



Sławomir Jasek Jakub Kałużny

Who are we





Sławomir Jasek



Jakub Kałużny

- Pentesters @ SecuRing
- Security assessments of applications, networks, systems...

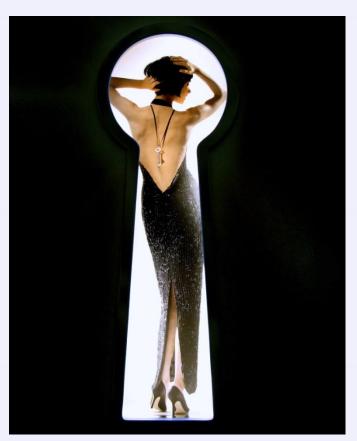


- Case studies proprietary protocols
 - Home automation
 - Pull printing #1
 - Remote desktop
 - Pull printing #2
 - Trading
- Cheatsheet for architects & developers
- How to hack it

Proprietary network protocols



- A pentester will encounter one
- Don't have the protocol specs nor tools to attack it
- How to hack it?
 - decompile the client?
 - search for some tools?
 - watch the raw packets?
- Let's try!



https://www.flickr.com/photos/canonsnapper/2566562866

Home automation remote control



- "Plug the device, configure your router for port forwarding (and dynamic dns if necessary), set password."
- Proprietary TCP protocol, direct connection from Internet to device, password protected access



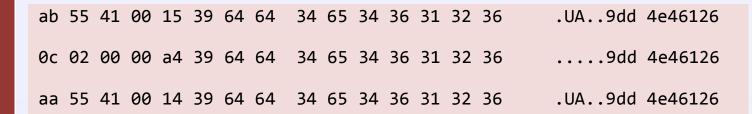
Protocol – a few packets

ab	55	41	00	15	39	64	64	34	65	34	36	31	32	36	
02	01	00	00	a9	39	64	64	34	65	34	36	31	32	36	
aa	55	41	00	14	39	64	64	34	65	34	36	31	32	36	

.UA..9dd 4e46126

.UA..9dd 4e46126







S E R

E

And what if we change the password?



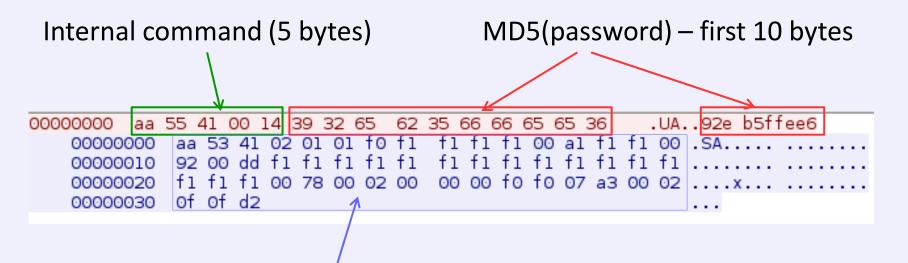
Password 1:

Password 2

Password 3

Home automation protocol





Status returned by the appliance (sensors, settings, etc).

Home automation - failures



- Sniffing
- MITM
- Connect directly to the appliance sniffed hash is enough

Recommendation: SSL!



Vendor: OK, we have added SSL support!

```
sslcontext = SSLContext.getInstance("TLS");
atrustmanager = new TrustManager[1];
atrustmanager[0] = new EasyX509TrustManager(null);
sslcontext.init(null, atrustmanager, null);
```

