

Hacking Intelligent Building

Pwning KNX & ZigBee Networks

Tencent Blade Team



*Tencent Security
Platform Dpt.*

About US

HuiYu Wu (Nicky)

- Bug Hunter
- Winner of GeekPwn 2015
- Speaker of POC2017
- <http://www.droidsec.cn>

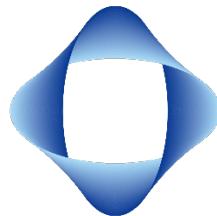
YuXiang Li (Xbalien)

- Major experience is in Mobile Security and found several vulnerabilities in Android.
- Former ROIS CTF team member
- Twitter :
<https://twitter.com/Xbalien29>



About Tencent Blade Team

- A security research team from Tencent Security Platform Department
- Focus on security research of AI, IoT, Mobile
- Has found 70+ security vulnerabilities (Google, Apple, Adobe)
- Research output has been widely used in Tencent products



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Agenda

Part 1:

- **Introduction to Intelligent Building**
- **Automatic Attack on ZigBee Network**

Part 2:

- **Practical Attack on KNX Network**
- **Security Advice**



Introduction to Intelligent Building

- **What is Intelligent Building**
- **Why Intelligent Building**
- **Building Automation and Home Automation**
- **A Demo of Remote Attack Intelligent Building**

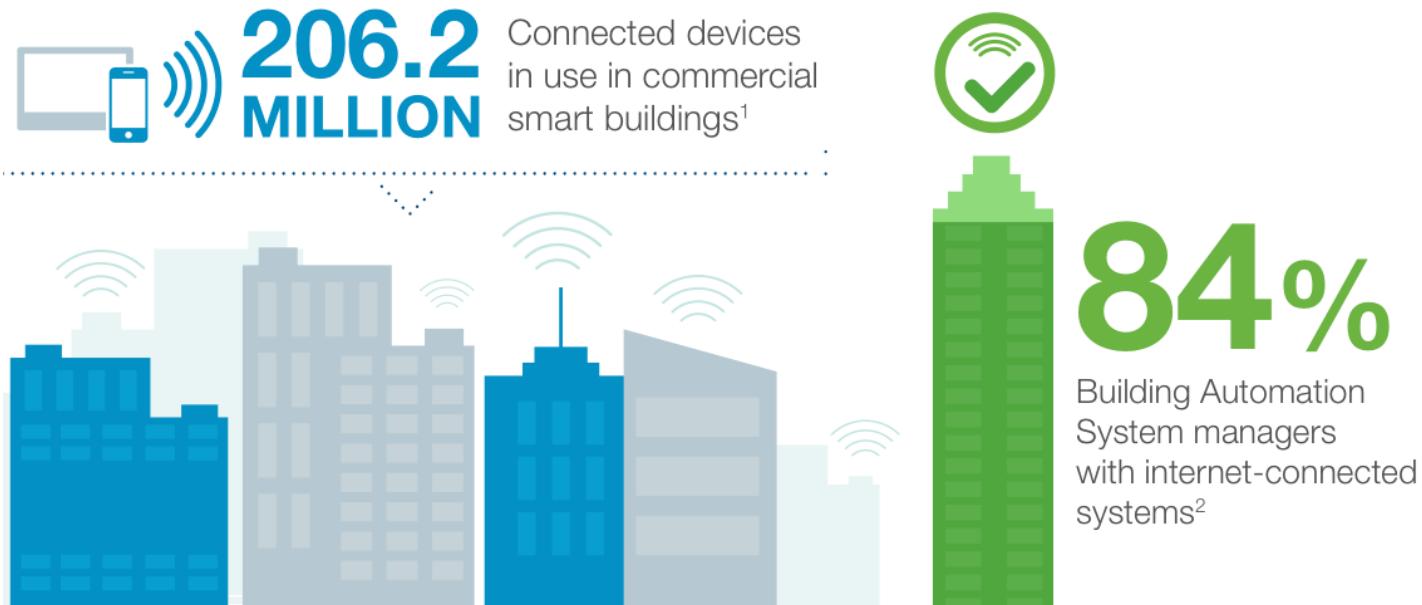


What is Intelligent Building



Why Intelligent building

- There are few researches on the security of intelligent buildings, we think its security problem will become more serious.
- We want to work with the security community to enhance the safety of Intelligent building.



Building Automation & Home Automation

Home Automation



Building Automation



Building Automation & Home Automation

Home Automation



ZigBee®



Building Automation



Let's set a small goal and make it possible

The background image shows a panoramic view of a city at dusk or night. The sky is filled with soft, pinkish-orange clouds. In the foreground, there's a large, modern building with a glass facade and a curved roofline, its interior lights glowing. Behind it, a dense cluster of skyscrapers is visible, their windows reflecting the surrounding light. The overall atmosphere is dynamic and urban.

CAN WE REMOTE ATTACK
INTELLIGENT BUILDINGS?

DEMO

It's cool, isn't it?

Let me show you how we did it.

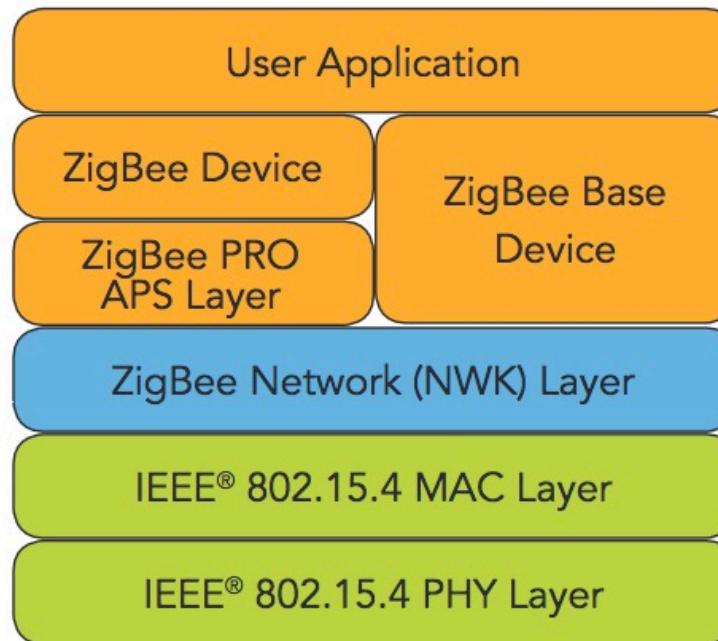
Automatic Attack on ZigBee Network

- **What is ZigBee**
- **ZigBee Security Measure**
- **Current Risks on ZigBee**
- **Previous ZigBee Security testing tools**
- **Automated Attack ZigBee network**
- **ZomBee : A New ZigBee Pentest tools**



What is ZigBee

- ZigBee is an open global standard for wireless technology designed to use low-power digital radio signals for personal area networks.
- ZigBee standard operates on the IEEE 802.15.4 physical radio specification and operates in unlicensed bands including 2.4 GHz, 900 MHz and 868 MHz .



What is ZigBee

- **Coordinator**

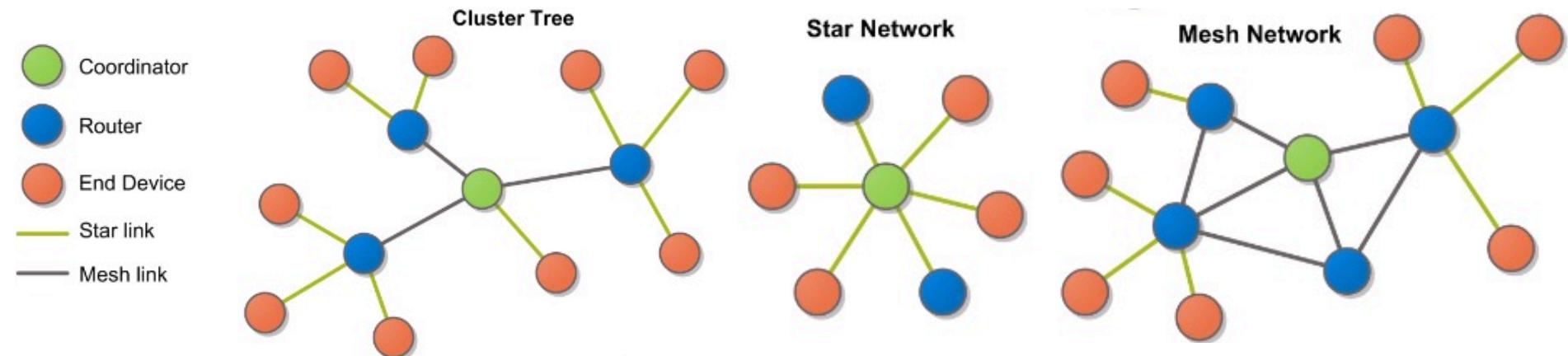
Network establishment and Control

- **Router**

Supports routing functionality, can talk to other routers ,coordinator, and end Devices

- **End Device**

Can only talk to routers and the coordinator



ZigBee Security Measure

- **ZigBee Security Features**
- **ZigBee Security Keys**
- **ZigBee Security Security Model**
- **Security During Commissioning**



ZigBee Security Features

ZigBee security is based on symmetric-key cryptography

- Uses the highly secure 128-bit AES-based encryption.
- Keys reusing among layers of the same device.
- Same security level for all devices on a given network and all layers of a device.
- ZigBee command includes a frame counter to stop replay attack.
- Access control lists.



ZigBee Security Keys

- **Link Key**

This is uniquely shared between two devices and can be used to encrypt unicast messages between them. If a device shared a Link Key with the Trust Center it can be used to encrypt the transfer of the Network Key to a node joining the network.

- **Network Key**

Shared between every device on the network and can be used for NWK layer encryption and protecting broadcast traffic. They can be pre-installed on devices or transported from the Trust Center.

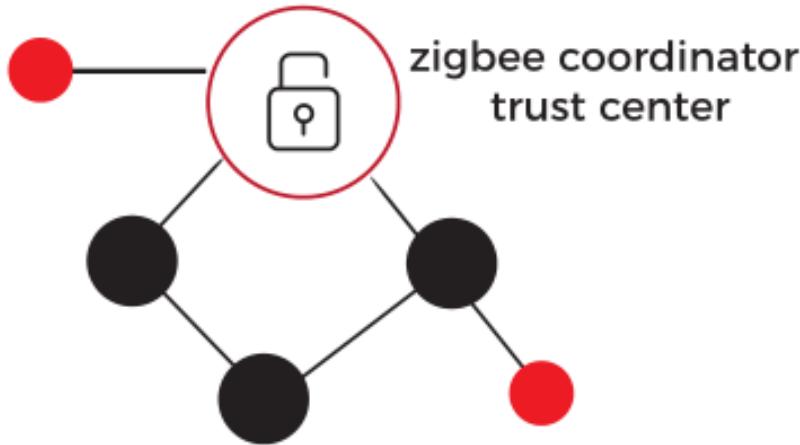
- **Master Key**

Used for SKKE Establishment of Link Keys. Usually pre-installed.



ZigBee Security Model

Centralized Security Model

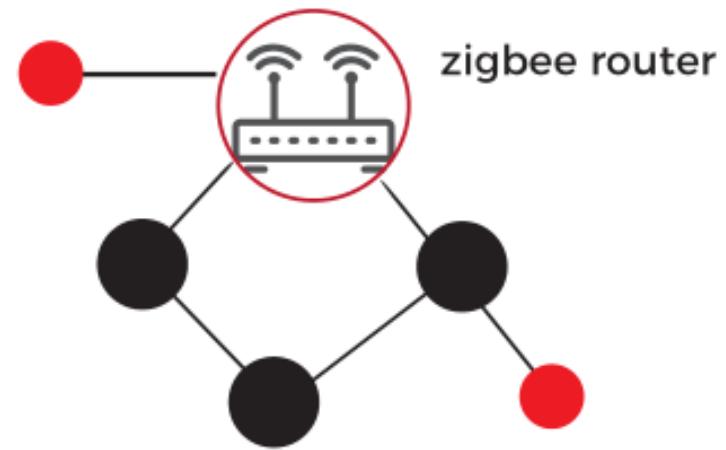


The TC establishes a unique TC Link Key for each device.

