

IEEE S&P LangSec 2025  
Work In Progress  
May 15<sup>th</sup>, 2025

# From Legacy to Verified Parsers with AI

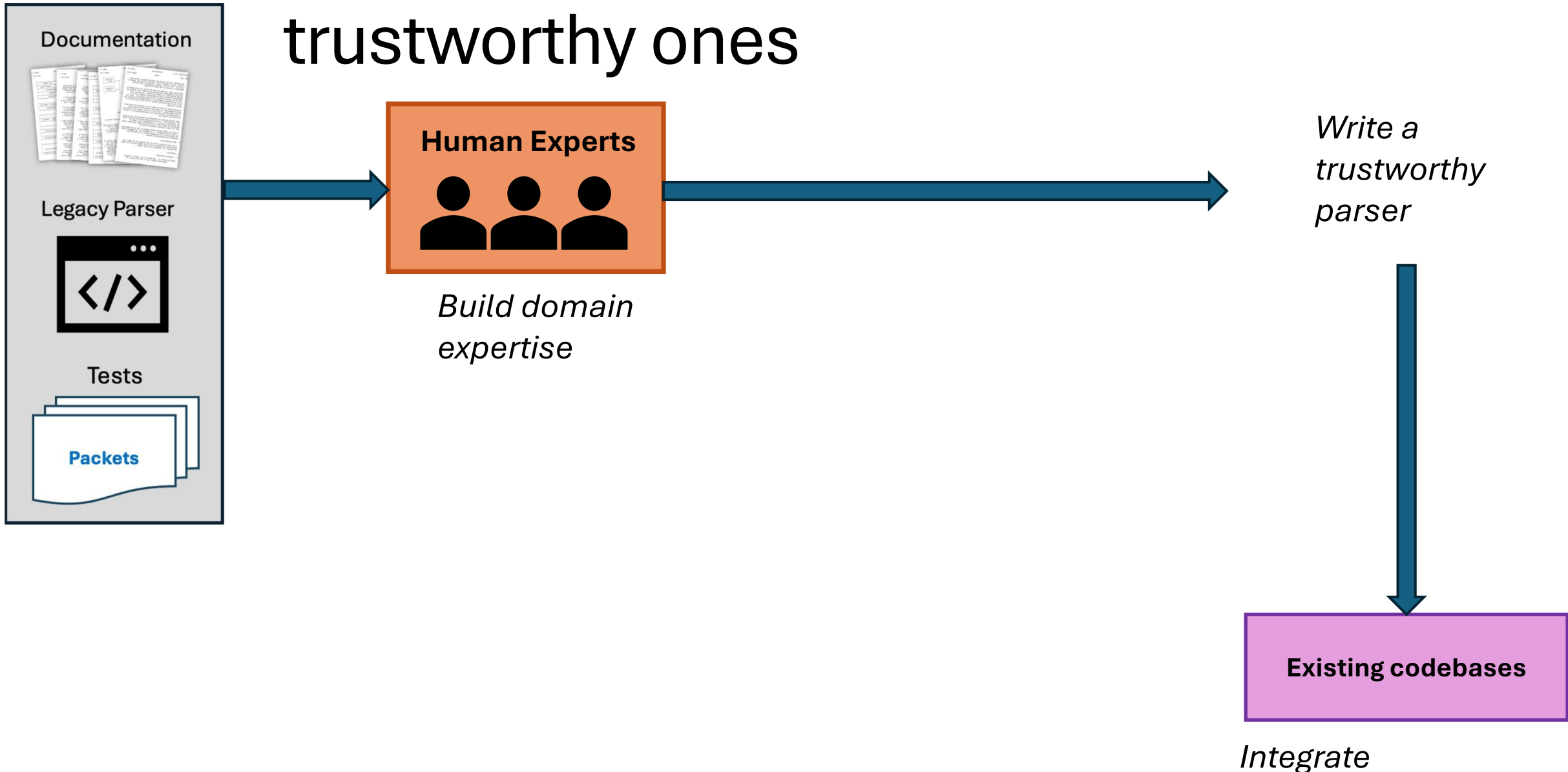
**Tahina Ramananandro**  
**RiSE – Microsoft Research**

In collaboration with:  
Mingwei Zheng (Purdue University)

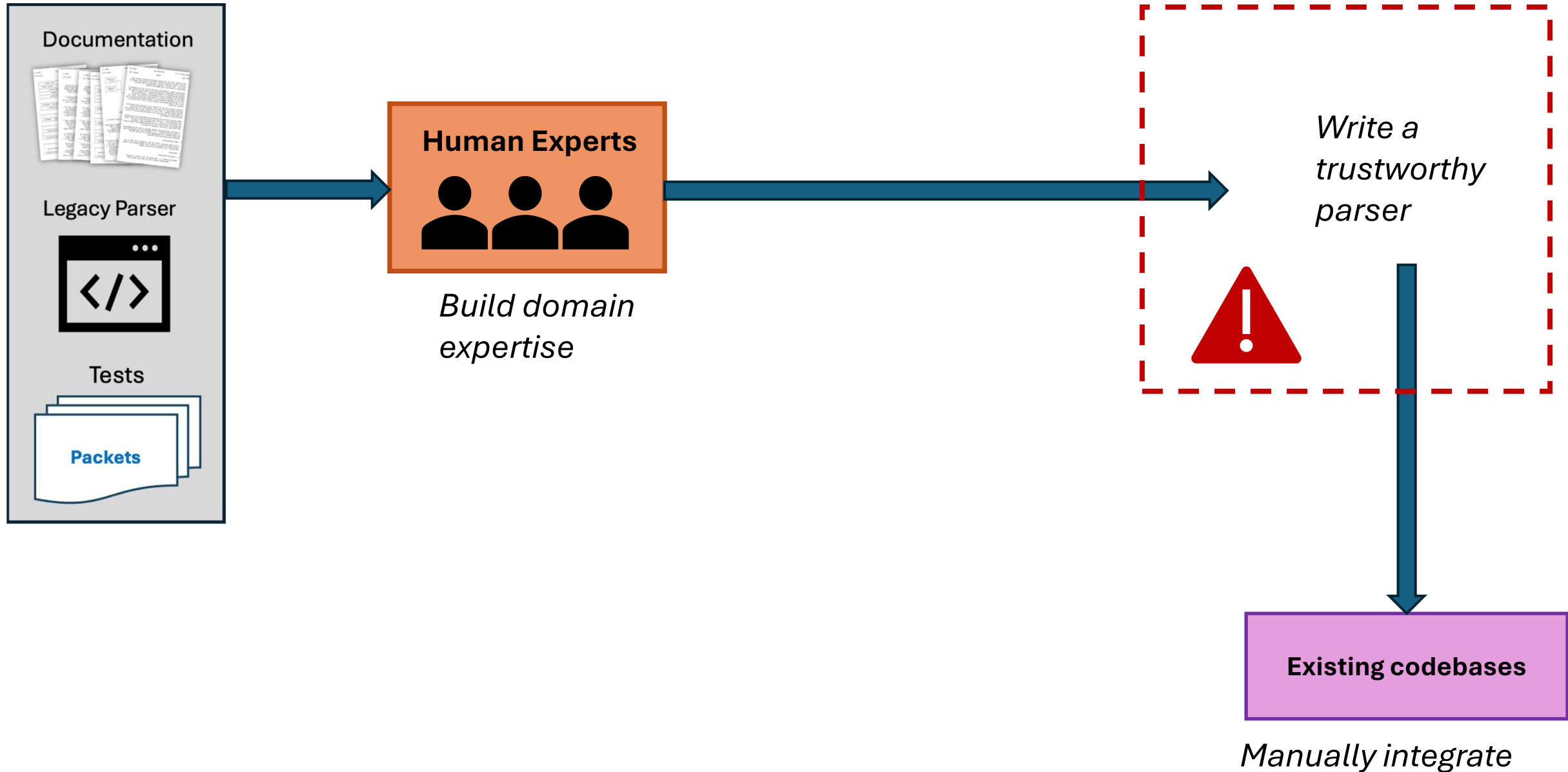
Sarah Fakhoury, Nikhil Swamy, Shuvendu Lahiri, Markus Kuppe  
(RiSE – Microsoft Research)

