

VoLTE Phreaking

Haxpo Track, Hack in the Box Conference, 9 May 2019



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Who am I?

- Ralph Moonen
- Technical Director at Secura
- Old school phreak

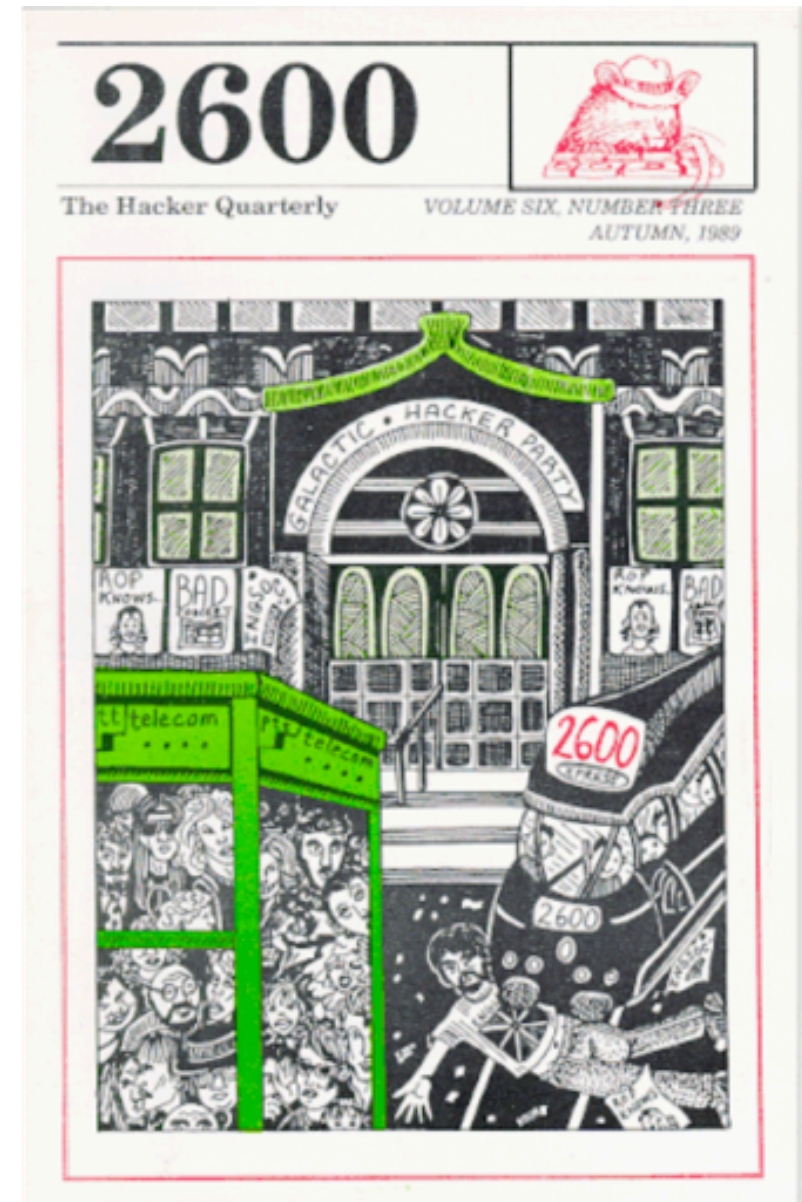
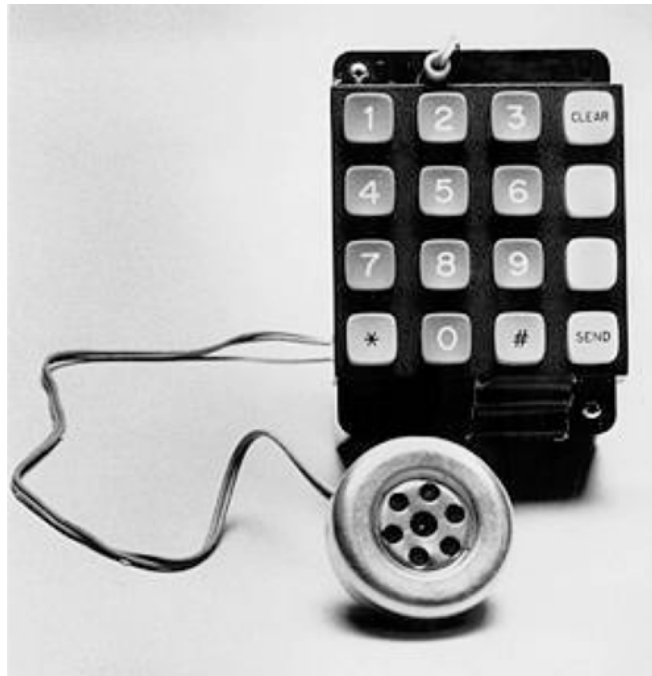


Agenda

- A little history of telephony hacking (in NL/EU)
- The landscape now
- Intercepting communications in 2019
- Vulnerabilities discovered: some new, some old
- An app to monitor traffic on a phone



History



History

- Signalling systems:
 - Like DTMF but with other frequencies
 - Could be heard whilst setting up call
 - Could/can also be injected by end-user (analog phreaking not completely 100% definitively dead yet)
 - Trick exchange into thinking end-user is also exchange
 - R1, R2, CCITT4, CCITT5
 - <ftp://ftp.wideweb.com/GroupBell>

History in NL

- 80's: a group in NL found that this also worked in for our phone network.
- Back then, 06-022XXXX were toll-free (now 0800-numbers)
- Often international lines: faxes, hotel reservations, modems, etc.
- Allowed phreaking!



