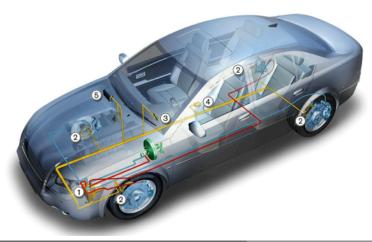




Car Security

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

Nice to meet you!

. . . .

Continue



ERNW providing security.



Pentesting & CarSec



 \neg 90% of pentests cover traditional IT.

- How to approach car security?

What have we seen in the past?



CarSec History

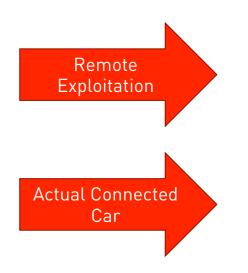


- CAN Control

- 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



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 FarmerWietse VenemaSun MicrosystemsEindhoven University of Technologyzen@sun.comwietse@wzv.win.tue.nl

Introduction

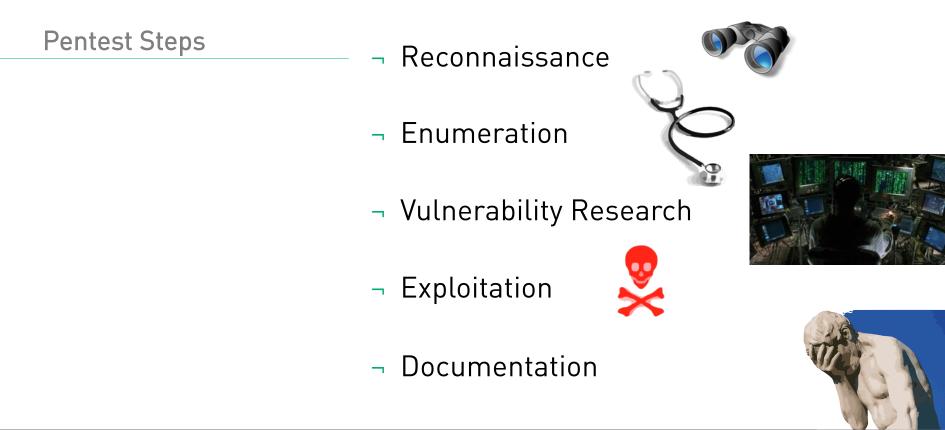
Every day, all over the world, computer networks and hosts are being broken into. The level of sophistication of these attacks varies widely; while it is generally believed that most break-ins succeed due to weak passwords, there are still a large number of intrusions that use more advanced techniques 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







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One step back...



Those were the phases of a properly defined pentest.

- What is necessary to properly define a pentest?







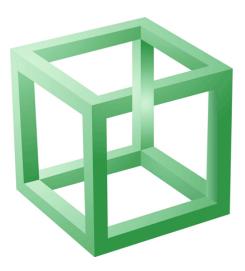
"[...] security is the absence of unmitigatable surprise."

Dan Geer





ISO 26262 defines *Functional Safety* as:



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

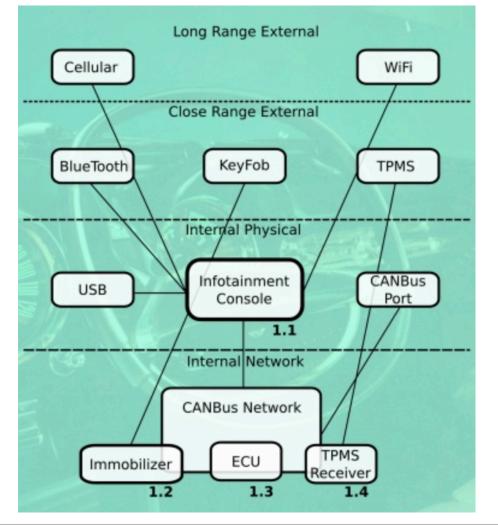
ISO 26262



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

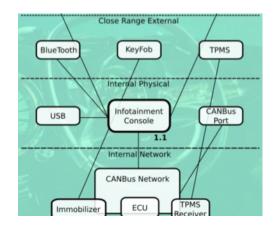
\neg Threats:

 Is it possible to remotely track the driver?



