RVFuzzer: Finding Input Validation Bugs in Robotic Vehicles through Control-Guided Testing

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Robotic Vehicle (RV)





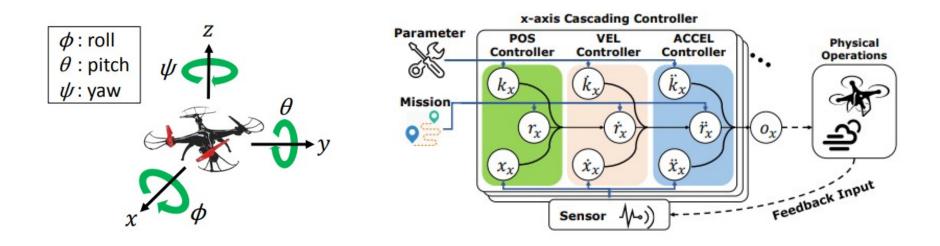
Landscape of RV Attacks

- Physical vulnerabilities
 - External sensor spoofing

- Syntactic bugs in software
 - e.g., memory corruption bugs

• Control-semantic bugs in control program

RV Control Model



RV Control Model

- RV Control Program involves
 - sensor module
 - controller module
 - mission module

• RV Control Program communicates with a ground control station (GCS) during a flight

• There are lots of control parameters in RV

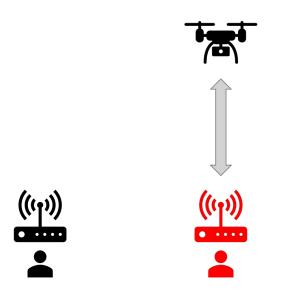
Attack Model

- Attackers can issue parameter change GCS command to victim RV
 - Cause at least one of the RV's 6DoF controllers to malfunction

- Also, attacker can use specific environmental condition
 - For example, strong wind or sharp turn

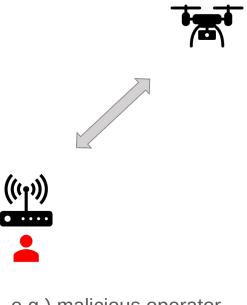
Attack Model

External Attacker



e.g.) GCS Spoofing

• Insider Threat



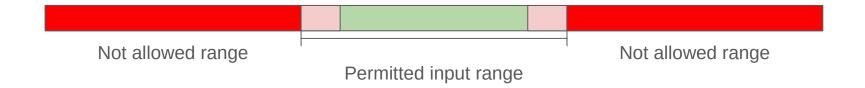
e.g.) malicious operator

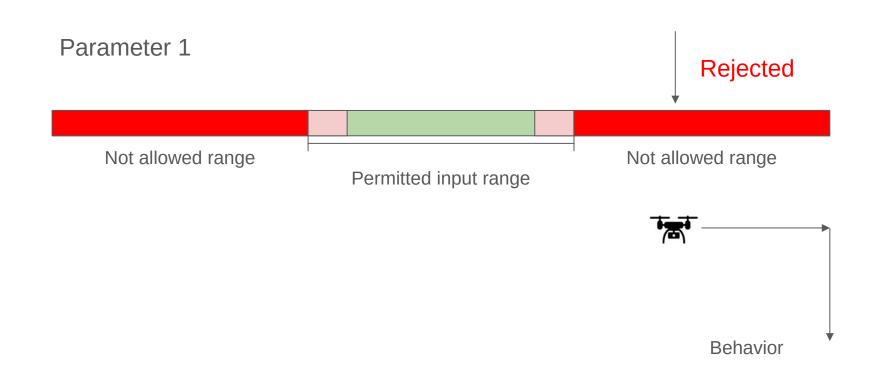
Why Manipulate Parameter Values?

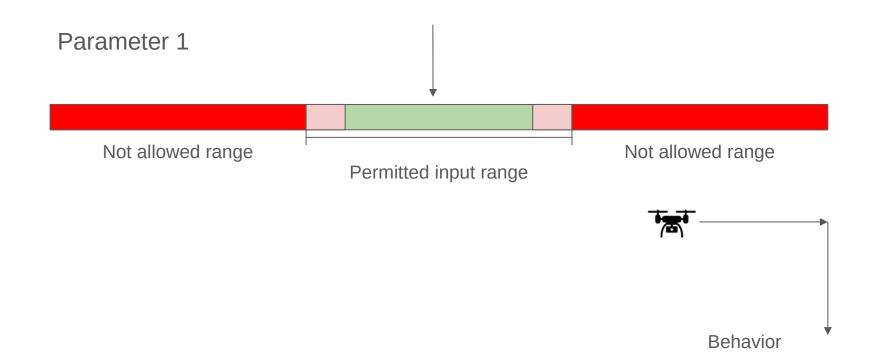
- Small footprint
 - One innocent-looking command can crash RV

