



Hacking Robots Lessons learned, current research and new perspectives

Stefano Zanero

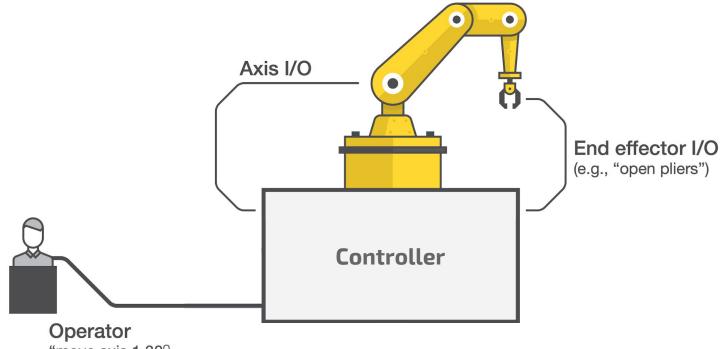
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Joint work with: Davide Quarta, Marcello Pogliani, Mario Polino, Federico Maggi, Andrea M. Zanchettin

Industrial robots?

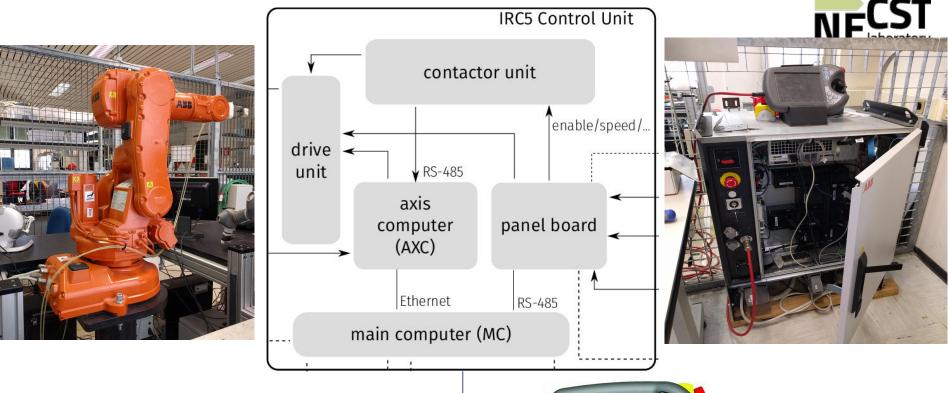
Industrial Robot Architecture (Standards)





"move axis 1 30°

POLITECNICO MILANO 1863







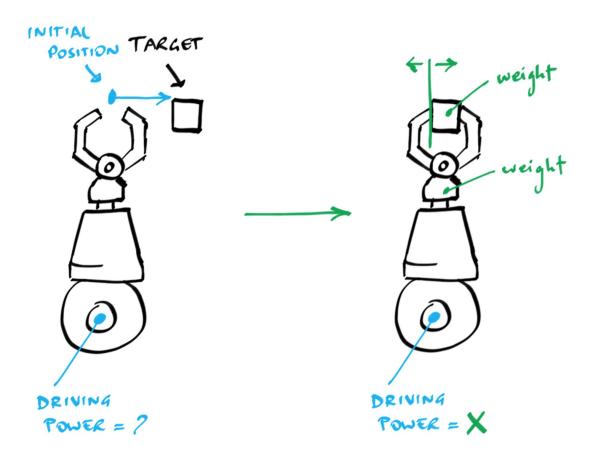
Flexibly programmable

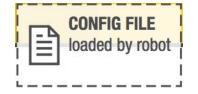
PROC main() **TPErase**; trapped := FALSE; done := FALSE; MoveAbsJ p0, v2000, fine, tool0; WaitRob \ZeroSpeed; CONNECT pers1int WITH stopping; IPers trapped, pers1int; CONNECT monit1int WITH monitor; ITimer 0.1, monit1int; WaitTime 1.0; MoveAbsJ p1, vmax, fine, tool0; speed **ENDPROC**



