

Bluetooth, Suffering, and You

Part II: Developing Painful Experience

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Whoami

- PhD
- Bluetooth Security Researcher
- Research Scientist



What is this?

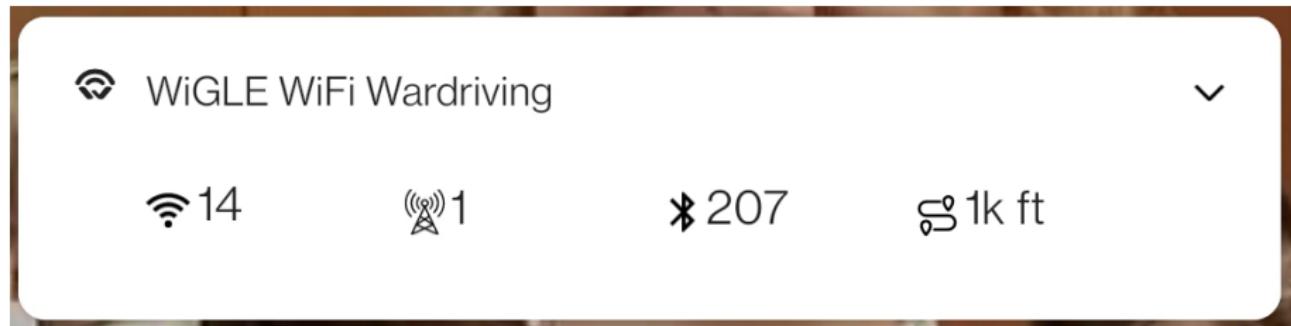


Figure 1: Wiggle War Drive - Landing Strip

“Lightning” Headphones That Require Bluetooth

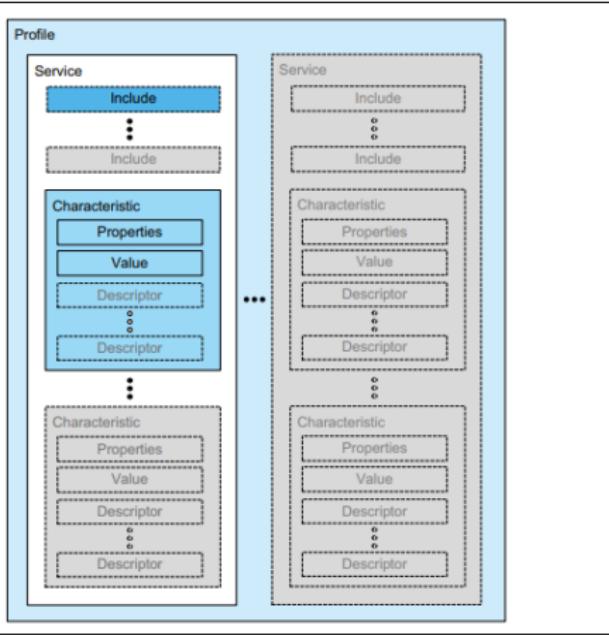
Josh Whiton:

A crazy experience — I lost my earbuds in a remote town in Chile, so tried buying a new pair at the airport before flying out. But the new wired, iPhone, lightning-cable headphones didn't work. Strange.

Why is Bluetooth Important?

- Ubiquity of devices in the wild
- What is Bluetooth purposed for?
 - Replace Wires... Wirelessly...
- Embedded Systems? Internet of Things!
 - Ex: Medical, Home, Space, Towns, Roads, Sensors, etm.

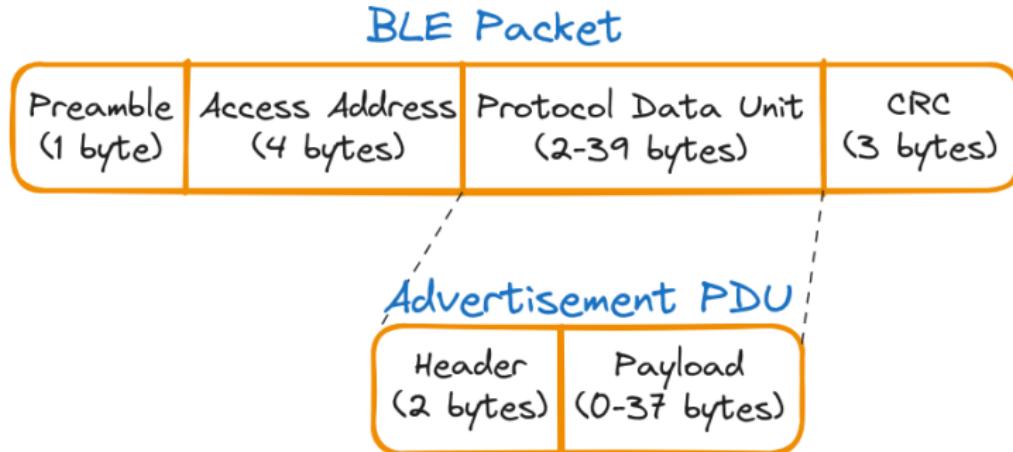
BLE - Must Know Basics - High-level BLE Structure



- Device, Services, Characteristics, Descriptors
- Characteristics have to be read once to populate data
 - Second read allows determining the data

Figure 3: GATT-Based Profile hierarchy [14]

BLE - Must Know Basics - Time to Advertise



Purpose of Device's Advertisement Packet

- Make self known to nearby devices
- Pass device address DE:AD:BE:EF:00 for identification
- Additional Services information

Listing Libraries

What libraries are out there you say?

