

Lessons learned from “Car Hacking” for fun and science

Sasan Jafarnejad

Sasan.jafarnejad@uni.lu
vehicularlab.uni.lu

What? Car Hacking?



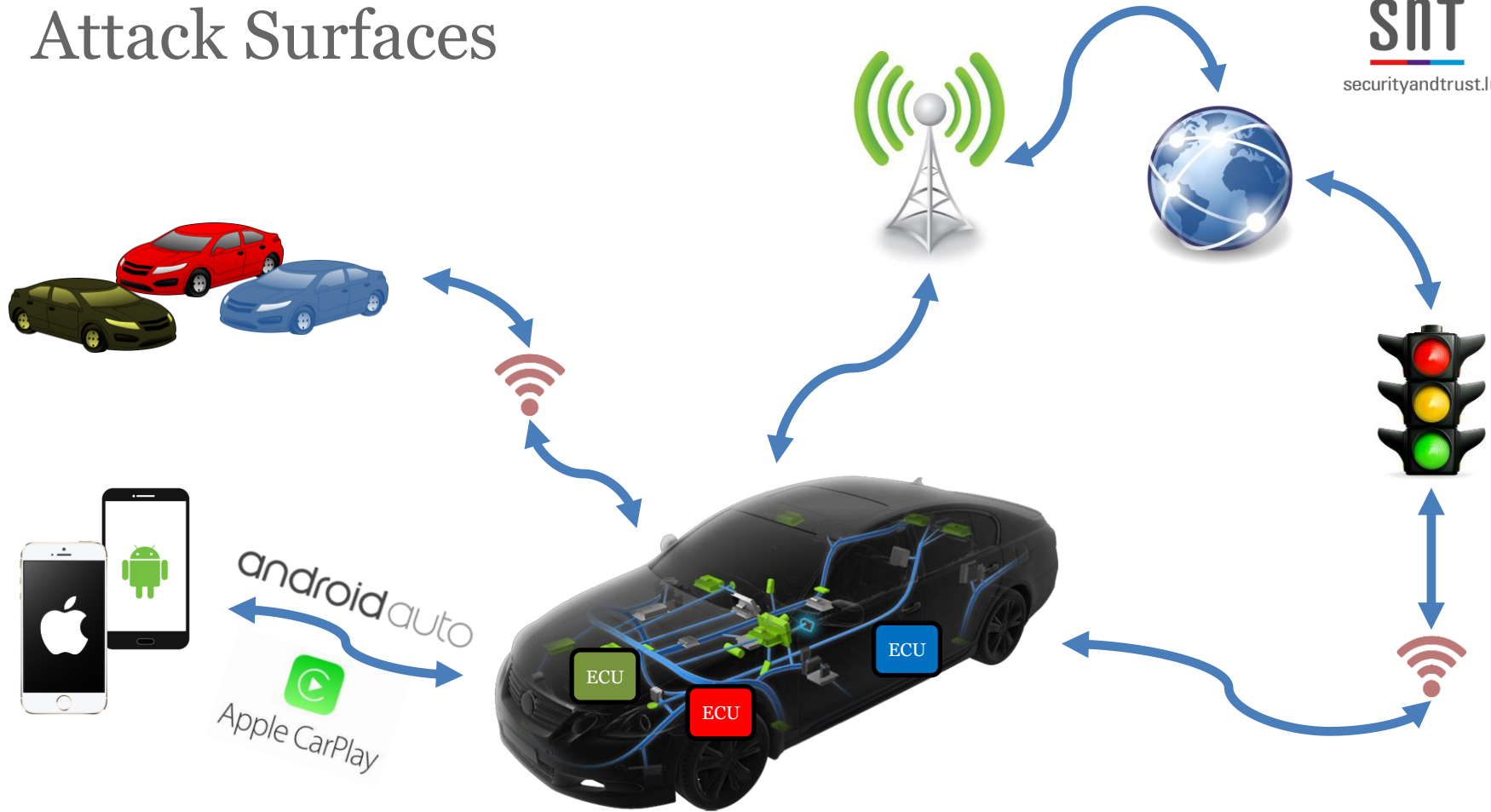
Jeep®

<http://goo.gl/5vLMjA>



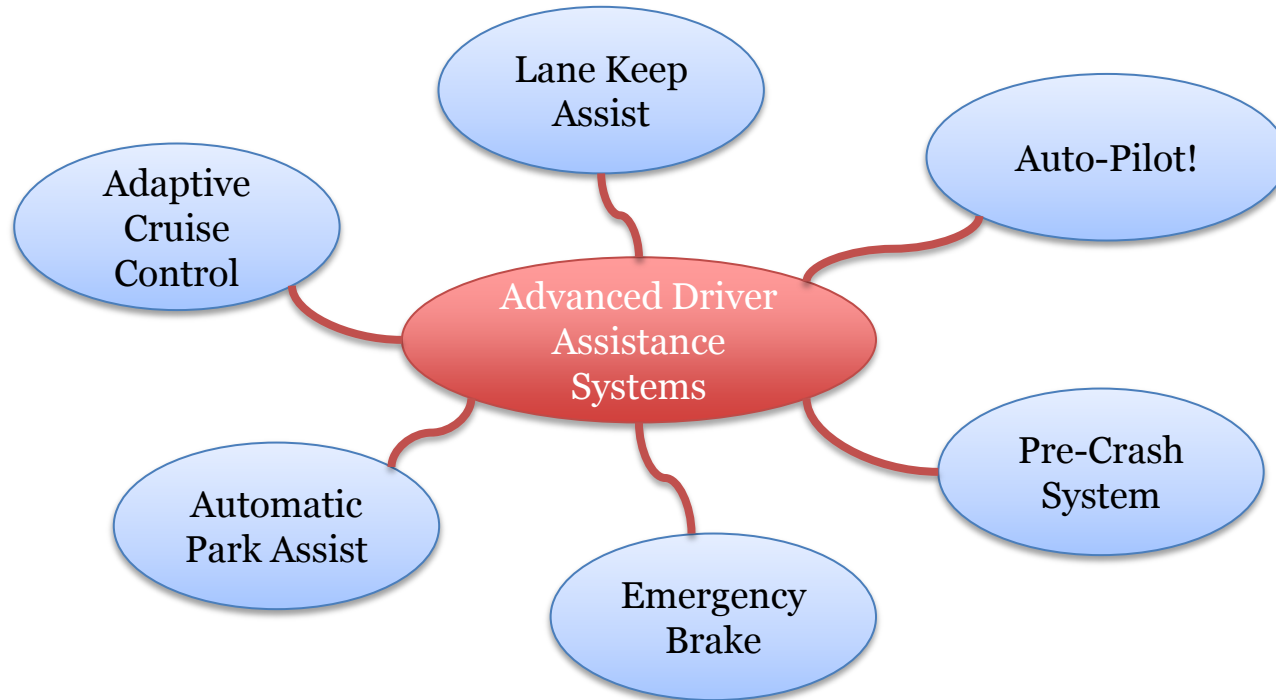
<http://goo.gl/ZVyKw2>

Attack Surfaces



<http://spectrum.ieee.org/transportation/systems/this-car-runs-on-code>

Potential Target Systems



Motivation

