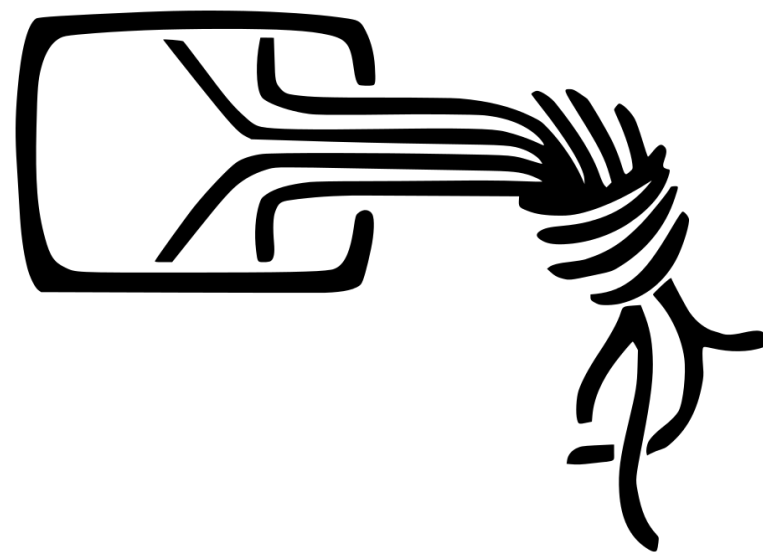


# Thématiques récentes du Chaos Computer Club/Congress

partie 2



2012  
**29C3 - Not my department**

2013  
**30C3**

Once-the.rockets/are-up..who/  
cares-where.they/  
come.down.That's

N.O-T/MY-D/E.PA/R.T-ME-N/T.

2.9-C/3



1:24:30 Community GSM -  
Hacking the legal  
restrictions on use  
of cellular  
frequencies.

Whytek

EN

GSM, OpenBTS,  
OpenBSC

Part of  
Rhizomaticas work  
has involved  
finding a way  
through regulations  
restricting on the  
legal use of GSM  
Frequencies. The  
talk will present  
what we have done  
within the context  
of Mexican  
indigenous  
communities.

Rhizomatica.org,  
Rhizomatica at 29C3

## Cellular Infrastructure » OpenBSC

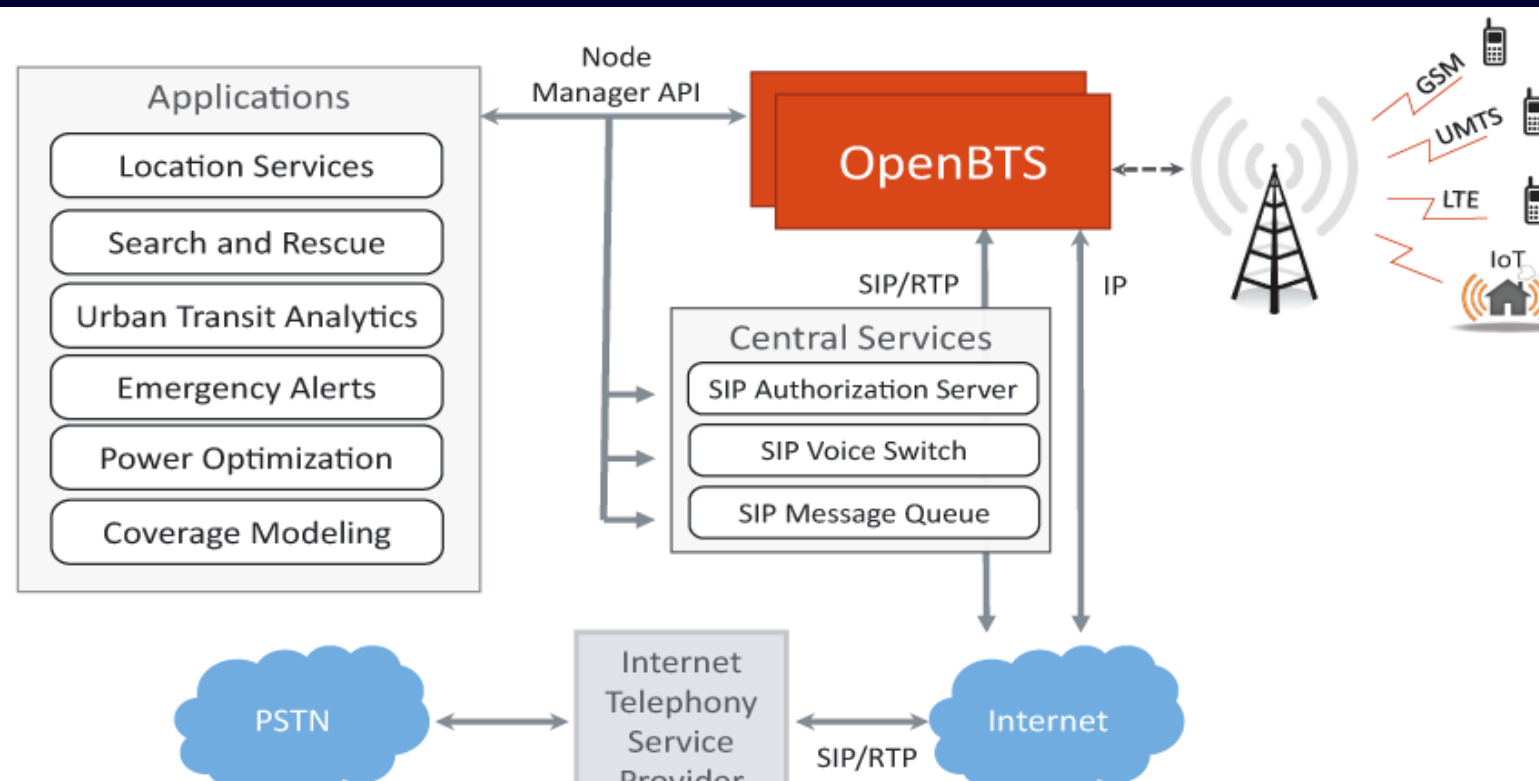
[Aperçu](#) [Activité](#) [Roadmap](#) [Demandes](#) [Annonces](#) [Wiki](#) [Dépôt](#)

