

St. Pölten University of Applied Sciences Department Information Security



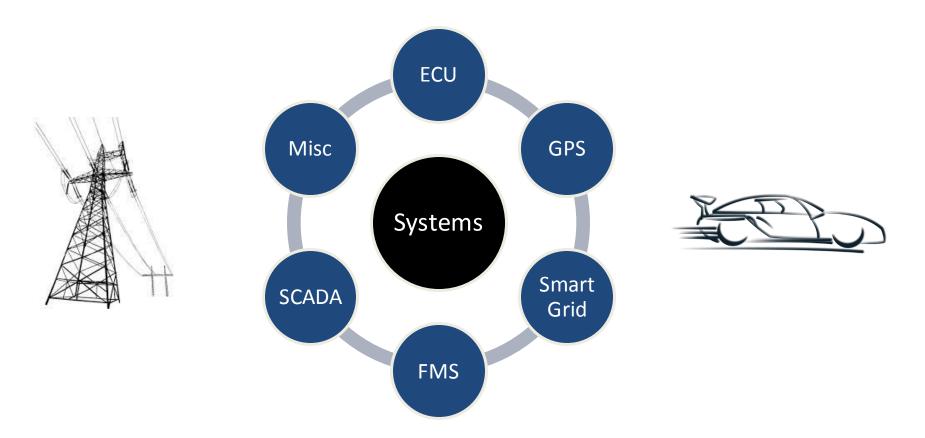


Six Ways to Kill by Hacking Critical Systems · Infrastructure A murderous journey through Systems Security

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Introduction

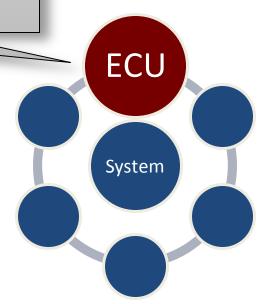
- Topic: Systems and Critical Infrastructure
 - Overview: Functionality, Security, Threats
- Potential for causing physical harm



Case #1

- Car Computers
 - Electronic Control Unit (ECU)
 - 50-70 ECUs in a modern car
 - Responsible for almost all car functions
 - Communication via internal bus
 - Physical access via OBD-II
 - Wireless access via TPMS sensors, 3G, 802.11p,...)





ECU: Controller Area Network (CAN)



High-Speed Network

- Motor control (EMC)
- Brake control (EBCM)
- Transmission (TCM)



Low-Speed Network

- Heating and AC (HVAC)
- Door control (RCDLR)
- Airbag and seat belts (SDM)
- Dashboard (IPC)
- Radio
- Theft protection

Networks are connectioned via: Diagnostics system (BCM), Telematics

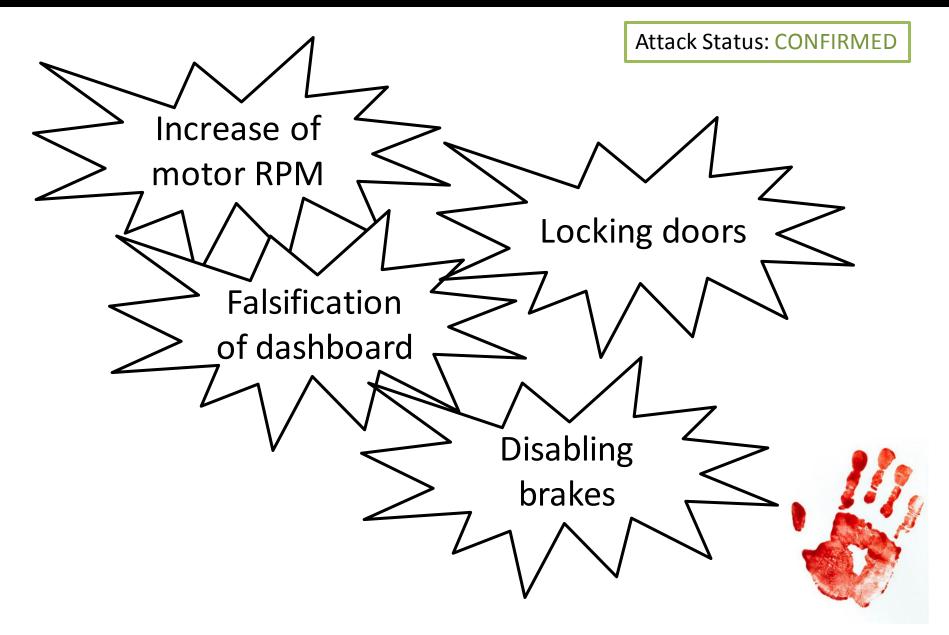
ECU: Security

Flaws:

- Direct bus access
 - Manipulated (USB) device
 - On-Board Diagnostics Port (OBD-II) + Laptop
 - Wireless (via sensors, Telematics, GSM/UMTS,...)
- CAN Packets
 - Broadcast to all CAN nodes (ECUs)
 - Susceptible to DoS (disabled all ECU functions)
 - No authentication
 - Lacking access control
 - Diagnostics mode can be triggered
 - Weak key material (16 bit)



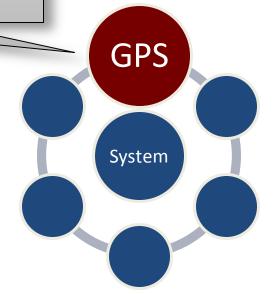
ECU Attacks (exemplary attack sequence)



Case #2

• GPS

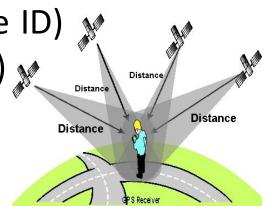
- Global Positioning System (GPS)
- Navigation und time provider
- Operates with triangulation (measures distance to 4+ satellites using signal transit time)
- Internal atomic clock provides accurate time



GPS: Use und Functionality

Applications (e.g.):

- Civilian and military navigation
- Frequency regulation in electricity and communication grids
- Time provider (also for Internet/NTP servers)
- Tracking systems
- Freight handling
- Data transmission
- C/A Code (time, week, nav data, satellite ID)
- Signal strength approx. -160dBW (weak)

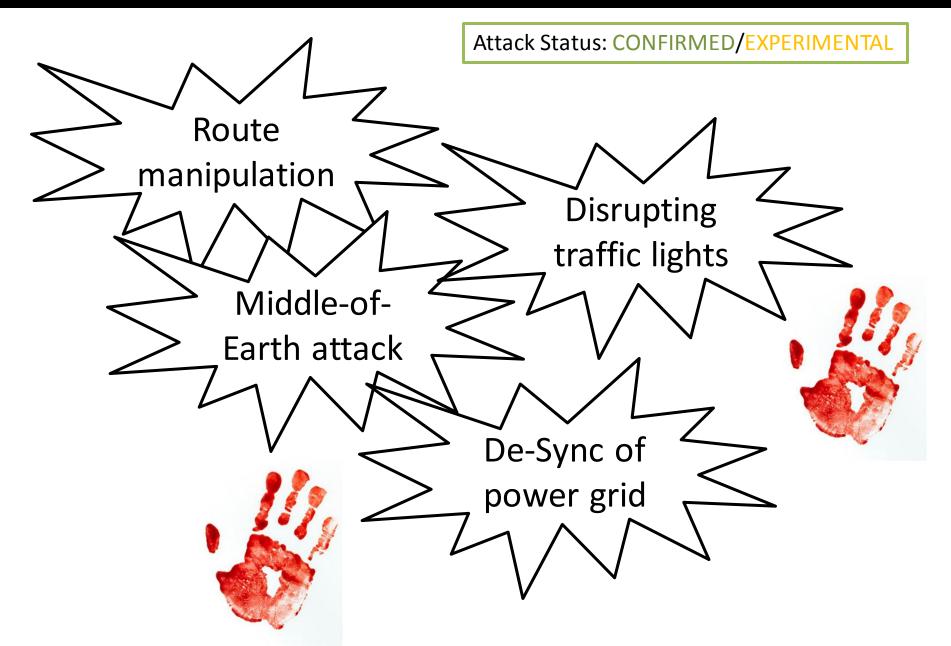


GPS: Security

Weaknesses/Threats:

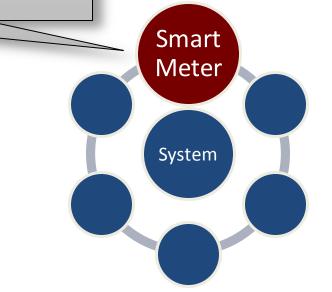
- Signal encryption
 - Not implemented (civilian GPS)
- Jamming
 - Overriding the signal with a stronger one
- Spoofing
 - Falsification and retransmission of the signal
 - Pretends to be genuine (manipulated C/A code)
 - Denial of Service attack on receivers possible
- Receivers
 - Often conventional computers with lacking sec.
 - Missing integrity and plausability check