- btzen
- μ python bluetooth / aioble
- bleak
- pybluez
- simplepyble
- NoBLE
- BLEno
- PyBT
- PyGATT

Note: A generally found reference is ukBaz Bluetooth Writings

What Code Libraries Exist

- Lots.... Bleak, BlueZ, SimpleBLE, microPython bluetooth, micropython aioble, pybluez, btzen
- Settled on BlueZ library
 - Everyone has issues.... Lack of examples, code, implementation...
 - Due to lessons learned..... Smallest scale granularity = Winner!

Where to Start?



The Bluetooth State Machine

Basic of Bluetooth (found via blood, sweat, and lots of tears)

- How does it work?
- The state machine
- Issues that get it

BLE SM - Constraints

Embedded Bluetooth devices essentially run under the following constraints:

- BLE device acts as a single processor device
- Multiplexing is the “workaround” for parallelism / threading
- Precognition of what is being searched for



BLE SM - Specifics

Method of Examining BLE Devices as a State Machine:

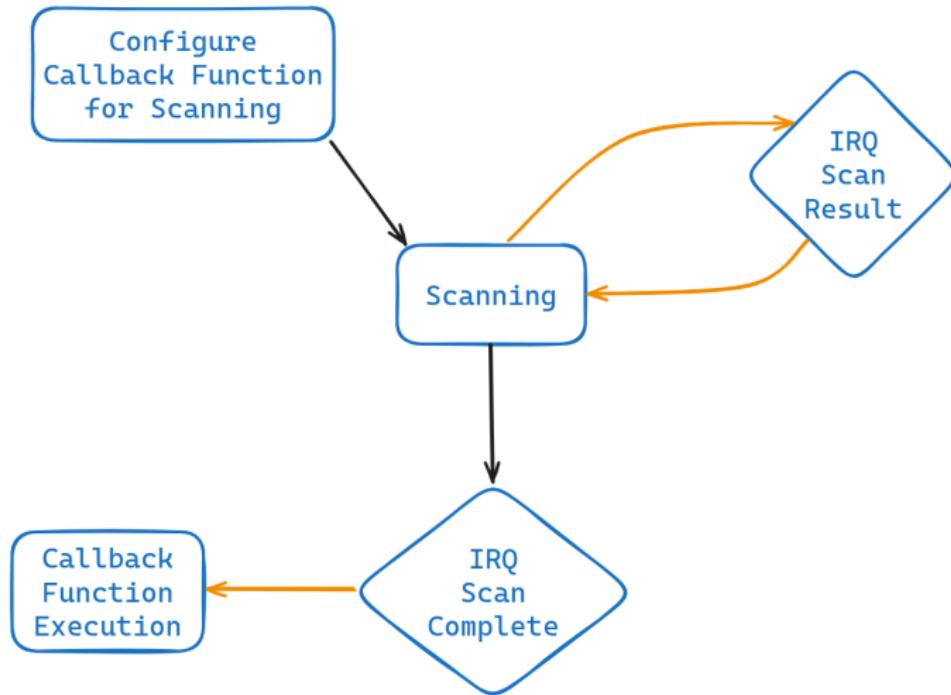
- Tasks must be performed in a specific order
- Too much nesting leads to stalling/loss
- Memory access is a tricky process....
 - May require creating copies of data
 - Leads to potential resource limits / hanging

Note: There is a notable difference between a *Central* and *Peripheral* device

- E.g. GATTC, GATTS
- Negligible for higher level review

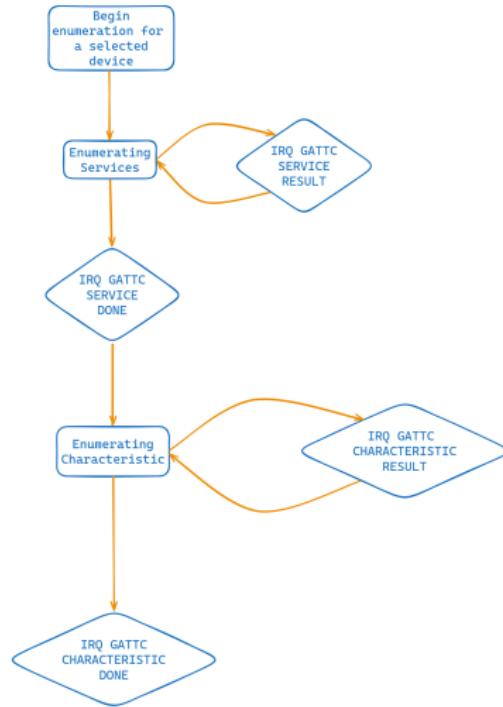
BLE SM - Scanning

Scanning State Machine:



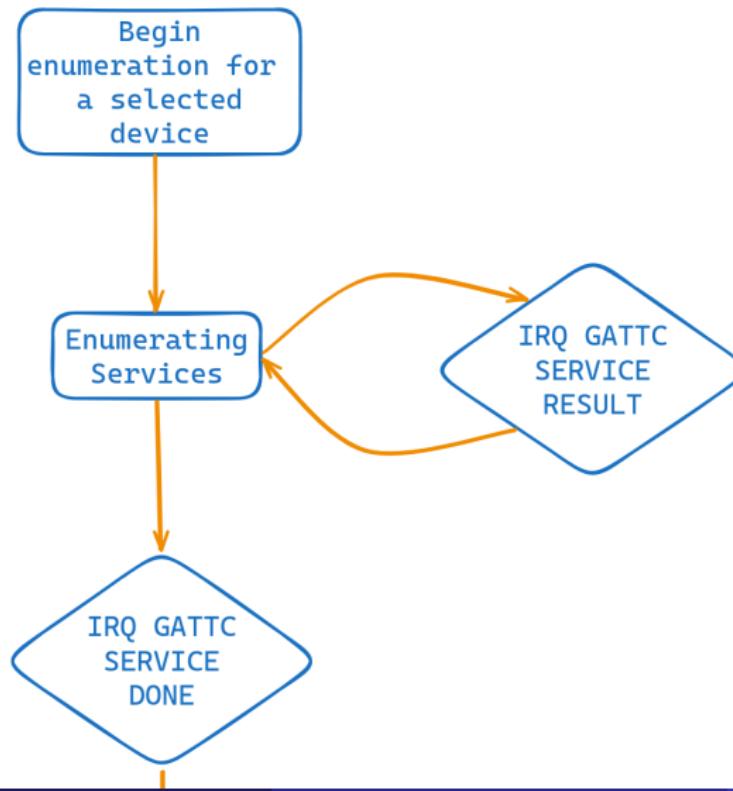
BLE SM - Enumeration

Enumeration State Machine:



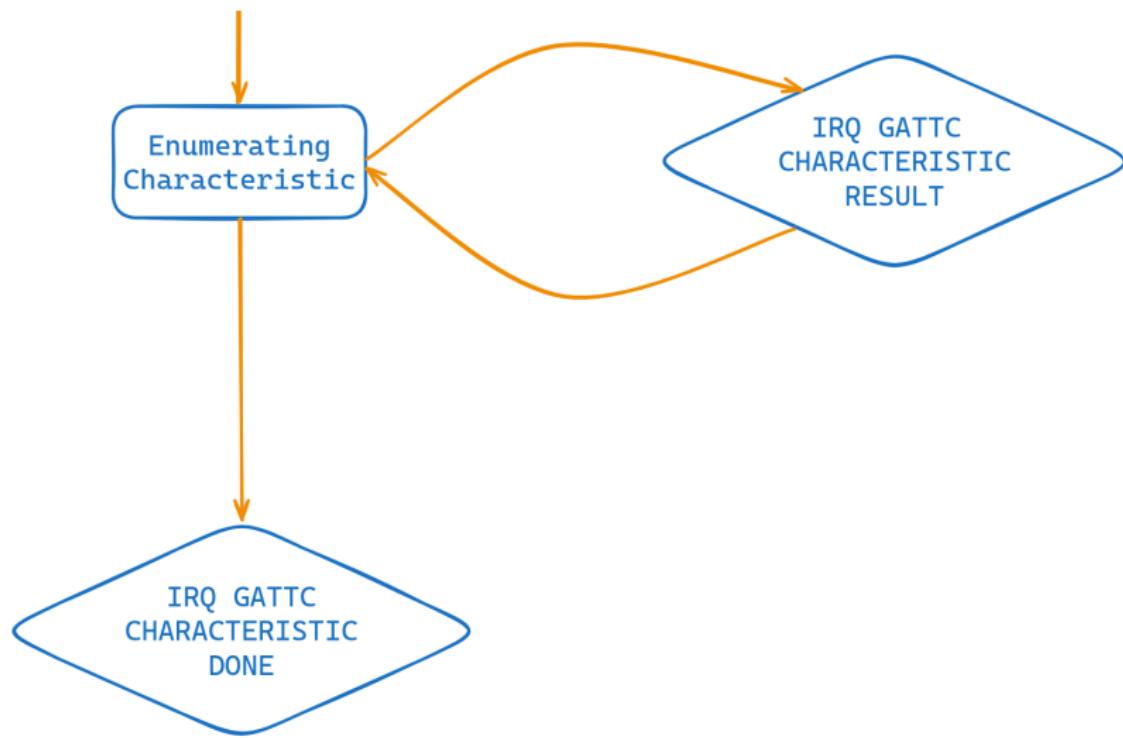
BLE SM - Enumeration - Services

Enumeration of Services:



BLE SM - Enumeration - Characteristics

Enumeration of Characteristics:



Handles Handles Everywhere

Handles vs. UUIDs vs. Short UUIDs Multiple ways of referencing the same Service/Characteristic/Descriptor:

- UUID
 - Short (0x5678)
 - Long (12345678-0000-1111-2222-4444-55555)
- Handles
 - Start, End, Value
 - Note: Value is within the Start - End range
- Handles are a representation of the UUIDs; although Handles can appear differently between CLI tools and D-Bus structure returns

Moar Restrictions?!?!

