定向覆盖模糊测试工具的设计与实现 _{毕业设计中期检查}

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- 2 研究现状
- 3 研究内容
- 4 计划进度
- 5 参考文献



Background ••••••

> Pre-Knowledge Motivation Research Status

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2 研究现状

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What Fuzzing is?

Defination

- Fuzzing Fuzzing is the execution of the PUT using input(s) sampled from an input space (the "fuzz input space") that protrudes the expected input space of the PUT[1].
 - PUT: Program Under Test
- Fuzz testing Fuzz testing is the use of fuzzing to test if a PUT violates a correctness policy[1].
- Fuzzer A fuzzer is a program that performs fuzz testing on a PUTI11.
- Bug Oracle A bug oracle is a program, perhaps as part of a fuzzer, that determines whether a given execution of the PUT violates a specific correctness policy[1].
- Fuzz Configuration A fuzz configuration of a fuzz algorithm comprises the parameter value(s) that control(s) the fuzz algorithm[1].



Fuzz Testing

```
Input: \mathbb{C}, \mathsf{t}_{\mathsf{limit}}
   Output: \mathbb{B} // a finite set of bugs
1 \mathbb{R} \leftarrow \emptyset
2 \mathbb{C} \leftarrow \text{Preprocess}(\mathbb{C})
3 while t_{\tt elapsed} < t_{\tt limit} \land {\tt Continue}(\mathbb{C}) do
           \texttt{conf} \leftarrow \texttt{Schedule}(\mathbb{C},\, t_{elapsed},\, t_{limit})
4
5
          tcs \leftarrow InputGen(conf)
           // O_{\text{bug}} is embedded in a fuzzer
          \mathbb{B}', execinfos \leftarrow InputEval(conf, tcs, O_{bug})
6
          \mathbb{C} \leftarrow \mathtt{ConfUpdate}(\mathbb{C}, \mathit{conf}, \mathit{execinfos})
7
          \mathbb{B} \leftarrow \mathbb{B} \cup \mathbb{B}'
8
```

9 return B

Fuzz Testing

```
Input: C, t<sub>limit</sub>
    Output: B // a finite set of bugs
    \mathbb{B} \leftarrow \varnothing
 4 \mathbb{C} \leftarrow \text{Preprocess}(\mathbb{C})
 5 while t_{\tt elapsed} < t_{\tt limit} \land {\tt Continue}(\mathbb{C}) do
             \texttt{conf} \xleftarrow{-} \texttt{Schedule}(\mathbb{C}, \, t_{elapsed}, \, t_{limit})
 6
            tcs \leftarrow InputGen(conf)
 7
             // O_{\text{bug}} is embedded in a fuzzer
            \mathbb{B}', execinfos \leftarrow InputEval(conf, tcs, O_{bug})
 8
            \mathbb{C} \leftarrow \texttt{ConfUpdate}(\mathbb{C}, conf, execinfos)
 9
             \mathbb{B} \leftarrow \mathbb{B} \cup \mathbb{B}'
10
```

11 return B

- C:a set of fuzz configurations
- t_{limit}: timeout
- B: a set of discovered bugs



