



# Vulnerability Hunting in Access Controls

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# About this talk

This talk is:

- A moderately technical discussion of abusing an inexpensive commodity access control device

This talk is not:

- An introduction
- Approved by Marketing

# Hi! I'm Bobby.

I show people how to use things. Like Pentesting Software.

I get to pentest things.

I break stuff and call it research.

And I love my job.

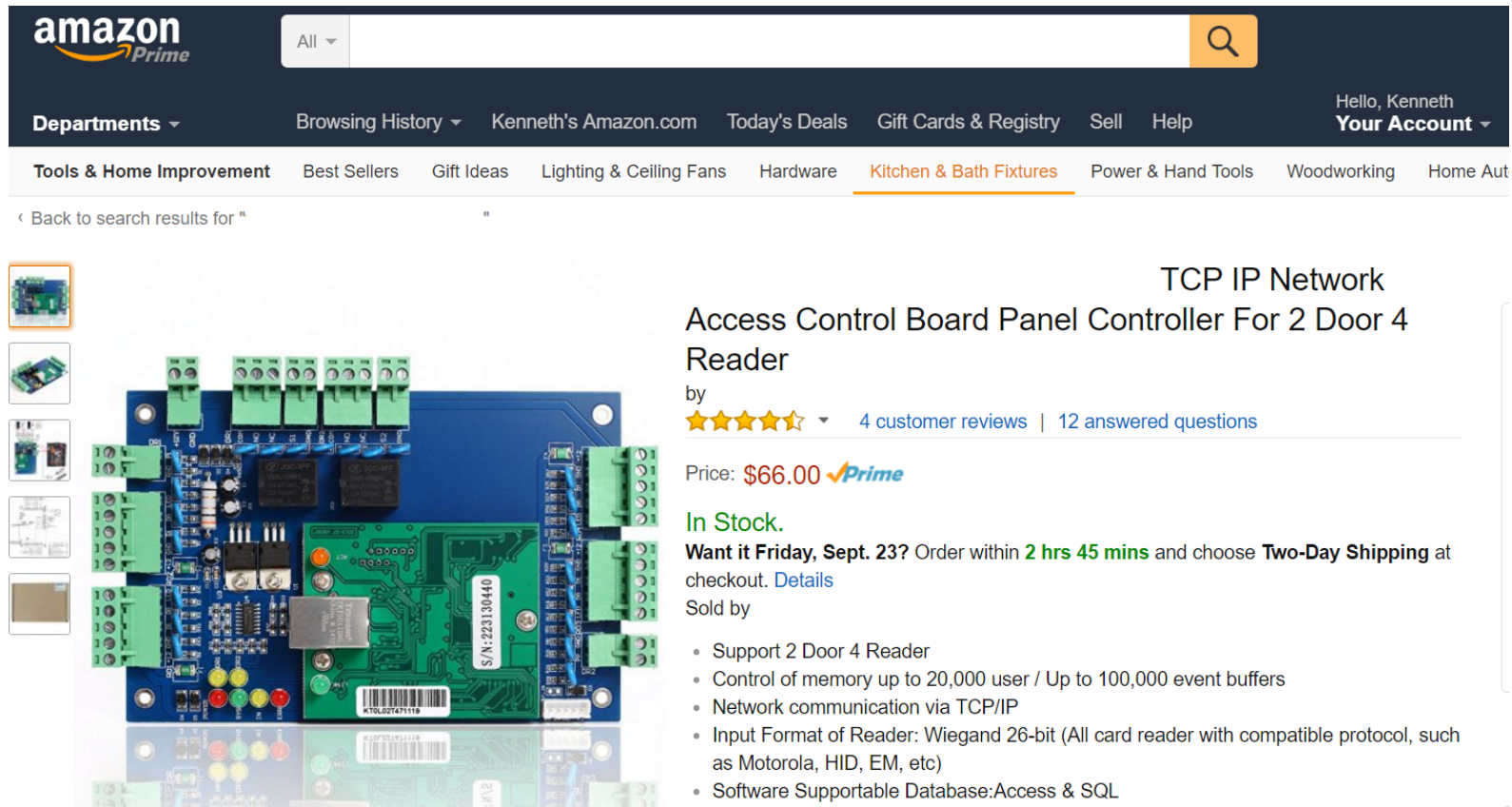
# A couple of things to start with

## A word on Disclosure

- Core Labs operates under a Coordinated Disclosure Policy
- The Vendor has been notified of the vulnerabilities we'll be talking about
- We will NOT be naming the Vendor publicly until they release fixes. If you suspect that you have these in your environment, contact me after the talk.

# The Target

Commonly sold on Amazon, eBay, Alibaba, etc




The screenshot shows an Amazon product page for a "TCP IP Network Access Control Board Panel Controller For 2 Door 4 Reader". The page includes the Amazon Prime logo, a search bar, and navigation links for departments and account. The product is priced at \$66.00 with Prime shipping. It is in stock and can be delivered by Friday, Sept. 23. The product features a list of specifications and is sold by a third party.

**amazon Prime** All


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**TCP IP Network Access Control Board Panel Controller For 2 Door 4 Reader**

