The Modern Hacker – From Insight to Impact

Karsten Nohl <nohl@srlabs.de>



Nice to meet you





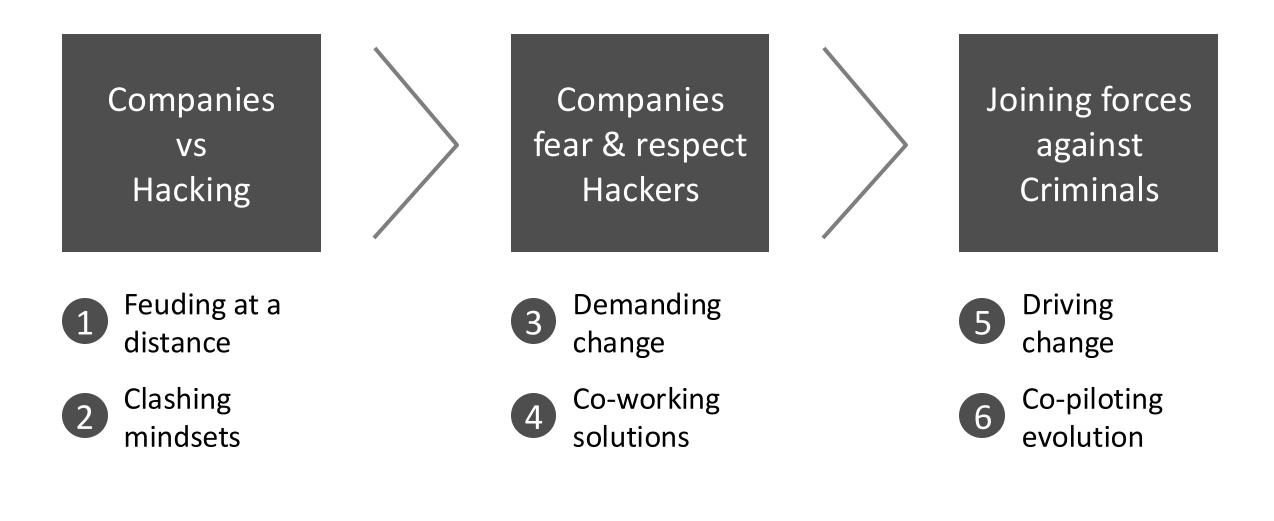
Karsten Nohl

Chief Scientist at SRLabs and Autobahn Security

Trained cryptographer from a time when crypto meant 'encryption'

