

# Exploring the Jolla Phone

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# Why this talk?

- Explore an interesting phone
- Show different attack surfaces a phone can have
  - Commonalities with mobile, Linux, ARM, etc
- Show how phone can be used for your purposes





# Jolla: A History

- Nokia developed Maemo
- Then they merged it with Intel's Moblin
- This became MeeGo
- ...and then they got rid of all Linux phones
- Engineers + Nokia "Bridge" fund == Jolla Oy







# From MeeGo to Sailfish OS

- Funding but no intellectual property
- Mer == open-source MeeGo fork
- Combine open-source: Mer + Wayland + QT5/QML
- And proprietary: Silica (compliment to QtQuick), Lipstick (shell on top of Wayland)
- Change .deb -> openSuSE RPM, apt -> zypper, upstart -> systemd
- We get Sailfish OS!





#### The Other Half

- Really neat "smart covers" called Other Half
- Ambiance / theme based on cover
- Keyboard, other peripherals, etc



**Unofficial Fan Art** 

# THE OTHER HALF





jolla



### Jolla's Boot/Recovery

- Structure
- Inspecting the Firmware
- Lock/Unlock
- Thoughts





#### Structure

- Android style images for recovery
  - Android boot header
  - zlmage and rootfs.cpio
- Recovery consists of a few scripts
  - Menus/functions via script
  - Binary responsible for lock mechanism





#### Recovery / fastboot mode

- Access recovery with vol down + power at boot (no usb)
  - telnet based connection
  - menu system of shell scripts
- Access fastboot with vol down + power at boot (w usb)
  - needs identifier 0x2931 (fastboot -i 0x2931)
  - not all args supported, locked by default





#### What are we after?

- Understanding the image type
- Device topologies
- Ramdisk contents





utkanos@leviathan ~/jolla \$ od -c mmcblk0p21.img | more 0000000 A N D R O I D ! O H ] \0 \0 200 200 0000020 257 022 6 \0 \0 \0 202 \0 \0 \0 \0 \0 \0 020 201 0000040 \0 001 200 \0 \b \0 \0 \0 \0 \0 \0 \0 \0 \0 \0 0000100 ini i n = / S bi n D e 0 0000120 t 0 -t-= d e V m m c 0000140 k 0 p 2 8 b 0 0 S r t V 0000160 p b t r f s roo e = а 0000200 g s = е e V n 0 i n С 0 V 0000220 itrd a n dro h o d 0 0000240 . h ardwar e = 0 m Ο U 0000260 s 3 er\_debug e = h C i - h c d . p a r k = 30000300 m a x 0000320 c p u s = 2 \0 \0 \0 \0 \0 \0 \0 \0 \0 \0 \0 \0 



Target File: ../\_p21.img.extracted/47F7 MD5 Checksum: 3f274fc9e520f8016050bae96f527ddf Signatures: 285

0xB44

2884

DECIMAL HEXADECIMAL DESCRIPTION 8355960 0x7F8078 Linux kernel version "3.4.0.20140403.1 (abuild@es-17-20) (gcc version 4.6.4 20130412 20) (gcc version 4.6.4 20130412 (Mer 4.6.4-1) (Linaro GCC 4.6-2" 8396948 0x802094 gzip compressed data, maximum compression, from Unix, NULL date: Wed Dec 31 18:00:00 1969 8617769 0x837F29 LZMA compressed data, properties: 0x6E, dictionary size: 1048576 bytes, uncompressed size: 262144 bytes 8617805 0x837F4D LZMA compressed data, properties: 0x64, dictionary size: 1048576 bytes, uncompressed size: 262144 bytes 8805525 0x865C95 LZMA compressed data, properties: 0x64, dictionary size: 2097152 bytes, uncompressed size: 262144 bytes 11326327 0xACD377 Copyright string: " (c) 2006-2007 BalaBit IT Ltd." 13033628 0xC6E09C ASCII cpio archive (SVR4 with no CRC), file name: "dev", file name length: "0x00000004", file size: "0x00000000" ASCII cpio archive (SVR4 with no CRC), file name: "dev/console", file name length: "0x0000000C", file size: "0x00000000" 13033744 0xC6E110 ASCII cpio archive (SVR4 with no CRC), file name: "root", file name length: "0x00000005", file size: "0x00000000" 13033868 0xC6E18C ASCII cpio archive (SVR4 with no CRC), file name: "TRAILER!!!", file name length: "0x0000000B", file size: "0x00000000" 13033984 0xC6E200 LZMA compressed data, properties: 0xC0, dictionary size: 65536 bytes, uncompressed size: 131074 bytes 14095787 0xD715AB LZMA compressed data, properties: 0xCO, dictionary size: 65536 bytes, uncompressed size: 131077 bytes 14173395 0xD844D3 LZMA compressed data, properties: 0x5D, dictionary size: 131072 bytes, missing uncompressed size 14872909 0xE2F14D LZMA compressed data, properties: 0xC0, dictionary size: 524288 bytes, uncompressed size: 720896 bytes 14919971 0xE3A923 ../\_p21.img.extracted/rootfs.cpio Target File: MD5 Checksum: 99e5d158891b1712f859ffdcc3b14f7c Signatures: 285 DECIMAL HEXADECIMAL DESCRIPTION ASCII cpio archive (SVR4 with no CRC), file name: "/init", file name length: "0x00000006", file size: "0x00000881" 0 0x0 2296 0x8F8 ASCII cpio archive (SVR4 with no CRC), file name: "/mnt", file name length: "0x00000005", file size: "0x00000000" ASCII cpio archive (SVR4 with no CRC), file name: "/dev", file name length: "0x00000005", file size: "0x00000000" 0x96C 2412 ASCII cpio archive (SVR4 with no CRC), file name: "/dev/pts", file name length: "0x00000009", file size: "0x00000000" 0x9E0 2528 ASCII cpio archive (SVR4 with no CRC), file name: "/dev/shm", file name length: "0x00000009", file size: "0x00000000" 2648 0xA58 ASCII cpio archive (SVR4 with no CRC), file name: "/var", file name length: "0x00000005", file size: "0x00000000" 2768 0xAD0

