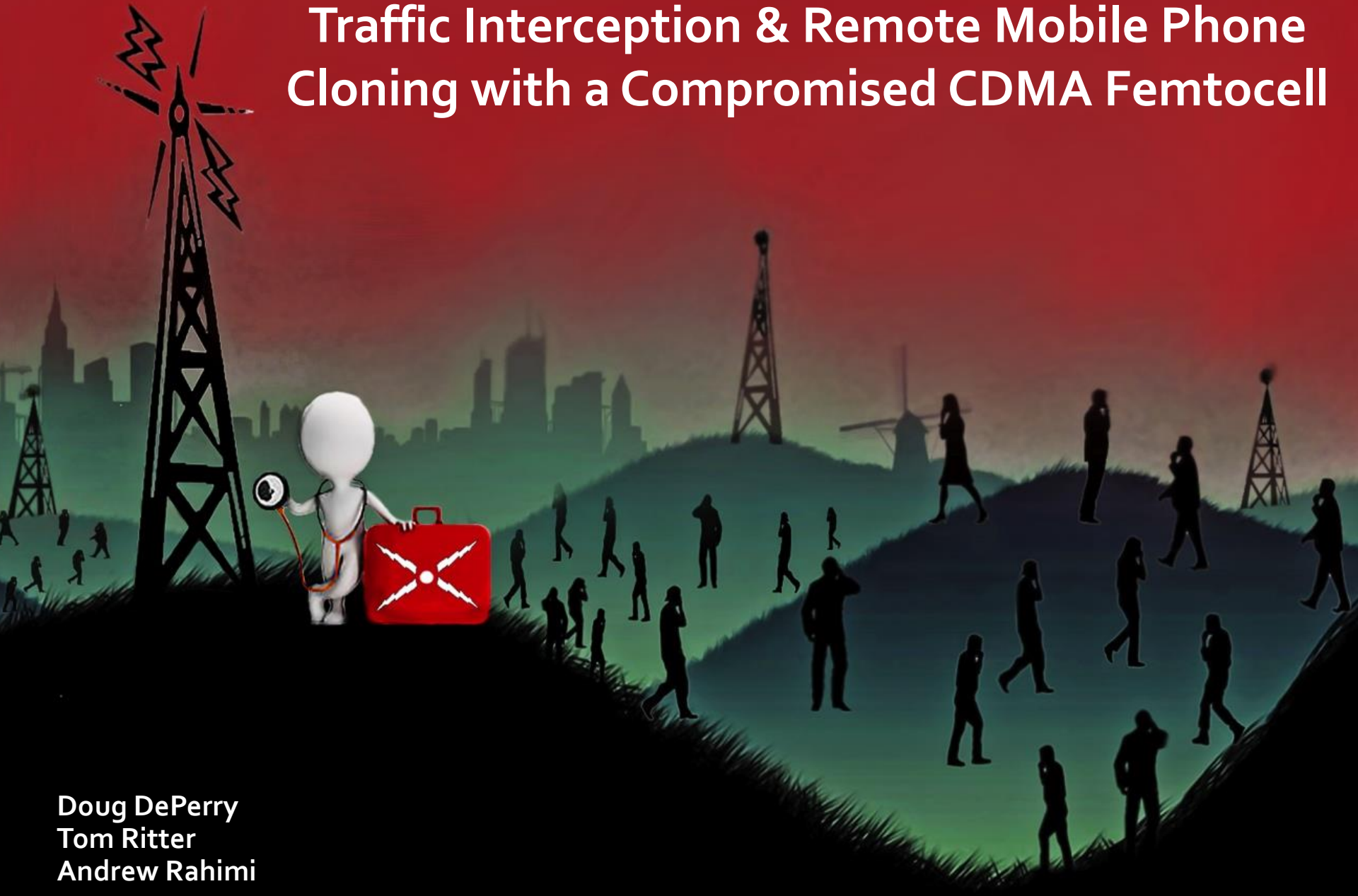


Traffic Interception & Remote Mobile Phone Cloning with a Compromised CDMA Femtocell



Doug DePerry
Tom Ritter
Andrew Rahimi
iSEC Partners

- The specific method used to access the device that makes the demonstration possible has been resolved by Verizon Wireless through a security patch.
- The Network Extenders being used to conduct the demonstration do not have the security patch installed.
- Verizon Wireless gave iSEC permission to use the network extenders to conduct the demonstration in consideration of iSEC bringing the issue to the attention of Verizon Wireless.

No User Interaction

- This is *not* like joining an open WiFi network
- Your phone associates *automatically* with no* indication
 - You might be on ours right now. 😊
- We don't hack phones... at least not today

Full Disclosure

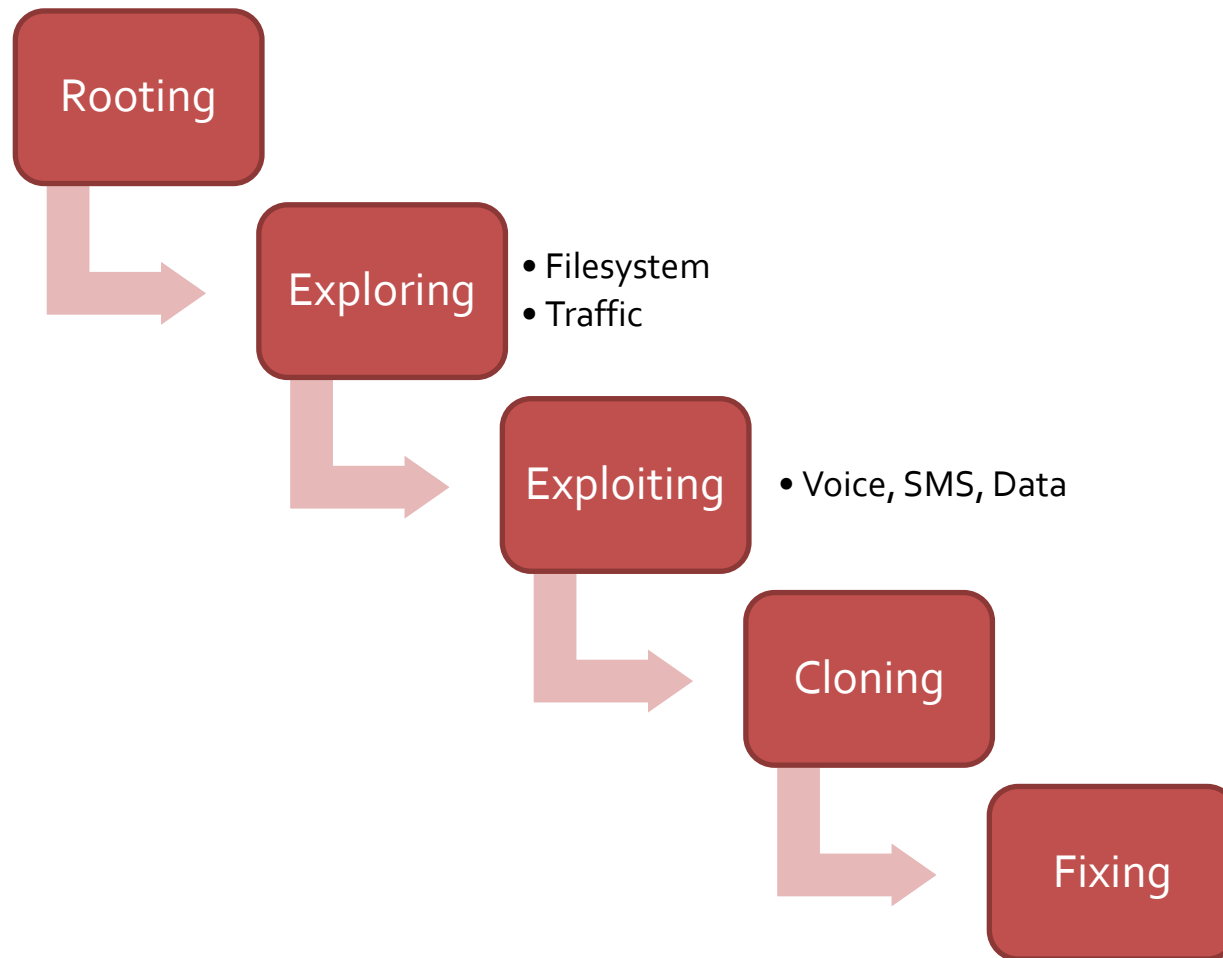
- Disclosed vulnerabilities to the carrier early December
- They worked extremely hard, over Christmas, to prepare a patch
- All vulnerabilities disclosed in this presentation have been patched
- We do have architectural concerns around femtocells
 - Concerns shared by...

