

CYBERSECURITY

Resilient Software



PROFESSIONAL
EDUCATION



MIT COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE LABORATORY

Automatically Discovering and Eliminating Software Defects

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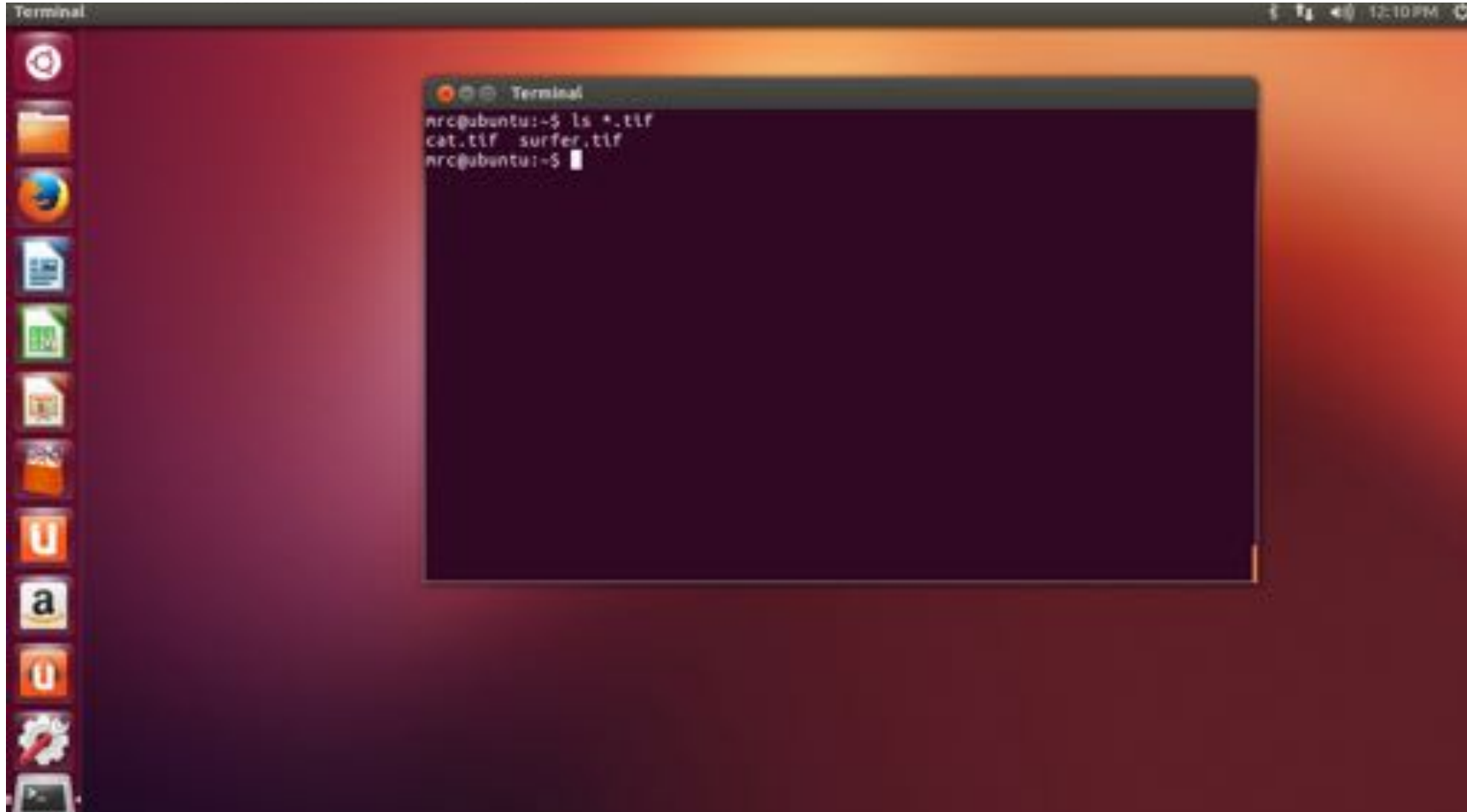
Massachusetts Institute of Technology



ImageMagick Display

- Popular, free and open-source software suite
 - Displaying, converting and editing images
 - Read/Write > 200 formats
- Very popular for users && programs
 - Drupal, MediaWiki, phpBB, Vbulletin, etc.,

