

Conspicuous Visualizer for Compiler Optimization Fuzzers

2024.04.09.

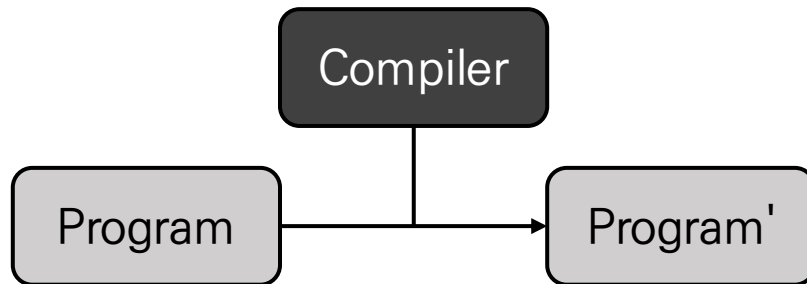
Haejoon Park

Compiler Optimization

- Compilers are hidden heroes of software

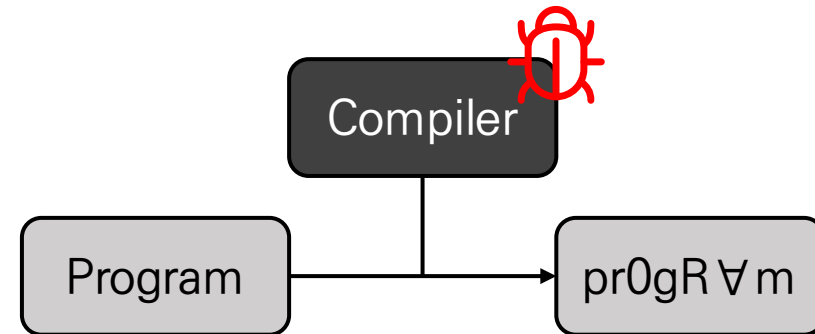
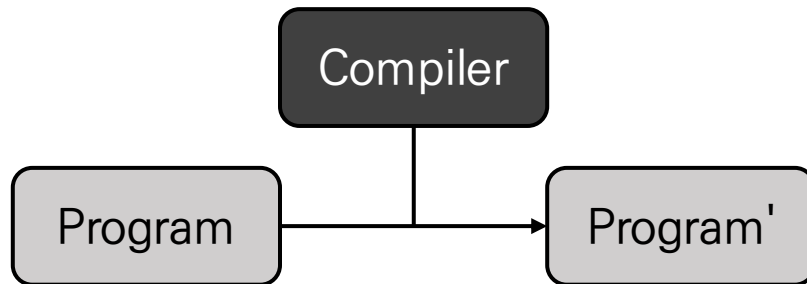
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- Compilers are hidden heroes of software



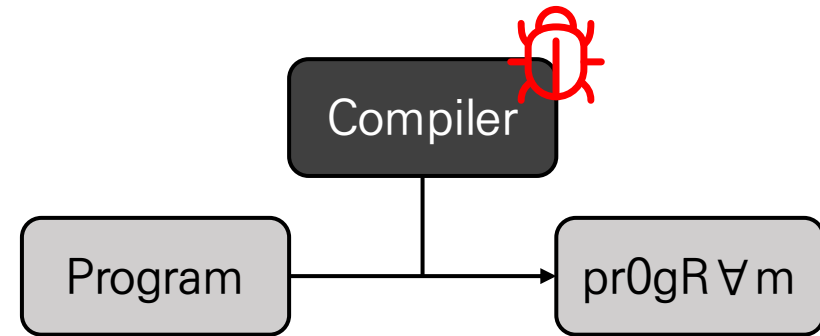
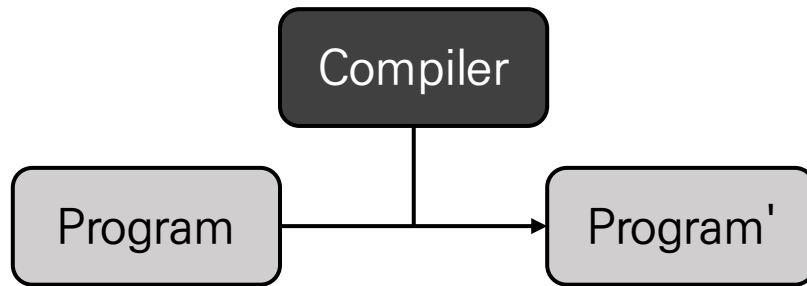
Compiler Optimization

- Compilers are hidden heroes of software
- What if there's bug?



