

# Superion: Grammar-Aware Greybox Fuzzing

**2019 IEEE/ACM 41st International Conference on Software Engineering (ICSE)**

Junjie Wang\*, Bihuan Chen†, Lei Wei\*, Yang Liu\*‡

\*School of Computer Science and Engineering, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

†School of Computer Science and Shanghai Key Laboratory of Data Science, Fudan University, China

‡College of Information Science, Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, China

Shared by @mrdrivingduck

# Programs that Process Structured Inputs

Feature - process inputs in stages:

- Syntax parsing
- Semantic checking
- **Application execution**

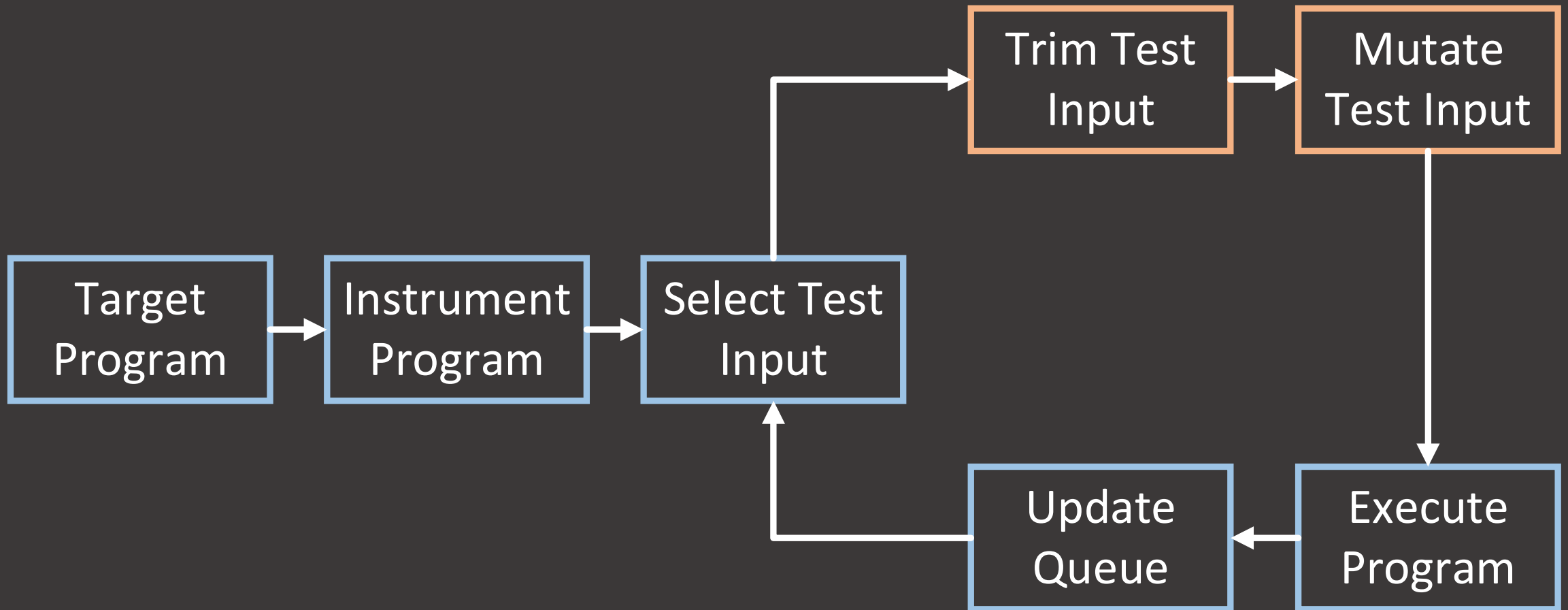
e.g.

compilers, language interpreter (JavaScript),

browsers (CSS, XML), databases (SQL) ...

AFL ?

# The General Workflow of AFL



# Trimming

- Less search space for mutation
- For unstructured binary input
- For highly-structured input

...

...

...01001100...

...01001100...

Same  
Coverage

SELECT \* FROM table WHERE...

SCT \* FROM table WHERE...

Syntax  
Error !!!

SCT \* FROM table WHERE...

# Mutation

- For unstructured binary input (byte flip)

...00**01101010**00...

...00**10010101**00...

- For highly-structured input

<a**>**emmm</a>

<a**?**emmm</a>

Syntax  
Error !!!

