

A Comparative Study on the Accuracy and the Speed of Static and Dynamic Program Classifiers

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Goal

1. Evaluate program classifiers!

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- Malware Identification
- Plagiarism Detection
- Redundancy Elimination
- Code Lifting

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1. Evaluate program classifiers!
2. Static vs Dynamic vs Hybrid

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1. Evaluate program classifiers!
2. Static vs Dynamic vs Hybrid
3. Using the same representation

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If we can observe program execution, can we do better?

Goal

1. Evaluate program classifiers!
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3. Using the same representation

br	phi	icmp	mul	add	ret
3	2	1	1	1	1

Opcode Histograms

What is a program classifier?

1. Evaluate program classifiers!
2. Static vs Dynamic vs Hybrid
3. Using the same representation

What is a program classifier?

program P

Problem 1

Problem 2

...

Problem n

What is a program classifier?

program P

Problem 1

Problem 2

...

Problem n

Which problem does P solve?

What is a program classifier?

Statement:

Given a positive integer N , compute the sum of its digits.

Problem 1

Problem 2

...

Sum of
Digits

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Statement:

Given a positive integer N , compute the sum of its digits.

Input:

A single integer N ($1 \leq N \leq 10^9$).

Problem 1

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...

Sum of
Digits

What is a program classifier?

Statement:

Given a positive integer N , compute the sum of its digits.

Input:

A single integer N ($1 \leq N \leq 10^9$).

Output:

A single integer representing the sum of the digits of N .

Problem 1

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...

Sum of
Digits

What is a program classifier?

Statement:

Given a positive integer N , compute the sum of its digits.

Input:

A single integer N ($1 \leq N \leq 10^9$).

Output:

A single integer representing the sum of the digits of N .

Example input:

123

Expected output:

6

Problem 1

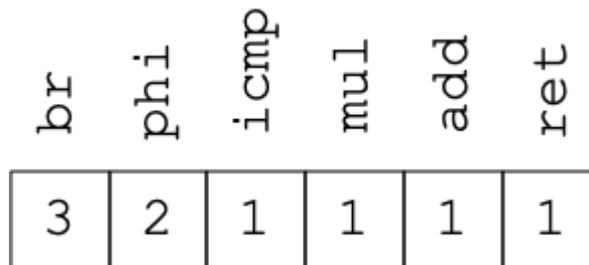
Problem 2

...

Sum of
Digits

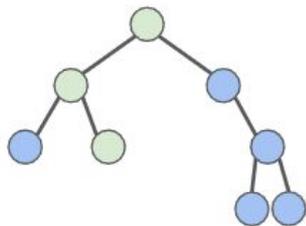
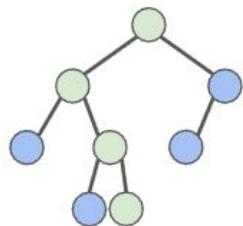
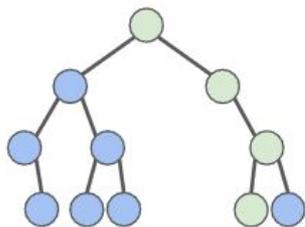
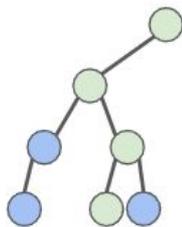
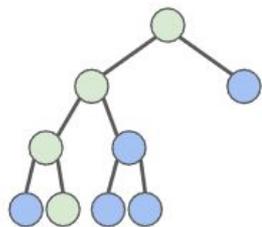
How Classification Works

```
int main(int a, char** v) {  
    int f = 1;  
    while (a > 1) {  
        f *= a;  
        --a;  
    }  
    return f;  
}
```

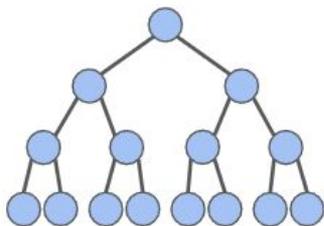


Opcode Histograms:
The embedding

How Classification Works



...



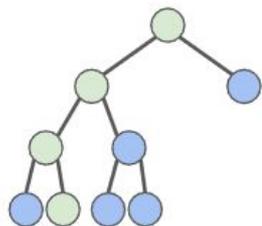
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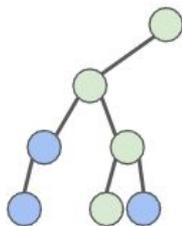
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Opcode Histograms

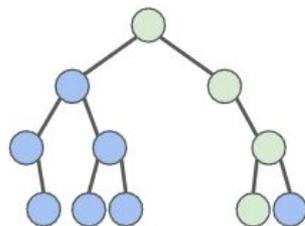
How Classification Works



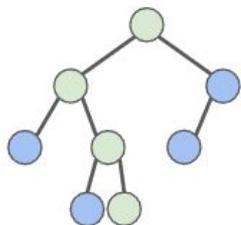
Tree 1: min sum



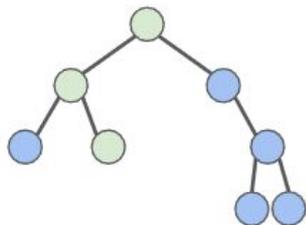
Tree 2: max subseq



Tree 3: max clique

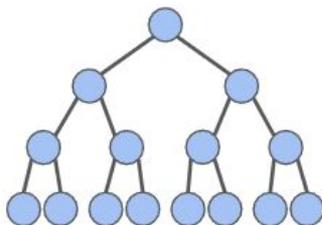


Tree 4: min cut



Tree 5: sum digits

...



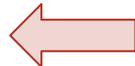
Tree n: ...

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int main(int a, char** v) {
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    while (a > 1) {
        f *= a;
        --a;
    }
    return f;
}
```



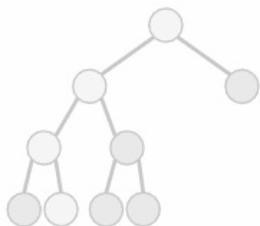
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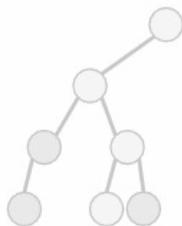


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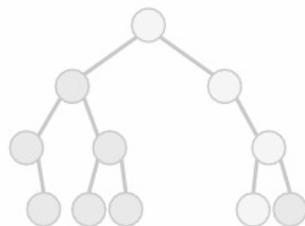
The model is not very important... There are many



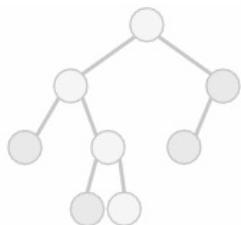
Tree 1: min sum



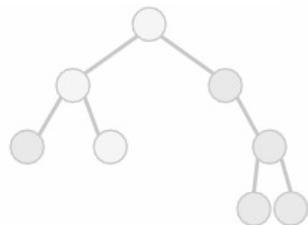
Tree 2: max subseq



Tree 3: max clique

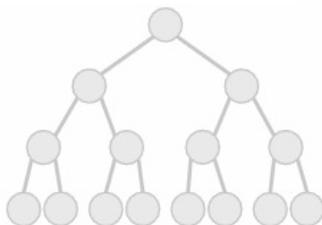


Tree 4: min cut



Tree 5: sum digits

...



Tree n: ...

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    int f = 1;
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        f *= a;
        --a;
    }
    return f;
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```



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Opcode Histograms



What are the types of classifiers?

1. Static
2. Dynamic
3. Hybrid

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1. Static → no execution

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The x86 Image

```
0000000000401110 <main>:  
401110: mov $0x1,%eax  
401115: cmp $0x2,%edi  
401118: jl 40112d  
<main+0x1d>  
40111a: mov $0x1,%eax  
40111f: nop  
401120: imul %edi,%eax  
401123: lea -0x1(%rdi),%ecx  
401126: cmp $0x2,%edi  
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mov	cmp	jl	nop	imul	lea	jg	ret	xchg
3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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}
```

The LLVM Image

```
define @main(%a, %v) {
bb:
    br label %bb5
bb5:
    %i2 = phi [%a:%bb], [%i13:%bb8]
    %i4 = phi [1:%bb], [%i11:%bb8]
    %i7 = icmp sgt %i2, 1
    br i1 %i7, %bb8, %bb14
bb8:
    %i11 = mul %i4, %i2
    %i13 = add %i2, -1
    br %bb5
bb14:
    ret %i4
}
```

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```
int main(int a, char** v) {  
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    br i1 %i7, %bb8, %bb14  
bb8:  
    %i11 = mul %i4, %i2  
    %i13 = add %i2, -1  
    br %bb5  
bb14:  
    ret %i4  
}
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What are the types of classifiers?

1. Static
2. Dynamic → CPU observer
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int main(int a, char** v) {  
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        --a;
    }
    return f;
}
```

```
$> ./a.out a a
```

```
[gdb] int f = 1;
[gdb] while (a > 1) {
[gdb] f *= a;
[gdb] --a;
[gdb] while (a > 1) {
[gdb] f *= a;
[gdb] --a;
[gdb] while (a > 1) {
[gdb] return f;
```

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What are the types of classifiers?

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mov	cmp	j1	nop	imul	lea	jg	ret	xchg
4	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	1

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```

What are the types of classifiers?

1. Static
2. Dynamic
3. Hybrid → ICache observer

mov	cmp	j1	nop	imul	lea	jg	ret	xchg
3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

↓

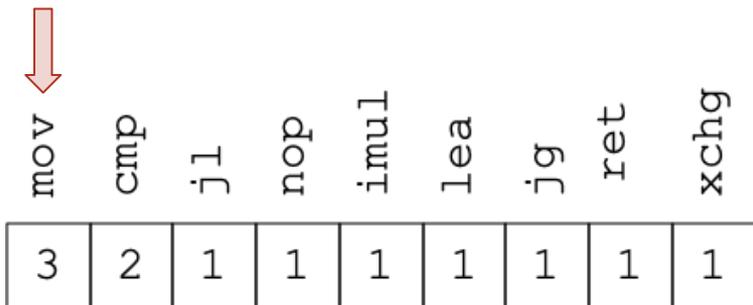
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What are the types of classifiers?

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1. Static
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Same result if each instruction runs once

Fully Dynamic Histogram: a.out

mov	cmp	jl	nop	imul	lea	jg	ret	xchg
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1

Hybrid Histogram: a.out

mov	cmp	jl	nop	imul	lea	jg	ret	xchg
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1

What are the types of classifiers?

1. Static
2. Dynamic → CPU observer
3. Hybrid → ICache observer

Different results if each instruction runs more than once

Fully Dynamic Histogram: a.out a a

mov	cmp	j1	nop	imul	lea	jg	ret	xchg
4	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	1

Fully Dynamic Histogram: a.out

mov	cmp	j1	nop	imul	lea	jg	ret	xchg
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1

Hybrid Histogram: a.out a a

mov	cmp	j1	nop	imul	lea	jg	ret	xchg
3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Hybrid Histogram: a.out

mov	cmp	j1	nop	imul	lea	jg	ret	xchg
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1

What are the types of classifiers?

1. Static
2. Dynamic → CPU observer
3. Hybrid → ICache observer

If instruction 0x401126 is fetched twice, it will be counted two times by the dynamic classifier.

Different result if each instruction runs more than once

Fully Dynamic Histogram: a.out a a

mov	cmp	j1	nop	imul	lea	jg	ret	xchg
4	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	1

Fully Dynamic Histogram: a.out

mov	cmp	j1	nop	imul	lea	jg	ret	xchg
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1

Hybrid Histogram: a.out a a

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Hybrid Histogram: a.out

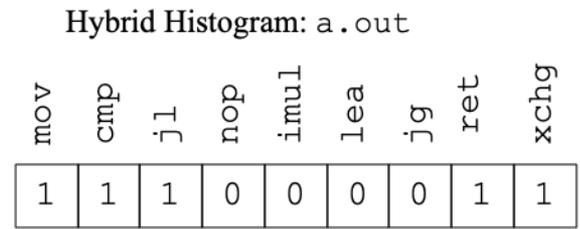
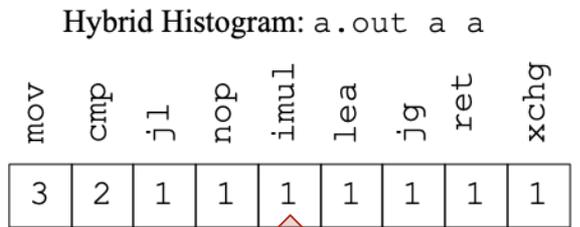
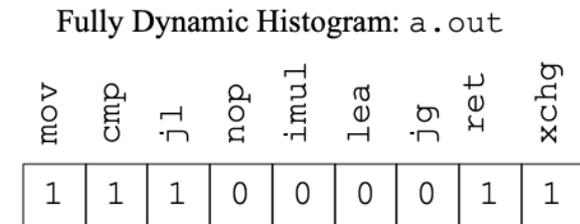
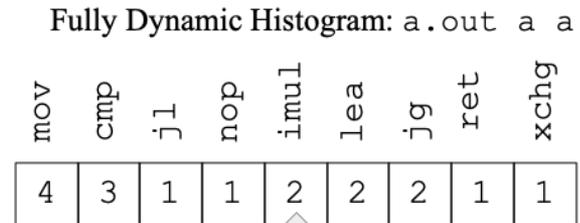
mov	cmp	j1	nop	imul	lea	jg	ret	xchg
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1

What are the types of classifiers?

1. Static
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3. Hybrid → ICache observer

If instruction 0x401126 is fetched twice, it will be counted two times by the dynamic classifier, but only once by the hybrid classifier.

Different result if each instruction runs more than once



The Rouxinol Infra-Structure

The Rouxinol Infra-Structure



<https://github.com/ComputerSystemsLaboratory/Rouxinol>

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1. Histogram-based Classifiers

The Rouxinol Infra-Structure



<https://github.com/ComputerSystemsLaboratory/Rouxinol>

1. Histogram-based Classifiers
2. Datasets

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1. Histogram-based Classifiers
2. Datasets
3. Games

Classification Games

3. Games

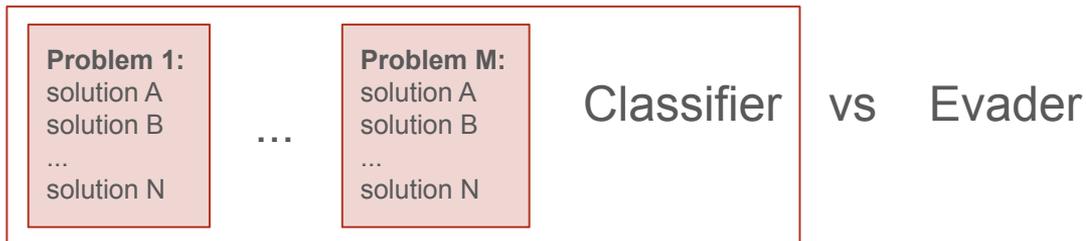
*Thaís Damásio, Michael Canesche, Vinícius Pacheco, Marcus Botacin, Anderson Faustino da Silva, Fernando Magno Quintão Pereira: **A Game-Based Framework to Compare Program Classifiers and Evaders.** CGO 2023: 108-121*

3. Games

Classifier vs Evader

*Thaís Damásio, Michael Canesche, Vinícius Pacheco, Marcus Botacin, Anderson Faustino da Silva, Fernando Magno Quintão Pereira: **A Game-Based Framework to Compare Program Classifiers and Evaders.** CGO 2023: 108-121*

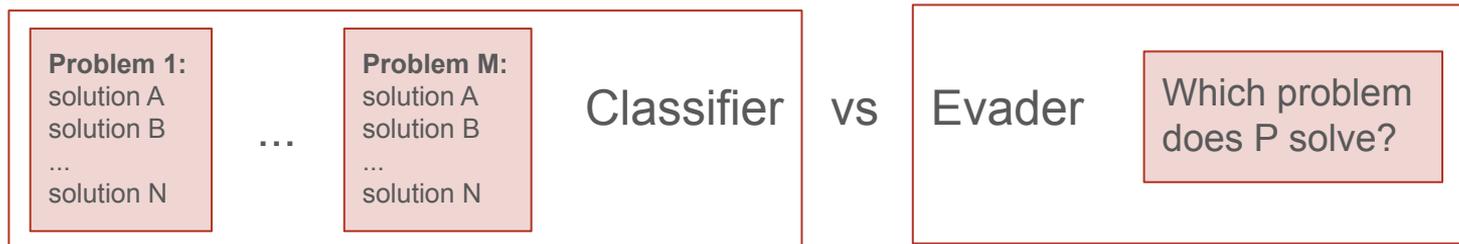
3. Games



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3. Games

Classification Games



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3. Games

Game 0:

Given a program P , and N classes of problems, which problem does P solve?

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3. Games

Game 0:

Given a program P , and N classes of problems, which problem does P solve?

Game 1:

Given an **obfuscated** program P , and N classes of problems, which problem does P solve?

Thaís Damásio, Michael Canesche, Vinícius Pacheco, Marcus Botacin, Anderson Faustino da Silva, Fernando Magno Quintão Pereira: A Game-Based Framework to Compare Program Classifiers and Evaders. CGO 2023: 108-121

3. Games

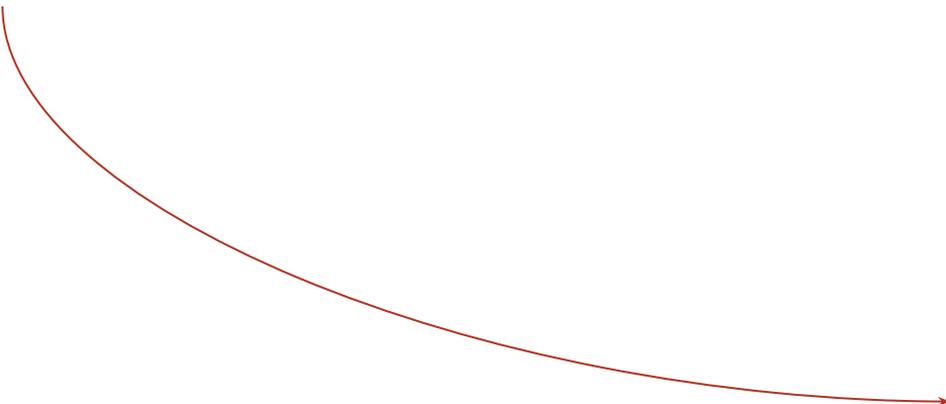
Game 0:

Given a program P, and N classes of problems, which problem does P solve?

Game 1:

Given an **obfuscated** program P, and N classes of problems, which problem does P solve?

3. Games

A red curved arrow originates from the word 'obfuscated' in the 'Game 1' text and points towards a rectangular box containing the text 'The adversary!'.

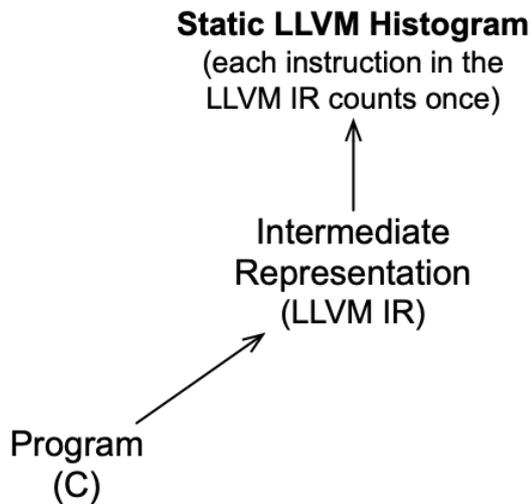
The adversary!