"Implicit" parameters

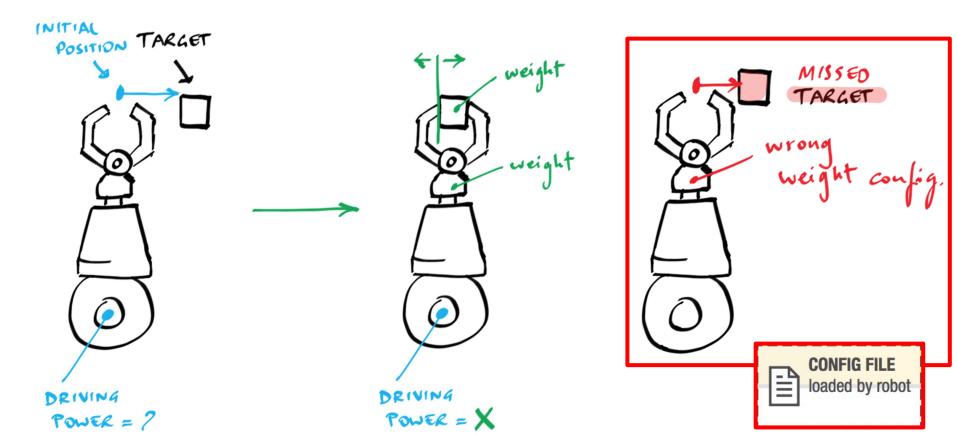






"Implicit" parameters







Connected (Part 1)

They are *already* meant to be connected



17.3 Sending/receiving e-mails on C4G Controller

A PDL2 program called "email" is shown below ("email" program): it allows to send and receive e-mails on C4G Controller.

DV4_CNTRL Built-In Procedure is to be used to handle such functionalities.

1	_
11	-1
18	
11	_
18	

See DV4_CNTRL Built-In Procedure in Chap. BUILT-IN Routines List section for further information about the e-mail functionality parameters.

17.3.1 "email" program

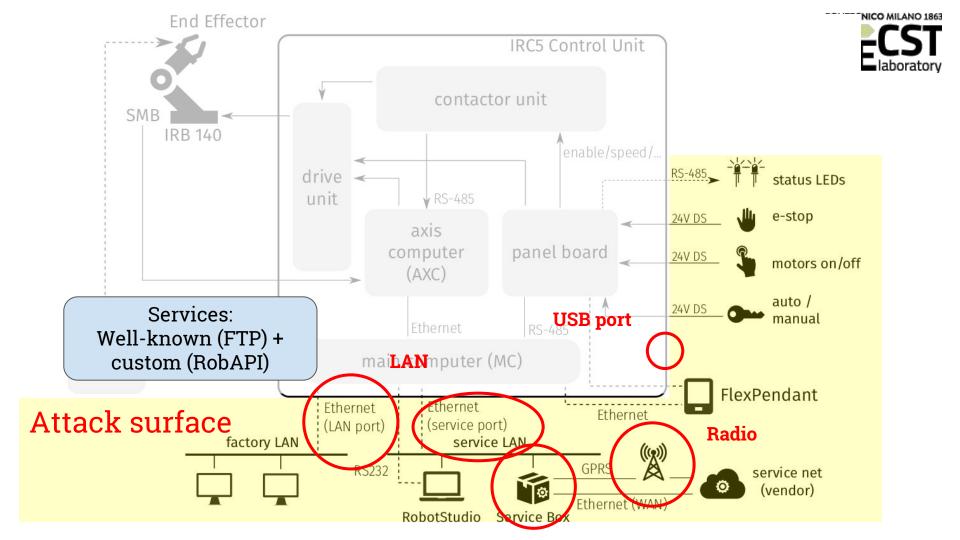
```
PROGRAM email NOHOLD, STACK = 10000
CONST ki_email_cnfg = 20
ki email send = 21
```

17.4 Sending PDL2 commands via e-mail

The user is allowed to send PDL2 commands to the C4G Controller Unit, via e-mail. To do that, the required command is to be inserted in the e-mail title with the prefix 'CL' and the same syntax of the strings specified in SYS_CALL built-in. Example: if the required







Connected Robots: Why?



- Now: monitoring & maintenance ISO 10218-2:2011
- Near future: active production planning and control
 o some vendors expose REST-like APIs
 - $\circ \ \ ... \ up$ to the use of mobile devices for commands
- Future: app/library stores
 "Industrial" version of robotappstore.com?

We assess

attack **impact** by reasoning on

requirements

Requirements: "Laws of Robotics"



Safety Accuracy

Integrity



Requirements: "Laws of Robotics"



Safety Accuracy

Integrity



Acknowledgements T.U. Munich, YouTube -- Dart Throwing with a Robotic Manipulator

Requirements: "Laws of Robotics"



