

QueryX: Symbolic Query on Decompiled Code for Finding Bugs in COTS Binaries

HyungSeok Han^{†*}, JeongOh Kyea[†], Yonghwi Jin[†], Jinoh Kang[†],
Brian Pak[†], Insu Yun^{*}

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(Currently postdoc in Georgia Tech)



Static Analysis

- One of the most popular techniques for automatic bug finding

Effective Static Analysis of Concurrency Use-After-Free Bugs in Linux Device Drivers

Yuchai Bai
Tsinghua University

Yulia Linnik
Sorbonne Universités/CEIS-UMS

Qin-Liang Chen, Shao-Hu He
Tsinghua University

Abstract

Linux device drivers, particularly I/O drivers, are critical system components and address security problems, accounting for about 10% of Linux kernel commits. 95% of the device drivers are kernel modules, which are loaded into the kernel image. These device drivers are compiled as shared kernel modules, but they are not loaded into the kernel image until they are needed. This makes them a good target for attackers. In this paper, we present a practical static analysis on

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Exaggerated Error or Handling Hurdle in In-Depth Study and Context-Aware Detection

Yusuf A. Alkhalaf
University of Jordan

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This paper presents a static analysis of the Linux kernel. The goal is to detect errors or handling hurdles in the kernel. The goal is to detect errors or handling hurdles in the kernel. The goal is to detect errors or handling hurdles in the kernel.

K-Miner: Uncovering Memory Corruption in Linux

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David Gao, Steve Schmitt, Lucas Desl, Abhishek Sahgal
"CMU/University of California Berkeley, Germany"

This paper presents a static analysis of the Linux kernel. The goal is to detect memory corruption in the kernel. The goal is to detect memory corruption in the kernel. The goal is to detect memory corruption in the kernel.

Detecting Missing-Check Bugs via Semantic and Context-Aware Criticalities and Constraints Inference

Kanglin Li, Aiqing Qian, and Qianli Wu
University of Missouri

Abstract

This paper presents a static analysis of the Linux kernel. The goal is to detect missing-check bugs in the kernel. The goal is to detect missing-check bugs in the kernel. The goal is to detect missing-check bugs in the kernel.

Precise and Scalable Detection of Use-After-Compacting-Garbage-Collection Bugs

HyeongSeok Han
Daewoo Inc.

Andrew Wolfe
Daewoo Inc.

Brian Pak
Daewoo Inc.

Abstract

This paper presents a static analysis of the Linux kernel. The goal is to detect use-after-compacting-garbage-collection bugs in the kernel. The goal is to detect use-after-compacting-garbage-collection bugs in the kernel. The goal is to detect use-after-compacting-garbage-collection bugs in the kernel.

Scalability vs Accuracy

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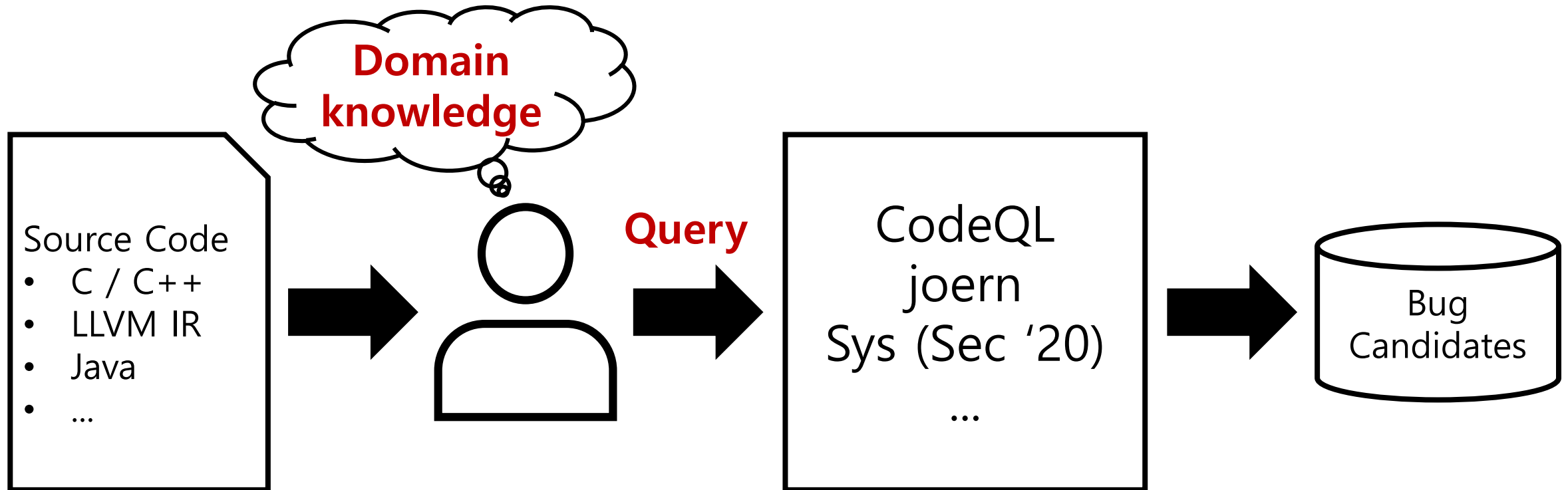
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Extensible Static Checking Tools

