

# Semi- automatic tool for test cases generation on X.509 parser

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# Context

# Definitions

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- X.509
- ASN.1
- Coverage
- OpenSSL - MbedTLS

# Definitions

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→ **X.509**

→ ASN.1

→ Coverage

→ OpenSSL - MbedTLS

# X.509

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You want to be able to identify yourself and know that you are talking to the right person

- Public Key Infrastructure Standard
- Certification authorities (CAs) sign certificates to certify their validity

## Structure:

- Signature Algorithm
- Issuer: CA identification
- Validity dates
- Owner's identity
- Key exchange algorithm and owner's public key
- Signature Algorithm and signature Value

# Definitions



→ X.509

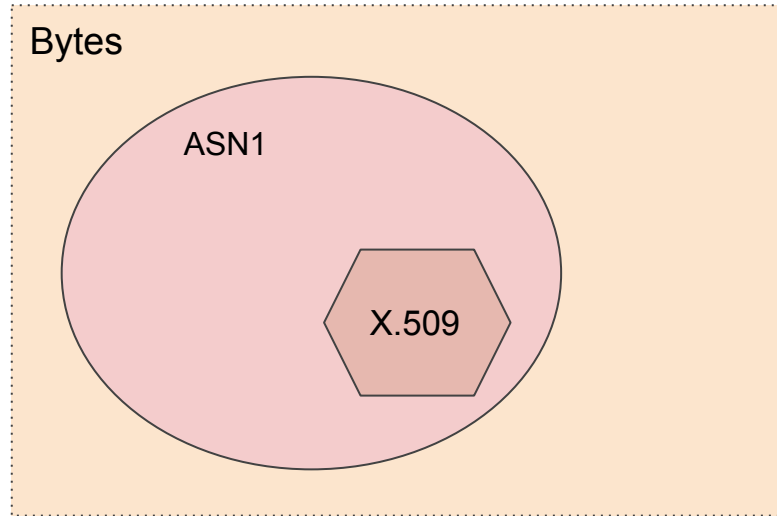
→ **ASN.1**

→ Coverage

→ OpenSSL - MbedTLS

# ASN.1

Standard interface description language



# Definitions

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→ X.509

→ ASN.1

→ **Coverage**

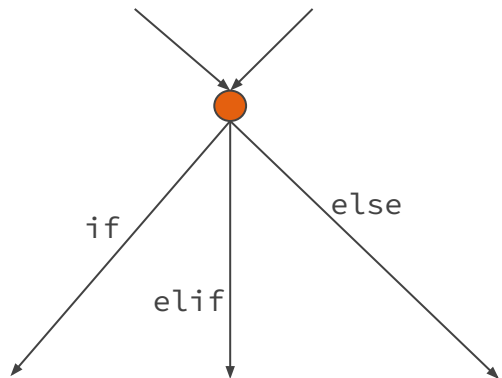
→ OpenSSL - MbedTLS



# Code Coverage

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Directed acyclic graph (DAG):



- Compile and test with many certificates
- Count the number of branches for each branching point reached
- Count the number or branches reached

# Definitions

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→ X.509

→ ASN.1

→ Coverage

→ **OpenSSL – MbedTLS**

# OpenSSL



Secure communication over computer networks

Implements SSL and TLS protocols

Very convoluted implementation

Study coverage of the certificate verification

# MbedTLS



Secure communication over computer networks

Implements TLS for constrained devices

Small hardware footprint

Study coverage of the certificate verification

# Research Questions

Automatic generation of tests

Generating efficient tests

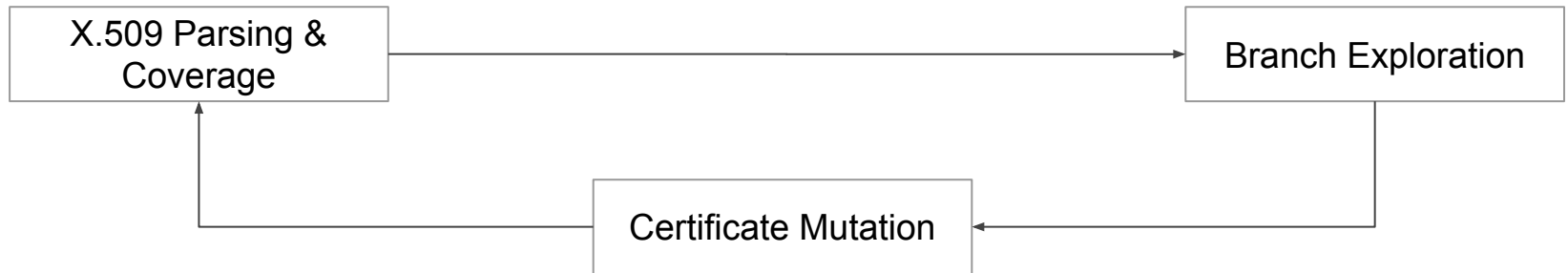
Avoid as much as possible human intelligence

