A Large Scale Analysis of the Security of Embedded Firmware

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SECURE 2014, Warsaw



Aurélien Francillon



Andrei Costin

Who are we?





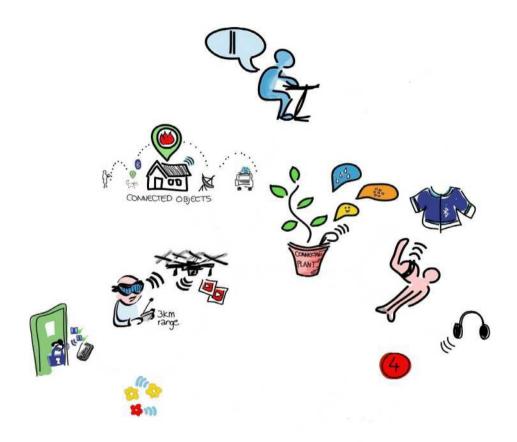
Davide Balzarotti



Jonas Zaddach



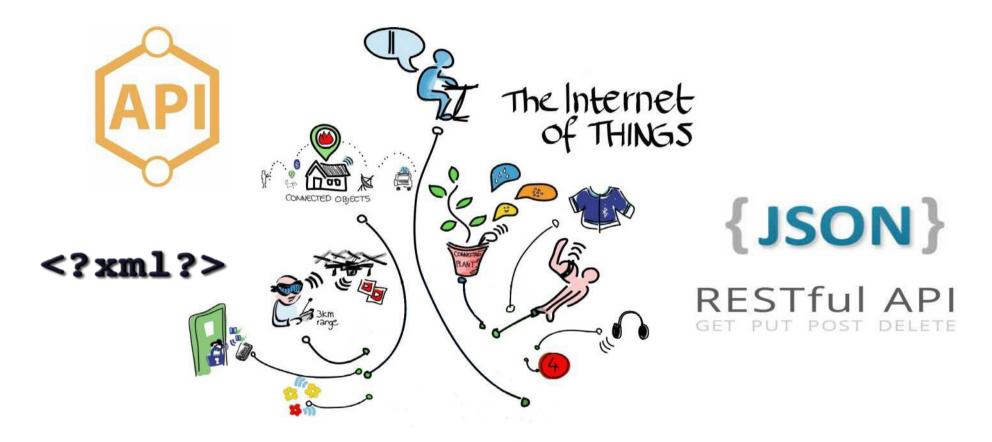
Embedded Systems Are Everywhere



by Wilgengebroed on Flickr [CC-BY-2.0]



Smarter & More Complex



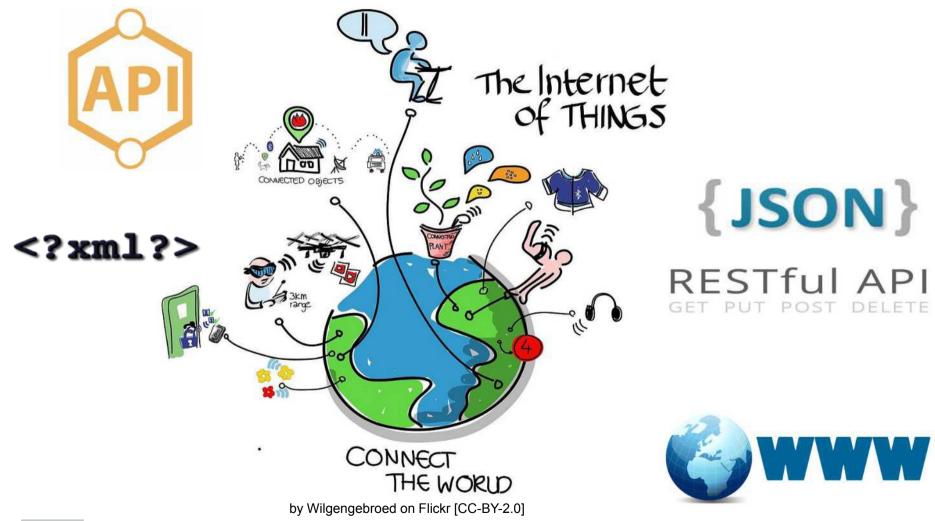


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Interconnected





Routers



Firefox	🛛 🔛 Reverse Engineering a D-Link B 🕂		
4	www.devttys0.com/2013/10/reverse-engineering-a-d-link-backdoor/		
Based on the source code of the HTML pages and some Shodan search results			
D-Link devices are likely affected:			
	DIR-100		
DIR-120			
DI-624S			
	DI-524UP		
	DI-604S		
	DI-604UP		
	DI-604+	7	
	TM-G5240	Ø	
		100 1000 100	
Additionally, several Planex routers also appear to use the same firmware:			
	BRL-04R		
	BRL-04UR		
	BRL-04CW		
You stay classy, D-Link.			
You stay classy, D-Link.			



- Routers
- Printers

Networked printers at risk (30/12/2011, McAfee Labs)





- Routers
- Printers
- VoIP

Cisco VoIP Phones Affected By On Hook Security Vulnerability (12/06/2012, Forbes)





- Routers
- Printers
- VoIP
- Cars

Hackers Reveal Nasty New Car Attacks – With Me Behind The Wheel (12/08/2013, Forbes)





- Routers
- Printers
- VoIP
- Cars
- Drones

Hacker Releases Software to Hijack Commercial Drones

by BRYANT JORDAN on DECEMBER 9, 2013

Like 489 people like this. Be the first of your friends.



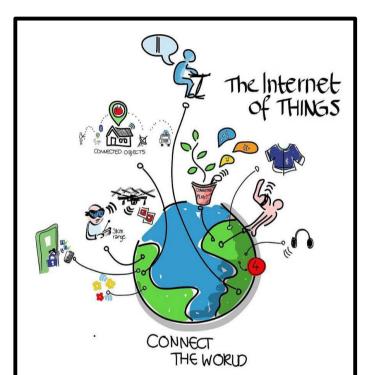


- Routers
- Printers
- VoIP
- Cars
- Drones





- Routers
- Printers
- VoIP
- Cars
- Drones



- Each of the above is a result of individual analysis
- Manual and tedious efforts \rightarrow Does not scale



The Goal

Perform a large scale analysis to gain a better understanding of firmware problems





The Problem With Large Scale Analysis

- Heterogeneity of
 - Hardware, architectures, OSes
 - Users, requirements
 - Security goals



The Problem With Large Scale Analysis

- Heterogeneity of
 - Hardware, architectures, OSes
 - Users, requirements
 - Security goals
- Manual analysis does not scale, it requires
 - Finding and downloading firmware
 - Unpacking and initial analysis
 - Re-discovering a similar bugs



Previous Approaches

- Test on real devices [Bojinov09CCS]
 - Accurate results
 - Does not scale well



Previous Approaches

- Test on real devices [Bojinov09CCS]
 - Accurate results
 - Does not scale well
- Scan devices on the Internet
 - Large scale testing [Cui10ACSAC]
 - Can only test for known vulnerabilities
 - Blackbox approach
 - More is too intrusive [Census2012]



Collect a large number of firmware images



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- Perform broad but simple static analysis



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- Perform broad but simple static analysis
- Correlate across firmwares



