

PCAUTOMOTIVE



WALKING THROUGH WALLS

The Real-World Approach to Vehicle Security Assessment

Danila Parnishchev

Secure Our Streets 2023



**SECURE
OUR
STREETS**
VEHICLE CYBER SECURITY

WHOAMI

- Computer security specialist with 8 years of experience in the field
- Favourite targets – embedded devices
 - Network / payment / ICS / transportation
- Now working in the automotive security area



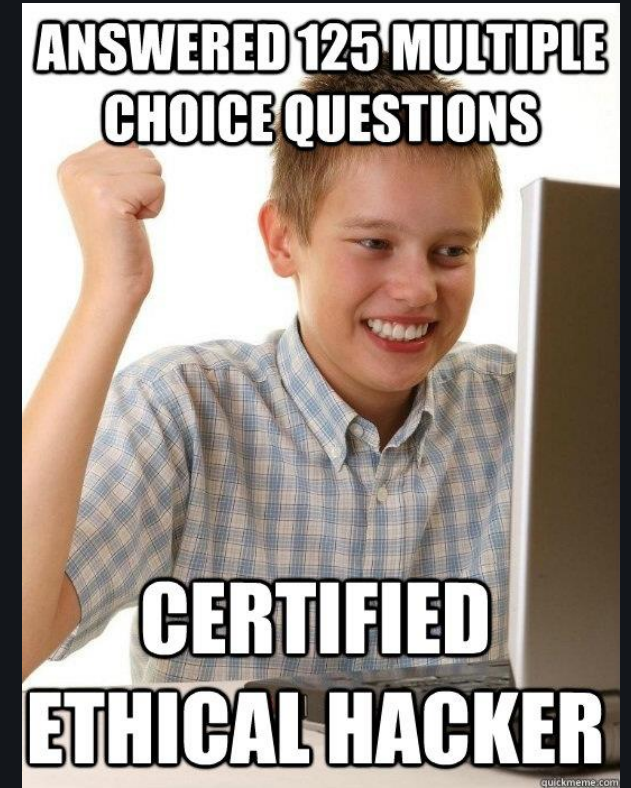
Pwn everything!



Danila Parnishchev

PCAUTOMOTIVE – BEST IN CLASSSS

- Security assessment gurus
- Penetration testing experts
- App & Web bug hunters
- Hardware insecurity revealers
- TI masters and VSOC magicians
- Creds of our team members:
 - BMW Hall-of-Fame
 - OSCP / OSCE / AWAE / OSEP
 - Lots of CVEs and publications



That's not us 😊

AGENDA

- Intro of the test environment and research target
- Our approach to vehicle security analysis
- Examples of identified security issues
- Issue reporting process
- Closing part



SKIP INTRO ▶

How to approach vehicle security area?



AUTOMOTIVE LAB

Expectation



VS

Reality



CYBER GARAGE

Expectation



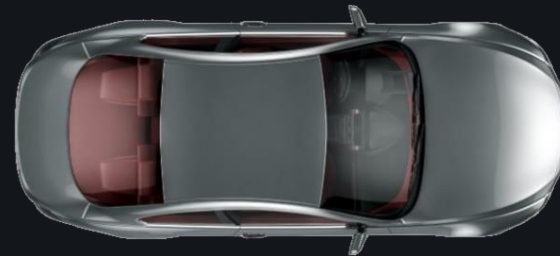
VS

Reality

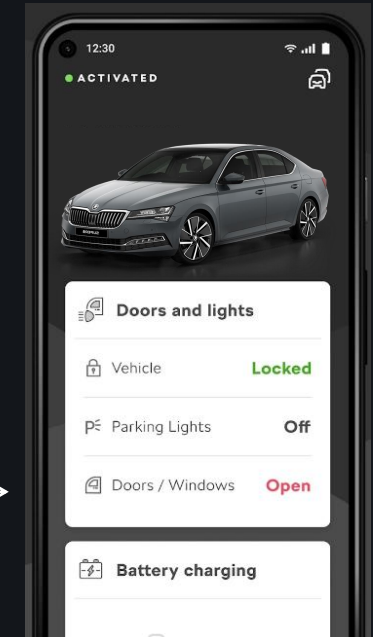


TARGET

- Škoda Superb III 2022
 - Bluetooth
 - Wi-Fi
 - Android Auto / Apple CarPlay
 - MirrorLink
 - USB
- We will talk about the IVI ECU today
- MyŠkoda app and OEM backend (non-invasive testing only)