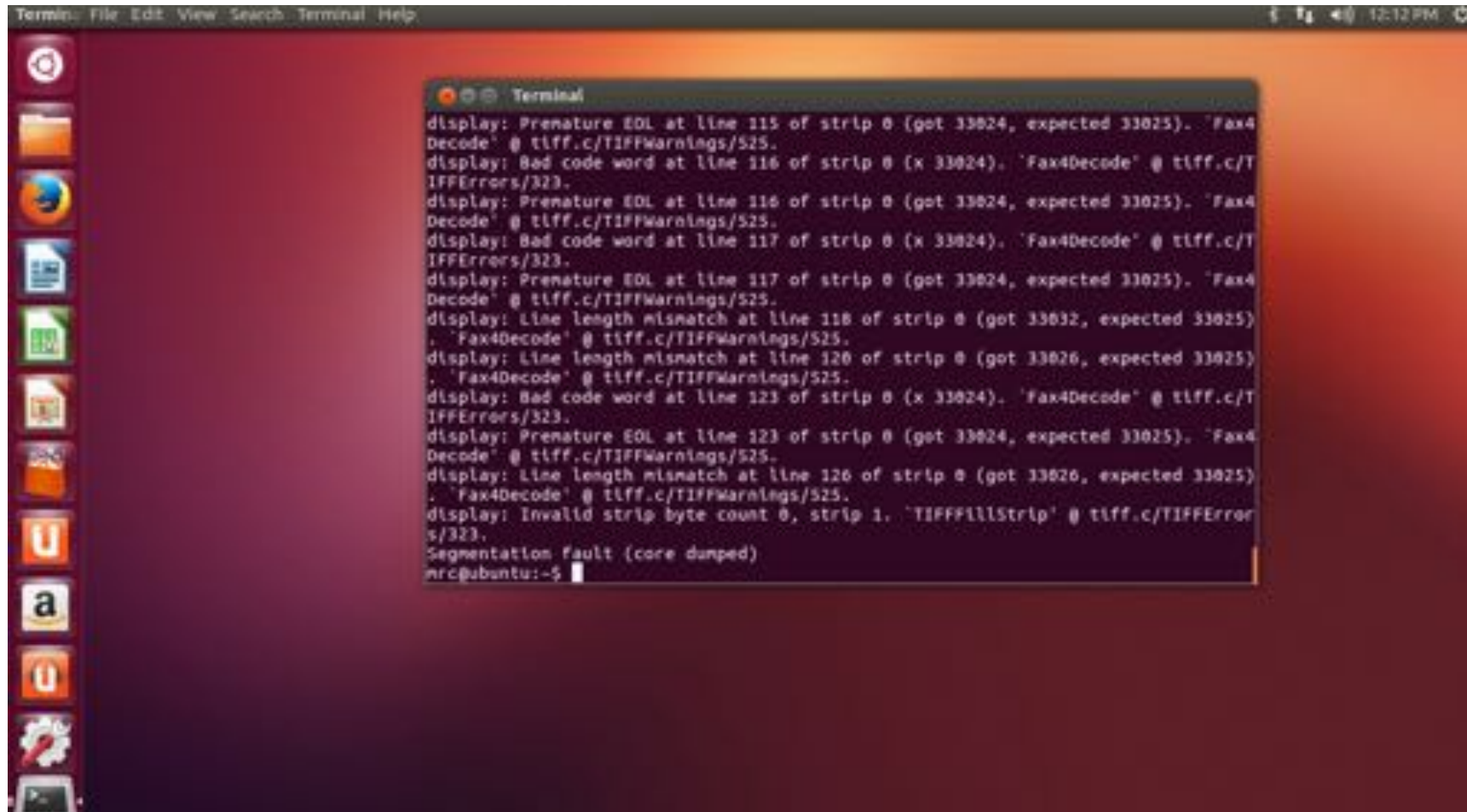
Images



Display Cat



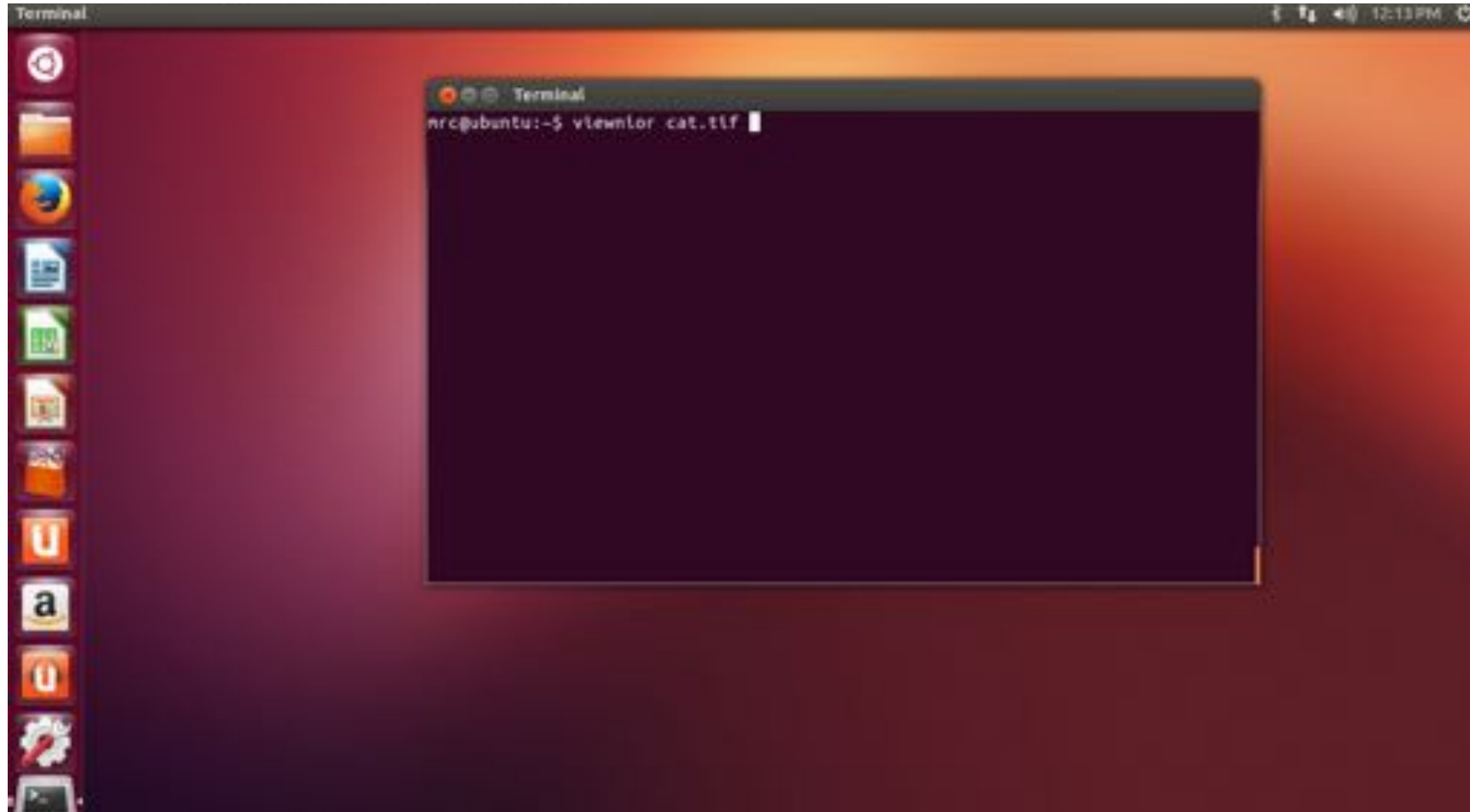
Cat Crash



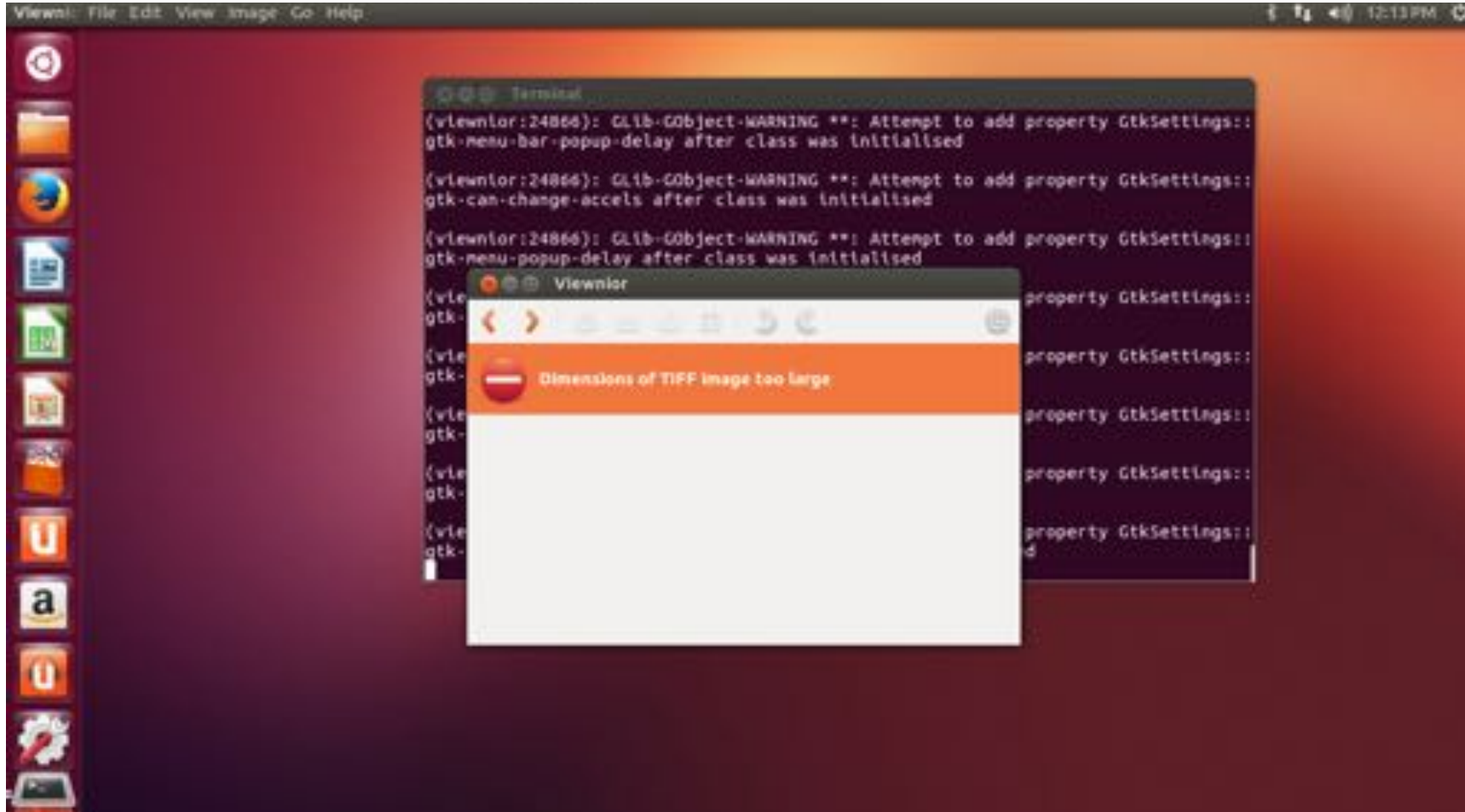
The screenshot shows a Linux desktop with a red background and a vertical dock on the left containing icons for various applications. A terminal window is open in the center, displaying a crash report. The report contains several lines of error messages related to TIFF decoding, including premature EOL, bad code words, and line length mismatches. The final line of the report is 'Segmentation fault (core dumped)', followed by the prompt 'mrc@ubuntu:~\$'.

```
Termin: File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Terminal
display: Premature EOL at line 115 of strip 0 (got 33024, expected 33025). 'Fax4
Decode' @ tiff.c/TIFFWarnings/525.
display: Bad code word at line 116 of strip 0 (x 33024). 'Fax4Decode' @ tiff.c/T
IFFErrors/323.
display: Premature EOL at line 116 of strip 0 (got 33024, expected 33025). 'Fax4
Decode' @ tiff.c/TIFFWarnings/525.
display: Bad code word at line 117 of strip 0 (x 33024). 'Fax4Decode' @ tiff.c/T
IFFErrors/323.
display: Premature EOL at line 117 of strip 0 (got 33024, expected 33025). 'Fax4
Decode' @ tiff.c/TIFFWarnings/525.
display: Line length mismatch at line 118 of strip 0 (got 33032, expected 33025)
. 'Fax4Decode' @ tiff.c/TIFFWarnings/525.
display: Line length mismatch at line 120 of strip 0 (got 33026, expected 33025)
. 'Fax4Decode' @ tiff.c/TIFFWarnings/525.
display: Bad code word at line 123 of strip 0 (x 33024). 'Fax4Decode' @ tiff.c/T
IFFErrors/323.
display: Premature EOL at line 123 of strip 0 (got 33024, expected 33025). 'Fax4
Decode' @ tiff.c/TIFFWarnings/525.
display: Line length mismatch at line 126 of strip 0 (got 33026, expected 33025)
. 'Fax4Decode' @ tiff.c/TIFFWarnings/525.
display: Invalid strip byte count 0, strip 1. 'TIFFFillStrip' @ tiff.c/TIFFError
s/323.
Segmentation fault (core dumped)
mrc@ubuntu:~$
```

ViewNior Cat



ViewNior Check



Missing Integer Overflow Check in Display

cat.tif Input File



Display Source Code

```
ximage->bytes_per_line = 4 * ximage->width;  
length = ximage->bytes_per_line * ximage->height;  
p = malloc(length);
```

Computation
of length
can overflow



(Risky) Integer Overflow Check in ViewNior

cat.tif Input File



ViewNior Source Code

```
rowstride = 4 * width;  
bytes = rowstride * height;  
if (bytes/rowstride != height) { /* overflow */
```

How To Check For Integer Overflow

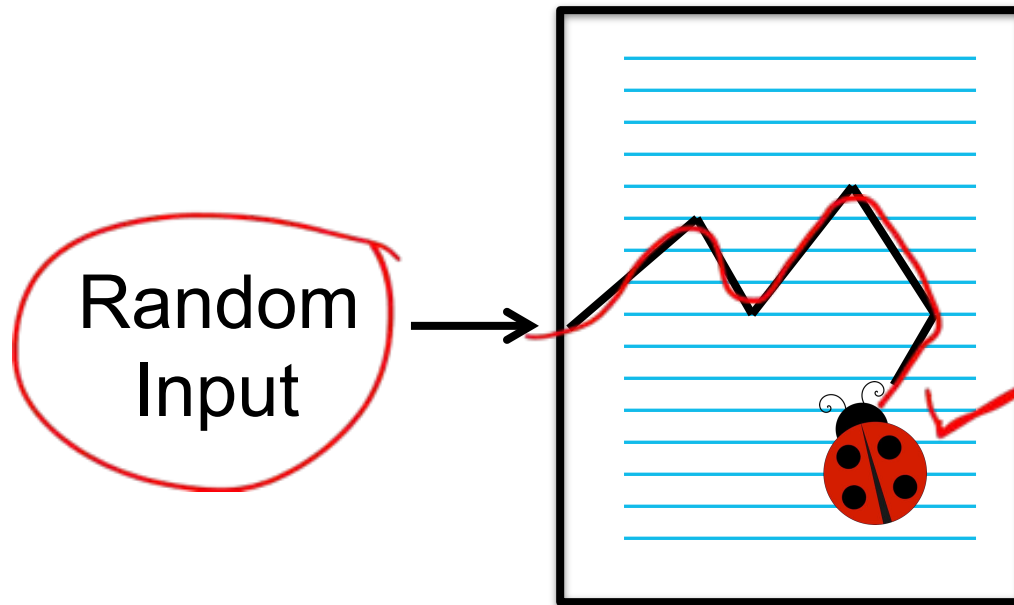
```
uint32_t i, j;  
if ((uint64_t)i * (uint64_t)j > MAX_UINT32) {  
    /* overflow */  
}
```

```
int32_t k, l;  
if (((int64_t)k * (int64_t)l < MIN_INT32) ||  
    ((int64_t)k * (int64_t)l > MAX_INT32)) {  
    /* overflow */  
}
```

How To Find Integer Overflow Errors

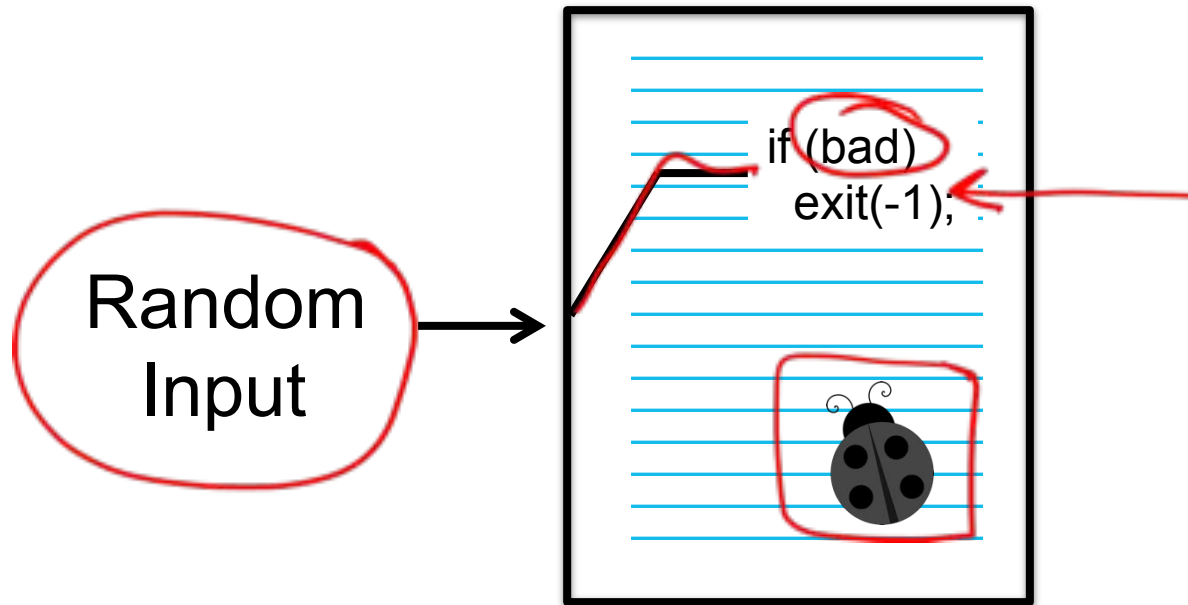
Fuzz Testing (Ideal)

display 6.5.2
(binary executable)



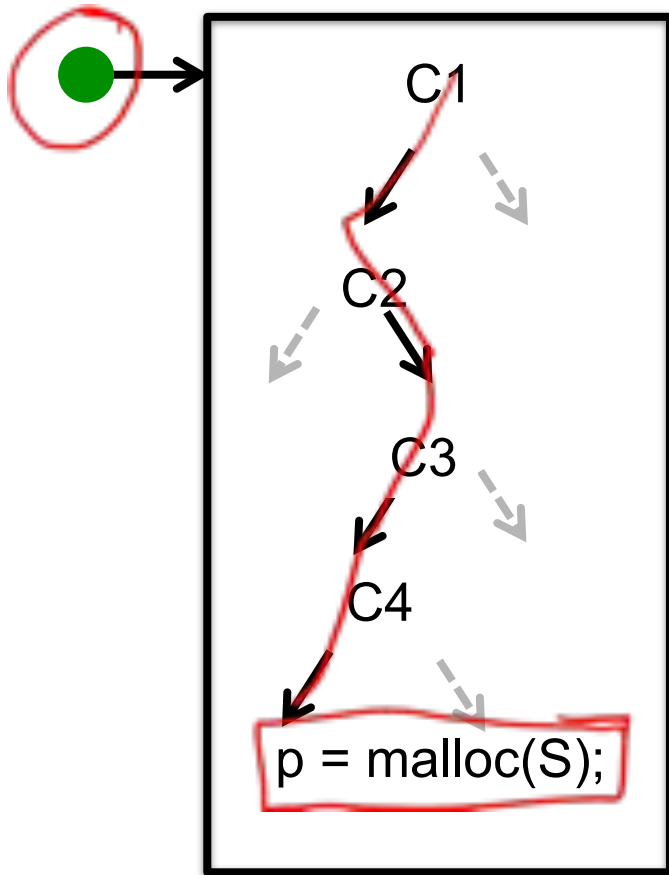
Fuzz Testing (Usually In Practice)

display 6.5.2
(binary executable)



Finding Integer Overflows With DIODE

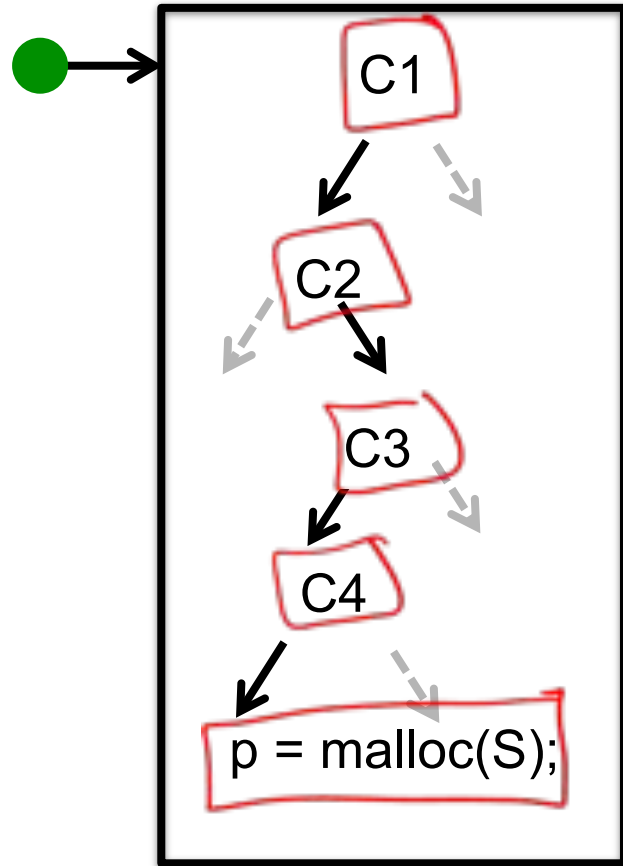
display 6.5.2



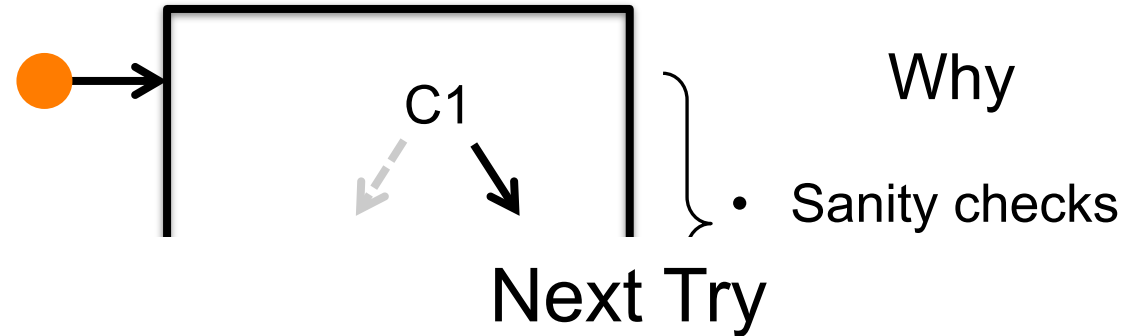
- Run (instrumented) application on benign input ●
- Encounter malloc(S) site
- Use solver to find new input that overflows S ◻●
- Run application on new input, see what happens
 - If reaches malloc(S) site
 - Guaranteed overflow!