**OpenBSC** is the current name for a software project that started with the name bs11-abis.

### What is OpenBSC

It started as a **BSC** (Base Station Controller) side implementation of the A-bis protocol, as implemented in the GSM Technical Specification 08.5x and 12.21. It can run either

- as **OsmoBSC**, exposing an A interface towards an external MSC, or
- as **OsmoNITB** (Network In The Box), whert implements a minimal subset of the **BSC**, **MSC**, **SMSC** and **HLR**.



# Telecomunicaciones Indígenas Comunitarias

Oaxaca

Projet de Réseau GSM associatif autogéré



telecomunicaciones  
indígenas  
comunitarias

## Así funciona la red de telefonía celular comunitaria



### Telecomunicaciones Indígenas Comunitarias TIC A.C.

TIC A.C. es una asociación civil conformada por comunidades indígenas y rurales de México y por un equipo técnico que apoya a personas y comunidades que buscan construir, gestionar y operar sus propias redes de comunicación.



### Concesión

En julio de 2016, junto con 16 comunidades indígenas de Oaxaca, TIC logró la primera concesión social indígena en la historia de México para administrar y operar redes de telecomunicaciones y radiodifusión autónomas, entre ellas, telefonía celular, e incluye a Chiapas, Veracruz, Puebla y Guerrero. Esto es el resultado de un largo camino de lucha por el derecho a la comunicación y la autonomía de los pueblos.

### ¿Cómo funciona nuestra red?



Las comunidades son dueñas y operadoras de la infraestructura de su red local celular.



Junto con TIC, la comunidad construye y administra su red a través de la instalación de una radiobase y el equipo necesario para su administración.



TIC desarrolla la tecnología para mejorar el servicio de comunicaciones, gestiona acuerdos con proveedores de Internet y VoIP y facilita el soporte técnico de la red.



Los mensajes y llamadas locales se manejan dentro de la red.



Las llamadas de larga distancia a México y el mundo requieren de un protocolo de Internet y la comunidad contrata a un proveedor.



Las y los usuarios pueden ser miembros

### Pasos para iniciar



- La Asamblea aprueba el proyecto y cumple los requerimientos para que la red opere.
- La comunidad compra el equipo.
- El equipo de TIC instala y configura la red.
- TIC facilita la capacitación a administradores.
- La red comienza a operar.



### Así se ve la red

Desde la torre, la antena y la radiobase se genera una señal que conecta a los celulares directamente.

La base controladora (BSC) opera todo el software de la red y conecta a las llamadas.

Una computadora está conectada



2012- 29C3 - Not my department

rhizomatica.org

The [Serval Project](#) is a [small team](#) of academics, contracted engineers and students in the Resilient Networks Lab of [Flinders University](#) in South Australia, developing revolutionary, free, open-source software for mobile telephones.

■ [Wiki editing policy](#) – how to contribute to this Wiki

## Serval Mesh



**Serval Mesh** is an Android app that provides [highly secure mesh networking](#), voice calls, text messaging and file sharing between mobile phones and any other infrastructure like mobile cell towers, Wi-Fi hotspots or Internet access.

