

Extracting the Painful (Blue)tooth



Matteo Beccaro || Matteo Collura
ZeroNights 2015 – November 26,
2015

Who we are ||

Matteo Beccaro

Chief Technology Officer at Opposing Force, the first Italian company specialized in offensive physical security – **Physical Intrusion | SE**

@_bughardy_

Who we are ||

Matteo Collura

Student in Electronic Engineering at **Politecnico di Torino**

Researcher in multiple fields –focused on calculus and modeling

@eagle1753

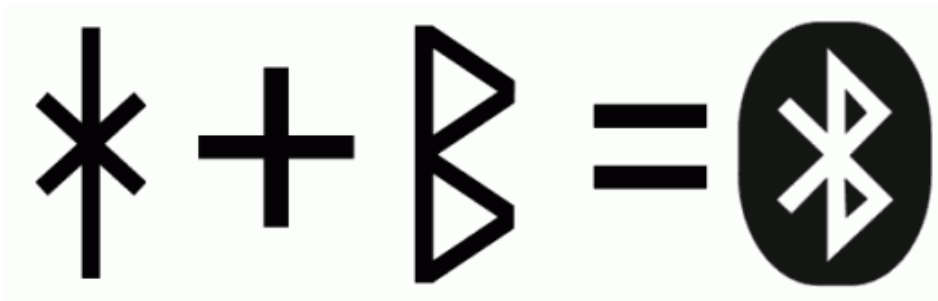


- **What the hell is Bluetooth?**
- **Known and unknown risks**
 - **BlueSnarf**
 - **BlueBug**
 - **BlueChop**
 - **New Stuff!**
- **Demo**
- **Future work**

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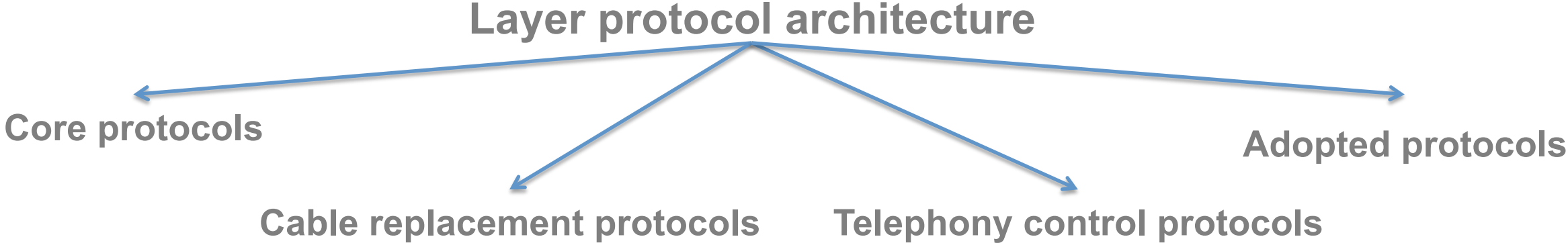
What the hell is Bluetooth? ||

- Wireless standard for exchanging data over short distances
- Short wavelength UHF: 2.4 – 2.485 GHz
- 79 channels (usually) + Adaptive Frequency Hopping
- Name coming from Harald Bluetooth

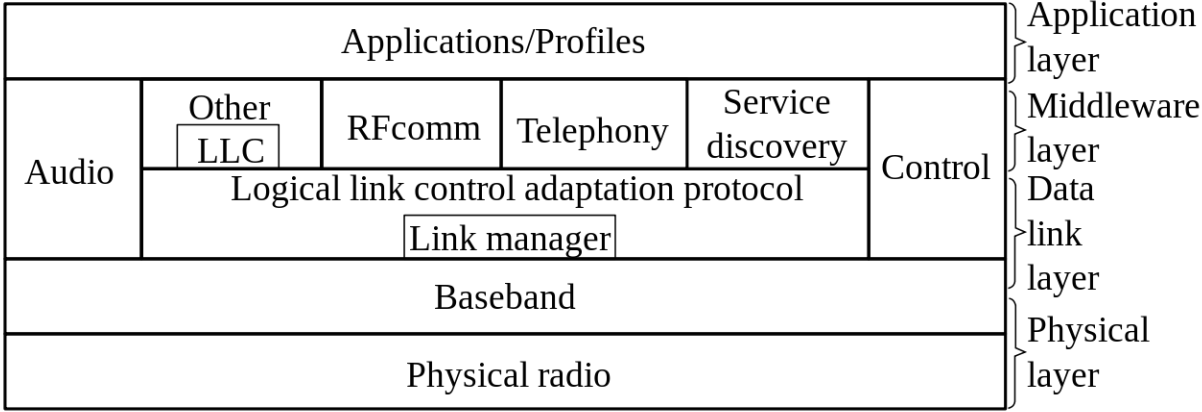


Scandinavian humour... 😊

What the hell is Bluetooth? ||



So many different stacks!



LMP, L2CAP, SDP are mandatory!

What the hell is Bluetooth? ||

Such updates!

Version 1:

- 1.0: Mandatory BD_ADDR
- 1.1: IEEE Standard (2002)
- 1.2: Adaptive frequency-hopping spread spectrum → resistance to interferences and eavesdropping (theoretically 😊)

Version 2:

- 2.0: EDR (optional) for faster data transfer, GFSK+PSK modulation
- 2.1: Secure Simple Pairing, Extended Inquiry Response

What the hell is Bluetooth? ||

Such updates!