- BH 2011 “Femtocells: a Poisonous Needle in the Operator's Hay Stack”
 - SFR Femtocell (2nd biggest operator in France)
- THC: Vodafone (2010/2011)
- RSAXVC & Doug Kelly (Bsidest KC 2011)
 - Rooting
 - Cable construction
- “Do It Yourself Cellular IDS”
 - Black Hat 2013

Our Focus

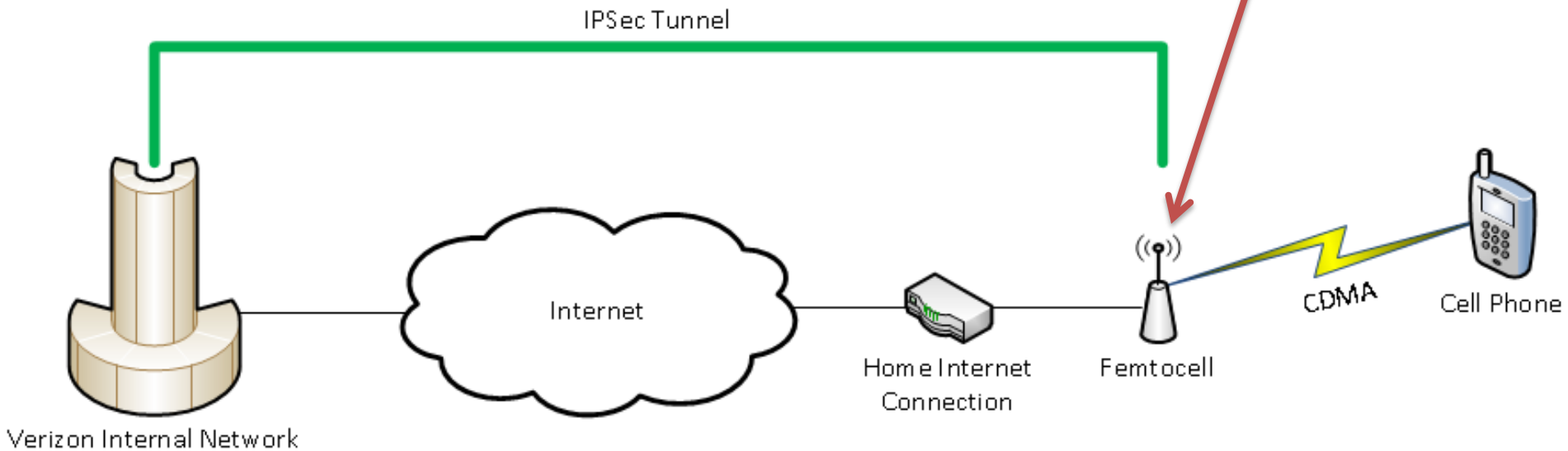
- North American Carrier
 - 3G
 - CDMA
- Customers affected
 - Roughly 1/3 of the population of the US
- Phone Calls & SMS
- MMS, Data Man-In-The-Middling, SSL Stripping
- Cloning

Agenda



General Architecture

We Are Here! 😊



Rooting the Femtocell(s)



SCS-26UC4
(Older)



SCS-2U01
(Newer)

Rooting the Femtocell(s)



SCS-26UC4
(Older)

Bonus!



SCS-2U01
(Newer)



SCS-2U01 Hardware

- Faraday FA626TE ARM v5TE processor
 - on Samsung UCMB board
- OneNAND flash memory
- Lattice FPGA
 - Presumably for DSP
- GPS antenna
- CDMA antenna
 - 2G/3G
- Ethernet
- HDMI Port



