



Horror on the bus

Hacking combus in a
Paradox security system

Hackfest Decade
Quebec, Canada

Author



- Lead researcher at Possible Security, Latvia
- Hacking and breaking things
 - Network flow analysis
 - Reverse engineering
 - Social engineering
 - Legal dimension
- twitter / @KirilsSolovjovs

Possible Security

- Pentests & auditing
- Consulting & trainings
- Hard problems & reverse engineering

Thanks!

possiblesecurity.com

INTRO

Paradox security systems

- Canadian company, founded 1989

- Modular security alarms

- SPECTRA SP

- Expandable Security Systems

- EVO

- High-Security & Access Systems

- MAGELLAN

- Wireless Security Systems

Prior research

- Work on interfacing with SP series via COMBUS
 - Martin Harizanov
 - partially working code, moved on to SERIAL
- Work on interfacing with MG series via SERIAL
 - All over forums
 - leaked docs
 - Gytis Ramanauskas
 - code on github

Responsible disclosure process



- At first:
 - General claim that there's a vulnerability met with doubt
 - Clearly no process in place
- In a few of months:
 - The information has been “dealt with”
 - For obvious security reasons, it is our policy to never discuss engineering matters outside of the company and thus we will not be commenting further on this issue
- A couple years later — I'm in Canada