OEM backend



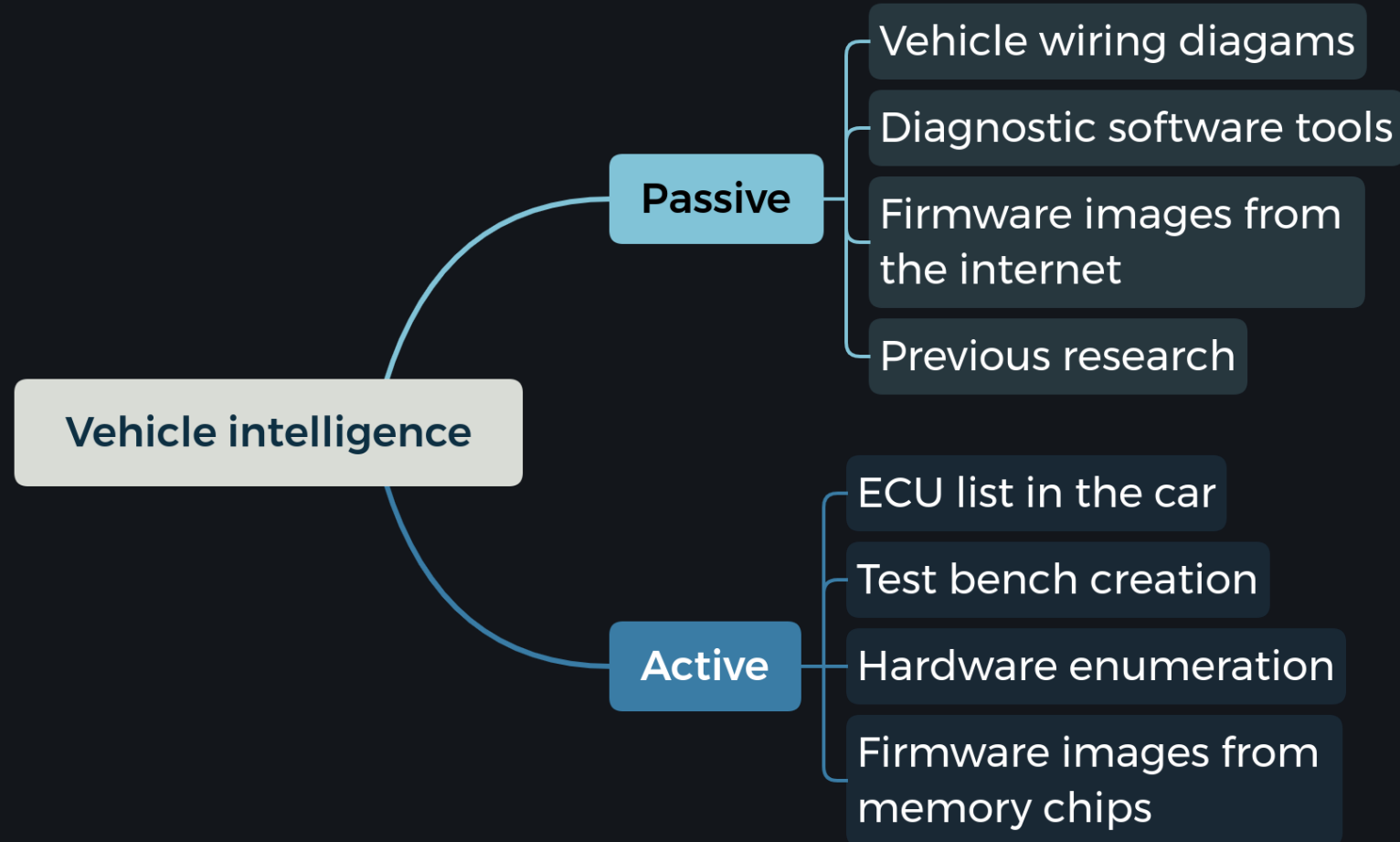
MyŠkoda app

OUR APPROACH TO VEHICLE ANALYSIS

We are all set! Let's go

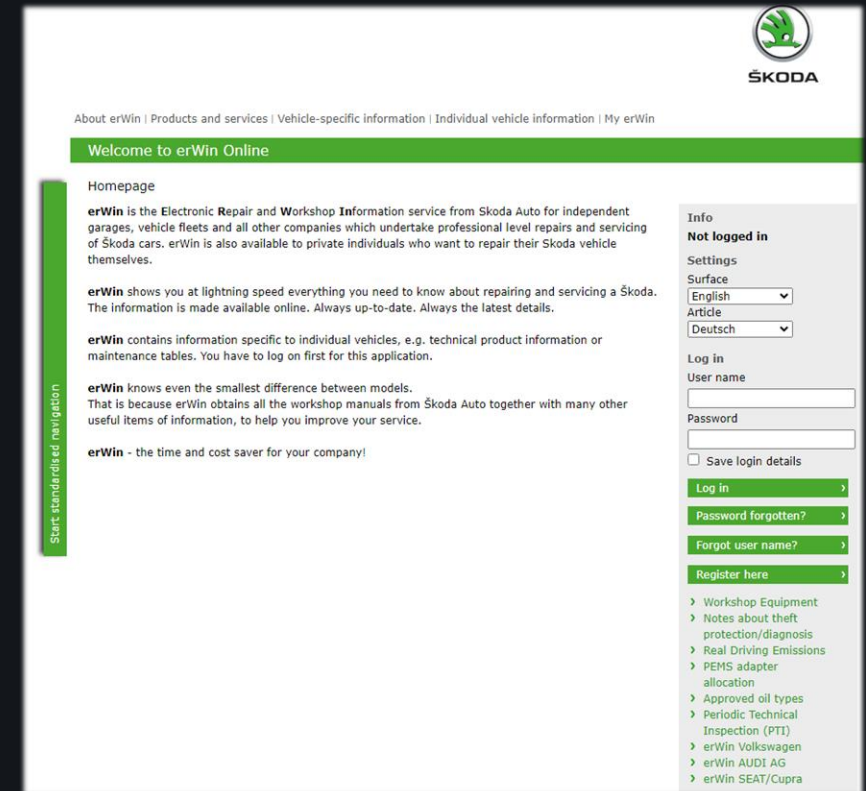


VEHICLE INTEL



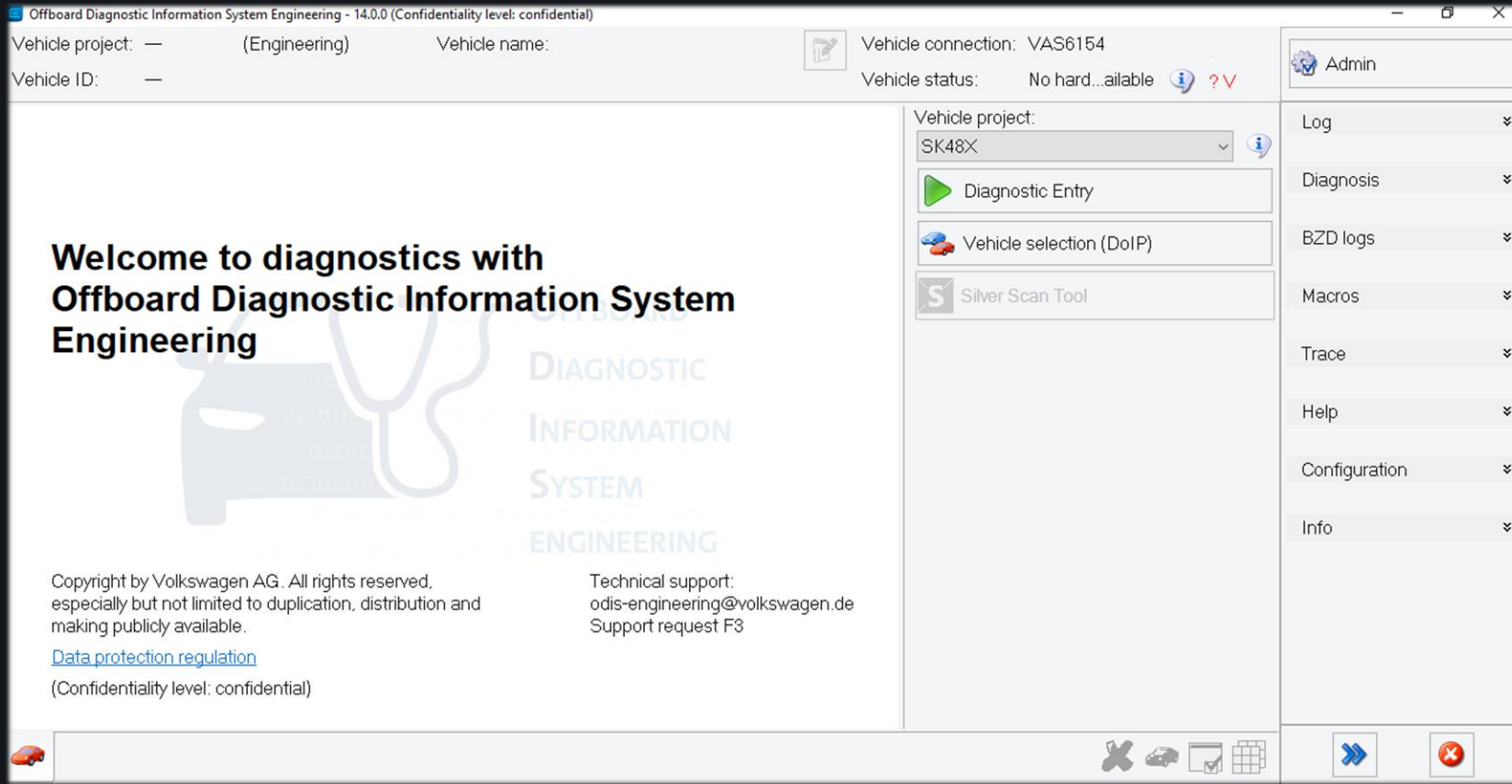
WIRING SCHEMES

- Can be found on the internet at car forums
- For new vehicles it may be problematic
- Can be accessed on OEM's service portals for a small fee



<https://erwin.skoda-auto.cz/erwin/showHome.do>

DIAG TOOLS



ODIS Engineering software

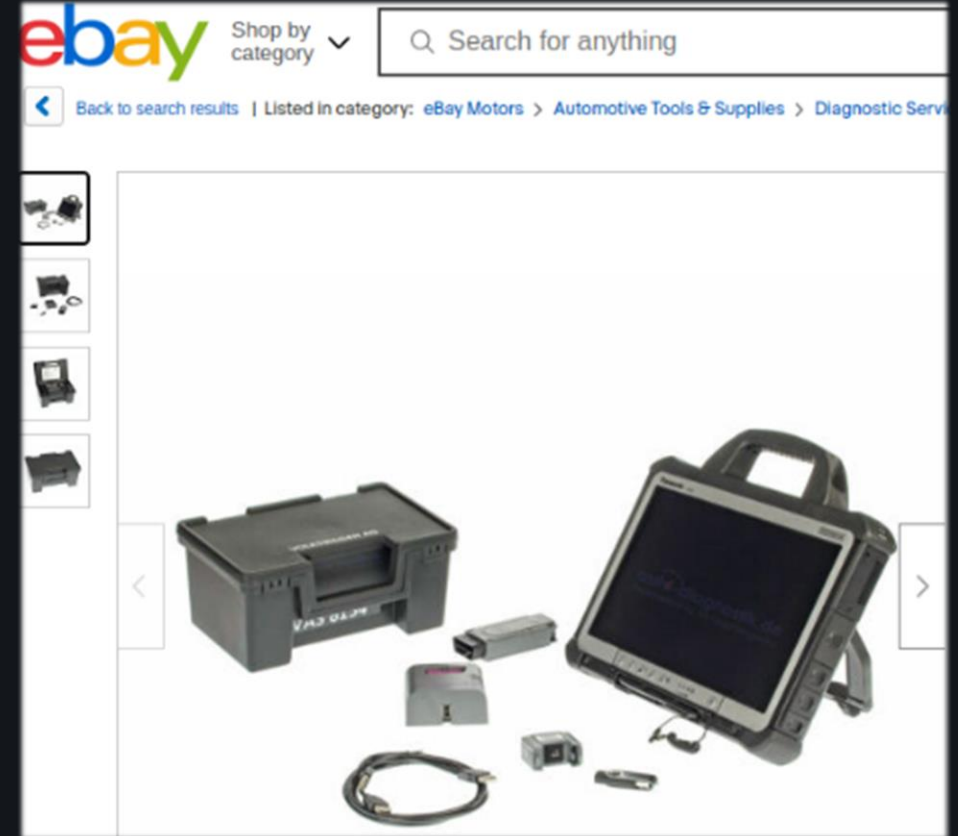
+



VAS 6154 adapter

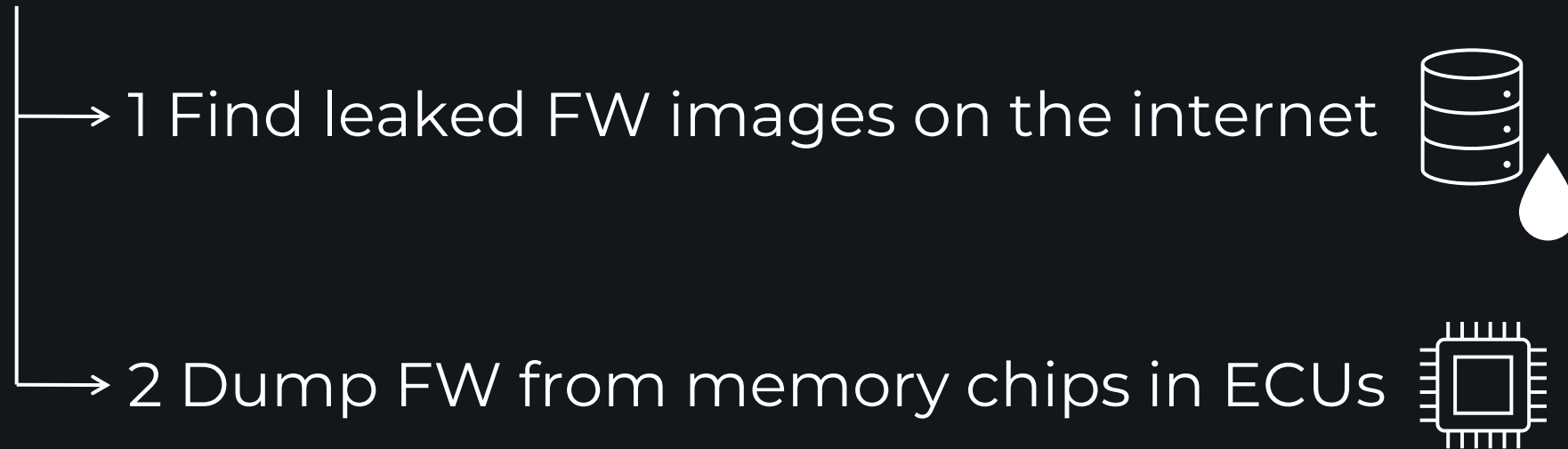
DIAG TOOLS

- One can try to get those through erWin portal
 - Long and expensive way ☺
- Can be found in the aftermarket
- Options:
 - a separate adapter
 - a full set [PC + adapter + software]
 - AT YOUR OWN RISK!



FIRMWARE

- ECU FW images are stored in the cloud repository available for service centres and dealerships
- If one is not a service center, they have 2 options:



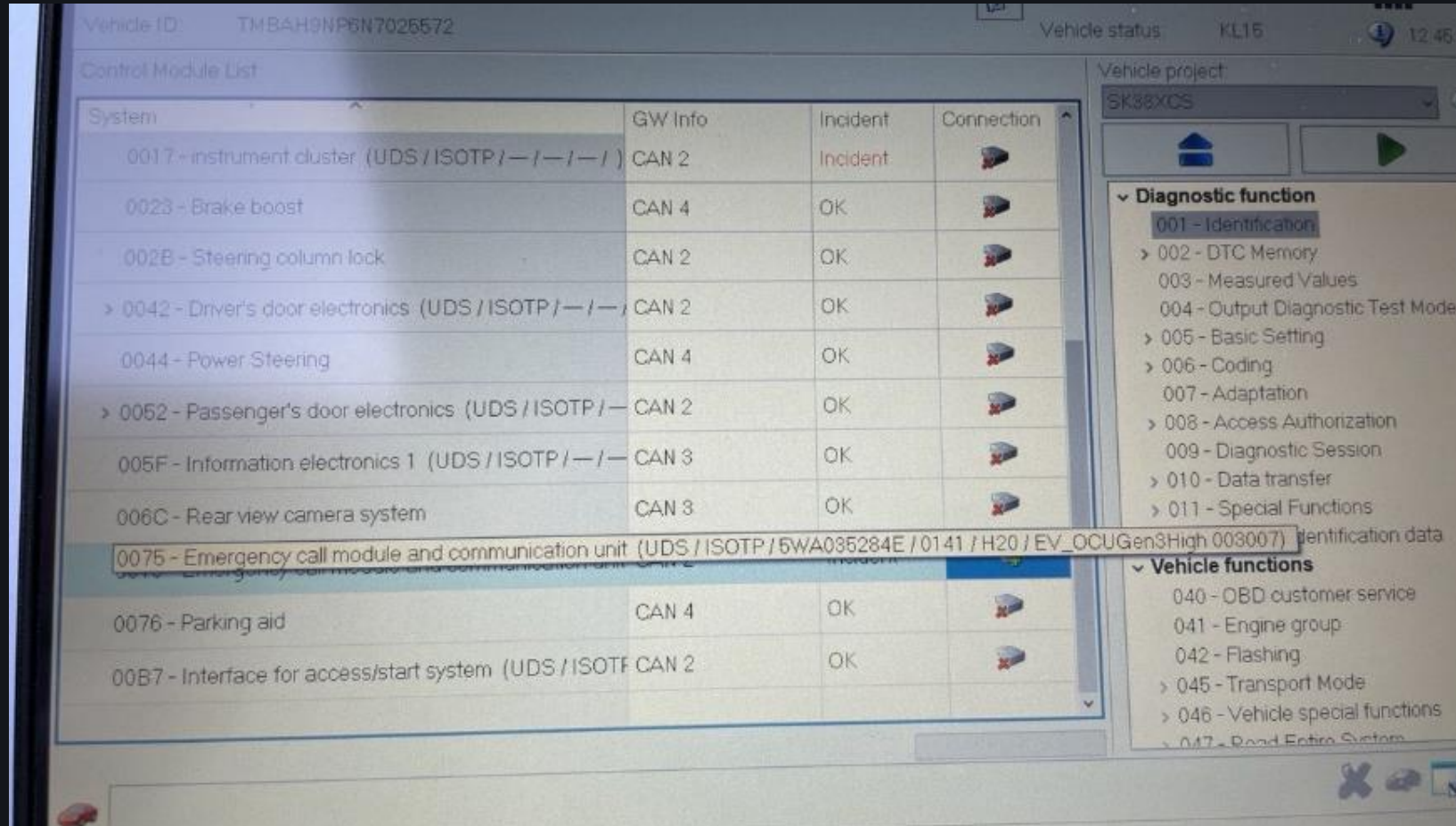
PREVIOUS RESEARCH

- The car is dated by 2022 and has MIB3 IVI
- Not much research available so far
- Some research from MIB2 generation appeared to be useful
- ODX & FRF Firmware image packer/unpacker
 - https://github.com/bri3d/VW_Flash
- DBC file repos
 - <https://github.com/commaai/opendbc>
 - <https://github.com/iDoka/awesome-automotive-can-id>