- Technical:

- What interfaces can I interact with?





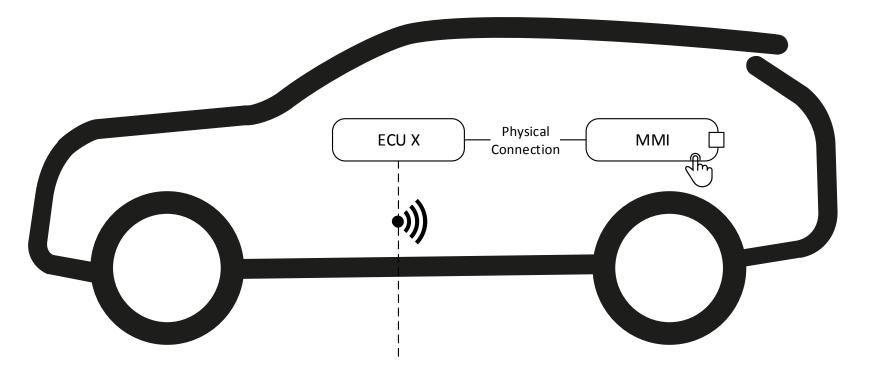
Reconnaissance



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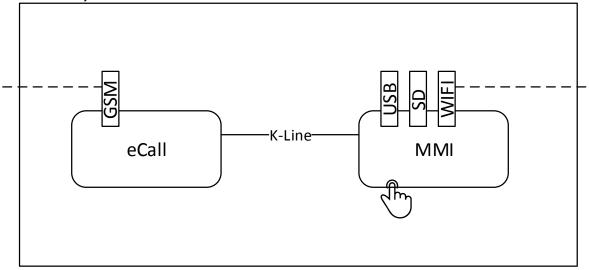


Overview





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.

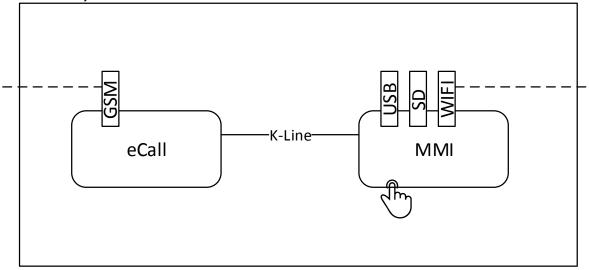


Enumeration





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.





Microkernel - Neutrino Core OS This file is a part of bzip2 and/or libbzip2, a program and library for lossless, block-sorting data compression. Copyright© 1996-2005 Julian R Seward. All rights reserve Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with o without

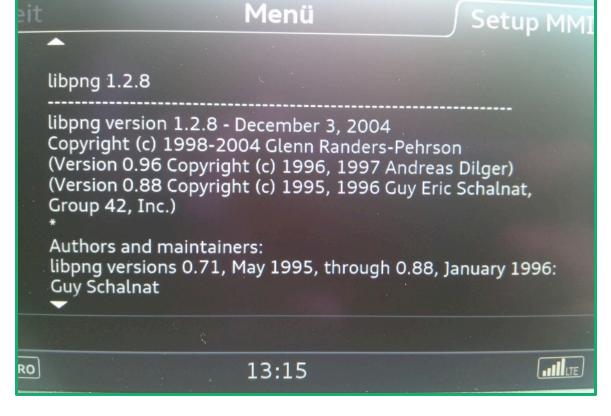
modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions

are met:

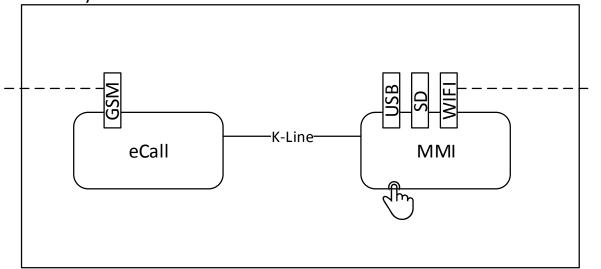
1. Redistributions of source code must retain the above <u>convright</u>

