



Internet auf See? Cybersecurity auf Schiffen

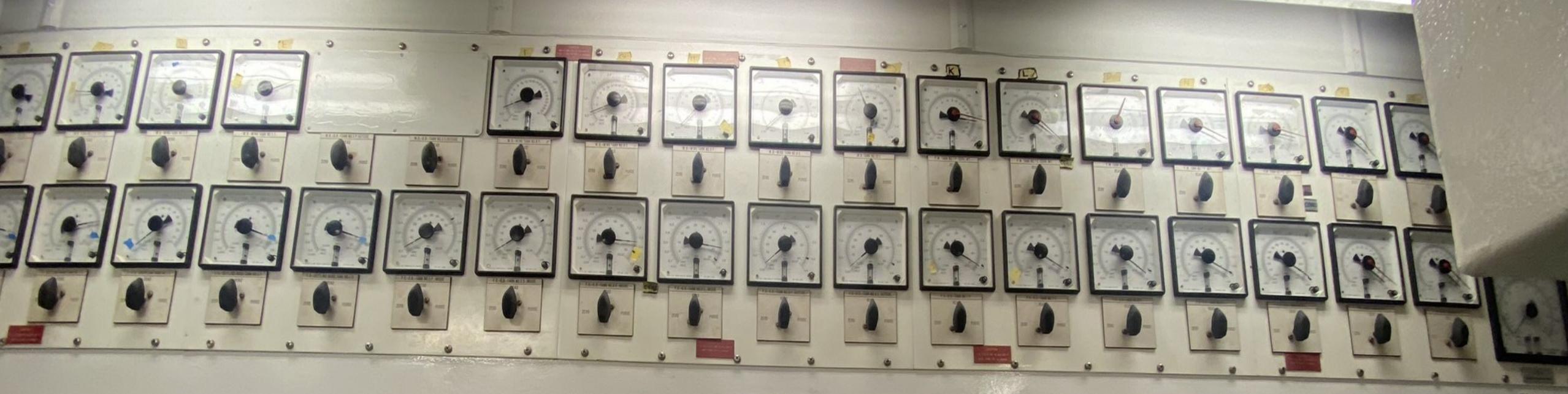
(Ein)Blick in die Maritime IT

Internet auf See?

(Ein)Blick in die Maritime IT
Und was das mit Security zu tun hat.



Stephan Gerling
*OT Cyber Security
Consultant*
admeritia GmbH
stephan.gerling@admeritia.de
@ObiWan666



H. DEWERS
HYDRAULIK - PNEUMATIK
D-2820 BREMEN 71/POSTFACH 71040



Ich liebe meinen Job



Maritim

Radar – AIS – GPS – ECDIS – etc.

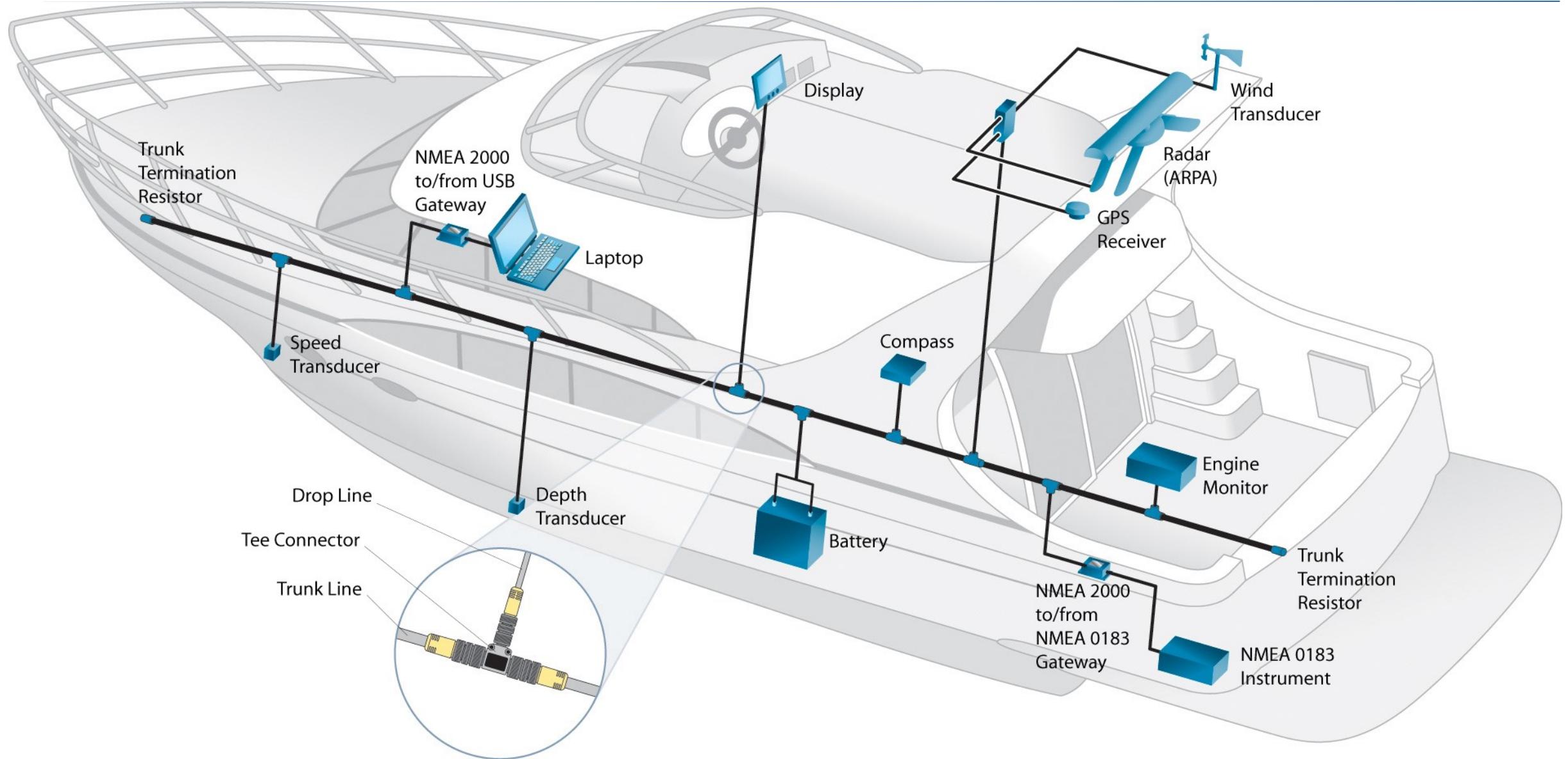
IT

Crew – Gäste - Owner – Office-IT
Entertainment (Audio-Video)