The Classification Methodology

Program
(C)

```
int main(int a, char** v) {
    int f = 1;
    while (a > 1) {
        f *= a;
        --a;
    }
    return f;
}
```

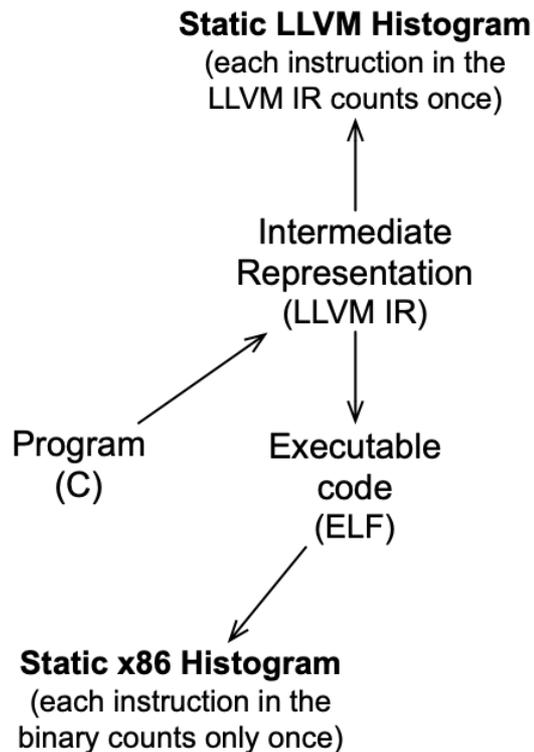
The Classification Methodology



```
define @main(%a, %v) {
bb:
  br label %bb5
bb5:
  %i2 = phi [%a:%bb], [%i13:%bb8]
  %i4 = phi [1:%bb], [%i11:%bb8]
  %i7 = icmp sgt %i2, 1
  br i1 %i7, %bb8, %bb14
bb8:
  %i11 = mul %i4, %i2
  %i13 = add %i2, -1
  br %bb5
bb14:
  ret %i4
}
```

br	phi	icmp	mul	add	ret
3	2	1	1	1	1

The Classification Methodology

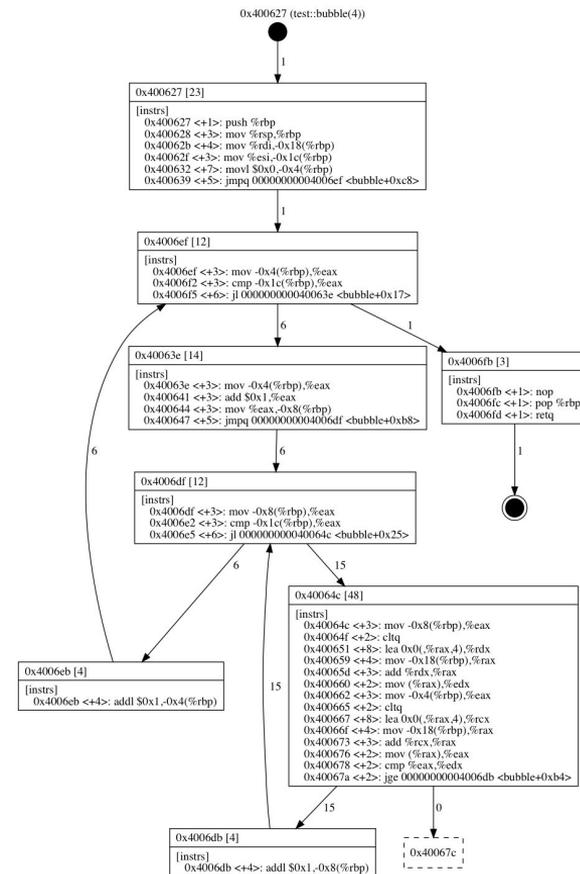
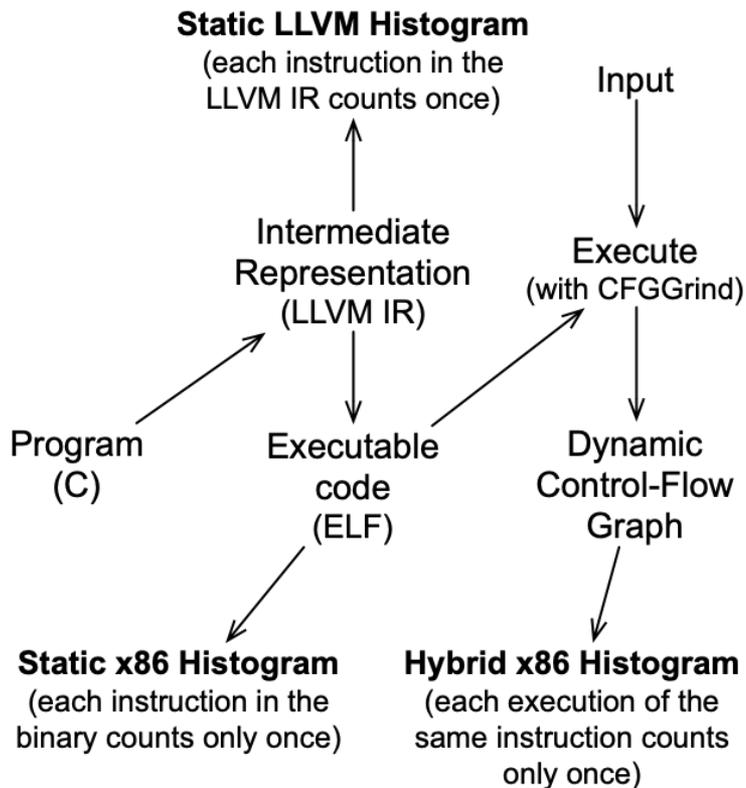


The x86 Image

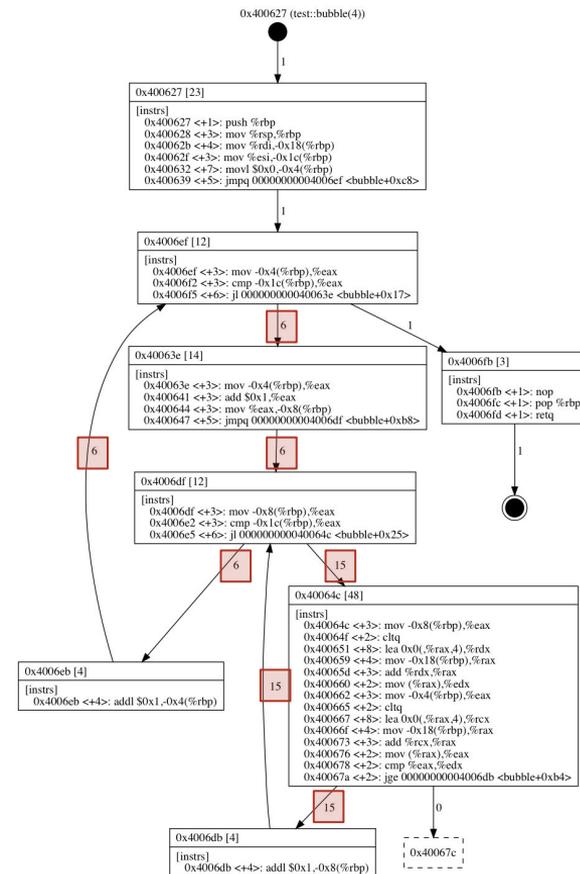
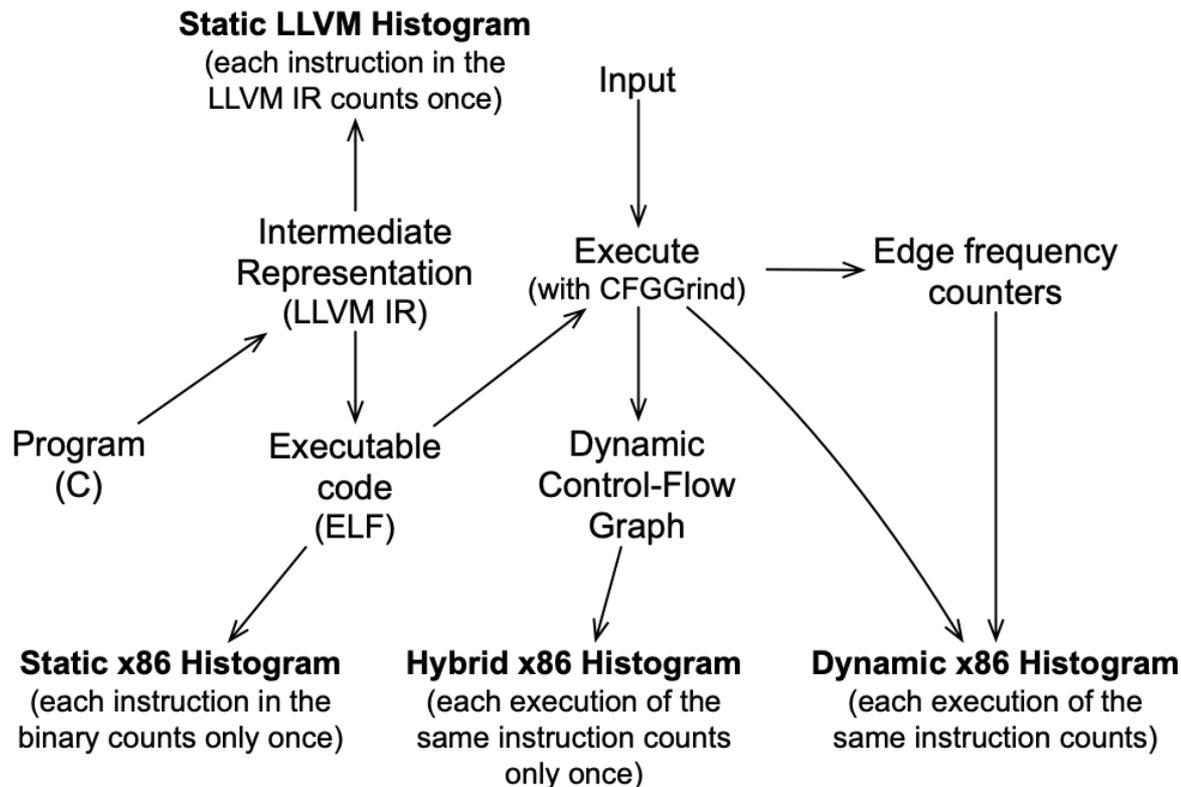
```
000000000401110 <main>:  
401110: mov $0x1,%eax  
401115: cmp $0x2,%edi  
401118: jl 40112d  
<main+0x1d>  
40111a: mov $0x1,%eax  
40111f: nop  
401120: imul %edi,%eax  
401123: lea -0x1(%rdi),%ecx  
401126: cmp $0x2,%edi  
401129: mov %ecx,%edi  
40112b: jg 401120  
<main+0x10>  
40112d: retq  
40112e: xchg %ax,%ax
```

mov	cmp	jl	nop	imul	lea	jg	ret	xchg
3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

The Classification Methodology

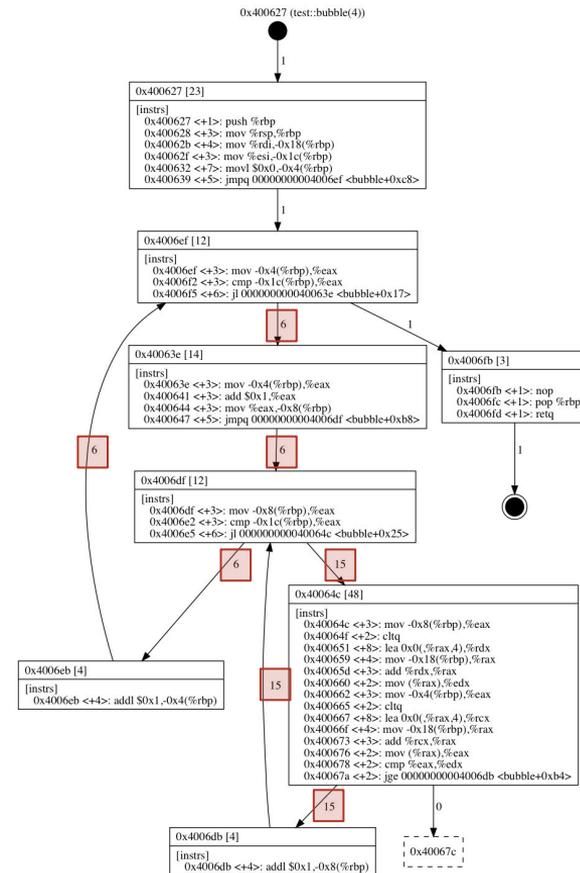


The Classification Methodology



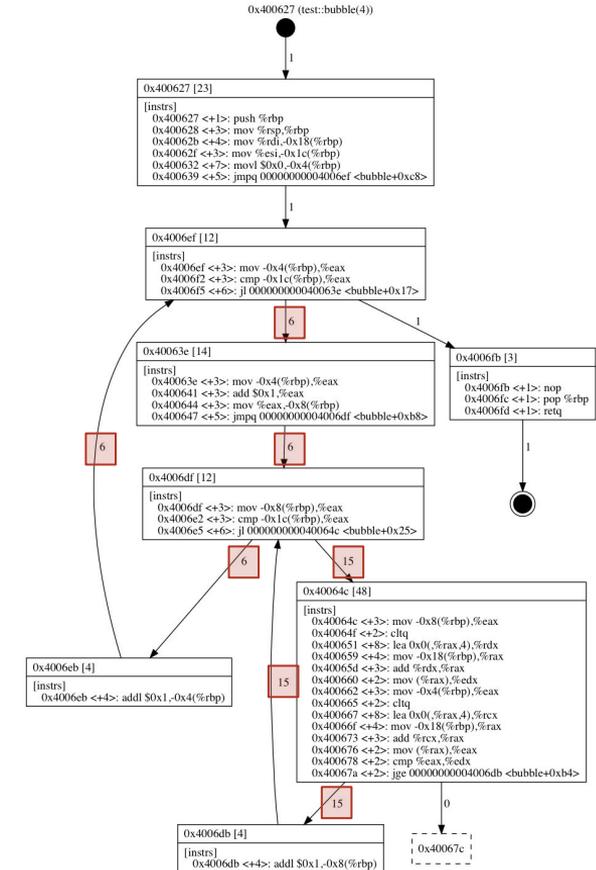
Implementing Dynamic/Hybrid Classifiers

- CFGGrind



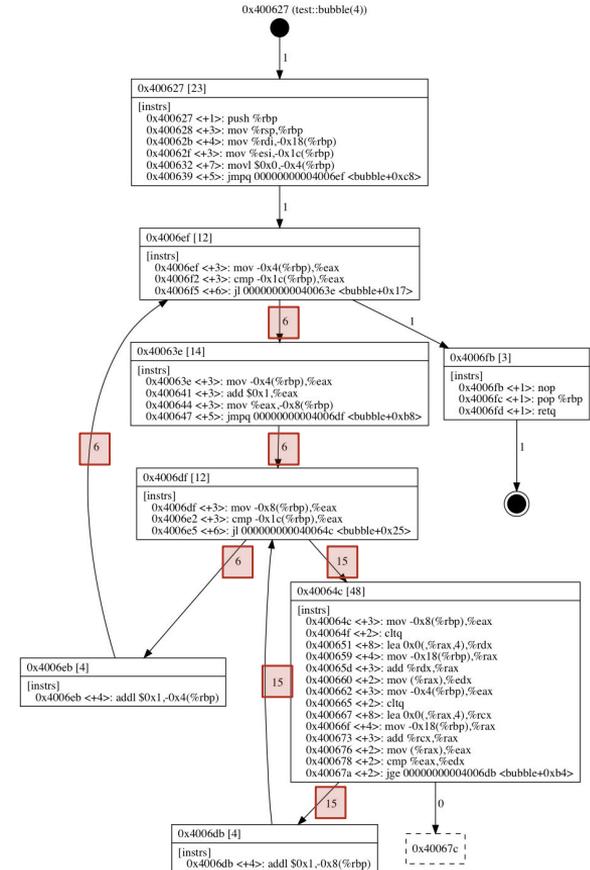
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- CFGGrind
- Valgrind plugin



Implementing Dynamic/Hybrid Classifiers

- CFGGrind
- Valgrind plugin
- <https://github.com/rimsa/CFGgrind>

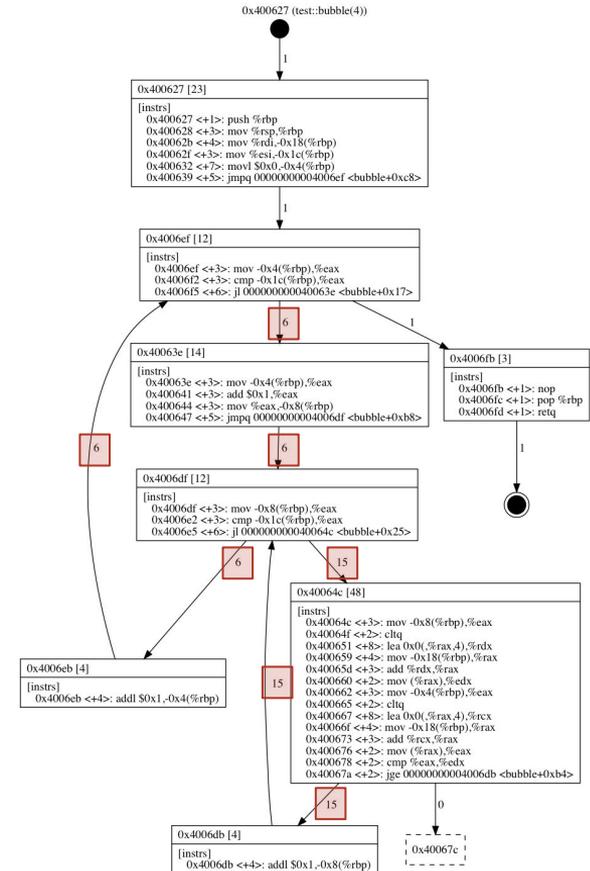


Implementing Dynamic/Hybrid Classifiers

- CFGGrind
- Valgrind plugin
- <https://github.com/rimsa/CFGgrind>



- Gradual

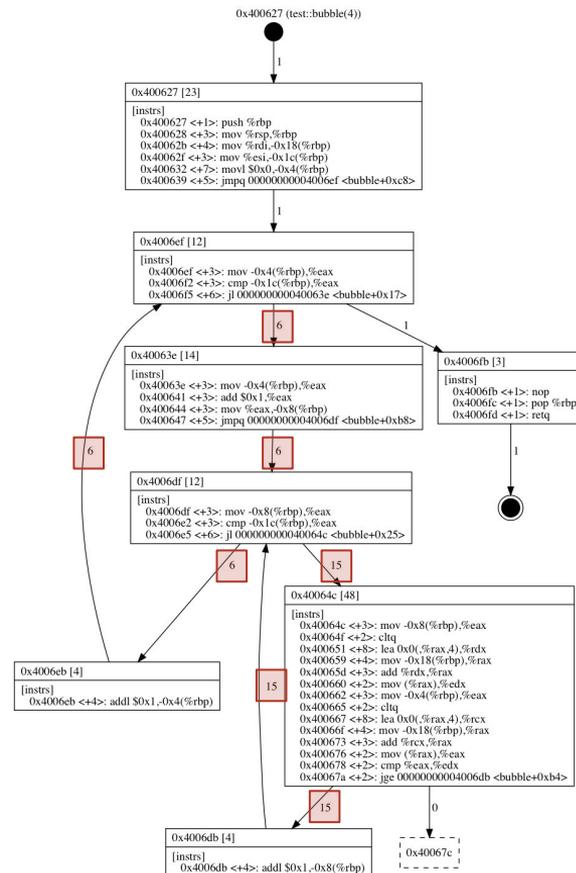


Implementing Dynamic/Hybrid Classifiers

- CFGGrind
- Valgrind plugin
- <https://github.com/rimsa/CFGgrind>



- Gradual
- Distinguish library functions
(invisible instructions)



Datasets

- Programming Marathon Problems

- Programming Marathon Problems
- CodeNet

*Ruchir Puri, David S. Kung, Geert Janssen, Wei Zhang, Giacomo Domeniconi, Vladimir Zolotov, Julian Dolby, Jie Chen, Mihir R. Choudhury, Lindsey Decker, Veronika Thost, Luca Buratti, Saurabh Pujar, and Ulrich Finkler. 2021. **Project CodeNet: A Large-Scale AI for Code Dataset for Learning a Diversity of Coding Tasks.** CoRR abs/2105.12655 (2021). arXiv*

- Programming Marathon Problems
- CodeNet (700 problems with 500 solutions each)

*Ruchir Puri, David S. Kung, Geert Janssen, Wei Zhang, Giacomo Domeniconi, Vladimir Zolotov, Julian Dolby, Jie Chen, Mihir R. Choudhury, Lindsey Decker, Veronika Thost, Luca Buratti, Saurabh Pujar, and Ulrich Finkler. 2021. **Project CodeNet: A Large-Scale AI for Code Dataset for Learning a Diversity of Coding Tasks.** CoRR abs/2105.12655 (2021). arXiv*

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- Programming Marathon Problems
- CodeNet (700 problems with 500 solutions each)
- Constraint: `clang 10.0 + o-llvm`
- At least one input, plus `"exit 0"`.

