



# A Deep Dive into Security Vulnerabilities and Proprietary Protocols: a case study

Victor Goeman

**DistriNet**

# Device Case Studies

- › Research: In-depth security analysis on a set of devices
- › Research questions:
  - ›› What is the current state of IoT security?
  - ›› What vulnerabilities can we uncover?
  - ›› What can we learn from these vulnerabilities?
  - ›› What vulnerabilities could have been prevented?

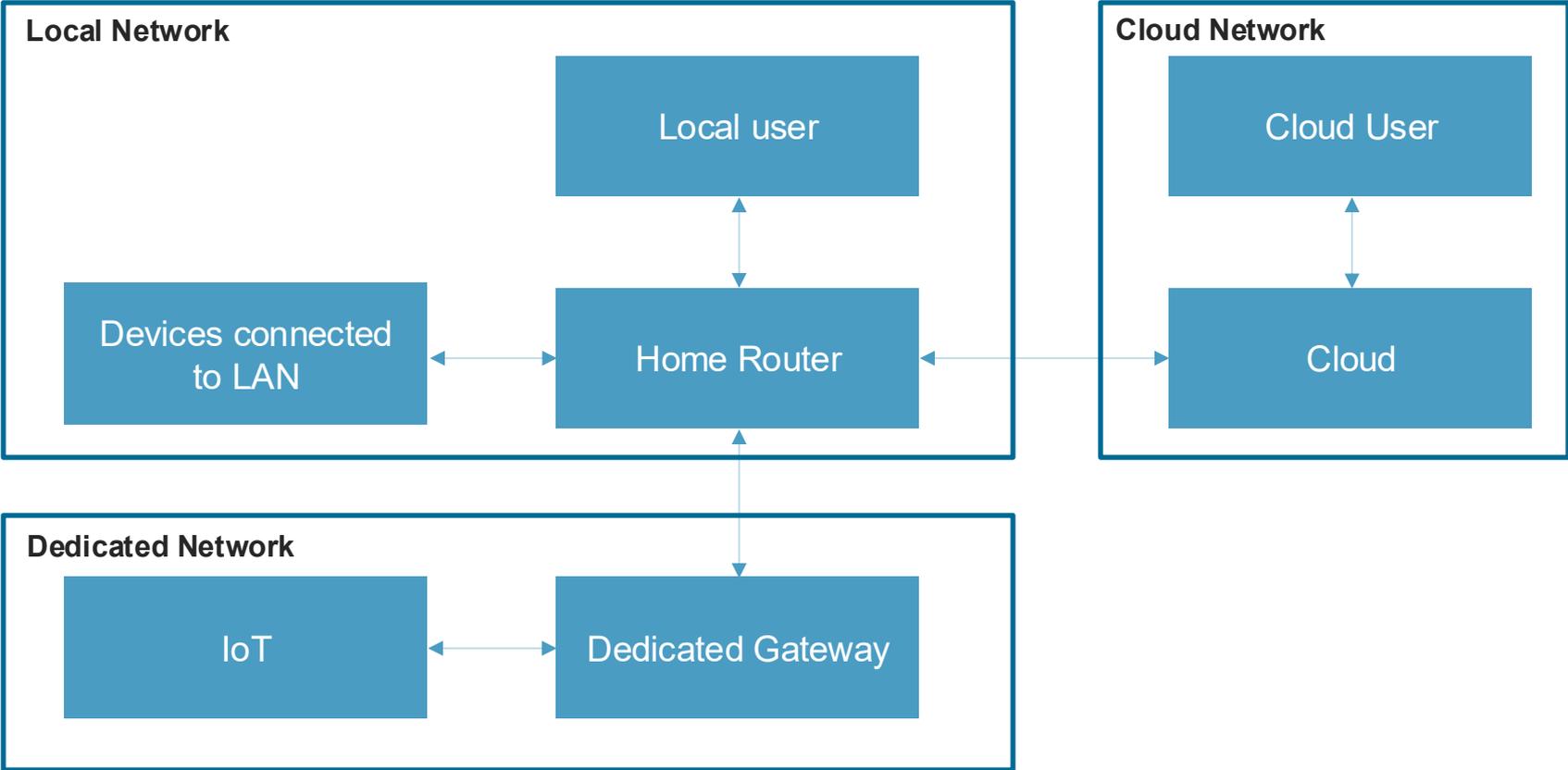
Eufy

# eufy SECURITY ANKER

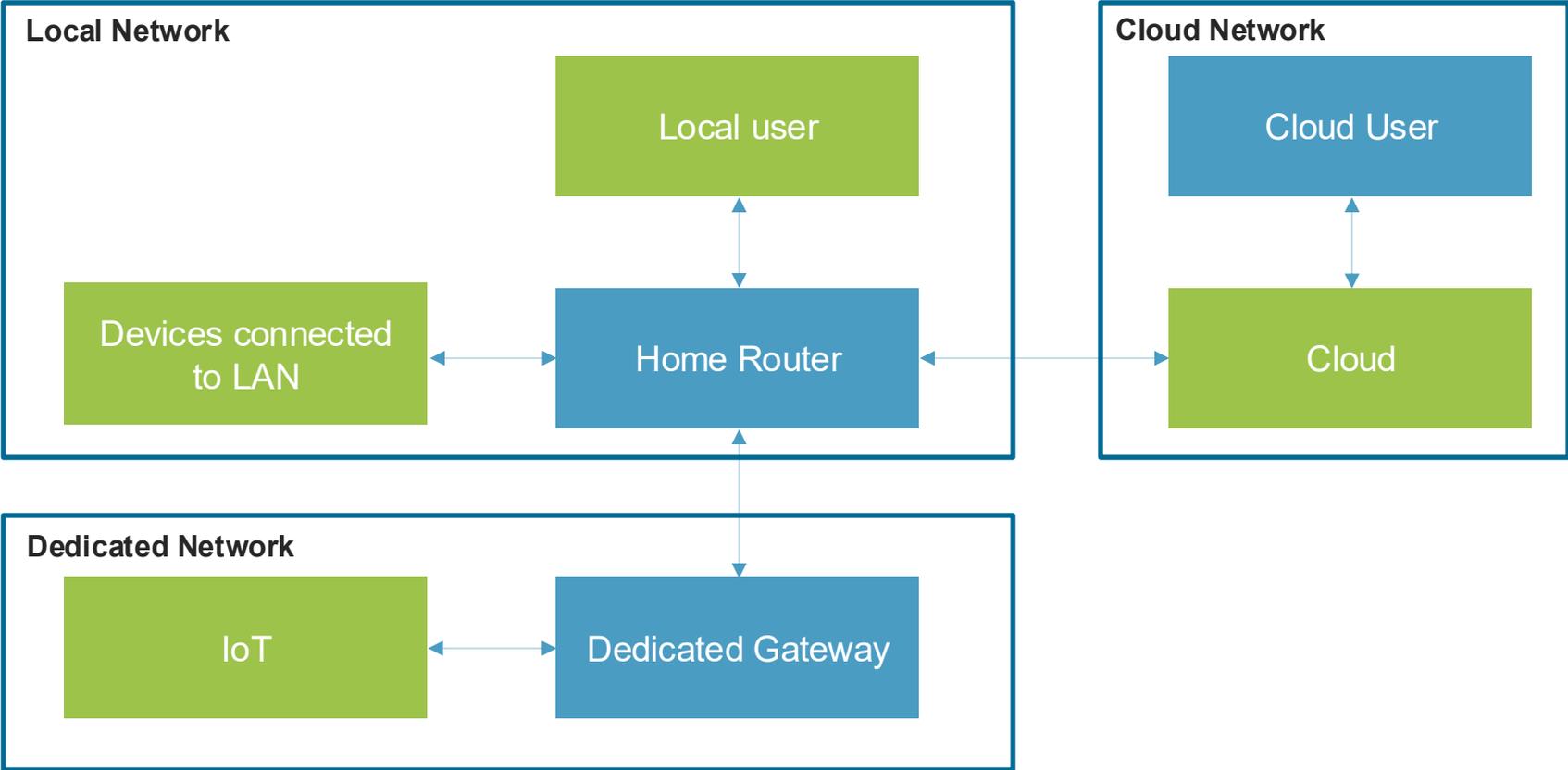
- › Founded in 2016
- › Already among market leaders
- › Focus on security
- › 1/334 Households



