RSA CONFERENCE
CHINA 2012

RSA信息安全大会2012

THE GREAT CIPHER

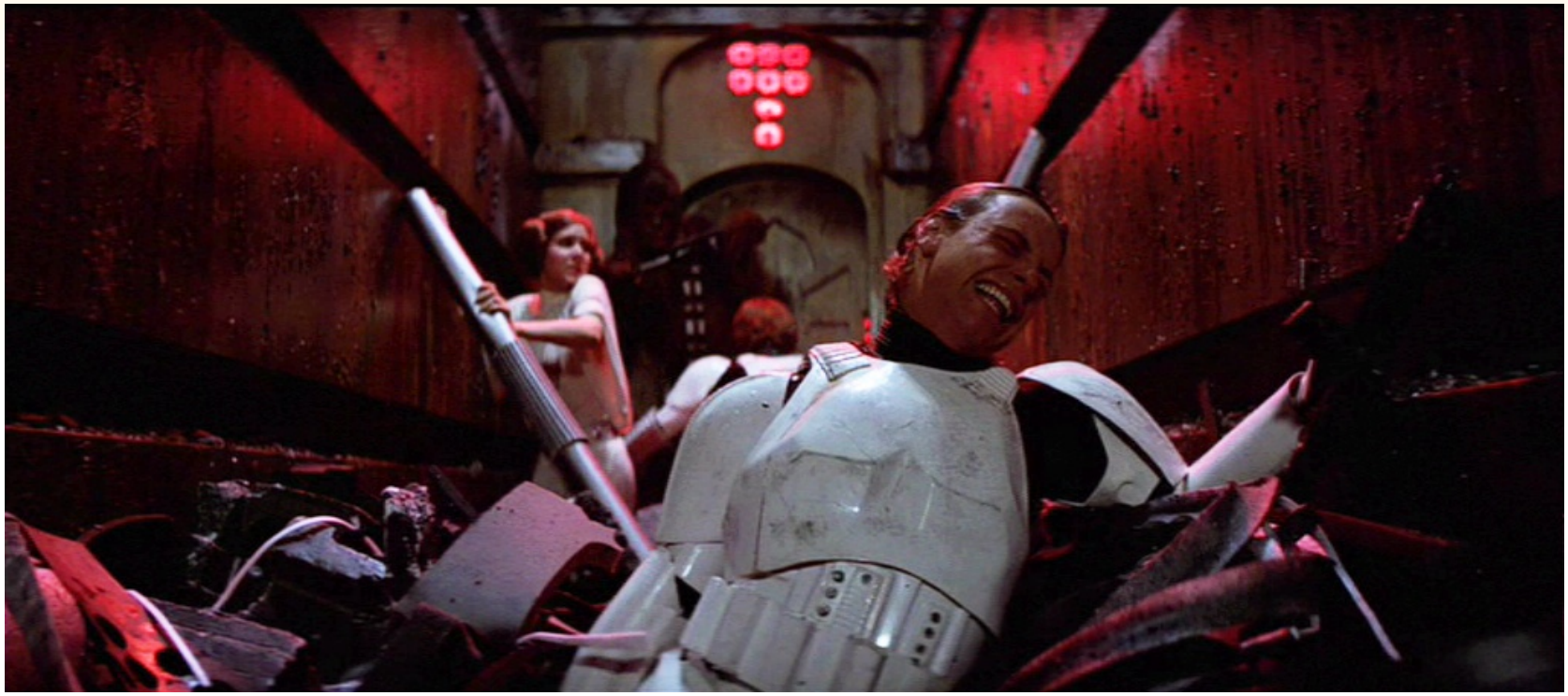
MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD

伟大的密码胜于利剑

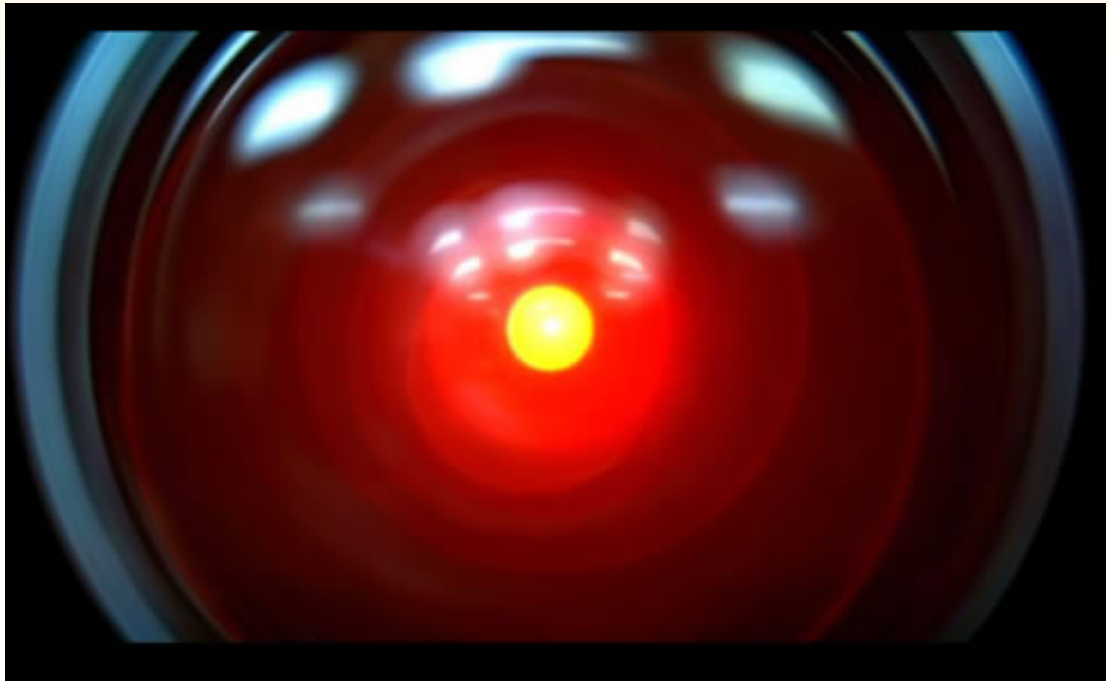
嵌入式黑客攻击

Stuart McClure
Cylance, Inc.
www.cylance.com

RSA CONFERENCE
CHINA 2012



星球大战 (1977)



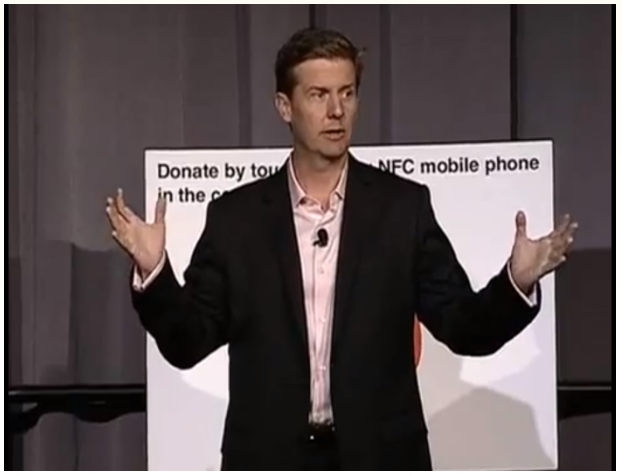
2001：太空漫游 (1968)

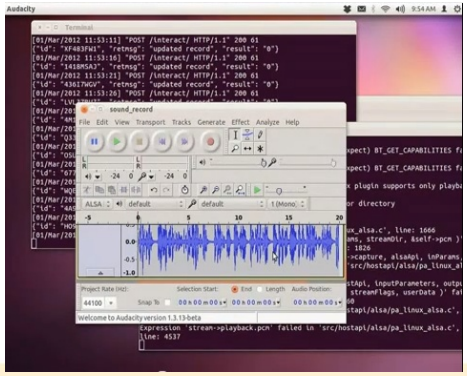
我们要讨论的是...

