

WIP: Verified parser generator for microcontroller applications

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FDA NEWS RELEASE

FDA Informs Patients, Providers and Manufacturers About Potential Cybersecurity Vulnerabilities in Certain Medical Devices with Bluetooth Low Energy



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For Immediate Release: March 03, 2020

By Joe Carlson Star Tribune | MARCH 6, 2020 — 7:36PM



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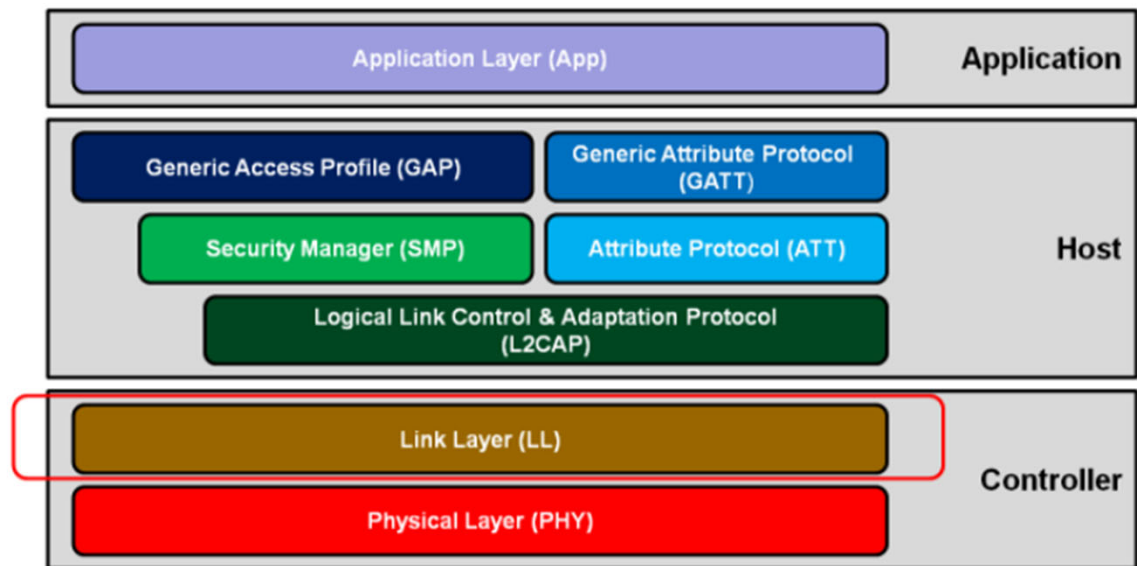
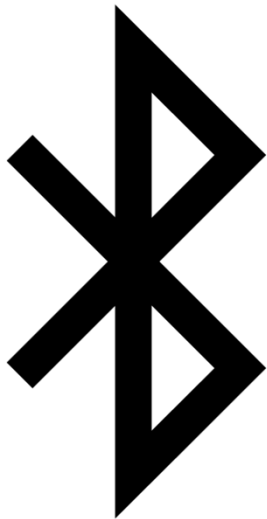
39 CVE entries that match your search.

CVE ID	Description	CVE ID	Description
CVE-2020-15582	An issue was discovered on Samsung mobile devices with P(9.0) and Q(10.0) (Exynos 7885 chipsets) software. The Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) component has a race condition with a resultant deadlock or crash. The Samsung ID is SVE-2020-16870 (July 2020).	CVE-2020-15509	Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) security flaw in Samsung devices allows an attacker to engage in a man-in-the-middle (MITM) attack.
CVE-2020-13595	Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) security flaw in Samsung devices allows an attacker to engage in a man-in-the-middle (MITM) attack.	CVE-2020-13595	Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) security flaw in Samsung devices allows an attacker to engage in a man-in-the-middle (MITM) attack.
CVE-2020-13594	Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) security flaw in Samsung devices allows an attacker to engage in a man-in-the-middle (MITM) attack.	CVE-2020-13594	Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) security flaw in Samsung devices allows an attacker to engage in a man-in-the-middle (MITM) attack.
CVE-2020-12860	CCvDSafe through v1.0.17 allows a remote attacker to access phone name and model information because a BLE device can have four roles and CCvDSafe uses a predictable random number for re-identification of a device, and potentially identification of the owner's name.	CVE-2020-11957	The Bluetooth Low Energy implementation in Cypress PSoC Creator BLE 4.2 component versions before 3.64 generates a random number (Pairing Random) with significantly less entropy than the specified 128 bits during BLE pairing. This is the case for both authenticated and unauthenticated pairing with both LE Secure Connections as well as Classic Bluetooth. A predictable or brute-forceable random number allows an attacker (in radio range) to perform a MITM attack during BLE pairing.
CVE-2020-10685	A flaw was found in Ansible Engine affecting Ansible Engine versions 2.7.x before 2.7.17 and 2.8.x before 2.8.11 and 2.9.x before 2.9.7 as well as Ansible Tower before 3.4.5 and 3.5.5 and 3.6.3 when using modules which decrypts vault files such as assemble, script, unarchive, win_copy, aws_s3 or copy modules. The temporary directory created in /tmp leaves the contents unencrypted. On Operating Systems which /tmp is not a tmpfs but part of the root partition, the directory is only cleared on boot. The directory remains when the host is switched off. The system will be vulnerable when the system is not running. So decrypted data must be cleared as soon as possible and then normally is encrypted ble.	CVE-2020-0129	In SetData of btm_ble_multi_adv.cc, there is a possible out-of-bound write due to an incorrect bounds check. This could lead to local escalation of privilege with no additional execution privileges needed. User interaction is not needed for exploitation.Product: AndroidVersions: Android-10Android ID: A-123292010

