



Who hijacked My Smart Home

--A url hacked all IOT devices



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Self Introduction

- Han Zidong
 - Android security researcher from Tencent Mobile Security Lab
 - Focus on mobile security research, especially App vulnerability and IOT related security research

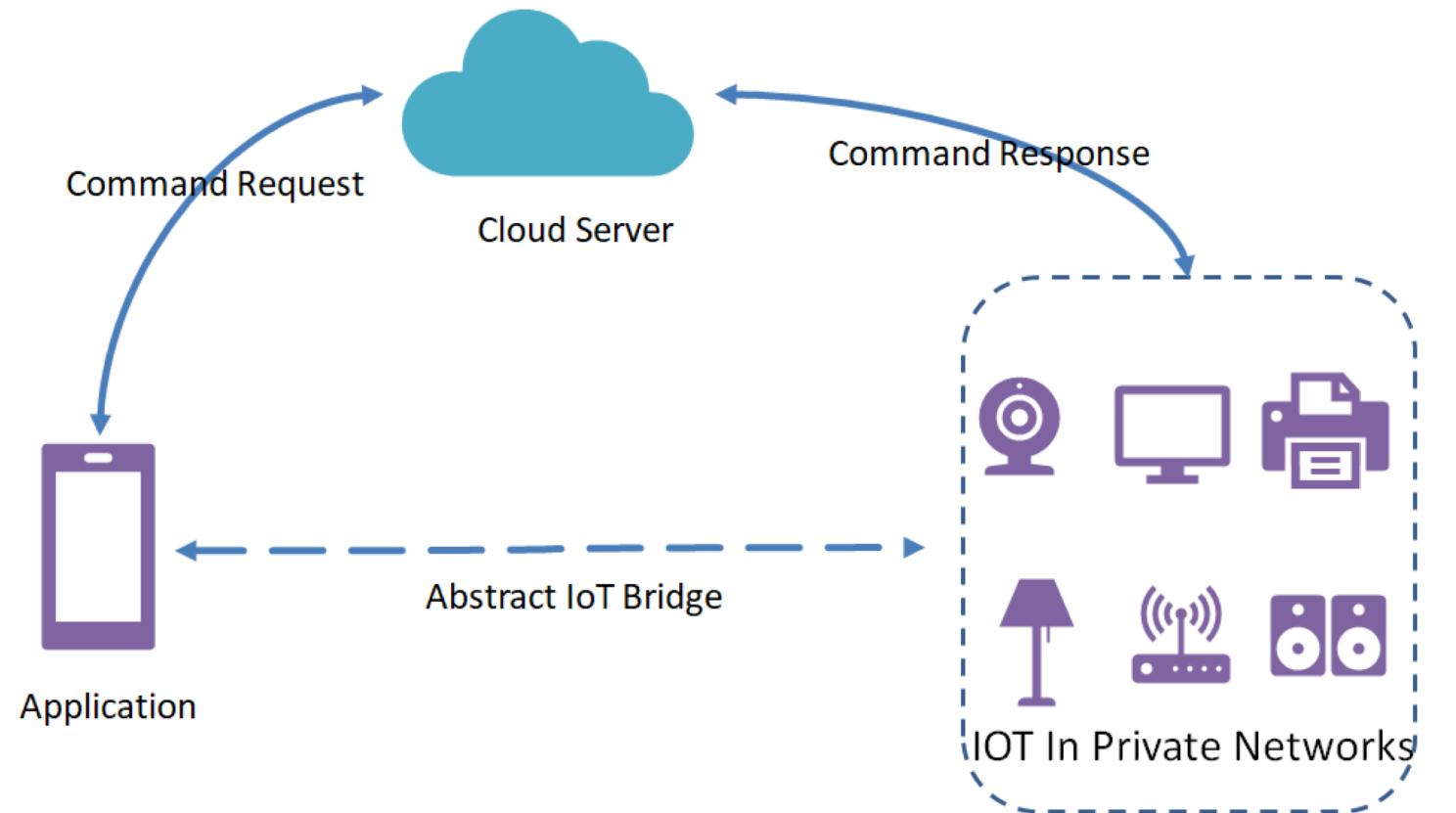
Agenda

- Smart home security introduction
- Traditional attack in IoT
- Our advanced approach
- Case of some vulnerabilities
- Q&A

