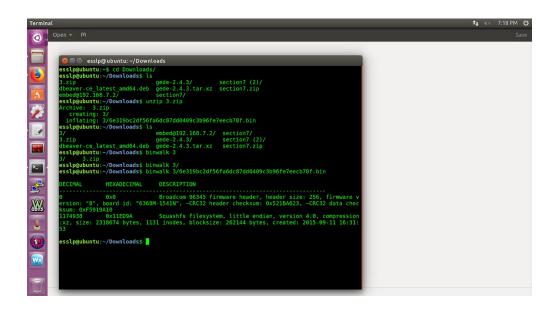
Please submit your answers to the following in a report in pdf format by the deadline given above:

- 1. Your name: Khushali Dalal
- 2. The name of the firmware file assigned to you. **3.zip**
- 3. List all the contents including files and directories of your firmware up to the system file level and provide a brief high-level description for each file, similar to the example shown below. Also explain how you extracted the firmware contents ((whether it is by using binwalk or manually). Note that some firmware may have multiple firmware(s) embedded within them.

After unzipping the given firmware file, I used Binwalk to extract the files from .bin file. Below is the screenshot of the files extracted after running command binwalk <file name>



```
(embedtools) esslp@ubuntu:-/Downloads$ binwalk -Me 3.zip

Scan Time: 2018-05-13 09:22:00

DecCIMAL HEXADECIMAL DESCRIPTION

Ox20 Zip archive data, at least v1.0 to extract, name: 3/
20 0x20 Zip archive data, at least v2.0 to extract, compressed size: 3508313, uncompressed size: 16777472, name: 3/60319bc 2df56fa6dc87dd0409c33b96fe7eecb78f.bin

Ox358999 End of Zip archive, footer length: 22

Scan Time: 2018-05-13 09:22:03

Target File: //home/esslp/Downloads/3.zip.extracted/3/66319bc2df56fa6dc87dd0409c3b96fe7eecb78f.bin

MOS Checksum: 675d1536817618e0366fe2e35c1b1525
Signatures: 366

DECIMAL HEXADECIMAL DESCRIPTION

Ox36 Broadcom 96345 firmware header, header size: 256, firmware version: "8", board id: "6368M-1541N", ~CRC32 header checksum: 0x521BA623, ~CRC32 data checksum: 0xF9919A10

Ox36 Broadcom 96345 firmware header, header size: 256, firmware version: "8", board id: "6368M-1541N", ~CRC32 header checksum: 0x521BA623, ~CRC32 data checksum: 0xF9919A10

Ox36 Broadcom 96345 firmware header, header size: 256, firmware version: "8", board id: "6368M-1541N", ~CRC32 header checksum: 0x521BA623, ~CRC32 data checksum: 0xF9919A10

Ox37 Broadcom 96345 firmware header, header size: 256, firmware version: x", board id: "6368M-1541N", ~CRC32 header checksum: 0x521BA623, ~CRC32 data checksum: 0xF9919A10

Ox37 Broadcom 96345 firmware header, header size: 256, firmware version: x", board id: "6368M-1541N", ~CRC32 header checksum: 0x521BA623, ~CRC32 data checksum: 0xF9919A10

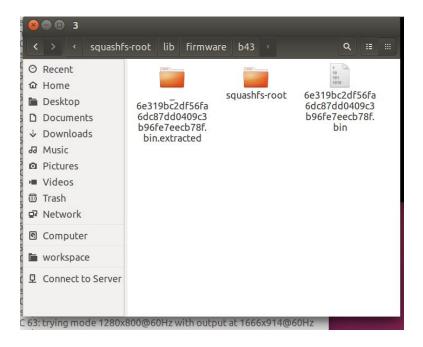
Ox37 Broadcom 96345 firmware header, header size: 236, firmware version: x", board id: "6368M-1541N", ~CRC32 header checksum: 0x521BA623, ~CRC32 data checksum: 0xF9919A10

Ox37 Broadcom 96345 firmware header, header size: 256, firmware version: x", board id: "6368M-1541N", ~CRC32 header checksum: 0x5919A10

Ox38 Broadcom 96345 firmware header, header size: 236, firmware version: x", board id: "6368M-1541N", ~CRC32 header checksum: 0x5919A10

Ox38 Broadcom 96345 firmware header, header size: 236, firmware version: x", board id: "6368M-1541N", ~CRC32 header
```