by  4 customer reviews | 12 answered questions

Price: **\$66.00** 

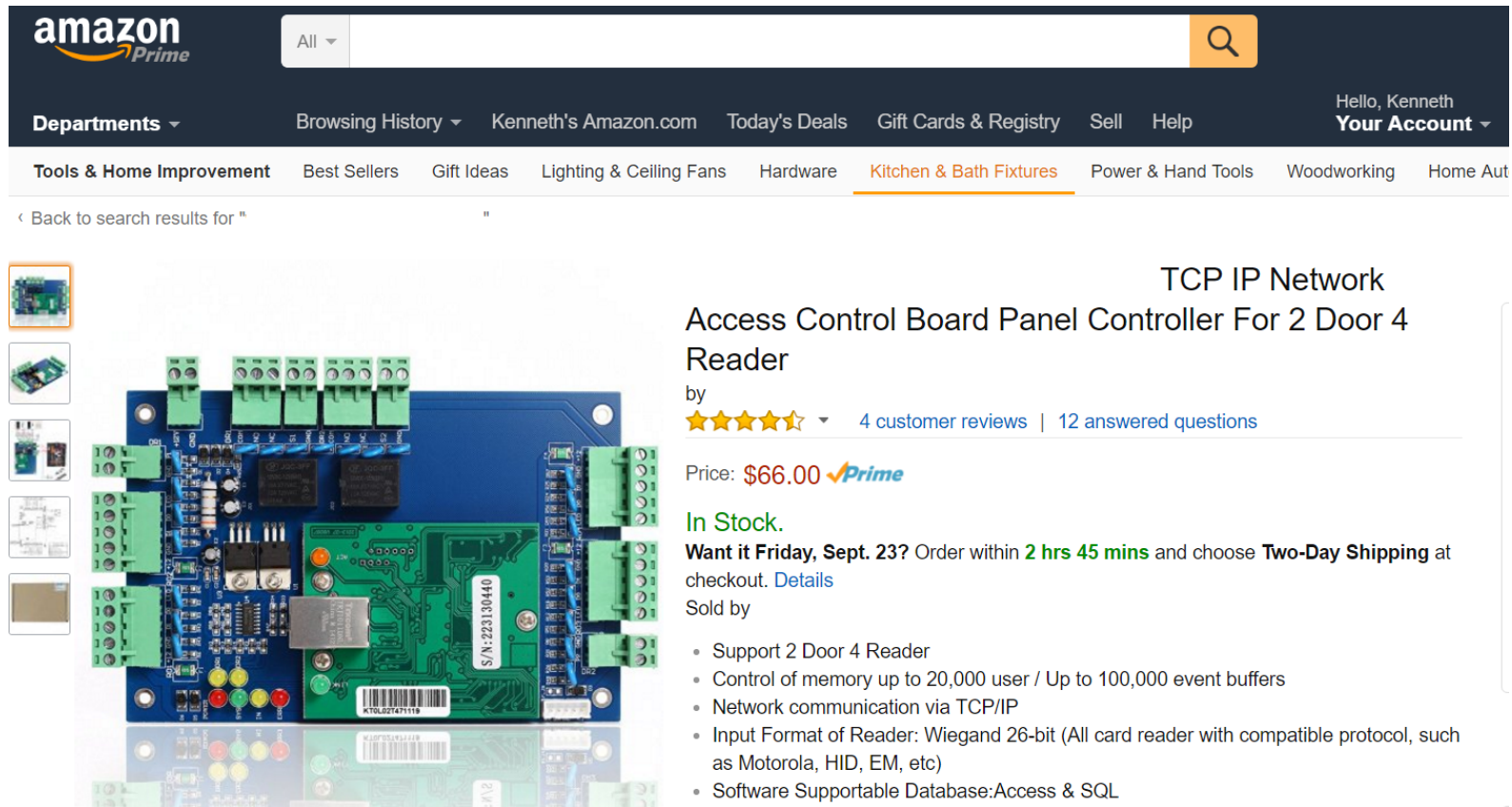
**In Stock.** **Want it Friday, Sept. 23?** Order within **2 hrs 45 mins** and choose **Two-Day Shipping** at checkout. [Details](#)

Sold by

- Support 2 Door 4 Reader
- Control of memory up to 20,000 user / Up to 100,000 event buffers
- Network communication via TCP/IP
- Input Format of Reader: Wiegand 26-bit (All card reader with compatible protocol, such as Motorola, HID, EM, etc)
- Software Supportable Database: Access & SQL

# The Target

## Available in 1, 2, or 4 door flavors








The screenshot shows an Amazon product page for a "TCP IP Network Access Control Board Panel Controller For 2 Door 4 Reader". The page includes the Amazon Prime logo, a search bar, and navigation links for departments like "Tools & Home Improvement" and "Kitchen & Bath Fixtures". The product image shows a blue printed circuit board with various components, including a green daughterboard with a barcode and the serial number "S/N: 223130440".

**amazon Prime** All

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### TCP IP Network Access Control Board Panel Controller For 2 Door 4 Reader

