

Tools and Techniques to automate the discovery of Zero Day Vulnerabilities

A.K.A – Fuzzing 101

Agenda

- GEEKZONE
- Overview of fuzzing techniques
- Tutorials on specific open-source fuzzers
- Demonstrations
- DIY fuzzing!

Who are we?

- Mark Rowe, Joe Moore
- IT Security Consultants and Researchers
- Pentest Limited
- Independent IT Security Consultancy

Software Security Assessment

- Information Gathering
- Decomposition of application
- Information Analysis and Planning
- Testing of application components
- Analysis and Reporting

Information Gathering

- Design documentation
- RFC's
- Security requirement specifications
- Data flows
- Source code
- Reverse Engineering
- Informal interviews with key personnel (e.g. developers / product managers)
- Runtime analysis
- Goal is to obtain a detailed picture of the product's composition, which technologies it uses, how it is typically deployed and how it integrates into its environment

Decomposition of an application

- Produce a list of interfaces and features
- Understand how end users and other systems interact with the application
- Identify the application's attack surface

Information Analysis and Planning

- Develop security test scenarios (thinking like an attacker)
- Understanding of how vulnerabilities get into an application
- Threat/Risk modelling
 - Is the component security critical?
 - Ease of attack.
 - Impact.
 - Is the component or feature enabled by default?
 - Known vulnerabilities in similar products, technologies or components.
 - How potential attackers are likely to view the product.
- Prioritise based on risk

Testing of application components

- Use knowledge obtained from previous phases
- Uncover design and implementation flaws
- Regular progress meetings
- Discuss findings with developers

Analysis and Reporting

- Bug reports throughout the assessment
- Final written report
 - Details of discovered problems
 - Highlighting possible solutions
 - Prioritised issues
- Presentation
 - Senior management
 - Architects/Developers
- Or sell your 0days 😊

Which box is it in?

- White Box
- Black Box
- Grey Box
- Fuzzing complements more traditional testing

CERT statistics

- **Vulnerabilities identified and cataloged**
- **2000-2007**

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1Q,2007
Vulnerabilities	1,090	2,437	4,129	3,784	3,780	5,990	8,064	2,176

Fault Injection

- Understand how the application works
- Enumerate all inputs – “Attack Surface”
- Design tests with input that the application may struggle to handle
- Prioritise tests

What is Fuzzing?

- Sending invalid data to inputs of a program with the purpose of highlighting software defects
- Based on fault injection
- Often automated
- Barton Miller, University of Wisconsin-Madison first person credited with carrying out a rudimentary form of fuzzing (1990)

What can fuzzers discover?

- Buffer overflows
- Integer overflows
- Format string vulnerabilities
- Race condition vulnerabilities
- SQL injection
- Cross Site Scripting (XSS)
- Remote command execution
- Filesystem attacks (reverse traversal, etc)
- Information leaking vulnerabilities
- Memory/Resource exhaustion (DoS)
- Null pointer dereferences

Who uses Fuzzers?

- Security researchers (0days, exploit dev.)
- Software QA
- Developers
- Has gained in popularity over the last few years
- Vendors such as Microsoft have adopted fuzz testing as part of their SDL
<http://msdn2.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms995349.aspx>

What can you Fuzz?

- Network protocols
- Files
- IPC methods
- Command line arguments
- Environment variables
- APIs
- Network stacks
- Anything that uses a structured data format

Fuzzing process

- Choose your target
- Identify inputs (attack surface)
- Prioritise
- Develop fuzzer or fuzz test cases
- Supply to inputs
- Monitor for exceptions
- Determine exploitability (optional)

