

# SimuVEX

Using VEX in Symbolic Analysis



**seclab**

THE COMPUTER SECURITY GROUP AT UC SANTA BARBARA

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# Who am I?

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My name is Yan Shoshitaishvili, and I am a PhD student in the Seclab at UC Santa Barbara.

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This work is a collaboration between the UCSB Seclab and the Northeastern Seclab!

# Don't Panic!

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This presentation **does** have a design!

1. Who (are we)?
2. What (is Symbolic Analysis)?
3. Why (did we choose VEX)?
4. How (do we do it)?
5. Where (does all of this get us)?
6. When (will it be released)?

# Why Symbolic Analysis?

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"How do I trigger path X or condition Y?"

- ❑ Dynamic analysis
  - ❑ Input A? No. Input B? No. Input C? ...
  - ❑ Based on concrete inputs to application.
- ❑ (Concrete) static analysis
  - ❑ "You can't"/"You might be able to"
  - ❑ Based on various static techniques.

We need something slightly different.

# What is Symbolic Analysis?

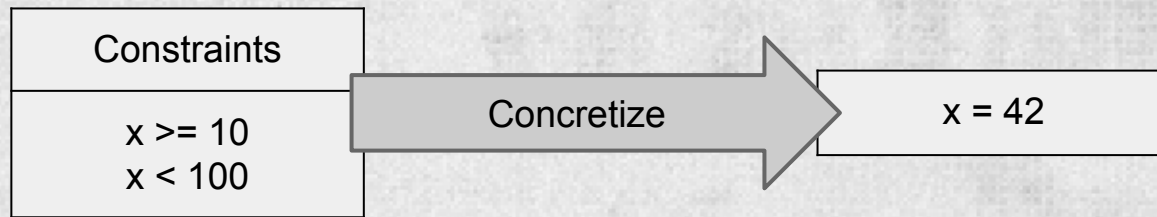
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"How do I trigger path X or condition Y?"

1. Interpret the application.
2. Track "constraints" on variables.
3. When the required condition is triggered, "concretize" to obtain a possible input.

# "Concretize"?

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Constraint solving:

- ❑ Conversion from set of constraints to set of concrete values that satisfy them.
- ❑ NP-complete, in general.

# Symbolic Execution Example

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```
x = int(input())
if x >= 10:
    if x < 100:
        print "Two!"
    else:
        print "Lots!"
else:
    print "One!"
```

# Symbolic Execution Example

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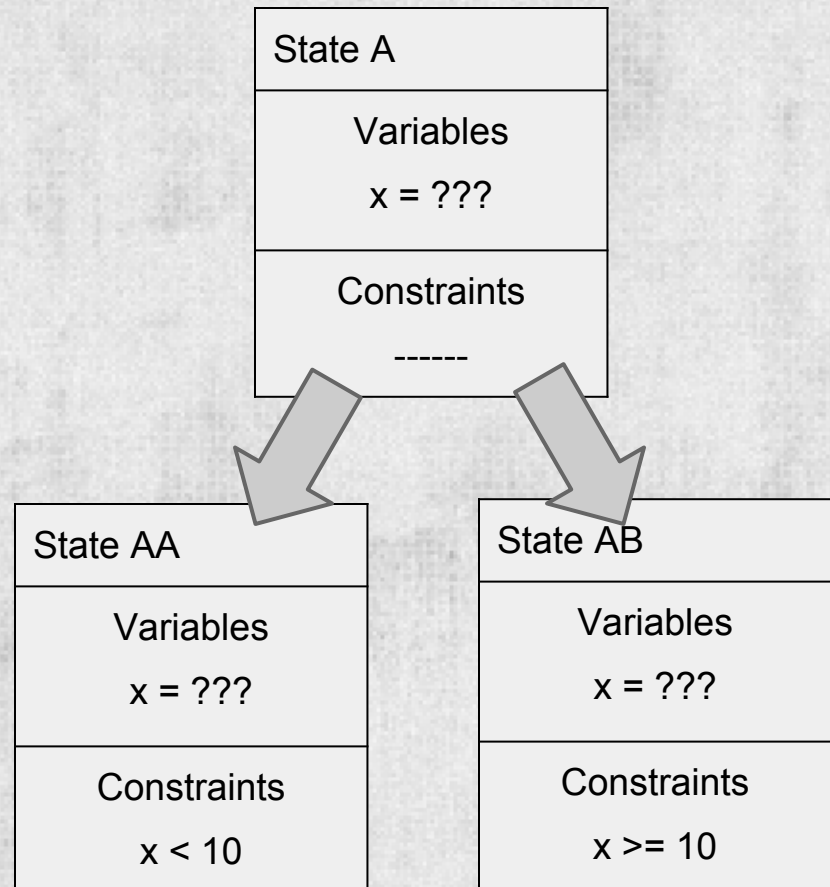
```
x = int(input())
if x >= 10:
    if x < 100:
        print "Two!"
    else:
        print "Lots!"
else:
    print "One!"
```

State A
Variables
x = ???
Constraints
-----



# Symbolic Execution Example

