

Learning to Fuzz from Symbolic Execution with Application to Smart Contracts



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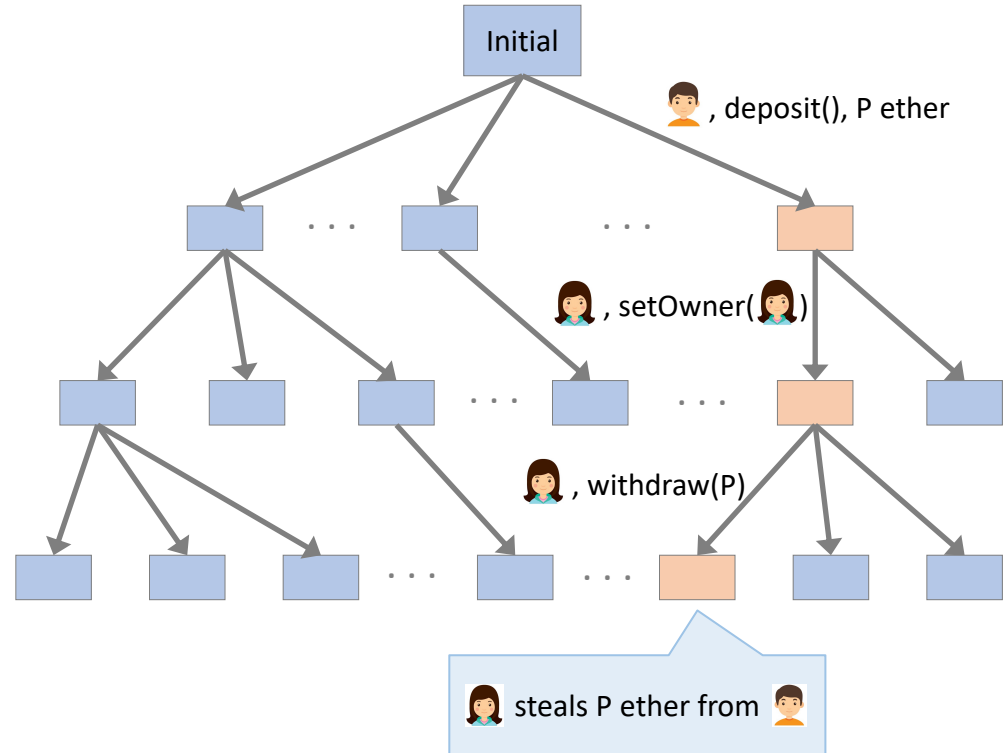
Martin
Vechev

Random Fuzzing vs. Symbolic Execution

	Random Fuzzing	Symbolic Execution
Speed	 Fast	 Slow
Inputs	 Ineffective	 Effective
Coverage	 Low	 Low

Smart Contract Testing: Challenge

```
1 contract Wallet {  
2   address owner;  
3  
4   constructor() {  
5     owner = msg.sender;  
6   }  
7  
8   function setOwner(address newOwner) {  
9     // fix: require(msg.sender == owner);  
10    owner = newOwner;  
11  }  
12  
13  function deposit() payable {}  
14  
15  function withdraw(uint amount) {  
16    require(msg.sender == owner);  
17    owner.transfer(amount);  
18  }  
19 }
```



Smart Contract Testing: Challenge

Wanted: Transaction sequences that thoroughly explore the state space

Wallet bug freezes more than \$150 million worth of Ethereum

ETHEREUM

BatchOverflow Exploit Creates Trillions of Ethereum Tokens, Major Exchanges Halt ERC20 Deposits

April 25, 2018 at 10:38 pm UTC - 3 min read



A newly-discovered Ethereum smart contract exploit has resulted in the generation of billions of ERC20 tokens, causing major exchanges to temporarily halt ERC20 deposits and withdrawals until all tokens can be assessed for vulnerability.

The DAO Attacked: Code Issue Leads to \$60 Million Ether Theft



Michael del Castillo

Jun 17, 2016 at 14:00 UTC • Updated Jun 18, 2016 at 14:46 UTC

DAO, the distributed autonomous organization that had collected over \$150m worth of the cryptocurrency ether, has reportedly been hacked, sparking a broad market sell-off.

derless organization comprised of a series of smart contracts written on the ethereum blockchain. DAO has lost 3.6m ether, which is currently sitting in a separate wallet: after being split off from the main group, it was later grouped dubbed a "child DAO".

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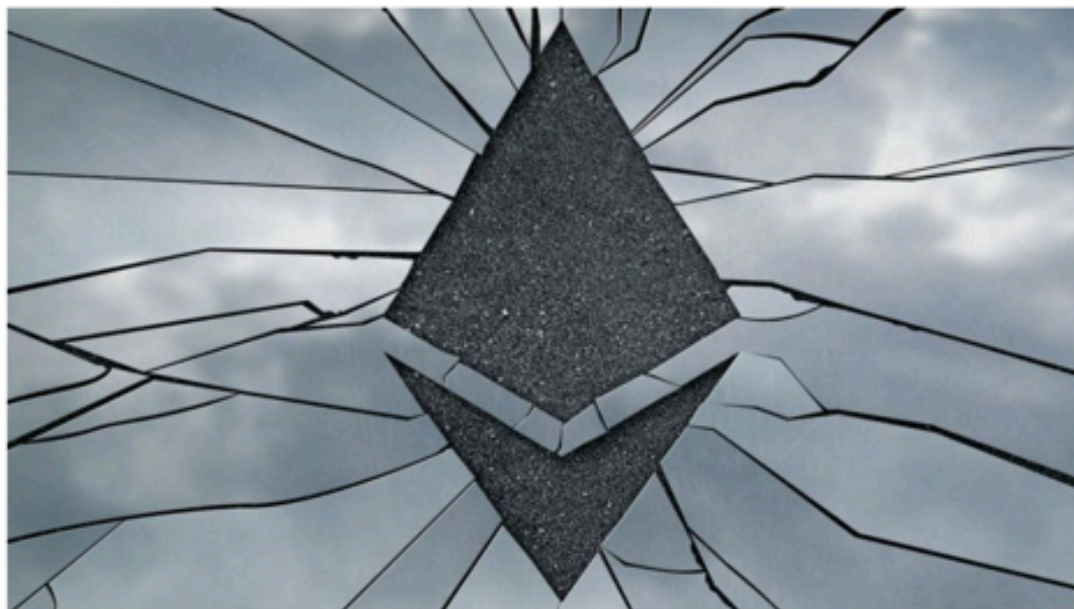


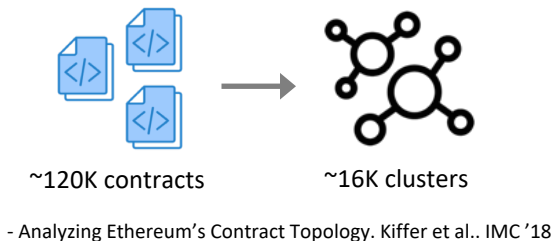
IMAGE: WIT OLSZMANSKI/SHUTTERSTOCK

BY STAN SCHROEDER

NOV 08, 2017

A bug in Parity, a popular wallet for the cryptocurrency and decentralized application platform Ethereum, may have resulted in more than \$150 million worth of ether being permanently frozen.

Random Fuzzing vs. Symbolic Execution



Imitation Learning based Fuzzer

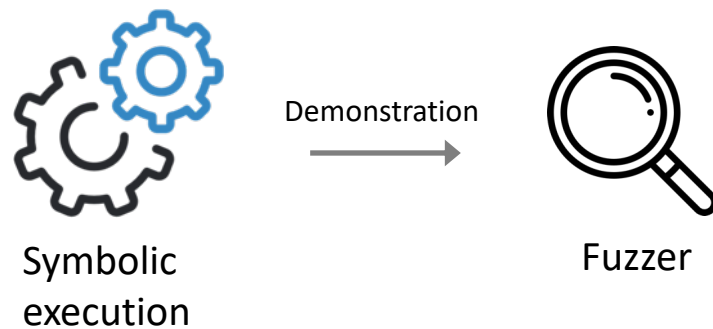
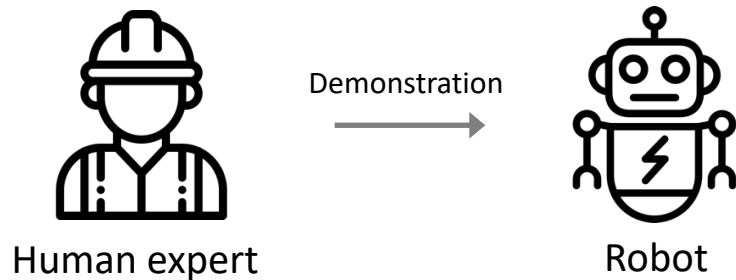
Random Fuzzing