*Ruchir Puri, David S. Kung, Geert Janssen, Wei Zhang, Giacomo Domeniconi, Vladimir Zolotov, Julian Dolby, Jie Chen, Mihir R. Choudhury, Lindsey Decker, Veronika Thost, Luca Buratti, Saurabh Pujar, and Ulrich Finkler. 2021. **Project CodeNet: A Large-Scale AI for Code Dataset for Learning a Diversity of Coding Tasks**. CoRR abs/2105.12655 (2021). arXiv*

Adversaries (Game-1 Classification)

- Obfuscation techniques (via `o-llvm`)

Adversaries (Game-1 Classification)

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 - Instruction substitution
 - Bogus control flow
 - Control-flow flattening

Adversaries (Game-1 Classification)

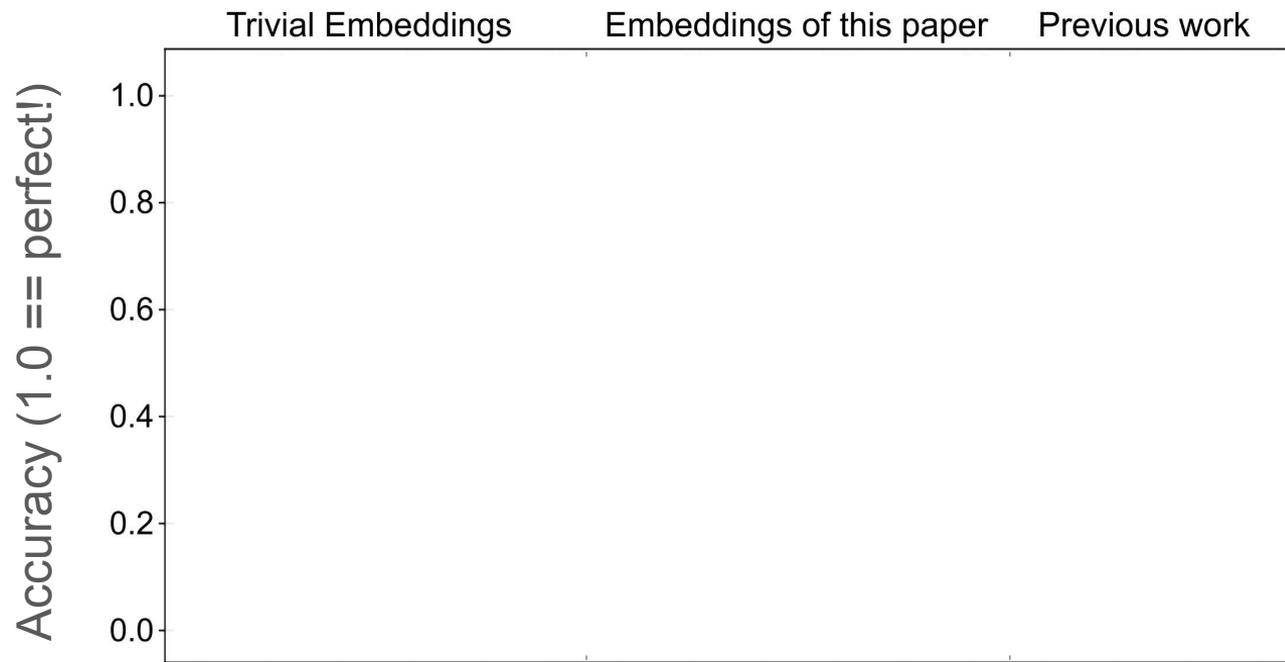
- Obfuscation techniques (via `o-llvm`)
- Optimizations (`clang -O1, -O2, -O3`)

Xiaolei Ren, Michael Ho, Jiang Ming, Yu Lei, Li Li: Unleashing the hidden power of compiler optimization on binary code difference: an empirical study. PLDI 2021: 142-157

RQ1: The Strawman Hypothesis

What is the accuracy of the classifiers evaluated in this paper compared to either trivial classifiers or to state-of-the-art techniques discussed in the literature?

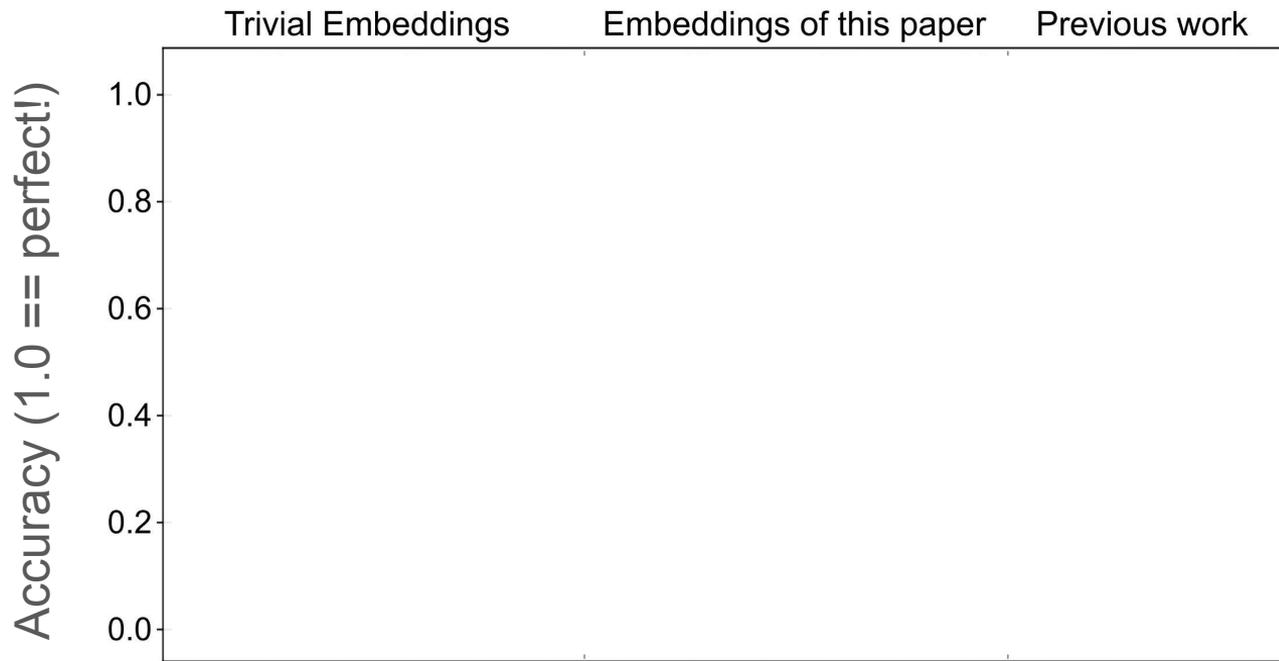
RQ1: The Strawman Hypothesis



RQ1: The Strawman Hypothesis

Trivial embeddings:

Count instructions

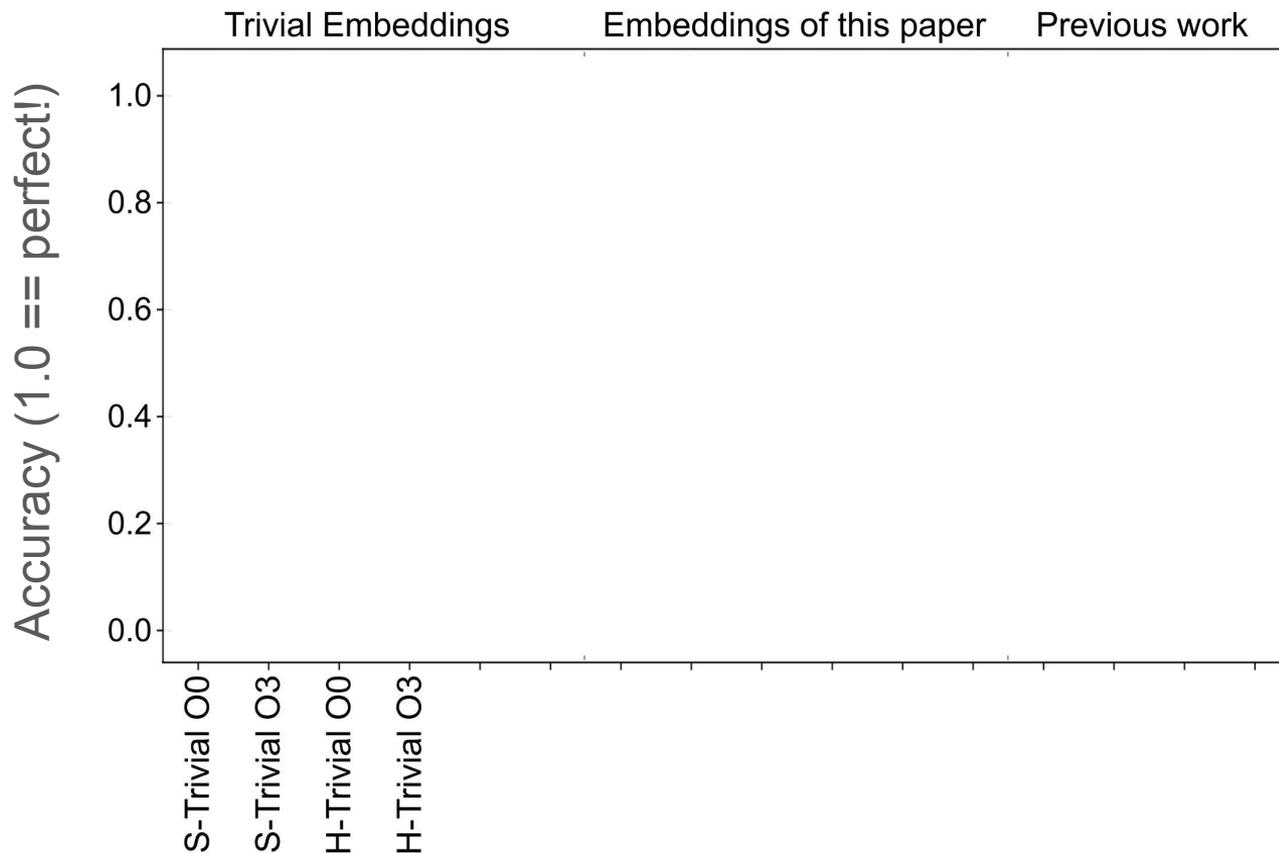


RQ1: The Strawman Hypothesis

Trivial embeddings:

Count instructions

- Static (LLVM)
- Hybrid

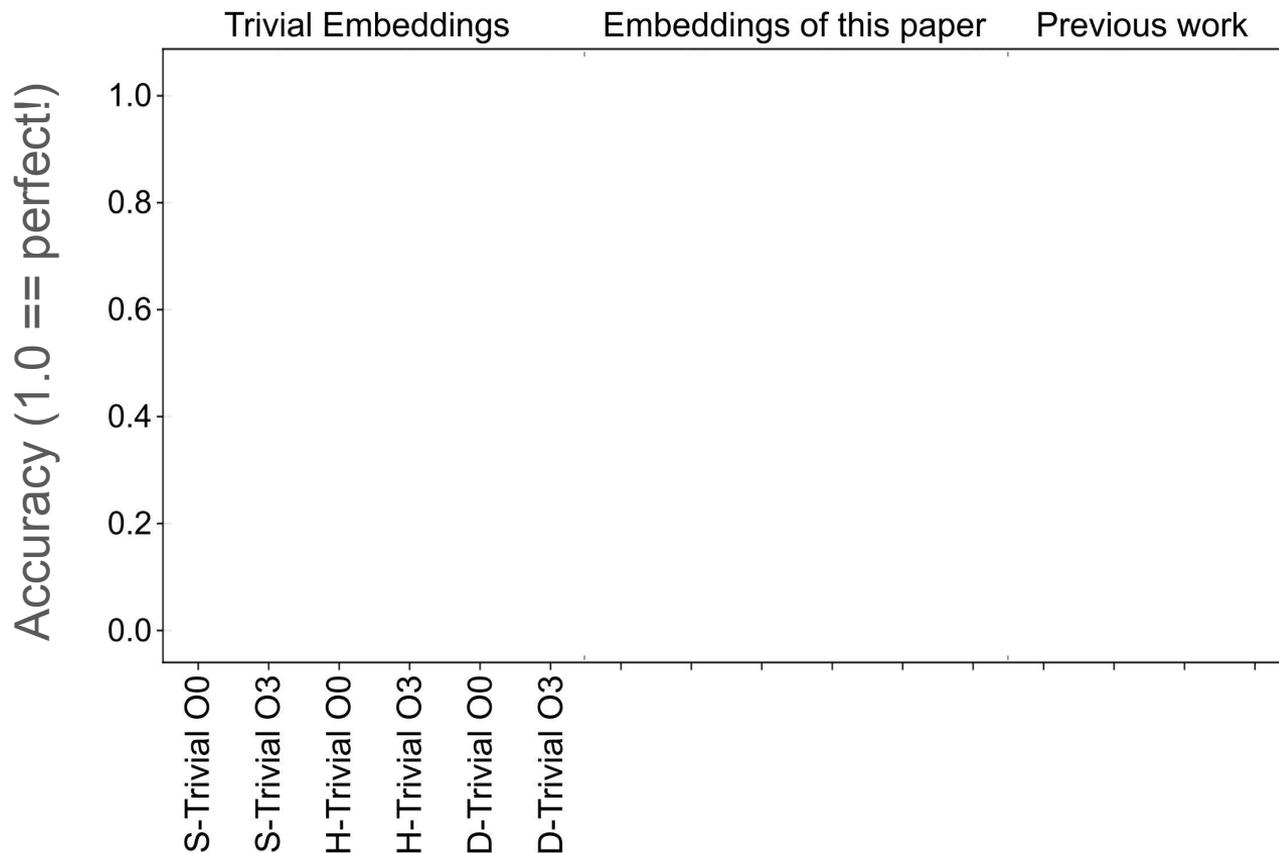


RQ1: The Strawman Hypothesis

Trivial embeddings:

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- Static (LLVM)
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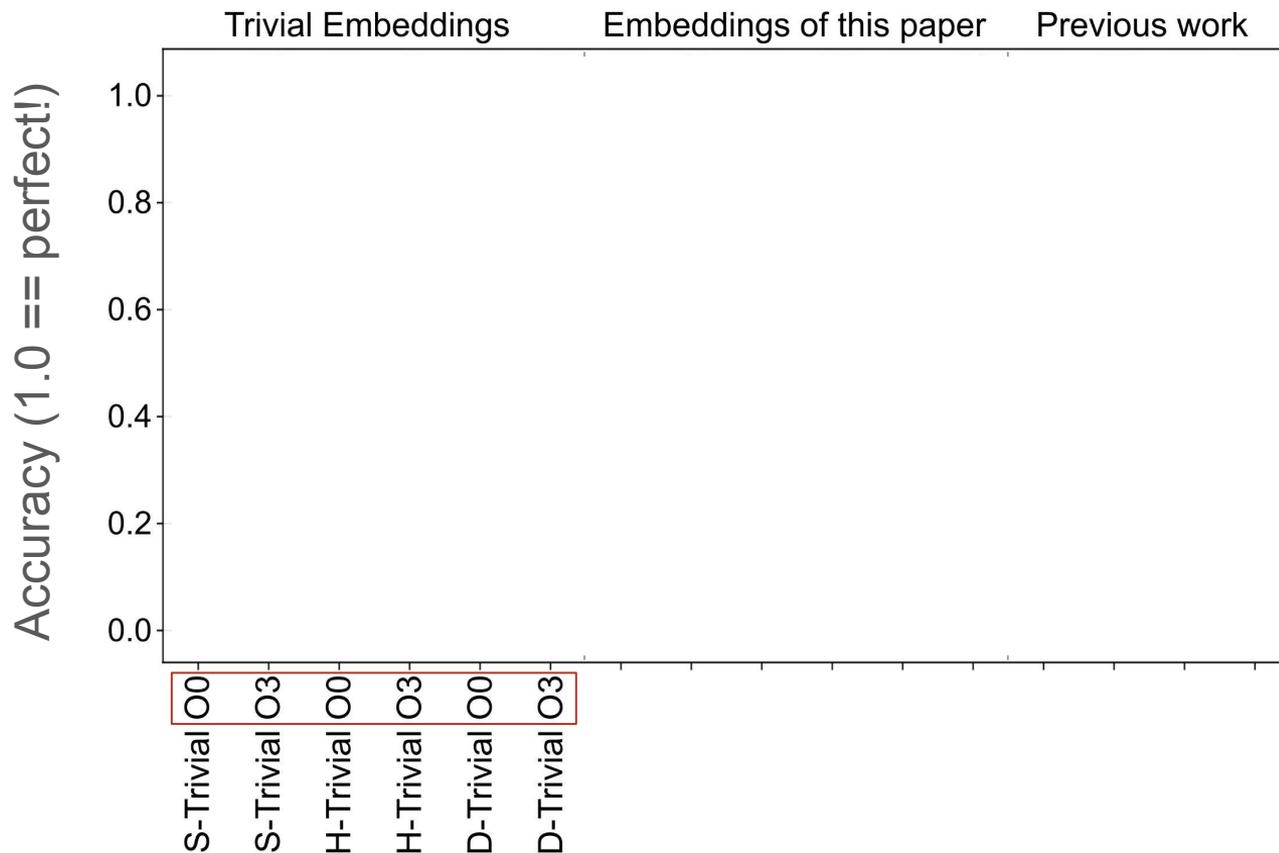


RQ1: The Strawman Hypothesis

Trivial embeddings:

Count instructions

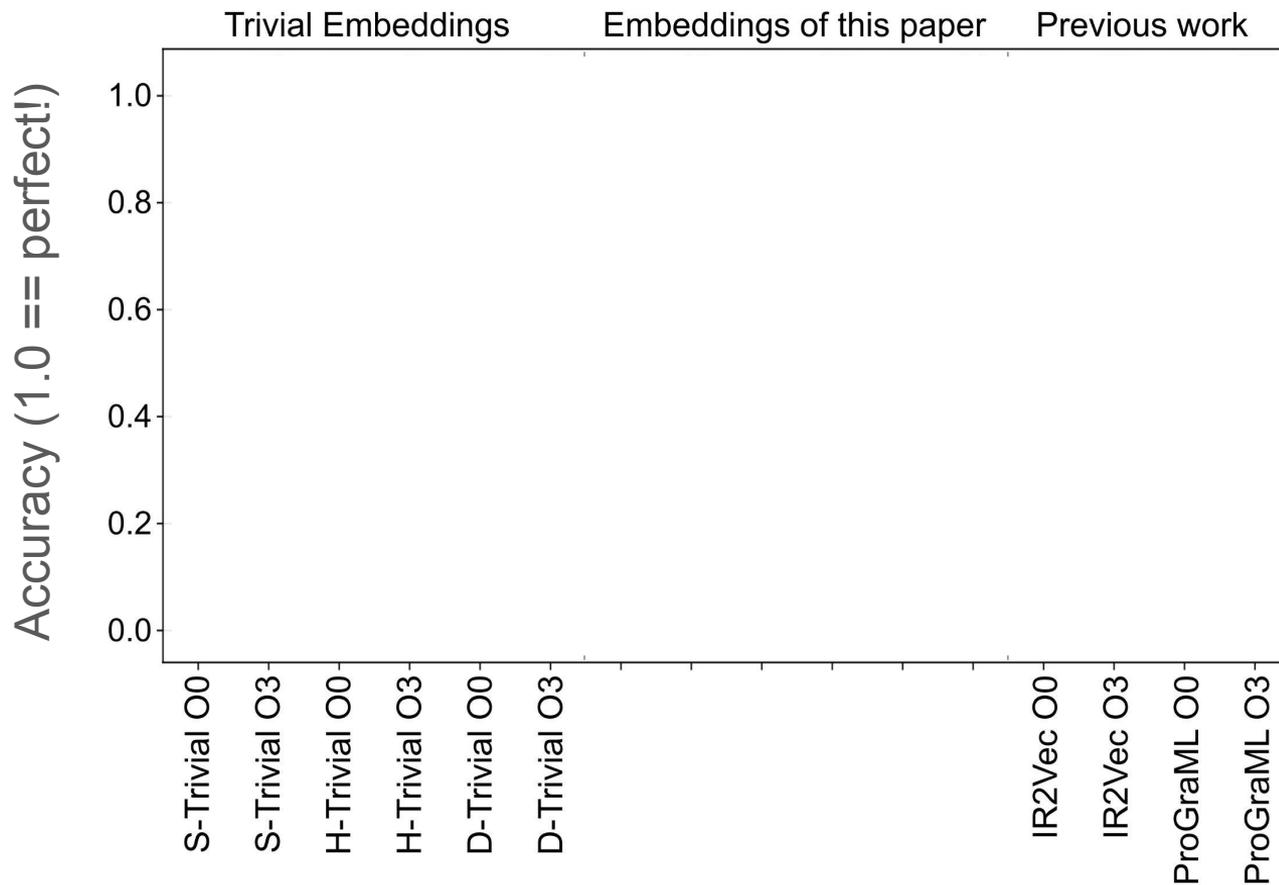
- Static (LLVM)
- Hybrid
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RQ1: The Strawman Hypothesis