聚焦 2011

RSA 2012 主题

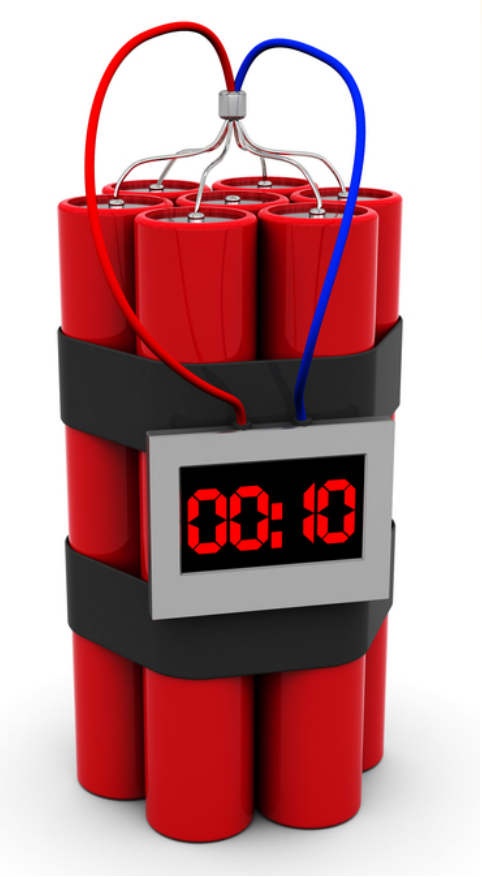
RSA 曝光的黑客攻击





嵌入式的世界

- 全世界大约有 100 亿台设备
- 设计上，几乎没有安全防范
- 收音机、GPS、Wifi、蓝牙和硬件的连接
- 没有保护性解决方案



嵌入式/实时操作系统

BlackBerry OS
嵌入式 Linux
Access Linux 平台
Android
bada
Boot to Gecko
Openmoko Linux
OPhone
MeeGo（由 Maemo 与 Moblin 的合并而来）
Mobilinux
MotoMagx
Qt Extended
LiMo 平台
webOS
PEN/GEOS、GEOS-SC、GEOS-SE
iOS（Mac OS X 的一个子集）
Palm OS
Symbian 平台（Symbian OS 的后继者）
Windows Mobile（被 Windows Phone 取代）

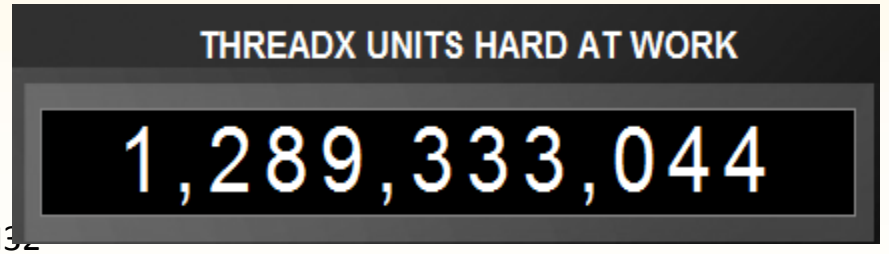
Allied Telesis 研发的 AlliedWare
Ubiquiti Networks 研发的 AirOS
Cisco Systems 研发的 CatOS
Cisco Systems 研发的 Cisco IOS
NewMedia-NET 研发的 DD-WRT
Inferno（最初由贝尔实验室研发的分布式操作系统）
Cisco Systems 研发的 IOS-XR
Foundry Networks 研发的 IronWare
Juniper Networks 研发的 JunOS
RuggedCom 研发的 RuggedCom OS
Mikrotik 研发的 RouterOS
Juniper Networks 研发的 ScreenOS
Alcatel-Lucent 研发的 Timos
RoweBots 研发的 Unison 操作系统
Force10 Networks 研发的 FTOS
Force10 Networks 研发的 RTOS
Wind River Systems 研发的 VxWorks
Wind River Systems 研发的嵌入式 Linux
Green Hills 软件

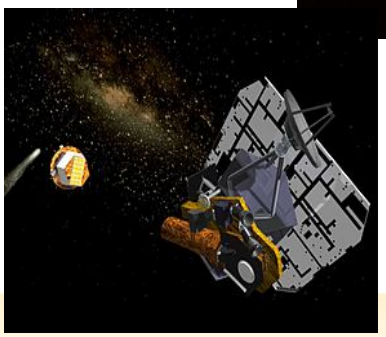
Contiki
eCos
FreeBSD
uClinux
MINIX
NCOS
freeRTOS、openRTOS 和 safeRTOS
polyBSD（嵌入式 NetBSD）
REX OS（微内核操作系统）
ROM-DOS
TinyOS
µTasker
ThreadX
DSPnano RTOS
Windows Embedded
Windows CE
Windows Embedded Standard
Windows Embedded Enterprise
Windows Embedded POSReady
Wombat 操作系统（微内核操作系统）
brickOS
leJOS

ExpressLogic 研发的 ThreadX

ARM
Atmel ARM
Atmel AVR32
BlackFin
CEVA-TeakLite-III
ColdFire/68K
Energy Micro EFM32
Freescale ARM
Fujitsu FM3
G-Series
Hitachi H8/300H
Infineon XMC-4000
Leon3
M-CORE
MicroBlaze
Microchip PIC24/dsPIC
Microchip PIC32
MIPS
Nios II
NXP

Power Architecture
Renesas RX
Renesas SH
Renesas V8xx
SHARC
ST Microelectronics STM32
StarCore
StrongARM
Synopsys ARC
TI ARM
TI MSP430
TMS320C54x
TMS320C6x
Univers A2P
Win32
x86/x386
Xilinx ARM
Xscale
Xtensa/Diamond





VxWorks 和 Embedded Linux

由 Wind River Systems 研发

- 目前大约有 20 亿台设备

基础架构

2010 年 8 月

UDP 端口 17185 - 运行在世界各地 2.5 亿台设备上的调试端口

企业客户调查

- Redline RedCONNEX AN80
- 惠普 StorageWorks MSA2012i
- 东芝 e-Studio 网络打印机
- IBM TotalStorage SAN 交换机
- 佳能 ImageRunner 打印机/复印机
- Cisco MGX 机架服务器操作系统
- Sonicwall 应用程序
- Xerox Phaser 5400
- Cisco MGX 或 IOS 12.X 设备
- Cisco 无线 IP 电话

Shodan

41.45.169.172
TE Data
Added on 16.08.2012
ADSL Router, VxWorks SNMPv1/v2c Agent, Conexant System, Inc.

62.224.133.144
Deutsche Telekom AG
Added on 16.08.2012
Neuenstein
ADSL Router, VxWorks SNMPv1/v2c Agent, Conexant System, Inc.

208.104.181.58
Comporium Communications
Added on 16.08.2012
Fort Mill
208-104-181-58.fttp.sta.comporium.net

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
CACHE-CONTROL: max-age = 126
EXT:
LOCATION: http://208.104.181.58:2869/IGatewayDeviceDescDoc
SERVER: VxWorks/5.4.2 UPnP/1.0 iGateway/1.1
ST: upnp:rootdevice
USN: uuid:13814000-4ff1-11f2-9be3-c67e816b4bfb::upnp:rootdevice

31.222.236.214
The Blue Zone East / Jordan
Added on 16.08.2012
VxWorks SNMPv1/v2c Agent

114.129.177.17
SkyMesh Satellite Network
Added on 16.08.2012
vxWorks-6.6 Target

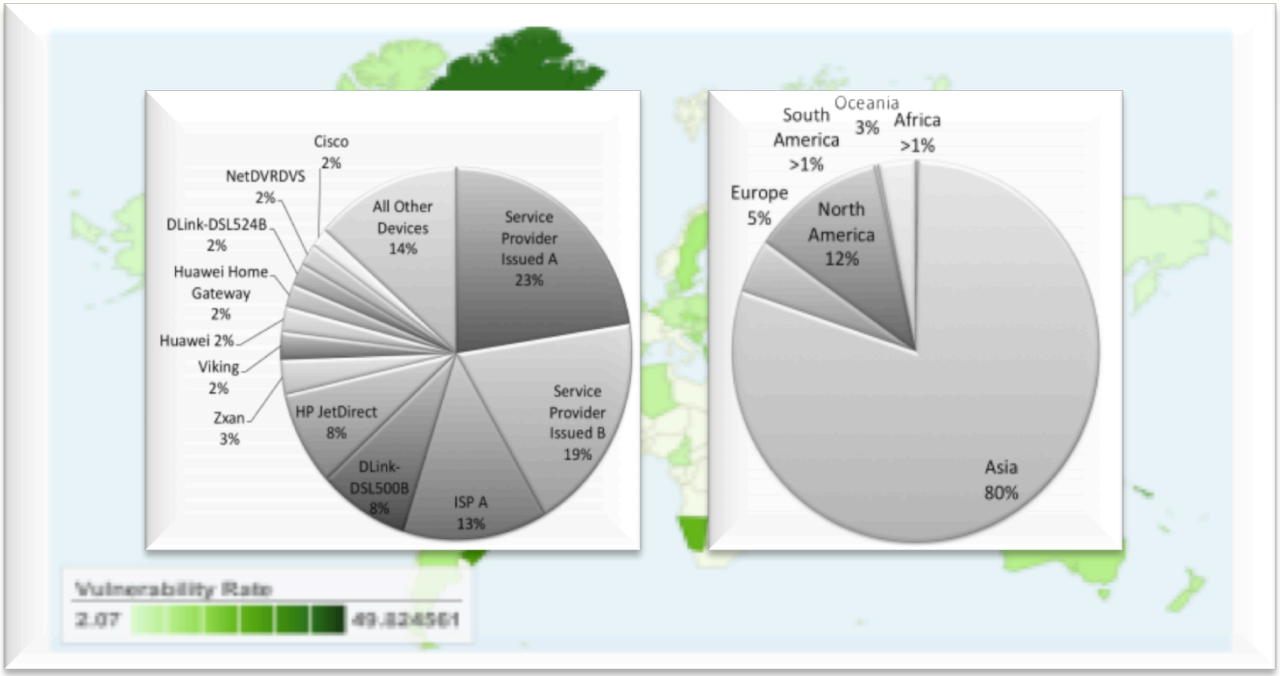
64.105.18.30
Covad Communications
Added on 16.08.2012
Chicago
h-64-105-18-30.chcgilgm.static.covad.net

