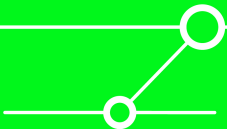


# Embedded Systems

—

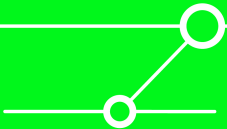
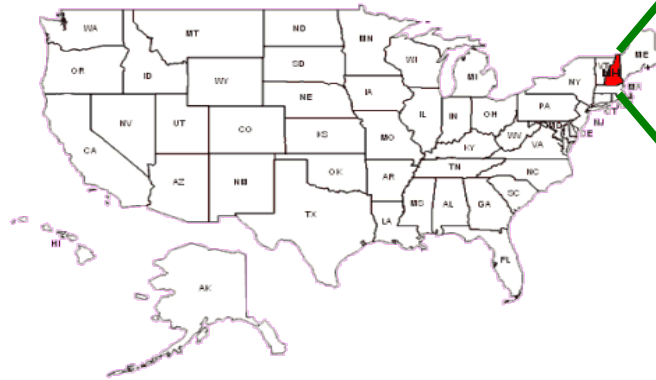
## “Invisible” Devious Devices?

Sergey Bratus  
sergey@cs.dartmouth.edu



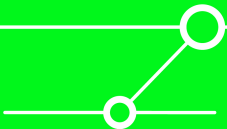
# The speaker

- **Sergey Bratus**
- **Research Assistant Professor,  
Dartmouth College, USA**



# Agenda

- **Definition**
- **Spot the embedded system**
- **Embedded systems then and now**
- **Dan Geer's perspective: embedded systems as life forms**
- **How to hack them**
- **„War stories”**
- **What can we do? The engineering challenges.**
- **Conclusions & Outlook**

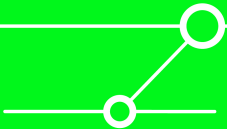


# Embedded Systems – Definition

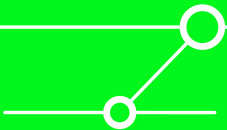
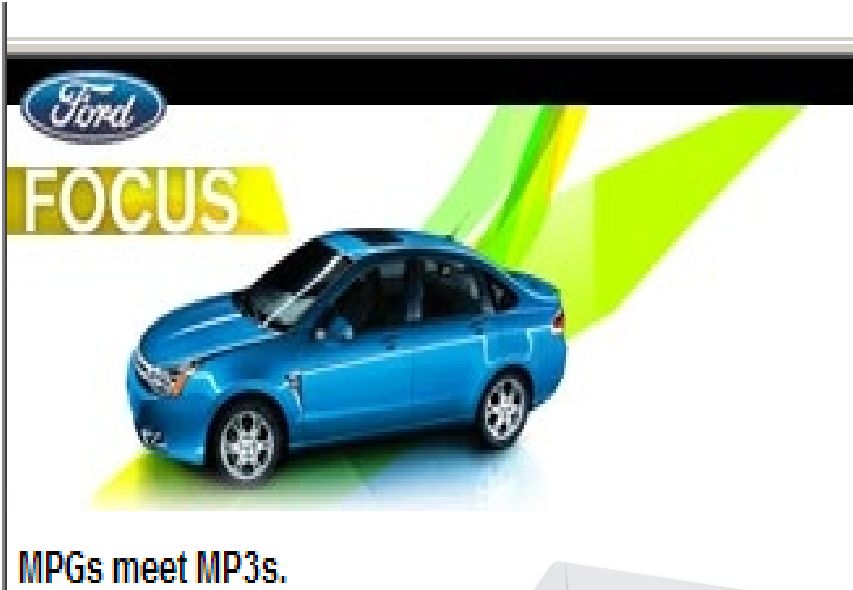


**tells us: “An embedded system is a special-purpose computer system designed to perform one or a few dedicated functions”**

**However, this definition is misleading.**

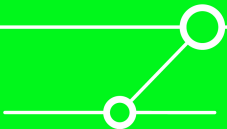


# Spot the embedded system



# Intuitions: then...

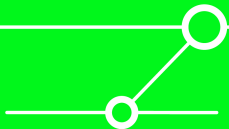
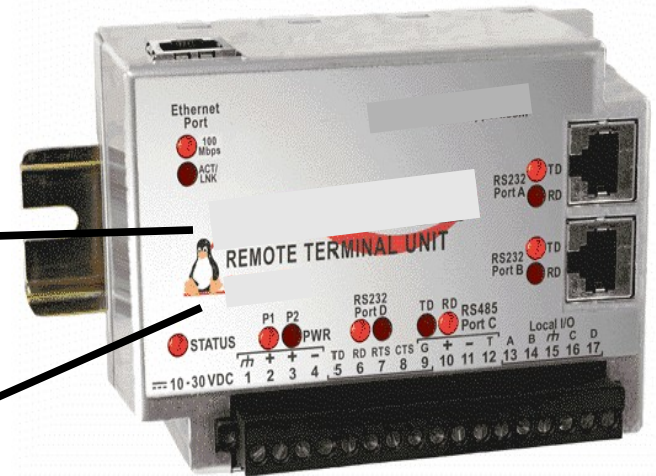
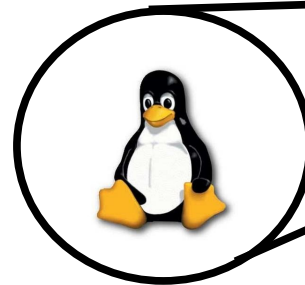
- **Embedded devices are everywhere**
  - Multimedia, kiosks, phones
  - Cars
  - SCADA systems (e.g., power grid)
- **Used to be underpowered, highly specialized platforms**
  - No “slack” for doing it anything except their normal work
  - “If it works as expected, it could not possibly be doing anything else”
  - Only got looked at when not working right
  - Expensive SDKs, not available to general public
  - Not connected to Ethernet networks (e.g., use serial/RS232, CAN bus)
- **Used to be expensive to exploit, low on the list of threats**



# Intuitions: ...and now

## ■ Now tend to use commodity OSeS

- Linux (e.g., MontaVista), Windows 2K/XP (including XP Pro)
- Platforms are powerful enough to accommodate **generic OS kernels**, libraries, HTTP servers for configuration access, ...
  - Boards not designed for particular narrow applications
  - Kernels support full TCP/IP networks stacks, many protocols
- Programming for commodity systems is cheaper and faster
- SDKs are freely available cross-compilation kits
- So, how often are they **patched**?

