Bluetooth Security

6.858 Final Project, Fall 2012

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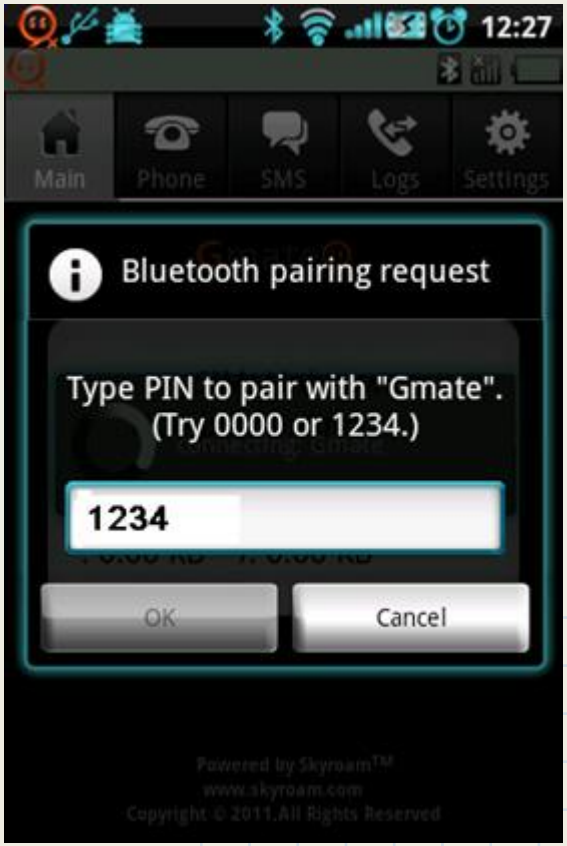
Bluetooth security model

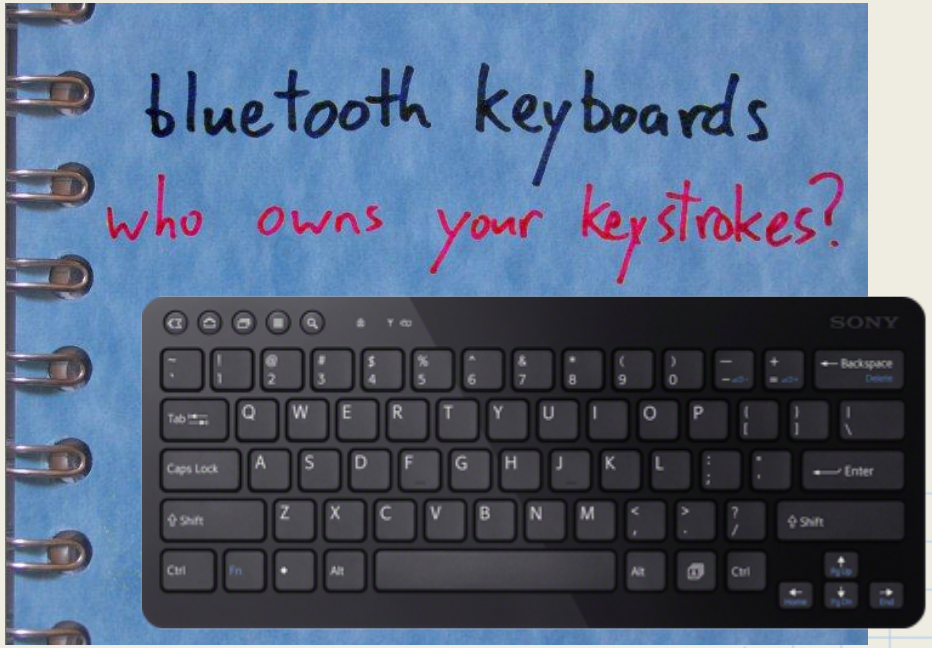
1. **Authorization**: user verification (PIN)
2. **Authentication**: PIN → link key
3. **Confidentiality**: link key → encryption



Source NIST: Guide to Bluetooth Security

Bluetooth — secure?

- **What makes hacking Bluetooth hard?**
  - Channel hopping
  - Adaptive Frequency Hopping
  - Whitening
  - **Encryption**
  - Lack of affordable tools