Larger Limitations:

- Only a small space of UUIDs is standardized
 - Specific format for Bluetooth SIG
(**XXXXXXXX-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb**)
 - Some “provided” as vendor specific
 - Wild West
- ABSTRACTIONS!?!?!!!
 - Always abstractions of something lower
 - Eventually hit H-File bedrock....
 - Keeping the secrets



How To Develop

How to actually learn any new programming concept



Essential

Changing Stuff and
Seeing What Happens

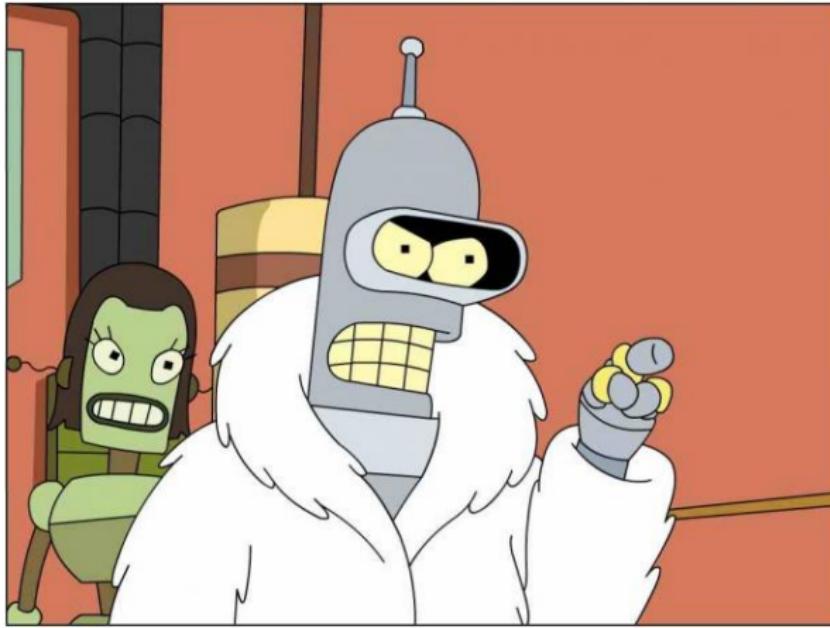
Basics with Arduino

Start with something “simple”

- How to get working:
 - Connection
 - Reads / Writes
 - Build GATT Structure
- Why do things break?
 - Not understanding the underlying technology.... RTFM....
 - Arduino just breaks when writing to Descriptors....????

BLE C[w]TF to Pico W - Signals Suck....

- Not seeing BLE CTF signals!?!?!!!
- Make a newer, better BLE server!



Figuring out a Pico W

Most difficult was determining the order of operations for the embedded system

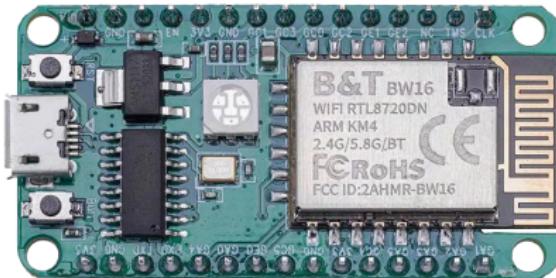
- Performing too many nested calls cause a stall
- Interacting with “ephemeral” information can cause a stall/crash
- Some information can only be accessible when the main loops are “paused”



Getting the BW-16 Working

Requirements, Costs, and Limitations:

- Planning of components, wires, breadboard vs. soldering, power
- Approximately \$9.00 computer, limited memory/storage
- Where to find documentation; getting the basics started



Resources Technical Fidelity Manuals

Always have a good reference to build the foundation

- <https://www.amebaiot.com/en/ameba-arduino-summary/>
- <https://www.amebaiot.com/en/amebapro2-amb82-mini-arduino-getting-started/>

Pre-requisites

Great pre-requisite file found for handling advertisements:

- https://github.com/micropython/micropython/blob/master/examples/bluetooth/ble_advertising.py
- Provides low-level dissection and unpacking for decoding information
- Includes example `demo()` to illustrate functionality

Note: *Focus is on creating a Peripheral; separate from a Central*

Advertising Basics - Imports

First one needs to import the `advertising_payload` function from the aforementioned `ble_advertising.py` file

```
import bluetooth
from ble_advertising import advertising_payload

from micropython import const
```

Advertising Basics - Definitions Part I

```
# Definition of Internal Request Queries (???);  
# Used to Signal Internal States  
_IRQ_CENTRAL_CONNECT = const(1)  
_IRQ_CENTRAL_DISCONNECT = const(2)  
_IRQ_GATTS_WRITE = const(3)
```

Advertising Basics - Definitions Part II

```
# Definition of Constants used to Designate  
# Specific Service/Characteristic/Descriptor  
# Functional Flags  
_FLAG_READ = const(0x0002)  
_FLAG_WRITE_NO_RESPONSE = const(0x0004)  
_FLAG_WRITE = const(0x0008)  
_FLAG_NOTIFY = const(0x0010)
```

