



# Fuzzilli

(Guided-)fuzzing for JavaScript engines

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# Motivation

Cool bugs in JS engine runtime implementations, JIT compilers, etc.

```
var a = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
var i = {};
i.valueOf = function() {
    a.length = 1;
    return 5;
}
a.slice(0, i);
```

```
function hax(o) {
    o.a;
    Object.create(o);
    return o.b;
}

for (let i = 0; i < 100000; i++) {
    let o = {a: 42};
    o.b = 43;
    hax(o);
}
```

# How to fuzz JavaScript Engines?

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```
./js_shell < /dev/urandom
```

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```
./js_shell < /dev/urandom
```

⋮ /

# Requirements

1. Valid syntax of produced samples

# Syntactical Correctness

- Possible to achieve with grammar-based generative fuzzing
  - Example: [domato](#)
- Basic idea: formulate JavaScript language as context-free grammar
- Then apply random production rules

## A.3 Statements

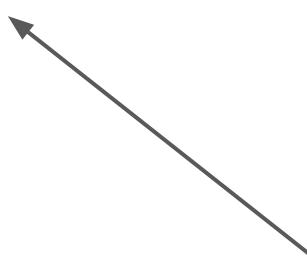
```
Statement[?Yield, ?Await, ?Return] :  
  BlockStatement[?Yield, ?Await, ?Return]  
  VariableStatement[?Yield, ?Await]  
  EmptyStatement  
  ExpressionStatement[?Yield, ?Await]  
  IfStatement[?Yield, ?Await, ?Return]  
  BreakableStatement[?Yield, ?Await, ?Return]  
  ContinueStatement[?Yield, ?Await]  
  BreakStatement[?Yield, ?Await]  
  [+Return] ReturnStatement[?Yield, ?Await]  
  WithStatement[?Yield, ?Await, ?Return]  
  LabelledStatement[?Yield, ?Await, ?Return]  
  ThrowStatement[?Yield, ?Await]  
  TryStatement[?Yield, ?Await, ?Return]  
  DebuggerStatement
```



Excerpt from the [ECMAScript grammar](#)

# Grammar-based Fuzzing

```
...;  
var v4 = new Array(42, v3, "foobar");  
for (var v5 = 0; v5 < 1000; v5++) {  
    v4 = v5 * 7;  
    var v6 = v4.slice(v1, v1, v2);  
}  
...;
```



Script generated by  
grammar-based fuzzer

# Grammar-based Fuzzing

```
....;  
var v4 = new Array(42, v3, "foobar");  
for (var v5 = 0; v5 < 1000; v5++) {  
    v4 = v5 * 7;  
    var v6 = v4.slice(v1, v1, v2);  
}  
....;
```

**Exception: TypeError: v4.slice is not a function.**

# Grammar-based Fuzzing

```
...;  
var v4 = new Array(42, v3, "foobar");  
for (var v5 = 0; v5 < 1000; v5++) {  
    v4 = v5 * 7;  
    var v6 = v4.slice(v1, v1, v2);  
}  
...;
```

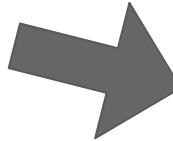


**Exception: TypeError: v4.slice is not a function.**

Following code is never executed...

# Solution: Try-Catch ?

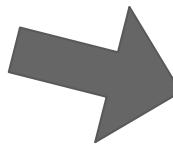
```
...;  
var v4 = new Array(42, v3, "foobar");  
for(var v5 = 0; v5 < 1000; v5++) {  
    v4 = v5 * 7;  
    var v6 = v4.slice(v1, v1, v2);  
}  
...;
```



```
...;  
try {  
    var v4 = new Array(42, v3, "foobar");  
} catch(e) {}  
for (var v5 = 0; v5 < 1000; v5++) {  
    try {  
        v4 = v5 * 7;  
    } catch(e) {}  
    try {  
        var v6 = v4.slice(v1, v1, v2);  
    } catch(e) {}  
}  
...;
```

# Solution: Try-Catch ?

```
...;  
var v4 = new Array(42, v3, "foobar");  
for(var v5 = 0; v5 < 1000; v5++) {  
    v4 = v5 * 7;  
    var v6 = v4.slice(v1, v1, v2);  
}  
...;
```



```
...;  
try {  
    var v4 = new Array(42, v3, "foobar");  
} catch(e) {}  
for (var v5 = 0; v5 < 1000; v5++) {  
    try {  
        v4 = v5 * 7;  
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    try {  
        var v6 = v4.slice(v1, v1, v2);  
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}  
...;
```



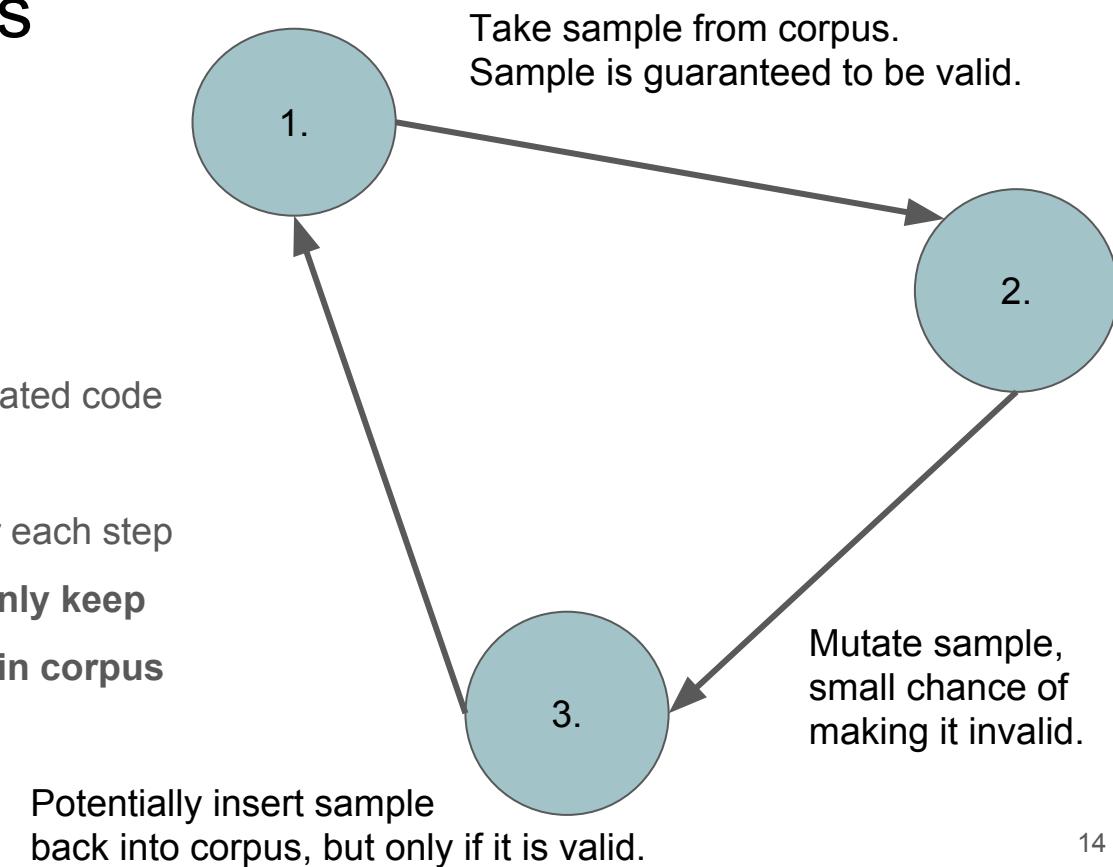
**Two pretty different things for a JIT compiler...**

# Requirements

1. Valid syntax of produced samples
2. High degree of semantic correctness

# Semantic correctness

- Harder to achieve than syntactical correctness
- Multiple options:
  - a. Precise type tracking in generated code
  - b. Generate JavaScript code  
“step-by-step”, validating after each step
  - c. **Use mutational approach, only keep semantically valid samples in corpus**
  - d. ... ?