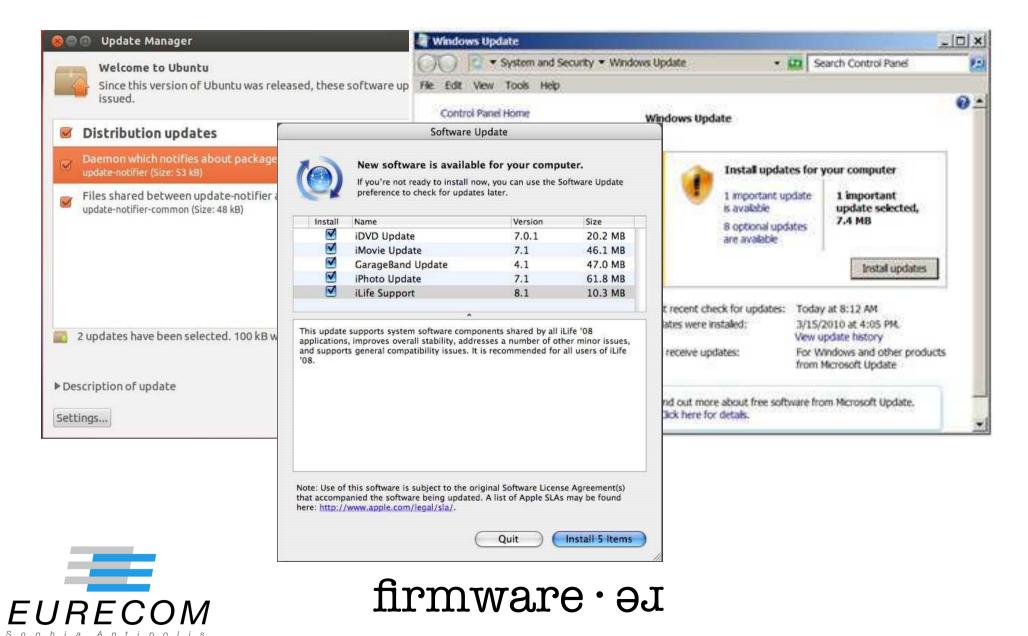
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 - No intrusive online testing, no devices involved
 - Scalable



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- Correlate across firmwares
- Advantages
 - No intrusive online testing, no devices involved
 - Scalable
- Many challenges remain



Mainstream Systems Have Centralized Updates



Challenge: Embedded Systems Update Sources are diverse

- Public site
 - Manufacturer web site
 - FTP site
- Hidden site
 - Accessed by firmware update utility
- Restricted site
- Request-only updates
- Delivery on other media (CD-Rom, ...)
- Firmware only delivered on device



Challenge: Embedded Systems Update Mechanisms are diverse





- No large scale firmware dataset yet
 - As opposed to existing datasets in security or othe research areas



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- We collected a subset of the firmwares available for download

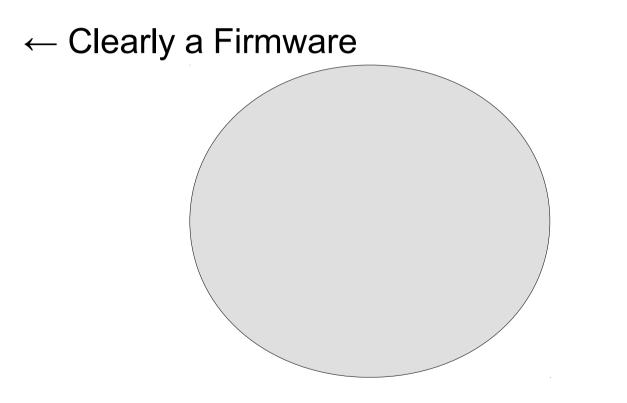


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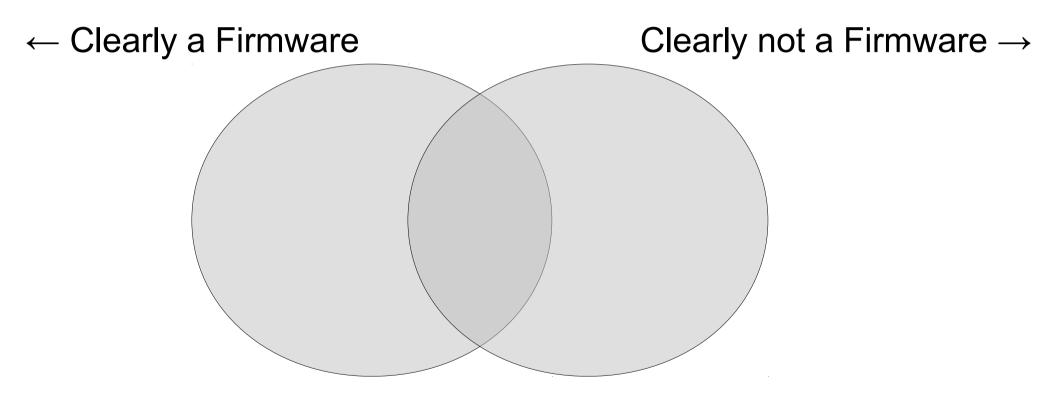


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 → www.firmware.rproject

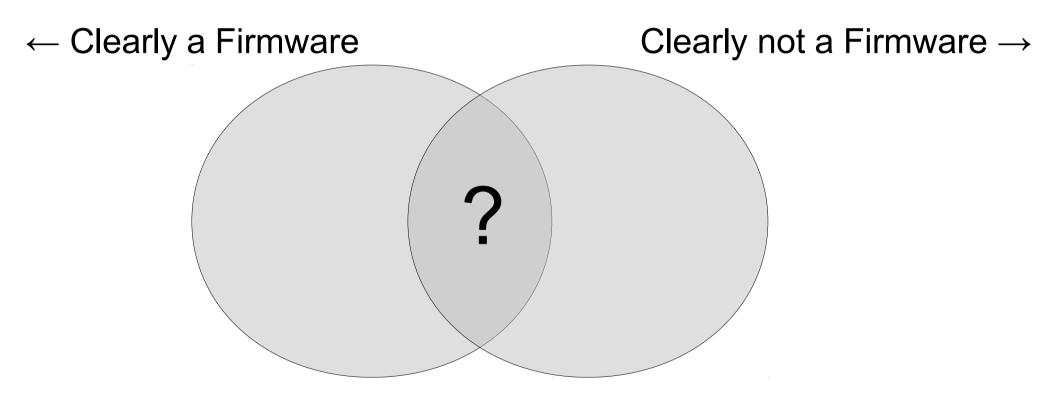














• E.g., upgrade by printing a PS document

XEROX CentreW Internet S Phaser	Services 🔇 🕒 🕐
Status Jobs Name: kevind6250 DNS: kevind6250 support.office. xerox.com P: 13.62.70.247 Phaser 6250 Print Information Page Print Saved Jobs Print Saved Jobs Manage Saved Jobs File Download	Print Properties Support File Download Select a print-ready file (PostScript, PDF, PCL or Plain Text) and press the print buffer File: Browse Print Settings Print Immediately
Print Demo Pages Print Color Samplers Print Configuration Page	Saved Print Job Name:

Figure 4: Select the firmware update file and press the green button to send it.





Challenge: Unpacking & Custom Formats

How to reliably unpack and learn formats?



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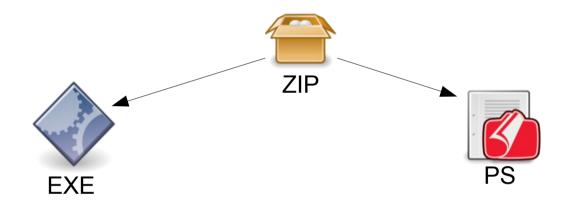
How to reliably unpack and learn formats?





