



# Lab 12: Fuzzing

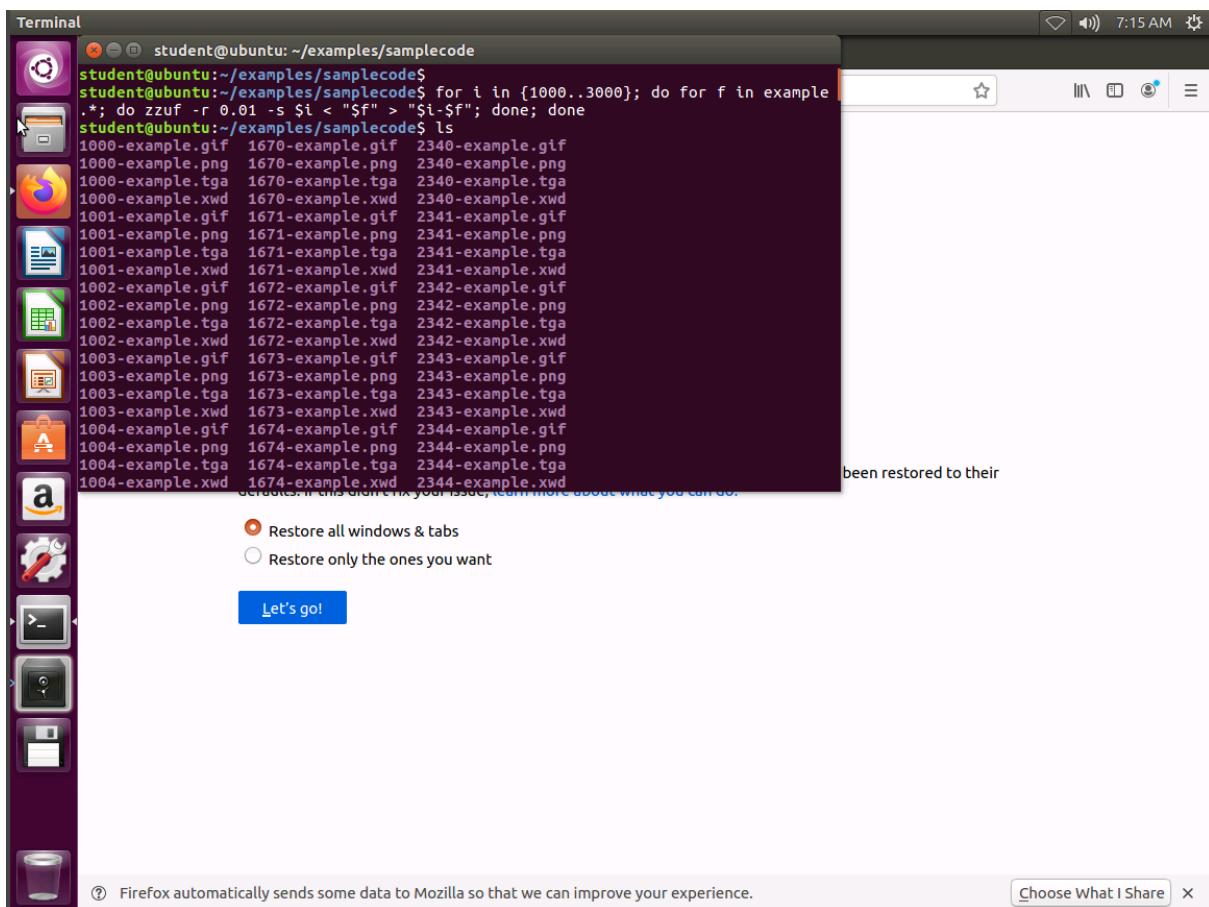
INFO40587: ETHICAL HACKING

Kevin Harianto | 991602128 | August 6, 2024

## Exercise 1: Fuzzing with zzuf

### 1.1 OUTPUT SCREENSHOTS

Exercise 1, Step 22: Thus, for every example file, we create 2000 malformed variants, all named in the form [number]-example.[extension]. The -r parameter for zzuf is the amount of change you want in a file. 0.01 means that 1% of the file gets changed randomly. The -s parameter is the seed. For every different s value, we get a different output. You can certainly adapt the number of variants but judging from experience, 2000 is a reasonable number to start with. Type **ls** and press **Enter**. An example of the output is shown in the following screenshot.



### 1.2 Questions

### Question B.1.1.1

"Perform fuzzing using the zzuf tool available at /home/student/Downloads/fuzzing/zzuf in the Ub20 Fuzzing machine. Enter the signal number that indicates the segmentation fault.  
Note: Enter only the signal number."