Previous work:
beyond histograms

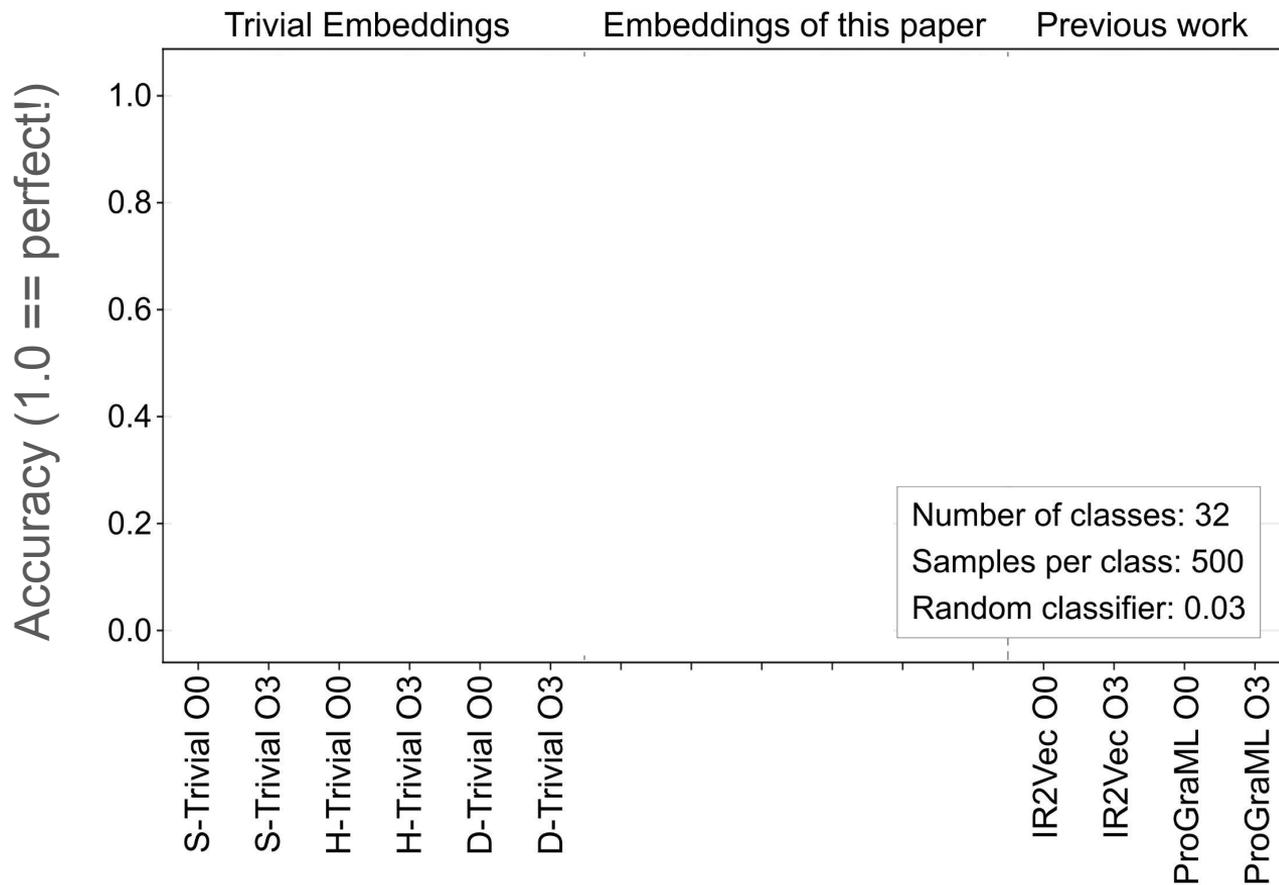
- IR2Vec
- ProGraML



RQ1: The Strawman Hypothesis

Baseline:

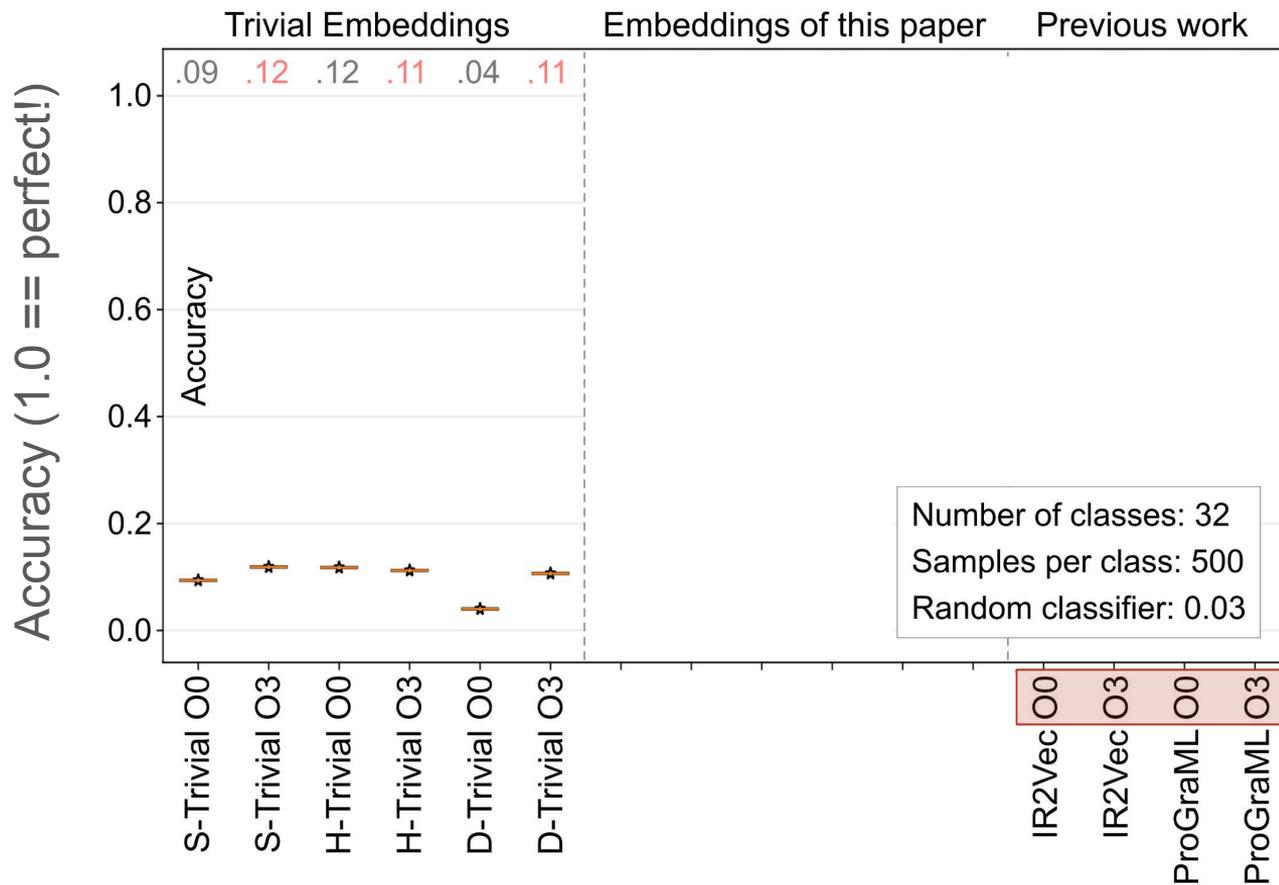
- 32 Problems
- 500 solutions



RQ1: The Strawman Hypothesis

Trivial classifiers

- 10-15%



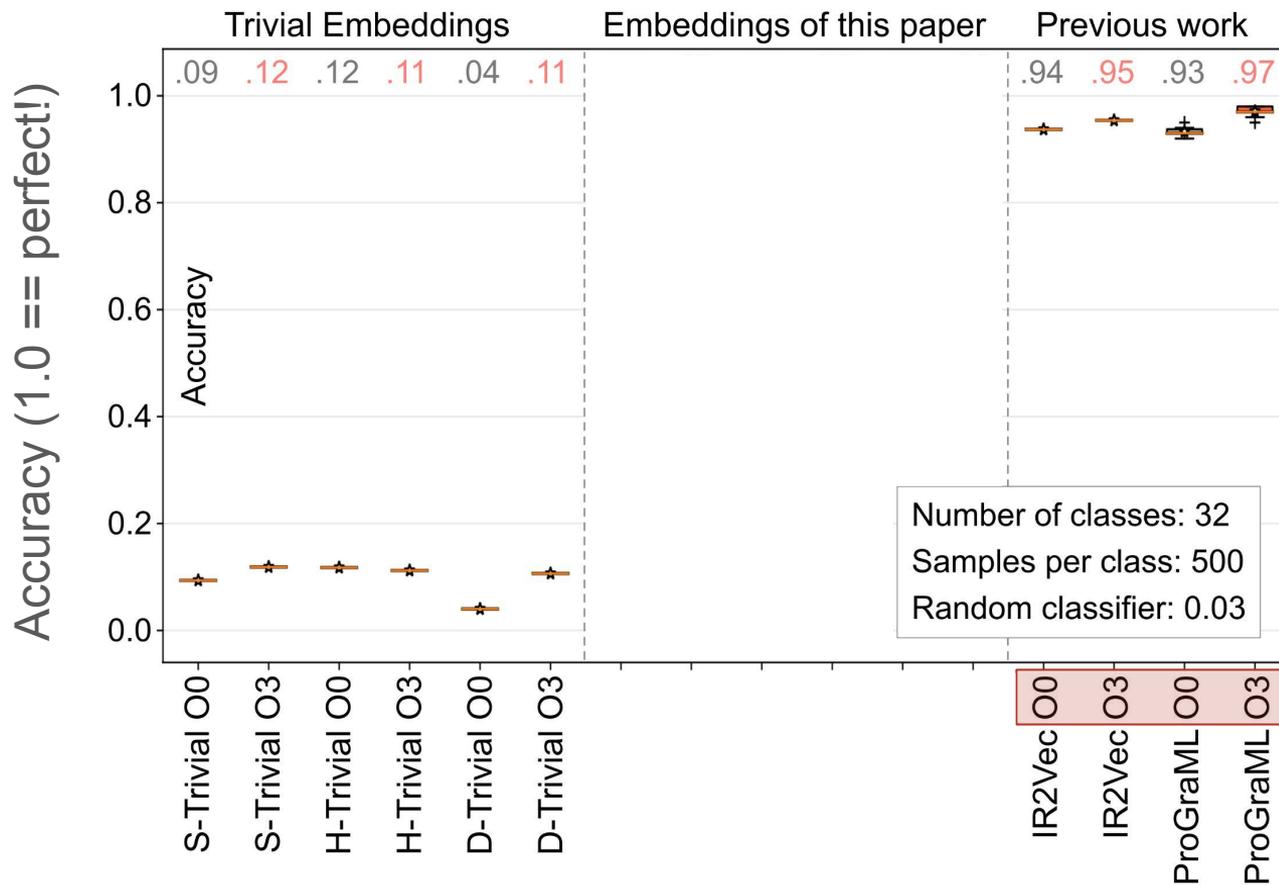
RQ1: The Strawman Hypothesis

Trivial classifiers

- 10-15%

Previous work

- +- 95%



RQ1: The Strawman Hypothesis

Trivial classifiers

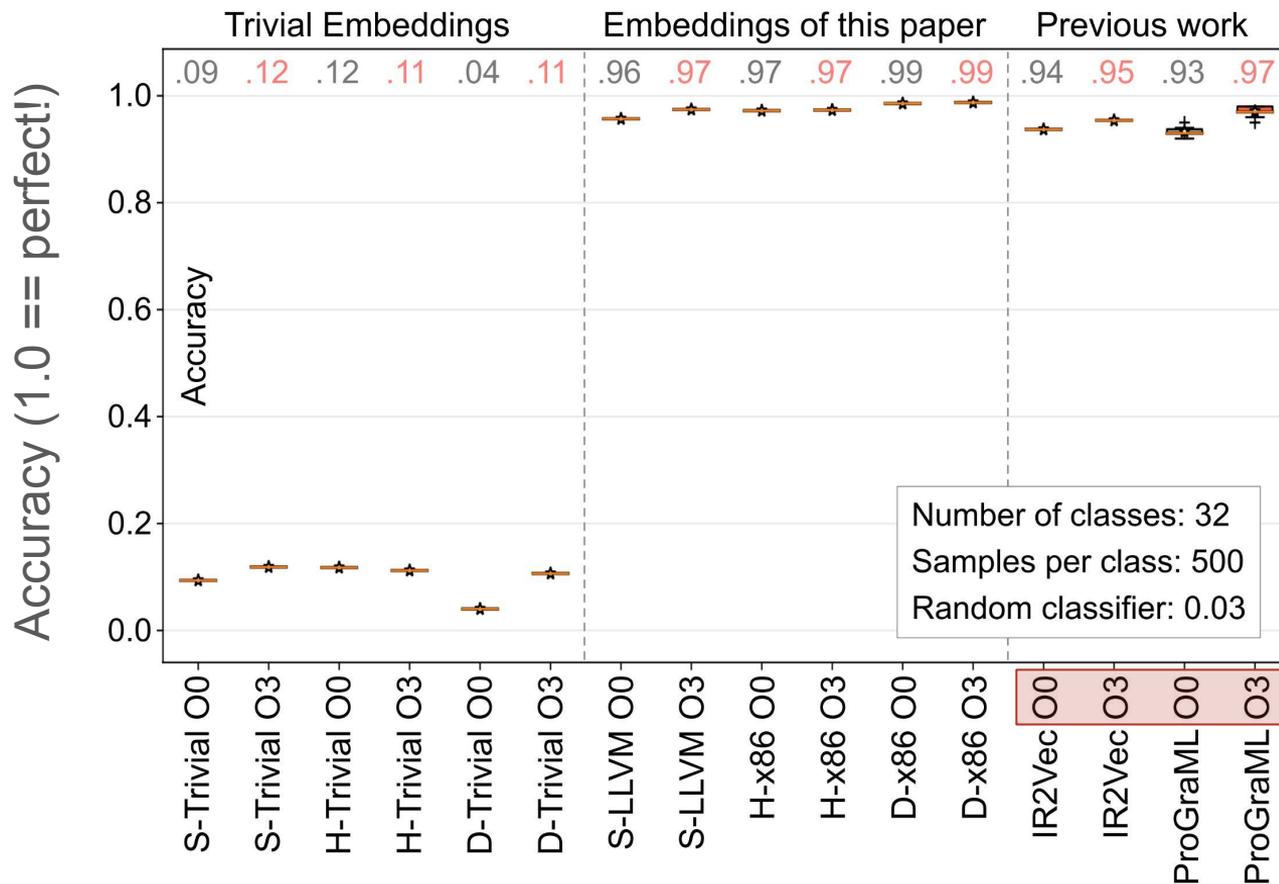
- 10-15%

Previous work

- +- 95%

This paper

- > 95%



Precision of different histogram-based classifiers

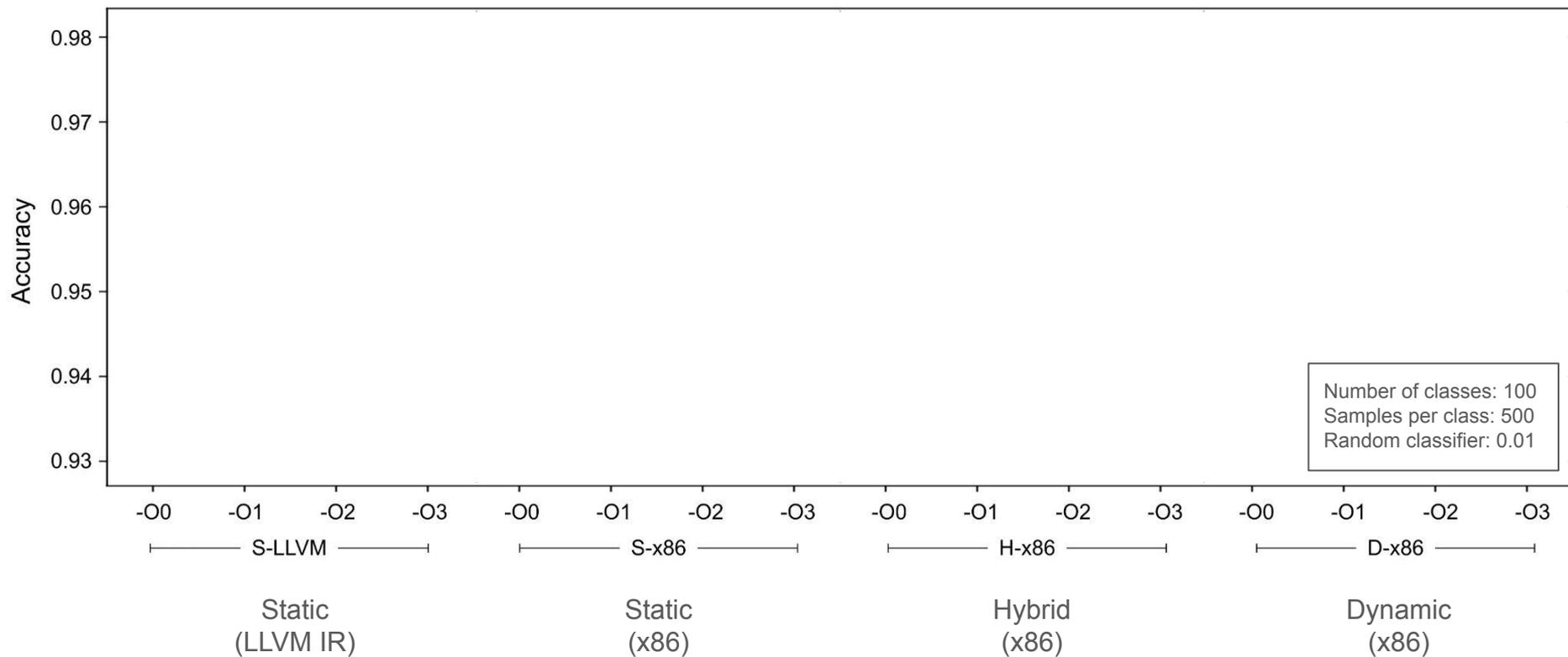
Does the optimization level matter?

Precision of different histogram-based classifiers

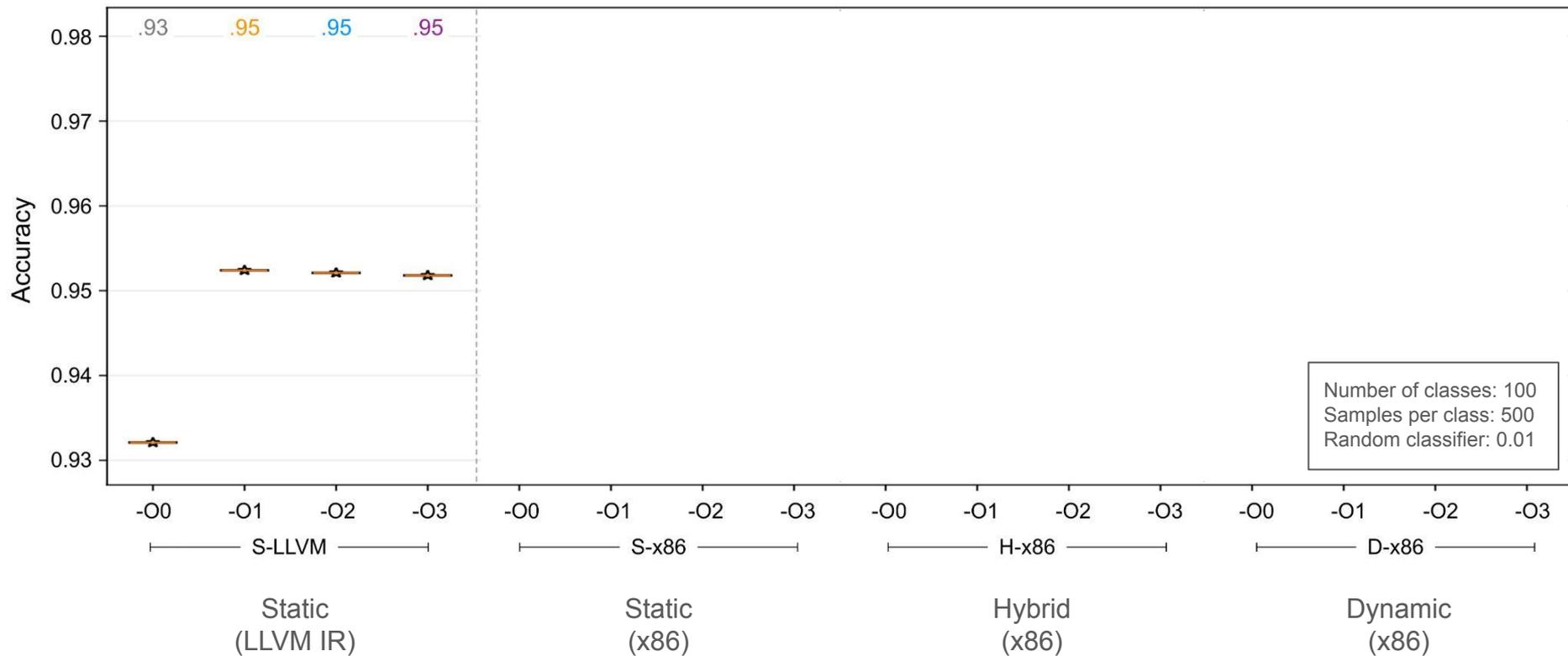
Number of classes: 100
Samples per class: 500
Random classifier: 0.01

Does the optimization level matter?

