



USA 2017

JULY 22-27, 2017

MANDALAY BAY / LAS VEGAS

(in)security in building automation –
how to create dark buildings with light speed

Who I am

Present:

- Co-founder Limes Security, ICS & SDL security consultancy
- Professor for IT Security at FH St. Poelten, Austria
- Honorary Professor for Cyber Security at DeMontfort University
- SANS Community Instructor for ICS



Past:

- Former Head of Siemens ProductCERT
- Lead Stuxnet Incident Handler at Siemens

Hacking building control can have serious effects on your health

Disclaimer

Do not hack building control systems

- 1) without authorization
- 2) unless you're sure which part of the system you're messing with
and what its effects are



to boldly go, where no man has gone before.

how we started hacking building automation systems for fun (and profit)

Office staff blinded by the sun unite!

-- Outcry of an annoyed
employee



there's no place like home (automation)

discussing building automation use cases

some like it hot. For the rest of us there's HVAC.

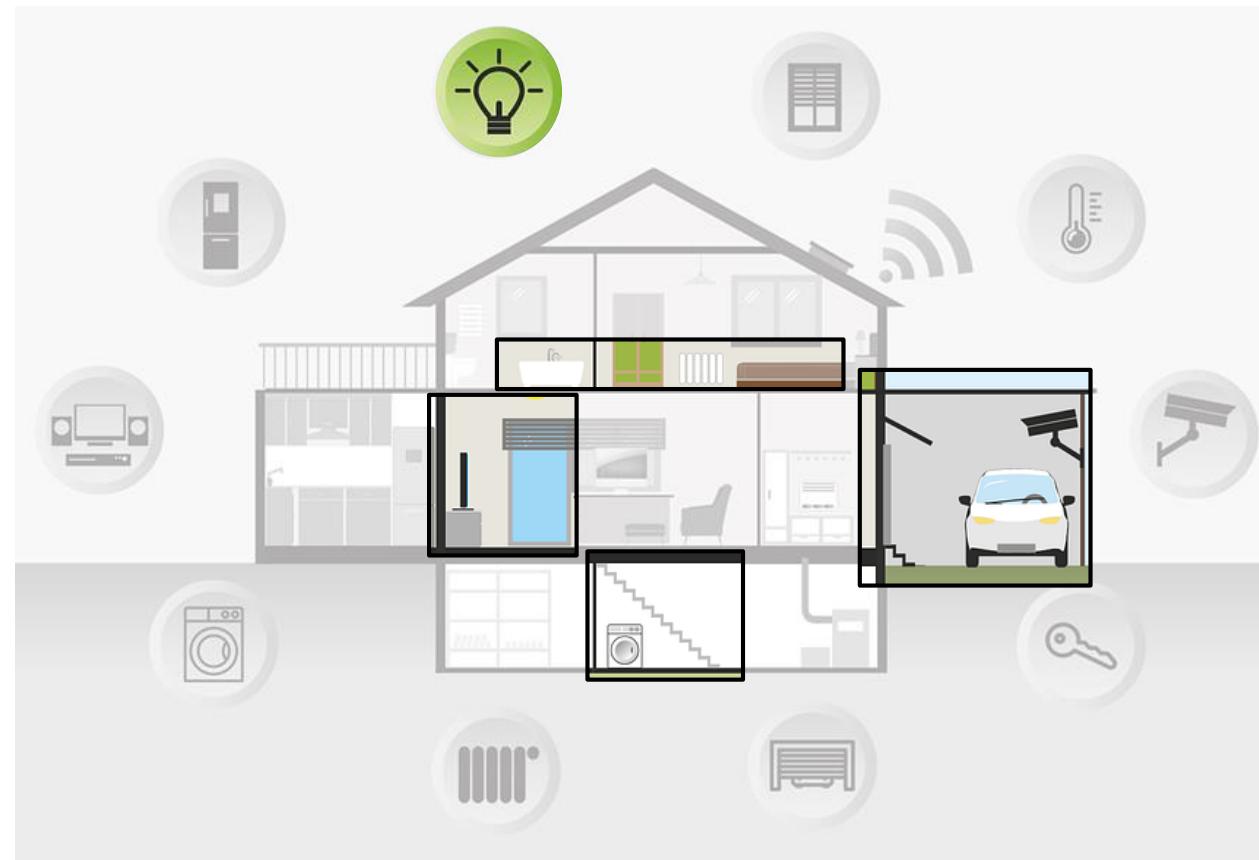
application area – heating, ventilation and air conditioning



Source: <https://pixabay.com/en/smart-home-home-technology-2005993/>

light switches are dead. motion detector - live long and prosper!

