

# Emulation de périphérique USB-ETH pour l'audit IoT/Automotive

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Quarkslab

# Étapes typique d'une évaluation d'IoT



- ▶ Extraction **mémoire**
- ▶ Recherche d'accès de **debug**
- ▶ Analyse des communications vers le **backend**
- ▶ ...



# Exemple #1 : accès aux logs



```
#
# there are multiple types of loggers with different characteristics
#
# the Logger which is a usb device using CDC-EEM
# that comes up on 192.168.186.1 with an ftp server
findLogger () {
    monitorLoggerName=""
    # find the usb device vendor and product id
    USBID=$(lsusbv)
    if [ "${USBID}" == "f00d:b33f" ]; then
        # logger board
        monitorLoggerName="common-logger"
        loggerInterface="usb0"
        LOGGER_IP=192.168.186.1
        DAEMONOPTS=" ${LOGGER_IP}"
    fi
}
```

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    fi
}
```

## Exemple #2 : ouverture de ports



```
manage_ports() {
    local ifaces=$@

    for iface in ${ifaces}; do
        if [[ "${iface}" == "usb0" ]]; then
            _add_rule -A ${INPUT_CHAIN_BLOCK_NEW} "-p tcp -i ${TCU_NETWORK_IFACE} --dport 1337 -j ACCEPT"
            _add_rule -A ${INPUT_CHAIN_BLOCK_NEW} "-p udp -i ${TCU_NETWORK_IFACE} --dport 1337 -j ACCEPT"
        fi
    done
}
```

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        fi
    done
}
```

# Point commun entre ces deux IoTs

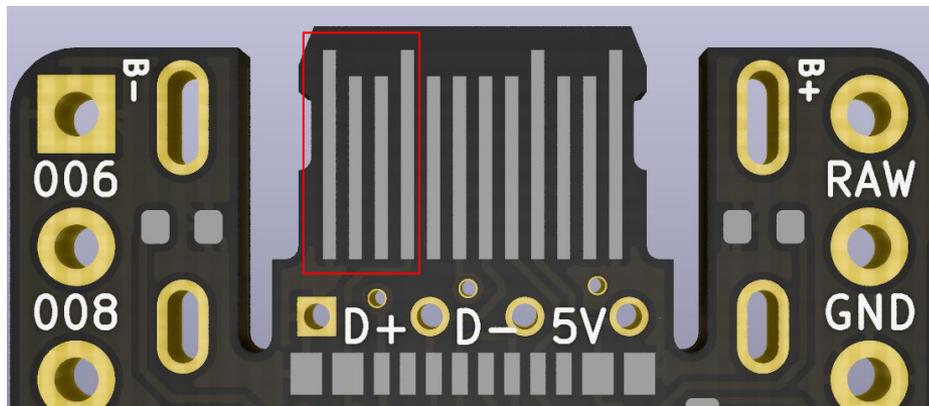


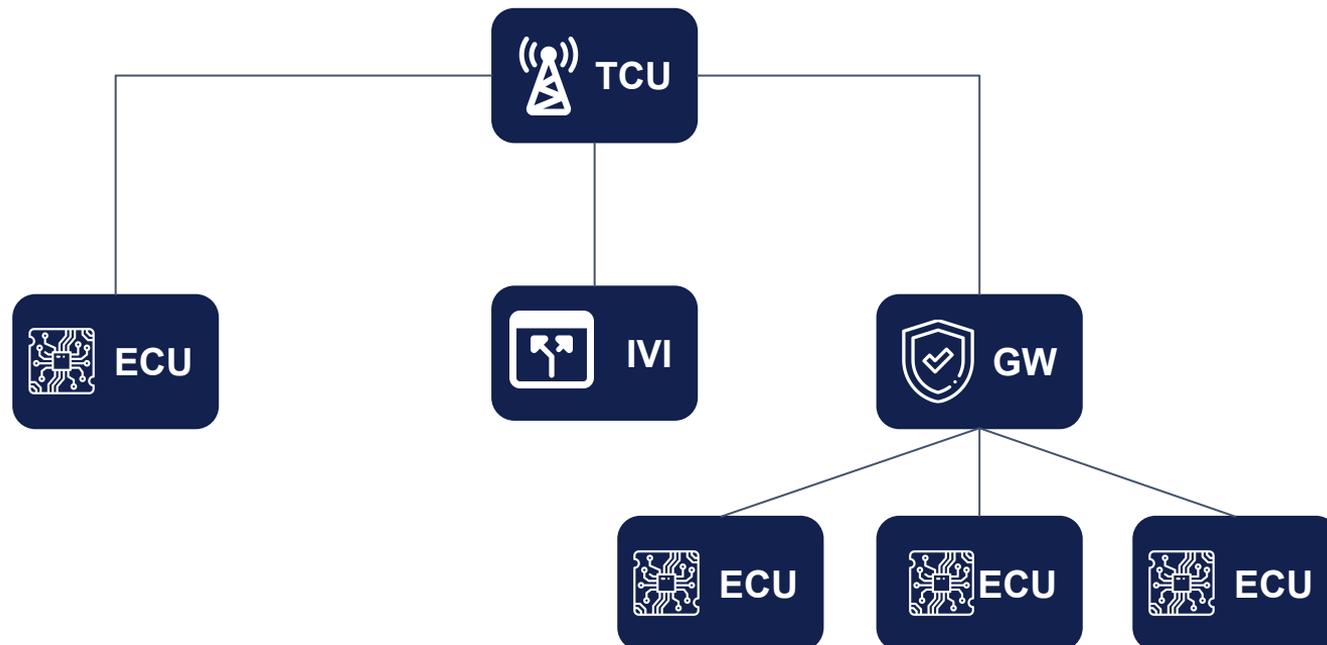
Illustration : [lien](#)

