

Detecting semantic bugs using differential fuzzing

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- **Why are semantic bugs different?**
 - make program operate incorrectly, possibly producing unintended output
 - **but** might not crash the program or trigger assertion failures
 - not detectable using existing analysis tools
 - require the developer to manually inspect and test the program

How can we find semantic bugs?

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- **Linux kernel**
 - specification = documentation + man pages + implied expectations of user programs
 - test suites available to detect *regressions*
 - **but** require significant amount of engineering effort to extend and maintain

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 - kernel nondeterminism
 - programs with non-deterministic behaviour
 - concurrency
 - resource exhaustion
 - background activity
 - timing dependencies
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 - implementation-defined behaviour
 - state space of the input is unbounded

Comparison Candidates

- **LTS vs mainline**
 - prevent bugs from reaching the next release
- **different LTS releases**
 - *neighbouring*: not many intentional differences but most bugs are present in both versions
 - *distant*: need a mechanism to whitelist intentional differences
- **minor LTS updates**
 - a way to ensure bugs were actually fixed by the update
- **different kernel implementation (Linux vs gVisor)**
 - could uncover real semantic bugs
 - however, many false positives (due to intentional differences) that need to be accounted for

syz-verifier

- differential fuzzing tool for the Linux kernel
- part of the `syzkaller` project, additionally providing unsupervised coverage-guided kernel fuzzing
- generates a continuous stream of random programs (i.e. sequences of syscalls)
- dispatches the programs for execution on different versions of the Linux kernel
- gathers and verifies whether the returned results are the same for all kernels
- for each syscall, `syz-verifier` reports:
 - `errno`
 - whether the VM crashed executing the program
- in cases of mismatches, `syz-verifier` creates an execution report for the program for further inspection