Deciding what to Fuzz

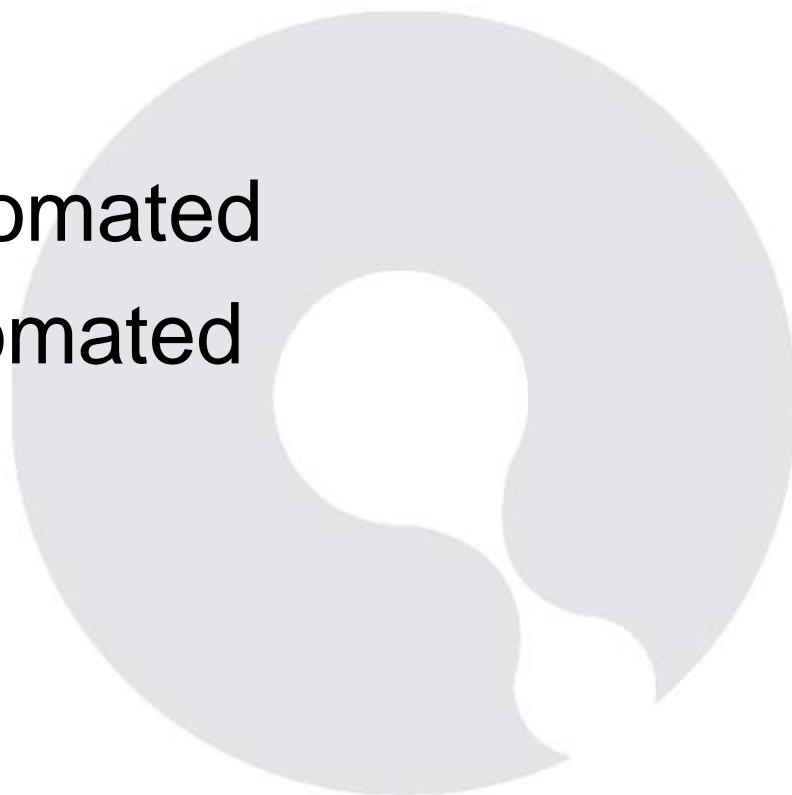
- You can't test everything at once
- Need to be systematic
- Decide which areas to mutate with fuzz data
- Still relies on human expertise!

Runtime analysis

- Processes (ps, ProcessExplorer)
- Network ports (netstat, TCPView, portscanners)
- Network Sniffing (Wireshark, tcpdump)
- Proxies (Paros, WebScarab, ITR)
- Files (Filemon, Isof)
- IPC (OLEView, strace)
- Registry keys (Regmon)
- Debugging (gdb, ollydebug)

Approaches to fuzzing

- Manual
- Semi-automated
- Fully automated



Approaches to automated Fuzzing

- Generate valid inputs from scratch or work from captured inputs (e.g. RFC versus Sniffed traffic)
- Insert fuzz data to produce faulty inputs
- Random fuzzing
- Pre-generated test cases e.g. Protos
- Brute force – bit flipping, raw byte manipulation
- “Intelligent” Fuzzing

Fuzz data

- Bit flipping, random byte changes
- Varying length strings (larger than buffer)
- Large integers, zero, negative integers
- Format strings %n, %25n
- Metacharacters
- ../../../../
- <script>alert('eek')</script>
- ' OR 1=1 etc.
- , ' ")] } NULL
- 0x00

Block based fuzzing

- Originated from Dave Aitel, SPIKE
- Simple and flexible (not Dave! 😊)
- Decompose protocol into length fields and data fields
- Avoids fuzz data being ignored

HTTP POST

POST /path/script.cgi HTTP/1.0

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT
5.1; en-US; rv:1.8.1.4) Gecko/20070515
Firefox/2.0.0.4

Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

Content-Length: 32

postcode=AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA&county
=cheshire

Spike

- `<block_size><data_block><block_size><data_block>...`
.....
- Data blocks and sizes (Word, Halfword, Little Endian etc.)
 - `s_block_start(), s_block_end(),`
 - `s_blocksize_halfword_bigendian();`
- String data
 - `s_string("Hello\r\n")`
- Binary data
 - `s_binary("41 41")`
- Fuzzing
 - `s_string_variable`
 - `s_string_repeat("A",30)`

Spike (2)

- Create .spk file
- Sending data
 - generic_send_tcp
 - generic_send_udp
- Lots of examples in audit directory
- Other useful tools like “dcedump”
- Spike Proxy for web apps

Bug Detection

- Segmentation faults
- Debuggers (can sometimes mask the presence of a bug)
- Search for core dumps
- Network port closure
- Processes restarting
- High CPU usage
- Memory usage
- Errors in error logs
- Other activity that you wouldn't expect during normal operation
- Need to match with test case