Advertising Basics - Definitions Part III

```
# Definition of the UUIDs and tuples for
Establishing Services and Characteristics (e.g
. TX and RX Characteristics for the UART
Service)
_UART_UUID = bluetooth.UUID("6E400001-B5A3-F393-
EOA9-E50E24DCCA9E")
_UART_TX = (
    bluetooth.UUID("6E400003-B5A3-F393-E0A9-
E50E24DCCA9E"),
    _FLAG_READ | _FLAG_NOTIFY,
)
_UART_RX = (
    bluetooth.UUID("6E400002-B5A3-F393-E0A9-
E50E24DCCA9E"),
    _FLAG_WRITE | _FLAG_WRITE_NO_RESPONSE,
)
```

Advertising Basics - Definitions Part IV

```
_UART_SERVICE = (  
    _UART_UUID,  
    (_UART_TX, _UART_RX),  
)
```

Advertising Basics - Class Definition Part I

```
class BLESimplePeripheral:
    def __init__(self, ble, name="mpy-uart"):
        self._ble = ble
        self._ble.active(True)
        ...
        self._connections = set()
        ...
        self._payload =
            advertising_payload(name=name,
                services=[_UART_UUID])
        self._advertise()
    ...

    ...
```

Advertising Basics - Class Definition Part II

...

```
def send(self, data):
    for conn_handle in self.
        _connections:
        self._ble.gatts_notify(
            conn_handle, self.
            _handle_tx, data)

...
def _advertise(self, interval_us=500000):
    print("Starting advertising")
    self._ble.gap_advertise(
        interval_us, adv_data=self.
        _payload)
```

Advertising Basics - Main Function

```
def demo():
    led_onboard = Pin("LED", Pin.Out)
    ble = bluetooth.BLE()
    p = BLESimplePeripheral(ble)

    ...

if __name__ == "__main__":
    demo()
```

Advertising Basics

Now you too can Advertise!!



Connect / Disconnect

Next one needs the capability to connect/disconnect from any device

Connect / Disconnect - Imports

```
import time
```

Connect / Disconnect - Class Definition - Part I

```
class BLESimplePeripheral:  
    def __init__(self, ble, name="mpy-uart"):  
        ...  
        self._ble.irq(self._irq)  
        ...  
        self._connections = set()
```

Connect / Disconnect - Class Definition - Part II

```
def _irq(self, event, data):
    if event == _IRQ_CENTRAL_CONNECT:
        conn_handle, _, _ = data
        print("New connection", conn_handle)
        self._connections.add(conn_handle)
    elif event == _IRQ_CENTRAL_DISCONNECT:
        conn_handle, _, _ = data
        print("Disconnected", conn_handle)
        self._connections.remove(conn_handle)
        self._advertise()
    ...
    ...
```

Connect / Disconnect - Class Definition - Part III

...

```
def is_connected(self):  
    return len(self._connections) > 0
```

...

Connect / Disconnect - Main Function

```
def demo():
    led_onboard = Pin("LED", Pin.OUT)
    ...

    while True:
        if p._is_connected():
            led_onboard.on()
            ...
        time.sleep_ms(100)
```

Reading I/O

- Reading requires expansion of the Class Definition
- Additions to the main function

Reading I/O - Class Definition - Part I

```
class BLESimplePeripheral:  
    def __init__(self, ble, name="mpy-uart"):  
        ...  
        self._ble.irq(self._irq)  
        ((self._handle_tx, self.  
            _handle_rx),) = self._ble.  
            gatts_register_services((  
                _UART_SERVICE,))  
        ...  
        self._read_callback = None  
  
    def read_from_attribute(self,  
        attribute_handle):  
        data = self._ble.gatts_read(  
            attribute_handle)  
        return data
```

Reading I/O - Class Definition - Part II

...

```
def on_read(self, callback):
    self._read_callback = callback
```

...

Reading I/O - Main Function

```
def demo():
    ...
    read_output = "<No Output>"


    def read_action(v):
        data_val = p.read_from_attribute(
            p._handle_tx)
        print("TX", data_val)


    p.on_read(read_action)
    ...
```

Writing I/O

Writing requires similar extension of the Class



Writing I/O - Class Definition - Part I

```
class BLESimplePeripheral:
    def __init__(self, ble, name="mpy-uart"):
        ...
        self._ble.irq(self._irq)
        ((self._handle_tx, self._handle_rx),) =
            self._ble.gatts_register_services((
                _UART_SERVICE,))
    ...
    self._write_callback = None
    ...
    ...
```

Writing I/O - Class Definition - Part II

```
...
def _irq(self, event, data):
    ...
    elif event == _IRQ_GATTS_WRITE:
        conn_handle, value_handle = data
        value = self._ble.gatts_read(
            value_handle)
        if value_handle == self._handle_rx
            and self._write_callback:
            self._write_callback(value)
...
...
```

Writing I/O - Class Definition - Part III

...

```
def on_write(self, callback):
    self._write_callback = callback
```

Writing I/O - Main Function

```
def demo():
    ...
    p = BLESimplePeripheral(ble)
    ...
    def on_rx(v):
        print("RX", v)
        p._ble.gatts_write(p._handle_rx, v)

    p.on_write(on_rx)
    ...
```

Notify / Indicate

Notify is similar edits to Read and Write, but requires some additional considerations

- Note: When capturing signals the use of multiplexing or other workaround required to circumvent single process limitation