Safety Accuracy

Integrity



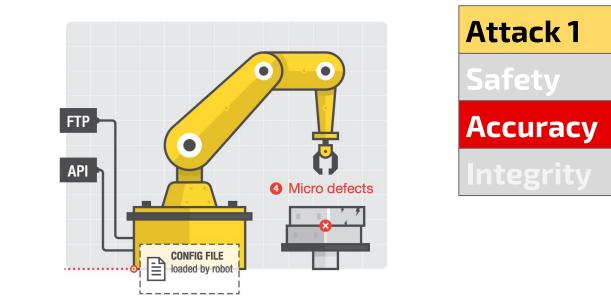


Robot-Specific Attack

Safetyviolating any of theseAccuracy->requirementsIntegrity

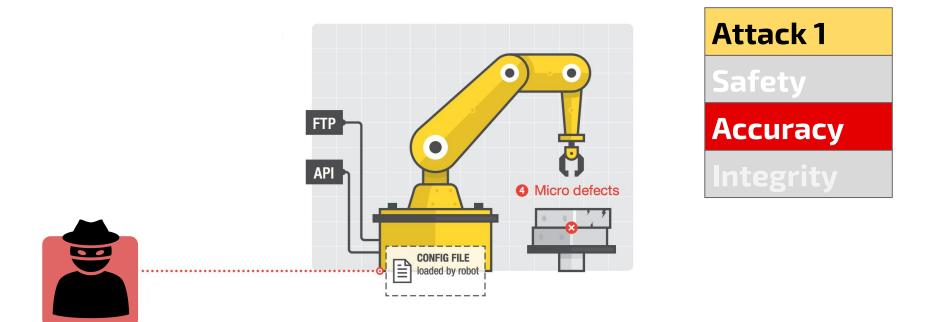
Control Loop Alteration





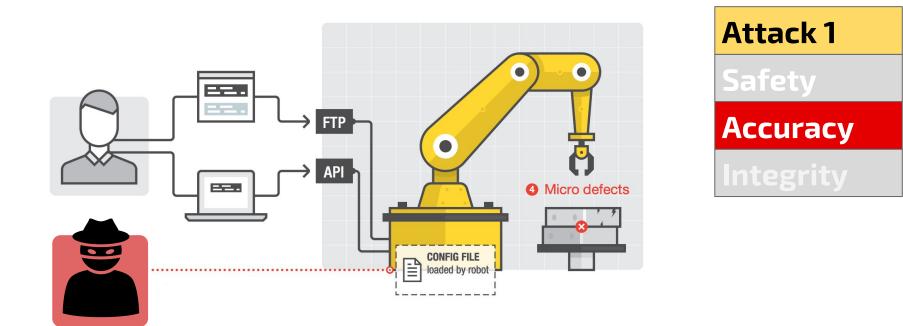
Control Loop Alteration





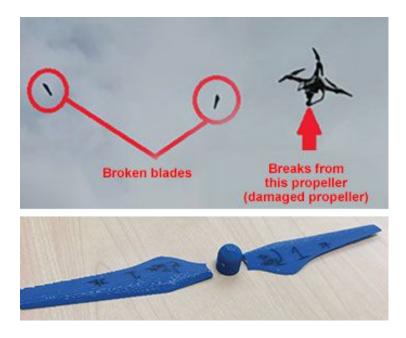
Control Loop Alteration





Micro-defects in additive manufacturing





dr0wned - Cyber-Physical Attack with Additive Manufacturing Sofia Belikovetsky, Mark Yampolskiy, Jinghui Toh, Yuval Elovici

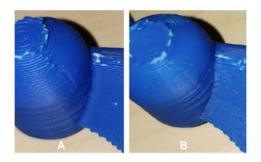


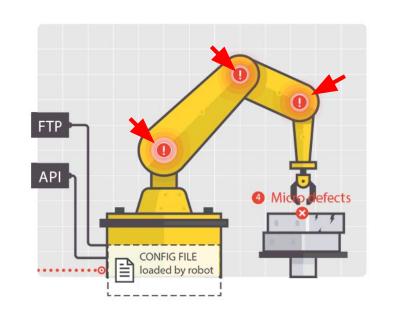
Figure 12. Two printed caps site-by-site. Cap A is *sabotaged* and Cap B is *benign*



Figure 13. Two printed propellers site-by-site. The Upper is *benign* and the lower is *sabotaged*

