# A SMART LIGHT HACKING JOURNEY

## **ABOUT US**

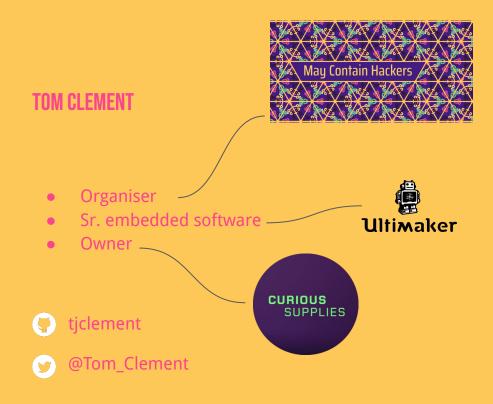
### KHALED NASSAR

Security Engineer

SPOTESS

Avid CTF player

- notkmhn
- @notkmhn



## A QUICK LOOK AHEAD

INTRODUCTION AND PRIOR WORK

**ESP8266 - INITIAL INVESTIGATION** 

**BK7231 - NEW CHIP, NEW VULNS** 

**VULNERABILITY DETAILS AND EXPLOITATION** 



### **INSPIRATION**



#### **HACK42 FLASHING PARTY**

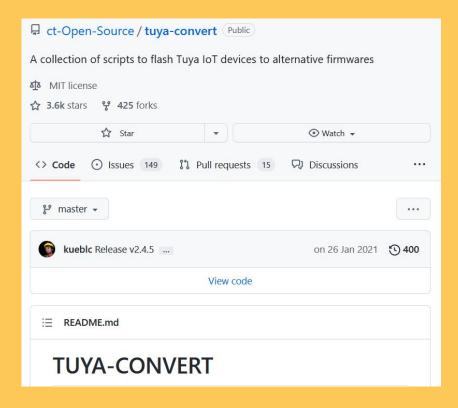


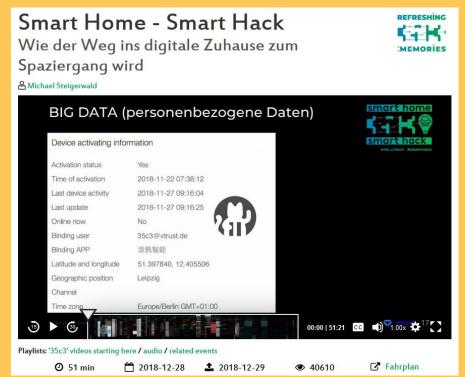
### **INSPIRATION**



### **HACK42 FLASHING PARTY**







### WHAT WAS THE ISSUE?







### WHAT WAS THE ISSUE?

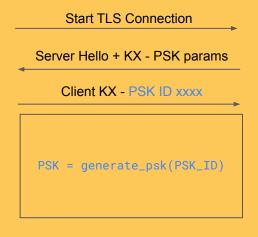






### WHAT WAS THE ISSUE?

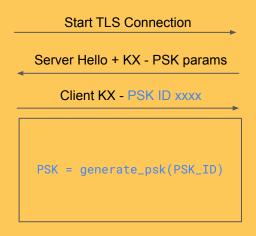






### WHAT WAS THE ISSUE?

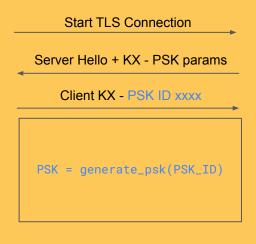






### WHAT WAS THE ISSUE?

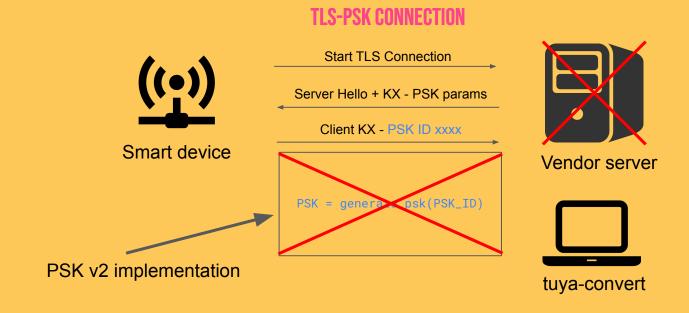








### WHAT WAS THE ISSUE?





- Get the PSK
  - Overwrite
  - Leak



- Get the PSK
  - Overwrite
  - Leak
- Downgrade to vulnerable protocol version



- Get the PSK
  - Overwrite
  - Leak
- Downgrade to vulnerable protocol version
- Get code execution on the light bulb



