

# IoT

## Threats, Challenges and Secured Integration

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System Engineer



# AGENDA

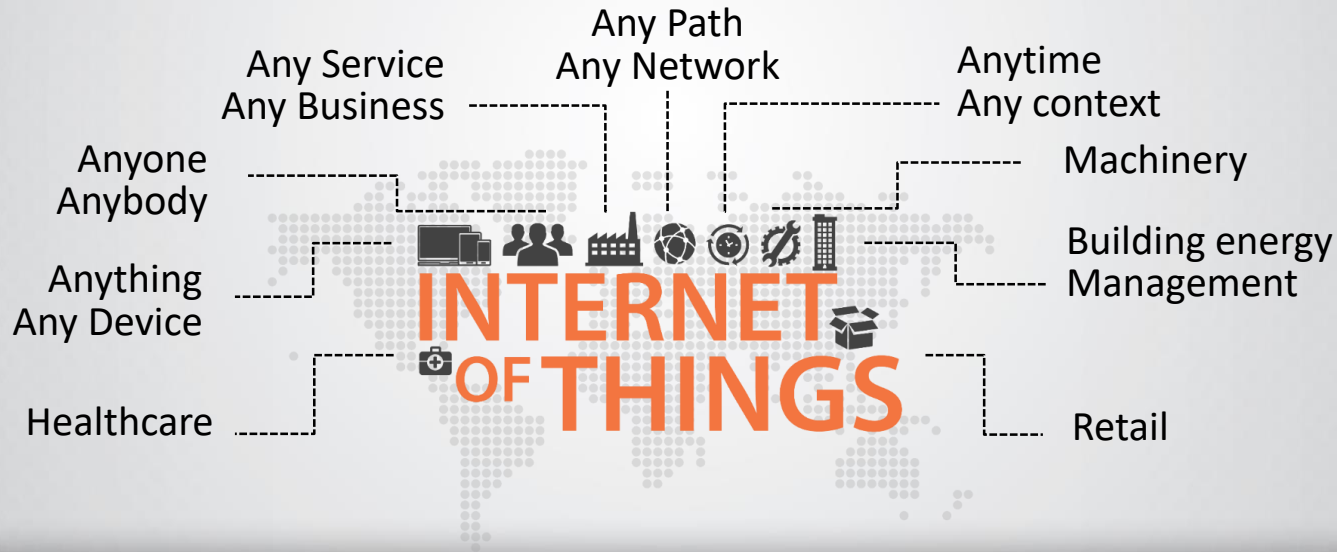
- **Why IoT Devices?**
- **Bot Attacks**
- **3 Botnets fighting over IoT Firepower**
- **Secure IoT integration**

# Why IoT Devices



# Internet of Things

- **Internet working** of physical devices, vehicles, buildings, ...
- **Devices embedded** with electronics, software, sensors, actuators
- **Network connectivity**



# A Rapidly Growing Number of Connected Devices

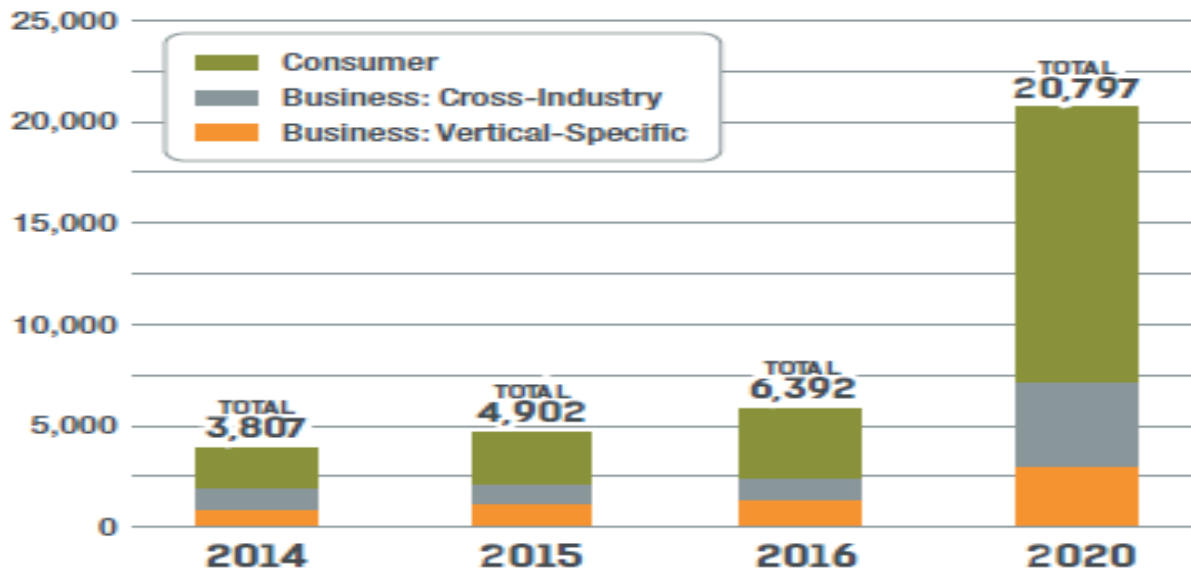


Figure 1: Internet of Things Units Installed Base by Category (Millions of Units)  
source: <http://www.gartner.com/newsroom/id/3165317>



# IoT is Highly Susceptible to Cyber Attacks

1

IoT devices run an **embedded or stripped-down version of the familiar Linux operating system**. Malware can easily be compiled for the target architecture, mostly ARM, MIPS, x86

2

**internet-accessible**, lots of (I)IoT and ICS/SCADA are deployed without any form of firewall protection

3

Stripped-down operating system and **processing power leaves less room for security features**, including auditing, and most compromises go unnoticed by the owners

4

To save engineering time, manufacturers **re-use portions of hardware and software in different classes of devices** resulting in default passwords and vulnerabilities being shared across device classes and manufacturers



# From the News

Zero-day exploits could turn hundreds of thousands of IP cameras into IoT botnet slaves



*"The cameras aren't designed to receive software updates so the zero-day exploits can't be patched."*

## FTC takes D-Link to court citing lax product security, privacy perils

FTC: D-Link failed to take reasonable steps to secure its routers and Internet Protocol (IP) cameras, potentially compromising sensitive consumer information



Built  
BIG  
for

30,000+ video streams

Watch the Video

*"D-Link failed to take reasonable steps to secure its routers and IP cameras, potentially compromising sensitive consumer information"*

### Hardcoded password hashes (Severity High, Confidence Firm)



Two distinct passwords were found in the firmware. Depending on which services are started at runtime, an attacker can log in via the serial port (physical access required), Telnet and/or SSH.

