AFL – American Fuzzy Lop

A short introduction

by Tobias Ospelt, March, 9th 2015

Silicon Valley Fuzzers, Fuzzing meetup, Santa Clara, CA

Me

- Penetration Tester (usually CH, DE, UK, once in the USA)
- Android stuff, mona.py unicode alignment, tincd metasploit module, started fuzzing
  - floyd.ch / @floyd_ch
- AFL user (not an expert on all the internals)

Company

- 6 IT security experts
- Keykeriki, Backtrack, Degate, remote-exploit.org, Die Datenkrake, Analysis of the German state trojan
- We do all areas of technical HW & SW security analysis (Penetration Testing, Crypto, Web, medical devices, etc.)

AFL – American Fuzzy Lop

- Fuzzer developed by Michal Zalewski (lcamtuf), Project Zero, Google
  - He's on holiday today ☹
- http://lcamtuf.coredump.cx/afl/
- "Under certain conditions you are crazy if you don't use AFL for your project" - me

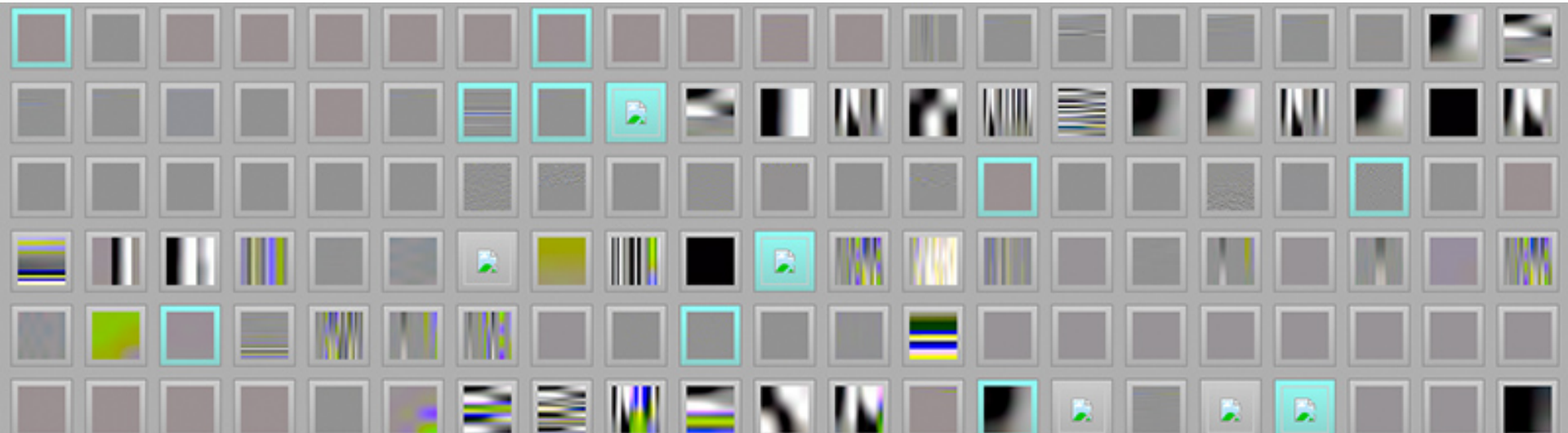
Why use AFL?

It finds bugs

IJG jpeg [1] libjpeg-turbo [1] [2] libpng [1] libtiff [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] mozjpeg [1] libbpg (1) Mozilla Firefox [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] Google Chrome [1] Internet Explorer [1] [2] (3) (4) LibreOffice [1] [2] [3] [4] poppler [1] freetype [1] [2] GnuTLS [1] GnuPG [1] [2] (3) OpenSSH [1] [2] [3] bash (post-Shellshock) [1] [2] tcpdump [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] Adobe Flash / PCRE [1] [2] JavaScriptCore [1] [2] [3] [4] pdfium [1] ffmpeg [1] [2] [3] [4] libmatroska [1] libarchive [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] … wireshark [1] ImageMagick [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] … lcms (1) PHP [1] [2] lame [1] FLAC audio library [1] [2] libsndfile [1] [2] [3] less / lesspipe [1] [2] [3] strings (+ related tools) [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] file [1] [2] dpkg [1] rcs [1] systemd-resolved [1] [2] sqlite [1] [2] [3] libyaml [1] Info-Zip unzip [1] [2] OpenBSD pfctl [1] NetBSD bpf [1] man & mandoc [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] … IDA Pro clamav [1] [2] libxml2 [1] glibc [1] clang / llvm [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] nasm [1] [2] ctags [1] mutt [1] procmail [1] fontconfig [1] pdksh [1] [2] Qt [1] wavpack [1] redis / lua-cmsgpack [1] taglib [1] [2] [3] privoxy [1] perl [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] libxmp radare2 [1] [2] fwknop metacam [1] exifprobe [1] capnproto [1]