## ESP8266 - INITIAL INVESTIGATION

### **DUMPING FIRMWARE**

**ESPTOOL** 



esptool.py [..] read\_flash



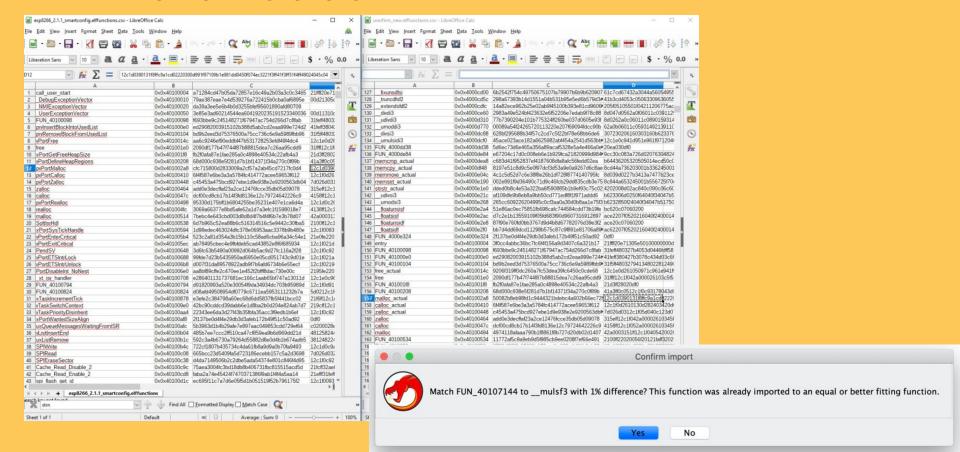
Flash image

## **LOADING BINARY INTO GHIDRA**



https://github.com/jeremygblake/esp-bin2elf-fork

### **IDENTIFYING KNOWN FUNCTIONS**



## **TUYA STACK**

### FreeRTOS tasks

- Initialization
- "Smart config"
- MQTT
- Peripheral control

### HAL

- Device configuration
- WiFi
- Bluetooth
- Other utilities

#### FreeRTOS

## Tasks (preemptive scheduler)

### App Init

app\_init\_task

.

