

Exposing New Vulnerabilities of Error Handling Mechanism in CAN

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Z. Berkay Celik[†], Dongyan Xu[†]

[†] Purdue University

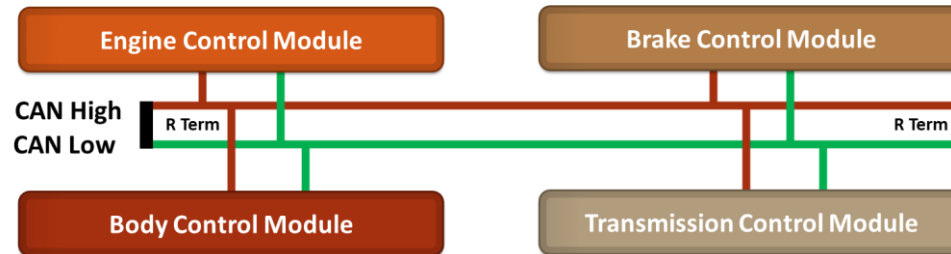
*Indian Institute of Technology Delhi



Background and Motivation

- CAN: Communication protocol for automobiles and industrial automation
 - Wiring
 - Decentralization
 - Noise Resistance
 - Effective error handling and fault confinement mechanism
- We investigate CAN's error handling and fault confinement mechanism

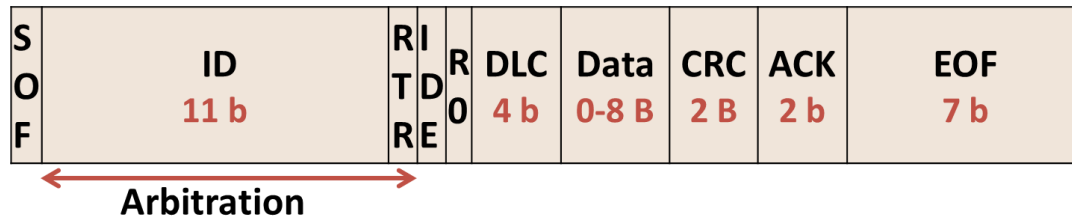
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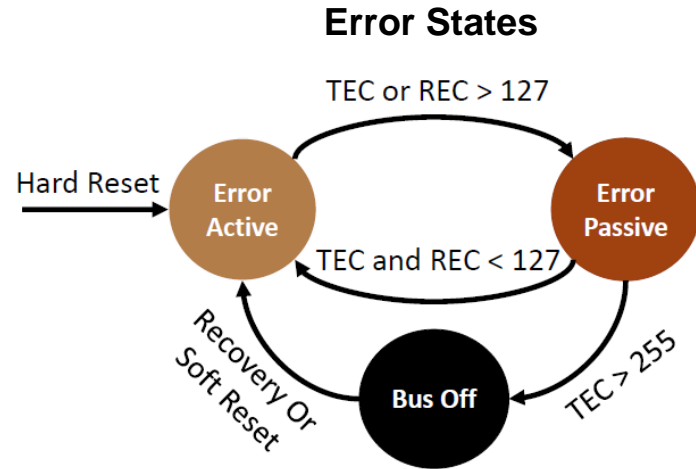
- CAN Operation
 - Format

Standard Data Frame Format

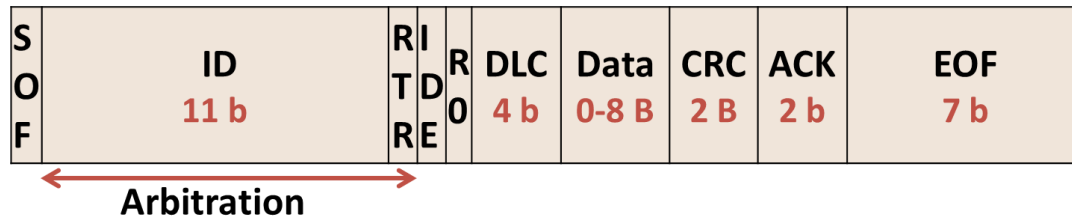


Background and Motivation

- CAN Operation
 - Format
- CAN error handling and fault confinement mechanism
 - Error Counters: TEC, REC
 - Error States



Standard Data Frame Format

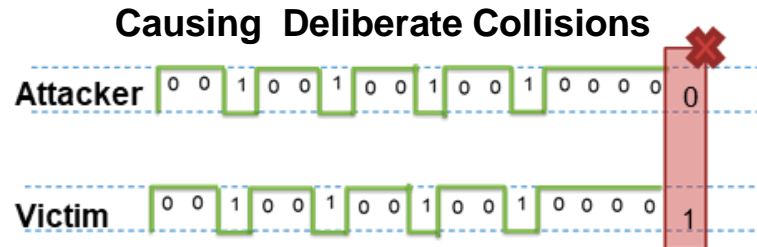


Background and Motivation

- Attacker can remotely compromise certain ECUs (i.e., telematics)
 - Weak security of ECUs has been demonstrated

