



# Hacking IoT Devices Methodology

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# Disclaimer

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The views expressed in this presentation are those of the author and do not reflect the official policy or position of Infineon Technologies

# Who Am I

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- ❑ Head InfoSec Infineon Technologies Americas
- ❑ Founder LufSec
- ❑ Author (LinkedIn Learning)
- ❑ CISSP, CRISC, PCIP, CISM, CEH
- ❑ Husband, father hacker, love to teach & coach
- ❑ DEFCON Red Team Village Volunteer
- ❑ Member CSA IoT Security Group



Certified in Risk  
and Information  
Systems Control™

Certified Information  
Security Manager™  
An ISACA® Certification

PCI PROFESSIONAL (PCIP)™  
PROGRAM

Certified Ethical Hacker

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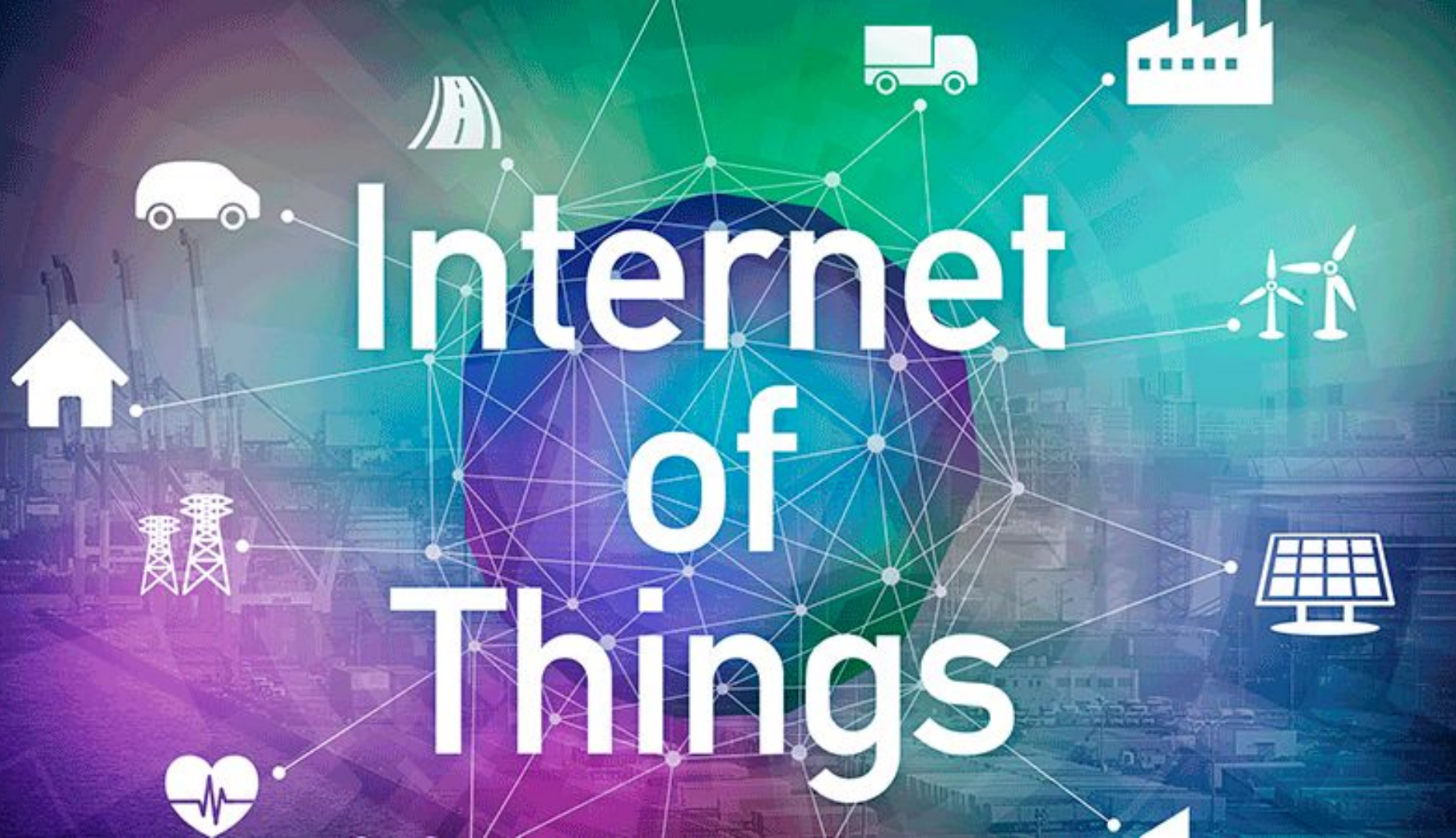