Empty TrustManager – accepts all certificates

Side effect



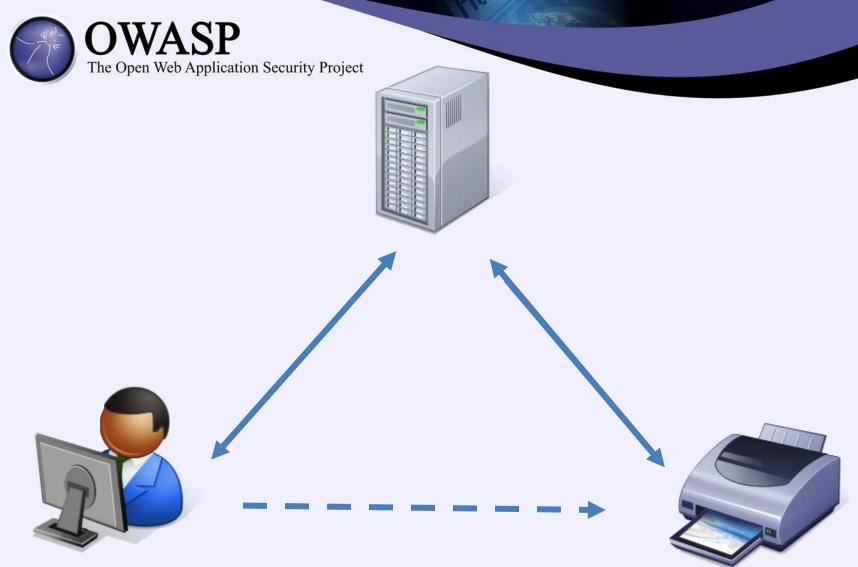
Athorn the indexoure rowom appiphias stesupport:

spacet open4s-li-stierte123423491kleyresadkeytes=5
cert=s.crt.yerify=0, fork, readbytes=5
/dev/ttyUSB0, vmin=51
/dev/ttyUSB0, vmin=51





Pull Printing Solutions



Why hack pull printing?



- Widely used
- Confidential data
- Getting popular

Threat modelling – key risks



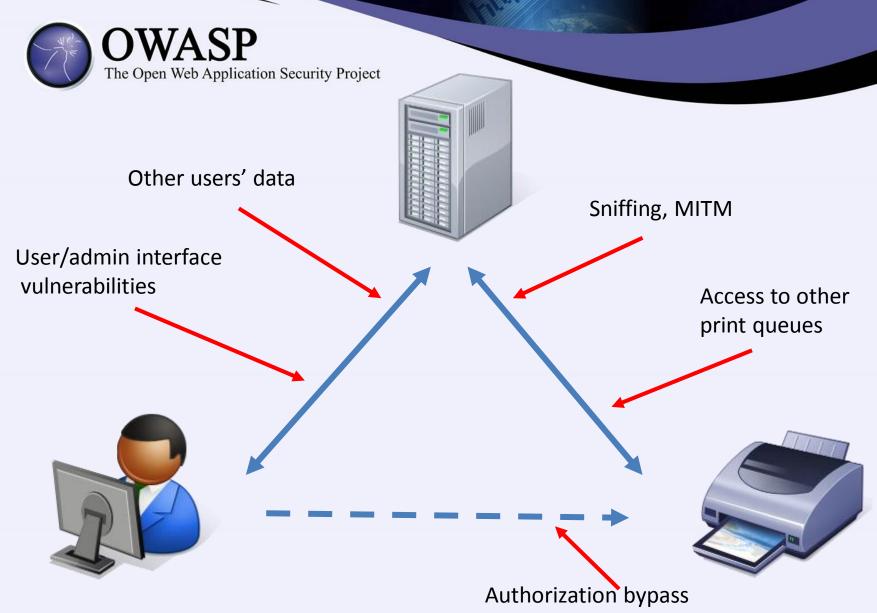
sniffing

print queues

accountability

users' data

Attack vectors



Pull Printing #1 – access control



"Secure print release (...) can integrate card-swipe user authentication at devices (...) ensuring jobs are **only** printed when the collecting user is present."

