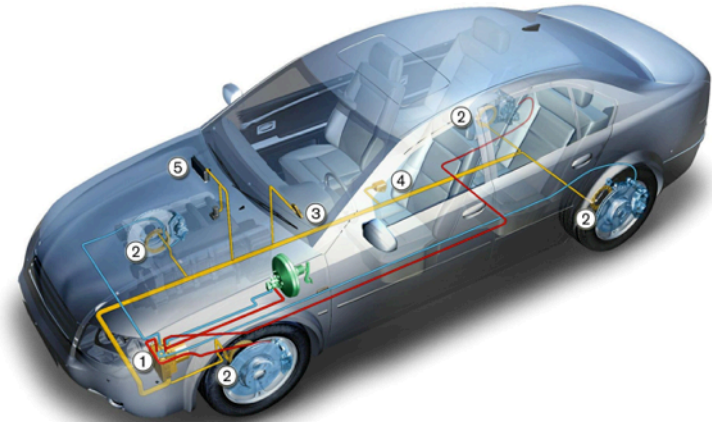


Car Security

A Pentester's Approach

Matthias Luft, mluft@ernw.de



ERNW

Providing Security.



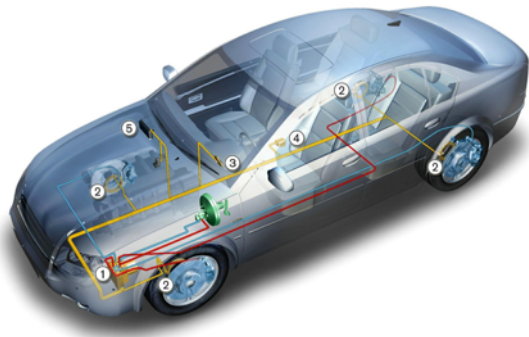
- Highly specialized security consulting & assessment services company, since 2001.
- Independent of vendors, financial obligations, share holders.
- Our customers are mainly very large, global enterprises.

- 50+ assessments/year

- #whoami
 - Team Lead Vulnerability Research and Information Security Management
 - Long-time-pentester-who-became-team-lead

Car/IoT Security

- Simply, in the future, there will be “network communications”, for many items.



In the Old Days



The Future is Now

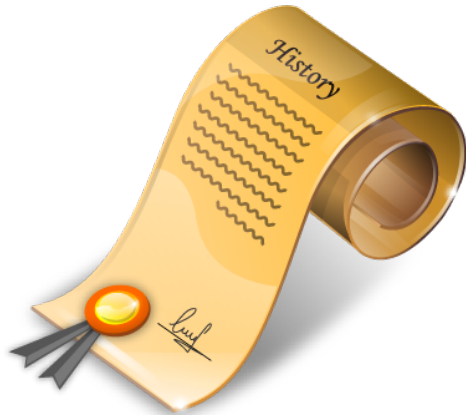


Pentesting & CarSec



- 90% of pentests cover traditional IT.
- How to approach car security?
- ➔ What have we seen in the past?

CarSec History



- CAN Control
 - Various Researchers,
e.g. Craig Smith or Charlie Miller
- Attacking the key fob
 - ETH Zurich
 - Cesare, BH 2014 [2000-2005]
- Externally accessible ODB ports
 - BMW, 2012

CarSec History



Remote
Exploitation



Actual Connected
Car

- Various Remote Compromises (e.g. FM, TPMS,
 - Autosec, UCSD/University of Washington
 - <http://www.autosec.org/publications.html>
- BMW Remote Unlock

Subject: system administrators guide to cracking
Date: 2 Dec 1993 03:36:16 GMT
From: zen@death.Sun.COM (d ... 415-336-0742)
Followup-To: comp.security.unix
Lines: 1106

Improving the Security of Your Site by Breaking Into it

Dan Farmer
Sun Microsystems
zen@sun.com

Wietse Venema
Eindhoven University of Technology
wietse@wzv.win.tue.nl

Introduction

Every day, all over the world, computer networks and hosts are being broken into. The level of sophistication of these attacks varies widely; while it is generally believed that most break-ins succeed due to weak passwords, there are still a large number of intrusions that use more advanced techniques to break in. Less is known about the latter types of break-ins, because by their very nature they are much harder to detect.

CERT. SRI. The Nic. NCSC. RSA. NASA. MIT. Uunet. Berkeley. Purdue. Sun. You name it, we've seen it broken into. Anything that is on the Internet (and many that isn't) seems to be fairly easy game. Are these targets unusual? What happened?

Pentesting

Pentest Steps

- Reconnaissance
- Enumeration
- Vulnerability Research
- Exploitation
- Documentation



One step back...



- Those were the phases of a properly defined pentest.
- What is necessary to properly define a pentest?

Security

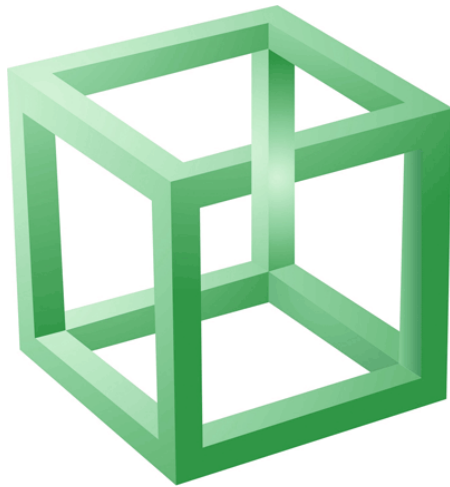


“[...] security is the absence of
unmitigatable surprise.”

Dan Geer

Safety

ISO 26262 defines
Functional Safety as:



“[...] absence of unreasonable risk due to hazards caused by malfunctioning behaviour of electrical and/or electronic systems [...]”