SweynTooth Bluetooth LE Security Flaw Threatens Thousands Of Devices From Samsung, FitBit And More



Bluetooth Low Energy Protocol





BLE Controller SoC's



QFN48 6x6mm

nRF51822

System on Chip

Bluetooth Low Energy and 2.4 GHz SoC

The nRF51822 is a general purpose, ultra-low power SoC ideally suited for Bluetooth® Low Energy and 2.4 GHz proprietary wireless applications. It is built around the 32-bit ARM® Cortex™-M0 CPU with 256/128 KB flash and 32/16 KB RAM. The flexible 2.4 GHz radio supports Bluetooth Low Energy and 2.4 GHz proprietary protocols, such as Gazell.

It incorporates a rich selection of analog and digital peripherals that can interact directly without CPU intervention through the Programmable Peripheral Interconnect (PPI) system.

Contact us about this

Key Features

- 16 MHz Cortex-M0
- 256/128 KB Flash,
- 32/16 KB RAM
- 2.4 GHz Transceiver
- 2 Mbps, 1 Mbps, 250 kbps
- Bluetooth Low Energy
- +4 dBm TX Power
- 128-bit AES CCM
- UART, SPI, TWI



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WILC3000 (RTOS)

Self Disclosure

Investigating

Will advise if fix is required

WILC3000 (Linux)

N/A

None

Not affected

RN4020

Self Disclosure

Investigating

Will advise if fix is required

IS1870

IS1871

Self Disclosure

CVE-2019-17519 (6.1)
CVE-2019-17518 (6.4)
CVE-2019-19193 (6.5)

Firmware patch in development

BM70

BM71

Self Disclosure

CVE-2019-17519 (6.1)
CVE-2019-17518 (6.4)
CVE-2019-19193 (6.5)

Pending

RN4870

RN4871

Self Disclosure

CVE-2019-17519 (6.1)
CVE-2019-17518 (6.4)
CVE-2019-19193 (6.5)

Firmware patch in development

BTLC1000

Self Disclosure

CVE-2019-19195 (6.8)

Pending

IS1677

IS1678

Self Disclosure

CVE-2019-17519 (6.1)
CVE-2019-17518 (6.4)
CVE-2019-19193 (6.5)

Firmware patch in development

BM77

Self Disclosure

CVE-2019-17519 (6.1)
CVE-2019-17518 (6.4)
CVE-2019-19193 (6.5)

Pending

D-0129

remains when the host is switched off. The system will be vulnerable when the system is not running. So decrypted data must be cleared as soon as possible and then normally is encrypted ble.

In SetData of btm_ble_multi_adv.cc, there is a possible out-of-bound write due to an incorrect bounds check. This could lead to local escalation of privilege with no execution privileges needed. User interaction is not needed for exploitation.Product: AndroidVersions: Android-10Android ID: A-123292010

Objectives



DEVELOP A FRAMEWORK FOR QUICKLY
GENERATING HARDENED PARSERS FOR
VARIOUS BINARY PROTOCOLS



DEVELOP HARDENED PARSERS WHICH
CAN OPERATE EFFECTIVELY ON A
RESOURCE CONSTRAINED
MICROCONTROLLERS

Ensure the hardened parsers:

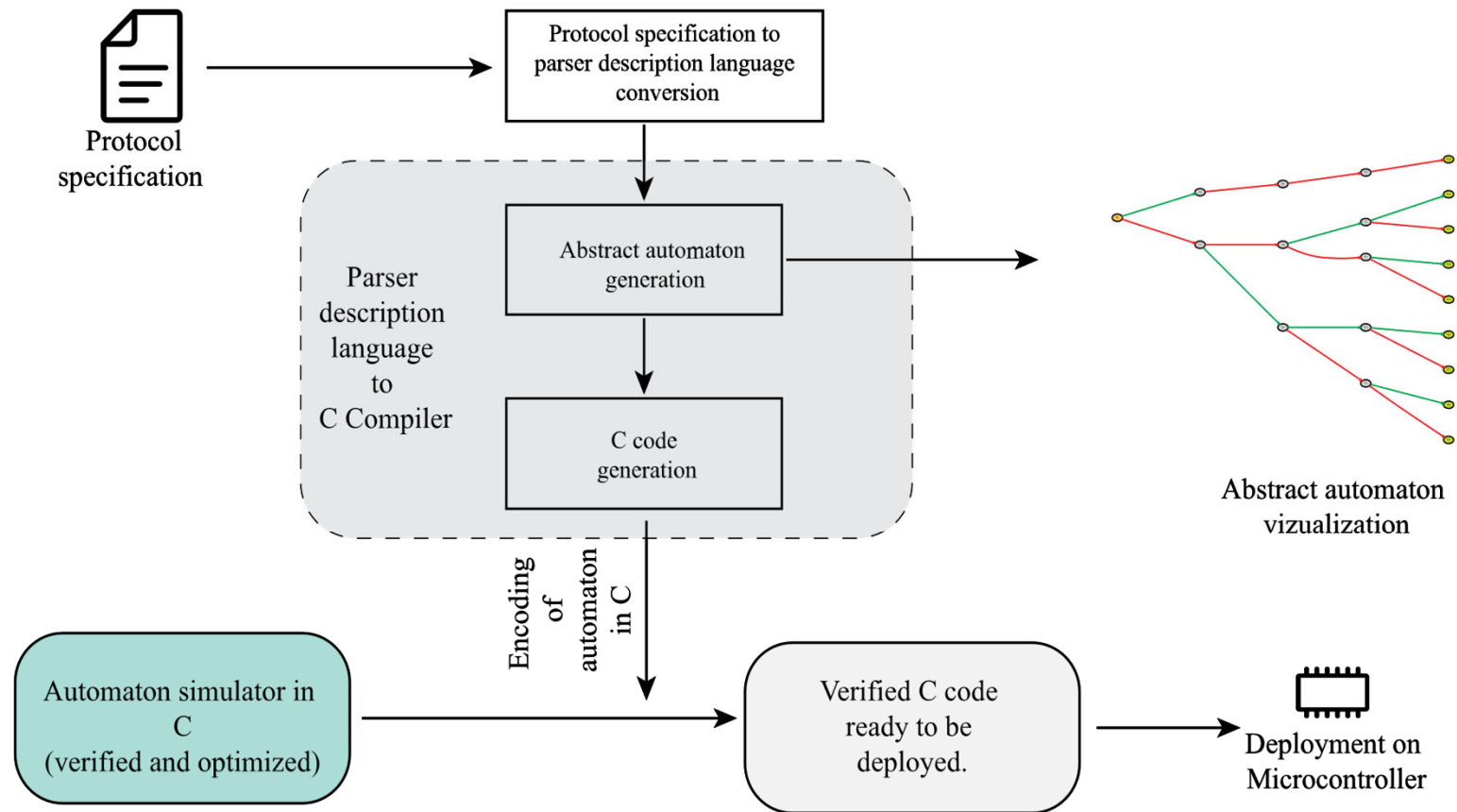
Are backed by a formal language model (finite state machine)

Are free-from memory corruption vulnerabilities.

Terminate on all supplied inputs.

Can operate with the limited resources of a microcontroller.

Architecture Diagram



Define a Parser Description Language



Has constructs commonly found in binary protocols like Tag-length-value, Repeat etc.



Is composable, and readable



Allows quick prototyping of different binary protocols

Example of Parser Description Language

- ✓ The PDL has constructs corresponding to commonly found constructs in the binary protocols like Tag-Length-Value etc.
- ✓ Example on right shows a BLE LL header description.

```
;; clstp the header packet for ADV packets
(def PDU
  (gt/gen-tag 4
    { :PDU=ADV_IND           "0000"
      :PDU=ADV_DIRECT_IND   "0001"
      :PDU=ADV_NONCONN_IND  "0010"
      :PDU=SCAN_REQ         "0011"
      :PDU=SCAN_RSP         "0100"
      :PDU=CONNECT_IND      "0101"
      :PDU=ADV_SCAN_IND     "0110"
      :PDU=ADV_EXT_IND      "0111"
      :PDU=AUX_CONNECT_RSP  "1000"}
    "PDU"))

(def RFU (gt/gen-tag 1 { :RFU=RFU_ON "1" :RFU=RFU_OFF "0" })
(def ChSel (gt/gen-tag 1 { :CHSEL=CHSEL_ON "1" :CHSEL=CHSEL_OFF "0" })
(def TxAdd (gt/gen-tag 1 { :TXADD=TX_ADD_ON "1" :TXADD=TX_ADD_OFF "0" })
(def RxAdd (gt/gen-tag 1 { :RXADD=RX_ADD_ON "1" :RXADD=RX_ADD_OFF "0" })

(def len-field
  (gc/gen-len 8 :LSB "header_len"))

;; header is a sequence of these automaton
(def adv-packet-header
  (reduce os/seq-graphs
    [PDU RFU ChSel TxAdd RxAdd len-field]))
```

Verification of C code

Verification of C code done via Frama-C (Static analyzer for C code)

Code annotations of pre/post conditions and invariants ensure **termination** and **no memory corruption**.

Verified code is a FSM simulator which takes an encoding of the abstract FSM, and an input to the FSM as input, and simulates it.

Preliminary results

Deployed hardened parsers for BLE LL on Ubertooth
One device

Attacked the device with malformed BLE packets

The parsers successfully rejected the malformed packets

Questions?

Thank you!