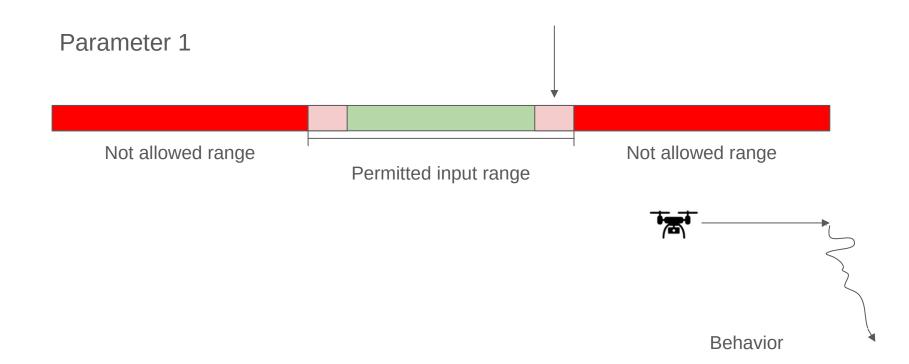
• Can be conducted even though there are software bug mitigation

Parameter 1

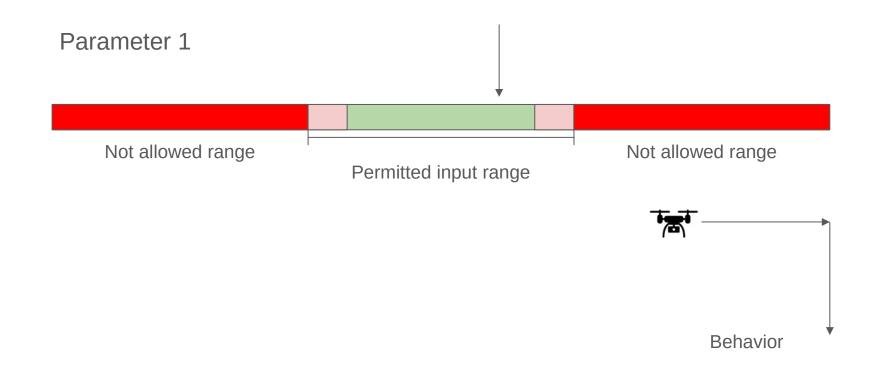




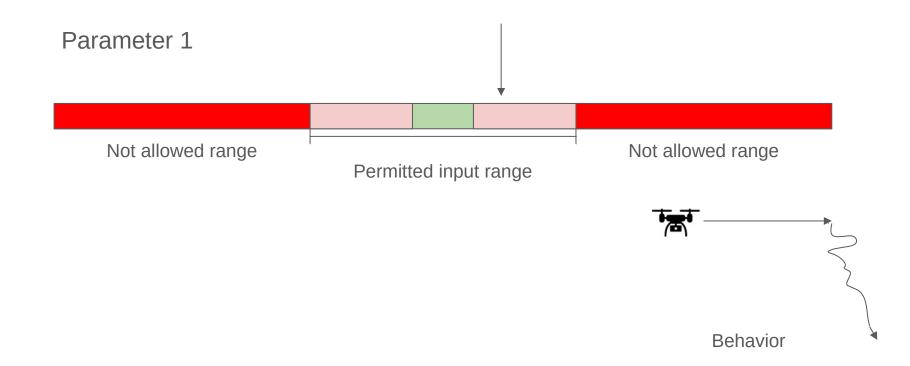




Nature of Control-Semantic Bug - Without Wind



Nature of Control-Semantic Bug - With Wind



Finding the Bugs

- How to detect a bug
 - Check non-transient divergence between reference state and observed state

- How to conduct fuzzing
 - For safety: Use simulator
 - For efficiency: Control-guided, feedback-directed fuzzing