ISO 26262

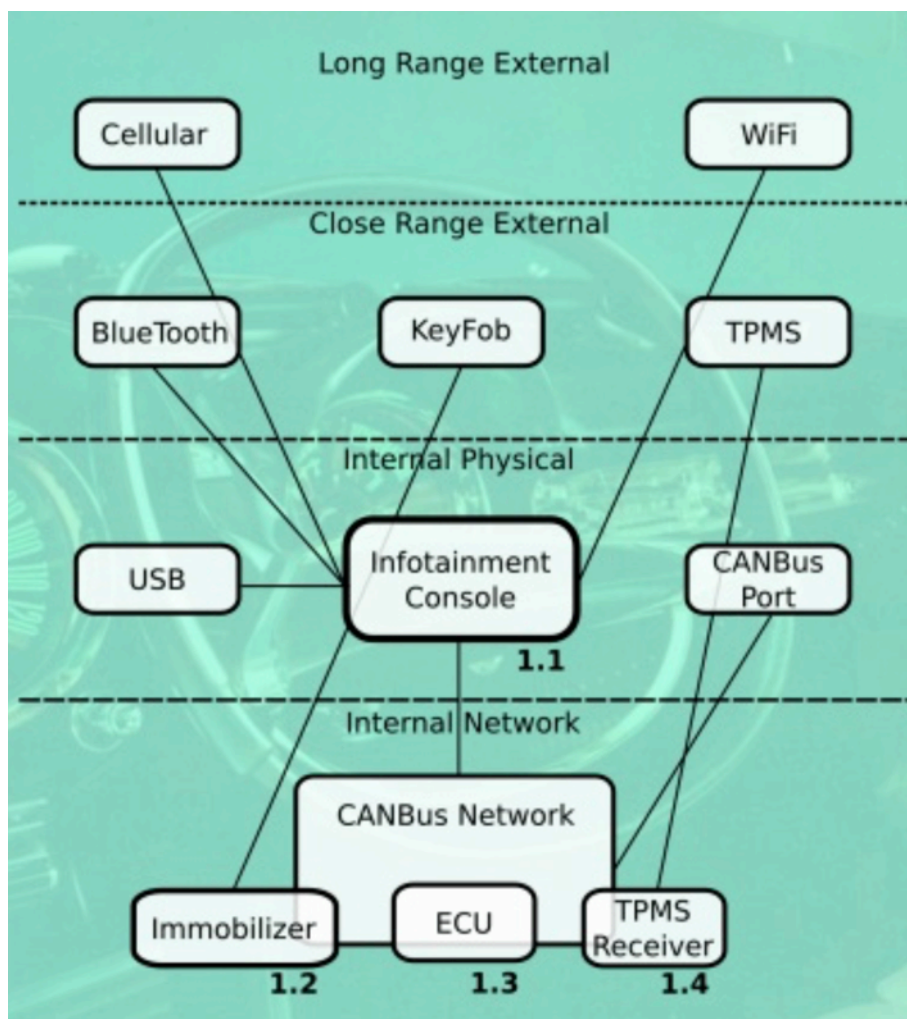
Safety



Security

So there might be common objectives of security and safety, at least for *systems*

- Given we're "security guys", I'll talk about security, in the following.
- Denial-of-Service scenarios might become way more relevant!



Checklist

Source: Car Hackers Handbook (2014)

Different Views

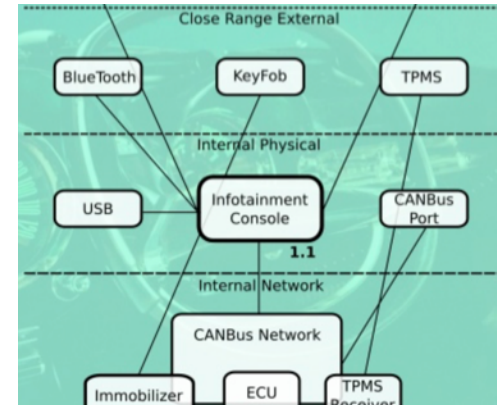
Threats:

- Is it possible to remotely track the driver?

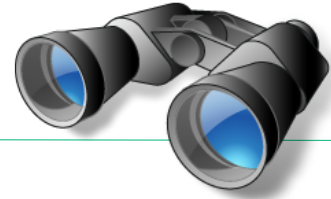


Technical:

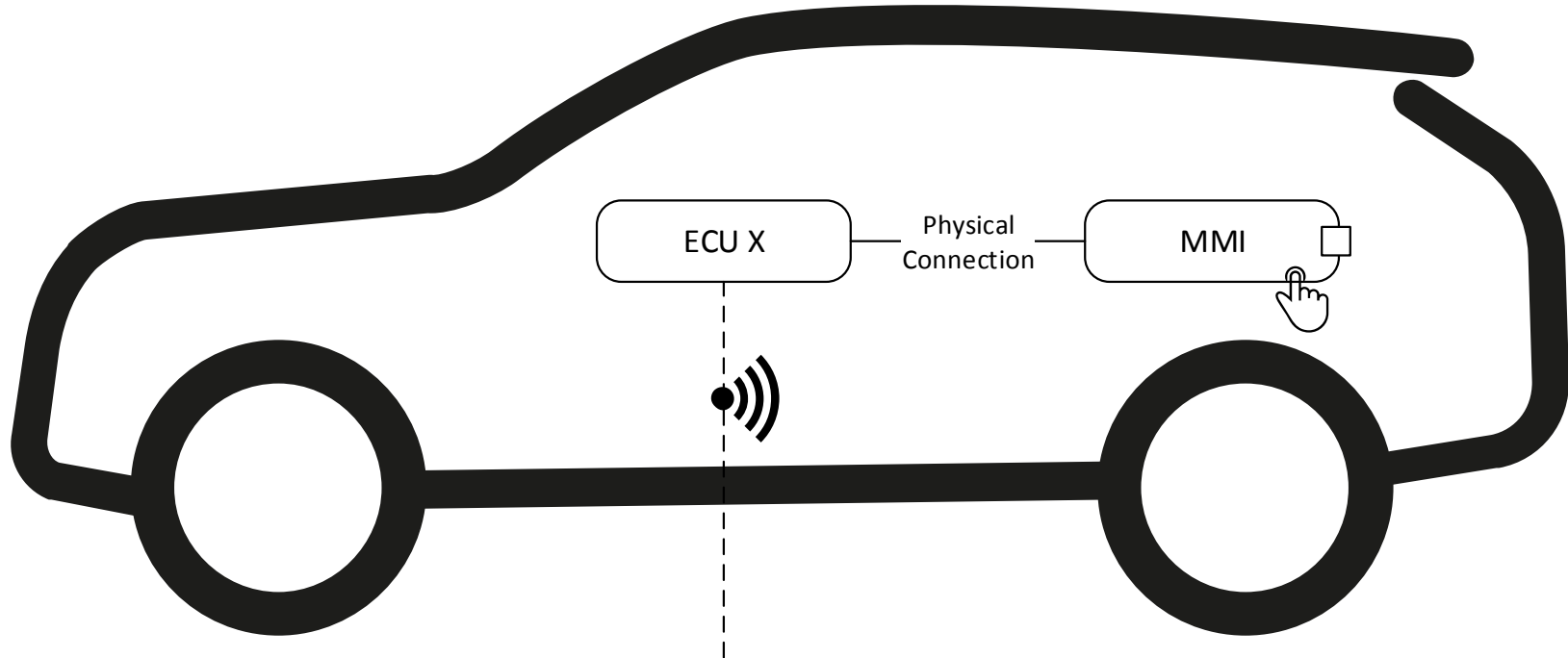
- What interfaces can I interact with?



