

# Blaze: A Framework for Interprocedural Binary Analysis

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Workshop on Binary Analysis Research (BAR) 2023  
March 3, 2023



This material is based upon work supported by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) and the Naval Information Warfare Center (NIWC) under Contract No. N6600122C4018. Any opinions, findings and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of DARPA and NIWC.

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# Interprocedural Binary Analysis

## Example

```
cgiFormString(0x1aaa4, &var_910, 0x200); // {"user"}
cgiFormString(0x1aac, &var_710, 0x200); // {"passwd"}
cgiFormString(0x1acc, &var_510, 0x200); // {"start"}
cgiFormString(0x1acd4, &var_310, 0x200); // {"count"}
if (data_2c2e4 != 0)
{
    sub_1194c("name --> [%s][%s]\n", &var_910);
    sub_1194c("count --> [%s][%s]\n", &var_510);
}
int32_t r0_9;
if (sub_160a8(&var_910, &var_710) == 0)
{
    r0_9 = sub_119a4();
}
else
{
    sprintf(&var_110, "sqlsearch -t video -o %s -r %s,%..." , "/tmp/video_list.xml", &var_510, &var_310);
    if (data_2c2e4 != 0)
    {
        sub_1194c("cmd[%s]\n", &var_110);
    }
    system(&var_110);
}
```

User input

Authentication check

Command injection



# Interprocedural Binary Analysis

## Example

```
if (((uint32_t)*(int8_t*)arg2) != 0)
{
    __b64_pton(arg2, &var_1090, strlen(arg2));
    if (data_2c2e4 != 0)
    {
        sub_1194c("pwd [%s]\n", arg2);
        sub_1194c("pwd decode[%s]\n", &var_1090);
    }
}
int32_t r0_4 = strcmp(arg1, "mydlinkBRionyg");
int32_t r0_6;
void* r0_7;
if (r0_4 == 0)
{
    r0_6 = strcmp(&var_1090, "abc12345cba");
    if (r0_6 == 0)
    {
        r0_7 = 1;
    }
}
```

