

# Online Tracking and Privacy

NWI-IMC074

## Lecture 9

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Radboud University

# Agenda

- IoT security and privacy
- DoH, DoT, eSNI
- Wireshark

# IoT privacy and security

# IoT Security and Privacy

- 25 billion connected devices by 2025 (Ericsson)
- security is not the highest priority for most IoT vendors
- massive DDoS attacks due to insecure IoT devices (e.g. Mirai)
- limited privacy and security countermeasures



# My Friend Cayla

- Unauthenticated Bluetooth pairing
  - speak through the doll
- Voice sent to company servers
  - can be used for targeted ads
  - shared with 3rd parties



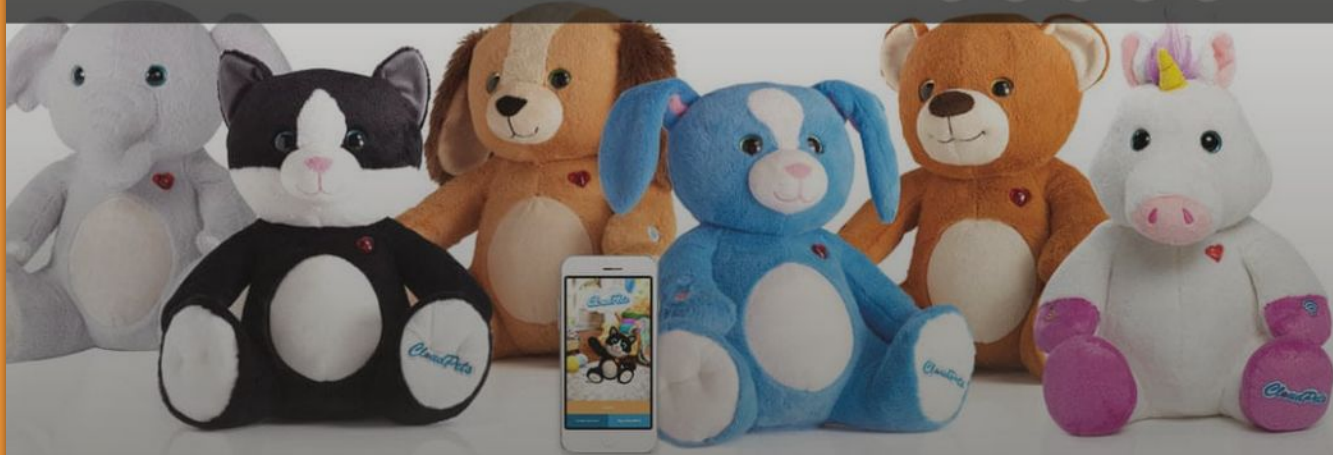
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IAQj0H5c6Yc>

# My Friend Cayla

*In February 2017 the German Federal Network Agency notified parents that **they were obliged to "destroy"** any Cayla in their possession as **it constitutes a concealed espionage device** violating the German Telecommunications Act. ([Wikipedia](https://www.wikipedia.org))*



<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-39002142>



A Message You Can Hug™

Data from connected CloudPets teddy bears  
leaked and ransomed, exposing kids' voice  
messages

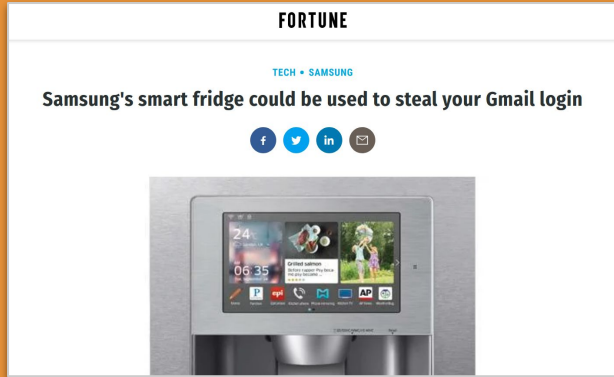
## Griener hacks baby monitor, terrifies toddler with spooky voices

CORY DOCTOROW / 6:31 AM TUE JAN 19, 2016



<https://boingboing.net/2016/01/19/griener-hacks-baby-monitor-te.html>





# DDoS attack that disrupted internet was largest of its kind in history, experts say

**Dyn, the victim of last week's denial of service attack, said it was orchestrated using a weapon called the Mirai botnet as the 'primary source of malicious attack'**

