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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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# 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.

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

## 167 1.1. Thesis Structure

168 qqqqqqqq: Refactor when structure stabilizes

169 This thesis begins by outlining the foundational concepts necessary to understand its context  
170 (Chapter 2) and progresses to a thorough survey of existing research in the field of automated  
171 fuzzing (Chapter 5). We illustrate that the majority of contemporary fuzzing systems either de-  
172 pend on pre-existing harnesses or utilize client code, frequently placing the burden of validation  
173 and integration on the user. Next, we present the OverHAuL system, detailing its architecture  
174 and the innovative techniques that underpin its implementation, as well as their contributions to  
175 the advancement of automated harness generation (Chapter 3). Lastly, we compile a benchmark  
176 dataset consisting of ten open-source C projects and rigorously assess OverHAuL’s performance  
177 (Chapter 4, 4.2).

## 178 1.2. Summary of Contributions

179 This thesis presents the following key contributions:

- 180 1. The introduction of OverHAuL, a framework that enables fully automated end-to-end  
181 fuzzing harness generation using LLMs. It introduces novel techniques like an iterative  
182 feedback loop between LLM agents and the usage of a codebase oracle for code exploration.
- 183 2. Empirical validation through benchmarking experiments using ten real-world open source  
184 projects. We demonstrate that OverHAuL successfully generates effective fuzzing har-  
185 nesses with a chance of **81.25%**.
- 186 3. Full open sourcing of all research artifacts, datasets, and code at [https://github.com/kch](https://github.com/kchousos/OverHAuL)  
187 [ousos/OverHAuL](https://github.com/kchousos/OverHAuL) to encourage further research and ensure reproducibility.

188 This work aims to advance the use of LLMs in automated software testing, particularly for  
189 legacy codebases where building harnesses by hand is impractical or costly. By doing so, we  
190 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 [13].

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

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

224 **Definition 2.2** (Fuzz Testing). Fuzz testing is the use of fuzzing to test whether a PUT violates  
225 a security policy [13].

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

230 **Definition 2.3** (Fuzzer, Fuzzer Engine). A fuzzer is a program that performs fuzz testing on a  
231 PUT [13].

232 **Definition 2.4** (Fuzz Campaign). A fuzz campaign is a specific execution of a fuzzer on a PUT  
233 with a specific security policy [13].

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

236 **Definition 2.5** (Bug Oracle). A bug oracle is a component (often inside the fuzzer) that deter-  
237 mines whether a given execution of the PUT violates a specific security policy [13].

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

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

246 **Definition 2.6** (Seed). An input given to the PUT that is mutated by the fuzzer to produce new  
247 test cases. During a fuzz campaign (Definition 2.4) all seeds are stored in a seed *pool* or *corpus*  
248 [13].

249 The process of selecting an effective initial corpus is crucial because it directly impacts how  
250 quickly and thoroughly the fuzzer can cover the target program’s code. This challenge—studied  
251 as the *seed-selection problem*—involves identifying seeds that enable rapid discovery of diverse  
252 execution paths and is non-trivial [20]. A well-chosen seed set often accelerates bug discovery  
253 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.



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

## 290 2.1.2. Methodology

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

### 296 2.1.2.1. LibFuzzer

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

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

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

306 To effectively validate an implementation or library, developers are required to author a fuzzing  
307 harness that invokes the target library’s API functions utilizing the fuzz-generated inputs. This  
308 harness serves as the principal interface for the fuzzer and is executed iteratively, each time  
309 with mutated input designed to maximize code coverage and uncover defects. To comply with  
310 LibFuzzer’s interface requirements, a harness must conform to the function signature shown in  
311 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 }
```

---

312 To compile and link such a harness with LibFuzzer, the Clang compiler—also part of the LLVM  
313 project [31]—must be used alongside appropriate compiler flags. For instance, compiling the  
314 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
```

---

#### 315 2.1.2.2. AFL and AFL++

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

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

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

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

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

### 337 2.1.3. Challenges in Adoption

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

## 349 2.2. Large Language Models

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

354 At the core of many LLMs is the attention mechanism, which was introduced by Bahdanau  
355 et al. in 2014 [36]. This pivotal innovation enabled models to focus on relevant parts of the  
356 input sequence when making predictions, significantly improving language understanding and  
357 generation tasks. Building on this foundation, the Transformer architecture was proposed by  
358 Vaswani et al. in 2017 [37]. This architecture has become the backbone of most contemporary  
359 LLMs, as it efficiently processes sequences of data, capturing long-range dependencies without  
360 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.

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

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

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

### 2.2.3. LLMs for Coding

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

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

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

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

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

#### 442 **2.2.4. LLMs for Fuzzing**

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

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

457 To enhance the reliability of LLM-generated harnesses in fuzzing contexts, it is essential that  
458 these generated artifacts undergo thorough evaluation and validation through programmatic  
459 means. This involves the implementation of systematic techniques that assess the accuracy  
460 and robustness of the generated code, ensuring that it aligns with the expected behavior of  
461 the components it is intended to interact with. This strategy can be conceptualized within the  
462 framework of Neurosymbolic AI (Section 2.3), which seeks to integrate the strengths of neural  
463 networks with symbolic reasoning capabilities. By marrying these two paradigms, it may be  
464 possible to improve the reliability and efficacy of LLMs in the creation of fuzzing harnesses,  
465 ultimately leading to a more seamless integration of automated testing methodologies into the  
466 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 5). 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 (Section 3.6)—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 a triplet of LLM ReAct agents [51]—each with its own responsibility and scope—and a codebase oracle reserving the given project's analyzed source code. An overview of OverHAuL's process is presented in Figure 3.1, detailed in Section 3.2. The objective of OverHAuL is to streamline the process of fuzz testing for unfuzzed 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.

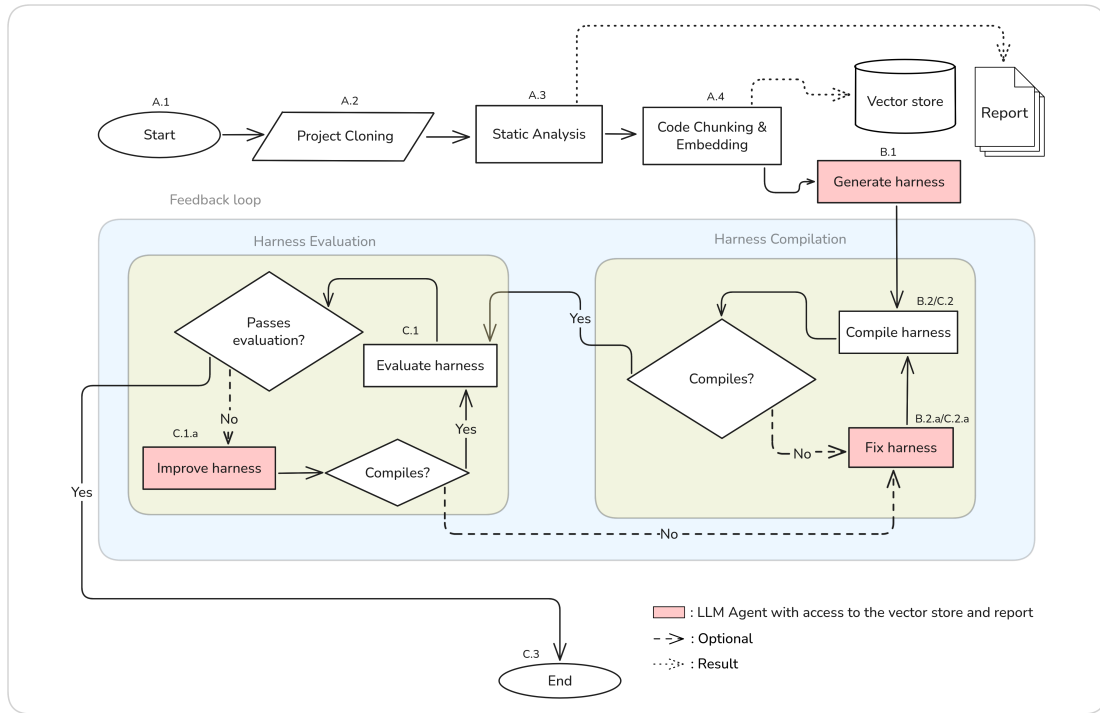


Figure 3.1.: Overview of OverHAuL's automatic harnessing process.

OverHAuL utilizes autonomous ReAct agents which inspect and analyze the project's source code. The latter is stored and interacted with as a set of text embeddings [66], kept in a vector store. Both approaches are, to the best of our knowledge, novel in the field of automatic fuzzing



harnesses generation. OverHAuL also implements an evaluation component that assesses in real-time all generated harnesses, making the results tenable, reproducible and well-founded. Ideally, this methodology provides a comprehensive and systematic framework for identifying previously unknown software vulnerabilities in projects that have not yet been fuzz tested.

As detailed in Section 5.12, 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 [67]. Also importantly, OverHAuL is decoupled from other fuzzing projects, thus lowering the barrier to entry for new projects [9], [68]. Lastly, the user isn’t mandated to manually specify the function which the harness-to-be-generated must fuzz. Instead, OverHAuL’s agents examine and assess the provided codebase, choosing after evaluation the most optimal target function.

