



Hacking phone calls and data

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About me : Priya Chalakal

- **Security Researcher at ERNW GmbH, Heidelberg**
- Loves telco, pcaps, binaries, logs, protocols and all security stuff in general.
- Blackhoodie – Organizer and board member
- <https://priyachalakal.wordpress.com/>
- <https://insinuator.net/>



Disclaimers

- I am not a pro in Telco.
 - But I believe Telco security world really needs more attention
- Critical feedbacks welcome
 - Preferably in the end
- Workshop meant for beginners
 - Experienced people can help others ☺
- Works best with a linux host – tested with Ubuntu
 - VMs seems to be having driver issues .



Agenda

- Introduction
- Fundamentals
- Exercise1 : Build your own Base Station
- Exercise 2 : Digging into SIM cards
- Exercise 3 : Sniffing VoLTE calls
- Hands on time

Split to groups

- Base station building – max 5
- SIM sniffing/programming – max 9
- VoLTE – adb – max 6

Once you are done playing with a hardware, pass it to someone who didn't get to play with it yet.

Introduction - Telephony

Circuit Switched

- PSTN : *Public Switched Telephone Networks*
- Dedicated circuit – “Channel”
- Roots tracked back to 1876
 - Graham Bell got the first patent

Packet Switched

- Data sent as Packets
- Protocol stack: TCP/IP
- Eg:- Internet
- For voice - VoIP

Introduction – VoLTE/VoWiFi

VoLTE

- SK Telecom and LG U+Objective South Korea – 2012
- Vodafone Germany – VoLTE – March 2015

VoWiFi:

- Telekom Germany – VoWiFi – May 2016
- WiFi Calling



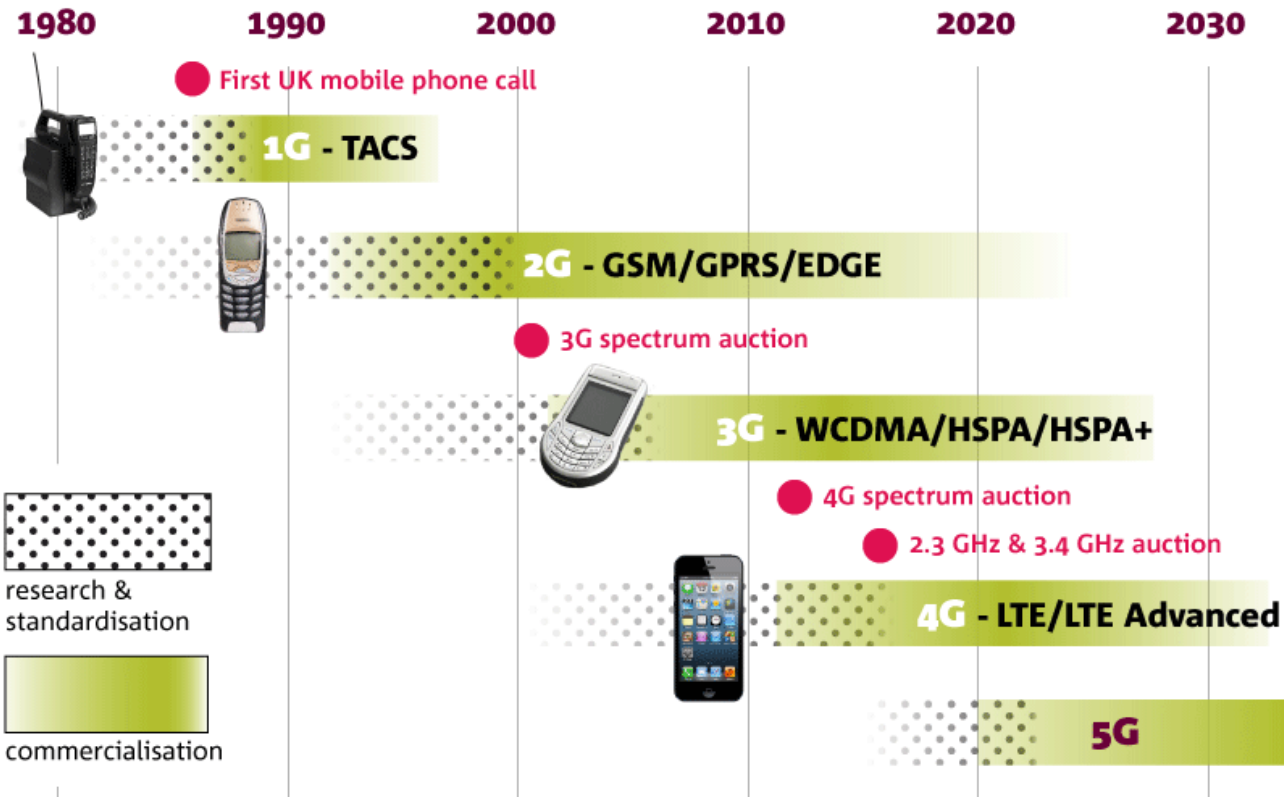
History of Mobile Communication

- GSM (2G)
 - Relies on Circuit Switching
 - Supports only Voice and SMS
- GPRS
 - Circuit – voice and SMS
 - Packet – Data
- UMTS (3G)
 - Similar to GPRS
 - Other network elements evolved

