



IoT Devices Vulnerabilities - aeronautics and aerospace security

Renaud Lifchitz – Space's Industrial Control Systems Security – 28/10/2018

digital.security IoT CERT and its activities

digital security

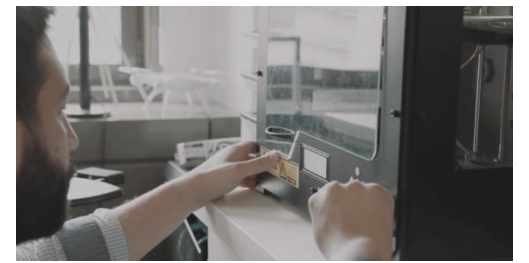
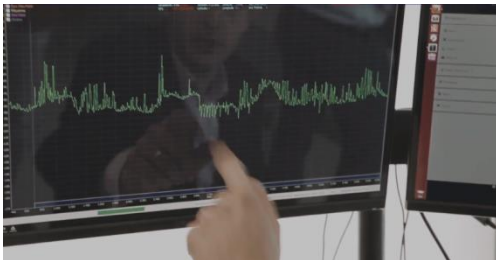
Our CERT

- CERT UBIK:
the very first CERT in Europe dedicated to IoT security
- 40 experts
- Security watch, incident response, security audits,
reverse engineering, ...
- We have our own dedicated lab in Paris



Digital Security portfolio

- **Security level evaluation of the IoT chain**
 - Integrating security into projects
 - Software and hardware reverse engineering
 - Code review
 - Penetration tests



Equipment and appropriate skills for the IoT security specificities

Top 5 IoT vulnerabilities after 100 IoT audits

digital security

#1 : Non-secure updates

- Lack of encryption: **secrets leak**
- Lack of authenticated signatures: **possible alteration of software**

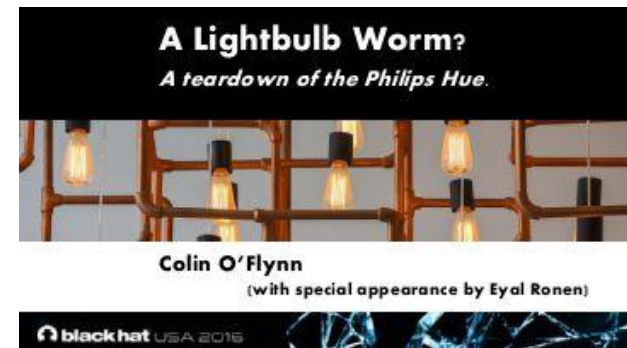


Connected thermostat compromised by a ransomware

#2 : Secret keys by default

- **ZigBee**

- Key **ZigbeeAlliance09** still often used
- Non-compliance with security best practices about key management (PKI)



- **Bluetooth Smart**

- PIN code easy to guess (**0000, 1234, ...**)

ZigBee default key implemented on existing Lightify Osram lightbulbs

#3 : Lack of encrypted communications

- **Sigfox**

- No encryption by default
- Data size : 12 bytes maximum (AES not possible)

Préambule 1	Préambule 2	Compteur	Numéro de série	Contenu applicatif	MAC	FCS
aaaa	a94c	000c	61870000	aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aa	c913	8fef
aaaa	a94c	002a	61870000	fffffff7fffffff fffff	f008	de0a
aaaa	a94c	002d	61870000	fffffff7fffffff fffff	558e	f7d0

- **LoRa**

- No encryption by default (unlike **LoRaWAN**)

#4 : Non-secure data storage

- Configuration datas
- Personal data linked to a user
- Encryption or authentication keys

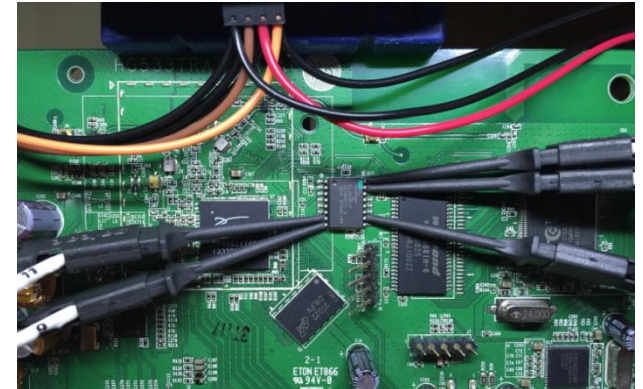
```
root@IS33Y0U:~/aeskeyfind# make
cc -Wall -O4 -std=c99 -c -o aeskeyfind.o aeskeyfind.c
cc -Wall -O4 -std=c99 -c -o aes.o aes.c
cc -Wall -O4 -std=c99 -c -o util.o util.c
cc -o aeskeyfind aeskeyfind.o aes.o util.o
root@IS33Y0U:~/aeskeyfind# ./aeskeyfind
Usage: aeskeyfind [OPTION]... MEMORY-IMAGE
Locates scheduled 128-bit and 256-bit AES keys in MEMORY-IMAGE.

    -v          verbose output -- prints the extended keys and
                the constraints on the rows of the key schedule
    -q          don't display a progress bar
    -t THRESHOLD sets the maximum number of bit errors allowed
                in a candidate key schedule (default = 10)
    -h          displays this help message
root@IS33Y0U:~/aeskeyfind# ./aeskeyfind /root/phymem.bin
f0cbf260e0ca8ec2431089fb393a1c29513aaaa5847d13e8be84760968e64dc6
9b18635534875fc2bala74616e961caaaa907d8b285c7625bb44eb256b8de59d
000102030405060708090a0b0c0d0e0f101112131415161718191a1b1c1d1e1f
Keyfind progress: 100%
root@IS33Y0U:~/aeskeyfind# █
```