Problems you may encounter

- Application becomes slow or unresponsive
- Encryption, checksums, compression, obfuscation
- One bug hides another bug
- Combinations of tests cause problems, single test doesn't trigger the bug!
 - Memory depletion/leaking
 - Process exhaustion
 - Timing issues

Advantages

- Allows fast detection of exploitable security bugs, often serious
- Identify implementation errors not discovered during code reviews or other testing
- Useful when time is limited
- Reusable
- You don't need source code
- Can make testing of complex environments easier
- Fire and Forget

Disadvantages

- Modelling complex protocols can be difficult and time consuming especially if they aren't documented
- Maintaining state is often difficult
- Not guaranteed to expose all bugs
- Poor code coverage
- Low yield, simple faults
- Tedious to watch!

Fun Stuff!

- Putting it all together
- MS07-029 RPC DNS vulnerability
- Start with *dnscmd.exe*

Fun Stuff!

The image shows a Wireshark capture of a DNS query and response. The packet list pane shows a series of network events, including ICMPv6 Router Solicitation and Advertisement, ARP requests, and a TCP connection for port 4030. The packet details pane shows the structure of a DNS response, including the length, number of floors (5), and two floors of network data. The packet bytes pane shows the raw hex and ASCII data of the response, which includes a floor plan representation.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
1	0.000000	fe80::ffff:ffff:ff	ff02::2	ICMPv6	Router solicitation
2	0.171704	Fe80::8000:f227:be	fe80::ffff:ffff:ff	ICMPv6	Router advertisement
3	2.127294	Sony_21:cf:14	Broadcast	ARP	who has 172.16.5.88? Tell 172.16.5.62
4	2.127765	Kye_e0:f7:fc	Sony_21:cf:14	ARP	172.16.5.88 is at 00:c0:df:e0:f7:fc
5	2.127775	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	TCP	4030 > epmap [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460
6	2.128247	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	TCP	epmap > 4030 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 win=17520 Len=0 MSS=1460
7	2.128280	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	TCP	4030 > epmap [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 win=64512 Len=0
8	2.128513	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	DCERPC	Bind: call_id: 1 EPMV4 V3.0
9	2.137412	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	DCERPC	Bind_ack: call_id: 1 accept max_xmit: 5840 max_recv: 5840
10	2.137486	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	EPM	Map request
11	2.139296	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	EPM	Map response
12	2.139383	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	TCP	4030 > epmap [FIN, ACK] Seq=229 Ack=213 win=64300 Len=0
13	2.139682	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	TCP	4031 > 1029 [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460
14	2.139891	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	TCP	epmap > 4030 [ACK] Seq=213 Ack=230 win=17292 Len=0
15	2.140186	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	TCP	1029 > 4031 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 win=17520 Len=0 MSS=1460
16	2.140208	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	TCP	4031 > 1029 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 win=64512 Len=0
17	2.140278	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	TCP	epmap > 4030 [FIN, ACK] Seq=213 Ack=230 win=17292 Len=0
18	2.140294	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	TCP	4030 > epmap [ACK] Seq=230 Ack=214 win=64300 Len=0

Length: 75
Number of floors: 5

- Floor 1 UUID: DNSSERVER
 - LHS Length: 19
 - Protocol: UUID (0x0d)
 - UUID: DNSSERVER (50abc2a4-574d-40b3-9d66-ee4fd5fba076)
 - Version 5.0
 - RHS Length: 2
 - Version Minor: 0
- Floor 2 UUID: Version 1.1 network data representation protocol
 - LHS Length: 19

```
0000 00 c0 df e0 f7 fc 00 01 4a 21 cf 14 08 00 45 00 ..... J!...E.
0010 00 c4 e5 dc 40 00 80 06 b1 a0 ac 10 05 3e ac 10 ....@...>...
0020 05 58 0f be 00 87 4d b3 87 99 b8 a0 bb 96 50 18 ..X...M.....P.
0030 fb c4 45 b7 00 00 05 00 00 03 10 00 00 00 9c 00 .....E.....
0040 00 00 01 00 00 00 84 00 00 00 00 00 03 00 01 00 .....
0050 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 .....
0060 00 00 02 00 00 00 4b 00 00 00 4b 00 00 00 05 00 .....K..K....
0070 13 00 0d a4 c2 ab 50 4d 57 b3 40 9d 66 e4 4f d5 .....PM w.@.f.o.
0080 fb a0 76 05 00 02 00 00 00 13 00 0d 04 5d 88 8a ..v.....].
0090 eb 1c c9 11 9f e8 08 00 2b 10 48 60 02 00 02 00 .....+.H.....
00a0 00 00 01 00 0b 02 00 00 00 01 00 07 02 00 00 87 .....
```