Maximum coverage

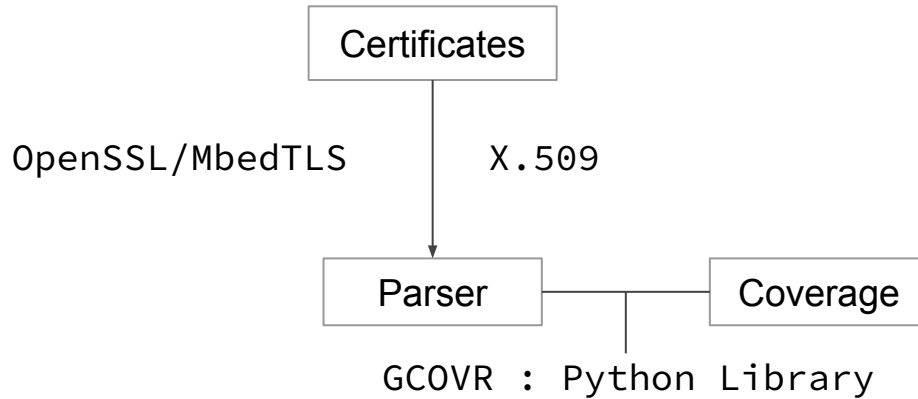
How to determine if a branch is reachable