These were the extracted files using binwalk. The version number of firmware is '8'. It is little endian. Other useful information are board id, checksum and creation dat

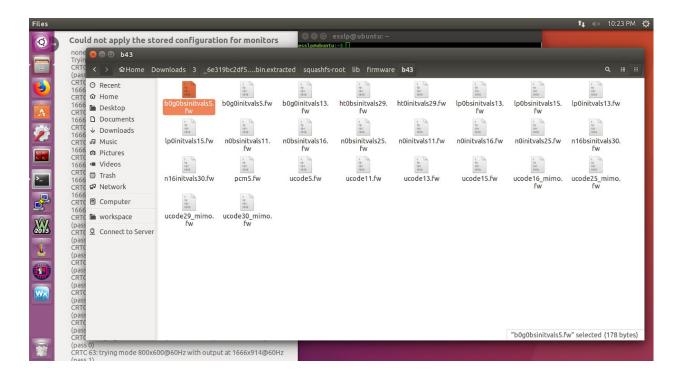


In the end these were the system level files found in squashfs-root folder extracted from the given firmware.

```
esslp@ubuntu: ~/Downloads/3/_6e319bc2df56fa6dc87dd0409c3b96fe7eecb78f.bin.extracted/squas
         esslp@ubuntu:~$ cd Downloads/
esslp@ubuntu:~/Downloads$ ls
                                           embed@192.168.7.2/ section7/
                                                                  section7 (2)/
         3.zip
                                           gede-2.4.3/
                                           gede-2.4.3.tar.xz
         dbeaver-ce latest amd64.deb
                                                                  section7.zip
         esslp@ubuntu:~/Downloads$ cd 3/
         esslp@ubuntu:~/Downloads/3$ cd _6e319bc2df56fa6dc87dd0409c3b96fe7eecb78f.bin.extracted/
         <mark>esslp@ubuntu:~/Downloads/3/_6e31</mark>9bc2df56fa6dc87dd0409c3b96fe7eecb78f.bin.extracted$ ls
         11ED9A.squashfs squashfs-1
         esslp@ubuntu:~/Downloads/3/_6e319bc2df56fa6dc87dd0409c3b96fe7eecb78f.bin.extracted$ ls
         11ED9A.squashfs squashfs-root
         esslp@ubuntu:~/Downloads/3/_6e319bc2df56fa6dc87dd0409c3b96fe7eecb78f.bin.extracted$ cd squashfs-root/esslp@ubuntu:~/Downloads/3/_6e319bc2df56fa6dc87dd0409c3b96fe7eecb78f.bin.extracted/squashfs-root$ l
         bin/ etc/ lib/ overlay/ rom/ sbin/ tmp/ var@
dev/ init* mnt/ proc/ root/ sys/ usr/ www/
         esslp@ubuntu:~/Downloads/3/_6e319bc2df56fa6dc87dd0409c3b96fe7eecb78f.bin.extracted/squashfs-root$
```