ASCII cpio archive (SVR4 with no CRC), file name: "/var/cache", file name length: "0x0000000B", file size: "0x00000000"

binwalk



utkanos@leviathan ~/jolla \$ ~/mkbootimg\_tools/mkboot mmcblk0p21.img p21/ Unpack & decompress mmcblk0p21.img to p21/ kernel : zImage : ramdisk ramdisk page size : 2048 kernel size : 6113328 ramdisk size : 3543727 : 0x80200000 base kernel offset : 0x00008000 ramdisk offset : 0x02000000 second\_offset : 0x00f00000 tags offset : 0x00000100 cmd line : init=/sbin/preinit root=/dev/mmcblk0p28 rootfstype=btrfs rootflags=recovery noinitrd androidboot.hardware=qcom user\_debug=31 ehci-hcd.park=3 maxcpus=2 ramdisk is gzip format. Unpack completed. utkanos@leviathan ~/jolla \$ cd p21/ utkanos@leviathan ~/jolla/p21 \$ ls img\_info ramdisk ramdisk.gz zImage utkanos@leviathan ~/jolla/p21 \$ file zImage zImage: Linux kernel ARM boot executable zImage (little-endian) utkanos@leviathan ~/jolla/p21 \$ ls ramdisk bin dev etc init lib mnt proc root sbin sys tmp usr var utkanos@leviathan ~/jolla/p21 \$

#### mkboot





# Topology

- 'mount' and /proc/partitions
- /dev/block/platform/[soc]/by-name
- ramdisk contents



lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 22 2014-10-18 23:40 aboot -> ../../../mmcblk0p17 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 22 2014-10-18 23:40 boot -> ../../../mmcblk0p20 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 22 2014-10-18 23:40 drm -> ../../../mmcblk0p19 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 21 2014-10-18 23:40 emgdload -> ../../../mmcblk0p1 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 21 2014-10-18 23:40 fsg -> ../../../mmcblk0p8 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 22 2014-10-18 23:40 misc -> ../../../mmcblk0p23 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 22 2014-10-18 23:40 modem -> ../../../mmcblk0p18 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 22 2014-10-18 23:40 modemst1 -> ../../../mmcblk0p10 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 22 2014-10-18 23:40 modemst2 -> ../../../mmcblk0p11 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 22 2014-10-18 23:40 pad1 -> ../../../mmcblk0p22 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 22 2014-10-18 23:40 persist -> ../../../mmcblk0p25 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 21 2014-10-18 23:45 Qcfg -> ../../../mmcblk0p4 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 21 2014-10-18 23:40 Qdlog -> ../../../mmcblk0p5 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 21 2014-10-18 23:40 Qfa -> ../../../mmcblk0p3 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 21 2014-10-18 23:40 Qglog -> ../../../mmcblk0p9 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 21 2014-10-18 23:40 Qlogfilter -> ../../../mmcblk0p7 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 21 2014-10-18 23:40 QOTP -> ../../../mmcblk0p2 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 21 2014-10-18 23:40 Qvariables -> ../../../mmcblk0p6 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 22 2014-10-18 23:40 recovery -> ../../../mmcblk0p21 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 22 2014-10-18 23:40 rpm -> ../../../mmcblk0p16 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 22 2014-10-18 23:40 sailfish -> ../../../mmcblk0p28 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 22 2014-10-18 23:40 sbl1 -> ../../../mmcblk0p12 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 22 2014-10-18 23:40 sbl2 -> ../../../mmcblk0p13 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 22 2014-10-18 23:40 sbl3 -> ../../../mmcblk0p14 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 22 2014-10-18 23:54 security -> ../../../mmcblk0p27 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 22 2014-10-18 23:40 ssd -> ../../../mmcblk0p26 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 22 2014-10-18 23:40 swap -> ../../../mmcblk0p24 lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 22 2014-10-18 23:40 tz -> ../../../mmcblk0p15



179	0	15267840 mmcblk0		
179	1	4079 mmcblk0p1	emgdload	
179	2	32768 mmcblk0p2	QOTP	
179	3	4096 mmcblk0p3	Qfa	necyioup
179	4	4096 mmcblk0p4	Qcfg	freedom from doubt
179	5	4096 mmcblk0p5	Qdlog	
179	6	2048 mmcblk0p6	Qvariables	
179	7	2048 mmcblk0p7	Qlogfilter	
179	8	4096 mmcblk0p8	fsg	
179	9	49152 mmcblk0p9	"SYSLOG"	
179	10	4096 mmcblk0p10	modemst1	
179	11	4096 mmcblk0p11	modemst2	
179	12	2048 mmcblk0p12	SBL1	
179	13	2048 mmcblk0p13	SBL2	
179	14	2048 mmcblk0p14	SBL3	
179	15	2048 mmcblk0p15	trustzone	
179	16	2048 mmcblk0p16	rpm	
179	17	2048 mmcblk0p17	aboot	
179	18	65536 mmcblk0p18	"FIRMWARE"	
179	19	8192 mmcblk0p19	"DRM"	
179	20	12288 mmcblk0p20	12MB (GOOD	TARGER FOR K/R) KERNEL
1/9	21	12288 mmcblk0p21	12MB (GOOD	TARGET FOR K/R) RECOVERY
1/9	22	8192 mmcblk0p22	pad1	
1/9	23	8192 mmcblk0p23	misc	
1/9	24	520184 mmcblk0p24	"SWAP"	
1/9	25 24	8192 mmcblk0p25	"PERSIST"	
1/9	26	8 mmcblk0p26	SSC	
1/9	2/ 22	8192 mmcblkUp27	"SECURITY"	
1/9	28	14415855 mmcblk0p28	"HOME /"	

