

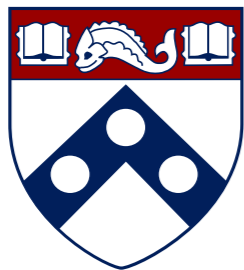
Effective Program Debloating via Reinforcement Learning

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Mayur Naik¹



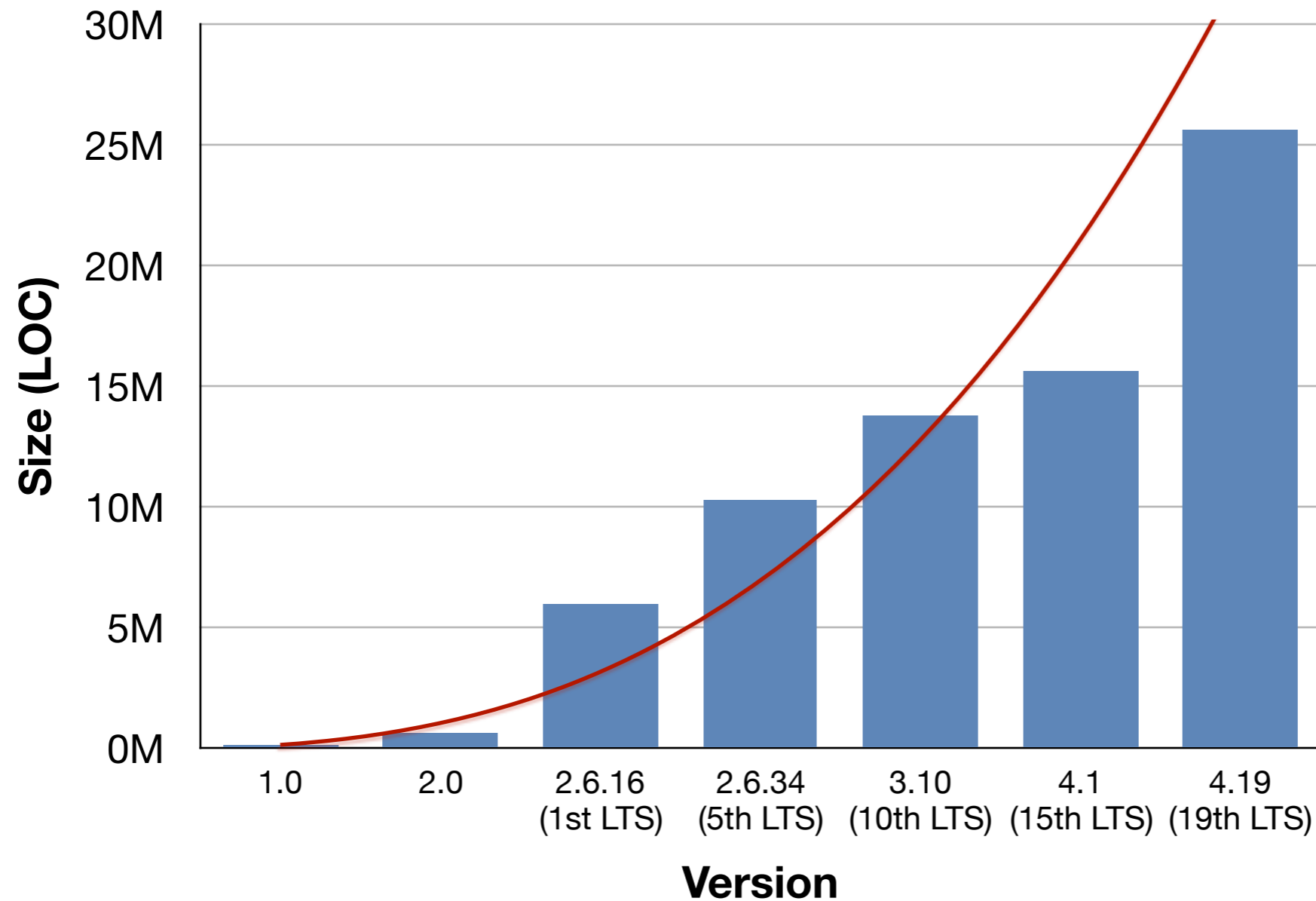
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CCS 2018

Growth of SW Complexity

Linux Kernel



*<https://www.linuxcounter.net>

Consequences of SW Bloat

Performance

Maintainability

Security

Consequences of SW Bloat

Performance

Maintainability

Security

- Example: **security vulnerability** in GNU tar

Consequences of SW Bloat



- Example: **security vulnerability** in GNU tar

The image shows a collage of overlapping CVE cards for GNU tar vulnerabilities. Each card includes the CVE-ID, a link to the National Vulnerability Database (NVD), CVSS Severity Rating, Fix Information, Vulnerable Software Versions, and SCAP Mappings. The descriptions detail various directory traversal vulnerabilities.

CVE-ID	Description
CVE-2001-1267	Directory traversal vulnerability in GNU tar 1.1.4 that allows user-assisted attackers to overwrite arbitrary files via a crafted tar archive.
CVE-2002-0399	Directory traversal vulnerability in GNU tar 1.1.4 that allows user-assisted attackers to overwrite arbitrary files via a crafted tar archive.
CVE-2005-1918	Directory traversal vulnerability in GNU tar 1.1.4 that allows user-assisted attackers to overwrite arbitrary files via a crafted tar archive.
CVE-2007-4131	Directory traversal vulnerability in the contains_dot_dot function in src/names.c that allows remote attackers to overwrite arbitrary files via a TAR archive.
CVE-2016-6321	Directory traversal vulnerability in the safer_name_suffix function in GNU tar 1.14 through 1.29 might allow remote attackers to bypass an intended protection mechanism and write to arbitrary files via vectors related to improper sanitization of the file_name parameter, aka POINTYFEATHER.

Consequences of SW Bloat

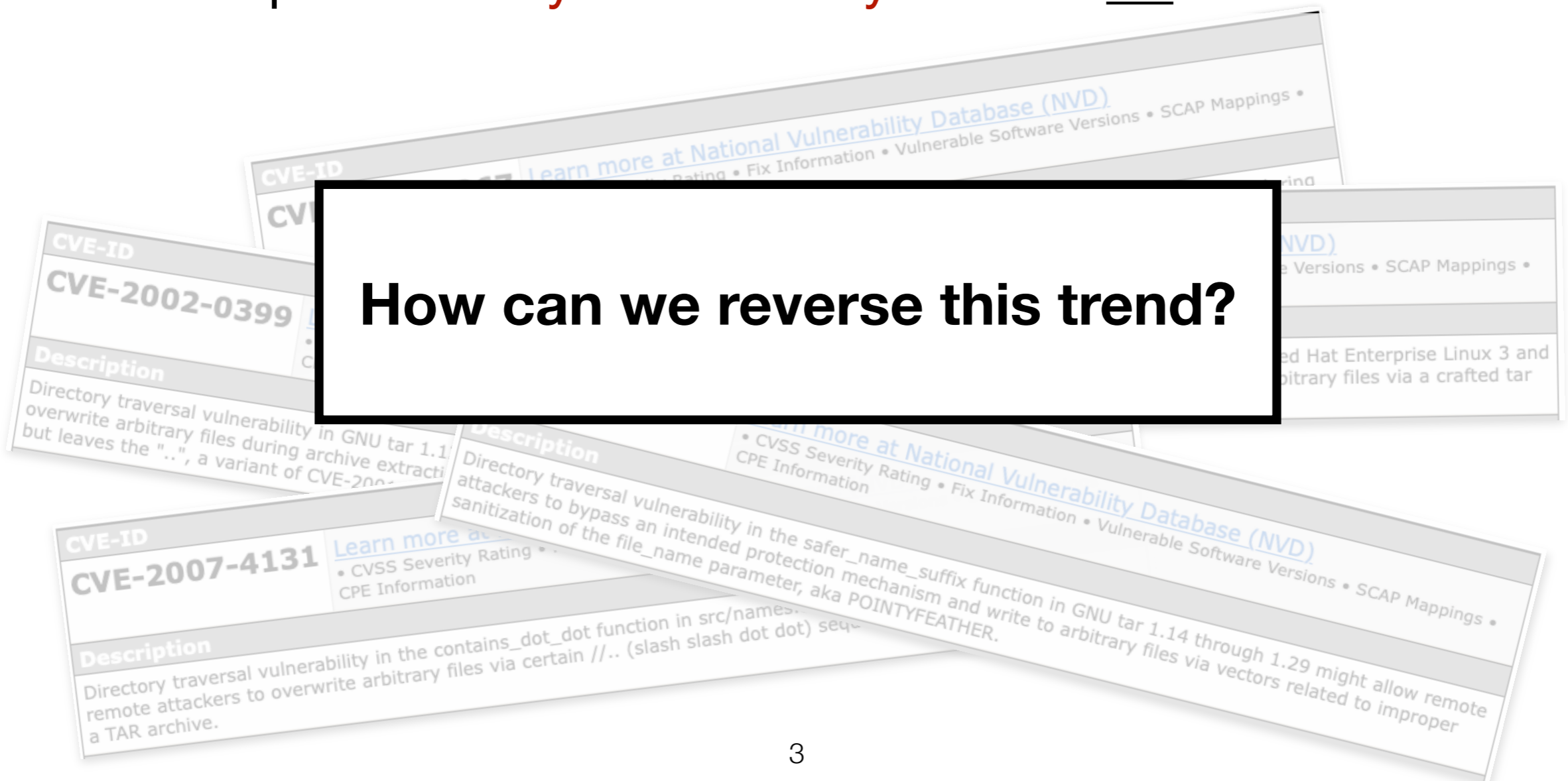
Performance

Maintainability

Security

- Example: **security vulnerability** in GNU tar

How can we reverse this trend?



State-of-the-Practice

General-purpose tar

- Out-of-the-box Linux

Customized tar

- BusyBox Utility Package*

*<https://busybox.net>

State-of-the-Practice

General-purpose tar

- Out-of-the-box Linux
- **97** cmd line options

Customized tar

- BusyBox Utility Package*
- **8** cmd line options

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State-of-the-Practice

General-purpose tar

- Out-of-the-box Linux
- 97 cmd line options
- 45,778 LOC
- 13,227 statements

Customized tar

- BusyBox Utility Package*
- 8 cmd line options
- 3,287 LOC
- 403 statements

*<https://busybox.net>

State-of-the-Practice

General-purpose tar

- Out-of-the-box Linux
- 97 cmd line options
- 45,778 LOC
- 13,227 statements
- CVE-2016-6321

Customized tar

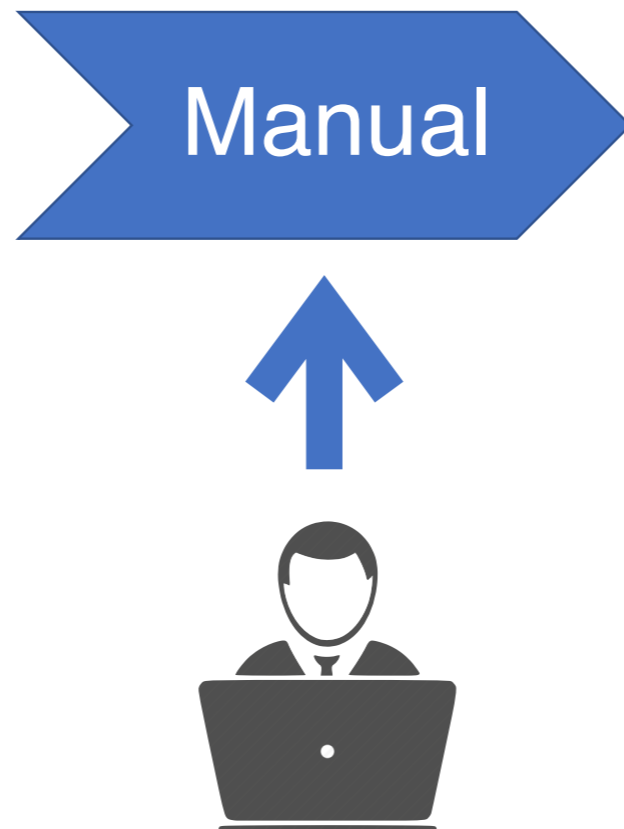
- BusyBox Utility Package*
- 8 cmd line options
- 3,287 LOC
- 403 statements
- No known CVEs

*<https://busybox.net>

State-of-the-Practice

General-purpose tar

- Out-of-the-box Linux
- **97** cmd line options
- **45,778** LOC
- **13,227** statements
- **CVE-2016-6321**



Customized tar

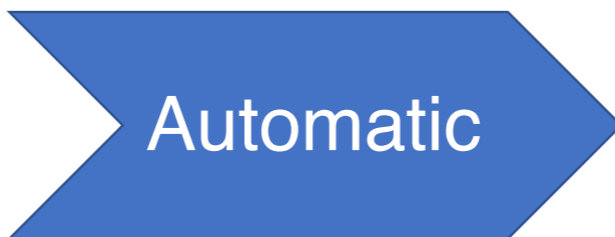
- BusyBox Utility Package*
- **8** cmd line options
- **3,287** LOC
- **403** statements
- **No known CVEs**

*<https://busybox.net>

Our Goal

General-purpose tar

- Out-of-the-box Linux
- **97** cmd line options
- **45,778** LOC
- **13,227** statements
- **CVE-2016-6321**



High-level
Spec

Customized tar

- BusyBox Utility Package*
- **8** cmd line options
- **1,646**
~~3,287~~ LOC
- **518**
~~403~~ statements
- **No known CVEs**

*<https://busybox.net>

Our Contribution

Chisel: an automated program debloating system

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- **minimality**: trim code as aggressively as possible

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- **naturalness**: produce maintainable code

Our Contribution

Chisel: an automated program debloating system

- **minimality**: trim code as aggressively as possible
- **efficiency**: scale to large programs
- **robustness**: avoid introducing new vulnerabilities
- **naturalness**: produce maintainable code
- **generality**: handle a variety of programs and specs

Example: tar-1.14

```
int absolute_names;
int ignore_zeros_option;
struct tar_stat_info stat_info;

char *safer_name_suffix (char *file_name, int link_target) {
    int prefix_len;
    char *p;

    if (absolute_names) {
        p = file_name;
    } else {
        /* CVE-2016-6321 */
        /* Incorrect sanitization if "file_name" contains ".." */
        ...
    }
    ...
    return p;
}

void extract_archive() {
    char *file_name = safer_name_suffix(stat_info.file_name, 0);
    /* Overwrite "file_name" if exists */
    ...
}

void list_archive() { ... }
```

```
void read_and(void *(do_something)(void)) {
    enum read_header status;
    while (...) {
        status = read_header();
        switch (status) {
            case HEADER_SUCCESS: (*do_something)(); continue;
            case HEADER_ZERO_BLOCK:
                if (ignore_zeros_option) continue;
                else break;
            ...
            default: break;
        }
    }
    ...
}

/* Supports all options: -x, -t, -P, -i, ... */
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
    int optchar;
    while (optchar = getopt_long(argc, argv) != -1) {
        switch(optchar) {
            case 'x': read_and(&extract_archive); break;
            case 't': read_and(&list_archive); break;
            case 'P': absolute_names = 1; break;
            case 'i': ignore_zeros_option = 1; break;
            ...
        }
    }
    ...
}
```

Example: tar-1.14

Global variable declarations removed

```
int absolute_names;
int ignore_zeros_option;
struct tar_stat_info stat_info;

char *safer_name_suffix (char *file_name, int link_target) {
    int prefix_len;
    char *p;

    if (absolute_names) {
        p = file_name;
    } else {
        /* CVE-2016-6321 */
        /* Incorrect sanitization if "file_name" contains ".." */
        ...
    }
    ...
    return p;
}
```

Code containing **CVE** removed

```
void extract_archive() {
    char *file_name = safer_name_suffix(stat_info.file_name, 0);
    /* Overwrite "file_name" if exists */
    ...
}

void list_archive() { ... }
```

Overwriting functionalities removed

```
void read_and(void *(do_something)(void)) {
    enum read_header status;
    while (...) {
        status = read_header();
        switch (status) {
            case HEADER_SUCCESS: (*do_something)(); continue;
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/* Supports all options: -x, -t, -P, -i, ... */
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
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            case 't': read_and(&list_archive); break;
            case 'P': absolute_names = 1; break;
            case 'i': ignore_zeros_option = 1; break;
            ...
        }
        ...
    }
}
```