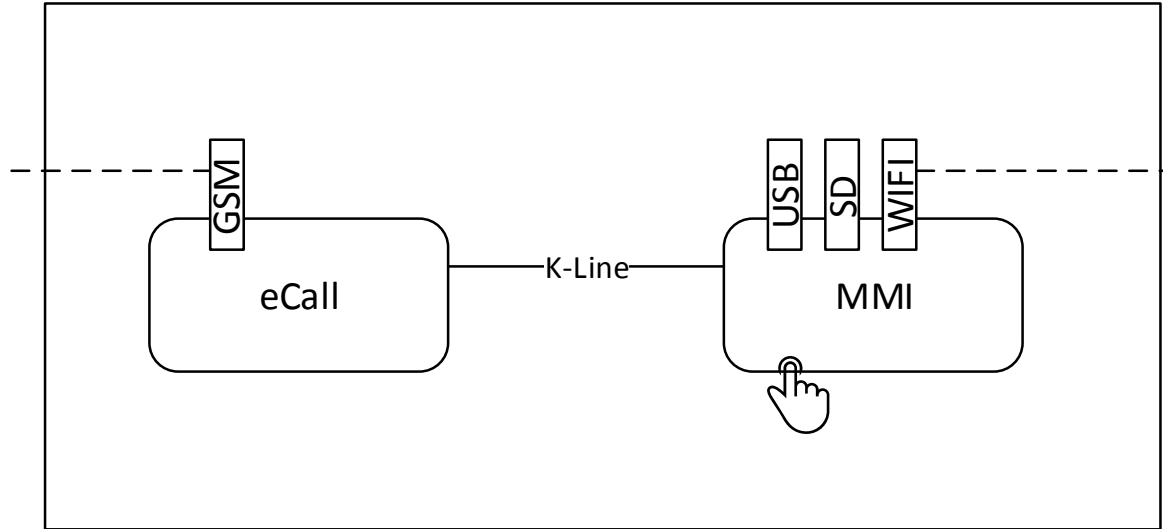
Reconnaissance



Overview



Car Physical Boundaries



Overview

... in a more practical way.

Car vs. Regular IT?

First differences

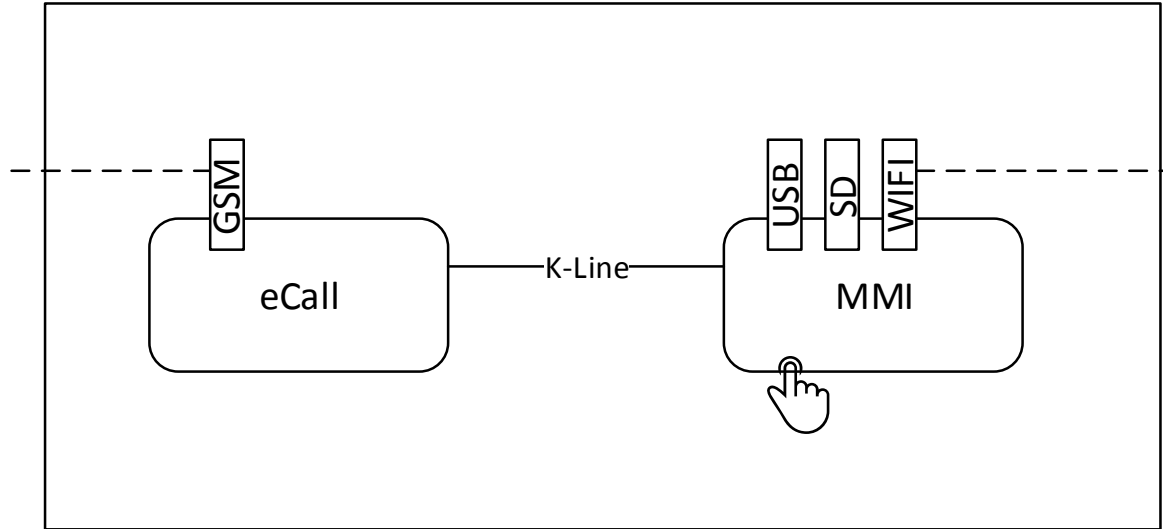


- Different interfaces!
- Regular pentests rarely cover USB or SD access.

Enumeration



Car Physical Boundaries



Overview

... in a more practical way.