File: "D:\First_demo\DnsrvQuery.pcap" 4108 Bytes 00:00:06 | P: 33 D: 33 M: 0

Fun Stuff!

The image shows a Wireshark window titled "DnsrvQuery.pcap - Wireshark". The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Go, Capture, Analyze, Statistics, Help), a toolbar with various icons, and a filter field. The main display area is divided into three sections: a packet list, a packet details pane, and a packet bytes pane.

Packet List:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
1	0.000000	fe80::ffff:ffff:ff	ff02::2	ICMPv6	Router solicitation
2	0.171704	fe80::8000:f227:be	fe80::ffff:ffff:ff	ICMPv6	Router advertisement
3	2.127294	Sony_21:cf:14	Broadcast	ARP	who has 172.16.5.88? Tell 172.16.5.62
4	2.127765	Kye_e0:f7:fc	Sony_21:cf:14	ARP	172.16.5.88 is at 00:c0:df:e0:f7:fc
5	2.127775	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	TCP	4030 > epmap [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460
6	2.128247	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	TCP	epmap > 4030 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 win=17520 Len=0 MSS=1460
7	2.128280	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	TCP	4030 > epmap [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 win=64512 Len=0
8	2.128513	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	DCERPC	Bind: call_id: 1 EPMv4 V3.0
9	2.137412	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	DCERPC	Bind_ack: call_id: 1 accept max_xmit: 5840 max_recv: 5840
10	2.137486	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	EPM	Map request
11	2.139296	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	EPM	Map response
12	2.139383	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	TCP	4030 > epmap [FIN, ACK] Seq=229 Ack=213 win=64300 Len=0
13	2.139682	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	TCP	4031 > 1029 [SYN] Seq=0 Len=0 MSS=1460
14	2.139891	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	TCP	epmap > 4030 [ACK] Seq=213 Ack=230 win=17292 Len=0
15	2.140186	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	TCP	1029 > 4031 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 win=17520 Len=0 MSS=1460
16	2.140208	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	TCP	4031 > 1029 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 win=64512 Len=0
17	2.140278	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	TCP	epmap > 4030 [FIN, ACK] Seq=213 Ack=230 win=17292 Len=0
18	2.140294	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	TCP	4030 > epmap [ACK] Seq=230 Ack=214 win=64300 Len=0

Packet Details (Packet 18):

- RHS Length: 2
- Version Minor: 0
- Floor 3 RPC connection-oriented protocol
 - LHS Length: 1
 - Protocol: RPC connection-oriented protocol (0x0b)
 - RHS Length: 2
- Floor 4 TCP Port:1029
 - LHS Length: 1
 - Protocol: DoD TCP (0x07)
 - RHS Length: 2
 - TCP Port: 1029
- Floor 5 IP:172.16.5.88

Packet Bytes:

```
0000 00 01 4a 21 cf 14 00 c0 df e0 f7 fc 08 00 45 00  ...J!....E.
0010 00 c0 00 2e 40 00 80 06 97 53 ac 10 05 58 ac 10  ....@...S...X.
0020 05 3e 00 87 0f be b8 a0 bb 96 4d b3 88 35 50 18  >.....M..5P.
0030 43 8c 00 da 00 00 05 00 02 03 10 00 00 00 98 00  C.....
0040 00 00 01 00 00 00 80 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  .....
0050 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  .....
0060 00 00 01 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00  .....
0070 00 00 03 00 00 00 4b 00 00 00 4b 00 00 00 05 00  .....K..K....
0080 13 00 0d a4 c2 ab 50 4d 57 b3 40 9d 66 ee 4f d5  ....PM w.@.f.o.
0090 fb a0 76 05 00 02 00 00 13 00 0d 04 5d 88 8a  ...V.....]..
00a0 eb 1c c9 11 9f e8 08 00 2b 10 48 60 02 00 02 00  .......+H....
```

File: "D:\First_demo\DnsrvQuery.pcap" 4108 Bytes 00:00:06 | P: 33 D: 33 M: 0

Fun Stuff!