Common Outcome

display 6.5.2



display 6.5.2



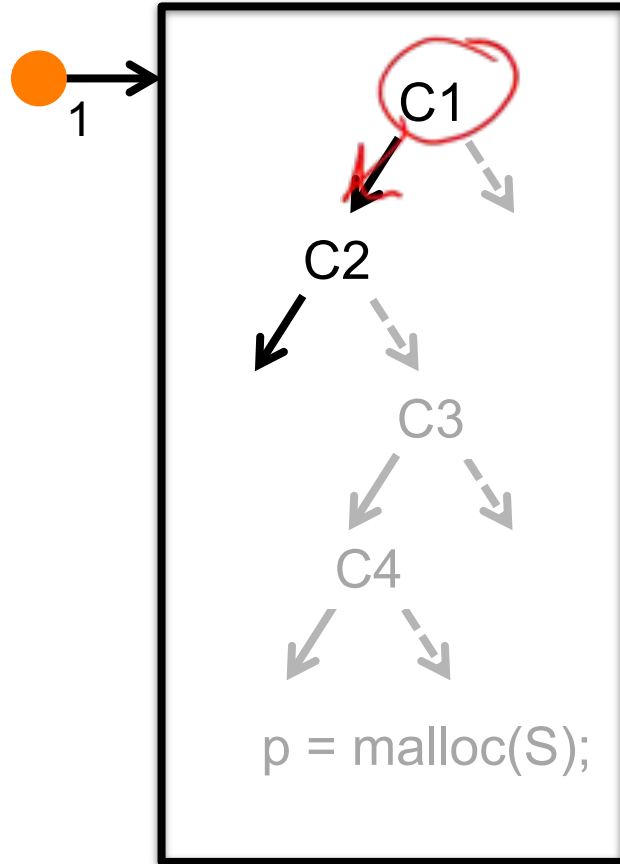
Solver produces new input ● that

1. Overflows S, and
2. Follows same path as benign input ●

Common outcome
UNSAT - no such new input ● exists

What DIODE Uses (Conceptually)

display 6.5.2



Top Down Branch Enforcement

- Solver finds new input ●₁ that

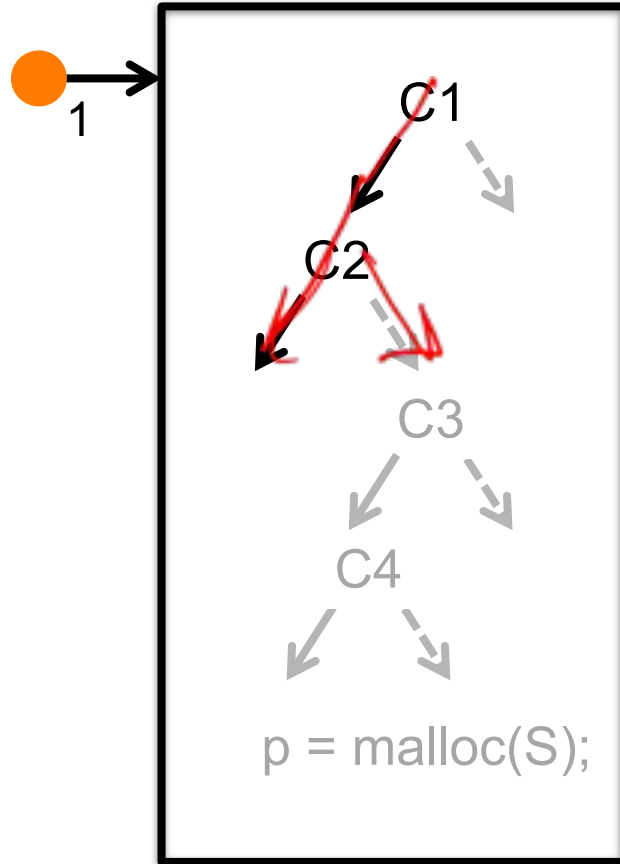
1. Satisfies C1 and

2. Overflows S

If ●₁ reaches malloc(S), integer overflow!

What DIODE Uses (Conceptually)

display 6.5.2



Top Down Branch Enforcement

- Solver finds new input \bullet_1 that

1. Satisfies C1 and
2. Overflows S

If \bullet_1 reaches malloc(S), integer overflow!

Otherwise solver finds new input \bullet_2 that

1. Satisfies C1,
2. Satisfies not C2 and
3. Overflows S

If \bullet_2 reaches malloc(S), integer overflow!

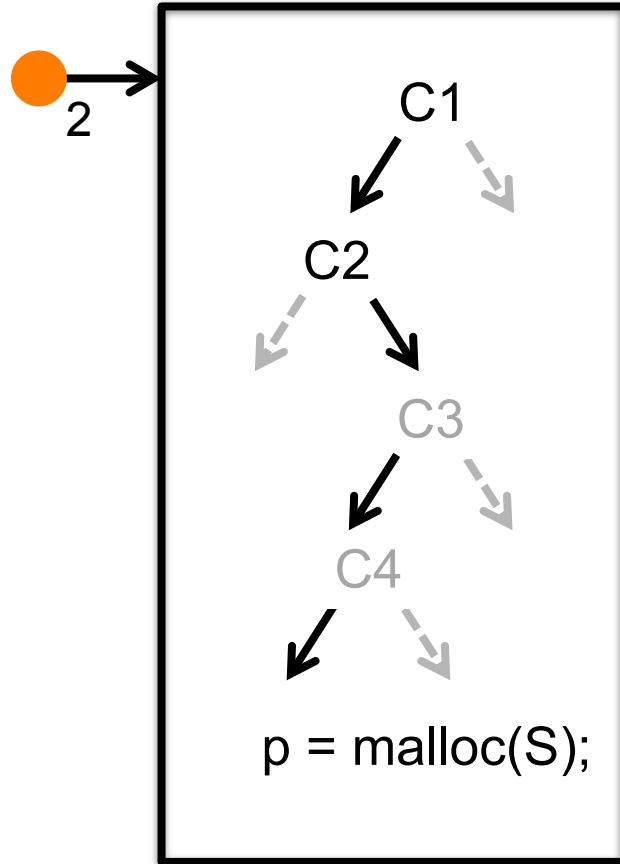
...

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What DIODE Uses (Conceptually)

display 6.5.2



Top Down Branch Enforcement

- Solver finds new input ●₁ that

1. Satisfies C1 and
2. Overflows S

If ●₁ reaches malloc(S), integer overflow!

Otherwise solver finds new input ●₂ that

1. Satisfies C1,
2. Satisfies not C2, and
3. Overflows S

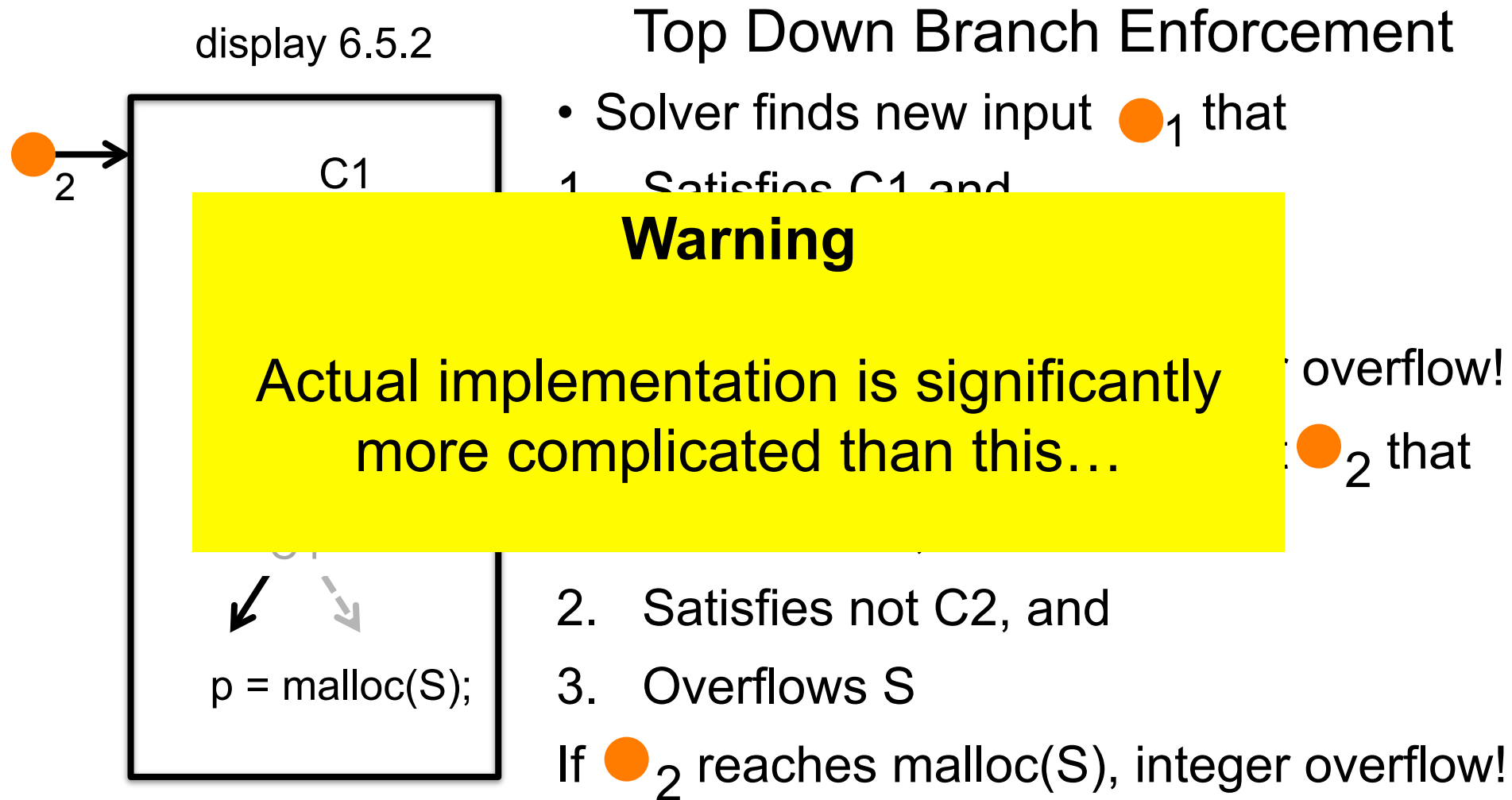
If ●₂ reaches malloc(S), integer overflow!

...

