KiF: A stateful SIP Fuzzer

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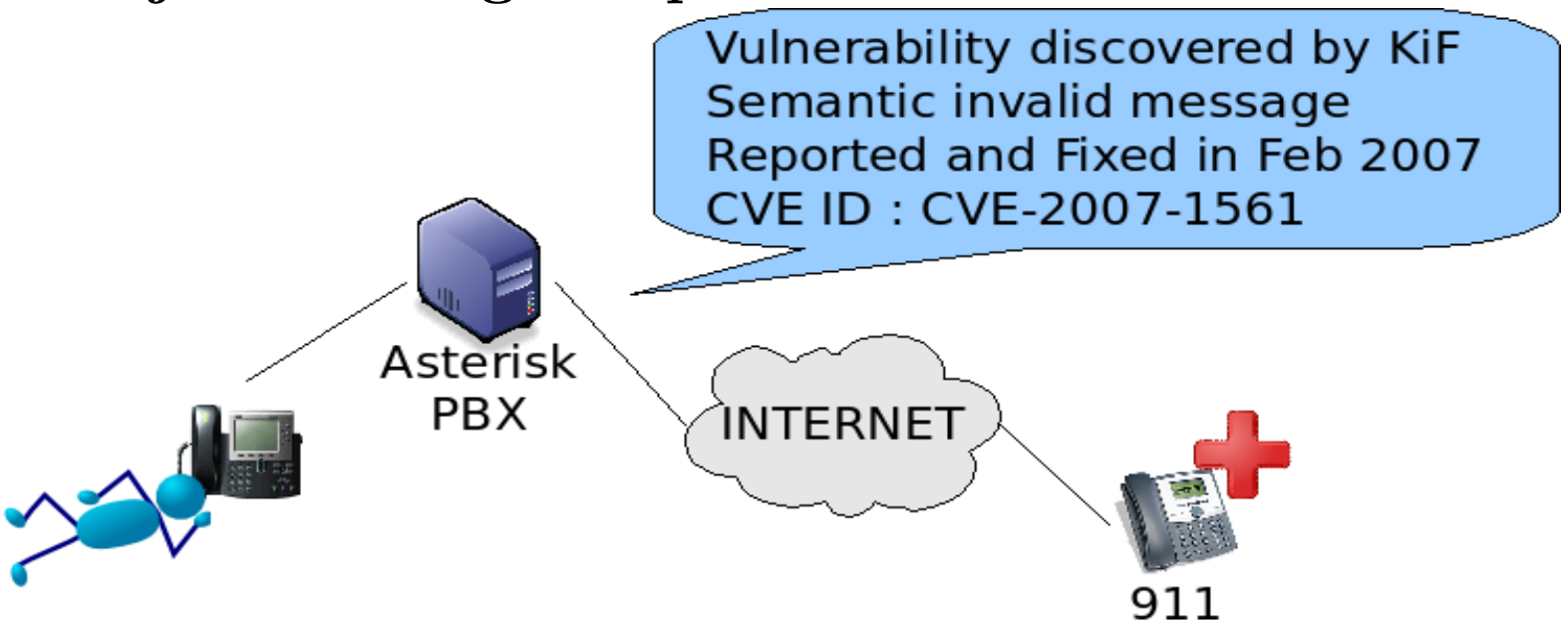
Why VoIP?

- VoIP network are becoming widely spread
- VoIP traffic is transported over Internet
  - Public network where access is granted to everyone
  - Exposes it to security threats (e.g. DoS, Evasdropping, Hijacking)
- Major signaling protocols are **SIP** and H.323
- No centralized smartness

Why Security?

