CCS 2024, Salt Lake City, Utah

Distinguished Paper Award

ReSym: Harnessing LLMs to Recover Variable and Data Structure Symbols from Stripped Binaries

Danning Xie, Zhuo Zhang, Nan Jiang, Xiangzhe Xu, Lin Tan, Xiangyu Zhang

PURDUE UNIVERSITY

Background: Stripped Binary and Decompiled Code

Source Code

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(with debugging info.)

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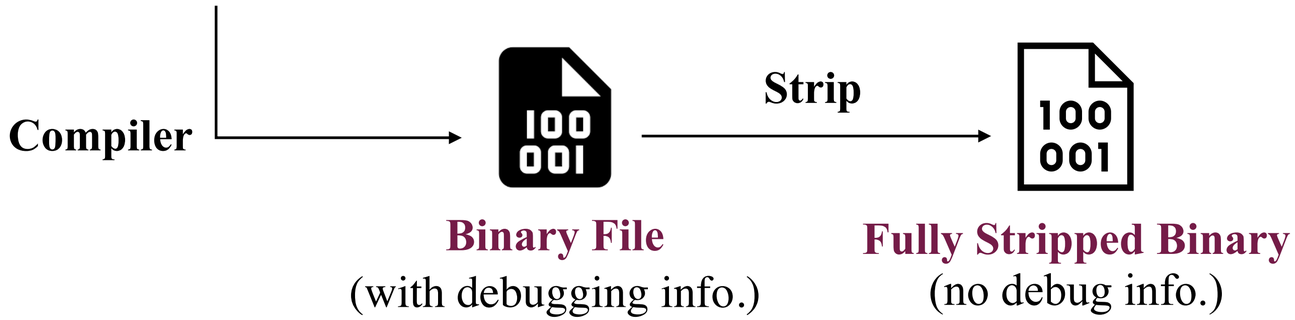

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Understanding stripped binaries is essential to ensure software security.

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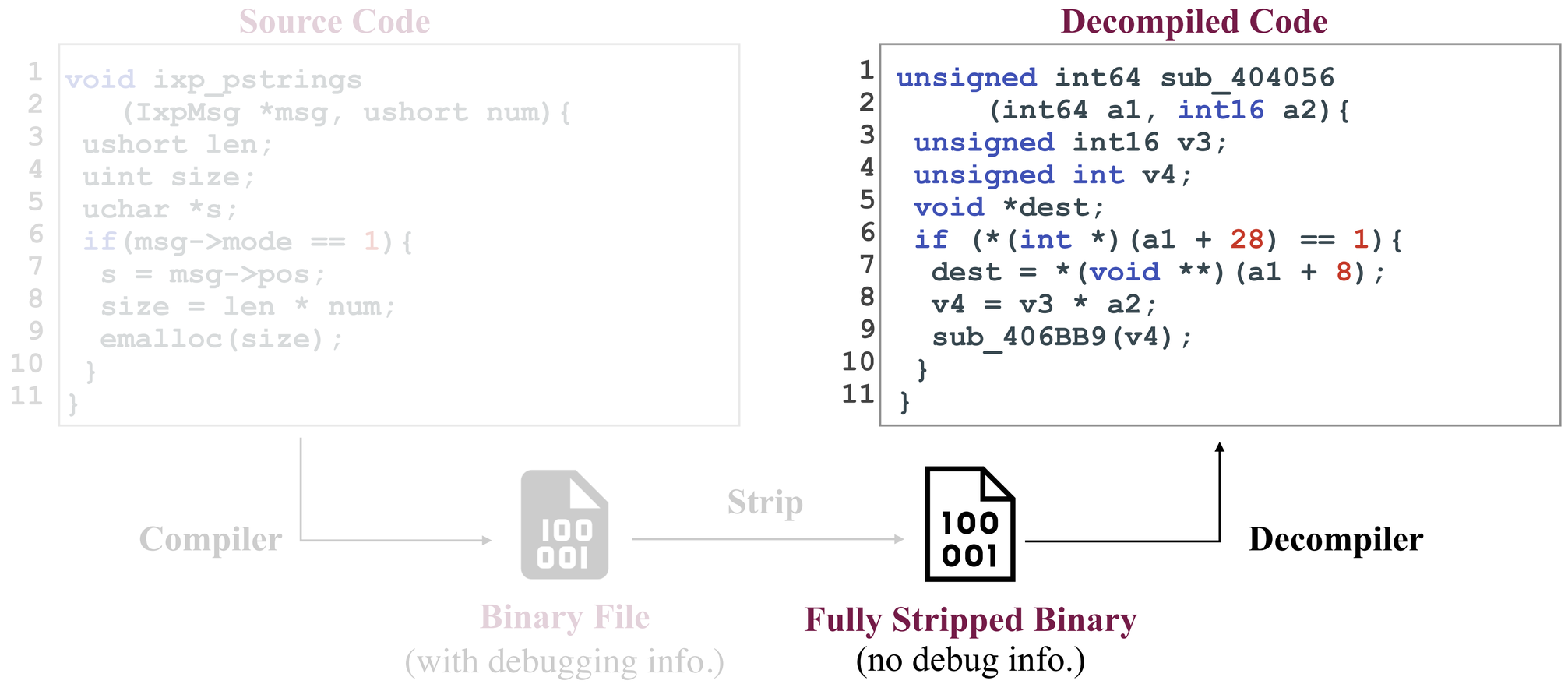

