



IoT Security

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Agenda

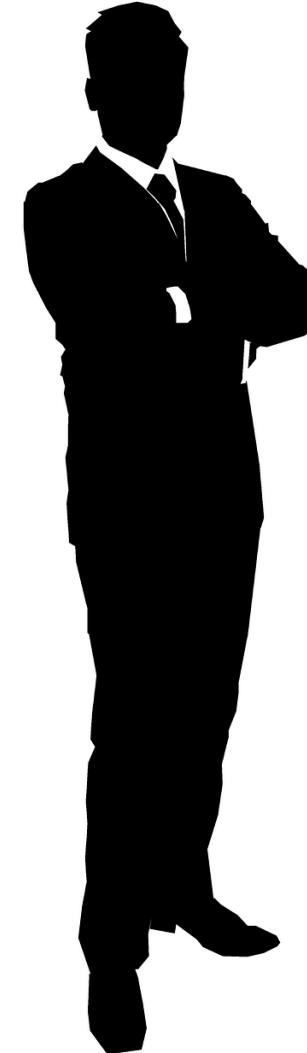
- About Me
- IoT Security Basics
- Case Studies



About Me

Christoph Klaaßen

- Senior Information Security Consultant
- Strategy, Architecture, Risk Management
- Private/Public Cloud and IoT



ERNW

- Established in 2001,
all shares held by active employees
- Vendor-independent
- 70 employees, 48 FTE consultants
- Continuous growth in revenue/profits
 - No venture/equity capital, no external financial obligations of any kind
- Customers predominantly large/very large enterprises
 - Industry, telecommunications, finance, manufacturing, ...



IoT – A ‘New’ Security Frontier

Remote Exploitation of an Unaltered Passenger Vehicle

Dr. Charlie Miller (cmiller@openrce.org)

Chris Valasek (cvalasek@gmail.com)

Hackers are hijacking smart building access systems to launch DDoS attacks

More than 2,300 building access systems can be hijacked due to a severe vulnerability left without a fix.

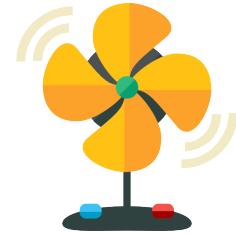
Ring Doorbell Flaw Opens Door to Spying



FDA confirms that St. Jude's cardiac devices can be hacked

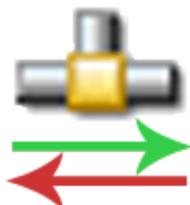
Internet of Things Areas

- Household environments
 - Doors
 - Temperature
 - Security against intruders
 - Smart Metering
 - Refrigerator/Coffee & Washing Machines/...
- Vital sensors
- Car systems
- Industrial IoT
- ...



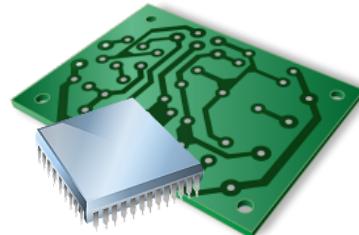


 Windows 10
Mobile/App Security

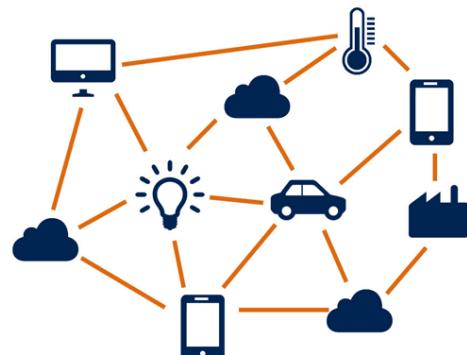


Communication Security

Security within the Internet of Things means:



Hardware/Embedded Security



IoT Security



Telco Security



Backend Security

Hardware/Embedded Security

- Resource Constraints
 - E.g. as for memory, computing power, power (batteries), network bandwidth, Trustzone, ...
- Physical Exposure
 - May be physically accessible by non-trustworthy parties, or (phys.) inaccessible by trusted parties
- Long lifespan
 - Some estimates up to 40 years