It's spooky

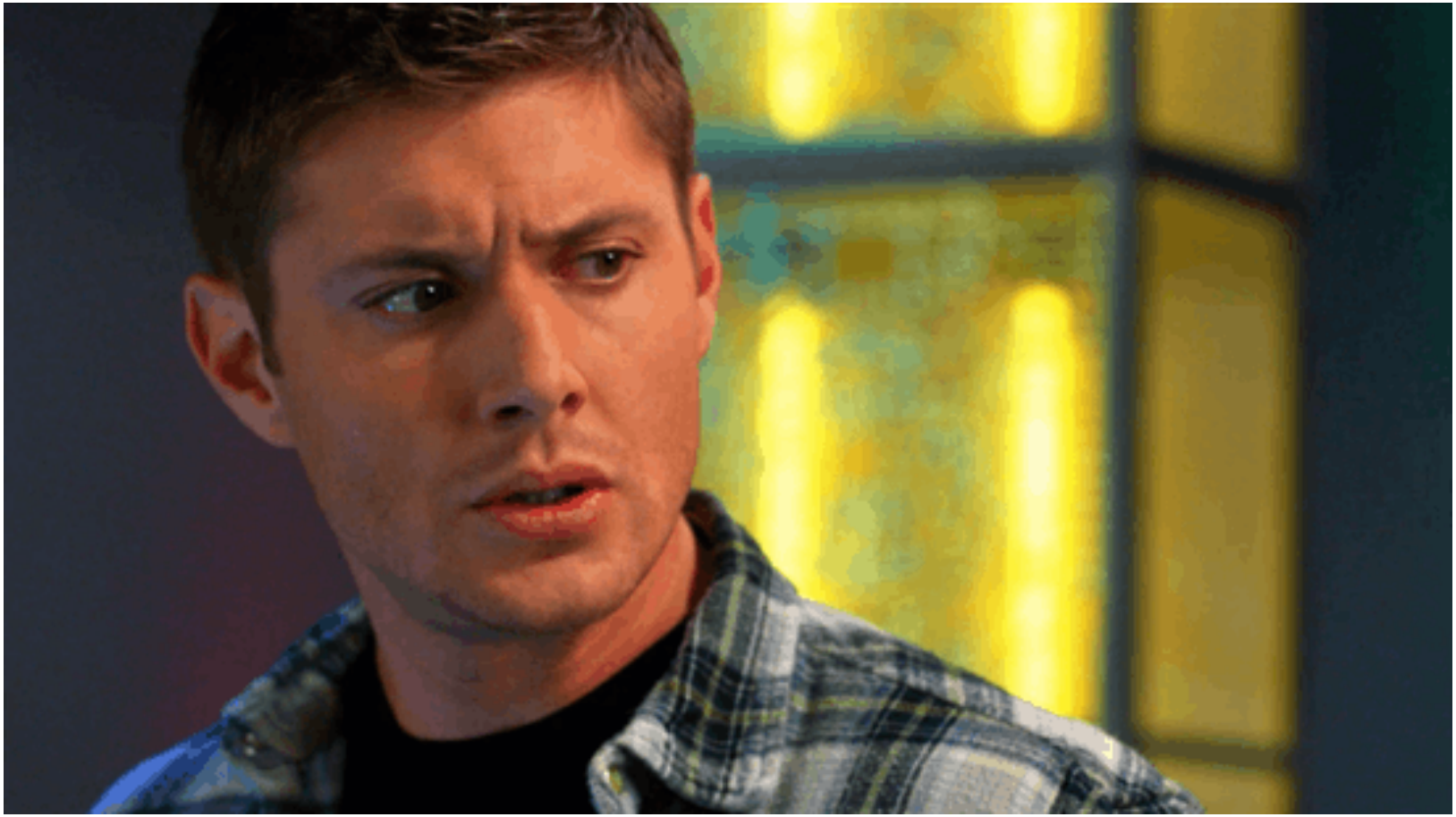
- Michal gave djpeg (IJG jpeg library) to AFL
- Plus a non-jpeg file as an input
  - $ echo 'hello' >in_dir/hello
- AFL started to produce valid jpeg files after a day or two



More reasons

- It's dead simple
- No configuration of AFL necessary, robust
- It's cutting edge
- It's fast
- Produces very very good input files (corpus) that can be used in other fuzzers
- Many targets that were never touched by AFL (and it will crush them)

When I read through lcatumf's post on 'less' and 'strings'



Source: http://securityreactions.tumblr.com/page/10

And because you will go

You won't believe what you are reading

- Source: http://lcamtuf.coredump.cx/afl/demo/
- afl-generated, minimized image test sets (partial) [...]
- JPEG XR jxrlib 1.1 JxrDecApp[1] IE → Ditched [2]
- [2] Due to the sheer number of exploitable bugs that allow the fuzzer to jump to arbitrary addresses.

When to use AFL

The usual use case

- You have the source code and you compile with gcc or clang
- Your are on 32bit or 64bit on Linux/OSX/BSD
- The to-be-fuzzed code (e.g. parser) reads it's input from stdin or from a file
- The input file is usually only max. 10kb
- This covers *a lot* of Linux libraries

What if something does not apply?