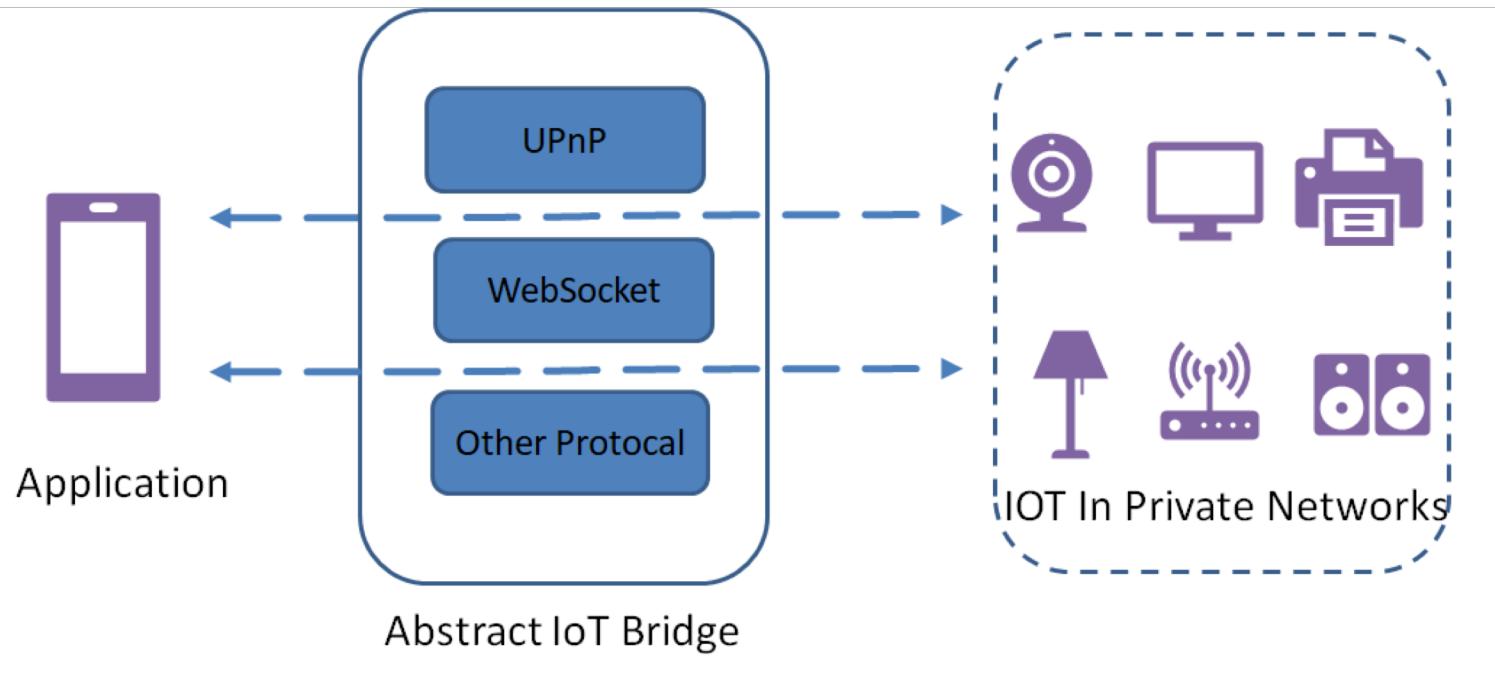
Smart home security introduction

- Smart home architecture
- Vulnerability in IoT Device

IoTBridge With Cloud Server



IoTBridge Without Cloud Server



Vulnerability in IoT Device

- Security in Smart Home
 - More and More IoT device (Smart Tv, lock,router,robot .etc⋯⋯)
 - What makes security risks in Smart Device
- IoT Vulnerability
 - The characteristic of “Internet of Everything” makes convenience of hacking
 - Something bridges IoT with App in an insecure way

Vulnerability in IoT Device

- What do we do?
 - Analyze every risks of smart home
 - Hack IoT device in an advanced approach
 - Attack from only a Url and gain control during a short time

Traditional attack in IoT

- Attack target device
 - Single point attack in IoT devices with more intelligent action
 - Smart Tv ,Smart Router,Smart Speaker and etc...
 - Combined Attack in IoT devices with gateway dependency
 - Smart lamp,Smart adapt,Smart cleaner robot,Smart lock and etc...

Traditional attack in IoT

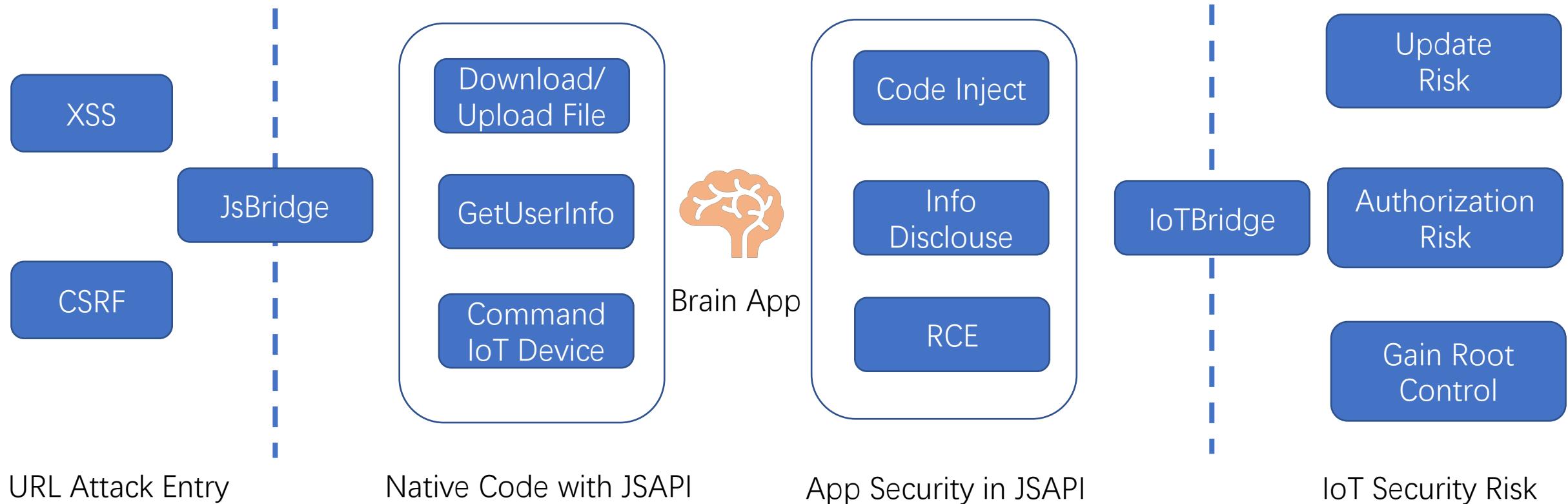
- Common Attack Approach
 - Heap or Stack Overflow attack
 - Command Inject
 - Android/Linux N-Day CVE
 - External IP and sensitive interface exposure

