

From Curiosity to Connectivity: Hacking into Wi-Fi Routers



Using my Flipper Zero Friend !



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SPEAKER



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Bradley & Rollins' Red Team

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- LinkedIn: [@adrien-lasalle](https://www.linkedin.com/in/adrien-lasalle)

Let's connect !



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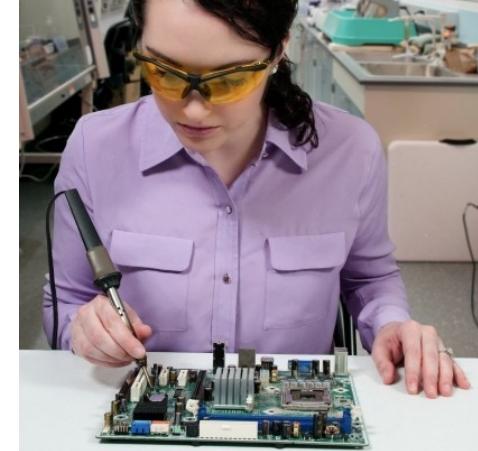
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Disclaimer 1



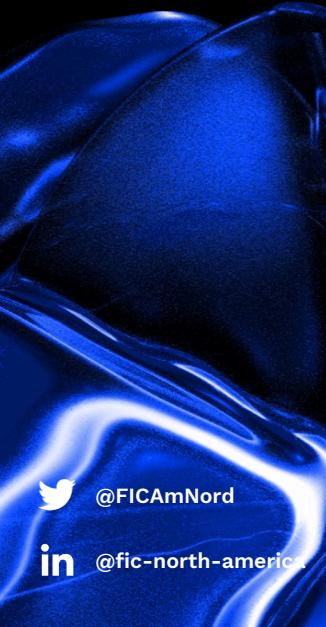
Disclaimer Electricity

Always be cautious when working with electricity and ensure you follow recommended safety protocols. Mishandling electricity can be hazardous, and it's crucial to prioritize safety at all times. Take necessary precautions so you won't damage yourself or the device you are using.





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Disclaimer 2



Disclaimer Hardware Hacking

Hardware hacking is a subject often mired in controversy and legal complexities. In many instances, tampering with a device's hardware without the owner's explicit consent is considered unlawful. Such actions like opening the device to alter its components and manipulating firmware or BIOS settings.

There are instances where hardware hacking is not only permissible but actively endorsed with the help of bug bounty programs established by many manufacturers. These programs incentivize individuals to discover and disclose vulnerabilities in their products, offering rewards for their efforts.

AGENDA

- 1. How it started ?
- 3. UART
- 5. Flipper Zero
- 7. Looking for Goodies

- 2. Hardware Hacking – Basic
- 4. Let's Jump !
- 6. Setup Your Lab



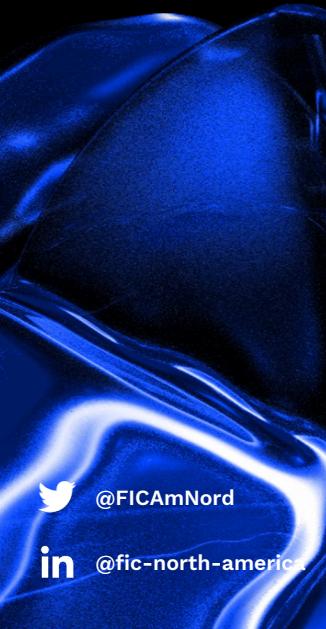
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How it started ?



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Flashback Team

@FlashbackTeam 55 k abonnés 10 vidéos

We are a group of hackers who find and exploit vulnerabilities in hardware ... >

twitter.com/FlashbackPwn et 1 autre lien

Wandering on



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Hardware Hacking - Basic

Security you said ?

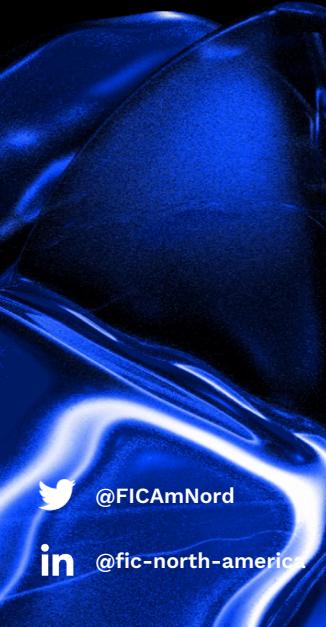
Challenges for embedded devices:

- Battery & Encryption
- Cheap Components
- Lack of updates
- No Hardware Updates
- Physical access == Game Over



Actual
Security

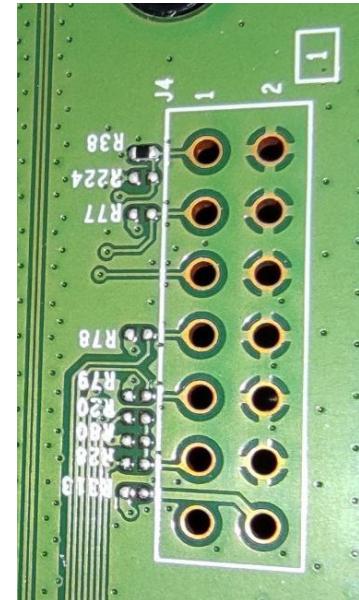
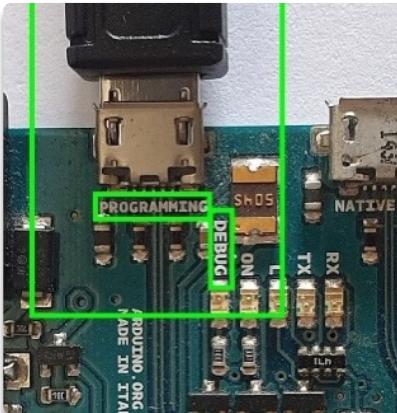




Debug ports

Challenges

- Used for debugging during development process
 - Most of the time left without “protection”
 - Easy to recognize
 - Root shell most of the time

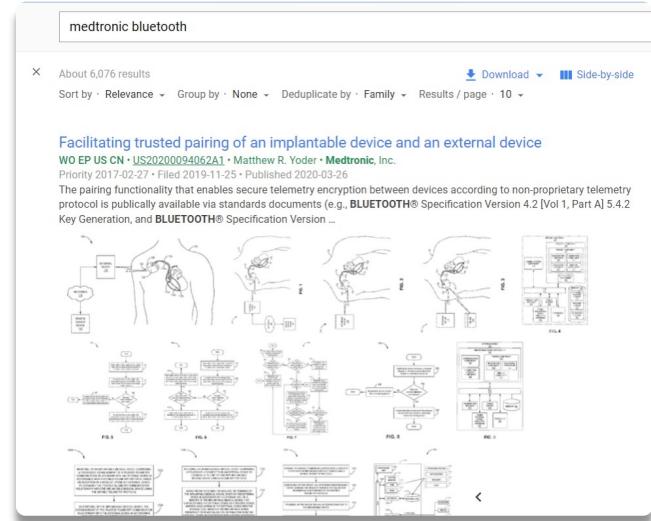


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Vulnerability Research

Some Tips

- Google Dorking
- FCC ID
- Online documentation
- Customer Reviews
- OSINT on Dev Team



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UART

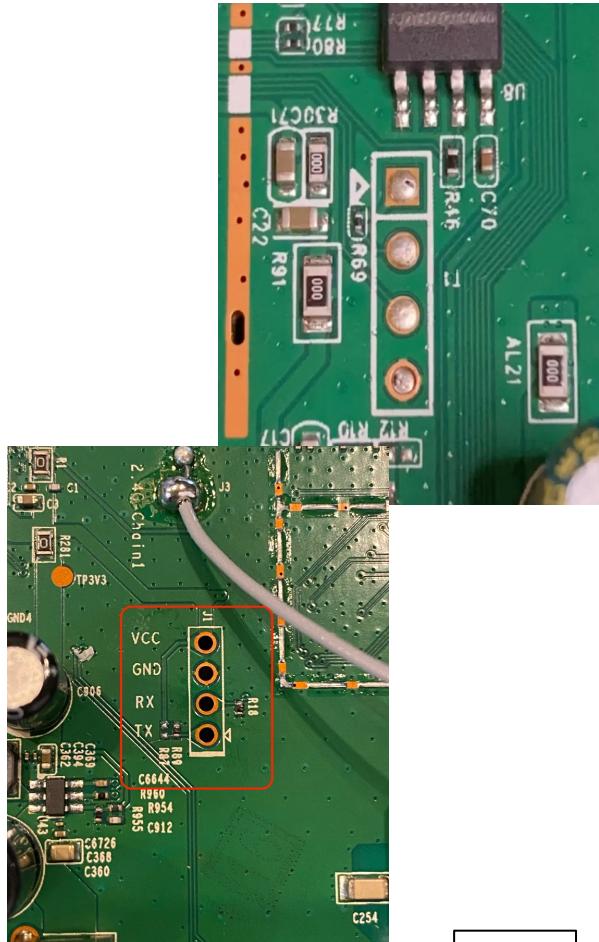
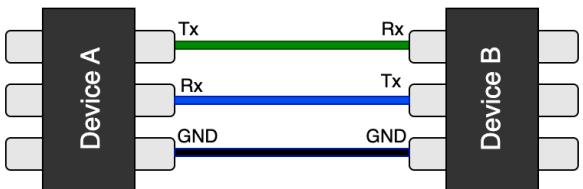
Wiki & 4 PINS

