hardwear.io



Self driving cars and not so autonomous security

Nicolas Massaviol Cedric Buxin

Agenda

What is a modern car nowadays?

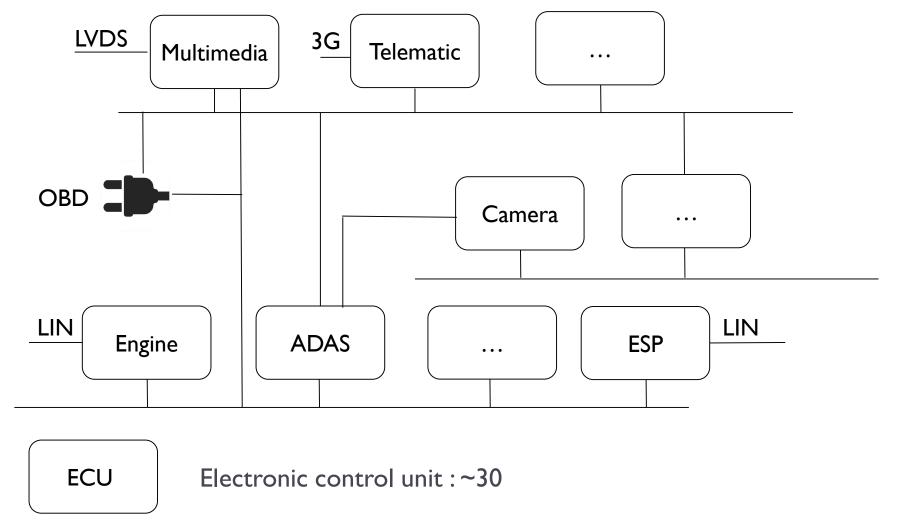
Finding vulnerabilities

Or not...

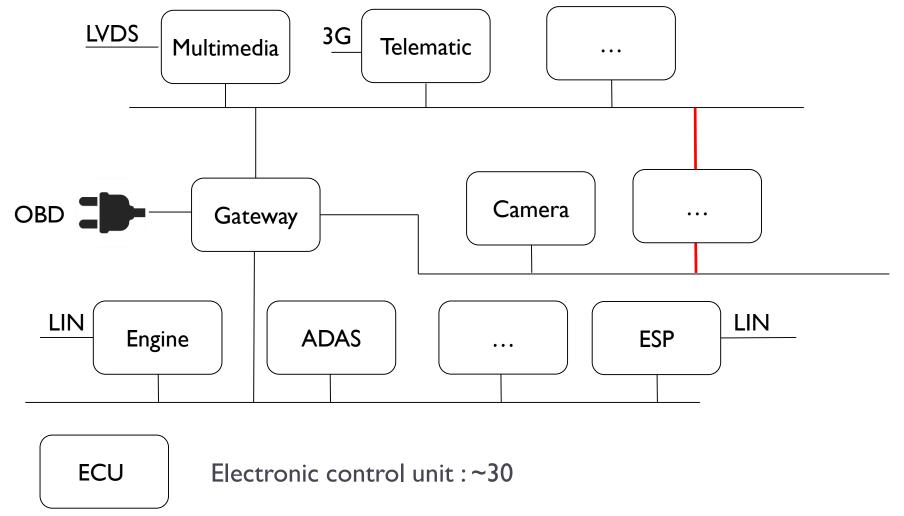
Finding backdoors

Autonomous vehicle











Start ID Length Data CRC End

Ids are not adresses. One ECU: many IDs

- e.g. 0x1a9 engine frame:
 - 3bits for engine state (turned off / on, turning off, ...)
 - 8 bits for RPM
 - 5 bits reserved

Completely proprietary / opaque. Changes between OEMs, make and model.



2 kinds of ECUs are interesting from a security point of view

- Highly exposed Multimedia system, telematic unit, V2X, ...

- Highly privileged : Accelerate / brake / steer Engine, brakes, advanced driver assistance system (ADAS), ESP, ...



Agenda

What is a modern car nowadays?