Application area – lighting



Source: <https://pixabay.com/en/smart-home-home-technology-2005993/>

energy flows where attention goes

application area – energy management & saving



Source: <https://pixabay.com/en/smart-home-home-technology-2005993/>

you shall not pass!

application area – physical access control



Source: <https://pixabay.com/en/smart-home-home-technology-2005993/>

with great power there must also come great responsibility

the (smart) home awakens



Source: <https://pixabay.com/en/smart-home-home-technology-2005993/>

try not. do, or do not.
there is no try.

the state of security functions in building automation

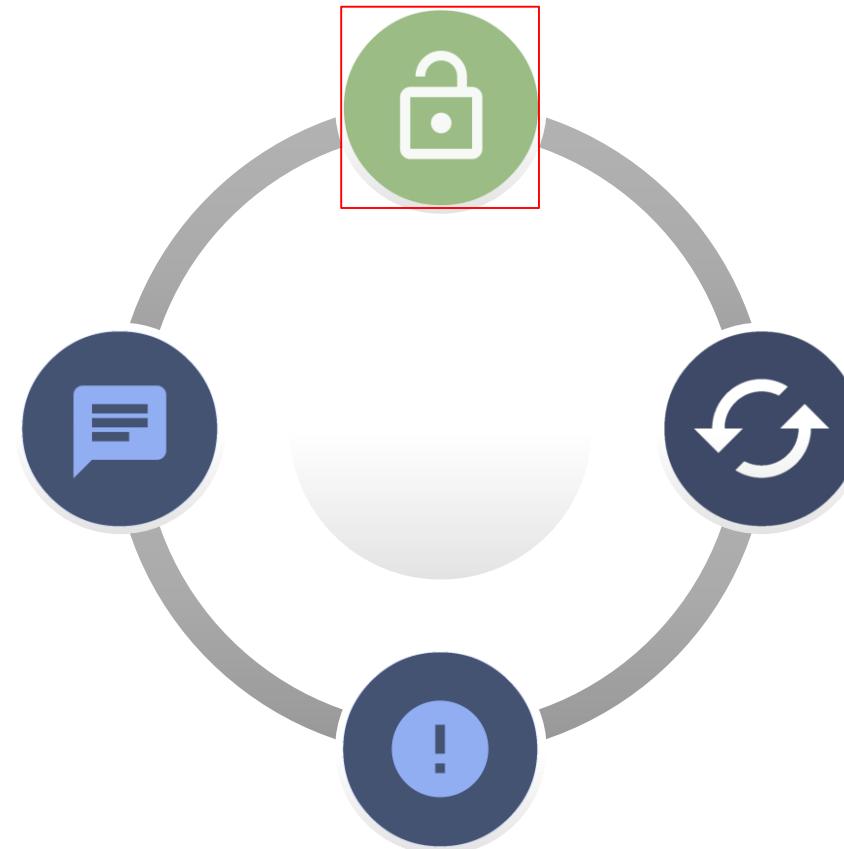


After very careful consideration, sir, I've come to the conclusion that your new defense system sucks

The state of native security functions in building automation:
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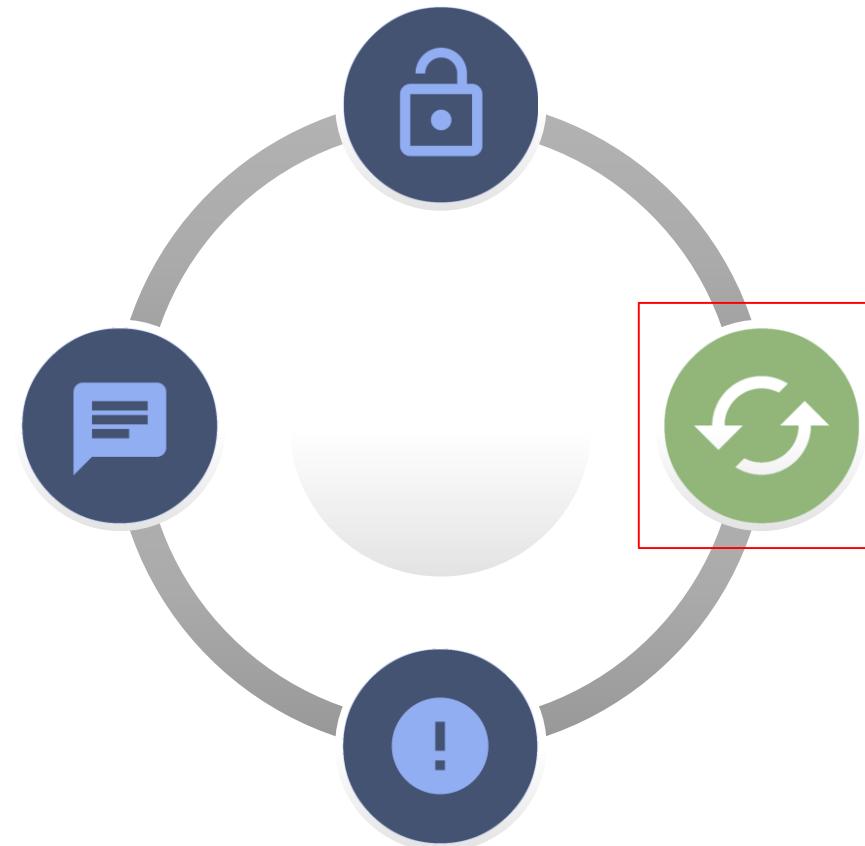
you had me at hello!