# Motivation

AFL: **Grammar-unaware**

Superion: **Grammar-aware**

- Grammar-aware trimming  
Minimize input while keeping syntax correct
- Grammar-aware mutation  
Trigger new coverage while keeping syntax correct

# Grammar-Aware Trimming Strategy

AFL: split the input into **length/n** chunks

...	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	...
-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

- n from 16 to 1024

*libplist* (an XML engine)

- Same coverage
- Destroyed grammar

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<plist version="1.0">
<dict>
  <key>Some ASCII string</key>
  <string></string>
  <data>
  </data>
</dict>
</plist>
```

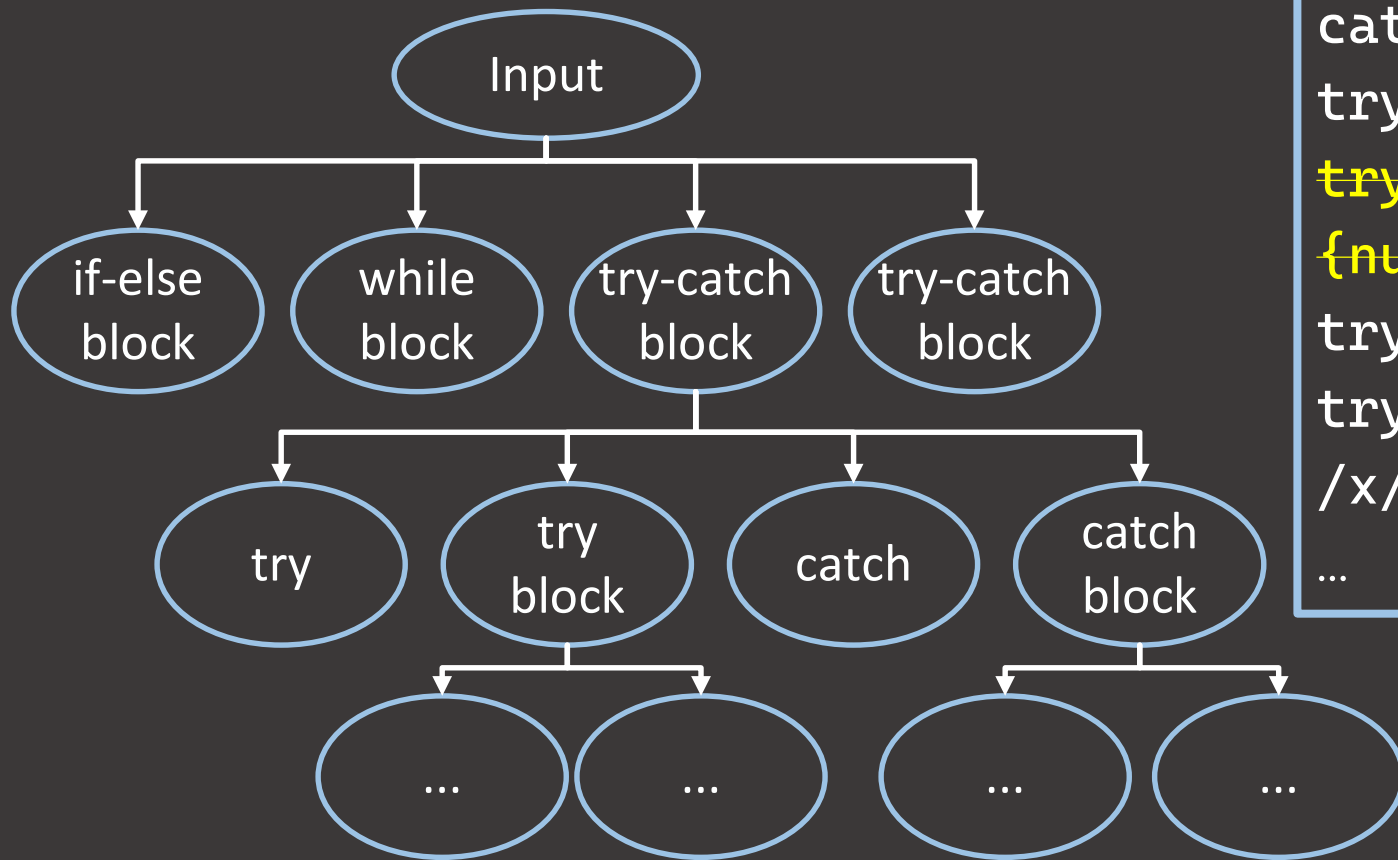
# Grammar-Aware Trimming Strategy

## Superion

- Input + Grammar  $\rightarrow$  AST (if error, use AFL trimming)
- Trim a subtree n from tree
- Test coverage
- Trimming until no sub-tree can be trimmed



# Grammar-Aware Trimming Strategy

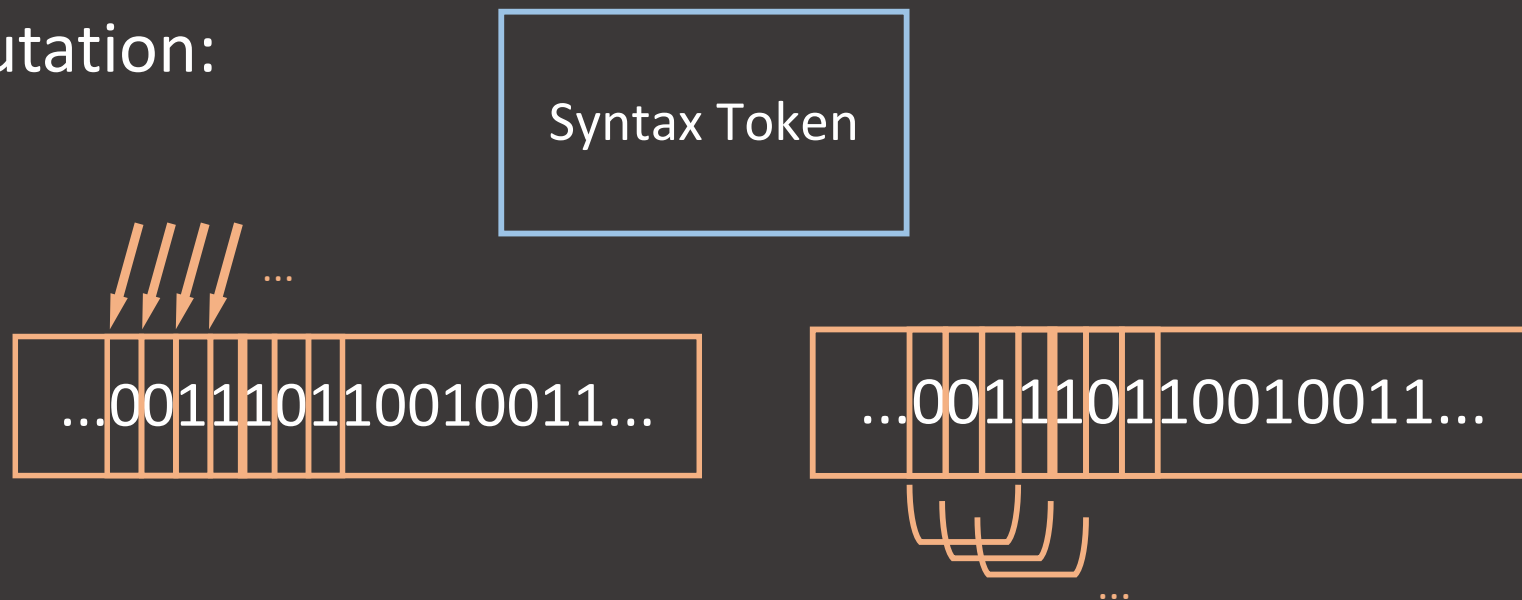