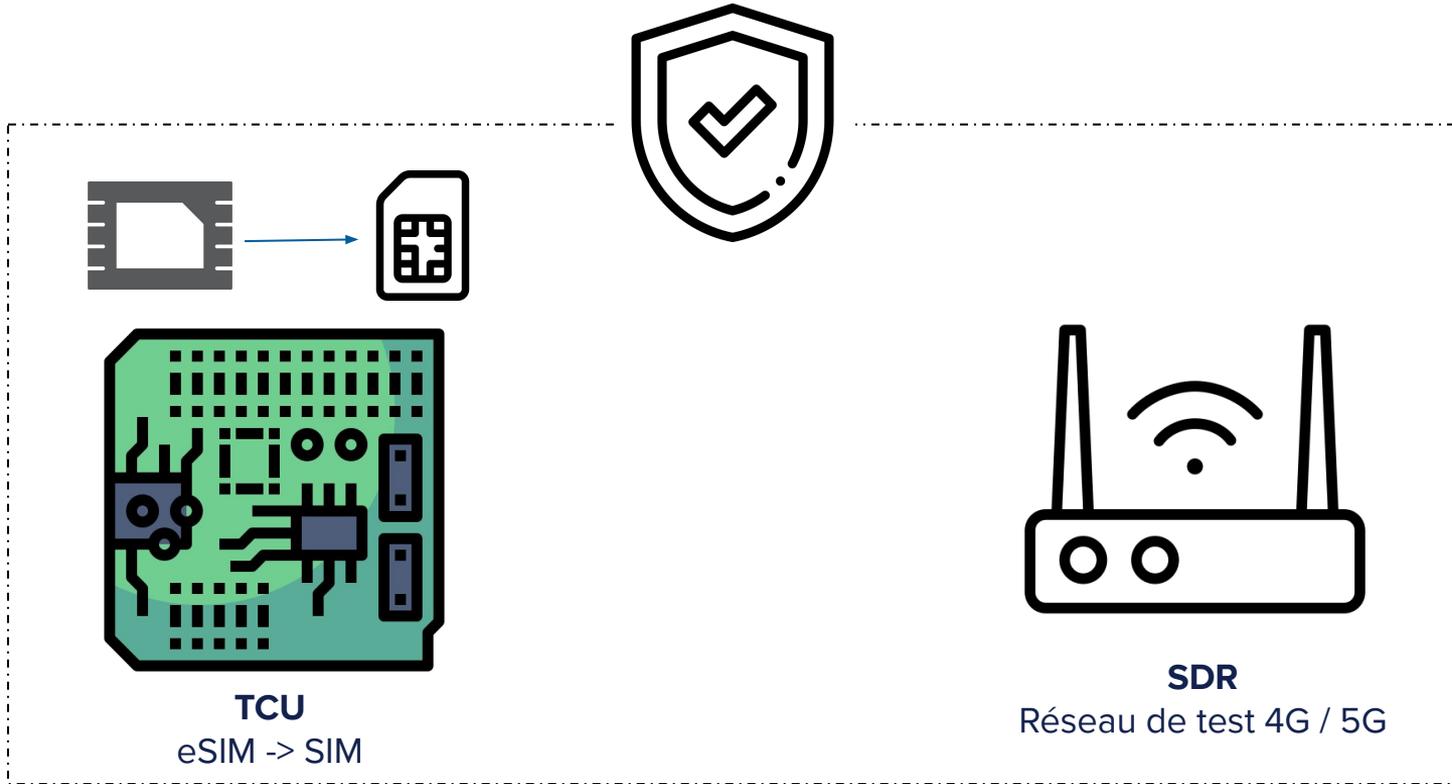
Un équipement **Ethernet-over-USB** spécifique débloque l'accès aux logs ou modifie les iptables



