



Who am I?



- CEO at Moabi (San Francisco, Paris)
- Security Researcher : Bitlocker, MS IE/Edge, most BIOS Firmwares, SAP.
- "Inventor" of Hardware Backdooring (Rakshasa, 2011)
- Firmware Security Pioneer (INTEL-SA-00016)
- Previously Director of Offensive Security at Salesforce
- Speaker at Blackhat (x5), Defcon (x3)
- MS Engineering, MS C.S., PhD candidate
- More at https://endrazine.com





Symbolic execution at scale



- 128b taint analysis and symbolic execution
- Built for IIoT / Industrial Processes
- Scales to 100k+ binaries / day / client
- Covers entire SSDLC
- Finds 0days automatically



ROADSEC

IIoT static analysis: a case study



Case Study: GenelVI







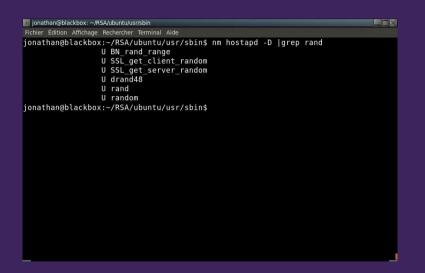
Hostapd: Pseudo Random Number Generator

Vulnerability				
	Score: 8.00	Impact: 7	Confidence: 9	Risk: 10
Туре	CWE-330: Use of Insufficiently Random Values			
Address	00081cf8			
function	00081cf8			
Description	Vulnerability when calling function rand():			
	call to rand() without initializing PRNG via srand() first. Cryptographic sequences will be predictable.			
Backtrace	#00 <81cf8> int rand(void) at: ./27a0432f7b54d70611f33f47bd9c0193e181c81b:0x81cf8 #01 <81cf8> function_81cf8() at: ./27a0432f7b54d70611f33f47bd9c0193e181c81b:0x81cf8 #02 <81404> function_81404() at: ./27a0432f7b54d70611f33f47bd9c0193e181c81b:0x81404			





Hostapd: Pseudo Random Number Generator



Use of rand() and random() without seeding PRNGS

Reference:

https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/330.html

Silently fixed in version 2.6 (2016)

Reported to CERT in 03/2019

Advisory:

https://moabi.com/advisories/

CVE-2019-10064.html



Hostapd: CVE-2016-10743

```
unsigned long os_random(void)
{
    return random();
}
```

```
* wps generate pin - Generate a random PIN
* Returns: Eight digit PIN (i.e., including the checksum digit)
     unsigned int val;
      /* Generate seven random digits for the PIN */
      if (random get bytes((unsigned char *) &val, sizeof(val)) < 0) {
             struct os time now;
             os get time(&now);
             val = os random() ^ now.sec ^ now.usec;
     val %= 10000000;
      /* Append checksum digit */
      return val * 10 + wps pin checksum(val);
```



Hostapd: CVE-2016-10743

```
int getRandomNumber()
{
    return 4; // chosen by fair dice roll.
    // guaranteed to be random.
}
```





Exploit prototyping

Bridging the gap between static analysis and exploitation







DEMO TIME:

Debugging ARM from x86_64 using WCC (wsh) and quemu JIT #NoVM





From static analysis to reliable exploit: Witchcraft (WCC)

- The binary is ARM
- How do we verify if the vulnerability exists?
- Let's rely on the Witchcraft Compiler Collection (WCC)





- Open Source Software
- Introduced at DEFCON and BLACKHAT 2016 https://github.com/endrazine/wcc
- Rapid Cross platform analysis
- JIT binary translation from ARM to x86_64 thanks to qemu







Green Helmet