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#### Hacking Your Way To More Secure Code

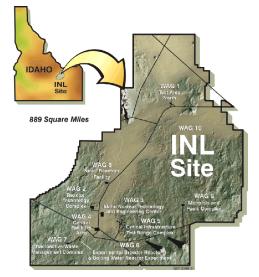
#### **Robert Erbes, Kenneth Rohde**

INL

2 December 2009

## Where/What is the INL?

- Department of Energy (DOE) National Laboratory located in Idaho Falls, ID
- Primary mission is "sustainable energy systems"
- Cyber security research team working to secure critical infrastructure since 2003





## Who are we?

- Cyber security researchers
  - Support the DOE National SCADA Test Bed (NSTB)
  - Support the DHS Industrial Control Systems CERT (ICS-CERT)
  - Majority are Computer
     Scientists/Engineers by education
  - Hackers by hobby and trade
  - Around 20 full-time researchers



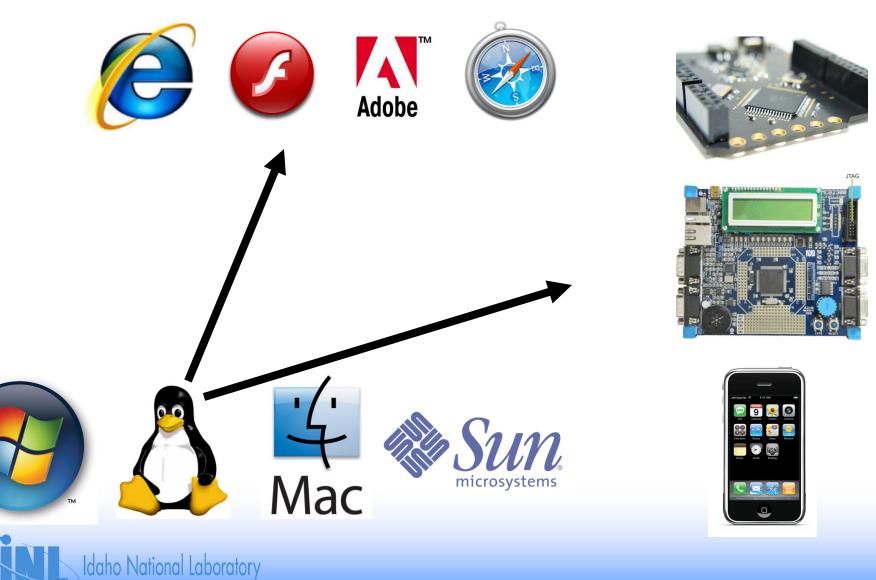


## **Outline and Objectives**

- A little motivation
- Common vulnerability locations
  - Where, why, and how
- SQL Injection
- Fuzzing
  - OPC UA



#### Where are today's hackers looking?



## Motivation

- Network perimeter defenses will never be adequate
  - Cannot rely upon firewalls
  - Cannot rely upon IDS/IPS
- Our software systems have the same problem
  - Hard and crunchy on the outside (sometimes)
  - Soft and chewy in the center (almost always)
- Start with the outside and work your way in...



## **Common Vulnerability Locations**

- Web applications
- Custom applications
- SCADA software
- Protocols





## **Web Applications**

- Where
  - DMZs
  - Corporate Networks
- Why
  - Usually not created by experienced developers
  - Use SCADA vendor plugins, SDKs, APIs, protocols
- How
  - SQL injection
  - XSS

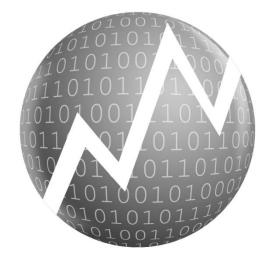




## **Custom Applications**

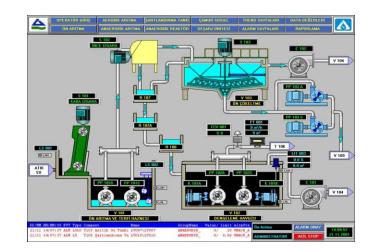
- Where
  - DMZs
  - "Outside" locations
- Why
  - Often implemented in C/C++
  - Generally very old (software and hardware)
- How
  - Memory corruption issues (buffer overflows)
  - Design (logic) problems