Console Port

- HDMI port



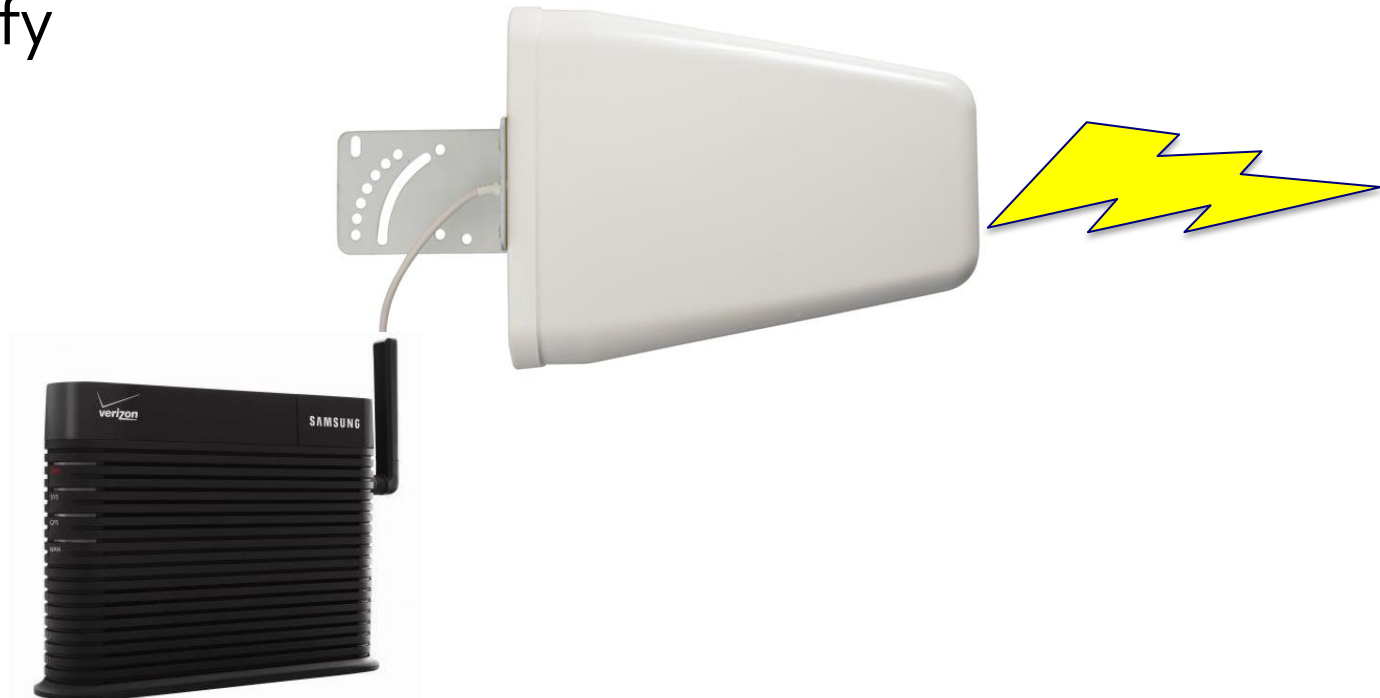
Custom Cable

- USB FTDI + HDMI =



Wireless Signal Range

- Approximately 40'
- Environmental factors
- Adjust signal strength
- Amplify



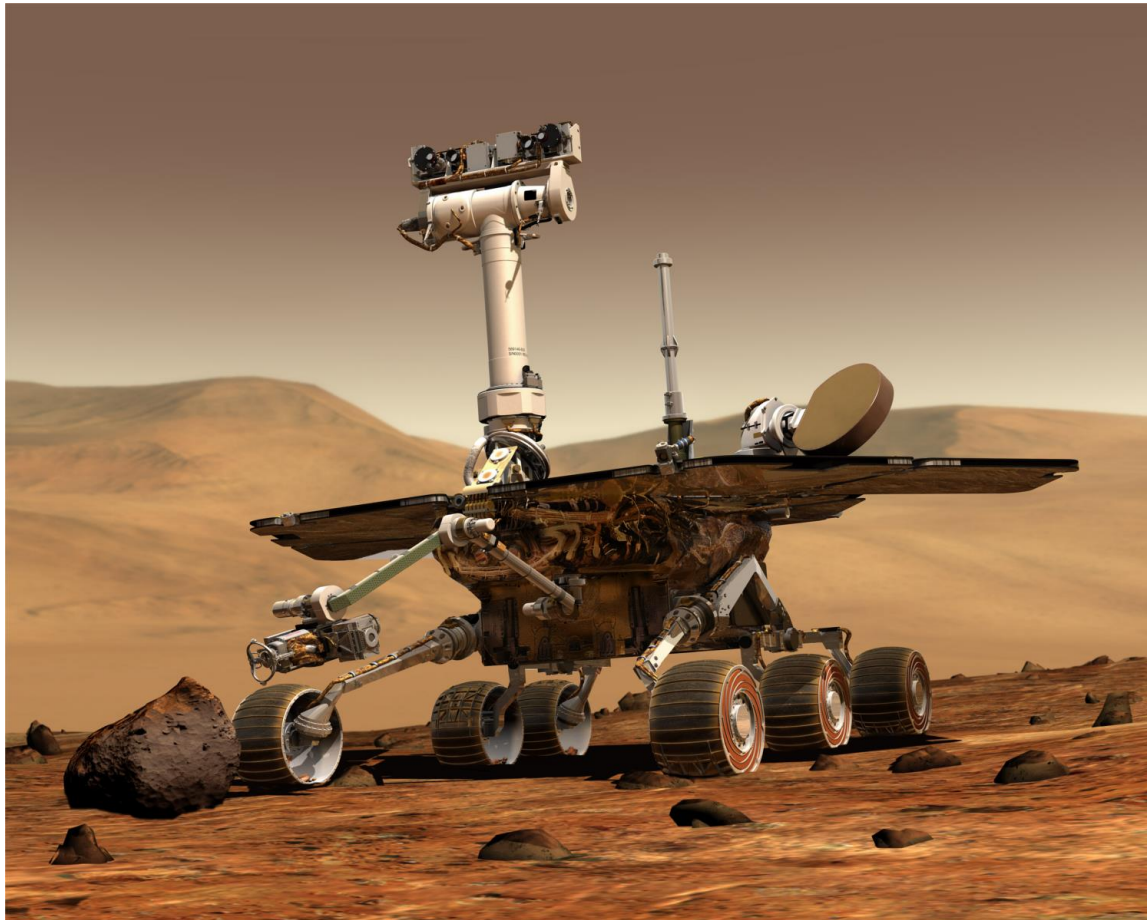
Console Access!

- SCS-26UC4
 - 57600 8 N 1
 - Uboot delay: "Press any key to interrupt boot"
 - Root shell
 - Run `/etc/init.d/rc 5`
 - Root on fully functional device
- SCS-2U01
 - 115200 8 N 1
 - Magic `sysreq + i`
 - Root login
 - Run `/etc/init.d/rc 5`
 - Root on fully functional device

Console Access: Patched

These mechanisms to obtain root no longer work
(But may be useful on other embedded devices)

Exploring the Femtocell



- MontaVista Linux 5, 2.6.18
 - Custom kernel, drivers, software
- /mnt/onand
 - Custom application binaries
 - uimhx, cmbx, cdhx, agent, vpn
- Keys, passwords, etc
 - /etc/shadow
 - /app/vpn/quicksec.xml

I am root, but...

- This terminal console sucks
 - Can't really do anything
- Let's patch
 - No easy way to edit files
 - ugh, sed
 - SSHD
 - PKI-only, no RootLogin
 - Edit SSHD.conf
 - Flush iptables

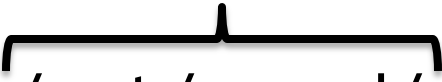
Be Persistent

- Filesystem is pulled from firmware every single time
 - Any changes disappear on reboot
 - Have to edit firmware and reflash?
- Until we noticed...
 - Persistent filesystem location
 - /mnt/onand

Be Persistent

- Read every single startup script until...

That's the part of the
filesystem we can persist in!

```
if [ -f  /mnt/onand/.ubirc ]; then  
    echo 'DEBUG MODE STARTUP is TARTTING....'  
    . /mnt/onand/.ubirc
```

Be Persistent

- .ubirc
 - Presence of this file == debug mode
 - We use it to run scripts
 - Patch sshd
 - Allow interactive root login
 - Flush iptables
 - exec /bin/bash

Let's go after the data

- We're persistent
- Call me Eve
- Let's go find the packets!
 - QuickSec VPN client
 - Packaged as a Netfilter kernel module
 - Literally steals packets out of Netfilters and handles them itself...
 - Packets don't show up in normal capture tools like tcpdump
 - Not Open Source

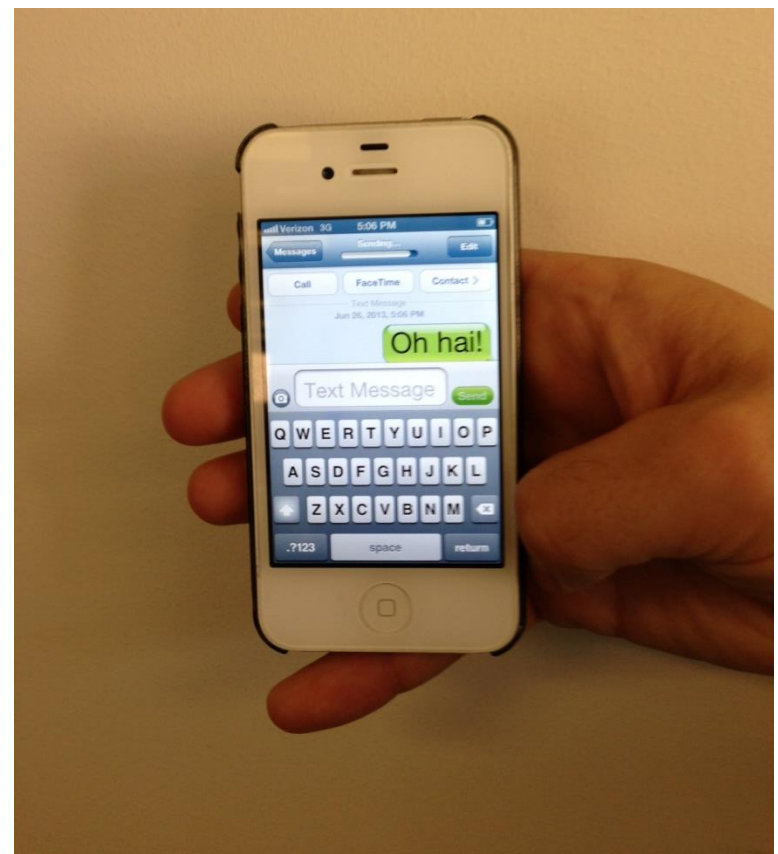
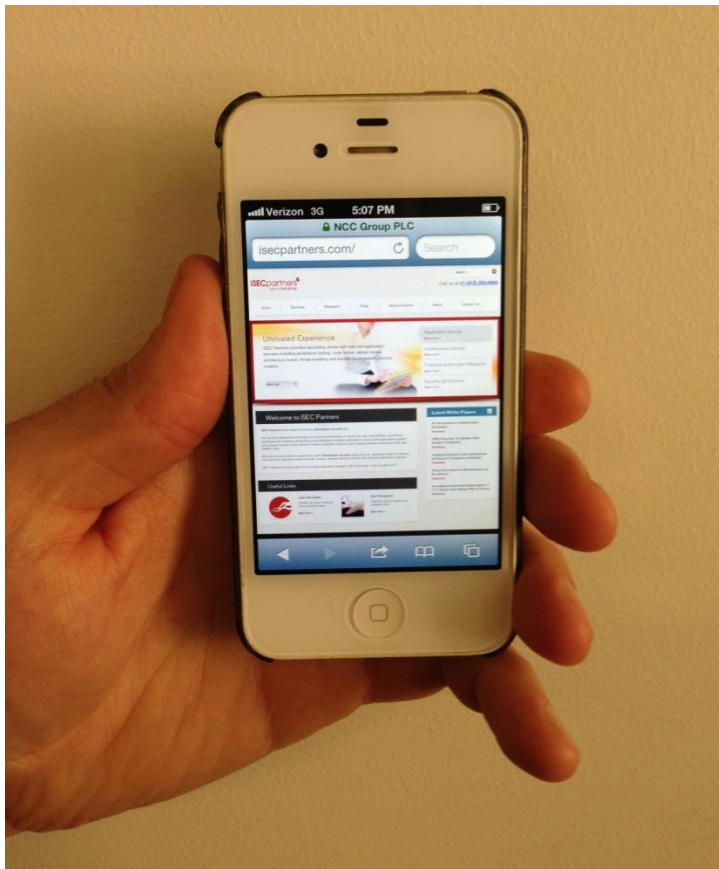
It's Just Engineering



I want packets!