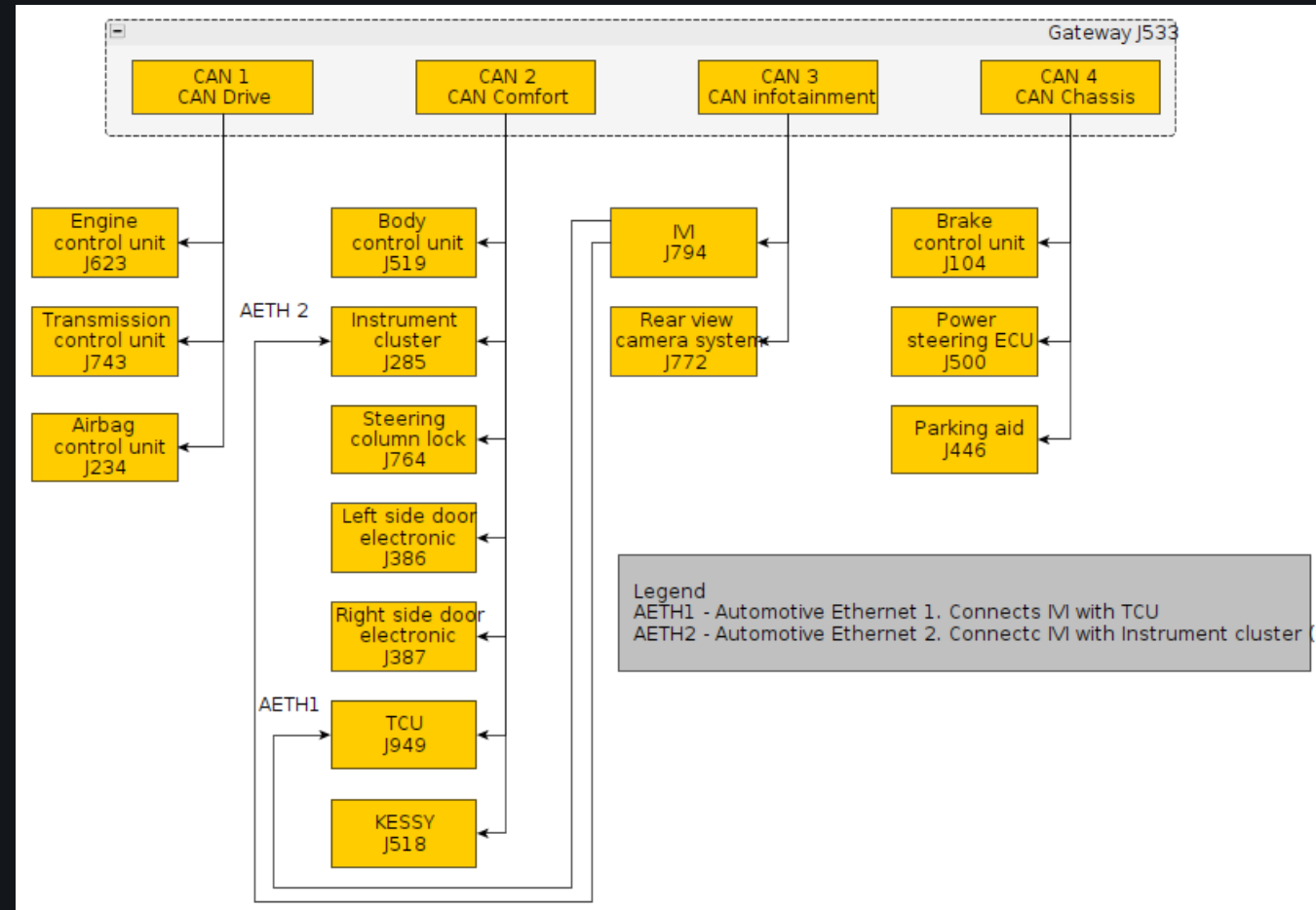
ECU LIST

- Obtain it using the diagnostic tool



ECU NETWORK

- Obtain it using the diagnostic tool and / or wiring schemes and other car documentation



TEST BENCH



ECU SOURCE

- Official dealers and repairing shops
- Aftermarket components
- Auto junkyards



Perfect donor



Returns not accepted.

Skoda Superb B8 3V DAB MULTIMEDIA UNIT MIB3 3V0035820 B
EUR 95.00

Sold by: [redacted]

Delivered

Original VW GOLF VII Steuergerät Onlinedienste Online Connectivity 5NA035284A
EUR 29.00

Sold by: [redacted]

Delivered

Returns not accepted.

SKODA SUPERB 3V 2020 MIB3 MAIN UNIT NAVIGATION HEAD UNIT 3V0035820B
GBP 375.00

Sold by: [redacted]