OT

Antrieb – Steuerung – Energie – Stabilizer –
Spezial Equipment

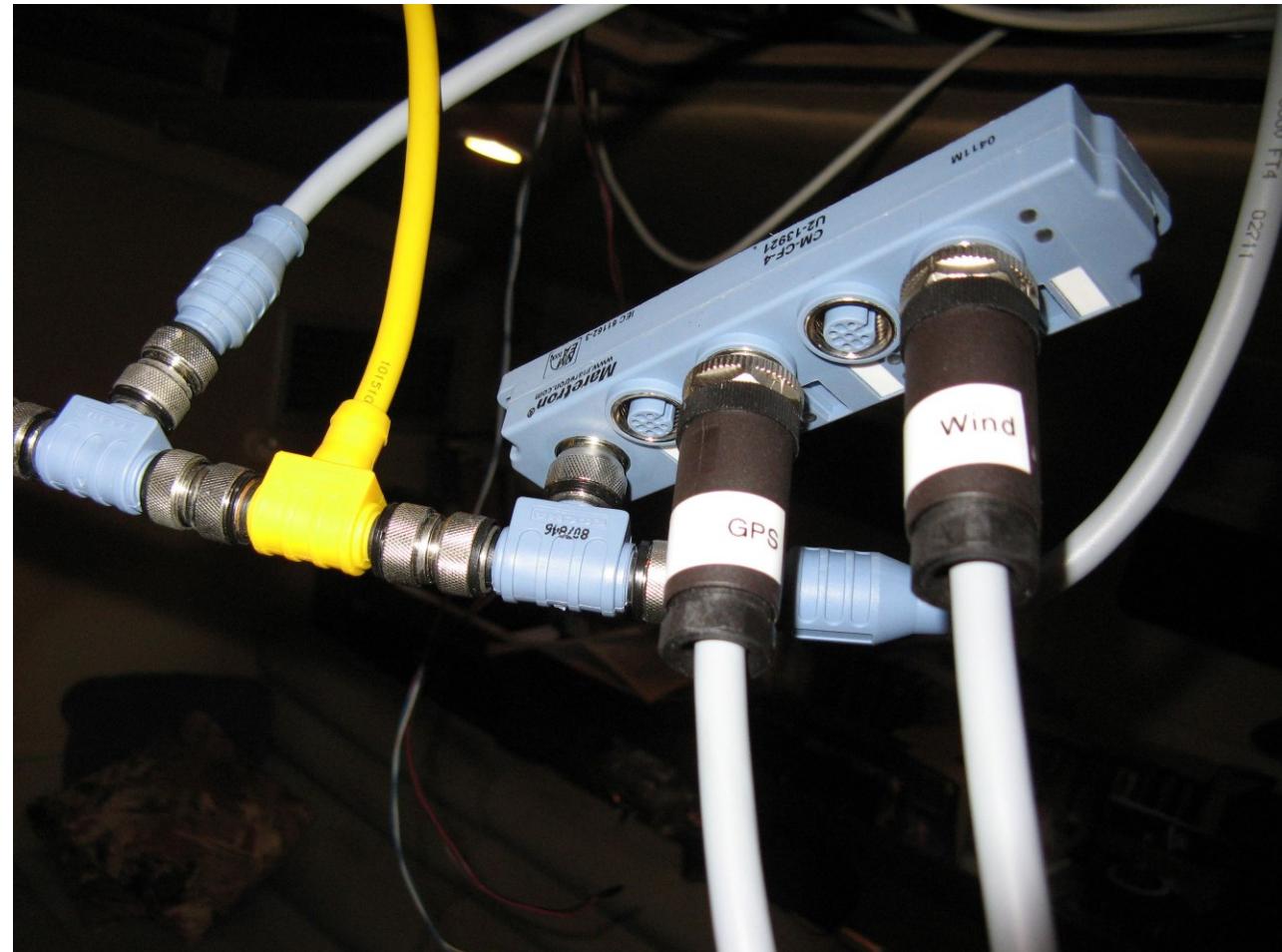
erster Überblick



Verkabelung

- ▶ NMEA 0183 - seriell
- ▶ NMEA 2000 – SAE J1939

Farbe	Name	Spannung	Funktion
weiß	CAN-High	+ 2,5V	Signal
blau	CAN-low	- 2,5V	Signal
metallisch	-		Abschirmung
rot	V+	+ 12V	Spannungversorgung
schwarz	V-	0V	Spannungversorgung





- ▶ Offshore internet via SATCOM
- ▶ Problem Patching?
- ▶ Viele “vulnerable” Geräte immer noch Online
- ▶ Wird vermehrt durch STARLINK ersetzt
- ▶ WiFi to shore bis >15NM möglich



Online suche auf Shodan.io

- ▶ “Sailor 900”
- ▶ “Inmarsat Solutions”
- ▶ “Telenor Satellite”
- ▶ “Commbox”
- ▶ org:"Intelsat GlobalConnex Solutions (GXS)"
- ▶ org:"Telenor UK Ltd"

Oh, was hab ich den hier?

“stabilized Digital Antenna System”

Index

66.205.57.98

Intelsat GlobalConnex Solutions (GXS)

Added on 2018-05-26 02:15:11 GMT



United States

[Details](#)

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Server: Micro Digital Web Server

Connection: close

Expires: 0

Cache-Control: must-revalidate = no-cache

Last-Modified: 0

Content-Type: text/html

Content-Length: 574

- ▶ “Cobham Seatel MXP Webserver”
- ▶ Optimierter Suchbegriff: “Server: Micro Digital Webserver”

Search “Server: Micro Digital Webserver”



Shodan Developers Book View All...

SHODAN Server: Micro Digital Web Server

Exploits Maps Share Search Download Results Create Report

TOTAL RESULTS

21

TOP COUNTRIES



United States	8
Brazil	5
Italy	2
United Kingdom	2
Singapore	1

TOP SERVICES

HTTP	17
HTTP (8080)	3
HTTPS	1

TOP ORGANIZATIONS

Index

66.205.57.98

Intelsat GlobalConnex Solutions (GXS)

Added on 2018-05-26 02:15:11 GMT

United States

[Details](#)

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Server: Micro Digital Web Server

Connection: close

Expires: 0

Cache-Control: must-revalidate = no-cache

Last-Modified: 0

Content-Type: text/html

Content-Length: 574

Index

217.173.54.10

Telenor UK Ltd

Added on 2018-05-26 00:24:52 GMT

United Kingdom

[Details](#)

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Server: Micro Digital Web Server

Connection: close

Expires: 0

Cache-Control: must-revalidate = no-cache

Last-Modified: 0

Content-Type: text/html

Content-Length: 574

Index

Frage:

Was sind die wichtigsten Tools eines Angreifers?

Antwort:

- ▶ Benutzerhandbuch
- ▶ F12 oder “view source” im Browser



RTFM

Im Handbuch steht: "username" & "password"

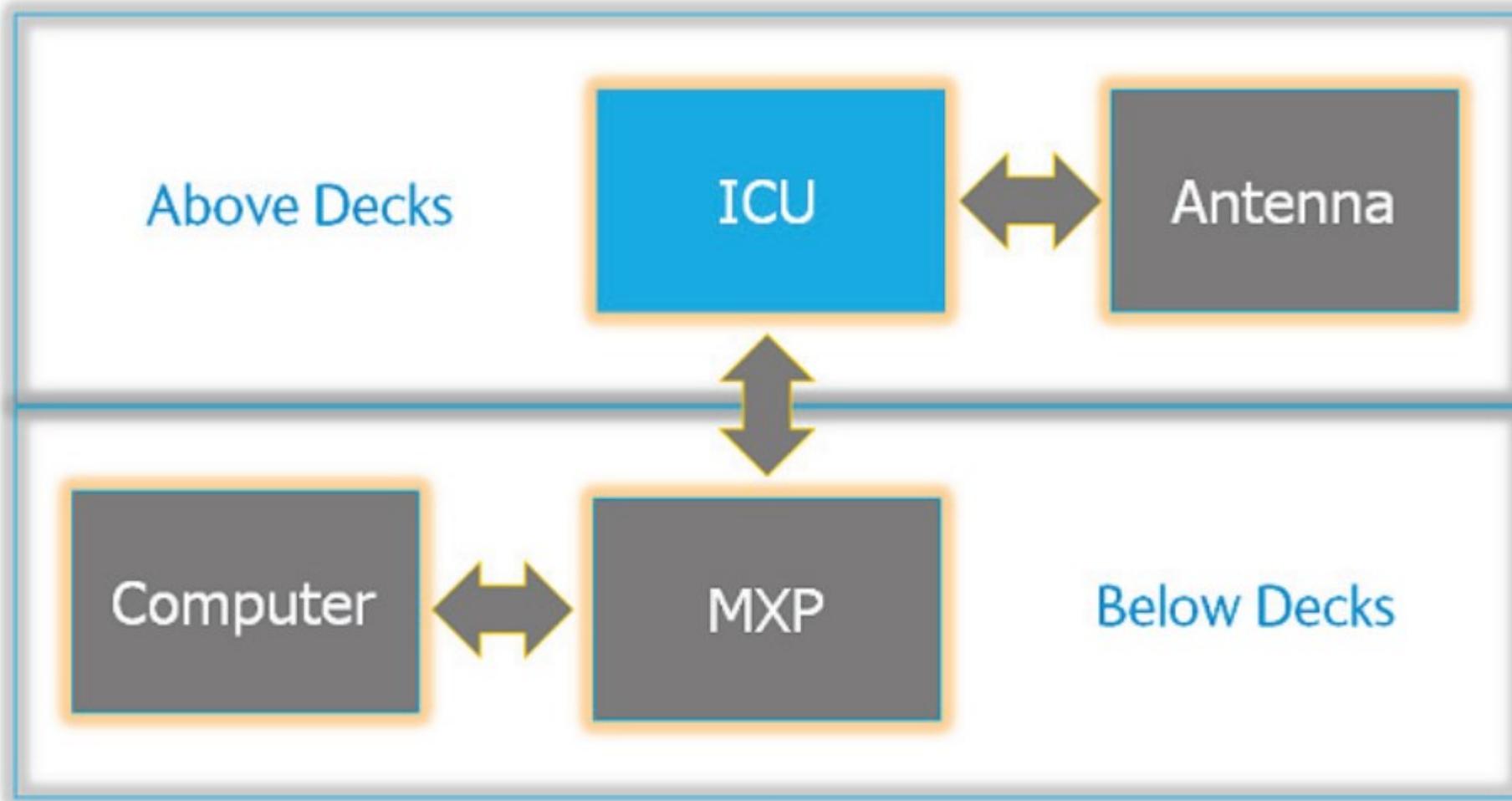
- ▶ Dealer: seatel3
- ▶ SysAdmin: seatel2
- ▶ User: seatel1



Login Seite mit F12 oder “view source” anschauen:

/js/userLogin.js

```
if(t=="Dealer"){if(r=="true"){e="MenuDealerGx.html"}else{e="MenuDealer.html"}}else  
if(t=="SysAdmin"){if(r=="true"){e="MenuSysGx.html"}else{e="MenuSys.html"}}else  
if(t=="User"){if(r=="true"){e="MenuEuNCGx.html"}else{e="MenuEuNC.html"}}
```





Log Id: Dealer
Ship Name: GSP CENTAURUS
Logout

Track

Wizard
Commission

Satellite Search
Auto

Configuration
Interfaces
System
Reflector
Satellite
Profile

Status
Graphs
System

Tools
CLI Command
Position Antenna
Test

Logs
Activity
Data Export

Others
Admin
Help

(Network) → C 8.82:2003

oss-security mailing list Ransomware.live Hackerangriff in Deuts...