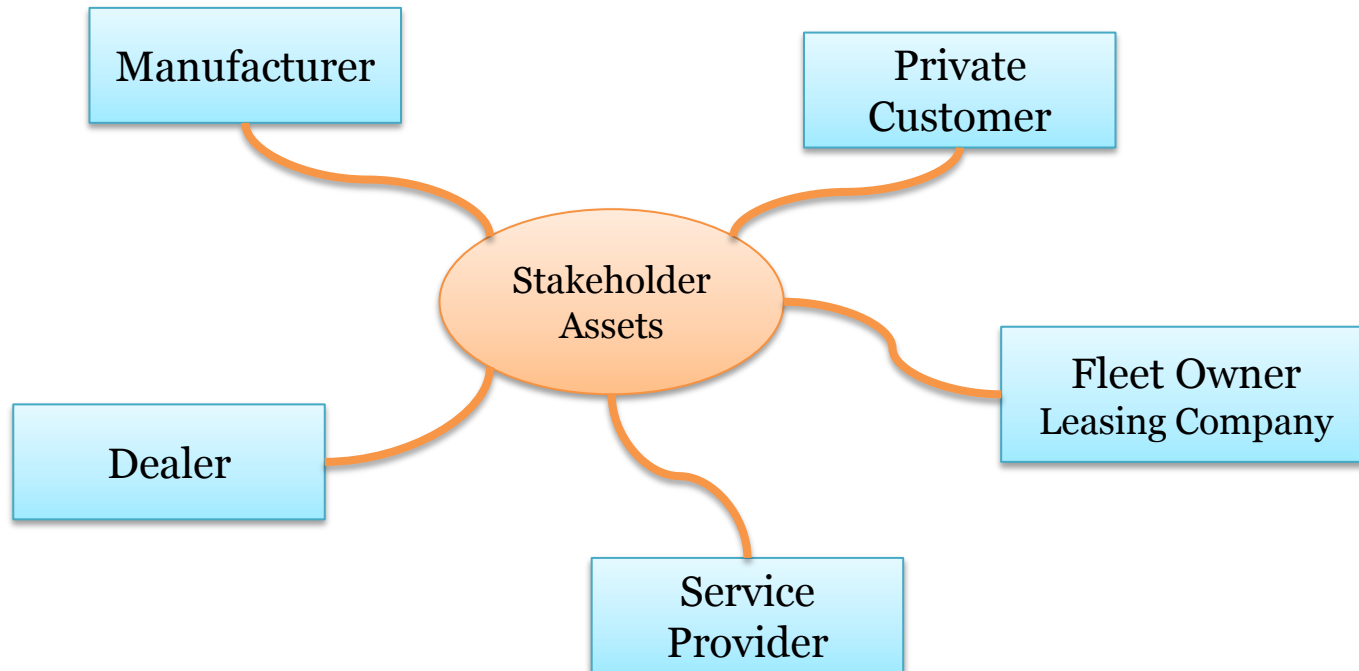
- Car theft [1]
- Electronic Tuning
- Sabotage
- Privacy breach [2]
- Fun!!!
- Research



[1] <http://goo.gl/9ibxq7>

[2] Stephen Checkoway et al. "Comprehensive experimental analyses of automotive attack surfaces." In USENIX Security Symposium, 2011.

Stakeholders



R. R. Brooks, S. Sander, J. Deng, and J. Taiber, "Automobile security concerns," *IEEE Vehicular Technology Magazine*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 52–64, Jun. 2009.

