Shameful secrets of proprietary protocols





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Who are we



OWASP The Open Web Application Security Project





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

Agenda



- 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!



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

	NTROL	
	ECO MODE NORMAL OFF	

http://www.flickr.com/photos/99832244@N07/9436065073/

Protocol – a few packets



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WASP

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ab 55 41 00	15 39 64 64	34 65 34 36 31 32 36	.UA9dd 4e46126
02 01 00 00	a9 39 64 64	34 65 34 36 31 32 36	9dd 4e46126
aa 55 41 00	14 39 64 64	34 65 34 36 31 32 36	.UA9dd 4e46126

aa 53 41 02 01 01 f0 f1 f1 f1 f1 00 be f1 f1 00 SA

fl fl fl 00 64 00 00 00 01 00 f0 f0 0a fl 00 02d.......

0f0fe7

ab 55 41 00 15 39 64 64 34 65 34 36 31 32 36 .UA .9dd 4e46126

0c 02 00 00 a4 39 64 64 34 65 34 36 31 32 369dd 4e46126

aa 55 41 00 14 39 64 64 34 65 34 36 31 32 36 .UA.9dd 4e46126

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And what if we change the password?



WASP

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Password 1:

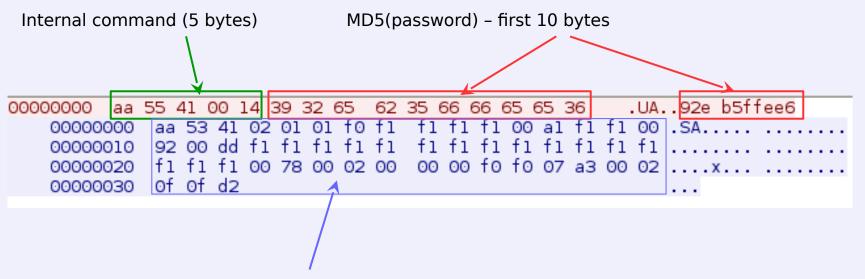
00000000 aa	55 41 00 3	14 39 32 65	62 35 66 66 65 65 36	.UA92e b5ffee6
00000000	aa 53 41	02 01 01 f0	f1 f1 f1 f1 00 a1 f1	f1 00 .SA
				f1 f1
00000020	f1 f1 f1	00 78 00 02	00 00 00 f0 f0 07 a3	00 02x
00000030	of of d2			

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!

Home automation - SSL



• Vendor: OK, we have added SSL support!

```
sslcontext = SSLContext.getInstance("TLS");
```

```
atrustm anager = new TrustM anager[1];
```

atrustm anager[0] = new EasyX509TrustM anager(null);

sslcontext.init(null, atrustm anager, null);

Empty TrustManager – accepts all certificates

Side effect

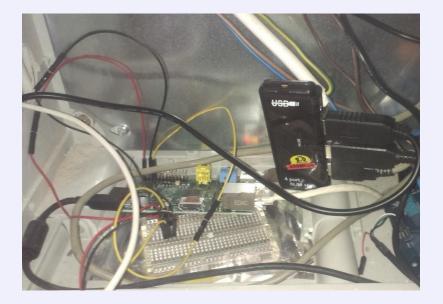


And violate the intervouse restriction and phias steesupport:

sosoatatoptcepn4s-Bisitiente: it 21324B, fo, kde , read by tese 5 s.crt, verify = 0, fork, read by tes = 5

/dev/ttyUSB0,vm in=51 /dev/ttyUSB0,vm in=51





Pull Printing Solutions



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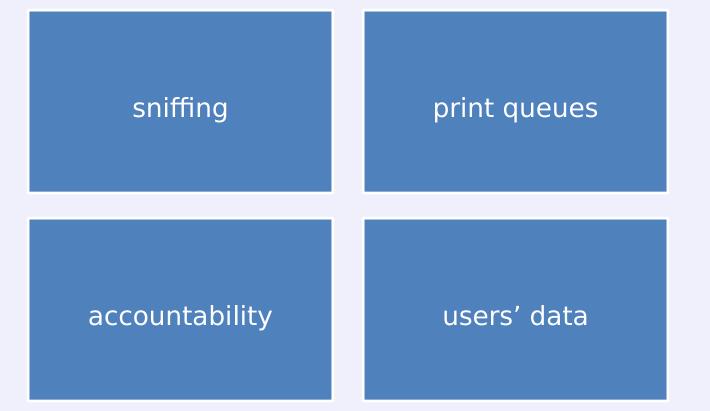
Why hack pull printing?