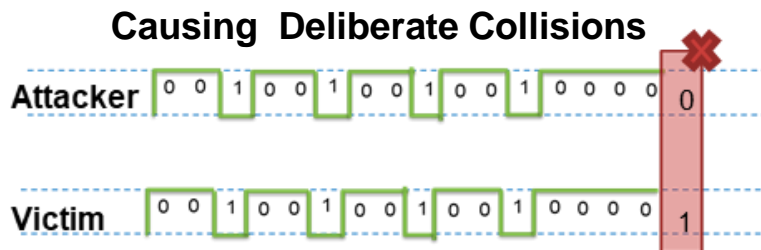
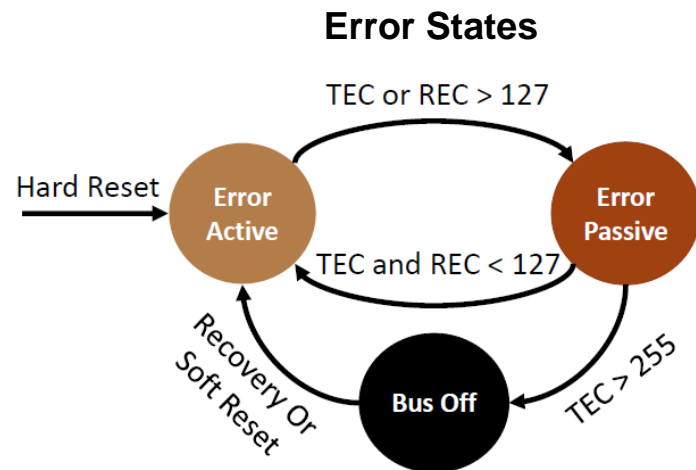
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- **New: Attacks against error handling**
 - Simultaneous transmission and collisions
 - Attacker can dictate a victim's error state
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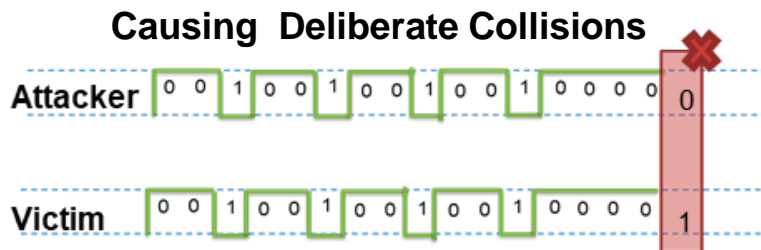
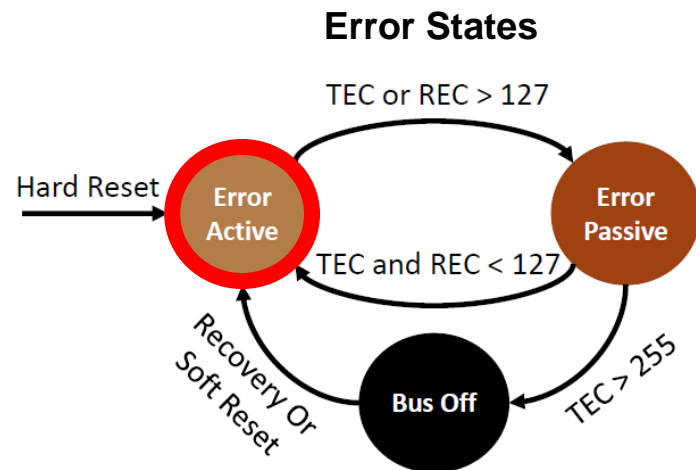
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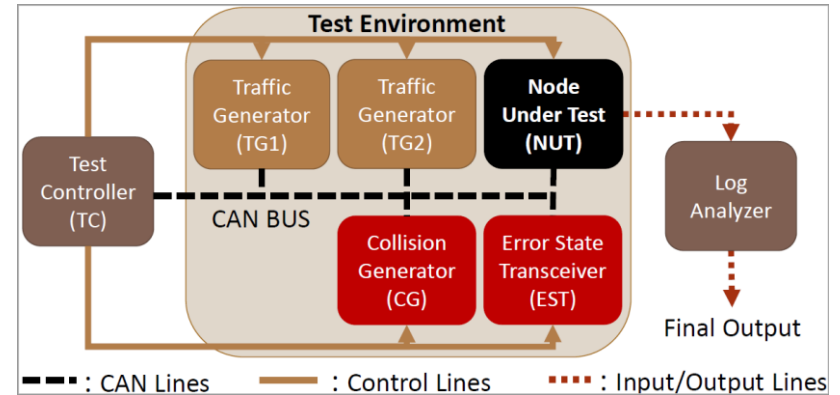
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CANOX: A Protocol Testing Tool For CAN

- CAN Operation eXplorer (CANOX)
 - Explores the impact of operating outside of the error active state
 - Reveals possible vulnerabilities

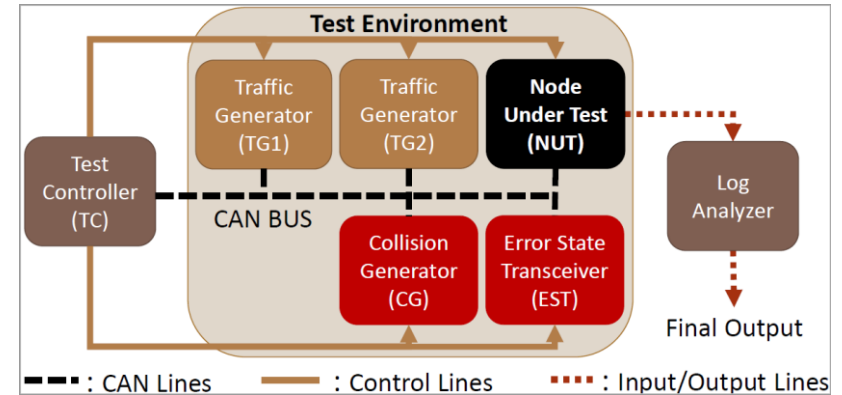
CANOX Architecture



CANOX: A Protocol Testing Tool For CAN

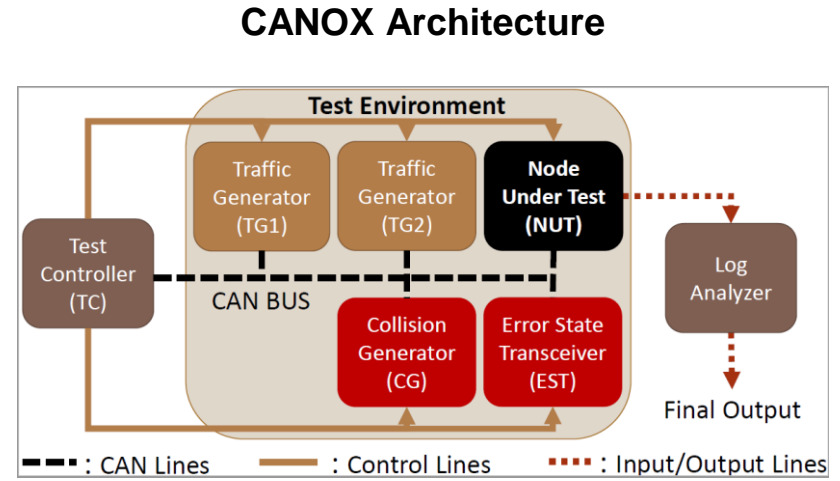
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- Node under Test (NUT)
 - logs its metrics throughout the experiment

