A conversation about

# physical security

Mark Seiden, Internet Archive mis@seiden.com, Dec 9, 2020

## As a physical security tester, you see all kinds of things

- Physical security is not an abstraction
- Most buildings are not built primarily for security (a few exceptions: jails/prisons, missile silos, precious material vaults) — and even those are breached on a regular basis
- Even if they were built to be secure, 20 years later they are unlikely to be still secure





## The assumptions change and technology improves

 Many of the proofs of concept and attacks here were first demonstrated more than 10 years ago!

### Cracking safes with thermal imaging (Zalewski,2005)

- A viable alternative to mind reading
- Handheld thermal imaging devices (\$5k-10k new) have .05 degree K resolution. 1-10 meter range. Work up to 5-10 minutes after contact.
- "Whenever two objects come into contact, an exchange of material will occur" or "Every contact leaves a trace"- Edmond Locard, around 1910

### The target



### Under IR



1, 5, ...



9.... Under IR \$FLIR ÷1 22.0 32 Totocz=20 Tatm=20 Dst=2.0 FOV 19 2005-11-21 16:49:05 -40 - +120 e=0.96

### 63 seconds later:





Laxton, Wang and Savage, "Reconsidering Physical Key Secrecy: Teleduplication via Optical Decoding", ACM CCS 2008

http://vision.ucsd.edu/~blaxton/pageImages/top\_pic.jpg

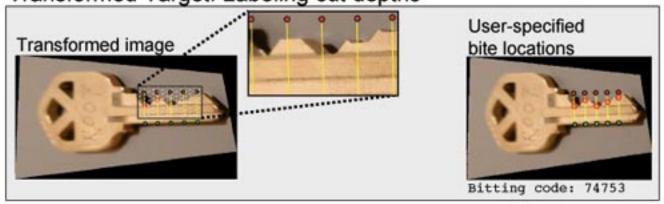
#### Reference Key



Target Key: Labeling key points



#### Transformed Target: Labeling cut depths







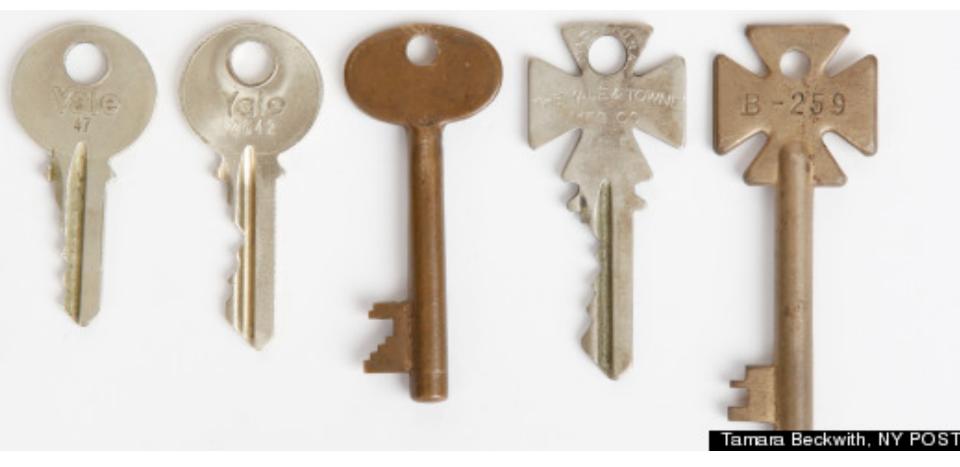
except on a 3d printer by MIT students David Lawrence and Eric van Albert in 2013...

\$5 in nylon from Shapeways

\$150 in titanium from i.materialise

The Keys to the City...

(sold on Ebay in 2012)



elec panel elevator fire traffic light fire service fire alarm box











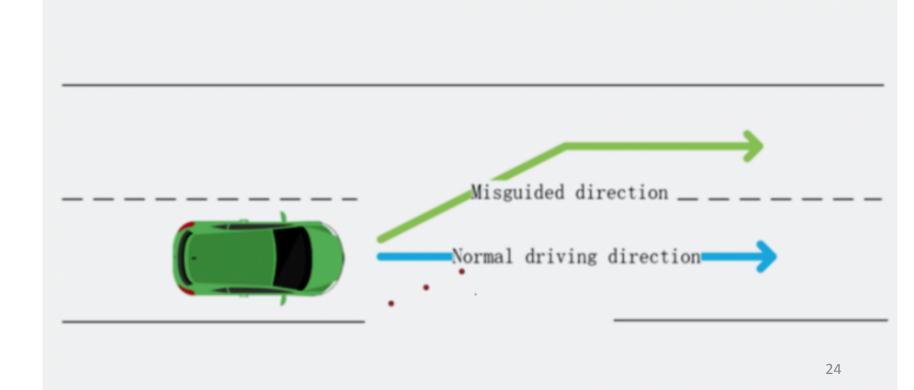


## Lots of critical infrastructure is "keyed alike"

 Few things involving money, but everything operational (ATM safe versus upper housing).