History in NL

- Blue box, brown box, green box: the rainbow warrior
- Endless phun!
- Make phree phone calls, get connected to chatrooms, secret switchboards, operators in Korea, the White House, CIA, FBI, and lots of modems.
- Remember: dial-in lines were expensive

Play around yourself



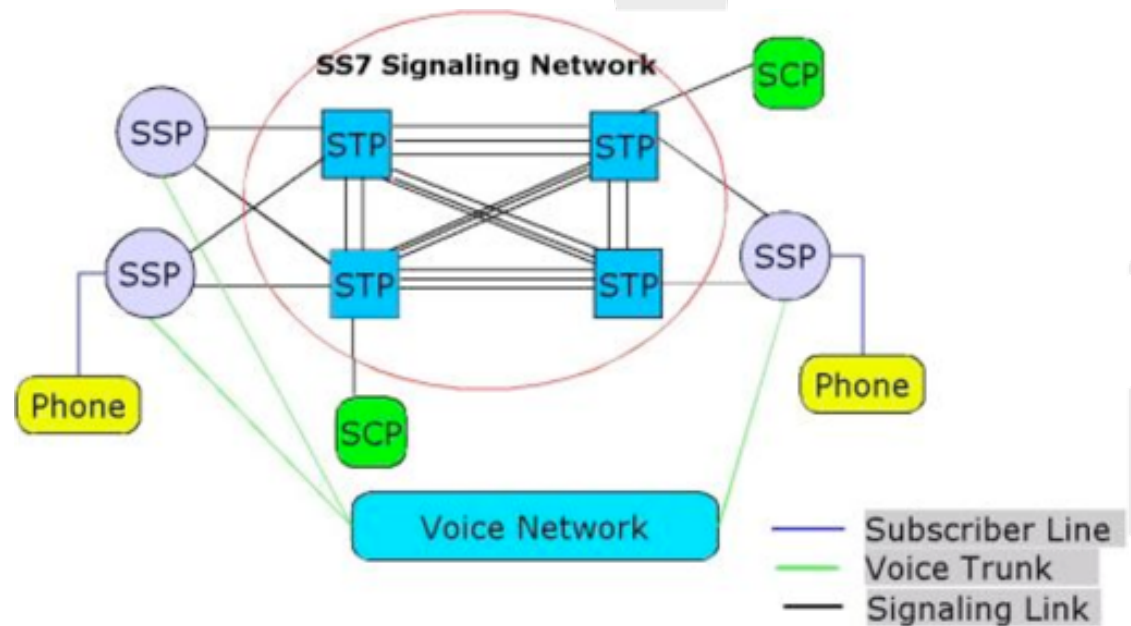
Arduino-based Blue Box with CCITT #4 and 2600 pulse dialing

1,863 views

17 0 SHARE SAVE ...