- ▶ Réglementation **UE 2015/758 “E-Call”** : **connectivité data obligatoire** dans tout nouveau modèle de véhicule routier
- ▶ Le calculateur **télématique (TCU)** est en charge de cette connectivité
- ▶ Outre les appels d'urgence, il sert également pour la connectivité d'autres ECUs
  - ▶ Console **info-divertissement (IVI)**
  - ▶ Remontée de logs de la **Gateway**
  - ▶ **Mises à jour**
  - ▶ ...

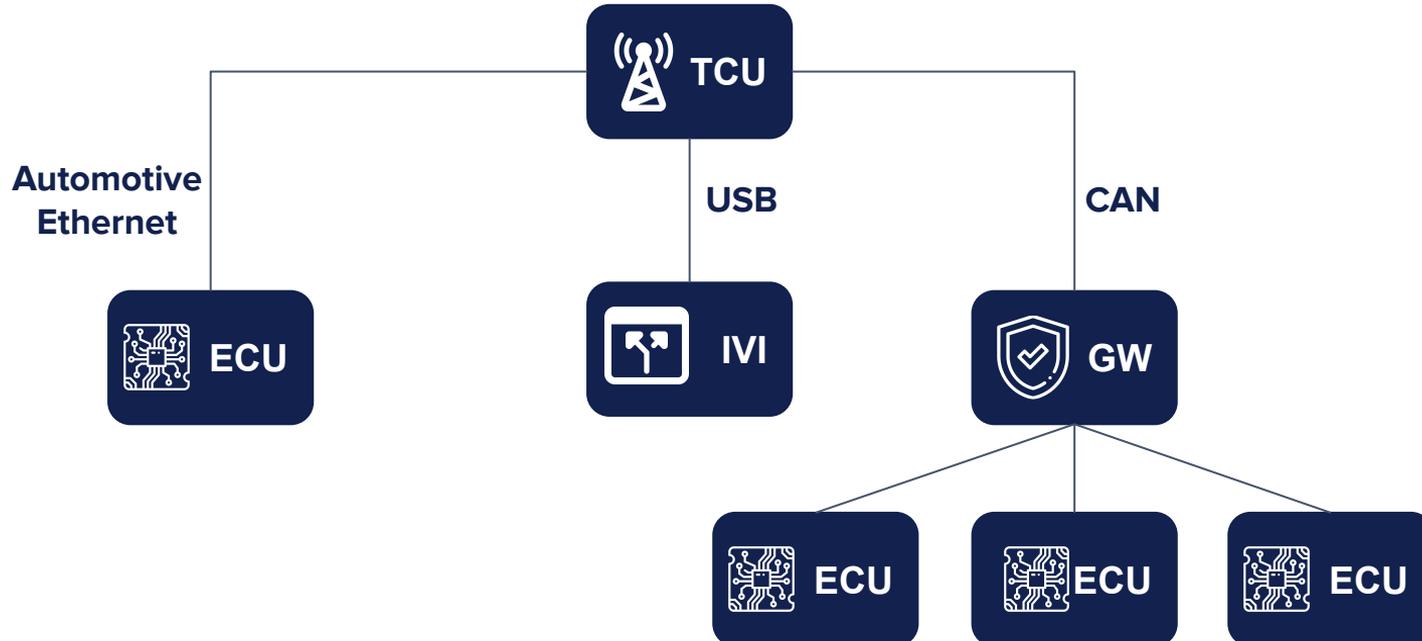






Cage Faraday

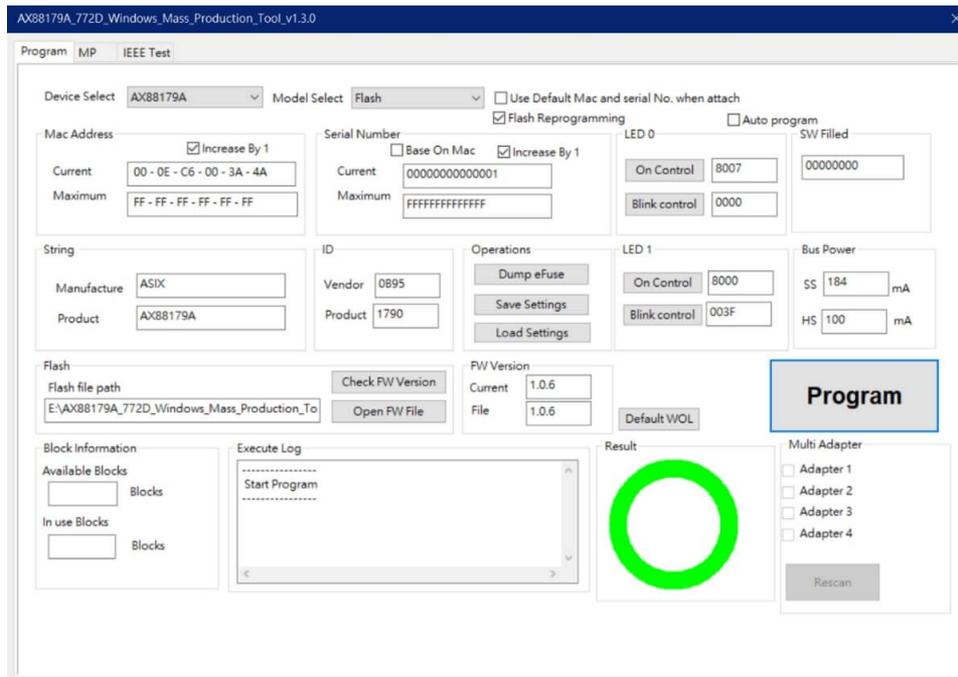
# Topologie d'un véhicule connecté



# Et pourquoi pas un adaptateur ASIX ?



Illustration : [lien]



# Et pourquoi pas un adaptateur ASIX ?



AX88179A\_772D\_Windows\_Mass\_Production\_Tool\_v1.3.0

Program MP IEEE Test

Device Select: AX88179A Model Select: Flash  Use Default Mac and serial No. when attach  Flash Reprogramming  Auto program

