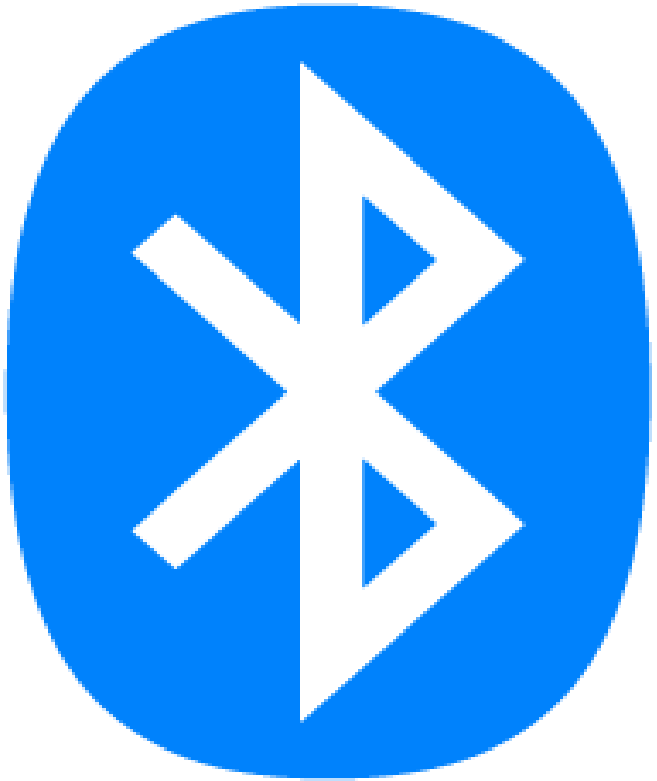
Aug 21-22 2020
Virtual Conference

BlueZ Cluez

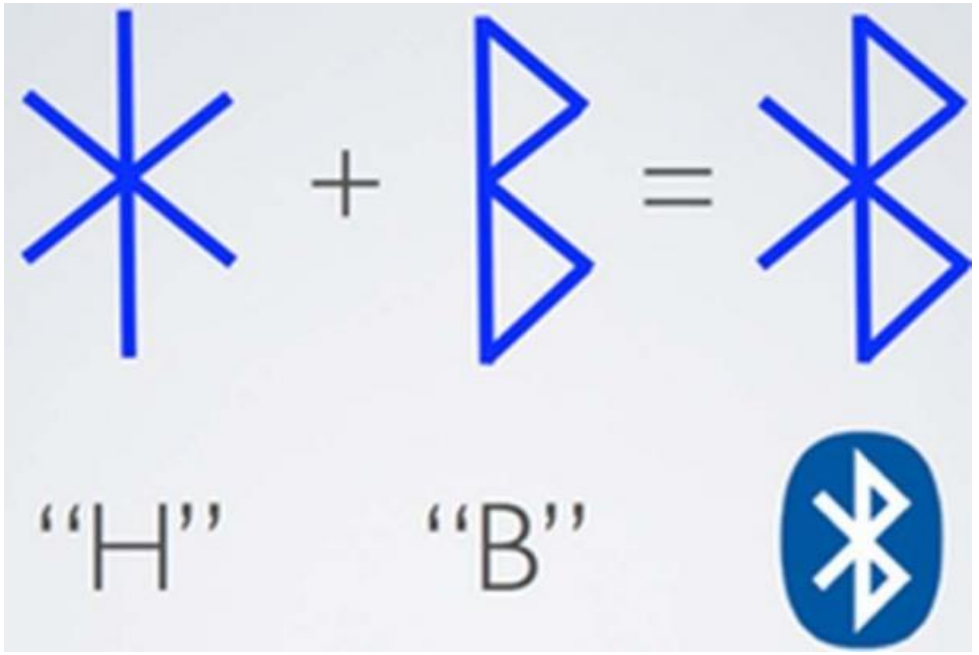
Ria Baldevia

The Historian Hat



The Historian Hat

Source: https://historiesoftheunexpected.com/magazine/harald-bluetooth-the-jelling-stones-and-the-fyrkat-ring-fortress/



Source: https://www.ancient-origins.net/history-famous-people/bluetooth-why-modern-tech-named-after-powerful-king-denmark-and-norway-007398

The Historian Hat

- Named after a Viking King during the 10th Century, Harald “Blåtand” Gormsson.
- He united Scandinavia.
- Jim Kardach came up with the name in 1997. He was inspired by a book he was reading about the Vikings.
- The BT symbol is a combination of two runes from the runic alphabet that the Vikings used. The symbol is comprised of Harald “Bluetooth” Gormsson’s initials. The two initials merged is called a bindrune.
- Kardach was inspired by the book *Longships* by Frans G. Bengtsson. The book focused on Danish warriors who traveled the world looking for adventure.
- *The Vikings* by Gwyn Jones was the next book that exposed him to the runic stone.
- The premise of Bluetooth building networks was inspired by what King Gormsson had done in uniting Scandinavia.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bluetooth

Bluetooth

Bluetooth
The Bluetooth wireless technology is a worldwide specification for a small-form factor, low-cost radio solution that provides links between mobile computers, mobile phones, other portable handheld devices, and connectivity to the Internet. The specification is developed, published and promoted by the Bluetooth Special Interest Group (SIG).

Source: https://developer.android.com/guide/topics/connectivity/bluetooth-le

Bluetooth LE

Bluetooth Low Energy (BTLE)

In contrast to Classic **Bluetooth**, **Bluetooth Low Energy** (**BLE**) is designed to provide significantly **lower** power **consumption**. This allows Android apps to communicate with **BLE** devices that have stricter power requirements, such as proximity sensors, heart rate monitors, and fitness devices.

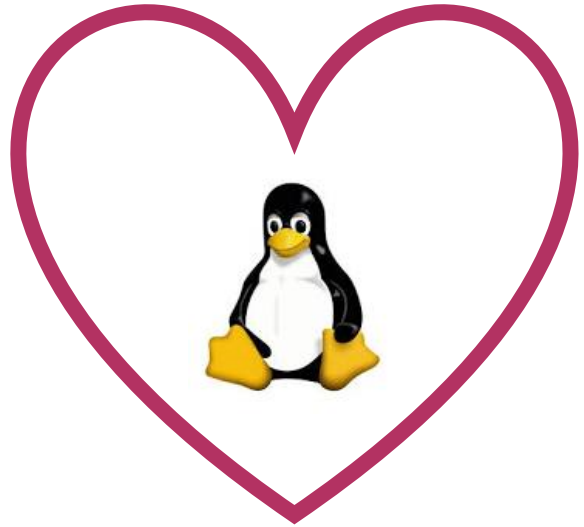
Source: https://developer.android.com/guide/topics/connectivity/bluetooth-le

BlueZ

What is BlueZ?

BlueZ is official Linux Bluetooth protocol stack. It is an Open Source project distributed under GNU General Public License (GPL).

- Developed by Max Krsnyansky and released it under GPL in 2001.
- In 2004, BlueZ was handed over to Marcel Holtmann.
- In 2005, maintenance responsibilities were transferred to Bluetooth SIG.



Source: http://www.bluez.org/about/history/

Features

BlueZ provides support for the core Bluetooth layers and protocols

- Complete modular implementation
- Symmetric multi-processing safe
- Multithreaded data processing
- Support for multiple Bluetooth devices
- Real hardware abstraction
- Standard socket interface to all layers
- Device and service level security support

Currently BlueZ consists of many separate modules:

- Bluetooth kernel subsystem core
- L2CAP and SCO audio kernel layers
- RFCOMM, BNEP, CMTP and HIDP kernel implementations
- HCI UART, USB, PCMCIA and virtual device drivers
- General Bluetooth and SDP libraries and daemons
- Configuration and testing utilities
- Protocol decoding and analysis tools

Source: BlueZ.org

Platforms & Distributions

Platforms

The BlueZ kernel modules, libraries and utilities are known to be working perfect on many architectures supported by Linux. This also includes single and multi processor platforms as well as hyper threading systems:

- Intel and AMD x86
- AMD64 and EM64T (x86-64)
- SUN SPARC 32/64bit
- PowerPC 32/64bit
- Intel StrongARM and Xscale
- Hitachi/Renesas SH processors
- Motorola DragonBall