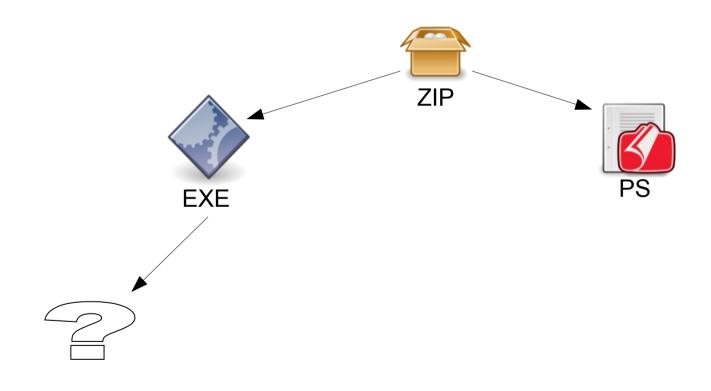
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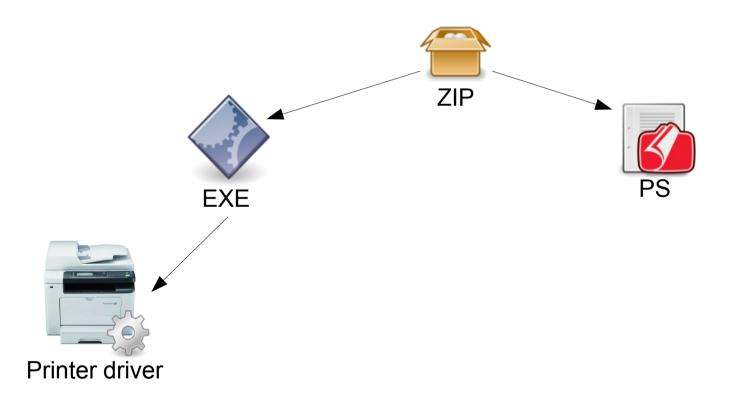


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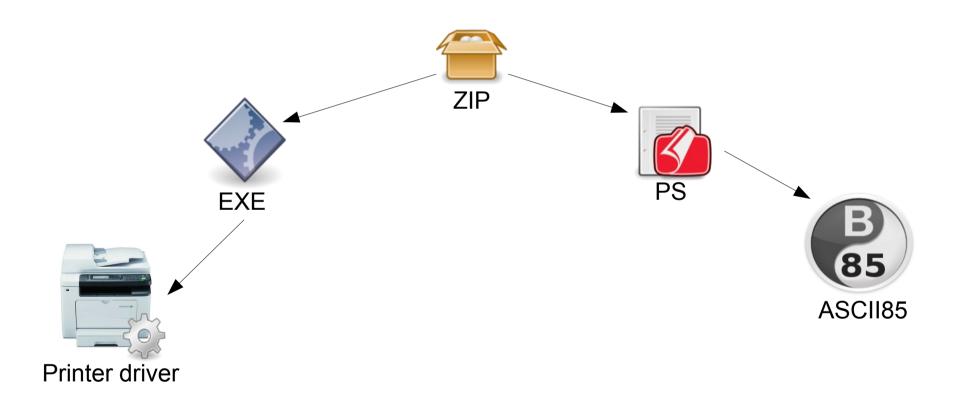


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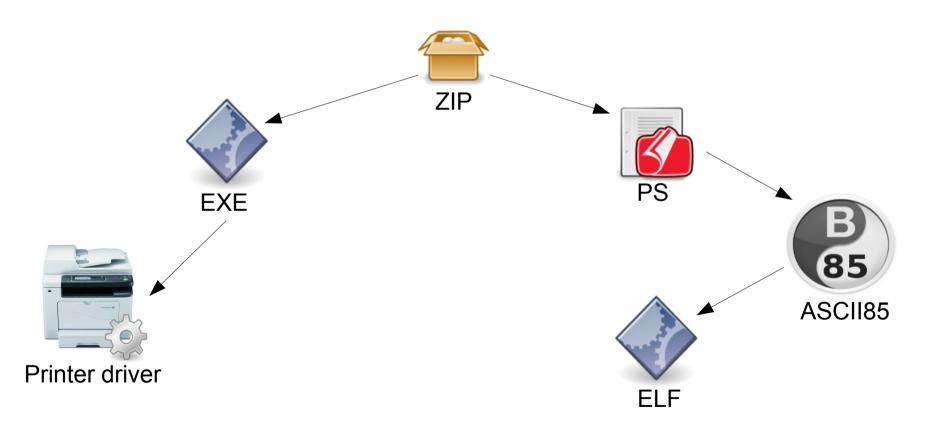


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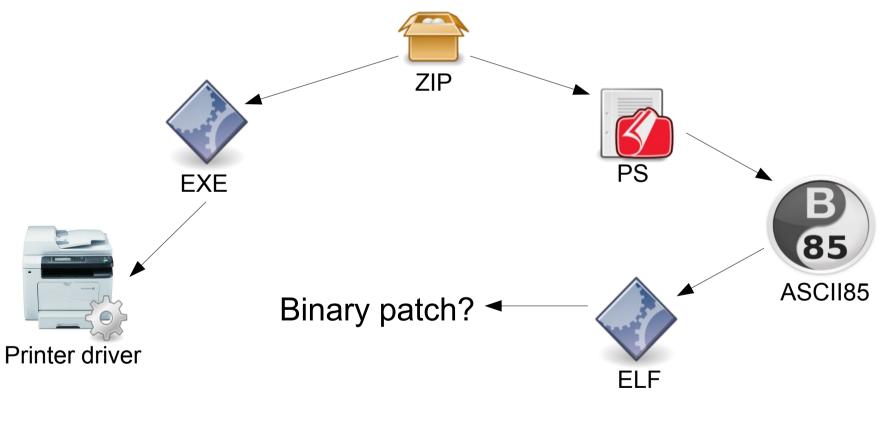


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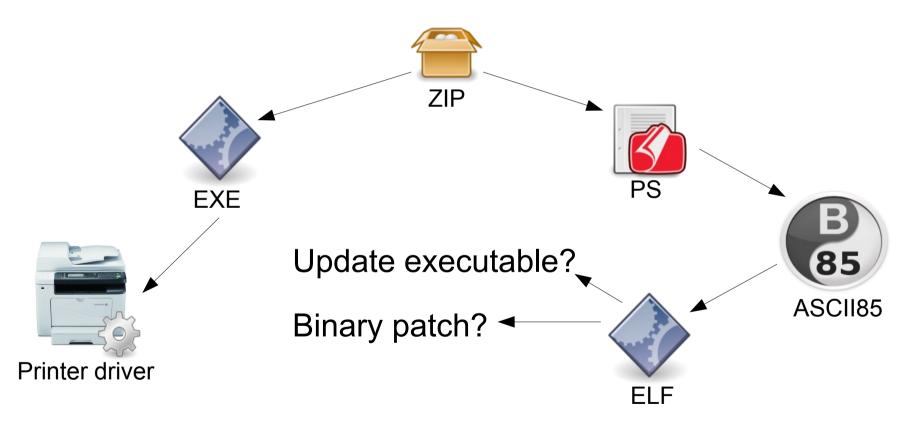


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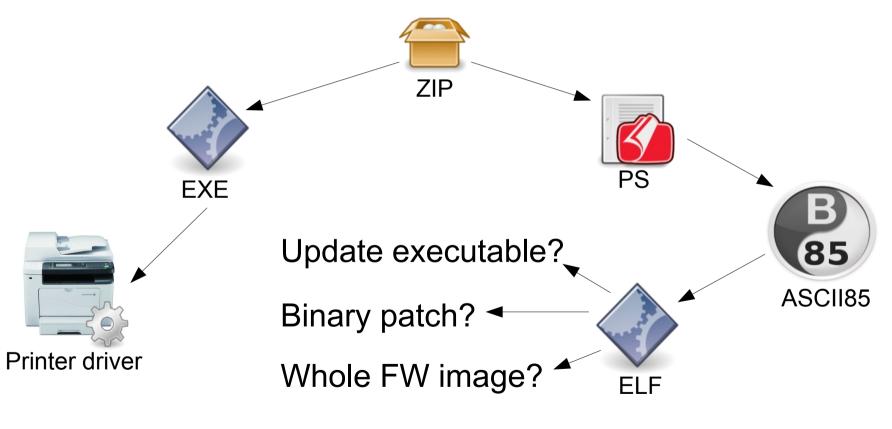


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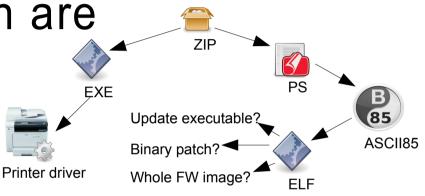


How to reliably unpack and learn formats?





