PLAYING WITH CAR FIRMWARE (OR HOW TO BRICK YOUR CAR)

@0x222 Paul Such (SCRT)

@Agixid Florian Gaultier (SCRT)



SUMMARY

- Who am I?
- Hacking car firmware, why?
- Model
- Hidden menu
- Finding the firmware sources
- Analyzing the firmware
- Some interesting results
- A 2.2 Ton (4400 pounds) brick
- Conclusions



WHO AM I ?

Name : Paul Such

• Twitter : @0x222

- Life: Security Engineer and founders of SCRT (A Swiss security company specialized in Ethical hacking, IT security, digital forensics)
- Hobbies : Guitarist, mountain biker, fan of motorsport
- Organizer of the Swiss security event : Insomni'hack (security conferences, CTF,...) March 2015
- Research done with Florian Gaultier
- Twitter : @agixid









HACKING CAR FIRMWARE? WHY?

- Fun and profit ☺
- A lot of researches have already been done regarding CANBUS, OBD2,...
- Car "entertainment system" can do much more than "entertainment": you can nearly control everything: lights. central locking, air conditioning, GPS, Bluetooth, phone, Wi-Fi, auxiliary heating, ...
- A lot of cars have "built-in" options that are just software-activated: TV,
 Wifi, auxiliary heating,... sounds interesting





(MAIN) MODEL

• Car : VW touareg 2

• Multimedia: RNS 850 (audi Mmi-3G)







GETTING THE FIRMWARE - SOURCES

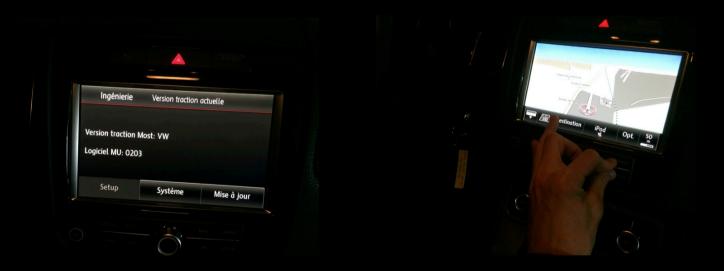
- The hard way: dismount the car, find the disk/flash (in my case -> the drive is inside the glovebox. Note the IDE/PATA interface, not SATA ☺)
- Buy a RNS850 on Ebay
- Social engineering : the VW dealer/mechanic
- For some models: update the GPS => could update the firmware (ex: audi TT)
- Google is your friend : RNS850 firmware ©





UPLOAD/MODIFY THE FIRMWARE

- No way but the hard way : direct disk access
- Find the magic combo (Press PHONE + SET UP together for 3-5 seconds)



To reboot the RNS850, you need your 5 fingers (Phone+Climate+Nav+Traffic+Button)



HIDDEN MENUS





HIDDEN MENUS





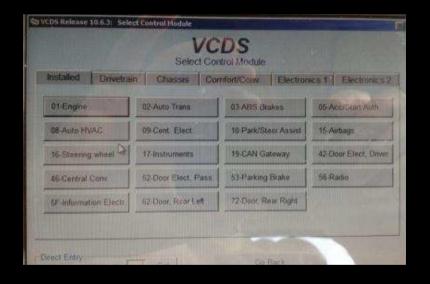
HIDDEN MENUS





UPLOAD/MODIFY THE FIRMWARE (2)

Power-user : OBD2 + VAGCOM + combo







ANALYSING THE FIRMWARE

- Firmware seems to be a mix of EFS & IFS filesystem
- We used the tool dumpefs to dump the filesystem
 - http://www.qnx.com/developers/docs/6.3.2/neutrino/utilities/d/dumpefs
 - We had to create a small Python tool to recreate a filesystem using dumpefs output
- had to deflate some files
 - http://www.gnx.com/developers/docs/6.3.2/neutrino/utilities/d/deflate.html
- ... and Dumpifs (but we had to edit the headers of the files so that dumpifs could extract the files)
 - http://www.gnx.com/developers/docs/6.3.2/neutrino/utilities/d/dumpifs.html
- RNS850 is based on QNX ©
 - Elf header show a SuperH architecture