How to recognize UART ?

- 4 Pins next to each others
- Text indicators sometimes
- Already solder pin if you are very lucky

What are the PINS ?

- VCC which is the voltage of the device (3.3 or 5 v)
- GND which is the ground
- RX which is the pin that receive data
- TX which is the pin that send data



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Baudrate

Baudrate can be understood as the transmission speed of the device. There is a certain standard, and the most crucial aspect is to find the right one to accurately translate the bytes sent and received by the UART protocol.

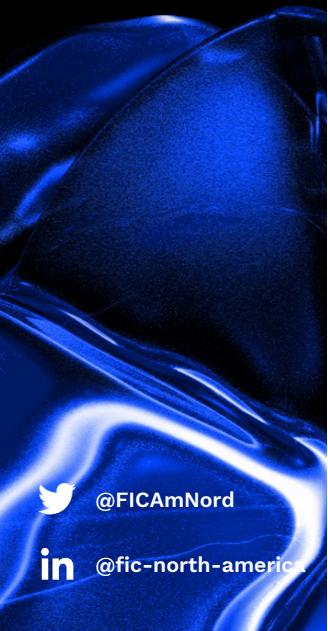
Bauds	Transmission speed			Real transmission speed	
	Bits/s	Bit duration	Speed	Speed	Byte duration
50 Bd	50 bits/s	20.000 ms	6.25 bytes/s	5 bytes/s	200.000 ms
75 Bd	75 bits/s	13.333 ms	9.375 bytes/s	7.5 bytes/s	133.333 ms
110 Bd	110 bits/s	9.091 ms	13.75 bytes/s	11 bytes/s	90.909 ms
134 Bd	134 bits/s	7.463 ms	16.75 bytes/s	13.4 bytes/s	74.627 ms
150 Bd	150 bits/s	6.667 ms	18.75 bytes/s	15 bytes/s	66.667 ms
200 Bd	200 bits/s	5.000 ms	25 bytes/s	20 bytes/s	50.000 ms
300 Bd	300 bits/s	3.333 ms	37.5 bytes/s	30 bytes/s	33.333 ms
600 Bd	600 bits/s	1.667 ms	75 bytes/s	60 bytes/s	16.667 ms
1200 Bd	1200 bits/s	833.333 µs	150 bytes/s	120 bytes/s	8.333 ms
1800 Bd	1800 bits/s	555.556 µs	225 bytes/s	180 bytes/s	5.556 ms
2400 Bd	2400 bits/s	416.667 µs	300 bytes/s	240 bytes/s	4.167 ms
4800 Bd	4800 bits/s	208.333 µs	600 bytes/s	480 bytes/s	2.083 ms
9600 Bd	9600 bits/s	104.167 µs	1200 bytes/s	960 bytes/s	1.042 ms
19200 Bd	19200 bits/s	52.083 µs	2400 bytes/s	1920 bytes/s	520.833 µs
28800 Bd	28800 bits/s	34.722 µs	3600 bytes/s	2880 bytes/s	347.222 µs
38400 Bd	38400 bits/s	26.042 µs	4800 bytes/s	3840 bytes/s	260.417 µs
57600 Bd	57600 bits/s	17.361 µs	7200 bytes/s	5760 bytes/s	173.611 µs
76800 Bd	76800 bits/s	13.021 µs	9600 bytes/s	7680 bytes/s	130.208 µs
115200 Bd	115200 bits/s	8.681 µs	14400 bytes/s	11520 bytes/s	86.806 µs
230400 Bd	230400 bits/s	4.340 µs	28800 bytes/s	23040 bytes/s	43.403 µs
460800 Bd	460800 bits/s	2.170 µs	57600 bytes/s	46080 bytes/s	21.701 µs
576000 Bd	576000 bits/s	1.736 µs	72000 bytes/s	57600 bytes/s	17.361 µs
921600 Bd	921600 bits/s	1.085 µs	115200 bytes/s	92160 bytes/s	10.851 µs