The file in path `./_dle3b0c442_concat.extracted/yaffs-root/etc/init.d/SXX_directory` contains the following password hashes:

Password Hash	PlaintextUser name(s)
<code>\$1\$mhF8LHkOmSgbD88/WrM790</code>	N/A root

The file in path `./_dle3b0c442_concat.extracted/yaffs-root/usr/local/lib/libg5_usermanage.so.0.0.0` contains the following password hashes:

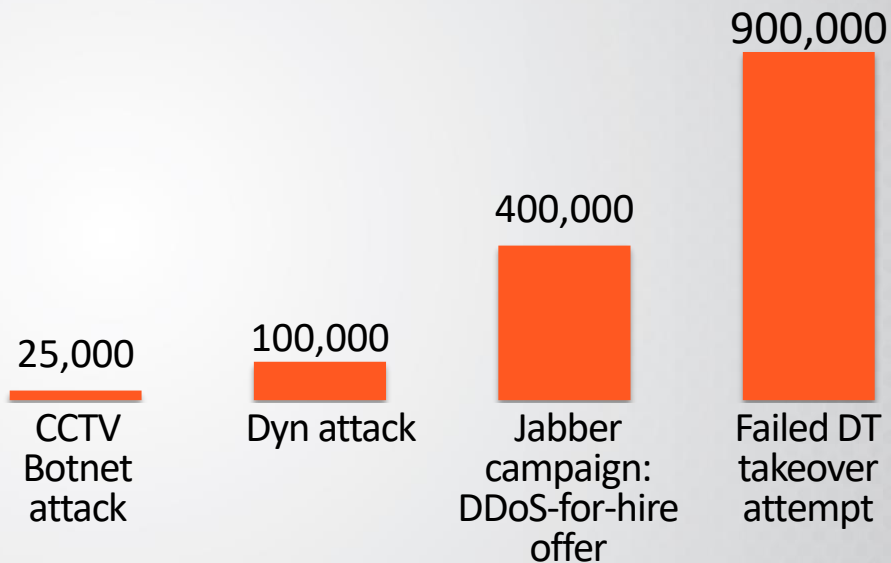
Password Hash	PlaintextUser name(s)
---------------	-----------------------

*"We believe that this backdoor was introduced by Sony developers on purpose"*



# Botnets – the ultimate weaponry

- Not directly associated with the attacker
- Automated
- Geographically distributed
- Ultimately disposable
- Flexible
- Wide range of nefarious activities
- Growing fire power
- Larger botnets and smarter devices = more sophisticated attacks





# Bot Attacks



# The Internet of Bots



- More than half internet traffic is bots
- 27% are good bots, help to make internet better
- 29% of internet traffic are bad bots

## Bad Bots:



Hacker Bot



Maleware/  
Virus Bot



Download Bot



Spam Bot

## What do bots do?



Brute Force



Web Scraping



DDoS



Data Exfiltration



# Brute Force

Mirai, Hajime, BrickerBot all have code for Telnet brute force attack

```
// Set up passwords
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x5a\x41\x11\x17\x13\x13", 10); // root xc3511
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x54\x48\x50\x5a\x54", 9); // root vizzv
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x43\x46\x4f\x48\x4c", 8); // root admin
add_auth_entry("\x43\x46\x4f\x48\x4c", "\x43\x46\x4f\x48\x4c", 7); // admin admin
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x1a\x1a\x1a\x1a\x1a\x1a", 6); // root 888888
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x5a\x4f\x4a\x4a\x48\x52\x41", 5); // root xahdipc
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x46\x47\x44\x43\x57\x4e\x56", 5); // root default
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x48\x57\x43\x4c\x56\x47\x41\x44", 5); // root juantech
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x13\x18\x11\x16\x17\x14", 5); // root 123456
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x17\x16\x11\x18\x13", 5); // root 54321
add_auth_entry("\x51\x57\x52\x52\x40\x50\x56", "\x51\x57\x52\x52\x40\x50\x56", 5); // support support
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "", 4); // root (none)
add_auth_entry("\x43\x46\x4f\x48\x4c", "\x52\x43\x15\x51\x55\x40\x50\x46", 4); // admin password
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x50\x40\x40\x56", 4); // root root
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x13\x18\x11\x16\x17", 4); // root 12345
add_auth_entry("\x57\x51\x47\x50", "\x57\x51\x47\x50", 3); // user user
add_auth_entry("\x43\x46\x4f\x48\x4c", "", 3); // admin (none)
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x52\x43\x15\x51", 3); // root pass
add_auth_entry("\x43\x46\x4f\x48\x4c", "\x43\x46\x4f\x48\x4c\x13\x18\x11\x16", 3); // admin admin1234
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x13\x13\x13\x13", 3); // root 1111
add_auth_entry("\x43\x46\x4f\x48\x4c", "\x51\x4f\x41\x43\x46\x4f\x48\x4c", 3); // admin sacadmin
add_auth_entry("\x43\x46\x4f\x48\x4c", "\x13\x13\x13\x13", 2); // admin 1111
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x14\x14\x14\x14\x14", 2); // root 666666
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x52\x41\x51\x51\x55\x40\x50\x46", 2); // root password
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x13\x18\x11\x16", 2); // root 1234
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x49\x4e\x54\x13\x18\x11", 1); // root k1v123
add_auth_entry("\x43\x46\x4f\x48\x4c\x15\x15\x50\x43\x15\x40\x50", "\x4f\x47\x48\x4c\x15\x4f", 1); // Administrator admin
add_auth_entry("\x51\x47\x50\x54\x48\x41\x47", "\x51\x47\x50\x54\x48\x41\x47", 1); // service service
add_auth_entry("\x51\x57\x52\x47\x50\x54\x48\x51\x40\x50", "\x51\x57\x52\x47\x50\x54\x48\x51\x40\x50", 1); // supervisor supervisor
add_auth_entry("\x45\x57\x47\x51\x56", "\x45\x57\x47\x51\x56", 1); // guest guest
add_auth_entry("\x45\x57\x47\x51\x56", "\x13\x18\x11\x16\x17", 1); // guest 12345
add_auth_entry("\x45\x57\x47\x51\x56", "\x13\x18\x11\x16\x17", 1); // guest 12345
```