Some New Attack Approach

- Why a url?
 - As a trap to attack more concealed
- What can a url do?
 - Gain control of IoT in some way
- Some Attack Surface
 - Attack IoT bridge protocol
 - Security in brain App of IoT
 - More ...

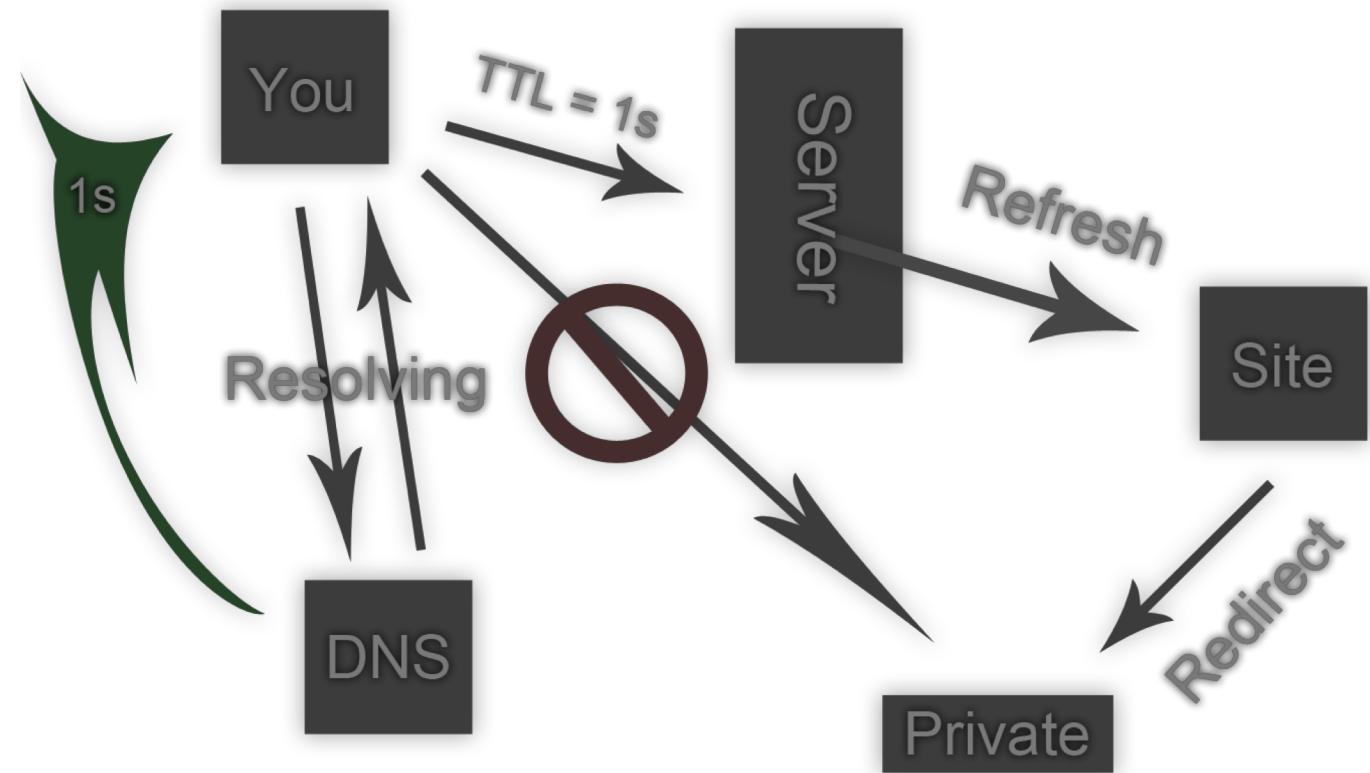
Expand ability of a remote url

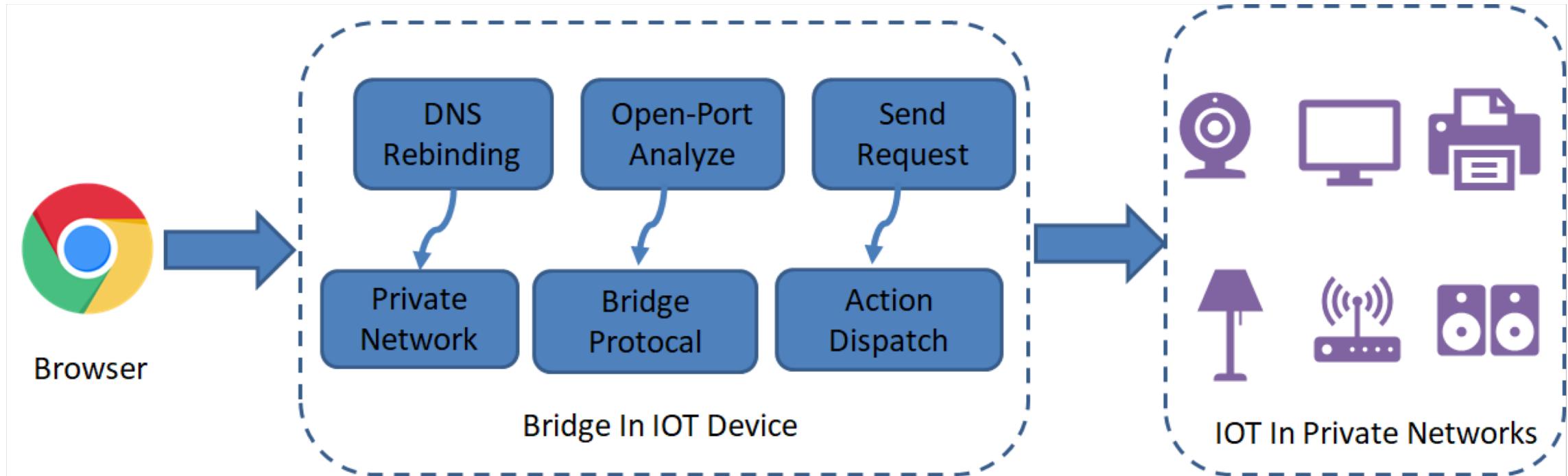
- How to combine app and IoT Security
 - Exploit JSAPI of brain app



Expand ability of a remote url

