
News Corp. and Mobile Hacks

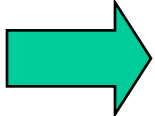
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The SANS Institute

Outline

- 
- News Corp. and Mobile Phone Hacking
- Bluetooth Headset Eavesdropping
 - Attacking Smart Phone Networking
 - Mobile Phone Privacy Attacks
 - Manipulating Caller ID for VM Access
 - Conclusion

Firefox

Pressure on James and Rupert Murdoch ...

http://www.nytimes.com/2011/07/23/wc

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The New York Times

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Pressure on Murdochs Mounts

By GRAHAM BOWLEY and JO BECKER
Published: July 22, 2011

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Murdoch's News International admits ro...

http://www.washingtonpost.com/lifestyle/st

The Washington Post

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Murdoch's News International admits role in phone-hacking scandal

Published: April 8

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News Corp. Shares Fall As Phone-Hackin...

http://blogs.wsj.com/marketbea

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.
WSJ.com

JULY 18, 2011, 12:46 PM ET

News Corp. Shares Fall As Phone-Hacking Crisis Keeps Roiling

The British phone-hacking scandal continues to chip

News Corp. Drops BSky Bid After Phone Hacking Scandal (wsj.com)

... and admitted its role Friday in a question the prime minister's

... bloid, had celebrities andal.

... tional — part of Murdoch's global liability and pay compensation in were targeted.

... e group include actress Sienna Miller

... Minister David Cameron, who

Mobile Device Attacks

- Increasingly popular target for adversaries
 - Tremendous information disclosure opportunities (calendar, email, contacts)
- Immature from a security perspective (patching, maintaining)
- We teach mobile device attacks at SANS
 - Raising awareness, developing defensive and offensive skills



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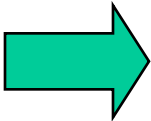
Bluetooth Headsets

- Ubiquitous accessory for mobile phones
 - Motivated by convenience and hands-free driving laws
- Very limited device, preference for small, simple configuration
 - Fixed PIN of "0000" most common deployment
- Attacker opportunity for eavesdropping
 - Not intercepting active conversations, but recording/injecting audio while not in a call