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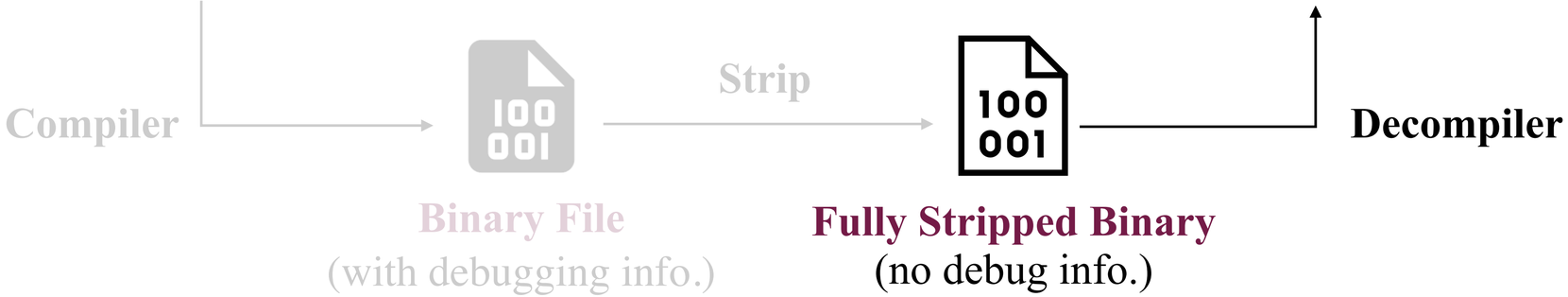

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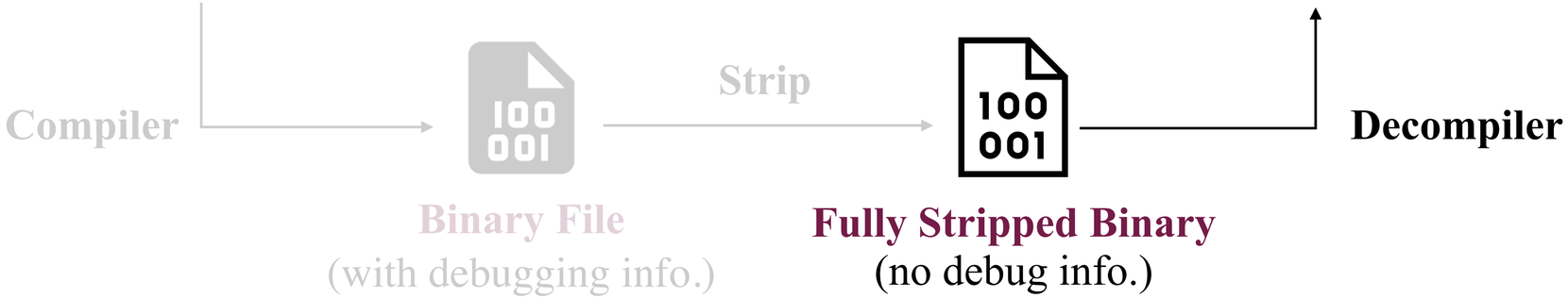