GPS Attacks

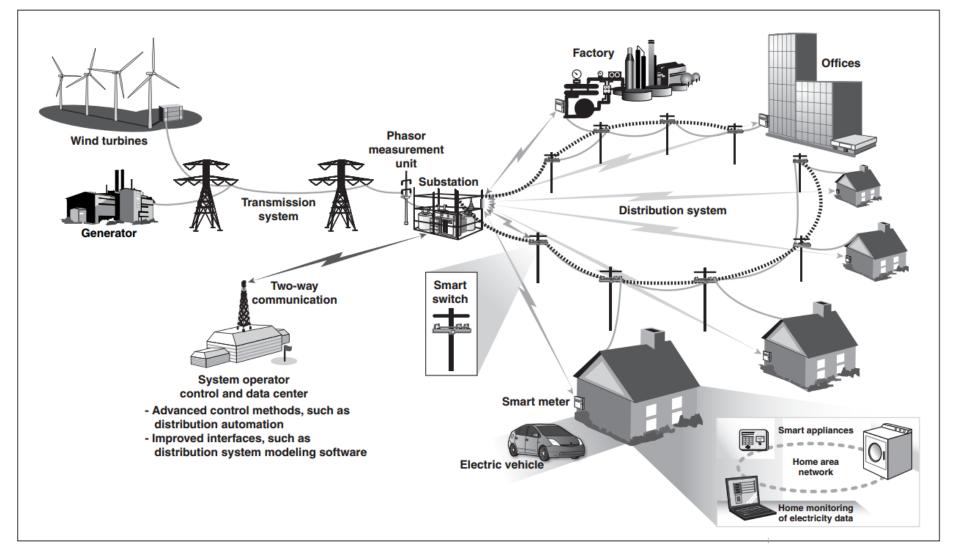


Case #3

- Smart Meter
 - Commodity metering and control device
 - Usually for metering of power, gas
 - Connects to the smart grid
 - Communicates with HAN/LAN, WAN
 - Wired (PLC) or wireless (RF mesh)
 - EU: Implementation until 2020



Smart Grid



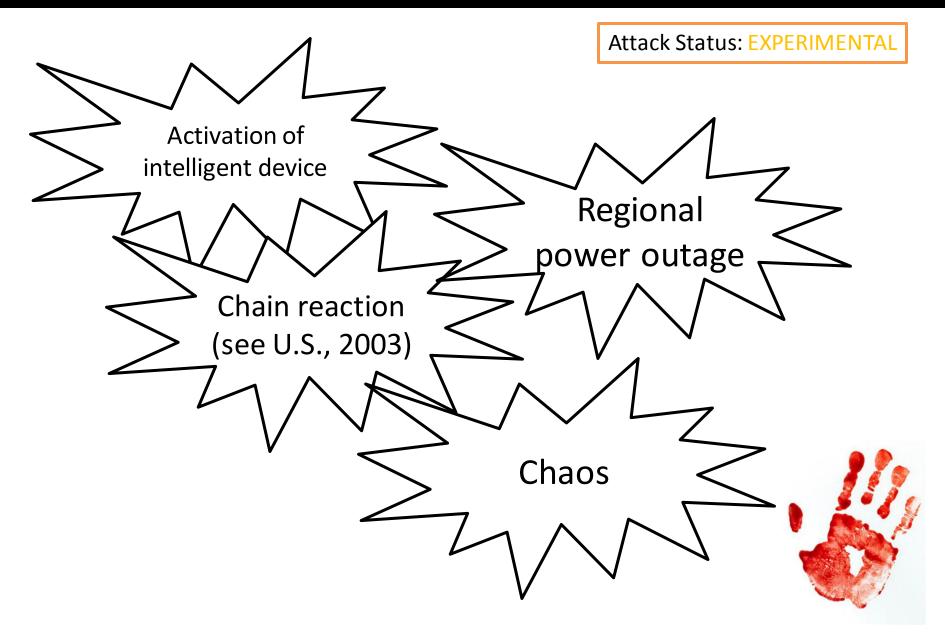
Smart Grid: Security

Weaknesses/Threats:

- Weaknesses
 - Device IDs are not secret (printed on the face)
 - Password reuse
- Attack vectors
 - Memory: e.g.: Extracting admin passwords
 - RF signal: Interception, disruption, malware spread.
 - WAN: MITM attacks and more...
- Scenarios
 - Remote reading of consumption data
 - Service interruption
 - Energy theft



