



JULY 22-27, 2017
MANDALAY BAY / LAS VEGAS



POLITECNICO
MILANO 1863

DIPARTIMENTO DI ELETTRONICA
INFORMAZIONE E BIOINGEGNERIA

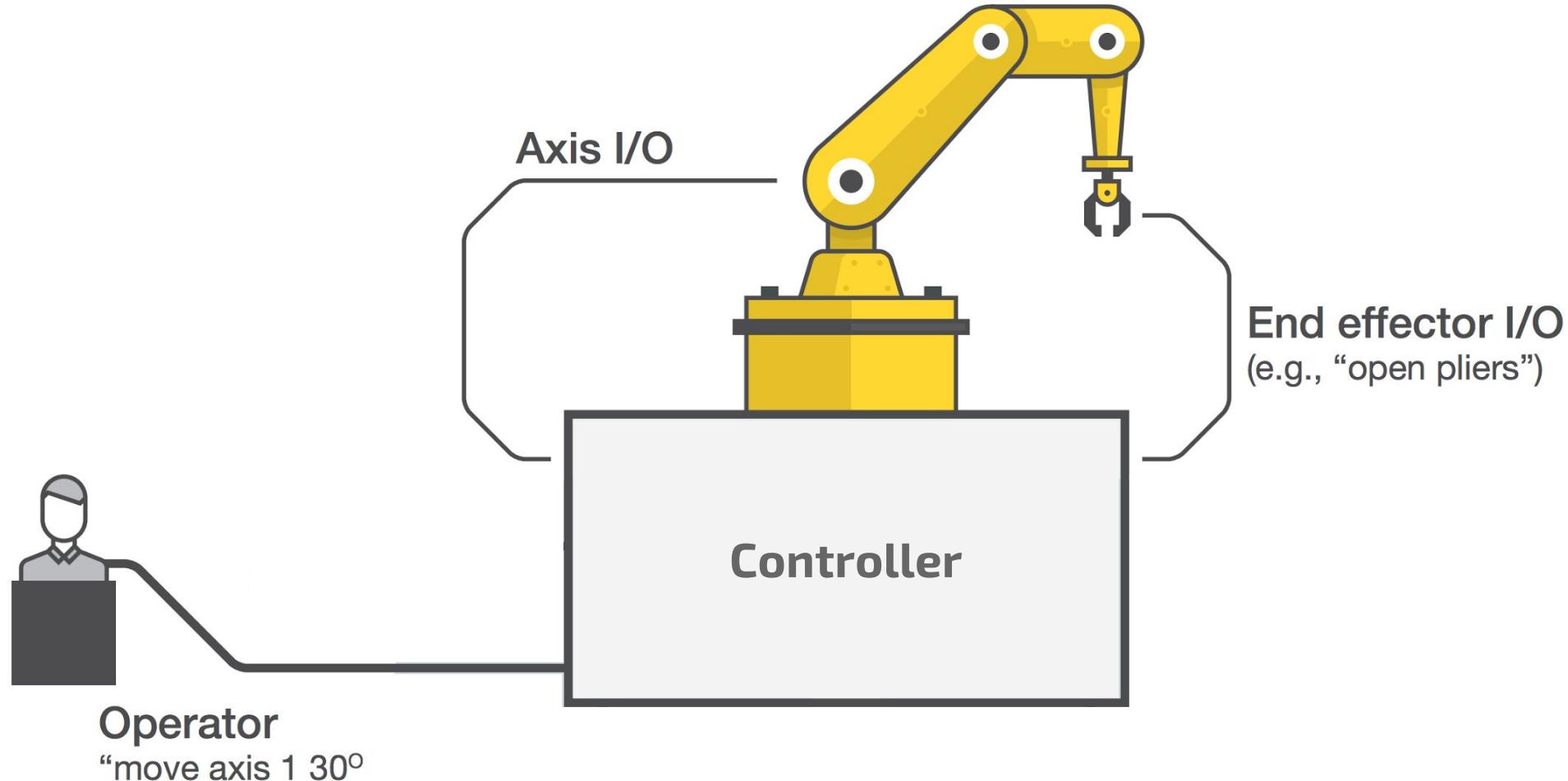
Breaking the Laws of Robotics Attacking Industrial Robots

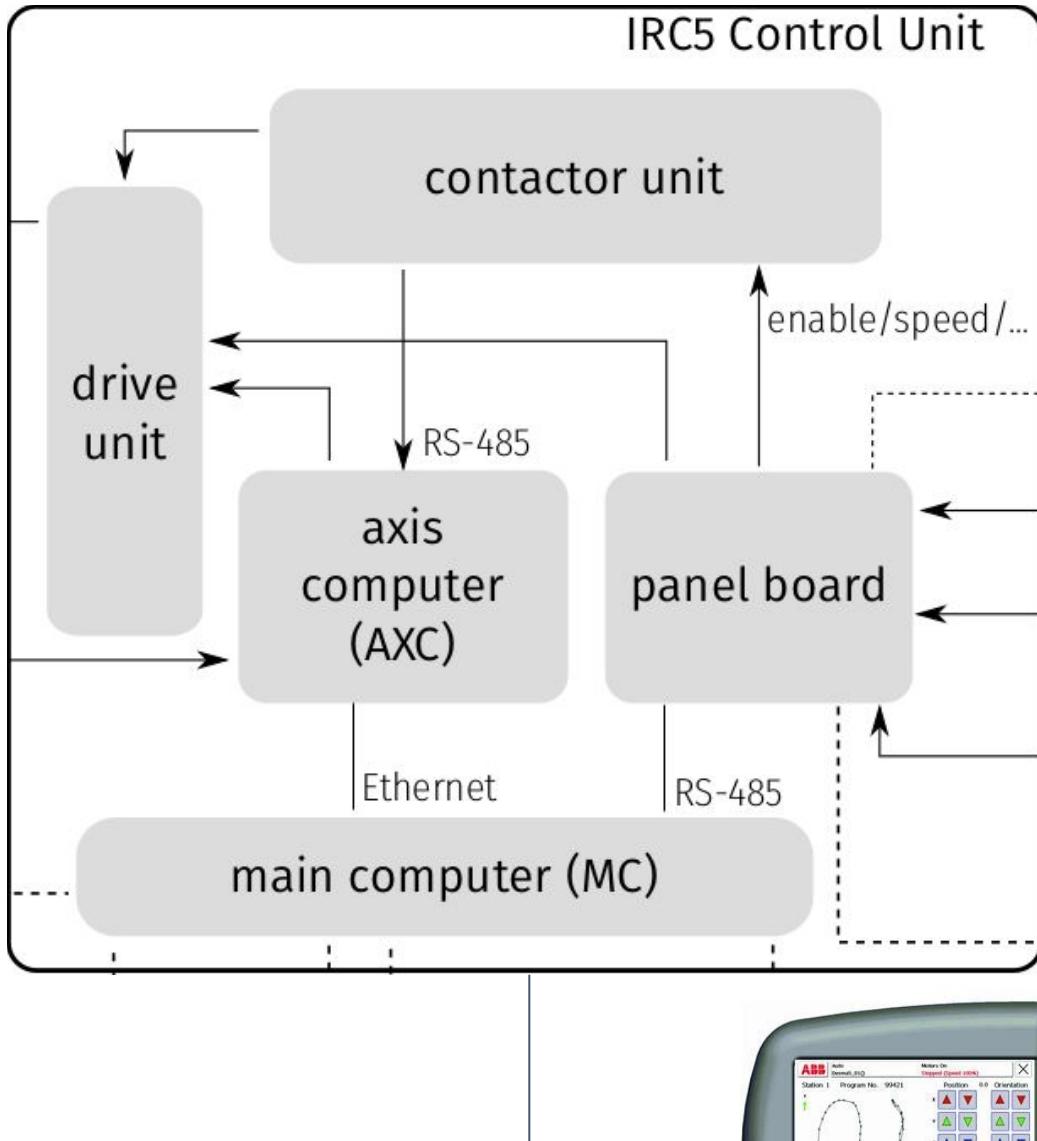
Davide Quarta, Marcello Pogliani, Mario Polino, Federico Maggi,
Andrea M. Zanchettin, Stefano Zanero

Industrial robots?



Industrial Robot Architecture (Standards)



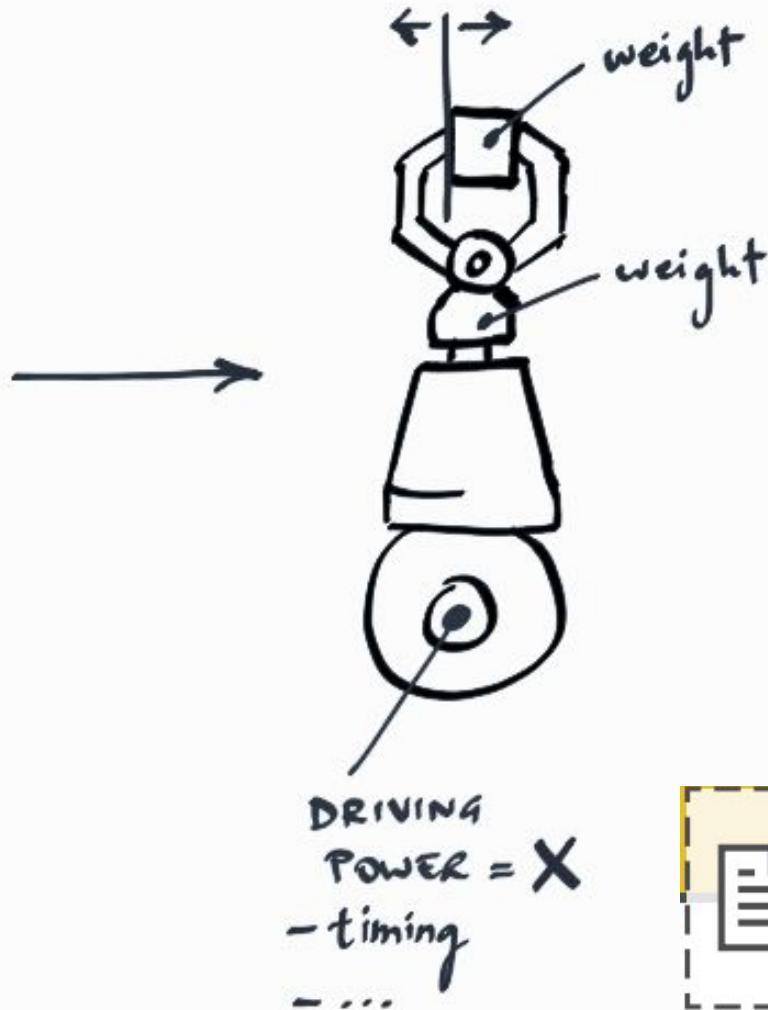
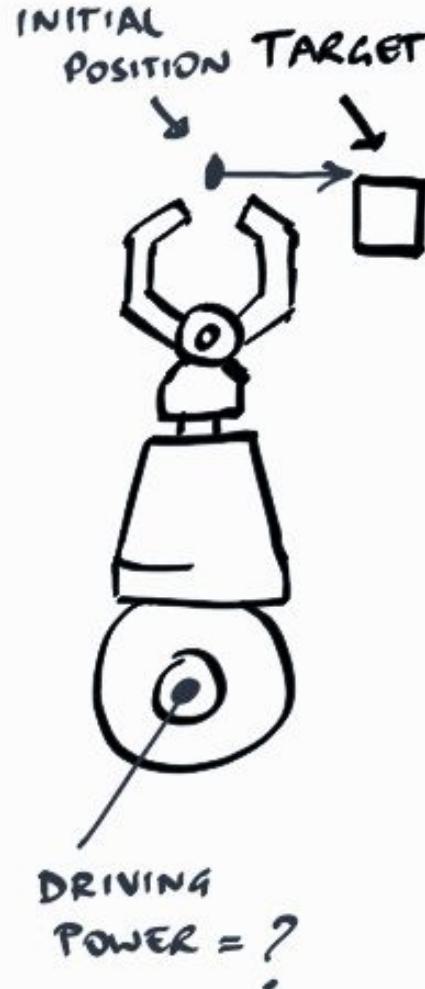