Unnecessary functionalities removed

Unsupported options removed

Talk Outline

- Motivation
- **System Architecture**
- Evaluation
- Conclusion

System Architecture

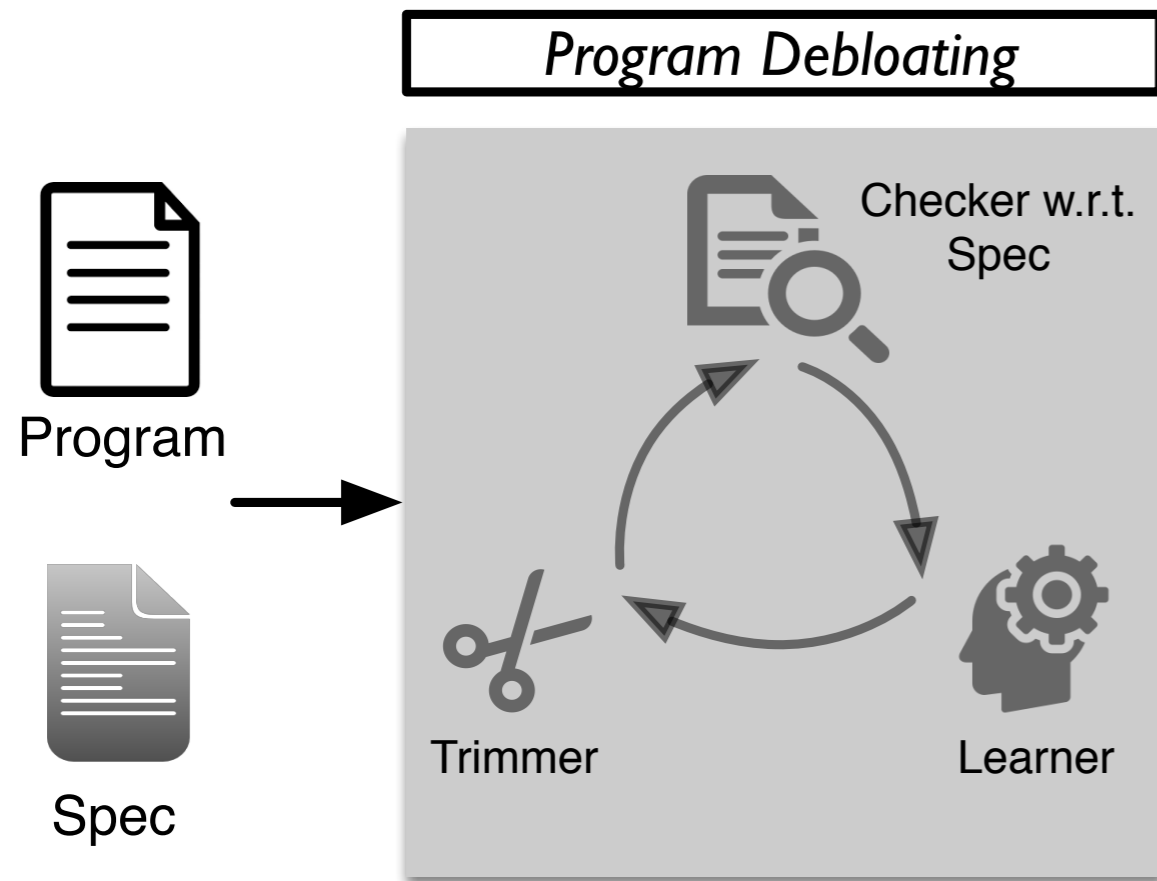


Program

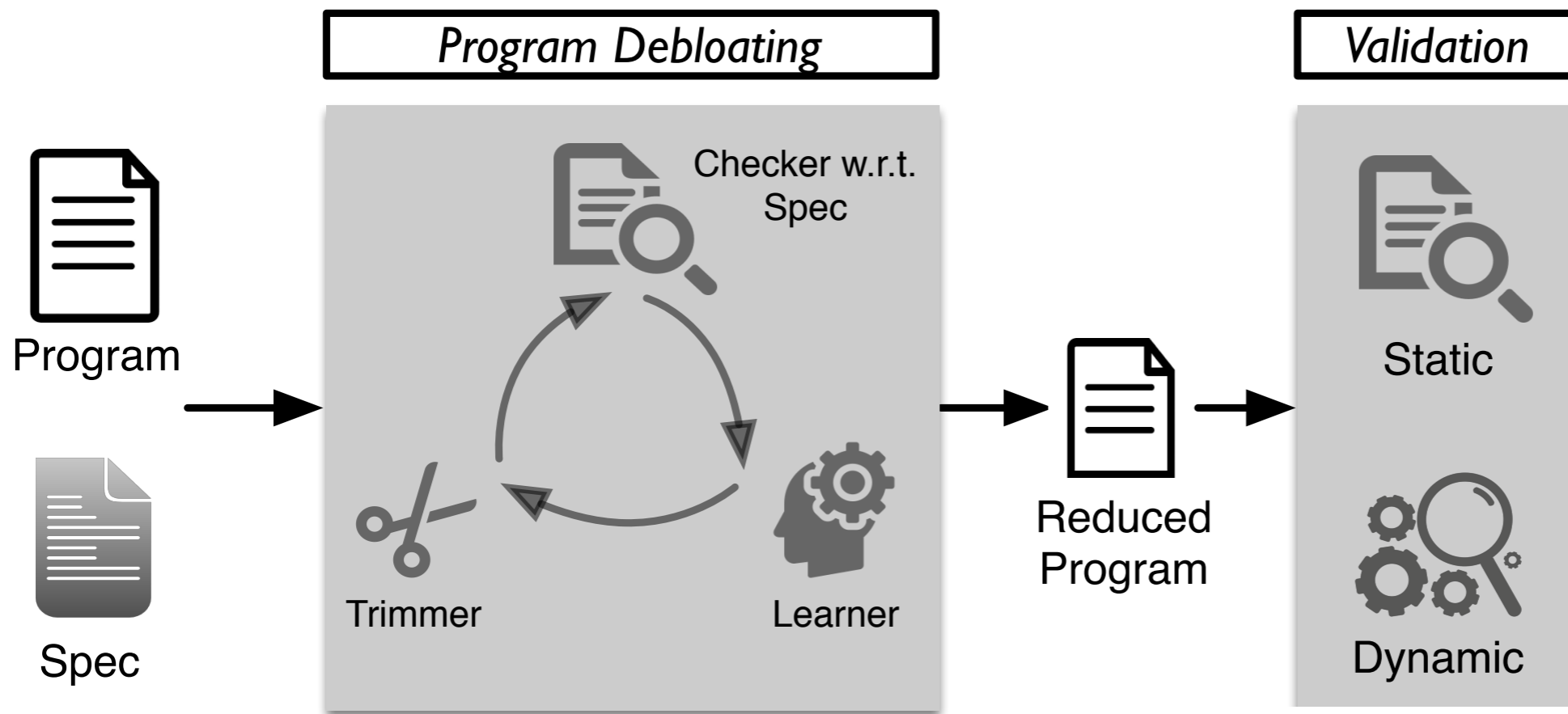


Spec

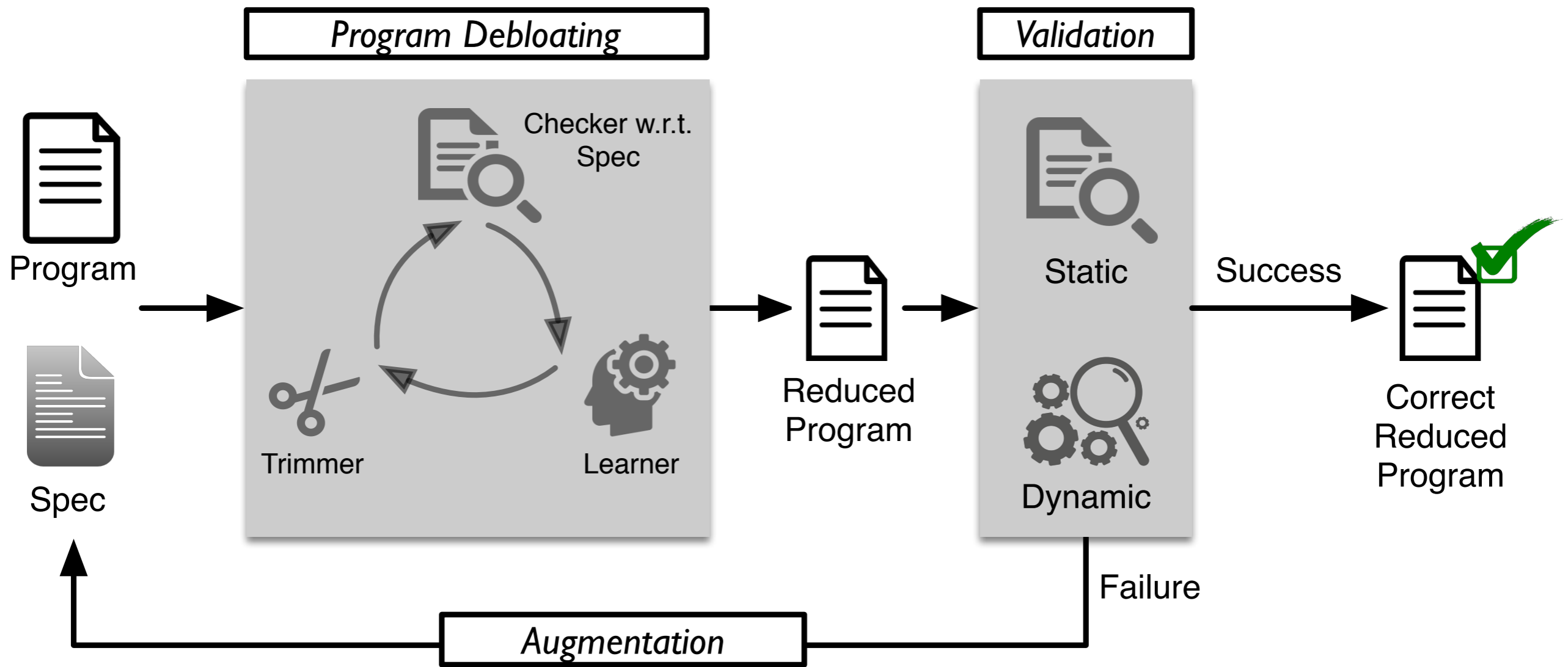
System Architecture



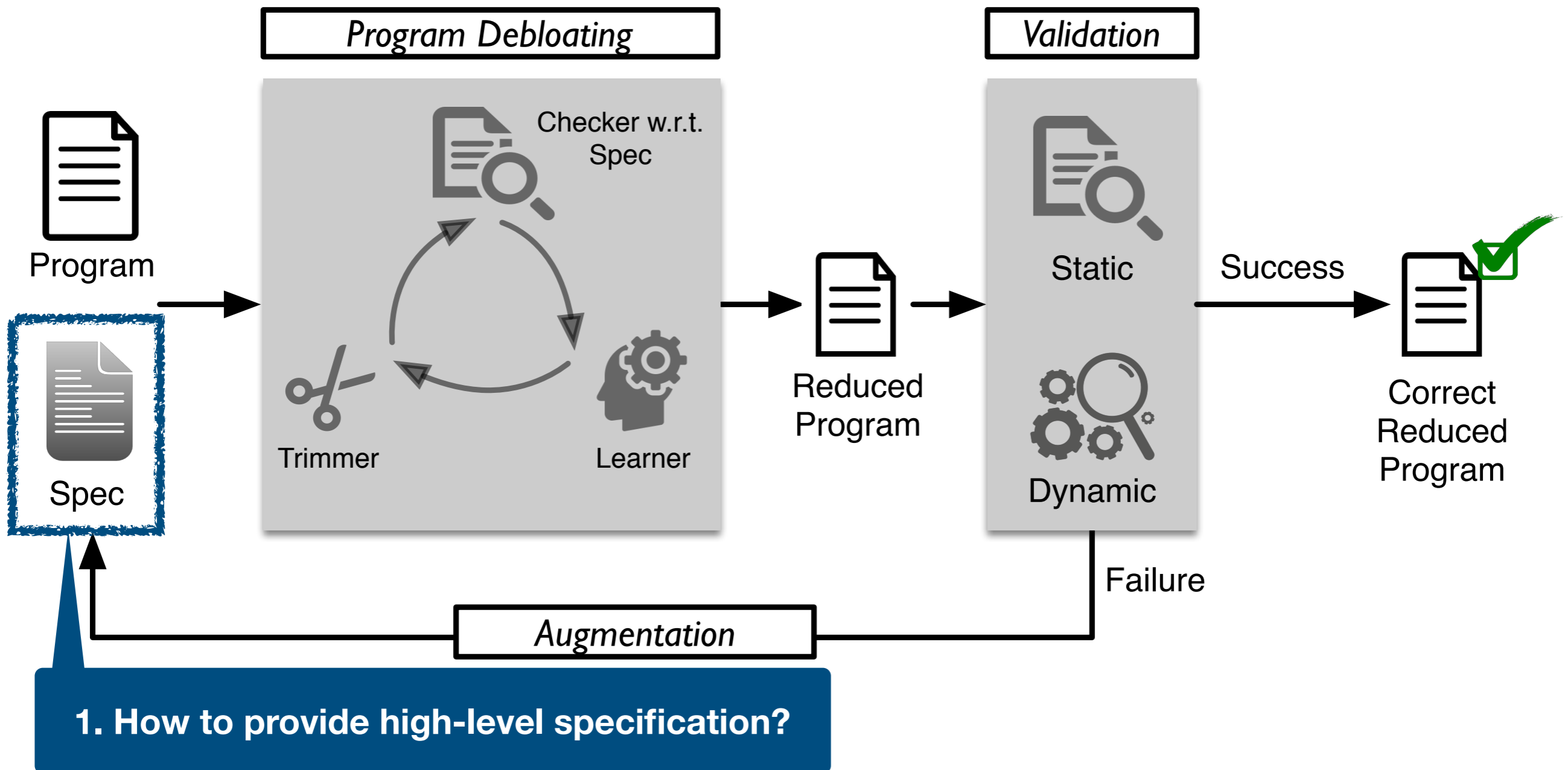
System Architecture



System Architecture



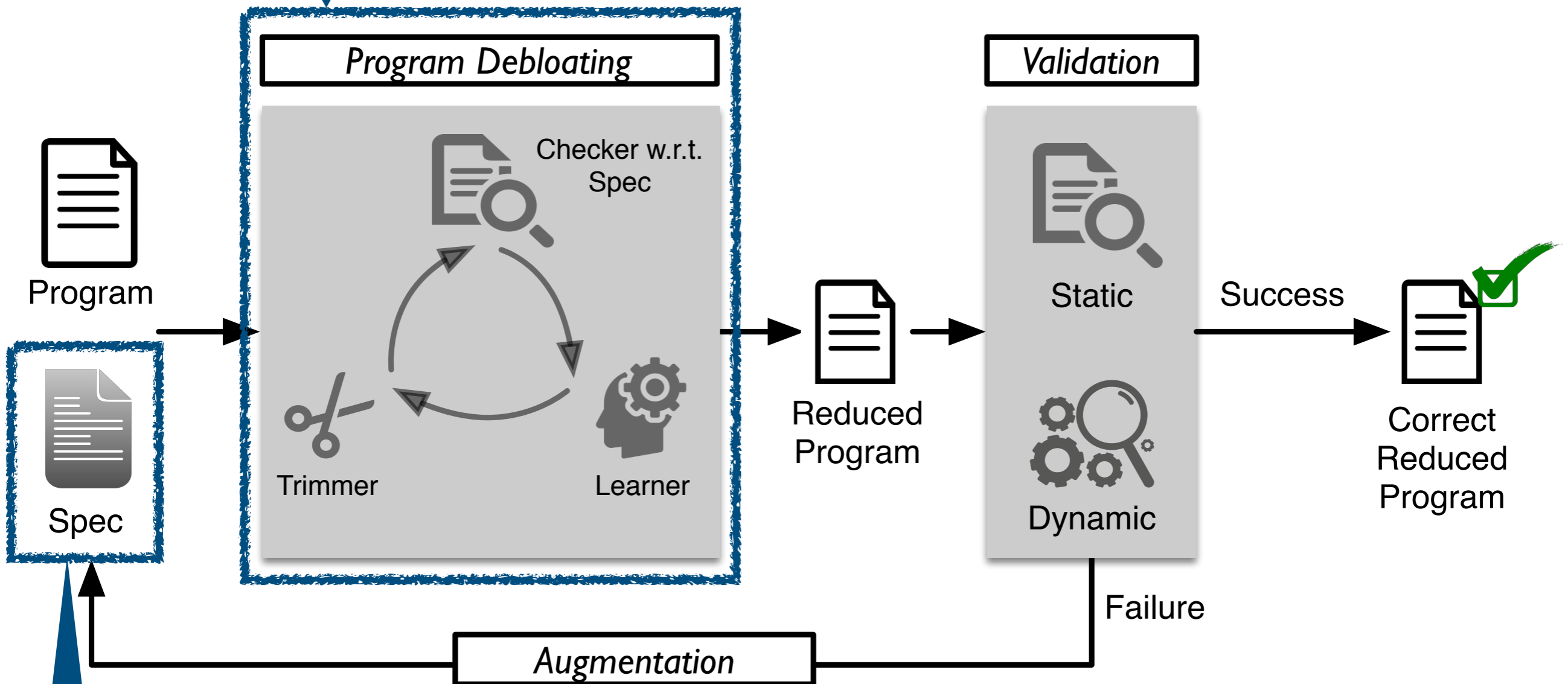
Key Questions



1. How to provide high-level specification?

Key Questions

2. How to effectively reduce programs?

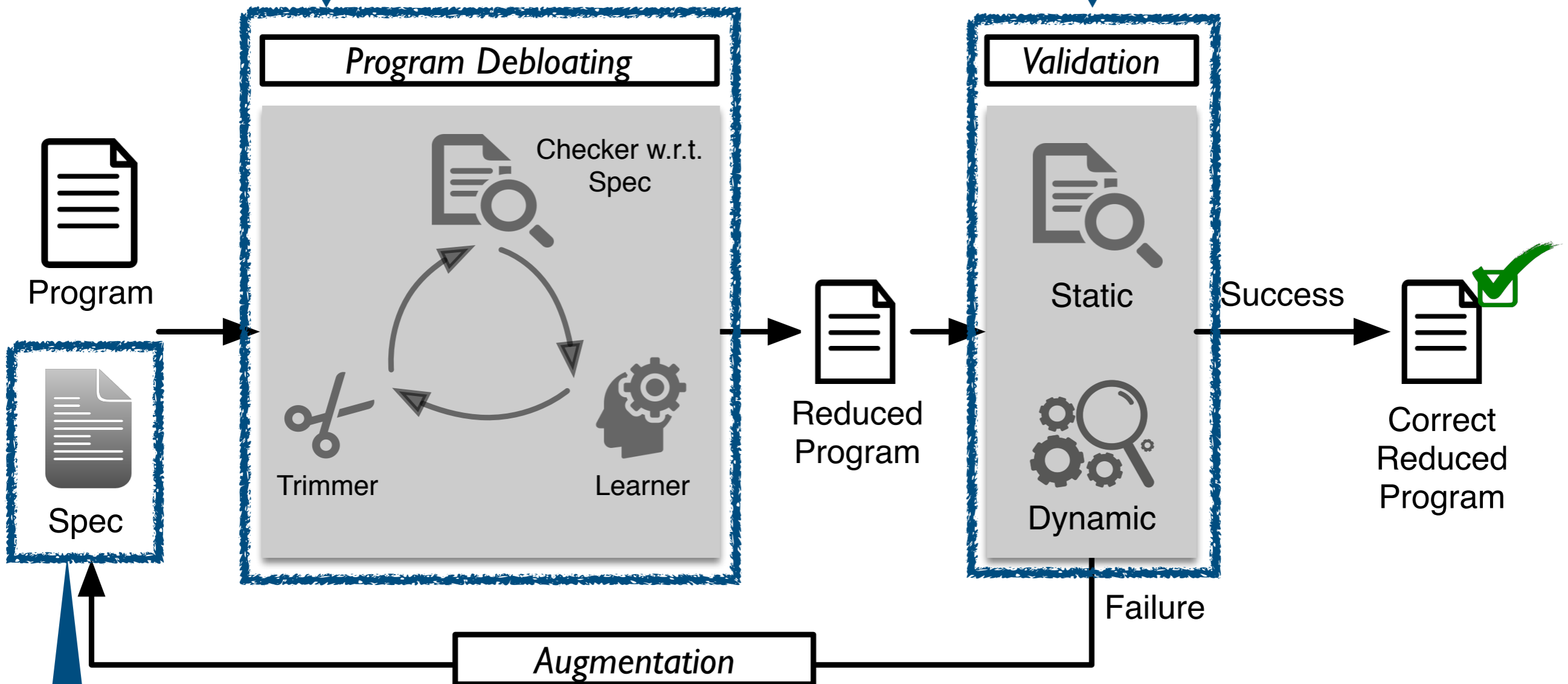


1. How to provide high-level specification?

Key Questions

2. How to effectively reduce programs?

3. How to validate robustness?



1. How to provide high-level specification?

High-level Specification

```
#!/bin/bash

function compile {
    clang -o tar.debloat tar-1.14.c
    return $?
}

# tests for the desired functionalities
function desired {
    # 1. archiving multiple files
    touch foo bar
    ./tar.debloat cf foo.tar foo bar
    rm foo bar
    ./tar.debloat xf foo.tar
    test -f foo -a -f bar || exit 1

    # 2. extracting from stdin
    touch foo
    ./tar.debloat cf foo.tar foo
    rm foo
    cat foo.tar | ./tar.debloat x
    test -f foo || exit 1

    # other tests
    ...
    return 0
}
```

```
# tests for the undesired functionalities
function undesired {
    for test_script in `ls other_tests/*.sh`
    do
        { sh -x -e $test_script; } >& log
        grep 'Segmentation fault' log && exit 1
    done
    return 0
}

compile || exit 1
core || exit 1
non_core || exit 1
```

High-level Specification

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
function compile {  
    clang -o tar.debloat tar-1.14.c  
    return $?  
}
```

1. The program is compilable.

```
# tests for the desired functionalities  
function desired {  