by ★★★★★ 4 customer reviews | 12 answered questions

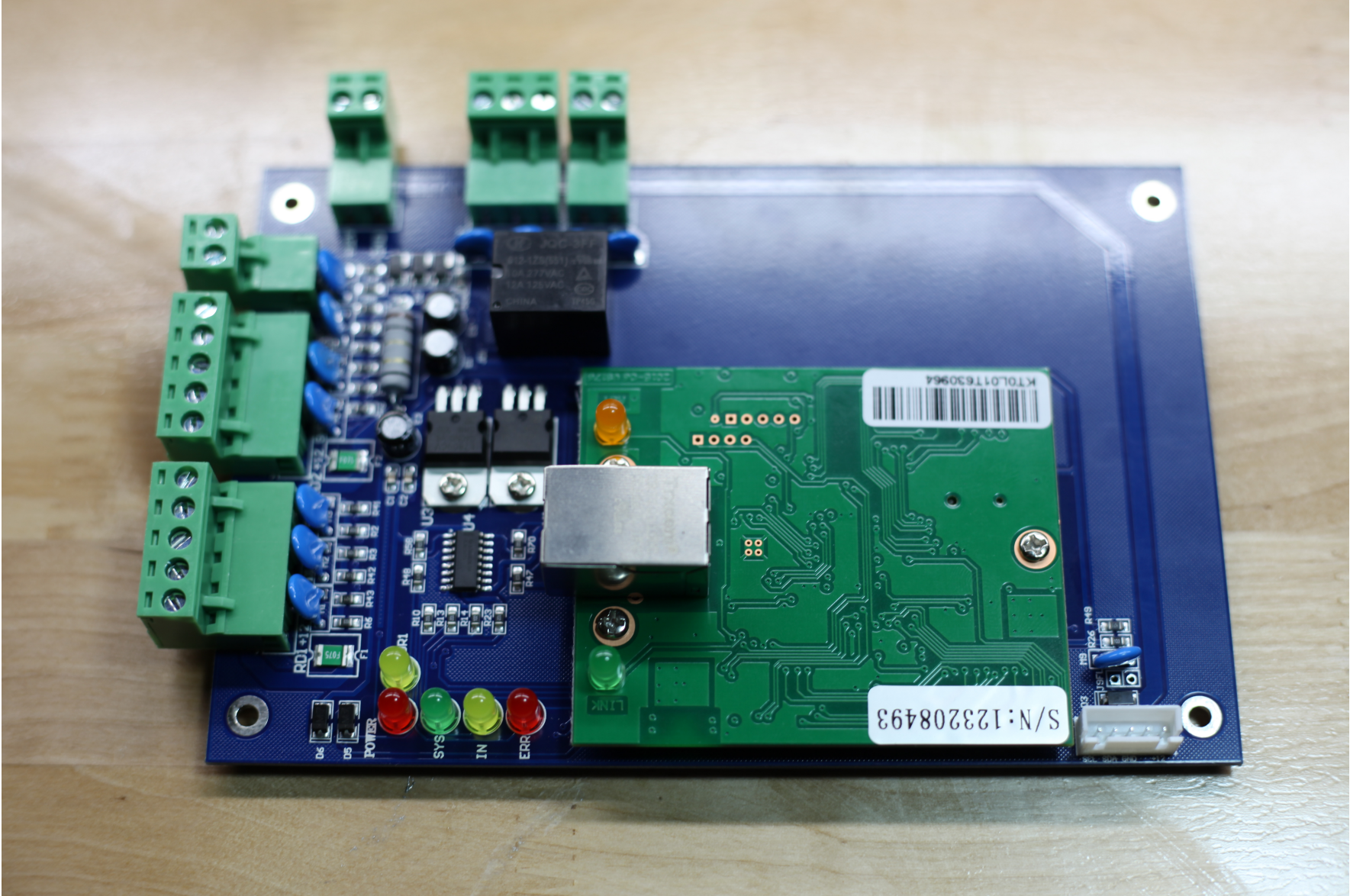
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# The Target

