

## Week 6 Task 2

1. Take a screenshot of AFL++ report screen of your own execution with crashes

2. Give all the required commands for completing this task.

- # Install AFL++ sudo pacman -Sy afl++
- # Compile with AFL instrumentation + ASan AFL\_USE\_ASAN=1 afl-cc -o sample sample.c
- # Create input corpus mkdir inputs echo "test" > inputs/seed.txt
- # Create output directory mkdir outputs
- # Fix core\_pattern so AFL++ can detect crashes echo core | sudo tee /proc/sys/kernel/core\_pattern
- # Run AFL++ afl-fuzz -i inputs -o outputs -- ./sample @@
- # Reproduce a crash /home/arch/Desktop/Week6/sample \ /home/arch/Desktop/Week6/outputs/default/crashes/id:000000,sig:06,src:0000 00,time:445,execs:263,op:havoc,rep:14

3. Copy-paste the AddressSanitizer output. Does it identify the line of code in the program, which causes the problem? What other information does it tell?

```
arch@archlinux ~ ~/D/W/o/d/crashes> /home/arch/Desktop/Week6/sample  
/home/arch/Desktop/Week6/outputs/default/crashes/id:000000,sig:06,src:000000,time:445,execs
```

:263,op:havoc,rep:14

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**==540237==ERROR: AddressSanitizer: stack-buffer-overflow on address 0x7b2139e00052 at pc 0x563b6914a8d4 bp 0x7ffc383a5a50 sp 0x7ffc383a5210**

**WRITE of size 61 at 0x7b2139e00052 thread T0**

#0 0x563b6914a8d3 in scanf\_common(void\*, int, bool, char const\*, \_\_va\_list\_tag\*)  
asan\_interceptors.cpp.o

#1 0x563b69192bb8 in \_\_isoc99\_vfscanf (/home/arch/Desktop/Week6/sample+0xfebb8)  
(BuildId: 6adb35aa520dd799aec52694a8454c474163ed43)

#2 0x563b691931cd in \_\_isoc99\_fscanf (/home/arch/Desktop/Week6/sample+0xff1cd)  
(BuildId: 6adb35aa520dd799aec52694a8454c474163ed43)

#3 0x563b69216136 in main /home/arch/Desktop/Week6/sample.c:16:9

#4 0x7f213c1986c0 in \_\_libc\_start\_main /usr/src/debug/glibc/glibc/csu/../sysdeps/nptl/libc\_start\_call\_main.h:59:16

#5 0x7f213c1987f8 in \_\_libc\_start\_main /usr/src/debug/glibc/glibc/csu/../csu/libc-start.c:360:3

#6 0x563b690c1194 in \_start (/home/arch/Desktop/Week6/sample+0x2d194) (BuildId: 6adb35aa520dd799aec52694a8454c474163ed43)

**Address 0x7b2139e00052 is located in stack of thread T0 at offset 82 in frame**

#0 0x563b69215fcf in main /home/arch/Desktop/Week6/sample.c:5

This frame has 1 object(s):

[32, 82) 'buffer' (line 6) **<== Memory access at offset 82 overflows this variable**

HINT: this may be a false positive if your program uses some custom stack unwind mechanism, swapcontext or vfork

(longjmp and C++ exceptions \*are\* supported)

SUMMARY: AddressSanitizer: stack-buffer-overflow asan\_interceptors.cpp.o in  
scanf\_common(void\*, int, bool, char const\*, \_\_va\_list\_tag\*)

Shadow bytes around the buggy address:

0x7b2139dff80: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

0x7b2139dffe00: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

0x7b2139dffe80: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

0x7b2139dff00: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  
0x7b2139dff80: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  
=>0x7b2139e00000: **f1 f1 f1 f1** 00 00 00 00 00 [02]**f3 f3 f3 f3**  
0x7b2139e00080: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  
0x7b2139e00100: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  
0x7b2139e00180: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  
0x7b2139e00200: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  
0x7b2139e00280: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

Shadow byte legend (one shadow byte represents 8 application bytes):