# Requirements

1. Valid syntax of produced samples
2. High degree of semantic correctness
3. Definition of sensible mutations of JavaScript code

# Mutating Programs

- Mutations possible at different “levels”:
- Observation: relevant are mostly control and data flow of the programs
- Syntactic representations are largely irrelevant for execution

**=> Mutate at “bytecode” level**

## Source Code

Bit and byte mutations  
String insertions, replacements, ...

## Syntax Tree (AST)

Mutations of literals and identifiers  
Subtree insertions, replacements, ...

## Bytecode

Mutations of operands and “registers”  
Instruction insertions, replacements, ...

# FuzzIL

- Define custom intermediate language: “FuzzIL”
- Captures control and data flow
- Define mutations on the IL
- Translate IL to JavaScript for execution

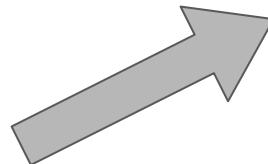
```
; Example FuzzIL program
v0 <- LoadInt '0'
v1 <- LoadInt '10'
v2 <- LoadInt '1'
v3 <- Phi v0
BeginFor v0, '<', v1, '+', v2 -> v4
    v6 <- BinaryOperation v3, '+', v4
    Copy v3, v6
EndFor
v7 <- LoadString 'Result: '
v8 <- BinaryOperation v7, '+', v3
v9 <- LoadGlobal 'console'
v10 <- CallMethod v9, 'log', [v8]
```

# FuzzIL - Lifting

```
v0 <- LoadInt '0'
v1 <- LoadInt '10'
v2 <- LoadInt '1'
v3 <- Phi v0
BeginFor v0, '<', v1, '+', v2 -> v4
    v6 <- BinaryOperation v3, '+', v4
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v7 <- LoadString 'Result: '
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# FuzzIL - Lifting

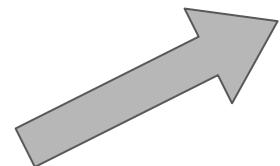
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v0 <- LoadInt '0'  
v1 <- LoadInt '10'  
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BeginFor v0, '<', v1, '+', v2 -> v4  
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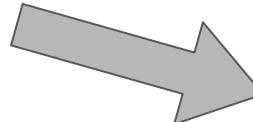
```
// Trivial lifting  
const v0 = 0;  
const v1 = 10;  
const v2 = 1;  
let v3 = v0;  
for (let v4 = v0; v4 < v1; v4 = v4 + v2) {  
    const v6 = v3 + v4;  
    v3 = v6;  
}  
const v7 = "Result:";  
const v8 = v7 + v3;  
const v9 = console;  
const v10 = v9.log(v8);
```

# FuzzIL - Lifting

```
v0 <- LoadInt '0'  
v1 <- LoadInt '10'  
v2 <- LoadInt '1'  
v3 <- Phi v0  
BeginFor v0, '<', v1, '+', v2 -> v4  
    v6 <- BinaryOperation v3, '+', v4  
    Copy v3, v6  
EndFor  
v7 <- LoadString 'Result: '  
v8 <- BinaryOperation v7, '+', v3  
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```



```
// Trivial lifting  
const v0 = 0;  
const v1 = 10;  
const v2 = 1;  
let v3 = v0;  
for (let v4 = v0; v4 < v1; v4 = v4 + v2) {  
    const v6 = v3 + v4;  
    v3 = v6;  
}  
const v7 = "Result:";  
const v8 = v7 + v3;  
const v9 = console;  
const v10 = v9.log(v8);
```



```
// Lifting with expression inlining  
let v3 = 0;  
for (let v4 = 0; v4 < 10; v4++) {  
    v3 = v3 + v4;  
}  
console.log("Result:" + v3);
```

# Mutating FuzzIL

```
v0 <- LoadGlobal  'print'  
v1 <- LoadString   'Hello World'  
v2 <- CallFunction v0, v1
```

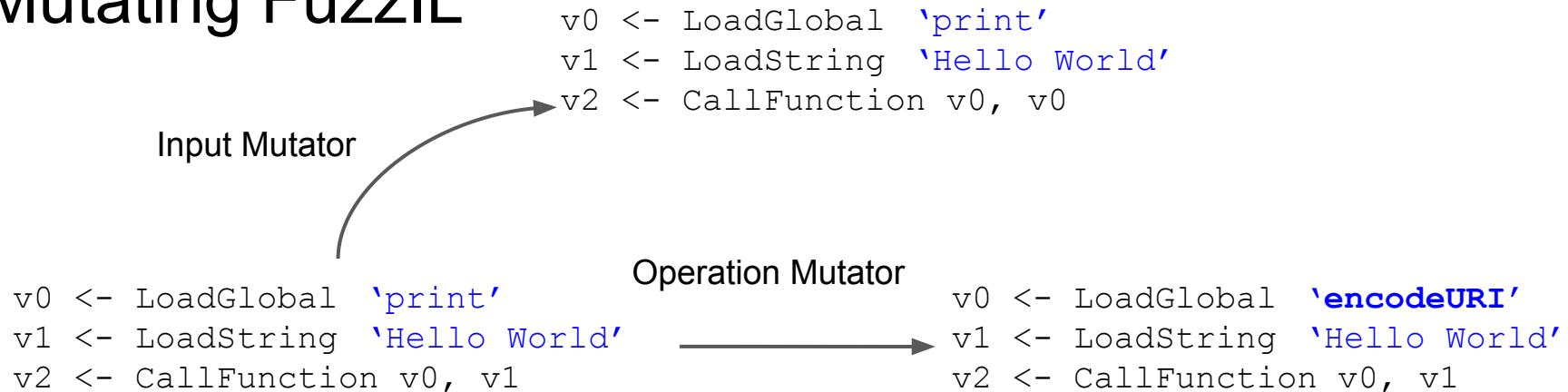
# Mutating FuzzIL

```
v0 <- LoadGlobal 'print'  
v1 <- LoadString 'Hello World'  
v2 <- CallFunction v0, v1
```