Flexibly programmable & Connected

```
PROC main()
TPErase;
trapped := FALSE;
done := FALSE;
MoveAbsJ p0, v2000, fine, tool0;
WaitRob \ZeroSpeed;
CONNECT pers1int WITH stopping;
IPers trapped, pers1int;
CONNECT monit1int WITH monitor;
ITimer 0.1, monit1int;
WaitTime 1.0;
MoveAbsJ p1, vmax, fine, tool0;
speed
ENDPROC
```



"Implicit" parameters



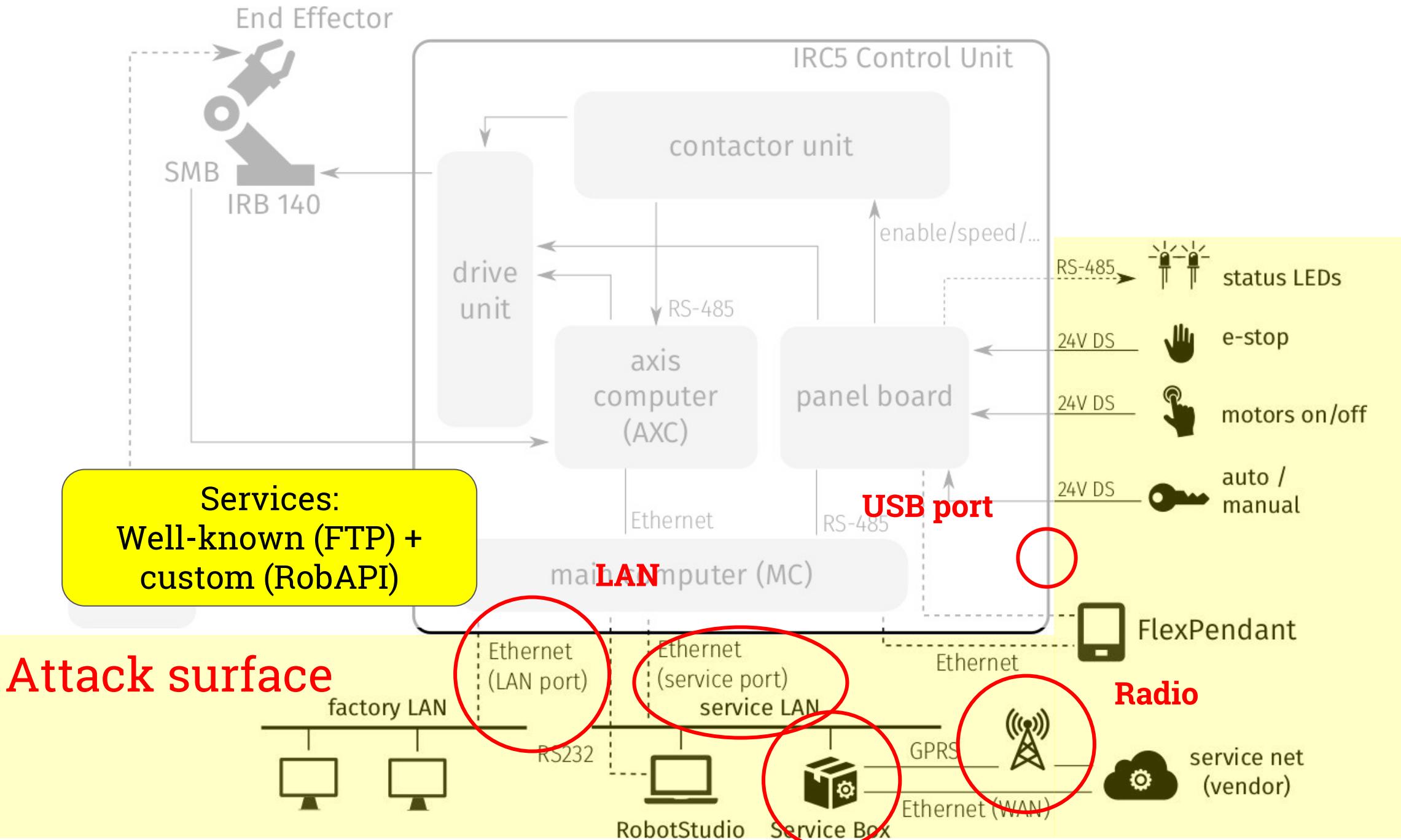
 **CONFIG FILE**
loaded by robot
at routines

VENTS

Flexibly programmable & **Connected** (Part 1)

Connected Robots

- **Now:** monitoring & maintenance ISO 10218-2:2011
- **Near future:** active production planning and control
 - some vendors expose REST-like APIs
 - ... up to the use of mobile devices for commands
- **Future:** app/library stores
 - “Industrial” version of robotappstore.com?



They are *already* meant to be connected

17.3 Sending/receiving e-mails on C4G Controller

A PDL2 program called “email” is shown below (“email” program): it allows to send and receive e-mails on C4G Controller.

[DV4_CNTRL Built-In Procedure](#) is to be used to handle such functionalities.



See [DV4_CNTRL Built-In Procedure](#) in [Chap. BUILT-IN Routines List](#) section for further information about the e-mail functionality parameters.

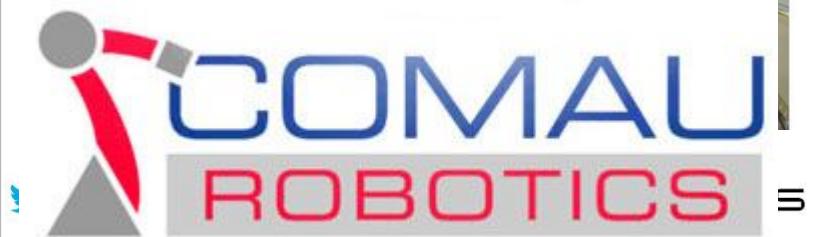


17.3.1 “email” program

```
PROGRAM email NOHOLD, STACK = 10000
CONST ki_email_cfg = 20
    ki_email_send = 21
```

17.4 Sending PDL2 commands via e-mail

The user is allowed to send PDL2 commands to the C4G Controller Unit, via e-mail. To do that, the required command is to be inserted in the e-mail title with the prefix ‘CL’ and the same syntax of the strings specified in SYS_CALL built-in. Example: if the required

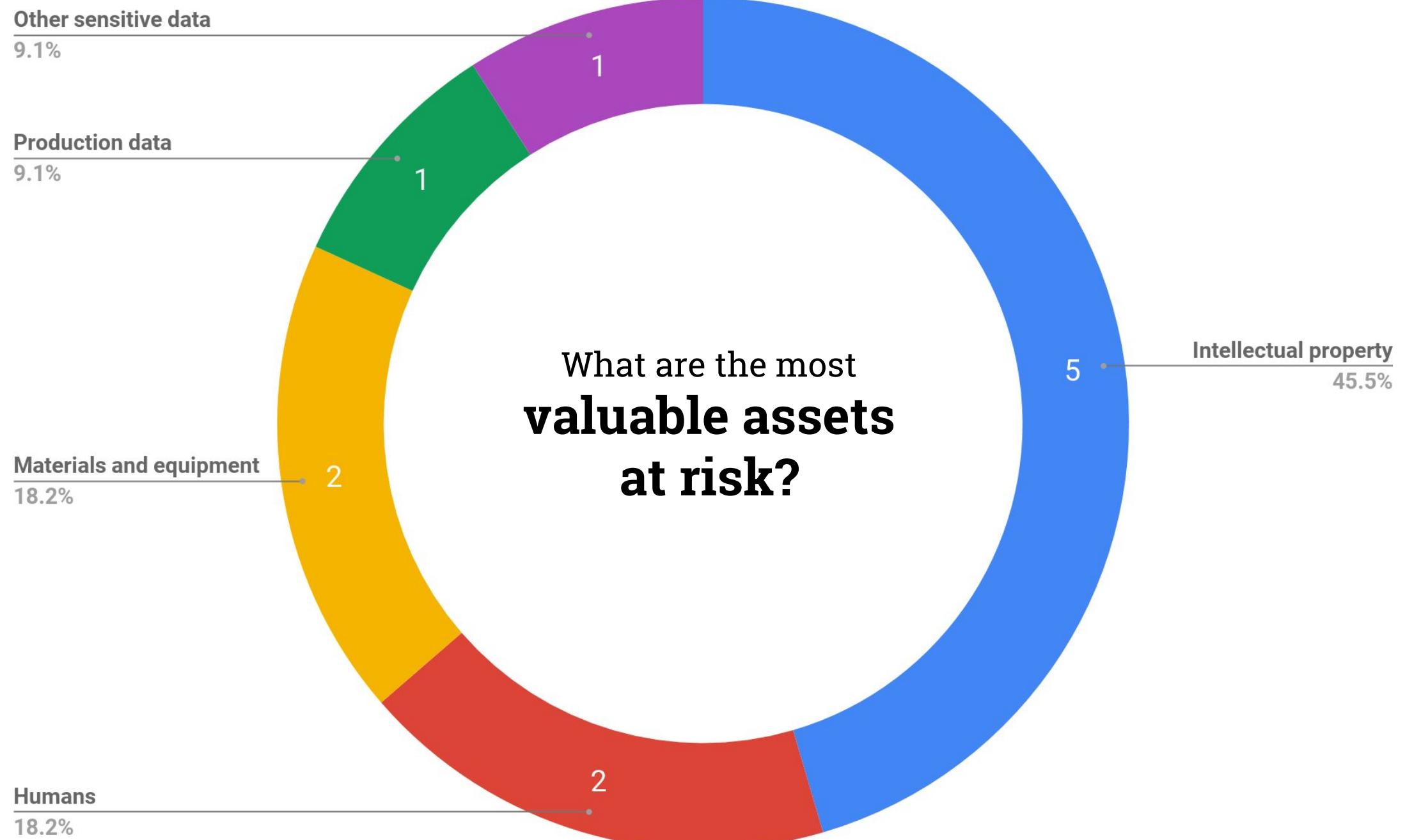


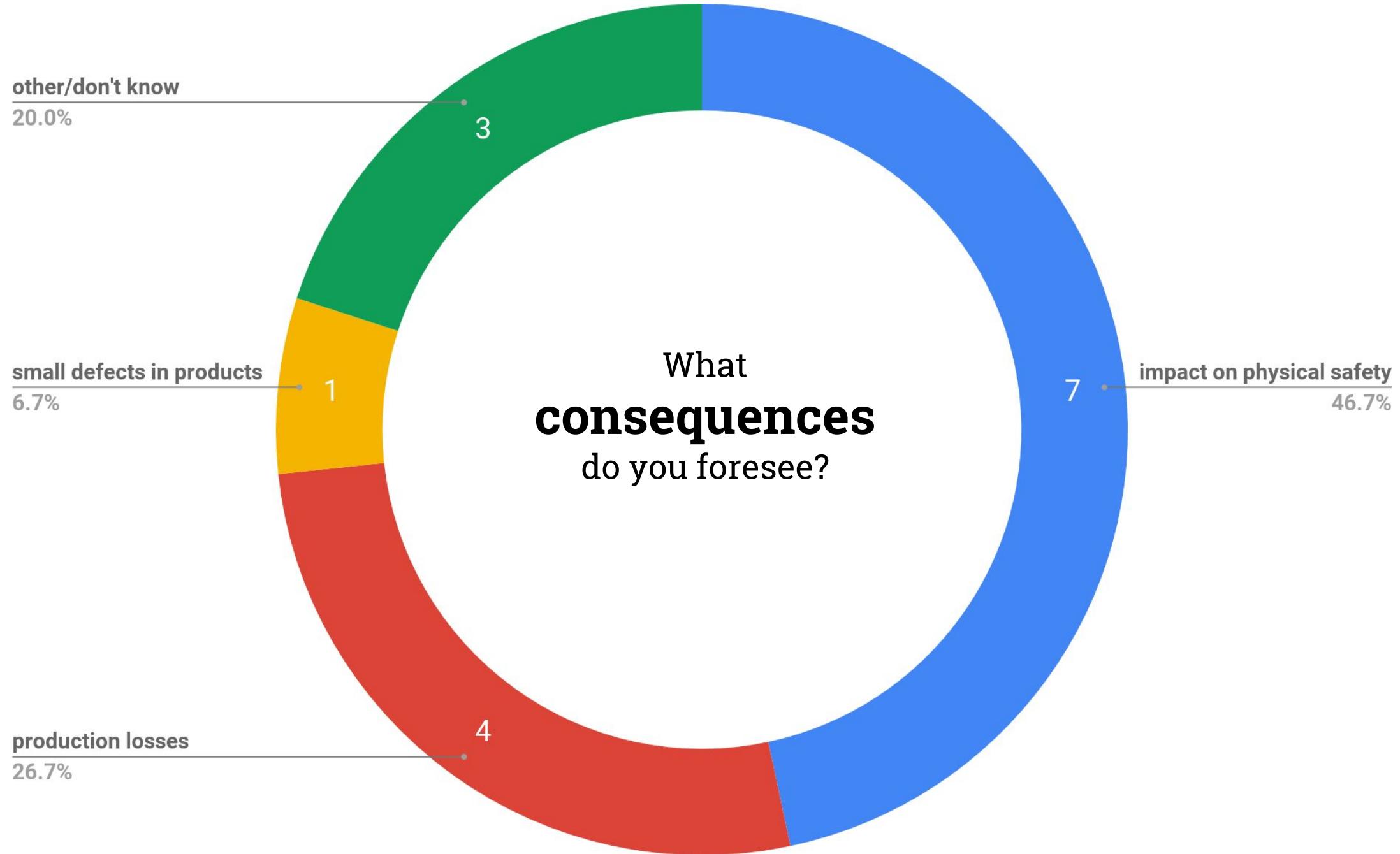
Connected?