Goal

1. Evaluate and discover security vulnerabilities
2. Demonstrate the vulnerabilities

Renault
Twizy



Toyota
Prius



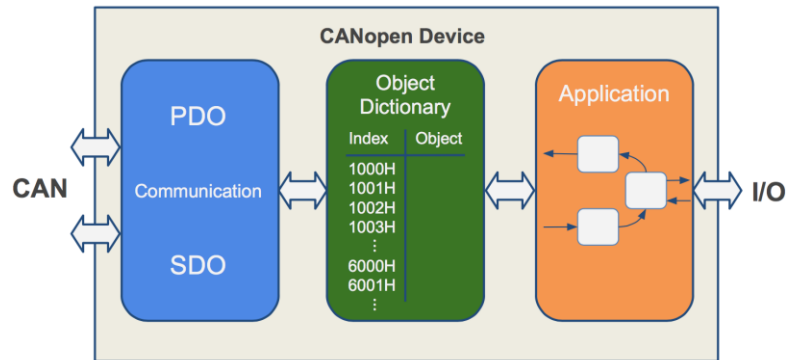
Approach

- Attacks on CAN bus
- Through OBD-II port



Renault Twizy

- All electric car
- No door locks or windows
- Employs SEVCON GEN4 as motor controller
- Uses CANopen as higher layer protocol