- Static analysis + **Domain knowledge (Query)**



Extensible Static Checking Tools

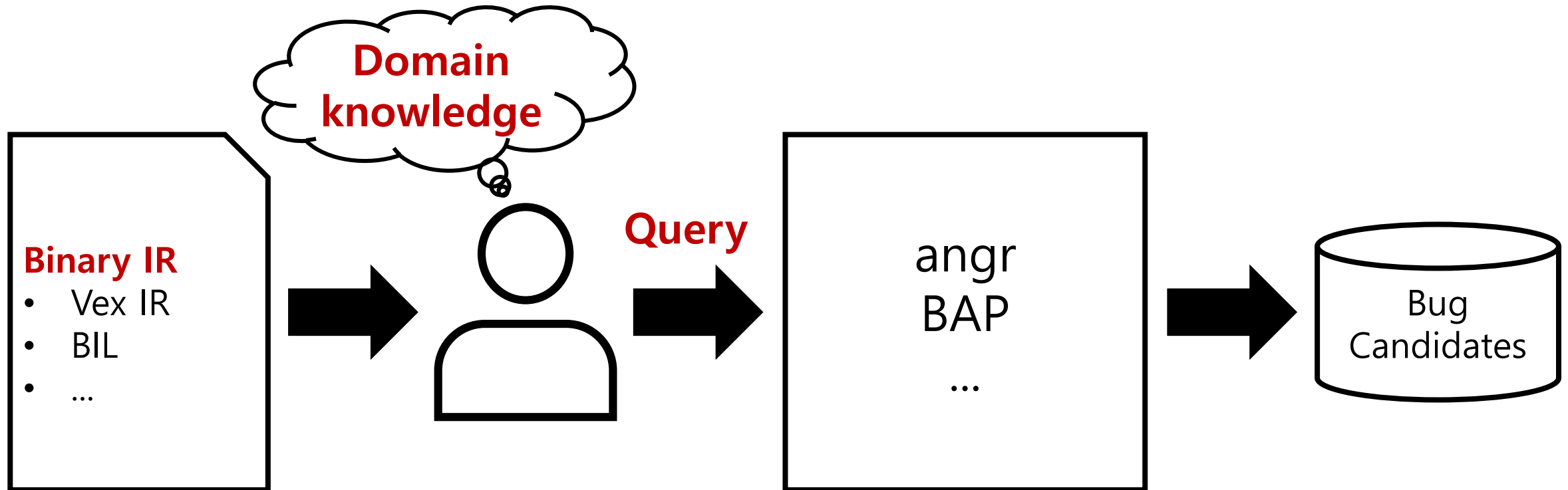
- Static analysis + Domain knowledge (Query)

	Input	Analysis objects	Syntactic	Data-flow	Symbolic
CodeQL [22]	Source	Source	✓	✓	×
joern [76]	Source	Source	✓	✓	×
Sys [7]	Source	LLVM IR	✓	✓	✓

Binary ?????