Microsoft internal product teams

# Our Goal: replace existing parsers with trustworthy ones

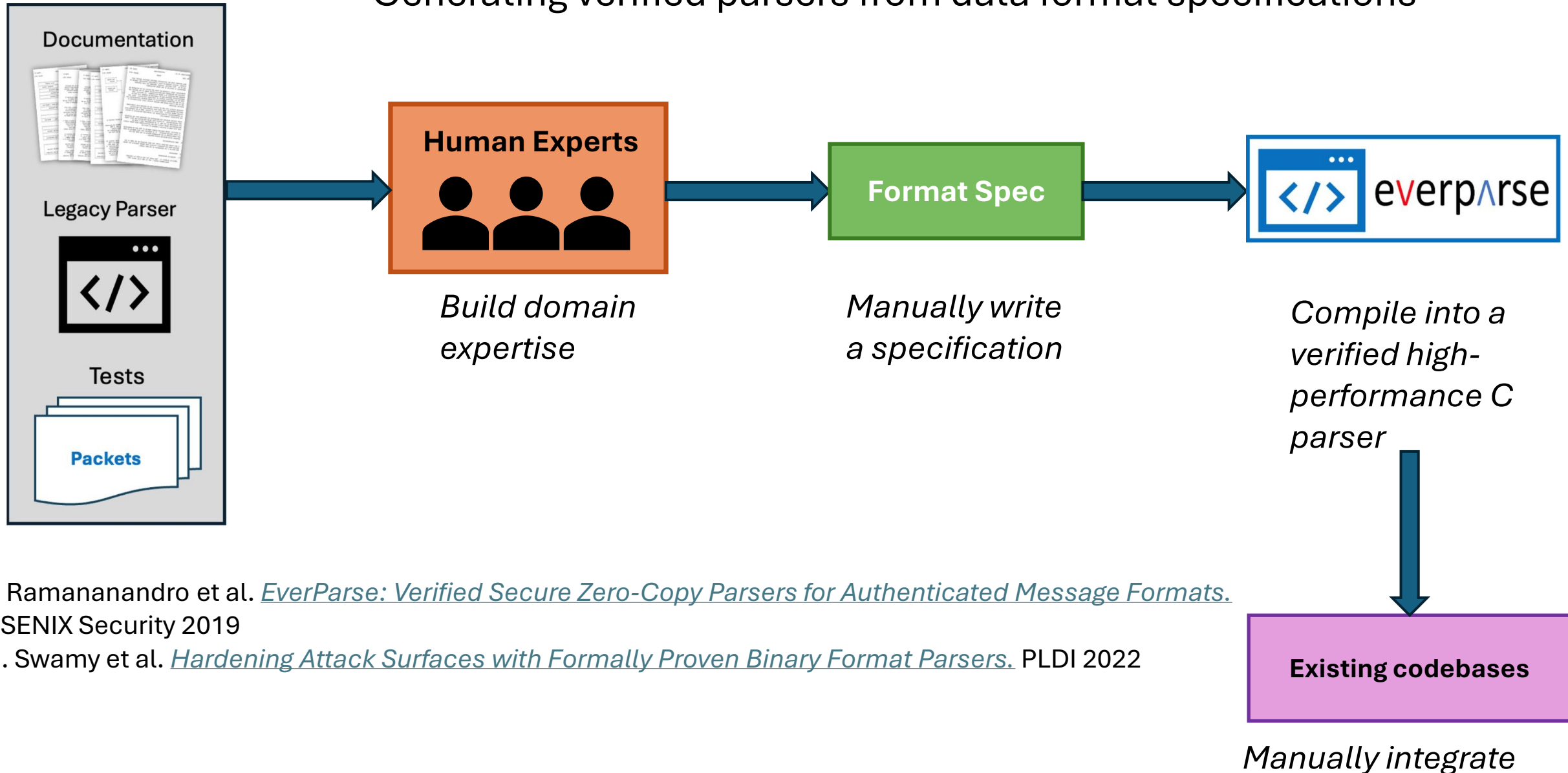


# Challenge 1: Get a trustworthy parser



# Layer 1: EverParse

Generating verified parsers from data format specifications



T. Ramananandro et al. [EverParse: Verified Secure Zero-Copy Parsers for Authenticated Message Formats](#). USENIX Security 2019

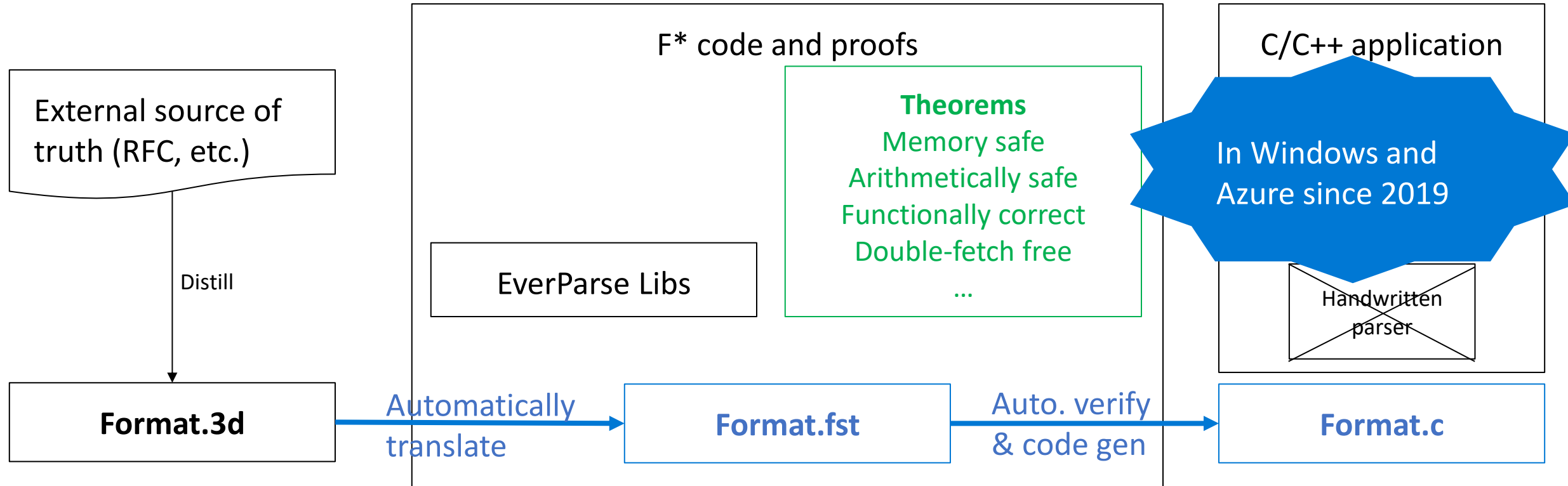
N. Swamy et al. [Hardening Attack Surfaces with Formally Proven Binary Format Parsers](#). PLDI 2022

# Layer 1: EverParse

## 1. Author spec

## 2. Proof-checking & codegen

## 3. Integrate

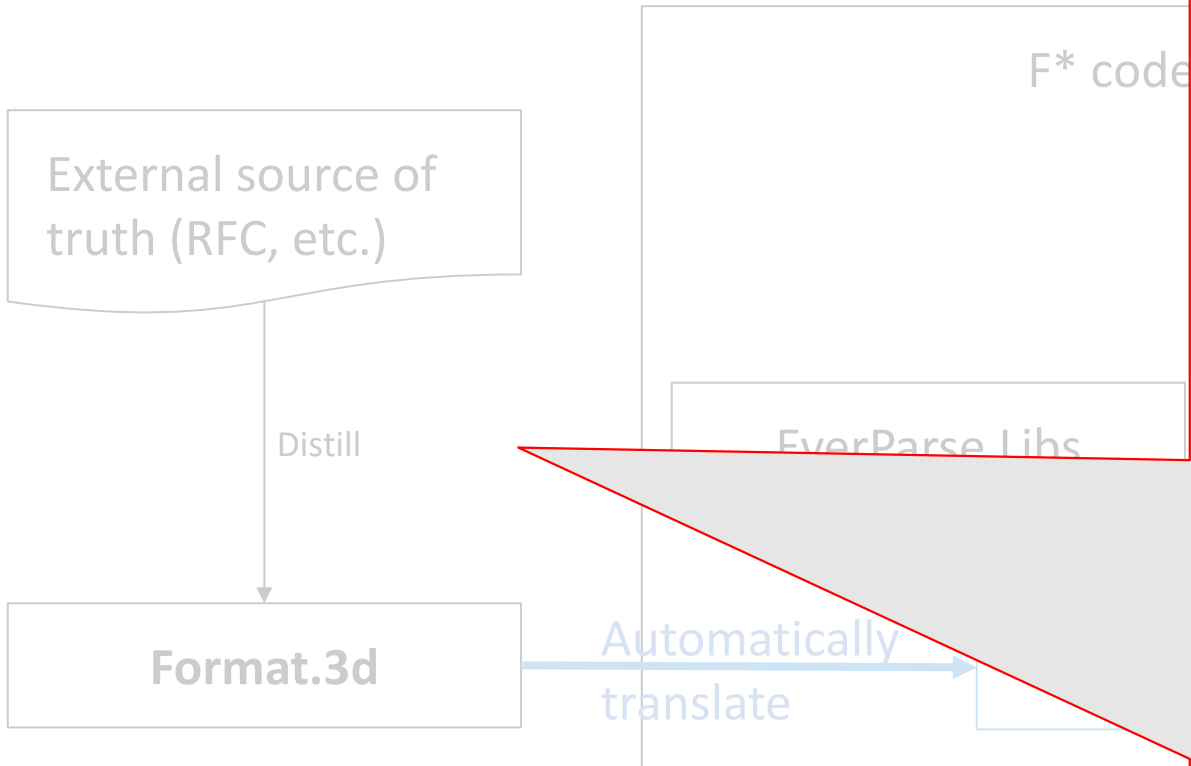


**Now in Windows 10, 11, and Azure Cloud:** Every network packet passing through Hyper-V is validated by EverParse formally verified code  
*6K lines of 3D spec → 30K lines of C code*

# Layer 1: EverParse

## 1. Author spec

## 2. Proof-check



With a formal spec language, fewer possibilities to make mistakes in spec

- No undefined behaviors, no unhandled cases, etc.