CANOX Architecture



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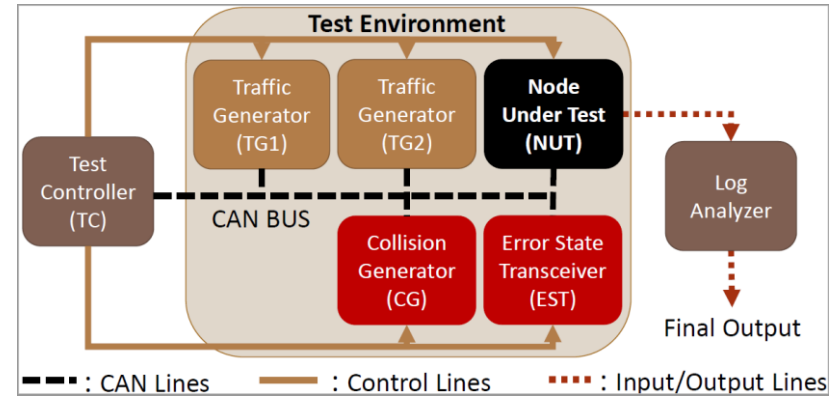
- Scenarios
 - Single Collision Scenario
 - Successive Transmission Scenario
 - Single Transmission Scenario



CANOX: A Protocol Testing Tool For CAN

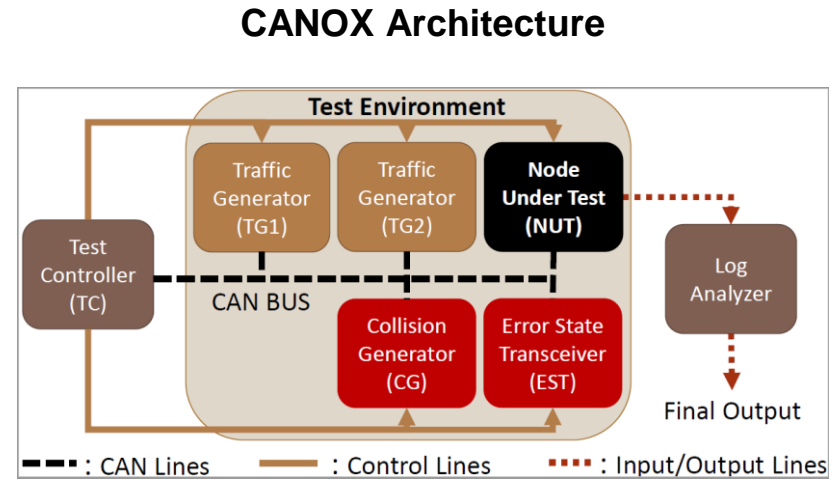
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 - Standby Delay (SD)
 - TEC Change (TECC)

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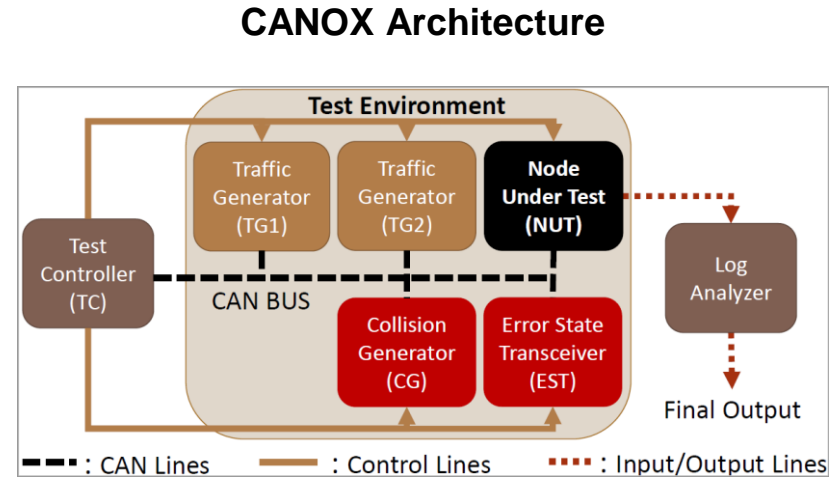
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- Vary error state and bus traffic



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 - Single Collision Scenario
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- Behavioral Metrics
 - Standby Delay (SD)
 - TEC Change (TECC)
- Vary error state and bus traffic
- Log analyzer detects violations