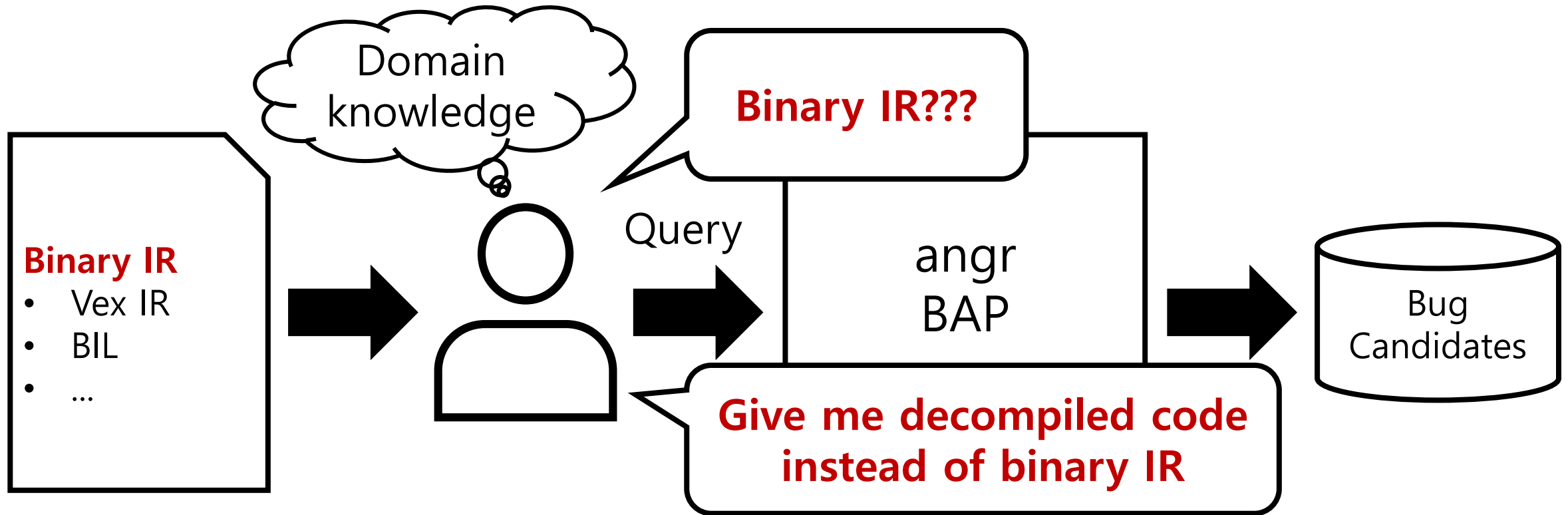
Extensible Static **Binary** Checking Tools

- Query based on **binary IRs**



Extensible Static **Binary** Checking Tools

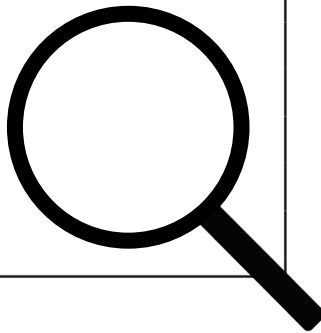
- Query based on **binary IRs**



Inconsistency b/w Analyst & Query

- Analysts mostly work with **decompiled code** due to its high-level information such as high-level control flows and types.
- But, queries are based on **binary IRs** because binary IRs are more analyzer-friendly.

```
__int64 __fastcall isPalindrome(const char *a1) {  
    int i; // [rsp+18h] [rbp-8h]  
    int v3; // [rsp+1Ch] [rbp-4h]  
  
    v3 = strlen(a1);  
    for ( i = 0; i < v3 / 2; ++i ) {  
        if ( a1[i] != a1[v3 - i - 1] )  
            return 0LL;  
    }  
    return 1LL;  
}
```



```
00 | ----- IMark(0x40069a, 1, 0) -----  
01 | t0 = GET:I64(rbp)  
02 | t10 = GET:I64(rsp)  
03 | t9 = Sub64(t10,0x0000000000000008)  
04 | PUT(rsp) = t9  
05 | STle(t9) = t0  
06 | ----- IMark(0x40069b, 3, 0) -----  
07 | PUT(rbp) = t9  
08 | ----- IMark(0x40069e, 4, 0) -----  
09 | t2 = Sub64(t9,0x0000000000000020)  
; + 285 more instructions
```

Extensible Static Binary Checking Tools

- Static analysis + Domain knowledge (Query)

	Input	Analysis objects	Syntactic	Data-flow	Symbolic
CodeQL [22] joern [76] Sys [7]	Decompiled code		Cannot handle binaries		
angr [56] BAP [9]	Binary Binary	VEX IR BIL	Consistency b/w Analyst & Query		