Version 3: → 3.0: Alternative MAC/PHYs for high data transfer, Unicast
Connectionless Data

Version 4: → 4.0: Includes now Bluetooth Low Energy protocol (or Smart)
→ 4.1: Limited discovery time, lower consumptions
→ 4.2: LE Data packet extension, LE «secure» connections

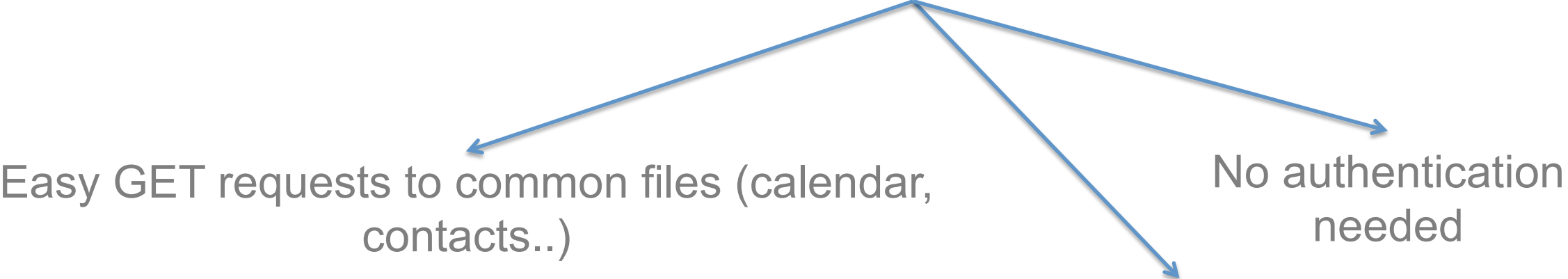
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Known and unknown risks ||

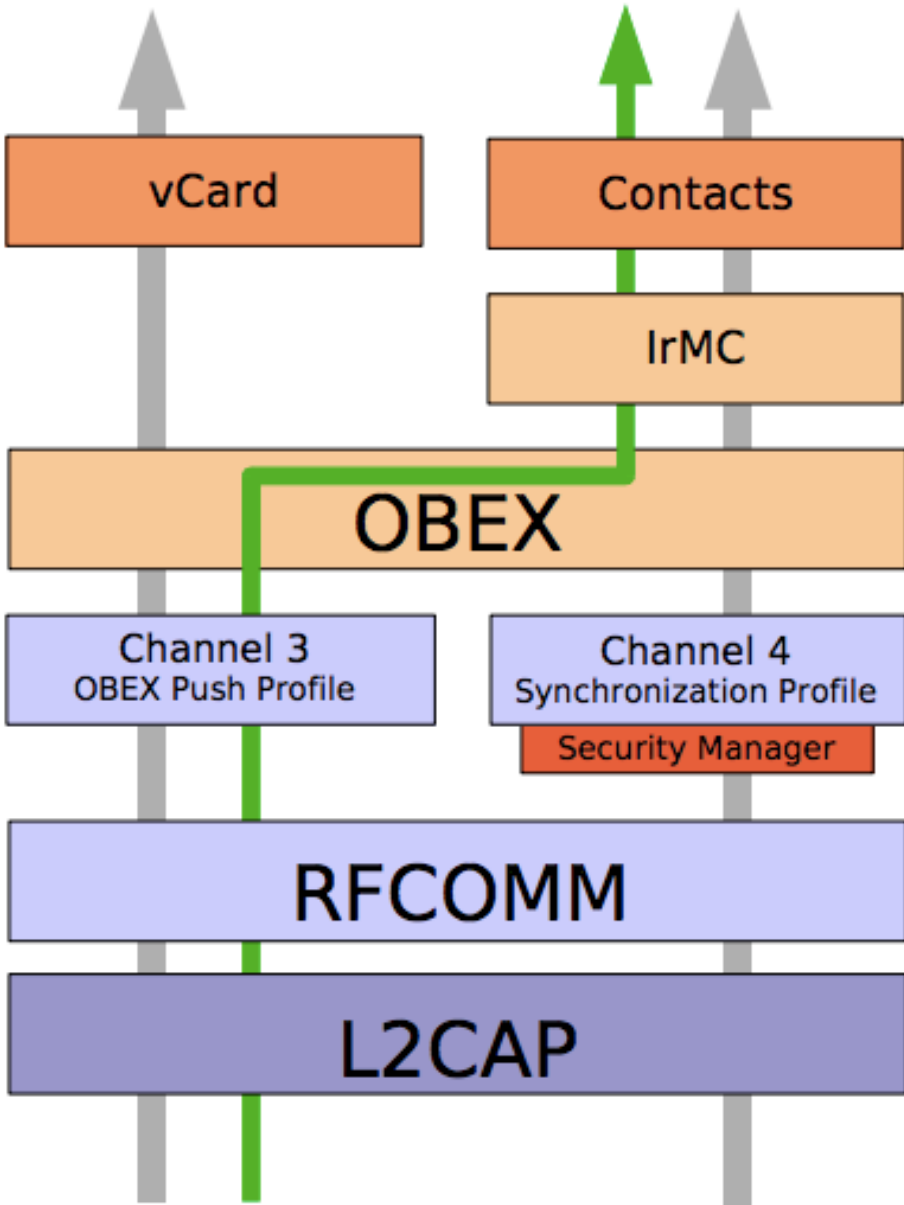
BlueSnarf, by Holtmann & Laurie

When? → Late 2003
What? → Bluetooth implementation on mobile phones and pocket palms

