

Automated Software Vulnerability Detection with Deep Learning for Natural Language Processing

Noah Ziems (*Research Scientist*)
Shaoen Wu (*Endowed Chair Professor*)

School of Information Technology
Illinois State University



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Literature Background

Traditional Methods for Detecting Security Vulnerabilities

- Static Analysis
 - Pre-written set of rules
 - Does not execute code
 - **Prone to false positives**
- Dynamic Analysis
 - Unit Tests
 - Written by programmer
 - Executes code
 - **Vulnerabilities must be anticipated**

Deep Learning Natural Language Processing for Code

- Very good at finding patterns in text
- Previous Work on Code
 - Karpathy et al.(2015)
 - Lachaux et al.(2020)
 - Rozerie et al.(2021)
 - OpenAI Codex(2021)

Cell that robustly activates inside if statements:

```
static int __dequeue_signal(struct sigpending *pending,
                           siginfo_t *info)
{
    int sig = next_signal(pending, mask);
    if (sig) {
        if (current->notifier) {
            if (sigismember(current->notifier_mask, sig)) {
                if (!(current->notifier)(current->notifier_data)) {
                    clear_thread_flag(TIF_SIGPENDING);
                    return 0;
                }
            }
        }
        collect_signal(sig, pending, info);
    }
    return sig;
}
```

Software Vulnerability Detection with DL-NLP

Objectives

- General
 - Warn coders of security vulnerabilities in C++/Java
 - Specific Line
- Technical Details
 - State of the Art Transformer Language Model(DOBF)
 - Pretraining on C++/Java
 - Open Source Github Projects
 - Custom tokenizer using clang python library(C++)
 - function-wise evaluation

In Summary

```
void func1(void * data)
{
    size_t dataLen = strlen((char *)data);
    void * dest = (void *)ALLOCA((dataLen
    ↪ +1) * sizeof(wchar_t));
    (void)wcscpy(dest, data);
    printLine((char *)dest);
}
```

