

# 《软件安全》实验报告

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## 实验名称：

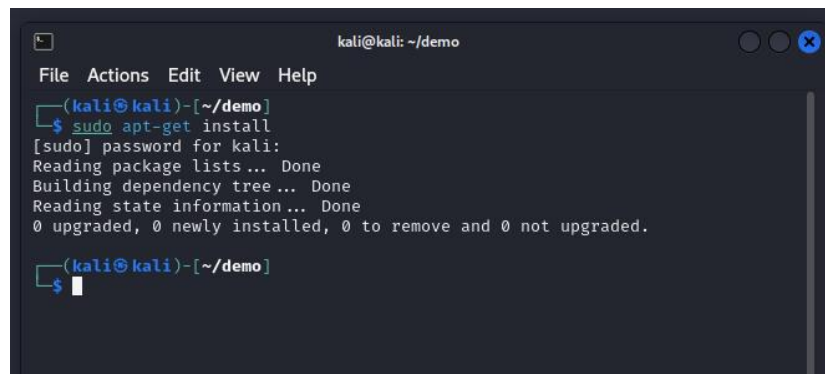
AFL 模糊测试实验

## 实验要求：

根据课本 7.4.5 章节，复现 AFL 在 KALI 下的安装、应用查阅资料理解覆盖引导和文件变异的概念和含义。

## 实验过程：

进入 kali 虚拟机完成 AFL 安装：

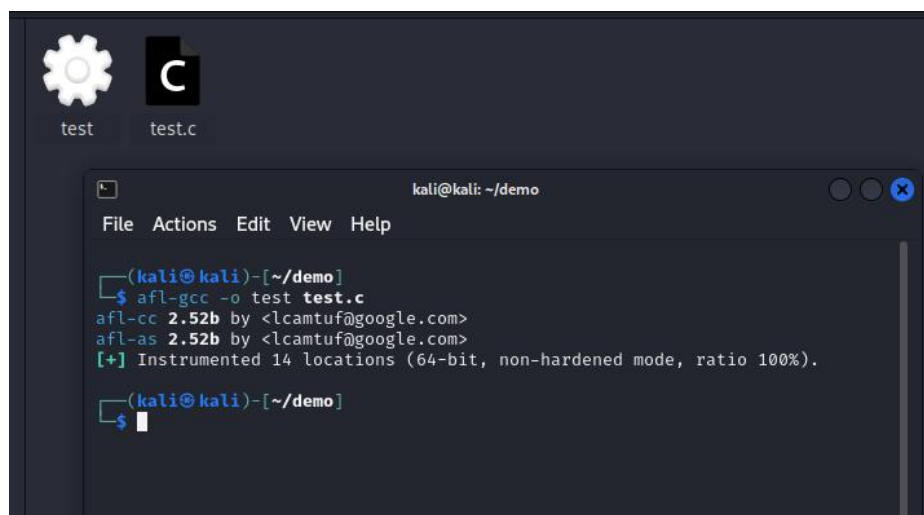


```
kali@kali: ~/demo
File Actions Edit View Help
(kali@kali)-[~/demo]
$ sudo apt-get install
[sudo] password for kali:
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.

(kali@kali)-[~/demo]
$
```

使用 afl 编译器进行编译，输入命令：afl-gcc -o test test.c

编译后完成插桩



```
test test.c
(kali@kali)-[~/demo]
$ afl-gcc -o test test.c
afl-cc 2.52b by <lcamtuf@google.com>
afl-as 2.52b by <lcamtuf@google.com>
[+] Instrumented 14 locations (64-bit, non-hardened mode, ratio 100%).

(kali@kali)-[~/demo]
$
```

