



FIRMWARE TRIAGE AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

AUTOMATED EXTRACTION AND SCANNING OF EMBEDDED FIRMWARE

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INTRODUCTION

- Client: ThanosTech LLC
- Scope: Static analysis of firmware samples
- Targets:
 - TP-Link TL-WR841N Router
 - D-Link DCS-8000LH Camera
 - Vaire-metal STM Microcontroller ELF
- Objective: Identify hard-coded credentials, insecure configs, and embedded secrets



STRUCTURED ANALYSIS WORKFLOW

- OSINT Reconnaissance – Collected public data, CVEs, etc.
- Initial Recon – Determined image type of architecture (via file and binwalk)
- Extraction & Exploration – Unpacked filesystems using binwalk -eM
- Enumeration – Mapped services, startup scripts, and BusyBox versions
- Vulnerability Discovery – Used ripgrep and strings to locate secrets
- Disassembly – objdump & readelf to analyze ELF binaries
- Automation – Custom script for repeatable triage

MAJOR VULNERABILITIES IDENTIFIED

DECIMAL	HEXADECIMAL	DESCRIPTION
53536	0xD120	U-Boot version string, "U-Boot 1.1.3 (Aug 16 2022 - 12:01:12)"
66048	0x10200	LZMA compressed data, properties: 0x5D, dictionary size: 8388608 bytes, uncompressed size: 2986732 bytes
1048576	0x100000	Squashfs filesystem, little endian, version 4.0, compression:xz, size: 3001844 bytes, 552 inodes, blocksize: 262144 bytes, created: 2022-08-16 04:14:58

```
admin: [REDACTED] ://bin/sh
dropbear: [REDACTED] :/var/dropbear:/bin/sh
nobody:*: [REDACTED] ://bin/sh
```

```
BusyBox is copyrighted by many authors between 1998-2015.
BusyBox is a multi-call binary that combines many common Unix
link to busybox for each function they wish to use and BusyBox
syslogd started: BusyBox v1.36.1
BusyBox v1.36.1 (Ubuntu 1:1.36.1-6ubuntu3.1)
```

```
HpG!
gho_ [REDACTED]
ghp_ [REDACTED]
AWS_ACCESS_KEY_ID=[REDACTED]
[default]\naws_access_key_id = [REDACTED]
```

```
-----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY-----
```

```
-----END PRIVATE KEY-----
```


MAJOR VULNERABILITY POTENTIAL FIXES

- Remove Hardcoded Passwords – Require unique credentials on first boot and disable Telnet
- Protect Keys & Secrets - Strip embedded keys; store device-unique keys in secure hardware
- Enable Secure Boot – Use verified boot (U-Boot > 2020.01) and validate firmware with digital signatures
- Update Vulnerable Components – Upgrade BusyBox and apply routine CVE patching
- Clean Build Artifacts – Remove debug paths, test files, and restrict access to sensitive directories
- Integrate Security in Development – add static-analysis and secret scanning to the CI/CD pipeline

FUTURE WORK & QUESTIONS

- Extend *fw_triage.sh* for CVE mapping
- Integrate secret scanning into CI/CD
- Continue firmware reverse engineering