#5 : Debug interface

- Ability to bypass the read only protection
 - ┆ Reuse of protected code...
 - ┆ ... that accesses memory informations !

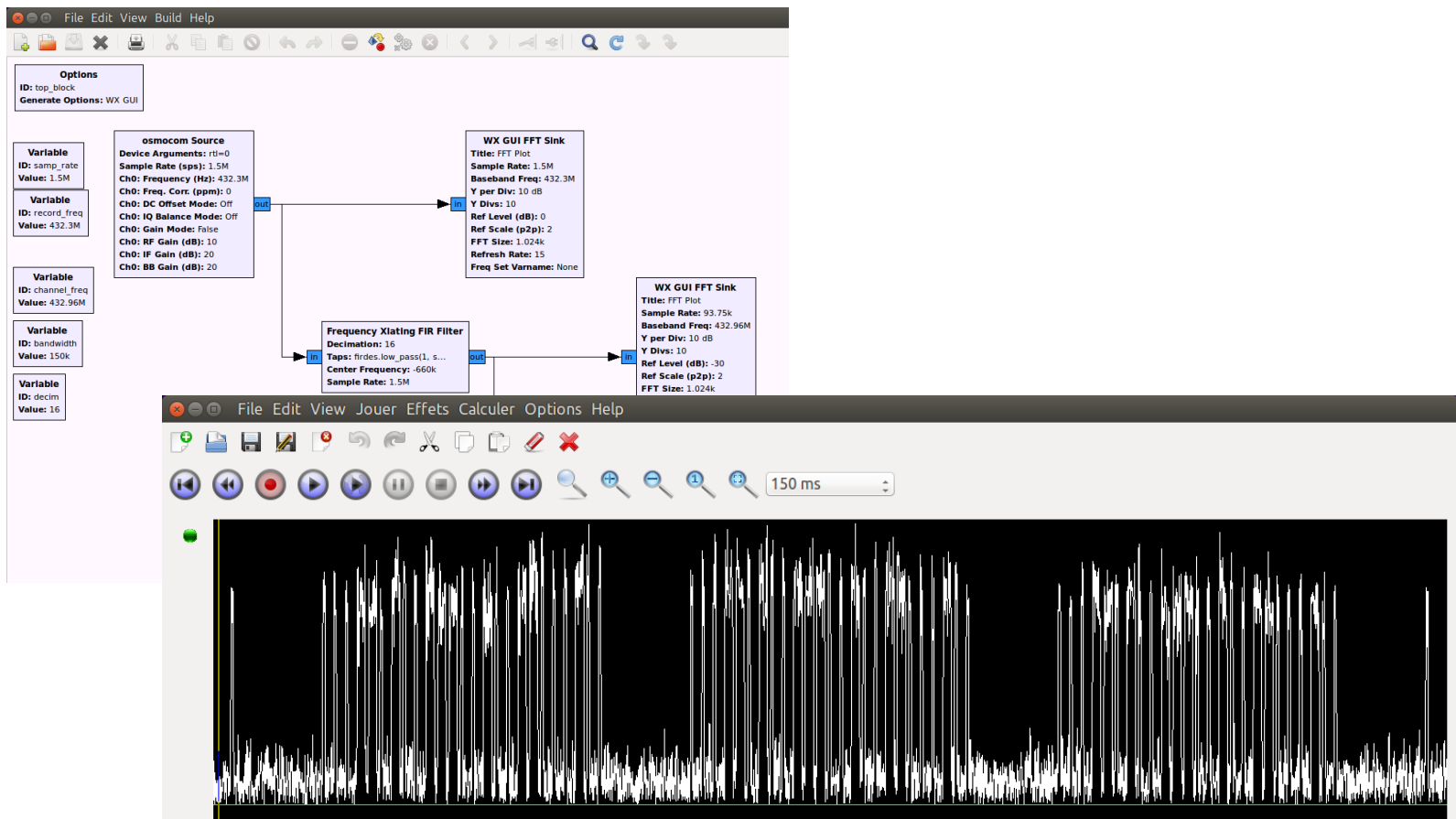
- Content extraction with the microprocessor registry



- Extraction of secrets from RAM, of firmware from Flash

IoT devices vulnerabilities & aeronautics and aerospace security

SDR is spreading



- Software Defined Radio allows analysis of any RF communication
- Cheap devices (10€-400€)
- Open Source software, freely available

SDR allows easy RF sniffing

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Russia 'tried to spy on France in space' - French minister

7 September 2018

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France puts satellites into orbit with Ariane rockets launched from French Guiana

The French defence minister says a Russian spy satellite got close to a Franco-Italian satellite last year and tried to intercept its transmissions.

