfaces the critical few defects that matter most.

## 272 2.1.2. Methodology

273 As previously discussed, fuzz testing of a PUT is typically conducted using a dedicated fuzzing  
274 engine (Definition 2.3). Among the most widely adopted fuzzers for C and C++ projects and  
275 libraries are AFL [27]—which has since evolved into AFL++ [30]—and LibFuzzer [19]. Within the  
276 OverHAuL framework, LibFuzzer is preferred due to its superior suitability for library fuzzing,  
277 whereas AFL++ predominantly targets executables and binary fuzzing.

### 278 2.1.2.1. LibFuzzer

279 LibFuzzer [19] is an in-process, coverage-guided evolutionary fuzzing engine primarily designed  
280 for testing libraries. It forms part of the LLVM ecosystem [31] and operates by linking directly  
281 with the library under evaluation. The fuzzer delivers mutated input data to the library through  
282 a designated fuzzing entry point, commonly referred to as the *fuzz target* or *harness*.

283 **Definition 2.7** (Fuzz target). A function that accepts a byte array as input and exercises the  
284 application programming interface (API) under test using these inputs [19]. This construct is  
285 also known as a *fuzz driver*, *fuzzer entry point*, or *fuzzing harness*.

286 For the remainder of this thesis, the terms presented in Definition 2.7 will be used interchange-  
287 ably.

288 To effectively validate an implementation or library, developers are required to author a fuzzing  
289 harness that invokes the target library’s API functions utilizing the fuzz-generated inputs. This  
290 harness serves as the principal interface for the fuzzer and is executed iteratively, each time  
291 with mutated input designed to maximize code coverage and uncover defects. To comply with  
292 LibFuzzer’s interface requirements, a harness must conform to the function signature shown in  
293 Listing 2.1. A more illustrative example of such a harness is provided in Listing 2.2.

---

**Listing 2.1** This function receives the fuzzing input via a pointer to an array of bytes (*Data*) and its associated size (*Size*). Efficiency in fuzzing is achieved by invoking the API of interest within the body of this function, thereby allowing the fuzzer to explore a broad spectrum of behavior through systematic input mutation.

---

```
1 int LLVMFuzzerTestOneInput(const uint8_t *Data, size_t Size) {  
2     DoSomethingInterestingWithData(Data, Size);  
3     return 0;  
4 }
```

---



---

**Listing 2.2** This example demonstrates a minimal harness that triggers a controlled crash upon receiving HI! as input.

---

```
1 // test_fuzzer.cpp
2 #include <stdint.h>
3 #include <stddef.h>
4
5 extern "C" int LLVMFuzzerTestOneInput(const uint8_t *data, size_t size) {
6     if (size > 0 && data[0] == 'H')
7         if (size > 1 && data[1] == 'I')
8             if (size > 2 && data[2] == '!')
9                 __builtin_trap();
10    return 0;
11 }
```

---

294 To compile and link such a harness with LibFuzzer, the Clang compiler—also part of the LLVM  
295 project [31]—must be used alongside appropriate compiler flags. For instance, compiling the  
296 harness in Listing 2.2 can be achieved as shown in Listing 2.3.

---

**Listing 2.3** This example illustrates the compilation and execution workflow necessary for deploying a LibFuzzer-based fuzzing harness.

---

```
1 # Compile test_fuzzer.cc with AddressSanitizer and link against LibFuzzer.
2 clang++ -fsanitize=address,fuzzer test_fuzzer.cc
3 # Execute the fuzzer without any pre-existing seed corpus.
4 ./a.out
```

---

#### 297 2.1.2.2. AFL and AFL++

298 *American Fuzzy Lop* (AFL) [27], developed by Michał Zalewski, is a seminal fuzzer targeting C  
299 and C++ applications. Its core methodology relies on instrumented binaries to provide edge  
300 coverage feedback, thereby guiding input mutation towards unexplored program paths. AFL  
301 supports several emulation backends including QEMU [32]—an open-source CPU emulator  
302 facilitating fuzzing on diverse architectures—and Unicorn [33], a lightweight multi-platform CPU  
303 emulator. While AFL established itself as a foundational tool within the fuzzing community, its  
304 successor AFL++ [30] incorporates numerous enhancements and additional features to improve  
305 fuzzing efficacy.

306 AFL operates by ingesting seed inputs from a specified directory (`seeds_dir`), applying muta-  
307 tions, and then executing the target binary to discover novel execution paths. Execution can be  
308 initiated using the following command-line syntax:

1 `./afl-fuzz -i seeds_dir -o output_dir -- /path/to/tested/program`

309 AFL is capable of fuzzing both black-box and instrumented binaries, employing a fork-server  
310 mechanism to optimize performance. It additionally supports persistent mode execution as well  
311 as modes leveraging QEMU and Unicorn emulators, thereby providing extensive flexibility for  
312 different testing environments.

313 Although AFL is traditionally utilized for fuzzing standalone programs or binaries, it is also  
314 capable of fuzzing libraries and other software components. In such scenarios, rather than  
315 implementing the LLVMFuzzerTestOneInput style harness, AFL can use the standard `main()`  
316 function as the fuzzing entry point. Nonetheless, AFL also accommodates integration with  
317 LLVMFuzzerTestOneInput-based harnesses, underscoring its adaptability across varied fuzzing  
318 use cases.

### 319 2.1.3. Challenges in Adoption

320 Despite its potential for uncovering software vulnerabilities, fuzzing remains a relatively under-  
321 utilized testing technique compared to more established methodologies such as Test-Driven  
322 Development (TDD). This limited adoption can be attributed, in part, to the substantial initial  
323 investment required to design and implement appropriate test harnesses that enable effective  
324 fuzzing processes. Furthermore, the interpretation of fuzzing outcomes—particularly the iden-  
325 tification, diagnostic analysis, and prioritization of program crashes—demands considerable  
326 resources and specialized expertise. These factors collectively pose significant barriers to the  
327 widespread integration of fuzzing within standard software development and testing practices.  
328 OverHAuL addresses this challenge by facilitating the seamless integration of fuzzing into  
329 developers’ workflows, minimizing initial barriers and reducing upfront costs to an almost  
330 negligible level.

## 331 2.2. Large Language Models

332 Natural Language Processing (NLP), a subfield of AI, has a rich and ongoing history that has  
333 evolved significantly since its beginning in the 1990s [34], [35]. Among the most notable—and  
334 recent—advancements in this domain are LLMs, which have transformed the landscape of NLP  
335 and AI in general.

336 At the core of many LLMs is the attention mechanism, which was introduced by Bahdanau  
337 et al. in 2014 [36]. This pivotal innovation enabled models to focus on relevant parts of the  
338 input sequence when making predictions, significantly improving language understanding and  
339 generation tasks. Building on this foundation, the Transformer architecture was proposed by  
340 Vaswani et al. in 2017 [37]. This architecture has become the backbone of most contemporary  
341 LLMs, as it efficiently processes sequences of data, capturing long-range dependencies without  
342 being hindered by sequential processing limitations.

One of the first major breakthroughs utilizing the Transformer architecture was BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers), developed by Devlin et al. in 2019 [38]. BERT’s bi-directional understanding allowed it to capture the context of words from both directions, which improved the accuracy of various NLP tasks. Following this, the Generative Pre-trained Transformer (GPT) series, initiated by OpenAI with the original GPT model in 2018 [39], further pushed the boundaries. Subsequent iterations, including GPT-2 [40], GPT-3 [41], and the most current GPT-4 [42], have continued to enhance performance by scaling model size, data, and training techniques.

In addition to OpenAI’s contributions, other significant models have emerged, such as Claude, DeepSeek-R1 and the Llama series (1 through 3) [43]–[45]. The proliferation of LLMs has sparked an active discourse about their capabilities, applications, and implications in various fields.

### 2.2.1. State-of-the-art GPTs

User-facing LLMs are generally categorized between closed-source and open-source models. Closed-source LLMs like ChatGPT, Claude, and Gemini [43], [46], [47] represent commercially developed systems often optimized for specific tasks without public access to their underlying weights. In contrast, open-source models<sup>2</sup>, including the Llama series [45] and Deepseek [44], provide researchers and practitioners with access to model weights, allowing for greater transparency and adaptability.

### 2.2.2. Prompting

Interaction with LLMs typically occurs through chat-like interfaces where the user gives queries and tasks for the LLM to answer and complete, a process commonly referred to as *prompting*. A critical aspect of effective engagement with LLMs is the usage of different prompting strategies, which can significantly influence the quality and relevance of the generated outputs. Various approaches to prompting have been developed and studied, including zero-shot and few-shot prompting. In zero-shot prompting, the model is expected to perform the given task without any provided examples, while in few-shot prompting, the user offers a limited number of examples to guide the model’s responses [41].

To enhance performance on more complex tasks, several advanced prompting techniques have emerged. One notable strategy is the *Chain of Thought* approach (COT) [48], which entails presenting the model with sample thought processes for solving a given task. This method encourages the model to generate more coherent and logical reasoning by mimicking human-like cognitive pathways. A more refined but complex variant of this approach is the *Tree*

---

<sup>2</sup>The term “open-source” models is somewhat misleading, since these are better termed as *open-weights* models. While their weights are publicly available, their training data and underlying code are often proprietary. This terminology reflects community usage but fails to capture the limitations of transparency and accessibility inherent in these models.

376 *of Thoughts* technique [49], which enables the LLM to explore multiple lines of reasoning  
377 concurrently, thereby facilitating the selection of the most promising train of thought for further  
378 exploration.

379 In addition to these cognitive strategies, Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) [50] is another  
380 innovative technique that enhances the model’s capacity to provide accurate information  
381 by incorporating external knowledge not present in its training dataset. RAG operates by  
382 integrating the LLM with an external storage system—often a vector store containing relevant  
383 documents—that the model can query in real-time. This allows the LLM to pull up pertinent  
384 and/or proprietary information in response to user queries, resulting in more comprehensive  
385 and accurate answers.

386 Moreover, the ReAct framework [51], which stands for Reasoning and Acting, empowers LLMs  
387 by granting access to external tools. This capability allows LLM instances to function as  
388 intelligent agents that can interact meaningfully with their environment through user-defined  
389 functions. For instance, a ReAct tool could be a function that returns a weather forecast based  
390 on the user’s current location. In this scenario, the LLM can provide accurate and truthful  
391 predictions, thereby mitigating risks associated with hallucinated responses.

