

2019

IOT安全 - 测信道实战

演讲人: KEVIN2600





@Kevin2600





议程

. 测信道的那点事

. 测信道案例简析

. 测信道 Power Analysis



测信道的那点事





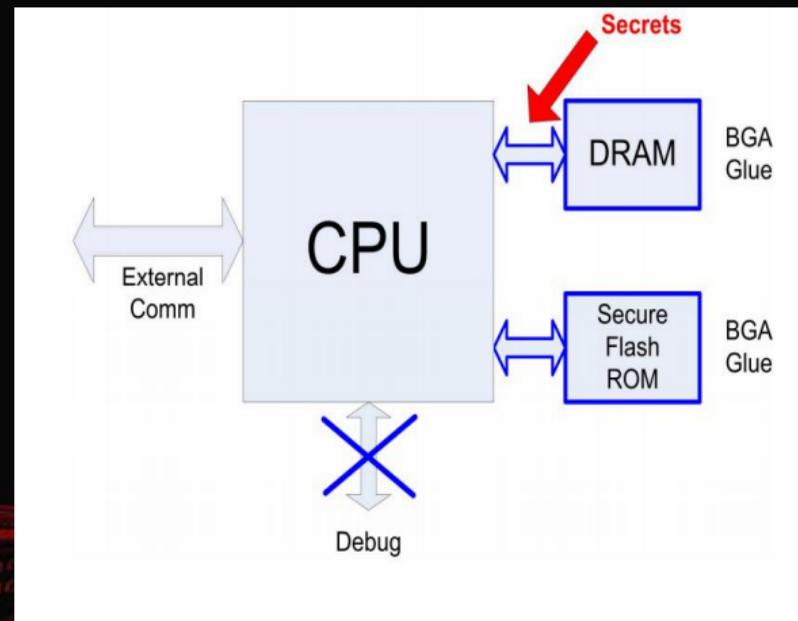
测信道



测信道攻击是一种针对软件或硬件设计缺陷，剑走偏锋的攻击方式
攻击途径通常采用被动式监听，或通过特殊渠道发送隐蔽数据信号
攻击点不在暴力破解，而是通过功耗；时序；电磁泄漏等方式达到
破解目的。在很多物理隔绝的环境中，往往也能出奇制胜

测信道

- . Public key signature check
- . Bootloader 加固 (bootdelay = 0)
- . 屏蔽调试端口 UART; JTAG; SPI; I2C
- . 电子设备全部物理隔离 (Air Gapping)





测信道 WordPress

WordPress

ERROR: The password you entered for the username **admin** is incorrect. [Lost your password?](#)

Username
admin

Password

This connection is not secure.
Logins entered here could be compromised. [Learn More](#)

WordPress

ERROR: Invalid username. [Lost your password?](#)

Username
Core

This connection is not secure.
Logins entered here could be compromised. [Learn More](#)

Remember Me



测信道 Drupal



192.168.56.103

Home

- The name `admin` is already taken.
- The e-mail address `k;laskd@asd.com` is not valid.

Home » User account

User account

Create new account Log in Request new password

Username *
admin
Spaces are allowed; punctuation is not allowed except for periods, hyphens, apostrophes, and underscores.

E-mail address *
k;laskd@asd.com
A valid e-mail address. All e-mails from the system will be sent to this address. The e-mail address is not made public and will only be used if you wish to receive a new password or receive certain news or notifications by e-mail.

Create new account

192.168.56.103

Home

- The e-mail address `k;laskd@asd.com` is not valid.

Home » User account

User account

Create new account Log in Request new password

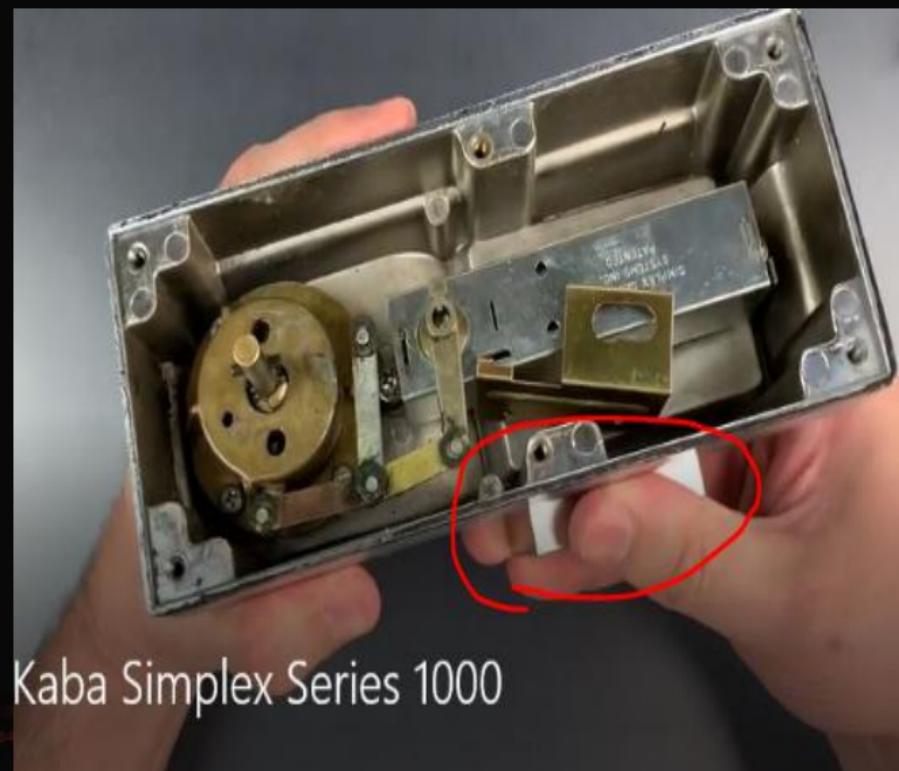
Username *
asd
Spaces are allowed; punctuation is not allowed except for periods, hyphens, apostrophes, and underscores.

E-mail address *
k;laskd@asd.com
A valid e-mail address. All e-mails from the system will be sent to this address. The e-mail address is not made public and will only be used if you wish to receive certain news or notifications by e-mail.

Create new account

测信道门禁







被动式:

: 声波信号采集还原打印机原文

: 美国 NSA 电磁波监听 (TEMPEST)

: 功耗分析破解南韩公交卡密钥系统 (3DES)

: 功耗分析获取 Philips Hue 智能灯系统密钥 (AES)



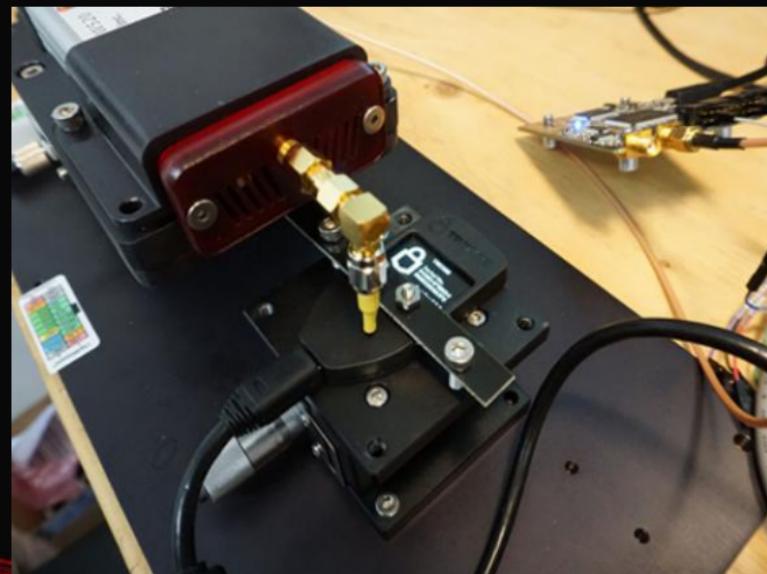
主动式:

: Xbox360 Glitch 攻击 (运行 unsigned code)

: 智能网关 Hue NAND Glitch (得到 Root 权限)

: 通过毛刺注入成功获取硬件钱包 Trezor 闪存敏感信息

: 以色列 Ben-Gurion 大学通过 USB 发送电磁信号 (USBee)