The image shows a Wireshark capture of a network packet. The main pane displays a list of captured packets. Packet 19 is selected, showing a DCERPC Bind request from 172.16.5.62 to 172.16.5.88. The details pane shows the structure of the DCE RPC Bind, including version, packet type, and flags. The packet bytes pane shows the raw hex and ASCII data of the captured packet.

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
14	2.139891	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	TCP	epmap > 4030 [ACK] Seq=213 Ack=230 win=17292 Len=0
15	2.140186	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	TCP	1029 > 4031 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 win=17520 Len=0 MSS=1460
16	2.140208	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	TCP	4031 > 1029 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 win=64512 Len=0
17	2.140278	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	TCP	epmap > 4030 [FIN, ACK] Seq=213 Ack=230 win=17292 Len=0
18	2.140294	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	TCP	4030 > epmap [ACK] Seq=230 Ack=214 win=64300 Len=0
19	2.140378	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	DCERPC	Bind: call_id: 1 DNSSERVER V5.0, NTLMSSP_NEGOTIATE
20	2.158551	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	DCERPC	Bind_ack: call_id: 1, NTLMSSP_CHALLENGE accept max_xmit: 5840 max_recv: 5840
21	2.158937	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	DCERPC	AUTH3: call_id: 1, NTLMSSP_AUTH, User: VAI0-S3XP\Mark Rowe
22	2.159007	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	DNSSER	DnsrvQuery request
23	2.166740	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	TCP	1029 > 4031 [ACK] Seq=277 Ack=501 win=17020 Len=0
24	2.172492	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	DNSSER	DnsrvQuery response
25	2.172562	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	TCP	4031 > 1029 [FIN, ACK] Seq=501 Ack=341 win=64172 Len=0
26	2.173128	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	TCP	1029 > 4031 [ACK] Seq=341 Ack=502 win=17020 Len=0
27	2.173244	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	TCP	1029 > 4031 [FIN, ACK] Seq=341 Ack=502 win=17020 Len=0
28	2.173261	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	TCP	4031 > 1029 [ACK] Seq=502 Ack=342 win=64172 Len=0
29	4.868926	Shuttle_b0:96:be	Cisco_cb:e8:00	ARP	who has 172.16.5.1? Tell 172.16.5.43
30	4.869876	Cisco_cb:e8:00	Shuttle_b0:96:be	ARP	172.16.5.1 is at 00:0f:34:cb:e8:00
31	6.117504	85.158.44.27	194.39.143.242	TCP	50134 > 6697 [PSH, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=0 win=33041 Len=106 TSV=197600570 TSER=1023771571

Frame 19 (192 bytes on wire, 192 bytes captured)
Ethernet II, Src: Sony_21:cf:14 (00:01:4a:21:cf:14), Dst: Kye_e0:f7:fc (00:c0:df:e0:f7:fc)
Internet Protocol, Src: 172.16.5.62 (172.16.5.62), Dst: 172.16.5.88 (172.16.5.88)
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 4031 (4031), Dst Port: 1029 (1029), Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 138
DCE RPC Bind, Fragment: Single, FragLen: 138, Call: 1
Version: 5
Version (minor): 0
Packet type: Bind (11)
Packet Flags: 0x03
0... .. = object: Not set
.0.. = Maybe: Not set
..0. = Did Not Execute: Not set

```
0000 00 c0 df e0 f7 fc 00 01 4a 21 cf 14 08 00 45 00 ..... J!...E.
0010 00 b2 e5 e1 40 00 80 06 b1 ad ac 10 05 3e ac 10 .....>.....
0020 05 58 0f bf 04 05 28 b3 1e 1c b8 a1 6b 26 50 18 .....X....(. ....k&p.
0030 fc 00 b5 96 00 00 05 00 0b 03 10 00 00 00 8a 00 .....
0040 3a 00 01 00 00 00 d0 16 d0 16 00 00 00 00 02 00 .....
0050 00 00 00 00 01 00 a4 c2 ab 50 4d 57 b3 40 9d 66 ..... .PMW.®.f
0060 ee 4f d5 fb a0 78 05 00 00 00 04 5d 88 8a eb 1c .....0...v...].
0070 c9 11 9f e8 08 00 2b 10 48 60 02 00 00 00 0a 02 .....+. H.....
0080 00 00 40 f1 08 00 4e 54 4c 4d 53 53 50 00 01 00 .....@...NT LMSSP...
0090 00 00 07 b2 08 a2 09 00 09 00 31 00 00 00 09 00 .....1.....
00a0 09 00 28 00 00 05 01 28 0a 00 00 00 0f 56 41 .....(.....VA
```