Finally, OverHAuL excels in its user-friendliness, as it constitutes a simple and easily-installable Python package with minimal external dependencies—only real dependency being Clang, a prevalent compiler available across all primary operating systems. This contrasts most other comparable systems, which are typically characterized by their limited documentation, lack of extensive testing, and a focus primarily on experimental functionality.<sup>1</sup>

### 3.1. Installation and Usage

The source code of OverHAuL is available in <https://github.com/kchousos/OverHAuL>. OverHAuL can be installed by cloning the git repository locally, creating and enabling a Python3.10 virtual environment [70] (optional, but recommended) and installing it inside the environment using Python’s PIP package installer [71], like in Listing 3.1.

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

```
1 $ echo "OPENAI_API_KEY=<API-key-here>" >> .env
2 # OR
3 $ export OPENAI_API_KEY=<API-key-here>
```

Once these preliminary steps are completed, OverHAuL can be executed. The primary argument required by OverHAuL is the repository link of the library that is to be fuzzed. Additionally, users have the option to specify certain command-line flags, which allow them to control the checked-out commit of the cloned project, select the OpenAI LLM model from a predefined list, define specific file patterns for OverHAuL to search for, and determine the directory in which the project will be cloned. For a concrete example, we will use OverHAuL to create a

---

<sup>1</sup>For instance, both fuzz-introspector and OSS-Fuzz-Gen are integrated by design to the OSS-Fuzz platform [9], [68], [69]. When utilized outside this environment, they require users to operate directly from the project’s root directory and interact with the tools primarily through unrefined Python scripts, thereby limiting their accessibility and ease of use.

new fuzzing harness for [dvhar's dateparsing C library](#) and specify the LLM model to OpenAI's gpt-4.1 model. The resulting command and its output is presented in Figure 3.2.

```

> overhaul https://github.com/dvhar/dateparse -m gpt-4.1
2025-07-17 00:55:18.887 | INFO | overhaul.cli:parse_arguments:184 - Cloning project's repo in the output/dateparse directory...
2025-07-17 00:55:18.976 | INFO | overhaul.core:harnesser:_init_:167 - Initializing LLM...
2025-07-17 00:55:18.991 | INFO | overhaul.cli:main:243 - Iteration 1 of harnessing...
2025-07-17 00:55:18.991 | INFO | overhaul.core:harnesser:harness:287 - Calling LLM to generate a harness...
2025-07-17 00:55:22.837 | DEBUG | overhaul.rag.ragger:rag_tool:88 - Agent using RAG: "Show the functions in dateparse.c that contain a strcpy call, especially near lines 485, 888, and 1242."
2025-07-17 00:55:25.887 | DEBUG | overhaul.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 | overhaul.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 | overhaul.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 | overhaul.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 | overhaul.io.file_manager:write_harness:68 - Writing harness to project...
2025-07-17 00:56:01.898 | INFO | overhaul.io.file_manager:write_harness:92 - Harness written to output/dateparse/harnesses/harness.c
2025-07-17 00:56:01.898 | INFO | overhaul.core.builder:build_harness:63 - Building harness...
2025-07-17 00:56:01.899 | INFO | overhaul.core.builder:build_harness:148 - Starting compilation of harness: harnesses/harness.c
2025-07-17 00:56:02.345 | INFO | overhaul.core.builder:build_harness:149 - Harness compiled successfully
2025-07-17 00:56:02.345 | INFO | overhaul.core.evaluator:evaluate_harness:81 - Evaluating harness...
2025-07-17 00:56:02.345 | INFO | overhaul.core.evaluator:evaluate_harness:98 - Starting execution of harness...
2025-07-17 00:56:02.417 | INFO | overhaul.core.evaluator:evaluate_harness:119 - Harness execution completed in 0.07 seconds.
2025-07-17 00:56:02.419 | INFO | overhaul.core.evaluator:evaluate_harness:181 - New testcases created (1): (('crash-dfaa34d8e98889cd82dcd688cf96fd04552a2b4', 1752702962.4113252))
2025-07-17 00:56:02.419 | SUCCESS | overhaul.cli:main:282 - All done!

```

**Figure 3.2.:** A successful execution of OverHAuL, harnessing the “dateparse” library using OpenAI’s gpt-4.1 model. Debug statements are printed to showcase the queries of the LLM agents to the codebase oracle (Section 3.3.3).

In this example, the dateparse repository is cloned into the `./output/dateparse` directory, which is relative to the root directory of OverHAuL. Following a successful execution, the project’s directory will contain a new folder named `harnesses`, which will house all the generated 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 folder will include an executable script named `overhaul.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. In the following sections, the intermediary steps between invocation and completion are dissected and analyzed. The dateparse project is used as a running example.

## 3.2. Architecture

OverHAuL can be compartmentalized in three stages: First, the project analysis stage (Section 3.2.1), the harness creation stage (Section 3.2.2) and the harness evaluation stage (Section 3.2.3).

### 3.2.1. Project Analysis

In the project analysis stage (steps A.1–A.4), dateparse is ran through a static analysis tool named Flawfinder [72] and is sliced into function-level chunks, which are stored in a vector store. The results of this stage are a *static analysis report* and a *codebase oracle*, i.e. a vector store containing embeddings of function-level code chunks. Both resources are later available to the LLM agents. Flawfinder is executed with the dateparse directory as input and is responsible for the static analysis report. This report is considered a meaningful resource, since it provides the LLM agent responsible with the harness creation with some starting points to explore,

565 regarding the occurrences of potentially vulnerable functions and/or unsafe code practices. Part  
566 of dateparse’s static analysis report is shown in Listing B.1.

567 The codebase oracle is created in the following manner: The source code is first chunked in  
568 function-level pieces by traversing the code’s Abstract Syntax Tree (AST) through Clang. Each  
569 chunk is represented by an object with the function’s signature, the corresponding filepath and  
570 the function’s body (see Listing B.2). Afterwards, each function body is turned into a vector  
571 embedding through an embedding model. Each embedding is stored in the vector store. This  
572 structure is created and used for easier and more semantically meaningful code retrieval, and to  
573 also combat context window limitations present in LLMs.

### 574 3.2.2. Harness Creation

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

582 The harness generated by the agent is then compiled using Clang and linked with the Address-  
583 Sanitizer, LeakSanitizer, and UndefinedBehaviorSanitizer. The compilation command used is  
584 generated programmatically, according to the rules described in Section 3.5. If the compilation  
585 fails for any reason, e.g. a missing header include, then the generated faulty harness and its  
586 compilation output are passed to a new “fixer” agent tasked with repairing any errors in the  
587 harness (step B.2.a). This results in a newly generated harness, presumably free from the previ-  
588 ously shown flaws. This process is iterated until a compilable harness has been obtained. After  
589 success, a script is also exported in the project directory, containing the generated compilation  
590 command. Dateparse’s compilation command is shown in Listing B.3.

### 591 3.2.3. Harness Evaluation

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

- 595 1. The harness has no memory leaks during its execution  
596 This is inferred by the existence of `leak-<hash>` files.
- 597 2. A new testcase was created *or* the harness executed for at least `MIN_EXECUTION_TIME`  
598 (i.e. did not crash on its own)  
599 When a crash happens, and thus a testcase is created, it results in a `crash-<hash>` file.

600 3. The created testcase is not empty

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

602 Similarly to the second stage’s compilation phase (steps B.2–B.2.a), if a harness does not pass  
603 the evaluation for whatever reason it is sent to an “improver” agent. This agent is instructed  
604 to refine it based on its code and cause of failing the evaluation. This process is also iterative.  
605 If any of the improved harness versions fail to compile, the aforementioned “fixer” agent is  
606 utilized again (steps C.2–C.2.a). All produced crash files and the harness execution output are  
607 saved in the project’s directory. An evaluation-passing harness generated for the dateparse  
608 project is presented in Listing B.4, along with the associated crash input and execution output  
609 displayed in Listing B.5 and Listing B.6, respectively.

### 610 3.3. OverHAuL Techniques

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

#### 615 3.3.1. Feedback Loop

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

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

#### 628 3.3.2. React Agents Triplet

629 An integral design decision in our framework is the implementation of each agent as a distinct  
630 LLM instance, although all utilizing the same underlying model. This approach yields several  
631 advantages, particularly in the context of maintaining separate and independent contexts for  
632 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.

### 3.3.3. 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 [73]. 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 [74]. 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.

### 670 3.4. High-Level Algorithm

671 A pseudocode version of OverHAuL’s main function is shown in Algorithm 3.1, illustrating the  
 672 workflow depicted in Figure 3.1 and incorporating the methods explained in Sections 3.2 and 3.3.  
 673 Notably, within this algorithm, the HarnessAgents() function acts as an interface that connects  
 674 the “generator”, “fixer”, and “improver” LLM agents. The specific agent utilized during each  
 675 invocation of HarnessAgents() depends on the function’s arguments. As a result, the *harness*  
 676 variable encapsulates all generated, fixed, or improved harnesses. Since both the “fixer” and  
 677 “generator” agents are accessed through the HarnessAgents() function, the related continue  
 678 statements correspond to the next iterations of fixing or improving a harness. This design  
 679 choice streamlines the overall algorithm, making it more abstract and easier to comprehend.