```
...  
try{eval("\nbreak M;\n");}  
catch(ex){}  
try{...}catch(ex){}  
try{eval("if(\"\"){}else if(x4)  
{null;}");} catch(ex){}  
try{eval("{}");} catch(ex){}  
try{eval("for(var x = x in x -  
/x/ ){}");} catch(ex){}  
...
```

# Grammar-Aware Mutation Strategies: Enhanced Dictionary-Based Mutation

AFL's dictionary-based mutation:

- Insert
- Overwrite



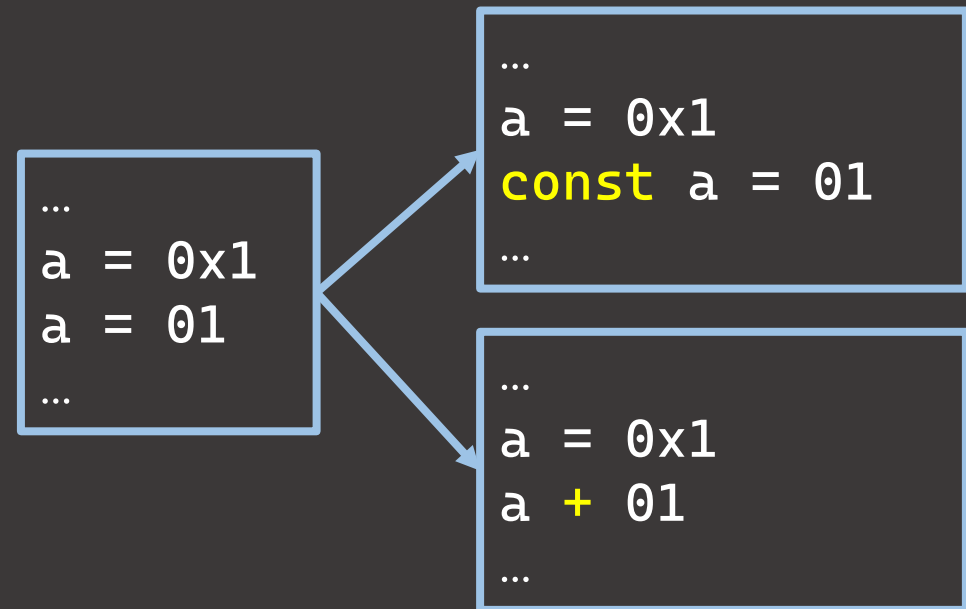
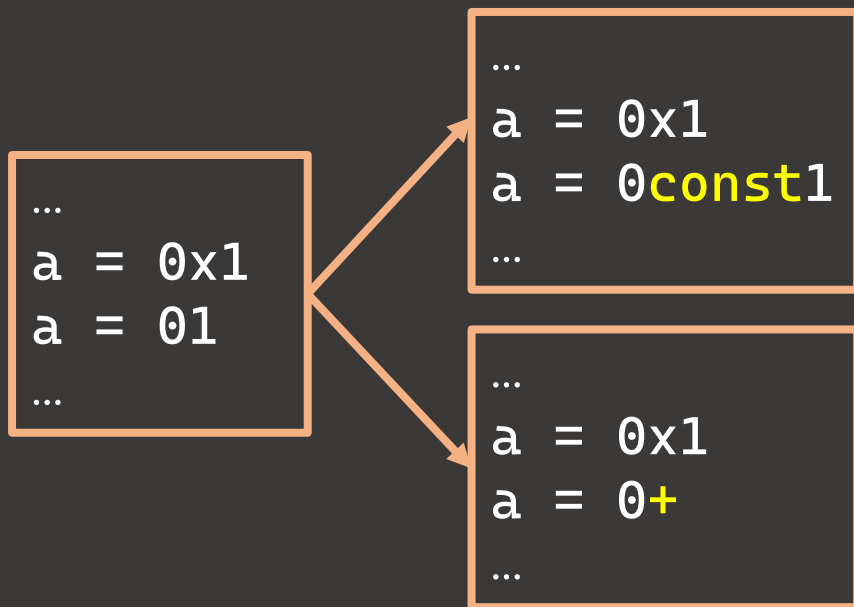