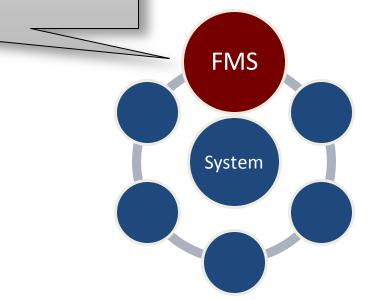
Smart Meter Attacks



Case #4

- ADS-B/ACARS
 - Automatic Dependent Surveillance Broadcast (ADS-B)
 - Airplane tracking via radio
 - Aircraft Communications Addressing and Reporting (ACARS)
 - Ground <> Airplane communication

• Flight Management System (FMS)



Airplane Communication: Functionality

ADS-B (Tracking)

- Radio transmission to and from the airplane
- U.S. commercial planes: Implementation until 2020

ACARS (Data exchange)

- Radio or satellite connection
- Arrival and departure information
- Weather data
- Engine information

FMS (On-board computer)

- Navigation database, flight plan
- Autopilot



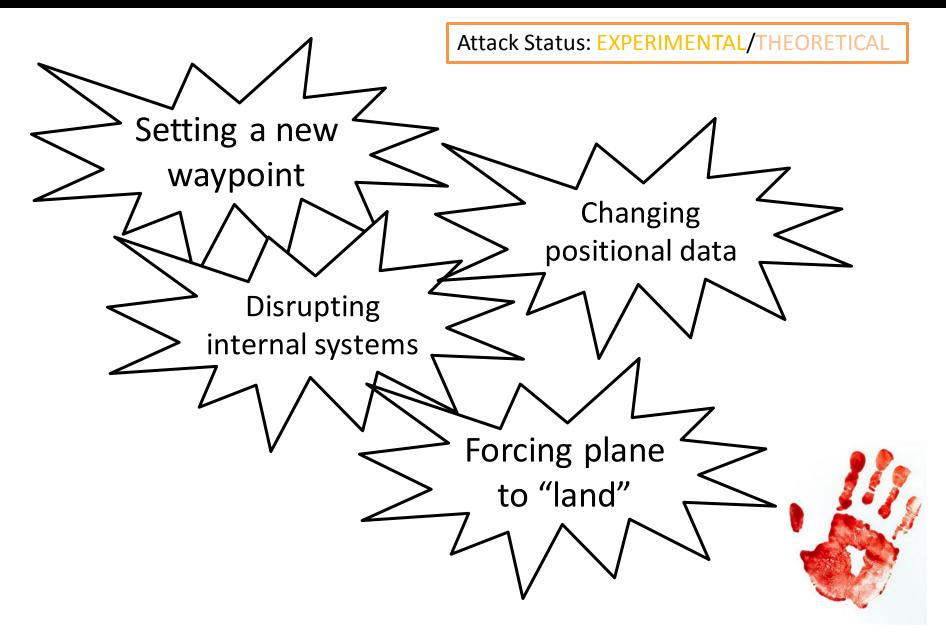
Airplane Communication: Security

Weaknesses/Threats:

- ADS-B
 - No encryption
 - No authentication
- ACARS
 - Easy to eavesdrop; enables reverse engineering
- FMS
 - Computer system with weaknesses (like any other computer/OS)