HTTP/1.1 200 OK
CACHE-CONTROL: max-age = 126
EXT:
LOCATION: http://64.105.18.30:2869/IGatewayWFADeviceDescDoc
SERVER: VxWorks/5.4.2 UPnP/1.0 iGateway/1.1
ST: upnp:rootdevice
USN: uuid:33814000-1dd2-11b2-9fff-c67e816b4bfb::upnp:rootdevice

218.48.175.18
Hanaro Telecom Co.
Added on 16.08.2012
VxWorks SNMPv1/v2c Agent

哥伦比亚大学的发现

- 已发现 390 万台
- 54 万台使用易受攻击的默认“root”密码（占已发现数的 13%）



新发现：网络服务器使用 SSL！

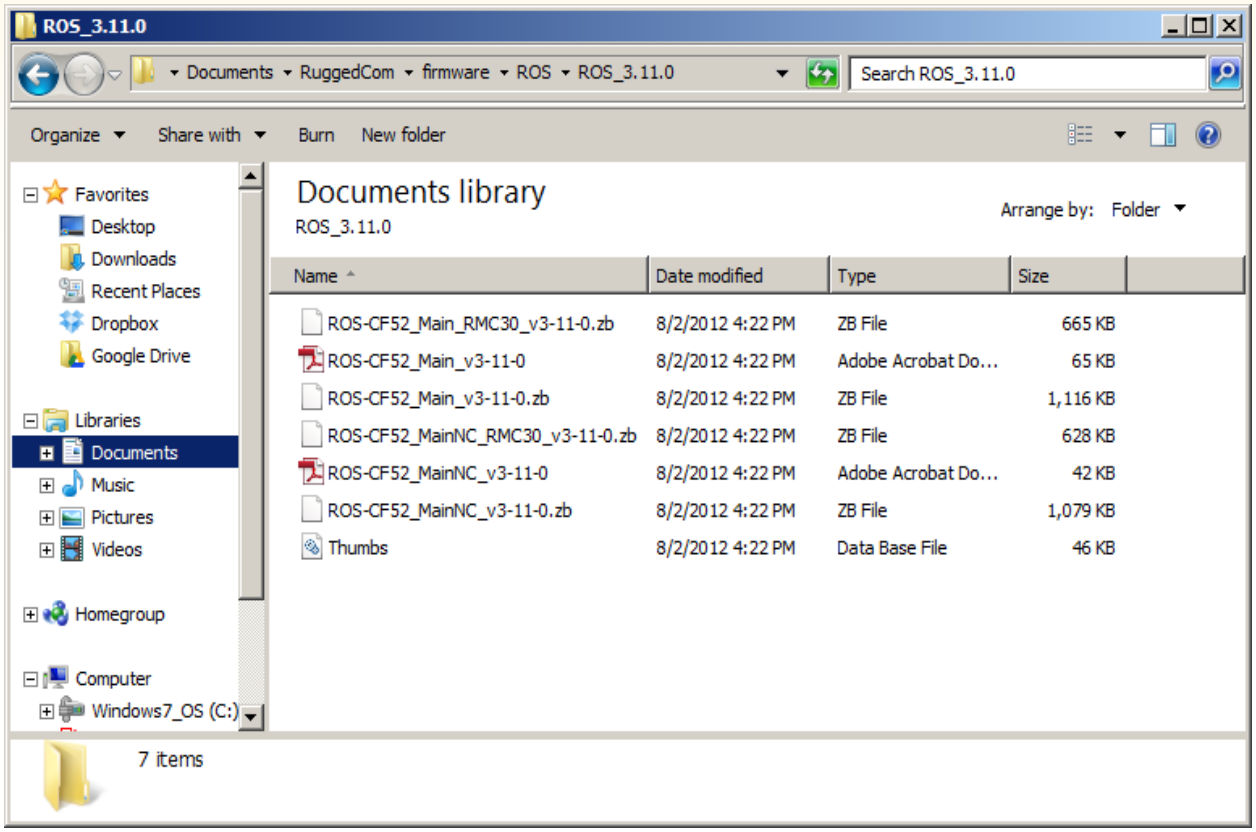
1.3. The ROS® Web Server Interface

1.3.1. Using a Web Browser to Access the Web Interface

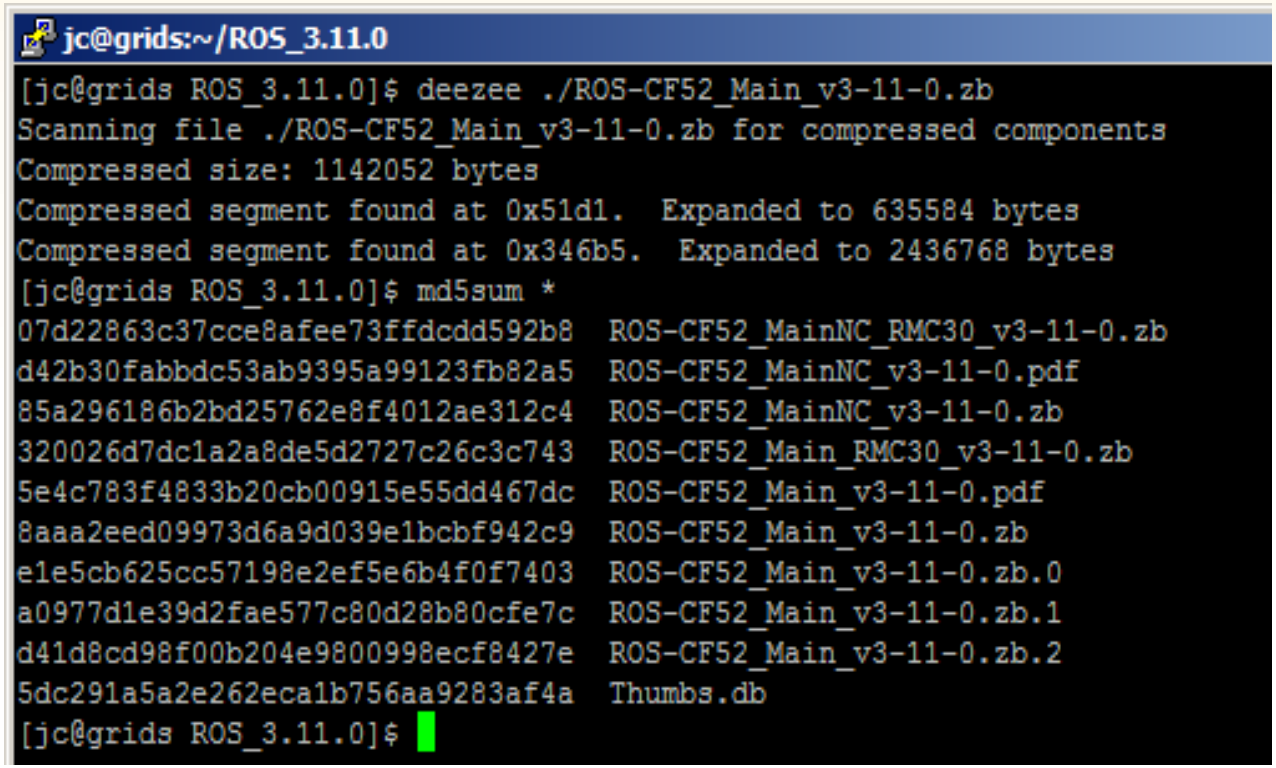
A web browser uses a secure communications method called SSL (Secure Socket Layer) to encrypt traffic exchanged with its clients. The web server guarantees that communications with the client are kept private. If the client requests access via an insecure HTTP port, it will be rerouted to the secure port. Access to the web server via SSL will be granted to a client that provides a valid user name / password pair.

It can happen that upon connecting to the ROS® web server, a web browser may report that it cannot verify the authenticity of the server's certificate against any of its known certificate authorities. This is expected, and it is safe to instruct the browser to accept the certificate. Once the browser accepts the certificate, all communications with the web server will be secure.