## Driving using sensors and image processing

 Trick Tesla into changing lanes by putting small circular stickers on the road (Tencent Keen Lab)



 Spoofing images of road signs on a digital billboard or pedestrians projected on the road for only a few frames (Yisroel Mirsky) <a href="https://youtu.be/-E0t\_s6bT\_4">https://youtu.be/-E0t\_s6bT\_4</a>



## Do airgapped networks still work? Not so much anymore.

- Many signals can be used (by installed malware) to covertly exfil data from a Secret network
- Link encryptor with flashing LED on the input port
- The Ben Gurion researchers are whizzes at this...
- Invisible changes in screen color/brightness: <a href="https://arxiv.org/pdf/2002.01078.pdf">https://arxiv.org/pdf/2002.01078.pdf</a>
- Modulating power lines, generating ultrasonic, hard drive, fan sound, heat exchange between computers, FM transmission using video card, RF on usb connector with no special hardware, etc.
- changing room temperature

### Or with 3" of black tape



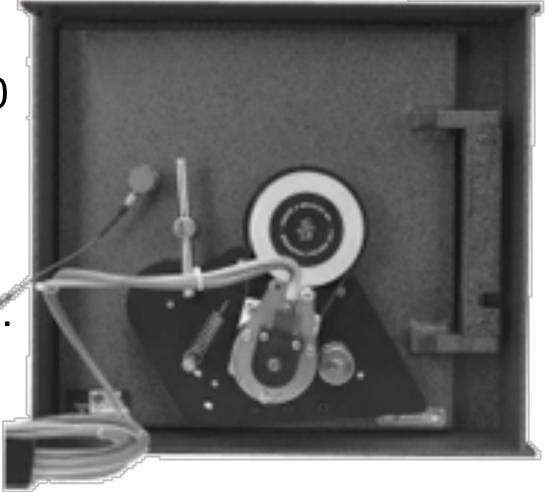


### Softdrill (a PC peripheral)

Works on - S&G 6730, LaGard 3330 and Ilco 673.

24 lb. \$7k

Average time to open: < 30 minutes.