测信道案例简析

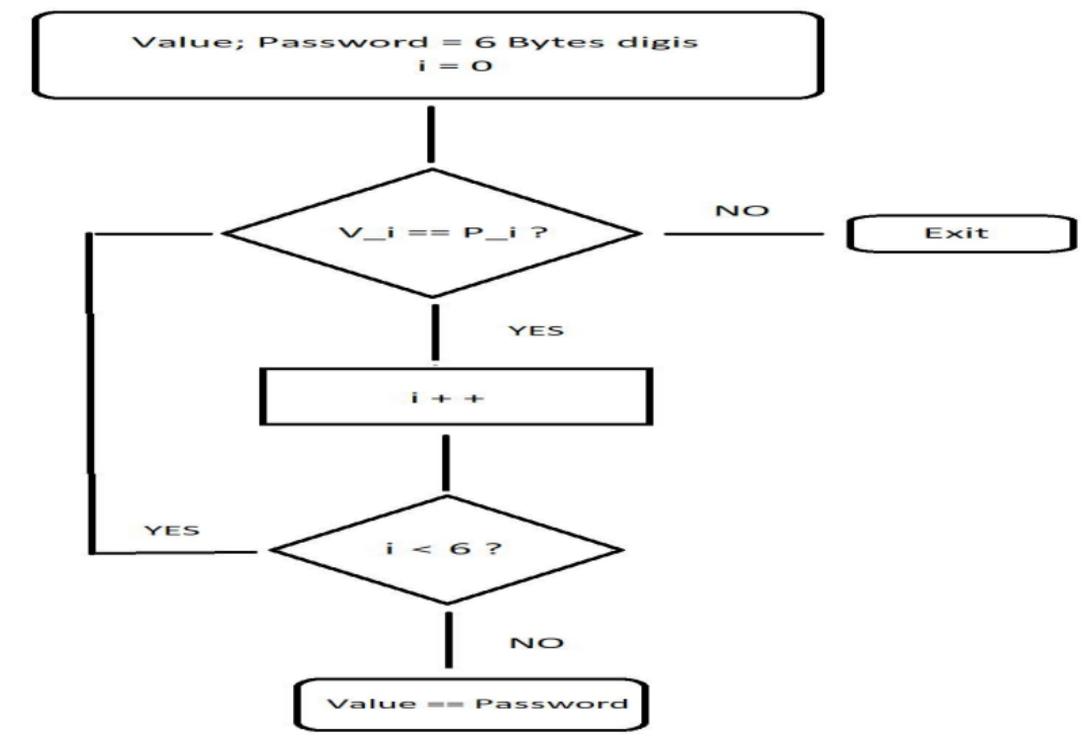


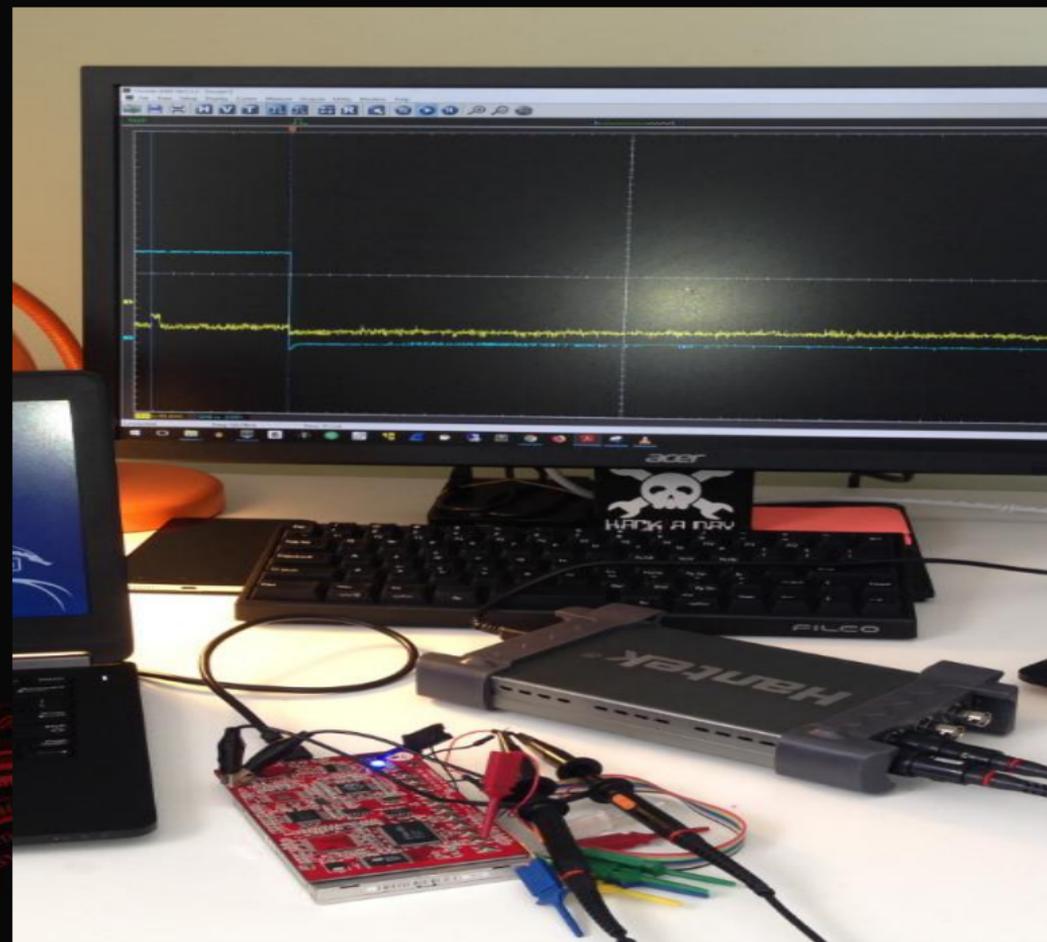
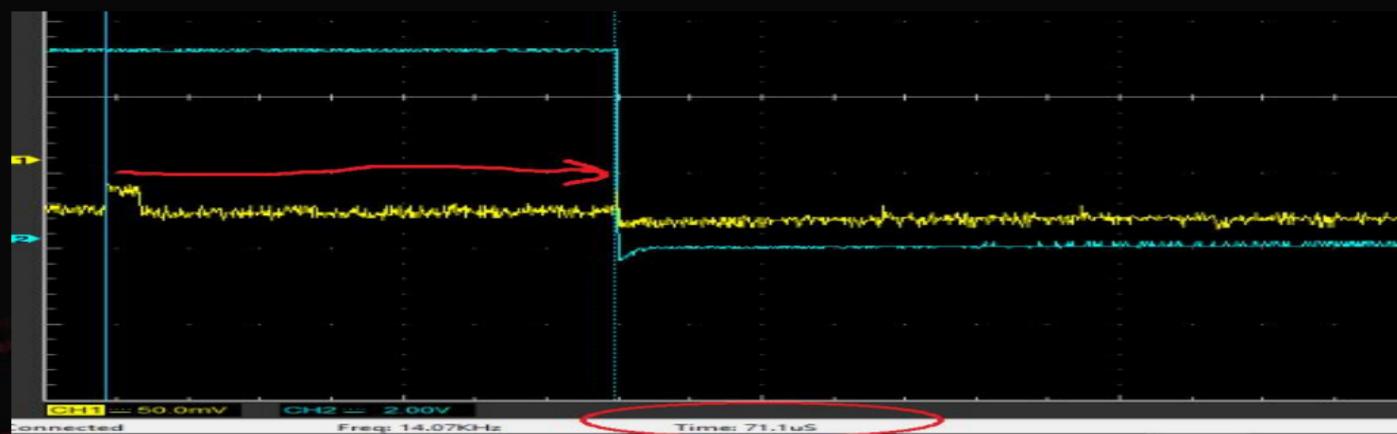
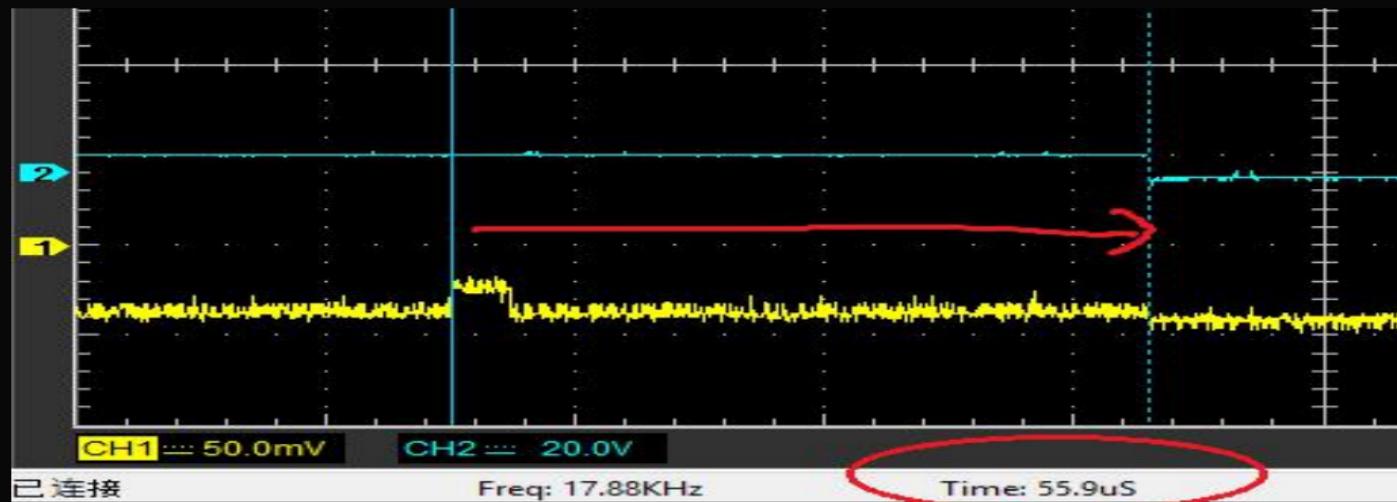