Sea Tel COBHAM

Login: Admin [LOGOUT](#)

Ship Name: HACKED BY ZULUS

Invalid IP Address

Username
Password

Tracking On
Tracking Off

Satellite Search

Auto

Configuration

Satellite

Search Delay: 10 seconds

Sat. Reference: OFF

System Lock: OFF

Tracking Tx Enabled Locked

1621

ion, DOWNLOAD and

>show ship N
>show ship 34.212700
>show ship 84.299010
>

CVE-2018-16114

- Auth bypass in Cobham Seatel
Patch verfügbar

“Cobham_seatel_inifile-dump.py”
auf meinem Github verfügbar:
<https://github.com/ObiWan666/maritime>

```
[SATELLITE_FAV:0]
DESCRIPTION = INOVSAT
LON = 22.0 W
FREQ = 1328.737
SKEW = 0.0
BAND = 2
TX_POL = V
SEARCH_PATTERN = SPIRAL
REFLECTOR = PRIMARY_REFLECTOR
LNB = XPOL
# *****ICU1INI*****
# *****
# IMPORTANT: DO NOT MODIFY THIS SECTION
[REVISION]
INI_MAJOR = 1
INI_MINOR = 2
INI_TIMESTAMP = 2675566445
# *****

[HARDWARE]
TYPE = ICU

[VERSION]
MXP = 179 (Build:224945)
MXP_BUILD_DATE = Dec 15 2017, 11:03:06
ICU = 179 (Build:224945)
ICU_BUILD_DATE = Dec 15 2017, 11:03:06
MDR_RUNNING = 2 07
```

Locomarine Yachtrouter

- ▶ High power WIFI Booster for long distance connectivity (15+ NM)
- ▶ High power 4G/3G/2G module (30+ Nautical miles)



The control software (PC/Android/iOS)



The screenshot displays the Locomarina Yacht Router Control Software interface. The main window is titled "YACHT ROUTER" and features a dark background with several green and orange buttons. The buttons are labeled with roles and connection types:

- Navigation:** Sat1
- Multimedia:** (A) Shore WiFi
- Surveillance:** Mobile
- Owner:** (A) Shore WiFi
- VIP:** Mobile
- Guest:** (A) Shore WiFi
- Captain:** (A) Shore WiFi
- Crew:** (A) Shore WiFi
- Backup:** (A) Shore WiFi

A vertical sidebar on the right also lists these categories and their corresponding connection types:

- YACHT ROUTER**
- Navigation:** Sat1
- Multimedia:** (A) Sat1
- Surveillance:** Mobile
- Owner:** (A) Sat1
- VIP:** Mobile

CONTROL SOFTWARE

4G BOOSTER
S E R I E S

- ▶ App nutzt FTP
- ▶ Download “YachtRouterGen3.xml”
- ▶ Änderungen in dieser XML
- ▶ FTP upload
- ▶ Hardcoded credentials!!!
- ▶ WLAN SSID und Password in XML

344 98.416854	10.80.0.1	10.81.255.254	FTP	109 Response: 220 YachtRouterMiniB FTP server (MikroTik 6.24) ready
345 98.418233	10.81.255.254	10.80.0.1	FTP	65 Request: USER loco
346 98.418601	10.80.0.1	10.81.255.254	TCP	60 21→21418 [ACK] Seq=56 Ack=12 Win=14600 Len=0
347 98.418976	10.80.0.1	10.81.255.254	FTP	86 Response: 331 Password required for loco
348 98.419067	10.81.255.254	10.80.0.1	FTP	81 Request: PASS SecureConnectingUser
349 98.451857	10.80.0.1	10.81.255.254	TCP	60 21→21418 [ACK] Seq=88 Ack=39 Win=14600 Len=0

```
static yrEngine()
{
    yrEngine.RouterConfig_Username = "loco";
    yrEngine.RouterConfig_Password = "SecureConnectingUser";
    yrEngine.RouterConfig_FtpPath = "ftp://10.80.0.1/YachtRouterGen3.xml";
    yrEngine.RouterSupportInfo_FtpPath = "ftp://10.80.0.1/SupportInfo.png";
    yrEngine.extenderIdentity = "YR_WIFI_EXTENDER";
    yrEngine.rootExtenderDHCPServer = "dhcpBACKBONE";
    yrEngine.bridgePrefix = "bridgeEoip_";
    yrEngine.routingMarkPrefix = "markAlwaysON_";
    yrEngine.virtualApPrefix = "wifiAlwaysON_";
    yrEngine.virtualApSecurityProfilePrefix = "SecurityProfile_";
    yrEngine.eoipTunnelPrefix = "eoipTunnel_";
    yrEngine.shipPhysicalWifiInterface = "shipPhysical";
    yrEngine.defaultPassword = "12345678";
    yrEngine.rootTpAddress = "10 00 ";
```

Und es kommt noch schlimmer!

NMAP scan on the public IP

- ▶ Router os= Mikrotik Router OS
- ▶ Winbox Management 8291/TCP
- ▶ API access of the Yachtrouter exe 8728/TCP (API)

- ▶ Portscan from Internet:
- ▶ PORT STATE SERVICE
- ▶ 21/tcp open ftp
- ▶ 22/tcp open ssh
- ▶ 53/tcp open domain
- ▶ 2000/tcp open cisco-sccp
- ▶ 8291/tcp open unknown

```
HHHH HHHH III KKK RRRRRR 000000 TTTTTTTT KKK
HHH HHHH HHH III KKK KKK RRRRRR 000000 TTT III KKK KKK
HHH HH HHH III KKKKKK RRR RRR 000 000 TTT III KKKKKK
HHH HHH III KKK KKK RRRRRR 000 000 TTT III KKK KKK
HHH HHH III KKK KKK RRR RRR 000000 TTT III KKK KKK

MikroTik RouterOS 6.36.4 (c) 1999-2016      http://www.mikrotik.com/

[?]          Gives the list of available commands
command [?]  Gives help on the command and list of arguments
[Tab]        Completes the command/word. If the input is ambiguous,
            a second [Tab] gives possible options
/           Move up to base level
..          Move up one level
/command     Use command at the base level

[loco@YachtRouterBooster] > ls
```

Yacht Router model & serial number

How do they know the IP address?

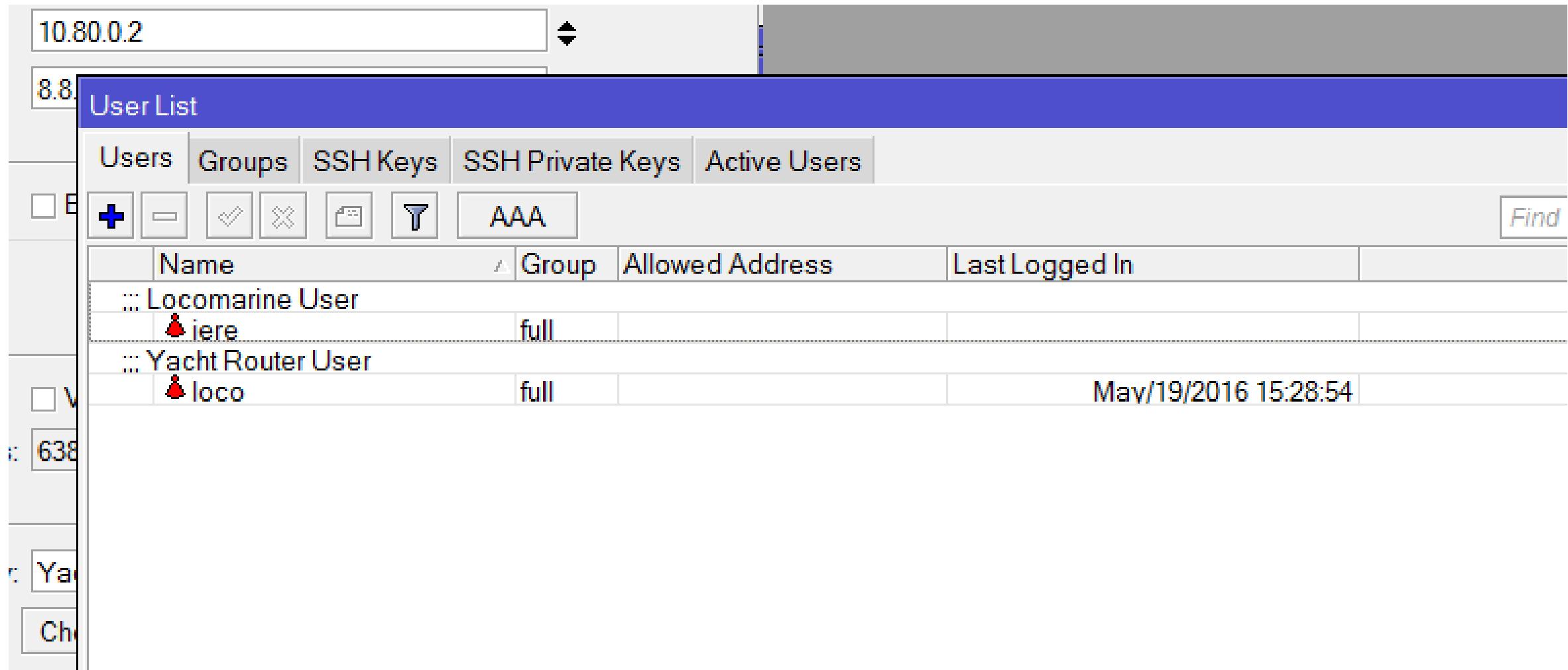
```
or=0
..!done..!/ping.=address=5.10.88.130.=count=5..!r
cket-loss=100..!re.=seq=1.=status=no route to host
host.=sent=3.=received=0.=packet-loss=100..!re.
```