Finding vulnerabilities

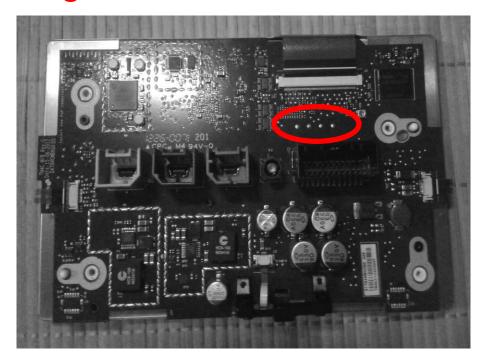
Or not

Finding backdoors

Autonomous vehicle



Debug interfaces



Classic UART

```
-=| DiagSys | =-

Version : strasbourg-rel-1191655-jjia
Build date : Feb 28 2813 15:45:33

--- Main menu ---
1 - CPU
2 - GPRS
3 - GPS
4 - Display
5 - Bluetooth
6 - Audio
7 - Hemory
8 - CRH
9 - ROS/TMC
18 - Video
11 - PSU
12 - General
13 - HainCon
15 - IPOD
16 - USB
>> 7
```



Debug interfaces: JTAG

- Depends heavily on the supplier's security awareness
- Usually open
- Sometimes protected by password
- Near impossible to have it locked completely due to shared responsabilities in case of malfunctions

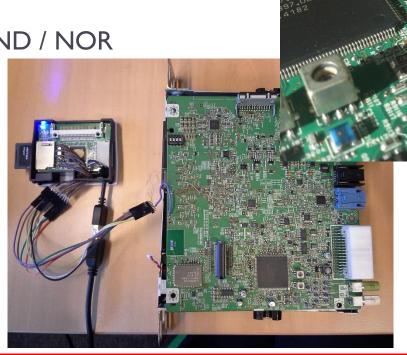


Memory dumps

EEPROMs

Flash NAND / NOR

eMMC





Update files

- Usually not plain text : some « encryption » involved
- Only one implementation using AES-256, with the key properly stored in the target (encrypted with the unique device key)
- Other cases used weak obfuscation, filesystems split, short passwords on zip files, ...



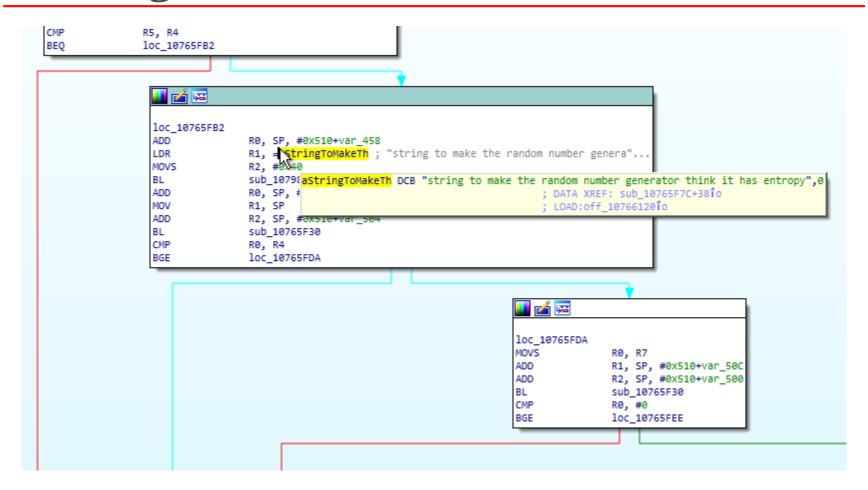
Classic reverse engineering

- ARM based systems, embedded Linux
- Very similar to smartphones

Not so classic reverse engineering

- CAN microcontrollers: v850 (ES/I/2/RH...) / 78K0 / MPC5x / dsPIC /...
- Very few tools and documentation
- Ist step is having a clean disassembly...









5. Software Release Description

5.1. Release Identification

Table 6. Libraries Release Information

Component	Revision
Software Identification	2.2.2.201502061454
Date of generation	2015-02-06 14:54
OpenSSL release	1.0.1c



22/09/2016

Agenda

What is a modern car nowadays?

Finding vulnerabilities

Or not

Finding backdoors

Autonomous vehicle



Finding vulnerabilities, or not...

- Multiple IDENTICAL parts is strongly recommended ...
- Bricking ECUs is very likely when messing with update files
- Blindly fuzzing the CAN may result in serious injuries!
- Blindly fuzzing the diagnostic services WILL destroy the ECU
- What looks like the same connector may not have the same pinout (careful with power supply...)!
- What looks like an eMMC may not be readable with standard tools
- What looks like a SATA interface may not be readable with standard tools



Finding vulnerabilities, or not...