---

#### 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: out put ← None
9: for i = 1 to MAX_ITERATIONS do
10:   harness ← HARNESSAGENTS(path, report, vector_store, error, violation, out put)
11:   error, compiled ← BUILDHARNESS(path, harness)
12:   if  $\neg$ compiled then
13:     continue ▷ Fix harness
14:   end if
15:   out put, 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

```

---

### 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 [75], [76] is yet implemented. Such functionality would exponentially increase the complexity of the build step and is beyond the scope of this thesis.

### 3.6. Implementation

In creating the codebase oracle, we employ the “libclang” Python package [77] to slice functions based on the AST capability provided by Clang. As detailed in Section 3.3.3, 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 [78] and stored in a FAISS vector store index [79]. 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 [80]. DSPy offers built-in modules and abstractions that facilitate the composition of LLMs and prompting techniques, such as Chain of Thought and ReAct (Listing 3.2). Each agent within OverHAuL is an instance of DSPy’s ReAct module [81], accompanied by a custom Signature [82]—displayed in Appendix D. DSPy was selected over other contemporary LLM libraries, such as LangChain and Llamaindex [83], [84], because of its user-friendliness, logical abstractions, and efficient development process—qualities that are often lacking in these alternative libraries [85]–[87].

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



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

### 717 3.6.1. Development Tools

718 The development of OverHAuL incorporates a variety of tools aimed at enhancing functionality  
719 and efficiency. Notably, “uv” is a Python package and project manager written in Rust that serves  
720 as a replacement for Poetry. Additionally, “Ruff,” a code linter and formatter also developed in  
721 Rust, contributes to code quality by enforcing consistent formatting standards. The project also  
722 employs “MyPy,” the widely-used static type checker for Python, to ensure type correctness.  
723 Testing is facilitated through “PyTest,” a robust Python testing framework. Lastly, “pdoc” is  
724 utilized as a Static Site Generator (SSG) to automate the creation of API documentation<sup>2</sup> [88]–  
725 [92].

### 726 3.6.2. Reproducibility

727 OverHAuL’s source code is available at <https://github.com/kchousos/OverHAuL>. Each  
728 benchmark run was conducted within the framework of a GitHub Actions workflow, resulting  
729 in a detailed summary accompanied by an artifact containing all cloned repositories. These  
730 artifacts are the compressed result directories described in Section 4.1.1 and provide the essential  
731 components necessary for the reproducibility each project’s results, as described in Section 3.1.  
732 All benchmark runs can be conveniently accessed at [https://github.com/kchousos/OverHAuL/a](https://github.com/kchousos/OverHAuL/actions/workflows/benchmarks.yml)  
733 [ctions/workflows/benchmarks.yml](https://github.com/kchousos/OverHAuL/actions/workflows/benchmarks.yml).

---

<sup>2</sup>Available at <https://kchousos.github.io/OverHAuL/>.



---

**Listing 3.1** OverHAuL’s straightforward 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 ...]]
9 [-o OUTPUT_DIR] repo
10
11 Generate fuzzing harnesses for C/C++ projects
12
13 positional arguments:
14   repo                  Link of a project's git repo, for which to generate
15                        a harness.
16
17 options:
18   -h, --help            show this help message and exit
19   -c COMMIT, --commit COMMIT
20                        A specific commit of the project to check out
21   -m MODEL, --model MODEL
22                        LLM model to be used. Available: o3-mini, o3, gpt-4o,
23                        gpt-4o-mini, gpt-4.1, gpt-4.1-mini, gpt-3.5-turbo, gpt-4
24   -f FILES [FILES ...], --files FILES [FILES ...]
25                        File patterns to include in analysis (e.g. *.c *.h)
26   -o OUTPUT_DIR, --output-dir OUTPUT_DIR
27                        Directory to clone the project into. Defaults to "output"
28 $
```