Source: BlueZ.org

Distributions

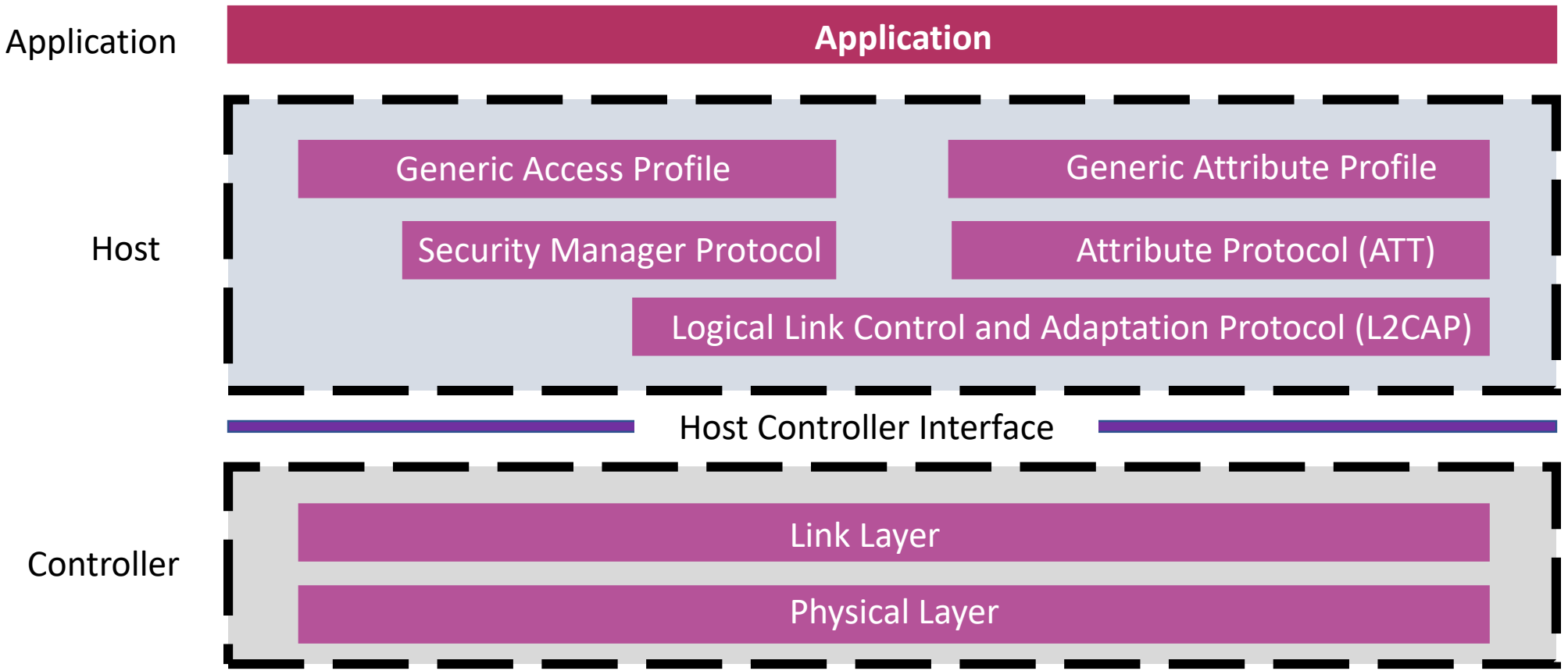
Support for BlueZ can be found in many Linux distributions and in general it is compatible with any Linux system on the market:

- Debian GNU/Linux
- Ubuntu Linux
- Fedora Core / Red Hat Linux
- OpenSuSE / SuSE Linux
- Mandrake Linux
- Gentoo Linux

Commands

COMMAND	SHORT DESCRIPTION
bluez	The *bluetoothd* Bluetooth daemon
obex	The *obexd* OBEX daemon
bluetoothctl	A command-line interface to the BlueZ
obexctl	A command-line interface to the BlueZ for file transfers
hciconfig	HCI device configuration utility
hcidump	Reads raw HCI data and prints it on screen
hciattach	Attach a serial UART to the BT stack as a transport interface
hcitool	Tool used to configure Bluetooth connections
sdptool	A tool to perform SDP queries on Bluetooth devices
btattach	The successor to hciattach since bluez 5.37
btmgmt	Tool for management of the bluez daemon
btmon	Bluetooth event monitoring
meshctl	Used to provision mesh devices
Gatttool	Used to interact with BT devices/peripherals

BLE Protocol Stack



Source: O'Reilly's Getting Started with Bluetooth Low Energy

HCI & GENERAL ATTRIBUTE

hciconfig is used to configure Bluetooth devices.

pi@raspberrypi:$ sudo hciconfig# [command]

```
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ sudo hciconfig hci0 up
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ hciconfig
hci0:   Type: BR/EDR  Bus: USB
        BD Address: 00:1A:7D:DA:71:13  ACL MTU: 310:10  SCO MTU: 64:8
        UP RUNNING
        RX bytes:1128 acl:0 sco:0 events:58 errors:0
```

Source: https://linux.die.net/man/8/hciconfig

HCI

Command	Definition
up	Open and initialize HCI device
down	Close HCI device
reset	Reset HCI device
Rstat	Reset statistic encounters
Auth	Enable authentication
Noauth	Disable authentication
Encrypt	Enable encryption
Noencrypt	Disable encryption

Source: https://linux.die.net/man/8/hciconfig

HCICONFIG

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ hciconfig
hci0:   Type: BR/EDR  Bus: USB
        BD Address: 00                  ACL MTU: 310:10  SCO MTU: 64:8
        DOWN
        RX bytes:564 acl:0 sco:0 events:29 errors:0
        TX bytes:358 acl:0 sco:0 commands:29 errors:0

pi@raspberrypi ~ $ sudo hciconfig hci0 up
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ hciconfig
hci0:   Type: BR/EDR  Bus: USB
        BD Address: 00:                 ACL MTU: 310:10  SCO MTU: 64:8
        UP RUNNING
        RX bytes:1128 acl:0 sco:0 events:58 errors:0
        TX bytes:716 acl:0 sco:0 commands:58 errors:0
```

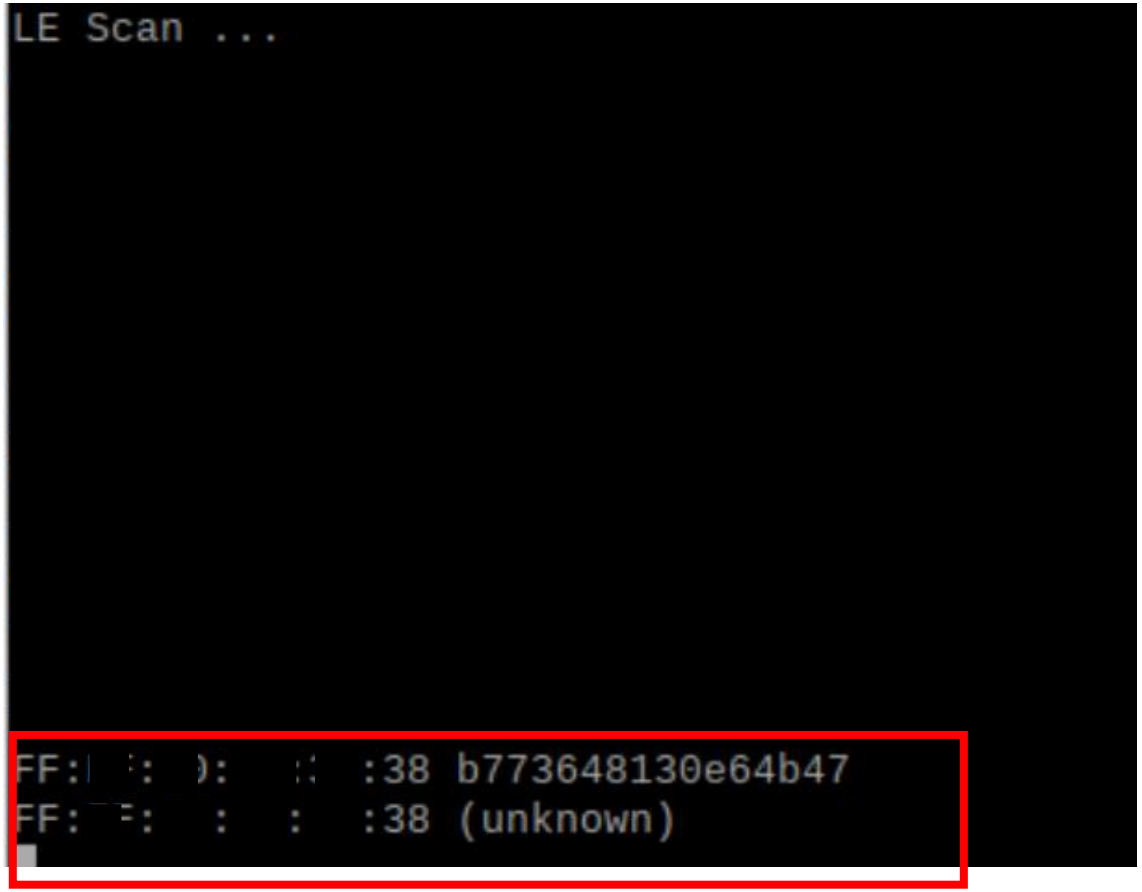
- Hciconfig
- Hci0
- BD Address
- DOWN
- Sudo hciconfig hcio up
- UP Running

HCITOOL

hcitool allows you to scan for BLE peripherals in range, connect to them, or optionally simulate a BLE device using any supported BLE 4.0 USB dongle. To scan for BLE devices in range you can issue the following command:

```
pi@raspberrypi:$ sudo hcitool –i hci0 lescan
```

This output will showcase LE devices. You should be able to see your device.



Once you have the device's address, you can connect to the peripheral using the following command with its address:

```
pi@raspberrypi:$ sudo hcitool lecc FF:xx:xx:xx:xx:38
```

Bluetoothctl

Bluetoothctl: the command-line interface to BlueZ.