Symbolic Execution

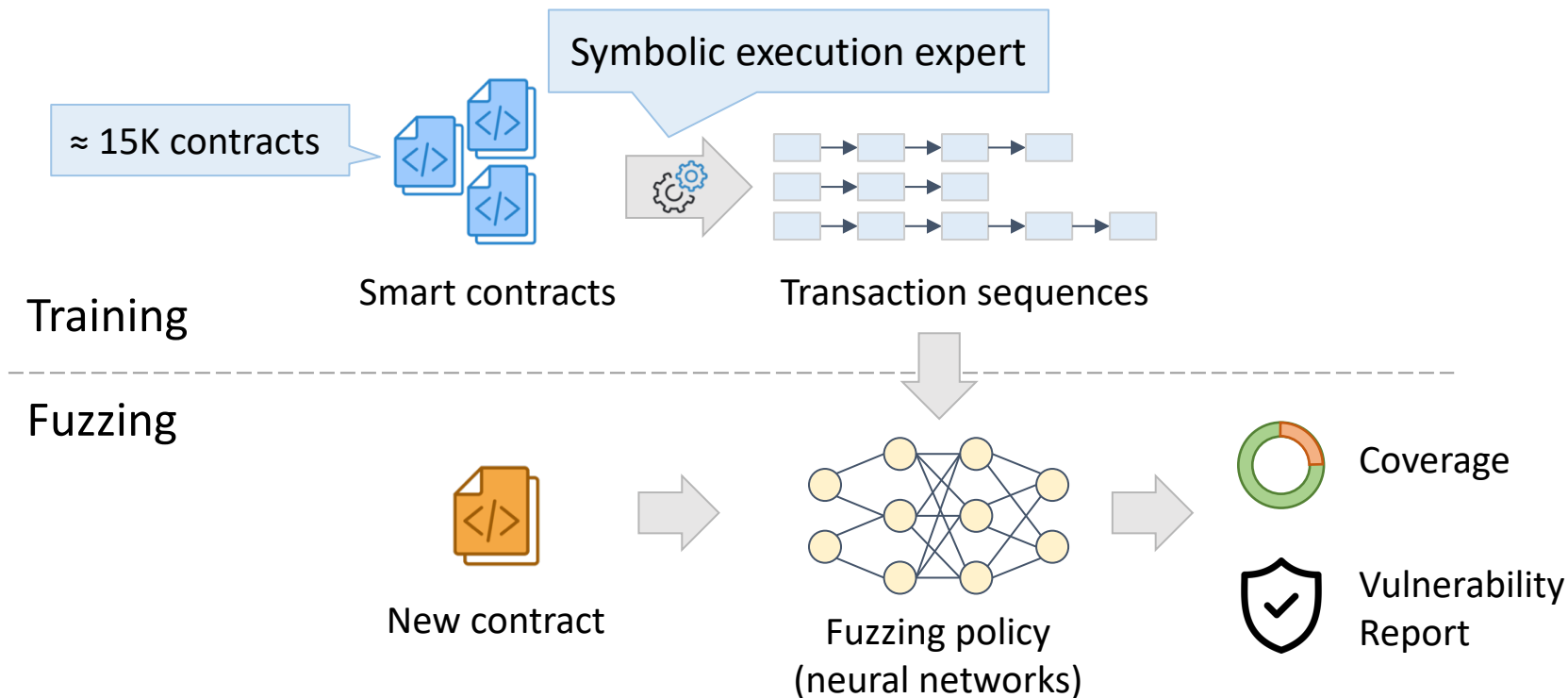
ILF (this work)

Speed	✓ Fast	✗ Slow	✓ Fast
Inputs	✗ Ineffective	✓ Effective	✓ Effective
Coverage	✗ Low	✗ Low	✓ High