```
x = int(input())
if x >= 10:
    if x < 100:
        print "Two!"
    else:
        print "Lots!"
else:
    print "One!"
```



# Symbolic Execution Example

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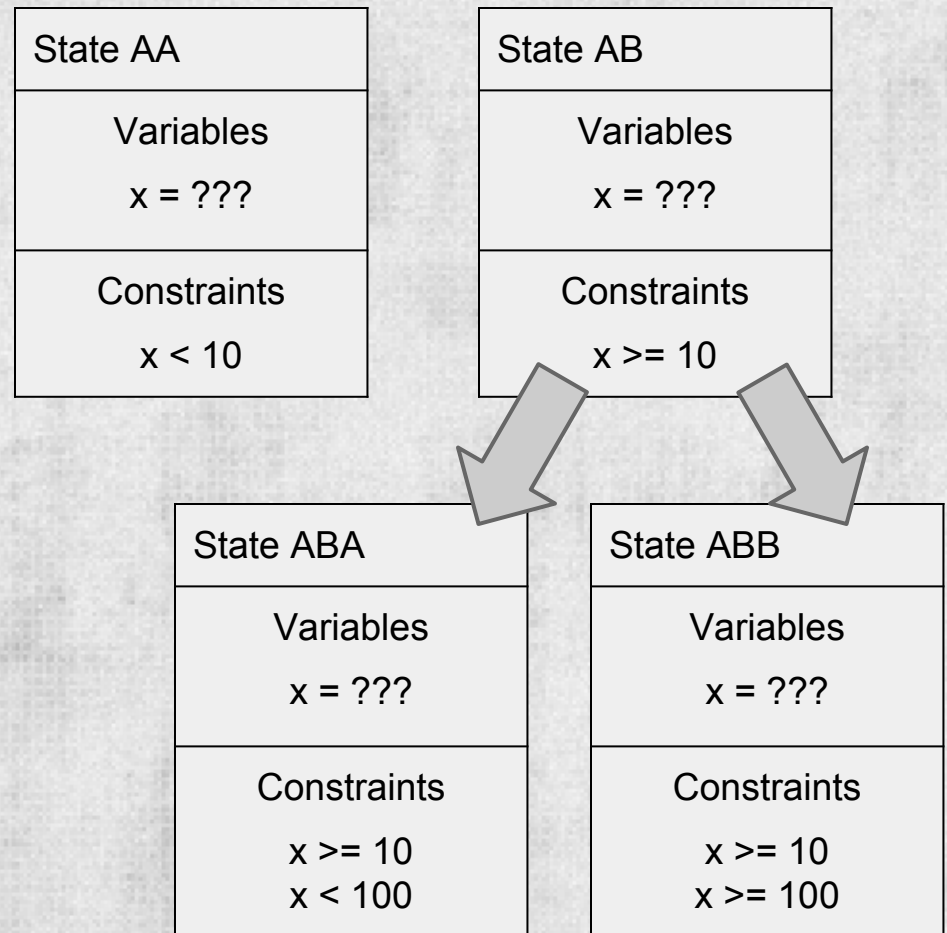
```
x = int(input())
if x >= 10:
    if x < 100:
        print "Two!"
    else:
        print "Lots!"
else:
    print "One!"
```

State AA
Variables x = ???
Constraints x < 10

State AB
Variables x = ???
Constraints x >= 10

# Symbolic Execution Example

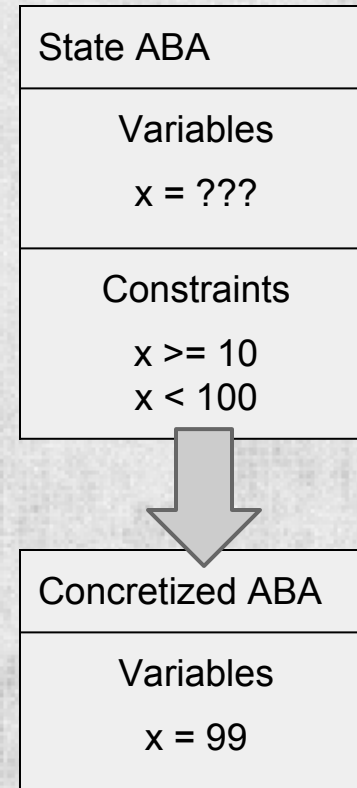
```
x = int(input())
if x >= 10:
    if x < 100:
        print "Two!"
    else:
        print "Lots!"
else:
    print "One!"
```



# Concretization Time!

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```
x = int(input())
if x >= 10:
    if x < 100:
        print "Two!"
    else:
        print "Lots!"
else:
    print "One!"
```



# Symbolic Analysis Is Useful

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Lots of uses:

- ❑ Reasoning about reachability
- ❑ Bughunting
- ❑ Test-case generation

# Symbolic Analysis Is Hard

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Two main challenges unique to symbolic analysis:

1. Constraint Solving
  - a. NP-complete, in general
  - b. "not our field"
2. State Explosion
  - a. All outcomes of a piece of code must be considered.
  - b. Loops!

