

Security for Hackers and Developers: Fuzzing

EXPLAINING FUZZ TESTING



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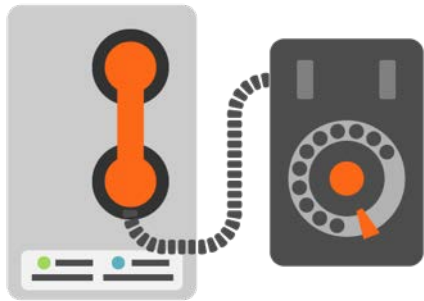


Overview



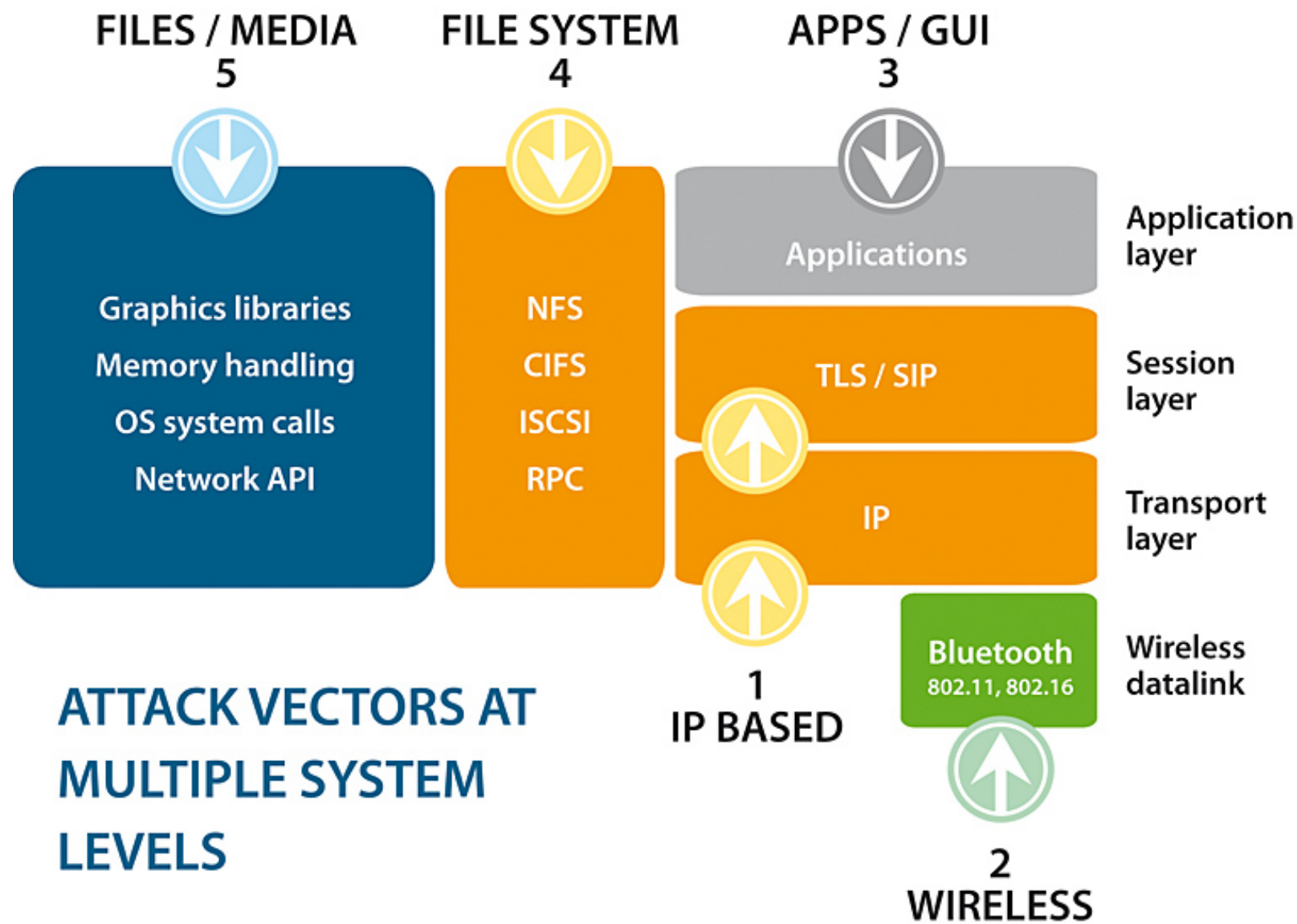
Why fuzzing?

