

# IvySyn

## Automated Vulnerability Discovery in Deep Learning Frameworks

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**Neophytos Christou**<sup>1</sup>    Di Jin<sup>1</sup>    Vaggelis Atlidakis<sup>1</sup>    Baishakhi Ray<sup>2</sup>  
Vasileios P. Kemerlis<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Secure Systems Laboratory (SSL)  
Department of Computer Science  
Brown University

<sup>2</sup>ARiSE Lab  
Department of Computer Science  
Columbia University



## DL Framework Architecture

### Publicly Exposed APIs

High-level APIs

Python-to-C++ Bindings

### C++ Framework Implementation

Kernel Implementations  
(math operations, tensor manipulations, etc.)

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- ▶ Core DL framework implementation → **memory-unsafe** languages

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# Motivation

- ▶ Core DL framework implementation → **memory-unsafe** languages
- ▶ **200+ memory-safety related CVEs** in 2021-2022 alone (Tensorflow) \*

TFSA-2021-126	Use after free in boosted trees creation
TFSA-2021-125	Heap buffer overflow in <code>FractionalAvgPoolGrad</code>
TFSA-2021-124	Segfault and heap buffer overflow in <code>{Experimental,}DatasetToTFRecord</code>
TFSA-2021-123	Null pointer dereference in <code>UncompressElement</code>
TFSA-2021-122	Incorrect validation of <code>SaveV2</code> inputs
TFSA-2021-121	Null pointer dereference in <code>SparseTensorSliceDataset</code>
TFSA-2021-120	Bad alloc in <code>StringNGrams</code> caused by integer conversion

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# Goals and Past Approaches

## © IvySyn's Goals



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## ⚠ Past Approaches



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## ⚠ Past Approaches

- ▶ Are **not** aimed at finding memory safety errors



# Goals and Past Approaches

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- ▶ **Automatically** uncover *memory safety* and *fatal runtime* errors in DL frameworks
- ▶ Help framework developers *identify* and *fix* the uncovered bugs

## ⚠ Past Approaches

- ▶ Are **not** aimed at finding memory safety errors
- ▶ Are **not** *fully automated*
  - Custom fuzzing drivers, domain-expert annotations, ...



# IvySyn Overview

## ➔ IvySyn's Approach



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## ↳ IvySyn's Approach

- ▶ Fuzz the **native implementation** of DL frameworks

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- ▶ Fuzz the **native implementation** of DL frameworks
- ▶ **Automatically synthesize Proof-of-Vulnerability (PoV)** snippets