Compiler Optimization

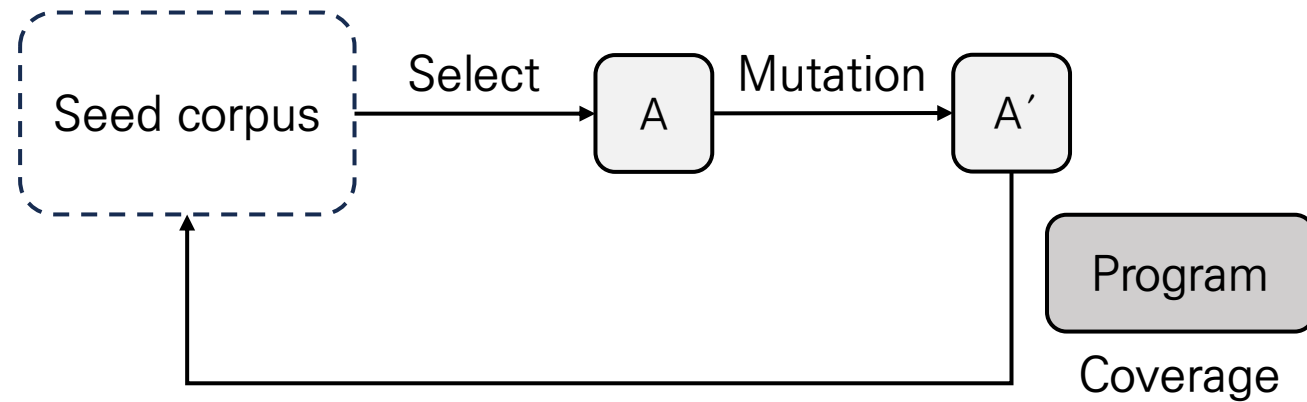
- Compilers are hidden heroes of software
- What if there's bug?



- 'Miscompilation' of optimizing compilers

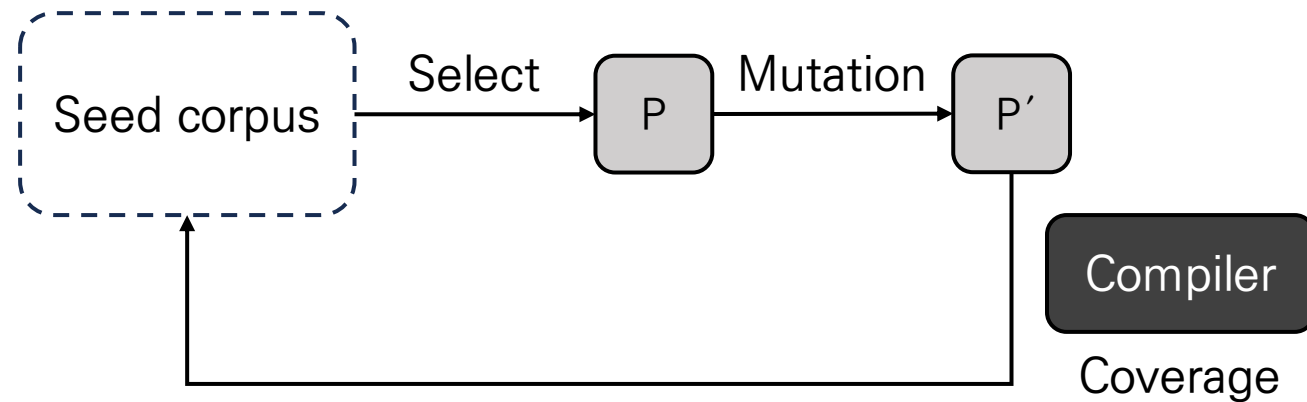
Ensuring Correctness Is IMPORTANT!