GCS Software

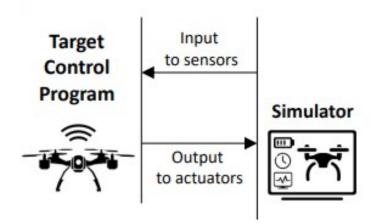
Target Control Program

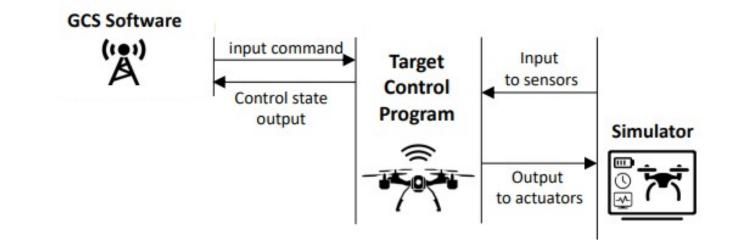


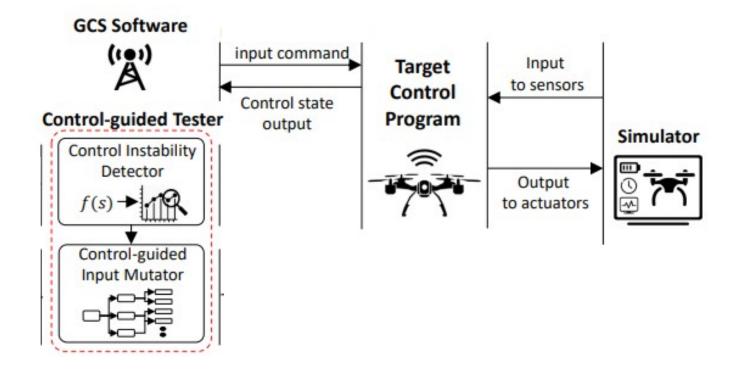
Simulator

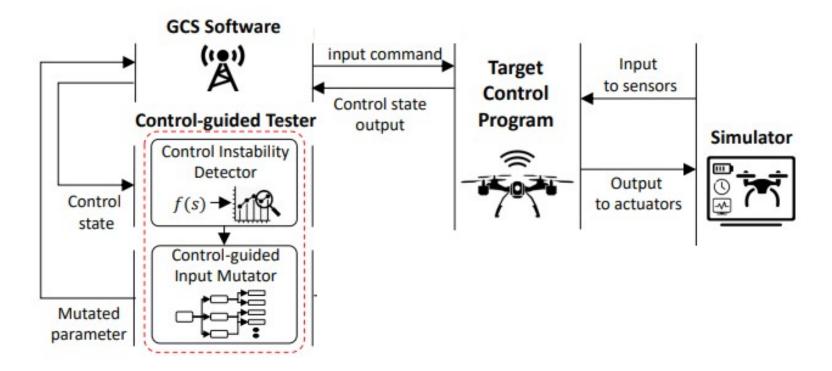


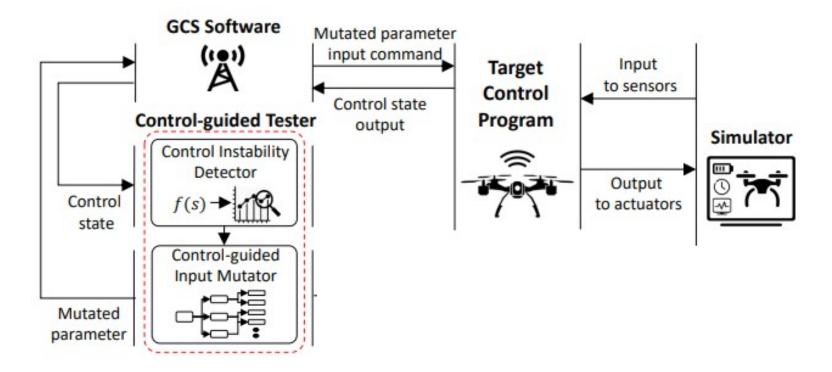
GCS Software

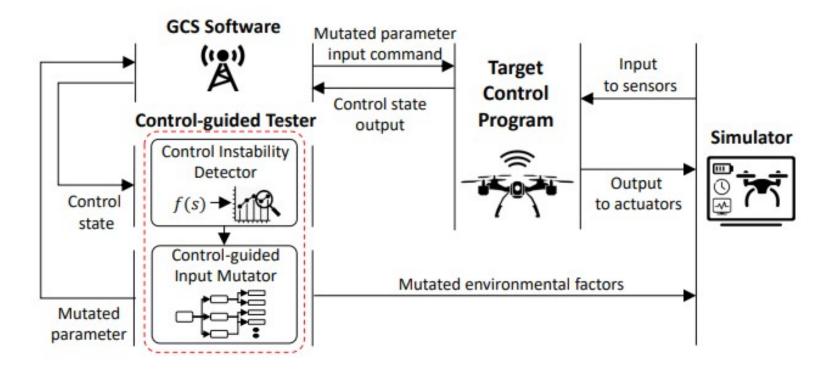












Mutation

- One-dimensional Mutation
 - For determining the valid/invalid range for each control parameter independently
 - Based on binary-search
- Multi-dimensional Mutation
 - For finding extra invalid values when parameters have dependencies on other parameters
 - Perform one-dimensional mutation recursively to parameters
- Environmental Factors
 - For finding cases when external factors (e.g., wind) make a valid parameter value cause control state deviation.

