



2018
Arab Security Conference
المؤتمر العربي للأمن المعلومات

User Privacy on GSM Broadcast Channels

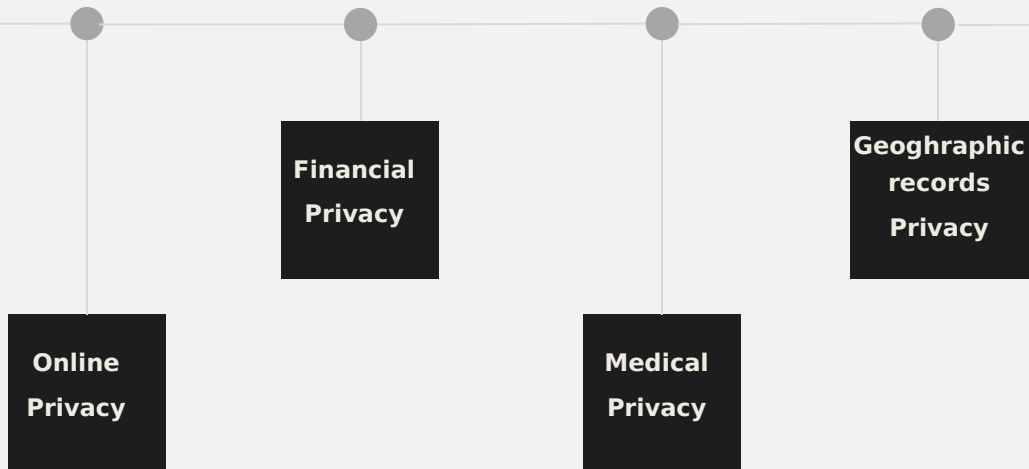
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CYBER WARGAMES
The Art of Cyber Warfare

Data Privacy

What type of data to be included ?



Can it be applied to telecom ?



Data Privacy

Problems with providing Data Security

Difficulty in understanding and defining what is sensitive data and what is not.

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Thus, We need a broader definition...



Data Privacy

Any personal data that could be sensitive or can be used maliciously by someone and has a severe impact is included when considering data privacy.

Agenda

GSM Architecture

Network Components.
Subscriber Identities.
GSM Logical Channels.

Sniffing your traffic

Passive Sniffing Vs Active Sniffing.
Passive IMSI Catching.

Impact of Identity Leakage

Why its important to hide
subscriber's identities.
Demo.



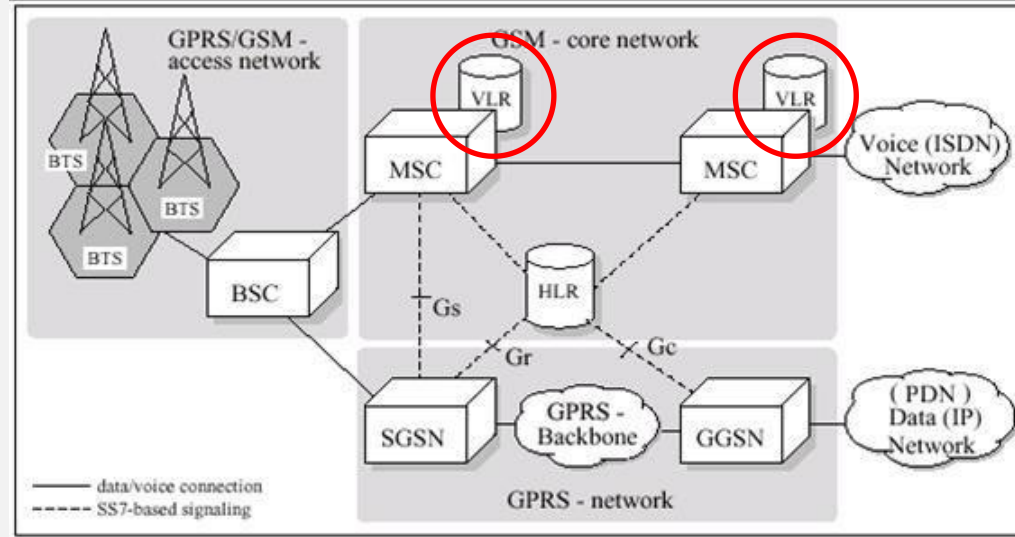
Q&A

GSM Architecture

Network Components

Visitor Location Register (VLR)

A mobile subscriber roaming in a network area covered by a mobile switching center is controlled by a VLR. The VLR is responsible of the authentication and registration procedures for mobile subscribers, upon updating its location to a new location area controlled by a VLR. The VLR also generates and handles the temporary IDs (TMSI) of the mobile subscribers in its area.