# Reinventing the Wheel

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Existing systems:

1. Source level: EXE, CUTE, **KLEE**, AEG
2. Binary level: Mayhem, **Fuzzball**, **Avalanche**
3. System level: **S2E**

Hard to find a balance of flexibility, usability, and support.

# Stand on the Shoulders of Giants

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Balance between fine-grained control and existing tool/idea reuse:

Concepts: related work

Binary translation: VEX

Constraint solving: Z3



# Why Z3?

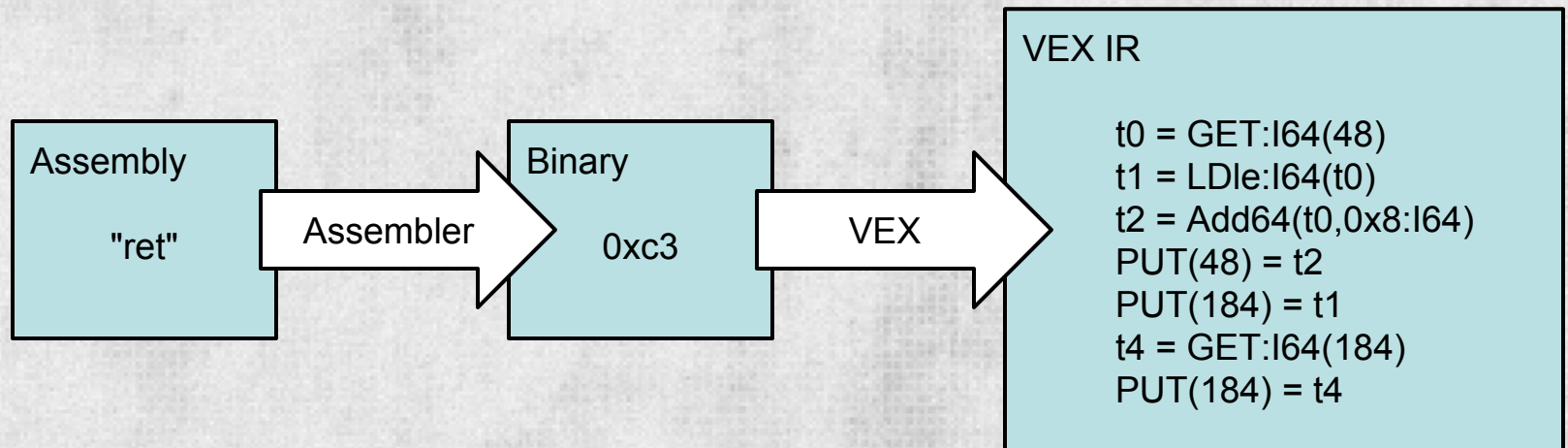
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"Shared-source" constraint solver from Microsoft Research.

- ❑ Actively developed
- ❑ Powerful and flexible
- ❑ Python bindings!
- ❑ Not too hard to switch away from!

# VEX Crash Course

VEX is Valgrind's intermediate language, allowing Valgrind's tools to be implemented once for cross-platform analyses.



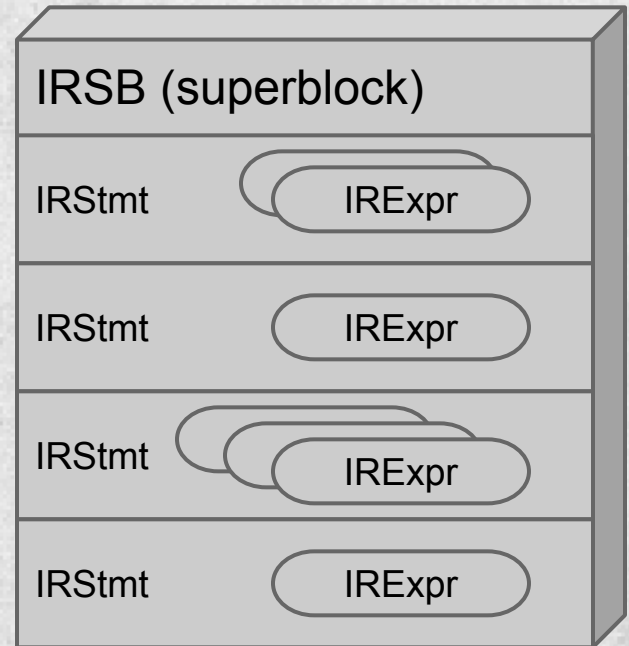
# Code VEXonomy

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VEX translates instructions to IRExprs, IRStmts, IRSBs.