Voice and 4G

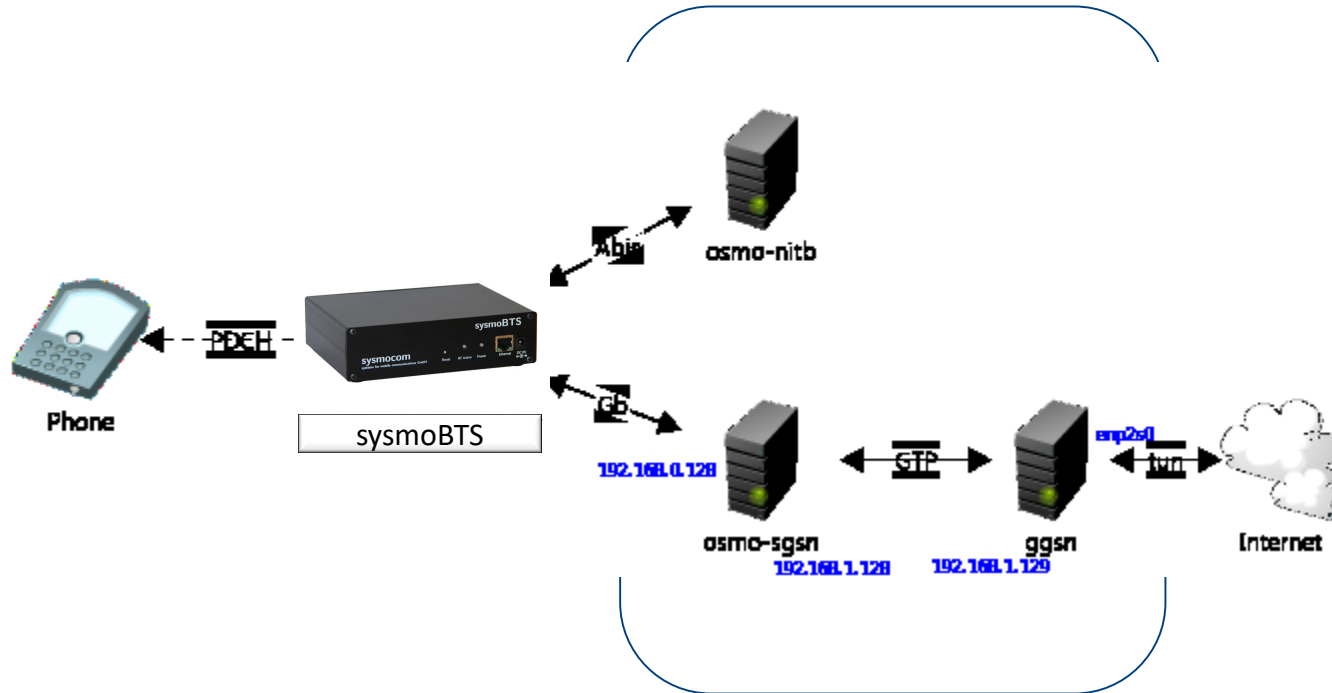
- LTE (4G): Supports only packet switching
- Voice - VoLTE
- Circuit Switched Fall Back (CSFB)
 - For voice, fall back to circuit switched networks.
- Other approaches
 - Simultaneous voice and LTE
 - etc..

Evolution of mobile phone communications





Exercise1 : Fun with Base Station





Alternative cheaper solution

Software - OpenBTS:

<https://github.com/RangeNetworks/dev/wiki>

My blog post:

<https://insinuator.net/2018/02/hacking-101-to-mobile-data/>



Osmo/nitb

- OsmoNITB implements all parts of a GSM Network (BSC, MSC, VLR, HLR, AUC, SMSC) in the box, i.e. in one element.

GGSN

- The GGSN is responsible for the internetworking between the GPRS network and external packet switched networks, such as the Internet or an X.25 network.

SGSN

- The Serving GPRS Support Node (SGSN) is the node that is serving the MS/UE.
- The SGSN keeps track of the location of an individual MS/UE and performs security functions and access control.

Building your own fake base station

- Quick look at Exercise



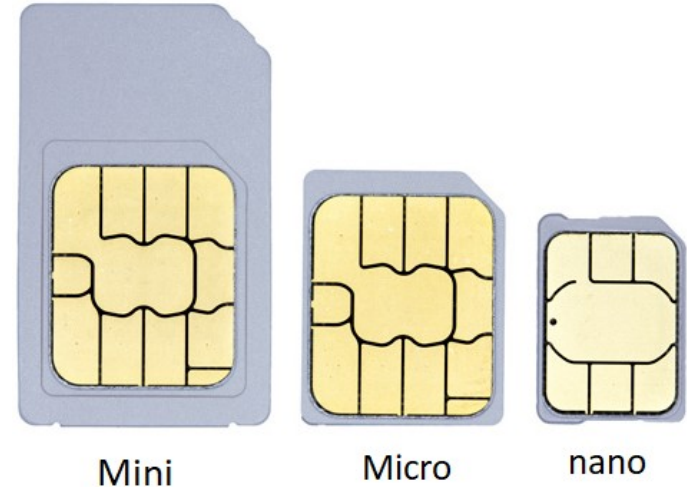
Exercise2 : Digging into SIM cards

What is a SIM card?

- A **subscriber identity module** or **subscriber identification module (SIM)**, widely known as a **SIM card**, is an integrated circuit that is intended to securely store the international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI) number and its related key, which are used to identify and authenticate subscribers on mobile telephony devices (such as mobile phones and computers).

Universal Integrated Circuit Card

- GSM – SIM
- UMTS – USIM
- IMS- ISIM
- CDMA – CSIM
- UICC contains CPU, ROM, RAM, EEPROM, and I/O circuits
- OS – Java /proprietary



What is inside a SIM?