    # 1. archiving multiple files  
    touch foo bar  
    ./tar.debloat cf foo.tar foo bar  
    rm foo bar  
    ./tar.debloat xf foo.tar  
    test -f foo -a -f bar || exit 1  
  
    # 2. extracting from stdin  
    touch foo  
    ./tar.debloat cf foo.tar foo  
    rm foo  
    cat foo.tar | ./tar.debloat x  
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    # other tests  
    ...  
    return 0  
}
```

```
# tests for the undesired functionalities  
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High-level Specification

```
#!/bin/bash

function compile {
  clang -o tar.debloat tar-1.14.c
  return $?
}
```

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# tests for the desired functionalities
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  ./tar.debloat xf foo.tar
  test -f foo -a -f bar || exit 1

  # 2. extracting from stdin
  touch foo
  ./tar.debloat cf foo.tar foo
  rm foo
  cat foo.tar | ./tar.debloat x
  test -f foo || exit 1

  # other tests
  ...
  return 0
}
```

2. The program produces the same results with the desired functionalities. (e.g., using regression test suites)

```
# tests for the undesired functionalities
function undesired {
  for test_script in `ls other_tests/*.sh`
  do
    { sh -x -e $test_script; } >& log
    grep 'Segmentation fault' log && exit 1
  done
  return 0
}

compile || exit 1
core || exit 1
non_core || exit 1
```

High-level Specification

```
#!/bin/bash
```

3. The program does not crash with the undesired functionalities. (e.g., using Clang sanitizers)

```
function undesired {  
  # 1. archiving multiple files  
  touch foo bar  
  ./tar.debloat cf foo.tar foo bar  
  rm foo bar  
  ./tar.debloat xf foo.tar  
  test -f foo -a -f bar || exit 1  
  
  # 2. extracting from stdin  
  touch foo  
  ./tar.debloat cf foo.tar foo  
  rm foo  
  cat foo.tar | ./tar.debloat x  
  test -f foo || exit 1  
  