Do you consider
cyber attacks
against robots a
realistic threat?







impact is much more
important than the
vulnerabilities alone.

How do we assess the **impact** of an attack against **industrial robots?**

We assess **impact** by
reasoning on
requirements

Requirements: "Laws of Robotics"

Safety

Accuracy

Integrity

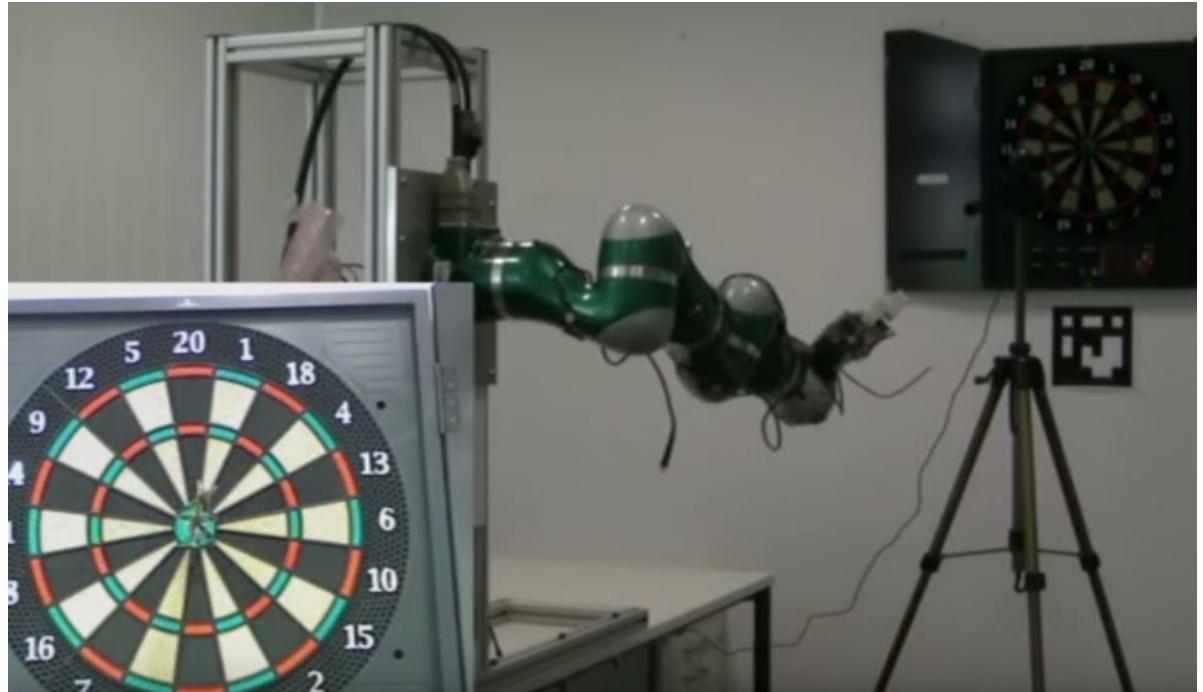


Requirements: "Laws of Robotics"

Safety

Accuracy

Integrity



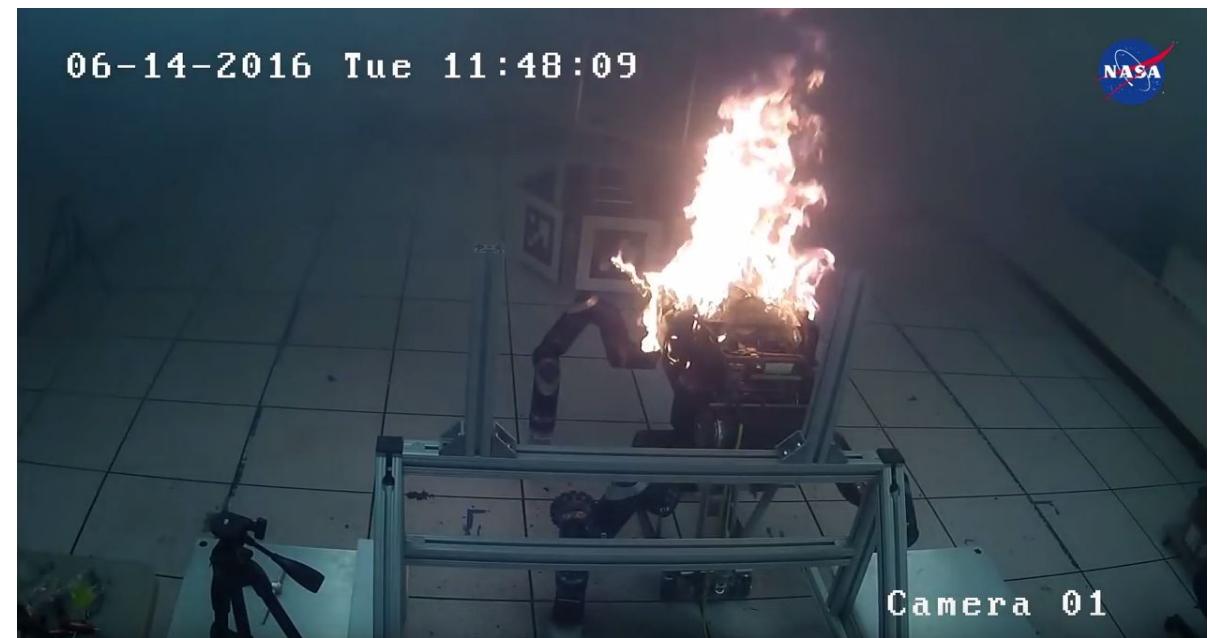
Acknowledgements T.U. Munich, YouTube -- Dart Throwing with a Robotic Manipulator

Requirements: "Laws of Robotics"