"It's called an act of espionage," Florence Parly said, calling the Russian satellite a Luch-Olymp.

September 2018:

Russian satellite Luch-Olymp tried to sniff French&Italian satellite Athena-Fidus communications

Real-time aircraft identification & geolocation

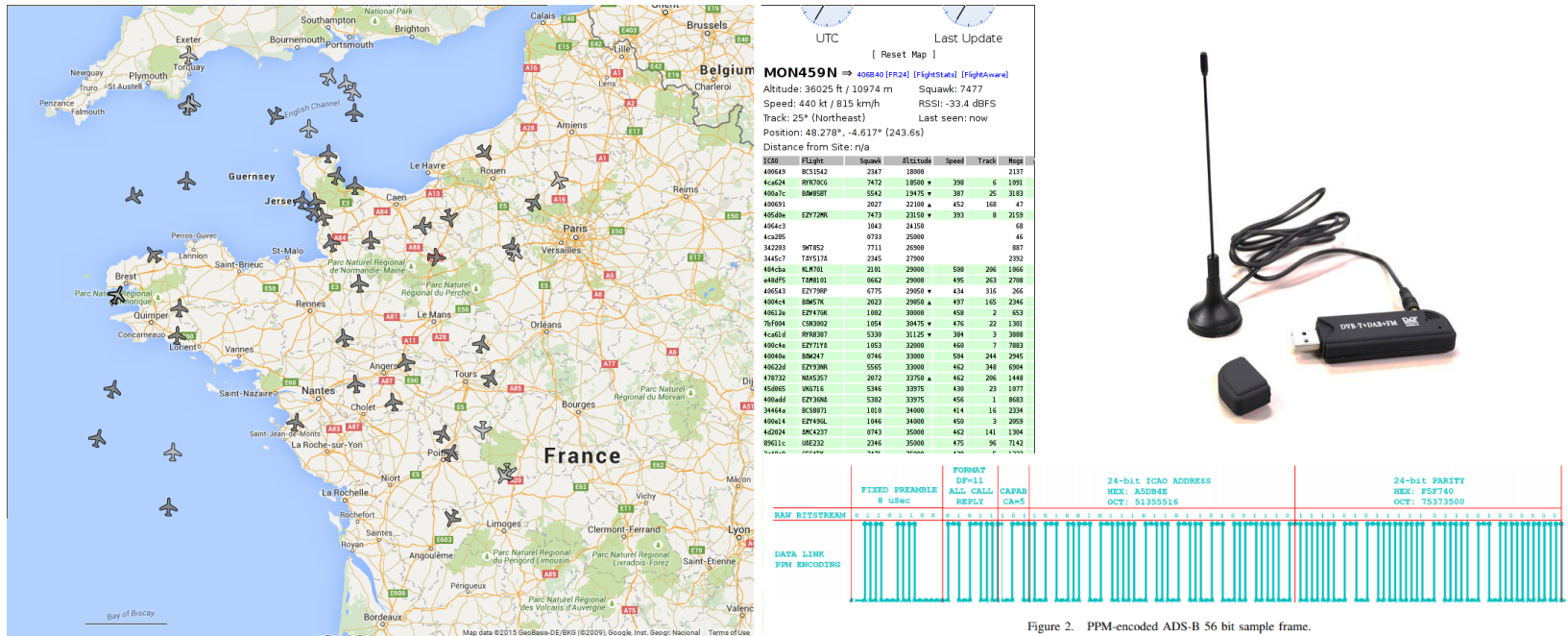


Figure 2. PPM-encoded ADS-B 56 bit sample frame.

- Listening to ADS-B frames (1090 MHz) sent in clear (flight number, position, altitude, speed...)
- Same issues with cockpit conversations (120-130 MHz) and ACARS damage reporting protocol (131-137 MHz)
- 10€ device and typical range of 100 km!

Real-time aircraft identification & geolocation

LEMONDE INFORMATIQUE [Search] ACTUALITÉS ▾ DOSSIERS CHRONIQUES

En ce moment: DREAMFORCE WINDOWS 10 LMI IT TOUR GDPR

TOUTE L'ACTUALITÉ / SÉCURITÉ

Les déplacements en avion de François Hollande suivis à la trace sur le web

Dominique Fillipone, publié le 29 Avril 2016

Parce qu'ils sont enregistrés comme étant civils et non pas militaires, les vols du président de la République, mais également ceux du Premier Ministre, peuvent être suivis à la trace sur Internet sur des sites comme flightaware.com. Une situation qualifiée par des experts de faille de sécurité.

