# PURDUE **UNIVERSITY**<sub>®</sub>

# **STOCHFUZZ:** Sound and Cost-effective Fuzzing of Stripped Binaries by Incremental and Stochastic Rewriting

### Grey-box Fuzzing Random Generated Inputs 0110 Source Instrumented Grey-box Fuzzer Compiler Code Binary (e.g., GCC) (e.g., AFL) Code Coverage Millions of iterations

Grey-box fuzzing found:

- More than 21,000 bugs in the Chromium projects
- More than 16,000 bugs in other open source projects

What if the source code is not available (e.g., close-sourced programs)?

## Existing Solutions for Binary-only Fuzzing



Dynamic Binary Translation (afl-qemu): translate a subject binary during its execution. It is sound but expensive (high overhead >600%).



Hardware-Assisted Tracing (ptfuzzer): make use of advanced hardware support such as Intel PT to collect runtime traces that can be post-processed (relatively high overhead and only coverage-based feedback).

Static Binary Instrumentation (e9patch and ddisasm): leverage advanced binary analysis to directly instrument binaries (cost-effective but usually unsound).

## Observation

Fuzzing is a highly repetitive process that provides <u>a large number</u> of opportunities for *trial-and-error* 

We can try different data and code separations, which lead to *different* instrumented executables, in different fuzzing runs.







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Google FTS
woff2
$\begin{array}{c} 12.89 \pm 0.44 \\ 12.09 \pm 4.91 \\ 67.23 \pm 26.94 \\ 29.18 \pm 0.19 \\ 30.73 \pm 0.28 \\ 14.60 \pm 0.25 \\ 7.43 \pm 0.27 \end{array}$
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