Ebay history of a smoker

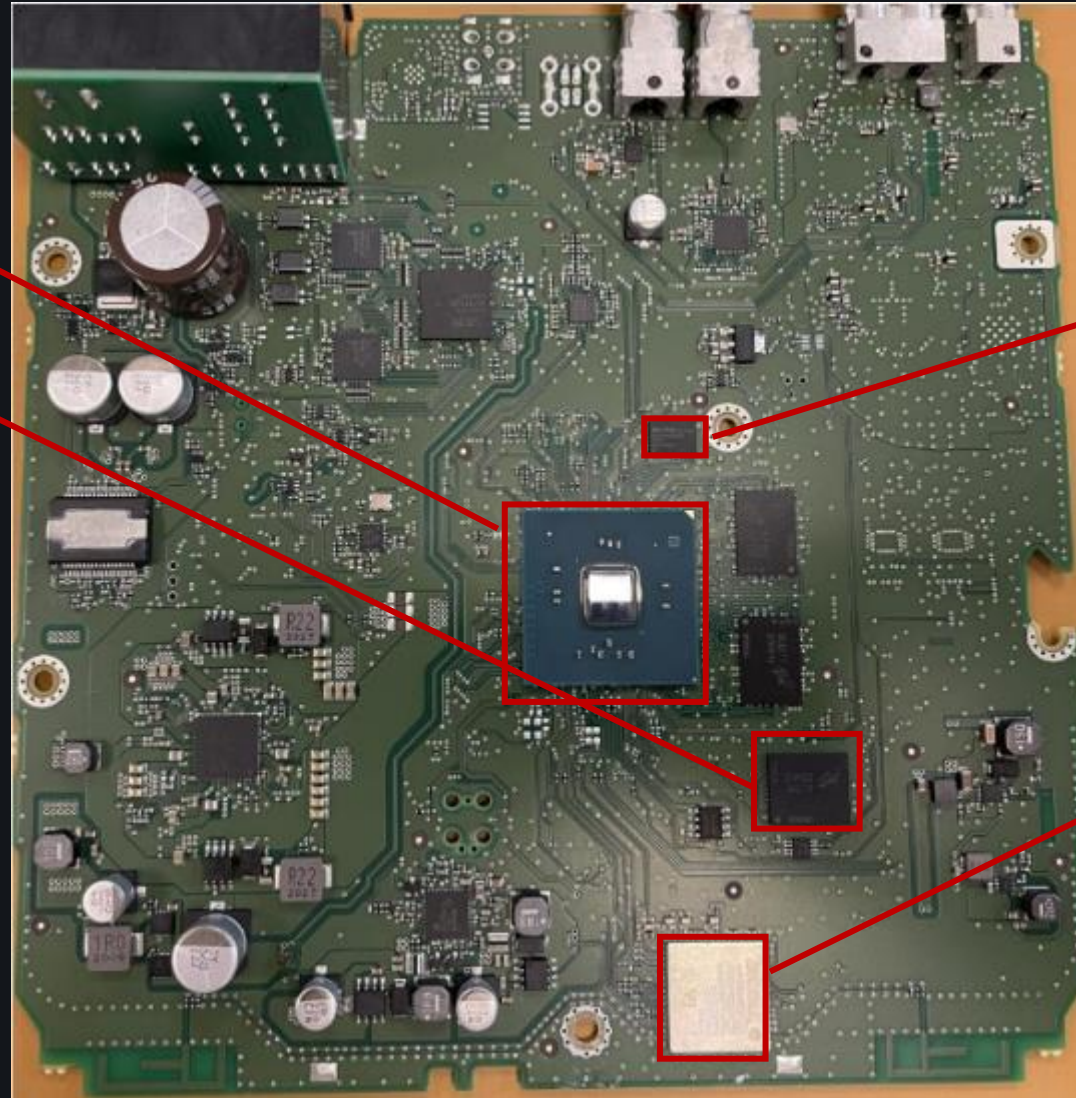
HW ENUM + MEM DUMPS

R-Car M3 Main CPU (ARM64)
CARCOM core + main OS cores

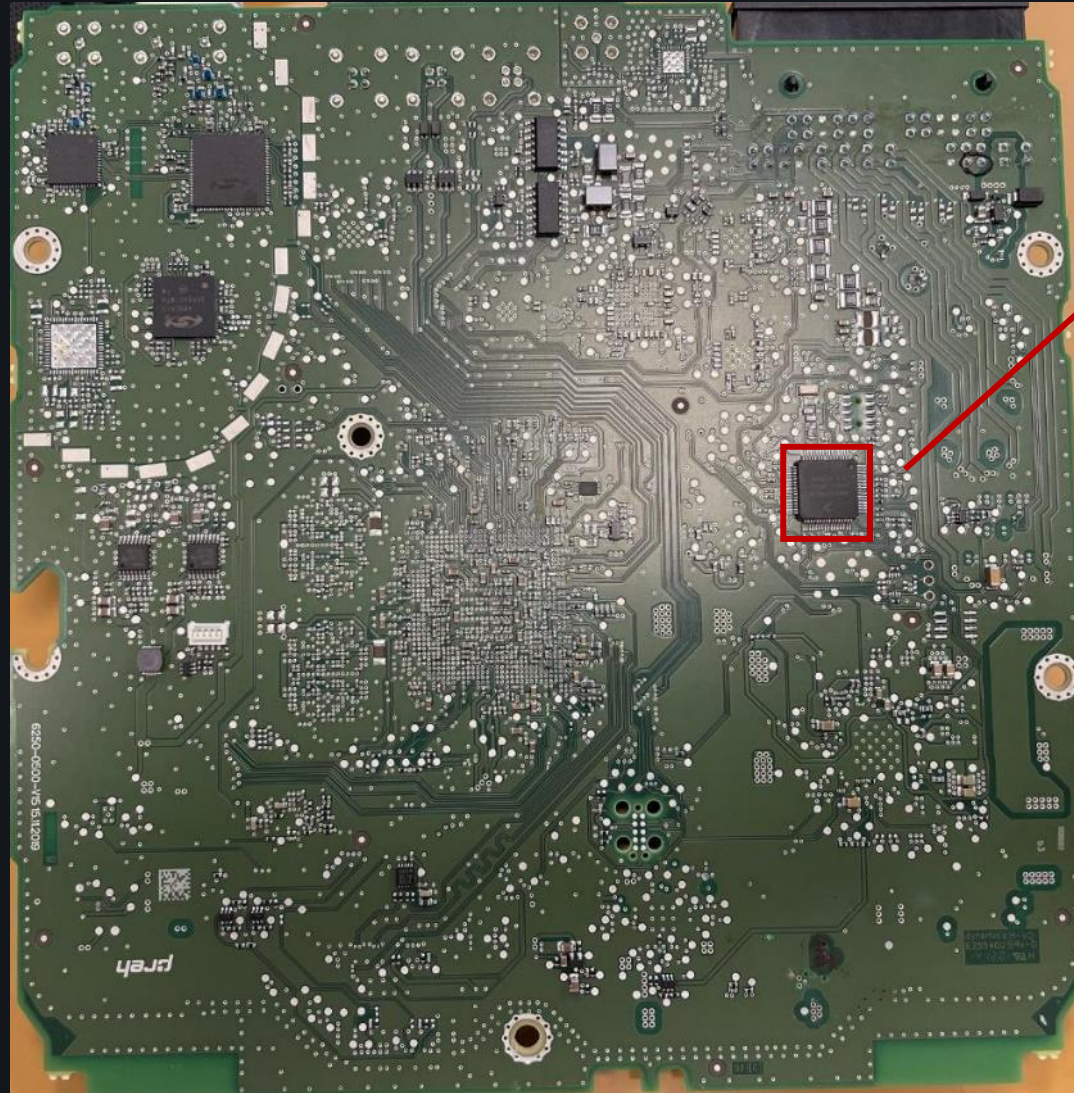
eMMC with FW

SPI with low-level FW
BL2, CARCOM, Linux kernel,
DTB, initrd, certs and sigs

WLAN + BT chip

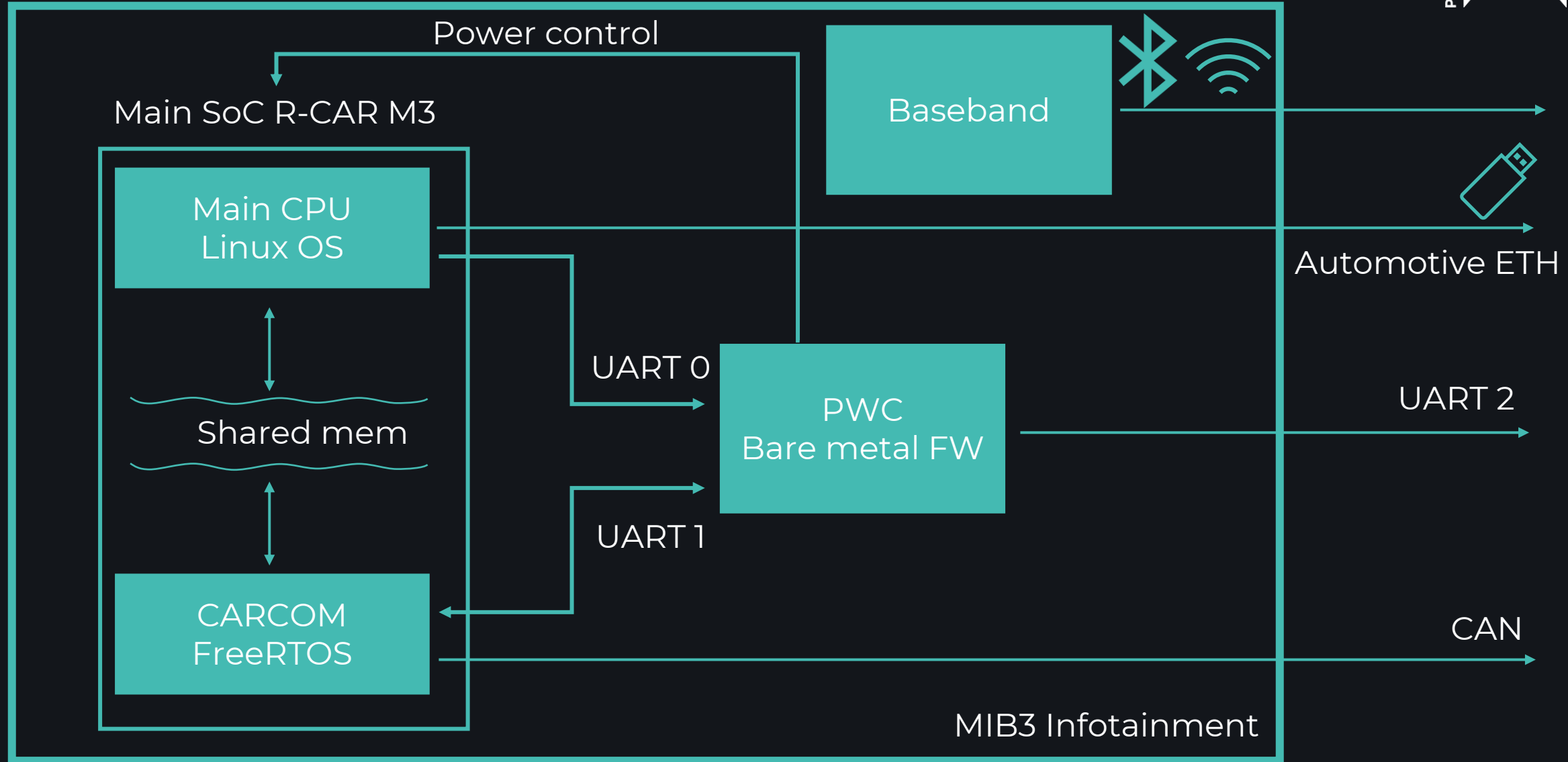


HW ENUM + MEM DUMPS



Power controller chip PWC
ARM32
NXP MCU: S9KEAZN64A

MIB3



FIRMWARE - 0304

- Can be read from eMMC and SPI flash memory
- Leaked update images can be found on the internet
- Update files contain all parts of firmware, including PWC FW image

PWC internal mem



eMMC

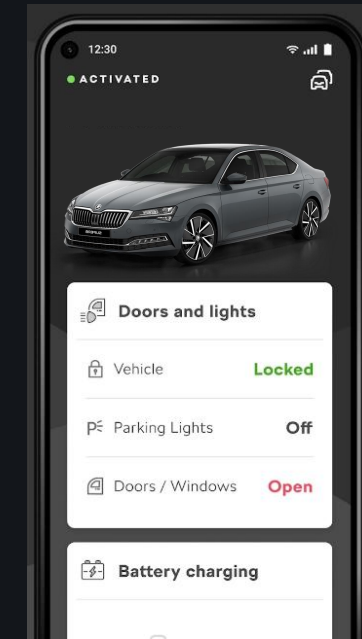
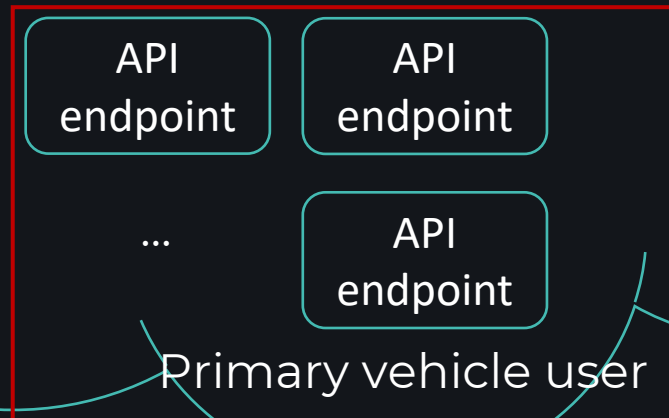
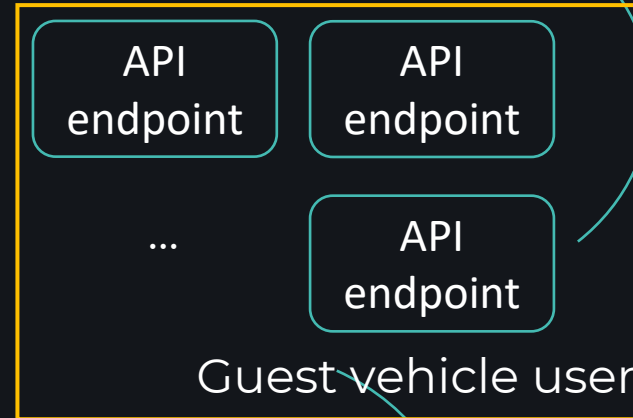
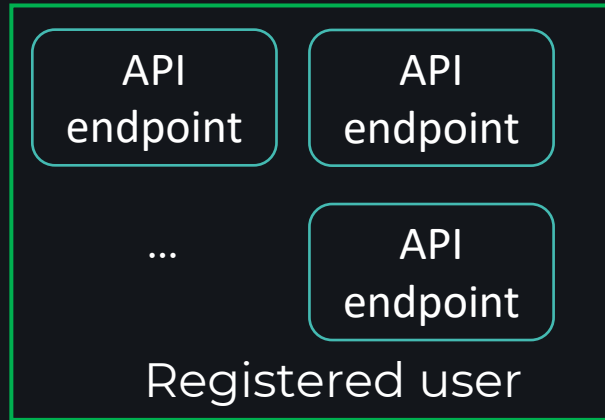


SPI flash memory



BACKEND

skoda-connect.com
~ 20 API endpoints and portals



MyŠkoda app

FINDINGS



Low-level
Application-level
Backend
Diagnostic interface

FINDINGS



Low-level

Application-level

Backend

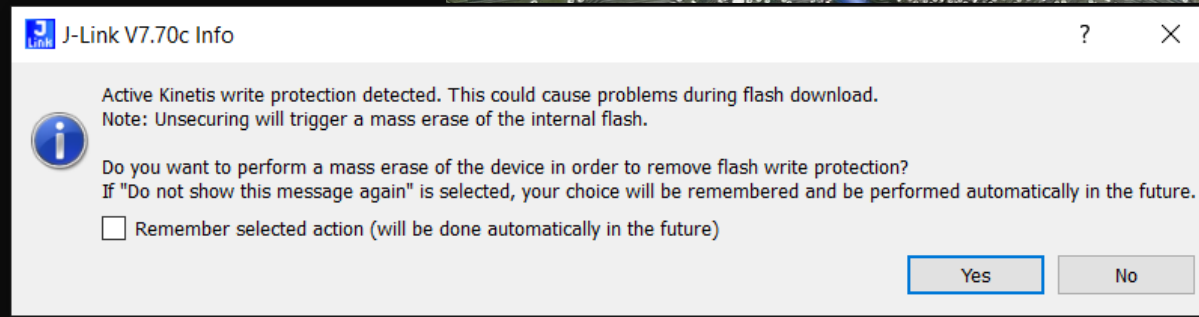
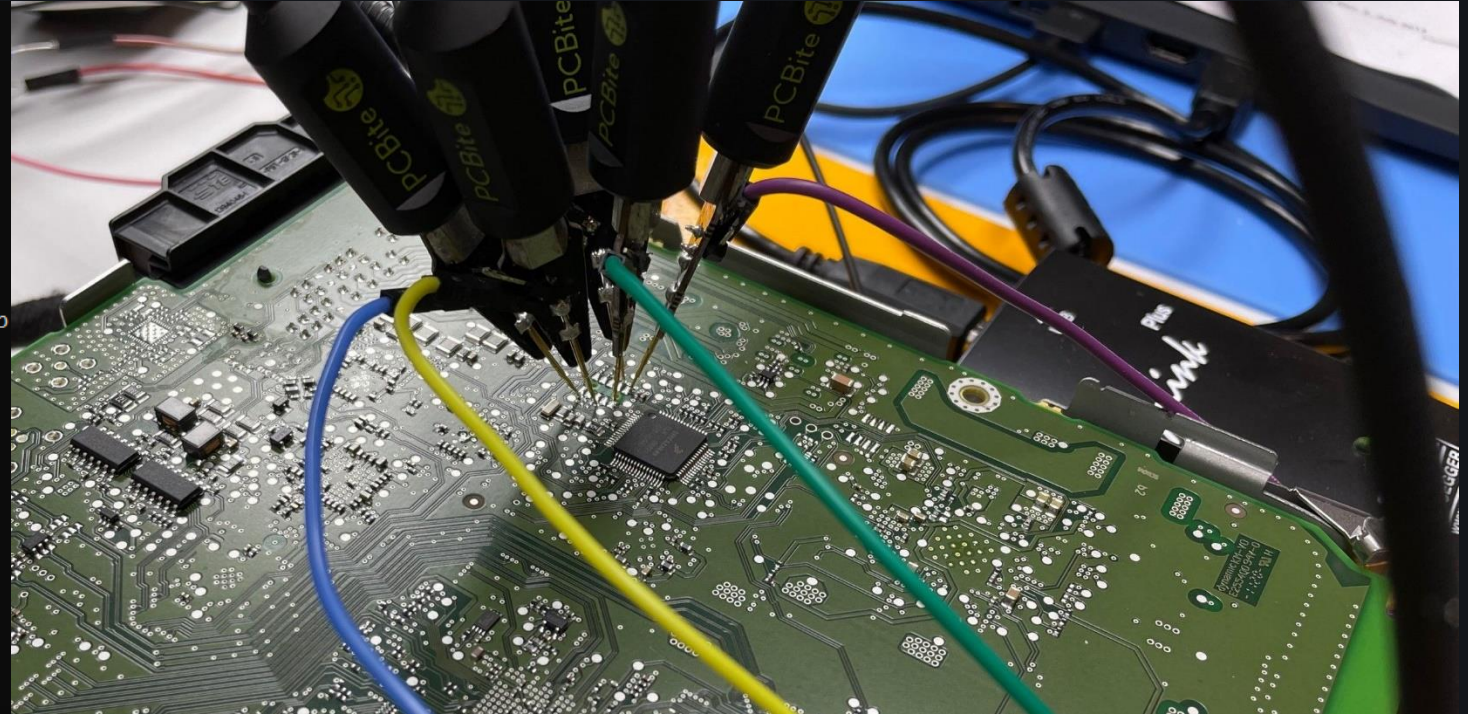
Diagnostic interface