700

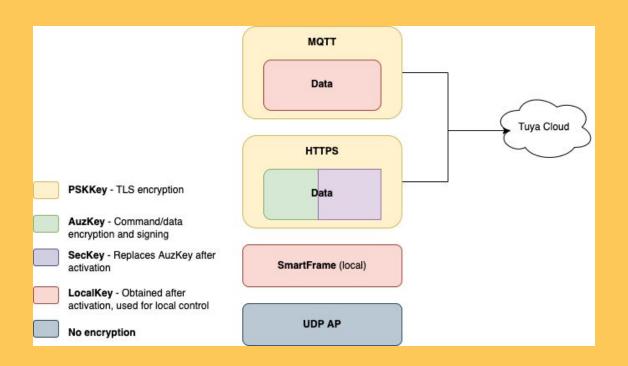
**UDP** receiver

udp\_ap\_v3

SmartFrame

sf\_task

## **GETTING ROOT**



## **ESP8266 - VULNERABILITIES**

```
undefined4 get_random_string(uint unused, char *dest, uint max_length)
 int clock_rand;
 int adc_rand;
 uint length;
 clock_rand = system_rtc_clock_cali_proc_inner();
 adc_rand = wrapper_r_rand_from_adc();
 clock_rand = __umodsi3(clock_rand + adc_rand, 0x15f);
 length = 0x15eU - clock_rand;
 if (max_length < 0x15eU - clock_rand) {</pre>
    length = max_length;
 memcpy_actual(dest,s_BAohbmd6aG91IFR1eVjaG5vbG9SBUwEw_3ffe9310,length);
 return 0;
```

```
undefined4 get_random_string(uint unused, char *dest, uint max_length)
 int clock_rand;
 int adc_rand;
 uint length;
 clock_rand = system_rtc_clock_cali_proc_inner();
 adc_rand = wrapper_r_rand_from_adc();
 clock_rand = __umodsi3(clock_rand + adc_rand, 0x15f);
 length = 0x15eU - clock_rand;
 if (max_length < 0x15eU - clock_rand) {</pre>
    length = max_length;
 memcpy_actual(dest,s_BAohbmd6aG91IFR1eVjaG5vbG9SBUwEw_3ffe9310,length);
 return 0;
```

```
undefined4 get_random_string(uint unuse
  int clock_rand;
  int adc_rand;
  uint length;
  clock_rand = system_rtc_clock_cali_pr
  adc_rand = wrapper_r_rand_from_adc();
  clock_rand = __umodsi3(clock_rand + a
  length = 0x15eU - clock_rand;
  if (max_length < 0x15eU - clock_rand)</pre>
    length = max_length;
  memcpy_actual(dest,s_BAohbmd6aG91IFR1
  return 0:
```

```
    Transport Layer Security

  ▼ TLSv1.2 Record Layer: Handshake Protocol: Client Hello
       Content Type: Handshake (22)
       Version: TLS 1.2 (0x0303)
       Length: 62
     ▼ Handshake Protocol: Client Hello
          Handshake Type: Client Hello (1)
         Length: 58
          Version: TLS 1.2 (0x0303)
        Random: 42416f6842416f68626d6436614739314946523165566a61
          Session ID Length: 0
          Cipher Suites Length: 4
        Cipher Suites (2 suites)
          Compression Methods Length: 1
        Compression Methods (1 method)
          Extensions Length: 13
        Extension: max fragment length (len=1)
        Extension: encrypt then mac (len=0)
        Extension: extended master secret (len=0)
      6e 13 d1 9c 71 dd c4 4f 33 b8 88 8b 08 00 45 00
                                                            n - - - a - - 0 3 - - - - E -
      00 6b 00 10 00 00 ff 06 53 12 0a 2a 2a 16 0a 2a
                                                            · k · · · · · · · S · · * * · · *
                                                            * . . k . . . . p Hz . P .
      2a 01 bf 6b 01 bb 00 00 19 70 20 48 7a fb 50 18
                                                            ·· G · · · · > · · · ; ·
     11 1c 47 d9 00 00 16 03 03 00 3e 01 00 00 3a 03
     03 42 41 6f 68 42 41 6f 68 62 6d 64 36 61 47 39 BAohBAo hbmd6aG9
     31 49 46 52 31 65 56 6a 61 47 35 76 62 47 39 53
                                                            1IFR1eVi aG5vbG9S
     42 00 00 04 00 ae 00 ff 01 00 00 0d 00 01 00 01
0000
0070
     02 00 16 00 00 00 17 00 00
```

```
undefined4 get_random_string(uint unuse
{
  int clock_rand;
  int adc_rand;
  uint length;
  clock_rand = system_rtc_clock_cali_pr
  adc_rand = wrapper_r_rand_from_adc();
  clock_rand = wrapper_r_rand_from_adc();
```

```
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         Version: TLS 1.2 (0x0303)
        Random: 42416f6842416f68626d6436614739314946523165566a6
         Session ID Length: 0
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       Cipher Suites (2 suites)
         Compression Methods Length: 1
       Compression Methods (1 method)
         Extensions Length: 13
       Extension: max fragment length (len=1)
       Extension: encrypt then mac (len=0)
       Extension: extended master secret (len=0)
```

This function which returns a prefix of a long hardcoded string is provided as the RNG function to be used by mbedTLS through an invocation of mbedtls\_ssl\_conf\_rng. It is then used for all operations which require randomness for TLS purposes. Said operations include parameter generation for key exchange algorithms. For example, the ClientRandom in the TLS Client Hello message as shown in traffic, as well as ClientSecret for DH key exchange. Meaning that TLS MITM is possible by leveraging the predicted client-side secrets (with high frequency of success) to derive the TLS Pre-master Secret.

It is not exploitable since KX-based suites are not used at all, only TLS-PSK is.