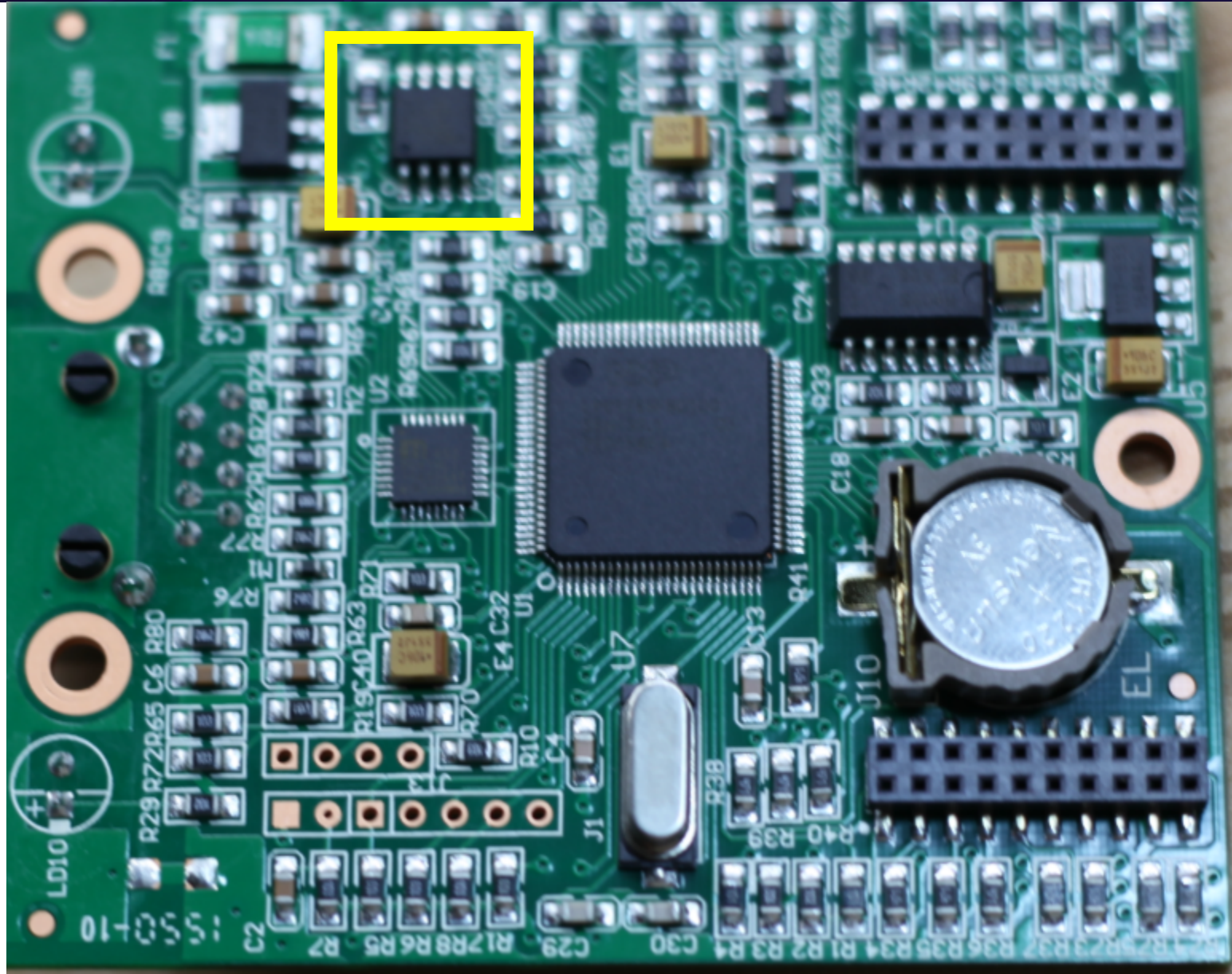


# First Things First





# The flip side

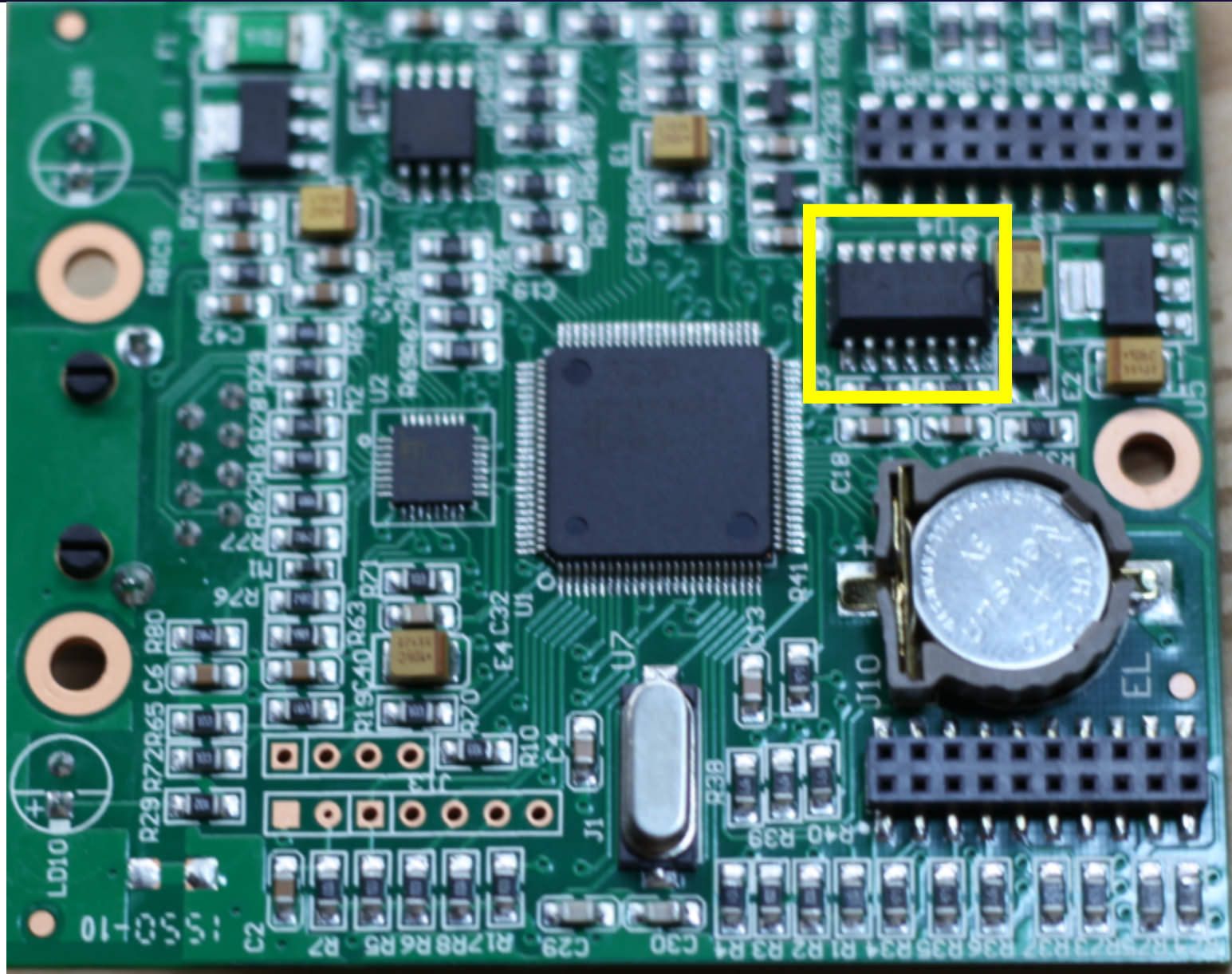


# Chip of Interest

- Macronix International 25L6406E
- NOR Flash
- 64 Megabit capacity
- Verdict: Interesting