Video Demonstration



Outline

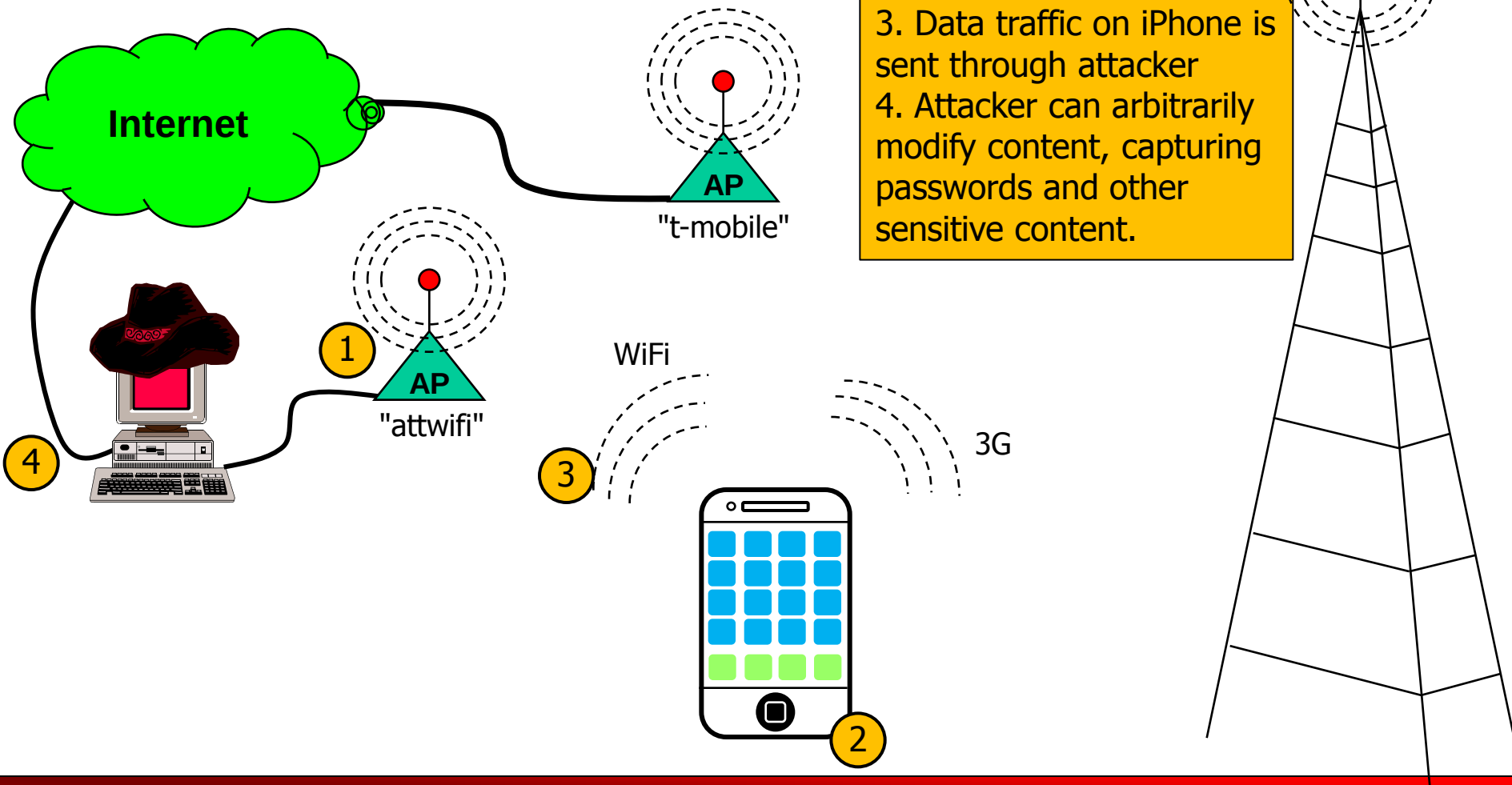
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Smart Phones and WiFi Hotspots

- Many smart phones will automatically connect to WiFi hotspots
 - Carriers are motivated to offload data traffic to a less-expensive medium
- Hotspot networks are unauthenticated
 - Can be impersonated by an attacker
- Once on the attacker's hotspot, multiple attacks are possible

Hotspot Impersonation

1. Attacker impersonates "attwifi" with mobile AP, connected to the Internet
2. iPhones within range automatically connect to attacker
3. Data traffic on iPhone is sent through attacker
4. Attacker can arbitrarily modify content, capturing passwords and other sensitive content.



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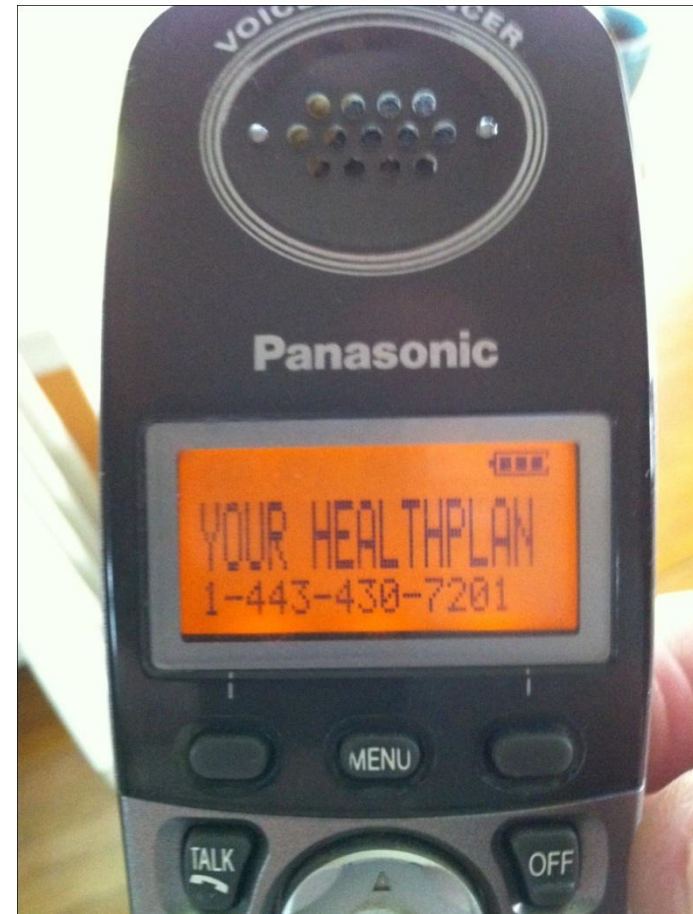
Mobile Targets