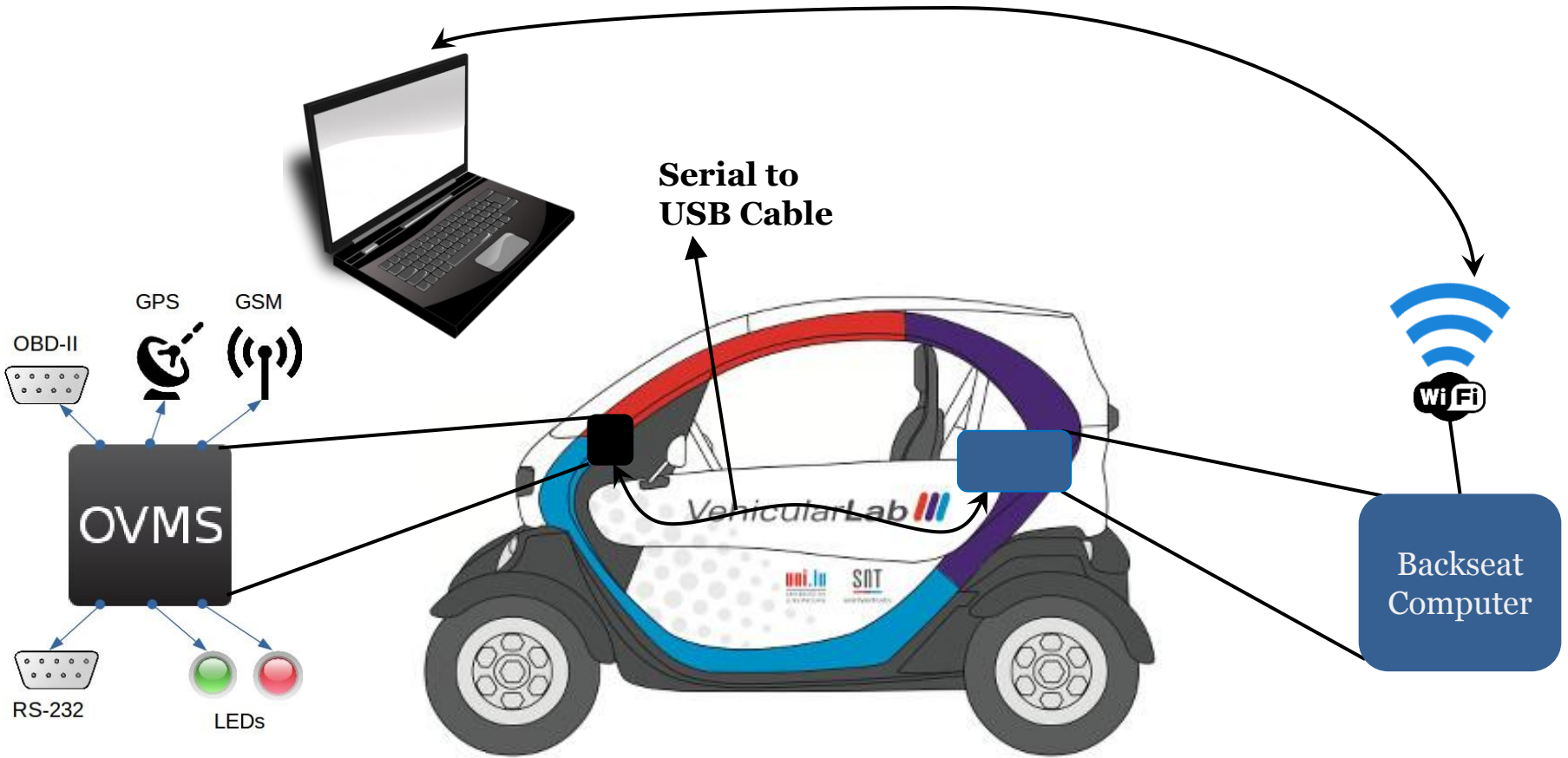


SEVCON
GEN4



Motor

Experimental Setup



Reconfiguration

In SEVCON Gen4 some entries require authentication



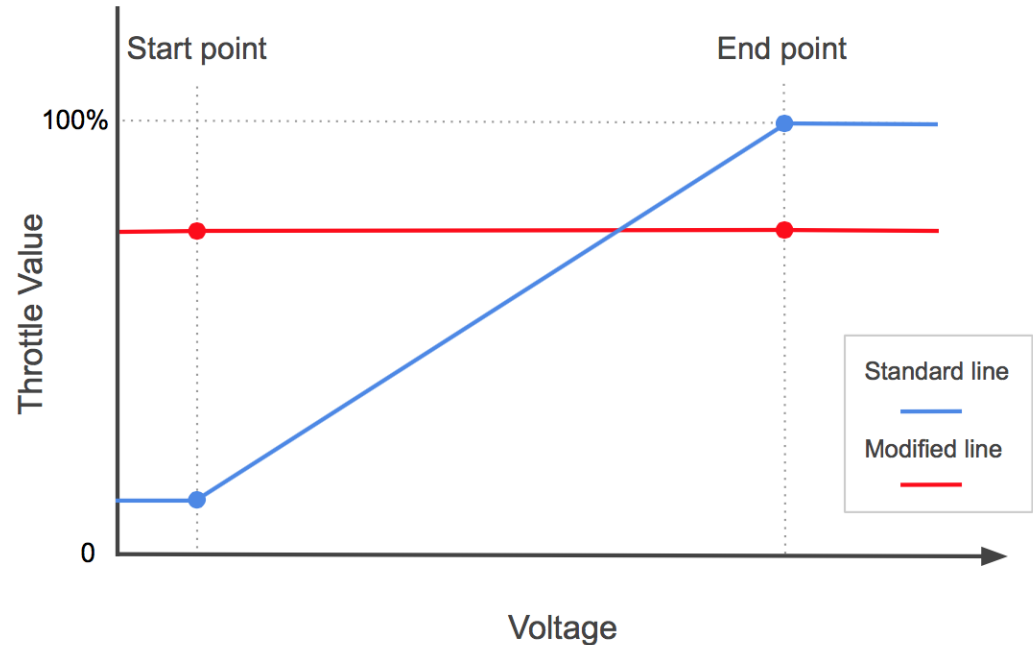
Authentication needs a 2-bytes long passcode



...
0x85F9	0xC5FD	0xF0A4
0x85FA	0xC5FE	0xF0A5
0x85FB	0xC5FF	0xF0A6
0x85FC	0xC600	0xF0A7
0x85FD	0xC601	0xF0A8
0x85FE	0xC602	0xF0A9
0x85FF	0xC603	0xF0AA
0x8600	0xC604	0xF0AB
0x8601	0xC605	0xF0AC
0x8602	0xC606	0xF0AD
0x8603	0xC607	0xF0AE
...

Findings

- Control throttle [1]
- Motor direction
- Limit the speed
- Disable throttle and etc.



[1] S. Jafarnejad, L. Codeca, W. Bronzi, R. Frank, T. Engel, "A Car Hacking Experiment: When Connectivity meets Vulnerability" IEEE GLOBECOM'15 - Wi-UAV Workshop

Remote Control

Web Interface

Android Application

CAR STATUS

Speed [km/h]	Throttle
?	?
RPM	Speed Limit
?	?
Battery [%]	Spooky Mode
?	?