- Custom kernel module
 - Priority is tricky
 - Incoming/Outgoing
 - Must be above & below quicksec to get the plaintext before encryption and after decryption
- Custom Userland app
 - Display data in real-time
 - Log to pcap
- Cross-compiling is fun*
 - *fun like a hernia

Voice, Texts, and Data



Voice: Lots 'o packets

- Its mostly UDP, lots and lots of UDP
- Strange Ports
 - This is hard.

Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
10.208.110.101	10.190.140.253	UDP	62	Source port: awg-proxy Destination port: sua
10.190.140.253	10.208.110.101	UDP	153	Source port: sua Destination port: awg-proxy
10.208.110.101	10.190.140.253	UDP	72	Source port: awg-proxy Destination port: sua
10.190.140.253	10.208.110.101	UDP	65	Source port: sua Destination port: awg-proxy
10.208.110.101	10.190.140.253	UDP	98	Source port: awg-proxy Destination port: sua
10.190.140.253	10.208.110.101	UDP	73	Source port: sua Destination port: awg-proxy
10.208.110.101	10.190.140.253	CLASSIC-S	62	Message: Set Active Destination Request
10.190.140.253	10.208.110.101	UDP	55	Source port: sua Destination port: awg-proxy
10.208.110.101	10.190.140.253	UDP	62	Source port: awg-proxy Destination port: sua
10.190.140.253	10.208.110.101	UDP	153	Source port: sua Destination port: awg-proxy
10.208.110.101	10.190.140.253	UDP	72	Source port: awg-proxy Destination port: sua
10.190.140.253	10.208.110.101	UDP	65	Source port: sua Destination port: awg-proxy
10.208.110.101	10.190.140.253	UDP	100	Source port: awg-proxy Destination port: sua
10.190.140.253	10.208.110.101	UDP	73	Source port: sua Destination port: awg-proxy
10.208.110.101	10.190.140.253	CLASSIC-S	62	Message: Set Active Destination Request
10.190.140.253	10.208.110.101	UDP	55	Source port: sua Destination port: awg-proxy
10.190.140.253	10.208.110.108	UDP	50	Source port: 6115 Destination port: al-bs
10.208.110.108	10.190.140.253	UDP	46	Source port: 65310 Destination port: 6115
192.168.2.4	66.174.71.40	ISAKMP	122	INFORMATIONAL
66.174.71.40	192.168.2.4	ISAKMP	122	INFORMATIONAL
10.190.140.253	10.208.110.105	UDP	50	Source port: al-bs Destination port: al-bs
10.190.140.253	10.208.110.101	UDP	48	Source port: sua Destination port: awg-proxy
10.208.110.101	10.190.140.253	UDP	48	Source port: awg-proxy Destination port: sua
10.208.110.105	10.190.140.253	UDP	46	Source port: 65294 Destination port: al-bs
10.190.140.253	10.208.110.101	UDP	190	Source port: sua Destination port: awg-proxy
10.208.110.101	10.190.140.253	UDP	90	Source port: awg-proxy Destination port: sua
10.190.140.253	10.208.110.101	UDP	65	Source port: sua Destination port: awg-proxy
10.190.140.253	10.211.28.212	UDP	59	Source port: 64534 Destination port: 53518
10.190.140.253	10.211.28.212	UDP	59	Source port: 64534 Destination port: 53518
10.190.140.253	10.211.28.212	UDP	59	Source port: 64534 Destination port: 53518

Voice: Force Decode as RTP

both.pcap [Wireshark 1.8.3 (SVN Rev 45256 from /trunk-1.8)]

Filter: (ip.addr eq 10.191.12.248 and ip.addr eq 10.211.28.212) and (udp.port eq ...)

No.	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1069	10.191.12.248	10.211.28.212	RTP	56	PT=DynamicRTP-Type-97, SSRC=0xFC14, Seq=180,
1070	10.211.28.212	10.191.12.248	RTP	76	PT=DynamicRTP-Type-97, SSRC=0xABADFBF0, Seq=
1071	10.191.12.248	10.211.28.212	RTP	56	PT=DynamicRTP-Type-97, SSRC=0xFC14, Seq=181,

Frame 1070: 76 bytes on wire (608 bits), 76 bytes captured (608 bits)

- Ethernet II, src: 00:00:00_00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00), Dst: 00:00:00_00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)
- Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.211.28.212 (10.211.28.212), Dst: 10.191.12.248 (10.191.12.248)
- User Datagram Protocol, Src Port: 38368 (38368), Dst Port: 64532 (64532)
- Real-Time Transport Protocol

```
Real-Time Transport Protocol
  10.. .... = Version: RFC 1889 Version (2)
  ..0. .... = Padding: False
  ...0 .... = Extension: False
  .... 0000 = Contributing source identifiers count: 0
  0... .... = Marker: False
  Payload type: DynamicRTP-Type-97 (97)
  Sequence number: 1
  Timestamp: 3166485852
  Synchronization source identifier: 0xabadfbf0 (2880306160)
  Payload: 754059680002de68bc07dc42330e032f22c8cb42c5c0
```


Voice – Codec?

RFC 3558:

Value	Rate	Total data frame size
0	Blank	0 (0 bit)
1	1/8	2 (16 bits)
2	1/4	5 (40 bits; not valid for EVRC)
3	1/2	10 (80 bits)
4	1	22 (171 bits; 5 padded at end w/ zeros)
5	Erasure	0 (SHOULD NOT be transmitted by sender)

Voice – Codec?

Decoding EVRC speech codec

 I want to decode the EVRC speech codec. I have checked the ffmpeg library but it seems like, EVRC is not being currently supported by ffmpeg.

2



Is there any alternate library which can be used to decode EVRC data?



Or if anybody have some algorithm or decoding mechanism or code snippet to do so, please let me know.

2

Thanks Nitin

audio

ffmpeg

decoding

cdma

share | edit | close | flag | protect

asked Apr 30 '12 at 8:06



Nitin Goyal

95 ● 1 ● 9

No Answers!

Voice – Codec?



There are some files claimed to be EVRC code here (on chinese sites):
<http://www.codeforge.com/article/67387>

1



Same file on pudn.com:
http://en.pudn.com/downloads95/sourcecode/comm/voice_compress/detail389385_en.html

+500

It can be not so easy to download full 0.5 MB archive (registration required), but it looks like working

This answer has been awarded bounty worth 500 reputation by Tom Ritter

There are so3 and so68 implementations in the archive
ftp://ftp.3gpp2.org/TSGC/Incoming/SWG11/Software_Published_in_TIA/evrc_rel-B_mps_software/Software_Distribution_vB-1.0_for_C.S0018-B_v1.0_EVRC_MPS.zip

so3 sources look similar to some files from evrc.rar:

```
/* Enhanced Variable Rate Codec - Master C code Specification */  
/* Copyright (C) 1997-1998 Telecommunications Industry Association. */
```

and so68 (EVRCB_FX) is for EVRC-B (both encoder and decoder):

```
EVRC-B vocoder fixed point c-simulation can be compiled using the standard GNU  
c++ compile tools like g++, make, etc.
```

```
/* EVRC-B - Enhanced Variable Rate Coder - B Speech Service Option for */  
/* Wideband Spread Spectrum Digital System */  
/* C Source Code Simulation */
```

Voice!