© 2016 FlightAware
© OpenStreetMap contributors
Weather: 2016-2016 % 11139

Le site flightaware.com fournit des informations de vol très précises et en temps réel sur les parcours des avions. (crédit : D.R.)

Le président de la République ne le sait peut être pas, mais tous ses déplacements en avion peuvent être suivis à la trace sur le web. Un suivi très précis, contenant des informations de vol telles que des coordonnées géographiques et des temps de passages est

Delta 89
DAL89 "Delta" (icao:del89) delta.com

Paris-Charles-de-Gaulle (CDG / LFPG) Int'l de Saint-Louis CDG
Porte T8A Porte D6

11h16 CEST 13h37 MDT
Passe: 11h20 CEST Pense: 13h44
Moyenne: 11h20 CEST Moyenne: 13h48

Autres vols avec les mêmes

3 h 18 min 10:30 am

Durée: 10 heures 15 minutes
vendredi, 29 avril 2016

Statut En vol / A l'arrivée 1 507 km parcourus, reste 8 522 km (quelques 10 vols à destination)

Avion Boeing 767-300 (immatriculé G-LLJ - jumbo)

Vitesse 459 km par de vol 458 km (200000)

Altitude 32 000 Pieds (niveau de vol 38 000 Pieds (11583m))

Distance En ligne droite 8 162 km Prévue 8 800 km

Route WLLD20100 SAUV NEP RXP 201 NKD014

Météo: 100%

Signaler le statut (en voir à l'usage) info@flightaware.com

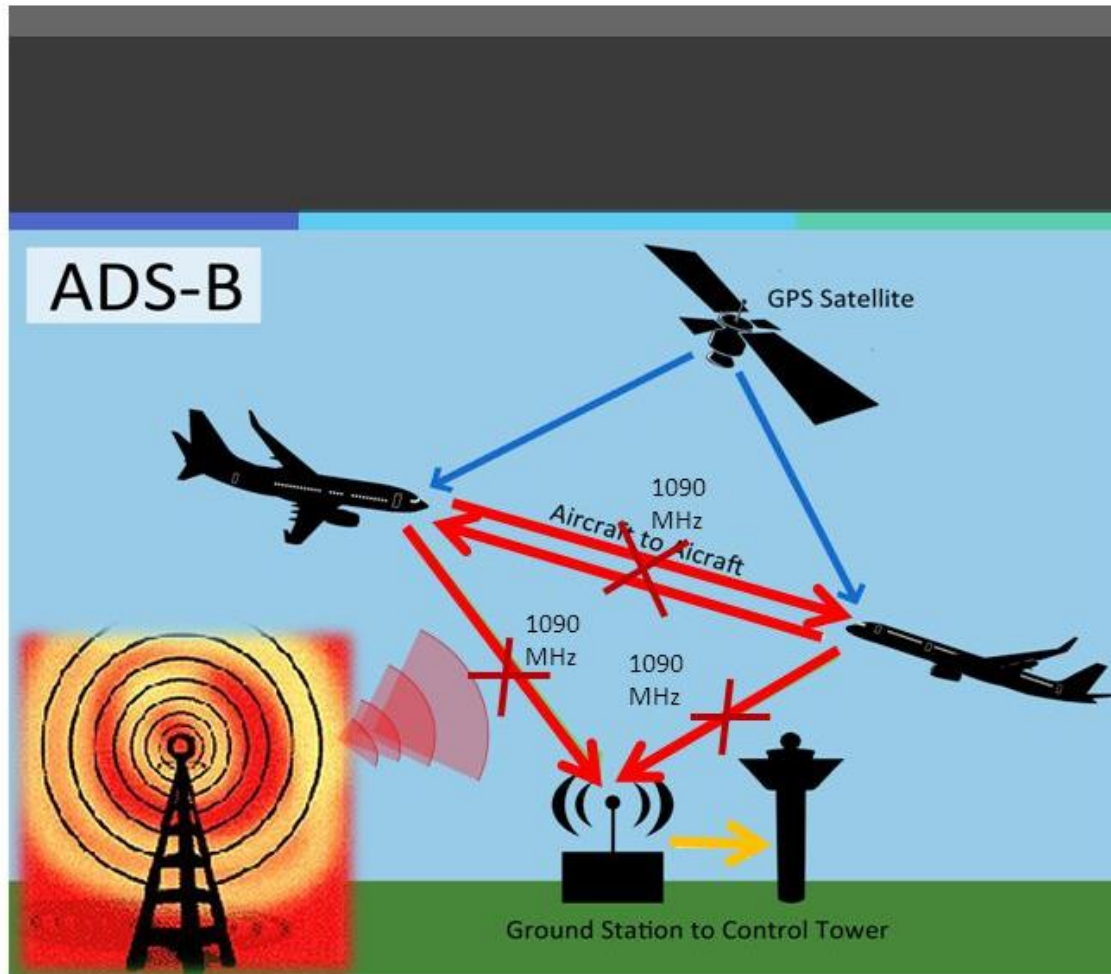
[Cliquez pour détails](#)

