

Introduction to Fuzzing

Alma Oracevic@bristol.ac.uk



It is about Fuzzing

References:

1. book (Chapter 1, section 1.3):
Fuzzing for
Software Security
Testing and
Quality Assurance.
By Ari Takanen,
Jared DeMott,
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Software Testing

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Security Software Testing

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Security Software Testing Memory-corruption bugs

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Security Software Testing Memory-corruption bugs

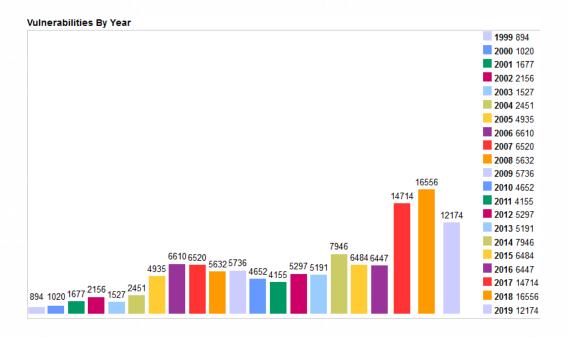
Exploitable!

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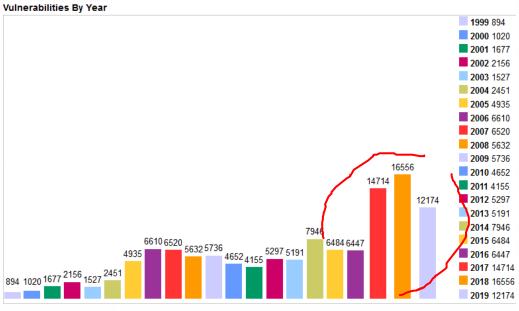


Why do we care?





Why do we care?



**http://www.cvedetails.com



Organization

- Memory corruption vulnerabilities
- Fuzzing- finding vulnerabilities
- Types of Fuzzing
- Some existing solutions



Memory Corruption Vulnerabilities

- WYSINWYX: What You See Is Not What You eXecute by G. Balakrishnan et. al.
 - Higher level code -> low-level representation
 - Seemingly separate variables -> contiguous memory addresses

Contiguous memory locations allow for boundary violations!





name







```
#include <stdio.h>
int get_cookie() {
    return rand();}
int main() {
    int cookie;
    char name[40];
    cookie = get_cookie();
    gets(name);
    if (cookie == 0x41424344)
        printf("You win %s\n!", name);
    else printf("better luck next time :(");
    return 0;
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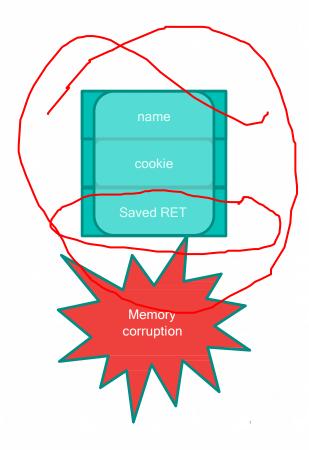


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Over/underflow



- Over/underflow
- Sensitive data corruption



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- Sensitive data corruption
- Control data corruption (control hijacking)



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- Over/underflow
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Otherwise crash!





• It started on a dark and stormy night.... [Barton P. Miller, late1980s]







 Run program on many abnormal/malformed inputs, look for unintended behavior, e.g. crash.



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• Underlying assumption: if the unintended behavior is dependent on input, an attacker can craft such an input to exploit the bug.



Types of Fuzzing

Input based: mutational and Generative (grammar based)

Application based: black-box and white-box

Input Strategy: memory-less and evolutionary



Input Generation



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- Mutation Based: mutate seed inputs to create new test inputs
 - Simple strategy is to randomly choose an offset and change the byte.



Input Generation

- Mutation Based: mutate seed inputs to create new test inputs
 - Simple strategy is to randomly choose an offset and change the byte.
 - Pros: easy to implement and low overhead
 - Cons: highly structured inputs will become invalid quickly → low coverage.



Cont...

- Generation (Grammar) Based: Learn/create the format/model of the input and based on the learned model, generate new inputs.
 - e.g. well-known file formats (jpeg, xml, etc.)
 - Pros: Highly effective for complex structured input parsing applications → high coverage
 - Cons: expensive as models are not easy to learn or obtain.



JPEG file format

JFIF file structure				
Segment	Code	Description		
SOI	FF D8	Start of Image		
JFIF-APP0	FF E0 <i>s1 s2</i> 4A 46 49 46 00	see below		
JFXX-APP0	FF E0 <i>s1 s2</i> 4A 46 58 58 00	optional, see below		
additional marker segments (for example SOF, DHT, COM)				
SOS	FF DA	Start of Scan		
	compressed image data			
EOI	FF D9	End of Image		



JPEG file format

JFIF file structure

additional marker cogments

JFIF APPO marker segment					
Field	Size (bytes)	Description			
APP0 marker	2	FF E0			
Length	2	Length of segment excluding APP0 marker			
Identifier	5	4A 46 49 46 00 = "JFIF" in ASCII, terminated by a null byte			
JFIF version	2	First byte for major version, second byte for minor version (01 02 for 1.02)			
Density units	1	Units for the following pixel density fields • 00 : No units; width:height pixel aspect ratio = Ydensity:Xdensity • 01 : Pixels per inch (2.54 cm) • 02 : Pixels per centimeter			
Xdensity	2	Horizontal pixel density. Must not be zero			
Ydensity	2	Vertical pixel density. Must not be zero			
Xthumbnail	1	Horizontal pixel count of the following embedded RGB thumbnail. May be zero			
Ythumbnail	1	Vertical pixel count of the following embedded RGB thumbnail. May be zero			

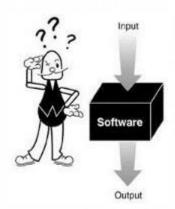
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Blackbox: Only interface is known.



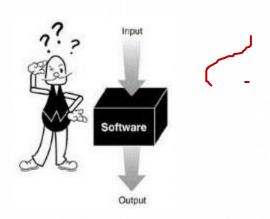


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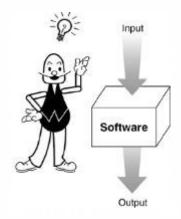




Blackbox: Only interface is known.



 Whitebox: Application can be analysed/monitored.
 Static & Dynamic analysis