missing authentication at protocol level



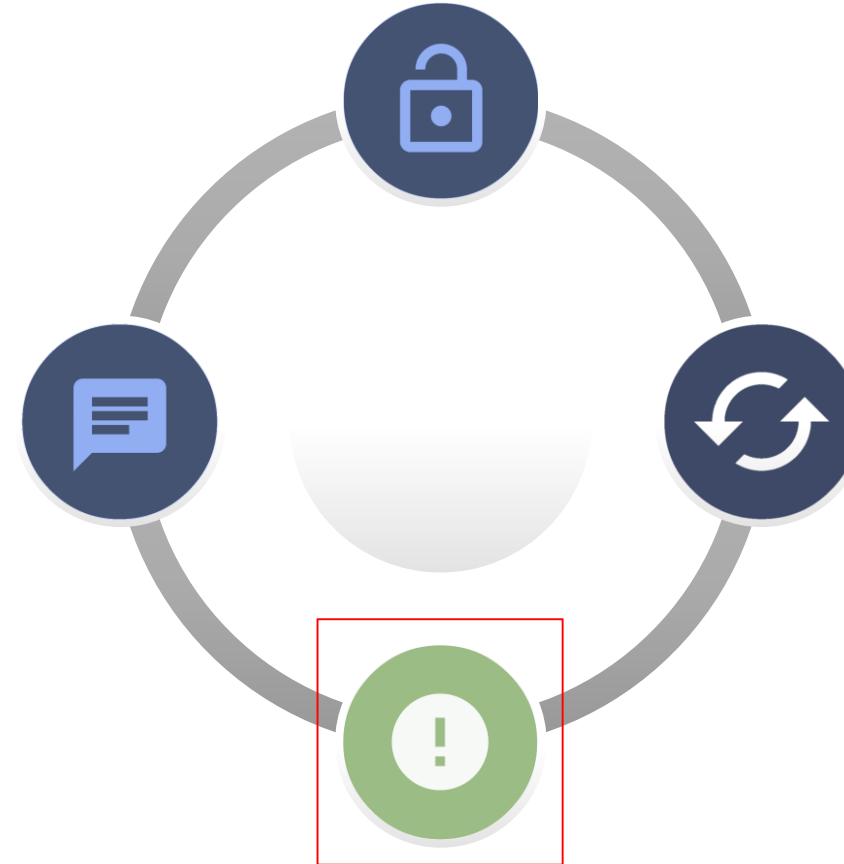
you talkin' to me?

protocols susceptible to replay/spoofing



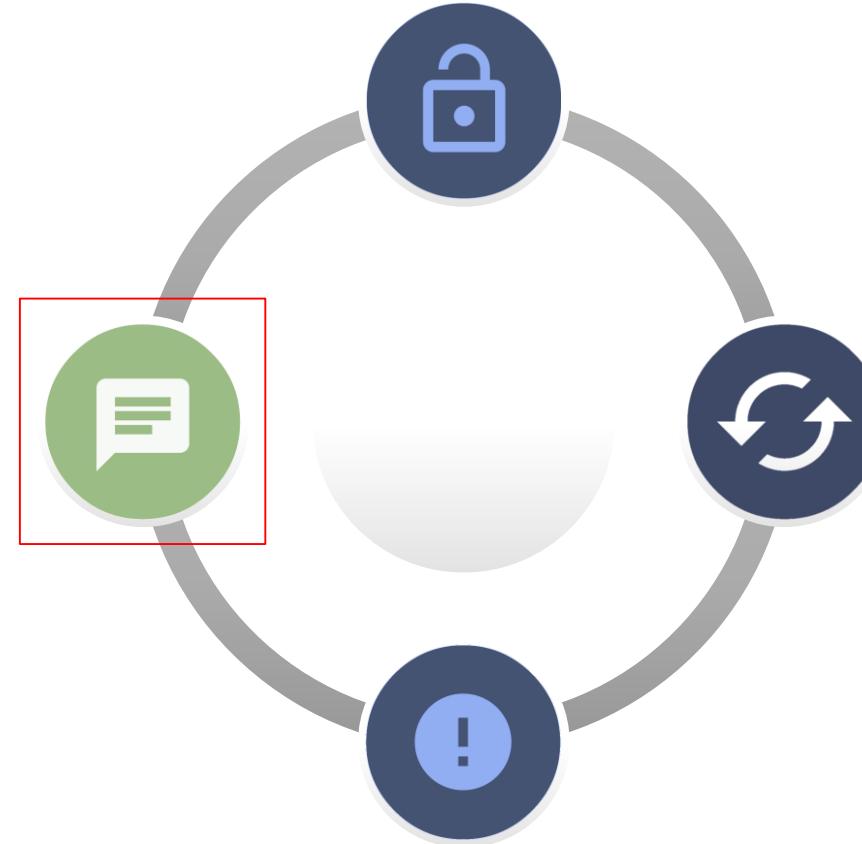
greetings, programs!

outdated / legacy software



houston, we have a problem!