```
pi@raspberrypi:$ sudo bluetoothctl
[Bluetooth] # connect FF:xx:xx:xx:xx:38
Device FF:xx:xx:xx:xx:38  connected: yes
Connection successful!
```

Generic Attribute

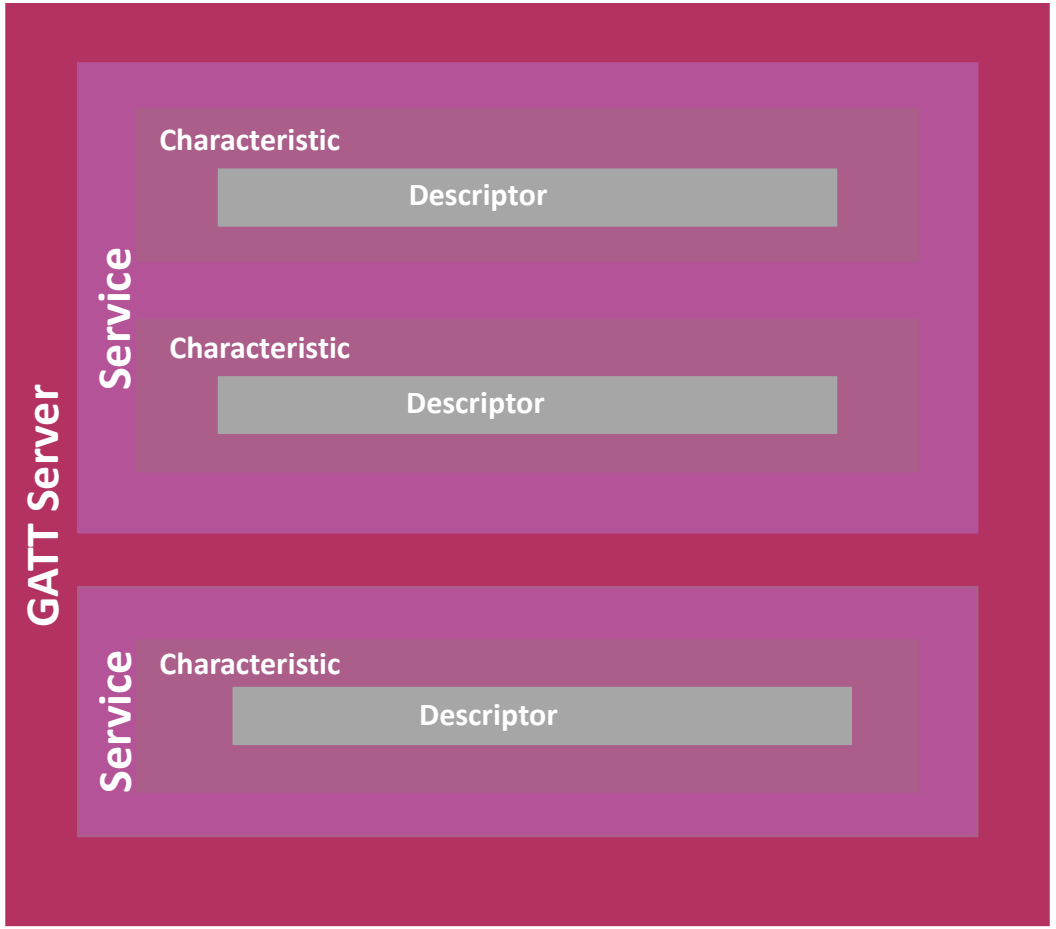
Client	Server
The GATT client corresponds to the ATT client. The GATT client does not know anything in advance about the server's attributes, so it must first inquire about the presence and nature of those attributes by performing service discovery. After completing service discovery, it can then start reading and writing attributes found in the server, as well as receiving server-initiated updates.	The GATT server corresponds to the ATT server. It receives requests from a client and sends responses back. It also sends server-initiated updates when configured to do so, and it is the role responsible for storing and making the user data available to the client, organized in attributes. Every BLE device sold must include at least a basic GATT server that can respond to client requests, even if only to return an error response.

Source: O'Reilly's Getting Started with Bluetooth Low Energy

Generic Attribute

- The Generic Attribute Profile (GATT) establishes in detail how to exchange all profile and user data over a BLE connection. GATT deals only with actual data transfer procedures and formats.

- GATT uses the Attribute Protocol (ATT) as its transport protocol to exchange data between devices. This data is organized hierarchically in sections called services, which group conceptually related pieces of user data called *characteristics*.



Source: O'Reilly's Getting Started with Bluetooth Low Energy

Gatttool

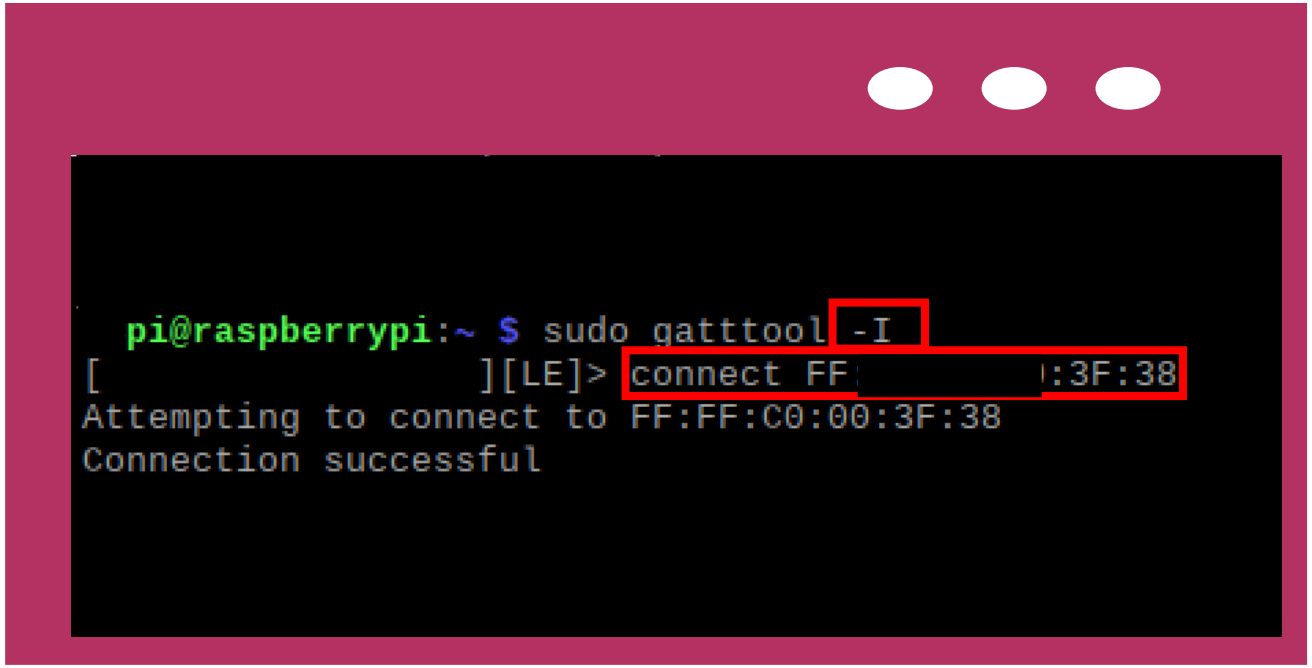
Gatttool

We can discover, read, and write characteristics with gatttool. It defines a data structure for organizing characteristics and attributes. Launch gatttool in interactive mode.

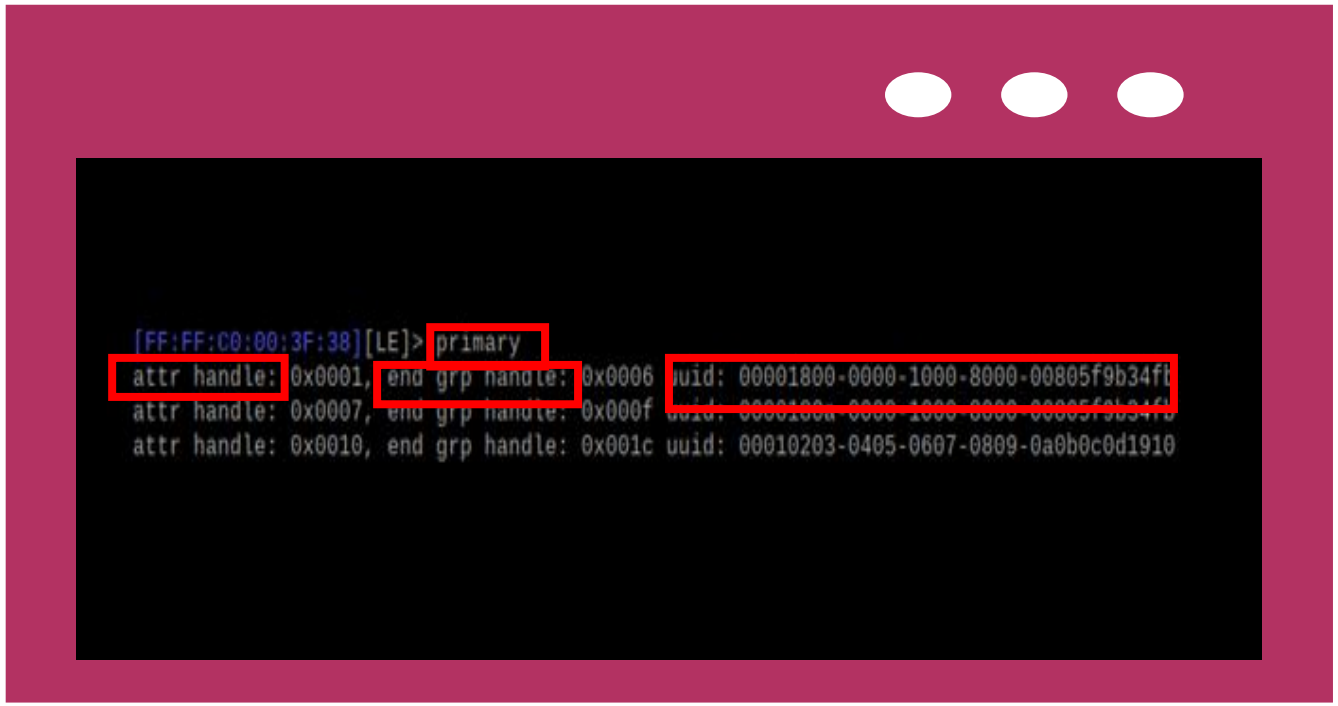
```
pi@raspberrypi:$ gatttool  --help-gatt
Usage:
   gatttool [OPTION?]

