



black hat[®]
USA 2017
JULY 22-27, 2017
MANDALAY BAY / LAS VEGAS

(in)security in building automation –
how to create dark buildings with light speed

 #BHUSA / @BLACKHATEVENTS

Who I am

Present:

- Co-founder Limes Security, ICS & SDL security consultancy
- Professor for IT Security at FH St. Poelten, Austria
- Honorary Professor for Cyber Security at DeMontfort University
- SANS Community Instructor for ICS



Past:

- Former Head of Siemens ProductCERT
- Lead Stuxnet Incident Handler at Siemens

Hacking building control can have serious effects on your health

Disclaimer

Do not hack building control systems

- 1) without authorization
- 2) unless you're sure which part of the system you're messing with and what its effects are

to boldly go, where no man has gone before.

how we started hacking building automation systems for fun (and profit)

Office staff blinded by the sun unite!

-- Outcry of an annoyed
employee

there's no place like home (automation)

discussing building automation use cases

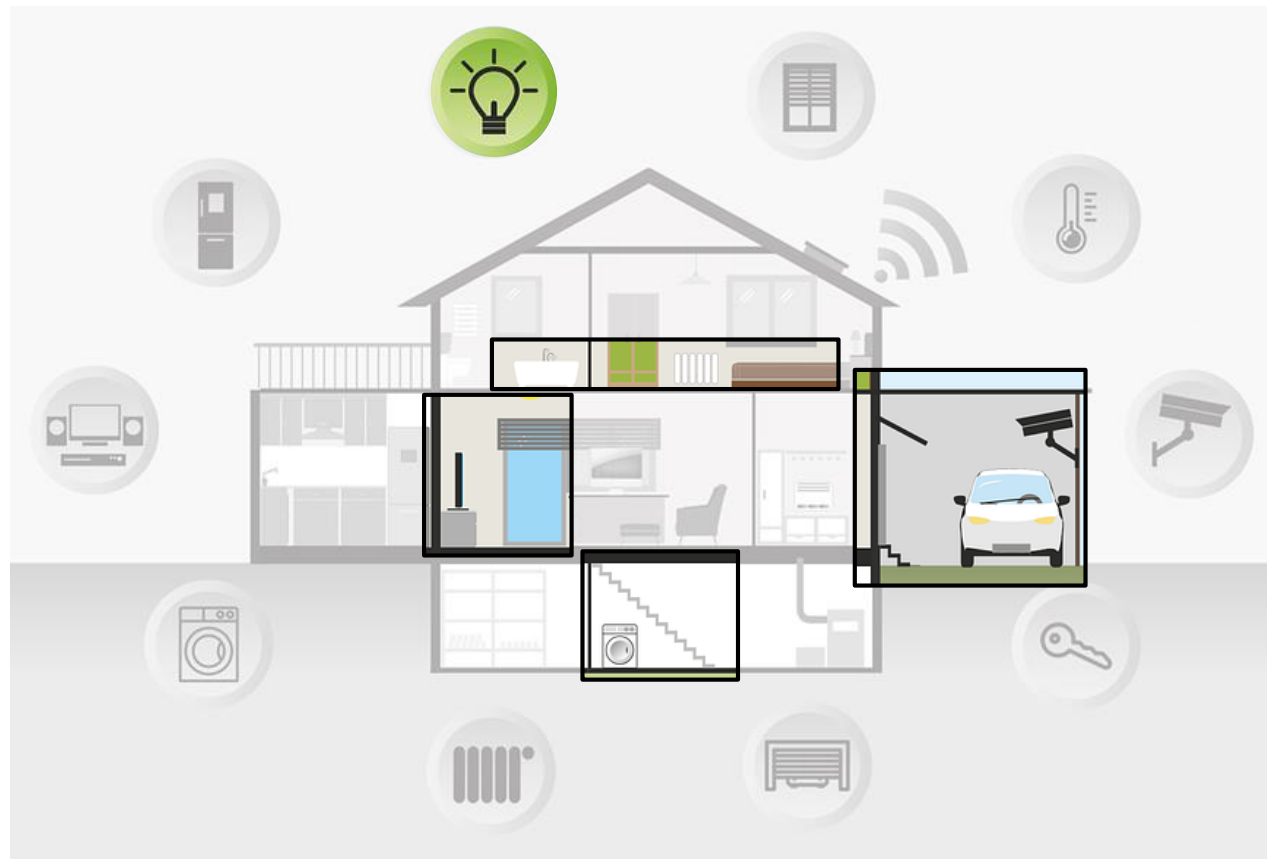
some like it hot. For the rest of us there's HVAC.

application area – heating, ventilation and air conditioning



light switches are dead. motion detector - live long and prosper!

Application area – lighting



energy flows where attention goes

application area – energy management & saving



you shall not pass!

application area – physical access control



with great power there must also come great responsibility

the (smart) home awakens



try not. do, or do not.
there is no try.