#1 SWD FOR PWC CHIP ON IVI PCB

```
Connecting to J-Link via USB...O.K.  
Firmware: J-Link V11 compiled Jul 22 2022 10:21:23  
Hardware version: V11.00  
J-Link uptime (since boot): 0d 00h 01m 48s  
S/N: 601013797  
License(s): RDI, FlashBP, FlashDL, JFlash, GDB  
USB speed mode: High speed (480 MBit/s)  
VTref=3.322V
```

```
Type "connect" to establish a target connection, '?' for help  
J-Link>connect  
Please specify device / core. <Default>: S9KEAZN64XXXX  
Type '?' for selection dialog  
Device>  
Please specify target interface:  
  J) JTAG (Default)  
  S) SWD  
  T) cJTAG  
TIF>s  
Specify target interface speed [kHz]. <Default>: 4000 kHz  
Speed>  
Device "S9KEAZN64XXXX" selected.
```

```
Connecting to target via SWD  
InitTarget()
```

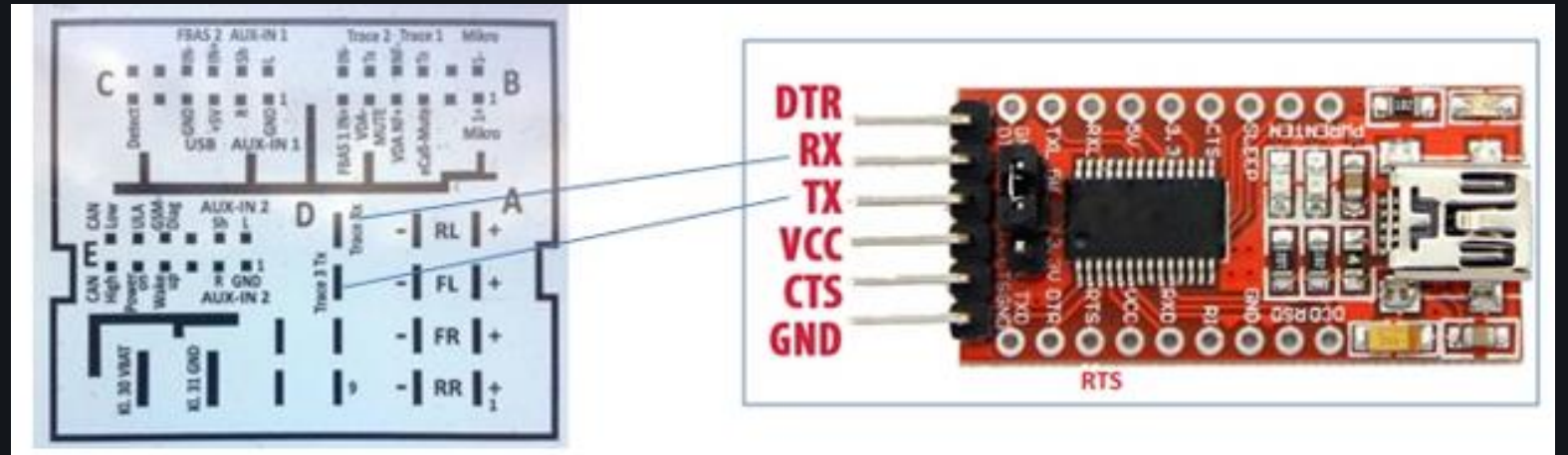
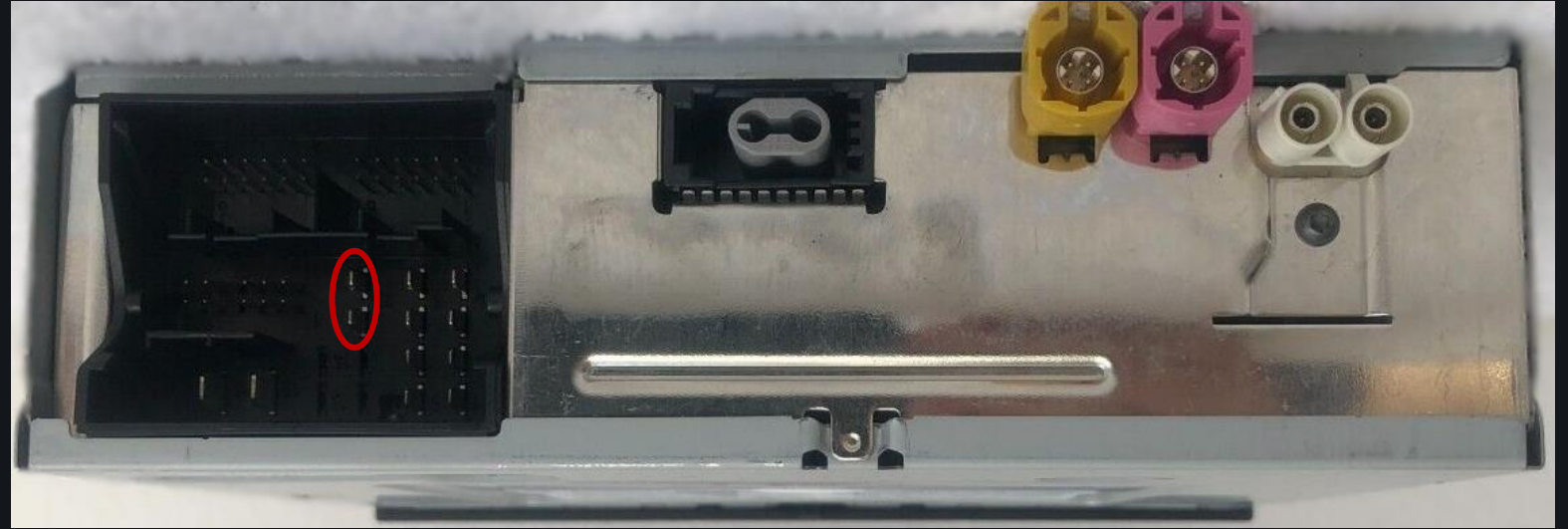


1 SWD FOR PWC CHIP ON IVI PCB

- Firmware from the PWC chip must be erased, to unlock SWD
- One can then rewrite the FW image binary *tsd.pwc.mib3.bin* to PWC memory and get debug target

2 DBG CONSOLE ON PWC

- T15200, 8N1
- Linux console



2 DBG CONSOLE ON PWC

```
pwc: 16:02:11,204 init uart0 (cpu)...
pwc: 16:02:11,204 init uart1 (carcom)...
```

PWC has 2 UART lines

<...SNIP...>

```
[ 0.021224] NOTICE: BL2: v1.5(release):mqb_sop2-15.20.110
```

```
[ 0.025218] NOTICE: BL2: Secure boot
```

```
[ 0.092902] NOTICE: R7: loaded
```

```
[ 0.098896] NOTICE: BL31: loaded
```

<...SNIP...>

```
[ 0.298374] NOTICE: BL33: loaded
```

ARM Trusted Boot

Asymmetric crypto
auth

<...SNIP...>

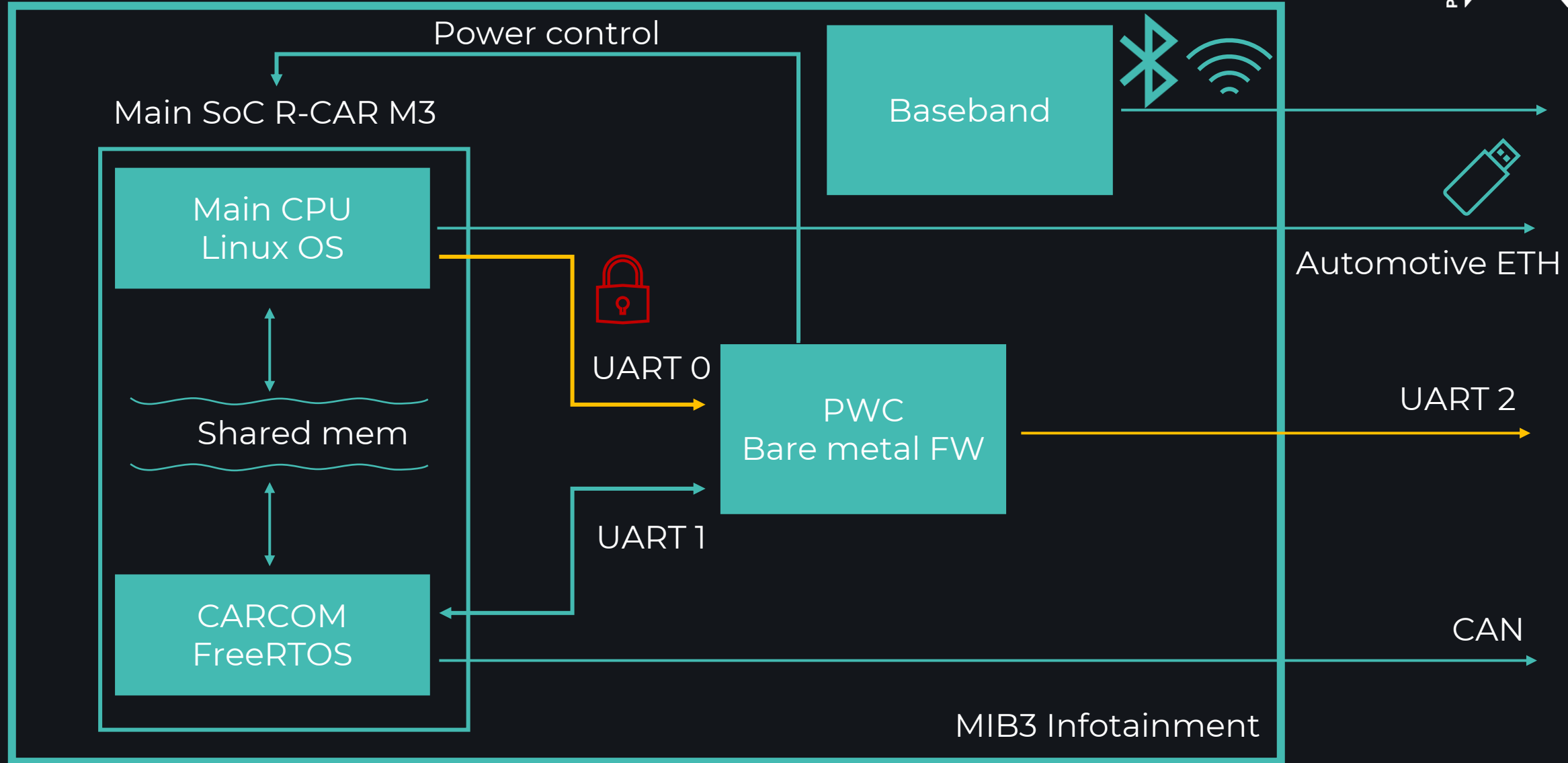
Welcome to Linux!

```
skoda-infotainment-5572 login: root
```