- Fuzzing



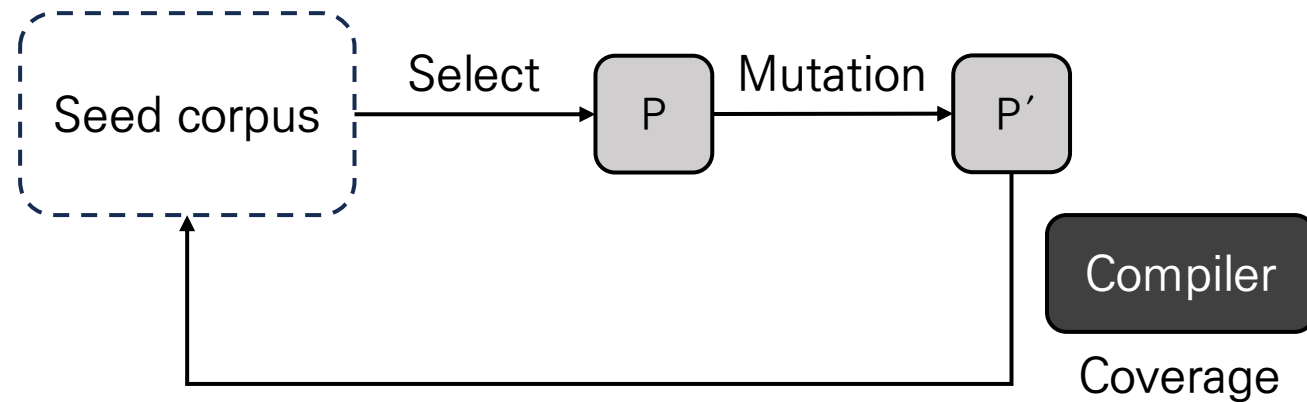
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- Compiler Fuzzing