**See** 



#### Device lock

- Set in userland via system settings
- Protects recovery shell and boot loader
- mmcblk0p27 (security partition)
  - header shows lock/unlock status
  - EVP\_SHA1() and HMAC of pin code...



1.41	. LOAL: 00000040	LDR	R1, -(aRD - UKODDO)
- 11	.text:00008B4C	ADD	RO, PC, RO ; "/dev/mmcblk0p2"
	.text:00008B50	ADD	R1, PC, R1 ; aRb ; "rb"
	.text:00008B54	BL	fopen
	.text:00008B58	SUBS	R4, R0, #0
	.text:00008B5C	BEQ	loc_8B88
	.text:00008B60	MOV	R1, #0x10
	.text:00008B64	MOV	R2, #0
	.text:00008B68	BL	fseek
	.text:00008B6C	MOV	R0, R8
	.text:00008B70	MOV	R1, #OxF
	.text:00008B74	MOV	R2, #1
	.text:00008B78	MOV	R3, R4
	.text:00008B7C	BL	fread
	.text:00008B80	MOV	R0, R4
•	.text:00008B84	BL	fclose
	.text:00008B88		
i	.text:00008B88 loc_8B88		; CODE XREF: .text:00008B5C1j
**	.text:00008B88	BL	EVP shal
	.text:00008B8C	MOV	R10, #0
	.text:00008B90	LDR	R7, = (a02x - 0x8BA0)
	.text:00008B94	MOV	R4, R10
	.text:00008B98	ADD	R7, PC, R7 ; "%02x"
	.text:00008B9C	MOV	R9, R0
	.text:00008BA0	MOV	R0, R8
	.text:00008BA4	BL	strlen
	.text:00008BA8	LDR	R11, [R6,#8]
	.text:00008BAC	MOV	R2, R0
	.text:00008BB0	MOV	R0, R11
	.text:00008BB4	STR	R2, [SP,#0x14]
	.text:00008BB8	BL	strlen
	.text:00008BBC	MOV	R1, R8
	.text:00008BC0	LDR	R2, [SP,#0x14]
	.text:00008BC4	MOV	R3, R11
	.text:00008BC8	STR	R10, [SP,#4]
	.text:00008BCC	STR	R10, [SP,#8]
	.text:00008BD0	STR	R0, [SP]
	.text:00008BD4	MOV	R0, R9
	.text:00008BD8	BL	HMAC
	.text:00008BDC	LDR	$R3, = (word_{9394} - 0x8BF0)$
	.text:00008BE0	MOV	R1, R10
•	.text:00008BE4	MOV	R2, #0x27



3	62 C0 D4	63 5C A0	35 F1 0D	0F 83 46	BBBCfcca5dee86f207e90de18bf6b3aaa42d5f588bc5. .U.B.B02.Ap`0.p.h#.DjP\ LY!.%H@`4`.2.nxfF
0	62	63	25	05	$- + \times$
B	C0	5C	55 F1	83	BBB0 $2.A$ $p$ $0.p.h$ $#.D$ $iP$
9	D4	AO	0D	46	LY!.%H@`4`.2.nxfF
2					
2	B4	C1	40	05	b0.eX.6"6LB.:.&P@@.
c	В4 50	C1 4B	40 74	05 5A	b0.eX.6"6LB.:.&P@@. li0PA.THLW+A]Lh[+Aa5VKtZ

mmcblk0p27 (locked, unlocked)





#### Quirks

- 5 attempts at pin code, then throttled
  - After 5 wrong pins, a file is written to ramdisk
  - a reboot clears it (not surprising)





[root@Jo	lla	nemo	]# o	d -c	p6_	post	bluı	nlocl	<.imq	3						
0000000	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0
*																
0010240	\0	\0	\0	\0	d	f	S	С	k	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0
0010260	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0
*																
0010660	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	377	377	377	377	377	\0	\0	\0	\0
0010700	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0
*																
0047500	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	K	1	2	С	0	$\mathbf{L}$	N	u	0	е	М
0047520	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0	\0
*																

1000000

mmcblk0p6 (after bootloader unlock)





# Image signing?

- lk is patched in 1.1.0.38 (Uitukka)
- Fixes RSA cube root attack on signature
- Currently images are not signed...

The kernel image is not signed. If you manage to replace the kernel image on disk with your own it should boot. There are long-term plans to offer a trusted boot chain, but not necessarily on this hardware.