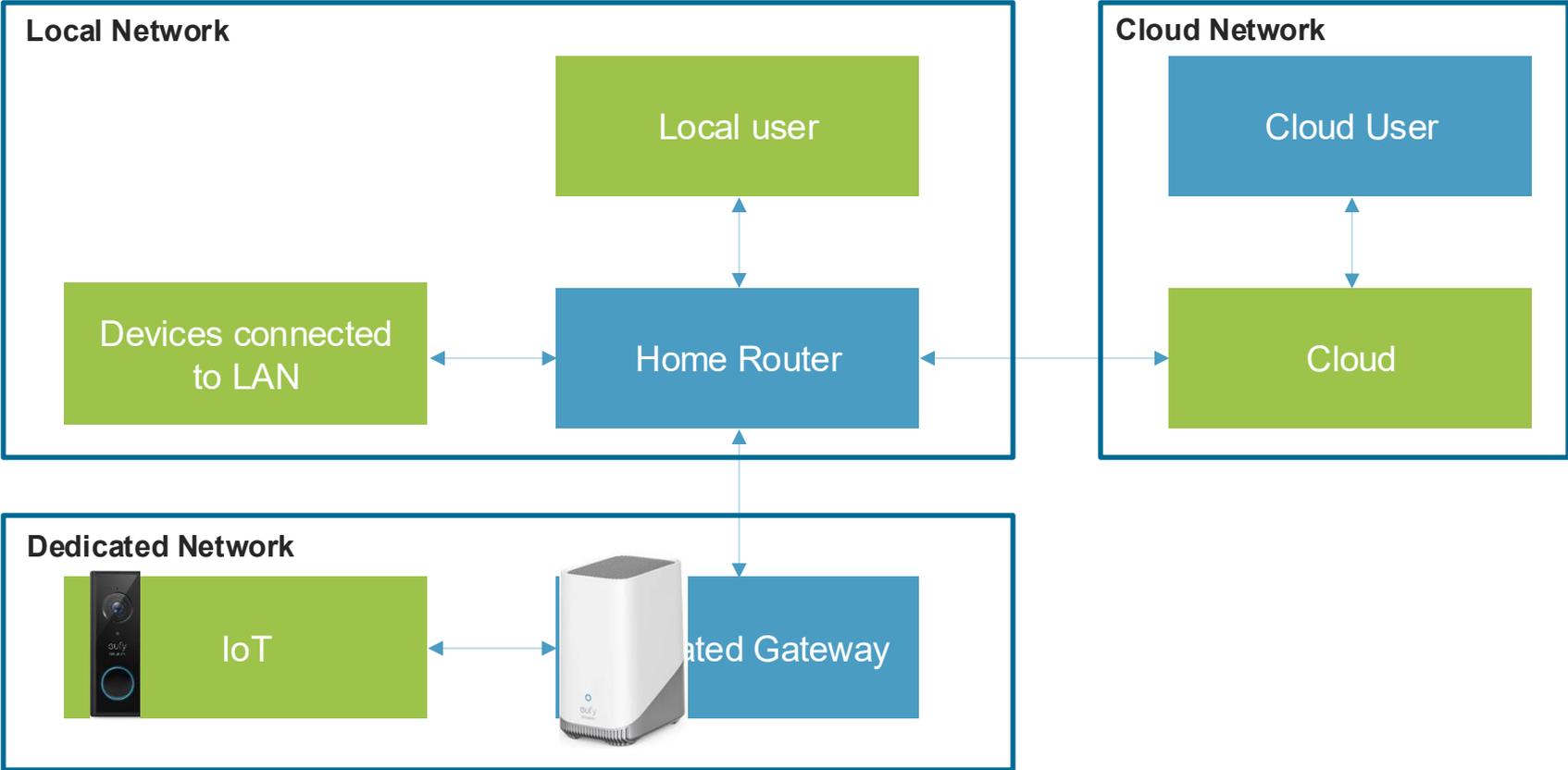
# Eufy - Architecture



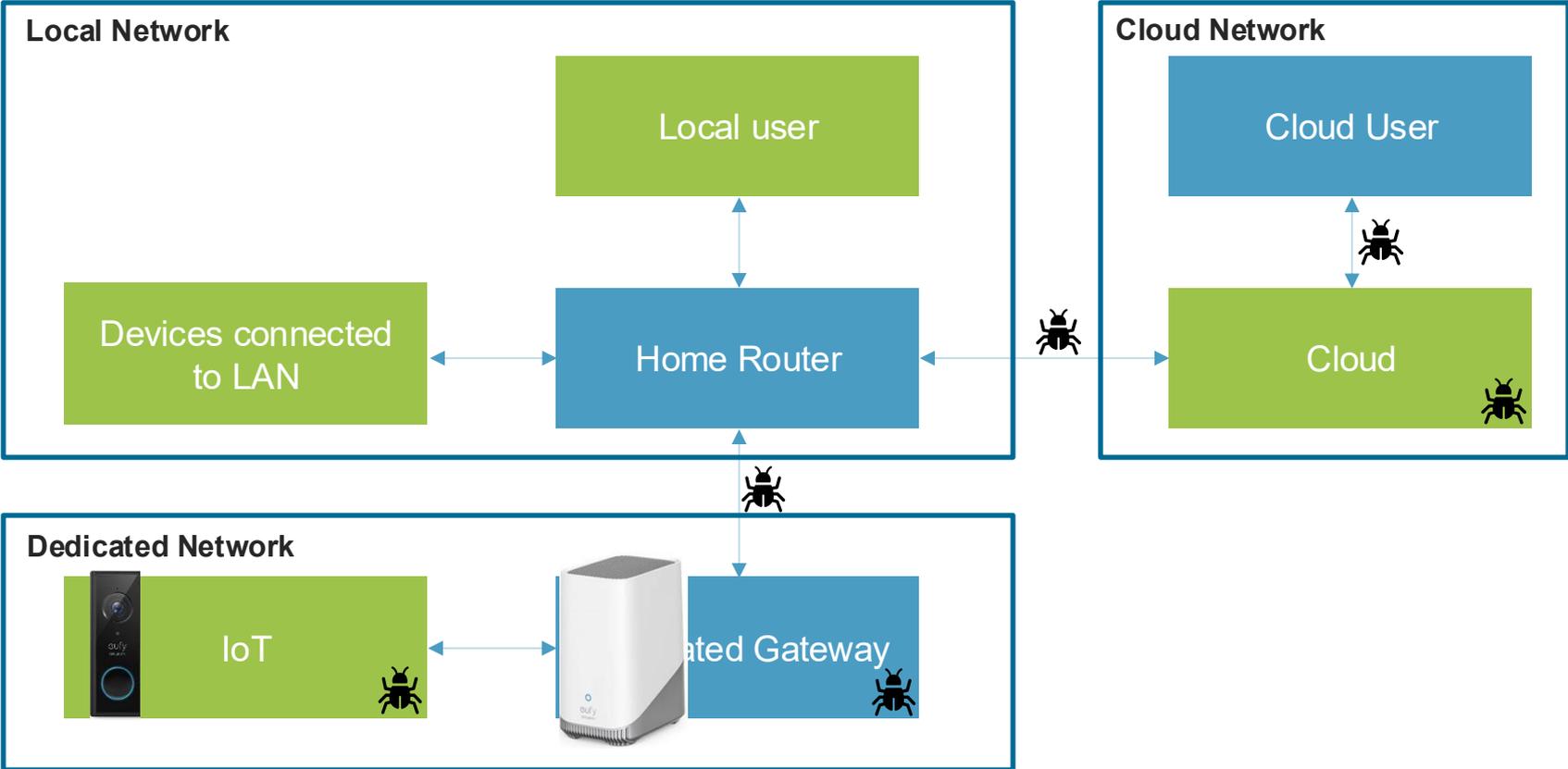
# Eufy - Architecture



# Eufy - Architecture



# Eufy - Architecture



# Eufy – Dedicated Network - Setup



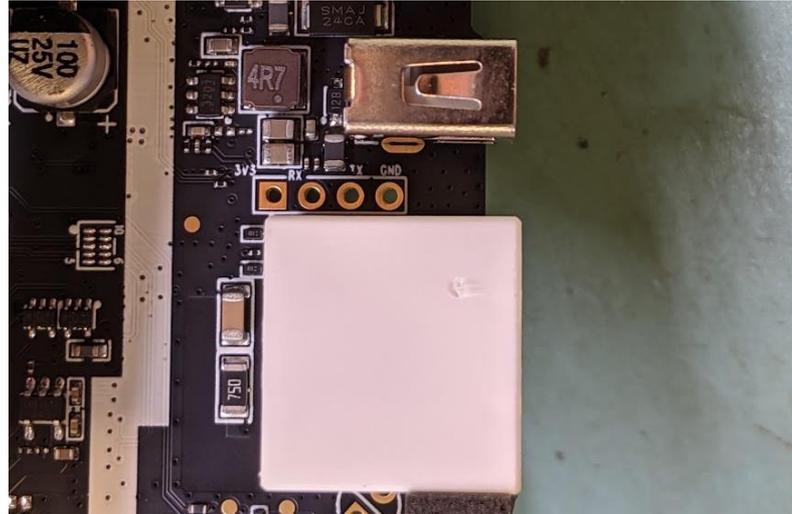
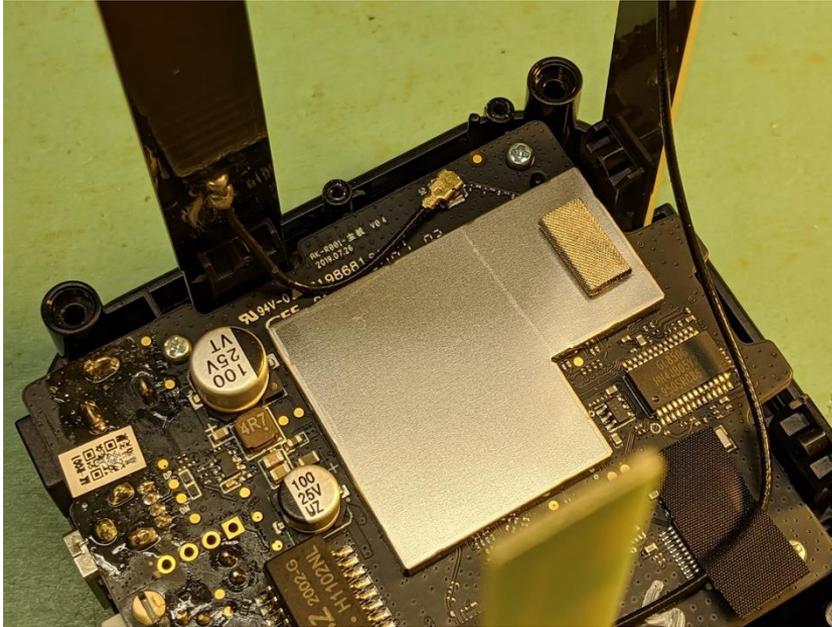
# Methods

- › Combination of techniques
  1. Network traffic analysis
  2. Firmware analysis
  3. Symbolic analysis



# Cracking the WPA2-PSK

# Eufy – Firmware acquisition



# Eufy – Firmware acquisition

```
** send data to uart2 **  
FE 01 21 58 00 78  
  
++ read from uart2 data:  
FE 02 61 58 00 10 2B  
  
success to get responce.  
get response from app. code:0x00.  
