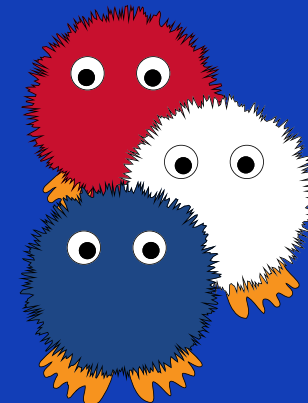




Automated REST API vulnerability detection

with



Wuppie
Fuzz

\$ whoami Thomas Rooijakkers

Interests

- Cybersecurity-by-design
- Fuzzing
- DevSecOps → SecDevOps

Focus of today



Job

- Senior Scientist Integrator at TNO
 - Cybersecurity researcher



TNO: Innovation for life

Facts

- The Netherlands Organisation for applied scientific research
- Not-for-profit
- Independent statutory (by law) research organisation
- Approx. 5000 employees

Goals

- Bridge the gap between academia and industry
- Support companies and governments

Mission

- Create impactful innovations for the sustainable wellbeing and prosperity of society



Key principles

- In fuzzing, unexpected, faulty and *seemingly* random inputs are fed to the software under test in an attempt to trigger unexpected, breaking, behaviour.
- Driven by
 - High volume (many different inputs)
 - Decreased testing bias
 - Testing the unexpected
 - Automation
- Conceptually simple, complex in practice



Image Credits: Paweł Rzepa

Key principles

EXAMPLE

- In fuzzing, unexpected, faulty and seemingly random inputs are fed to the software under test in an attempt to trigger unexpected, breaking, behavior
- Driven by
 - High volume (many different inputs)
 - Decreased testing bias
 - Testing the unexpected
 - Automation
- Conceptually simple, complex in practice

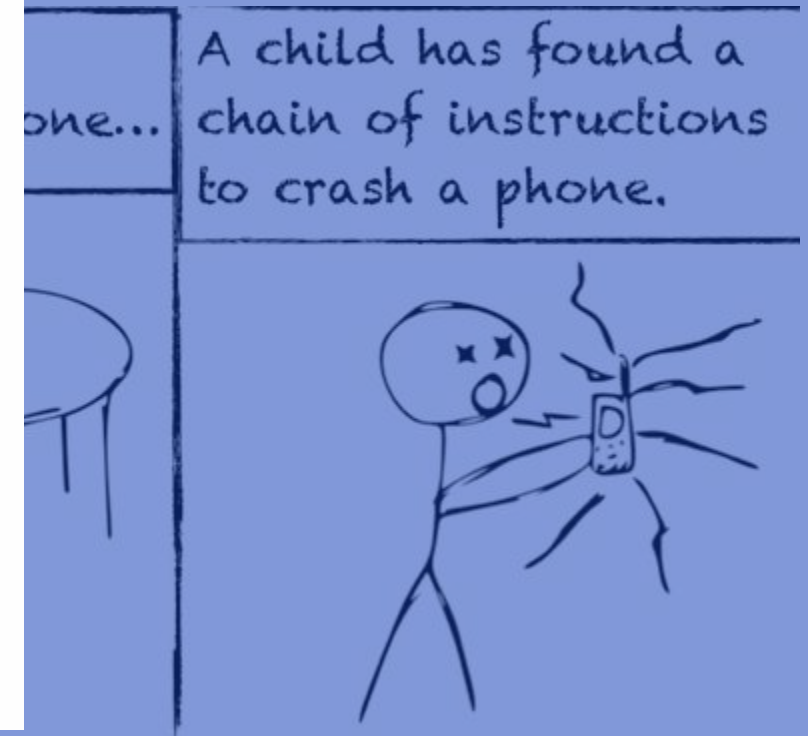


Image Credits: Paweł Rzepa

Key principles

EXAMPLE

- In fuzzing, unexpected, faulty and seemingly random inputs are fed to the software under test in an attempt to trigger unexpected, breaking, behaviour
- Driven by
 - High volume (many different inputs)
 - Decreased testing bias
 - Testing the unexpected
 - Automation
- Conceptually simple, complex in practice

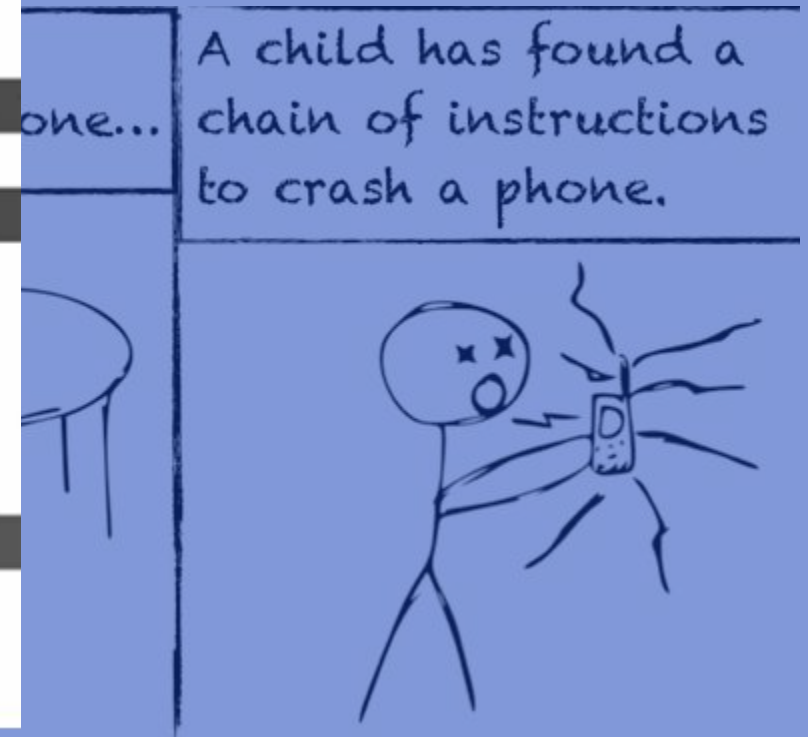


Image Credits: Paweł Rzepa

When / where?

Some common misconceptions

- Fuzzing is a technique similar to stress testing
- Fuzzing is used to attack a system
- Fuzzing is most valuable to enhance pen-testing
- Fuzzing is only for security testing

When / where?

During development

- Unit testing
- Integration testing
- In CI (continuous integration)

Pre-release

- Acceptance testing
- Penetration testing
- Supply chain security
- OSS security testing

Post-release

- Security incidents
- Legacy software
- Continuous & maintenance
- Regression testing

Why?

Detecting flaws in software increases

- Reliability
- Security

Fuzzer results are repeatable

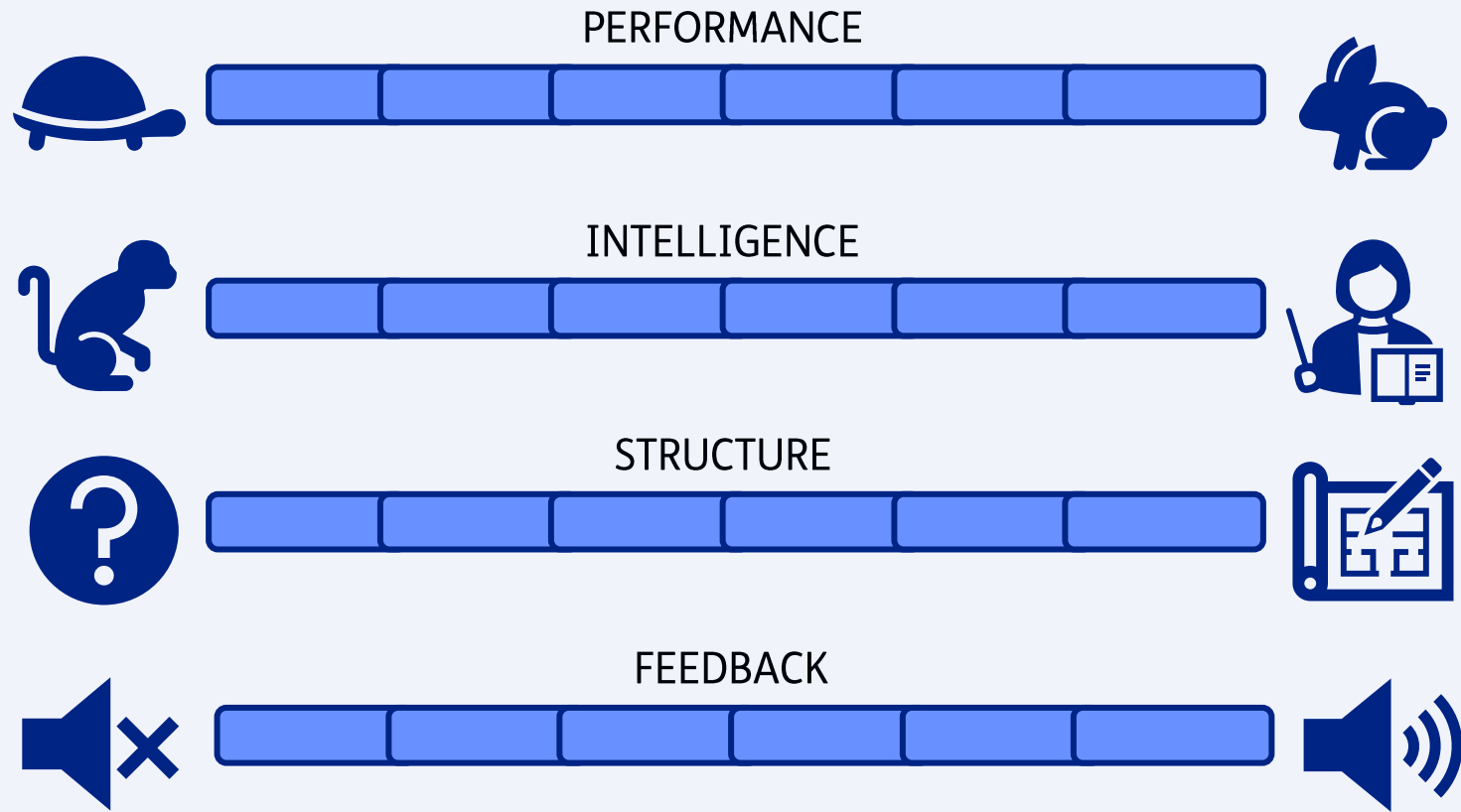
- Simplifies debugging and patching (payload available)
- Aids regression testing