Source: <https://lucidar.me/>

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Finding the PINS

GND

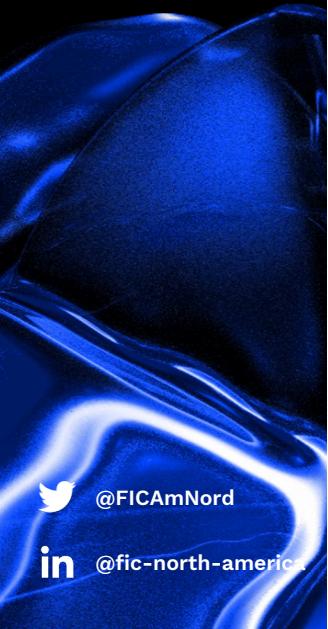
- Continuity mode with multimeter



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Finding the PINS

VCC

- Power the device and check 3.3v or 5v without cuts

Tx

- Power the device and check 3.3v or 5v variation due to boot messages



*Let's jump, what
do I need ?*



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Find the good device

Device Information

- TP-Link AC750 (End of Life)
- Model Archer C20
- Wi-Fi 2.4GHz and 5GHz



Figure 8
Inside of the EUT



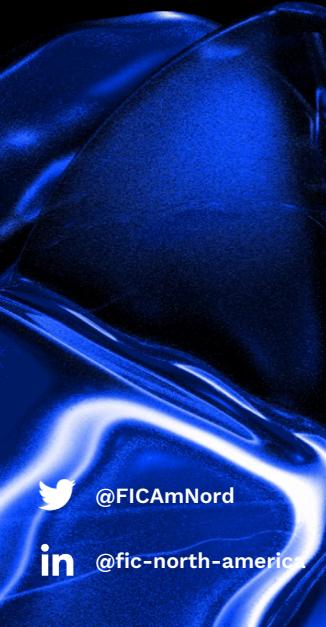
Figure 10
Component side of the PCB

<https://fccid.io/TE7C2/Internal-Photos/C2-Int-Photo-2296493>

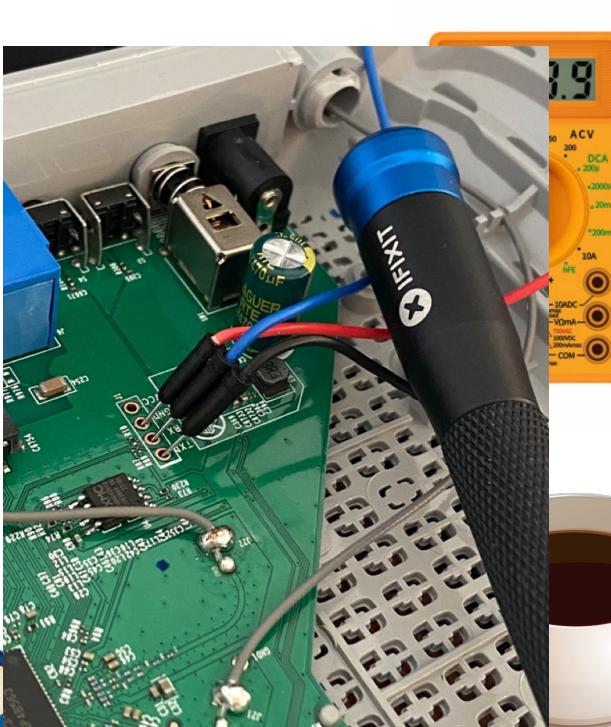
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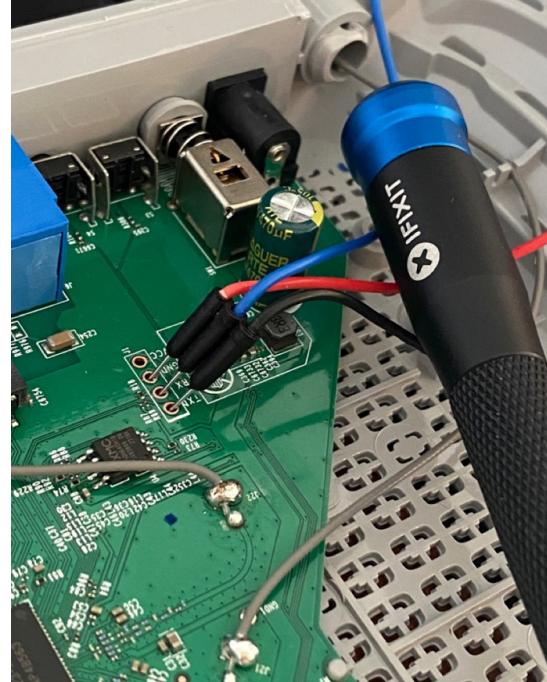
Basic Tools