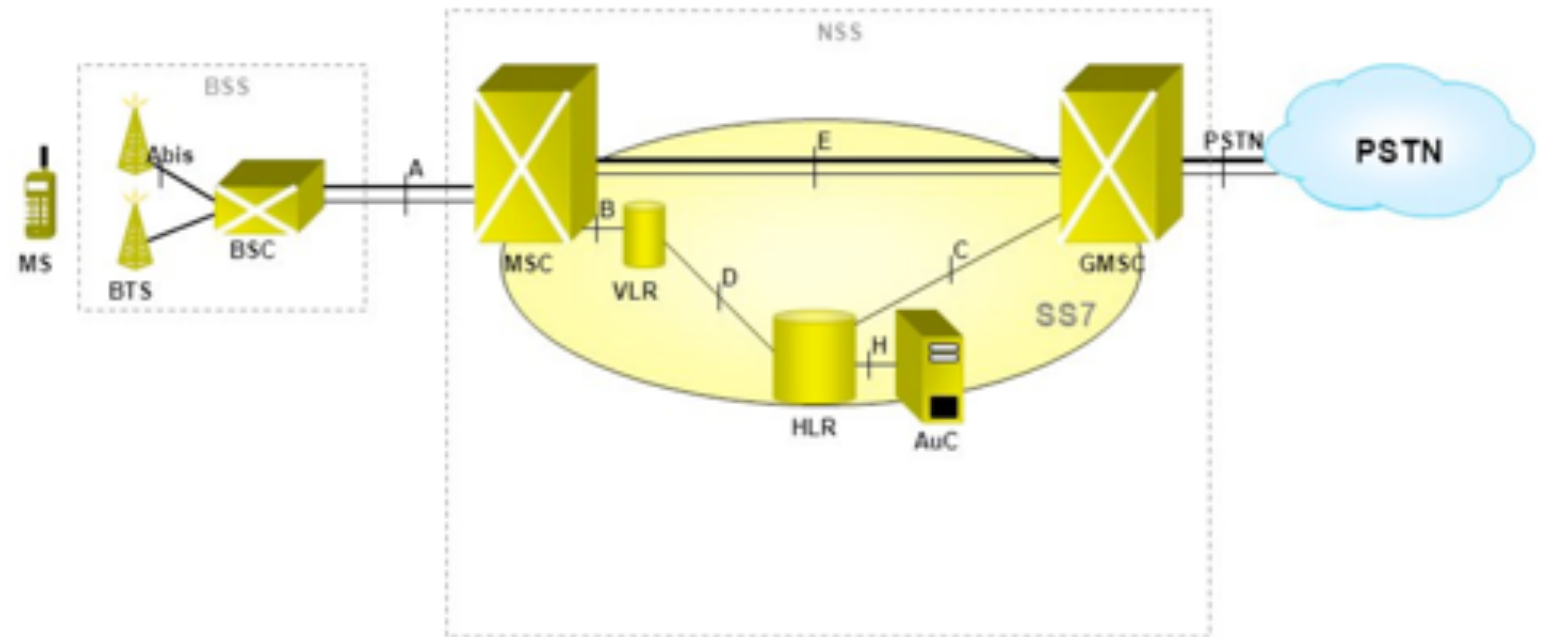
Digital

- Late 80's, early 90's, we transitioned to ISDN, digital lines
- SS7 was introduced
- Still used and abused
- OOBSS



Mobile

GSM 2G Architecture



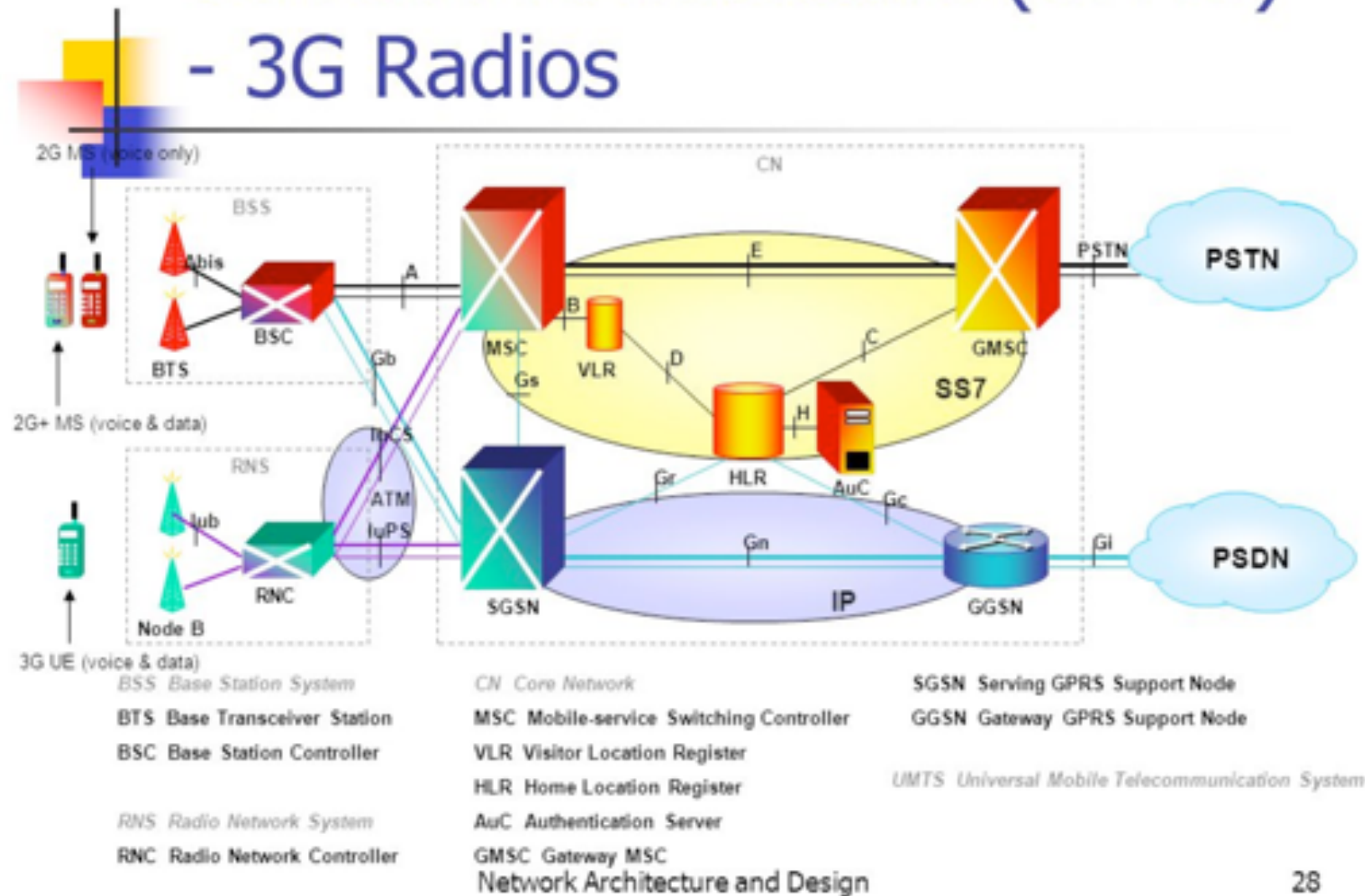
BSS — Base Station System
BTS — Base Transceiver Station
BSC — Base Station Controller
MS — Mobile Station