Passionate white hat telco hacker



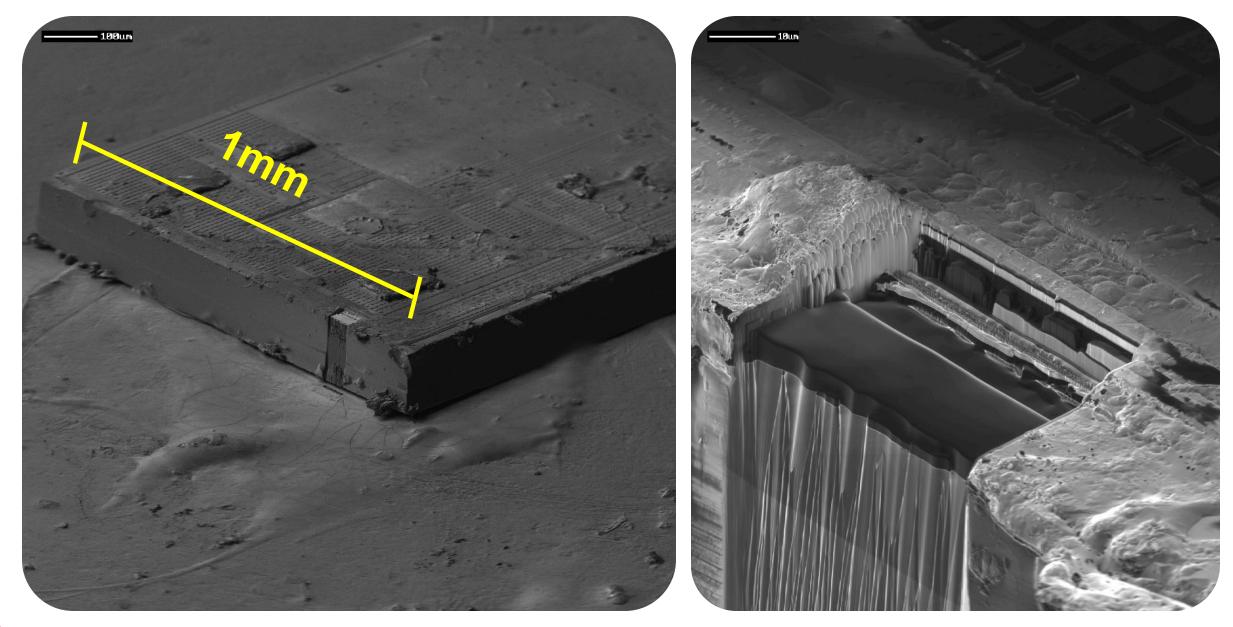


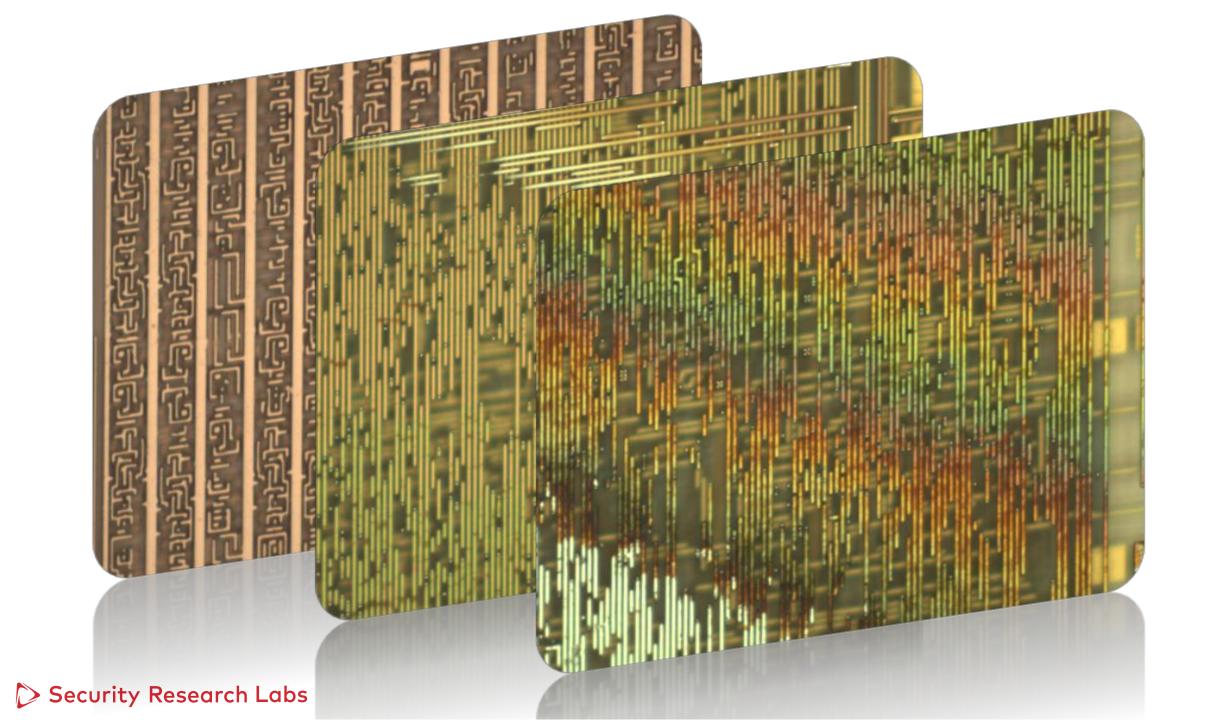


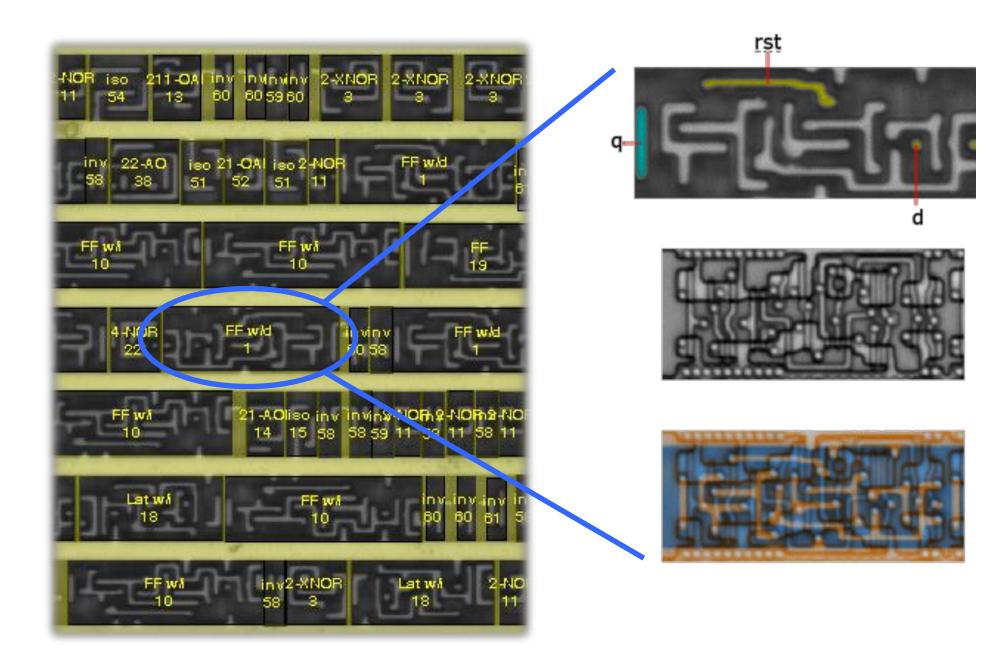
Feuding at a distance: Spending 3 years just to make a point

Hacking is perpetual curiosity about how things work & how you can influence them to work differently