Node must support install codes (128 bits of random data + 16 bit CRC).

the Trust Center periodically creates, distributes, and then switches to a new network key.

Distributed Security Model



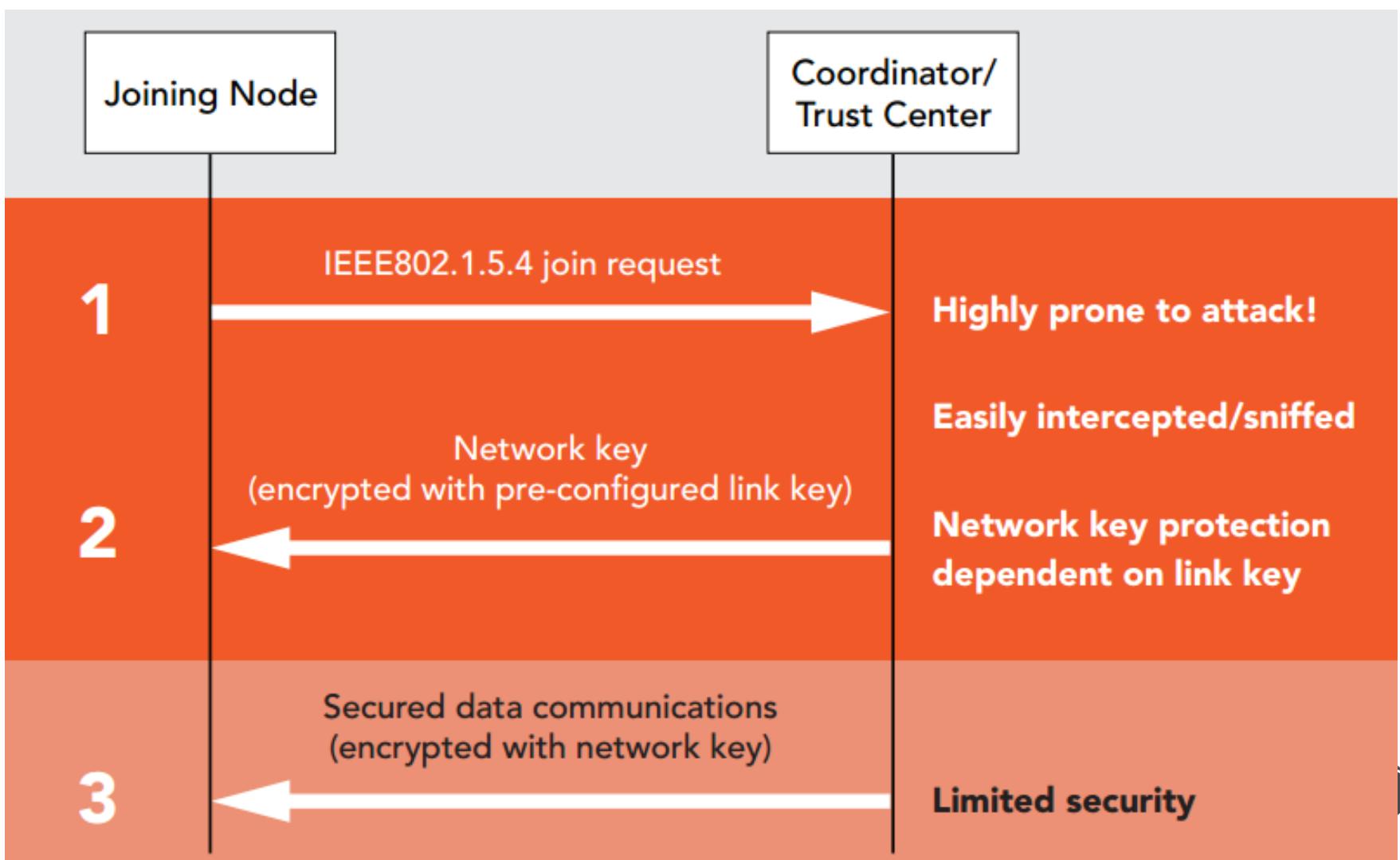
For easier-to-configure systems .

No Coordinator / Trust Center.

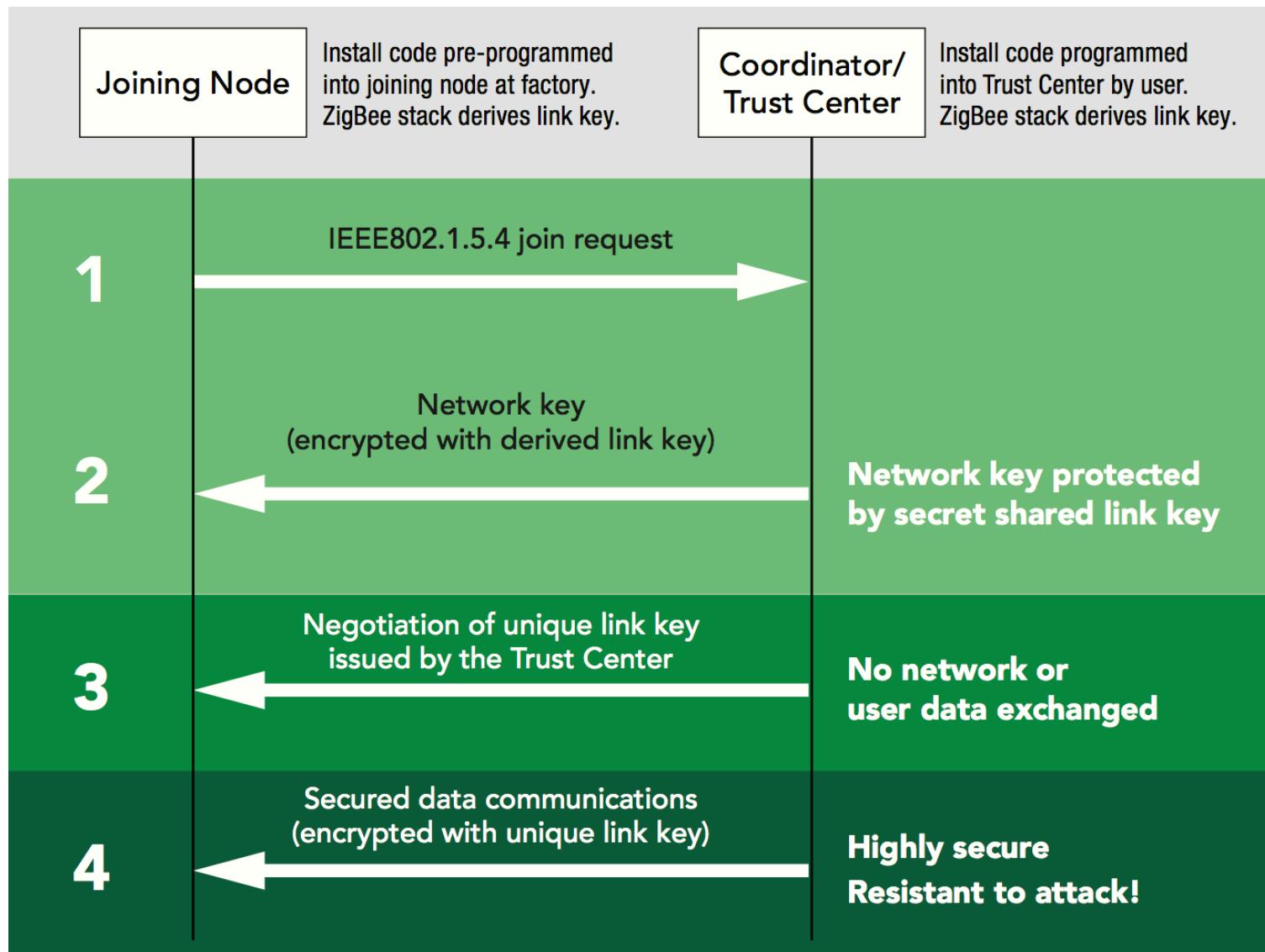
All devices must be pre-configured with a link key to encrypt the network key when a new node joining.

All the devices in the network encrypt messages with the same network key.

Security During Commissioning



Security During Commissioning



Current Risks on ZigBee

- **Use a well-known security key**
 - (1) Default global link key: ZigBeeAlliance09
 - (2) Silicon Labs ZigBee chip default preconfigured Link key: Zigbee Security!
 - (3) Silicon Labs ZigBee chip default Network key: ember EM250 chip
- **Insecure key transport over the air**
 - (1) In some devices that use old ZigBee stack, it's easy to sniff the network key if transport key in clear text.
 - (2) A knowledge of the link key makes obtaining the network key possible by capturing over-the-air packets.



Current Risks on ZigBee

- **Insecure key storage**

In the device's firmware or flash chip hard-coded key in plaintext

- **Insecure rejoin and reuse the TC Link key**

A node device can send a rejoin request to the network, and the network key will be transported again. And if the same link key is used for every join attempt, it opens up the system to rejoin security attacks.

- **Replay protection bypass**

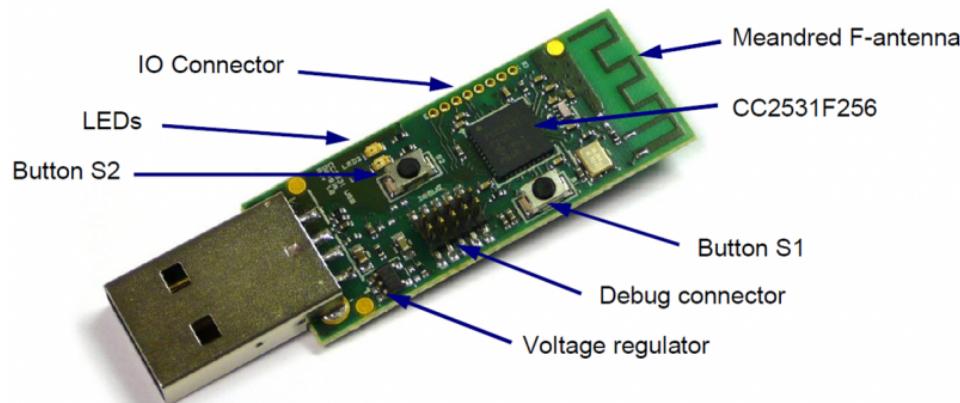
If the network key is obtained, we can decrypt the NwkSeq number and frame counter from the packet so that it is automatically updated to the new value when the packet is injected.



Previous ZigBee Security Testing Tools

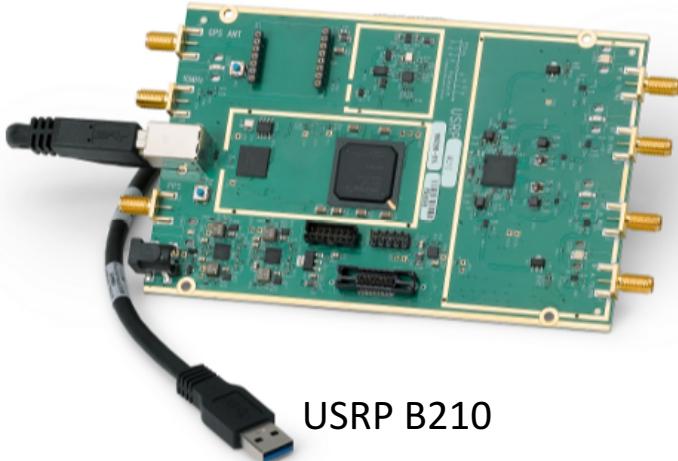
ZigBee Sniffer Tools

- **Wireshark**
https://wiki.wireshark.org/IEEE_802.15.4
- **SmartRF Protocol Packet Sniffer**
<http://www.ti.com/tool/PACKET-SNIFFER>
- **Ubiqua Protocol Analyzer**
<https://www.ubilogix.com/ubiqua/>



Previous ZigBee Security Testing Tools

- **KillerBee**
<https://github.com/riverloopsec/killerbee>
- **SecBee**
<https://github.com/Cognosec/SecBee>
- **Z3sec**
<https://github.com/IoTsec/Z3sec>



USRP B210



Atmel RZ RAVEN USB Stick



Automated Attack ZigBee network

If we want to quickly and automatically attack ZigBee devices in the city, we need to solve more problems:

- There are a lot of ZigBee devices in a building and it takes a lot of time to attack.
- The power of ZigBee transmitter is limited, which can't cover the whole floor at the same time.
- Multiple ZigBee networks are distributed in different rooms and channels, we can only specify one channel at a time to sniff and send packets.