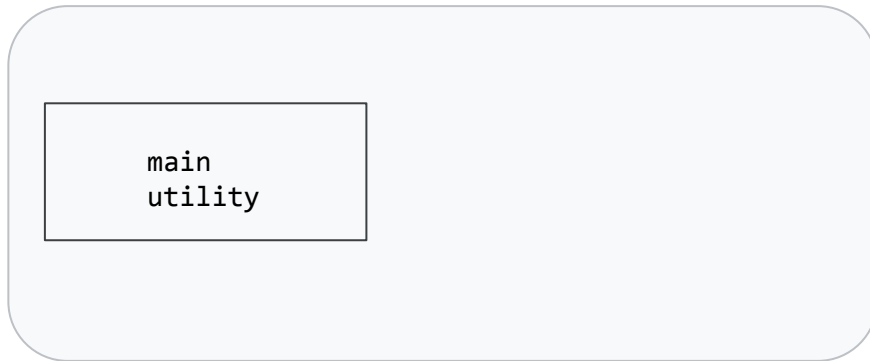
Architecture Overview

Host Level

Guest Level

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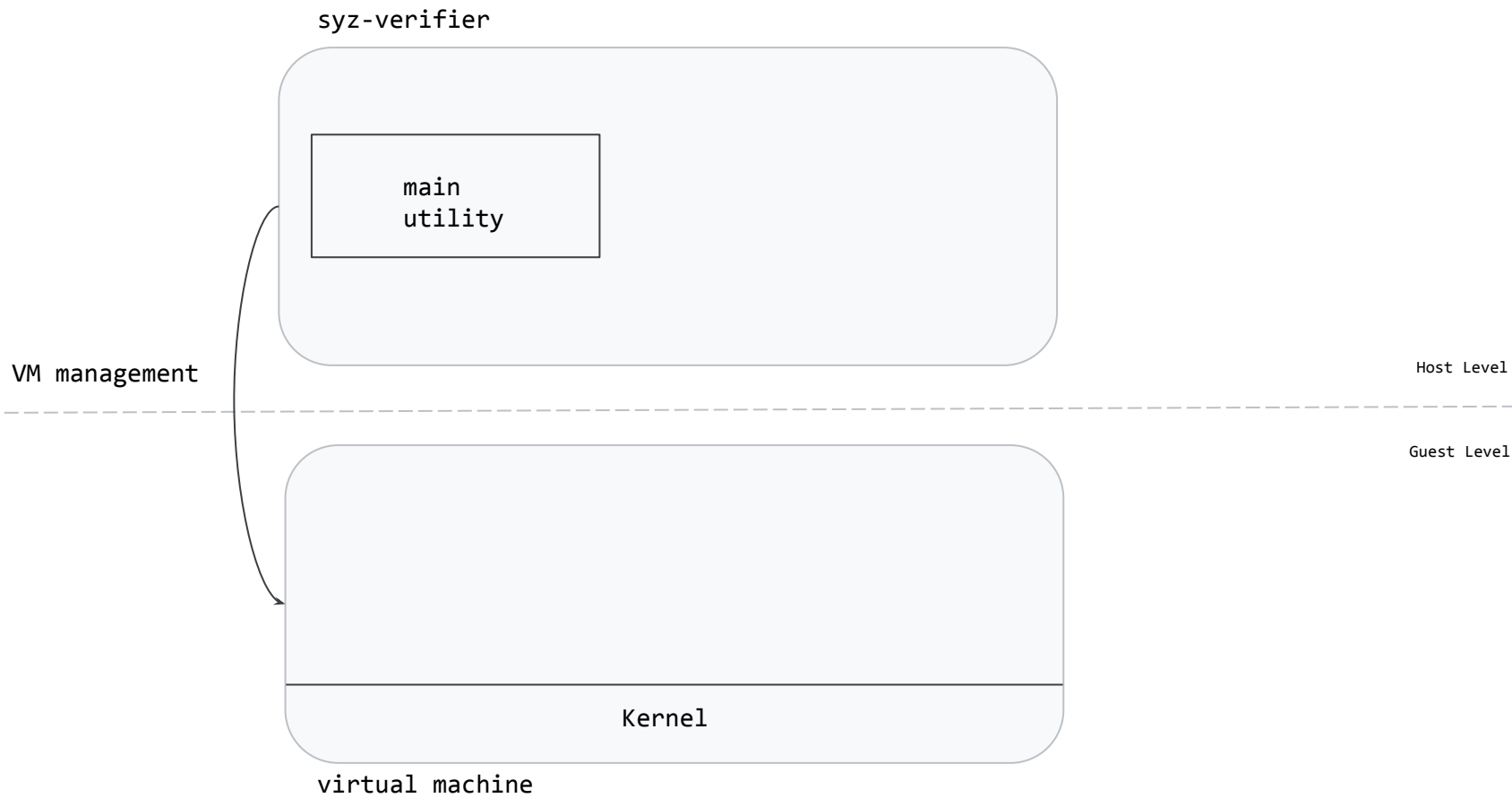
syz-verifier