## Thoughts

- If you have a Jolla, enable device lock and developer mode!
  - not an ideal security model
  - at least some protection
- Interesting mix of different software may expose additional issues later on
- Init scripts? :)





- Many interesting binaries on the device
- A lot of test binaries and applications left intact
  - Not sure if this is a result of enabling developer mode or if this is stock
    - Ex: qseecomd\_security\_test, oemwvtest, StoreKeybox
- Attack surface is potentially huge, but gets small quickly.
  - Virtually no listening services other than DHCP, so remote attack surface is small from a network perspective.
  - Leaves plenty of room for vulnerable applications





- You say you want security? Sandboxing, ASLR, RELRO, PIE, NX, etc?
  - Nope... not here, Well, some of it is (see next page)
  - As of now, the system relies heavily on \*nix USER/FS permissions
    - Which isn't bad... it's just not great
    - There are plans to implement these things in the future though...

>> 5. Information on kernel build and application build procedures. The >> binaries seem to be all over the map in terms of executable protection >> mechanisms(ASLR, NX, etc). Addtionally, there doesn't seem to be any >> additional hardening of the underlying linux kernel such as grsec, PaX, >> selinux.

We do not have any protection mechanisms in place at the moment. It is on the roadmap for future updates, though.



- No Kern Heap Hardening
- No grsec/PaX
- No user copy checks
- No enforcement of read-only

root@Jolla nemo]# ./checksec.sh --kernel Kernel protection information:

Description - List the status of kernel protection mechanisms. Rather than inspect kernel mechanisms that may aid in the prevention of exploitation of userspace processes, this option lists the status of kernel configuration options that harden the kernel itself against attack.

Kernel config: /proc/config.gz

GCC stack protector support: Strict user copy checks: Enforce read-only kernel data: Restrict /dev/mem access: Restrict /dev/kmem access:

Enabled Disabled Disabled Disabled Enabled

grsecurity / PaX: No GRKERN

The grsecurity / PaX patchset is available here: http://grsecurity.net/

Kernel Heap Hardening: No KERNHEAP

The KERNHEAP hardening patchset is available here: https://www.subreption.com/kernheap/



#### • CPU NX bit support? -- Nope

iroot@Jolla nemo]# ./checksec.sh --proc-all
 System-wide ASLR (kernel.randomize\_va\_space): On (Setting: 2)

Description - Make the addresses of mmap base, heap, stack and VDSO page randomized. This, among other things, implies that shared libraries will be loaded to random addresses. Also for PIE-linked binaries, the location of code start is randomized.

See the kernel file 'Documentation/sysctl/kernel.txt' for more details.

\* Does the CPU support NX: No

COMMAND	PID RELRO	STACK CANARY	NX/PaX	PIE
systemd	1 Full RELRO	Canary found	NX enabled	
wpa_supplicant	1030 No RELRO	Canary found	NX enabled	
alien_init	1045 Full RELRO	Canary found	NX enabled	PIE enabled
alienlogd	1075 Full RELRO		NX enabled	PIE enabled
sdcard	1076 Full RELRO	Canary found	NX enabled	PIE enabled
servicemanager	1077 Full RELRO		NX enabled	PIE enabled
installd	1078 Full RELRO	Canary found	NX enabled	PIE enabled
alien-zygote	1079 Full RELRO		NX enabled	PIE enabled
drmserver	1080 Full RELRO	Canary found	NX enabled	PIE enabled
alien_audio_ser	1081 Full RELRO		NX enabled	PIE enabled
binder_resource	1082 Full RELRO		NX enabled	PIE enabled
mediaserver	1087 Full RELRO		NX enabled	PIE enabled
alionconcorcory	1000 C.11 DELDO		NV anablad	DIE enabled



# Stack canaries? RELRO? PIE? Some but not all

[root@Jolla ı	nemo]# ./checksec.sh	dir /usr/bi	.n			
RELR0	STACK CANARY	NX	PIE	RPATH	RUNPATH	FILE
	Canary found	NX enabled		No RPATH	No RUNPATH	/usr/bin/a2p
		NX enabled		No RPATH	No RUNPATH	/usr/bin/addftinfo
	Canary found	NX enabled		No RPATH	No RUNPATH	/usr/bin/addr2line
		NX enabled		No RPATH	No RUNPATH	/usr/bin/ag-backup
		NX enabled		No RPATH	No RUNPATH	/usr/bin/ag-tool
	Canary found	NX enabled		No RPATH	No RUNPATH	/usr/bin/ambienced
		NX enabled		No RPATH	No RUNPATH	/usr/bin/apkd-launcher
	Canary found	NX enabled		No RPATH	No RUNPATH	/usr/bin/applydeltarpm
	Canary found	NX enabled		No RPATH	No RUNPATH	/usr/bin/ar





# **Application Layer**

- Stock Applications
  - Most Applications are written in C/C++
    - Although there are lots of shell scripts on the device
  - Mix of ELF32 Arm7vh binaries and QML "applications", I'm using application here very loosely
  - Often, the binaries have QT API calls embedded in them that leverage the QML "applications".
    - Picture the binary as the service, and the QML as the GUI
  - What is QML?
    - QT Meta Language or QT Modeling Language
    - It's like Javascript, Openscad, Python, and Latex all rolled into one
    - Used to describe what something will look like, and the action that thing will perform





# QML

• What is QML?(2)

#### import QtQuick 2.1 import Sailfish.Silica 1.0 import Sailfish.Lipstick 1.0 import QtQuick.Window 2.1 SystemDialog { id: dialog //% "Android Support Upgrade" title: qsTrId("aliendalvik-he-android support upgrade") contentHeight: descriptionLabel.implicitHeight + button0k.height + 6 \* Theme.paddingLarge Label { id: descriptionLabel anchors { fill: parent margins: Theme.paddingLarge width: parent.width - Theme.paddingLarge wrapMode: Text.Wrap //% "Android applications will be re-installed automatically due to new version of Android support." text: gsTrId("aliendalvik-la-start reinstall apks") Button { id: button0k // TODO: Use the right Icon //% "0k" text: qsTrId("aliendalvik-bt-ok") onClicked: {





# The Userland

- All regular apps run as "nemo" (there's one exception)
- That's how you access phone, too
- Use SSH via USB or network in dev mode





#### Attack Surface: Userland

- Some binaries as root via invoker
- And there are some suids/sgids
- Interesting: owned by root or gid == privileged
- Interested in binaries NOT common to other Linux distros (Sailfish/Mer/Maemo binaries?)