Real Time

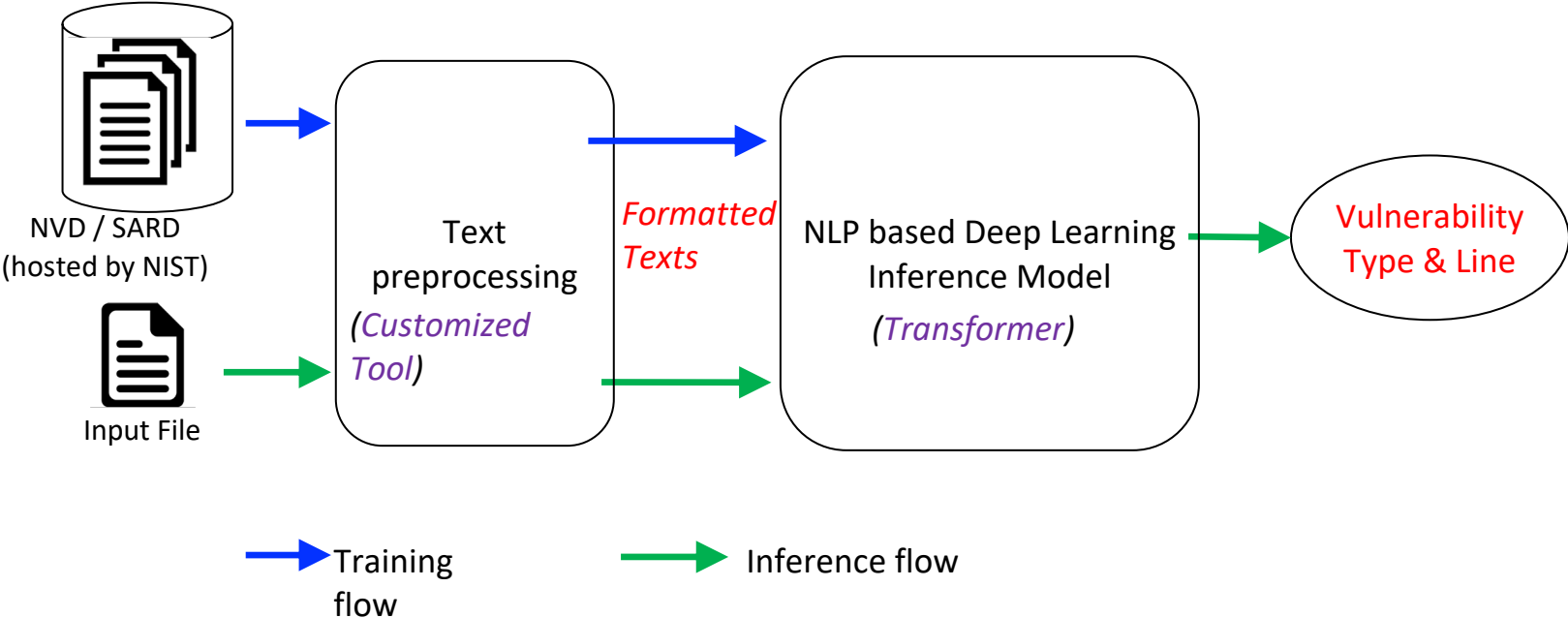


- 76% Chance of CWE-476
- Line 3 in func1
- NULL Pointer Dereference

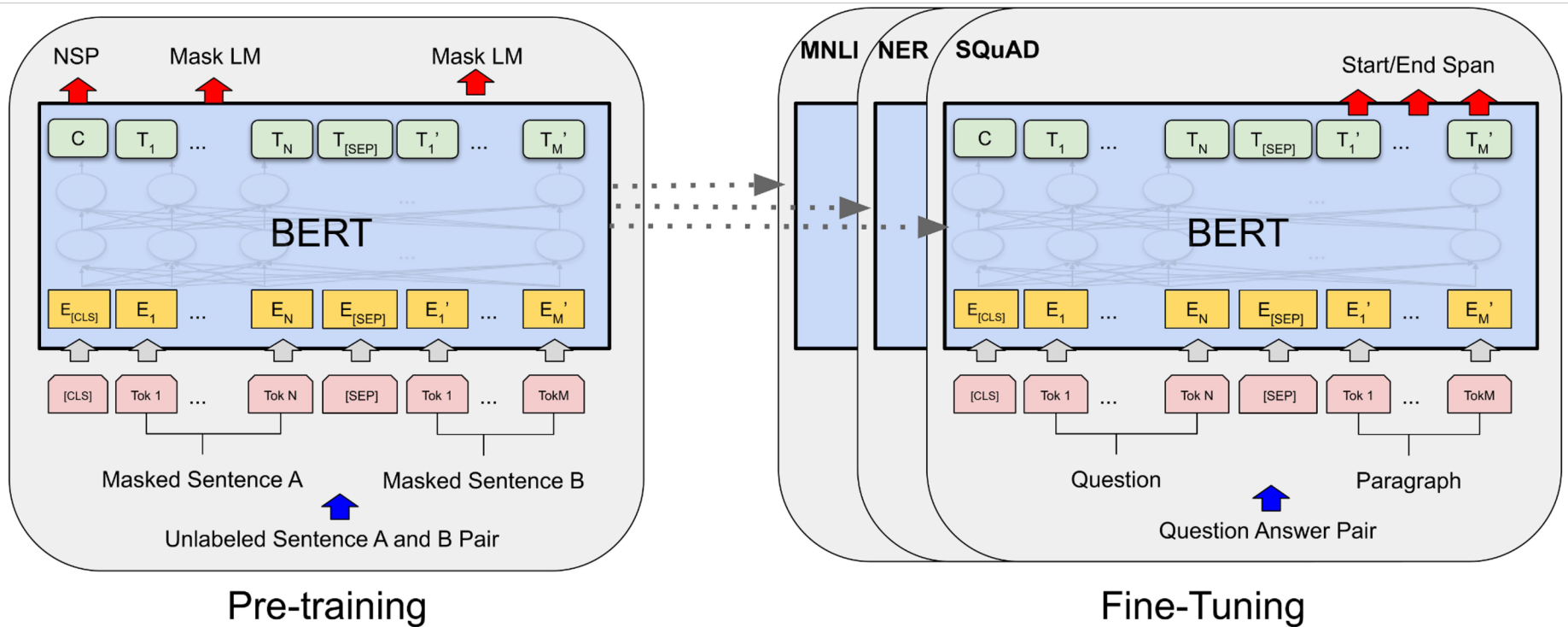
Programmer
Fixes



Dataset

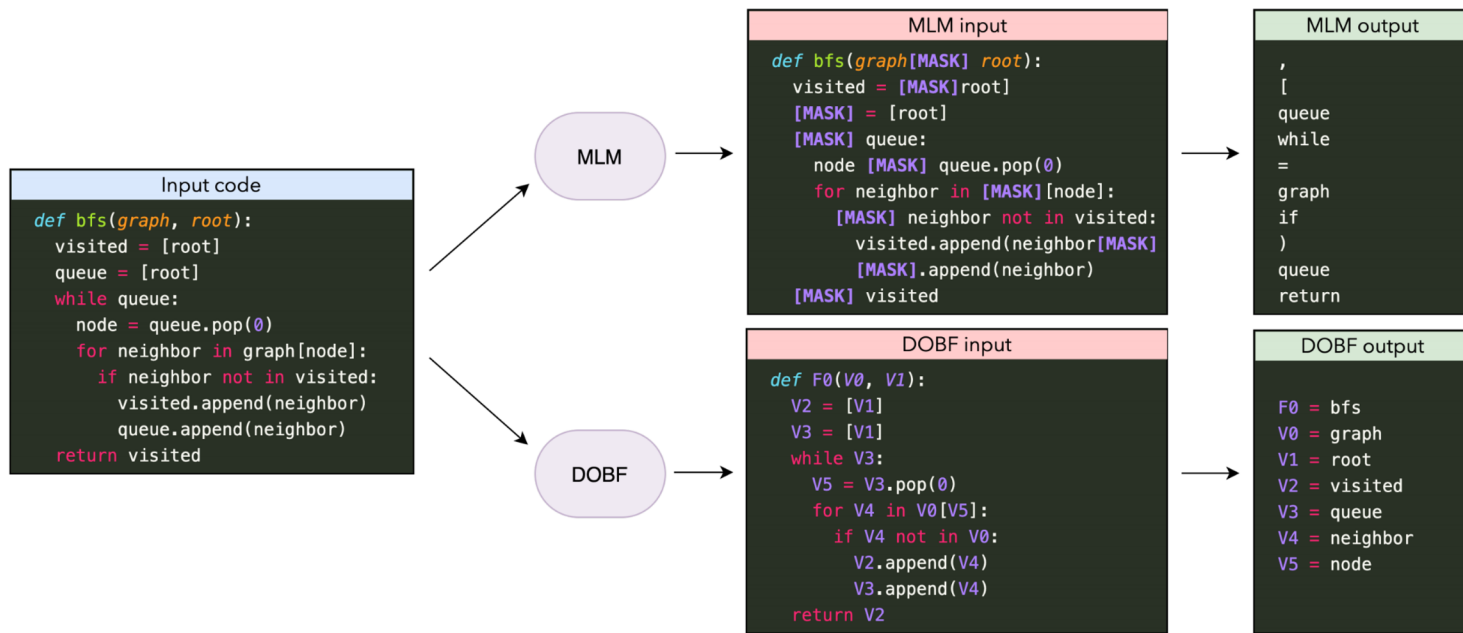


Pre-Training Intuition

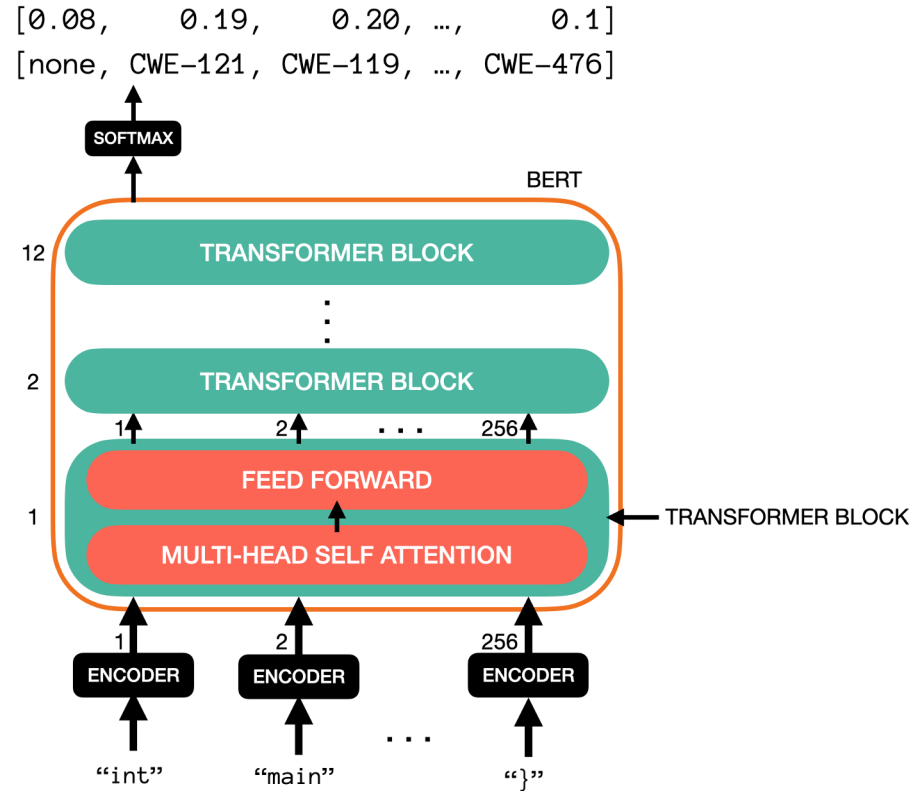


Pre-Training & Custom Tokenization