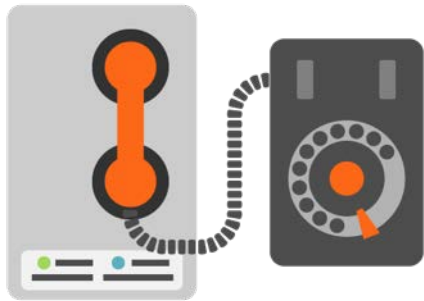
- Define
 - Main types
- When effective
- Where it fits into SDL
- Target selection
- Engineering a fuzzer



It was a dark and stormy night...

- Dr. Barton Miller
 - Madison, WI 1988
 - Modem - stumbled upon crash
 - 1990 they could crash or hang between 25-33% of the utility programs on the seven Unix variants





Automated testing technique to find bugs in software

Focus on the *attack surface*

- Areas of code used to access or interface between systems

Focus on *boundary conditions*

- *Privilege and data*



20% being design issues

70% of modern security vulnerabilities are programming flaws

10% being configuration issues

Specification

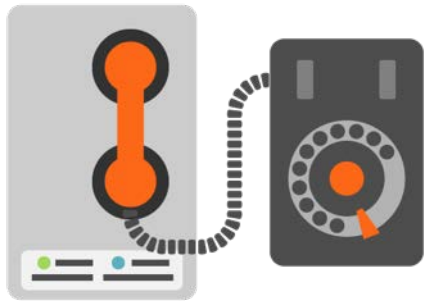
Manufacturing/
Implementation

Deployment

Over 80% of communication software implementations were vulnerable to implementation-level security flaws

For example, 25 out of 30 Bluetooth implementations crashed when they were tested with Bluetooth fuzzing tools (2008)





Effective on C/C++

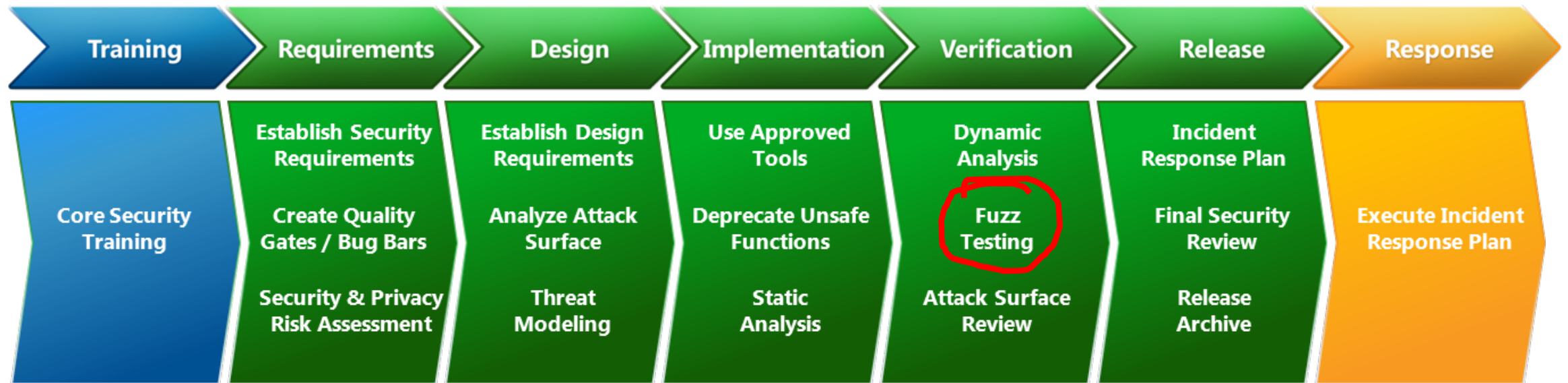
- Memory is unmanaged
- PC, embedded, telco, SCADA, etc.