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3FyNB4QmY1Q>

SMS

- These specs suck
 - But we figured it out
- 7-bit Words, ugh

```
#####  
Looks like an outgoing SMS from:  
MIN: 908433 [redacted]  
ESN: 80 BE [redacted]  
packet number = 619  
#####  
  
#####  
sent a text message to:  
Phone: 401 [redacted]  
Message: Hello  
SMS ID: 1  
packet number = 624  
#####
```

SMS

The image shows a Wireshark capture of an SMS message. The main window displays a list of packets with a filter set to 'udp'. Packet 554 is selected, showing it is a CDMA SMS message from 10.208.110.101 to 10.189.17.43. The message content is 'Test Cap Message 3'. Two callout boxes provide details about the message structure and its ASCII representation.

Callout Box 1 (Left):

```
0001 0... .. = Encoding: 2
.... .000 1001 0... = Number of Characters: 18
.... .. .101 = Initial Character: 5
User Data: Test Cap Message 3
```

Callout Box 2 (Right):

```
.....E.
.b..@.:. .n..ne..
+..6..N .t.....
.....9. .S5.....
.....!
.q.....L.....
.y...*`.....5
```

Main Window Packet Details:

User Data Tag: 1
User Data Length: 18
0001 0... .. = Encoding: 2
.... .000 1001 0... = Number of Characters: 18
.... .. .101 = Initial Character: 5
User Data: Test Cap Message 3

Main Window Packet Bytes:

Offset	Hex	ASCII
0000	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 08 00 45 00
0010	00 62 00 00 40 00 3a 11 ab 6e 0a d0 6e 65 0a bd	.b..@.:. .n..ne..
0020	11 2b 0c cd 36 b1 00 4e 98 74 00 06 00 00 00 05	+..6..N .t.....
0030	20 0e 12 01 01 00 39 03 00 53 35 03 00 00 02 109. .S5.....
0040	02 02 07 02 a6 a2 0e 1e a8 80 06 01 04 08 21 00!.....
0050	03 [redacted] 4c bc fa 20 87 87 82 09	.q.....L.....
0060	b9 79 f3 c3 9f 2a 06 60 03 06 12 11 07 13 14 35	.y...*`.....5

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R-4fkJiVeE4>

Data

- Plaintext! Praise the Lord: beautiful, decoded, plaintext
- Easiest thing to do with data: View It.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uuwsMsvGAYo>

- Plaintext! Praise the Lord: beautiful, decoded, plaintext
- Easiest thing to do with data: View It.
- Second easiest thing to do with data: Drop It.

iMessage

- And when you Denial of Service some data services, they fail over insecurely...



- Back to the Data. It is plaintext.
- However: Lots of encapsulation
 - If we're lucky: IP, GRE, PPP, HDLC, IP...
 - If we're not: IP, GRE, PPP, HDLC & then IP segmented across GRE packets

Data Traffic

10isecpartners.pcap [Wireshark 1.8.3 (SVN Rev 45256 from /trunk-1.8)]

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Tools Internals Help

Expression... Clear Apply Save

Info

21 https > 52227 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=0 win=14180 L

07 55308 > http [ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 win=6940 Len=0

139 33046 > http [ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 win=6940 Len=0

139 PPP Fragment

139 PPP Fragment

139 PPP Fragment

139 PPP Fragment

171 PPP Fragment

170 10.191.12.248 10.208.110.109 PPP 171 PPP Fragment

Frame 166: 139 bytes on wire (1112 bits), 139 bytes captured (1112 bits)

Ethernet II, Src: 00:00:00_00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00), Dst: 00:00:00_00:00:00 (00:00:00:00:00:00)

Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.191.12.248 (10.191.12.248), Dst: 10.208.110.109 (10.208.110.109)

Generic Routing Encapsulation (CDMA2000 A10 Unstructured byte stream)

PPP In HDLC-Like Framing

Data (89 bytes)

0000	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 08 00 45 00E.
0010	00 7d 00 00 40 00 40 2f	a9 5e 0a bf 0c f8 0a d0	.}.@.@/.^.....
0020	6e 6d 30 80 88 81 e5 25	d8 c3 00 00 00 1d 00 01	nm0....%
0030	00 50 50 18 1b 1c 7a 68	00 00 47 45 54 20 2f 20	.PP...zh ..GET /
0040	48 54 54 50 2f 31 2e 31	0d 0a 48 6f 73 74 3a 20	HTTP/1.1 ..Host:
0050	77 77 77 2e 69 73 65 63	70 61 72 74 6e 65 72 73	www.isec partners
0060	2e 63 6f 6d 0d 0a 43 6f	6e 6e 65 63 74 69 6f 6e	.com..Co nnection
0070	3a 20 6b 65 65 70 2d 61	6c 69 76 65 0d 0a 55 73	: keep-a live..Us
0080	65 72 2d 41 67 65 6e 74	3a 20 4d	er-Agent : M

Frame (139 bytes) PPP Fragment (89 bytes)

File: "C:\Users\tom\Documents\work\femto... Profile: Default

```
.....E.
}.@.@/.^.....
nm0....% .....
```

```
.PP...zh ..GET /
HTTP/1.1 ..Host:
www.isec partners
.com..Co nnection
: keep-a live..Us
er-Agent : M
```

- Goal: Edit a Webpage, as simply as possible
 - (Change HTTPS Form Action - > HTTP)
- Going to require editing the inner TCP checksum
 - Which requires decoding and re-encoding
 - And editing the PPP checksum
 - And hopefully doesn't change the size
- TCP Checksum is at the beginning (GRE frame N)
- PPP Checksum is at the end (GRE frame N+3? 4?)
- Oh, and the frames may be out of order

- Try 1:
 - Do it inline, in the kernel
 - Nope: Carrier applies transparent compression to all traffic on port 80
 - Can't collect packets to decompress, edit, and recompress, can't only edit one packet at a time
- Try 2:
 - Change the request to HTTP 1.0 (No Compression)
 - Nope: Carrier Ignores it

- Try 3:
 - DNS Hijack, send everyone to our server
 - Nope: Carrier does transparent proxying on port 80, then does own lookup based on Host header
- Try 4:
 - DNS Hijack AND rewrite all connections to port 80 on our IP to port 81, and back again
 - Nope: Corner Cases. If they happen 2% of the time, on a normal webpage, it's dozens of packets.

- Try 5:
 - DNS Hijack, rewrite all connections to port 80 on our IP to port 81, and back again, AND Redirect people to 8080
 - Success!
 - The corner cases don't occur on the small 301 redirect
 - We can proxy the real webpage to users, ferrying their cookies and form posts, and:
 - Strip SSL
 - Rewrite URLs to port 8080

Data Middling Video

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2xjhtDobO8c>

Miniature Cell Towers

- Eavesdropping is cool and everything but...
- Impersonation is even cooler.



Cloning



CDMA Terminology

- No SIM Cards needed here

	GSM	CDMA
Device ID	IMEI	ESN (Now MEID)
Subscriber ID	IMSI	MIN
User Phone #	MSISDN	MDN

- Unlike the IMSI, the MIN is just a 10 digit phone number, sometimes the same as your actual phone number

CDMA Terminology

- ESN (Electronic Serial Number)
 - CDMA-specific ID number: "11 EE 4B 55"
- MEID (Mobile Equipment Identifier)
 - ESNs ran out! MEID is successor
 - Pseudo ESN used for backwards compatibility with handsets using MEIDs: "80 11 EE 4B"
- (Phones often ALSO have an IMEI for global or 4G)



Cloning basics – Real Towers

- Every time you make a call, MIN and MEID or ESN sent unencrypted to the tower to identify you
- That used to be it, and cloning was rampant

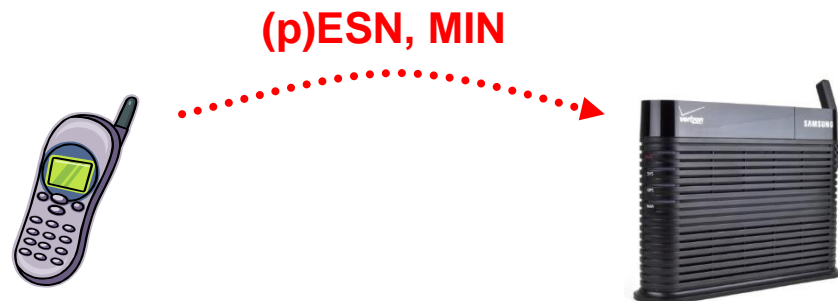


Enter the CAVE

- CAVE (Cellular Authentication and Voice Encryption)
- Every phone has a secret *A-Key*, which generates two derivative keys used to authenticate every call and message, as well as encrypt voice traffic over the air
- The *A-Key* is never shared over the network, but the derivative keys are used for every call

Connecting to a Femtocell

- The femtocell acts just like any other tower, except it doesn't actually require the MEID
- ESN is used with older devices, and pESN is used instead of MEID on newer devices



Remember Your Failure At The CAVE...