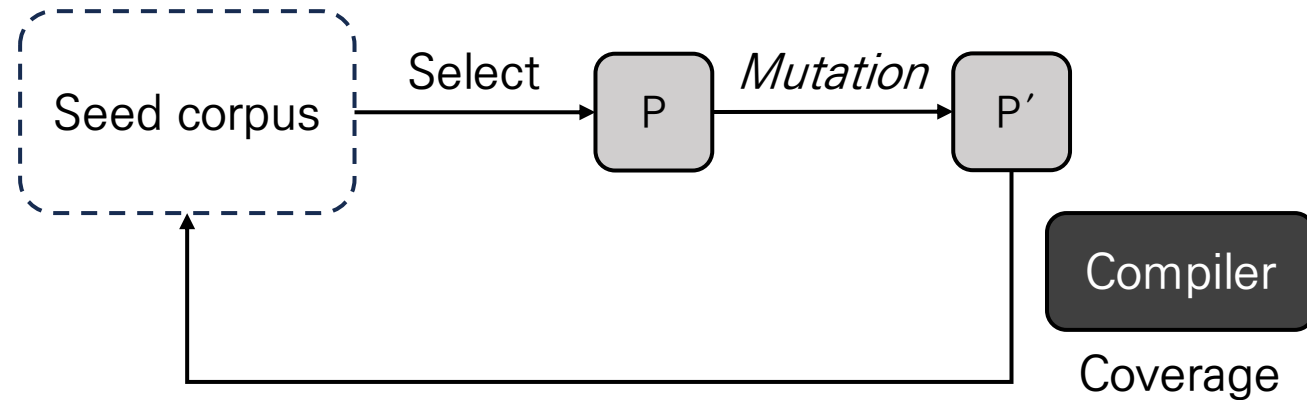
Problems: High-Level Features

- Imagine you are a developer of...
 - the fuzzer
 - the compiler



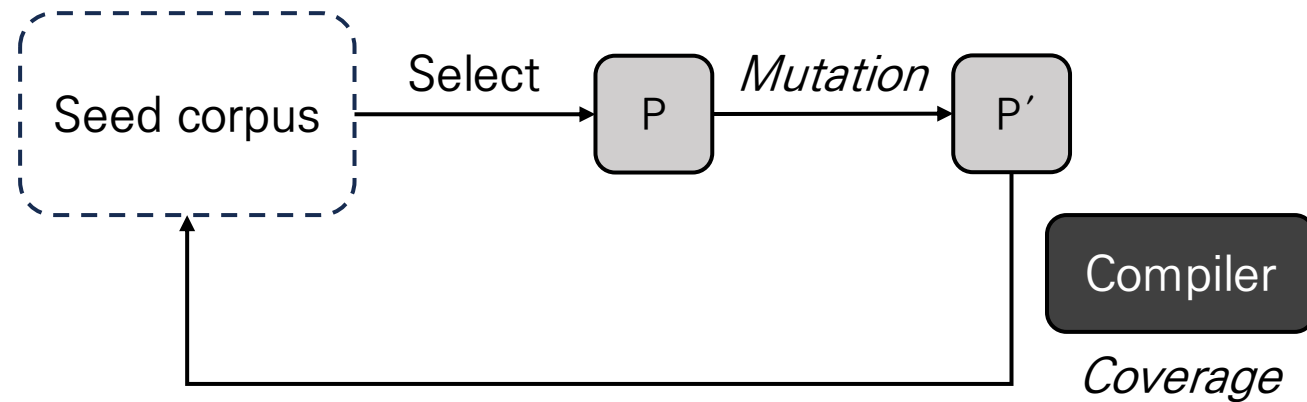
Problems: High-Level Features

- How can mutations occur?



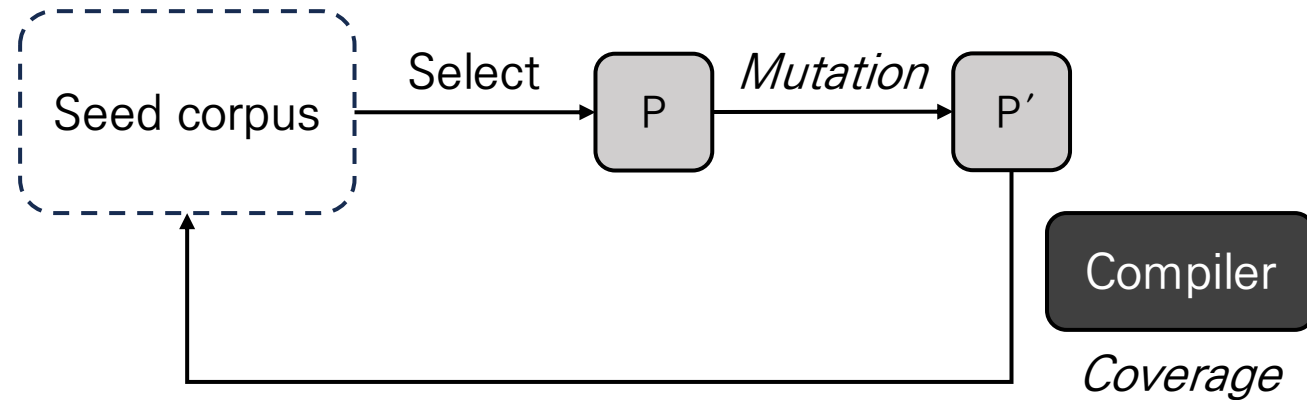
Problems: High-Level Features

- How can mutations occur?
- How can each mutation affect coverage?