### But:

Writing a specification is non-trivial

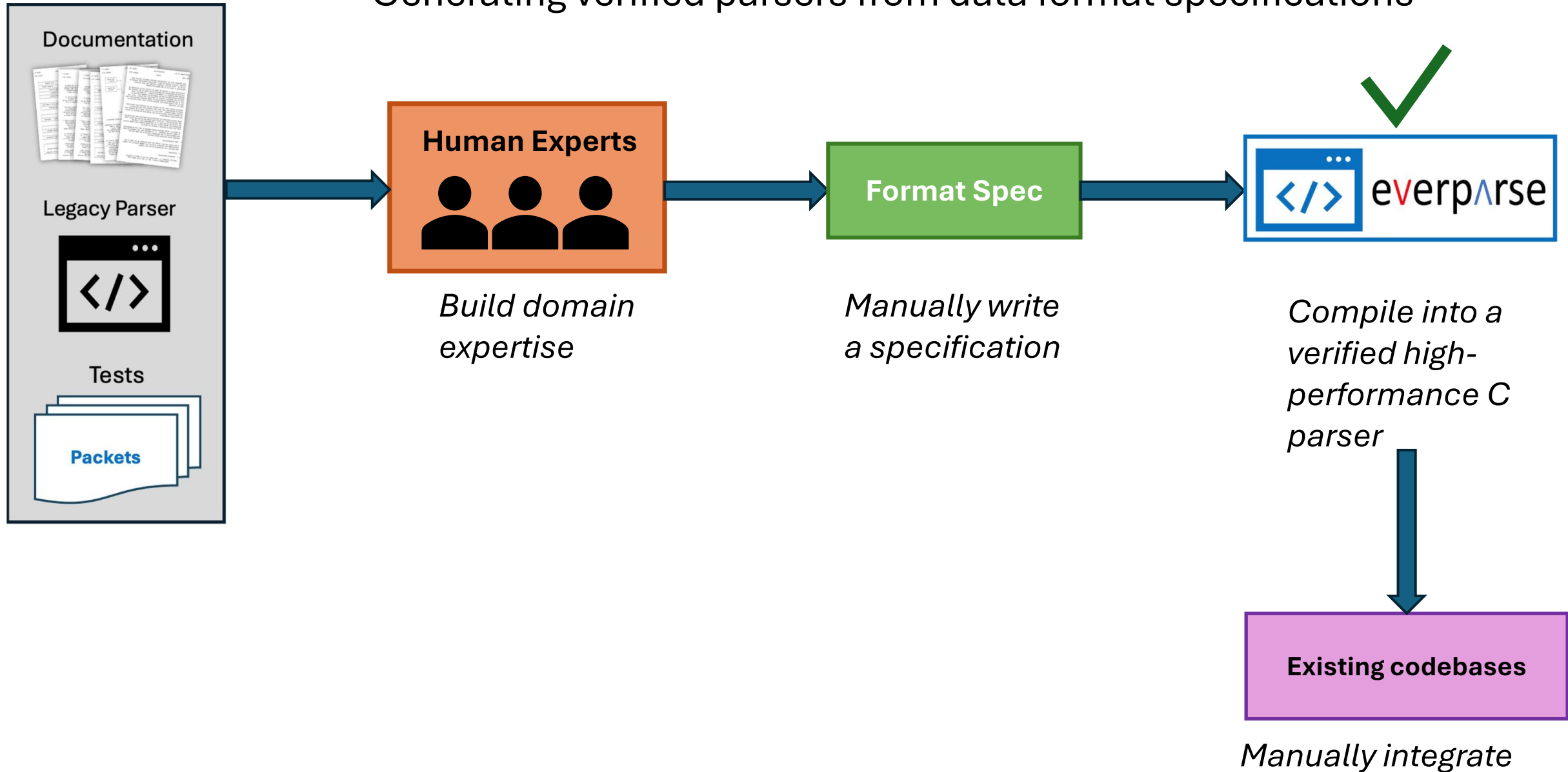
- Reading docs & code, writing tests, aiming for security while also minimizing regressions
- Approx: 1 person·year for Hyper-V network virtualization
- 3D spec language learning curve

- **Can we do better? With AI?**

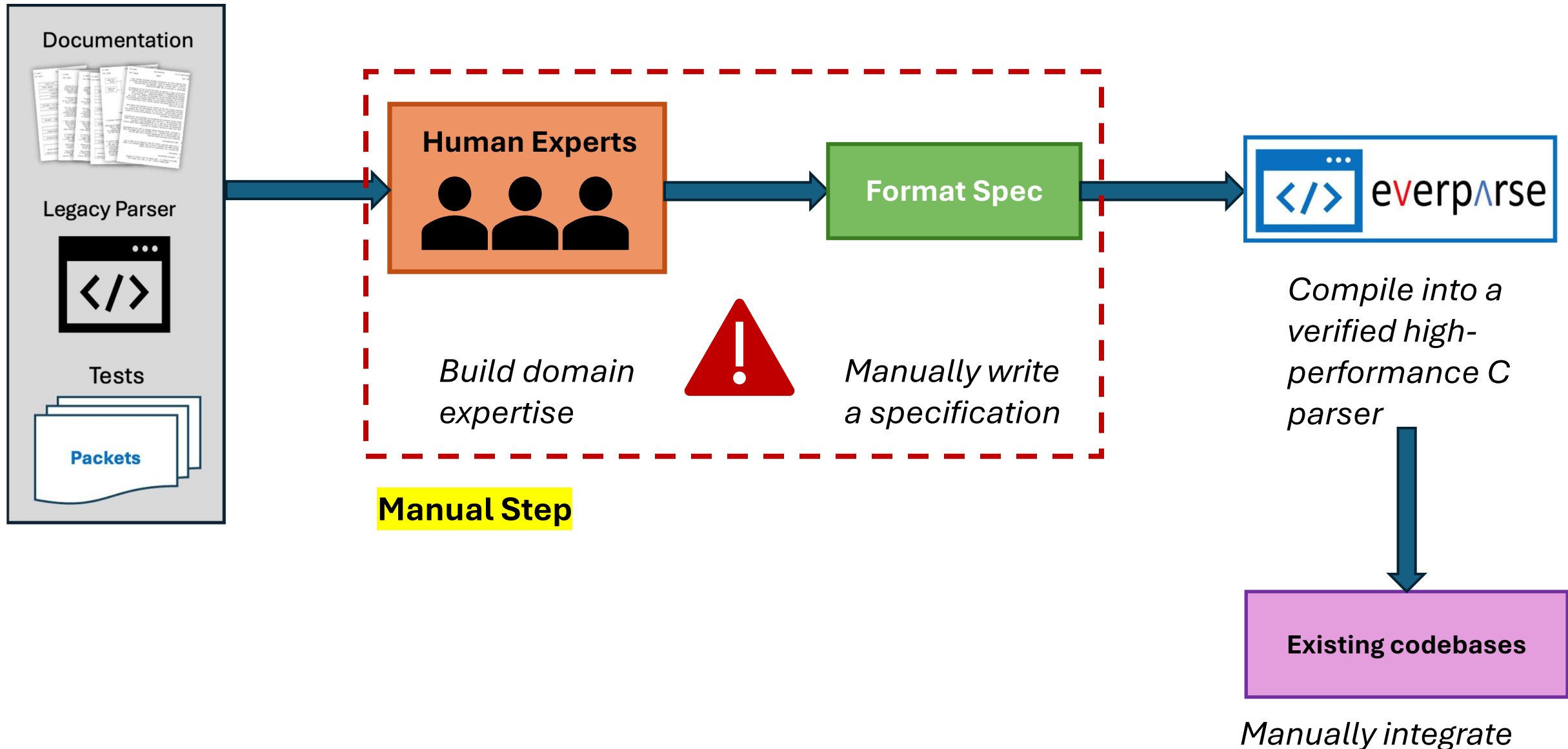
Now in Windows 10, 11, and Azure  
passing through Hyper-V is validated  
6K lines of 3D spec → 30K lines of C code