#### D-Bus

- D-Bus used for IPC
- Common to other Linux environments
- ...but everything runs as "nemo"
- dbus-monitor provided, acts as sniffer
- Regular user discovered Outlook passwords
- Interesting area to explore further



	ema	ĺ

security dbus-monitor



I was fiddling with the dbus-monitor and noticed the password for my exchange mail flicker by on the screen. It seems like this could be a huge security hole since any app monitoring the dbus could get access to my exchange mail. Here is a draft



of what I saw.



```
method call sender=:1.95 -> dest=org.freedesktop.DBus serial=31 path=/org/freede
sktop/DBus; interface=org.freedesktop.DBus; member=GetConnectionUnixProcessID
       string ":1.20"
    signal sender=:1.95 -> dest=(null destination) serial=32 path=/com/google/co
de/AccountsSSO/SingleSignOn/AuthSession_2; interface=com.google.code.AccountsSSO
.SingleSignOn.AuthSession; member=stateChanged
       int32 8
       string "The request is started successfully"
    method return sender=:1.95 -> dest=:1.20 reply_serial=233
       array [
          dict entry(
             string "Secret"
             variant
                                 string "mypassword"
          dict entry(
             string "UserName"
             variant
                                 string "myemail@something.com"
```



# A few interesting binaries...

- /usr/bin/simkit [sgid privileged] New-er. Research ongoing ☺
- /usr/bin/csd [suid root/gid disk] Diagnostic utility (can also be triggered via \*#\*#310#\*#\* on dialer). Neat by itself.
- /usr/libexec/mapplauncherd/booster-silica-qt5 [suid root]
   Used to support Silica extensions, uses maplauncherd
- /usr/bin/devel-su [suid root] Custom SU. Written in C! No stack canaries or PIE





### But what to do?

- Readelf, objdump, gdb, gdbserver available or install via pkcon (alternate repos available!)
- Memory corruption would be nice
  - Fuzz input
  - Fuzz environmental variables
  - Get more intelligent 😳
- But it's also very dangerous for suids to shell out
- We should look for system() and popen(), right?




## Oh wait, C++ and QT

[nemo@Jolla ~]\$ ls -al /usr/bin/csd -rwsr-sr-x 1 root disk 140572 2014-05-21 13:52 /usr/bin/csd [nemo@Jolla ~]\$ readelf -a /usr/bin/csd | grep system [nemo@Jolla ~]\$ readelf -a /usr/bin/csd | grep popen [nemo@Jolla ~]\$ readelf -a /usr/bin/csd | grep QProcess 99: 00000000 0 FUNC GLOBAL DEFAULT UND \_ZN8QProcess15waitForFini 0 FUNC GLOBAL DEFAULT UND \_ZN8QProcess21readAllStan 113: 00000000 GLOBAL DEFAULT UND \_ZN8QProcessC1EP7QObject 143: 00000000 0 FUNC 149: 00000000 0 FUNC GLOBAL DEFAULT UND \_ZN8QProcess5startERK7QSt 166: 00000000 0 FUNC GLOBAL DEFAULT UND \_ZN8QProcess7executeERK7Q 170: 00000000 0 FUNC GLOBAL DEFAULT UND \_ZN8QProcessD1Ev 235: 0000000 0 FUNC GLOBAL DEFAULT UND \_ZN8QProcess5startERK7QSt