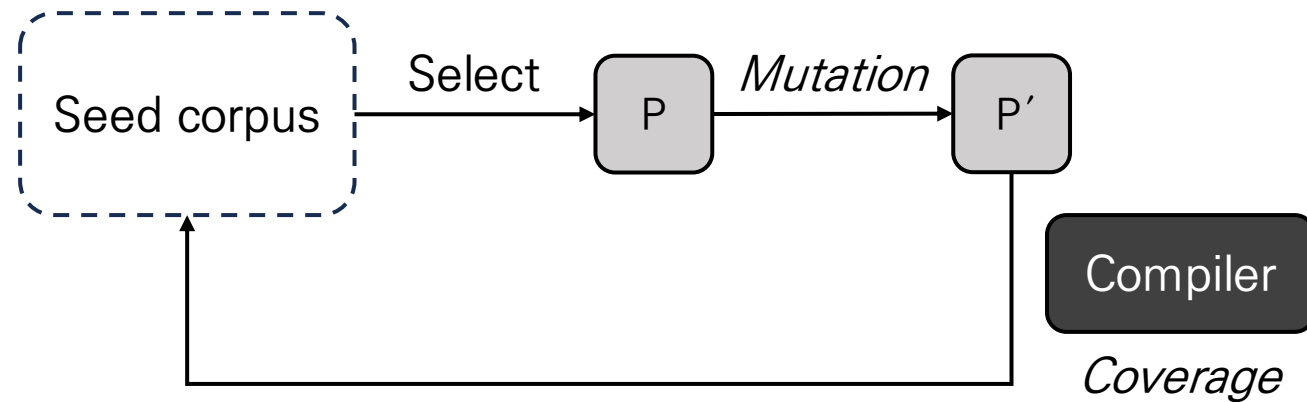
Problems: High-Level Features

- How can mutations occur?
- How can each mutation affect coverage?
- How much coverage has been covered so far?



Problems: High-Level Features

- How can mutations occur?
- How can each mutation affect coverage?
- How much coverage has been covered so far?



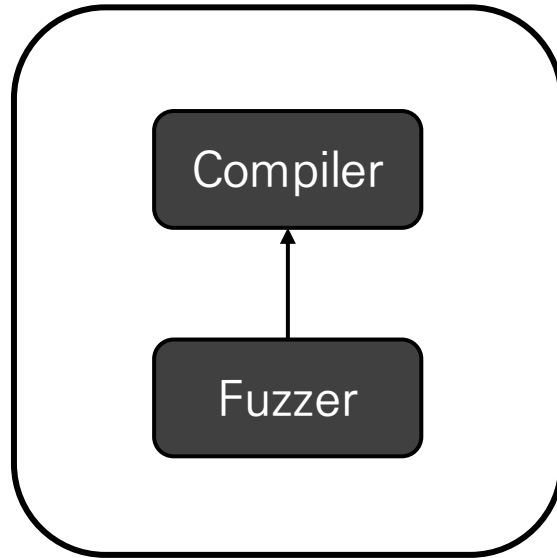
- We need fascinating helpers!