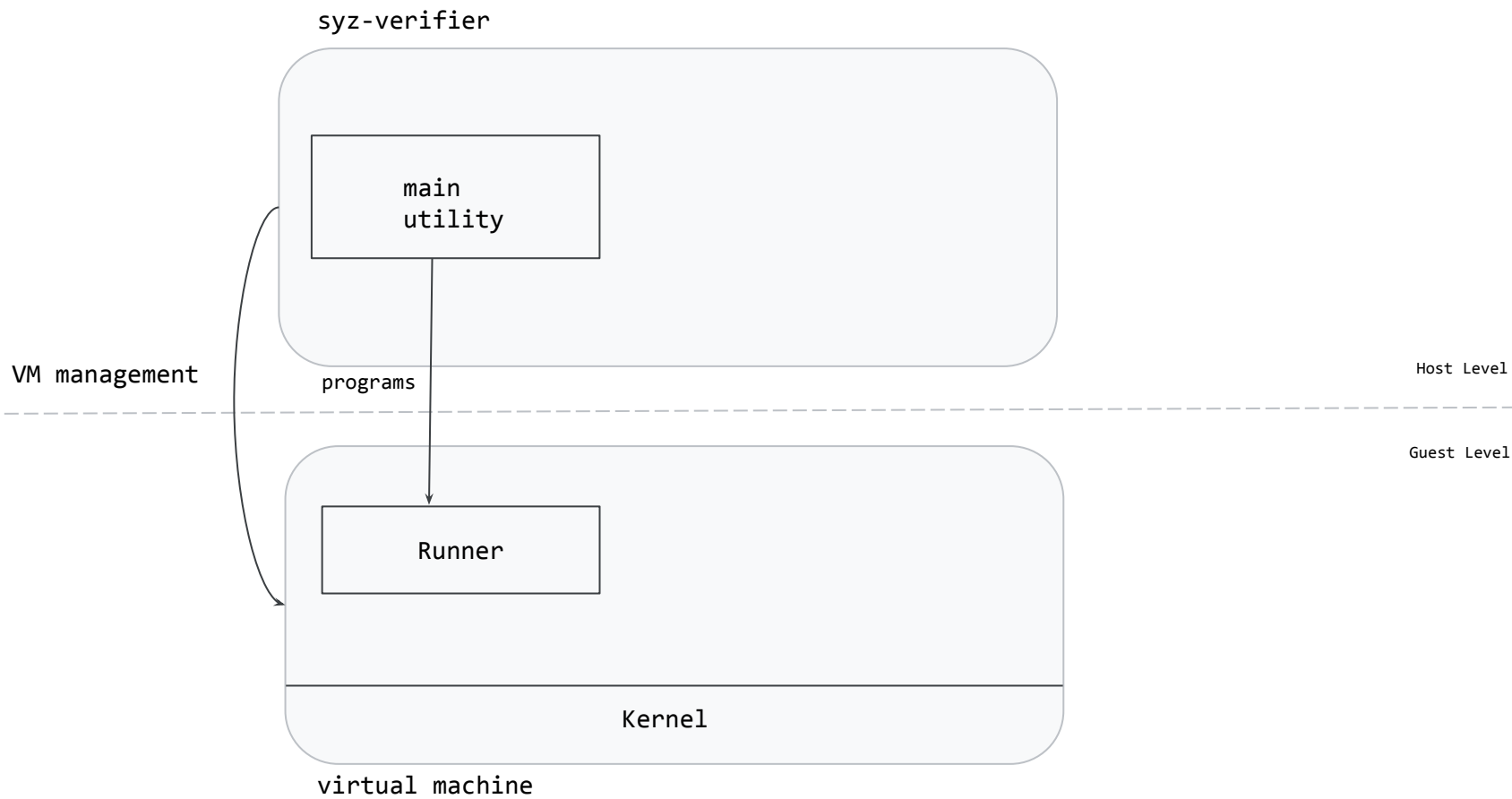
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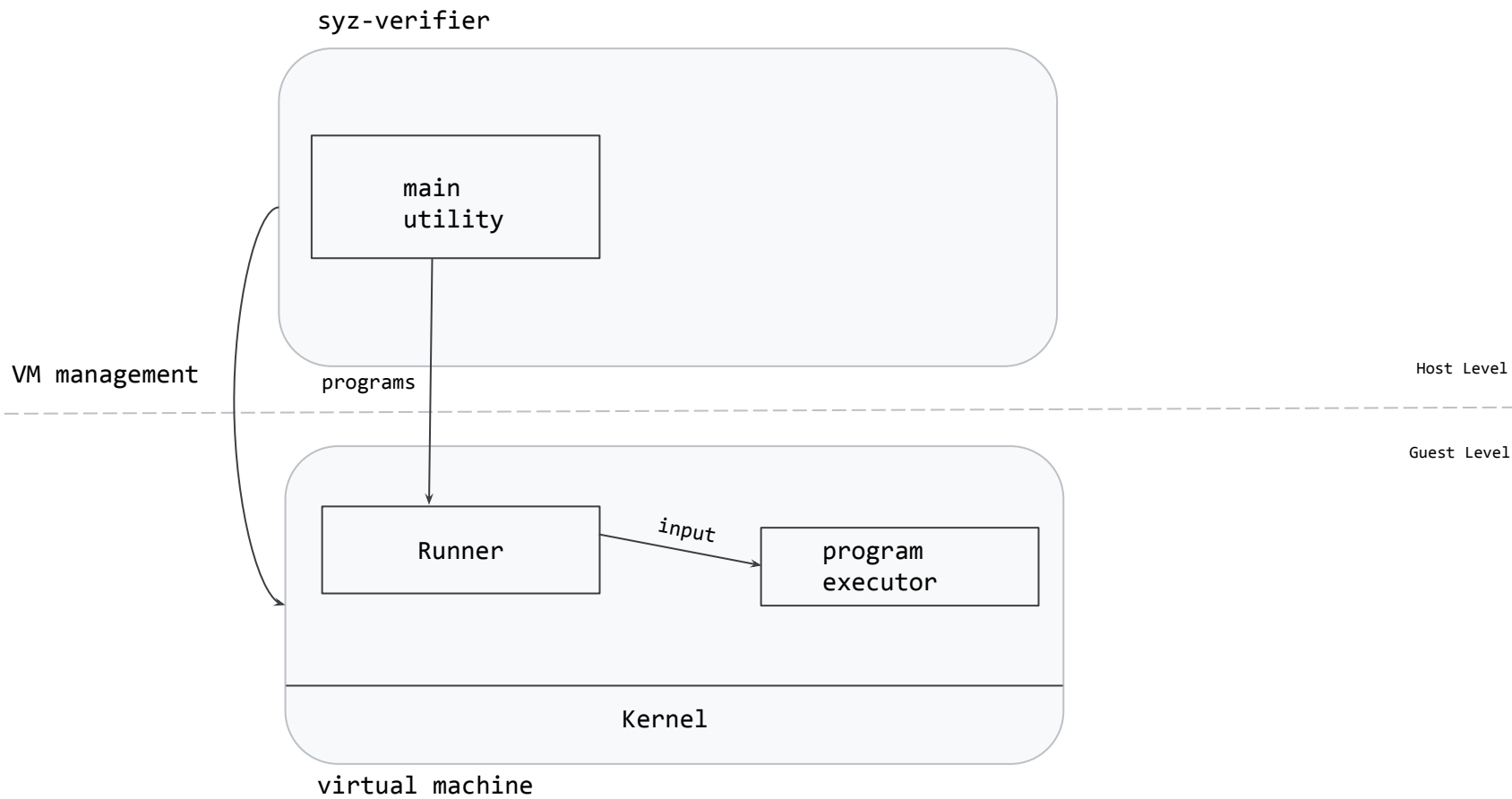