NSS — Network Sub-System
MSC — Mobile-service Switching Controller
VLR — Visitor Location Register
HLR — Home Location Register
AuC — Authentication Server
GMSC — Gateway MSC

GSM — Global System for Mobile communication

Mobile

3G rel99 Architecture (UMTS) - 3G Radios

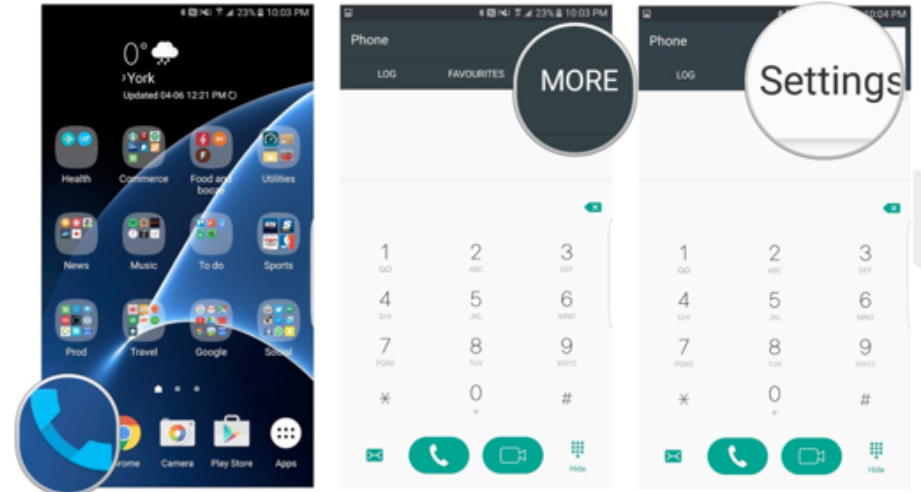


Mobile

4G LTE

4G

- 4G has a new mode of voice transport: Voice over LTE, VoLTE.
- It is an implementation of VoIP using SIP and RTSP over 4G.
- Signalling is handled in the phone's software (the actual voice path is usually/mostly/always(?) handled by the baseband chip and not available within the Android kernel)
- Signalling therefore back again into the users hand and mistakes from the 70's & 80's also!



VoLTE

- Android allows interaction with rmnet0 and rmnet1: IP interfaces for data, and SIP (signalling) traffic
- Often rmnet1 is IPv6
- IPsec tunnel is used to connect to SIP proxy (a.k.a. PCFCS)

SECURITY DETAILS

```
root@a3yl7lte:/ # ip xfrm policy
src [REDACTED]:4/128 dst [REDACTED]:1:2:5789:931c/128 sport 32821 dport 6100
  dir in priority 0
  tmpl src :: dst ::
    proto esp reqid 4 mode transport
src [REDACTED]:1:2:5789:931c/128 dst [REDACTED]:4/128 sport 6100 dport 32821
  dir out priority 0
  tmpl src :: dst ::
    proto esp reqid 3 mode transport
```

```
root@a3yl7lte:/ # ip xfrm state
src [REDACTED]:4 dst [REDACTED]:1:4:9d02:2e42
  proto esp spi 0x000137f8 reqid 4 mode transport
  replay-window 4
  auth-trunc hmac(md5) 0xcad19b13c583c94c8d975d83113aaf4a 96
  enc cbc(des3 ede) 0x4abe8f15fee3719adb5cf91c963cb41b4abe8f15fee3719a
  sel src ::/0 dst ::/0
```



MISCONFIGURATIONS

```
root@a3y17lte:/ # ip xfrm state
src [REDACTED]:4 dst [REDACTED]:1:4:9d02:2e42
proto esp spi 0x000137f8 reqid 4 mode transport
replay-window 4
auth-trunc hmac(md5) 0xcad19b13c583c94c8d975d83113aaf4a 96
enc cbc(des3 ede) 0x4abe8f15fee3719adb5cf91c963cb41b4abe8f15fee3719a
sel src ::/0 dst ::/0
```

- 3DES Enc key: 192 bits ($2/3 = 128$ bits)
- 8 bits error correction per key each round ($128 - 8*2 = 112$ bits)
- Chosen/known-plain text attacks (80 bits, ≈ 1024 bit RSA keys)
- Radio layer also encrypted, but if that fails, then the voice layer is potentially accessible to sophisticated threat actors