Pull Printing #1 — binary protocol



HELLO USER: user1 token Ε HASH(password + token) R Password ok Release my print queue Ε Just copied 100 pages R OK

P N E R

Pull Printing #1 – closer look



Release print queutefeases en y gwirst que ue Charge user "guest-xyz" for Jccspyciong i 4.00 1 0 20 græges 65 64 54 53 00 S. restr ictedIS. 70 79 54 53 00 canColo rCopy E 6c 69 65 72 44 .costMul tiplierD 63 61 6e 43 68 ?..... S..canCh User permissions 72 6f 6d 4c 69 argeShar edFromLi 72 69 6e 74 4a stFS..he ldPrintJ R 00 53 00 19 68 obCountIS..h 63 63 6f 75 6e asAdvanc edAccoun tOptions Fzz 53 65 54 72 PI.begin DeviceTr 5d 4e 39 42 ansactio nS..mN9B beginDeviceTransaction 75 65 73 74 KS..1004 S..quest -xyzS..z (...) guest-xyz 76 61 69 6c 61 SUCCESSS ..availa ff d7 Oa 3d 70 bleCredi tD?...=p R 65 44 3f ff d7 ..S..bal anceD?.. 74 75 73 4d 65 .=p..S.. statusMe 74 72 61 6e 73 ssageS.. S..trans 5a 70 44 35 30 actionId S..ZpD50 59 63 65 41 c..m.%ex tDeviceA 43 6f 70 69 PI.calcu lateCopi

00 05 6d 4e erPageCo stsS..mN 09 67 75 65 9BKS..10 04S..gue 34 46 46 7a st-xyzVV S..A4FFz

P R N R

Pull printing #1 - consequences



sniffing

print queues

accountability

users' data

Pull printing #1 - vendor gets notified



- Gave access to KB and support service
- And all versions of software
- Responded in few hours and patched in few days
- Was happy to be pentested

Remote desktop protocol



- X-win "on steroids" (encryption, compression, access control…)
- Mainframe access for critical business operations
- "More than 100,000 users around the world"
- "Prevents unauthorized eavesdropping FIPS 140-2 Validated End-to-end data encryption"



Remote desktop protocol

ENCODED

PASSWORD

LOGIN



00000000 01 01 00 00 00000000 01 00 00 00 16 03 00 00 6d 01 00 00 69 03 00 52 8d e8 02 cf ...m... i..R.... 00000004 11 01 30 0d 08 03 f1 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00000014 00 ff ff 7f 00 00 01 ac 3d 08 08 68 69 6a 61 63 =...hijac 00000024 6b 65 64 0a 30 35 31 45 31 45 31 41 32 36 00 01 ked.051E 1E1A26 00000054 00 12 00 11 00 0a 00 09 00 08 00 07 00 06 00 05

S E R V E



54657374**TeestingePasssword 1323243Teesting Plasssword** 373776f7264

XOR

1c101e1900000032080117572c1d095c475d5d3704071d060014702d1a1e1e1b1700

=

48756 **(Free Place Color)** 26/20143 PFF (LPH) 15/2015 46/1015

Remote Desktop - SSL



default configuration

CLIENTHELLO!

cipher suites:

SSL_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA SSL_DHE_DSS_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA SSL_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (...)





SERVERHELLO!

I don't have any certificate! cipherSuite: SSL_DH_anon_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA

OK, no problem! You have to be the right server if you say so, don't you?



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certificates configured

CLIENTHELLO!





SERVERHELLO!

I don't have any certificate! cipherSuite: SSL_DH_anon_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA

I have your certificate, but since you don't offer it any more, I won't check it. OK, let's connect!



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Remote desktop protocol - vendor



- "We don't know PGP, use zip with our CEO's name as password"
- Do not plan to solve the issues (?)
- >/dev/null 2>&1
- Full disclosure!
- ... and a few weeks later the mysterious shut down of our beloved;)

Pull Printing #2 - encryption



"is a modern printing solution that safeguards document confidentiality and unauthorized access to print, scan, copy and e-mail functions. Its user-authentication provides air-tight security on your shared MFPs that function as personal printers."

Vendor ensures



"Documents are delivered only into the right hands"

"Information is kept **confidential**. **No risk** of being left unattended at the printer"

"Document collection is **safe anytime and anywhere** — no "print and sprint"."

"Integration with other enterprise applications and workflows is kept secure through single sign-on"



First look on communication:

- TCP, 2 ports
- No cleartext, no SSL
- Seems to follow some scheme...