时耗分析



```
unsigned char correctpin[6] = {1,2,3,4,5,6};  
unsigned char enteredpin[6];  
  
read_pin_from_buttons(enteredpin);  
  
for (i = 0; i < 6; i++){  
    if (correctpin[i] != enteredpin[i]){  
        return;  
    }  
}
```







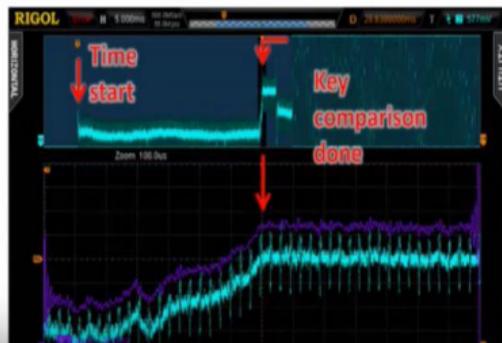
时耗分析

AUGUST 4-7, 2016
PARIS + BALLY'S | LAS VEGAS



Titan – Timing attack

- Current consumption markers for timing delta



Titan – Timing attack

- Entire six-digit keypad sequence is captured before starting comparison to key from EEPROM
- Pseudocode of Titan keycode comparison:

```
bool check_code(int enteredCode[6], int actualCode[6])  
{  
    for (int digit = 0; digit < 6; digit++)  
        if (enteredCode[digit] != actualCode[digit])  
            return false;  
  
    return true;  
}
```

**Each iteration takes
another 28 μ s**



NAND-Glitch



Got Root?



NAND-Glitch



物联网设备网关 (WinkHub)

通过网页对其进行访问 (set_dev_value.php)

```
curl "192.168.01/set_dev_value.php" -d "nodeId=a&attrId=; uname -a;"
```

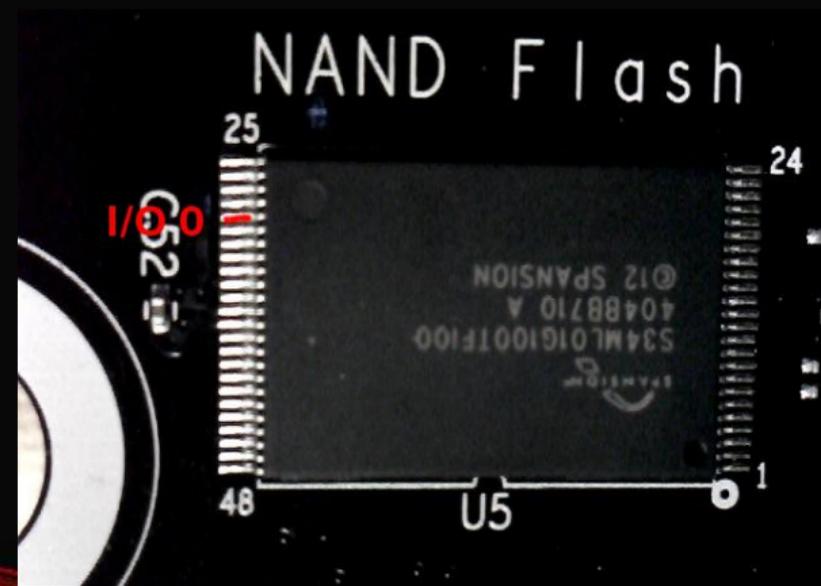




NAND-Glitch

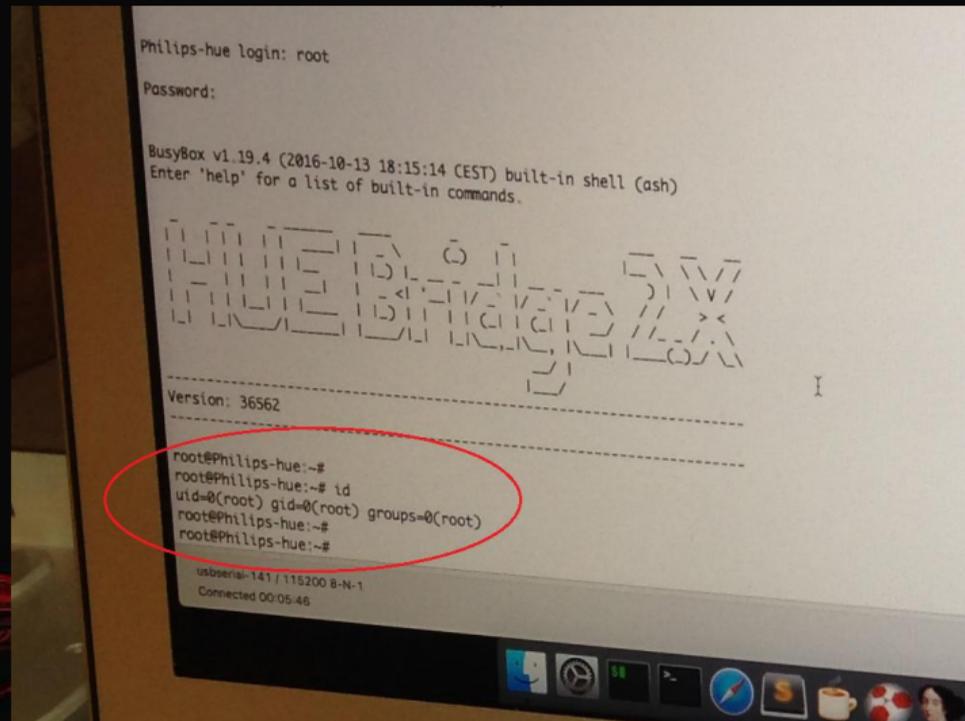


- . NAND Flash 通常存储固件; Bootloader; 内核以及root files
- . 使用数据线在系统启动, 读取 NAND 内核信息瞬间, 短接 I/O pin
- . 在正确的时间点, 阻止 Bootloader 读取正确的内核数据从而进入 shell 模式





NAND-Glitch





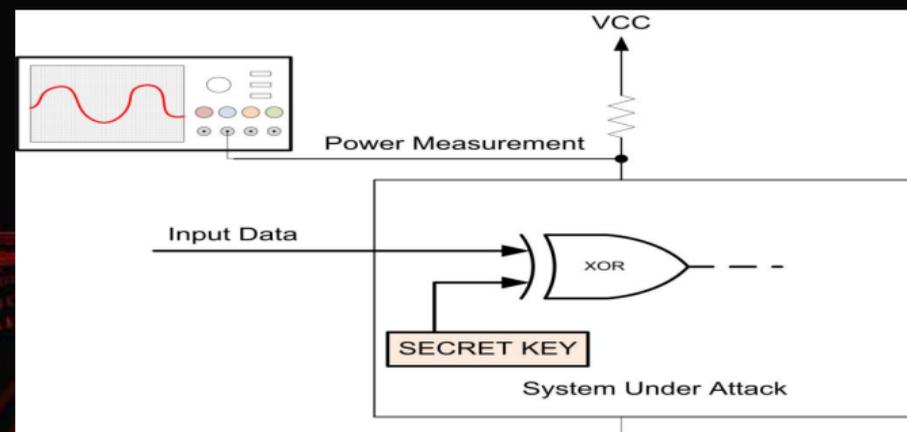
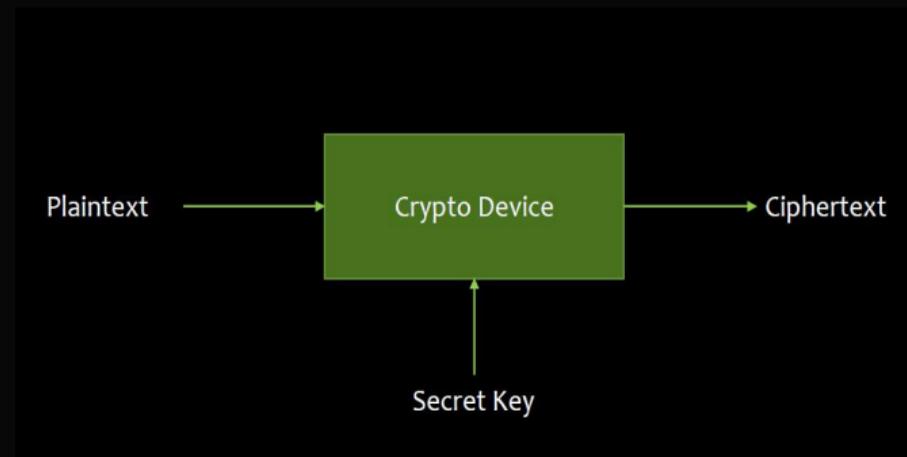
测信道 Power Analysis