- The femtocell does not use MEIDs for authentication at all, only the (p)ESN and MIN
- And most importantly, the femtocell ***didn't require CAVE!***
- This means that a "classic" clone with just the (p)ESN and MIN would work - as long as the attacker's clone is connected to a femtocell
- We just need the (p)ESN and MIN of our victim



The Perfect Clone

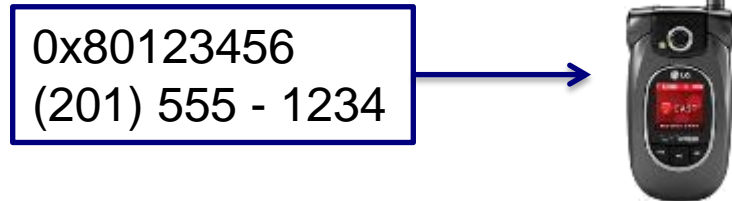
- (p)ESN/MIN values are passed through the femtocell in a registration packet whenever ANY phone comes within range
- This allows cloning *without physical access to phone*

```
#####  
MIN is: 908    1208  
ESN is: 80 BE  
packet number = 18  
#####
```

The Perfect Clone



Step 1: Victim phone falls in range of rooted femtocell with sniffer



Step 2: MIN and ESN are collected and cloned to a target device



Step 3: Target device is associated with a stock femtocell



Step 4: Clone attained; calls and SMS can be made on behalf of original phone

Cloning Implications

- Cloning can be flakey
- Voice
 - The elusive 2.5-way call
- SMS
- Data
 - Not yet....
- Helpful definitions for our discussion:



Victim phone – the phone of a legitimate subscriber whose keys have been captured by a rogue femtocell



Target phone – the phone of an attacker that has been modified (cloned) to the legitimate victim phone

Cloning Scenario o

When the VICTIM phone is turned off or jammed

- Everything works
 - Incoming Call
 - Outgoing Call
 - SMS



Cloning Scenario 1

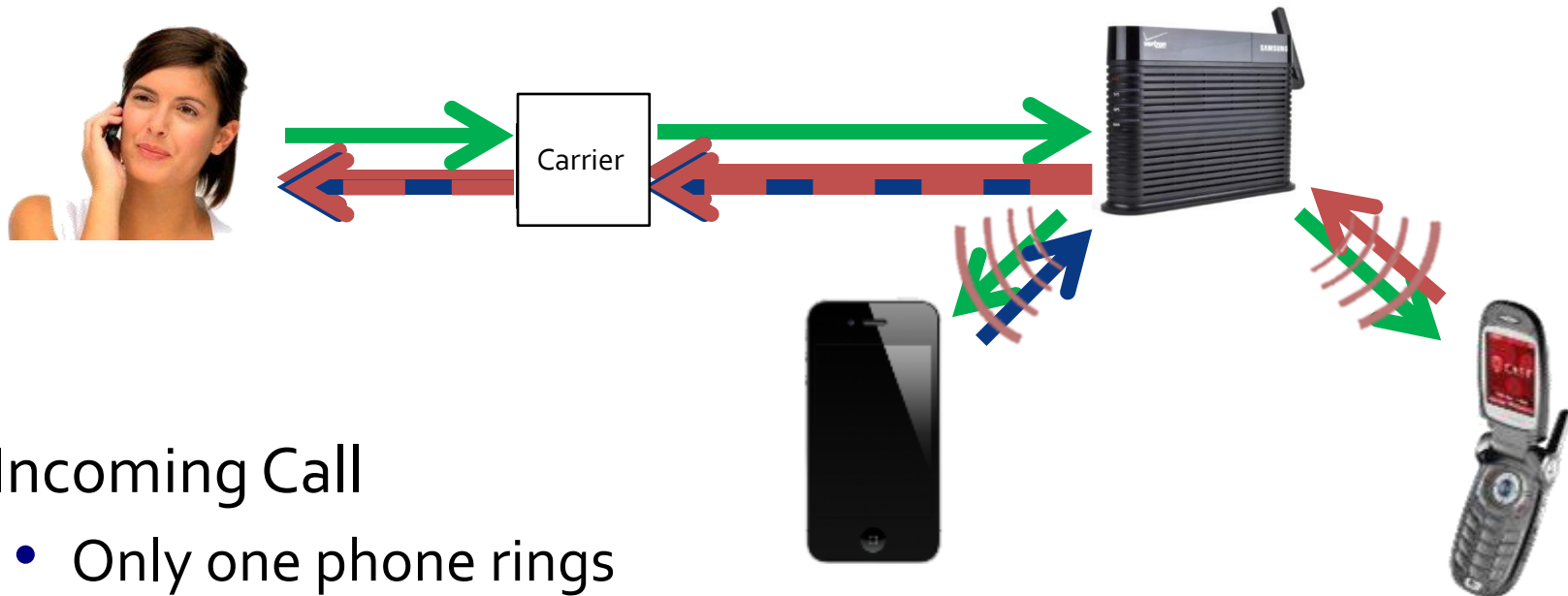
When both the TARGET and VICTIM phones are associated with the femtocell.

- Outgoing Call
 - Forced drop
- SMS
 - Incoming

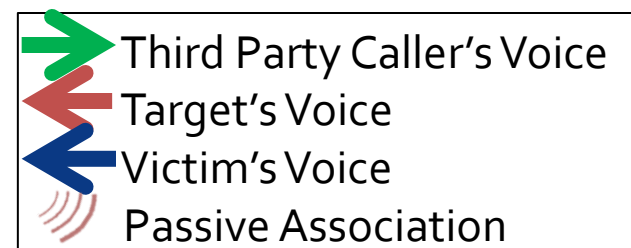


Cloning Scenario 1

When both the TARGET and VICTIM phones are associated with the femtocell.

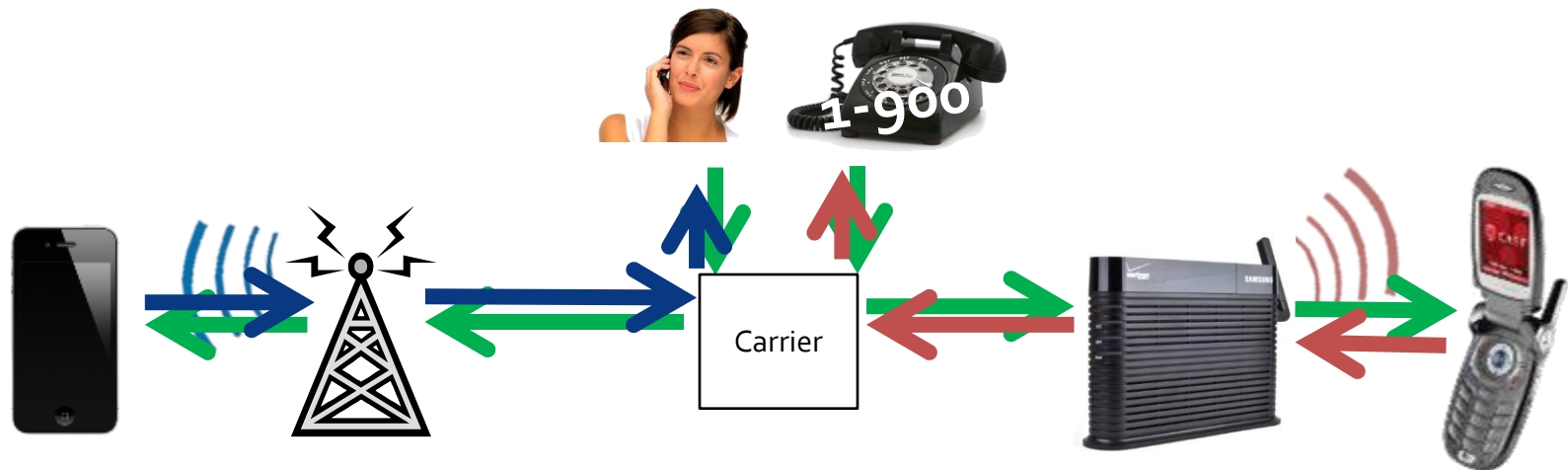


- Incoming Call
 - Only one phone rings
 - Situation normal
 - Both phones ring
 - The race is on
 - “Two-and-a-half”-way call



Cloning Scenario 2

When only the TARGET phone is associated to the femtocell and the VICTIM phone is on an actual Verizon tower



- Incoming Call and SMS
 - Most recent carrier contact
- Outgoing Call
 - TARGET call is dropped
 - Two for one!