Safety

Accuracy

Integrity



Robot-Specific Attack

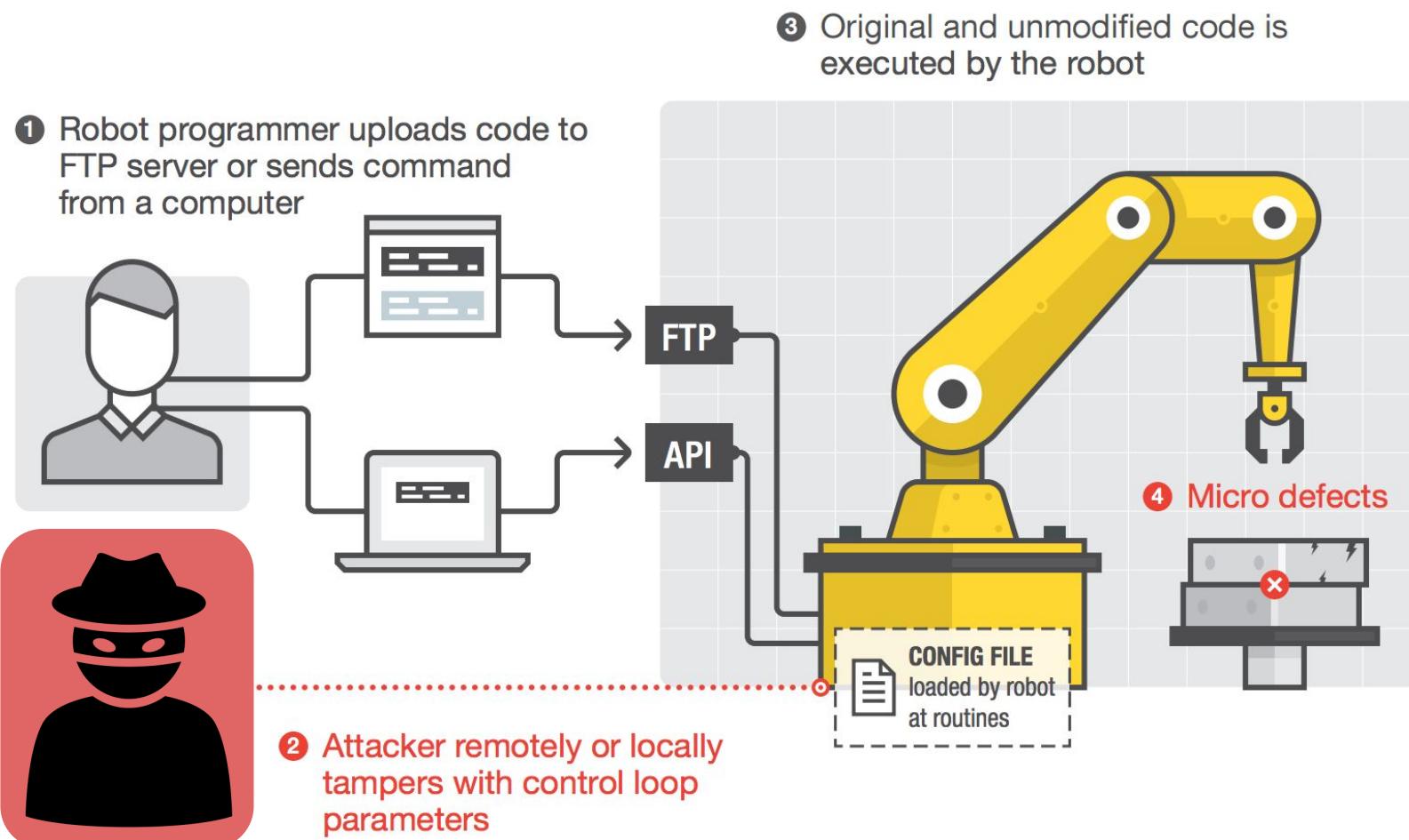
Safety
Accuracy
Integrity



**violating any of these
requirements
via a digital vector**

5 robot-specific attacks

Control Loop Alteration

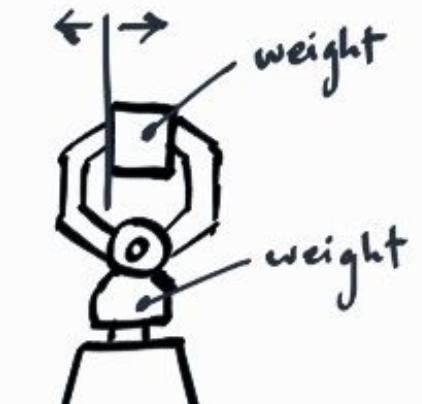


Attack 1

Safety

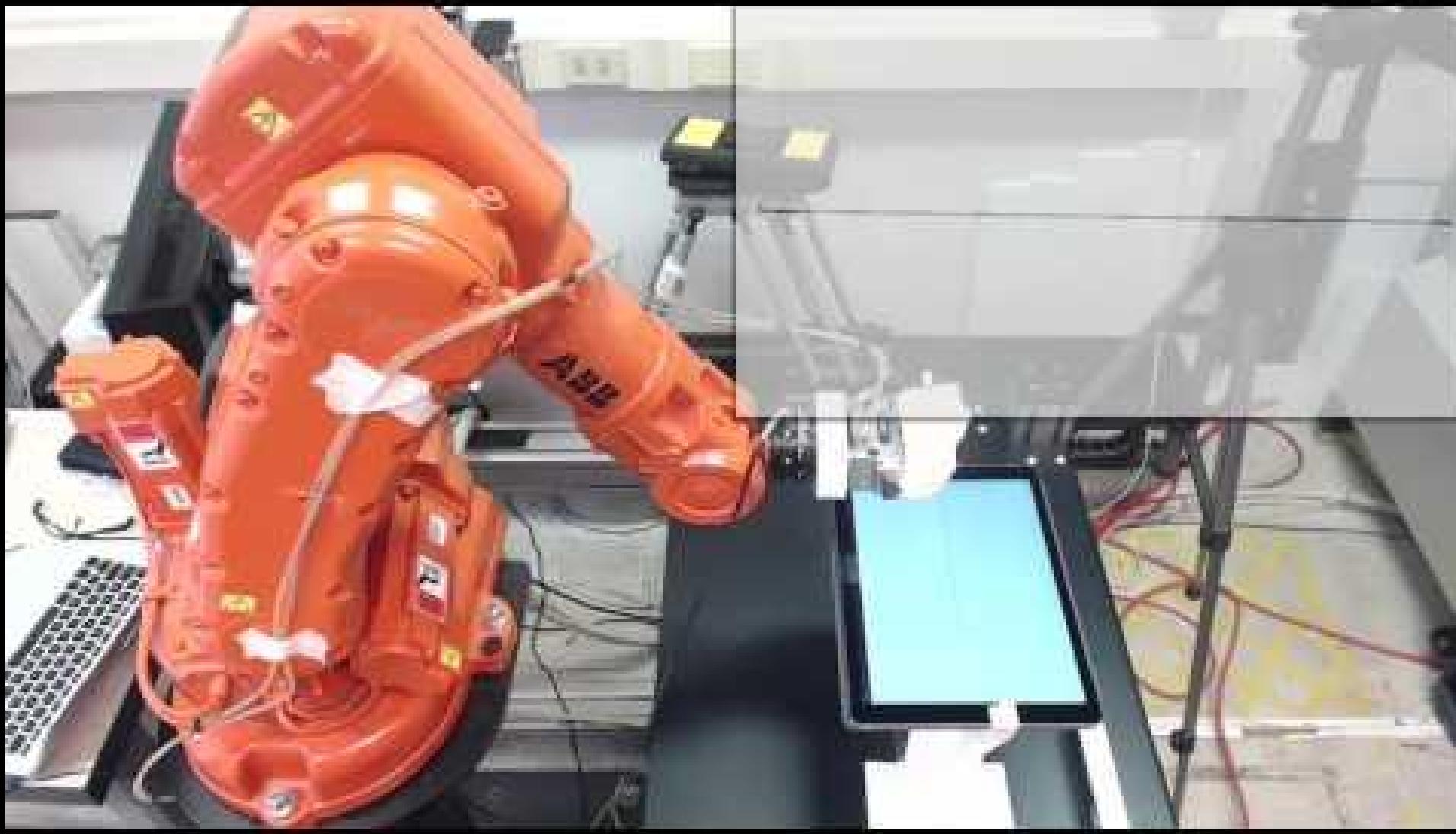
Accuracy

Integrity

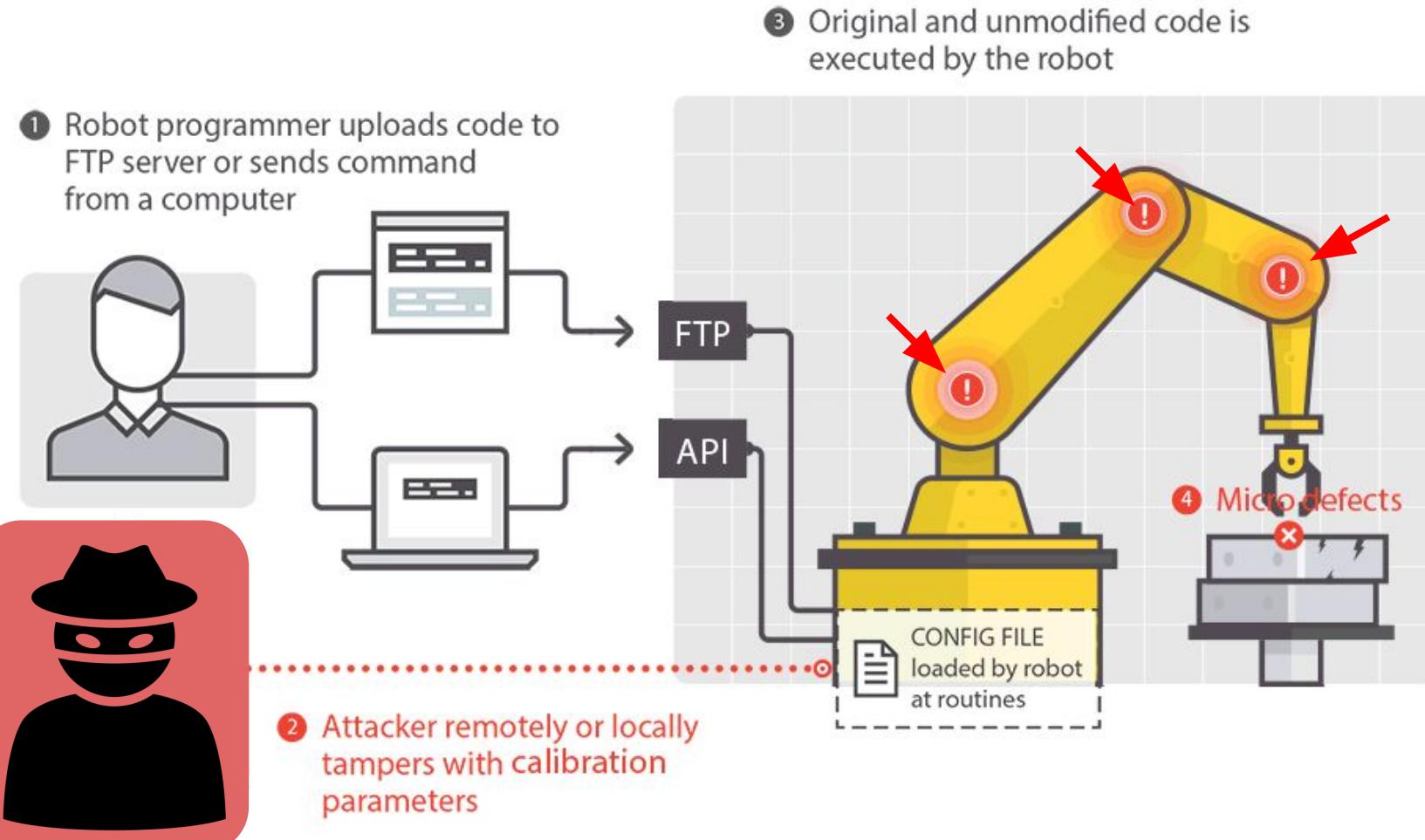




DEMO



Calibration Tampering



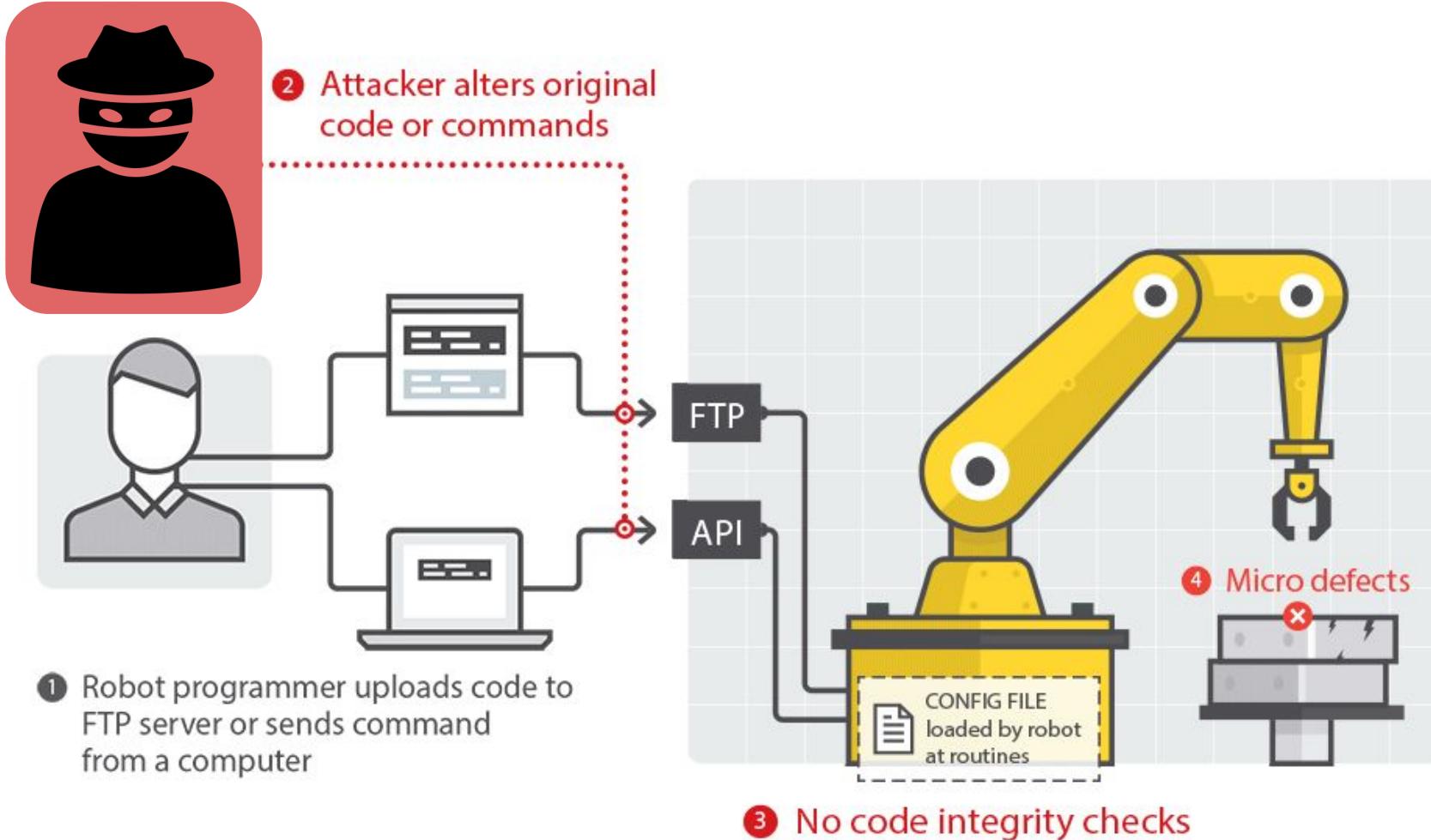
Attack 2

Safety

Accuracy

Integrity

Production Logic Tampering



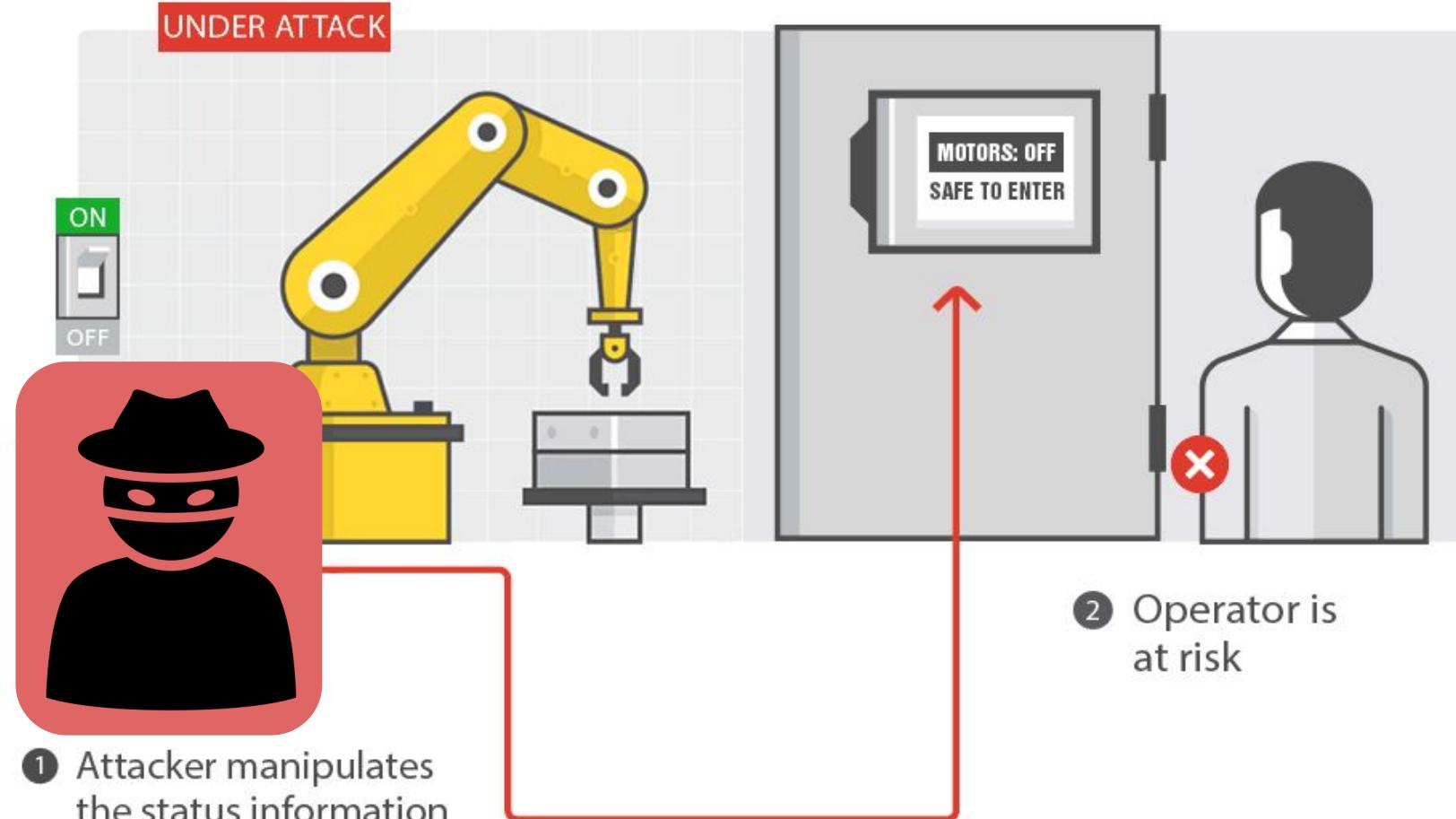
Attack 3

Safety

Accuracy

Integrity

(Perceived) State Alteration



Attack 4+5

Safety

Accuracy

Integrity

Perceived State Alteration PoC

Malicious DLL



Teach Pendant



SkyNetBot

Controller Status

```
IL_025c: /* 03    | */ ldarg.1
IL_025d: /* 6F    | */ callvirt instance class [System.Drawing/*23000
() /* 0A000028 */
//IL_0262: /* 02    | */ ldarg.0
//IL_0263: /* 7B    | */ ldfld string ABB.Robotics.Tps.Controls.St
ldstr "Motors Off"
»   »   IL_0268: /* 02    | */ ldarg.0
IL_0269: /* 7B    | */ ldfld class [System.Drawing/*23000007*/]Sys
IL_026e: /* 02    | */ ldarg.0
0000B0
000169
0000DF
0000AD
*/ ldfld
*/ ldfld
*/ ldarg.0
*/ ldloc.s
*/ ldloc.s
*/ call
*/ conv.r4
*/ ldloc.s
*/ call
*/ conv.r4
*/ callvirt
instance int32 [System.Drawing/*23000
V_1
instance int32 [System.Drawing/*23000