Why? → «security» of OBEX protocol



No prompts on the user's side



Known and unknown risks ||

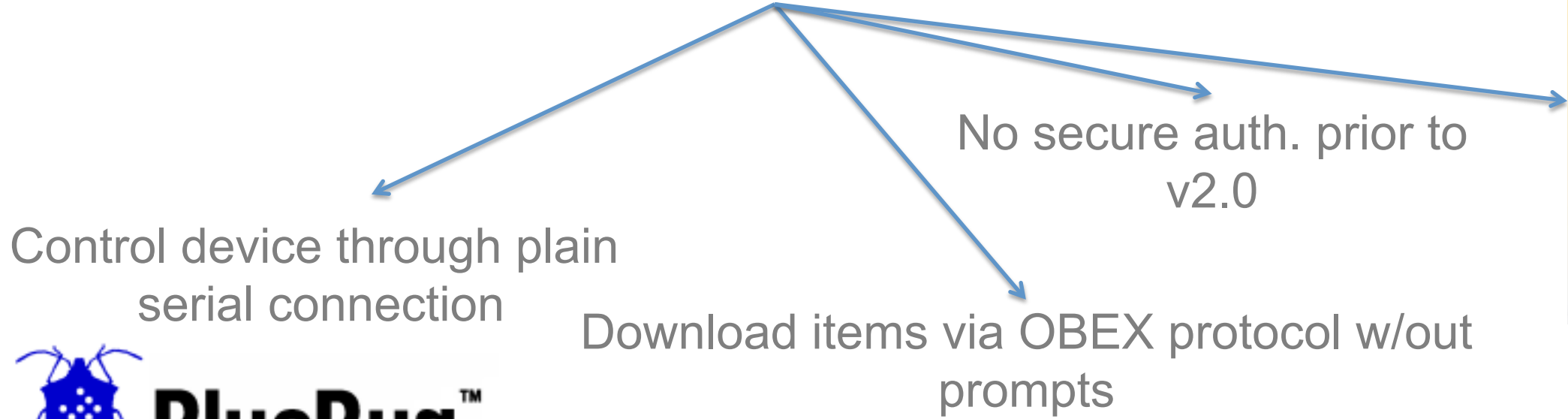
Kindly stolen from Trifinite group

Known and unknown risks ||

BlueBug, by Adam Laurie & Martin Herfurt

When? → 2004 @Defcon12
What? → Bluetooth implementation on mobile phones, especially Symbian OS

Why? → Security loophole

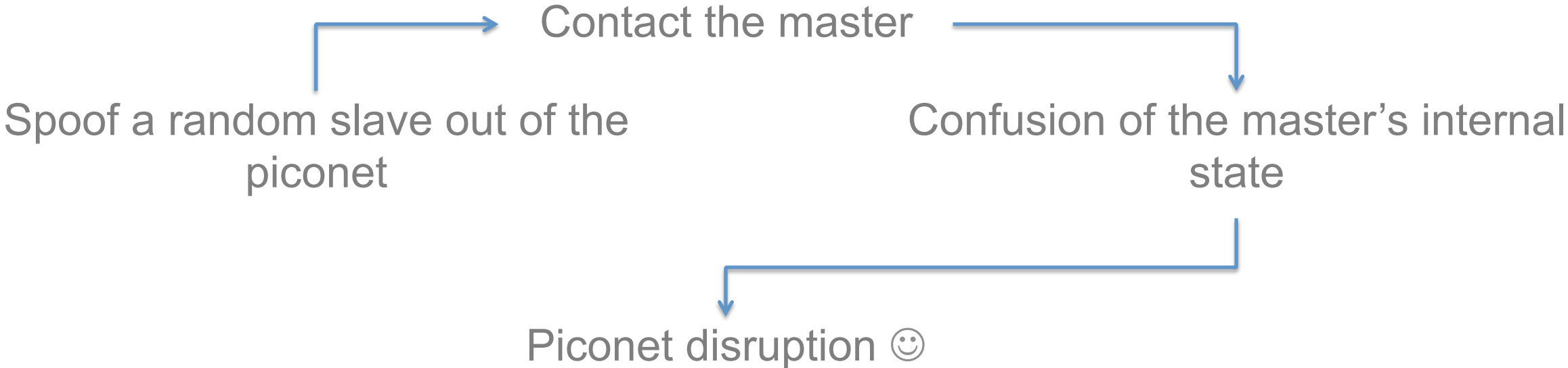


Known and unknown risks ||

BlueChop, following BlueSnarf

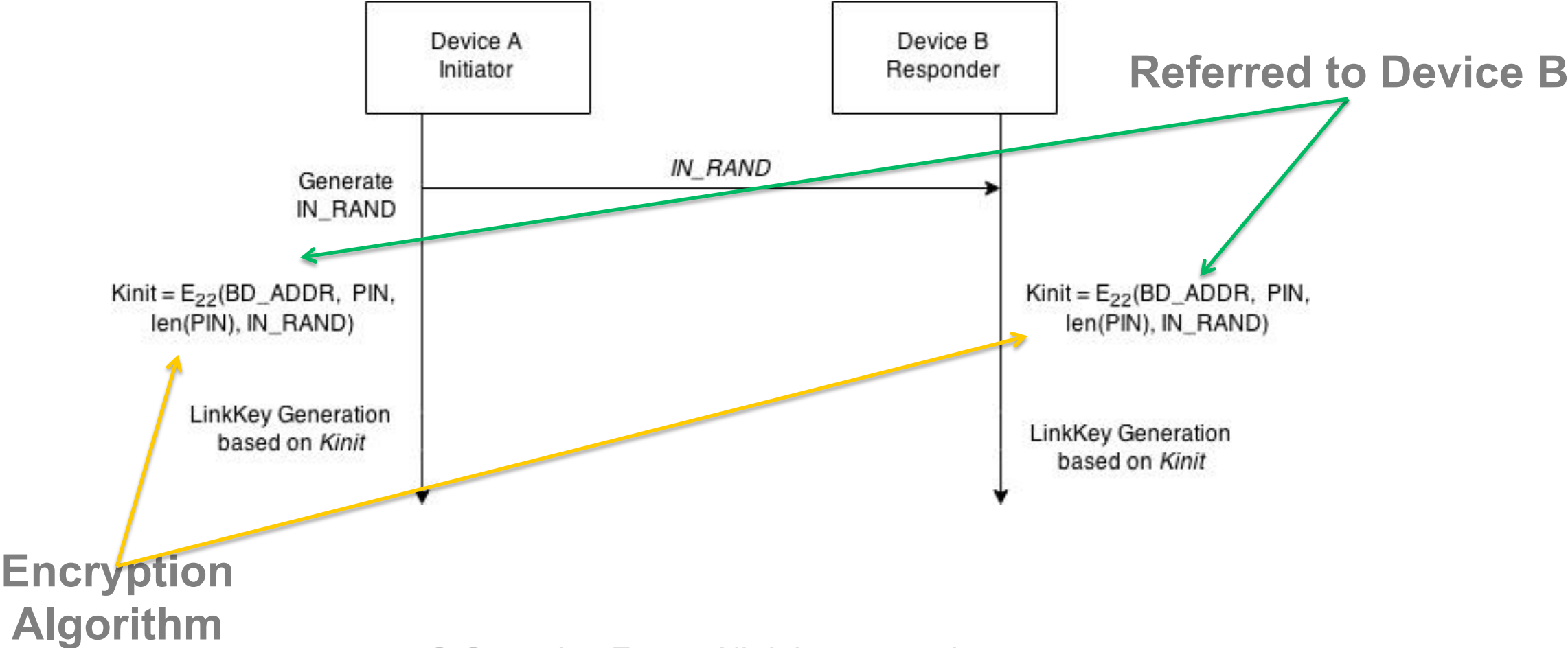
What? —————> It disrupts any bluetooth piconet from the outside