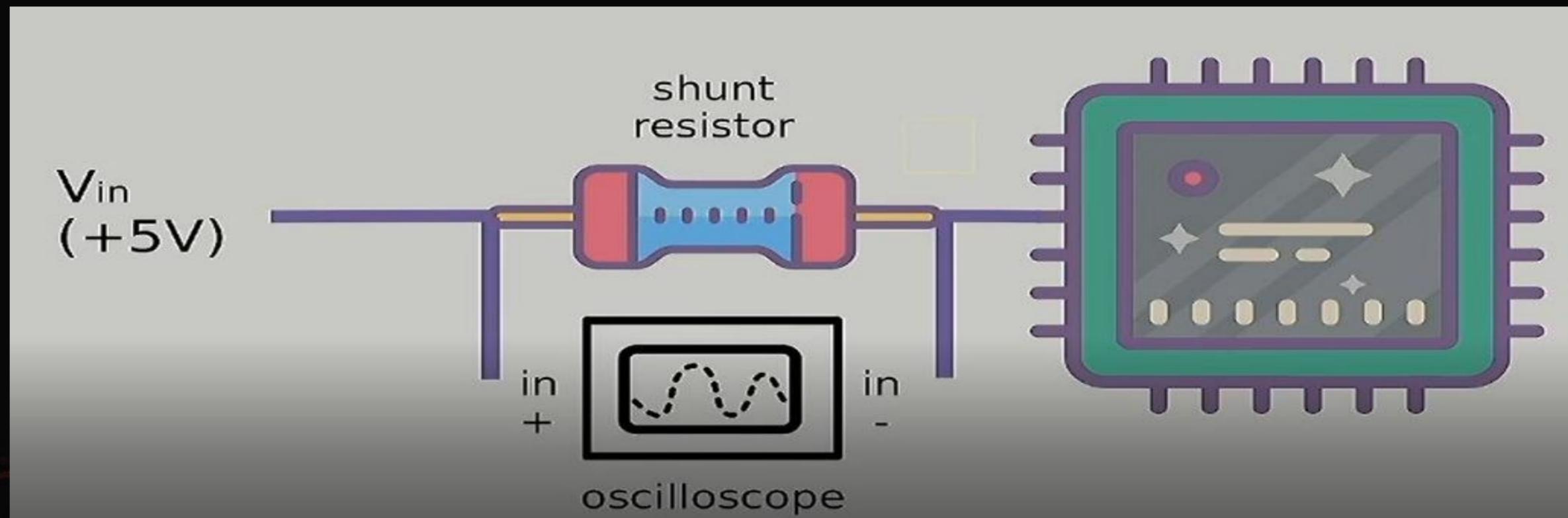
功耗分析

- . Power analysis (Simple & Differential)
- . 处理器运行不同指令在功耗需求上也不近相同
- . 需要了解目标设备所采用的加密算法
- . 信号的采集必须在加密或解密的过程中完成





功耗分析

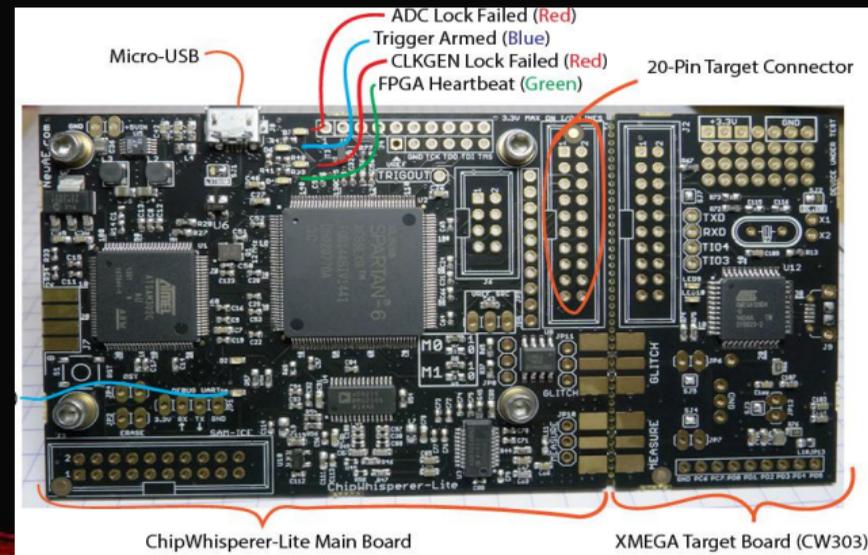




功耗分析 (ChipWhisperer)



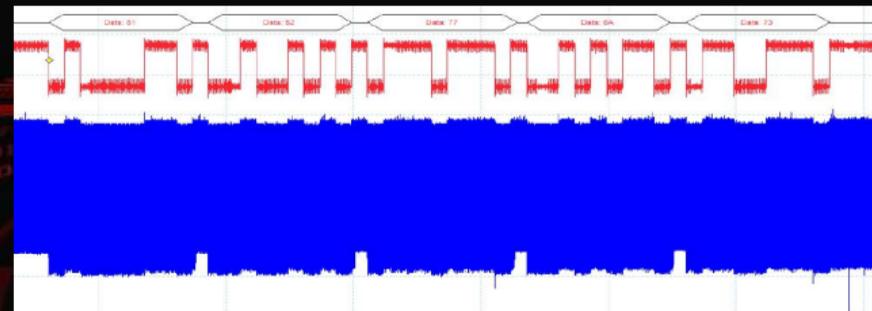
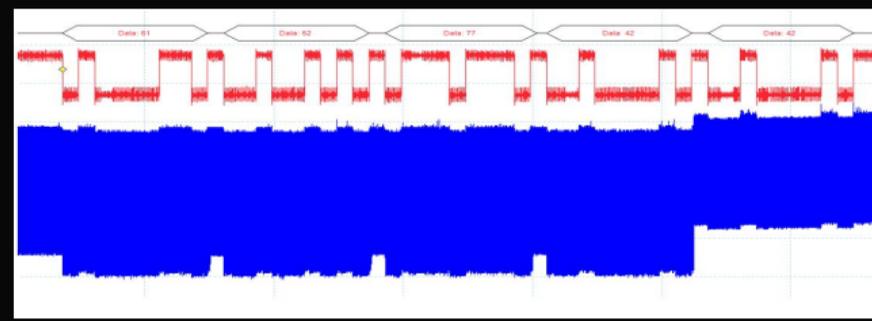
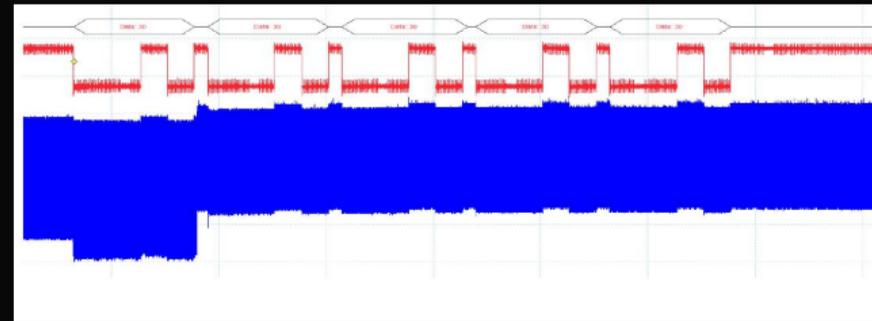
- . Colin O'Flynn 设计制作, 学习 SCA 功耗分析和毛刺注入神器
- . 基于Python 跨平台开源软硬件项目 (Windows; Linux; MacOS)
- . 可用于时序或电压毛刺注入攻击测试, 产生 $<2\text{nS}$ 的脉冲信号
- . 通过 DPA 差分功耗分析获取诸如 RSA; AES; 3DES 等加密密钥





功耗分析 (SPA)

- . 处理器运行验证指令在功耗表现上不尽相同
- . 密码验证过程功耗表现 (密码错误 --> 无限循环)
- . 寻找目标设备在特定时刻 (加密/解密) 功耗图形的差异