V_1
instance void [System.Drawing/*230000
```

Perceived State Alteration PoC

Malicious DLL



Teach Pendant



SkyNetBot

Controller Status

Auto mode
Controller is in motors on state

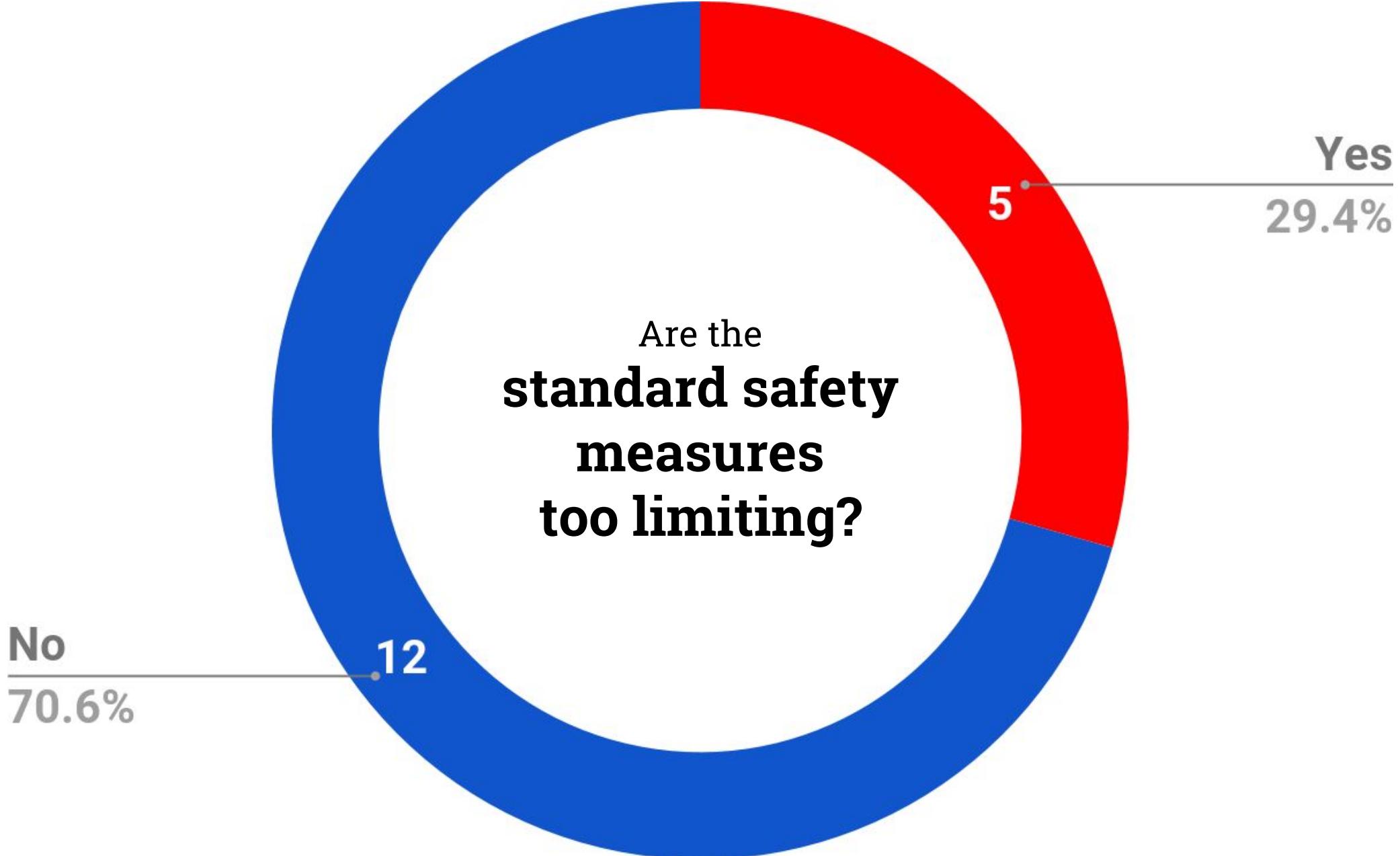
```
IL_025c: /* 03    | */ ldarg.1
IL_025d: /* 6F    | */ callvirt instance class [System.Drawing/*23000
() /* 0A000028 */
//IL_0262: /* 02    | */ ldarg.0
//IL_0263: /* 7B    | */ ldfld string ABB.Robotics.Tps.Controls.St
ldstr "Motors Off"
»   »   IL_0268: /* 02    | */ ldarg.0
IL_0269: /* 7B    | */ ldfld class [System.Drawing/*23000007*/]Sys
IL_026e: /* 02    | */ ldarg.0
0000B0
000169
0000DF
0000AD
*/ ldfld
*/ ldfld
*/ ldarg.0
*/ ldloc.s
*/ ldloc.s
*/ call
*/ conv.r4
*/ ldloc.s
*/ call
*/ conv.r4
*/ callvirt
instance int32 [System.Drawing/*23000
V_1
instance int32 [System.Drawing/*23000
V_1
instance void [System.Drawing/*230000
```

**Is the Teach Pendant part of
the safety system?**

**Is the Teach Pendant part of
the safety system?**

NO

Are the
**standard safety
measures
too limiting?**



Do you
customize
the **safety measures**
in your deployment

No
38.9%

7

Do you
customize
the safety measures
in your deployment

11

Yes
61.1%

Standards & Regulations vs. Real World

Fwd: [REDACTED] Researchers hijack a 220-pound industrial robotic arm



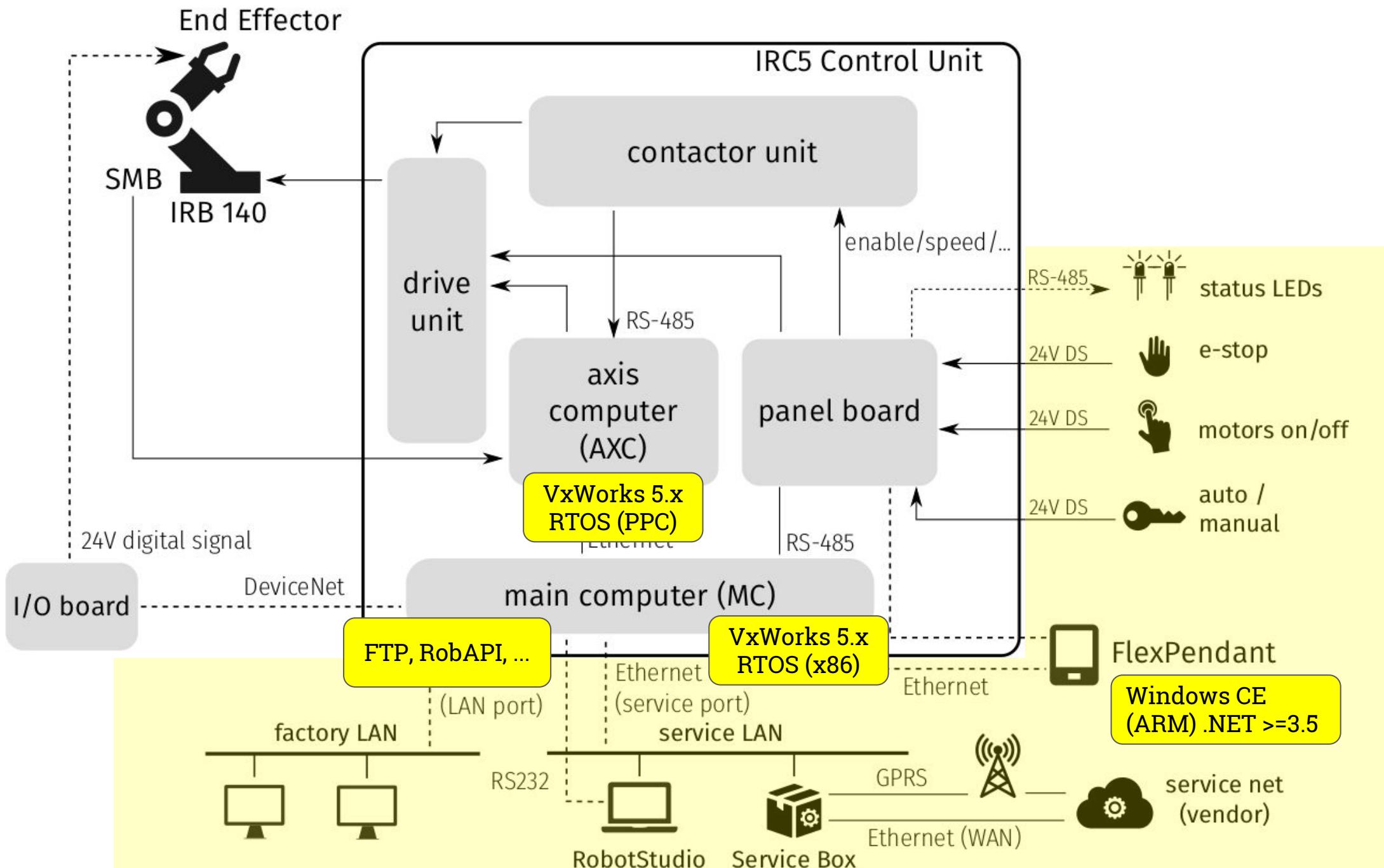
[REDACTED] to [REDACTED] :