Score

✓ Correct

## Exercise 3: Fuzzing with AFL

### 3.1 OUTPUT SCREENSHOTS

Exercise 3, Step 28: We should now be able to again run our command in the original terminal window. You might have to go to an expanded screen if you get an error message. An example of this is shown in the following screenshot.

NOTE: Unable to run the c program despite creating it accordingly

Text Editor

student@ubuntu: ~

```
student@ubuntu:~$ sudo sysctl kernel.randomize_va_space=0
[sudo] password for student:
kernel.randomize_va_space = 0
student@ubuntu:~$ gcc -fno-stack-protector -z execstack afifirsttest.c -o afifirsttest-gcc
afifirsttest.c:2:20: fatal error: string.g: No such file or directory
compilation terminated.
student@ubuntu:~$ ls
afifirsttest.c  Downloads          Public
afl-2.52b       examples          pwntools
afl-latest.tgz  examples.desktop  shellcode.c
afltest        fuzzedfiles       Templates
afltest.c      Hands-On-Penetration-Testing-with-Python  Videos
afltest-gcc    Music             wtf
cpython        output.file       wtf_cases
Desktop        peda              zzuf
Documents     Pictures
student@ubuntu:~$ gcc -fno-stack-protector -z execstack afifirsttest.c -o afifirsttest-gcc
afifirsttest.c:2:20: fatal error: string.g: No such file or directory
compilation terminated.
student@ubuntu:~$
```

afifirsttest.c (~/) - gedit

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.g>

int main(void)
{
    char login[32];
    char passwd[32];
    printf("Login: \n");
    gets(login);
    printf("Password: \n");
    gets(passwd);
    if (strcmp(login, "root") == 0) {
        if (strcmp(passwd, "lqazxsw2") == 0){
            printf("Access Granted.\n");
            return 0;
        }
    }
    printf("Access Denied.\n");
    return 1;
}
```

```
Terminal
root@ubuntu: ~

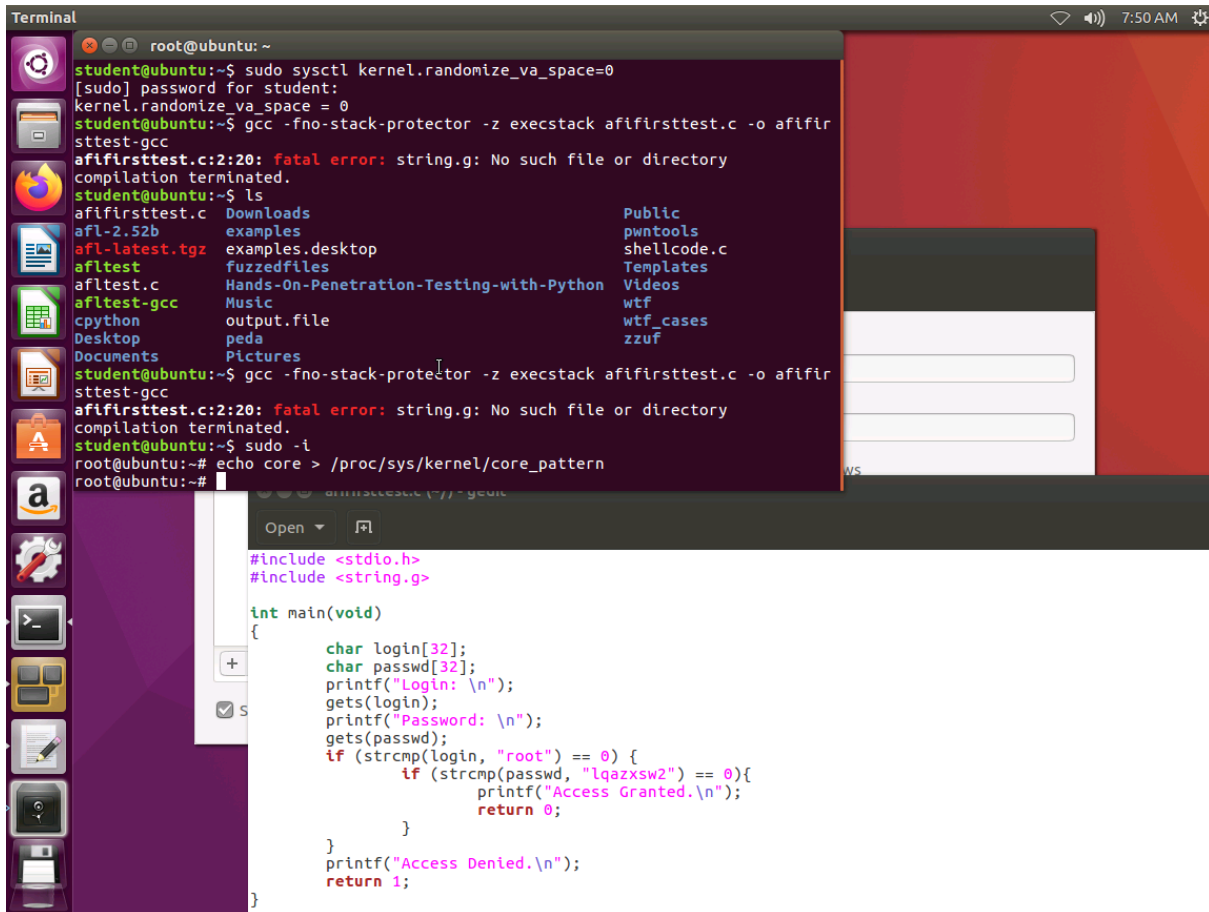
student@ubuntu:~$ sudo sysctl kernel.randomize_va_space=0
[sudo] password for student:
kernel.randomize_va_space = 0
student@ubuntu:~$ gcc -fno-stack-protector -z execstack afirsttest.c -o afir
sttest-gcc
afirsttest.c:2:20: fatal error: string.h: No such file or directory
compilation terminated.
student@ubuntu:~$ ls
afirsttest.c  Downloads                Public
afl-2.52b     examples                 pwntools
afl-latest.tgz examples.desktop         shellcode.c
afirsttest   fuzzedfiles              Templates
afirsttest.c Hands-On-Penetration-Testing-with-Python Videos
afirsttest-gcc Music                   wtf
cpython       output.file              wtf_cases
Desktop        peda                     zzuf
Documents      Pictures
student@ubuntu:~$ gcc -fno-stack-protector -z execstack afirsttest.c -o afir
sttest-gcc
afirsttest.c:2:20: fatal error: string.h: No such file or directory
compilation terminated.
student@ubuntu:~$ sudo -i
root@ubuntu:~# echo core > /proc/sys/kernel/core_pattern
root@ubuntu:~#
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