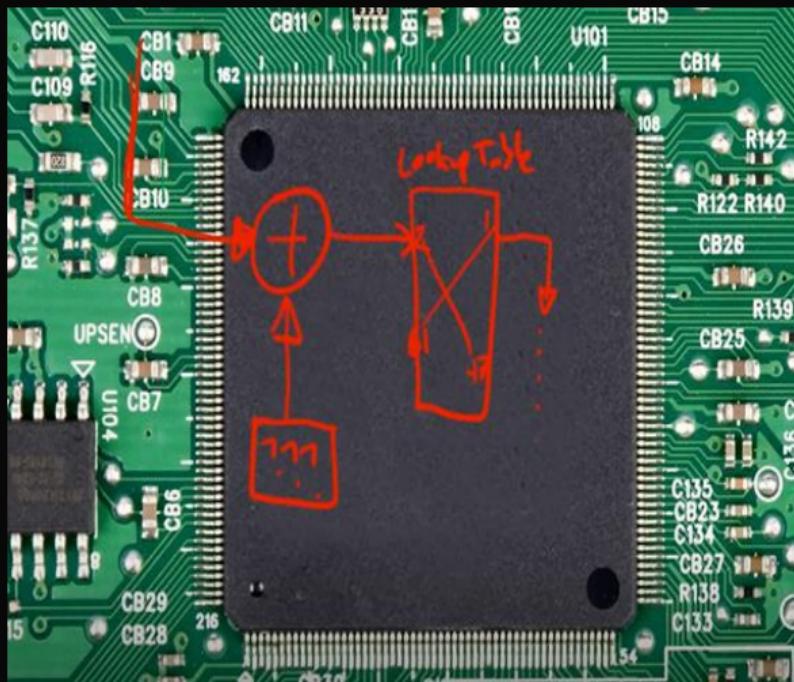




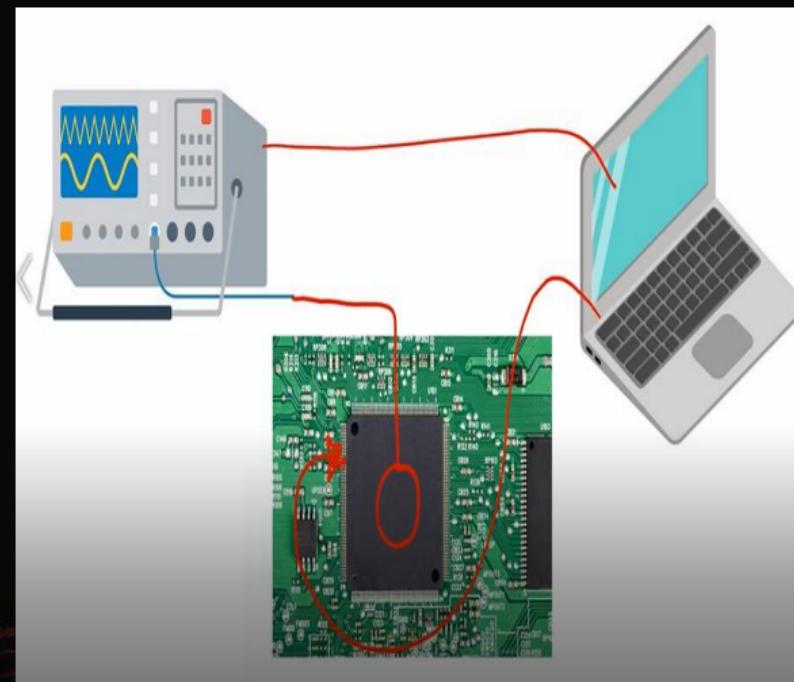
功耗分析 (SPA)



功耗分析 (DPA)



目标设备

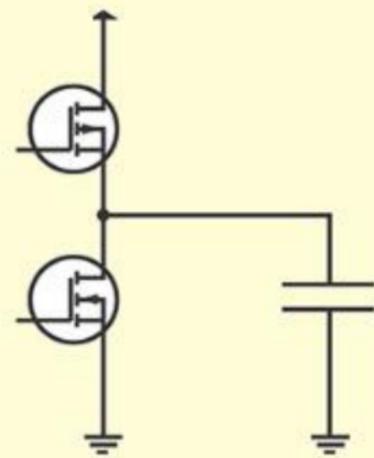


测量方法

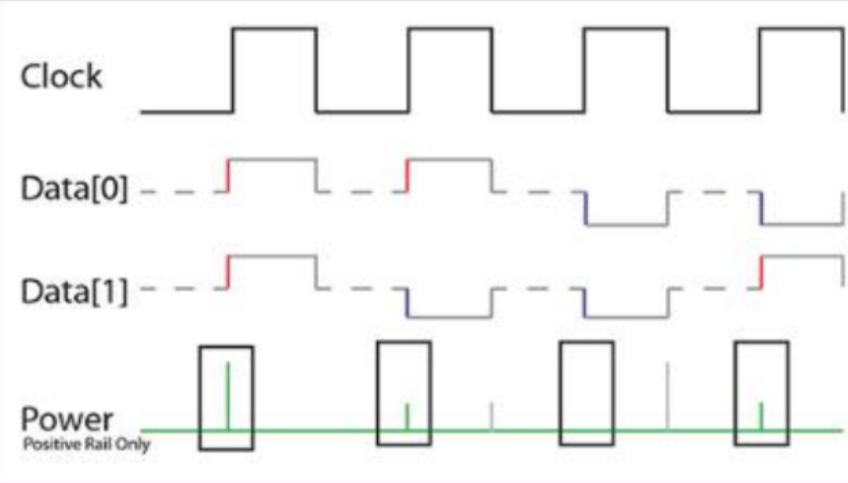
Input Data	Power Measurement
0xC7	
0x1F	
0x2C	
0x89	
0x01	
0xD2	

测量结果

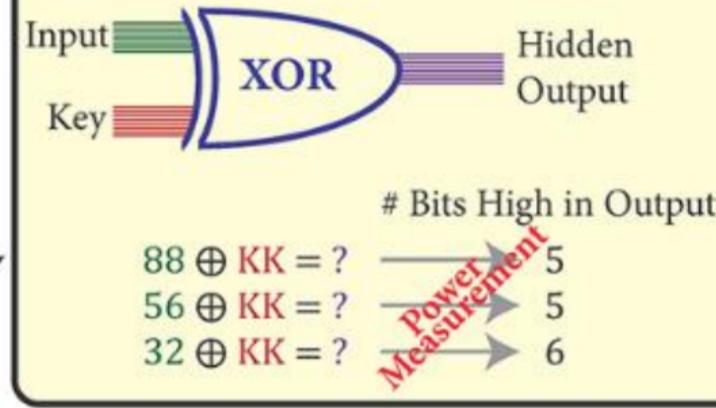
功耗分析 (DPA)



Digital Devices use electronic switches to drive bus lines high (VCC) or low (GND). This is equivalent to driving a capacitor to VCC or GND.



The data lines are typically driven to a 'precharge' state half-way between VCC and GND. By looking at the power usage, we can determine how many bits were set to '1' vs '0' on every clock edge.



Guess $KK=00$

$88 \oplus 00 = 88$	2
$56 \oplus 00 = 56$	4
$32 \oplus 00 = 32$	3

Guess $KK=EF$

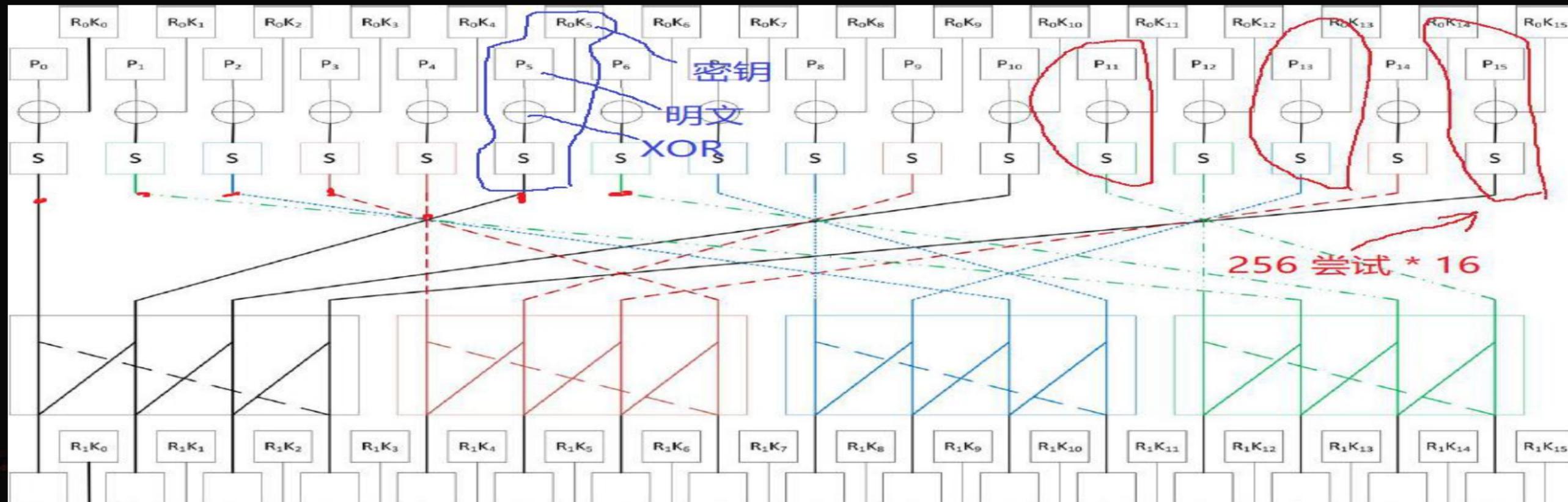
$88 \oplus EF = 67$	5
$56 \oplus EF = B9$	5
$32 \oplus EF = DD$	6