Mifare Classic RFID tags tried to hide secret cipher in silicon die

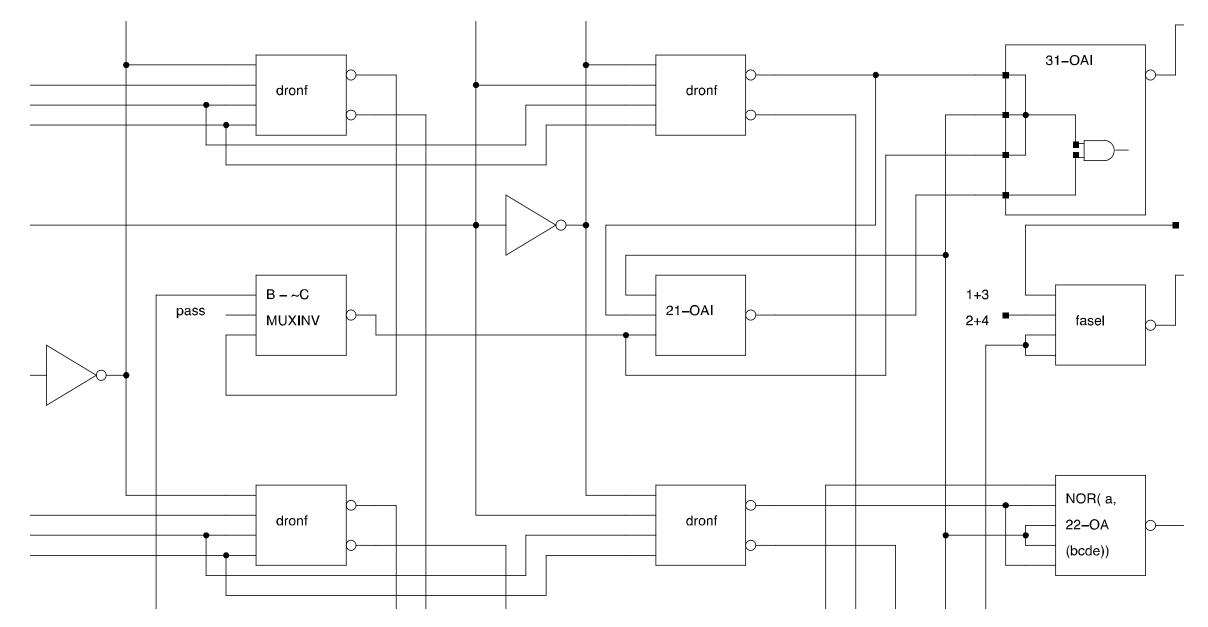






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The result of a three-year journey: Fully understanding the algorithm inside the "secret" chip





Home > Mobile > Mobile Apps

NEWS

RFID hack could crack open 2 billion smart cards

Analyst: One European government sent armed guards to protect facilities using the card



Responsibly disclosure requires some level of mutual understanding



Knee jerk by the company

Media reports: "NXP executives have downplayed the severity: The attack defeats only a single layer of security and **additional security layers prevent misuse**."

Knee jerk by us

Double down: **Find and publish exploits** for Mifare Classic – a tradition that continues until today



Slow relationship building

Working together to understand the problem and the solution

- ... and to **understand each other** (Thank you, Matthias!)
- => The essence of **responsible disclosure**

Clashing mindsets: "Can we buy your silence?"

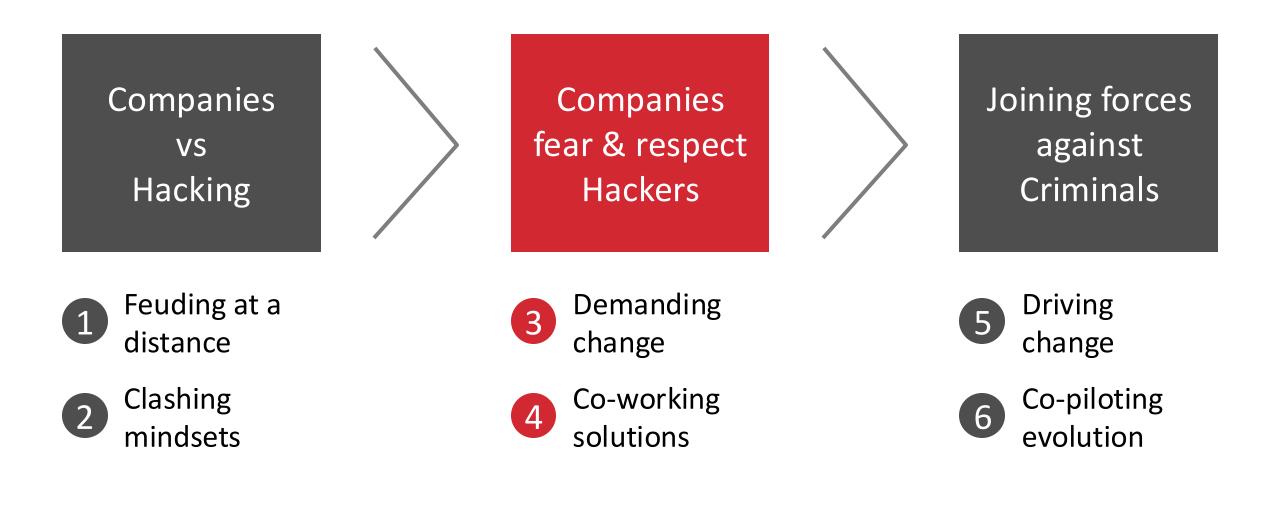
Some companies lack the base understanding of what drives hackers