## PoV synthesized by IvySyn

```
import tensorflow as tf

indices = tf.constant([], shape=[2,0],
                      dtype=tf.int64)
values = tf.constant([2,0,1], shape=[3],
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tf.raw_ops.SparseFillEmptyRows(
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## PoV triggers crash!

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$ python3 pov.py
segmentation fault (core dumped)
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- ▶ Assigned with **39 unique CVEs**

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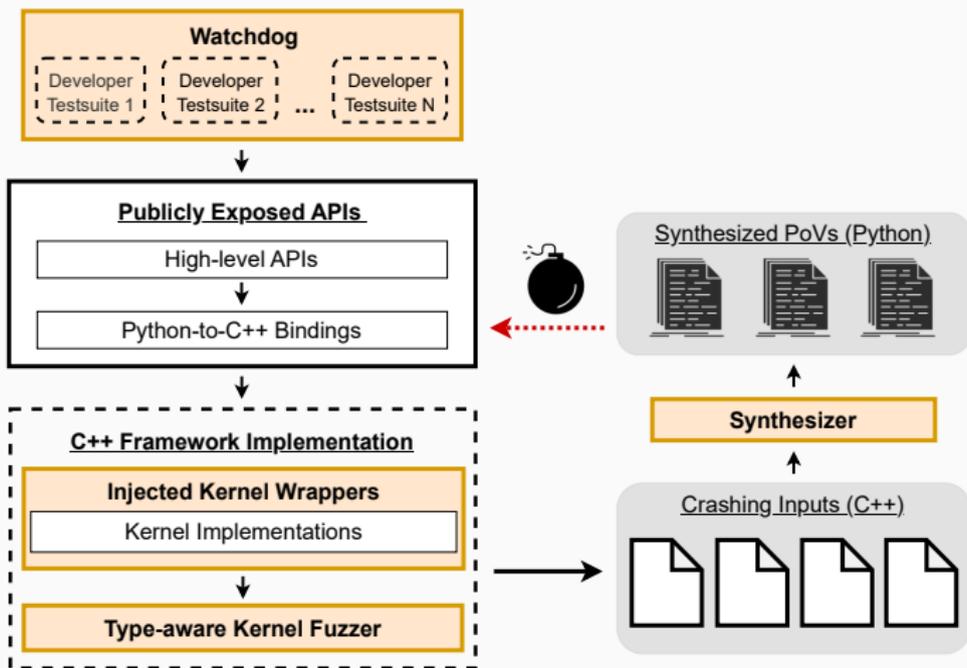
IvySyn Architecture

Evaluation

Conclusion

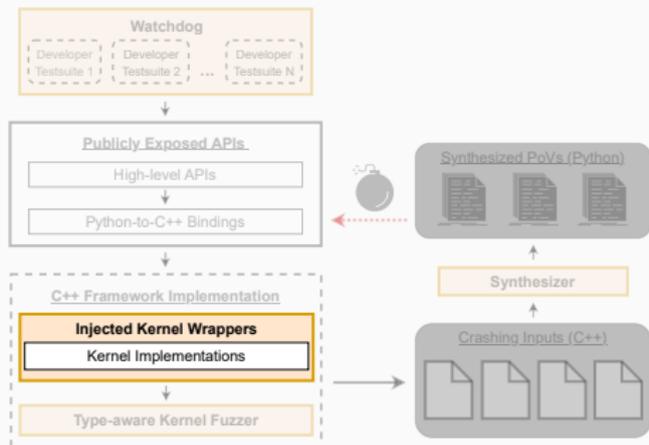


# IvySyn Architecture Overview



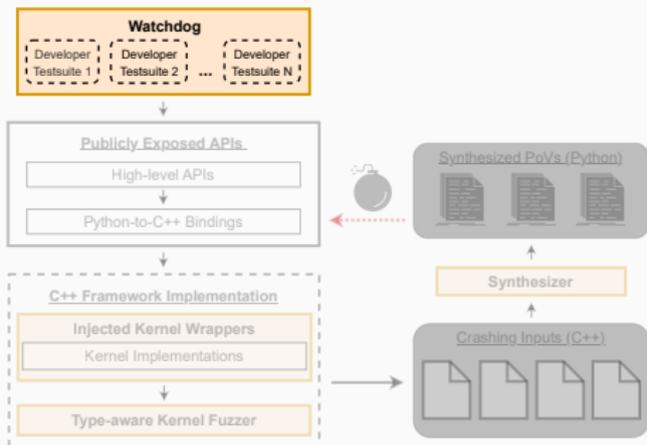
# IvySyn Architecture → Kernel Instrumentation

- ▶ IvySyn **automatically** wraps each framework's *kernels* with fuzzing drivers



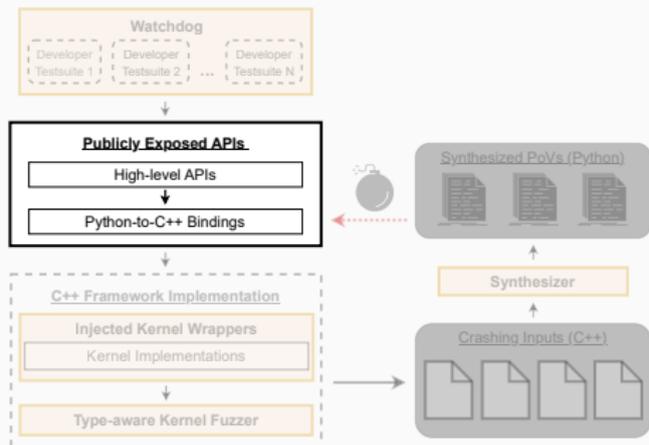
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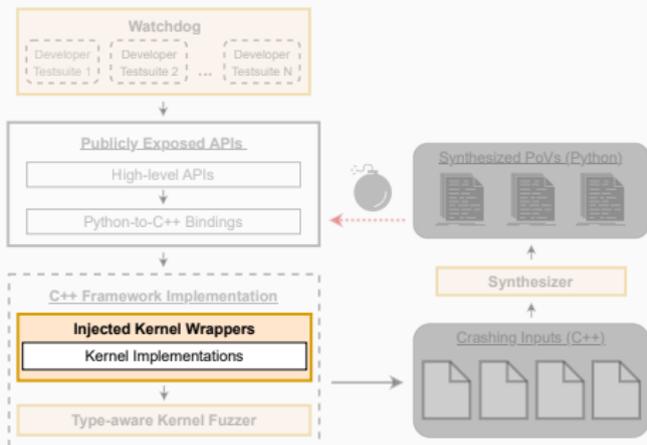
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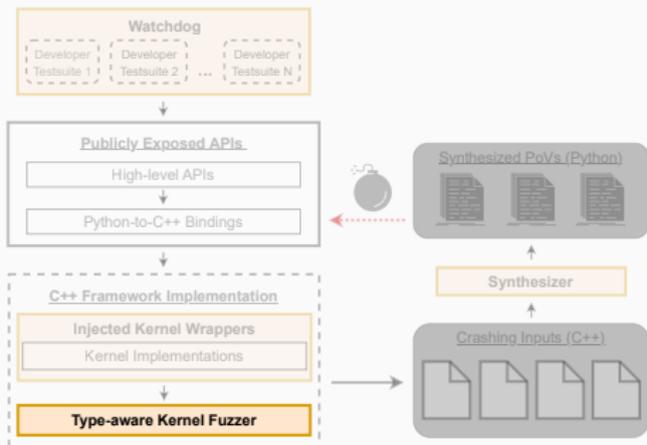
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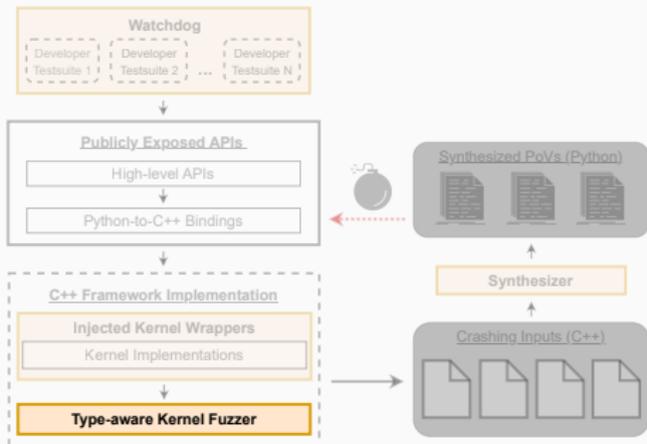
# IvySyn Architecture → Force-executing Instrumented Kernels

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- ▶ ...and bootstraps a **fuzzing session**