```
... //JPEG parsing
read(fd, buf, size);
if (buf[1] == 0xD8 && buf[0] == 0xFF)
    // interesting code here

else
    pr_exit("Invalid file");
```





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... //JPEG parsing
read(fd, buf, size);
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- Apply more heuristics to:
 - Mutate better
 - Learn good inputs



- Apply more heuristics to:
 - Mutate better
 - Learn good inputs
- Apply more analysis (static/dynamic) to understand the application behavior.



But remember the scalability factor!





smart fuzzing: Aiming with educated guess!



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Recall: memory-less and Evolutionary fuzzing



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Rather than throwing inputs, evolve them.



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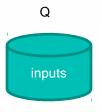


- What should be the feedback to evolve?
 - Code-coverage based fuzzing
 - ➤ Most of the contemporary fuzzers are here (AFL, AFLFast, Driller, VUzzer, ProbeFuzzer, CollAFL, Angora, QSYM, Nautilus, ...
 - ➤ Uses code-coverage as the proxy metric for the effectiveness of a fuzzer
 - Directed fuzzing
 - > Not much explored (BuzzFuzz, AGLGo, ...)
 - > There should be a way to find the destination and a sense of direction.

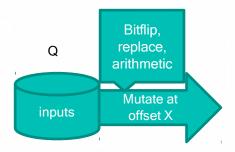




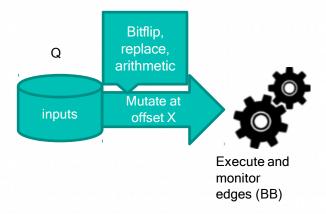




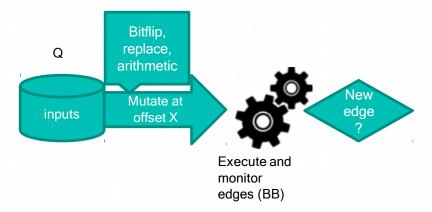




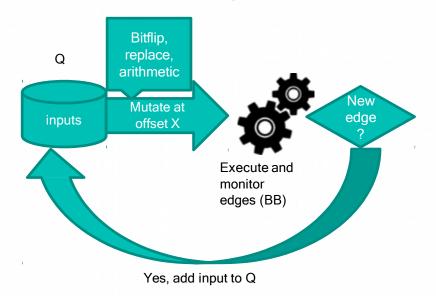




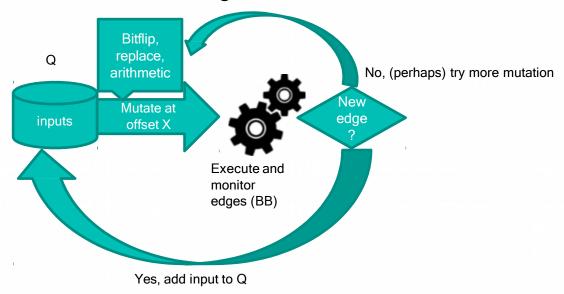




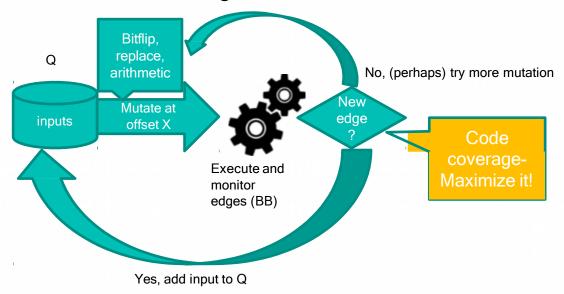




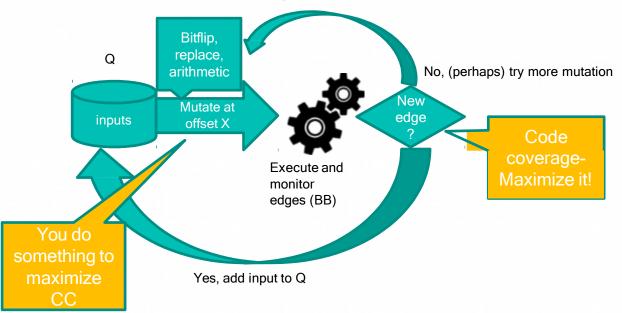








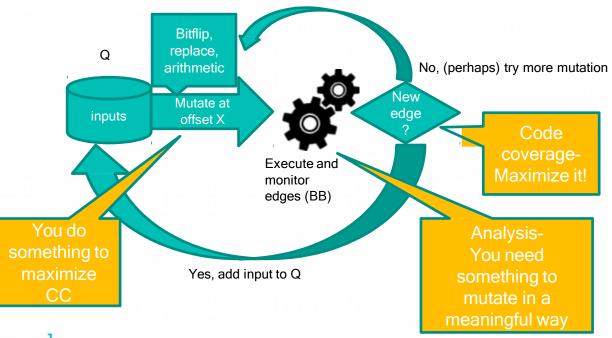




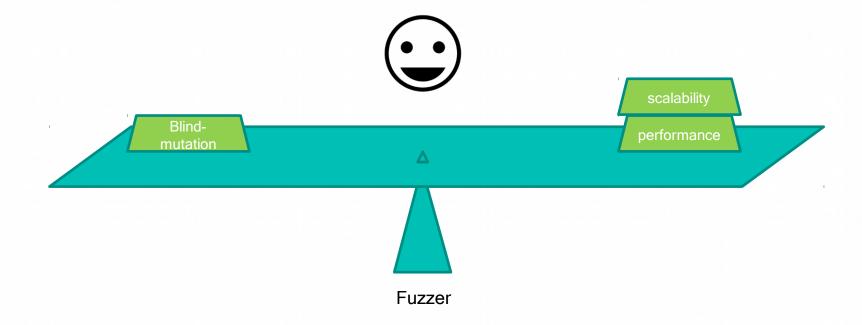


Evolving A Fuzzer

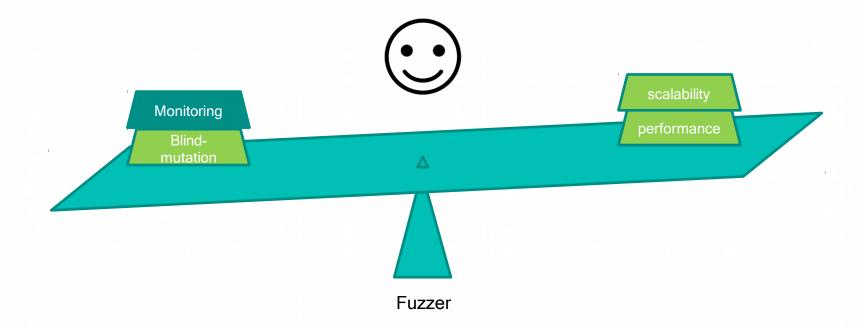
Lets start with something we are more familiar with- AFL



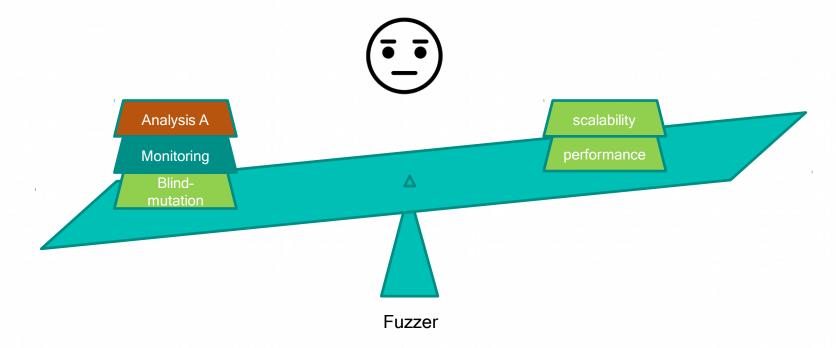




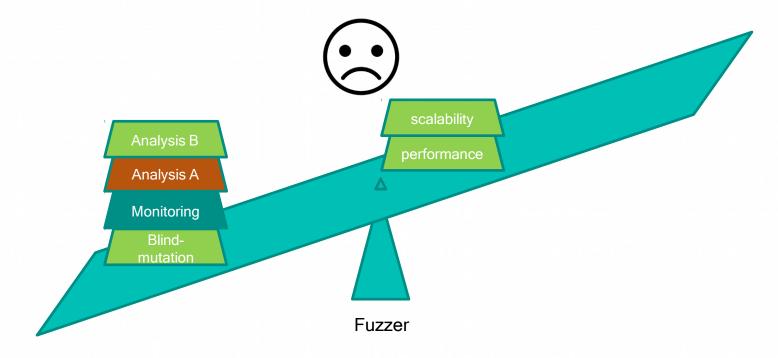










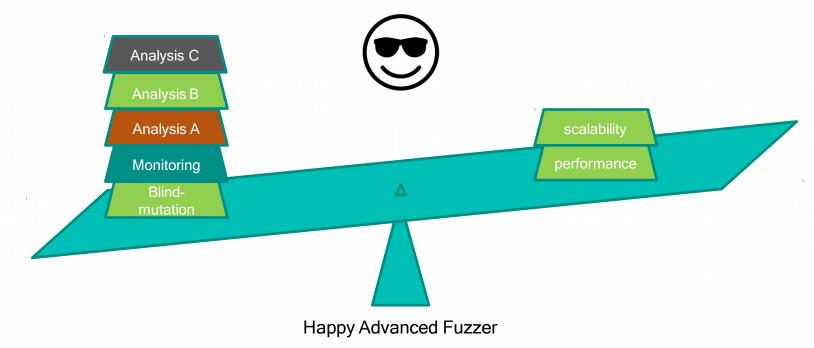




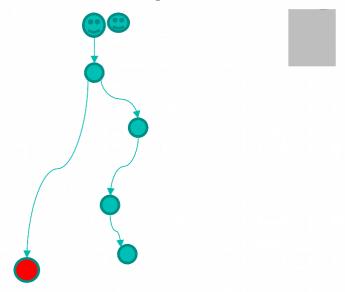
Fuzzing- A balancing Act scalability Analysis C performance Fuzzer

87

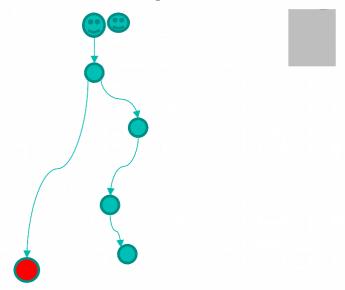




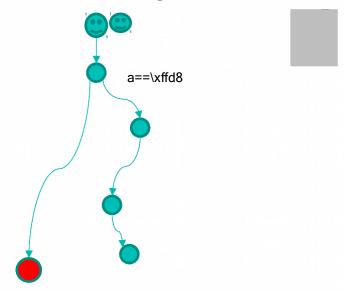




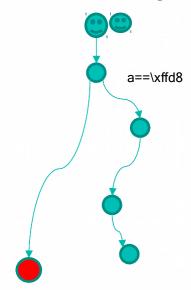






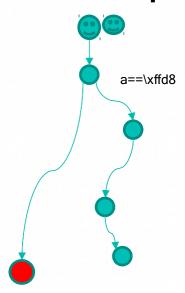








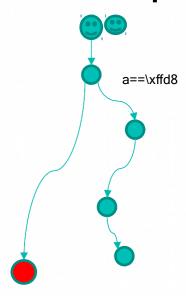




DEPARTMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF



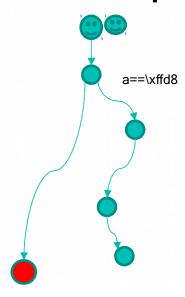
Where is 'a'?







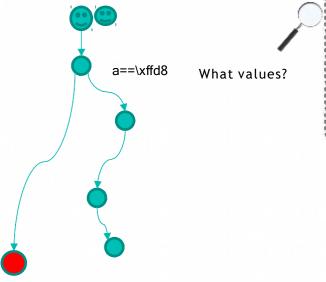
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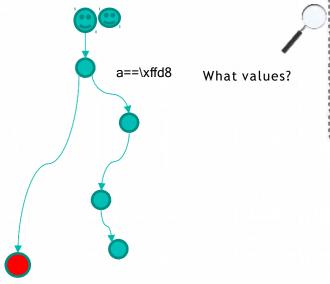
