FuzzChick

Beck, Calvin Huang, Jiani Li, Yishuai

December 5, 2018

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We'll come back to this...

QuickChick: A Brief Review

QuickChick is a properties based testing framework for Coq.

- You build (or derive) generators for data types.
- Using those generators you can feed data into test cases.
- These test cases can be any arbitrary predicate.

QuickChick: Pros and Cons

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What's not so great about QuickChick?

Getting good generators can be hard!

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In general you want good coverage. How can you achieve that with minimal work?

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Why is this good?

FuzzChick Intuition

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AFL uses DSE to attempt to get good coverage while fuzzing... Maybe we can utilize AFL's smarts to achieve better test coverage.

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Compiling with absolute paths cause an infinite loop #180

Chobbes opened this issue 2 days ago ⋅ 7 comments

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This *mostly* went smoothly...

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Maintainer fixed this issue promptly, which was awesome!

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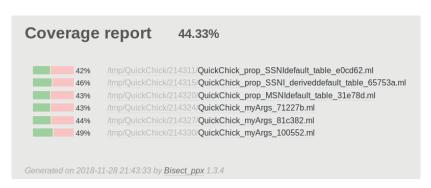
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But...

It works! We can measure stuff!

QuickChick Coverage: ifc-basic

Coverage with QuickChick in the ifc-basic example:



QuickChick vs FuzzChick: ifc-basic

QuickChick:

42% /tmp/QuickChick/214311/QuickChick_prop_SSNldefault_table_e0cd62.ml

QuickChick vs FuzzChick: ifc-basic

QuickChick:

42% /tmp/QuickChick/214311/QuickChick_prop_SSNldefault_table_e0cd62.ml

FuzzChick:

39% /tmp/QuickChick/225637/QuickChick_prop_SSNldefault_table_732ea6.ml

For some reason it seems that FuzzChick actually gets worse coverage than QuickChick on this test case... At least in the time I let it run (I'm not terribly patient)

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 - ▶ Hard to tell what "good coverage" is due to the extraneous code extracted by QuickChick.
- Something's not instrumented correctly?
- This test case, for whatever reason, is fuzzer unfriendly?
 - ▶ Maybe extracted Coq could be fuzzer unfriendly? Lots of inefficient data types like like nat (basically a linked list whose length represents a number).
 - Could result in excessively long paths and hard to solve predicates for DSE?
 - Not sure that having pointers everywhere would be AFL's strength...

Some Further Coverage Testing...

Test case:

```
Extract Constant unlikely_branch =>
" fun i ->
 if (0 < i)
  then if (i mod 100 == 0)
       then if (i mod 1000 == 0)
            then if (i mod 10000 == 0)
                 then if (i \mod 100000 == 0)
                       then if (i \mod 1000000 == 0)
                            then if (i < 1000001)
                                 then 42
                                 else 0
                            else 0
                       else 0
                 else 0
            else 0
       else O
  else 0
Definition always_zero := forAll (choose (0%Z, 9999999%Z)) (fun n =>
     unlikely_branch n =? 0).
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Trying to give AFL a good chance to find the failing branch...

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then if (i mod 1000000 == 0) then if (i < 1000001)
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then if (i mod 10000 == 0) then if (i mod 100000 == 0) then if (i mod 1
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QuickChick:

```
then if (1 mod 1888888 == 8) then if (1 < 1888881)
```

FuzzChick:

```
then if (i mod 10000 == 0) then if (i mod 100000 == 0) then if (i mod 1
```

Here not so much? FuzzChick doesn't make it as far...

Well, in fairness, it does eventually, but it takes a good 30 minutes. QuickChick was much faster.

Suggests maybe the extracted OCaml is harder for AFL to analyze? The C branches were discovered very quickly by AFL.

Performance

- Fuzzing is an order of magnitude slower than random testing.
- Performance bottleneck: disk access.
- Experiments to see whether the instrumentation overhead is worth it are still in preliminary stages.

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And unfortunately they performed not so well...

Setting up the experiment:

 $\mathsf{coq} \xrightarrow{???} \mathsf{C} \; (\mathsf{apache})$

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$$\mathsf{coq} \xrightarrow{???} \mathsf{C} \; (\mathsf{apache})$$

$$\mathsf{coq} \xrightarrow{\mathit{Extract}} \mathsf{Ocaml} \xrightarrow{\mathit{Unixcall}} \mathsf{C} \; (\mathsf{apache})$$

Good news:

■ Both Quickchick and FuzzChick successfully run on the apache server.

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Both Quickchick and FuzzChick successfully run on the apache server.

Bad news:

■ We failed to go deeper than the client side on the server.

Since I don't know what is the string that will make Apache run normally. (Thanks to the lack of documentation and the pthread function the patch is using.) I want the fuzzers to help me capture what is a string that will make the patched apache run successfully (exit with 0).

Quickchick:

- **Pros:** Quickchick runs pretty fast at generating test cases.
- Cons: Quickchick fails to capture the successful case I want when we generate 10000 random strings. (That sounds natural I guess).

FuzzChick:

- Pros: FuzzChick runs AFL and AFL does not generate random string, but it can cheat on having some testscript that people wrote.
- **Cons:** It runs pretty slowly (1.2s per testcase). Maybe the string it comes up with is meaningful to the server.

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It's too messy to specify in the OCaml library that the extracted OCaml function is using. We cannot compile the program. :(

Aborted.

Takeaway:

It is not yet very practical to fuzz large real world project with coq and OCaml.

■ Honggfuzz!

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- ► Finally got this working...
- Didn't really work out because it takes a long time to find bugs by fuzzing.
- ▶ Decided it wasn't really a great comparison to FuzzChick which is a properties based testing tool anyway.
- ➤ Some useful scripts / documentation to get this running in our git repo. [1]

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Plain AFL!

Similar story to Honggfuzz.

Conclusion! Questions?

Whew! Questions?

References

- Calvin Beck, Jiani Huang, and Yishuai Li. Quick700. 2018. URL: https://github.com/Quick700/Quick700 (visited on 11/29/2018).
- Leonidas Lampropoulos, Zoe Paraskevopoulou, and Benjamin C Pierce. "Generating Good Generators for Inductive Relations". In: ().
- Michal Zalewski. AFL. URL: http://lcamtuf.coredump.cx/afl/ (visited on 11/29/2018).

These are all good resources! You should look at them!