步骤 1：获取固件

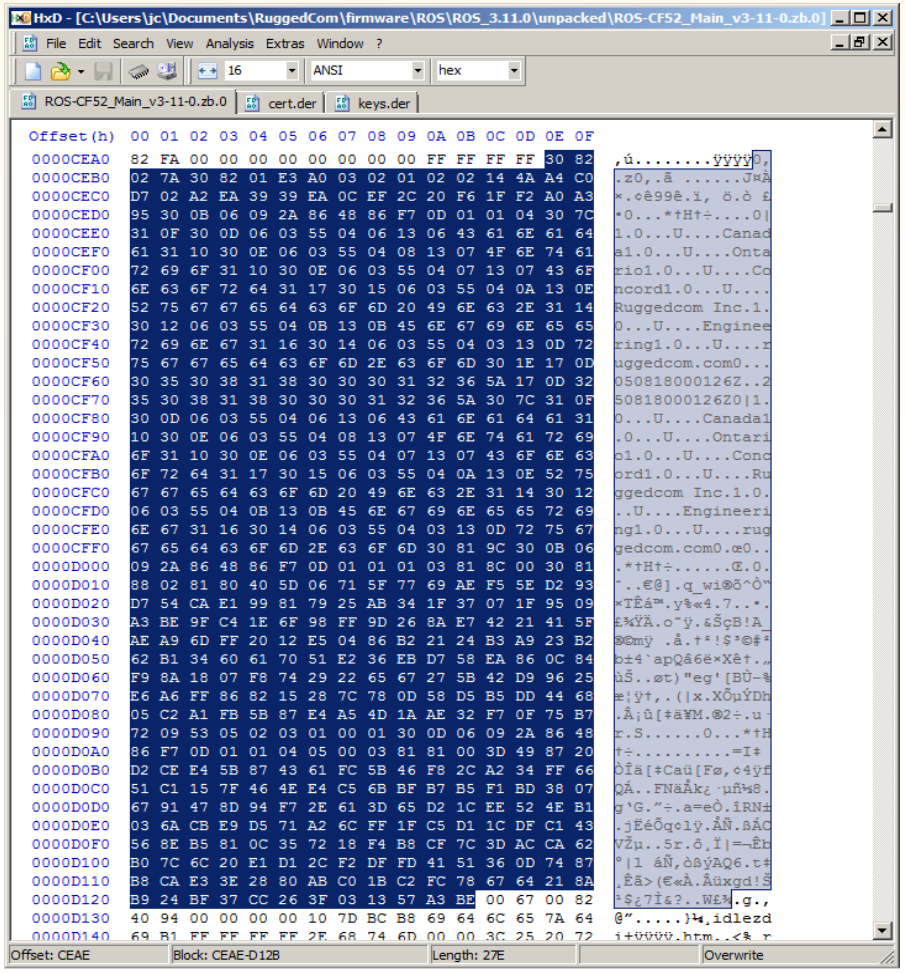

ROS_3.11.0
Documents ▸ RuggedCom ▸ firmware ▸ ROS ▸ ROS_3.11.0
Search ROS_3.11.0
Organize
Share with
Burn
New folder
Favorites
Desktop
Downloads
Recent Places
Dropbox
Google Drive
Libraries
Documents
Music
Pictures
Videos
Homegroup
Computer
Windows7_OS (C:)
Documents library
ROS_3.11.0
Arrange by: Folder
Name
Date modified
Type
Size
ROS-CF52_Main_RMC30_v3-11-0.zb 8/2/2012 4:22 PM ZB File 665 KB
ROS-CF52_Main_v3-11-0 8/2/2012 4:22 PM Adobe Acrobat Do... 65 KB
ROS-CF52_Main_v3-11-0.zb 8/2/2012 4:22 PM ZB File 1,116 KB
ROS-CF52_MainNC_RMC30_v3-11-0.zb 8/2/2012 4:22 PM ZB File 628 KB
ROS-CF52_MainNC_v3-11-0 8/2/2012 4:22 PM Adobe Acrobat Do... 42 KB
ROS-CF52_MainNC_v3-11-0.zb 8/2/2012 4:22 PM ZB File 1,079 KB
Thumbs 8/2/2012 4:22 PM Data Base File 46 KB
7 items

步骤 2：解压缩


jc@grids:~/ROS_3.11.0
[jc@grids ROS_3.11.0]$ deezee ./ROS-CF52_Main_v3-11-0.zb
Scanning file ./ROS-CF52_Main_v3-11-0.zb for compressed components
Compressed size: 1142052 bytes
Compressed segment found at 0x51d1. Expanded to 635584 bytes
Compressed segment found at 0x346b5. Expanded to 2436768 bytes
[jc@grids ROS_3.11.0]$ md5sum *
07d22863c37cce8afee73ffdcdd592b8 ROS-CF52_MainNC_RMC30_v3-11-0.zb
d42b30fabbdc53ab9395a99123fb82a5 ROS-CF52_MainNC_v3-11-0.pdf
85a296186b2bd25762e8f4012ae312c4 ROS-CF52_MainNC_v3-11-0.zb
320026d7dc1a2a8de5d2727c26c3c743 ROS-CF52_Main_RMC30_v3-11-0.zb
5e4c783f4833b20cb00915e55dd467dc ROS-CF52_Main_v3-11-0.pdf
8aaa2eed09973d6a9d039e1bcbf942c9 ROS-CF52_Main_v3-11-0.zb
e1e5cb625cc57198e2ef5e6b4f0f7403 ROS-CF52_Main_v3-11-0.zb.0
a0977d1e39d2fae577c80d28b80cfe7c ROS-CF52_Main_v3-11-0.zb.1
d41d8cd98f00b204e9800998ecf8427e ROS-CF52_Main_v3-11-0.zb.2
5dc291a5a2e262eca1b756aa9283af4a Thumbs.db
[jc@grids ROS_3.11.0]$