DOBF: A Deobfuscation Pre-Training Objective for Programming Languages



Architecture Diagram



Detection Results (C & C++)

```
void func()
{
    switch(6)
    {
    case 6:
    {
        HCRYPTPROV hCryptProv;
        HCRYPTHASH hHash;
        FILE *pFile = NULL;
        char
password[PASSWORD_INPUT_SIZE];
        UCHAR savedHash[SHA1_SUM_SIZE],
calcHash[SHA1_SUM_SIZE];
        DWORD hashSize;
        char *replace;
        size_t i;
        pFile = fopen("password.txt", "r");
        if (pFile == NULL)
        {
            exit(1);
        }
    }
    ...
}
```

BERT

CWE 328: Reversible One-Way Hash

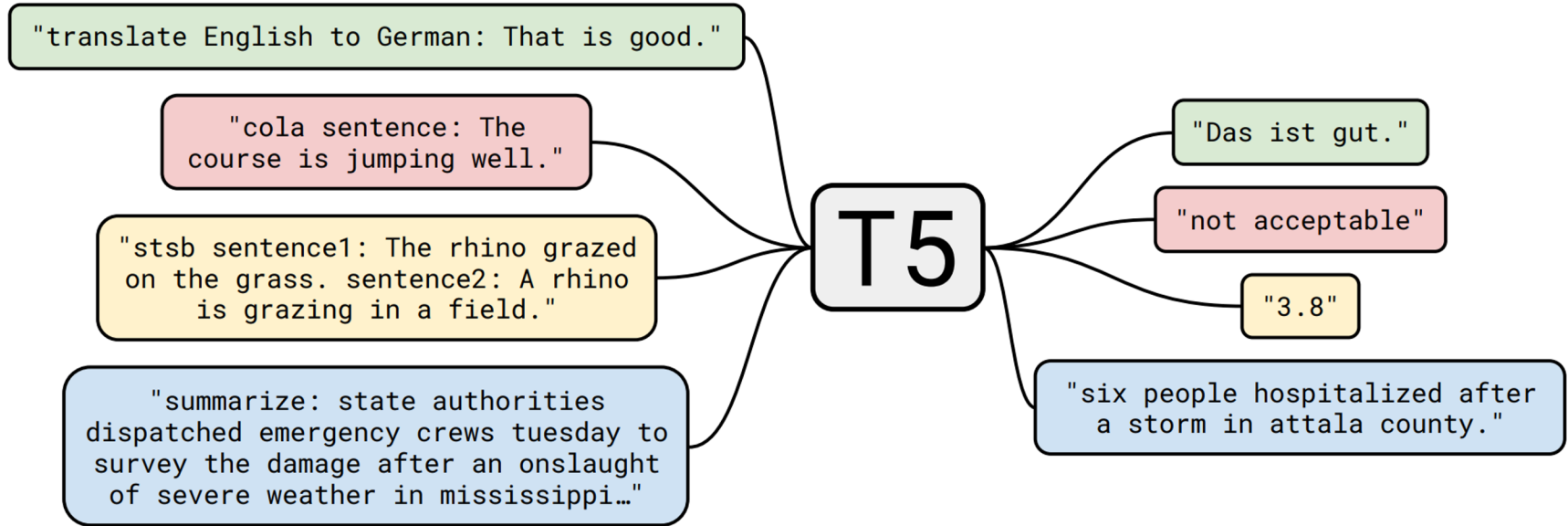
Detection Metrics(Very Good)