DoS just sending one packet

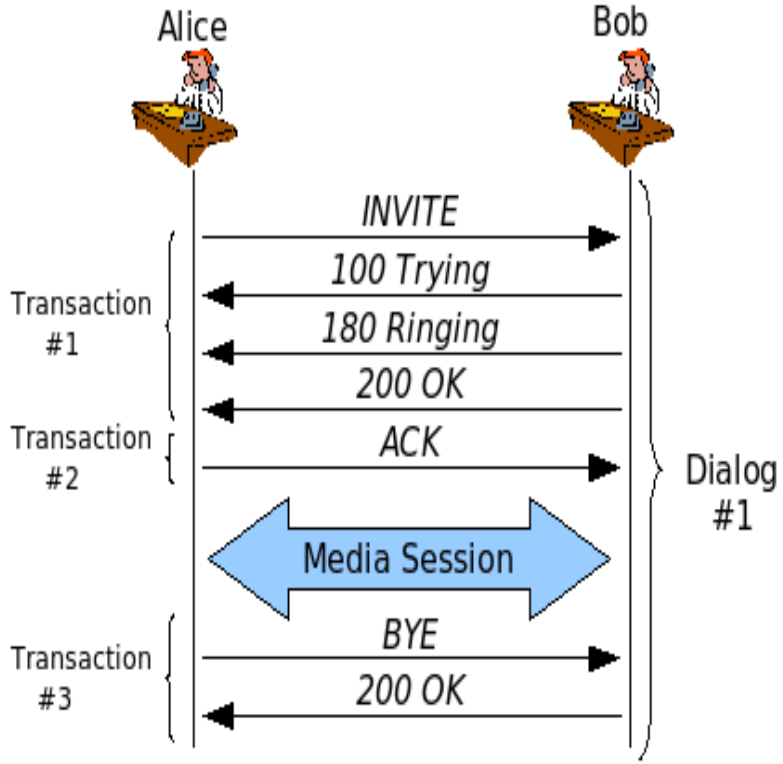


"What if you are alone and dial 911 and no one answers?". Die Hard 4

SIP Functional Hierarchy

SIP communication can be classified in:

- Dialogs:
  - Kept between 2 entities
  - Maintain a session state
- Transactions:
  - Define the handshake for each request
- Messages:
  - Individual data unit



The sequence of transactions defines the current state of the entity

Fuzzing

- Emerged as a branch of Software Testing
- Important topic for black box testing
- Based in input data validation
  - Random or invalid characters
  - Malicious data (e.g. string formatters)
- Functional verification is marginal
- Main objective is to find possible potential vulnerabilities

General limitations

- Limitates fuzzing to just a bunch of modifications
- Random data-base crafted generation only
- Hard to estimate what will be the generated output
- Hard to estimate the expected answer
- Success evaluation depends only in crashed or NOT-crashed
- Unavailable to test specific states of the target (i.e. stateless)
- Capitalized experience from the past is not considered

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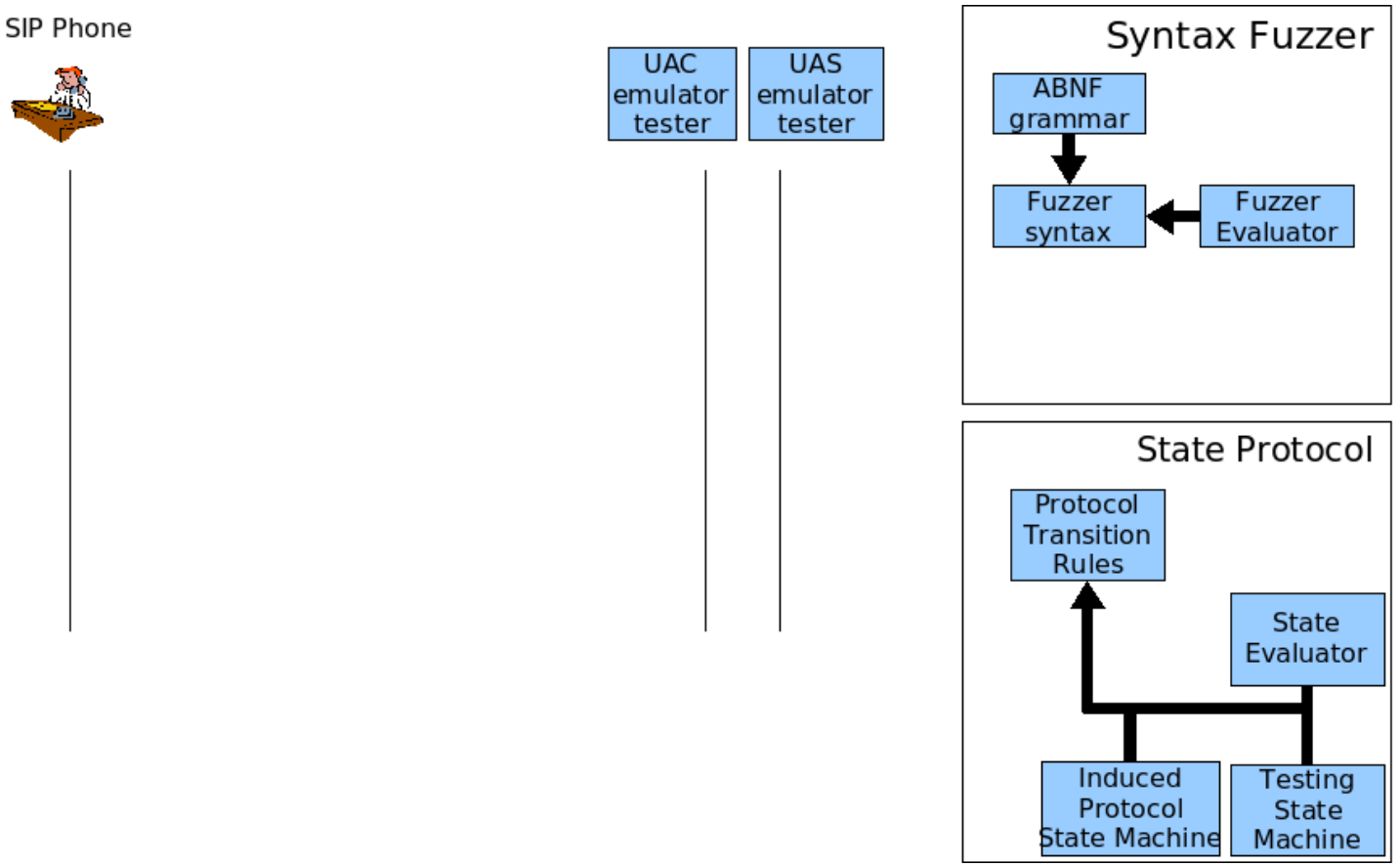
Proposing solutions to these issues became our challenge

What to fuzz?