# Grammar-Aware Mutation Strategies: Enhanced Dictionary-Based Mutation

Superion's dictionary-based mutation:

- Locate the token boundaries  
Alphabets + digits (variable/function names, reserved keywords)
- Insert only to each boundaries
- Overwrite only tokens between two boundaries

# Grammar-Aware Mutation Strategies: Enhanced Dictionary-Based Mutation

- Greatly decreases the number of token insertions/overwrites
- Maintains the structure of mutated test inputs
- Effectiveness + efficiency



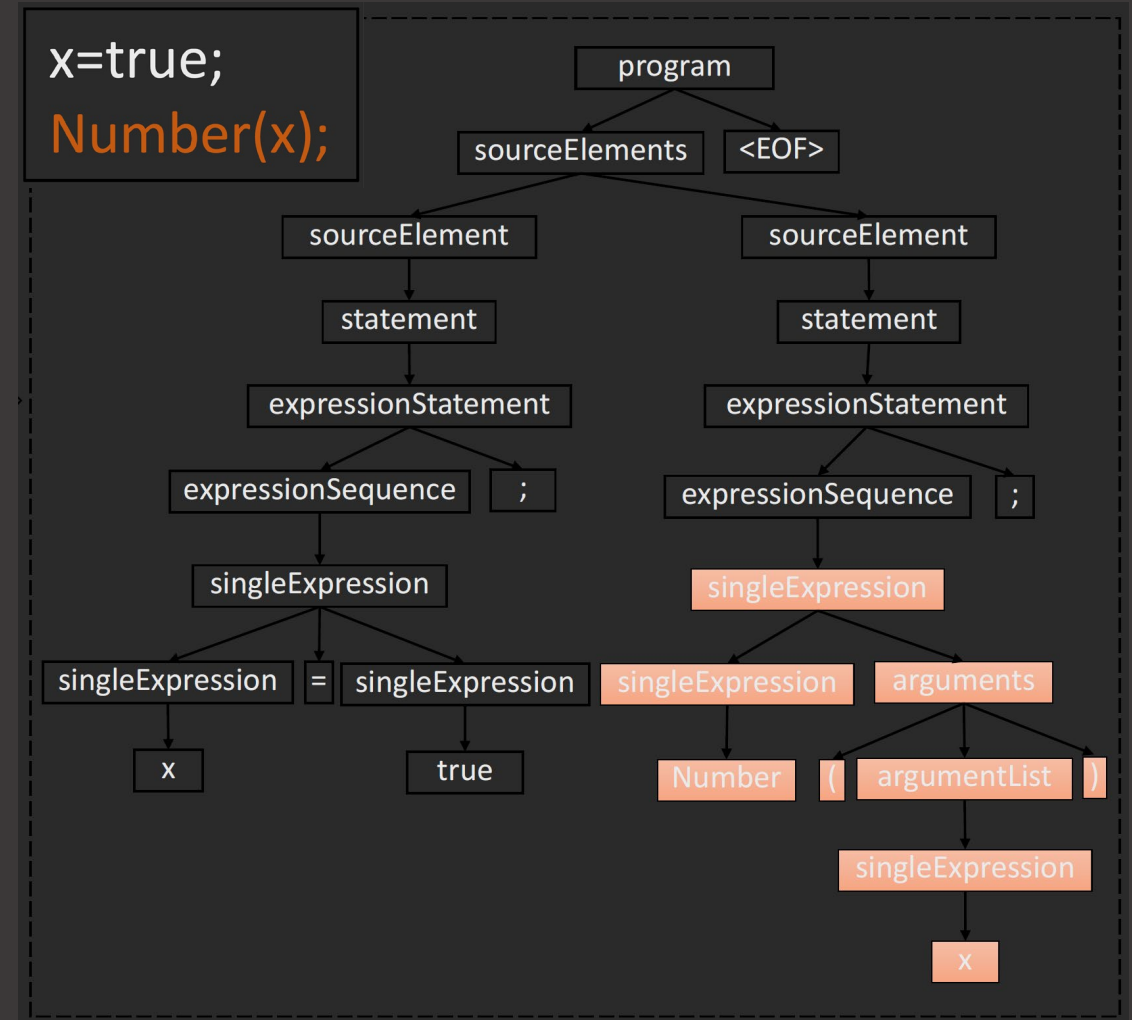
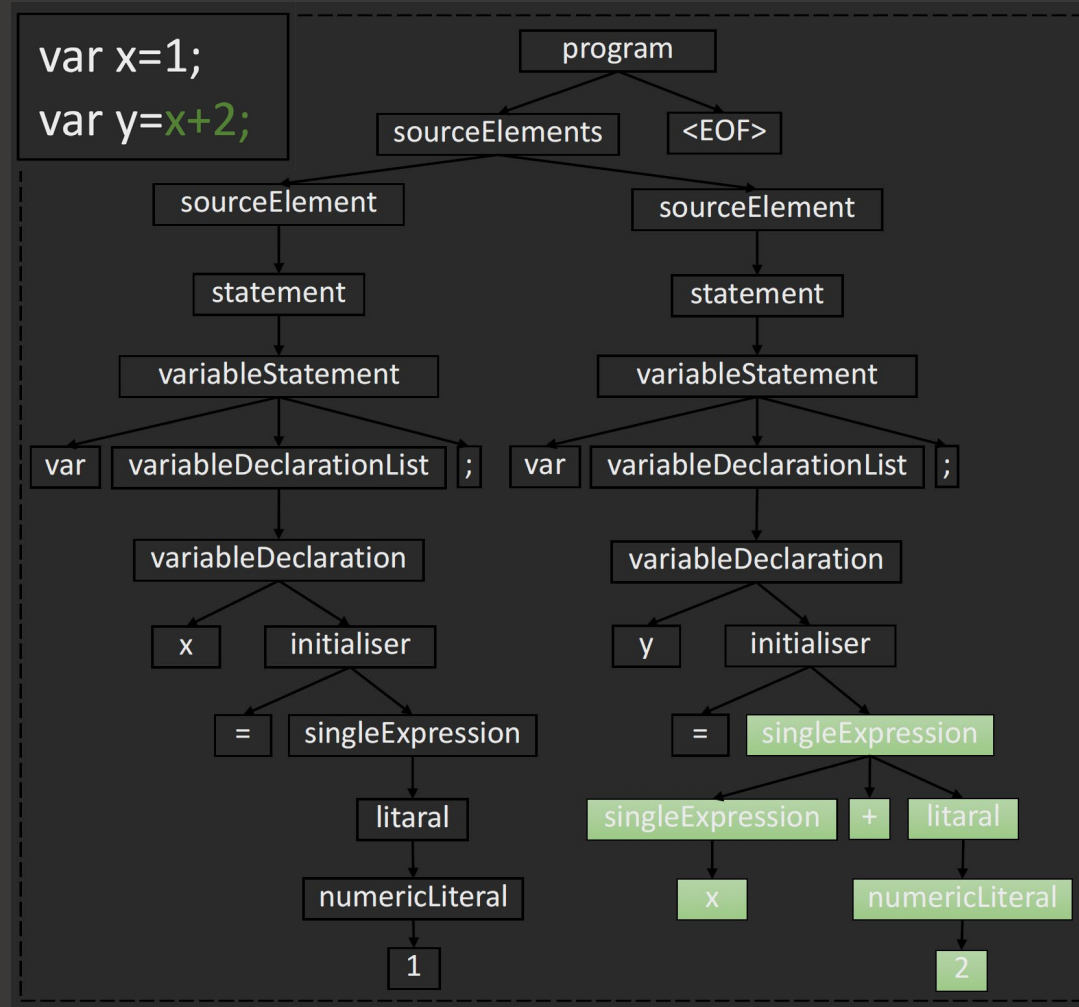
# Grammar-Aware Mutation Strategies:

## Tree-Based Mutation

- Treeify the test input  $I$  into AST
- Treeify another random input into AST
- Extract all sub-tree into a set  $S$
- Replace each sub-tree in  $I$  with each sub-tree in  $S$

# Grammar-Aware Mutation Strategies: Tree-Based Mutation