5 🗔 👌 🖛 🗸 🔿 🖓 🏙 🦚 🍓 🔍 😥 🖉 🖓 🖾 🥥 🖓 📾 📾 💣 📌 🛫 🗶 🌾 💷 🗖 💷 主 🔹 👘 👘 👘 🌾

Library function Data	Regular	function	Unexplored	Instruction	External symbol		
Functions window	0 0			IDA View-A	🛞 💽 Hex View-A	🛛 🐼 🗚 Structures 🛛 🐼 📴 Enums 🛛 🐼 🏹 Imports 🛛 🐼 💽 Exports	
ction name QProcess::waitForFinished(ii QProcess::readAllStandardC QProcess::QProcess(QObject QProcess::execute(QString cons QProcess::~QProcess() QProcess::waitForFinished(ii QProcess::readAllStandardC QProcess::QProcess(QObject QProcess::execute(QString cons QProcess::execute(QString cons QProcess::execute(QString cons QProcess::xart(QString cons QProcess):Xart(QString cons	nt) Dutput(voic ct *) st&,QStrin const&) st&,QFlag: nt) Dutput(voic ct *) st&,QStrin const&) st&,QFlag:		.text:00012C .text	2C var_4 2C var_s0 2C 30 34 38 32 40 44 48 40 44 48 40 44 48 50 54 55 56 66 66 66 66 66 67 74 77 80 84 88 88 88 80 90 94 99 94 99 94 99 94 99 94 99 94 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90	= -4 = 0 STMFD MOV LDR SUB MOV ADD ADD BL LDR LDR LDR LDR ADD STR BL STR ADD STR BL STR ADD BL LDR ADD STR BL STR ADD STR BL CMP BEQ CMN BEQ	<pre>SP!, {R4-R8,LR} R4, R0 R0, =(aBinSh - 0x12C4C) S7, S7, #0x48 R6, R1 R1, #7 R0, PC, R0 ; "/bin/sh" R7, S7, #0x18 ZNVQ5tring16fromAscii_helperEPKci ; Q5tring::fromAscii_helper(char const*,int) R3, = (_GLOBAL_OFFSET_TABLE 0x12C64) R2, = (_ZNSQListDatalIshared_nullE_ptr - 0x29AD8) R1, #2 R3, PC, R3 ; _GLOBAL_OFFSET_TABLE_ R9, [S7, #0x48+var_30] R0, =(aC - 0x12C74) R3, [R3,R2] ; _ZN9QListDatalIshared_nullE_ptr ; QListData::shared_null R0, PC, R0 ; "-c" R3, [S7, #0x48+var_20] R4, SP, #0x48+var_20] R5, SP, #0x48+var_20 R6, S7, #0x48+var_20 R6, S7, #0x48+var_20 R7, R0 ; "grep \"^UID_MIN\" /etc/login.defs   tr " ZN7Q5tring16fromAscii_helperEPKci ; Q5tring::fromAscii_helper(char const*,int) R6, S7, #0x48+var_20 R7, R0 ; "grep \"^UID_MIN\" /etc/login.defs   tr " ZN7Q5tring16fromAscii_helperEPKci ; Q5tring::fromAscii_helper(char const*,int) R5, S7, #0x48+var_90 R0, [R5, #0x48+var_90 R0, [R5, #0x48+var_91] R0, S7, #0x48+var_91 R0, S7, #0x48+var_22[ R0, S7, #0x48+var_24] R3, [R0] R3, #0 Ioc_1325C R3, #1 Ioc_1325C R3, #1 Ioc_1325C</pre>	
⇒ 10 of 14		$\downarrow$ $\downarrow$					
Output window							• •
and "JumpOpXref" failed							
DC							
idle Down Disk: 30	OGB						