- Syntax fuzzing.
  - Invalid messages may reveal vulnerabilities
  - Consider which item of the message should be fuzzed
  - Headers or input values may be fuzzed
  - Think about which value should be the one to replace
  - The new value may or may not be syntactically correct
- Behavioral fuzzing
  - Unexpected messages may reveal vulnerabilities
  - Decide what type of message to send
  - Decide when to send the next message

KiF: General Framework



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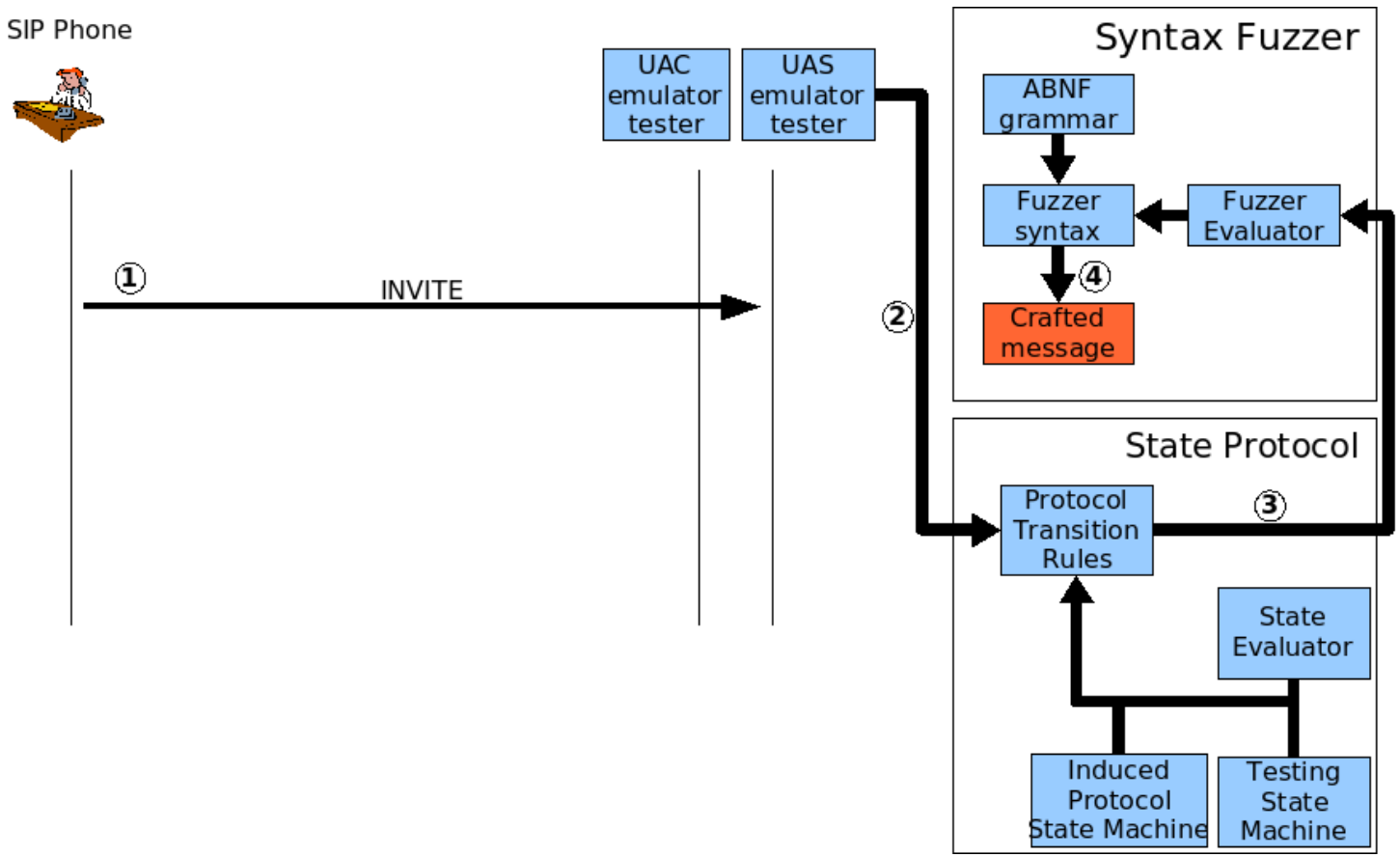