1-time code:

```
C0670D36FB788E5B673007DEA7A4DFB13CF9E28CBC2129CAE94DA92DB871C28A15529C6CDBF9E1384096E7E6328
088DD1F95AB7FBDB0EEFD37F1CB061DDB01BD
```

2 DBG CONSOLE ON PWC

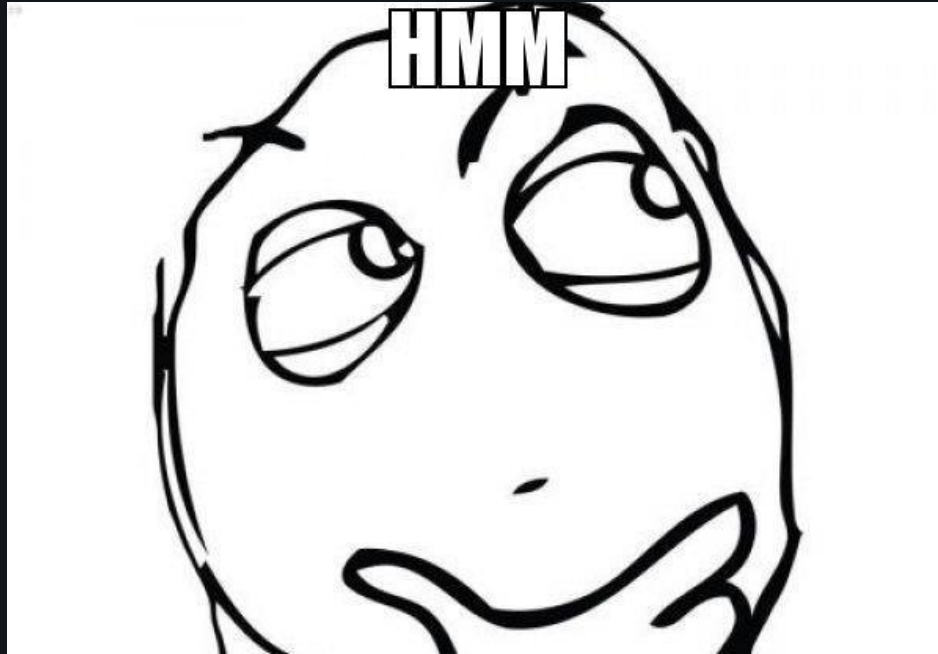


2 DBG CONSOLE ON PWC

- By default, UART 0 is mirrored to UART 2, so we see Linux console there
- UART 1 is internal
- Seems fine...

2 DBG CONSOLE ON PWC

- Wait, what is this doing in PWC firmware?
- Is there another UART?



```
switch ( cmd )
{
    case '?':
    case 'h':
        appPrintf("* '?'/'h': help screen");
        appPrintf("* 'a': adc");
        appPrintf("* 'c*': pwc config");
        appPrintf("* 'C': pwc counters");
        appPrintf("* 'e'/'ec': uart statistics");
        appPrintf("* 'fx...': fake message from cc");
        appPrintf("* 'Fc': get flash crc");
        appPrintf("* 'ii'/'iw'/'ir': twi stuff");
        appPrintf("* 'm...': fake message to carcom");
        appPrintf("* 'M...': send debug input to carcom");
        appPrintf("* 'P1'/'P0': switch main power ON/OFF");
        appPrintf("* 'p': port states");
        appPrintf("* 'PWC:': switch (back) to pwc rx mode");
        appPrintf("* 'Q': switch to uart tunnel mode");
        appPrintf("* 'R1'/'R0': switch cpu reset");
        appPrintf("* 'u': updater stuff");
        appPrintf("* 'v': version infos");
        appPrintf("* 't...': time stuff");
        appPrintf("* 'T': print temperatures");
        appPrintf("* 'X...': force soft / sw / wd reset");
        goto CMD_OVER;
    case 'C':
```


2 DBG CONSOLE ON PWC

```
1 // UART2 - external UART
2 void __cdecl appUart2Handler()
3 {
4     // [COLLAPSED LOCAL DECLARATIONS. PRESS
5
6     v28 = 32;
7     while ( appUart2RcvByte(&c) )
8     {
9         if ( !appIsDebugConsoleAllowed() )
10             goto SEND_TO_UART0;
```

```
1 int __cdecl appIsDebugConsoleAllowed()
2 {
3     int allowed; // r3
4     unsigned int v1; // r1
5
6     allowed = 1;
7     if ( sys_variant[0] == -1 ) // This value we cannot change
8         return allowed;
9     app_divideEx(sys_variant[0], 1000000u);
10    allowed = 1;
11    if ( v1 > 9999 && CARCOM MSG84 VALUES[0] <= 0xC14u && (pwc_config.pwc.field_2
12        return pwc_config.pwc.field_4 & 1;
13    return allowed;
14 }
```

We need to change this value

2 DBG CONSOLE ON PWC

- The value can be changed in UART 1 handler
- CARCOM can turn on debug console on PWC
- Command:
 - 1D 01 01 XX XX
 1. 1D – command
 2. 01 – sub-command
 3. 01 – new value of pwc_config.pwc.field_4
 4. XX XX – CRC-16 checksum
- Analysis showed that we need also to add SoF and EoF bytes 0xF1 and 0xF2
- Thus, the raw message that unlocks debugging console looks as follows:
 - F1 1D 01 01 XX XX F2
- CRC-16 method can be found in *tsd.pwc.mib3.bin* binary. It's calculated for bytes without SoF and EoF, and comes in big-endian order

```

if ( cmd == 0x1D )
{
    MSG_TO_CARCOM_BUF[0] = 0x8D;
    if ( size == 3 )
    {
        v20 = 0xFF;
        MSG_TO_CARCOM_BUF[1] = 0xFF;
        MSG_TO_CARCOM_BUF[2] = 0xEE;

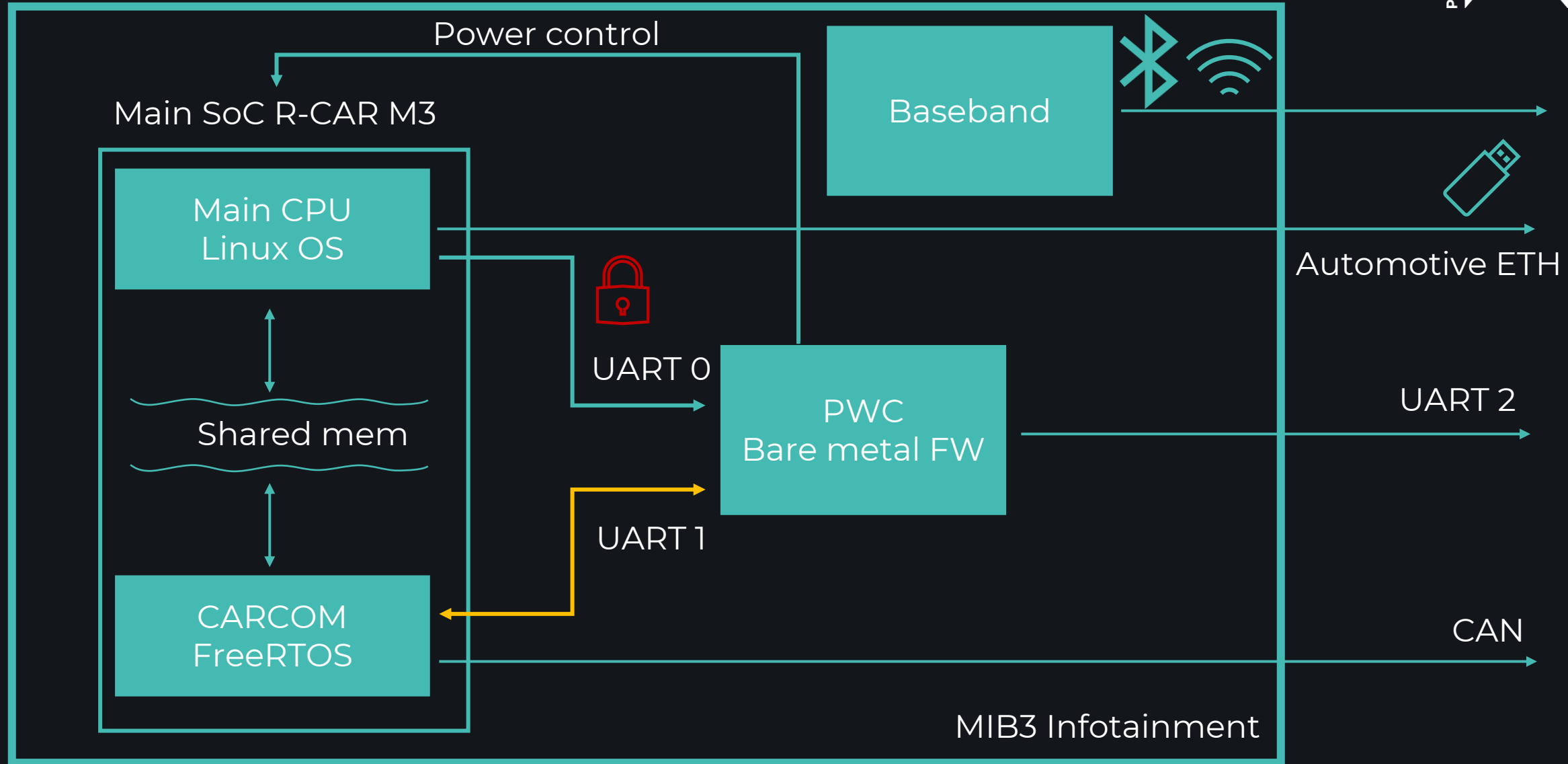
        MSG_TO_CARCOM_BUF[3] = v20;

        replySize = 4;
    }
    else
    {
        MSG_TO_CARCOM_BUF[1] = msg[1];
        MSG_TO_CARCOM_BUF[2] = 0;
        switch ( msg[1] )
        {
            case 1u:
                if ( size != 5 )
                    goto LABEL 98;
                pwc_config.pwc.field_4 = msg[2];