in normal mode.  
** send data to uart2 **  
FE 01 21 51 00 71  
  
++ read from uart2 data:  
FE 01 61 51 00 31  
  
success to get responce.  
  
3: System Boot system code via Flash.  
## Booting image at bc050000 ...  
raspi_read: from:50000 len:40  
Image Name: Linux Kernel Image  
Image Type: MIPS Linux Kernel Image (lzma compressed)  
Data Size: 14616169 Bytes = 13.9 MB  
Load Address: 80000000  
Entry Point: 805e9490  
raspi_read: from:50040 len:2906a9
```

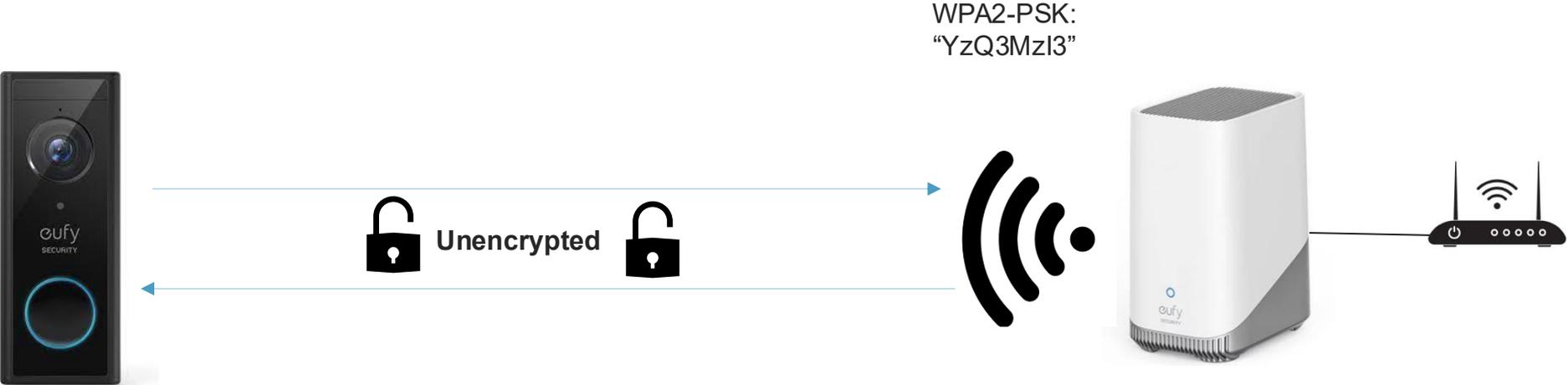
```
normal.sh current_year:1970  
normal.sh fail to get system time. ignore ...  
[ 50.488000] ####Set_SignalUserPid_Proc,5897
```

```
Login timed out process '/bin/login' (pid 5290) exited. Scheduling for restart.  
setrlimit(RLIMIT_CORE, &limit);  
starting pid 6382, tty '/dev/ttyS1': '/bin/login'  
Eufycamera login:
```

```
##### The CPU freq = 575 MHZ #####  
estimate memory size =128 Mbytes  
RESET MT7628 PHY!!!!!!  
Please choose the operation:  
1: Load system code to SDRAM via TFTP.  
2: Load system code then write to Flash via TFTP.  
3: Boot system code via Flash (default).  
4: Entr boot command line interface.  
7: Load Boot Loader code then write to Flash via Serial.  
9: Load Boot Loader code then write to Flash via TFTP.  
  
m: Load mini system code then write to Flash via TFTP.  
u: enter mini system for upgrade normal system.
```