# Layer 1: EverParse

Generating verified parsers from data format specifications

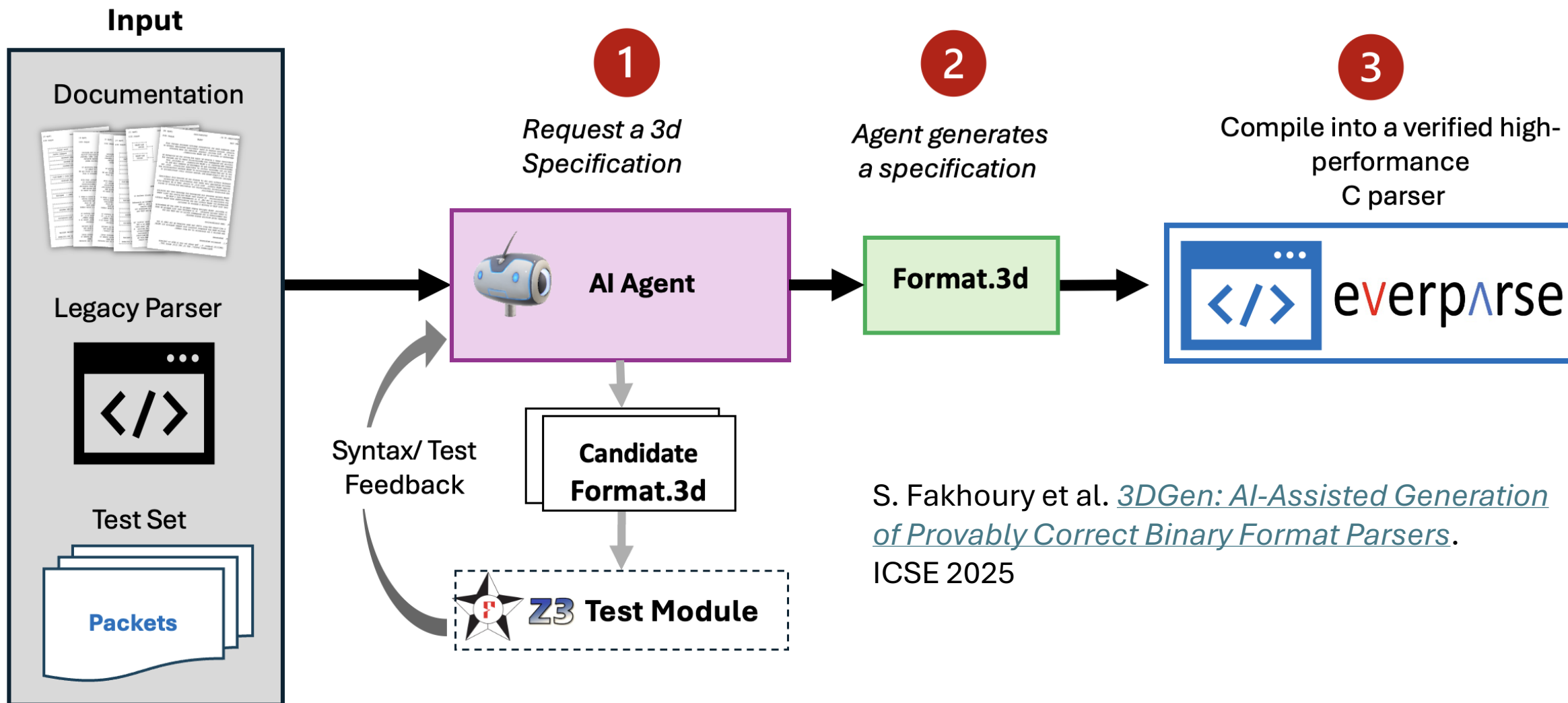


# Challenge 2: Automating spec writing



# Layer 2: 3DGen

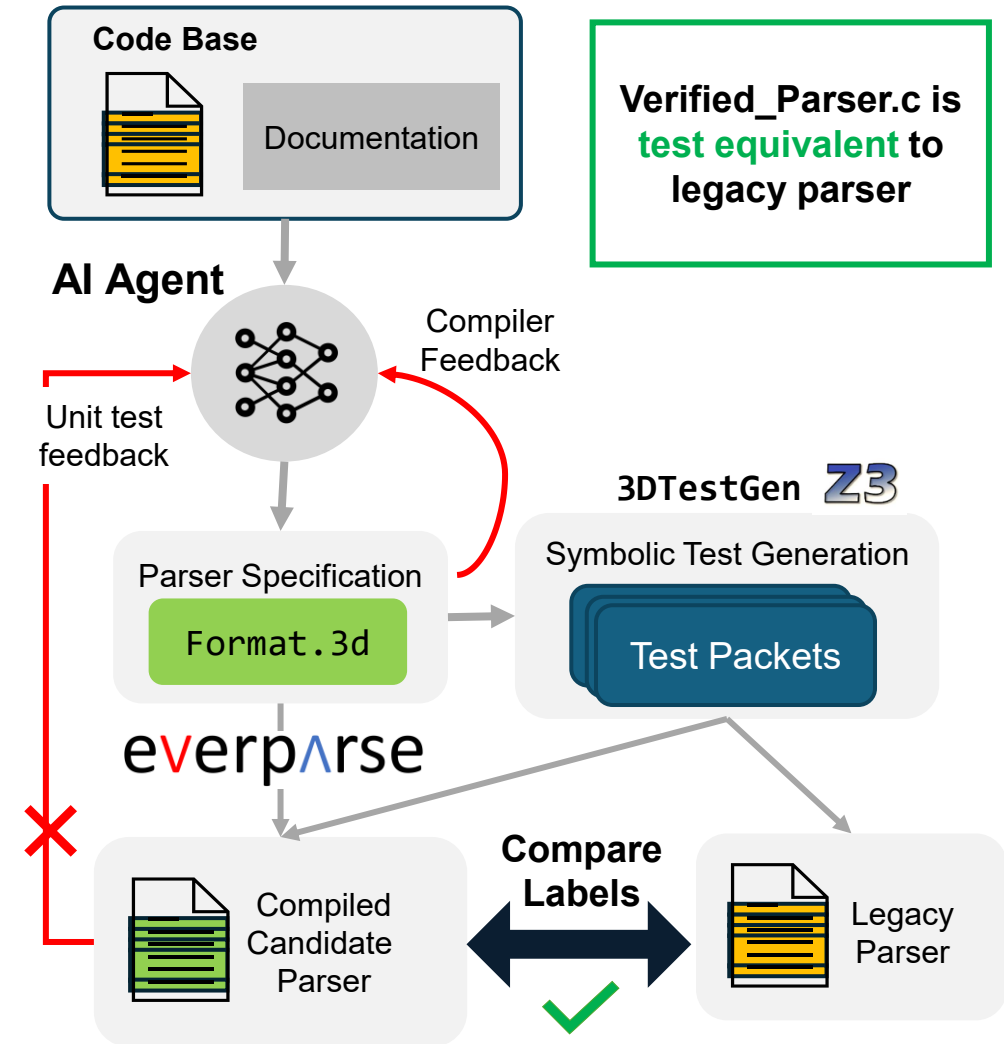
## AI-Assisted Generation of Data Format Specifications