The Convergence of Source Code and Binary Vulnerability Discovery - A Case Study (AsiaCCS '22)

- Feed decompiled code from Hex-Rays to CodeQL and joern.
- Compared to tools with the original source code, tools with decompiled code got **less TP** and **more FP** because..

```
int glob_x = 0x42;
struct Pos { int x; int y; };
int main() {
    struct Pos pos;
    pos.x = glob_x;
    pos.y = 0x43;
    print_pos(&pos);
}
```

Original code

X: 0x42
Y: 0x43

```
int main() {
    int v1; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-20h]
    int v2; // [rsp+4h] [rbp-1Ch]

    v1 = dword_201
    v2 = 0x43;
    print_pos(&v1);
}
```

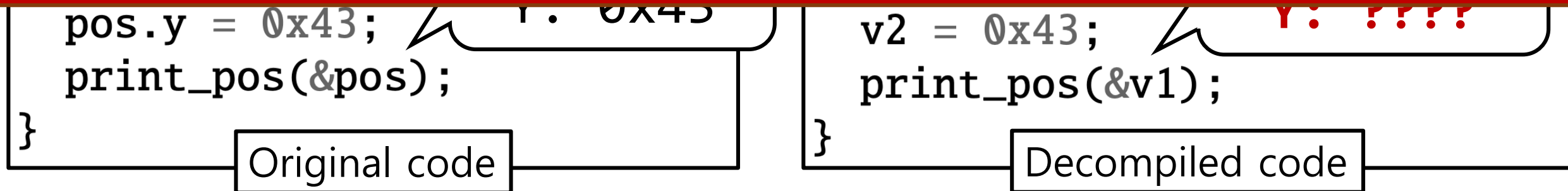
Decompiled code

X: 0x42
Y: ????

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- Compared to tools with the original source code, tools with decompiled code got **less TP** and **more FP** because..

Previous source code analysis tools are binary-unaware!



Symbolic QueryX: ✓ Query on Decompiled Code

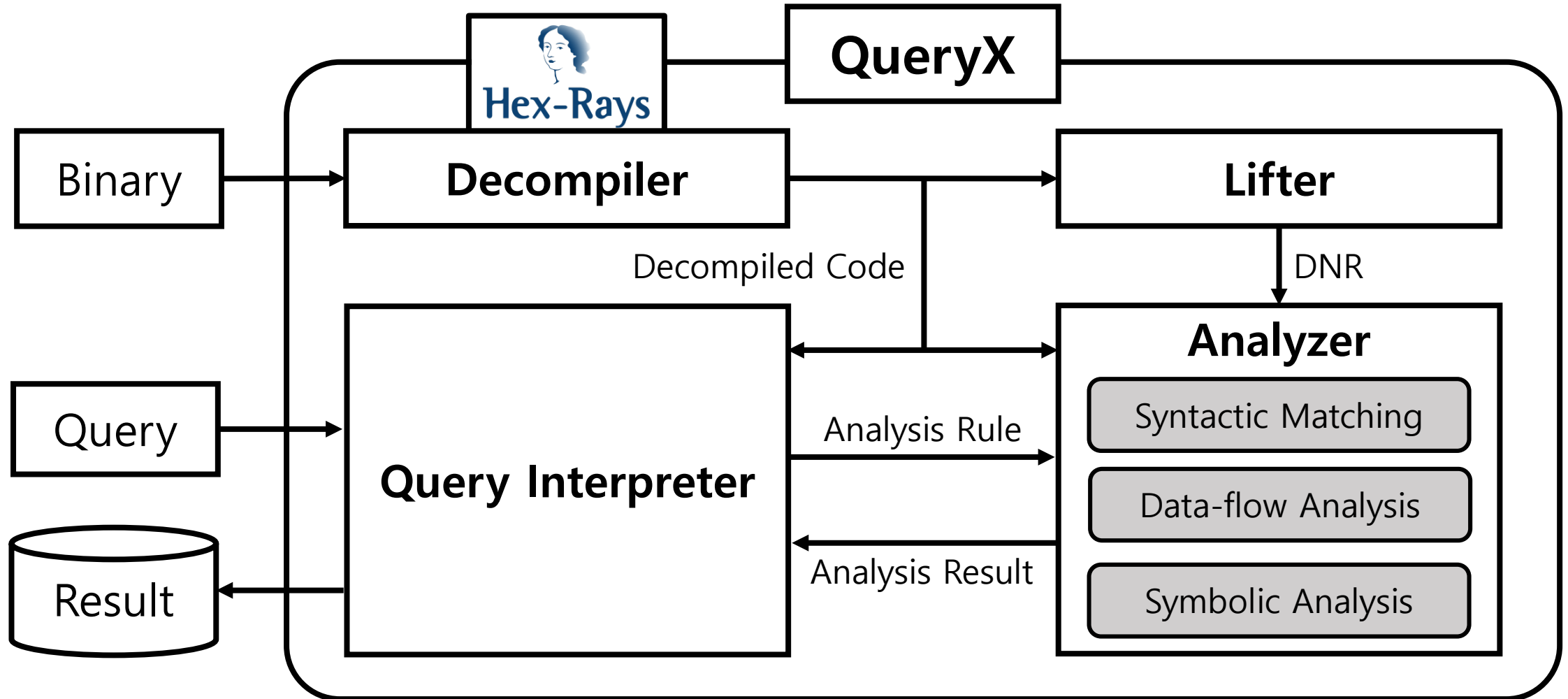
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Sys [7]	Source	LLVM IR	✓	✓	✓
angr [56]	Binary	VEX IR	✓	✓	✓
BAP [9]	Binary	BIL	✓	✓	✓
QUERYX	Binary	Decompiled code	✓	✓	✓