  # other tests  
  ...  
  return 0  
}
```

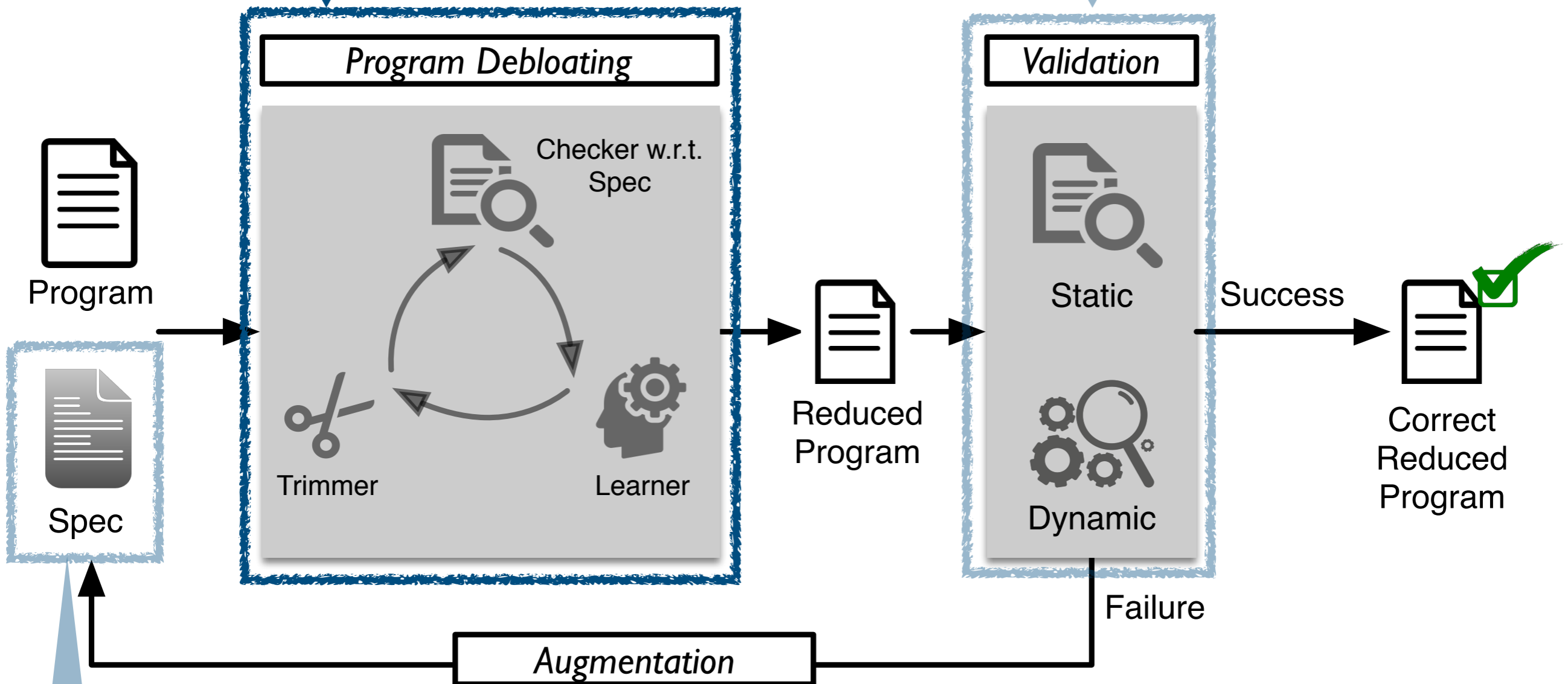
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Key Questions

2. How to effectively reduce programs?

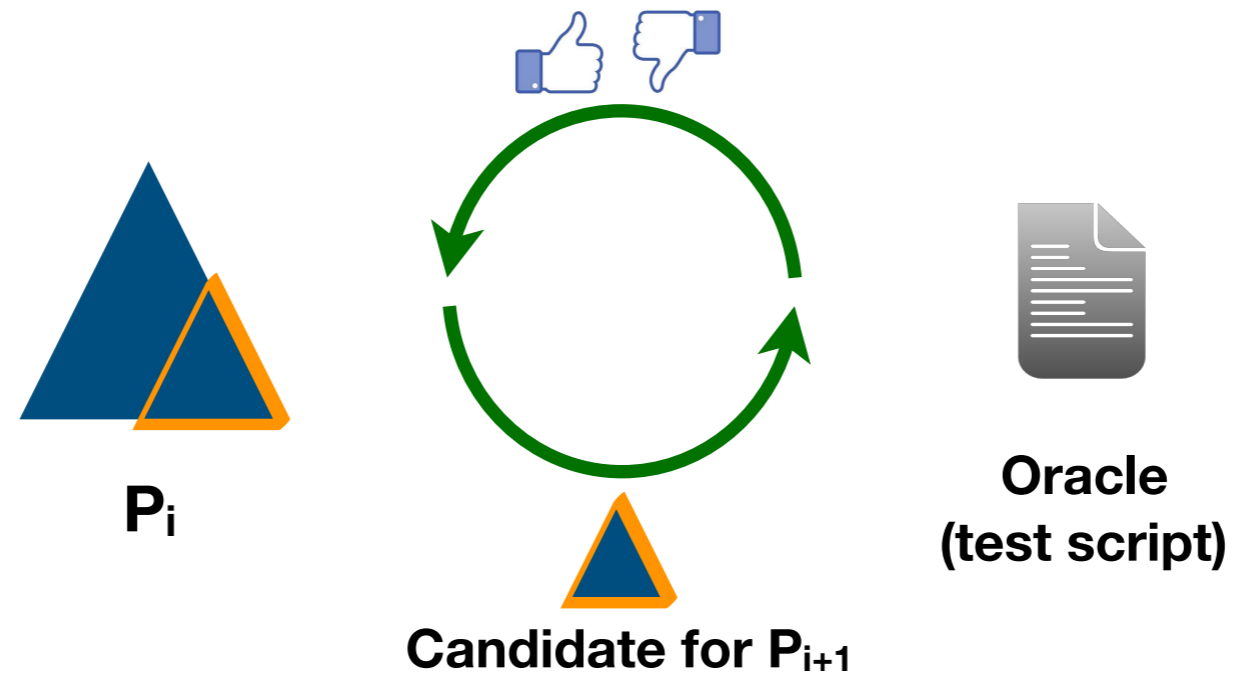
3. How to validate robustness?



1. How to provide high-level specification?

Delta Debugging (DD)

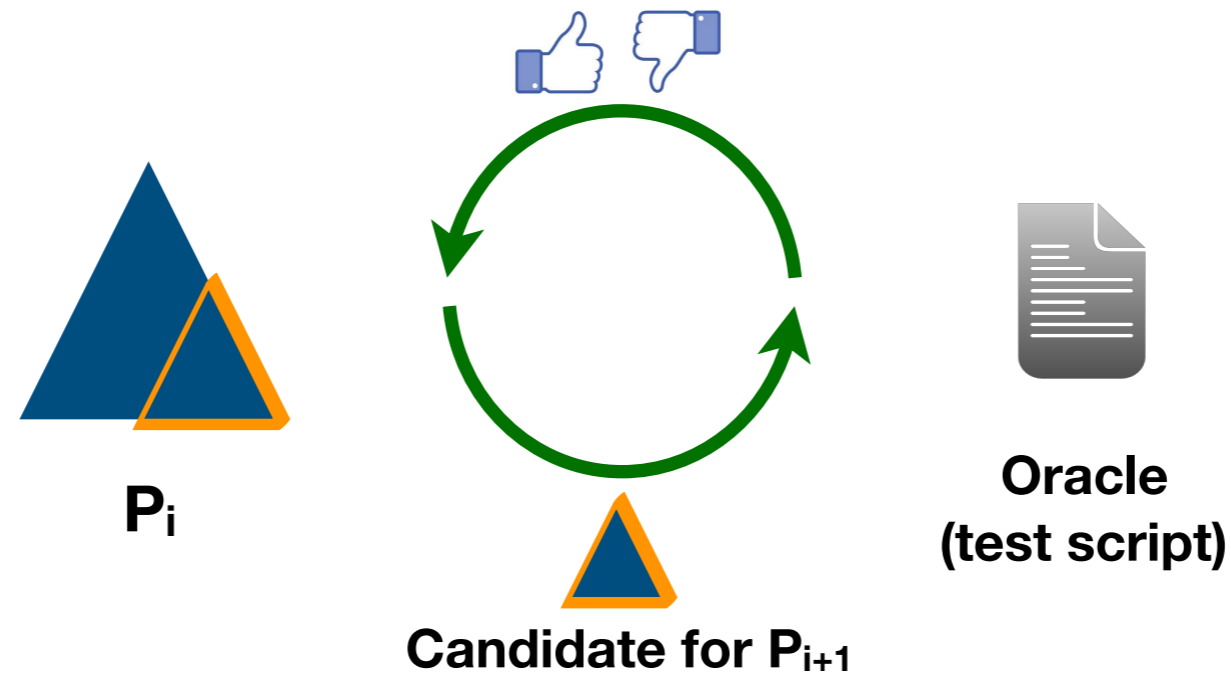
[Zeller and Hildebrandt, 2002]



Delta Debugging (DD)

[Zeller and Hildebrandt, 2002]

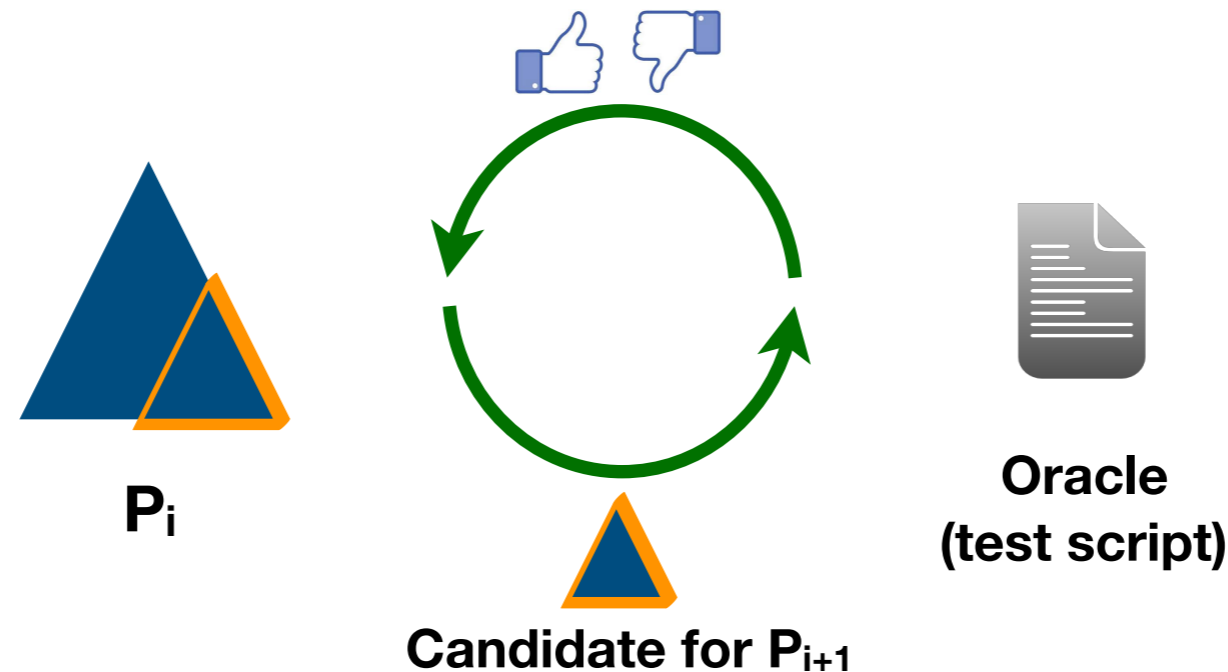
- Oracle O takes a program and returns Pass or Fail



Delta Debugging (DD)

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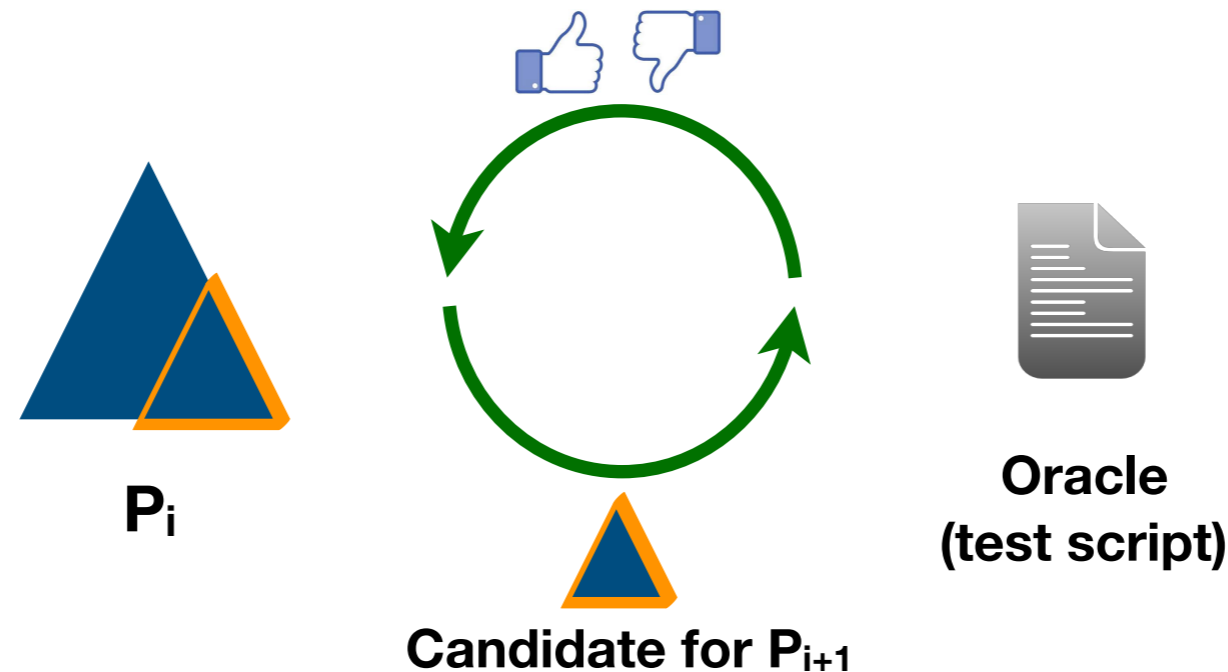
- Oracle O takes a program and returns Pass or Fail
- Given a program P , find a **1-minimal** P^* such that $O(P^*) = \text{Pass}$
- **1-minimal**: removing any element of P^* does not pass O



Delta Debugging (DD)

[Zeller and Hildebrandt, 2002]

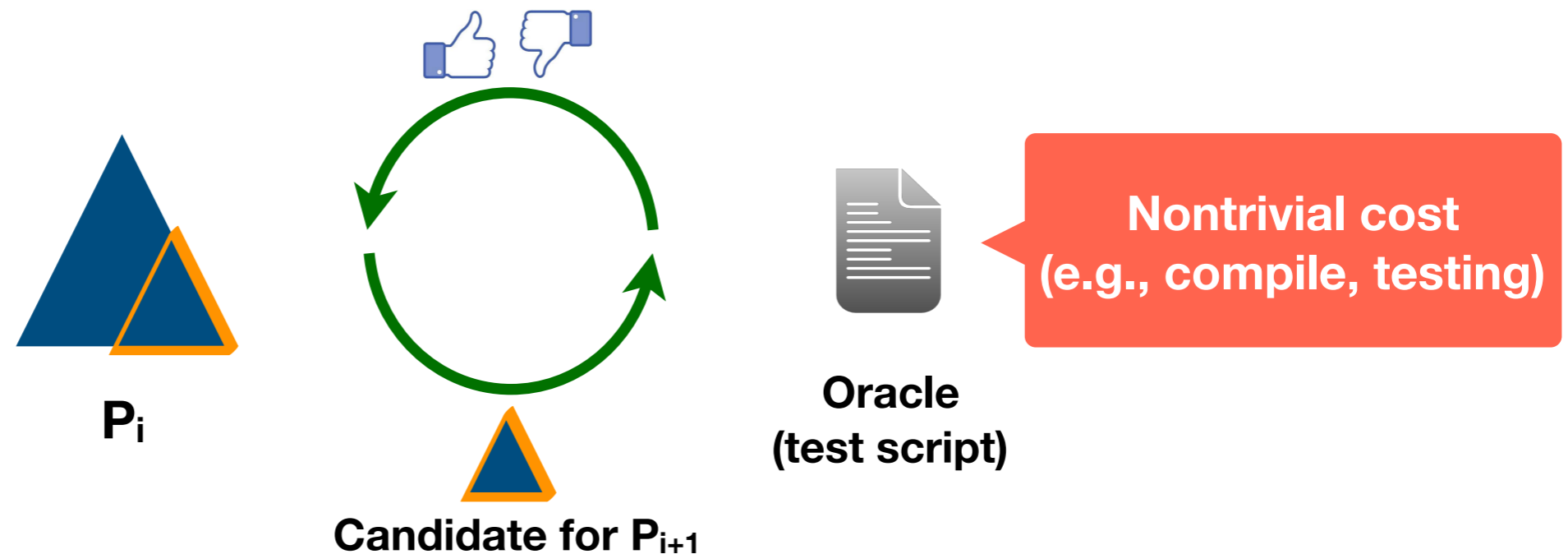
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- Time complexity: $O(|P|^2)$



DD: Key Challenges

[Zeller and Hildebrandt, 2002]

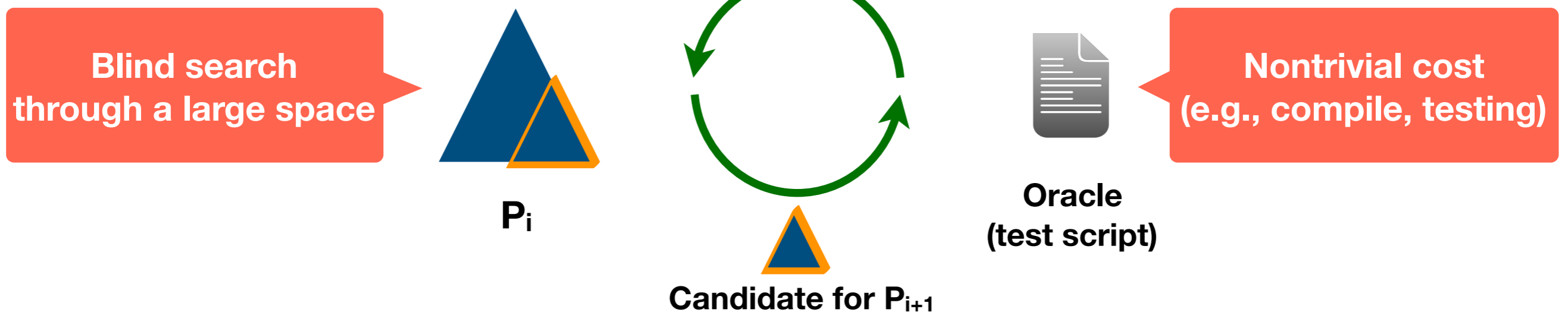
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DD: Key Challenges

[Zeller and Hildebrandt, 2002]

- Oracle O takes a program and returns Pass or Fail
- Given a program P , find a **1-minimal** P^* such that $O(P^*) = \text{Pass}$
- **1-minimal**: removing any element of P^* does not pass O
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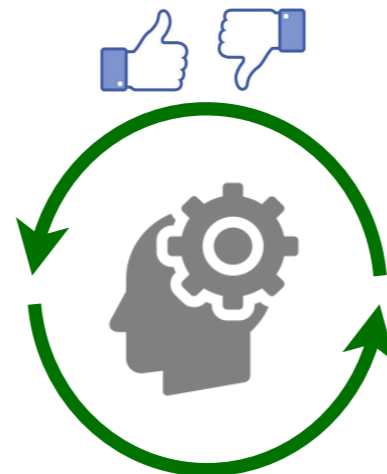
Our Solution: Learning-guided DD

	Feature	Label
P_0	$\langle 0, 1, \dots, 1 \rangle$	