### 392 2.2.3. LLMs for Coding

393 The impact of LLMs in software development in recent years is apparent, with hundreds of  
394 LLM-assistance extensions and Integrated Development Environments (IDEs) being published.  
395 Notable instances include tools like GitHub Copilot and IDEs such as Cursor [52], [53], which  
396 leverage LLM capabilities to provide developers with coding suggestions, auto-completions, and  
397 even real-time debugging assistance. Such innovations have introduced a layer of interaction  
398 that enhances productivity and fosters a more intuitive coding experience. Additionally, more  
399 and more LLMs are now specifically trained for usage in code-generation tasks [54]–[56].

400 One exemplary product of this innovation is *vibecoding* and the no-code movement, which  
401 describe the development of software by only prompting and tasking an LLM, i.e. without  
402 any actual programming required by the user. This constitutes a showcase of how LLMs can  
403 be used to elevate the coding experience by supporting developers as they navigate complex  
404 programming tasks [57]. By analyzing the context of the code being written, these sophisticated  
405 models can provide contextualized insights and relevant snippets, effectively streamlining the  
406 development process. Developers can benefit from reduced cognitive load, as they receive  
407 suggestions that not only cater to immediate coding needs but also promote adherence to best  
408 practices and coding standards.

409 Despite these advancements, it is crucial to recognize the inherent limitations of LLMs when  
410 applied to software development. While they can help in many aspects of coding, they are not  
411 immune to generating erroneous outputs—a phenomenon often referred to as “hallucination”.  
412 Hallucinations occur when LLMs produce information that is unfounded or inaccurate, which  
413 can stem from several factors, including the limitations of their training data and the constrained  
414 context window within which they operate. As LLMs generate code suggestions based on the

415 patterns learned from vast datasets, they may inadvertently propose solutions that do not align  
416 with the specific requirements of a task or that utilize outdated programming paradigms.

417 Moreover, the challenge of limited context windows can lead to suboptimal suggestions. LLMs  
418 generally process a fixed amount of text when generating responses, which can impact their  
419 ability to fully grasp the nuances of complex coding scenarios. This may result in outputs  
420 that lack the necessary depth and specificity required for successful implementation. As a  
421 consequence, developers must exercise caution and critically evaluate the suggestions offered  
422 by these models, as reliance on them without due diligence could lead to the introduction of  
423 bugs or other issues in the code.

#### 424 **2.2.4. LLMs for Fuzzing**

425 While large language models (LLMs) demonstrate significant potential in enhancing the software  
426 development process, the challenges highlighted in Section 2.2.3 become even more pronounced  
427 and troublesome when these models are employed to generate fuzzing harnesses. The task of  
428 writing a fuzzing harness inherently demands an in-depth comprehension of both the library  
429 being tested and the intricate interactions expected among its various components. This level of  
430 understanding is often beyond the capabilities of LLMs, primarily due to their context window  
431 limitations, which restrict the amount of information they can effectively process and retain  
432 during code generation.

433 In addition to this issue, the risk of error-prone code produced by LLMs further complicates  
434 the fuzzing workflow. When a crash occurs during the fuzzing process, it becomes imperative  
435 for developers to ascertain that the root cause of the failure is not attributable to deficiencies  
436 or bugs within the harness itself. This additional layer of verification adds to the cognitive  
437 load placed upon developers, potentially detracting from their ability to focus on testing and  
438 improving the underlying software.

439 To enhance the reliability of LLM-generated harnesses in fuzzing contexts, it is essential that  
440 these generated artifacts undergo thorough evaluation and validation through programmatic  
441 means. This involves the implementation of systematic techniques that assess the accuracy  
442 and robustness of the generated code, ensuring that it aligns with the expected behavior of  
443 the components it is intended to interact with. This strategy can be conceptualized within the  
444 framework of Neurosymbolic AI (Section 2.3), which seeks to integrate the strengths of neural  
445 networks with symbolic reasoning capabilities. By marrying these two paradigms, it may be  
446 possible to improve the reliability and efficacy of LLMs in the creation of fuzzing harnesses,  
447 ultimately leading to a more seamless integration of automated testing methodologies into the  
448 software development lifecycle.

## 2.3. Neurosymbolic AI

Neurosymbolic AI represents a groundbreaking fusion of neural network methodologies with symbolic execution techniques and tools, providing a multi-faceted approach to overcoming the inherent limitations of traditional AI paradigms [58], [59]. This innovative synthesis seeks to combine the strengths of both neural networks, which excel in pattern recognition and data-driven learning, and symbolic systems, which offer structured reasoning and interpretability. By integrating these two approaches, neurosymbolic AI aims to create cognitive models that are not only more accurate but also more robust in problem-solving contexts.

At its core, Neurosymbolic AI facilitates the development of AI systems that are capable of understanding and interpreting feedback in real-world scenarios [60]. This characteristic is particularly significant in the current landscape of artificial intelligence, where LLMs are predominant. In this context, Neurosymbolic AI is increasingly viewed as a critical solution to pressing issues related to explainability, attribution, and reliability in AI systems [61], [62]. These challenges are essential for ensuring that AI systems can be trusted and effectively utilized in various applications, from business to healthcare.

The burgeoning field of neurosymbolic AI is still in its nascent stages, with ongoing research and development actively exploring its potential to enhance attribution methodologies within large language models. By addressing these critical challenges, Neurosymbolic AI can significantly contribute to the broader landscape of trustworthy AI systems, allowing for more transparent and accountable decision-making processes [58], [61], [62].

Moreover, the application of neurosymbolic AI within the domain of fuzzing is gaining traction, paving the way for innovative explorations. This integration of LLMs with symbolic systems opens up new avenues for research. Currently, there are only a limited number of tools that support such hybrid approaches (Chapter 7). Among these, OverHAuL constitutes a Neuro[Symbolic] tool, as classified by Henry Kautz’s taxonomy [63], [64]. This means that the neural model—specifically the LLM—can leverage symbolic reasoning tools—in this case a source code explorer (Chapter 4)—to augment its reasoning capabilities. This symbiotic relationship enhances the overall efficacy and versatility of LLMs for fuzzing harnesses generation, demonstrating the profound potential held by the fusion of neural and symbolic methodologies.

### 3. OverHAuL's Design

In this thesis we present **OverHAuL** (**H**arness **A**utomation with **L**LMs), a neurosymbolic AI tool that automatically generates fuzzing harnesses for C libraries through LLM agents. In its core, OverHAuL is comprised by three LLM ReAct agents [51]—each with its own responsibility and scope—and a vector store index reserving the given project's analyzed codebase. An overview of OverHAuL's process is presented in Figure 3.1. The objective of OverHAuL is to streamline the process of fuzz testing for C libraries. Given a link to a git repository [65] of a C library, OverHAuL automatically generates a new fuzzing harness specifically designed for the project. In addition to the harness, it produces a compilation script to facilitate building the harness, generates a representative input that can trigger crashes, and logs the output from the executed harness.

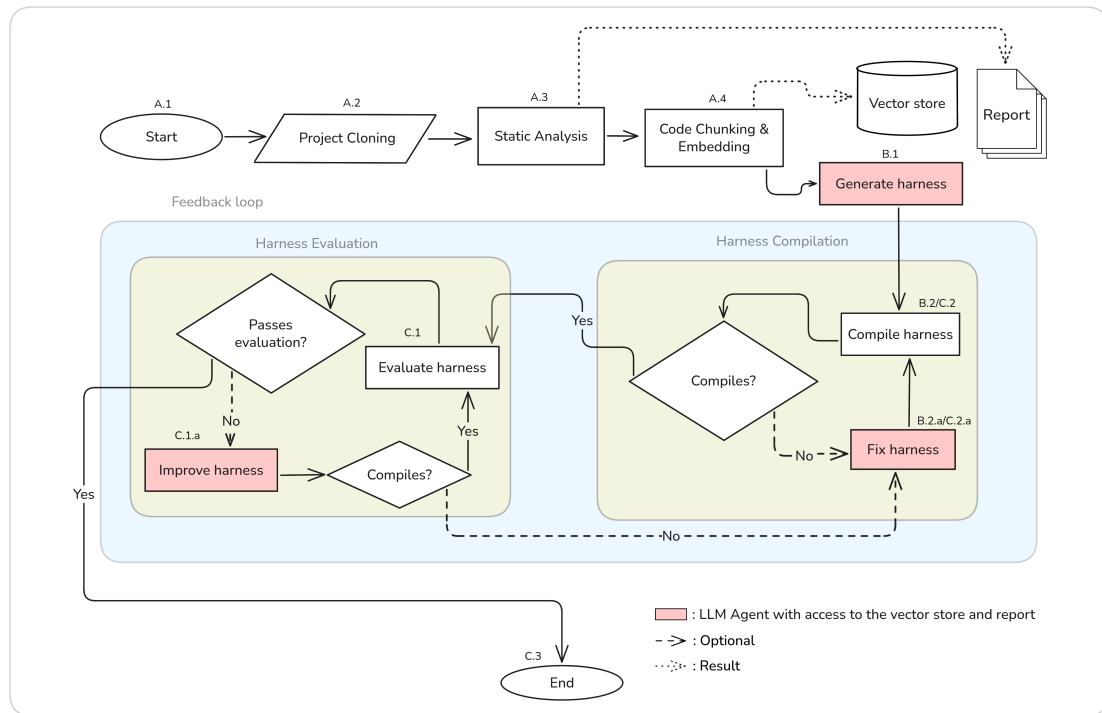


Figure 3.1: Overview of OverHAuL's automatic harnessing process.

As detailed in Section 7.12, OverHAuL does not expect and depend on the existence of client code or unit tests [10]–[12] nor does it require any preexisting fuzzing harnesses [9] or any documentation present [66]. Also importantly, OverHAuL is decoupled from other fuzzing



492 projects, thus lowering the barrier to entry for new projects [9], [67]. Lastly, the user isn't  
493 mandated to manually specify the function which the harness-to-be-generated must fuzz.  
494 Instead, OverHAuL's agents examine and assess the provided codebase, choosing after evaluation  
495 the most optimal target function.

496 OverHAuL utilizes autonomous ReAct agents which inspect and analyze the project's source  
497 code. The latter is stored and interacted with as a set of text embeddings [68], kept in a vector  
498 store. Both approaches are, to the best of our knowledge, novel in the field of automatic fuzzing  
499 harnesses generation. OverHAuL also implements an evaluation component that assesses in  
500 real-time all generated harnesses, making the results tenable, reproducible and well-founded.  
501 Ideally, this methodology provides a comprehensive and systematic framework for identifying  
502 previously unknown software vulnerabilities in projects that have not yet been fuzz tested.