### STACK + HEAP BUFFER OVERFLOW

```
[N]mqtt_client.c:603 gw wifi stat is:3
Fatal exception (9):
epc1=0x401000e3
epc2=0x00000000
epc3=0x4025eeb0
epcvaddr=0x40006c6e
depc=0x00000000
rtn_add=0x401003d4
Free Heap Size: 27112
Stack Point: 3fff5900
3fff5900: 40226890 80000000 00006a20 3ffefe44
3fff5910: 00000023 3fff5940 3fff1b2c 00000000
3fff5920: 00000000 40108800 00000023 401004a6
3fff5930: 00000000 40108800 00000023 4025eb65
3fff5940: 00000045 40107ec8 00000001 00000000
3fff5950: 40108800 00000000 00000020 4025f260
3fff5960: 40107f80 40107ec8 00000022 00000008
3fff5970: 00000000 00000024 00000024 00000000
```

### STACK + HEAP BUFFER OVERFLOW

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Fatal exception (9):
epc1=0x401000e3
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epc3=0x4025eeb0
epcvaddr=0x40006c6e
depc=0x00000000
rtn_add=0x401003d4
Free Heap Size: 27112
```

Stack buffer overflow in the smart\_config task, which is implemented as an infinite loop and never returns, hence no IP control. No interesting and usable data on the stack either.

Heap buffer overflow vulnerability in the same smart\_config task.

Manipulating heap blocks is possible, but could not exploit it further due to input constraints (no null bytes allowed in trigger payload).

## "DYNAMIC ANALYSIS" - RAM DUMP

- Reset to bootrom
- esptool to dump RAM

### "DYNAMIC ANALYSIS" - RAM DUMP

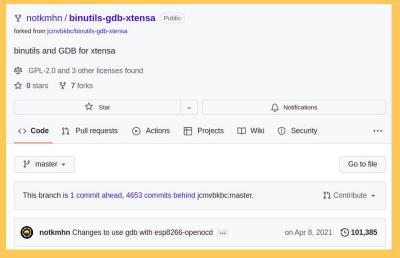
- Reset to bootrom
- esptool to dump RAM