- [Serval Mesh general information](#) – download, install, documentation, [release](#)
- [Serval Mesh development](#) – copyright, source code, technical documentation
- [Supported Devices](#) – supported Android phones and devices
- [Serval DNA](#) (core component) – general information
- [Serval DNA development](#) – copyright, source code and branching, technical

## Serval Chat

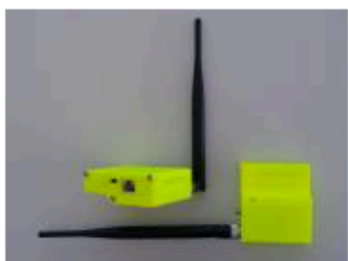
**Serval Chat** is an iOS app that provides [highly secure text messaging](#) between Apple iPhone and other iOS devices.

- for the time being, [Serval Chat](#) does not communicate with the [Serval Mesh app for Android](#)

## Serval Maps

**Serval Maps** is an Android app that uses [Serval Mesh](#) to provide collaborative, infrastructure-independent mapping.

## Serval Mesh Extender (Formerly Mesh Helper)



The **Serval Mesh Extender** is a hardware device that helps other devices connect to the Serval Mesh network.

**Second-Generation Mesh Extenders:**

- powered by external USB, 12v/24v automotive and/or solar (with solar panel)
- Integrated LiFePO4/Lilon/Sealed-Lead-Acid battery charger
- Custom-designed injection-moulded housing
- Designed to meet IP66 environmental resistance

- Integrated “Mesh of Things”/“Internet of Things” I/O port



The main focus to date has been on developing the free **Serval Mesh (app for Android)** to provide voice calls, text messaging and file sharing directly over Wi-Fi links between phones. The app communicates with distant phones via intermediate phones using [mesh routing](#), and uses strong [elliptic curve encryption](#) to guarantee privacy and identity even though some phones in the mesh network may not be trusted.

The Serval Project is developing the **Serval Mesh Extender** device to overcome the range limitations of Wi-Fi on smartphones and to extend Serval Mesh services to handsets other than just Android devices. This will allow more kinds of smartphones to participate in the Serval Mesh.

The Serval Project also develops the free **Serval Maps (app for Android)** which uses Serval Mesh file sharing to provide decentralised mapping. This is a useful situational awareness tool for emergency response teams.