Ex1: Deeper sight on traffic



```
. . 6. . . . . . . . . . .
              .....:.c..<..~7%../}W...}....A1......dh{hR9....
.d.. .]..y.{@...l
..6....9/.;.s.
....q...~+..@.9.'.o.]...b..o..
                                                  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ECB_mode
                .f...b...>..}U...4-{.K./o%#...;...l
    .....y...^ql
..6.....r\...ix.....0.n...;4.o....p\..gSd......qg......
+).q8...z..F..b1.Fr...l
```

Pull Printing #2 - Reverseengineered



- Hardcoded RSA certificate in printer embedded software
- No trust store
- AES-128 ECB used for traffic encryption
- Same protocol in admin interface

Pull Printing #2 - Consequences



sniffing

print queues

accountability

users' data



"(...) system has been deployed at many high security customers and has passed internal audits."

Trading protocol



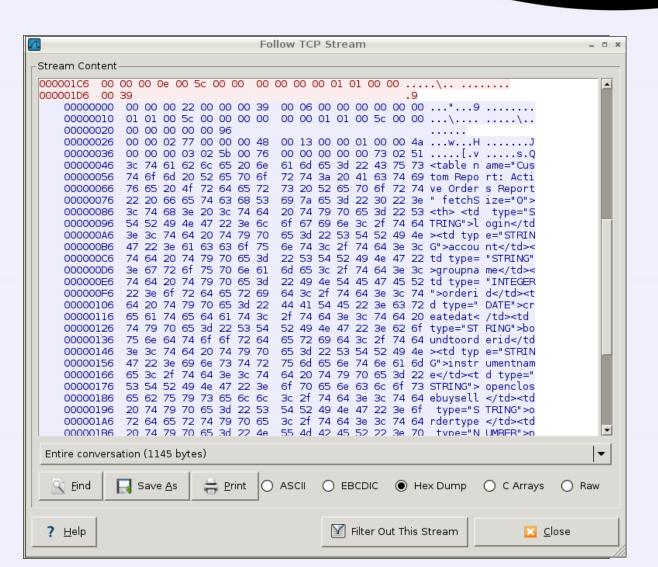
- An online application for instant financial operations
- A proprietary, binary protocol, designed in order to minimise delays
- TCP in SSL tunnel



https://www.flickr.com/photos/tradingrichmom/5571144428/

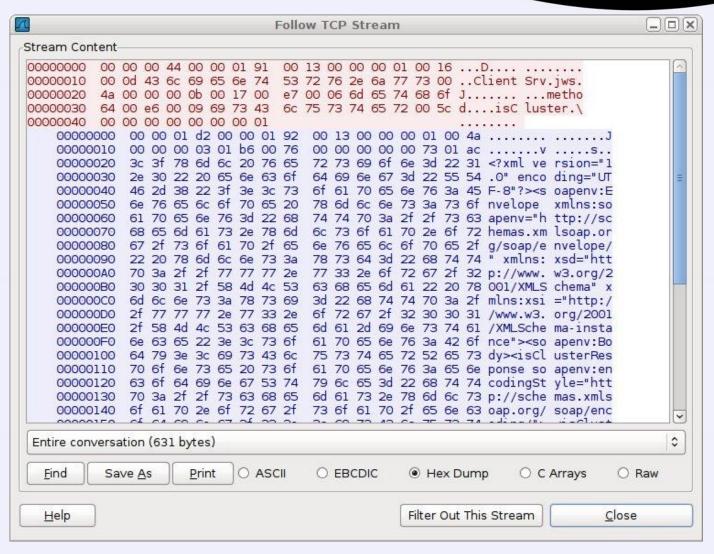
Trading protocol – a few packets





That's interesting!





That's interesting!