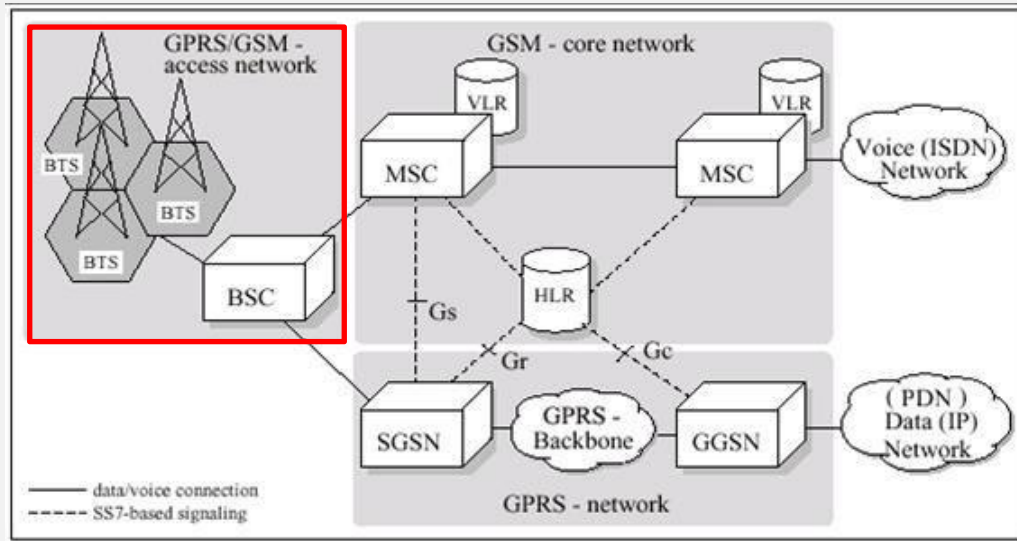




Network Components

The Base Station System (BSS)

The network of base station equipment composed of base station transceivers (BTS), and base station controllers (BSC). BSS is responsible of communicating with a mobile subscriber in a certain area.





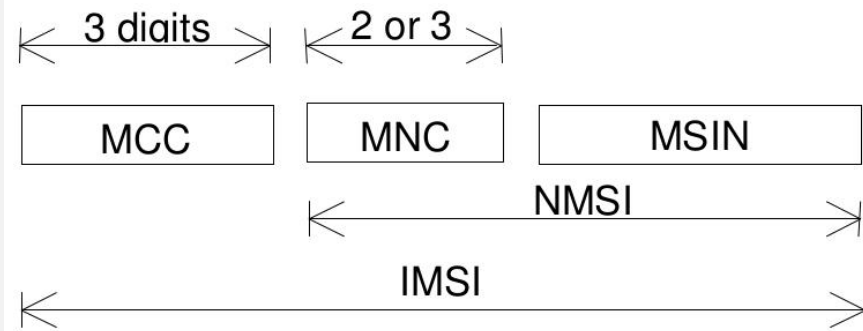
Subscriber Identities

International Mobile Subscriber Identity -

IMSI

The IMSI is the main identifier in mobile networks and belongs to one specific SIM card. It is a 15 digit number where the first three digits identify the home country (MCC, Mobile Country Code), the following two or three digits identify the home network (MNC, Mobile Network Code). The remaining digits identify the specific user/SIM within the provider's database .

The main usage for IMSI, is authentication, access provisioning and accounting.





Subscriber Identities

Temporary Mobile Subscriber Identity -

TMSI

The TMSI aims to protect subscribers' confidentiality.