503 Finally, OverHAuL excels in its user-friendliness, as it constitutes a simple and easily-installable  
504 Python package with minimal external dependencies—only real dependency being Clang, a  
505 prevalent compiler available across all primary operating systems. This contrasts most other  
506 comparable systems, which are typically characterized by their limited documentation, lack of  
507 extensive testing, and a focus primarily on experimental functionality.

## 508 3.1. Architecture

509 OverHAuL can be compartmentalized in three stages: First, the project analysis stage (Sec-  
510 tion 3.1.1), the harness creation stage (Section 3.1.2) and the harness evaluation stage (Sec-  
511 tion 3.1.3).

### 512 3.1.1. Project Analysis

513 In the project analysis stage (steps A.1–A.4), the project to be fuzzed is ran through a static  
514 analysis tool and is sliced into function-level chunks, which are stored in a vector store. The  
515 results of this stage are a static analysis report and a vector store containing embeddings of  
516 function-level code chunks, both of which are later available to the LLM agents.

517 The static analysis tool Flawfinder [69] is executed with the project directory as input and is  
518 responsible for the static analysis report. This report is considered a meaningful resource, since  
519 it provides the LLM agent with some starting points to explore, regarding the occurrences of  
520 potentially vulnerable functions and/or unsafe code practices.

521 The vector store is created in the following manner: The codebase is first chunked in function-  
522 level pieces by traversing the code's Abstract Syntax Tree (AST) through Clang. Each chunk  
523 is represented by an object with the function's signature, the corresponding filepath and the  
524 function's body. Afterwards, each function body is turned into a vector embedding through an  
525 embedding model. Each embedding is stored in the vector store. This structure is created and  
526 used for easier and more semantically meaningful code retrieval, and to also combat context  
527 window limitations present in LLMs.



### 3.1.2. Harness Creation

Second is the harness creation stage (steps B.1–B.2). In this part, a “generator” ReAct LLM agent is tasked with creating a fuzzing harness for the project. The agent has access to a querying tool that acts as an interface between it and the vector store. When the agent makes queries like “functions containing `strcpy()`”, the querying tool turns the question into an embedding and through similarity search returns the top  $k = 5$  most similar results—in this case, functions of the project. With this approach, the agent is able to explore the codebase semantically and pinpoint potentially vulnerable usage patterns easily.

The harness generated by the agent is then compiled using Clang and linked with the AddressSanitizer, LeakSanitizer, and UndefinedBehaviorSanitizer. The compilation command used is generated programmatically, according to the rules described in Section 3.5. If the compilation fails for any reason, e.g. a missing header include, then the generated faulty harness and its compilation output are passed to a new “fixer” agent tasked with repairing any errors in the harness (step B.2.a). This results in a newly generated harness, presumably free from the previously shown flaws. This process is iterated until a compilable harness has been obtained. After success, a script is also exported in the project directory, containing the generated compilation command.

### 3.1.3. Harness Evaluation

Third comes the evaluation stage (steps C.1–C.3). During this step, the compiled harness is executed and its results evaluated. Namely, a generated harness passes the evaluation phase if and only if:

1. The harness has no memory leaks during its execution

This is inferred by the existence of `leak-<hash>` files.

2. A new testcase was created *or* the harness executed for at least `MIN_EXECUTION_TIME` (i.e. did not crash on its own)

When a crash happens, and thus a testcase is created, it results in a `crash-<hash>` file.

3. The created testcase is not empty

This is examined through `xxd`’s output given the crash-file.

Similarly to the second stage’s compilation phase (steps B.2–B.2.a), if a harness does not pass the evaluation for whatever reason it is sent to an “improver” agent. This agent is instructed to refine it based on its code and cause of failing the evaluation. This process is also iterative. If any of the improved harness versions fail to compile, the aforementioned “fixer” agent is utilized again (steps C.2–C.2.a). All produced crash files and the harness execution output are saved in the project’s directory.

## 3.2. OverHAuL Techniques

The fundamental techniques that distinguish OverHAuL in its approach and enhance its effectiveness in achieving its objectives are: The implementation of an iterative feedback loop between the LLM agents, the distribution of responsibility across a triplet of distinct agents and the employment of a “codebase oracle” for interacting with the given project’s source code.

### 3.2.1. Feedback Loop

The initial generated harness produced by OverHAuL is unlikely to be successful from the get-go. The iterative feedback loop implemented facilitates its enhancement, enabling the harness to be tested under real-world conditions and subsequently refined based on the results of these tests. This approach mirrors the typical workflow employed by developers in the process of creating and optimizing fuzz targets.

In this iterative framework, the development process continues until either an acceptable and functional harness is realized or the defined *iteration budget* is exhausted. The iteration budget  $N = 10$  is initialized at the onset of OverHAuL’s execution and is shared between both the compilation and evaluation phases of the harness development process. This means that the iteration budget is decremented each time a dashed arrow in the flowchart illustrated in Figure 3.1 is followed. Such an approach allows for targeted improvements while maintaining oversight of resource allocation throughout the harness development cycle.

### 3.2.2. React Agents Triplet

An integral design decision in our framework is the implementation of each agent as a distinct LLM instance, although all utilizing the same underlying model. This approach yields several advantages, particularly in the context of maintaining separate and independent contexts for each agent throughout each OverHAuL run.

By assigning individual contexts to the agents, we enable a broader exploration of possibilities during each run. For instance, the “improver” agent can investigate alternative pathways or strategies that the “generator” agent may have potentially overlooked or internally deemed inadequate inaccurately. This separation not only fosters a more diverse range of solutions but also enhances the overall robustness of the system by allowing for iterative refinement based on each agent’s unique insights.

Furthermore, this design choice effectively addresses the limitations imposed by context window sizes. By distributing the “cognitive” load across multiple agents, we can manage and mitigate the risks associated with exceeding these constraints. As a result, this architecture promotes efficient utilization of available resources while maximizing the potential for innovative outcomes in multi-agent interactions. This layered approach ultimately contributes to a more dynamic and exploratory research environment, facilitating a comprehensive examination of the problem space.

### 3.2.3. Codebase Oracle

The third central technique employed is the creation and utilization of a codebase oracle, which is effectively realized through a vector store. This oracle is designed to contain the various functions within the project, enabling it to return the most semantically similar functions upon querying it. Such an approach serves to address the inherent challenges associated with code exploration difficulties faced by LLM agents, particularly in relation to their limited context window.

By structuring the codebase into chunks at the level of individual functions, LLM agents can engage with the code more effectively by focusing on its functional components. This methodology not only allows for a more nuanced understanding of the codebase but also ensures that the responses generated do not consume an excessive portion of the limited context window available to the agents. In contrast, if the codebase were organized and queried at the file level, the chunks of information would inevitably become larger, leading to an increase in noise and a dilution of meaningful content in each chunk [70]. Given the constant size of the embeddings used in processing, each progressively larger chunk would be less semantically significant, ultimately compromising the quality of the retrieval process.

Defining the function as the primary unit of analysis represents the most proportionate balance between the size of the code segments and their semantic significance. It serves as the ideal “zoom-in” level for the exploration of code, allowing for greater clarity and precision in understanding the functionality of individual code segments. This same principle is widely recognized in the training of code-specific LLMs, where a function-level approach has been shown to enhance performance and comprehension [71]. By adopting this methodology, we aim to foster a more robust interaction between LLM agents and the underlying codebase, ultimately facilitating a more effective and efficient exploration process.

## 3.3. High-Level Algorithm

A pseudocode version of OverHAuL’s main function can be seen in Algorithm 3.1. It represents the workflow presented in Figure 3.1 and uses the techniques described in sections 3.1 and 3.2. It is important to emphasize that, within the context of this algorithm, the `HarnessAgents()` function serves as an interface that bridges the “generator”, “fixer” and “improver” LLM agents. The agent that is used upon each function call depends on the values of the function’s arguments. This results in the `harness` variable representing all generated, fixed or improved harnesses. This approach is adopted for making the abstract algorithm simpler and easier to understand.

---

**Algorithm 3.1** OverHAuL

---

**Require:** *repository*

**Ensure:** *harness, compilation\_script, crash\_input, execution\_log*

```
1: path ← REPOCLONE(repository)
2: report ← STATICANALYSIS(path)
3: vector_store ← CREATEORACLE(path)
4: acceptable ← False
5: compiled ← False
6: error ← None
7: violation ← None
8: output ← None
9: for i = 1 to MAX_ITERATIONS do
10:   harness ← HARNESSAGENTS(path, report, vector_store, error, violation, output)
11:   error, compiled ← BUILDHARNESS(path, harness)
12:   if  $\neg$ compiled then
13:     continue ▷ Fix harness
14:   end if
15:   output, accepted ← EVALUATEHARNESS(path, harness)
16:   if  $\neg$ accepted then
17:     continue ▷ Improve harness
18:   else
19:     acceptable ← True
20:     break
21:   end if
22: end for
23: return compiled  $\wedge$  acceptable
```

---

### 630 3.4. Installation and Usage

631 The source code of OverHAuL is available in <https://github.com/kchousos/OverHAuL>. Over-  
632 HAuL can be installed by cloning the git repository locally, creating and enabling a Python3.10  
633 virtual environment [72] and installing it inside the environment using Python’s PIP package  
634 installer [73], like in Listing 3.1.

635 To use OverHAuL, you need to provide a secret key for using OpenAI’s API service. This key  
636 can be either stored in a `.env` file in the root directory, like so:

```
1 # cat .env
2 OPENAI_API_KEY=<API-key-here>
```

637 Or it can be exported in the shell environment:

---

**Listing 3.1** OverHAuL’s installation process.

---

```
1 $ git clone https://github.com/kchousos/overhaul; cd overhaul
2 ...
3 $ python3.10 -m venv .venv
4 $ source ./venv/bin/activate
5 $ pip install .
6 ...
7 $ overhaul --help
8 usage: overhaul [-h] [-c COMMIT] [-m MODEL] [-f FILES [FILES ...]] [-o OUTPUT_DIR] repo
9
10 Generate fuzzing harnesses for C/C++ projects
11
12 positional arguments:
13   repo                  Link of a project's git repo, for which to generate a harness.
14
15 options:
16   -h, --help            show this help message and exit
17   -c COMMIT, --commit COMMIT
18                       A specific commit of the project to check out
19   -m MODEL, --model MODEL
20                       LLM model to be used. Available: o3-mini, o3, gpt-4o,
21                       gpt-4o-mini, gpt-4.1, gpt-4.1-mini, gpt-3.5-turbo, gpt-4
22   -f FILES [FILES ...], --files FILES [FILES ...]
23                       File patterns to include in analysis (e.g. *.c *.h)
24   -o OUTPUT_DIR, --output-dir OUTPUT_DIR
25                       Directory to clone the project into. Defaults to "output"
26 $
```

---

```
1 $ export OPENAI_API_KEY=<API-key-here>
2 $ overhaul <repo-link>
```

638 Once these preliminary steps are completed, OverHAuL can be executed. The primary argument  
639 required by OverHAuL is the repository link of the library that is to be fuzzed. Additionally,  
640 users have the option to specify certain command-line flags, which allow them to control the  
641 checked-out commit of the cloned project, select the OpenAI LLM model from a predefined list,  
642 define specific file patterns for OverHAuL to search for, and determine the directory in which  
643 the project will be cloned. A sample successful execution can be presented in Figure 3.2.