- How to reliably unpack and learn formats?
- Firmware updates often are "russian dolls"
- Sometimes result of unpacking is just a binary data blob





Our Approach to Unpacking & Custom Formats

- Often a firmware image is just a binary blob
 - File carving required
 - Bruteforce at every offset with all known unpacker
 - Have good heuristics when to stop carving



Our Approach to Unpacking & Custom Formats

- Often a firmware image is just a binary blob
 - File carving required
 - Bruteforce at every offset with all known unpacker
 - Have good heuristics when to stop carving
- We compared existing tools and used BAT (Binary Analysis Toolkit)
 - Supports recursive extraction and carving
 - Extended it with multiple custom unpackers



Challenge: Scalability & Computational Limits

Unpacking and file carving is very CPU intensive



Challenge:

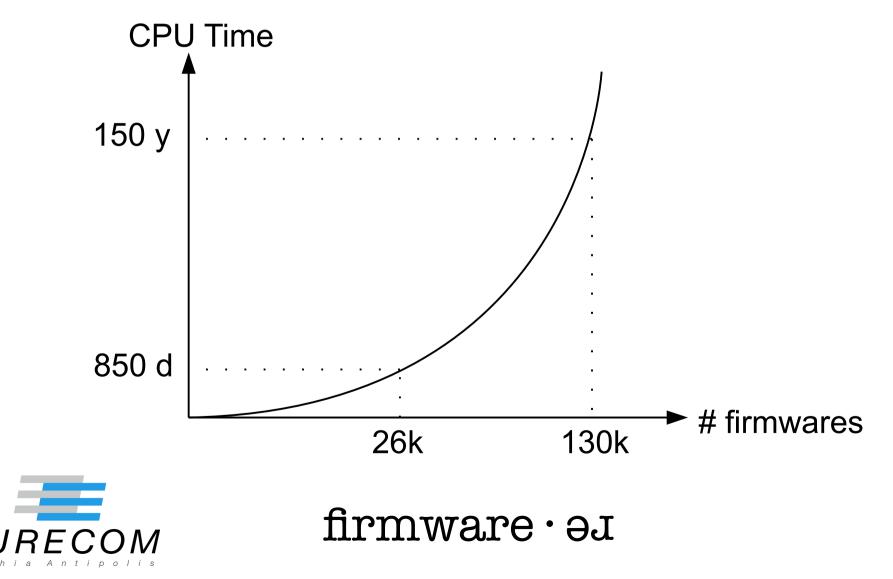
Scalability & Computational Limits

- Unpacking and file carving is very CPU intensive
- Results in millions of unpacked files
 - Manual analysis infeasible
 - One-to-one fuzzy hash comparison is CPU intensive



Challenge: Scalability & Computational Limits

Fuzzy hashing becomes difficult with lots of file



Challenge: Results Confirmation

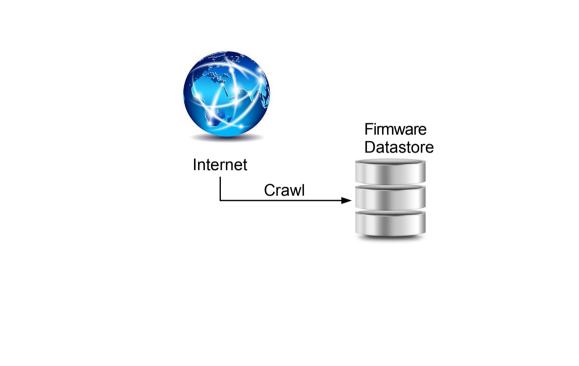
- An issue found statically
 - Cannot guarantee exploitability
 - May not apply to a real device
 - E.g., vulnerable daemon present but never started



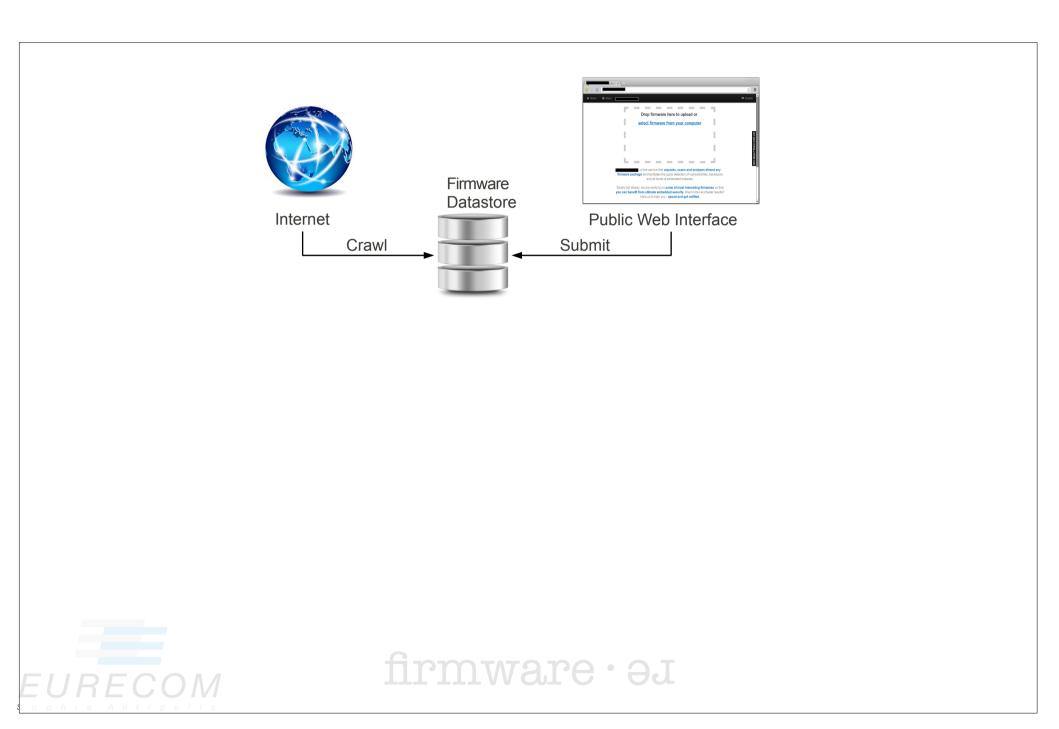
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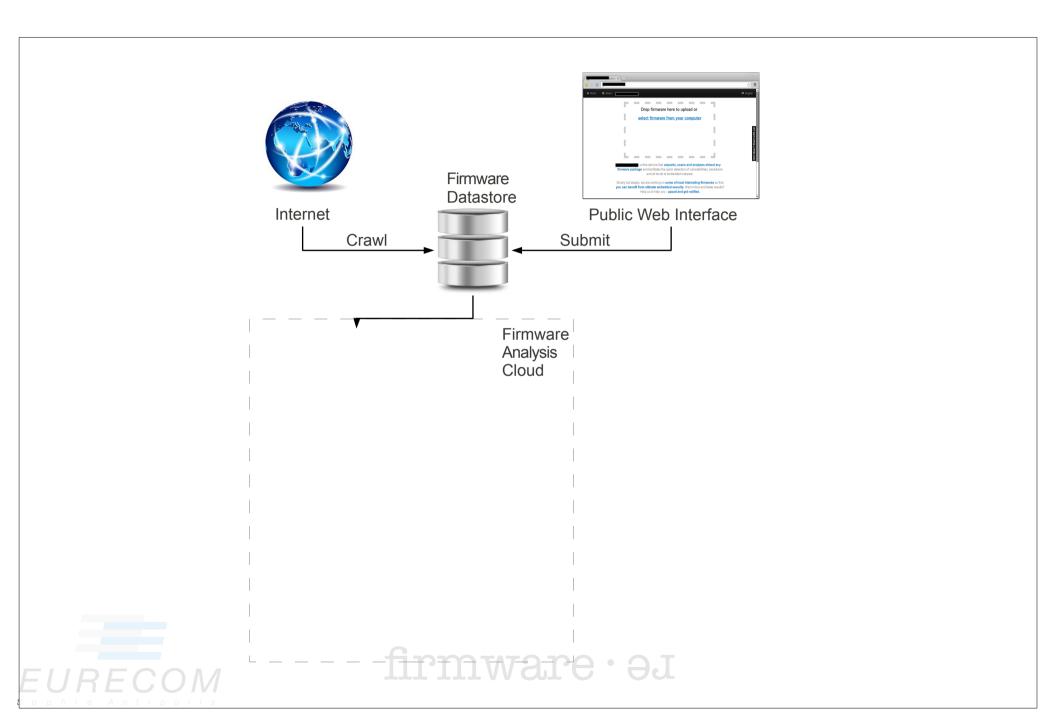
- An issue found statically
 - Cannot guarantee exploitability
 - May not apply to a real device
 - E.g., vulnerable daemon present but never started
- Issue confirmation is difficult
 - Requires advanced analysis (static & dynamic)
 - Does not scale for heterogeneous firmware
 - Often requires real embedded devices