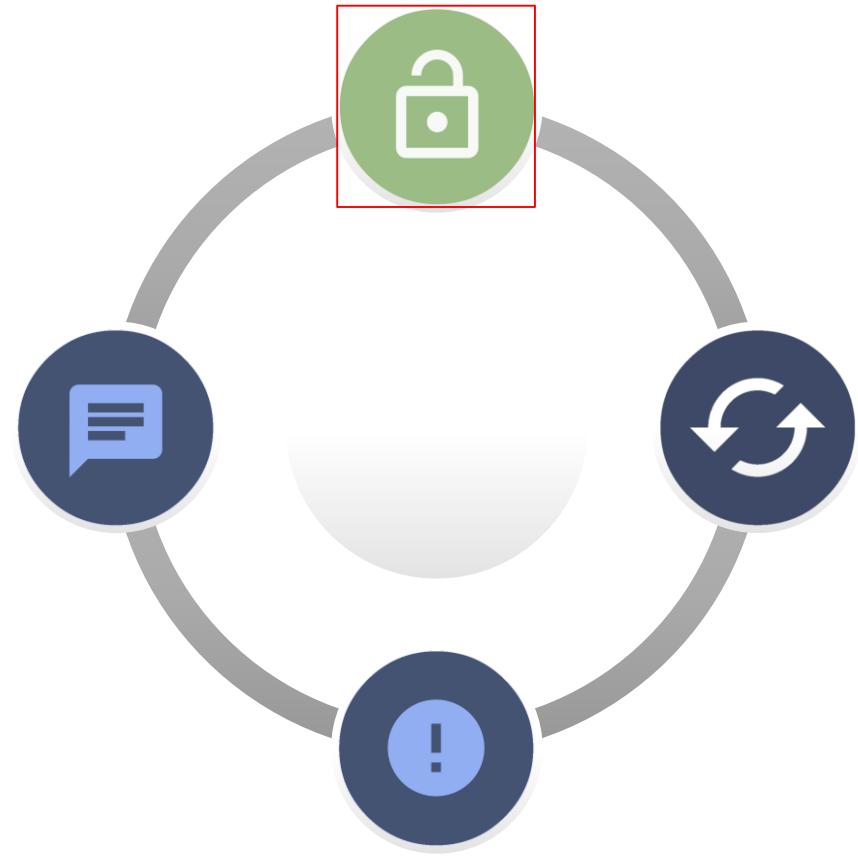
the state of security functions in building automation

After very careful consideration, sir, I've come to the conclusion that your new defense system sucks

The state of native security functions in building automation:
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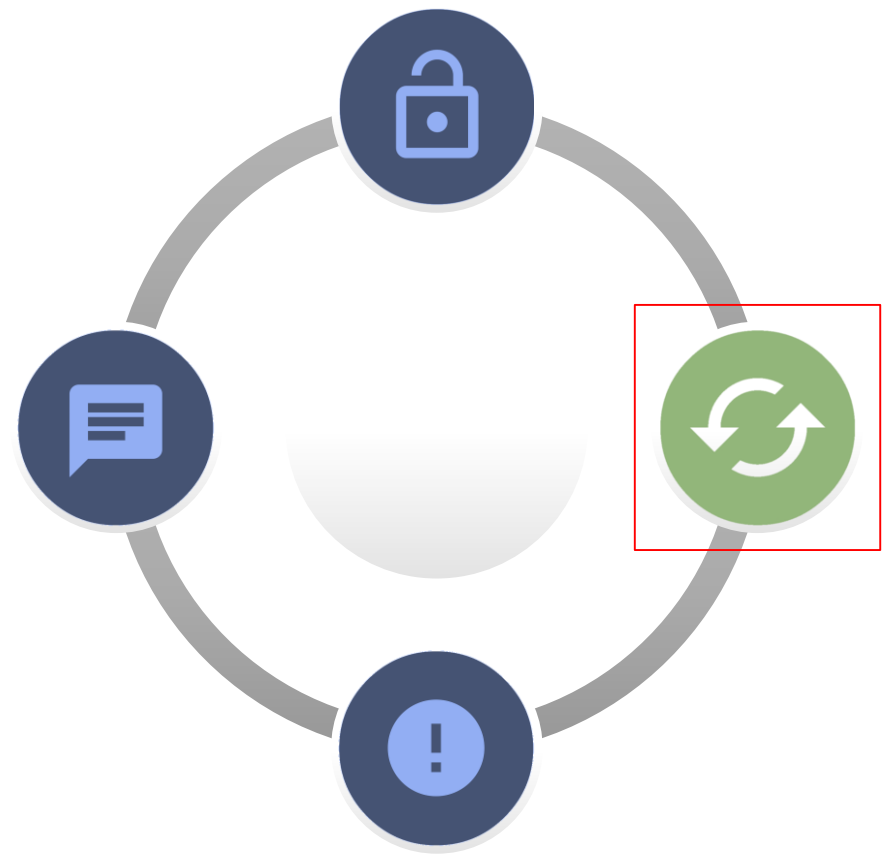
you had me at hello!