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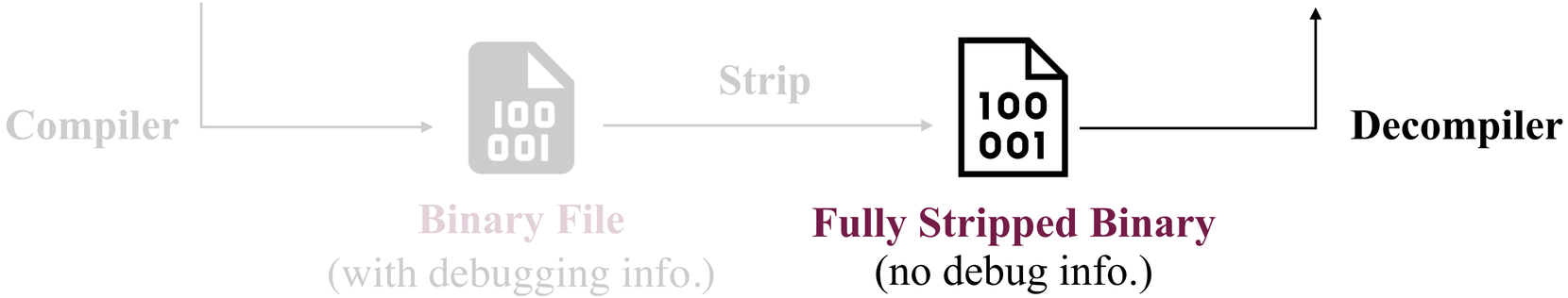

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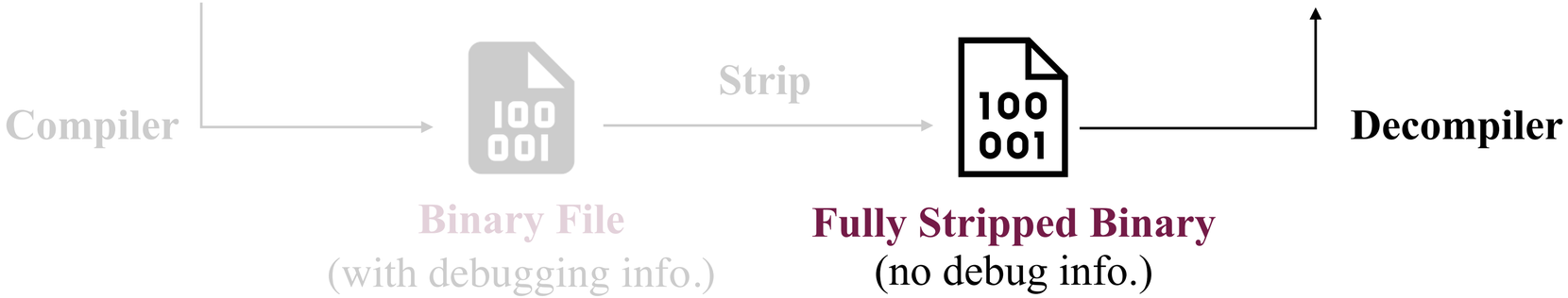

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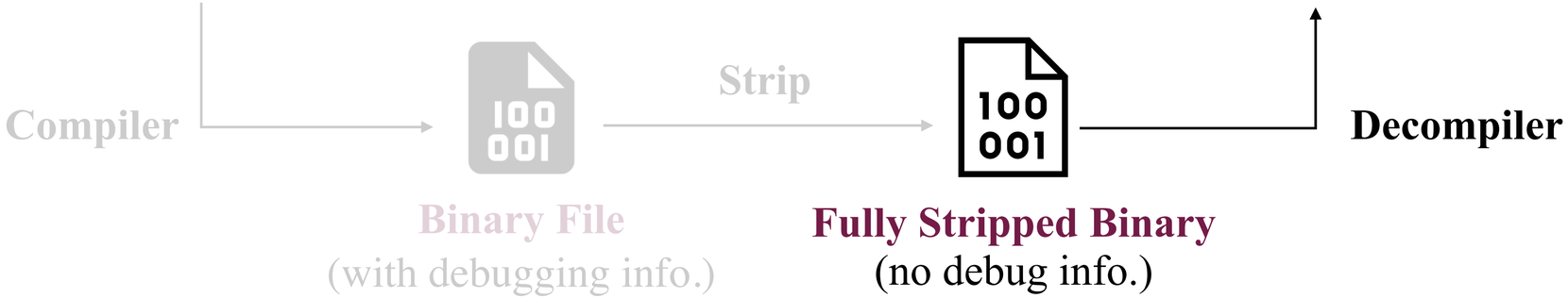