Also HLL interpreters are built with C/C++

- Can sometimes call directly to native

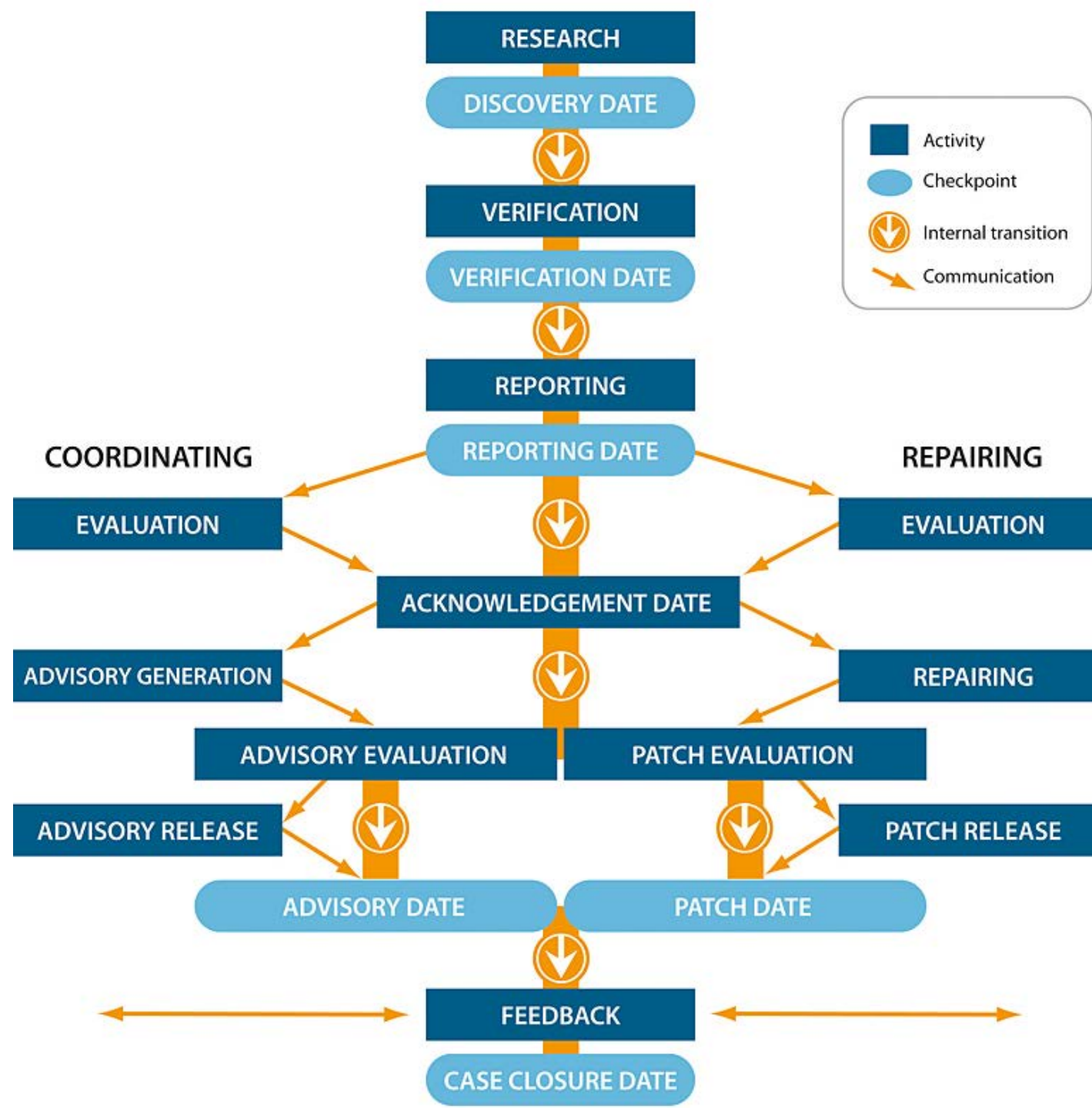
Could be used for Web Apps/APIs

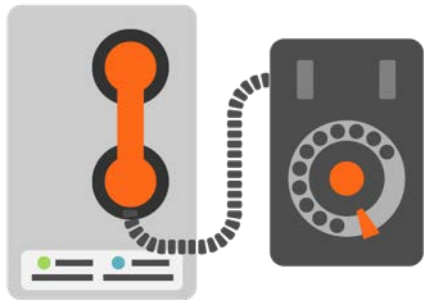
- Looking for different exceptions typically though