P_1	$\langle 0, 0, \dots, 1 \rangle$	
...		
P_{i-1}	$\langle 1, 1, \dots, 1 \rangle$	

Data



P_i



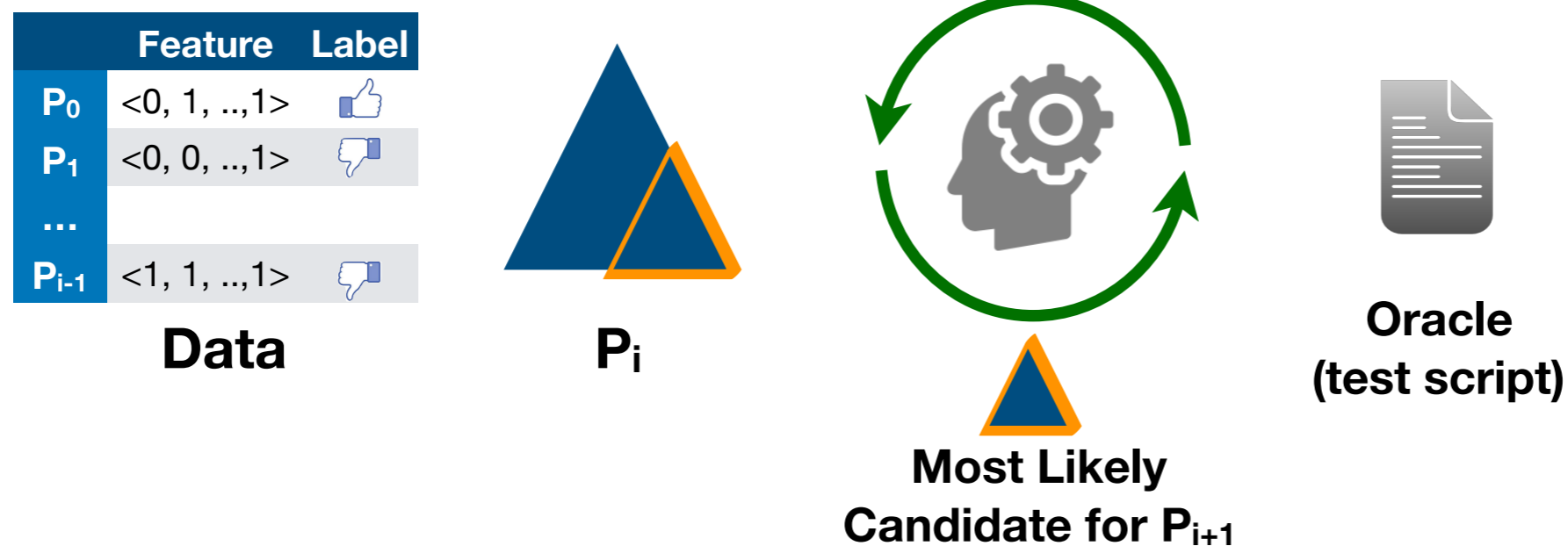
**Most Likely
Candidate for P_{i+1}**



**Oracle
(test script)**




Our Solution: Learning-guided DD

- **Learn a policy** for DD using reinforcement learning (RL)



Our Solution: Learning-guided DD

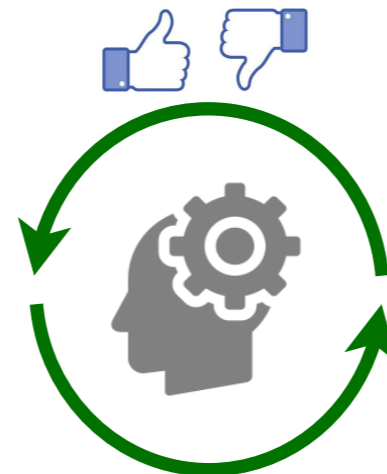
- **Learn a policy** for DD using reinforcement learning (RL)
- **Guide the search** based on the prediction of the learned policy

	Feature	Label
P_0	$\langle 0, 1, \dots, 1 \rangle$	
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Data



P_i






**Most Likely
Candidate for P_{i+1}**



**Oracle
(test script)**

Our Solution: Learning-guided DD

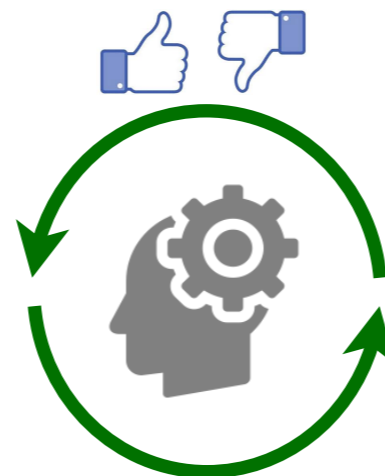
- **Learn a policy** for DD using reinforcement learning (RL)
- **Guide the search** based on the prediction of the learned policy
- Still guarantee **1-minimality** and **$O(|P|^2)$ time complexity**

	Feature	Label
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Data



P_i



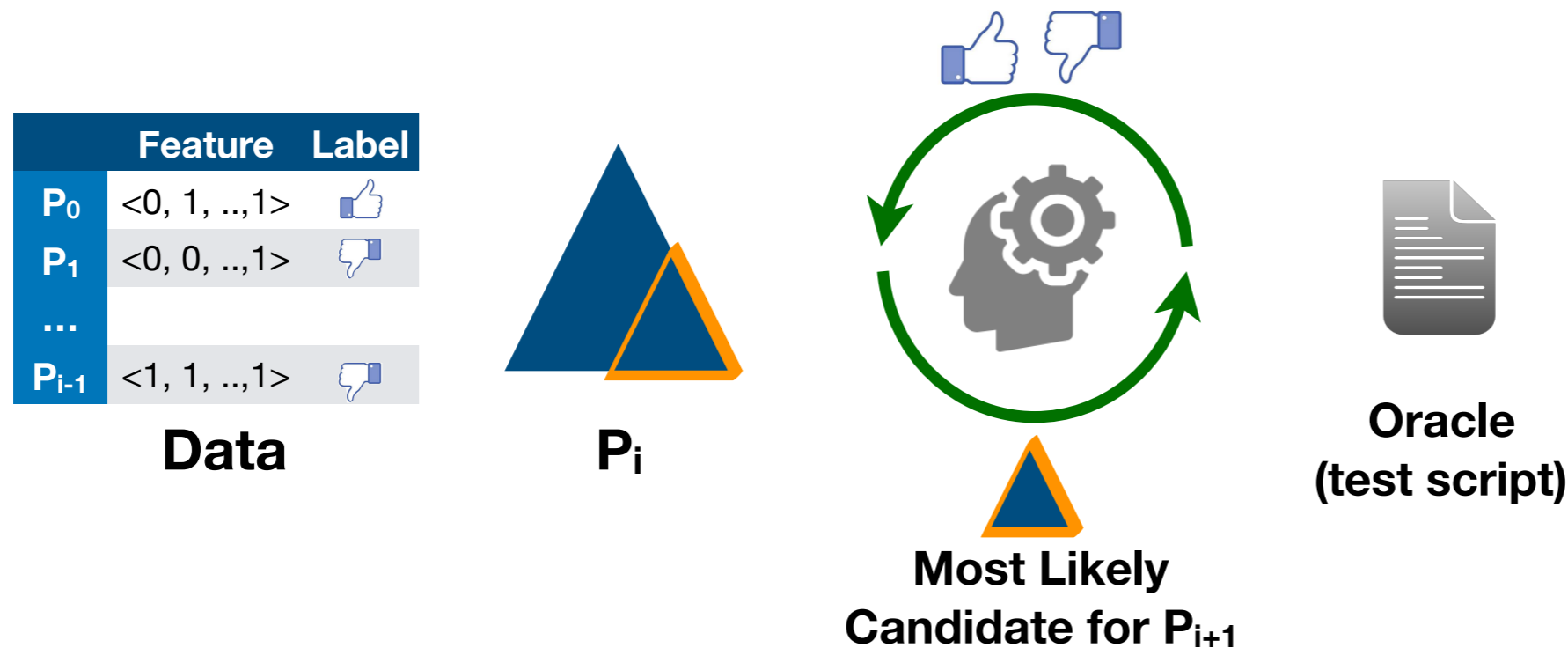
**Most Likely
Candidate for P_{i+1}**



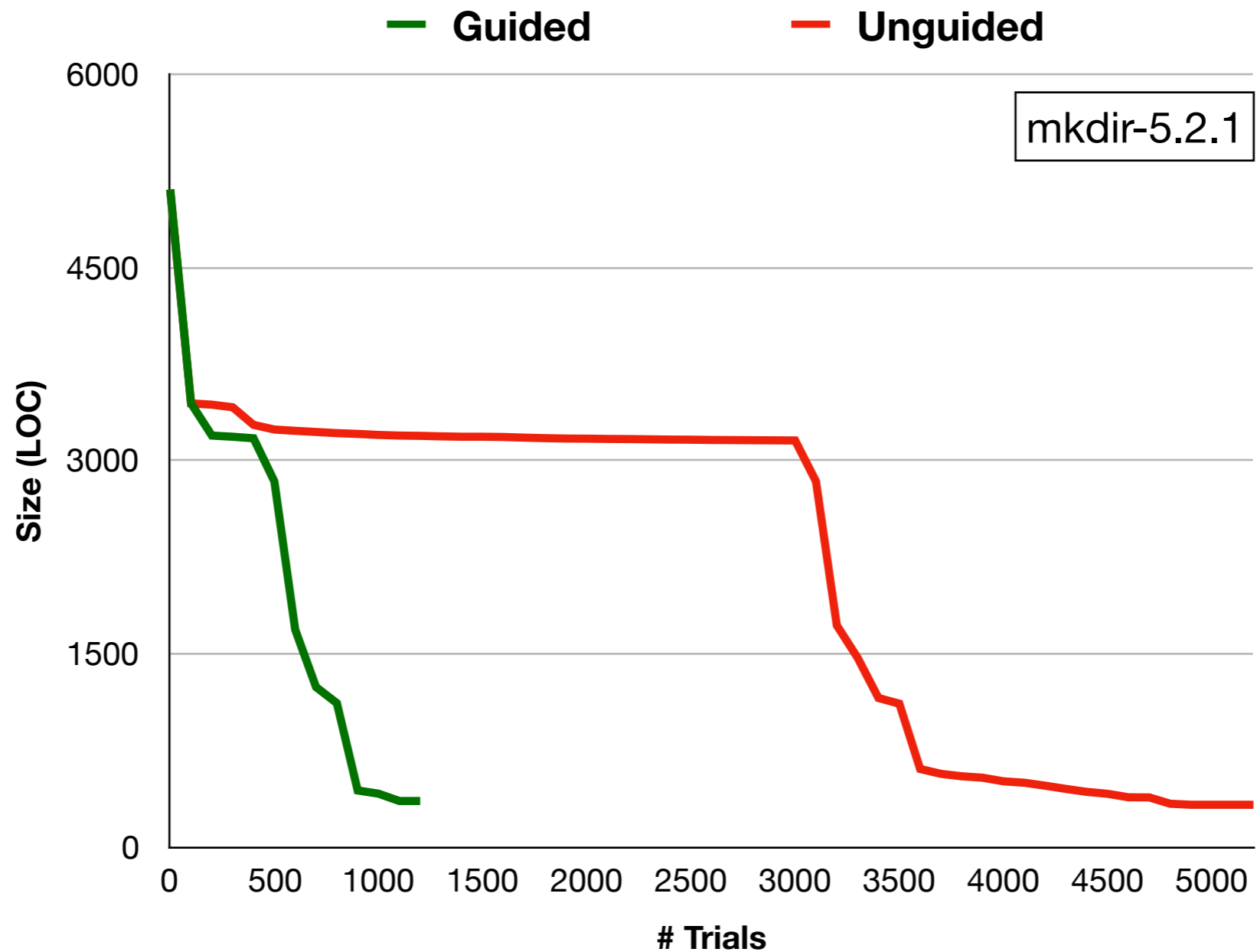
**Oracle
(test script)**

Our Solution: Learning-guided DD

- **Learn a policy** for DD using reinforcement learning (RL)
- **Guide the search** based on the prediction of the learned policy
- Still guarantee **1-minimality** and **$O(|P|^2)$ time complexity**
- Discard nonsensical programs upfront (e.g., invalid syntax, no main, uninitialized variables, etc)



Our Solution: Learning-guided DD



Example