Enumeration



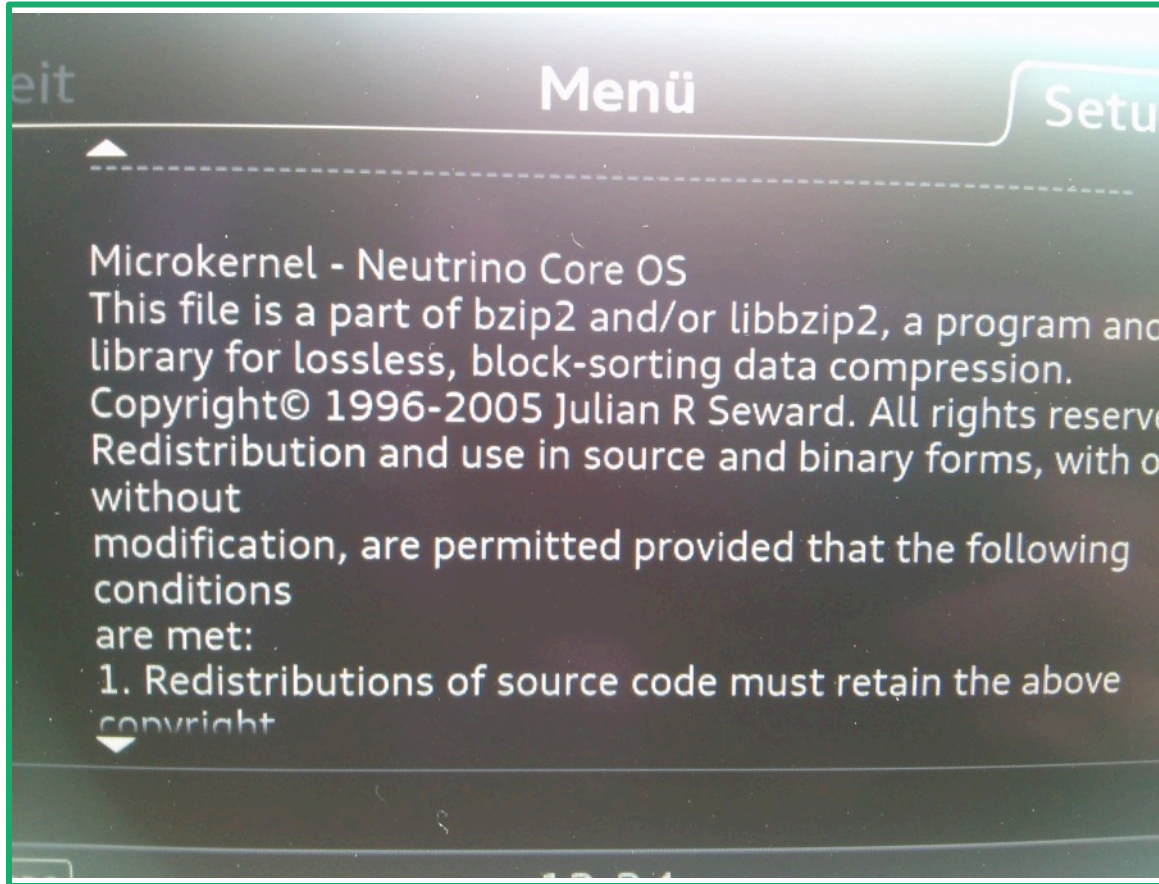
- Traditional pentest:
 - IP/TCP/App footprinting
- Car security:
 - Typically only limited IP access (e.g. for the wifi interfaces)
 - However, we typically have physical access!

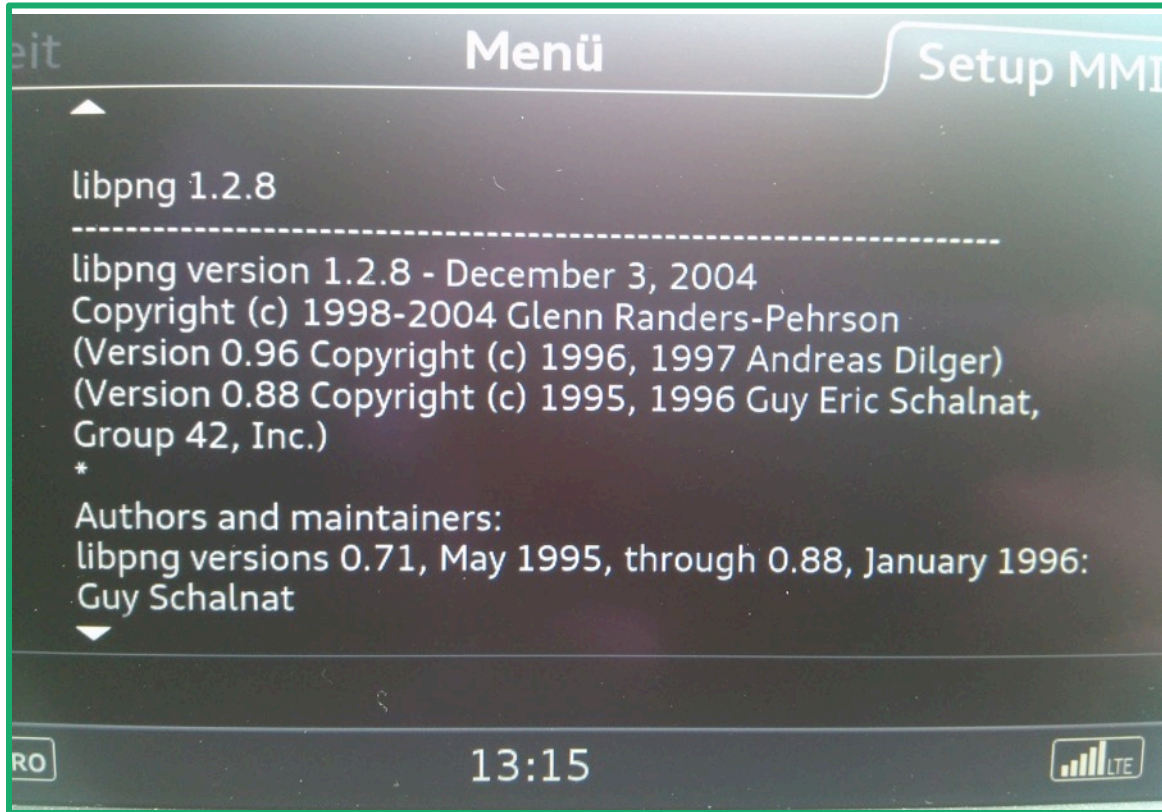
Enumeration

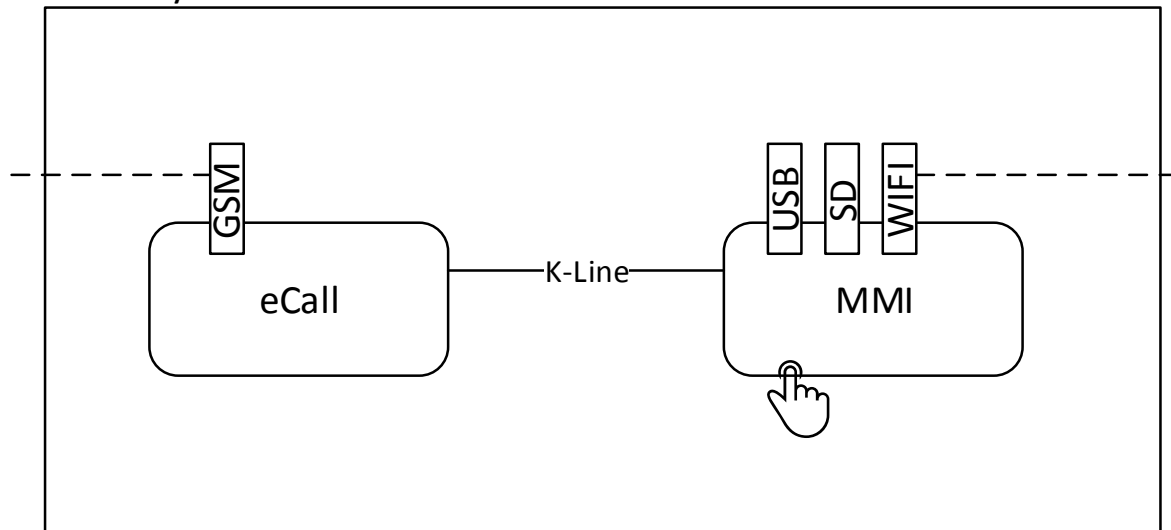
Physical Access



- Traditional embedded security
- Firmware extraction
 - Removing flash, soldering fuses, enumerating JTAG interfaces...
- Firmware analysis
 - MIPS/ARM knowledge becomes crucial.