Mac Address:  Increase By 1  
Current: 00 - 0E - C6 - 00 - 3A - 4A  
Maximum: FF - FF - FF - FF - FF - FF

Serial Number:  Base On Mac  Increase By 1  
Current: 00000000000001  
Maximum: FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF

String: Manufacture: ASIX Product: AX88179A

ID: Vendor: 0895 Product: 1790

Operations: Dump eFuse Save Settings Load Settings

LED 0: On Control: 8007 Blink control: 0000

LED 1: On Control: 8000 Blink control: 003F

SW Filled: 00000000

Bus Power: SS: 184 mA HS: 100 mA

Flash: Flash file path: E:\AX88179A\_772D\_Windows\_Mass\_Production\_Tool\ Check FW Version Open FW File

FW Version: Current: 1.0.6 File: 1.0.6 Default WOL

Block Information: Available Blocks: [ ] Blocks In use Blocks: [ ] Blocks

Execute Log: Start Program

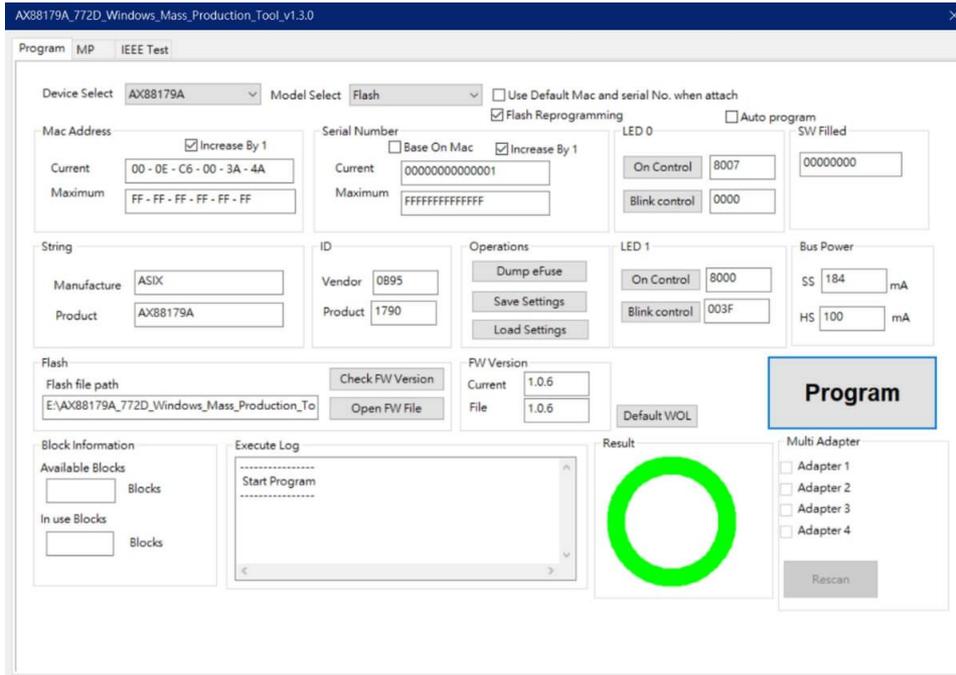
Result: [Large Green Circle]

