

# Runtime Security Lab

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Security Week Graz 2019





- 📅 September 21, 2016
  - > **600 Gbps** on Brian Krebs (security researcher) website (Mirai botnet)
- 📅 September 30, 2016
  - Mirai source code published
- 📅 October 21, 2016
  - ~**1 Tbps** on DNS provider Dyn
- 📅 November 26, 2016
  - > **900 000** routers of Deutsche Telekom attacked and offline
- 📅 February, 2018
  - > **1.35 Tbps** attack on GitHub

A still from the movie Toy Story showing Woody and Buzz Lightyear. Woody is on the left, looking slightly concerned. Buzz is on the right, wearing his green and purple space suit, with his right hand raised in a 'V' sign. The background is a simple room with a door and some yellow stars on the wall.

**BUGS**

**BUGS EVERYWHERE**

HELPING SECURE THE INTERNET OF THINGS WITH THE

# OWASP

INTERNET OF THINGS

VULNERABILITY CATEGORIES

# 10

TOP

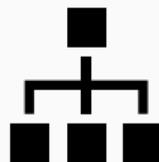


## 1. Insecure Web Interface



Default usernames and passwords

1. Insecure Web Interface
2. Insecure Network Services



Unnecessary ports open

1. Insecure Web Interface
2. Insecure Network Services
3. Insecure Ecosystem Interfaces



Encryption is not available

1. Insecure Web Interface
2. Insecure Network Services
3. Insecure Ecosystem Interfaces
4. Lack of Secure Update Mechanism



Updates are not signed

1. Insecure Web Interface
2. Insecure Network Services
3. Insecure Ecosystem Interfaces
4. Lack of Secure Update Mechanism
5. Insecure or Outdated Components



Software with security  
vulnerabilities

1. Insecure Web Interface
2. Insecure Network Services
3. Insecure Ecosystem Interfaces
4. Lack of Secure Update Mechanism
5. Insecure or Outdated Components
6. Insufficient Privacy Protection



Collected information not properly  
protected

1. Insecure Web Interface
2. Insecure Network Services
3. Insecure Ecosystem Interfaces
4. Lack of Secure Update Mechanism
5. Insecure or Outdated Components
6. Insufficient Privacy Protection
7. Insecure Data Transfer and Storage



SSL/TLS not available

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7. Insecure Data Transfer and Storage
8. Lack of Device Management



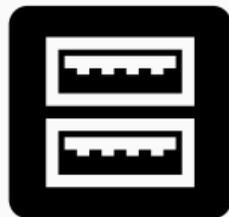
No device monitoring

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4. Lack of Secure Update Mechanism
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7. Insecure Data Transfer and Storage
8. Lack of Device Management
9. Insecure Default Settings



Everything runs as root

1. Insecure Web Interface
2. Insecure Network Services
3. Insecure Ecosystem Interfaces
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7. Insecure Data Transfer and Storage
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9. Insecure Default Settings
10. Lack of Physical Hardening



Unnecessary external ports like USB

The 90s called...



The 90s called...

...they want their bugs back!



HACK



ALL THE THINGS!



- There are 19 challenges



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- Different difficulties (the more points, the harder)



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- Different difficulties (the more points, the harder)
- 4 different categories



- There are 19 challenges
- Different difficulties (the more points, the harder)
- 4 different categories
- Play on your own or as team

# https://ctf.attacking.systems

## Challenges

### binary

Warmup 10	Math Quirks 30	Too Many Constraints 40	Secure PIN 40
License Check 40	License Check II 50	JIT Math 80	

### crypto

Decoder 30	Crypto Library 40	IoT Endpoint 50	Crypto Misuse 60
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### misc

RTFM 5	2048 30	Retro Games 50	Who wants to be a Hacker? 50
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### formats

Deep Sea 20	IrConfig 40	Alien Noises 40	Device Update 50
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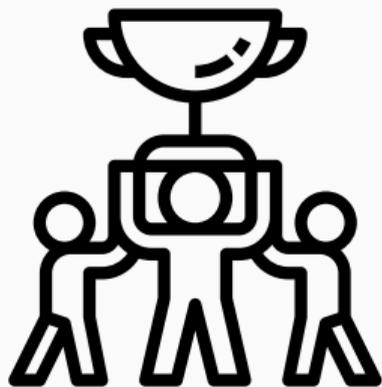


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- Every challenge has a hidden **flag**
- Flags are usually in a text file `flag.txt` on the device
- A flag looks like `CTF{A_S4MPL3_FL4G!}`
- Goal is to get the flag and submit it to the CTF system

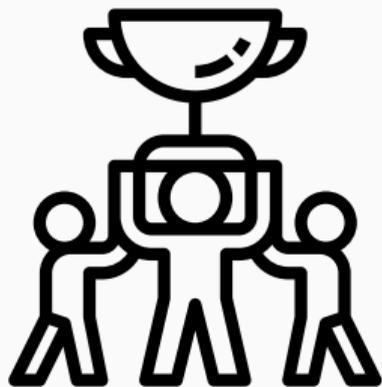




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- Best player/team gets a **price**

- Use your own computer or our provided **Linux VM** (on USB or from <https://ctf.attacking.systems/rtfm>)



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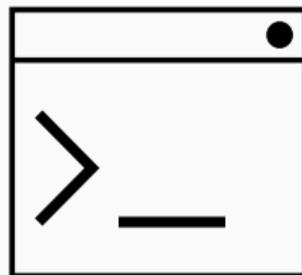
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- Choose a **hacklet**, read the description, and download it



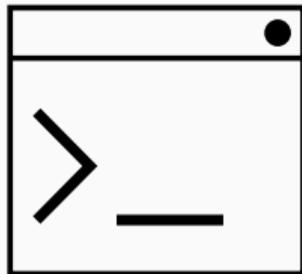
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- Solve the hacklet, submit the flag in the CTF system