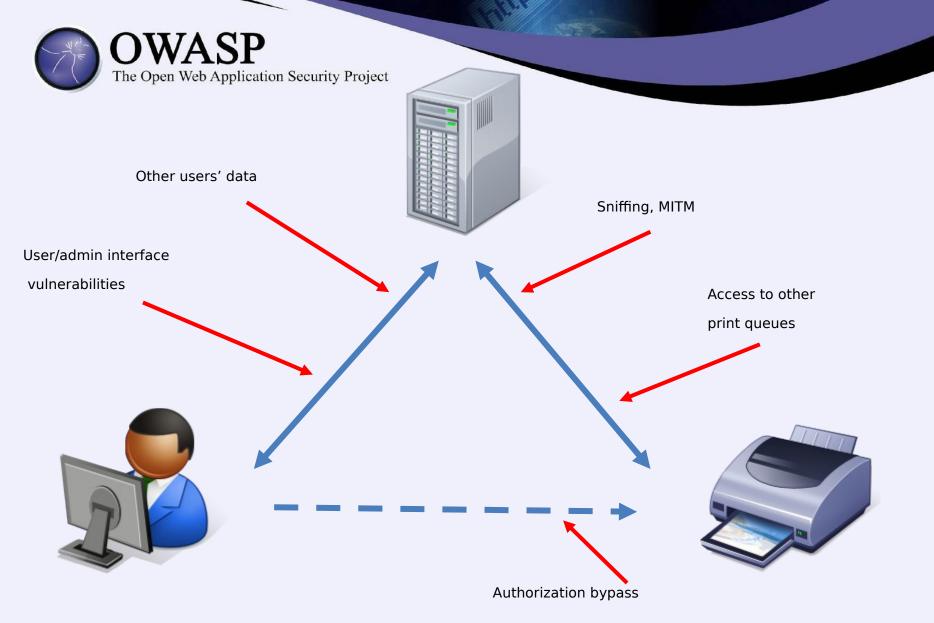
- Widely used
- Confidential data
- Getting popular

Threat modelling – key risks





Attack vectors



Pull Printing #1 - access control





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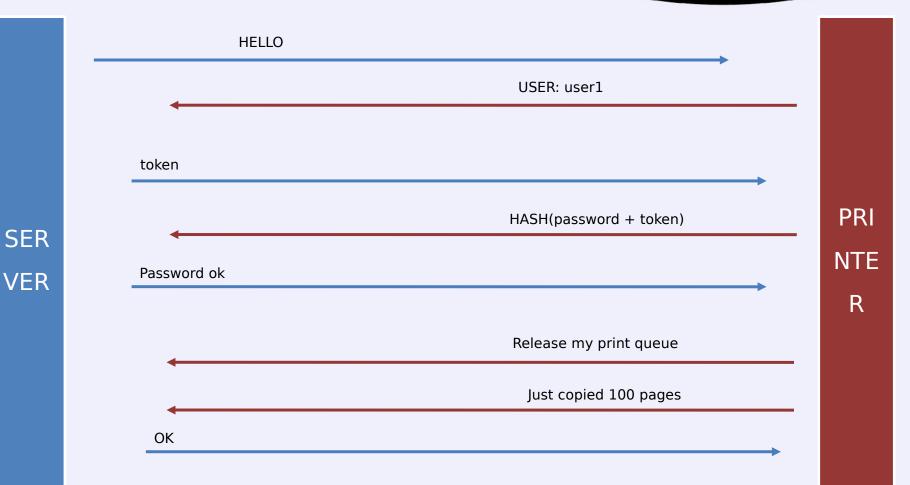
"Secure print release (...) can integrate card-swipe user authentication at devices (...) ensuring jobs are **only** printed when the collecting user is present."