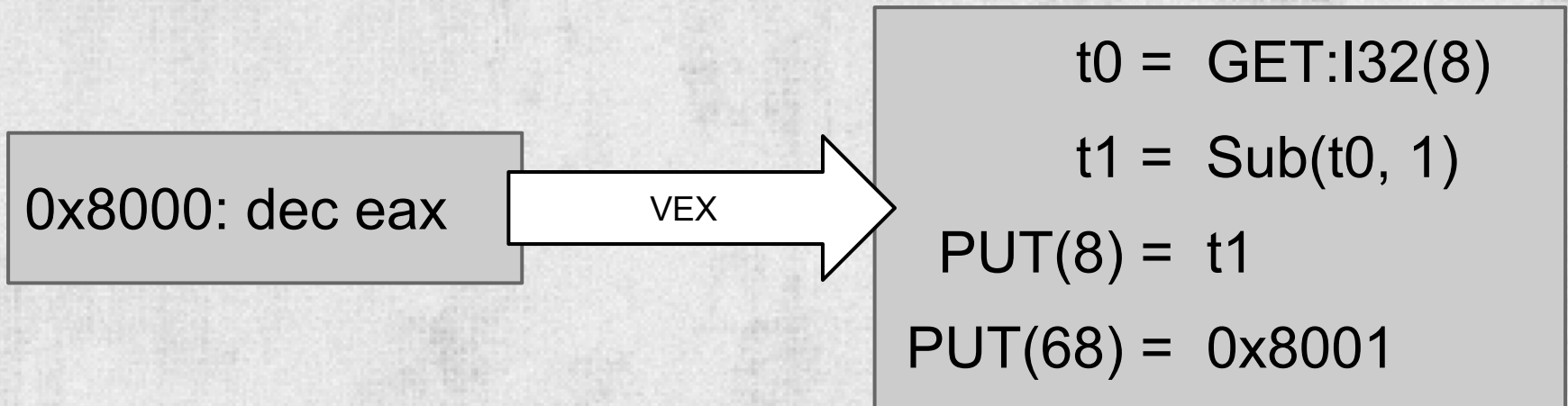
- ❑ IRExprs provide the values
- ❑ IRStmts "describe" state changes
- ❑ IRSBs maintain structure/order

Creates a reproducible, side-effects-free representation.



# Step-by-step VEXample

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IRStmt: set t0 to... IRExpr: value of eax

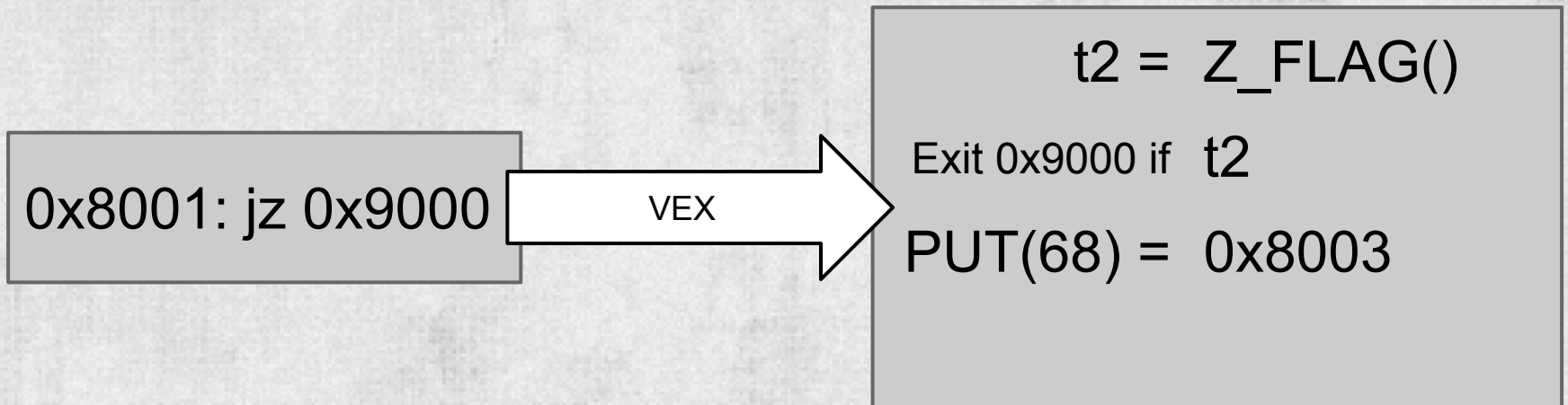
IRStmt: set t1 to... IRExpr: t0 - 1

IRStmt: put into eax... IRExpr: t1

IRStmt: put into eip... IRExpr: addr of next instruction

# Step-by-step VEXample (2)

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IRStmt: set t0 to... IRExpr: value of eax