- IMSI (15 digits, ITU E.212 standard)
- Key for authentication
- SSN – SIM serial number
- Authentication algorithms
- Phone book, SMS
- Location area identity (LAI)
- etc

IMSI

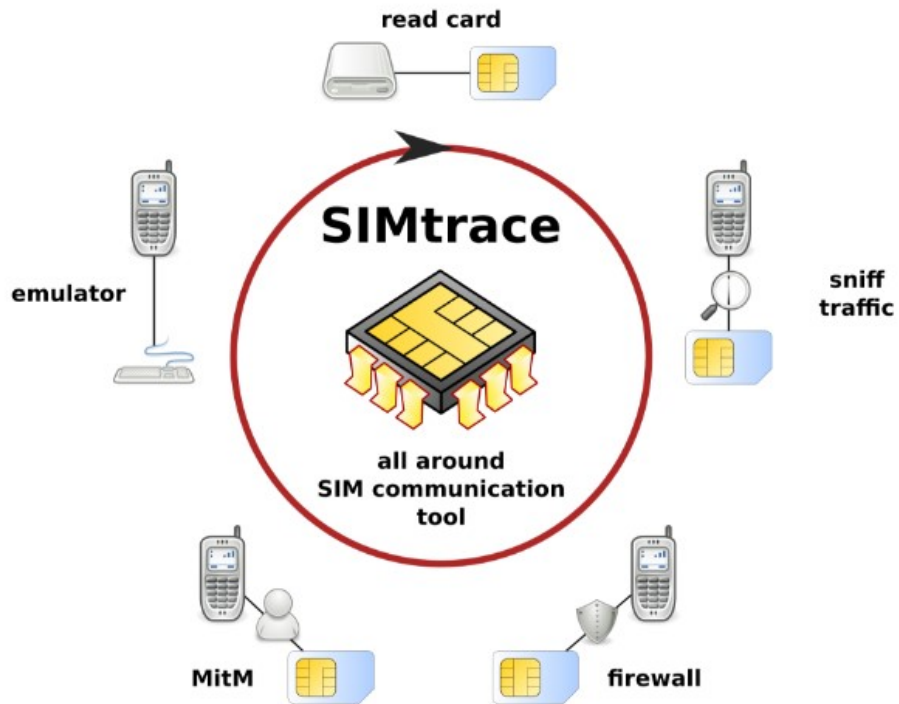
- international mobile subscriber identity
- Private identity - IMSI
- Public identity is the phone number

Task 1 – find your IMSI from your rooted phone

Easier way: Install 'Network Info' app.

Task 2: Find IMEI of your phone? Any guess what that is?

SIMTrace

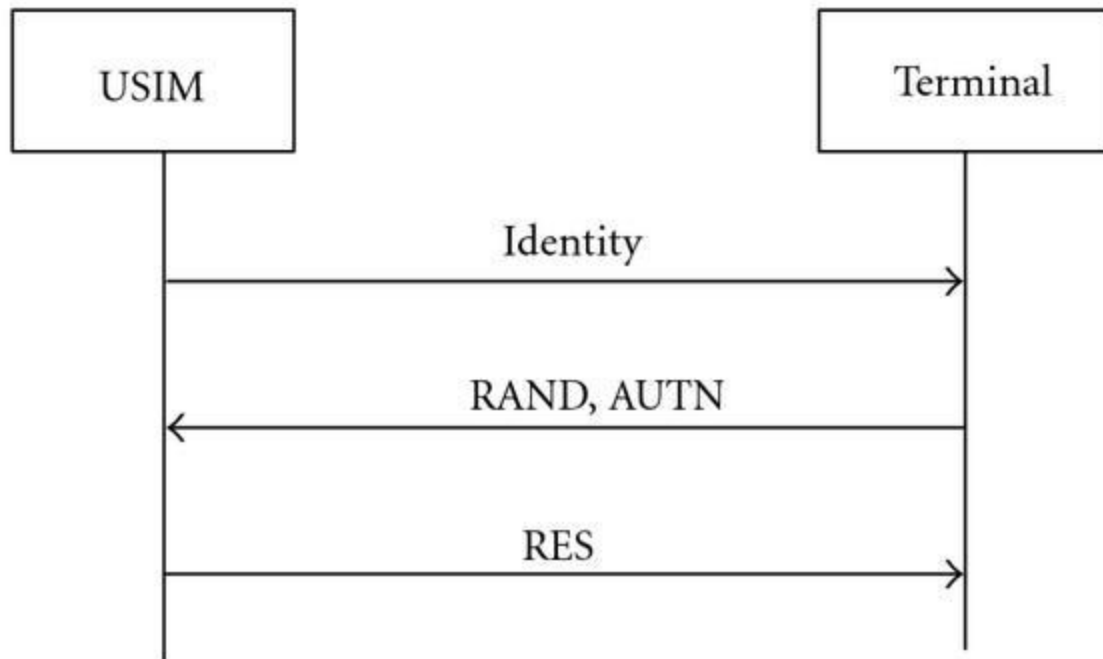


monitor, analyze and use the power of SIM

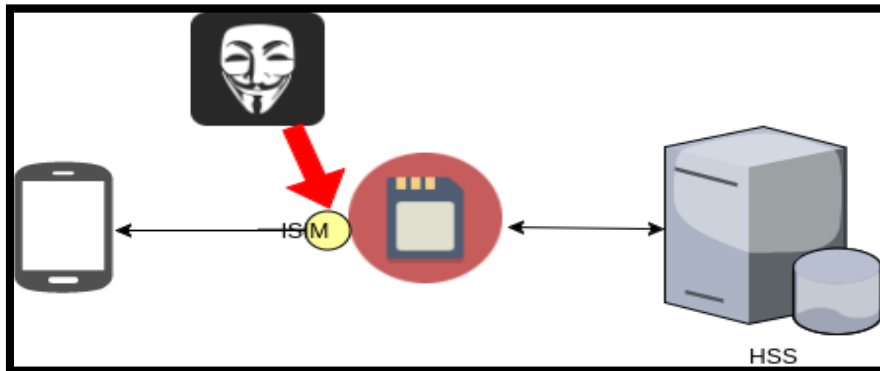
SIM locking

- PIN – 4-8 digits
- 3 failed attempts, locks SIM
- PUK – personal unblocking code
- 10 failed attempts locks the SIM card