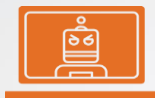
```
add_auth_entry("\x43\x46\x4f\x48\x4c\x13", "\x52\x43\x15\x15\x55\x40\x50\x46", 1); // admin1 password
add_auth_entry("\x43\x46\x4f\x48\x4c\x15\x15\x50\x43\x15\x40\x50", "\x13\x18\x11\x16", 1); // administrator 1234
add_auth_entry("\x14\x14\x14\x14\x14", "\x14\x14\x14\x14\x14", 1); // 666666 666666
add_auth_entry("\x1a\x1a\x1a\x1a\x1a", "\x1a\x1a\x1a\x1a\x1a", 1); // 888888 888888
add_auth_entry("\x57\x48\x4c\x56", "\x57\x48\x4c\x56", 1); // ubnt ubnt
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x49\x4e\x54\x13\x18\x11\x16", 1); // root k1v1234
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x78\x56\x47\x17\x18\x13", 1); // root Zte521
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x4a\x48\x11\x17\x13\x1a", 1); // root h13518
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x48\x54\x48\x58\x46", 1); // root jybzd
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x43\x4c\x49\x40", 4); // root anko
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x58\x4e\x5a\x5a\x4c", 1); // root zlxk.
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x15\x57\x48\x6f\x49\x40\x12\x12\x48\x58\x5a\x54", 1); // root 7uj#koobvizzv
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x15\x57\x48\x6f\x49\x40\x12\x12\x48\x58\x5a\x54", 1); // root 7uj#koobadmin
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x51\x58\x51\x56\x47\x4f", 1); // root system
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x48\x49\x59\x40", 1); // root ikwb
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x46\x50\x47\x43\x4f\x48\x40\x5a", 1); // root dreambox
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x57\x51\x47\x50", 1); // root user
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x58\x47\x43\x4e\x56\x47\x49", 1); // root realtek
add_auth_entry("\x50\x40\x40\x56", "\x12\x12\x12\x12\x12\x12\x12", 1); // root 00000000
add_auth_entry("\x43\x46\x4f\x48\x4c", "\x13\x13\x13\x13\x13\x13", 1); // admin 11111111
add_auth_entry("\x43\x46\x4f\x48\x4c", "\x13\x13\x13\x13\x13", 1); // admin 1234
add_auth_entry("\x43\x46\x4f\x48\x4c", "\x13\x18\x11\x16\x17", 1); // admin 12345
add_auth_entry("\x43\x46\x4f\x48\x4c", "\x13\x18\x11\x16\x17\x14", 1); // admin 123456
add_auth_entry("\x43\x46\x4f\x48\x4c", "\x15\x57\x48\x6f\x49\x40\x12\x12\x43\x46\x4f\x48\x4c", 1); // admin 7uj#koobadmin
add_auth_entry("\x43\x46\x4f\x48\x4c", "\x16\x11\x10\x13", 1); // admin 1234
add_auth_entry("\x43\x46\x4f\x48\x4c", "\x52\x43\x15\x15", 1); // admin pass
add_auth_entry("\x43\x46\x4f\x48\x4c", "\x4f\x47\x48\x4c\x15\x4f", 1); // admin meinsm
add_auth_entry("\x56\x47\x41\x44", "\x56\x47\x41\x44", 1); // tech tech
add_auth_entry("\x4f\x40\x56\x4a\x47\x50", "\x4a\x47\x41\x49\x47\x50", 1); // mother fucker
```

61 factory default credentials

# Webscraping Attack



Major US Airline



## Bad bots programmed to:

- Scrape flights information.
- Act as faux buyers—continuously creating but never completing reservations on those tickets
- Airline unable to sell the seats to real customer
- Pricing information is exposed.

Dynamic source IP attacks so security protection could not track cross session activity

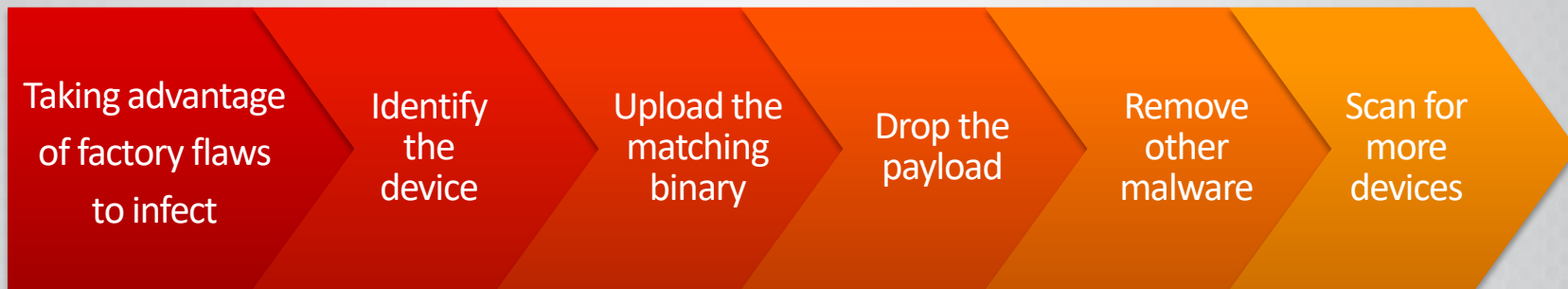
Chose Radware's WAF with fingerprinting technology to block dynamic IP attack

# 3 Botnets fighting over IoT firepower





# Shared Modus Operandi



## Infection vectors:

1. SSH/Telnet brute force
2. TR-069 protocol
3. Manufacturer backdoors

# Mirai Milestones

**Sept 20, 2016**



620Gbps attack GRE in payload, No amplification, No reflection

**Sept 21, 2016**



~ 1 Tbps in volume SYN and ACK floods Over 140,000 unique IPs

**Sept 30, 2016**



Mirai Source Code Released Hackforums.com Anna-Senpai

**Oct 21, 2016**



DNS Water Torture attack with other vectors. Some comprised of Mirai 100k end-points reported