644 In this example, the dateparse repository is cloned into the ./output/dateparse directory,  
645 which is relative to the root directory of OverHAuL. Following a successful execution, this  
646 directory will contain a new folder named harnesses, which will house all the generated

```

> overhau1 https://github.com/dvhar/dateparse -m gpt-4.1
2025-07-17 00:55:18.087 | INFO | overhau1.cli:parse_arguments:184 - Cloning project's repo in the output/dateparse directory...
2025-07-17 00:55:18.976 | INFO | overhau1.core:harnesser:1_init:2167 - Initializing LLM...
2025-07-17 00:55:18.991 | INFO | overhau1.cli:main:243 - Iteration 1 of harnessing...
2025-07-17 00:55:18.991 | INFO | overhau1.core:harnesser:harness:287 - Calling LLM to generate a harness...
2025-07-17 00:55:22.837 | DEBUG | overhau1.rag.ragger:rag.tool:88 - Agent using RAG: "Show the functions in dateparse.c that contain a strcpy call, especially near lines 405, 800, and 1242."
2025-07-17 00:55:25.887 | DEBUG | overhau1.rag.ragger:rag.tool:88 - Agent using RAG: "Provide the full implementation (signature and body) of the dateparse function in dateparse.c."
2025-07-17 00:55:30.287 | DEBUG | overhau1.rag.ragger:rag.tool:88 - Agent using RAG: "Show the full signature and body of the function int dateparse(const char* datestr, date_t* t, int *offset, int stringlen) in dateparse.c."
2025-07-17 00:55:34.176 | DEBUG | overhau1.rag.ragger:rag.tool:88 - Agent using RAG: "Show the definition of struct parser and the typedef of date_t as used in dateparse.c and dateparse.h."
2025-07-17 00:55:38.581 | DEBUG | overhau1.rag.ragger:rag.tool:88 - Agent using RAG: "Show the definition of struct parser and the typedef of date_t from dateparse.h."
2025-07-17 00:56:01.897 | INFO | overhau1.io.file_manager:write_harness:68 - Writing harness to project...
2025-07-17 00:56:01.898 | INFO | overhau1.io.file_manager:write_harness:92 - Harness written to output/dateparse/harnesses/harness.c
2025-07-17 00:56:01.898 | INFO | overhau1.core.builder:build_harness:63 - Building harness...
2025-07-17 00:56:01.899 | INFO | overhau1.core.builder:build_harness:140 - Starting compilation of harness: harnesses/harness.c
2025-07-17 00:56:02.345 | INFO | overhau1.core.builder:build_harness:149 - Harness compiled successfully
2025-07-17 00:56:02.345 | INFO | overhau1.core.evaluator:evaluate_harness:81 - Evaluating harness...
2025-07-17 00:56:02.345 | INFO | overhau1.core.evaluator:evaluate_harness:90 - Starting execution of harness...
2025-07-17 00:56:02.417 | INFO | overhau1.core.evaluator:evaluate_harness:119 - Harness execution completed in 0.07 seconds.
2025-07-17 00:56:02.419 | INFO | overhau1.core.evaluator:evaluate_harness:181 - New testcases created (1): [{"crash-dfaa34d0e98889cd82d2cd680cf96fd084552a2b4", 1752782962.4113252}]
2025-07-17 00:56:02.419 | SUCCESS | overhau1.cli:main:282 - All done!

```

**Figure 3.2.:** A successful execution of OverHAuL, harnessing [dvhar’s dateparsing C library](#), using OpenAI’s gpt-4.1 model. Debug statements are printed to showcase the interaction between the LLM agents and the codebase oracle (Section 3.2.3).

harnesses formatted as `harness_n.c`—where  $n$  ranges from 1 to  $N - 1$ , with  $N$  representing the total number of harnesses produced. The most recent and verifiably correct harness will be designated simply as `harness.c`. Additionally, the `dateparse` directory will include an executable script named `overhau1.sh`, which contains the compilation command necessary for the harness. A log file titled `harness.out` will also be present, documenting the output from the latest harness execution. Lastly and most importantly, there will be at least one non-empty crash file included, serving as a witness to the harness’s correctness.

### 3.5. Scope

Currently, OverHAuL is designed to generate new harnesses specifically for medium-sized C libraries. Given the inherent complexity of dealing with C++ projects, this is not a feature yet supported within the system.

The compilation command utilized by OverHAuL is created programmatically. It incorporates the root directory along with all subdirectories that conform to a predefined set of common naming conventions. Additionally, the compilation process uses all C source files identified within these directories. Crucially, it is important that no `main()` function is present in any of the files to ensure successful compilation. For this reason any files or directories that include “test”, “main”, “example”, “demo”, or “benchmark” in their paths are systematically excluded from the compilation process. This exclusion also decreases the “noise” in the oracle, as these files do not constitute part of the core library and would therefore not contain any functions meaningful to the LLM agents.

Lastly, No support for build systems such as Make or CMake [74], [75] is yet implemented. Such functionality would exponentially increase the complexity of the build step and is beyond the scope of this thesis.

## 4. Implementation

In creating the codebase oracle, we employ the “libclang” Python package [76] to slice functions based on the AST capability provided by Clang. As detailed in Section 3.2.3, the intermediate output consists of a list of Python dictionaries, with each dictionary storing a function’s body, signature, and corresponding file path. Each chunk of function code is then converted into an embedding using OpenAI’s “text-embedding-3-small” model [77] and stored in a FAISS vector store index [78]. This index is mapped to a metadata structure that contains the aforementioned function data—specifically the actual function body, signature, and file path. When a search is conducted on the index, the results returned are the embeddings. The responses that the LLM agent receives are derived from the corresponding metadata entries of each embedding.

All LLM agents and components are developed using the DSPy library, a declarative Python framework for LLM programming created by Stanford’s NLP research team [79]. DSPy offers built-in modules and abstractions that facilitate the composition of LLMs and prompting techniques, such as Chain of Thought and ReAct (Listing 4.1). Each agent within OverHAuL is an instance of DSPy’s ReAct module [80], accompanied by a custom Signature [81]—displayed in Appendix B. DSPy was selected over other contemporary LLM libraries, such as LangChain and Llamaindex [82], [83], because of its user-friendliness, logical abstractions, and efficient development process—qualities that are often lacking in these alternative libraries [84]–[86].

---

**Listing 4.1** Sample DSPy program.

---

```
1 import dspy
2 lm = dspy.LM('openai/gpt-4o-mini', api_key='YOUR_OPENAI_API_KEY')
3 dspy.configure(lm=lm)
4
5 math = dspy.ChainOfThought("question -> answer: float")
6 math(question="Two dice are tossed. What is the probability that the sum equals two?")
```

---

Repository cloning is executed using the `--depth 1` flag to minimize disk storage usage and reduce the size of artifacts.

The current implementation of OverHAuL sits at 1,254 source lines of Python code.

## 4.1. Development Tools

The development of OverHAuL incorporates a variety of tools aimed at enhancing functionality and efficiency. Notably, “uv” is a Python package and project manager written in Rust that serves as a replacement for Poetry. Additionally, “Ruff,” a code linter and formatter also developed in Rust, contributes to code quality by enforcing consistent formatting standards. The project also employs “MyPy,” the widely-used static type checker for Python, to ensure type correctness. Testing is facilitated through “PyTest,” a robust Python testing framework. Lastly, “pdoc” is utilized as a Static Site Generator (SSG) to automate the creation of API documentation<sup>1</sup> [87]–[91].

## 4.2. Reproducibility

OverHAuL’s source code is available at <https://github.com/kchousos/OverHAuL>. Each benchmark run was conducted within the framework of a GitHub Actions workflow, resulting in a detailed summary accompanied by an artifact containing all cloned repositories. These artifacts are the compressed result directories described in Section 5.1.1 and provide the essential components necessary for the reproducibility each project’s results, as described in Section 3.4. All benchmark runs can be conveniently accessed at <https://github.com/kchousos/OverHAuL/actions/workflows/benchmarks.yml>.

---

<sup>1</sup><https://kchousos.github.io/OverHAuL/>



## 5. Evaluation

To thoroughly assess the performance and effectiveness of OverHAuL, we established four *research questions* to direct our investigative efforts. These questions are designed to provide a structured framework for our inquiry and to ensure that our research remains focused on the key aspects of OverHAuL’s functionality and impact within its intended domain. By addressing these questions, we aim to uncover valuable insights that will contribute to a deeper understanding of OverHAuL’s capabilities and its position in contemporary automatic fuzzing applications:

- **RQ1:** Can OverHAuL generate working harnesses for unfuzzed C projects?
- **RQ2:** What characteristics do these harnesses have? Are they similar to man-made harnesses?
- **RQ3:** How do LLM usage patterns influence the generated harnesses?
- **RQ4:** How do different symbolic techniques affect the generated harnesses?

### 5.1. Experimental Benchmark

To evaluate OverHAuL, a benchmarking script was implemented<sup>1</sup> and a corpus of ten open-source C libraries was assembled. This collection comprises of: Firstly, GitHub user dhvar’s dateparse library, which is also used as a running example in OSS-Fuzz-Gen’s [9] experimental from-scratch harnessing feature (Section 7.10). Secondly, nine other libraries chosen randomly<sup>2</sup> from the package catalog of Clib, a “package manager for the C programming language” [92], [93]. All libraries can be seen Table 5.1, along with their descriptions.

**Table 5.1.:** The benchmark project corpus. Each project name links to its corresponding GitHub repository. Each is followed by a short description and its GitHub stars count, as of July 18th, 2025.

