

Embedded Security

Tales from the front lines

About Me

- George Hotz(geohot)
- No formal education
- 2007
- Make it rain?

Ethics/Legality

- Jailbreak
- “Hacker”
- I paid for it, it’s mine
- DMCA applies?
 - Whole system is access-control?
 - If true, that’s just wrong
 - “effective measures”

A Quick Primer on “Embedded” Security

“Embedded”?

- Phones
- Video Game consoles
- Routers
- Car ECUs
- iPads
- SIM cards
- Not “Computers”

Security from the hardware

- Boot chain
- Secure BootROM
 - ROM is ROM
- Signatures
- Root cert in the hardware

Breaking It

- Startup/Run(2 exploits)
- Exploits
 - Buffer overflows(stack and heap)
 - Failure to check

How a simple math problem cost me a 6 figure job

Nokia 1661

- GSM Phone -- \$20
 - Subsidized by T-Mobile
- Big endian ARM ASIC, DCT-4+
- Nokia has non standard security

I66I: Initial Code Exec

- FBUS/MBUS flasher(not USB)
- Encryption isn't security
- CBC cleverness
- I instruction
- Runtime code exec
- Halfway there?

I66I: Dumping the BootROM

- No data fetch
- Jump into it
- Timer cleverness
- State transform
- THUMB/ARM
- No exploits

I66I: Carrier Locking

- Lockstate data is signed w RSA
- Unlock code is salted and SHAed
 - And checked on startup
- 12-digits long
- Brute force?
 - GPGPU

Bleichenbacher

- Attack on low exponent RSA($d=3$)
- $c^3 \bmod n$
- $c^3 < n$
- $m^{(1/3)} = c$
- Control first $0x80/3 = 0x2A$ bytes
- Used in IPSF

| 66 | : RSA

- First ~0x10 is checked
- Last 0x14 is the SHA1 hash
- No exploit, right?

00	01	FF	00														
JJ																	
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JJ	SS	SS	SS														
SS																	

Wrong

I66I: The Math Problem

- Find c such that I control start and end digits of $c^3 = m$
- Start digits is easy. Take $m^{(1/3)}$
- End digits is harder, n time brute
 - I don't know math
 - $(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2 b + 3a b^2 + b^3$

iPhone

A Case Study

iPhone: Boot Chain

- SecureROM
- LLB
- iBoot
- Kernel
- Applications
- BootROM
- Bootloader
- Baseband

iPhone: Exploits 2g/ipt/3g

- “Pwned” for life
- Buffer overflow in bootrom runtime code
- No check on startup!

iPhone: Other exploits

- 0x24000
- iBoot environment heap overflow
- blackra1n
- Unreleased exploit

iPhone: No Downgrading

- iBSS/iBEC/LLB/iBoot/Kernel are unique
- Heard of a replay attack?

iPhone: Baseband

- Hardware exploit(fakeblank)
- RSA exploit
- Various stack buffer overflows
- AT+XEMN heap overflow(blacksn0w)

Theoretical

- Inputs and outputs
- Shorter is better
- Why so generic? (lol @ TIFF)

PLAYSTATION 3

PS3: INITIAL

- Only unhacked console of the 7th generation
- OtherOS!
- Cell processor
- Security is “well done”
- Spent 3 weeks in Cambridge exploring the hypervisor

PS3: BOOTCHAIN

- PPU/SPU
- asecure_loader -> lv0
- metldr -> lv1ldr -> lv1
- metldr -> lv2ldr -> lv2
- metldr -> appldr -> applications

PS3: EXPLOIT

- There isn't one
 - Well if there is, I'm not clever enough to find it
 - Inputs/Outputs
- So I made one

CODING ASSUMPTIONS

- volatile int i=1;
- i++;
- printf("%d",i);

CODING ASSUMPTIONS

- Single Threaded and Cacheless
- volatile int i=1;
 - Write i = 1
- i++;
 - Read i
- printf("%d",i);
 - *Write i = 2
 - Read i

PS3: VIOLATING ASSUMPTIONS

- HTAB
- Allocate/Map/Deallocate
- Glitch!
 - Go ahead, encrypt and add ECC to your memory
- Cache writeback
- Strap up

PS3: A WHOLE NEW WORLD

- Dumped the RAM
- In 3 years, no one outside the company had seen this code
- Yet it's in 33.5 million peoples houses
- Kid in a candy store

CRYPTO ENGINES

- iPhone has one, PSP has one
- Decryption oracles
- AES
- Can't get it, but can use it

PS3: CRYPTO

- All crypto is done in SPUs
- SPU isolation mode
- Yet the PPU is in charge
- So really, they are oracles
- So much potential for good security

PS3:THE FLAW

- I can use the oracles
- In fact, you don't even need the exploit
- But metldr is system unique
- Assume your system will be compromised
- Write once registers to “map” out

QUESTIONS

and maybe answers