---

---

**Listing 3.2** 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=(
7     "Two dice are tossed. What is the probability that the sum equals two?"
8 ))
```

---

## 4. 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?

### 4.1. 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 firstly of 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 5.10). Secondly, nine other libraries chosen randomly<sup>2</sup> from the package catalog of Clib, a “package manager for the C programming language” [93], [94]. All libraries can be seen Table 4.1, along with their descriptions.

OverHAuL was evaluated through the experimental benchmark from 6th of June, 2025 to 18th of July, 2025, using OpenAI’s gpt-4.1-mini model [95]. 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 on Linux virtual machines with 4-vCPUs and 16GiB of memory hosted on Microsoft Azure [96], [97]. The result directory (as described in Section 4.1.1) for each is available as a downloadable artifact in the corresponding GitHub Actions entry.

---

<sup>1</sup>Available at <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.

**Table 4.1.:** 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 [98].	13	321
<a href="#">jwerle/libbacon</a>	A library implementation of the Baconian cipher [99].	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="#">willemt/cbuffer</a>	A circular buffer implementation.	261	170
<a href="#">willemt/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 [100].	190	608

#### 4.1.1. Local Benchmarking

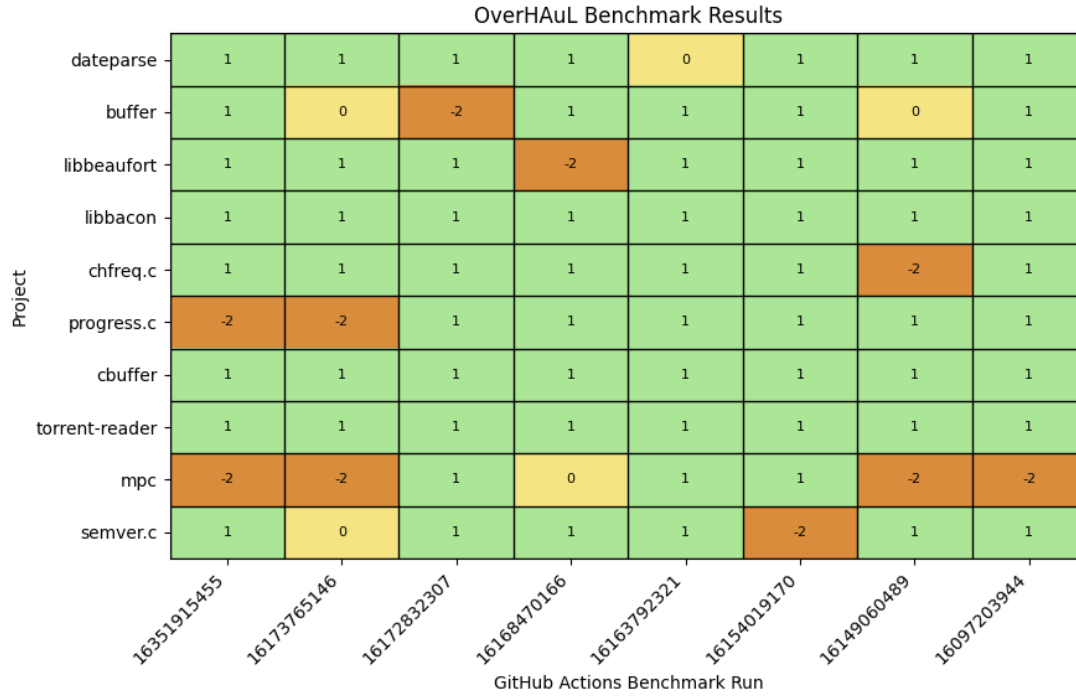
To run the benchmark locally, one would need to follow the installation instructions in Section 3.1 and then execute the benchmarking script, like so:

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

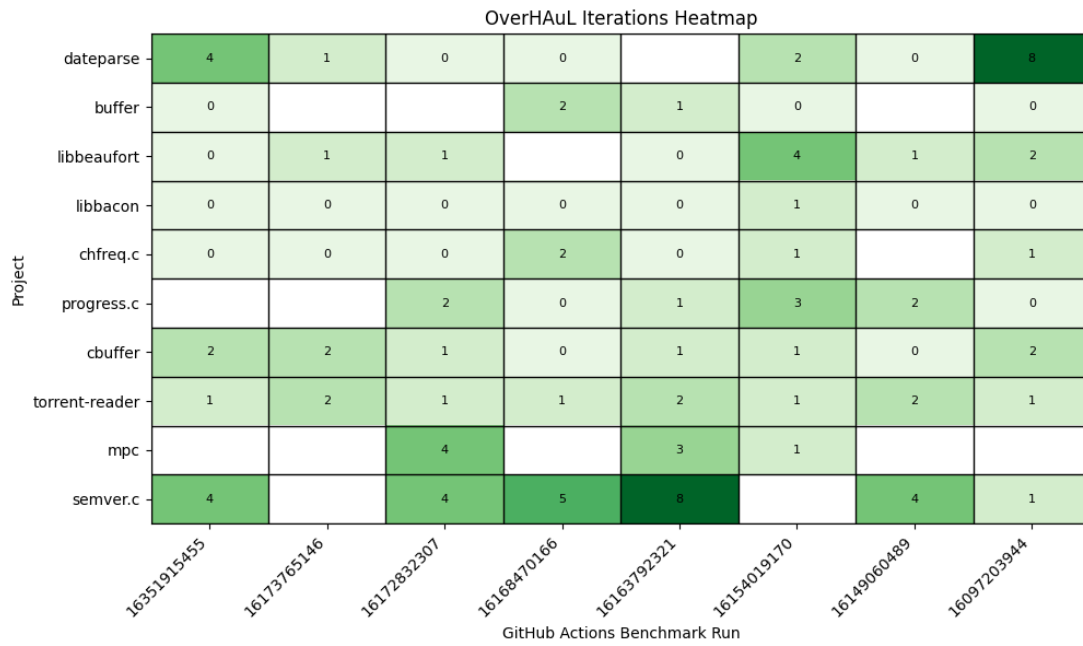
The cloned repositories with their corresponding harnesses will then be located in a subdirectory of `benchmark_results`, which will have the name format of `mini__<timestamp>__ReAct__<llm-model>__<max-exec-time>__<iter-budget>`. “Mini” corresponds to the benchmark project corpus described above, since 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.

## 4.2. Results

The outcomes of the benchmark experiments are shown in Figure 4.1. To ensure the reliability of these results, each reported crash was manually validated to confirm that it stemmed from genuine defects within the target library, rather than issues of the generated harness. An iteration heatmap was also generated for the verifiably fuzzed projects, displayed in Figure 4.2. With these validated findings, we are now positioned to address the initial research questions posed in this chapter.



**Figure 4.1.:** The benchmark results for OverHAuL are illustrated with the y-axis depicting the ten-project corpus outlined in Section 4.1. 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, a yellow/0 block indicates that while a compilable harness was produced, no crash input was found within the five-minute execution period. Finally, an orange/-2 block means that the crash that was found derives from errors in the harness itself. Alimportantly, there are no red/-1 blocks, which would indicate cases where a compilable harness could not be generated.



**Figure 4.2.:** This heatmap illustrates the number of iterations required for each project to be successfully harnessed, as determined by the benchmark results. Higher color intensity corresponds to a greater number of iterations needed for successful harnessing. Cells left blank signify instances where no valid harness was generated.

778 **4.2.1. RQ 1: Can OverHAuL generate working harnesses for unfuzzed C**  
779 **projects?**

780 OverHAuL demonstrates a notably high success rate in generating fuzzing harnesses that  
781 effectively uncover crash-inducing inputs for target programs, achieving a rate of **81.25%**.  
782 Furthermore, while the collected data indicates that OverHAuL has not produced any non-  
783 compilable harnesses, it is prudent to acknowledge the possibility—however unlikely— such  
784 occurrences. Taken together, these findings provide a robust and affirmative answer to RQ1.

785 **4.2.2. RQ2: What characteristics do these harnesses have? Are they similar to**  
786 **man-made harnesses?**

787 From sampling OverHAuL’s generated harnesses, the answer to RQ2 remains unclear. Most  
788 of the time, the fuzz targets that are produced are understandable and similar to something  
789 a software engineer might program. Take for example Listing B.4. Nonetheless, sometimes  
790 generated harnesses contain usage of inexplicable or arbitrary constants and peculiar control  
791 flow checks. This makes them harder to understand and quite possibly incorrect in many  
792 cases, thus diverging from seeming human-written. Additionally, the generated harnesses differ  
793 significantly across projects and executions, both in size and complexity (Appendix C). RQ2’s  
794 answer remains an unclear “it depends”, given the variance in OverHAuL’s results.

795 **4.2.3. RQ3: How do LLM usage patterns influence the generated harnesses?**

796 The effectiveness of LLM-driven fuzzing harness generation in OverHAuL is heavily influenced  
797 by two primary factors: model selection and prompting strategies. The experimental evaluation  
798 presents compelling evidence regarding the substantial impact of both dimensions.

799 All benchmark experiments on GitHub’s infrastructure were conducted using OpenAI’s gpt-  
800 4.1-mini. Preliminary local testing included a spectrum of models—gpt-4.1, gpt-4o, gpt-4,  
801 and gpt-3.5-turbo. Notably, both gpt-4.1 and gpt-4.1-mini achieved comparable performance,  
802 consistently generating robust fuzzing harnesses. In contrast, gpt-4o yielded somewhat average  
803 results, while gpt-4 and gpt-3.5-turbo exhibited significantly inferior performance, averaging  
804 only 2 out of 10 projects successfully harnessed per benchmark run. Models with suboptimal  
805 performance were excluded in subsequent development phases. These findings underscore the  
806 necessity of selecting advanced LLM architectures to realize OverHAuL’s potential; in particular,  
807 gpt-4o represents a recent baseline for acceptable performance. Because LLM model capabilities  
808 are evolving rapidly, it is reasonable to anticipate ongoing improvements in OverHAuL’s  
809 harness-generation efficacy as newer LLMs become available.

810 Prompting methodology is equally crucial. The adoption of ReAct prompting has proven most  
811 effective in the current implementation of OverHAuL [51]. Alternative prompting paradigms—  
812 including zero-shot and Chain-of-Thought (COT) approaches [48]—were empirically evaluated,  
813 as detailed in Appendix A, but failed to deliver satisfactory outcomes. A central challenge

814 in automated harness generation involves ensuring that the resulting harness is both com-  
815 pilable and operationally effective. This alignment with real-world constraints necessitates  
816 continuous interaction between the LLM and the target environment, best achieved through  
817 agentic workflows [101]. The superior performance of ReAct prompting likely stems from  
818 its structured approach to iterative code exploration and refinement, facilitating a cycle of  
819 observation, planning, and action that is particularly well-suited to harness synthesis.

820 A central element of OverHAuL’s architecture is its triplet of ReAct agents, each contribut-  
821 ing a distinct role in the collaborative generation of fuzzing harnesses. Local benchmarking  
822 demonstrates an almost linear increase in success rates with the number of iteration cycles,  
823 underscoring the efficacy of agentic collaboration and iterative refinement in enhancing har-  
824 ness quality. As illustrated in Figure 4.2, projects such as “dateparse” and “semver.c” exhibit  
825 marked improvements when afforded larger iteration budgets. This trend highlights the pivotal  
826 roles of the “fixer” and “improver” agents, whose interventions enable the system to surmount  
827 challenges present in initial harness generations, ultimately advancing the caliber of the final  
828 outputs.

829 Additionally, the inclusion of a codebase oracle is instrumental in scaling code exploration  
830 efficiently. Unlike previously tested methods (see Appendix A), the codebase oracle enables  
831 comprehensive traversal and understanding of project code, overcoming the token and context  
832 window limitations typically associated with LLMs.

833 In summary, the findings for RQ3 indicate that continuous advancements in LLM technology and  
834 prompting architectures will further enhance the ability of systems like OverHAuL to automate  
835 efficient fuzzing harness generation. Integrating agentic modules that can dynamically assess  
836 their environment and incorporate runtime feedback will likely outperform more static LLM  
837 applications, particularly within the domain of automated fuzzing.

#### 838 4.2.4. RQ4: How do different symbolic techniques affect the generated 839 harnesses?

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

## 4.3. Discussion

As discussed in Section 4.2, 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 [102], [103].

### 4.3.1. 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 of LLM hallucination 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.



## 5. Related work

Automated testing, automated fuzzing and automated harness creation have a long research history. Still, a lot of ground remains to be covered until true automation of these tasks is achieved. Until the introduction of transformers [37] and the 2020’s boom of commercial GPTs [46], automation regarding testing and fuzzing was mainly attempted through static and dynamic program analysis methods. These approaches are still utilized, but the fuzzing community has shifted almost entirely to researching the incorporation and employment of LLMs in the last half decade [9]–[12], [67], [104]–[108]. The following works stand out as the most notable in the field.

### 5.1. KLEE

KLEE [109] is a seminal and widely cited symbolic execution engine introduced in 2008 by Cadar et al. It was designed to automatically generate high-coverage test cases for programs written in C, using symbolic execution to systematically explore the control flow of a program. KLEE operates on the LLVM [31] bytecode representation of programs, allowing it to be applied to a wide range of C programs compiled to the LLVM intermediate representation.

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

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

### 5.2. IRIS

IRIS [104] is a 2025 open-source neurosymbolic system for static vulnerability analysis. Given a codebase and a list of user-specified Common Weakness Enumerations (CWEs), it analyzes source code to identify paths that may correspond to known vulnerability classes. IRIS combines

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

### 913 5.3. FUDGE

914 FUDGE [12] is a closed-source tool, made by Google, for automatic harness generation of  
915 C and C++ projects based on existing client code. It was used in conjunction with and in  
916 the improvement of Google’s OSS-Fuzz [68] (Section 5.9). Being deployed inside Google’s  
917 infrastructure, FUDGE continuously examines Google’s internal code repository, searching  
918 for code that uses external libraries in a meaningful and “fuzzable” way (i.e. predominantly  
919 for parsing). If found, such code is *sliced* [110] based on its Abstract Syntax Tree (AST) using  
920 LLVM’s Clang tool [31]. The above process results in a set of abstracted mostly-self-contained  
921 code snippets that make use of a library’s calls and/or API. These snippets are later *synthesized*  
922 into the body of a fuzz driver, with variables being replaced and the fuzz input being utilized.  
923 Each is then injected in an LLVMFuzzerTestOneInput function and finalized as a fuzzing harness.  
924 A building and evaluation phase follows for each harness, where they are executed and examined.  
925 Every passing harness along with its evaluation results is stored in FUDGE’s database, reachable  
926 to the user through a custom web-based UI.

### 927 5.4. UTopia

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

### 937 5.5. FuzzGen

938 Another project of Google is FuzzGen [11], this time open-source. Like FUDGE, it leverages  
939 existing client code of the target library to create fuzz targets for it. FuzzGen uses whole-system  
940 analysis, through which it creates an *Abstract API Dependence Graph* (A<sup>2</sup>DG). It uses the latter  
941 to automatically generate LibFuzzer-compatible harnesses. For FuzzGen to work, the user needs  
942 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.

## 5.6. IntelliGen

IntelliGen [111] 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.

## 5.7. CKGFuzzer

CKGFuzzer [112] 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.

## 5.8. PromptFuzz

PromptFuzz [113] 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.

1017 Once an effective program is produced, it is transformed into a fuzz driver by replacing constants  
1018 and arguments with variables derived from the fuzzer input. Multiple such drivers are embedded  
1019 into a single harness, where the input determines which program variant to execute, typically  
1020 via a case-switch construct.

## 1021 5.9. OSS-Fuzz

1022 OSS-Fuzz [68], [114] is a continuous, scalable and distributed cloud fuzzing solution for critical  
1023 and prominent open-source projects. Developers of such software can submit their projects  
1024 to OSS-Fuzz’s platform, where its harnesses are built and constantly executed. This results in  
1025 multiple bug findings that are later disclosed to the primary developers and are later patched.

1026 OSS-Fuzz started operating in 2016, an initiative in response to the Heartbleed vulnerability  
1027 [22], [23], [25]. Its hope is that through more extensive fuzzing such errors could be caught  
1028 and corrected before having the chance to be exploited and thus disrupt the public digital  
1029 infrastructure. So far, it has helped uncover over 10,000 security vulnerabilities and 36,000  
1030 bugs across more than 1,000 projects, significantly enhancing the quality and security of major  
1031 software like Chrome, OpenSSL, and Systemd.

1032 A project that’s part of OSS-Fuzz must have been configured as a ClusterFuzz [115] project.  
1033 ClusterFuzz is the fuzzing infrastructure that OSS-Fuzz uses under the hood and depends on  
1034 Google Cloud Platform services, although it is possible to host it locally. Such an integration  
1035 requires setting up a build pipeline, fuzzing jobs and expects a Google Developer account. Results  
1036 are accessible through a web interface. ClusterFuzz, and by extension OSS-Fuzz, supports fuzzing  
1037 through LibFuzzer, AFL++, Honggfuzz and FuzzTest—successor to Centipede— with the last two  
1038 being Google projects [19], [30], [116], [117]. C, C++, Rust, Go, Python and Java/JVM projects  
1039 are supported.

## 1040 5.10. OSS-Fuzz-Gen

1041 OSS-Fuzz-Gen (OFG) [9], [118] is Google’s current state-of-the-art project regarding automatic  
1042 harness generation through LLMs. It’s purpose is to improve the fuzzing infrastructure of open-  
1043 source projects that are already integrated into OSS-Fuzz. Given such a project, OSS-Fuzz-Gen  
1044 uses its preexisting fuzzing harnesses and modifies them to produce new ones. Its architecture  
1045 can be described as follows:

- 1046 1. With an OSS-Fuzz project’s GitHub repository link, OSS-Fuzz-Gen iterates through a  
1047 set of predefined build templates and generates potential build scripts for the project’s  
1048 harnesses.
- 1049 2. If any of them succeed they are once again compiled, this time through fuzz-introspector  
1050 [69]. The latter constitutes a static analysis tool, with fuzzer developers specifically in  