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# Internet of Things







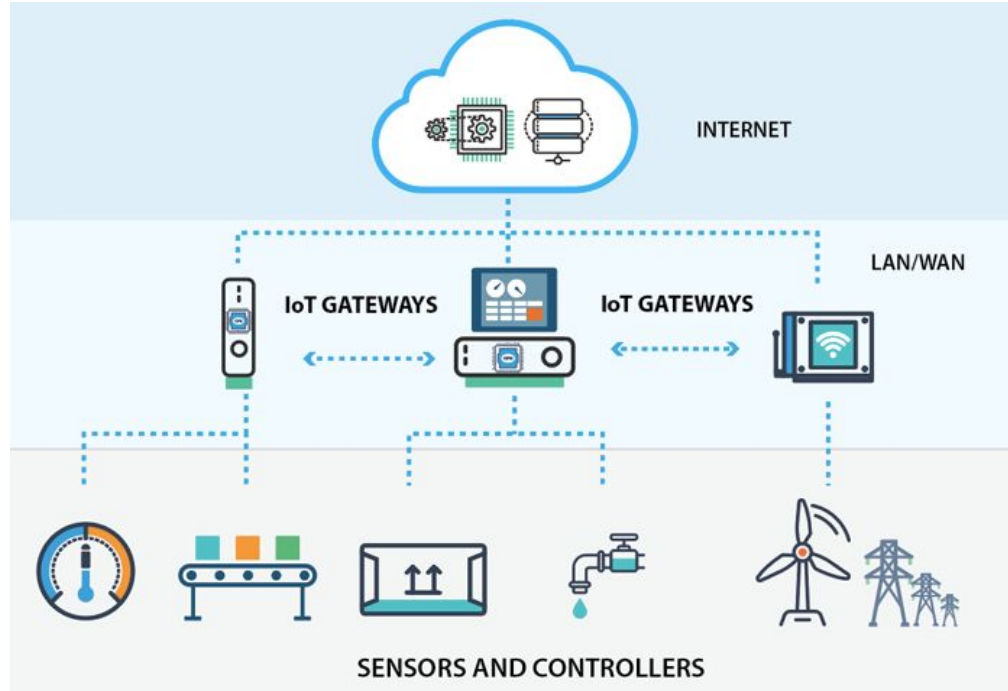
# Why IoT Penetration Testing

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- Understand Risks of IoT Devices to Organization
- Participate on Bug Bounties Program
- Product Security
- Challenge Yourself
- Get the Momentum