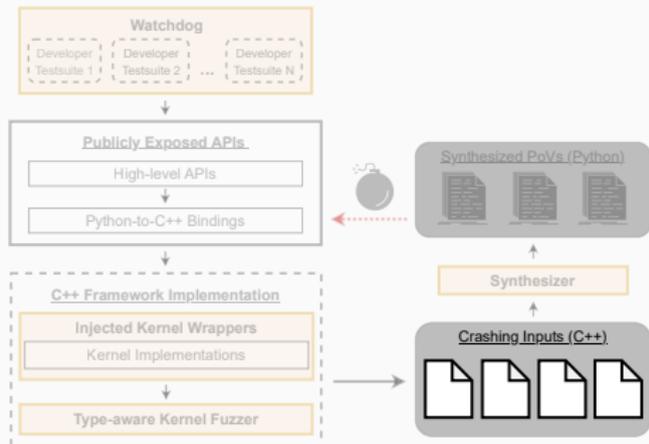
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- ▶ Performs **type-aware** mutations based on the original argument types



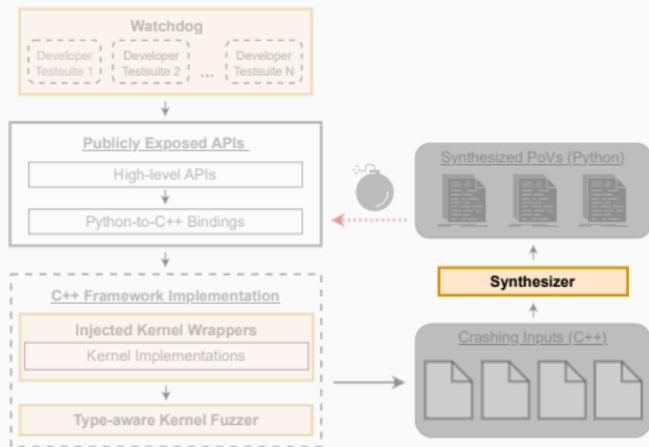
# IvySyn Architecture → Type-aware Fuzzer

- ▶ Performs **type-aware** mutations based on the original argument types
- ▶ Logs *native crashing inputs* in **crash-reports**



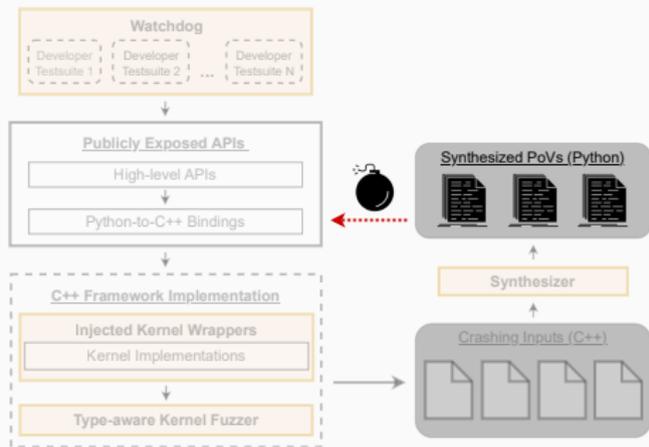
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- ▶ Logged crash-reports are fed into IvySyn's **synthesizer**



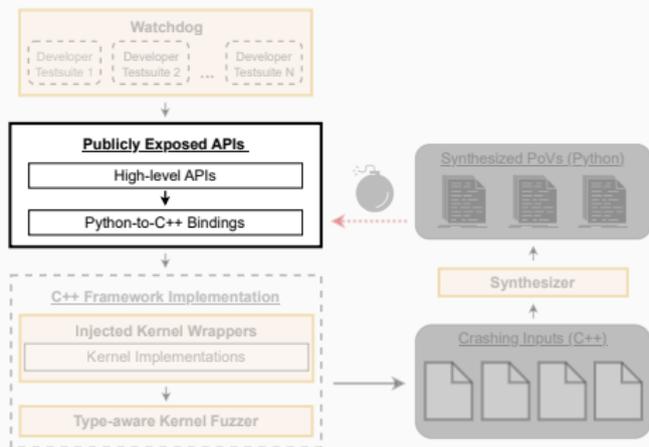
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- ▶ Logged crash-reports are fed into IvySyn's **synthesizer**
- ▶ The synthesizer generates *Proof-of-Vulnerability (PoV)* snippets
- ▶ The PoVs trigger the native crashes from **publicly exposed Python APIs**



## Crash-report produced by IvySyn

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# SparseFillEmptyRowsOp
Tensor<type: int64 shape: [2,0] values: >
Tensor<type: int64 shape: [3] values: 2 0 1>
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# IvySyn Architecture → PoV Synthesis (cont'd)

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# Outline

IvySyn Architecture

Evaluation

Conclusion



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TensorFlow



Q1: How *efficient* is IvySyn at uncovering crashing inputs?