Whois IP 5.10.88.130

```
% This is the RIPE Database query service.
% The objects are in RPSL format.
%
% The RIPE Database is subject to Terms and Conditions.
% See http://www.ripe.net/db/support/db-terms-conditions.pdf
%
% Note: this output has been filtered.
%        To receive output for a database update, use the "-B" flag
%
% Information related to '5.10.88.128 - 5.10.88.135'
%
% Abuse contact for '5.10.88.128 - 5.10.88.135' is 'abuse@softlayer.com'
```

inetnum:	5.10.88.128 - 5.10.88.135
netname:	NETBLK-SOFTLAYER-RIPE-CUST-B01663-RIPE
descr:	LOCOMARINE DOO
country:	HR
admin-c:	B01663-RIPE
tech-c:	B01663-RIPE
status:	ASSIGNED PA
mnt-by:	MAINT-SOFTLAYER-RIPE
created:	2013-07-25T18:27:47Z
last-modified:	2013-07-25T18:27:47Z
source:	RIPE

Issue #4 – Winbox Management



The screenshot shows the Winbox User List interface. At the top, there is a search bar containing "10.80.0.2". Below it, a navigation bar includes tabs for "User List", "Users", "Groups", "SSH Keys", "SSH Private Keys", and "Active Users". The "Active Users" tab is currently selected. A toolbar below the navigation bar contains icons for adding (+), deleting (-), selecting (checkmark), unselecting (X), and filtering (magnifying glass). A search field "AAA" and a "Find" button are also present. The main area displays a table with columns: Name, Group, Allowed Address, and Last Logged In. Two users are listed:

	Name	Group	Allowed Address	Last Logged In
...	Locomarine User iere	full		
...	Yacht Router User loco	full		May/19/2016 15:28:54

MKBRUTUS v1.0.0

Password bruteforcer for MikroTik devices or boxes running RouterOS

Site: <https://github.com/mkbrutusproject/MKBRUTUS>

Or use CVE-2018-14847

(works on Mikrotik 6.42 or below)

<https://github.com/BigNerd95/WinboxExploit>

```
$ python3 WinboxExploit.py 192.168.0.1
```

- ▶ User: the user
- ▶ Pass: StrengGeheim

- ▶ Security issues reported in June 2017 to vendor
- ▶ 2 bugs intensely fixed
- ▶ New Apps and router firmware versions were developed
- ▶ In November finaly released
- ▶ Permission from vendor to present
- ▶ CVE-2017-17673 requested

<http://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2017-17673>

- ▶ Hersteller hat die Lücken geschlossen

Und was genau wurde gemacht?

- ▶ .Net application ist nun obfuskiert
- ▶ FTP wurde durch SSH ersetzt

WTF - Security by obscurity – wirklich?

```
ICSharpCode.Decompiler.DecompilerException: Error decompiling System.String YR.Core.yrEngine/MyUserInfo::getPassword()
---> System.NullReferenceException: Object reference not set to an instance of an object.
at ICSharpCode.Decompiler.CecilExtensions.GetPopDelta(Instruction instruction, MethodDefinition methodDef)
at ICSharpCode.Decompiler.ILAst.ILAstBuilder.StackAnalysis(MethodDefinition methodDef)
at ICSharpCode.Decompiler.ILAst.ILAstBuilder.Build(MethodDefinition methodDef, Boolean optimize, DecompilerContext context)
at ICSharpCode.Decompiler.Ast.AstMethodBodyBuilder.CreateMethodBody(IEnumerable`1 parameters)
at ICSharpCode.Decompiler.Ast.AstMethodBodyBuilder.CreateMethodBody(MethodDefinition methodDef, DecompilerContext context, IEnumerable`1 parameters)
--- End of inner exception stack trace ---
at ICSharpCode.Decompiler.Ast.AstMethodBodyBuilder.CreateMethodBody(MethodDefinition methodDef, DecompilerContext context, IEnumerable`1 parameters)
at ICSharpCode.Decompiler.Ast.AstBuilder.CreateMethod(MethodDefinition methodDef)
at ICSharpCode.Decompiler.Ast.AstBuilder.AddTypeMembers(TypeDeclaration astType, TypeDefinition typeDef)
at ICSharpCode.Decompiler.Ast.AstBuilder.CreateType(TypeDefinition typeDef)
at ICSharpCode.Decompiler.Ast.AstBuilder.AddTypeMembers(TypeDeclaration astType, TypeDefinition typeDef)
at ICSharpCode.Decompiler.Ast.AstBuilder.CreateType(TypeDefinition typeDef)
at ICSharpCode.Decompiler.Ast.AstBuilder.AddType(TypeDefinition typeDef)
at ICSharpCode.ILSpy.CSharpLanguage.DecompileType(TypeDefinition type, ITextOutput output, DecompilationOptions options)
at ICSharpCode.ILSpy.TextView.DecompilerTextView.DecompileNodes(DecompilationContext context, ITextOutput textOutput)
at ICSharpCode.ILSpy.TextView.DecompilerTextView.<>c__DisplayClass31_0.<DecompileAsync>b__0()
```

```
// YR.Core.yrEngine
```

```
+ using [ ]
```

```
public class yrEngine
```

```
RouterConfig_Username = "loco";
```

```
RouterConfig_Password = "ySytEMJwWuyAyMu84D";
```

```
    public static string RouterConfig_FtpPath = "ftp://10.80.0.1/RouterConfig.xml" ,
```