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## **SCADA Software**

- Where
  - Critical infrastructure networks
  - Technically everywhere...
- Why
  - Coolest (and worst) 0-day ever
- How
  - Binary reverse engineering
  - Sometimes access to source code



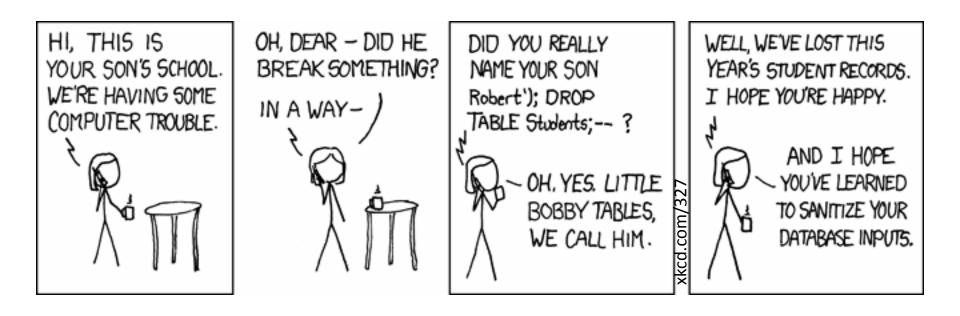


### Protocols

- Where
  - Almost all networks (not just SCADA)
- Why
  - Often cross network boundaries
  - Proprietary == no IDS or firewall support
- How
  - Lots of patience and decoding
  - Fuzzing



## **SQL Injection**





## **Classic SQL Injection**

SELECT \* WHERE student = '[studentName]';

studentName = "Robert'; DROP TABLE Students;--"

#### SELECT \* WHERE student = 'Robert'; DROP TABLE Students;--';



## **Protection from SQL Injection**

- Sanitization
  - Escaping
  - White lists
- Principle of least privilege
- Let someone else worry about it
  - i.e., use methods that are safe



### **Fuzzing in Detail**

#### **First Things First: Time for a Demo**



### **Fuzzing defined**

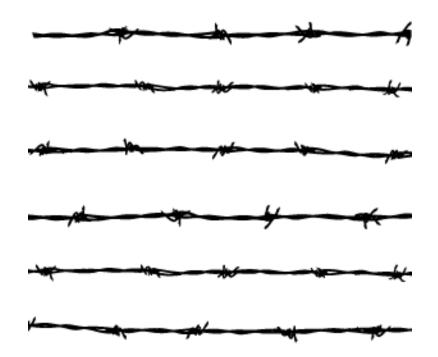
"The original work was inspired by being logged on to a modem during a storm with lots of line noise. And the line noise was generating junk characters that seemingly was causing programs to crash. The noise suggested the term 'fuzz'." – Barton Miller, 2005



### What can/should be fuzzed

- Network protocols

   Remote Services
- File formats
- Option switches
- APIs
- et cetera



# More Generally: any input that crosses a "security boundary"



# Why Fuzz?

- Makes more robust applications.
- Makes more secure applications.
- Microsoft does it.
- "Hackers" do it.



# **Buying vs. Building**

Buying

- \$\$\$
- Some one else does it for you (good)
- Some one else does it for you (bad)
- Is it even possible to buy a fuzzer for your super secret protocol?

Building

- Time == \$\$\$
- Easier to customize
- Easier to integrate into SDL
- Are you sneaky enough?



## When building...

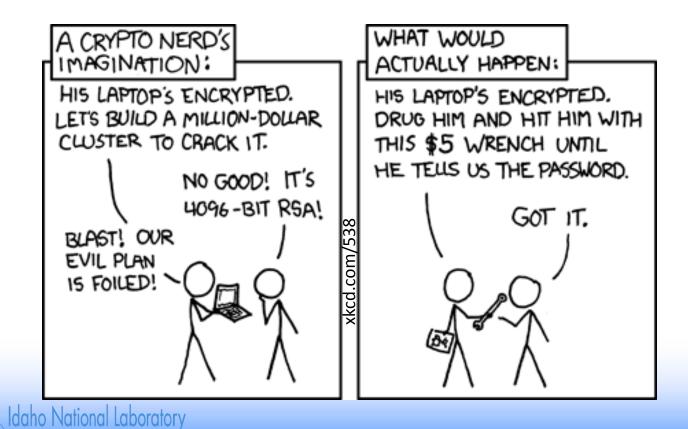
• Speak the Language. Uh... I mean... protocol.