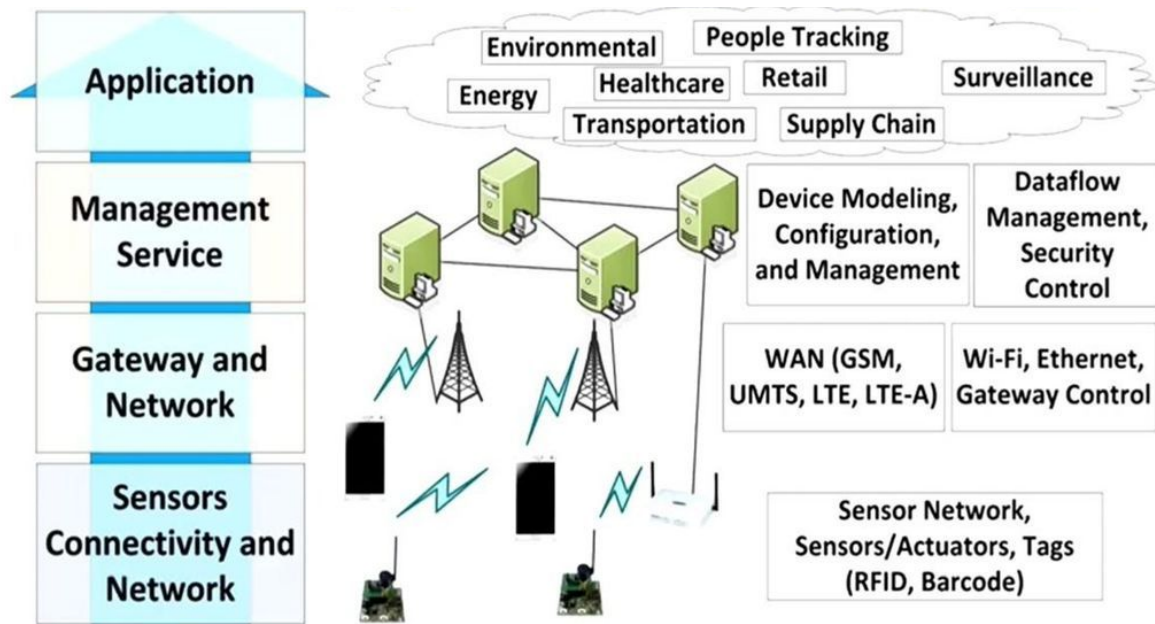
# IoT Internet Connection

- Wired
- Wireless
- Gateway





# IoT Architecture Layers

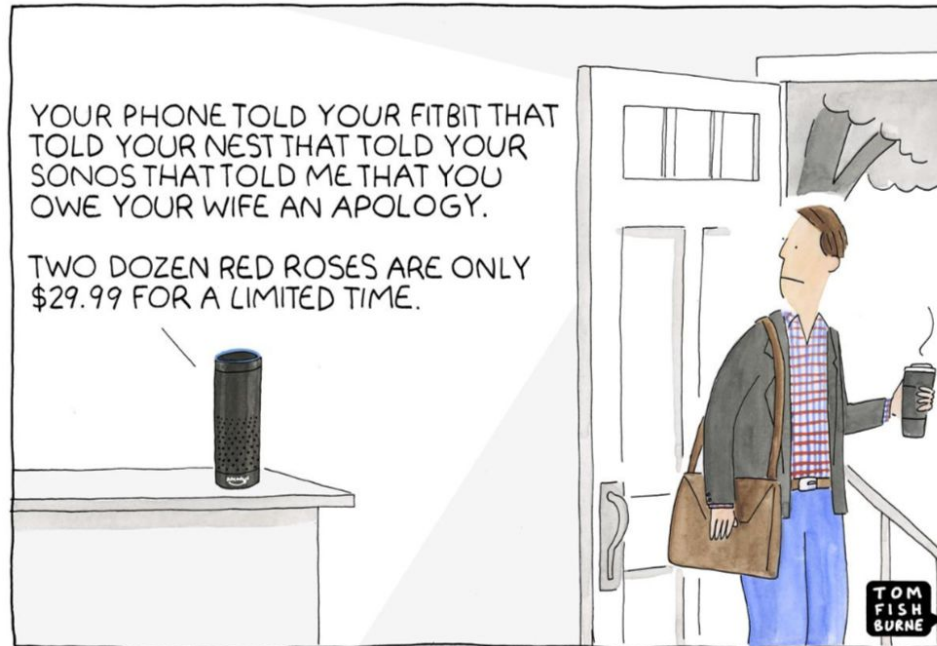


# IoT Technologies and Protocols

Wireless Communication			Wired Communication	Operating System
Short Range	Medium Range	Long Range		
Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE)	HaLow	Low-Power Wide Area Network (LPWAN)	Ethernet	ARM Embedded OS
Light Fidelity (Li-Fi)	LTE Advanced	Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT)	Multimedia over Coax Alliance (MoCa)	Ubuntu Core
Near Field Communic. (NFC)		Cellular	Power Line Communication (PLC)	RIOT OS
Radio-Frequency Ident. (RFID)				RealSense OS X
Wi-Fi				Integrity RTOS

# IoT Security Challenges

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# IoT Security Challenges

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- Understand how the device works (operate, communicate)
- Vulnerable interfaces (web interfaces, APIs)
- Inefficient physical security protections (install backdoors)
- Insufficient vendor support
- Lack of or inefficient firmware/OS updates
- Interoperability Issues (vendor-centric solutions)



# OWASP IoT Top 10

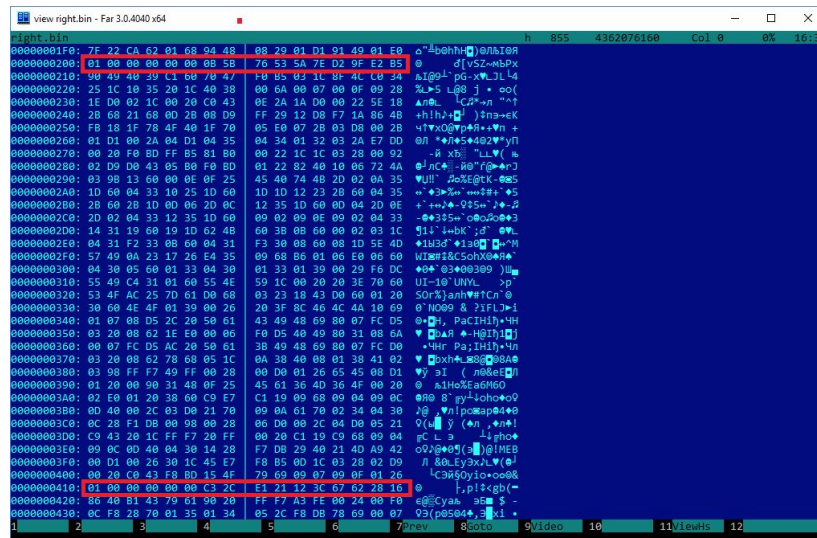
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1. Weak Guessable, or Hardcoded Passwords
2. Insecure Network Services
3. Insecure Ecosystem Interfaces
4. Lack of Secure Update Mechanism
5. Use of Insecure or Outdated Components
6. Insufficient Privacy Protection
7. Insecure Data Transfer and Storage
8. Lack of Device Management
9. Insecure Default Settings
10. Lack of Physical Hardening



# IoT Attack Surface

- Device memory containing credentials
- Access Control
- Firmware Extraction
- Privilege Escalation
- Resetting to an insecure state
- Web Attacks
- Firmware Attacks