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What DIODE Uses (Conceptually)



DIODE Integer Overflow Results

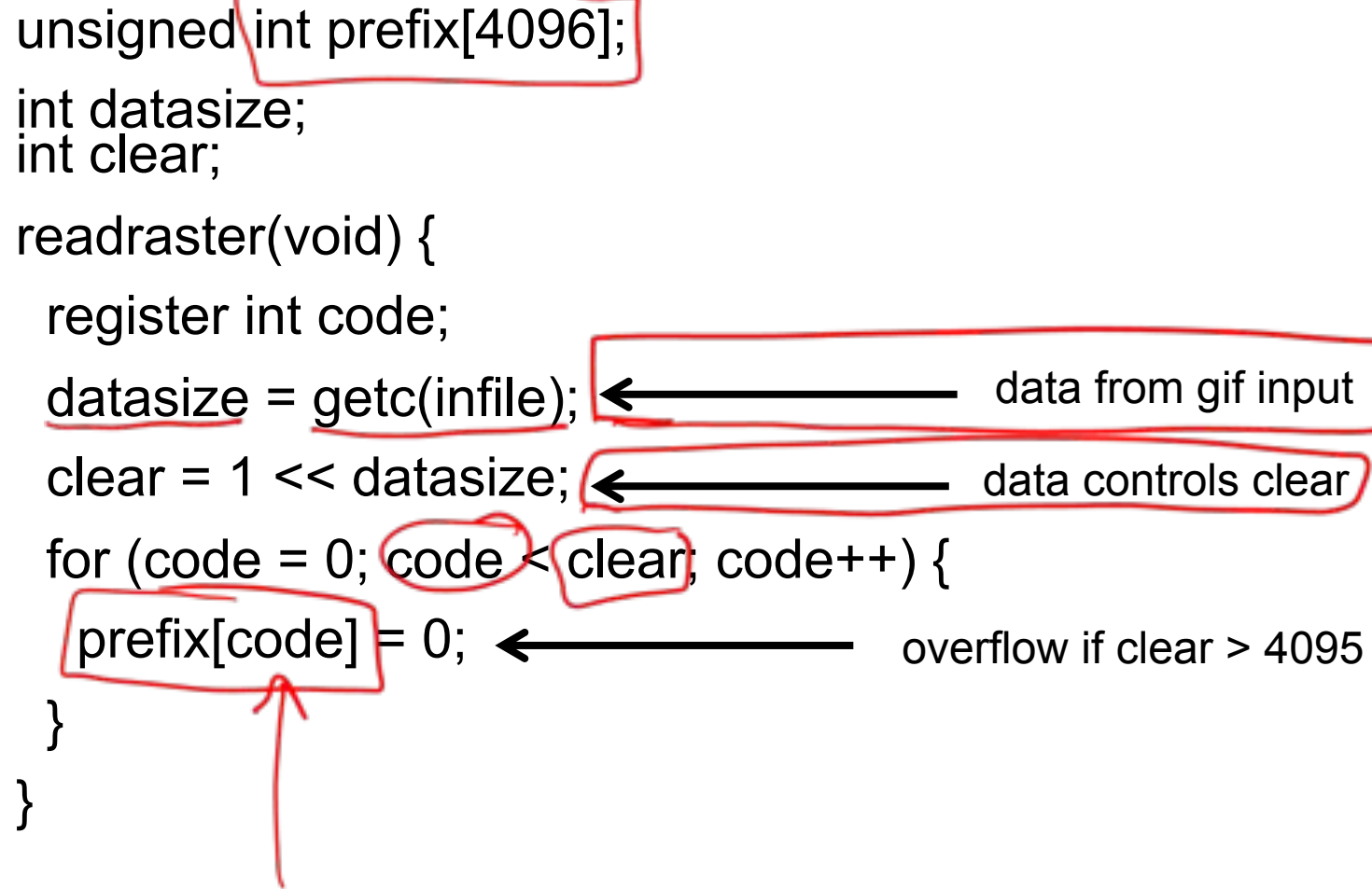
Application	Format	Error Location	Defect Detection Time	Enforced Branches	Error Source
cwebp 0.3.1	jpeg	jpegdec.c:248	10 sec	0	New
dillo 2.1	png	png.c:203	11 min	3	CVE-2009-2294
dillo 2.1	png	ftkimagebuf.cc:39	15 min	3	New
display 6.5.2	tiff	xwindow.c:5619	10 sec	0	CVE-2009-1882
display 6.5.2	tiff	cache.c:3717	10 sec	0	New
swfplay 0.5.5	swf	jpeg_rgb_decoder.c: 192	10 sec	0	New
swfplay 0.5.5	swf	jpeg.c:192	48 min	5	BuzzFuzz

7 Integer Overflow Errors
4 Previously Unknown
3 Require Enforced Branches

Finding Buffer Overflow Errors

Buffer Overflow in gif2tiff

```
unsigned int prefix[4096];  
int datasize;  
int clear;  
readraster(void) {  
    register int code;  
    datasize = getc(infile); ← data from gif input  
    clear = 1 << datasize; ← data controls clear  
    for (code = 0; code < clear; code++) {  
        prefix[code] = 0; ← overflow if clear > 4095  
    }  
}
```



Buffer Overflow in gif2tiff

```
unsigned int prefix[4096];
```

← size of buffer does
not depend on input file

```
datasize = getc(infile);
```

```
clear = 1 << datasize;
```

```
for (code = 0; code < clear; code++)
```

data from input file
controls value

same variable

```
prefix[code] = 0;
```

control dependence

Generated constraint system:

```
code < (1 << byte 415) and code >= 4096
```

Solution: byte 415 = 30

jasper Buffer Overflow Error

jasper converts jpeg2K files

jpeg2K images can have multiple tiles

jasper has off by one error in tile handling code
(checks for $>$, not \geq)

```
if (JAS_CAST(int, sot->tleno) > dec->numtiles) {  
    jas_eprintf("invalid tile number in SOT marker segment\n");  
    return -1;  
}
```

Off by one check
(should be \geq)

```
/* Set the current tile. */
```

```
dec->curtile = &dec->tiles[sot->tleno];
```

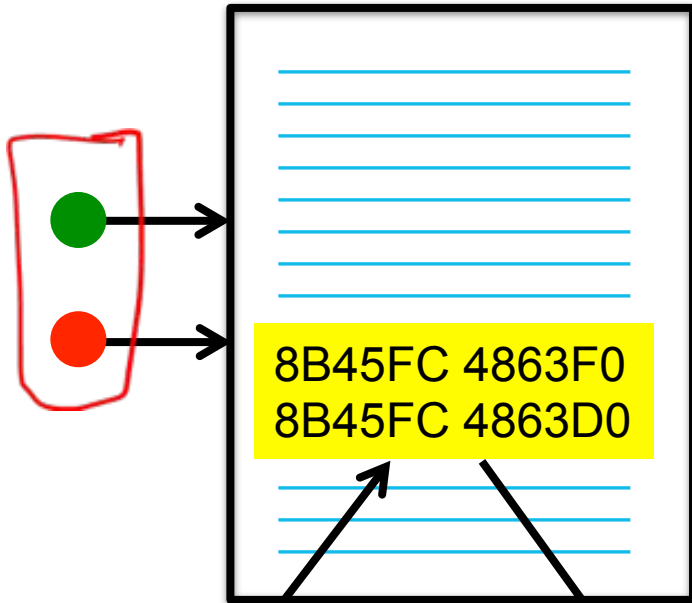
Out of bounds addr

Automatically Patching Errors

CodePhage (CP) Overview

Donor

viewnior 1.4
(stripped binary)



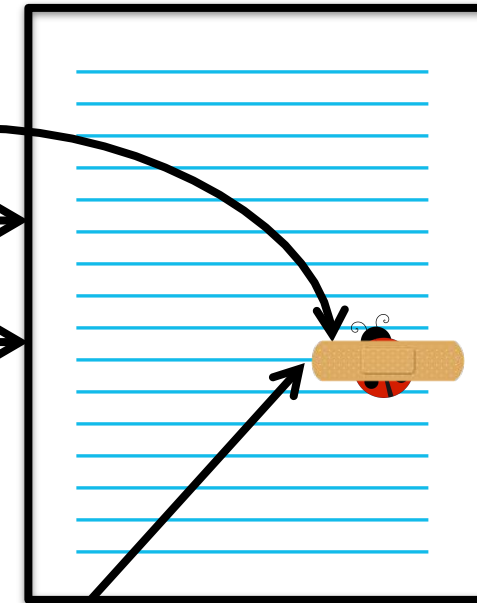
1. Locate Check

3. Identify Patch
Insertion Point

5. Verify Patch

Recipient

display 6.5.2
(source code)

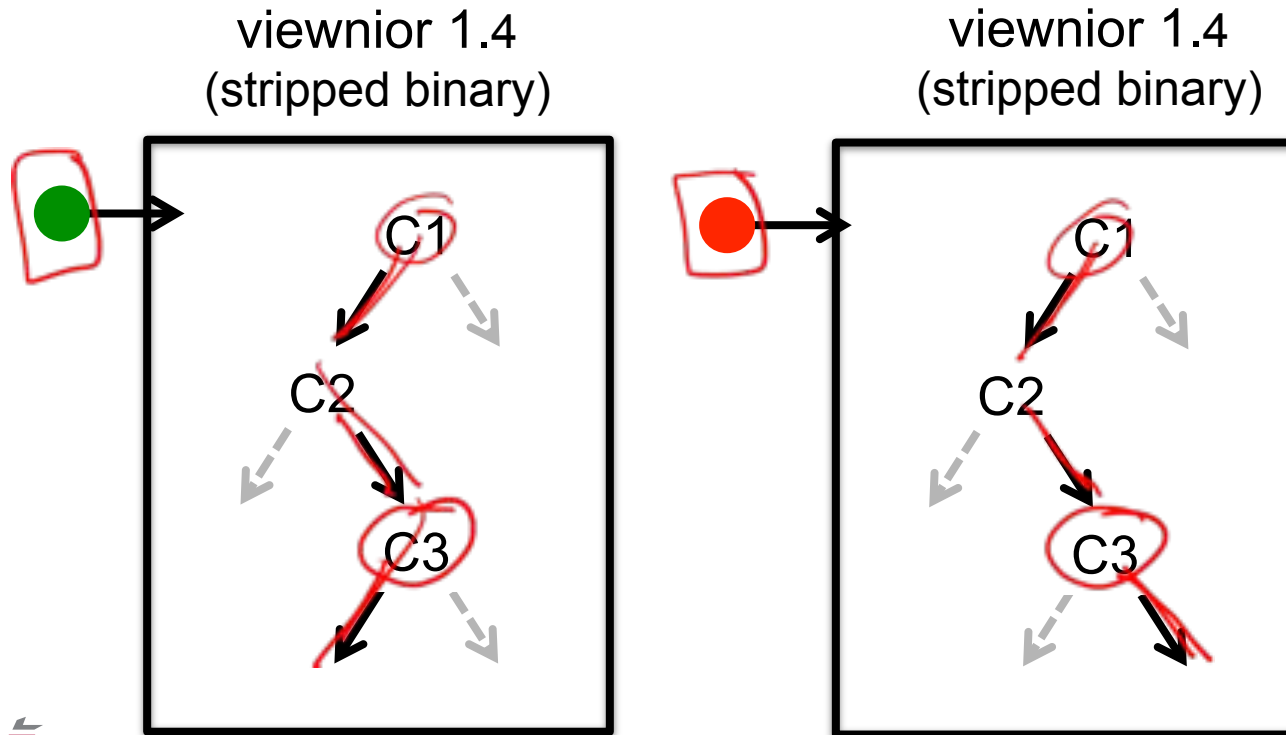


4. Translate and Insert
(source code patch)

Application-Independent Representation of Check

Locate Check

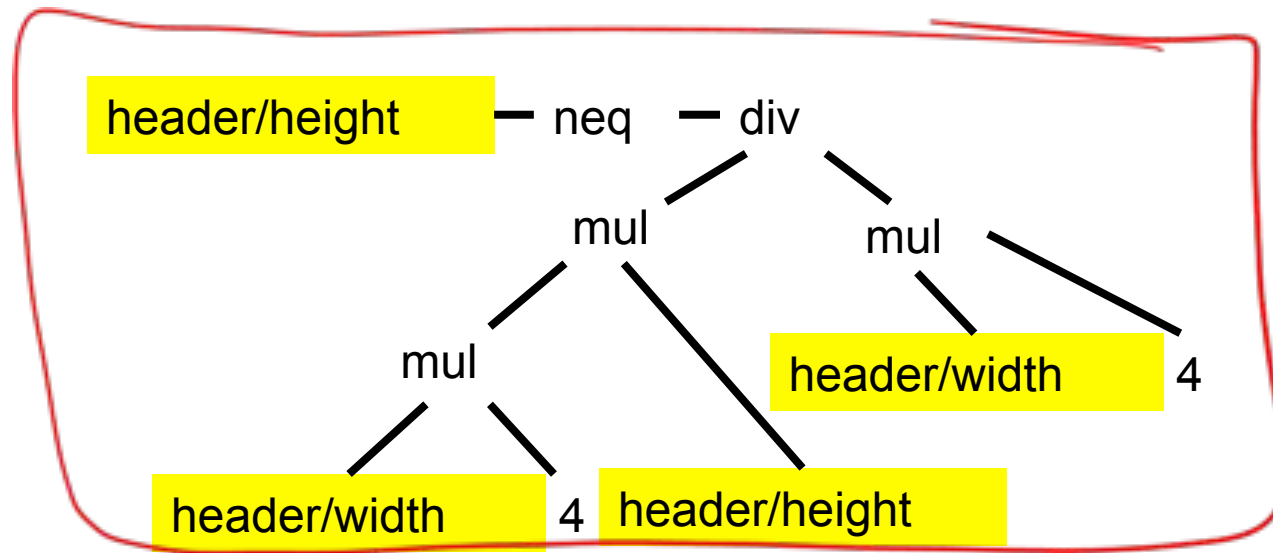
- Execute instrumented version of donor (viewnior 1.4)
- Record trace of executed conditional branches
- Find flipped branches on malicious input



Hypothesis:
C3 is the
missing
check in
recipient

Extract Check

- Start with a conditional branch instruction
jne label, je label, jle label, ...
- Goal: Obtain application-independent check
- Symbolic expression tree for condition
 - Internal nodes are operations (add, sub, cmp, ...)
 - Leaves are constants and input fields