Total firmwares found in the lib/firmware folder are as shown in below screenshot:

```
neybor* chmode cpd dite egrepe synce gilpe into ise miteming netwage opkg* ping60 rmd she tare ubus* v
sslpeubuntu:/Downloads/3/ 6e319bc2df56fadcd27dd409c3b96fe7eecb78f.bin.extracted/squashfs-root/bins cd.
sslpeubuntu:/Downloads/3/ 6e319bc2df56fadcd27dd409c3b96fe7eecb78f.bin.extracted/squashfs-root/bins cd firmware/
sslpeubuntu:/Downloads/3/ 6e319bc2df56fadcd27dd409c3b96fe7eecb78f.bin.extracted/squashfs-root/lib/firmwares ls
43/
sslpeubuntu:/Downloads/3/ 6e319bc2df56fadcd27dd409c3b96fe7eecb78f.bin.extracted/squashfs-root/lib/firmwares cd
43/
sslpeubuntu:/Downloads/3/ 6e319bc2df56faddcd27dd409c3b96fe7eecb78f.bin.extracted/squashfs-root/lib/firmwares cd
43/
sslpeubuntu:/Downloads/3/ 6e319bc2df56faddcd20dd09c3b96fe7eecb78f.bin.extracted/squashfs-root/lib/firmwareb33 ls
@gdbsinitvals5.fw ht0bsinitvals29.fw lpobsinitvals15.fw nobsinitvals1.fw nointvals16.fw nibsinitvals30.fw ucode11.fw ucode16 mimo.fw ucode30 mimo.fw
@gdinitvals3.fw ht0bsinitvals29.fw lpobinitvals13.fw nobsinitvals25.fw nobsinitvals25.fw pcms.fw
@gdinitvals5.fw lpobsinitvals23.fw lpoinitvals15.fw nobsinitvals25.fw nobsinitvals25.fw pcms.fw
@gdinitvals5.fw lpobsinitvals23.fw lpoinitvals15.fw nobsinitvals25.fw nobsinitvals25.fw pcms.fw
ucode15.fw ucode29_mimo.fw
ucode15.fw ucode29_mimo.fw
```



These were some of the the broad names found in file brcm63xx.sh in lib folder.

To check endianness and architecture details I tried file utility on busybox found in bin directory. I.e file ./busybox; the output is as shown below

(embedtools) esslp@ubuntu:~/Downloads/3/_6e319bc2df56fa6dc87dd0409c3b96fe7eecb78f.bin.extracted/squashfs-root/bin\$ file ./busybox
./busybox: ELF 32-bit MSB executable, MIPS, MIPS32 version 1, dynamically linked, interpreter /lib/ld-uClibc.so.0, corrupted section header si:
(embedtools) esslp@ubuntu:~/Downloads/3/_6e319bc2df56fa6dc87dd0409c3b96fe7eecb78f.bin.extracted/squashfs-root/bin\$

Hence, this firmware is designed for big endian (MSB) MIPS architecture.

Also failsafe mode information could be found in this file @ /etc/banner.failsafe

- 4. Try and find the following items:
- a. What is most likely the device vendor's name for the assigned firmware?

As binwalk gave the hint of broadcom, I googled broadcom ubiquiti wireless router and the first link that pooped up was this. So, I believe that the most likely device vendor's name is 'UBIQUITI' and I also got the suggested vendor name in /usr/share/libiwinfo folder, as shown in below screenshot.

```
| Terminal File Edit View Search Terminal Help | State | State
```

```
DISTRIB_ID='OpenWrt'
DISTRIB_RELEASE='15.05'
DISTRIB_REVISION='r46767'
DISTRIB_CODENAME='chaos_calmer'
DISTRIB_TARGET='brcm63xx/generic'
DISTRIB_DESCRIPTION='OpenWrt Chaos Calmer 15.05'
DISTRIB_TAINTS=''
Openwrt_release (END)
```

b. What is most likely the device name for which this firmware is meant to be run on? **WiFi router**

