

Attack Surface Analysis

The device layer

The Device Layer

The OWASP (Open Web Application Security Project) approach



- Vulnerabilities:
 - Environment manipulation
 - Tampering
 - Damage
- Device memory:
 - Default username & password
 - Sensitive Data
 - Plaintext usernames & passwords
 - Encryption keys

The Device Layer

The OWASP (Open Web Application Security Project) approach



- Physical interfaces attacks
 - Storage media
 - Reset to insecure state
 - Device ID/Serial number exposure
 - Serial interface connections (UART, JTAG, I2C, SPI)
 - User & Admin access
 - Privilege escalation

The Device Layer

The OWASP (Open Web Application Security Project) approach



- Firmware vulnerabilities
 - Backdoor accounts
 - Hardcoded credentials
 - Encryption keys
 - Firmware version display & last update date
 - Vulnerable services
 - Security related function API exposure

The Device Layer

The OWASP (Open Web Application Security Project) approach



- Firmware updates:
 - Sent without encryption
 - Not signed
 - Update location writable
 - Verification
 - Authentication
 - Malicious updates
 - Missing update mechanism
 - No manual update mechanism

The Device Layer

ISEN
ALL IS DIGITAL!



- At the device layer two sub-layers must be analyzed:
 - The physical layer
 - The software layer

The Physical Layer

- Hackers can easily retrieve information about physical components:
 - CPU type
 - Memory components (SD, EPROM, eMMC, SRAM,...)
 - Radio chipset reference
 - Available physical ports: UART, JTAG, I2C, SPI
 - Ports with direct access
 - Ports on the board

Case Study

- Lab Work
 - FCC database information:
 - <https://www.fcc.gov/oet/ea/fccid>
 - Foscam camera: FCCID ZHH FI8910W
 - Things to retrieve:
 - Radio frequencies and base protocols
 - Physical access ports

The Software Layer

- Device firmware:
 - An embedded software containing the necessary programs used to control the IoT device
 - Can be:
 - As simple as MCU code
 - As complex as embedded versions of full operating systems

The Software Layer

- Firmware POIs:
 - Passwords
 - Backdoor accounts
 - Configuration files
 - Vulnerable services
 - Private keys
 - API tokens & endpoints (URLs)
 - Data storage
 - Specific code binary or source code reference

The Software Layer

- Security information about the firmware can be obtained through:
 - Official announcements (CERT advisories)
 - Forums & Specialized sites (Bugtraq archive, vendors' forums)
- Firmware challenges:
 - Obtaining the firmware
 - Analyzing the firmware
 - Modifying the firmware
 - Uploading a customized version of the firmware