After setup

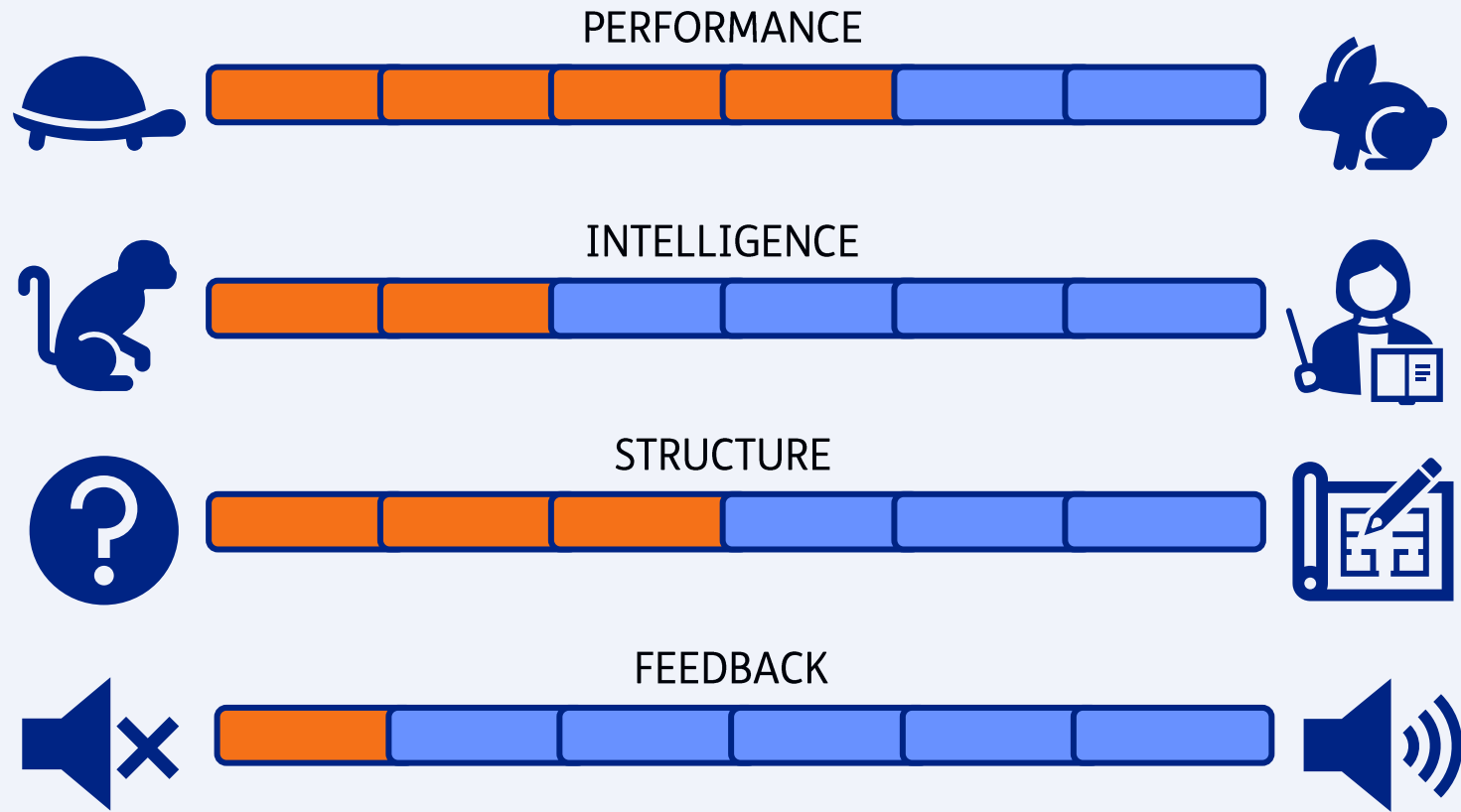
- Cheap (requires minimal effort from human experts)
- Automation
- Fuzzers can run in the background (24/7)