Fun Stuff!

The image shows a Wireshark capture of a network packet. The main pane displays a list of packets, with packet 22 selected. The packet list pane shows the following details:

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
14	2.139891	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	TCP	epmap > 4030 [ACK] Seq=213 Ack=230 win=17292 Len=0
15	2.140186	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	TCP	1029 > 4031 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 win=17520 Len=0 MSS=1460
16	2.140208	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	TCP	4031 > 1029 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 win=64512 Len=0
17	2.140278	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	TCP	epmap > 4030 [FIN, ACK] Seq=213 Ack=230 win=17292 Len=0
18	2.140294	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	TCP	4030 > epmap [ACK] Seq=230 Ack=214 win=64300 Len=0
19	2.140578	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	DCERPC	Bind: call_id: 1 DNSSERVER V5.0, NTLMSSP_NEGOTIATE
20	2.158551	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	DCERPC	Bind_ack: call_id: 1, NTLMSSP_CHALLENGE accept max_xmit: 5840 max_recv: 5840
21	2.158937	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	DCERPC	AUTH3: call_id: 1, NTLMSSP_AUTH, User: VAI0-S3XP\Mark Rowe
22	2.159007	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	DNSSER	DnsrvQuery request
23	2.166740	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	TCP	1029 > 4031 [ACK] Seq=277 Ack=501 win=17020 Len=0
24	2.172492	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	DNSSER	DnsrvQuery response
25	2.172562	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	TCP	4031 > 1029 [FIN, ACK] Seq=501 Ack=341 win=64172 Len=0
26	2.173128	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	TCP	1029 > 4031 [ACK] Seq=341 Ack=502 win=17020 Len=0
27	2.173244	172.16.5.88	172.16.5.62	TCP	1029 > 4031 [FIN, ACK] Seq=341 Ack=502 win=17020 Len=0
28	2.173261	172.16.5.62	172.16.5.88	TCP	4031 > 1029 [ACK] Seq=502 Ack=342 win=64172 Len=0
29	4.868926	Shuttle_b0:96:be	Cisco_cb:e8:00	ARP	who has 172.16.5.1? Tell 172.16.5.43
30	4.869876	Cisco_cb:e8:00	Shuttle_b0:96:be	ARP	172.16.5.1 is at 00:0f:34:cb:e8:00
31	6.117504	85.158.44.27	194.39.143.242	TCP	50134 > 6697 [PSH, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=0 win=33041 Len=106 TSV=197600570 TSER=1023771571

The packet details pane for packet 22 shows the following structure:

- Frame 22 (214 bytes on wire, 214 bytes captured)
- Ethernet II, Src: Sony_21:cf:14 (00:01:4a:21:cf:14), Dst: Kye_e0:f7:fc (00:c0:df:e0:f7:fc)
- Internet Protocol, Src: 172.16.5.62 (172.16.5.62), Dst: 172.16.5.88 (172.16.5.88)
- Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 4031 (4031), Dst Port: 1029 (1029), Seq: 341, Ack: 277, Len: 160
- DCE RPC Request, Fragment: Single, FragLen: 160, Call: 1 Ctx: 0, [Resp: #24]
 - Version: 5
 - Version (minor): 0
 - Packet type: Request (0)
 - Packet Flags: 0x03
 - 0... .. = object: Not set
 - .0.. .. = Maybe: Not set
 - ..0. .. = Did Not Execute: Not set