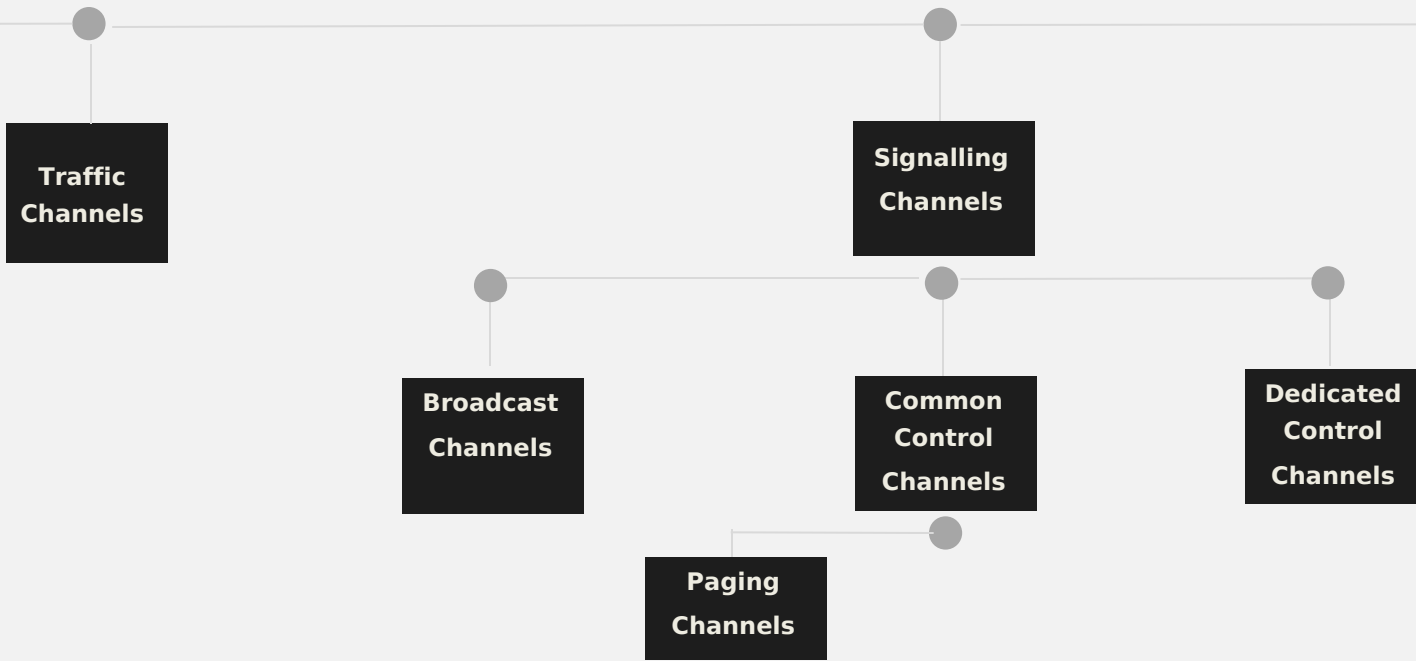
The TMSI is a temporary identifier provided to the mobile device by the VLR, to be used instead of the IMSI. The TMSI has only local significance within a VLR and area controlled by a VLR.

TMSI essentially masks the IMSI against passive attacks...All communication between mobile station and the network should be with TMSI and not IMSI

```
▶ GSM TAP Header, ARFCN: 34 (Downlink), TS: 0, Channel: CCCH (4)
▼ GSM CCCH - Paging Request Type 1
  ▶ L2 Pseudo Length
  ▶ .... 0110 = Protocol discriminator: Radio Resources Management messages (0x6)
    Message Type: Paging Request Type 1
  ▶ Page Mode
  ▶ Channel Needed
  ▼ Mobile Identity - Mobile Identity 1 - TMSI/P-TMSI (0x9e48e973)
    Length: 5
    1111 .... = Unused: 0xf
    .... 0... = Odd/even indication: Even number of identity digits
    .... .100 = Mobile Identity Type: TMSI/P-TMSI/M-TMSI (4)
    TMSI/P-TMSI: 0x9e48e973
  ▶ P1 Rest Octets
```