运行命令 `readelf -s ./test | grep afl` 后，可见 test 文件中插桩

```
kali@kali: ~/demo
File Actions Edit View Help
afl-as 2.52b by <lcamtuf@google.com>
[+] Instrumented 14 locations (64-bit, non-hardened mode, ratio 100%).

(kali@kali)-[~/demo]
$ readelf -s ./test | grep afl
4: 0000000000001630 0 NOTYPE LOCAL DEFAULT 15 __afl_maybe_log
6: 0000000000004090 8 OBJECT LOCAL DEFAULT 26 __afl_area_ptr
7: 0000000000001660 0 NOTYPE LOCAL DEFAULT 15 __afl_setup
8: 0000000000001640 0 NOTYPE LOCAL DEFAULT 15 __afl_store
9: 0000000000004098 8 OBJECT LOCAL DEFAULT 26 __afl_prev_loc
10: 0000000000001658 0 NOTYPE LOCAL DEFAULT 15 __afl_return
11: 00000000000040a8 1 OBJECT LOCAL DEFAULT 26 __afl_setup_failur
e
12: 0000000000001681 0 NOTYPE LOCAL DEFAULT 15 __afl_setup_first
14: 0000000000001946 0 NOTYPE LOCAL DEFAULT 15 __afl_setup_abort
15: 000000000000179b 0 NOTYPE LOCAL DEFAULT 15 __afl_forkserver
16: 00000000000040a4 4 OBJECT LOCAL DEFAULT 26 __afl_temp
17: 0000000000001859 0 NOTYPE LOCAL DEFAULT 15 __afl_fork_resume
18: 00000000000017c1 0 NOTYPE LOCAL DEFAULT 15 __afl_fork_wait_lo
op
19: 000000000000193e 0 NOTYPE LOCAL DEFAULT 15 __afl_die
20: 00000000000040a0 4 OBJECT LOCAL DEFAULT 26 __afl_fork_pid
62: 00000000000040b0 8 OBJECT GLOBAL DEFAULT 26 __afl_global_area_
ptr
(kali@kali)-[~/demo]
$
```

进行准备工作：输入输出文件的创建

运行命令：`echo core > /proc/sys/kernel/core_pattern`

将 `coredumps` 输出为文件

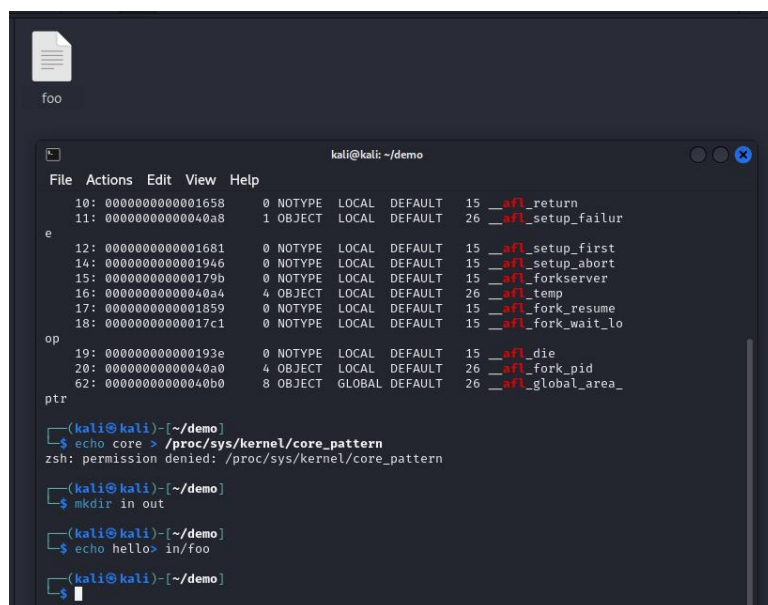
```
(kali@kali)-[~/demo]
$ echo core > /proc/sys/kernel/core_pattern
zsh: permission denied: /proc/sys/kernel/core_pattern
```