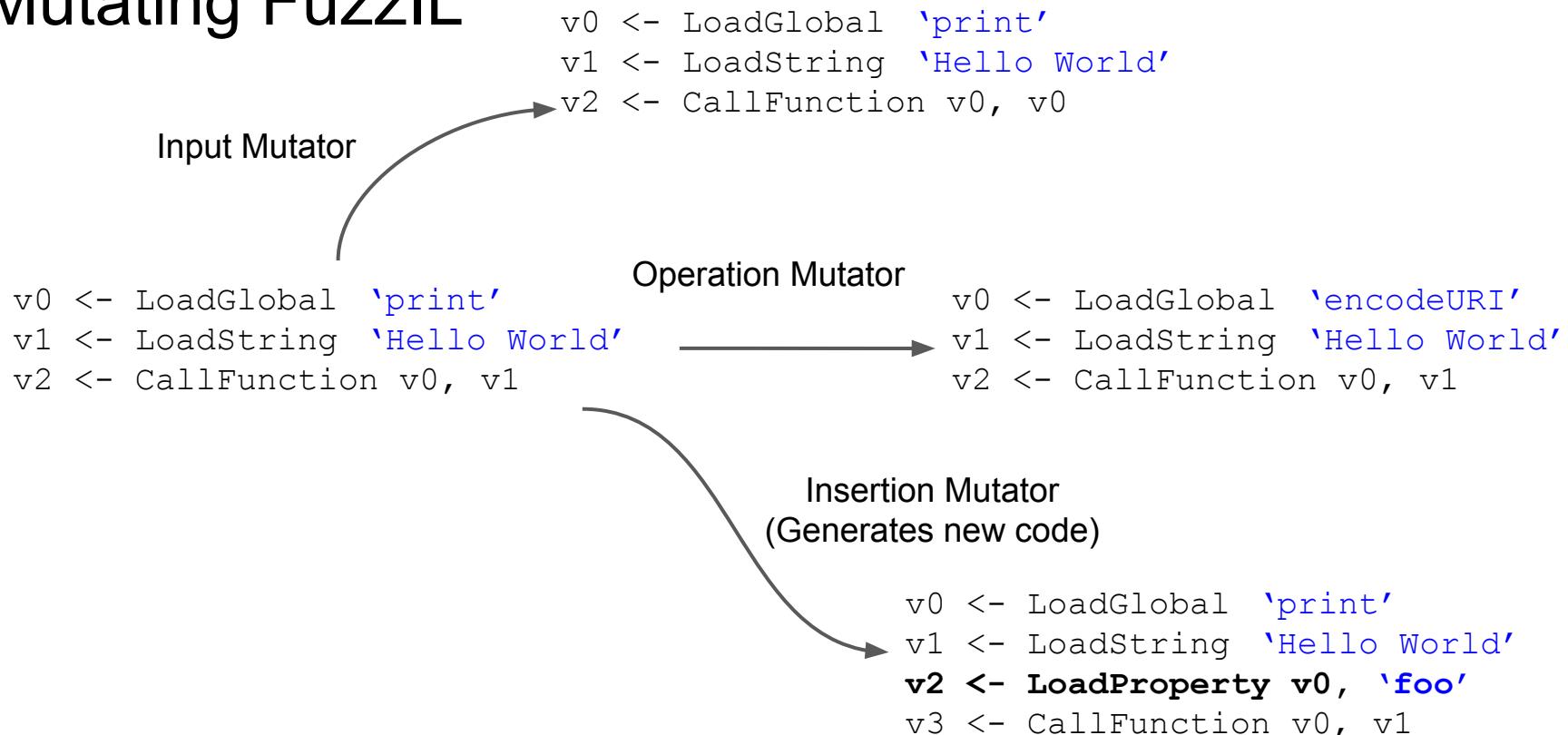
Input Mutator

```
v0 <- LoadGlobal 'print'  
v1 <- LoadString 'Hello World'  
v2 <- CallFunction v0, v0
```