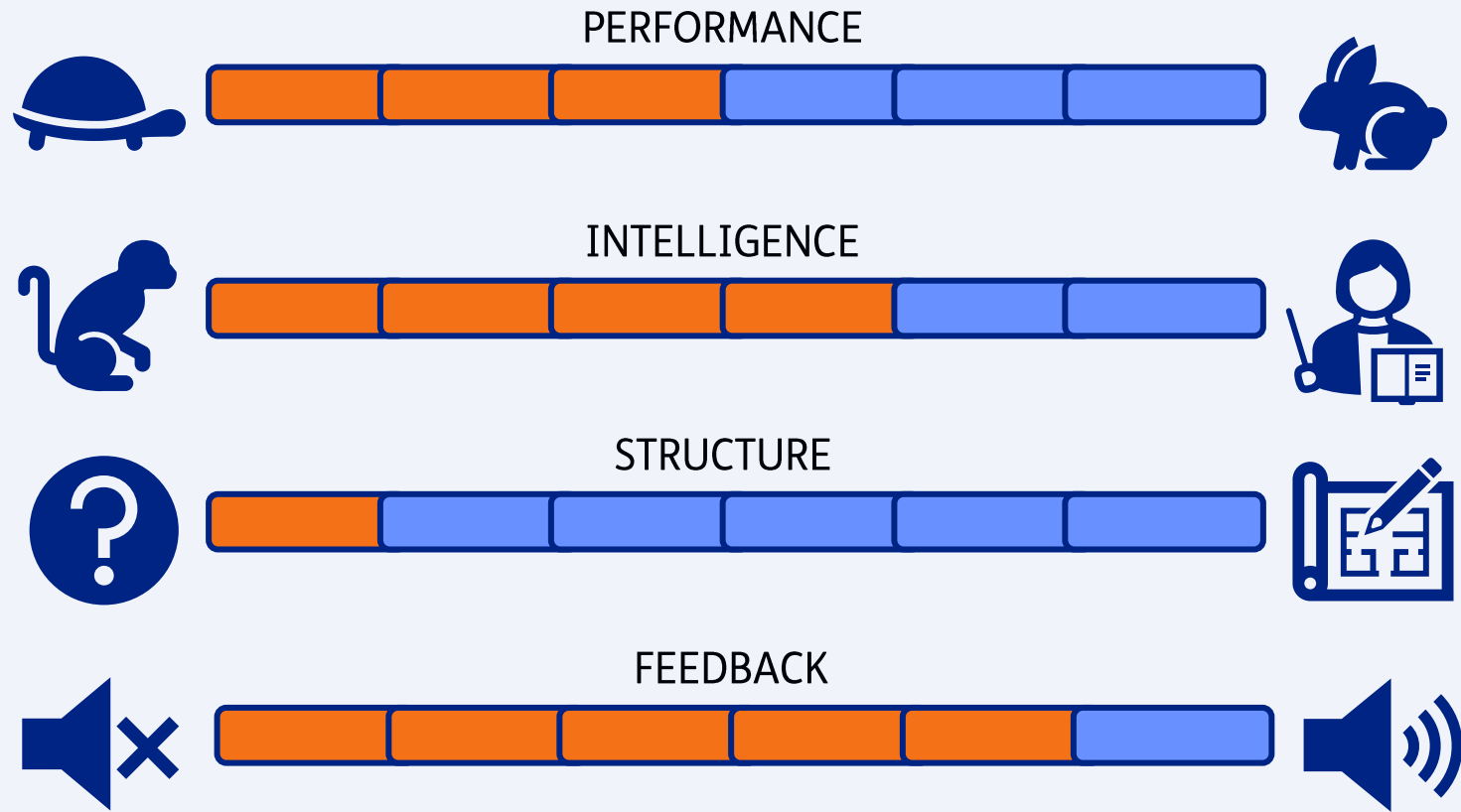
Trade-offs



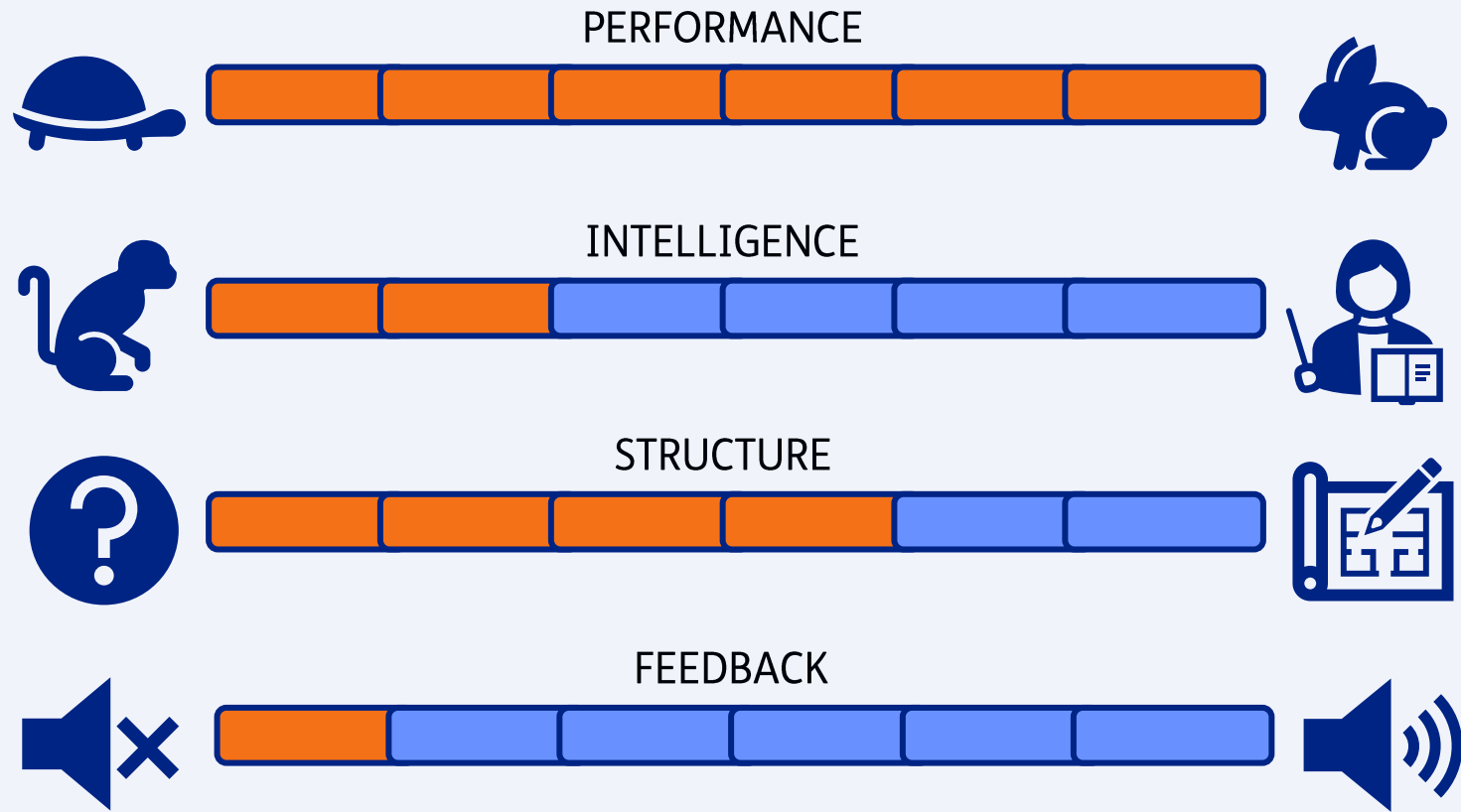
Trade-offs



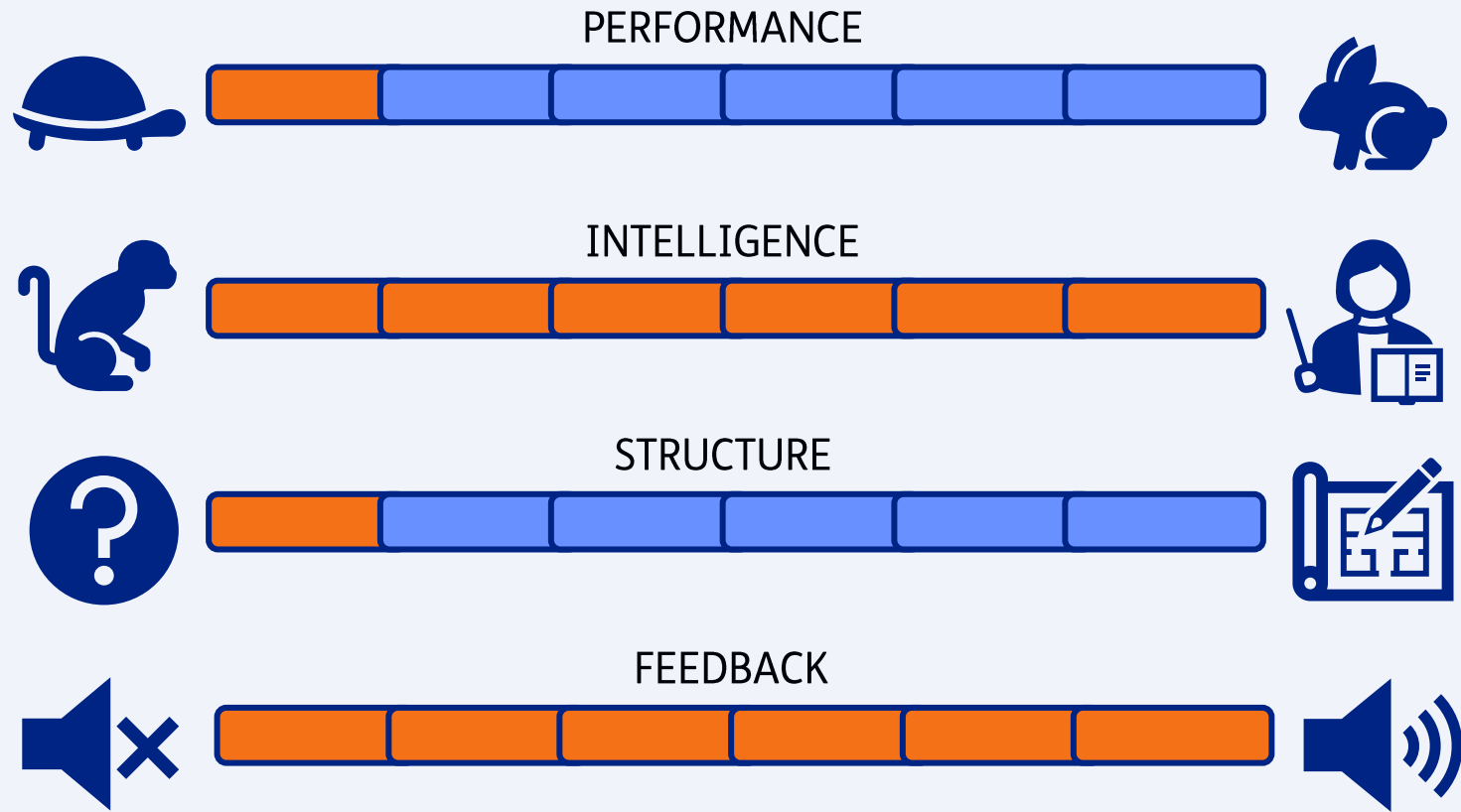
Trade-offs



Trade-offs



Trade-offs



Why?