1051 mind.

- 1052 3. Build results, old harness and fuzz-introspector report are included in a template-generated  
1053 prompt, through which an LLM is called to generate a new harness.  
1054 4. The newly generated fuzz target is compiled and if it is done so successfully it begins  
1055 execution inside OSS-Fuzz’s infrastructure.

1056 This method proves to be meaningful, with code coverage in fuzz campaigns increasing thanks  
1057 to the new generated fuzz drivers. In the case of the tinyxml2 project [119], line coverage went  
1058 from 38% to 69% without any manual interventions [118].

1059 In 2024, OSS-Fuzz-Gen introduced an experimental feature for generating harnesses in previ-  
1060 ously unfuzzed projects [120]. The code for this feature resides in the `experimental/from_scratch`  
1061 directory of the project’s GitHub repository [9], with the latest known working commit being  
1062 `171aac2` and the latest overall commit being four months ago.

## 1063 5.11. AutoGen

1064 AutoGen [67] is a closed-source tool that generates new fuzzing harnesses, given only the  
1065 library code and documentation. The user specifies the function for which a harness is to be  
1066 generated. AutoGen gathers information for this function—such as the function body, used  
1067 header files, function calling examples—from the source code and documentation. Through  
1068 specific prompt templates containing the above information, an LLM is tasked with generating  
1069 a new fuzz driver, while another is tasked with generating a compilation command for said  
1070 driver. If the compilation fails, both LLMs are called again to fix the problem, whether it was on  
1071 the driver’s or command’s side. This loop iterates until a predefined maximum value or until a  
1072 fuzz driver is successfully generated and compiled. If the latter is the case, it is then executed.  
1073 If execution errors exist, the LLM responsible for the driver generation is used to correct them.  
1074 If not, the pipeline has terminated and a new fuzz driver has been successfully generated.

## 1075 5.12. Differences

1076 OverHAuL differs, in some way, with each of the aforementioned works in Chapter 5. Firstly,  
1077 although KLEE and IRIS [104], [109] tackle the problem of automated testing and both IRIS and  
1078 OverHAuL can be considered neurosymbolic AI tools, the similarities end there. None of them  
1079 utilize LLMs the same way we do—with KLEE not utilizing them by default, as it precedes them  
1080 chronologically—and neither are automating any part of the fuzzing process.

1081 When it comes to FUDGE, FuzzGen and UTopia [10]–[12], all three depend on and demand  
1082 existing client code and/or unit tests. On the other hand, OverHAuL requires only the bare  
1083 minimum: the library code itself. Another point of difference is that in contrast with OverHAuL,  
1084 these tools operate in a linear fashion. No feedback is produced or used in any step and any  
1085 point failure results in the termination of the entire run.

1086 OverHAuL challenges a common principle of these tools, stated explicitly in FUDGE’s paper  
1087 [12]: “Choosing a suitable fuzz target (still) requires a human”. OverHAuL chooses to let the  
1088 LLM, instead of the user, explore the available functions and choose one to target in its fuzz  
1089 driver.

1090 OSS-Fuzz-Gen [9] can be considered a close counterpart of OverHAuL, and in some ways it  
1091 is. A lot of inspiration was gathered from it, like for example the inclusion of static analysis  
1092 and its usage in informing the LLM. Yet, OSS-Fuzz-Gen has a number of disadvantages that  
1093 make it in some cases an inferior option. For one, OFG is tightly coupled with the OSS-Fuzz  
1094 platform [68], which even on its own creates a plethora of issues for the common developer.  
1095 To integrate their project into OSS-Fuzz, they would need to: Transform it into a ClusterFuzz  
1096 project [115] and take time to write harnesses for it. Even if these prerequisites are carried  
1097 out, it probably would not be enough. Per OSS-Fuzz’s documentation [114]: “To be accepted to  
1098 OSS-Fuzz, an open-source project must have a significant user base and/or be critical to the  
1099 global IT infrastructure”. This means that OSS-Fuzz is a viable option only for a small minority of  
1100 open-source developers and maintainers. One countermeasure of the above shortcoming would  
1101 be for a developer to run OSS-Fuzz-Gen locally. This unfortunately proves to be an arduous task.  
1102 As it is not meant to be used standalone, OFG is not packaged in the form of a self-contained  
1103 application. This makes it hard to setup and difficult to use interactively. Like in the case of  
1104 FUDGE, OFG’s actions are performed linearly. No feedback is utilized nor is there graceful  
1105 error handling in the case of a step’s failure. Even in the case of the experimental feature for  
1106 bootstrapping unfuzzed projects, OFG’s performance varies heavily. During experimentation,  
1107 a lot of generated harnesses were still wrapped either in Markdown backticks or `<code>` tags,  
1108 or were accompanied with explanations inside the generated .c source file. Even if code  
1109 was formatted correctly, in many cases it missed necessary headers for compilation or used  
1110 undeclared functions.

1111 Lastly, the closest counterpart to OverHAuL is AutoGen [67]. Their similarity stands in the  
1112 implementation of a feedback loop between LLM and generated harness. However, most other  
1113 implementation decisions remain distinct. One difference regards the fuzzed function. While  
1114 AutoGen requires a target function to be specified by the user in which it narrows during its  
1115 whole run, OverHAuL delegates this to the LLM, letting it explore the codebase and decide by  
1116 itself the best candidate. Another difference lies in the need—and the lack of—of documentation.  
1117 While AutoGen requires it to gather information for the given function, OverHAuL leans into the  
1118 role of a developer by reading the related code and comments and thus avoiding any mismatches  
1119 between documentation and code. Finally, the LLMs’ input is built based on predefined prompt  
1120 templates, a technique also present in OSS-Fuzz-Gen. OverHAuL operates one abstraction level  
1121 higher, leveraging DSPy [80] for programming instead of prompting the LLMs used.

1122 In conclusion, OverHAuL constitutes an *open-source* tool that offers new functionality by  
1123 offering a straightforward installation process, packaged as a self-contained Python package  
1124 with minimal external dependencies. It also introduces novel approaches compared to previous  
1125 work by

1126 1. Implementing a feedback mechanism between harness generation, compilation, and

- 1127 evaluation phases,
- 1128 2. Using autonomous ReAct agents capable of codebase exploration,
- 1129 3. Leveraging a vector store for code consumption and retrieval.



## 6. 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.

### 6.1. 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 [75], [76], [121], [122]—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 [106] 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 [123]. 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

1162 enhancement would enable the tool to exploit programmer-written usage scenarios as seeds or  
1163 contexts, potentially generating more meaningful and targeted fuzz inputs. Incorporating these  
1164 richer information sources would likely improve the efficacy of fuzzing campaigns and uncover  
1165 subtler bugs.

## 1166 **6.2. Experimentation with Large Language Models and Data** 1167 **Representation**

1168 OverHAuL’s reliance on large language models (LLMs) invites comprehensive experimentation  
1169 with different providers and architectures to assess their comparative strengths and limitations.  
1170 Conducting empirical evaluations across leading models—such as OpenAI’s o1 and o3 families  
1171 and Anthropic’s Claude Opus 4—will provide valuable insights into their capabilities, cost-  
1172 efficiency, and suitability for fuzz driver synthesis. Additionally, specialized code-focused LLMs,  
1173 including generative and fill-in models like Codex-1 and CodeGen [54]–[56], merit exploration  
1174 due to their targeted optimization for source code generation and understanding.

1175 Another dimension worthy of investigation concerns the granularity of code chunking employed  
1176 during the given project’s code processing stage. Whereas the current approach partitions  
1177 code at the function level, experimenting with more nuanced segmentation strategies—such as  
1178 splitting per step inside a function, as a finer-grained technique—could improve the semantic  
1179 coherence of stored representations and enhance retrieval relevance during fuzz driver genera-  
1180 tion. This line of inquiry has the potential to optimize model input preparation and ultimately  
1181 improve output quality.

## 1182 **6.3. Comprehensive Evaluation and Benchmarking**

1183 To thoroughly establish OverHAuL’s effectiveness, extensive large-scale evaluation beyond the  
1184 initial 10-project corpus is imperative. Applying the tool to repositories indexed in the clib  
1185 package manager [93], which encompasses hundreds of C libraries, would test scalability and  
1186 robustness across diverse real-world settings. Such a broad benchmark would also enable sys-  
1187 tematic comparisons against state-of-the-art automated fuzzing frameworks like OSS-Fuzz-Gen  
1188 and AutoGen, elucidating OverHAuL’s relative strengths and identifying areas for improvement  
1189 [9], [67].

1190 Complementing broad benchmarking, detailed ablation and matrix studies dissecting the con-  
1191 tributions of individual pipeline components and algorithmic choices will yield critical insights  
1192 into what drives OverHAuL’s performance. Understanding the impact of each module will  
1193 guide targeted optimizations and support evidence-based design decisions.

1194 Furthermore, an economic analysis exploring resource consumption—such as API token usage  
1195 and associated monetary costs—relative to fuzzing effectiveness would be valuable for assess-

1196 ing the practical viability of integrating LLM-based fuzz driver generation into continuous  
1197 integration processes.

## 1198 **6.4. Practical Deployment and Community Engagement**

1199 From a usability perspective, embedding OverHAuL within a GitHub Actions workflow repre-  
1200 sents a practical and impactful enhancement, enabling seamless integration with developers’  
1201 existing toolchains and continuous integration pipelines. This would promote wider adoption by  
1202 reducing barriers to entry and fostering real-time feedback during code development cycles.

1203 Additionally, establishing a mechanism to generate and submit automated pull requests (PRs) to  
1204 the maintainers of fuzzed libraries—highlighting detected bugs and proposing patches—would  
1205 not only validate OverHAuL’s findings but also contribute tangible improvements to open-  
1206 source software quality. This collaborative feedback loop epitomizes the symbiosis between  
1207 automated testing tools and the open-source community. As an initial step, developing targeted  
1208 PRs for the projects where bugs were discovered during OverHAuL’s development would help  
1209 facilitate practical follow-up and improvements.

## 1210 **7. Conclusion**

1211 Recap Performed a literature review of similar projects. Presented the algorithm *and* the  
1212 implementation.

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1518 is](https://github.com/google/atheris).

## 1519 A. Abandoned Techniques

1520 During its development, OverHAuL went through several iterations. A number of approaches  
1521 were implemented and evaluated, with some being replaced for better alternatives. These are:

### 1522 1. One-shot harness generation

1523 Before the iterative feedback loop (Section 3.3.1) was implemented, OverHAuL attempted  
1524 to operate in a straightforward pipeline, with just a “generator” agent being tasked to  
1525 generate the harness. This meant that at either the compilation step or evaluation step,  
1526 any failure resulted in the execution being terminated. This approach put too much  
1527 responsibility in the response of a single LLM query, with results more often than not  
1528 being unsatisfactory.

### 1529 2. Chain-of-Thought LLM instances

1530 The current implementation of ReAct agents has effectively supplanted the less effective  
1531 Chain of Thought (COT) LLM modules [48]. This shift underscores a critical realization  
1532 in the harness generation process: the primary challenge lies not in the creation of the  
1533 harness itself, but rather in the necessity for real-time feedback during execution. This is  
1534 the reason why first employing COT prompting offered limited observed improvements.

1535 COT techniques are particularly advantageous when the task assigned to the LLM de-  
1536 mands a more reflective, in-depth analysis. However, when it comes to tasks such as  
1537 knowledge extraction from a codebase oracle and taking live feedback from the environ-  
1538 ment into consideration, ReAct agents demonstrate greater efficiency and effectiveness.

### 1539 3. Source code concatenation

1540 Initially, there was no implementation of a codebase oracle. Instead, the LLM agents  
1541 operated with a Python string that contained a concatenation of all the collected source  
1542 code. While this method proved effective for smaller and simpler projects, it encountered  
1543 significant limitations when applied to more complex codebases. The primary challenge  
1544 was the excessive consumption of the LLM’s context window, which hindered its ability  
1545 to process and analyze larger codebases effectively. As a result, this approach became  
1546 increasingly unsustainable as project complexity grew, underscoring the need for a more  
1547 robust solution.

### 1548 4. {index, read}\_tool usage for ReAct agents

1549 The predecessor of the oracle comprised a dual-system approach for code exploration,  
1550 integrating the index\_tool and the read\_tool. The index\_tool offered the LLM agent a

1551 structured JSON object that delineated the project’s architecture, including all relevant  
1552 file paths. On the other hand, the `read_tool` required a file path as input and returned the  
1553 file’s content, albeit truncated to a maximum of 4000 characters. While this methodology  
1554 presented an improvement in scalability over earlier systems, several limitations persisted.

1555 Firstly, the LLM was constrained to searching through the codebase strictly in file-specific  
1556 terms, which limited its efficacy in understanding the broader context of code relationships.  
1557 Furthermore, the imposed character limit on the `read_tool` meant that certain portions of  
1558 the codebase remained inaccessible, impeding the agent’s analytical capabilities. Even if  
1559 this character limit were to be lifted, the resultant output would still occupy a significant  
1560 portion of the context window, particularly in larger and more intricate projects. As such,  
1561 while this approach offered advancements in code exploration, it still fell short.

## 1562 **B. Dateparse example**

1563 The outputs from each phase of the OverHAuL process pertaining to the dateparse project: the  
1564 static analysis report (Listing [B.1](#)), sample function segments derived from dateparse (Listing [B.2](#)),  
1565 the generated compilation command (Listing [B.3](#)), the bug-finding harness (Listing [B.4](#)), the  
1566 identified crash input (Listing [B.5](#)), and a portion of the harness output (Listing [B.6](#)).

---

**Listing B.1** Static analysis report (Flawfinder output) of dateparse.

---