MISCONFIGURATIONS

<i>General</i>			
Network IP version	IPv6	IPv4	IPv6
Downgrade IP version?	no	n/a	no
Network discovery	no	yes	no
<i>IPsec</i>			
Authentication type	hmac(md5)	hmac(md5)	hmac(md5)
Authentication key length	128 bits	128 bits	128 bits
Encryption type	ecb(null)	cbc(aes)	cbc(des3_edede)
encryption key length	0 bits	128 bits	192 bits
Disable encryption?	n/a	no	yes
Disable authentication?	no	no	yes
Disable IPsec itself?	no	no	yes



VoLTE sniffing

- Older Android versions use a database with IMS settings:

```
/data/data/com.android.providers.telephony/databases/  
/data/data/com.sec.imsservice/databases/
```

- At least one provider allowed disabling of IPsec through hidden activity:

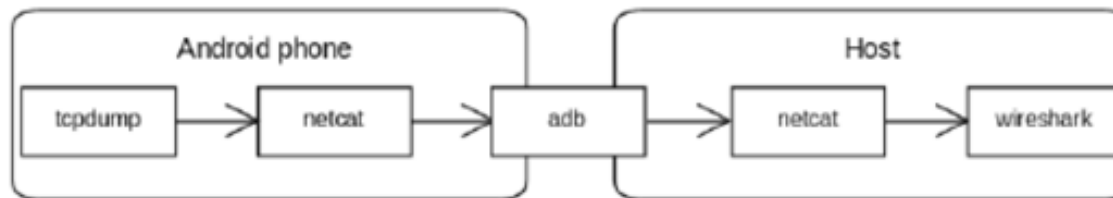
```
am start -n com.samsung.advp.imssettings/.ImsSettingsLauncherActivity
```

Sniffing traffic

- And if you are root on the phone you can easily extract the IPsec keys:
`'ip xfrm state'`

Sniffing traffic

```
Host: adb forward tcp:31337 tcp:31337  
Device: tcpdump -i any not port 31337 -s 0 -w - | nc -l -p 31337  
Host: nc localhost 31337 | wireshark -i - -k -S
```



Applications ▾ Places ▾ Wireshark ▾

.pcapng

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

filter: sip

No.	Time	Src	Dest	Protocol	Length	Info
2	0.000025	-	-	SIP	115	Request: REGISTER sip:ims.mnc .mcc204.3gppnetwork.org (1 binding)
3	0.231971	-	-	SIP	959	Status: 401 Unauthorized
5	0.348458	-	-	SIP	512	Request: REGISTER sip:ims.mnc .mcc204.3gppnetwork.org (1 binding)
6	0.457170	-	-	SIP	908	Status: 200 OK (1 binding)
7	0.496938	-	-	SIP	1500	Request: SUBSCRIBE sip:+316 @ims.mnc .mcc204.3gppnetwork.org
8	0.537530	-	-	SIP	800	Status: 200 OK
10	0.548194	-	-	SIP/XML	132	Request: NOTIFY sip:+316 @[:8917:fbbd]:7000
11	0.556083	-	-	SIP	864	Status: 200 OK
13	20.639251	-	-	SIP/SDP	1000	Request: INVITE sip:06 ;phone-context=ims.mnc .mcc204.3gppnetwork.org@ims
14	20.672084	-	-	SIP	588	Status: 100 Trying
22	21.358835	-	-	SIP/SDP	656	Status: 183 Session Progress
23	21.377785	-	-	SIP	1420	Request: PRACK sip: ffffffff-@ht-tas-1-vip-sip.
35	21.554145	-	-	SIP	708	Status: 200 OK
40	21.569918	-	-	SIP/SDP	800	Request: UPDATE sip: ffffffff-@ht-tas-1-vip-sip.
63	22.037774	-	-	SIP/SDP	156	Status: 200 OK
64	22.046119	-	-	SIP	1280	Status: 180 Ringing
774	35.956143	-	-	SIP	1448	Status: 200 OK
775	35.977169	-	-	SIP	1320	Request: ACK sip: ffffffff-@ht-tas-1-vip-sip :5
778	48.511183	-	-	SIP	872	Request: BYE sip:+316 @[:8917:fbbd]:7000
779	48.524766	-	-	SIP	932	Status: 200 OK
781	56.671094	-	-	SIP/SDP	1172	Request: INVITE sip:204 @[:8917:fbbd]:7000
783	56.752182	-	-	SIP/SDP	340	Status: 183 Session Progress
784	57.118153	-	-	SIP	836	Request: PRACK sip:+316 @[:8917:fbbd]:7000