Fuzzing REST APIs

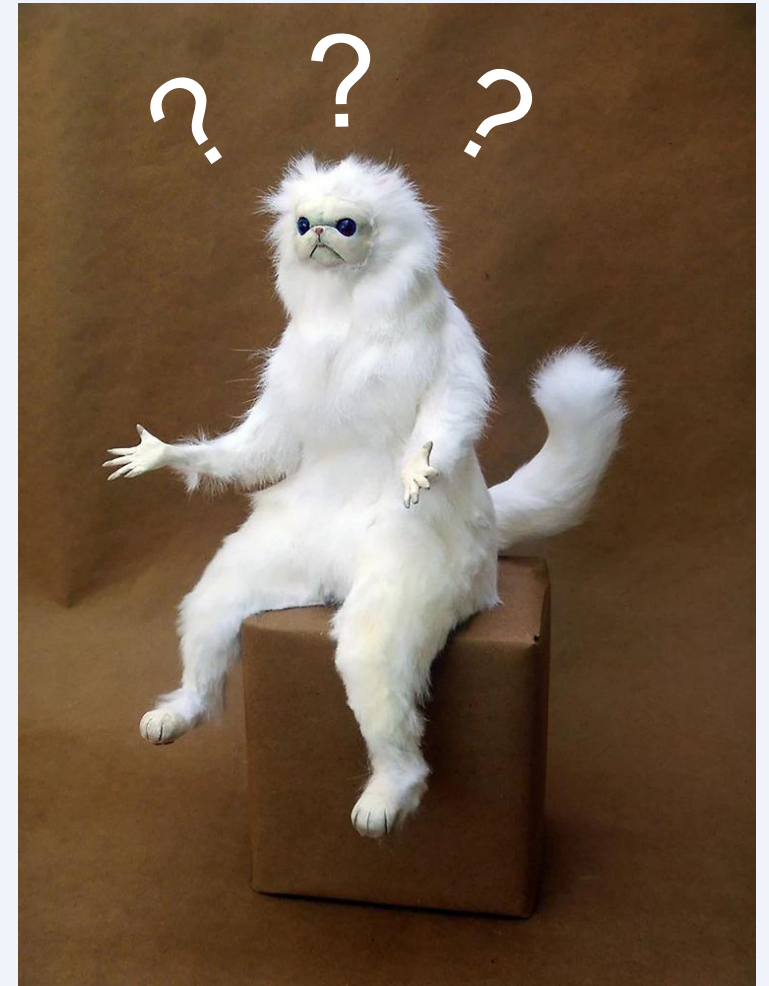
Business Perspective

- Common attack service
 - Often exposed (publicly)
- Loads of (user) input handling
- Enhance trust and reduce risks (security posture ++)



For the Techies

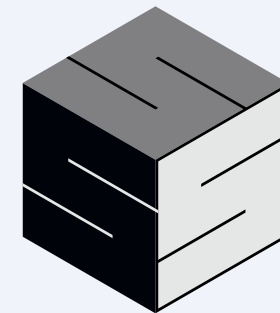
- Uncover hidden bugs
 - E.g., unhandled exceptions, crashes, unexpected / undefined behaviour
- Automation!
- Complements other testing methods



Launch



WuppieFuzz released 🎉 – September 2024

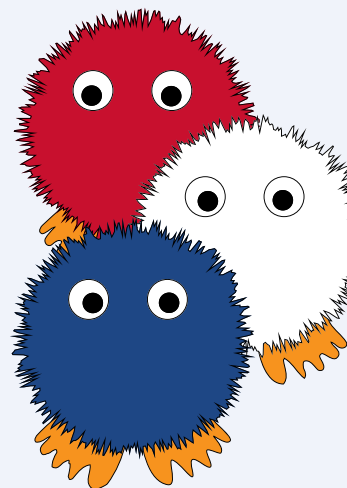


Coverage-guided REST API fuzzing

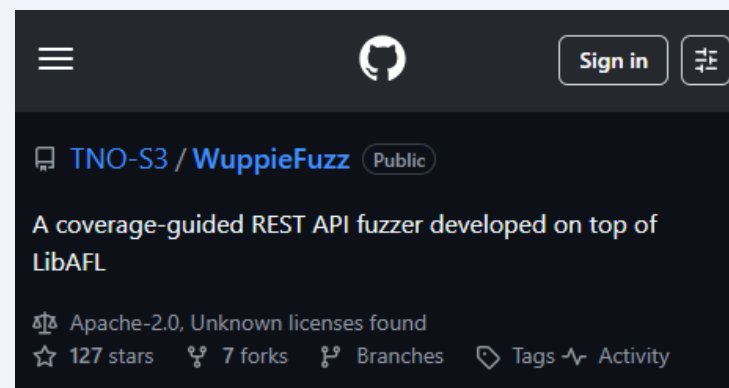
- Test your (public-facing) interfaces at ease
- Supports black box, grey box and white box testing
- Code coverage as well as endpoint coverage

Key focus 🔍

- Ease-of-use
- Interpretation of results
- Modularity and extensibility
- Open source



Wuppie Fuzz



<https://tno.to/wuppiefuzz>



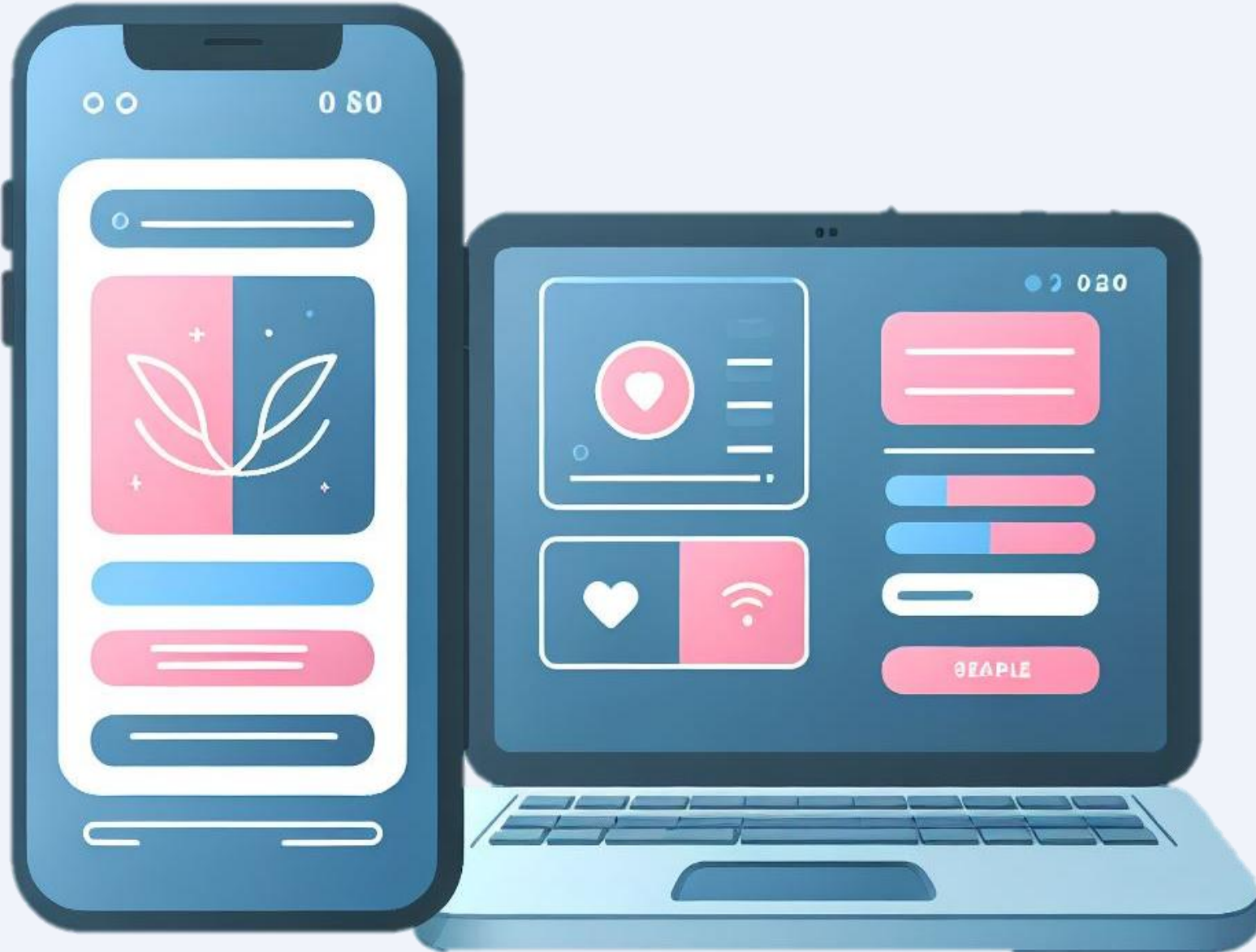
High-level video





Key challenges in fuzzing REST APIs

1. Structured input required
 - Create a harness / standardised means of communication with target API?
 - Utilise specification?
2. Notion of state and interrelations
 - Use create, read, update, delete (CRUD)?
3. Intelligent runtime guidance using feedback
 - Use coverage information?