```

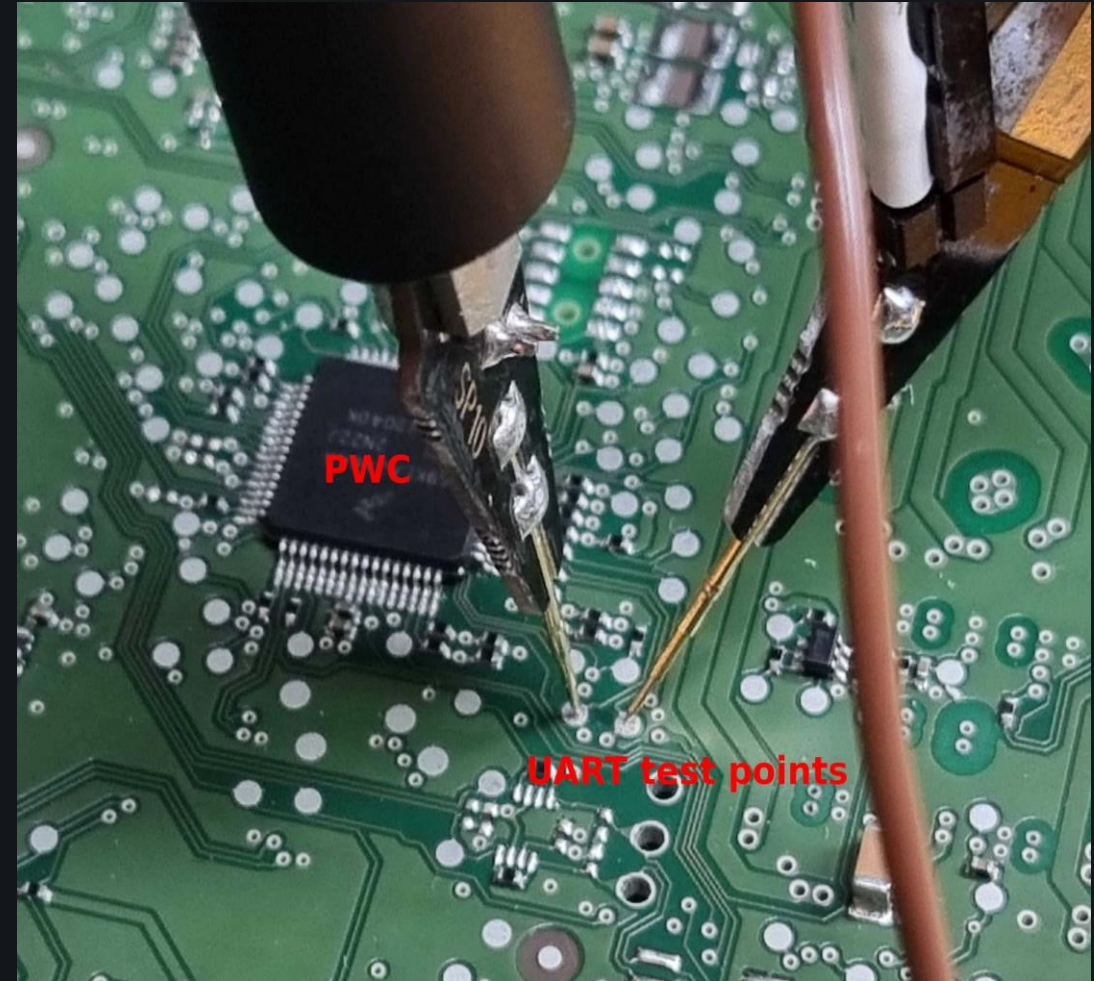
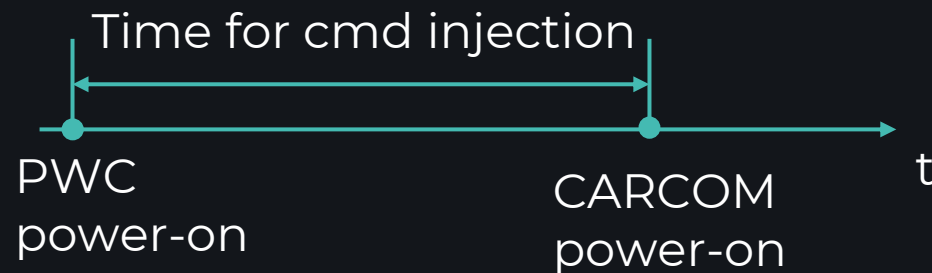
Target value

2 DBG CONSOLE ON PWC



2 DBG CONSOLE ON PWC

- CARCOM actively uses UART 1 to communicate with PWC
- There is time between PWC start and CARCOM start at power-on
- Then, control PWC dbg console on UART 2:
 - enter "*PWC:\n*"
 - exit: "*Q\n*"



2 DBG CONSOLE ON PWC

- This debug interface allows to modify PWC firmware and achieve arbitrary code execution on it.
- This allows to interact with CARCOM chip and further expand physical attack surface

3 HARD-CODED PWD ON PWC

- The debug interface from bug # 2 has 'u' command (stands for "updater")
- Cmd format:

u [CMD] [...]

[CMD] - sub-command ID

- Sub-commands:
 - 0x01 <ADDR> – erase flash sector
 - 0x02 <ADDR> <DATA> - write data to flash memory
 - 0x03 <ADDR> <SIZE> - read bytes from flash memory
 - 0x12 <SIZE> - write data to OTP memory
 - 0x13 <SIZE> - read data from OTP memory
 - 0x30 <OP_CODE> - authentication

Password-based authentication required

- We can read-out PWC firmware and modify it!
- If we know the password...

3 HARD-CODED PWD ON PWC

- The debug interface from bug # 2 has 'u' command (stands for "updater")
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[CMD] - sub-command ID

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 - 0x01 <ADDR> – erase flash sector
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 - 0x13 <SIZE> - read data from OTP memory
 - 0x30 <OP_CODE> - authentication

Password-based authentication required

- We can read-out PWC firmware and modify it!
- If we know the password...
- Ok, we know the password

```
1 int __fastcall appSpecialFeatureAuth(char *passwd)
2 {
3     return memcmp(passwd, "Holy8", 8);
4 }
```

CVE-2023-28895 / CVSS 3.5

FINDINGS



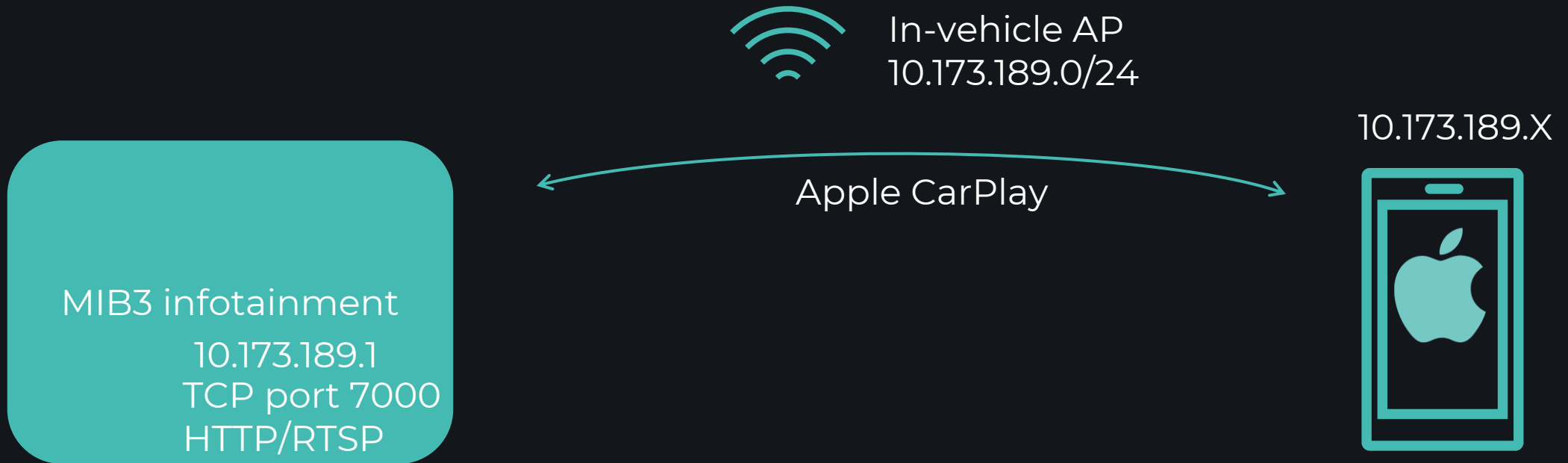
Low-level

Application-level

Backend

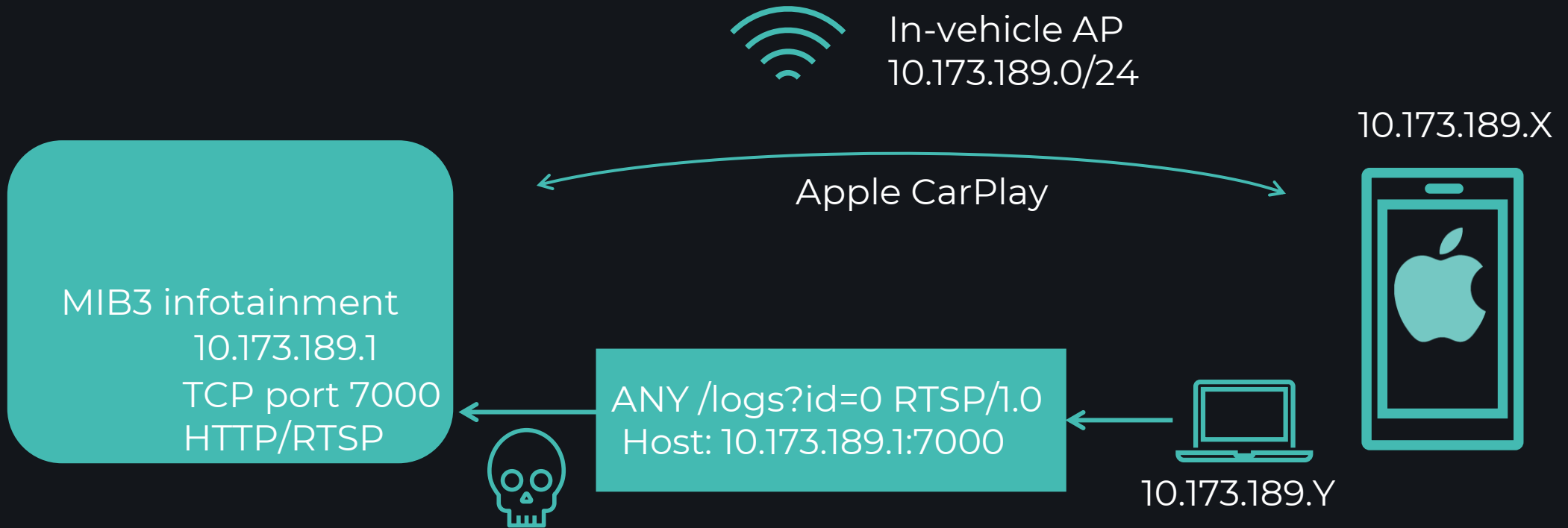
Diagnostic interface

IN-VEHICLE WI-FI



When an Apple CarPlay device is connected, the IVI opens TCP port 7000

4 DOS IN CARPLAY



If any device sends *logs* request with *id* parameter specified, the IVI crashes
There is null-ptr dereference in CarPlay code

FINDINGS



Low-level

Application-level

Backend

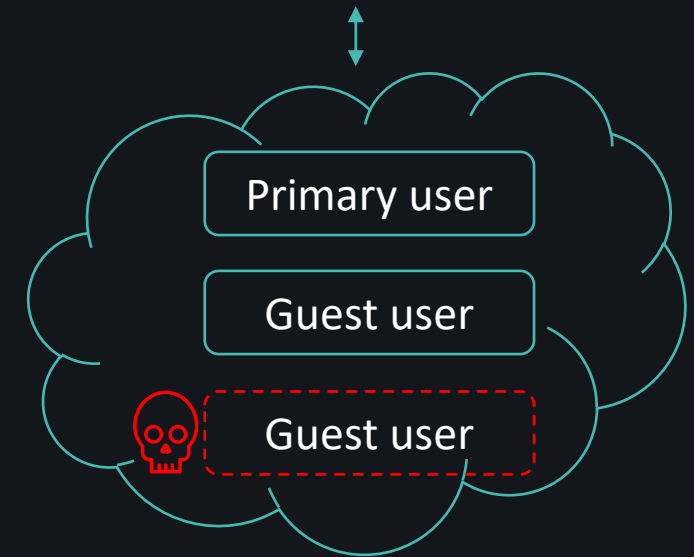
Diagnostic interface

5 & 6 BACKEND PROBLEMS

- Vulnerable API hosts:
 - *userinformationsservice.apps.emea.vwapps.io* – primary user nickname disclosure
 - *fal-3a.prn.eu.dp.vwg-connect.com* – trip data disclosure