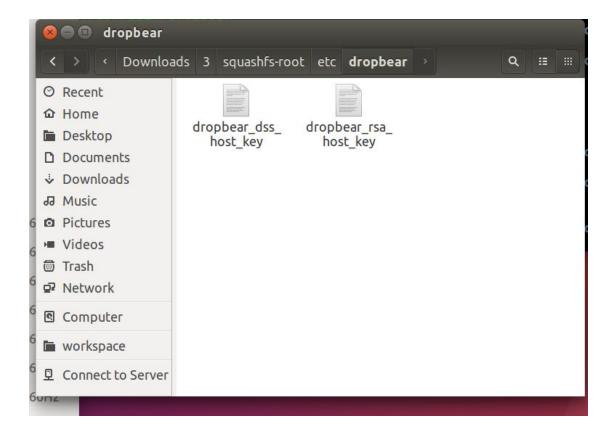
c. Hard coded passwords

passwd

found the file name and file path of the file containing hardcoded password by using the command: grep -iRn 'password'

a. Certificates for signing/encryption

The two files inside dropbear which shall content the certificate for signing/encryption information were empty.



/etc/config/uhttpd

```
# Certificate defaults for px5g key generator
config cert px5g

# Validity time
option days 730

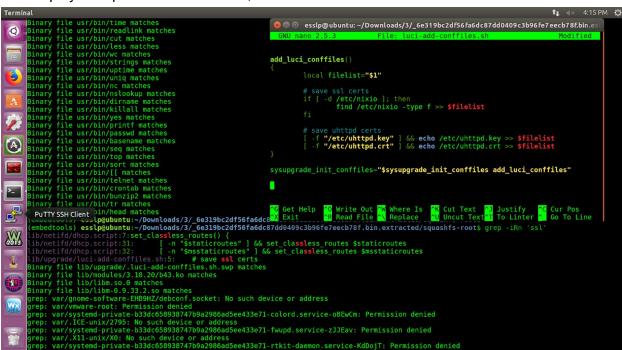
# RSA key size
option bits 1024

# Location
option country ZZ
option state Somewhere
option location Uknown

# Common name
option commonname OpenWrt
esslp@ubuntu:~/Downloads/3/_6e319bc2df56fa6dc87dd0409c3b96fe7eecb78f.bin.extracted/squashfs-root/etc/config$
```

Above screenshot shows the validity time for the certificate, RSA key size, location details.

This displays the path for save ssl cert,



b. Configuration files for secure utilities such as OpenSSL, OpenSSH, tunneling protocols such as OpenVPN etc.

Openwrt uses Dropbear for SSH (hence, it can be considered as one of the secured utilities.) More information about dropbear, I gained from this <u>source</u>

/etc/config/dropbear

```
esslp@ubuntu: ~/Downloads/3/_6e319bc2df56fa6dc87dd0409c3b96fe7eecb78f.bin.extracted/squashfs-root/etc/config config dropbear option PasswordAuth 'on' option RootPasswordAuth 'on' option Port '22'

# option BannerFile '/etc/banner'

(END)
```

This is the content of Dropbear file: It shows that password authentication is turned ON, Root password Authentication is also ON, The port for SSH is 22 and banner file is stored in location '/etc/banner'

c. Libraries associated with the secure utilities found in the step above.

Below are the 4 linked libraries attached to dropbear found using rabin2 utility.

```
🔕 🖨 📵 esslp@ubuntu: ~/Downloads/3/_6e319bc2df56fa6dc87dd0409c3b96fe7eecb78f.bin.ex
RABIN2 NOPLUGINS: # do not load shared plugins (speedup loading)
RABIN2 DEMANGLE=0:e bin.demangle
                                     # do not demangle symbols
RABIN2 MAXSTRBUF: e bin.maxstrbuf
                                      # specify maximum buffer size
                                     # r2 -qe bin.strfilter=? -c ''
RABIN2 STRFILTER: e bin.strfilter
RABIN2 STRPURGE: e bin.strpurge
                                     # try to purge false positives
RABIN2 DEBASE64: e bin.debase64
                                     # try to debase64 all strings
RABIN2_DMNGLRCMD: e bin.demanglercmd # try to purge false positives
RABIN2 PDBSERVER: e pdb.server
                                     # use alternative PDB server
RABIN2 PREFIX:
                                     # prefix symbols/sections/relocs with a sp
                  e bin.prefix
cific string
esslp@ubuntu:~/Downloads/3/_6e319bc2df56fa6dc87dd0409c3b96fe7eecb78f.bin.extract
ed/squashfs-root/usr/sbin$ rabin2 -l dropbear
Warning: Cannot initialize section headers
Warning: Cannot initialize strings table
Warning: Cannot initialize dynamic strings
[Linked libraries]
libutil.so.0
libcrypt.so.0
ibgcc s.so.1
ibc.so.0
libraries
esslp@ubuntu:~/Downloads/3/_6e319bc2df56fa6dc87dd0409c3b96fe7eecb78f.bin.extract
ed/squashfs-root/usr/sbin$
```

