

# Runtime Security Lab

**Michael Schwarz**

September 3, 2018

Security Week Graz 2018





- 📅 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 meme featuring Woody and Buzz Lightyear from the movie Toy Story. Woody is on the left, looking slightly concerned. Buzz is on the right, wearing his iconic 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



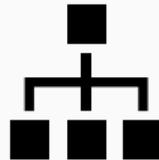
Default usernames and passwords

1. Insecure Web Interface
2. Insufficient Authentication



Weak passwords

1. Insecure Web Interface
2. Insufficient Authentication
3. Insecure Network Services



Unnecessary ports open

1. Insecure Web Interface
2. Insufficient Authentication
3. Insecure Network Services
4. Lack of Transport Encryption



SSL/TLS not available

1. Insecure Web Interface
2. Insufficient Authentication
3. Insecure Network Services
4. Lack of Transport Encryption
5. Privacy Concerns



Collected information not properly  
protected

1. Insecure Web Interface
2. Insufficient Authentication
3. Insecure Network Services
4. Lack of Transport Encryption
5. Privacy Concerns
6. Insecure Cloud Interface



Interfaces with security  
vulnerabilities

1. Insecure Web Interface
2. Insufficient Authentication
3. Insecure Network Services
4. Lack of Transport Encryption
5. Privacy Concerns
6. Insecure Cloud Interface
7. Insecure Mobile Interface



No account lockout mechanisms

1. Insecure Web Interface
2. Insufficient Authentication
3. Insecure Network Services
4. Lack of Transport Encryption
5. Privacy Concerns
6. Insecure Cloud Interface
7. Insecure Mobile Interface
8. Insufficient Security Configurability



Encryption is not available

1. Insecure Web Interface
2. Insufficient Authentication
3. Insecure Network Services
4. Lack of Transport Encryption
5. Privacy Concerns
6. Insecure Cloud Interface
7. Insecure Mobile Interface
8. Insufficient Security Configurability
9. Insecure Software/Firmware



Updates are not signed

1. Insecure Web Interface
2. Insufficient Authentication
3. Insecure Network Services
4. Lack of Transport Encryption
5. Privacy Concerns
6. Insecure Cloud Interface
7. Insecure Mobile Interface
8. Insufficient Security Configurability
9. Insecure Software/Firmware
10. Poor Physical Security



Unnecessary external ports like USB

The 90s called...



The 90s called...

...they want their bugs back!



HACK



ALL THE THINGS!



- There are 15 challenges



- There are 15 challenges
- Different difficulties (the more points, the harder)



- There are 15 challenges
- Different difficulties (the more points, the harder)
- 4 different categories



- There are **15 challenges**
- Different **difficulties** (the more points, the harder)
- 4 different **categories**
- Play on your **own or as team**



## pwn

Warm Up 10	Secure Webservers 20	Debug Shell I 50	Debug Shell II 80
diJIT Integrator 100	diJIT Plot 150		

## misc

RTFM 5	Weird Architecture 20	Secure Router 50	Let's Play a Game 50
-----------	--------------------------	---------------------	-------------------------

## forensics

Printer Update 50	Random Blob 50
----------------------	-------------------

## crypto

Flight Radar 30	Lightweight Crypto 30	Encrypted Blob 50
--------------------	--------------------------	----------------------

- Capture-the-flag (CTF) style



- Capture-the-flag (CTF) style
- Every challenge has a hidden **flag**



- Capture-the-flag (CTF) style
- Every challenge has a hidden **flag**
- Flags are usually in a text file `flag.txt` on the device

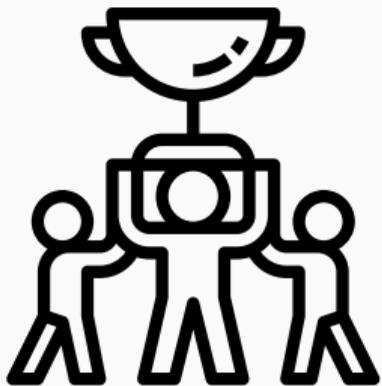


- Capture-the-flag (CTF) style
- Every challenge has a hidden **flag**
- Flags are usually in a text file `flag.txt` on the device
- A flag looks like `{A_S4MPL3_FL4G!}`