Calibration Tampering

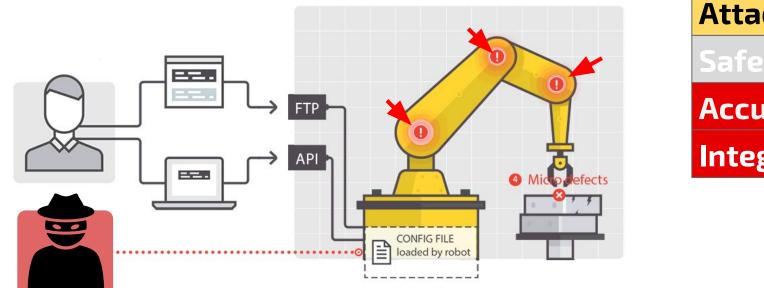






Calibration Tampering

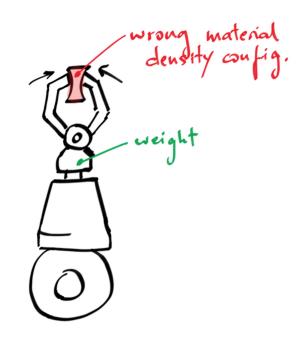






Production Logic Tampering

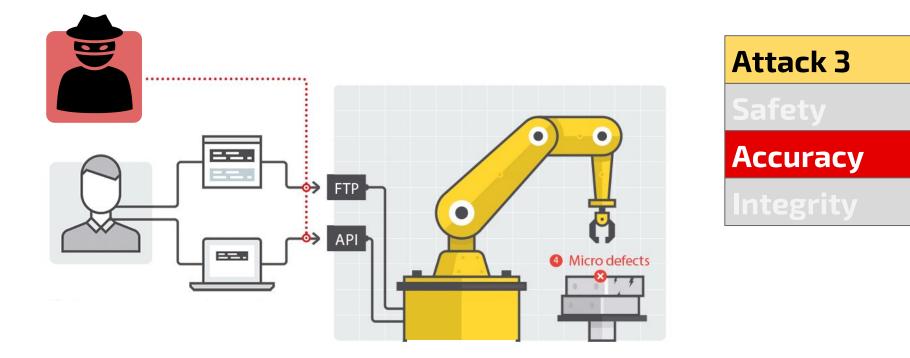






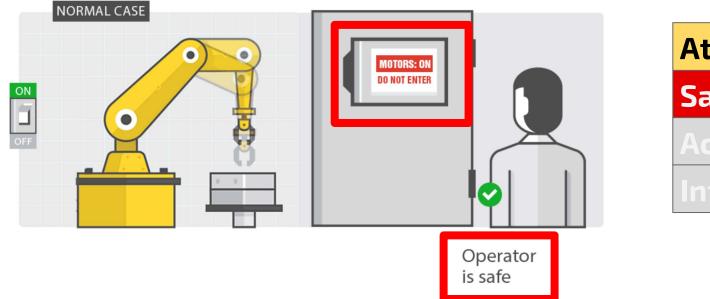
Production Logic Tampering





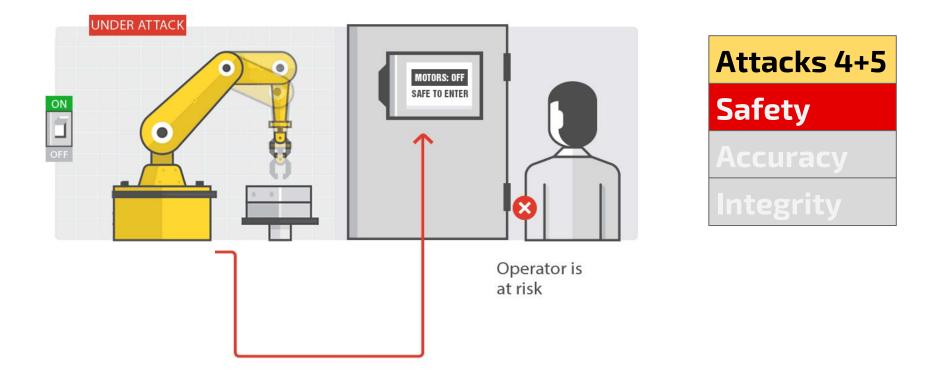
Displayed or Actual State Alteration







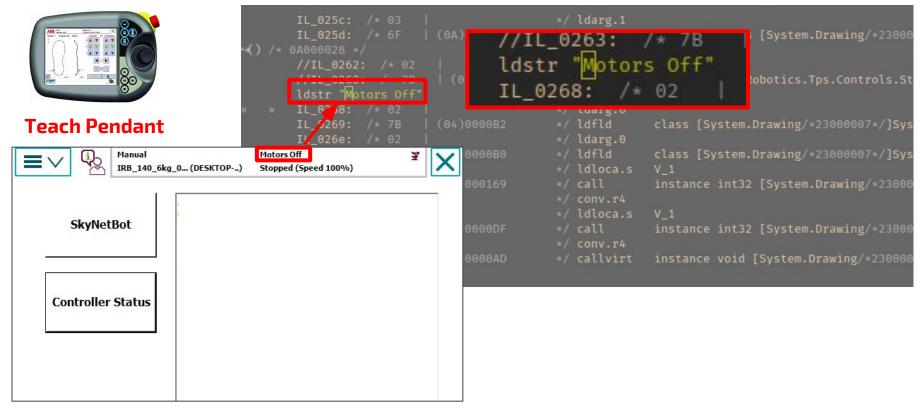




Displayed State Alteration PoC

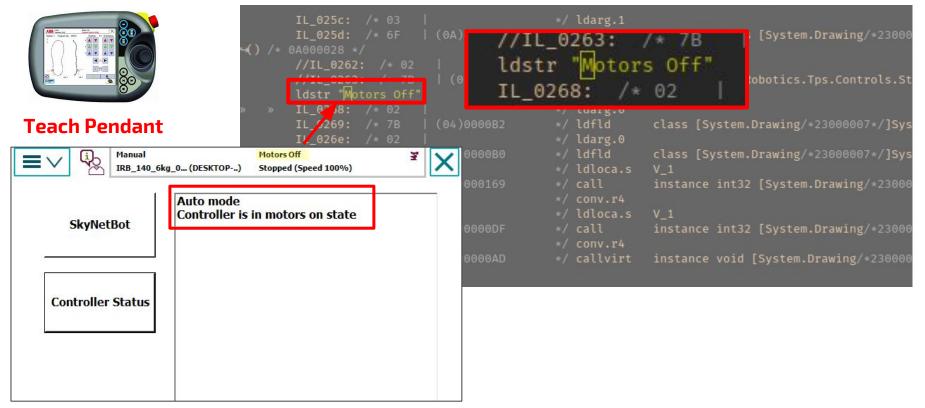


Malicious DLL





Malicious DLL



Standards & Regulations vs. Real World

to

Fwd:



Researchers hijack a 220-pound industrial robotic arm

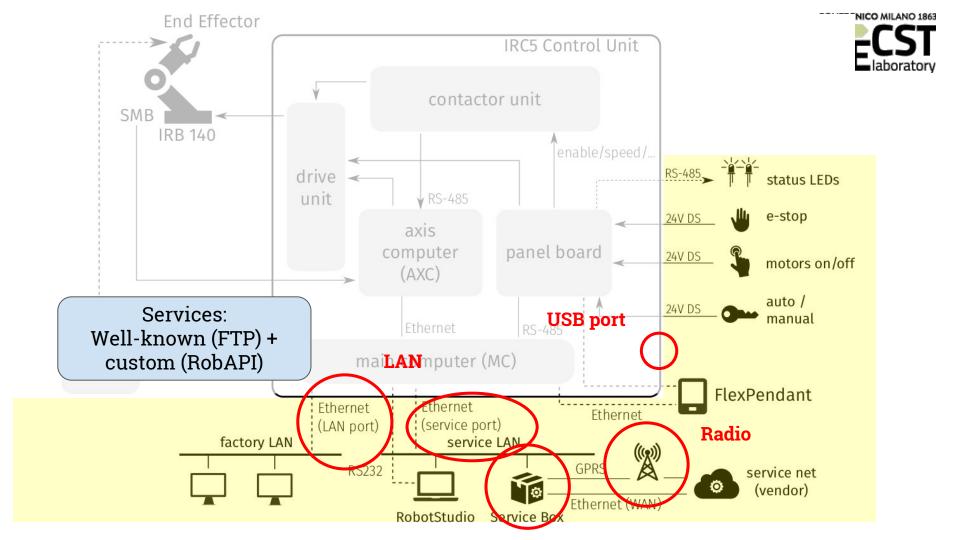
has long had a robotics program and laboratories with larger robot arms than the one shown. These were the kind of robot arms where the lab floor had a red line to show the swing distance - inside that line and you could be struck by the arm, potentially fatally. Some of the early models were controlled by PCs connected to the corporate network. When powered down, the arms and their controllers were supposed to be safed. However, the COTS computers had a wake-on-LAN function. The internal security folks ran nmap with ping and happened to include the robotics labs' LAN. The PC woke up, automatically ran the robotics control program, and the arm extended to full length and swung around its full arc. This was witnessed by workers in the lab who, fortunately, were behind the red line.