```
1 Flawfinder version 2.0.19, (C) 2001-2019 David A. Wheeler.
2 Number of rules (primarily dangerous function names) in C/C++ ruleset: 222
3 Examining ./dateparse.c
4 Examining ./dateparse.h
5 Examining ./test.c
6
7 FINAL RESULTS:
8
9 ./dateparse.c:405: [4] (buffer) strcpy:
10   Does not check for buffer overflows when copying to destination [MS-banned]
11   (CWE-120). Consider using snprintf, strcpy_s, or strncpy (warning: strncpy
12   easily misused).
13
14 .....
15
16 ./dateparse.c:2192: [1] (buffer) strlen:
17   Does not handle strings that are not \0-terminated; if given one it may
18   perform an over-read (it could cause a crash if unprotected) (CWE-126).
19
20 ANALYSIS SUMMARY:
21
22 Hits = 64
23 Lines analyzed = 2719 in approximately 0.04 seconds (61234 lines/second)
24 Physical Source Lines of Code (SLOC) = 1966
25 Hits@level = [0] 15 [1] 28 [2] 31 [3] 0 [4] 5 [5] 0
26 Hits@level+ = [0+] 79 [1+] 64 [2+] 36 [3+] 5 [4+] 5 [5+] 0
27 Hits/KSLOC@level+ = [0+] 40.1831 [1+] 32.5534 [2+] 18.3113 [3+] 2.54323
28   [4+] 2.54323 [5+] 0
29 Dot directories skipped = 1 (--followdotdir overrides)
30 Minimum risk level = 1
31
32 Not every hit is necessarily a security vulnerability.
33 You can inhibit a report by adding a comment in this form:
34 // flawfinder: ignore
35 Make *sure* it's a false positive!
36 You can use the option --neverignore to show these.
37
38 There may be other security vulnerabilities; review your code!
39 See 'Secure Programming HOWTO'
40 (https://dwheeler.com/secure-programs) for more information.
```

---



---

**Listing B.2** Sample chunks contained in dateparse’s codebase oracle.

---