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Basic Tools



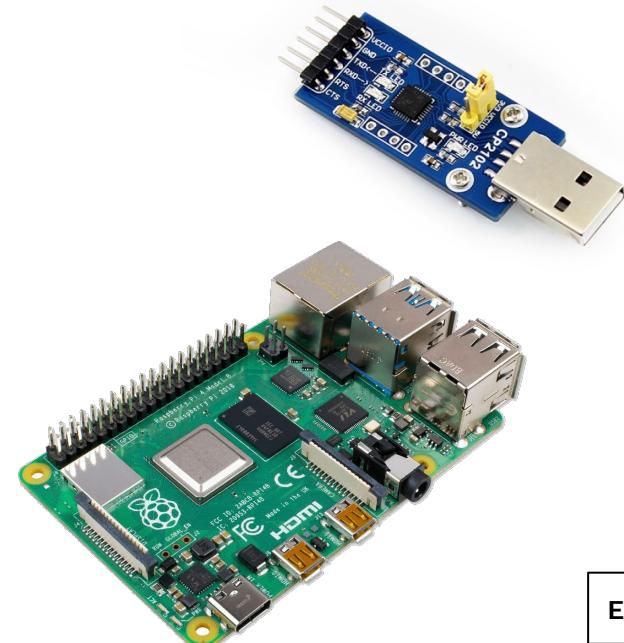
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USB to UART Bridge

- USB to UART
- Raspberry Pi (Don't forget edit config.txt)
- Flipper Zero GPIO Menu