Variables influencing a given branching point

# Technical choices



# X.509 Parsing & Coverage



## Parser:

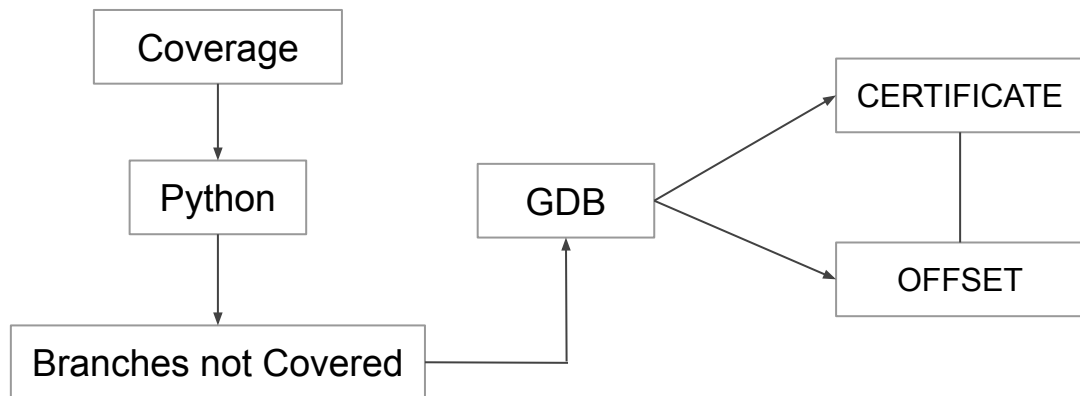
1. OpenSSL
2. MbedTLS

## Coverage:

1. GCOVr
2. LCOV

# Branch Exploration

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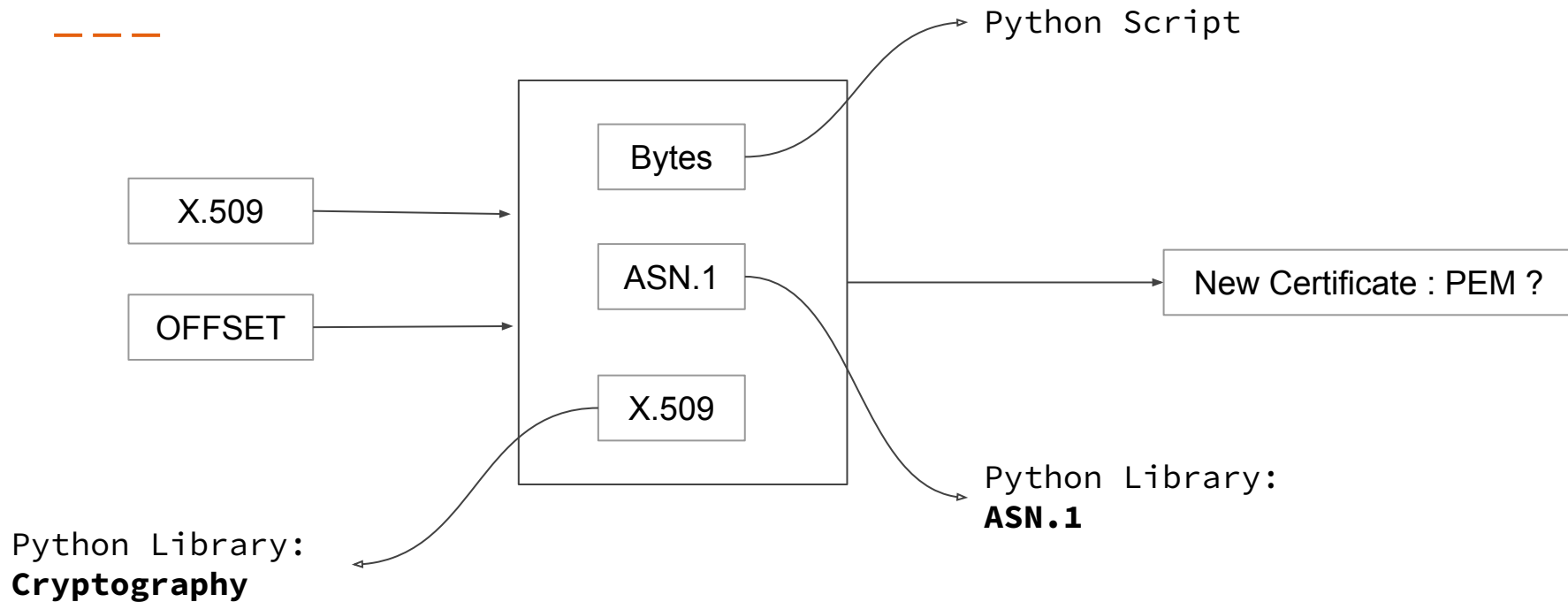