Vulnerability 1: Passive Error Regeneration

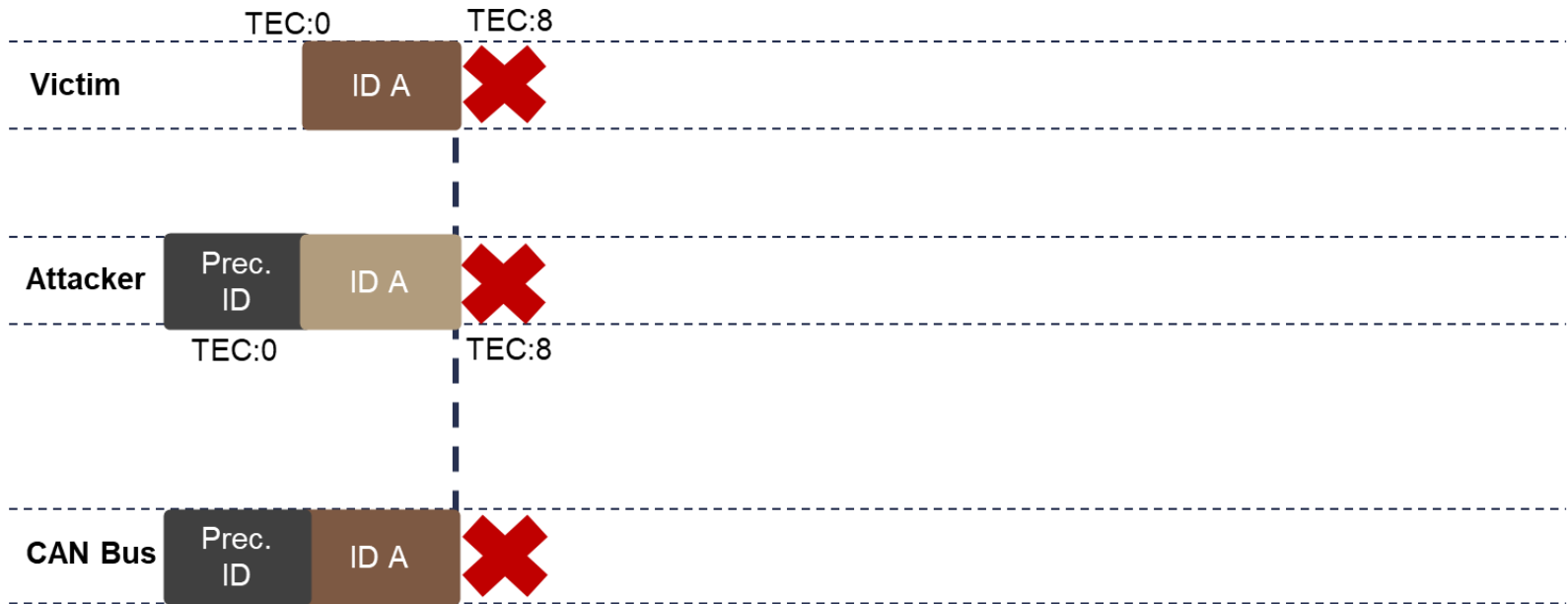
- Failure to send a passive error frame generates a new error

Passive Error Frame

Error Flag 6 b (recessive)	Error Delimiter 8 b (recessive)
--------------------------------------	---