int main(void)
{
    char login[32];
    char passwd[32];
    printf("Login: \n");
    gets(login);
    printf("Password: \n");
    gets(passwd);
    if (strcmp(login, "root") == 0) {
        if (strcmp(passwd, "lqazxsw2") == 0){
            printf("Access Granted.\n");
            return 0;
        }
    }
    printf("Access Denied.\n");
    return 1;
}
```

Exercise 3, Step 38: We need to take the crash data as an input and pipe it into our program. Change directory to `./results/crashes`. In the terminal window, enter `cat id\:000000\,sig\:11\,src\:000000\,op\:havoc\,rep\:128 | ../../aflfirsttest-gcc`. Note that “\” is required. Without it, the file will not be found. An example of the output from the command is shown in the following screenshot.

NOTE: Unable to run the c program despite creating it accordingly. This meant that I was unable to obtain the `~gcc` file accordingly and use it.



The screenshot shows a terminal window and a code editor. The terminal window displays the following commands and output:

```
root@ubuntu: ~
student@ubuntu:~$ sudo sysctl kernel.randomize_va_space=0
[sudo] password for student:
kernel.randomize_va_space = 0
student@ubuntu:~$ gcc -fno-stack-protector -z execstack aflfirsttest.c -o aflfirsttest-gcc
aflfirsttest.c:2:20: fatal error: string.h: No such file or directory
compilation terminated.
student@ubuntu:~$ ls
aflfirsttest.c  Downloads  examples  Public
afl-2.52b      examples  examples.desktop  pwntools
afl-latest.tgz  fuzzedfiles  Templates
afltest        Hands-On-Penetration-Testing-with-Python  Videos
afltest-gcc    Music      wtf
cpython        output.file  wtf_cases
Desktop        peda      zzuf
Documents      Pictures
student@ubuntu:~$ gcc -fno-stack-protector -z execstack aflfirsttest.c -o aflfirsttest-gcc
aflfirsttest.c:2:20: fatal error: string.h: No such file or directory
compilation terminated.
student@ubuntu:~$ sudo -i
root@ubuntu:~# echo core > /proc/sys/kernel/core_pattern
root@ubuntu:~#
```

The code editor shows the source code of the program:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

int main(void)
{
    char login[32];
    char passwd[32];
    printf("Login: \n");
    gets(login);
    printf("Password: \n");
    gets(passwd);
    if (strcmp(login, "root") == 0) {
        if (strcmp(passwd, "lqazxsw2") == 0){
            printf("Access Granted.\n");
            return 0;
        }
    }
    printf("Access Denied.\n");
    return 1;
}
```

## 3.2 QUESTIONS

### Question B.3.1.1

Perform fuzzing using the American Fuzzy Lop (AFL) tool in the Ub20 Fuzzing machine. Enter the version number of the American Fuzzy Lop (AFL) tool.