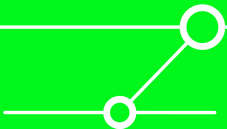


# A non-trivial problem

- **Commodity software => commodity problems :-)**

*“Some reports, such as the case of the Conficker outbreak within Sheffield Hospital’s **operating ward**, suggest that even security-conscious environments may elect to **forgo automated software patching**, choosing to trade off vulnerability exposure for some perceived notion of **platform stability...**”*

– <http://mtc.sri.com/Conficker/>



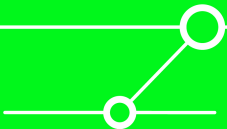


# “Evolutionary” insights (1)

## ■ Dan Geer on embedded systems: (*SourceBoston 2009*)

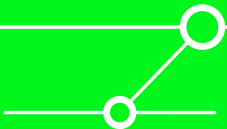
“Lest you think that it is too far fetched to consider a computer a **life form**, subject to **evolution** just like any other life form, consider embedded systems. They are already **two orders of magnitude** more numerous than keyboards and displays... Hence **the future threat space ...** is a threat space **where a computer is not identifiable as such**, but is instead inside some nondescript appliance.”

- Without a remote management interface and out of reach -- destined to **die** to make way for new generations
  - No way to fix late-discovered flaws, too many deployed systems
- With a remote management interface, must be **self-protecting**
  - Or else skilled attackers not only take control, but also stay undetected



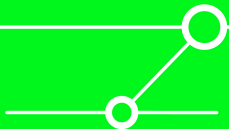
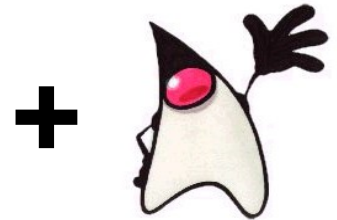
# “Evolutionary” insights (2)

- **Shorter generation lifetimes make for faster evolution**
  - Commodity systems and libraries shorten development time
  - Customization is costly, so we should expect less of it in the future
- **If software is embedded systems' “DNA”, then we should expect accumulation of passive, “unused” code**
  - Cutting away “unused” code is dangerous
  - More expensive to leave it in than to remove it
  - Developers need to “get the job done”, not optimize code footprint beyond what is necessary for the platform



# “Invisible” devices

- Not thought of as threats
- “Perceived innocence” abused
  - DreamCast “DC phone home”,  
Higbee & Davis,  
BlackHat/Defcon 2002
  - Fake UPS,  
Spide~1, AutoNiN & Mystic,  
Defcon 2003
  - **Printer/copier/fax** combinations,  
**FX & Phenoelit**,  
BlackHat Europe 2003

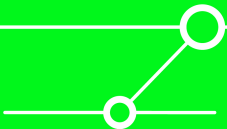


# What changed in recent years

- **An embedded system can be compromised and fully controlled by the adversary, yet continue to provide its intended functionality flawlessly.**
  - “Only looking at it when it breaks” is no longer a safe way

If [an embedded system] does have a **remote management interface**, the opponent of skill focuses on that and, once a break is achieved, will use those self-same management functions to ensure that **not only does he retain control over the long interval but, as well, you will be unlikely to know that he is there.**