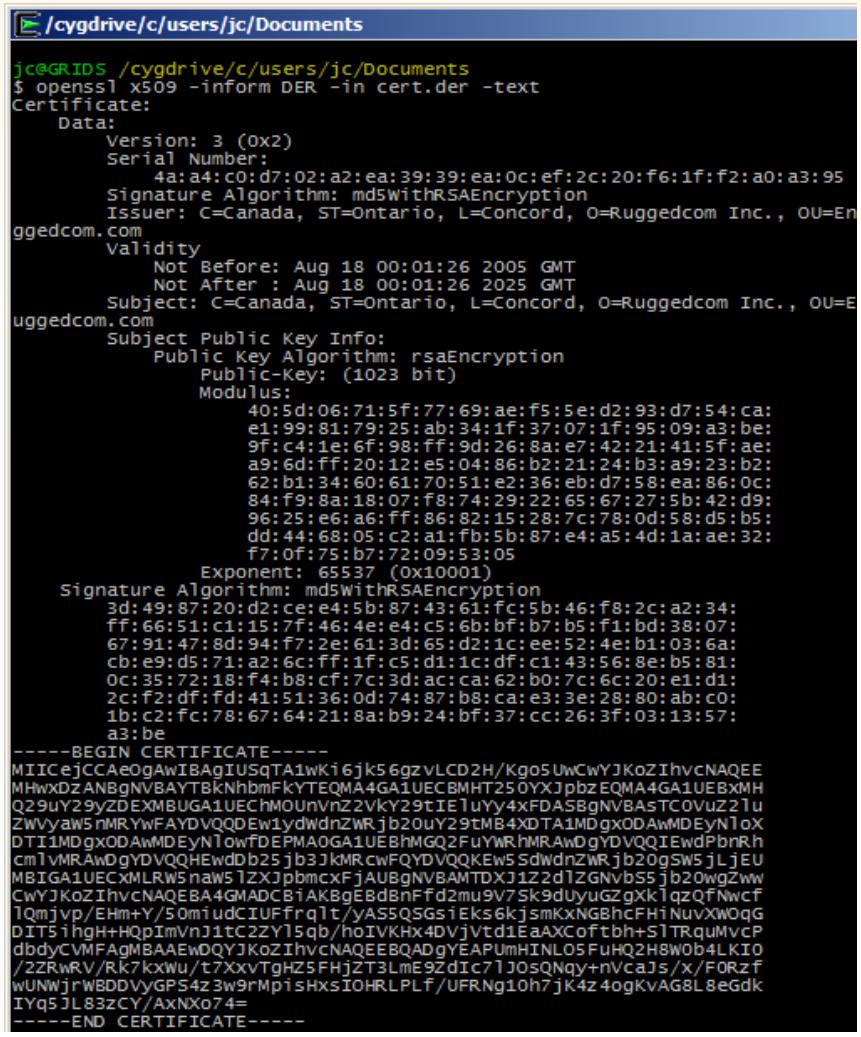
步骤 3：定位 Crypto Goldmine

1. 查找公共凭证



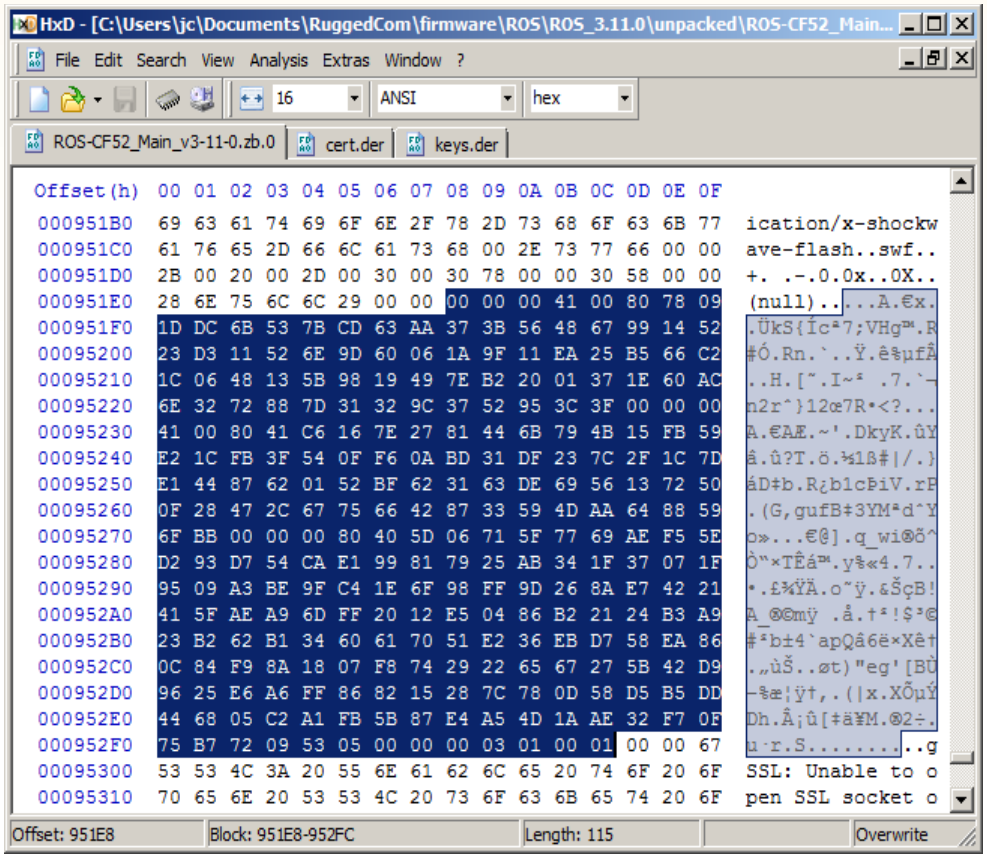
步骤 3：定位 Crypto Goldmine

1. 查找公共凭证
2. 使用 OpenSSL 验证凭证



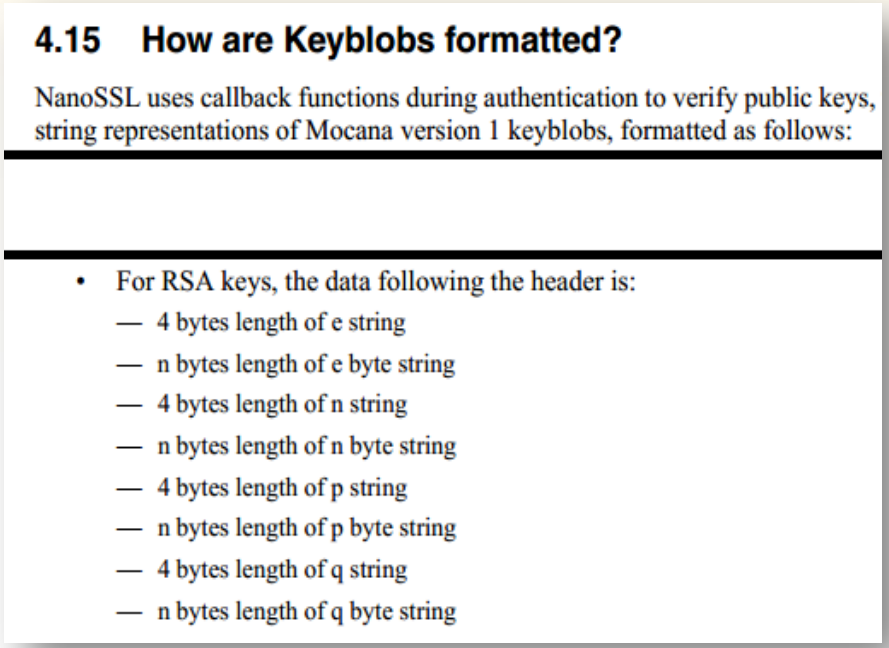
步骤 3：定位 Crypto Goldmine

1. 查找公共凭证
2. 使用 OpenSSL 验证凭证
3. 查找私钥



步骤 3：定位 Crypto Goldmine

1. 查找公共凭证
2. 使用 OpenSSL 验证凭证
3. 查找私钥
4. 询问供应商如何解码



4.15 How are Keyblobs formatted?

NanoSSL uses callback functions during authentication to verify public keys, string representations of Mocana version 1 keyblobs, formatted as follows:

- For RSA keys, the data following the header is:
  - 4 bytes length of e string
  - n bytes length of e byte string
  - 4 bytes length of n string
  - n bytes length of n byte string
  - 4 bytes length of p string
  - n bytes length of p byte string
  - 4 bytes length of q string
  - n bytes length of q byte string

步骤 4：将字符串转变成凭证

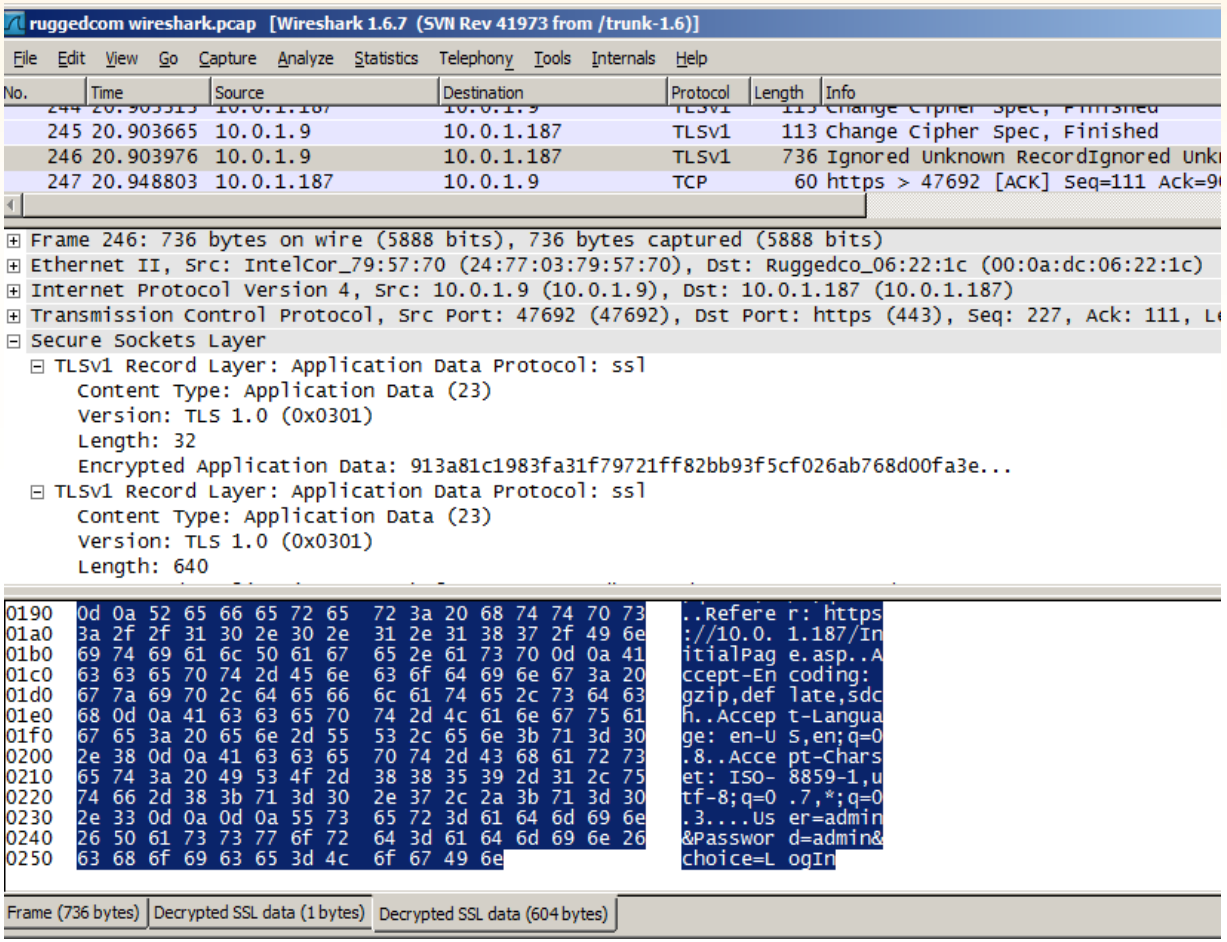
1. 使用固件中的 RSA 值 P、Q、N、E，计算其他值：d、dP、dQ、qInv
   http://mobilefish.com/services/rsa_key_generation/rsa_key_generation.php
2. 创建 PEM 编码的 RSA 私钥：使用 ASN.1 编辑器 http://lipingshare.com/Asn1Editor