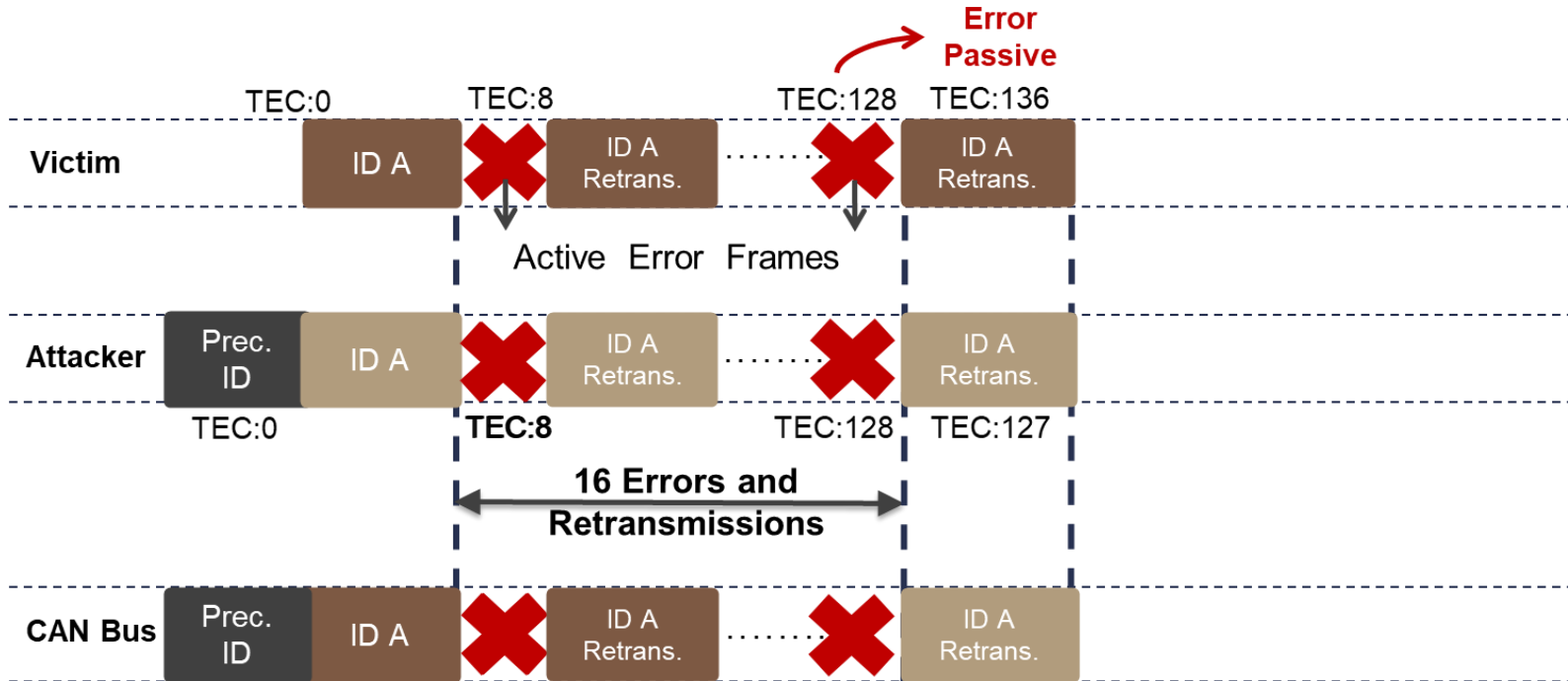
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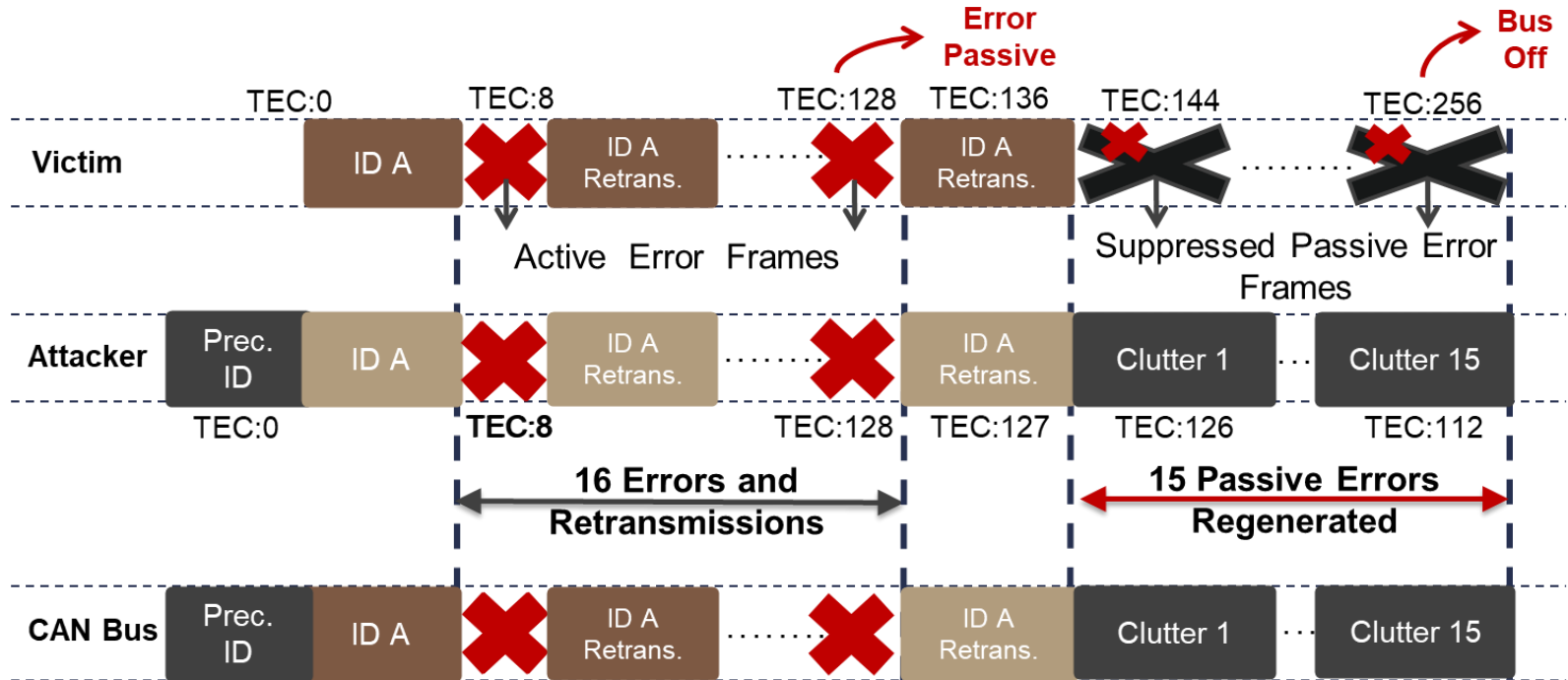
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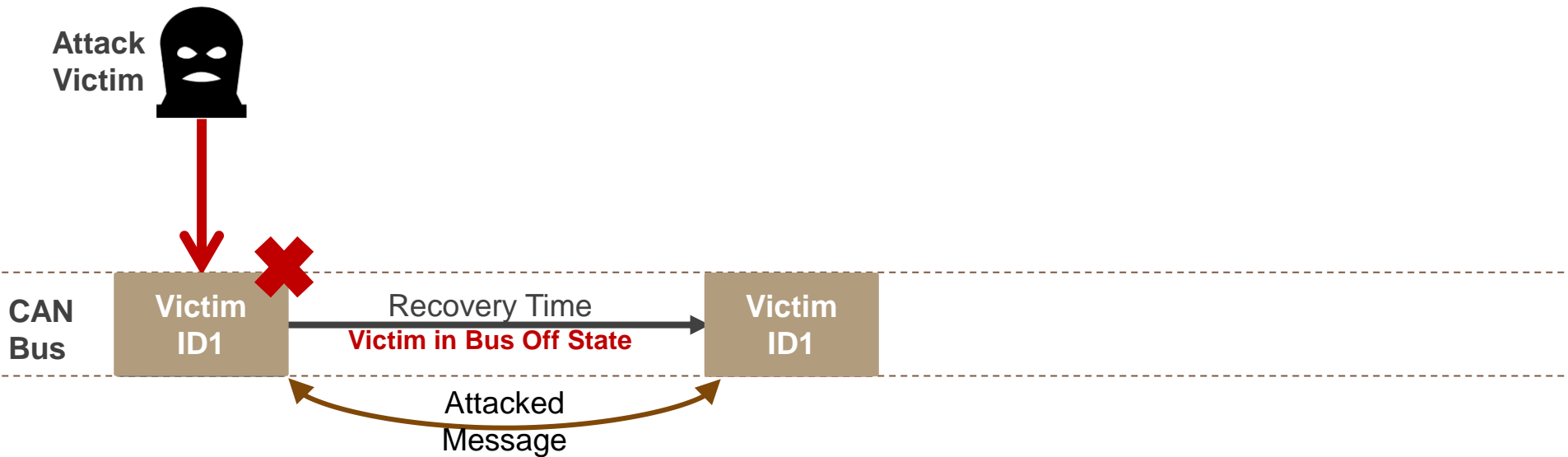
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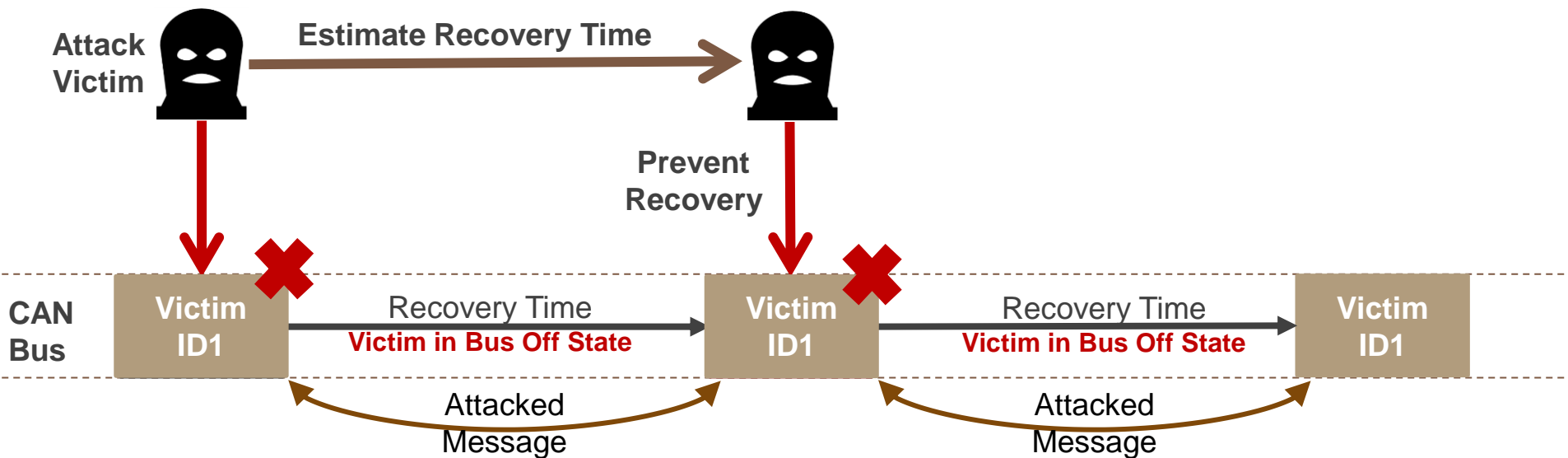
Vulnerability 2: Deterministic Recovery Behavior