- No source code?
  - Try the experimental QEMU instrumentation
- Not on 32/64 bit?
  - There is an experimental ARM version
- Not reading from stdin or file?
  - Maybe your project has a utility command line tool that does read from file
  - Or you write a wrapper to do it
  - Same if you want to test (parts of) network protocol parsers

How to use AFL

Steps of fuzzing

1. Compile/install AFL (once)
2. Compile target project with AFL
   - afl-gcc / afl-g++ / afl-clang / afl-clang++ / (afl-as)
3. Chose target binary to fuzz in project
   - Chose its command line options to make it run fast
4. Chose valid input files that cover a wide variety of possible input files
   - afl-cmin / (afl-showmap)

Steps of fuzzing

5. Fuzzing
   - afl-fuzz
6. Check how your fuzzer is doing
   - command line UI / afl-whatsup / afl-plot / afl-gotcpu
7. Analyze crashes
   - afl-tmin / triage_crashes.sh / peruvian were rabbit
   - ASAN / valgrind / exploitable gdb plugin / …
8. Have a lot more work than before
   - CVE assignment / responsible disclosure / …

Installing AFL (step 1)

```
#!/bin/bash
#Download & compile new AFL version:
wget http://lcamtuf.coredump.cx/afl.tgz
tar xfz afl.tgz
rm afl.tgz
cd `find . -type d -iname "afl-*"|sort|head -1`
make
echo "Provide sudo password for sudo make install"
sudo make install
```

AFL binaries

```
/opt/afl-1.56b$ ./afl-
afl-as        afl-fuzz     afl-plot
afl-clang     afl-g++      afl-showmap
afl-clang++   afl-gcc      afl-tmin
afl-cmin      afl-gotcpu   afl-whatsup
```

```
/opt/afl-1.56b$ ./afl-gcc
[...]
This is a helper application for afl-fuzz. It serves
as a drop-in replacementfor gcc or clang, letting you
recompile third-party code with the required runtime
instrumentation.
[...]
```

Instrumenting a project (step 2) – example: libtiff from CVS repository

```
/opt/libtiff-cvs-afl$ export CC=afl-gcc
/opt/libtiff-cvs-afl$ export CXX=afl-g++
/opt/libtiff-cvs-afl$ ./configure --disable-shared
/opt/libtiff-cvs-afl$ make clean
/opt/libtiff-cvs-afl$ make
```

Choosing the binary to fuzz (step 3) – they are all waiting for it

```
/opt/libtiff-cvs-afl$ ./tools/
bmp2tiff     fax2tiff     ppm2tiff     raw2tiff
thumbnail    tiff2pdf     tiff2rgba    tiffcp
tiffdither   tiffinfo     tiffset      fax2ps
gif2tiff     pal2rgb      ras2tiff     rgb2ycbcr
tiff2bw      tiff2ps      tiffcmp      tiffcrop
tiffdump     tiffmedian   tiffsplit
```

```
/opt/libtiff-cvs-afl$ ./tools/bmp2tiff
LIBTIFF, Version 4.0.3
Copyright (c) 1988-1996 Sam Leffler
[...]
usage: bmp2tiff [options] input.bmp [input2.bmp ...]
output.tif
```

Chose initial input files (step 4)

```
/opt/libtiff-cvs-afl$ mkdir input_all
/opt/libtiff-cvs-afl$ scp host:/bmps/ input_all/
/opt/libtiff-cvs-afl$ ls -1 input_all |wc -l
886
```

Chose initial input files (step 4)

```
/opt/libtiff-cvs-afl$ afl-cmin -i input_all -o input
-- /opt/libtiff-cvs-afl/tools/bmp2tiff @@ /dev/null
corpus minimization tool for afl-fuzz by
<lcamtuf@google.com>
[*] Testing the target binary...
[+] OK, 191 tuples recorded.
[*] Obtaining traces for input files in
'input_all'...
Processing file 886/886...
[*] Sorting trace sets (this may take a while)...
[+] Found 4612 unique tuples across 886 files.
[*] Finding best candidates for each tuple...
Processing file 886/886...
[*] Sorting candidate list (be patient)...
[*] Processing candidates and writing output files...
Processing tuple 4612/4612...
[+] Narrowed down to 162 files, saved in 'input'.
```