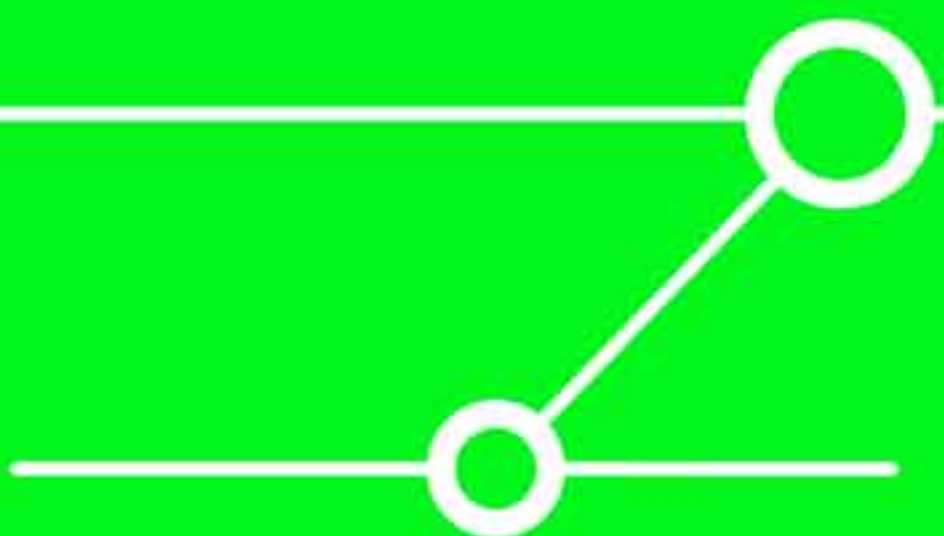
Dan Geer @ SourceBoston, March 2009



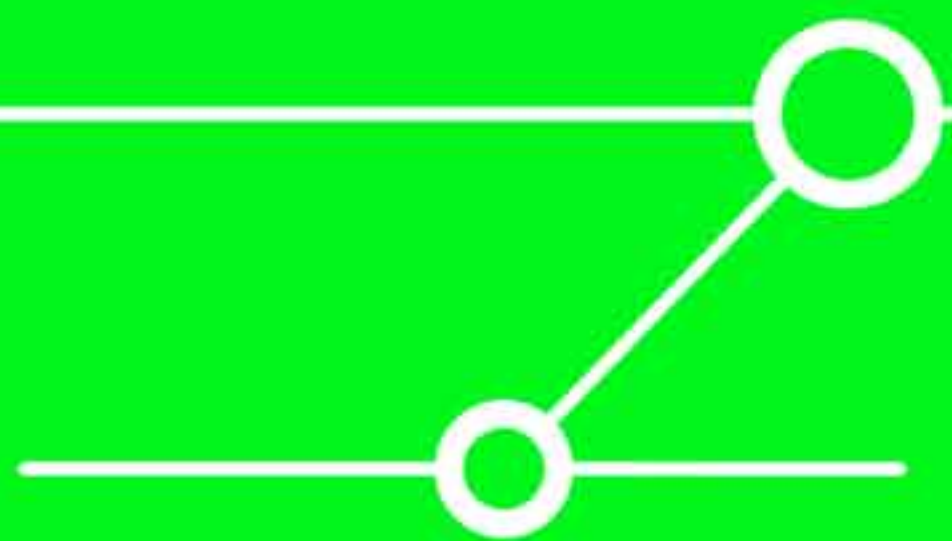
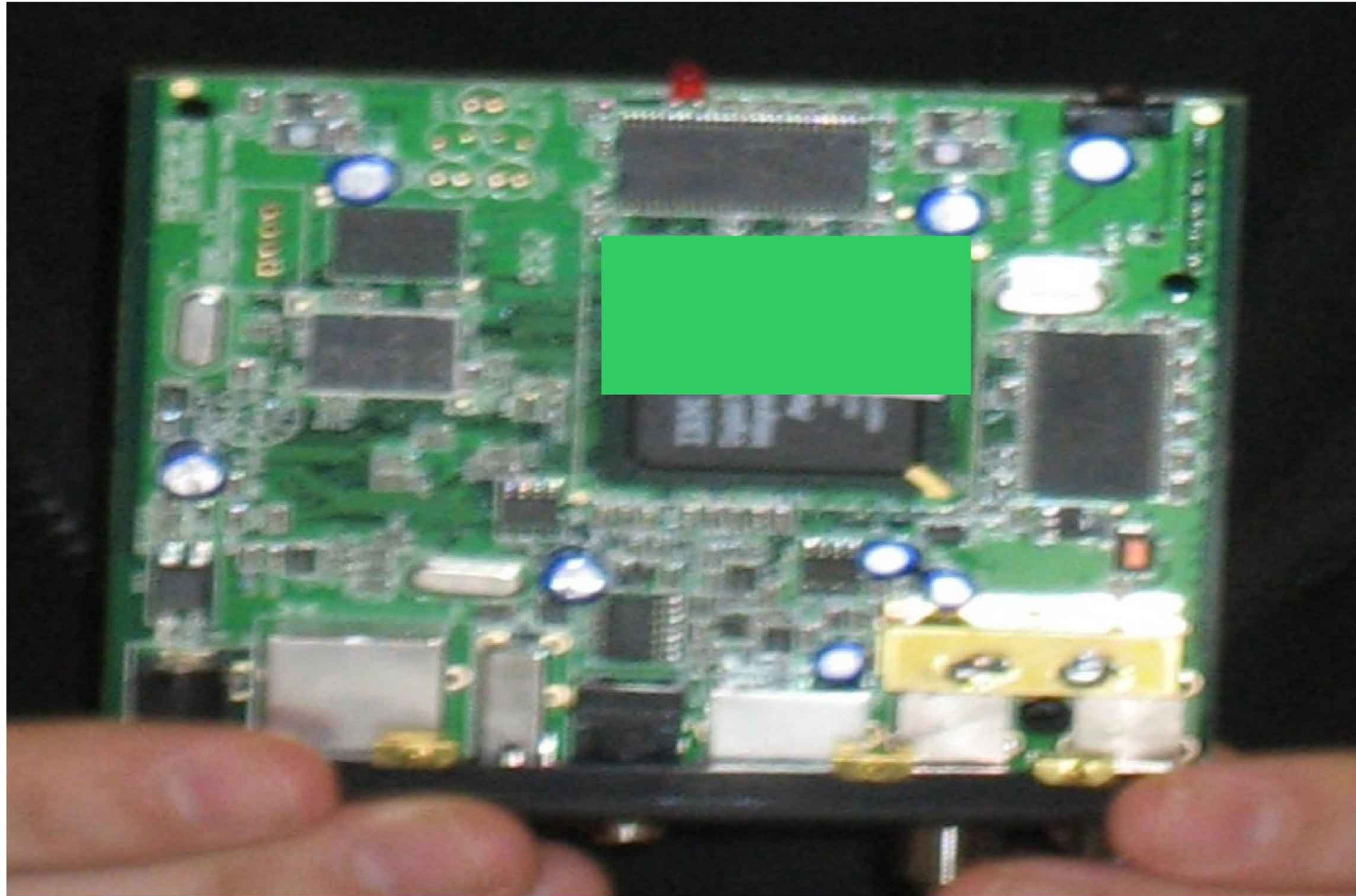
# Could this be a “bot”?