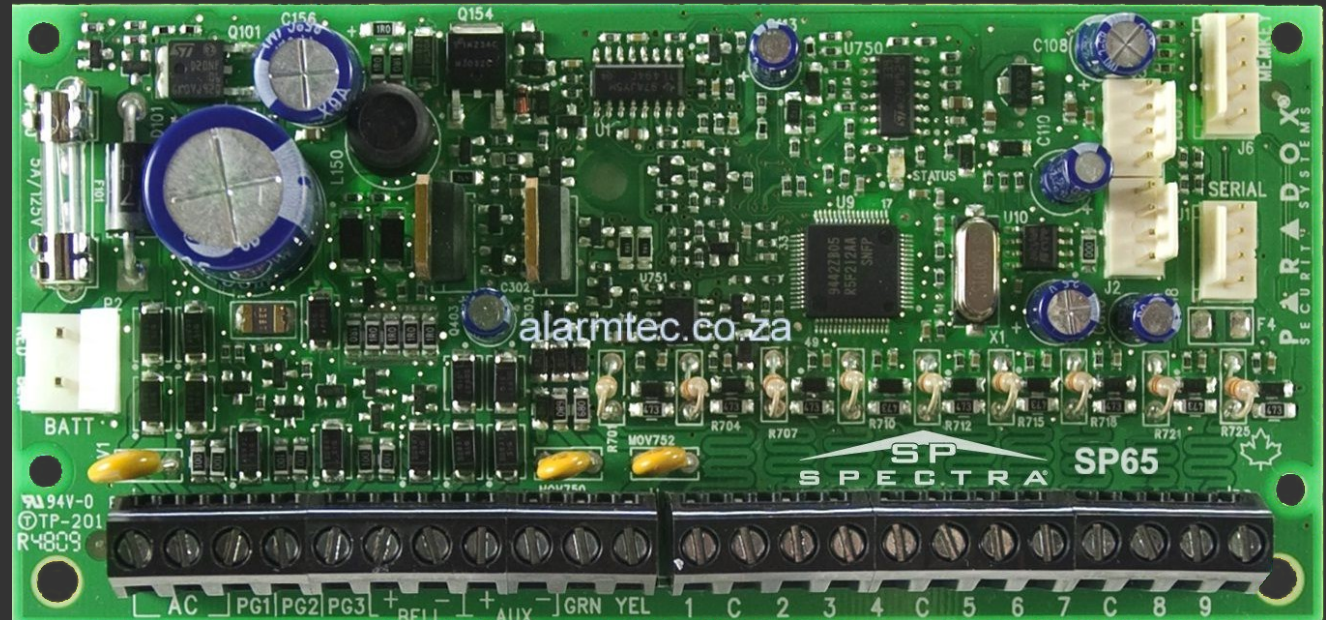


- **master**

- panel

- **ancillaries**

- battery
- power supply
- siren

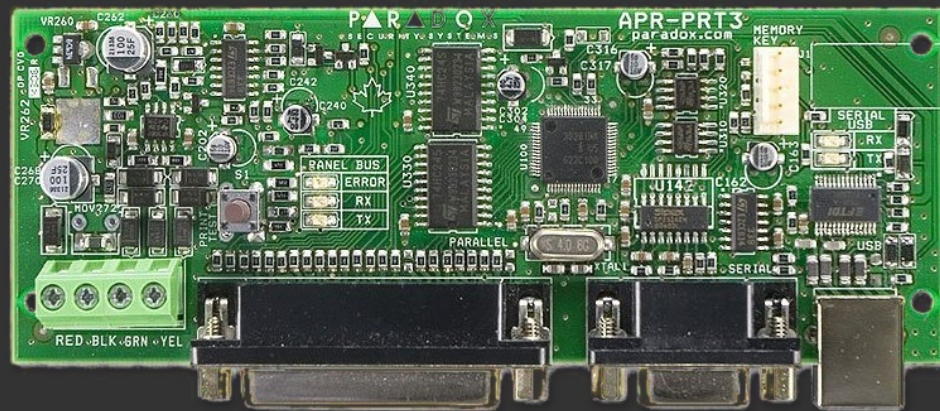


Components

- **combus slaves**

provide two-way communication

- keypads
- modules
 - expansion
 - printer
 - listen-in
 - etc.



Components

- **zone** interrupt devices

input, measures resistance \Rightarrow chaining

- magnetic sensors
- PIR sensors
- panic buttons
- etc.



Components

- **PGM** modules:
 - output, 100mA relays (solid state)
 - external actuators
 - boost relays



Components

- **serial** devices:
 - RS485
 - Serial converters (RS232, usb)
 - IP modules
 - GSM modules
 - etc.