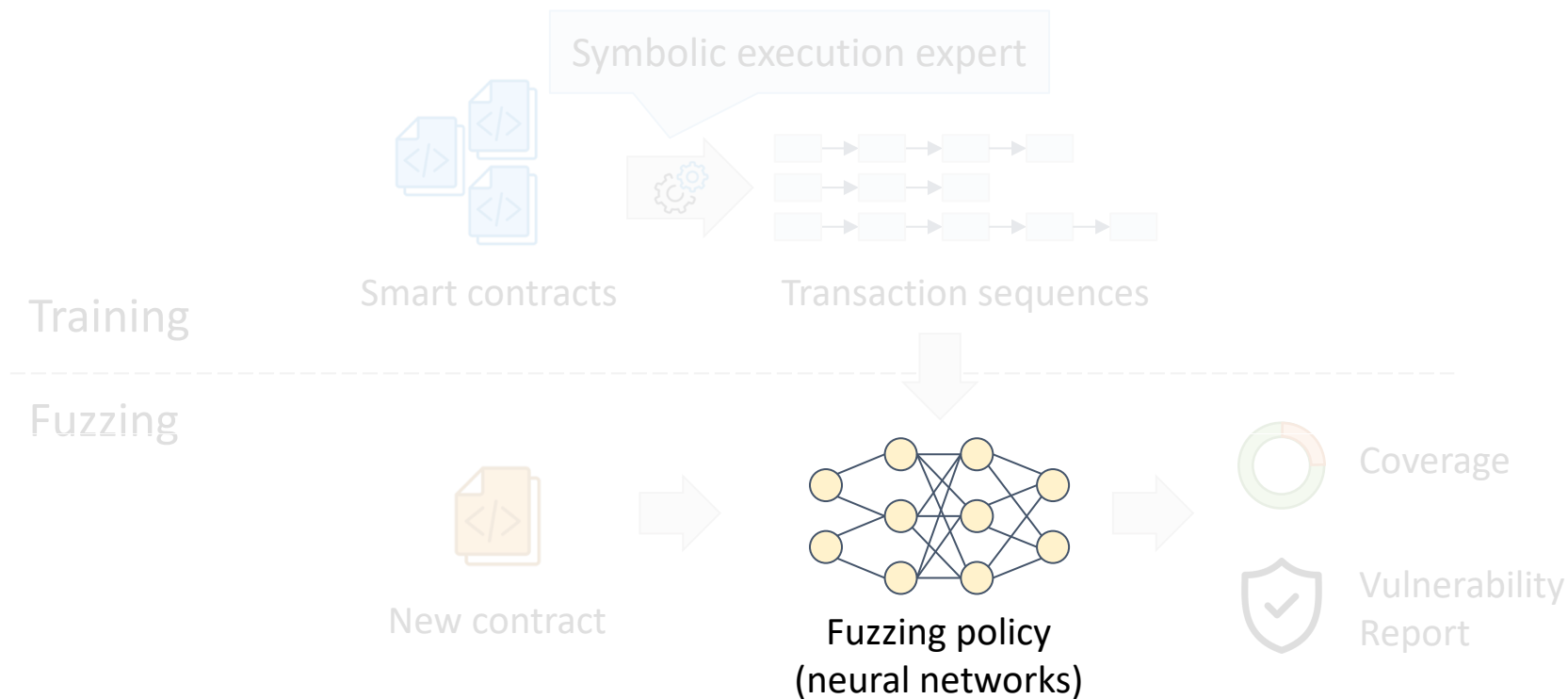
Imitation Learning



Learning to Fuzz from Symbolic Execution



Learning to Fuzz from Symbolic Execution



Smart Contract Fuzzing Policy

may modify blockchain state
 $v = (v(x), sender, amount)$

Transaction



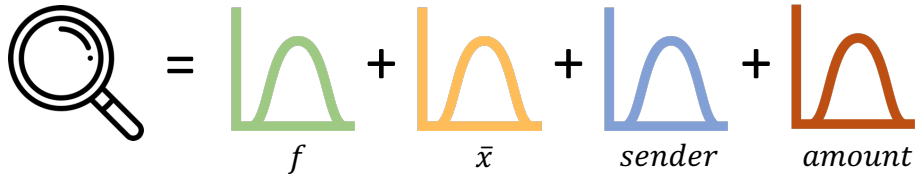
Fuzzing Policy



Tested Contract



Feedback



Example: a Uniformly Random Policy

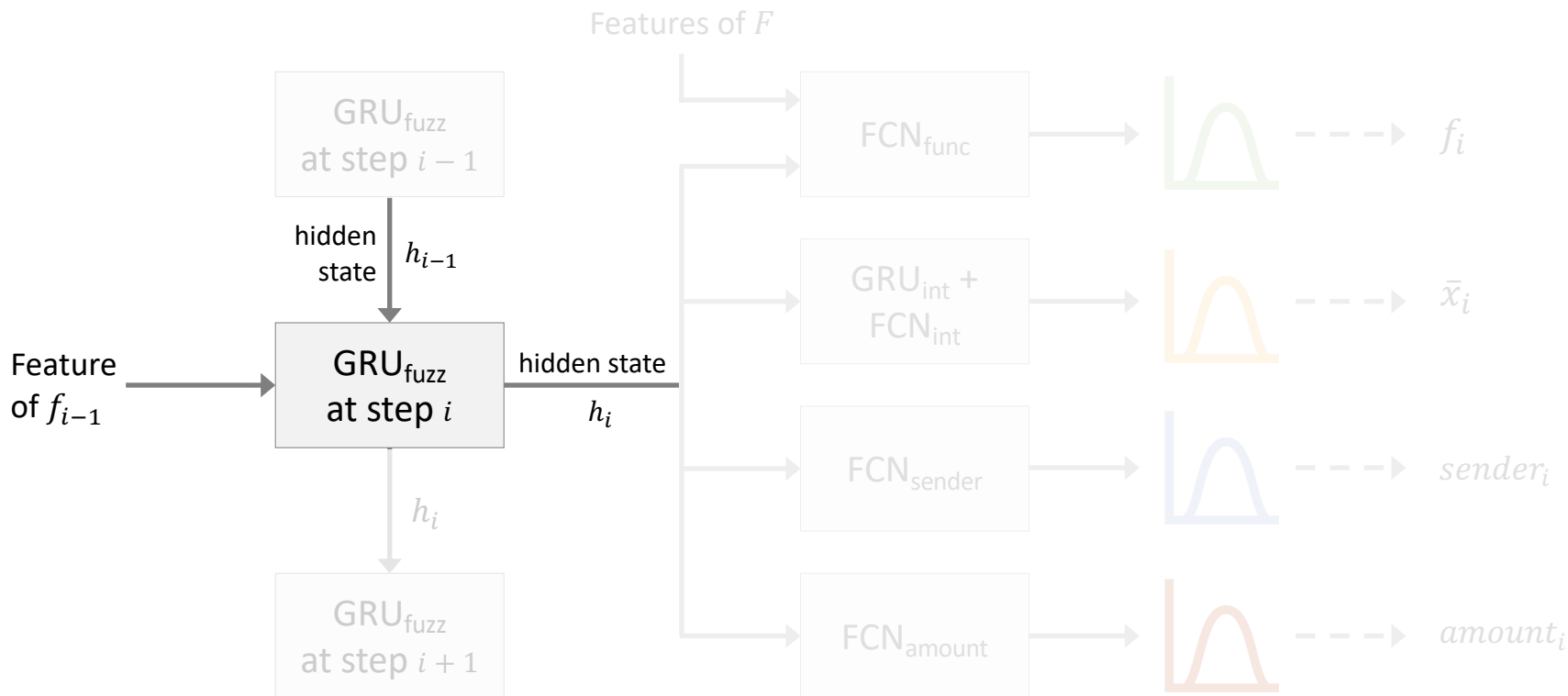
f : $Uniform(F)$

\bar{x} : $Uniform(Signature(f))$

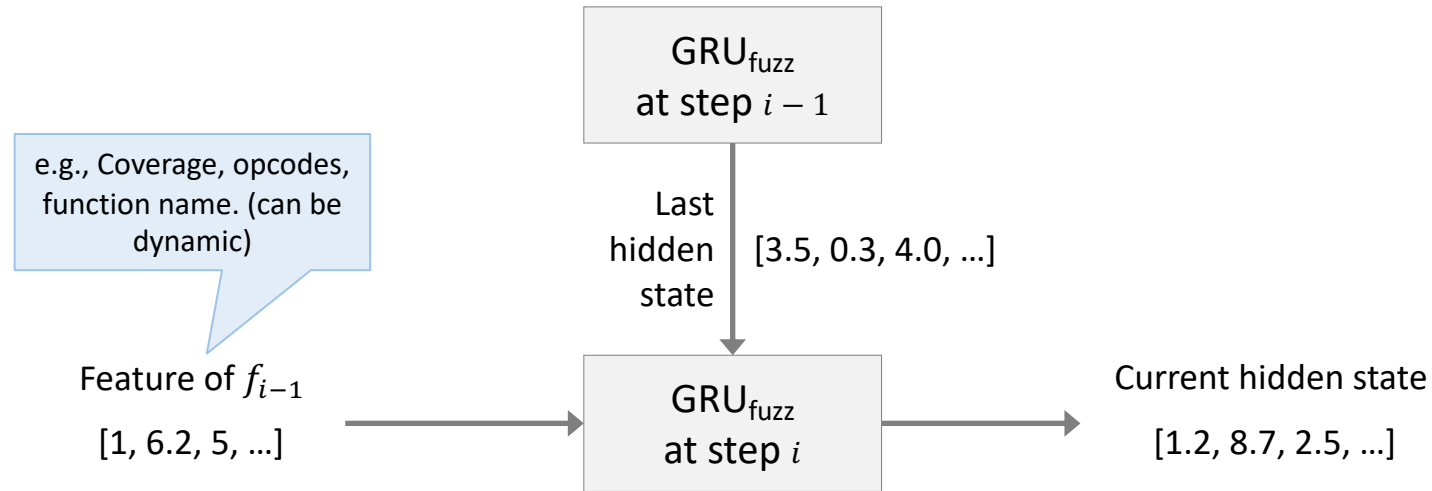
$sender$: $Uniform(SENDERS)$

$amount$: $\begin{cases} Uniform([0, MA]) & f \text{ is payable} \\ P(0) = 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