Goals & Approaches of QueryX

1. Binary-aware analysis on decompiled code
 - Analysis based on our new IR, DNR
 2. Analyst-friendly symbolic query
 - Symbolic query based on decompiled code and callbacks
 - JavaScript-like query
 3. Scalable analysis with analyst-friendly symbolic query
 - Under-constrained symbolic execution
 - CFG reduction based on callbacks and their dependencies
- => Check our paper**

QueryX Architecture



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 - Under-constrained symbolic execution
 - CFG reduction based on callbacks and their dependencies

Decompiler-Neutral Representation (DNR)

```
int main() {  
    int v1; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-20h]  
    int v2; // [rsp+4h] [rbp-1Ch]  
  
    // ISSUE1: Binary-embedded data  
    v1 = dword_2010A4;  
    v2 = 0x43;  
  
    //ISSUE2: Binary-dependent code  
    print_pos(&v1);  
}
```

Resolve by adding
Program Data to DNR

Missing global variable information
(e.g, initial value, RWX permission)

Decompiler-Neutral Representation (DNR)

```
int main() {  
    int v1; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-20h]  
    int v2; // [rsp+4h] [rbp-1Ch]  
  
    // ISSUE1: Binary-en  
    v1 = dword_2010A4;  
    v2 = 0x43;  
  
    //ISSUE2: Binary-dep  
    print_pos(&v1);  
}
```

Resolve by considering
memory layout while lifting

real binary (w/ memory layout):

X: 0x42

Y: 0x43

w/o memory layout:

X: 0x42

Y: **0xff // undefined value**

Decompiler-Neutral Representation (DNR)

```
int main() {  
    int v1; // [rsp+0h] [rbp-20h]  
    int v2; // [rsp+4h] [rbp-1Ch]  
  
    // ISSUE1: Binary-embedded data  
    v1 = dword_2010A4;  
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```

```
stack = Alloc(0x8)  
// v1: @(stack + 0x0)  
// v2: @(stack + 0x4)  
  
Store(stack,  
       Load(ProgAddr(0x2010a4), 4),  
       4)  
Store (stack + 0x4, 0x43, 4)  
  
Call (print_pos, [|stack|])
```

Decompiler-Neutral Representation (DNR)

So, should we write queries based on DNR?



We can write queries based on **decompiled code** because **DNR contains which decompiled code is lifted to the corresponding DNR.**

Goals & Approaches of QueryX

1. Binary-aware analysis on decompiled code
 - Analysis based on our new IR, DNR
2. Analyst-friendly symbolic query
 - Symbolic query based on decompiled code and callbacks
 - JavaScript-like query
3. Scalable analysis with analyst-friendly symbolic query
 - Under-constrained symbolic execution
 - CFG reduction based on callbacks and their dependencies

QueryX's Symbolic Query Example (1)

- A simple query for finding simple heap overflow