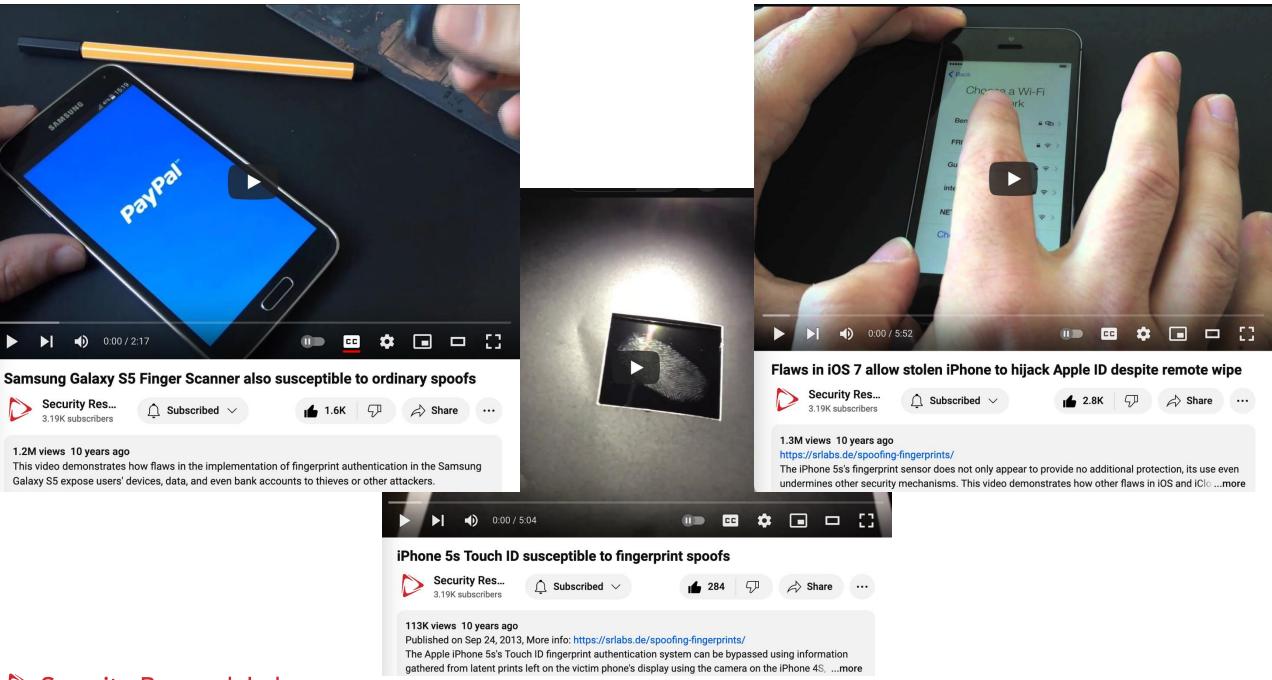


Knee jerk by the company

- "Sign a contract so you will never tell anyone about the vulnerabilities you discovered"
- "Only then will we consider looking into to vulnerabilities" (Several remain open.)



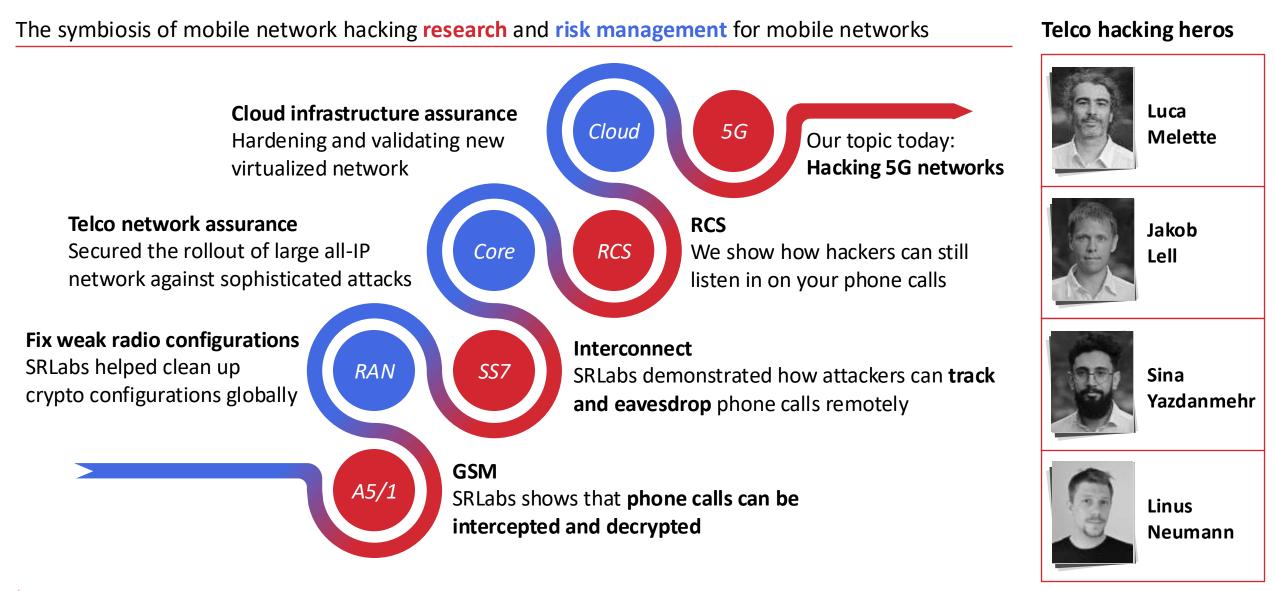
Bernanding change: Instant product feedback