- **Major cyber attack disrupts internet service across Europe and US**



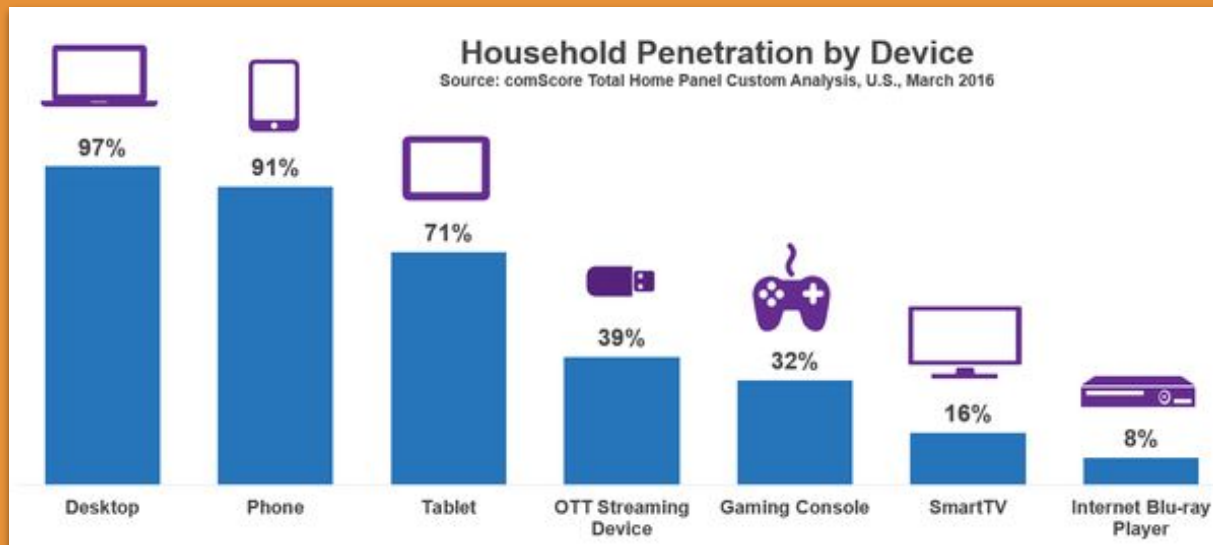
📌 Dyn estimated that the attack had involved '100,000 malicious endpoints', and the company

# Mirai attack

- Used IP cameras, routers to launch massive DDoS attacks
- Source code
- Understanding the Mirai Botnet

```
116 // Set up TCP header
117 tcph->dest = htons(23);
118 tcph->source = source_port;
119 tcph->doff = 5;
120 tcph->window = rand_next() & 0xffff;
121 tcph->syn = TRUE;
122
123 // Set up passwords
124 add_auth_entry("\x50\x4D\x4D\x56", "\x5A\x41\x11\x17\x13\x13", 10); // root xc3511
125 add_auth_entry("\x50\x4D\x4D\x56", "\x54\x4B\x58\x5A\x54", 9); // root vizxv
126 add_auth_entry("\x50\x4D\x4D\x56", "\x43\x46\x4F\x4B\x4C", 8); // root admin
127 add_auth_entry("\x43\x46\x4F\x4B\x4C", "\x43\x46\x4F\x4B\x4C", 7); // admin admin
128 add_auth_entry("\x50\x4D\x4D\x56", "\x1A\x1A\x1A\x1A\x1A\x1A", 6); // root 888888
129 add_auth_entry("\x50\x4D\x4D\x56", "\x5A\x4F\x4A\x46\x4B\x52\x41", 5); // root xmhdipc
130 add_auth_entry("\x50\x4D\x4D\x56", "\x46\x47\x44\x43\x57\x4E\x56", 5); // root default
131 add_auth_entry("\x50\x4D\x4D\x56", "\x48\x57\x43\x4C\x56\x47\x41\x4A", 5); // root juantech
132 add_auth_entry("\x50\x4D\x4D\x56", "\x13\x10\x11\x16\x17\x14", 5); // root 123456
133 add_auth_entry("\x50\x4D\x4D\x56", "\x17\x16\x11\x10\x13", 5); // root 54321
134 add_auth_entry("\x51\x57\x52\x52\x4D\x50\x56", "\x51\x57\x52\x52\x4D\x50\x56", 5); // support support
135 add_auth_entry("\x50\x4D\x4D\x56", "", 4); // root (none)
136 add_auth_entry("\x43\x46\x4F\x4B\x4C", "\x52\x43\x51\x51\x55\x4D\x50\x46", 4); // admin password
137 add_auth_entry("\x50\x4D\x4D\x56", "\x50\x4D\x4D\x56", 4); // root root
138 add_auth_entry("\x50\x4D\x4D\x56", "\x13\x10\x11\x16\x17", 4); // root 12345
139 add_auth_entry("\x57\x51\x47\x50", "\x57\x51\x47\x50", 3); // user user
140 add_auth_entry("\x43\x46\x4F\x4B\x4C", "", 3); // admin (none)
141 add_auth_entry("\x50\x4D\x4D\x56", "\x52\x43\x51\x51", 3); // root pass
142 add_auth_entry("\x43\x46\x4F\x4B\x4C", "\x43\x46\x4F\x4B\x4C\x13\x10\x11\x16", 3); // admin admin1234
```