[REDACTED] has long had a robotics program and laboratories with larger robot arms than the one shown. These were the kind of robot arms where the lab floor had a red line to show the swing distance - inside that line and you could be struck by the arm, potentially fatally. Some of the early models were controlled by PCs connected to the corporate network. When powered down, the arms and their controllers were supposed to be safed. However, the COTS computers had a wake-on-LAN function. The internal security folks ran nmap with ping and happened to include the robotics labs' LAN. The PC woke up, automatically ran the robotics control program, and the arm extended to full length and swung around its full arc. This was witnessed by workers in the lab who, fortunately, were behind the red line.



**...so far, we assumed the
attacker has already
compromised the controller...**

**... let's compromise the
controller!**



Wearing the pentester's hat



- Statically-linked RTOS
- Custom peripherals
 - No fuzzing :(
- Firmware online or MMC
 - yay, with symbols!
- Simulator for Windows
 - “Virtual controller”
 - Not an exact replica

User Authorization System

$\text{User} \in \text{roles} \rightarrow \text{grants}$

Authentication: username + password

Used for FTP, RobAPI, ...

By the way, documentation seems to advise against changing the default user's permissions

Let's boot!

- How do you update such a complex system?
 - Just update the main computer's MMC!
 - Other components (teach pendant, axis computer) fetch their software via FTP at boot.
- FTP? Credentials? Any credential **is OK** during boot!
- No integrity check on firmware, no signatures, nothing

Autoconfiguration is magic!

Service box auto-configures itself via FTP

Hard-coded FTP credentials (again...)

They're restricted to /command



ABBVU-DMRO-124642



#BHUSA / @BLACKHATEVENTS

Enter /command

FTP GET /command/whatever read, e.g., env. vars

FTP PUT /command/file execute “commands”

Enter /command

FTP GET /command/whatever read, e.g., env. vars

FTP PUT /command/file execute “commands”

shell reboot

shell uas_disable

Pair this with the default, hard-coded credentials for WAN access → **remote command execution**.

Enter /command

There's more! Let's look at `cmddev_execute_command`:

shell → `sprintf(buf, "%s", param)`

other commands → `sprintf(buf, "cmddev_%s", arg)`

tl;dr; whatever the command is, **we overflow buf**, who is on the stack → **remote code execution**

Other buffer overflows

Ex. 1: RobAPI

- Unauthenticated API endpoint
- Unsanitized strcpy()

→ **remote code execution**

Ex. 2: Flex Pendant (TpsStart.exe)

- FTP write /command/timestampAAAAAAA....AAAAAAA
- file name > 512 bytes ~> Flex Pendant DoS

Takeaways

Mostly logical vulnerabilities

Some memory corruption

**All the components blindly trust the
main computer (lack of isolation)**

Complete attack chain (1)

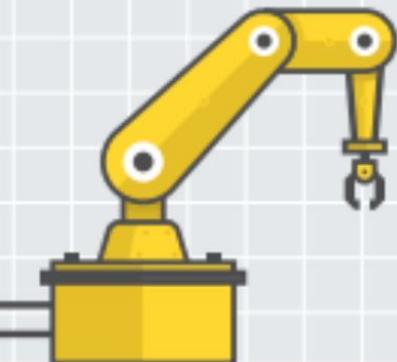
1 Using static credentials

FTP PUT /command/command.cmd

FTP

1 (Alternatively) DHROOT RobAPI request
(no auth) with buffer overflow exploit

API



3 FTP PUT malice.dll

FP/MC will load malicious library at next boot

4 FTP PUT /command/command.cmd
script: "shell reboot"

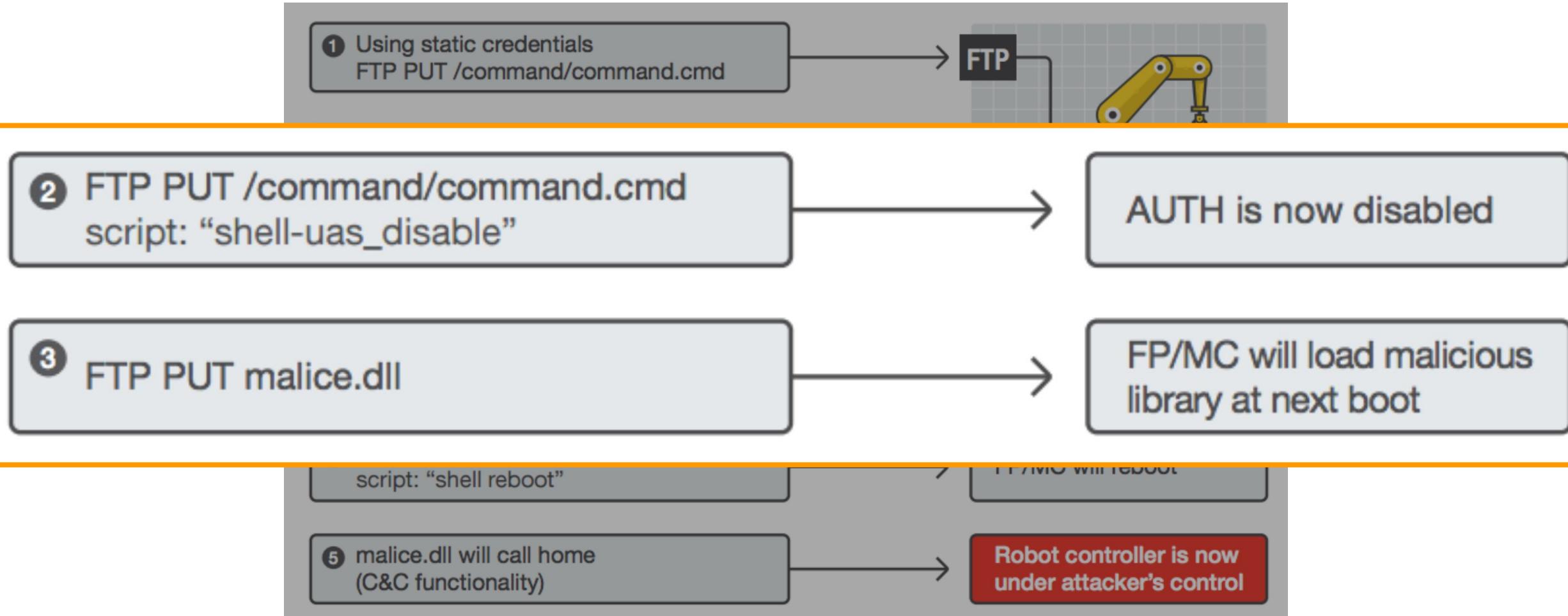
FP/MC will reboot

5 malice.dll will call home
(C&C functionality)

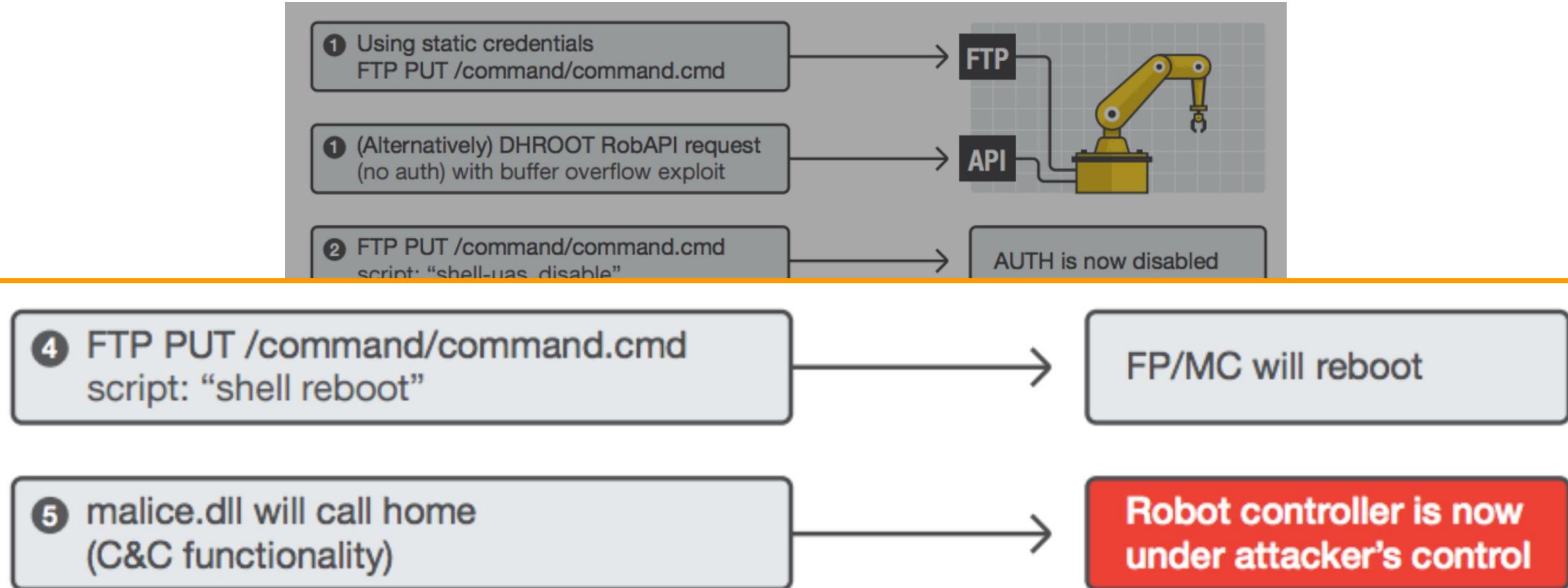
Robot controller is now under attacker's control



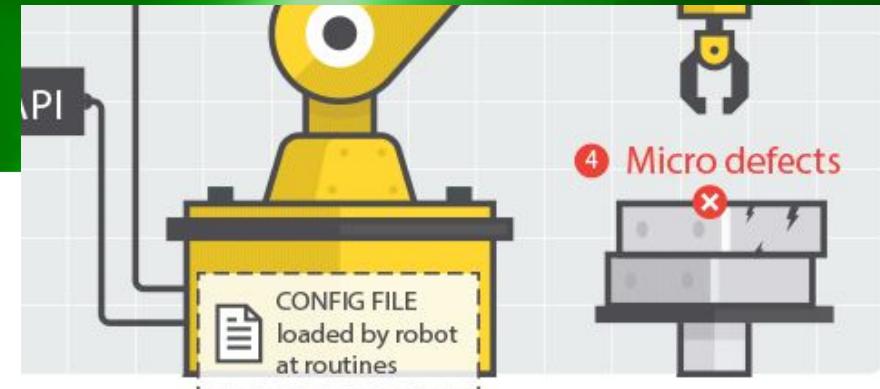
Complete attack chain (2)