We have the spec!

 **Swagger**
Supported by SMARTBEAR

Explore

Swagger Petstore 1.0.6

[Base URL: localhost:8080/api]
<http://localhost:8080/api/swagger.json>

This is a sample server Petstore server. You can find out more about Swagger at <http://swagger.io> or on [irc.freenode.net #swagger](irc://freenode.net/swagger). For this sample, you can use the api key `special-key` to test the authorization filters.

[Terms of service](#)
[Contact the developer](#)
[Apache 2.0](#)
[Find out more about Swagger](#)

Schemes

HTTPS

Authorize 

pet Everything about your Pets Find out more: <http://swagger.io>

GET	/pet/{petId}	Find pet by ID	✓ 
POST	/pet/{petId}	Updates a pet in the store with form data	✓ 
DELETE	/pet/{petId}	Deletes a pet	✓ 
POST	/pet/{petId}/uploadImage	uploads an image	✓ 
POST	/pet	Add a new pet to the store	✓ 
PUT	/pet	Update an existing pet	✓ 



Spec leads to code

```
@app.route('/pets/<int:pet_id>', methods=['PUT'])
def update_pet(pet_id):
    pet = next((p for p in pets if p['id'] == pet_id), None)
    if pet:
        pet.update(request.json)
        return jsonify(pet)
    else:
        return jsonify({"error": "Pet not found"}), 404

@app.route('/pets/<int:pet_id>', methods=['DELETE'])
def delete_pet(pet_id):
    global pets
    pets = [p for p in pets if p['id'] != pet_id]
    return jsonify({"message": "Pet deleted"}), 200

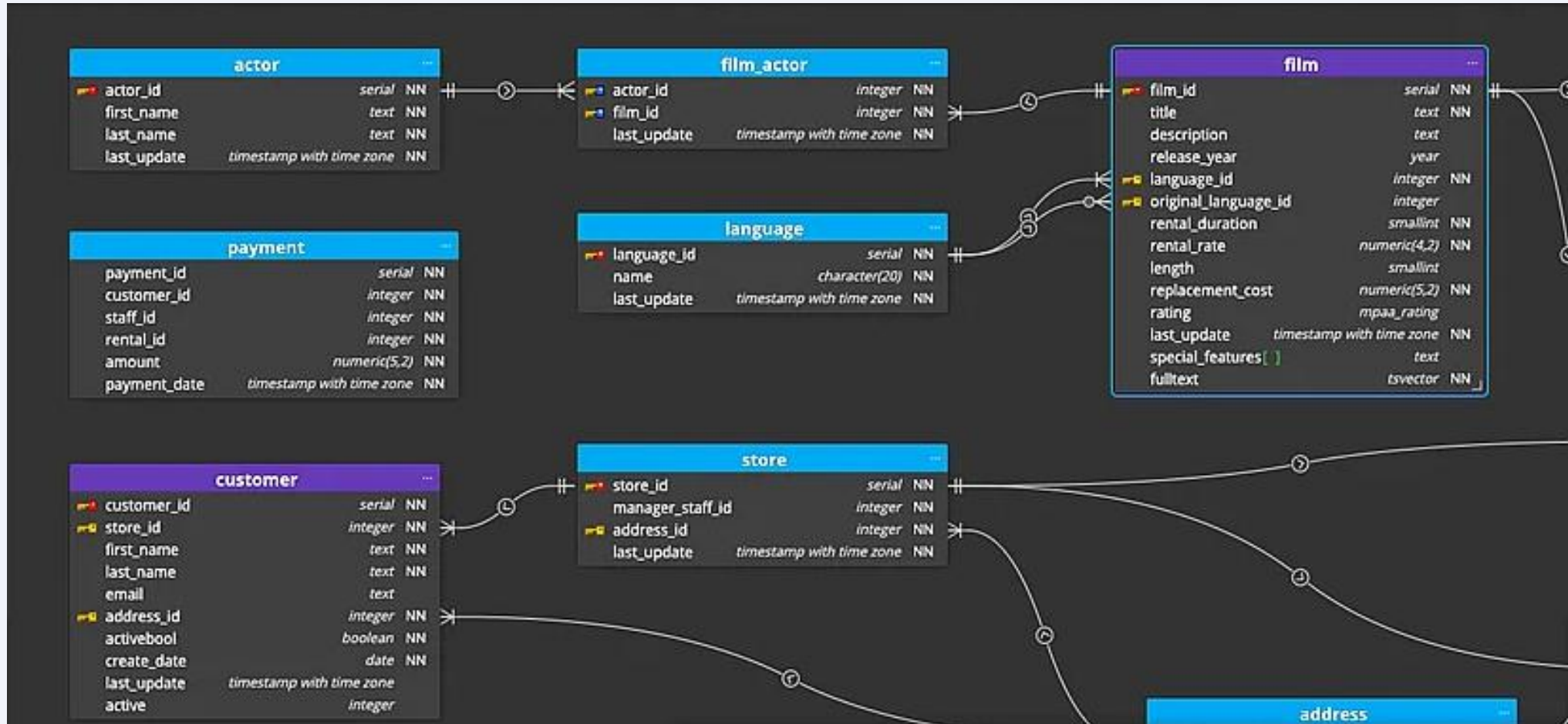
@app.route('/stores', methods=['GET'])
def get_stores():
    return jsonify(stores)

@app.route('/stores/<int:store_id>', methods=['GET'])
def get_store(store_id):
    store = next((s for s in stores if s['id'] == store_id), None)
    if store:
        return jsonify(store)
    else:
        return jsonify({"error": "Store not found"}), 404

@app.route('/stores', methods=['POST'])
def create_store():
    new_store = request.json
    new_store['id'] = len(stores) + 1
    stores.append(new_store)
    return jsonify(new_store), 201

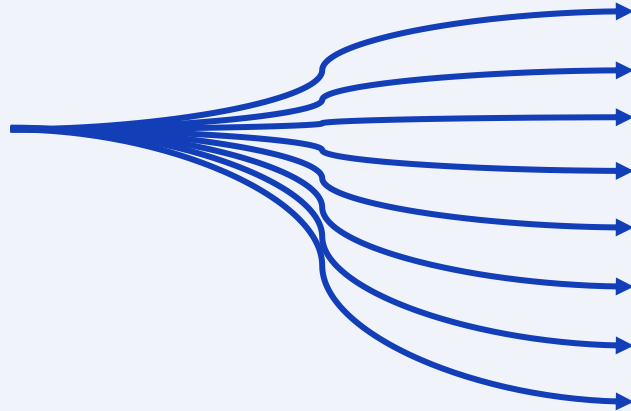
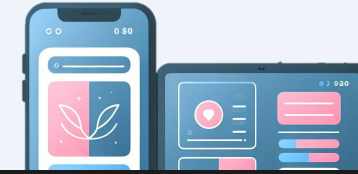
@app.route('/stores/<int:store_id>', methods=['PUT'])
def update_store(store_id):
    store = next((s for s in stores if s['id'] == store_id), None)
    if store:
        store.update(request.json)
        return jsonify(store)
    else:
        return jsonify({"error": "Store not found"}), 404
```

Interaction with persistent storage!



Harness

Fuzzing a REST API back-end



Swagger
powered by SMARTBEAR

http://localhost:8080/api/swagger.json

Explore

Swagger Petstore 1.0.0

[Base URL: localhost:8080/api]
<http://localhost:8080/api/swagger.json>

This is a sample server PetStore server. You can find out more about Swagger at <http://swagger.io> or on <irc://freenode.net/swagger>. For this sample, you can use the api key `special-key` to test the authorization filters.