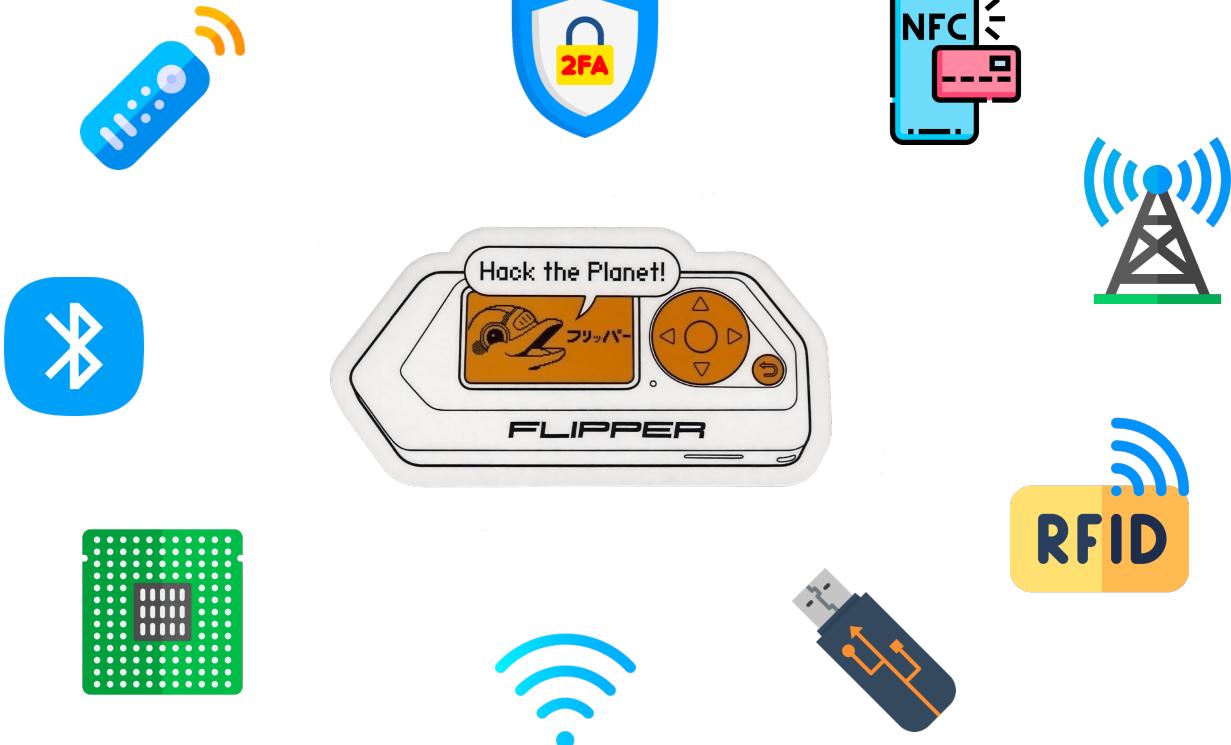
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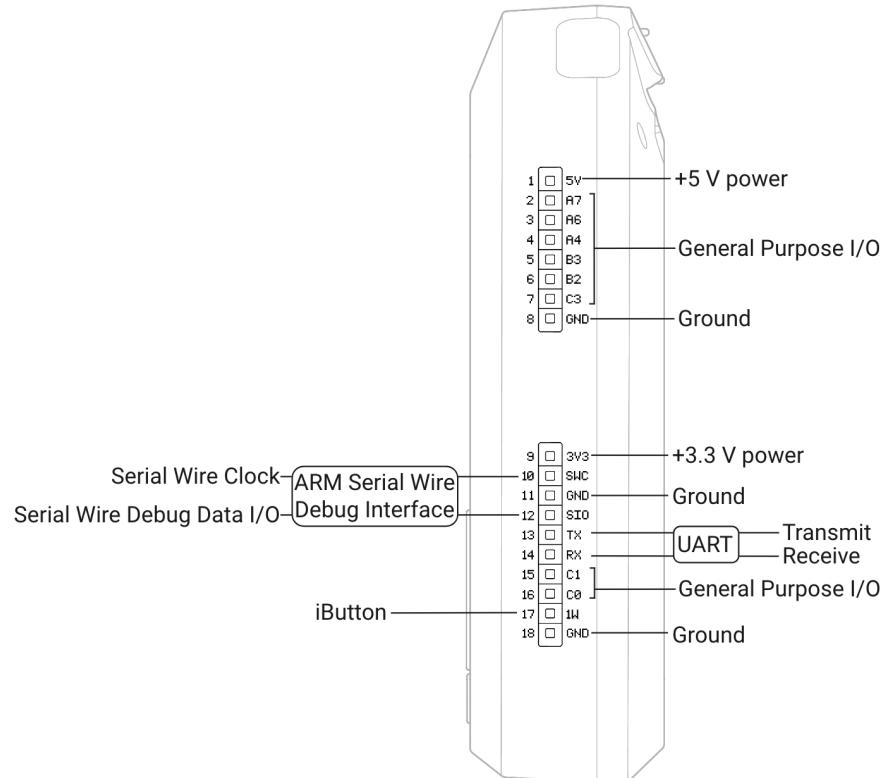
Flipper Zero *Presentation*