**Nov 27, 2016**



DT Router Takeover Attempt Mirai w/ TR-064 Exploit 900,000 consumer's internet connection affected

**Feb 8, 2017**

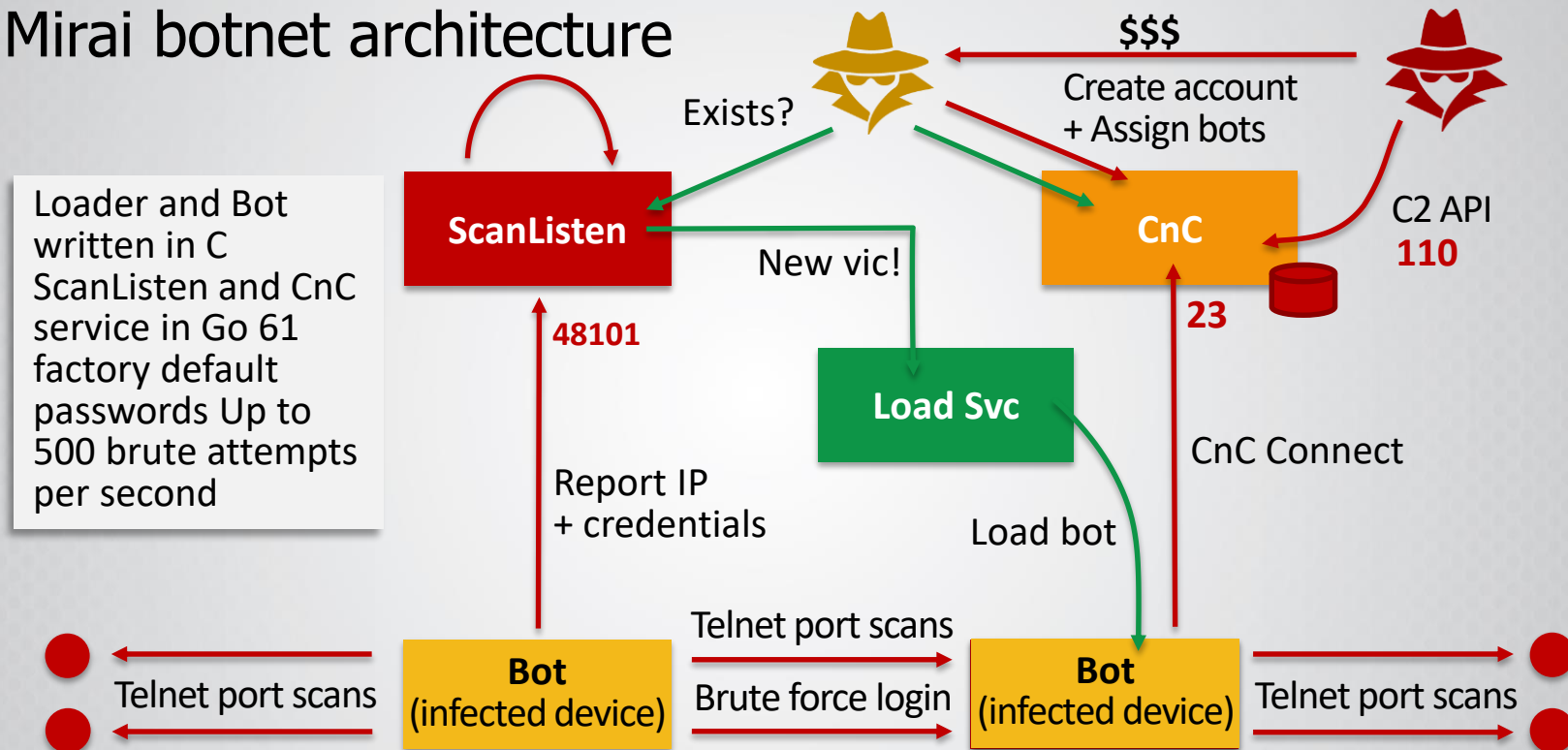


Mirai Gets a Windows Trojan to Boost Harvesting





# Mirai botnet architecture



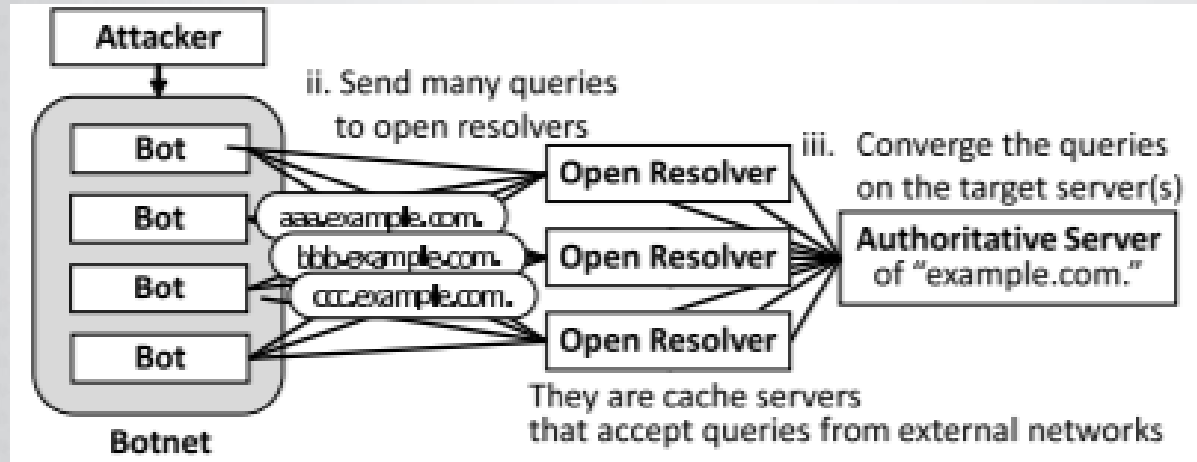


# Original Mirai Attack Vectors

```
mirai-user@botnet# ?  
Available attack list  
udp: UDP flood  
syn: SYN flood  
ack: ACK flood  
stomp: TCP stomp flood  
udpplain: UDP flood with less options. optimized for higher PPS  
vse: Valve source engine specific flood  
dns: DNS resolver flood using the targets domain, input IP is ignored  
greip: GRE IP flood  
greeth: GRE Ethernet flood  
http: HTTP flood  
  
mirai-user@botnet#  
0 mirai-util 1 mirai-ns1 2 mirai-cnc 3 mirai-scan 4 sniffer 5 crl
```