Goal: Coverage Visualization

- Coverage visualizer for optimizing compilers and their fuzzers

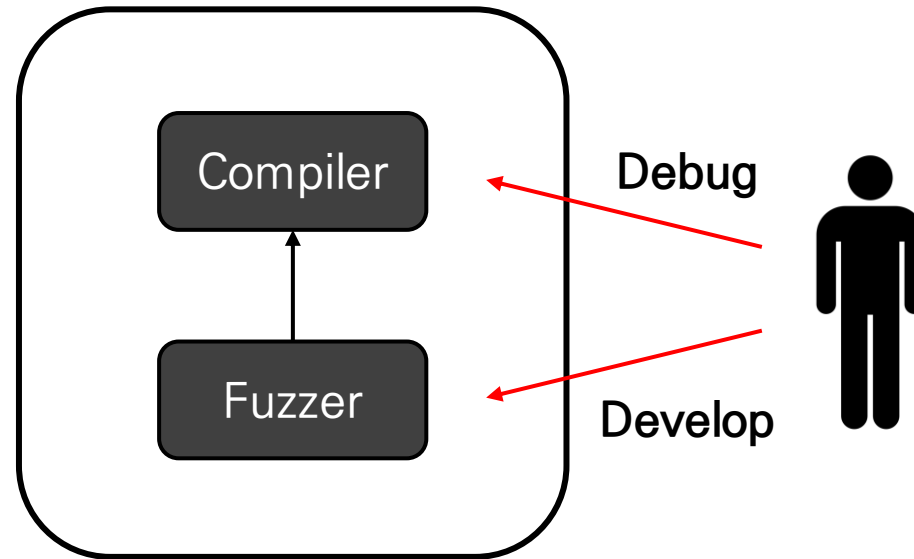
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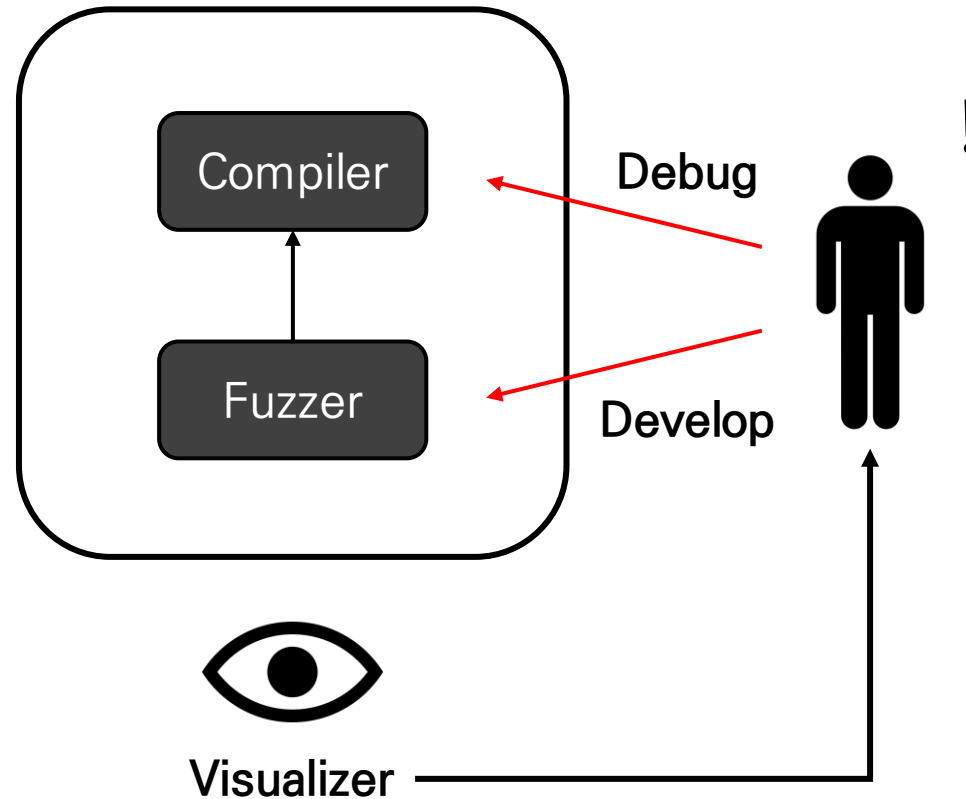
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Goal: Coverage Visualization

- Coverage visualizer for optimizing compilers and their fuzzers



Goal: Coverage Visualization

- Bridge the gap between the fuzzing process and human comprehension
 - Diagnose bugs effectively
 - Develop more fuzzing strategies
 - Accelerate compiler optimization fuzzing research

Sample Compiler & Fuzzer

- LLVM IR
- Supports simple mutation operators

```
def i32 @f(i32 %x, i32 %y) {  
    %z = sub i32 %x, 1  
    return i32 %z  
}
```

- **Ideas are universal;**
can apply to other fuzzers for optimizing compilers

Visualization of Compiler Fuzzer

- Four visualization strategy for optimizing compiler fuzzers

```
if (opcode == Sub) {  
    if (RHS < 0) {  
        RHS = -RHS;  
        opcode = Add;  
    }  
}
```

```
def i32 @f(i32 %x, i32 %y) {  
    %z = sub i32 %x, 1  
    return i32 %z  
}
```