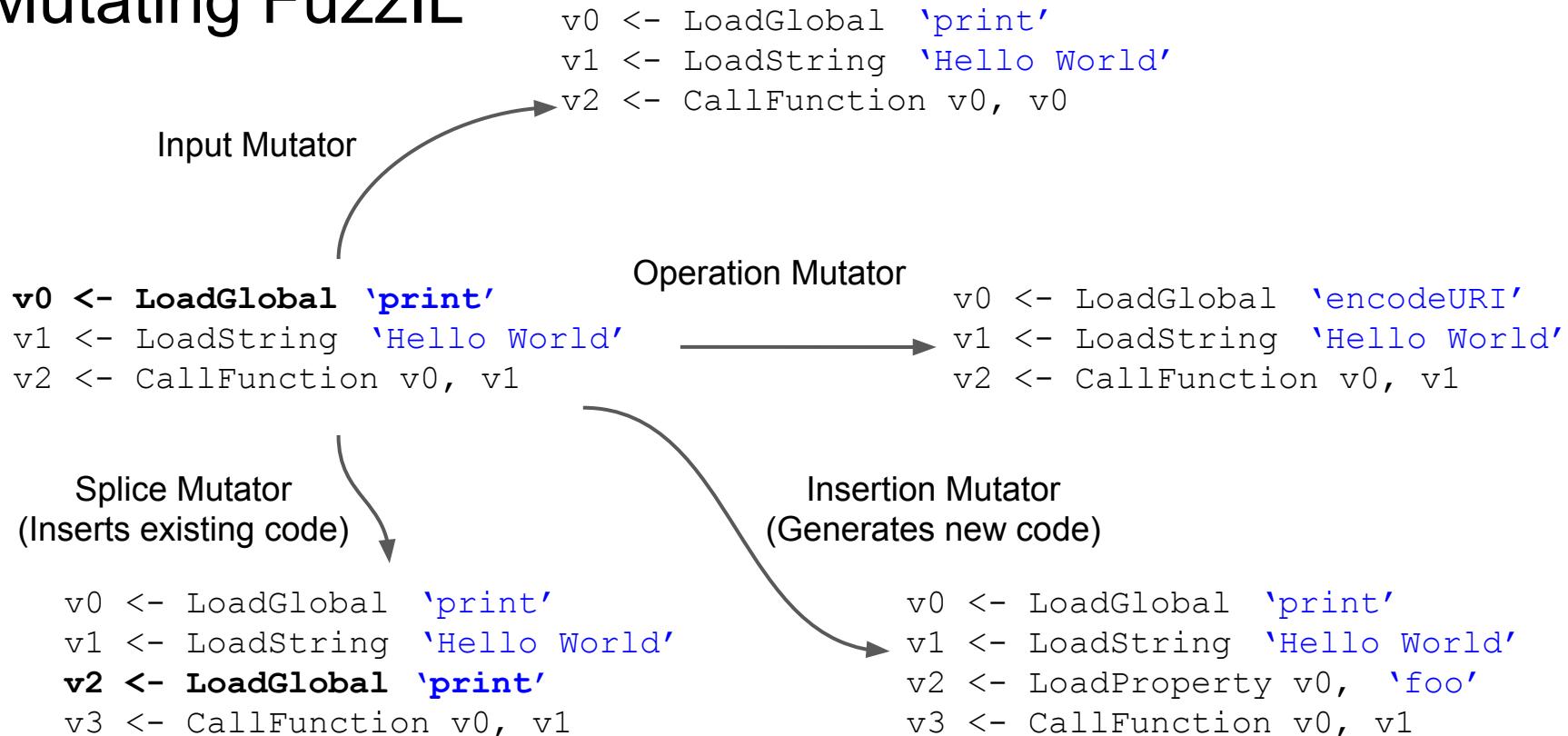
# Mutating FuzzIL



# Mutating FuzzIL

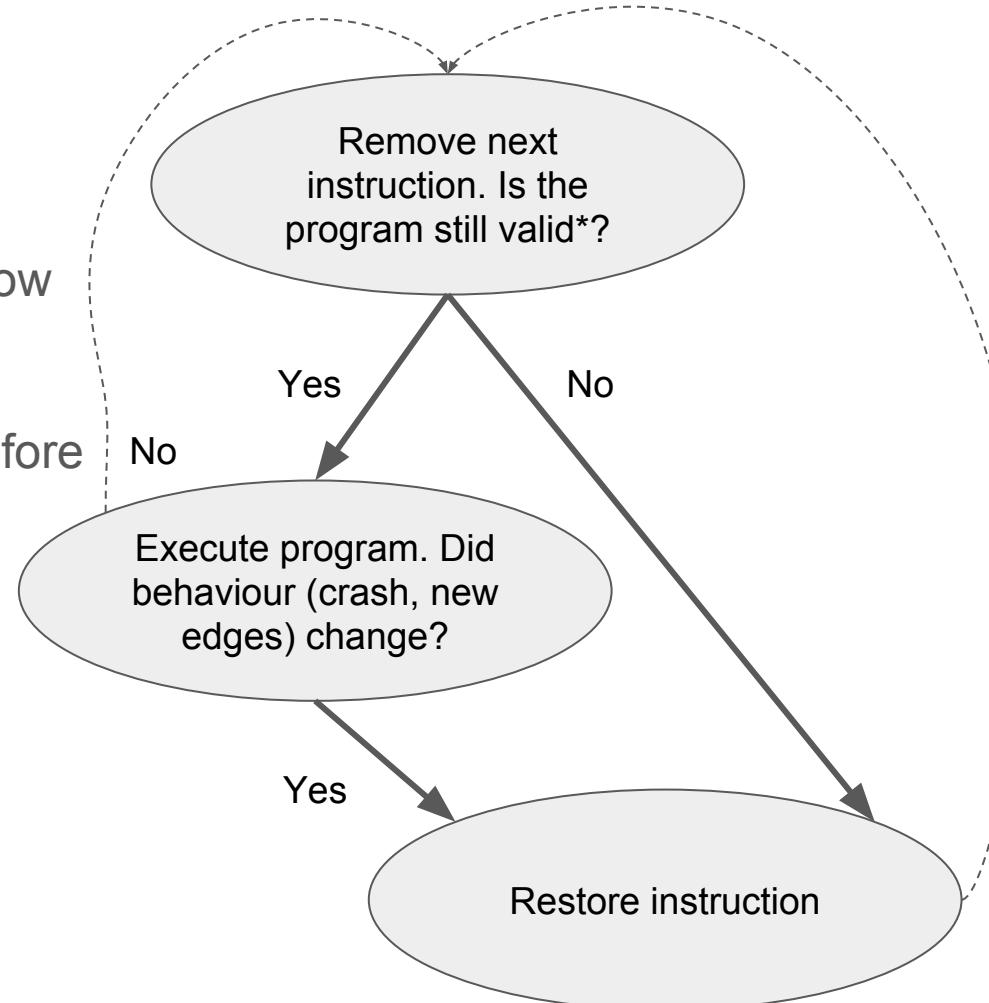


# Mutating FuzzIL



# Minimization

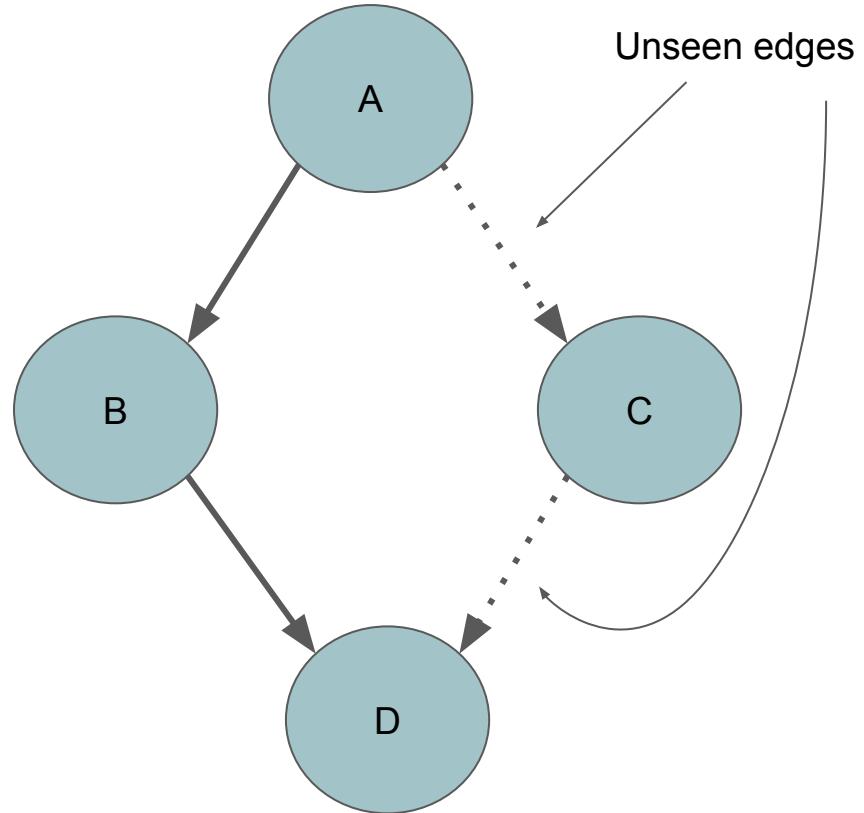
- Problem: mutations can only grow a program in size
- Solution: minimize programs before inserting them into the corpus
- Simple algorithm: remove one instruction (starting at end) and check if behaviour changed
- But very expensive...
  - Room for improvement here!



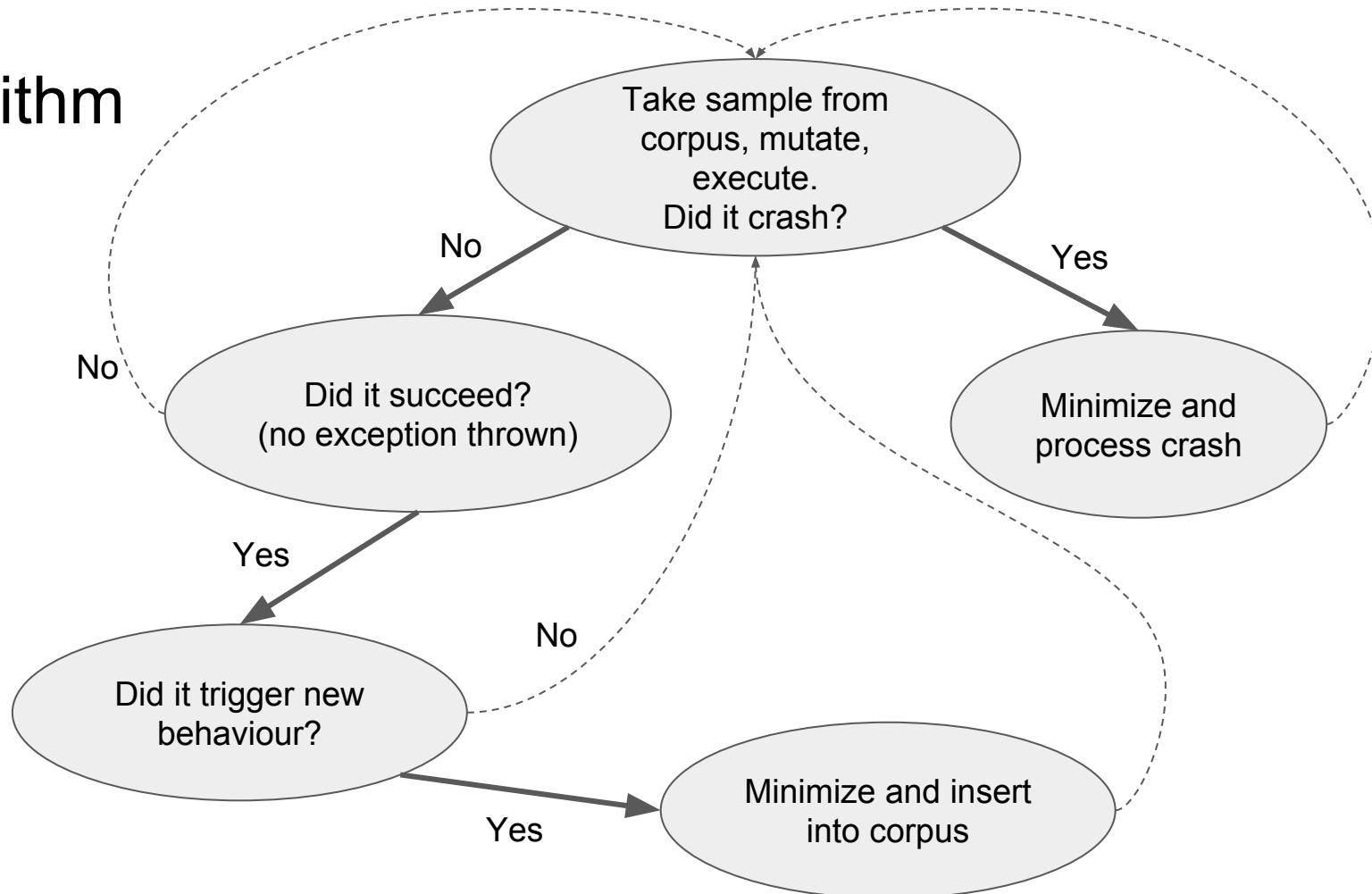
\* E.g. doesn't have any undefined variables now

# Guided Fuzzing

- Have mutation-based fuzzer
  - => Plug in a feedback system and keep “interesting” programs for future mutations
- Currently implemented:
  - edge-coverage, similar to afl
    - For JIT, only coverage in the compiler though!
- Easily replaced by different metrics
  - Ideas anyone?