EV0192

RTC 3V
battery

voice dialer

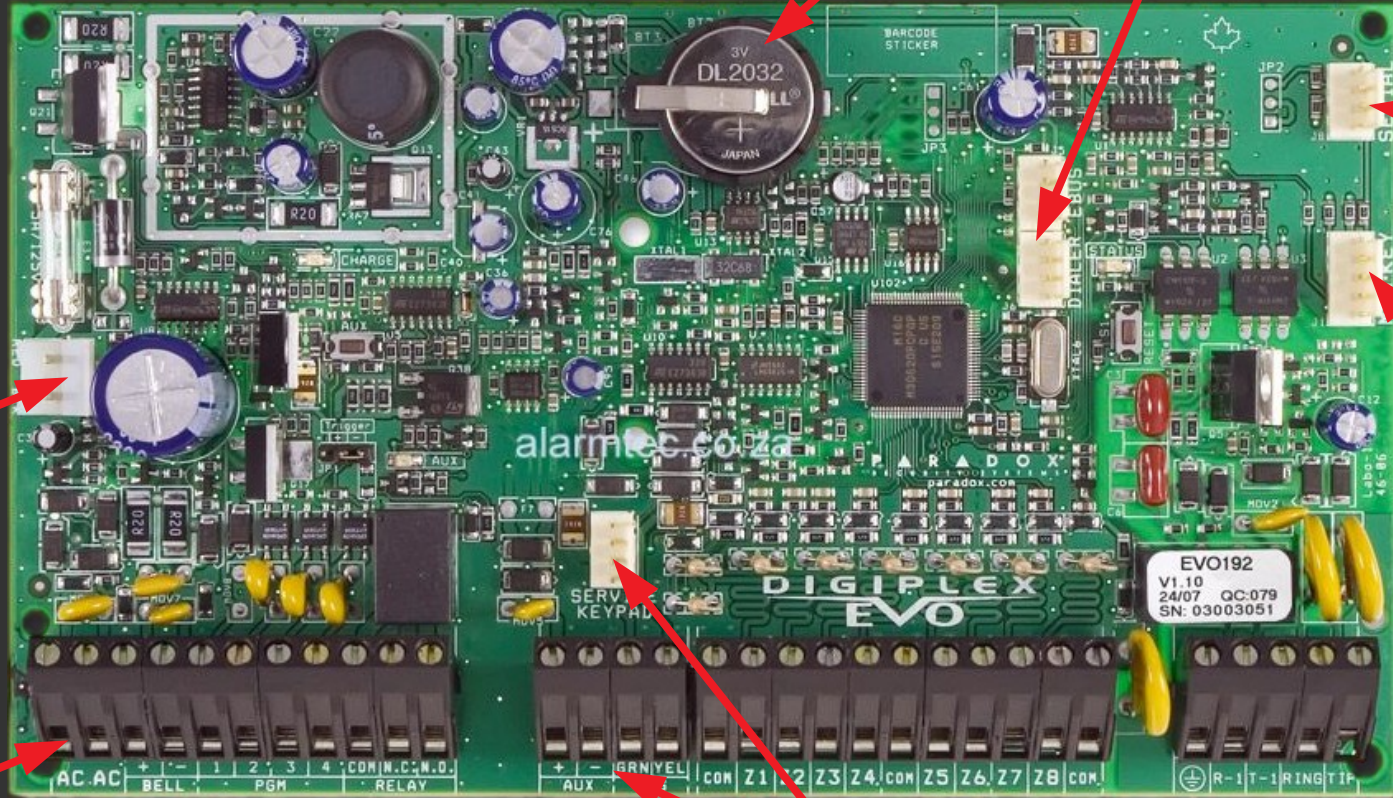
RS485

memkey

12 V =
battery

16.5 V ~

COMBUS



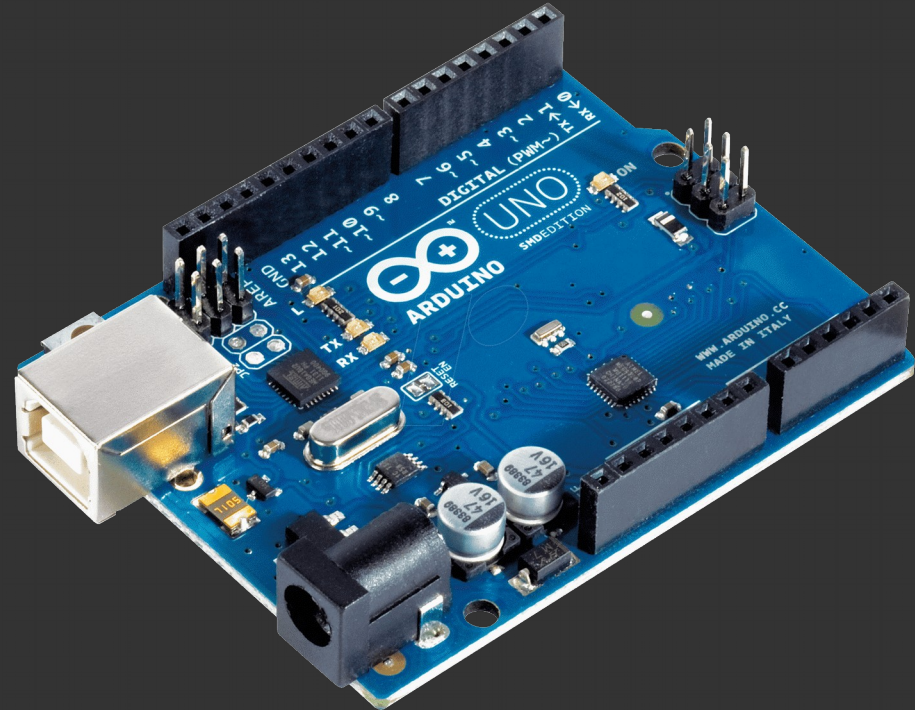