# Over-the-Top TV Streaming Devices

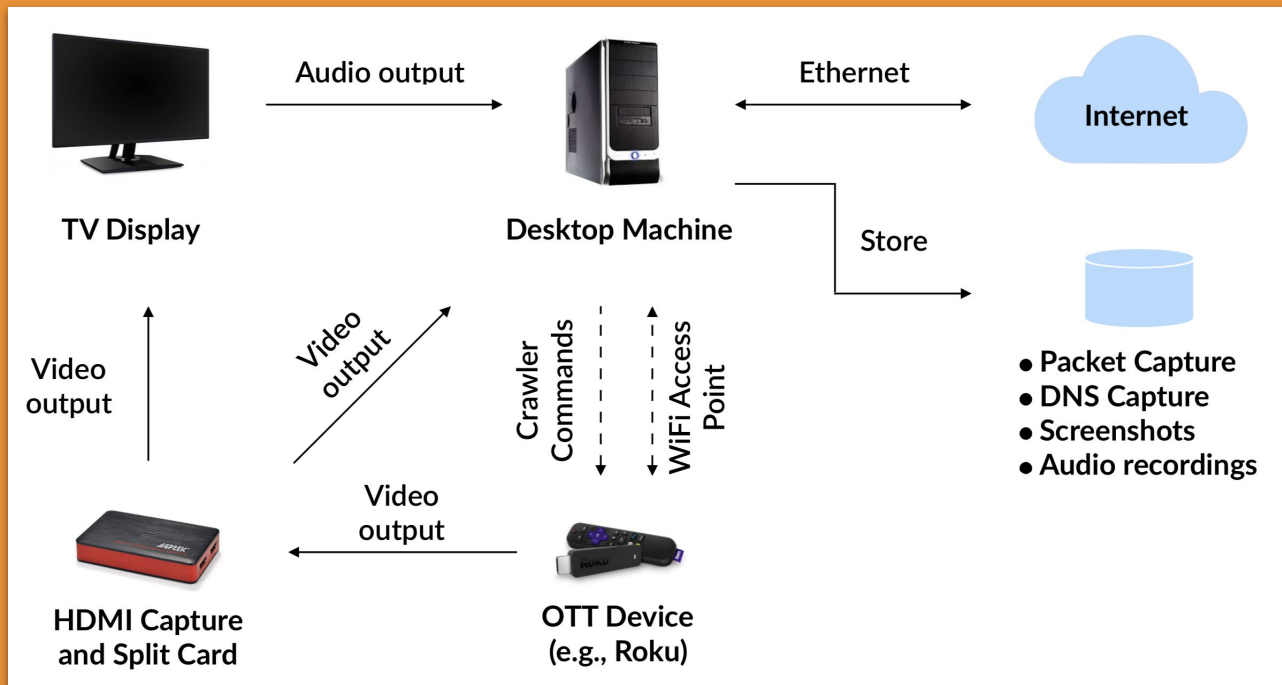


**Amazon  
FireTV**



**Roku**

# Watching You Watch: The Tracking Ecosystem of Over-the-Top TV Streaming Devices (Moghaddam et al., CCS'19)



# 3rd-party trackers

## Roku

| Tracker Domain        | Channel Count |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| doubleclick.net       | 975           |
| google-analytics.com  | 360           |
| scorecardresearch.com | 212           |
| spotxchange.com       | 212           |
| googlesyndication.com | 178           |
| imrworldwide.com      | 113           |
| tremorhub.com         | 109           |
| innovid.com           | 102           |
| 2mdn.net              | 88            |
| vimeo.com             | 86            |