GATT commands
 --primary              Primary Service Discovery
 --characteristics      Characteristics Discovery
 --char-read            Characteristics Value/Descriptor Read
 -- char-write          Characteristics Value Write Without Response (Write Command)
 --char-write-req       Characteristics Value Write (Write Request)
 --char-desc            Characteristics Descriptor Discovery
 --listen               Listen for notifications and indications
 -I,  --interactive     Use interactive mode
```

Gatttool



- -I
- Connect



Gatttool

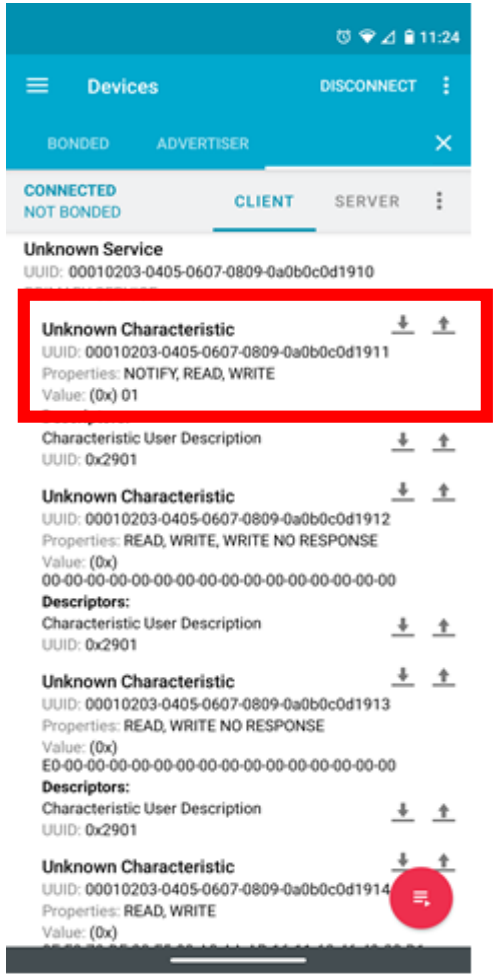
- Primary
- Attr handle
- UUID

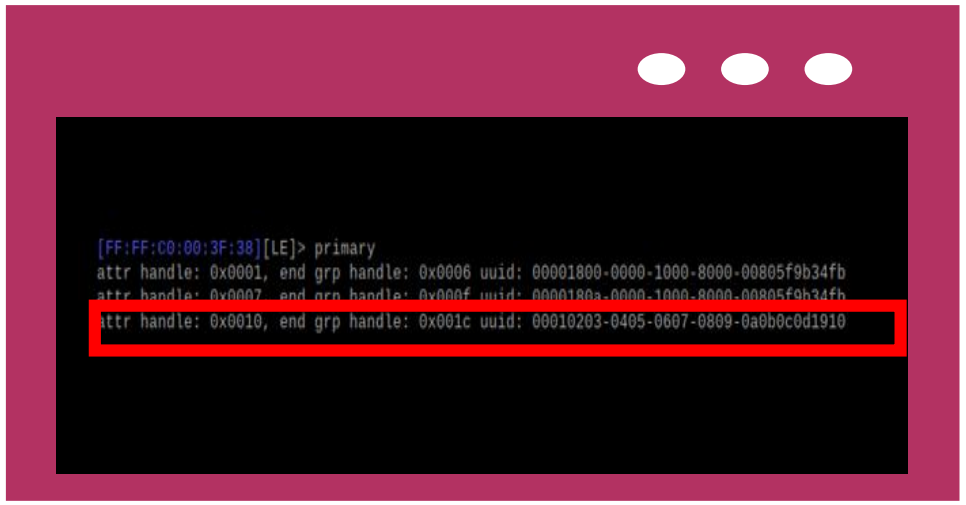
Gatttool

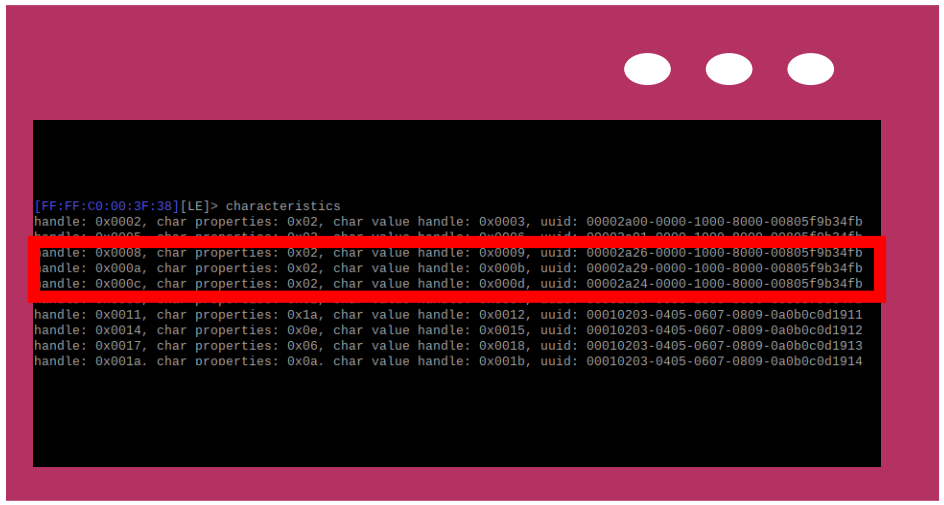
```
[FF:FF:C0:00:3F:38][LE]> characteristics
handle: 0x0002, char properties: 0x02, char value handle: 0x0003, uuid: 00002a00-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
handle: 0x0005, char properties: 0x02, char value handle: 0x0006, uuid: 00002a01-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
handle: 0x0008, char properties: 0x02, char value handle: 0x0009, uuid: 00002a26-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
handle: 0x000a, char properties: 0x02, char value handle: 0x000b, uuid: 00002a29-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
handle: 0x000c, char properties: 0x02, char value handle: 0x000d, uuid: 00002a24-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
handle: 0x000e, char properties: 0x02, char value handle: 0x000f, uuid: 00002a27-0000-1000-8000-00805f9b34fb
handle: 0x0011, char properties: 0x1a, char value handle: 0x0012, uuid: 00010203-0405-0607-0809-0a0b0c0d1911
handle: 0x0014, char properties: 0x0e, char value handle: 0x0015, uuid: 00010203-0405-0607-0809-0a0b0c0d1912
handle: 0x0017, char properties: 0x06, char value handle: 0x0018, uuid: 00010203-0405-0607-0809-0a0b0c0d1913
handle: 0x001a, char properties: 0x0a, char value handle: 0x001b, uuid: 00010203-0405-0607-0809-0a0b0c0d1914
```

- Characteristics

UUID & Handles







UUID

UUID

A universally unique identifier (UUID) is a 128 bit number that should be unique. There are two formats:

- 16 bit
- 32 bit

- Shortened version is used for formats that are defined and listed as standard Bluetooth UUIDs which are approved by the Bluetooth SIG.

!!! If a company or developer creates a new requirement or capability and it does not fit with any of the standard UUIDs, then a custom UUID can be generated.

Standard

Client	Server
Firmware Revision String UUID: 0x2A26	Link Loss UUID: 0x1803
Manufacturer Name String UUID: 0x2A29	Current Time Service UUID: 0x1805
Model Number String UUID: 0x2A24	Heart Rate UUID: 0x180D

Customized

Client
Unknown Service Unknown Characteristic UUID: 00010203-0405-0607-0809-0a0b0c0d1911

Source: O'Reilly's Getting Started with Bluetooth Low Energy

Attributes

Attributes	Description
Type	A UUID that determines the kind of data present in the value of the attribute.
Permissions	Metadata that indicate which ATT activities can be executed on each attribute: ❖ Access Permissions: None; Readable; Writable; and Readable and writable. ❖ Encryption: No encryption requires; Unauthenticated encryption required; and Authenticated encryption required. ❖ Authorization: No authorization required; and Authorization required.