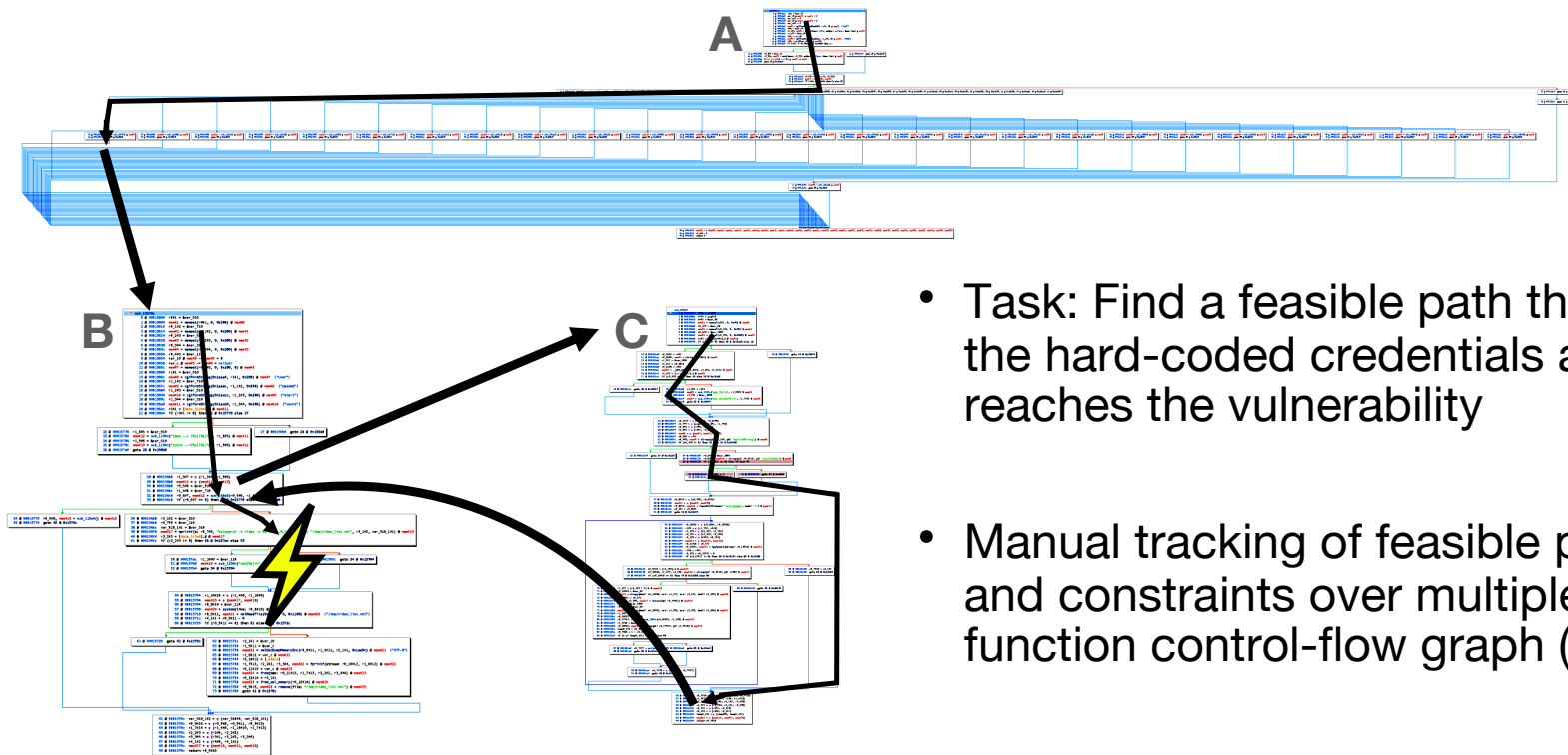
Decode Base64 encoded password

Hard-coded login credentials

is\_authenticated variable

# Interprocedural Binary Analysis

## Motivation



- Task: Find a feasible path that uses the hard-coded credentials and reaches the vulnerability
- Manual tracking of feasible paths and constraints over multiple function control-flow graph (CFGs)

# Interprocedural Binary Analysis

## Motivation

- Number of paths in a function can be very large, but often many are infeasible
- Automated removal of these paths can have a big impact
- Can use automated analyses to automatically simplify an interprocedural CFG as it is constructed



# Interprocedural Binary Analysis

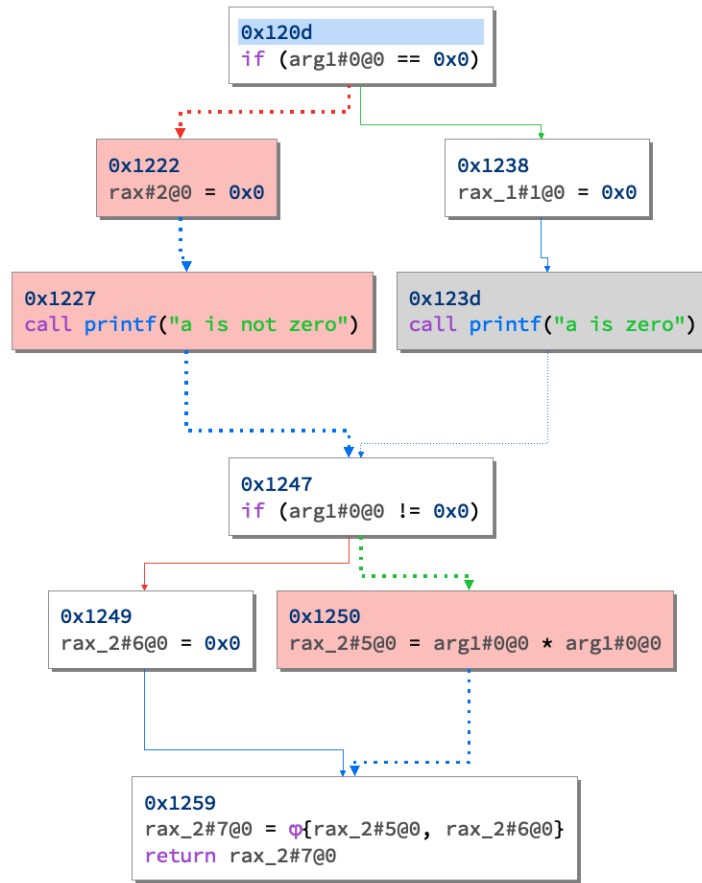
## Problem Statement

Use automated analyses to interactively help reverse engineers manage the complexity of analyzing program binaries for vulnerabilities.

# Blaze

## Static Analysis Framework

- Built around *interprocedural control-flow graphs (ICFGs)* and a typed intermediate language (*PIL*)
- Supports symbolic analysis through satisfiability modulo theories (SMT) solvers
- Open source, written in **Haskell**
- Support for many executable formats and architectures via



"Haskell logo." <https://www.haskell.org/img/haskell-logo.svg>

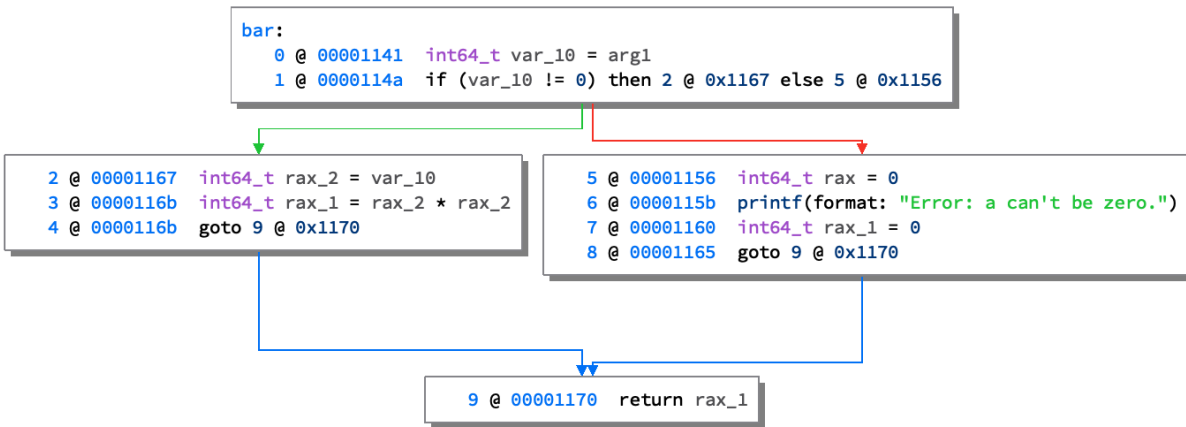
"Binary Ninja logo." <https://www.cyberus-technology.de/assets/images/products/tycho/logo>