Task: SIMtrace – VERIFY pcap for PIN



SIM sniffing with SIMTrace





SIM sniffing

```
[~/thesis/simtrace/host]> sudo ./simtrace
simtrace - GSM SIM and smartcard tracing
(C) 2010 by Harald Welte <laforge@gnumonks.org>

Entering main loop
ATR APDU: 3b 9f 96 80 1f c6 80 31 e0 73 fe 21 1b 66 d0 02 06 e2 0f 18 01 f0
PPS(Fi=9/Di=6) APDU: 00 a4 00 04 02 3f 00 61 2e
APDU: 00 c0 00 00 2e 62 2c 82 02 78 21 83 02 3f 00 a5 09 80 01 61 83 04 00 00 57 6a 8a 01 05 8b 03
APDU: 00 a4 00 0c 02 2f e2 90 00
APDU: 00 b0 00 00 0a 98 94 20 00 00 21 09 68 85 19 90 00
APDU: 00 a4 00 04 02 2f 05 61 1e
APDU: 00 c0 00 00 1e 62 1c 82 02 41 21 83 02 2f 05 a5 03 80 01 61 8a 01 05 8b 03 2f 04 04 02 00 08
APDU: a4 00 04 02 a4 2f 06
APDU: 61 21 00 c0 00 00 21
APDU: c0 62 1f 82 05 42 21
APDU: 00 38 08 83 02 2f 06
APDU: a5 03 80 01 61 8a 01
APDU: 05 8b 03 2f 06 01 80
APDU: 02 01 c0 88 01 30 90
APDU: 00 00 b2 04 04 38 b2
APDU: 80 01 18 a4 06 83 01
APDU: 0b 95 01 08 80 01 02
APDU: a0 18 a4 06 83 01 01
APDU: 95 01 08 a4 06 83 01
APDU: 0b 95 01 08 a4 06 83
APDU: 01 0c 95 01 08 80 01
APDU: 01 90 00 84 01 d4 a4
APDU: 06 83 01 0b 95 01 08
APDU: 90 00 00 a4 00 04 02
APDU: a4 2f 05 61 1e 00 c0
APDU: 00 00 1e c0 62 1c 82
APDU: 02 41 21 83 02 2f 05
APDU: a5 03 80 01 61 8a 01
APDU: 05 8b 03 2f 06 04 80
APDU: 02 00 08 88 01 28 90
APDU: 00 00 b0 00 00 08 b0
APDU: 64 65 65 6e ff ff ff
APDU: ff 90 00 80 10 00 00
APDU: 20 10 ff ff ff ff 7f
APDU: 9d 00 df ff 00 1f e2 00 00 00 c3 eb 00 00 00 01 48 00 50 00 00 00 08 00 00 60 91 0f 00 a4
83 02 2f 00 a5 03 80 01 61 8a 01 05 8b 03 2f 06 07 80 02 00 2c 88 01 f0 91 0f 00 a4 00 04 02 a4 2f
03 80 01 61 8a 01 05 8b 03 2f 06 01 80 02 01 c0 88 01 30 91 0f 00 b2 07 04 38 b2 80 01 1a a4 06 83
ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff 91 0f 00 a4 00 04 02 a4
```

GSM SIM authenticate while Registration

127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	42129	4729	GSM SIM	ISO/IEC 7816-4 UPDATE BINARY Offset=36608
127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	42129	4729	GSM SIM	ISO/IEC 7816-4 UPDATE BINARY Offset=36608
127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	42129	4729	GSM SIM	ISO/IEC 7816-4 SELECT /ADF
127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	42129	4729	GSM SIM	ISO/IEC 7816-4 RUN GSM ALGORITHM / AUTHENTICATE
127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	42129	4729	GSM SIM	ISO/IEC 7816-4 GET RESPONSE
127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	42129	4729	GSM SIM	ISO/IEC 7816-4 UPDATE BINARY Offset=40448
127.0.0.1	127.0.0.1	42129	4729	GSM SIM	ISO/IEC 7816-4 UPDATE BINARY Offset=35584

SIM reader

Pysim tool :

<https://osmocom.org/projects/pysim/wiki>

SCM-PC Smart card reader →



Pysim supported types

- sysmoUSIM-SJS1
- GrcardSIM
- GrcardSIM2
- MagicSIM
- More
- <https://osmocom.org/projects/pysim/wiki>
- The main exercise here is to go through the wiki

