zoniony / 2019-04-05 08:39:00 / 浏览数 4906 安全技术 二进制安全 顶(0) 踩(0)

0x00 前言

总结师傅们笔记,主要源码分析。

0x01 代码覆盖率

代码覆盖率是fuzz中基本概念,先了解清这个概念后面的插装编译等概念才好理解。

代码覆盖率是一种度量代码的覆盖程度的方式,也就是指源代码中的某行代码是否已执行;对二进制程序,还可将此概念理解为汇编代码中的某条指令是否已执行。对fuzz系 计量方式主要为三种:函数,基本块,边界

插桩

插桩是为了覆盖率而实行的方法。

afl-gcc.c

afl-gcc是gcc的一个封装(wrapper)

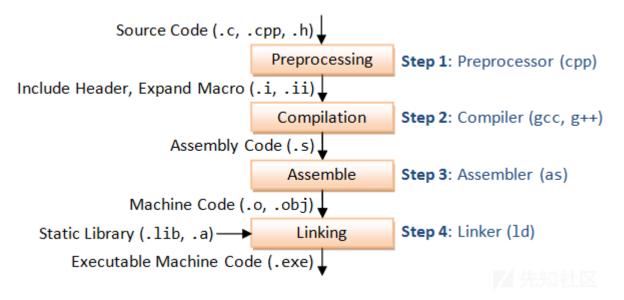
主要三个功能

打印出cc_params,看看真正的参数是什么

gcc -o test test.c -B /usr/local/lib/afl -g -O3 -funroll-loops -D__AFL_COMPILER=1 -DFUZZING_BUILD_MODE_UNSAFE_FOR_PRODUCTION=1

看看参数的意思。用了编译优化,指定了编译的标志,最终要的是-B指定了编译器(Assembler)

这一步正是汇编文件通过as进一步编译成二进制文件,这里替换了Assembler,当然为了插桩



afl-as.c和afl-as.h

```
0x5555555547e0 <main:
                                    rsp, [rsp - 0x98]
                             lea
0x5555555547e8 <main+8>
                             mov
                                    qword ptr [rsp], rdx
0x5555555547ec <main+12>
                                    qword ptr [rsp + 8], rcx
                             mov
0x55555555547f1 <main+17>
                                    qword ptr [rsp + 0x10], rax
                             mov
0x55555555547f6 <main+22>
                                    rcx, 0x60b
                             mov
                                    afl maybe log <0x555555554950>
0x5555555547fd <main+29>
                             call
0x555555554802 <main+34>
                                    rax, qword ptr [rsp + 0x10]
                             mov
0x555555554807 <main+39>
                                    rcx, qword ptr [rsp + 8]
                             mov
0x55555555480c <main+44>
                                    rdx, qword ptr [rsp]
                             mov
0x555555554810 <main+48>
                                    rsp, [rsp + 0x98]
                             lea
                                                             ★知社区
0x555555554818 <main+56>
                             lea
                                    rsi, [rip + 0x5b5]
```

这两个文件被单独提出来可以来解释这里是怎么操作的

The sole purpose of this wrapper is to preprocess assembly files generated by GCC / clang and inject the instrumentation bits included from afl-as.h. It is automatically invoked by the toolchain when compiling programs using afl-gcc / afl-clang.

主要是处理不同平台设置标志,处理参数等等.重要函数add_instrumentation

```
fprintf将插桩用的汇编用fprintf插如合适的地方
```