Patch Tuesday is Expensive





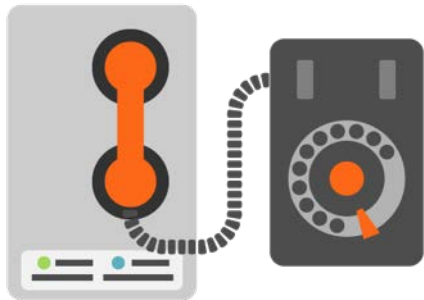
“Complete” software testing is an NP-Hard problem

- Training issue too

Take a program that can parse a one megabyte file

- How many combinations of bits?

Fuzzing hits many cases, quickly, and comes up with combinations a tester might not manually consider important



Approach

- Two main types of fuzzing
 - Mutation and Generation
 - Also called dumb and intelligent
 - “Most” of the data needs to be delivered correctly for fuzzing to work well

Data

- Files, APIs, network, reg keys, etc.
 - Integers, strings, etc.

SUT



```
Date: Tue, 21 Nov 2006 19:48:44 GMT
Server: Apache/2.0.53 (Fedora)
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Transfer-Encoding: chunked
Content-Type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1
Connection: Close
```

```
Date:Tue, 21 Nov 2006 19:54:30 GMT
Server:Apache/2.0.53 (Fedora)
Content-Length:290
Content-Type:text/html; charset=iso-8859-1
Connection:Keep-Alive
```

```
Server host name of $$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
Memory addresses filled with $$$$$$$$ $$$$$$$$
```

<===== [NO RESPONSE] =====>

input

ANOMALIES

expose

VULNERABILITIES



FIELD LEVEL

overflows,
integer anomalies



STRUCTURAL

underflows, repetition
of elements, unexpected
elements



SEQUENCE LEVEL

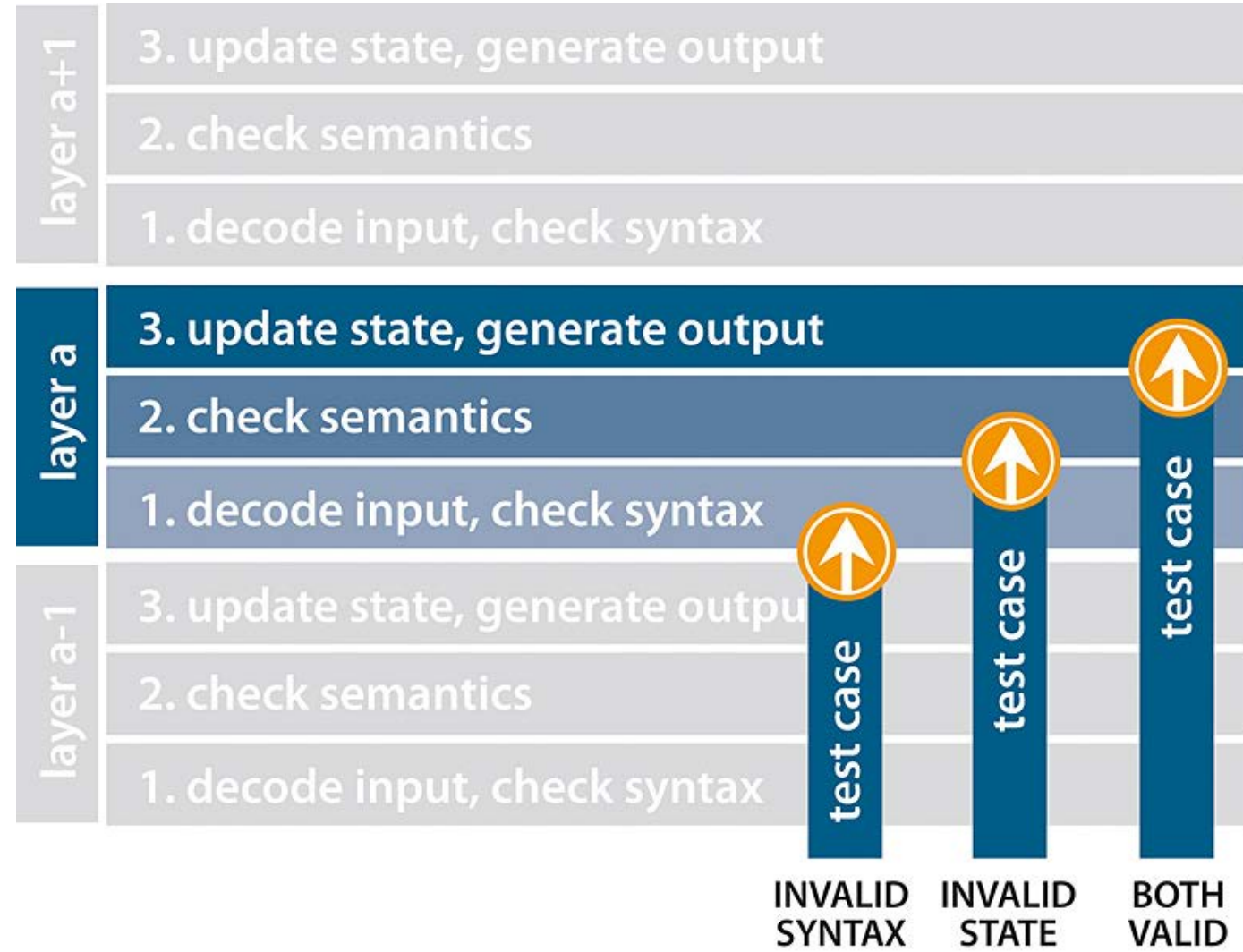
out of sequence omitted/
unexpected repetition/
spamming