```
var x=1;  
var y=Number(x);
```



# Evaluation

- Extending AFL with 3,372 lines of C/C++ code
- 1 open-source XML engine
- 3 open-source JavaScript engine

## Evaluation - How is the bug-finding capability of Superior?

- 34 new bugs
- 22 new vulnerabilities with 19 CVE identifiers assigned



## Evaluation - How is the code coverage of Superior?

- Improve 16.7% in line coverage
- Improve 8.8% in function coverage

## Evaluation - How effective is our grammar-aware trimming?

- Relatively low trimming ratio
- Improve the grammar validity ratio after trimming

## Evaluation - How effective is our grammar-aware mutation?

- Effective in generating test inputs that trigger new coverage

## Evaluation - What is the performance overhead of Superior?

- Introduces additional overhead due to our grammar-aware tree-based mutation strategy
- Still acceptable considering the improved bug-finding capability and code coverage

# Limitation

- Superior needs a user-provided grammar
- Proprietary grammars
- Undocumented extensions to standard grammars

## Grimoire: Synthesizing Structure while Fuzzing (USENIX Security 2019)

- No program input specifications
- Slower than grammar-aware fuzzers

1. Input generalization
2. Input mutation

# Grimoire: Synthesizing Structure while Fuzzing (USENIX Security 2019)

## Input generalization

- Fragmentation
  - Byte chunks
  - Splitter
  - () [] {} <>
- General input + tokens

```
if(x>1) then x=3 end
```

```
if(x>1)□then □end
```

```
if(x>1)  
then  
end
```

# Grimoire: Synthesizing Structure while Fuzzing (USENIX Security 2019)

## Input Mutation

- Input extension
- Recursive replacement
- String replacement

```
□ if(x>1)□then □end □  
□ pprint □
```

```
if(x>1) then pprint x end  
if(key>1) then pprint key end
```