#### Tried to have this executed...

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
int main(int argc, char **argv) {
         setuid(0);
         setgid(6);
         FILE *f = fopen("flag", "w");
         fprintf(f, "UID, EUID: %d, %d\n", getuid(), geteuid());
         fclose(f);
         return(0);
}
```





# Looked promising...

#### \$ env PATH=.:\$PATH /usr/bin/csd

[D] QWaylandEglIntegration::QWaylandEglIntegration:58 - Using Wayland-EGL

[W] QQmlImportDatabase::importPlugin:1697 - Module 'Sailfish.Silica' does not contain a module identifier directive - it cannot be protected from external registrations.

[D] FactoryUtils::getFlags:94 - FILE said: "4436"

[D] FactoryUtils::isVerified:123 - Head = "4436"

[D] FactoryUtils::writeCsdResults:55 - writeCsdResults:

DeclarativeCoverWindow: I have a default alpha buffer

[D] FactoryUtils::writeCsdResults:55 - writeCsdResults:

Clicked 28

[D] SdCardTest::getSdCardPath:49 - sdpath = "/run/user//media/sdcard"





#### Nope 🛞

- Content of "flag": UID, EUID: 100000, 100000 (nemo)
- Drops privs
- Probably bash priv mode?





### Turns out...

- Only doesn't drop privs for a few functions
- chmod()'s a few thing in /sys
- Not much you can do other than disable a charger...







#### 💵 🗹 🖼

2

loc_5D70	<pre>; Load from Memory</pre>
0E0 LDR 1	R7, =(aSysClassPower 0x5D80)
0E0 MOV 1	R1, #0x1A4 ; mode
0E0 ADD 1	R7, PC, R7 ; "/sys/class/power_supply/usb/charger_dis"
0E0 MOV 1	R0, R7 ; file
0E0 BL 0	chmod ; Branch with Link
0E0 MOV 1	RO, R7 ; file
0E0 MOV 1	R1, #1 ; oflag
0E0 BL 0	open ; Branch with Link
OEO SUBS D	R5, R0, #0 ; Rd = Op1 - Op2
OEO BLT	loc_5E38 ; Branch

	*
💵 🗹 🖼	
OEO LDR	R1, =(a1 - 0x5DA8) ; Load from Memory
OEO MOV	R2, R6 ; n
OEO ADD	R1, PC, R1 ; a1 ; "1\n"
OEO BL	write ; Branch with Link
OE0 MOV	R6, R0 ; Rd = Op2
OEO MOV	R0, R5 ; fd
OEO BL	close ; Branch with Link
OEO CMP	R6, #0 ; Set cond. codes on Op1 - Op2
OEO BGE	loc_5BE8 ; Branch





### Shellshock

- It was vulnerable
- Couldn't find anything to use it on: nothing suid loaded env vars, dhclient not in use
- Maybe missed opportunity with some binaries that run from invoker. Or CSD.
- Patched in latest hotfix





#### What about the kernel?

# lsmod
Module Size Used by
wlan 2592646 0
cfg80211 144905 1 wlan

# uname -a

Linux Jolla 3.4.91.20140612.1 #1 SMP PREEMPT Mon Jun 16 17:24:16 UTC 2014 armv7l armv7l GNU/Linux





#### Patched for most modern CVEs

\$ for ((i = 39; i <= 150; i++)); do ./trigger\_sock\_diag \$i; done Sending with family 39 Sending with family 40 Sending with family 41 Sending with family 42 Sending with family 43 Sending with family 43 Sending with family 44 Sending with family 45 Sending with family 46

. . . . .





## Attacking Sailfish users

- Mapping out attack surface
- One possibility: /usr/bin/jolla-settings parses VCF (vCard) files
- No crashes yet!





- Traffic can be captured as easily as on any other Linux system
- Setup proxies for HTTP/HTTPS connections(we all know how to do that)
- Create your own IPTables rules and scripts to forward anything wherever you want
- Get Dynamic: Fashion Scripts, to load rules when certain applications run





# More on proxying

- Browser traffic: .js file
- General traffic: long-hold WiFi SSID, click Edit
- Cert pinning (or client-side certs?) Store, Updates
- Weirdness: if you check for updates, the actual updates are NOT cert pinned (snagged the RPMs this way)
- As an aside: it sends your Jolla creds with a hashed password
- Installing CA cert (like Burp's) is easy. Look online.
  - put in /etc/pki/tls/certs/
  - run multi\_c\_rehash





# Third-Party Apps

- 3<sup>rd</sup> Party Apps
  - We reached out to Jolla to ask them what the lifecycle was like.
    - They seemed unsure of what we were asking...





- Sailfish Quirks...
  - Everything is run through 'invoker'
  - invoker was primarily designed to boost app startup times and save device memory
  - Also invoker handles Group and User Privs, such as access to the credentials store or contacts DB
- What is Invoker really?
  - Turns out invoker is basically just a wrapper to 'mapplauncherd'
  - The invoker binary takes the app name and a default set of options in the invoker binary and passes them to mapplauncherd





- It's similar to pentesting any linux system application:
  - Evaluate File Permissions
  - Use Old Friends like:
    - GDB
    - LDD
    - Strace
    - Strings
    - Etc...
    - Then find the location of the applications QML files and it's code review time





#### • Android Hotness/Alien Dalvik

- Alien Dalvik system is proprietary Myriad Group tech.
- Binaries and libraries located in the '/system/' folder
- Every Android app runs as a different user (user id > 10000)
- Virtual to physical memory mapping controlled through '/usr/bin/ vmtouch'
  - Vmtouch loads the system libraries and android libraries so your hardware works for both native and android apps seamlessly
  - Runs as root!
- Communications for apps to the Sailfish OS and hardware done through the android-bridge('/opt/alien/system/genv/bin/ alien\_bridge\_server')
- A new bridge is stood up for each app that is launched





- Android Hotness/Alien Dalvik(cont)
  - Also runs as root!
- Potential for malicious app disaster? You bet!
  - Possible attack vectors:
    - Remap huge chunks of memory
    - Request the android bridge to access system devices as root
    - Request the android bridge to access anything as root
  - Mitigations in place?
    - Only the linux user and file permissions stand in your way.
      - (cause those have never been bypassed.... Ever... right?);-)





- Additional applications of the Alien Dalvik?
  - Obfuscated android app analysis!!
    - Ever mess with "kony" apps?
    - WTF is "kony"?





- Lua bytecode VMs built into apps... in short, it sucks to analyze
- This is cool, like seriously cool, why you ask?
  - Traditional Android app analysis is mostly about fighting against the phone
  - Uses a top-down approach
- How Alien Dalvik helps?
  - Using a bottom-up approach, and working with the phone's built in developer tools we can easily access all the information about the application





- Simplest way to use this bottom-up technique
  - Launch your app on the phone
  - Find the PID in the dev mode shell
  - Find the memory map for the PID

[root@Jolla_nemo]# ps aux   grep konylab 10014 3236 0.1 4.8 828644 40624 ?	b Sl 18:24	0:02 com.konylabs.Scottrade
root 3371 1.0 0.1 5656 844 pt [root@Jolla nemo]# cat /proc/3236/maps	ts/0S+18:52   grep kony	0:00 grep konylab