## Amazon

| Tracker Domain                | Channel Count |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| amazon-adsystem.com           | 687           |
| crashlytics.com               | 346           |
| doubleclick.net               | 307           |
| google-analytics.com          | 277           |
| facebook.com                  | 196           |
| d3a510xmpll7o6.cloudfront.net | 180           |
| app-measurement.com           | 179           |
| googlesyndication.com         | 145           |
| imasdk.googleapis.com         | 129           |
| gstatic.com                   | 127           |

# Previously unknown trackers

## Roku

| Domain           | Channel Count |
|------------------|---------------|
| monarchads.com   | 74            |
| ewscloud.com     | 31            |
| kargo.com        | 25            |
| adrise.tv        | 18            |
| aragoncreek.com  | 7             |
| lightcast.com    | 7             |
| mtvnservices.com | 7             |
| myspotlight.tv   | 6             |
| brightline.tv    | 3             |
| junctiontv.net   | 2             |



# Device and location identifiers (found in the traffic)

## Roku

| Identifier   | Leak Count | Channel Count |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| AD ID        | 2650       | 320           |
| Channel name | 2331       | 197           |
| Serial No    | 996        | 110           |
| City         | 64         | 11            |
| State        | 33         | 6             |
| Zip          | 61         | 10            |

## Amazon

| Identifier   | Leak Count | Channel Count |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| Android ID   | 3856       | 394           |
| MAC          | 138        | 52            |
| Serial No    | 377        | 105           |
| Device name  | 64         | 40            |
| AD ID        | 953        | 221           |
| Zip          | 190        | 28            |
| City         | 285        | 26            |
| Wifi SSID    | 204        | 21            |
| Channel name | 5248       | 223           |
| State        | 67         | 12            |



# Analyzing packet captures

- Compile list of search terms (e.g. potential identifiers)
  - encodings, hashes
- Search in PCAP files
  - Use Wireshark to manually explore and analyze
  - Use `tshark` to automatically parse and extract protocol fields

# Video titles shared with 3rd-party trackers

## Roku

| Channel Name                 | Video Title                                | Tracking Domain       |
|------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Newsy                        | Newsy's Latest Headlines                   | google-analytics.com  |
| WCJB TV-20 News              | Lets Go with Livestream                    | scorecardresearch.com |
| CBS News                     | CBSN Live Video                            | scorecardresearch.com |
| 1011 News                    | Live Newscasts                             | scorecardresearch.com |
| WEAU News                    | Live Newscasts                             | scorecardresearch.com |
| FilmRise Kids                | Barnum                                     | spotxchange.com       |
| KJRH 2 Works for You Tulsa   | Sunday Night Forecast                      | google-analytics.com  |
| News 5 Cleveland WEWS        | Freddie Kitchens makes surprise appearance | google-analytics.com  |
| NewsChannel 5 Nashville WTVF | Live: NewsChannel 5 This Morning at 4      | google-analytics.com  |

# IoT Security and Privacy Studies: Lab vs Crowdsourcing

- IoT Inspector: Crowdsourcing Labeled Network Traffic from Smart Home Devices at Scale (Huang et al., IMWUT'20).



