IoT Security and Privacy

Assignment 3 – ESP32 UART and Flash Hack (10 points)

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Ouestions

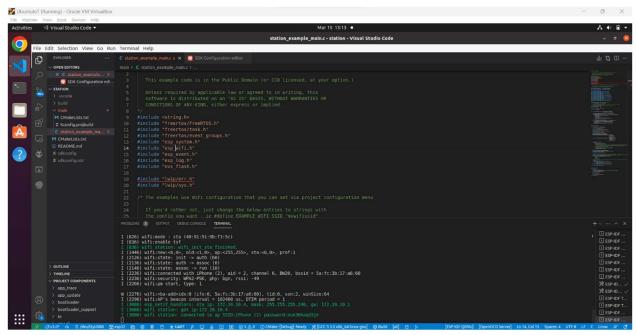
- 1. There are three serial ports on the ESP32. UART0 is often used for programming and communication with outside of ESP32 while the other two UART ports are unused. For example, the Micro-USB connector of our IoT kit is connected to UART0 through a USB-UART bridge chip. If there is no protection of UART0, a hacker can access the flash through UART.
 - a. Please explain how a hacker may identify UART pins on a PCB if there is no obvious label for the UART. (1 point)

A hacker can use a couple different methods. They can do trial and error until they identify the UART pins. They can also use a multimeter to test the continuity between different components on the PCB

b. The access to UART can be protected by a password if the firmware is written properly. That is, a user must enter the correct password to upload firmware and communicate with the IoT kit. Please discuss how a hacker may recover the password. (1 point)

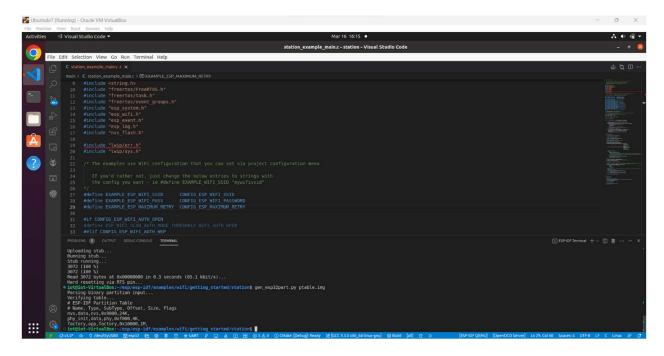
One way is to use brute force until the correct password is found. Another way is to use read the binary code and use malware analysis techniques/tools.

2. Please read <u>ESP32 UART and Flash Hack</u> at GitHub. Read <u>Build and run the WiFi station firmware</u>. Use a screenshot to show the ESP32 is connected to a WiFi router (e.g., a hotspot on a smartphone) with the firmware from the WiFi station example project. (2 points)



3. Please read Retrieve partition table.

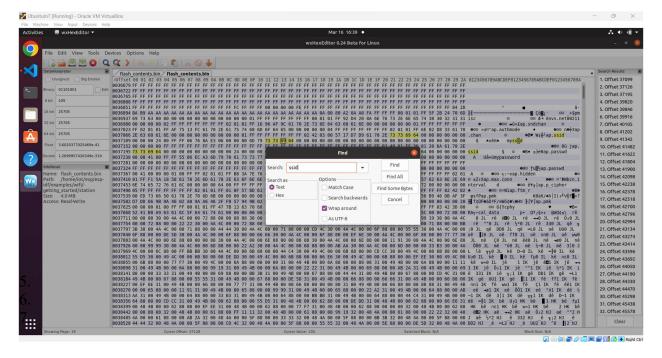
a. Use a screenshot to show the partition table of the ESP32. (1 point)



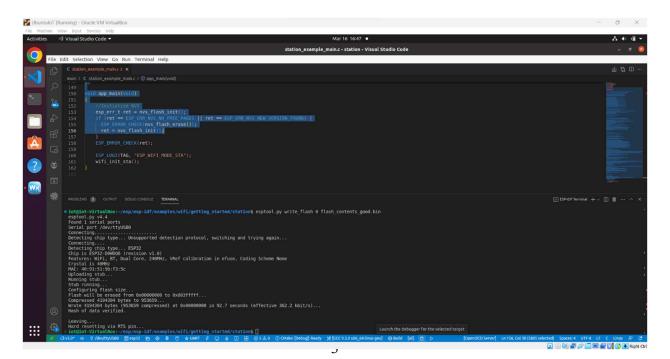
b. Explain the partition table. (1 point)

The partition table is stored in the memory at address 0x8000 / 0x00008000. It labels the table by Name, Type, SubType, Offset, Size, Flags. In the printed table, it shows all these values in each row except the flags. App and data are two typed of partitions. They have regions names nvs, phy_init, and factory_app that store different type of data. Basically is shows where different pieces of code are located on ESP32.

4. Please read <u>Search firmware for sensitive info</u>. Use a screenshot to show the WiFi password can be found in the firmware within a hex editor such as wxHexEditor. (2 points)



- 5. Please read <u>Change the firmware</u>.
 - a. Use a screenshot to show esptool.py can be used to write the changed firmware back to the ESP32. (1 point)



b. With the changed firmware, can the ESP32 still connect to the WiFi router? Why? (1 point)

No, because the password to the wifi has been changed.