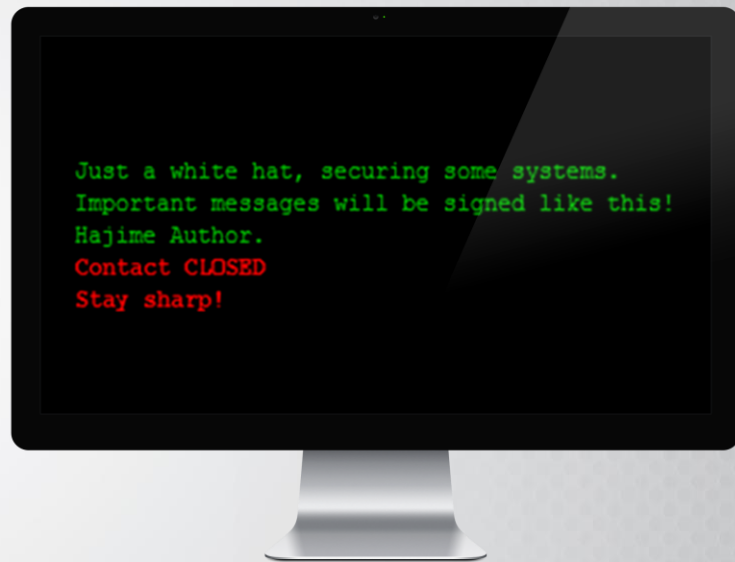


# DNS Water Torture – Architecture



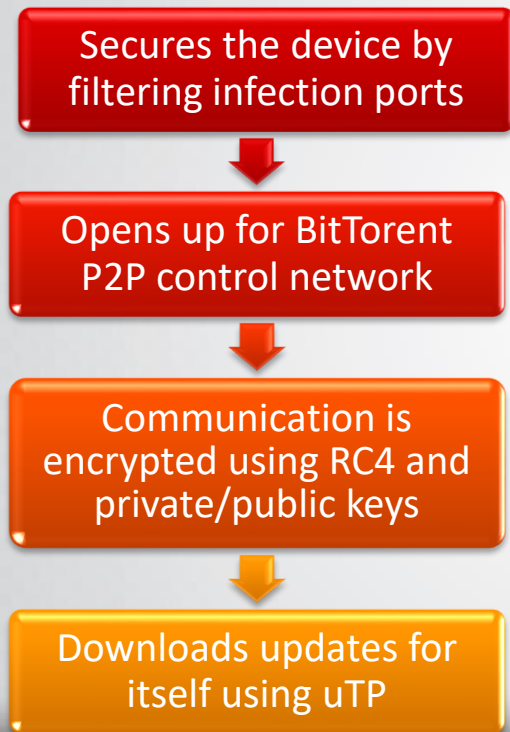
# Hajime: Friend or foe ?

- Discovered Oct 16, 2016 by Rapidity Networks
  - 5 days before the Dyn attacks
  - 2 weeks after Mirai source code was published
- Say it comes with the best of intentions
- Sophisticated, flexible and extensible
- Its true purpose remains a mystery

