A Look Into Hard Drive Firmware Hacking

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Topics



- Background
- How to replace the firmware
- Risks/Hurdles
- Questions





- Malware:
 - Malicious Software
 - Used to gain unsolicited access to computers
- Many forms:
 - Trojan Horses
 - Viruses
 - Bots
 - Adware
 - Worms





- Overwriting hard drive firmware with a custom one allows unwanted software to execute
- Why care about overwriting firmware?
 - Attackers gain backdoor access to all data
 - One of the Equation Group's malware creates a virtual file system that hides data the malware has saved off, allowing the data to survive "military grade hard drive wiping"
 - Hard drive encryption can be bypassed





- Unearthed by Kaspersky Labs
- Named "Equation Group"
 - Named because of the malware's cryptography
- More than a decade in existence (at least 14 years)
- Many countries affected
 - India
 - China
 - Russia
 - Egypt
 - Mexico





- Which hard drives affected?
 - All major brands
 - E.g. Samsung, Western Digital, Seagate, Maxtor, Toshiba and Hitachi
- Of the drives researched, it seems the only ones that were tested are HDDs with physical plates
- At this time, it seems PCB layout in SSDs are still being researched





• Physical access = All Access Ticket (unless device is

encrypted)

• PSP-2000

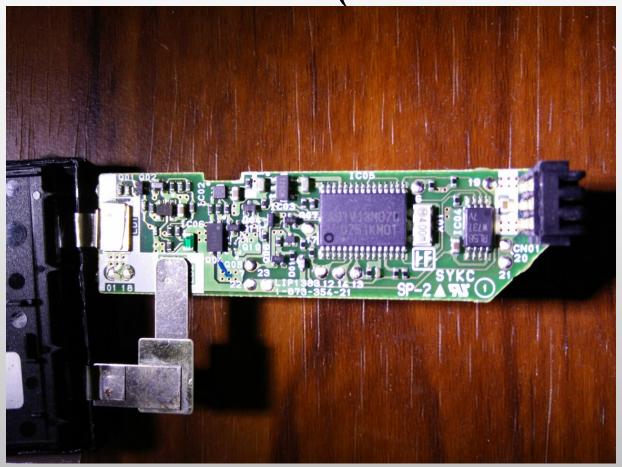






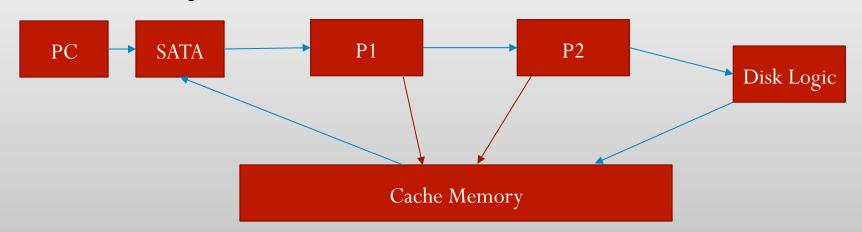


Photo courtesy of HDDZone.com





- Jeroen Domburg
 - Creator of SpritesMods.com
- Domburg's Demo Quick Rundown:
 - Accessing data via JTAG inteface
 - Two processors -





Hack It Up! (JTAG)

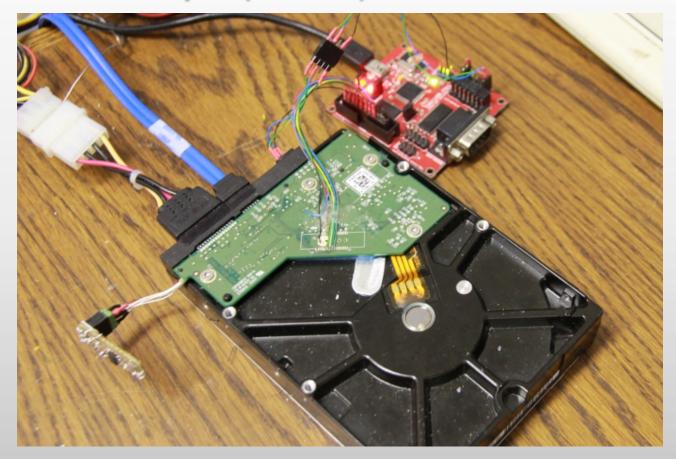


Photo courtesy of Jeroen Domburg (spritesmods.com)



Hack It Up! (Dumping data)

- Using an On-Chip Debugger (OpenOCD), one is able to dump data and commands from the JTAG interface
 - Processors have read/write access to the cache memory
 - Data in cache memory can be read/modified
 - Can run injected programs in memory
 - Flash can be dumped/replaced
 - Malicious programs can be written to flash memory to remain persistent
 - How is this done without hardware modifications?





- Firmware Updates
- VSC Vendor Specific Commands
- Each manufacturer (Samsung, Maxtor, Hitachi, etc.) has a set of commands used to communicate with the hard drive controller
 - These are proprietary, closed-source
- Question: Given enough time and resources, can these commands can be recovered by reviewing disassembled flash images from the JTAG interface?





- MalwareTech blog states the following allows a hacker to infect the hard drive's firmware:
 - Create a portable SPI (Serial Peripheral Interface) programmer that can flash the firmware by being pressed against the test points on the bottom of the hard drive (would only take about 5 seconds)
 - Sending firmware update commands over the SATA interface from the host computer (requires root/admin)





- Using a portable SPI programmer requires physical access
- Firmware updates are more practical
 - "updates" sent out to numerous harddrives
 - Can be done remotely
- Hurdles of firmware updates?
 - VSCs need to be used
 - Each hard drive model is different





- Undetectable by traditional antivirus software
- Hack is persistent
- Not a big threat (yet)
 - Each firmware replacement is vendor specific
 - High cost of infection on each harddrive
 - Reverse engineering VSCs require a lot of time and effort
 - Complex
- Specific hard drives targeted
 - Kaspersky hints toward disjoint systems (or systems connected to a closed network)

References

- Jeroen Domburg's OHM2013 Presentation on hard drive hacking http://spritesmods.com/?art=hddhack
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