missing authentication at protocol level



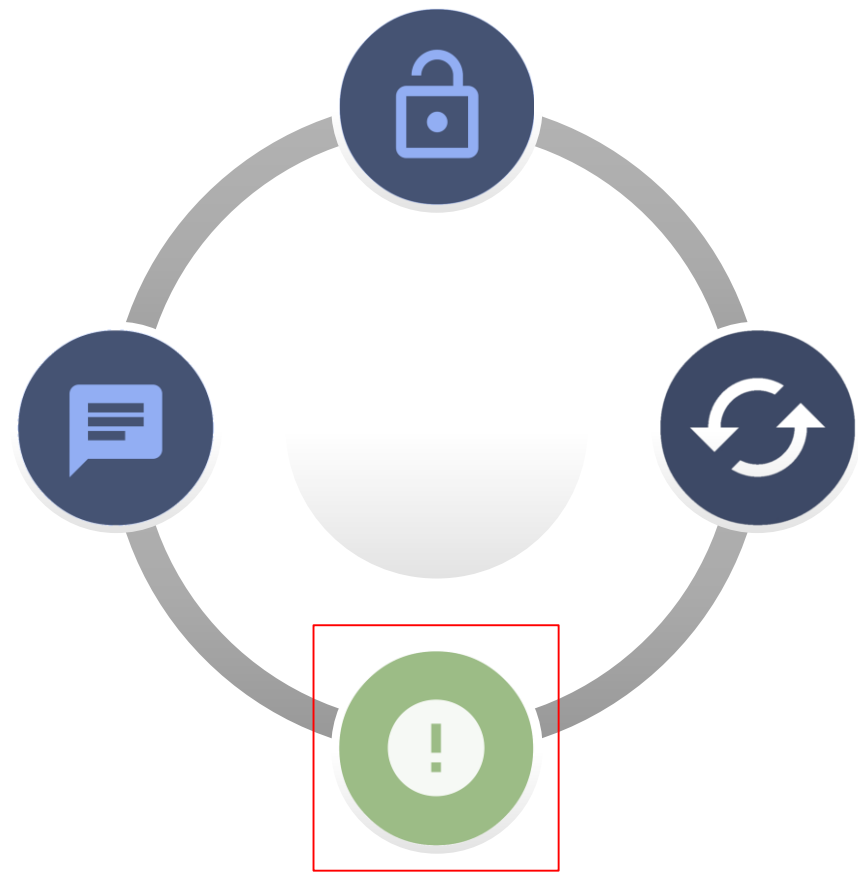
you talkin' to me?

protocols susceptible to replay/spoofing



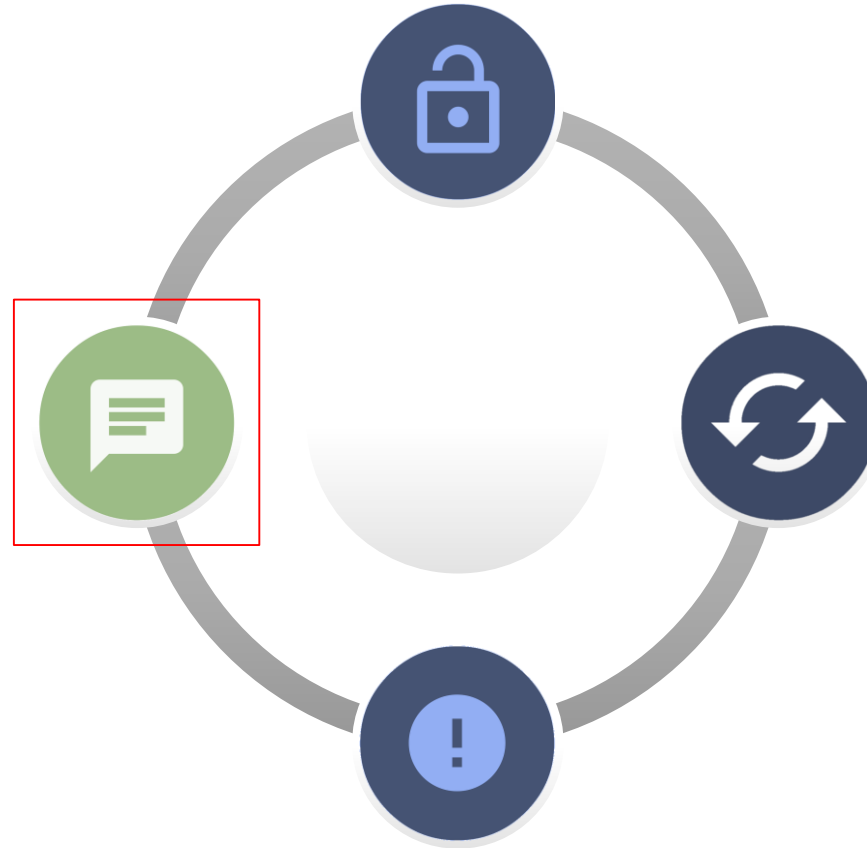
greetings, programs!

outdated / legacy software



houston, we have a problem!

robust and purpose-built, but fragile from the network side



yippie-ki-yay, motherf—r!