S. Fakhoury et al. *3DGen: AI-Assisted Generation of Provably Correct Binary Format Parsers*.  
ICSE 2025

# 3DGen Workflow

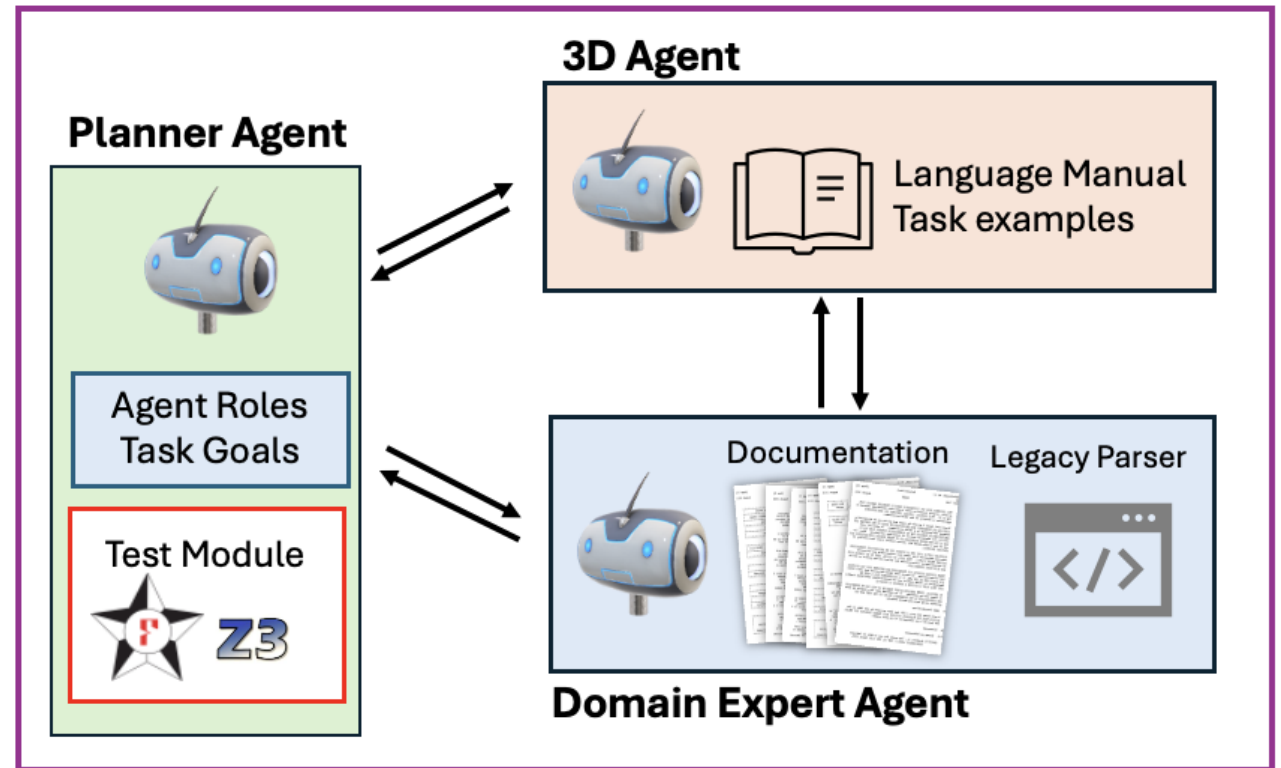
- ✓ Workflow constrains what AI Agents can produce
  - ✓ Provides **memory safety guarantees** for free with 3D
- ✓ Output **backed by symbolic tools**
  - Compilers, test generators, proof checkers
- ✓ Tools provide **useful + concrete feedback**, both for humans & Agents



# Agent Implementation

- Three Agent personas collaborating:
  - **Planner:** dictates roles, orchestrates conversation
  - **Domain Expert Agent:** Extracts constraints from NL or Code, provides feedback about generated specification
  - **3D Agent:** Extracts 3D specifications
- Implemented with AutoGen [3]
  - Composable Retrieval Augmented (RAG) agents
- No fine-tuning, easy migration to GPT-X!
  - Gpt-4-32k model

## AI Agent

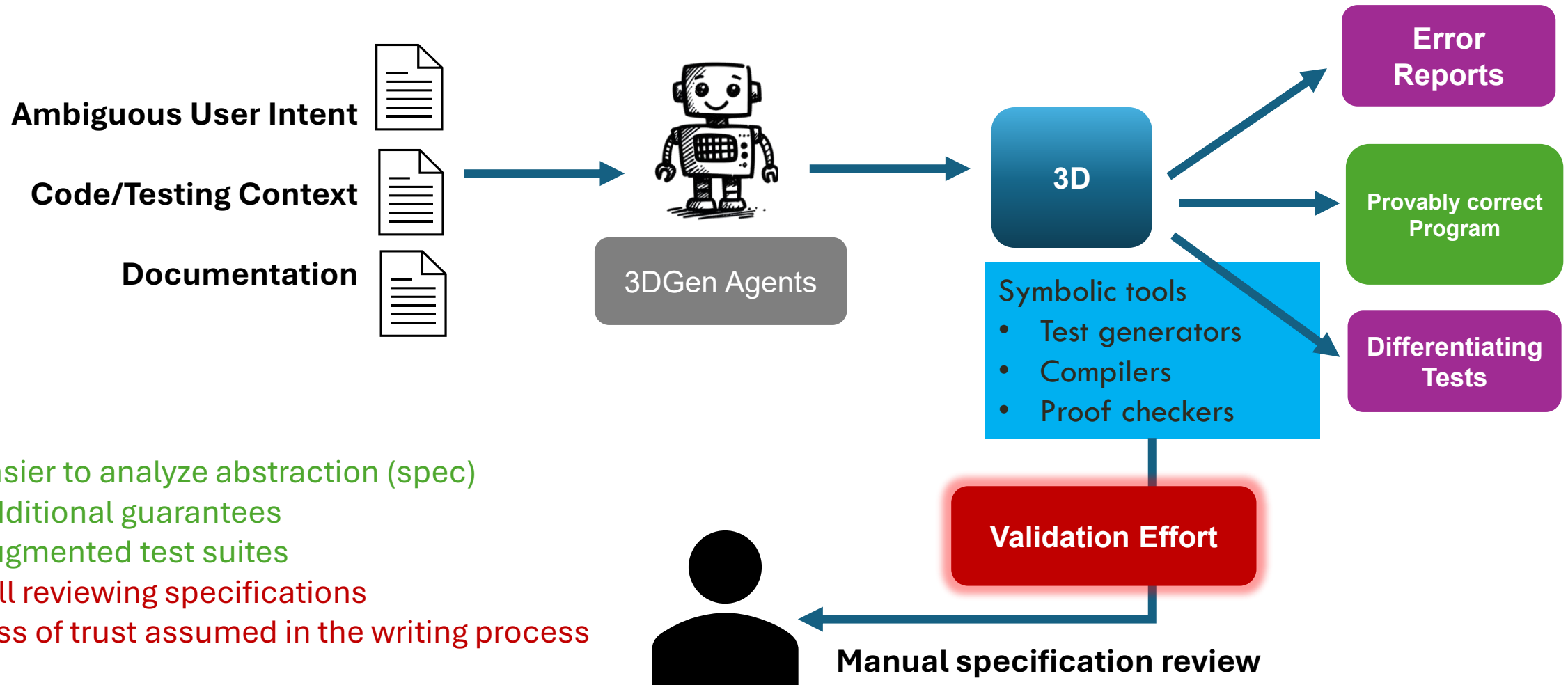


# 3DGen Results on 20 Network Protocol RFCs

| #  | Protocol  | RFC<br>(Version) | Length<br>(Pages) | Description                                   |
|----|-----------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1  | UDP*      | 768              | 3                 | User Datagram Protocol                        |
| 2  | ICMPv4 *  | 792              | 21                | Internet Control Message Protocol             |
| 3  | VXLAN*    | 7348             | 22                | Virtual eXtensible Local Area Network         |
| 4  | IPV6*     | 2460             | 39 (24)           | Internet Protocol version 6                   |
| 5  | IPV4*     | 791              | 45 (12)           | Internet Protocol version 4                   |
| 6  | TCP*      | 793              | 85 (10)           | Transmission Control Protocol                 |
| 7  | Ethernet* | 7348             | 22                | Ethernet II Frames in VXLAN                   |
| 8  | GRE       | 2784             | 9                 | Generic Routing Encapsulation                 |
| 9  | IGMPv2    | 2236             | 24                | Internet Group Management Protocol            |
| 10 | DHCP      | 2131             | 45 (4)            | Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol           |
| 11 | DCCP      | 4340             | 129 (14)          | Datagram Congestion Control Protocol          |
| 12 | ARP       | 826              | 10                | Address Resolution Protocol                   |
| 13 | NTP       | 5905             | 110 (4)           | Network Time Protocol                         |
| 14 | NBNS      | 1002             | 84 (6)            | NetBIOS Name Service                          |
| 15 | NSH       | 8300             | 40 (8)            | Network Service Header                        |
| 16 | TFTP      | 1350             | 11                | Trivial File Transfer Protocol                |
| 17 | RTP       | 3550             | 104 (3)           | Transport Protocol for Real-Time Applications |
| 18 | PPP       | 1661             | 52 (11)           | Point-to-Point Protocol                       |
| 19 | TPKT      | 2126             | 25                | ISO Transport Service on top of TCP           |
| 20 | OSPF      | 5340             | 94 (13)           | Internet Official Protocol Standards          |