Project	Description	Stars	SLOC
<a href="#">dvhar/dateparse</a>	A library that allows parsing dates without knowing the format in advance.	2	2272
<a href="#">clibs/buffer</a>	A string manipulation library.	204	354
<a href="#">jwerle/libbeaufort</a>	A library implementation of the Beaufort cipher [94].	13	321

<sup>1</sup><https://github.com/kchousos/OverHAuL/blob/master/benchmarks/benchmark.sh>

<sup>2</sup>From the subset of libraries that do not have exotic external dependencies, like the X11 development toolchain.

Project	Description	Stars	SLOC
<a href="#">jwerle/libbacon</a>	A library implementation of the Baconian cipher [95].	8	191
<a href="#">jwerle/chfreq.c</a>	A library for computing the character frequency in a string.	5	55
<a href="#">jwerle/progress.c</a>	A library for displaying progress bars in the terminal.	76	357
<a href="#">willemc/cbuffer</a>	A circular buffer implementation.	261	170
<a href="#">willemc/torrent-reader</a>	A torrent-file reader library.	6	294
<a href="#">orangeduck/mpc</a>	A type-generic parser combinator library.	2,753	3632
<a href="#">h2non/semver.c</a>	A semantic version v2.0 parsing and rendering library [96].	190	608

### 5.1.1. Local Benchmarking

To run the benchmark locally, one would need to follow the installation instructions in Section 3.4 and then execute the benchmarking script, like so:

```
$ ./benchmarks/benchmark.sh
```

The cloned repositories with their corresponding harnesses will then be located in a subdirectory of `benchmark_results`, which will have the name format of `mini__<timestamp>__ReAct__<llm-model>__<max-exec-time>__<iter-budget>`. “Mini” corresponds to the benchmark project corpus described above, since a 30-project corpus was initially created and is now coined as “full” benchmark. Both the mini and full benchmarks are located in `benchmarks/repos.txt` and `benchmarks/repos-mini.txt` respectively. To execute the benchmark for the “full” corpus, users can add the `-b full` flag in the script’s invocation. Also, the LLM model used can be defined with the `-m` command-line flag.

738

## 6. Results

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OverHAuL was evaluated through the experimental benchmark (Section 5.1) from 6th of June, 2025 to 18th of July, 2025, using OpenAI’s gpt-4.1-mini model [97]. For these runs, each OverHAuL execution was configured with a 5 minute harness execution timeout and an iteration budget of 10. Each benchmark run was executed as a GitHub Actions workflow, and the result directory (described in Section 5.1.1) for each is available as a downloadable artifact in the corresponding GitHub Actions entry. In Figure 6.1, the results of these benchmark runs are showcased.

OverHAuL Benchmark Results

Project	dateparse	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
	buffer	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
	libbeaufort	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	libbacon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	chfreq.c	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	progress.c	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	cbuffer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	torrent-reader	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	mpc	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
	semver.c	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
		16351915455	16173765146	16172832307	16168470166	16163792321	16154019170	16149060489	16097203944
		GitHub Actions Benchmark Run							

**Figure 6.1.:** The benchmark results for OverHAuL are illustrated with the y-axis depicting the ten-project corpus outlined in Section 5.1. The x-axis represents the various benchmark runs. Each label constitutes a unique hash identifier corresponding to a specific GitHub Actions workflow run, which can be accessed at <https://github.com/kchousos/OverHAuL/actions/runs/HASH>. An overview of all benchmark runs is available at <https://github.com/kchousos/OverHAuL/actions/workflows/benchmarks.yml>. In this matrix, a green/1 block indicates that OverHAuL successfully generated a new harness for the project and was able to find a crash input. On the other hand, an orange/0 block indicates that while a compilable harness was produced, no crash input was found within the five-minute execution period. Importantly, there are no red/-1 blocks, which would indicate cases where a compilable harness could not be generated.

## 6.1. Answers to RQs

We can deduce the following facts from Figure 6.1: Firstly, OverHAuL has a very high success rate in finding crash inputs for the given programs, specifically one of 92.5%. Secondly, although according strictly to these results OverHAuL never generates an un-compilable harness, we can err on the side of caution and infer that OverHAuL not being able to generate a compilable harness is a rare occurrence. These conclusions can safely answer RQ1 with a resounding yes.

From sampling OverHAuL’s generated harnesses, the answer to RQ2 remains unclear. Most of the time, the fuzz targets that are produced are understandable and similar to something a software engineer might program. Take for example Listing 6.1. Nonetheless, sometimes generated harnesses contain usage of inexplicable or arbitrary constants and peculiar control flow checks. This makes them harder to understand and quite possibly incorrect in many cases, thus diverging from seeming human-written. RQ2’s answer remains an unclear “it depends”, given the variance in OverHAuL’s results.

In exploring the utilization of LLMs, two critical dimensions warrant examination: the selection of the LLM model itself and the prompting techniques employed. Within the context of model selection, all benchmark tests conducted on GitHub’s infrastructure utilized OpenAI’s gpt-4.1-mini. Additionally, early local testing involved gpt-4.1, gpt-4o, gpt-4, and gpt-3.5-turbo. The results indicate that both gpt-4.1 and gpt-4.1-mini demonstrated comparable positive outcomes, while gpt-4o produced semi-average results. In contrast, gpt-4 and gpt-3.5-turbo exhibited significantly poorer performance, averaging approximately 2 out of 10 successfully harnessed projects per benchmark run. For these reasons, subpar-performing models were rejected early in development. This underscores the considerable impact that the size and capabilities of the underlying LLM model have on OverHAuL’s effectiveness. Consequently, gpt-4o emerges as a contemporary cut-off point in LLM development concerning OverHAuL’s performance, suggesting that advancements in LLM technologies will likely enhance OverHAuL’s capabilities rapidly.

Regarding the prompting techniques adopted, ReAct prompting has yielded the most favorable outcomes in the current version of OverHAuL [51]. As detailed in Appendix A, both zero-shot prompting and Chain-of-Thought (COT) prompting [48] produced similarly unsatisfactory results. A primary challenge in automatic harness generation is ensuring that the generated harness aligns with real-world conditions, particularly in terms of compilation success and effective runtime behavior. This alignment can only be validated through LLM–environment interaction, i.e. within agentic workflows [98]. Furthermore, the superior results associated with ReAct prompting can be attributed to its inherent capacity for more sophisticated code exploration.

In summary, the response to RQ3 comes to be that ongoing advancements in LLM models will enable systems like OverHAuL to generate increasingly effective outcomes. Additionally, architectures that incorporate agentic modules capable of environment assessment and feedback gathering will surpass more traditional applications of LLMs, particularly in the domain of automatic fuzzing.

786 Throughout the development of OverHAuL and its various iterations, numerous programming  
787 techniques were assessed in pursuit of answering RQ4 (Appendix [A](#)). Simple source code  
788 concatenation and its subsequent injection into LLM prompts revealed significant limitations,  
789 primarily due to the constraints of context windows. Conversely, the usage of tools capable  
790 of retrieving file contents marked a meaningful advancement. Nonetheless, this approach still  
791 encountered challenges, such as inaccessible code blocks and exploration that lacked semantic  
792 relevance. In response to these difficulties, the implementation of a function-level vector store  
793 functioning as a codebase oracle is proposed as a highly scalable solution. This strategy not  
794 only enhances the organization of larger files but also accommodates expanding project sizes,  
795 facilitating more semantically meaningful code examination.

---

**Listing 6.1** Sample harness for dateparse, generated by OverHAuL.

---

```
1  #include <stddef.h>
2  #include <stdint.h>
3  #include <string.h>
4  #include <stdlib.h>
5  #include "dateparse.h"
6
7  // No artificial size limit to allow fuzzer to explore full input size for boundaries
8
9  int LLVMFuzzerTestOneInput(const uint8_t *data, size_t size) {
10     // Allocate buffer with extra byte for null termination
11     char *input_str = (char *)malloc(size + 1);
12     if (!input_str) {
13         return 0;
14     }
15
16     memcpy(input_str, data, size);
17     input_str[size] = '\0';
18
19     date_t parsed_date = 0;
20     int offset = 0;
21
22     // Array of string lengths targeting boundary conditions (including 0 = internal strlen)
23     size_t test_lens[] = {0, size, size > 0 ? size - 1 : 0, 12, 13, 14};
24
25     for (size_t i = 0; i < sizeof(test_lens) / sizeof(test_lens[0]); i++) {
26         size_t len = test_lens[i];
27         if (len <= size) {
28             dateparse(input_str, &parsed_date, &offset, (int)len);
29         }
30     }
31
32     free(input_str);
33     return 0;
34 }
```

---

## 796 7. Related work

797 Automated testing, automated fuzzing and automated harness creation have a long research  
798 history. Still, a lot of ground remains to be covered until true automation of these tasks is  
799 achieved. Until the introduction of transformers [37] and the 2020’s boom of commercial  
800 GPTs [46], automation regarding testing and fuzzing was mainly attempted through static  
801 and dynamic program analysis methods. These approaches are still utilized, but the fuzzing  
802 community has shifted almost entirely to researching the incorporation and employment of  
803 LLMs in the last half decade [9]–[12], [66], [99]–[103]. The following works stand out as the  
804 most notable in the field.

### 805 7.1. KLEE

806 KLEE [104] is a seminal and widely cited symbolic execution engine introduced in 2008 by  
807 Cadar et al. It was designed to automatically generate high-coverage test cases for programs  
808 written in C, using symbolic execution to systematically explore the control flow of a program.  
809 KLEE operates on the LLVM [31] bytecode representation of programs, allowing it to be applied  
810 to a wide range of C programs compiled to the LLVM intermediate representation.

811 Instead of executing a program on concrete inputs, KLEE performs symbolic execution—that is,  
812 it runs the program on symbolic inputs, which represent all possible values simultaneously. At  
813 each conditional branch, KLEE explores both paths by forking the execution and accumulating  
814 path constraints (i.e., logical conditions on input variables) along each path. This enables it  
815 to traverse many feasible execution paths in the program, including corner cases that may be  
816 difficult to reach through random testing or manual test creation.

817 When an execution path reaches a terminal state (e.g., a program exit, an assertion failure,  
818 or a segmentation fault), KLEE uses a constraint solver to compute concrete input values  
819 that satisfy the accumulated constraints for that path. These values form a test case that will  
820 deterministically drive the program down that specific path when executed concretely.