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Car Physical Boundaries



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



Enumeration

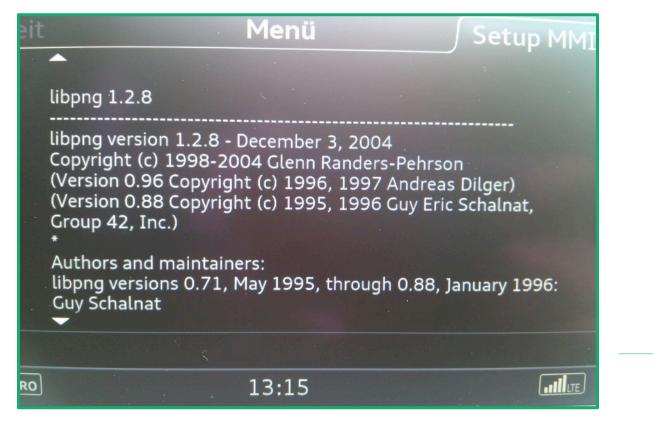




Vulnerability Research









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

Vulnerability Warning

Versions up through 1.2.11 and 1.0.19 have a buffer-overrun 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 <u>CVE-2006-3334</u>.





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

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Exploitation

- Lab environment required!



- Traditional pentest:

- Lots of virtual machines...

- Car Security?

. . .





Lab

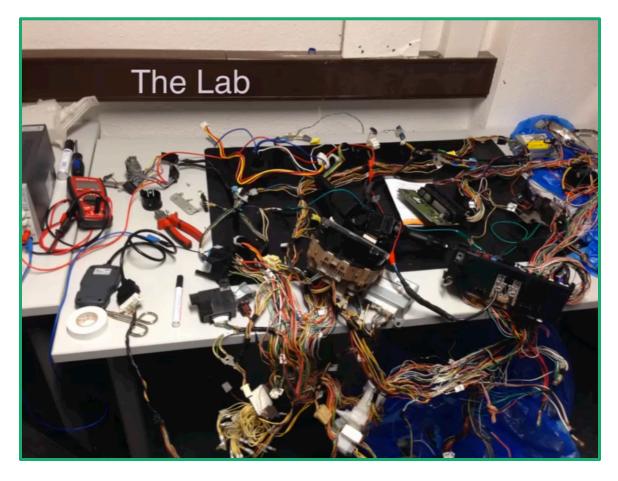






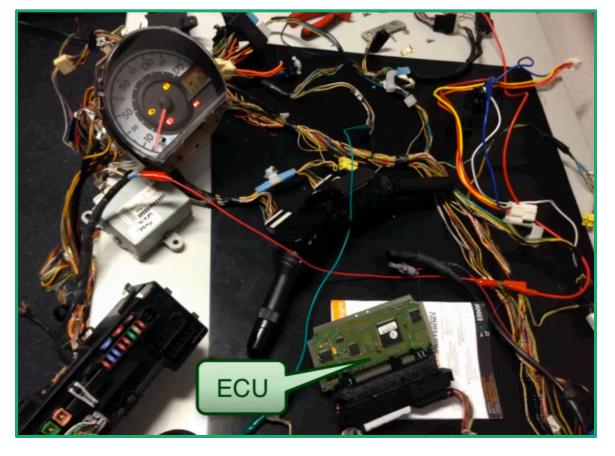
Lab





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).