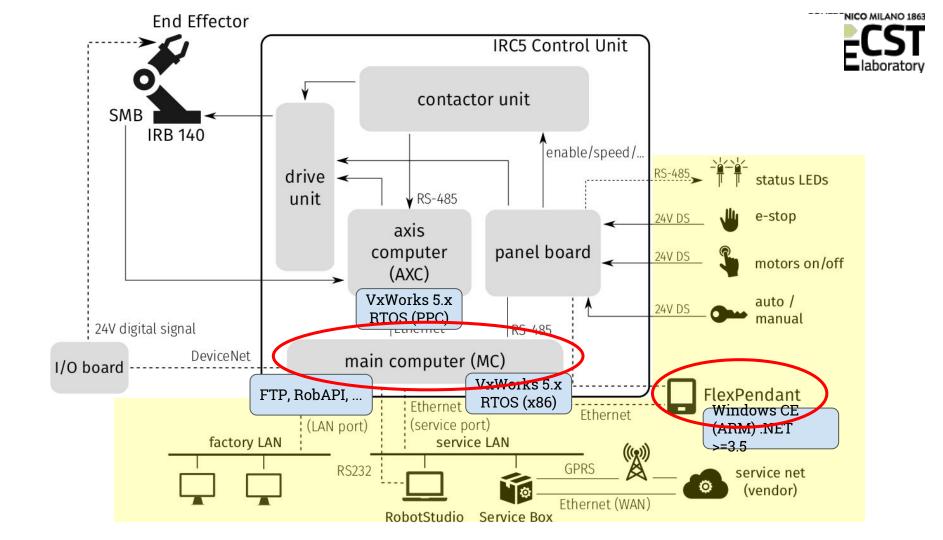
Collaborative Robotics





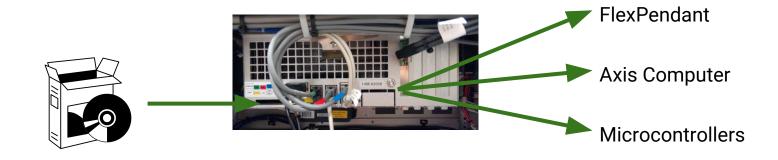
let's Compromise the Controller





Update problems





Update problems





How? FTP at boot

FTP 116	<pre>Request: SIZE /hd0a/R0B0TWARE_5.13.1037/TPS//SxTPU/2.0/TpsStart.exe</pre>
FTP 66	Response: 213 415744
FTP 116	Request: RETR /hd0a/ROBOTWARE_5.13.1037/TPS//SxTPU/2.0/TpsStart.exe
FTP 95	Response: 150 Opening BINARY mode data connection

.... plus, no code signing, nothing

Update problems





FTP? Credentials? Any credential is OK during boot!

ready.

ABBVU-DMRO-124644

POLITECNICO MILANO 1863

Autoconfiguration is magic!



Autoconfiguration is magic!



FTP 117	Response: 220 ABB Robotics FTP server (VxWorks5.5.1) ready.
FTP 84	Request: USER _SerB0xFtp_
FTP 89	Response: 331 Password required
FTP 81	Request: PASS
FTP 86	Response: 230 User logged in
FTP 72	Request: PASV
	Response: 227 Entering Passive Mode (192,168,125,1,4,25)
FTP 93	Request: RETR /command/spartupInfo
FTP 107	Response: 150 Opening BINARY mode data connection
FTP 89	Response: 226 Transfer complete
FTP 72	Request: QUIT
FTP 91	Response: 221 Byesee you later



ABBVU-DMRO-124642



FTP RETR /command/whatever read system info FTP STOR /command/command execute "commands"



FTP RETR /command/whatever read system info FTP STOR /command/command execute "commands"

89 Request: STOR /command/command

priority 70
stacksize 5000
remote_service_reg 192.168.125.83,1426,60



FTP GET /command/whatever read, e.g., env. vars FTP PUT /command/command execute "commands"

shell reboot shell uas_disable

+ hard-coded credentials? \rightarrow remote command execution



Let's look at cmddev_execute_command:

shell → sprintf(buf, "%s", param) other commands → sprintf(buf, "cmddev_%s", arg)

overflow **buf** (on the stack) \rightarrow **remote code execution**



Other buffer overflows



Ex. 1: RobAPI

- Unauthenticated API endpoint
- Unsanitized strcpy()
- \rightarrow remote code execution
- Ex. 2: Flex Pendant (TpsStart.exe)
- FTP write / command/timestampAAAAAAA.....AAAAAAA
- file name > 512 bytes ~> Flex Pendant DoS





Some memory corruption

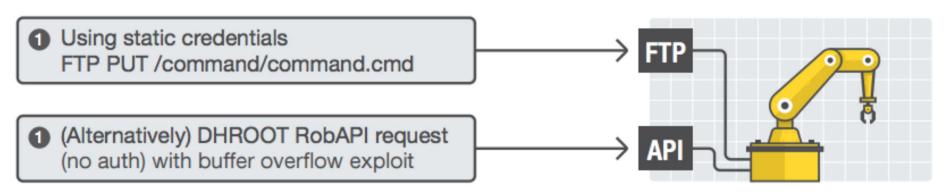
Mostly logical vulnerabilities



All the components blindly **trust** the **main computer (lack of isolation)**

Complete attack chain (1)