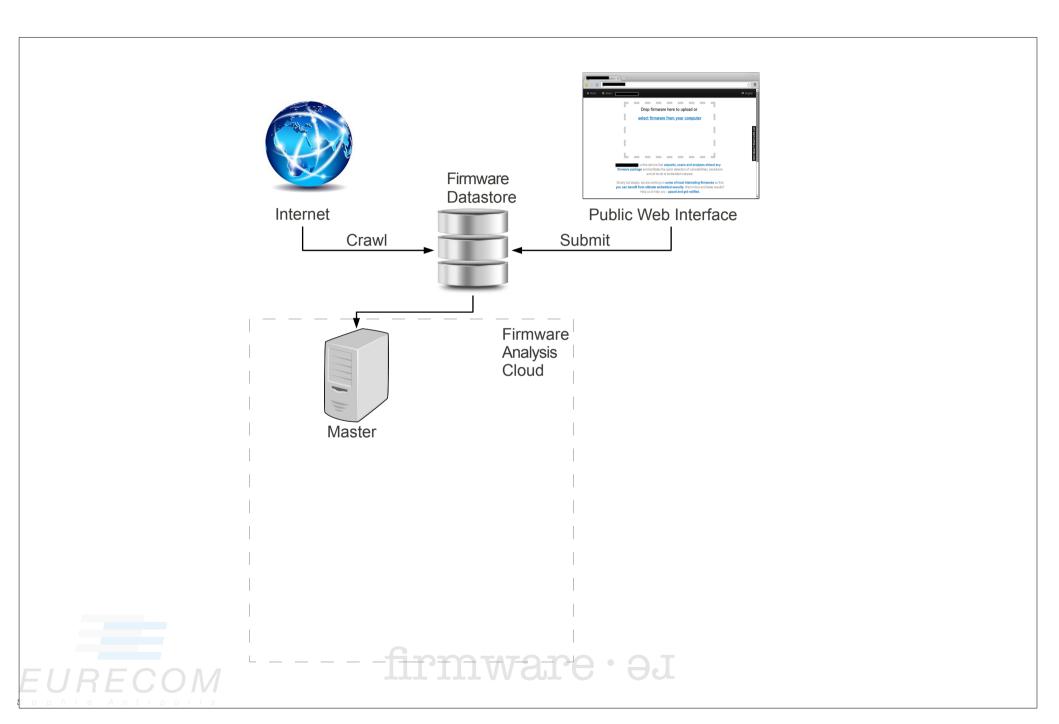


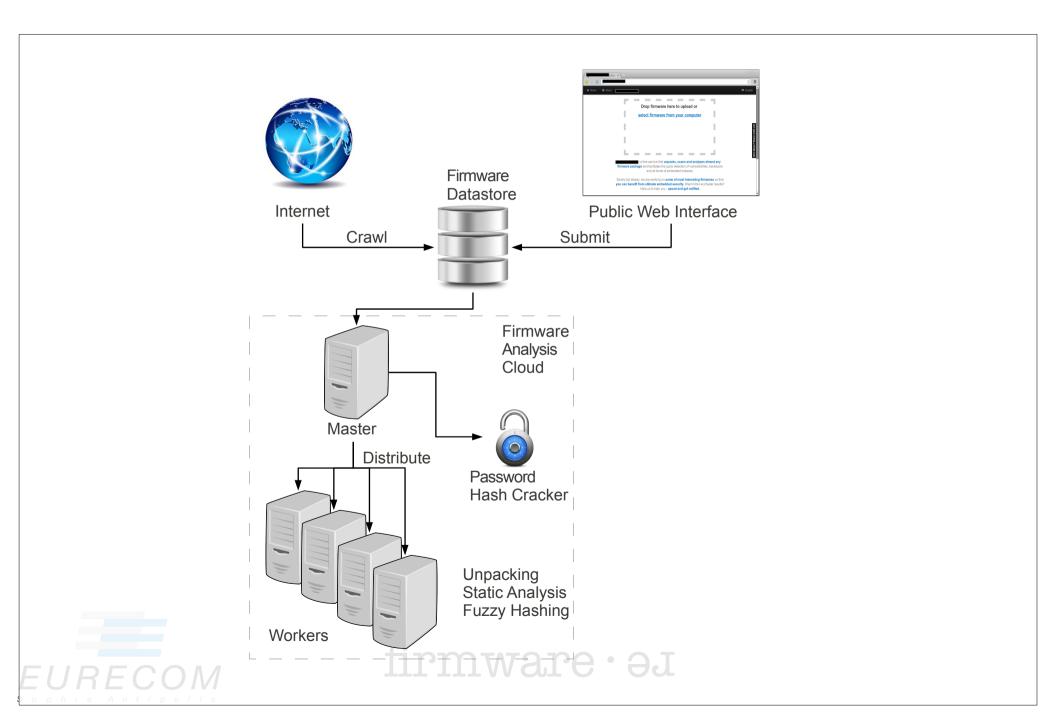


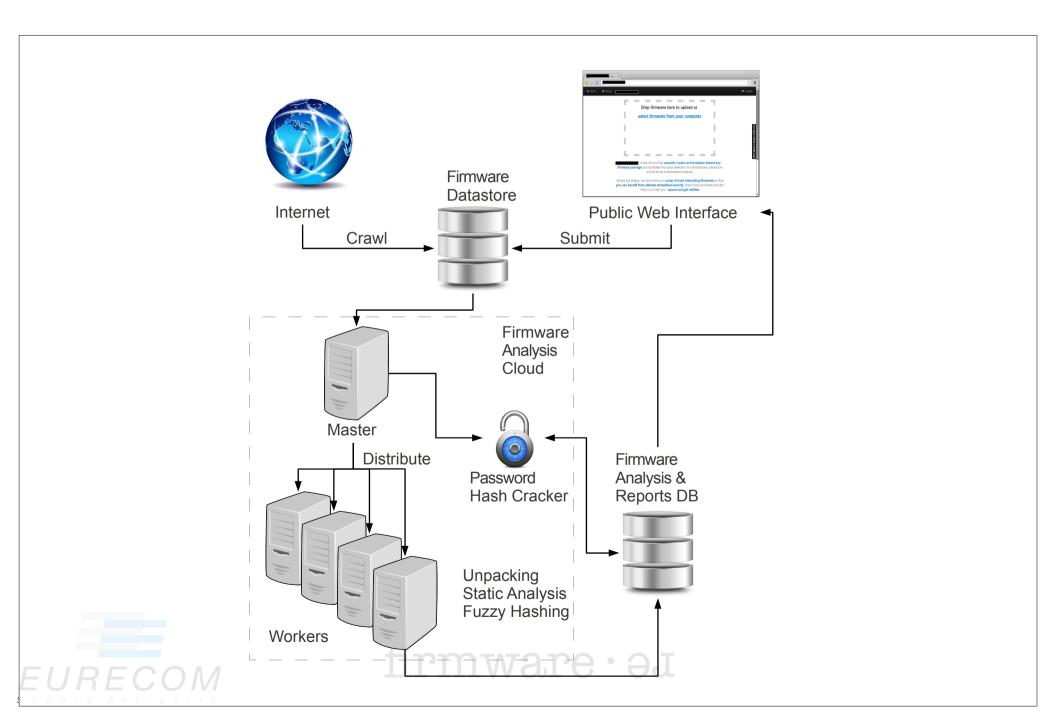


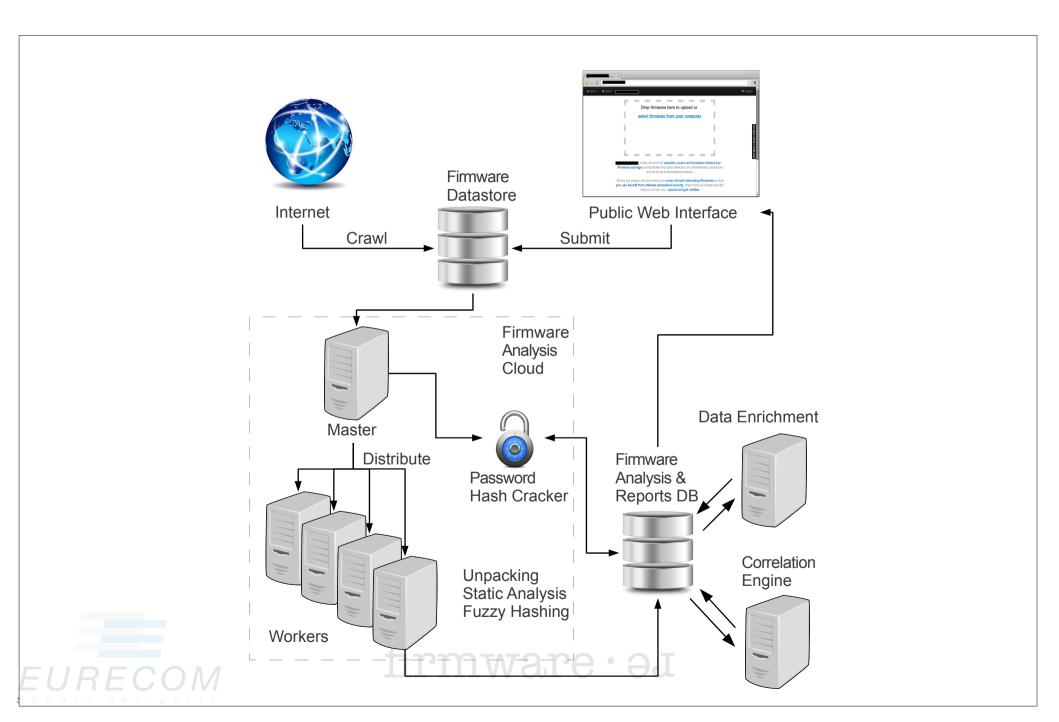










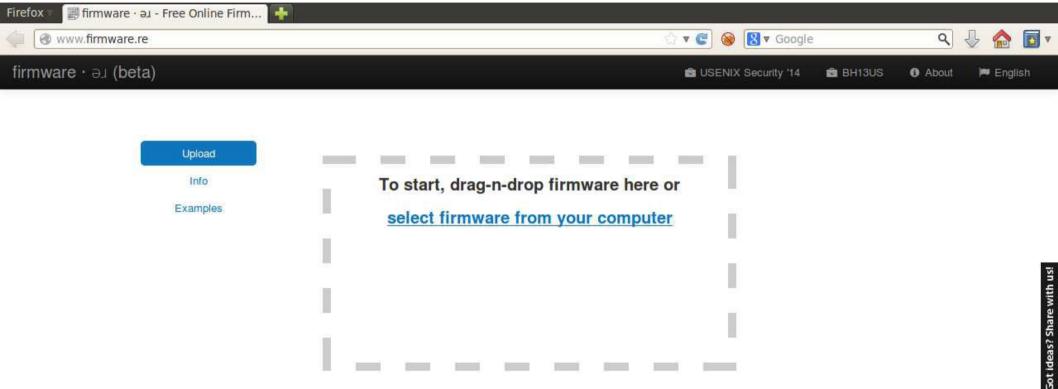


Crawler