Other IoT attack  
surfaces

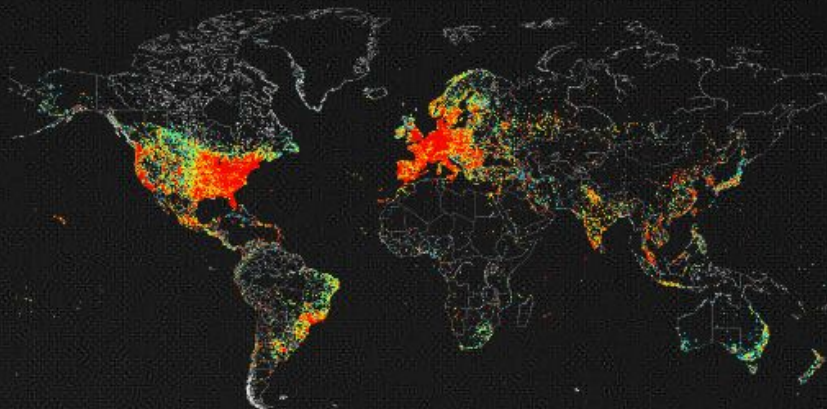
# How to reach local IoT devices?

- **Public facing devices** (e.g., port forwarding)
  - reachable, under more risk
  - Shodan!
- Local malware
- Web-based attacks

# Search Engine for the Internet of Everything

Shodan is the world's first search engine for Internet-connected devices. Discover how Internet intelligence can help you make better decisions.

SIGN UP NOW

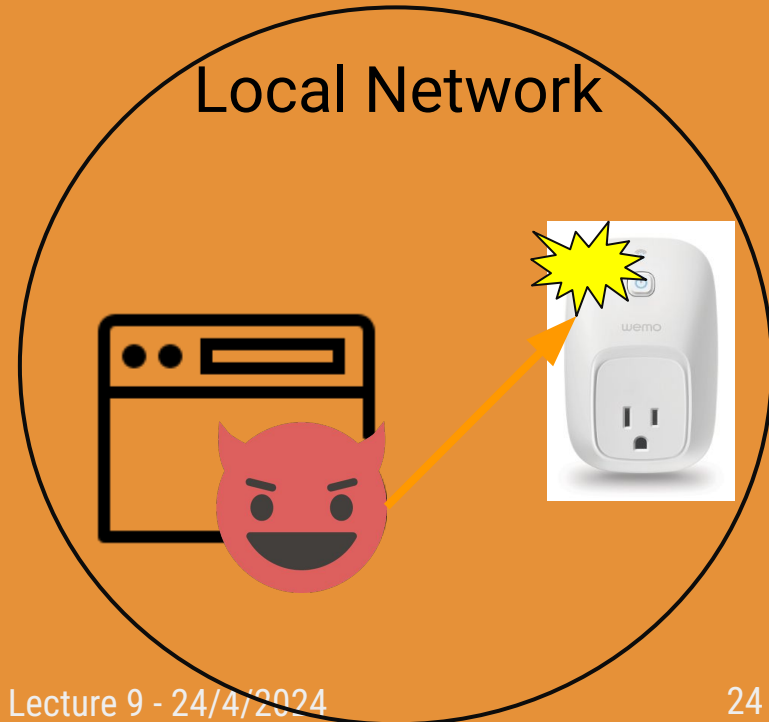


# How to reach local IoT devices?

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- Local malware
- **Web-based attacks**

# How to reach local IoT devices?

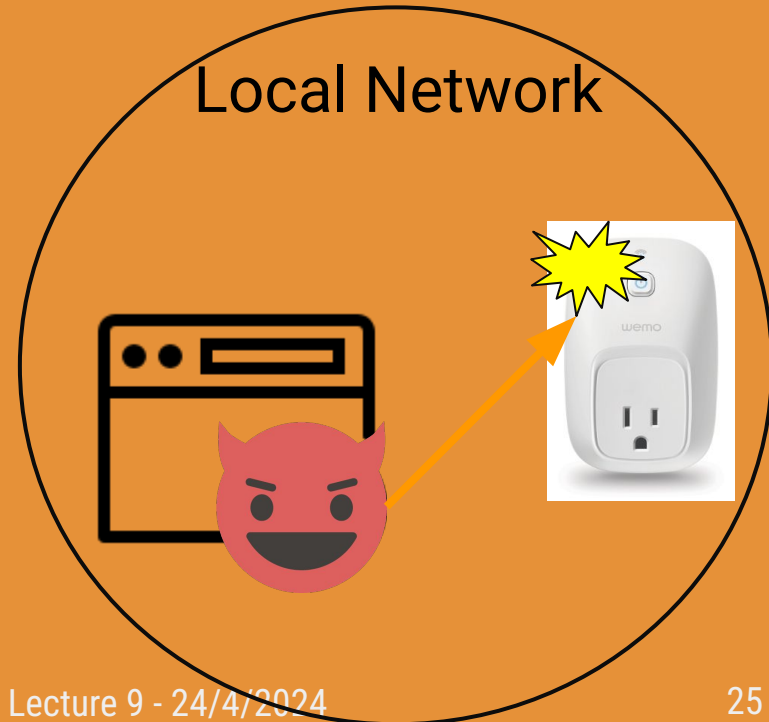
- Public devices (e.g., port forwarding)
- Local malware
- **Web-based attacks**