April 2016:

French president and prime minister flights were easily trackable in realtime

Aircraft spoofing & jamming

Threats



◆ Spoofing

- ◆ False Source
- ◆ False Content

◆ Jamming

- ◆ Ghost Plane Flooding
- ◆ Ground Station Flooding

Department of Systems Engineering and Operations Research
Design of A Cyber Security Framework for ADS-B Based Surveillance Systems
SYST 490 - 2013



Aircraft spoofing & jamming

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ADS-B Is Insecure and Easily Spoofed, Say Hackers

by Matt Thurber - September 3, 2012, 12:45 AM

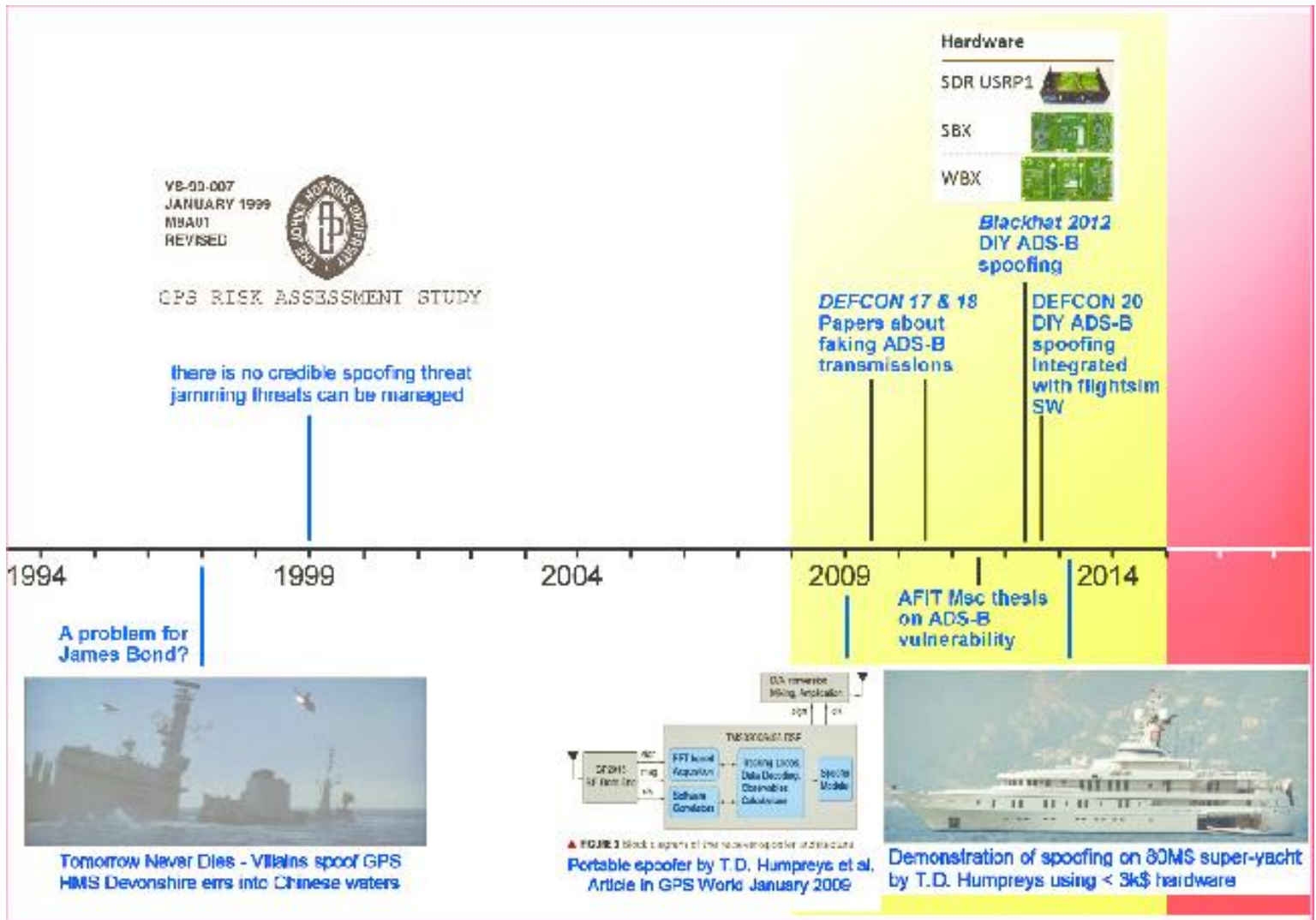


The ADS-B system that is the cornerstone of the FAA's NextGen ATC modernization plan is at risk of serious security breaches, according to Brad Haines, a hacker and network security consultant who is worried about ADS-B vulnerabilities. Haines first outlined his concerns during a [presentation](#) he gave at the Def Con 20 hacker conference in Las Vegas in July. Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast (ADS-B) is on track to replace radar with a system that broadcasts GPS-based position data to controllers and other ADS-B-equipped aircraft as part of the NextGen system. Yet according to Haines—aka RenderMan—ADS-B signals are unauthenticated and unencrypted, and “spoofing” or inserting a fake aircraft into the ADS-B system is easy.