- Attackers target devices to get private information from victims
 - Mobile platforms are currently an easy target
- The more information the attacker has, the more attack opportunities
 - Information regarding the owner, where he is and how the device connects is valuable



Mobile Phone CNAM Lookup

- Telephone service has a feature similar to reverse DNS known as CNAM lookup
 - Allows us to get name and location information about a phone number
- Several free services with limited per-day lookups
 - Limits are based on source
- Commercial services available at \$0.009 per query



Carmen Sandiego Project

- Leverages software PBX with public provider intended for VoIP connectivity
- Researchers called *from* a software PBX *to* a software PBX
 - *From* caller spoofed their phone number to a search entity
 - Recipient logs call number and CNAM information
- Impersonated phone numbers for many exchanges to map our CNAM information

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM cnam_lookup WHERE cnam LIKE '%emb%' OR cnam LIKE '%govt%' OR  
cnam LIKE '%trac%' OR cnam LIKE '%shell%' OR cnam LIKE '%wits%' OR cnam LIKE '%p  
aragon%' OR cnam LIKE '%moore%h%';
```

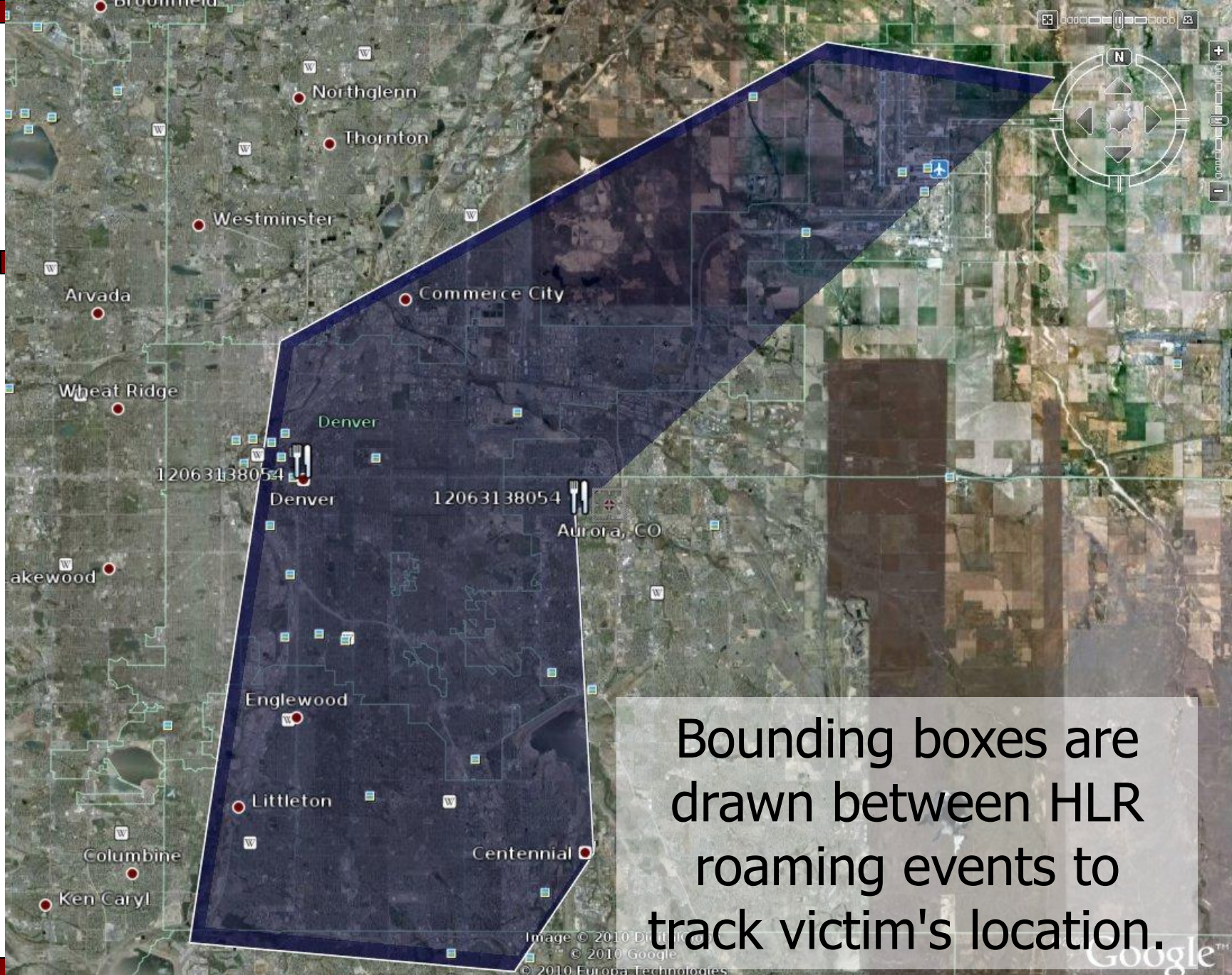
id	date	num	cnam
1284	2010-04-19 03:18:02	617	MOORE RICHARD