building automation attack scenarios we are (NOT) looking forward to

step 1: money's only something you need in case you don't die tomorrow

the different ransom(ware) - attack outline



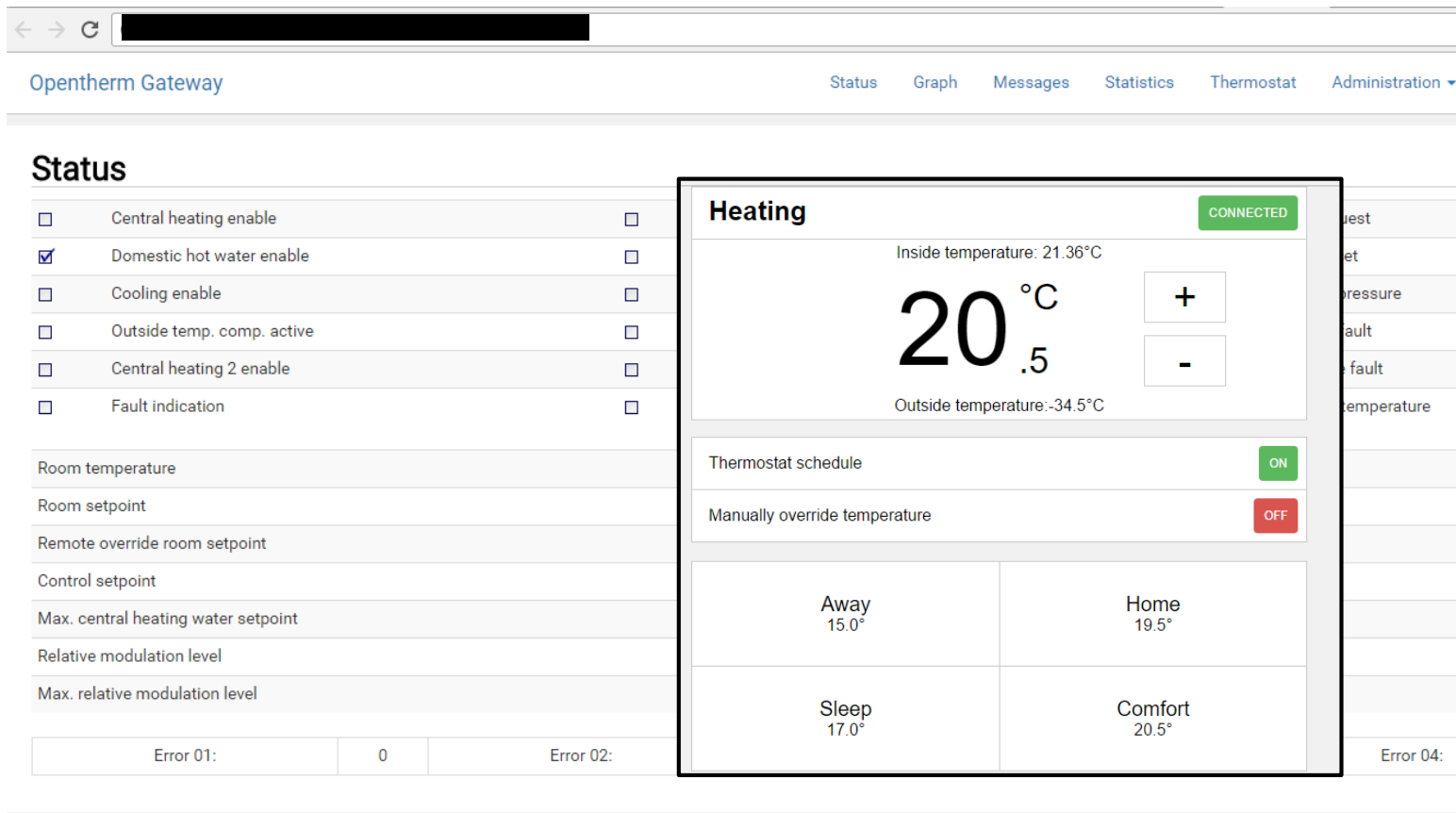
looking for
hvac victims

attack
preparation

attack
mode: ON

step 2: you are the chosen one!

the different ransom(ware) - finding convenient victims



The screenshot shows a web interface for an Opentherm Gateway. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Status, Graph, Messages, Statistics, Thermostat, and Administration. The main content area is titled "Status" and contains a list of control options with checkboxes. A central panel, titled "Heating", is highlighted with a black border and contains the following information:

- CONNECTED (green button)
- Inside temperature: 21.36°C
- Current temperature: 20.5°C (with + and - buttons)
- Outside temperature: -34.5°C
- Thermostat schedule: ON (green button)
- Manually override temperature: OFF (red button)
- Temperature schedule table:

Away 15.0°	Home 19.5°
Sleep 17.0°	Comfort 20.5°

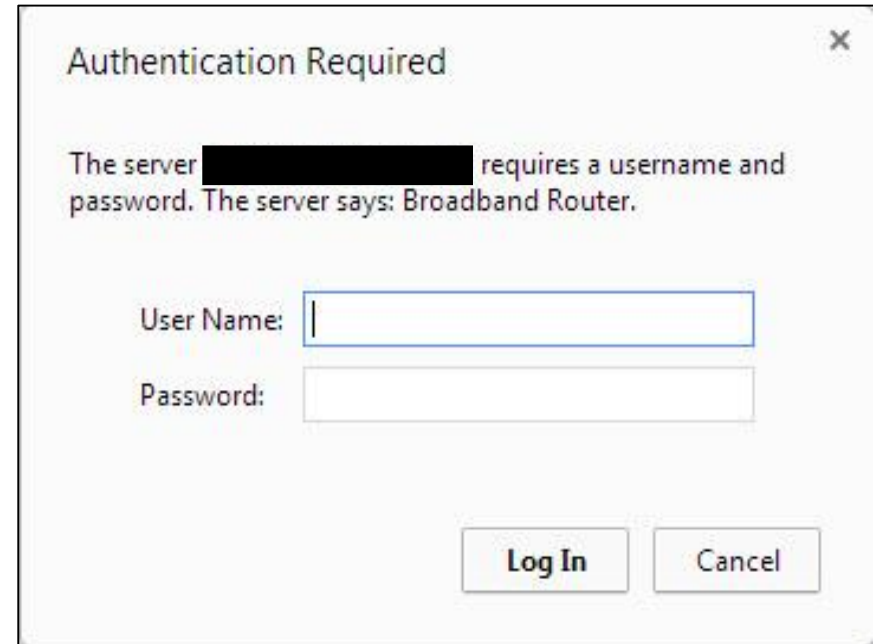
At the bottom of the interface, there is an error log table:

Error 01:	0	Error 02:	Error 04:
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step 3: what's your name? who's your daddy?

the different ransom(ware) - getting contact info for our business proposal

- Options for learning the system owner's email address for our ransom demand
 - Email address stored for alarming
 - Email address displayed in interface
 - Username
 - Whois
 - Imprint



Authentication Required

The server [redacted] requires a username and password. The server says: Broadband Router.

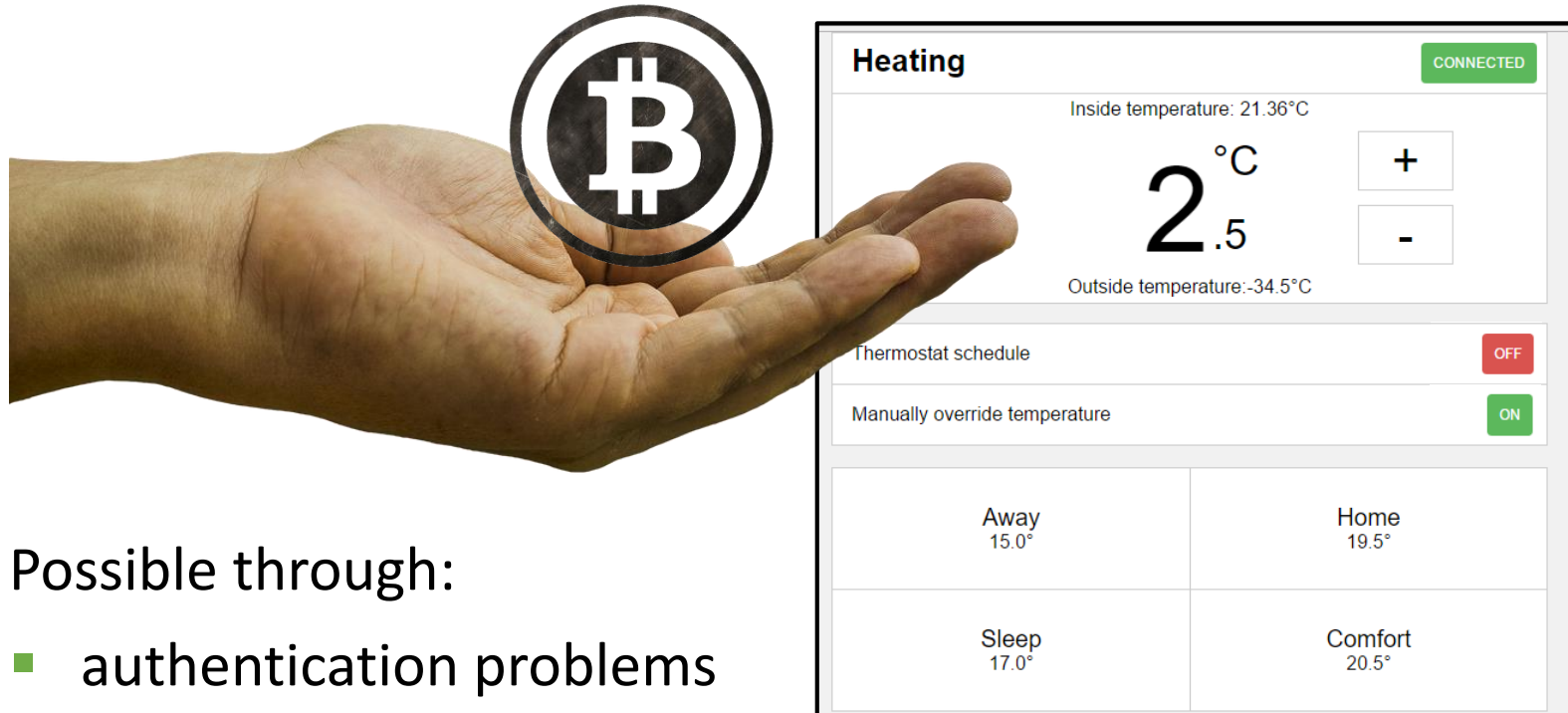
User Name:

Password:

Log In Cancel

step 4: i'll make him an offer he can't refuse

the different ransom(ware) - patience! you get the chicken by hatching the egg, not smashing it



Possible through:

- authentication problems
- authorization problems
- awareness issues through vendors and operators

step 1: I don't meet the competition – I crush it

A targetted attack of a different kind - attack outline



visit sites run by
competing property
management

Add rogue device

Trigger random
fire / gas
/security alarms

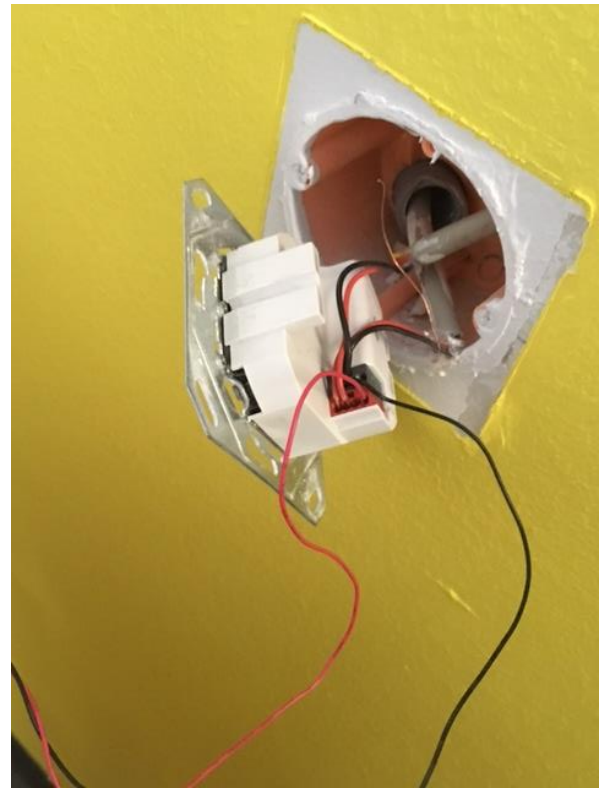
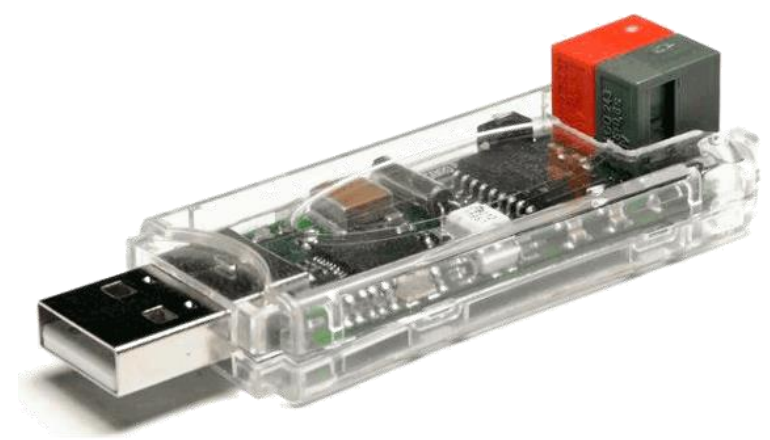
step 2: these are not the sensors you're looking for

A targeted attack of a different kind – finding appropriate entry points to the building network



step 3: pay no attention to that man behind the curtain

i'm going in – placing rogue devices for persistence on the building automation network



step 4: ooh, ahhh, that's how it always starts. Then later there's running and screaming

Sleep is for the weak– triggering alarms through spoofed messages, fake sensor readings or engineering changes



Possible through:

- access control issues (new/rogue devices)
- authentication problems
- integrity problems (changes in engineering)
- missing intelligence (sanity checks possible?)

roads? Where we're going we
don't need roads

pentesting tooling for approaching building automation systems

I will find you and I will kill you

State of information gathering for building automation devices

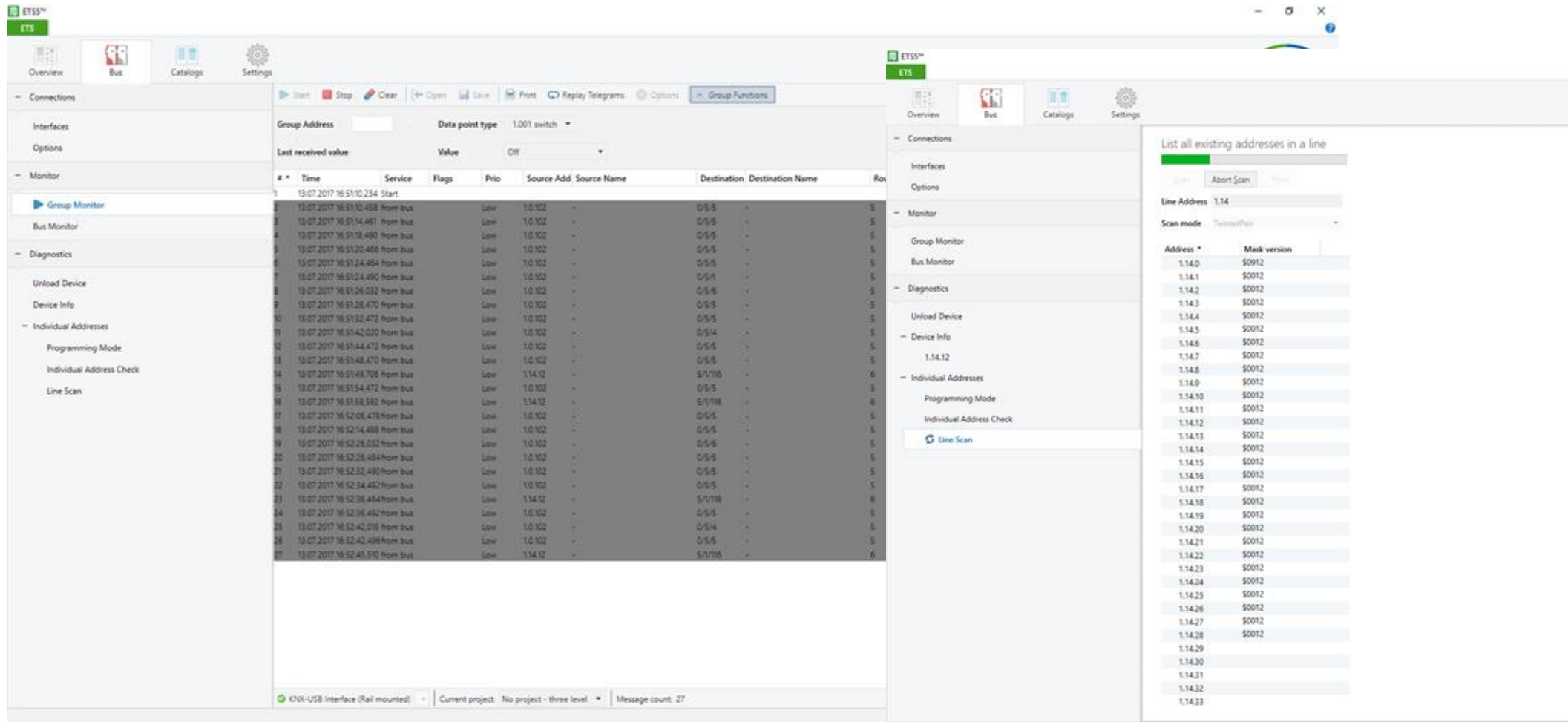
- Available projects
 - Nmap nse scripts (<https://github.com/nmap/nmap/tree/master/scripts>)
 - Project redpoint (<https://github.com/digitalbond/Redpoint>)
 - HVACScanner (<https://github.com/musicmancorley/HVACScanner>)
 - Nessus (<https://www.tenable.com/plugins/index.php>)
- Detection and enumeration of
 - BACnet/IP devices
 - KNXnet/IP devices
 - Modbus devices
 - Honeywell HVACs
 - Tridium Niagara controller