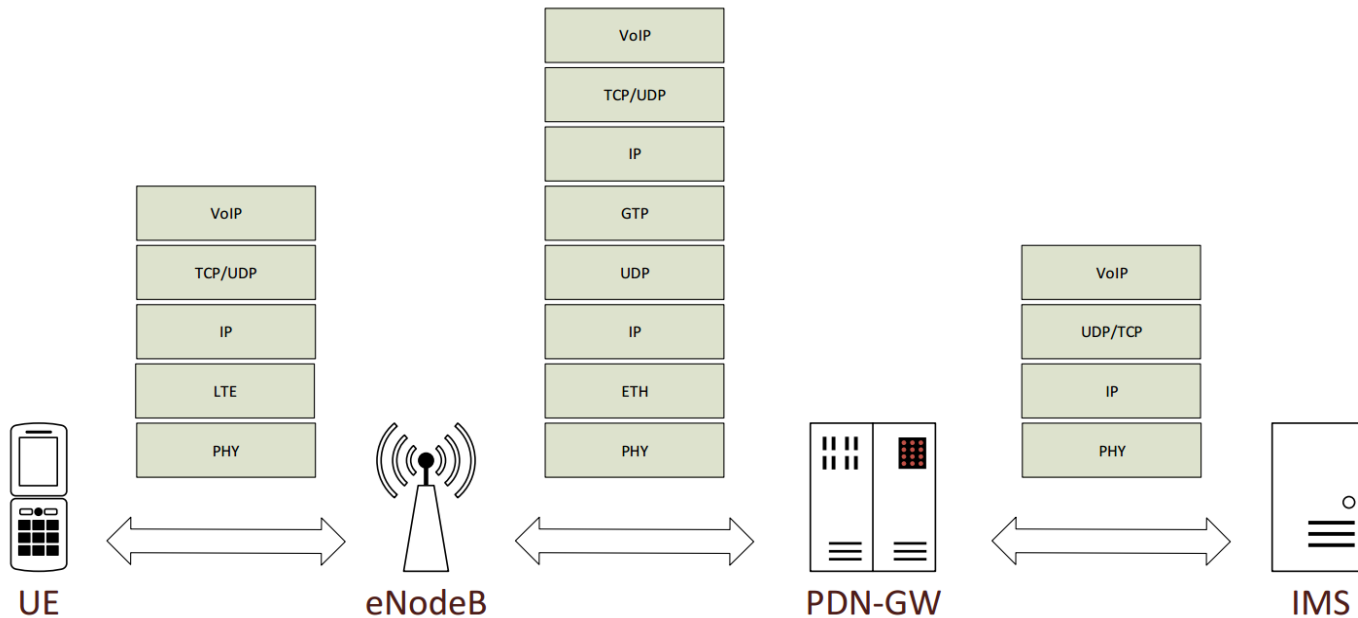


Exercise3 : 4G calls

Voice and 4G

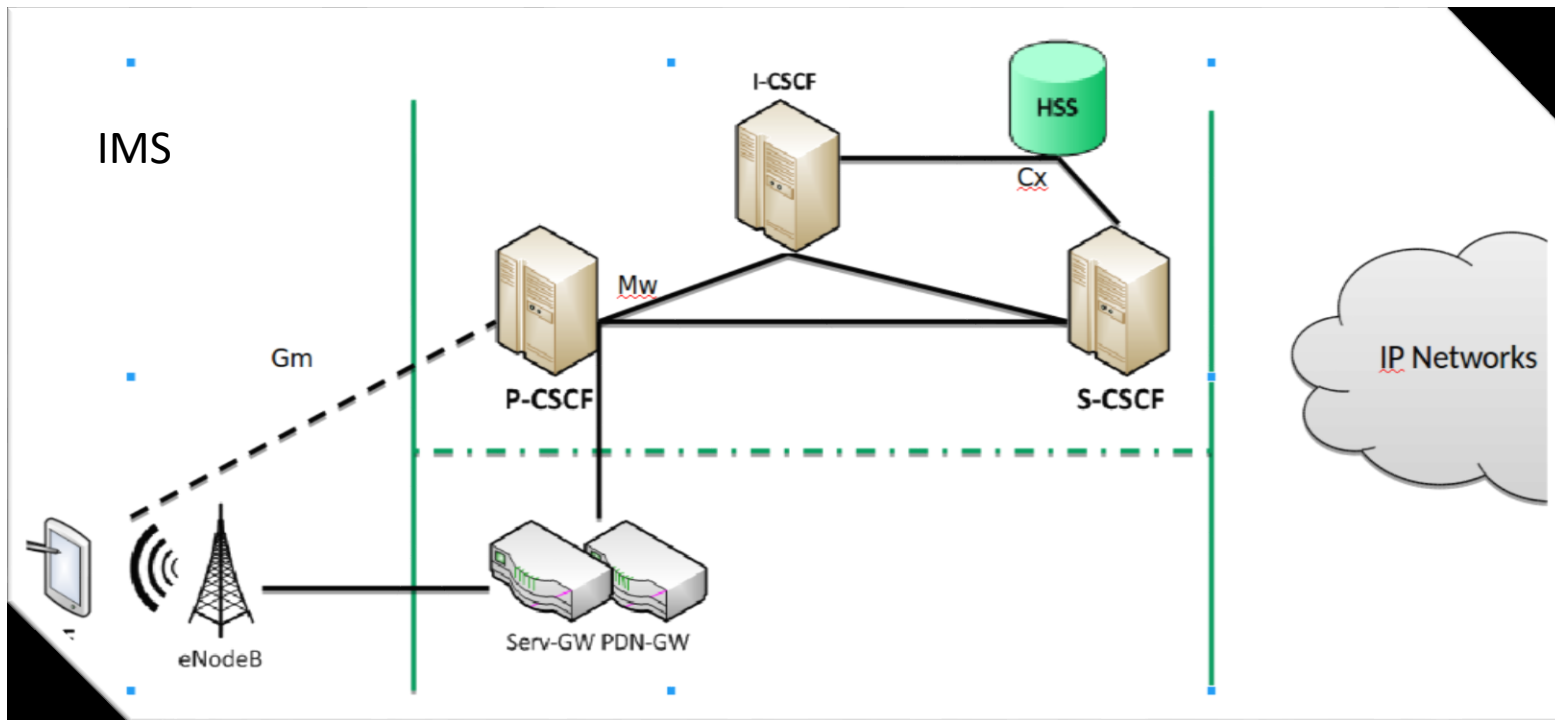
- LTE (4G): Supports only packet switching
- **Voice - VoLTE**
- **Circuit Switched Fall Back (CSFB)**
 - For voice, fall back to circuit switched networks.
- Other approaches
 - Simultaneous voice and LTE
 - etc..