Fuzz Testing

```
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```

Preprocess (\mathbb{C}) o \mathbb{C}

A user supplies Preprocess with a set of fuzz configurations as input, and it returns a potentially-modified set of fuzz configurations. Depending on the fuzz algorithm, PREPROCESS may perform a variety of actions such as inserting instrumentation code to PUTs, or measuring the execution speed of seed files.

5

6

7

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9 return B

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classification of fuzzing

- Black-box Fuzzing
 - no program analysis, no feedback
- White-box Fuzzing
 - mostly program analysis
- Grey-box Fuzzing
 - no program analysis, but feedback

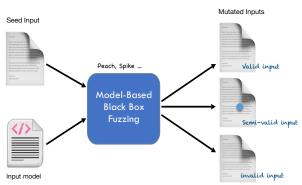


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Black-box Fuzzing

Defination: techniques that do not see the internals of the PUT, and can observe only the input/output behavior of the PUT, treating it as a black-box[1].

-No program analysis, no feedback





定向覆盖模糊测试工具的设计与实现

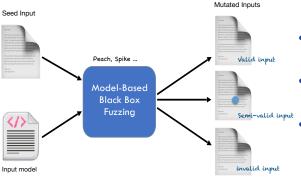
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Black-box Fuzzing

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- No program analysis, no feedback



- You have no view of the PUT,but have some view of the input/output domain
 - Fuzzing process is not changed according to some feedback
- Random mutated (not effective)

4 D > 4 B > 4 B > 4 B > 9 0 0

Why Grey-box Fuzzing?

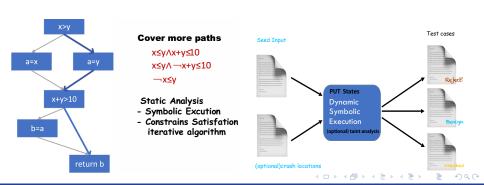
Background

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White-box Fuzzing

Defination: techniques that generates test cases by analyzing the internals of the PUT and the information gathered when executing the PUT[1].

- Requires heavy-weight program analysis and constraint solving.

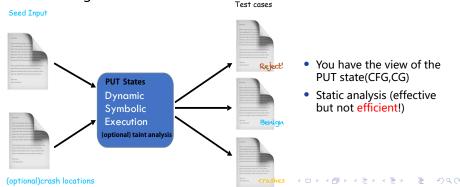


Why Grey-box Fuzzing?

White-box Fuzzing

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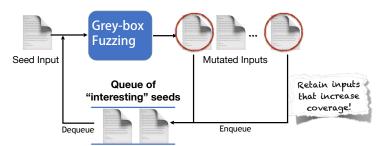


Why Grey-box Fuzzing?

Grey-box Fuzzing

Defination: techniques that can obtain some information internal to the PUT and/or its executions[1] to generates test cases.

- Uses only lightweight instrumentation to glean some program structure
- And coverage feedback





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Why Directed Grey-Box Fuzz?

• 大家都会 LTEX, 好多学校都有自己的 Beamer 主题



Why Directed Grey-Box Fuzz?

- 大家都会 LTFX, 好多学校都有自己的 Beamer 主题
- 中文支持请选择 XelfT_EX 编译选项



- Background
- **2** 研究现状 Beamer 主题分类
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- 有一些 LATEX 自带的
- 有一些 Tsinghua 的
- 本模板来源自 THU Beamer Theme
- 但是最初的 link [2] 已经失效了
- 这是原作者在 16-17 年做的一些 ppt: 戳我



- 1 Background
- 研究内容 如何更好地做 Beamer



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研究内容
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- ③ 研究内容 美化主题 如何更好地做 Beamer
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这一份主题与原始的 THU Beamer Theme 区别在于

- 顶栏的小点变成一行而不是多行
- 中文采用楷书
- 修改了主题色为南邮校徽颜色
- 参考文献格式按照毕设标准进行了修改
- 更多该模板的功能可以参考 https://www.latexstudio.net/archives/4051.html
- 下面列举出了一些 Beamer 的用法, 部分节选自 https://tuna.moe/event/2018/latex/



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Why Beamer

• LATEX 广泛用于学术界,期刊会议论文模板

Microsoft® Word
文字处理工具
容易上手,简单直观
所见即所得
高级功能不易掌握
处理长文档需要丰富经验
花费大量时间调格式
公式排版差强人意
二进制格式,兼容性差
付费商业许可

上YIEX
专业排版软件
容易上手
所见即所想,所想即所得
进阶难,但一般用不到
和短文档处理基本无异
无需担心格式,专心作者内容
尤其擅长公式排版
文本文件,易读、稳定
自中免费使用

排版举例

无编号公式

$$J(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{\pi_{\theta}}[G_t] = \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} d^{\pi}(s) V^{\pi}(s) = \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} d^{\pi}(s) \sum_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \pi_{\theta}(a|s) Q^{\pi}(s,a)$$

多行多列公式1

$$Q_{\text{target}} = \mathbf{r} + \gamma \mathbf{Q}^{\pi}(\mathbf{s}', \pi_{\theta}(\mathbf{s}') + \epsilon)$$

$$\epsilon \sim \text{clip}(\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma), -\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{c})$$
(1)

¹如果公式中有文字出现,请用 \mathrm{} 或者 \text{} 包含,不然就会变成 clip,在公式里看起来比 clip 丑非常多。

编号多行公式

Background

$$\begin{split} \textbf{A} &= \lim_{n \to \infty} \Delta x \left(\textbf{a}^2 + \left(\textbf{a}^2 + 2 \textbf{a} \Delta x + (\Delta \textbf{x})^2 \right) \right. \\ &\quad + \left(\textbf{a}^2 + 2 \cdot 2 \textbf{a} \Delta x + 2^2 \left(\Delta \textbf{x} \right)^2 \right) \\ &\quad + \left(\textbf{a}^2 + 2 \cdot 3 \textbf{a} \Delta x + 3^2 \left(\Delta \textbf{x} \right)^2 \right) \\ &\quad + \ldots \\ &\quad + \left(\textbf{a}^2 + 2 \cdot (\textbf{n} - 1) \textbf{a} \Delta x + (\textbf{n} - 1)^2 \left(\Delta \textbf{x} \right)^2 \right) \right) \\ &\quad = \frac{1}{3} \left(\textbf{b}^3 - \textbf{a}^3 \right) \quad \textbf{(2)} \end{split}$$

研究内容 00000000000

LATEX 常用命令

命令

\chapter 章	\section	\subsection 小节	\paragraph 带题头段落
	la .	3 1	=
\centering	$\backslash \mathtt{emph}$	\verb	\url
居中对齐	强调	原样输出	超链接
\footnote	\item	\caption	\includegraphics
脚注	列表条目	标题	插入图片
\label	\cite	\ref	
标号	引用参考文献	引用图表公式等	

环境

table	figure	equation
表格	图片	公式
itemize	enumerate	description
无编号列表	编号列表	描述



LATEX 环境命令举例