## DEBUG:

1. GDB
2. Logging in X.509 parsing script (OpenSSL/MbedTLS)



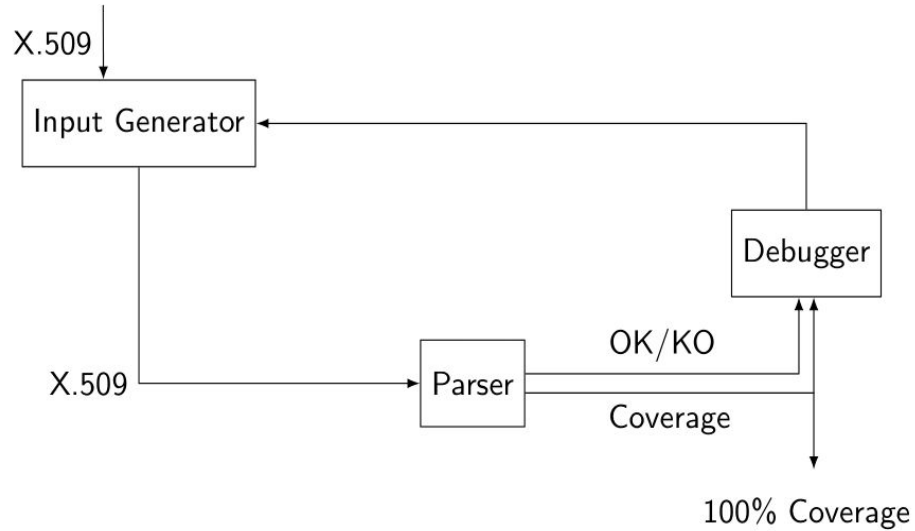
# Certificate Mutation



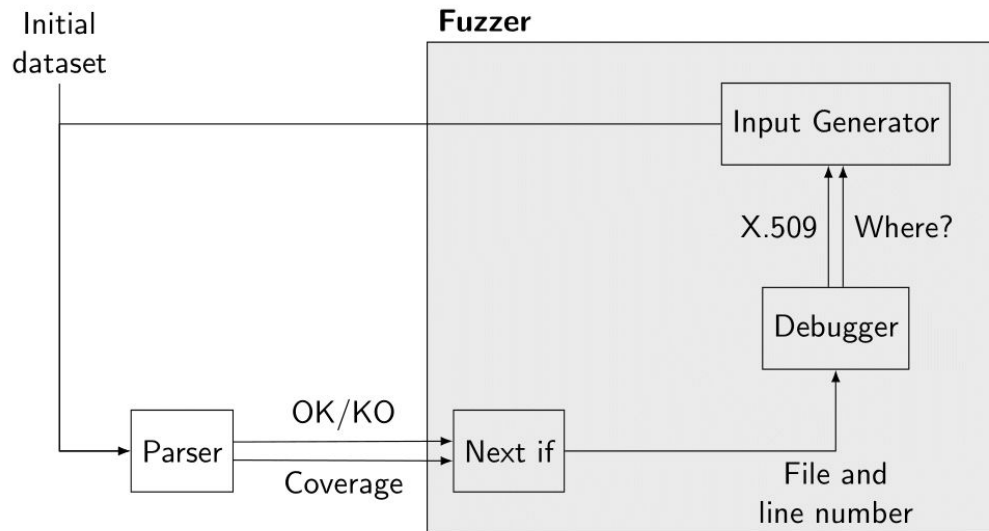
# Architecture

# Prototype: Day 1

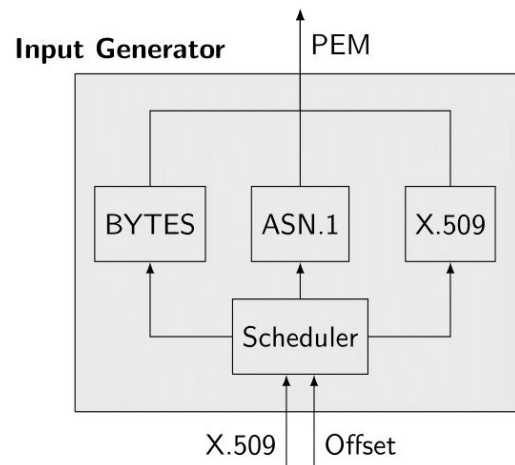
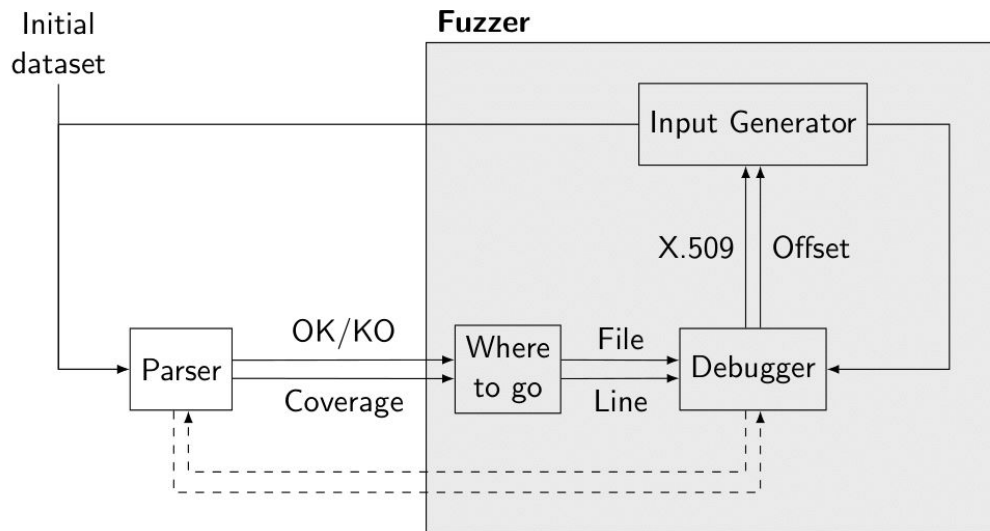
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# Prototype: Day 2