The TMSI is composed of **4 bytes**, and represented in hexadecimal format as the following example: **“0x9e48e973”**

Logical Channels





Logical Channels

Common Control Channels (CCCH):

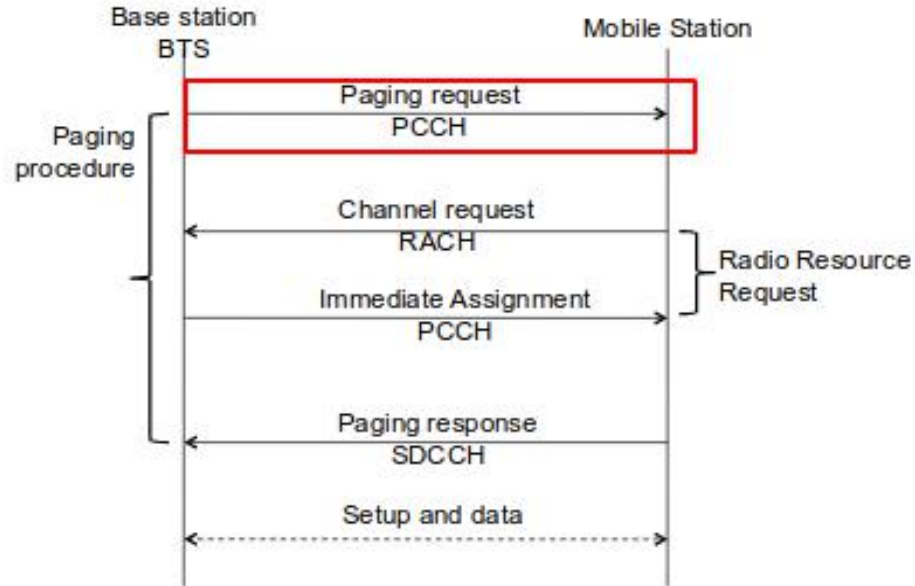
A group of uplink and downlink channels between the MS and the BTS. These channels are used to convey information from the network to MSs and provide access to the network. The CCCHs include the following channels.

Paging Channels (PCH):

Is a downlink sub-channel of the CCCH. PCH is used for paging of mobile subscribers upon receiving a sms or a call. All mobile stations can listen to this channel, and based on the identity sent on this channel a MS will respond.



Paging Requests



Sniffing Your Traffic



Passive Sniffing

Tuning to a specific frequency

Depending on the HW you can listen to GSM bands, UMTS or LTE.

This technique is of high risk. Its deployment is fairly easy.



Demo - Passive IMSI Catching

```
12 127.0.0.1      127.0.0.1      GSMTAP      81 (CCCH) (RR) Paging Request Type 1
46 127.0.0.1      127.0.0.1      GSMTAP      81 (CCCH) (RR) Paging Request Type 1
51 127.0.0.1      127.0.0.1      GSMTAP      81 (CCCH) (RR) Paging Request Type 1
54 127.0.0.1      127.0.0.1      GSMTAP      81 (CCCH) (RR) Paging Request Type 1
56 127.0.0.1      127.0.0.1      GSMTAP      81 (CCCH) (RR) Paging Request Type 1
57 127.0.0.1      127.0.0.1      GSMTAP      81 (CCCH) (RR) Paging Request Type 1
```

▶ Frame 2756: 81 bytes on wire (648 bits), 81 bytes captured (648 bits) on interface 0

▶ Ethernet II, Src: 00:00:00_00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00), Dst: 00:00:00_00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)

▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 127.0.0.1, Dst: 127.0.0.1

▶ User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 33711, Dst Port: 4729

▶ GSM TAP Header, ARFCN: 34 (Downlink), TS: 0, Channel: CCCH (8)

▼ GSM CCCH - Paging Request Type 1

- ▶ L2 Pseudo Length
- ▶ 0110 = Protocol discriminator: Radio Resources Management messages (0x6)
- Message Type: Paging Request Type 1
- ▶ Page Mode
- ▶ Channel Needed

▼ Mobile Identity - Mobile Identity 1 - TMSI/P-TMSI (0x7a4a16ac)