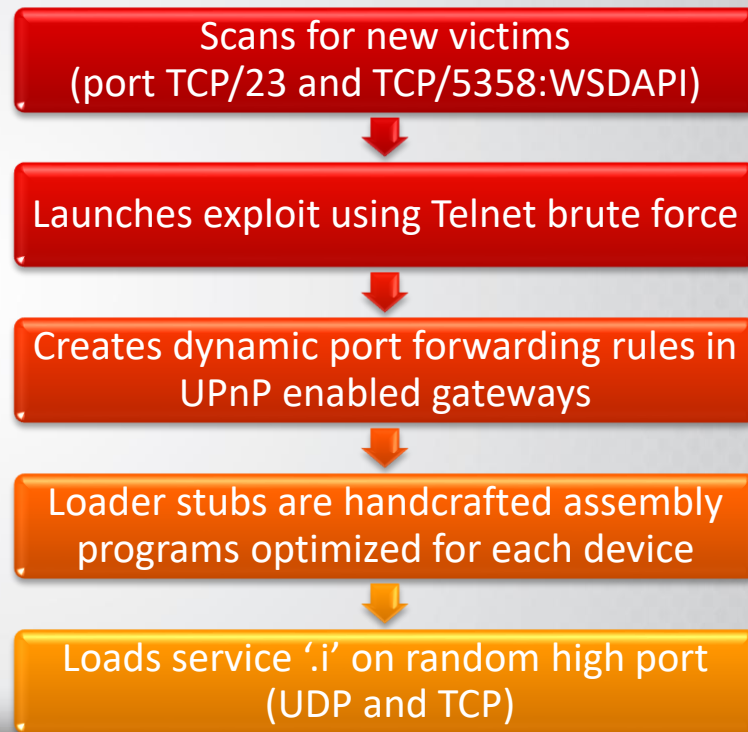


# Hajime Modules

## Main (.i)



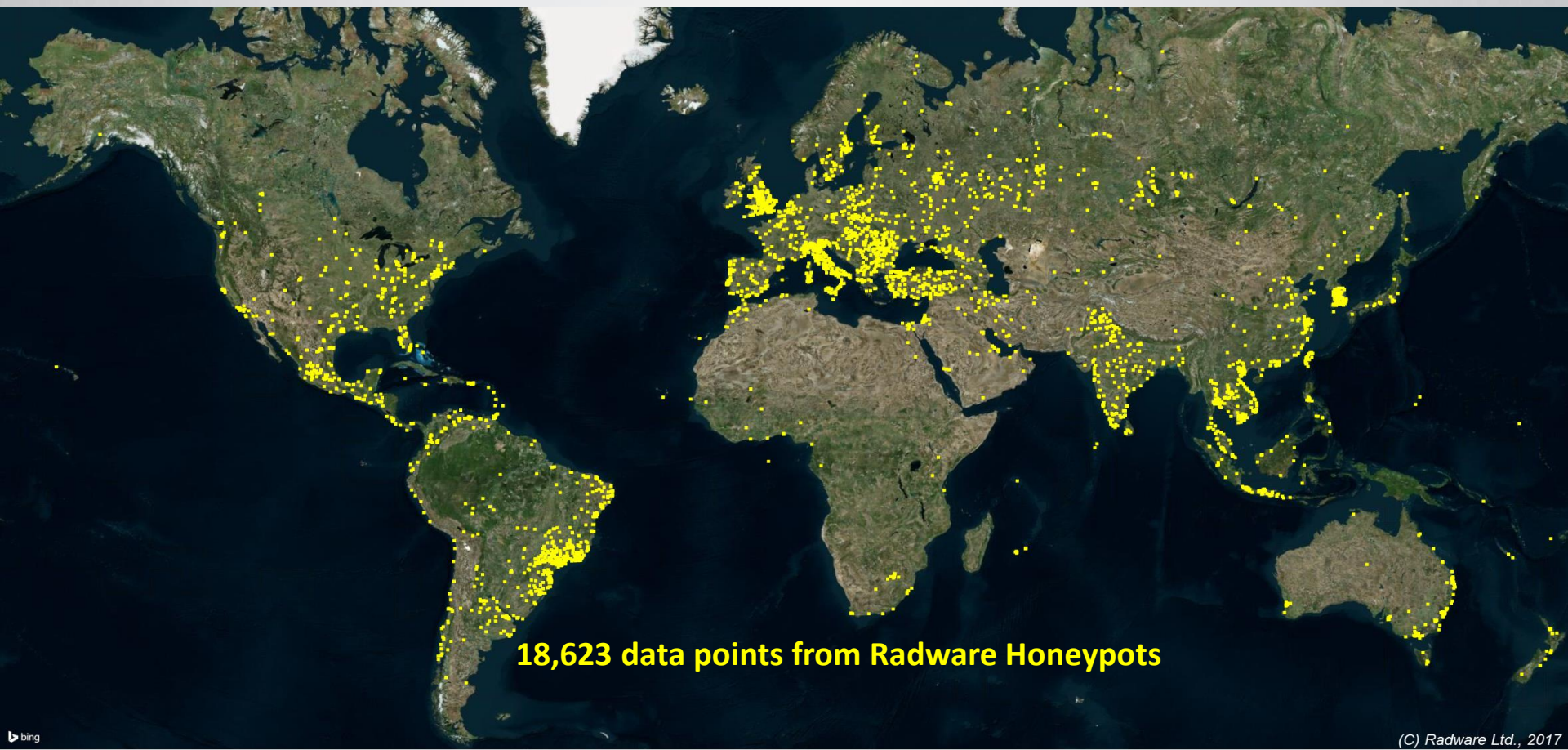
## Extension module (atk)





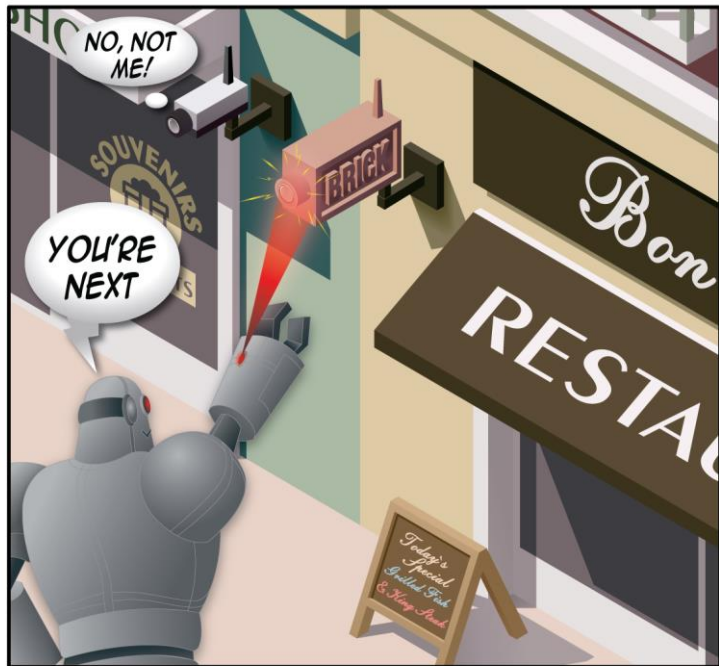


Estimated at 300,000 compromised devices



**18,623 data points from Radware Honeypots**

## BRICKERBOT "BRICKS" IOT DEVICES



RADWARE #EVERYSECONDCOUNTS

## Introducing BrickerBot

First Internet of Things PDOS Botnet

Discovered by Radware March 2017

Prevents devices to take part in DDoS botnets

Destroys infected IoT Devices

Remote execution of destructive sequence

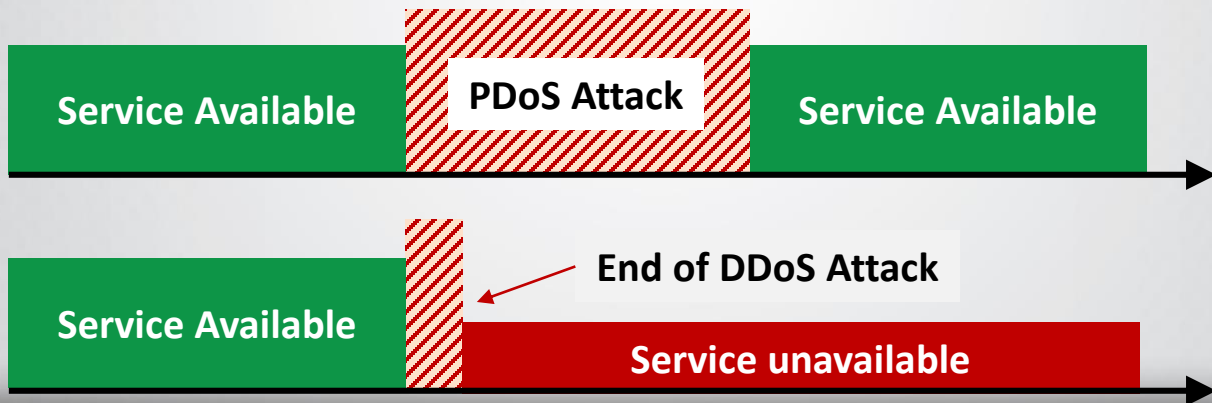
No malware binary downloaded or executed on the victim