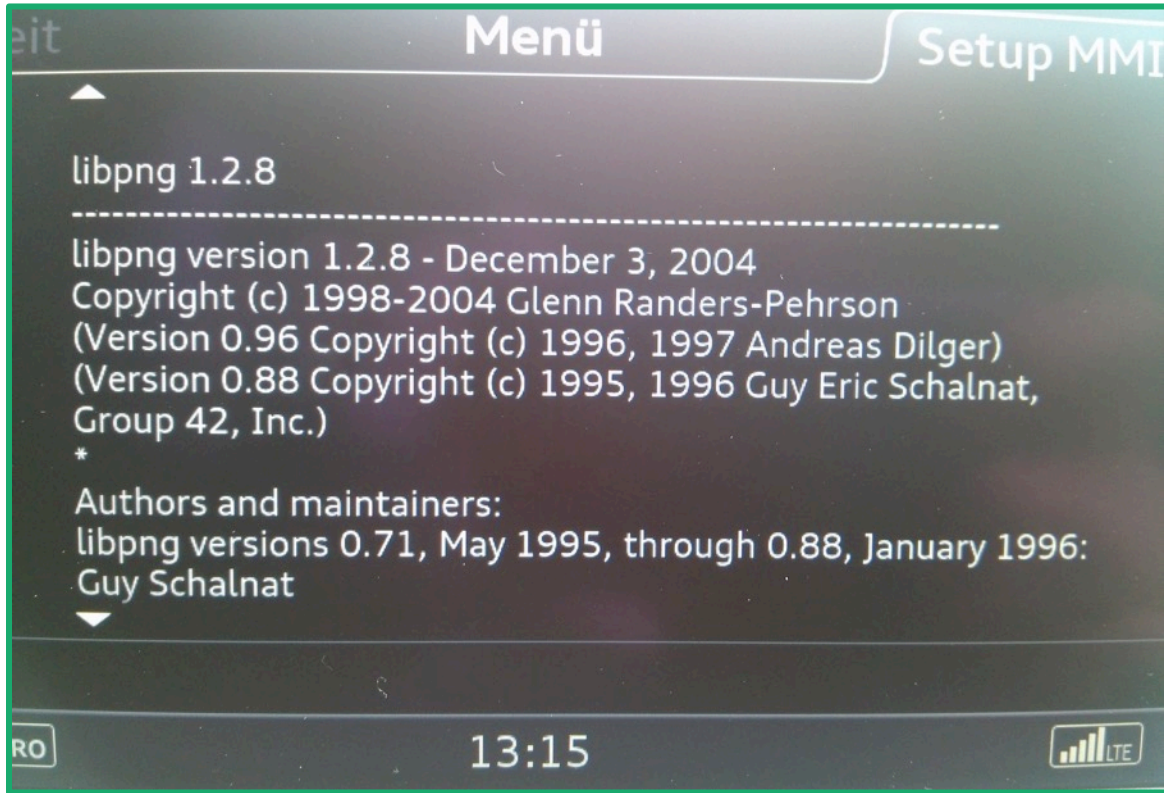
Component	Interface	Relevant Information
MMI		libraries: libpng, ... Kernel: Neutrino
	USB	libusb-1.0.9
	Wifi	Offers AP, open ports: 53, 8080
eCall		Vendor: XYZ Version/Model: XYZ
	GSM	LTE support

Overview

Enumeration

Vulnerability Research





<http://www.libpng.org/pub/png/libpng.html>

Vulnerability Warning

Versions up through 1.2.11 and 1.0.19 have a buffer-overflow vulnerability when a particular error message is triggered. The overrun is always by exactly two bytes ('k' and NULL) so it seems highly unlikely that it could be used for anything more nefarious than denial of service (e.g., crashing your browser when you visit a site displaying a specially crafted PNG). Nevertheless, it's worth fixing, and versions **libpng 1.2.12** and **libpng 1.0.20**, released 27 June 2006, do just that. (Note that 1.2.11 and 1.0.19 erroneously claimed to include the fix, but in fact it had been inadvertently omitted.) MITRE refers to this bug as [CVE-2006-3334](https://cve.mitre.org/cve/2006/3334).

Fault Injection/Fuzzing



- Fault injection / Fuzzing
 - Given the number of network/communication stacks/relationships, this should be a mandatory effort.

Somebody will do it someday.
Better be the first to try it.