# Eufy – Authentication bypass - CVE-2023-37822



# Eufy – Filesystem analysis

## › Suspicious activities

### ›› Reuse of password

››› UART login

››› WPA2-PSK

### ›› Password follows a pattern

```
genSysFiles()
#login=`nvram_get 2860 Login`
#pass=`nvram_get 2860 Password`
login="eufycamera"
pass="`nvram_get WPAPSK1`"
if [ "$pass" == "" ];then
    pass="Anker39#*"
#login="admin"
#pass="admin"
if [ "$login" != "" -a "$pass" != "" ]; then
echo "$login:0:0:Administrator:/:/bin/sh" > /etc/passwd
echo "$login:x:0:$login" > /etc/group
    chpasswd.sh $login $pass
if [ "$CONFIG_PPPOE2TP" == "y" ]; then
echo "l2tp 1701/tcp l2f" > /etc/services
echo "l2tp 1701/udp l2f" >> /etc/services
configVIF()
```

# Eufy – Filesystem analysis

```
[INFO][linux_main.c:appclient_init:1463] - ANKER appclient print using 0210g

[ERROR][log.c:LOG_vprintf:463] - appClientInit OK
[ERROR][log.c:LOG_vprintf:463] - appClientInit OK, create main thread=0x22c6398!
[INFO][sub1g_interface.c:zx_init_sub1g:4952] - init_sub1g enter,use /etc_ro/appclient.cfg. ret=0
[INFO][sys_interface.c:zx_create_thread:1128] - stacksize = 262144 Byte
[INFO][sys_interface.c:zx_create_thread:1166] - tid:28701, thread_type:1 ok
[INFO][security_main.c:zx_watch_dog:1760] - zx_watch_dog, PID=5839-----
[INFO][security_main.c:zx_watch_dog:1772] - gRecord_pipe:11,12
[INFO][sub1g_interface.c:zx_get_gw_info_cnf:589] - Get Nwk Info Confirmed, Status=1 ,collector_extAddr = 0x417b6659c5f,panID = 0x9c5f
[INFO][sub1g_interface.c:zx_get_gw_info_cnf:600] - using anker_mac: 0x4:17
[INFO][remote_system.c:zx_remote_system_accept_node:273] - cmd:/sbin/chpasswd.sh eufycamera YzQ3MzI3 need_response:0
[INFO][remote_system.c:zx_remote_system_cmd:104] - 000 alloc send cmdbuf:/sbin/chpasswd.sh eufycamera YzQ3MzI3, need_response:0, node:0x22d3db8
[INFO][xm_interface.c:zx_init_camera_sdk:5314] - enter.....
[INFO][remote_system.c:zx_remote_system_send_server:178] - get socket:13
[INFO][remote_system.c:zx_remote_system_free_node:367] - 222 find delete node:0x22d3db8, cmdbuf:/sbin/chpasswd.sh eufycamera YzQ3MzI3, fd:13
[INFO][xm_interface.c:zx_init_camera_sdk:5358] - XMLIB VERSION: V-3.0.8.8 <=====
[INFO][xm_interface.c:zx_init_camera_sdk:5419] - xmsdk:0, mac:04:17:B6:66:45:C0, status:1, IP:192.168.32.5
[INFO][xm_interface.c:zx_init_camera_sdk:5419] - xmsdk:1, mac:, status:0, IP:
[INFO][xm_interface.c:zx_init_camera_sdk:5419] - xmsdk:2, mac:, status:0, IP:
[INFO][xm_interface.c:zx_init_camera_sdk:5419] - xmsdk:3, mac:, status:0, IP:
[INFO][xm_interface.c:zx_init_camera_sdk:5419] - xmsdk:4, mac:, status:0, IP:
[INFO][xm_interface.c:zx_init_camera_sdk:5419] - xmsdk:5, mac:, status:0, IP:
[INFO][xm_interface.c:zx_init_camera_sdk:5419] - xmsdk:6, mac:, status:0, IP:
[INFO][xm_interface.c:zx_init_camera_sdk:5419] - xmsdk:7, mac:, status:0, IP:
[INFO][xm_interface.c:zx_init_camera_sdk:5419] - xmsdk:8, mac:, status:0, IP:
```

# Eufy – Reverse engineering



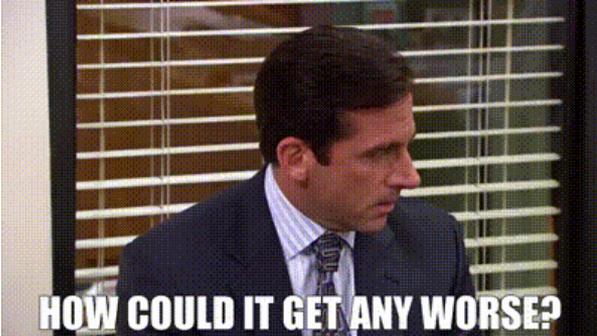
The image shows a screenshot of the Ghidra software interface. On the left, there are several panels: 'Program Trees' showing a folder structure for 'stm32-306.bi' with a sub-folder 'ram'; 'Symbol Tree' with categories like Imports, Exports, Functions, Labels, Classes, and Namespaces; 'Filter:'; 'Data Type Manager'; and 'Data Types' with a 'BuiltInTypes' sub-panel. The main area features the Ghidra logo, a red dragon with a yellow outline, and the word 'GHIDRA' in a stylized, bold, yellow and orange font. Below the logo, text reads: 'A software reverse engineering (SRE) suite of tools developed by NSA's Research Directorate in support of the Cybersecurity mission'. At the bottom center, there is a red button with the text 'Download Ghidra v9.1.2'. The right side of the interface shows a blank white workspace area.