# Prototype: Ideal Structure



# PEM Generators 1

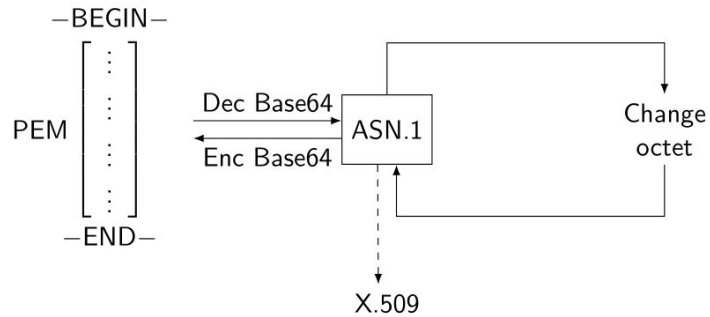


Figure: Input Generator BYTES. Invalid ASN.1 format, invalid X.509 format.

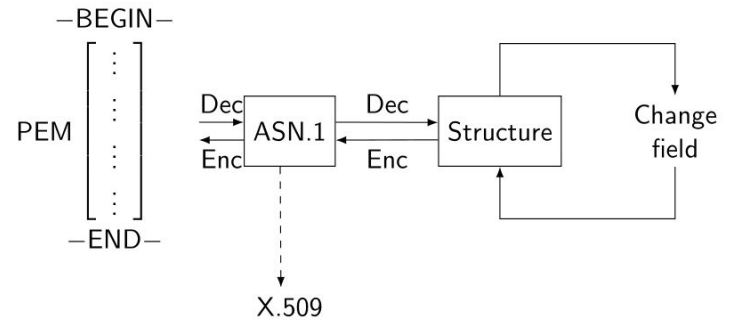
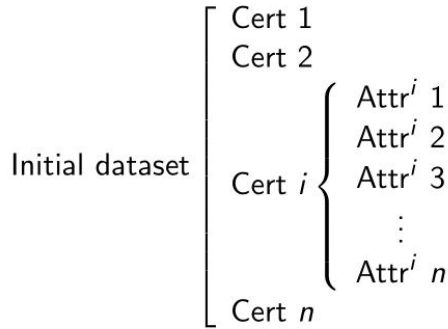


Figure: Input Generator ASN.1. Valid ASN.1 format, invalid X.509 format.

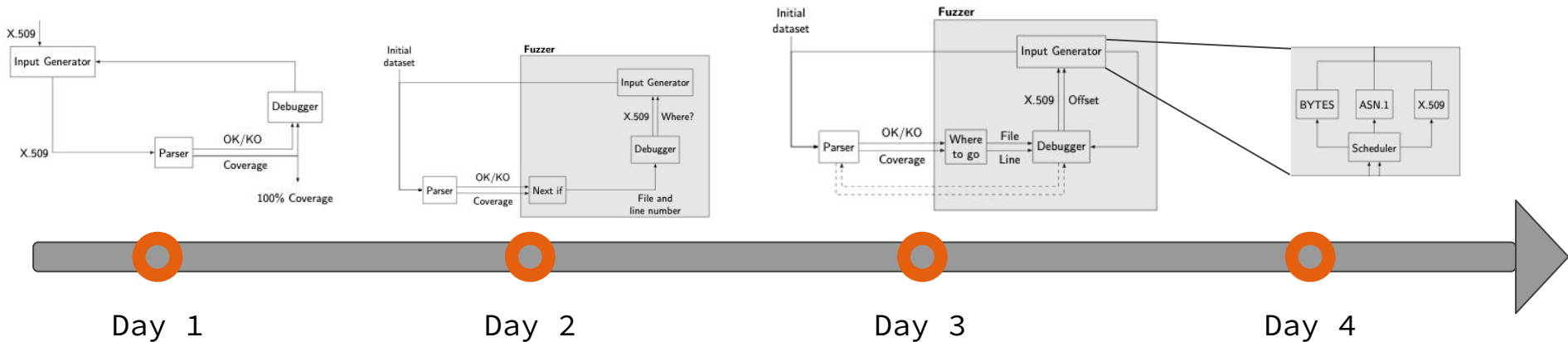
# PEM Generators 2



$$\text{Cert } new \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for wanted } j \in [m] \text{ sample } k \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \text{Attribute Space} \\ \text{Attr}^{new} j = k \end{array} \right.$$

Figure: Input Generator X.509. Valid X.509 format.