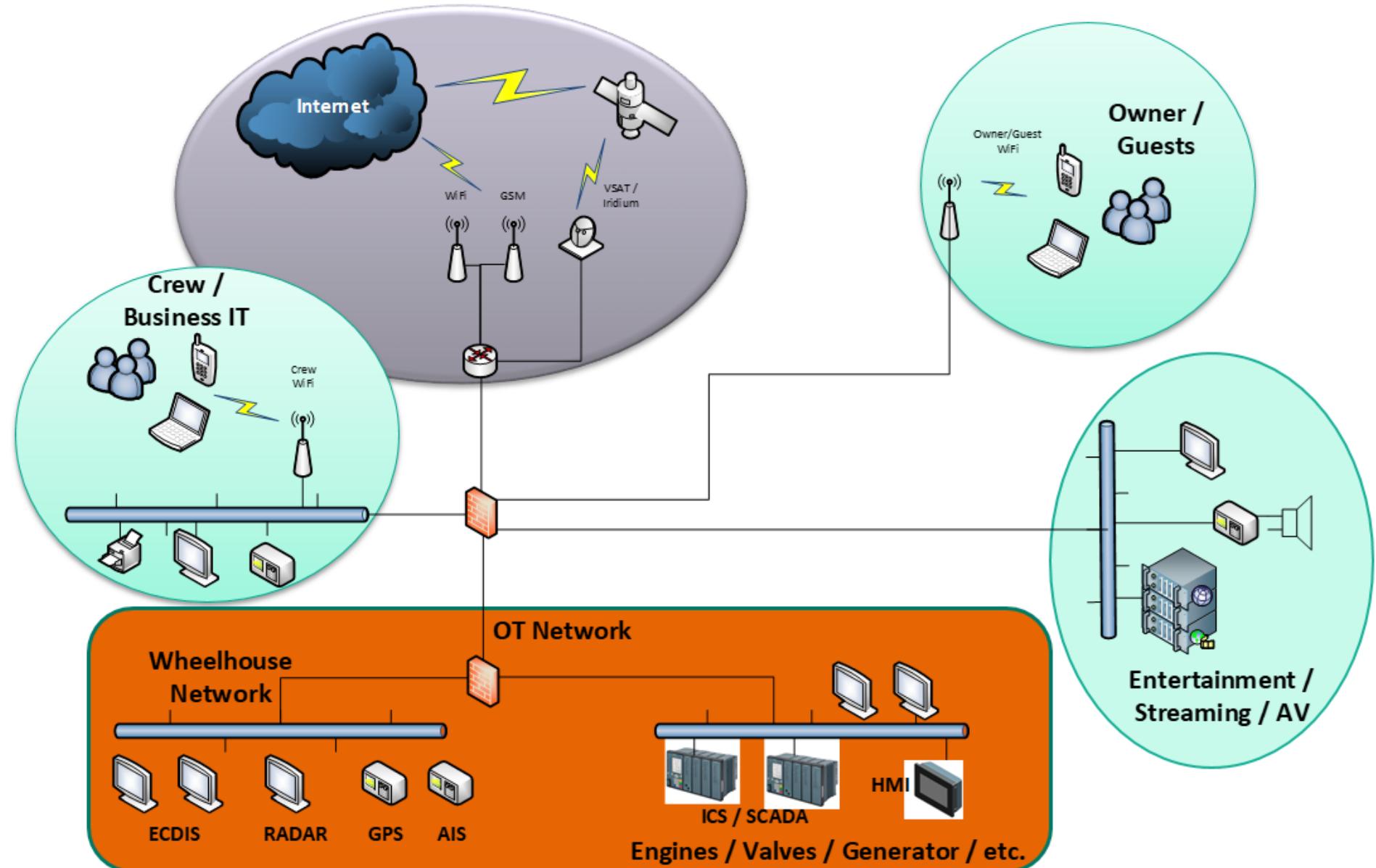
```
    public static string RouterSupportInfo_FtpPath = "ftp://10.80.0.1/SupportInfo.png" ;
```

```
    public static string extenderIdentity = "YR_WIFI_EXTENDER" ;
```

```
    public static string rootExtenderDHCPServer = "dhcpBACKBONE" ;
```

```
    public static string bridgePrefix = "bridgeEoip_" ;
```

- ▶ SSH ersetzt FTP - gut
- ▶ Obfuscated Exe + DLL in Windows Version - schlecht
- ▶ Android APK not obfuscated - schlecht
- ▶ iOS Version nicht getested
- ▶ Hardcoded credentials in yrEngine - schlecht
- ▶ Aus dem Internet SSH & Winbox offen - schlecht