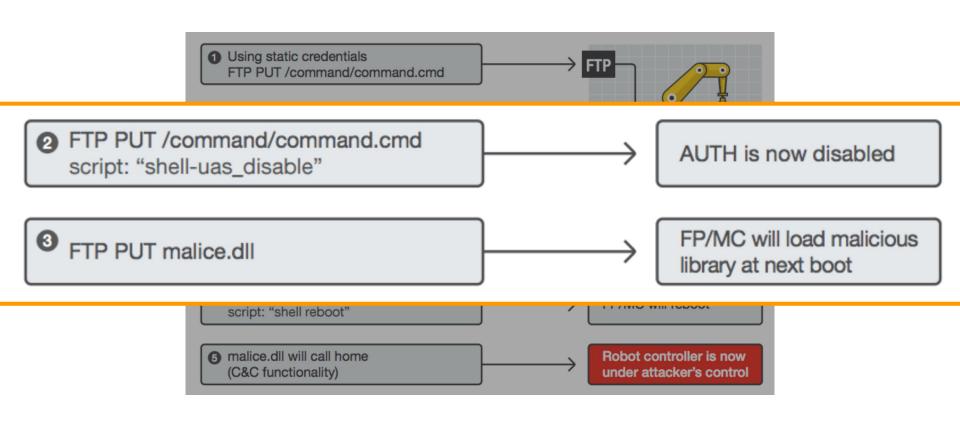




S FTP PUT malice.dll	\longrightarrow	FP/MC will load malicious library at next boot
FTP PUT /command/command.cmd script: "shell reboot"	\longrightarrow	FP/MC will reboot
 malice.dll will call home (C&C functionality) 	\rightarrow	Robot controller is now under attacker's control

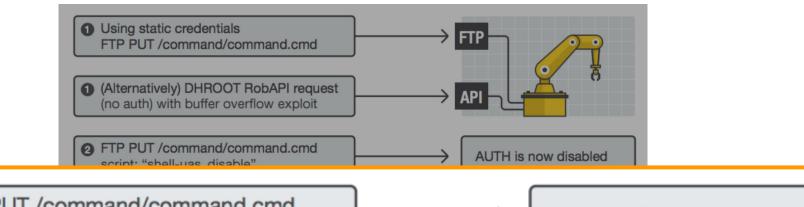
Complete attack chain (2)





Complete attack chain (3)





FTP PUT /command/command.cmd script: "shell reboot"

FP/MC will reboot

malice.dll will call home (C&C functionality) \rightarrow

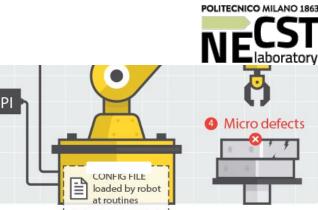
Robot controller is now under attacker's control

File protection

"Sensitive" files:

- Users' credentials and permissions
- Sensitive configuration parameters (e.g., עוֹץ)
- Industry secrets (e.g., workpiece parameters)

Obfuscation: bitwise XOR with a "random" key. Key is derived from the file name. Or from the content. Or ...



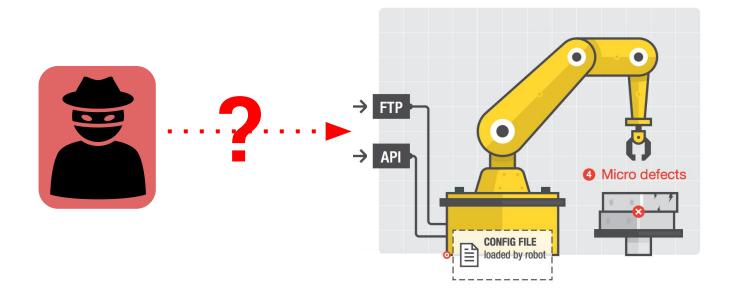
That's how we implemented the attacks





Attack Surface





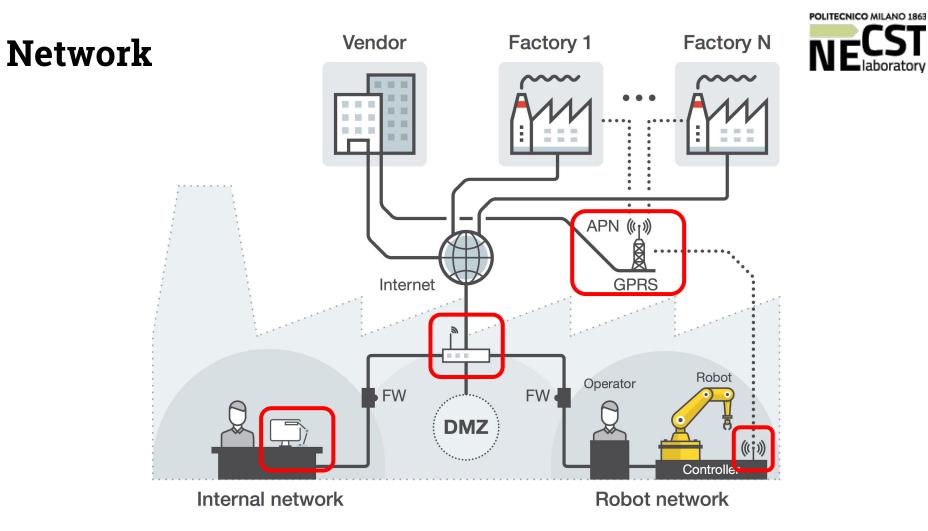
Network

Physical (but digital)