KNX protocol 101

- Designed to be independent of the used hardware platform
- Components: sensors, actuators and system devices and components
- Different transmission media supported
 - KNX TP (twisted pair), KNX RF (radio frequency), **KNXnet/IP (TCP/IP)**, ...
- KNXnet/IP groups of services
 - Core services (locating and identifying KNXnet/IP devices)
 - Device management services (configuration)
 - Tunneling (for point-to-point communication)
 - Routing (runtime communication)
 - Remote diagnostic and configuration

i'm sorry, Dave. i'm afraid I can't do that.

(ab)using KNX ETS for security purposes



The screenshot shows the ETS (Energy Management System) software interface. The main window displays a 'Bus Monitor' table with the following columns: #, Time, Service, Flags, Prio, Source Add., Source Name, Destination, Destination Name, and Row. The table contains 27 rows of data, including a 'Start' message at 13:07:2017 16:51:10,234 and various telegrams from bus 1.0.102 to destinations 0/5/5 and 5/1/106.

On the right side, a 'Line Scan' dialog box is open, titled 'List all existing addresses in a line'. It shows 'Line Address: 1.14' and 'Scan mode: Telegram'. Below this, a table lists addresses and their mask versions:

Address *	Mask version
1.14.0	50912
1.14.1	50012
1.14.2	50012
1.14.3	50012
1.14.4	50012
1.14.5	50012
1.14.6	50012
1.14.7	50012
1.14.8	50012
1.14.9	50012
1.14.10	50012
1.14.11	50012
1.14.12	50012
1.14.13	50012
1.14.14	50012
1.14.15	50012
1.14.16	50012
1.14.17	50012
1.14.18	50012
1.14.19	50012
1.14.20	50012
1.14.21	50012
1.14.22	50012
1.14.23	50012
1.14.24	50012
1.14.25	50012
1.14.26	50012
1.14.27	50012
1.14.28	50012
1.14.29	
1.14.30	
1.14.31	
1.14.32	
1.14.33	

At the bottom of the interface, the status bar shows: 'KNX-USB Interface (Rail mounted) - Current project: No project - three level - Message count: 27'.

engage!

security-relevant KNXnet/IP commands

- SEARCH_REQUEST
 - Enumerate available KNXnet/IP server
- ROUTING_INDICATION
 - Tell the router to send KNX packets via IP to a given address
- DEVICE_CONFIGURATION_REQUEST
 - Read and write the configuration of a device
 - Configuration can be protected with BCU key (0xFFFFFFFF)

gentlemen, you can't fight in here! this is the war room!

tooling for pentesting KNXnet/IP

KNXmap (<https://github.com/takeshixx/knxmap/>)

- Scanning
- Bus Monitoring
- Key Bruteforcing
 - Tries to bruteforce the authentication key for the configuration (BCU key)
- Group Messaging
 - Write arbitrary values to any group address on the bus
- APCI Functions
 - Interact with bus devices for retrieving information, changing configuration values or other maintenance task
 - read/write memory, restart a device, enable/disable programming mode, change authorization key for device,...

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BACnet/IP protocol 101

- Designed for allowing communication between different building automation devices regardless of the manufacturers or service they perform
- Standard set of „objects“ with standard set of „properties“ and services
- Devices are not required to implement every service (`ReadProperty` mandatory)
- BACnet/IP Broadcast Management Devices (BBMD) & Foreign Device Registration <3
- BACnet/IP groups of services
 - Alarm and event services (monitoring objects and notifications)
 - File access services (read and write files in BACnet devices)
 - Object access services (read/write/modify properties and add/delete objects)
 - Remote device management services (special message transfer, addressing, auto-configuring)
 - Virtual terminal services (text-based connection to application program on a remote device)

use the force Luke!