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





- CTF runs until **Friday, 3:00pm**



- CTF runs until **Friday, 3:00pm**
- Last-minute questions from 2:00pm to 3:00pm



- CTF runs until **Friday, 3:00pm**
- Last-minute questions from 2:00pm to 3:00pm
- Best player/team gets a **price**

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



- Use your own computer or our provided **Linux VM** (on USB or from <https://ctf.attacking.systems/res>)
- Create or join a team in the **CTF system**: <https://ctf.attacking.systems>



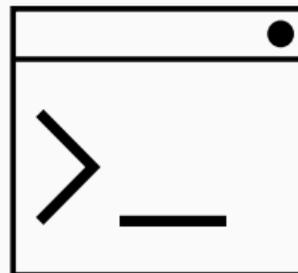
- Use your own computer or our provided **Linux VM** (on USB or from <https://ctf.attacking.systems/res>)
- Create or join a team in the **CTF system**: <https://ctf.attacking.systems>
- Choose a **hacklet**, read the description, and download it



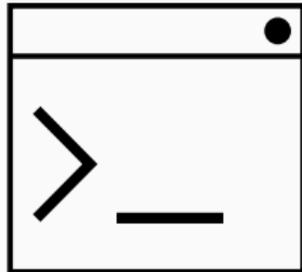
- Use your own computer or our provided **Linux VM** (on USB or from <https://ctf.attacking.systems/res>)
- Create or join a team in the **CTF system**: <https://ctf.attacking.systems>
- Choose a **hacklet**, read the description, and download it
- Solve the hacklet by **connecting to the hacklet**



- Hacklets are accessible over the network



- Hacklets are accessible over the network
- Every hacklet has a text interface on a specific port



- Hacklets are accessible over the network
- Every hacklet has a text interface on a specific port
- You can connect using any telnet-like program:



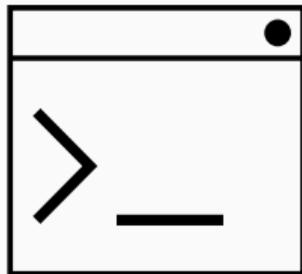
PuTTY



Terminal, netcat, telnet



netcat, telnet



- Hacklets are accessible over the network
- Every hacklet has a text interface on a specific port
- You can connect using any telnet-like program:



PuTTY



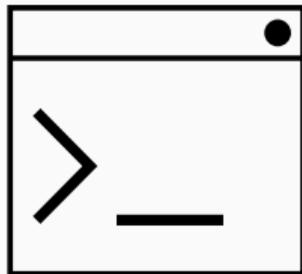
Terminal, netcat, telnet



netcat, telnet

- For example on Linux/Mac in the shell:

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



There are 4 categories: **pwn** (👁️), **forensics** (🔍), **crypto** (🔑), **misc** (🧠)

There are 4 categories: **pwn** (👁️), **forensics** (🔍), **crypto** (🔑), **misc** (🧠)

👁️ Vulnerable binaries which you have to exploit

There are 4 categories: **pwn** (👤), **forensics** (🔍), **crypto** (🔑), **misc** (🧠)

👤 Vulnerable binaries which you have to exploit

🔍 Basically finding/reconstructing hidden/deleted stuff

There are 4 categories: **pwn** (👁️), **forensics** (🔍), **crypto** (🔑), **misc** (🧠)

👁️ Vulnerable binaries which you have to exploit

🔍 Basically finding/reconstructing hidden/deleted stuff

🔑 (Bad) Cryptography you have to break

There are 4 categories: **pwn** (💀), **forensics** (🔍), **crypto** (🔑), **misc** (🧠)