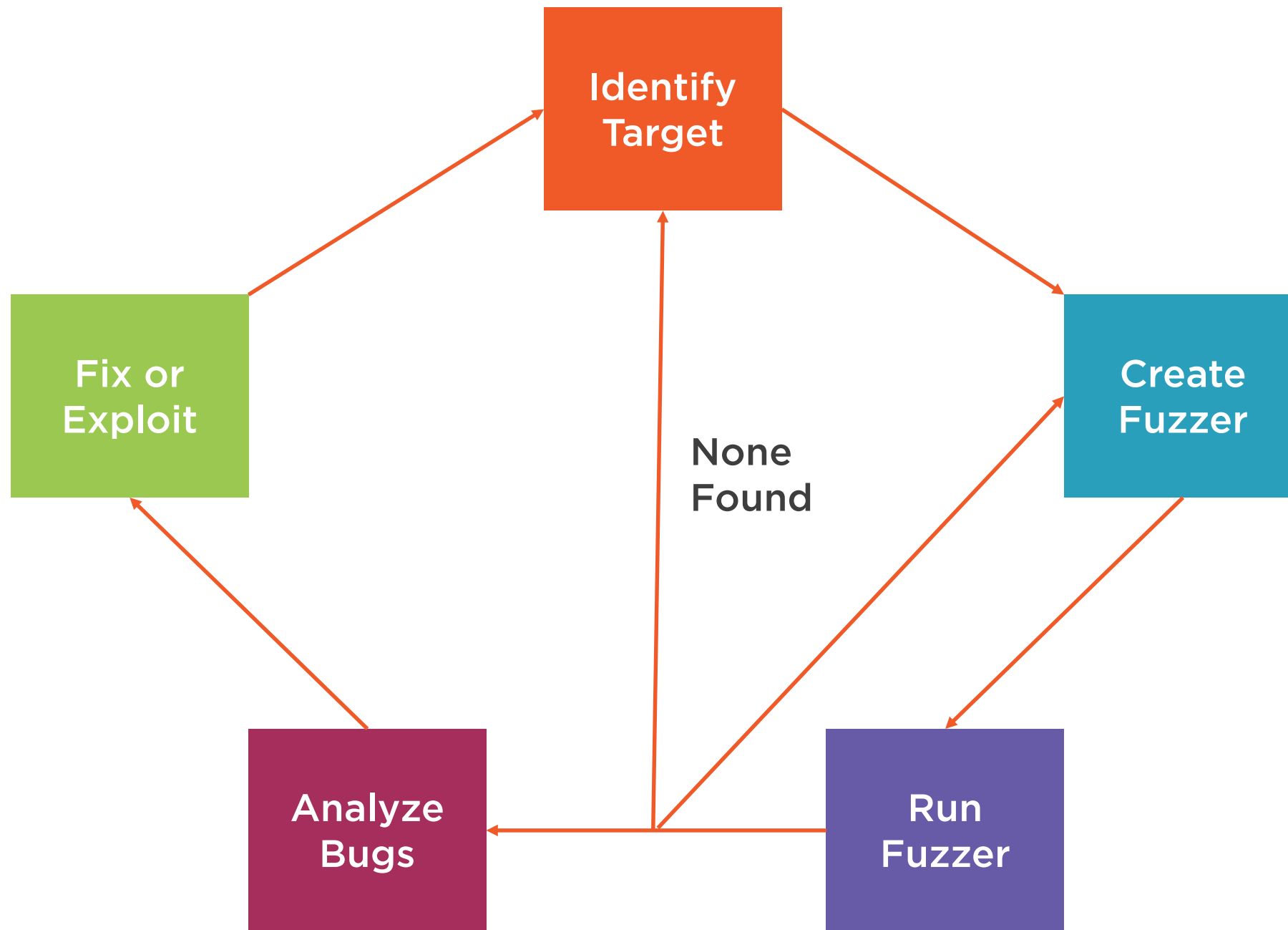


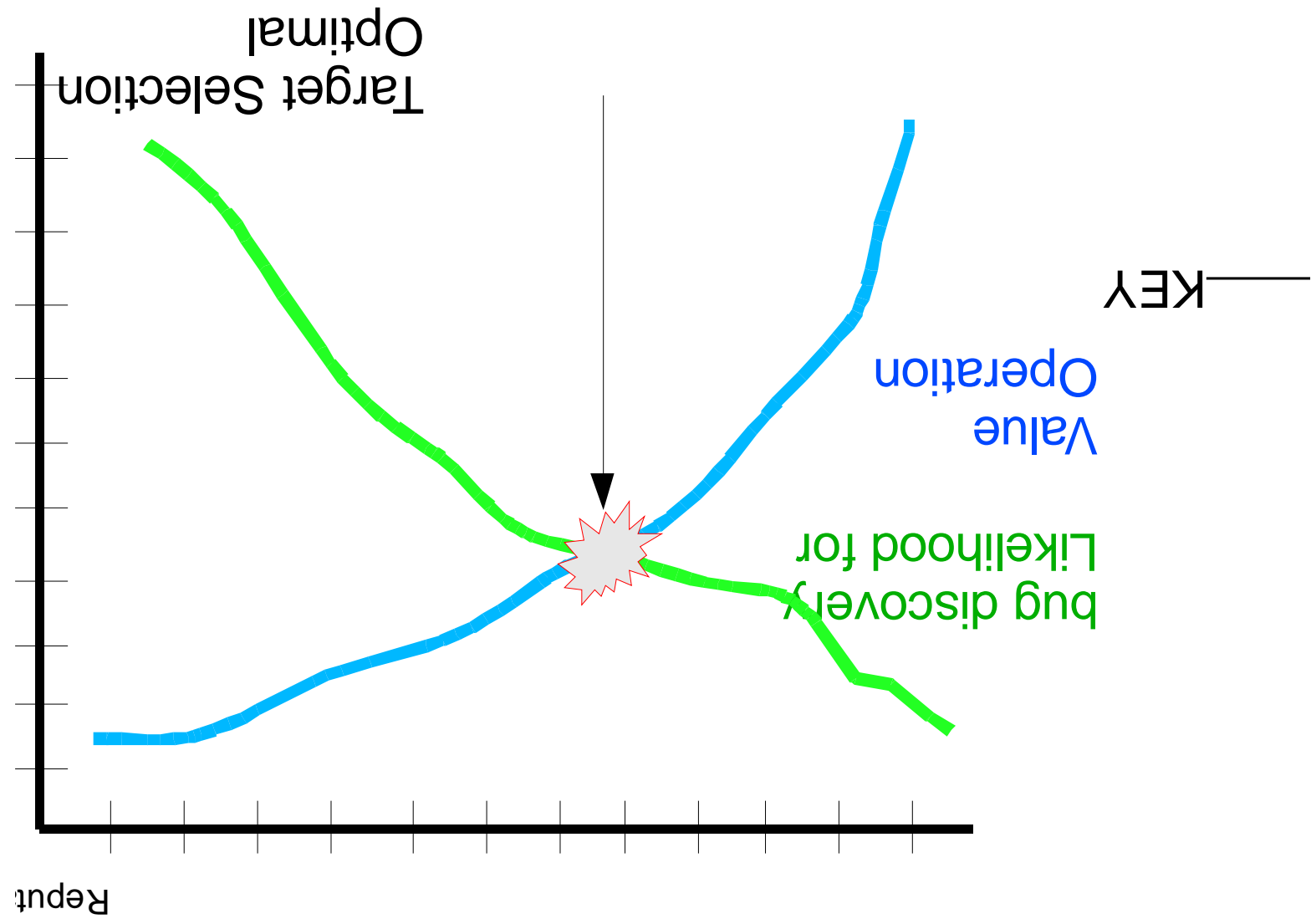