Complete attack chain (3)



File protection



“Sensitive” files:

- Users’ credentials and permissions
- Sensitive configuration parameters (e.g., PID)
- Industry secrets (e.g., workpiece parameters)

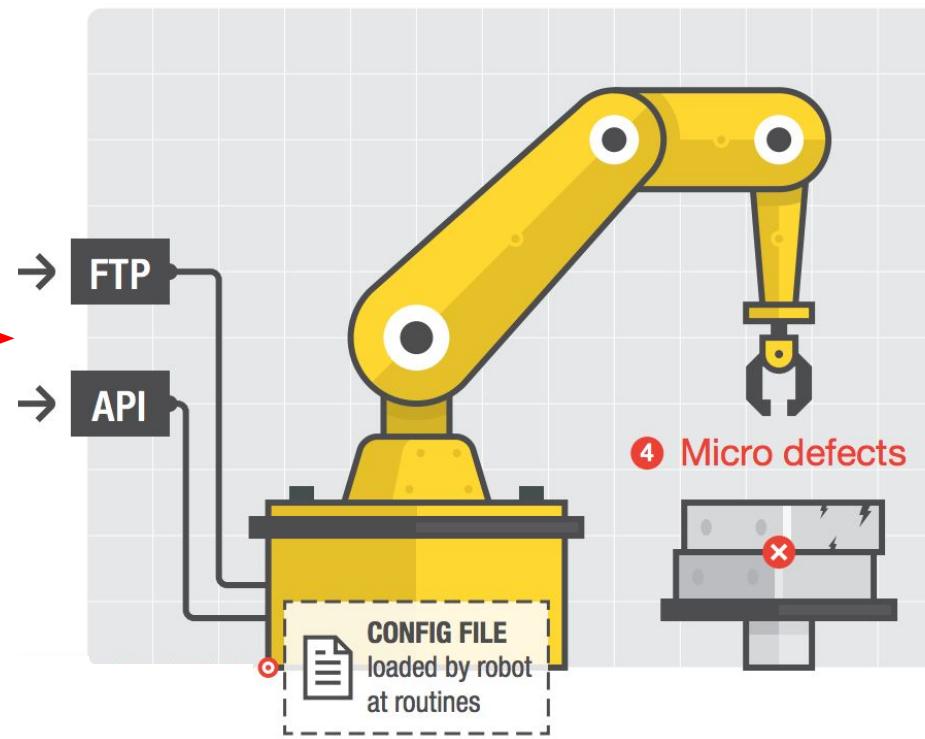
Obfuscation: bitwise XOR with a random key.

Key is derived from the file name. Or from the content. Or ...

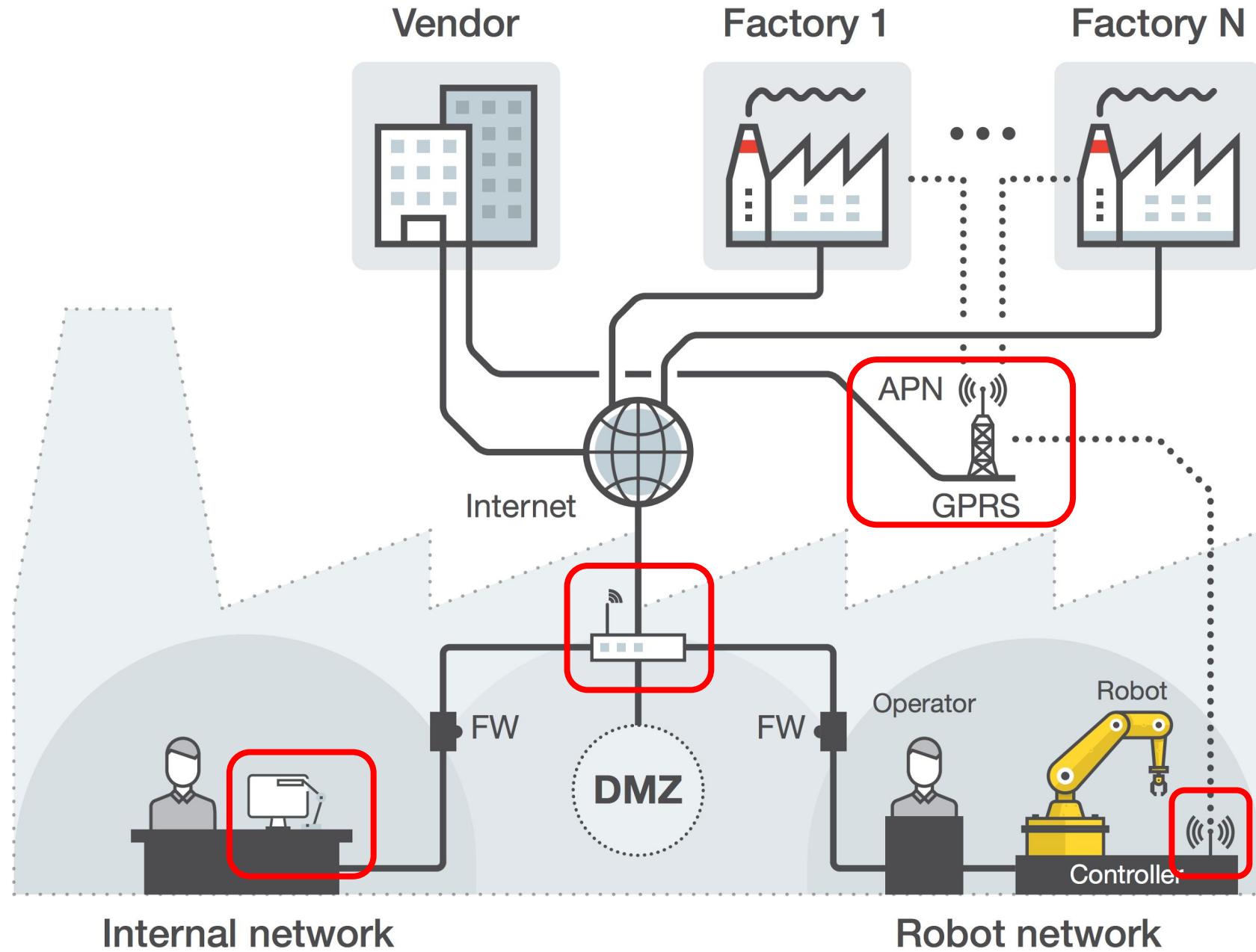
That's how we implemented the attacks



Attack Surface



Flexibly programmable & Connected (Part 2)