Multi Adapter:  Adapter 1  Adapter 2  Adapter 3  Adapter 4 Rescan

**Program**

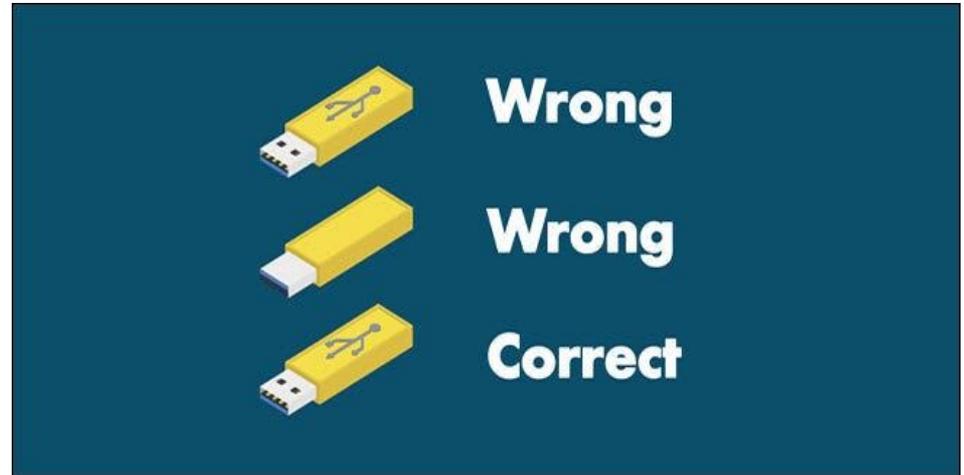
- ✓ VID / PID
- ✓ Manufacturer String
- ✓ Product String
- ✓ Numéro de série
- ✓ Adresse MAC
- ✓ Alimentation du bus

# Et pourquoi pas un adaptateur ASIX ?



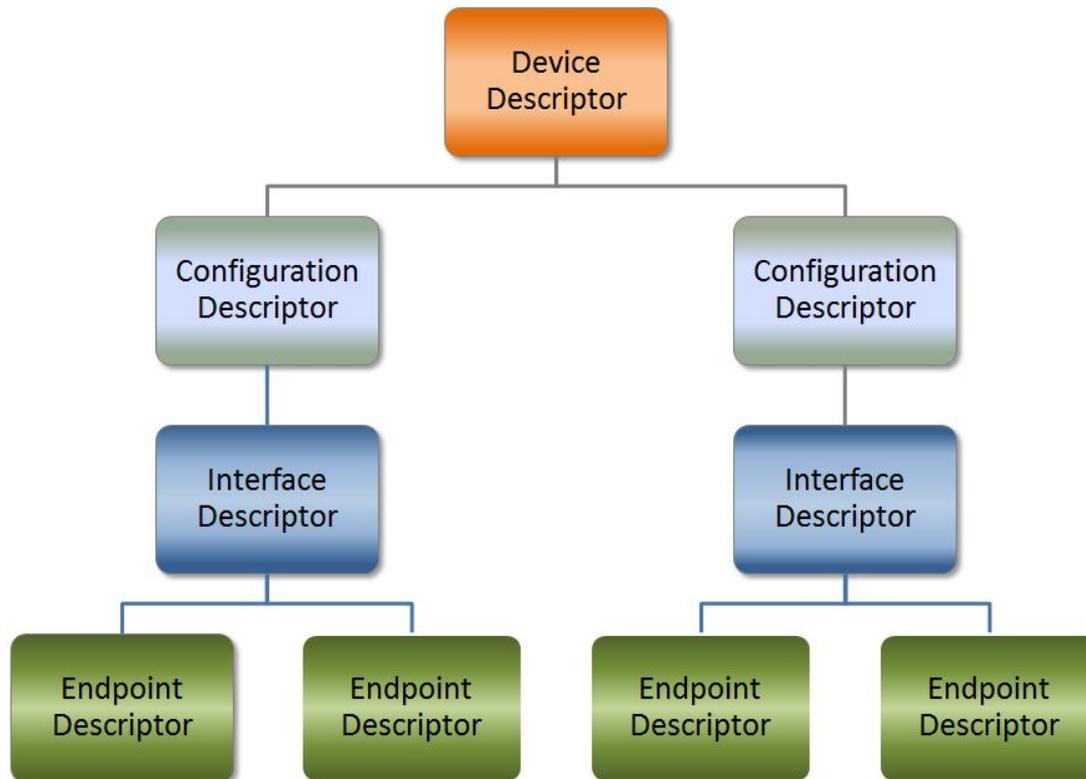
- ✓ VID / PID
- ✓ Manufacturer String
- ✓ Product String
- ✓ Numéro de série
- ✓ Adresse MAC
- ✓ Alimentation du bus
  