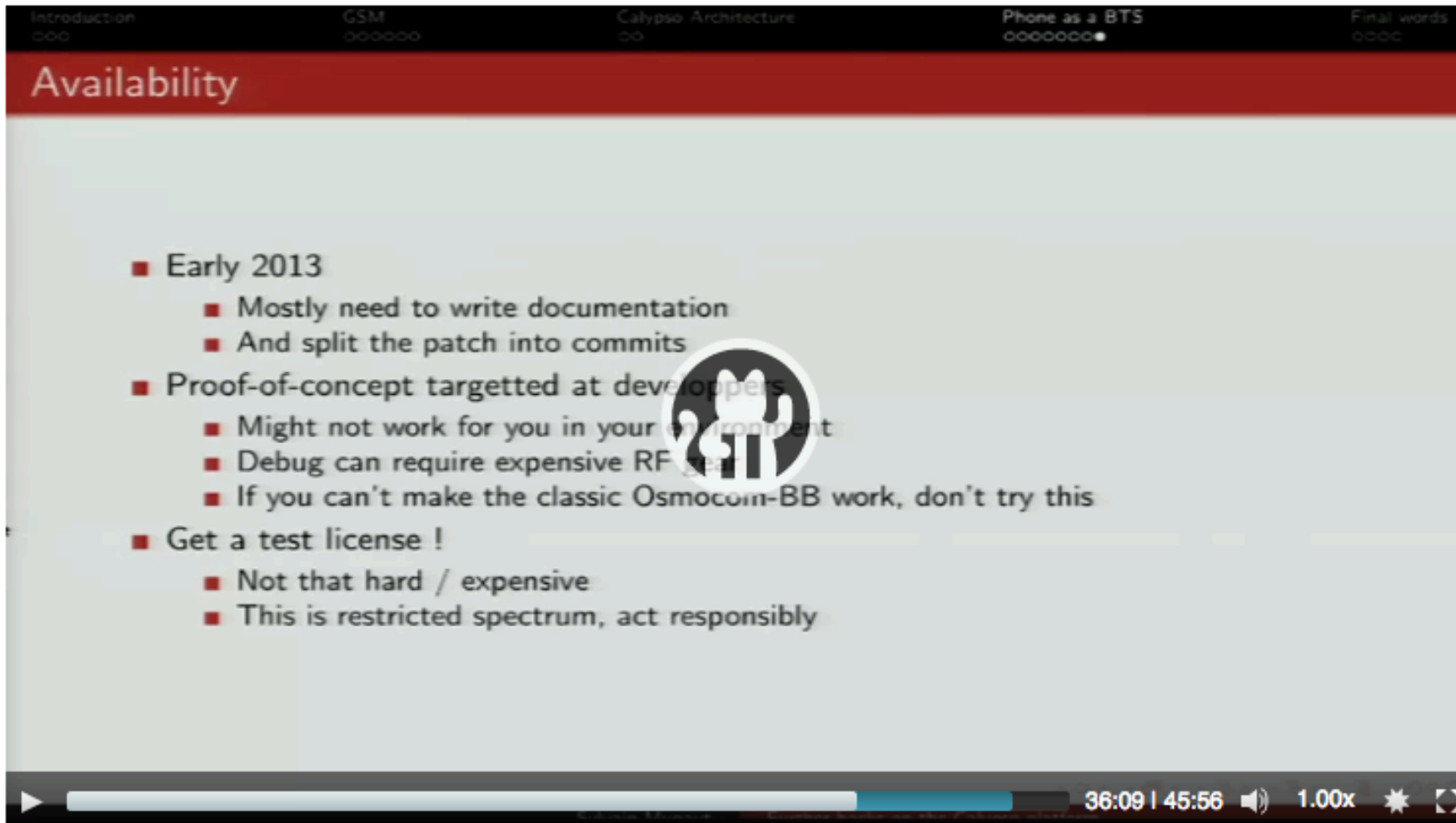
# Serval Project au Vanuatu





# Further hacks on the Calypso platform or how to turn a phone into a BTS

 Sylvain Munaut



The video player shows a presentation slide titled "Availability". The slide content is as follows:

- Early 2013
  - Mostly need to write documentation
  - And split the patch into commits
- Proof-of-concept targetted at developers
  - Might not work for you in your environment
  - Debug can require expensive RF gear
  - If you can't make the classic Osmocom-BB work, don't try this
- Get a test license !
  - Not that hard / expensive
  - This is restricted spectrum, act responsibly

The video player controls at the bottom show a progress bar at 36:09 / 45:56, a volume icon, a 1.00x speed setting, and a full screen icon.

🕒 45 min

📅 2012-12-29

📅 2013-01-01

👁 997

🔗 [events.ccc.de](https://events.ccc.de)

The calypso baseband and its companion chips are used on the Motorola C123 among other and are now well known for being supported by the Osmocom-BB open source GSM baseband implementation. A couple years ago, it was hacked a little further by using it as a raw bits capture device allowing the interception of GSM traffic very cheaply.