robust and purpose-built, but fragile from the network side

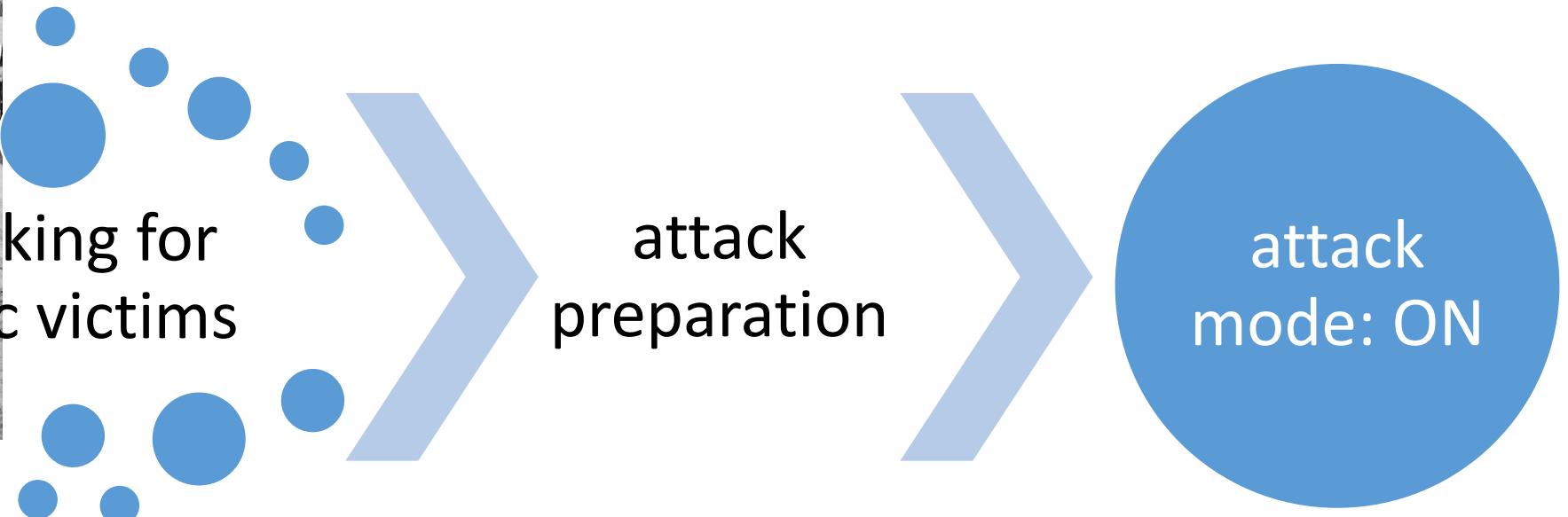


yippie-ki-yay, motherf—r!

building automation attack scenarios we are (NOT) looking forward to

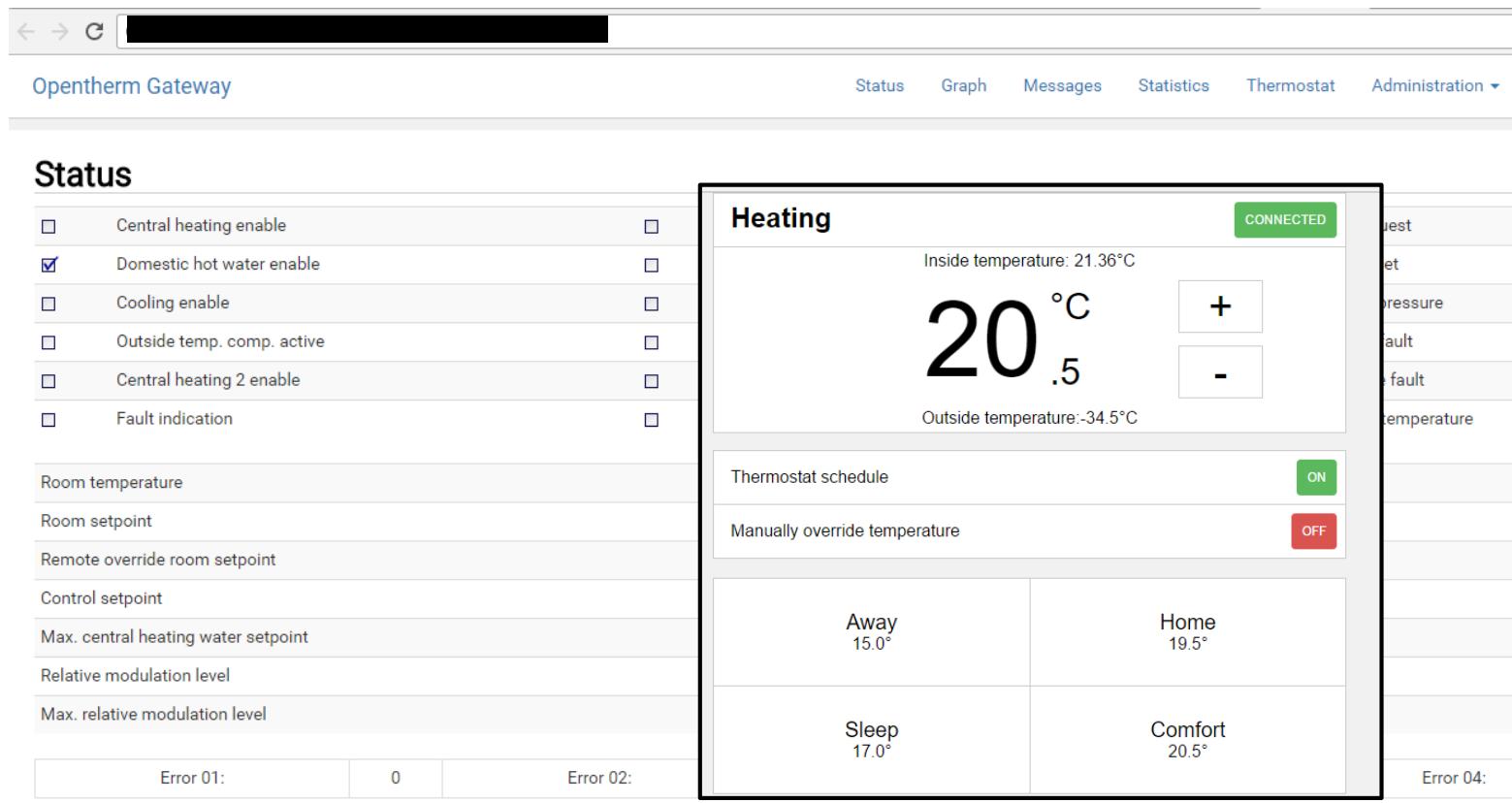
step 1: money's only something you need in case you don't die tomorrow

the different ransom(ware) - attack outline



step 2: you are the chosen one!