- Some hacklets are accessible over the network

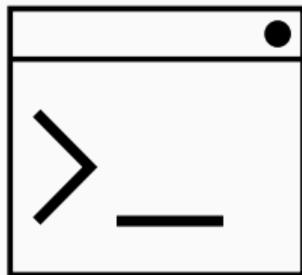


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-  PuTTY
-  Terminal, netcat, telnet
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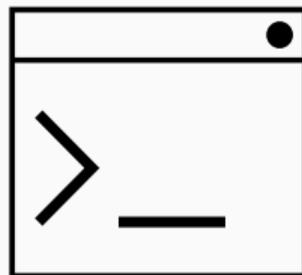
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- For example on Linux/Mac in the shell:

```
netcat hacklets2.attacking.systems 8000
```



There are 4 categories: **binary** () , **crypto** () , **formats** () , **misc** ()

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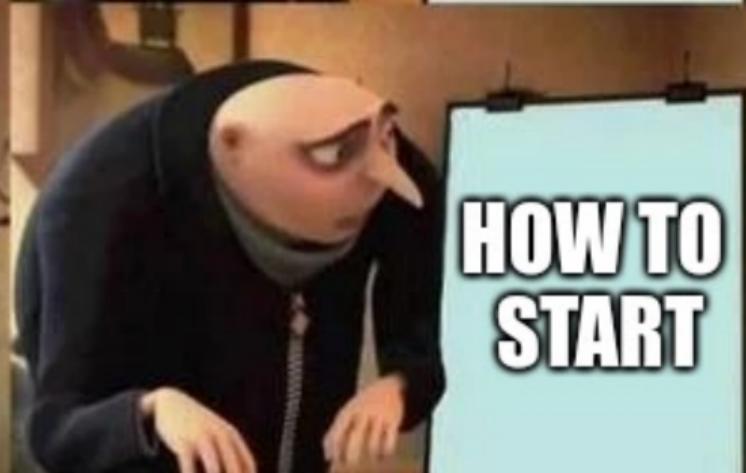
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Understanding custom formats



Random and fun hacklets which do not fit into any category  
(often no programming required)



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- Identify the type of file
  - ⚙ Executable? For which platform?
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- Identify the type of file
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- Useful Linux tool: `file` – determines the file type



- Maybe file is some archive...



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- ...or contains **multiple files**



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- Can also **extract** files



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  - x86: `objdump -x <hacklet>`
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- Watch out for function names containing `flag`



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  - x86: no requirements
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- Use a network monitor (Wireshark) to detect connections

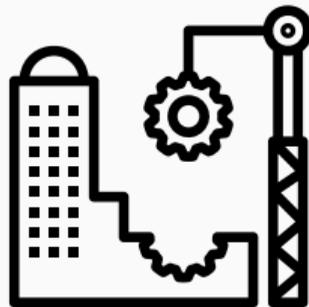


- Command-line disassembler

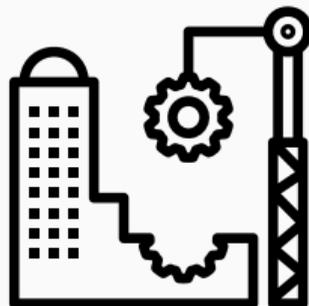
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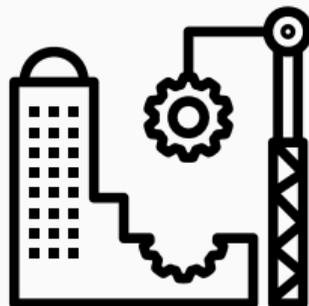
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- GUI disassembler: `cutter`
  - <https://github.com/radareorg/cutter>



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- Easier to understand what a binary does



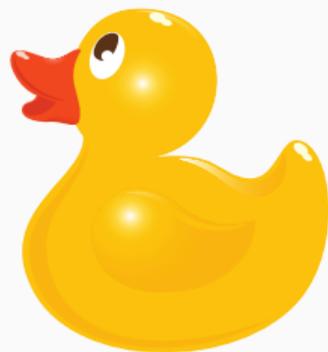
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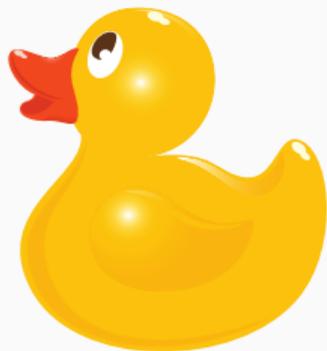
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- Open source, supports many architectures



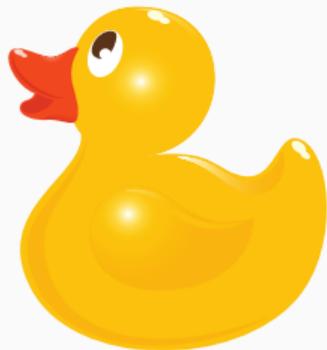
- It helps to **explain** what you see



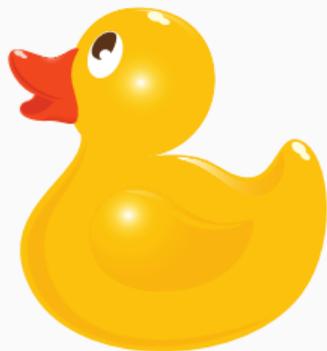
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- Usually we talk to humans
- If none available/interested: use a **rubber duck**!



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- Additionally: Slides from our **lecture** "Security Aspects in Software Development"  
`https://teaching.iaik.tugraz.at/sase/slides`



**A Challenge a Day Keeps the Boredom Away**

**Questions?**