# How to reach local IoT devices?

- Public devices (e.g., port forwarding)
- Local malware
- **Web-based attacks**
  1. Discover certain IoT devices
  2. Access & control IoT devices



# Web-based Attacks to Discover and Control Local IoT Devices

Gunes Acar\*, Danny Yuxing Huang\*, Frank Li<sup>†</sup>, Arvind Narayanan\*, Nick Feamster\*

\*Princeton University, <sup>†</sup>UC Berkeley

## ABSTRACT

In this paper, we present two web-based attacks against local IoT devices that any malicious web page or third-party script can perform, even when the devices are behind NATs. In our attack scenario, a victim visits the attacker's website, which contains a malicious

forwarding). However, devices that are not Internet accessible (e.g., those behind NATs) are not safe either. In this paper, we present two web-based attacks against IoT devices with HTTP servers on the local area network (LAN). In our attack scenario, a victim on the LAN visits a web page hosting malicious JavaScript (either directly

# Attack overview

- Find HTTP endpoints by interacting with the devices
- Use DNS rebinding to bypass origin-based restrictions

# Attack 1:

## Identify Local IoT Devices

# Attack on Devices - Google Home/Chromecast



- Play arbitrary Youtube videos on Chromecast
- Reboot Chromecast/Home
- Scan for WiFi networks and return information

# Attack Demo



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KsleJlj4XB8>

# Implications

- Attacker control of IoT device actions
- Exploiting IoT device vulnerabilities for full compromise
- Privacy leaks (e.g., extensive device fingerprinting or user profiling)

# *Attack on Devices: Google Home/Chromecast*

Access:

- Unique device ID
- Build/firmware version
- SSID of connected WiFi network
- Device schedules/alarms (Home)





# *Attack on Devices: Google Home/Chromecast*

Control:

- Reboot device
- Play any video (Chromecast)
- Scan for WiFi networks and return SSIDs detected



# Responsible Disclosure

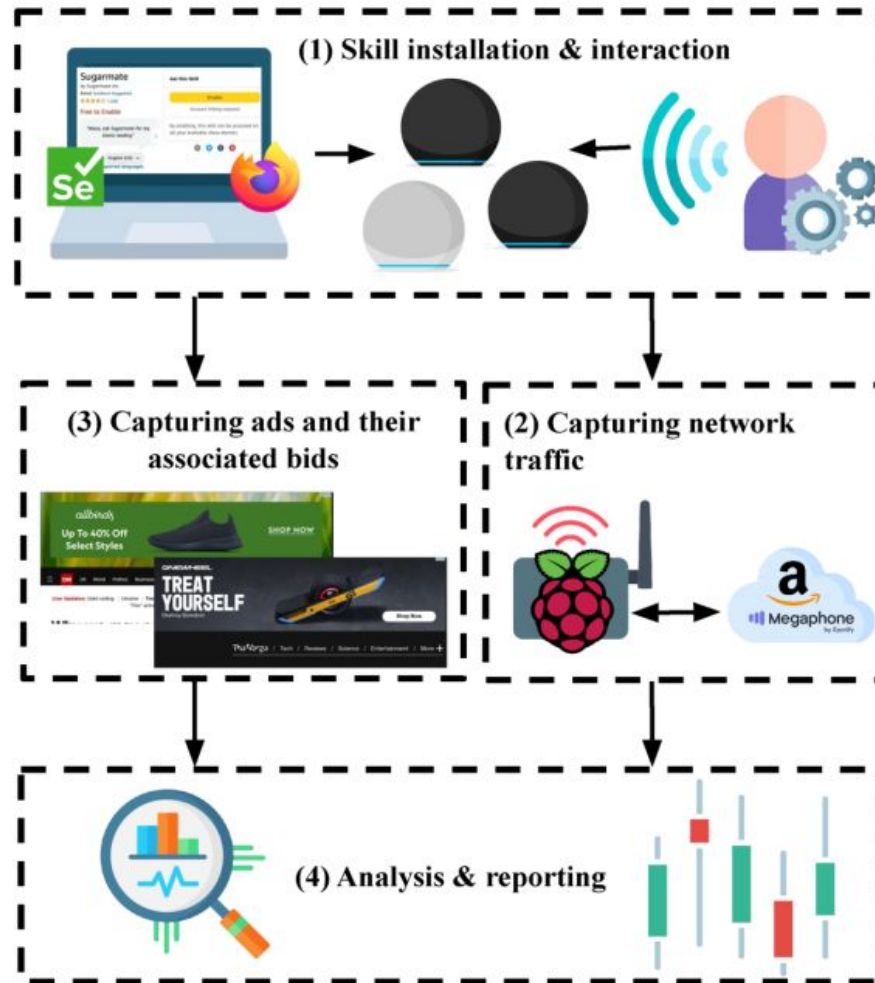
- Reported the vulnerabilities to...
  - Browser vendors: Chromium (Google), Mozilla
  - IoT vendors: Google, Samsung, D-Link, Belkin
- Both Chromium and Mozilla offered bug bounty of \$500
  - Fixed, released
- Google Home: known issue
- Belkin promised to release a patch in August
- Ack from Samsung
- No response from D-Link