- Step-by-step
- Interactive (mouse-over, cursor)

Visualization of Compiler Fuzzer

- ① General coverage visualization

```
if (opcode == Sub) {  
    if (RHS < 0) {  
        RHS = -RHS;  
        opcode = Add;  
    }  
}  
  
def i32 @f(i32 %x, i32 %y) {  
    %z = sub i32 %x, 1  
    return i32 %z  
}
```

- Common and generic feature

Visualization of Compiler Fuzzer

- ⑥ How each mutation occurs?

```
if (opcode == Sub) {  
    if (RHS < 0) {  
        RHS = -RHS;  
        opcode = Add;  
    }  
}
```

```
def i32 @f(i32 %x, i32 %y) {  
    %z = sub i32 %x, 1  
    return i32 %z  
}
```

; Mutation: change the second operand of %z

```
def i32 f(i32 %x, i32 %y) {  
    %z = sub i32 %x, 1  
    return i32 %z  
}
```

Random constant

```
def i32 @f(i32 %x, i32 %y) {  
    %z = sub i32 %x, -2  
    return i32 %z  
}
```

Visualization of Compiler Fuzzer

- © How did the mutation increase the coverage?

```
if (opcode == Sub) {  
  if (RHS < 0) {  
    RHS = -RHS;  
    opcode = Add;  
  }  
}  
  
def i32 @f(i32 %x, i32 %y) {  
  %z = sub i32 %x, -2  
  return i32 %z  
}
```

각각이 무슨
효과가 있는지도
PPT에 추가하기

- Some mutations lead to meaningful coverage increases
- Capturing the 'change'

Visualization of Compiler Fuzzer

- ④ How did the optimization changed the input program?

```
if (opcode == Sub) {  
    if (RHS < 0) {  
        RHS = -RHS;  
        opcode = Add;  
    }  
}  
  
def i32 @f(i32 %x, i32 %y) {  
    %z = add i32 %x, 2  
    return i32 %z  
}
```

The diagram illustrates a compiler optimization where a subtraction operation is transformed into an addition operation. On the left, a code block shows a conditional check: if the opcode is 'Sub' and the right-hand side (RHS) is less than 0, the RHS is negated and the opcode is changed to 'Add'. On the right, a function definition for @f is shown. A dashed line connects the 'RHS = -RHS;' line in the left block to the 'add' instruction in the function definition, indicating that the optimization has been applied to the function's internal logic.

- Can be used to match intention to actual result

Related Works

- `gcov` (coverage measurement)
 - Tool in GCC to test code coverage in programs

Related Works

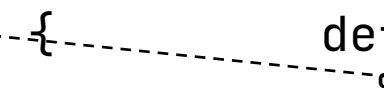
- **gcov** (coverage measurement)
 - Tool in GCC to test code coverage in programs

if (a != b)		100:	12:if (a != b)
c = 1;		100:	13: c = 1;
else	→	100:	14:else
c = 0;		100:	15: c = 0;

Related Works

- **gcov** (coverage measurement)
 - Tool in GCC to test code coverage in programs

```
if (opcode == Sub) {  
    if (RHS < 0) {  
        RHS = -RHS;  
        opcode = Add;  
    }  
}  
  
def i32 @f(i32 %x, i32 %y) {  
    %z = sub i32 %x, 1  
    return i32 %z  
}
```

A dashed line connects the 'opcode == Sub' condition in the first code block to the 'sub' instruction in the second code block, indicating a call to the 'sub' function.

- Implementation: parse **gcov** coverage output

Related Works

- Coverage visualization
 - Many examples historically
- To our project...
 - Show compiler coverage
 - Apply to highlighting tokens in input programs

```
let trees ?text ?element ?comment ?pi ?xml ?doctype s =  
  let rec match_node throw k none =  
    next s throw none begin function  
      | ~Start_element (name, attributes) ->  
        match_content [] throw (fun children ->  
          match element with  
            | None -> match_node throw k none  
            | Some element -> k (element name attributes children))  
      | ~End_element -> none ()  
      | ~Text ss ->  
        begin match text with  
          | None -> match_node throw k none  
          | Some text -> k (text ss)  
        end
```

Evaluation

- How can the efficacy of the visualizer be evaluated?