Notify / Indicate - Class Definition

```
class BLESimplePeripheral:  
    def __init__(self, ble, name="mpy-uart"):  
        ...  
        ((self._handle_tx, self.  
            _handle_rx),) = self._ble.  
            gatts_register_services((  
                _UART_SERVICE,))  
        ...  
        ...  
  
    def send(self, data):  
        for conn_handle in self._connections:  
            self._ble.gatts_notify(conn_handle,  
                self._handle_tx, data)
```

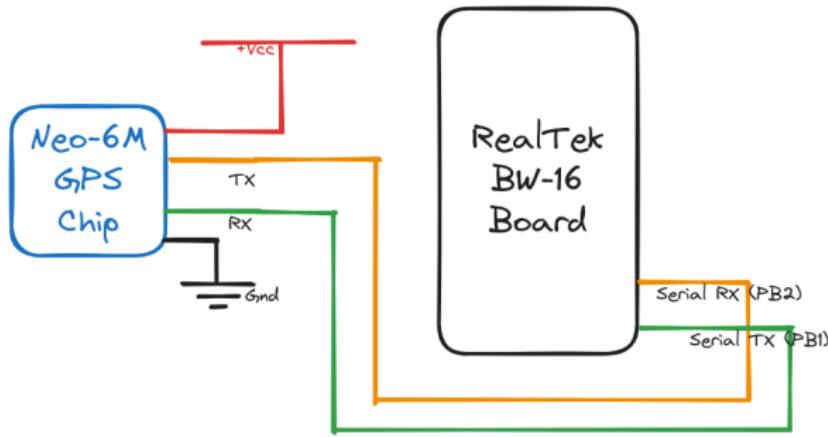
Notify / Indicate - Main Function

```
def demo():
    ...
    i = 0
    while True:
        if p.is_connected():
            led_onboard.on()
            for _ in range(3):
                data = str(i) + "_"
                print("TX", data)
                p.send(data)
                i += 1
        time.sleep_ms(100)
```

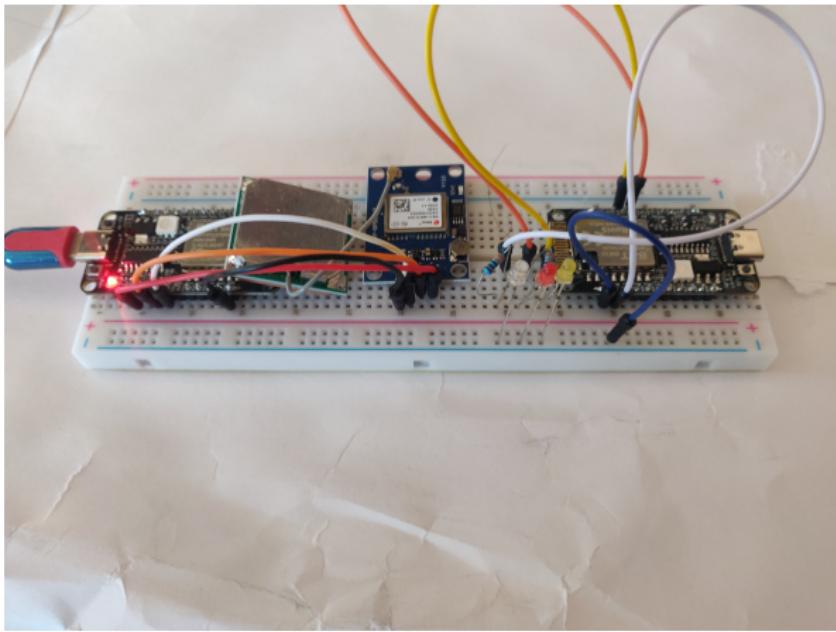
Where to find the Examples

No need to write this all yourself!

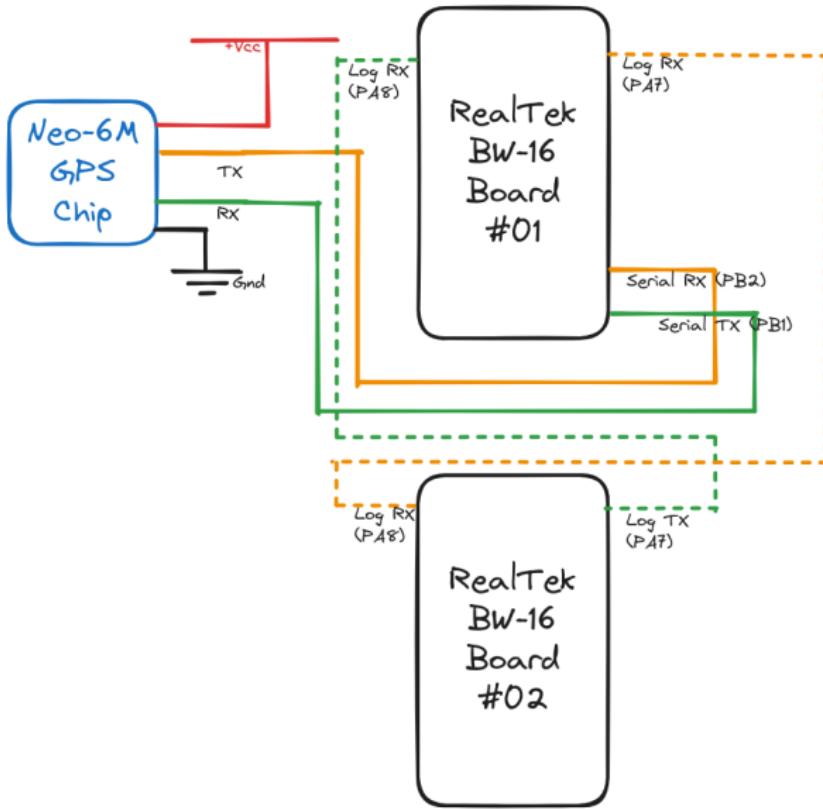
- Github for RealTek BW-16 Development / Testing
- URL: <https://github.com/Mauddib28/BW-16--BLE/tree/main>



GPS - Example - IRL



GPS - Example - Mk.II



Pain Points



Pain Points #001

Why all the secrets?