### 821 7.2. IRIS

822 IRIS [99] is a 2025 open-source neurosymbolic system for static vulnerability analysis. Given  
823 a codebase and a list of user-specified Common Weakness Enumerations (CWEs), it analyzes  
824 source code to identify paths that may correspond to known vulnerability classes. IRIS combines

825 symbolic analysis—such as control- and data-flow reasoning—with neural models trained to  
826 generalize over code patterns. It outputs candidate vulnerable paths along with explanations  
827 and CWE references. The system operates on full repositories and supports extensible CWE  
828 definitions.

### 829 7.3. FUDGE

830 FUDGE [12] is a closed-source tool, made by Google, for automatic harness generation of  
831 C and C++ projects based on existing client code. It was used in conjunction with and in  
832 the improvement of Google’s OSS-Fuzz [67] (Section 7.9). Being deployed inside Google’s  
833 infrastructure, FUDGE continuously examines Google’s internal code repository, searching for  
834 code that uses external libraries in a meaningful and “fuzzable” way (i.e. predominantly for  
835 parsing). If found, such code is *sliced* [105] based on its Abstract Syntax Tree (AST) using LLVM’s  
836 Clang tool [31]. The above process results in a set of abstracted mostly-self-contained code  
837 snippets that make use of a library’s calls and/or API. These snippets are later *synthesized* into  
838 the body of a fuzz driver, with variables being replaced and the fuzz input being utilized. Each  
839 is then injected in an LLVMFuzzerTestOneInput function and finalized as a fuzzing harness. A  
840 building and evaluation phase follows for each harness, where they are executed and examined.  
841 Every passing harness along with its evaluation results is stored in FUDGE’s database, reachable  
842 to the user through a custom web-based UI.

### 843 7.4. UTopia

844 UTopia [10] (stylized UTOPIA) is another open-source automatic harness generation framework.  
845 Aside from the library code, It operates solely on user-provided unit tests since, according to  
846 Jeong et al. [10], they are a resource of complete and correct API usage examples containing  
847 working library set-ups and tear-downs. Additionally, each of them are already close to a fuzz  
848 target, in the sense that they already examine a single and self-contained API usage pattern.  
849 Each generated harness follows the same data flow of the originating unit test. Static analysis is  
850 employed to figure out what fuzz input placement would yield the most results. It is also utilized  
851 in abstracting the tests away from the syntactical differences between testing frameworks, along  
852 with slicing and AST traversing using Clang.

### 853 7.5. FuzzGen

854 Another project of Google is FuzzGen [11], this time open-source. Like FUDGE, it leverages  
855 existing client code of the target library to create fuzz targets for it. FuzzGen uses whole-system  
856 analysis, through which it creates an *Abstract API Dependence Graph* (A<sup>2</sup>DG). It uses the latter  
857 to automatically generate LibFuzzer-compatible harnesses. For FuzzGen to work, the user needs  
858 to provide both client code and/or tests for the API and the API library’s source code as well.



FuzzGen uses the client code to infer the *correct usage* of the API and not its general structure, in contrast to FUDGE. FuzzGen’s workflow can be divided into three phases: 1. *API usage inference*. By consuming and analyzing client code and tests that concern the library under test, FuzzGen recognizes which functions belong to the library and learns its correct API usage patterns. This process is done with the help of Clang. To test if a function is actually a part of the library, a sample program is created that uses it. If the program compiles successfully, then the function is indeed a valid API call. 2. *A<sup>2</sup>DG construction mechanism*. For all the existing API calls, FuzzGen builds an A<sup>2</sup>DG to record the API usages and infers its intended structure. After completion, this directed graph contains all the valid API call sequences found in the client code corpus. It is built in a two-step process: First, many smaller A<sup>2</sup>DGs are created, one for each root function per client code snippet. Once such graphs have been created for all the available client code instances, they are combined to formulate the master A<sup>2</sup>DG. This graph can be seen as a template for correct usage of the library. 3. *Fuzzer generator*. Through the A<sup>2</sup>DG, a fuzzing harness is created. Contrary to FUDGE, FuzzGen does not create multiple “simple” harnesses but a single complex one with the goal of covering the whole A<sup>2</sup>DG. In other words, while FUDGE fuzzes a single API call at a time, FuzzGen’s result is a single harness that tries to fuzz the given library all at once through complex API usage.

## 7.6. IntelliGen

IntelliGen [106] is a system for automatically synthesizing fuzz drivers by statically identifying potentially vulnerable entry-point functions within C projects. Implemented using LLVM [31], IntelliGen focuses on Improving fuzzing efficiency by targeting code more likely to contain memory safety issues, rather than exhaustively fuzzing all available functions.

The system comprises two main components: the *Entry Function Locator* and the *Fuzz Driver Synthesizer*. The Entry Function Locator analyzes the project’s AST and classifies functions based on heuristics that indicate vulnerability. These include pointer dereferencing, calls to memory-related functions (e.g., `memcpy`, `memset`), and invocation of other internal functions. Functions that score highly on these metrics are prioritized for fuzz driver generation. The guiding insight is that entry points with fewer argument checks and more direct memory operations expose more useful program logic for fuzz testing.

The Fuzz Driver Synthesizer then generates harnesses for these entry points. For each target function, it synthesizes an `LLVMFuzzerTestOneInput` function that invokes the target with arguments derived from the fuzz input. This process involves inferring argument types from the source code and ensuring that runtime behavior does not violate memory safety—thus avoiding invalid inputs that would cause crashes unrelated to genuine bugs.

IntelliGen stands out by integrating static vulnerability estimation into the driver generation pipeline. Compared to prior tools like FuzzGen and FUDGE, it uses a more targeted, heuristic-based selection of functions, increasing the likelihood that fuzzing will exercise meaningful and vulnerable code paths.

## 7.7. CKGFuzzer

CKGFuzzer [107] is a fuzzing framework designed to automate the generation of effective fuzz drivers for C/C++ libraries by leveraging static analysis and large language models. Its workflow begins by parsing the target project along with any associated library APIs to construct a code knowledge graph. This involves two primary steps: first, parsing the AST, and second, performing inter-procedural program analysis. Through this process, CKGFuzzer extracts essential program elements such as data structures, function signatures, function implementations, and call relationships.

Using the knowledge graph, CKGFuzzer then identifies and queries meaningful API combinations, focusing on those that are either frequently invoked together or exhibit functional similarity. It generates candidate fuzz drivers for these combinations and attempts to compile them. Any compilation errors encountered during this phase are automatically repaired using heuristics and domain knowledge. A dynamically updated knowledge base, constructed from prior library usage patterns, guides both the generation and repair processes.

Once the drivers are successfully compiled, CKGFuzzer executes them while monitoring code coverage at the file level. It uses coverage feedback to iteratively mutate underperforming API combinations, refining them until new execution paths are discovered or a preset mutation budget is exhausted.

Finally, any crashes triggered during fuzzing are subjected to a reasoning process based on chain-of-thought prompting (Section 2.2.2). To help determine their severity and root cause, CKGFuzzer consults an LLM-generated knowledge base containing real-world examples of vulnerabilities mapped to known CWE entries.

## 7.8. PromptFuzz

PromptFuzz [108] constitutes a framework for automatically generating fuzz drivers using LLMs, with a novel focus on *prompt mutation* to improve coverage. Its aim is to explore more of the API surface with each prompt iteration. It is implemented in Rust and targets C libraries.

The workflow begins with the random selection of API functions, extracted from header file declarations. These functions are used to construct initial prompts that instruct the LLM to generate a simple program utilizing the API. Each generated program is compiled, executed, and monitored for code coverage. Programs that fail to compile or violate runtime checks (e.g. sanitizers) are discarded.

A key innovation in PromptFuzz is *coverage-guided prompt mutation*. Instead of mutating generated code directly, PromptFuzz mutates the LLM prompts—selecting new combinations of API functions to target unexplored code paths. This process is guided by a *power scheduling* strategy that prioritizes underused or promising API functions based on feedback from previous runs.

933 Once an effective program is produced, it is transformed into a fuzz driver by replacing constants  
934 and arguments with variables derived from the fuzzer input. Multiple such drivers are embedded  
935 into a single harness, where the input determines which program variant to execute, typically  
936 via a case-switch construct.

## 937 7.9. OSS-Fuzz

938 OSS-Fuzz [67], [109] is a continuous, scalable and distributed cloud fuzzing solution for critical  
939 and prominent open-source projects. Developers of such software can submit their projects  
940 to OSS-Fuzz’s platform, where its harnesses are built and constantly executed. This results in  
941 multiple bug findings that are later disclosed to the primary developers and are later patched.

942 OSS-Fuzz started operating in 2016, an initiative in response to the Heartbleed vulnerability  
943 [22], [23], [25]. Its hope is that through more extensive fuzzing such errors could be caught  
944 and corrected before having the chance to be exploited and thus disrupt the public digital  
945 infrastructure. So far, it has helped uncover over 10,000 security vulnerabilities and 36,000  
946 bugs across more than 1,000 projects, significantly enhancing the quality and security of major  
947 software like Chrome, OpenSSL, and Systemd.

948 A project that’s part of OSS-Fuzz must have been configured as a ClusterFuzz [110] project.  
949 ClusterFuzz is the fuzzing infrastructure that OSS-Fuzz uses under the hood and depends on  
950 Google Cloud Platform services, although it is possible to host it locally. Such an integration  
951 requires setting up a build pipeline, fuzzing jobs and expects a Google Developer account. Results  
952 are accessible through a web interface. ClusterFuzz, and by extension OSS-Fuzz, supports fuzzing  
953 through LibFuzzer, AFL++, Honggfuzz and FuzzTest—successor to Centipede— with the last two  
954 being Google projects [19], [30], [111], [112]. C, C++, Rust, Go, Python and Java/JVM projects  
955 are supported.

## 956 7.10. OSS-Fuzz-Gen

957 OSS-Fuzz-Gen (OFG) [9], [113] is Google’s current state-of-the-art project regarding automatic  
958 harness generation through LLMs. It’s purpose is to improve the fuzzing infrastructure of open-  
959 source projects that are already integrated into OSS-Fuzz. Given such a project, OSS-Fuzz-Gen  
960 uses its preexisting fuzzing harnesses and modifies them to produce new ones. Its architecture  
961 can be described as follows:

- 962 1. With an OSS-Fuzz project’s GitHub repository link, OSS-Fuzz-Gen iterates through a  
963 set of predefined build templates and generates potential build scripts for the project’s  
964 harnesses.
- 965 2. If any of them succeed they are once again compiled, this time through fuzz-introspector  
966 [114]. The latter constitutes a static analysis tool, with fuzzer developers specifically in  
967 mind.