Value	Actual data content of the attribute. A client can freely access to both read and write, based on permissions.
Handle	Unique identifier for each attribute on a GATT server. It makes the attribute addressable.

Source: O'Reilly's Getting Started with Bluetooth Low Energy

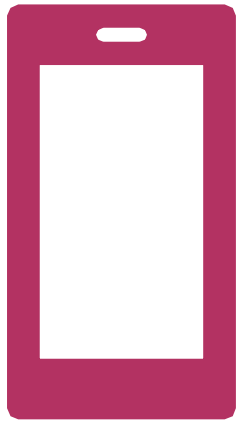
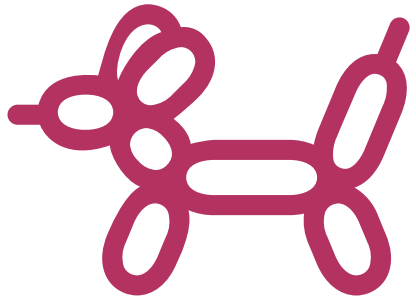
Attributes

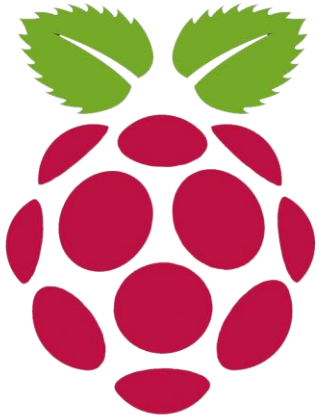
Handle	Type	Permission	Value	Value Length
0x0201	$UUID_1$	Read only, no security	0x180A	2
0x0202	$UUID_2$	Read only, no security	0x2A29	2
0x0215	$UUID_3$	Read/write, authorization required	“a readable UTF-8 string”	23
0x030C	$UUID_4$	Write only, no security	{0xFF, 0xFF, 0x00, 0x00}	4
0x030D	$UUID_5$ (128-bit)	Read/write, authenticated encryption require	36.43	8
0x031A	$UUID_1$	Read only, no security	0x1801	2

Source: O’Reilly’s Getting Started with Bluetooth Low Energy

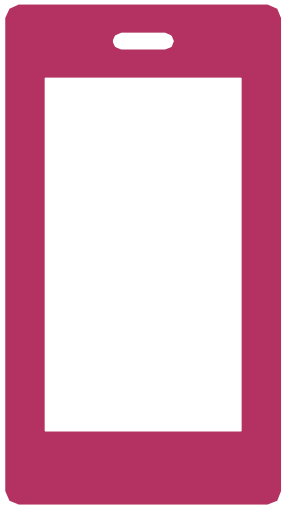
Objective

My Environment & Set-up

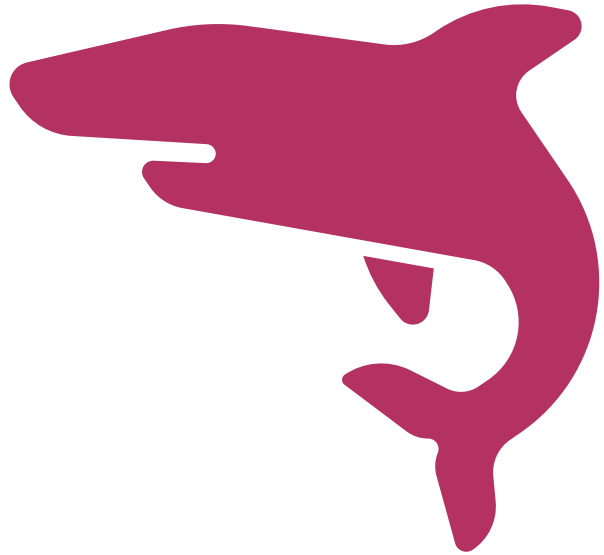


My Environment & Set-up



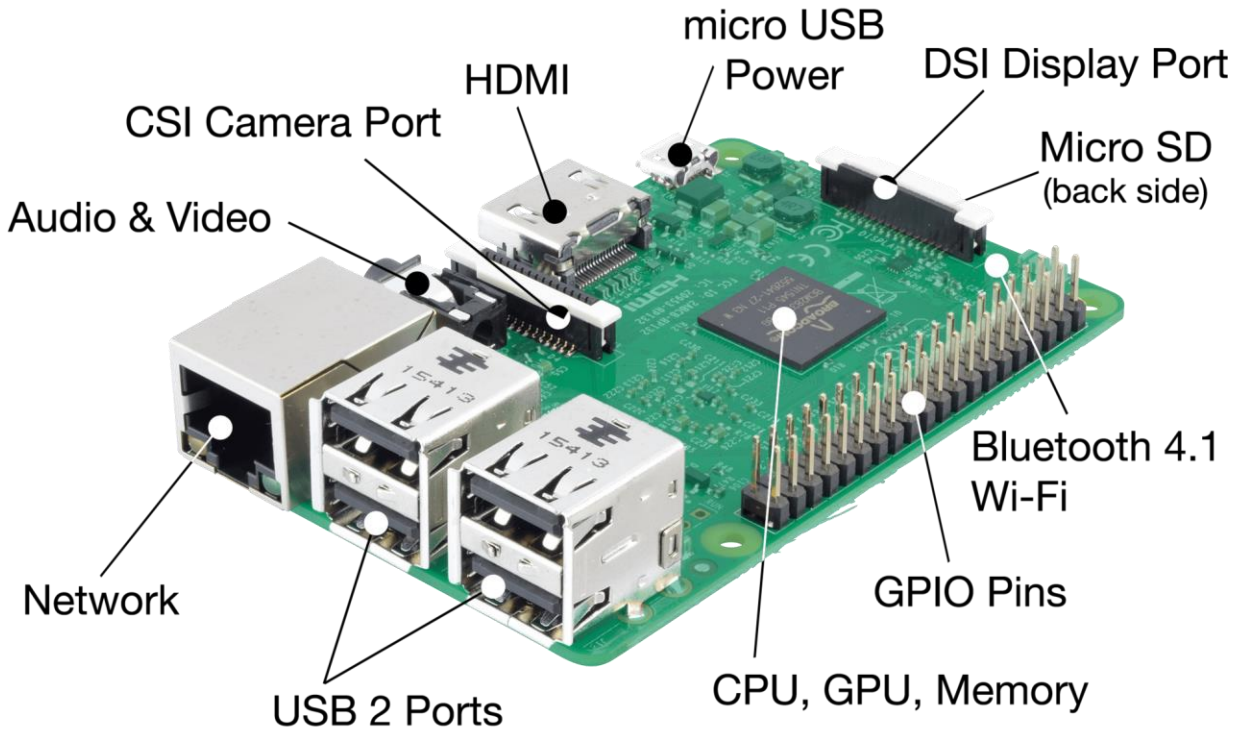
My Environment & Set-up

- Ubertooth One ➔ ubertooth
- Micro:bit ➔ btlejack “Swiss Army Knife for Bluetooth”
- Android Mobile ➔ Developer Tool Option > Enable sniffer
- Adafruit Bluefruit LE Sniffer ➔ V1



Packet analyzer: Wireshark

My Environment & Set-up

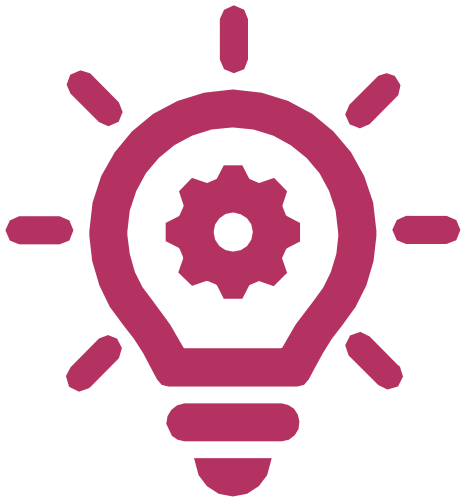


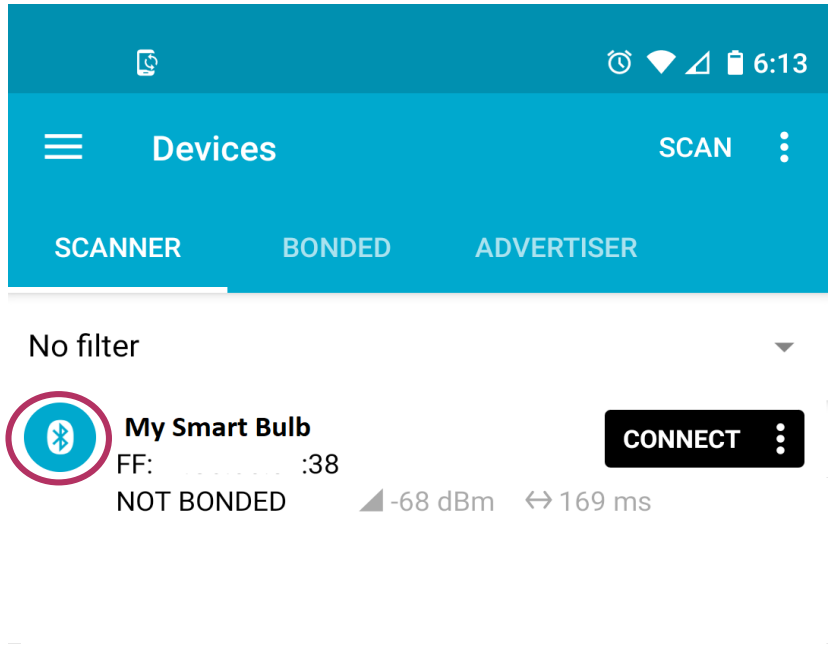
Source: https://medium.com/coinmonks/raspberry-pi-3-model-b-shell-scripting-door-monitor-b44944f82d87

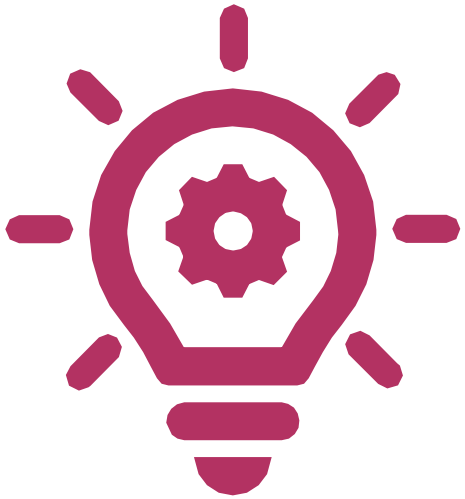
- Raspbian, Debian-based operating system (OS)
- You can use Kali Linux for the Pi, too
- Raspberry Pi 3 Model B comes with Bluetooth, no need for a Bluetooth adapter
- Easy solution if you don't have a dedicated Linux set-up at home

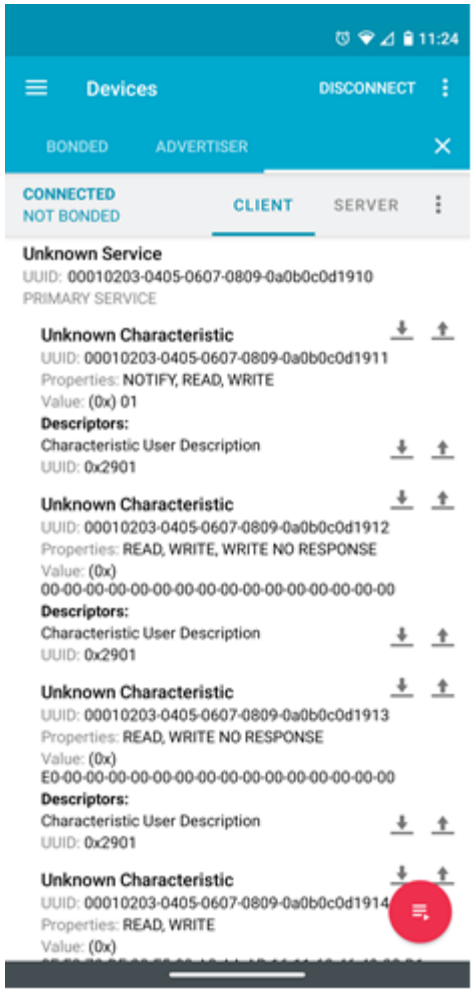

BREAKING BOUNDARIES
The
Diana
Initiative
BYTE by BYTE

+ Scan



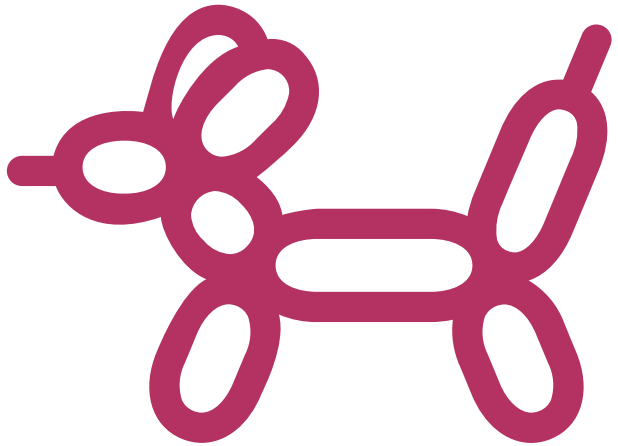

6:13
Devices
SCAN
SCANNER
BONDED
ADVERTISER
No filter
My Smart Bulb
FF: :38
NOT BONDED
-68 dBm
169 ms
CONNECT




11:24
Devices
DISCONNECT
BONDED
ADVERTISER
CONNECTED
NOT BONDED
CLIENT
SERVER
Unknown Service
UUID: 00010203-0405-0607-0809-0a0b0c0d1910
PRIMARY SERVICE
Unknown Characteristic
UUID: 00010203-0405-0607-0809-0a0b0c0d1911
Properties: NOTIFY, READ, WRITE
Value: (0x) 01
Descriptors:
Characteristic User Description
UUID: 0x2901
Unknown Characteristic
UUID: 00010203-0405-0607-0809-0a0b0c0d1912
Properties: READ, WRITE, WRITE NO RESPONSE
Value: (0x)
00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00
Descriptors:
Characteristic User Description
UUID: 0x2901
Unknown Characteristic
UUID: 00010203-0405-0607-0809-0a0b0c0d1913
Properties: READ, WRITE NO RESPONSE
Value: (0x)
E0-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00
Descriptors:
Characteristic User Description
UUID: 0x2901
Unknown Characteristic
UUID: 00010203-0405-0607-0809-0a0b0c0d1914
Properties: READ, WRITE
Value: (0x)

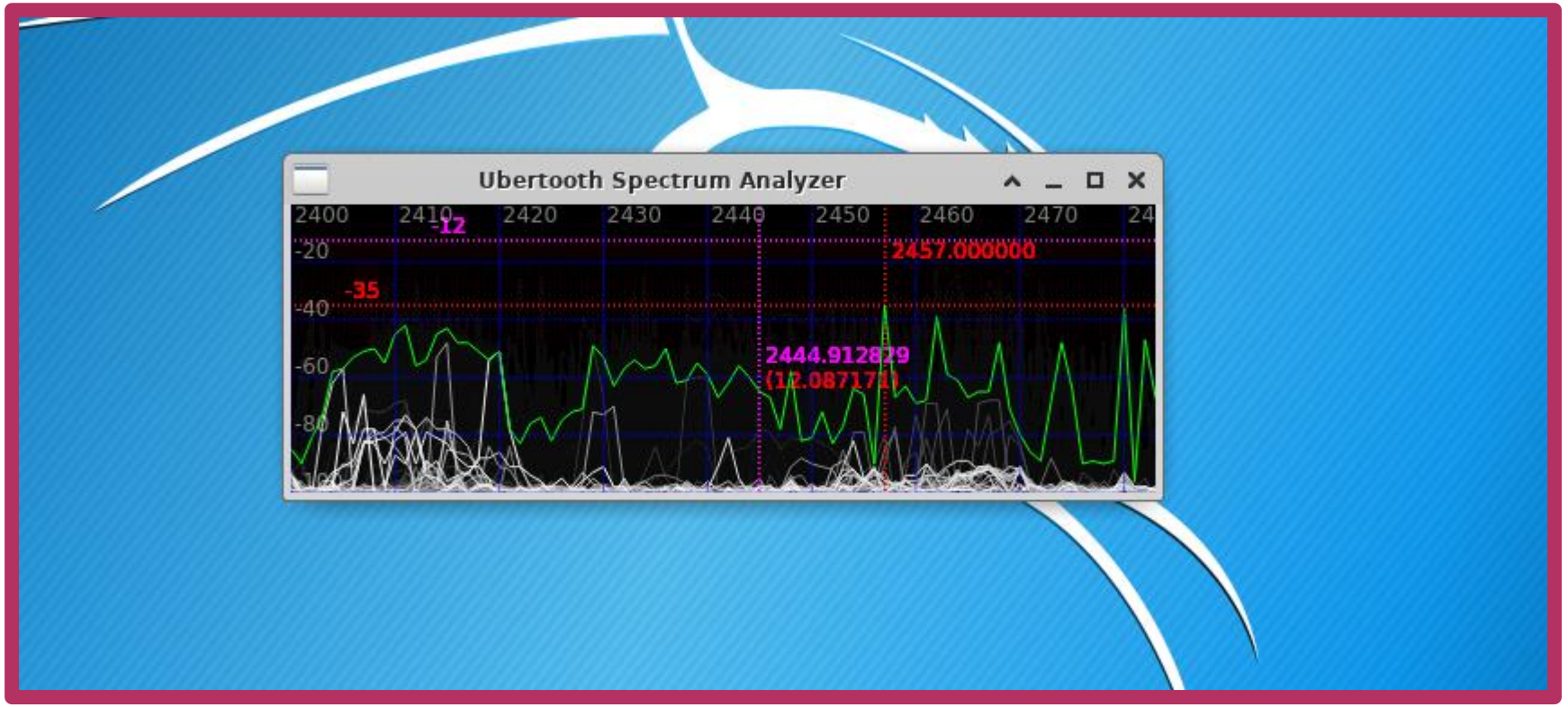

Scan

Sniff



=

It's working!!!


Ubertooth Spectrum Analyzer
2400
2410
2420
2430
2440
2450
2460
2470
-12
-20
-35
-40
-60
-80
2457.000000
2444.912829
(12.087171)

Sniff

- Hard to analyze
- May miss packets
- I encountered a problem where I reached a limit so it stopped
- There is a way to get this fed into Wireshark

