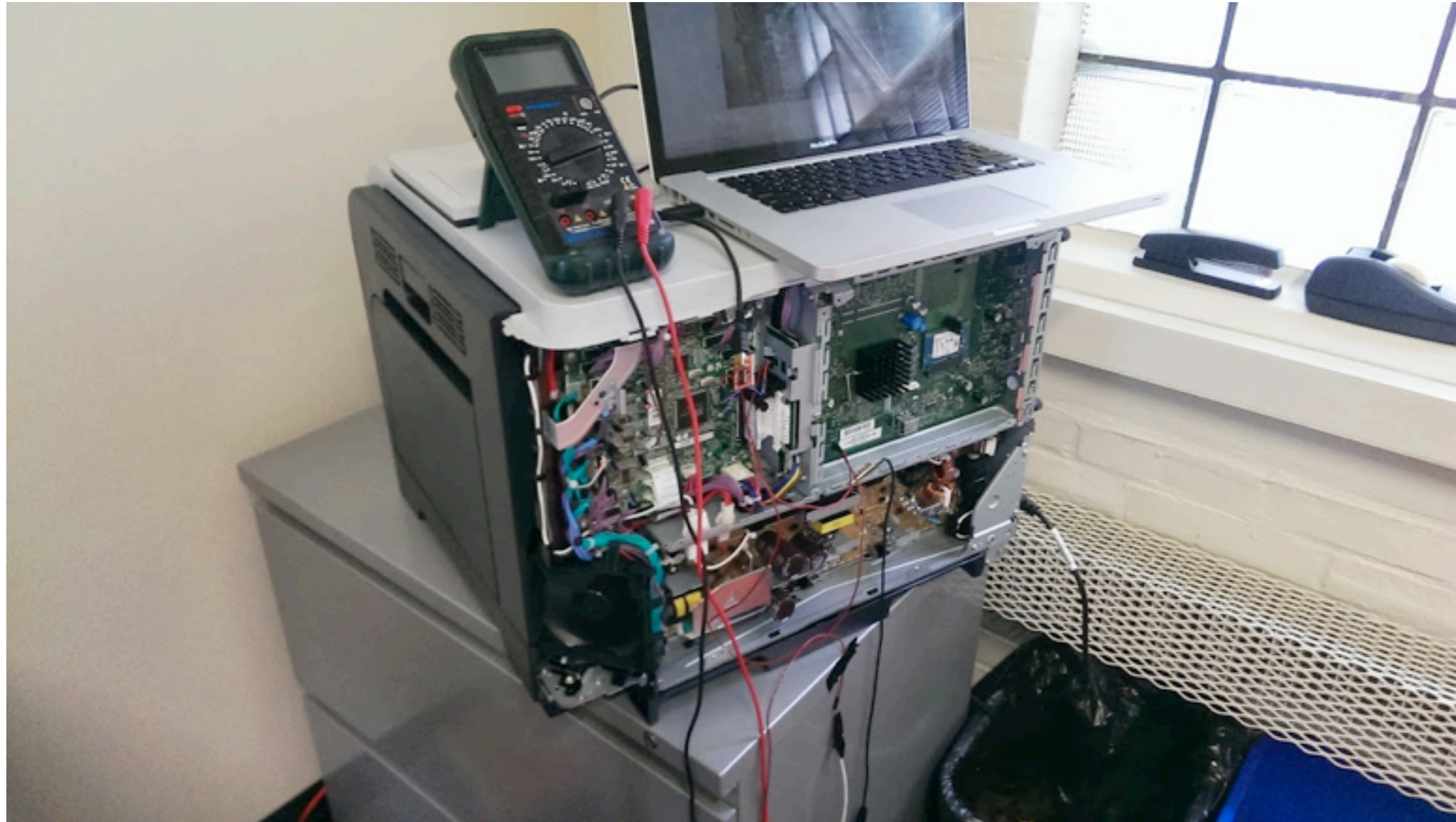


Rehosting Embedded Devices



BeaverWorks Lightning Talk
7/15/2013

Embedded Security

- Embedded devices: everywhere
- Their security: terrible (probably)
- Current state of the art: extract firmware, do (mostly) manual static analysis

Rehosting

- Want to do dynamic analysis: run embedded firmware in PANDA
- QEMU has great CPU support :)
- QEMU has poor peripheral support :(
- Goal: tools to assist creation of embedded device peripheral models in QEMU

Trail of Breadcrumbs

- Inspired by Jin & Orso's BugRedux
- Idea: use device output (serial port) to infer “correct” path through program
 - **NOTE:** Static analysis required!
- Try to solve for unknowns (device inputs) and get an execution that fits path