40092000-40097000 rs 002a0000 00:0c 62 406d2000-406d9000 rs 00260000 00:0c 62	2001 /data/app/c 2661 /data/app/c	om.konylabs.Scottrade-1.apk om.konylabs.Scottrade-1.apk
6ccfb000-6cd00000 rs 002a0000 00:0c 62	2661 /data/app/o	om.konylabs.Scottrade-1.apk k_casho(data@app@com_konylabs_Scottrade_1_apk@
/2128000-72101000 7p 00000000 00.00 02 classes.dex	2005 /uata/uatvi	K-cache/data@app@com.konytabs.scottrade-1.apk@
72161000-72164000 rp 00039000 00:0c 62 classes.dex	2665 /data/dalvi	k-cache/data@app@com.konylabs.Scottrade-1.apk@
72164000-721ce000 rp 0003c000 00:0c 62 classes.dex	2665 /data/dalvi	k-cache/data@app@com.konylabs.Scottrade-1.apk@
735aa000-73758000 rs 0001f000 00:0c 62 [root@Jolla nemo]#	2661 /data/app/c	om.konylabs.Scottrade-1.apk



#### • Use GDB to dump all the memory ranges

[root@Jolla nemo]# gdb --pid 3236 GNU qdb (GDB) Mer (7.5.1+qit3) Copyright (C) 2012 Free Software Foundation, Inc. License GPLv3+: GNU GPL version 3 or later <http://qnu.org/licenses/qpl.html> This is free software: you are free to change and redistribute it. There is NO WARRANTY, to the extent permitted by law. Type "show copying" and "show warranty" for details. This GDB was configured as "armv7hl-meego-linux-gnueabi". For bug reporting instructions, please see: <http://www.gnu.org/software/gdb/bugs/>. Attaching to process 3236 Reading symbols from /opt/alien/system/bin/alien-main...(no debugging symbols found)...done. warning: .dynamic section for "/opt/alien/system/bin/linker" is not at the expected address or version mismatch?) warning: Could not load shared library symbols for 88 libraries, e.g. libc.so. Use the "info sharedlibrary" command to see the complete listing. Do you need "set solib-search-path" or "set sysroot"? Reading symbols from /opt/alien/system/bin/linker...(no debugging symbols found)...done. Loaded symbols for /opt/alien/system/bin/linker 0x401b0a60 in ?? () (gdb) dump memory /root/konytest1 0x6ccfb000 0x6cd00000





- Transfer the memory dumps back to your host machine
- Reassemble the dumps, and analyze
  - Binwalk
  - Strings
  - Hexeditor
  - etc



--More--



root@kal1:~# bir	nwalk konytest5									
DECIMAL	HEX	DESCRI	IPTION							
11560 size: 16777728	0x2D28 bytes	LZMA (	compressed	data,	properties:	0x65,	dictionary	size:	33554432 bytes	, uncompressed
14325 ize: 65537 bytes	0x37F5 s	LZMA d	compressed	data,	properties:	0xB5,	dictionary	size:	131072 bytes,	uncompressed s
113685 ize: 131074 byte	0x1BC15 es	LZMA (	compressed	data,	properties:	0xB5,	dictionary	size:	262144 bytes,	uncompressed s
123173 ize: 131074 byte	0x1E125 es	LZMA (	compressed	data,	properties:	0xB6,	dictionary	size:	262144 bytes,	uncompressed s
202480 size: 16777472	0x316F0 bytes	LZMA (	compressed	data,	properties:	0x65,	dictionary	size:	33554432 bytes	, uncompressed







## Other Half: NFC

- NFC sticker tells phone what theme to download
- NFC radio only active when switched pressed
- Sticker is standard MiFARE Ultralight
- Handled by tohd daemon
- NFC stack in N9 fuzzed by Charlie Miller, no results. Different in Sailfish?



Page 0 (UID) ad-only (factory locked) Page 1 (UID) ad-only (factory locked) Page 2 (reserved/lock bits) partially writable Page 3 (OTP) writable (not locked) Page 4 (data) writable (not locked) Page 5 (data) writable (not locked) Page 6 (data) vritable (not locked) Page 7 (data) writable (not locked) Page 8 (data) vritable (not locked) Page 9 (data) writable (not locked) Page 10 (data) vritable (not locked) Page 11 (data) vritable (not locked)





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NFC TagInfo

Access conditions



#### **Other Halves**

•I2C Port

• Start by downloading the TOH Developer Kit:

• Realize that is useless for I2C stuff

Develop your own methodology

•Where my I2C fuzzers at google?

- •Seems like no one has ever bothered to fuzz I2C
- Start by writing the dumbest I2C fuzzer ever
  - Materials:
  - Bus Pirate (Wanted to implement on an FPGA but my VHDL/ Verilog is garbage)
  - Logic Analyzer
  - Jolla in Developer Mode
  - •GDB

• Python(pyBusPirate)







• I2C pins expanded







• Terrible test rig 😳





## The Other Half

- Implement Dumb Fuzzer to send I2C data through Bus Pirate
- Hook up the logic analyzer to ensure the packets you think you're sending are being sent
- Monitor Phone and Processes to see what happens
  - Nothing happens
- Investigate





1-

# The Other Half: I2C

- Turns out, the phone has an Other Half Switch
- This switch \*briefly\* activates the I2C poll mechanism





# The Other Half: I2C

- Figure out a way to bypass the Other Half Switch
  - Toggle switch by hand with wooden stick
  - Then repeat previous testing process
- Still... nothing happens...
  - The Jolla I2C port is designed to run in Master Mode, not Master/Slave.
  - This means our fuzzer needs to get a bit smarter, and wait for the initialization poll before firing of it's data
- Future Work. Rewrite the fuzzer to be smarter, iterate through single client and multi-client communications



# Taking it Further

- Jolla PwnPhone?
  - This used to be easily done.
  - Neildk repo from open repos was nearly all that was needed
  - Everything else would need to be cross compile from the emulator or built on the device
    - Either way that's a pain in the A\$\$
  - However... Then update 1.0.8.19 came out...
    - Implementation of Polkit
    - Disallowed installation of apps from sources that didn't have a polkit config



# Taking it Further

- WTF is polkit?
  - Also known as policy kit.
  - It's a component for controlling system-wide privileges in \*NIX systems
- How does this effect your pwnphone plans?
  - Zypper(used for the open-repos packages) needs to implement proper polkit API calls in order for packages to properly install


## Jolla PwnPhone (quick and dirty)

- No need to actually bypass polkit
  - backup your data
  - revert back to factory image
  - install the open-repos
  - re-upgrade the firmware





#### Jolla PwnPhone





# Taking it Further

- Hardening the Jolla/Sailfish
  - Building Hardened Kernels
    - Technically, Jolla is already working on this
      - I think if they crowd-sourced this, it'd move much faster
    - Difficult due to lack of sources available, QCOM, NDA stuff, etc...
    - However since the Bootloader is easily Unlocked...
      - Attempt at your own risk
      - Lots of information on the Maemo and Nemo Mobile sites





## But.. where are the bugs?

- Why were there no bugs disclosed in your presentation? So Jolla has no bugs?
- Fairly well designed, but no claims about lack of bugs
- Will work with Jolla on anything we find great company to work with so far!



### Thank you! Questions? Comments? Complaints?