Pull Printing #1 – binary protocol

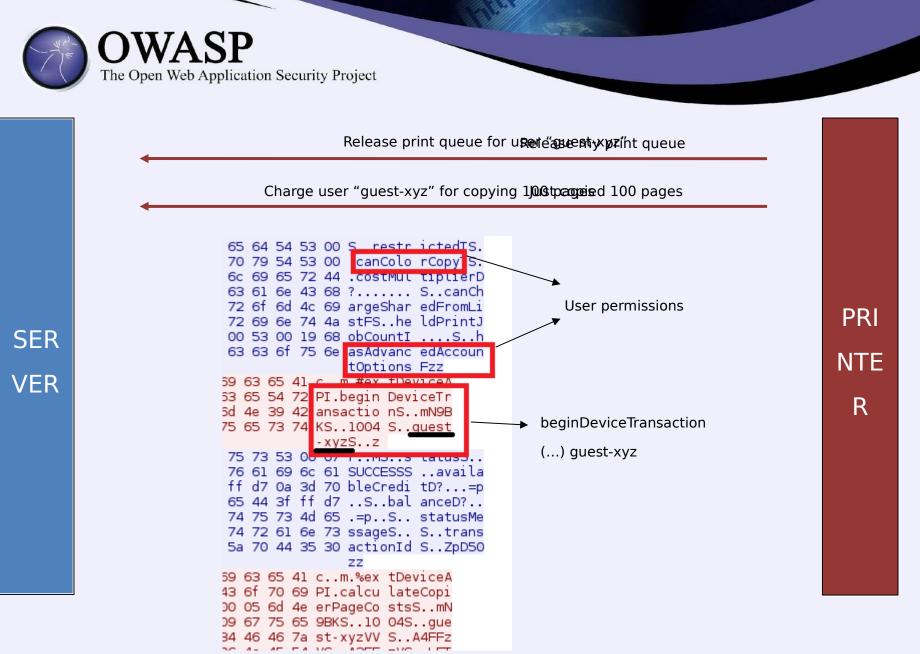


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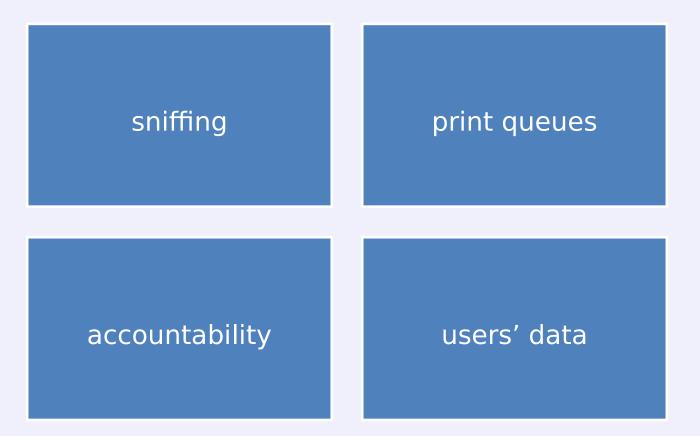


Pull Printing #1 – closer look



Pull printing #1 - consequences





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"