Provided —————> Master must support multiple connections



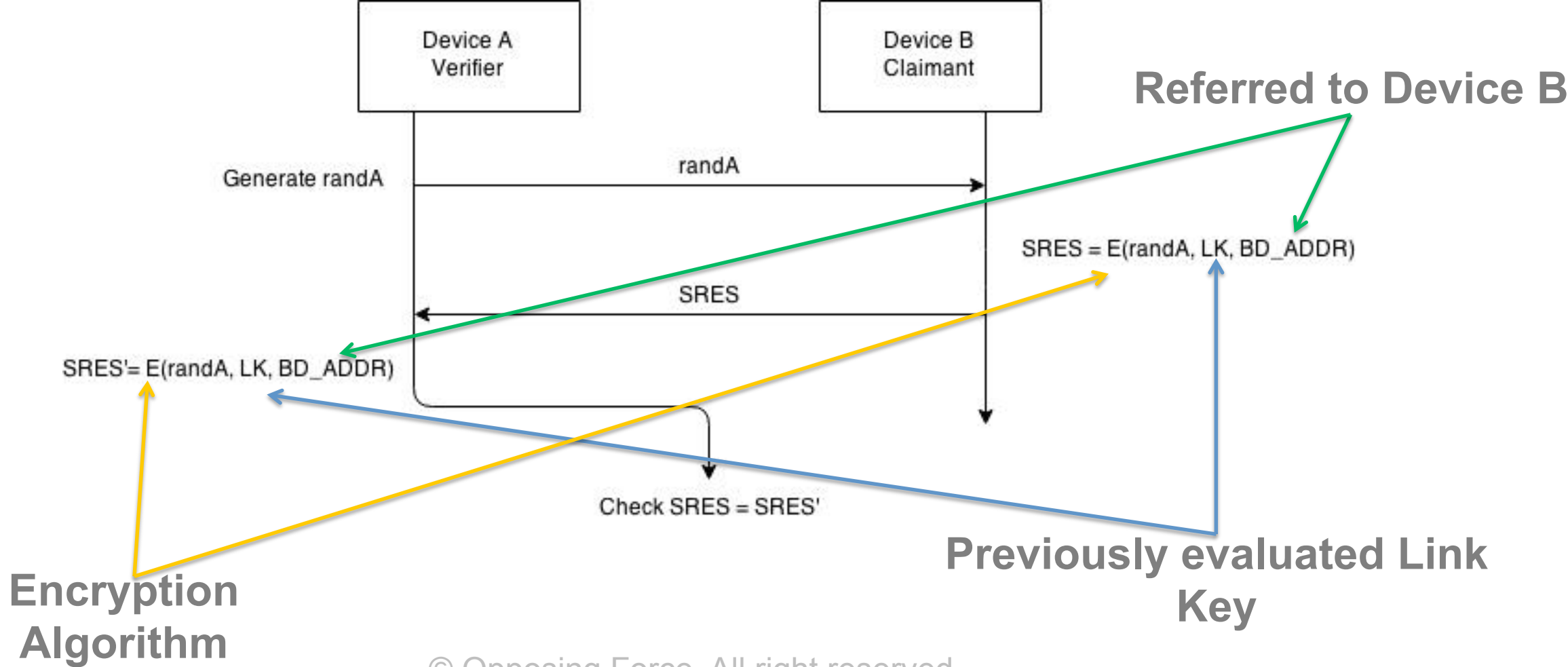
Known and unknown risks ||

Legacy (prior to v2.0) pairing procedure:



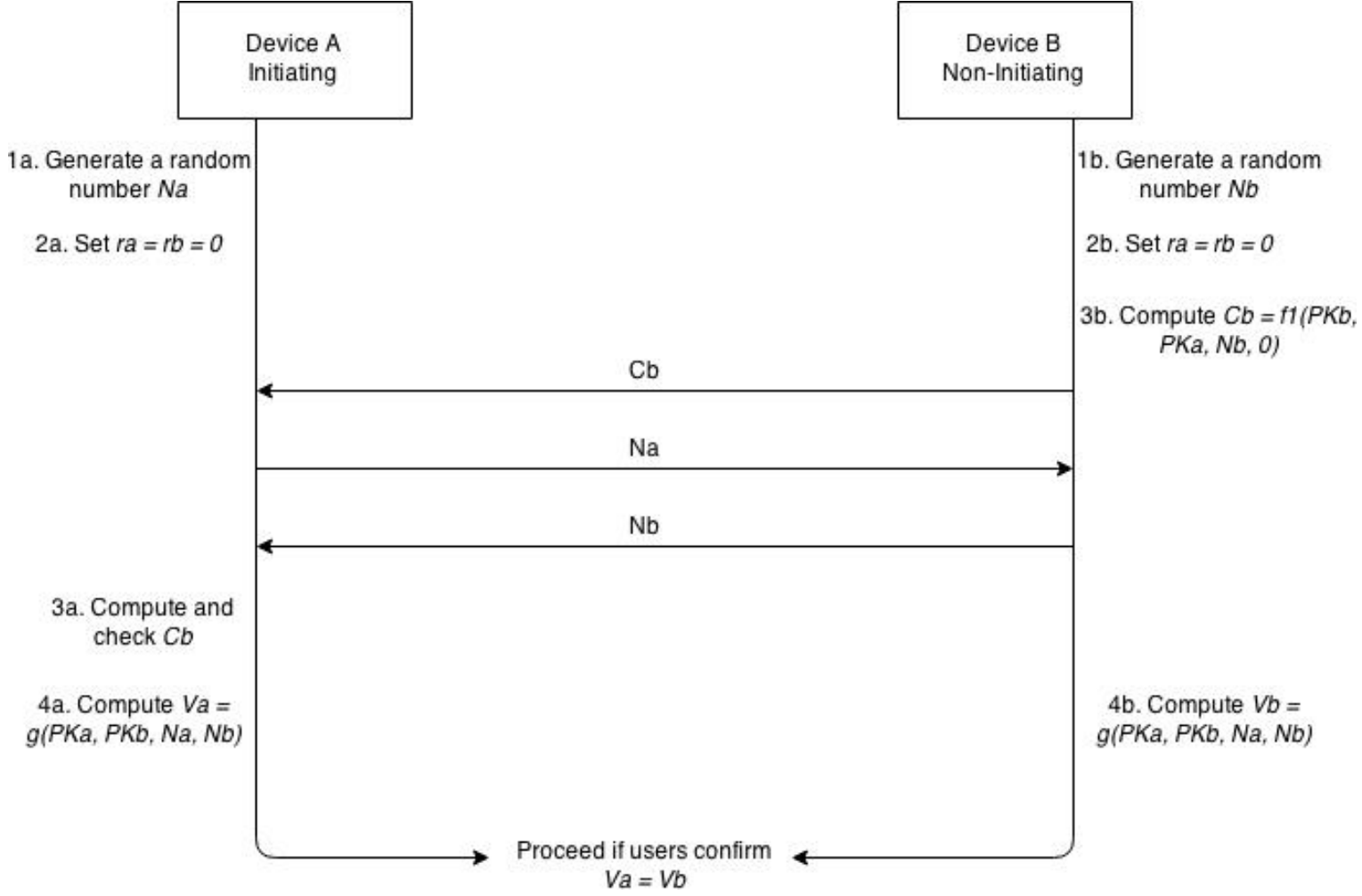
Known and unknown risks ||

Legacy (prior to v2.0) authentication procedure:



Known and unknown risks ||

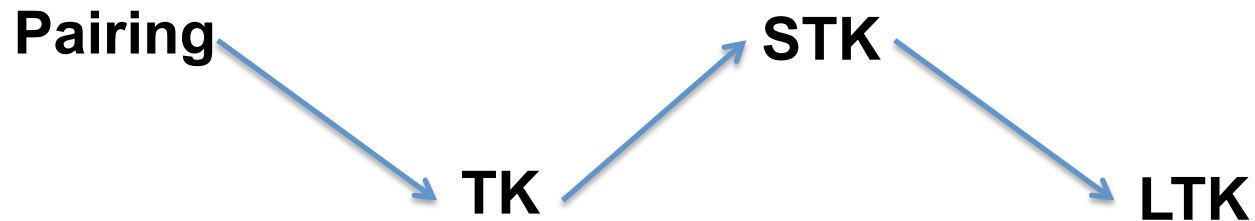
Secure simple pairing:



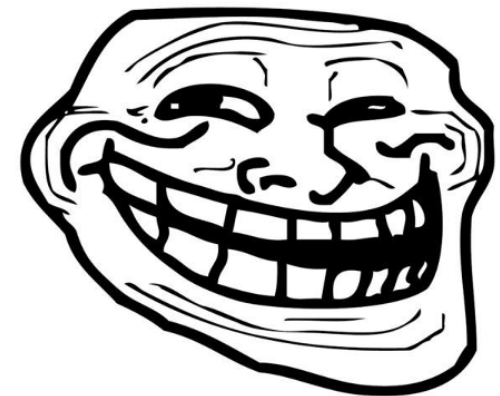
Known and unknown risks ||

Bluetooth LE encryption bypass, by Mark Ryan:

- Eavesdropping vs Decrypting
- 3 different keys needed to establish a connection, TK, STK, LTK
- If we are able to save the key exchange procedure, we are done 😊



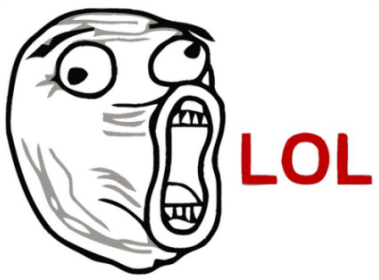
What if I get TK?



problem?