- Diagnostics functions depend on the vehicle state: wake up / speed = 0 /
- JTAG is not so standard: you will most probably end up with a nice collection of jtag probes
- IDE suites for micro controllers are competing for the least usable softwares ever designed
- Reversing architectures unsupported by IDA will waste more time than you initially expected
- The CAN is very slow…
- Raw NAND reading / writing may be unrelieable



22/09/2016

Agenda

What is a modern car nowadays?

Finding vulnerabilities

Or not

Finding backdoors

Autonomous vehicle



« Hidden » menus

Very stealth « crafted » file on usb-stick/sdcard (touch /sdcard/.backdoor ...)

Other in-vehicle sequences (not related to multimedia functions:VW...)



« Hidden » features

Special USB device using VID/PID opens up network IF with ssh access

Hardware jumpers / pull ups

20

ADB on special USB port not routed outside the ECU



Diagnostics

Set of CAN services (UDS for the most recent ECUs)

- 0x10 sessions
- 0xll reset
- 0x22 / 0x2E Read / write parameters
- 0x23 / 0x3D Read / write memory by adress

Some use « authentication » : 0x27 Security Access

- Custom crypto!
- One ECU type = 1 key!
- Symmetric keys 16 bits!



9.4.5 Message flow example(s) SecurityAccess

9.4.5.1 Assumptions

For the below given message flow examples the following conditions have to be fulfilled to successfully unlock the server if it is in a "locked" state:

sub-function to request the seed: 0x01 (requestSeed)

— sub-function to send the key: 0x02 (sendKey)

— seed of the server (2 bytes): 0x3657

key of the server (2 bytes): 0xC9A9 (e.g. 2's complement of the seed value)

The client requests to have a response message by setting the suppressPosRspMsgIndicationBit (bit 7 of the sub-function parameter) to "FALSE" ('0').



Diagnostics

0x31 Routines = functions

- Calling convention is standard
- Some are definedby the carmakers
- Some are included by the supplier (...)

0x2F I/O controls

- Turn headlights on/off
- Blow airbag
- Trigger specific actions (depends on the ECU)



Stolen vehicle tracking

Resolution 245 July 2007:

"All new vehicles in Brazil, either out of the factory or when imported to the country, within 24 months of the passing of this resolution, in order to be sold on the domestic market, must have antitheft devices.

I - these devices must have the capacity to disable and track the vehicle [...]"

Technically: SMS ... no authentication planned

Software is the same for a brazilian or a european telematic unit, only configuration changes!

EU is also working on similar features.



Remote viewing

All cars equipped with cameras and connectivity are a dream come true for the surveillance business.

Law enforcement and agencies are already investigating their potential to remotely trigger visual capture of the surrounding environment and live feedback.



Remote sound capture

Emergency call is already a feature in high end cars: live sound capture over gsm when a crash is detected.

How long (if not already deployed) before the capability is silently offered to governments?

More important: how much do you trust them to do it securely?



Agenda

What is a modern car nowadays?

Finding vulnerabilities

Or not...

Finding backdoors

Autonomous vehicle



Level I : driver assistance (~2014)

Level 2: partial automation (~2018) driver attention required

Level 3 : conditional automation (~2020) driver attention not required in some conditions

Level 4/5: high automation / full automation (~2025)







Autonomous
Connected

Remote updates

Remote navigation

Remote actions: lock/unlock, start engine, valet, ...

Remote diagnostics

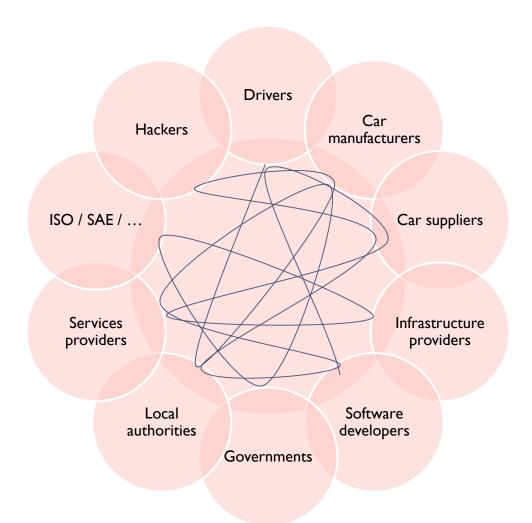
Car to car communication via WiFi

Virtual keys in your smartphone

Facebook / Pokemon go / WiFi hotspot : keep the driver occupied !



Autonomous vehicle: trust model





Challenges of (not so far) future:

- Energy
- Industrial systems
- Airplanes
- Space