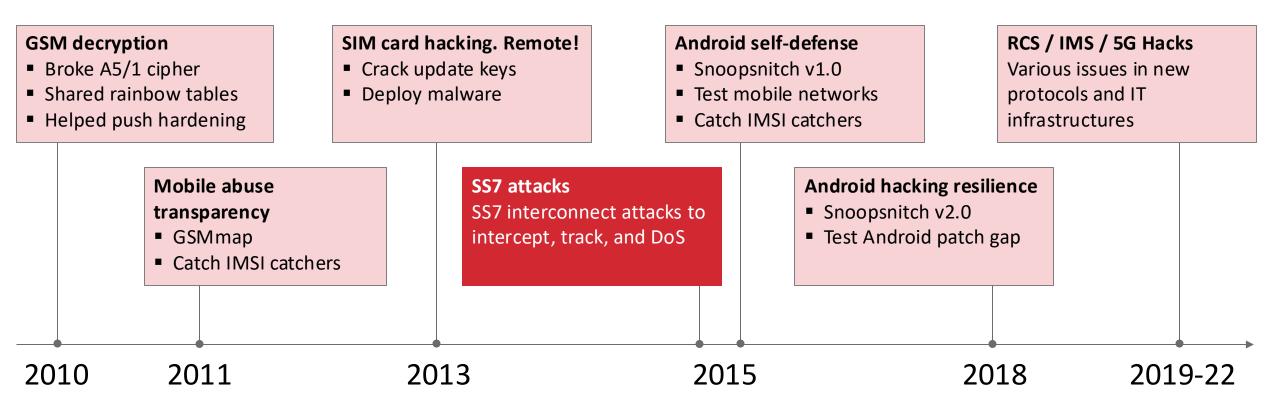
Co-working solutions: Staying engaged until the path forward is cleared

Hacking telcos since before it was cool.

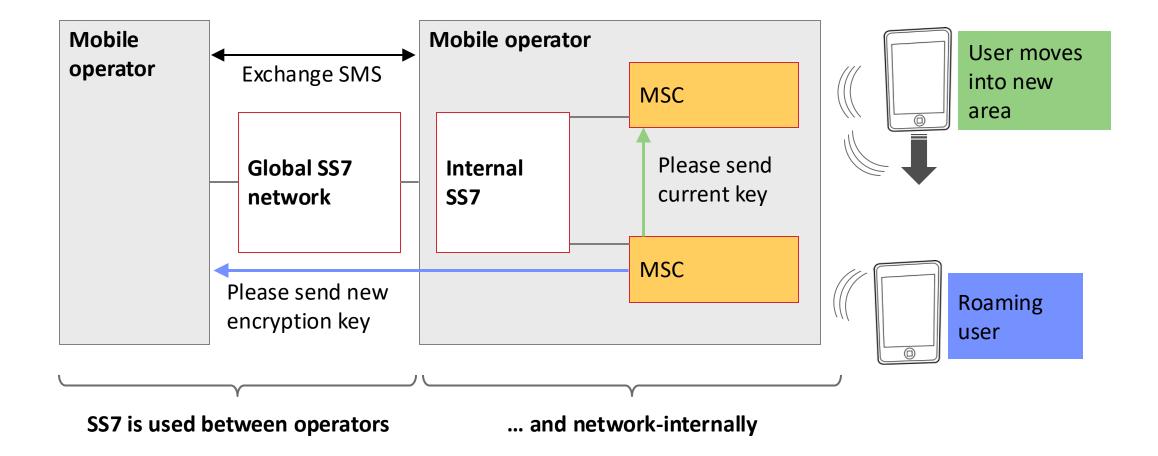
We have been finding security issues in mobile networks for over a decade, and regularly help to fix them