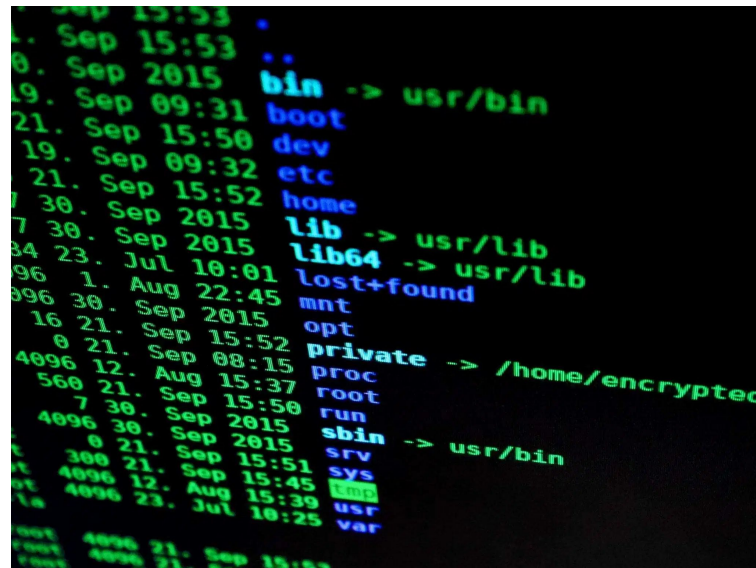
The screenshot shows a hex editor window titled 'view right.bin - Far 3.0.4040 x64'. The main window displays a hex dump of a file named 'right.bin'. The left column shows the address (e.g., 00000001f0, 0000000200, etc.), the middle column shows the hex data (e.g., 7f 22 ca 02 01 68 04 48, etc.), and the right column shows the ASCII representation (e.g., 'o"AbenhHj0n18R', etc.). The hex data is highlighted in red in the original image. The status bar at the bottom shows '1 2 3 4 5 6 7 prev 8 goto 9 video 10 11 views 12'.



# IoT Attack Surface

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- Network Services Attacks
- Unencrypted local data storage
- Confidentiality and Integrity Issues
- Cloud Computing Attack
- Malicious Updates
- Insecure APIs
- Mobile Application Threats



# IoT Common Attacks

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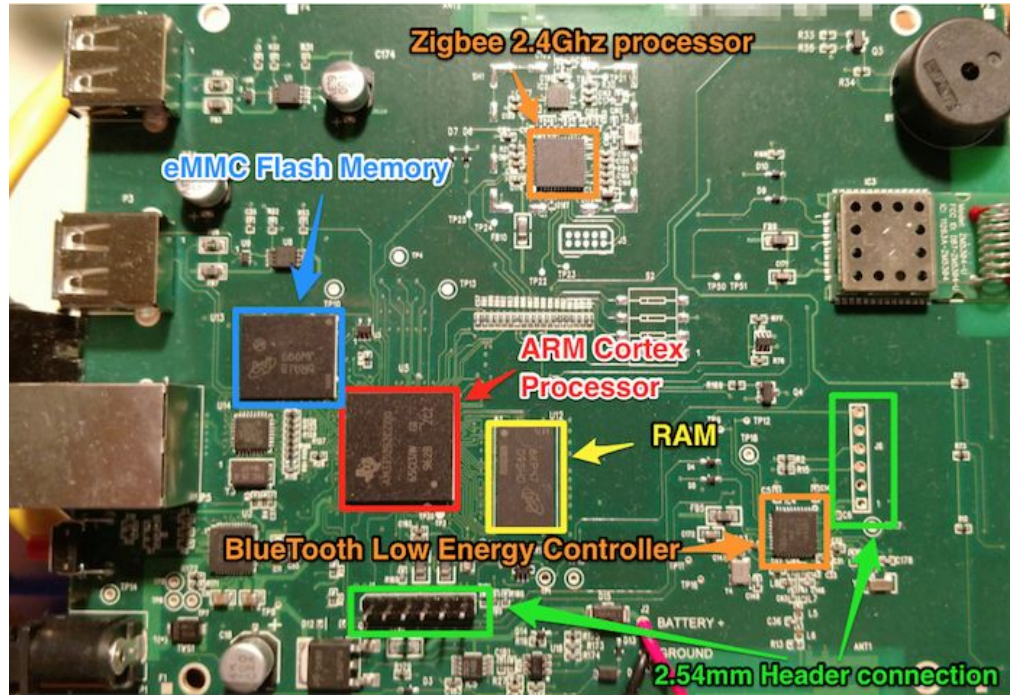
- DDoS
- Rolling Code
- BlueBorne
- Jamming
- Backdoor
- Eavesdropping

# IoT Common Attacks

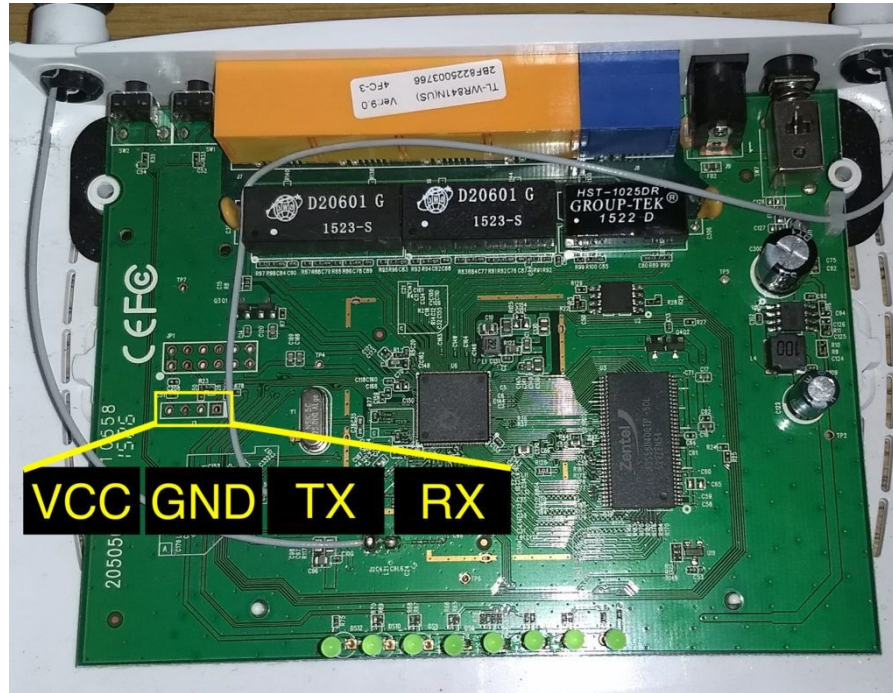
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- Sybil
- Exploit Kits
- Man-in-the-Middle
- Forged Malicious Devices
- Side-channel
- Ransomware