Security-relevant BACnet/IP commands for discovery / information gathering

- Information gathering
 - ReadProperty
 - Read-Foreign-Device-Table/Read-Broadcast-Distribution-Table
 - Initialize-Routing-Table (Router returns it's routing table)
 - Who-Is

- Spoofing
 - Register-Foreign-Device
 - I-Am-Router-To-Network
 - I-am

hasta la vista baby

Security-relevant BACnet/IP commands for for manipulation & sabotage purposes

- Denial of service
 - Who-is
 - Router-Busy-to-Network (tell other routers that another network can't be reached)
 - Initialize-Routing-Table (Routing Loop)
 - Reinitialize-Device (reboot time)
- Other useful commands
 - WriteProperty

help me, Obi-Wan Kenobi. you're
my only hope

Outlook on how this can be fixed

make building automation control security great (again)!

Integrators / operators must evaluate their current posture. Make use of ASHRAE et al.'s retro-fit proposals.

holistic measures

physical separation

reducing external access
points

securing interfaces with other
systems

actually apply proposed
network architectures

protocol-specific measures

deploy security proxies

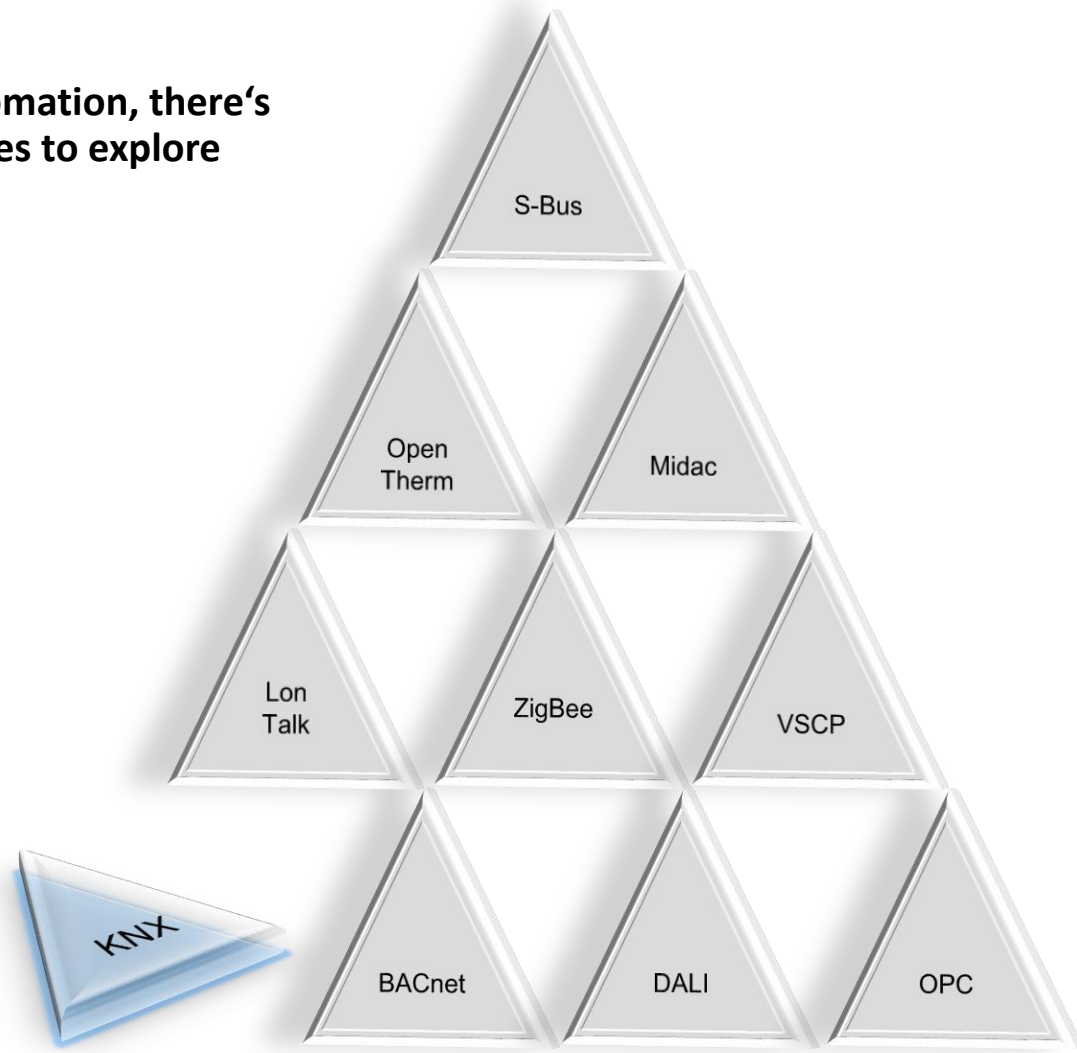
restrict communication paths

guard configurations

protect communication

To infinity ... and beyond!

A house of cards – in building automation, there's many more protocols / technologies to explore



end of line

thanks & kudos for awesome quotes / ideas / research / support go to
K. Reisinger, M. Fuchssteiner, D. Haslinger, R. Seyer, M. Wieser

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