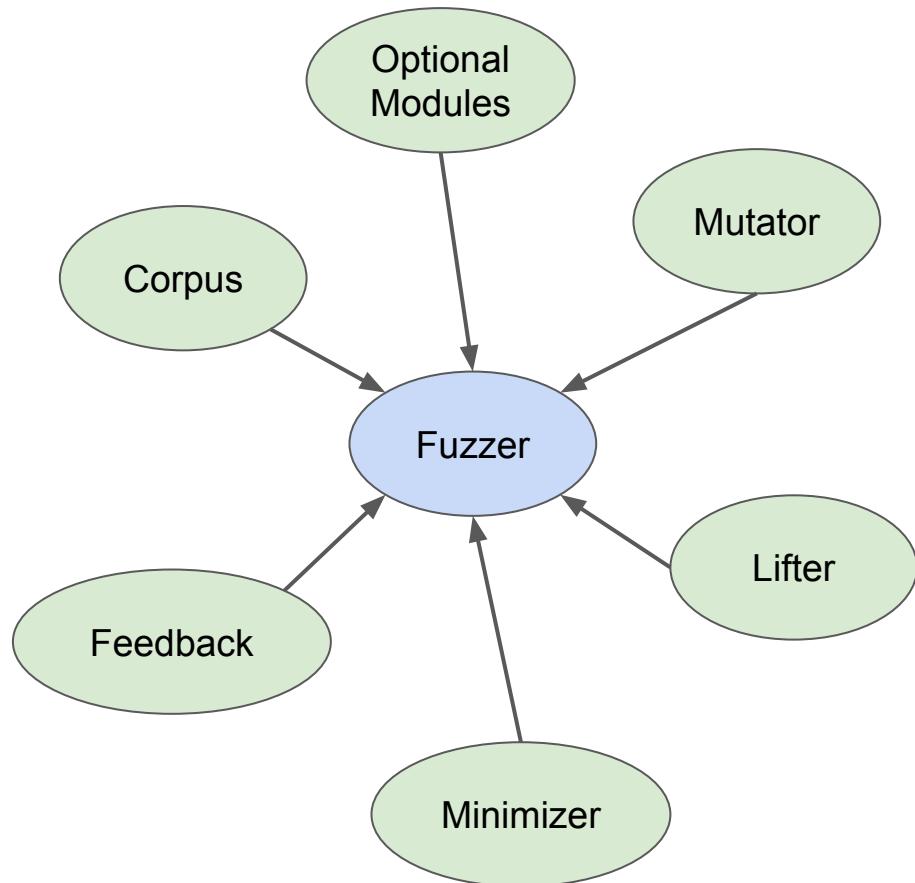


# Algorithm

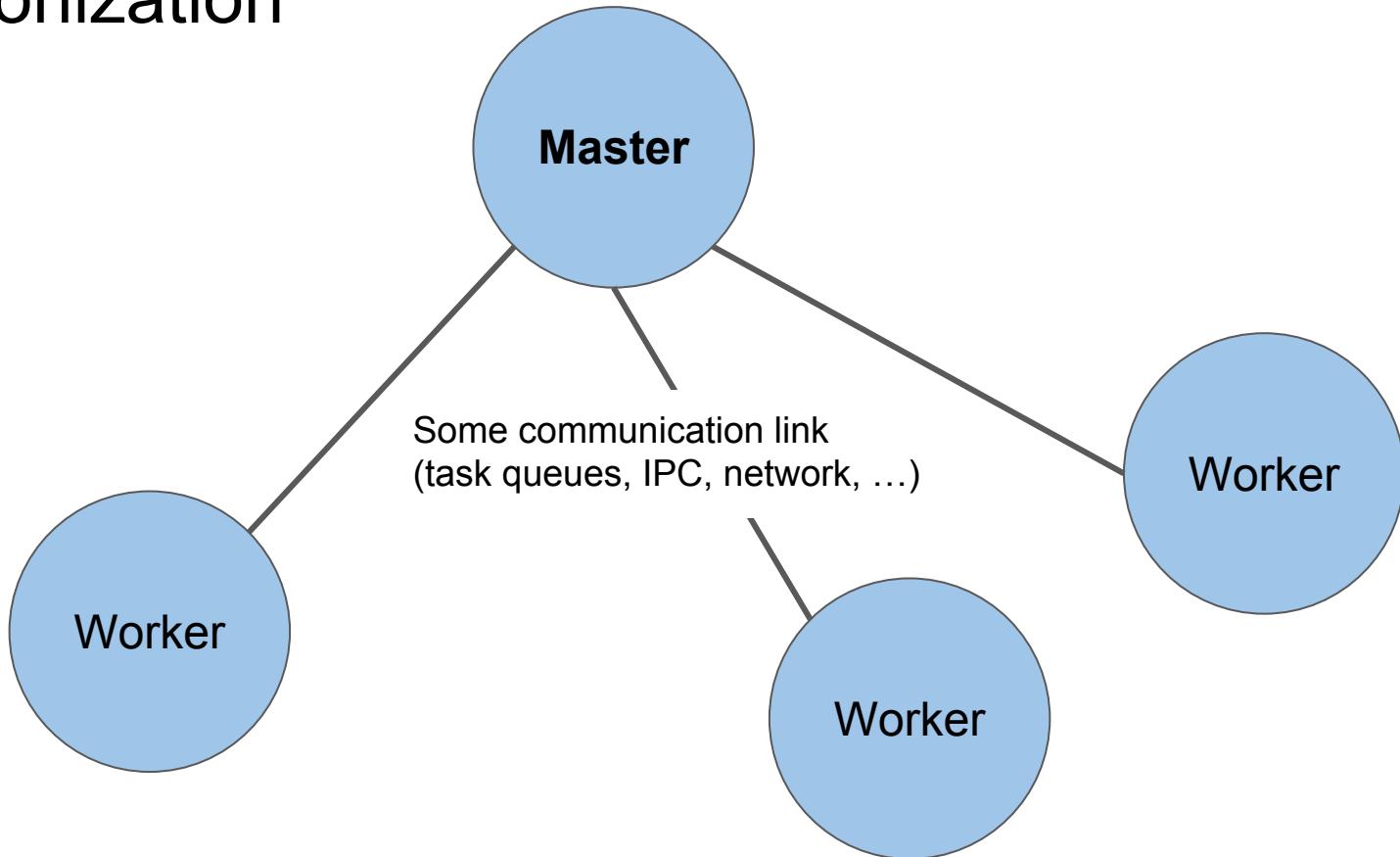


# Architecture

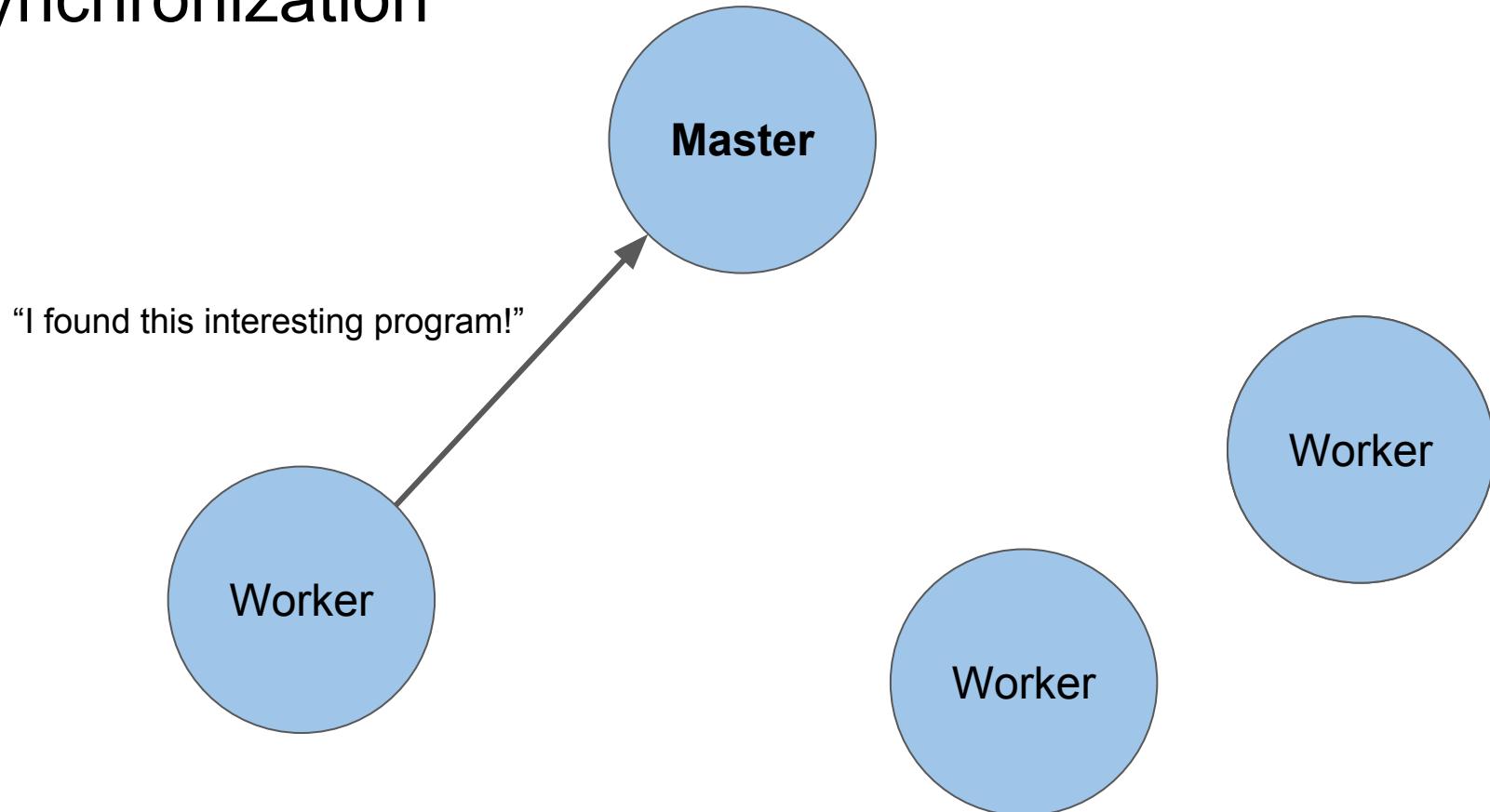
- 1 fuzzer instance per target process
  - No locking of e.g. corpus required
  - Simplifies code because program execution is synchronous
- Synchronization over IPC/network