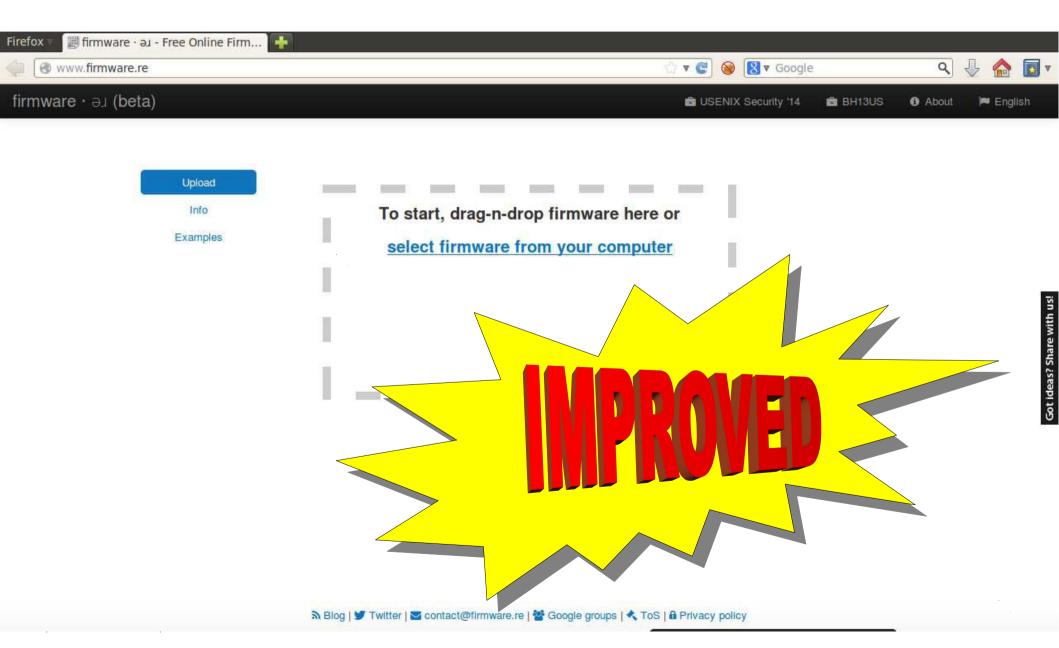
- Multiple seeds
 - FTP-index engines
 - Google Custom search engines
- Several download techniques
 - WGET scripts
 - Beautiful Soup scripts
- 759 K collected files, 1.8 TB of disk space