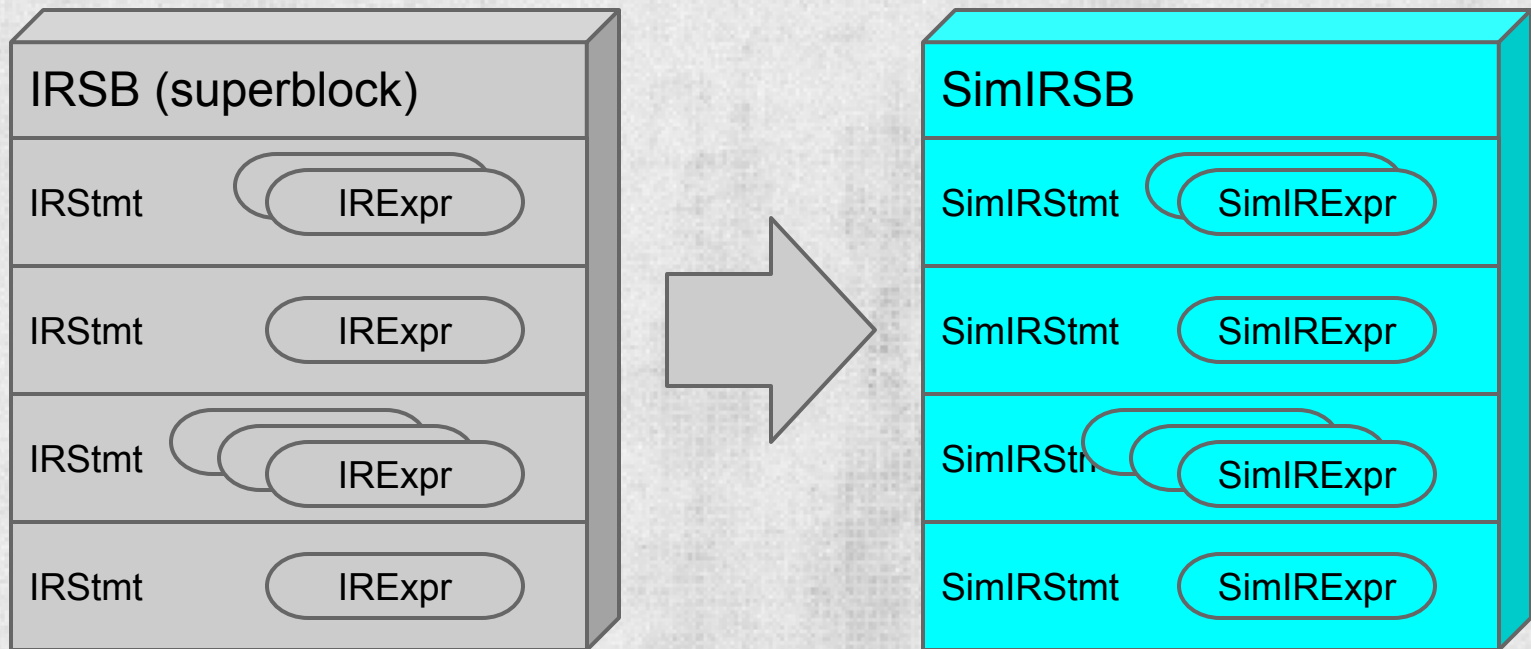
IRStmt: exit to 0x9000 if... IRExpr: t0

IRStmt: put into eip... IRExpr: addr of next instruction

# VEXamorphosis

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SimuVEX creates a symbolic interpretation layer over VEX:



# VEXterpretation

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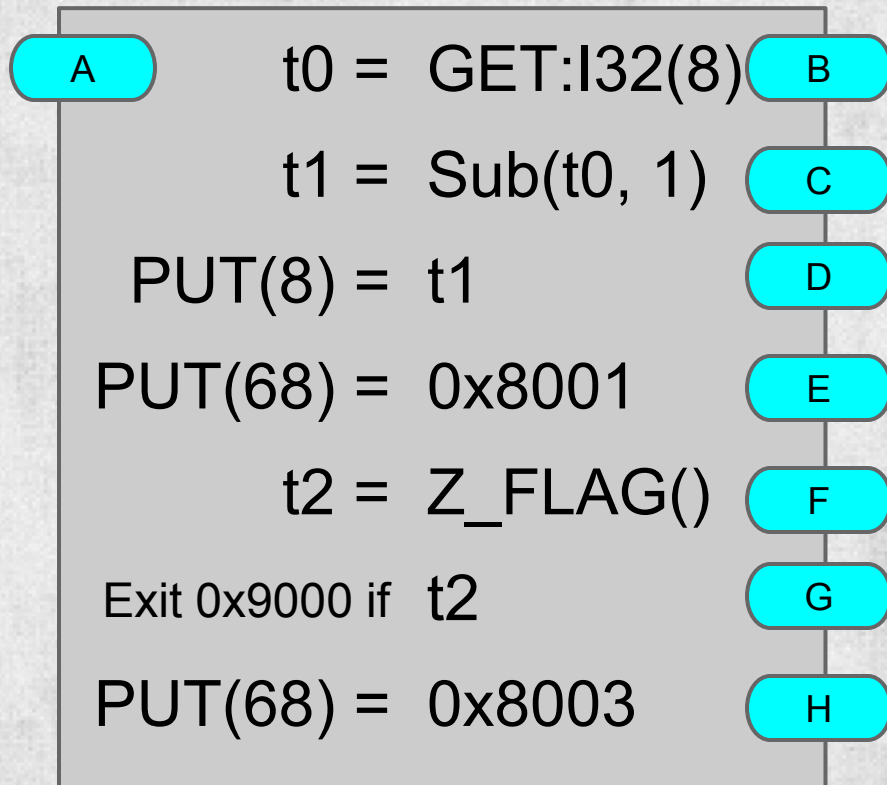
- ❑ SimIRExprs represent symbolic values.
- ❑ SimIRStmts modify a symbolic state.