- At recovery, an ECU will send the same message that failed to transmit



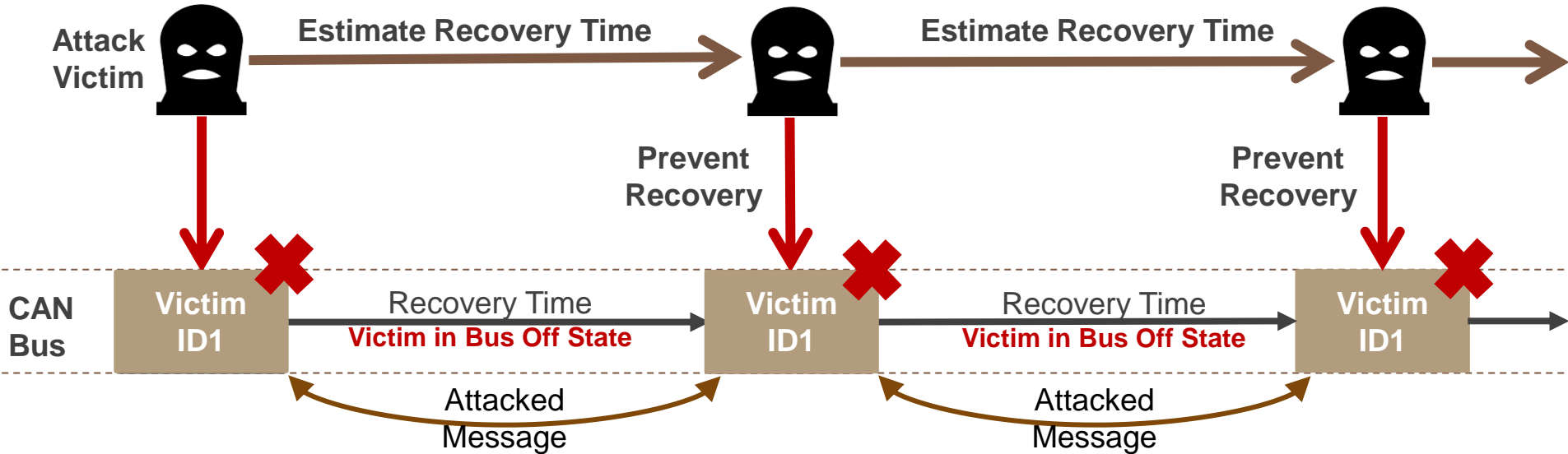
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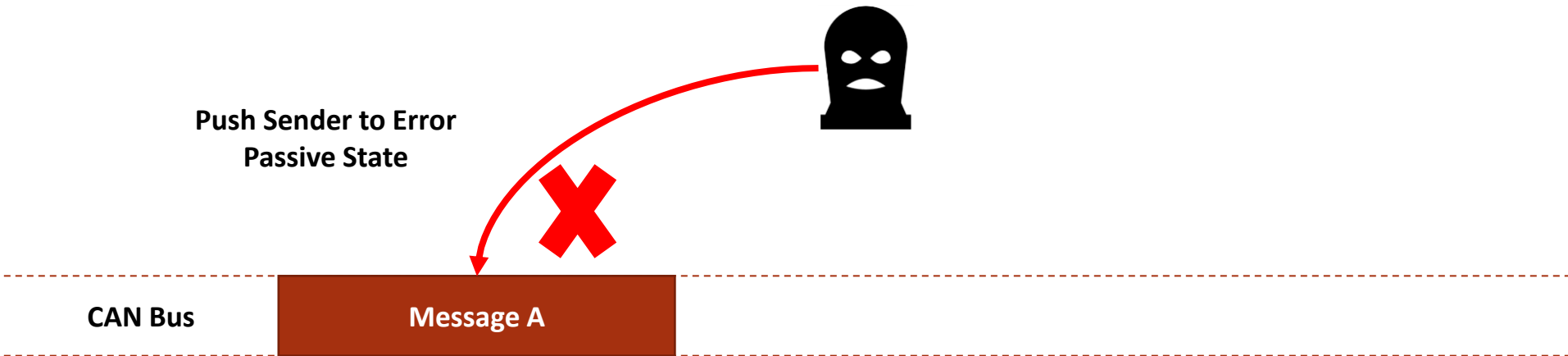


