

# **ECE 471 – Embedded Systems**

## **Lecture 27**

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# Announcements

- I will be out of town Monday and Wednesday, watch for e-mail update on how class will be handled those days
- Midterm exam on Wednesday the 20th
- Should have responded to all the project e-mails  
If you need parts let me know and I can start loaning them out



# Continuing with Computer Security



# Finding Software Bugs

- Source code inspection
- Watching mailing lists
- Can this be automated?
  - Static checkers (coverity, sparse)
  - Dynamic checkers (Valgrind). Can be slow.
  - Fuzzing



# perf\_fuzzer

- Fuzzers intentionally try invalid/dangerous input by generating random inputs causing crash
- I wrote the `perf_fuzzer` which found many bugs in Linux kernel with the `perf_event_open()` syscall



# Reporting Bugs

- So you found a security bug...
- Who do you contact?
- What's responsible disclosure?
- Bug bounties
- Can be a hassle reporting properly, and companies are always suspicious and can even accuse you of evil hacking



# Social Engineering

- Often easier than actual hacking
- Talking your way into a system
- Looking like you know what you are doing
  - Wear a safety vest?
  - Wear a lab coat and clipboard?
  - Wear a UPS uniform and carry a bulky package?
- Mitnick's "The Art of Deception"



# Some Case Studies of when Embedded Systems Go Wrong





# Examples – CANbus

- 2010 IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy.  
*Experimental Security Analysis of a Modern Automobile*  
U of Washington and UCSD.
- Fuzzing/ARM/CANbus
- can control brakes (on / off suddenly)
- heating, cooling, lights, instrument panel
- windows/locks Why? fewer wires if on a bus than direct-wired
- electronic stability control, antilock, need info from each



wheel

- roll stability control (affect braking, turning to avoid rollover)
- cruise control
- pre-crash detection (tighten seatbelts, charge brakes)
- while it might be nice to have separate busses for important and unimportant, in practice they are bridged
- Locks– monitor buttons, also remote keyfob... but also disengage if airbag deploys
- OnStar – remotely monitor car, even remotely stop it (in case of theft) over wireless modem



- Access? OBD-II port, also wireless
- 2009 car
- cars after 2008 required to have canbus?
- Problems with CAN
  - Broadcast... any device can send packets to any other
  - Priority.. devices set own priority, can monopolize bus
  - No authentication... any device can control any other
  - Challenge-response. Cars are supposed to block attempts to re-flash or enter debug mode without auth. But, mostly 16-bits, and required to allow a try every 10s, so can brute force in a week.



- If you can re-flash firmware you can control even w/o ongoing access
- Not supposed to disable CAN or reflash firmware while car moving, but on the cars tested they could.
- Probing – packet sniffing, fuzzing (easier as packet sizes small)
- experiments – on jackstands or closed course
- controlled radio – display, sounds, chimes
- Instrument panel – set arbitrary speed, rpm, fuel, odometer, etc
- Body control – could lock/unlock (jam by holding down



- lock), pop trunk, blow horn, wipers on, lights off
- Engine... mess with timing. forge "airbag deployed" to stop engine
  - Brakes.. managed to lock brakes so bad even reboot and battery removal not fix, had to fuzz to find antidote
  - can over-ride started switch. wired-or
  - test on airport. cord to yank laptop out of ODB-II
  - fancy attacks. Have speedometer read too high. Disable lights. "self-destruct" w countdown on dash, horn beeping as got closer, then engine disable.



# Stuxnet

- SCADA – supervisory control and data acquisition
- industrial control system
- STUXNET.. targets windows machines, but only activates if Siemens SCADA software installed. four zero-day vulnerabilities  
USB flash drives  
signed with stolen certificates



- Interesting as this was a professional job. Possibly by US/Israel targeting very specific range of centrifuges reportedly used by Iran nuclear program. While reporting "everything OK" the software then spun fast then slow enough to ruin equipment.



# Examples – JTag/hard-disk

- JTAG/Hard-disk takeover
- <http://spritesmods.com/?art=hddhack&page=8>
- Find JTAG
- 3 cores on hard-disk board, all ARM. One unused.
- Install custom Linux on third core. Then have it do things like intercept reads and change data that is read.





# Places for More Info

- Embedded projects: <http://hackaday.com>  
They had a recent series on CAN-bus
- Computer Risks and Security Issues: The RISKS digest  
from [comp.risks](http://comp.risks)  
<http://www.risks.org>



# Software Bugs

- Not all bugs are security issues
- Coding bugs can have disastrous effects
- User interface bugs also can have serious consequences



# Automotive

- Bugs, Toyota firmware
- <http://www.edn.com/design/automotive/4423428/2/Toyota-s-killer-firmware--Bad-design-and-its-conse>
- NPR station sent image files over radio w/o file extension, bricked 2014-2017 Mazda infotainment computer in a way that was unfixable and needed total replacement <https://arstechnica.com/cars/2022/02/radio-station-snafu-in-seattle-bricks-some-mazda-infotainment-systems/>
- <https://twitter.com/samwcyo/status/159779209717>  
All Honda, Nissan, Infiniti, Acura, cars could be



- started/accessed via SiriusXM only knowing the VIN
- Case study: car privacy / mozilla article from September 2023
  - News: Tesla had recall because firmware update caused power steering to fail when go over bump



# Airplanes/Aviation

- AA Flight 965. Autopilot to waypoint R. Re-entered it, two starting with R, so it helpfully picked one with highest frequency, did a semi-circle turn to east right into a mountain.
- Air France Flight 447, reliance on autopilot was so far out of range autopilot gave up, confused them by reporting errors when it kicked in again
- Boeing 737MAX issues with MCAS system  
Changed the engine placement, tried to avoid expense



of re-training pilots by using software to make the new planes handle like the old ones. Did not go well.