Mobile App Security

- Data storage/data avoidance
 - Don't store sensitive data if not needed
 - If needed, store encrypted
- Authentication/authorization/session management
 - Sufficient algorithms/processes exist – use them!
- Handling of untrusted inputs
 - Client-side injection
 - Inter-process communication
- Refer to OWASP Top 10 Mobile



Backend Security

- Handling of untrusted inputs
 - SQL injection
 - Cross-site scripting
 - ...
- Third-party library handling
 - Ensure most recent version of used libraries
- Sufficient access control concept
 - Huge amount of devices require a properly implemented separation of their respective spaces
- Refer to OWASP Top 10 Web



Communication Security

- Transport Layer Security (TLS) ~~1.1~~/1.2/1.3
- State-of-the-Art:
 - protocol versions (no SSLv2, SSLv3, ideally no TLSv1.0/1.1)
 - cipher suites (no DES, MD5, SHA1, RC4)
 - key lengths (no DH with 1024 bit, no symmetric encryption with < 128bit keys)
 - certificate validation, best case: certificate pinning
- If TLS cannot be used:
 - Don't Invent Super Crypto on your Own (DISCO)





Telco Security

- Setting up a rogue base station is no rocket science
 - Requires 2000 Euro and
 - some knowledge that can be easily gained
- Sensitive information (e.g. IMSI) has to be handled with care
 - Transport Layer Protection helps here
- If not needed: Avoid SMS parsing
 - Especially parsers are prone to vulnerabilities (does not apply to telco sec only)

Remark

- Remember: We're an IT-Security Provider
- Confidentiality is one of our main objectives

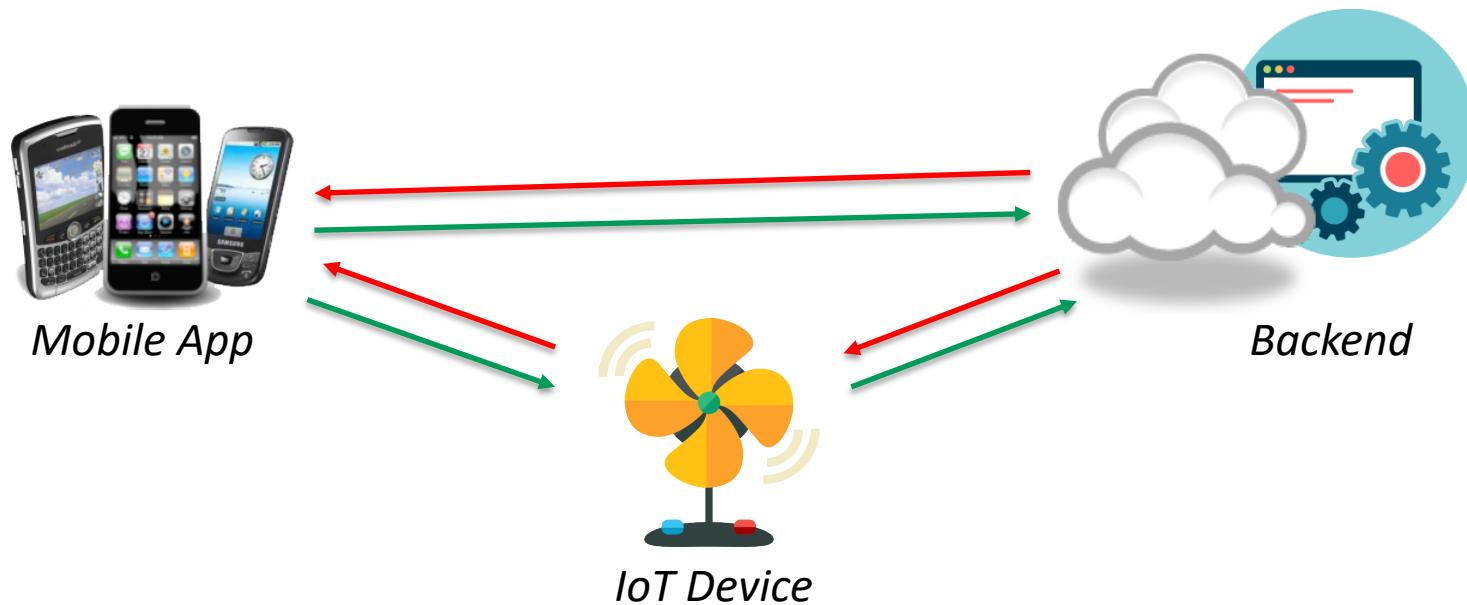
- We will not disclose customer names in the following...