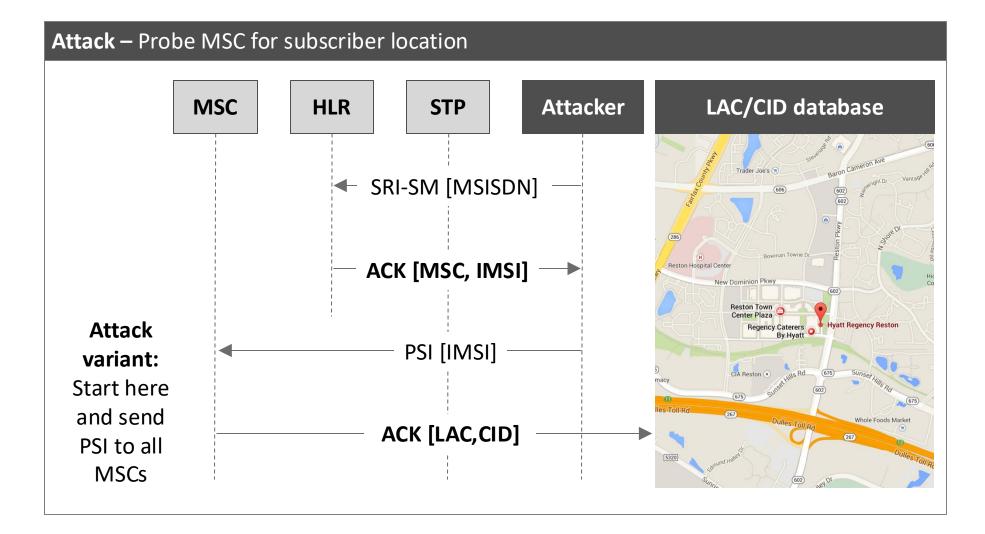
Mobile hacking journey at SRLabs



SS7 network enables exchange of SMS and cryptographic keys



Most common abuse case: Subscriber location is retrieved over SS7



Various signaling messages enable local and remote **intercept** attacks

Objective		Attack path		
Local intercept (calls and SMS; in and out)	Passive intercept (2G/3G)	Intercepted calls/SMS including IMSI	SendIdentification	Encryption key
	Fake base station (2G/3G)	Victim phone, IMSI	SendIdentification SendAuthInfo	Authentication & encryption key
Remote intercept (starting from IMSI + MSC)	Calls (incoming)	Phone number	SS_activate UpdateLocation	Receive call and forward to correct MSC (or do SS_erase) Man-in-the-middle -or- Speef voicemail and
	Calls (in & out)	Phone number	InsertSubscriberData (expires with LU)	Spoof voicemail and forward later
	SMS (incoming)	Phone number	UpdateLocation	Receive (and forward) SMS

Three GSMA standards provide advice on how to protect from SS7 attacks

FS.07 - SS7 and SIGTRAN Network Security	FS.11 - SS7 Interconnect Security Monitoring and Firewall Guidelines	IR.82 - SS7 Security Network Implementation Guidelines
 8 Recommendations and Countermeasures 8.1 SCCP Global Title Anti-Spoofing 8.2 MAP Screening Policy Guidelines 8.2.1 Category 1 8.2.2 Category 2 8.2.3 Category 3 8.2.4 Filtering Considerations 	Annex BSS7 Firewall RecommendationsB.1IntroductionB.2DefinitionsB.3SS7 Firewall RulesB.3.1SS7 Firewall Rules for MAPB.3.1.1MAP Category 1B.3.1.2MAP Category 2B.3.1.3MAP Category 3B.3.1.4Specific Handling of Mixed Category MAP MessagesB.3.1.5MAP GroupCall / CUGB.3.1.6MAP CCBSB.3.1.7MAP gsmSCFB.3.1.8MAP HandoverB.3.1.10Application Context and MAP versionsB.3.2SS7 Firewall Rules for CAMELB.3.2.1CAMEL Category 2B.3.2.2CAMEL Category 3	 3 Possible Solutions for SS7 Vulnerabilities 3.1 Common Filtering Features 3.2 Filtering Features per Category 3.2.1 MAP- Category 1 3.2.2 MAP - Category 2 3.2.3 MAP - Category 3 3.2.4 CAP - Category 3 3.2.5 CAP - Category 3 3.3 Filtering Features Description 3.3.1 MAP screening (Op, CgGT) 3.3.2 MAP screening (Op, GT, IMSI) 3.3.3 Compare current VLR and Cg SCCP 3.3.4 Compare IMSI and HLR 3.5 Compare IMSI and gsmSCF 3.6 SMS Home Routing 3.7 Check CgGT spoofing 3.8 Check Location 3.4 Passive monitoring

Interconnect security might still be the weakest link of most telcos today

Threat

- Interconnect hacking is possible since the adoption of the global SS7 network around 30 years ago
- Public awareness of the hacking technique has been raised since at least 2014
- One main risk today is intercept of SMS 2-factor codes, which has led to online identify theft and online banking fraud



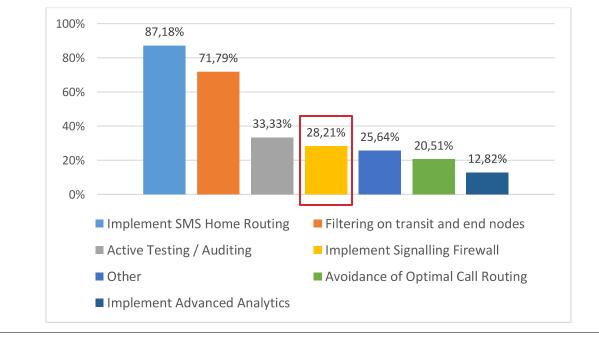


Defenses

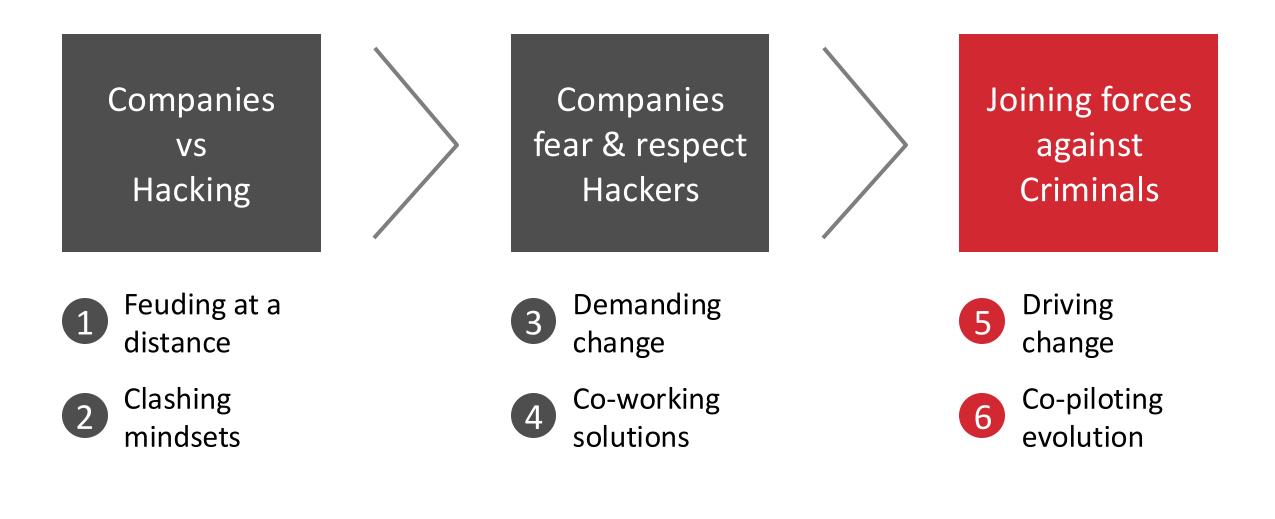
- Most SS7 hacking can be prevented with an interconnect/signaling firewall
- Most telcos do not have this protection