```
    Type ff (Manufacturer Specific Data)
        Company:
        Data: 10 06 31 1d ab 9c bf 80

    Data:  6f cb 7f 78 75 47 02 01 1a 02 0a 08 0b ff 4c 00 10 06 31 1d ab 9c bf 80
    CRC:   09 79 92

systime=1597714021 freq=2402 addr=8e89bed6 delta_t=53.385 ms rssi=-68
00 21 95 eb d8 8d 28 c0 02 01 1a 02 08 00 03 03 61 fe 10 ff 03 00 01 1c 5c 00 00 08 14 60 cb 0d 98 93 22 33 2f 5e
Advertising / AA 8e89bed6 (valid)/ 33 bytes
    Channel Index: 37
    Type:  ADV IND
    AdvA:
    AdvData: 02 01 1a 02 08 00 03 03 61 fe 10 ff 03 00 01 1c 5c 00 00 08 14 60 cb 0d 98 93 22
    Type 01 (Flags)
        00011010
            LE General Discoverable Mode
            Simultaneous LE and BR/EDR to Same Device Capable (Controller)
            Simultaneous LE and BR/EDR to Same Device Capable (Host)
    Type 08
        00
    Type 03 (16-bit Service UUIDs)
        fe61
    Type ff (Manufacturer Specific Data)
        Company:
        Data: 01 1c 5c 00 00 08 14 60 cb 0d 98 93 22