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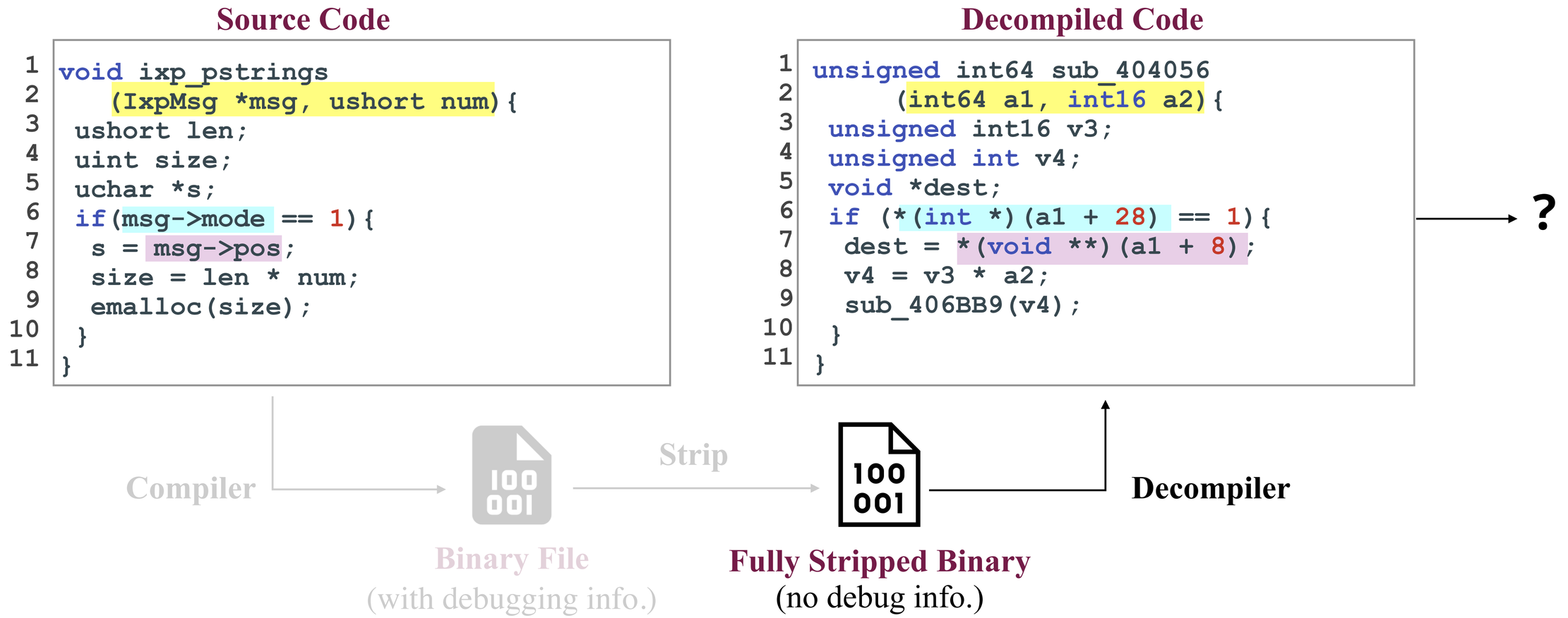

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Ground Truth

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struct IxpMsg {
 char*    data;
 char*    pos;
 char*    end;
 _ixpuint size;
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DIRTY

```
struct sha256_ctx {
 uint32_t H[8];
 uint32_t total[2];
 uint32_t buflen;
 char buffer[128];
};
```

Uses a multi-classification model

OSPREY

```
struct struct0{
 int8*  s_0,
 int8*  s_1,
 int8*  s_2,
 int64  s_3,
 int64  s_4
};
```