- 968 3. Build results, old harness and fuzz-introspector report are included in a template-generated  
969 prompt, through which an LLM is called to generate a new harness.  
970 4. The newly generated fuzz target is compiled and if it is done so successfully it begins  
971 execution inside OSS-Fuzz’s infrastructure.

972 This method proves to be meaningful, with code coverage in fuzz campaigns increasing thanks  
973 to the new generated fuzz drivers. In the case of the tinysql2 project [115], line coverage went  
974 from 38% to 69% without any manual interventions [113].

975 In 2024, OSS-Fuzz-Gen introduced an experimental feature for generating harnesses in previ-  
976 ously unfuzzed projects [116]. The code for this feature resides in the `experimental/from_scratch`  
977 directory of the project’s GitHub repository [9], with the latest known working commit being  
978 171aac2 and the latest overall commit being four months ago.

## 979 7.11. AutoGen

980 AutoGen [66] is a closed-source tool that generates new fuzzing harnesses, given only the  
981 library code and documentation. The user specifies the function for which a harness is to be  
982 generated. AutoGen gathers information for this function—such as the function body, used  
983 header files, function calling examples—from the source code and documentation. Through  
984 specific prompt templates containing the above information, an LLM is tasked with generating  
985 a new fuzz driver, while another is tasked with generating a compilation command for said  
986 driver. If the compilation fails, both LLMs are called again to fix the problem, whether it was on  
987 the driver’s or command’s side. This loop iterates until a predefined maximum value or until a  
988 fuzz driver is successfully generated and compiled. If the latter is the case, it is then executed.  
989 If execution errors exist, the LLM responsible for the driver generation is used to correct them.  
990 If not, the pipeline has terminated and a new fuzz driver has been successfully generated.

## 991 7.12. Differences

992 OverHAuL differs, in some way, with each of the aforementioned works in Chapter 7. Firstly,  
993 although KLEE and IRIS [99], [104] tackle the problem of automated testing and both IRIS and  
994 OverHAuL can be considered neurosymbolic AI tools, the similarities end there. None of them  
995 utilize LLMs the same way we do—with KLEE not utilizing them by default, as it precedes them  
996 chronologically—and neither are automating any part of the fuzzing process.

997 When it comes to FUDGE, FuzzGen and UTopia [10]–[12], all three depend on and demand  
998 existing client code and/or unit tests. On the other hand, OverHAuL requires only the bare  
999 minimum: the library code itself. Another point of difference is that in contrast with OverHAuL,  
1000 these tools operate in a linear fashion. No feedback is produced or used in any step and any  
1001 point failure results in the termination of the entire run.

1002 OverHAuL challenges a common principle of these tools, stated explicitly in FUDGE’s paper  
1003 [12]: “Choosing a suitable fuzz target (still) requires a human”. OverHAuL chooses to let the  
1004 LLM, instead of the user, explore the available functions and choose one to target in its fuzz  
1005 driver.

1006 OSS-Fuzz-Gen [9] can be considered a close counterpart of OverHAuL, and in some ways it  
1007 is. A lot of inspiration was gathered from it, like for example the inclusion of static analysis  
1008 and its usage in informing the LLM. Yet, OSS-Fuzz-Gen has a number of disadvantages that  
1009 make it in some cases an inferior option. For one, OFG is tightly coupled with the OSS-Fuzz  
1010 platform [67], which even on its own creates a plethora of issues for the common developer.  
1011 To integrate their project into OSS-Fuzz, they would need to: Transform it into a ClusterFuzz  
1012 project [110] and take time to write harnesses for it. Even if these prerequisites are carried  
1013 out, it probably would not be enough. Per OSS-Fuzz’s documentation [109]: “To be accepted to  
1014 OSS-Fuzz, an open-source project must have a significant user base and/or be critical to the  
1015 global IT infrastructure”. This means that OSS-Fuzz is a viable option only for a small minority of  
1016 open-source developers and maintainers. One countermeasure of the above shortcoming would  
1017 be for a developer to run OSS-Fuzz-Gen locally. This unfortunately proves to be an arduous task.  
1018 As it is not meant to be used standalone, OFG is not packaged in the form of a self-contained  
1019 application. This makes it hard to setup and difficult to use interactively. Like in the case of  
1020 FUDGE, OFG’s actions are performed linearly. No feedback is utilized nor is there graceful  
1021 error handling in the case of a step’s failure. Even in the case of the experimental feature for  
1022 bootstrapping unfuzzed projects, OFG’s performance varies heavily. During experimentation, a  
1023 lot of generated harnesses were still wrapped either in Markdown backticks or `<code>` tags,  
1024 or were accompanied with explanations inside the generated .c source file. Even if code  
1025 was formatted correctly, in many cases it missed necessary headers for compilation or used  
1026 undeclared functions.

1027 Lastly, the closest counterpart to OverHAuL is AutoGen [66]. Their similarity stands in the  
1028 implementation of a feedback loop between LLM and generated harness. However, most other  
1029 implementation decisions remain distinct. One difference regards the fuzzed function. While  
1030 AutoGen requires a target function to be specified by the user in which it narrows during its  
1031 whole run, OverHAuL delegates this to the LLM, letting it explore the codebase and decide by  
1032 itself the best candidate. Another difference lies in the need—and the lack of—of documentation.  
1033 While AutoGen requires it to gather information for the given function, OverHAuL leans into the  
1034 role of a developer by reading the related code and comments and thus avoiding any mismatches  
1035 between documentation and code. Finally, the LLMs’ input is built based on predefined prompt  
1036 templates, a technique also present in OSS-Fuzz-Gen. OverHAuL operates one abstraction level  
1037 higher, leveraging DSPy [79] for programming instead of prompting the LLMs used.

1038 In conclusion, OverHAuL constitutes an *open-source* tool that offers new functionality by  
1039 offering a straightforward installation process, packaged as a self-contained Python package  
1040 with minimal external dependencies. It also introduces novel approaches compared to previous  
1041 work by

1042 1. Implementing a feedback mechanism between harness generation, compilation, and

- 1043        evaluation phases,
- 1044        2. Using autonomous ReAct agents capable of codebase exploration,
- 1045        3. Leveraging a vector store for code consumption and retrieval.

## 8. Discussion

As discussed in Section Chapter 6, the capabilities and effectiveness of OverHAuL are closely tied to the choice of the underlying large language model. OverHAuL’s modular architecture ensures that advances in LLM research will directly enhance its performance. Each release of a new, more capable model can be readily integrated, thereby amplifying OverHAuL’s effectiveness without the need for substantial redesign.

A noteworthy consideration in our benchmarking setup is the possibility that some of the open-source libraries evaluated may have been included in the LLM’s training data. This introduces a risk of overestimating OverHAuL’s performance on code that is unseen or proprietary. Results for closed-source or less widely available libraries could therefore be weaker. Nonetheless, this potential limitation can theoretically be addressed through targeted fine-tuning of the LLM [117], [118].

### 8.1. Threats to Validity

Our evaluation of OverHAuL was conducted on ten relatively obscure open-source C libraries representing a range of application domains and functionalities. While this selection reduces the likelihood that these projects were used in LLM training and thus minimizes potential bias, it remains uncertain how transferable our results are to larger, more complex, or structurally different codebases. Factors such as varying design paradigms, architectural patterns, or real-world deployment contexts may pose new challenges for OverHAuL’s scalability and effectiveness.

Additionally, the risk that LLMs could hallucinate constitutes an internal threat to validity. Such hallucinations may require multiple attempts or occasional manual adjustments to produce valid and useful fuzz drivers. However, because LLMs—and thus OverHAuL—operate in a non-deterministic manner, it is possible to rerun the process and obtain alternative results. The inherent stochasticity of the underlying LLMs thus allows users to recover from initial failures, ensuring that the impact of hallucinations remains limited to efficiency rather than undermining the core applicability of the approach.

In summary, while our findings demonstrate the potential of OverHAuL, they also highlight important limitations and directions for future work, especially in improving robustness and evaluating performance across a broader spectrum of software projects.

## 9. Future Work

The prototype implementation of OverHAuL offers a compelling demonstration of its potential to automate the fuzzing process for open-source libraries, providing tangible benefits to developers and maintainers alike. This initial version successfully validates the core design principles underpinning OverHAuL, showcasing its ability to streamline and enhance the software testing workflow through automated generation of fuzz drivers using large language models. Nevertheless, while these foundational capabilities lay a solid groundwork, numerous avenues exist for further expansion, refinement, and rigorous evaluation to fully realize the tool’s potential and adapt to evolving challenges in software quality assurance.

### 9.1. Enhancements to Core Features

Enhancing OverHAuL’s core functionality represents a primary direction for future development. First, expanding support to encompass a wider array of build systems commonly employed in C and C++ projects—such as GNU Make, CMake, Meson, and Ninja [74], [75], [119], [120]—would significantly broaden the scope of libraries amenable to automated fuzzing using OverHAuL. This advancement would enable OverHAuL to scale effectively and be applied to larger, more complex codebases, thereby increasing its practical utility and impact.

Second, integrating additional fuzzing engines beyond LibFuzzer stands out as a strategic enhancement. Incorporation of widely adopted fuzzers like AFL++ [30] could diversify the fuzzing strategies available to OverHAuL, while exploring more experimental tools such as GraphFuzz [101] may pioneer specialized approaches for certain code patterns or architectures. Multi-engine support would also facilitate extending language coverage, for instance by incorporating fuzzers tailored to other programming ecosystems—for example, Google’s Atheris for Python projects [121]. Such versatility would position OverHAuL as a more universal fuzzing automation platform.

Third, the evaluation component of OverHAuL presents an opportunity for refinement through more sophisticated analysis techniques. Beyond the current criteria, incorporating dynamic metrics such as differential code coverage tracking between generated fuzz harnesses would yield deeper insights into test quality and coverage completeness. This quantitative evaluation could guide iterative improvements in fuzz driver generation and overall testing effectiveness.

Finally, OverHAuL’s methodology could be extended to leverage existing client codebases and unit tests in addition to the library source code itself, resources that for now OverHAuL leaves untapped. Inspired by approaches like those found in FUDGE and FuzzGen [11], [12], this



enhancement would enable the tool to exploit programmer-written usage scenarios as seeds or contexts, potentially generating more meaningful and targeted fuzz inputs. Incorporating these richer information sources would likely improve the efficacy of fuzzing campaigns and uncover subtler bugs.