```
BlockLink_40107720
                                                                    XREF[2]:
                                                                                 3ffefe2c(*), 3fffaab0(*)
40107720 50 77 10
                        BlockLink
        40 30 00
        00 80 90 ...
  40107720 50 77 10 40
                           BlockLin...BlockLink 40107750
                                                              pxNextFreeBl... =
                                                                                                XREF[2]:
                                                                                                             3ffefe2c(*), 3fffaab0(*)
                           size_t
                                     80000030h
                                                              xBlockSize
  40107728 90 68 22 40
                           char *
                                     s_user_app_40226890
                                                              file
                           uint32 t Oh
  4010772c 00 00 00 00
                                                              line
40107730 30
                                    30h
40107731 9d
                                    9Dh
40107732 10
40107733 40
                                    40h
```

### "DYNAMIC ANALYSIS" - RAM DUMP

- Reset to bootrom
- esptool to dump RAM
- Debugging over JTAG with gdb





### **SUMMARY**

- Found a few bugs that weren't easily exploitable
- RAM dumping using esptool for static analysis with Ghidra
- Debugging worked somewhat
- Learned a lot about Tuya's stack



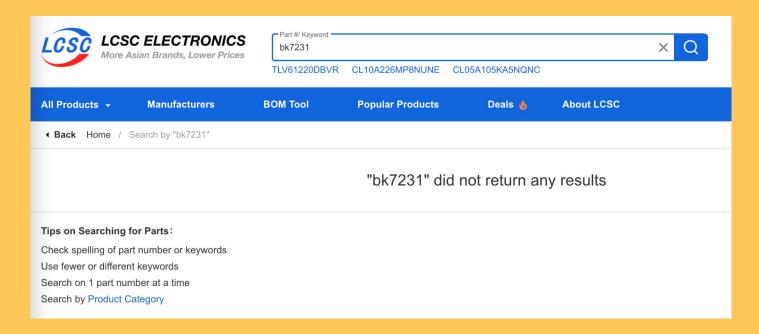
# **NEW CHIP, WHO DIS?**





### **BK7231 ARCHITECTURE**

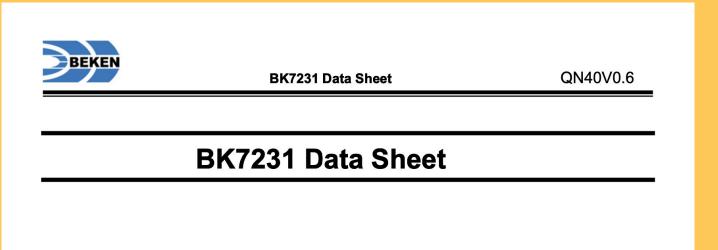
### FINDING DATASHEETS



#### BAIDU TO THE RESCUE



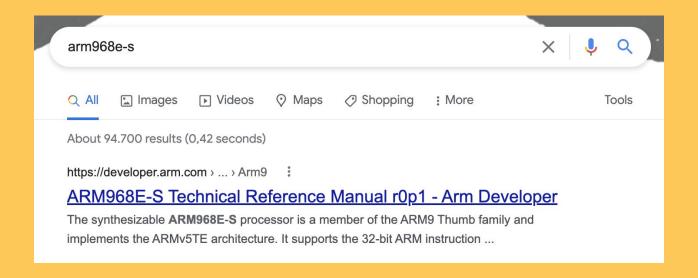
#### **DATASHEET**



## 968E-S (ARM9 W/ ARMV5TE) ARCH

ty of network protocols.	stand by Wi-Fi STA , AP , Direct , Repeater mode
	stand by SGI , Green-Field Preamble and A-MPDU
	stand by WPA , WPA2 with WAPI Security Protocol
double I2C	stand by 802.11e as well as WMM-PS protocol
nel ADC An input voltage	ARM968E-S MCU The highest frequency 120 MHz
e Support	Med med med med medically 120 mm2
	Chip FLASH, Support for transparent download
	Chip 256 Kbyte data RAM 50 MHz SDIO Interface and
F switches, using QFN Package,	singlet SPI interface

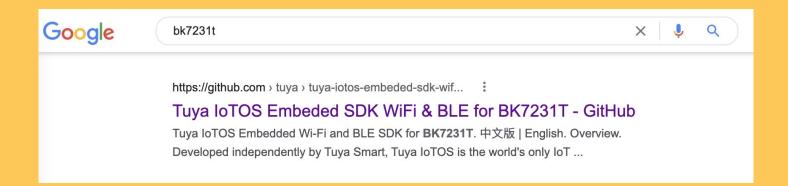
#### 968E-S (ARM9 W/ ARMV5TE) ARCH



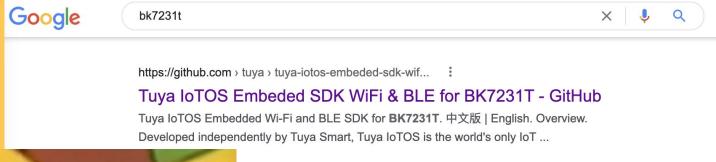
#### 968E-S (ARM9 W/ARMV5TE) ARCH

# Contents ARM968E-S Technical Reference Manual

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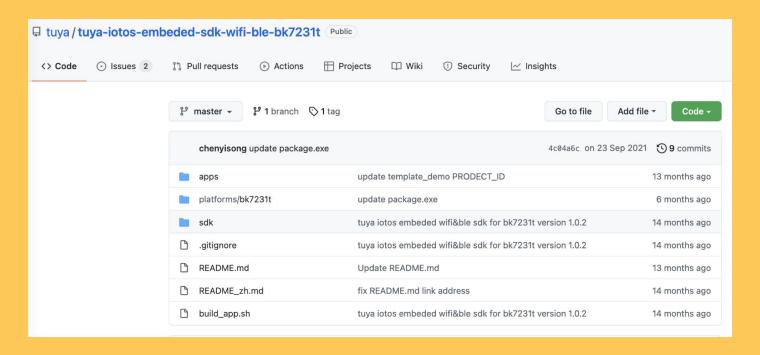
## **OPEN SOURCE!**





### **OPEN SOURCE!**

#### WITH SOME BLOBS



## IOTOS

∃ README.md

Tuya IoTOS Embedded Wi-Fi and BLE SDK for BK7231T

中文版 | English

#### Overview

Developed independently by Tuya Smart, Tuya IoTOS is the world's only IoT operating system covering all levels of IoT sensing, interruption, network, platform, and application. Benefiting from Tuya Smart's accumulation in the IoT industry, TuyaloTOS provides solutions for a full range of products from product design, R&D, to post-operation.

Tuya IoTOS embedded SDK is an important part of Tuya IoTOS. By virtue of dedicated design, it provides customers with unified APIs, rich SDKs, and DIY functions, enhancing the integrality of the IoT industry. It can be applied to industrial IoT, vehicle networking, security monitoring, outing, and smart home development.

# **IOTOS**

#### **ACTUALLY FREERTOS**