# Gathering data from IoT devices

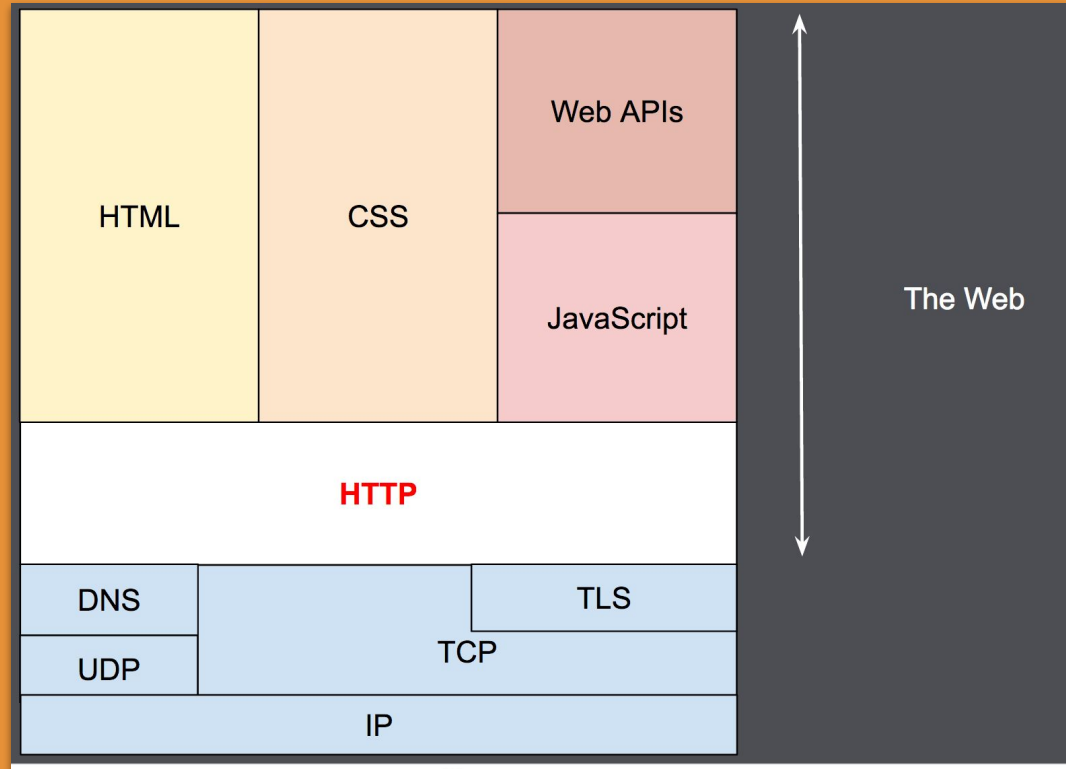
- More difficult compared to browsers
- No automation libraries
- No way to get a feedback about the state of the device