5 NICKNAME DISCLOSURE

- A would-be attacker can register as a guest user of any vehicle by knowing it's VIN number
- Then, he/she can retrieve nickname of the primary user (typically, the owner)



Backend

6 NICKNAME DISCLOSURE

Target: https://userinformationservice.apps.emea.vwapps.io HTTP/2

Request

1 POST /iaa/uic/v1/vin/ /users HTTP/2
2 Host: userinformationservice.apps.emea.vwapps.io
3 Accept: application/json
4 Accept-Charset: UTF-8
5 App-Version: AN 1.0
6 Authorization: Bearer [redacted]

7 Content-Type: application/json; charset=UTF-8
8 Content-Length: 1569
9 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
10 User-Agent: okhttp/3.14.7

11 {
12 "idP_IT": [redacted]

Response

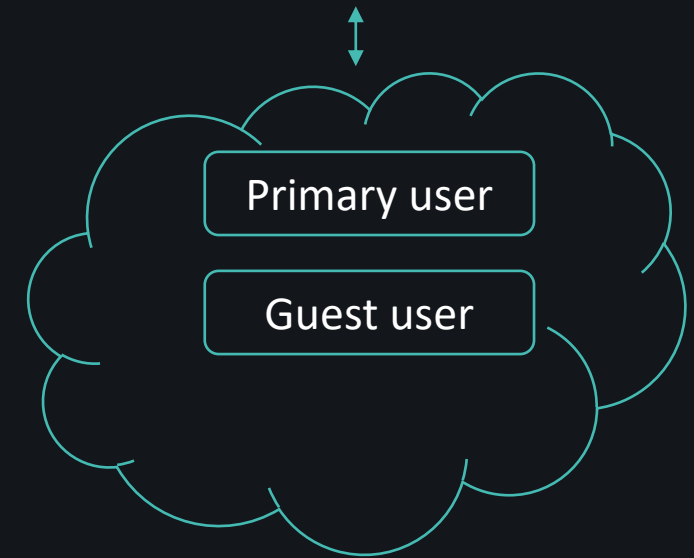
1 HTTP/2 200 OK
2 Date: Wed, 09 Nov 2022 10:37:24 GMT
3 Content-Type: application/json
4 Content-Length: 570
5 Cache-Control: no-cache, no-store, max-age=0, must-revalidate
6 Pragma: no-cache
7 Expires: 0
8 X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff
9 X-Frame-Options: DENY
10 X-Xss-Protection: 1; mode=block
11 Referrer-Policy: no-referrer

12
13 {
14 "vin": "[redacted]",
15 "users": [
16 {
17 "idPID": "mySkoda",
18 "inVehicle": true,
19 "mbbUserId": "jYH8Ym1wbOT8lRHHxTNYCM6Jm61",
20 "ssoId": "371b3f4f-b550-41fe-bce6-658ccd1213b4",
21 "role": "PRIMARY_USER",
22 "securityLevel": "HG_3",
23 "status": "ENABLED",
24 "spinStatus": "DEFINED",
25 "nickname": "Private Nickname",
26 "spinLockedWaitingTime": "0"
27 },
28 {
29 "idPID": "mySkoda",
30 "inVehicle": false,
31 "mbbUserId": "09Ww9FZZ2WxUztu0hLX1t4Pk4nz2",
32 "ssoId": "f38e9970-a9f3-420b-8be5-9a4e5379168c",
33 "role": "GUEST_USER",
34 "securityLevel": "HG_0",
35 "status": "ENABLED",
36 "spinStatus": "DEFINED",
37 "nickname": "anna b.",
38 "spinLockedWaitingTime": "0"
39 }
40]
41 }
42 }

Done 890 bytes | 760 millis

6 TRIP DATA DISCLOSURE

- Similar issue, but registering as a guest is not required
- The primary user of the vehicle must exist to reproduce the vulnerability



Backend

PCAUTOMOTIVE



FINDINGS



Low-level

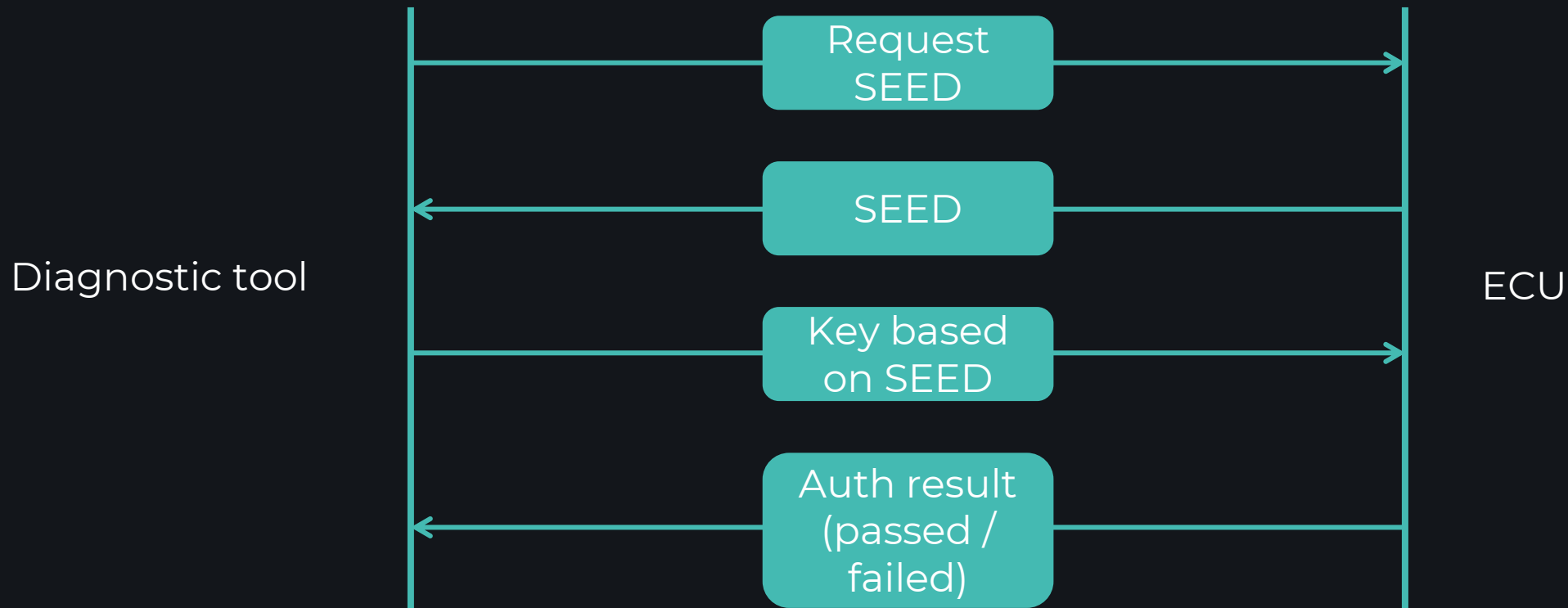
Application-level

Backend

Diagnostic interface

7 & 8 WEAK UDS AUTH

UDS simple authentication scheme – Security Access Service 0x27



7 & 8 WEAK UDS AUTH

- For MIB3 IVI, key is calculated as follows:
 $\text{<hard-coded_value> + <SEED>}$
- Where “+” means arithmetic addition
- Having one successful authentication sniff, it is possible to retrieve the secret hardcoded value and use it for subsequent authentications
- Moreover, it's possible to retrieve the hardcoded secret value from the firmware

UDS CONTROLS

- UDS usually allow performing test functions on the car:
 - Turning different systems on and off
 - Opening/closing doors and windows
 - Activating lights, horn, wipers, washers, and so on
 - Sometimes even manipulate acceleration / brake pedals and control steering wheel angle
- This functionality is useful for car repair services
- Malicious access to OBDII port means safety risk
- OBDII dongles...



UDS CONTROLS



9 DIAG INTERFACE PROTECTIONS

- How to protect this interface from malicious manipulations?
 - Tester authentication before performing safety-related tests
 - Central gateway should include firewalling rules
 - Speed limit for diagnostic function availability
 - Physical authentication – such as trunk opening



UDS authentication



Firewall



Speed limit



Physical auth

9 ENGINE DOS VIA OBDII

- We keep finding issues in all diagnostic protection layers of different car manufacturers
- For Skoda Superb we found a certain command that bypasses speed limitation and causes engine to stop at a speed, but with certain limitations



Speed limit

Safety issues



9 ENGINE DOS VIA OBDII



CVE-2023-28899 / CVSS 6.2

IMPACT

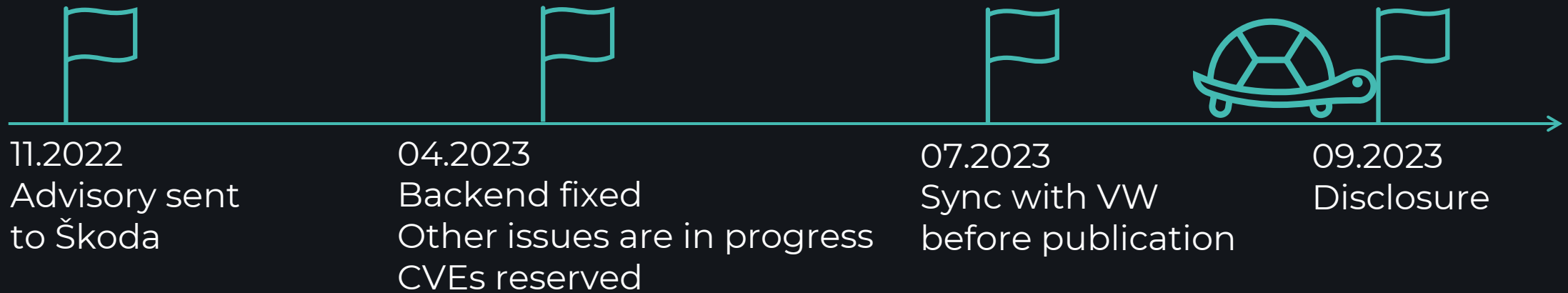
- Physical authentication layer greatly reduces exploitation capabilities
- Car controls, such as doors, mirrors are protected by speed limitation
- OEMs are working on a solution to eliminate any risk



REPORTING TO OEM



DISCLOSURE TIMELINE



OEM REPLY

- Both Škoda and VW security teams consider security issues in their cars seriously
- Security of vehicle users is top priority for everyone



CLOSING PART



KUDOS

- PCAutomotive team for conducting this research
 - [Alekssei Stennikov @](#) - hardware bugs have no chance
 - [Artem Ivachev @ivachyou](#) – RE and PWN all day long
 - [Anna Breeva @](#) - backend bugs
 - [Abdellah Benotsmane @](#) - CAN / OBDII / UDS and EVCS
- Škoda and VW car incident handling teams for processing our advisory and for the effort towards making cars better



FUTURE RESEARCH

- Release critical vulnerabilities which are currently being addressed by OEMs
 - We have 2 ongoing disclosures
 - Complete vehicle compromise and remote control with persistence
- Publish our research of EV chargers
- Release cool TI findings



FINAL WORDS

- How to avoid high-cost patches and recall campaigns?
 - Perform thorough security evaluations at design stage, before releasing the product
- How to reduce the chance of critical security issues being actively exploited?
 - TI monitoring
- At PCAutomotive, we are providing high-quality security services for automotive industry



THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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