Known and unknown risks ||

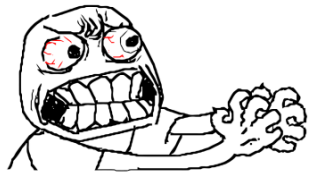
TK, 128 bit AES key, depends on the pairing mode:



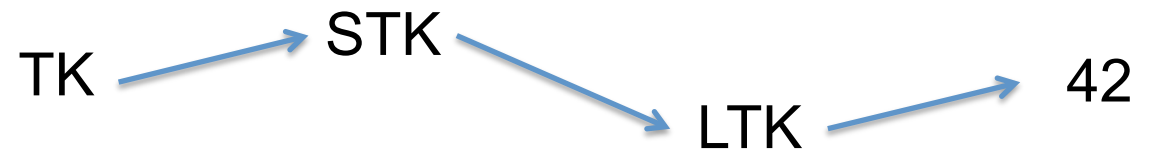
Just Works
TK = 0

6-digit PIN
TK = 128-bit number

Out Of Band (OOB)
TK = #fuckyourself



Bruteforce is the way. Intel i7, just one core → less than 1 sec



The whole procedure may be computed offline

SmartUnlock ||

Officially introduced with Android 5.0 it enables to unlock the smartphone without user interaction if at least one of the following conditions apply:

The smartphone is in range of a **previous saved NFC tag**

NFC Unlock

Location Unlock

The smartphone is **within a certain location**

The smartphone **recognize the face of the owner**, which must be previously saved

Face Unlock

Bluetooth Unlock

A previous enabled **bluetooth device is connected** to the smartphone

The smartphone is **in contact with a body**

Body Unlock

Bluetooth Unlock

This may be the most interesting and most used function of all the above

The user set a paired bluetooth device as **Trusted**, and from now on every time that device is linked to the smartphone the lockscreen is bypassed

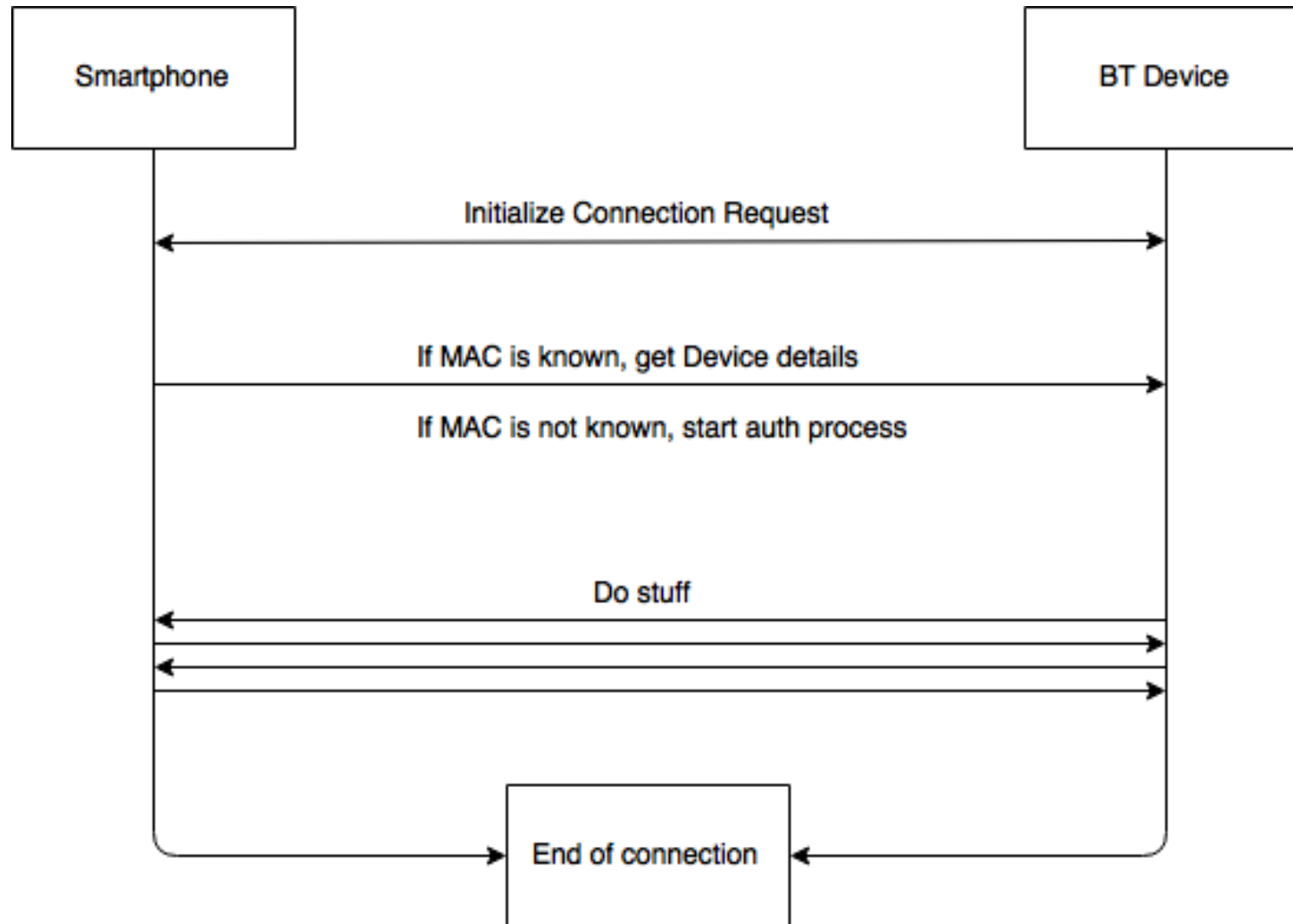
Good, so.. what is the problem?



problem?

In Android < 5.1 the LK (LinkKey) is not checked to verify the Bluetooth device

Bluetooth unlock ||



Now the question is:

How to get the 4 bytes of the MAC address required?