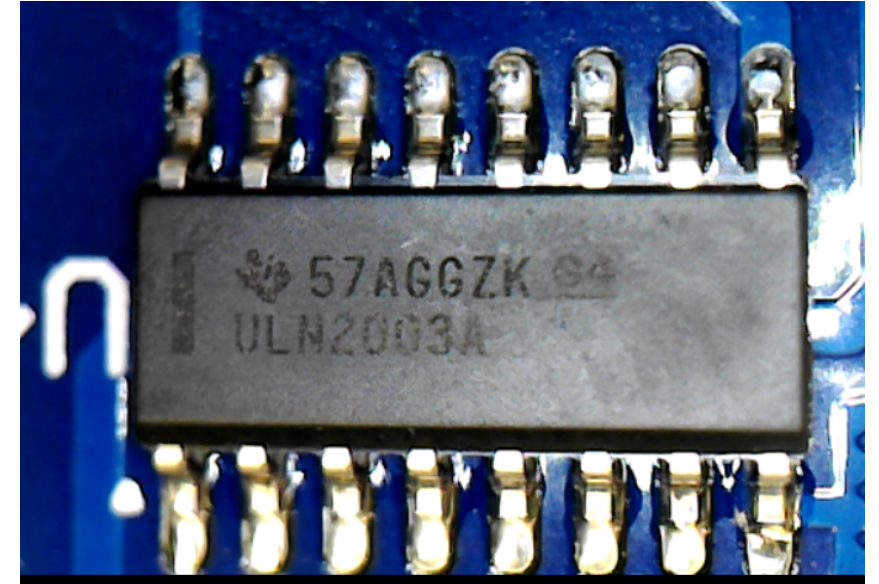


# The flip side

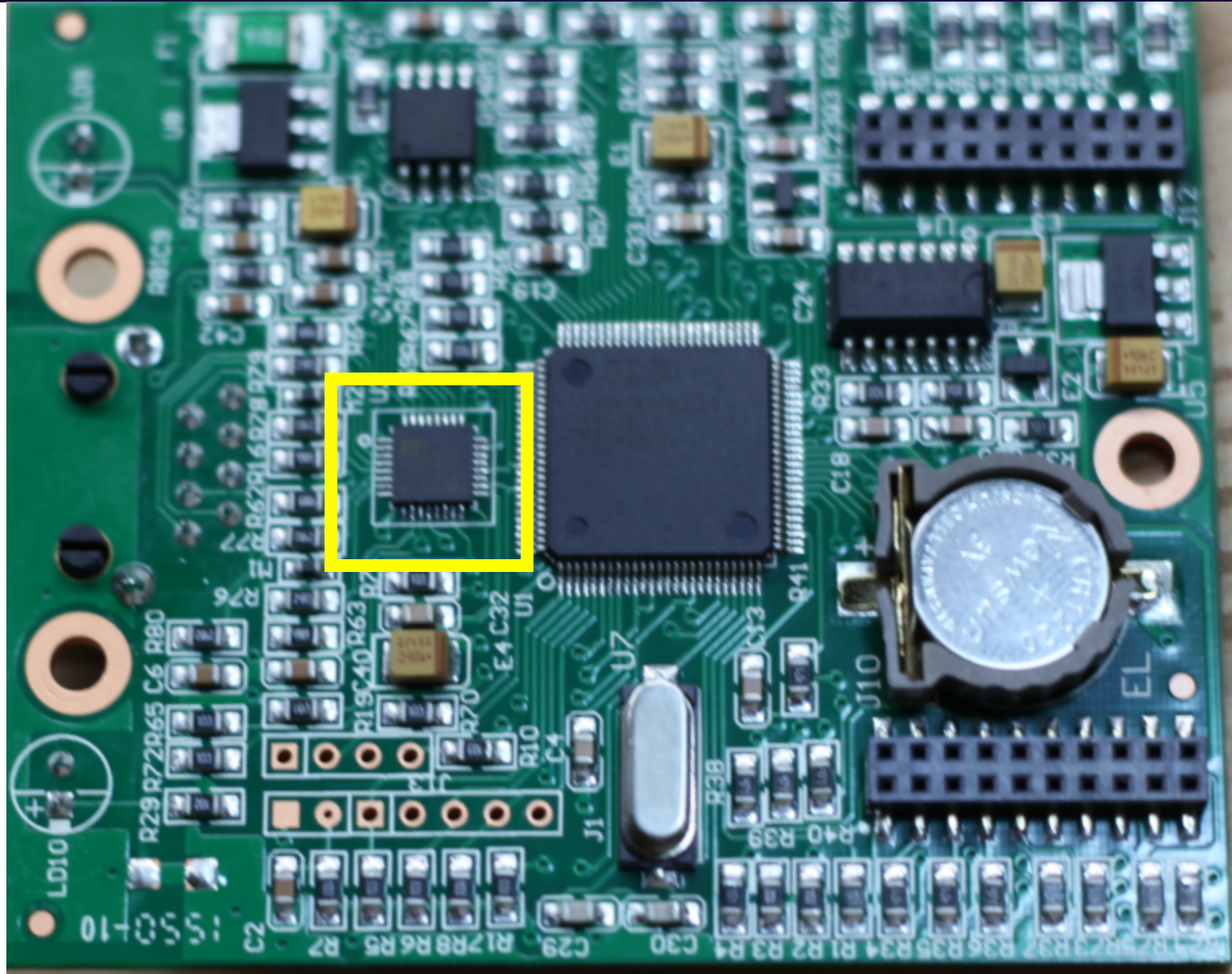


# Chip of Interest

- Texas Instruments ULN2003A
- Acts as a relay driver
- BORING

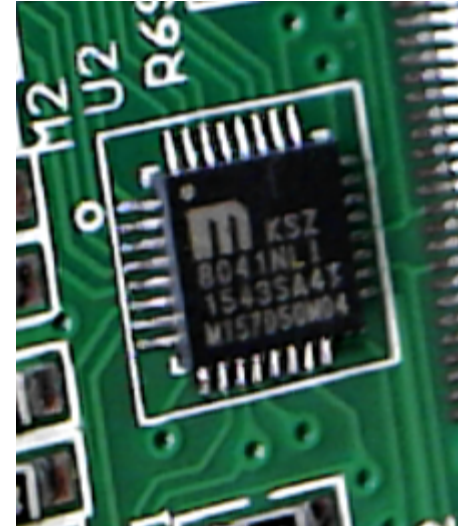


# The flip side

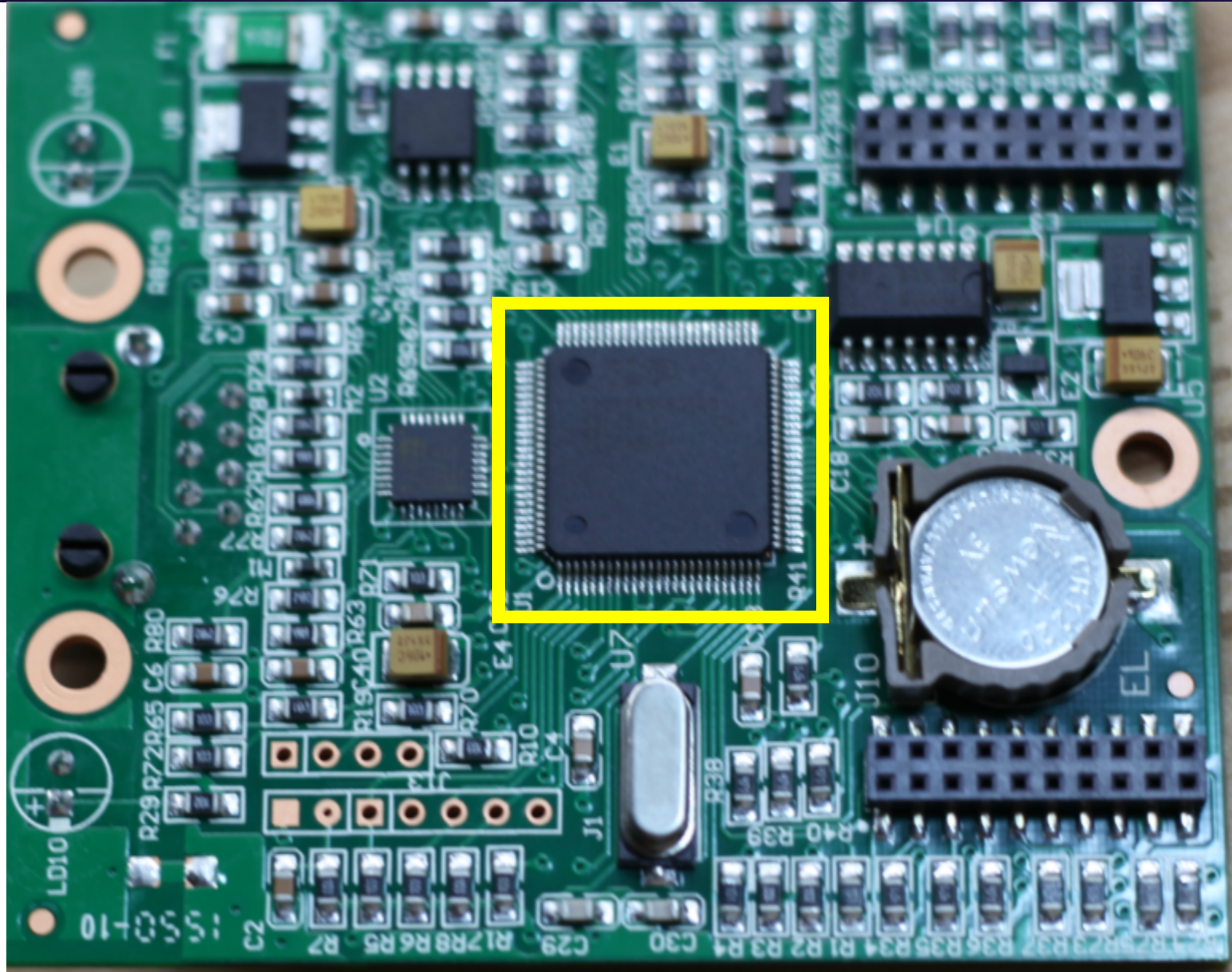


# Chip of Interest

- Micrel 8041NL1
- Physical Ethernet Transceiver
- BORING



# The flip side



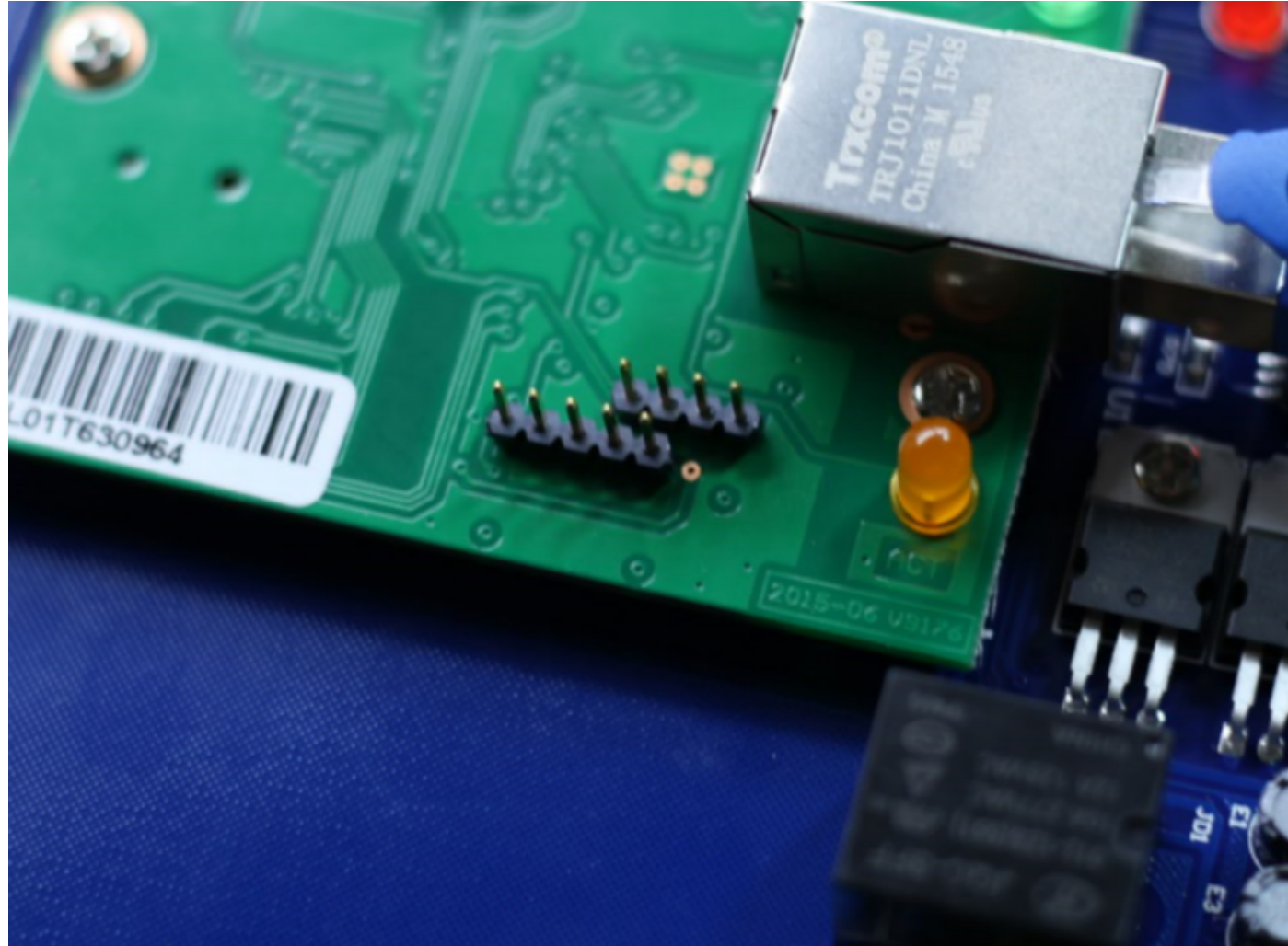
# Chip of Interest

- NXP LPC1766FBD100
- ARM based microcontroller
- 256KB onboard flash
- Verdict: Interesting