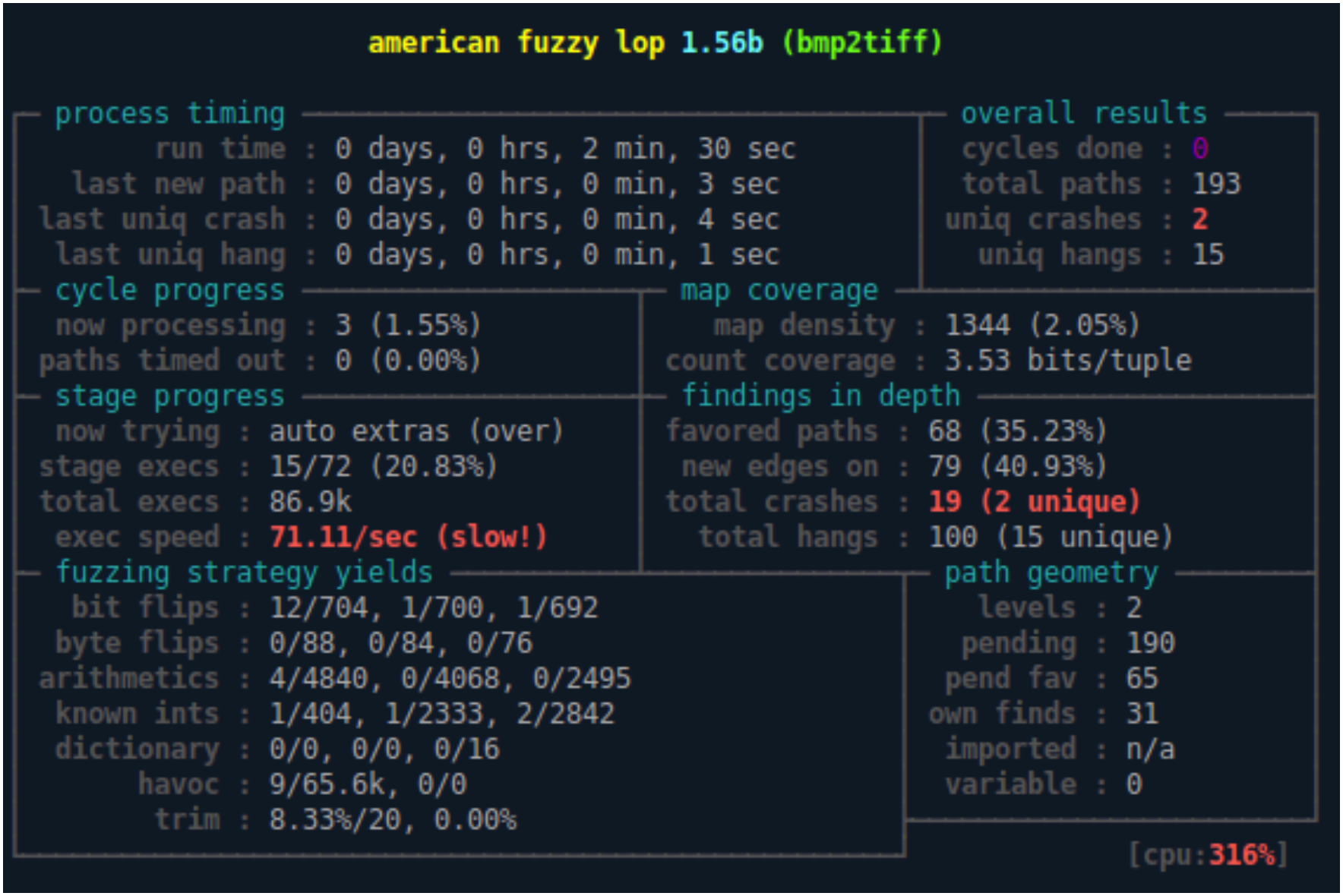
Chose initial input files (step 4)

```
/opt/libtiff-cvs-afl$ ls -1 input |wc -l
162
```

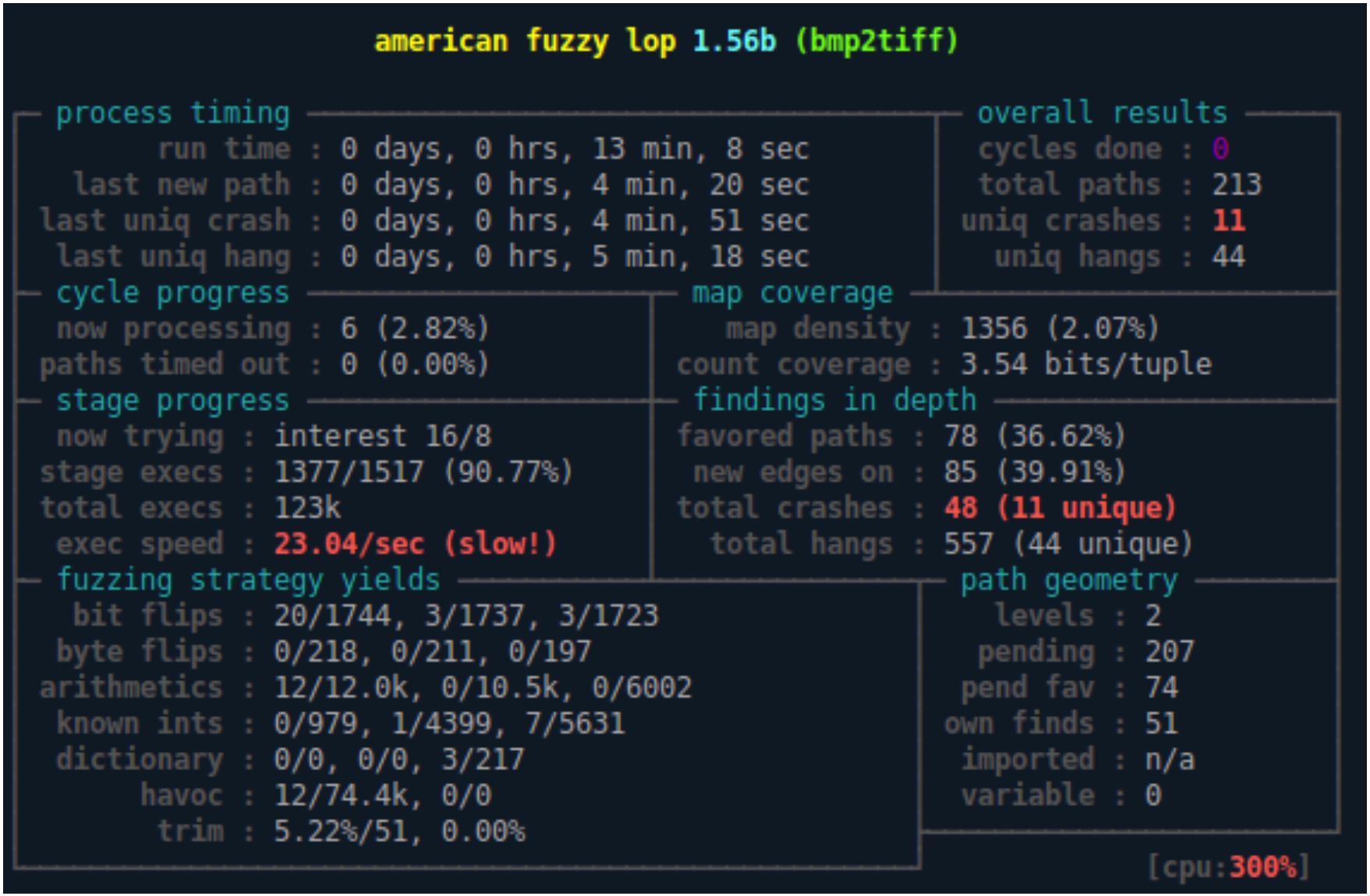
Fuzzing (step 5)

```
/opt/libtiff-cvs-afl$ screen -S fuzzing
/opt/libtiff-cvs-afl$ afl-fuzz -i input -o output
-- /opt/libtiff-cvs-afl/tools/bmp2tiff @@ /dev/null
```