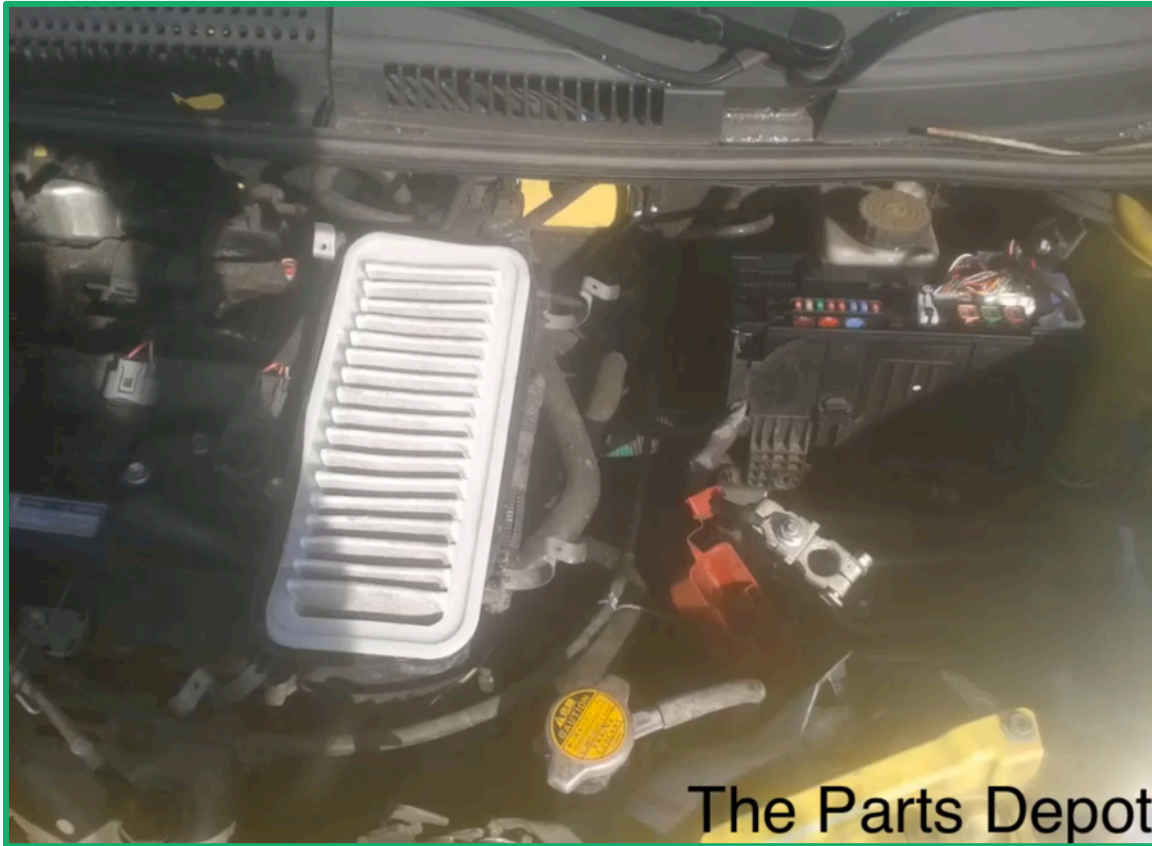
Exploitation



Exploitation



- Lab environment required!
- Traditional pentest:
 - Lots of virtual machines...
- Car Security?
 - ...