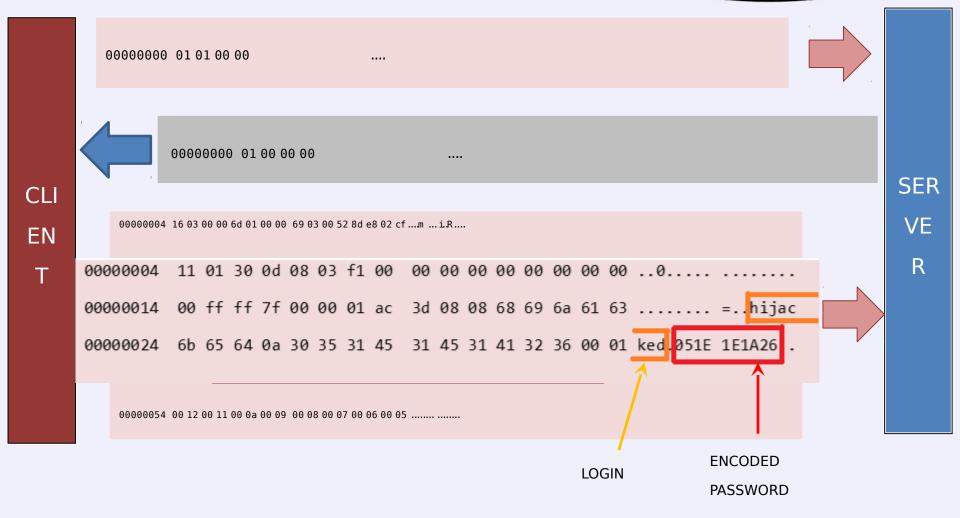


Remote desktop protocol



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Password



54657374696e67506173 Testing Password 172 349 Festing Bassword

XOR

48756d6**[626636767677767866667666766667666669746564**

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

(...)

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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?

Remote Desktop - SSL



certificates configured



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"

Pull Printing #2 – binary protocol



First look on communication:

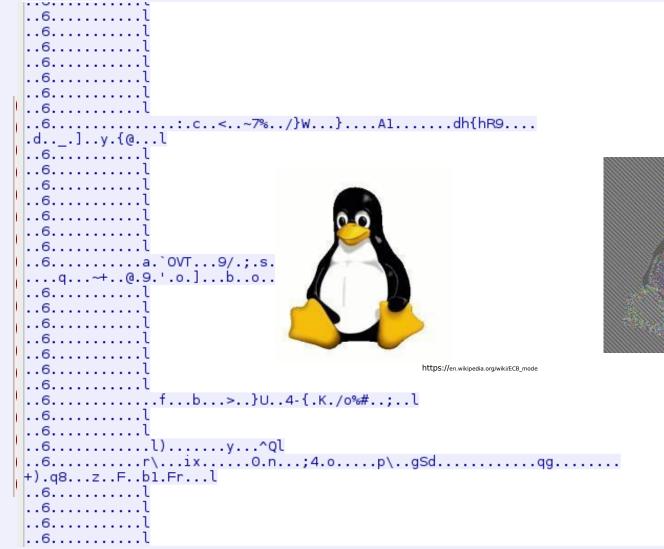
- TCP, 2 ports
- No cleartext, no SSL
- Seems to follow some scheme...

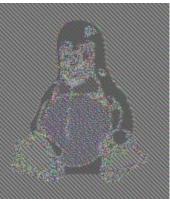
Ex1: Deeper sight on traffic



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Pull Printing #2 - Reverse-engineered



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

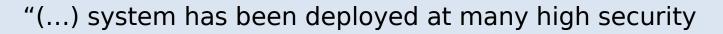
Pull Printing #2 - Consequences





Pull Printing #1 - vendor gets notified





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



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That's interesting!



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tream Content							
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00000140 6f 61 70 2e 6f 72 67 2f 73 6f 61 70 2f 65 6e 63 oap.org/ soap/enc	~						
Entire conversation (631 bytes)	•						
<u>Find</u> Save <u>As</u> <u>Print</u> O ASCII O EBCDIC • Hex Dump • C Arrays • Raw							
Help Filter Out This Stream Close	_						

That's interesting!



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	Follow	w TCP Stream		
Stream Conter	ıt			
encoding="U schemas.xmls XMLSchema" instance">< soapenv:enco encoding/"> isClusterRe soapenv:Envo	vs.Jmeth JJ FF-8"?> <soapenv:en soap.org/soap/enve mlns:xsi="http:// soapenv:Body><iscl odingStyle="http:/ <isclusterreturn x<br="">turn>elope>.\</isclusterreturn></iscl </soapenv:en 	<pre>vs<?xml ve velope xmlns:soapenv lope/" xmlns:xsd="ht www.w3.org/2001/XMLS</pre>	="http:// tp://www.w3.org chema- /soap/ >false <br y> <br interrupted by	
Entire conver	sation (631 bytes)			0
Save	As Print O ASCII	O EBCDIC O Hex Dur	np 🔿 C Arrays (O Raw
<u>H</u> elp		Filter Out This Stream	m <u>C</u> lose	e

And what if we...