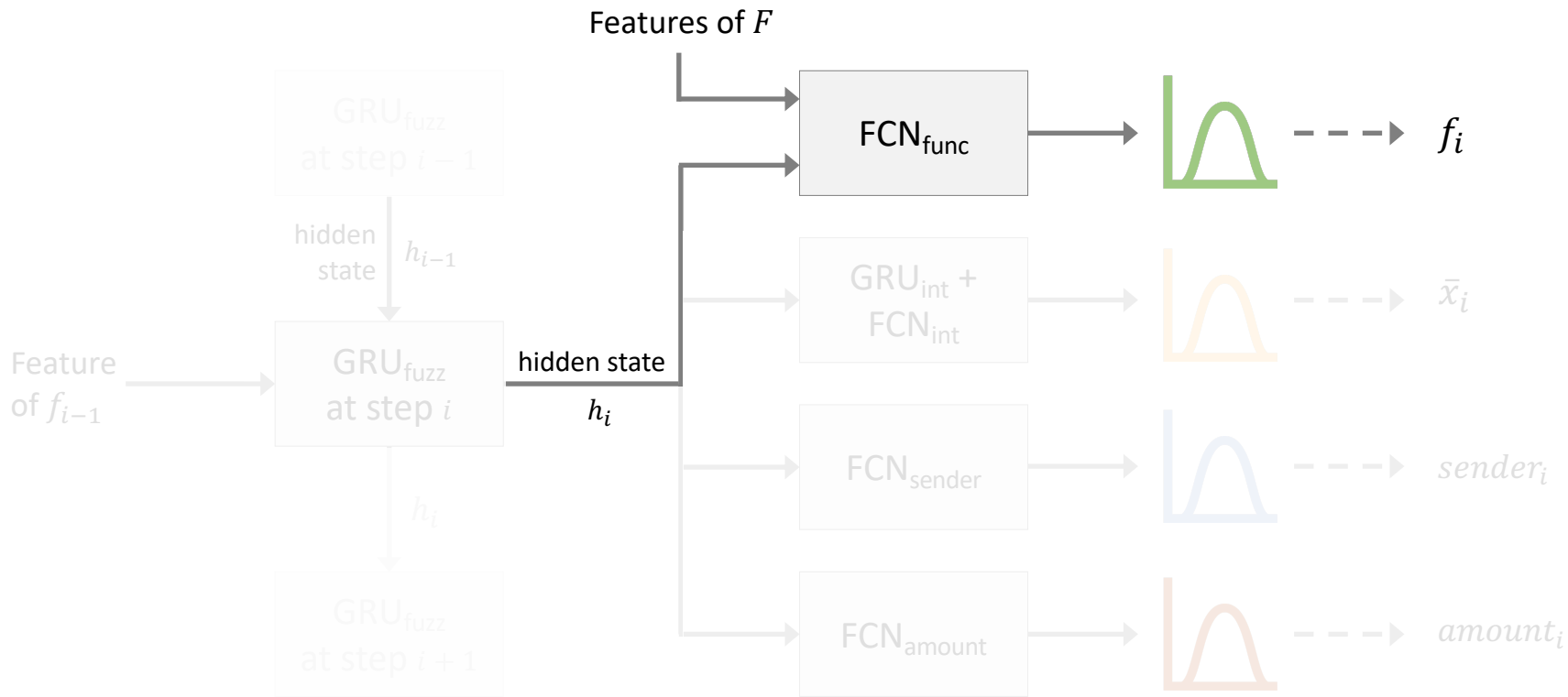
Neural Network Fuzzing Policy



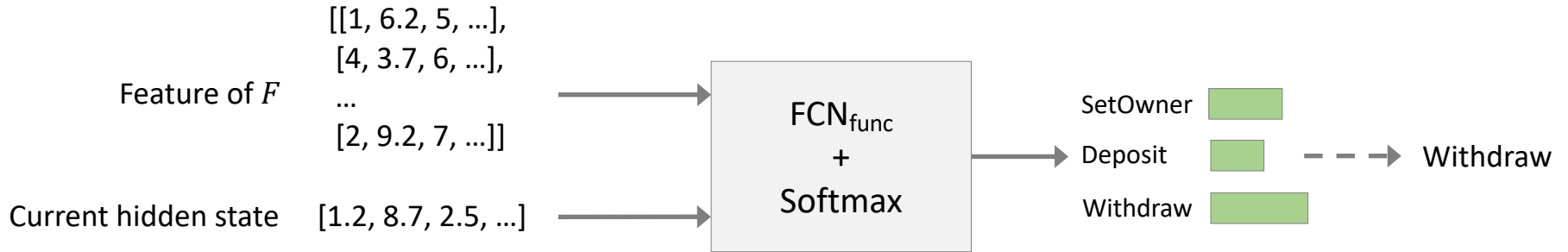
Neural Network Fuzzing Policy – Fuzzing State



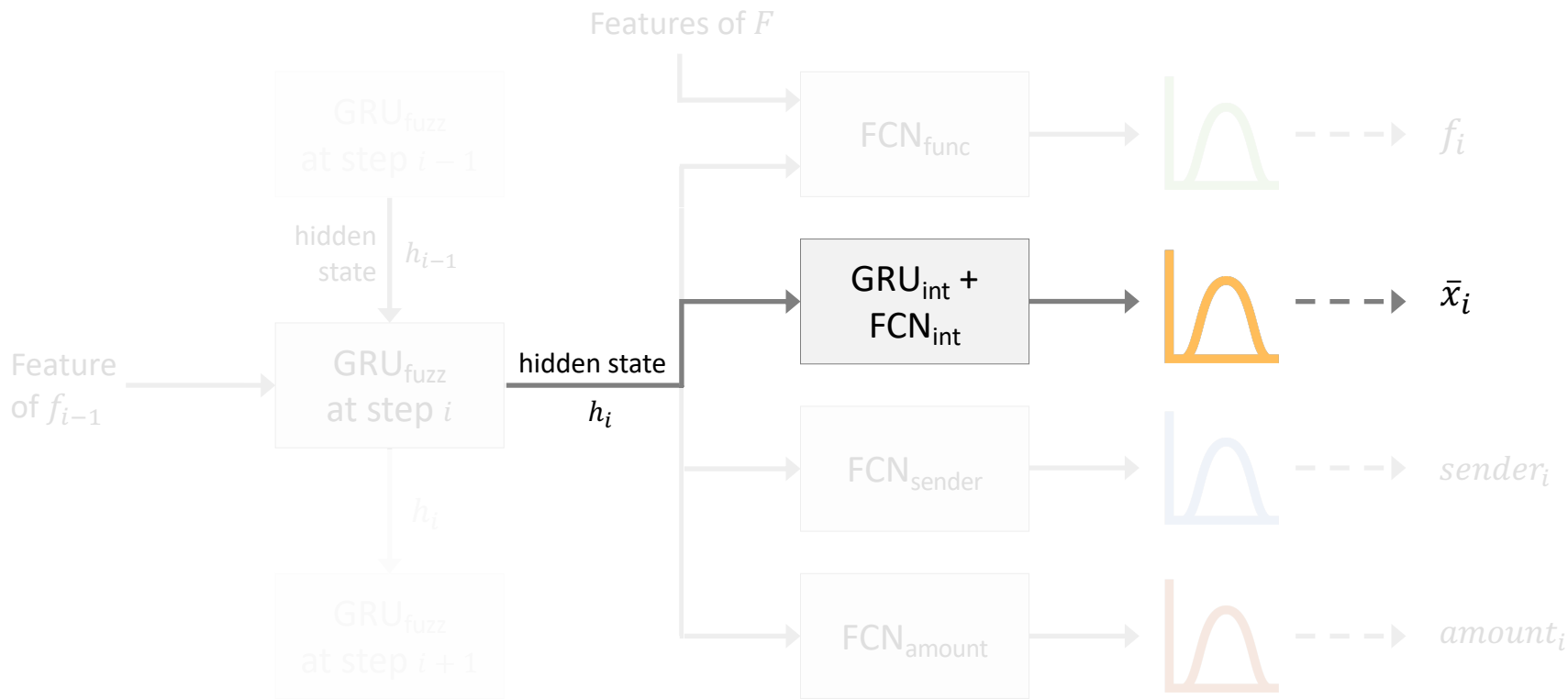
Neural Network Fuzzing Policy



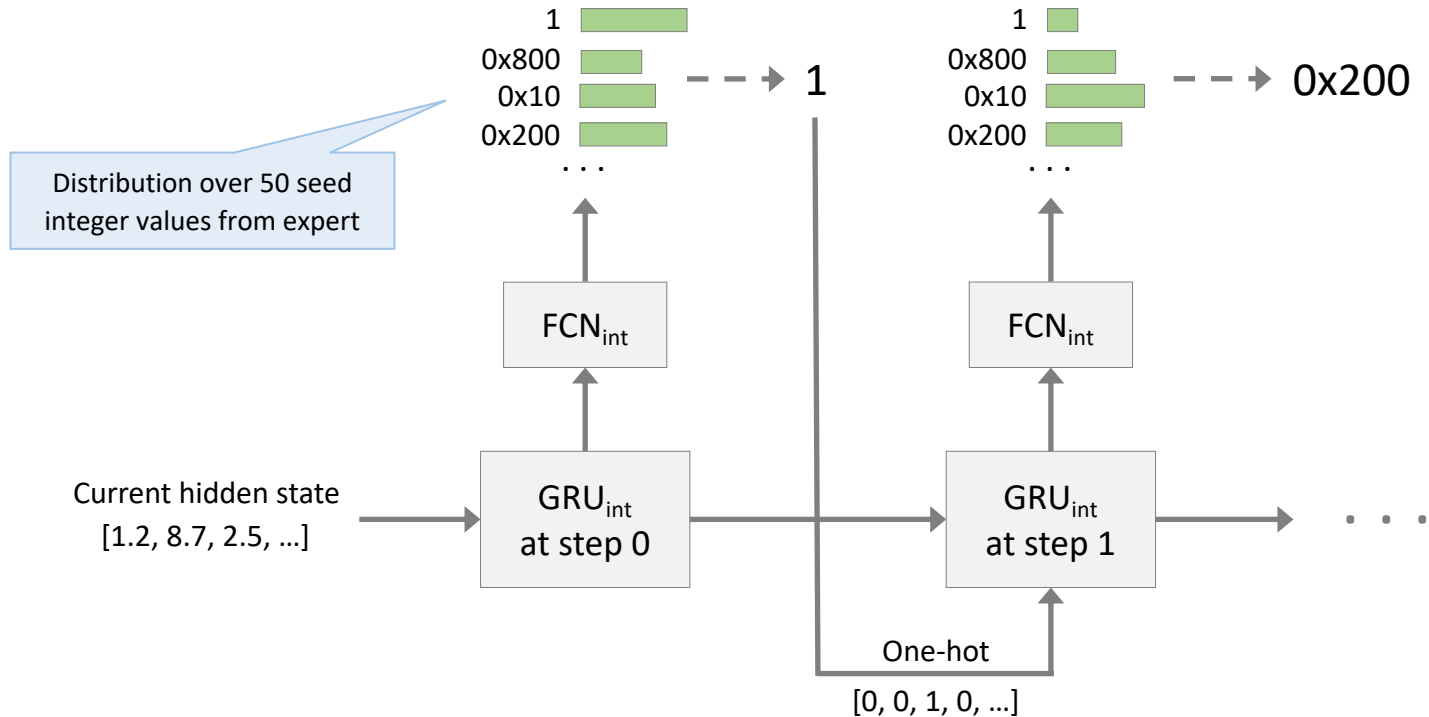
Neural Network Fuzzing Policy – Function