the different ransom(ware) - finding convenient victims



The screenshot shows a web-based control interface for an OpenTherm Gateway. The main menu includes Status, Graph, Messages, Statistics, Thermostat, and Administration. A central dialog box titled "Heating" displays the following information:

- Inside temperature: 21.36°C
- Outside temperature: -34.5°C
- Current temperature: 20.5°C (with + and - buttons)
- Thermostat schedule: ON
- Manually override temperature: OFF
- Four status indicators:
 - Away: 15.0°
 - Home: 19.5°
 - Sleep: 17.0°
 - Comfort: 20.5°

On the left, a "Status" sidebar lists various system configurations with checkboxes, including "Domestic hot water enable" (checked). Below the sidebar are several temperature-related controls and displays.

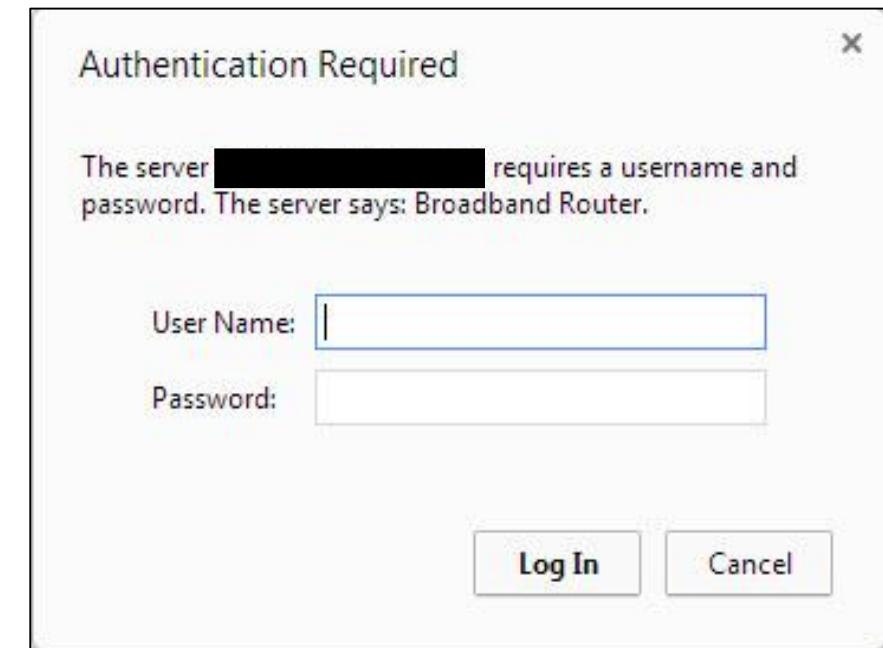
Error 01:	0	Error 02:
Error 03:		Error 04:

step 3: what's your name? who's your daddy?