Haines and another hacker named Nick Foster demonstrated this by [spoofing a fake aircraft](#) into the simulated busy airspace over San Francisco, using the open source Flight Gear flight simulator program. Spoofing a target into the real ADS-B system would be a simple matter of transmitting the signal on the ADS-B frequencies (978 and 1090 MHz).

The FAA told **AIN** that the ADS-B system is secure. “We have ways of validating the data that shows up on a controller’s screen so that spoofed targets are filtered out,” an FAA spokeswoman said. “An FAA ADS-B security action plan identified and mitigated risks and monitors the progress of corrective action. These risks are security sensitive and are not publicly available. The air traffic system is based on redundancies to ensure safe

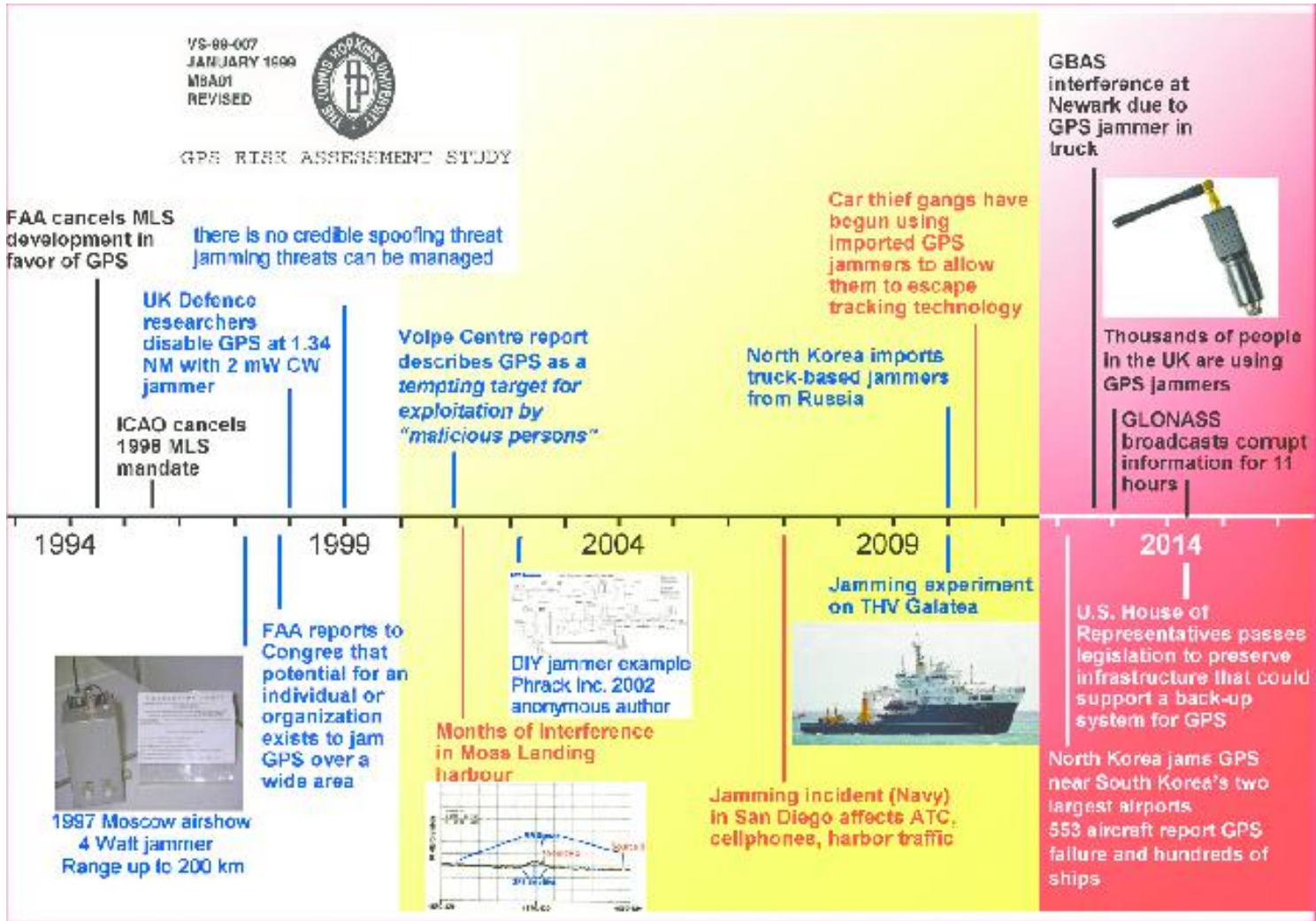
Aircraft spoofing & jamming



ADS-B security from 1994 to 2014

"So you think you are safe", Eric Theunissen, Ministry of Defense - Netherlands, 2014