运行命令：`mkdir in out`，创建 `in` 和 `out` 文件夹

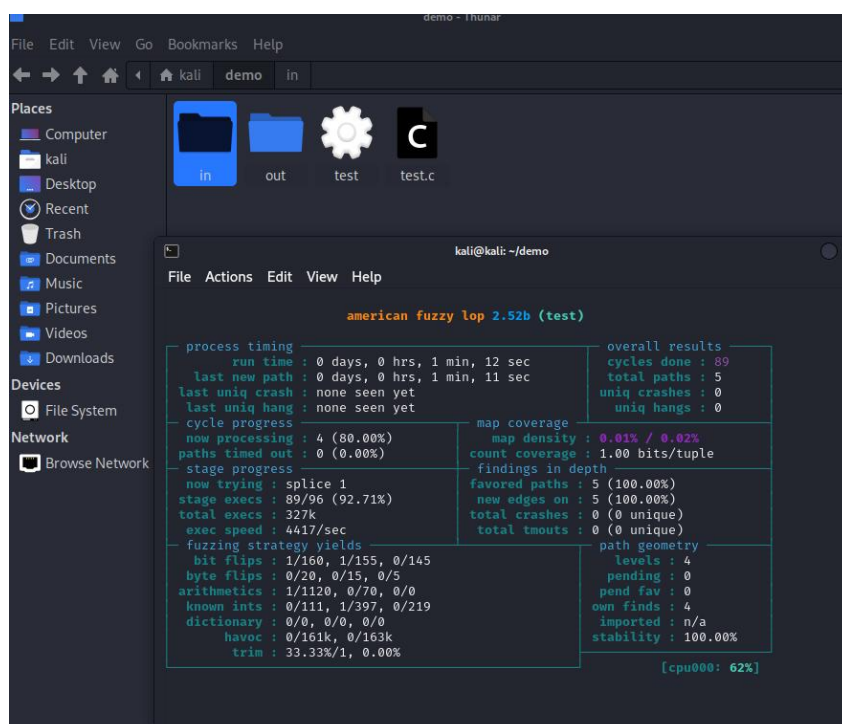
```
in out test test.c

File Actions Edit View Help
7: 0000000000001660 0 NOTYPE LOCAL DEFAULT 15 __afl_setup
8: 0000000000001640 0 NOTYPE LOCAL DEFAULT 15 __afl_store
9: 0000000000004098 8 OBJECT LOCAL DEFAULT 26 __afl_prev_loc
10: 0000000000001658 0 NOTYPE LOCAL DEFAULT 15 __afl_return
11: 00000000000040a8 1 OBJECT LOCAL DEFAULT 26 __afl_setup_failur
e
12: 0000000000001681 0 NOTYPE LOCAL DEFAULT 15 __afl_setup_first
14: 0000000000001946 0 NOTYPE LOCAL DEFAULT 15 __afl_setup_abort
15: 000000000000179b 0 NOTYPE LOCAL DEFAULT 15 __afl_forkserver
16: 00000000000040a4 4 OBJECT LOCAL DEFAULT 26 __afl_temp
17: 0000000000001859 0 NOTYPE LOCAL DEFAULT 15 __afl_fork_resume
18: 00000000000017c1 0 NOTYPE LOCAL DEFAULT 15 __afl_fork_wait_lo
op
19: 000000000000193e 0 NOTYPE LOCAL DEFAULT 15 __afl_die
20: 00000000000040a0 4 OBJECT LOCAL DEFAULT 26 __afl_fork_pid
62: 00000000000040b0 8 OBJECT GLOBAL DEFAULT 26 __afl_global_area_
ptr
(kali@kali)-[~/demo]
$ echo core > /proc/sys/kernel/core_pattern
zsh: permission denied: /proc/sys/kernel/core_pattern
(kali@kali)-[~/demo]
$ mkdir in out
(kali@kali)-[~/demo]
$
```

运行命令 `echo hello> in/foo`，向 in 文件夹中创建一个包含字符串“hello”的文件 foo



运行 `afl-fuzz -i in -o out -- ./test @@`，启动模糊测试



模糊测试执行中，若找到触发异常的 crash，会存储在 out 文件夹的 crash 子文件夹中

```
american fuzzy lop 2.52b (test)

process timing
  run time : 0 days, 0 hrs, 5 min, 25 sec
  last new path : 0 days, 0 hrs, 3 min, 52 sec
  last uniq crash : 0 days, 0 hrs, 3 min, 47 sec
  last uniq hang : none seen yet
cycle progress
  now processing : 0 (0.00%)
  paths timed out : 0 (0.00%)
stage progress
  now trying : splice 6
  stage execs : 23/24 (95.83%)
  total execs : 1.19M
  exec speed : 2996/sec
fuzzing strategy yields
  bit flips : 2/352, 2/344, 0/328
  byte flips : 0/44, 0/36, 0/20
  arithmetics : 1/2464, 0/70, 0/0
  known ints : 0/252, 1/976, 0/879
  dictionary : 0/0, 0/0, 0/0
               havoc : 1/579k, 1/601k
               trim : 53.33%/12, 0.00%

overall results
  cycles done : 182
  total paths : 8
  uniq crashes : 1
  uniq hangs : 0

map coverage
  map density : 0.00% / 0.03%
  count coverage : 1.00 bits/tuple
findings in depth
  favored paths : 8 (100.00%)
  new edges on : 8 (100.00%)
  total crashes : 4 (1 unique)
  total tmouts : 0 (0 unique)
path geometry
  levels : 5
  pending : 0
  pend fav : 0
  own finds : 7
  imported : n/a
  stability : 100.00%

[cpu000: 62%]
```

最后得到的 crash 样例结果为“deadbeef”

```
crashes - Thunar

id:000000,sig:06,src:000007,op:flip2,pos:7

~demo/out/crashes/id:000000,sig:06,src:000007,op:flip2,pos:7 - Mousepad

File Edit Search View Document Help

1|deadbeef
```

心得体会：

通过本次实验，成功在 kali 虚拟机上安装了 AFL，并复现了 AFL 模糊测试的代码，完成了 AFL 模糊测试并得到了正确结果，理解了 AFL 模糊测试的原理，了解了如何指定 fuzzing 的输入输出，如何查看最终分析结果，对 AFL 模糊测试有了更深入的了解