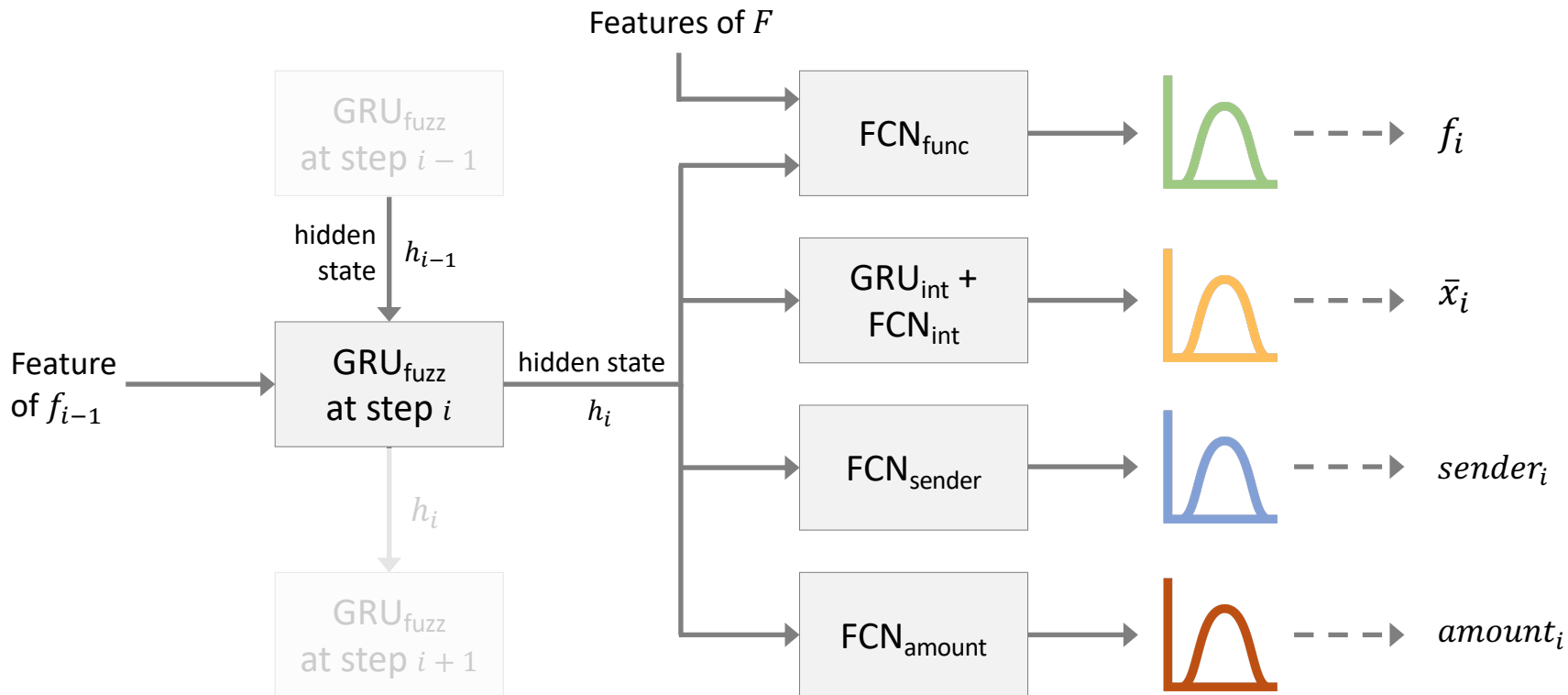
Neural Network Fuzzing Policy



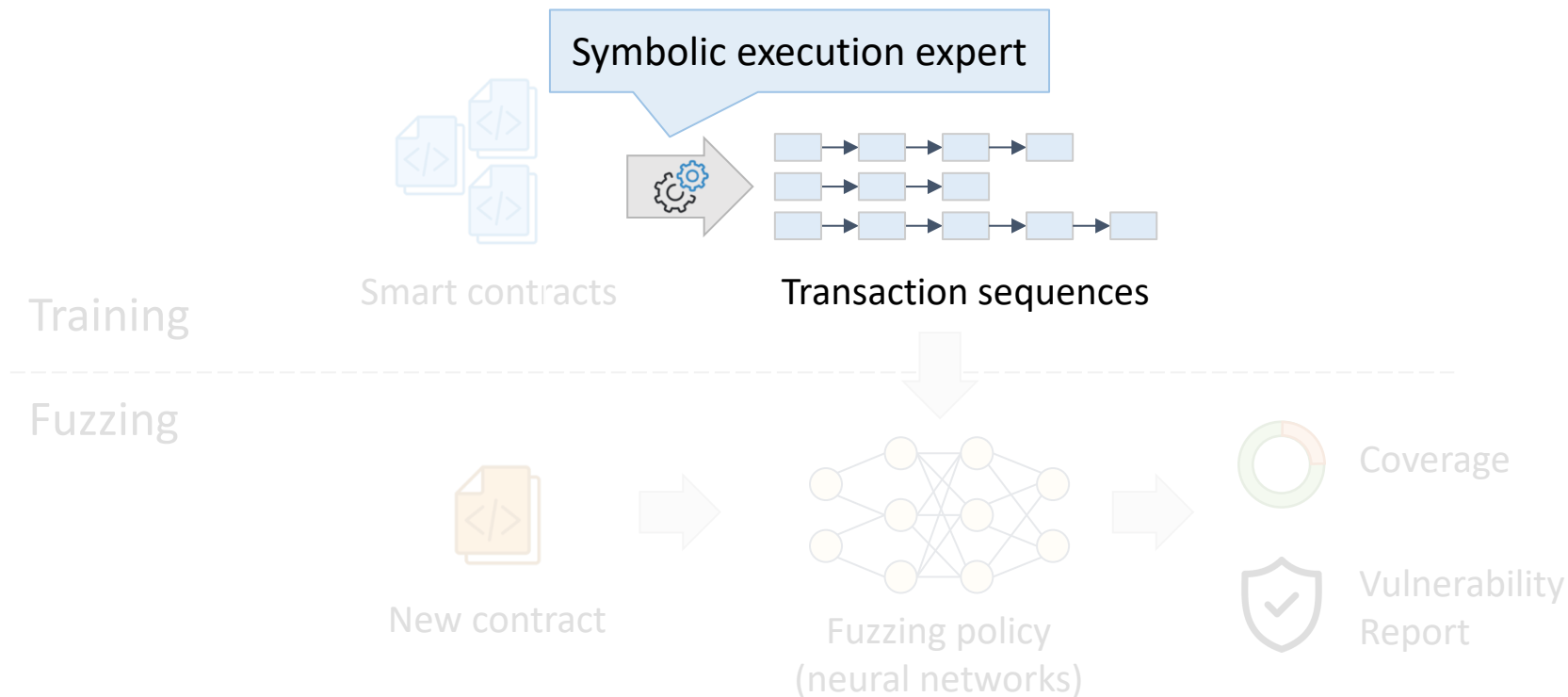
Neural Network Fuzzing Policy – Arguments