- ✗ Descripteurs de configuration
- ✗ Descripteurs d'interface
- ✗ Descripteurs d'endpoint
- ✗ eFuse pouvant limiter la programmation

- ▶ Architecture **hôte-périphérique**
- ▶ 4 types de **transferts**
  - ▶ Control
  - ▶ Bulk
  - ▶ Interrupt
  - ▶ Isochronous
- ▶ Transmission des données par **transactions**
  - ▶ Token
  - ▶ Data
  - ▶ Handshake
- ▶ **Classes** (Mass Storage, CDC, HID..)
- ▶ Buffers de données unidirectionnels : **endpoints**





Sample Descriptor Table



# Exemple de descripteurs



```
Device Descriptor:
[...]
bDeviceClass          2 Communications
bDeviceSubClass       2 Abstract (modem)
bDeviceProtocol       1 AT-commands (v.25ter)
bMaxPacketSize0      8
idVendor              0xf00d
idProduct             0xb33f
bcdDevice             0.00
iManufacturer         1 TelematicCorp
iProduct              2 TCU_2000
iSerial               4 123456789
bNumConfigurations    1
Configuration Descriptor:
[...]
bNumInterfaces        1
bConfigurationValue   1
[...]
Interface Descriptor:
[...]
bNumEndpoints         2
bInterfaceClass       2 Communications
bInterfaceSubClass    12 Ethernet Emulation
bInterfaceProtocol    7 Ethernet Emulation (EEM)
iInterface            3 USB CDC EEM
Endpoint Descriptor:
  bLength              7
  bDescriptorType      5
  bEndpointAddress    0x83 EP 3 IN
  bmAttributes         2
    Transfer Type      Bulk
    Synch Type         None
    Usage Type         Data
```



- ▶ Combinaison de **platines électronique** et d'une **librairie Python** pour émuler un périphérique USB
- ▶ Exemple de cartes compatibles
  - ▶ Facedancer21 [<https://goodfet.sourceforge.net/hardware/facedancer21/>]
  - ▶ GreatFET [<https://greatscottgadgets.com/greatfet/>]
  - ▶ Luna/Cynthion [<https://greatscottgadgets.com/cynthion/>]
- ▶ La version 2.9 de la librairie Facedancer permet un mode **“Proxy”** avec un support de **MitM**  
<https://github.com/greatscottgadgets/Facedancer>