VoLTE Stack



IMS – IP Multimedia Subsystem

- Backend: IMS Core
 - *IP Multimedia Subsystem*
 - Call session control functions (CSCF)
 - P-CSCF
 - S-CSCF
 - I-CSCF

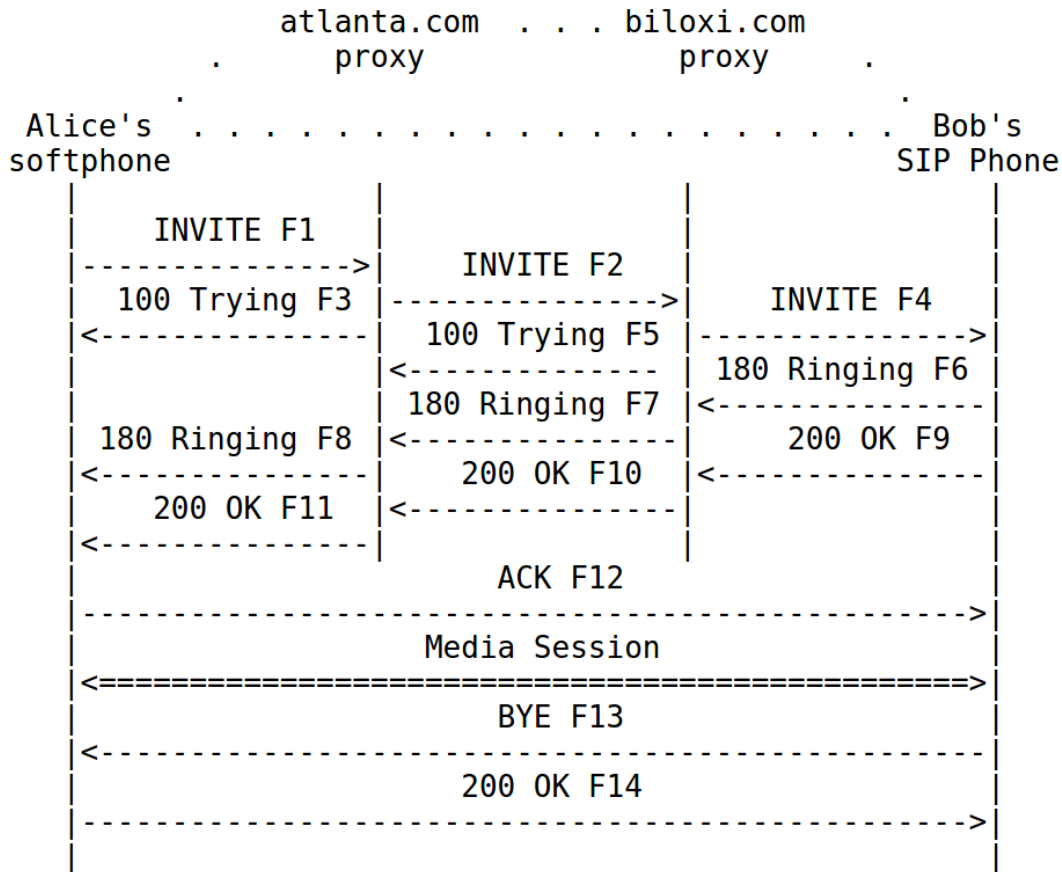


IMS Signaling

SIP - Session Initiation Protocol

- Similar to HTTP (text based)
- TCP or UDP
- Contains SDP
 - Session Description Protocol
 - Describing multimedia session
 - Eg:- audio/video type

SIP call session



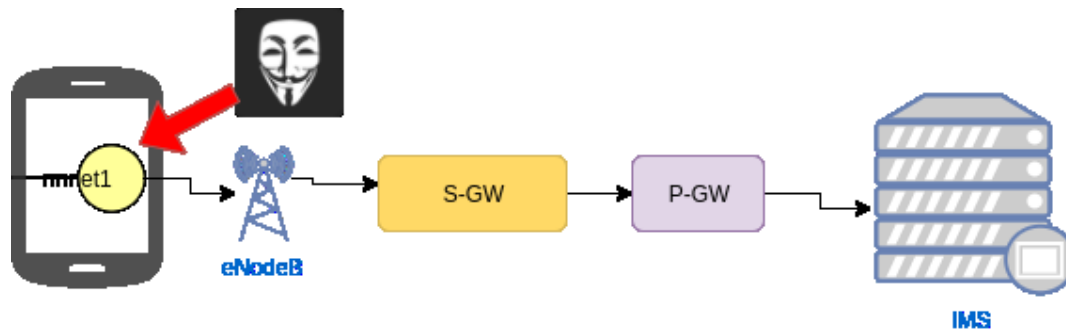
```
INVITE sip: jennifer@csp.com SIP/2.0
Via: SIP/2.0/UDP [5555::a:b:c:d]:1400; branch=abc123
Max-Forwards:70
Route: <sip:[5555::55:66:77:88]:7531;lr>,< sip:orig@scscfl.home.fi;lr>
P-Access-Network-Info:3GPP-E-UTRAN-TDD;utran-cell-id-3gpp=244005F3F5F7
P-Preferred-Service: urn:urn-7:3gpp-service.ims.icsi.mmtel
Privacy: none
From: <sip:kristiina@example.com>;tag=171828
To: <sip:jennifer@csp.com>
Call-ID: cb03a0s09a2sdfgkj490333
Cseq: 127 INVITE
Require: sec-agree
Proxy-Require: sec-agree
Supported: precondition, 100rel, 199
Security-Verify: ipsec-3gpp; alg=hmacc-sha-1-96; spi-c=98765432;
spi-s=87654321; port-c=8642; port-s=7531
Contact: <sip:[5555::a:b:c:d]:1400;+g.3gpp.icsi-ref="urn%3Aurn-7%
3gpp-service.ims.icsi.mmtel"
Accept-Contact: *;+g.3gpp.icsi-ref="urn%3Aurn-7%
3gpp-service.ims.icsi.mmtel"
Allow: INVITE, ACK, CANCEL, BYE, PRACK, UPDATE, REFER, MESSAGE, OPTIONS
Accept: application/sdp, application/3gpp-ims+xml
Content-Type: application/sdp
Content-Length: (...)
```

```
v=0
o=- 2890844526 2890842807 IN IP6 5555::a:b:c:d
s=-
c=IN IP6 5555::a:b:c:d
t=0 0
m=audio 49152 RTP/AVP 97 98
a=rtpmap:97 AMR/8000/1
a=fmtp:97 mode-change-capability=2; max-red=220
b=AS:30
b=RS:0
b=RR:0
a=rtpmap:98 telephone-event/8000/1
a=fmtp:98 0-15
a=ptime:20
a=maxptime:240
a=inactive
a=curr:qos local none
```