GPS spoofing & jamming



GPS security from 1994 to 2014

"So you think you are safe", Eric Theunissen, Ministry of Defense - Netherlands, 2014

Most RF protocols aren't designed for security


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SINGAPORE AIR SHOW

AIR TRANSPORT

Boeing 757 Hacked in DHS Test

by Kellyn Wagner Ramsdell - February 1, 2018, 11:10 AM

 A team of government researchers successfully accessed the systems of a Boeing 757 in a non-laboratory environment in 2016, a Department of Homeland Security (DHS) cybersecurity official claimed late last year at the 2017 CyberSat Summit in Tysons Corner, Virginia. However, the result of this test likely do not pose a major risk to airlines at this time due to the expertise required, researchers concluded.

     According to Robert Hickey, a program manager within DHS's Science and Technology (S&T) Directorate's Cyber Security Division, he and his team of researchers were able to successfully access the internal systems of a legacy 757 using only tools that can pass through a standard airport security checkpoint. They were able to accomplish this without having a person on the aircraft, itself.

The test began on Sept. 19, 2016 at an airport in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Within two days, the team conducting the test established a presence on a legacy 757 purchased by DHS for the experiment. Although Hickey declined to comment on the details of their attack, he reported that they gained access through radio frequency (RF) communications.


Boeing (Stand U09, 023) was reportedly included in the testing process. After the test became public, Boeing said, "We firmly believe that the test did not identify any cyber vulnerabilities in the 757 or any other Boeing aircraft."

This statement suggests that the researchers were likely able to access the aircraft's system using aspects of RF communications that are considered standard, not a glitch. Researchers therefore likely accessed internal systems by sending a carefully crafted malicious communication along standard RF pathways to the aircraft. This message then served as the foothold from which the researchers were able to gain greater access to the rest of the aircraft.

September 2016:

A Boeing 757 was hacked remotely in its runway using RF protocols

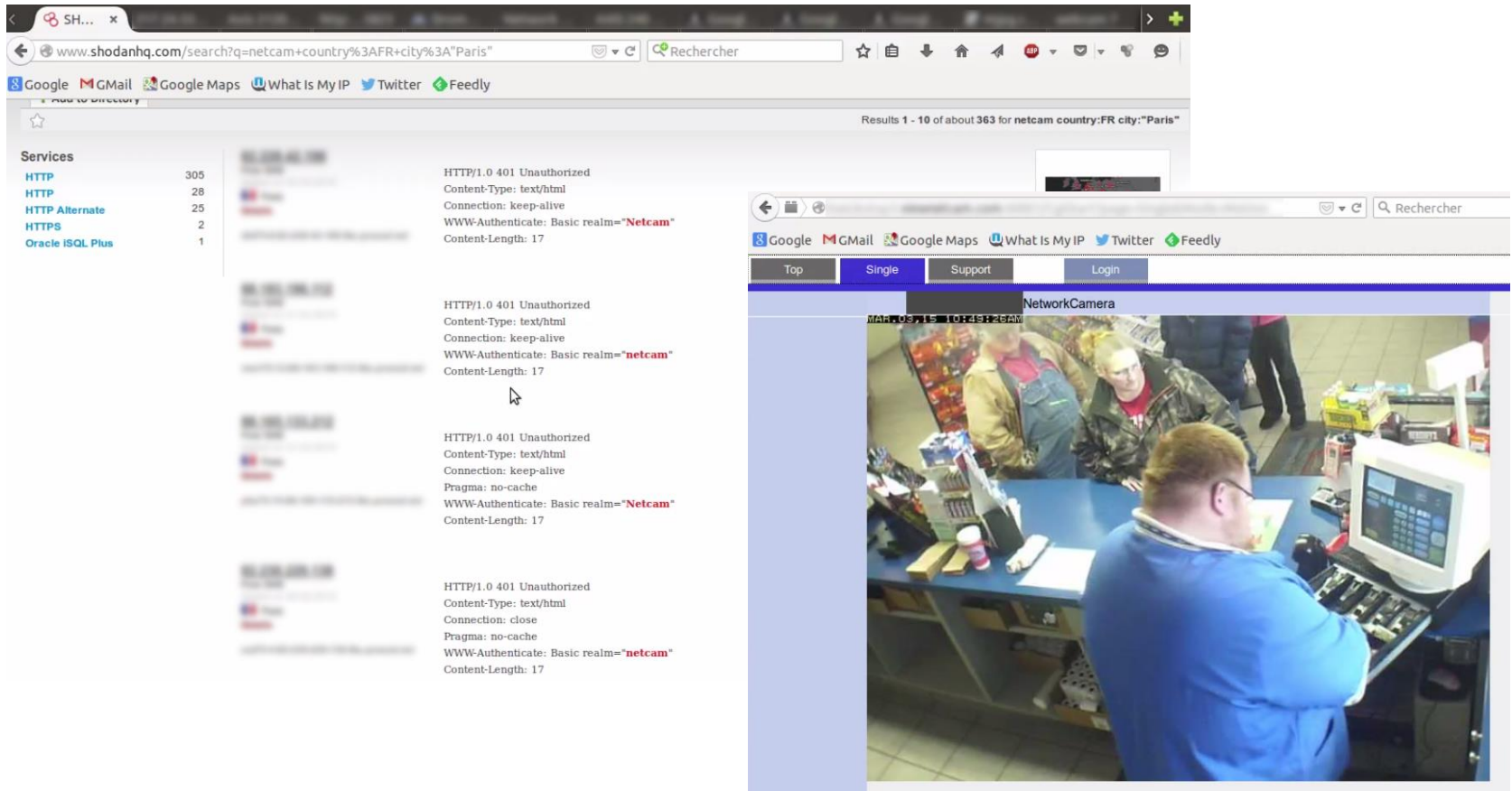
GSM antenna mapping and mobile devices geolocation



```
renaud@primelt:~/documents/confs  
Launching Layer1...  
Launching Layer23...  
Launching TrafficMonitor...  
Launching OsmoController...  
[26/05/2012 10:57:11] 2081035906  
[26/05/2012 10:57:13] 2081075864  
[26/05/2012 10:57:14] 2081010552  
[26/05/2012 10:57:15] 2081036896  
5 mapped BTS!  
[26/05/2012 10:57:17] 2061023004  
Immediate Paging for Call ARFCN=  
Immediate Paging for Call ARFCN=5  
[26/05/2012 10:57:20] 208104084360583 (208, 100, 'France', 'S.F.R.') ('666', 'Downlink')  
[26/05/2012 10:57:24] 208200850892724 (208, 200, 'France', 'Bouygues Telecom') ('880', 'Downlink')  
[26/05/2012 10:57:24] 208201903151915 (208, 200, 'France', 'Bouygues Telecom') ('880', 'Downlink')  
11 mapped BTS!
```