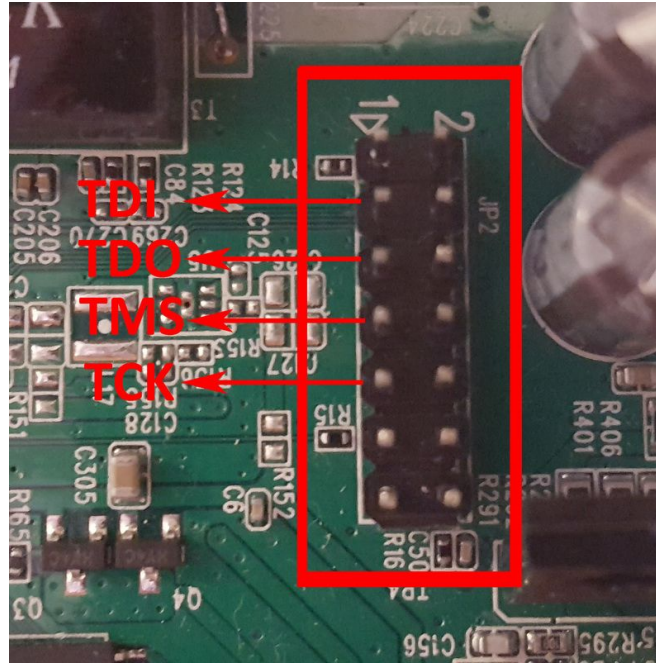
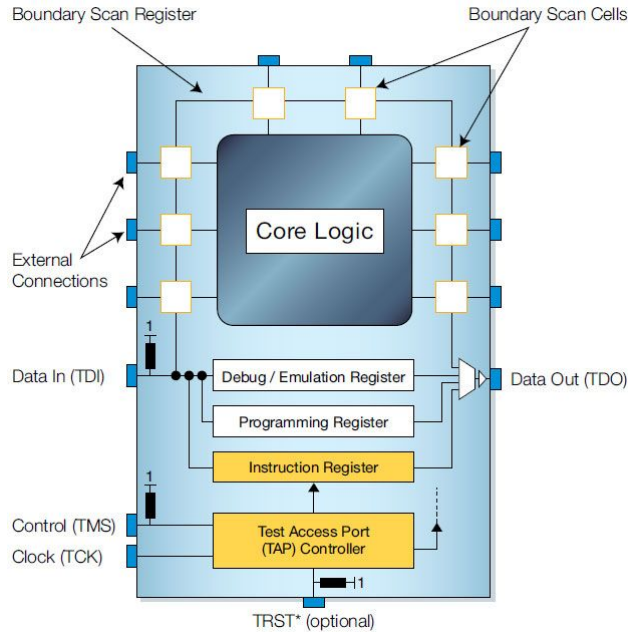
# Hardware Components