Case Study: Global Player for Smart Devices

- \$COMPANY acquired the product from another vendor and wanted us to evaluate the overall security posture
- Scope: IoT device, mobile apps on Android & iOS, Cloud services, all communication channels → Whole IoT environment

Typical IoT Environment



Assessment went good, so far...

- ... Cloud services were mainly PaaS → Secure
- ... Mobile apps did not store confidential data → Data reduction
- ... Most of the connections were secured according to current best practices (TLS 1.2) → Secure

- But: a git repository was found which revealed highly sensitive information (source code repo credentials)
- With the help of these credentials, the source code was retrieved and a white box assessment (code review) took place...

Result o

- Remote code execution on application server
- Remote code execution on IoT device
→ Attacker can now control (>5000) smart devices



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Lessons Learned

- Even if parts of the environment are secure (Cloud, mobile apps, ...), a security-in-depth approach has to be applied to all involved components
 - This also includes components of the development environment
- A minor vulnerability in ONE of the scripts can lead to a full compromise



Next Case: Asian Vendor of Medical Solutions

- Hospital Information System – active in numerous hospitals around the globe
 - Mobile apps for doctors
 - Azure cloud backend and Intune MDM
 - Multiple on-premise web services for handling of confidential data



Asian Vendor of Medical Solutions

- Penetration Test revealed:
 - Almost secure application layer – minor improvements possible
 - Setup in cloud infrastructure was not ideal – due to:
 - Missing authentication for administrative endpoints
 - Flat network – no segmentation/filtering



Car Manufacturer/OEM

- Cars are highly connected due to
 - Electronic Control Units (ECUs) everywhere
 - Multiple Internal Communication Channels (CAN, OABR, Embedded Simcards, etc.)
 - Multiple Outbound Channels like IP(v6), BT & BTLE, Local WiFi, GPS, DAB+, etc.

Car Manufacturer/Part Provider

- We took primarily a look at the external interfaces
 - Local WiFi was set up securely – almost no running services -> almost no attack surface
 - BT & BTLE interfaces were secured in terms of best practices, but chip firmware was flawed -> DoS vulnerability
 - GPS was impacted by GPS spoofing

Car Manufacturer/Part Provider

- GPS signal was used for time synchronization of some of the ECUs
- Due to higher prioritization of GPS than Internet/4G/... the time of some ECUs could be spoofed
- 19. January 2038 at 03:14:08 UTC 32bit signed integer unix stamp will overflow, resulting in a time travel into 1901



Car Manufacturer/Part Provider

- Now what's the problem when my car thinks it's in 1901?
 - The firmware reflashing service could be bypassed as now ALL old firmwares can be reflashed which can result in integrity change of crucial parts of the firmware
- Another big problem in automotive industry:
 - Patching of cars in the field is a real issue

Conclusion & Recommendations

- Security in the IoT comes with a challenge:
 - Security on multiple layers comprising the full product lifecycle
- But most challenges aren't new
 - State-of-the-art solutions already exist for most of the technologies
- Sufficient transport layer protection is even more important
- Defense-in-Depth (=Multilayer Security) is required for a secure Internet of Things



Thank You for Your Attention!



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