SARD: 93%

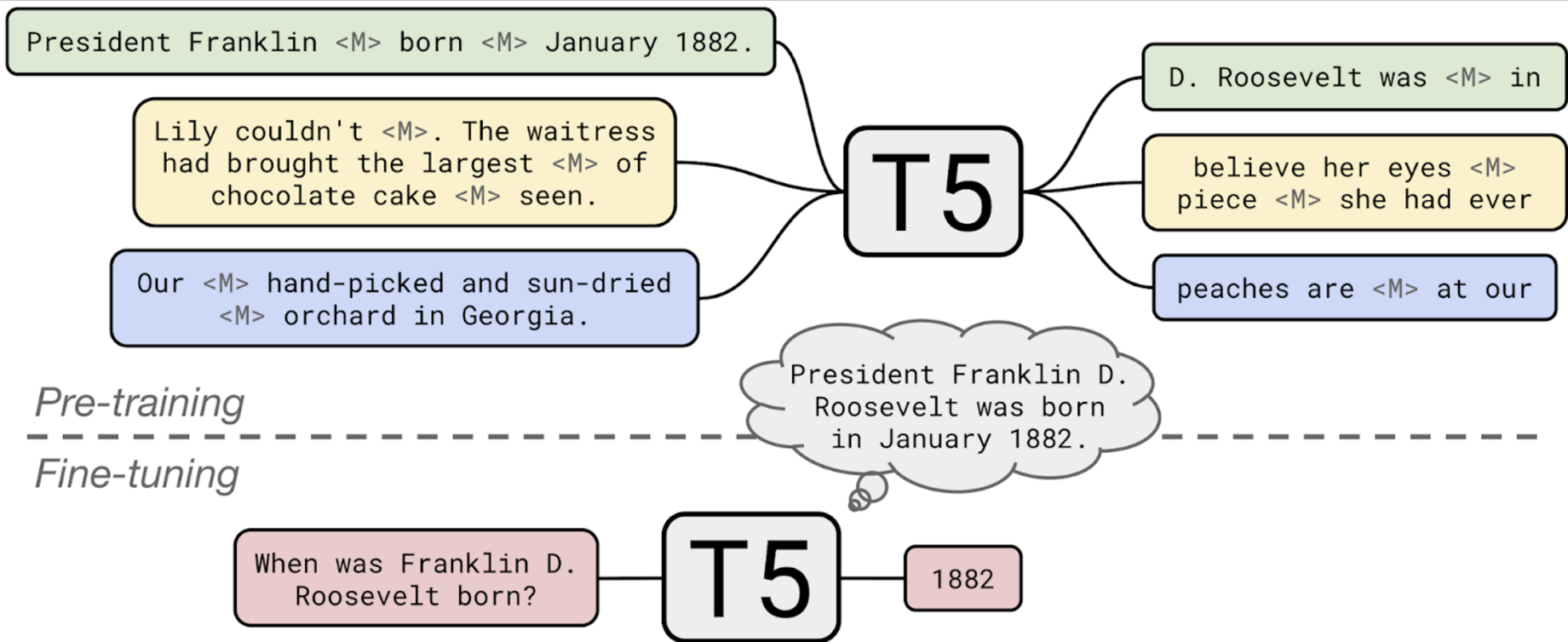
Draper VDISC: 98% MultiClass(5)

(<https://osf.io/d45bw/>)

Description Generation with Google's T5 Architecture



Description Generation with Google's T5 Architecture



Generation Results: Actual Output from Model

```
void func()
{
  switch(6)
  {
  case 6:
  {
    HCRYPTPROV hCryptProv;
    HCRYPTHASH hHash;
    FILE *pFile = NULL;
    char
password[PASSWORD_INPUT_SIZE];
    UCHAR savedHash[SHA1_SUM_SIZE],
calcHash[SHA1_SUM_SIZE];
    DWORD hashSize;
    char *replace;
    size_t i;
    pFile = fopen("password.txt", "r");
    if (pFile == NULL)
    {
      exit(1);
    }
  }
  ...
}
```

T5

**FLAW: Use a reversible hash (SHA1)
Flaw Located ~line 24**

Generation Metrics(Very Good)

Rouge: 0.5942

Bleu: 0.4718

Thanks!

Questions