Programming Languages

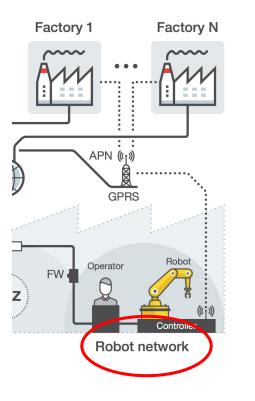






Remote Exposure of Industrial *Robots*





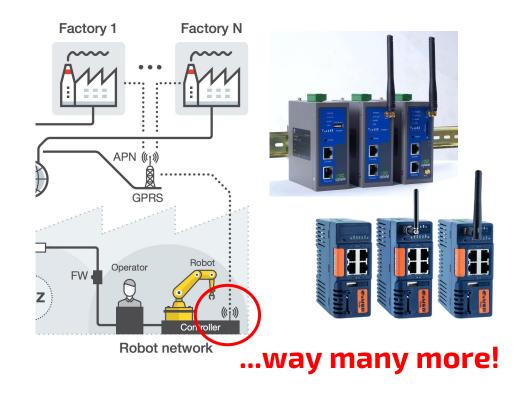
Search	Entries	Country
ABB Robotics	5	DK, SE
FANUC FTP	9	US, KR, FR, TW
Yaskawa	9	CA, JP
Kawasaki E Controller	4	DE
Mitsubishi FTP	1	ID
Overall	28	10

Not so many...

(yesterday I've just found 10 more)

Remote Exposure of Industrial *Routers*





Unknown which routers are actually	robot-connected
------------------------------------	-----------------

Brand	Exposed Devices	No Authentication
Belden	956	
Eurotech	160	
eWON	6,219	1,160
Digi	1,200	
InHand	883	
Моха	12,222	2,300
NetModule	886	135
Robustel	4,491	
Sierra Wireless	50,341	220
Virtual Access	209	
Welotec	25	
Westermo	6,081	1,200
TOTAL	83,673	5,105

Typical Issues



Trivially "Fingerprintable"

- Verbose banners (beyond brand or model name)
- Detailed technical material on vendor's website
 - Technical manual: All vendors inspected
 - Firmware: **7**/12 vendors

	Ser#:
Added on 2017-07-12 10:26:48 GMT	Software Build Ver Sep 24 2012 06:22:23 WW
United States	ARM Bios Ver 454MHz ,0 MAC:
Details	

Typical Issues (1)



Outdated Software Components

- Application software (e.g., DropBear SSH, BusyBox)
- Libraries (including crypto libraries)
- Compiler & kernel
- Baseband firmware

Typical Issues (2)



Insecure Web Interface

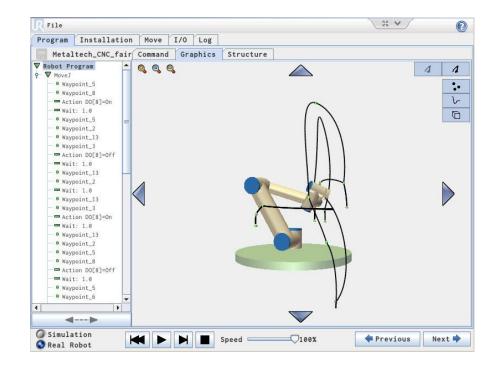
- Poor input sanitization
- E.g., code coming straight from a "beginners" blog



Physical Attack Surface







Programming Languages Attack Surface



UNTRUSTED INPUT

```
PROC main()
  TPErase;
  trapped := FALSE;
  done := FALSE;
 MoveAbsJ p0, v2000, fine, tool0;
  WaitRob \ZeroSpeed;
  CONNECT pers1int WITH stopping;
  IPers trapped, pers1int;
  CONNECT monit1int WITH monitor;
  ITimer 0.1, monit1int;
  WaitTime 1.0;
 MoveAbsJ p1, vmax, fine, tool0;
speed
ENDPROC
```





Conclusions





Robots are increasingly being connected Industrial robot-specific class of attacks

Barrier to entry: quite high, budget-wise



What should we do now?

Some vendors are very responsive

As a **community** we really need to **push hard for countermeasures**





Short term

Attack detection and deployment hardening

Medium term

System hardening

Long term

New standards, beyond safety issues

Questions?



Please reach out!

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Papers, slides, and FAQ http://robosec.org