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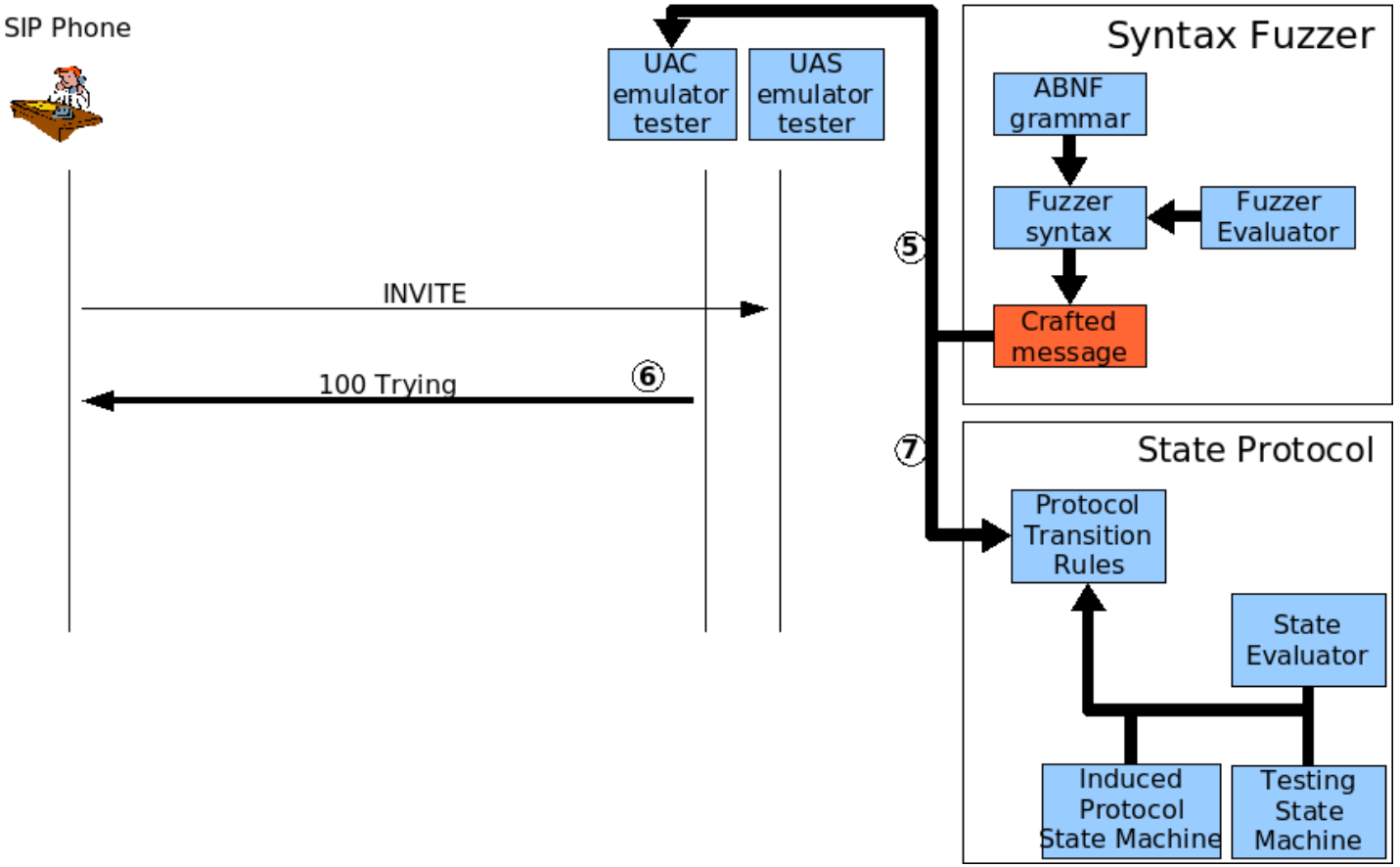