```
struct LAN_AP_NW_CFG_S {
    char ap_cfg_token[64];
    int fd:
    short log_ack_timer;
    short send_log_mid;
    int (*finish_cb)(PTR_SSID_PASSWORD_TOKEN, int);
    SSID_PASSWORD_TOKEN spt;
struct LAN_AP_NW_CFG_S lan_ap_nw_cfg;
void __udp_ap_v3_task()
    cJSON *json_object = parse_json_payload();
    cJSON *ssid = cJSON_GetObjectItem("ssid", json_object);
    cJSON *password = cJSON_GetObjectItem("passwd", json_object);
    cJSON *token = cJSON_GetObjectItem("token", json_object);
    strncpy(lan_ap_nw_cfg->spt.ssid,ssid->valuestring, 32);
    strncpy(lan_ap_nw_cfg->spt.passwd,password->valuestring, 64);
    int token_length = strlen(token);
    memcpy(lan_ap_nw_cfg.ap_cfg_token, token, token_length);
    int result = lan_ap_nw_cfg->finish_cb(lan_ap_nw_cfg->spt, 0x10002);
    cJSON_Delete(json_object);
```

```
struct LAN_AP_NW_CFG_S {
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    int fd:
    short log_ack_timer;
    short send_log_mid;
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    strncpy(lan_ap_nw_cfg->spt.ssid,ssid->valuestring, 32);
    strncpy(lan_ap_nw_cfg->spt.passwd,password->valuestring, 64);
    int token_length = strlen(token);
    memcpy(lan_ap_nw_cfg.ap_cfg_token, token, token_length);
    int result = lan_ap_nw_cfq->finish_cb(lan_ap_nw_cfq->spt, 0x10002);
    cJSON_Delete(json_object);
```

```
"ssid": "AP SSID",
"passwd": "AP passphrase",
"token": "AP configuration token"
```

```
struct LAN_AP_NW_CFG_S {
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"ssid": "AP SSID",
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#### **SERIAL PROTOCOL**

- FLASH READING/WRITING
- DEVICE METADATA
- SPECIFICATION IS .. UNKNOWN

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- FLASH READING/WRITING
- DEVICE METADATA
- SPECIFICATION IS .. UNKNOWN
   SORT OF UNKNOWN

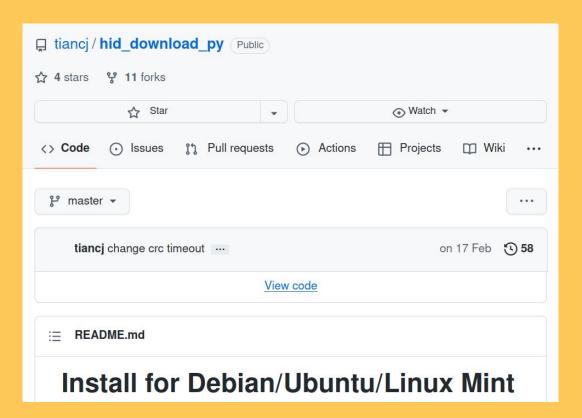
Module pin	Serial pin
RXD1	TX
TXD1	RX
VCC	VCC3.3V
GND	GND

#### Prepare software 👄

Download and open the BK7231T chip flashing tool. The following figure shows the window of the chip flashing tool. The following table describes the required parameters boxed in red in the figure.

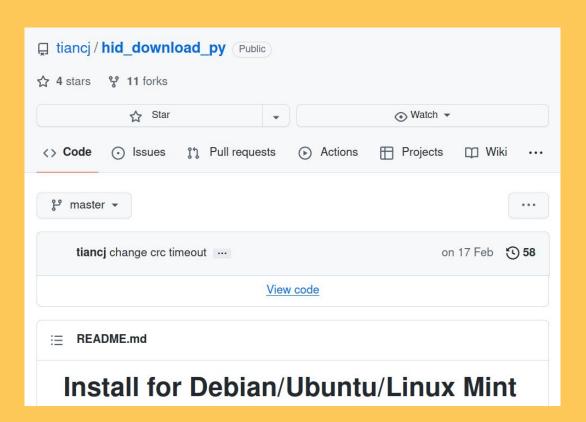
Parameter	Description
Flashing Target	The chip platform is BK7231T. Therefore, <b>BK7231 is used.</b>
Start address	Set the value to 0x00011000 in most cases.
Operation length	Select 0x001EF000 (0x00200000-0x00011000)
Baud rate	Select 921600

**MOAR OPEN SOURCE!** 



**MOAR OPEN SOURCE!** 

... BUT IT ISN'T RELIABLE.