# Eufy – Reverse engineering

- › WPA2-PSK directly linked to serial number?!

```
int set_wifi_pwd(char *serialNumber)
{
    char *md5HashSN_hex;
    size_t length;
    char *ActualPassword;
    int iVar1;
    char *passwordPointer;

    if (((serialNumber != (char *)0x0) && (*serialNumber != '\0')) &&
        (md5HashSN_hex = (char *)zx_MDS_HexStr(serialNumber), md5HashSN_hex != (char *)0x0)) {
        length = strlen(md5HashSN_hex);
        ActualPassword = (char *)zx_Memory_Encode(md5HashSN_hex,length);
        if (md5HashSN_hex != (char *)0x0) {
            free(md5HashSN_hex);
        }
        if (ActualPassword != (char *)0x0) {
            passwordPointer = (char *)0x0;
            strncpy((char *)&passwordPointer,ActualPassword,8);
            if (ActualPassword != (char *)0x0) {
                free(ActualPassword);
            }
        }
        zx_do_system("/sbin/chpasswd.sh eufycamera %s",&passwordPointer);
        nvram_init(1);
        md5HashSN_hex = (char *)nvram_bufget(1,"WPAPSK1");
        if ((md5HashSN_hex != (char *)0x0) &&
            (iVar1 = strcmp((char *)&passwordPointer,md5HashSN_hex), iVar1 != 0)) {
            nvram_bufset(1,"WPAPSK1",&passwordPointer);
            nvram_commit(1);
            nvram_close(1);
            zx_do_system("iwpriv ra0 set WPAPSK=%s",&passwordPointer);
            dzlog("src/sys_interface.c",0x13,"set_wifi_pwd",0xc,0x22f,0x28,"set WIFI_PWD succeeded!");
            return 0;
        }
        nvram_close(1);
    }
}
return -1;
```



# Eufy – Authentication Bypass

**Serial number:**  
T8010P23224107B0



c47327

Base64

YzQ3MzI3

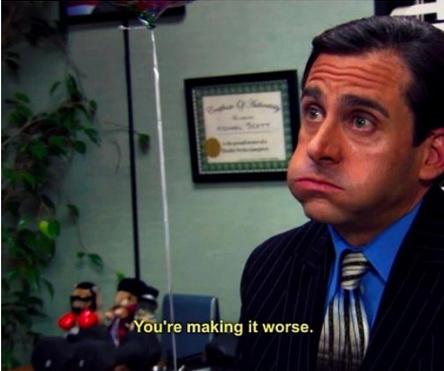
First 8 bytes

**WPA2PSK:**  
"YzQ3MzI3"

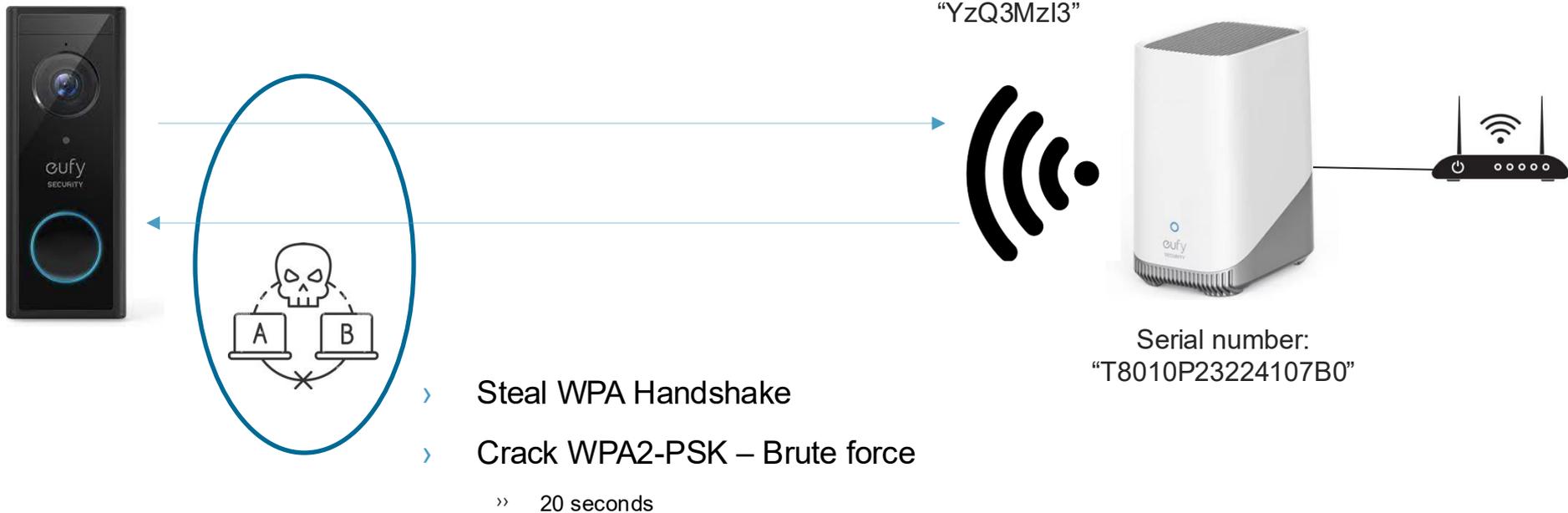


Entropy? #possible combinations?

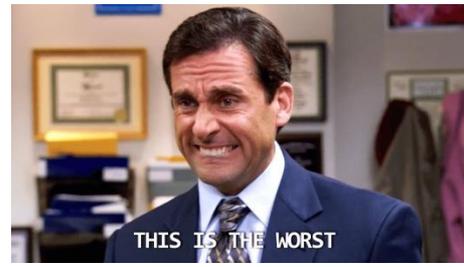
$$16^6 = 16.777.216$$



# Eufy – Authentication bypass



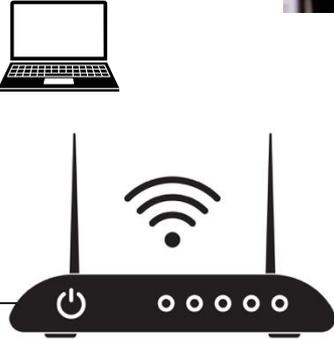
# Authentication Bypass - CVE-2023-37822



WPA2-PSK:  
"YzQ3MzI3"



Serial number:  
"T8010P23224107B0"