- Hard to find good examples
 - Intended operation
 - Security is **Magical** and ethereal
- If **ANYONE** find a good security/pairing example, *PLEASE* tell me!!!



Pain Points #002

Abstract this!

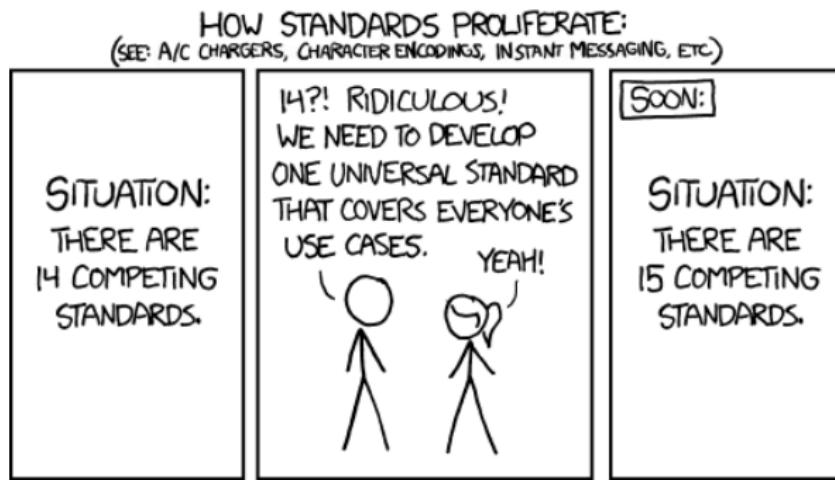
- Eventually hit bedrock
 - The rabbit hole has a wall in it
 - Lack of transparency in lower-levels
- Time for more Reverse Engineering!



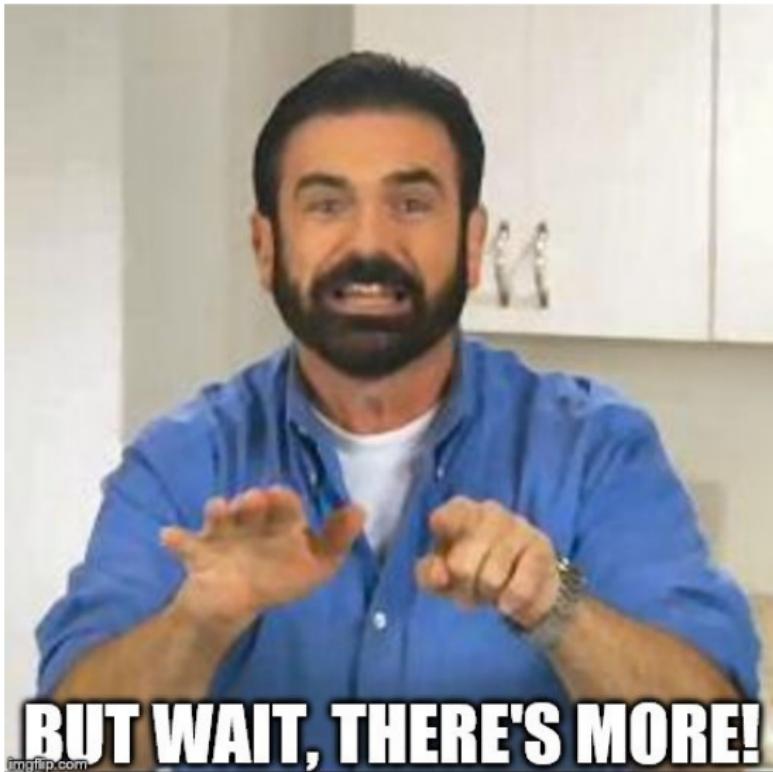
Pain Points #003

Everyone is the cutting edge developer?

- Everyone can do whatever they want
- Even `btmon` returns Vendor Specific or Unknown
- Time to start cataloging...



What About the Hackers?



Wall of Flippers

Wall of Flippers

Identifies Flipper Devices

- Examines the Advertisement Packets
- Extracts the Device Address to determine if a new Flipper MAC

BLE Nano Shark

 This project successfully funded on December 19, but you can still Late Pledge for available rewards.

BLEShark Nano: A Compact Wireless Multi-Tool for Hackers

A portable device for testing Bluetooth and Wi-Fi vulnerabilities—including games, apps, auto updates, and a smooth interface.