No
22.2%

4

Ethernet

14

Yes
77.8%

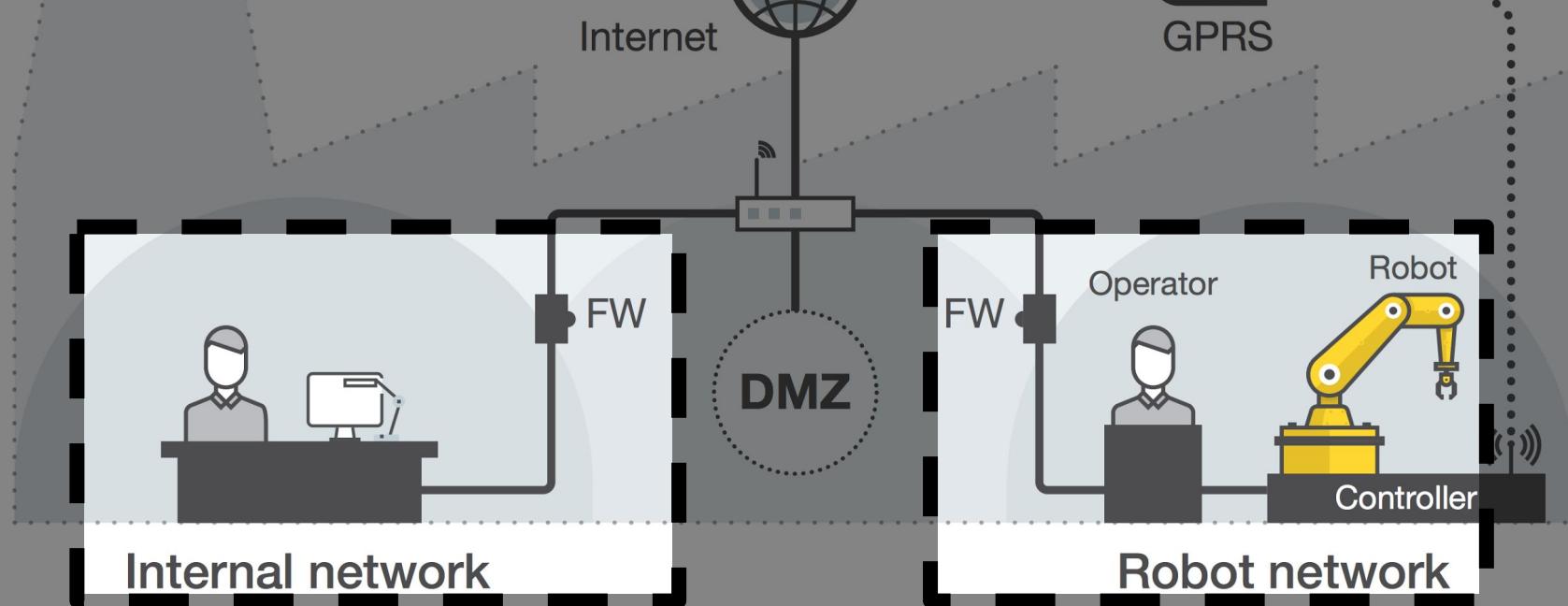
Fa

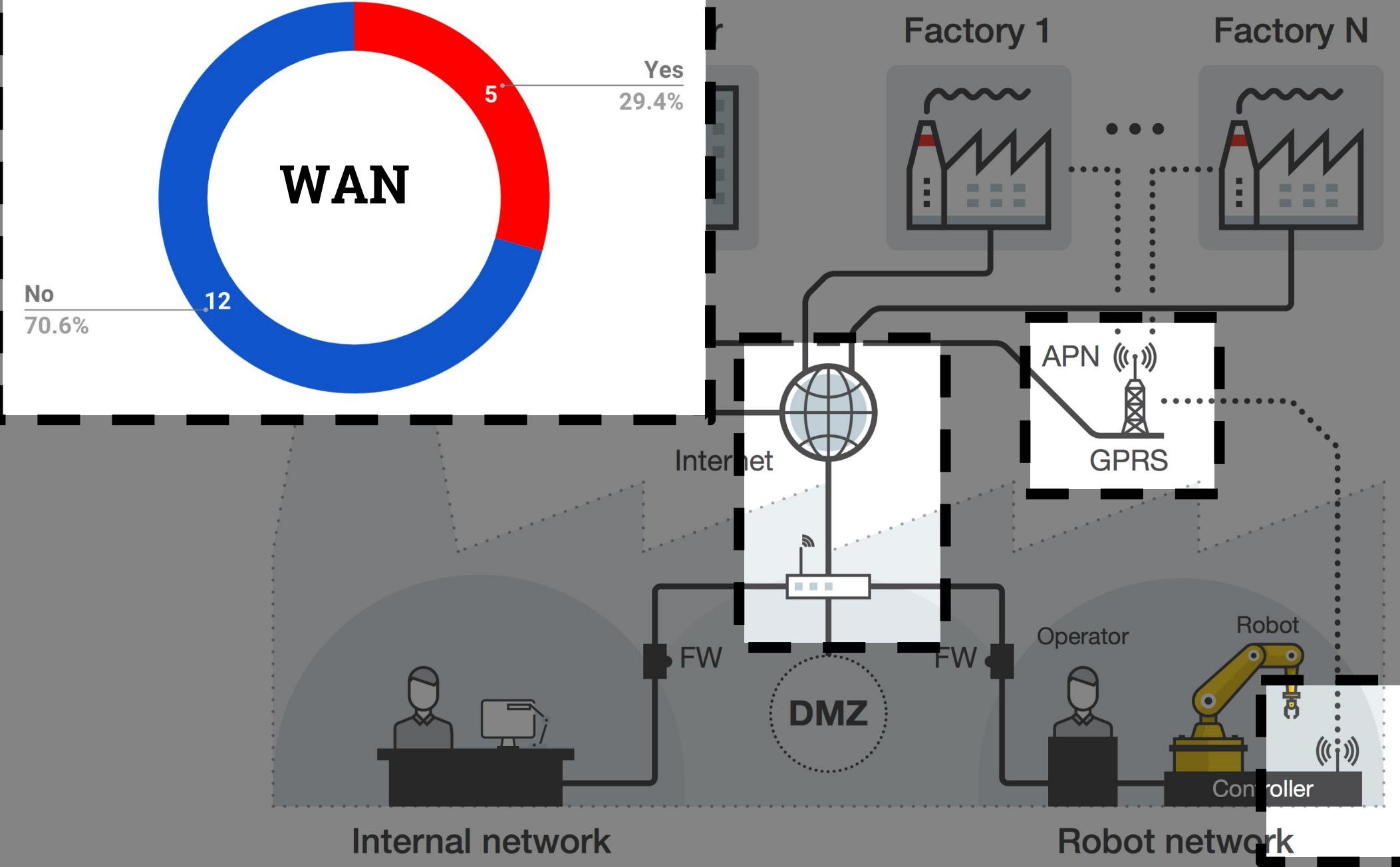
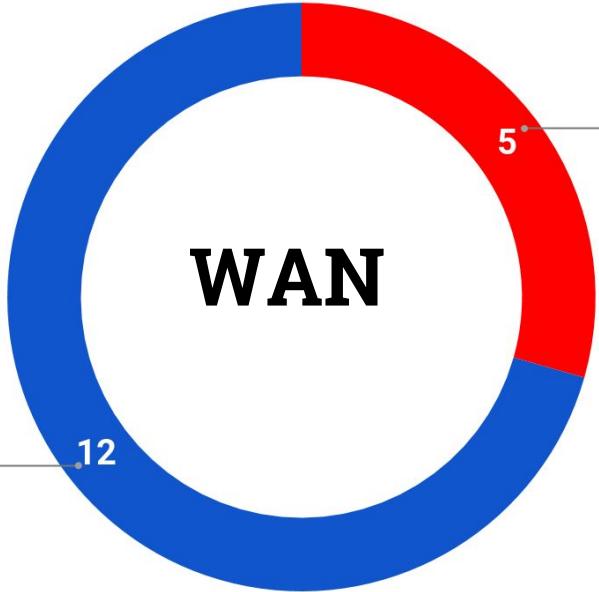
No
55.6%

8

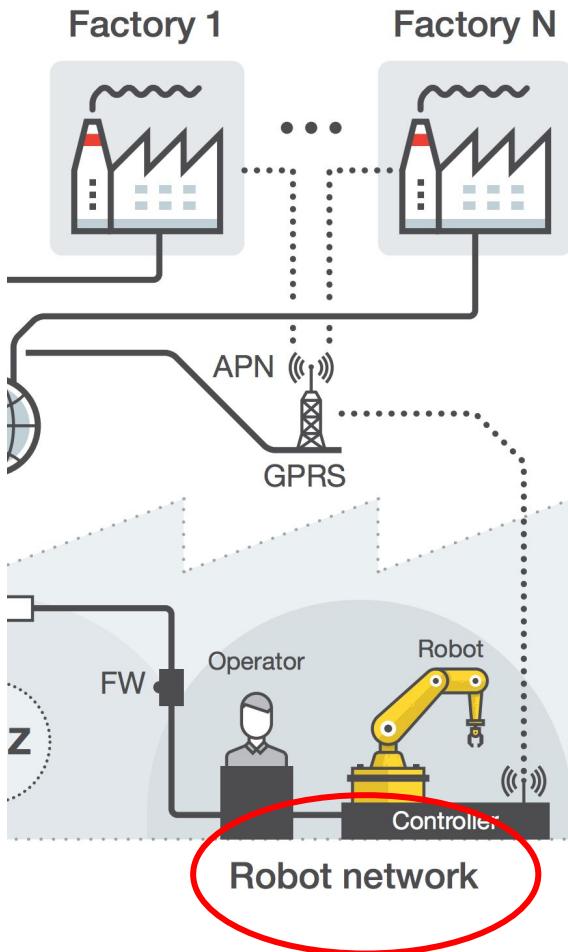
Wireless

Yes
44.4%





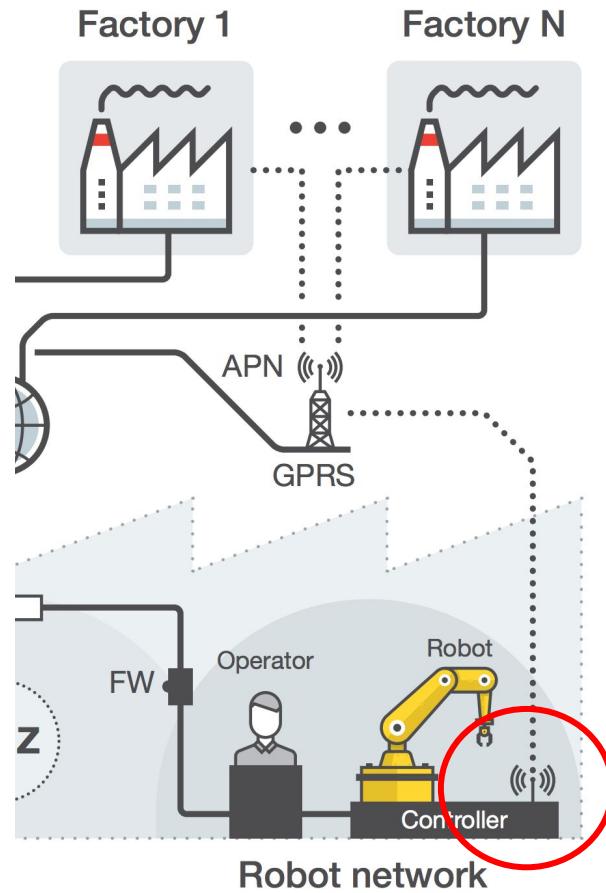
Remote Exposure of Industrial Robots



Search	Entries	Country
ABB Robotics	5	DK, SE
FANUC FTP	9	US, KR, FR, TW
Yaskawa	9	CA, JP
Kawasaki E Controller	4	DE
Mitsubishi FTP	1	ID
Overall	28	10

Not so many...

Remote Exposure of Industrial Routers



...way many more!

Brand	Exposed Devices	No Authentication
Belden	956	
Eurotech	160	
eWON	6,219	1,160
Digi	1,200	
InHand	883	
Moxa	12,222	2,300
NetModule	886	135
Robustel	4,491	
Sierra Wireless	50,341	220
Virtual Access	209	
Welotec	25	
Westermo	6,081	1,200
TOTAL	83,673	5,105

Unknown which routers are actually robot-connected

Typical Issues

Information Disclosure and "Fingerprintability"

- Verbose banners (beyond brand or model's name)
 - Detailed technical material on vendor's website
 - Technical manual: All vendors inspected
 - Firmware: 7/12 vendors



If you have concerns or questions about this notice please contact our support department via telephone at 801-765-0885 or visit us online at <http://www.digi.com/support/service/> to submit a request.

Added on 2017-07-12 10:26:48 GMT
United States
[Details](#)

Ser#: [REDACTED]
Software Build Ver [REDACTED] Sep 24 2012 06:22:23 WW
ARM Bios Ver [REDACTED] v4 454MHz [REDACTED], 0 MAC: [REDACTED]

Outdated Software Components

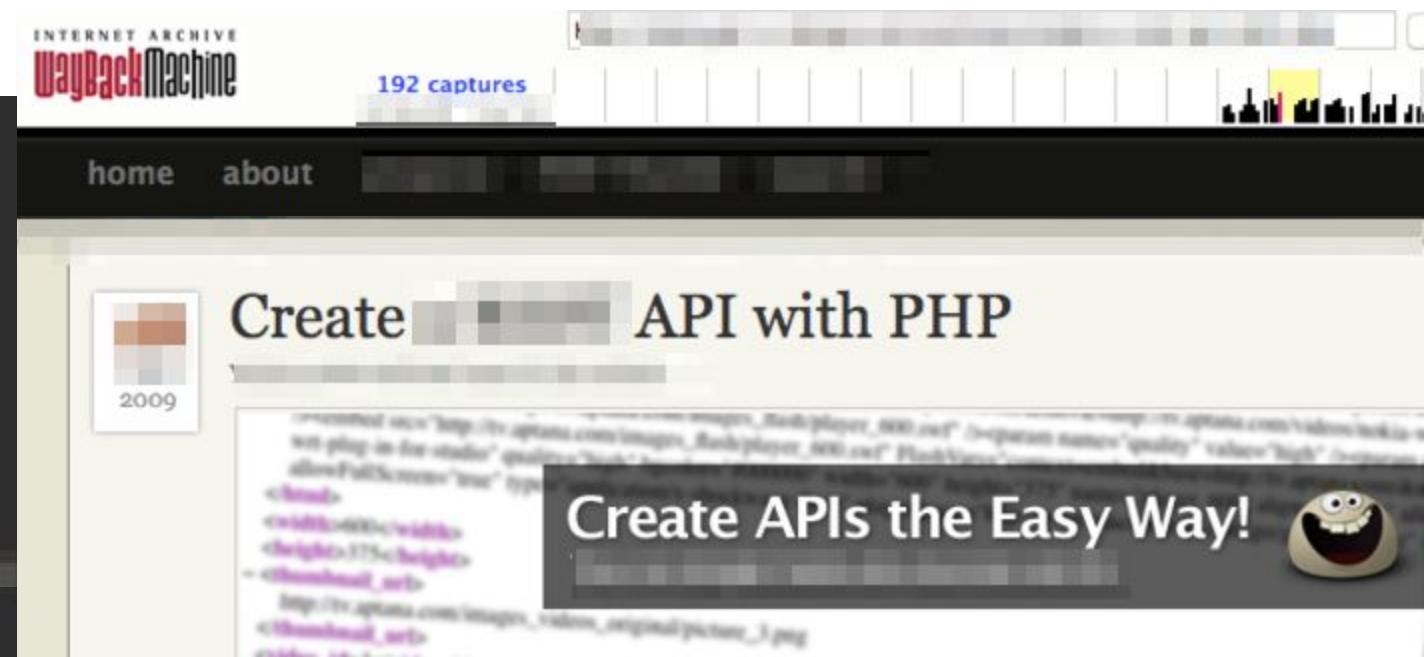
- Application software (e.g., DropBear SSH, BusyBox)
- Libraries (including crypto libraries)
- Compiler & kernel
- Baseband firmware

Typical Issues (2)

Insecure Web Interface

- Poor input sanitization
- E.g., code coming straight from a "beginners" blog

```
19 switch ($request_method)
20 {
21     // ...
22     case 'get':
23         $data = $_GET;
24         break;
25     // ...
26     case 'post':
27
28         $data = array_merge($_GET, $_POST);
```



Bottom line

Connect your robots with care

Conclusions

Black Hat Sound Bytes

Robots are increasingly being connected

Robot-specific class of attacks

Barrier to entry: quite high, budget-wise

What should we do now?

Vendors are very responsive

**As a community we really need
to push hard for countermeasures**

Hints on Countermeasures

Short term

Attack detection and deployment hardening

Medium term

System hardening

Long term

New standards, beyond safety issues

Questions?

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 @phretor

Papers, slides, and FAQ @ **robosec.org**





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