Last Message Sent: Forward

Refresh Reset Settings

MOVE CAR

Speed Limit [km/h]	↑
7	
Throttle [%]	↓
15	
Duration [s]	
2	

SPOOKY SCENARIO

Scenario Duration [s]	On	Off
2		

SPEED LIMIT

Limitation Speed [km/h]	On	Off
7		

THROTTLE MANIPULATION

Disable Throttle	On	Off

Map: Alvisse Parc

Joystick

Speed limit

9	On
10	Off
11	

Time duration

1.9
2.0
2.1

Spooky mode

On
Off

Rot. speed - rpm

Battery - %

Throttle pedal

Disable
Enable

+53

Attack Scenarios for Twizy

- Forcing the car to go forward or backward.
- Limiting the speed.
- Setting unsafe motor and voltage parameters.
- Randomly changing motor direction.
- Randomly change the conversion map.

Attacks can be triggered by:



Demo Video



Toyota Prius

Based on a work by Miller and Valasek [1]

- Full hybrid electric
- Electronic controls
- Cyber-Physical Systems:
 - Lane Keep Assist, Intelligent Park Assist
 - Pre Collision System, Adaptive Cruise Control



[1] Charlie Miller and Chris Valasek. Adventures in automotive networks and control units. In DEF CON 21 Hacking Conference. Las Vegas, NV: DEF CON, 2013.

Experimental Setup

ECOM Cable



Normal CAN Packets

- Are periodically sent over network

ID_{High} ID_{Low} Length Data

- Mostly have checksum in $Data[Length-1]$

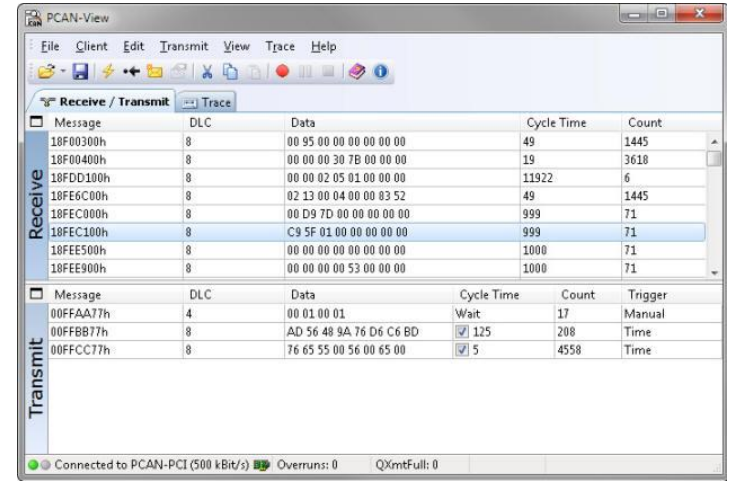
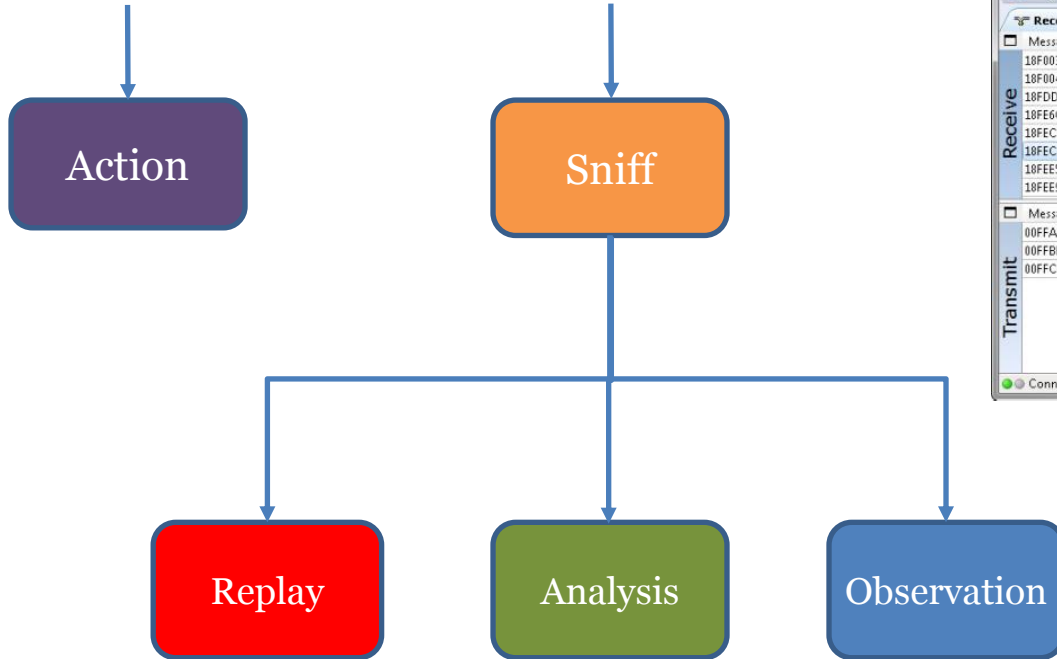
$$Checksum = (ID_{High} + ID_{Low} + Length + \sum_{i=0}^{Length-2} Data[i]) \bmod 256$$