Flipper Zero

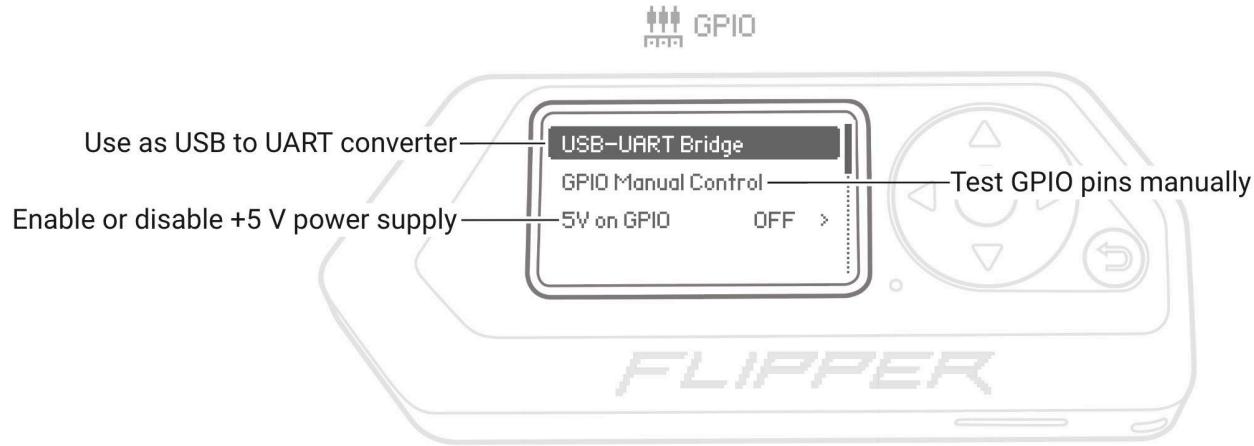


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Flipper Zero



Flipper Zero



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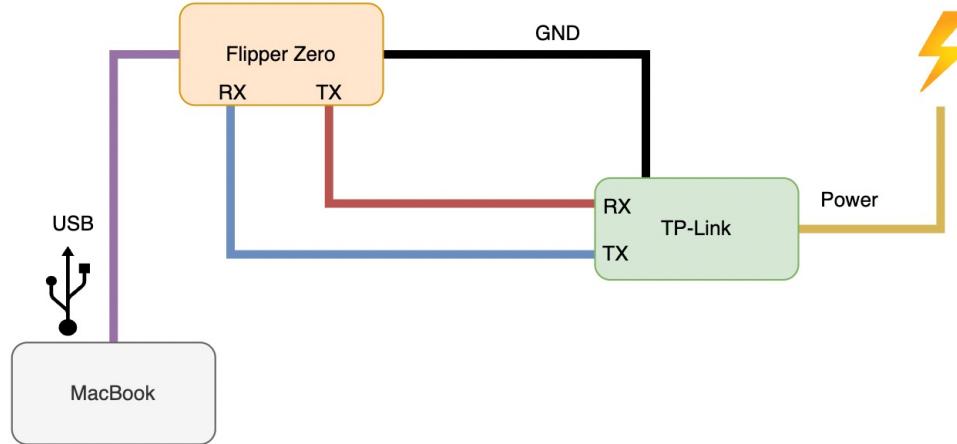
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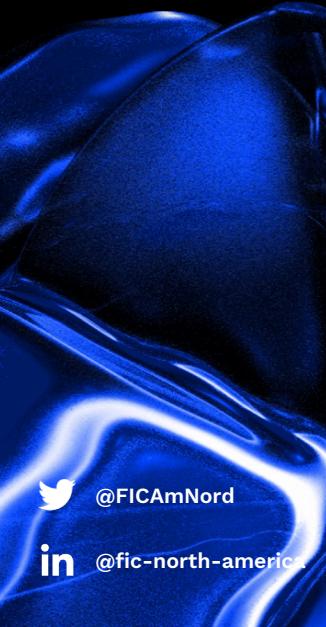
Setup your Lab

Plug the right PINS

Flipper Zero Pin Number

- Tx 13
- Rx 14
- GND 11 or 18





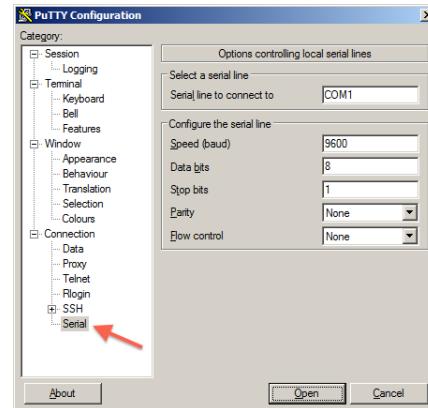
Install the tools



```
brew install tio
```



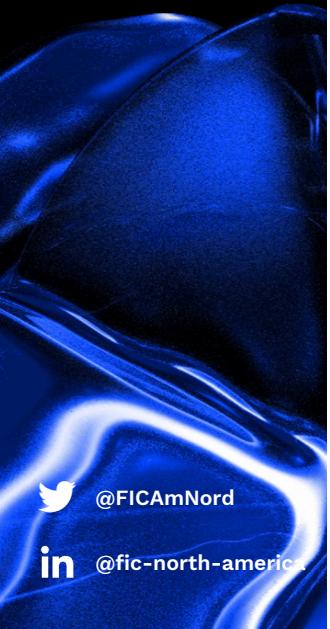
```
sudo apt install tio
```



PuTTY



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Find the Baudrate



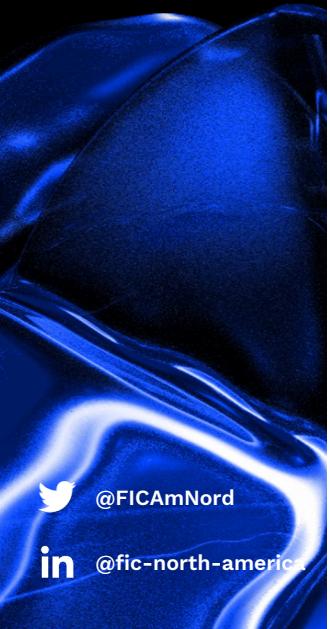
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Find the Baudrate