1410	2010-04-19 13:16:28	303	MOOREJOHN
2315	2010-04-19 17:00:38	407	SATELLITE TRACK
2363	2010-04-19 17:05:26	407	SATELLITE TRACK
2413	2010-04-19 17:10:00	407	SATELLITE TRACK
2435	2010-04-19 17:11:48	407	SATELLITE TRACK
2461	2010-04-19 17:13:57	407	SATELITE TRACKI
2463	2010-04-19 17:14:08	407	SATELLITE TRACK
2571	2010-04-19 18:48:47	202	EMBASSY OF UKRA
3887	2010-04-19 23:52:46	713	SHELL COMPANIES
3888	2010-04-19 23:52:52	713	SHELL COMPANIES
3889	2010-04-19 23:52:58	713	SHELL COMPANIES
3891	2010-04-19 23:53:11	713	SHELL COMPANIES
4187	2010-04-20 00:18:48	713	US GOVT F B I
4203	2010-04-20 00:19:33	713	US GOVT F B I
4489	2010-04-20 21:03:48	202	WITS3
4490	2010-04-20 21:04:12	202	WITS 2001
4492	2010-04-20 21:05:03	202	PARAGON SYSTEMS
4501	2010-04-20 21:07:46	202	WITS 2001
4529	2010-04-20 21:13:23	512	MOOREH

20 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```
mysql> █
```

From Bad to Worse

- Several EU providers offer access to lookup cell phone information for SMS spamming
- For a nominal fee, attacker can identify the Home Location Register (HLR) for a given phone
- Attacker can identify:
 - If your phone is on or off
 - Who your cell phone provider is
 - The lat./lon. of the central switching center you are currently connected to (often, the city you are in)