```
/* mkdir-5.2.1 */
int xstrtol(char *s, char **ptr, int strtol_base, strtol_t *val,
            char *valid_suffixes) {
1: err = 0;
2: assert(0 <= strtol_base && strtol_base <= 36);
3: p = ptr ? ptr : &t_ptr;
4: q = s;
5: while(ISSPACE (*q)) ++q;
6: if (*q == '-') return LONGINT_INVALID;
7: errno = 0;
8: tmp = strtol(s, p, strtol_base);
9: if (*p == s) { ... }
10: if (!valid_suffixes) { ... }
11: if (**p != '\0') { ... }
12: *val = tmp;
13: return err;
}
: removed code
```

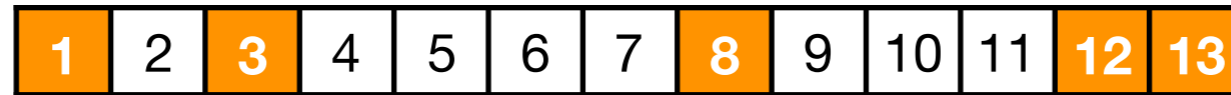
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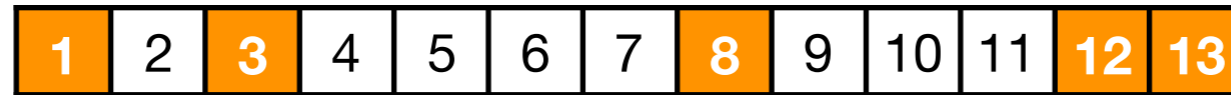
Minimal Desired Program:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----




Unguided Delta-Debugging

Guided Delta-Debugging



Unguided Delta-Debugging



 : included

Guided Delta-Debugging

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----

Unguided Delta-Debugging

1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	✗
2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	✗

Guided Delta-Debugging

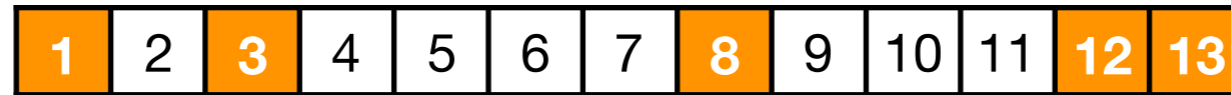
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----

Unguided Delta-Debugging

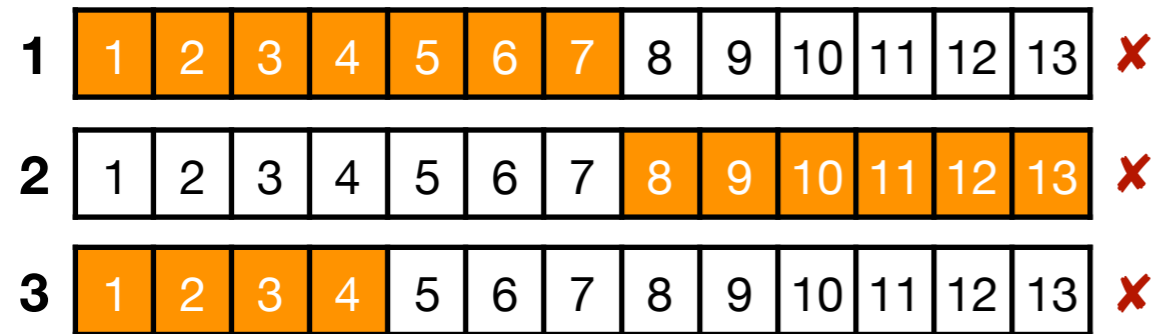
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	✗
2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	✗
3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	✗

...

Guided Delta-Debugging



Unguided Delta-Debugging

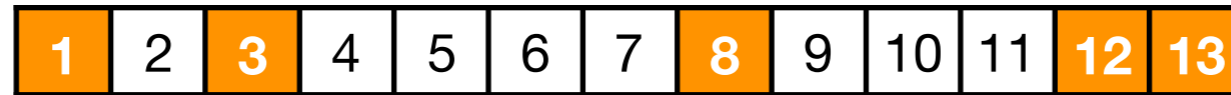


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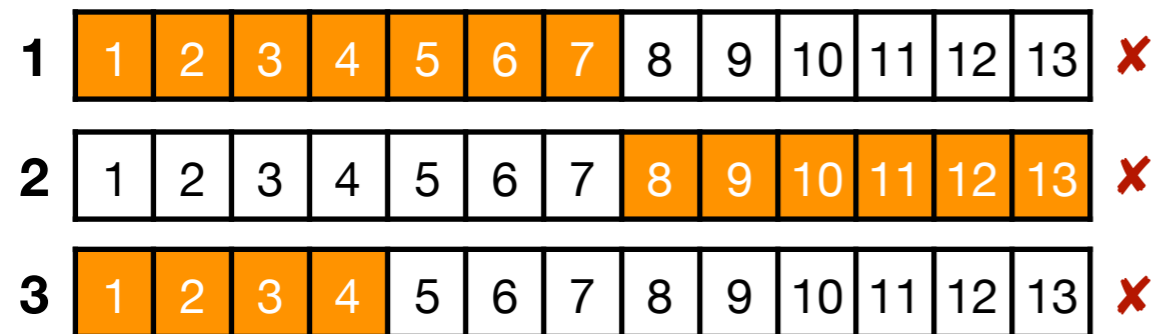


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Guided Delta-Debugging



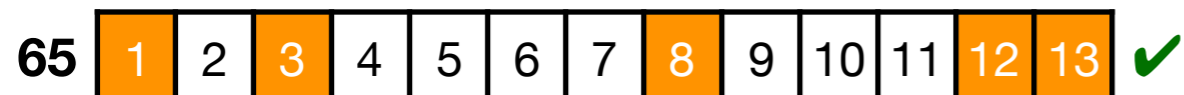
Unguided Delta-Debugging



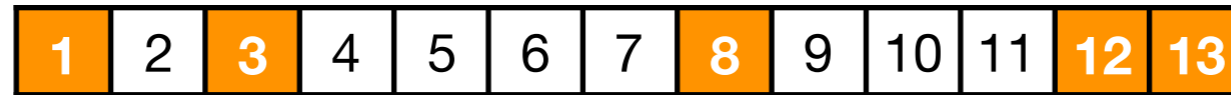
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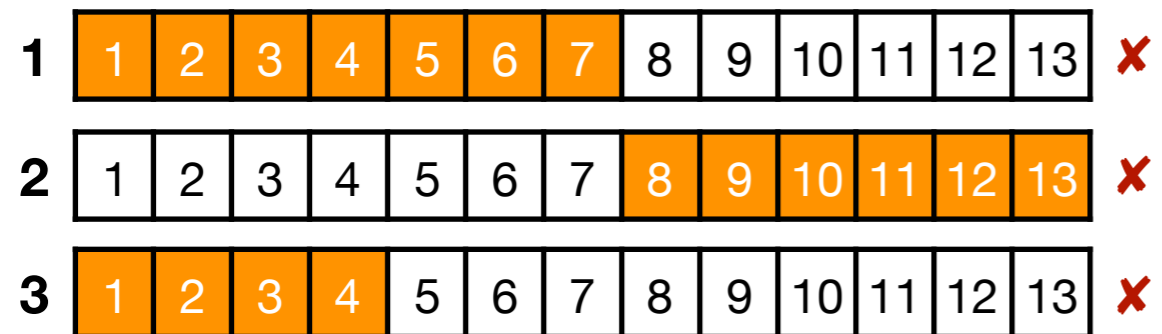
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Guided Delta-Debugging



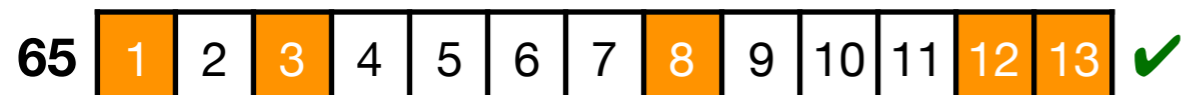
Unguided Delta-Debugging



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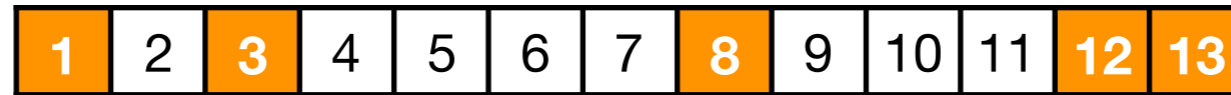


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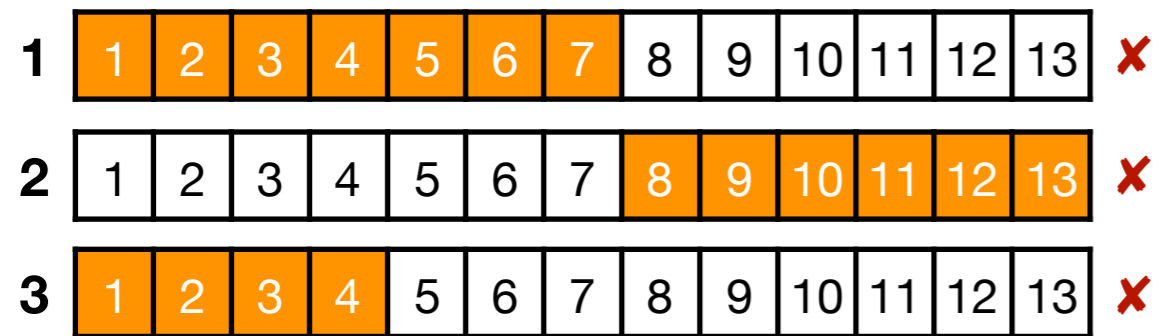


Guided Delta-Debugging





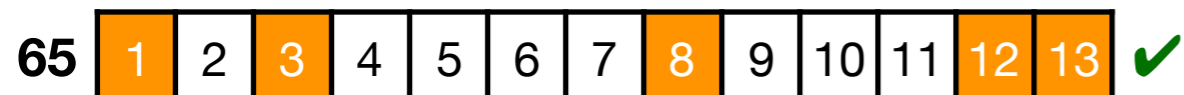
Unguided Delta-Debugging



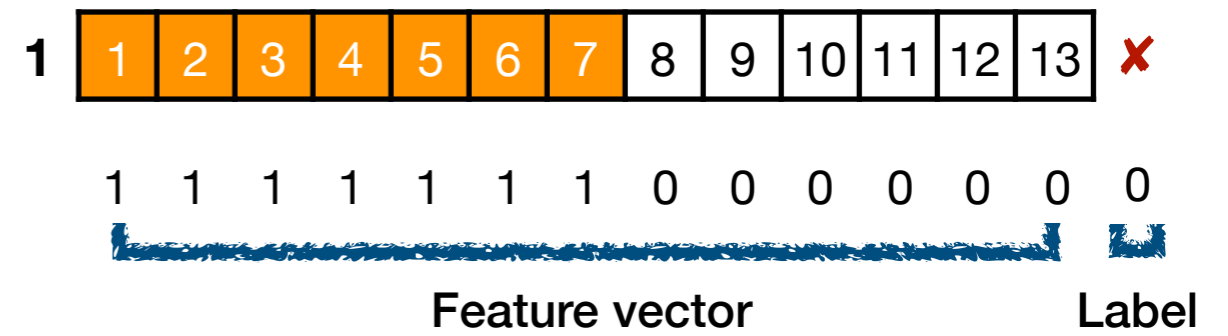
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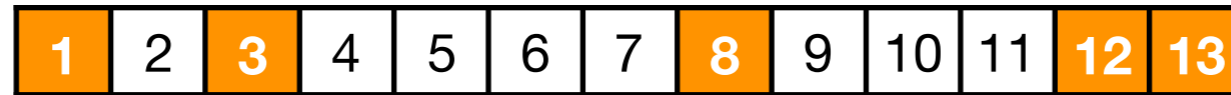


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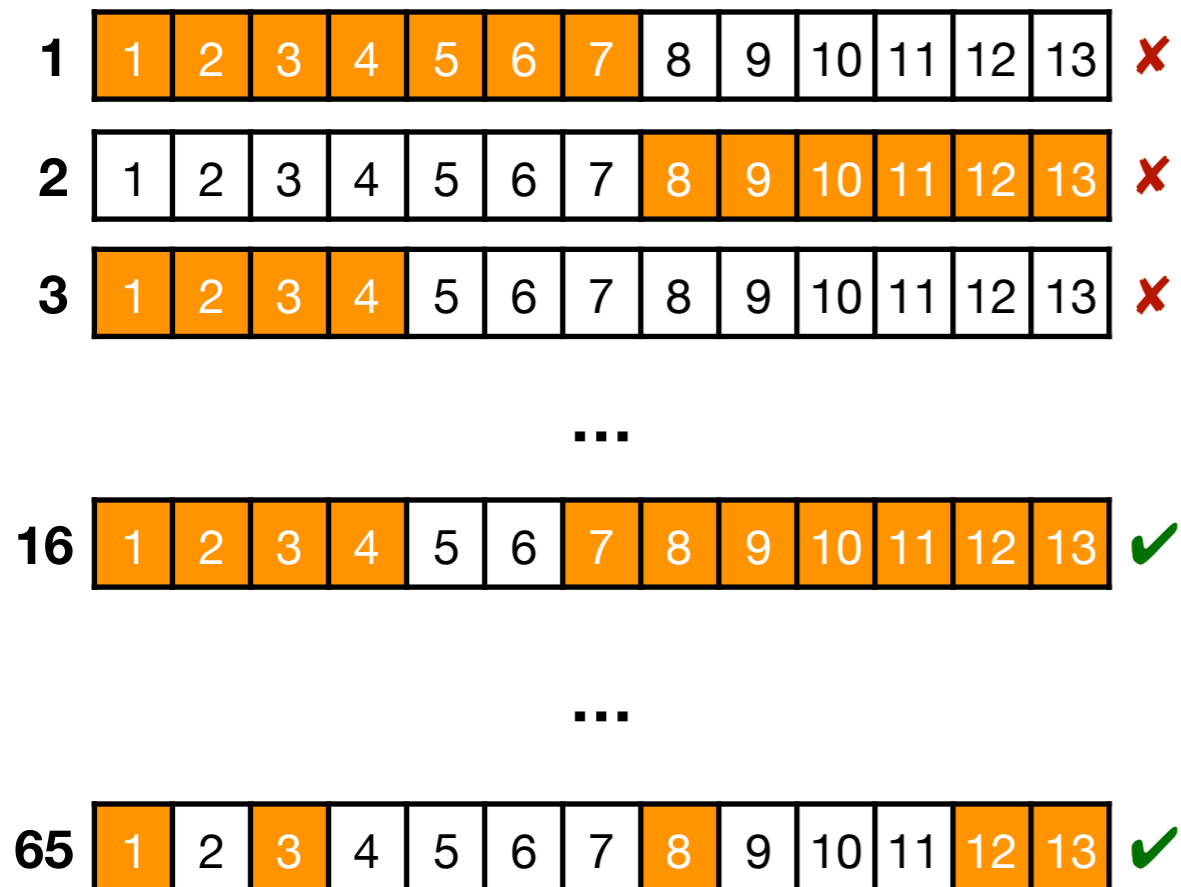