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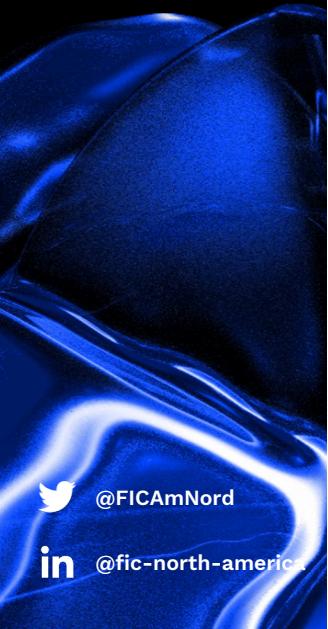
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Boot !



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*Looking for
goodies*

Read-Only

- Limited Binary Set
- Can't edit configuration files
- Can't upload new binaries

```
~ # echo 0 > test
/bin/sh: can't create test: Read-only file system
# ls -al
```

```
~ # ls bin
umount sed ping6 netstat ls grep df chmod ash
sleep rm ping mount login echo date cat
sh ps pidof mkdir kill dmesg cp busybox
~ # ls sbin
vconfig rmmod mii_mgr_cl45 insmod halt
switch reboot mii_mgr init getty
route poweroff lsmod ifconfig config-mii.sh
```

Web Server Files

- Looking for vulnerability
- Understand how the web interface works
- No secrets ?

```
~ # ls web
qr.htm          js           help        css
mainFrame.htm   index.htm    frame       MenuRpm.htm
main           img          domain-redirect.htm
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" lang="en">
<script language="javascript" type="text/javascript">var url=window.location.href;if(url.indexOf("tplinklogin.net")>=0){url=url.replace("tplinklogin.net","tplinkwifi.net");window.location=url};</script>
<head>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href=".//css/main.css" type="text/css" />
  <script src=".//js/language.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
  <script src=".//js/oid_str.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
  <script src=".//js/oid_str_coex.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
  <script src=".//js/str.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
  <script src=".//js/help.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
  <script src=".//js/err.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
  <script src=".//js/root.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
  <script src=".//js/cryptoJS5.min.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
  <script src=".//js/encrypt.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
  <script src=".//js/tpEncrypt.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
  <script src=".//js/lib.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
  <link rel="Shortcut Icon" href=".//img/login/favicon.ico" type="image/jpeg" />
  <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
</head>
```

Admin Password

```
~ # cat /etc/passwd
admin:$1$$iC.dUsGpxNNJGe0m1dFio/:0:0:root:/bin/sh
dropbear:x:500:500:dropbear:/var/dropbear:/bin/sh
nobody:*:0:0:nobody:/bin/sh
```

```
→ VM-SHARED john passwd
Created directory: /home/adrien/.john
Warning: detected hash type "md5crypt", but the string is also recognized as "md5crypt-long"
Use the "--format=md5crypt-long" option to force loading these as that type instead
Using default input encoding: UTF-8
Loaded 1 password hash (md5crypt, crypt(3) $1$ (and variants) [MD5 128/128 ASIMD 4x2])
Will run 2 OpenMP threads
Proceeding with single, rules:Single
Press 'q' or Ctrl-C to abort, almost any other key for status
Almost done: Processing the remaining buffered candidate passwords, if any.
Proceeding with wordlist:/usr/share/john/password.lst
1234          (admin)
1g 0:00:00:00 DONE 2/3 (2022-09-30 15:27) 3.030g/s 15845p/s 15845c/s 15845C/s 123456 .. green
Use the "--show" option to display all of the cracked passwords reliably
Session completed.
```



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SSID Password

```
grep -v '#' /var/Wireless/RT2860AP.dat | grep "SSID"
NoForwardingBTNBSSID=0
SSID1=SecureNet
SSID2=TP-Link_Guest_E7FB
SSID3=
SSID4=
HideSSID=0;0;1;1
/var/Wireless/RT2860AP # cat RT2860AP.dat | grep "WPA"
AuthMode=WPA2PSK;OPEN
WPAPSK1=1234ABCD*
WPAPSK2=
WPAPSK3=
WPAPSK4=
ApCliWPAPSK=
```



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Thank you !



Download the slides

- [*https://github.com/AlrikRr/Talks*](https://github.com/AlrikRr/Talks)

References

- Check *README.md*

Bring your Flipper Zero at Bradley & Rollins (434)

for a Live Demo