[Terms of service](#)
[Contact the developer](#)
[Apache 2.0](#)
[Find out more about Swagger](#)

Schemes

HTTPS

Authorize

pet

Everything about your Pets

Find out more: <http://swagger.io>

GET	/pet/{petId}	Find pet by ID	
POST	/pet/{petId}	Updates a pet in the store with form data	
DELETE	/pet/{petId}	Deletes a pet	
POST	/pet/{petId}/uploadImage	uploads an image	
POST	/pet	Add a new pet to the store	
PUT	/pet	Update an existing pet	

API Routes:

```

@router.get('/')
def get_root():
    return jsonify({'message': 'Test deleted!!'}), 200

@router.get('/stores', methods=['GET'])
def get_stores():
    return jsonify(stores)

@router.route('/stores/<int:store_id>', methods=['GET'])
def get_store(store_id):
    store = next((s for s in stores if s['id'] == store_id), None)
    if store:
        return jsonify(store)
    else:
        return jsonify({'error': 'Store not found'}), 404

@router.route('/stores', methods=['POST'])
def create_store():
    new_store = request.json
    new_store['id'] = len(stores) + 1
    stores.append(new_store)
    return jsonify(new_store), 201

@router.route('/stores/<int:store_id>', methods=['PUT'])
def update_store(store_id):
    store = next((s for s in stores if s['id'] == store_id), None)
    if store:
        store.update(request.json)
        return jsonify(store)
    else:
        return jsonify({'error': 'Store not found'}), 404
  
```

Database Schema:

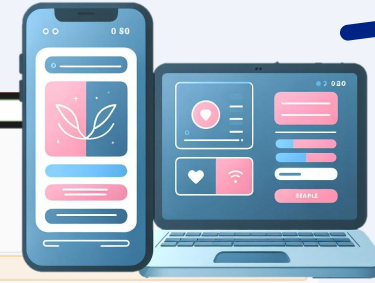
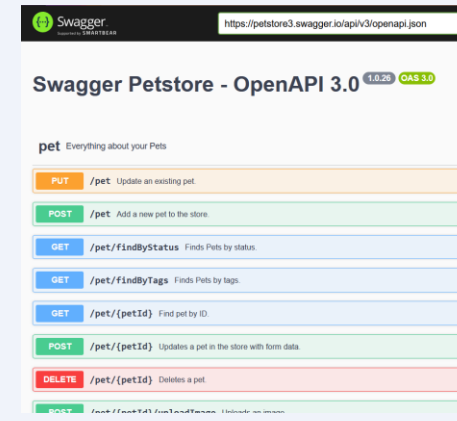
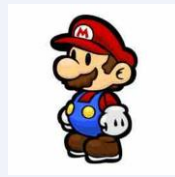
```

graph LR
    actor --> film
    payment --> film
    customer --> store
    store --> address
  
```

Data Table:

actor	film	payment	customer	store	address
actor_id	serial NN	payment_id	customer_id	store_id	serial NN
first_name	text NN	customer_id	first_name	manager_staff_id	integer NN
last_name	text NN	rental_id	last_name	address_id	integer NN
timestamp with time zone	integer NN	amount	email	last_update	timestamp with time zone NN
	year NN	timestamp with time zone	activebool		
	language_id		create_date		
	rating		last_update		
	smallint NN		active		
	numeric(4,2)				
	numeric(5,2)				
	text NN				
	timestamp with time zone NN				
	integer NN				
	timestamp with time zone NN				
	integer NN				

Fuzzing a REST API

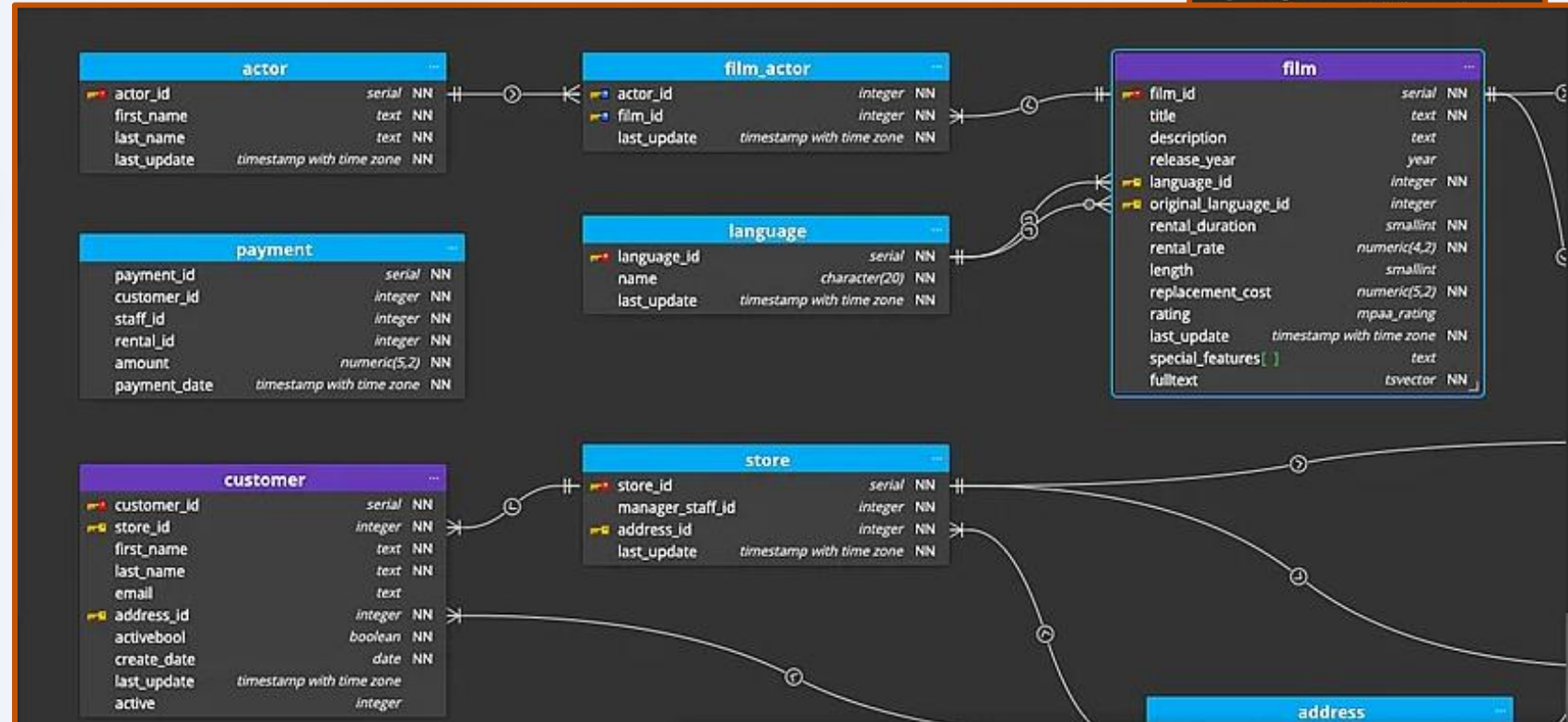


```
App.route('/pets/{pet_id}', methods=['PUT'])
def update_pet(pet_id):
    pet = next((p for p in pets if p['id'] == pet_id), None)
    if pet:
        pet.update(request.json)
        return jsonify(pet)
    else:
        return jsonify({"error": "Pet not found"}), 404

App.route('/pets/{pet_id}', methods=['DELETE'])
def delete_pet(pet_id):
    global pets
    pet = [p for p in pets if p['id'] == pet_id]
    return jsonify({"message": "Pet deleted"}), 200

App.route('/stores', methods=['GET'])
def get_stores():
    return jsonify(stores)

App.route('/stores/{store_id}', methods=['GET'])
def get_store(store_id):
```



Fuzzing a REST API: fuzzer input and resources



Create

Read

Update

Delete

Pet ID



Create

Read

Update

Delete

Corpus entry in action

```
PC-46128 > erieke ▶ Targets/swagger-petstore ▶ ./wuppiefuzz reproduce corpus/reference-corpus-entry --openapi-spec petstore_openapi.yml
Input file "corpus/reference-corpus-entry" contains 3 inputs
[2025-09-17T09:05:43Z INFO wuppiefuzz::reproducer]
```

Sending request:

POST /petContents in body: {"name": LeafValue(String("doggie")), "photoUrls": Array([LeafValue(String("🐶"))])}

```
[2025-09-17T09:05:43Z INFO wuppiefuzz::reproducer] Converted to CURL command:
```

```
echo eyJuYW1lIjoiZG9nZ2llIiwicGhvZG9VcmxzIjpbIvCfjrUiXX0= | \
base64 --decode | \
curl http://localhost:8080/api/pet? \
```

```
--request POST \
--header 'accept: application/json' \
--header 'content-type: application/json' \
--data @-
```

```
[2025-09-17T09:05:43Z INFO wuppiefuzz::reproducer] Request successful (200 OK)
```

```
[2025-09-17T09:05:43Z INFO wuppiefuzz::reproducer] Response matches specification
```

```
[2025-09-17T09:05:43Z INFO wuppiefuzz::reproducer] Response contents printed below:
```

```
{"id":11,"name":"doggie","photoUrls":["\uD83C\uDFB5"],"tags":[]}
```

```
[2025-09-17T09:05:43Z INFO wuppiefuzz::reproducer]
```

Sending request:

GET /pet/{petId}

petId in Path: parameter id from request 0

```
[2025-09-17T09:05:43Z INFO wuppiefuzz::reproducer] Converted to CURL command:
```

```
curl http://localhost:8080/api/pet/11? \
--request GET \
--header 'accept: application/json'
```

```
[2025-09-17T09:05:43Z INFO wuppiefuzz::reproducer] Request successful (200 OK)
```

```
[2025-09-17T09:05:43Z INFO wuppiefuzz::reproducer] Response matches specification
```

```
[2025-09-17T09:05:43Z INFO wuppiefuzz::reproducer] Response contents printed below:
```

```
{"id":11,"name":"doggie","photoUrls":["\uD83C\uDFB5"],"tags":[]}
```

Fuzzing a REST API: fuzzer input and resources



Create

Delete

Update?

Read?

Pet ID



Create

Read

Update

Delete

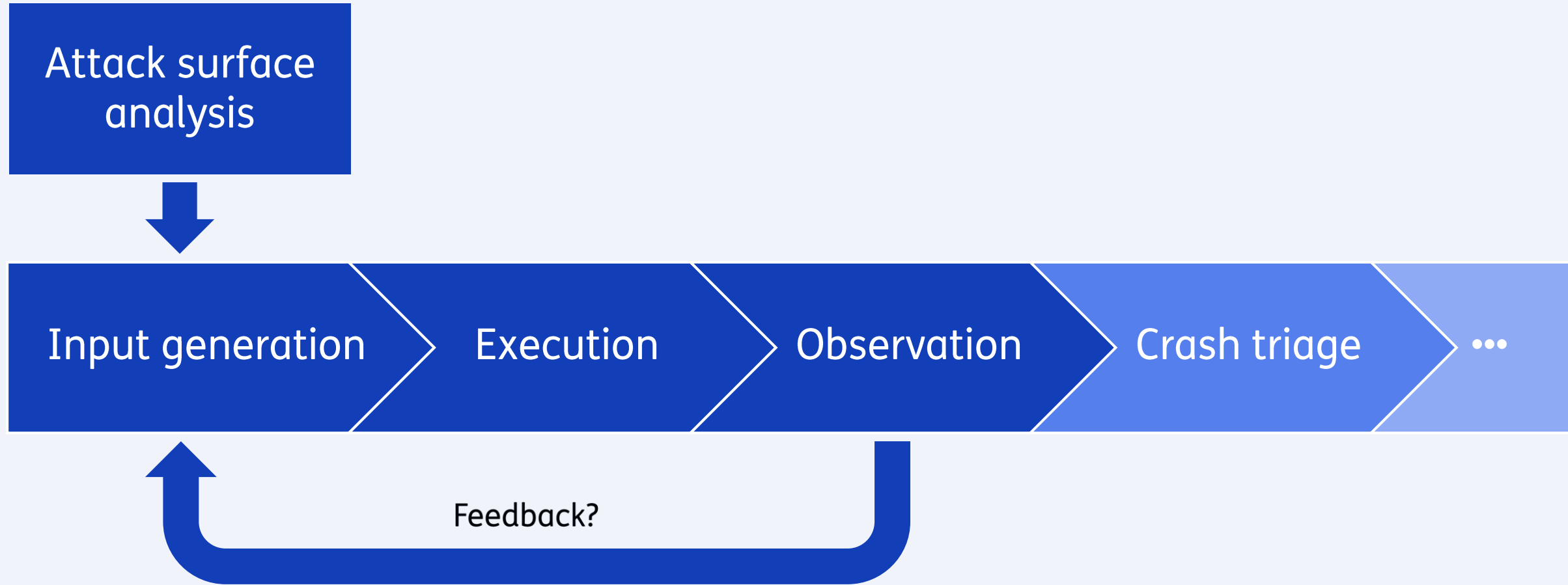
?

Feedback

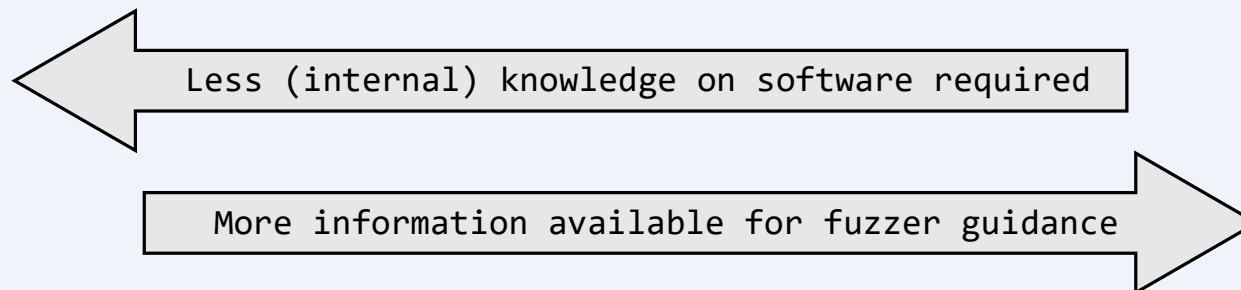
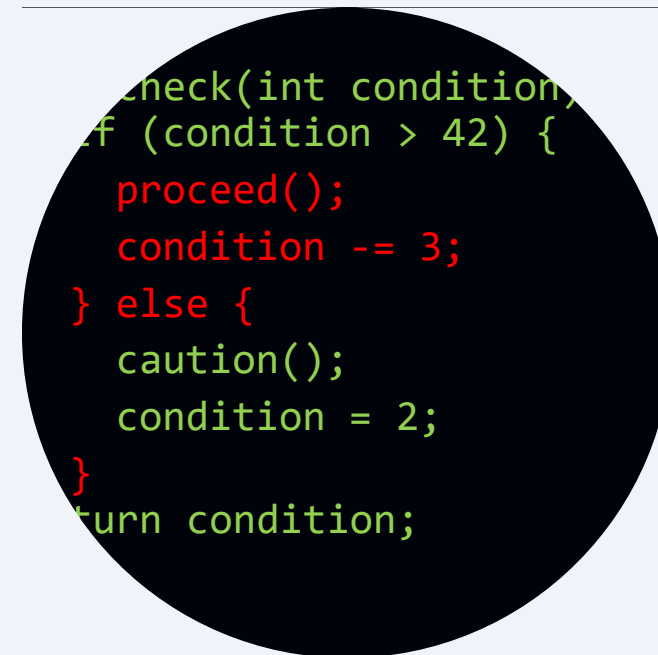
Observing the target



Fuzzing procedure



Coverage?