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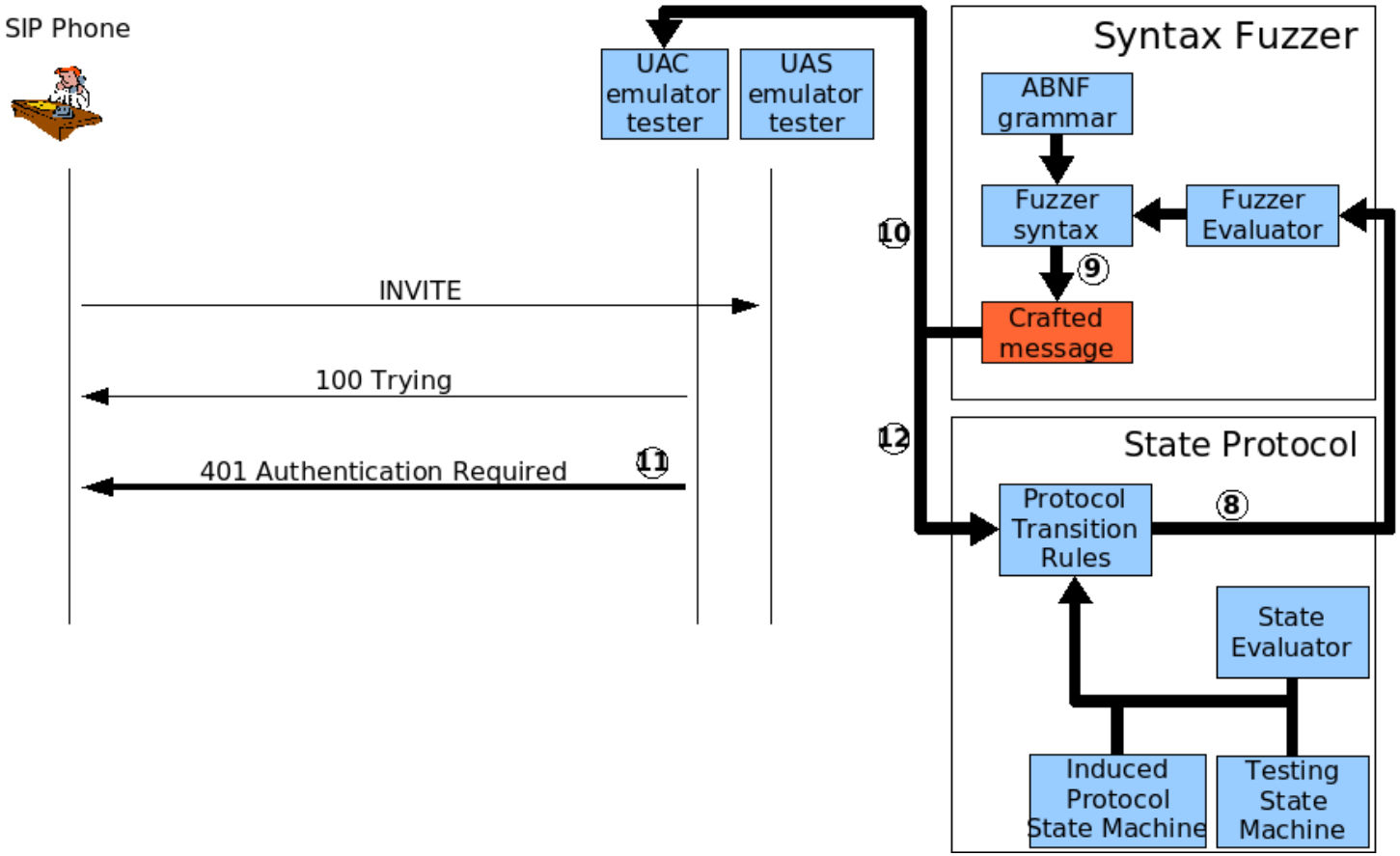
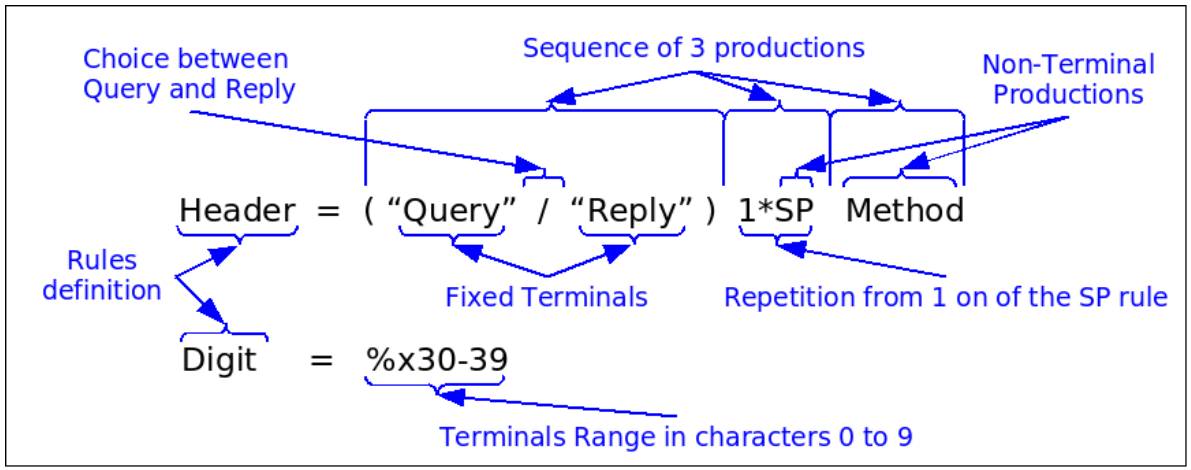


An ABNF grammar

Grammar components:

- Σ - Terminals (e.g. “Querry”, “Reply”, %x30-39)
- N - Non-Terminals (e.g. Method, Header, Digit)
- e_1 .. e_n - Sequences
- $e_1/../e_n$ - Choices
- $e^{i,j}$ - Repetitions