Length: 5

- 1111 = Unused: 0xf
- 0... = Odd/even indication: Even number of identity digits
-100 = Mobile Identity Type: TMSI/P-TMSI/M-TMSI (4)
- TMSI/P-TMSI: 0x7a4a16ac

▼ Mobile Identity - Mobile Identity 2 - IMSI (602018089786784)

Element ID: 0x17

Length: 8

- 0110 = Identity Digit 1: 6
- 1... = Odd/even indication: Odd number of identity digits
-001 = Mobile Identity Type: IMSI (1)

▼ IMSI: 602018089786784

- Mobile Country Code (MCC): Egypt (602)
- Mobile Network Code (MNC): Mobinil (01)

Impact of Identity Leakage



Attack Scenario

Decrypting Voice/SMS traffic from air interface

An essential requirement to achieve this attack scenario is to retrieve the session key (K_c) used to decrypt the running session.

Retrieving K_c is dependent on finding the **IMSI**.



Attack Scenario

Decrypting Voice/SMS traffic from air interface

Sniffing for GSM traffic

'2b' is padding byte for GSM

The screenshot shows a Wireshark capture of GSM traffic. The top pane displays a list of packets, many of which are padded with '2b' bytes. The bottom pane shows a packet capture table with columns for No., Source, Destination, Protocol, Length, and Info. The 'Info' column for several packets is highlighted in red, showing 'Paging Request Type 1'. The bottom right pane shows a graph of relative gain (dB) over time, with a peak around 0 dB.

No.	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
19005	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	GSMTAP	81	(CCCH) (RR) Paging Request Type 1
19006	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	GSMTAP	81	(CCCH) (RR) Paging Request Type 1
19007	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	GSMTAP	81	(CCCH) (RR) Paging Request Type 2
19008	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	GSMTAP	81	(CCCH) (RR) Paging Request Type 2
19009	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	GSMTAP	81	(CCCH) (RR) Paging Request Type 1
19010	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	GSMTAP	81	(CCCH) (RR) Paging Request Type 1
19011	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	GSMTAP	81	(CCCH) (RR) Paging Request Type 1
19012	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	GSMTAP	81	(CCCH) (RR) Paging Request Type 1

Frame 33: 81 bytes on wire (648 bits), 81 bytes captured (648 bits) on interface 0
Ethernet II, Src: 00:00:00:00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00), Dst: 00:00:00:00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 127.0.0.1, Dst: 127.0.0.1
User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 45420, Dst Port: 4729
GSM TAP Header, ARFCN: 77 (Downlink), TS: 0, Channel: CCCH (1)
GSM CCCH - Paging Request Type 1

Attack Scenario

Decrypting Voice/SMS traffic from air interface

Passive IMSI Catching technique to retrieve the IMSI of target.

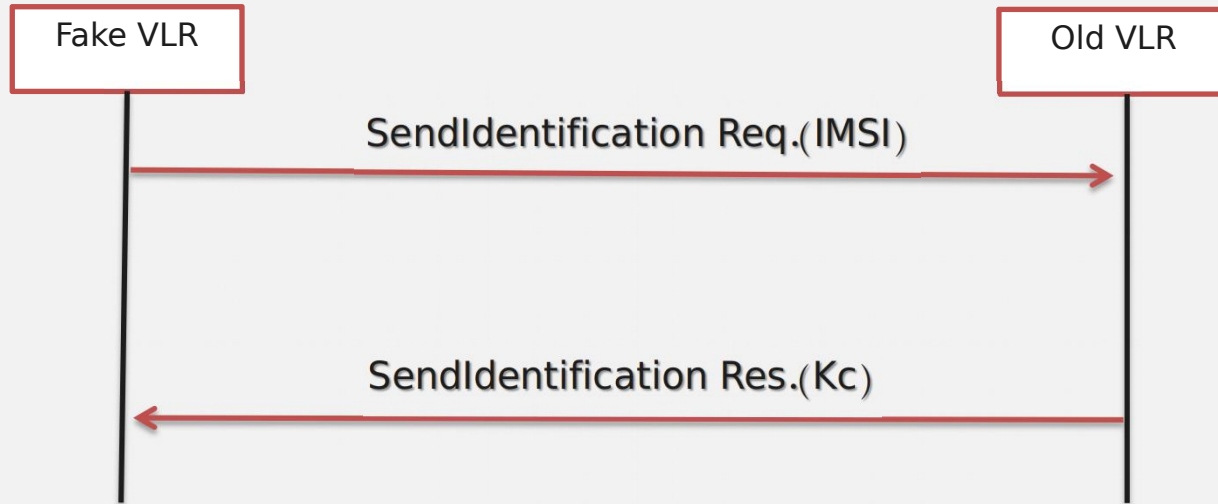
TMSI-1	TMSI-2	IMSI	country	brand	operator	MCC	MNC	LAC	CellId
		602 02	Egypt						
		602 02	Egypt			602			12722
		602 02	Egypt			602			
		602 02	Egypt			602			
0x1641b30a	0x32b28a96	602 02	Egypt			602			
		602 02	Egypt			602			
		602 02	Egypt			602			
0x205f34f5		602 02	Egypt			602			
0x4452d4cb	0x32b28a96	602 02	Egypt			602			
		602 02	Egypt			602			
0x405f6ce7	0xc18a9e00	602 02	Egypt			602			