The packet bytes pane shows the raw data in hexadecimal and ASCII. The ASCII portion contains the following text:

```
.....d.....@<
72...1.6...5...
8.8....=&.....
.....aa aaaaaaaa
aaaaa.=&.....
.....A1 lowUpdat
e.....
.....@.....
.....
```

User supplied string

DCE Bind (DNS)

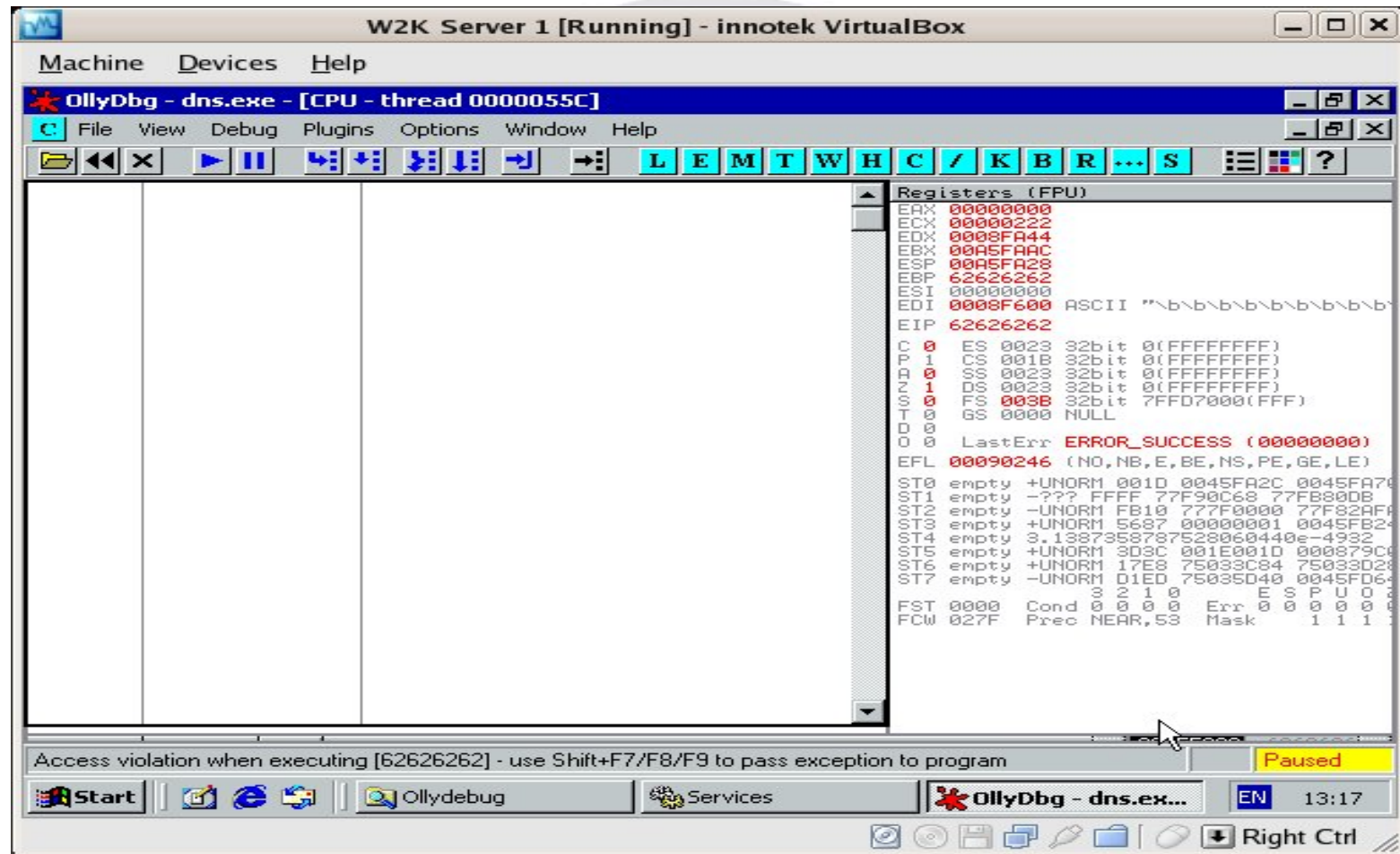
```
05 00 0b 03 10 00 00 00 48 00 .....
0040 00 00 01 00 00 00 d0 16 d0 16 00 00 00 00 01 00 .....
0050 00 00 00 00 01 00 a4 c2 ab 50 4d 57 b3 40 9d 66 .....PMW.@.f
0060 ee 4f d5 fb a0 76 05 00 00 00 04 5d 88 8a eb 1c .O..v.....].
0070 c9 11 9f e8 08 00 2b 10 48 60 02 00 00 00 00
```