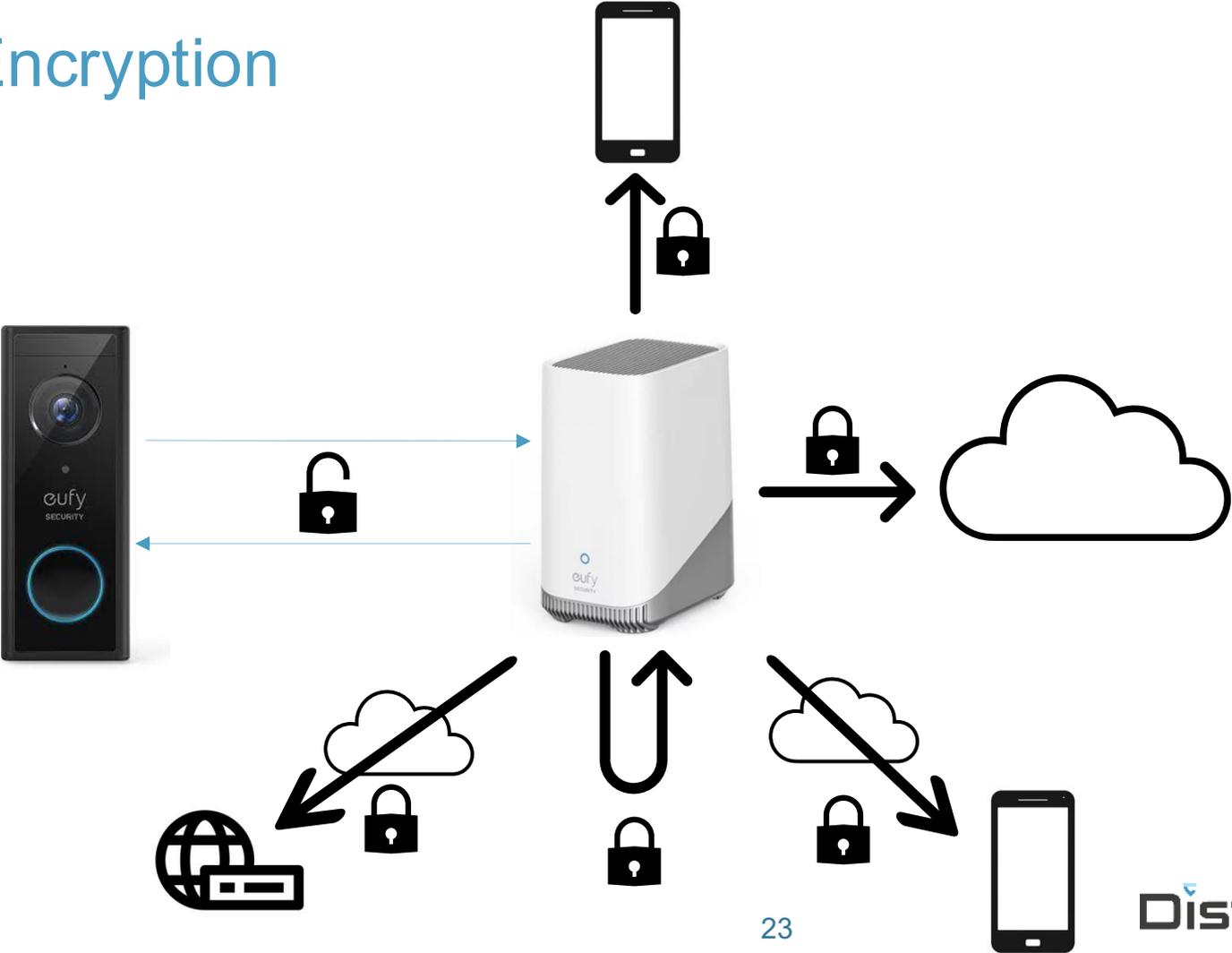


# Decrypting the Video Stream

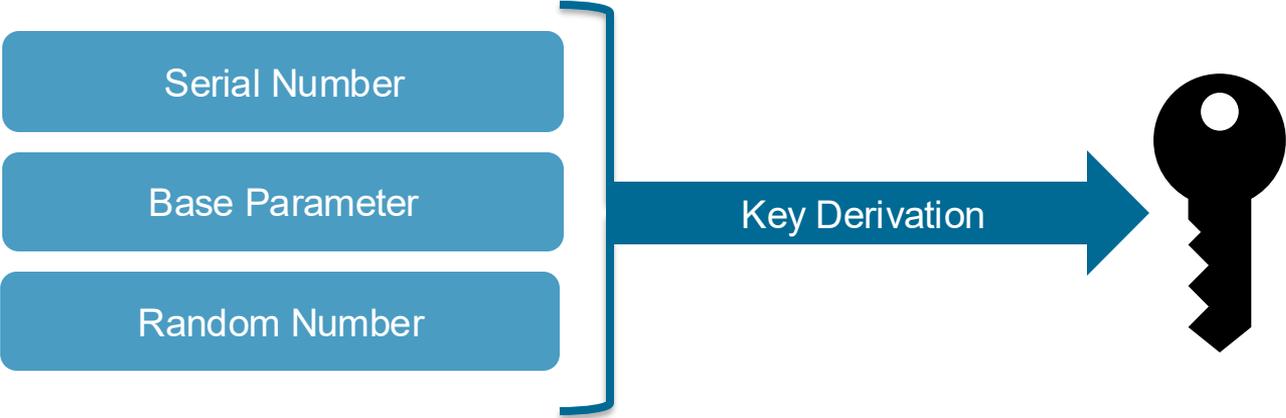
# Eufy – Encryption



# Eufy – Encryption



# Eufy - Encryption



# Eufy – Encryption

## P2P Encryption

$Key = baseParam[0 : 15] + serialNumber[9 : 15]$

## Media Encryption

```
1: function GENPICBASEC-  
   ODE(serialNumber,baseParam)  
2:   PPCS_SFX = cal_ppcs_id_suffix(baseParam)   ▷  
   See Algorithm 2  
3:   baseCode = serialNumber[0 : 1] + str(PPCS_SFX)  
4:   return baseCode  
5: end function  
6: function GENPICRANDSEED(baseParam)  
7:   PPCS_SFX = cal_ppcs_id_suffix(baseParam)  
8:   randomValue = random()  
9:   randomNum = "01" + str(randomValue)  
10:  tmpKey = str(1000 - PPCS_SFX) + randomNum  
11:  seed = Obfuscate1(MD5(tmpKey))  
12:  return (seed,randomValue)  
13: end function  
14: function GENCHECKCODE(baseCode,seed)  
15:  tmpKey = "01" + baseCode + seed  
16:  tmpKey2 = SHA256(tmpKey)  
17:  encKey = Obfuscate2(tmpKey2)  
18:  return encKey  
19: end function
```