**WHAT FUZZING
FINDS**

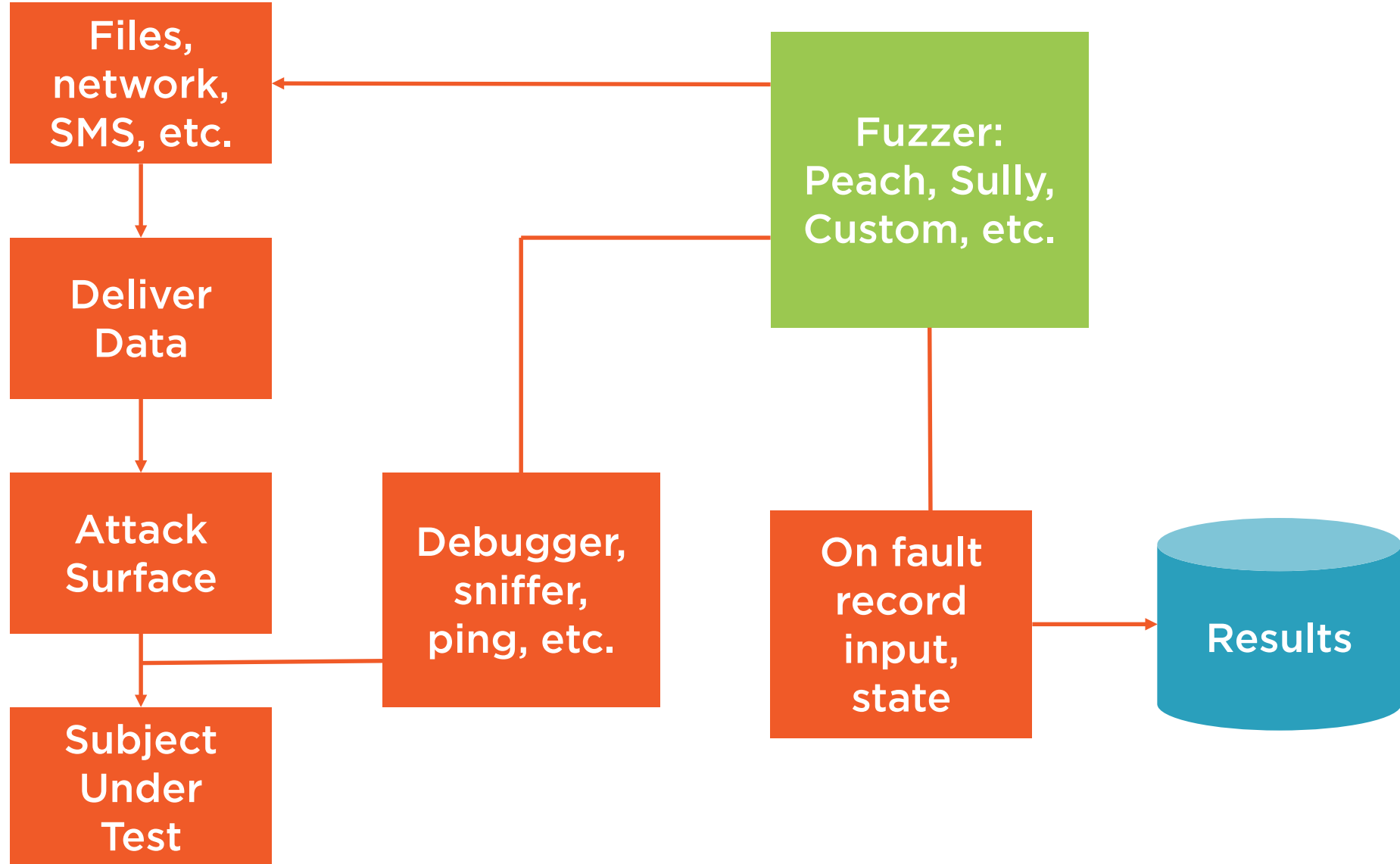
crashes
denial of service (DOS)
security exposures
performance degradation
slow responses
trashing
anomalous