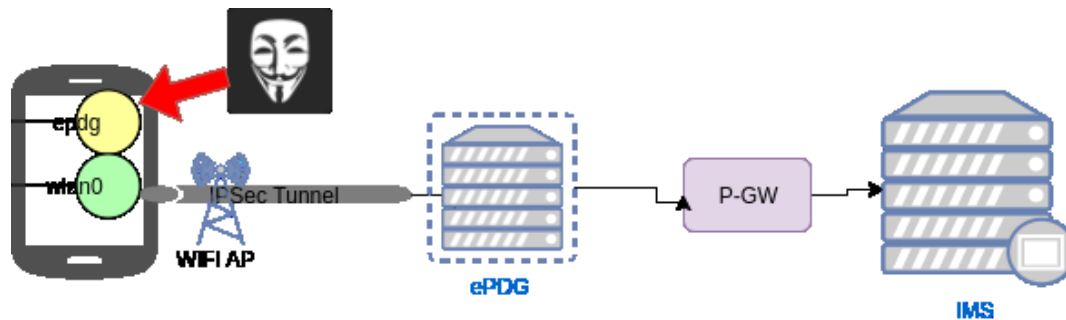
SIP

SDP

VoLTE sniffing



VoWiFi sniffing



Sniffing VoLTE/VoWiFi Interfaces

- VoLTE – rmnet1/rmnet0

Sniffing VoLTE interface :

```
$ adb shell
```

```
$ tcpdump -i rmnet1 -n -s 0 -w - | nc -l 127.0.0.1 -p 11233
```

```
$ adb forward tcp:11233 tcp:11233 && nc 127.0.0.1 11233 | wireshark -k -S -i -
```

Getting the key

- Use SIMTrace to get the GSM Authenticate message
- In S6 Samsung, another trick

```
$ ip xfrm state
```