The GSM signalling protocol is plaintext, so it's easy to map the base stations antennas and then geolocate a device....

Spying and control of IP cameras



Many IP cameras are accessible from the Internet due to a lack of security: sensitive areas are made more vulnerable

« IoT Qualified Security » label

digital security

What is the difference between these two connected locks?



One protects your home, the other opens the door to intruders!

IoT Standards and safety guides

- Several initiatives :
 - Sectorial guidance on IoT security by the ENISA
 - U.S. Dept of Homeland Security Strategic Principles for securing IoT
 - NIST Special Publication 800-160
 - Projet OWASP for the IoT
 - NESCOR Standard
 - UL 2900 Standard

IoT security is on the way, but connected solutions are already largely widespread

IoT Qualified Security



IQS enables future buyers, companies or individuals to identify the security level of a connected solution according to a reliable, neutral and independent indicator.

IoT Qualified Security

110	Assess the device to determine if it can be accessed via unintended methods such as through an unnecessary USB port, JTAG, etc.
111	Assess the device to determine if it allows for disabling of unused physical ports such as USB
112	Assess the device to determine if it includes the ability to limit administrative capabilities to a local interface only
113	Physical protection (disassembly and PCB access)
114	Specific indicators (opening, water, etc.)
115	Element identification on circuit boards
116	Disabled debugging capabilities
117	Sealing and specific protection of electronic components
118	Existence of a HSM or Secure Element

A repository based on SSI standards (OWASP IoT, RGS), best practices and on our feedback on the safety assessment of more than 100 IoT solutions

IoT Qualified Security

- EvalUbik, platform for evaluating the security of connected objects

The screenshot displays the EvalUbik web application interface. At the top, a blue header bar contains the 'EvalUbik' logo on the left and 'Hello admin' with a 'Logout' button on the right. A left-hand navigation menu lists: DASHBOARD, INBOX, LABEL, KNOWLEDGE BASE, and TOOLS. The main content area features a green banner for 'Labellisation Bronze' with a 'BRONZE' badge and a creation date of '2016-09-15'. Below this, the 'Target checkpoint results' for 'MASTERLOCK 4400D' are shown. A 'Categories' sidebar on the left lists: Communication, Environnement, Firmware, Interface, and Stockage. The results are organized into three sections, each with a table of findings:

- Section 1: Les interfaces de communication inutilisées sont désactivées**

Summary	Result
Aucune interface de débogage activée	✓
- Section 2: Les données sont transmises de façon chiffrée selon l'état de l'art**

Summary	Result
Transmission sécurisée des données	✓
- Section 3: Un mécanisme de non-répudiation est présent**

IoT Qualified Security

- IQS features:
 - Applicable to all sectors of the IoT
 - Repository integrating requirements of security standards, IS best practices and feedback from Digital Security
 - Two levels of labelling:
 - ☐ Standard
 - ☐ Advanced
 - Independent labelling committee provides the label for 2 years
 - Promotion of the label to companies and to the general public (2018)

Contact

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