功耗分析 (DPA)

Input Data	Hyp. Key	XOR Output	Hyp. Output	Number 1's
0xC7	0x00	0xC7	0xC6 11000110	4
0x1F	0x00	0x1F	0xC0	2
0x2C	0x00	0x2C		
0x89	0x00	0x89		
0x01	0x00	0x01		
0xD2	0x00			

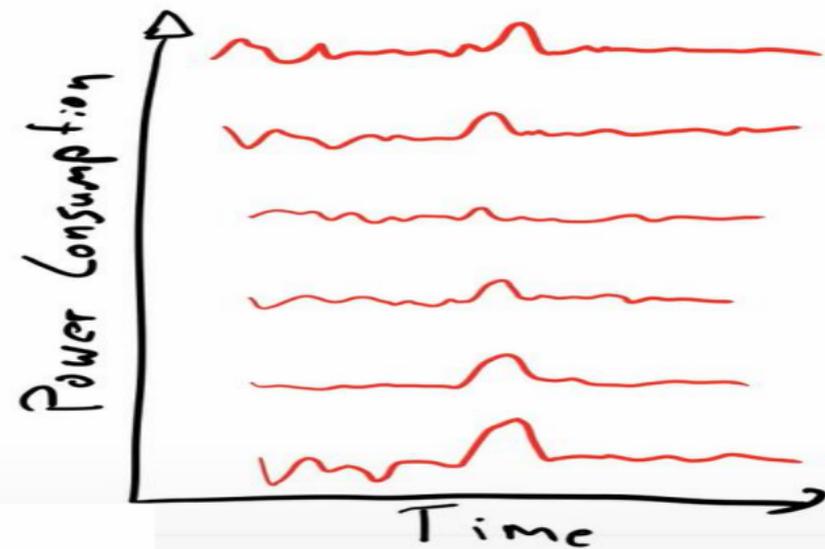
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	a	b	c	d	e	f
0	63	7c	77	7b	f2	6b	6f	65	30	01	67	2b	fe	d7	ab	76
1	ca	82	c9	7d	fa	59	47	60	ad	d4	a2	af	9c	a4	72	c0
2	b7	fd	93	26	36	3f	f7	ca	34	a5	e5	f1	71	d8	31	15
3	04	c7	23	c3	18	96	05	9a	07	12	80	e2	eb	27	b2	75
4	09	83	2c	1a	1b	6e	5a	a0	52	3b	d6	b3	29	e3	2f	84
5	53	d1	00	ed	20	fc	b1	55	6a	cb	be	39	4a	4c	58	cf
6	d0	ef	aa	fb	43	4d	33	87	45	f9	02	7f	50	3c	9f	a8
7	51	a3	40	8f	92	9d	38	f1	bc	b6	da	21	10	ff	f3	d2
8	cd	0c	13	ec	5f	97	44	1c	c4	a7	7e	3d	64	5d	19	73
9	60	81	4f	dc	22	2a	90	84	46	ee	b8	14	de	5e	0b	db
a	e0	32	3a	0a	49	06	24	57	c2	d3	ac	62	91	95	e4	79
b	e7	c8	37	6d	8d	d5	4e	5e	6c	56	f4	ea	65	7a	ae	08
c	ba	78	25	2e	1c	a6	b7	c6	e8	dd	74	1f	4b	bd	8b	8a
d	70	3e	b5	66	48	03	f6	00	61	35	57	b9	86	c1	1d	9e
e	e1	f8	98	11	69	d9	8e	94	9b	1e	87	e9	ce	55	28	df
f	8c	a1	89	0d	bf	e6	42	68	41	99	2d	0f	b0	54	bb	16

功耗分析 (AES-128)