Guided Delta-Debugging

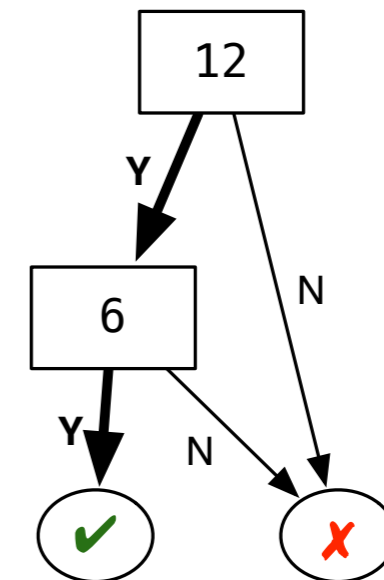
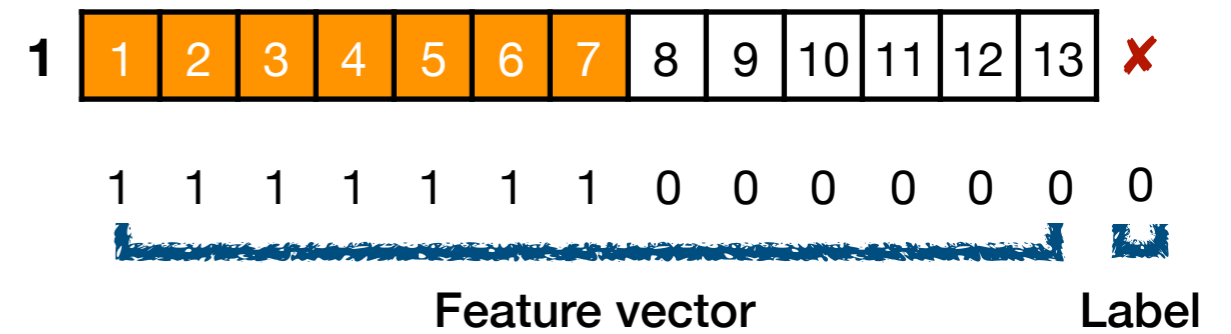




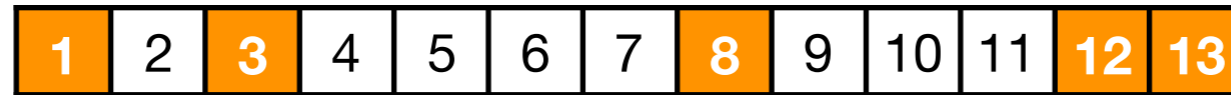
Unguided Delta-Debugging



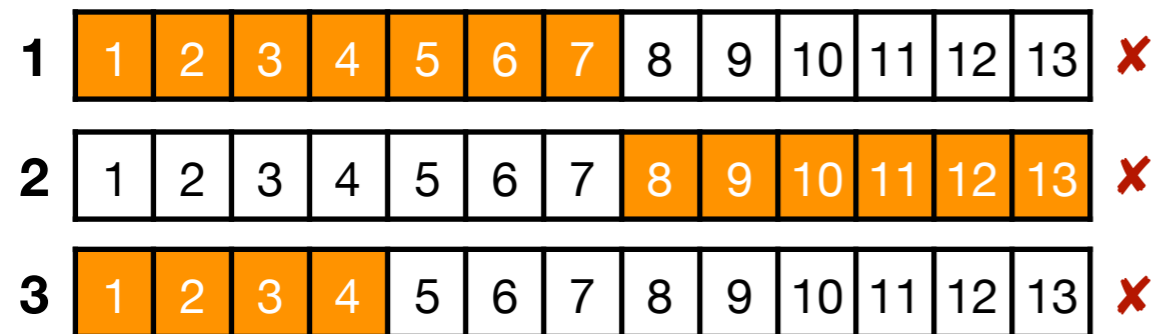
Guided Delta-Debugging



P^* should include 6 and 12



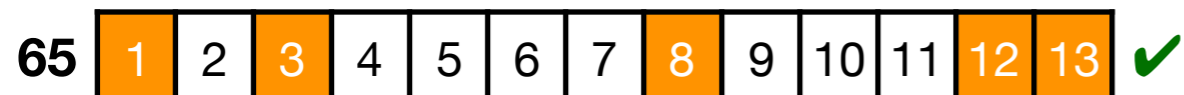
Unguided Delta-Debugging



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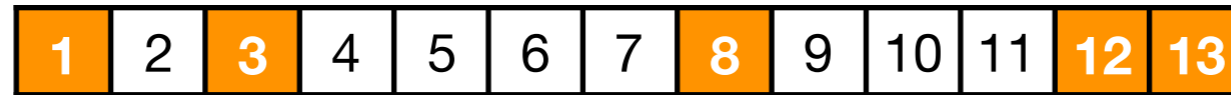


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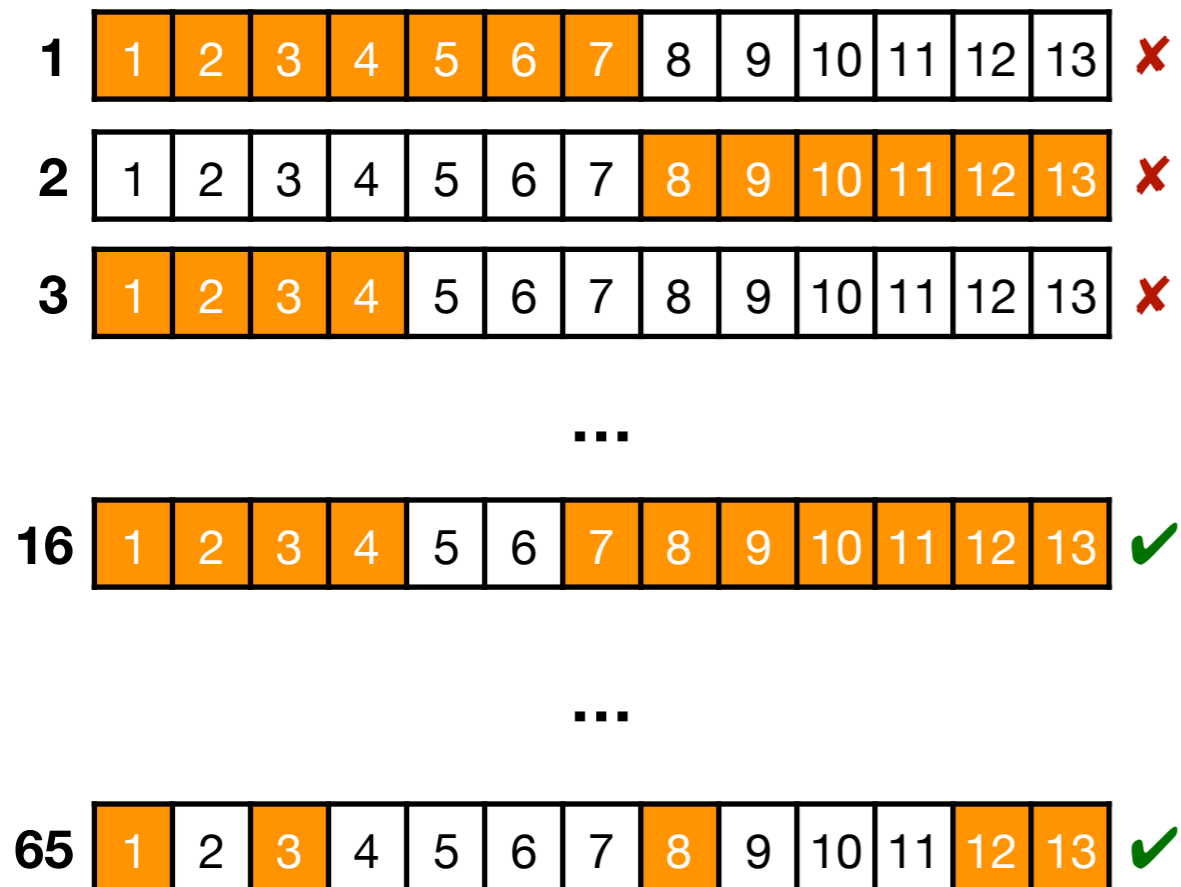


Guided Delta-Debugging

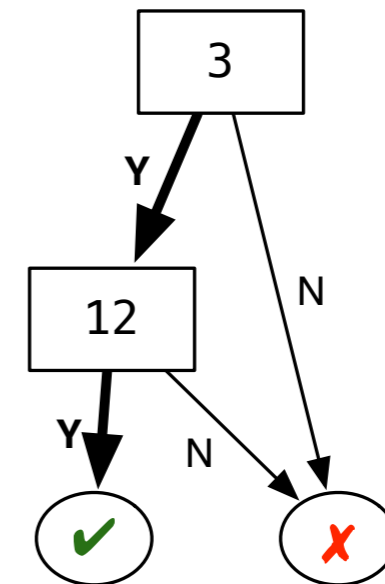
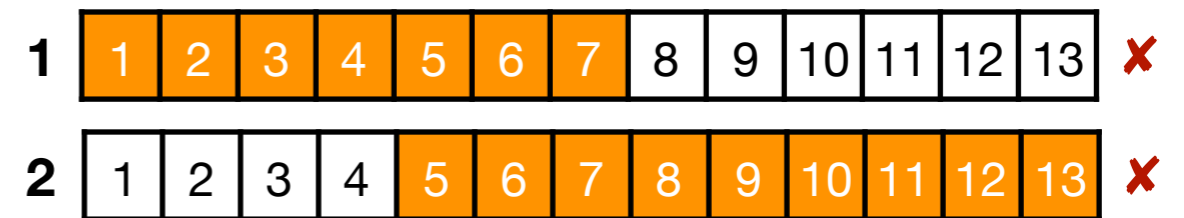


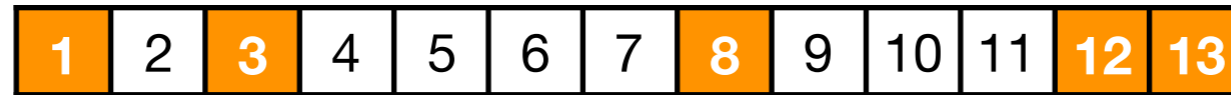


Unguided Delta-Debugging

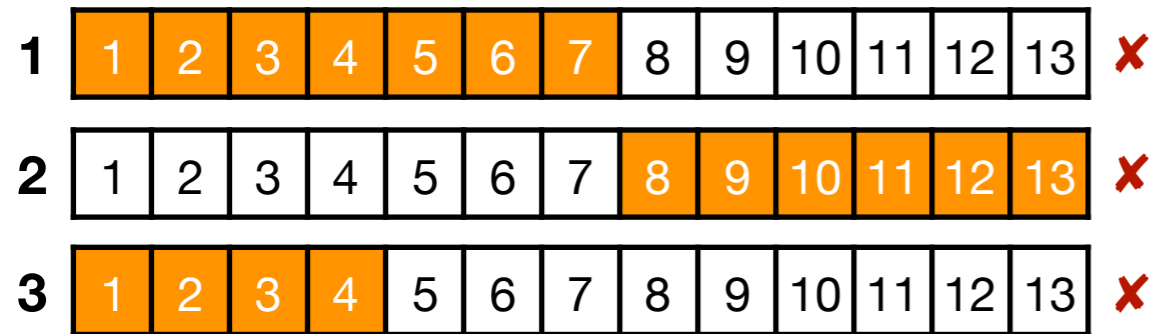


Guided Delta-Debugging





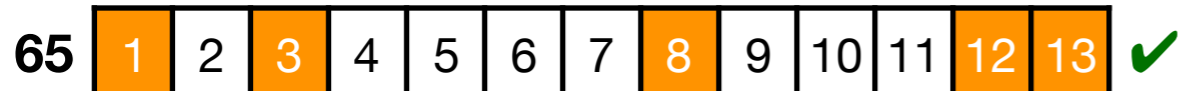
Unguided Delta-Debugging



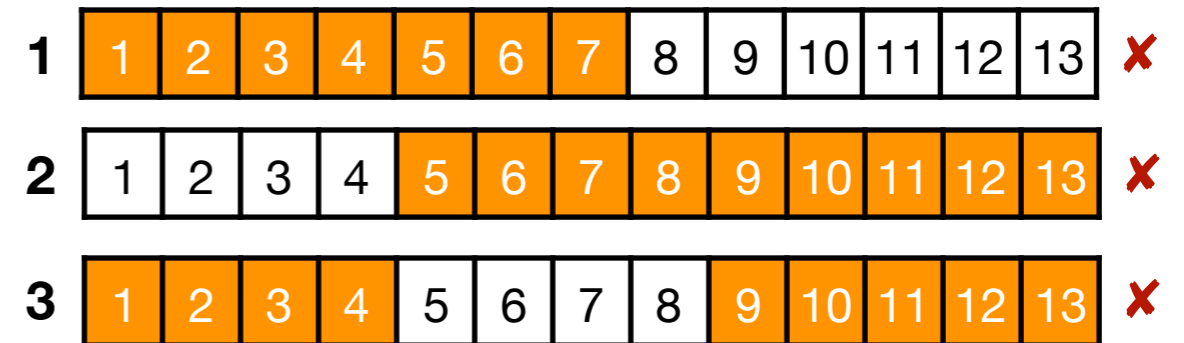
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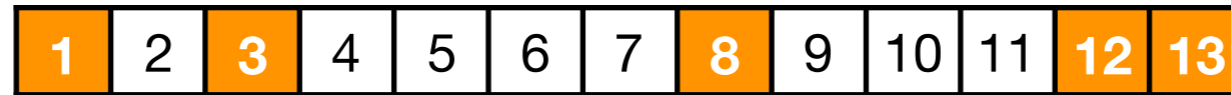
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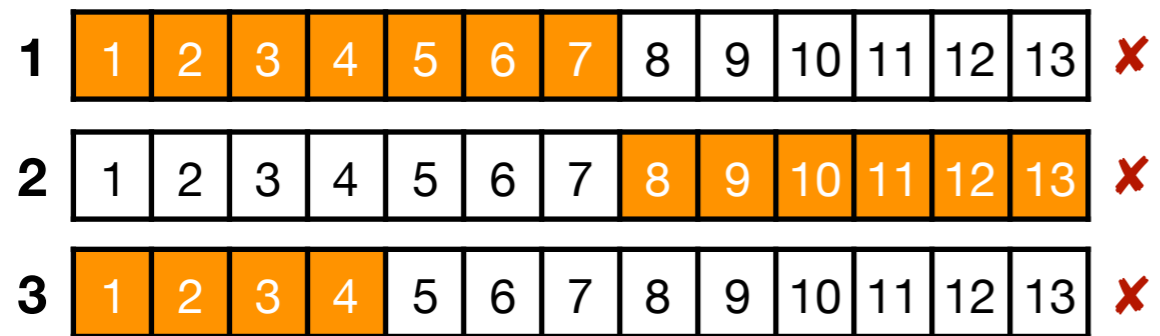
Guided Delta-Debugging



...



Unguided Delta-Debugging



...



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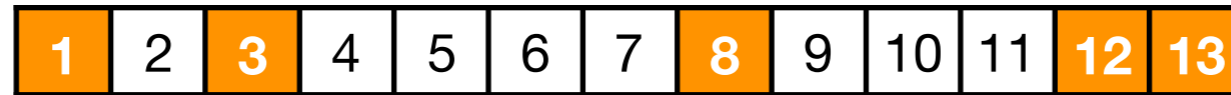


Guided Delta-Debugging

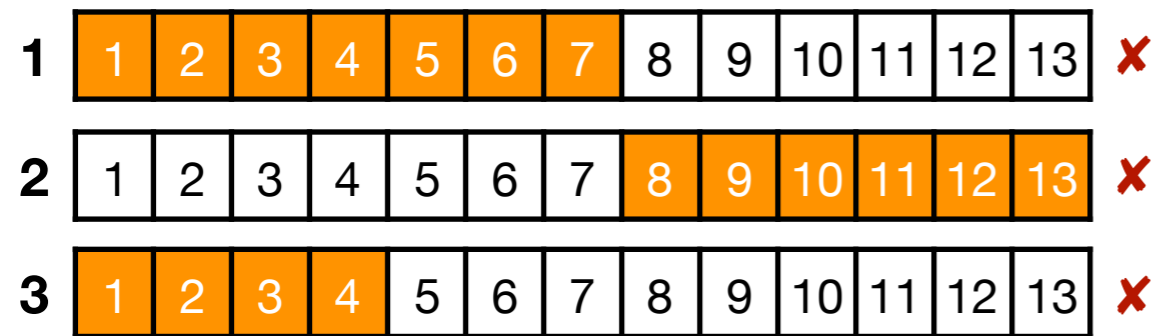


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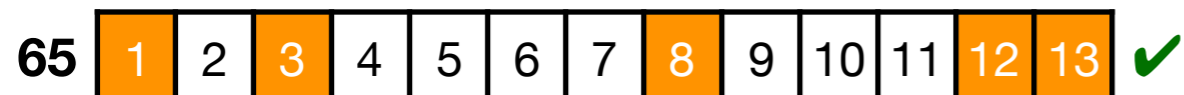
Unguided Delta-Debugging



...



...



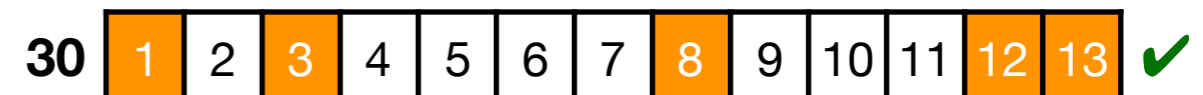
Guided Delta-Debugging

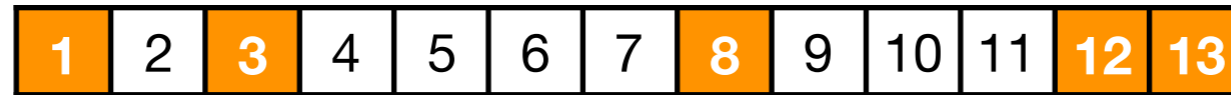


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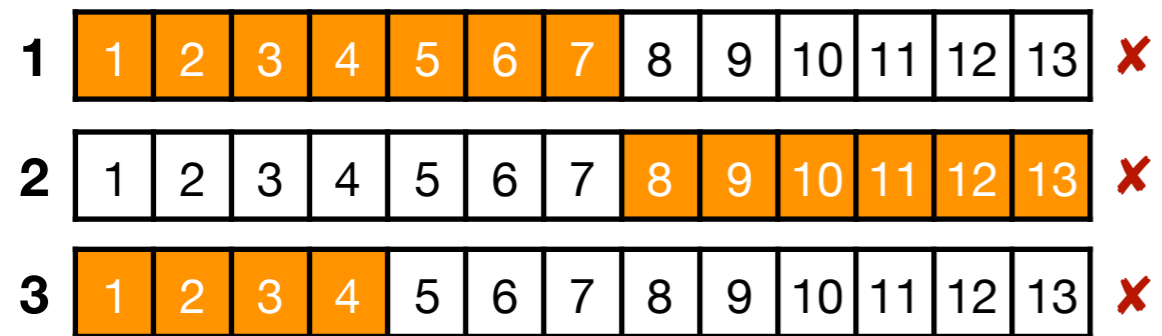


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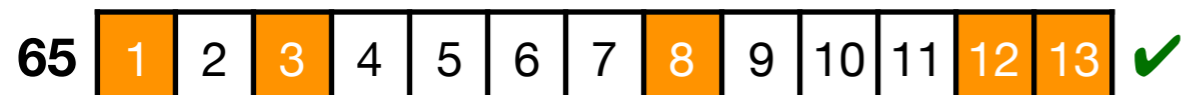
Unguided Delta-Debugging



...



...



5,169 trials (4,872 failures)

Guided Delta-Debugging



...



...

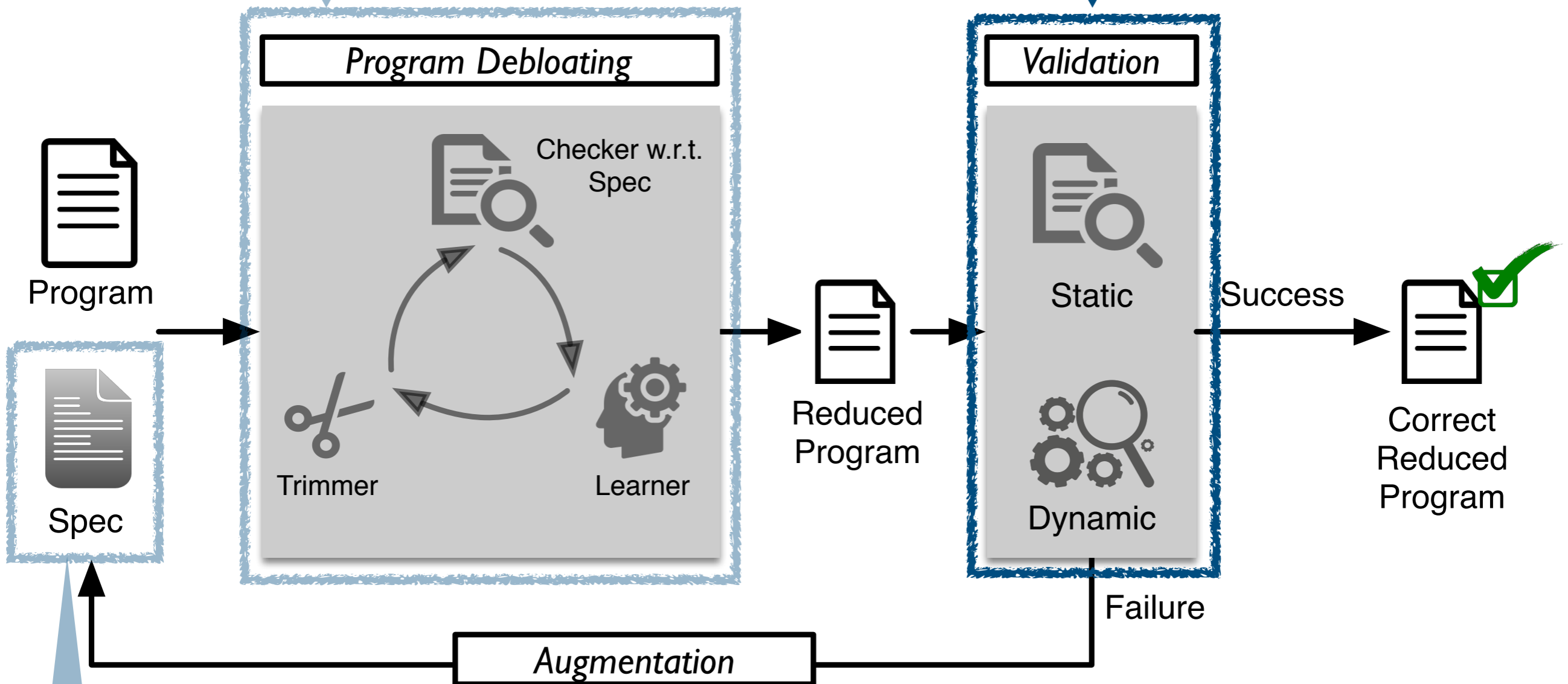


1,174 trials (901 failures)

Key Questions

2. How to effectively reduce programs?

3. How to validate robustness?



1. How to provide high-level specification?

Validation

- Check the **robustness** of the reduced program
 - preventing newly introduced security holes
- Sound static buffer overflow analyzer (Sparrow)
 - #alarms in tar: **1,290** → **19** (feasible for manual inspection)
- Random fuzzer (AFL)
 - no crashing input found in **3 days** for tar

Augmentation

- Augment the test script with crashing inputs by AFL
- Typically converges in up to 3 iterations in practice
- But, may be incomplete