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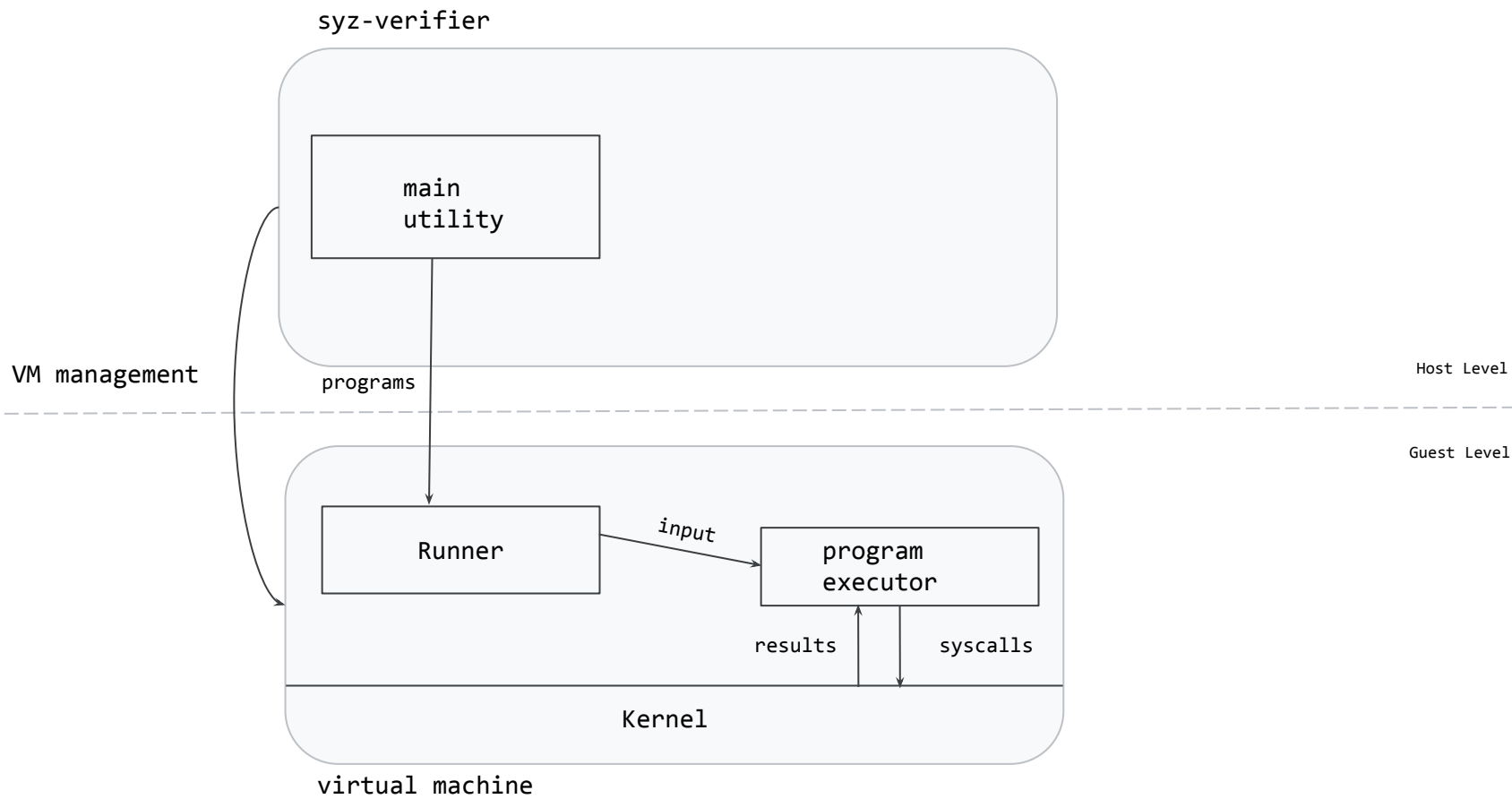