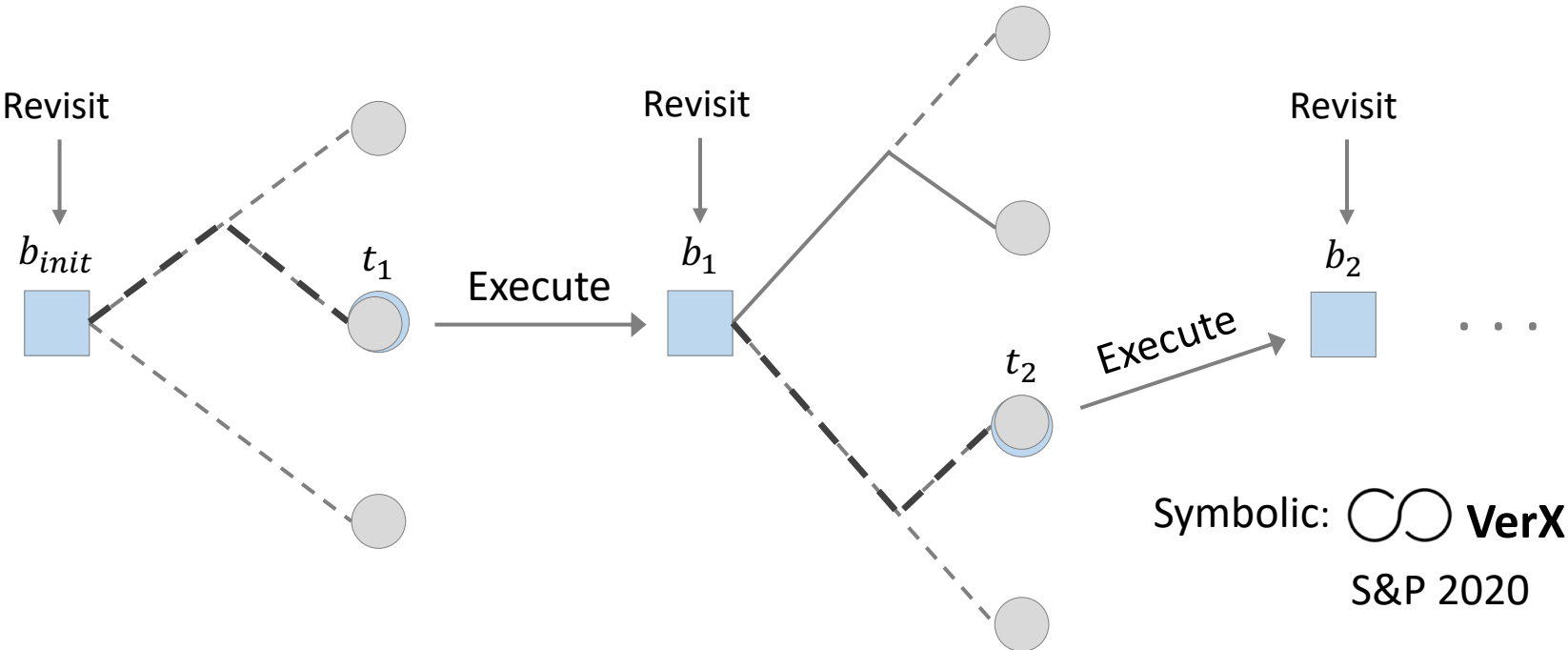
Neural Network Fuzzing Policy



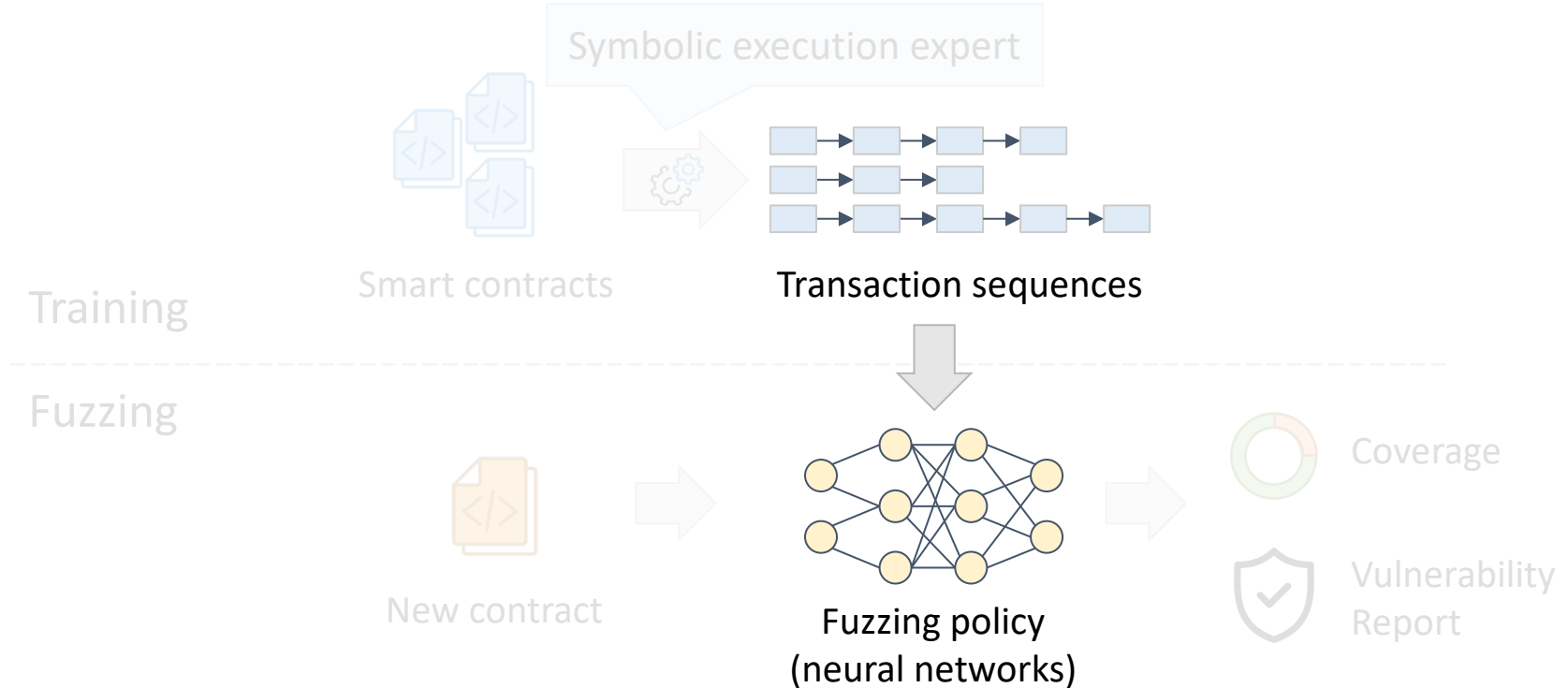
Learning to Fuzz from Symbolic Execution