Score

✓ Correct

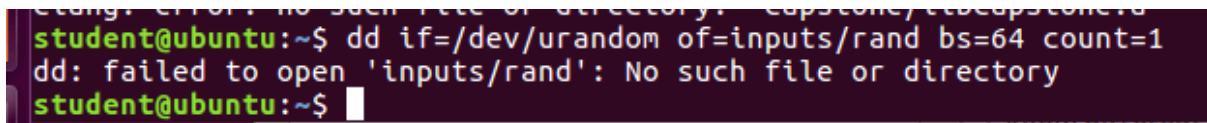
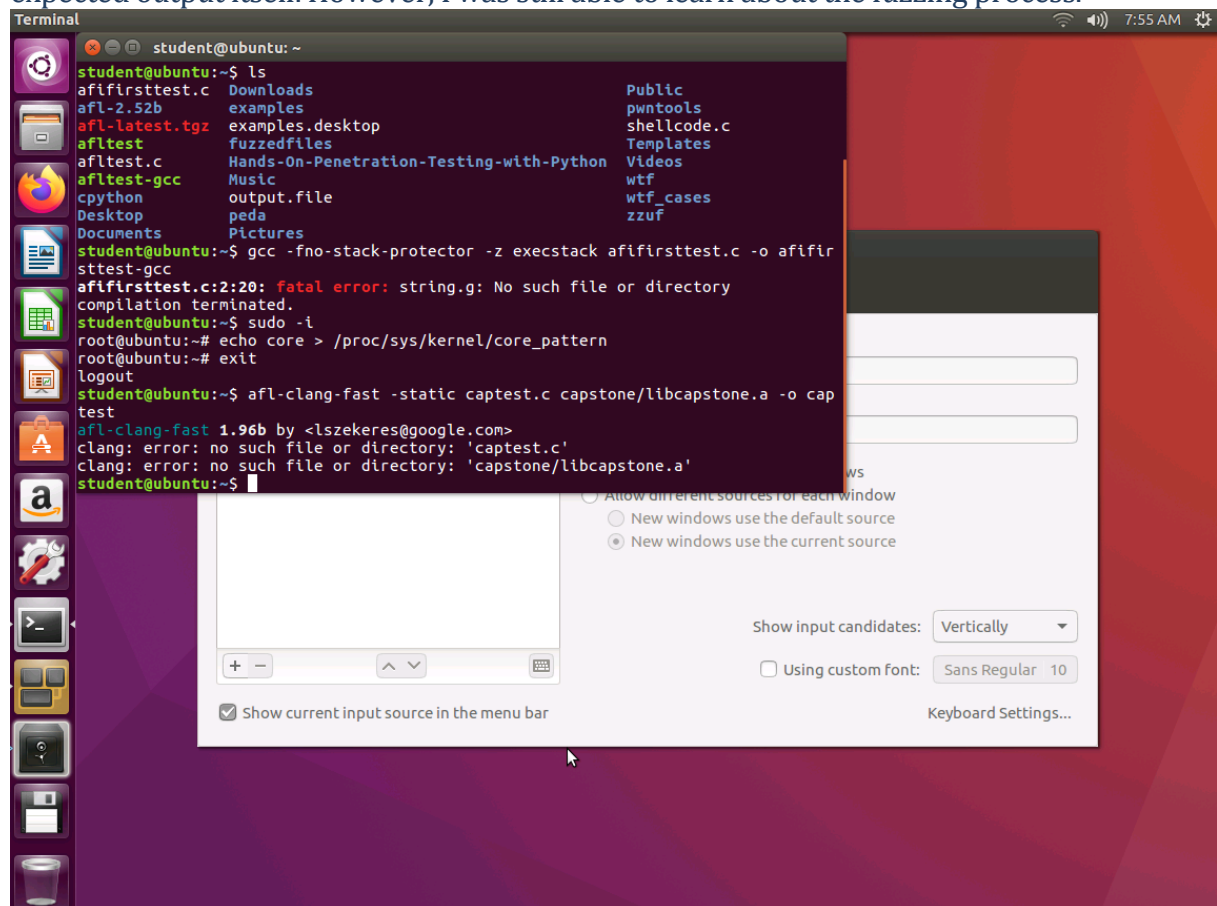
## Exercise 4: Fuzzing with AFL and capstone