REVERSE ENGINEERING

Hardware tools

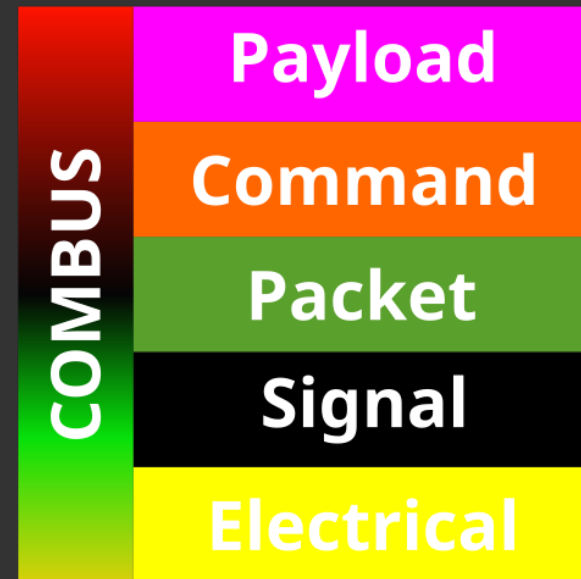
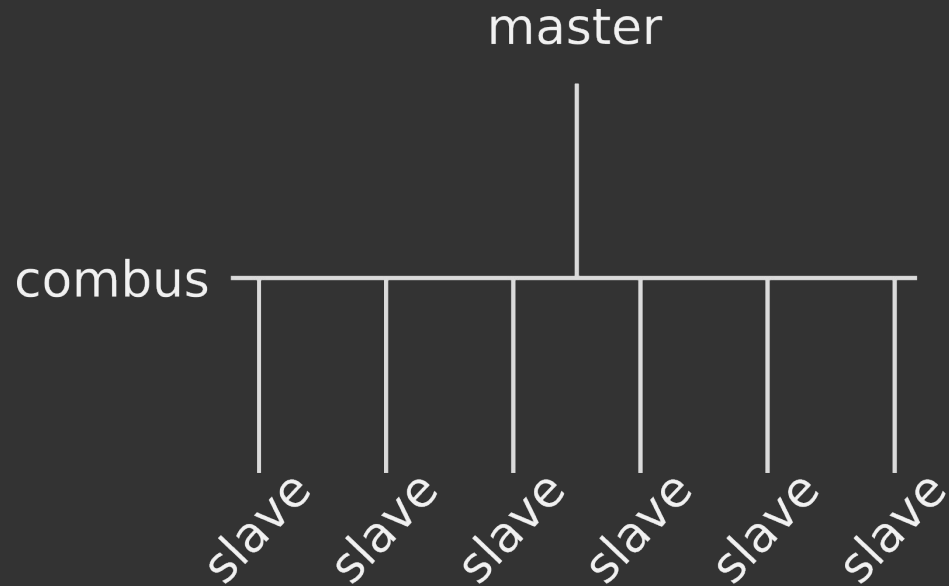
- Saleae Logic 8