Only recovers layout

Opportunities: LLMs' Power of Code Comprehension

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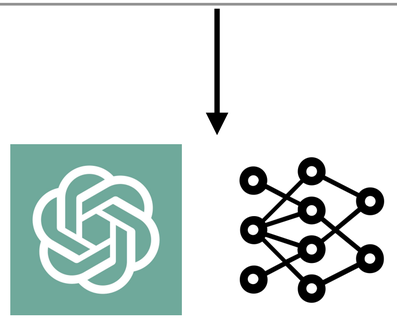

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Challenges:

- A **general-purpose LLM** (e.g., ChatGPT) **struggles** to produce readable decompiled code.
- LLMs' direct outputs may have **incorrect semantics**.
- Accurate recovery requires a **global view**, while LLMs have token limits.

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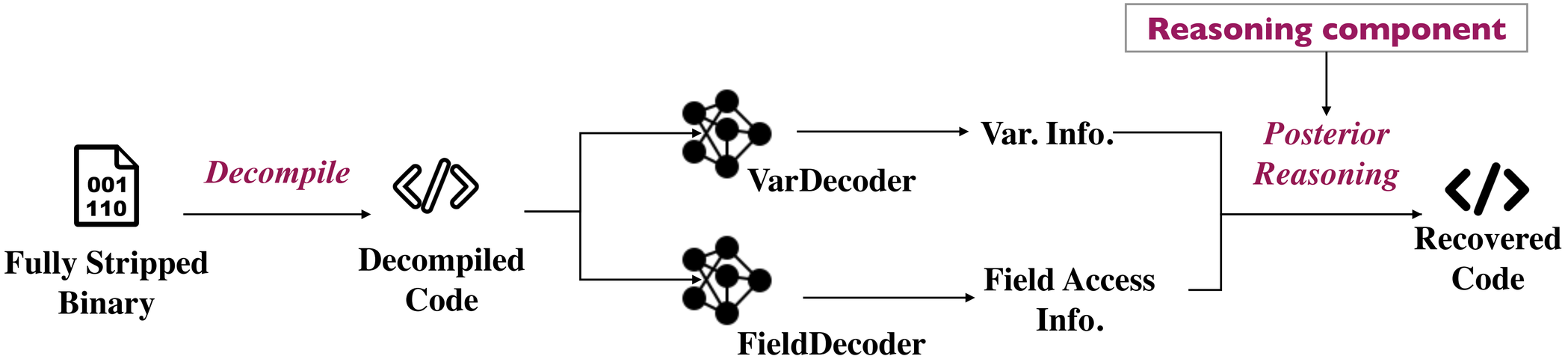
① **Break** the task into smaller manageable subtasks

② Focus on one piece at a time and then **aggregate** insights from multiple code snippets

