Statistical Reconstruction of Class Hierarchies in Binaries Eran Yahav Noam Rinetzky Omer Katz

<u>Problem</u>: Existing techniques fail to reconstruct an actual class hierarchy resulting in gaps and partial hierarchies Identify and output the most likely class hierarchy for a stripped binary Goal: Reconstruct hierarchy based on behavioral similarity between types using tracelets Solution:



Evaluation Scenario: Q: which types inherit from type <i>t</i> ?	Ber
	CGri
 Useful for Control Flow Integrity 	e
 Relevant to virtual function calls 	li
 Generate policy from hierarchy 	
 Additional types → false positives 	
• Missing types \rightarrow false negatives	

The research leading to the results presented in this paper is partially supported by the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7) under grant agreement no. 615688 (PRIME) and the Israel Science Foundation grant no. 1319/16.

	size	num of	Without SLMs		With SLMs		Highlig
nchmark	(Kb)	types	Missing	Added	Missing	Added	
Analyzer	419	24	0.21	6.79	0.25	1.38	• ec
dListCtrlEx	151	28	0.0	0.46	0.07	0.07	• Sn
echoparams	58	4	0.0	2.25	0.0	0.0	• Ar
gperf	84	10	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.5	
ibctemplate	1233	36	0.25	0.33	0.25	0.11	
ShowTraf	137	25	0.04	0.4	0.04	0.08	• Trade
Smoothing	453	31	0.19	7.9	0.23	1.1	•
td_unittest	101	2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	
tinyserver	46	4	0.0	2.25	0.0	0.25	

nts:

choparams: reconstruct exact hierarchy **moothing**: from 7.9 false positives to 1.1 nalyzer: from 6.79 false positives to 1.38

eoff between false negatives and false positives Can use more than a single hierarchy to generate policy Reduces missing types but increases added types