## When building...

• Be malicious. Break *all* assumptions. Don't *just* interact with the target.



## When building...

- Be careful what you reuse
  - Layers
- Be careful of your assumptions
  - Maybe someone else should fuzz your code?
    - QA team
- Be mindful of the targets expectations



# **Types of Fuzzing**

#### Dumb 🛞

- Simple injections/manipulations
  - 3 Million "A"s (0x41 ftw)
  - DWORD slide
  - Bitflips
- Easily foiled by simple CRC
- Run while developing Smart fuzzer

#### Smart 🙂

- Can account for CRC/other checks
- Aware of structure
- Aware of state
- Aware of relationships



## What you'll likely find

- Depending on what you're fuzzing...
  - Buffer overflows
  - Access violations
    - Other memory management problems
  - Pointer errors
    - Arithmetic
    - Null
  - Type conversion errors
  - State machine/Logic problems
  - Resource consumption (DoS)
  - More general parsing errors, crashes, and hangs
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> order vulnerabilities
    - Information disclosure

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## **Running the Fuzzer**

- Require some sort of event/anomaly detection
  - Debuggers (duh)
  - Memory analysis
  - Watchdog programs
  - ping / netcat
- One test case, one test



## **Other Important Things**

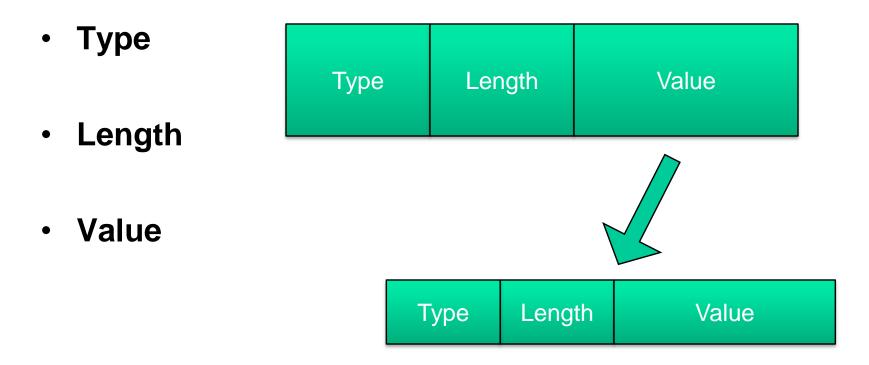
- Randomization and Repeatability
- Connections / Layers
- Failures and the continuation of testing



#### **FUZZING HOW-TO**



## The network protocol example





## **OPC UA Binary Hello Message**

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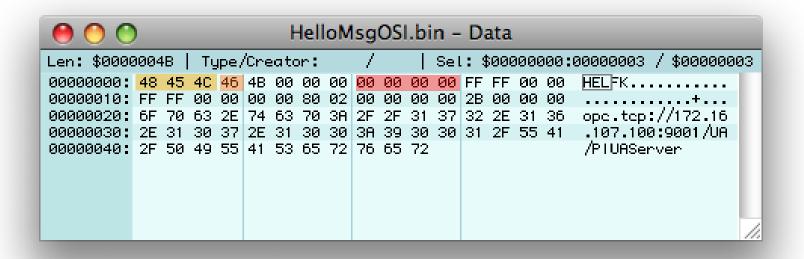
## Types

• Most often an explicit indication of what's to come.





## **OPC UA Binary Example**



Message Type field: 0x48 0x45 0x4C == "HEL"

Chunk Type field: 0x46 == "F"

Version field: 0x0000000 == "0"



## **Breaking Types**

- Blatantly invalid
  - "0x00 0x0A 0x0D"
- Mismatched
  - "HEL" type/header followed by "OPN" Message
- Missing