Automated Attack ZigBee network

New improvements

- Support attack multi ZigBee network quickly

Increase the number of ZigBee sniffer and transmitter devices on raspberry pi to accelerate network scanning and attack speeds through multithreading.



Automated Attack ZigBee network

New improvements

- **Support batch attack**

We create a virtual device in every network that collected, this virtual device will be set a random NwkAddr (0x0000 - - 0xffff), and a IEEE/MAC address same as a device in the network, and its NwkSeq number and frame counter will start with 0.

In most of ZigBee devices we tested , if we use this virtual device to send a broadcast packets with correct PANID, it can be used to batch attack all node device in ZigBee network.

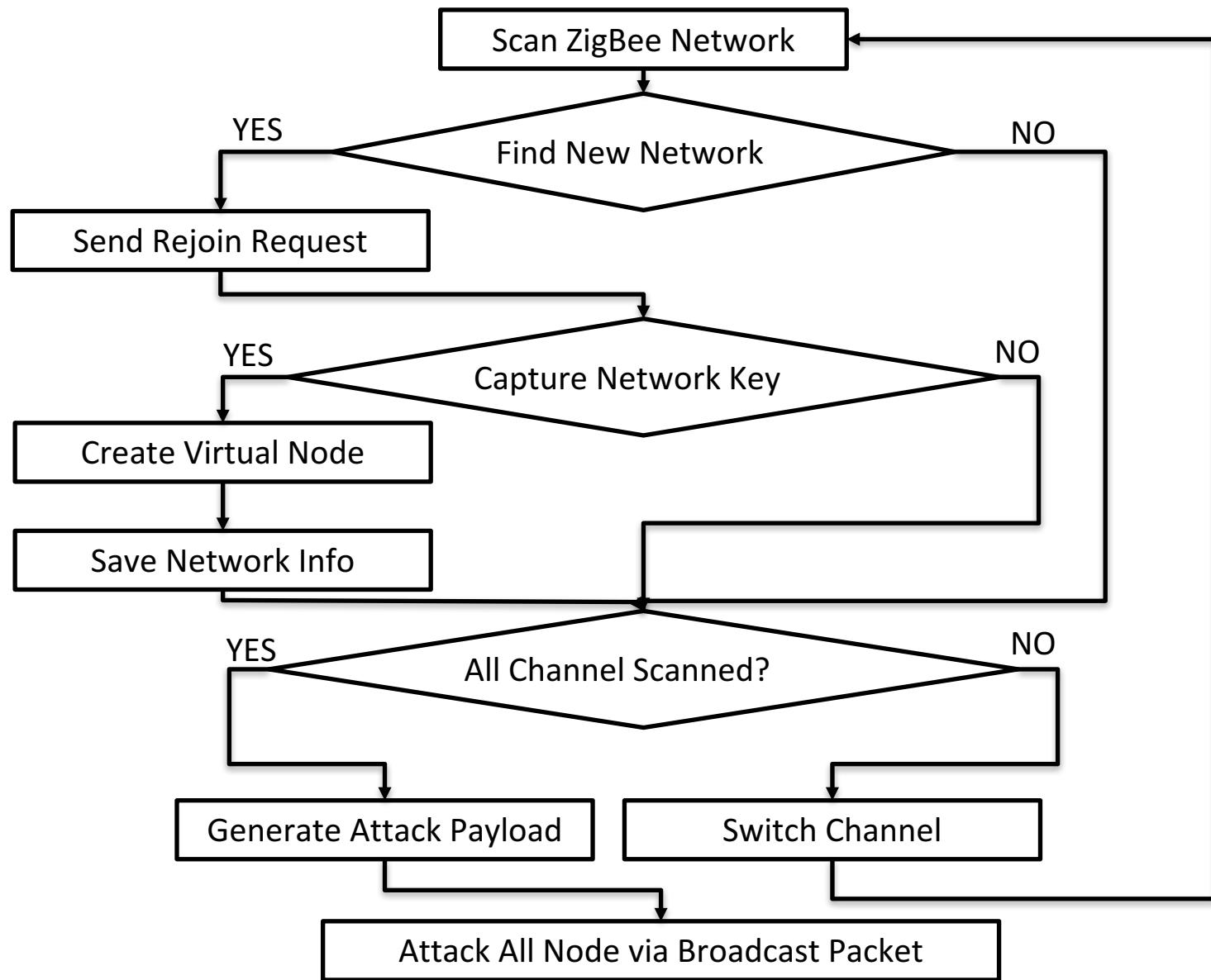


ZomBee: A New ZigBee Pentest tools

- A ZigBee Network Automated Security Testing tool.
- Based On Raspberry Pi 3B and Atmel RZ RAVEN USB Stick.
- 64-bit OS inside.
- Can be carried in a drone or any other space that can hold a small box.



ZomBee: A New ZigBee Pentest tools



ZomBee: A New ZigBee Pentest tools

Review

Part 1:

- Introduction to Intelligent Building
- Automatic Attack on ZigBee Network

Part 2:

- Practical Attack on KNX Network
- Security Advice



Practical Attack on KNX Network

- Introduce KNX Network
- KNX Security Model
- Attack KNX Network



Why is KNX

- KNX is a widely used communication protocol for building automation
- KNX standard is administered by the KNX Association
- Less research on KNX security



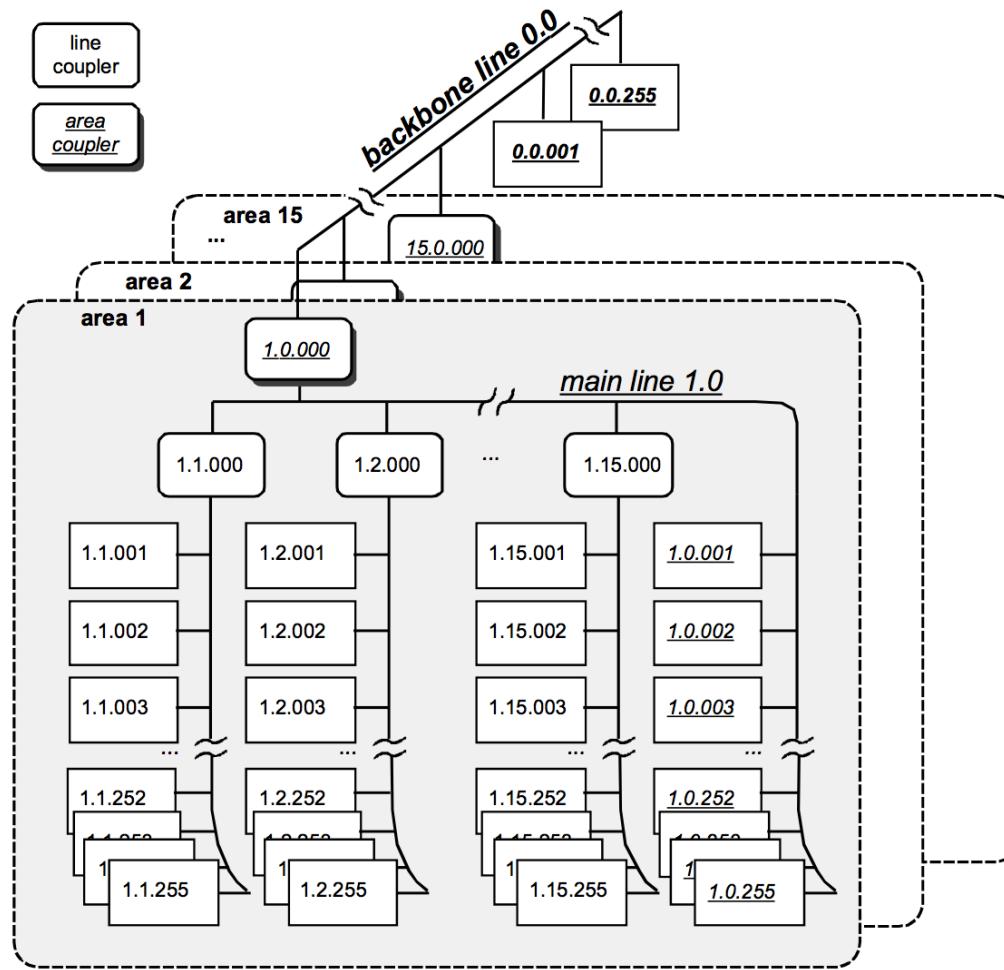
Basic Knowledge

- KNX devices categories
 - System devices and components
 - Terminal devices
- KNX communication media
 - Twisted Pair (TP)
 - IP (KNXnet/IP)
 - Power Line and Radio Frequency