pytacle 🔶		
:	USRP 🔽	Decoding timeslot 1 Trying to find System Information Messages
	GSM1800 🔻	Found System Information Type 5, fn 862245 Found Ciphering Mode Command, fn 862315
N:	/root/record1_usrp	Trying to find suitable Ciphertext
set:	725	Found suitable Ciphertext, fn 862347 Found suitable Ciphertext, fn 862449
e:	/tmp/pytacle_record_dl_N	
e.	//mp/pytacle_record_di_k	Trying to find key via kraken
	<u>R</u> ecord	Testing SI, fn:862245 with cipher text fn:862347
		Kraken: Cracking #31 0001110001110101000011100010100111010001101110
		Kraken: crack #31 took 91602 msec Kraken: Cracking #32 010001100110010000100010011111101001101111
:	/root/record1_usrp	Kraken: Found 934ef5e1e65087aa @ 4 #32 (table:412)
	≪⊙ <u>C</u> rack	Found key '('934ef5e1e65087aa', '4')' for fn 862345
		Trying to find KC not found, sorry!
		Kraken: Cracking #33 0100000111101110110011101010101010101
:	/root/record1_usrp	Kraken: crack #33 took 174427 msec
	1e f0 0b ab 3b ac 70 02	Kraken: Cracking #34 0011100010110111101000111010000001000011010
		Testing CL fp.062245 with sigher tout fp.062440
e:	/tmp/pytacle_decode_HY2	Kraken: Cracking #35 0110101000111011111110100111100110100001100100
	Note Decode	Kraken: crack #35 took 91783 msec
	• <u>•</u> <u>•</u> ccouc	Kraken: Cracking #36 01110000111101111111101111011010101010
		Kraken: crack #36 took 91409 msec
		Kraken: Cracking #37 011110100011100011110000000101111100000100101
		Kraken: Cracking #38 1011111111001000000100100111110010000111010
		Kraken: Found d5eb21665d2b8f25 @ 13 #38 (table:172)
		Found key '('d5eb21665d2b8f25', '13')' for fn 862449
		Trying to find KCfound! '1e f0 0b ab 3b ac 70 02'
		4
	Properties	Scan Scan





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.

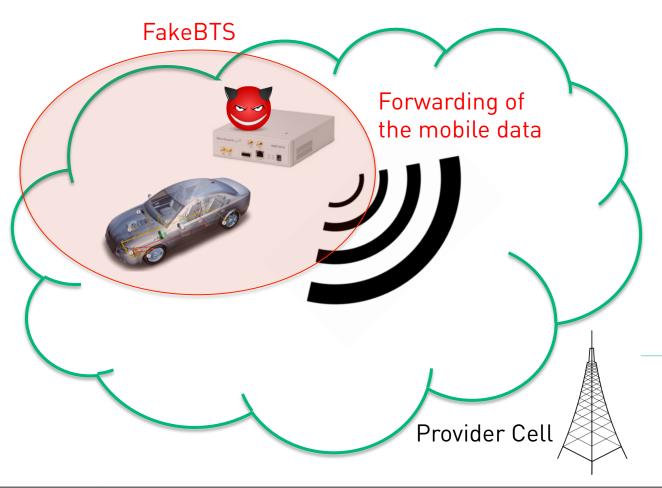
Things that can be configured

- MNC, MCC, ShortName, LongName
- → And that's all we need; Encryption and authentication material will be forwarded (or disabled) by the FakeBTS.





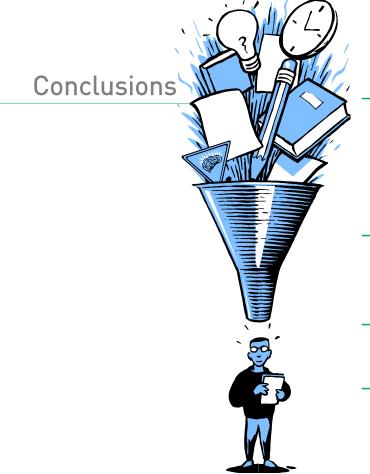




A mobile will always choose the best cell available!

Actually, that's ours ;-)





06/17/15

- 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...



lduchi_mata



mluft@ernw.de



...for yours!

Further information: https://www.insinuator.net (..soon)



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• ERNW providing security.

DATE: March,14 -18. 2016 PLACE: Heidelberg, Germany MISSION: Make the world a safer place.



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The Archive



- Feel the spirit – TROOPERS14 Trailer: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A9zWD7ZVAGI

- TROOPERS15 Talks:

- (S: You Tube
- Videos: <u>https://www.youtube.com/playlist?</u> list=PL1eoQr97VfJkfckz9nZFR7tZoBkjij23f
- Slides: https://www.troopers.de/archives/
- \neg We hope to see you in 2016!

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