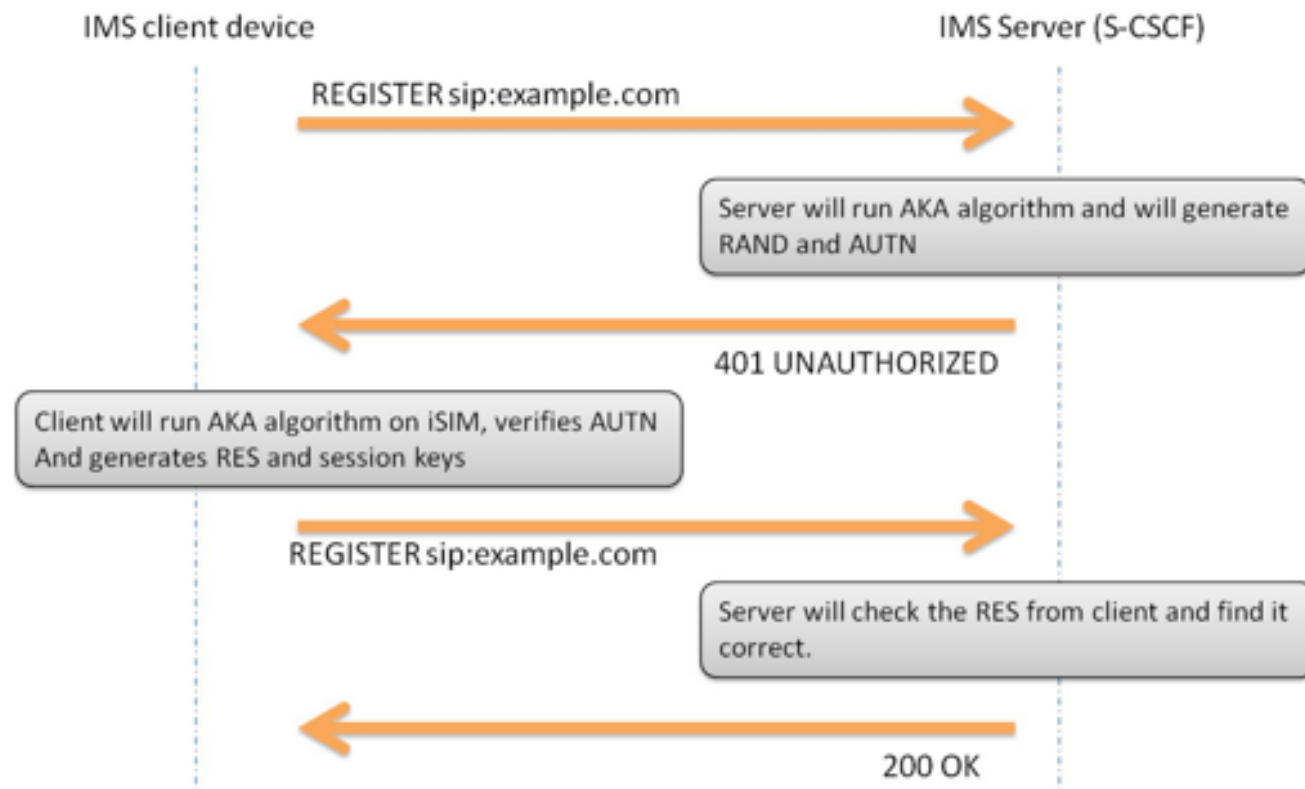
MORE DIFFERENCES

Operator A	Operator B	Operator C	RFC 3261
INVITE	INVITE	INVITE	INVITE
100 Trying	100 Trying	100 Trying	100 Trying
200 OK	183 Session Prog.	183 Session Prog.	180 Ringing
ACK	PRACK	PRACK	200 OK
BYE	200 OK	200 OK	ACK
200 OK	UPDATE	180 Ringing	BYE
	200 OK	200 OK	200 OK
	180 Ringing	ACK	
	200 OK	BYE	
	ACK	200 OK	
	BYE		
	200 OK		

VoLTE data

- Some (non-NL) providers still allow internet access through rmnet1
 - No data charges
 - Tunneling through DNS potentially also an option
 - Infrastructure discovery over rmnet1

VoLTE authentication



VoLTE SIM sharing

- Send CHALL to other sim-card on other phone over other channel, and receive RESP, and authenticate as that one
- Multiple users can share SIM-card that way
- Lawful interception and attribution at risk
- Theoretical: not tested yet (confident in feasibility through)



VoLTE SMS

- Not all providers use this
- But tricks were possible in at least one implementation:
 - Replay SMS (SIP MESSAGE) from other phone
 - Network thinks SMS is from original phone (and bills him/her)
 - Enumerate users (errors generated if recipient not known)

VoLTE Leakage

- In at least one implementation, SIP traffic revealed too much information: P-Access-Network-Info header has `utran-cell-id-3gpp=20x0xabcd1234567` of call recipient.

VoLTE Leakage

The world's largest Open Database of Cell Towers

Locate devices without GPS, explore Mobile Operator coverage and more!