    Data:  95 eb d8 8d 28 c0 02 01 1a 02 08 00 03 03 61 fe 10 ff 03 00 01 1c 5c 00 00 08 14 60 cb 0d 98 93 22
    CRC:   33 2f 5e

systime=1597714021 freq=2402 addr=8e89bed6 delta_t=40.367 ms rssi=-99
42 a5 78 7f 36 b0 8b 1b 1e ff 06 00 01 09 20 02 9d 09 27 d7 26 e1 82 a5 8e 64 11 c8 5e 0a 9f 10 24 47 af 19 25 ea 94 87 d5 eb
Advertising / AA 8e89bed6 (valid)/ 37 bytes
    Channel Index: 37
    Type:  ADV_NONCONN_IND
    AdvA:
    AdvData: 1e ff 06 00 01 09 20 02 9d 09 27 d7 26 e1 82 a5 8e 64 11 c8 5e 0a 9f 10 24 47 af 19 25 ea 94
    Type ff (Manufacturer Specific Data)
        Company: M
        Data: 01 09 20 02 9d 09 27 d7 26 e1 82 a5 8e 64 11 c8 5e 0a 9f 10 24 47 af 19 25 ea 94

    Data:  78 7f 36 b0 8b 1b 1e ff 06 00 01 09 20 02 9d 09 27 d7 26 e1 82 a5 8e 64 11 c8 5e 0a 9f 10 24 47 af 19 25 ea 94
    CRC:   87 d5 eb
```

Lesson Learned: Capture Set-up

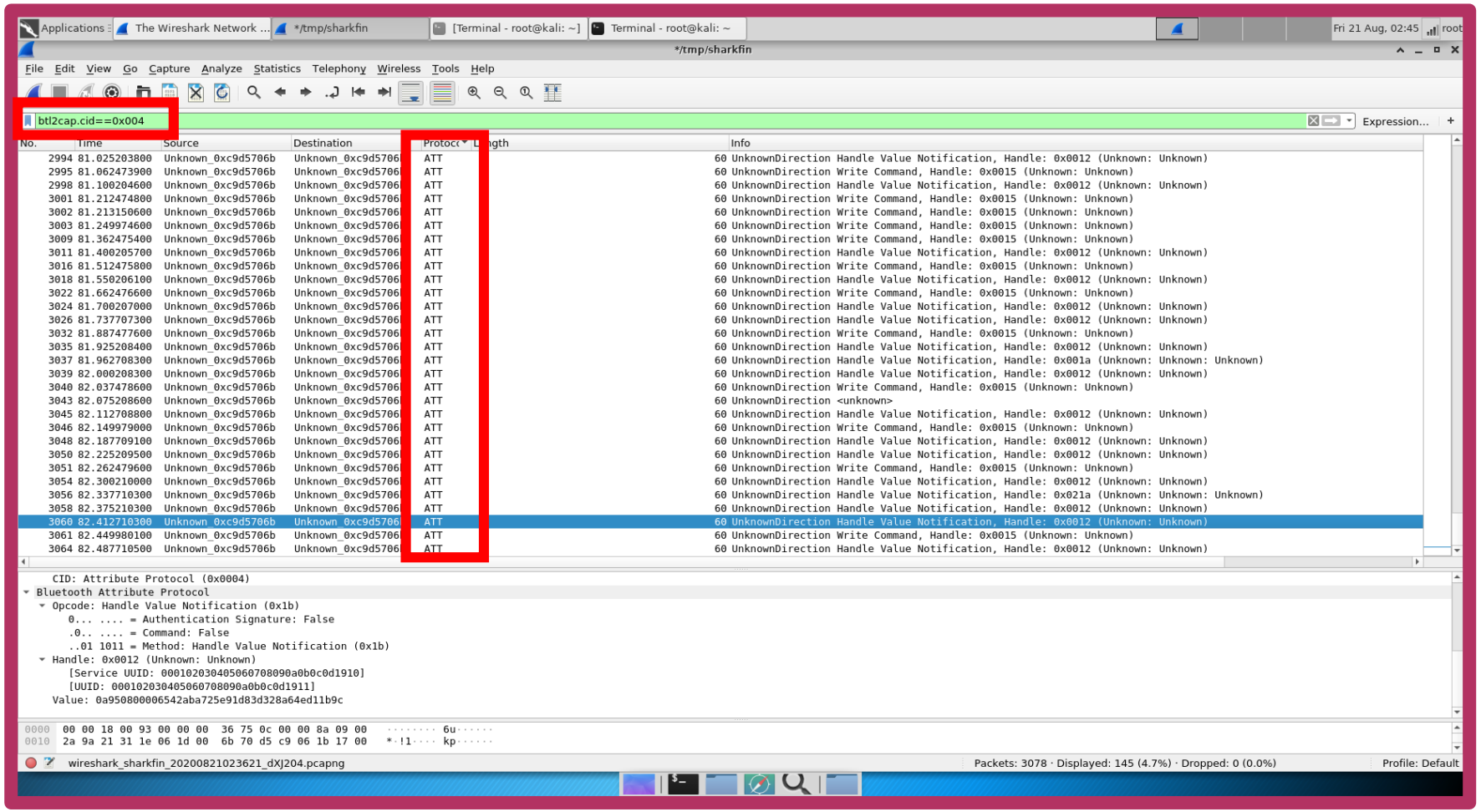
FIFO on Linux:
https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man7/fifo.7.html#:~:text=A%20FIFO%20special%20file%20(a,writing%20it%20to%20the%20filesystem.

FIFO and pipes in Wireshark:
https://wiki.wireshark.org/CaptureSetup/Pipes