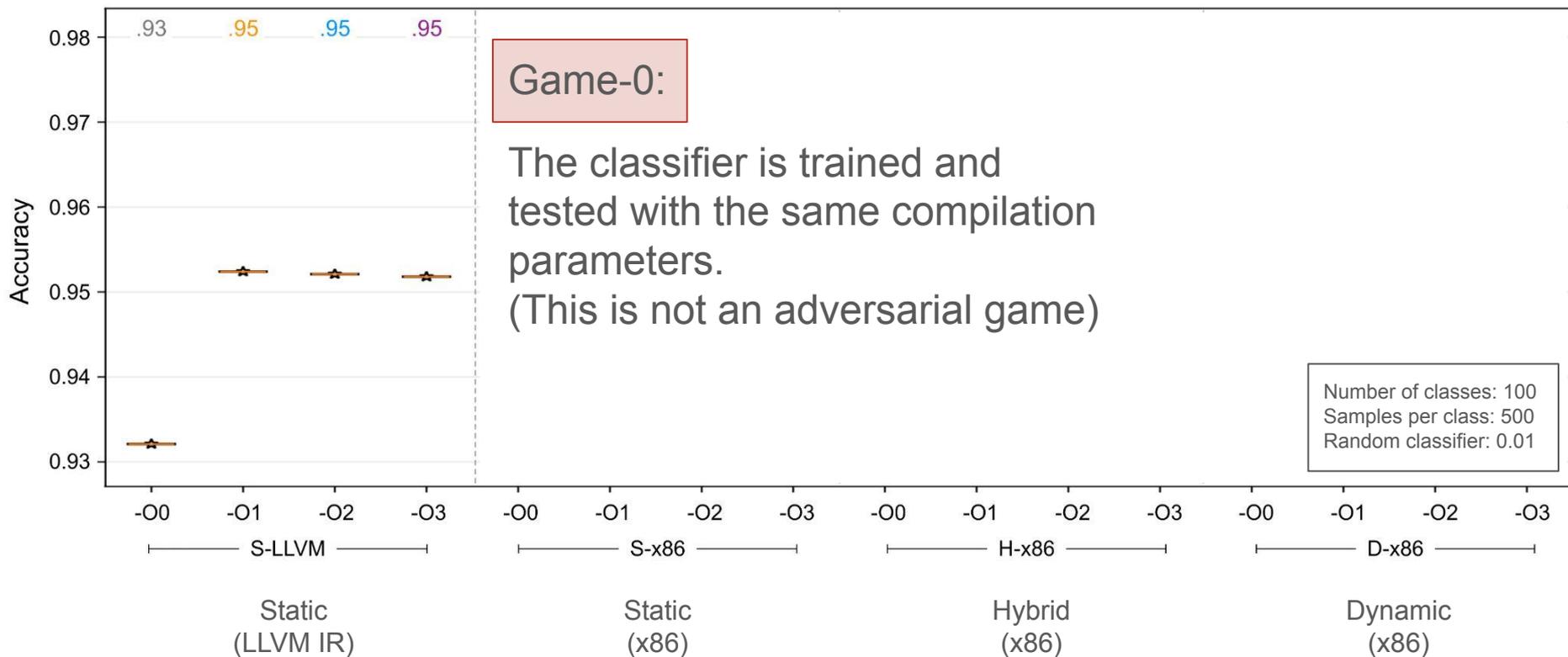
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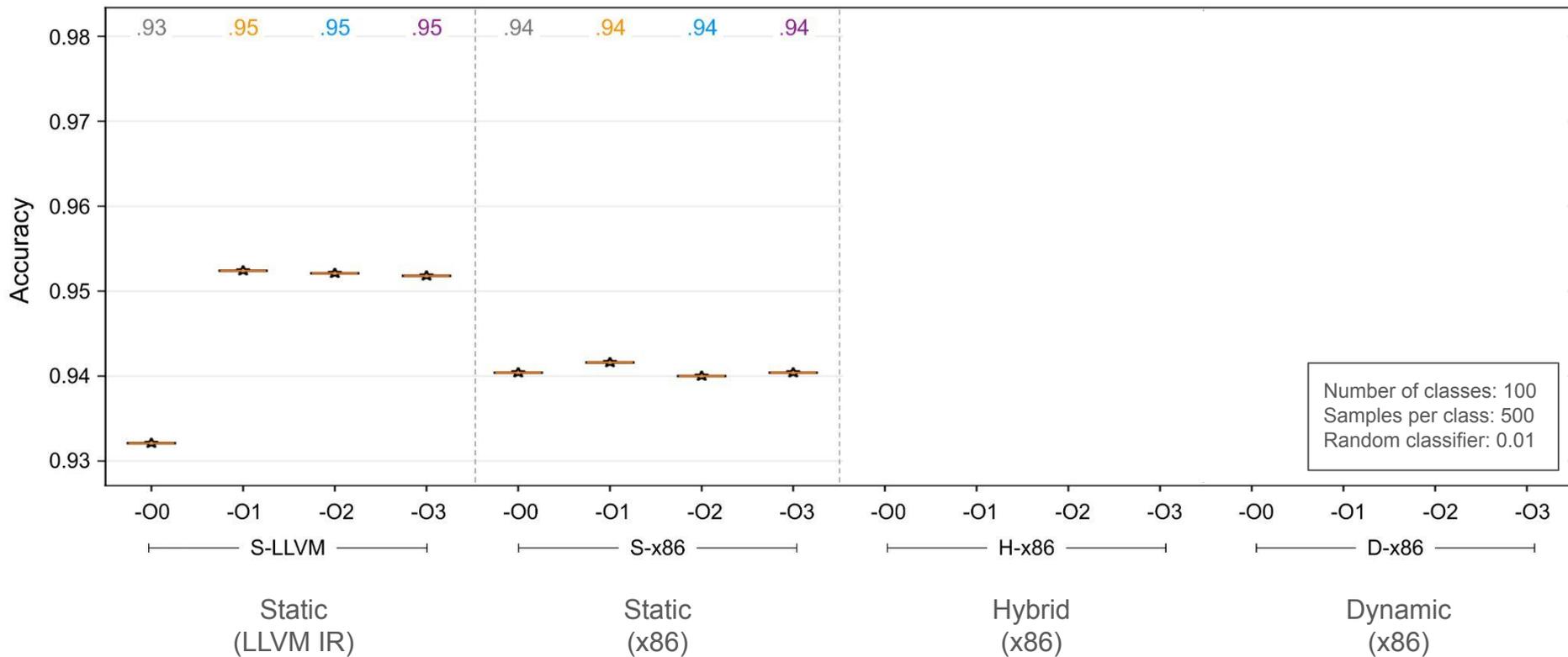
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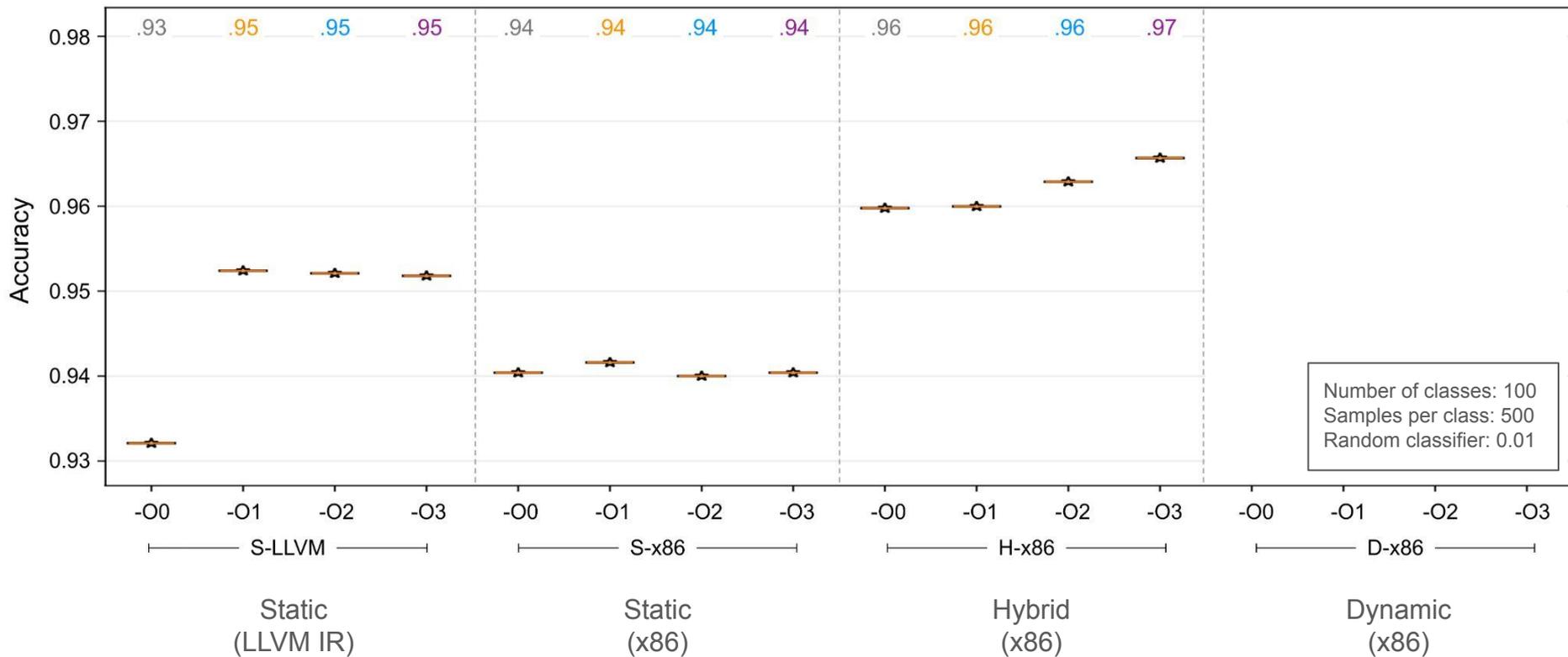
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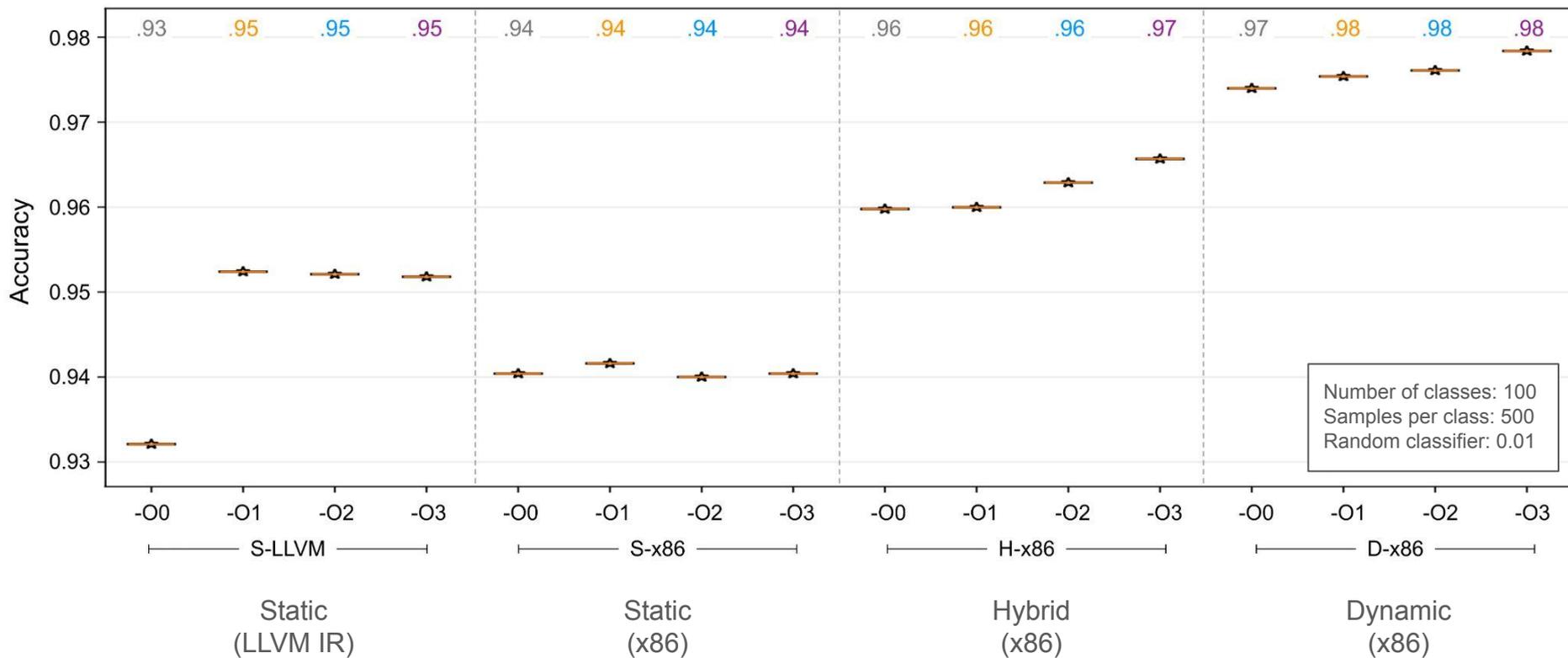
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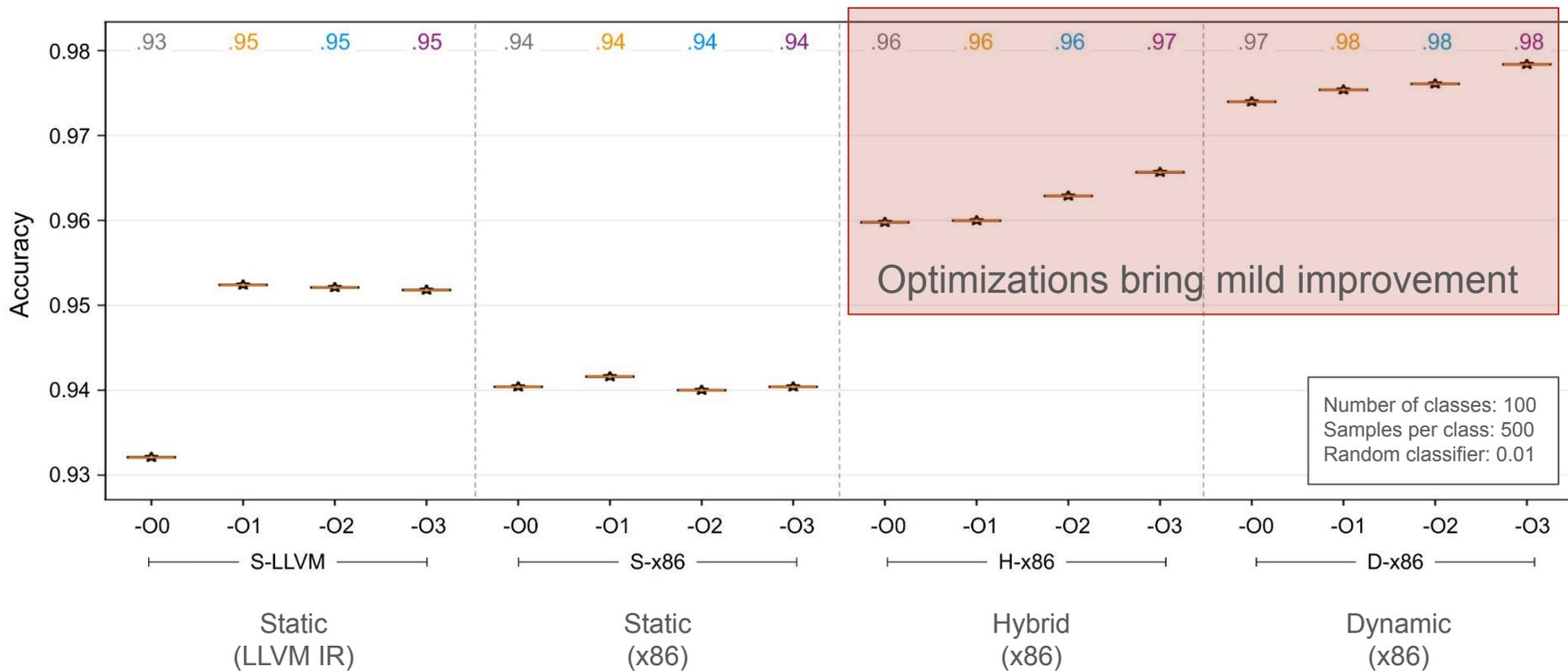
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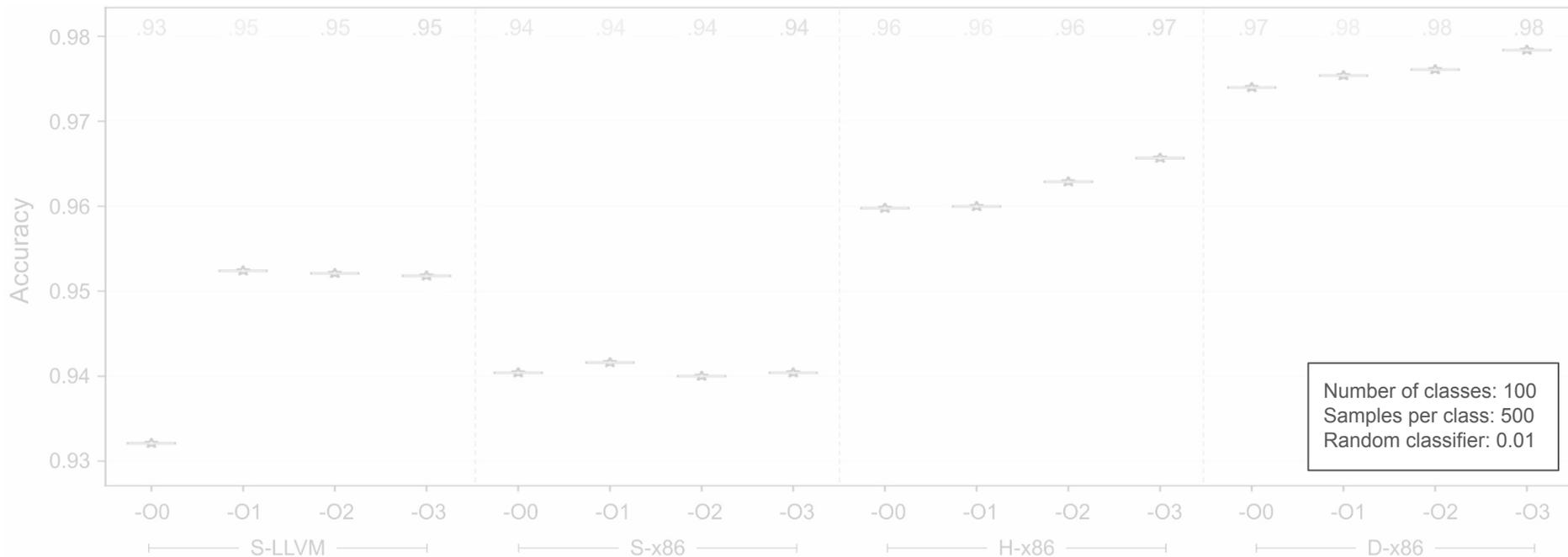
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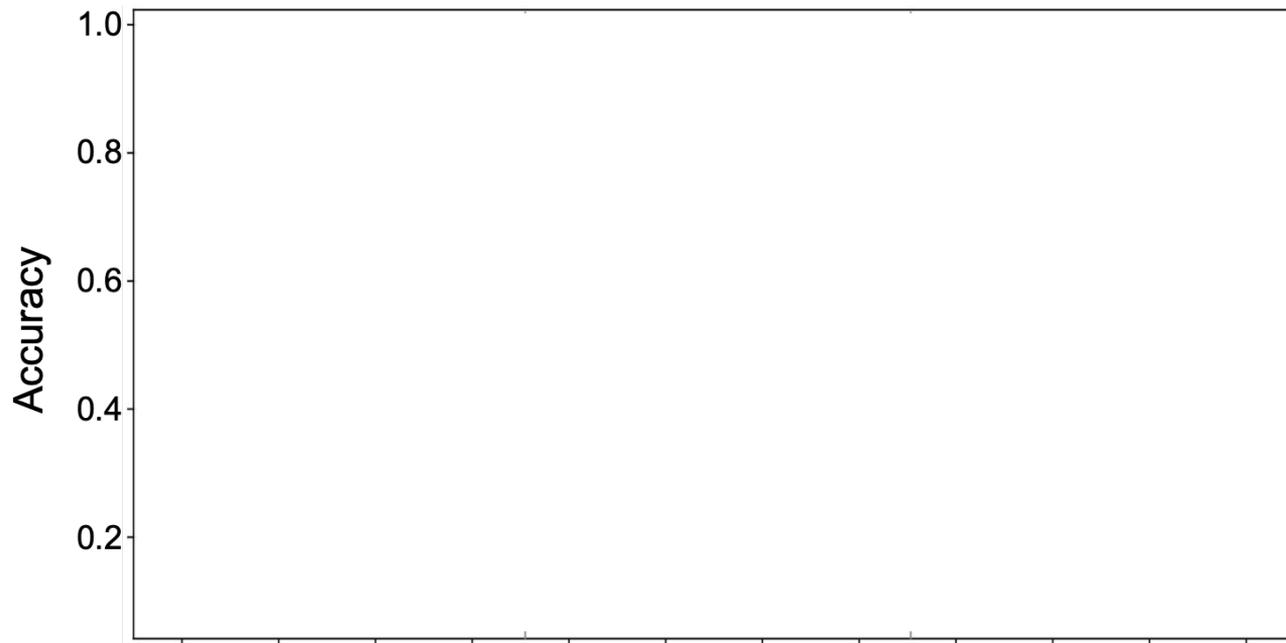
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Game-1: Adversary obfuscates programs