“A multimedia set-top box”

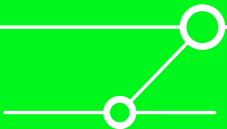


# “Networked set-top box”



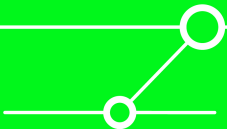
# The story

- **Found during a network security audit**
  - It pays to Nmap your whole network ;-)
- **(Was) widely deployed on campus**
  - approximately 400 units
  - dorms, offices, lecture halls, ...
  - simple port scanning signature
  - intended to be zero-configuration (“just plug it into any wall jack”)
  - 100 Mbit Ethernet interface
- **Shell access for remote management**
  - Now it gets interesting :-)
  - Posted product manuals tend to contain default password...



# Remove the cover ...

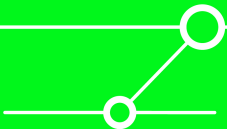
- **Linux 2.4 + BusyBox shell + custom applications**
  - Telnet server for admin access
  - Minimal web server for configuration
  - Most shell commands removed (e.g., no *chmod*)
  - Patched wget (used in scripts for downloading s/w updates)
- **Kernel configured to reduce memory footprint**
  - Boot loader unpacks root file system image from SDRAM, mounts it on a RAM disk
  - About 100K free “disk space”
- **Apparently hardened to limit root power**
  - Blocks most obvious ways to download and run an external executable





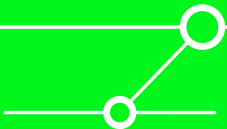
... void the warranty!

- **A stripped-down kernel?**
  - Still a commodity stock kernel, designed to fit many needs and uses
  - Squeezing the kernel down beyond removing unneeded devices is **hard**, even for Linux
    - **Who has the time to explore all options to remove?**
    - **Don't you want to just cut it down enough to fit your hardware, and get to work on programming the actual functionality?**
  - Easier to leave options in than remove them
    - **Who wants to do extra testing?**
- **Too much customization defeats the purpose of using a commodity kernel**
  - If you have to go through the kernel configs with a fine-toothed comb, where are the savings?



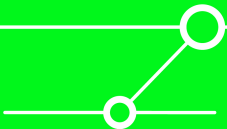
# What we found in the kernel

- **Networked File System support**
  - Mount NFS shares over the network
  - Now we can attach any filesystem to read, write or execute!
- **Packet capture: Berkeley Packet Filter (BPF)**
  - Sniffing with libpcap (**tcpdump** & friends)
- **Raw IP and Ethernet socket support**
  - Inject crafted packets into the network
  - Now ARP poisoning is easy :-)
  - Add all the goodness of **Dsniff** + **Fragroute** (extended, more on this later)
- **IP forwarding** (`/proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward`)
- **No IPtables/Netfilter** (so no QUEUE & inline packet editing) :-)

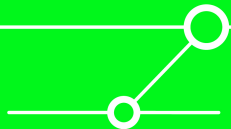
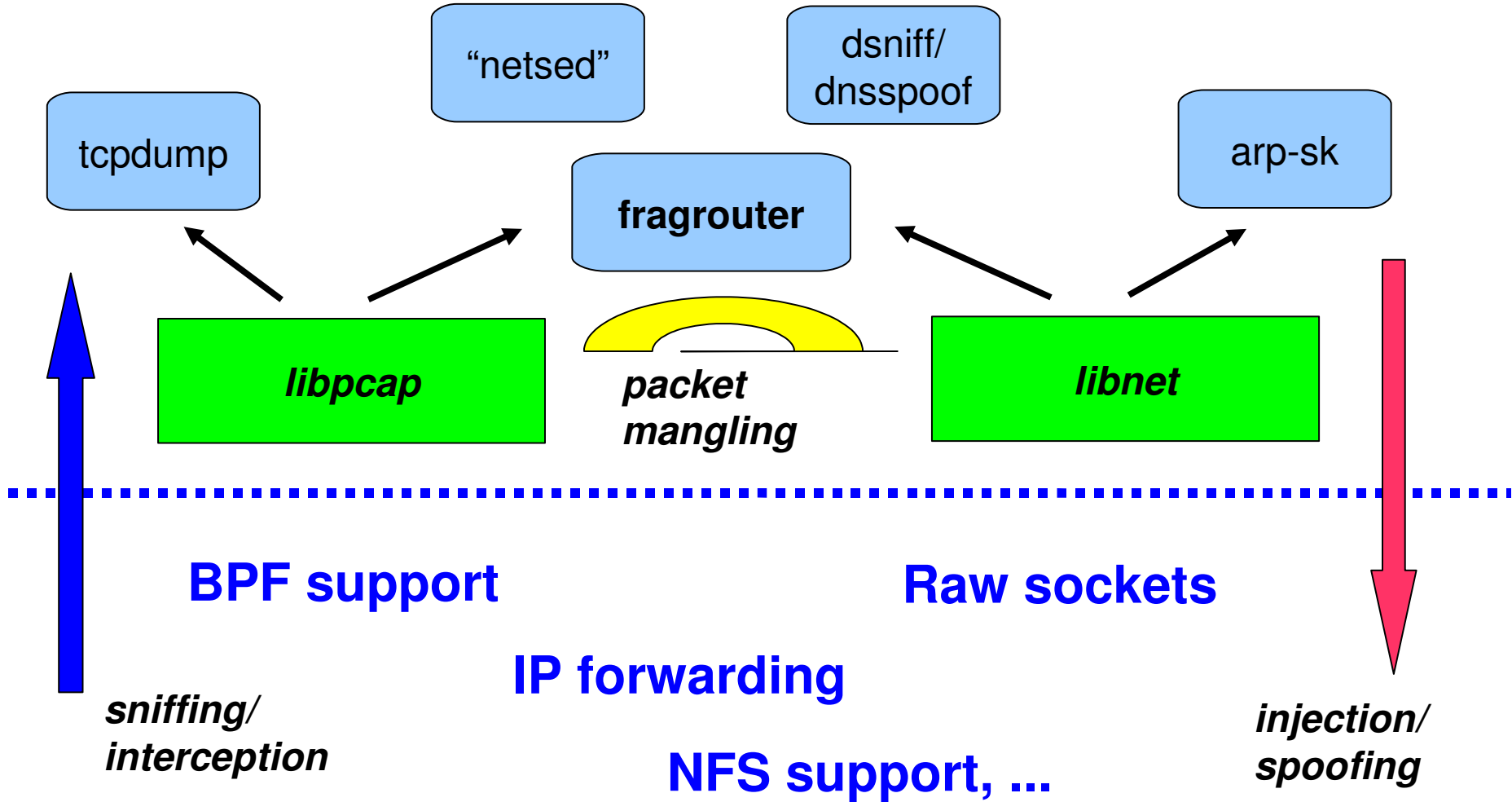