Integer
Overflow
Check

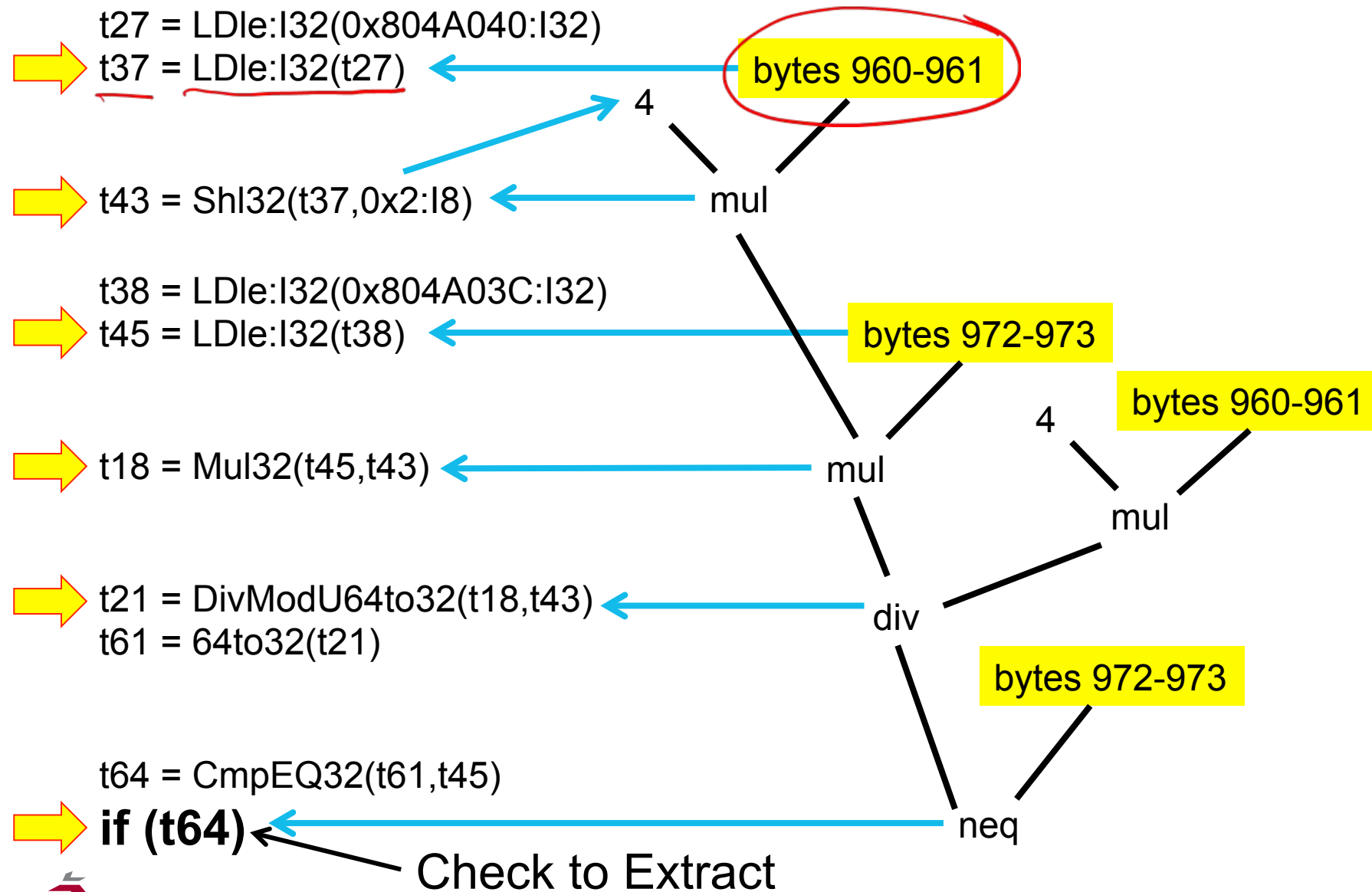
Challenges

- Condition can be computed by arbitrarily complex sequence of binary instructions
 - Need to extract computed logical expression
 - Can involve arbitrary computations throughout application
- Input bytes can flow all over address space
 - Condition typically references input bytes (or derived values) as stored in application-specific data structures
 - Working with compiled data structures encoded in flat address space of stripped binary
- Application works with raw bytes from input file
- But symbolic expression tree uses symbolic input fields

Symbolic Expression Tracing

- Goal – symbolic expression tree for condition
 - Internal nodes are operations (add, sub, cmp, ...)
 - Leaves are constants and input bytes
- Execute instrumented application (Valgrind)
- Record expression derivation information
 - Instrument system call I/O operations (record mapping between input bytes and memory)
 - Trace VEX IR operations (add, sub, cmp, mv, ...) (record how result derived from operands)

VEX IR From Donor



Is This Plausible?

- Maybe, but we don't do it - too much overhead
- So we use an optimization – two executions
 - First execution: value tracing
 - Record bytes that affect each computed value
 - Determine *relevant bytes* (input bytes that influence condition)
 - Second execution: symbolic expression tracing
 - But only for values that involve relevant bytes

Extracted Condition from viewnior

Conjunction(ULessEqual(32,Add(32,Add(32,Mul(32,Add(32,BvOr(32,Constant(0x00),ToSize(32,UShr(32,BvAnd(32,HachField(32,'/header/'width'),Constant(0xFF000000)),Constant(24))))),Add(32,Add(32,BvOr(32,Constant(0x00),Shl(32,ToSize(32,BvAnd(32,HachField(32,'/header/'width'),Constant(0xFF))),Con
width'),Constant(0xFF00)),Cc
width'),Constant(0xFF0000)),
header/height'),Constant(0xF
height'),Constant(0xFF))),Cor
height'),Constant(0xFF00)),C
height'),Constant(0xFF0000))
32,HachField(32,'/header/he
header/height'),Constant(0xF
height'),Constant(0xFF00)),C
height'),Constant(0xFF0000))
width'),Constant(0xFF00000C
width'),Constant(0xFF))),Con
width'),Constant(0xFF00)),Cc
width'),Constant(0xFF0000)),
ULessEqual(32,Shrink(32,Mu
height'),Constant(0xFF00000
height'),Constant(0xFF))),Cor
height'),Constant(0xFF00)),C
height'),Constant(0xFF0000))
width'),Constant(0xFF00000C
width'),Constant(0xFF))),Constant(24))),BvOr(32,Constant(0x00),Shl(32,ToSize(32,UShr(32,BvAnd(32,HachField(32,'/header/'width'),Constant(0xFF00)),Constant(8))),Constant(16))))),BvOr(32,Constant(0x00),Shl(32,ToSize(32,UShr(32,BvAnd(32,HachField(32,'/header/'width'),Constant(0xFF0000)),Constant(16))),Constant(8)))))),Constant(536870911)))

Why?

Big Endian to Little Endian

Shifts and Masks

Selection of Quotient from
64 Bit Divide

```
(32, '/header/
nd(32, HachField(32, '/header/
, ToSize(32, UShr(32, BvAnd(32, HachField(32, '/
2, BvAnd(32, HachField(32, '/header/
d(32, '/header/
\nd(32, HachField(32, '/header/
)r(32, Constant(0x00), ToSiz(32, UShr(32, BvAnd(
0), Shl(32, ToSize(32, BvAnd(32, HachField(32, '/
achField(32, '/header/
\nd(32, HachField(32, '/header/
, BvAnd(32, HachField(32, '/header/
(32, HachField(32, '/header/
(32, '/header/
nd(32, HachField(32, '/header/

header/
d(32, HachField(32, '/header/
d(32, '/header/
\nd(32, HachField(32, '/header/
, BvAnd(32, HachField(32, '/header/
(32, HachField(32, '/header/
```

Why?

Big Endian to Little Endian

Shifts and Masks

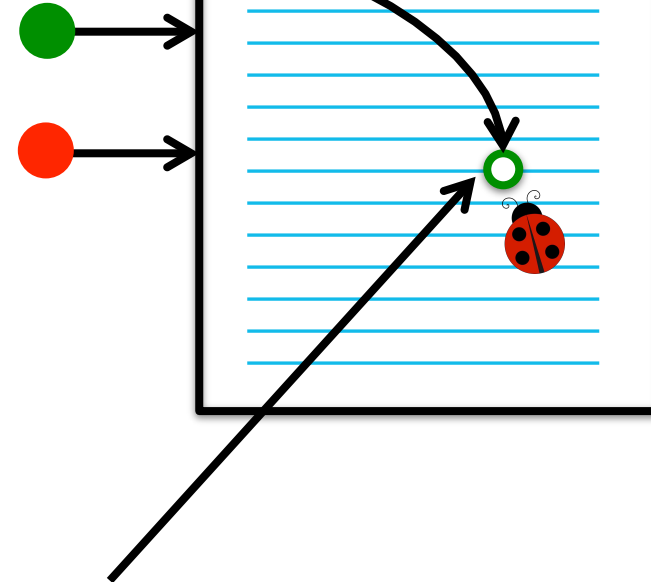
Selection of Quotient from 64 Bit Divide

Identify Patch Insertion Point

Recipient

display 6.5.2
(source code)

3. Identify Patch
Insertion Point



Application-Independent Representation of Check

Identify Patch Insertion Point in Recipient

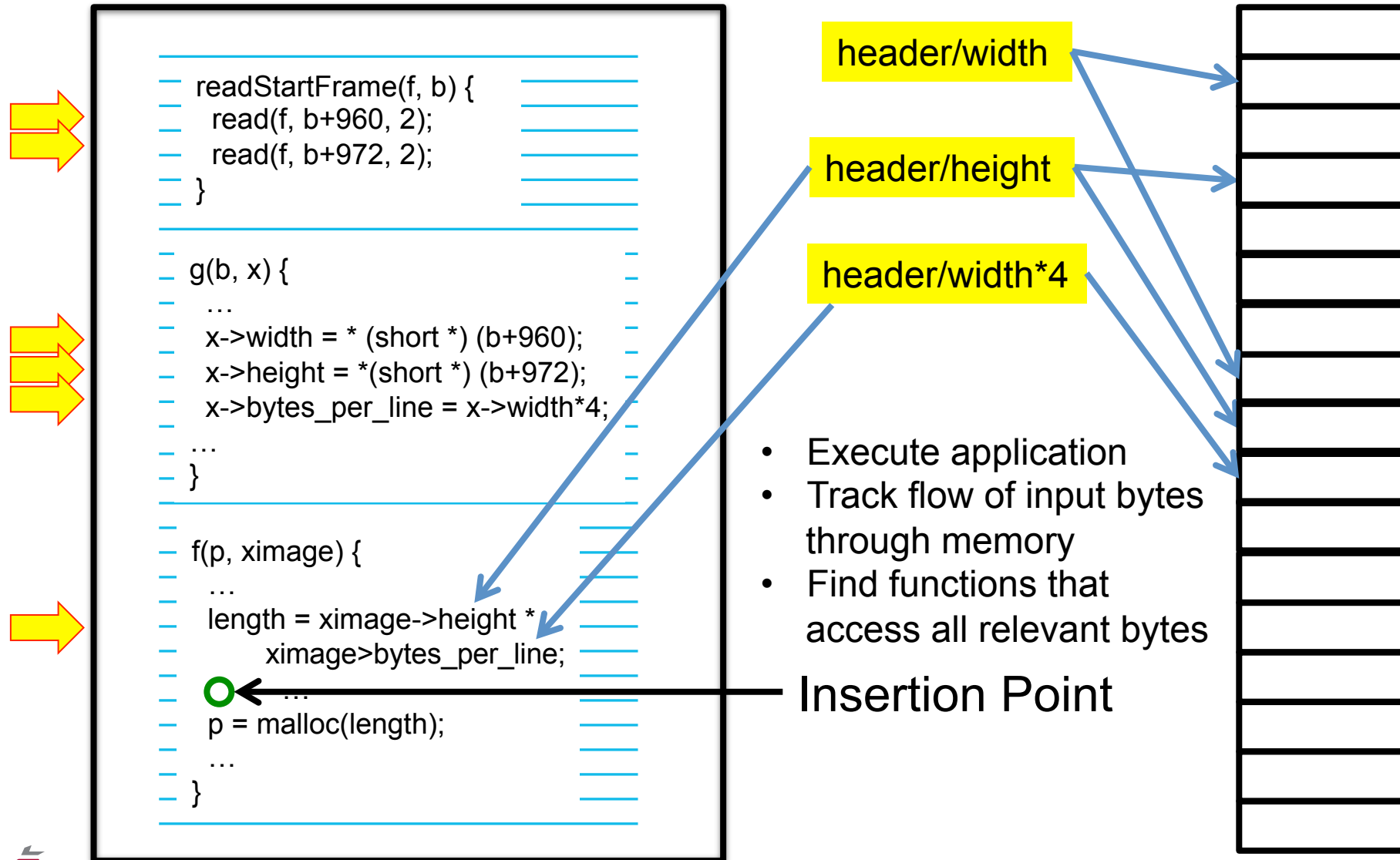
- Key issue: relevant input field values need to be available at patch insertion point
- Execute instrumented recipient
- Trace flow of values through application
 - Trace flow of input fields through memory/values
 - Find functions that access **all** relevant bytes (directly or indirectly via computed values)
 - Program points after last relevant load/store are potential patch insertion points