```
\begin{itemize}
     \item A \item B
     \item C
     \begin{itemize}
       \item C-1
6
     \end{itemize}
   \end{itemize}
```

- A
- В
- - C-1

LITEX 环境命令举例

```
1  \begin{itemize}
2   \item A \item B
3   \item C
4   \begin{itemize}
5   \item C-1
   \end{itemize}
7   \end{itemize}
```

```
\begin{enumerate}
\item 巨佬 \item 大佬
\item 萌新
\begin{itemize}
\item[n+e] 瑟瑟发抖
\end{itemize}
\end{enumerate}
```

- A
- B
- C
 - C-1

- 1 巨佬
- 2 大佬
- 3 萌新

n+e 瑟瑟发抖

3

6

LETEX 数学公式

```
1  $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
2
3  \[
4    V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3
5  \]
6
7  \begin{equation}
   \label{eq:vsphere}
9    V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3
10 \end{equation}
```

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

$$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$
 (3)

• 更多内容请看 这里

- 4 D ト 4 団 ト 4 亘 ト 4 亘 - り Q ()

```
\begin{table}[htbp]
 \caption{编号与含义}
 \label{tab:number}
 \centering
 \begin{tabular}{cl}
   \toprule
   编号 & 含义 \\
   \midrule
   1 & 4.0 \\
   2 & 3.7 \\
   \bottomrule
 \end{tabular}
\end{table}
公式~(\ref{eq:vsphere})
编号与含义请参见
表~\ref{tab:number}。
```

Table 1: 编号与含义

编号	含义
1	4.0
2	3.7

公式 (3) 的编号与含义请参 见表 1。

作图

- 矢量图 eps, ps, pdf
 - METAPOST, pstricks, pgf . . .
 - Xfig, Dia, Visio, Inkscape . . .
 - Matlab / Excel 等保存为 pdf
- 标量图 png, jpg, tiff ...
 - 提高清晰度,避免发虚
 - 应尽量避免使用



Figure 1: 这个校徽就是矢量图,虽然看起来不像,但确实是矢量图格式



- 4 计划进度



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- 一月:完成文献调研
- 二月:研究 THU Beamer Theme 的实现
- 三、四月:修改 NJUPT Beamer 主题
- 五月: 论文撰写

- 5 参考文献

- [1] MANÈS V J, HAN H, HAN C, et al. The art, science, and engineering of fuzzing: A survey[J]. IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering, 2019, 47(11): 2312–2331.
- [2] UNKNOWN. THU Beamer Theme[C/OL] // None. 2015: 1–10.

http://far.tooold.cn/post/latex/beamertsinghua.



Thanks!