- Csrf and penetrate into private net
 - Dns-Rebinding



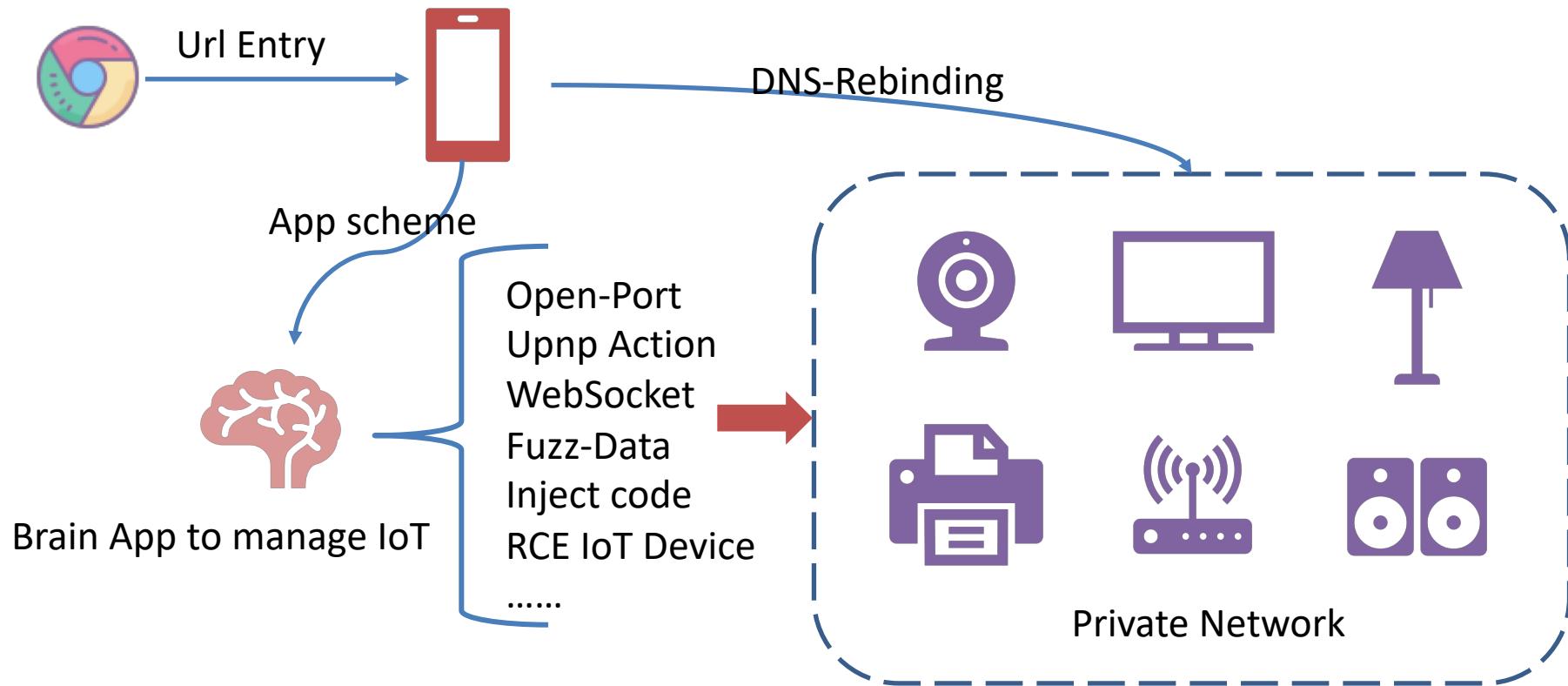


Url Attack Smart Home

Advanced target to Attack

- How to make attack more persistence and concealed
 - More intelligent ,more chance
 - Smart TV
 - Smart Speaker
 - Smart Router
 - Better attack approach to gain control
 - suddenly playing a horror film
 - Silent install the backdoor
 - Samsung Tv turned off in a fake way to record user' s voice