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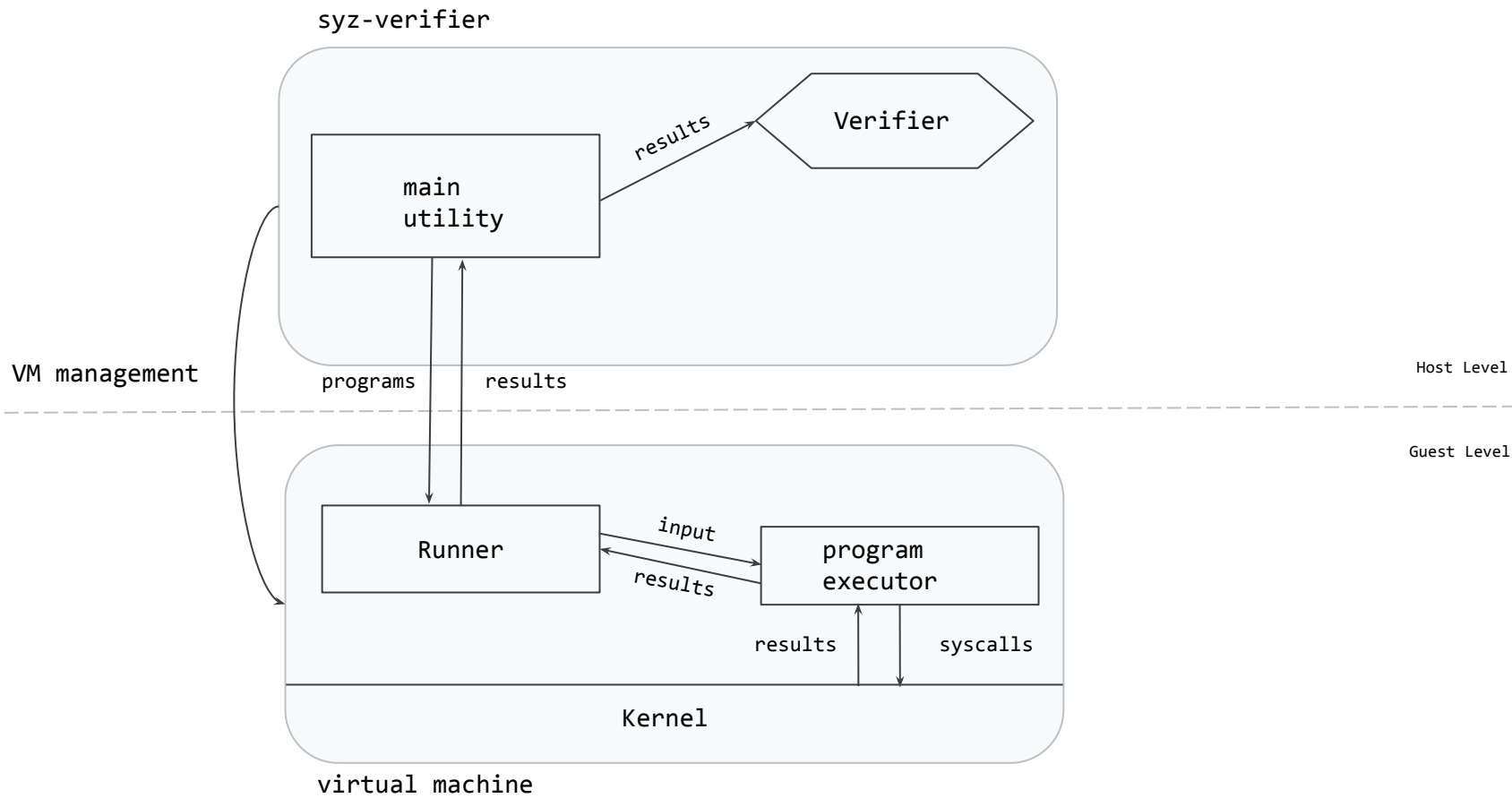
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