Vulnerability 3: Error State Outspokenness

- The error state of a message sender is detectable by any node on the bus
- This could be exploited to map the network

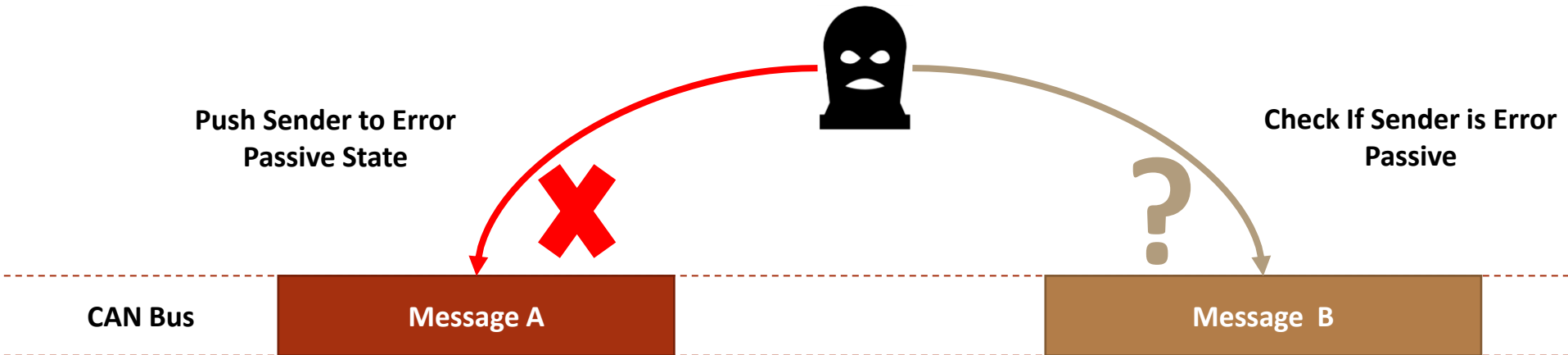
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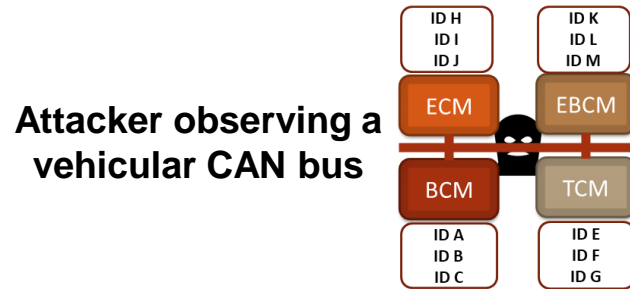
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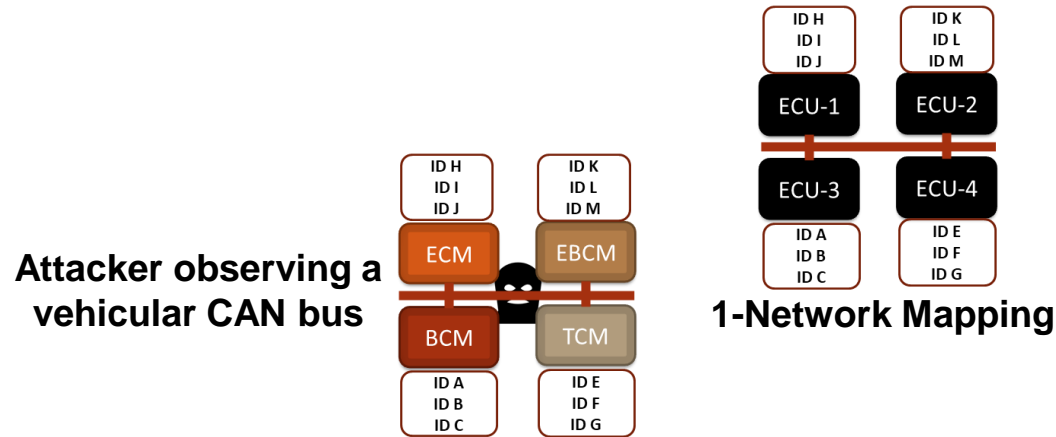
“Scan-Then-Strike” (STS) Attack

- **Threat Model:**
 - Remotely compromised ECU able to execute arbitrary code
 - No physical access or previous knowledge of the vehicle



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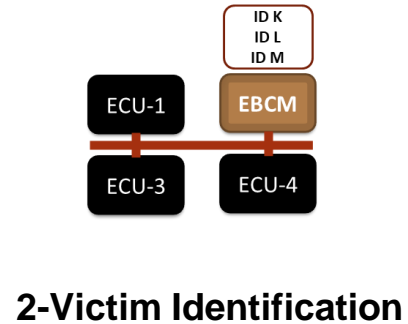
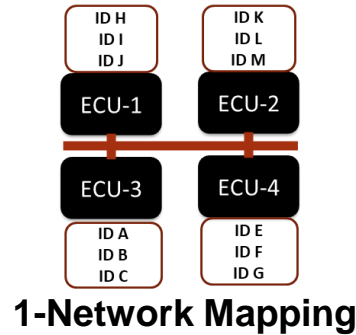
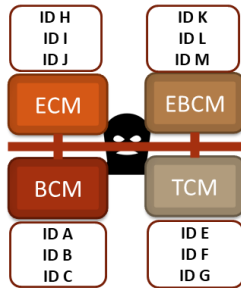
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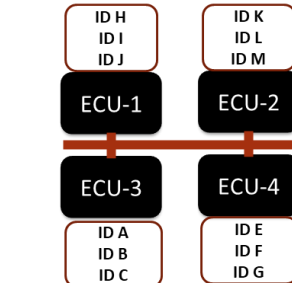
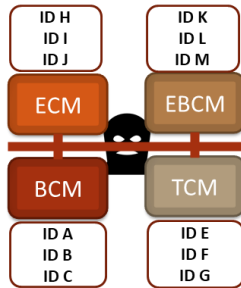
Attacker observing a vehicular CAN bus