ReSym Pipeline

Key idea: Break and Aggregate



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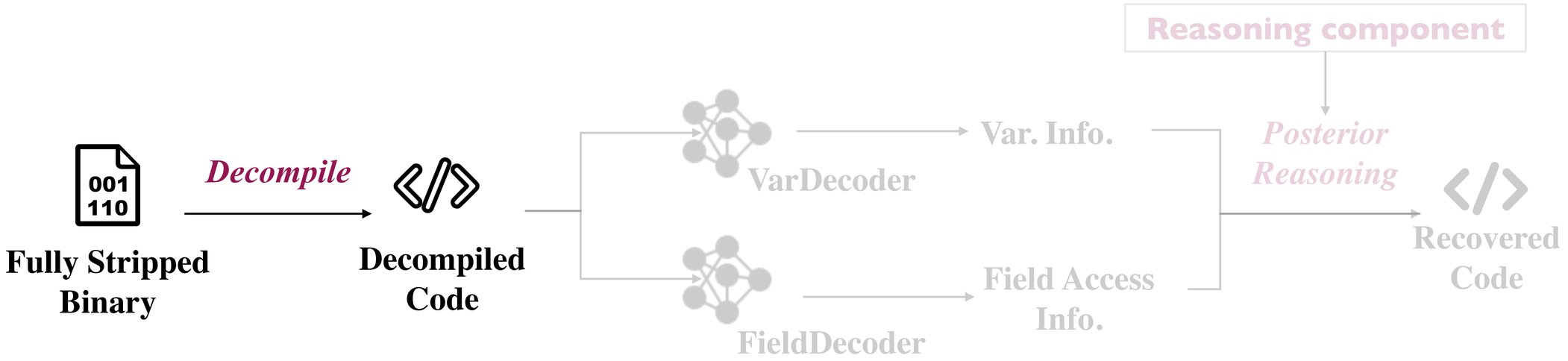
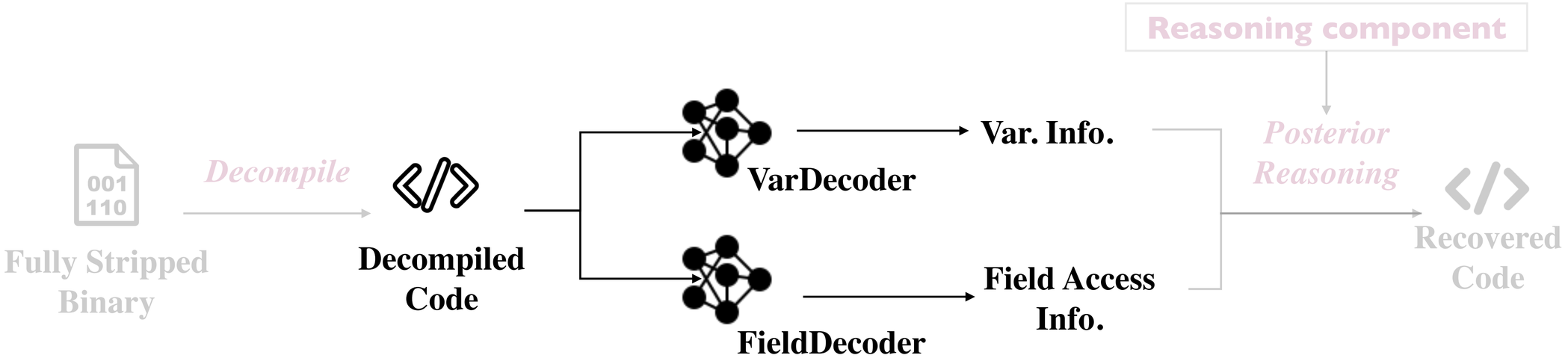


ReSym Pipeline

Key idea: Break and Aggregate



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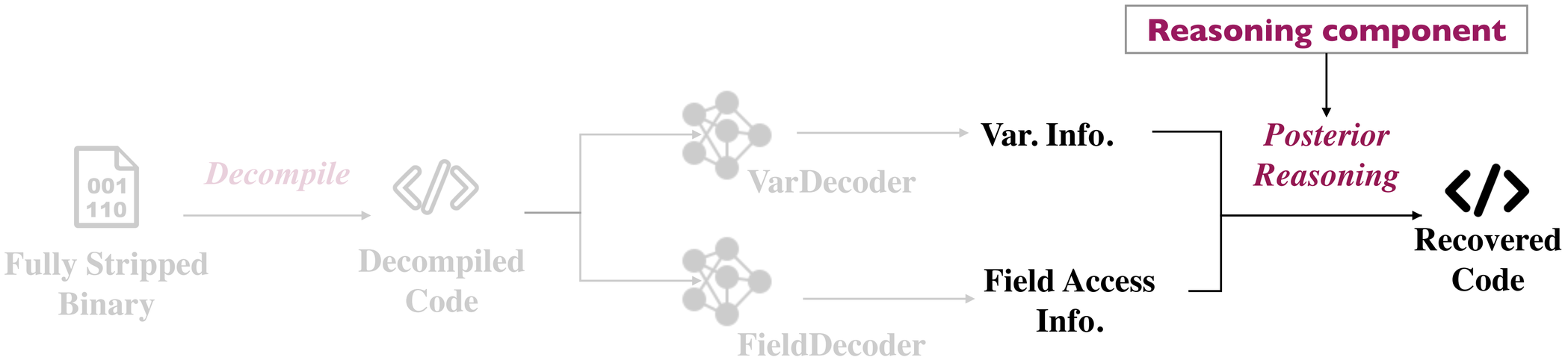