Vulnerable binaries which you have to exploit



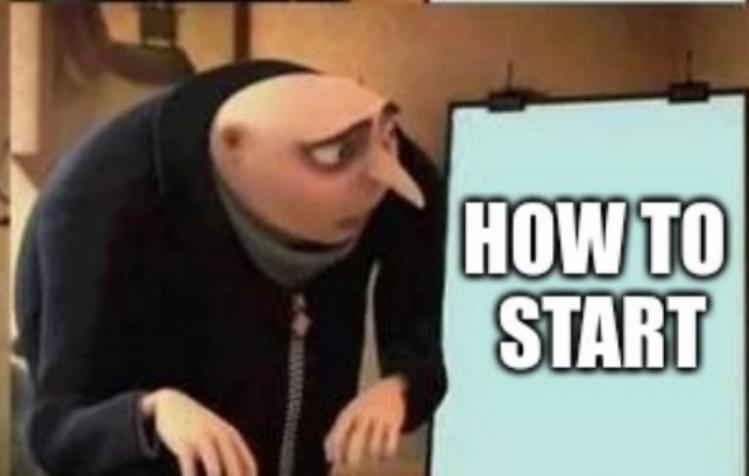
Basically finding/reconstructing hidden/deleted stuff



(Bad) Cryptography you have to break



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



- Download the hacklet



- Download the hacklet
- Identify the type of file
  - ⚙ Executable? For which platform?
  - 🗄 Data? Which program can open it?
  - 📄 Unknown?



- Download the hacklet
- Identify the type of file
  - ⚙ Executable? For which platform?
  - 🗄 Data? Which program can open it?
  - 📄 Unknown?
- Useful Linux tool: `file` – determines the file type



- Maybe file is some archive...



- Maybe file is some archive...
- ...or contains **multiple files**



- Maybe file is some archive...
- ...or contains **multiple files**
- Binwalk Firmware Analysis Tool
  - 🔗 <https://github.com/ReFirmLabs/binwalk>



- Maybe file is some archive...
- ...or contains **multiple files**
- Binwalk Firmware Analysis Tool
  - 🔗 <https://github.com/ReFirmLabs/binwalk>
- Can also **extract** files



- Run `strings` on the file to extract all texts



- Run `strings` on the file to extract all texts
- For binaries: see all functions/variables (*i.e.*, symbols)
  - x86: `objdump -x <hacklet>`
  - ARM: `arm-linux-gnueabi-objdump -x <hacklet>`



- Run `strings` on the file to extract all texts
- For binaries: see all functions/variables (*i.e.*, symbols)
  - x86: `objdump -x <hacklet>`
  - ARM: `arm-linux-gnueabi-objdump -x <hacklet>`
- Watch out for function names containing `flag`



- Try to run the binary
  - x86: no requirements
  - ARM: requires

```
libc6-dev-armhf-cross qemu-system-arm qemu-user
```



- Try to run the binary
  - x86: no requirements
  - ARM: requires

```
libc6-dev-armhf-cross qemu-system-arm qemu-user
```

- Then simply execute

```
qemu-arm -L /usr/arm-linux-gnueabihf ./hacklet
```

or for ARMv8

```
qemu-aarch64 -L /usr/aarch64-linux-gnu ./hacklet
```



- Try to run the binary
  - x86: no requirements
  - ARM: requires

```
libc6-dev-armhf-cross qemu-system-arm qemu-user
```

- Then simply execute

```
qemu-arm -L /usr/arm-linux-gnueabihf ./hacklet
```

or for ARMv8

```
qemu-aarch64 -L /usr/aarch64-linux-gnu ./hacklet
```

- More details: <https://ctf.attacking.systems/res>



- Try to run the binary
  - x86: no requirements
  - ARM: requires

```
libc6-dev-armhf-cross qemu-system-arm qemu-user
```

- Then simply execute

```
qemu-arm -L /usr/arm-linux-gnueabihf ./hacklet
```

or for ARMv8

```
qemu-aarch64 -L /usr/aarch64-linux-gnu ./hacklet
```

- More details: <https://ctf.attacking.systems/res>
- Use a port scanner to check for alternative interface (SSH is not exploitable!)