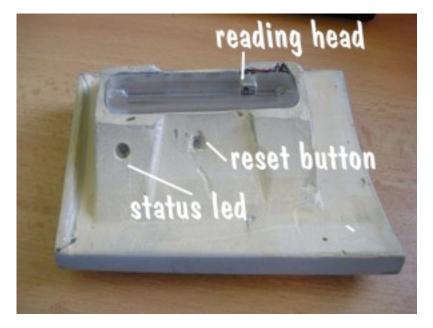














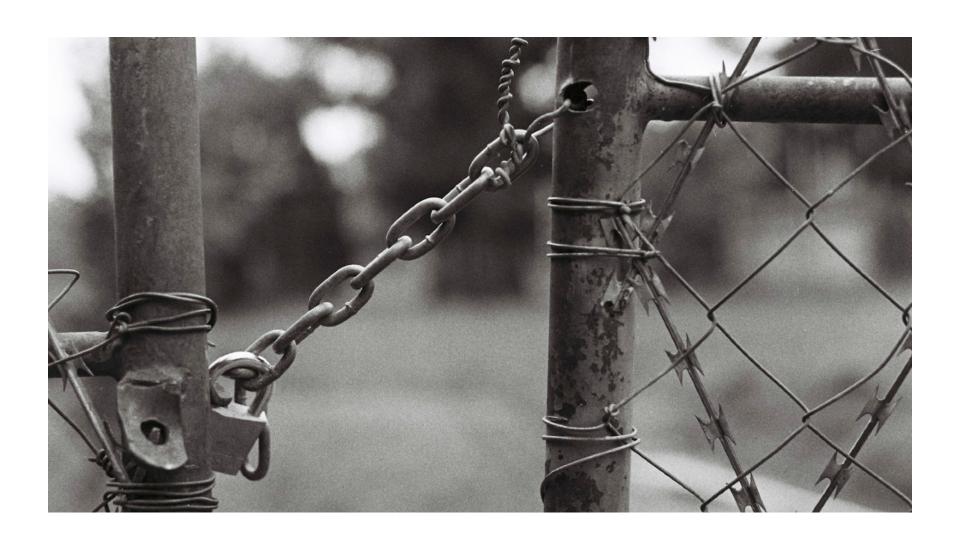


http://www.idealreceiver.com/gas-pump-skimmer.php

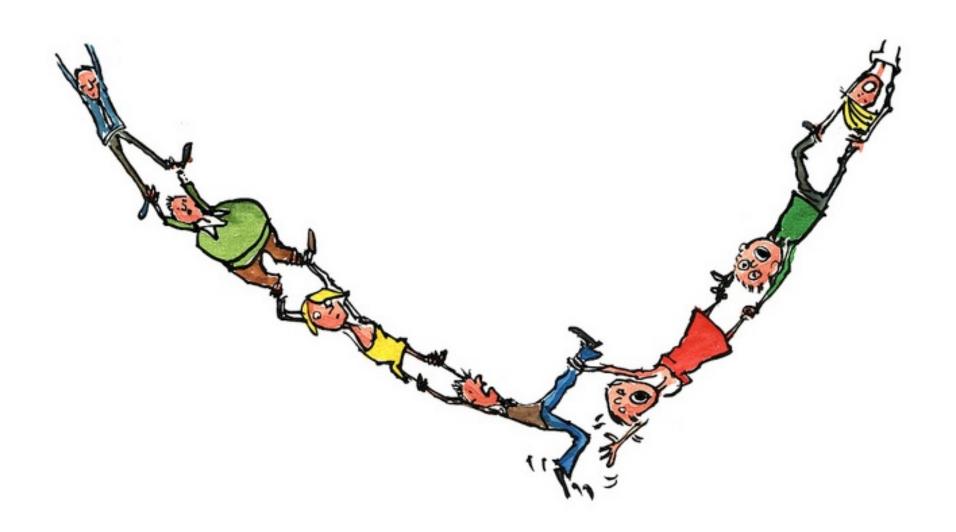
http://www.idealreceiver.com/diebold-atm-skimmer.php

http://www.idealreceiver.com/rfid-credit-card-skimmer.php

## Bad guys will attack the weakest links.

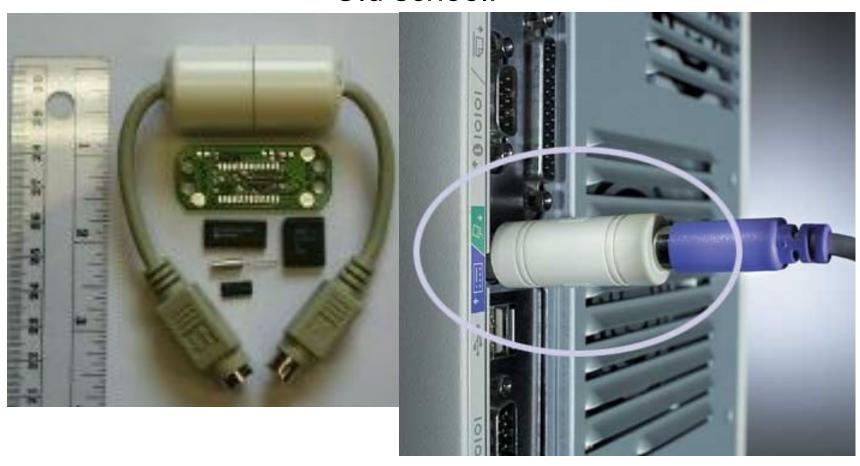


### ... one of which is often a human link



### Keystroke loggers aka keyloggers

### Old school:

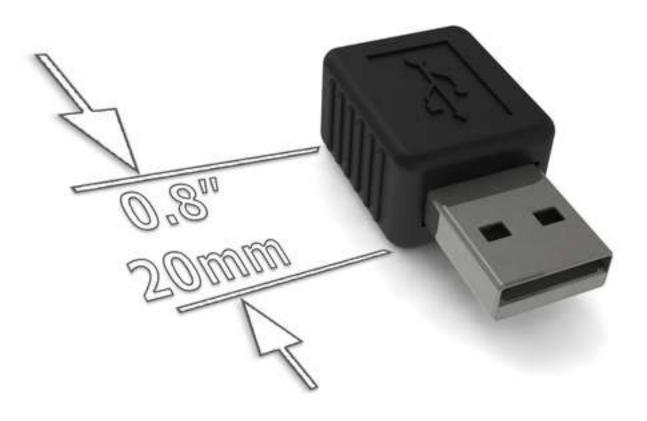


For Microsoft wireless keyboards (Samy Kamkar, 2015)

https://samy.pl/keysweeper/

#### New school is much more stealthy:

https://www.keelog.com/keygrabber-pico/



(And surprisingly affordable...)

#### An external cable

### or inside the keyboard





https://www.keelog.com/forensic-keylogger/

## Consequences of cheap processing

 Acoustic emanations from keyboards can be used to detect passwords (and everything else).