*Applying formal methods tools at scale*

# Constraining AI Output and Lowering Barrier of Use



*Applying formal methods tools at scale*

# Constraining AI Output and Lowering Barrier of Use

## **Reviewing Specifications**

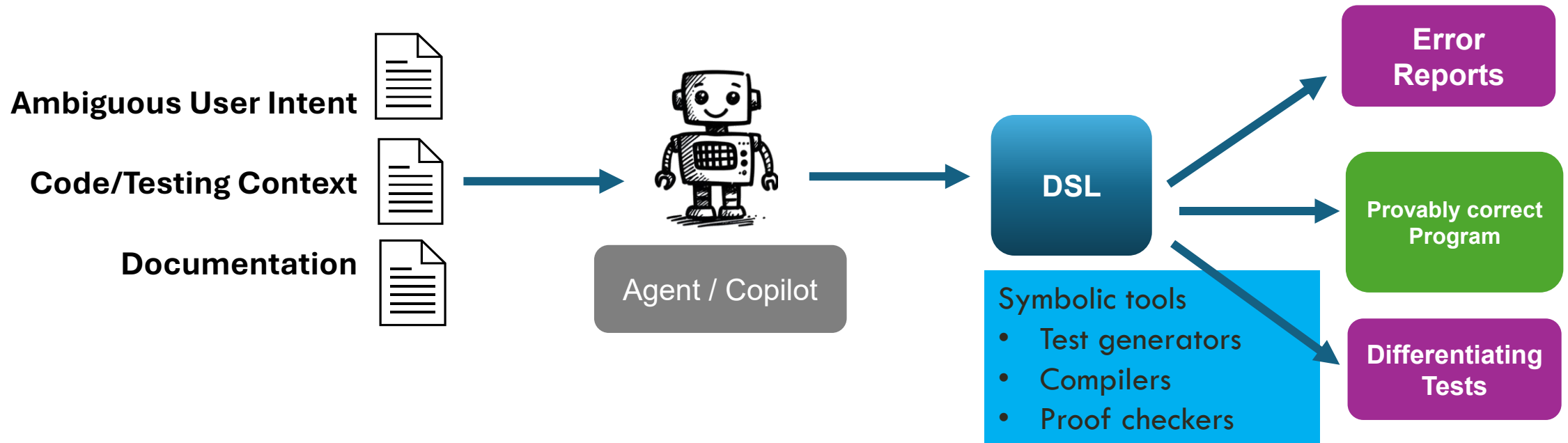
- Ground truth cannot be inferred from an imperfect/incomplete system or documentation
  - **Users must remain in the loop to review specification correctness**
- Specifications of many forms, with varying levels of expertise needed:
  - DSL abstraction (3D Format spec)
  - I/O Tests, Pre/post conditions, Loop invariants
- **How do we surface specifications in easy-to-review forms?**
  - What part of the spec is a (differential) binary input test exercising?
  - Do we augment specification with NL explanations ?

## **General workflow**

- How do we ensure systematic coverage of NL specification documents?
- Integrating DSL use in multi-agent systems: how do we facilitate interop of DSLs?

# Existing PL/FM tools can solve (part of) the trust problem

- Restrict code generation space to provide domain-specific guarantees
- AI agents can be easily taught to code in restrictive DSLs that provide users with: safety & correctness, optimizations, etc.
- Reduce validation burden on the user compared to unconstrained AI use alone