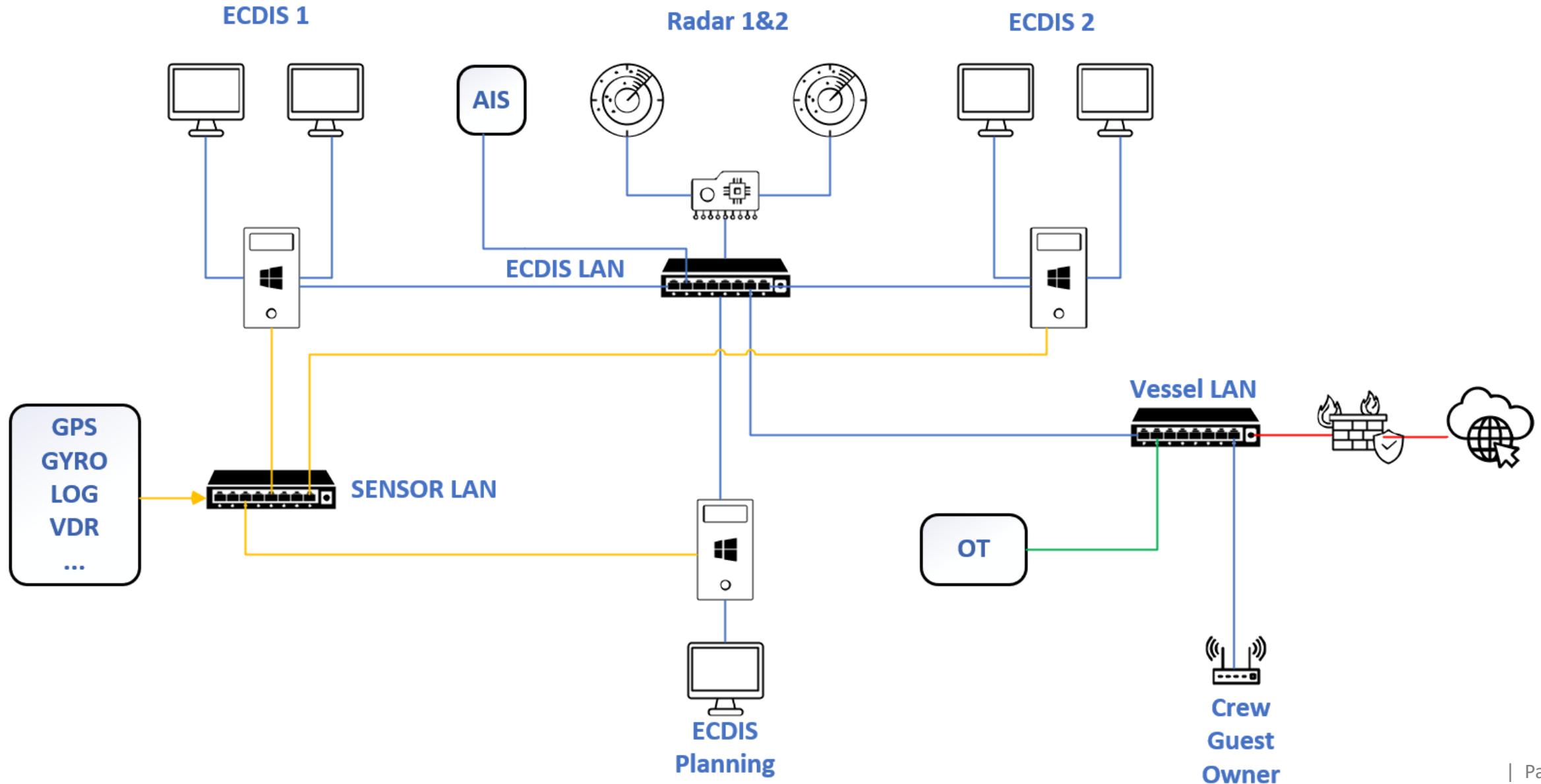


Ein Blick hinter die Kulisse



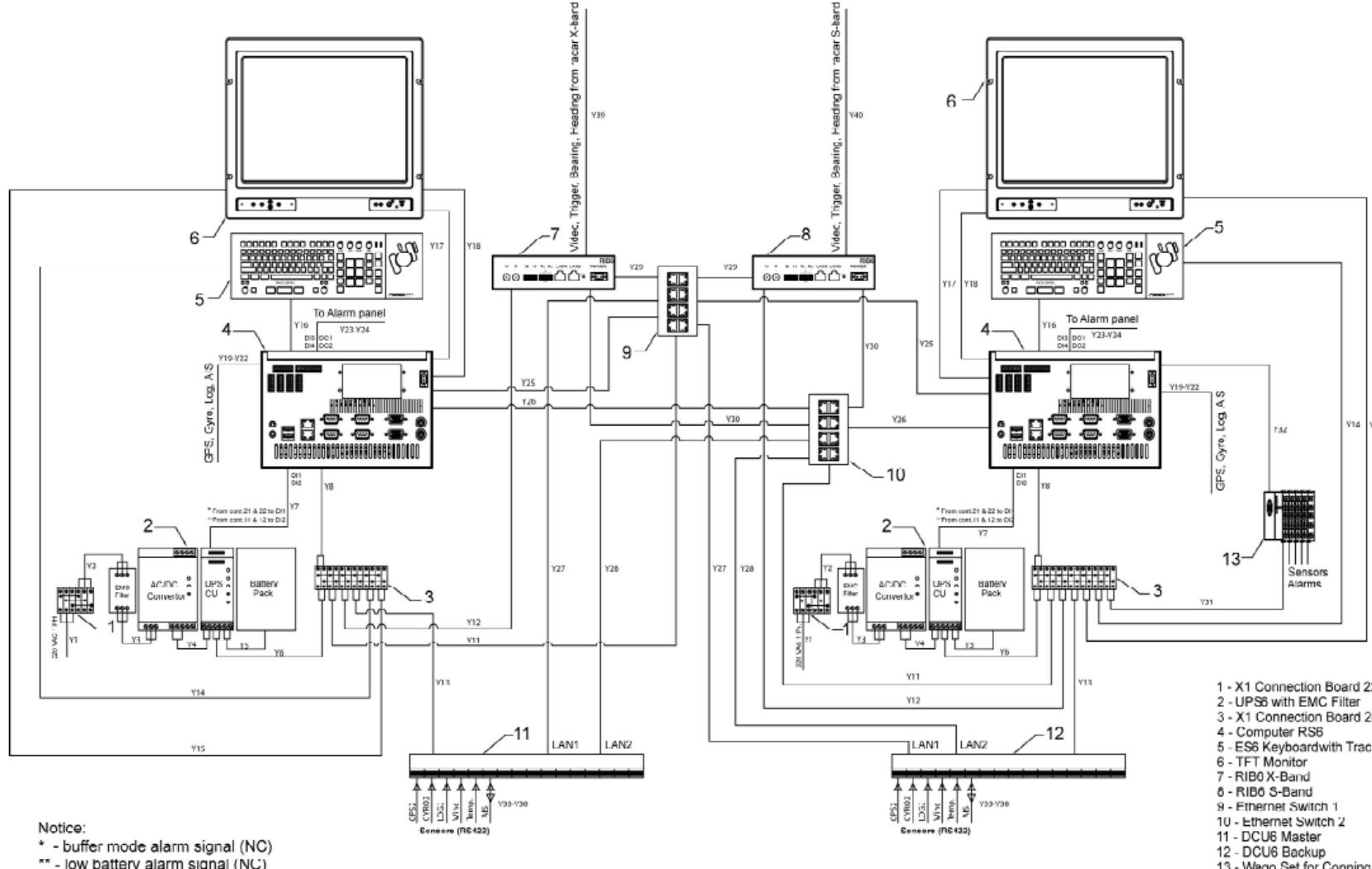
Electronic Chart Display - ECDIS



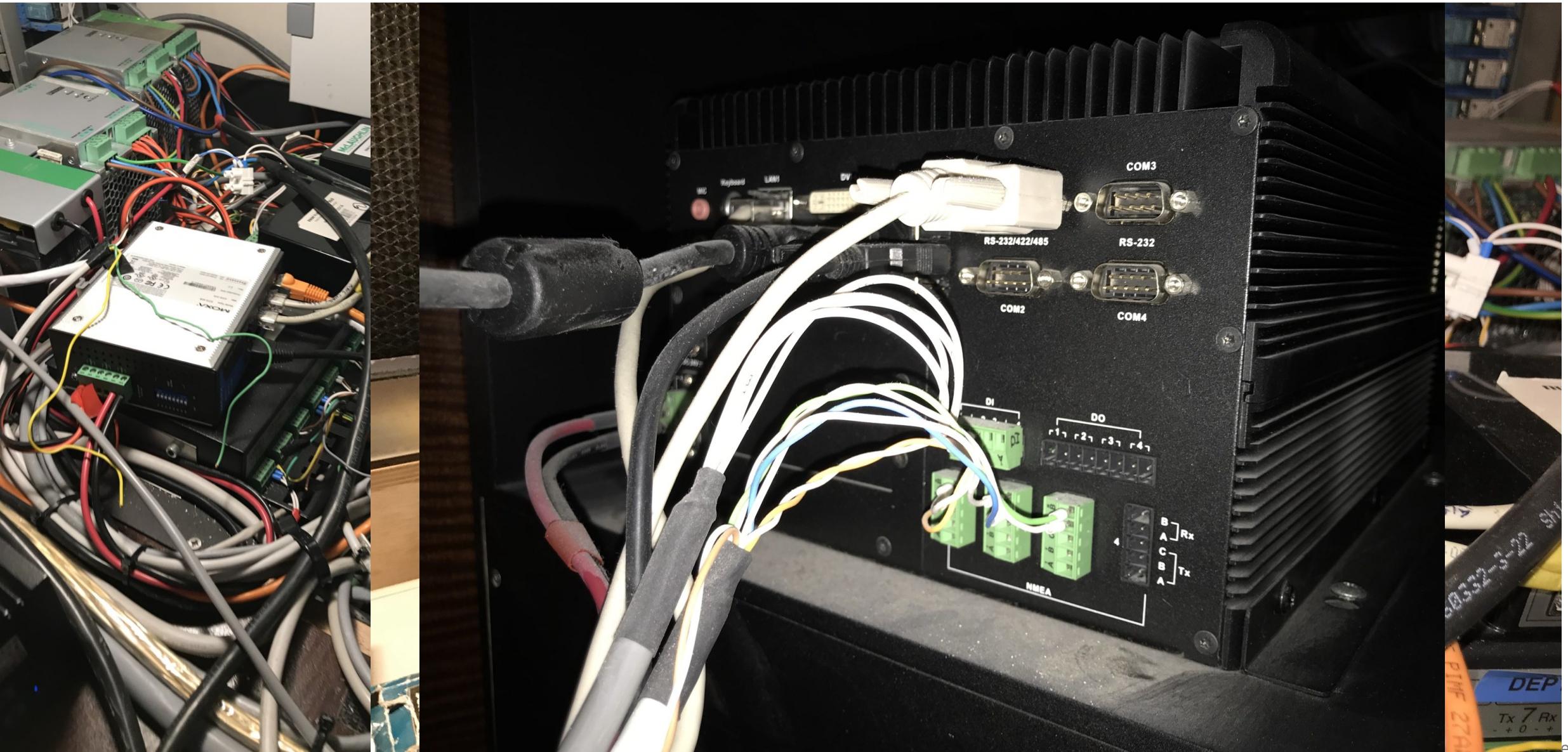


Electronic Chart Display - ECDIS

NS 4000/4100 ECDIS MFD (WS1 AND WS2). OPTIONAL CONFIGURATION. BLOCK DIAGRAM



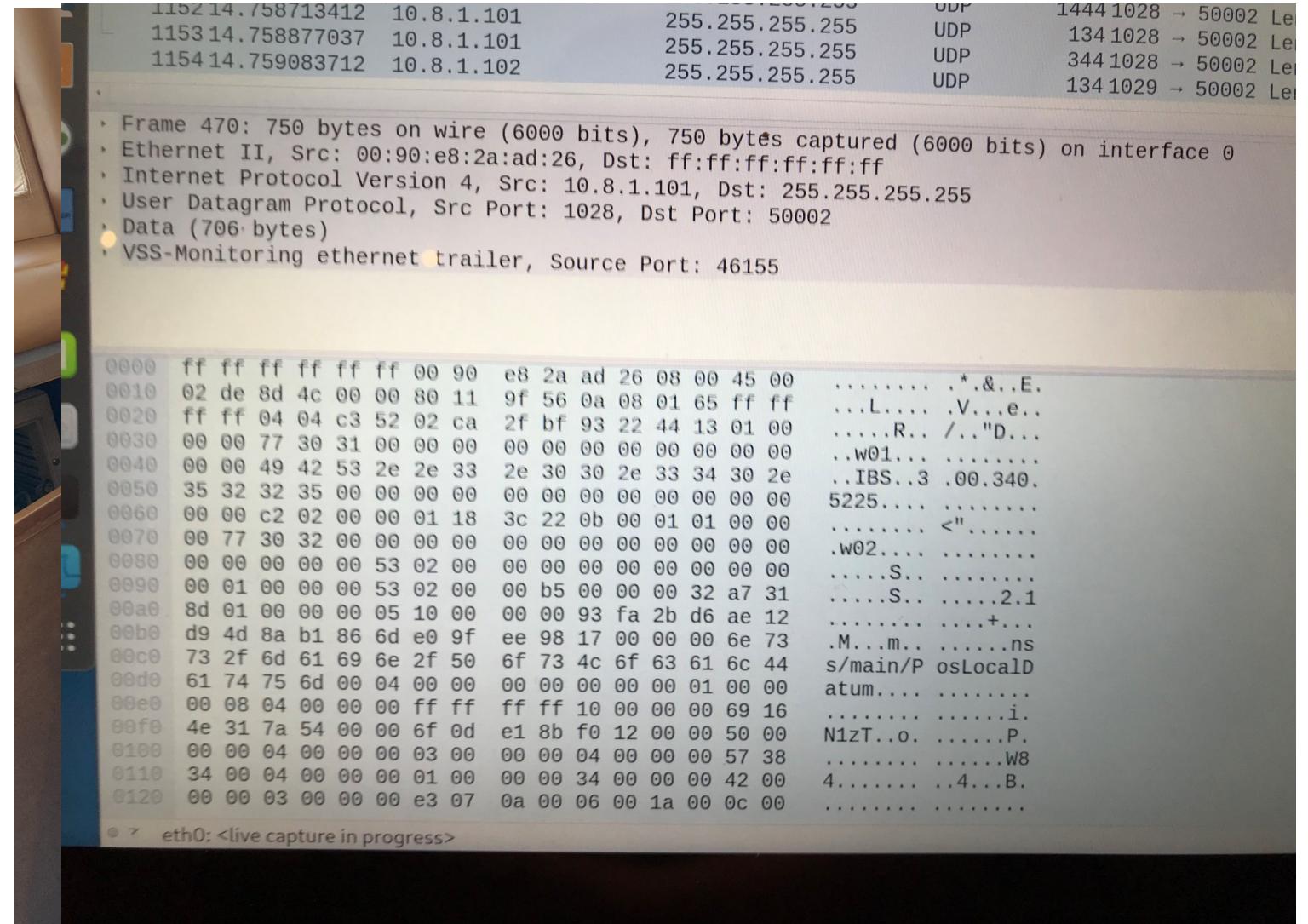
Ein Blick hinter die Kulisse



Oft legacy
(WinXP/Win7)

Vorsicht beim
Pentest

Besser nur passiv
Mithören!