```
1 File: dateparse/dateparse.c
2 Signature: void (struct parser *, int, int)
3 Code:
4 static void setOffset(struct parser* p, int i, int len){
5     strncpy(p->offsetbuf, p->datestr+i, len);
6     p->offsetbuf[len] = 0;
7 }
8
9
10 File: dateparse/dateparse.c
11 Signature: void (struct parser *, char *)
12 Code:
13 static void setFullMonth(struct parser* p, char* month){
14     strcpy(p->mobuf, month);
15 }
16
17
18 File: dateparse/dateparse.c
19 Signature: int (const char *, long long *, int *, int)
20 Code:
21 int dateparse(const char* datestr, date_t* t, int *offset, int stringlen){
22     struct parser p;
23     *t = 0;
24     if (!stringlen)
25         stringlen = strlen(datestr);
26     if (parseTime(datestr, &p, stringlen))
27         return -1;
28     return parse(&p, t, offset);
29 }
```

---

---

**Listing B.3** OverHAuL’s generated compilation command for dateparse.

---

```
1 # cat ./overhaul.sh
2 clang -g -fsanitize=fuzzer,address,undefined harnesses/harness.c -I .
3 dateparse.c -o harness
```

---

---

**Listing B.4** A crash-finding harness for dateparse, generated through OverHAuL (some comments were removed).

---

```
1  #include <stdlib.h>
2  #include <string.h>
3  #include <stdint.h>
4  #include "dateparse.h"
5
6  // ...
7  struct parser {
8      char mobuf[16];
9  };
10
11 // ...
12 static void setFullMonth(struct parser* p, char* month){
13     strcpy(p->mobuf, month);
14 }
15
16 int LLVMFuzzerTestOneInput(const uint8_t *data, size_t size) {
17     // Allocate a parser instance on the heap.
18     struct parser *p = (struct parser*)malloc(sizeof(struct parser));
19     if (!p) {
20         return 0;
21     }
22     // Initialize parser with zeros.
23     memset(p, 0, sizeof(struct parser));
24     // Prepare month string input: ensure null-terminated string for strcpy.
25     char *month = (char*)malloc(size + 1);
26     if (!month) {
27         free(p);
28         return 0;
29     }
30     memcpy(month, data, size);
31     month[size] = '\0'; // Null terminate to avoid overread in strcpy.
32     // Call the vulnerable function with fuzzed month string.
33     setFullMonth(p, month);
34     // Cleanup
35     free(month);
36     free(p);
37     return 0;
38 }
```

---

---

**Listing B.5** An input string that crashes the harness in Listing [B.4](#). What is shown is its xxd output.

---

```
00000000: 315e 5e5e 5e5e 5e5e 5e5e 5e5e 5e5e 5e5e  1^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^  
00000010: 0a                                     .
```

---

---

**Listing B.6** The output of the harness in Listing B.4 when executed with Listing B.5 as input.

---

```
1  INFO: Running with entropic power schedule (0xFF, 100).
2  INFO: Seed: 2365219758
3  INFO: Loaded 1 modules   (3723 inline 8-bit counters): 3723 [0x67ccc0,
4      0x67db4b),
5  INFO: Loaded 1 PC tables (3723 PCs): 3723 [0x618d40,0x6275f0),
6  ./harness: Running 1 inputs 1 time(s) each.
7  Running: crash-7fd6f4dd5d39420d6f7887ff995b4e855ae90c16
8  =====
9  ==10973==ERROR: AddressSanitizer: heap-buffer-overflow on address
10 0x7bcece9e00a0 at pc 0x000000526c0e bp 0x7fff3dc0aa20 sp 0x7fff3dc0a1d8
11 WRITE of size 18 at 0x7bcece9e00a0 thread T0
12     #0 0x000000526c0d in strcpy
13         (/home/kchou/Bin/Repos/kchousos/OverHAuL/output/dateparse/harness
14         +0x526c0d) (BuildId: d658684b8726dc7e8e768089710d13c96cfc81f0)
15     #1 0x000000585555 in setFullMonth
16         /home/kchou/Bin/Repos/kchousos/OverHAuL/output/dateparse/harnesses
17         /harness.c:18:2
18     #2 0x0000005853fd in LLVMFuzzerTestOneInput
19         /home/kchou/Bin/Repos/kchousos/OverHAuL/output/dateparse/harnesses
20         /harness.c:41:2
21     ...
22 SUMMARY: AddressSanitizer: heap-buffer-overflow
23         (/home/kchou/Bin/Repos/kchousos/OverHAuL/output/dateparse/harness
24         +0x526c0d) (BuildId: d658684b8726dc7e8e768089710d13c96cfc81f0) in
25         strcpy
26 Shadow bytes around the buggy address:
27   0x7bcece9dfe00: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
28   0x7bcece9dfe80: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
29   0x7bcece9dff00: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
30   0x7bcece9dff80: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
31   0x7bcece9e0000: fa fa 00 00 fa fa 00 fa fa fa 00 fa fa fa 00 fa
32   =>0x7bcece9e0080: fa fa 00 00[fa]fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa
33   0x7bcece9e0100: fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa
34   0x7bcece9e0180: fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa
35   0x7bcece9e0200: fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa
36   0x7bcece9e0280: fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa
37   0x7bcece9e0300: fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa fa
38 Shadow byte legend (one shadow byte represents 8 application bytes):
```

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## C. Sample Generated Harnesses

This appendix presents a selection of harnesses generated by OverHAuL, originating from the benchmark run [16351915455](#). The examples included herein demonstrate a notable diversity, ranging from concise and straightforward harnesses to those that are more elaborate and complex. The crash inputs are provided in the form of their corresponding xxd hexadecimal representations.

### C.1. `clibs/buffer`

Generated harness:

```
1  #include "buffer.h"
2  #include <stdint.h>
3  #include <stdio.h>
4  #include <stdlib.h>
5  #include <string.h>
6
7  /*
8   * LLVMFuzzerTestOneInput harness to fuzz the function buffer_appendf.
9   *
10  * The fuzzing input data is treated as a format string argument to
11  * buffer_appendf. This targets potential format string vulnerabilities and
12  * buffer resizing issues within buffer_appendf as flagged by static analysis.
13  *
14  * We create a fresh buffer_t instance with buffer_new(), then call
15  * buffer_appendf() with the fuzz input as the format string. We do not supply
16  * additional variadic arguments as the input is a single buffer.
17  *
18  * After the call, we free the buffer_t instance to avoid memory leaks.
19  */
20  int
21  LLVMFuzzerTestOneInput (const uint8_t *data, size_t size)
22  {
23      if (size == 0)
24      {
```

```

25     // No data to test; skip
26     return 0;
27 }
28
29 // Allocate a writable null-terminated string for the format input
30 // We add one byte for the null terminator
31 char *fmt = (char *)malloc (size + 1);
32 if (!fmt)
33     return 0; // Allocation failed, skip
34
35 // Copy input and null terminate
36 memcpy (fmt, data, size);
37 fmt[size] = '\0';
38
39 // Create a new buffer instance
40 buffer_t *buf = buffer_new ();
41 if (!buf)
42 {
43     free (fmt);
44     return 0;
45 }
46
47 // Call buffer_appendf with user-controlled format string
48 // No additional arguments are supplied
49 (void)buffer_appendf (buf, fmt);
50
51 // Cleanup
52 buffer_free (buf);
53 free (fmt);
54
55 return 0;
56 }

```

1575 Body of function that the harness targets:

```

1 int buffer_appendf(buffer_t *self, const char *format, ...) {
2     va_list ap;
3     va_list tmpa;
4     char *dst = NULL;
5     int length = 0;
6     int required = 0;
7     int bytes = 0;
8

```

```

9     va_start(ap, format);
10
11     length = buffer_length(self);
12
13     // First, we compute how many bytes are needed
14     // for the formatted string and allocate that
15     // much more space in the buffer.
16     va_copy(tmpa, ap);
17     required = vsnprintf(NULL, 0, format, tmpa);
18     va_end(tmpa);
19     if (-1 == buffer_resize(self, length + required)) {
20         va_end(ap);
21         return -1;
22     }
23
24     // Next format the string into the space that we
25     // have made room for.
26     dst = self->data + length;
27     bytes = vsnprintf(dst, 1 + required, format, ap);
28     va_end(ap);
29
30     return bytes < 0
31         ? -1
32         : 0;
33 }

```

1576 Crash input which triggers an exception in buffer\_appendf()>vsnprintf():

```

1577 00000000: 1b2d 2d2d 2d2d 2d2d 2d2d 2d2d 2d2d 2d2d .-----
1578 00000010: 2d2d 2d2d 2d2d 2d2d 2d2d 2d2d 2d2d 2d2d -----
1579 00000020: 2d2d 2d2d 2d2d 2d2d 2d2d 2d25 2d2d 2d2d -----%----
1580 00000030: 2d2d 2d2d 2d2d 2d2d 2d2d 2d2d 2d      -----

```

## 1581 C.2. willem/cbuffer

1582 Generated harness:

```

1  #include "cbuffer.h"
2  #include <stddef.h>
3  #include <stdint.h>
4  #include <stdlib.h>

```