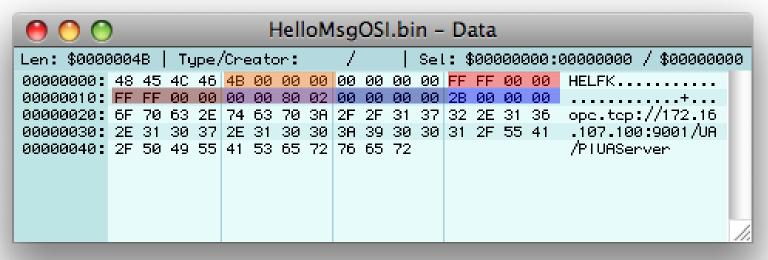


## Lengths

- Length, count-of, offset, delimiter, array index
- Explicit vs. Implicit
- Multi-layer length relationships
- Variable length length fields



## **OPC UA Binary Example**



Message Length: 0x4B000000 (little endian) == 75 bytes

Receive Buffer Size: 0xFFFF0000 == 65535 bytes

Send Buffer Size: 0xFFFF0000 == 65535 bytes

Max Message Size: 0x00008002 == 41943040 bytes

Max Chunk Count: 0x0000000 == 0

String Length: 0x2B000000 == 43 bytes

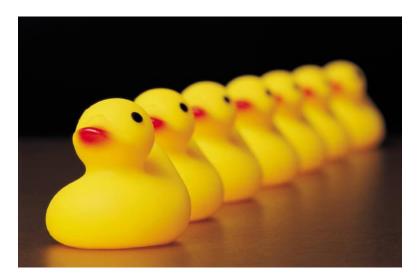
## **Breaking Lengths**

- Invalidate relationships
- Number boundaries
  - 16-bit number has at least five
- Common buffer sizes
  - Powers of 2 for small  $\rightarrow$  Powers of 10 for big
- Strings representing numbers / lengths
- Excessive use / manipulation of delimiters
- Combo Length + Delimiter relationships



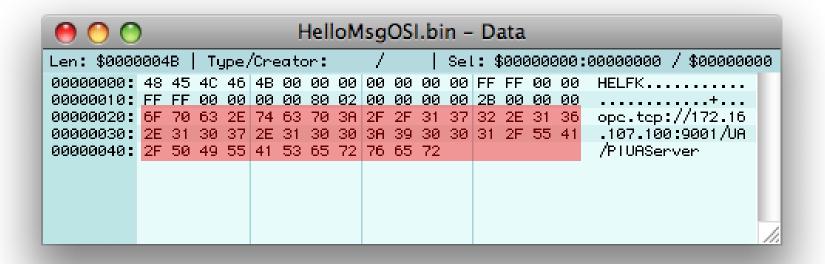
## Values

- Anything.
  - Numbers, Strings/Text, Blobs, Tokens... clip-art





## **OPC UA Binary Example**

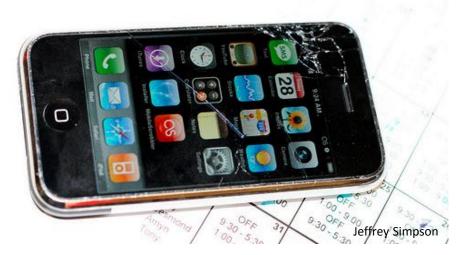


Endpoint URL == "opc.tcp://172.16.107.100:9001/UA/PIUAServer"



## **Breaking Values**

- TLV
- Numbers
- Binary blobs
  - Add/subtract bits
  - Truncation
- Strings



Whole new can of worms



## Strings

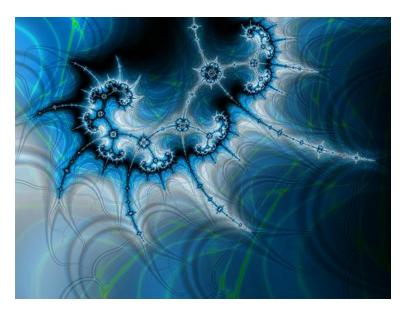
- Encoding and character sets
- Compression/Expansion
- Escape sequences
- Character constraints
- Delimiters





## **State Machine Fun**

- Out of order sequences
- Sequence repetition
- Absurdly high recursion



• Selective deletion of sequence parts



## **Final Fuzzing Takeaway**

- Simple in concept
- Relatively simple to perform
- Less bugs == Better software
  - Increase the Quality, Robustness AND Security of your application!
- Make the bad guys work!



## FUZZING WITH PEACH



#### Thank you! QUESTIONS / COMMENTS