```
char src[0x100];  
...  
buf = malloc(size);  
if (cond)  
    memcpy(buf, src, 0x100);
```

The copy size of memcpy can be greater than the size of dst.

QueryX's Symbolic Query Example (1)

- A simple query for finding simple heap overflow

```
for (func in prog.functions)  
    symExec(func, symRule);
```

Perform symexec from the entry of **func** based on **symRule**

```
function symRule (node) {  
    if (isCall(node, "malloc"))  
        setCallback(node, collectAlloc, "alloc");  
  
    if (isCall(node, "memcpy"))  
        setCallback(node, checkMemcpy, "copy");  
}
```

QueryX's Symbolic Query Example (1)

- A simple query for finding simple heap overflow

```
for (func in prog.functions)
  symExec(func, symRule);
```

Recursively traverse AST nodes
in **func** and call **symRule**.

```
function symRule (node) {
  if (isCall(node, "malloc"))
    setCallback(node, collectAlloc, "alloc");

  if (isCall(node, "memcpy"))
    setCallback(node, checkMemcpy, "copy");
}
```

QueryX's Symbolic Query Example (1)

- A simple query for finding simple heap overflow

```
for (func in prog.functions)  
    symExec(func, symRule);
```

```
function symRule (node) {  
    if (isCall(node, "malloc"))  
        setCallback(node, collectAlloc)  
  
    if (isCall(node, "memcpy"))  
        setCallback(node, checkMemcpy, "copy");  
}
```

Register **collectAlloc** as callbacks
of **malloc** call nodes

Register **checkMemcpy** as callbacks
of **memcpy** call nodes

QueryX's Symbolic Query Example (1)

- A simple query for finding simple heap overflow

```
for (func in prog.functions)
  symExec(func, symRule);

function symRule (node) {
  if (isCall(node, "malloc"))
    setCallback(node, collectA

  if (isCall(node, "memcpy"))
    setCallback(node, checkMemcpy, "copy");
}
```

Save allocated addresses and their sizes to the current symstate.

Check whether the copy size can be greater than the size of dst.

QueryX's Symbolic Query Example (1)

- A simple query for finding simple heap overflow

```
function collectAlloc (node, state) {  
  // node: AST node of malloc call  
  // state: Current symbolic state  
  var addr = state.getValue(node);  
  var size = state.getValue(node.args[0]);  
  if (state.allocs == undefined) state.allocs = [];  
  // Store allocated address and its size  
  state.allocs.push({addr: addr, size: size});  
}
```

QueryX's Symbolic Query Example (1)

- A simple query for finding simple heap overflow

```
function checkMemcpy (node, state) {  
  var dst = state.getValue(node.args[0]);  
  var size = state.getValue(node.args[2]);  
  for (var alloc of state.allocs) {  
    if (dst.includes(alloc.addr)  
      && state.isSAT(alloc.size < size)) {  
      print("Overflow detected");  
    }  
  }  
}
```

Find the size of dst

Check whether the copy size can be greater than the size of dst
under the current path constraints.

QueryX's Symbolic Query Example (1)

```
for (func in prog.functions)
  symExec(func, symRule);

function symRule (node) {
  if (isCall(node, "malloc"))
    setCallback(node, collectAlloc, "alloc");

  if (isCall(node, "memcpy"))
    setCallback(node, checkMemcpy, "copy");
}

function collectAlloc (node, state) {
  // node: AST node of malloc call
  // state: Current symbolic state
  var addr = state.getValue(node);
  var size = state.getValue(node.args[0]);
  if (state.allocs == undefined) state.allocs = [];
  // Store allocated address and its size
  state.allocs.push({addr: addr, size: size});
}

function checkMemcpy (node, state) {
  var dst = state.getValue(node.args[0]);
  var size = state.getValue(node.args[2]);
  for (var alloc of state.allocs) {
    if (dst.includes(alloc.addr)
        && state.isSAT(alloc.size < size)) {
      print("Overflow detected");
    }
  }
}
```

QueryX's Symbolic Query Example (2)

- A query for finding heap overflow due to integer overflow in Windows kernel