# Generalization: Effectively Analyzable Symbolic Languages

An **all-of-the-above** methodology  
for **trustworthy AI programming**

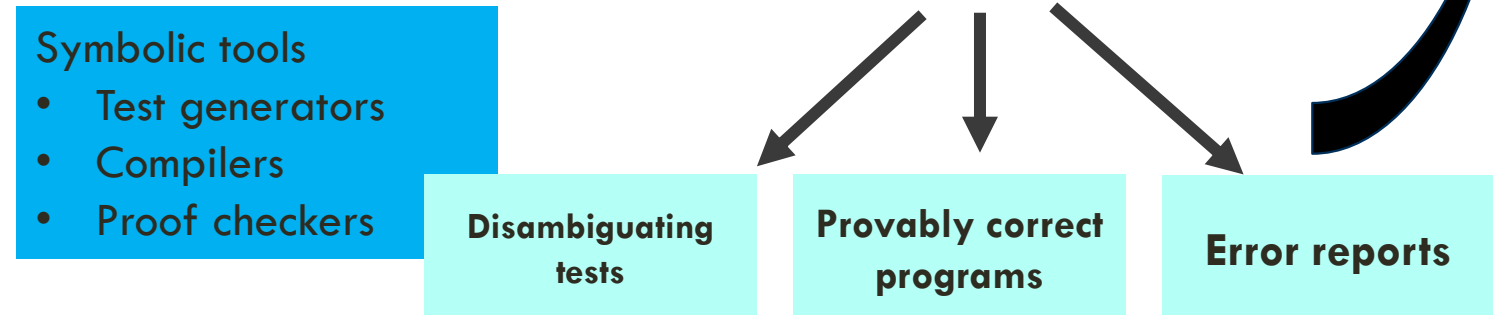
- AI + Testing + Verification

EASLs succinctly capture complex user intent and  
computational behaviors

Als target EASLs from mixed user input

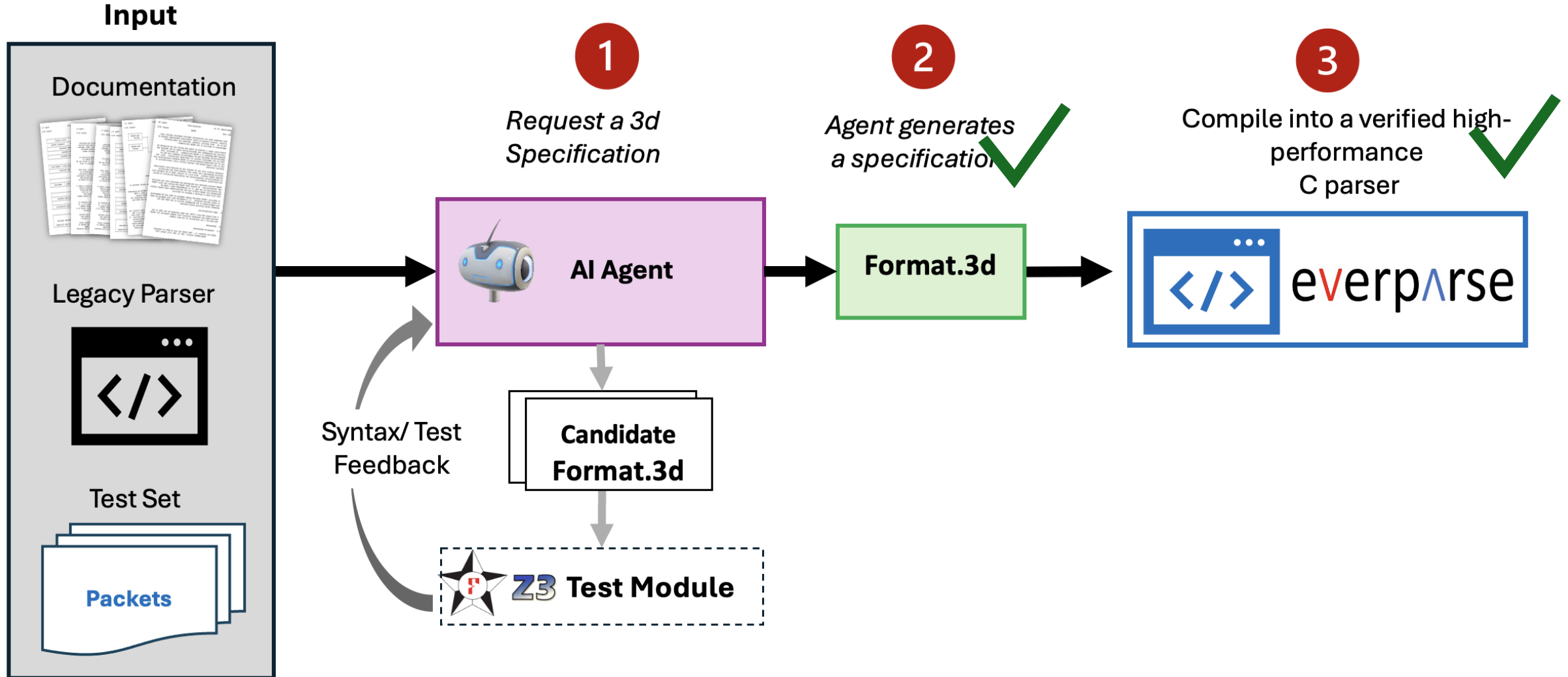
Symbolic tools check EASL code

- provide feedback
- emit provably correct code

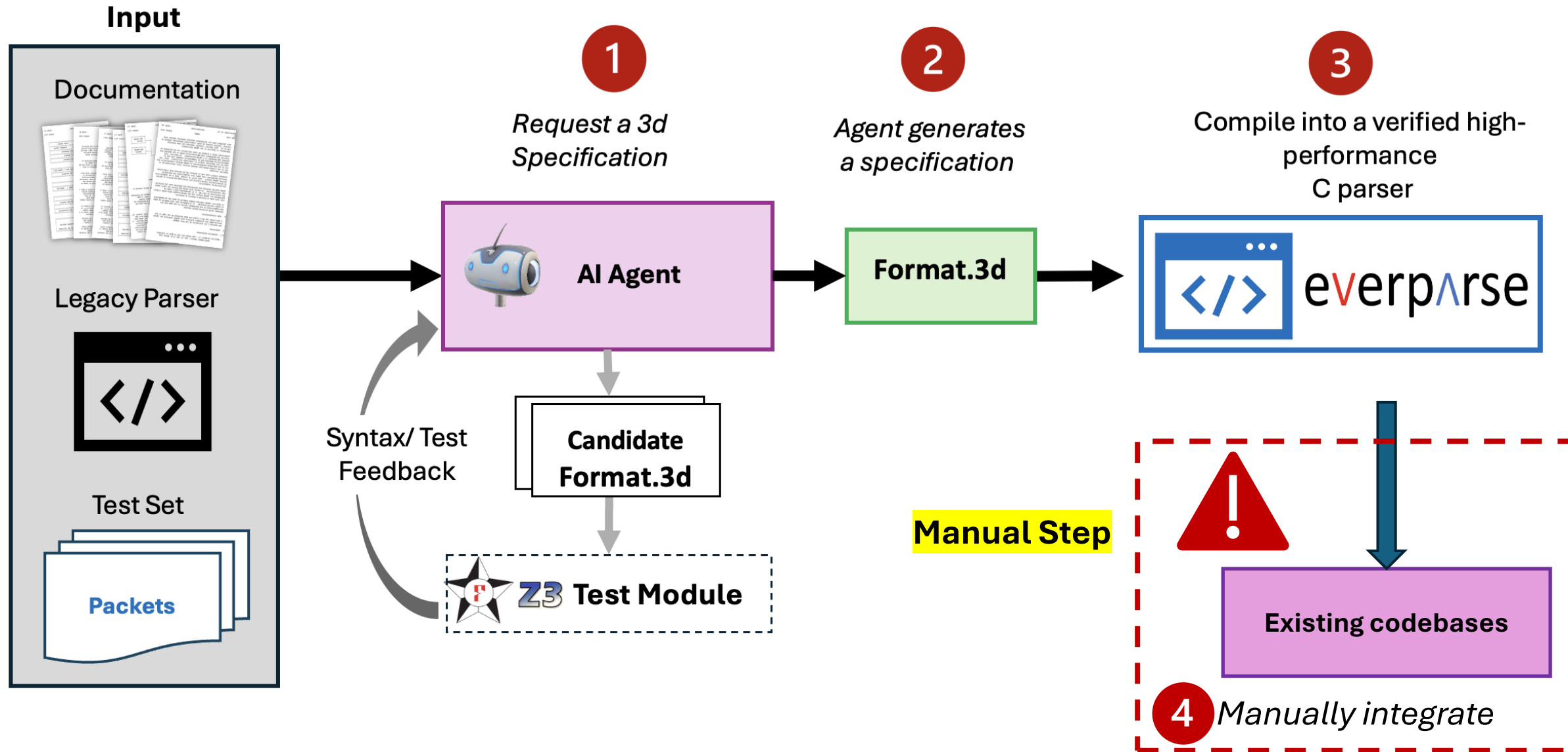


# Layer 2: 3DGen

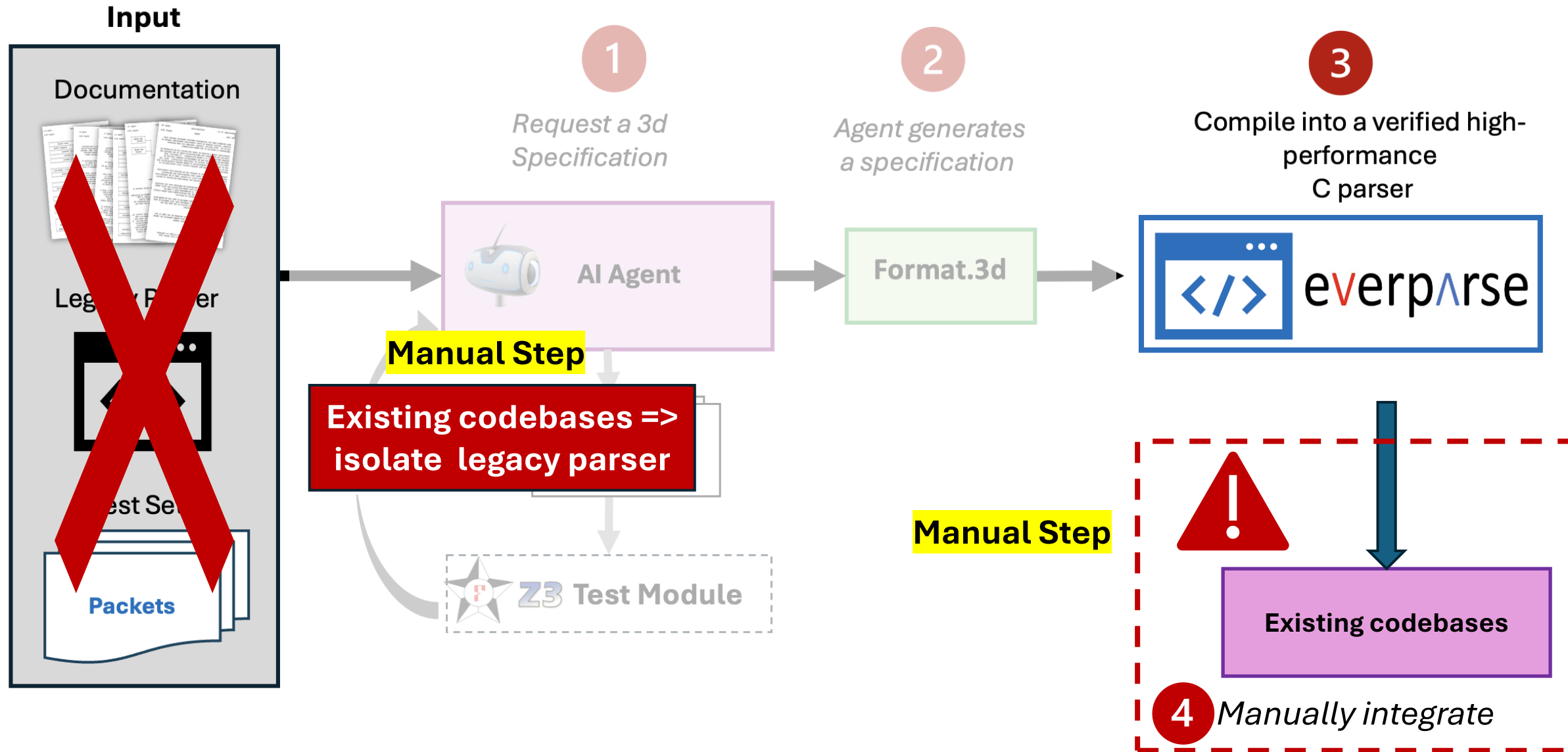
## AI-Assisted Generation of Data Format Specifications