What's a symbolic state?

## SimState

- ❑ symbolic memory
- ❑ symbolic registers
- ❑ constraints
- ❑ plugins
  - ❑ (symbolic) 'kernel' state for userspace binaries

# VEXterpretation Example



State H
Variables eax_0
Temps t0 = eax_0 t1 = eax_0 - 1 t2 = eax_0-1 == 0
Registers eax = eax_0 - 1 eip = 0x8003
Constraints eax_0 - 1 != 0

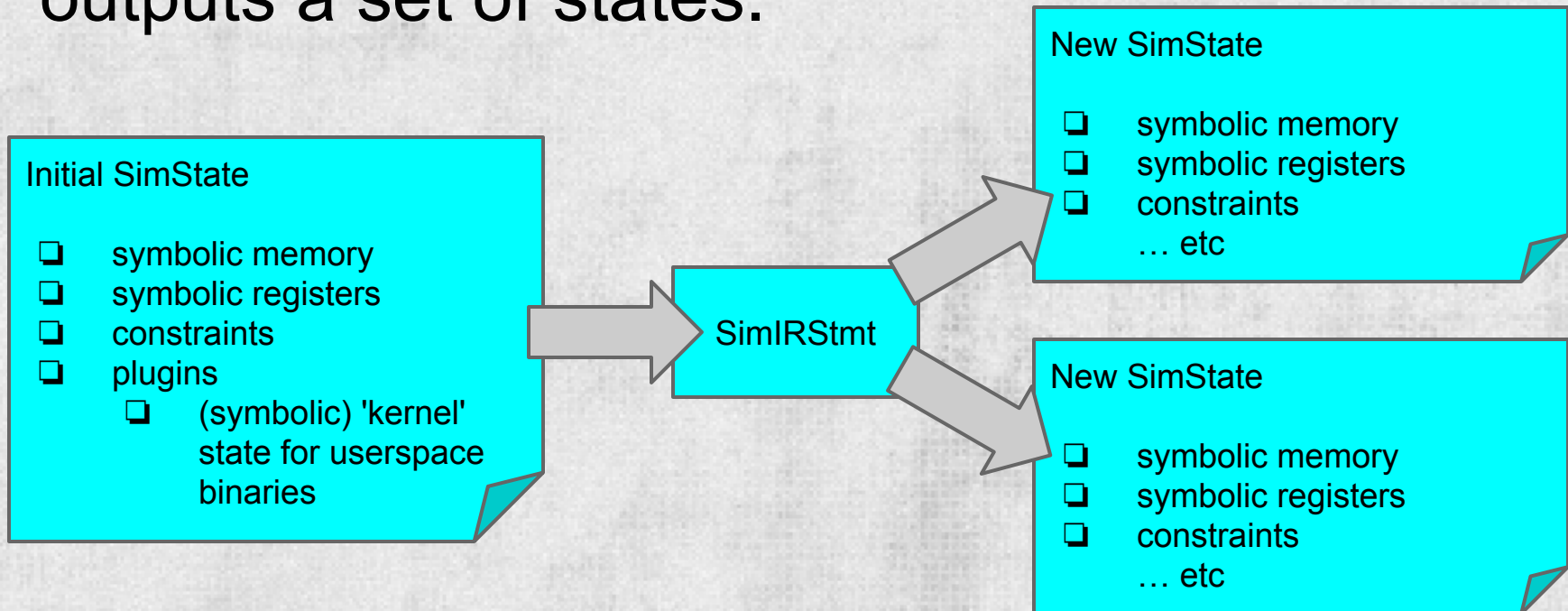
State G1
Variables eax_0
Temps t0 = eax_0 t1 = eax_0 - 1 t2 = eax_0-1 == 0
Registers eax = eax_0 - 1 eip = 0x9000
Constraints eax_0 - 1 == 0