2.1.2 Security measures in place

Several questions were asked about the available measures in place. Pls. find below the answers provided.

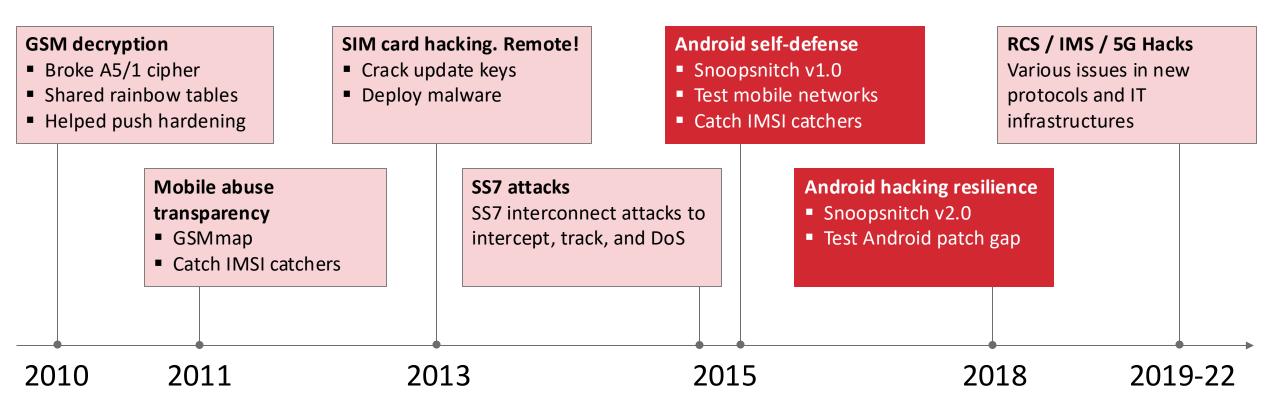


Source: ENISA report *Signalling Security in Telecom,* covers 39 EU telcos, prepared for the EU Commision, **March 2018**



5 Driving change: Community-driven Security "KPIs"

Mobile hacking journey at SRLabs



SnoopSnitch provides patch analysis for Android users

Tool name

SnoopSnitch

Purpose

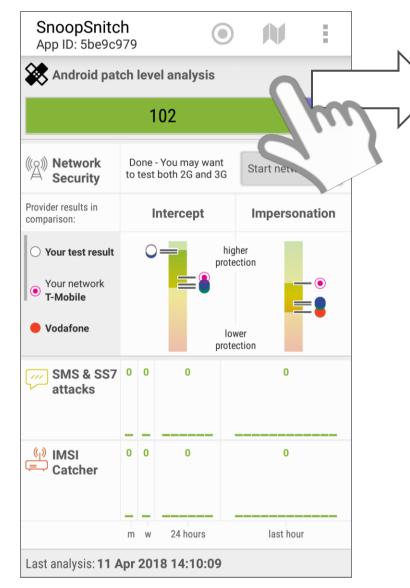
- Detect potentially missing Android security patches
- Collect network traces on Android phone and analyze for abuse
- Optionally, upload network traces to GSMmap for further analysis

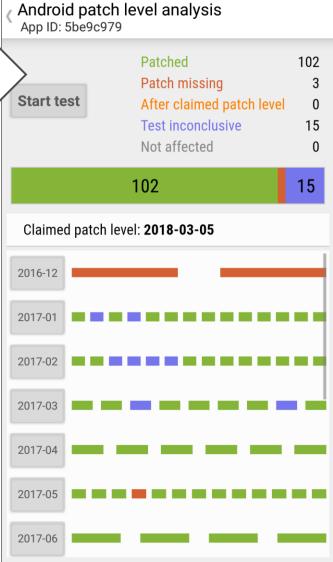
Requirements

- Android version 5.0
- Patch level analysis: All phones incl. non-rooted
- Network attack monitoring: Rooted Qualcomm-based phone

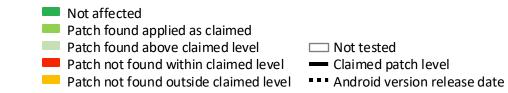
Source







The Android patch gap in 2018: Patching completeness varied widely for different phones



	201	6							2017					Patches '	"missing"
	9 10	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	Critical	High
Google Pixel 2 Android version 8.1 Patch level: Apr 2018														0	0
Samsung J5 (2017) Android version 7.0 Patch level: Apr 2018								Ī				I		0	0
NOKIA 3 Android version 7.1.1 Patch level: Mar 2018												I		0	8
Wiko Freddy Android version 6.0.1 Patch level: Sep 2017								Ī						17	49