"Ghidra logo." [https://ghidra-sre.org/images/GHIDRA\\_1.png](https://ghidra-sre.org/images/GHIDRA_1.png)

# Control-Flow Graphs

## (CFGs)

```
long bar(long a) {  
    if (a == 0) {  
        printf("Error: a can't be zero.");  
        return 0;  
    }  
    else {  
        return a * a;  
    }  
}
```

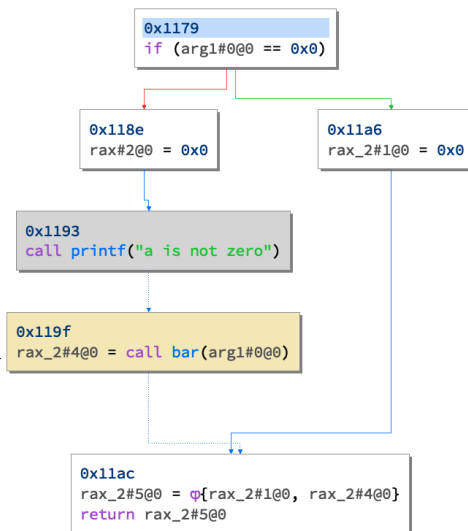




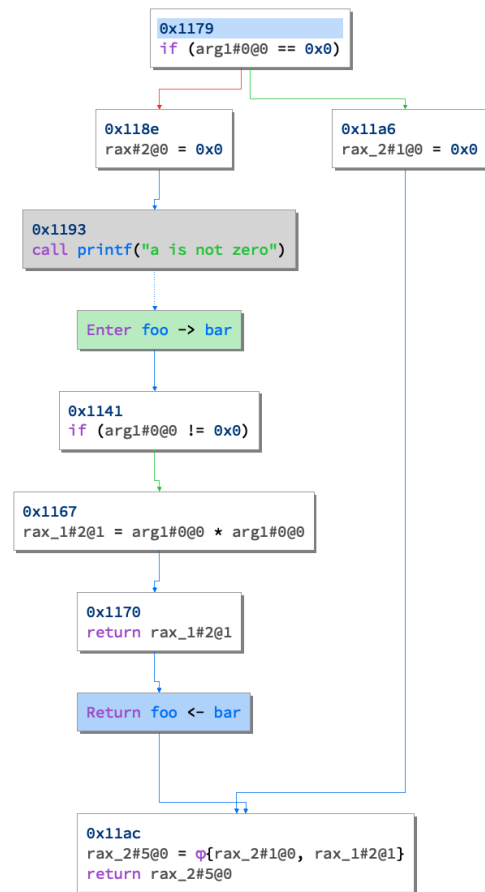
# Interprocedural Control-Flow Graphs (ICFGs)

- Control-flow graphs (CFGs) that may span across function calls
- In ICFGs, function calls are expandable **call nodes**
- ICFGs can be constructed programmatically or by user interaction

Before expansion



Call to bar expanded



# Satisfiability Modulo Theories

## (SMT)

- **SMT solvers** can check if a formula is satisfiable
- Support for integers, floats, bit vectors, arrays, and more through theories
- Describe program constraints as a mathematical formula
- Behind the scenes in Blaze, typed PIL statements are used to generate SMT formulas

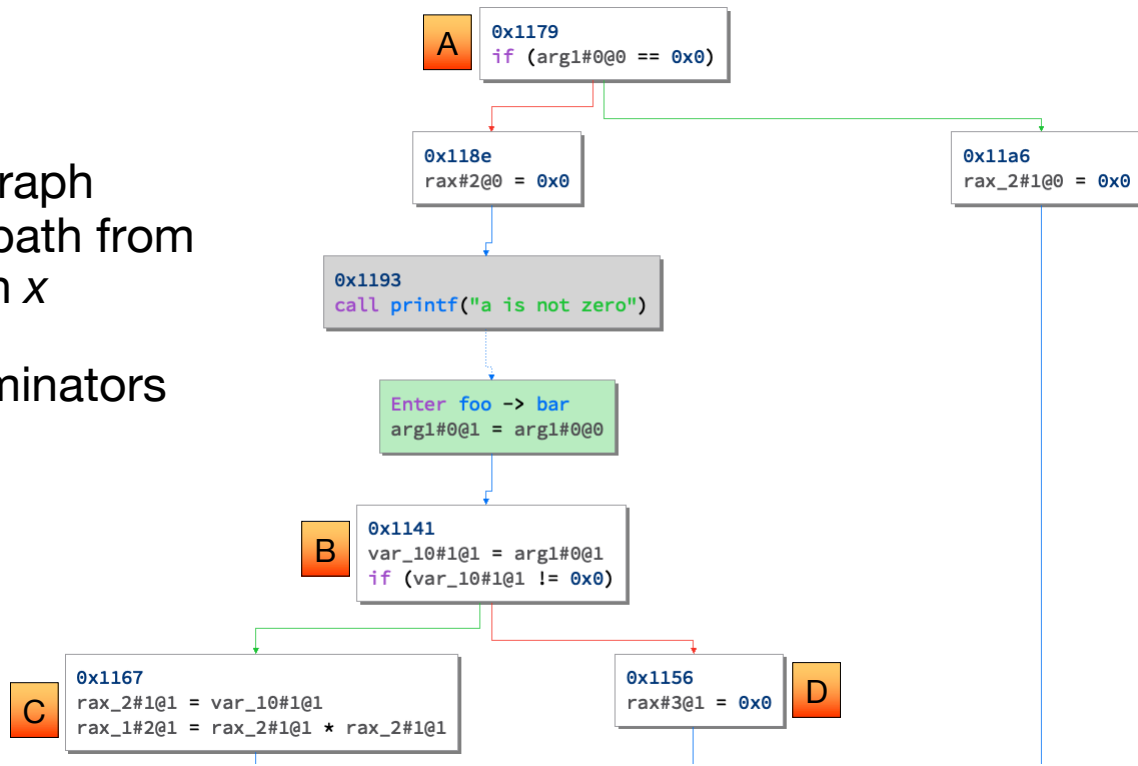
```
1 (declare-const x Int)
2 (declare-const y Int)
3 (assert (< x 10))
4 (assert (> y 0))
5 (assert (= x (* y 2)))
6 (check-sat)
7 (get-model)
```

```
sat
(
  (define-fun y () Int
    1)
  (define-fun x () Int
    2)
)
```