```

5  #include <string.h>
6
7  // New improved fuzzer harness for cbuf_offer with multiple writes and boundary
8  // tests
9  int
10 LLVMFuzzerTestOneInput (const uint8_t *data, size_t size)
11 {
12     if (size == 0)
13     {
14         // allow zero-size input to test zero-length write
15         cbuf_t *cbuf = cbuf_new (12);
16         if (cbuf == NULL)
17             return 0;
18         // calling offer with zero length should be tested
19         (void)cbuf_offer (cbuf, NULL, 0);
20         cbuf_free (cbuf);
21         return 0;
22     }
23
24     cbuf_t *cbuf = cbuf_new (12);
25     if (cbuf == NULL)
26         return 0;
27
28     // Split input roughly into two parts; first fills the buffer partially,
29     // second part is used for fuzzing cbuf_offer calls
30     size_t split = size / 2;
31     const uint8_t *prefix_data = data;
32     size_t prefix_size = split;
33     const uint8_t *main_data = data + split;
34     size_t main_size = size - split;
35
36     // Initially fill the buffer partially with prefix_data to simulate used
37     // space
38     if (prefix_size > 0)
39     {
40         int space = cbuf_unusedspace (cbuf);
41         int to_write
42             = prefix_size < (size_t)space ? (int)prefix_size : space - 1;
43         if (to_write > 0)
44         {
45             (void)cbuf_offer (cbuf, prefix_data, to_write);
46         }
47     }

```



```

48
49 // Now fuzz cbuf_offer with main_data
50 // Derive write size from first byte of main_data if available, else zero.
51 int write_size = 0;
52 if (main_size > 0)
53 {
54     write_size = main_data[0];
55     // Allow write size to be zero (edge case) and up to larger than buffer
56     // size to test rejection path Normalize write_size to a range: 0 to 2 *
57     // cbuf->size to test boundary and overflow cases clearly
58     int max_test_size = (int)(cbuf->size * 2);
59     write_size
60         = (write_size
61             % (max_test_size + 1)); // allows 0 to max_test_size inclusive
62 }
63
64 // Pointer to data for writing is after first byte in main_data if exists
65 const uint8_t *write_data = main_data + 1;
66 size_t write_data_len = (main_size > 0) ? main_size - 1 : 0;
67
68 // Clamp write_size to write_data_len but allow write_size > write_data_len
69 // to simulate out of bounds sizes by assigning write_data_len as is -- note
70 // cbuf_offer will only read up to write_size bytes anyway but fuzzing with
71 // invalid sizes tests boundary conditions.
72
73 if ((size_t)write_size > write_data_len)
74 {
75     // We keep write_size as is for boundary fuzzing (even if it overflows
76     // input), but avoid buffer overflow by passing smaller data pointer as
77     // NULL if no data available
78     if (write_data_len == 0)
79     {
80         write_data = NULL;
81     }
82 }
83
84 // Call cbuf_offer with fuzz parameters (including zero and oversized writes)
85 (void)cbuf_offer (cbuf, write_data, write_size);
86
87 // Additionally try a zero length call explicitly to test that edge case
88 (void)cbuf_offer (cbuf, NULL, 0);
89
90 // Optionally perform a few repeated calls with no data to simulate further

```

```

91 // state changes
92 (void)cbuf_offer (cbuf, NULL, 0);
93 (void)cbuf_offer (cbuf, NULL, 0);
94
95 cbuf_free (cbuf);
96 return 0;
97 }

```

1583 Body of function that the harness targets:

```

1 int cbuf_offer(cbuf_t *me, const unsigned char *data, const int size)
2 {
3     /* prevent buffer from getting completely full or over committed */
4     if (cbuf_unusedspace(me) ≤ size)
5         return 0;
6
7     int written = cbuf_unusedspace(me);
8     written = size < written ? size : written;
9     memcpy(me→data + me→tail, data, written);
10    me→tail += written;
11    if (me→size < me→tail)
12        me→tail %= me→size;
13    return written;
14 }

```

1584 Crash input which triggers an exception in cbuf\_offer()>memcpy():

1585 00000000: 0a .

### 1586 C.3. dvhar/dateparse

1587 Generated harness:

```

1 #include <stddef.h>
2 #include <stdint.h>
3 #include "dateparse.h"
4
5 // LibFuzzer entry point
6 int LLVMFuzzerTestOneInput(const uint8_t *data, size_t size) {
7     if (size == 0) return 0;
8

```

```

9     date_t parsed_date = 0;
10     int offset = 0;
11
12     // Pass the input data directly without copying
13     (void)dateparse((const char *)data, &parsed_date, &offset, (int)size);
14
15     return 0;
16 }

```

1588 Body of function that the harness targets:

```

1  int dateparse(const char* datestr, date_t* t, int *offset, int stringlen){
2      struct parser p;
3      *t = 0;
4      if (!stringlen)
5          stringlen = strlen(datestr);
6      if (parseTime(datestr, &p, stringlen))
7          return -1;
8      return parse(&p, t, offset);
9  }

```

1589 Crash input that causes a heap buffer overflow in dateparse()>parseTime()>setMonth()>strncpy().

1590 00000000: 6632 2066 f2 f

## 1591 C.4. h2non/semver.c

1592 Generated harness:

```

1  #include "semver.h"
2  #include <stdint.h>
3  #include <stdlib.h>
4  #include <string.h>
5
6  // Enhanced fuzzer harness for semver_parse including calls to semver_numeric
7  // and semver_render to help increase coverage and trigger more bugs faster.
8  // Dynamically allocates input buffer with no size limit other than system
9  // memory. Frees allocated semver_t string members after use.
10 int
11 LLVMFuzzerTestOneInput (const uint8_t *data, size_t size)
12 {

```

```

13 // Allocate buffer dynamically to handle any input size.
14 char *input_str = (char *)malloc (size + 1);
15 if (input_str == NULL)
16 {
17     return 0;
18 }
19 memcpy (input_str, data, size);
20 input_str[size] = '\0';
21
22 semver_t ver;
23 memset (&ver, 0, sizeof (ver));
24
25 // Parse the semver string.
26 (void)semver_parse (input_str, &ver);
27
28 // Call semver_numeric to exercise more code paths.
29 (void)semver_numeric (&ver);
30
31 // Call semver_render with buffer large enough for rendered output.
32 // Typical semantic version strings are short, but use a buffer of size
33 // size+20 to be safe.
34 char *render_buf = (char *)malloc (size + 20);
35 if (render_buf != NULL)
36 {
37     memset (render_buf, 0, size + 20);
38     semver_render (&ver, render_buf);
39     free (render_buf);
40 }
41
42 // Free dynamically allocated members inside semver_t.
43 if (ver.prerelease)
44 {
45     free (ver.prerelease);
46     ver.prerelease = NULL;
47 }
48 if (ver.metadata)
49 {
50     free (ver.metadata);
51     ver.metadata = NULL;
52 }
53
54 free (input_str);
55 return 0;

```

```
56 }
```

1593 Bodies of functions that the harness targets:

```
1  /**
2   * Parses a string as semver expression.
3   *
4   * Returns:
5   *
6   * `0` - Parsed successfully
7   * `-1` - In case of error
8   */
9
10 int
11 semver_parse (const char *str, semver_t *ver)
12 {
13     int valid, res;
14     size_t len;
15     char *buf;
16     valid = semver_is_valid (str);
17     if (!valid)
18         return -1;
19
20     len = strlen (str);
21     buf = (char *)calloc (len + 1, sizeof (*buf));
22     if (buf == NULL)
23         return -1;
24     strcpy (buf, str);
25
26     ver->metadata = parse_slice (buf, MT_DELIMITER[0]);
27     ver->prerelease = parse_slice (buf, PR_DELIMITER[0]);
28
29     res = semver_parse_version (buf, ver);
30     free (buf);
31     #if DEBUG > 0
32     printf ("[debug] semver.c %s = %d.%d.%d, %s %s\n", str, ver->major,
33            ver->minor, ver->patch, ver->prerelease, ver->metadata);
34     #endif
35     return res;
36 }
37
38 // ...
39
```

```

40  /**
41   * Render a given semver as string
42   */
43
44  void
45  semver_render (semver_t *x, char *dest)
46  {
47      concat_num (dest, x->major, NULL);
48      concat_num (dest, x->minor, DELIMITER);
49      concat_num (dest, x->patch, DELIMITER);
50      if (x->prerelease)
51          concat_char (dest, x->prerelease, PR_DELIMITER);
52      if (x->metadata)
53          concat_char (dest, x->metadata, MT_DELIMITER);
54  }

```

1594 Crash input that causes a stack buffer overflow in semver\_render()>concat\_char()>sprintf():

```

1595 00000000: 392d 2b2b 2b2b 2b2b 2b2b 2b2b 2b2b 2b2b 9-+++++++
1596 00000010: 2b2b 2b2b 2b2b 2b2b 2b2b 2b2b 2b2b 2b2b ++++++++
1597 00000020: 2b2b 2b2b 2b2b 2b2b 2b2b 2b2b 2b2b 2b2b ++++++++
1598 00000030: 2b2b 2b2b 2b2b 2b2b 2b2b 2b2b 2b2b 2b2b ++++++++
1599 00000040: 2b2b 2b2b 2b2b 2b46 4c                ++++++FL

```

## D. 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 compilaton 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     )

```