Basic Knowledge

- The KNX topology



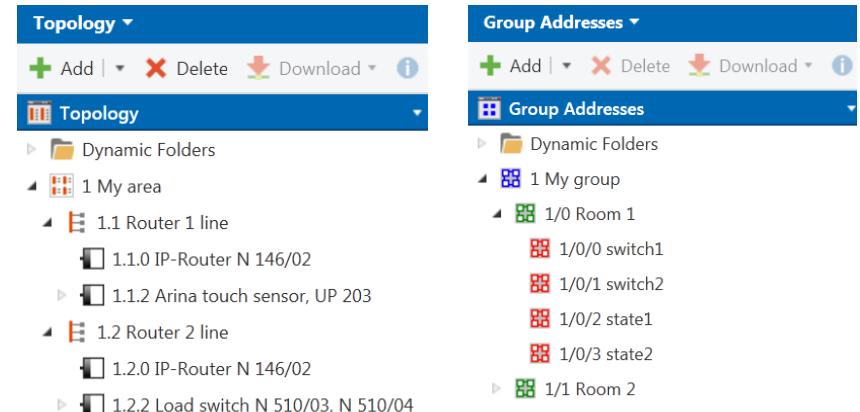
Basic Knowledge

- Addressing between devices

- Individual address
- Group address

- ETS for KNX installation

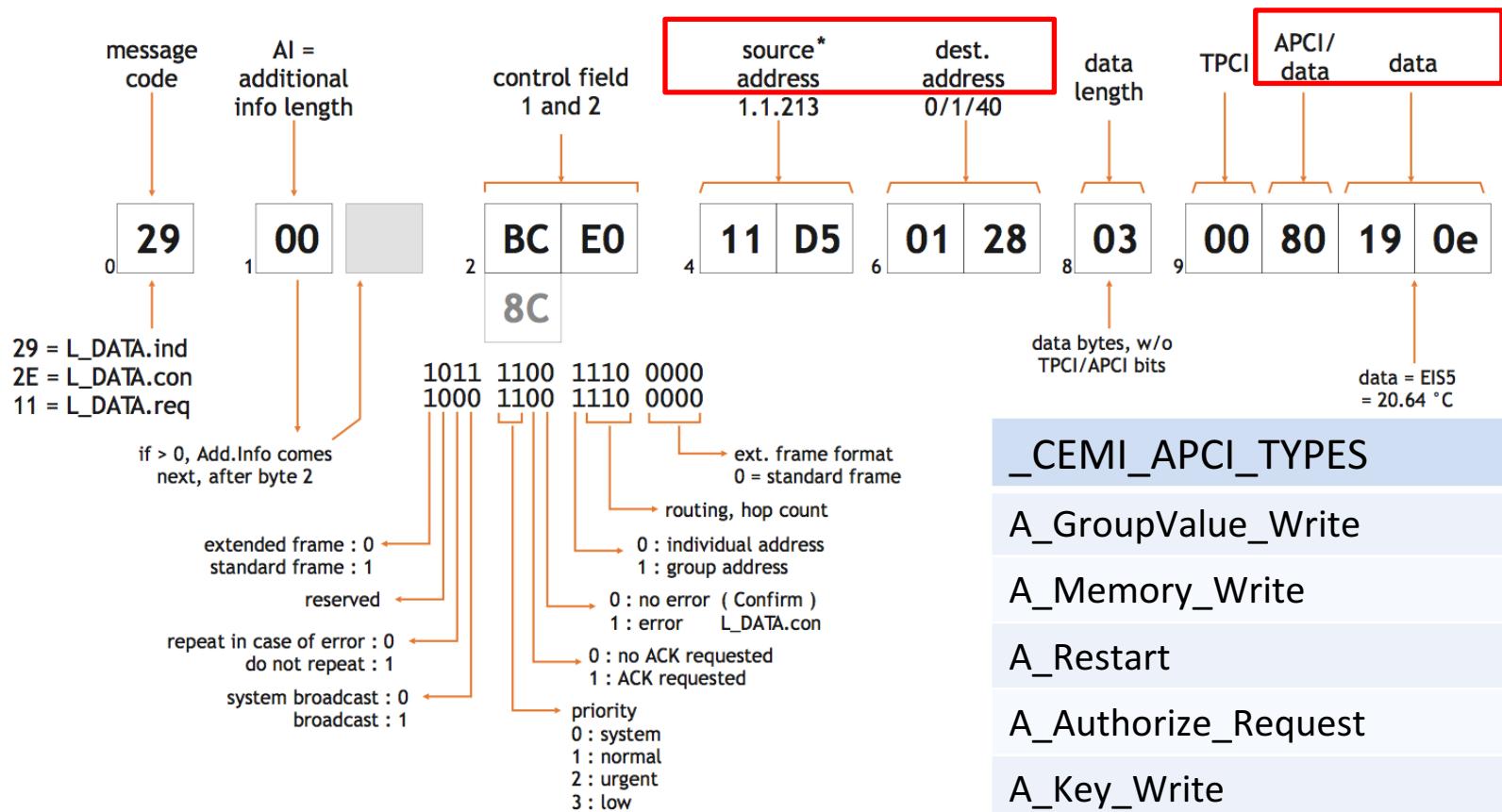
- Design topology architecture
- Configure the device
- Monitor bus or group telegram



Group Functions												
Group Address		Data point type		Value		Last received value				Send cyclically		
#	Time	Service	Flags	Prio	Source Add	Source Name	Destination	Destination Name	Route	Type	DPT	Info
1	2018-03-30 11:14:22... from bus			System	1.1.10	-	1/0/0	-	4	Write	1.* 1-bit	\$00
2	2018-03-30 11:14:22... from bus			Low	1.2.2	-	1/0/2	-	4	Write	1.* 1-bit	\$00
3	2018-03-30 11:14:29... from bus			System	1.1.10	-	1/0/0	-	4	Write	1.* 1-bit	\$01
4	2018-03-30 11:14:29... from bus			Low	1.2.2	-	1/0/2	-	4	Write	1.* 1-bit	\$01
5	2018-03-30 11:14:37... from bus			System	1.1.10	-	1/0/3	-	4	Write	1.* 1-bit	\$01

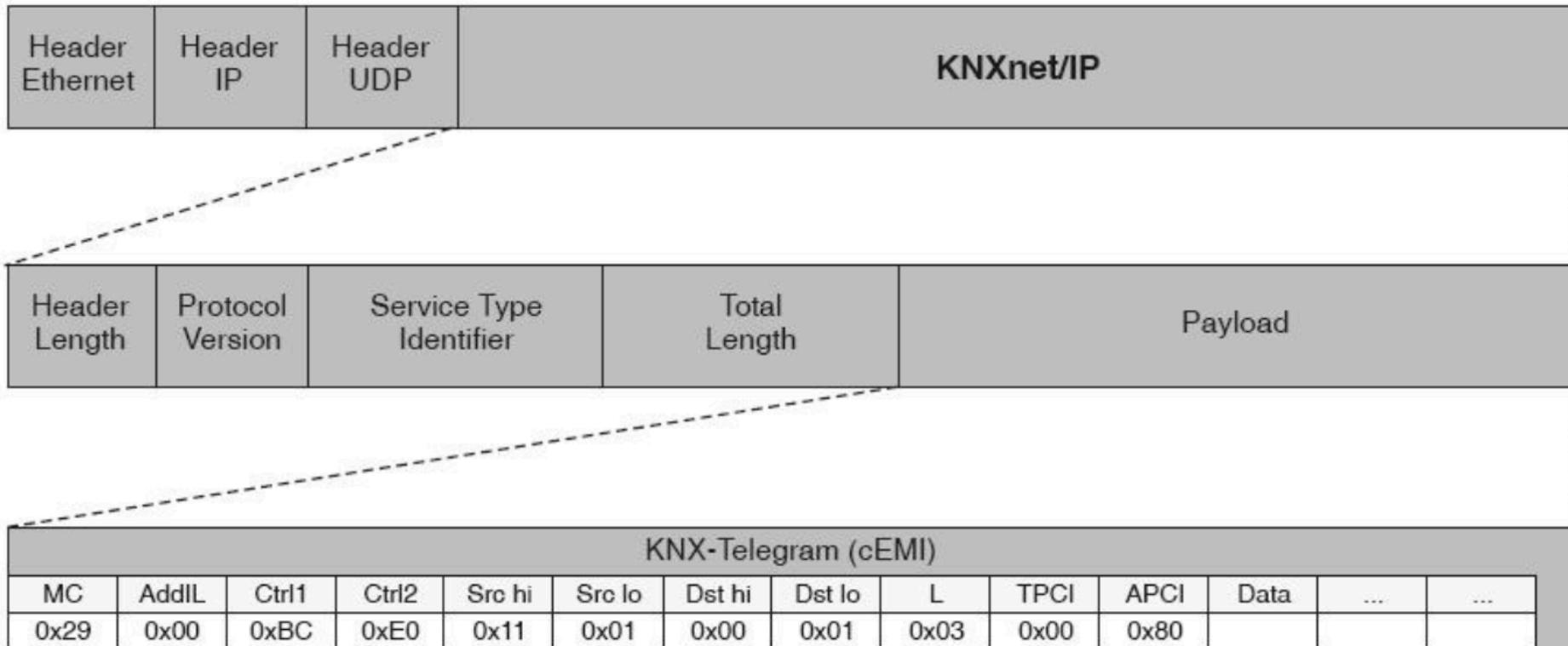
KNX Protocol

- KNX cEMI



KNX Protocol

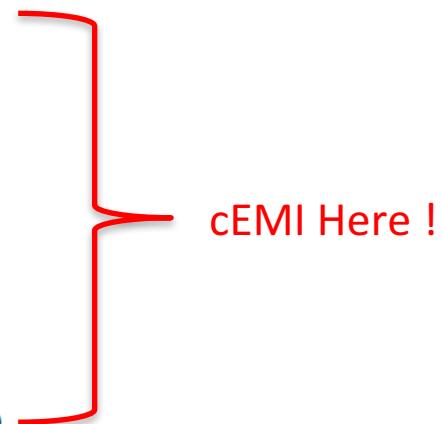
- KNXnet/IP
 - Encapsulated cEMI via UDP
 - Default port is 3671



KNX Protocol

- KNXnet/IP
 - Encapsulated cEMI via UDP
 - Default port is 3671
 - Protocol Reverse Engineering via Wireshark

```
KNXnet/IP
  ▲ Header
    Header Length: 0x06
    Protocol Version: 0x10
    Service Type Identifier: ROUTING_INDICATION (0x0530)
    Total Length: 17 octets
  ▲ Body
    ▲ cEMI
      messagecode: L_Data.ind (0x29)
      add information length: 0 octets
      ▷ Controlfield 1: 0xb0
      ▷ Controlfield 2: 0x50
      Source Address 2.2.2
      Destination Address 1.1.2
      NPDU length: 1 octet
      01.. .... = TPCI: NDT (Numbered Data Packet) (0x1)
      ..00 00.. = sequence NCD/NDT: 0
      .... .11 0000 0000 = APCI: A_DeviceDescriptor_Read (0x0300)
```



Routing mechanism

- KNXnet/IP Router vs Interface
 - IP Interface supports KNXnet/IP Tunnelling only
 - IP Router also supports KNXnet/IP Routing
- Group Address Filtering
 - All KNX Group Address telegrams received by a KNXnet/IP Router shall be subject to Group Address filtering

1.1.0 IP-Router N 146/02 > Routing (Bus > IP)

General

Group telegrams of main groups 0 to 13

filter (normal) ▾

Routing (Bus > IP)