# Dominators

## Influence of a Node

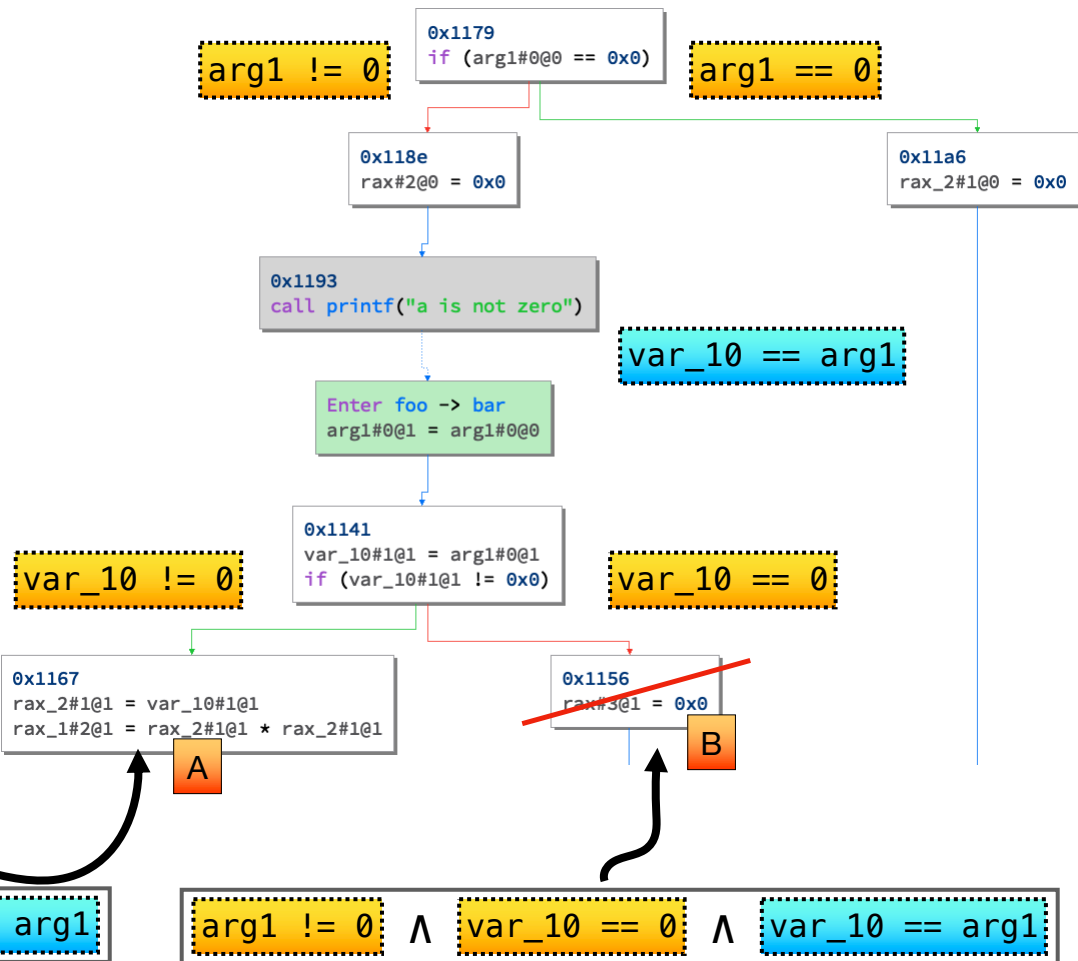
- A node  $x$  in a control-flow graph **dominates** node  $y$  if every path from the root to  $y$  passes through  $x$
- A node may have many dominators