# REVERSING THE BOOTLOADER AND COMPARING WITH THE OPEN SOURCE TOOL

```
case 8:
 zero var = *(ushort *)(maybe parse state + 2);
 cmd type var = *request bytes;
 one var 2byte = zero var + 1 & 0xfffeffff;
 *(short *)(maybe parse state + 2) = (short)one var 2byte;
 puVar3[zero var] = cmd type var;
 cmd type again = *puVar3;
 if ((cmd type again == '\x09') && (one var 2byte == *(ushort *)(maybe parse state + 8))) {
               /* if command type == 0x9
                  and command length lsb == 0x1
                  This seems to be flash read 4k */
    addr for cmd = *(uint *)(puVar3 + 1);
    *(uint *)(maybe parse state + Oxlc) = addr for cmd;
               /* if addr < 0x10000 */
   if (addr for cmd < 0x10000) {
     puVar3[5] = (char)*(ushort *)(maybe parse state + 8) + -5;
     maybe build cmd response (9,6,7,puVar3 + 1);
```

```
242
     def BuildCmd_FlashRead4K(addr: int):
243
         length=1+(4+0)
244
         buf = bytearray(4096)
245
         buf[0]=0x01
246
          buf[1]=0xe0
          buf[2]=0xfc
247
248
         buf[3]=0xff
249
         buf[4]=0xf4
         buf[5]=(length&0xff)
250
          buf[6]=((length>>8)&0xff)
251
          buf[7]=CMD_FlashRead4K
252
```

#### CREATING A NEW TOOL FOR THE BOOTLOADER SERIAL PROTOCOL





## **ANALYZING FIRMWARE DUMPS**

Flash layout contains two code partitions

- Bootloader
- User app

Other configuration partitions too, defined by user app

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**AKA OBFUSCATION** 

### **ANALYZING FIRMWARE DUMPS**

Flash layout contains two code partitions

- Bootloader
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Other configuration partitions too, defined by user app



**BK7231TOOLS TO THE RESCUE** 

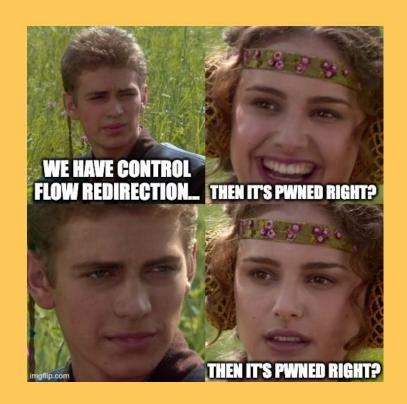
# **BUG TO JAILBREAK**

### **BUG TO JAILBREAK**

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    SSID_PASSWORD_TOKEN spt;
struct LAN_AP_NW_CFG_S lan_ap_nw_cfg;
void __udp_ap_v3_task()
    cJSON *json_object = parse_json_payload();
    cJSON *ssid = cJSON_GetObjectItem("ssid", json_object);
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    cJSON *token = cJSON_GetObjectItem("token", json_object);
    strncpy(lan_ap_nw_cfg->spt.ssid,ssid->valuestring, 32);
    strncpy(lan_ap_nw_cfg->spt.passwd,password->valuestring, 64);
    int token_length = strlen(token);
    memcpy(lan_ap_nw_cfg.ap_cfg_token, token, token_length);
    int result = lan_ap_nw_cfg->finish_cb(lan_ap_nw_cfg->spt, 0x10002);
    cJSON_Delete(json_object);
```

```
"ssid": "AP SSID",
"passwd": "AP passphrase",
"token": "AP configuration token"
```

# **DONE! OR NOT..?**



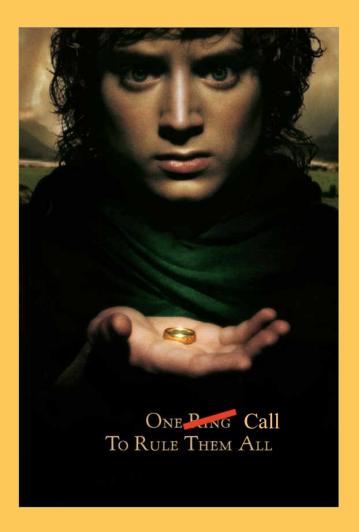
## **OVERWRITING THE PSK**