EXTRACT-EFS.PY

```
import sys
import os
import re
if len(sys.argv)!=3:
                                      print "Usage: "+sys.argv[0]+" <file> <directory>"
                                      sys.exit()
f=open(sys.argv[1],"r")
file=f.read()
f.close()
os.system("mkdir "+sys.argv[2])
heads = file.split("--
while i<len(heads):
                                      params = {}
                                      params_raw = heads[i].split("\x0a")
                                      for j in params_raw:
                                                                             if len(j.split("="))==2:
                                                                                                                   params.update({j.split("=")[0]:j.split("=")[1]})
                                      if params.has_key(".mode") and params.has_key("name"):
                                                                             if params[".mode"].find("d")!=-1:
                                                                                                                  directory=params["name"].replace("",")
print "mkdir %s"%directory
os.system("mkdir -p %sl%s"%(sys.argv[2],directory))
                                                                             else:
                                                                                                                   file_name=params["name"].replace("",")
                                                                                                                  dump = heads[i+1].split("data",1)[1]
lines = dump.split("\n")
                                                                                                                   dump_hex = ""
                                                                                                                   for k in lines:
                                                                                                                                                                                               clear_line = k.split(":",1)[1].split(" ",1)[0]
raw_line = clear_line.replace(" ","\x")
                                                                                                                                                                                               dump hex += raw line
                                                                                                                                                                                               dump_raw = eval(""%s""%dump_hex)
                                                                                                                                                         except:
                                                                                                                   print "create %s/%s/%s"%(sys.argv[2],directory,file_name)
                                                                                                                  f2=open("%s/%s/%s"%(sys.argv[2],directory,file_name),"w") f2.write(dump_raw)
                                                                                                                   f2.close()
```



RESULTS

• It is a « unix » filesystem

imageInfo/passwd

root:x:0:0:Superuser:/:/bin/ksh bin:x:1:1:Binaries Commands and Source:/bin: daemon:x:2:2:System Services:/daemon: mail:x:8:40:User Mail:/var/spool/mail: news:x:9:50:Network News:/var/spool/news: uucp:x:12:60:Network News:/var/spool/news: ftp:x:14:80:FTP User:/home/ftp: nobody:x:99:99:Nobody:/:

ppp/shadow

root:UE/zhLVdRLPk.:19545:0:0

inet.d

#ftp stream tcp nowait root /usr/sbin/ftpd in.ftpd -l telnet stream tcp nowait root /usr/sbin/telnetd in.telnetd



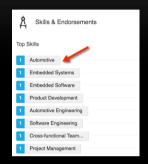
RESULTS

..and it leaks a lot of interesting information ©



COOL, YOU CAN FIND THE GUYS ON LINKEDIN







Summary

Specialties:QNX System Analysis Toolkit / System Profiler et al QNX experience for more than 10 years Linux System Performance Analysis



RESULTS

Leaking internal IP range is also "good practice", isn'it?

ifs-root

./proc/boot/server.cfg

```
10.30.158.0/24
               10.30.158.73
                                 # Margi Fremont
172.16.42.0/24 172.16.42.10
                                 # von Karlsbad AudiNG3 nach TS Karlsbad
172.16.43.0/24 172.16.42.10
                                 # Next IP Range from Karlsbad
172.16.98.0/23 172.16.99.1 # Ulm
172.16.163.0/24 172.16.160.5 # VS, Roggenbachstrasse
172.16.166.0/22 172.16.166.152 # Hamburg
172.16.177.0/22 172.16.176.117 # Filderstadt
172.16.201.0/24 172.16.201.46 # Hechingen
172.16.206.0/24 172.16.160.5 # VS, Auf der Steig
172.16.216.0/24 172.16.216.24 # Hildesheim
10.42.102.0/24
                   172.16.102.9 # QSSL Kanata
                  10.1.180.27 # 3Soft 192
10.1.180.0/24
Erlangen.168.201.0/24
                         192.168.201.10 # Audi Ingolstadt
192.168.254.0/24 192.168.1.99 # comlet
10.21.13.0/24 10.21.13.47 # nVidia
```



RESULTS

• And yes.. The car can do wifi, so let's pre-configure some SSID

```
# SSID to be used in IEEE 802.11 management frames
ssid=Audi3gpWLANuAP
# Static WEP key configuration
# The key number to use when transmitting.
# It must be between 0 and 3, and the corresponding key must be set.
# default: not set
wep default key=0
# The WEP keys to use.
# A key may be a quoted string or unquoted hexadecimal digits.
# The key length should be 5, 13, or 16 characters, or 10, 26, or 32
# digits, depending on whether 40-bit (64-bit), 104-bit (128-bit), or
# 128-bit (152-bit) WEP is used.
# Only the default key must be supplied; the others are optional.
# default: not set
#wep_key0=123456789a
#wep_key1=123456789a
#wep_key2=0102030405060708090a0b0c0d
#wep key3=00112233445566778899aabbcc
```



OH NO! HONEY I BRICKED OUR CAR....

- Long story short: I finally managed to brick my car (yeah, a 4400 pound brick)
- I do not know exactly why.. (checksum? Upload problem?)
- It happened while trying to replace a dummy text file (SMS pre-configured answers)
- Took 3 months to fix it!
- we are sorry, we had to change the "black box" of your car...







CONCLUSIONS

- Lot of possibilities.. and work to be done
- Next: the following libs would be very interesting to look at ...:
 - ./mmedia/wma9_decoder.so
 - ./mmedia/mpega_parser.so
 - ./mmedia/wma9_parser.so
 - ./mmedia/mp4_parser.so
 - ./mmedia/wav_parser.so



QUESTIONS?