### 4.1 OUTPUT SCREENSHOTS

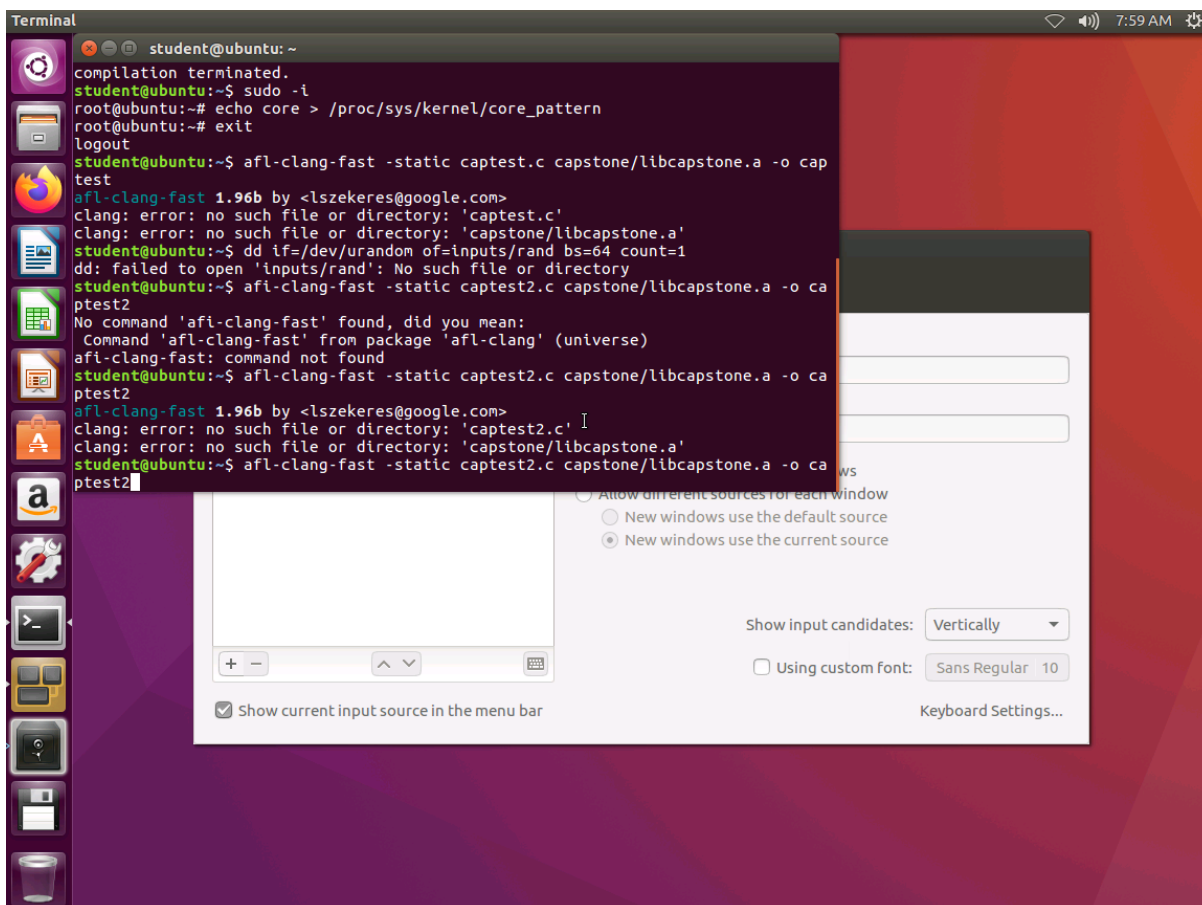
Exercise 4, Step 19: Next, once the code is compiled, we are ready to run the fuzzer again. Type `afl-fuzz -i inputs -o findings ./captest2` and press Enter. An example of the output of this command is shown in the following screenshot.

NOTE: Unable to use the code provided by the lab nor generate the data despite following the steps stated.

NOTE: due to being unable to use the resources provided by the lab due to file and syntax errors, despite having been guided by the lab steps themselves, I was unable to obtain the expected output itself. However, I was still able to learn about the fuzzing process.







## 4.2 QUESTIONS

### Question B.4.1.1

Perform fuzzing using American Fuzzy Lop (AFL) and the capstone tool in the Ub20 Fuzzing-CAP machine. The sample code (captest.c) is available in the home directory. Enter the exec speed identified after performing fuzzing without making changes to the sample code.