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Direction (1974)



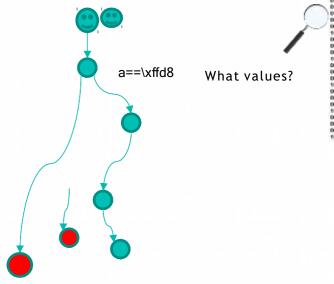
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Directions (100%) (100%

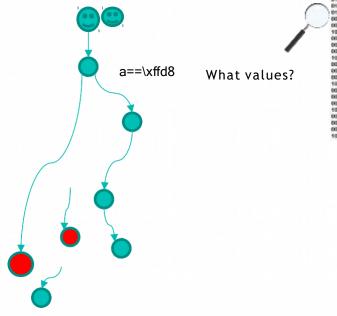


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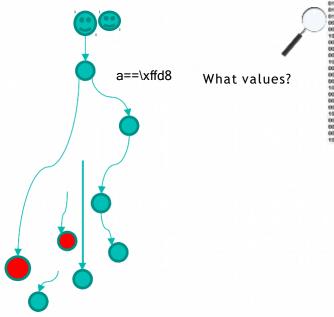
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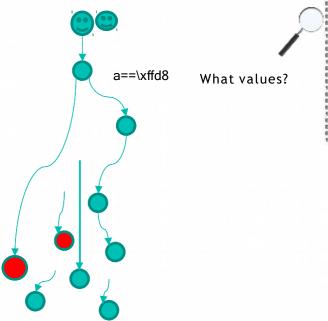
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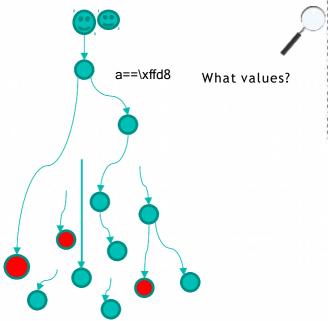
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DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF



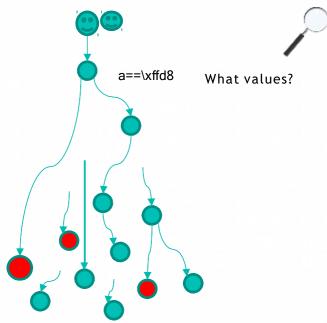
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0 *** 100 ***



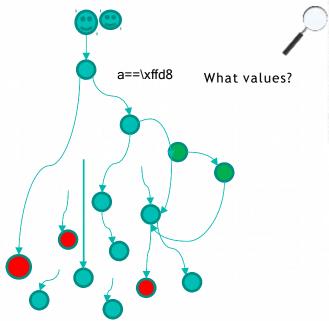
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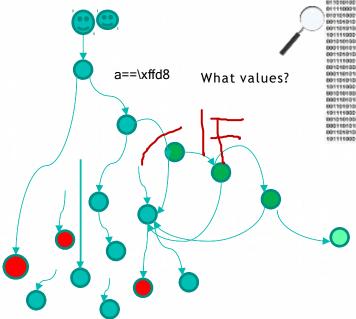
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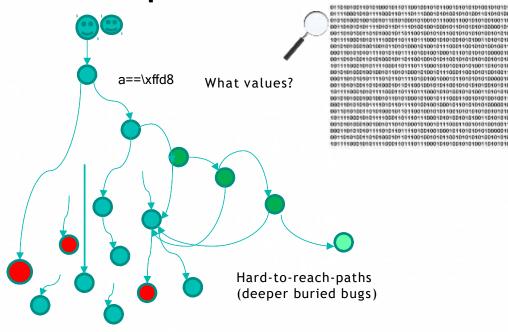
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 - Where (which offsets in input) to apply mutation



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 - What values to replace with.



- For smart code-coverage based fuzzer, it is important to have some knowledge about:
 - Where (which offsets in input) to apply mutation
 - What values to replace with.