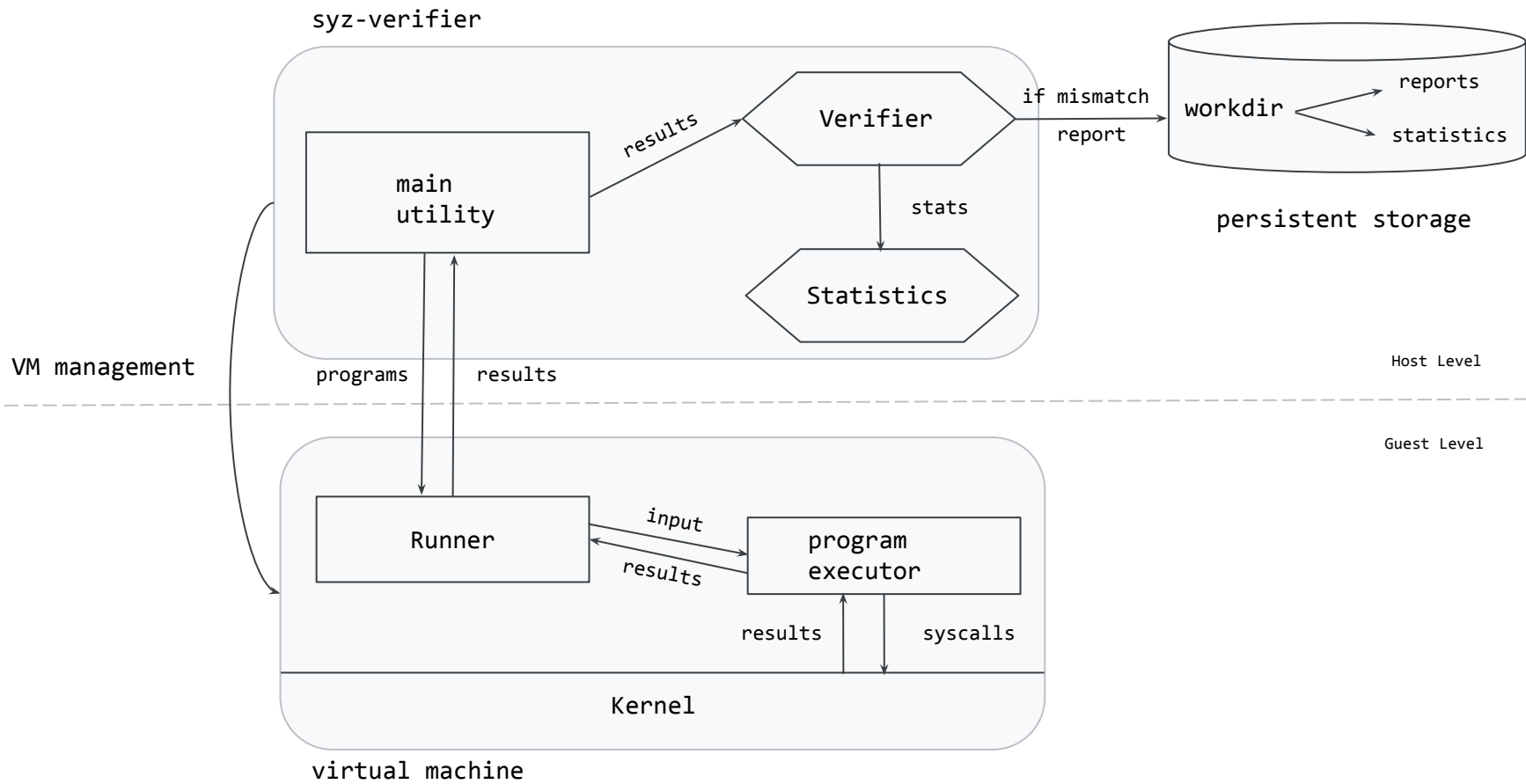
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Bisecting Mismatches