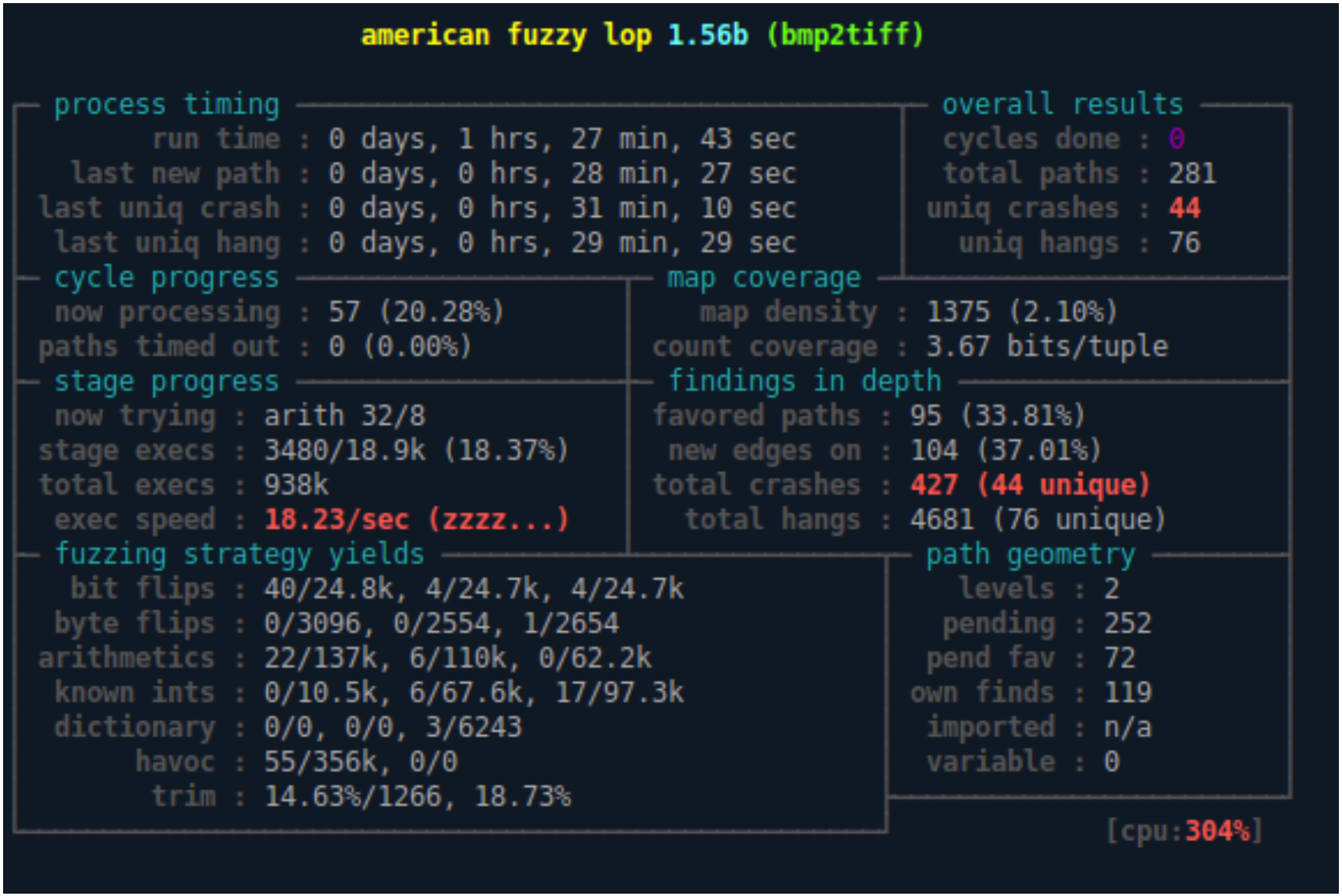
How is our fuzzer doing? (step 6)



How is our fuzzer doing? (step 6)



How is our fuzzer doing? (step 6)