The screenshot shows a Wireshark capture window with several network frames listed. The frames are mostly UDP traffic between hosts 10.8.1.101 and 10.8.1.102, with port 50002 being used. Frame 470 is highlighted, showing its details:

- Frame 470: 750 bytes on wire (6000 bits), 750 bytes captured (6000 bits) on interface 0
- Ethernet II, Src: 00:90:e8:2a:ad:26, Dst: ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.8.1.101, Dst: 255.255.255.255
- User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 1028, Dst Port: 50002
- Data (706 bytes)
- VSS-Monitoring ethernet trailer, Source Port: 46155

The hex dump shows the raw bytes of the captured frame, and the ASCII dump shows the readable data, which includes some binary strings like '..... *.&..E.' and '.....L.... .V...e..'. At the bottom of the capture window, it says "eth0: <live capture in progress>".

Von klein bis groß



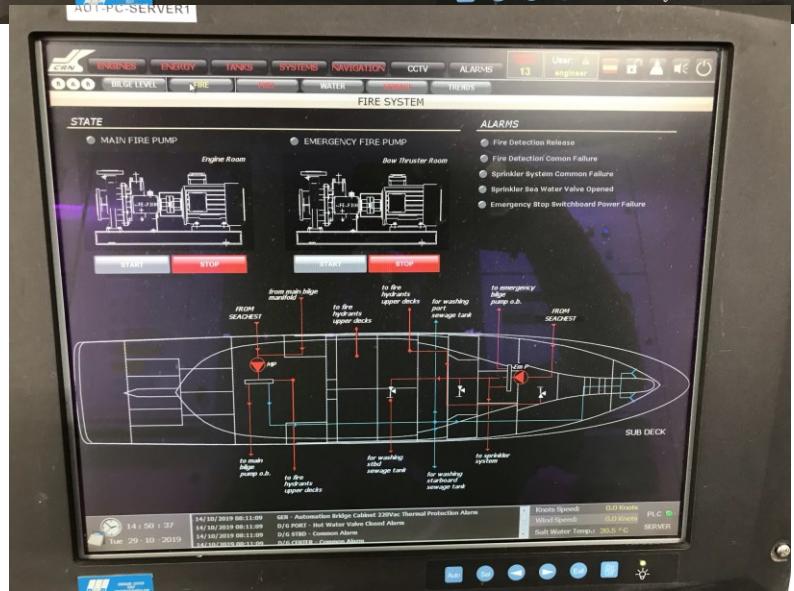
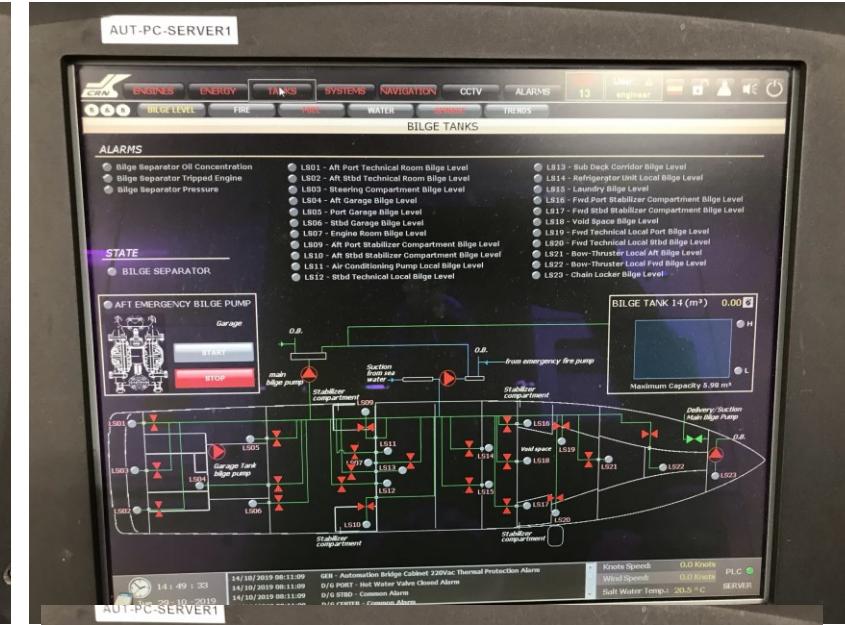
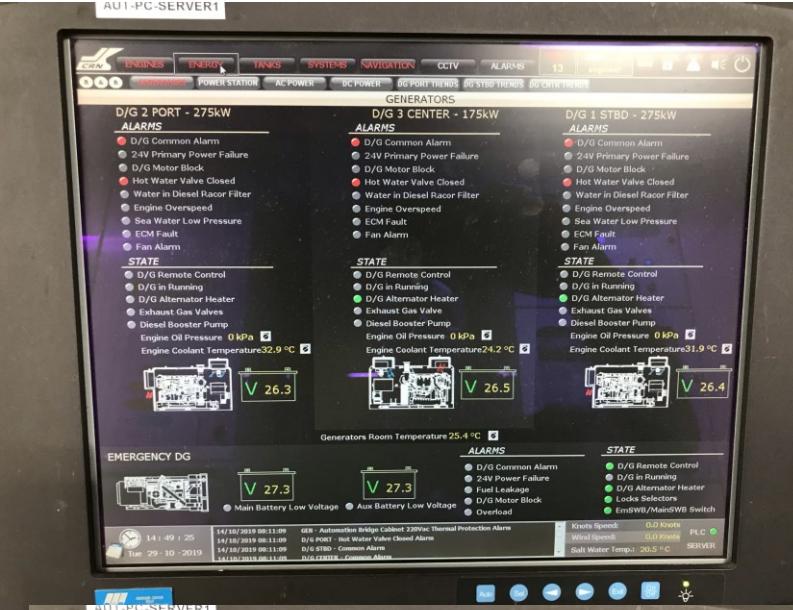
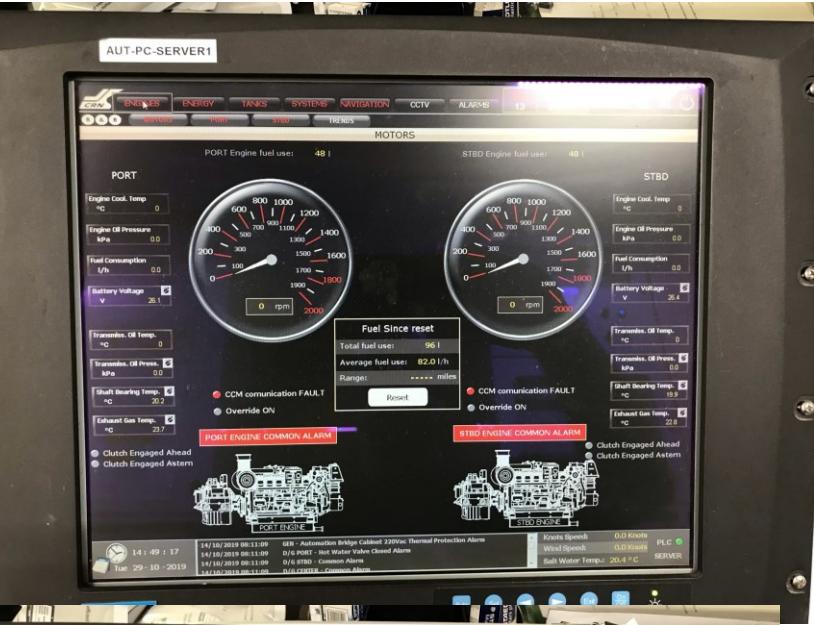
Maschinenraum