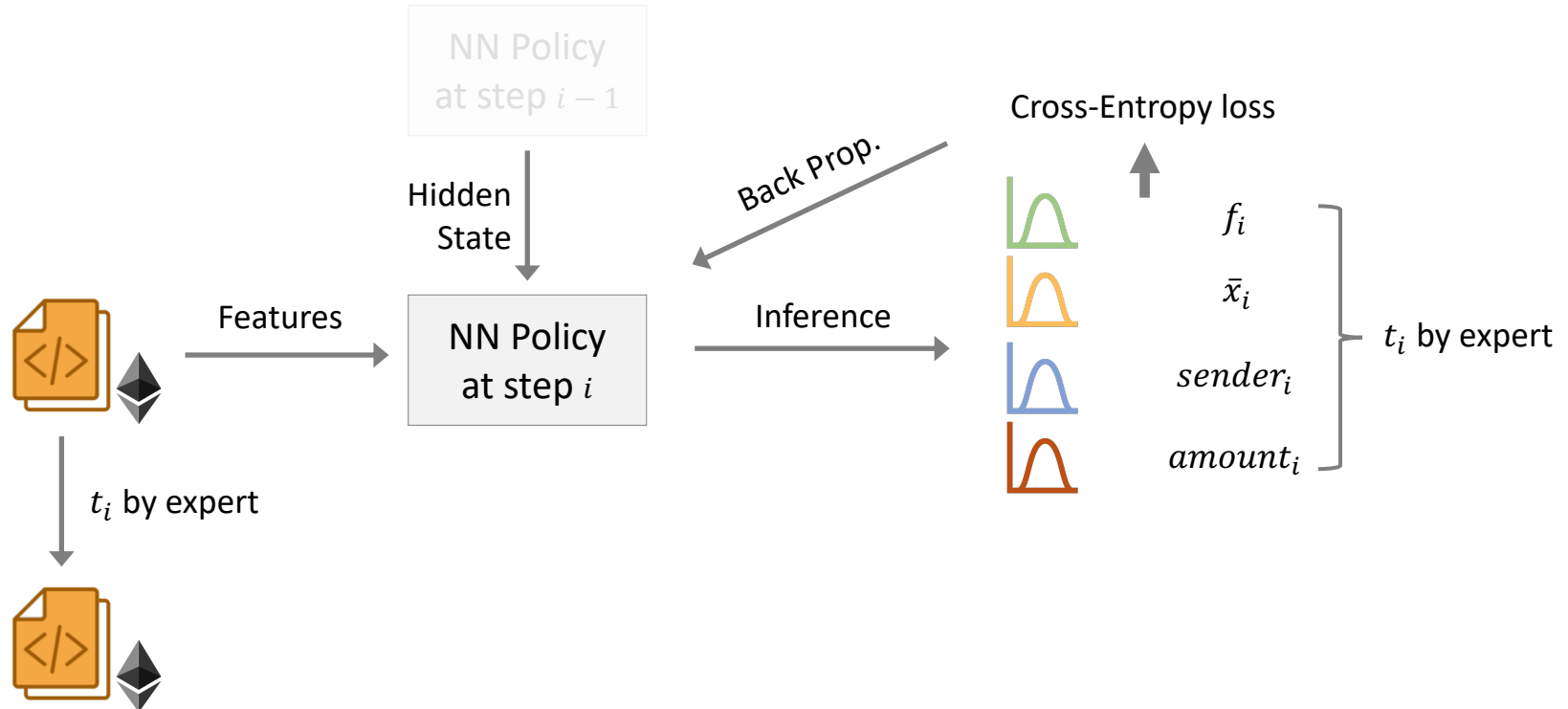
Symbolic Execution Expert



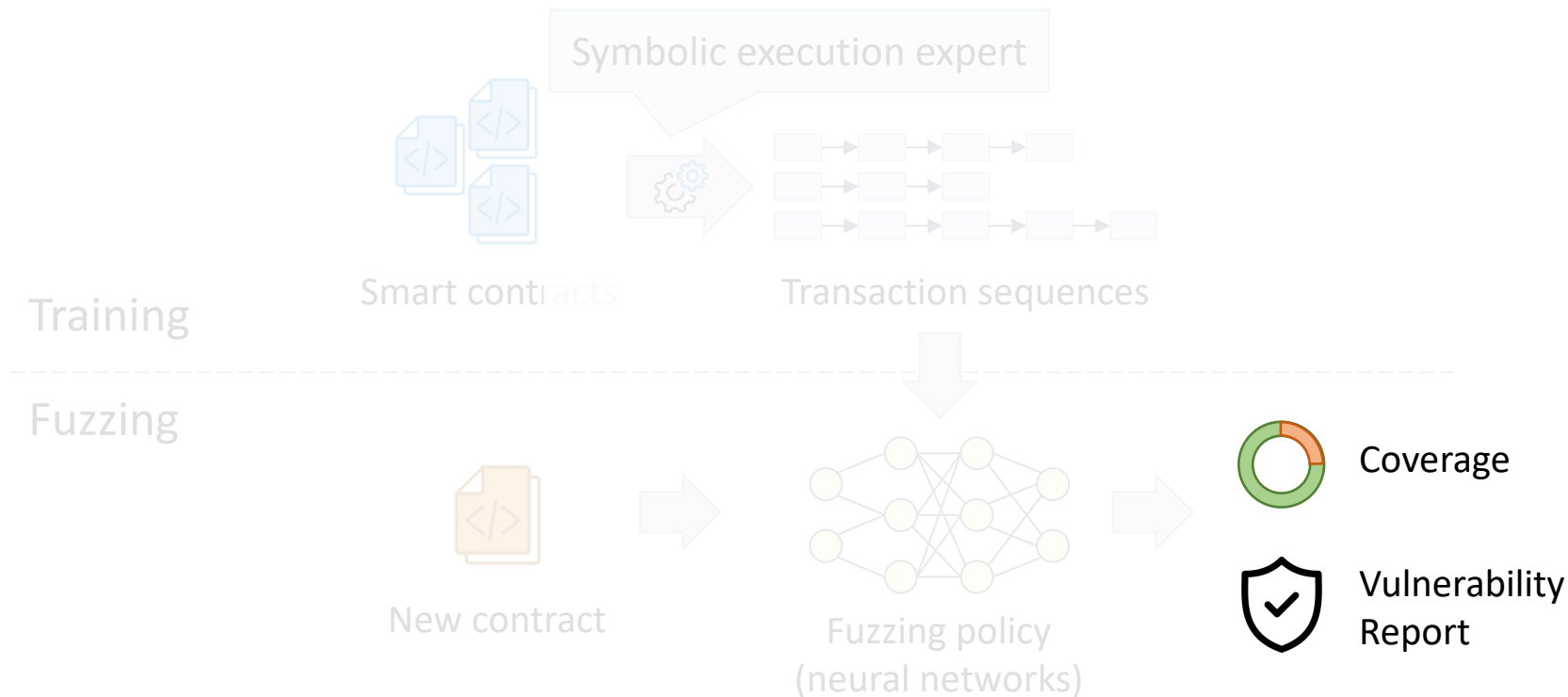
Learning to Fuzz from Symbolic Execution



Training Neural Network Fuzzing Policy



Learning to Fuzz from Symbolic Execution



ILF System: Coverage & Vulnerability Detection



- **Instruction** coverage.
- **Basic block** coverage.



- **Locking:** The contract cannot send out but can receive ether.
- **Leaking:** An attacker can steal ether from the contract.
- **Suicidal:** An attacker can deconstruct the contract.
- **Block Dependency:** Ether transfer depends on block state variables.
- **Unhandled Exception:** Root call does not catch exceptions from child calls.
- **Controlled Delegatecall:** Transaction parameters explicitly flow into arguments of a *delegatecall* instruction.