# Symbolic Interpretation (IRStmt)

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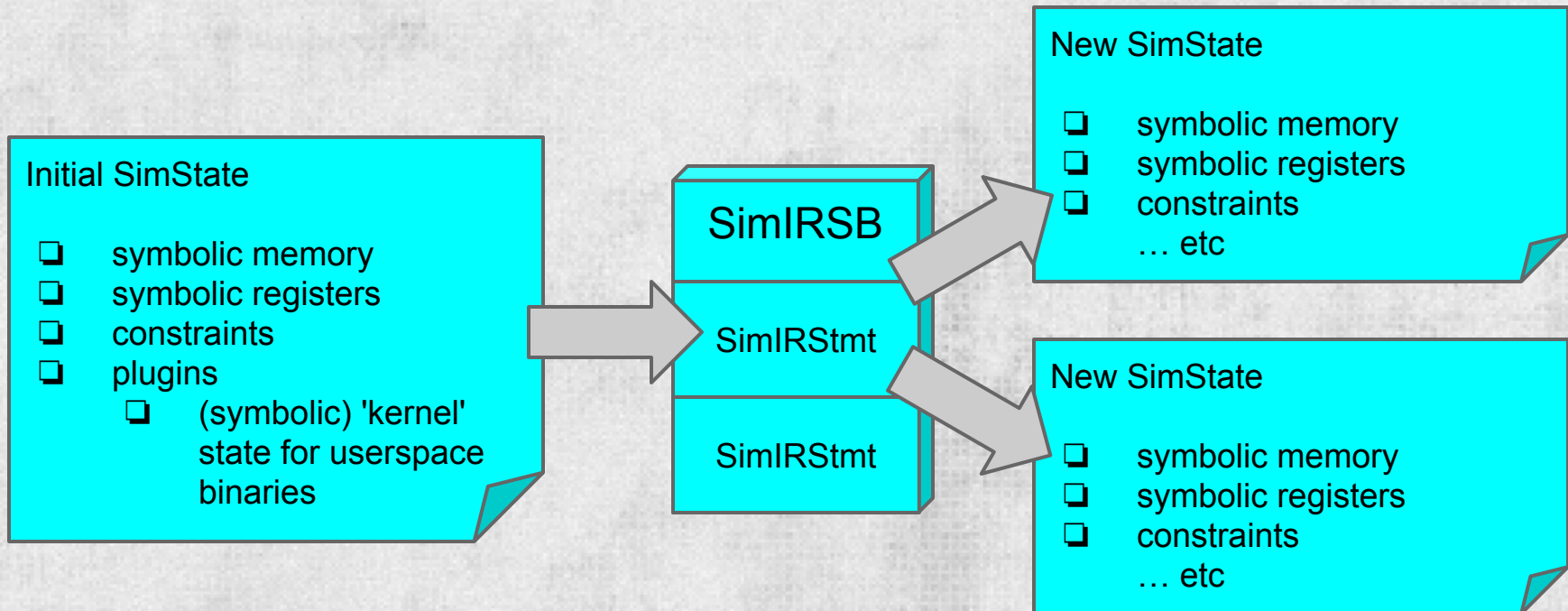
Every SimIRStmt takes a state, makes changes to memory, registers, and constraints, and outputs a set of states.



# Symbolic Interpretation (IRSB)

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These statements are aggregated in SimIRSBs.



# Complications...

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The naive approach has some issues.

```
void *memcpy(void *dst, void *src, int n)
{
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        dst[i] = src[i];

    return dst;
}
```

What happens with a symbolic "n"?