 - How to avoid traps (paths leading to error handling code)





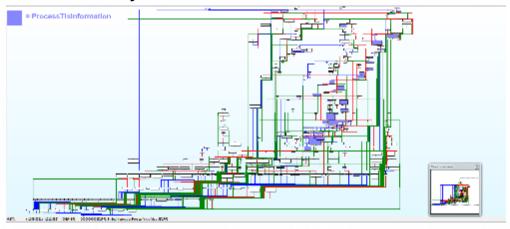
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 - *Driller*: Augmenting *Fuzzing* Through Selective Symbolic Execution, NDSS'16



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Observations on Fuzzing+Symbex

 Lava: Large-scale automated vulnerability addition," in Proc. IEEE S&P '16. IEEE Press, 2016.



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Observations on Fuzzing+Symbex

- Lava: Large-scale automated vulnerability addition," in Proc. IEEE S&P '16. IEEE Press, 2016.
 - quickly and automatically injecting large numbers of realistic bugs into program source code.
 - injected bug is designed to be triggered only if a particular set of multi-bytes in the input is set to a magic value
 - Results are not very encouraging!



Concrete results (From LAVA paper)

Program	Total Bugs	Unique Bugs Found		
		FUZZER	SES	Combined
uniq	28	7	0	7
base64	44	7	9	14
md5sum	57	2	0	2
who	2136	0	18	18
Total	2265	16	27	41









Presented in Usenix Sec'18





- Presented in Usenix Sec'18
- Focuses on scaling symbex
 - Native execution, contrary to IR based execution in existing symbex tools
 - Instruction-level symbolic execution