```
__int64 __fastcall RtlpCreateServerAcl(...) {
    unsigned short AclSize = 8;
    ...
    if ((_WORD)AceCount) {
        for (i = 0; i < AceCount; i++) {
            AclSize += Aces[i]->AceSize;
            ...
        }
        buffer = ExAllocatePoolWithTag(PagedPool, AclSize, 'cAeS');
        ...
        AclOffset = 0;
        for (i = 0; i < AceCount; i++) {
            ...
            memcpy(buffer + AclOffset, Aces[i], Aces[i]->AceSize);
            AclOffset = AclOffset + Aces[i]->AceSize;
        }
    }
}
```

① 2byte type && not constant

② dst is from alloc result

③ can be greater than AclSize

```
function symRule (node) {
    if (isCall(node, "ExAllocatePoolWithTag")
        && node.args[1].type.size == 2
        && !isConstant(node.args[1]))
        setCallback(node, collectAlloc, "alloc");

    if (isCall(node, "memcpy"))
        setCallback(node, checkMemcpy, "copy");
}

for (func in prog.functions)
    symExec(func, symRule);
```

QueryX's Symbolic Query Example (2)

```
NTSTATUS __fastcall NtfsSetDispositionInfo(...) {  
    ...  
    length = volumeName->Length + dirName->Length  
            + fileName->Length;  
    ...  
}
```

①

Idx	CVE	Program	Function	Bug Type	Bounty
1	CVE-2021-41370	ntfs.sys	NtfsSetShortNameInfo	Heap overflow	\$20,000
2	CVE-2021-41378	ntfs.sys	NtfsSetDispositionInfo	Heap overflow	\$20,000
3	CVE-2021-43229	ntfs.sys	TxfAllocateAndStoreNameForTxfLogging	Heap overflow	\$20,000
4	CVE-2021-43230	ntfs.sys	TxfAllocateFullFilePathForChangeNotify	Heap overflow	\$20,000
5	CVE-2021-43231	ntfs.sys	NtfsRenameToPrivateDir	Heap overflow	\$20,000
6	CVE-2021-41367	ntfs.sys	TxfOpenFileProcessing	Heap overflow	\$20,000
7	CVE-2022-23293	fastfat.sys	FatSetFullNameInFcb	Heap overflow	\$20,000

```
    ...  
}
```

CVE-2021-41378, one of heap overflow bugs QueryX found

angr vs QueryX in the Example

Binary IRs do not have such information
(e.g., type, constant value..)

```
self.blocks = {}
self.cut_succs = []
self.ends = ends
self.nodes = nodes
self.timeout = 600
self.start_time = time.time()

def filter(self, simgr, state, **kwargs):
    addr = state.addr
    if state in self.cut_succs:
        self.cut_succs.remove(state)
    return "end"
```

```
if is_include(dst, alloc[0]):
    if state.satisfiable(extra_constraints=[size > alloc[1]]):
        LOG.info("gotcha!")
        LOG.info(hex(alloc[2]) + ' alloc size ' + str(alloc[1]))
        LOG.info(hex(state.addr) + ' copy size ' + str(size))
        global DONE
        DONE = True
        return

def inspect_block(state):
    addr = state.solver.eval(state.inspect.instruction)
    if addr in hook_instrs:
```

```
for (func in prog.functions)
    symExec(func, symRule);

function symRule (node) {
    if (isCall(node, "ExAllocatePoolWithTag")
        && node.args[1].type.size == 2
        && !isConstant(node.args[1])) {
        setCallback(node, collectAlloc, "alloc");

    if (isCall(node, "memcpy"))
        setCallback(node, checkMemcpy, "copy");
}
```

angr: 267 LoC, QueryX: 33 LoC

```
def collect_args (state, addr):
    state.queryx.args = [state.regs.rcx, state.regs.rdx, state.regs.r8]

def hook_alloc (state, addr):
    if len(state.queryx.args) == 0: return
    size = state.queryx.args[1]
    state.solver.add (state.regs.rax != 0)
    state.queryx.allocs.append((state.regs.rax, size, state.addr))
    state.queryx.args = []

def hook_memmove (state, addr):
    if len(state.queryx.args) == 0: return
    dst = state.queryx.args[0]
```

```
for cs_block_addr in func.get_call_targets():
    addr = func.get_call_target(cs_block_addr)
    if addr in func_table:
        callee = func_table[addr]
        for (name, tag, filt, hook) in hooks:
            if name in callee:
                cs_block = func.get_block(cs_block_addr)
                if filt(cs_block):
                    call_addr = cs_block.instruction_addrs[-1]
                    end_addr = cs_block_addr + cs_block.size
                    hook_instrs[end_addr] = hook
                    hook_instrs[call_addr] = collect_args
                    ends.add(end_addr)
                if tag not in tags:
                    tags[tag] = []
```