# Branch Contexts

## Dominating Constraints

- Nodes dominated by a conditional branch are in a **branch context**
- Every branch context is associated with a constraint
- Branch contexts can be nested
- Use branch contexts to determine if a node is reachable

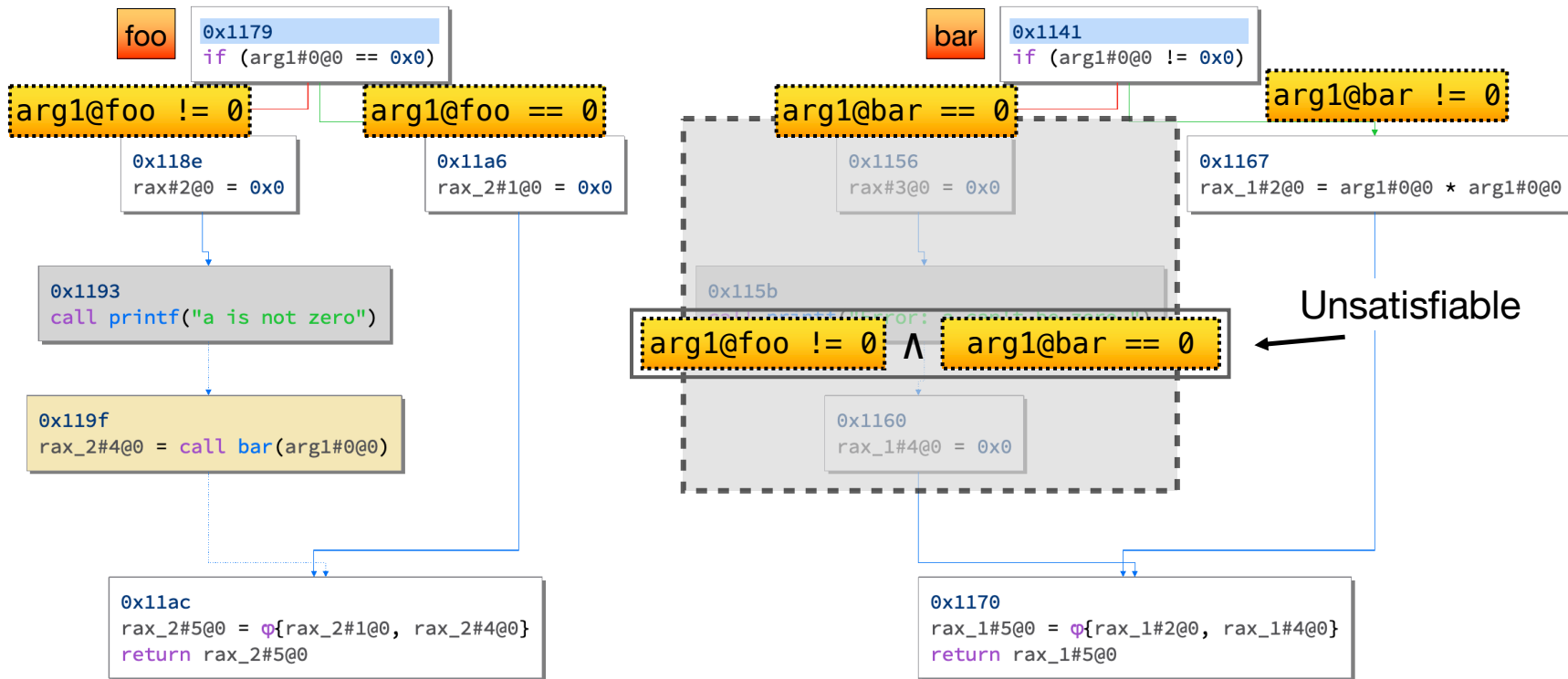


`arg1 != 0`  $\wedge$  `var_10 != 0`  $\wedge$  `var_10 == arg1`