"leaq -(128+24)(%%rsp), %%rsp\n"
"movq %%rdx, 0(%%rsp)\n"

```
static void add_instrumentation ■void ■{
  while (fgets(line, MAX_LINE, inf)) {//■■■■
   fprintf(outf, use_64bit ? trampoline_fmt_64 : trampoline_fmt_32,
           R(MAP_SIZE));//
     //
  }
}
下面分别是32位和64位的,和调试看的一样
static const u8* trampoline fmt 32 =
"\n"
 "/* --- AFL TRAMPOLINE (32-BIT) --- */\n"
 "\n"
 ".align 4\n"
 "\n"
                           //
 "leal -16(%%esp), %%esp\n"
                            //
 "movl %%edi, 0(%%esp)\n"
 "movl %%edx, 4(%%esp)\n"
 "movl %%ecx, 8(%%esp)\n"
 "mov1 %%eax, 12(%%esp)\n"
                           //
 "movl $0x$08x, $ecx\n"
                           //II__afl_maybe_log
 "call \__afl_maybe_log\n"
 "movl 12(%%esp), %%eaxn"
 "movl 8(\%esp), \%ecx\n"
 "movl 4(\%esp), \%edx\n"
 "movl 0(\%esp), \%edi\n"
 "leal 16(%%esp), %%espn"
 "\n"
 "/* --- END --- */\n"
 "\n";
static const u8* trampoline_fmt_64 =
 "\n"
 "/* --- AFL TRAMPOLINE (64-BIT) --- */\n"
 "\n"
 ".align 4\n"
 "\n"
```

```
"movq %%rcx, 8(%%rsp)\n"
 "movq %%rax, 16(%%rsp)\n"
 "movq $0x*08x, **rcx\n"
 "call __afl_maybe_log\n"
 "movq 16(%%rsp), %%rax\n"
 "movq 8(%%rsp), %%rcx\n"
 "movq 0(%%rsp), %%rdx\n"
 "leaq (128+24)(%%rsp), %%rsp\n"
 "\n"
 "/* --- END --- */\n"
 "\n";
所以能看到,插桩是为了统计覆盖率。至于具体怎么实现,继续看后面
fork service
这是一种为了不使用execve()函数提高效率想出来的办法,省掉动态链接等过程,在lcamtuf的blog上也有详细的介绍。
afl-fuzz.c
EXP_ST void init_forkserver(char** argv) {
 int st_pipe[2], ctl_pipe[2];//
  . . . . . .
execv(target_path, argv); //■■fork server
有两个重点
• 怎么高效重复执行测试样例
• 记录样例的状态
开始fork service确认创建完毕
/* Close the unneeded endpoints. */
//
close(ctl_pipe[0]);
close(st_pipe[1]);
//
fsrv_ctl_fd = ctl_pipe[1];
fsrv_st_fd = st_pipe[0];
rlen = read(fsrv_st_fd, &status, 4);//
 /* If we have a four-byte "hello" message from the server, we're all set.
   Otherwise, try to figure out what went wrong. */
 if (rlen == 4) {//
  OKF("All right - fork server is up.");
  return;
 }
__afl_maybe_log()
这里因为AFL自带的延时检测,所以没法调试看,这里只有看源码
这里先检测是否分配到公共内存,__afl_area_ptr里面就是地址,否则先调用__afl_setup初始化
.text:0000000000000950
                                  lahf
.text:0000000000000951
                                 seto
                                         al
```

rdx, cs:__afl_area_ptr

short __afl_setup

mov

jz

test rdx, rdx

text:0000000000000954

text:000000000000095B

.text:00000000000095E

```
afl forkserver
写4个字节到状态管道st_pipe[0],forkserver告诉fuzzer自己准备好了,而这正好是rlen = read(fsrv_st_fd, &status, 4);中等待的信息
.text:0000000000000ABB __afl_forkserver:
.text:0000000000000ABB
                                   push
                                           rdx
.text:000000000000ABC
                                   push
                                           rdx
.text:000000000000ABD
                                   mov
                                           rdx, 4
                                                         ; n
.text:000000000000AC4
                                    lea
                                           rsi, __afl_temp ; buf
.text:000000000000ACB
                                   mov
                                           rdi, 0C7h
                                                        ; fd
.text:000000000000AD2
                                    call
                                           _write
.text:000000000000AD7
                                    cmp
                                           rax, 4
.text:0000000000000ADB
                                    jnz
                                           __afl_fork_resume
_afl_fork_wait_loop
fork server直到从状态管道read到4个字节表明fuzzer准备好了
text:0000000000000AE1
                                    mov
                                           rdx, 4
                                                         ; nbytes
.text:0000000000000AE8
                                    lea
                                           rsi, __afl_temp ; buf
.text:000000000000AEF
                                   mov
                                           rdi, 0C6h ; status
.text:000000000000AF6
                                    call
                                           _read
.text:000000000000AFB
                                          rax, 4
                                    cmp
                                           __afl_die
.text:000000000000AFF
                                    inz
.text:0000000000000B05
                                    call
                                           _fork
.text:0000000000000B0A
                                          rax, 0
                                    cmp
.text:000000000000B0E
                                    jl
                                           __afl_die
.text:0000000000000B14
                                    jz
                                           short __afl_fork_resume
记录子进程的pid,一旦子进程执行完了,通过状态管道发送到fuzzer继续执行
.text:0000000000000B16
                                           cs:__afl_fork_pid, eax
.text:0000000000000B1C
                                          rdx, 4 ; n
.text:0000000000000B23
                                          rsi, __afl_fork_pid ; buf
                                   lea
.text:000000000000B2A
                                          rdi, 0C7h ; fd
.text:0000000000000B31
                                          _write
                                   call
                                          rdx, 0 ; options
.text:0000000000000B36
                                   mov
.text:000000000000B3D
                                          rsi, __afl_temp ; stat_loc
                                   lea
.text:0000000000000B44
                                          rdi, qword ptr cs:__afl_fork_pid; pid
                                   mov
.text:0000000000000B4B
                                   call
                                           waitpid
.text:0000000000000B50
                                          rax, 0
                                   cmp
.text:0000000000000B54
                                           __afl_die
                                   jle
                                          rdx, 4 ; n
.text:000000000000B5A
                                   mov
.text:0000000000000B61
                                          rsi, __afl_temp ; buf
                                   lea
                                          rdi, 0C7h
.text:0000000000000B68
                                   mov
.text:000000000000B6F
                                           _write
                                   call
.text:000000000000B74
                                           __afl_fork_wait_loop
                                    qmj
```