# Facedancer - émulation d'un périphérique en quelques lignes



```
from facedancer          import main
from facedancer.future   import *

@use_inner_classes_automatically
class HackRF(USBDevice):
    """ Device that emulates a HackRF enough to appear in `hackrf_info`. """

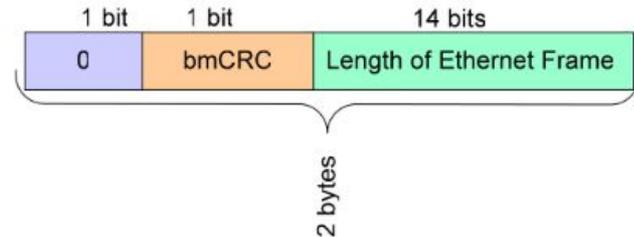
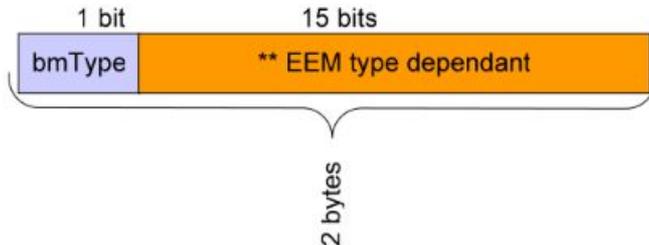
    # Show up as a HackRF.
    product_string      : str = "HackRF One (Emulated)"
    manufacturer_string : str = "Great Scott Gadgets"
    vendor_id           : int = 0x1d6b
    product_id          : int = 0x0002

    # Most hosts won't accept a device unless it has a configuration and an interface.
    class DefaultConfiguration(USBConfiguration):
        class DefaultInterface(USBInterface):
            pass

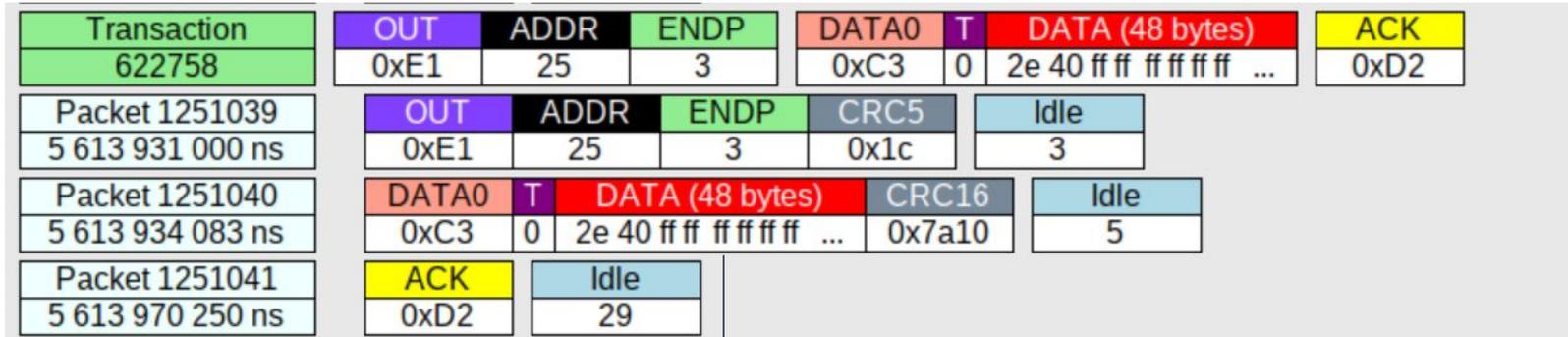
    # Vendor requests.
    @vendor_request_handler(number=14, direction=USBDirection.IN)
    @to_device
    def handle_control_request_14(self, request):
        # Theoretically, this is the point where you'd experiment
        # with providing one-byte responses and see what `hackrf_info` does.
        request.reply([2])
```



- ▶ **EEM** : **E**mulated **E**thernet **M**odule
- ▶ Utilise des transferts de type **Bulk**
- ▶ Se compose d'une **entête** (header - 2 octets - petit boutisme) et de **données** (payload)
- ▶ Deux types de paquets **EEM**
  - ▶ **Commande** (bmType = 1)
  - ▶ **Données** (bmType = 0)
- ▶ **CRC32** des trames Ethernet, fixé à 0xdeadbeef si bmCRC = 0



# Protocole CDC-EEM - exemple de trame de données



```
2E 40 FF FF FF FF FF FF  
12 34 56 78 9A BC 08 06  
00 01 08 00 06 04 00 01  
12 34 56 78 9A BC C0 A8  
63 02 00 00 00 00 00 00  
C0 A8 63 01 05 FA 98 8B
```

- ▶ **Header** : 0x402E
  - ▶ Type : Data
  - ▶ CRC : calculé
  - ▶ Payload : 46 octets
- ▶ **CRC** : 0x8B98FA05

# Décodage de la trame Ethernet



Hex Packet Decoder - 6,288,051 packets decoded.

```
FF FF FF FF FF 12 34 56 78 9A BC 08 06 00 01 08 00 06 04 00 01 12 34 56 78 9A BC C0 A8 63 02 00 00 00 00 00 00  
C0 A8 63 01
```