Attack Scenario

Decrypting Voice/SMS traffic from air interface

Remember SS7 ?





Attack Scenario

Decrypting Voice/SMS traffic from air interface

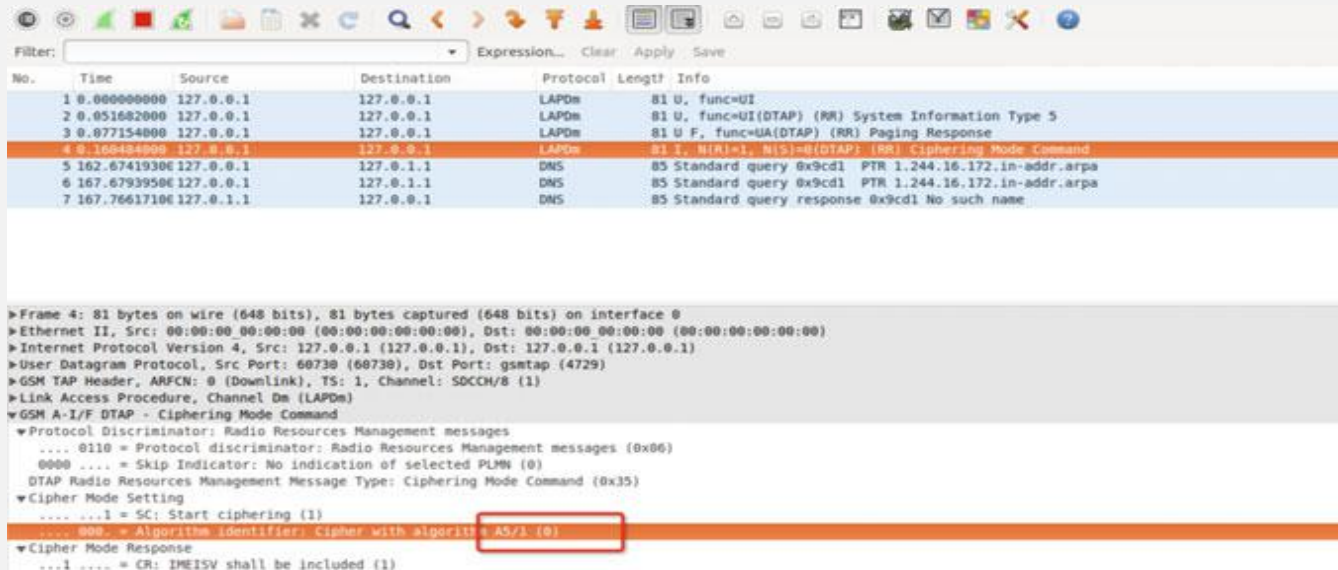
Retrieving Keys

```
▼ GSM Mobile Application
  ▼ Component: returnResultLast (2)
    ▼ returnResultLast
      invokeID: -90
    ▼ resultretres
      ► opCode: localValue (0)
      ▼ authenticationSetList: tripletList (0)
        ▼ tripletList: 3 items
          ▼ AuthenticationTriplet
            rand: a638b1685799883a2492d391802f3dd1
            sres: c85e336c
            kc: aa24e05ec53ec949
```