ReSym Pipeline

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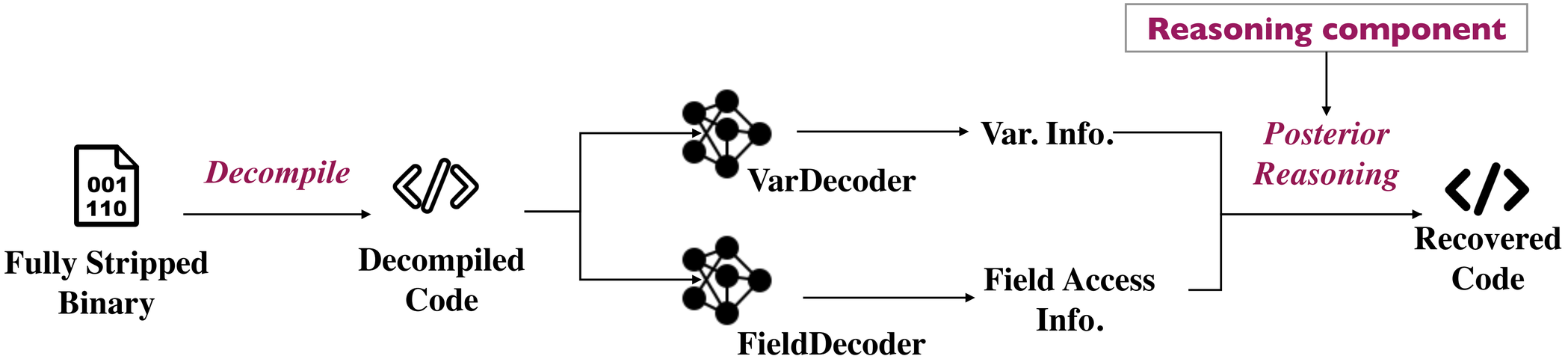

VarDecoder: Recover Variable Information

Decompiled Code

```
1  unsigned int64 sub_404056
2       (int64 a1, int16 a2){
3   unsigned int16 v3;
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5   void *dest;
6   if (*(int *)(a1 + 28) == 1){
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→ VarDecoder

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VarDecoder

Recovered Code

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What are the original name and data type of variables: `a1, a2, v3, v4, dest`? </>

VarDecoder

What are the variable name and type for the following field accesses: `(int *)(a1 + 28), (void **)(a1 + 8)`? </>

FieldDecoder

FieldDecoder: Recover Field Access Information

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10  }
11 }
```

Recovered Code

```
1  unsigned int64 sub_404056
2        (Buffer *context, uint16 len){
3   uint16 chunk_len;
4   uint32 total_len;
5   char *temp_str;
6   if (context->type == 1) {
7    temp_str = context->pos;
8    total_len = chunk_len * len;
9    sub_406BB9(total_len);
10  }
11 }
```

What are the original name and data type of variables: `a1, a2, v3, v4, dest`?

VarDecoder

What are the variable name and type for the following field accesses: `(int *)(a1 + 28), (void **)(a1 + 8)`?

FieldDecoder

Posterior Reasoning:

Aggregating Field Access from Multiple Functions

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Recovered Data Structure

```
struct Buffer {
    ?                       // 0-7
    uint8_t* pos;           // 8-15
    ?                       ?
    uint32_t type;          // 28-31
};
```

Posterior Reasoning:

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5   char *temp_str;
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8    total_len = chunk_len * len;
9    sub_406BB9(total_len);
10  }
11 }
```

Other Functions

```
int64 sub_404362 (...){
  *(int64 *)(a1 + 8)
  (int64 *)(a1 + 16)
}
```

Recovered Data Structure

```
struct Buffer {
    ?                       // 0-7
    uint8_t* pos;           // 8-15
    uint8_t* streamPos;     // 16-23
    ?                       // 24-27
    uint32_t type;          // 28-31
};
```

Posterior Reasoning:

Aggregating Field Access from Multiple Functions

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1  unsigned int64 sub_404056
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Recovered Code

```
1  unsigned int64 sub_404056
2        (Buffer *context, uint16 len){
3   uint16 chunk_len;
4   uint32 total_len;
5   char *temp_str;
6   if (context->type == 1) {
7    temp_str = context->pos;
8    total_len = chunk_len * len;
9    sub_406BB9(total_len);
10  }
11 }
```

Other Functions

```
int64 sub_404362 (...){
  *(int64 *)(a1 + 8)
  (int64 *)(a1 + 16)
}
```

...

Recovered Data Structure