步骤 4：将字符串转变成凭证

是的，这确实是 RuggedCom 私钥

```
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
MIICWAIBAAKBgEBdBnFfd2mu9V7Sk9dUyuGZgXklqzQfNwcflQmjvp/EHm+Y/50m
iudCIUFfrqlt/yAS5QSGsiEks6kjsmKxNGBhcFHiNuvXWOqGDIT5ihgH+HQpImVn
J1tC2ZYl5qb/hoIVKHx4DVjVtd1EaAXCoftbh+SlTRquMvcPdbdyCVMFAgMBAAEC
gYAt0kxg8EcyLQWwsRfhiBM70y4y0ld1LvfdEWXoS/PNCDFm37Sy65qeEx1bzkOp
iY7FBc6Xj1FHeTqSosA/tMqFUHP+ysoBcHDGoovN/eFqT008PBqlmGxXYxYq42am
CUpLJ50VyDbzOPd3j7xYwpC5SMB8WDsW0Wcm5DT0XnnyDQJAgHgJHdxrU3vNY6o3
O1ZIZ5kUUiPTEVJunWAGGp8R6iW1ZsIcBkgTW5gZSX6yIAE3HmCsbjJyiH0xMpw3
UpU8PwJAgEHGFn4ngURreUsV+1niHPs/VA/2Cr0x3yN8Lxx94USHYgFSv2IxY95p
VhNyUA8oRyxndWZChzNZTapkiFlvuwJAYDkIIwyYesQs12yDx/bdbnMS7F8W1U+X
uFpW2BOy+FzcHSZglTfg/+bRceHqitw+K4ufOz6f2KlkcxLcwQc0QwJAeGFD04jE
+4eEeGwJTcmneRw47GWuwZWiYZWk0XMkk3MGvu4PBKLdSKdQpwHJoWsYmvUKhh5d
AxknEMaFZZTMUQJAE7t5oIJXL/FSf01kQKMpOoooHhwyT/oVWTtIji0tcfd8DfD9
N2t//6LChzOdCEtdszLXjeaODIMCZiuuEscc9w==
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
```

步骤 5：是否解开了密码？


ruggedcom wireshark.pcap [Wireshark 1.6.7 (SVN Rev 41973 from /trunk-1.6)]
File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Tools Internals Help
No. Time Source Destination Protocol Length Info
245 20.903665 10.0.1.9 10.0.1.187 TLSv1 113 Change Cipher Spec, Finished
246 20.903976 10.0.1.9 10.0.1.187 TLSv1 736 Ignored Unknown RecordIgnored Unk
247 20.948803 10.0.1.187 10.0.1.9 TCP 60 https > 47692 [ACK] Seq=111 Ack=9
Frame 246: 736 bytes on wire (5888 bits), 736 bytes captured (5888 bits)
Ethernet II, Src: IntelCor_79:57:70 (24:77:03:79:57:70), Dst: Ruggedco_06:22:1c (00:0a:dc:06:22:1c)
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.1.9 (10.0.1.9), Dst: 10.0.1.187 (10.0.1.187)
Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 47692 (47692), Dst Port: https (443), Seq: 227, Ack: 111, L
Secure Sockets Layer
TLSv1 Record Layer: Application Data Protocol: ssl
Content Type: Application Data (23)
Version: TLS 1.0 (0x0301)
Length: 32
Encrypted Application Data: 913a81c1983fa31f79721ff82bb93f5cf026ab768d00fa3e...
TLSv1 Record Layer: Application Data Protocol: ssl
Content Type: Application Data (23)
Version: TLS 1.0 (0x0301)
Length: 640
0190 0d 0a 52 65 66 65 72 65 72 3a 20 68 74 74 70 73 ..Refere r: https
01a0 3a 2f 2f 31 30 2e 30 2e 31 2e 31 38 37 2f 49 6e ://10.0. 1.187/In
01b0 69 74 69 61 6c 50 61 67 65 2e 61 73 70 0d 0a 41 itialPag e.asp..A
01c0 63 63 65 70 74 2d 45 6e 63 6f 64 69 6e 67 3a 20 ccept-En coding:
01d0 67 7a 69 70 2c 64 65 66 6c 61 74 65 2c 73 64 63 gzip,def late,sdc
01e0 68 0d 0a 41 63 63 65 70 74 2d 4c 61 6e 67 75 61 h..Accep t-Langua
01f0 67 65 3a 20 65 6e 2d 55 53 2c 65 6e 3b 71 3d 30 ge: en-U S,en;q=0
0200 2e 38 0d 0a 41 63 63 65 70 74 2d 43 68 61 72 73 .8..Acce pt-Chars
0210 65 74 3a 20 49 53 4f 2d 38 38 35 39 2d 31 2c 75 et: ISO- 8859-1,u
0220 74 66 2d 38 3b 71 3d 30 2e 37 2c 2a 3b 71 3d 30 tf-8;q=0 .7,*;q=0
0230 2e 33 0d 0a 0d 0a 55 73 65 72 3d 61 64 6d 69 6e .3....Us er=admin
0240 26 50 61 73 73 77 6f 72 64 3d 61 64 6d 69 6e 26 &Passwor d=admin&
0250 63 68 6f 69 63 65 3d 4c 6f 67 49 6e choice=L ogIn
Frame (736 bytes)
Decrypted SSL data (1 bytes)
Decrypted SSL data (604 bytes)

Stuxnet

输液泵

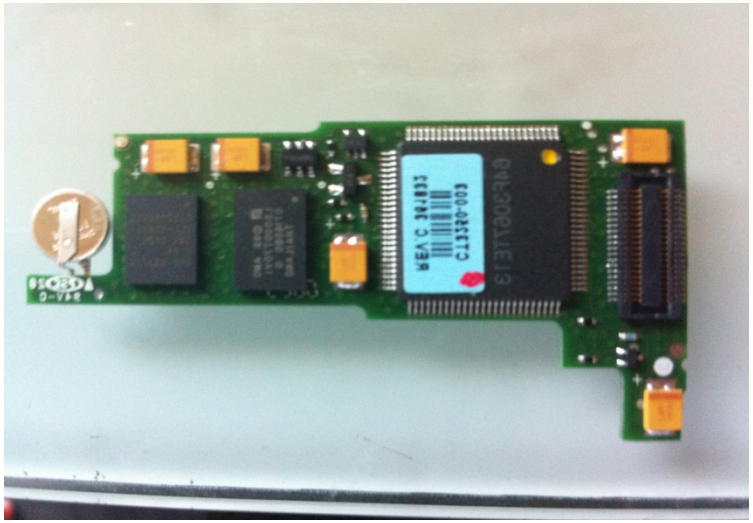

Alaris Pump
Alaris PC


spectrum
Morphine
Conc 1 mg/mL
Primary Bag
Dose mg/hr
Rate mL/hr
VTBI mL
Time hr:min
Volume Given mL
Human Use