Breadcrumbs

• seg002:8005AAD0	70 40 2D E9	STMFD	SP!, {R4-R6,LR}
• seg002:8005AAD4	00 50 A0 E1	MOV	R5, R0
• seg002:8005AAD8	74 31 9F E5	LDR	R3, =0xBF030100
• seg002:8005AADC	A0 10 95 E5	LDR	R1, [R5,#0xA0]
• seg002:8005AAE0	68 01 9F E5	LDR	R0, =aRamSize0x08x ; "RAM Size=0x%08x\r\n"
• seg002:8005AAE4	00 20 93 E5	LDR	R2, [R3]
• seg002:8005AAE8	FF EC A0 E3	MOV	LR, #0xFF00
• seg002:8005AAEC	FF 30 8E E3	ORR	R3, LR, #0xFF
• seg002:8005AAF0	03 60 02 E0	AND	R6, R2, R3
• seg002:8005AAF4	D8 16 00 EB	BL	DbgPrintf
• seg002:8005AAF8	4C 01 9F E5	LDR	R0, =aAsicid0x08x ; "asicID=0x%08x\r\n"
• seg002:8005AAFC	06 10 A0 E1	MOV	R1, R6
• seg002:8005AB00	D5 16 00 EB	BL	DbgPrintf

WindowsCE on ARM

ARM Cortex-A8 CPU

Stack Pointer: 0x00007ffc

Windows CE Kernel for ARM (Thumb Enabled) Built on Jan 26 2012 at 21:54:55

ProcessorType=0c08 Revision=1 CpuId=0x412fc081

OEMAddressTable = 8005923c

OEMInit (db)

Trace system activeRAM Size=0x40cbe000

asicID=0x00002600

Jedi Memory Pool: Size=0x2D000000 Start=0x12D88000

Breadcrumbs

- seg002:8005AAD0 70 40 2D E9
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- seg002:8005AAF0 03 60 02 E0
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- seg002:8005AAF8 4C 01 9F E5
- seg002:8005AAFC 06 10 A0 E1
- seg002:8005AB00 D5 16 00 EB

```

STMFD SP!, {R4-R6,LR}
MOV R5, R0
LDR R3, =0xBF030100
LDR R1, [R5,#0xA0]
LDR R0, =aRamSize0x08x ; "RAM Size=0x%08x\r\n"
LDR R2, [R3]
MOV LR, #0xFF00
ORR R3, LR, #0xFF
AND R6, R2, R3
BL DbgPrintf
LDR R0, =aAsicid0x08x ; "asicID=0x%08x\r\n"
MOV R1, R6
BL | DbgPrintf
    
```

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Device Memory

1. Execute concretely and gather a trace
2. Symbolically re-execute along the same path, making device memory symbolic
3. At first node in the path to the next breadcrumb we stop and ask solver for sat. assignment

Example

```
void OutputDebugChar(int c) {  
    // Wait until serial port is ready  
    while (ReadDword(0xbd370404) & 0x4 == 0) {  
        // busy loop  
    }  
    WriteDword(0xbd370414, c);  
}
```

Symbolic Input

Goal

```
IN:  
0x0005cb08:  ldr    r0, [pc, #44]  
0x0005cb0c:  bl     0x5cc24  
-----  
IN:  
0x0005cc24:  ldr    r0, [r0]  
0x0005cc28:  bx     lr  
-----  
IN:  
0x0005cb10:  tst    r0, #4 ; 0x4  
0x0005cb14:  beq    0x5cb08
```

===== tcg-llvm-tb-40-5cb10 =====

```
(Eq false  
  (Eq 0  
    (And w32 (ReadLSB w32 0 device memory @0xbd370404.0)  
            4)))
```

True:

device memory @0xbd370404.0: 04000000

Automatically Generated QEMU Devices

```
{  
  "dev_0xbd370404" : {  
    "description": "Automatically generated device at 0xbd370404",  
    "base": 3174499328,  
    "memory": [  
      {"address": 3174499332, "values": [4], "size": 4}  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

Problems on the Horizon

- Static values in memory are not enough
 - Interrupts (timers, particularly)
 - Complicated devices (HDDs, NICs)

Interrupts

- May not even know how to map interrupt → handler
- How do we know what interrupts are necessary, and when? Try them all when stuck?

Complicated Devices

- Possibility: find a similar device already implemented by QEMU and make an adaptor
- Any way to do this automatically?