- Arduino UNO

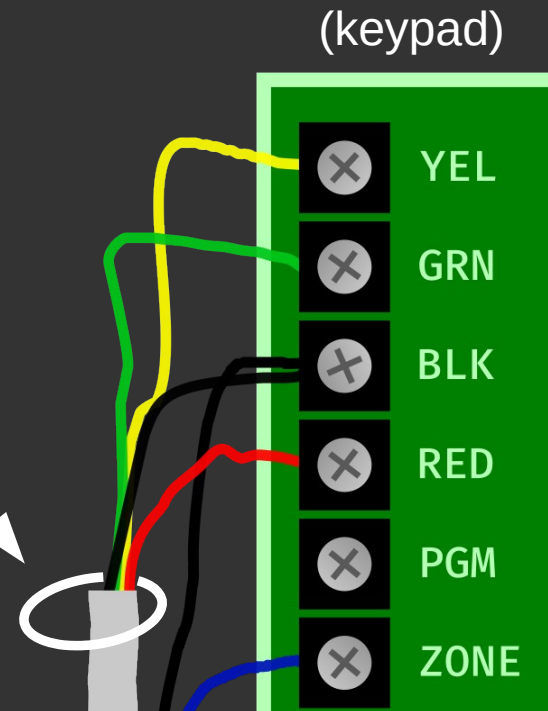


COMBUS



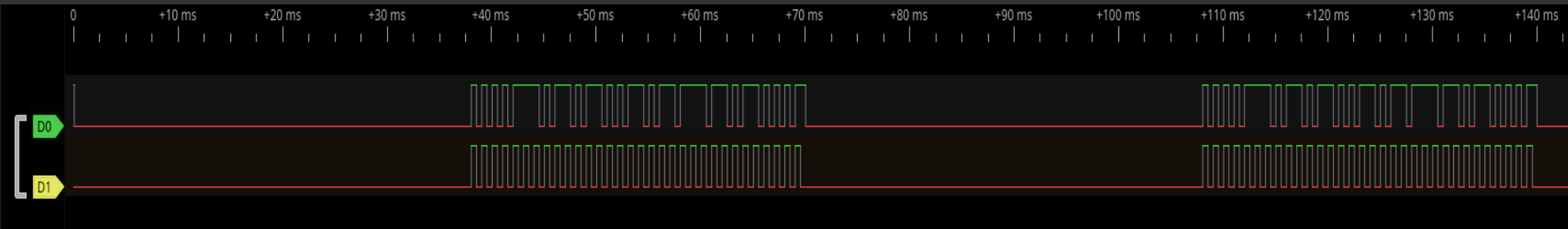
Electrical layer

- combus – 4 wire bus
- resistance = 0 \Rightarrow black = GROUND
- stable = voltage \Rightarrow red = POWER
- ... ?



Signal layer

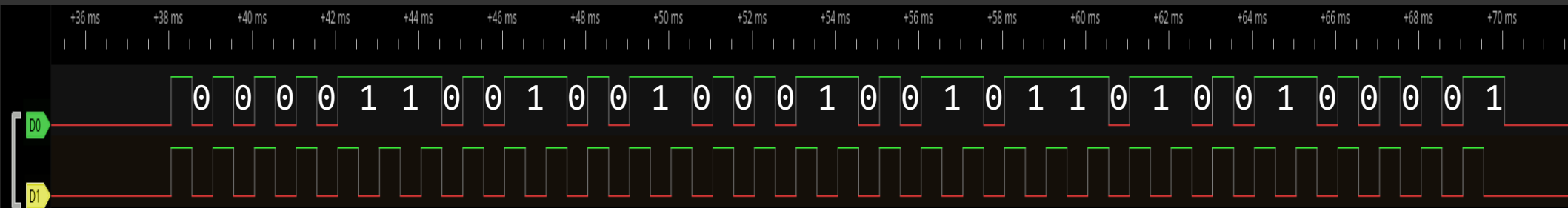
- yellow = CLOCK
- green = DATA
- 40ms between packet bursts
- 1 clock cycle = 1ms; signal = 1kHz



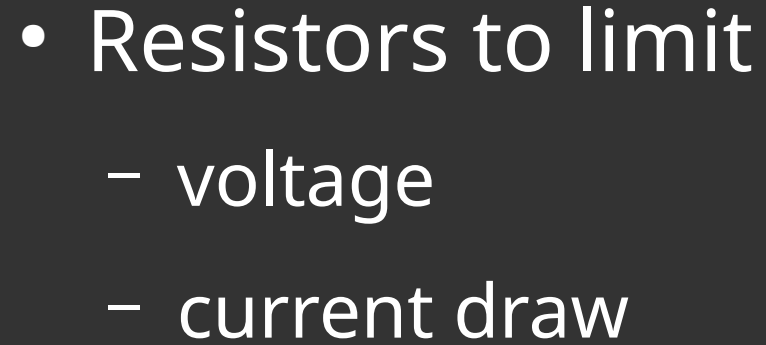
Signal encoding

- CLOCK = low \Rightarrow data!!! 😊
- ... we should have two-way comms
something is missing 😞