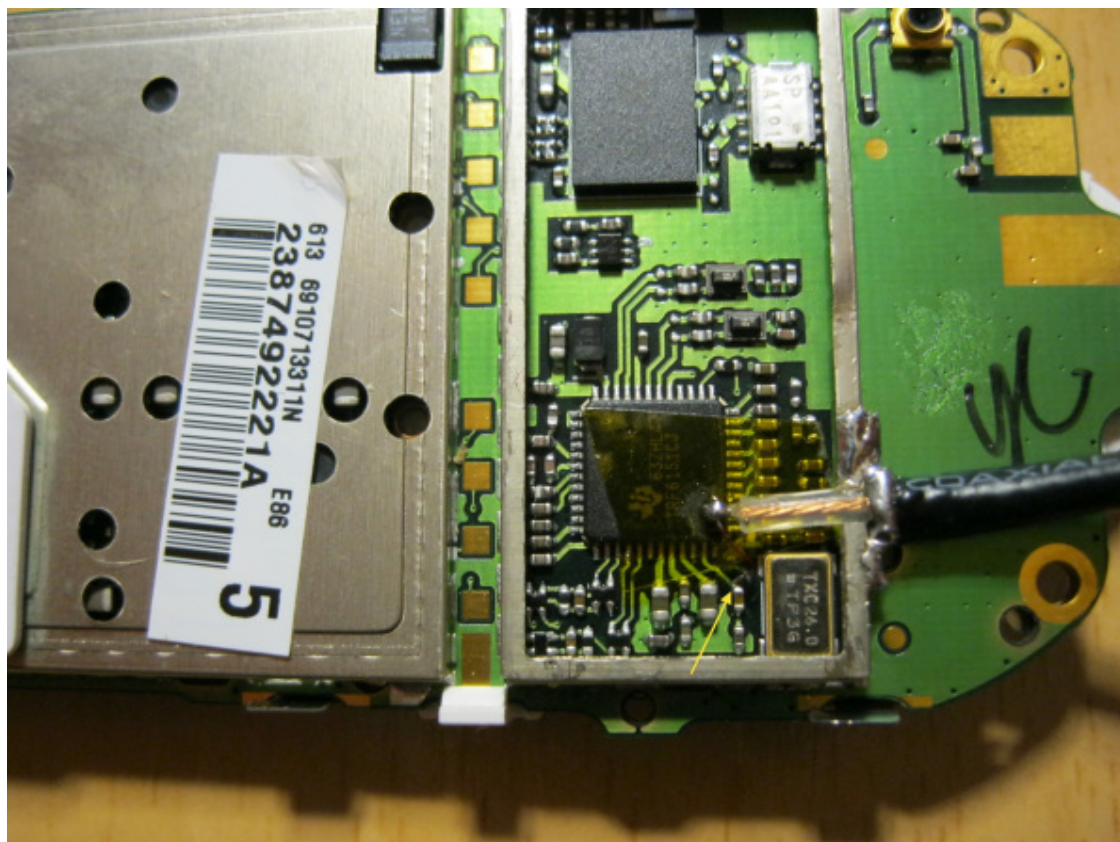
## CalypsoBTS

This tutorial describes how to turn cheap Calypso based phone(s) into a BTS. Due to hardware limitations the [CalypsoBTS](#) setup cannot provide normal quality of service and only can be used to learn how the base stations works. Because Calypso based phone cannot perform BTS functionality itself, in this tutorial we consider how to use it with [OsmoBTS](#) and [OpenBTS](#) front-ends.

### Requirements

First of all you have to understand what you're doing and possible consequences. You can use the frequencies you have valid license for. In many countries you cannot operate any GSM RF equipment unless you have obtained a proper license from the regulatory authority. Accomplishing to operate a BTS without having such a license and/or interfering with a public telecommunications network is a crime and punishable under applicable law!

Also you need to have a [working setup](#) of [OsmocomBB](#). And finally some things can be differ in your distribution, so you should be able to solve possible problems yourself because it's your machine.



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[Wiki](#) | [Timeline](#) | [View Tickets](#) | [Search](#) | [Blo](#)

wiki: [WikiStart](#) [Start Page](#) | [Index](#) | [Hist](#)

### Welcome to the OsmocomBB project

[Introduction](#)  
[Overview](#)

OsmocomBB is an Free Software / Open Source GSM Baseband software implementation. It intends to completely replace the need for a proprietary GSM baseband software, such as

- drivers for the GSM analog and digital baseband (integrated and external) peripherals
- the GSM phone-side protocol stack, from layer 1 up to layer 3

In short: By using [OsmocomBB](#) on a [compatible phone](#), you will be able to make and receive phone calls, send and receive SMS, etc. based on Free Software only.



(supervisory control and data acquisition)

# SCADA Strangelove

## or: How I Learned to Start Worrying and Love Nuclear Plants

[Denis Baranov](#), [Gleb Gritsai](#) and [Sergey Gordeychik](#)

Modern civilization unconditionally depends on information systems. It is paradoxical but true that ICS/SCADA systems are the most insecure systems in the world. From network to application, SCADA is full of configuration issues and vulnerabilities.

### Reality

- **100%** of tested SCADA networks are exposed to Internet/Corporate network
  - Network equipment/firewalls misconfiguration
  - MES/OPC/ERP integration gateways
  - HMI external devices (Phones/Modems/USB Flash) abuse
  - VPN/Dialup remote access
- **99.9(9)%** of tested SCADA can be hacked with Metasploit
  - Standard platforms (Windows, Linux, QNX, BusyBox, Solaris...)
  - Standard protocols (RCP, CIFS/SMB, Telnet, HTTP...)
  - Standard bugs (patch management, passwords, firewalling, application vulnerabilities)

### Spoofing/Injection

- Widely available tools for Modbus packet crafting
- Other protocols only with general packet crafters (Scapy)
- More tools to come (from us ;))
- Most of protocols can be attacked by simple packet replay
- Or you can write your own fuzZer\*...

TECHNOLOGY

## *Hackers Are Targeting Nuclear Facilities, Homeland Security Dept. and F.B.I. Say*

By NICOLE PERLROTH JULY 6, 2017

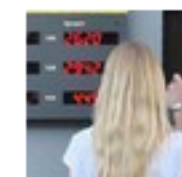


The Wolf Creek Nuclear power plant in Kansas in 2000. The corporation that runs the plant was targeted by hackers.  
David Eulitt/Capital Journal, via Associated Press