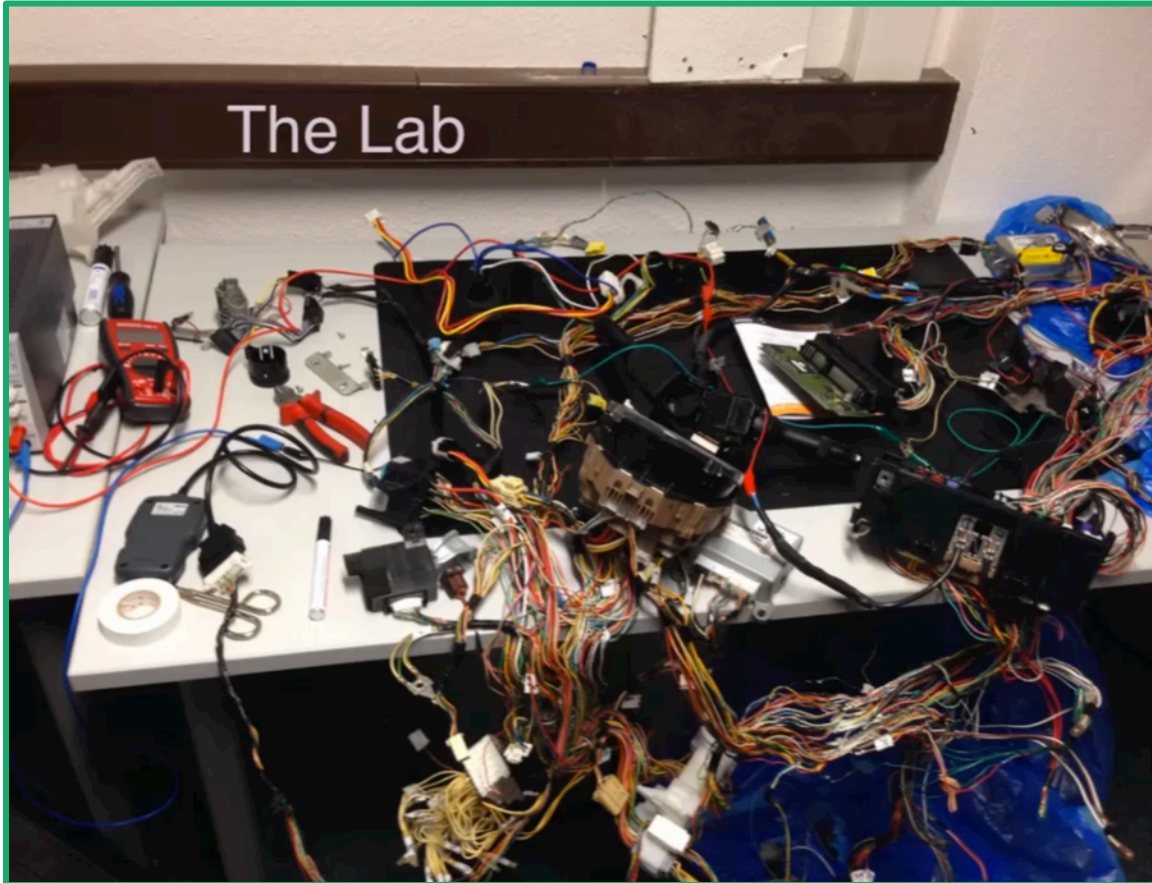


Lab

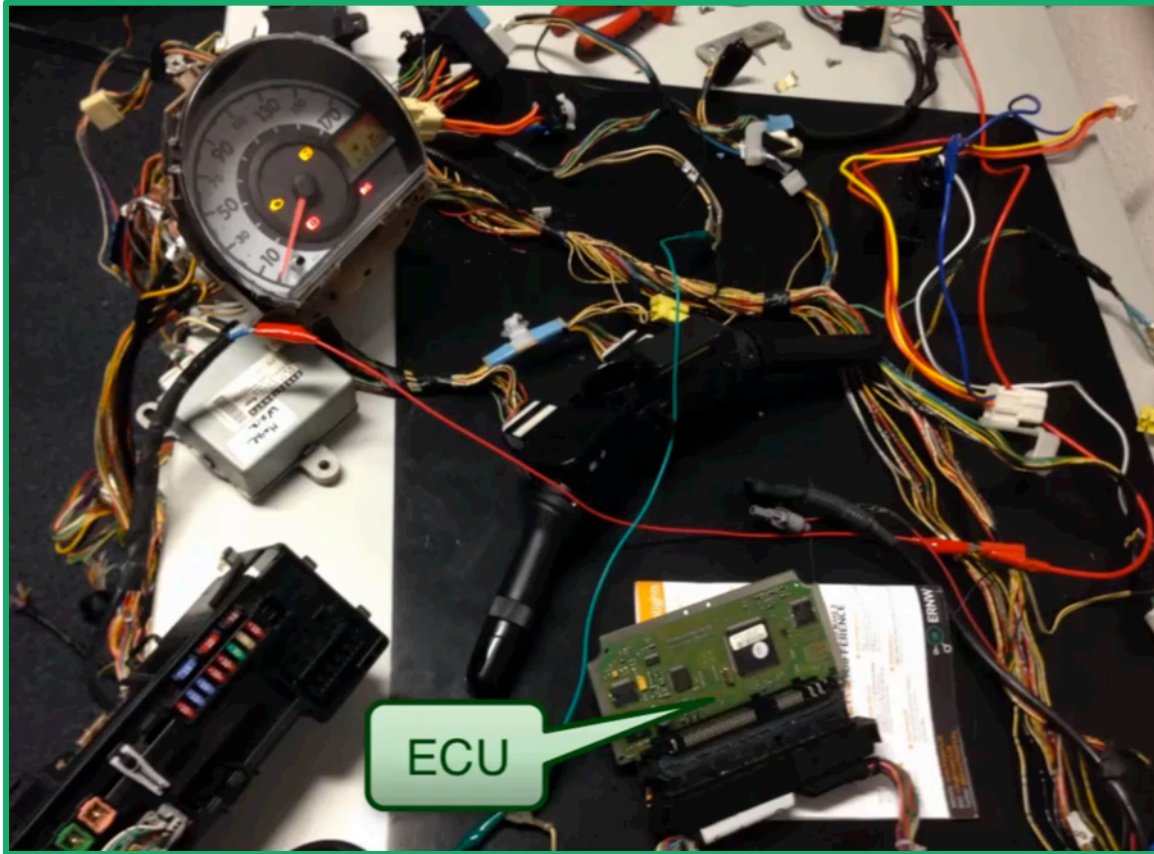
The Parts Depot



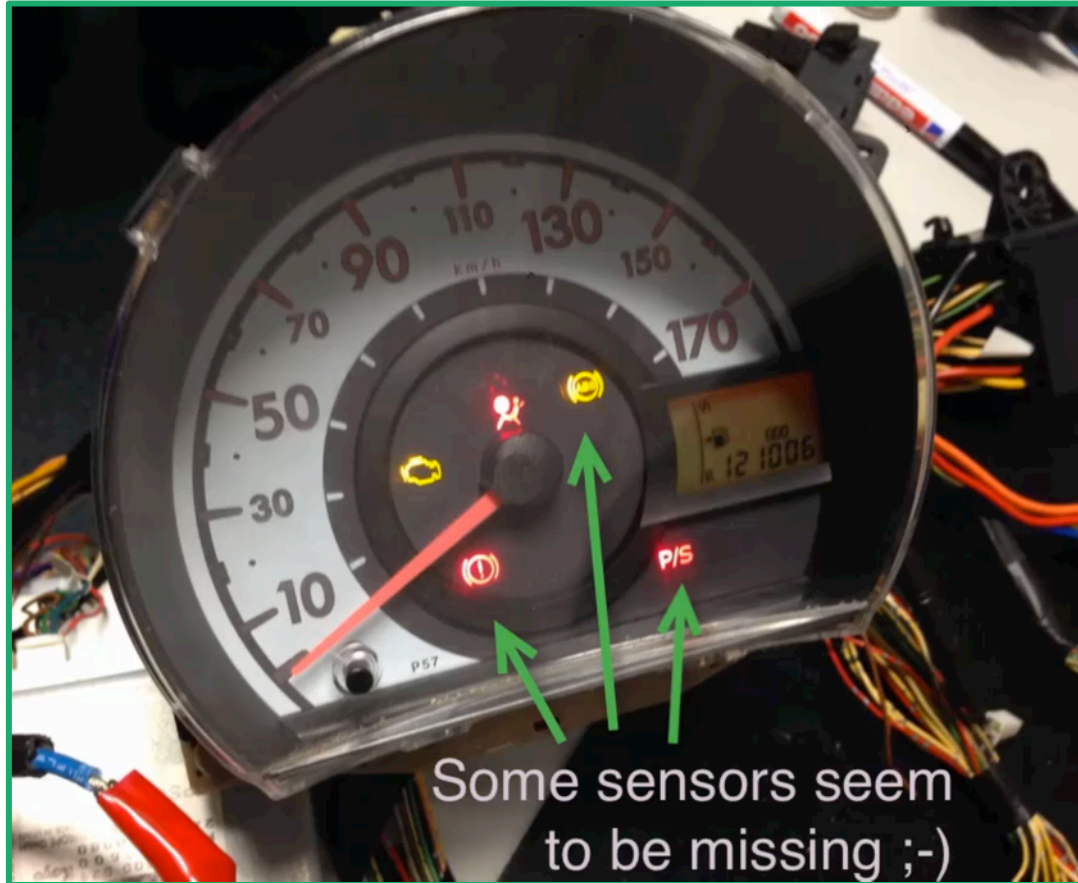
Lab



Lab



Lab



Lab



Lab



Finally

Cell Identification

- Choosing the wireless technology:
 - GSM
 - UMTS
 - LTE
 - (or others)

- Identification by cell scanning and frequency scanning:
 - Based on the used frequency the technology and provider can be identified.
 - Modems support cell scanning functions, showing available cells and provider.