Note the e may be any of the Grammar items

Grammar inference

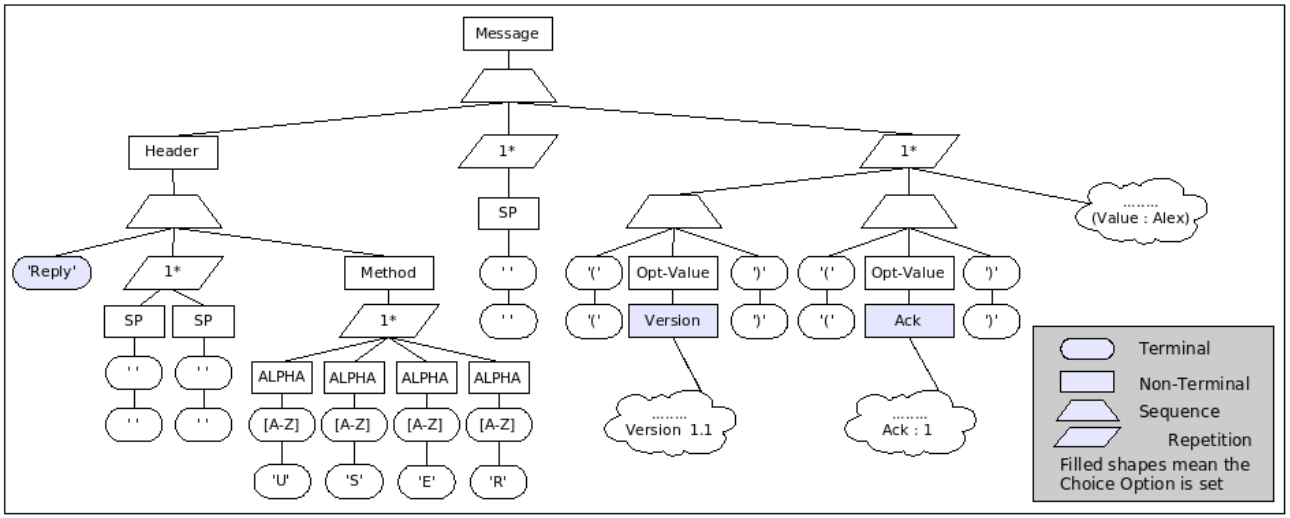
- Infer rules from a Context-Free Grammar (the use of an ABNF provides a complete knowledge of the messages syntax)
- Admits any grammar to create new fuzzers (i.e. genericity)
- Allows choosing the fields to fuzz (i.e. specificity to generate the crafted message)

Reply USER (Version 1.1)(Ack : 1)(Value : Alex)

(a) Example message compliant with the grammar show in (b)

```
Message     =   Header 1*SP 1*( "(" Opt-Value ")" )
Header      =   ("Query" / "Reply") 1*SP Method
Opt-Value   =   (Ack / Value / Version)
Method      =   1*ALPHA
Ack         =   "Ack" HCOLON 1*DIGIT
Value       =   "Value" HCOLON 1*ALPHA
Version     =   "Version" 1*SP DIGIT "." DIGIT
ALPHA       =   %x41-5A / %x61-7A          ; A-Z / a-z
DIGIT       =   %x30-39                    ; 0-9
HCOLON      =   *SP ":" *SP
SP          =   %x20                       ; space
```

(b) ABNF Grammar (Toy Grammar)