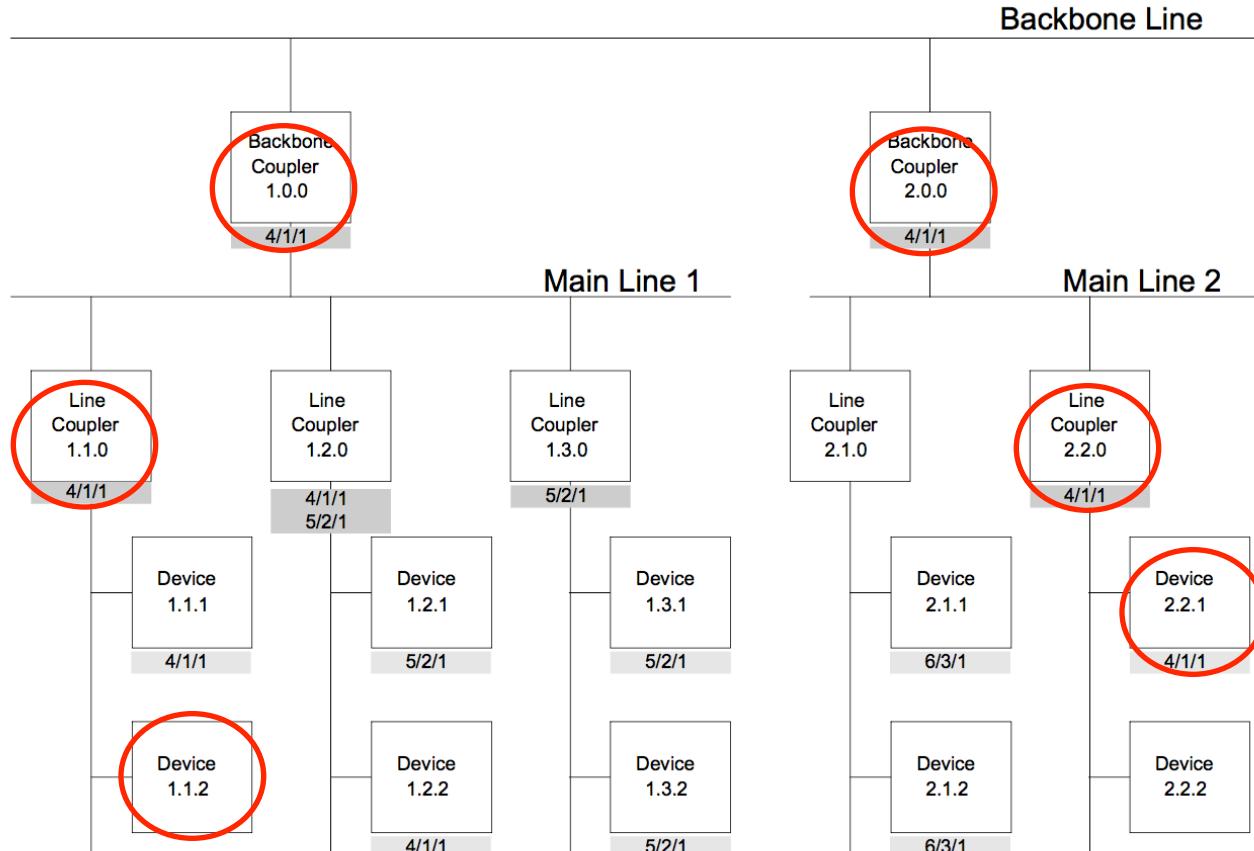
Group telegrams of main group 14 and 15

block transmit all



Routing mechanism

- Group Address Filtering



1.1.2 send 4/1/1

2.2.1 recv 4/1/1



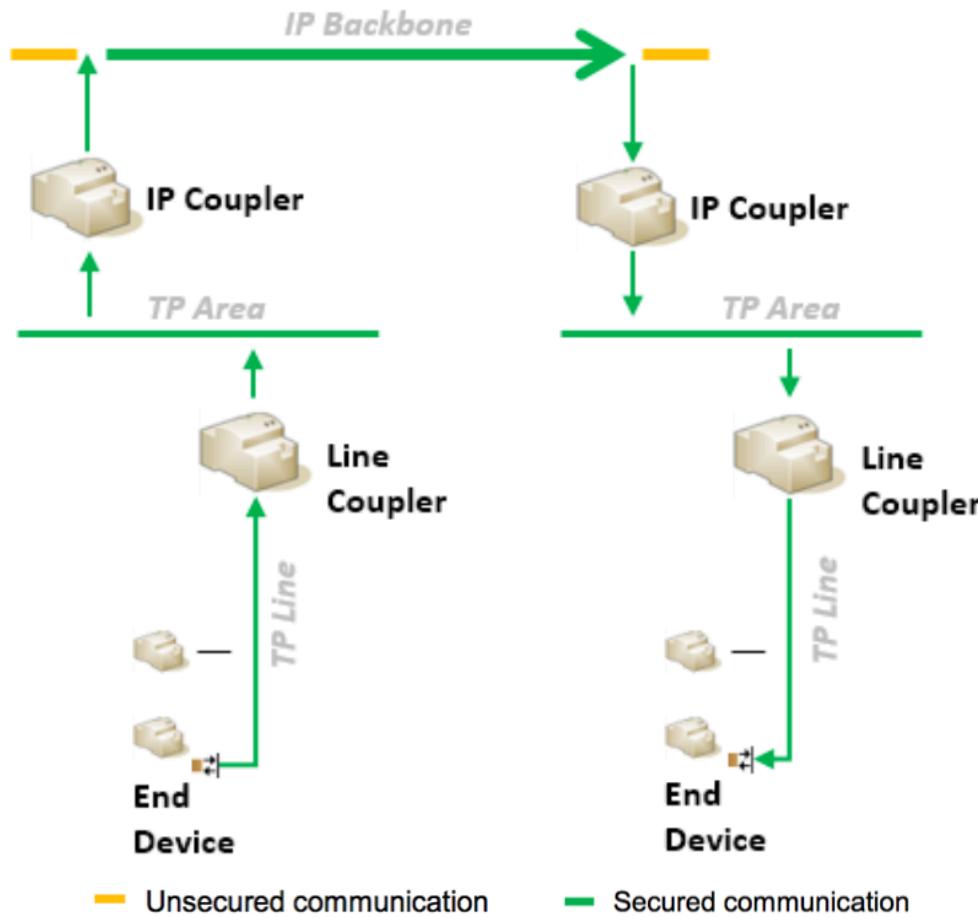
KNX Security Model

- KNX Secure
 - KNX data secure
 - KNX IP secure
- Current Situation
- Attack Surface
 - The weakness of KNX protocol
 - Weak security awareness during installation



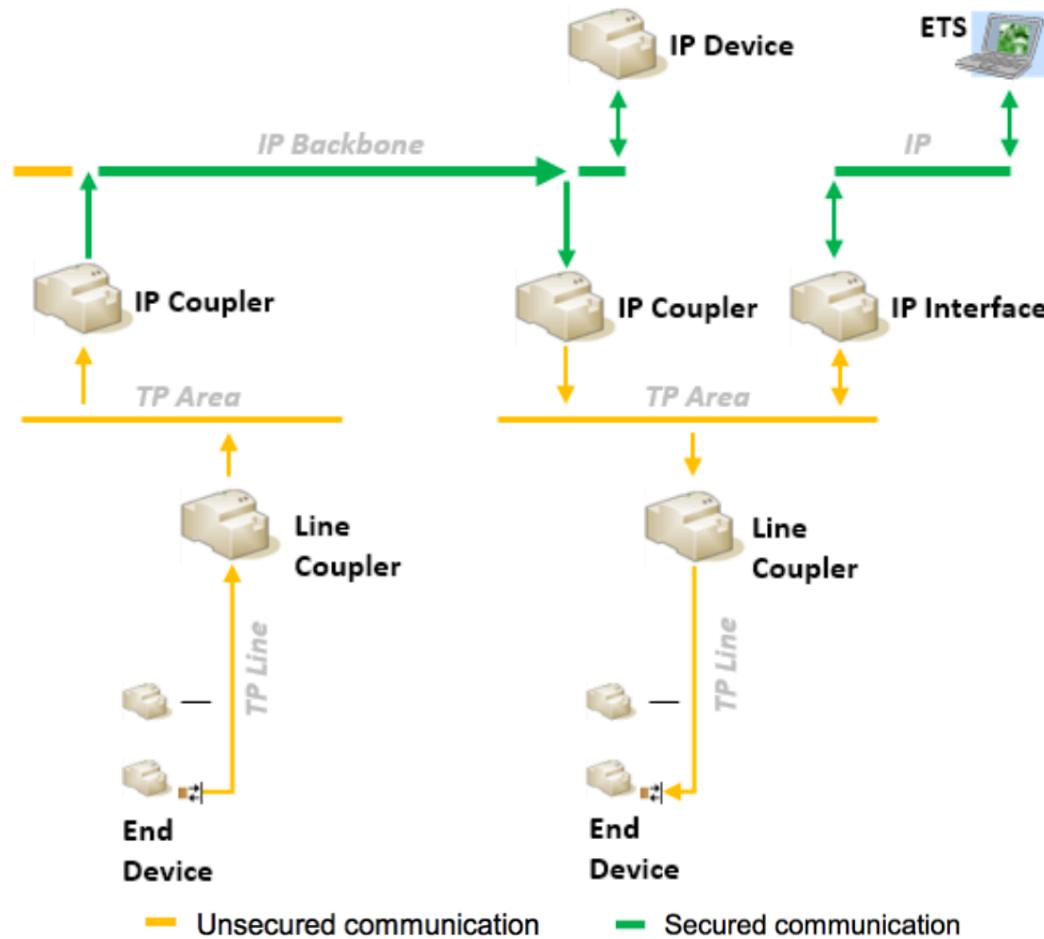
KNX Secure

- KNX data secure
 - KNX Data Secure encrypts the APCI and the payload



KNX Secure

- KNX IP secure
 - KNX IP Secure encrypts the entire KNXnet/IP frame



Current Situation

- Attack surface still exists in most KNX networks
 - Some devices still do not support KNX secure.
 - Use earlier versions of ETS for installation
 - High renovation cost of existing buildings
- Attack surface of KNX
 - The weakness of KNX protocol
 - Weak security awareness during installation

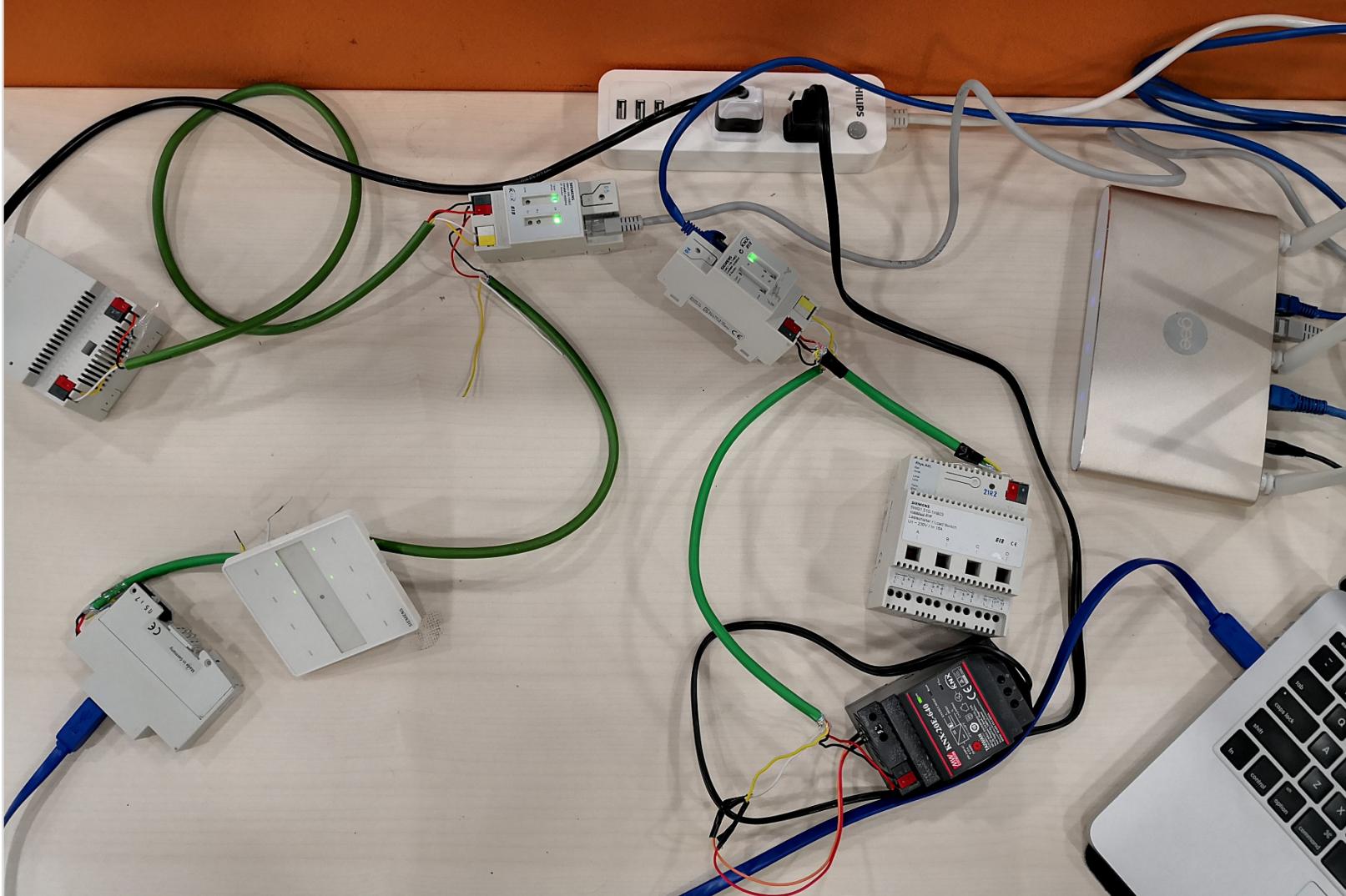


Attack Surface

- The weakness of KNX protocol
 - Traffic is not encrypted and can be sniffed
 - Unable to prevent replay attacks
 - Device can be reprogrammed
- Weak security awareness during installation
 - No isolation in each room
 - No set authentication key
 - No encryption and lack of access control in LAN



Experimental Setup



Experimental Setup

- KNX IP
 - IP-Router N146/02
- KNX USB
 - USB interface N148
- KNX Power
 - Power supply N125
- KNX Node
 - Load switch N 510
 - Arina touch sensor
- Router