Decode Upload Clear

12:34:56:78:9a:bc → Broadcast ARP Who has 192.168.99.1? Tell 192.168.99.2

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	12	34	56	78	9A	BC	08	06	00	01
08	00	06	04	00	01	12	34	56	78	9A	BC	C0	A8	63	02
00	00	00	00	00	00	C0	A8	63	01						

2 protocols in packet:

Ethernet ARP



<https://scapy.net/>



- ▶ Chaque protocole a sa **classe**
- ▶ Un paquet se compose de classes **encapsulées**
- ▶ **Exemple 1** : forçons une requête PING

```
>>> paquet = IP(dst='8.8.8.8')/UDP(dport=53)/ICMP()
>>> hexdump(paquet)
0000  45 00 00 24 00 01 00 00 40 11 A8 DA C0 A8 01 36  E..$.....@.....6
0010  08 08 08 08 00 35 00 35 00 10 2D 76 08 00 F7 FF  ....5.5..-v....
0020  00 00 00 00                                     ....
```

- ▶ **Exemple 2** : vérifier si un protocole est présent

```
>>> ICMP in paquet
True
```





- ▶ **ARP / ICMP**  
Transmission de la réponse si destination = adaptateur émulé
- ▶ **DHCP**  
Génération d'un bail statique
- ▶ **DNS**  
Envoi d'une réponse usurpée sur la base d'une liste personnalisable de noms de domaine





- ▶ **--vid / --pid**  
Valeurs souhaitées du Vendor ID et Product ID
- ▶ **-m / -p / -s**  
Modification des Manufacturer String, Product String, Serial number
- ▶ **-- dns**  
Chemin d'accès vers un fichier contenant les couples 'nom de domaine / ip' cible pour intercepter les requêtes DNS
- ▶ **--ip / --netmask / --gw / --mac**  
Paramètres réseaux de l'adaptateur

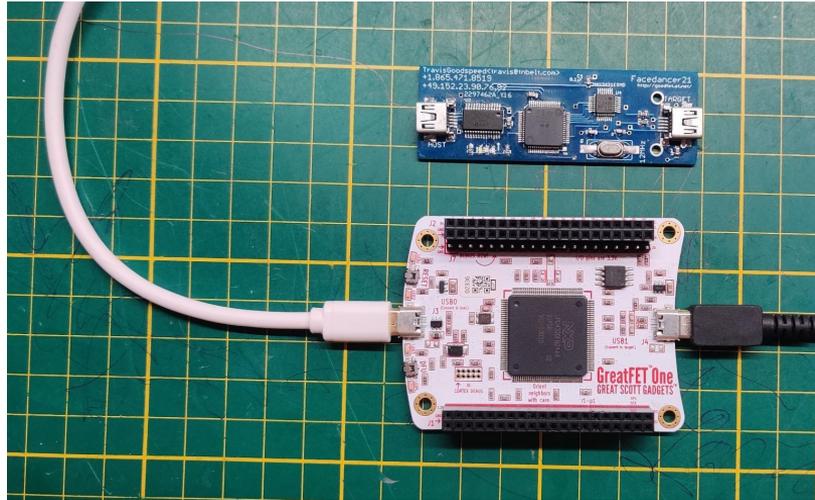


- ▶ Scapy fonctionne dans l'**userland**
- ▶ Lors de l'envoi de paquet **SYN-ACK**, le kernel transmet un paquet **RST**
- ▶ Solution : utilisation d'une interface **TUN**

```
sudo ip tuntap add name eem0 mode tun
sudo ip addr add 192.168.99.1 peer 192.168.99.2 dev eem0
sudo ip link set eem0 up
```

- ▶ Règles iptables **POSTROUTING/FORWARD** pour disposer d'une connectivité réseau

```
sudo iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -s 192.168.99.2 -j MASQUERADE
sudo iptables -A FORWARD -i eem0 -s 192.168.99.2 -j ACCEPT
sudo iptables -A FORWARD -o eem0 -d 192.168.99.2 -j ACCEPT
```



- ▶ Règles iptables **POSTROUTING/FORWARD** pour disposer d'une connectivité réseau



- ▶ Support IPV6
- ▶ Mode “**Man in the Middle**” ECU <-> TCU
- ▶ Scanner **VID/PID**



**Merci !**

# Thank you

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