```
void __tmm_gw_pskkey_get_cb(s_tm_msg *tm_msg)
 OVar1 = http_pskkey_get(&result);
 if (OVar1 == 0) {
   else {
     ptVar2 = ty_cJSON_GetObjectItem(result, "pskKey");
     __src = ptVar2->valuestring;
     PrintLog(...);
     strncpy(gw_cntl.gw_base.psk_key,__src,0x29);
     OVar1 = wd_gw_base_if_write(&gw_cntl.gw_base);
     if (OVar1 == 0) {
       tuya_tls_register_constant
                 (gw_cntl.gw_base.uuid,gw_cntl.gw_base.auth_key,gw_cntl.gw_base.psk_key);
     else {
       PrintLog(...);
     ty_cJSON_Delete(result);
```

### **REASSESSING WIN CONDITIONS**

- Get the PSK
  - Overwrite
  - → Leak
- Downgrade to vulnerable protocol version
- Get code execution on the device itself
- Overwrite security keys

# **OVERWRITING KEYS**



## **GADGET HUNTING**

- Function that sets the security keys to jump into
- A "fixup" gadget to set up the registers as needed

#### **GADGET HUNTING**

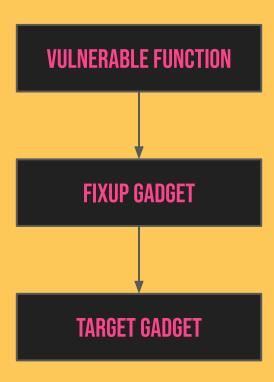
#### TARGET GADGET

```
void __mf_cmd_process(MF_PRO_HEAD_S *hd) {
    ...
    ptVar17 = ty_cJSON_GetObjectItem(ptVar9, "uuid");
    strcpy((char *)pGVar18, ptVar17->valuestring);
    ptVar17 = ty_cJSON_GetObjectItem(ptVar9, "pskKey");
    strcpy(pGVar18->psk_key, ptVar17->valuestring);
    ptVar17 = ty_cJSON_GetObjectItem(ptVar9, "auzkey");
    strcpy(pGVar18->auth_key, ptVar17->valuestring);
    ...
    OVar10 = wd_gw_base_if_write(pGVar18);
    ...
}
```

#### TRAMPOLINE GADGET

```
adds r0, r7, #0
ldr r1, [sp, #8]
ldr r3, [r5, #0x20]
blx r3
```

# **PUTTING EVERYTHING TOGETHER**



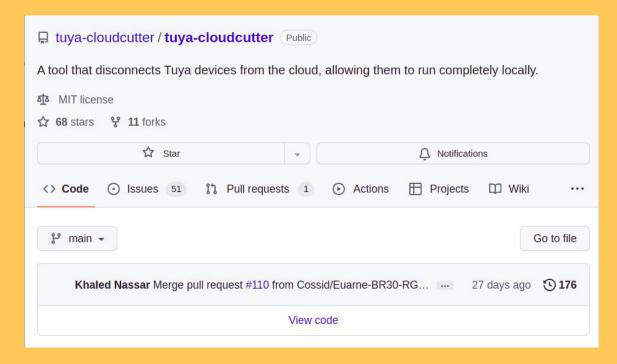
# **RELEASING INTO THE WILD**



### **RELEASING INTO THE WILD**

#### TUYA-CLOUDCUTTER





# **DEMO TIME**

### IN CLOSING

- Found a vulnerability affecting almost all BK7231 devices to date
- Tuya was really cool about it -> we sent bug bounty to charity
- Embedded security is catching up -> still interesting target

### **GETTING IN TOUCH**

KHALED NASSAR TOM CLEMENT

notkmhn
tjclement

go @notkmhn go @Tom\_Clement

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

- ius ESP8266 JTAG debugging
- blasty (y @bl4sty) ESP8266 vulnerability analysis support
- Jilles Groenendijk ( ) @jilles\_com) BK7231 firmware gathering and support
- V-TRUST for disclosure tips