Identify Patch Insertion Point

Rationale

- If a function accesses relevant input bytes
- Then should be able to find source-level expressions in function for relevant bytes
- And so should be able to generate a source-level patch that uses relevant bytes

Identify Patch Insertion Point



Patch Translation

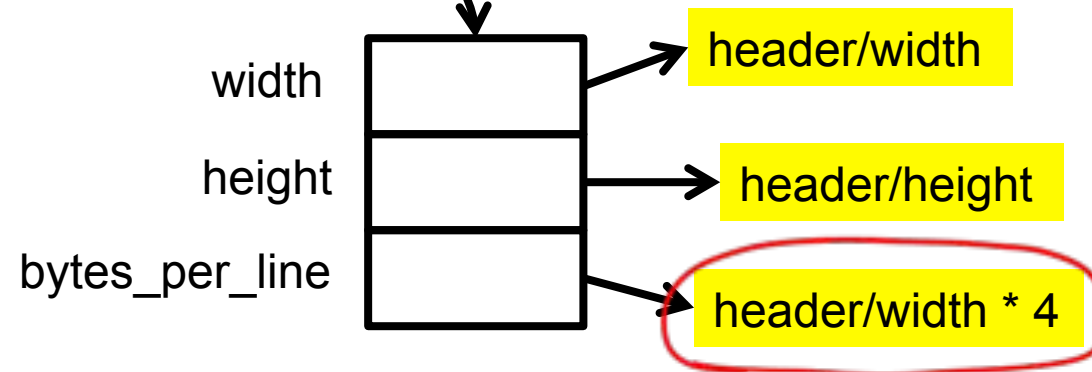
- Find source-level names for input bytes
- Step 1: Use debugging information to find roots
 - Local variables
 - Global variables
 - Parameters
- Step 2: Traverse from roots, find available names
 - Find values that involve relevant bytes
 - Record source-level expressions for those bytes
- Step 3: Use available names to translate patch into source code name space of recipient

Finding Available Names

Roots

length → $(\text{header}/\text{width} * 4) * \text{header}/\text{height}$

image



Available Names

Available Names	Values
length	$(\text{header}/\text{width} * 4) * \text{header}/\text{height}$
ximage->width	header/width
ximage->height	header/height
ximage->bytes_per_line	header/width * 4

Translate E Into Source Code Name Space At Insertion Point

Application-independent
representation of check E

Set of source-code variables
with input bytes $Vars$

Directly translate constants

Use SMT solver to find V
with same value as E

Otherwise decompose
 E and recurse

```
1 Parameters:
2   E: A symbolic expression
3   Vars: A set of active variables
4   For each V in Vars, V.var is the variable
5   name; V.exp is the symbolic expression that
6   corresponds to the value of the variable.
7 Return:
8   Rewritten expression of E or
9   false if failed
10
11 Rewrite(E, Vars) {
12   if (E is constant)
13     return E
14   end if
15   for V in Vars
16     if (SolverEquiv(E, V.exp))
17       Ret.opcode ← VAR
18       Ret.op1 ← V.var
19       return Ret;
20     end if
21   end for
22   if (E.opcode is unary operation)
23     Ret.opcode ← E.opcode
24     Ret.op1 ← Rewrite(E.op1, Vars)
25     if (Ret.op1 != false)
26       return Ret
27     end if
28   else if (E.opcode is binary operation)
29     Ret.opcode ← E.opcode
30     Ret.op1 ← Rewrite(E.op1, Vars)
31     Ret.op2 ← Rewrite(E.op2, Vars)
32     if (Ret.op1 ≠ false and
33         Ret.op2 ≠ false)
34       return Ret
35     end if
36   end if
37   return false
38 }
```

Final Patch

```
if (!((((uint32_t) (((uint64_t) (((uint32_t) ((0 | ((uint64_t) length)) |  
    (((uint64_t) (length >> ((uint32_t) 31))) << 32)))  
    % ximage->bytes_per_line)) << 32) |  
    ((uint64_t) (((uint32_t) ((0 | ((uint64_t) length)) |  
    (((uint64_t) (length >> ((uint32_t) 31))) << 32)))  
    / ximage->bytes_per_line)))) == ximage->height))) {  
    printf("Horizontal Code Transfer reject input\n");  
    ThrowXWindowFatalException(XServerError,  
        "Horizontal Code Transfer Protection", "Test String");  
    exit(-1);  
}
```

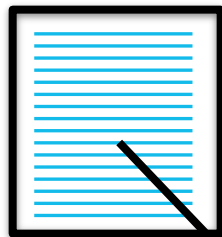
Patch Journey

viewnior source

```
rowstride = width * 4;  
bytes = height * rowstride;  
if (bytes / rowstride != height) {  
    /* overflow */  
}
```

gcc ↓

viewnior 1.4



Find &
Extract

display source

```
if (...) {  
    /* overflow */  
}
```

gcc ↓

Display 6.5.2



Translate &
Insert

Application-Independent Representation of Check

Patch Validation

- Run On Test Inputs
- For Integer Overflow Errors
 - Trace path to error
 - Record necessary conditions
 - Input fields in variables
 - Use SMT solver to find an input that
 - Satisfies necessary conditions
 - Causes integer overflow
 - If no such input exists, patch validates

Tractable Numbers of Candidate Checks and Insertion Points

Application	Format	Error Location	Donor	Patch Generation Time	Candidate Checks	Insertion Points
cwebp 0.3.1	jpeg	jpegdec.c:248	feh 2.9.3	2 min	8	38
			mtpaint 3.4.0	5 min	7	214
			viewnior 1.4	12 min	1	38
dillo 2.1	png	png.c:203	feh 2.9.3	8 min	5	21
			mtpaint 3.4.0	10 min	1	21
			viewnior 1.4	17 min	1	21
		fltkimagebuf.cc:39	feh 2.9.3	4 min	5	33
			mtpaint 3.4.0	10 min	1	33
			viewnior 1.4	13 min	1	33
display 6.5.2	tiff	xwindow.c:5619	feh 2.9.3	8 min	20	74
			viewnior 1.4	15 min	10	74
		cache.c:803	feh 2.9.3	4 min	20	49
			viewnior 1.4	15 min	10	49
swfplay 0.5.5	swf	jpeg_rgb_decoder.c:253	gnash	12 min	8	43
		jpeg.c:192	gnash	25 min	3	38

Tractable Numbers of Candidate Checks and Insertion Points

Application	Format	Error Location	Donor	Patch Gen Time	Candidate Checks	Insertion Points
cwebp 0.3.1	jpeg	jpegdec.c:248	feh 2.9.3	2 min	8	38
			mtpaint 3.4.0	5 min	7	214
			viewnior 1.4	12 min	1	38
dillo 2.1	png	png.c:203	feh 2.9.3	8 min	5	21
			mtpaint 3.4.0	10 min	1	21
			viewnior 1.4	17 min	1	21
		ftkimagebuf.cc:39	feh 2.9.3	4 min	5	33
			mtpaint 3.4.0	10 min	1	33
			viewnior 1.4	13 min	1	33
display 6.5.2	tiff	xwindow.c:5619	feh 2.9.3	8 min	20	74
			viewnior 1.4	15 min	10	74
		cache.c:803	feh 2.9.3	4 min	20	49
			viewnior 1.4	15 min	10	49
swfplay 0.5.5	swf	jpeg_rgb_decoder.c:253	gnash	12 min	8	43
		jpeg.c:192	gnash	25 min	3	38

jasper Buffer Overflow Error

- jasper converts jpeg2K files
- jpeg2K images can have multiple tiles
- jasper has off by one error in tile handling code

Donor

openjpg 1.5.2 source

```
if ((tileno < 0) ||  
    (tileno >= (cp->tw*cp->th))) {  
    ...  
    return;  
}
```

Recipient

jasper 1.701.0 patch

```
if (!(!(dec->numtiles <= sot->tileno))) {  
    exit(-1);  
}
```

Correct Check

gif2tiff Buffer Overflow Error

- gif specification defines max code size is 12
- gif2tiff does not check
- if code size > 12, buffer overflow

Donor

display 6.5.2-9 source

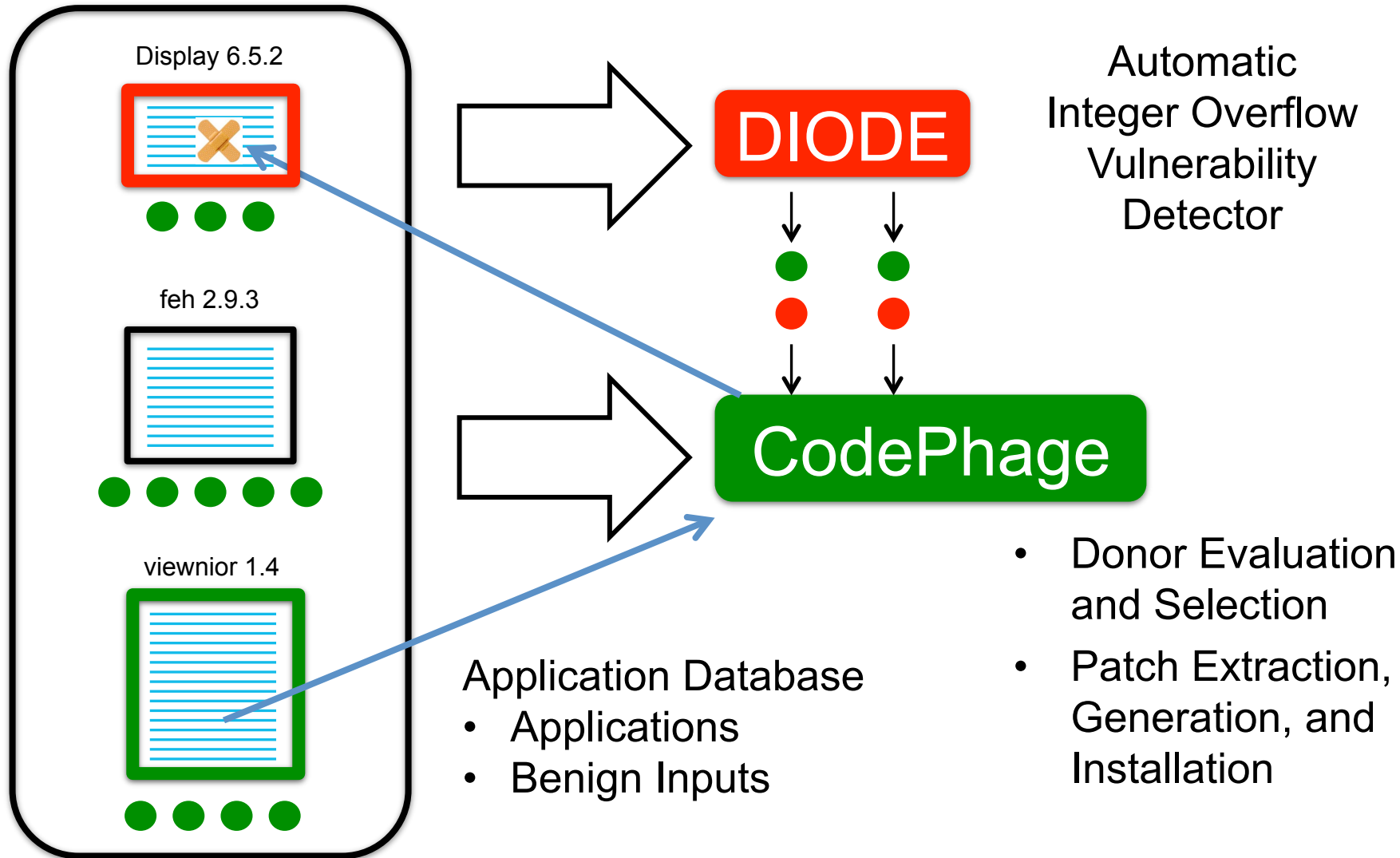
```
#define MaximumLZWBits 12
if (data_size > MaximumLZWBits)
    ThrowBinaryException(...);
```

Recipient

gif2tiff (libtiff 4.0.3) patch

```
if (!(((unsigned char)
      (((unsigned int) datasize) <=
        ((unsigned int) 12)))))) {
    exit(-1);
}
```