RCE From RemoteUrl

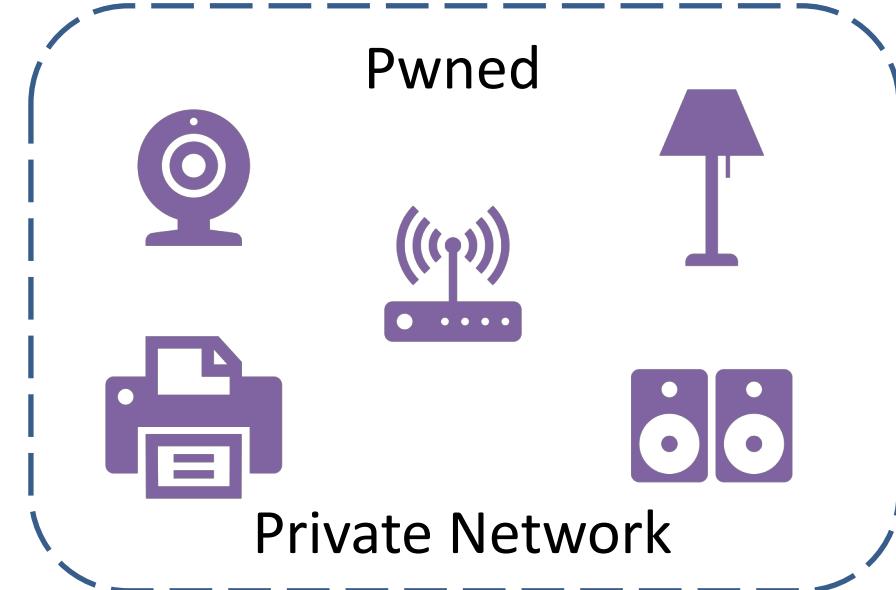


- Attack open-port to get protocol type
- Analyze sensitive action or exposed interface
- Inject backdoor to access persisting RCE attack

Step 1



Step 2



Smart Tv = Backdoor?

Cases Study

- Smart Tv attack case
- GeekPwn hacker-house case

Attack Smart Tv Case 1

```
<serviceList>
  <service>
    <serviceType>urn:schemas-upnp-org:service:AVTransport:1</serviceType>
    <serviceId>urn:upnp-org:serviceId:AVTransport</serviceId>
    <SCPDURL>AVTransport.scpd.xml</SCPDURL>
    <controlURL>_urn:schemas-upnp-org:service:AVTransport_control</controlURL>
    <eventSubURL>_urn:schemas-upnp-org:service:AVTransport_event</eventSubURL>
  </service>
  <service>
    <serviceType>urn:schemas-upnp-org:service:ConnectionManager:1</serviceType>
    <serviceId>urn:upnp-org:serviceId:ConnectionManager</serviceId>
    <SCPDURL>ConnectionManager.scpd.xml</SCPDURL>
    <controlURL>_urn:schemas-upnp-org:service:ConnectionManager_control</controlURL>
    <eventSubURL>_urn:schemas-upnp-org:service:ConnectionManager_event</eventSubURL>
  </service>
  <service>
    <serviceType>urn:schemas-upnp-org:service:RenderingControl:1</serviceType>
    <serviceId>urn:upnp-org:serviceId:RenderingControl</serviceId>
    <SCPDURL>RenderingControl.scpd.xml</SCPDURL>
    <controlURL>_urn:schemas-upnp-org:service:RenderingControl_control</controlURL>
    <eventSubURL>_urn:schemas-upnp-org:service:RenderingControl_event</eventSubURL>
  </service>
</serviceList>
```

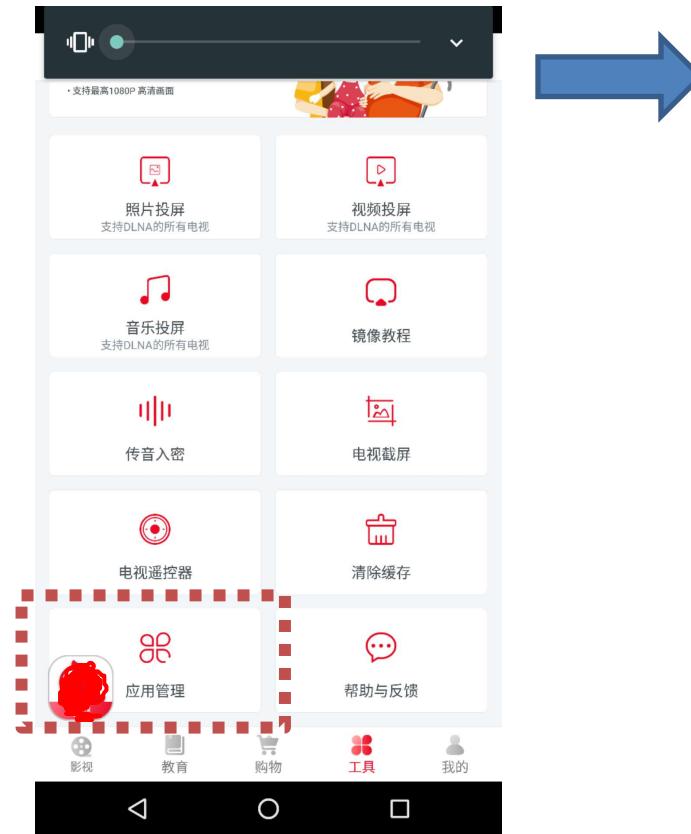
- Expose some Interface with no authorization
- Basically DLNA screen-mirroring
- Inject backdoor into Tv