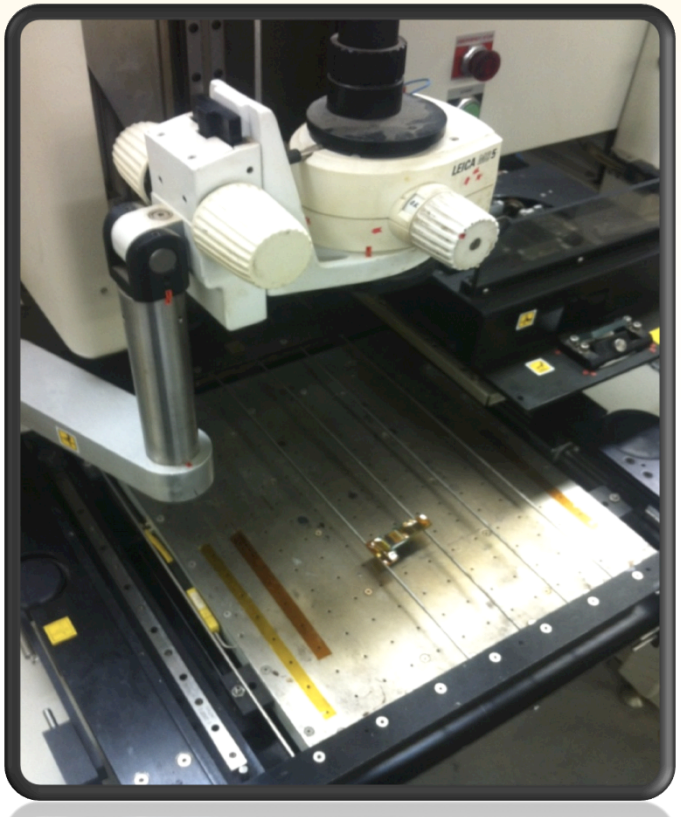

B BRAUN

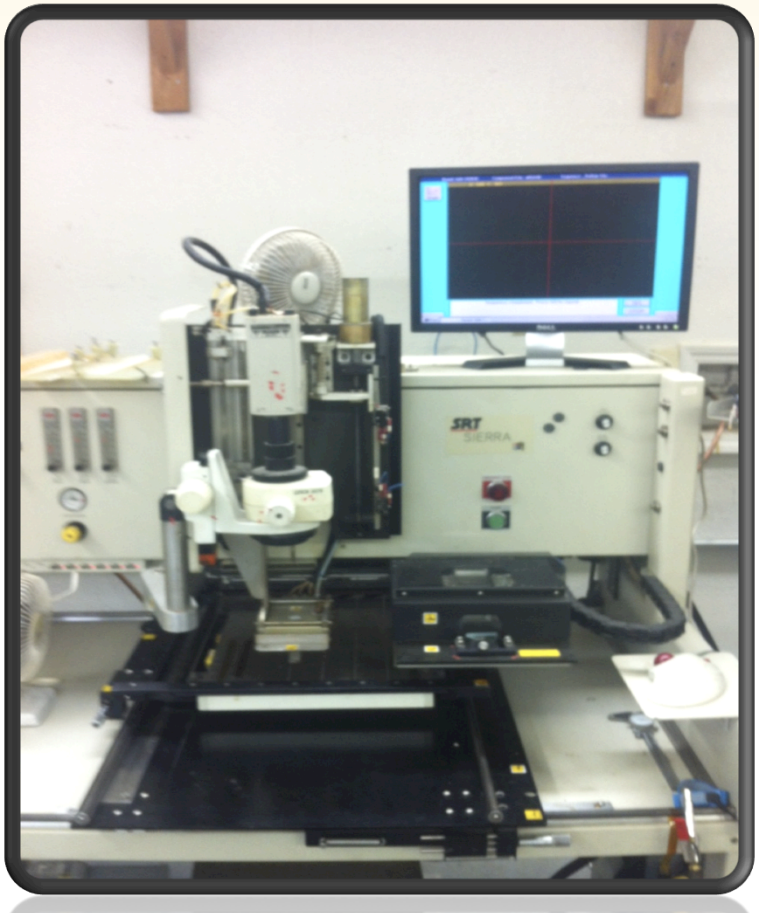

MedSurg
B
0.9% NS
[1,000 mL]
Rate
100
mL / hr
VTBI
937
mL
NEW DRUG LIBRARY
Press here to minimize all alarms.

胰岛素泵



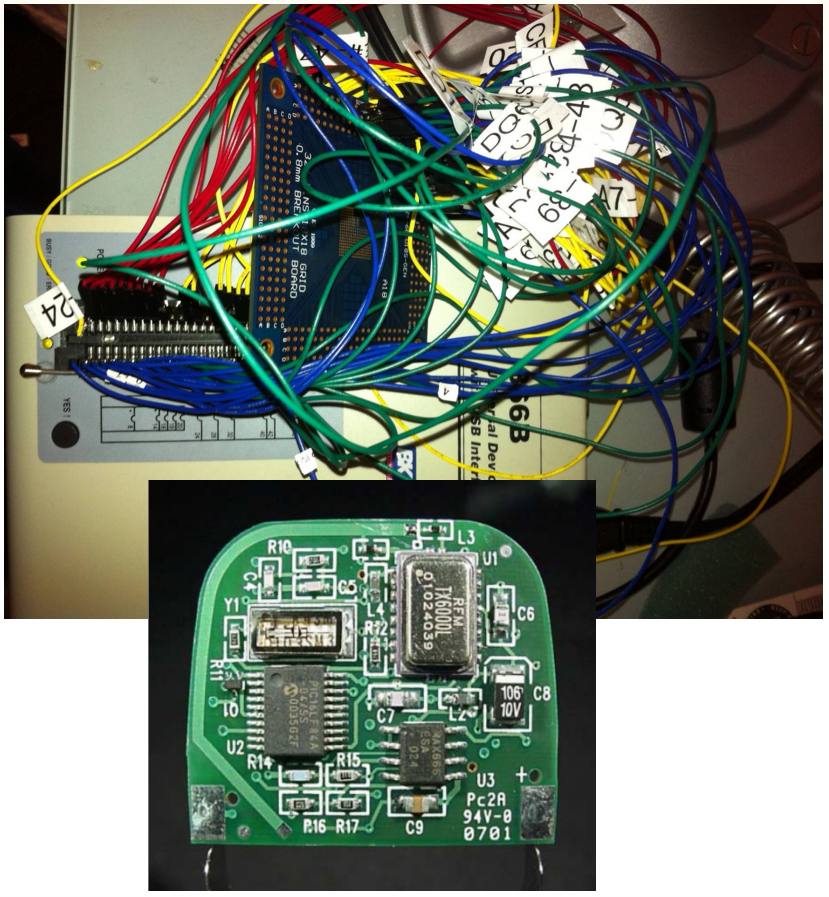
胰岛素泵





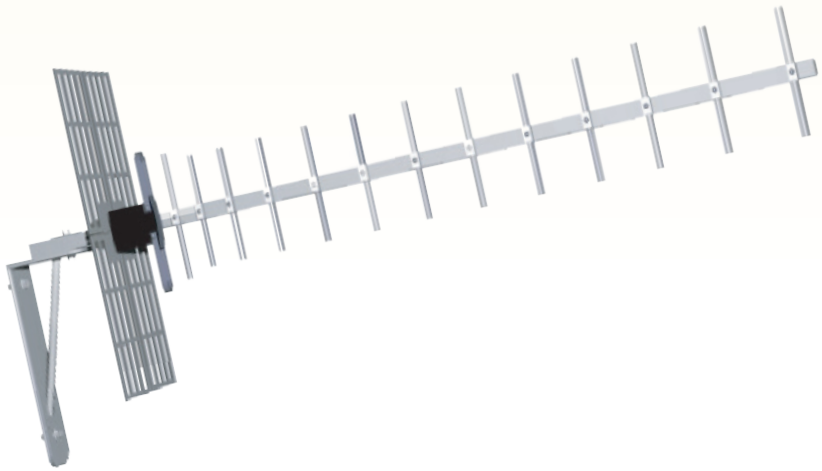
寻找漏洞

- 拆下胰岛素泵和所有芯片
- 对所有 ROM 进行逆向工程
- 记录所有内核功能
- 关注 RF 数据包处理代码
- 在身份验证例程中查找后门



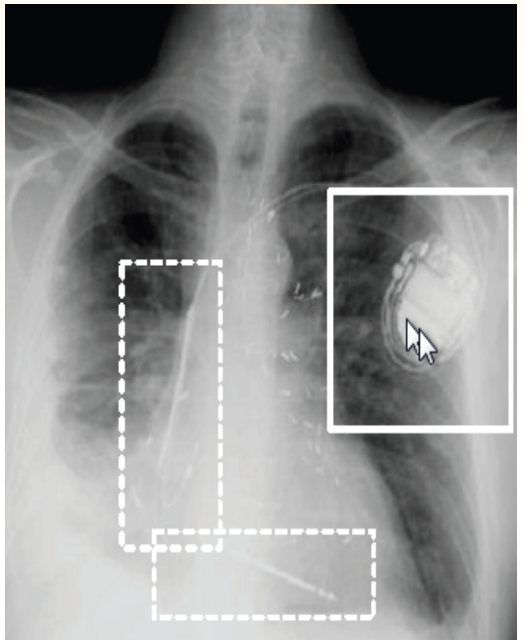
胰岛素泵漏洞

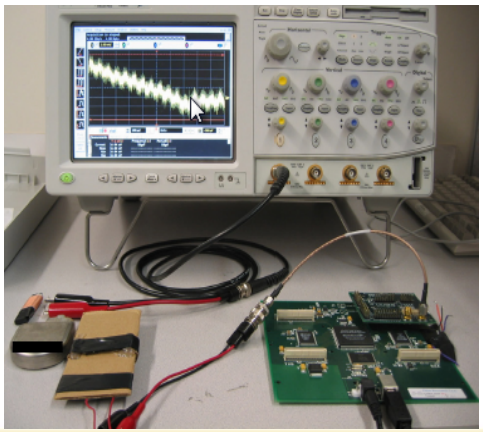
- 后门程序允许与任意泵通信
- 不需要事先知道产品序列号
- 通信距离可达 300 英尺
- 所有支持无线的机型都易受攻击
- 目前没有升级固件的方法



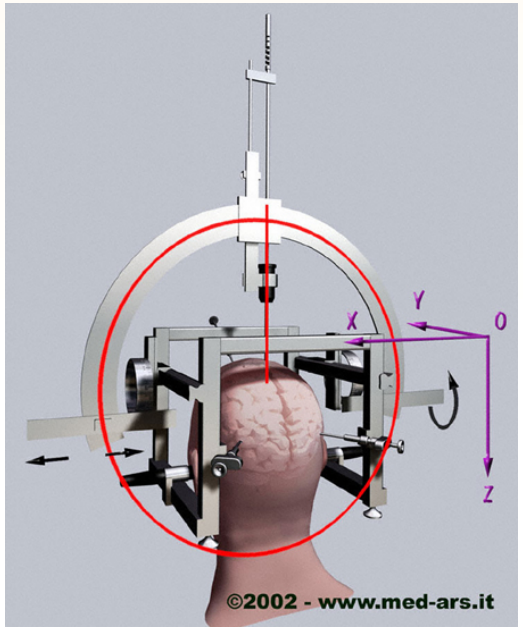
可植入心脏除颤器

- 2008 年三所大学合作对 2003 可植入医疗装置 (IMD) 实施逆向工程 — 他们进行了以下操作：
  - 提取私有数据
  - 重新编程治疗设置
  - 保持设备“激活”，以便更快耗尽电池电量
  - 禁用用于恢复心跳的“电击”机制
  - 采用其他“电击”来引起颤动