# Hardware Components - UART

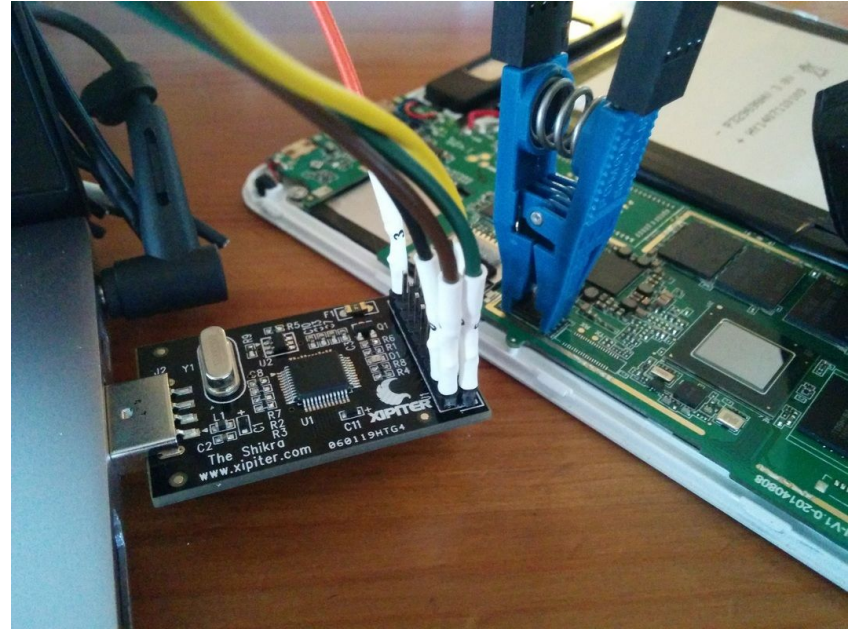
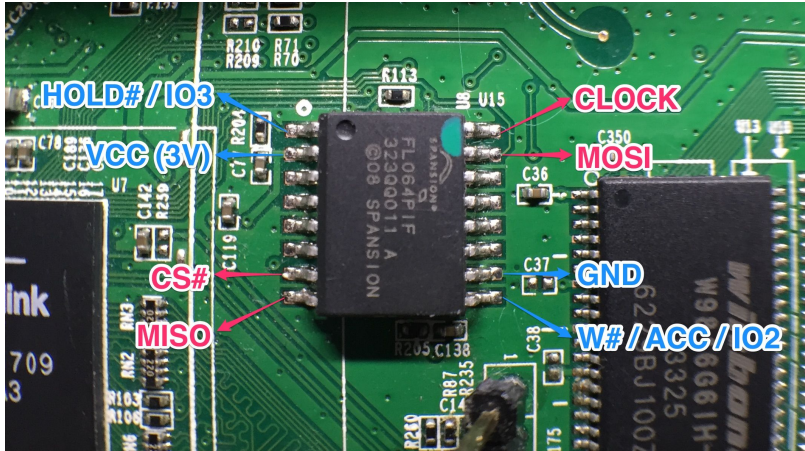


# Hardware Components - JTAG

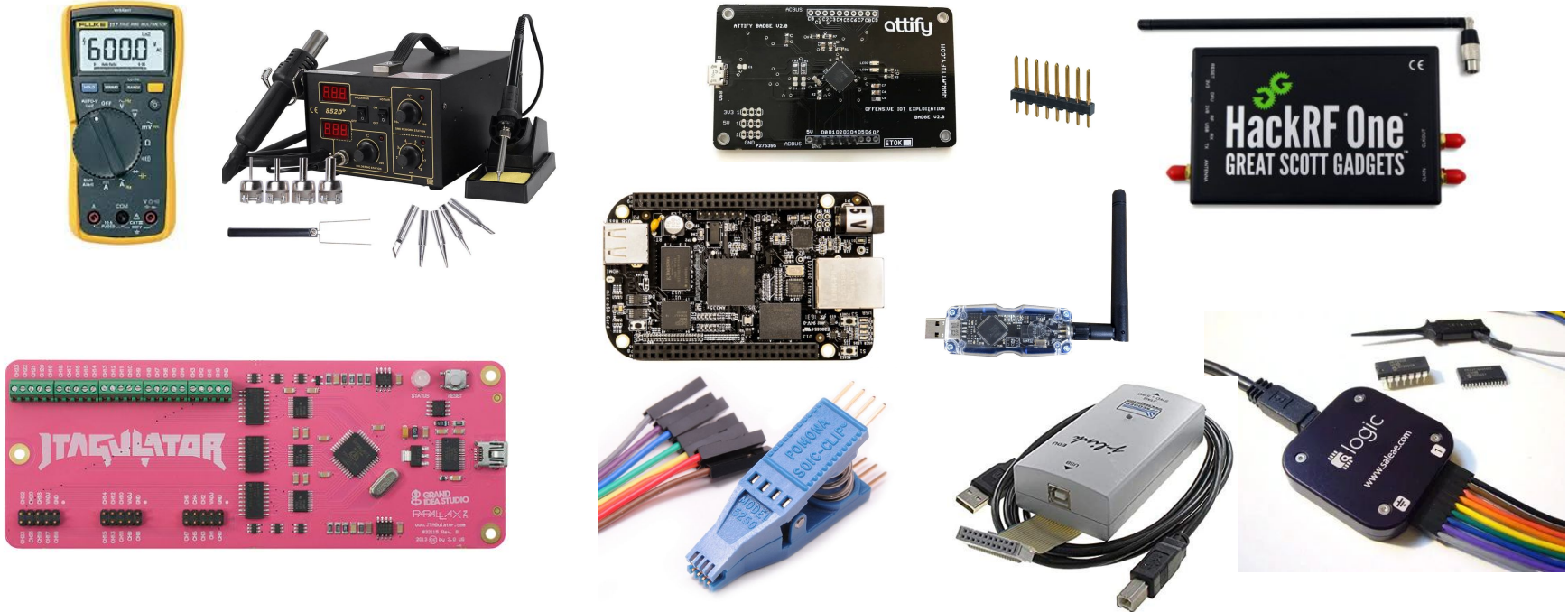




# Hardware Components - SPI



# Some Useful IoT Hacking Tools



# IoT Hacking OS Platforms

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- AttifyOS
- Kali Linux
- Ubuntu LTS
- Zephyr
- Skywave Linux
- Maintain Access



# IoT Hacking Frameworks & other Tools

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- IDA Pro
- Binary Ninja
- Radare2
- Ghidra
- GDB
- GnuRadio
- Nmap
- Routersploit
- Exploit Framework
- ...