Cloning Data

- Much more difficult
- Need more keys
 - Valid NAI
 - HA
 - AAA



Cloning Video

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ydo19YOzpzU>

Cloning: Patched

The requirement for CAVE Authentication to be enabled takes place on the Carrier Network (not the femtocell).

Accordingly, it was patched without requiring any software updates to the femtocell.

Femtocells are a Bad Idea



Major US Carrier Comparison

Carrier	Technology	Femtocell?
Verizon	CDMA	Yes
Sprint	CDMA	Yes
AT&T	GSM	Yes
T-Mobile	GSM	No

Short Term Mitigations

- Harden the femtocell hardware and software



- That might help except...

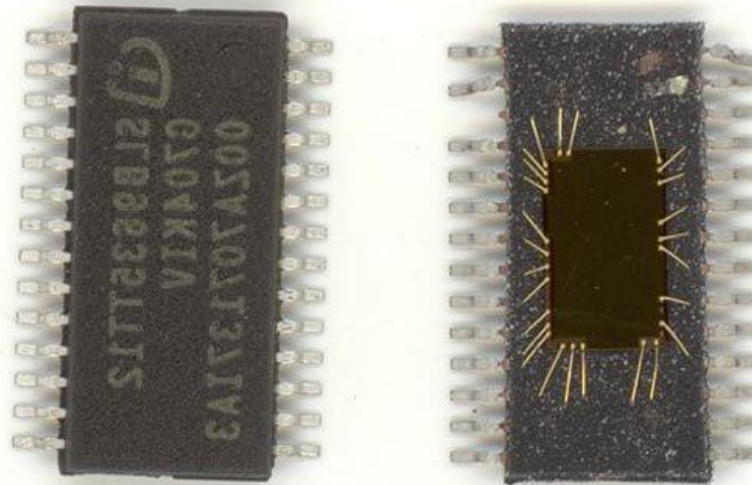
Root is always possible

“If an attacker has physical control over your computer...
it’s not your computer anymore.”



Root is always possible

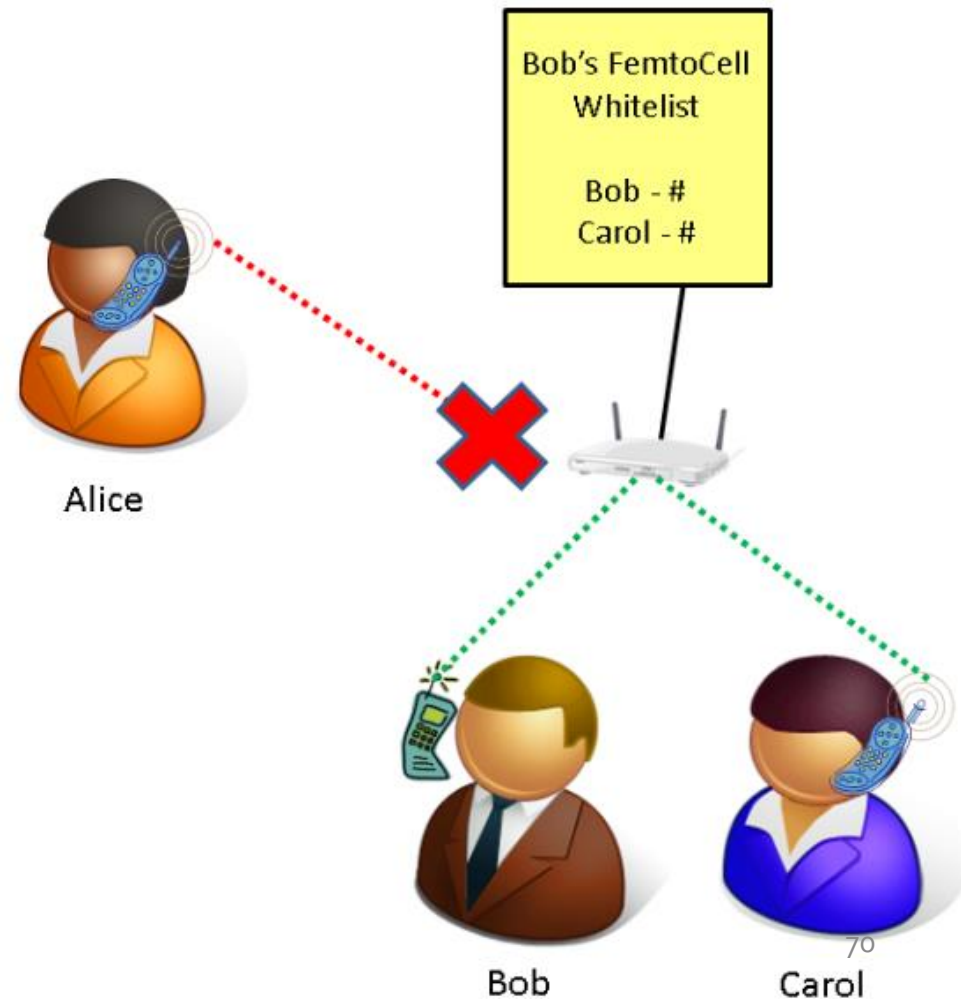
- We got in through a serial port
- JTAG / UART ports?
- Reflash firmware?
- Glitching Attacks?



Short Term Mitigations

Require phone registration

- Capability currently exists



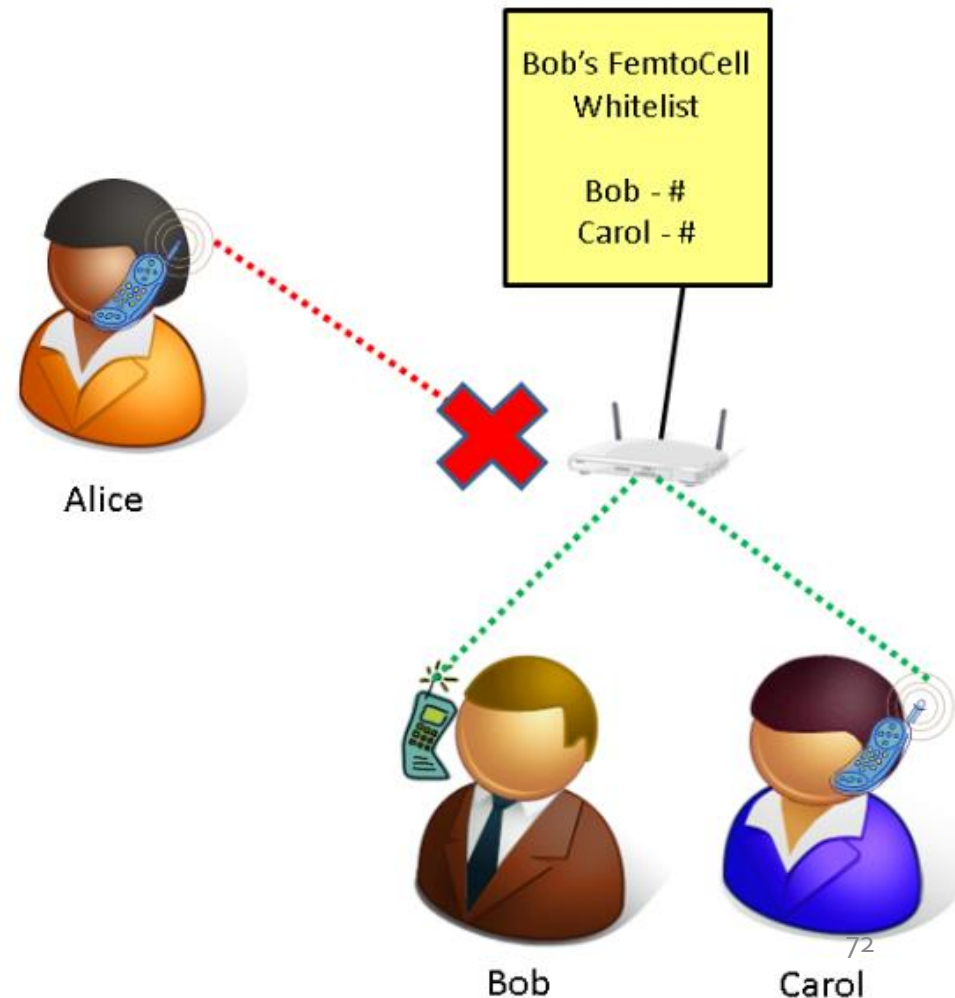
Femtocell Handset Registration

Vendor	Tech	Femtocell	Requires Registration
Verizon	CDMA	Yes	No Optional per Femtocell
Sprint	CDMA	Yes	No Optional per Femtocell
AT&T	GSM	Yes	Yes!
T-Mobile	GSM	No! Wi-Fi Calling	N/A