## 9.2. Experimentation with Large Language Models and Data Representation

OverHAuL’s reliance on large language models (LLMs) invites comprehensive experimentation with different providers and architectures to assess their comparative strengths and limitations. Conducting empirical evaluations across leading models—such as OpenAI’s o1 and o3 families and Anthropic’s Claude Opus 4—will provide valuable insights into their capabilities, cost-efficiency, and suitability for fuzz driver synthesis. Additionally, specialized code-focused LLMs, including generative and fill-in models like Codex-1 and CodeGen [54]–[56], merit exploration due to their targeted optimization for source code generation and understanding.

Another dimension worthy of investigation concerns the granularity of code chunking employed during the given project’s code processing stage. Whereas the current approach partitions code at the function level, experimenting with more nuanced segmentation strategies—such as splitting per step inside a function, as a finer-grained technique—could improve the semantic coherence of stored representations and enhance retrieval relevance during fuzz driver generation. This line of inquiry has the potential to optimize model input preparation and ultimately improve output quality.

## 9.3. Comprehensive Evaluation and Benchmarking

To thoroughly establish OverHAuL’s effectiveness, extensive large-scale evaluation beyond the initial 10-project corpus is imperative. Applying the tool to repositories indexed in the clib package manager [92], which encompasses hundreds of C libraries, would test scalability and robustness across diverse real-world settings. Such a broad benchmark would also enable systematic comparisons against state-of-the-art automated fuzzing frameworks like OSS-Fuzz-Gen and AutoGen, elucidating OverHAuL’s relative strengths and identifying areas for improvement [9], [66].

Complementing broad benchmarking, detailed ablation and matrix studies dissecting the contributions of individual pipeline components and algorithmic choices will yield critical insights into what drives OverHAuL’s performance. Understanding the impact of each module will guide targeted optimizations and support evidence-based design decisions.

Furthermore, an economic analysis exploring resource consumption—such as API token usage and associated monetary costs—relative to fuzzing effectiveness would be valuable for assess-

1142 ing the practical viability of integrating LLM-based fuzz driver generation into continuous  
1143 integration processes.

## 1144 **9.4. Practical Deployment and Community Engagement**

1145 From a usability perspective, embedding OverHAuL within a GitHub Actions workflow repre-  
1146 sents a practical and impactful enhancement, enabling seamless integration with developers’  
1147 existing toolchains and continuous integration pipelines. This would promote wider adoption by  
1148 reducing barriers to entry and fostering real-time feedback during code development cycles.

1149 Additionally, establishing a mechanism to generate and submit automated pull requests (PRs) to  
1150 the maintainers of fuzzed libraries—highlighting detected bugs and proposing patches—would  
1151 not only validate OverHAuL’s findings but also contribute tangible improvements to open-  
1152 source software quality. This collaborative feedback loop epitomizes the symbiosis between  
1153 automated testing tools and the open-source community. As an initial step, developing targeted  
1154 PRs for the projects where bugs were discovered during OverHAuL’s development would help  
1155 facilitate practical follow-up and improvements.

## 1156 **10. Conclusion**

1157 Recap Performed a literature review of similar projects. Presented the algorithm *and* the  
1158 implementation.

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## A. Abandoned Techniques

During its development, OverHAuL went through several iterations. A number of approaches were implemented and evaluated, with some being replaced for better alternatives. These are:

### 1. One-shot harness generation

Before the iterative feedback loop (Section 3.2.1) was implemented, OverHAuL attempted to operate in a straightforward pipeline, with just a “generator” agent being tasked to generate the harness. This meant that at either the compilation step or evaluation step, any failure resulted in the execution being terminated. This approach put too much responsibility in the response of a single LLM query, with results more often than not being unsatisfactory.

### 2. Chain-of-Thought LLM instances

The current implementation of ReAct agents has effectively supplanted the less effective Chain of Thought (COT) LLM modules [48]. This shift underscores a critical realization in the harness generation process: the primary challenge lies not in the creation of the harness itself, but rather in the necessity for real-time feedback during execution. This is the reason why first employing COT prompting offered limited observed improvements.

COT techniques are particularly advantageous when the task assigned to the LLM demands a more reflective, in-depth analysis. However, when it comes to tasks such as knowledge extraction from a codebase oracle and taking live feedback from the environment into consideration, ReAct agents demonstrate greater efficiency and effectiveness.

### 3. Source code concatenation

Initially, there was no implementation of a codebase oracle. Instead, the LLM agents operated with a Python string that contained a concatenation of all the collected source code. While this method proved effective for smaller and simpler projects, it encountered significant limitations when applied to more complex codebases. The primary challenge was the excessive consumption of the LLM’s context window, which hindered its ability to process and analyze larger codebases effectively. As a result, this approach became increasingly unsustainable as project complexity grew, underscoring the need for a more robust solution.

### 4. {index, read}\_tool usage for ReAct agents

The predecessor of the oracle comprised a dual-system approach for code exploration, integrating the index\_tool and the read\_tool. The index\_tool offered the LLM agent

1493 a structured JSON object that delineated the project’s architecture, including all relevant  
1494 file paths. On the other hand, the `read_tool` required a file path as input and returned the  
1495 file’s content, albeit truncated to a maximum of 4000 characters. While this methodology  
1496 presented an improvement in scalability over earlier systems, several limitations persisted.

1497 Firstly, the LLM was constrained to searching through the codebase strictly in file-specific  
1498 terms, which limited its efficacy in understanding the broader context of code relationships.  
1499 Furthermore, the imposed character limit on the `read_tool` meant that certain portions  
1500 of the codebase remained inaccessible, impeding the agent’s analytical capabilities. Even  
1501 if this character limit were to be lifted, the resultant output would still occupy a significant  
1502 portion of the context window, particularly in larger and more intricate projects. As such,  
1503 while this approach offered advancements in code exploration, it still fell short.

## B. DSPy Custom Signatures

```

1  class GenerateHarness(dspy.Signature):
2      """
3      You are an experienced C/C++ security testing engineer. You must write a
4      libFuzzer-compatible `int LLVMFuzzerTestOneInput(const uint8_t *data, size_t
5      size)` harness for a function of the given C project. Your goal is for the
6      harness to be ready for compilation and for it to find successfully a bug in
7      the function-under-test. Write verbose (within reason) and helpful comments
8      on each step/decision you take/make, especially if you use "weird" constants
9      or values that have something to do with the project.
10
11     You have access to a rag_tool, which contains a vector store of
12     function-level chunks of the project. Use it to write better harnesses. Keep
13     in mind that it can only reply with function chunks, do not ask it to
14     combine stuff.
15
16     The rag_tool does not store any information on which lines the functions
17     are. So do not ask questions based on lines.
18
19     Make sure that you only fuzz an existing function. You will know that a
20     functions exists when the rag_tool returns to you its signature and body.
21     """
22
23     static: str = dspy.InputField(
24         desc="Output of static analysis tools for the project. If you find it
25         helpful, write your harness so that it leverages some of the potential
26         vulnerabilities described below. "
27     )
28     new_harness: str = dspy.OutputField(
29         desc="C code for a libFuzzer-compatible harness. Output only the C
30         code, **DO NOT format it in a markdown code cell with backticks**, so
31         that it will be ready for compilation.
32
33         <important>
34
35         Add **all** the necessary includes, either project-specific or standard

```

```

36     libraries like <string.h>, <stdint.h> and <stdlib.h>. Also include any
37     header files that are part of the project and are probably useful. Most
38     projects have a header file with the same name as the project at the
39     root.
40
41     **The function to be fuzzed absolutely must be part of the source
42     code**, do not write a harness for your own functions or speculate about
43     existing ones. You must be sure that the function that is fuzzed exists
44     in the source code. Use your rag tool to query the source code.
45
46     Do not try to fuzz functions of the project that are static, since they
47     are only visible in the file that they were declared. Choose other
48     user-facing functions instead.
49
50     </important>
51
52     **Do not truncate the input to a smaller size than the original**,
53     e.g. for avoiding large stack usage or to avoid excessive buffers. Opt
54     to using the heap when possible to increase the chance of exposing
55     memory errors of the library, e.g. mmap instead of declaring
56     buf[1024]. Any edge cases should be handled by the library itself, not
57     the harness. On the other hand, do not write code that will most
58     probably crash irregardless of the library under test. The point is for
59     a function of the library under test to crash, not the harness
60     itself. Use and take advantage of any custom structs that the library
61     declares.
62
63     Do not copy function declarations inside the harness. The harness will
64     be compiled in the root directory of the project. """
65 )
66
67
68 class FixHarness(dspy.Signature):
69     """
70     You are an experienced C/C++ security testing engineer. Given a
71     libFuzzer-compatible harness that fails to compile and its compilation
72     errors, rewrite it so that it compiles successfully. Analyze the compilation
73     errors carefully and find the root causes. Add any missing #includes like
74     <string.h>, <stdint.h> and <stdlib.h> and #define required macros or
75     constants in the fuzz target. If needed, re-declare functions or struct
76     types. Add verbose comments to explain what you changed and why.
77     """
78

```

```

79     old_harness: str = dspy.InputField(desc="The harness to be fixed.")
80     error: str = dspy.InputField(desc="The compilation error of the harness.")
81     new_harness: str = dspy.OutputField(
82         desc="The newly created harness with the necessary modifications for
83         correct compilation."
84     )
85
86
87     class ImproveHarness(dspy.Signature):
88         f"""
89         You are an experienced C/C++ security testing engineer. Given a
90         libFuzzer-compatible harness that does not find any bug/does not crash (even
91         after running for {Config.EXECUTION_TIMEOUT} seconds) or has memory leaks
92         (generates leak files), you are called to rewrite it and improve it so that
93         a bug can be found more easily and/or memory is managed correctly. Determine
94         the information you need to write an effective fuzz target and understand
95         constraints and edge cases in the source code to do it more
96         effectively. Reply only with the source code --- without backticks. Add
97         verbose comments to explain what you changed and why.
98         """
99
100     old_harness: str = dspy.InputField(
101         desc="The harness to be improved so it can find a bug more quickly."
102     )
103     output: str = dspy.InputField(desc="The output of the harness' execution.")
104     new_harness: str = dspy.OutputField(
105         desc="The newly created harness with the necessary modifications for
106         quicker bug-finding. If the provided harness has unnecessary input
107         limitations regarding size or format etc., remove them."
108     )

```