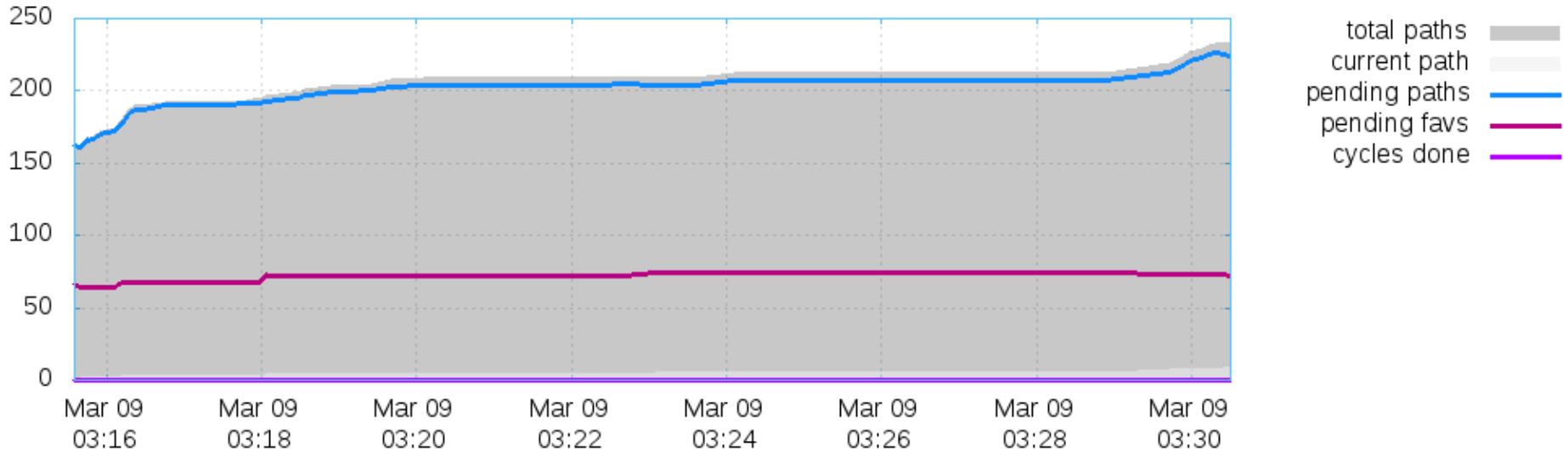
How is our fuzzer doing? (step 6)

```
/opt/libtiff-cvs-afl$ afl-gotcpu
afl-gotcpu 1.56b (Mar  9 2015 02:50:32) by
<lcamtuf@google.com>
[*] Measuring preemption rate (this will take 5.00
sec)...
[+] Busy loop hit 79 times, real = 5001 ms, slice =
2448 ms.
>>> FAIL: Your CPU is overbooked (204%). <<<
```

How is our fuzzer doing? (step 6)