Two possible solutions:

Bruteforce

- Slow
- Expensive
- Not such a good idea



Sniffing

- Requires vicinity
- Target can become aware
- Authentication process is required

Bruteforce ||

Slow

→ We cannot bruteforce the MAC address offline, we need to try a new connection every time

Expensive

→ We can speed it up parallelizing it but costs increase

Not such a good idea

→ 42 bits definitely requires too much time

Sniffing II

Requires vicinity → target { must be near enough for our ubertooth to intercept packets

Auth. process is required → { Usually only 3 bytes of MAC address are transmitted

Target can become aware → { antenna(s) Target can be suspicious of strange guy with big

Sniffing II



Strange guy with
big antenna

Hybrid is always the **solution**

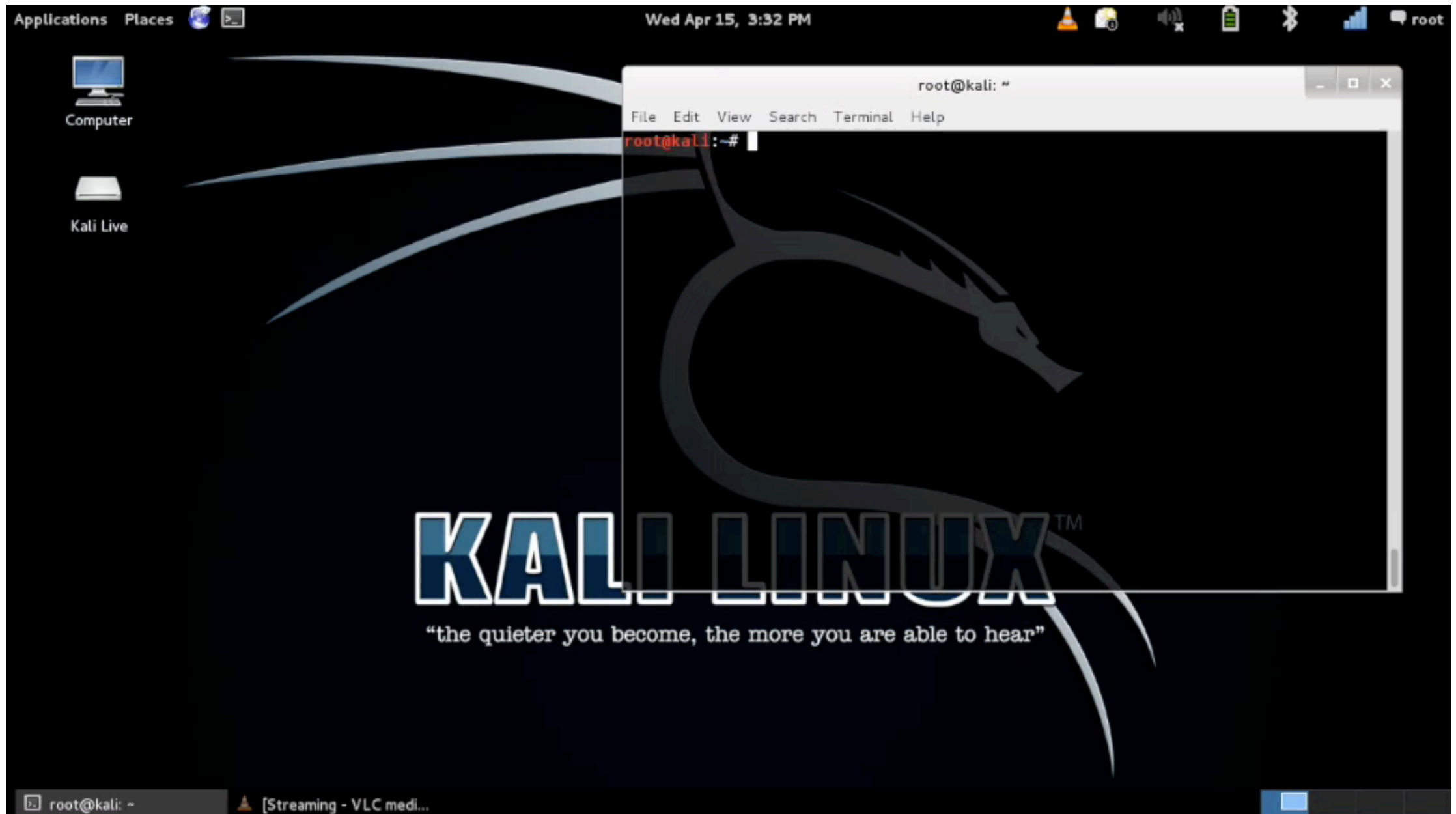
Android automatically sends out 'beacons' of paired BT devices