# Challenge 3: Automating integration

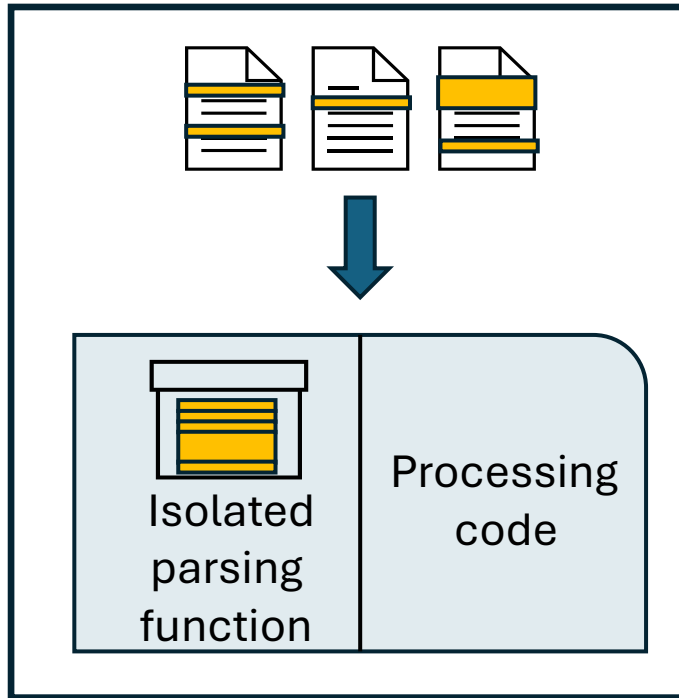


# Challenge 3: Automating integration

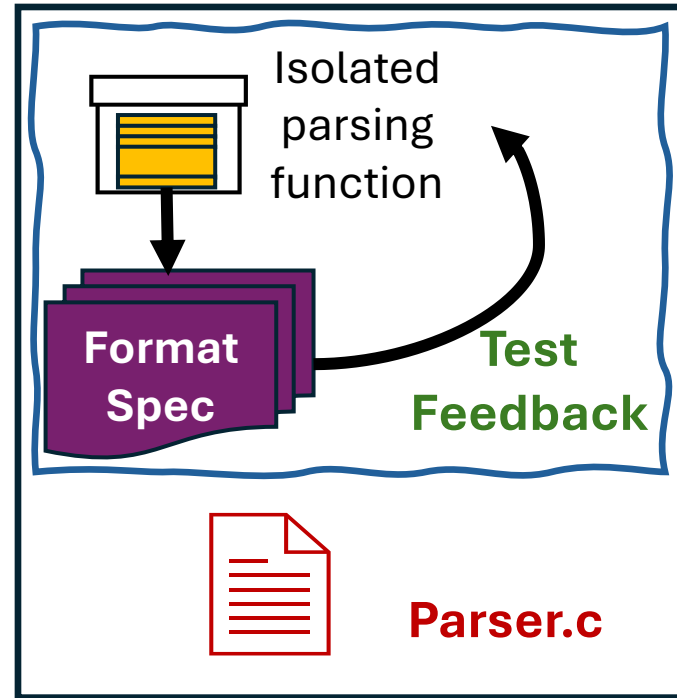


# Layer 3: AutoParse

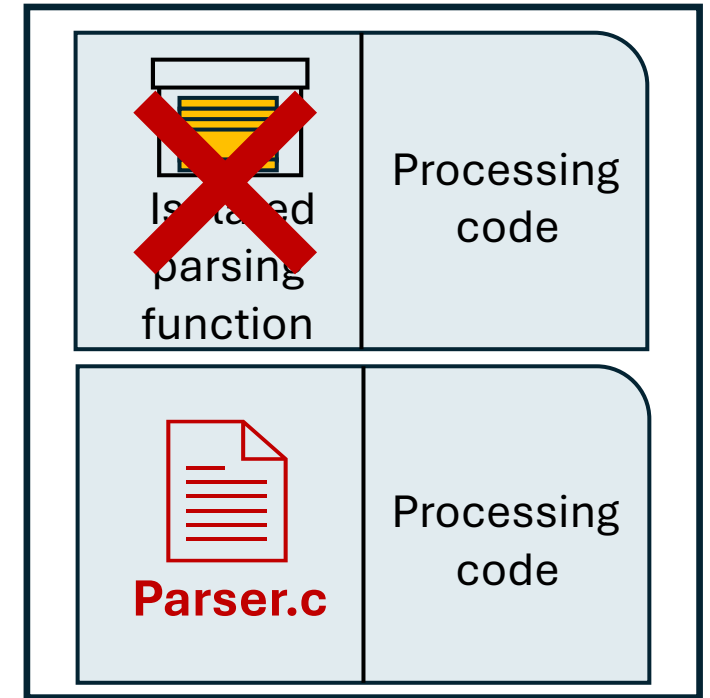
Automatic Refactoring and Integration (*Work in progress*)



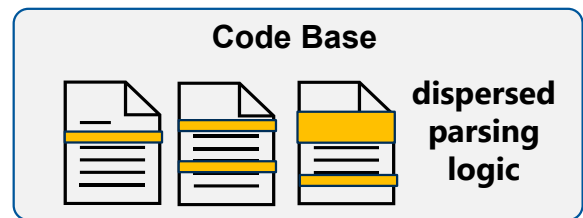
*Step 1: Refactor => Create Isolated parsing function*



*Step 2: Spec Inference and Testing*

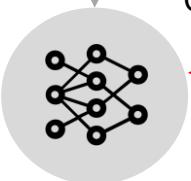


*Step 3: Replace Isolated Parser with Verified Code*



Extract  
Context

**AI  
Agent**



Syntax  
feedback

Test  
feedback



**Isolated  
Parser**

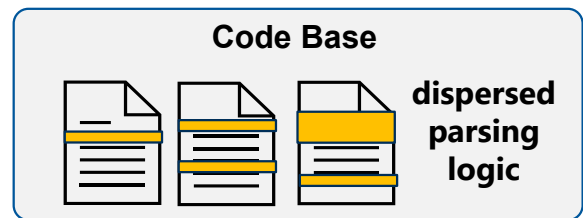
**End-to-end testing**

Step 1

**Original  
code base**

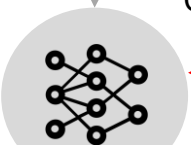


*Step 1: Refactor to create  
isolated parsing function*



Extract Context

AI Agent

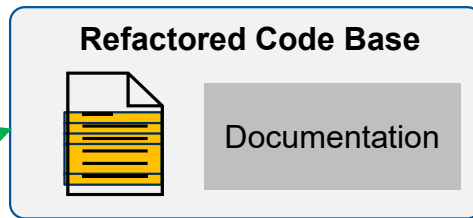


Test feedback

Syntax feedback

Isolated Parser

End-to-end testing



AI Agent



Compiler Feedback

Unit test feedback

Parser Specification

Format.3d

3DTestGen Z3

Symbolic Test Generation

Test Packets

everparse

Compiled Candidate Parser

Compare Labels

Isolated Parser

Verified\_Parser.c is test equivalent to isolated parser

Step 1

Original code base



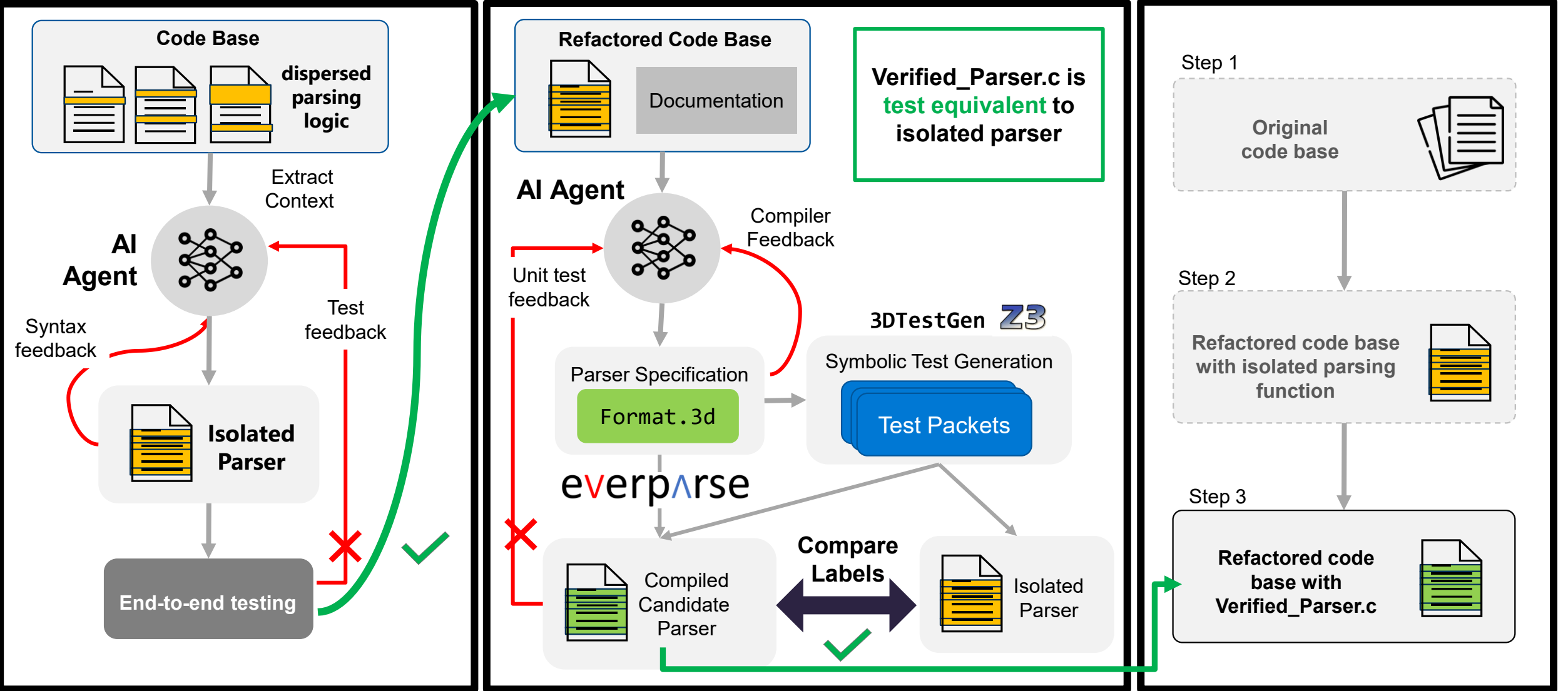
Step 2

Refactored code base with isolated parsing function



Step 1: Refactor to create isolated parsing function

Step 2: Specification inference and testing



*Step 1: Refactor to create isolated parsing function*

*Step 2: Specification inference and testing*

*Step 3: Replace isolated parser with verified code*

# Secure Parsing at MSR RiSE

- **3D, Hyper-V** [[PLDI 2022](#), [MSR Blog 2021](#)]
- **3DGen** [[ICSE 2025](#)]
- **AutoParse**
- Support for Architecture-Dependent Pointer-Rich Data Structures
- TLS 1.3 [[USENIX Security 2019](#)]
- QUIC [[S&P 2021](#)]
- ASN.1 DER [[CPP 2023](#)]
- CBOR, CDDL, COSE [[2025](#)]
- Beyond EverParse: RE#, efficient regex parsing with derivatives [[POPL 2025](#)]
- ...

For more info: [taramana@microsoft.com](mailto:taramana@microsoft.com)