Addressable: 00

Partially addressable: 01 02 03 04 05 06 07

Heap left redzone: **fa**

Freed heap region: **fd**

Stack left redzone: **f1**

Stack mid redzone: **f2**

Stack right redzone: **f3**

Stack after return: **f5**

Stack use after scope: **f8**

Global redzone: **f9**

Global init order: **f6**

Poisoned by user: **f7**

Container overflow: **fc**

Array cookie: **ac**

Intra object redzone: **bb**

ASan internal: **fe**

Left alloca redzone: **ca**

Right alloca redzone: **cb**

==540237==ABORTING

```

arch@archlinux ~ ~/Desktop/Week6$ ./crashes [128]> cd /home/arch/Desktop/Week6/outputs/default/crashes/lu:000000.sig:06,src:000000,tme:445,execs:263,op:havoc,rep:14
arch@archlinux ~ ~/Desktop/Week6$ ./crashes [128]> ls -l /Week6/crashes /home/arch/Desktop/Week6/outputs/default/crashes/lu:000000.sig:06,src:000000,tme:445,execs:263,op:havoc,rep:14
fish: Unknown command: /home/arch/D/Week6/sample
arch@archlinux ~ ~/D/Week6/crashes [127]> ls -l ~/Week6
ls: cannot access '/home/arch/D/Week6': No such file or directory
arch@archlinux ~ ~/D/Week6/crashes [127]> sudo ls ~/Week6
[sudo] password for arch:
ls: cannot access '/home/arch/D/Week6': No such file or directory
arch@archlinux ~ ~/D/Week6/crashes [2]> find . -type f -name sample
/home/arch/Desktop/Week6/sample
arch@archlinux ~ ~/D/Week6/crashes [127]> /home/arch/Desktop/Week6/outputs/default/crashes /home/arch/Desktop/Week6/outputs/default/crashes/lu:000000.sig:06,src:000000,tme:445,execs:263,op:havoc,rep:14
arch@archlinux ~ ~/D/Week6/crashes [2]> /home/arch/Desktop/Week6/sample
/home/arch/Desktop/Week6/outputs/default/crashes/lu:000000.sig:06,src:000000,tme:445,execs:263,op:havoc,rep:14

==540237==ERROR: AddressSanitizer: stack-buffer-overflow on address 0x7b2139e00052 at pc 0x563b6914a8d4 bp 0x7fffc383e5a0 sp 0x7ffc383a5210
WRITE of size 11 at 0x7b2139e00052 thread T0
#0 0x563b6914a8d3 in scanf_common(void*, int, bool, char const*, __va_list_tag*) asan_interceptors.cpp.o
#1 0x563b6914b06c in __isoc99_fscanf (/home/arch/Desktop/Week6/sample+0xebbb8) (BuildId: 6adb35aa520dd799aec52694a8454c474163ed43)
#2 0x563b6914913cd in __isoc99_fscanf (/home/arch/Desktop/Week6/sample+0xffffcd) (BuildId: 6adb35aa520dd799aec52694a8454c474163ed43)
#3 0x563b69216136 in main (/home/arch/Desktop/Week6/sample.c:16:9)
#4 0x7f7213c1986c0 in __libc_start_main (/usr/src/debug/glibc/glibc/csu/../sysdeps/nptl/libc_start_main.h:59:16
#5 0x7f7213c1987f8 in __libc_start_main (/usr/src/debug/glibc/glibc/csu/../csu/libc-start.c:560:3
#6 0x563b690c1194 in _start (/home/arch/Desktop/Week6/sample+0xd194) (BuildId: 6adb35aa520dd799aec52694a8454c474163ed43)

address 0x7b2139e00052 is located in stack of thread T0 at offset 82 in frame
#0 0x563b69215fcf in main (/home/arch/Desktop/Week6/sample.c:5

This frame has 1 object(s):
[32, 82] 'buffer' (line 6) <-- Memory access at offset 82 overflows this variable
HINT: this may be a false positive if your program uses some custom stack unwind mechanism, swapcontext or vfork
SUMMARY: AddressSanitizer: stack-buffer-overflow asan_interceptors.cpp.o in scanf_common(void*, int, bool, char const*, __va_list_tag*)
Shadow bytes around the address of the overflow:
0x7b2139dff800: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0x7b2139dff900: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0x7b2139dff980: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0x7b2139dff9f0: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0x7b2139dff880: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
->0x7b2139e00000: f1 f1 f1 f1 00 00 00 00 [2]f3 f3 f3 f3
0x7b2139e00008: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0x7b2139e00010: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0x7b2139e00018: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0x7b2139e00020: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0x7b2139e00028: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
Shadow byte legend (one shadow byte represents 8 application bytes):
Addressable: 00
Partially addressable: 01 02 03 04 05 06 07
Heap left redzone: f0
Freed heap region: f0
Stack left redzone: f1
Stack mid redzone: f2
Stack right redzone: f3
Stack after return: f5
Stack before scope: f0
Global redzone: f9
Global init order: f6
Poisoned by user: f7
Container overflow: fc
Array cookie: ac
Intra object redzone: bb
ASan internal: fe
Left alloca redzone: ca
Right alloca redzone: cb
==540237==ABORTING
arch@archlinux ~ ~/D/o/d/crashes [1]> 

```

Does AddressSanitizer identify the line of code?

Yes. AddressSanitizer clearly identifies the exact line in the program that caused the crash:

main /home/arch/Desktop/Week6/sample.c:16:9

This tells you the overflow happens at line 16 of **sample.c**.

What else does AddressSanitizer tell you?