Evaluation



- 18,496 Contracts (5,013 Large & 13,483 Small)
- 5-fold Cross Validation

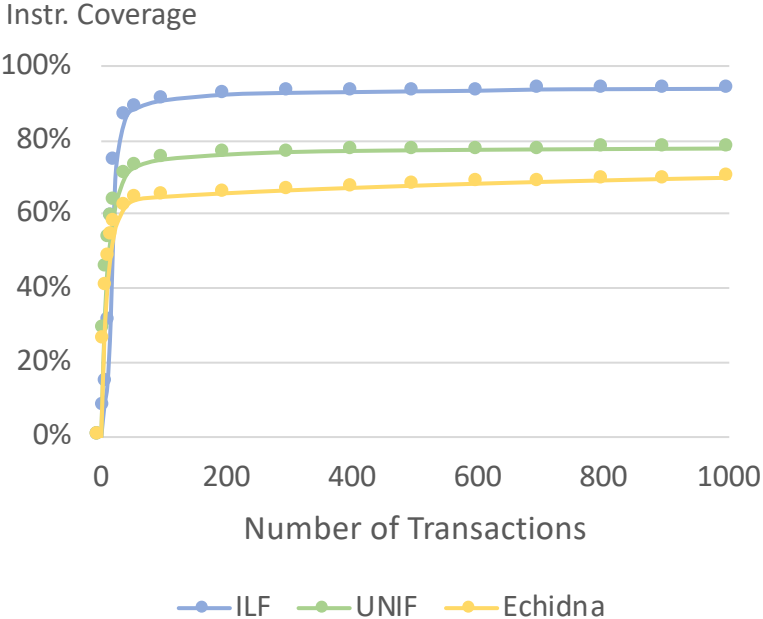


- UNIF 
- Echidna 
- ContractFuzzer 
- EXPERT 
- MAIAN 

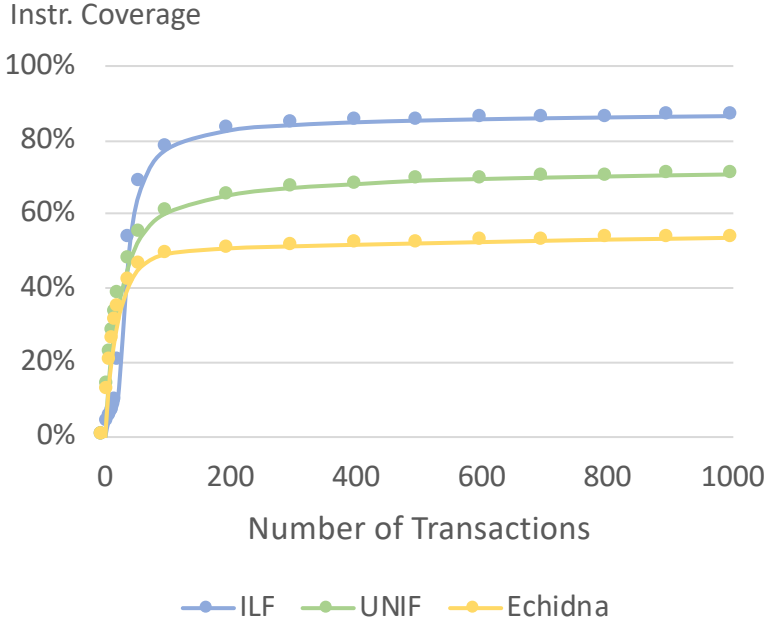


- Coverage & Speed
- Fuzzing Components
- Vulnerability Detection
- Case Study

Coverage: ILF vs. Fuzzers



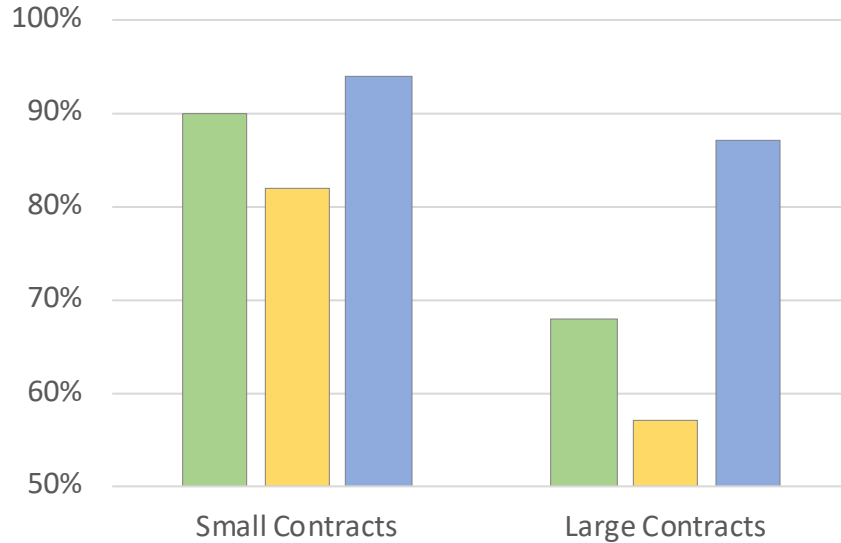
Small contracts



Large contracts

Coverage: ILF vs. Symbolic Expert

Instr. Coverage



Small: 30 txs, 547s
Large: 49 txs, 2,580s

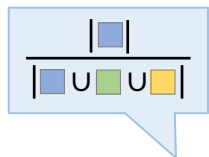
■ EXPERT

■ ILF (#tx same as EXPERT)

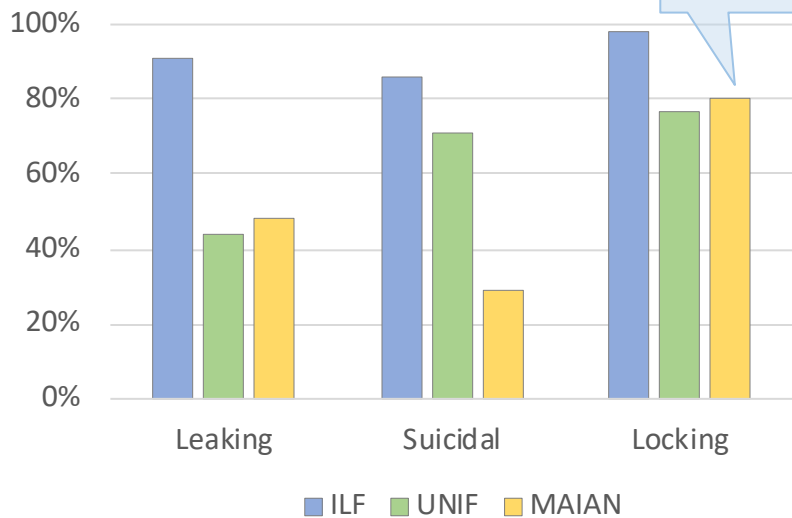
■ ILF (2k txs)

Small: 13s
Large: 17s
148 txs/s

Vulnerability Detection

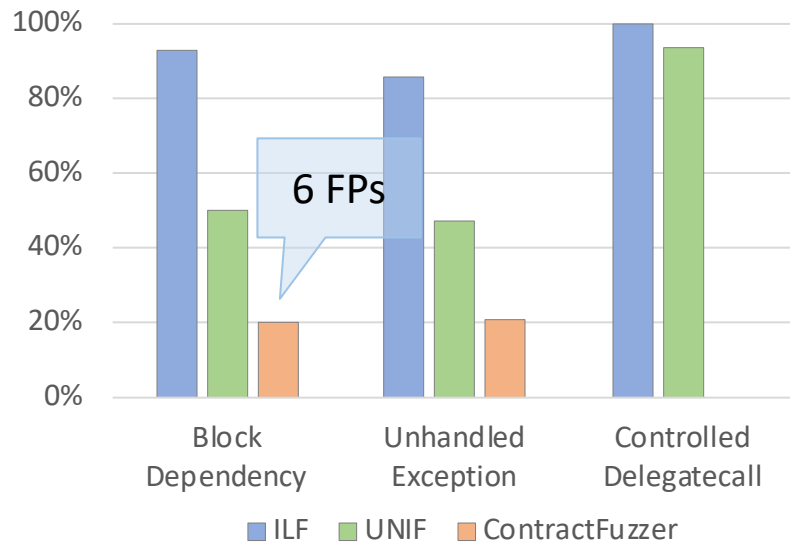


% of True Vulnerabilities

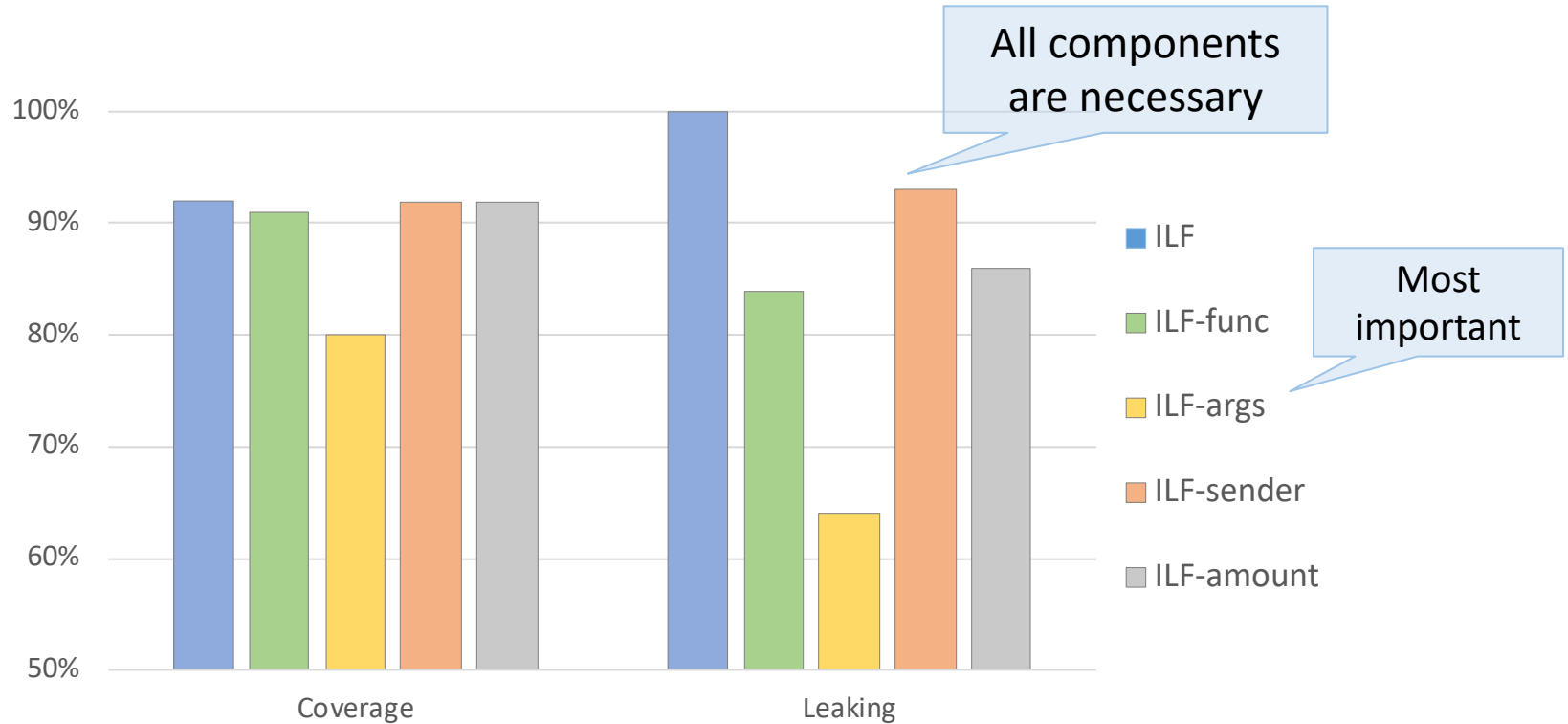


ILF: 0 FPs

% of True Vulnerabilities



Importance of Policy Components



Summary



Q & A