# Some assembly required

- **Cross-compiling for the platform (IBM STBxxxx)**
  - GCC back end + ported libc
- **Libraries:**
  - Libpcap -- we want tcpdump, fragroute
  - Libnet -- we want to send spoofed ARP (**arp-sk**), DNS
  - Libdnet -- for **dsniff** goodness
    - SSL MITMs are old but old does not mean inefficient
  - OpenSSL – for SSL proxying to our box (with **socat**) and MITMs
  - Libevent – user-land packet forwarding and filtering (patched **fragroute**)
- **Tools**
  - Arp-sk, tcpdump, fragroute, netcat, socat, netsed, ...

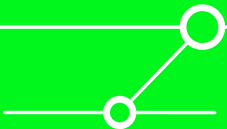


# Attack tool chain at a glance



# Oldies but goodies

- **“All your packets are belong to us”**
- **Sniff switched networks**
  - `Arp-sk + mount NFS + tcpdump -s0 -w /mnt/remote-nfs/packets.pcap`
- **DNS spoofing + connection forwarding**
  - Want to check your account balance?
- **Man-in-the-Middle TCP**
  - “Why did my images turn into goatses?”
- **IDS evasion via IP fragmentation**
  - That's what `fragroute` is for
- **Tunneling every which way**
  - `Socat` can forward almost anything (TCP, UDP, HTTPS, ...)



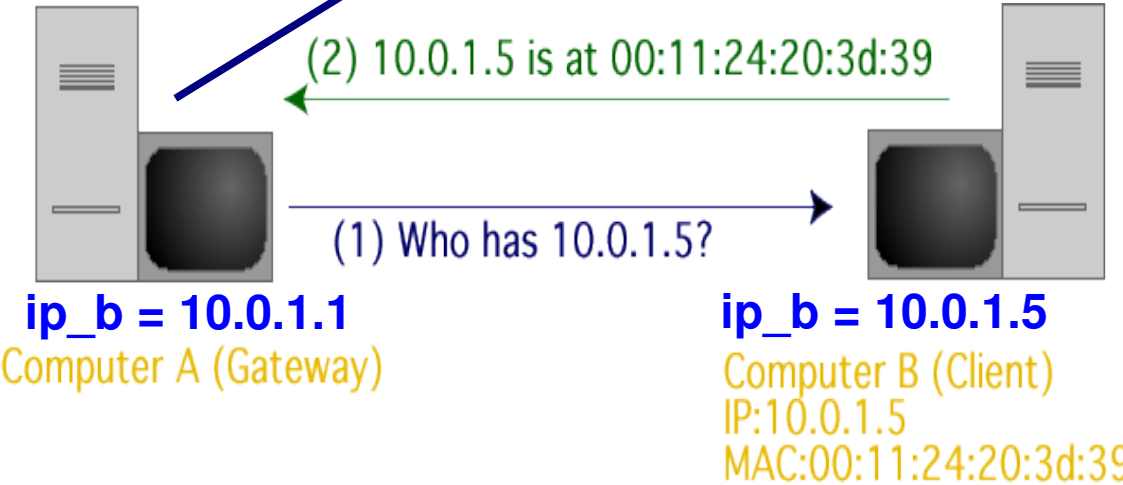
# ARP poisoning for MITM

"IP" = 8

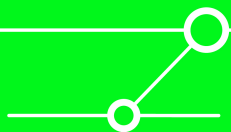
Destination MAC	Source MAC	Type	Payload	Checksum
-----------------	------------	------	---------	----------