A satellite map of the Denver, Colorado area. A large, dark blue shaded region covers a significant portion of the city and surrounding areas. Within this shaded region, two white bounding boxes are drawn. The first bounding box is located in the western part of the shaded area, near the city of Denver, and contains a red pin icon and the number '12063138054'. The second bounding box is located in the eastern part of the shaded area, near the city of Aurora, CO, and also contains a red pin icon and the number '12063138054'. Various city names are labeled on the map, including Northglenn, Thornton, Westminster, Arvada, Wheat Ridge, Commerce City, Denver, Aurora, CO, Englewood, Littleton, Centennial, Highlands Ranch, Columbine, and Ken Caryl. A compass rose is visible in the top right corner, and a Google logo is in the bottom right corner. The map is credited to 'Image © 2010 DigitalGlobe', '© 2010 Europa Technologies', and 'Image U.S. Geological Survey'. The bottom left corner shows coordinates: 'Pointer lat 39.733931° lon -104.624492° elev 5602 ft'. The bottom right corner shows 'Eye alt 29.45 mi' and 'Streaming 100%'.

Bounding boxes are drawn between HLR roaming events to track victim's location.

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Caller ID Spoofing

- Caller ID has become an integral part of how we use our phones
- Most people and systems *trust* the caller ID shown
 - Even though they don't know where it originates
- Attackers can use this *trust* to gain access to sensitive information
- An attacker can perform the spoofing via various means
 - Commercial services are available
 - PBX or VoIP systems also can be used

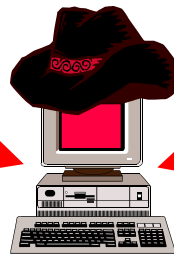


Scenario 1: Three Way Calling

- Eavesdropping on conversations is potentially a source of information
 - People *trust* that calls are private
- An attacker creates a three-way call
 - Spoofing each of the other caller's ID
 - "Hello?", "Hello?". "You called me?", "No, you called me". "Weird, so I wanted to talk to you about this project..."



**Attacker generates
a 3-way call
spoofing each
side's caller ID**



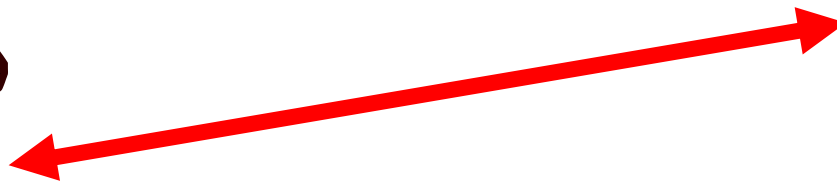
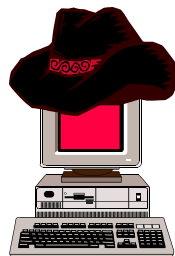
**Victims don't
realize they
weren't called**



Scenario 2: Voicemail Access

- AT&T, Sprint and T-Mobile voicemail allows access without a password
 - Access permission is based on caller ID
- An attacker can spoof caller ID to gain access to voicemail
 - Listen to and delete any message on the system

**Attacker spoofs
caller ID to gain
access to
voicemail**



••T••Mobile•

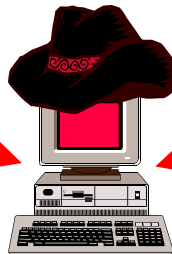


Scenario 3: Three Way Call into Voicemail

- Some voicemail providers require PIN authentication
 - Inconvenient for the attacker
- An attacker creates a three-way call
 - Spoofs the victim's number to the voicemail
 - Spoofs the voicemail's number to the victim
- The victim instinctively enters their PIN
 - The attacker disconnects the victim and retains access to the voicemail



**Attacker generates
a 3-way call
spoofing each
side's Caller ID**

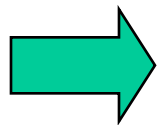


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Conclusions

- Mobile devices are everywhere
- Most of the issues are based on the device or user *trusting* too much
 - Most of the trust is built into the system
- Controls need to be built to help prevent these types of attacks (while retaining usefulness)
- Education is the best control
 - Teaching people the risks help prevent the attacks
 - Mobile device developers also need to be educated
 - Ethical hackers to evaluate impact, confirm exposure

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