### RELATED COVERAGE



Hacks  
JUNE 2



Ukraine  
Evident



A Cyber



How to  
Digital

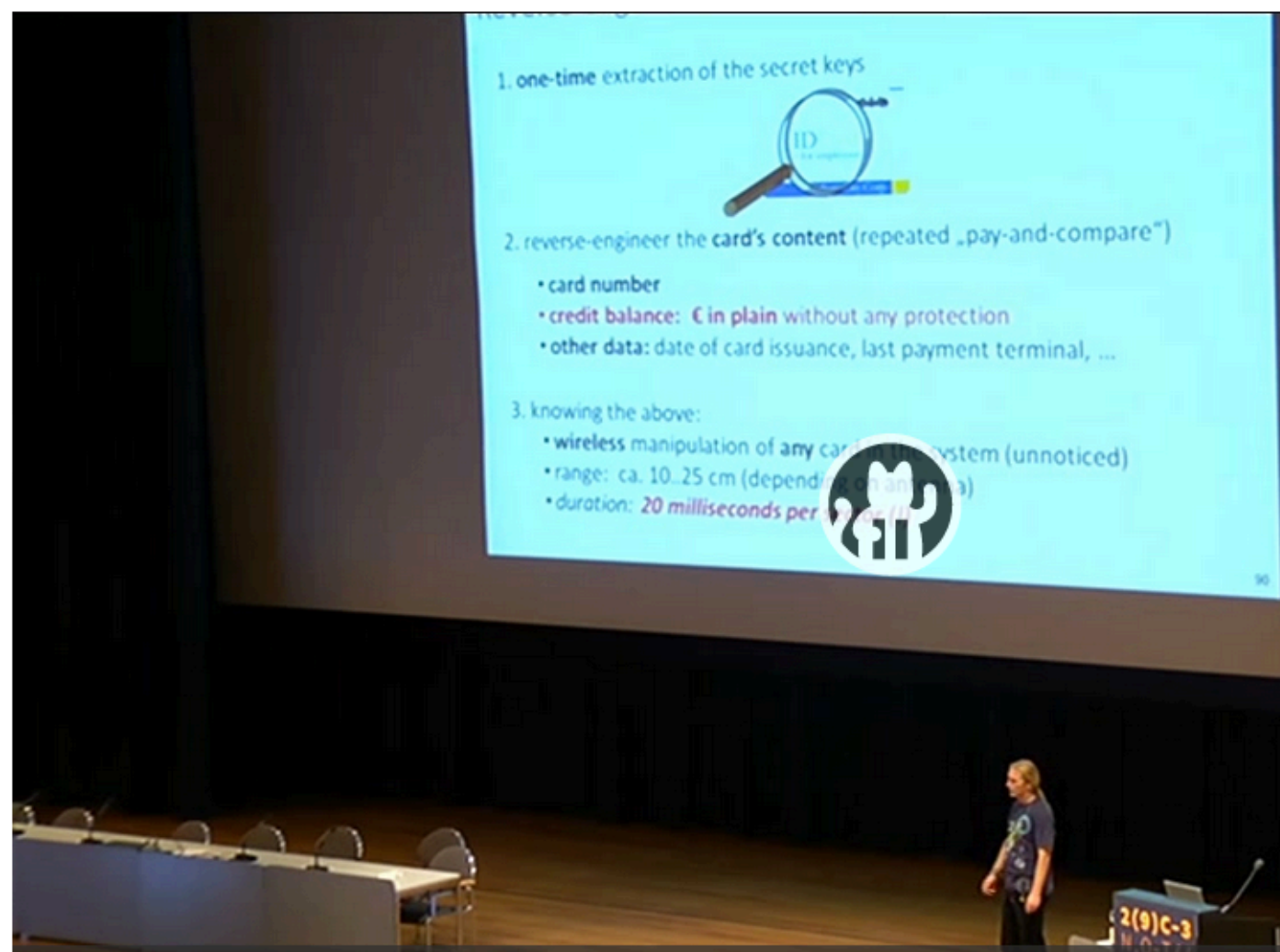
But like any software, Scada systems are susceptible to hacking and computer viruses. And for years, security specialists have warned that hackers could use remote access to these systems to cause physical destruction.



# Milking the Digital Cash Cow

## Extracting Secret Keys of Contactless Smartcards

Timo Kasper



Contactless smartcards have become widespread for applications such as ticketing, access control, identification and payments. Side-channel analysis (SCA) is a powerful type of passive implementation attack that enables to extract the secret keys of cryptographic devices. At the example of NXP's Mifare DESfire MF3ICD40 smartcards we demonstrate that SCA attacks can be applied to cryptographic RFID devices: By exploiting the electro-magnetic information leakage of the cards, its cryptographic keys are revealed.

We introduce our open-source tools for analyzing contactless smartcards, i.e., an ISO 14443 RFID reader (<http://sourceforge.net/projects/reader14443>) and the card emulator Chameleon (<http://sourceforge.net/projects/chameleon14443>). We then present the probably worst realization of a commercial contactless payment system ever and detail on various real-world attacks on this widespread (in Germany) system, e.g., how to 'milk the digital cash cow' by modifying the credit balance and convert zeros and ones into real money.