d. Version numbers for the libraries you found in the step above?

Libutil version number: 0.9.33.2.so

```
esslp@ubuntu:~/Downloads/3/_6e319bc2df56fa6dc87dd0409c3b96fe7eecb78f.bin.extracted/squashfs-root$ grep -iRn libutil
Binary file lib/libutil-0.9.33.2.so matches
Binary file lib/libutil-so.0 matches
grep: var//vmware-root: Permission denied
grep: var//ICE-unix/3141: No such device or address
grep: var/systemd-private-e0b6a3dabcf54f6baabab614df150138-rtkit-daemon.service-e0KIKb: Permission denied
grep: var/systemd-private-e0b6a3dabcf54f6baabab614df150138-colord.service-Aw4gxA: Permission denied
grep: var/systemd-private-e0b6a3dabcf54f6baabab614df150138-colord.service-Aw4gxA: Permission denied
grep: var/systemd-private-e0b6a3dabcf54f6baabab614df150138-fwupd.service-d6NPAk: Permission denied
grep: etc/TZ: No such file or directory
grep: etc/fstab: No such file or directory
grep: etc/resolv.conf: No such file or directory
grep: etc/ppp/resolv.conf: No such file or directory
usr/lib/opkg/info/libc.list:3:/lib/libutil-0.9.33.2.so
usr/lib/opkg/info/libc.list:6:/lib/libutil-0.9.33.2.so
Binary file usr/sbin/gppd matches
Binary file usr/bin/scp matches
Binary file usr/bin/scp matches
Binary file usr/bin/scp matches
Binary file usr/bin/scb matches
Binary file usr/bin/scb matches
Binary file usr/bin/dobclient matches
Binary file usr/bin/dobclient matches
Binary file usr/bin/dobclient matches
Binary file usr/bin/dobclaenter
Binary
```

Libcrypt version using command grep -iRn libcrypt

```
usr/lib/opkg/info/libc.list:1:/lib/libcrypt-0.9.33.2.so
usr/lib/opkg/info/libc.list:11:/lib/libcrypt.so.0
```