- Example Packet: Speed

ID: 00B4, Length: 8, Data: 00 00 00 00 91 07 94 E8

- 0x91 is sequence number 00-FF
- 0x0794 is the speed times 100 in kph
- 0xE8 is the checksum

Replay Basics



Diagnostics CAN Packets

- Typically sent only by diagnostic tools
- Needs Toyota TechStream and Pass-Through cable
 - Sniff and Analyze the communications
- Instead we used information from Miller and Valasek [1]



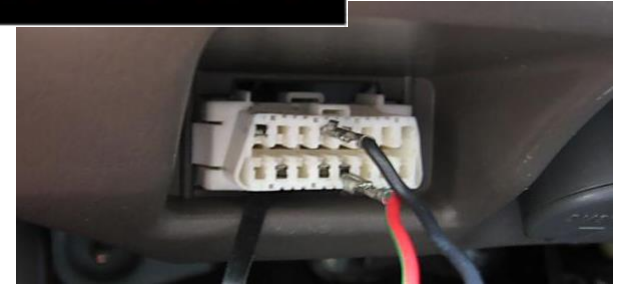
[1] Charlie Miller and Chris Valasek. Adventures in automotive networks and control units. In DEF CON 21 Hacking Conference. Las Vegas, NV: DEF CON, 2013.

Findings

Normal Packets	Diagnostics Packets
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Braking<ul style="list-style-type: none">–By forging ACC packets• Steering<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Using IPAS– Using LKA but very limited• False speed indicator• False gear indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Doors and Trunk<ul style="list-style-type: none">–Lock/Unlock• Fuel Gauge• A/C Fan• Seat belt Tightening

Challenges

- No safe way for testing
- No access to internal wiring
- Serious error messages
- Frames have **checksum**
- Frames have **pre-conditions**:
 - Steering requires false speed and gear state
 - Although **brake** using ACC worked, **acceleration** did not



Attack Scenarios

Assuming attaching a device such as OVMS

- Manipulating the instrument panel
- Producing errors on CAN bus disables Hybrid Synergy Drive
- Brake abruptly on high speeds
- Steering at high speeds
- Continuously braking does not let the car move

Attacks can be triggered by:



Demo Video



Suggestions

Renault Twizy

- Anti brute-force mechanism
- Distinct passcode for each device
- Prevent unsafe reconfiguration
- Provide door locks and windows!

Toyota Prius

- Respect sequence numbers better
- Detect added packets



Discussion

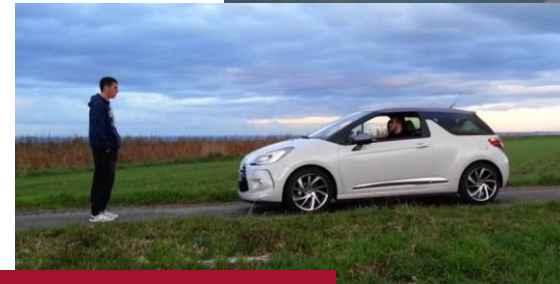


Problems	Solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Glue codes [1]• Deviations from standards [1]• Lack of security standards• Cost limitations• Vehicle lifetime	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Respect current standards and guidelines• Integrating security considerations into standards such as ISO-26262• Legislations• IDS for cars

[1] Stephen Checkoway et al. "Comprehensive experimental analyses of automotive attack surfaces." In USENIX Security Symposium, 2011.