Cell Sniffing

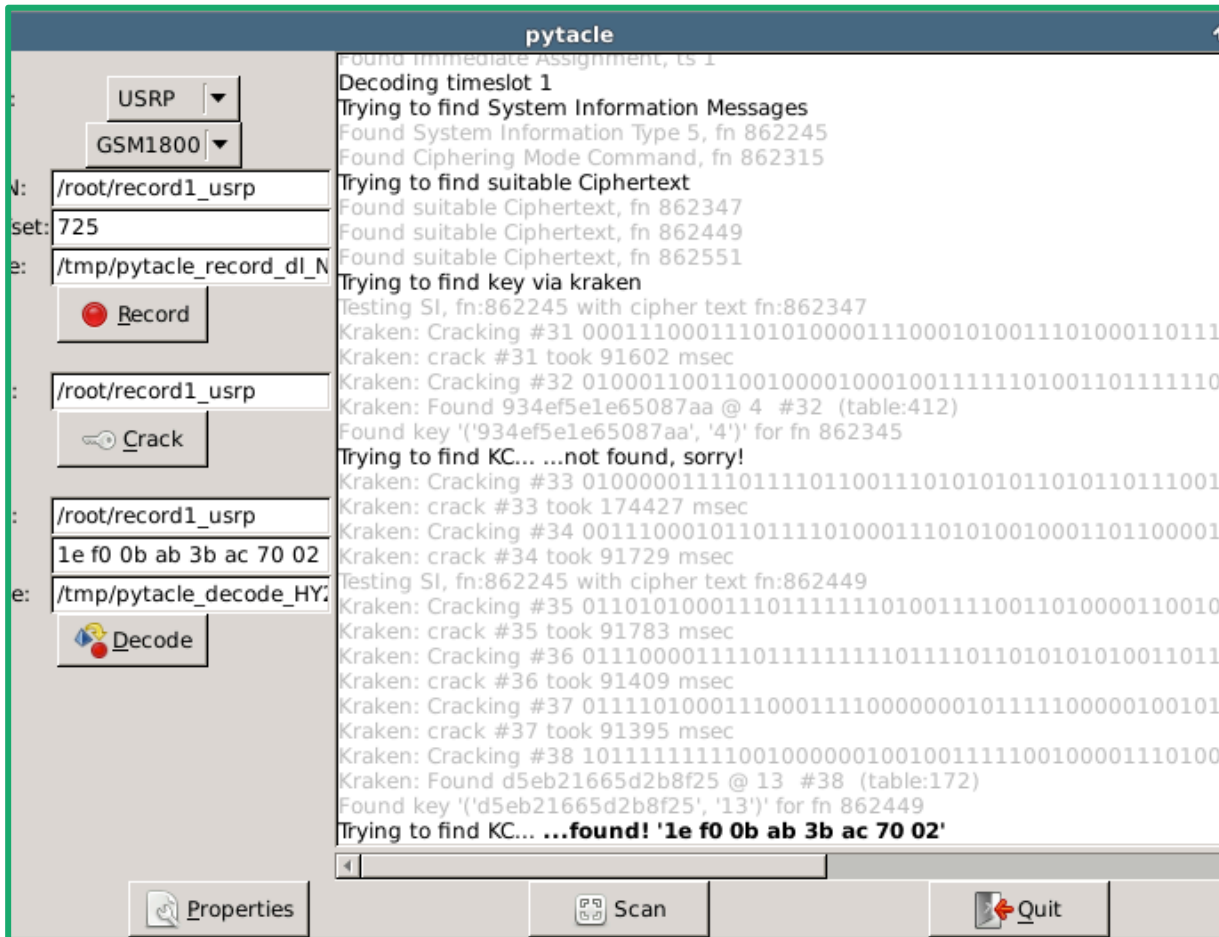


- Active sniffing
 - Open baseband implementations like OsmocomBB
 - For LTE: Samsung Kalmia USB Stick
- Passive sniffing
 - Sniffing via USRP, rtl-sdr or HackRF
 - Decoding with Gnuradio projects like gr-gsm
- Based on the gathered data further steps can be performed (e.g. A5/1 cracking).



Cracking A5/1 w/ Pytacle

<http://www.insinuator.net/2013/10/pytacle-alpha2/>



The Cell in the Middle

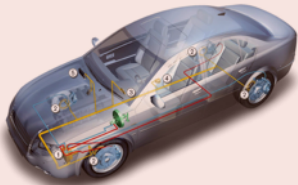


- Fundamental tool is a FakeBTS
 - OsmoBTS with Ettus USRP
- Or even easier with a SysmoBTS
 - All-in-one implementation by Sysmocom, providing a GSM cell including voice, sms and data services.
- Things that can be configured
 - MNC, MCC, ShortName, LongName
- ➔ And that's all we need; Encryption and authentication material will be forwarded (or disabled) by the FakeBTS.

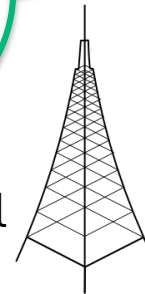
FakeBTS



Forwarding of
the mobile data



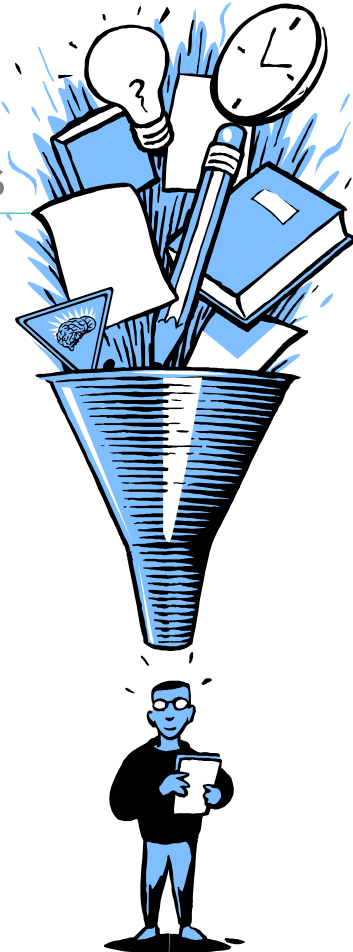
Provider Cell



A mobile will always
choose the best cell
available!

Actually, that's ours ;-)

Conclusions



- Reliability/safety/security of cars and connected services can be competitive advantage
 - And must be marketed as such.
- Typical pentesting approaches must be extended/complemented.
- HW assessment/various interfaces.
- Both the car and the backend services must be in scope.

There's never enough time...

Thank you...



@uchi_mata



mluft@ernw.de



...for yours!

Further information:

<https://www.insinator.net>
(..soon)

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There are few things to know about TROOPERS:

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PLACE: Heidelberg, Germany
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The Archive



Jeff Gough at TROOPERS13

- Feel the spirit – TROOPERS14 Trailer:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A9zWD7ZVAGI>
- TROOPERS15 Talks: 
 - Videos:
<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL1eoQr97VfJkfckz9nZFR7tZoBkjjj23f>
 - Slides: <https://www.troopers.de/archives/>
- We hope to see you in 2016!