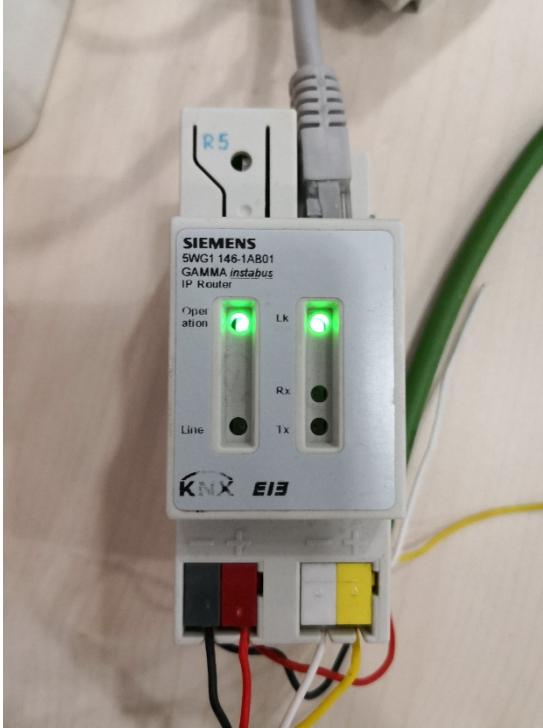
Experimental Setup

- Tools for attack
 - ETS (<https://www.knx.org/za/software/overview/index.php>)
 - KNXmap (<https://github.com/takeshixx/knxmap/>)
 - Calimero (<https://github.com/calimero-project>)
 - Net'n Node (<https://www.weinzierl.de/index.php>)



Attack KNX Network via KNXnetIP

- Step1: Enter the LAN where KNX is located
 - Cracking WiFi password / Weak password
 - Access switchs physically in the room

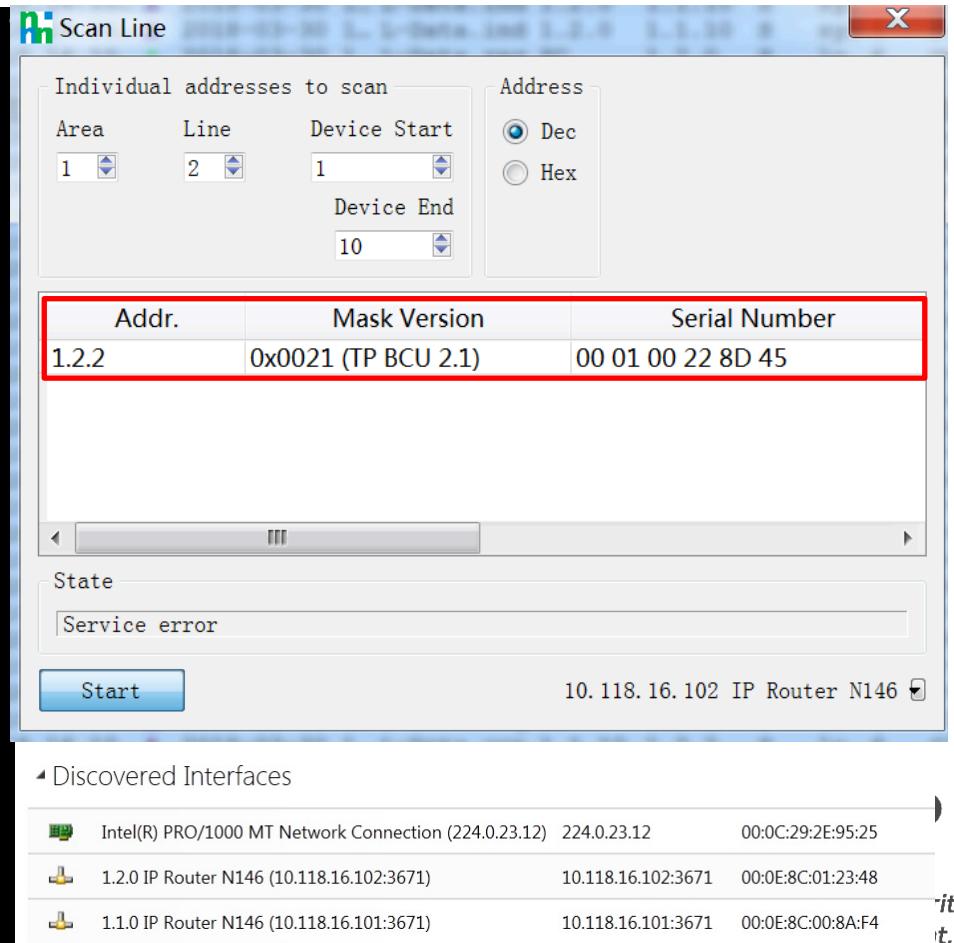


Attack KNX Network via KNXnetIP

- Step2: Discover devices and build topology
 - Scan couplers and devices

```
C:\Users\lulu\knxmap-master>python main.py scan 10.  
Scanning 1 target(s)
```

```
10.118.16.101  
Port: 3671  
MAC Address: 00:0E:8C:00:8A:F4  
KNX Bus Address: 1.1.0  
Additional Bus Addresses:  
    1.1.9  
KNX Device Serial: 0001002043BE  
KNX Medium: KNX TP  
Manufacturer: Siemens  
Device Friendly Name: IP Router N146  
Device Status:  
    Programming Mode: ENABLED  
    Link Layer: disabled  
    Transport Layer: disabled  
    Application Layer: disabled  
    Serial Interface: disabled  
    User Application: disabled  
    BC DM: 0  
Project Install Identifier: 0  
Supported Services:  
    KNXnet/IP Core  
    KNXnet/IP Device Management  
    KNXnet/IP Tunnelling  
    KNXnet/IP Routing
```



Attack KNX Network via KNXnetIP

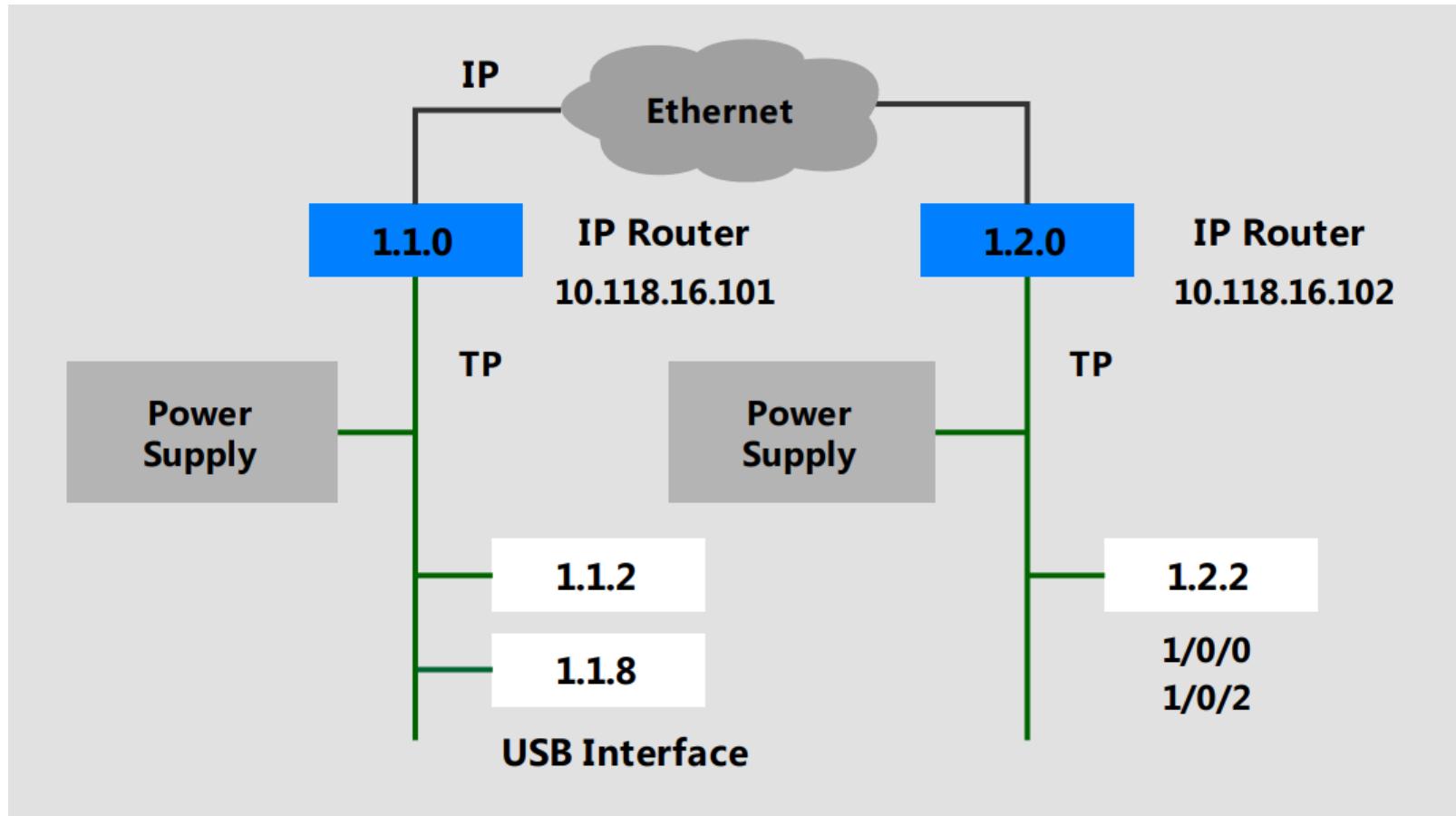
- Step2: Discover devices and build topology
 - Scan couplers and devices
 - Monitor group telegram / Sniff LAN traffic
 - Guess the group address of the other rooms

Interface	Service	Src-Addr	Dest-Addr	Control	Prio	H-C	TPCI	iequ	APCI	AL-Data
10.118.16.102 .	↑ L-Data.ind	15.15.255	1/0/0	S	sys	6	U-...		GrpValWrite	Data=0x01
10.118.16.102 .	↑ L-Data.ind	15.15.255	1/0/0	S	sys	6	U-...		GrpValWrite	Data=0x00
10.118.16.102 .	↑ L-Data.ind	1.2.2	1/0/2	S	lo	6	U-...		GrpValWrite	Data=0x00
10.118.16.102 .	↓ L-Data.req	PC	1/0/2	S !R	lo	6	U-...		GrpValRead	
10.118.16.102 .	↑ L-Data.con	1.1.10	1/0/2	S R	lo	6	U-...		GrpValRead	
10.118.16.102 .	↑ L-Data.ind	1.2.2	1/0/2	S	lo	6	U-...		GrpValResp	Data=0x00
10.118.16.102 .	↓ L-Data.req	PC	1/0/0	S	lo	6	U-...		GrpValWrite	Data=0x00
10.118.16.102 .	↑ L-Data.con	1.1.10	1/0/0	S	lo	6	U-...		GrpValWrite	Data=0x00
10.118.16.102 .	↑ L-Data.ind	15.15.255	1/0/0	S	sys	6	U-...		GrpValWrite	Data=0x01
10.118.16.102 .	↑ L-Data.ind	1.2.2	1/0/2	S	lo	6	U-...		GrpValWrite	Data=0x01