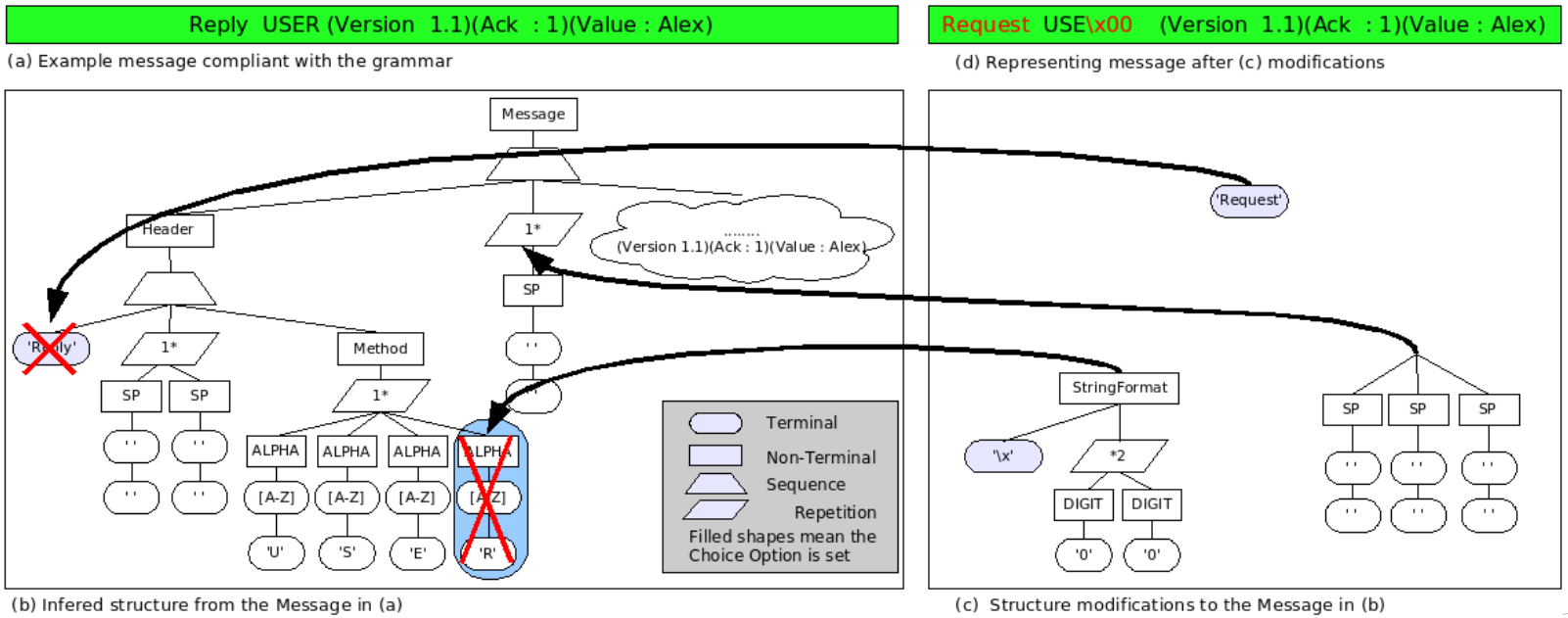


(c) Infered structure from the Message in (a)

Syntax modifications

- Any existing reduction may be replaced (i.e. mutation or merging)
- Any grammar rule may be generated (i.e. generation from scratch)
- Statistic measures may influence the reduction of new rules

  (i.e. learning from the past)



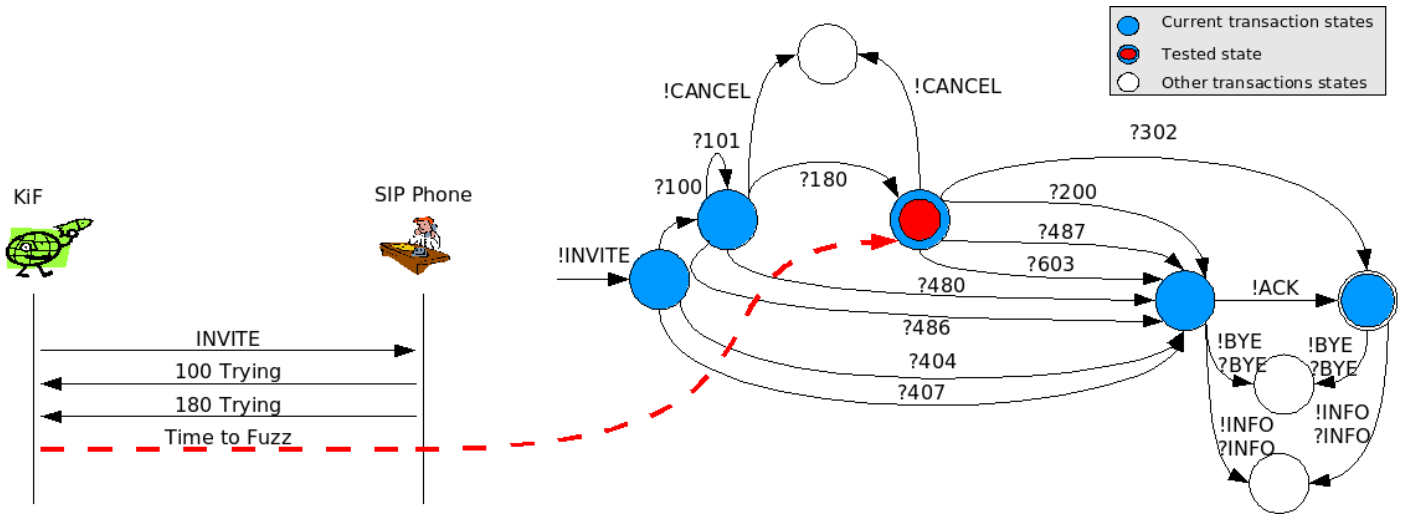
Fuzzer evaluator operations

5 operations were defined for replacing

1. Input a fixed string or randomly generated from a RegExp
2. Append a structure generated by another evaluator
3. Reduce from another rule defined
4. Reduce from a new rule defined on the fly
5. Generate a Function rule
   - Semantic purposes
   - Used for checksums, content lengths, etc.