Takeaway message

If your car has any
Cyber-Physical Systems
you may need to be worried!



Privacy aware driver profiling

- Efficient detect of risky maneuvers based on vehicle data and contextual information.
- Prevent information leakage while preserving data utility.

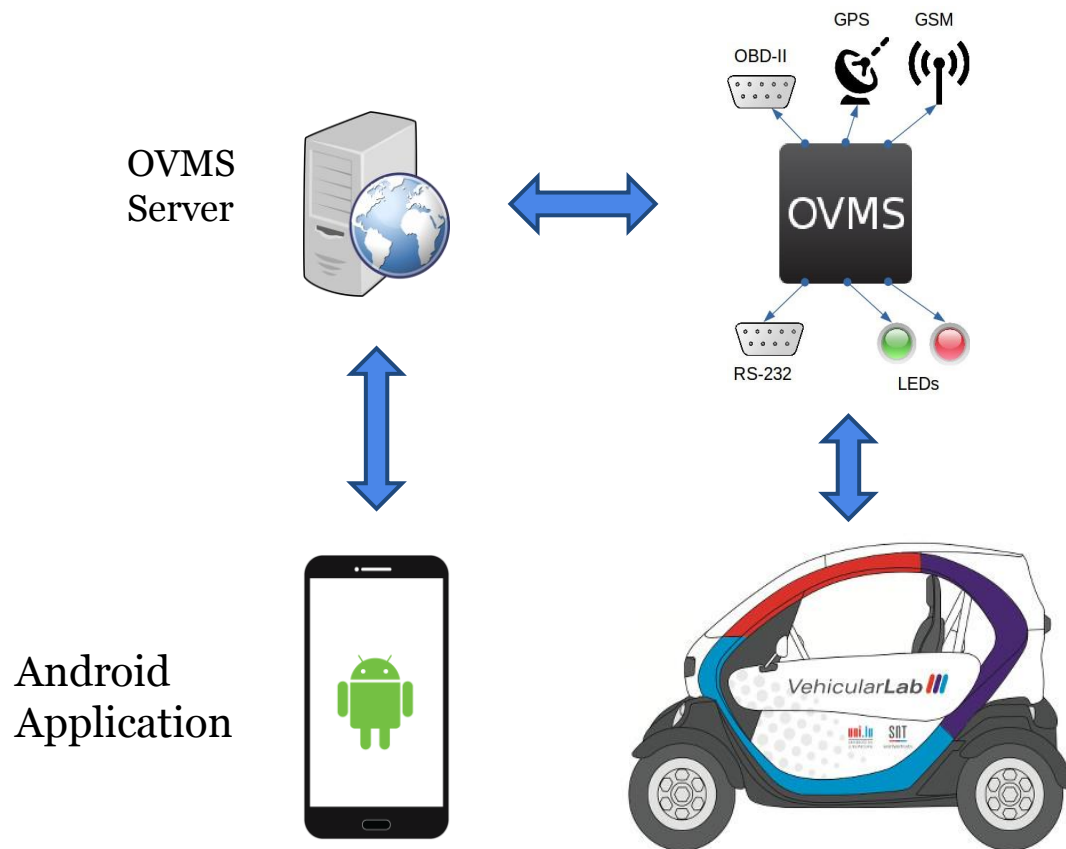
Questions?



sasan.jafarnejad@uni.lu
vehicularlab.uni.lu



Experimental Setup



OVMS

- Open Vehicles Monitoring System