Follow TCP Stream	
Stream Content	
ClientSrv.jws.JmethodisCluster. \Jvs xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"? <soapenv:envelope xmlns:soapenv="http:// schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/" xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/ XMLSchema" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema- instance"><soapenv:body><isclusterresponse soapenv:encodingstyle="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/ encoding/"><isclusterreturn xsi:type="xsd:string">falseisClusterReturn></isclusterreturn></isclusterresponse></soapenv:body></soapenv:envelope>	
Entire conversation (631 bytes)	0
Find Save As Print • ASCII • EBCDIC • Hex Dump • C Arrays) Raw
Help Filter Out This Stream Close	

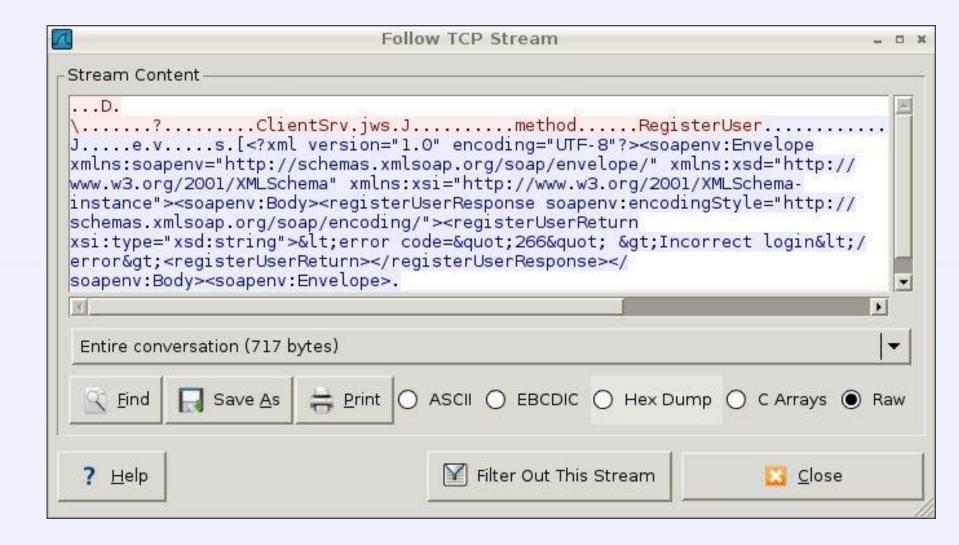
And what if we...



Follow TCP Stream								
Stream ContentW.\? AdminServiceJ	me							A
\$.vs xml<br schemas.xmlsoap.o www.w3.org/2001/X instance"> <soapen< th=""><td>rg/soap/er MLSchema-</td><td>nvelope</td><td>/" xmĺns:xs</td><td>d="http://www.</td><td>w3.org/2001/XMLSch</td><th>nema" xmlns:xsi=</th><th>"http://</th><td>Ξ.</td></soapen<>	rg/soap/er MLSchema-	nvelope	/" xmĺns:xs	d="http://www.	w3.org/2001/XMLSch	nema" xmlns:xsi=	"http://	Ξ.
faultcode> <faults "="" axis="" descriptor?<="" faul="">java.langat org.apache.ax .at org.apache.ax .at sun.reflect.N .at sun.reflect.N</faults>	tring>java tstring> <o Exception: is.utils./ is.utils./ ativeMetho ativeMetho elegatingN</o 	a.lang. detail> : Unabl Admin.p Admin.A odAcces odAcces	Exception: <nsl:stackt ccessorimpl<="" dminservice="" e="" proces="" rocess(admi="" sorimpl.inv="" th="" to=""><th>Unable to proc race xmlns:ns1 s the message n.java:163) (Admin.java:65 okeO(Native Me oke(NativeMeth .invoke(Delega</th><th>ess the message -\ ="http://xml.apack -was it a valid WS</th><th>was it a valid W he.org/ SDD descriptor? va:39)</th><th>SDD</th><th></th></nsl:stackt>	Unable to proc race xmlns:ns1 s the message n.java:163) (Admin.java:65 okeO(Native Me oke(NativeMeth .invoke(Delega	ess the message -\ ="http://xml.apack -was it a valid WS	was it a valid W he.org/ SDD descriptor? va:39)	SDD	
.at org.apache.ax	is.provide	ers.jav	a.MsgProvid	er processMess	age(MsgProvider.ja	ava:126)		V
Entire conversation (2975 bytes)	Y						٥
<u>F</u> ind Save	<u>A</u> s	<u>P</u> rint	● ASCII	O EBCDIC	O Hex Dump	O C Arrays	O Raw	
<u>H</u> elp					Filter Out	This Stream	<u>C</u> lose	

And how about...