Correlation Power Analysis

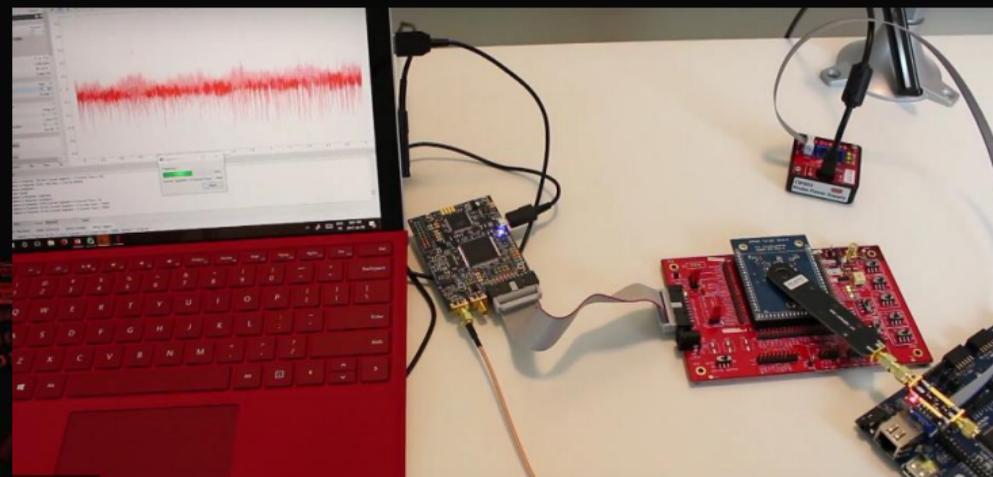


..	0x3D	..	0xFF
	4		3
	4		4
	2		4
	4		3
	6		6
	7		5



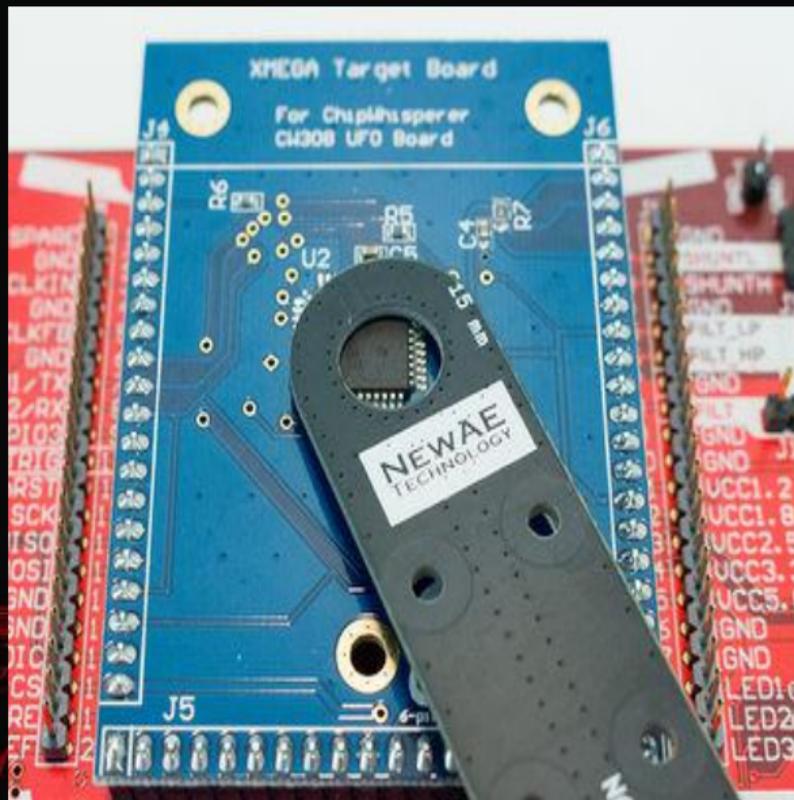
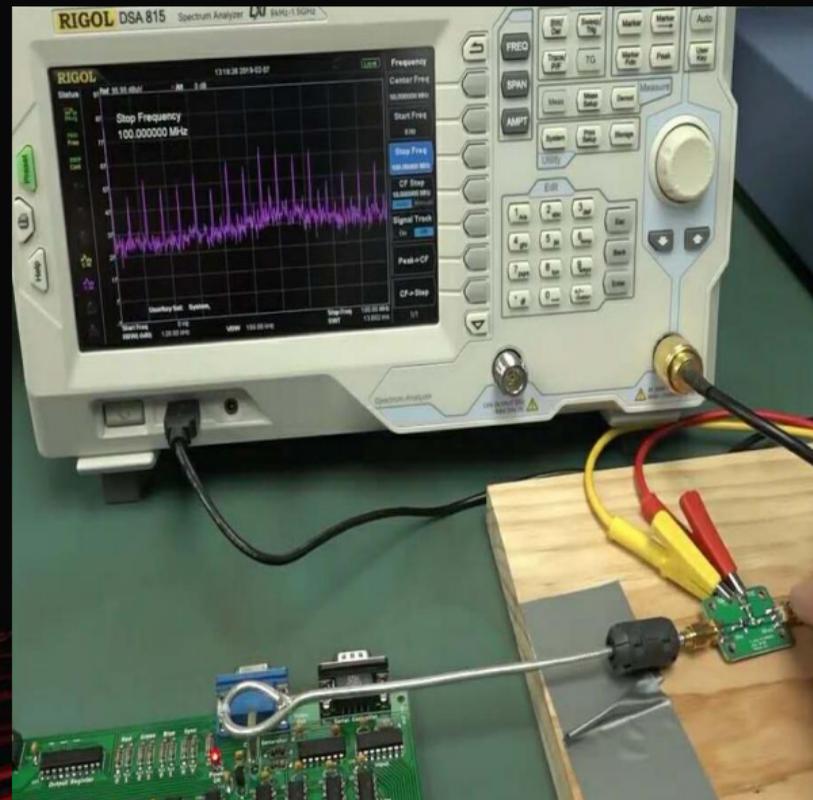
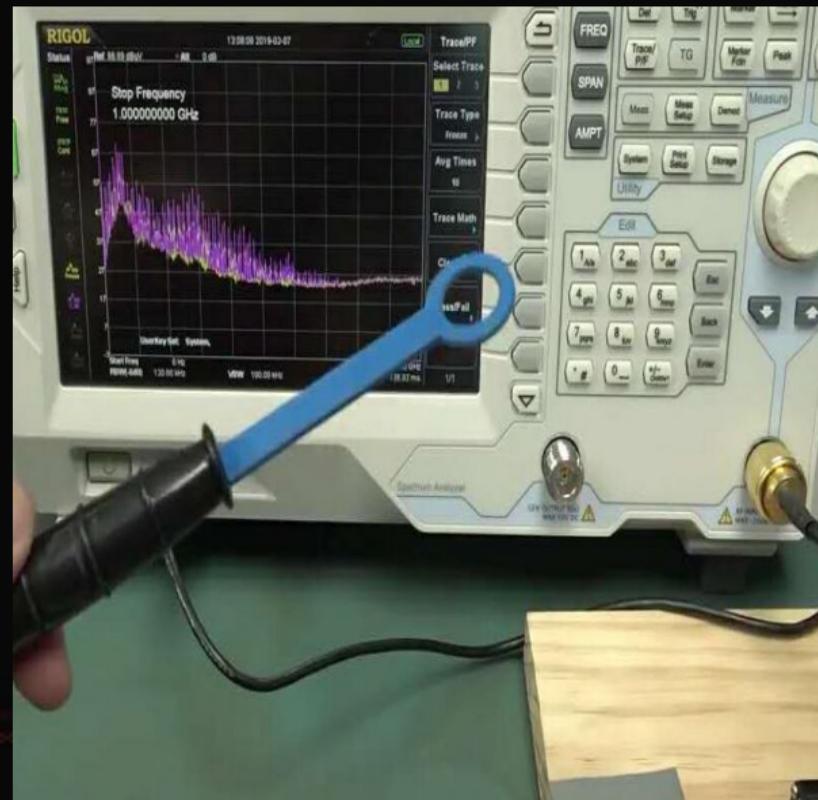
功耗分析 (电磁信号)

- . 电磁波可通过 H 探头和软件无线电设备远程获取
- . 芯片01转换产生电磁波从空气中泄漏, 其中包含密钥指纹信息
- . Tel Aviv 大学科研人员通过测量分析电磁发射获取 GnuPG 密钥信息





功耗分析 (电磁信号)





功耗分析 (DPA)





One More Thing ..