# Results





# Day 1: Setting Up

## Research questions:

- Get familiar with the subject
- Obtain a X.509 corpus
- Think about the architecture
- Install the tools

## Sticking points:

- Compile OpenSSL ... with the **correct options**
- Extract the X.509 corpus
- Modify a byte in X.509 certificate

## Steps:

- Verify our comprehension of the subject
- Find a corpus open licence
- Compile OpenSSL

# Day 2: First Prototype

## Research problems:

- Extract the X.509 corpus
- Use (intelligently) the coverage tools
- Develop mutation generators

## Sticking points:

- Extract coverage info from GCOV et LCOV
- Create temporary coverage files
- Compile MbedTLS

## Steps:

- Bytes mutation generator
  - Evolution of our architecture
  - GCOVr use for coverage
  - First version of a running prototype
- 
- Extend mutations to ASN.1
  - Solve bugs

# Day 3: Improving our Generators

## Research questions:

- Increase the mutations support by the generators
- Create temporary coverage files

## Steps:

- Work on ASN.1 and X.509 mutations generator
- Prototype
- X.509 base64 structure analysis

## Sticking points:

- Mutate X.509 certificates
- Automate mutations on ASN.1 structure
- Solve bugs

# Day 4: Proving our Prototype ... and Making Slides ...

## Research questions:

- Integration of the mutation generators
- Test prototype with a corpus of certificates
- Make good slides

## Sticking points:

- Lookup table base64 vs. fields X.509
- Integration of the generators

## Steps:

- Creation of slides
- Finishing generators
- Run prototype on OpenSSL and MbedTLS
- Optimization of the offset problem