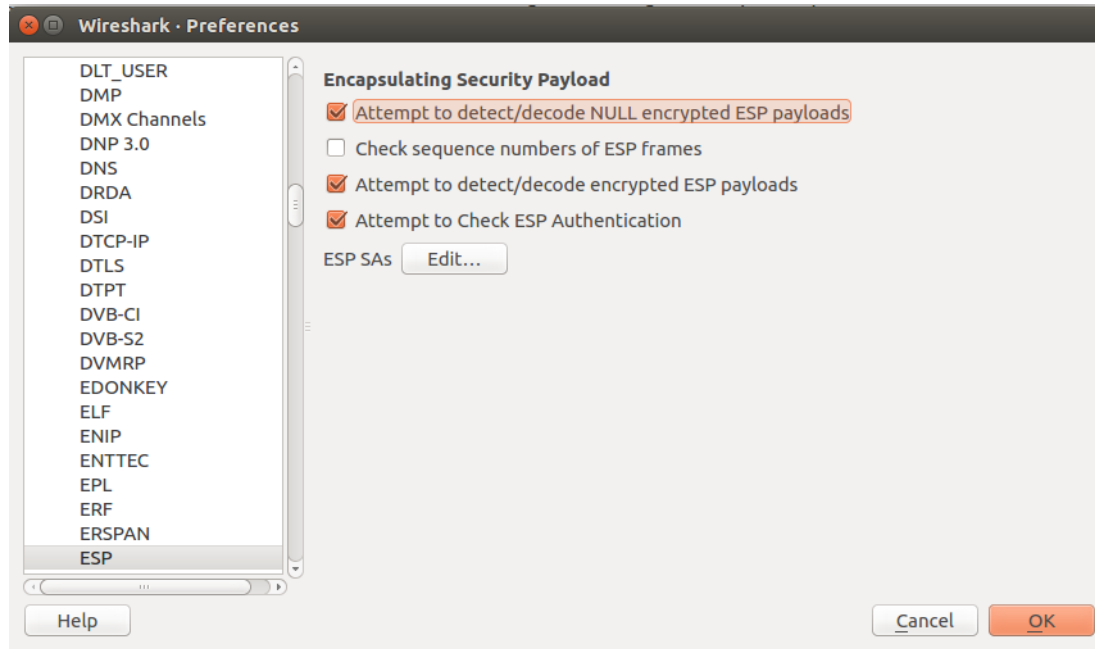
ESP Packets

Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>							
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info	
1	2016-10-12 04:51:54.040307	2a01:59f:a021:caf7:2:2:d...	2a01:598:400:3002::5	ESP	1256	ESP (SPI=0x8115e84f)	
2	2016-10-12 04:51:54.129889	2a01:598:400:3002::5	2a01:59f:a021:caf7:2:2:d483:4be0	ESP	1204	ESP (SPI=0x00001534)	
3	2016-10-12 04:51:54.155814	2a01:598:400:3002::5	2a01:59f:a021:caf7:2:2:d483:4be0	ESP	1364	ESP (SPI=0x00001533)	
4	2016-10-12 04:51:54.156085	2a01:598:400:3002::5	2a01:59f:a021:caf7:2:2:d483:4be0	ESP	1364	ESP (SPI=0x00001533)	
5	2016-10-12 04:51:54.156311	2a01:598:400:3002::5	2a01:59f:a021:caf7:2:2:d483:4be0	ESP	1364	ESP (SPI=0x00001533)	
6	2016-10-12 04:51:54.156688	2a01:59f:a021:caf7:2:2:d...	2a01:598:400:3002::5	ESP	84	ESP (SPI=0x8115e84f)	
7	2016-10-12 04:51:54.157246	2a01:59f:a021:caf7:2:2:d...	2a01:598:400:3002::5	ESP	84	ESP (SPI=0x8115e84f)	
8	2016-10-12 04:51:54.157701	2a01:59f:a021:caf7:2:2:d...	2a01:598:400:3002::5	ESP	84	ESP (SPI=0x8115e84f)	
9	2016-10-12 04:51:54.161144	2a01:598:400:3002::5	2a01:59f:a021:caf7:2:2:d483:4be0	ESP	1364	ESP (SPI=0x00001533)	
10	2016-10-12 04:51:54.161794	2a01:598:400:3002::5	2a01:59f:a021:caf7:2:2:d483:4be0	ESP	300	ESP (SPI=0x00001533)	
11	2016-10-12 04:51:54.161938	2a01:59f:a021:caf7:2:2:d...	2a01:598:400:3002::5	ESP	84	ESP (SPI=0x8115e84f)	
12	2016-10-12 04:51:54.162481	2a01:59f:a021:caf7:2:2:d...	2a01:598:400:3002::5	ESP	84	ESP (SPI=0x8115e84f)	
13	2016-10-12 04:51:54.219780	2a01:59f:a021:caf7:2:2:d...	2a01:598:400:3002::5	ESP	744	ESP (SPI=0x8115e84f)	
14	2016-10-12 04:51:54.261618	2a01:598:400:3002::5	2a01:59f:a021:caf7:2:2:d483:4be0	ESP	84	ESP (SPI=0x00001533)	
15	2016-10-12 04:51:58.534180	2a01:59f:a021:caf7:2:2:d...	2a01:598:400:3002::5	ESP	1340	ESP (SPI=0x8115e84f)	
16	2016-10-12 04:51:58.534246	2a01:59f:a021:caf7:2:2:d...	2a01:598:400:3002::5	ESP	1112	ESP (SPI=0x8115e84f)	
17	2016-10-12 04:51:58.582614	2a01:598:400:3002::5	2a01:59f:a021:caf7:2:2:d483:4be0	ESP	84	ESP (SPI=0x00001533)	
18	2016-10-12 04:51:58.582923	2a01:598:400:3002::5	2a01:59f:a021:caf7:2:2:d483:4be0	ESP	84	ESP (SPI=0x00001533)	
19	2016-10-12 04:51:58.788646	2a01:598:400:3002::5	2a01:59f:a021:caf7:2:2:d483:4be0	ESP	456	ESP (SPI=0x00001533)	
20	2016-10-12 04:51:58.789033	2a01:59f:a021:caf7:2:2:d...	2a01:598:400:3002::5	ESP	84	ESP (SPI=0x8115e84f)	

Decode ESP integrity check

- With the key obtained, verify if it the right key used in the packets

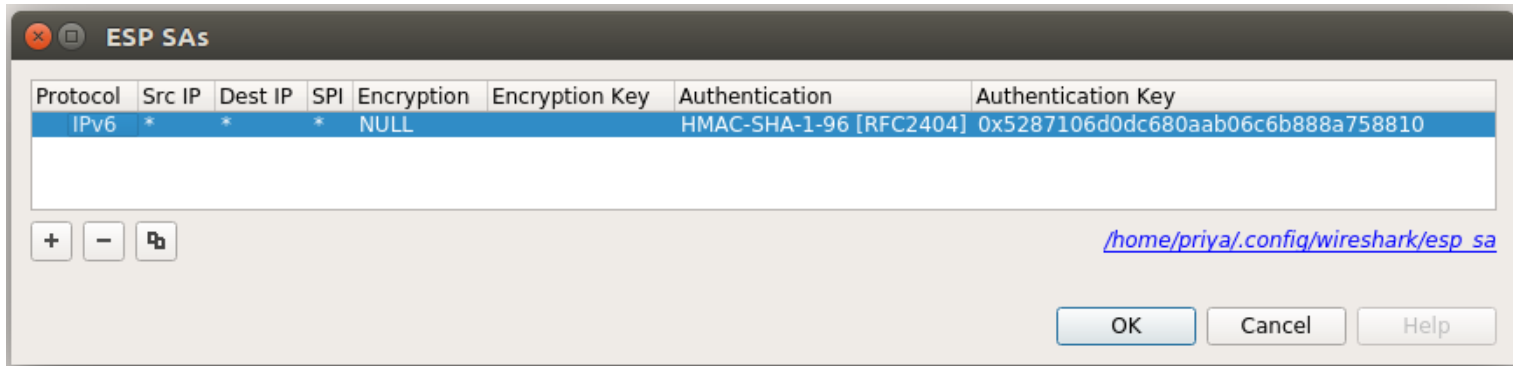
Are the keys used in ESP?



Failed authentication

```
▶ Frame 11: 120 bytes on wire (960 bits), 120 bytes captured (960 bits)
▶ Linux cooked capture
▶ Internet Protocol Version 6, Src: 2a01:59f:89a1:af67:2:3:f992:90bf, Dst: 2a01:598:401:3002::4
▼ Encapsulating Security Payload
  ESP SPI: 0xf5f9672e (4126762798)
  ESP Sequence: 1
  ▶ Data (44 bytes)
    ▼ Authentication Data [incorrect, should be 0x102DC16067AB36900D86827A]
      [Good: False]
      [Bad: True]
```

Set up SA with obtained IK



Success: Key validation

```
▶ Frame 12: 108 bytes on wire (864 bits), 108 bytes captured (864 bits)
▶ Linux cooked capture
▶ Internet Protocol Version 6, Src: 2a01:598:401:3002::4, Dst: 2a01:59f:89a1:af67:2:3:f992:90bf
▼ Encapsulating Security Payload
  ESP SPI: 0x00001c17 (7191)
  ESP Sequence: 1
  ▶ Data (32 bytes)
    ▼ Authentication Data [correct]
      [Good: True]
      [Bad: False]
```




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