the different ransom(ware) - getting contact info for our business proposal

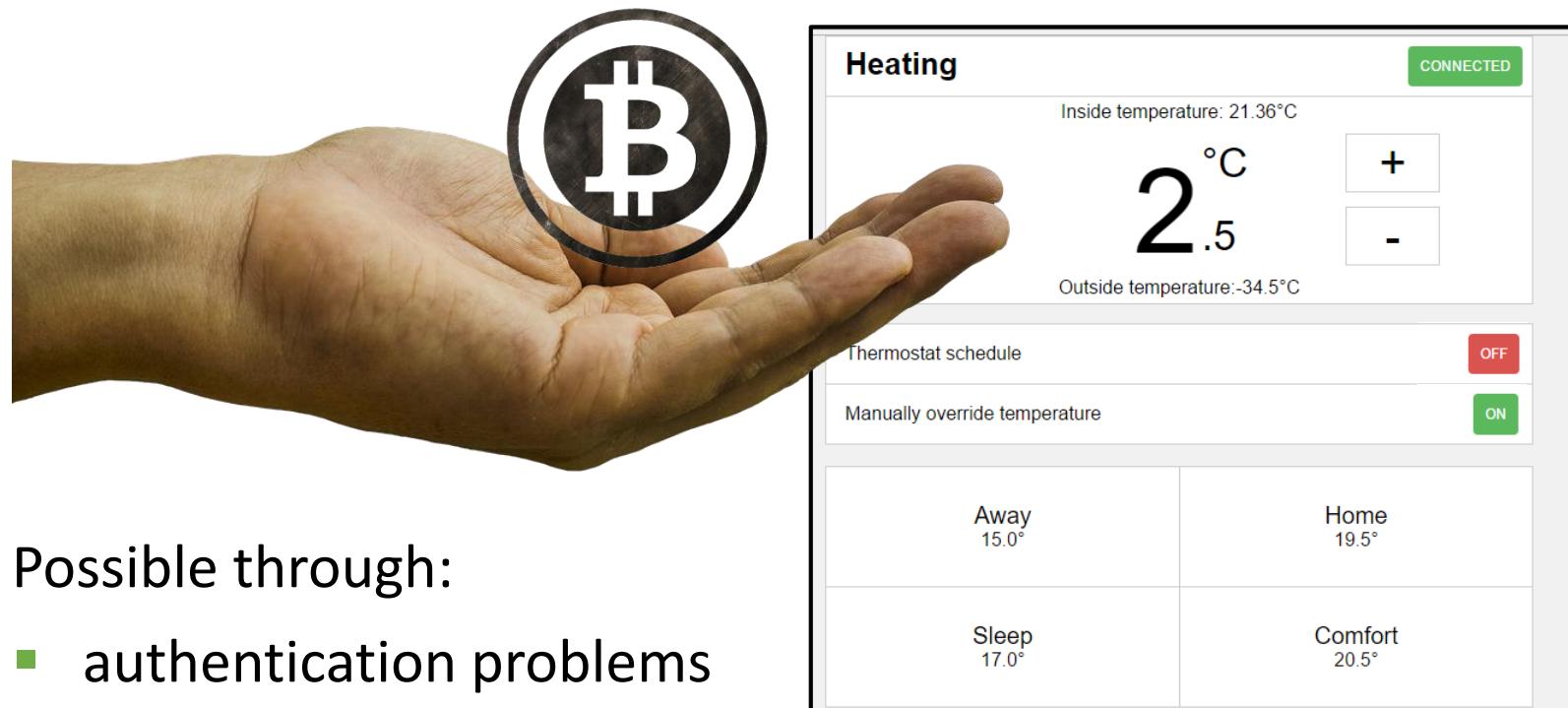
- Options for learning the system owner's email address for our ransom demand

- Email address stored for alarming
- Email address displayed in interface
- Username
- Whois
- Imprint



step 4: i'll make him an offer he can't refuse

the different ransom(ware) - patience! you get the chicken by hatching the egg, not smashing it



Possible through:

- authentication problems
- authorization problems
- awareness issues through vendors and operators

step 1: I don't meet the competition – I crush it

A targetted attack of a different kind - attack outline



visit sites run by
competing property
management

Add rogue device

Trigger random
fire / gas
/security alarms

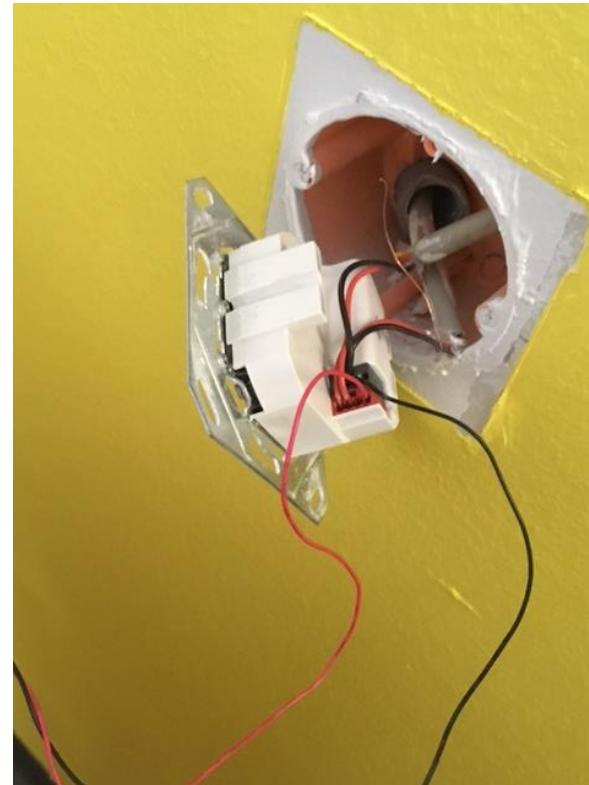
step 2: these are not the sensors you're looking for

A targeted attack of a different kind – finding appropriate entry points to the building network



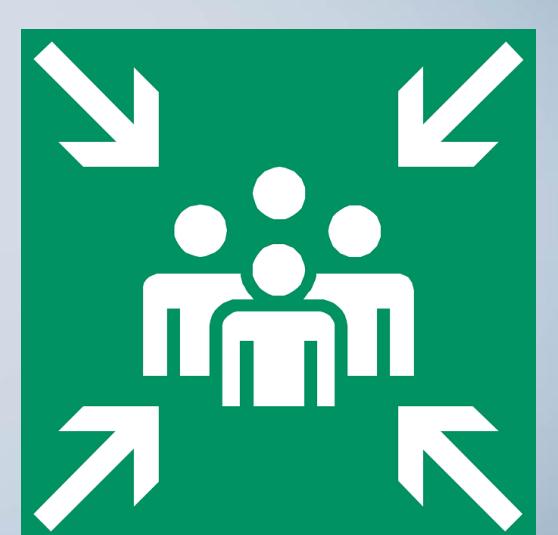
step 3: pay no attention to that man behind the curtain

i'm going in – placing rogue devices for persistence on the building automation network



step 4: ooh, ahhh, that's how it always starts. Then later there's running and screaming

Sleep is for the weak— triggering alarms through spoofed messages, fake sensor readings or engineering changes