Ethernet frame

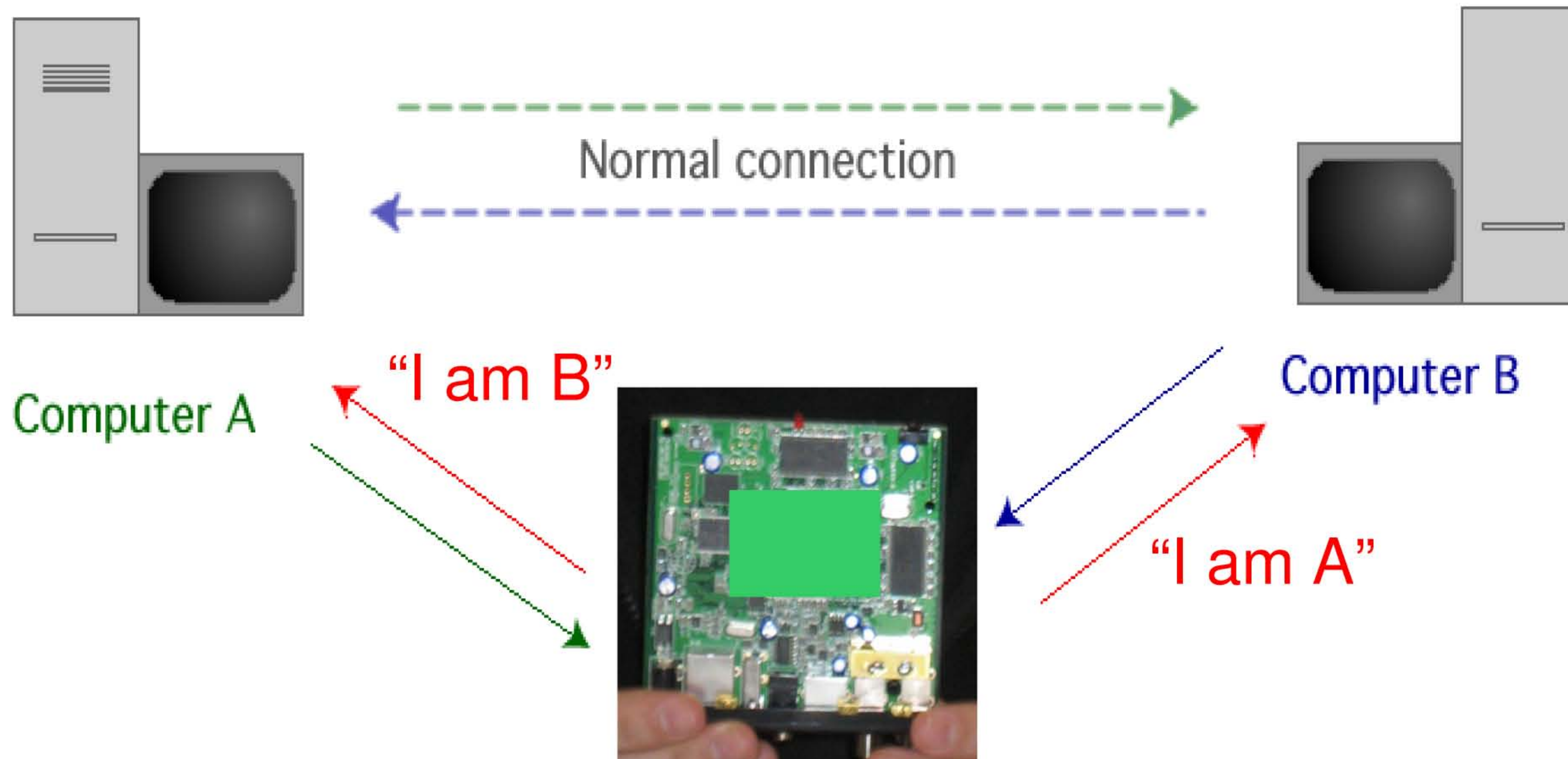
0		15		16		31	
Vers	IHL	TOS	Total Length				
Identification			Flags	Fragment Offset			
Time TO Live		Protocol	Header Checksum				
ip_a	Source IP Address		10.0.1.1				
ip_b	Destination IP Address		10.0.1.5				
Options and Padding							
Data							