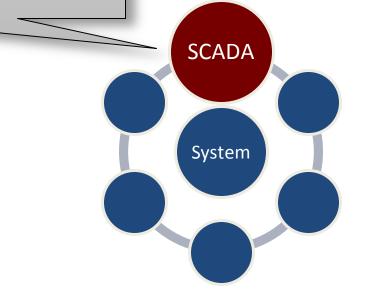


FMS Attacks

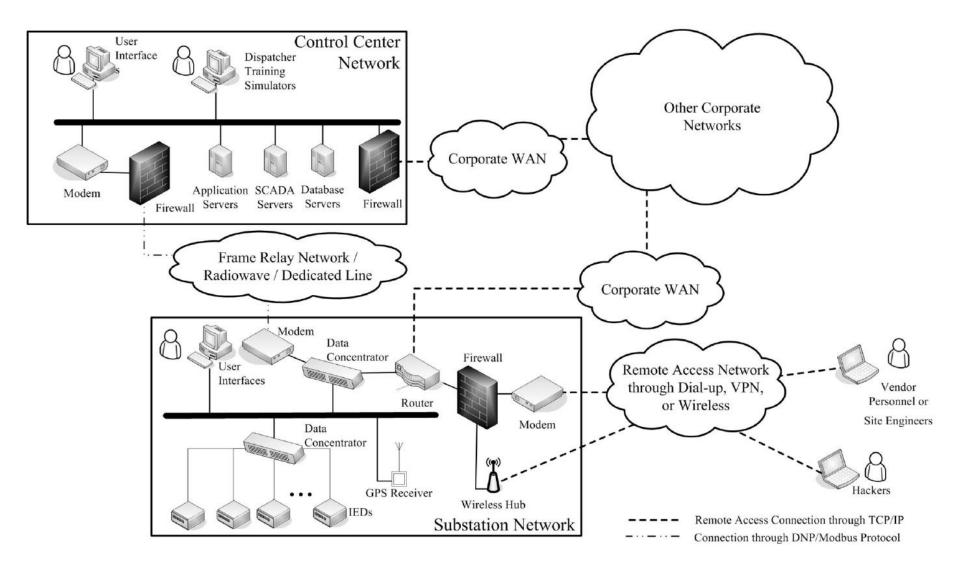


Case #5

- Industrial Control Systems
 - Supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems
 - Manufacturing, process control, automation, supply, transportation,...
 - Separate network
 - Remote access for service technicians
 - Logic is coded on Windows machines



SCADA System



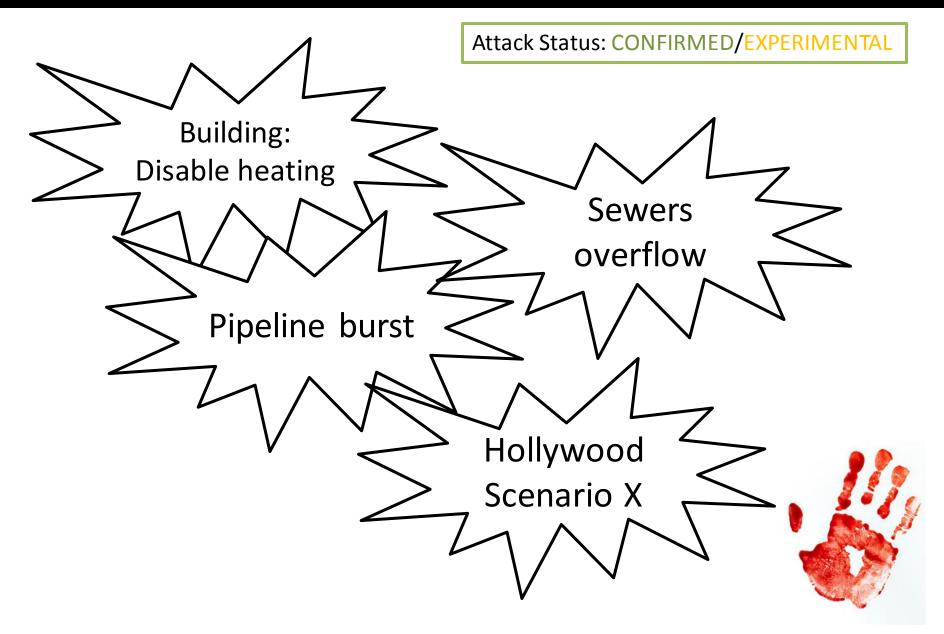
SCADA: Security

Weaknesses/Threats:

- Security in industrial computers not a priority until recently
- Outdated technologies; low performance and small memory (although real-time capable)
- Attack vector: programming machine (conventional PC)
- Web server on-chip (e.g. current SIMATIC generation)
- Maintenance "backdoor"
- Internet connectivity; switch to IP-based systems
 - Links: Dial-up, VPN, wireless, satellite,...

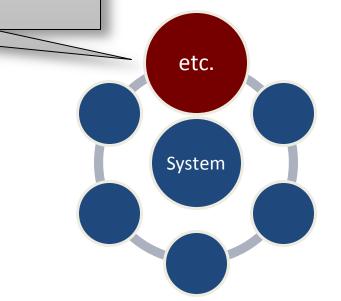


Tatmittel SCADA



Case #6+

- Deadly jolt via pacemaker (remote hack, 10m range)
- Manipulation of medical devices (increasingly connected to the LAN)
- Many more radio hacks: Spoofing/Jamming using a 1500\$ software radio and open source SW



Conclusion

"Why make it simple, when you can use a computer?"

- Hi-Tech murder requires a lot of know-how
- Security flaws are often ancient...
- ... or brand-new and barely researched
- Cybercrime is on the rise
- Internet penetration is increasing (IoT, etc.)
- Infrastructure attacks threaten national stability; constantly increase

Computer are more than just PCs and laptops! Exotic systems will not always be exotic! Security needs to keep pace!



It has begun...

Attack Status: **PENDING**



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Thanks for your attention! See you next time!

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