5. What are some of the known vulnerabilities in the utilities you found in Step 5.f and 5.g? You can use existing tools such as <u>trommel</u> or look up the specific versions of those utilities on the internet at sites such as:

```
esslp@ubuntu:~/workspace/embedtools/trommel

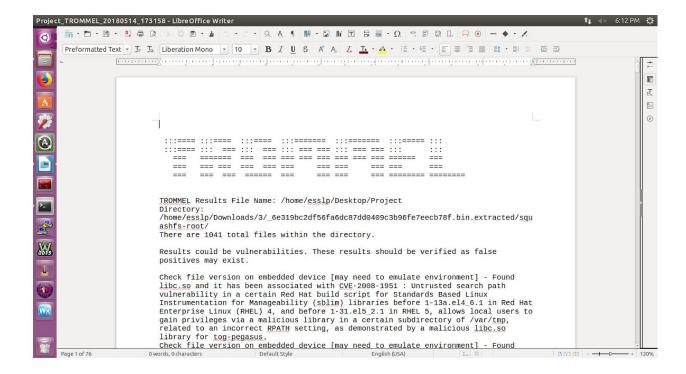
esslp@ubuntu:-$ workon embedtools
(embedtools) esslp@ubuntu:-/workspace/embedtools$ cd trommel/
(embedtools) esslp@ubuntu:-/workspace/embedtools/trommel$ ~/workspace/embedtools/trommel.py -p /home/esslp/Downloads/3

3/ 3.zip
(embedtools) esslp@ubuntu:-/workspace/embedtools/trommel$ ~/workspace/embedtools/trommel.py -p /home/esslp/Downloads/3/
66319bc2df56fa
6dc87dd0409c3b96fe7eecb78f.bin.extracted/squashfs-root/ -o /home/esslp/Desktop/Project
DB: /home/esslp/workspace/embedtools/trommel/vfeed.db

TROMMEL is working to sift through the directory of files.
Results will be saved to '/home/esslp/Desktop/Project_TROMMEL_20180514_173158'

(embedtools) esslp@ubuntu:~/workspace/embedtools/trommel$
```

This are some of the vulnerabilities found using Trommel.



These are the two vulnerabilities found online with CVE search on Dropbear.

CVE-2017-9078: This vulnerability allows post authentication root code execution because of a double free in cleanup of TCP listeners when the -a option is enabled. Meaning, it could result in denial of service by an authenticated user if Dropbear is running with the -a option.

CVE-2017-9079: This vulnerability allows local users to read certain files as root, if the file has the authorized_keys file format with a command = option. More precisely, a local information leak is leveraged in parsing the authorized keys file.

These two vulnerabilities were also found in trommel. As it is 2017, I believe that it is pretty new vulnerability.

```
s-root/usr/lib/opkg/info/ubusd.prerm, Keyword Hits in File: 1
Check file version on embedded device [may need to emulate environment] - Found dropbear and it has been associated with CVE-2017-9079: Dropbear before 2017.75 might allow local users to read certain files as root, if the file has the authorized_keys file format with a command= option. This occurs because ~/.ssh/authorized_keys is read with root privileges and symlinks are followed.
Check file version on embedded device [may need to emulate environment] - Found dropbear and it has been associated with CVE-2017-9078: The server in Dropbear before 2017.75 might allow post-authentication root remote code execution because of a double free in cleanup of TCP listeners when the -a option is enabled.
```

6. What would your next steps be as an attacker knowing what you know from the steps above?

For CVE-2017-9078: An attacker can gain Admin level privileges leveraging this vulnerability. Once, an attacker gain Admin rights he/she could pretty much owns the firmware. Could modify passwords, could delete/modify config files. Create a backdoor or add him/herself as an user.

For CVE-2017-9079: An local user could read files of higher privileges, This gives local user chance to leak information, It could also lead to more hazardous when an attacker gains access to local user account and leveraging this vulnerability could read confidential information about firmware, config files, encryption keys, etc.

7 What steps would you take to prevent the vulnerabilities you found based on what you know from steps above?

For CVE-2017-9078 : Generate hostkeys with dropbearkey atomically and flush to disk with fsync. Upgrade version.

Reference:

http://lists.ucc.gu.uwa.edu.au/pipermail/dropbear/2017g2/001985.html

https://www.debian.org/security/2017/dsa-3859

https://security-tracker.debian.org/tracker/CVE-2017-9079

https://www.cvedetails.com/cve/CVE-2017-9078/

https://github.com/openwrt/packages/issues/2562

https://openwrt.org/releases/15.05/notes-15.05.1

https://lwn.net/Articles/649870/

https://security.stackexchange.com/questions/12131/dropbear-ssh-server-use-after-free-

vulnerability

https://secure.ucc.asn.au/hg/dropbear/rev/818108bf7749