# Eufy – Encryption

## › Manual reverse engineering

- ›› Complex
- ›› Fault prone
- ›› Time consuming

Selective execution

```
var C7 = M7wd_  
var s2 = [arguments];  
s2[6] = C7.U1()[0][5];  
C7.P1();  
for (; s2[6] !== C7.q8()[26][3];) {  
  switch (s2[6]) {  
    case C7.U1()[3][6]:  
      s2[9][C7.F(4)]((function () {  
        C7.P1();  
        var z2 = [arguments];  
        z2[6] = C7.q8()[25][8];  
        for (; z2[6] !== C7.U1()[1][7];) {  
          switch (z2[6]) {  
            case C7.U1()[31][14]:  
              z2[9] = {};  
            }  
          }  
        }  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```



```
case C7.q8()[18][23]:  
  s2[9] = [];  
  s2[6] = C7.U1()[28][19];  
  break;  
case C7.U1()[8][16]:  
  s2[4] = s2[0][0][s2[5]];  
  s2[3] = V0oXS$(s2[4]);  
  s2[6] = C7.q8()[15][18];  
  break;  
case C7.U1()[21][8]:  
}
```

- › Objective: Reconstruct AES key
  - › Run cross-architecture binary
  - › Run targeted functions
  - › Run with concrete inputs
  - › Avoid complex setup

# Eufy - Encryption

Selective execution

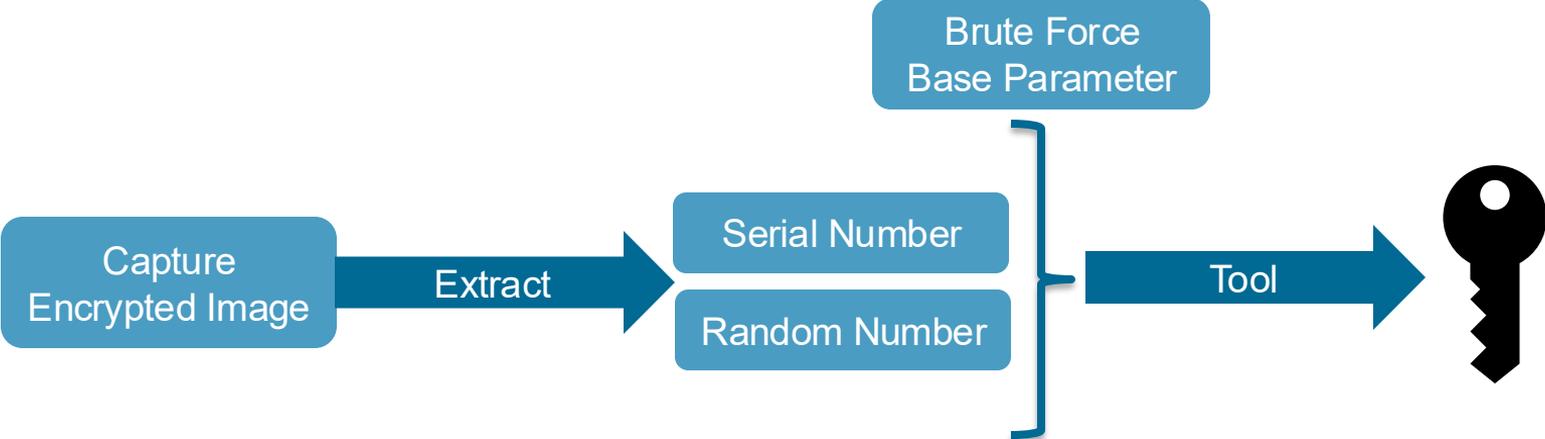
|                    | Debugger (GDB) | Emulation (QEMU) |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Targeted Execution | ✓              |                  |
| Cross-architecture |                | ✓                |
| Avoid Complexity   | ✓              |                  |

|                    | Debugger (GDB) | Emulation (QEMU) | Our Tool |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|----------|
| Targeted Execution | ✓              |                  | ✓        |
| Cross-architecture |                | ✓                | ✓        |
| Avoids Complexity  | ✓              |                  | ✓        |

### › Our Tool

- › Combines **Binary lifting** and **Debugging**
- › = Cross-architecture symbolic debugger

# Eufy - Encryption



# Reflection

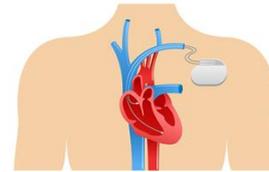
# Reflection

- › Objective of an attack on an IoT device
  1. Corrupt IoT device
  2. Pivot into device network
  3. Integrate into botnet

# Reflection

eufy

- › Objective of an attack on an IoT device
  1. **Corrupt IoT device**
  2. Pivot into device network
  3. Integrate into botnet



# Reflection

- › Objective of an attack on an IoT device
  1. Corrupt IoT device
  2. **Pivot into device network**
  3. Integrate into botnet

eufy



# Reflection

- › Objective of an attack on an IoT device
  1. Corrupt IoT device
  2. Pivot into device network
  3. **Integrate into botnet**



# Reflection

- › Why this case study
  - ›› Towards industry
    - ››› What vulnerabilities are prevalent
    - ››› Preventing vulnerabilities
  - ›› Towards research
    - ››› Uncovering advanced vulnerabilities
    - ››› Automation

Read the Paper!



**DistrINet**

Thank you!