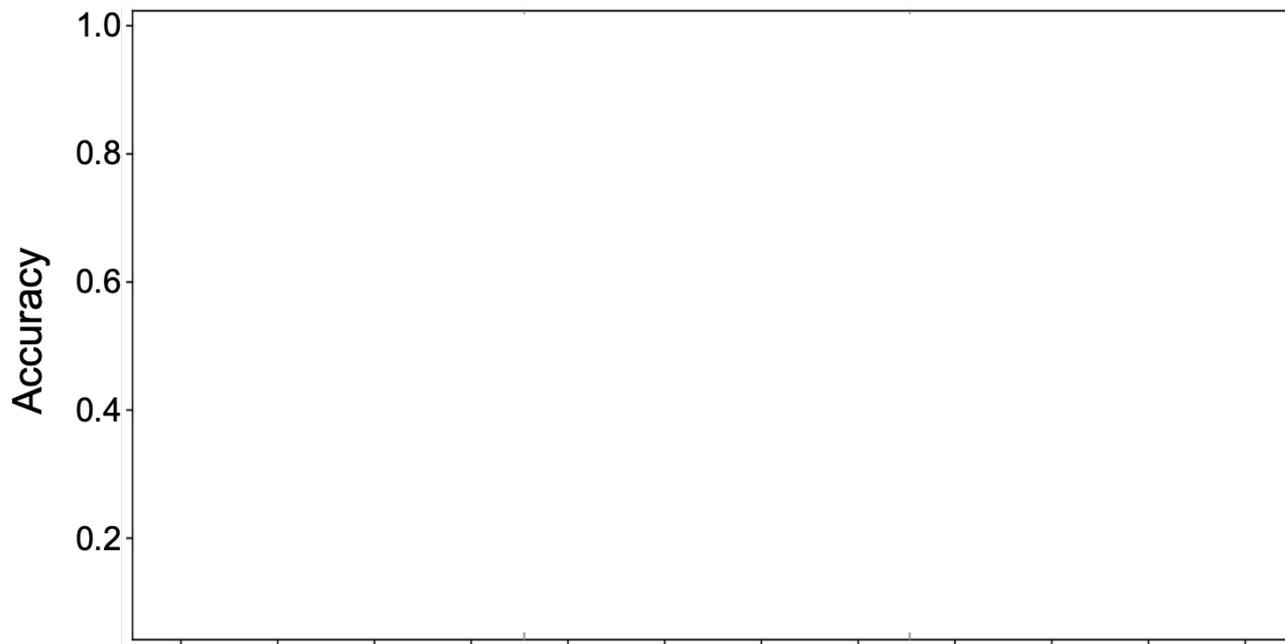


Game-1: Adversary obfuscates programs



Number of classes: 100
Samples per class: 500
Random classifier: 0.01

Game-1: Adversary obfuscates programs



bcf: bogus control flow

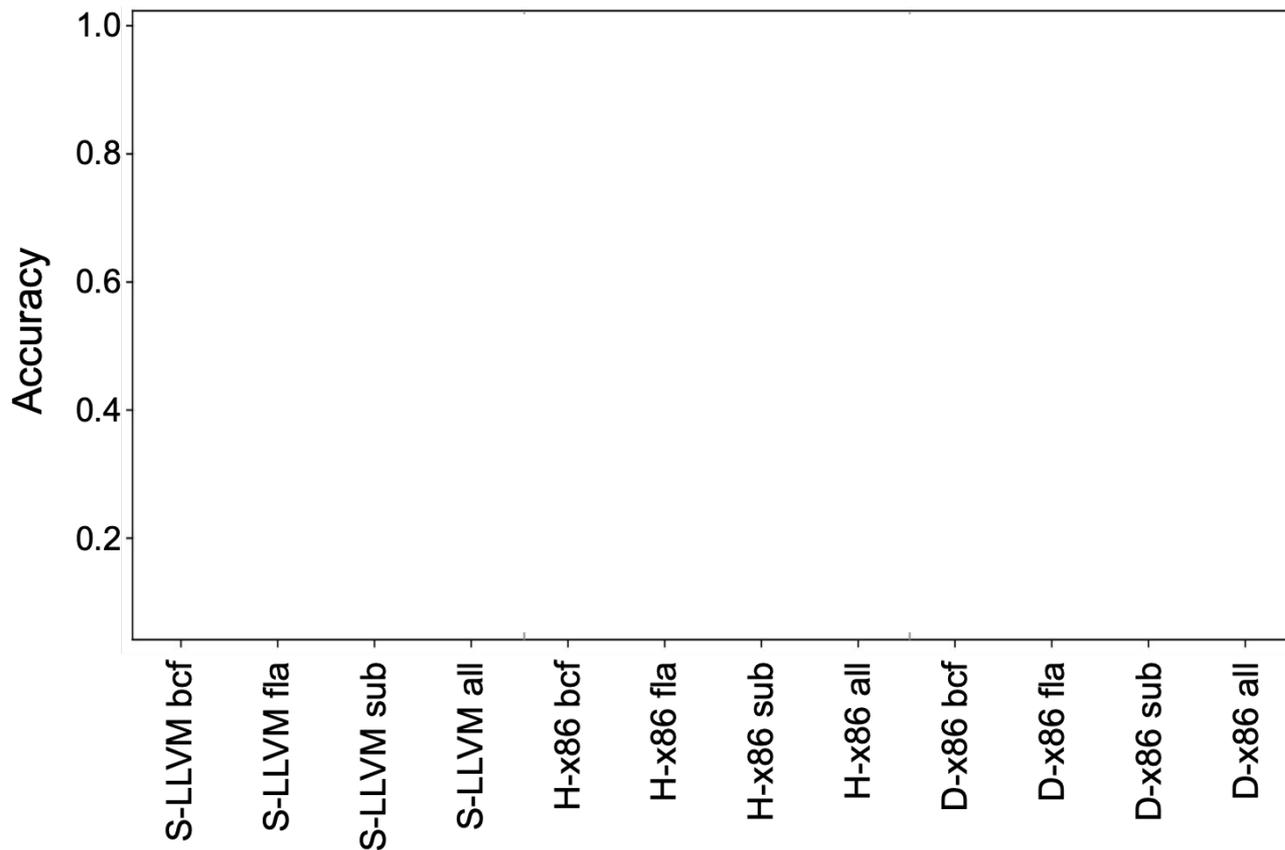
fla: control-flow flattening

sub: instruction substitution

all: bcf + fla + sub

Number of classes: 100
Samples per class: 500
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Game-1: Adversary obfuscates programs



bcf: bogus control flow

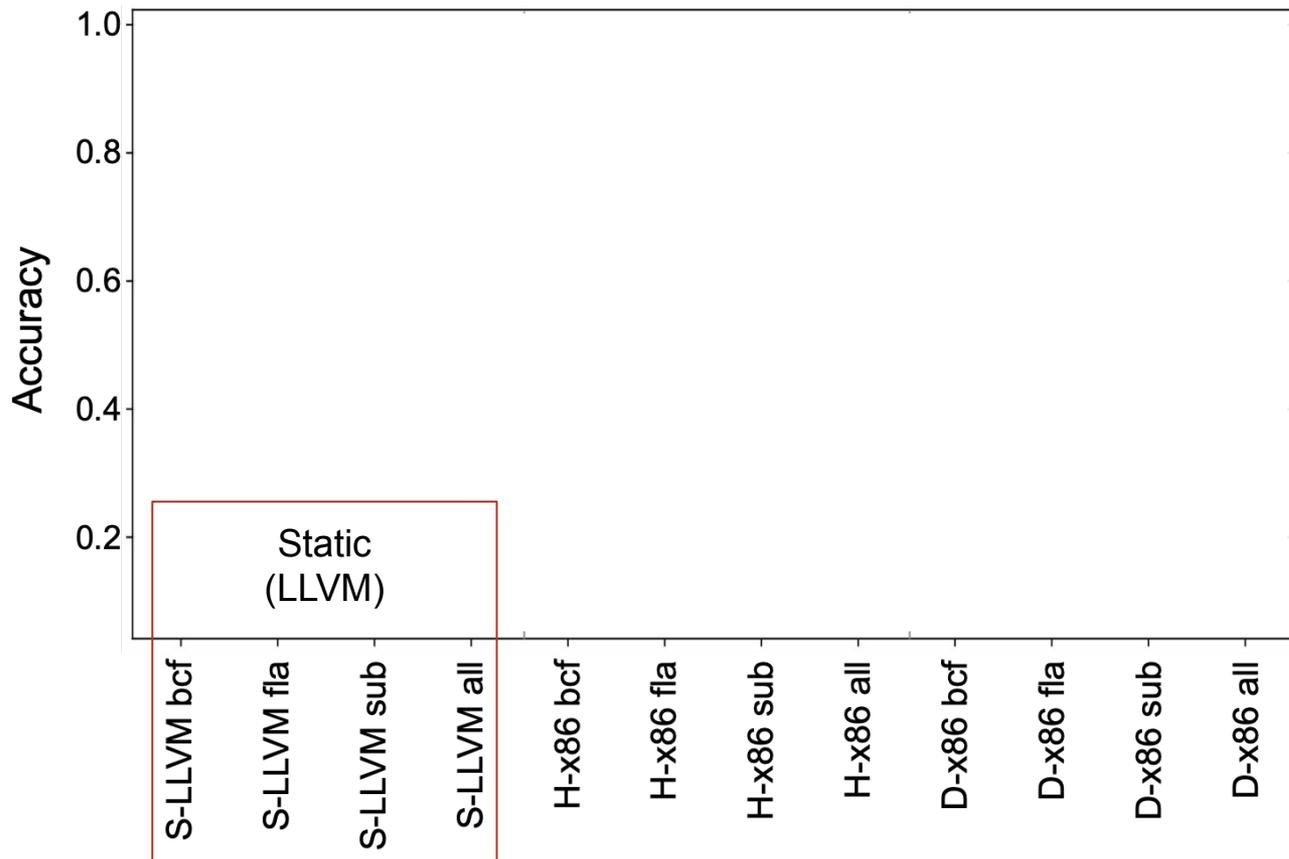
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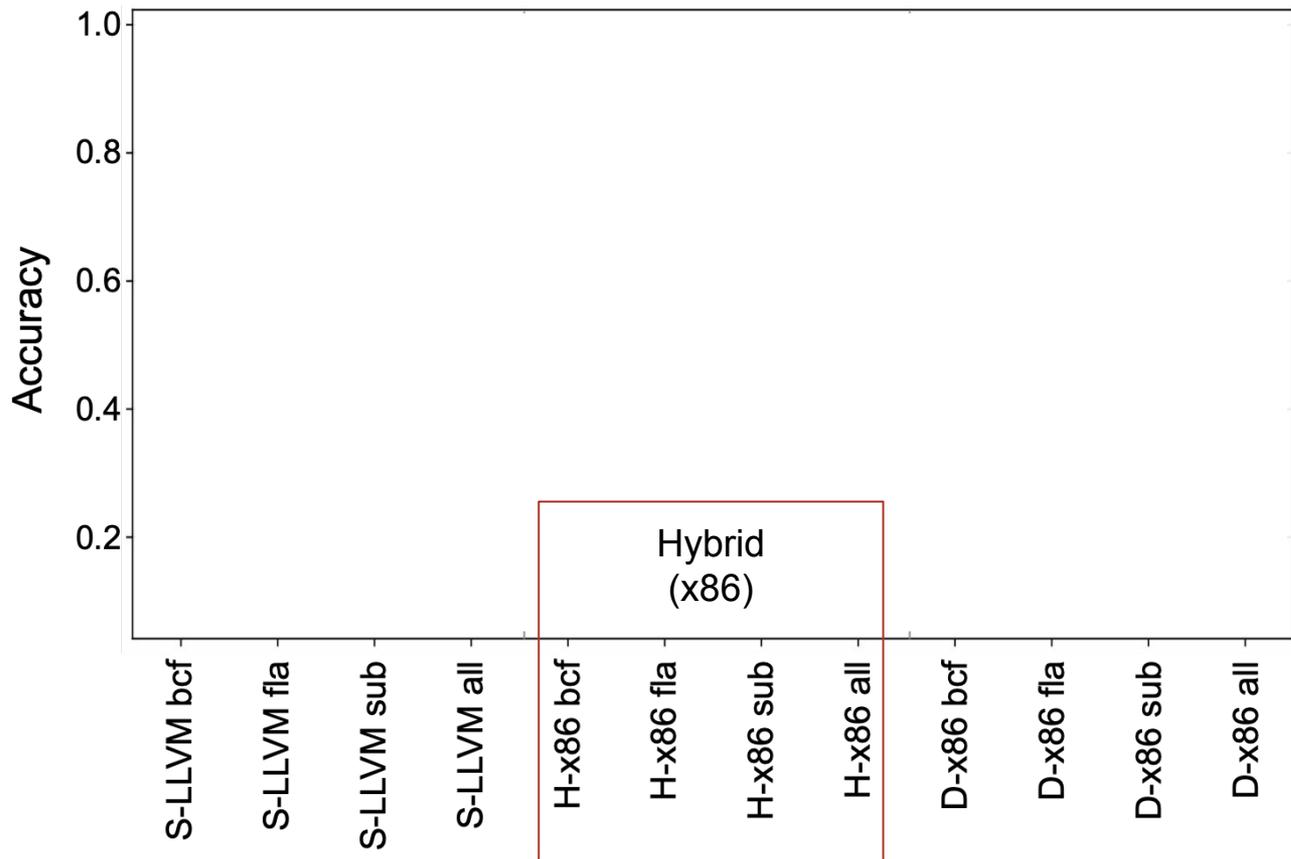
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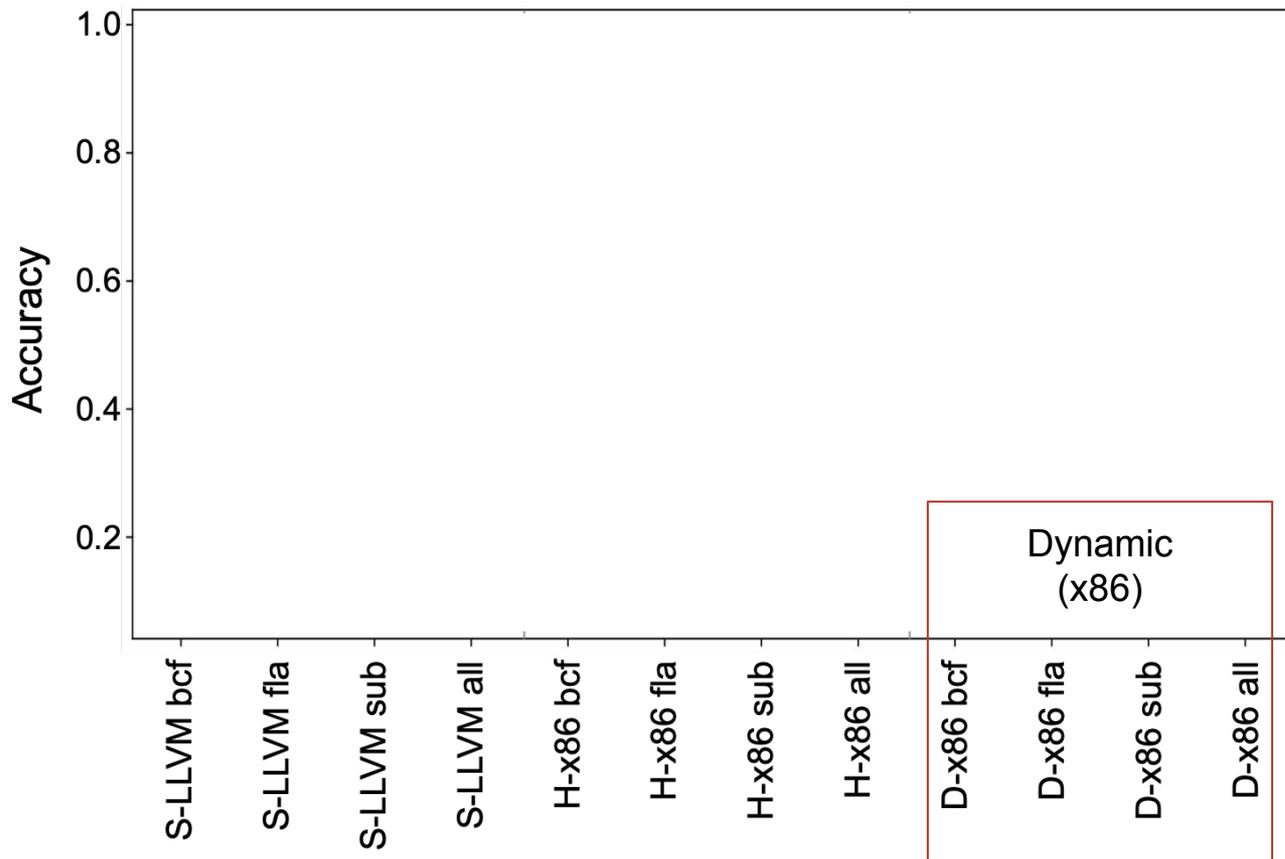
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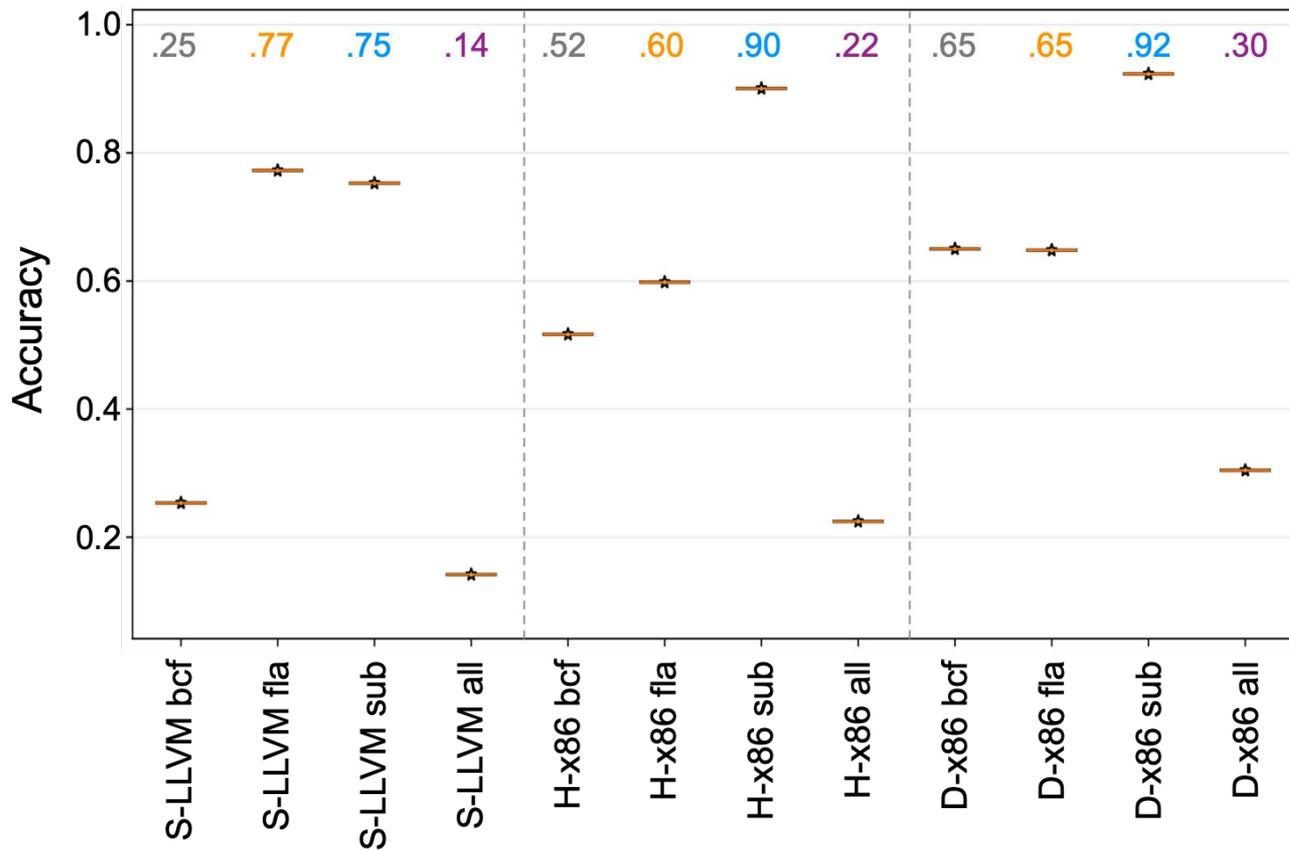
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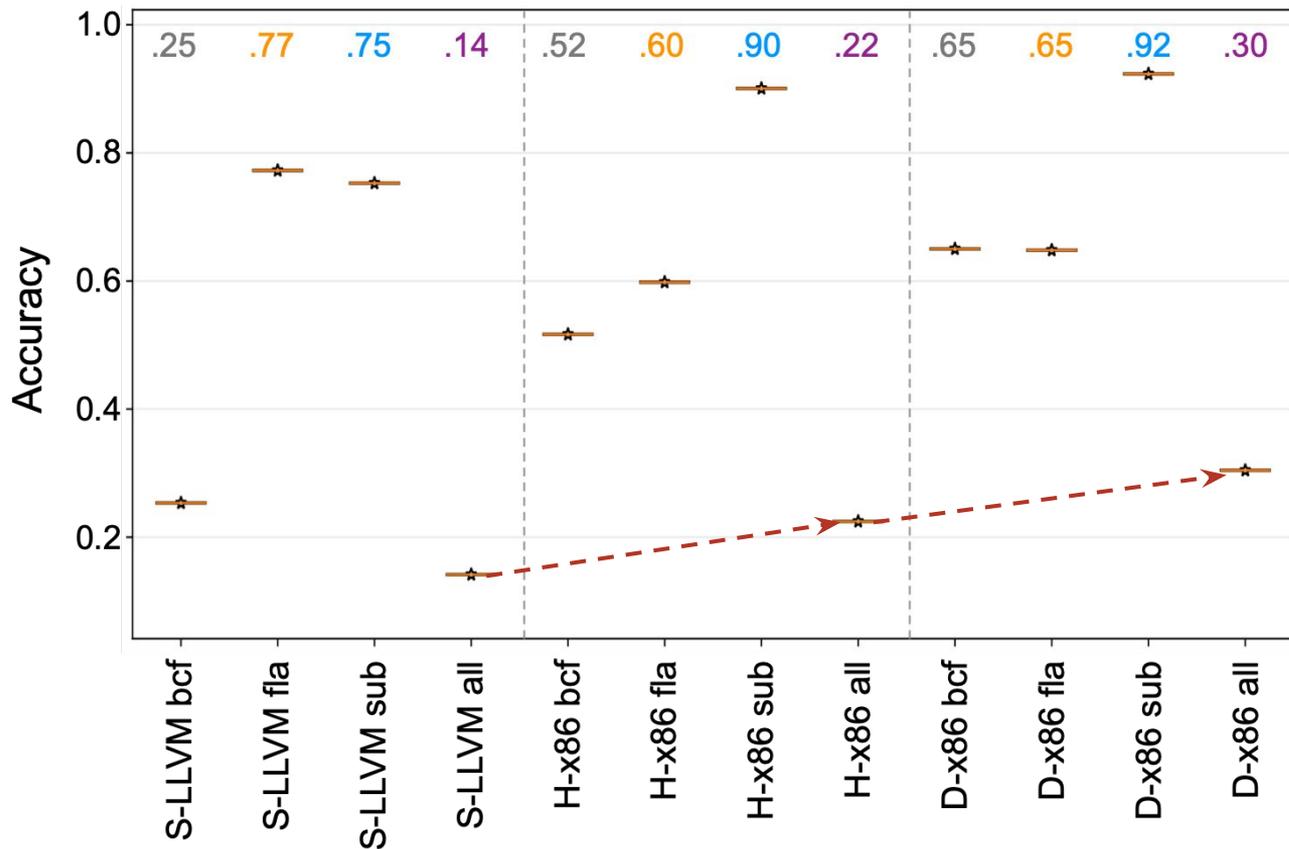
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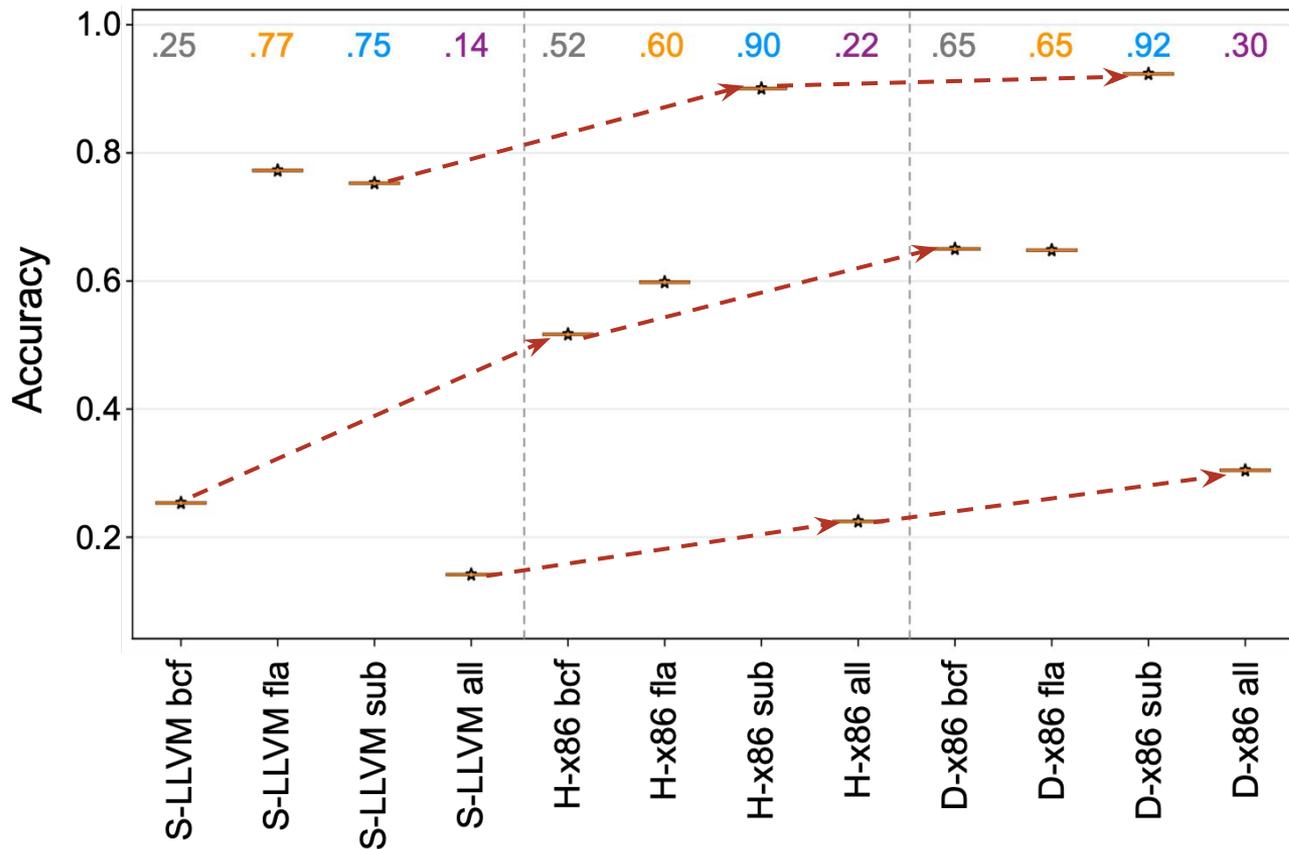
Game-1: Adversary obfuscates programs