```
$ mkfifo /tmp/sharkfin
$ wireshark -k -i /tmp/sharkfin &
$ ubertooth-btle -f -c /tmp/sharkin &
```

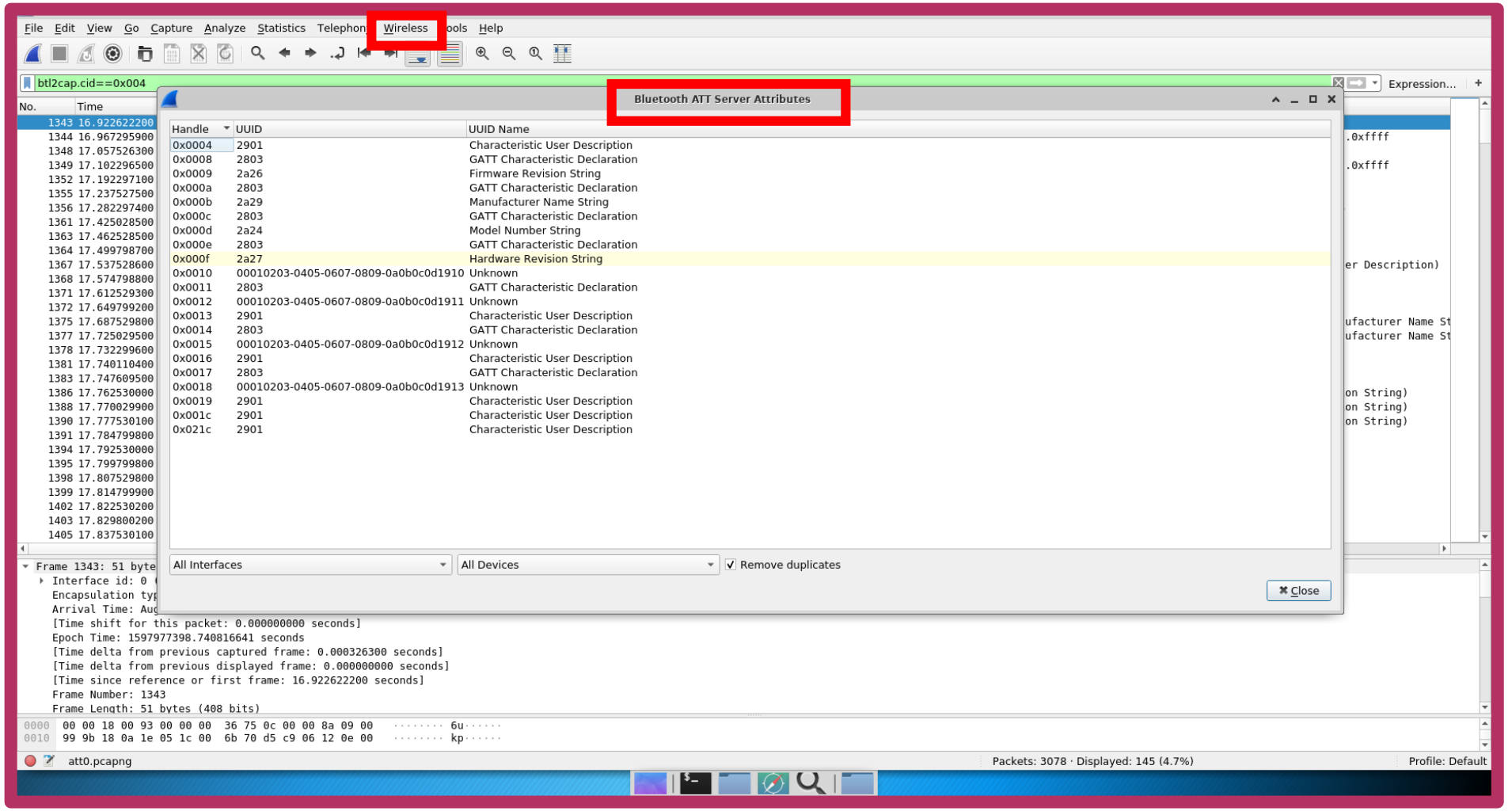
Analyze

- **Filter**: btl2cap.cid == 0x004
- ATT Protocol



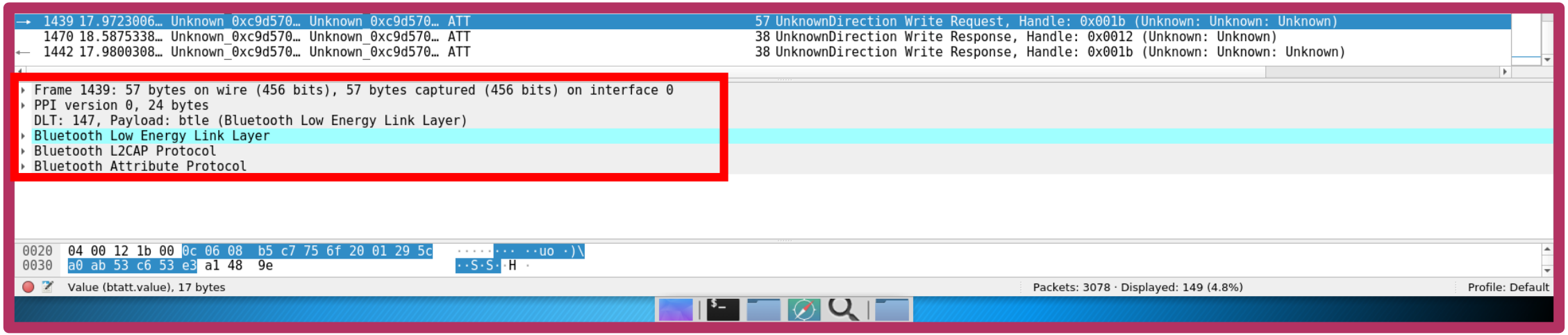
Analyze

- Handle
- UUID
- UUID Name



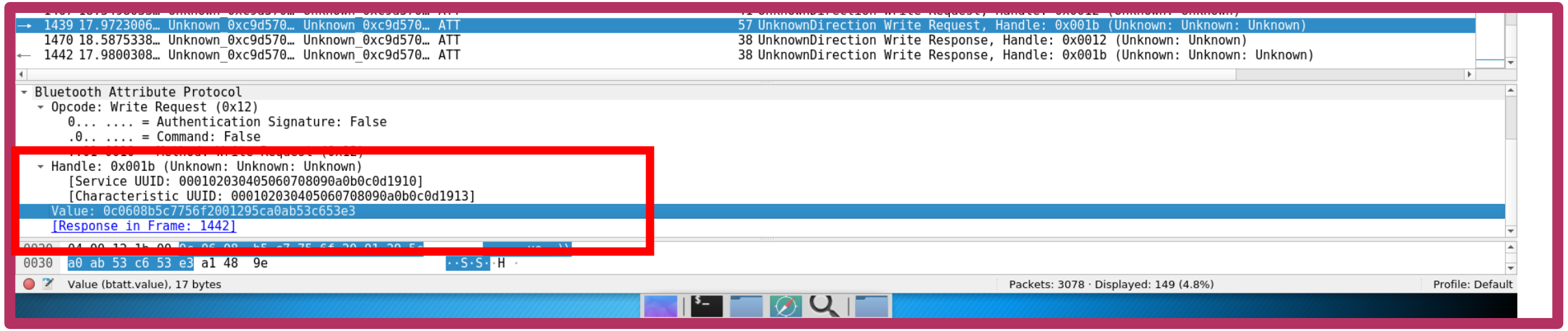

BREAKING BOUNDARIES
The
DIANA
INITIATIVE
BYTE by BYTE

Analyze


1439 17.9723006… Unknown 0xc9d570… Unknown 0xc9d570… ATT 57 UnknownDirection Write Request, Handle: 0x001b (Unknown: Unknown: Unknown)
1470 18.5875338… Unknown 0xc9d570… Unknown 0xc9d570… ATT 38 UnknownDirection Write Response, Handle: 0x0012 (Unknown: Unknown)
1442 17.9800308… Unknown 0xc9d570… Unknown 0xc9d570… ATT 38 UnknownDirection Write Response, Handle: 0x001b (Unknown: Unknown: Unknown)
Frame 1439: 57 bytes on wire (456 bits), 57 bytes captured (456 bits) on interface 0
PPI version 0, 24 bytes
DLT: 147, Payload: btle (Bluetooth Low Energy Link Layer)
Bluetooth Low Energy Link Layer
Bluetooth L2CAP Protocol
Bluetooth Attribute Protocol
0020 04 00 12 1b 00 0c 06 08 b5 c7 75 6f 20 01 29 5c
0030 a0 ab 53 c6 53 e3 a1 48 9e
Value (btatt.value), 17 bytes
Packets: 3078 · Displayed: 149 (4.8%)
Profile: Default

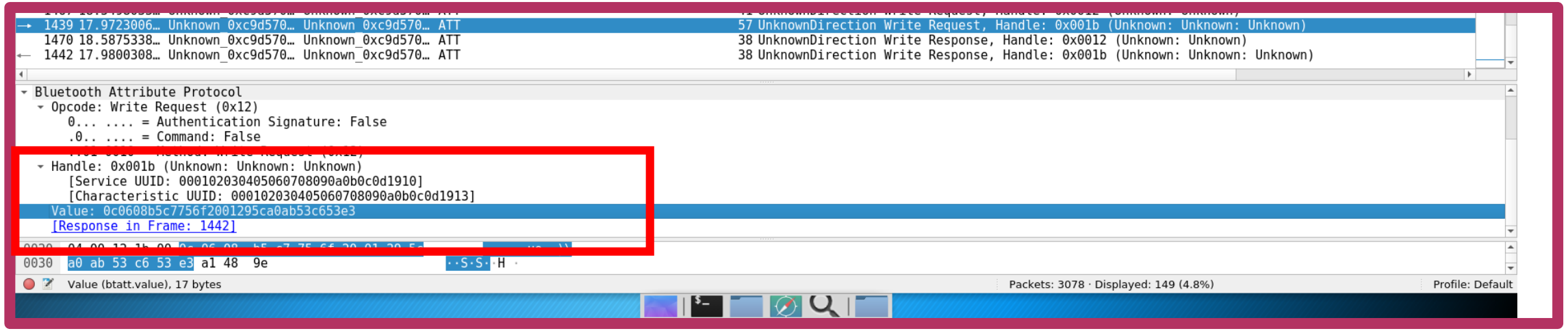

BREAKING BOUNDARIES
The
Diana
Initiative
BYTE by BYTE

Analyze


1439 17.9723006… Unknown_0xc9d570… Unknown_0xc9d570… ATT 57 UnknownDirection Write Request, Handle: 0x001b (Unknown: Unknown: Unknown)
1470 18.5875338… Unknown_0xc9d570… Unknown_0xc9d570… ATT 38 UnknownDirection Write Response, Handle: 0x0012 (Unknown: Unknown)
1442 17.9800308… Unknown_0xc9d570… Unknown_0xc9d570… ATT 38 UnknownDirection Write Response, Handle: 0x001b (Unknown: Unknown: Unknown)
Bluetooth Attribute Protocol
Opcode: Write Request (0x12)
0... .... = Authentication Signature: False
.0.. .... = Command: False
Handle: 0x001b (Unknown: Unknown: Unknown)
[Service UUID: 00010203040506070809 0a0b0c0d1910]
[Characteristic UUID: 00010203040506070809 0a0b0c0d1913]
Value: 0c0608b5c7756f2001295ca0ab53c653e3
[Response in Frame: 1442]
0030 a0 ab 53 c6 53 e3 a1 48 9e ··S·S··H·
Value (btatt.value), 17 bytes
Packets: 3078 · Displayed: 149 (4.8%)
Profile: Default


BREAKING BOUNDARIES
The
Diana
Initiative
BYTE by BYTE

Analyze


1439 17.9723006… Unknown_0xc9d570… Unknown_0xc9d570… ATT 57 UnknownDirection Write Request, Handle: 0x001b (Unknown: Unknown: Unknown)
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Bluetooth Attribute Protocol
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[Response in Frame: 1442]
0030 a0 ab 53 c6 53 e3 a1 48 9e ··S·S··H·
Value (btatt.value), 17 bytes
Packets: 3078 · Displayed: 149 (4.8%)
Profile: Default

Use Bluetoothctl

```
pi@raspberrypi:$ sudo bluetoothctl
[Bluetooth] # connect FF:xx:xx:xx:xx:38
Device FF:xx:xx:xx:xx:38  connected: yes
Connection successful
--------
$ [5C-31-3E-71-0C-E7]# select-attribute [attribute]
Attribute# read
```

Use Gatttool

```
$ sudo gatttool –I
$ [LE]> connect address
$ Connection successful

$char-write-request [handle] [value]
```

Sources to Get You Started

1. **Getting Started With Bluetooth Low Energy: Tools and Techniques for Low-Power Networking by Kevin Townsend, Carles Cufí, Akiba & Robert Davidson**
2. **The IoT Hacker's Handbook: A Practical Guide to Hacking the Internet of Things by Aditya Gupta**
3. https://learn.adafruit.com/install-bluez-on-the-raspberry-pi/installation
4. http://www.bluez.org/

Aug 21-22 2020
Virtual Conference

THANK YOU!