Evaluation

- Target Control Programs
 - ArduPilot 3.5
 - PX4 1.8
- Simulator
 - APM simulator for ArduPilot
 - Gazebo for PX4
- GCS Program
 - QGroundControl for ArduPilot
 - MAVProxy for PX4

Bug Classification

- Range Implementation Bugs
 - When the attacker can set out-of-range parameters.

- Range Specification Bugs
 - When the bug occurs, even though the parameters are in the specified valid range.

Evaluation

Module	Sub-module	ArduPilot		PX4		
		RIB	RSB	RIB	RSB	
Controller	x, y-axis position	1	0	1	1	
	x, y-axis velocity	2	1	1	1	
	z-axis position	1	0	1	1	
	z-axis velocity	1	0	1	0	
	z-axis acceleration	3	0	0	0	
	Roll angle	1	0	1	1	
	Roll angular rate	5	0	3	3	
	Pitch angle	1	0	1	1	
	Pitch angular rate	5	0	3	3	
	Yaw angle	1	0	2	2	
	Yaw angular rate	6	0	3	3	
	Motor	0	0	3	3	
Sensor	Inertia sensor	3	3	0	0	
Mission	x, y-axis velocity	1	1	2	0	
	z-axis velocity	2	0	4	0	
	z-axis acceleration	2	0	0	0	
	Roll, Pitch	1	1	1	1	
Total	-	36	6	27	20	

- Total **89** bugs
- **87** 0-day bugs
- Confirmed 8 bugs
- Patched **7** bugs

- RIB : Range Implementation Bugs
- RSB : Range Specification Bugs

Evaluation

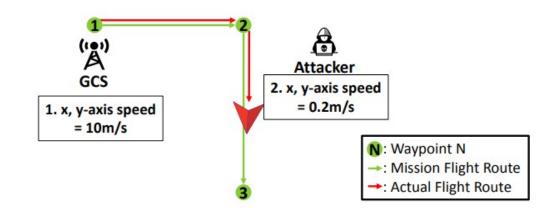
Control Program	Parameter		Physical Impacts				
Module			D	U	S		
	PSC_POSXY_P	1			 Image: A start of the start of		
	PSC_VELXY_P	1	1	1	-		
	PSC_VELXY_I		1	1			
	PSC_POSZ_P				1		
	PSC_VELZ_P	1					
	PSC_ACCZ_P	1			1		
	PSC_ACCZ_I	1	 Image: A start of the start of	1			
	PSC_ACCZ_D	1	1	1			
	ATC_ANG_RLL_P	1					
	ATC_RAT_RLL_I	1					
	ATC_RAT_RLL_IMAX	1			1		
	ATC_RAT_RLL_D	1					
Controller	ATC_RAT_RLL_P	1		1			
Controller	ATC_RAT_RLL_FF	1		1			
	ATC_ANG_PIT_P	1					
	ATC_RAT_PIT_P	1		1			
	ATC_RAT_PIT_I	1					
	ATC_RAT_PIT_IMAX	1					
	ATC_RAT_PIT_D	1			1		
	ATC_RAT_PIT_FF	1		1	1		
	ATC_ANG_YAW_P	1					
	ATC_SLEW_YAW			1			
	ATC_RAT_YAW_P			1			
	ATC_RAT_YAW_I			1			
	ATC_RAT_YAW_IMAX				1		
	ATC_RAT_YAW_D	1			1		
	ATC_RAT_YAW_FF	1		1			
	INS_POS1_Z	1		1			
Sensor	INS_POS2_Z	1		1			
	INS_POS3_Z	1		1			
	WPNAV_SPEED				1		
	WPNAV_SPEED_UP				1		
Minin	WPNAV_SPEED_DN				1 1 1		
Mission	WPNAV_ACCEL	1			1		
	WPNAV_ACCEL_Z	1			1		
	ANGLE MAX	1					

- In ArduPilot
 - 27 parameters can cause crash
 - 4 parameters can cause deviation form trajectory
 - 15 parameters can cause unstable movement
 - 14 parameters can cause stuck in certain location or speed

Case Study 1

• Found by one-dimensional mutation

- Unrecoverable Slowdown
 - If the attacker sets the mission speed to 0.2m/s in (2), the mission speed does not go back to 10m/s