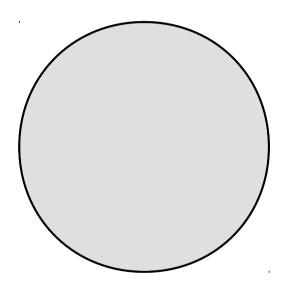
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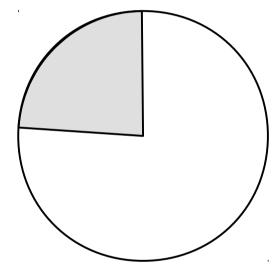


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 Filter non firmware
- 172 K filtered interesting files



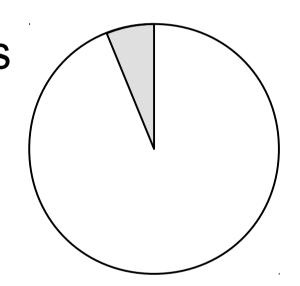


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• 26 K unpacked (fully or partially)



- 759 K total files collected
 Filter non firmware
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 Random selection
- 32 K analyzed

Successful unpack

- 26 K unpacked (fully or partially) Unpacked files
- 1.7 M resulted files after unpacking

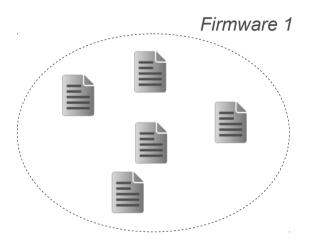


Static Analysis

- Misconfigurations
 - Web-server configs, Credentials, Code repositories
- Data enrichment
 - Version banners → Software packages and versions
 - Keywords → Known problems (e.g., telnet, shell, UART, backdoor)
- Correlation/clustering
 - Fuzzy hashes, SSL certificates, Credentials

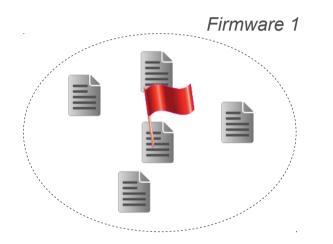


Correlation via fuzzy-hashes (ssdeep, sdhash



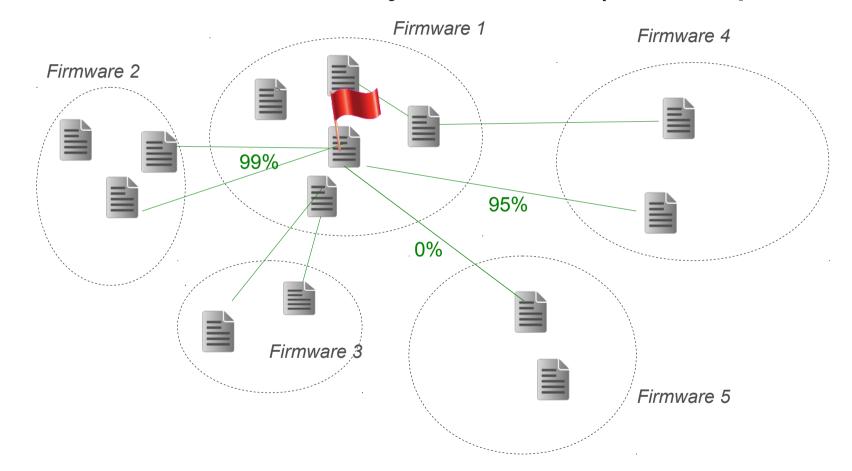


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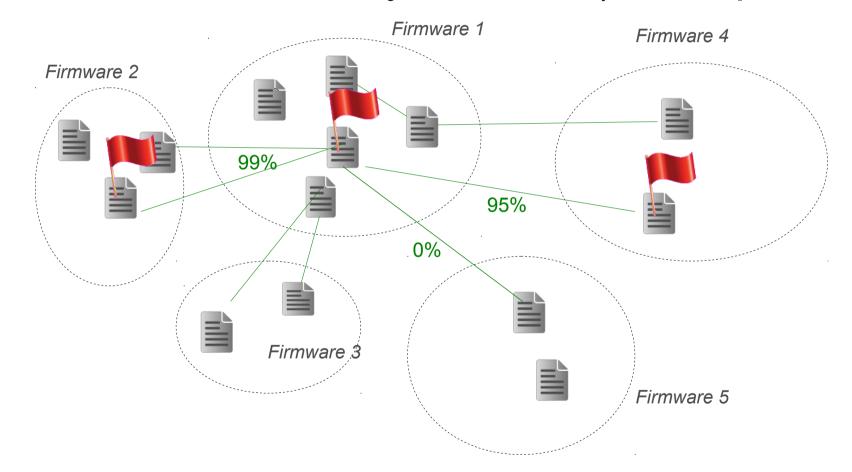


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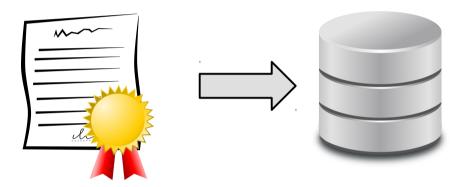
Example: SSL certificates

SSL cert correlation + vulnerability propagation



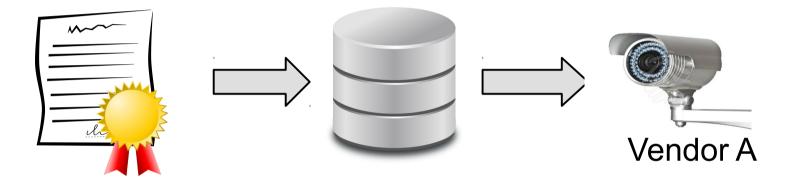


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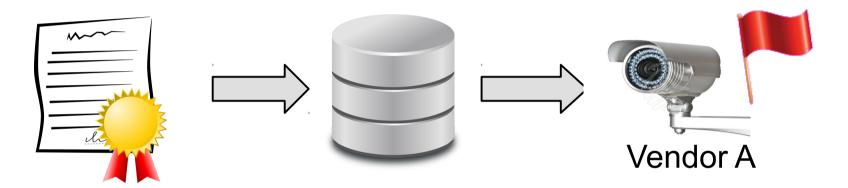


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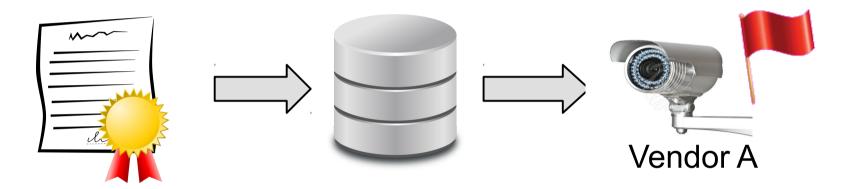