# IoT Hacking Methodology

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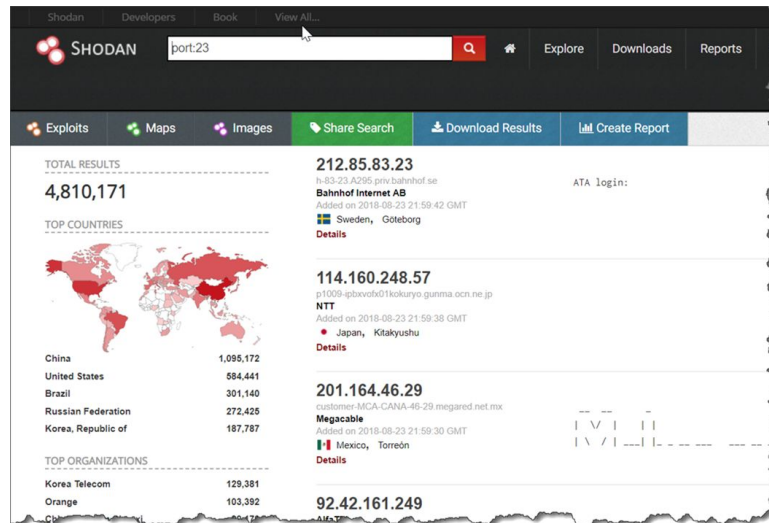
- Information Gathering
- Vulnerability Scanning
- Launching Attack
- Gain Access
- Maintain Access





# Information Gathering

- Understanding How the Device Operates
- FCC ID
- Datasheets & Manuals
- Shodan
- IP Addresses
- Running Protocol
- Vendor Site

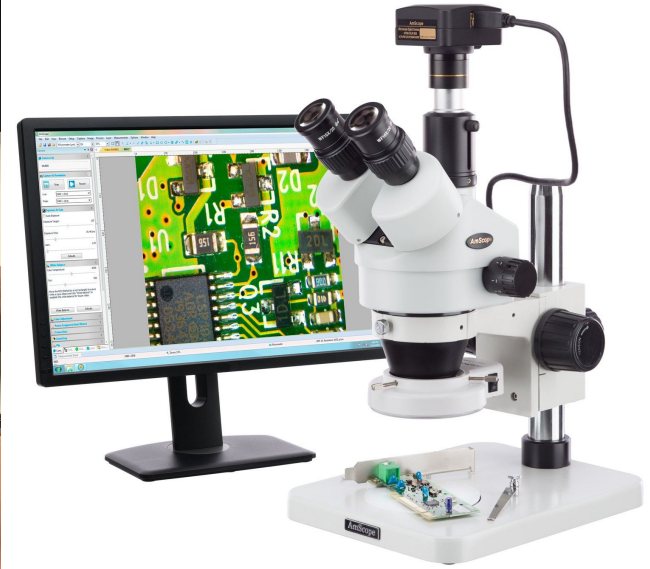
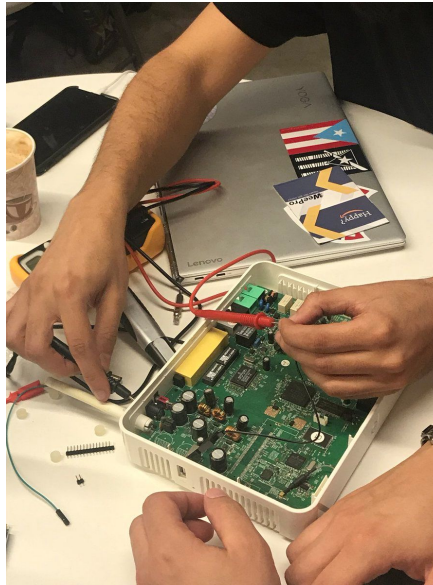




# Information Gathering

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- Opening the Device



# Vulnerability Scanning

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- Nessus
- Qualys
- Nmap

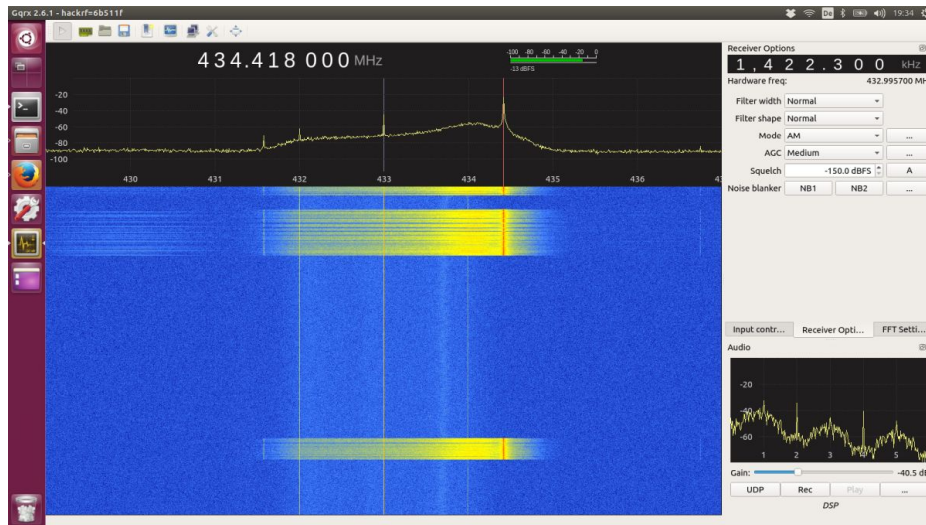
```
root@kali:~# nmap -sS -6 fe80::FE35:E6FF:FE7B:B732%eth0

Starting Nmap 7.31 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2017-02-13 06:46 EST
Nmap scan report for fe80::fe35:e6ff:fe7b:b732
Host is up (0.0068s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
3000/tcp  open  ppp
3001/tcp  open  nessus
MAC Address: FC:35:E6:7B:B7:32 (Visteon)

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 51.22 seconds
```