# Permanent Denial-of-Service

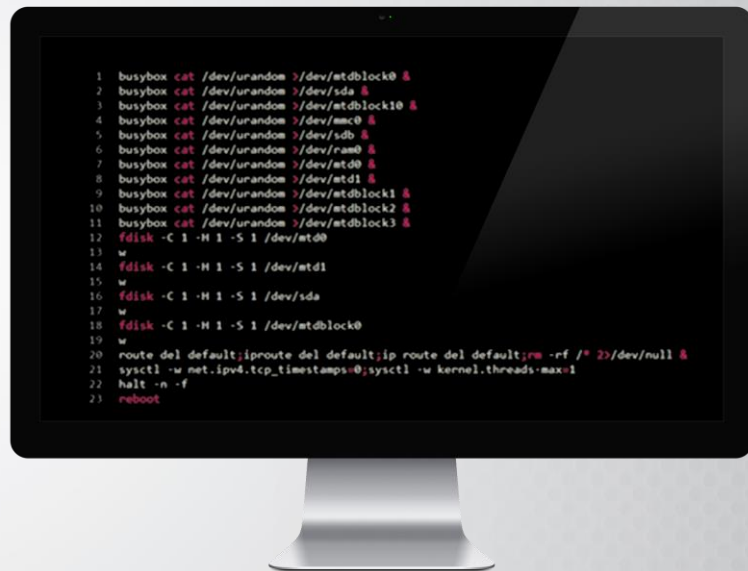
A DoS attack that damages a system so badly that it requires replacement or reinstallation of hardware or software

- **(D)DoS** – Victim resumes normal service after attack finishes
- **PDoS** – leaves victim in an unoperational state after attack, requiring intervention to restore operations

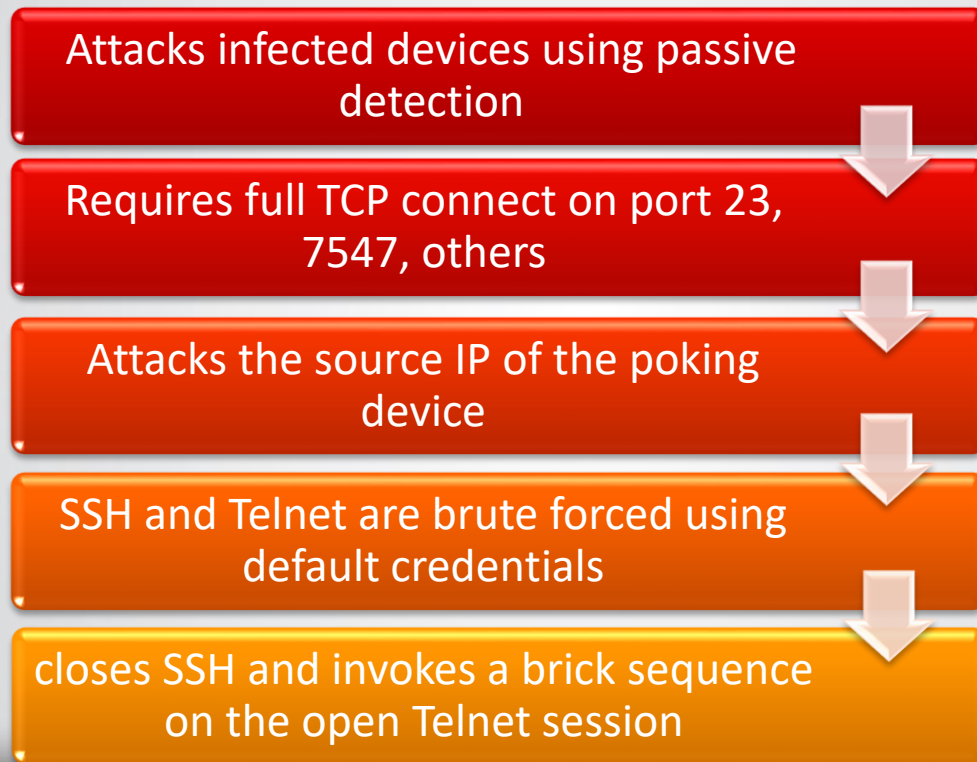


# BrickerBot Characteristics

- 1000+ attempts per day
- SSH and Telnet are brute forced using factory default credentials
- Runs from the Dark Web, concealed by TOR exit nodes
- Only attacks devices infected with IoT bots
- Requires full TCP connect on port 23, 7547, others
- Attacks the source IP of the poking device
- Has a “Plan B” in case something goes wrong



# How BrickerBot Works





# Brick Test: BrickerBot.1 vs Sricam AP003



[Sricam](#)  
Sricam AP003 Metal Gun Type Waterproof Outdoor Bullet IP Camera  
WIFI Wireless Security Camera Supports Smart Phone Remote View  
★★★★☆ 142 customer reviews | 88 answered questions

Price: \$40.99 + \$1.24 shipping

**In Stock.**  
This item does not ship to **Ooigem, Belgium**. Please check other sellers who may ship internationally.  
Ships from and sold by [LightInTheBox Home Store](#).

Service: [Get professional installation](#) [Details](#)

☐ Without expert installation ☐ Include installation + \$94.19

[See more](#)

- Supports iPhone and Android easy setup and viewing via QR code scanning - Watch your camera anytime, anywhere!
- 365 IR LEDs, Night Visibility IR Distance 20M, Glass Lens Standard: 3.6 mm
- Motion Detection, Email Notification, FTP Upload
- Wireless Network/WiFi: 802.11/b/g/n - Wireless Encryption: WEP, WPA, WPA2
- Sricam AP003 P2P Outdoor IP Camera - 640 x 480 (VGA) - 0.3 Megapixels.

After BrickerBot.1 sequence: cam unreachable from WAN, can still ping on LAN

After reboot: unreachable, also from LAN + Factory reset button useless

No serial/usb/removable media to restore firmware → back to manufacturer



DSL internet service provider

Eastern Madera and Mariposa, US.