 - > Only the relevant instructions are executed symbolically (taintflow analysis)
 - > Solving only relevant constraints related to the target branch
 - Optimistic Solving

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Maintaining scalability with good heuristics + program analysis to improve coverage



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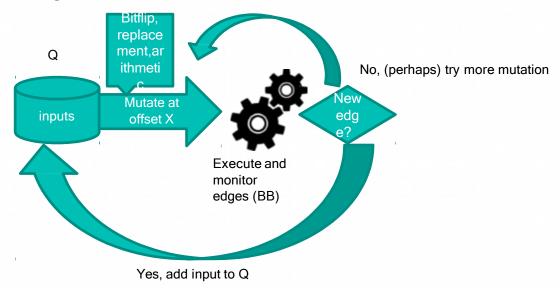
VUzzer- going further with more analysis

- Presented at NDSS'17
- Uses taintflow analysis + several heuristics
- Main idea:
 - Leverage application's control- and data-flow features to infer input properties: applications is designed to work with that input!
 - > Dynamic taintfow analysis
 - Prioritize and deprioritize paths: Certain paths are difficult to execute as they are guarded by constraints (nested conditions)!
 - > Static analysis and error handling code
- Combines static and dynamic analysis + heuristics to improve coverage



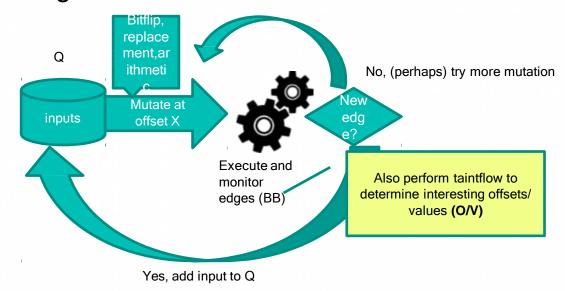


Moving to Vuzzer...



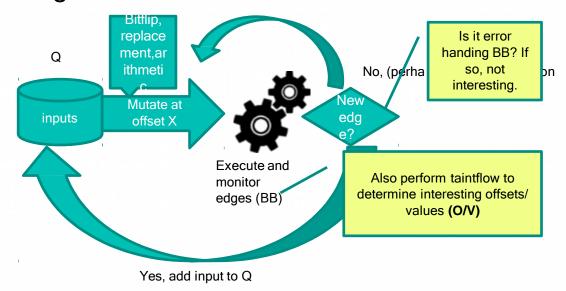


Moving to Vuzzer...

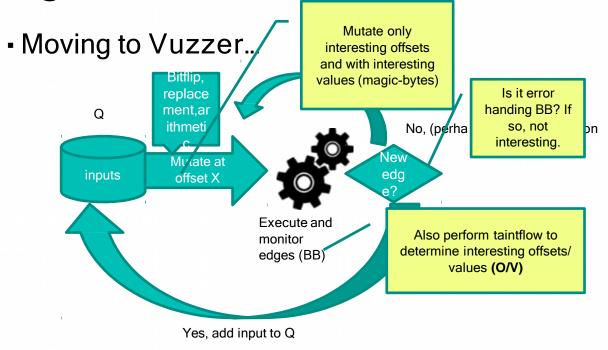




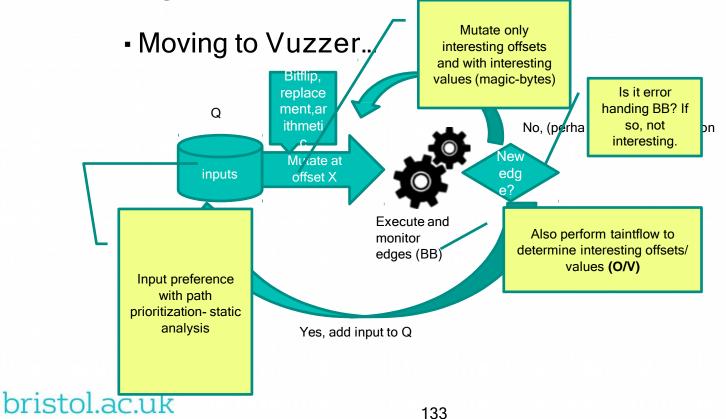
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TIFF (presented at ACSAC 2018)





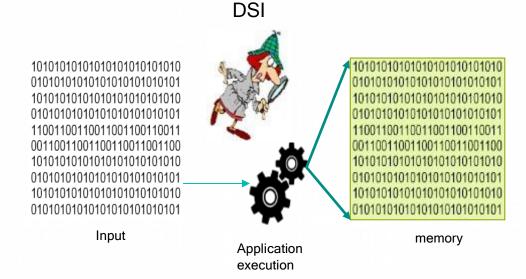
Input



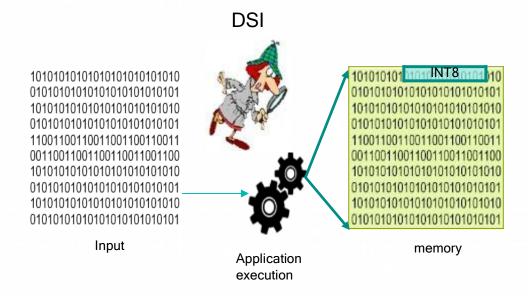