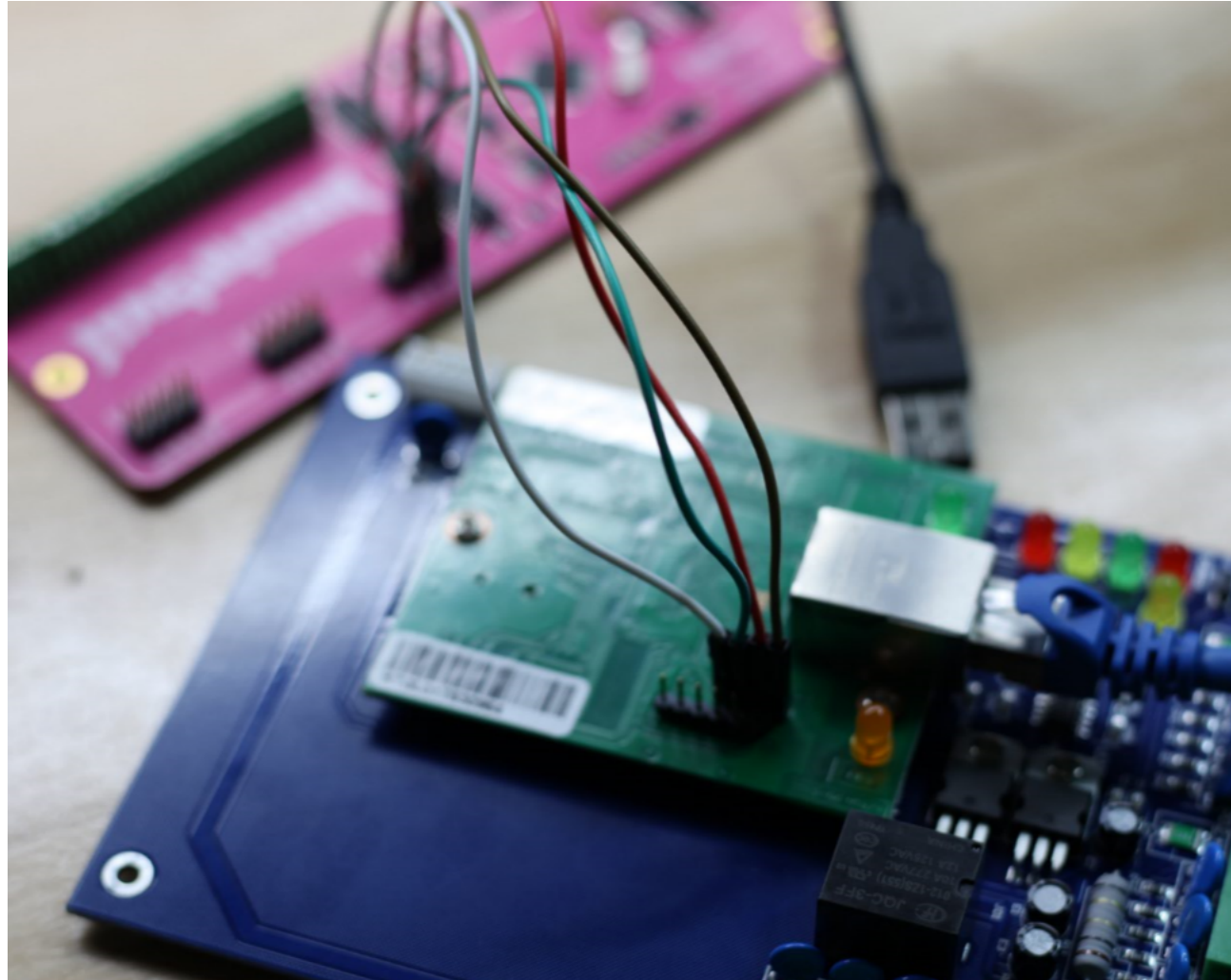




# About those through-holes



# JTAGULATOR: Activate



# JTAGULATOR: Fail

- The JTAGULATOR found a UART, but no JTAG
- Continuity checks on the board showed that JTAG pins were routed to TDI, TMS, TCK, and TDO on the processor.

### 8.30.3 Code security (Code Read Protection - CRP)

This feature of the LPC17xx allows user to enable different levels of security in the system so that access to the on-chip flash and use of the JTAG and ISP can be restricted. When needed, CRP is invoked by programming a specific pattern into a dedicated flash location. IAP commands are not affected by the CRP.

There are three levels of the Code Read Protection.

CRP1 disables access to chip via the **JTAG** and allows partial flash update (excluding flash sector 0) using a limited set of the ISP commands. This mode is useful when CRP is required and flash field updates are needed but all sectors can not be erased.

CRP2 disables access to chip via the JTAG and only allows full flash erase and update using a reduced set of the ISP commands.