Asonov and Agarwal, IBM Almaden, 2004 Zhuang, Zhou, Tygar, UC Berkeley, 2005

# Prox card replay (200M simple prox cards out there) (Westhues, 2005)



https://archive.org/details/Recon2005\_Jonathan\_Westhues



A few random notes, if time allows:









# Detective controls and agile response are more effective than preventive controls

- Which is why we use alarm systems and CCTV.
- Even the highest quality safes are only rated for 60 minutes with tools, burn bars/torches, nitroglycerin
   (insure up to \$5M)



### Security through obscurity has some value



## Navajo Code Talkers at Iwo Jima in 1943



## And today





(TS//SI//REL) FLUXBABBITT Hardware Implant for PowerEdge 2950



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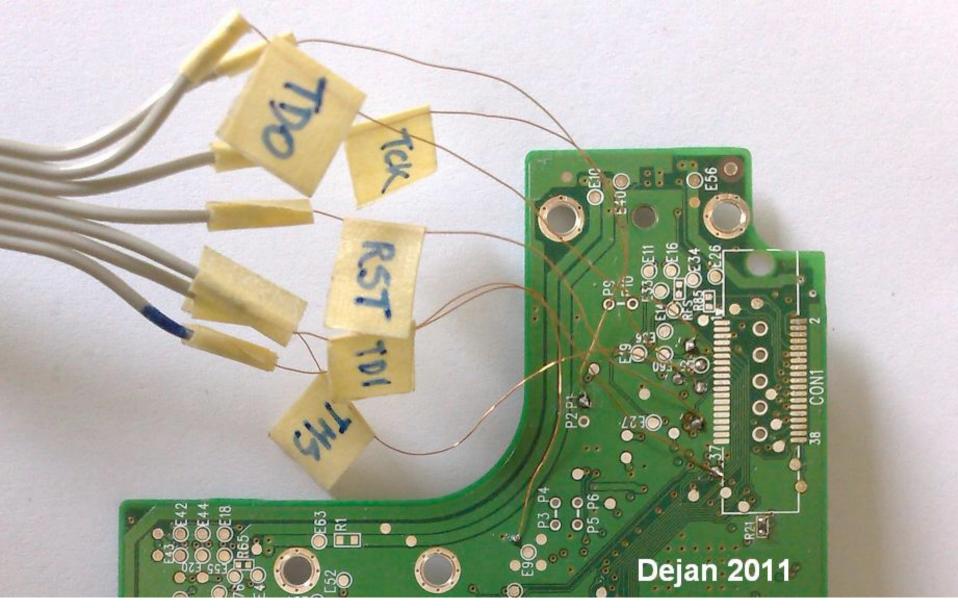
Implant for PowerEdge 1950

ANGRYMONK: Inserts itself into the firmware of hard drives made by Western Digital, Seagate, Maxtor and Samsung.

Zaddach, J., Kurmus, A. et al: "Implementation and implications of a stealth hard-drive backdoor" - ACSAC 2013

This paper analyzes the catastrophic loss of security that occurs when hard disks are not trustworthy. First, we show that it is possible to compromise the firmware of a commercial off-the-shelf hard drive, by resorting only to public information and reverse engineering. Using such a compromised firmware, we present a stealth rootkit that replaces arbitrary blocks from the disk while they are written, providing a data replacement back-door. The measured performance overhead of the compromised disk drive is less than 1% compared with a normal, non-malicious disk drive. We then demonstrate that a remote attacker can even establish a communication channel with a compromised disk to infiltrate commands and to ex-filtrate data. In our example, this channel is established over the Internet to an unmodified web server that relies on the compromised drive for its storage, passing through the original webserver, database server, database storage engine, filesystem driver, and block device driver. Additional experiments, performed in an emulated disk-drive environment, could automatically extract sensitive data such as /etc/shadow (or a secret key file) in less than a minute. This paper claims that the difficulty of implementing such an attack is not limited to the area of government cyber-warfare; rather, it is well within the reach of moderately funded criminals, botnet herders and academic researchers.

See <u>spritemods.com</u> for some clever hard drive reverse engineering...



http://forum.hddguru.com/viewtopic.php?t=20324

Warn : AUTO <mark>auto2.tap</mark> - use "jtag newtap auto2 tap -expected-id 0x140003d3 ..." Warn : AUTO auto0.tap - use "... -irlen 4" Warn : AUTO auto1.tap - use "... -irlen 4"

Warn : AUTO auto2.tap - use "... -irlen 4" Warn : gdb services need one or more targets defined

# The world keeps changing

{Smaller, faster, cheaper, less wired, always on} {computer, storage, sensors} implies you MUST reexamine assumptions, design and implementation choices made {10, 5, even 2} years ago -- attacks that were impractical then may be practical now.

# SNOW GLOBES

PLEASE BE ADVISED,
SNOW GLOBES
ARE NOT ALLOWED
THROUGH THE
SECURITY CHECKPOINT



Your safety is our priority



## More questions, please?