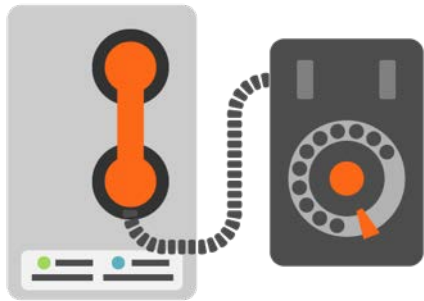










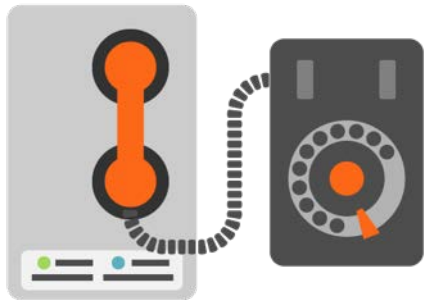


Mature Fuzzer

- Accurate data model
- Anomaly library
- Delivery harness
- Monitoring
- Reporting

"./:/" + "A"*5000 + "\x00\x00",	"%00",	# SQL injection.
"/.../" + "A"*5000 + "\x00\x00",	"%u0000",	"1;SELECT%20*",
"/.../.../.../.../.../.../.../.../.../",	# format strings.	"sqlattempt1",
"/..../..../..../..../..../..../..../..../etc/passwd",	"%n" * 100,	"(sqlattempt2)",
"/..../..../..../..../..../..../..../..../boot.ini",	"%n" * 500,	"OR%201=1",
".....:",	"\"%n\""" * 500,	# some binary strings.
"*",	"%s" * 100,	"\xde\xad\xbe\xef",
"\\\\?\\",	"%s" * 500,	"\xde\xad\xbe\xef" * 10,
"/\\" * 5000,	"\"%s\""" * 500,	"\xde\xad\xbe\xef" * 100,
"/." * 5000,	# command injection.	"\xde\xad\xbe\xef" * 1000,
"!@#%\$%^#%\$#@#%\$\$\$@#%\$^^(())",	" touch /tmp/SULLEY",	"\xde\xad\xbe\xef" * 10000,
"%01%02%03%04%0a%0d%0aADSF",	";touch /tmp/SULLEY;",	"\x00" * 1000,
"%01%02%03@%04%0a%0d%0aADSF",	" notepad",	# miscellaneous.
"/%00/",	";notepad;",	"\r\n" * 100,
"%00/",	"\nnotepad\n",	"<>" * 500, # sendmail crackaddr



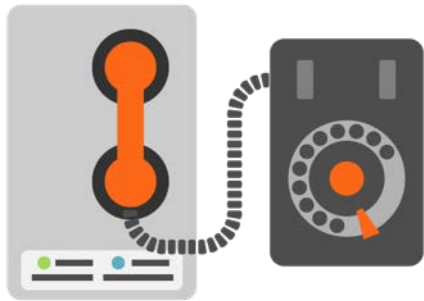


Intelligent fuzzing

- Timing, state, and format of data
 - How is it going to be parsed?

Fuzzing a binary protocol

- [Type][Len][Variable]
 - Length should “usually” be correct
 - Type should be as many as possible
 - Variable
 - Often replacement from the anomaly library



Calculate runtime

- $\text{Elements} * \text{Anomalies} * \text{Time/Run} = \text{Total Run Time}$
 - $20 * 1000 * 10\text{sec} = 55.5\text{hrs}$
 - Can decrease with more computers

Summary



Fuzzing is an important part of native testing

Requires engineering work

Next we look deeper at mutation