# Gathering data from IoT devices

- Set up fake wireless access point (e.g., via hostapd)
  - bridge to an I/F with an Internet connection
  - capture packets
  - *optional*: mitm
- What can we do when mitm attacks against TLS is not possible?
  - e.g. due to cert pinning



# HTTP and below (MDN)



# HTTP

- Unencrypted HTTP, used to be default
- Very uncommon thanks to
  - Let's encrypt
  - Downranking by Google
  - Many new web features are only available on HTTPS

# DNS leaks

- Queries sent unencrypted unless DoH & DoT
- DoH: DNS-over-HTTPS
- DoT: DNS-over-TLS

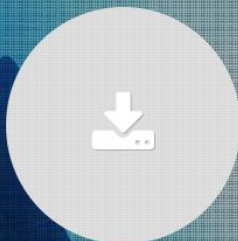


# SNI leaks

- Server Name Indication
  - reveals the hostname you are connecting to
- Enables serving multiple sites on one IP (e.g. CDNs)
- Contains the visited website address (*not the page URL*)
- ECH: Encrypted Client Hello
  - eSNI: encrypted SNI

# Wireshark

- packet capture with GUI
- filter by protocol, field names and values
- command line alternatives: tcpdump, dumpcap
- tshark: scripted parsing of pcaps from the cmd line



## Download

Get Started Now



## Learn

Knowledge is Power



## Go Beyond

With Wireshark Sponsors



## Settings

Q dns



You and Google



Autofill



Privacy and security



Appearance



Search engine



Default browser



On startup

Advanced



Extensions



About Chrome



Does not protect you against dangerous websites, downloads, and extensions. You'll still get Safe Browsing protection, where available, in other Google services, like Gmail and Search.

## Advanced

## Always use secure connections

Upgrade navigations to HTTPS and warn you before loading sites that don't support it



## Use secure DNS

Determines how to connect to websites over a secure connection



With your current service provider

Secure DNS may not be available all the time



With Cloudflare (1.1.1.1)

[See this provider's privacy policy](#)

## Manage security keys

Reset security keys and create PINs



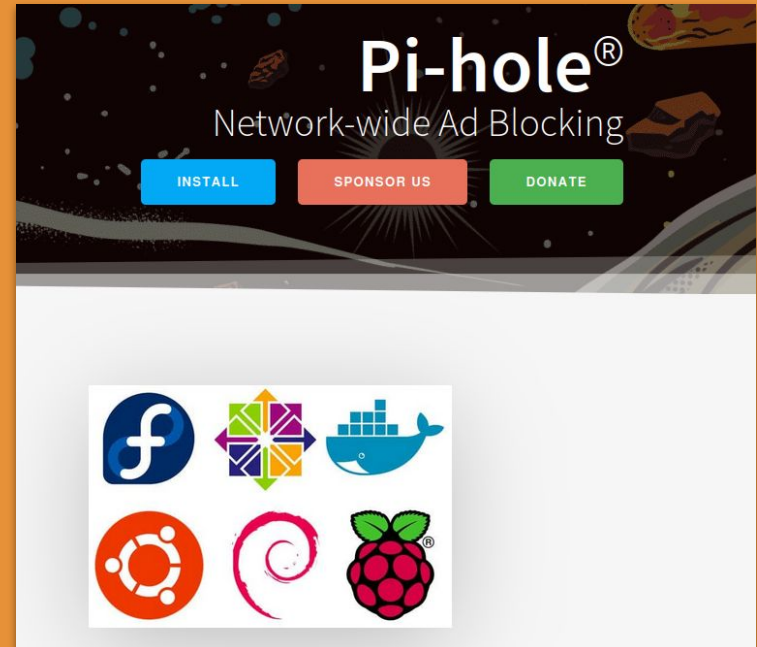
## Manage certificates

Manage HTTPS/SSL certificates and settings



# Countermeasures

- Few options are available (cf. adblockers)
- PiHole: DNS-based blocking



# Recap

- Most smart and connected devices are privacy and security risks
- Smart TV channels contain many trackers
- Few defenses are available