Possible through:

- access control issues (new/rogue devices)
- authentication problems
- integrity problems (changes in engineering)
- missing intelligence (sanity checks possible?)

roads? Where we're going we
don't need roads

pentesting tooling for approaching building automation systems

I will find you and I will kill you

State of information gathering for building automation devices

- Available projects
 - Nmap nse scripts (<https://github.com/nmap/nmap/tree/master/scripts>)
 - Project redpoint (<https://github.com/digitalbond/Redpoint>)
 - HVACScanner (<https://github.com/musicmancorley/HVACScanner>)
 - Nessus (<https://www.tenable.com/plugins/index.php>)
- Detection and enumeration of
 - BACnet/IP devices
 - KNXnet/IP devices
 - Modbus devices
 - Honeywell HVACs
 - Tridium Niagara controller

KNX protocol 101

- Designed to be independent of the used hardware platform
- Components: sensors, actuators and system devices and components
- Different transmission media supported
 - KNX TP (twisted pair), KNX RF (radio frequency), **KNXnet/IP (TCP/IP)**, ...
- KNXnet/IP groups of services
 - Core services (locating and identifying KNXnet/IP devices)
 - Device management services (configuration)
 - Tunneling (for point-to-point communication)
 - Routing (runtime communication)
 - Remote diagnostic and configuration



i'm sorry, Dave. i'm afraid I can't do that.

(ab)using KNX ETS for security purposes

A screenshot of the KNX ETS software interface. The main window shows a table of bus traffic logs with columns for Time, Service, Flags, Prio, Source Address, Source Name, Destination, Destination Name, and Rx. The log entries show various messages from a bus, mostly from address 1.0.102. A secondary window titled 'Line Scan' is open, listing all existing addresses in a line. The addresses listed range from 1.14.0 to 1.14.33, with their corresponding mask versions. Both windows have tabs for Overview, Bus, Catalog, and Settings.

engage!

security-relevant KNXnet/IP commands

- **SEARCH_REQUEST**
 - Enumerate available KNXnet/IP server
- **ROUTING_INDICATION**
 - Tell the router to send KNX packets via IP to a given address
- **DEVICE_CONFIGURATION_REQUEST**
 - Read and write the configuration of a device
 - Configuration can be protected with BCU key (0xFFFFFFFF)

gentlemen, you can't fight in here! this is the war room!

tooling for pentesting KNXnet/IP

KNXmap (<https://github.com/takeshixx/knxmap/>)

- Scanning
- Bus Monitoring
- Key Bruteforcing
 - Tries to bruteforce the authentication key for the configuration (BCU key)
- Group Messaging
 - Write arbitrary values to any group address on the bus
- APCI Functions
 - Interact with bus devices for retrieving information, changing configuration values or other maintenance task
 - read/write memory, restart a device, enable/disable programming mode, change authorization key for device,...

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tooling for pentesting KNXnet/IP

KNXmap

- Key Bruteforcing
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BACnet/IP protocol 101

- Designed for allowing communication between different building automation devices regardless of the manufacturers or service they perform
- Standard set of „objects“ with standard set of „properties“ and services
- Devices are not required to implement every service (`ReadProperty` mandatory)
- BACnet/IP Broadcast Management Devices (BBMD) & Foreign Device Registration <3
- BACnet/IP groups of services
 - Alarm and event services (monitoring objects and notifications)
 - File access services (read and write files in BACnet devices)
 - Object access services (read/write/modify properties and add/delete objects)
 - Remote device management services (special message transfer, addressing, auto-configuring)
 - Virtual terminal services (text-based connection to application program on a remote device)

use the force Luke!

Security-relevant BACnet/IP commands for discovery / information gathering

- Information gathering
 - ReadProperty
 - Read-Foreign-Device-Table/Read-Broadcast-Distribution-Table
 - Initialize-Routing-Table (Router returns it's routing table)
 - Who-Is

- Spoofing
 - Register-Foreign-Device
 - I-Am-Router-To-Network
 - I-am



You have chosen...wisely

Any BACnet devices exposing internal systems and networks over the internet? Nearly 2k in the US alone...



Added on 2017-07-17 02:46:20 GMT
 United States, Los Angeles

Added on 2017-07-17 02:46:20 GMT

 United States, Los Angeles

Details



Instance ID: 3000
Object Name: [REDACTED] CityPkwy ACCESS
Vendor Name: Delta Controls
Application Software: V3.40
Firmware: 493842
Model Name: eBMRG-TCH

BACnet Broadcast Management Device (BBMD):

: 4780

Instance ID: 10000
Object Name: MAUT Router
Vendor Name: Delta Control
Application Software: V3.4
Firmware: 159693
Model Name: DSM_RTR

BACnet Broadcast Management Device (BBMD):

192.168.3.5:47808

192.168.3.3:47903

102-169-3-3:47898

BACnet Broadcast Management Device (BBMD)

hasta la vista baby

Security-relevant BACnet/IP commands for manipulation & sabotage purposes

- Denial of service
 - Who-is
 - Router-Busy-to-Network (tell other routers that another network can't be reached)
 - Initialize-Routing-Table (Routing Loop)
 - Reinitialize-Device (reboot time)
- Other useful commands
 - WriteProperty



hasta la vista baby

**Constantly requesting a device to reinitialize obviously is bad for availability.
Devices password required? Go rtfm**

The figure displays three terminal windows illustrating the interaction between a BACnet Server and a BACnet Client using the Modul3 stack.