Energie

Und vieles mehr



Ein Blick hinter die Kulisse



Der Hauptzweck besteht darin, ein Schiff durch die Steuerung des Antriebssystems

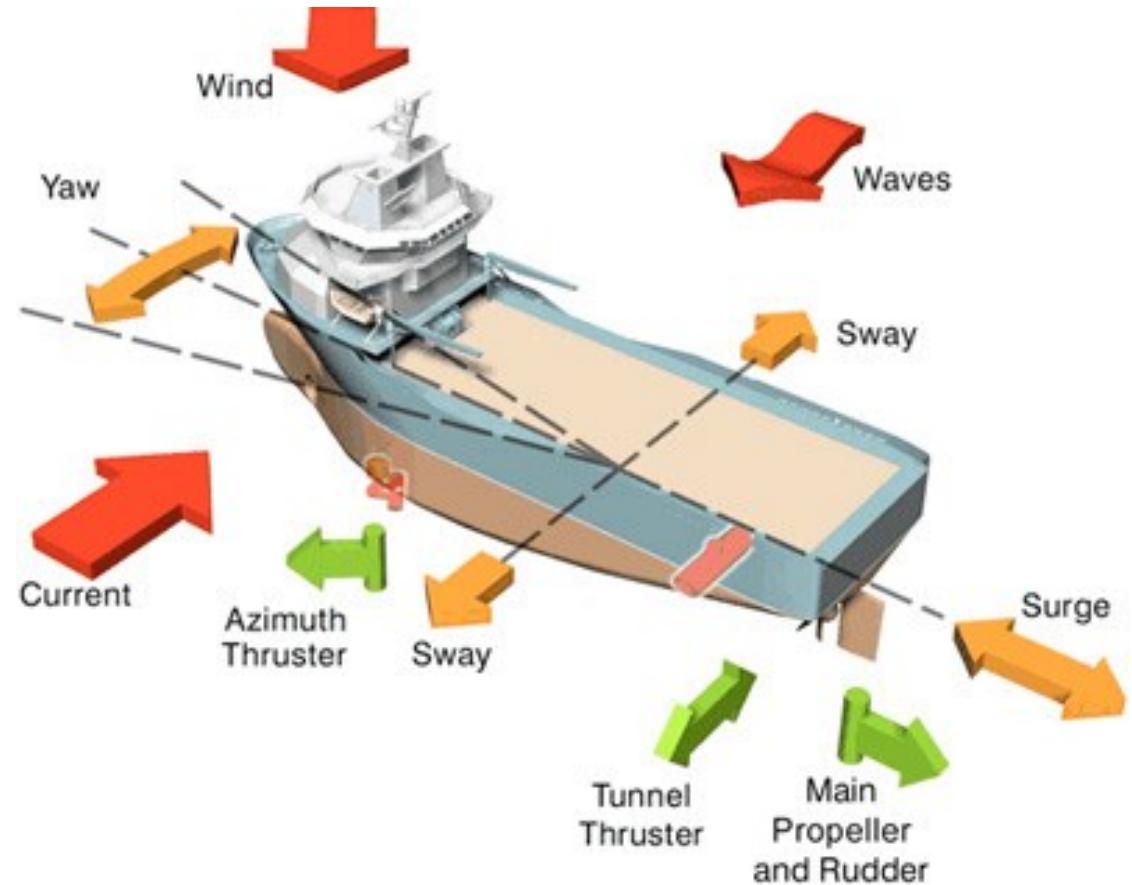
in einer bestimmten Position zu halten

Operationen durchzuführen, ohne seine Position zu verändern

Schiffe

- ▶ yaw (Gieren/Schlingern)
- ▶ pitch (Nicken/Stampfen)
- ▶ roll (Rollen/Wanken)

- ▶ Sway (lateral movement)
- ▶ Surge (linear movement)
- ▶ Heave (vertical movement)



4 Klassen definiert

Alle Klasse DP1-DP3 gemeinsam:

- ▶ Automatische und manuelle Position & Kurs Steuerung

Fehlertoleranz:

Class 1

- ▶ Keine Redundanz. Positionsverlust kann beim Ausfall **einer** Komponente auftreten

Class 2

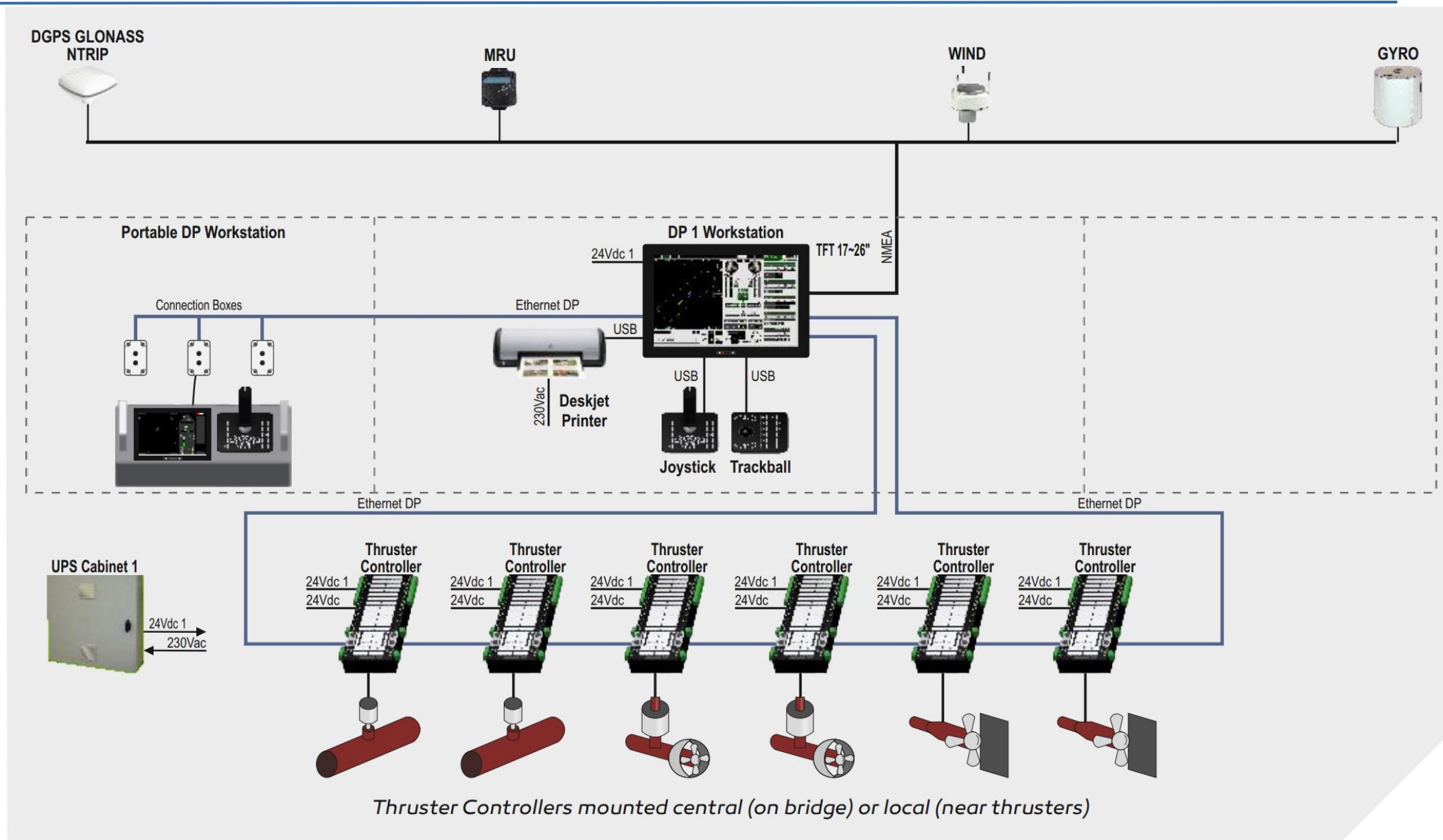
- ▶ Kein Positionsverlust bei Ausfall **einer** Aktiven Komponente wie „thrusters, generators, switchboards, remote control valves, etc“
- ▶ keine redundanten Systeme

Class 3

- ▶ Kein Positionsverlust bei Ausfall **jeweils einer** Aktiven Komponente wie „thrusters, generators, switchboards, remote control valves, etc“ sowie Brand oder Flutung der Segmente.
- ▶ mehrfach redundante Systeme and Segmentierten Orten

Dynamic Positioning

DPO



Compliance vorgaben

Maritime Safety Committee & International Maritime Organization

- ▶ Resolution MSC.428(98) - Maritime Cyber Risk Management in Safety Management Systems
- ▶ MSC-FAL.1-Circ.3-Rev.2 Guidelines on maritime cyber risk management.

IACS - International Association of Classification Societies

- ▶ - UR E22 Computer-based systems
- ▶ - UR E26 Cyber resilience of ships
- ▶ - UR E27 Cyber resilience of on-board systems and equipment
- ▶ - Rec 166 - Recommendation on Cyber Resilience



Questions?

Thank you for
your attention!



Mail:
stephan.gerling@admeritia.de



LinkedIn:
linkedin.com/in/stephan-gerling-11a010/



Socials:
[@obiwan666](https://twitter.com/obiwant666)



SECURITY UNTER KONTROLLE:
security-unter-kontrolle.de/



Monthly „Security-Briefing für HardHats“:
admeritia.de/hardhats



Blog:
fluchsfriction.medium.com