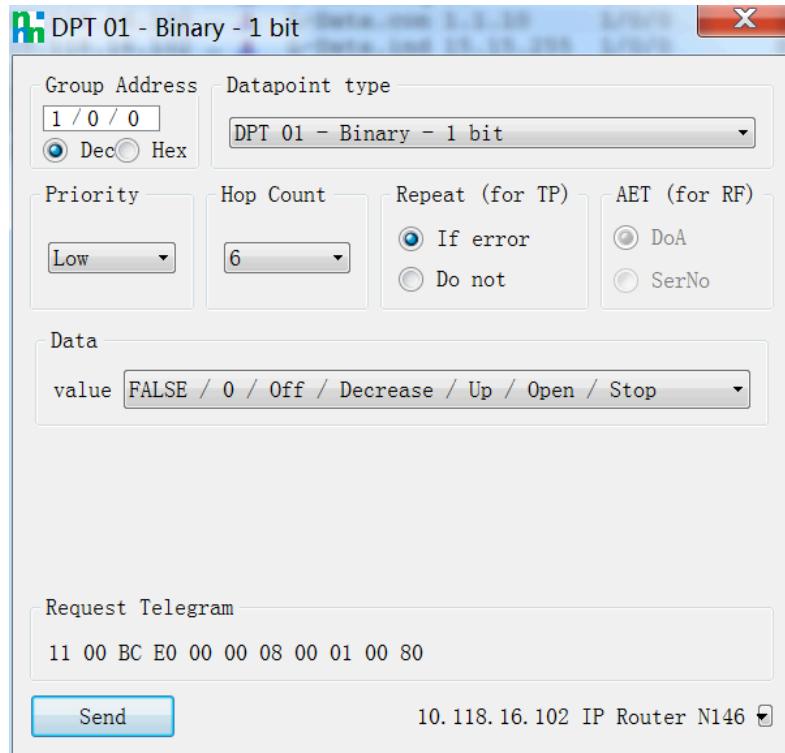
Attack KNX Network via KNXnetIP

- Step2: Discover devices and build topology



Attack KNX Network via KNXnetIP

- Step3: Send malicious data for attack
 - Traversing the IP of all couplers and send data
 - Send group telegram to control devices
 - Send APCI data to devices



```
C:\Users\lulu\knxmap-master>python main.py apci 10.118.16.102 1.2.2 Progmode
Programming mode disabled

C:\Users\lulu\knxmap-master>python main.py apci 10.118.16.102 1.2.2 Memory_Read
--memory-address 0x0060
b'2e'

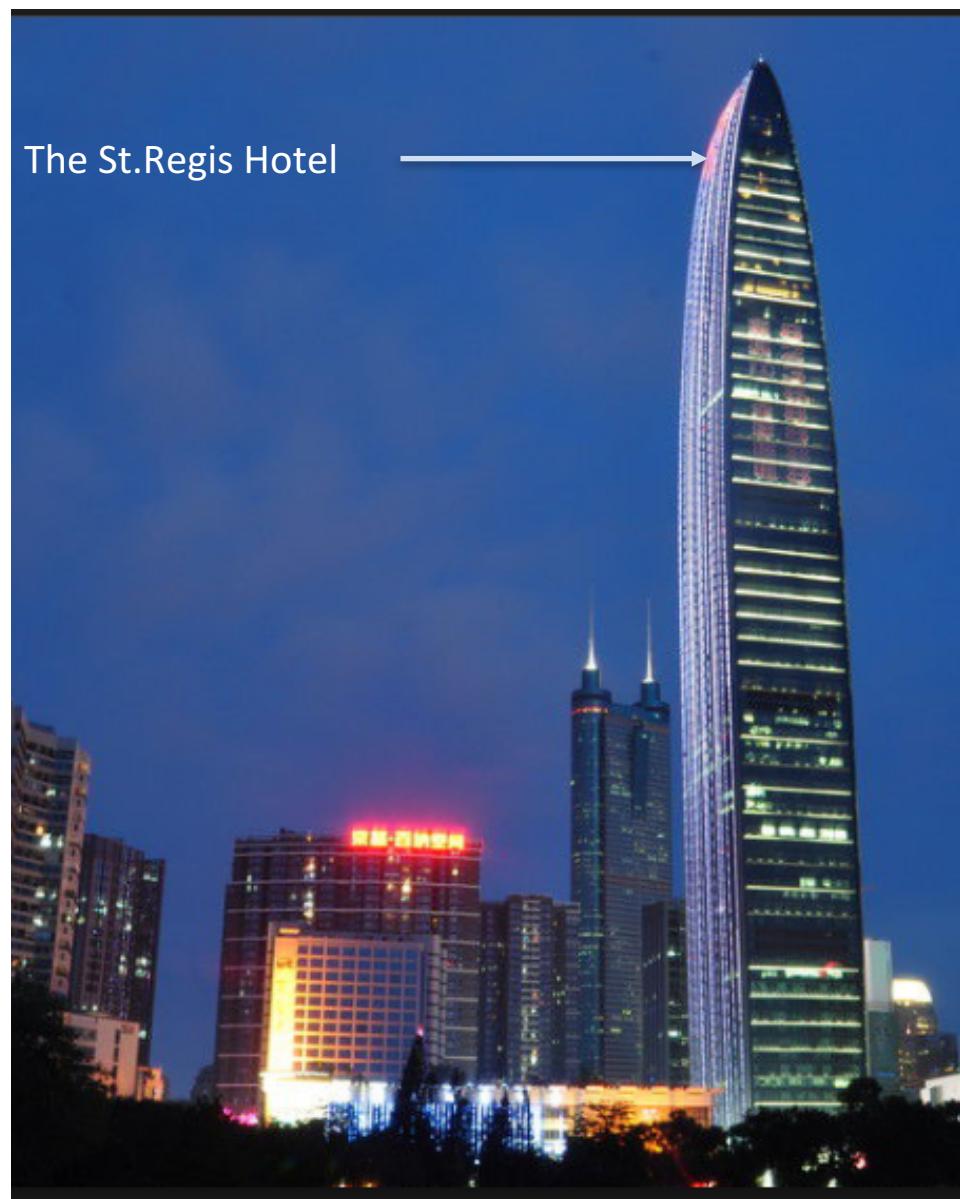
C:\Users\lulu\knxmap-master>python main.py apci 10.118.16.102 1.2.2 Restart

C:\Users\lulu\knxmap-master>python main.py apci 10.118.16.102 1.2.2 Memory_Write
--memory-address 0x0060 --memory-data af
```



Attack KNX Network via KNXnetIP

In DefCon 22, a security researcher showed how to hack the lighting control system in the St.Regis Hotel via the hotel's WIFI network.



If Ethernet is isolated ?

Maybe.. Attack KNX network via KNX TP.
Real-world attack?

Attack KNX Network via KNX TP

OUR TARGET



Marriott Hotel

- 340 rooms
- 300 meters
- Ocean view



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Attack KNX Network via KNX TP

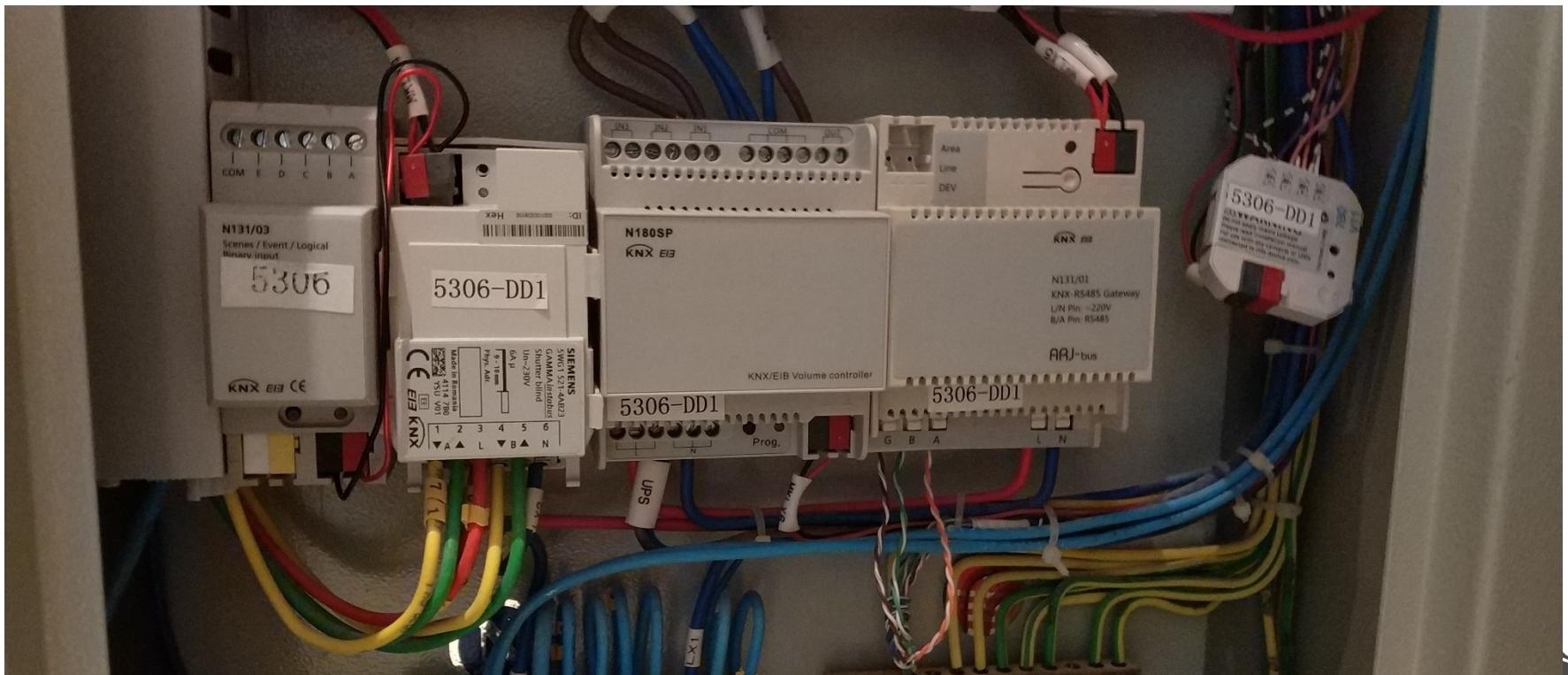
You can use KNX smart panel control in your room, including features such as :

- Light switch with brightness
- Air conditioning temperature
- TV switch
- Music switch
- Curtain switch
- But, Ethernet is isolated