`io_uring_setup`

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io_uring: disable io-wq attaching

Moving towards making the `io_wq` per ring per task, so we can't really share it between rings. Which is fine, since we've now dropped some of that fat from it.

Retain compatibility with how attaching works, so that any attempt to attach to an fd that doesn't exist, or isn't an `io_uring` fd, will fail like it did before.

```
-     f = fdget(p->wq_fd);  
-     if (!f.file)  
-         return -EBADF;
```

```
+         f = fdget(p->wq_fd);  
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Change not documented in the commit description

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author Marco Elver <elver@google.com> 2021-04-08 12:36:01 +0200

perf: Add support for SIGTRAP on perf events

Adds bit `perf_event_attr::sigtrap`, which can be set to cause events to send SIGTRAP (with `si_code TRAP_PERF`) to the task where the event

```
+     if (attr->sigtrap && !attr->remove_on_exec)
+         return -EINVAL;
+
```

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- ensure initial state for each executed program is identical
 - avoids false positives occurring because of *accumulated hidden state*
- rerun programs that returned mismatches
 - eliminates *flaky* mismatches caused by
 - the current state of the system
 - background activity

Next Potential Steps

- research and eliminate other sources of false positives
- automatic bisection
- extending the return state of each system call to include information about
 - memory
 - registers
 - contents of disk
 - privileges assigned to system call
- comparing Linux with other kernels (e.g. *BSD, gVisor) on a subset of syscalls
- creating a model of the Linux kernel to compare against

Summary

- differential fuzzing automates the process of finding semantic bugs
- `syz-verifier` is a differential fuzzing prototype for the Linux kernel
- repository and documentation: https://github.com/google/syzkaller/blob/master/docs/syz_verifier.md