Attack Smart Tv Case 1

```
else if (serviceType.equals("urn:schemas-upnp-org:service:AVTransport:1")) {  
    if ("GetDeviceCapabilities".equals(action.getName())) {  
        action.setArgumentValue("PlayMedia", "NONE, NETWORK, HDD, CD-DA, UNKNOWN");  
        action.setArgumentValue("RecMedia", "NOT_IMPLEMENTED");  
        action.setArgumentValue("RecQualityModes", "NOT_IMPLEMENTED");  
        return true;  
    } else if ("GetCurrentTransportActions".equals(action.getName())) {  
        action.setArgumentValue("Actions", "Play, Pause, Stop, Seek, Next, Previous");  
        return true;  
    } else if (action.getName().equals("SendMessage")) {  
        Intent intent = new Intent("com.samsung.intent.action.WM_MESSAGE");  
        intent.putExtra("serviceType", serviceType);  
        intent.putExtra("action", action.getName());  
        intent.putExtra("a(serviceType, action)", a(serviceType, action));  
        return true;  
    } else if (action.getName().equals("InstallApk")) {  
        Intent intent = new Intent("com.samsung.intent.action.WM_APK_INSTALL");  
        intent.putExtra("serviceType", serviceType);  
        intent.putExtra("c(MediaRendererDevice", stringBuilder.toString());  
        intent.putExtra("a(intent)", a(intent));  
        return true;  
    }  
}
```

- Dangerous Upnp Action
- Remote Download->Install App->Launch App
- Attacker hijacked private network

Attack Smart Tv Case 2



```
> WebSocket
< Line-based text data (1 lines)
[truncated]{"appId": "9000015369155", "appName": "\34
```

```
65 2e 68 69 73 6d 61 72 74 74 76 2e 63 6f 6d 2f
65 70 67 64 61 74 61 2f 41 70 70 6c 69 63 61 74
69 6f 6e 50 69 63 74 75 72 65 2f 31 35 32 38 37
30 34 30 35 31 30 36 30 31 39 39 39 36 2e 70 6e
67 22 2c 22 61 70 70 44 6f 77 6e 6c 6f 61 64 55
72 6c 22 3a 22 68 74 74 70 3a 2f 2f 61 70 69 32
2e 68 69 6d 61 72 6b 65 74 2e 68 69 73 6d 61 72
74 74 76 2e 63 6f 6d 2f 61 70 70 73 74 6f 72 65
61 70 69 2f 61 70 70 2f 61 70 70 44 6f 77 6e 6c
6f 61 64 3f 74 6f 6b 65 6e 3d 26 61 70 70 49 64
3d 39 30 30 30 30 31 35 33 36 39 31 35 35 26 74
61 72 67 65 74 76 65 72 73 69 6f 6e 3d 36 31 2e
38 30 26 74 61 72 67 65 74 76 65 72 73 69 6f 6e
63 6f 64 65 3d 38 30 26 61 70 6b 55 72 6c 3d 68
```

The right side of the image shows a large blue downward-pointing arrow pointing from the WebSocket message to a series of hex code values. Further down, another large blue arrow points from the hex code to a long string of URL parameters. The URL parameters are mostly redacted with black bars, but some parts are visible, such as '/appstore/api/app/appDownload?token=&appId=9000015369155&targerVersion=61.80&targerVersion=80&apkUrl=h'.

- Weak App Code Protection
- Communicate with Tv with no authorization
- Remote attack Smart Tv imitate Center App Action