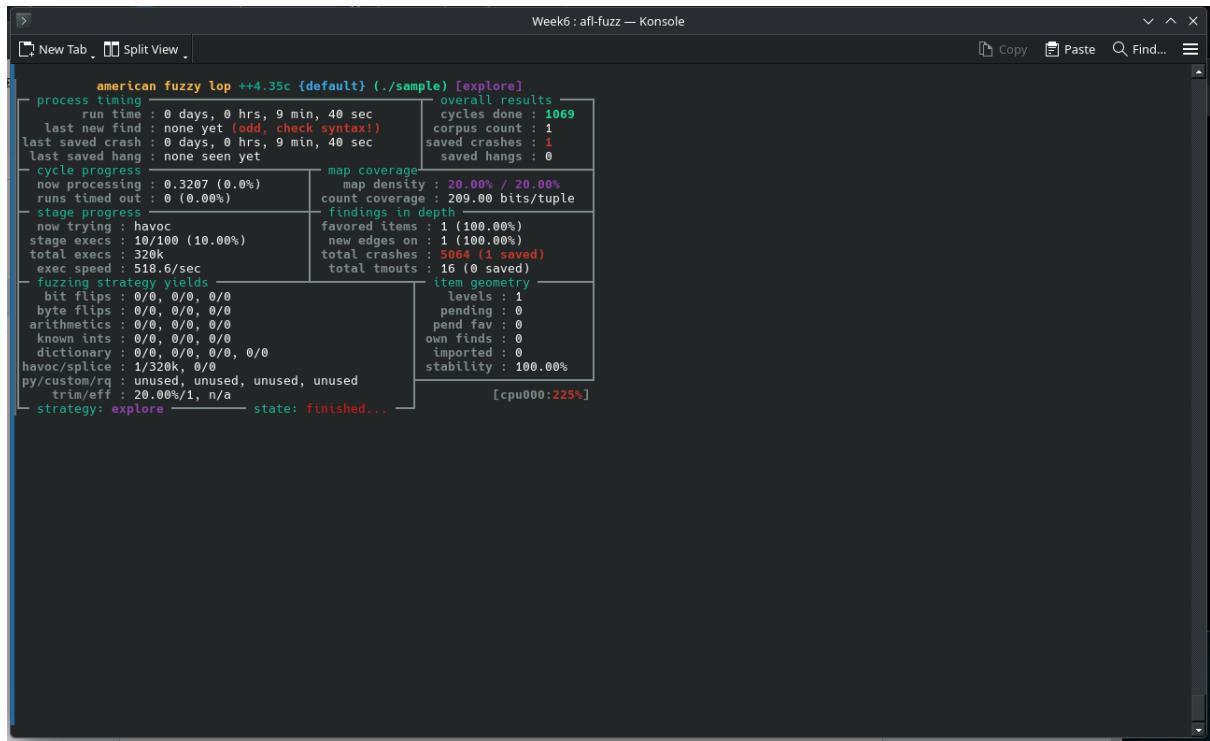
- The type of bug: stack-buffer-overflow
  - The invalid memory access size: WRITE of size 61
  - The exact memory address where the overflow occurred
  - A stack trace showing the call chain
  - The location of the vulnerable variable: [32, 82) 'buffer' (line 6)
  - A shadow memory map showing redzones and poisoned areas
  - The signal that terminated the program (SIGABRT)

4. How many crashes did the fuzzer find? How many were unique?

From my AFL++ screenshot:

- Total crashes: 5064
  - Unique crashes saved: 1

## AFL++ found 5064 crashes, of which 1 was unique.



```
american fuzzy lop ++4.35c {default} (./sample) [explore]
process timing
  run time : 0 days, 0 hrs, 9 min, 40 sec
  last new find : none yet (odd, check syntax)
  last saved crash : 0 days, 0 hrs, 9 min, 40 sec
  last saved hangs : none seen yet
cycle progress
  now processing : 0.3207 (0.0%)
  runs firmed out : 0 (0.00%)
stage progress
  now trying : havoc
  stage execs : 10/100 (10.00%)
  total execs : 320k
  exec speed : 518.6/sec
fuzzing strategy yields
  bit flips : 0/0, 0/0, 0/0
  byte flips : 0/0, 0/0, 0/0
  arithmetic : 0/0, 0/0, 0/0
  known ints : 0/0, 0/0, 0/0
  dictionary : 0/0, 0/0, 0/0, 0/0
  havoc/splice : 1/320k, 0/0
  py/custom/rq : unused, unused, unused, unused
  trim/eff : 20.00%/1, n/a
strategy: explore state: finished...
overall results
  cycles done : 1069
  corpus count : 1
  saved crashes : 1
  saved hangs : 0
map coverage
  map density : 20.00% / 20.00%
  count coverage : 209.00 bits/tuple
findings in depth
  favored items : 1 (100.00%)
  new edges on : 1 (100.00%)
  total crashes : 5064 (1 saved)
  total timeouts : 16 (0 saved)
item geometry
  levels : 1
  pending : 0
  pend fav : 0
  own finds : 0
  imported : 0
  stability : 100.00%
[cpu000:225%]
```

5. How many cycles did the program do? What does “cycles” mean?

Cycles done: 1069

- A “cycle” means AFL++ has processed the entire queue of interesting inputs once.
- Each cycle applies new mutation strategies to try to discover new execution paths.

6. When you should stop the fuzzer? Explain.

- You should stop the fuzzer when it stops finding new paths or new unique crashes for a long time.
- When “last new path” and “last uniq crash” stop updating, the fuzzer has reached coverage saturation.

7. What fuzzing strategy is being used at the time of the screenshot?

- Strategy: explore
- Stage: havoc

At the time of the screenshot, AFL++ was using the explore strategy and was in the havoc stage.