- Programs can be imported from another instance, will be executed and compared against local corpus



# Synchronization



# Synchronization



# Synchronization

"I found this interesting program!"

**Master**

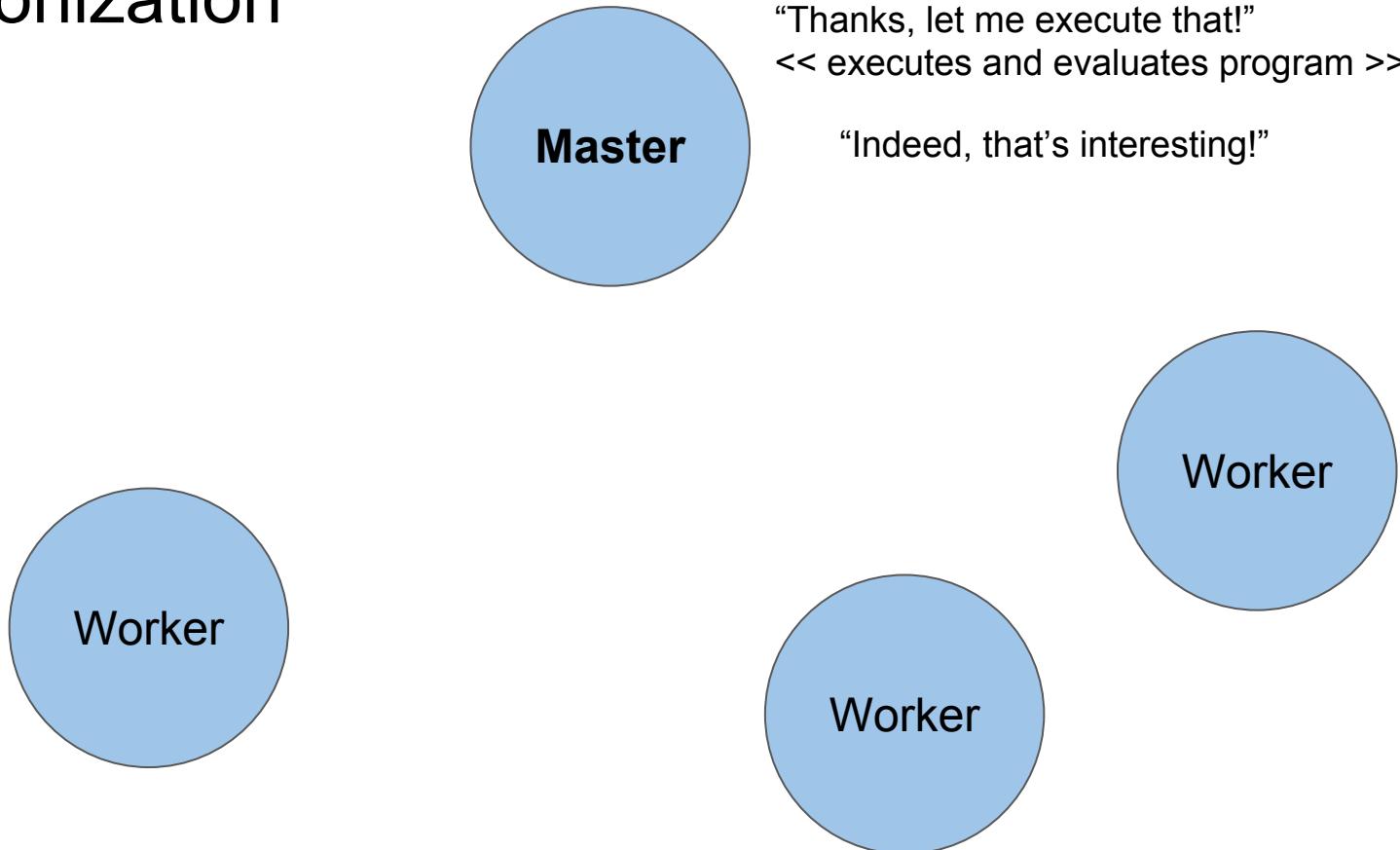
"Thanks, let me execute that!"  
<< executes and evaluates program >>