```
struct Buffer {
    uint8_t* buffer;        // 0-7
    uint8_t* pos;           // 8-15
    uint8_t* streamPos;     // 16-23
    uint32_t bufferSize;    // 24-27
    uint32_t type;          // 28-31
};
```

Existing Techniques are Limited on Recovering User-defined Data Structures

Source Code

```
1  void ixp_pstrings
2       (IxpMsg *msg, ushort num){
3   ushort len;
4   uint size;
5   uchar *s;
6   if(msg->mode == 1){
7    s = msg->pos;
8    size = len * num;
9    emalloc(size);
10  }
11 }
```

Decompiled Code

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1  unsigned int64 sub_404056
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8    v4 = v3 * a2;
9    sub_406BB9(v4);
10  }
11 }
```

Ground Truth

```
struct IxpMsg {
 char*     data;
 char*     pos;
 char*     end;
 _ixpuint size;
 _ixpuint mode;
};
```

DIRTY

```
struct sha256_ctx {
 uint32_t H[8];
 uint32_t total[2];
 uint32_t buflen;
 char buffer[128];
};
```

Uses a multi-classification model

OSPREY

```
struct struct0{
 int8*  s_0,
 int8*  s_1,
 int8*  s_2,
 int64  s_3,
 int64  s_4
};
```

Only recovers layout

Existing Techniques are Limited on Recovering User-defined Data Structures

Source Code

```
1  void ixp_pstrings
2       (IxpMsg *msg, ushort num){
3   ushort len;
4   uint size;
5   uchar *s;
6   if(msg->mode == 1){
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ReSym

```
struct Buffer {
 uint8_t* buffer;
 uint8_t* pos;
 uint8_t* streamPos;
 uint32_t bufferSize;
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};
```

Experimental Setup

- **3,058** C/C++ real-world projects collected from GitHub
- **16,217** binary files
  - average size: **116 KB**; maximum size: **8.9 MB**
- Split train/test set **by project** with a ratio of 0.95
- Fine-tune two **StarCoder 3B** models for VarDecoder and FieldDecoder

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Research Questions

- How good is ReSym at recovering variable names and types?
- How good is ReSym at recovering user-defined data structures?

Evaluation: Name and Type Recovery

Perfect match accuracy (%)

Method	Overall	
	name	type
ReSym	56.7 8.0↑	60.7 4.9↑
DIRTY	48.7	55.8

Evaluation: Name and Type Recovery

Perfect match accuracy (%)

Method	Overall	
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ReSym	56.7 8.0↑	60.7 4.9↑
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ReSym is effective in recovering variable names and types.

ReSym outperforms DIRTY by 4.9 — **8.0%**.

Evaluation: User-Defined Data Structure Recovery

Method	Struct Layout			Struct Annotation (Accuracy)		
	Precision	Recall	F1	Struct Type	Field Name	Field Type
ReSym	81.9	34.6	48.6	44.4	14.4	15.5

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Recovered Data Structure

```
struct Buffer {
 uint8_t* buffer;     // 0-7
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predicted offsets and sizes

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ReSym without posterior reasoning

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ReSym without posterior reasoning

Posterior Reasoning is effective and improves the F1 score by 6.2%.

Evaluation: User-Defined Data Structure Recovery

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DIRTY	54.6	3.3	6.2	0.5	0.8	0.9

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ReSym's lower recall:

1. Discarding functions due to token limit
2. Data-flow analysis is inherently undecidable

Evaluation: User-Defined Data Structure Recovery

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ReSym achieves the highest F1 score and accurately recovers structure annotation.

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ReSym achieves the highest F1 score and accurately recovers structure annotation.

ReSym analyzes each binary file in 3.4s, while OSPREY takes 528.24s.

Conclusions

- Propose a prototype, **ReSym**, that harnesses LLMs to effectively recover variable and data structure symbols from stripped binaries.
- **Divide** the difficult symbol recovery problem into two manageable sub-problems.
- Develop a rigorous reasoning component to **aggregate** and cross-check local results, enabling the recovery of **comprehensive data structures**.
- ReSym **outperforms** state-of-the-art techniques, DIRTY and OSPREY.
- Build a **large-scale public dataset** of C/C++ projects containing binaries annotated with corresponding symbols, together with the automatic annotation pipeline, to facilitate future research.