脑深部刺激器



RFID

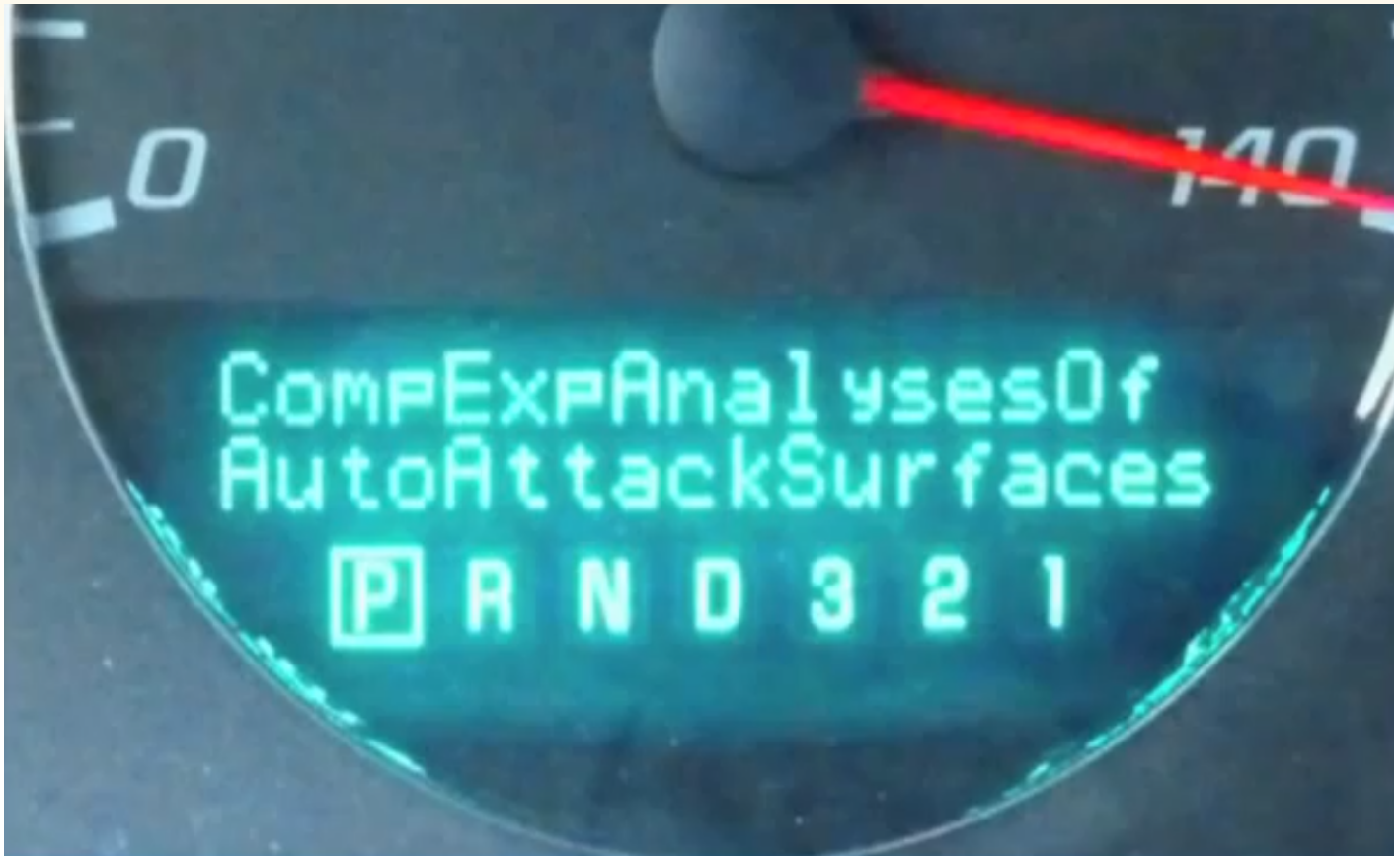
无人航空器

- 国内 与国际比较
- 奥斯汀 德克萨斯州大学
  - 未加密通信
  - 欺骗性 GPS 信号，进行导航和着陆引导

交通

- 火车、地铁、汽车

汽车



ATM

Man-in-the-Phone (MiTP)

1) 已获取 iPhone 的 root 权限（/dev/dlci.spi-baseband 存在基带调制解调器的访问*）

2) Motorola C118 或其他 Calypso 数字基带固件使用修改后的 OsmocomBB layer1.bin 进行了破解，其中包括对 SIM 卡代理的修改

3) 连接链是：Motorola <-> UART 系列 <-> Linux PC <-> SSH 隧道 <-> iPhone <-> /dev/dlci.spi-basband <-> SIM 卡

4) Motorola 执行 GSM（全球移动通信系统）登录和身份验证流程以及发送 iPhone IMSI（国际移动用户识别码）

5) 基站通过 RAND challenge 发送信号，并在 IMSI 数据库中查找保密的 Ki

6) Motorola 要求 iPhone 执行 RAND 的签名

7) Motorola 发送回 Kc，SRES（签名应答）响应基站

8) 基站对 Motorola 进行身份验证，验证其为 iPhone

GSM 身份验证欺诈

3) C&C 在正确的网络中定位电话

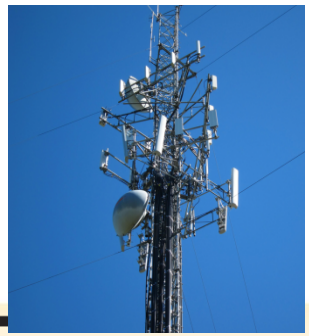
无人值守

4) 随机编号

5) 使用 Ki 随机签名 SRES（签名应答）

2) C&C 请求身份验证

6) SRES

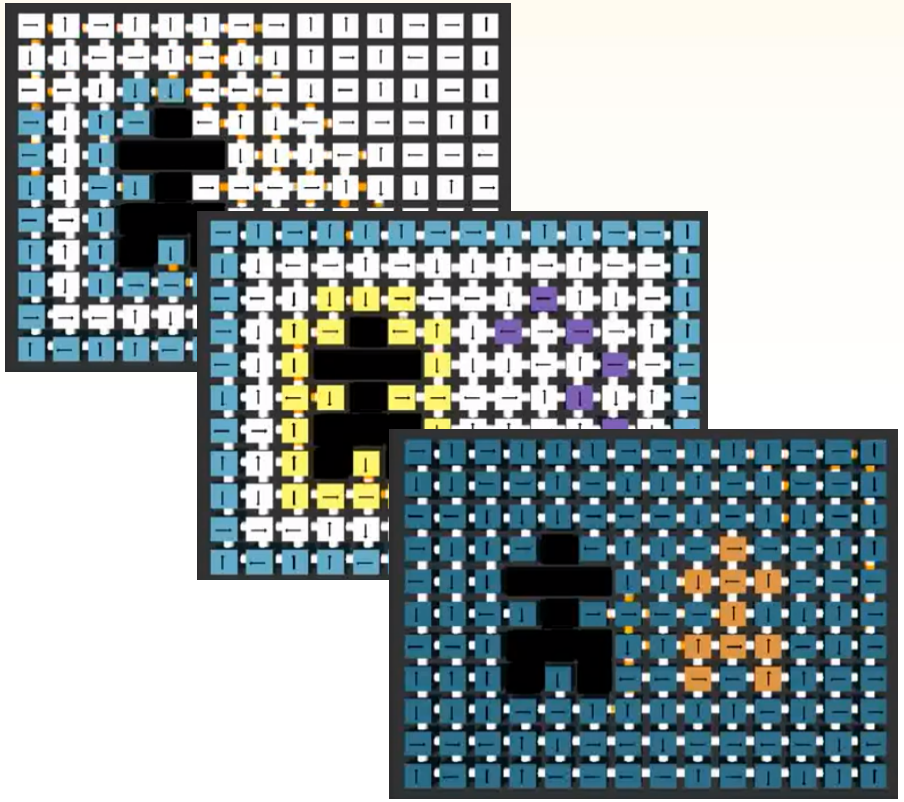


1) 随机

7) SRES

纳米机器人 – 麻省理工学院的 Smart Sand 计划

RSA CONFERENCE CHINA 2012



“数字的珍珠港”

Silliman 科学实验室大楼
麻萨诸塞州 Mt. Hermon
1965 年 11 月 20 日，周六

各位是否感到仿佛置身于乐高乐园？

谢谢大家！

RSA CONFERENCE
CHINA 2012