VoLTE Leakage

- Under certain conditions, called ID blocking is ignored:
 - #31# private calls are revealed anyway in SIP headers
 - Also IP addresses of call recipients
 - And IMEI of recipient
- When aborting call without other side ringing, this info is received (stealthy) in SIP PROGRESS message

VoLTE has a cousin

- VoWiFi
- Same functionality over WiFi

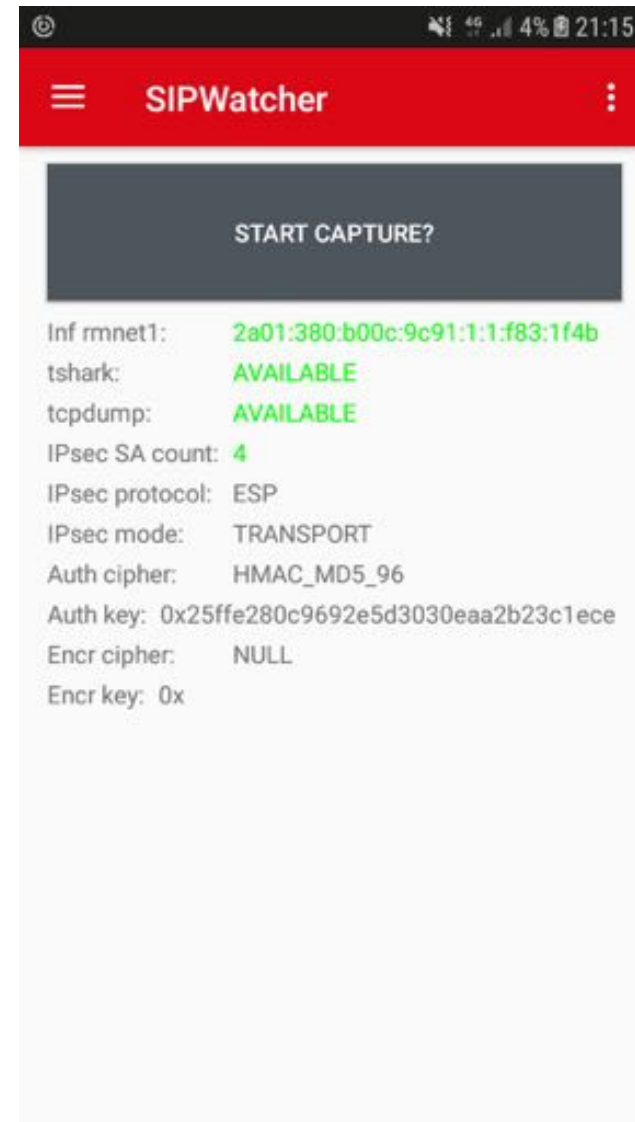


SIPWatcher

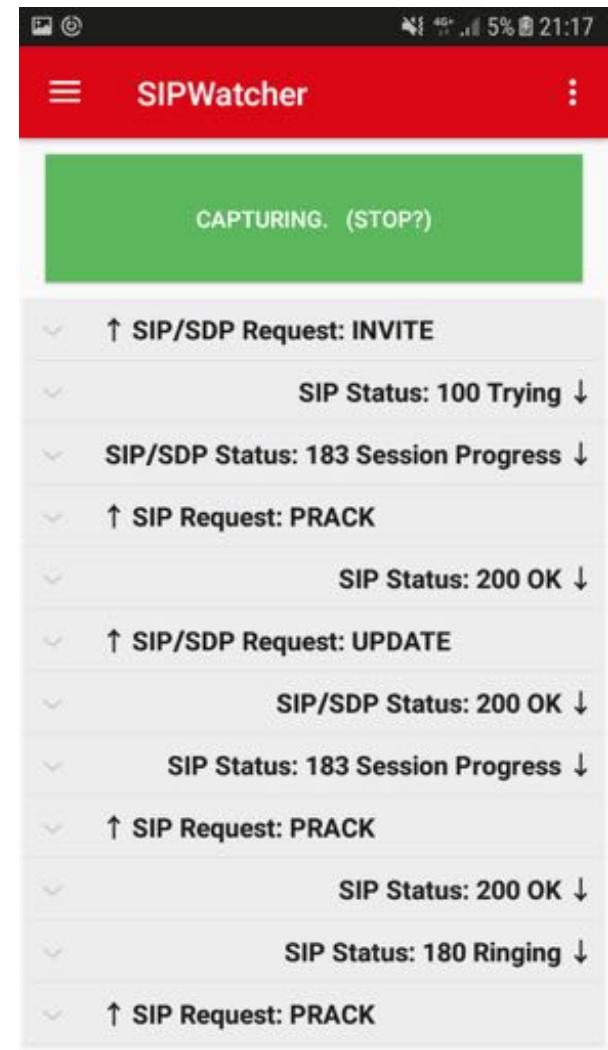
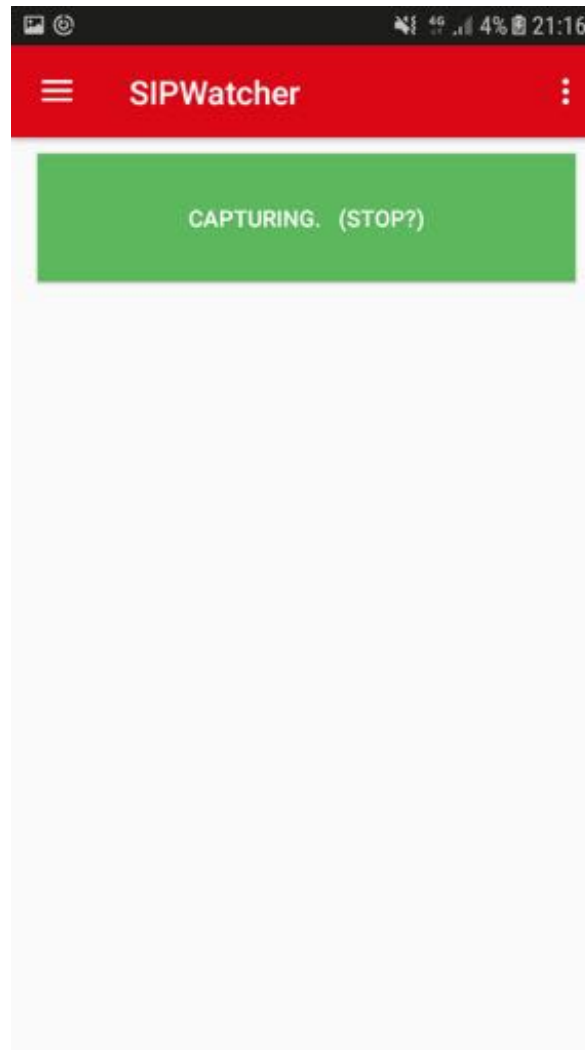
- Berry Busser wrote an app to monitor SIP traffic
- <https://github.com/SecuraBV/SIPWatcher>
- No guarantees, Open Source, As-is
- Under limited development, contributions welcome!
- Known to work on Samsung A3 (other models will follow)
- If you are able to run it in other countries on other providers, we are interested in the results!