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TensorFlow



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Q2: How *effective* is IvySyn at leveraging crashing inputs to synthesize PoVs?





TensorFlow



Q1: How *efficient* is IvySyn at uncovering crashing inputs?

Q2: How *effective* is IvySyn at leveraging crashing inputs to synthesize PoVs?

Q3: Which IvySyn mutations are the most successful in uncovering memory errors?



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# Evaluation → IvySyn vs Atheris

Q1: How *efficient* is IvySyn at uncovering crashing inputs?

- ▶ Compared IvySyn's *efficiency* at uncovering crashes against Atheris<sup>†</sup>

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- Drivers **without** type awareness
- Atheris randomly chooses argument types

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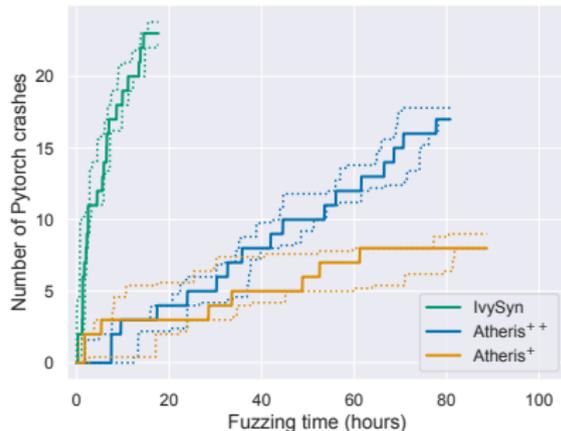
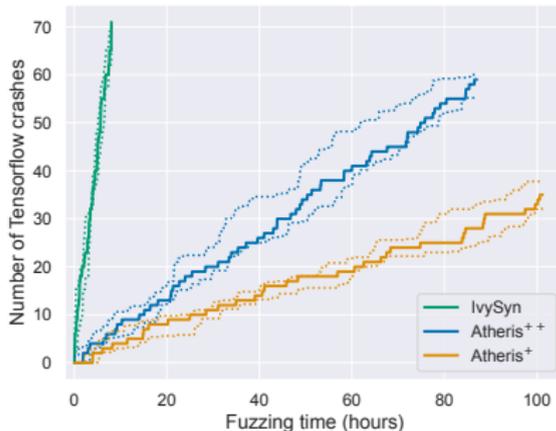
## Atheris<sup>++</sup>

- Drivers **with** type awareness
- The drivers provide **Atheris** with the proper argument types

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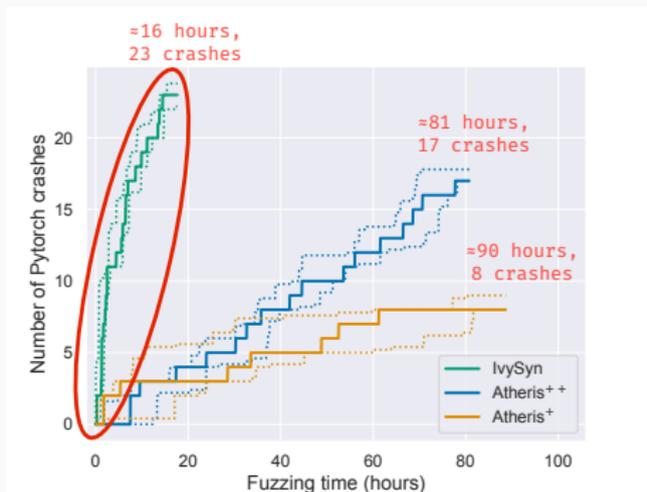
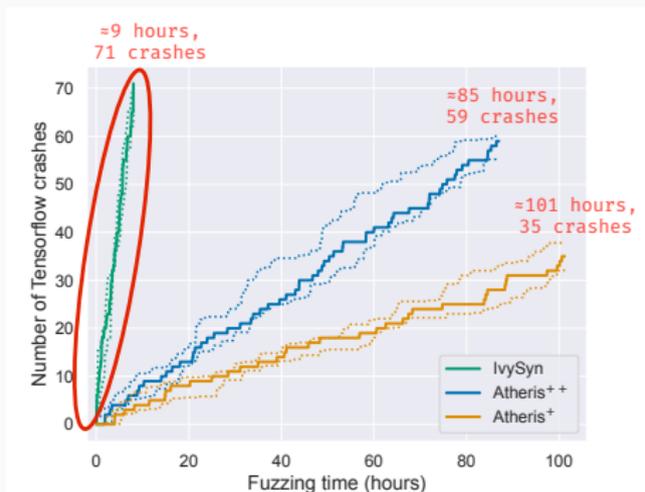
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- ▶ IvySyn uncovers **more crashes** than Atheris, and does so **faster**



## Evaluation → IvySyn vs Atheris (cont'd)

Q1: How *efficient* is IvySyn at uncovering crashing inputs?