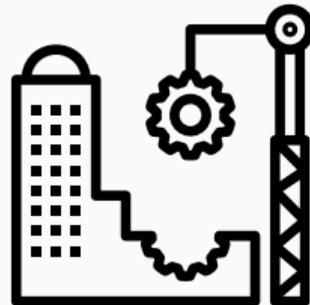


- Command-line disassembler

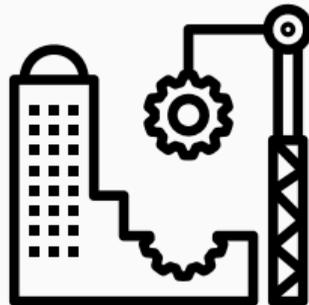
- x86: `objdump -d <hacklet>`

- ARM: `arm-linux-gnueabi-objdump -d <hacklet>`

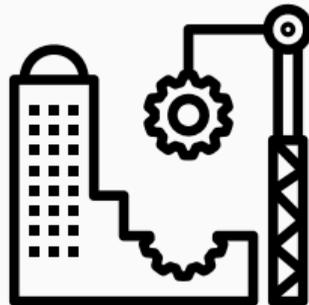
- All platforms: `radare2`



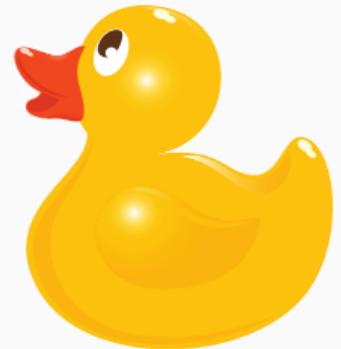
- Command-line disassembler
  - x86: `objdump -d <hacklet>`
  - ARM: `arm-linux-gnueabi-objdump -d <hacklet>`
  - All platforms: `radare2`
- Watch out for dangerous functions (e.g. `strcpy`, `gets`)



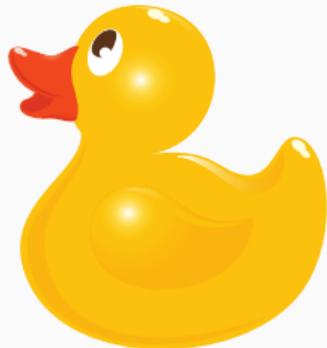
- Command-line disassembler
  - x86: `objdump -d <hacklet>`
  - ARM: `arm-linux-gnueabi-objdump -d <hacklet>`
  - All platforms: `radare2`
- Watch out for dangerous functions (e.g. `strcpy`, `gets`)
- GUI disassembler: `cutter`
  - <https://github.com/radareorg/cutter>



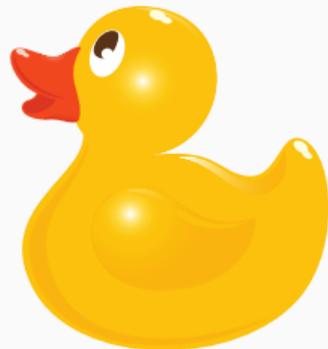
- It helps to **explain** what you see



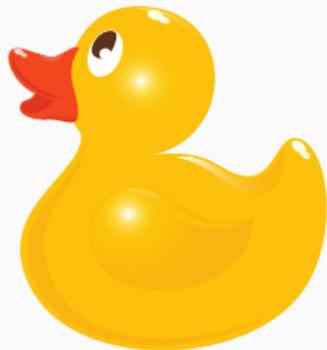
- It helps to **explain** what you see
- Talking about the problem can be the first step



- It helps to **explain** what you see
- Talking about the problem can be the first step
- Usually we talk to humans



- It helps to **explain** what you see
- Talking about the problem can be the first step
- Usually we talk to humans
- If none available/interested: use a **rubber duck**!



- Let's **start** with the challenges!



- Let's **start** with the challenges!
- `https://ctf.attacking.systems`



- Let's **start** with the challenges!
- `https://ctf.attacking.systems`
- If you are unsure, there is a **walkthrough** of **one hacklet**:  
`https://ctf.attacking.systems/res`



- Let's **start** with the challenges!
- `https://ctf.attacking.systems`
- If you are unsure, there is a **walkthrough** of **one hacklet**:  
`https://ctf.attacking.systems/res`
- 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?