`arg1 != 0`  $\wedge$  `var_10 == 0`  $\wedge$  `var_10 == arg1`

# Constraint-Driven Transformations

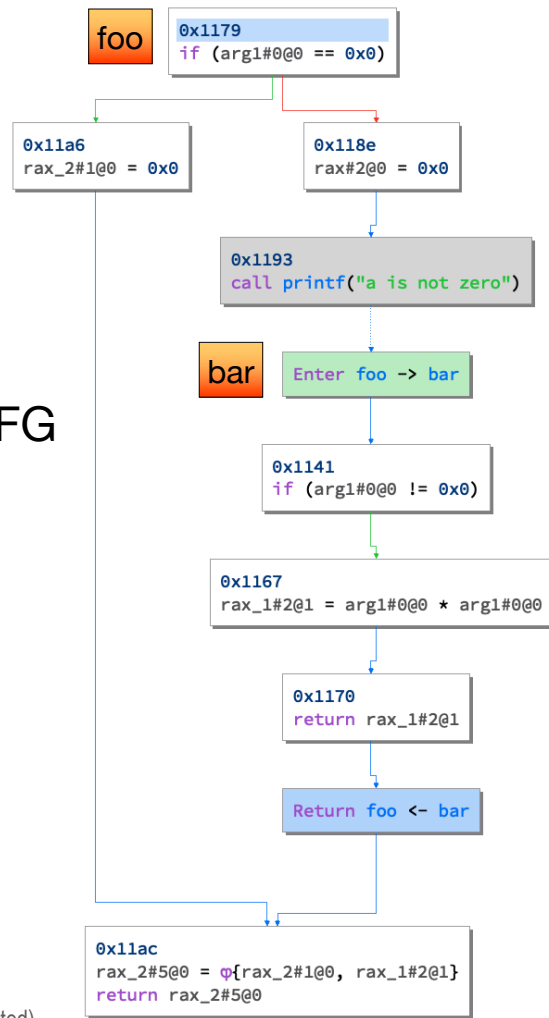
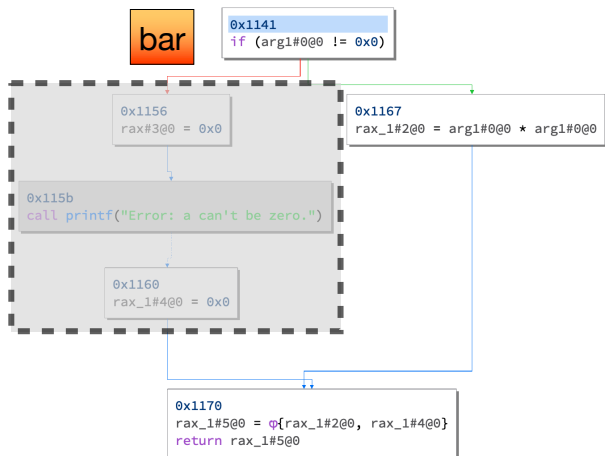
## Call Expansion



# Constraint-Driven Transformations

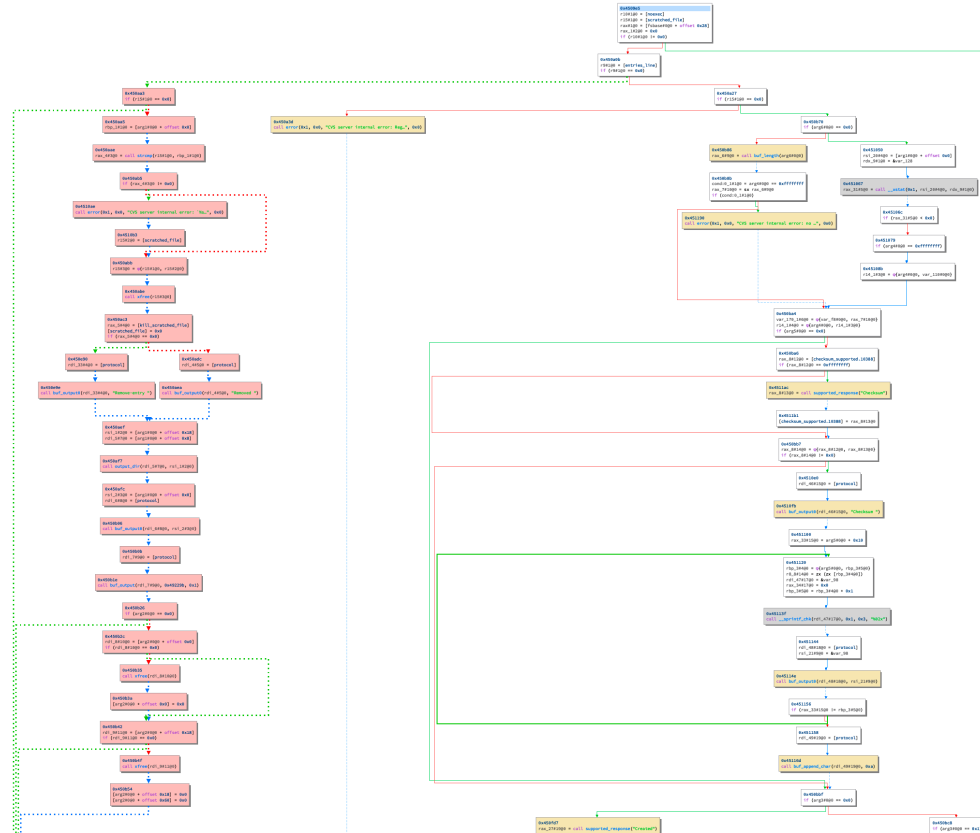
## Call Expansion

- The call to bar is expanded
- Infeasible path is automatically removed from the ICFG