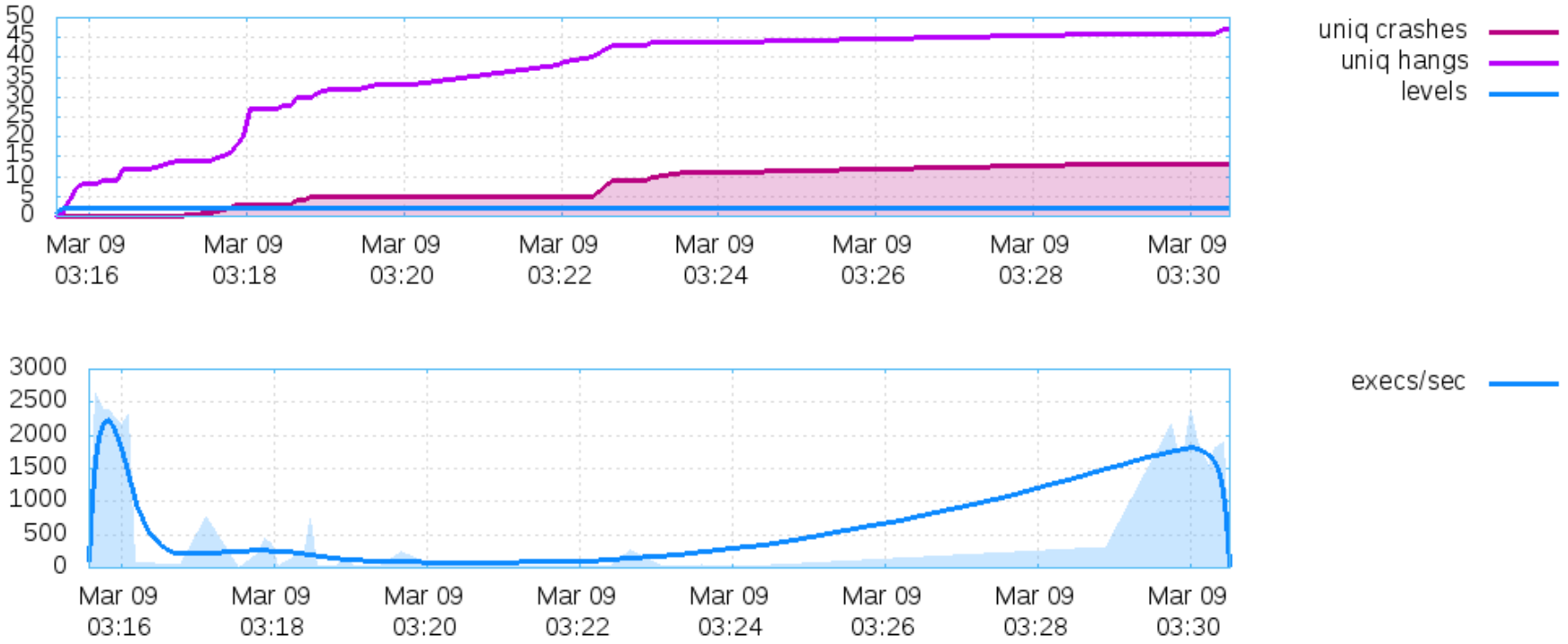
- afl-plot

Banner: bmp2tiff
Directory: output/
Generated on: Mon MÃ¤r 9 04:31:02 CET 2015

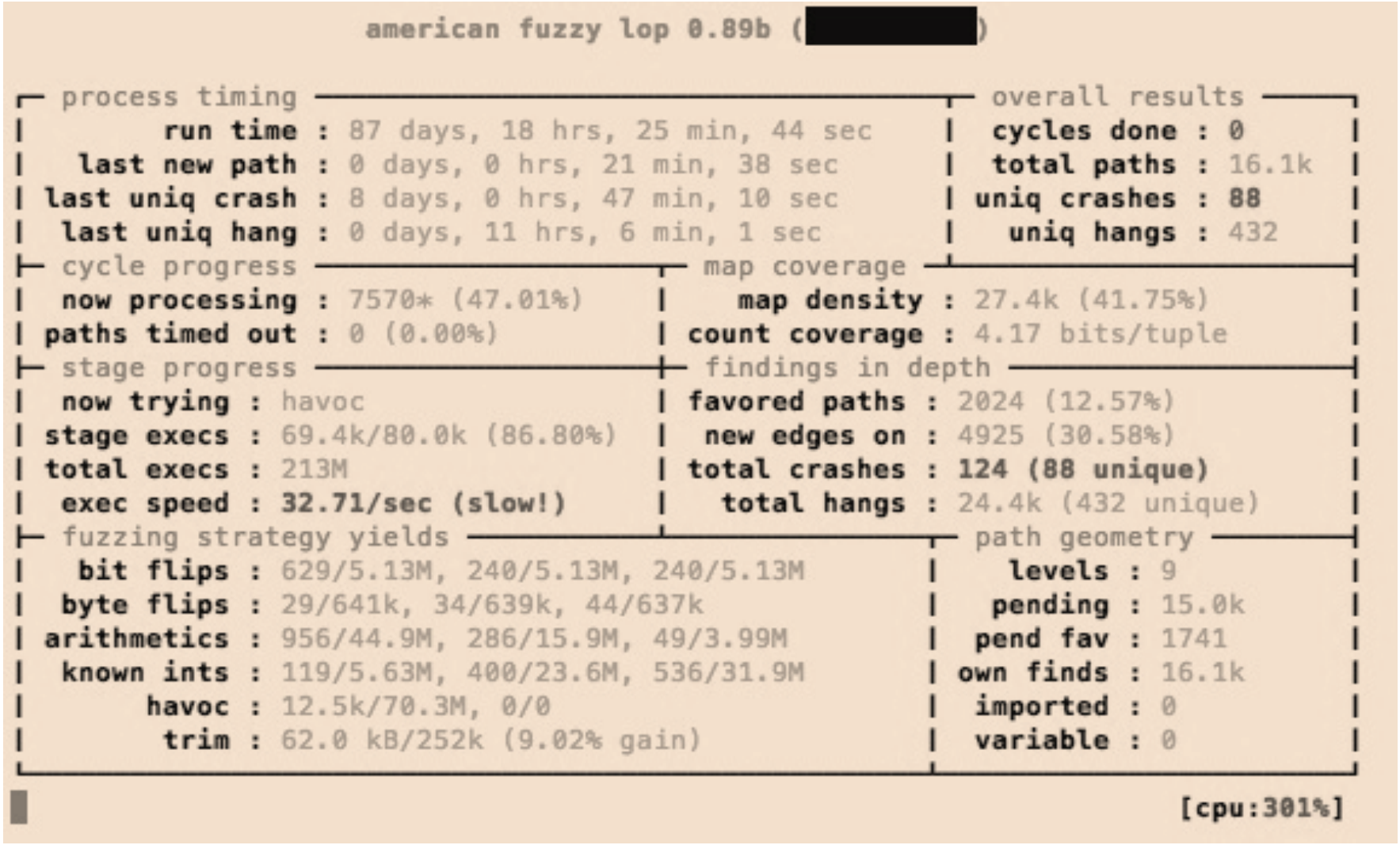


How is our fuzzer doing? (step 6)

- afl-plot



Other examples



Crash analysis (step 7) minimizing crash input

```
/opt/libtiff-cvs-afl$ afl-tmin -i output/crashes/id\:
000000\,sig\:11\,src\:000003\,op\:int16\,pos\:21\,val
\:+1 -o minimized-crash /opt/libtiff-cvs-afl/tools/
bmp2tiff @@ /dev/null
afl-tmin 1.56b (Mar  9 2015 02:50:31) by
<lcamtuf@google.com>
[+] Read 36 bytes from 'output/crashes/id:000000,sig:
11,src:000003,op:int16,pos:21,val:+1'.
[*] Performing dry run (mem limit = 25 MB, timeout =
1000 ms)...
[+] Program exits with a signal, minimizing in crash
mode.
[*] --- Pass #1 ---
[*] Stage #1:  Removing blocks of data...
Block length = 2, remaining size = 36
Block length = 1, remaining size = 34
[...]
```