Bigger Picture

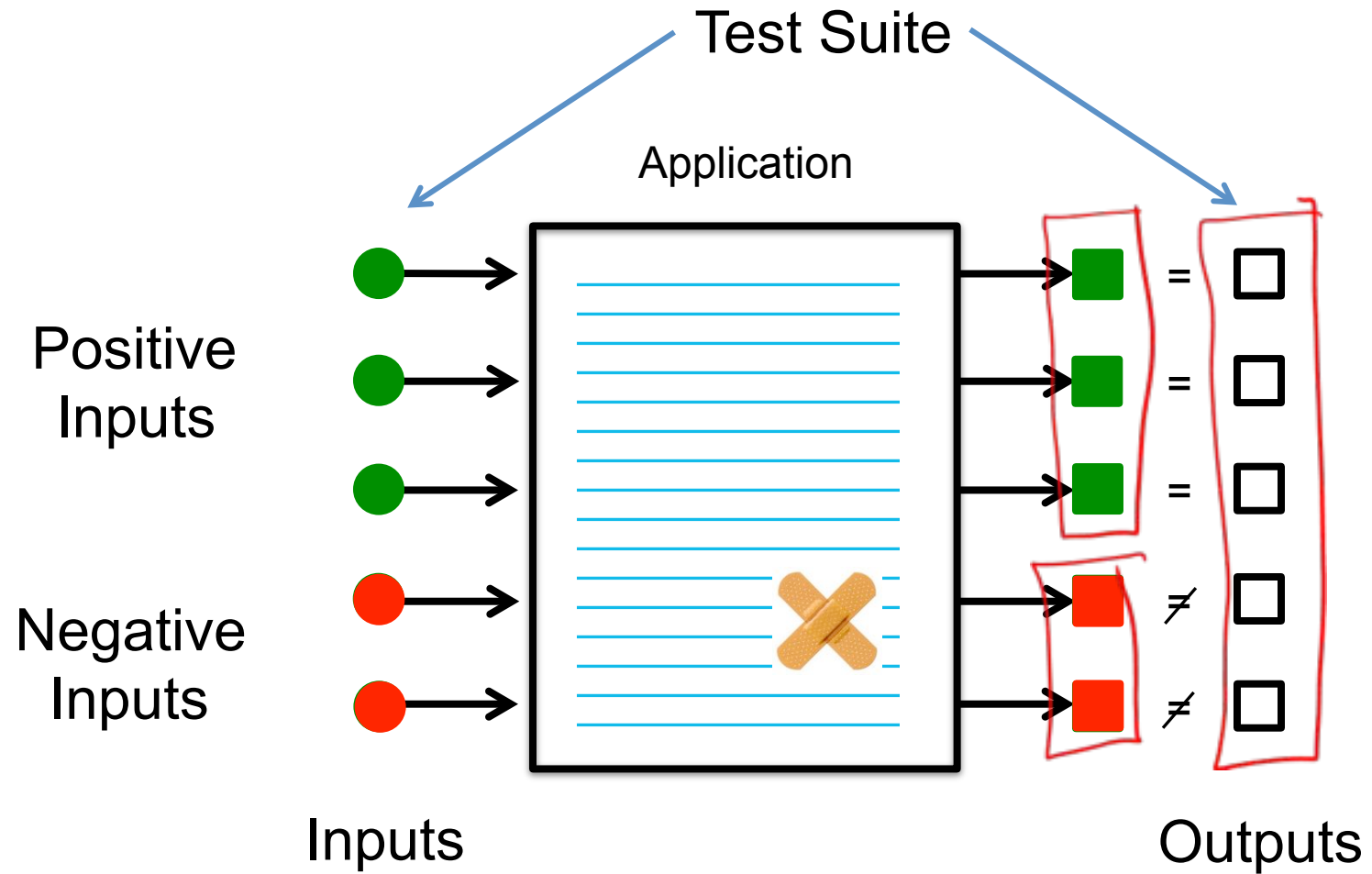


RC2: Another Error Patching System

Usage Scenarios

- Improving existing applications
 - Patch software defects
 - Remove security vulnerabilities
- New development approaches
 - Automatic Correctness Acquisition
 - Develop common case code (only)
 - Acquire error detection and handling code from other applications
 - Hybrid Applications
(combine parts from multiple applications)

RC2 Goal



First Step: Defect Localization

Statement Priority

- Statements executed by negative inputs
- Statements not executed by positive inputs
- Statements executed late in execution

$$\underline{N(s)} = | \{ i \in \text{Negative. } i \text{ executes } s \} |$$

$$\underline{P(s)} = | \{ i \in \text{Positive. } i \text{ executes } s \} |$$

$$\underline{L(s)} = \sum_{i \in \text{Neg}} \text{index of last execution of } s$$

Defect Localization Priority

$s1 > s2$ if

$N(s1) > N(s2)$ or

$N(s1)=N(s2)$ and $P(s1) < P(s2)$ or

$N(s1)=N(s2)$ and $P(s1)=P(s2)$ and $L(s1) > L(s2)$

$N(s) = | \{ i \in \text{Negative. } i \text{ executes } s \} |$

$P(s) = | \{ i \in \text{Positive. } i \text{ executes } s \} |$

$L(s) = \sum_{i \in \text{Neg}} \text{index of last execution of } s$

Using Defect Localization Priority

- Priority of
 if (C) { S1 } else { S2 }
is maximum priority of **S1, S2**
- Search space is 500 highest priority statements

Condition Synthesis

- Defect localizer identifies an if statement

if (C) { ... } else { ... }

- Consider two kinds of patches

if (C || E) { ... } else { ... } (loosen)

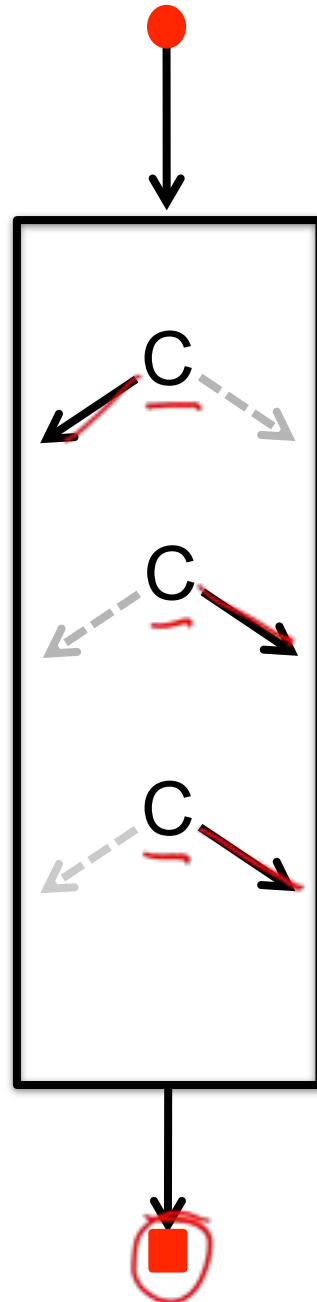
if (C && E) { ... } else { ... } (tighten)

- Two steps

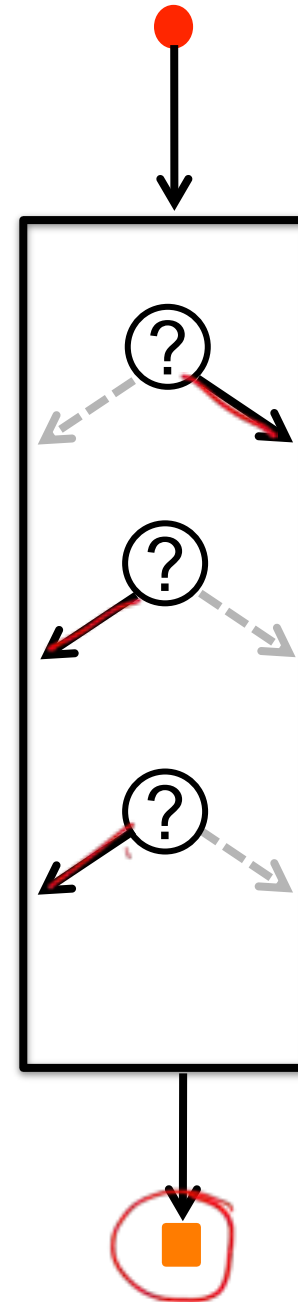
- Identify branch direction sequence that produces correct output on all inputs
- Synthesize **E** that generates (close to) that sequence

Original
Application

Record
Branch
Directions



Negative
Input

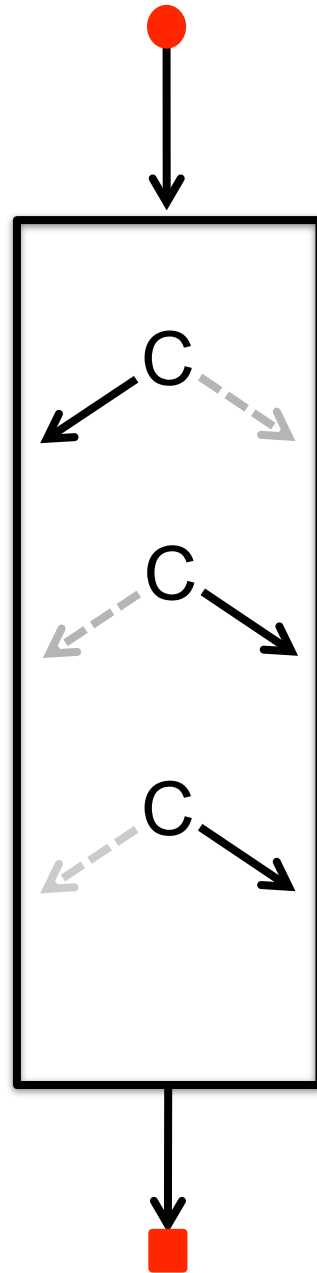


Replay
Shimmed
Application

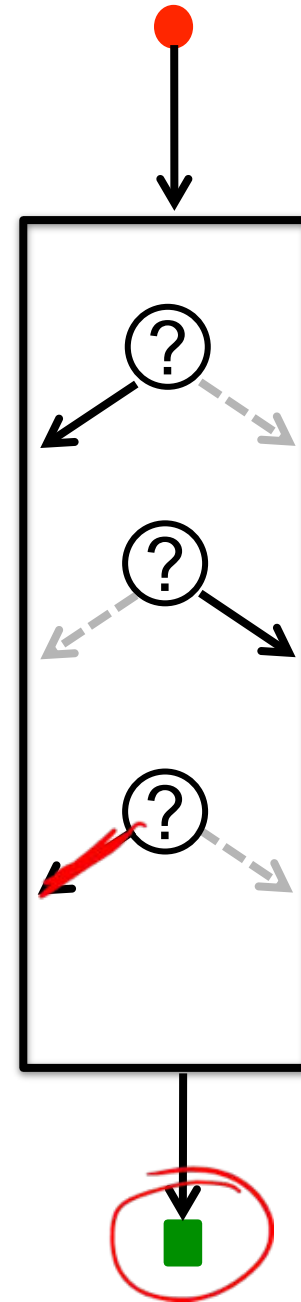
Flip
Branch
Directions

Original
Application

Record
Branch
Directions



Negative
Input



Replay
Shimmed
Application

Flip
Last
Branch
Direction(s)

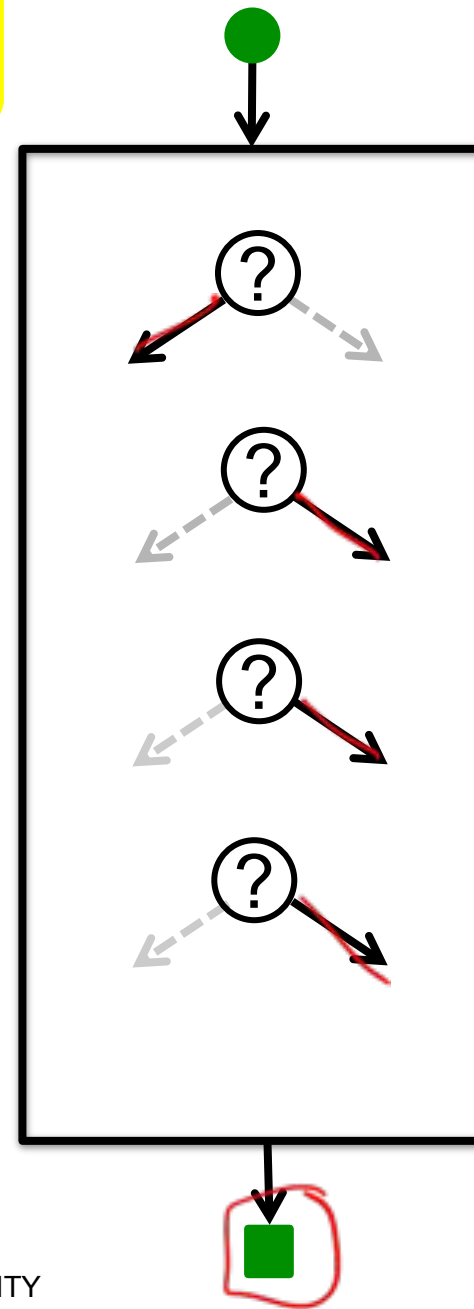
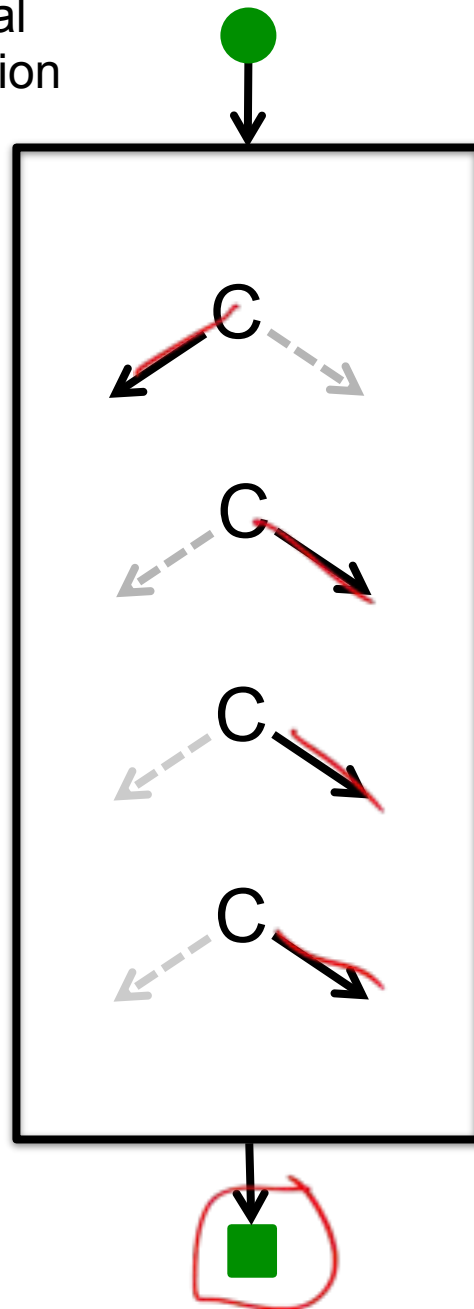
Original
Application