Behavioral testing

- One induced state machine is used to supervise the testing
  - Deduces the normal behavior of the target entity



- Another state machine may be provided as the scenario
  - This will force the course of the testing

Reporting errors

- If the reply messages are syntactically incorrect
- The type of transition does not match any of the possible one from the induced State Machine
- When a message other than the expected one in the scenario occurs (i.e. when the scenario is trying to avoid the normal proceedings, e.g. for registering)
- And when the device is not responding anymore

Tested devices

All the 8 devices report vulnerabilities

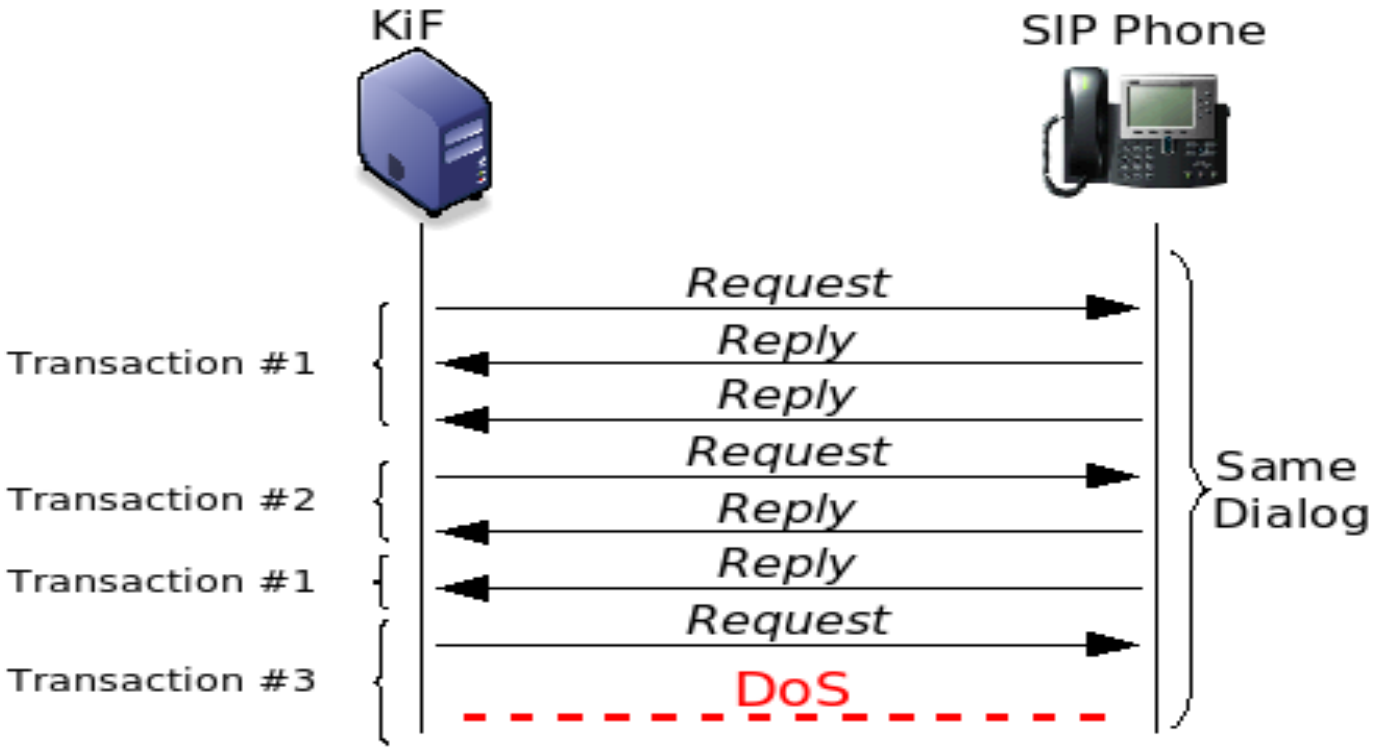
- Remote DoS **Asterisk** (PBX, SIP, H.323, PSTN, etc.)
- Tollfraud and DoS **Cisco Callmanager** 5.1
- Remote DoS **Cisco 7940**
- Remote DoS and auto-answering **GrandStream GXV-3000**
- Remote DoS **GrandStream BudgeTone 200**
- Remote DoS and String Overflows **Linksys SPA941**
- String Overflow **Thomson ST2020**
- Remote DoS **Thomson ST2030**

Thus, the vulnerabilities were related to:

- Just syntax fuzzing
- Others syntax fuzzing but state aware
- Some more were syntactically right but not corresponding to the current state

Cisco 7940 0-day Vulnerability

- DoS after sending 3 or either 10 messages
- All messages are SIP compliant
- Vulnerability reported in February 2007
- Fix release expected to be in August 2007



Future work

- Improve the learning capacity of the State Machine
- Measure the testing coverage
- Improve the evaluation of the impact of a message on the target
- Use Genetic Algorithms to improve the fuzzing for each devices
  - Some devices just forward the data, they do not interpret it
  - Some others are really strong for syntax validation
  - However, semantic issues can be found