Score

✓ Correct

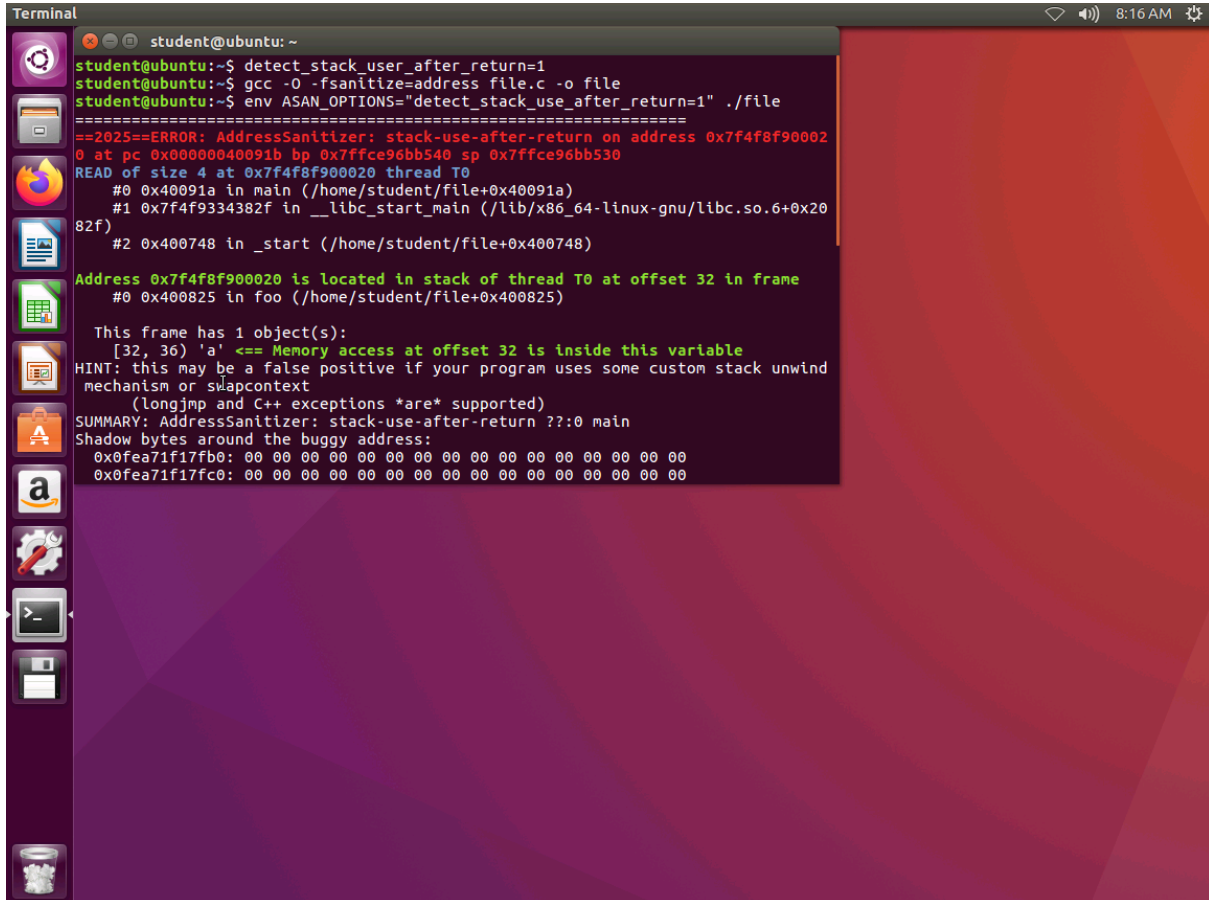
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## Exercise 5: Additional Capabilities of Address Sanitizer

### 5.1 OUTPUT SCREENSHOTS

Exercise 5, Step 6:

Next, we can add **detect\_stack\_use\_after\_return=1** to the **ASAN\_OPTIONS** environment variable before running the program by entering **env ASAN\_OPTIONS="detect\_stack\_use\_after\_return=1" ./file**.