# Some Numbers

OpenSSL : `asn1_lib.c`  
MbedTLS: `x509_crt.c`

Diagnose on MbedTLS  
**51,2%**

MbedTLS: **42,5%**

OpenSSL: **55,8%**

Diagnose OpenSSL  
**62,1%**

OpenSSL:  
**72,9%**

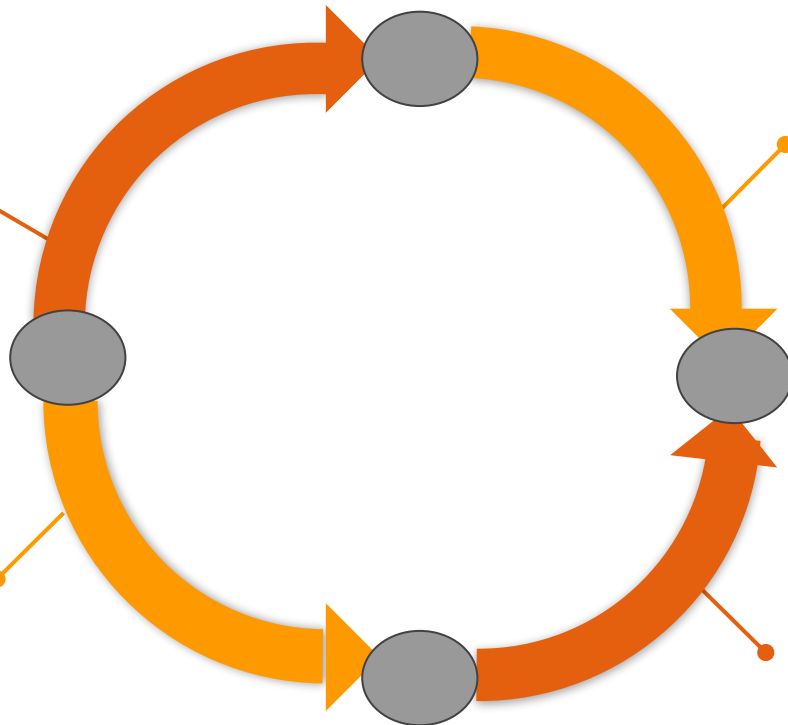
Diagnose OpenSSL  
**74,0%**

MbedTLS: **65,1%**

OpenSSL: **74,0%**

Diagnose MbedTLS: **48,6%**

MbedTLS: **46,9%**



# In Short ...

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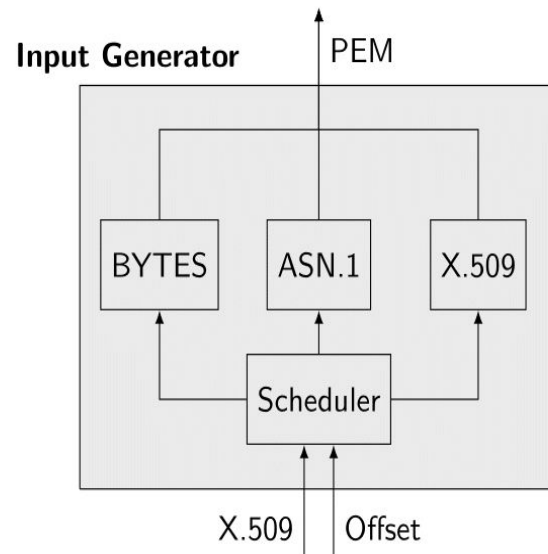
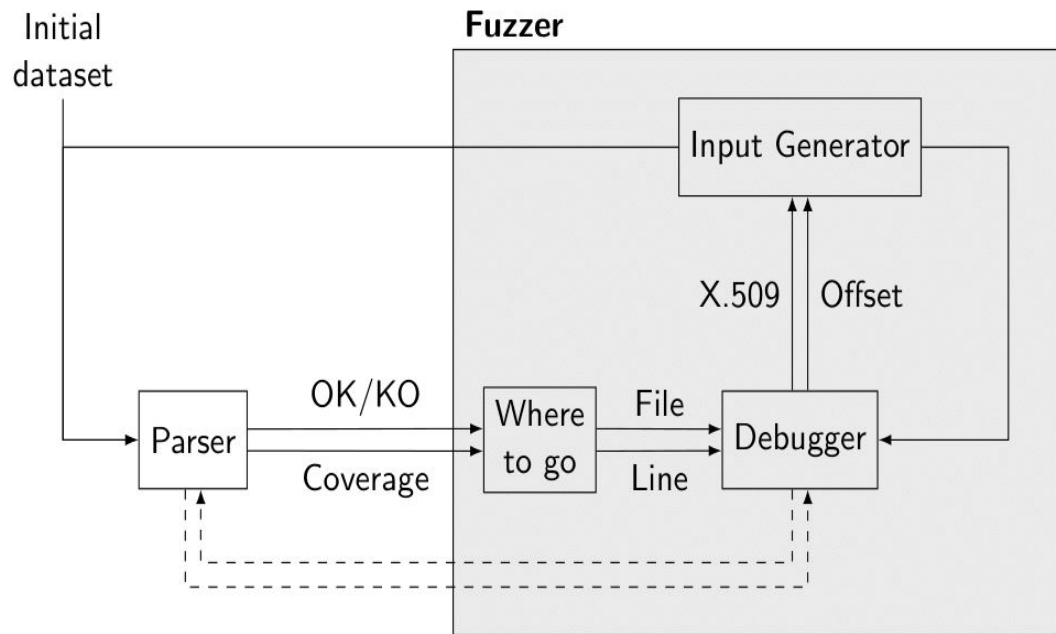
- A semi-automatic prototype
  - Theoretical 100% coverage
  - Coverage increase of around **20%** in the best cases
- 
- Report on Github of 3 Undefined Behaviour(UB) on MbedTLS (with Pascal assistance) and 2 X.509 certificates from our corpus

# Future Works

Full automation

Enhancing mutations

# Recalling the Ideal Architecture





# Full Automation



Automatic offset finding

Dependency analysis (hard problem)

Heuristics

Determining mutation kind

Actually implement the scheduler

Bytes / ASN.1 / X.509 ?

How far from the current offset ?

# Enhanced Mutation



Mutation scheduling

Trying promising mutations first

Mutation kind interleaving

Mutation diversity

Avoiding to try similar mutations

# Test Cases Efficiency

Corpus minimization

Always generate “unique” cases

Filter out redundant cases

Focus branches of interest

Search heuristics

Metrics for projected coverage

# Conclusion

A semi-automated tool

100% is feasible

State of the art:

- AFL / LibFuzzer
- Symbolic Execution /  
Formal methods





# Thanks for your attention!

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# Biblio

## Python:

- Documentation lib gdb
- Documentation lib cryptography

## Couverture:

- Documentation gcov, lcov et gcovr

## Fuzzers

OpenSSL et MbedTLS

# Demo time!



From 22 % to 56 %

Proof that “semi-automatic”-ness is a real thing