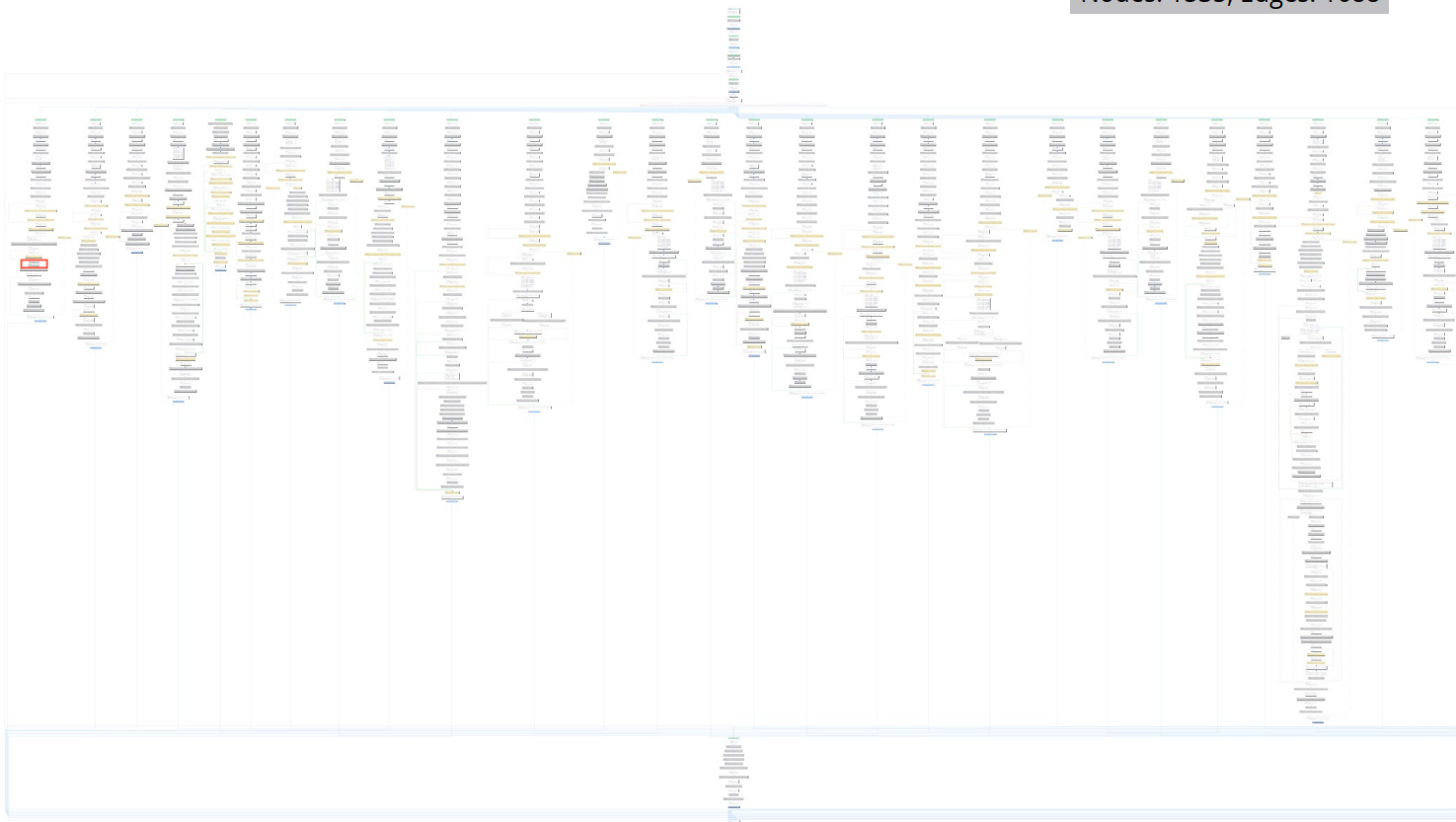
# Constraint-Driven Transformations

## CVS Example



# Node/Edge Reduction

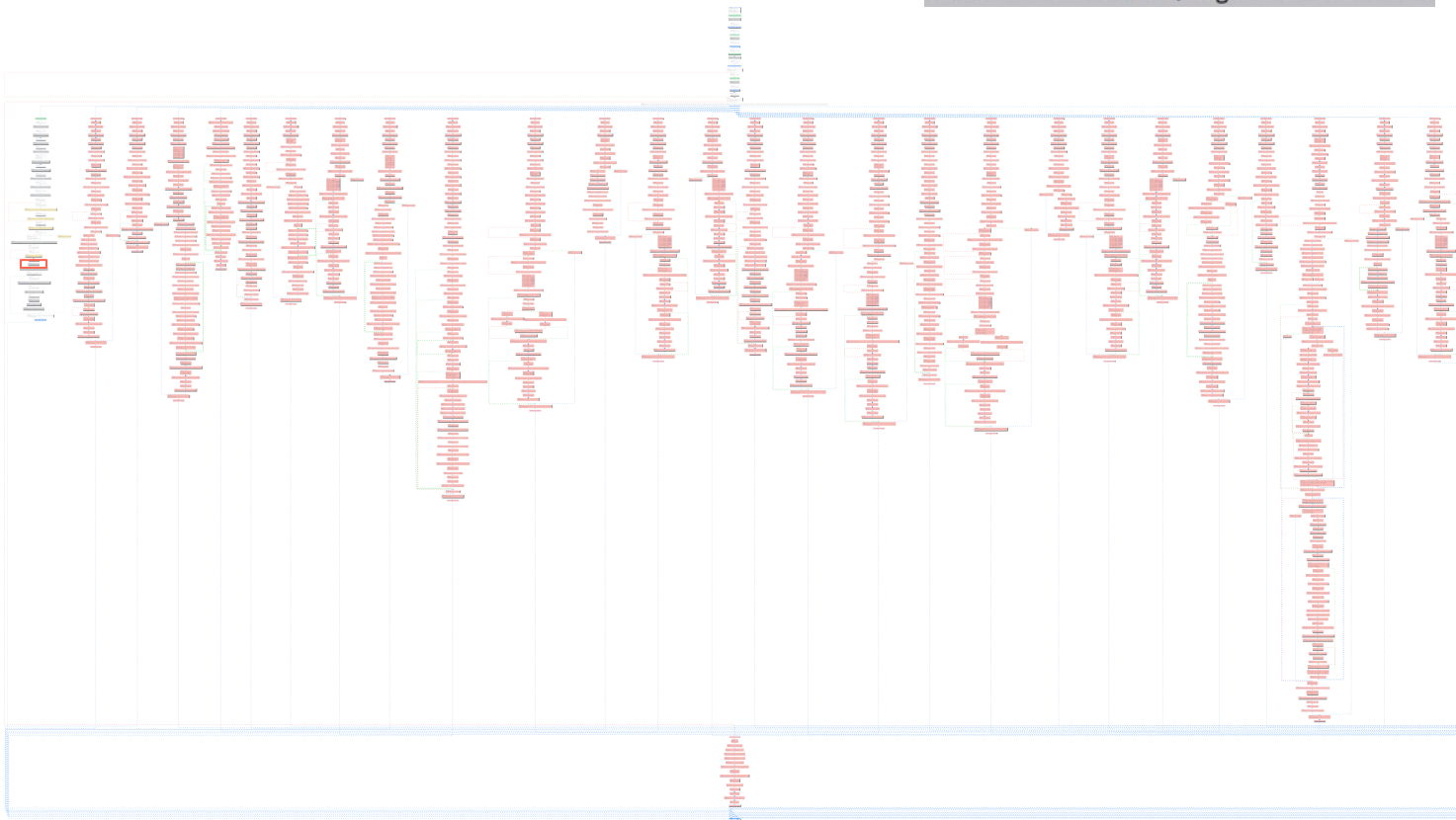
Nodes: 1535, Edges: 1688



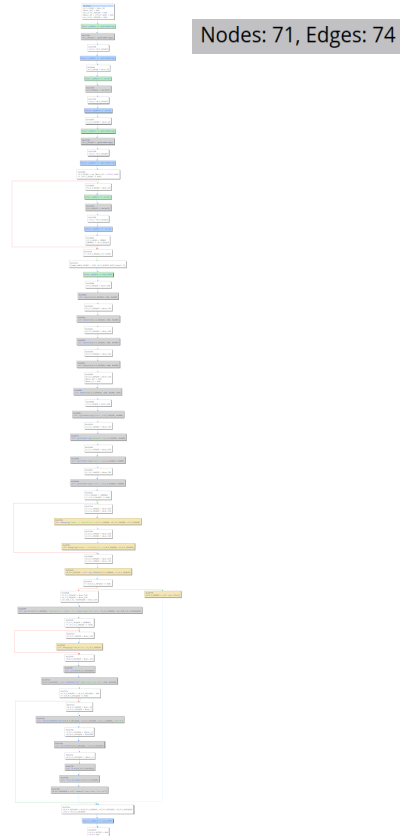


# Node/Edge Reduction

Nodes: 1535-1464 = 71, Edges: 1688-1614 = 74



# Node/Edge Reduction



# Blaze

## Implementation

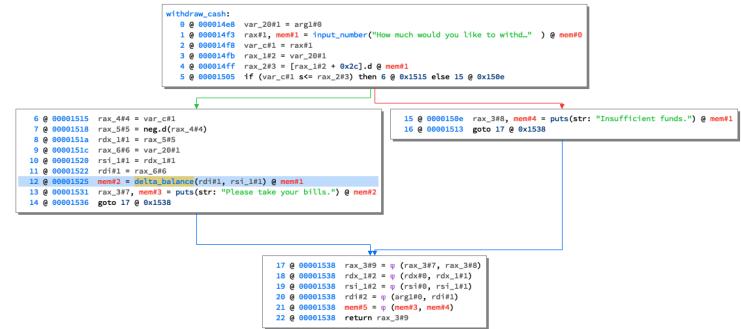
Implementation available at: <https://github.com/kudu-dynamics/blaze>