- `arp-sk -r -d ip_a -S ip_b -D ip_a`
- `arp-sk -r -d ip_b -S ip_a -D ip_b`

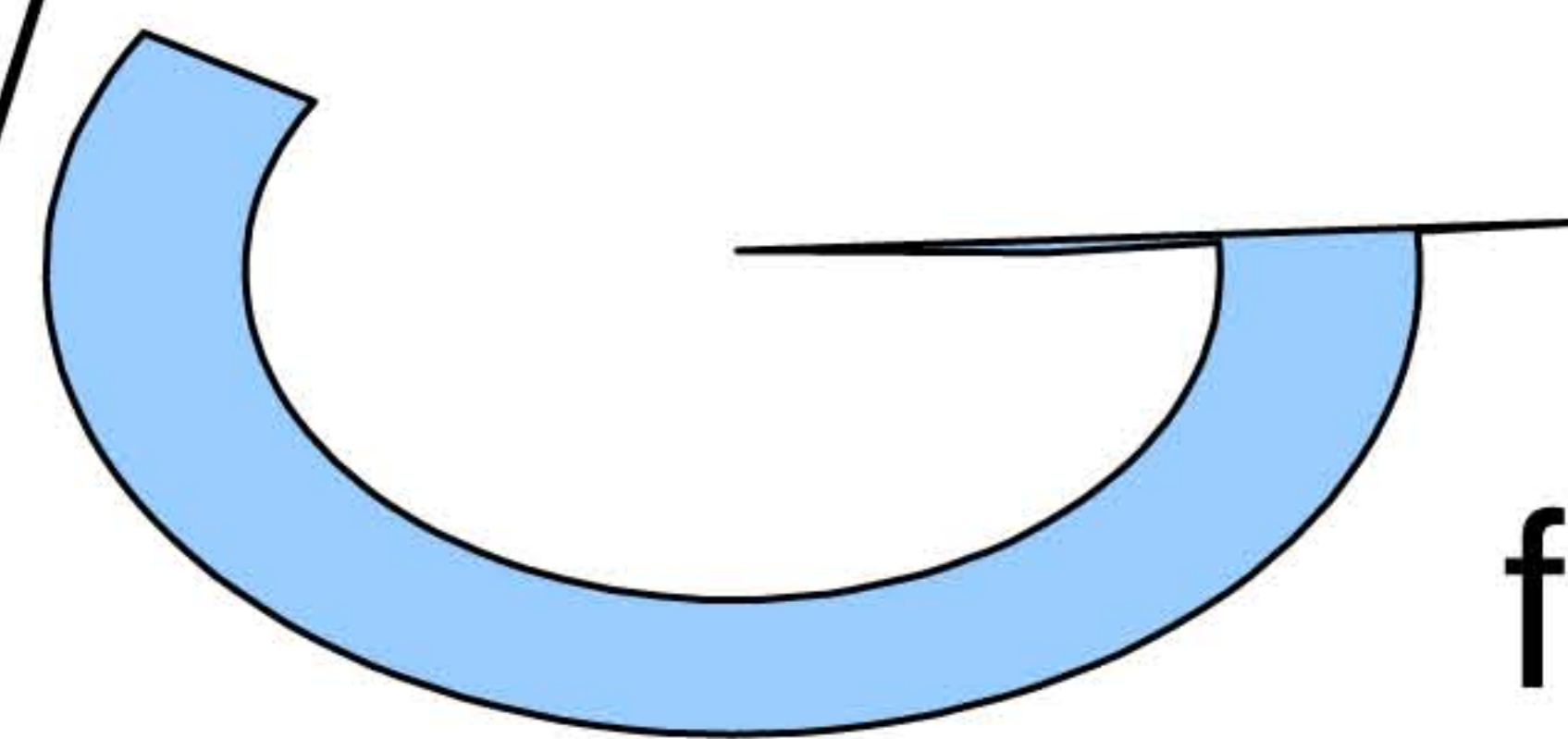


# MITM with user-level routing

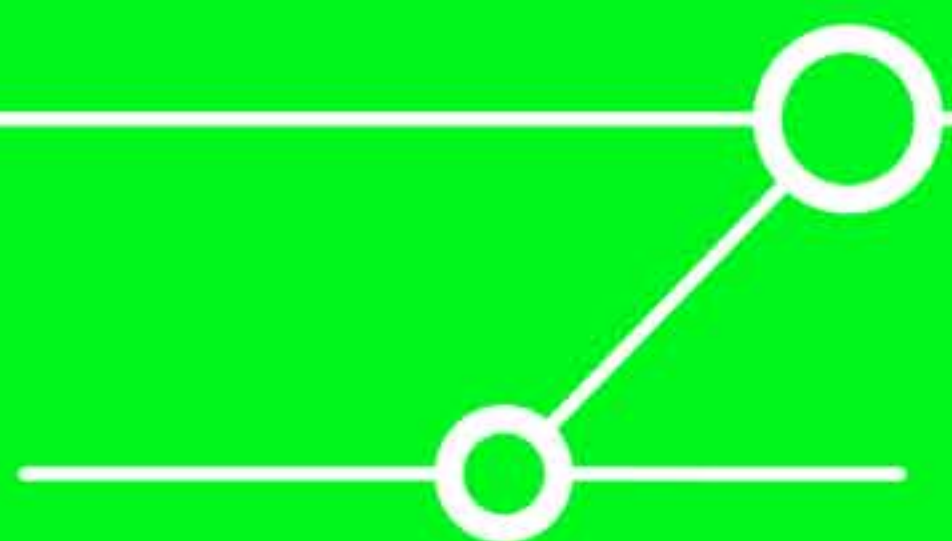


- **Need to drop some packets, rewrite some others, forward the rest**
- **IPtables would be nice, but not available**
- **Adapt fragroute instead – add filtering**

Drop/mangle/  
forward  
packets



fragroute -f  
*pcap\_filter\_exp*

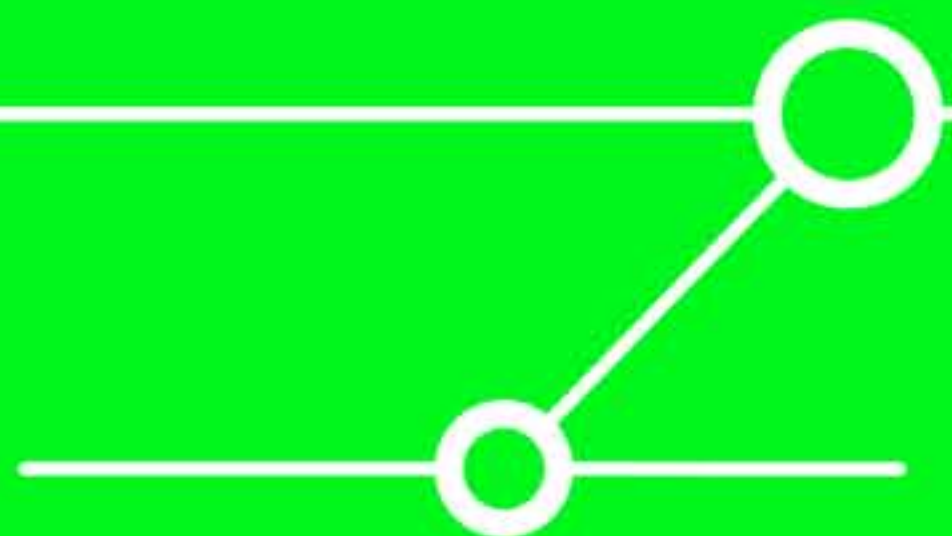


# Hello old friend :-)

- “**[REDACTED] acquires [REDACTED] for 6.8 Billion Roubles”**

- Subscriber equipment as shown on the vendor's website
- This is *probably* the patched next version of this device

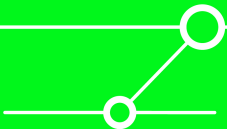
***Online recent news headline***





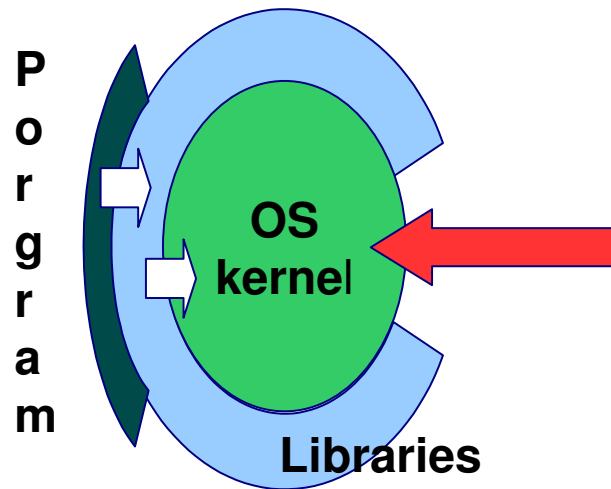
# How hard is this to fix?