Follow TCP Stream	- • ×
Stream Content	
AdminService.J	<pre>lns:soapenv="http:// /XMLSchema" xmlns:xsi="http:// Exception<!-- sage -was it a valid WSDD l.apache.org/ alid WSDD descriptor? mpl.java:39) ccessorImpl.java:25)</pre--></pre>
Entire conversation (2975 bytes)	c
<u>Find</u> Save <u>As</u> <u>Print</u> • ASCII O EBCDIC O Hex D	ump O C Arrays O Raw
<u>H</u> elp	ter Out This Stream

And how about...



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	Follow TCP Stream	- C X
Stream Content		
Je.vs.[xml<br xmlns:soapenv="http:// www.w3.org/2001/XMLSch instance"> <soapenv:bod schemas.xmlsoap.org/so xsi:type="xsd:string"></soapenv:bod 	ntSrv.jws.JmethodRegisterUser. version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?> <soapenv:enve schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/" xmlns:xsd= ema" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSche y><registeruserresponse soapenv:encodingstyle="<br">ap/encoding/"><registeruserreturn <error code="266">Incorrect l Return></error></registeruserreturn </registeruserresponse><!--</th--><td>elope ="http:// ema- ="http://</td></soapenv:enve 	elope ="http:// ema- ="http://
3		
Entire conversation (717 b	ytes)	-
<u>Find</u> Save <u>A</u> s		Arrays 🔘 Raw
? Help	Filter Out This Stream	Close

RegisterUser



<soapenv:Body>

<registerUserResponse soapenv:encodingStyle="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/">

<registerUserReturn xsi:type="xsd:string">

<error code="266" >Incorrect login</error>

</registerUserReturn>

</registerUserResponse>

</soapenv:Body>

- 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

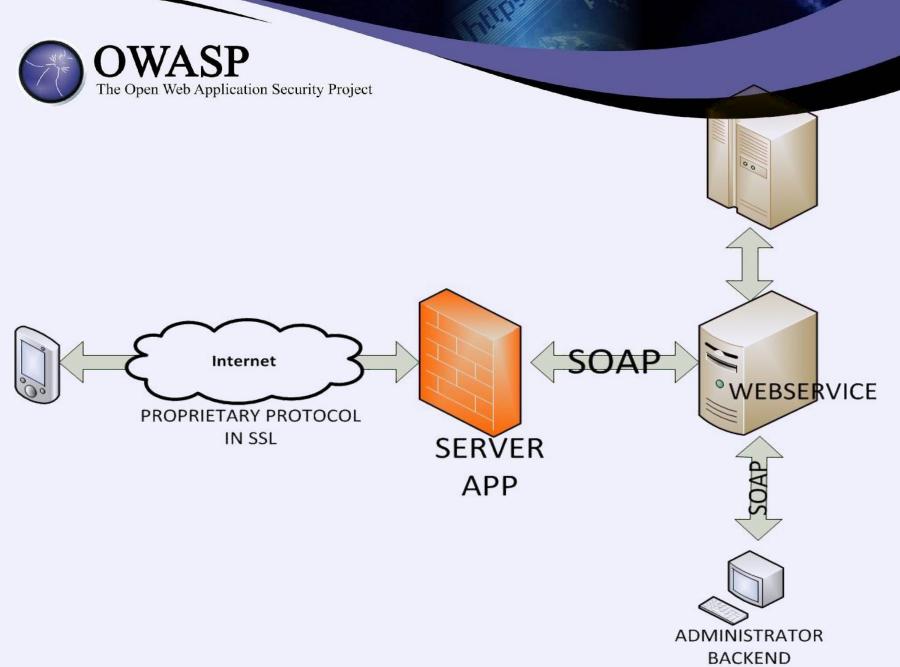


- < soapenv:Body>
- < registerU serResponse soapenv:encodingStyle= "http://schem as xm lsoap.org/soap/encoding/">
- < registerU serRetum xsi:type= "xsd:string">
- Userwas registered successfully with id = 5392745
- < /registerUserRetum>
- < /registerUserResponse>
- < /soapenv:Body>



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

Architecture



Cheat sheet – owners



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[] = M essageD igest.getInstance("M D 5").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);

```
• 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



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