# Backup Slides

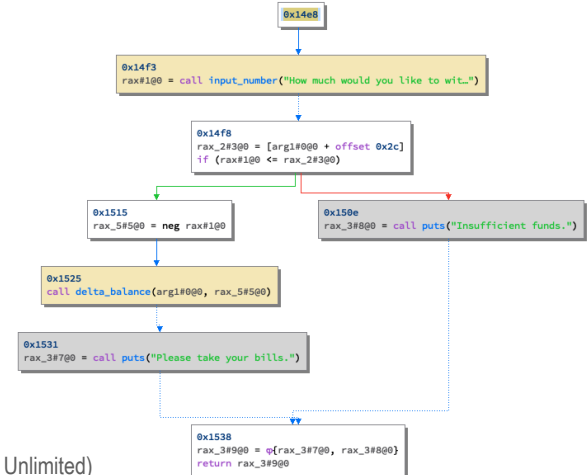
# Path Intermediate Language (PIL)

- ICFG basic blocks contain PIL statements
- PIL provides a common target representation for importing
- All analysis algorithms operate on PIL
- PIL has a type system and unification-based checker capable of type inference
- SMT formulas can be generated by PIL statements

## BN Medium Level IL (SSA Form)



## Blaze PIL



# ICFG Interactions

## Pruning