- Terminal 1 (Server):** Shows the execution of `./bacserv 1234`. The output indicates the server is running and accepting connections. It also shows multiple instances of the device performing self-reinitialization (state=0, password=Jesus) and sending simple ACKs.
- Terminal 2 (Client):** Shows the execution of `./bacts 1234`. The output indicates the client is sending reject messages to the server.
- Terminal 3 (Background):** Shows the execution of `sh dos.sh 1234`. This terminal is running in the background, displaying continuous registration and reinitialization logs from the server.

Large green text overlays are present in the foreground: "Server" above Terminal 1, "Client" above Terminal 2, and "Mr. Evil" above Terminal 3.



He's dead Jim!

Sneak peak into BACnet protocol stack quality: A rudimentary fuzzer's results on OSS implementations...

help me, Obi-Wan Kenobi. you're
my only hope

Outlook on how this can be fixed

make building automation control security great (again)!

Integrators / operators must evaluate their current posture. Make use of ASHRAE et al.'s retro-fit proposals.

holistic measures

physical separation

reducing external access points

securing interfaces with other systems

actually apply proposed network architectures

protocol-specific measures

deploy security proxies

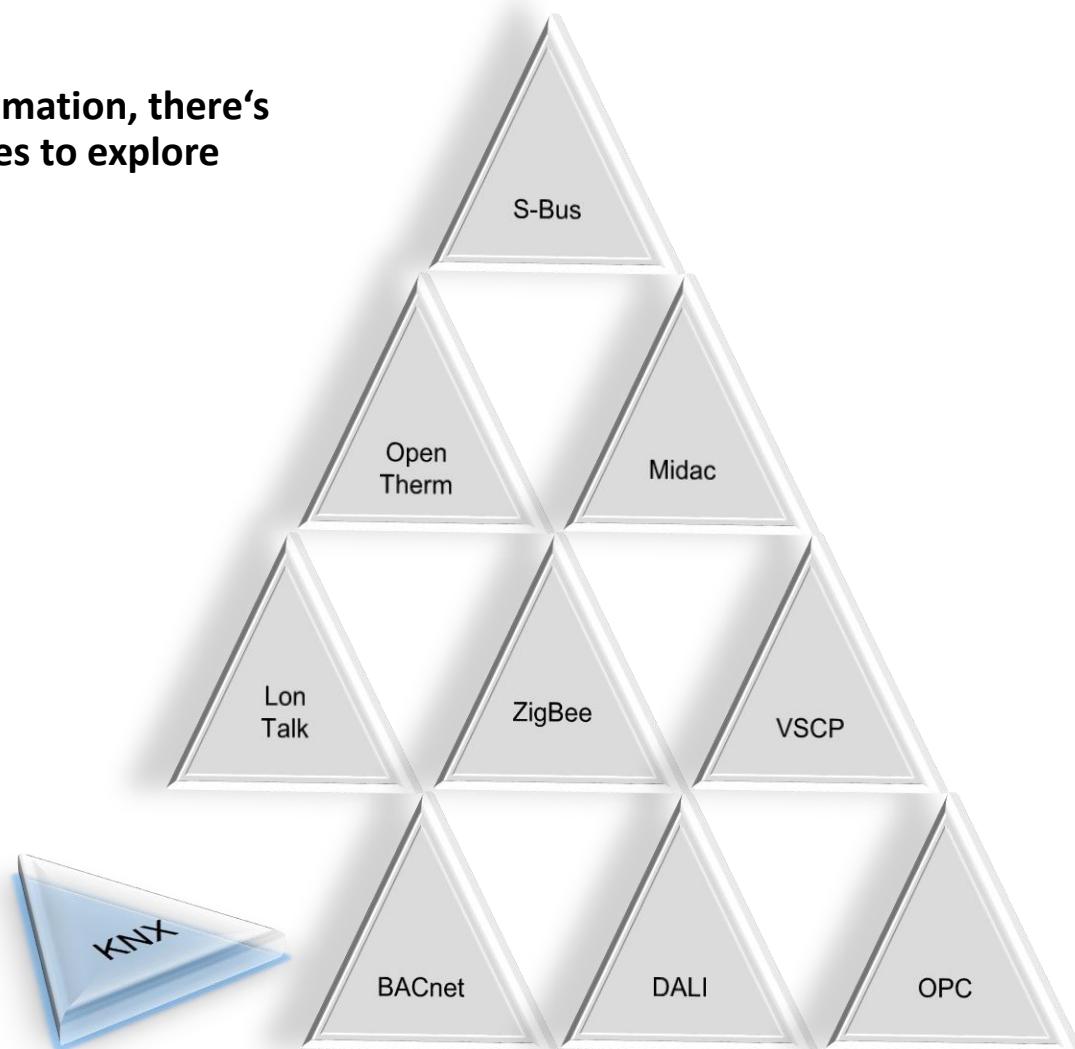
restrict communication paths

guard configurations

protect communication

To infinity ... and beyond!

A house of cards – in building automation, there's many more protocols / technologies to explore





end of line

thanks & kudos for awesome quotes / ideas / research / support go to
K. Reisinger, M. Fuchssteiner, D. Haslinger, R. Seyer, M. Wieser

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