A terminal window on Ubuntu showing the execution of a program with AddressSanitizer (ASAN) options. The user sets the environment variable ASAN\_OPTIONS="detect\_stack\_use\_after\_return=1" and runs ./file. The program triggers a stack-use-after-return error. The output shows the error message, the stack frame where the error occurred (main), and the memory access details. The terminal window has a dark background with a sidebar on the left containing application icons. The top of the window shows the title 'Terminal' and system status icons including network, volume, and time (8:16 AM).

```
Terminal
student@ubuntu: ~
student@ubuntu:~$ detect_stack_use_after_return=1
student@ubuntu:~$ gcc -O -fsanitize=address file.c -o file
student@ubuntu:~$ env ASAN_OPTIONS="detect_stack_use_after_return=1" ./file
=====
==2025==ERROR: AddressSanitizer: stack-use-after-return on address 0x7f4f8f90002
0 at pc 0x00000040091b bp 0x7ffce96bb540 sp 0x7ffce96bb530
READ of size 4 at 0x7f4f8f900020 thread T0
#0 0x40091a in main (/home/student/file+0x40091a)
#1 0x7f4f9334382f in __libc_start_main (/lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc.so.6+0x20
82f)
#2 0x400748 in _start (/home/student/file+0x400748)
Address 0x7f4f8f900020 is located in stack of thread T0 at offset 32 in frame
#0 0x400825 in foo (/home/student/file+0x400825)
This frame has 1 object(s):
[32, 36) 'a' <== Memory access at offset 32 is inside this variable