The trusted device **must** be a paired device

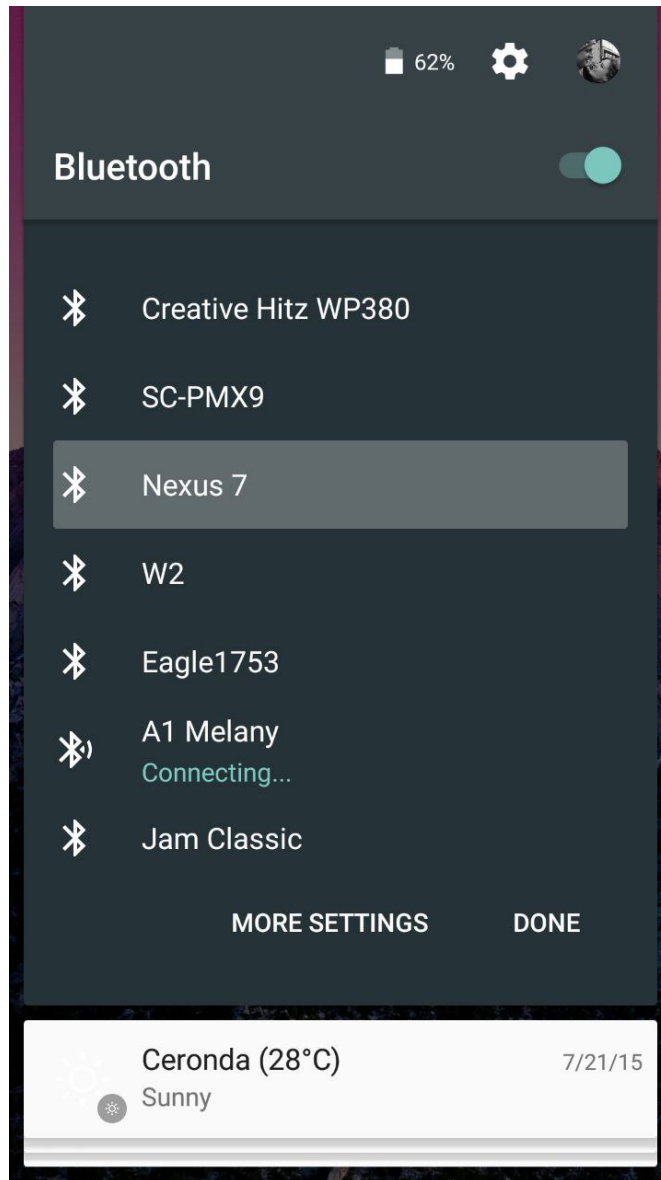
We can intercept beacons to retrieve 3 bytes of the MAC address

Bruteforce the remaining... 1 byte = 256 possible MAC addresses

DEMO Time ||



New findings ||



Android 5.1 adds a new nice feature...

DEMO time ||

```
ubuntu-gnome@ubuntu-gnome:~/Downloads/bdaddr/ubertooth/host/build$ ubertooth-scan
```

```
Ubertooth scan
```

```
xfer_size=512
```

```
xfer_blocks=8
```

```
xfer_size=512
```

```
PKT_LEN=64
```

```
system=1438997238 ch= 8 LAP=07c495 err=0 clk100ns=169994489 clk1=551487 s=-21 n=-7
```

```
system=1438997239 ch=31 LAP=631803 err=1 clk100ns=176988204 clk1=552606 s=-62 n=-6
```

```
system=1438997239 ch=31 LAP=631803 err=1 clk100ns=177088135 clk1=552622 s=-56 n=-7
```

```
system=1438997239 ch=31 LAP=631803 err=1 clk100ns=177188185 clk1=552638 s=-74 n=-7
```

```
system=1438997239 ch= 1 LAP=07c495 err=1 clk100ns=178796757 clk1=552895 s=-63 n=-7
```



Is it fixed?

It depends...

Android \geq 5.1

SmartUnlock is fixed
API are still vulnerable

Android \leq 5.0.X

SmartUnlock is not fixed
API are vulnerable

New findings ||

Summary

Constants		
String	ACTION_ACL_CONNECTED	Broadcast Action: Indicates a low level (ACL) connection has been established with a remote device.
String	ACTION_ACL_DISCONNECTED	Broadcast Action: Indicates a low level (ACL) disconnection from a remote device.
String	ACTION_ACL_DISCONNECT_REQUESTED	Broadcast Action: Indicates that a low level (ACL) disconnection has been requested for a remote device, and it will soon be disconnected.
String	ACTION_BOND_STATE_CHANGED	Broadcast Action: Indicates a change in the bond state of a remote device.
String	ACTION_CLASS_CHANGED	Broadcast Action: Bluetooth class of a remote device has changed.
String	ACTION_FOUND	Broadcast Action: Remote device discovered.

API does not have a safe method to check if a device is connected with a proper LK

☆ security@android.com 27 Apr 2015 23:15
To: bughardy Inbox - bughardy@cryptolab.net
RE: [7-723000006503] Android Bluetooth API Vulnerability

Hey,
The method is public, you can take a look at the function source in AOSP here
- <https://android.googlesource.com/platform/frameworks/base/+master/core/java/android/bluetooth/BluetoothDevice.java#975>
It's odd that the documentation has not updated to show it though. I'll ensure we resolve ASAP, thanks for bringing that to our attention!

```
975.     public boolean isEncrypted() {
976.         if (sService == null) {
977.             // BT is not enabled, we cannot be connected.
978.             return false;
979.         }
980.         try {
981.             return sService.getConnectionState(this) > CONNECTION_STATE_CONNECTED;
982.         } catch (RemoteException e) {
983.             Log.e(TAG, "", e);
984.             return false;
985.         }
986.     }
987.
```

Android Security Team told us that there is a method for this, but it was not yet in SDK, as 27th April, 2015. And it's still not present

Why fixing the API is important if SmartUnlock function is fixed?



3rd party applications!



Demo time!

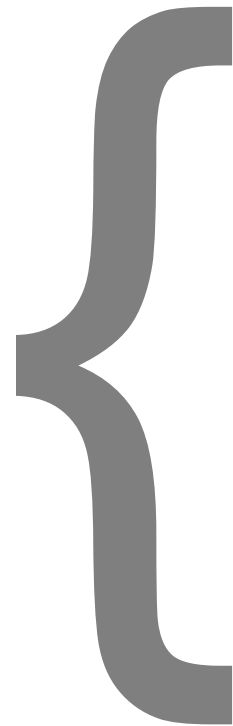
DEMO time ||

```
ubuntu-gnome@ubuntu-gnome:~/Downloads/bdaddr$ ./bdaddr  
Manufacturer: Broadcom Corporation (15)  
Device address: C0:C4:C0:1A:00:00  
ubuntu-gnome@ubuntu-gnome:~/Downloads/bdaddr$ █
```

Agenda II

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**Bluetooth is
everywhere, we are
focusing on**



IoT Devices

Smart Locks

Fit Band

Etc.

Thanks

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Q&A Time!

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