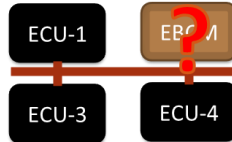
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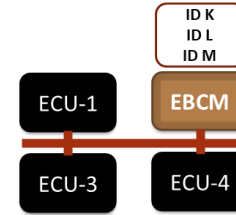
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1-Network Mapping



3-Learning Recovery Behavior



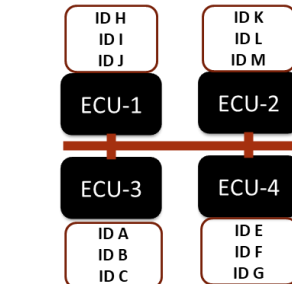
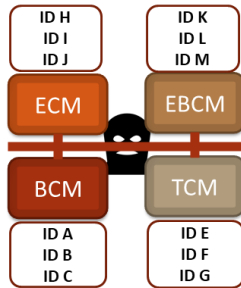
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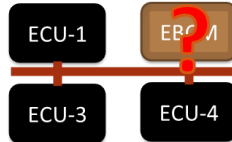
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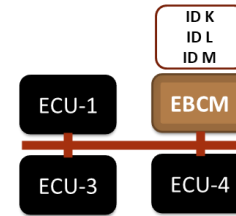
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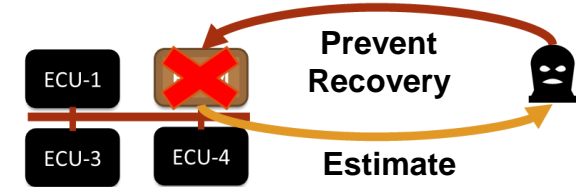
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4-Suppression and Recovery Prevention

Results

Testbed Results

ECU #	Suppression Rate
ECU-1	99.9%
ECU-2	99.9%
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Vehicle Results

ECU #	Function	Suppression Rate
ECU-1	EBCM (Brake)	97.5%
ECU-2	BCM (Body)	91.4%
ECU-3	TCM (Transmission)	85%
ECU-4	ECM (Engine)	83%

Demo

The image shows a screenshot of an Oracle VM VirtualBox window titled "Ubuntu Clone [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox". The window displays an Ubuntu Desktop environment. On the left, a terminal window shows a list of IP addresses and MAC addresses, with the text "ID 1: 07A" and "ID 2: 07F" overlaid in large white font. The terminal output is as follows:

```
khaled@khaled-VirtualBox:~$ cat /dev/random | sed 's/./[0-9a-f]/g' | fold -w 10 | xargs printf '%s\n'
```

IP Address	MAC Address
(162.305459)	can0 07A [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(162.342172)	can0 07A [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(162.375382)	can0 07A [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(162.419651)	can0 07A [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(162.447952)	can0 07A [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(162.481009)	can0 07A [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(162.516724)	can0 07A [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(162.551728)	can0 07A [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(162.587049)	can0 07A [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(162.622112)	can0 07A [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(162.657307)	can0 07A [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(162.692312)	can0 07A [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(162.728181)	can0 07A [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(162.766918)	can0 07A [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(162.801290)	can0 07A [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(162.834038)	can0 07A [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(162.869113)	can0 07A [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(162.904070)	can0 07A [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(162.940235)	can0 07A [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(162.974950)	can0 07A [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(163.012422)	can0 07A [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(163.045417)	can0 07A [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(163.083323)	can0 07A [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF


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IP Address	MAC Address
(129.565924)	can0 07F [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(129.599133)	can0 07F [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(129.633416)	can0 07F [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(129.671370)	can0 07F [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(129.704534)	can0 07F [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(129.740616)	can0 07F [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(129.773110)	can0 07F [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(129.811060)	can0 07F [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(129.845115)	can0 07F [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(129.881237)	can0 07F [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(129.917819)	can0 07F [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(129.953329)	can0 07F [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(129.989083)	can0 07F [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(130.025307)	can0 07F [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(130.056223)	can0 07F [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(130.092307)	can0 07F [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(130.128740)	can0 07F [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(130.162510)	can0 07F [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(130.199583)	can0 07F [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(130.235822)	can0 07F [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(130.267960)	can0 07F [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(130.306987)	can0 07F [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
(130.340238)	can0 07F [8] FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF

On the right side of the screenshot, a photograph of a hardware setup is shown. Three components are circled in red and labeled: "Attacker" (a Raspberry Pi), "Victim" (another Raspberry Pi), and "Monitors" (a USB-C to video adapter). The setup is connected to a computer monitor and keyboard. The bottom of the screenshot shows the Windows taskbar with the search bar and system tray.

Responsible Disclosure

- Reported vulnerabilities to:
 - Bosch Product Security Incident Response Team (PSIRT).
 - Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA)
 - Case opened
 - Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE)
 - Committee review for next standard revision
- Proposed mitigations to each of the discovered vulnerabilities

Conclusion

- CAN's error handling mechanism – a security weakness
- We introduced CANOX
 - A protocol testing tool to identify possible vulnerabilities
- Three new error-handling vulnerabilities revealed by CANOX
 - Each could be exploited separately
 - STS: an end-to-end attack via exploiting all three vulnerabilities
- Attack Implementation on a testbed and a real vehicle
 - Mapping Accuracy: 100%
 - Single Frame Bus Off Effectiveness: 100%
 - Persistent Bus Off Suppression Rate: 83-100%

Thank You!

Questions?

Khaled Serag: kserag@purdue.edu

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under Grant N00014-18-1-2674.