Crash analysis (step 7) minimizing malicious input

```
/opt/libtiff-cvs-afl$ ls -als output/crashes/id\:
000000\,sig\:11\,src\:000003\,op\:int16\,pos\:21\,val
\:+14 -rw------- 1 user user 36 Mär  9 04:17 output/
crashes/id:000000,sig:11,src:000003,op:int16,pos:
21,val:+1

/opt/libtiff-cvs-afl$ ls -als minimized-crash 4 -
rw------- 1 user user 34 Mär  9 05:51 minimized-crash
```

Crash analysis (step 7) example of manual analysis

```
uncompr_size = width * length;
...
uncomprbuf = (unsigned char *)_TIFFmalloc(uncompr_size);


(gdb) p width
$70 = 65536
(gdb) p length
$71 = 65544
(gdb) p uncompr_size
$72 = 524288


524289 is (65536 * 65544) % MAX_INT
```

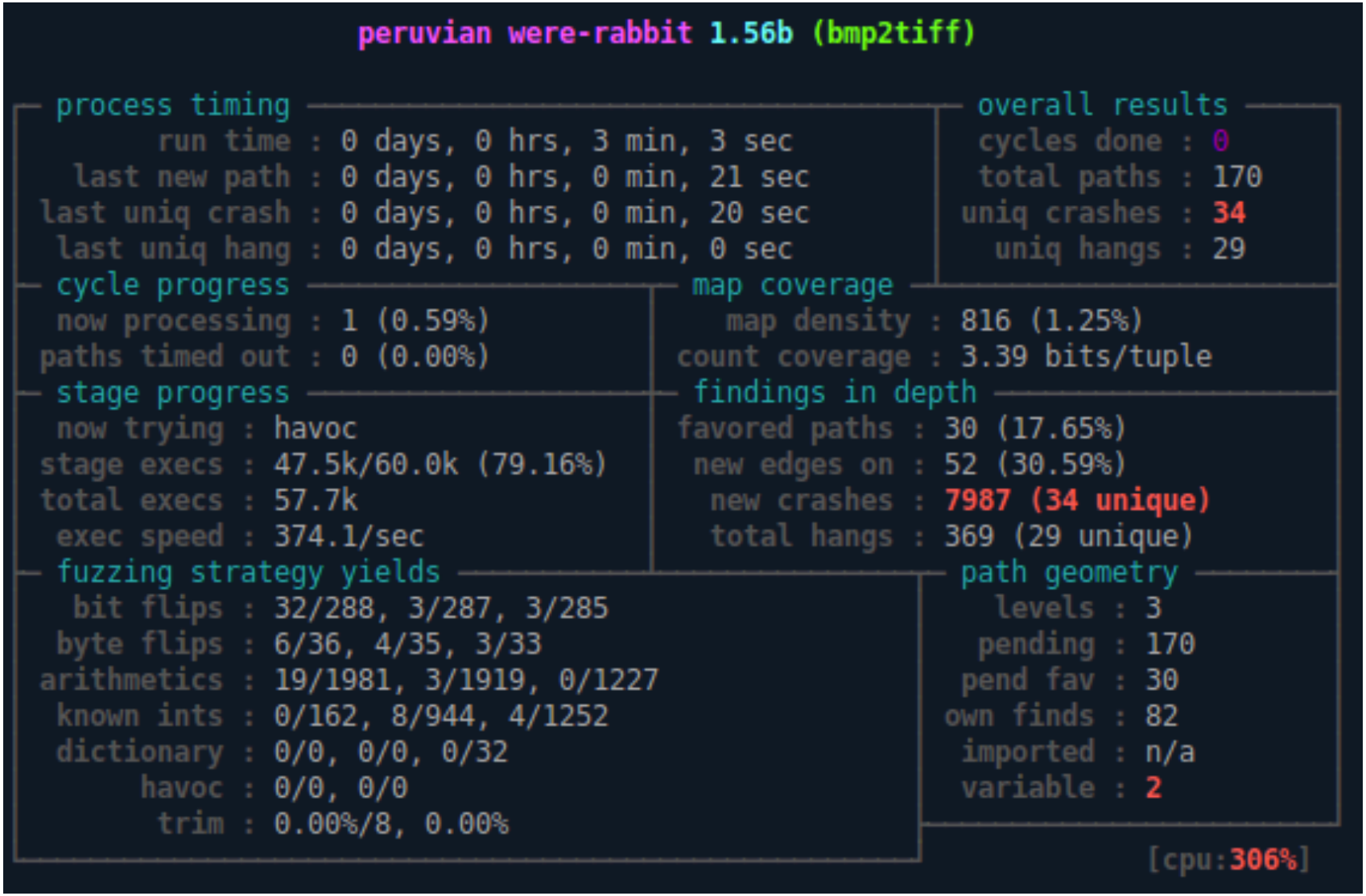
Crash analysis (step 7)
peruvian were-rabbit

Crash analysis (step 7)
peruvian were-rabbit

- Using crashes as inputs, mutate them to find different crashes (that AFL considers "unique")

```
/opt/libtiff-cvs-afl$ afl-fuzz -i output/crashes/ -o
peruvian_crashes -C /opt/libtiff-cvs-afl/tools/bmp2tiff
@@ /dev/null
```

Crash analysis (step 7)
peruvian were-rabbit



You want more?

- Try it yourself
- Subscribe to afl-users
- Convince Michal to come here

int 3

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