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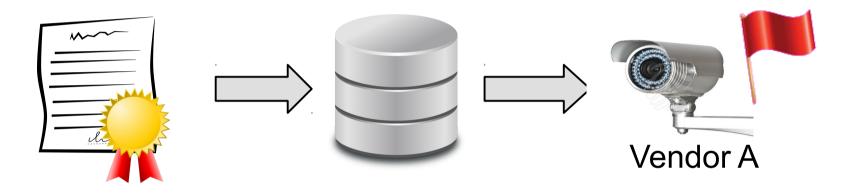
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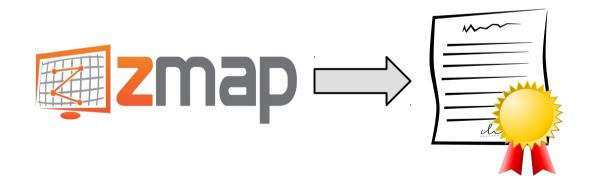






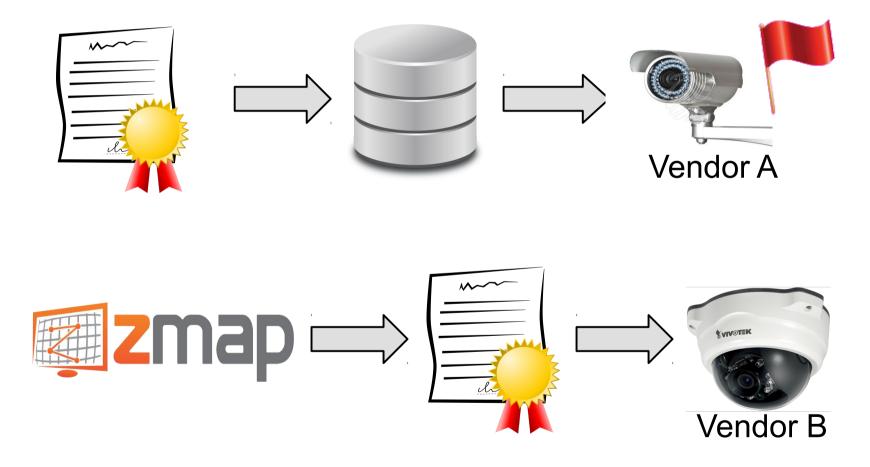
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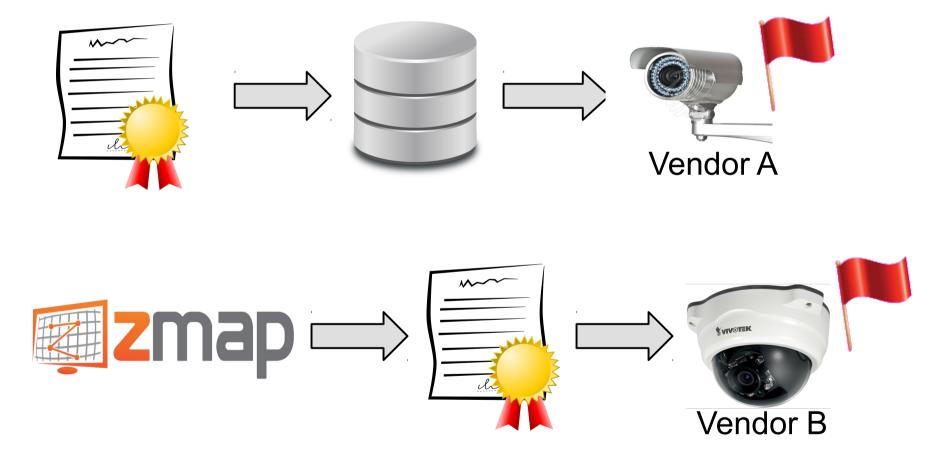


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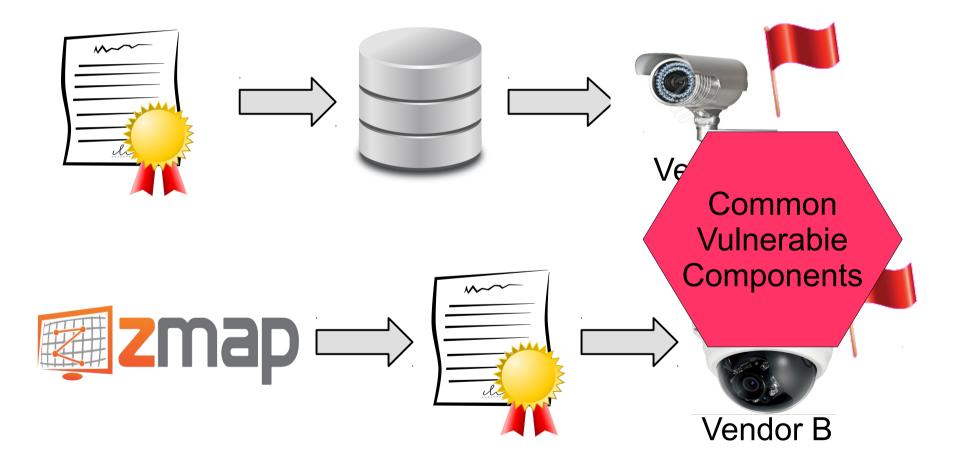


SSL cert correlation + vulnerability propagation





SSL cert correlation + vulnerability propagation





Results: Summary

• 38 new vulnerabilities (CVE)

Correlated them to 140 K online devices

Affected 693 firmware files by at least one vuli



"Chamber of Horrors"

 Several recently build images with linux kernels, busybox older than 9 years

• Similar "debug" backdoor daemon in networking, home automation equipment

 Forgotten or backdoor entries in authorized_keyfiles



"Chamber of Horrors"

 Linux kernel older than 4 years compiled by root on a machine with public IP accepting SSI connections (GPS/Aerospace manufacturer)

 Discovered vulnerability in wireless fireworks system, implemented PoC attack [3]



Contributions Summary

- First large-scale static analysis of firmwares
- Described the main challenges associated
- Shown the advantages of performing a largescale analysis of firmware images
- Implemented a framework and several efficient static techniques



Conclusions

- A broader view on firmwares
 - Not only beneficial
 - But necessary for discovery and analysis of vulnerabilities

- Correlation reveals firmware relationship
 - Shows how vulnerabilities reappear across different products
 - Could allow seeing how firmwares evolve



Conclusions

• There are plenty of latent vulnerabilities

- Security
 - Tradeoff with cost and time-to-market
 - Clearly not a priority for some vendors



Thank you

- To our advisors, Aurélien and Davide
- To our friends and families
- To the SECURE 2014 organizers
- To everybody who is submitting firmware to us
- To you for listening to this talk :)

firmware . J



The End Questions?

{name.surname}@eurecom.fr



References

- [1] A. Costin, J. Zaddach, A. Francillon, D. Balzarotti, "A Large-Scale Analysis of the Security of Embedded Firmwares", In Proceedings of the 23rd USENIX Conference on Security (to appear)
- [2] A. Costin, J. Zaddach, "Poster: Firmware.RE: Firmware Unpacking and Analysis as a Service", In Proceedings of the ACM Conference on Security and Privacy in Wireless Mobile Networks (WiSec) '14
- [3] A. Costin, A. Francillon, "Short paper: A Dangerous 'Pyrotechnic Composition': Fireworks, Embedded Wireless and Insecurity-by-Design", In Proceedings of the ACM Conference on Security and Privacy in Wireless Mobile Networks (WiSec) '14