Running an application with level CRP3 selected fully disables any access to chip via the JTAG pins and the ISP. This mode effectively disables ISP override using P2[10] pin, too. It is up to the user's application to provide (if needed) flash update mechanism using IAP calls or call reinvoke ISP command to enable flash update via UART0.

# Scoreboard

Bobby: 0

Engineers: 1

# Let's try the UART

- No bootup scroll
- Logic analyzer showed random characters
- Meh.

# Scoreboard

Bobby: 0

Engineers: 2

# How about that Flash chip

- Probed with Logic Analyzer during startup
- No activity at ALL
- Theory: Flash chip is used for storing activity logs



# Scoreboard

Bobby: 0

Engineers: 3

# Management software

- Installed into a Windows 7 VM
- Communications observed
- .NET Application
- Access Database backend

# Communications

- Port UDP/60000
- No cleartext
- Dig deeper



# Let's dig into the Management Software

# Login Functionality

```
private void btnOK_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    if (icOperator.checkSoftwareRegister() < 0)
    {
        using (dfrmRegister dfrmRegister = new dfrmRegister())
        {
            dfrmRegister.Text = CommonStr.strLicenseExpired;
            if (dfrmRegister.ShowDialog(this) != DialogResult.OK)
            {
                wgAppConfig.IsAutoLogin = false;
                return;
            }
        }
    }
    if (icOperator.login(this.txtOperatorName.Text, this.txtPassword.Text))
    {
        // ... DialogResult = DialogResult.OK ...
    }
}
```

# Login Functionality

Oopsie...

```
if (flag && name == "wiegand" && pwd == "168668")  
{  
    icOperator.m_OperatorID = 1;  
    icOperator.m_OperatorName = name;  
    result = true;  
}
```

# Scoreboard

Bobby: 1

Engineers: 3

# Password Hashing... not

```
public static string Ept4Database(string StrInput)
{
    string result = "";
    try
    {
        if (Program.Key4Database == null)
        {
            IntPtr intPtr = Marshal.AllocHGlobal(16);
            IntPtr intPtr2 = Marshal.AllocHGlobal(16);
            Program.getKDB(intPtr);
            Program.getIVDB(intPtr2);
            Program.Key4Database = new byte[16];
            Marshal.Copy(intPtr, Program.Key4Database, 0, 16);
            Program.IV4Database = new byte[16];
            Marshal.Copy(intPtr2, Program.IV4Database, 0, 16);
            Marshal.FreeHGlobal(intPtr);
            Marshal.FreeHGlobal(intPtr2);
        }
        byte[] bytes = Encoding.Default.GetBytes(wgTools.SetObjToStr(StrInput));
        using (MemoryStream memoryStream = new MemoryStream())
        {
            using (RijndaelManaged rijndaelManaged = new RijndaelManaged())
            {
                CryptoStream cryptoStream = new CryptoStream(memoryStream, rijndaelManaged.CreateEncryptor(Program.Key4Database, Program.IV4Database), CryptoStreamMode.Write);
                cryptoStream.Write(bytes, 0, bytes.Length);
                cryptoStream.FlushFinalBlock();
                result = Convert.ToBase64String(memoryStream.ToArray());
            }
        }
    }
    catch
    {
        throw;
    }
    return result;
}
```



# Oh where, oh where can key be?

```
[DllImport("n3k_comm.dll", CallingConvention = CallingConvention.Cdecl, CharSet = CharSet.Auto)]  
public static extern int getKDB(IntPtr k);
```

# A novel key generation strategy



# Except...

```
IntPtr intPtr = Marshal.AllocHGlobal(16);
IntPtr intPtr2 = Marshal.AllocHGlobal(16);
Program.getKDB(intPtr);
Program.getIVDB(intPtr2);
Program.Key4Database = new byte[16];
Marshal.Copy(intPtr, Program.Key4Database, 0, 16);
Program.IV4Database = new byte[16];
Marshal.Copy(intPtr2, Program.IV4Database, 0, 16);
Marshal.FreeHGlobal(intPtr);
Marshal.FreeHGlobal(intPtr2);
```

# Static Keys

- The same values are always passed into the getKDB, so we always get the same key

00000000000000000000

# Scoreboard

Bobby: 2

Engineers: 3

# Communications Packet

```
public new byte[] ToBytes(ushort srcPort)
{
    byte[] array = new byte[24];
    array[0] = base.type;
    array[1] = base.code;
    Array.Copy(BitConverter.GetBytes(srcPort), 0, array, 2, 2);
    Array.Copy(BitConverter.GetBytes(this._xid), 0, array, 4, 4);
    Array.Copy(BitConverter.GetBytes(base.iDevSnFrom), 0, array, 8, 4);
    Array.Copy(BitConverter.GetBytes(base.iDevSnTo), 0, array, 12, 4);
    array[16] = base.iCallReturn;
    array[17] = this.driverVer;
    array[18] = (byte)wgTools.gPTC_internal;
    array[19] = this.reserved19;
    Array.Copy(BitConverter.GetBytes(this.m_swipeIndex), 0, array, 20, 4);
    ushort value = wgCRC.CRC_16_IBM_CSharp(24u, array);
    Array.Copy(BitConverter.GetBytes(value), 0, array, 2, 2);
    base.EncWGPack(ref array, array.Length);
    return array;
}
```

# Implications

- No crypto on communications, despite there being functions exported in the unmanaged assembly
- Serial Number used for ID only
- Serial Number is discoverable by a broadcast UDP

# Scoreboard

**Bobby: 3**

**Engineers: 3**



So what can we do?

Replay attacks if we have pcaps

Changing default lock/unlock on doors

Adding a new prox card

# Postmortem

- Hardware implementation reasonably secure
- Software... not so much
- Don't hardcode backdoors
- Actually Hash your passwords
- Use strong authentication
- Check your crypto

And now...

# Continue the discussion

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