```
var dst = state.getValue(node.args[0]);
var size = state.getValue(node.args[2]);
for (var alloc of state.allocs) {
    if (dst.includes(alloc.addr)
        && state.isSAT(alloc.size < size)) {
        print("Overflow detected");
    }
}
```

Evaluation (1-day)

- Comparison on the Dataset of Mantovani *et al.*
("The convergence of source code and binary vulnerability discovery—a case study", AsiaCCS '22)

Bug		QUERYX				Detected	joern	CodeQL
		Total	Detected				Detected	Detected
CVE-2017-1000249	5s	1	✓	3m	1	✓	✓	✓
CVE-2013-6462	30s	1	✓	6s	2	✓	✓	✓
BUG-2012	-	-	×	-	-	×	×	×
CVE-2017-6298	4s	1	✓	24s	1	✓	✓	✓
CVE-2018-11360	13h	13	✓	> 24h	303	✓	×	×
CVE-2017-17760	2.5m	19	✓	1.8h	30	✓	✓	×
CVE-2019-19334	40s	1	✓	1.1h	1	✓	✓	✓
CVE-2019-1010315	20m	4	✓	13m	4	×	✓	✓
BUG-2010	3s	1	✓	12m	2	✓	×	×
BUG-2018	2.6h	2	✓	> 24h	18	✓	✓	×

Evaluation (1-day)

- Comparison on the Dataset of Mantovani *et al.*
("The convergence of symbolic and concrete execution for vulnerability discovery—a case study")

Lack of high-level info
(e.g., type)

Binary-unaware

Bug	QUERYX			angr			joern	CodeQL
	Time	Total	Detected	Time	Total	Detected	Detected	Detected
CVE-2017-1000249	5s	1	✓	3m	1	✓	✓	✓
CVE-2013-6462	30s	1	✓	6s	2	✓	✓	✓
BUG-2012	-	-	×	-	-	×	×	×
CVE-2017-6298	4s	1	✓	24s	1	✓	✓	✓
CVE-2018-11360	13h	13	✓	> 24h	303	✓	×	×
CVE-2017-17760	2.5m	19	✓	1.8h	30	✓	✓	×
CVE-2019-19334	40s	1	✓	1.1h	1	✓	✓	✓
CVE-2019-1010315	20m	4	✓	13m	4	×	✓	✓
BUG-2010	3s	1	✓	12m	2	✓	×	×
BUG-2018	2.6h	2	✓	> 24h	18	✓	✓	×

Evaluation (0-day)

- QueryX found 15 previous unknown vulnerabilities including **10 CVEs** and earned **\$180,000** from MS bug bounty program.

Idx	CVE	Program	Function	Bug Type	Bounty
1	CVE-2021-41370	ntfs.sys	NtfsSetShortNameInfo	Heap overflow	\$20,000
2	CVE-2021-41378	ntfs.sys	NtfsSetDispositionInfo	Heap overflow	\$20,000
3	CVE-2021-43229	ntfs.sys	TxfAllocateAndStoreNameForTxfLogging	Heap overflow	\$20,000
4	CVE-2021-43230	ntfs.sys	TxfAllocateFullFilePathForChangeNotify	Heap overflow	\$20,000
5	CVE-2021-43231	ntfs.sys	NtfsRenameToPrivateDir	Heap overflow	\$20,000
6	CVE-2021-41367	ntfs.sys	TxfOpenFileProcessing	Heap overflow	\$20,000
7	CVE-2022-23293	fastfat.sys	FatSetFullNameInFcb	Heap overflow	\$20,000
8	CVE-2022-30162	win32kfull.sys	NtUserSetClassLongPtr	Kernel Address Disclosure	-
9	CVE-2020-17041	PrintConfig.dll	CopyFileFromPrinterData	Path Traversal	\$20,000
10	CVE-2020-17042	PrintConfig.dll	UniDrvUI::PConcatFilename	Path Traversal	\$20,000
11 – 15	-	Automotive	REDACTED	Out-of-bound Access	-

More in the paper

- Scalable analysis with analyst-friendly symbolic query
- 4 kinds queries for finding 0-days
- More detail comparison against other tools
- Other evaluations and details

Thank you