1. Static
2. Hybrid
3. Dynamic

Number of classes: 100
Samples per class: 500
Random classifier: 0.01

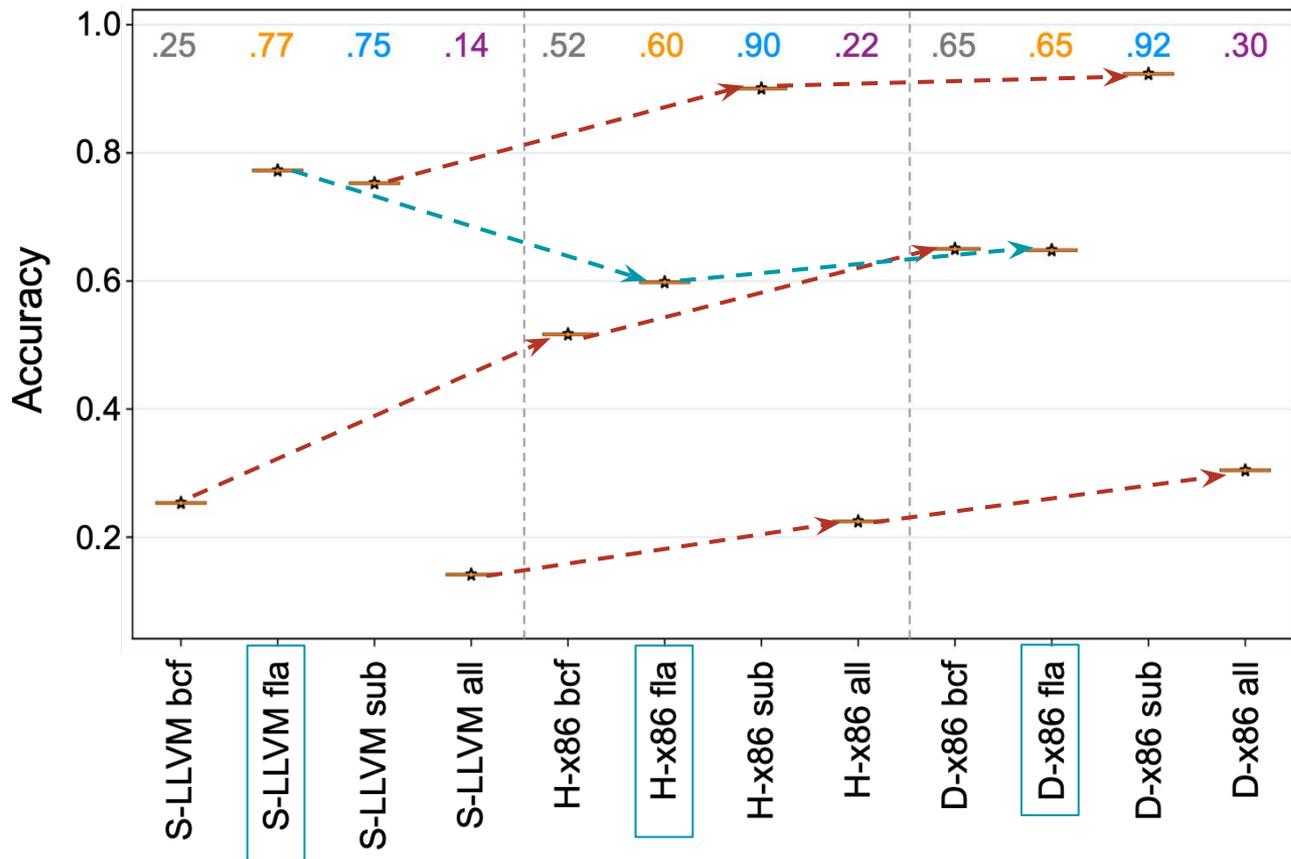
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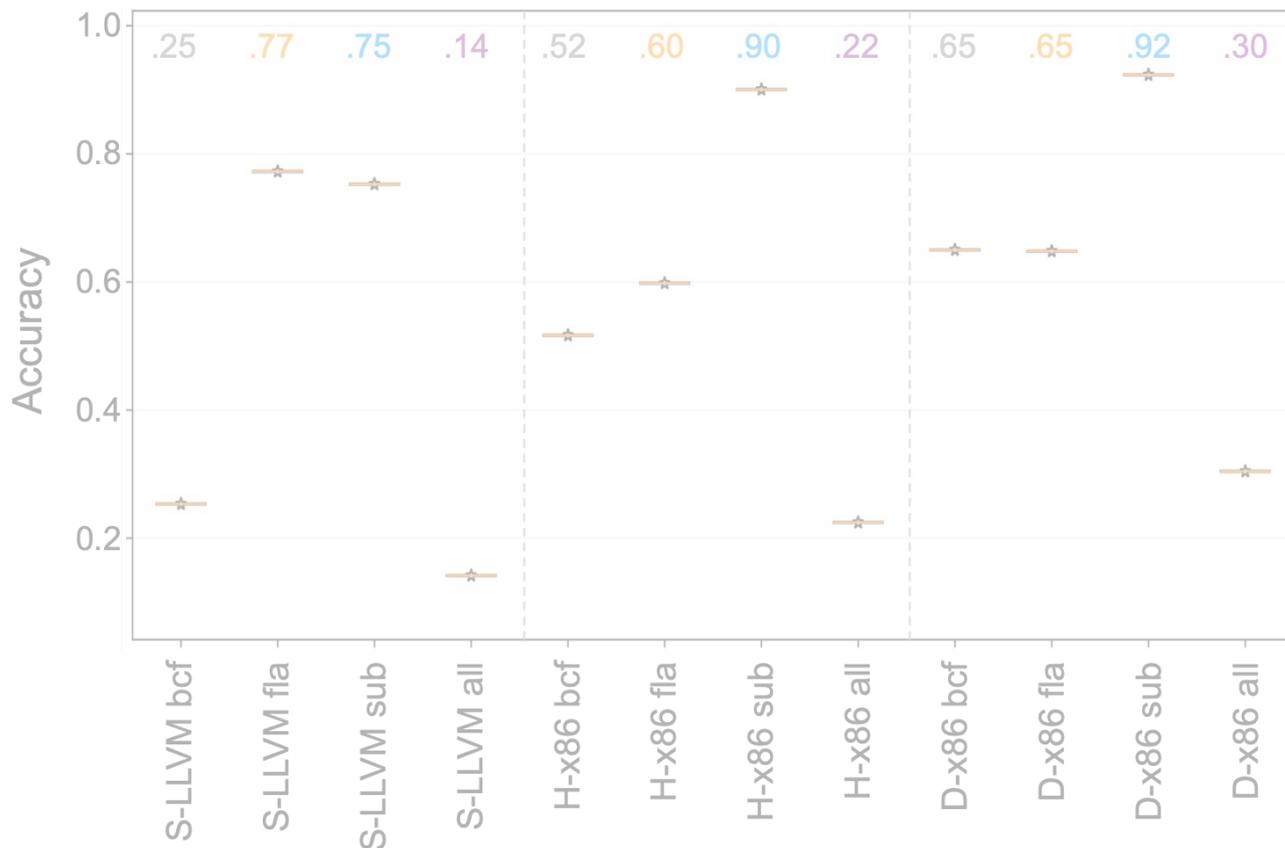
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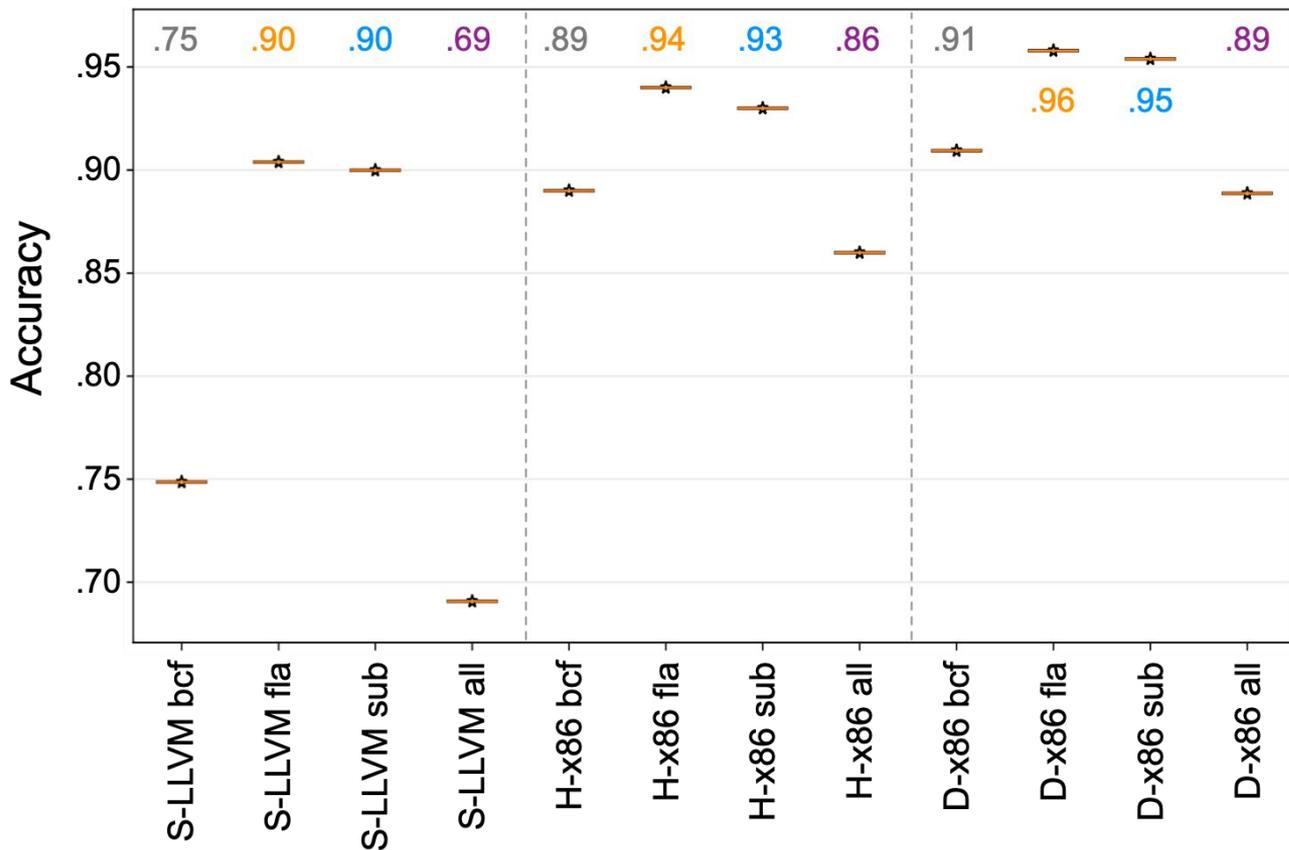
Game-2: What if the Classifier "knows" the Obfuscator?



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2. Hybrid
3. Dynamic

Number of classes: 100
Samples per class: 500
Random classifier: 0.01

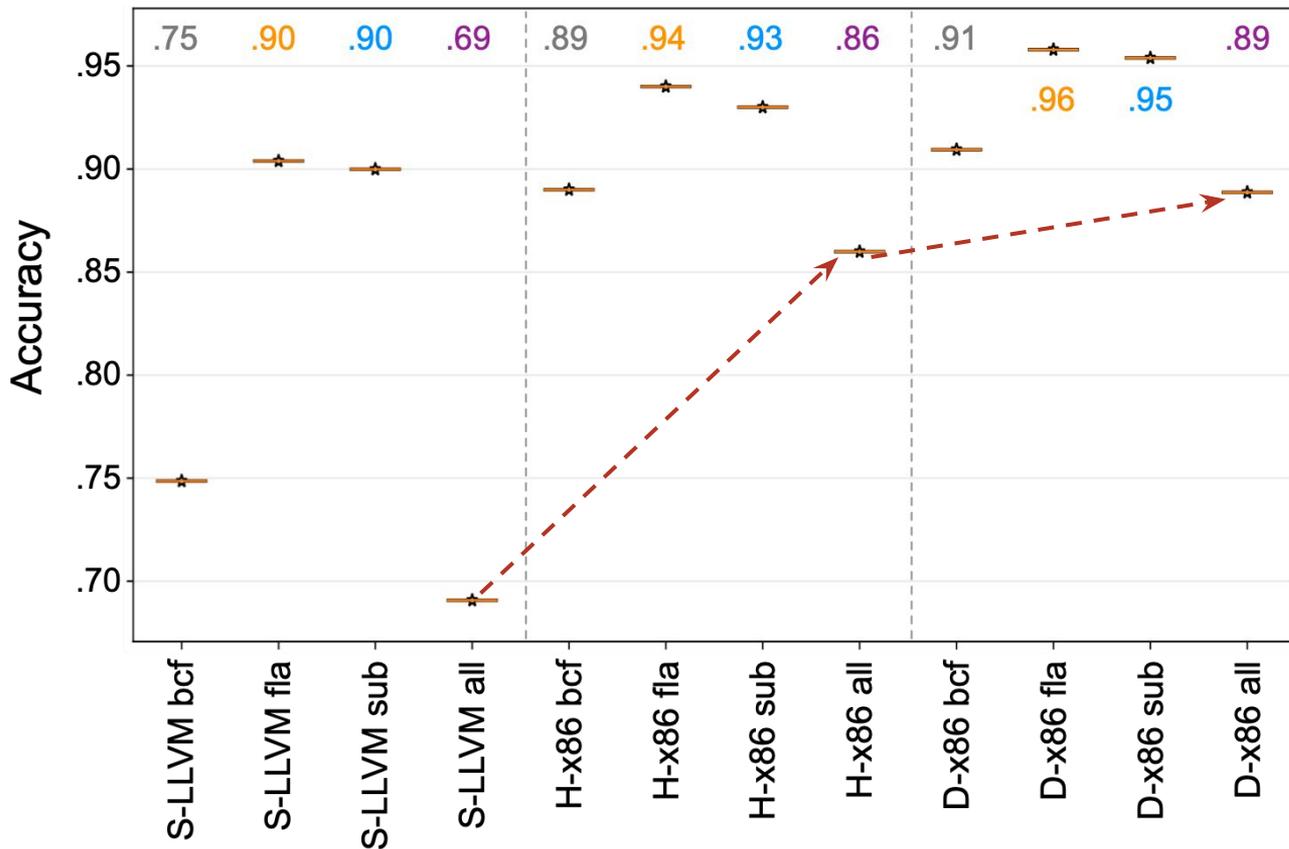
Game-2: What if the Classifier "knows" the Obfuscator?