Short Term Mitigations

Require phone registration

- Capability currently exists
- Protects against untargeted dragnets
- Does not protect against isolation attacks



Long Term Mitigations

- Get rid of `em
- WiFi Calling
 - IPSec or SSL Tunnel
- End-to-End encryption
 - OSTel & CSipSimple/Groundwire
 - RedPhone
 - ZRTP

Fixes & Bandaids

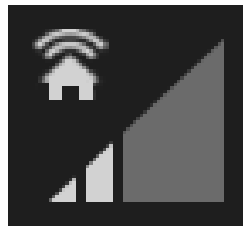


Mitigation Summary

- Short Term
 - ~~Harden femtocell~~
 - Require registration
- Long Term
 - No femtocells
 - Move to WiFi Calling
 - End-to-end Encryption

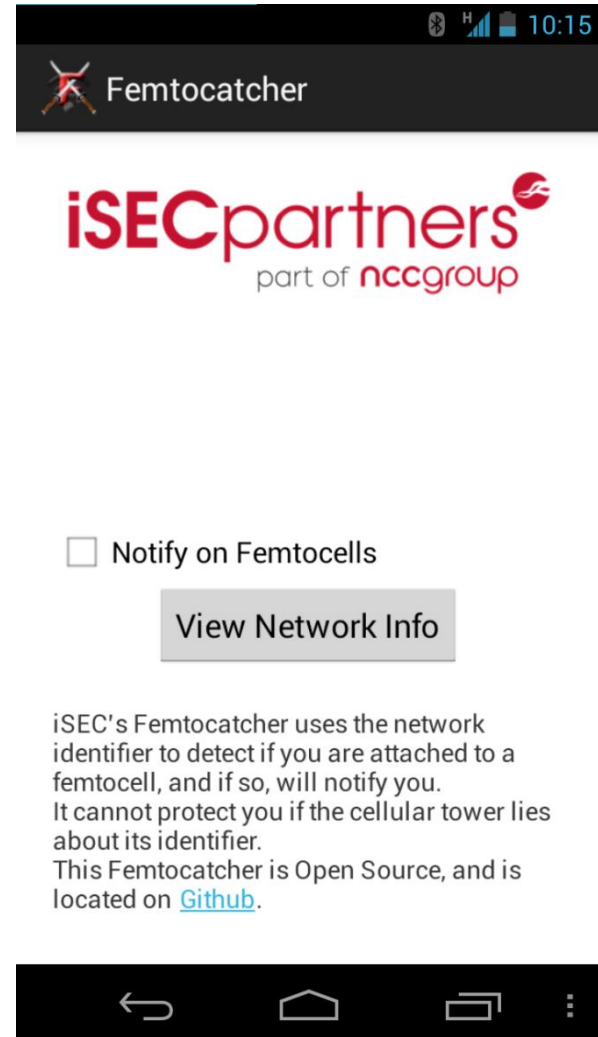
What Can / Do?

- How do I know if I'm connected to a femtocell?
- Android - some phones display an icon when connected to a femtocell
 - Phones that Verizon modified
 - Not Stock Android, Not Third Party ROMs
- iPhone – No visual indicator
- All - Short beep at beginning of phone call (easy to miss)
- But somewhere, there's code written to detect them



Announcing FemtoCatcher

- Detects femtocells and puts you in airplane mode
- <http://github.com/isecpartners/femtocatcher>
- Thanks immensely to Mira Thambireddy



What Else Can I Do?

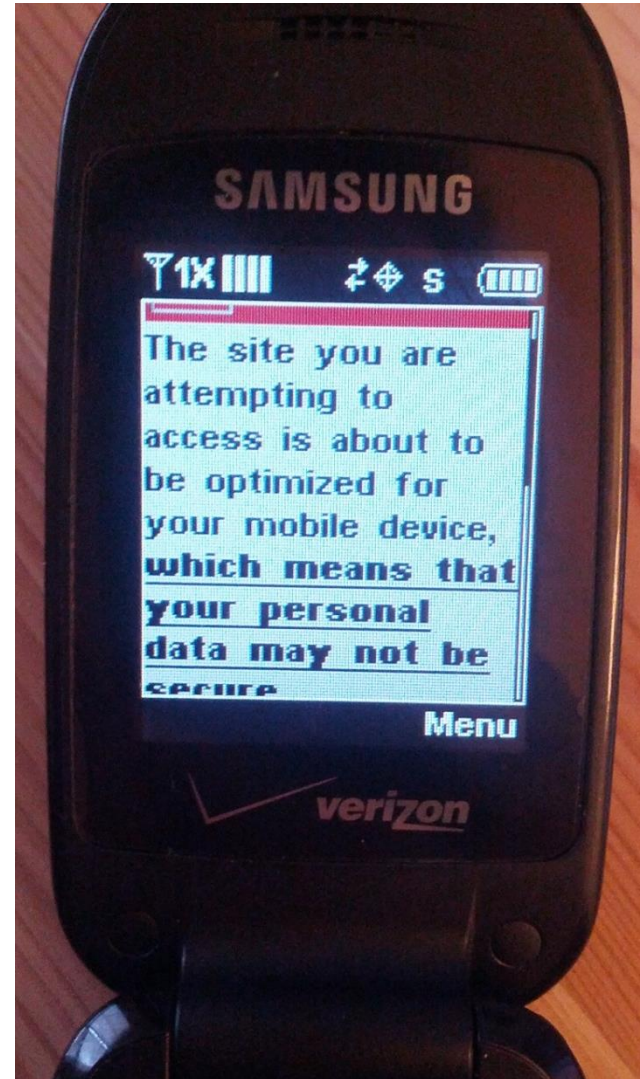
- End-To-End Encryption
- Voice
 - RedPhone
 - OSTel
- SMS / Chat
 - TextSecure
 - Gibberbot
 - Silent Circle
 - Wickr
- Browsing
 - VPN
 - Tor (Android: Orbot+Orweb iOS:Onion Browser)

Future Work



WAP (Wireless Application Protocol)

- Custom Protocols
- Heavily Proxied
 - Forced gzip
 - Chunked Encoding
- SSL Middling
 - Advertised...
 - ...or not (Nokia)



Nokia 105 and 301 candybar phones announced at MWC, offer simplicity on the cheap

By **Brad Molen** posted Feb 25th, 2013 at 2:41 AM

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Additionally, the 301 lets you take advantage of Mail for exchange, Nokia Xpress internet (which compresses data down by about 90 percent) and HSPA connectivity with video sharing.



Fuzzaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaiaing

- What happens when you fuzz the baseband?

Internal Femtocell Network

- Femtocell -> Femtocell (rsaxvc/BH2011)
- Femtocell -> Internal Carrier Network (BH2011)

Thank You & Questions?

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- Thanks to
 - RSAXVC & Doug Kelly
 - Andrew Rahimi, Davis Gallinghouse, Tim Newsham
 - These guys did much of the hard work
 - Mira, Michael, Pratik, Peter Oehlert, Joel Wallenstrom, and really all of iSEC