**Worker**

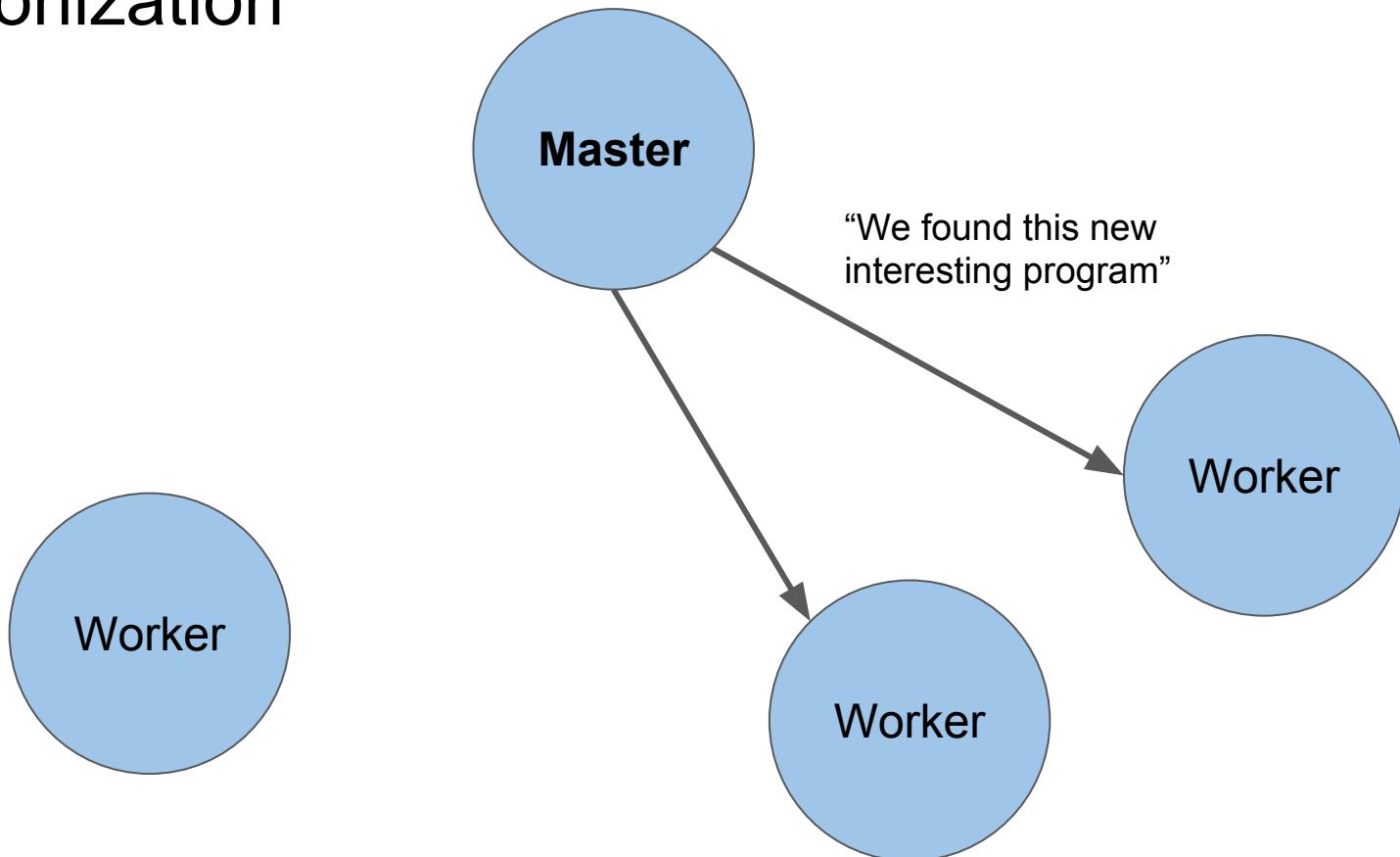
**Worker**

**Worker**

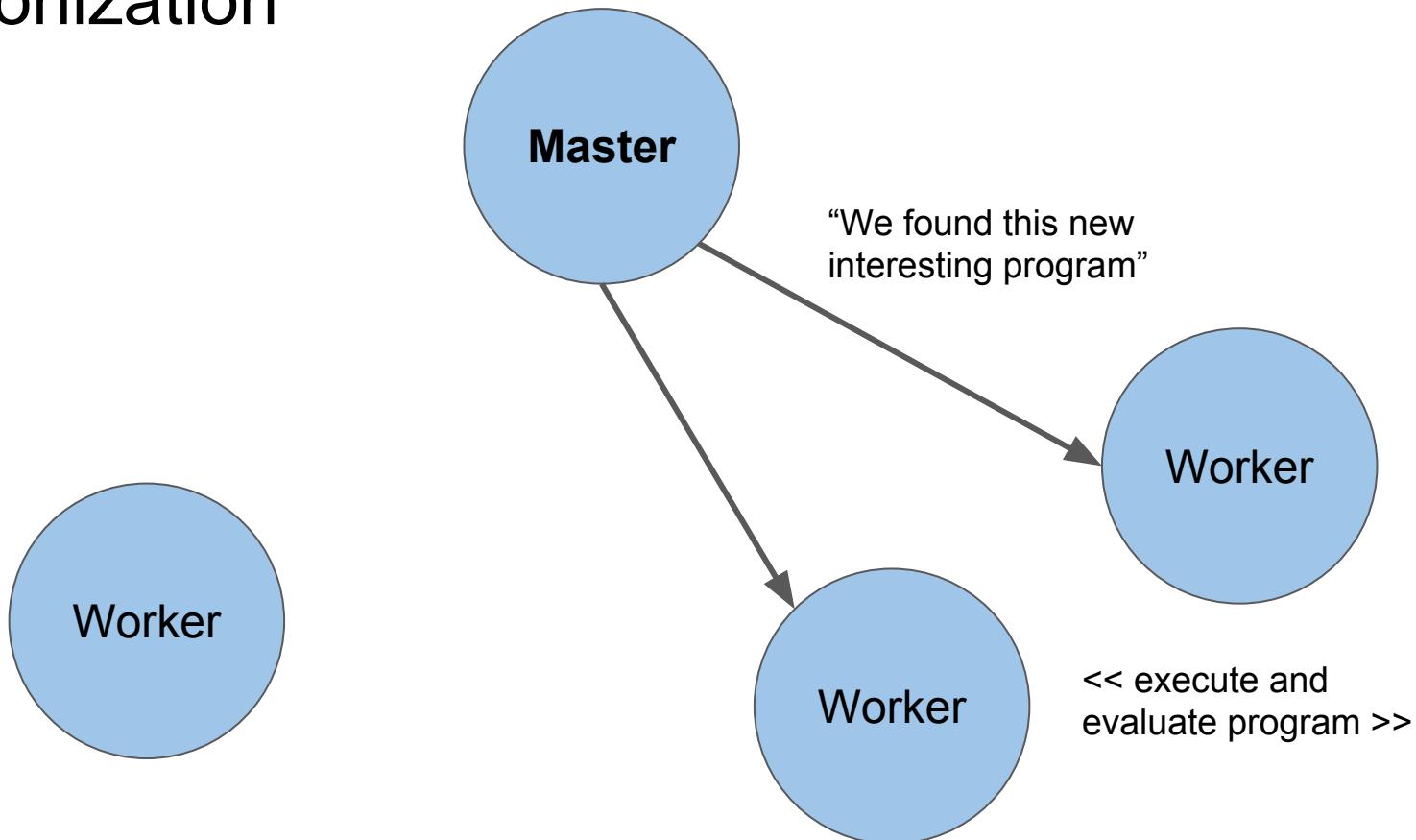
# Synchronization



# Synchronization

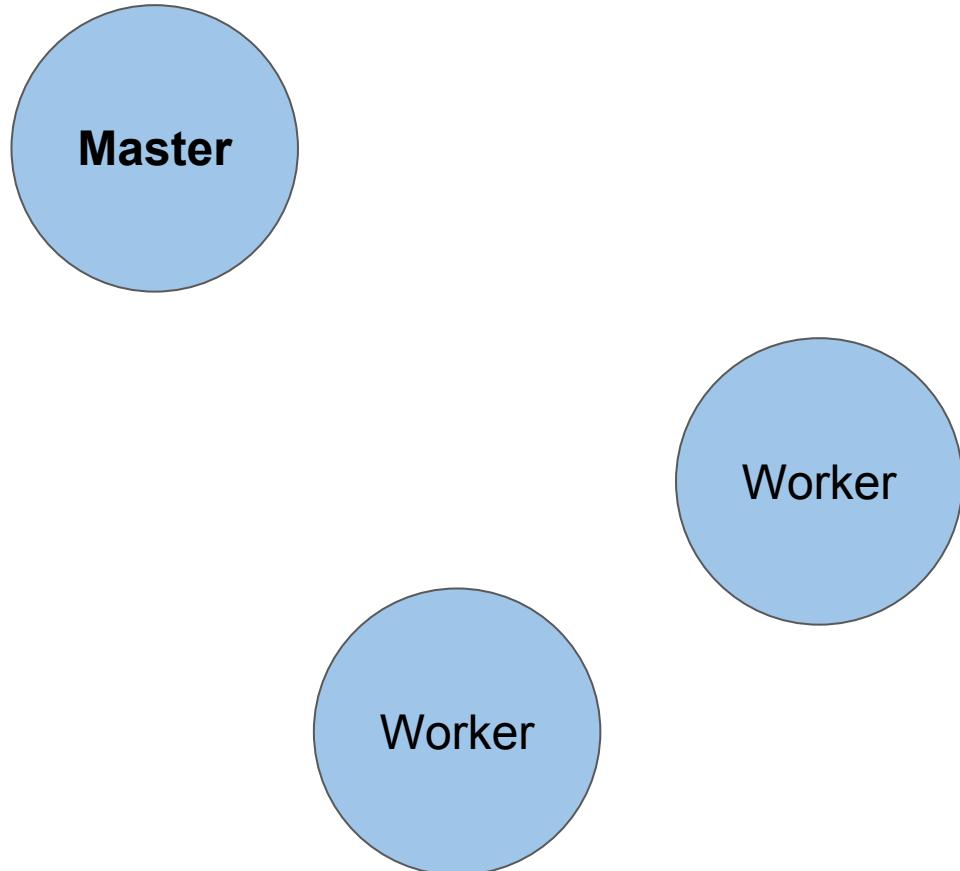


# Synchronization



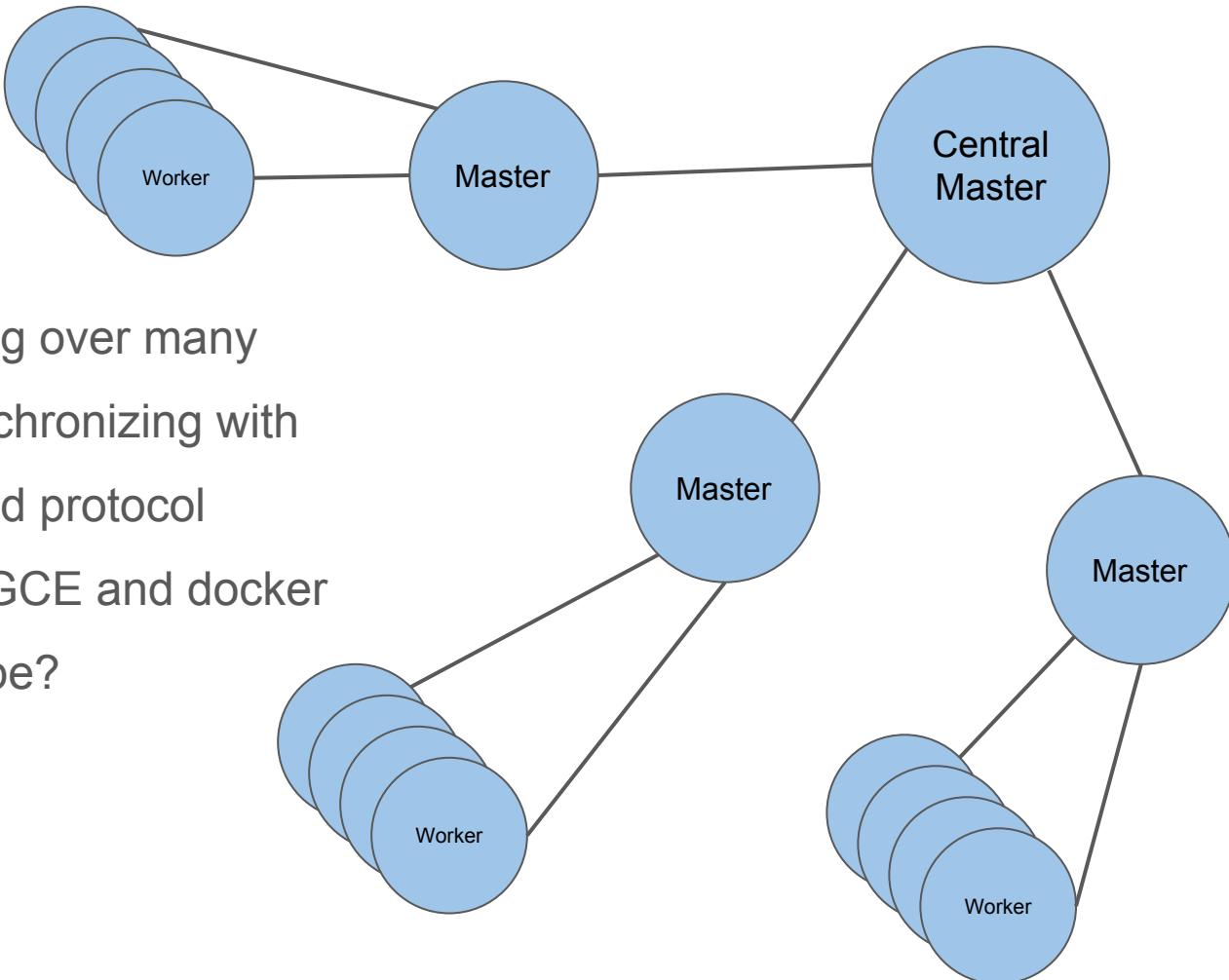
# Synchronization

Roughly same procedure for crashes, but they aren't sent downstream again.



# Scaling...

- Distributed fuzzing over many machines by synchronizing with simple TCP-based protocol
- Easy setup with GCE and docker
- Kubernetes maybe?



# Results

- Currently supported: JavaScriptCore, Spidermonkey, v8
- Some results from last year:
  - Numerous unique crashes (>50 or >100 or so...)
    - Many assertion failures in debug builds, misbehaviour but no security impact, nullptr derefs, crashes in HEAD but not (yet) RELEASE, etc. Analysis often tedious...
  - 2 CVEs in JavaScriptCore (CVE-2018-4299, CVE-2018-4359)
  - 1 CVE in Spidermonkey (CVE-2018-12386)
    - Cool register allocation bug, used in Hack2Win competition =)
- Now running on > 1 server
  - ...

# Roadmap

- Next few weeks:
  - Clean up code
  - Put into review for release
  - Wait for current bugs to be fixed, probably ...
- Open source release!
- Afterwards:
  - Implement “compiler” JavaScript -> FuzzIL
  - Extend FuzzIL language features
  - Experiment with more generative approaches (“Hybrid-fuzzing”?)
  - Better type tracking/prediction
  - Play with different instrumentations, also custom ones
  - Much much more ...

# Wrap-up

Summary:

- Guided fuzzing of JS engines by mutating a custom IL
- Fairly generic code mutation engine

Watch this space: <https://github.com/googleprojectzero/fuzzilli>

Looking for collaborators! :)