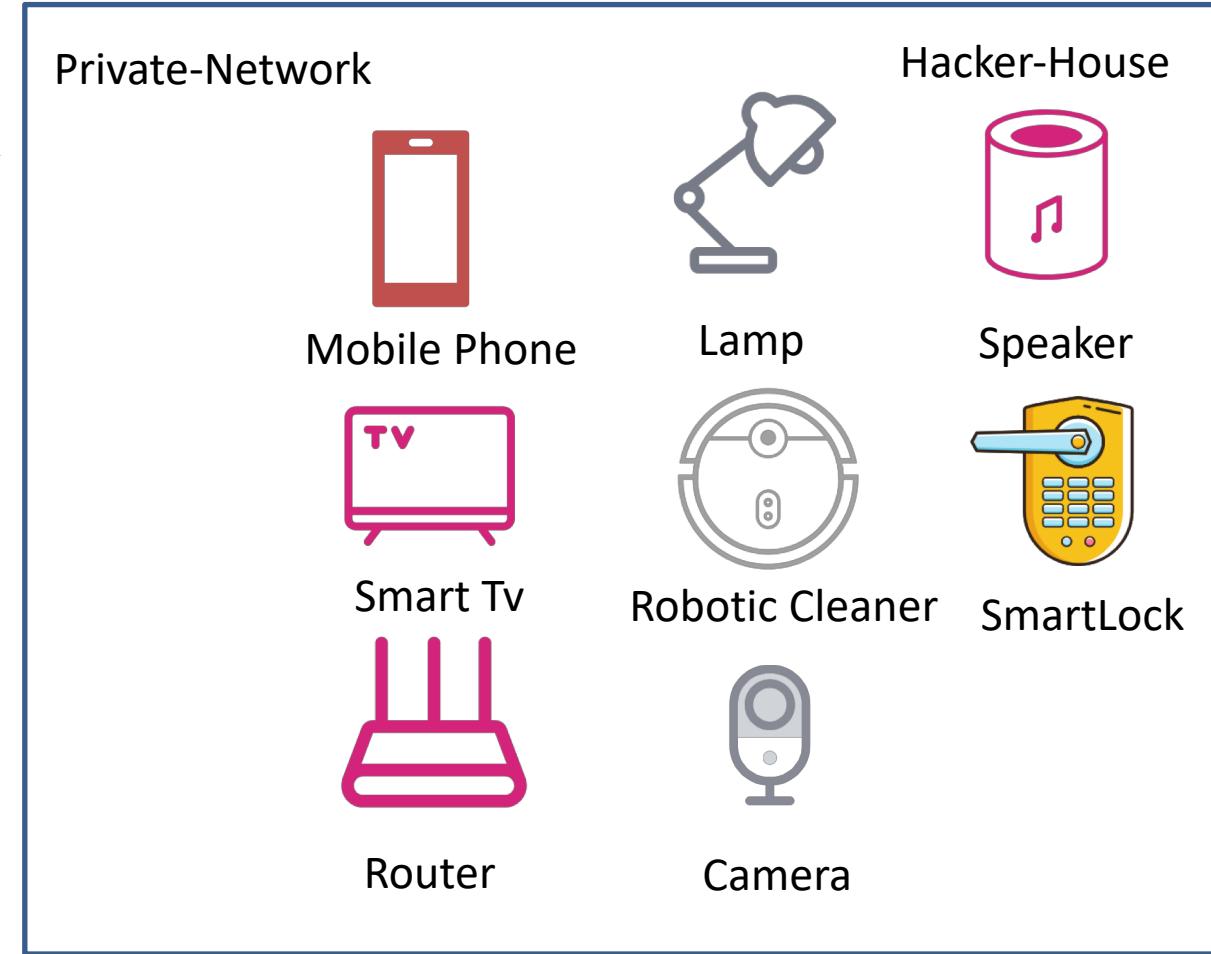
GeekPwn hacker-house case

- A mini simulating smart home
- Pwn all of IoT devices in this virturl house
- Attack and hack IoT device from center brain app
- Expand and exploit JSAPI ability to access smart home control
- Achieve persistence and concealed