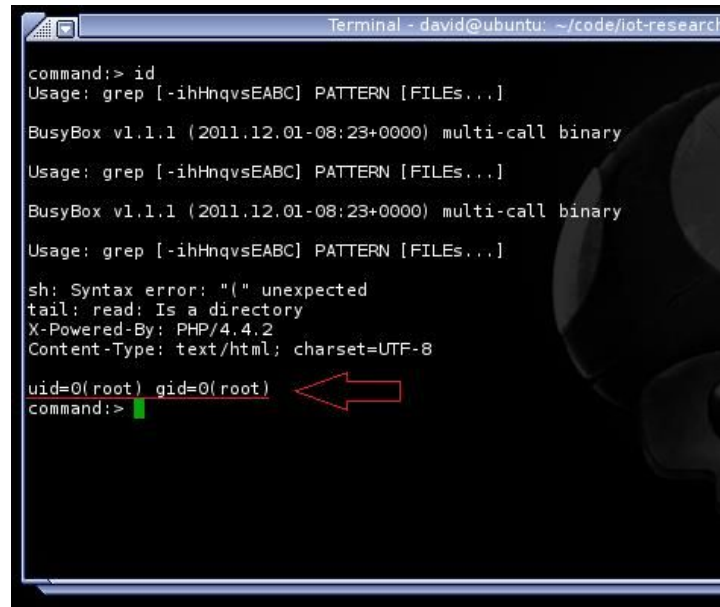
# Launch Attack

- DDoS
- Rolling Code
- Jamming
- RFCrack
- Attify Zigbee Framework
- HackRF One



# Gain Access

- Objective is Get Root Access
- Firmware Exploitation
- Web Vulnerabilities
- Mobile App Vulnerabilities
- Network Vulnerabilities
- UART/JTAG/USB other interfaces



```
Terminal - david@ubuntu: ~/code/iot-research
command:> id
Usage: grep [-iHnqvsEABC] PATTERN [FILEs...]

BusyBox v1.1.1 (2011.12.01-08:23+0000) multi-call binary

Usage: grep [-iHnqvsEABC] PATTERN [FILEs...]

BusyBox v1.1.1 (2011.12.01-08:23+0000) multi-call binary

Usage: grep [-iHnqvsEABC] PATTERN [FILEs...]

sh: Syntax error: "(" unexpected
tail: read: Is a directory
X-Powered-By: PHP/4.4.2
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8


uid=0(root) gid=0(root) ←
command:>
```

# Maintain Access

- Backdoor Installation
- Physical Manipulation
- Firmware Manipulation
- Clearing Logs
- Encrypting Communication

```
Connection to 5.206.225.96 23 port [tcp/telnet] succeeded!  
.  
.  
.  
  
      .  
      @88>                                     @88>  
      %8P                                       %8P  
  
      :  
      .u  
      d88B :@8c                               u  
~.888: x888 x888.      .d88B :@8c          us888u.      .  
8888~'888X ?888f     .@88u =8888f8888r      ,888u  
X888 888X '888>'888E 4888>'88~.@88 ~8888~'888E  
X888 888X '888>888E 4888>'9888 9888 888E  
X888 888X '888>888E 4888>9888 9888 888E  
X888 888X '888>888E d888L.+9888 9888 888E  
~*88%~*88~'888!888&^~8888*~9888 9888 888&  
R888~Y~888*~888~R888~  
      ^Y^      ^Y'
```

# Securing IoT Devices

- Disable unnecessary network services
  - Firmware Updates
  - Block Unnecessary Ports
  - Encryption in Transit (SSL/TLS)
  - Encryption at Rest
- 





# Securing IoT Devices

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- User Account Lockout
- Periodic Assessment of Devices
- Secure Password Recovery
- 2FA
- Disable UPnP
- Don't forget to Secure Your Hardware



# Some IoT Hacking Useful Resources

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- Guides:

- ✓ [https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP\\_Internet\\_of\\_Things\\_Project](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP_Internet_of_Things_Project)
- ✓ <https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/ir/2019/NIST.IR.8259-draft.pdf>
- ✓ <https://cloudsecurityalliance.org/artifacts/iot-security-controls-framework/>
- ✓ [www.youtube.com/lufsec](https://www.youtube.com/lufsec)

- Books:

- ✓ IoT Hackers Handbook
- ✓ IoT Penetration Testing Cookbook

- Online Courses:

- ✓ <https://www.linkedin.com/learning/ethical-hacking-hacking-iot-devices>