SIPWatcher

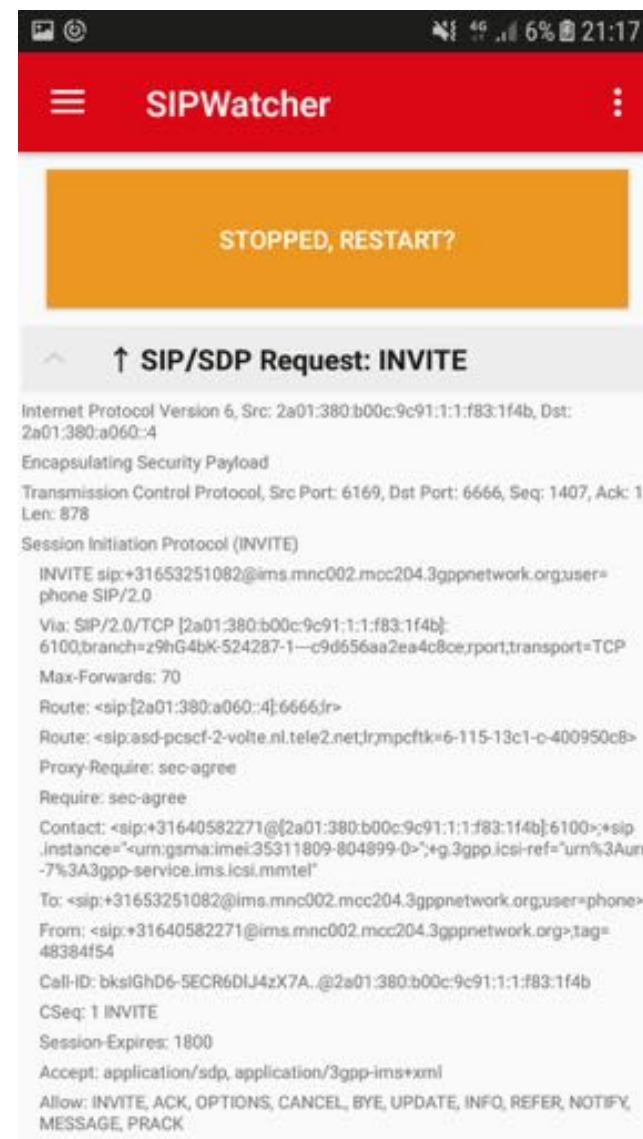
- Uses tcpdump and tshark to sniff and decode from rmnet1
- armv8 version included in .apk
- Needs to be crosscompiled for other architectures (tbd)



SIPWatcher



SIPWatcher



Conclusions

- Phreaking is back in 2019, in a digital way
- Possible, because signalling back in the hands of the user
- Already weaknesses are being found:
 - SMS spoofing, card sharing, subscriber locating, privacy issues.

Some notes

- Legality: interaction with operator's network might be illegal.
- Simple observation of your own traffic is legal in most countries.
- Based in part on work by Berry Busser, Radboud Uni, that he did for Secura as his Master Thesis.
- Responsible disclosure was followed in all cases, mentioned issues have been mostly remediated in NL for relevant providers.

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