测信道 EMFI

```
#include "auth.h"
#include "pamfail.h"

int auth_pam(const char *service_name, uid_t uid, const char *username)
{
    if (uid != 0) {
        pam_handle_t *pamh = NULL;
        struct pam_conv conv = { misc_conv, NULL };
        int retcode;

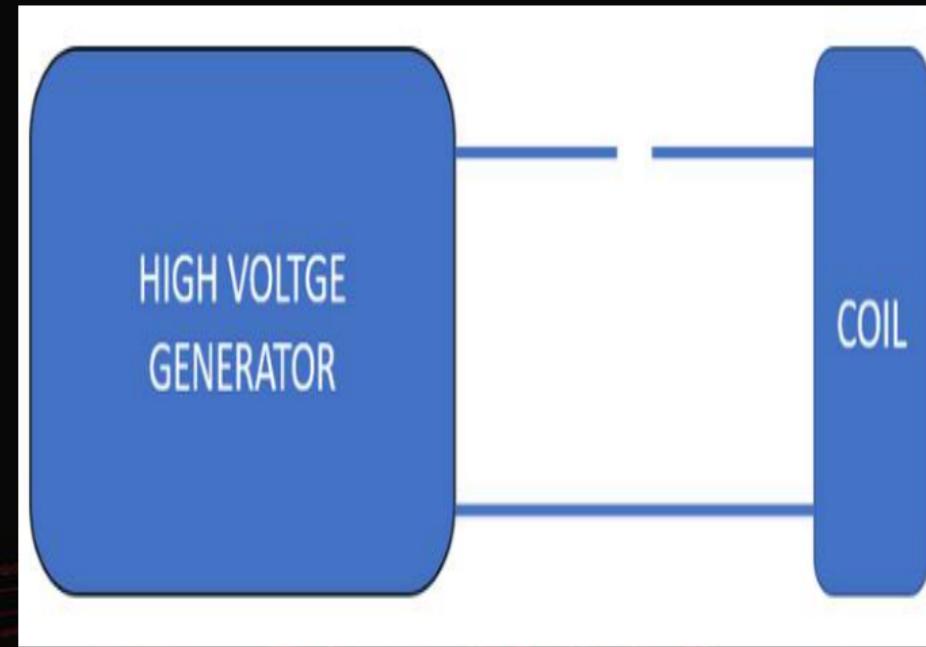
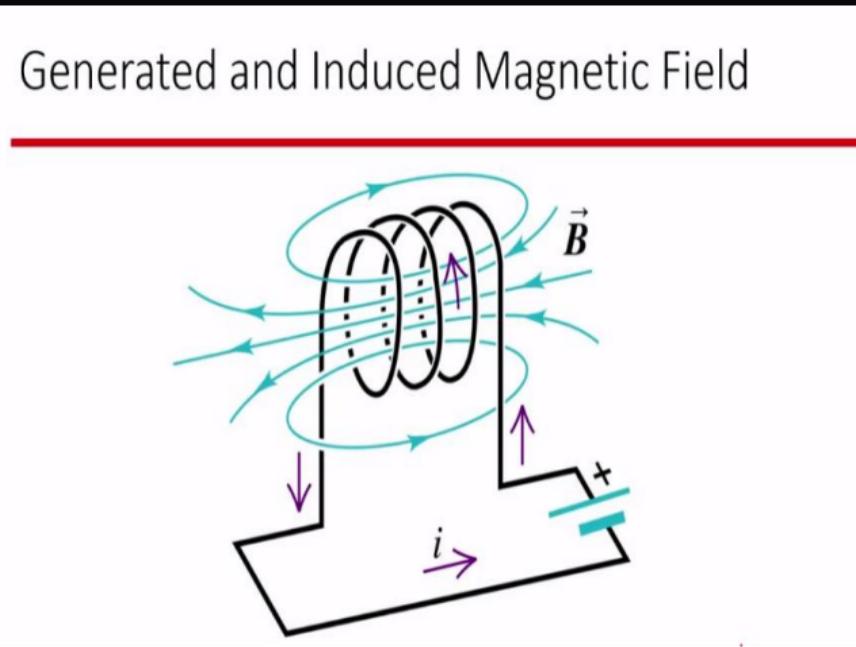
        retcode = pam_start(service_name, username, &conv, &pamh);
        if (pam_fail_check(pamh, retcode))
            return FALSE;

        retcode = pam_authenticate(pamh, 0);
        if (pam_fail_check(pamh, retcode))
            return FALSE;

        retcode = pam_acct_mgmt(pamh, 0);
        if (retcode == PAM_NEW_AUTHTOK_REQD)
            retcode =
                pam_chauthtok(pamh, PAM_CHANGE_EXPIRED_AUTHTOK);
        if (pam_fail_check(pamh, retcode))
            return FALSE;

        retcode = pam_setcred(pamh, 0);
        if (pam_fail_check(pamh, retcode))
            return FALSE;

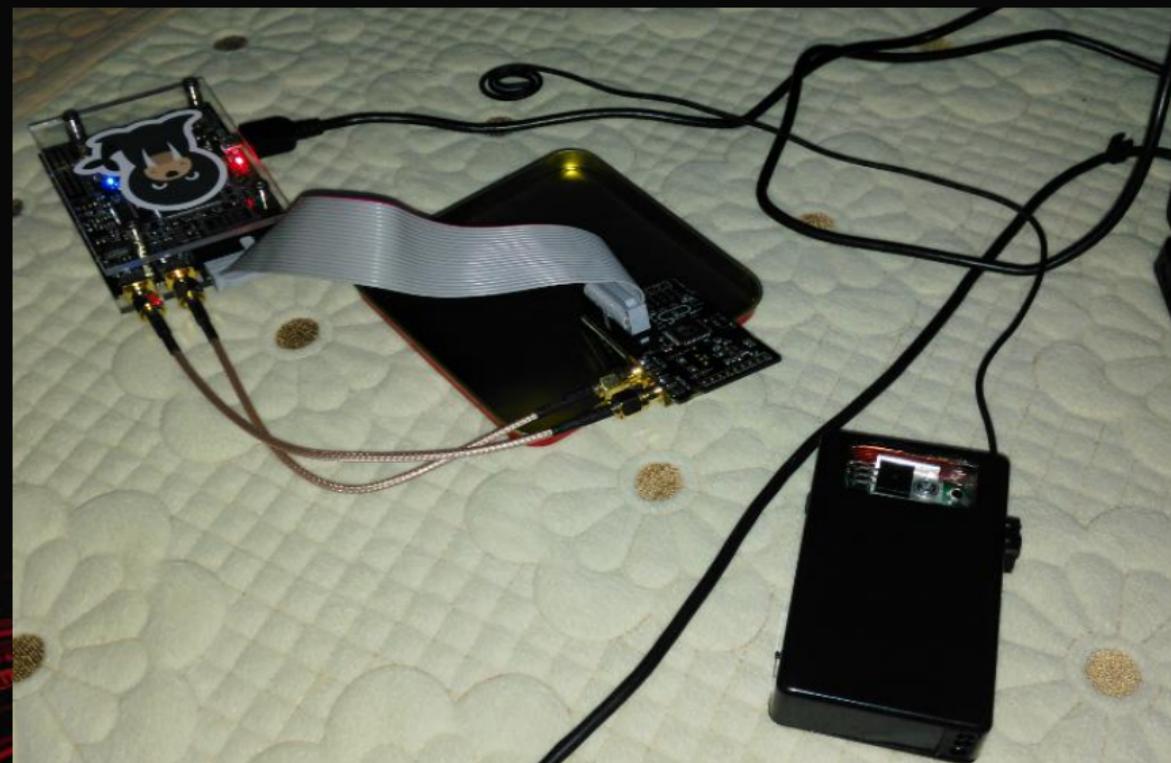
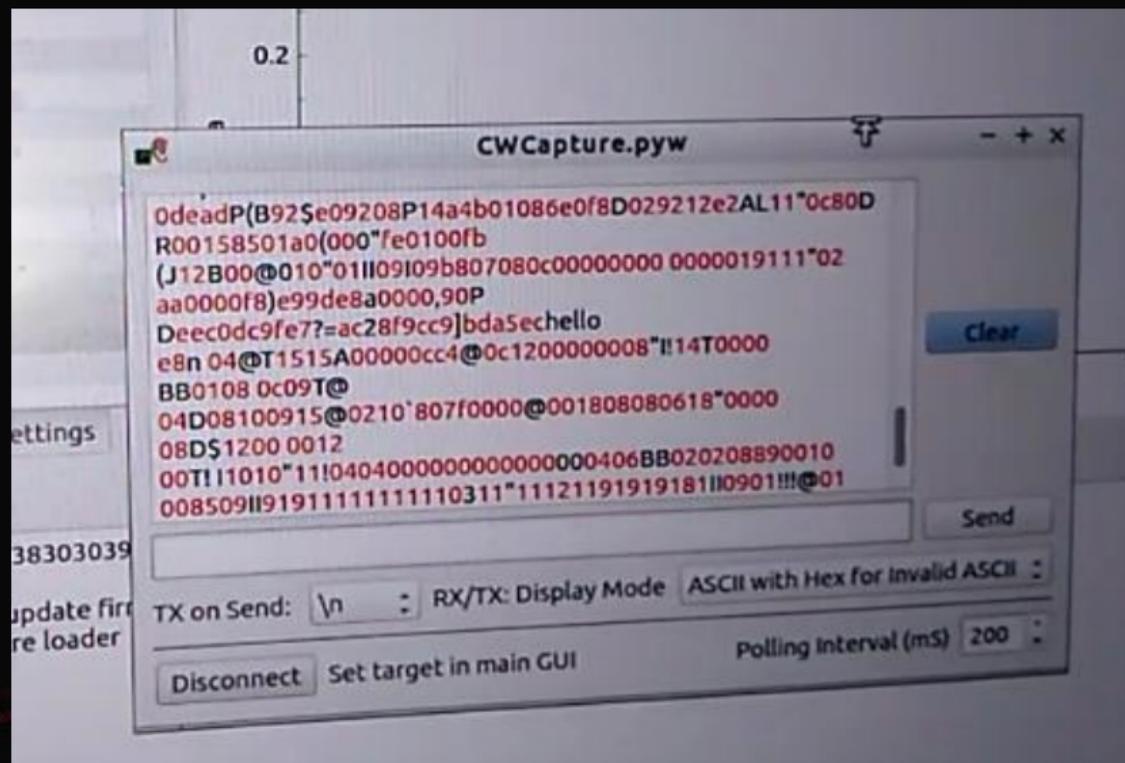
        pam_end(pamh, 0);
        /* no need to establish a session; this isn't a
         * session-oriented activity... */
    }
    return TRUE;
}
```





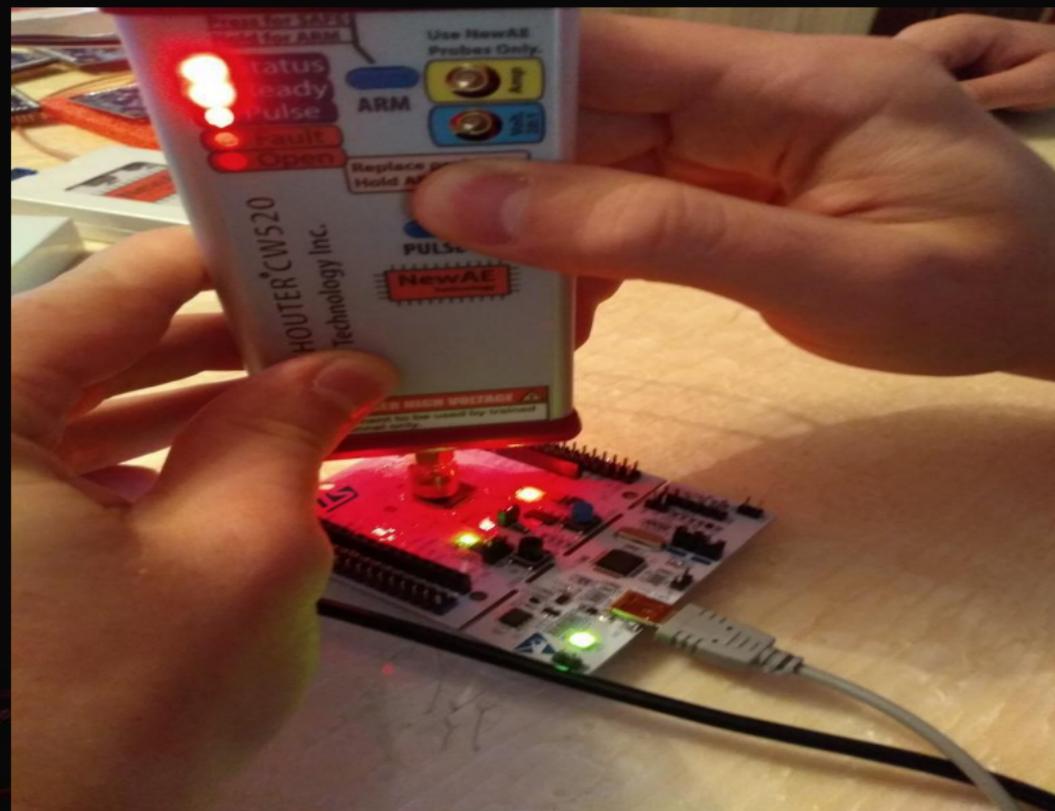
测信道 EMFI







测信道 EMFI



Colin O'Flynn
@colinoflynn

Follow

#DEFCON26 badge status: freehanding EMFI tool gets into some weird states on blink patterns, but no USB enumeration for potential bootloader. Then killed the board, so 3/10 would not recommend as now 8:15AM and project is done.
#hardwarehacking



8:16 AM - 9 Aug 2018



Summary

百分百安全的系统并不存在

边信道分析与防御, 硬件安全必备技能

完美的设计, 实施过程中百密一疏, 将导致系统完全崩溃

谢谢观看

演讲人：KEVIN2600