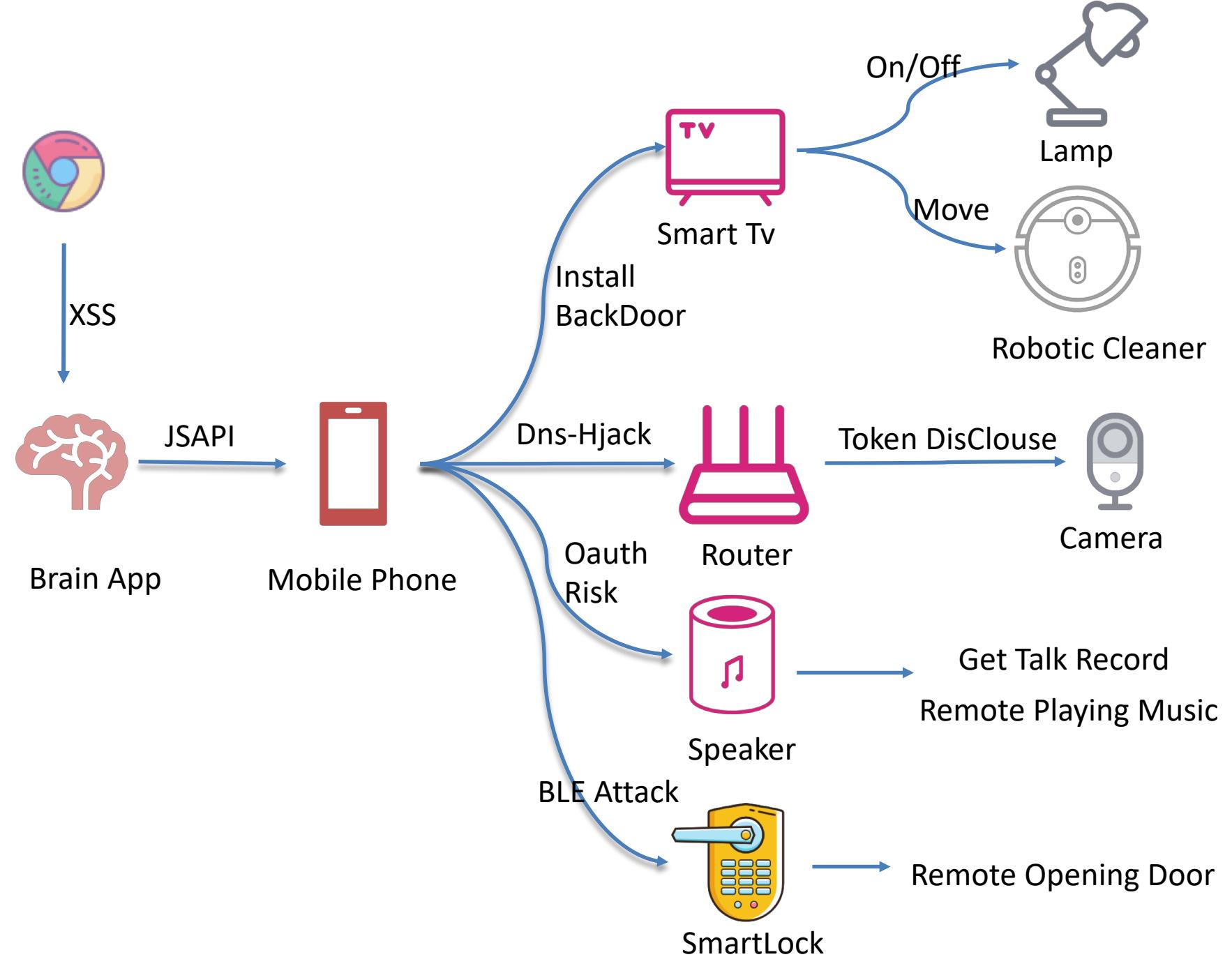
Remote Url

Attack

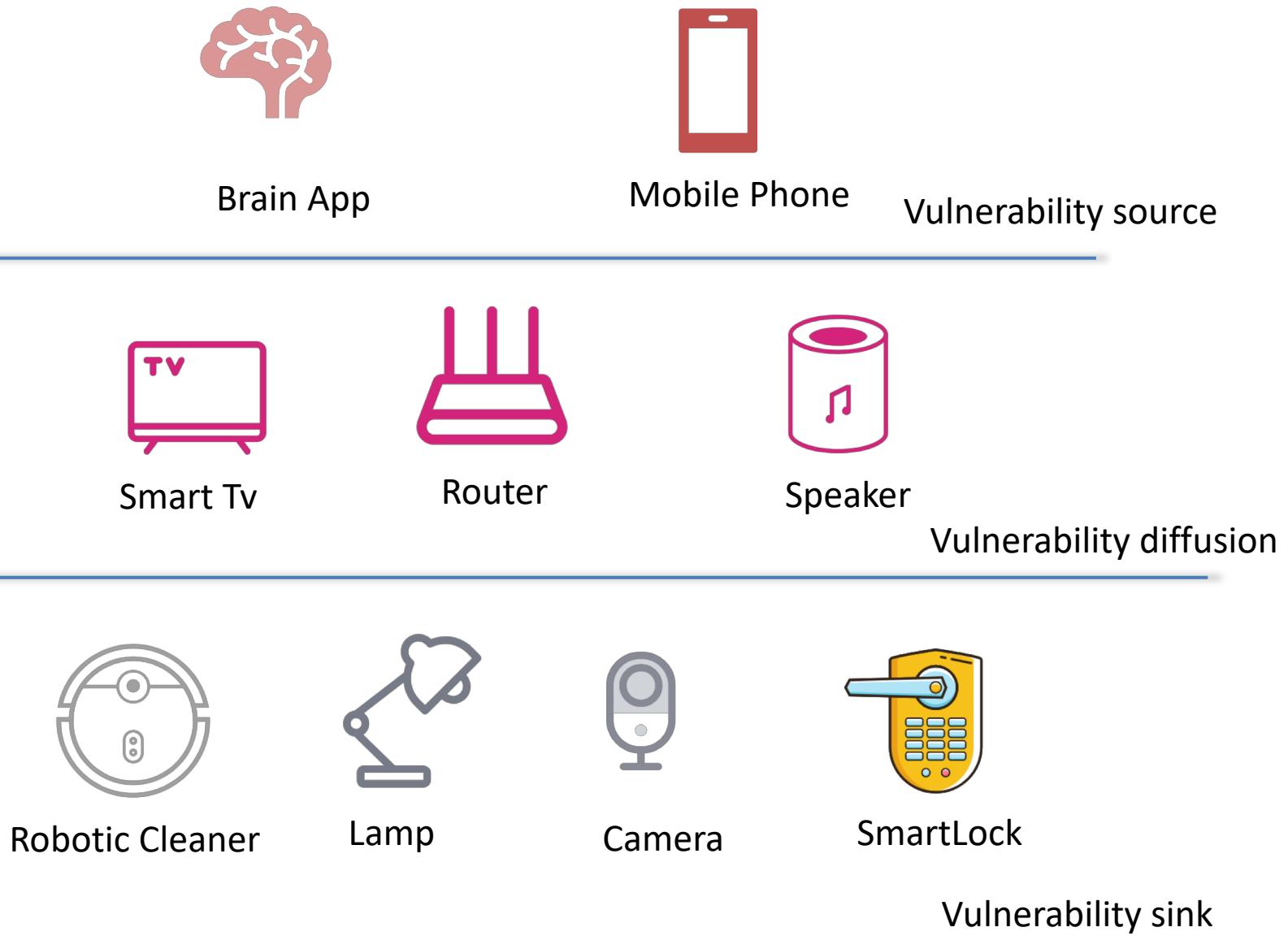


- Analyze and Choose Attack Surface
- Pwn target devices with obvious showing

Hacker-House Case 2



Hacker- House Case 3



Conclusion

- We have found about 50 0-Day vulnerabilities in famous IoT Vendor within two month
 - Code Execution
 - Remote Control
 - Information Disclosure
 - Permanent denial of service
- We were ranked #1 in GeekPwn Hacker-House in 2018

Q&A

THANKS

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