HINT: this may be a false positive if your program uses some custom stack unwind
mechanism or swapcontext
(longjmp and C++ exceptions *are* supported)
SUMMARY: AddressSanitizer: stack-use-after-return ??:0 main
Shadow bytes around the buggy address:
0x0fea71f17fb0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0x0fea71f17fc0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

## 5.2 QUESTIONS

### Question B.5.1.1

Perform fuzzing using the Peach fuzzer tool in the Server2016-Fuzzing machine. Create a Pit file that contains the entire configuration for the fuzzing session. Use the vulnserver program located at the Desktop to perform generation fuzzing. Flag submission is not required for this task; enter "No flag" as the answer.

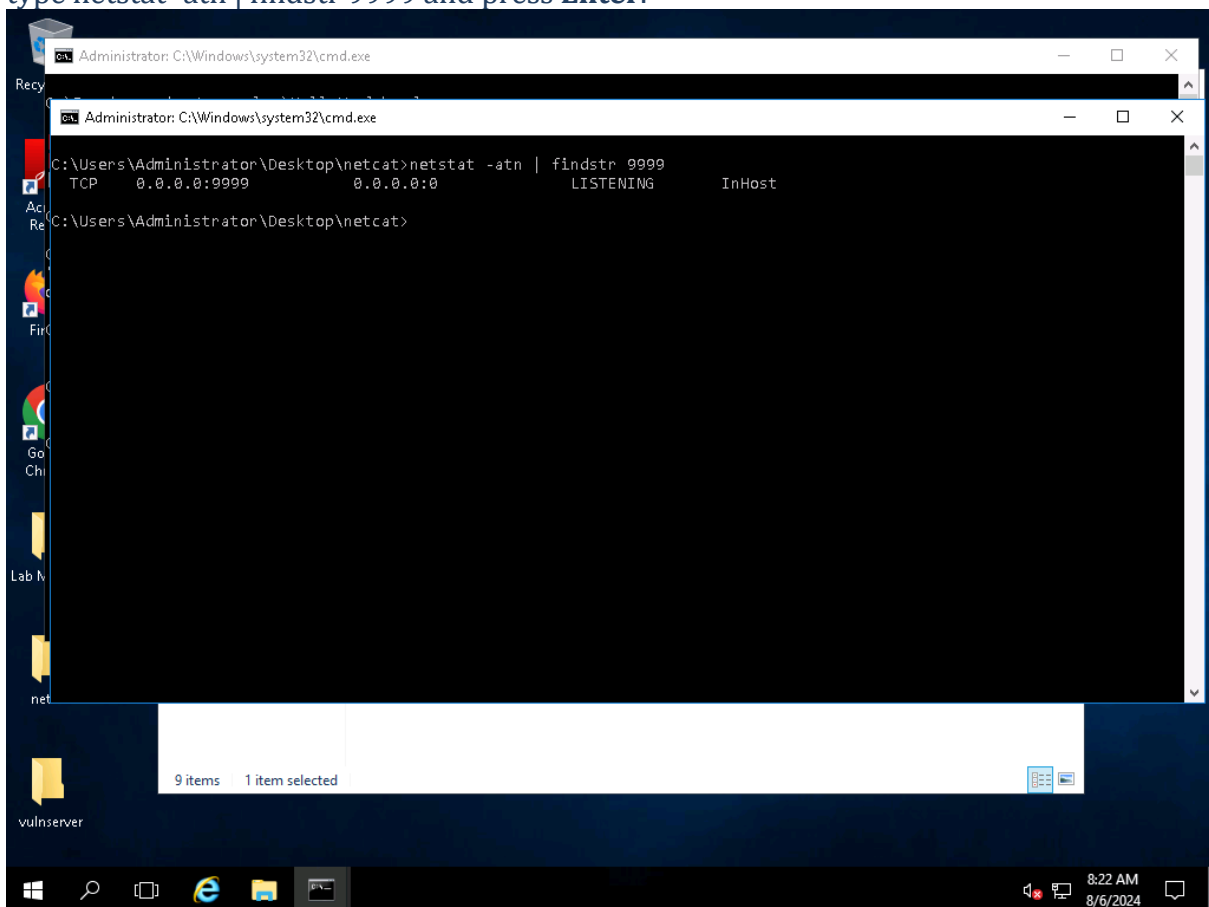
Score

✓ Correct

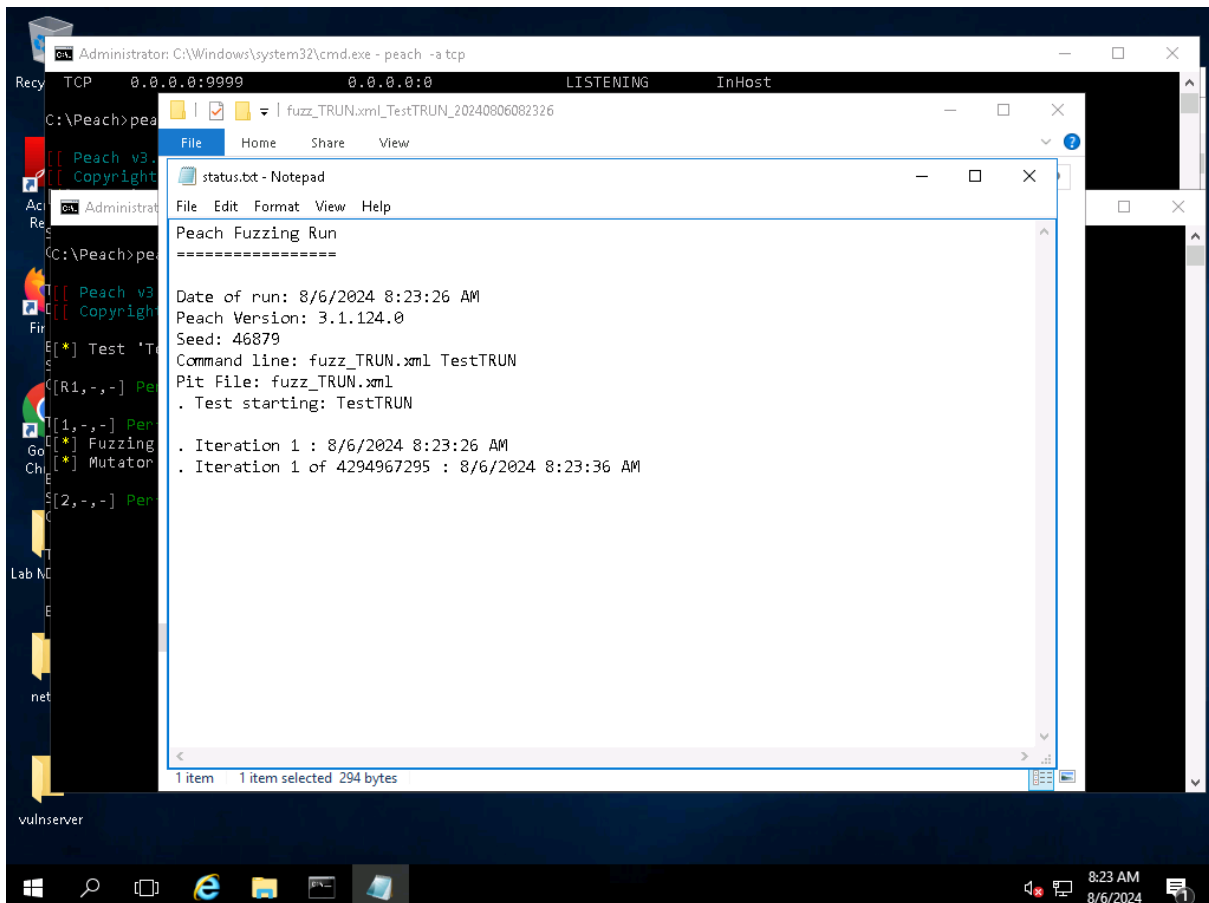
## Exercise 6: Fuzzing with Peach

### 6.1 OUTPUT SCREENSHOTS

Exercise 6, Step 33: To get an idea of what is occurring, in another command prompt, type `netstat -atn | findstr 9999` and press **Enter**.



Exercise 6, Step 34: You may see warnings, or the vulnerable server may crash and you may need to restart testing again. Depending on how lucky (or unlucky) you are, you may need to generate many test cases—even as many as a thousand to get a reliable crash to debug. The key is the process of reviewing the **Logs** folder.



## 6.2 QUESTIONS

NOTE: There were no questions

# Congratulations, you passed!

Your score: 4 / 5