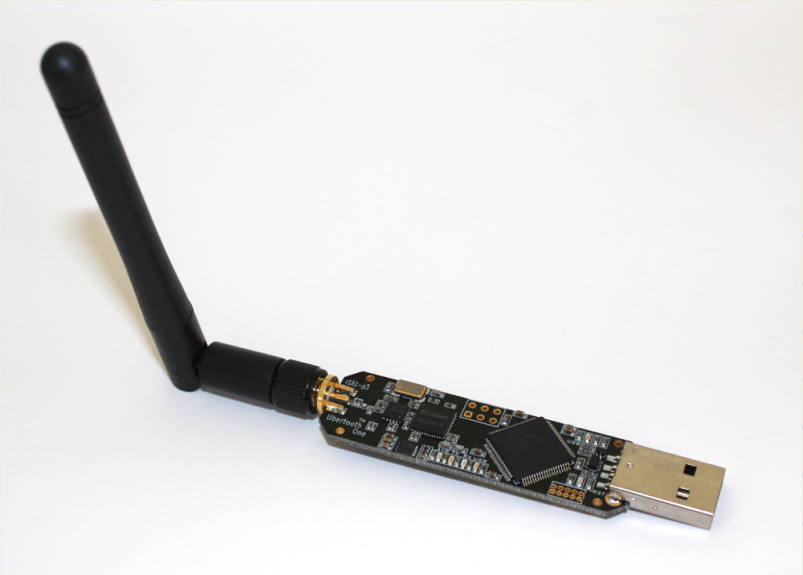


"*Vulnerabilities will be ignored until tools are available*" -- Wright's Law

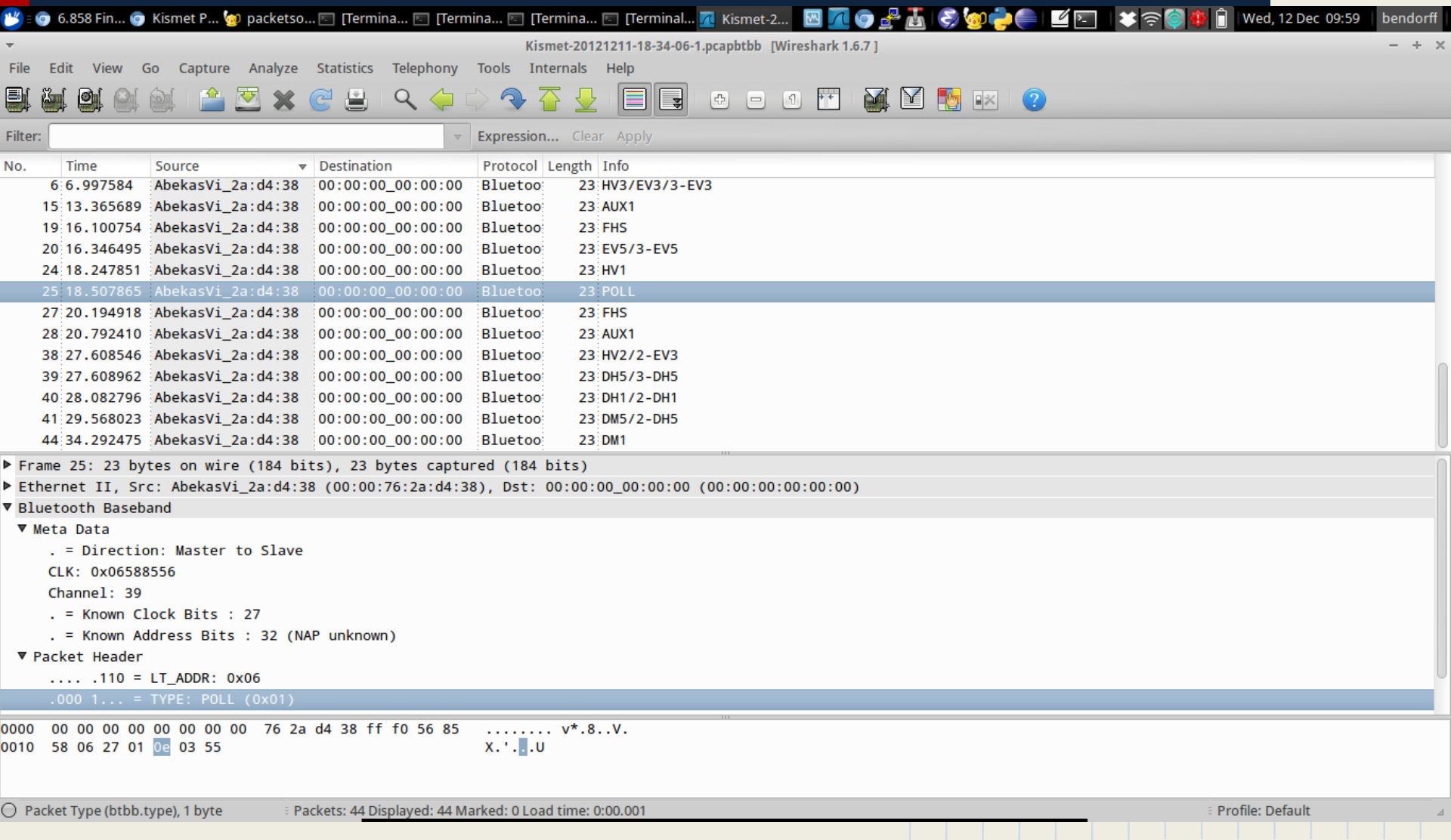
Source ShmooCon 2011: Project Ubertooth

Ubertooth + Kismet

- **Ubertooth: Bluetooth development platform** ($120, 2011)
- **Kismet: passive wireless sniffer**
- **Open source**
- **Kismet + Ubertooth**: no channel hopping in Kismet
  - Losing packets on other channels
- **Our implementation**: add channel hopping to Kismet + Ubertooth
  - Kismet can now follow a device
  - More packets can be captured and decoded



Sample Packet Capture



Conclusions

- **Security implications of Project Ubertooth**
  - Passive Sniffing
  - Packet Injection
- **Bluetooth: Safe for now?**
  - Project Ubertooth still under active development
    - Packet Injection tool still premature
    - Encryption
- **Why is hacking Bluetooth important?**

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- **Why is hacking Bluetooth important?**

Many many thanks!

- Professor Zeldovich
- Michael Ossmann (Ubertooth)
- Dominic Spill (Ubertooth)
- Mike Kershaw (Kismet)