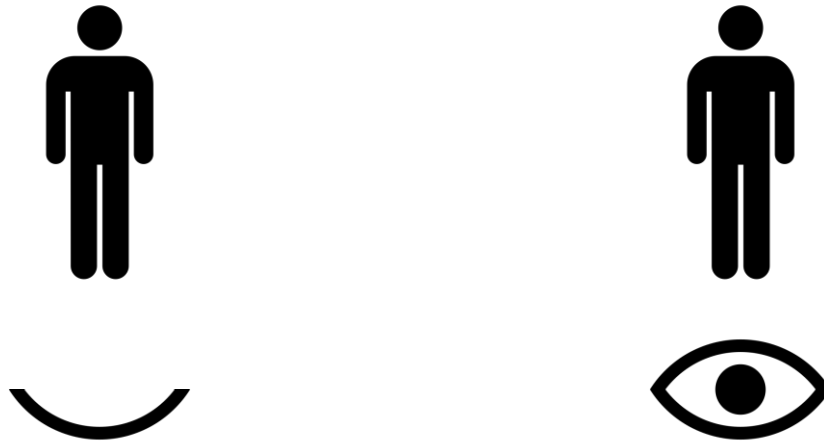
Evaluation

- How can the efficacy of the visualizer be evaluated?
- Solution 1: time measurement



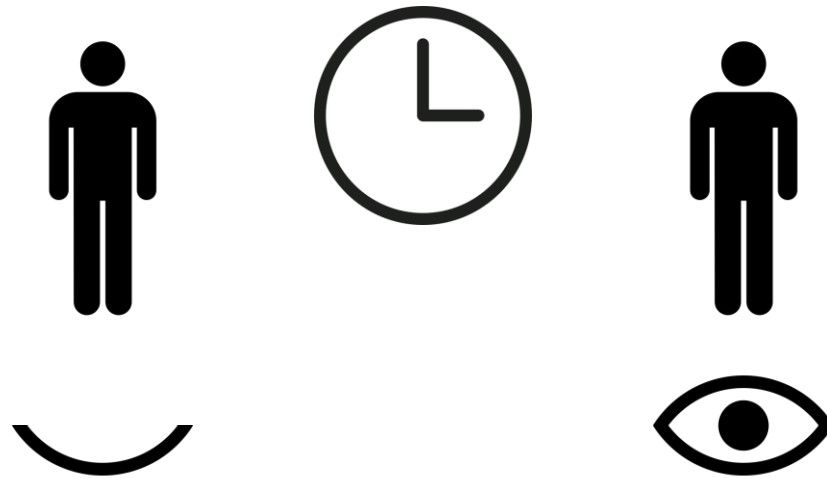
Evaluation

- How can the efficacy of the visualizer be evaluated?
- Solution 1: time measurement



Evaluation

- How can the efficacy of the visualizer be evaluated?
- Solution 1: time measurement



Evaluation

- How can the efficacy of the visualizer be evaluated?
- Solution 2: survey

Statement	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neutral	Dissatisfied
Overall satisfaction		0		
Visualizing Coverage		0		
Ease of Use	0			
Design and Readability			0	
...				

CV

- KAIST School of Computing Bachelor's degree
- KAIST School of Computing Master student
 - Programming Systems Laboratory
- GitHub Repository
 - <https://github.com/p-has-done>

Summary

- It is important to check whether compilers are correct
 - Fuzzers can help it
- Visualizer for optimizing compiler fuzzers
 - Will bridge the gap between the fuzzing process and human comprehension
- Four functions of visualization (with sample compiler & fuzzer)
 - Each function can aid development for fuzzer and compiler
- Evaluation: time & survey