```
/* grep-2.19 */  
void add_tok (token t) {  
    /* removed in the first trial and restored after augmentation */  
    if (dfa->talloc == dfa->tindex)  
        dfa->tokens = (token *) realloc (/* large size */);  
    *(dfa->tokens + (dfa->tindex++)) = t;  
}
```

Talk Outline

- Motivation
- System Architecture
- **Evaluation**
- Conclusion

Experimental Setup

- 10 widely used **UNIX utility programs** (13—90 KLOC)
 - each program has a **known CVE**
 - **remove unreachable code** by static analysis upfront
- Specification:
 - supporting **the same cmd line options** as BusyBox
 - with the **test suites** by the original developers

Size of Reduced Program

#Statement

Program	Original	Chisel	Hand-written
bzip-1.05	6,316	1,575	2,342
chown-8.2	3,422	186	141
date-8.21	4,100	913	107
grep-2.19	10,816	1,071	355
gzip-1.2.4	4,069	1,042	1,058
mkdir-5.2.1	1,746	142	94
rm-8.4	3,470	73	89
sort-8.16	7,206	379	89
tar-1.14	12,780	538	403
uniq-8.16	1,923	192	51
Total	55,848	6,111	4,729

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Reachable code by static analysis

Chisel reduced 89%

Size of Reduced Program

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rm-8.4	3,470	73	89
sort-8.16	17,923	1,522	1,111
tar-1.14			
uniq-8.16			
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Annotations:

- Reachable code by static analysis (points to Original column)
- Chisel reduced 89% (points to Chisel column)
- Comparable to hand-written versions (points to Hand-written column)

Security Hardening

Program	CVE	#ROP Gadgets			#Alarms		
		Original	Reduced		Original	Reduced	
bzip-1.05	✗	662	298	(55%)	1,991	33	(98%)
chown-8.2	✓	534	162	(70%)	47	1	(98%)
date-8.21	✓	479	233	(51%)	201	23	(89%)
grep-2.19	✓	1,065	411	(61%)	619	31	(95%)
gzip-1.2.4	✓	456	340	(25%)	326	128	(61%)
mkdir-5.2.1	✗	229	124	(46%)	43	2	(95%)
rm-8.4	✗	565	95	(83%)	48	0	(100%)
sort-8.16	✓	885	210	(76%)	673	5	(99%)
tar-1.14	✓	1,528	303	(80%)	1,290	19	(99%)
uniq-8.16	✗	349	109	(69%)	60	1	(98%)
Total		6,752	2,285	(66%)	5,298	243	(95%)

Security Hardening

Remove 4 and 2 CVEs in undesired and desired functionalities.
4 CVEs are not easily fixable by reduction (e.g., race condition).

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Reduced potential
attack surface

Security Hardening

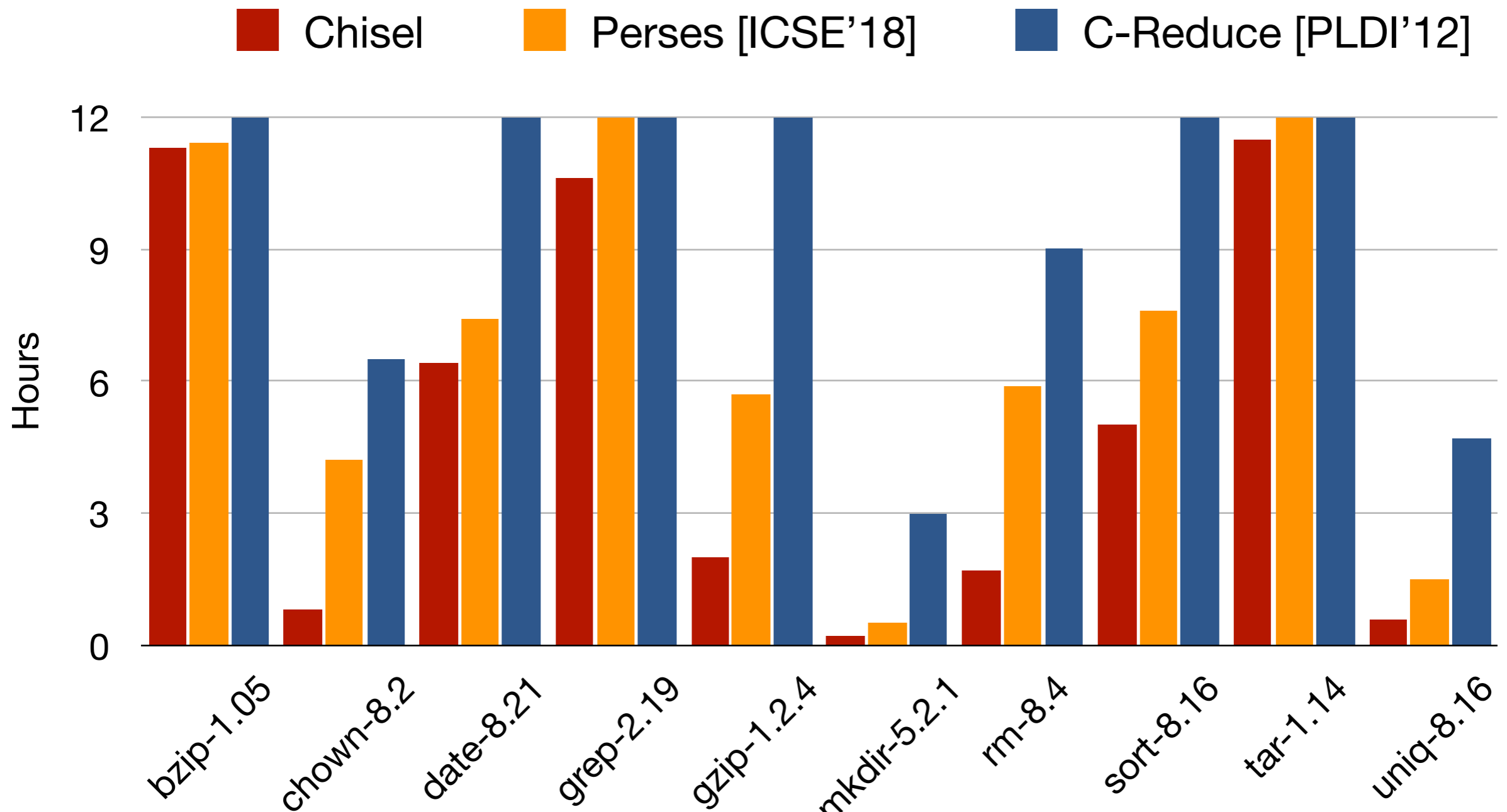
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Reduced potential attack surface

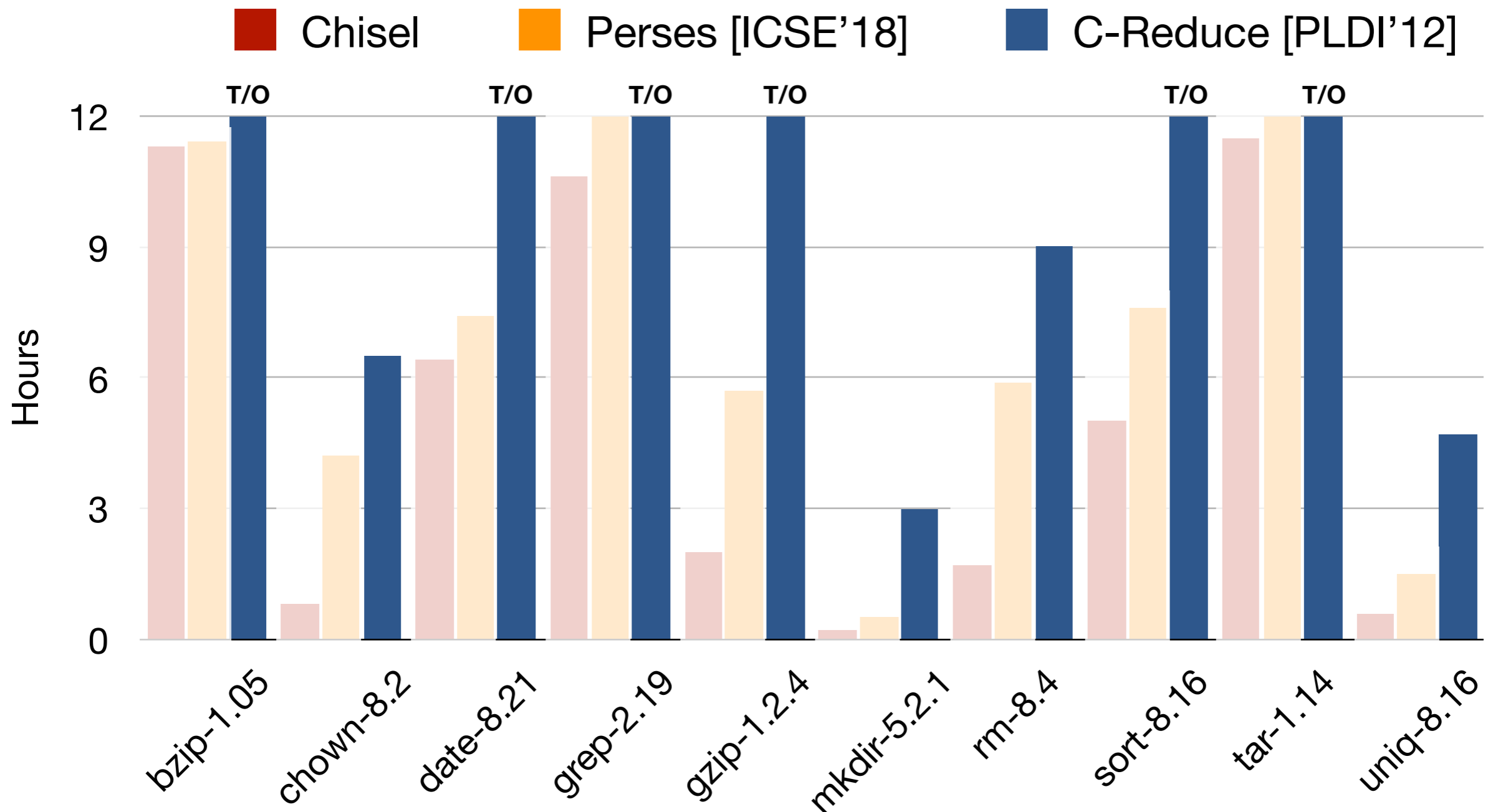
Make it feasible for manual alarm inspection

Reduction Time



Reduction Time

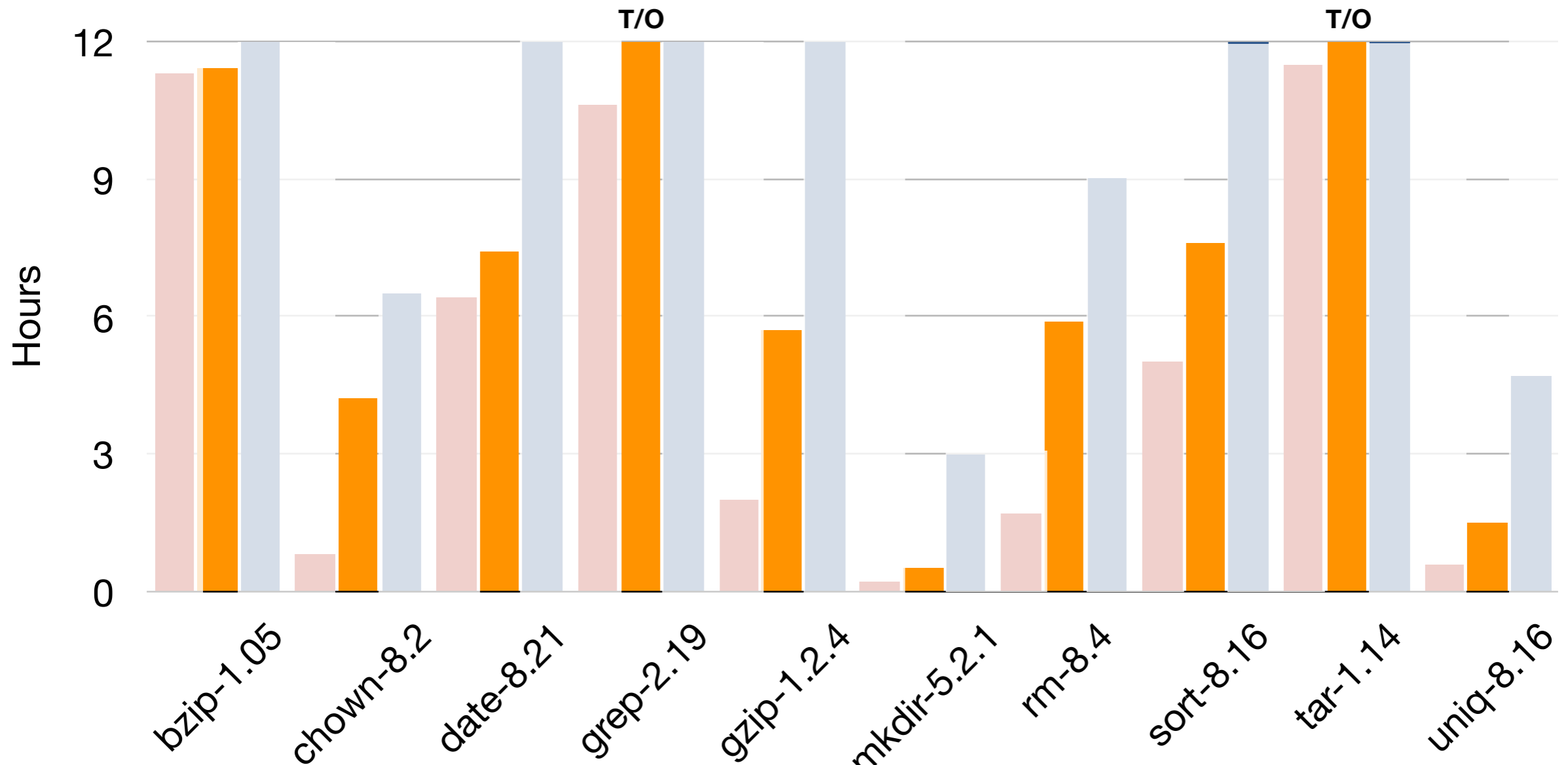
Line-based reducer ran out of time for 6 programs



Reduction Time

Grammar-based reducer ran out of time for 2 programs

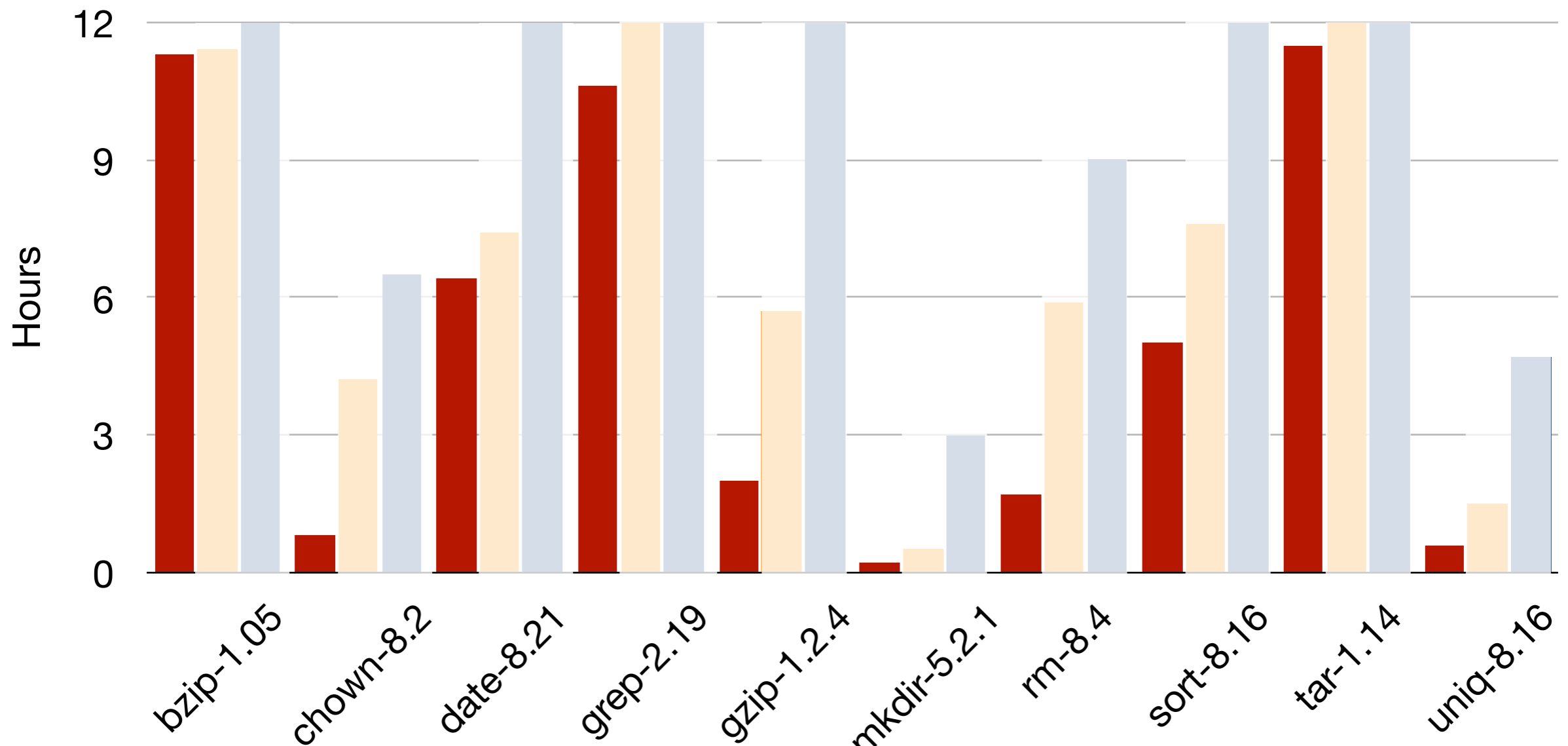
Chisel Perses [ICSE'18] C-Reduce [PLDI'12]



Reduction Time

7x and 4x faster than
C-Reduce and Perses

Chisel Perses [ICSE'18] C-Reduce [PLDI'12]



Conclusion

- **Chisel**: automated software debloating system
 - **tractable search** via learning-guided delta debugging
 - **security hardening** by removing undesired features
 - **robustness** via static & dynamic analyses
 - <https://github.com/aspire-project/chisel>
- **In the paper,**
 - reduction algorithm details
 - learning a debloating policy
 - engineering issues and design choices

Acknowledgment: Total Platform Cyber Protection (TPCP)