- Qantas flight 72 – equipment giving bad readings, had 3 redundant ones but the way the code was written the bad one caused the plane to make sudden dives injuring many
- Case study: air traffic control crash in england August 2023 due to not well tested input <https://jameshaydon.github.io/nats-fail/>
- XL airways 888T – when repainting squirted angle-of-attach sensors with fire hose. Two of 3 then froze



in flight, the computer voted, but the two wrong ones matched so assumed the working one was broken. (note: the computer did send an error but due to the confusion from the cascading failures the plane still crashed)



# Military

- Patriot missile – clock drift slightly, but when on for hundreds of hours enough to affect missile tracking
- Yorktown smart ship – 1997 – Running Windows NT. Someone entered 0 in a field, divide by 0 error, crashed the ship. Database crash, crashed propulsion system. Rumors that it needed to be towed in, but no, only down for 2.75 hours.
- F-22s computers crashed when crossing 180 degrees longitude? Lost navigation and communication, had to





follow tankers back to Hawaii.

- Possible similar story of jets flying low over Dead Sea
- <https://adrian3.com/blog/2019/2019-09-28-The-US-Navys-100-million-dollar-checkbox.php> US Navy ship crash, \$100m damage, mostly due to bad UI design/bad checkbox



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# Spacecraft

- Mariner 1 (1962) – rocket off course due to mis-transcribed specification into FORTRAN, missing overbar
- Apollo 11 (1969) – landing on moon.
  - 36k ROM (rope), 2k RAM, 70lbs, 55W, 5600 3-input NOR
  - Processor normally loaded with 85% load. DELTAH program run which take 10%. But buggy radar device was stealing 13% even though in standby mode.



- Multiple 1202 overload alarms
- Mini real-time OS with priority killed low-priority tasks so things still worked.
- Ariane 5 Flight 501 (1996) – famous. \$370 million.
  - Old code copied from Ariane 4. Horizontal acceleration
  - Could not trigger on Ariane 4 (accel never that large)
  - Could trigger on more powerful Ariane 5
  - Conversion from 64-bit float to 16-bit signed int overflowed. Trap
  - Primary guidance computer crashed
  - Secondary computer, but ran same code, crashed



- Sent debug messages after crash, autopilot read those as velocity data
- Destructed 37s after launch
- Written in ADA
- NASA Mars Polar Lander (1999)
  - likely mistook turbulence vibrations for landing and shut off engine 40m above surface
- NASA Mars Climate Orbiter
  - ground software using lbf (pound/foot) units, craft expecting Newtons
- NASA Mars Spirit rover (2004)



- temporarily disabled due to too many files on flash drive
- Constantly rebooting
- Radio could understand some commands directly, could reboot with flash disabled.
- Fixed when deleted some unneeded files.
- Eventually reformat.
- Issue is 90 day design period, lasted years (until 2010)
- Phobos-Grunt (2012)
  - Bit flip in memory caused it to crash before firing rockets to Mars



- Entered safe mode waiting for command
- Antennas not deployed until after rocket firing
- Could not receive command to leave safe mode.
- ExoMars Schiaparelli Lander (2016)
  - Bad data to inertial measurement unit for 1 second
  - thought this meant it was below ground level, released parachute when still 3.7km up.
  - Had valid data from radar
- Boeing Starliner OTF-1 flight issues, lack of proper testing (2019)

Didn't do full stack testing (tested parts individually) so



- when in real life rocket was on 11 hours before capsule it got the time wrong and fired engines at wrong time
- Japan moon lander (2023) – altitude radar report 3km change as went over cliff, lander thought this was too high and started filtering out altitude data





# Medical Example

- Therac-25 radiation treatment machine, 1985-1987
- 6 accidents, patients given 100x dose. Three died  
High power beam activated w/o spreader too.  
**Older machines had hardware interlock**, this one in software. Race condition. If 8-bit counter overflow just as entering manual over-ride, it would happen.
- Triggering the bug
  - To trigger, had to press X (mistake), up (to correct), E (to set proper) then "Enter" all within 8 seconds.



This was considered an improbable series of keypresses.

- This missed during testing as it took a while for operators to get used to using machines enough to type that fast.
- Used increment rather than move to set flag, this meant sometimes it wrapped from 255 to 0, disabling safety checks
- Written in Assembly Language

Things that went wrong with design

- Software not independently reviewed
- No reliability modeling or risk management



- Something wrong: Printed “MALFUNCTION” and error number 1 to 64 which was not documented in manual. Press P to clear.
- Operators not believe complaints from patients.
- The setup was not tested until after it was installed at hospital.
- cut-and-pasted software from earlier model that had hardware interlocks
- Concurrent (parallel) operation with race conditions



# Another Medical Example

- Devices like pacemakers, how does a doctor reprogram them?
- Are they password protected?



# Financial

- Knight Capital. Upgrade 7 of 8 machines, missed last. Re-used a flag definition with new software. Caused massive selloff, \$440 million



# Security

- CrowdStrike (2024). Bad update to a windows security software program took down a large number of systems, this included many embedded systems



# Power

- 2003 Blackout
  - Power plant fail. Cause more current down transmission lines in Ohio. Heat, expand, touch tree, short out.
  - Race condition in Unix XA/21 management system, so alarms not go off
  - Eventually primary system fail as too many alarms queue up
  - Backup server also fail



- During failure, screens take 59s (instead of 1s) to update
- Blackout of most of NY and a lot of north east.