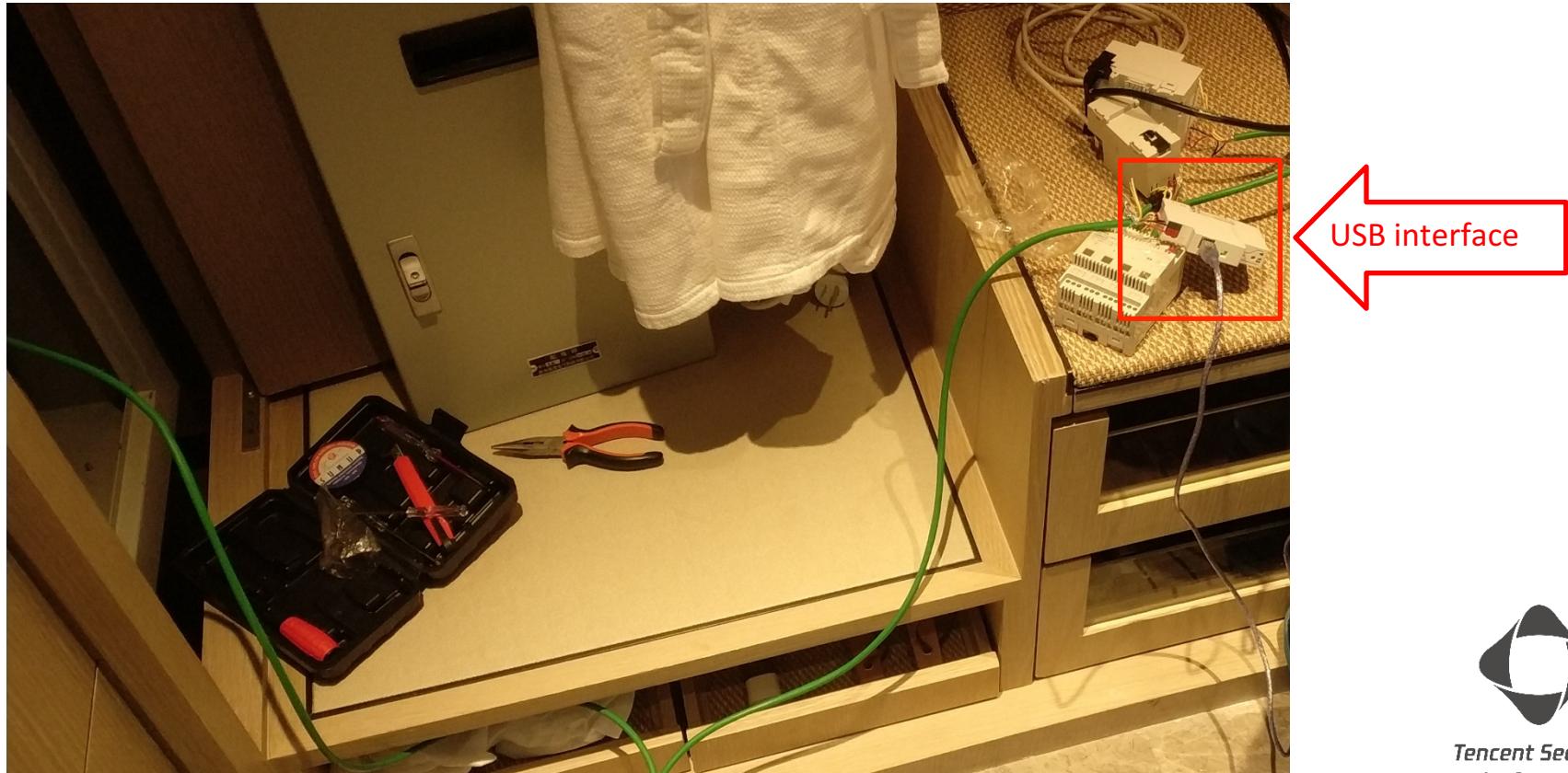
Attack KNX Network via KNX TP

- Step1: Enter the BUS where KNX is located
 - Look for KNX devices in the room



Attack KNX Network via KNX TP

- Step1: Enter the Bus where KNX is located
 - Look for KNX devices in the room
 - Access KNX network via TP and USB Interface



Attack KNX Network via KNX TP

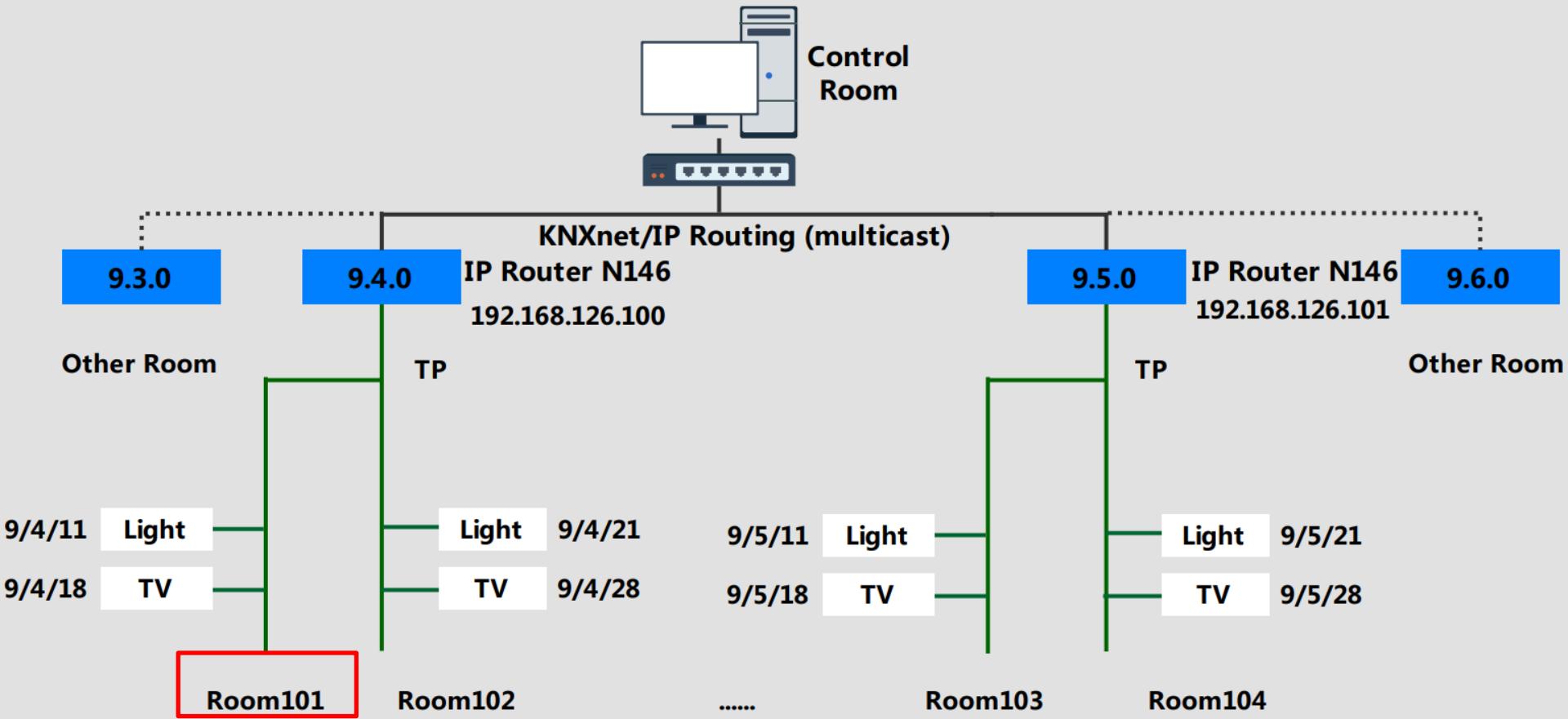
- Step2: Discover devices and build topology
 - Monitor group telegram or bus data
 - Scan the device on Line
 - Get the coupler's detail

Name	Value
KNXnet/IP server	9.4.0
name	IP Router N146
Supported IP assignment methods	manual, DHCP, Auto IP
Enabled IP assignment methods	manual
Current IP assignment method	manual
Routing capabilities	queue overflow statistics, transmitted telegrams statistics,
Configured IP address	192.168.126.100
Configured subnet mask	255.255.255.0
Current IP address	192.168.126.100
Current subnet mask	255.255.255.0
Configured default gateway	192.168.126.254
Current default gateway	192.168.126.254
DHCP/BootP server	0.0.0.0
Routing multicast	224.0.23.12



Attack KNX Network via KNX TP

- Step2: Discover devices and build topology
 - IP Router as coupler and share with two rooms
 - Guess the group address in the other rooms



Attack KNX Network via KNX TP

- Step3: Modify group filter tables
 - Brute-force cracking authentication key (the default is 0xFFFFFFFF)
 - Send APCI data to enable program mode
 - Use ETS to configure group filter tables on each Line

The screenshot shows a configuration interface for a KNX network line. At the top, there are tabs for 'Properties' (selected), 'Settings', 'Comments', and 'Information'. Below these, it displays 'Number of devices: 2' and 'Bus Current: 15 mA'. On the right, a tree view shows '9 main group' and '5 middle group' with specific date ranges: '9/5/21 - 9/5/28' and '9/5/31 - 9/5/38'. Under 'Main Filter Table Entries', a list of dates from '9/5/21' to '9/5/34' is shown.

Date
9/5/21
9/5/22
9/5/23
9/5/24
9/5/25
9/5/26
9/5/27
9/5/28
9/5/31
9/5/32
9/5/33
9/5/34

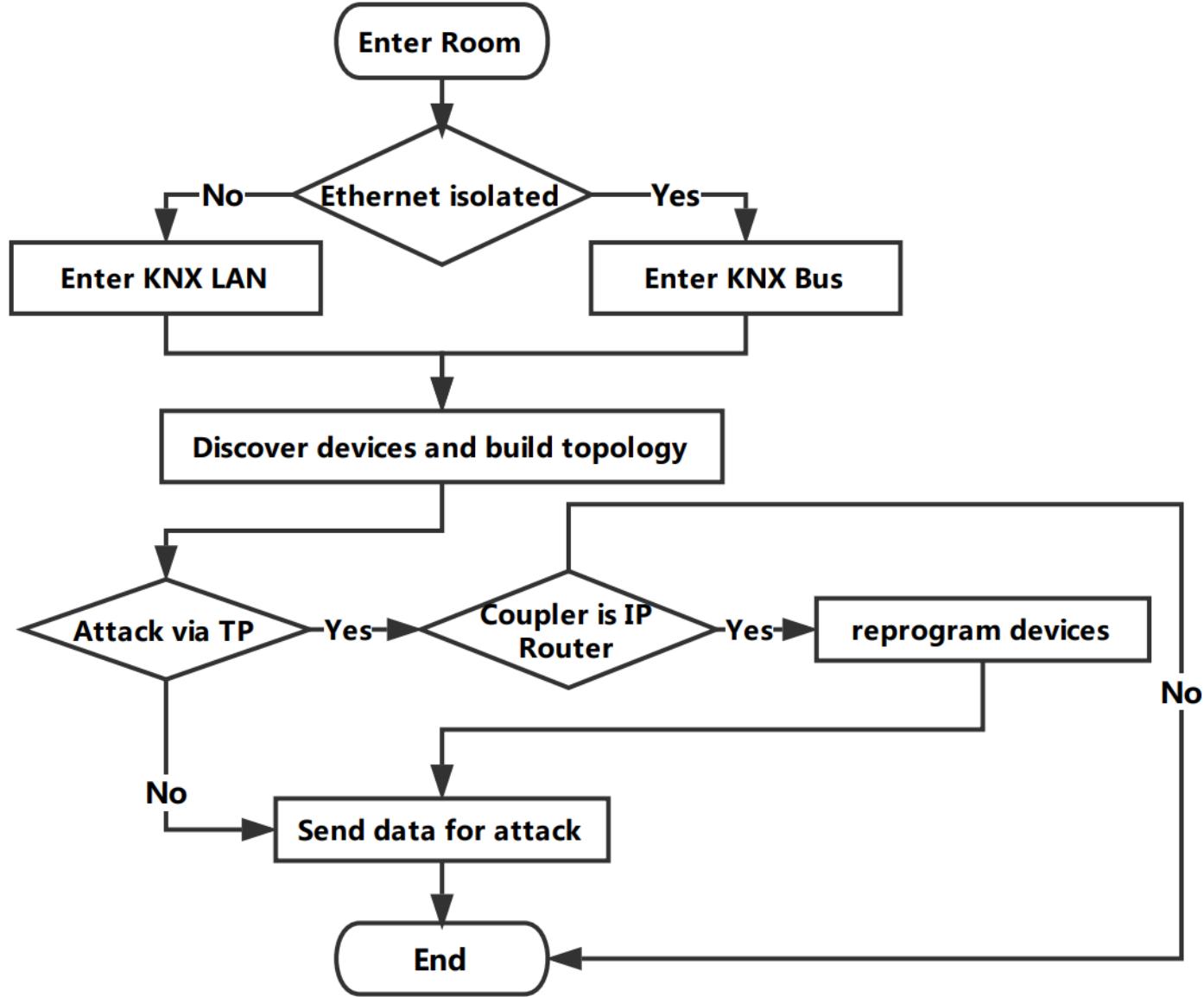


Attack KNX Network via KNX TP

- Step4: Send malicious data for attack
 - Traversing all devices and send data
 - Send group telegram to control devices on the other line
 - Send APCI data to devices



Attack KNX Network



Security Advice

- ZigBee Security Advice
- KNX Security Advice



ZigBee Security Advice

- Update network keys regularly.
- Don't use any well-known security key.
- Implement custom secure encryption in the application layer
(If do not need to be compatible with other devices).



KNX Security Advice

- Don't expose KNX gateways on public networks.
- Make sure each room is isolated .
- Ensure network security including WiFi and switches.
- Use new devices and the latest version of ETS to implement KNX secure.



Thank You

blade@tencent.com



*Tencent Security
Platform Dpt.*

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