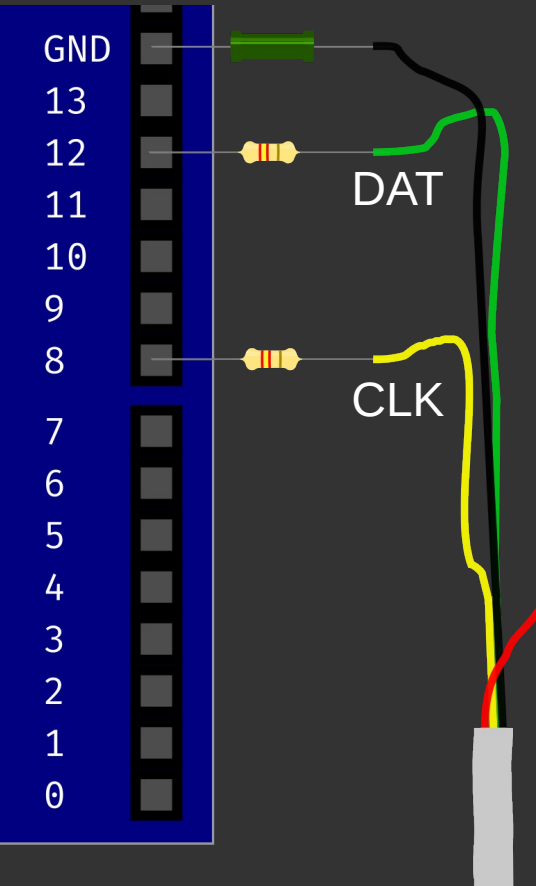
0 C 9 1 2 D 2 1



-
- Timing diagram showing D0 and D1 signals over time. The horizontal axis represents time in milliseconds (ms), ranging from +36 ms to +70 ms. The vertical axis shows the signals D0 and D1.
- D0 (Green signal) is a square wave that transitions between high and low states at various points in time.
- D1 (Yellow signal) is a square wave that transitions between high and low states. The signal is labeled with 'M' (Memory) and 'S' (Strobe) in green boxes, indicating the timing of memory access and strobe pulses.



Decoding into bytes



```
on CLK change:
    wait 50μs
    if CLK = high:
        master ← master<<1 + DAT&1
    else:
        slave ← slave<<1 + !DAT&1
```

```
on idle > 2ms:
    if master > 0:
        print master
        print slave
        master ← 0
        slave ← 0
```

Packet structure

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
master																						
40	03	92	02	01	EB	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	C4	00
E2	14	10	0B	0F	37	05	00	01	5D	00												
0C	13	38	1B																			
slave																						
00	02	20	00	00	00	FF	5A	22	00	00	00	00	D5	23	79	E2	00	00	00	C8	B6	00
00	02	00	00																			

command
checksum
unused
channel-request

Checksum

```
checksum ← 0
```

```
for i in @command to @checksum - 1:
```

```
    checksum ← (checksum + *i) % 100
```


Commands: heartbeat / clock

- 0C NN DD/MM HH/SS
 - NN = xxxxxxxp = sequence number
- p=0 → 0C NN DD HH
 - DD = day of the month
 - HH = hour
- p=1 → 0C NN MM SS
 - MM = minutes
 - SS = seconds

Commands: code entry

- 00 02 20 UT 00 00 CT CC CC 00 00 00 00 SS SS SS
SS 00 00 00 00 ## 00
 - UT = pxxxxxxx
 - p = user type = 1 → programmer
 - CT = code type
 - CC CC = code
 - SS SS SS SS = serial number of source device
 - ## = checksum

Payloads

- No encryption used
- Text as fixed length (often 16 chars) ASCII strings

- 0x20 = filler

b0	02	00	00	00	44	6f	6f	Doo
72	20	30	31	20	20	20	20		r 01
20	20	20	20	20	e7	00			..