- **Trim all extra functionality from the OS kernel?**
  - Requires broad and general knowledge of the kernel architecture
  - 2000+ **CONFIG\_\*** options in `/usr/src/linux/.config` for Linux 2.4
  - Can't mix-and-match Windows kernel functionality
- **Remote management interfaces must be present for longer-lived devices**
  - See Dan Geer's points on embedded systems as organisms
  - Crypto authentication for huge swarms of devices is hard (key management problems, "PKI"-type costs)
- **Devices must be self-protecting**



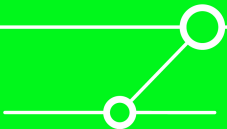
# SELinux?

- Removing library support does not prevent shellcode and exploits from making respective **system calls**



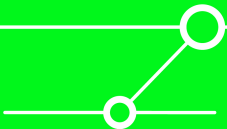
```
mov eax, 0x36 ; ioctl
int  0x80
...
mov eax, 0x66 ; socketcall
int  0x80
```

- Deny disallowed system calls based on **process type**:
  - Track processes by ancestry and binary executable from `init(1)`
  - Only allow the minimal required set of system calls for each type



# Dynamic tracing of programs?

- **Solaris's DTrace: system-wide tracing of selected programs and events with C-like scripts (the “D” language)**
  - Intercept (“probe”) system calls and match their arguments
  - System and other process contexts available for checking at probe time
  - A script can keep state related to a process or thread
  - Executed in kernel, asynchronously
  - Very low performance penalty (designed for profiling production systems)
- **Linux is catching up with Kprobes + SystemTap**
- ***Trace-based “watchdog”*: a system-wide script to check for conditions that “absolutely should not happen”, kill processes or reboot the OS otherwise.**



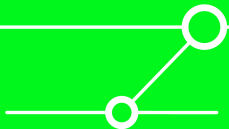
# Crazy Coke Machine

- **RISKS Digest 1996 (Peter Neumann)**

- “Phone call deluge from program bug in computerized Coke machines”
- “Another Coke machine phones for help, gets Fort Bragg number”



- **But these days they use TCP/IP ;-)**

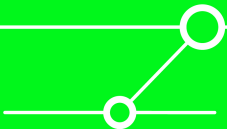


# Infected Digital Picture Frame

- A “digital panel” computer on the wall
- Used as student project showcase



- Source of mysterious, persistent port scans
- Hard to track
- No legitimate laptops or desktops in the area
- Guess what?

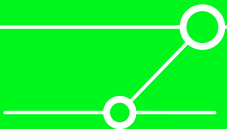


# Infected Digital Picture Frame

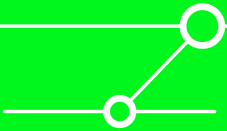
- A “digital panel” computer on the wall
- Used as student project showcase



- Source of mysterious, persistent port scans
- Hard to track
- No legitimate laptops or desktops in the area
- Guess what?  
**Windows CE, long unpatched**

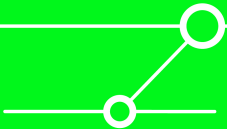


# Next Generation Embedded Systems...



# Next Generation Embedded Systems...

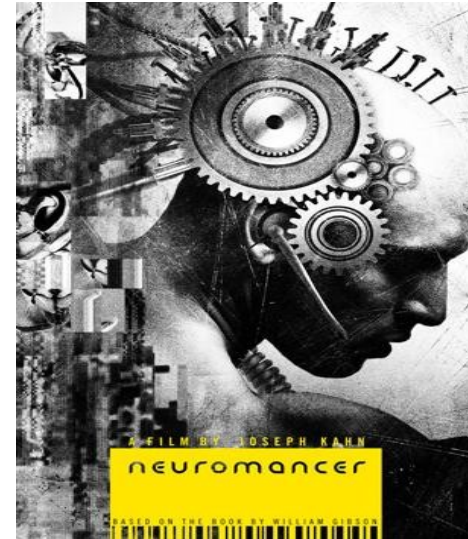
- **And now, think about it: what can those “devices“ do when abused...**



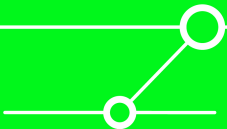


# Next Generation Embedded Systems...

- And now, think about it: what can those “devices“ do when abused...

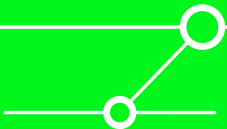


“Neuromancer”, 1984  
William Gibson



# Conclusions & Outlook

- **“Embedded” no longer means “too specialized to allow reliable, transparent hacks”**
  - “You don't have to be a desktop to be a zombie” (but it helps)
- **Watch out for the “invisible” devices**
  - Look for them when scanning your network
  - Know their OS and patch status
  - Find out their remote management capabilities before some else does
- **If you build Linux embedded systems:**
  - Strip the kernel of the juicy networking features, OR
  - Consider using **SELinux**: although the functionality is still there, it will be much harder to get to
  - Consider using a system-wide event tracer as a watchdog



Thank you!