# Complications...

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```
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) { ... }
```

State Initial
Variables
---
Constraints
---

State A+
Variables i = 0 n = ?
Constraints n > 0

State B+
Variables i = 0 n = ?
Constraints n > 1

State C+
Variables i = 0 n = ?
Constraints n > 2

State A-
Variables i = 0 n = ?
Constraints n <= 0

State B-
Variables i = 0 n = ?
Constraints n <= 1

State C-
Variables i = 0 n = ?
Constraints n <= 2

# Symbolic Summaries

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Solution: replace it with a manually written "symbolic summary".

Pro: intelligently reason about conditions

Pro: increased analysis speed

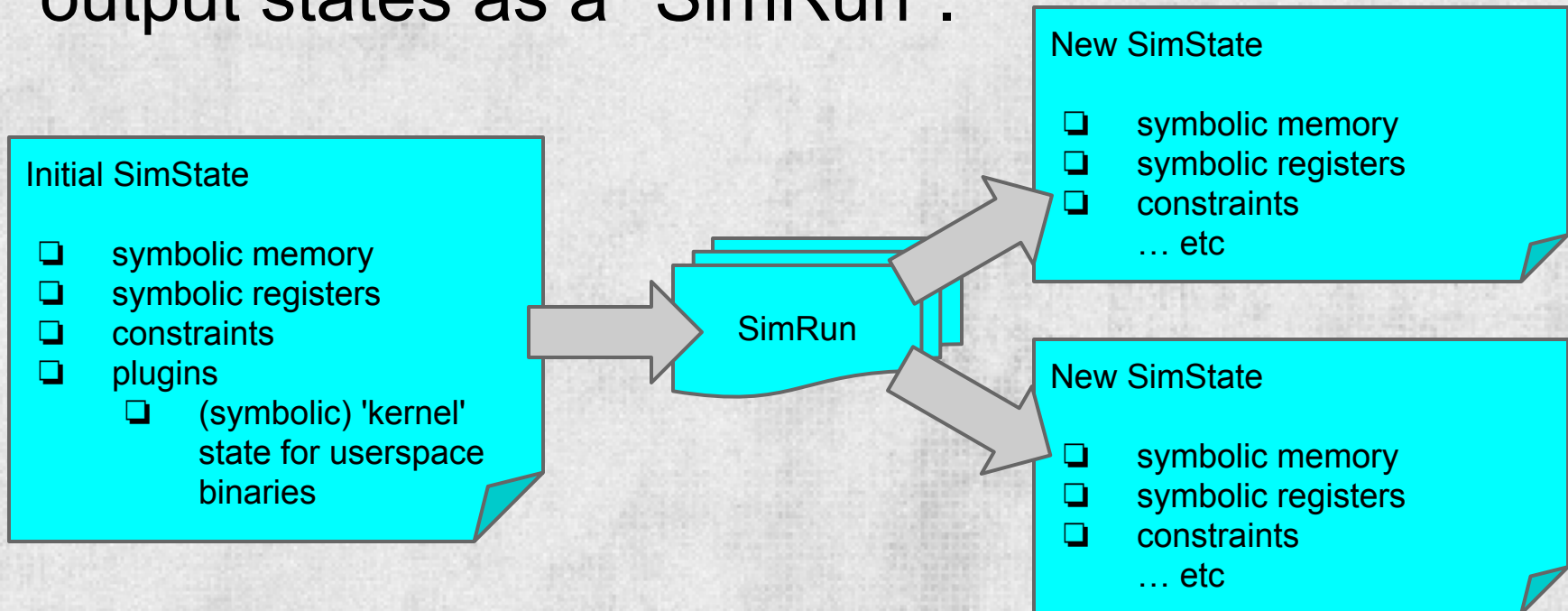
Con: manual implementation

Also used to abstract away system calls.

# Useful Abstractions

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To support symbolic summaries, we abstract anything that takes an input state and produces output states as a "SimRun".



# SimRunForYourLives!

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A SimRun can be one of several things:

- ❑ A SimIRSB, to support direct binary analysis
- ❑ A **path** of SimIRSBs, to aid in program slicing
- ❑ A summary of state modifications.

# Why?

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The SimRun abstraction provides several powerful capabilities:

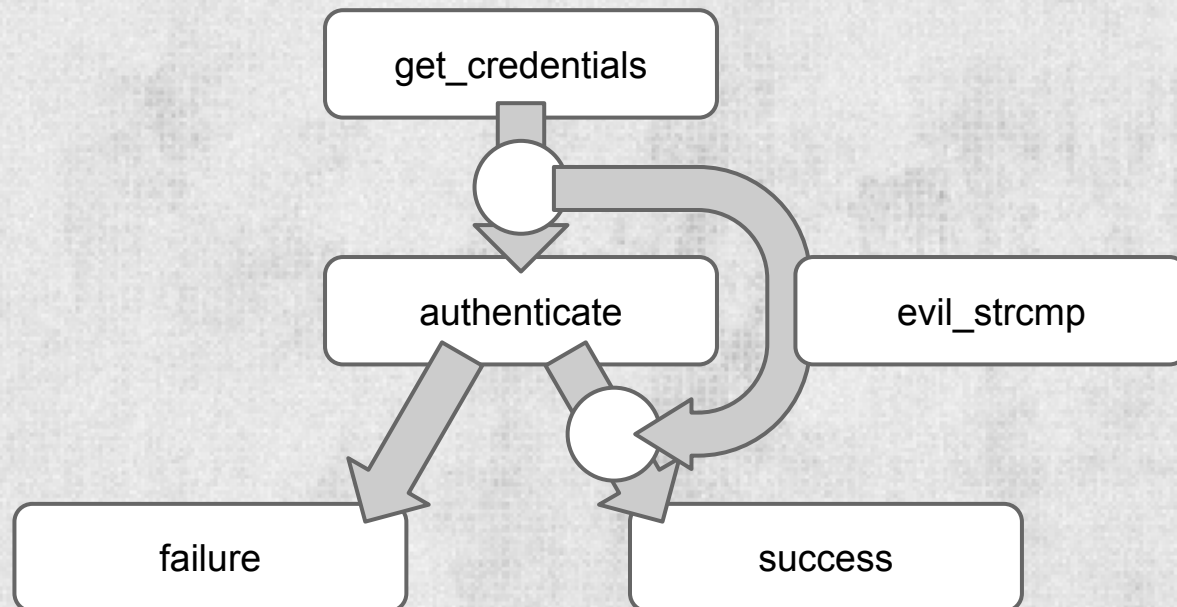
- ❑ Simplifies the analysis
  - ❑ most analyses just use SimRun
  - ❑ transparently enable/disable symbolic summaries
- ❑ SimRuns can execute in symbolic or concrete mode
  - ❑ enables concolic execution on a SimRun-granularity



# What do we use this for?

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We can leverage all this complex stuff to search for bugs or vulnerabilities! For example, authentication bypass vulnerabilities.



**Demo time!**

# Wow!

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We've been gradually releasing stuff!

- ❑ So far, the non-symbolic underpinnings.
  - ❑ PyVEX (<http://github.com/zardus/pyvex>)
  - ❑ IDALink (<http://github.com/zardus/idalink>)
  - ❑ Other minor, uninteresting things
- ❑ More to come!

Questions?

Comments?

Collaboration Ideas?