DnssrvQuery ***a0 00*** packet size

```
05 00 00 03 10 00 00 00 ***a0 00*** ..._.....
0040 00 00 01 00 00 00 64 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 40 3c .....d.....@<
0050 08 00 0c 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0c 00 00 00 31 00 .....1.
0060 37 00 32 00 2e 00 31 00 36 00 2e 00 35 00 2e 00 7.2...1.6...5...
0070 38 00 38 00 00 00 d5 3d 26 00 10 00 00 00 00 00 8.8....=&.....
0080 00 00 10 00 00 00 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 .....aaaaaaaaa
0090 61 61 61 61 61 00 e5 3d 26 00 0c 00 00 00 00 00 aaaaa..=&.....
00a0 00 00 0c 00 00 00 41 6c 6c 6f 77 55 70 64 61 74 .....AllowUpdat
00b0 65 00 .....

```

EIP: 62626262!



Open Source Fuzzers

- SPIKE
- Autodafé
- PEACH
- And many, many more...

Commercial Fuzzers

- BeStorm protocol fuzzer
- OULU commercial fuzzer
- Codenomicon
- Mu-4000
- BreakingPoint

Homegrown Fuzzers

- Specific purpose
- Often quick, not very comprehensive
- Modify other (open source) fuzzers
- Not really something you could sell(!)

Autodafé

- An act of software *“torture”*
- Similar to SPIKE
 - Block based scripts
- File and Network fuzzing
- Monitoring tools built in
- Weighting attacks (very cool!)

Autodafé

```
block_begin("rmf_header");  
hex(2e 52 4d 46);  
block_size_b32("rmf_header"); /* chunk size */  
hex(00 01); /* chunk version */  
hex(00 00 00 00); /* file version (0) */  
hex(00 00 00 06); /* number of headers */  
block_end("rmf_header");
```

PEACH

- Written by Michael Eddington (IOActive)
- Python based framework
 - Cross-platform
- Can fuzz just about anything!
- Syntax and concepts needs to be learnt
- Easily re-usable code

PEACH (continued)

- Four components to a PEACH script
 - Generators
 - Transformers
 - Protocols
 - Publishers
- Sounds complicated, really isn't!

File Fuzzing

- Targets
 - Common application formats
 - One format many targets
- Manual approach
 - Create a series of corrupted files (hex editor for binary protocols)
 - Open each file with the application
 - Very slow
 - Boring!

Automated File Fuzzing

- Binary file formats can be complicated
- In depth knowledge may be required
- Often not documented
- Makes intelligent fuzzing difficult
- Good news is dumb fuzzing often yields results 😊
- Randomly overwrite bytes or perform bit flipping
- File headers are often a good place to start

DIY fuzzing

- Modified BackTrack live-cd
- Real world example – RealPlayer 10 .smil file stack overflow
- Suggest you use SPIKEfile
- Sample .smil file in /usr/local/examples

BackTrack CD

- Should autoboot
 - Possible problems :
 - IRQ - bt `irqpoll`
 - PCMCIA – bt `nopcmcia`
 - ACPI – bt `acpi=off`
 - DHCP – bt `nodhcp`



Questions?

Useful resources

- <http://www.threatmind.net/secwiki/FuzzingTools>
- <http://www.owasp.org/index.php/Fuzzing>
- http://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP_Testing_Guide_Appendix_C:_Fuzz_Vectors
- http://www.immunitysec.com/downloads/advantages_of_block_based_analysis.pdf
- <http://www.immunitysec.com/resources-freesoftware.shtml>
- <http://autodafe.sourceforge.net>
- Fuzzing mailing list
<http://www.whitestar.linuxbox.org/mailman/listinfo/fuzzing>