用伪代码更能看清楚逻辑

```
_exit(v25);
在fuzzer这边来看,发出请求,接受状态,根据状态管道判断执行结果..
if ((res = write(fsrv_ctl_fd, &prev_timed_out, 4)) != 4); //■■fork server
if ((res = read(fsrv_st_fd, &child_pid, 4)) != 4)
/* Report outcome to caller. */
if (WIFSIGNALED(status) && !stop_soon) {
  kill_signal = WTERMSIG(status);
  if (child_timed_out && kill_signal == SIGKILL) return FAULT_TMOUT;
  return FAULT_CRASH;
}
分支记录
如何判断这条路径(代码)执行过,后面还要根据这些记录对后面变异有帮助。既要节约空间又要有效率,那单链表之类的肯定不能用,AFL用的是二元tuple(跳转的源地址和
例如:
  A->B->C->D->A-B
可以用[A,B] [B,C] [C,D] [D,A]四个二元组表示,只需要记录跳转的源地址和目标地址。并且[A,B]执行了两次,其余执行了一次,这里用hash映射在一张map中。
```

之前在__afl_maybe_log后面还有_afl_store这个函数

接下来代码具体讲讲。

```
.text:0000000000000960 __afl_store:
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    ; CODE XREF: __afl_maybe_log+4F↓j
.text:0000000000000960
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   ; __afl_maybe_log+309↓j
 .text:0000000000000960
                                                                                                                                                    xor rcx, cs:__afl_prev_loc
 .text:0000000000000967
                                                                                                                                                    xor cs:__afl_prev_loc, rcx
 .text:000000000000096E
                                                                                                                                                    shr
                                                                                                                                                                                   cs:__afl_prev_loc, 1
 .text:0000000000000975
                                                                                                                                                     inc
                                                                                                                                                                                    byte ptr [rdx+rcx]
对应的伪代码。COMPILE_TIME_RANDOM就是add_instrumentation中fprintf中R(MAP_SIZE),也是在执行call
__afl_maybe_log汇编前rcx中保存的随机数,这个随机数代表分支
cur_location = <COMPILE_TIME_RANDOM>;
                                                                                                                                                                         //
\verb|shared_mem[cur_location ^ prev_location]| ++; // \verb|shared_mem[cur_location ^ prev_location]| ++; // \verb|shared_mem[cur_location ^ prev_location]| ++; // \verb|shared_mem[cur_location ^ prev_location]| ++; // \verb|shared_mem[cur_location ^ prev_location]| ++; // \verb|shared_mem[cur_location ^ prev_location]| ++; // \verb|shared_mem[cur_location ^ prev_location]| ++; // \verb|shared_mem[cur_location ^ prev_location]| ++; // \verb|shared_mem[cur_location ^ prev_location]| ++; // \verb|shared_mem[cur_location ^ prev_location]| ++; // \verb|shared_mem[cur_location ^ prev_location]| ++; // \verb|shared_mem[cur_location ^ prev_location]| ++; // \verb|shared_mem[cur_location ^ prev_location]| ++; // \verb|shared_mem[cur_location ^ prev_location]| ++; // \verb|shared_mem[cur_location ]| ++; /
prev_location = cur_location >> 1;
                                                                                                                                                                         为什么当前分支最后需要向右移一位?比如A->A或者A->B->A这种不右移异或为0
```

并且共享内存的MAP_SIZE=64K碰撞概率缩小很多。下面是官方给的

```
Branch cnt | Colliding tuples | Example targets
-----
   1,000 | 0.75%
                      giflib, lzo
   2,000 | 1.5%
                      | zlib, tar, xz
   5,000 | 3.5%
                      libpng, libwebp
  10,000 | 7%
                      libxml
  20,000 | 14%
                      sqlite
   50,000 | 30%
                      | -
```

分支信息处理

```
共享内存还有个变量trace_bits来记录分支执行次数
```

```
classify_counts((u32*)trace_bits);
```

fuzzer主要将每个分支处理次数归入下面这个表中

```
static const u8 count_class_lookup8[256] = {
[0]
              = 0,
[1]
              = 1,
[2]
              = 2,
```

```
 [3] = 4, 
[4 \dots 7] = 8, 
[8 \dots 15] = 16, 
[16 \dots 31] = 32, 
[32 \dots 127] = 64, 
[128 \dots 255] = 128
```

比如执行了4-7次的其计数为8,最后用一个hash还判断新测试用例分支数增加没有

```
u32 cksum = hash32(trace_bits, MAP_SIZE, HASH_CONST);
```

参考链接

https://paper.seebug.org/496/

http://lcamtuf.coredump.cx/afl/technical_details.txt

https://www.inforsec.org/wp/?p=2678

https://lcamtuf.blogspot.com/2014/10/fuzzing-binaries-without-execve.html

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