BLESHARK NANO



\$81,540 

pledged of \$3,482 goal

1,709

backers

Back th

 Save

BLE Nano Shark

- Combines several existing tools into one toy
- Leverages pairing capability to display requests
 - Most likely due to secondary or tertiary thread/process to handle pairing
 - Agent? Agent Manager?
 - Note: MOST interested in dissecting how this was done

Bluetooth Landscape Exploration & Enumeration Platform

- Git Repo: <https://github.com/Mauddib28/bleep-tool>

```
[*] Start Main()
    \_
        Bluetooth Landscape Exploration & Enumeration Platform
    \
[*] Starting User Interaction Exploration
=====
[*] COMPLETE USER SELECTED DEVICE EXPLORATION
=====
[*] Scanning for Discoverable Devices
[*] Searching for Discoverable Devices
[*] Starting Discovery Process with Timing
    !      -      Press Ctrl-C to end scan

[+] Completed Discovery
The following devices have been discovered:
    1:                      1C:B3:C9:2E:37:94
    2:                      13:40:83:66:D5:AD
    3:                      A8:A7:95:3A:30:90
    4:                      6C:03:E6:E0:86:FD
    5:                      6B:40:83:5F:85:FE
    6:                      5C:C5:76:AD:97:01
    7:                      64:A2:F9:BC:8E:95
Please select the above device to return: █
```

Safari Time - Spotted Zebra - First Half

```
[ DEVICE      -      4C:24:98:15:36:68 ]
Service - service000c
- Handle:          None
- UUID:           00001801-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
Characteristic -
- UUID:           00002a05-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
- Handle:          None
- Flags:           ['indicate']
- Value:           []
- ASCII:           -=!=- UNKNOWN -=!=-

Descriptor -
- UUID:           00002902-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
- Flags:          None
- Value:          []

Service - service0010
- Handle:          None
- UUID:           0000180a-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
Characteristic -
- UUID:           00002a24-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
- Handle:          None
- Flags:           ['read']
- Value:           [90, 68, 52, 49, 48]
- ASCII:           ZD410

Characteristic -
- UUID:           00002a25-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
- Handle:          None
- Flags:           ['read']
- Value:           [53, 48, 74, 49, 57, 51, 49, 48, 54, 49, 48, 56]
- ASCII:           50J193106108

Characteristic -
- UUID:           00002a26-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
- Handle:          None
- Flags:           ['read']
- Value:           [86, 56, 52, 46, 50, 48, 46, 49, 53, 90]
- ASCII:           V84.20.15Z

Characteristic -
- UUID:           00002a27-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
- Handle:          None
- Flags:           ['read']
- Value:           [90, 68, 52, 49, 72, 50, 50, 45, 68, 48, 49, 69, 48, 48, 69, 90]
- ASCII:           7M4H22-D04500E7
```

Safari Time - Spotted Zebra - Second Half

```
-    Flags:          ['read']
-    Value:         [90, 68, 52, 49, 72, 50, 50, 45, 68, 48, 49, 69, 48, 48, 69, 90]
-    ASCII:         ZD41H22-D01E00EZ
Characteristic -
-    UUID:          char0019
-    Handle:        None
-    Flags:          ['read']
-    Value:         [53, 46, 50]
-    ASCII:         5.2
Characteristic -
-    UUID:          00002a28-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
-    Handle:        None
-    Flags:          ['read']
-    Value:         [53, 46, 50]
-    ASCII:         5.2
Characteristic -
-    UUID:          char001b
-    Handle:        None
-    Flags:          ['read']
-    Value:         [90, 101, 98, 114, 97, 32, 84, 101, 99, 104, 110, 111, 108, 111, 103, 105, 101, 115]
-    ASCII:         Zebra Technologies
Characteristic -
-    UUID:          char001d
-    Handle:        None
-    Flags:          ['read']
-    Value:         [1, 241, 1, 28, 1, 17, 1]
-    ASCII:         b'\x01\xf1\x01\x1c\x01\x11\x01'
Service   service001f
-    Handle:        None
-    UUID:          38eb4a80-c570-11e3-9507-0002a5d5c51b
Characteristic -
-    UUID:          char0020
-    Handle:        None
-    UUID:          38eb4a81-c570-11e3-9507-0002a5d5c51b
-    Handle:        None
```

Figure 5: Safari Time - Zebra Spotted - Second Half

Questions

Questions? Demo??

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What is D-Bus, Published 2022

<https://www.freedesktop.org/wiki/Software/dbus/>

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Knowing the Details of D-Bus Services

https://www.gnu.org/software/emacs/manual/html_node/dbus/Introspection.html

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Programiz

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elsamps

Bluetooth + DBus + gobject demo

<https://github.com/elsamps/btdemo>

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Activation via systemd failed for unit dbus-org.bluez.service
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Bluetooth for Linux Developers Study Guide - Versions 1.0, 1.0.1

<https://www.bluetooth.com/bluetooth-resources/bluetooth-for-linux/>

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Bluetooth SIG

Generic Attribute Profile (GATT)

<https://www.bluetooth.com/wp-content/uploads/Files/Specification/HTML/Core-54/out/en/host/generic-attribute-profile-gatt-.html>

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Marcel Holtmann, Maxim Krasnyansky, Qualcomm

BlueZ - Bluetooth protocol stack for Linux

<https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/bluetooth/bluez.git/tree/doc>

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