Attack Scenario

Decrypting Voice/SMS traffic from air interface

Detecting the ciphering algorithm used in this case its A5/1



Filter: Expression... Clear Apply Save

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000000	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	LAPDm	81	U, func=UI
2	0.051682000	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	LAPDm	81	U, func=UI(DTAP) (RR) System Information Type 5
3	0.077154800	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	LAPDm	81	U F, func=UA(DTAP) (RR) Paging Response
4	0.160484000	127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	LAPDm	81	T, N(R)=1, N(S)=0(DTAP) (RR) Ciphering Mode Command
5	162.674193000	127.0.0.1	127.0.1.1	DNS	85	Standard query 0x9cd1 PTR 1.244.16.172.in-addr.arpa
6	167.679395000	127.0.0.1	127.0.1.1	DNS	85	Standard query 0x9cd1 PTR 1.244.16.172.in-addr.arpa
7	167.766171000	127.0.1.1	127.0.0.1	DNS	85	Standard query response 0x9cd1 No such name

▶ Frame 4: 81 bytes on wire (648 bits), 81 bytes captured (648 bits) on interface 0
 ▶ Ethernet II, Src: 00:00:00:00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00), Dst: 00:00:00:00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)
 ▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 127.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1), Dst: 127.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1)
 ▶ User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 60730 (60730), Dst Port: gsmtap (4729)
 ▶ GSM TAP Header, ARFCN: 0 (Downlink), TS: 1, Channel: SDCCH/8 (1)
 ▶ Link Access Procedure, Channel Dm (LAPDm)
 ▼ GSM A-I/F DTAP - Ciphering Mode Command
 ▼ Protocol Discriminator: Radio Resources Management messages
 ... 0110 = Protocol discriminator: Radio Resources Management messages (0x06)
 0000 = Skip Indicator: No indication of selected PLMN (0)
 DTAP Radio Resources Management Message Type: Ciphering Mode Command (0x35)
 ▼ Cipher Mode Setting
 ... 1 = SC: Start ciphering (1)
 ... 000 = Algorithm identifier: Cipher with algorithm A5/1 (0)
 ▼ Cipher Mode Response
 ... 1 = CR: IMEISV shall be included (1)



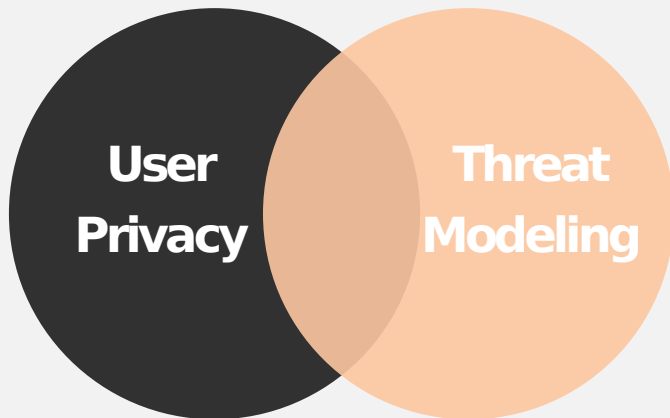
Attack Scenario

```
→ ~ python '/home/gh0/Documents/Cisco/MobileSecurity/scripts/location.py'  
Enter radio type (2g,3g,4g): 2g  
[*] Enter mobile country code: 602  
[*] Enter mobile network code: 02  
[*] Enter location area code: 21  
[*] Enter Cell ID: 12  
[*] retrieving location  
[+] Lat: 29.983574  
[+] Long: 31.278237  
[+] Accuracy (in meters): 701 meters  
[+] Address: El-Oruba, El-Khaleefa, Cairo, Cairo Governorate, NONE, Egypt
```


Recommendations



Recommendations



Identify critical data.

Follow a correct threat modeling approach.

Configuration review.

Disable IMSI paging from core side (VLR and MME).

Reasonable refresh rate for session key (Kc).