RegisterUser



- Incorrect password
- Incorrect first name
- Group with name null doesn't exist
- Group with name admin doesn't exist
- Group with name Administrator doesn't exist
- And how about "root"?

Game Over

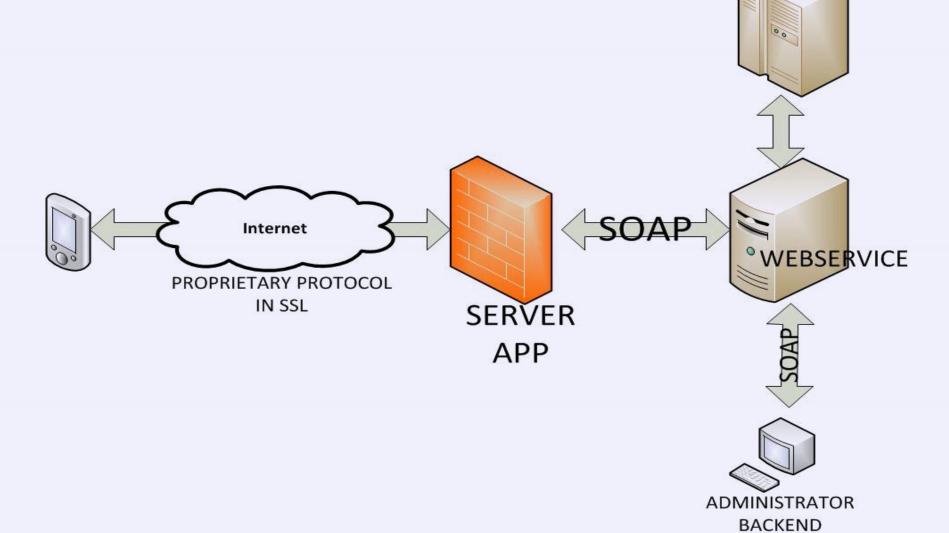


```
<soapenv:Body>
  <registerUserResponse
    soapenv:encodingStyle="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/">
  <registerUserReturn xsi:type="xsd:string">
    User was registered successfully with id=5392745
  </registerUserReturn>
  </registerUserResponse>
  </soapenv:Body>
```

So now we can manage all the other accounts and spend their money!

Architecture







While deploying a proprietary solution:

- Get it pentested
- Verify vendor claims
- Ask the vendor for secure development lifecycle, procedures of addressing vulnerabilities, previous bugs

Cheat sheet - developers



- Protocol is NOT secure by its secrecy
- Proper encryption. Use known standards, implement them with care.
- Input validation, access control, many layers of security, least privilege principle...
- Beware backwards compatibility

How to hack protocols?



Decompile client?

Inject code?

Search for the specs?

Use some tools?

Watch the packets?



Look for the fine manual



- There may be unofficial client, or e.g. wireshark plugin
- Ask for the docs ©
- Search for them
 - Yes, we have found internal protocol specification by google hacking!

Decompile client



 Sometimes easy – e.g. not obfuscated Android application:

```
byte abyte3[] = pass.getBytes();
byte abyte4[] = MessageDigest.getInstance("MD5").digest(abyte3);
String s1 = "";
for(int j = 0; j < 10; j++)
s1 = (new
StringBuilder()).append(s1).append(toHexString(abyte4).charAt(j)).toString();
System.arraycopy(s1.getBytes(), 0, abyte1, 5, 10);</pre>
```

- Sometimes really hard & time consuming.
- May be fun, but often leads astray

Watch the packets



- Various tools to analyze proprietary protocols
 - time consuming, usually do not work
- Raw, just try to spot some scheme
 - of course with a little help of your friends:
 wireshark, tcpdump, ssldump etc.
- Your favourite scripting language



slawomir.jasek@securing.pl jakub.kaluzny@securing.pl

www.securing.pl