Patch gap started closing in response to our research

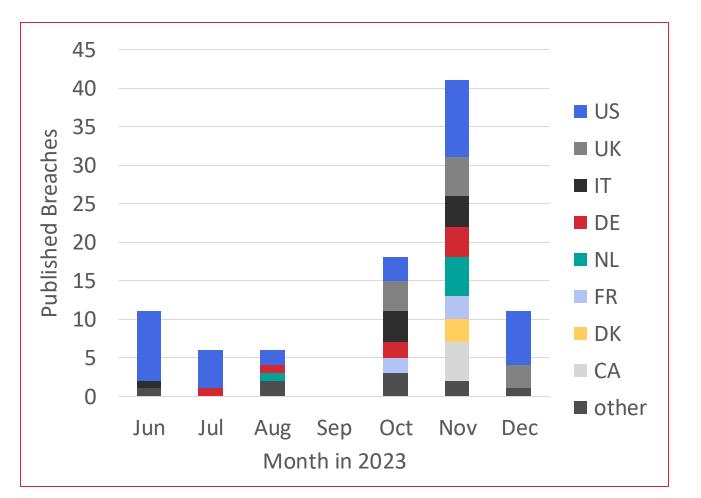
Patch delay [days]		Vendor	Missed Pa	Samples*	
Tatel delay [days]		Vendor	2018	2019	Samples
	0	Google	0 to 0.2	0 to 0.2	many
Immediately	0	Sony	0.2 to 1	0.2 to 1	lots
	0	Nokia	0.2 to 1	0.2 to 1	lots
	6	Huawei	0.2 to 1	0.2 to 1	lots
Within 2 weeks	12	LGE	0 to 0.2	0 to 0.2	lots
	14	Samsung	0 to 0.2	0 to 0.2	lots
	15	Motorola	0 to 0.2	0.2 to 1	lots
	15	BQ	0.2 to 1	0.2 to 1	many
	15	ZTE	2 to 4	0 to 0.2	lots
	16	Орро	4 or more	1 to 2	few
	18	Wiko	2 to 4	0 to 0.2	few
	18	Verizon	0.2 to 1	0 to 0.2	few
Within 1 month	21	Lenovo	4 or more	0 to 0.2	few
	21	TCL	2 to 4	0.2 to 1	few
	23	Asus	0.2 to 1	0.2 to 1	many
	25	OnePlus	0 to 0.2	0.2 to 1	many
	26	Vivo	1 to 2	0.2 to 1	lots
	30	htc	1 to 2	1 to 2	many
	31	Xiaomi	0.2 to 1	0 to 0.2	many

6 **Co-piloting evolution:** Fighting the real enemy: Criminals

Black Basta is a major threat actor since 2022



- Started in 2022-04 as Conti offspring
- Published about 320 breaches, averaging 13 per month
- Extorted USD 100+ Mio from 90 victims
- Was the "second most used ransomware in Germany"
- Targets ESXi servers
- Changed their encryption to ECC in 2022-11



Many files encrypted by Black Basta are recoverable

RecoverableNot recoverable

<5000 byte Not recoverable	< 1GB Fully recoverable	> 1GB Mostly Recoverable
5000 byte		
 1 GB		

We can successfully decrypt and recover the original file

```
Q
                                             \equiv
 F1
                        fish /tmp/decrypt
                                                       ×
87% 32.68MB/s 6 seconds remaining, ETA: 2023-10-10T10:56
WARNING:decryptblocks:Looking at 4718592 905969472 (1073741824): 84.3
75% 33.28MB/s 4 seconds remaining, ETA: 2023-10-10T10:56
WARNING:decryptblocks:Looking at 4980736 956301120 (1073741824): 89.0
62% 32.01MB/s 3 seconds remaining, ETA: 2023-10-10T10:56
WARNING:decryptblocks:Looking at 5242880 1006632768 (1073741824): 93.
750% 40.31MB/s 1 seconds remaining, ETA: 2023-10-10T10:56
WARNING:decryptblocks:Looking at 5505024 1056964416 (1073741824): 98.
437% 50.06MB/s 0 seconds remaining, ETA: 2023-10-10T10:56
INFO:magic:Renaming file to remove magic suffix: /tmp/myfile.vmdk.sah
28vut5 /tmp/myfile.vmdk
Decrypted: /tmp/myfile.vmdk
>↓ /t/decrypt xxd -a /tmp/myfile.vmdk
                                                     10:56:53
≫ /t/decrypt
                                                     10:57:43
```

We automated the decryption, shared it with victims, and then with everyone

We developed scripts to	We contacted affected organisations
 detect encrypted zeros, and decrypt the file Caveat: Malware can encrypt files multiple times, requiring manual investigation 	 We contacted affected organisations and shared the documentation We disseminated the tools through law enforcement and CERTs Released at 37C3 (2023-Dec) <u>https://github.com/srlabs/black- basta-buster</u> <u>https://nomoreransom.org</u>
	 Caveat: Malware can encrypt files multiple times, requiring manual

In summary: All three modes of engagements are needed for technology evolution



Questions?

Security Research Labs

Karsten Nohl <nohl@srlabs.de>

Your journey continues.