Coverage: the minimal approach (black box)

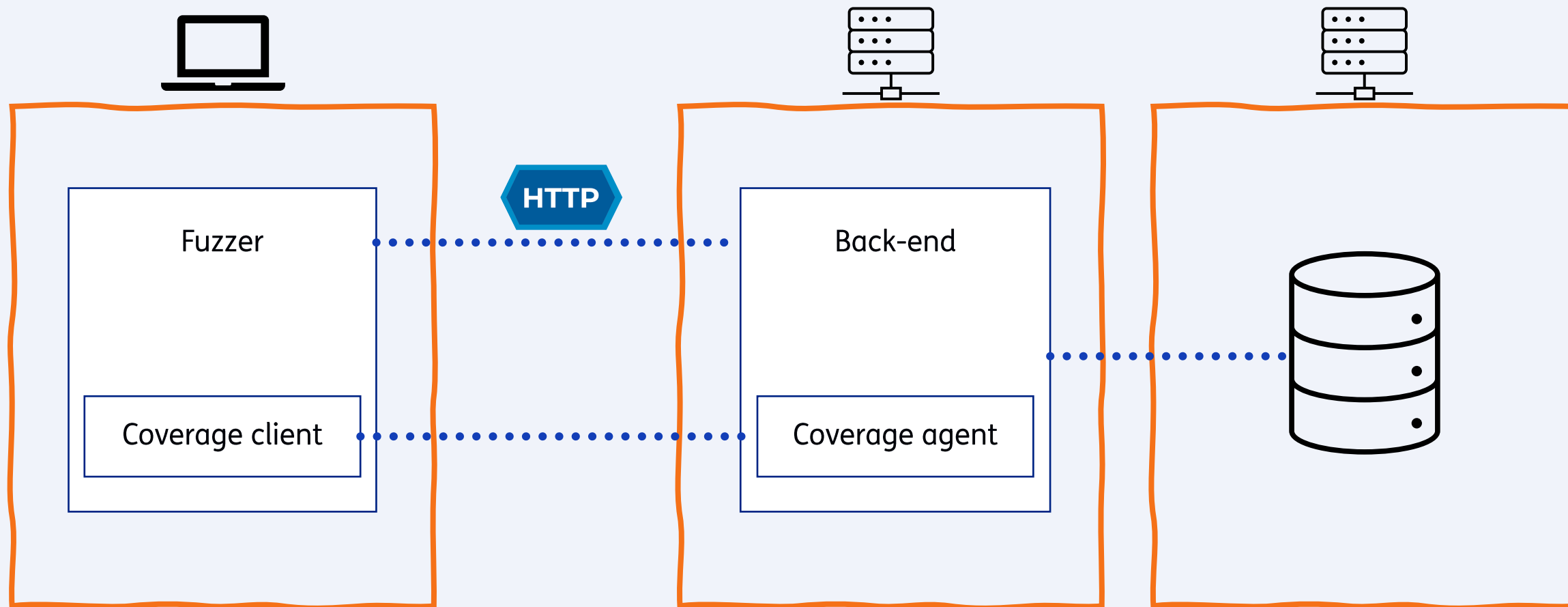


PUT /pet Update an existing pet.			 ^
Responses			
Code	Description	Links	
200	Successful operation	No links	
400	Invalid ID supplied	No links	
404	Pet not found	No links	
422	Validation exception	No links	
default	Unexpected error	No links	

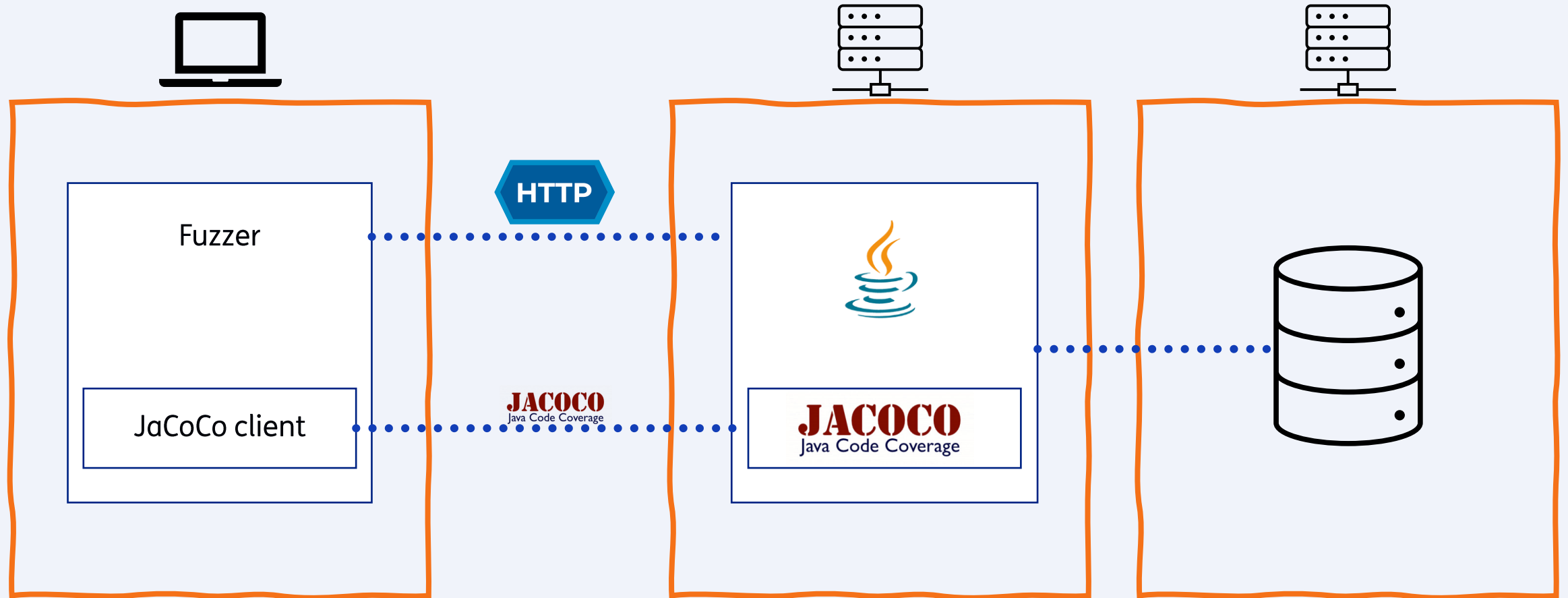
POST /pet Add a new pet to the store.			 ^
Responses			
Code	Description	Links	
200	Successful operation	No links	
400	Invalid input	No links	
422	Validation exception	No links	
default	Unexpected error	No links	



Coverage: for real this time



Coverage: for real this time

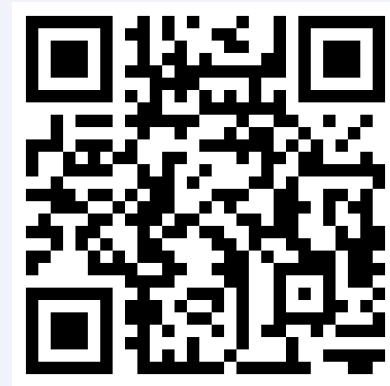


What can WuppieFuzz do?

- Find vulnerable points and issues in your codebase

Symptoms:

- 5xx HTTP status codes (internal server error and friends)
- Deviation from the specification
 - e.g., the response contains "extra" fields
 - e.g., response is an array (all resources) instead of one entry
- Distribution of responses in the dashboard is not as expected
 - e.g., information leak via 401 "unauthorized" / 404 "not found"



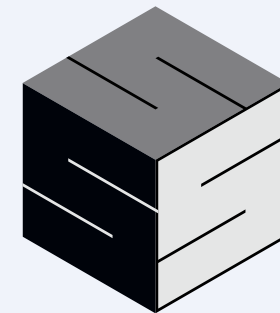
<https://tno.to/wuppiefuzz>



Launch



WuppieFuzz released 🎉 – September 2024

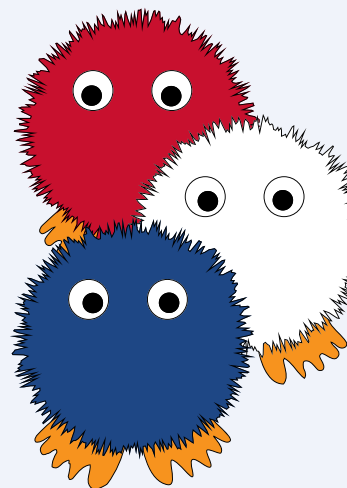


Coverage-guided REST API fuzzing

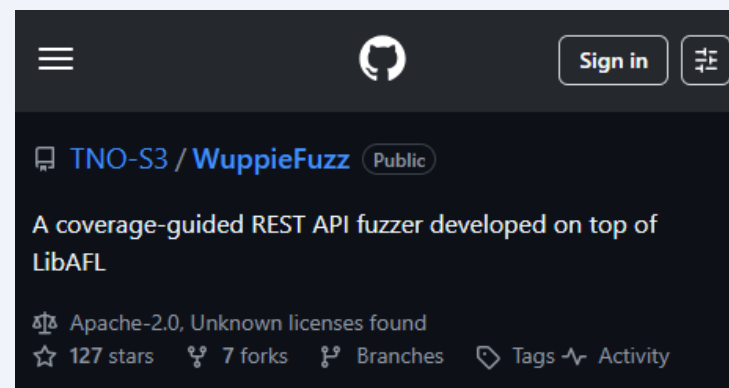
- Test your (public-facing) interfaces at ease
- Supports black box, grey box and white box testing
- Code coverage as well as endpoint coverage

Key focus 🔍

- Ease-of-use
- Interpretation of results
- Modularity and extensibility
- Open source



Wuppie Fuzz



<https://tno.to/wuppiefuzz>