### Number of crashes found by IvySyn vs Atheris (over 5 iterations)

	Fuzzer	TensorFlow	PyTorch
Total Crashes	Atheris <sup>+</sup>	47	9
	Atheris <sup>++</sup>	64	18
	IvySyn	80	25
Union	All	87	30

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## Evaluation → IvySyn vs DocTer

Q2: How *effective* is IvySyn at leveraging crashing inputs to synthesize PoVs?

- ▶ Compared IvySyn's *effectiveness* at synthesizing PoVs against the *semi-automated* DocTer<sup>‡</sup> tool

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## Synthesized PoVs (IvySyn vs DocTer) (over 10 iterations)

Fuzzer	Total		Median		Median Running Time (mins)	
	TensorFlow	PyTorch	TensorFlow	PyTorch	TensorFlow	PyTorch
DocTer	16	9	12	7	199	736
IvySyn	19	14	15	11	184	569

- ▶ IvySyn synthesizes **more PoVs** than DocTer, *without* manual effort

<sup>‡</sup>DocTer: Documentation-Guided Fuzzing for Testing Deep Learning API Functions. Xie et al.



Q2: How *effective* is IvySyn at leveraging crashing inputs to synthesize PoVs?

### Accumulated IvySyn results

Framework	Fuzzed Kernels	Unique Crashes	Synthesized PoVs
TensorFlow	412	103	86 / 103 (83%)
PyTorch	747	81	49 / 81 (60%)
All	1159	184	135 / 184 (73%)



## Evaluation → Overall Results

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- ▶ IvySyn synthesized 135 PoVs and was attributed with 39 CVEs



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# Evaluation → Effectiveness per Mutation Type

Q3: Which IvySyn mutations are the most successful in uncovering memory errors?

## Number of PoVs per mutation type

IvySyn Type-aware Mutation Type	Total PoVs
Tensors with random dimension sizes	46
Tensors with extreme values	25
Permutations of original arguments	19
Zero values	12
Lists with extreme values	13
Tensors with empty shape	8
Extreme values in primitive types	6
Empty lists	3
Deep tensors	3



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► DL-specific (e.g., tensor) mutations are especially effective



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# Conclusion

- ▶ Fully-automated framework
  - Perform type-aware, DL-specific mutations



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  - *Fuzz native implementation* of DL frameworks



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  - *Synthesize* PoVs to trigger detected crashes from Python



# Conclusion

- ▶ Fully-automated framework
  - Perform *type-aware, DL-specific* mutations
  - *Fuzz native implementation* of DL frameworks
  - *Synthesize* PoVs to trigger detected crashes from Python
- ▶ Identified *61 previously-unknown vulnerabilities*



# Conclusion

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🔗 <https://gitlab.com/brown-ssl/ivysyn/>



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