Classifiers recover "part" of Game-0's accuracy

Number of classes: 100
Samples per class: 500
Random classifier: 0.01

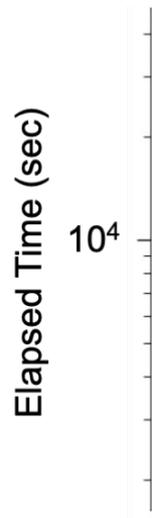
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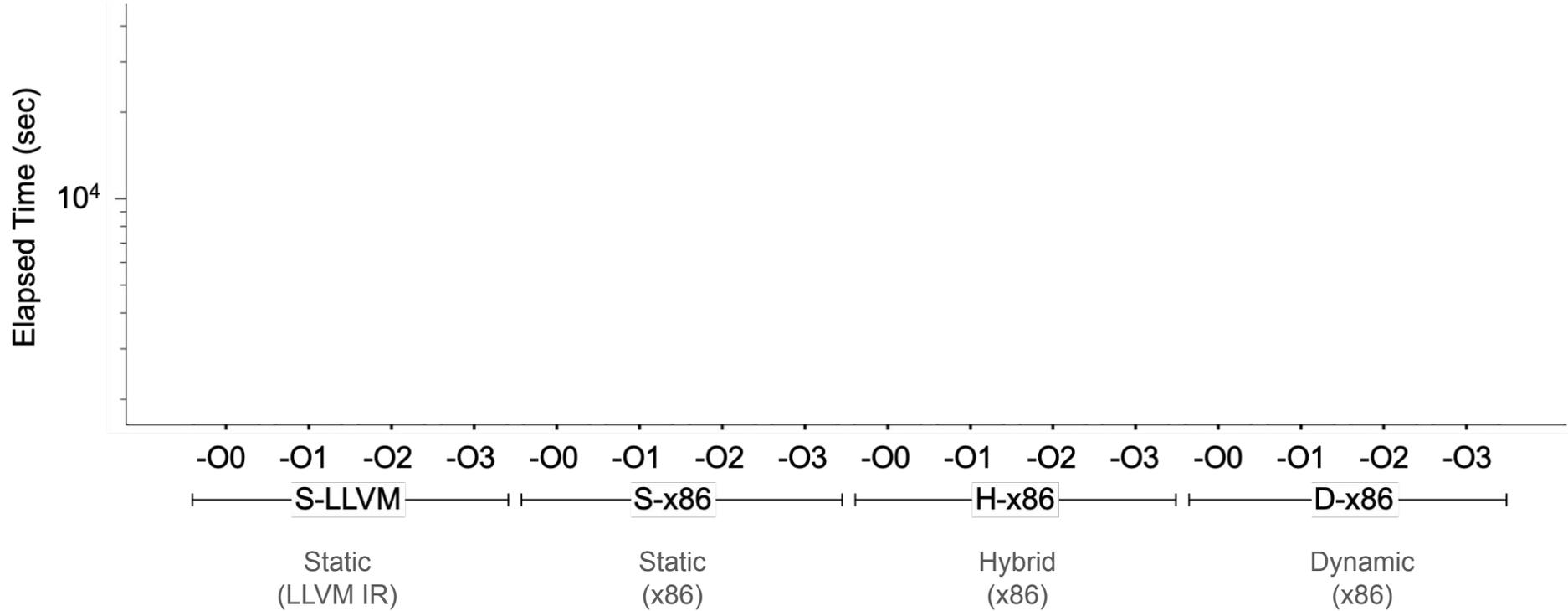
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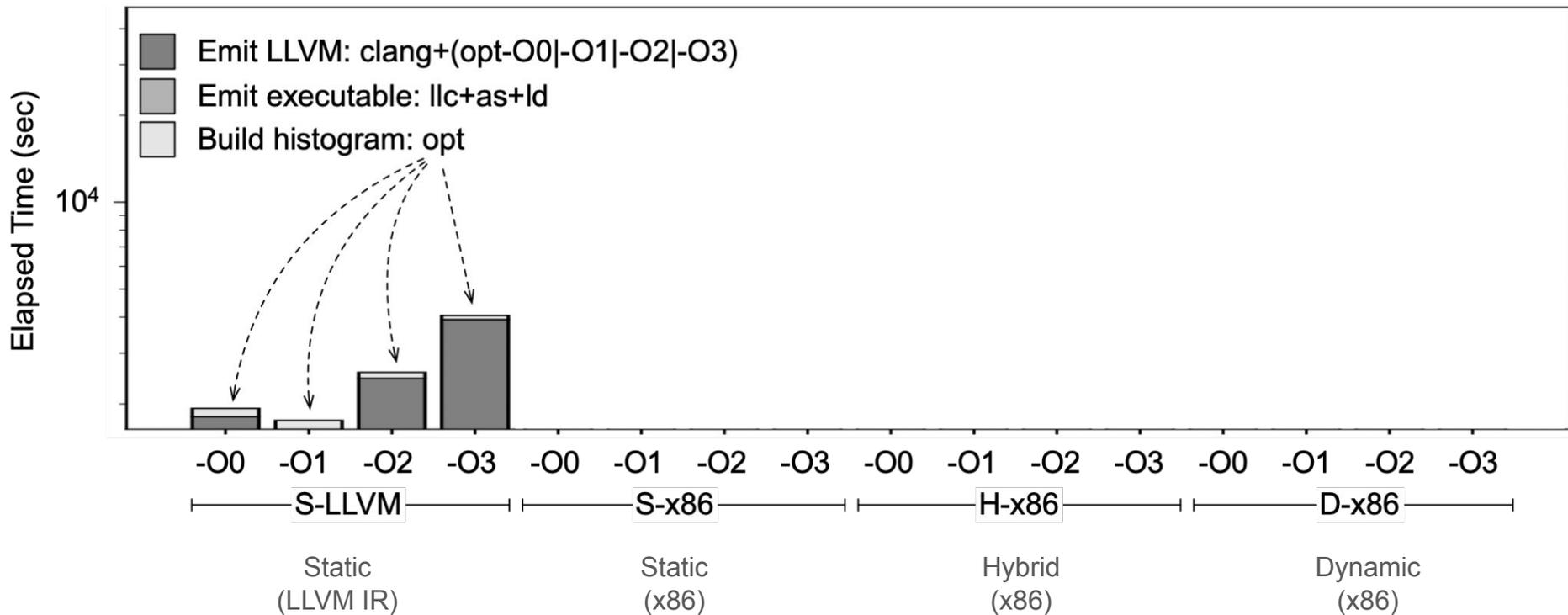
What about Speed?



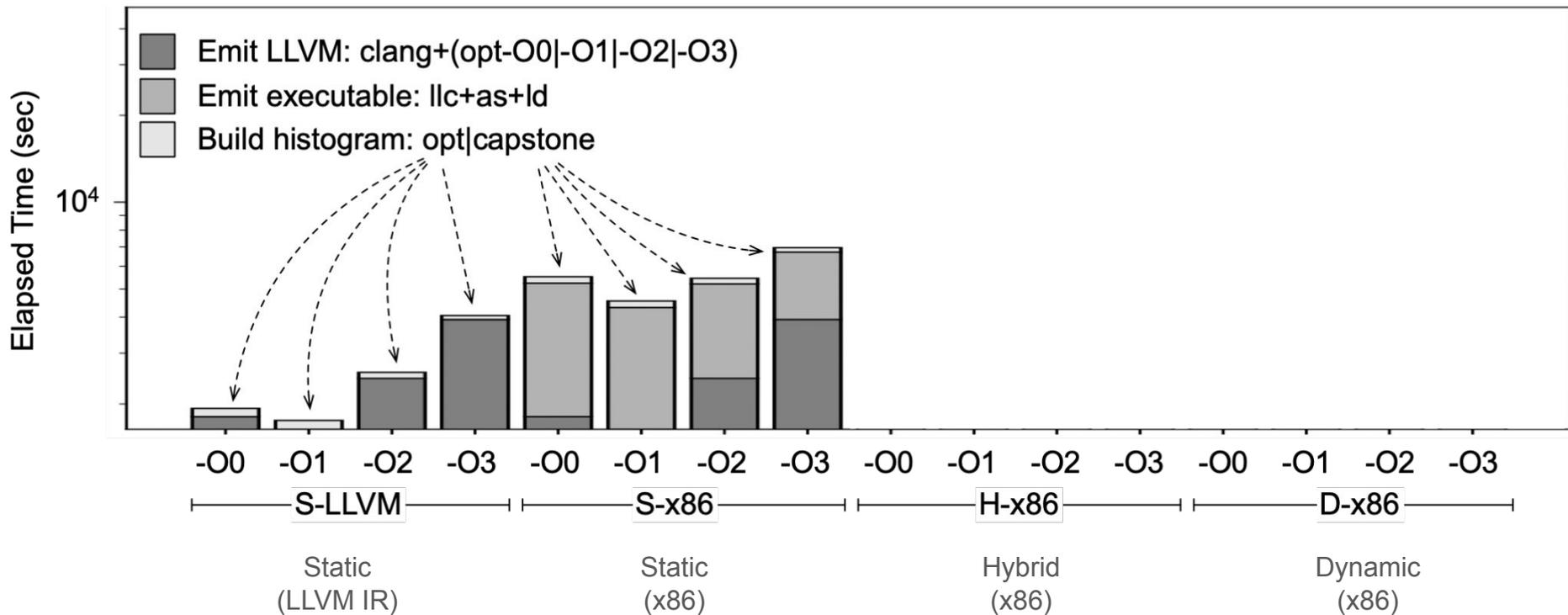
What about Speed?



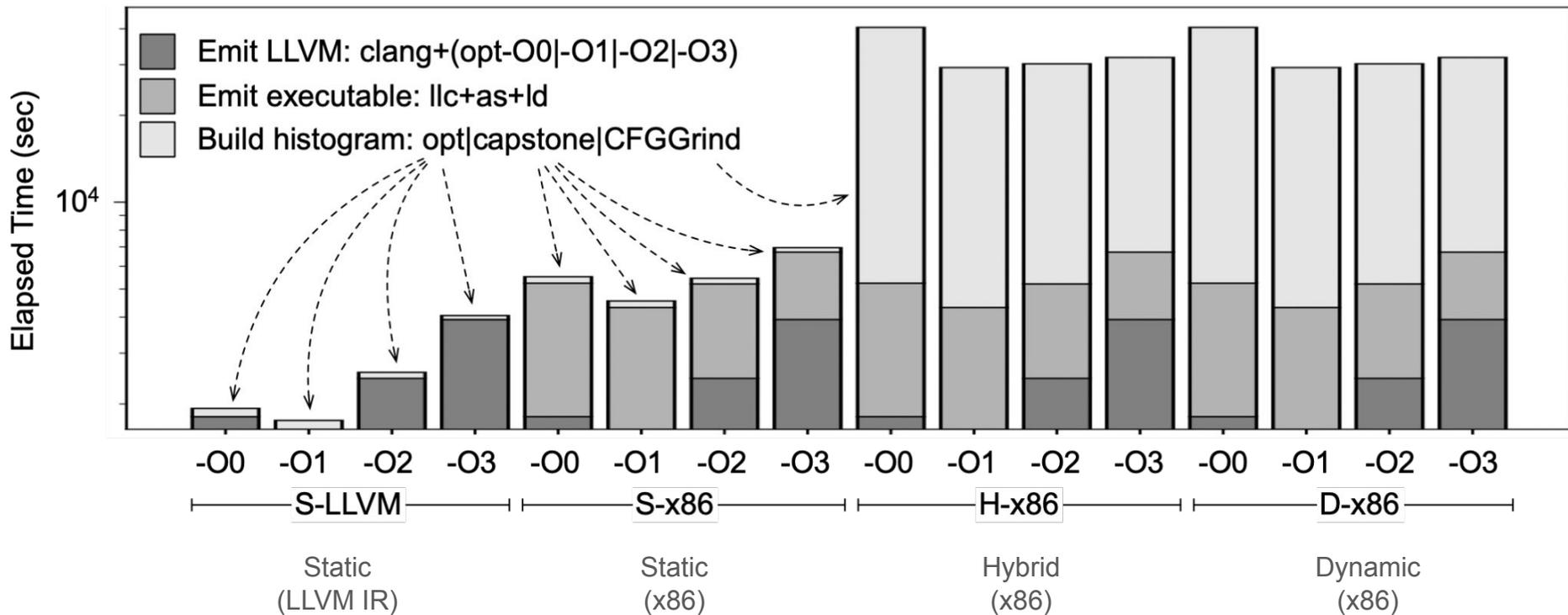
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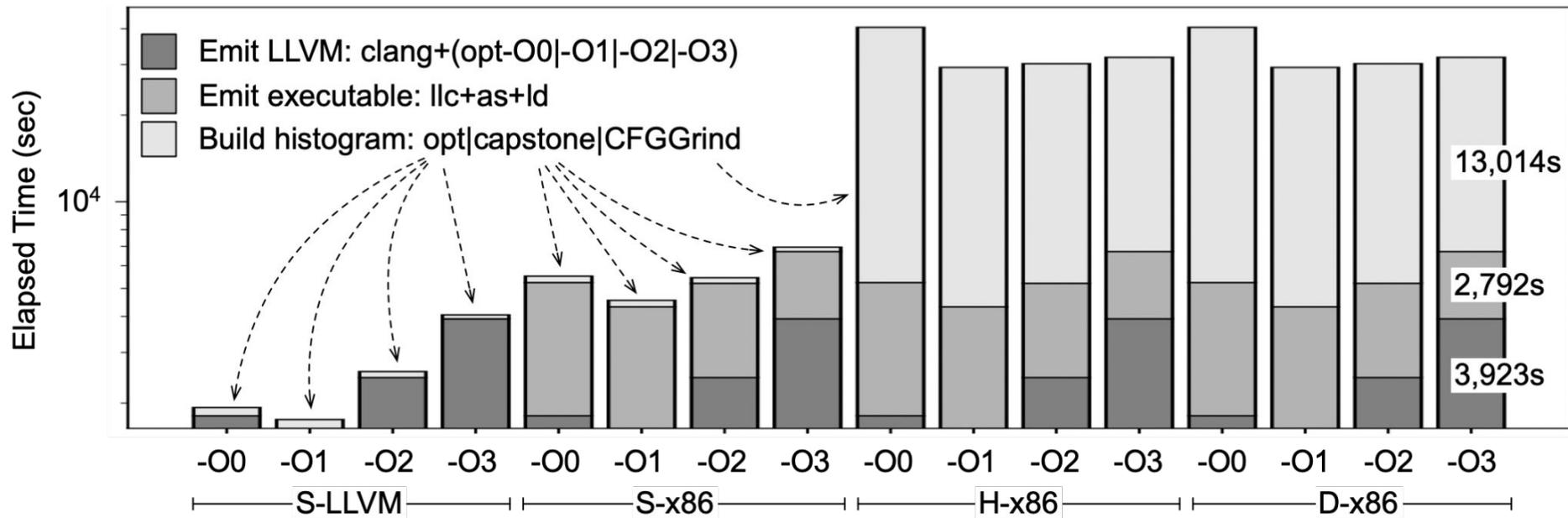
What about Speed?



What about Speed?

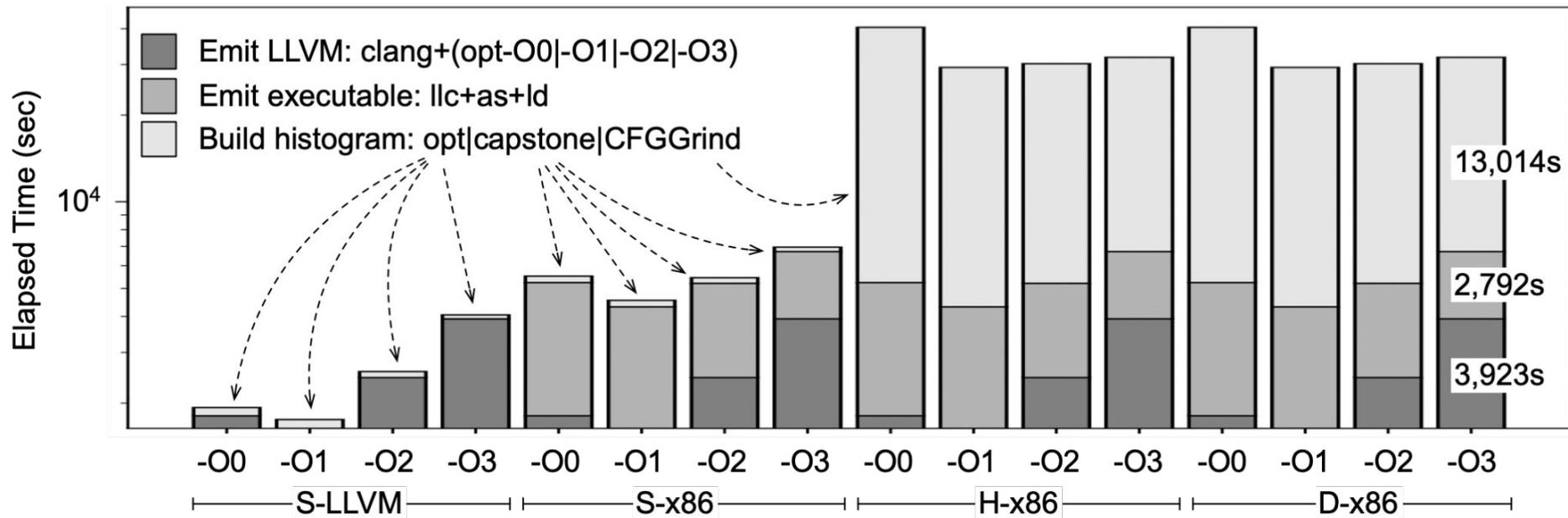


What about Speed?



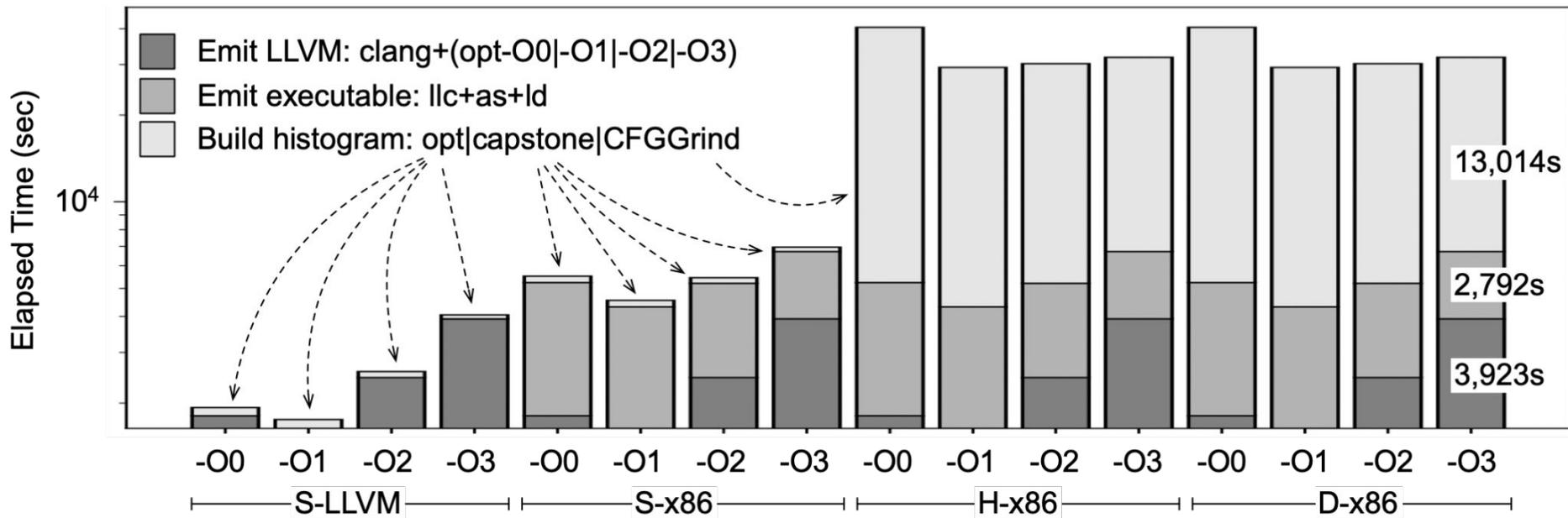
CFGGrind slows down programs by **85x**

What about Speed?



If we account to everything, S-LLVM is **8.8x** faster than D-x86

What about Speed?



If we account to everything, S-86 is **4.0x** faster than D-x86

Conclusions

- Dynamic classification is 4.0-9.0x slower than static classification

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- Dynamic classification is **slightly** more precise without an adversary (Game-0)

- Dynamic classification is 4.0-9.0x slower than static classification
- Dynamic classification is slightly more precise without an adversary (Game-0)
- Dynamic classification is **twice** as precise with an adversary (Game-1)

- Dynamic classification is 4.0-9.0x slower than static classification
- Dynamic classification is slightly more precise without an adversary (Game-0)
- Dynamic classification is twice as precise with an adversary (Game-1)

Open question:

By how much can we reduce the overhead of dynamic classification, without losing too much precision?

References & Contact

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<http://lac.dcc.ufmg.br>

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<https://github.com/ComputerSystemsLaboratory/Rouxinol>

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<http://lac.dcc.ufmg.br>



<https://github.com/ComputerSystemsLaboratory/Rouxinol>

Reference

A Comparative Study on the Accuracy and the Speed of Static and Dynamic Program Classifiers

https://homepages.dcc.ufmg.br/~fernando/publications/papers/CC25_Faustino.pdf