- Numbers usually packed BCD

- “0” is 0b1010 = 0xA

- on encryption, but hey, at least we got obfuscation!

DEMO TIME



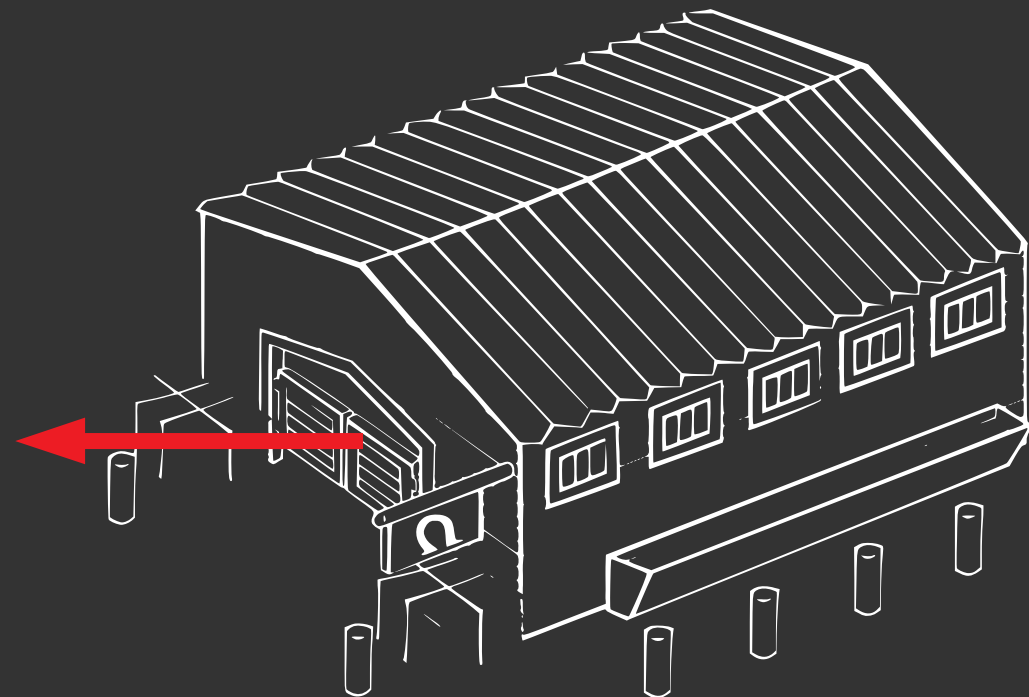
Before connecting a module to the combus, remove AC and battery power from the control panel.

EV0192

“Digiplex and Digiplex EVO systems provide the highest level of protection for banks, high-security military and government sites, luxurious residential homes and any place where maximum security is essential”

– <https://www.paradox.com/Products/default.asp?CATID=7>

Exploitation scenarios



3998	3111	9309	1400
8248	4584	9450	5617
6550	8245	6979	9878
6101	4971	1294	9576
5005	2789	7113	3627
6856	5132	4920	5076
7500	7065	0643	9302
1744	3725	8432	1275
1128	1497	8657	9264

SUMMARY

Results

- Hardware built, decoding software written
- Protocol partially transcribed
- Impact of possible attacks

Solutions

- Encryption at command layer
 - TLS?
- Mutual slave-master authentication
 - client certificates?
- Sensitive payload encryption
 - with unique per-panel key!

Further research

- Anti-collision protocol research
- DoS attacks
- Emulating a slave
- COMBUS over radio
- RF attacks
- Firmware reverse engineering
- Logo. We need a logo, right?



How about this one?

Resources

- Slides available
 - <http://kirils.org/>
 - 4 November 2018
- Tools available
 - <https://github.com/0ki/paradox>
 - 18 November 2018

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