Input memory Application execution

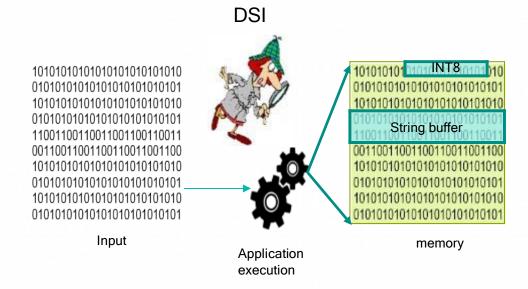




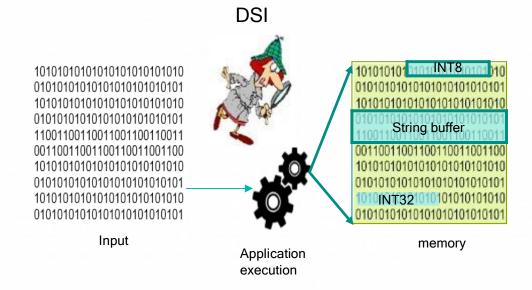




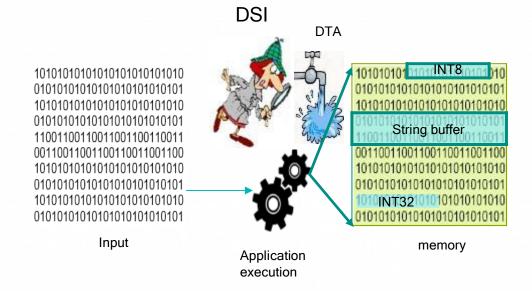




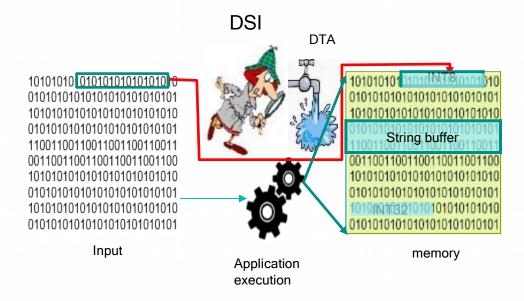




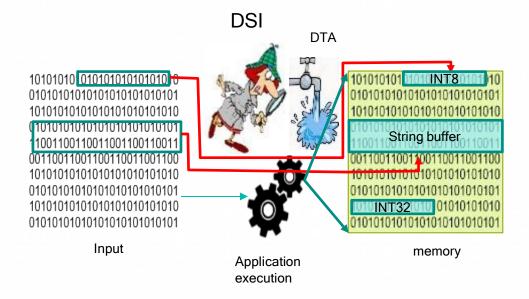




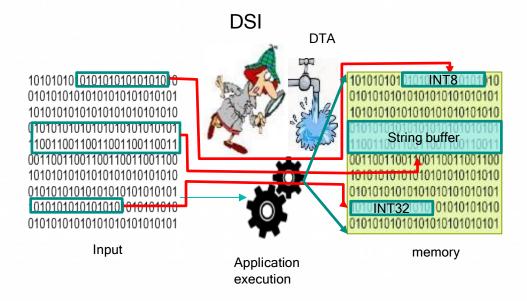




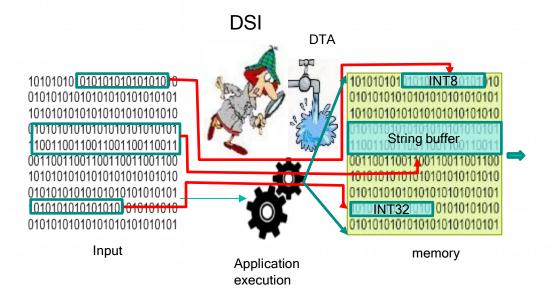




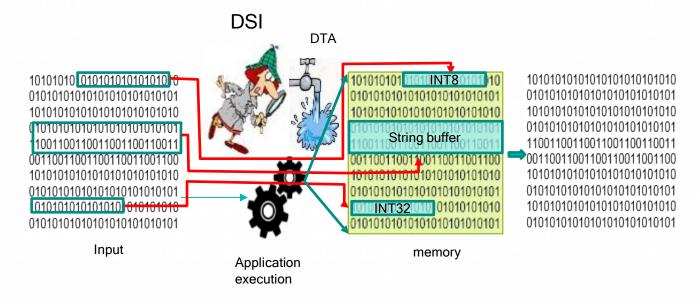




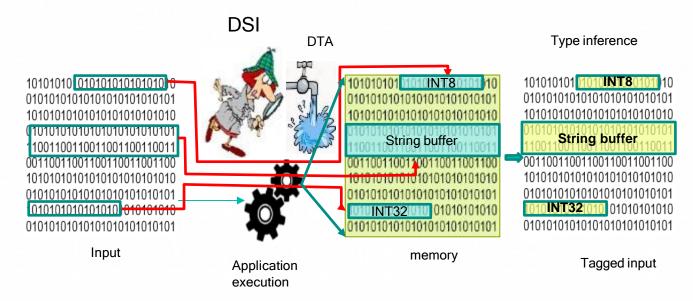




















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- Focus shifted to How to mutate sensibly?



Evaluating Fuzzers- A tough question!

- What experimental setup is needed to produce trustworthy results?
 [Evaluating Fuzz Testing, Klees et. al. CCS'18]
- There is a randomness in mutation operation- thus results may differ run to run. Multiple runs.
- Dataset- quite arbitrary (LAVA-M, Google fuzz, a set of real-world applications, binutils,..)
 - VUzzer, perhaps for the 1st time, used *three different datasets* in the evaluation (DARPA CGC, LAVA-M, real-world apps)
- Seed selection- which inputs to start with?



Evaluating Fuzzers- A tough question!

- How to measure efficiency?
 - Code-coverage, but what about directed fuzzers?
 - ➤ Also for binary only fuzzers, measuring code coverage is not that straight forwardstatic binary instrumentation
 - ➤ Also, for source code based fuzzers, what about library code?
 - Uniqueness of crashes
 - ➤ How to differentiate several crashes? Often coredump does not have enough information!
 - ➤ Root-cause analysis (not much is there! *Failure Sketching*, G. Candea EPFL)



Good Engineering

- (the scope of) Optimization is everywhere in a fuzzer.
- Light-weight fuzzers (e.g. AFL)
 - Branch bitmap (64K to be fit into the cache)
 - Fork()
 - Input trimming
- Every program analysis introduces a performance hit
 - F1 (World's fastest grammar based fuzzer- it is F0 by Brandon Falk)
- VUzzer uses memory file system (tmpfs).
- Vectorized Emulation: Putting it all together (Brandon Falk)





Fuzzing - seems easy unless you try it!



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- Scalability and performance cannot be negotiated much!
 - A good engineering, hardware assisted monitoring



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- Fuzzing seems easy unless you try it!
- Scalability and performance cannot be negotiated much!
 - A good engineering, hardware assisted monitoring
- A good place to try program analysis techniques
 - Possibility to compromise correctness to make them scalable
- Software will remain integral part of the cyber world- make is secure!