• Cause by input validation bug on mission speed change routine

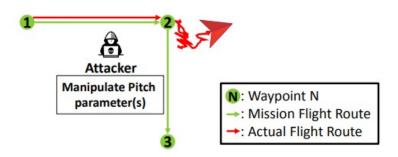
1	#define WPNAV_WP_SPEED_MIN 100 //Buggy code 2	
1	define WPNAV_WP_SPEED_MIN 20 // Patched code 2	
1	void AC_WPNav::set_speed_xy(float speed_cms){	
	-if (_wp_speed_cms>=WPNAV_WP_SPEED_MIN) { // Buggy code	
	+ if (speed_cms>=WPNAV_WP_SPEED_MIN) { // Patched code	1
	_wp_speed_cms = speed_cms;	
	_pos_control.set_speed_xy(_wp_speed_cms);	

Case Study 2

• Found by multi-dimensional mutation

- Oscillation route and crash
 - By manipulating four pitch control parameters

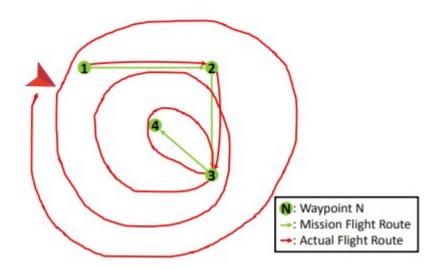
• Cause by inter-dependency between parameters



Case Study 3

• Found by wind condition mutation

- Diverging route
 - Under strong wind condition
 - By sending a command to set the maximum tilting angle to a low value



• Cause by sharp turn, not enough time to change parameter, strong wind

Summary

• Designed RVFuzzer to find input validation bugs in control programs of RVs

• Found 89 input validation bugs using RVFuzzer

• Showed that Input validation bugs can cause even deviation or crash of RV

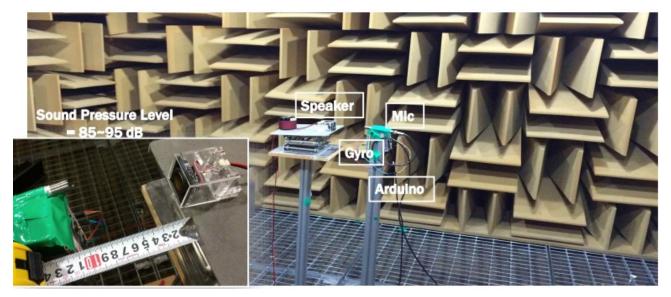
Conclusion

• It is meaningful that a new technique for testing input validation bugs in RVs was proposed.

• Attack model is too strong

Related Works

- Traditional attacks
 - Rocking drones with intentional sound noise on gyroscopic sensors



Related Works

- Traditional attacks
 - Can You Trust Autonomous Vehicles: Contactless Attacks against Sensors of Self-driving Ο Vehicle



(a) Normal.



(b) Spoofed.



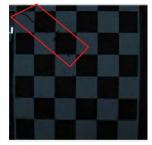
(c) Jammed.



(a) Fixed beam.



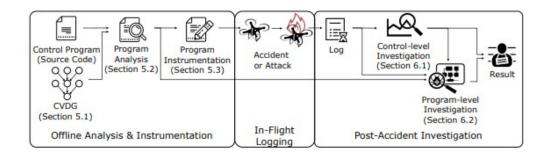
(b) Wobbling beam.



(c) Damage caused by laser. (d) Damage is permanent.

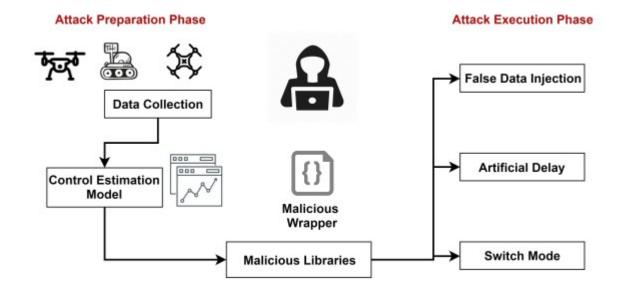
Future Works

- Control-semantic bugs
 - From Control Model to Program: Investigating Robotic Aerial Vehicle Accidents with MayDay



Future Works

- Small footprint
 - Out of control: stealthy attacks against robotic vehicles protected by control-based techniques





Q&A - Best Questions

• Seunghyun Lee : Although the authors justify their attack model, it still isn't really convincing

• Jaehyun Ha : Can the fuzzers also discover or define the "correct behaviour" of the RVs?

• Taeung Yoon : The paper mentions environmental factors impacting the validity of input ranges. Could this impact be minimized in the software design phase, and how might that be achieved?

Thank you