Positive
Input

Replay
Shimmed
Application

Record
Branch
Directions

Keep
Same
Branch
Direction



Condition Synthesis (C is $x > 4$)

E is $y = 0$

Relevant Variables			$x > 4$	$x > 4 \parallel \underline{E}$
x	y	z	Original Branch Direction	Desired Branch Direction
<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	T	T
<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	F	F
7	1	5	T	T
9	0	2	T	T
<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>T</u>	T
<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>F</u>	F
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>T</u>

Branch Directions From Positive Input

Branch Directions From Negative Input

Goal: Synthesize an E that provides desired branch directions

Building On Condition Synthesis

- Defect localizer identifies **S**
- Guard insertion mutation:
S \longrightarrow **if (E) { S }**
Use condition synthesis to generate **E**
- Conditional control-flow insertion mutation:
S \longrightarrow **if (E) return C; S**
S \longrightarrow **if (E) goto label; S**
S \longrightarrow **if (E) break; S**
Use condition synthesis to generate **E**

Another Compound Mutation

- Defect localizer identifies **S**
- Replace subexpression mutation:
 - Variable replacement: $S \longrightarrow S[v1/v2]$
 - Constant replacement: $S \longrightarrow S[c1/c2]$
 - Function replacement:
 $S \longrightarrow S[f(e1, \dots, en)/g(e1, \dots, en)]$

Yet Another Compound Mutation

- Defect localizer identifies **S**
- Add statement via copy and replace
 - Choose some statement **Q** in program
 - Copy and Replace **Q** before **S**:

Variable replacement: $S \longrightarrow Q[v1/v2]; S$

Constant replacement: $S \longrightarrow Q[c1/c2]; S$

Function replacement:

$S \longrightarrow Q[f(e1, \dots, en)/g(e1, \dots, en)]; S$

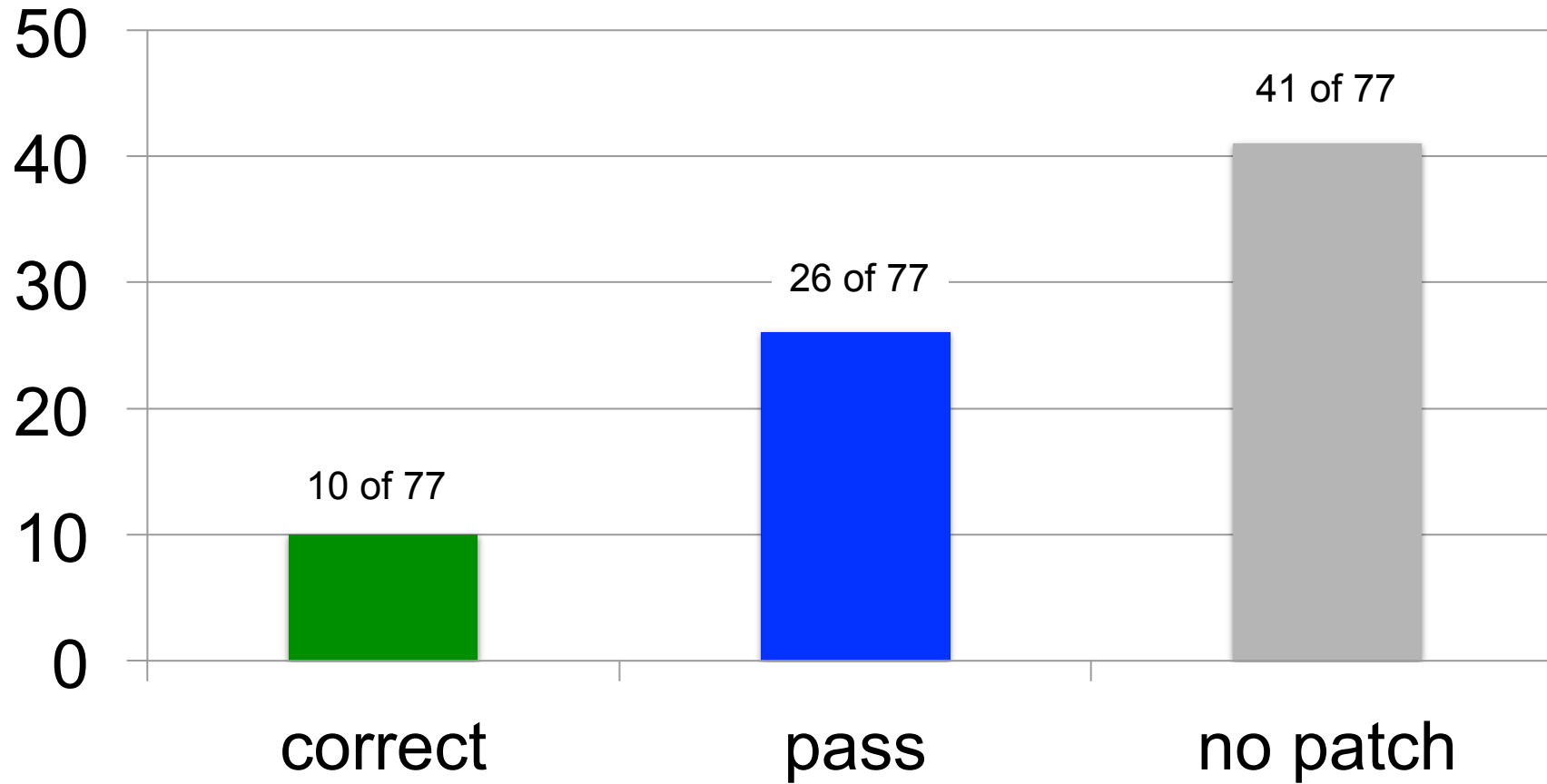
Search Space Possibilities

- One compound mutation only
 - Simple space, relatively efficient to search
 - Targets small patches
- Multiple combined compound mutations
 - Richer space of candidate patches
 - Less efficient to search
- Current system: one compound mutation only

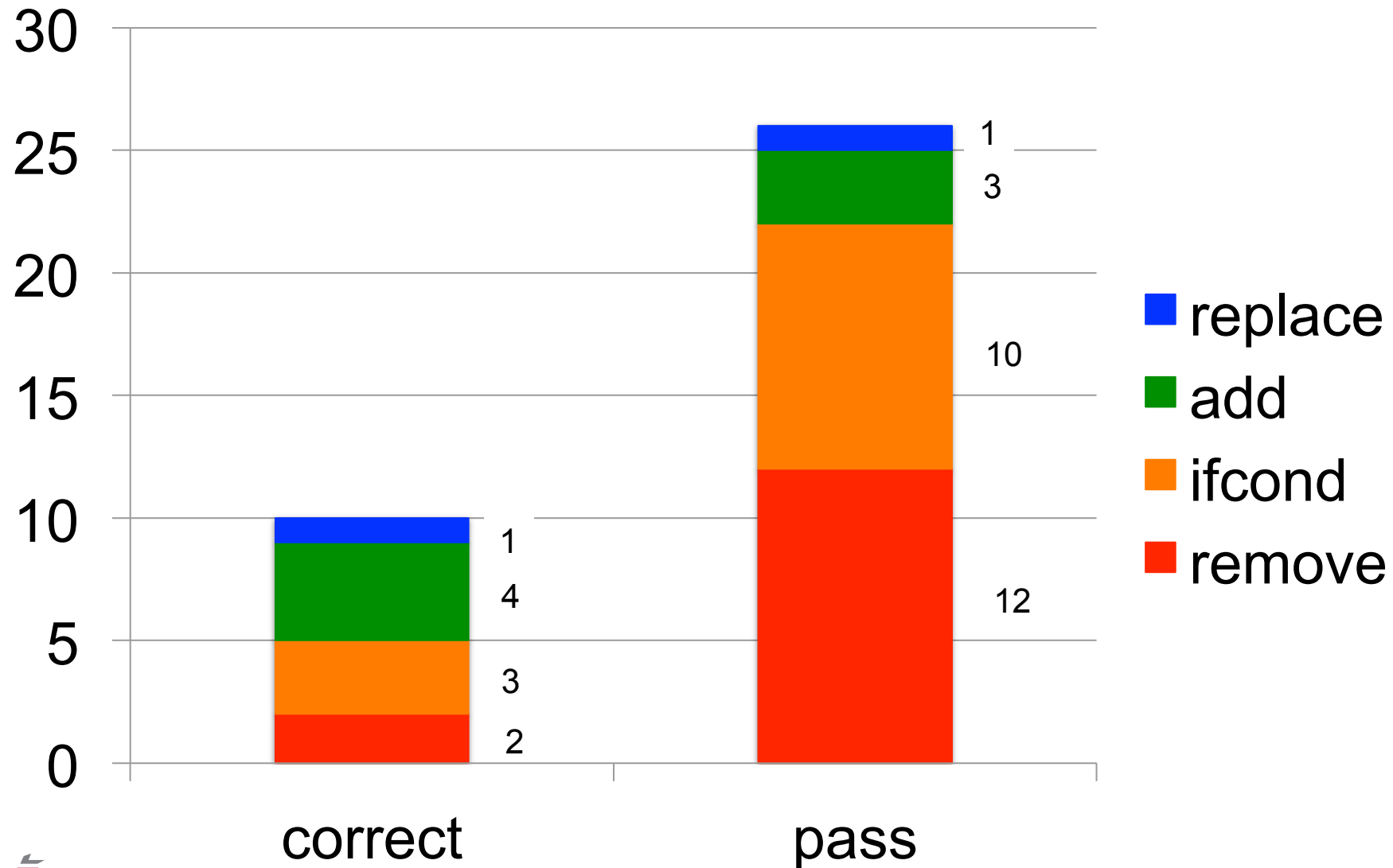
Results

- Implemented RC2
- Evaluated on 77 defects from 3 applications
 - libtiff (24 defects)
 - lighttpd (9 defects)
 - php (44 defects)
- Each defect comes with
 - Test suite that exposes defect
 - Version with developer fix applied (sometimes this is an earlier version)

Defect Outcomes



Patch Breakdown



A Cautionary Example

- Defective integer overflow check:

```
/* Check for overflow. */
```

```
if (!dir-&gttdir_count || !w || (tsize_t)dir-&gttdir_count / w != cc)  
    goto bad;
```

- One test case checks for incorrect input rejection
 - No test case checks for correct input rejection
- Patch simply removes check
 - Reintroduces security vulnerability (CVE-2006-2025)
 - Pattern: removal of unprotected functionality

Why Not More Correct Patches?

Two Possibilities:

1. Search space does not contain correct patch
2. Weak test suite
 - Search space does contain correct patch
 - But an earlier incorrect patch passes test suite

How Many More Correct Patches Exist In Search Space?

5

Defect	Search Space	Correct Patch At	Max Test Cases	Wrong Location	Wrong Synthesis
php-A	<u>10347</u>	<u>355</u>	<u>3</u>	2	1
php-B	3431	22	<u>5</u>	0	5
php-C	5028	1996	-	-	-
libtiff-A	64821	131	<u>13</u>	0	13
libtiff-B	71359	7354	-	-	-

Reasons for RC2 Success

- Separate condition synthesis from main search algorithm
 - Significantly reduces patch search space
 - Focuses search on productive part of space
- Compound mutations with replacement
 - Rich, structured search space
 - Focuses search on productive part of space

Two Kinds of Systems

- General
 - Basic mutations (copy, replace, remove)
 - Generate search space from multiple mutations
 - Try to find mutation that passes test suite
- Targeted
 - Identify class of errors, build technique to eliminate error
 - FOC (out of bounds accesses) [OSDI 2004]
 - ClearView (invariant violations) [SOSP 2009]
 - Bolt (infinite loops) [OOPSLA 2012]
 - RCV (null dereference, divide by zero) [PLDI 2014]
 - PAR (human identified error patterns) [ICSE 2013]

Pros and Cons

General

- Pro

- Expressive search space
- Many potential patches

- Con

- Search space is very large
- Sparse patch occurrence
- Difficult to find patches
- Functionality removal if not protected by test case

Targeted

- Pro

- No (or limited) search
- More predictable consequences
- Hot recovery
- No source code

- Con

- Less general

RC2

- More structured than general systems
 - Condition synthesis
 - Compound mutations
 - More effective search space
- Desired functionality must be protected by positive test cases
- Targeted (right now) to small patches

Looking To The Future

- We are now starting to automate traditional software engineering tasks
 - Finding and eliminating defects
 - Transferring code between applications
- Software development today
 - Manual and slow
 - Expensive
- Starting to see how automation may qualitatively transform software our society can produce
 - Reliability and security
 - Functionality

THANK YOU

Martin Rinard

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