Contact:  
Public Relations Team  
Phone: 559-683-4611  
Email: [prteam@stcg.net](mailto:prteam@stcg.net)  
[www.sierratel.com](http://www.sierratel.com)



Sierra Tel

April 10 at 8:12pm · 🌐

We  
have  
prob



Sierra Tel

April 11 at 12:03am · 🌐

Mod  
pro  
do  
we



Sierra Tel

April 12 at 8:56pm · 🌐

Sierra Tel is  
you for you



Sierra Tel

April 13 at 8:52pm · 🌐

Like

We have identified the problem with the ZyXel HN51 modem and we have a solution. If you have this model modem and you do not have internet service please bring your modem into our Oakhurst or Mariposa business office for repair. Once your modem is ready to be picked up we will call you; this could take an extended period of time due to the volume of repairs. Thank you for your continued patience and graciousness.

## US ISP Goes Down as Two Malware Families Go to War Over Its Modems

By [Catalin Cimpanu](#)

📅 April 25, 2017 ⌚ 07:10 PM 💬 1

Similar recent events in other communities have often but not always involved lone hackers and amateur troublemakers. We are seeking law enforcement assistance to investigate and track down any perpetrators. We have no reason to know it involves anything unique or specific to our community or Sierra Tel, except a local occurrence of a larger ongoing problem.

It appears that disabled modems can be reset to work by our technical staff or replaced with a different modem model, and we are assisting as many customers as possible. We appreciate your patience. We will release additional information as it becomes available.

Additional information and periodic updates are available on our web site [www.sierratel.com](http://www.sierratel.com), or by telephone at 559-683-4611, 209-966-3636 or 877-658-4611.

###

While it is impossible to say what caused the Sierra Tel modems to go offline, all clues line up with BrickerBot entering "Plan B," the sequence Janitor says is responsible with bricking devices.

# Summary - Battle of the Bots

## Mirai – the Bad

- Most powerful to date
- New level of DDoS attacks - Potential for multiple Tbps attacks
- Unsophisticated, easy to expand

## Hajime – the Good (at least for now)

- Holding insecure IoT devices hostage so
- Aggressively scans and infects
- Keeps C2 channel open
- Its true purpose is unknown

## BrickerBot – the Vigilante

- Destroys insecure IoT devices to prevent a malicious takeover
- Only targets devices that are compromised by other Bots

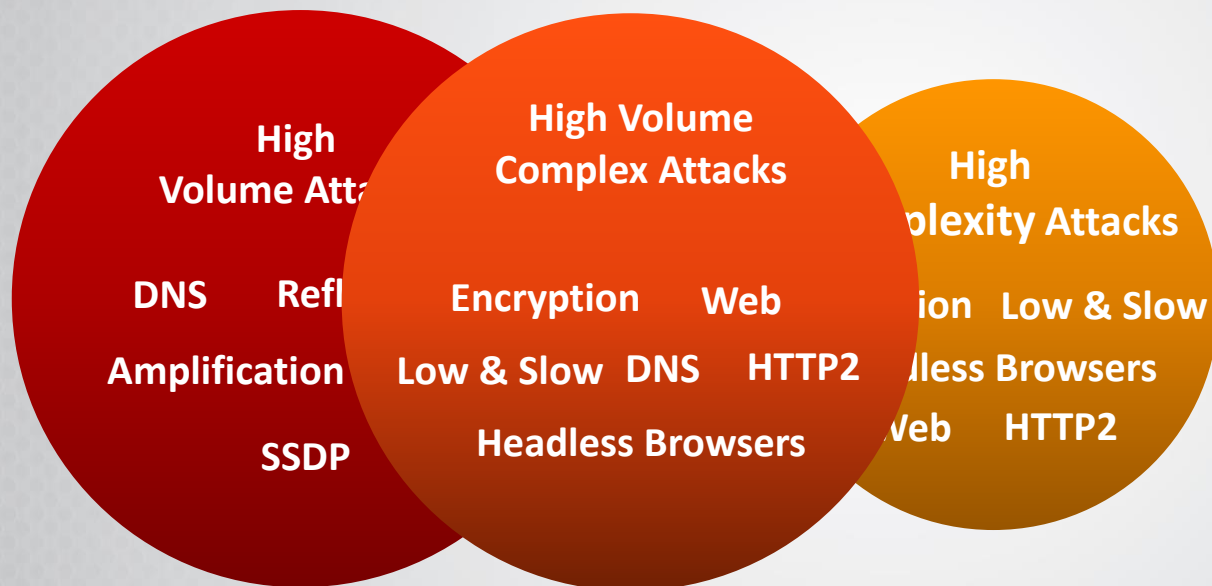
# Secure IoT Integration







# Bottom-line: IoT is Changing Attack Economics



IoT attacks are more expensive to execute than traditional attacks. IoT devices are everywhere, making the volume of attacks much higher. IoT attacks are more complex, involving a wide range of protocols and devices, making them harder to defend against.



# What should I do to protect myself ?



## Protecting against known IoT botnets

1. Upgrade firmware often
2. Block Telnet access
3. Whitelist access to TR-069
4. Change Factory default credentials for CLI access



## Radware

1. Cloud DDoS Protection multi-vector attacks in high volumes
2. DefensePro signatures update



## When you are infected

1. R E B O O T
2. ← Left Column

# Effective DDoS Protection Essentials

- **Hybrid DDoS**
- **Behavioral-Based Detection**
- **Real-Time Signature**
- **A cyber-security emergency response plan**





# Effective Web Application Security Essentials

- **Full OWASP Top-10 application vulnerabilities**
- **Low false positive rate**
- **Auto Adaptive policy generation**
- **Bot protection and device**
- **Securing APIs**
- **Flexible deployment options**





radware

Every second counts





# Additional Information

- **Alerts**

<https://security.radware.com/ddos-threats-attacks/hajime-iot-botnet/>

<https://security.radware.com/ddos-threats-attacks/brickerbot-pdos-permanent-denial-of-service/>

<https://security.radware.com/ddos-threats-attacks/brickerbot-pdos-back-with-vengeance/>

- **Blogs**

<https://blog.radware.com/security/attack-types-and-vectors/>

- **US Government Warning About BrickerBot for Industrial Controls**

<https://ics-cert.us-cert.gov/alerts/ICS-ALERT-17-102-01>