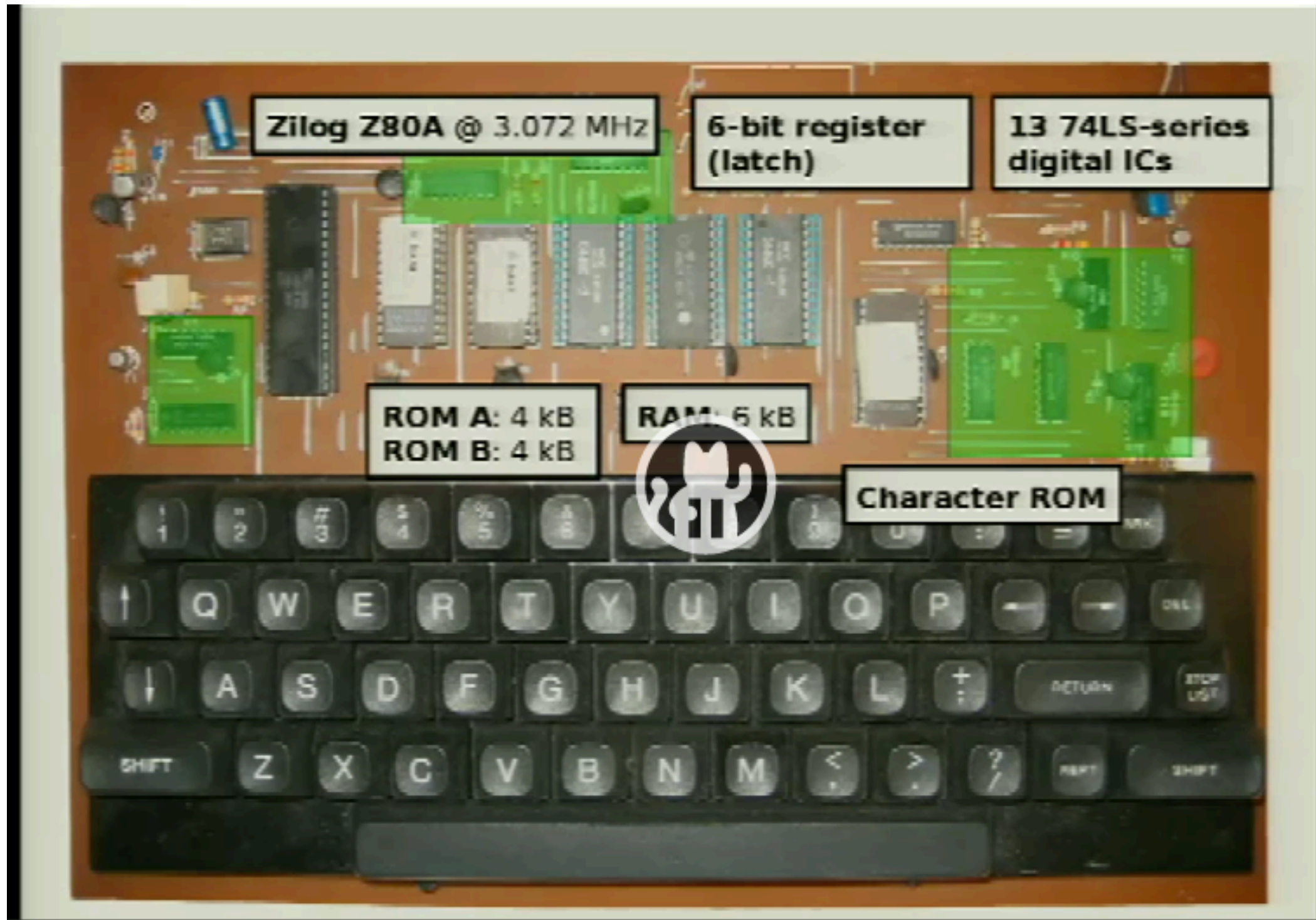
2012- 29C3 - Not my department





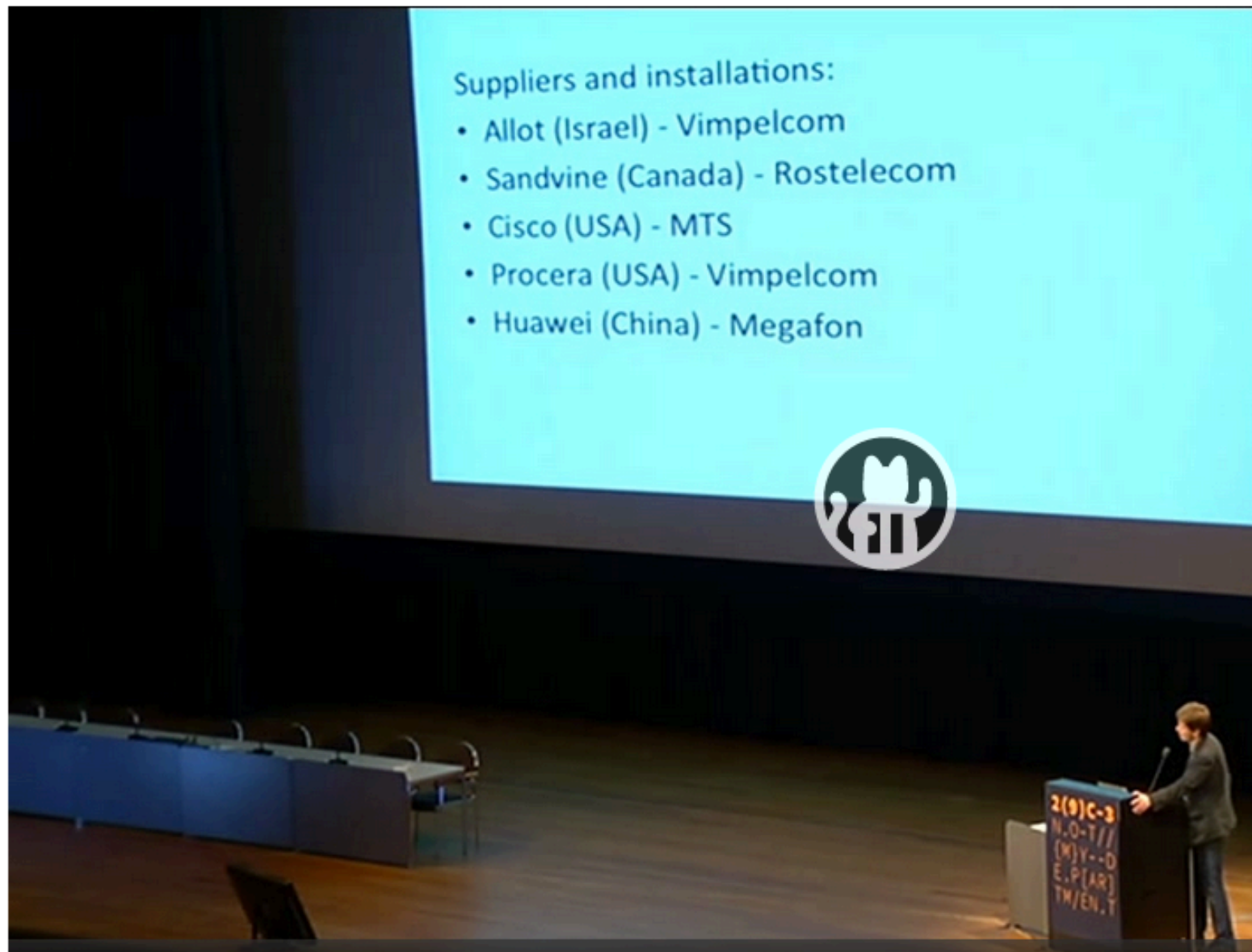
## The ultimate Galaksija talk

Everything about a Yugoslavian microcomputer halfway between a TRS-80 and a ZX 80



# Russia's Surveillance State

Andrei Soldatov



Privacy International, Agentura.Ru, the Russian secret services watchdog, and Citizen Lab have joined forces to launch a new project entitled 'Russia's Surveillance State'.

The aims of the project are to undertake research and investigation into surveillance practices in Russia, including the trade in and use of surveillance technologies, and to publicise research and investigative findings to improve national and international awareness of surveillance and secrecy practices in Russia.

# Ouverture de Limesco



## Limesco

Ouvert, honnête, innovant

Inscrivez-vous maintenant!



### Sans paquet



*Pas de bundles avec nous! Vous payez pour ce que vous utilisez. Les paquets vous laissent souvent trop payer; à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur de votre paquet. Limesco vous donne un aperçu de votre consommation réelle.*

- **Consommez-vous peu?** Ensuite, vous payez peu. Plus de paquets perdus.
- **Consommez-vous plus?** Ensuite, vous payez plus. Plus de tarifs sortants absurdes.
- **Êtes-vous à l'étranger?** Vous payez juste pour votre consommation, vous ne jetez rien.
- **Appellez-vous beaucoup de numéros 0900?** Vous payez juste pour votre consommation, vous ne jetez rien.



## Formulaires d'abonnement

Limesco a deux formulaires d'abonnement et travaille sur un tiers. Ce sont les formes [Out-of-the-Box](#) , [Do-It-Yourself](#) et [Do-It-Together](#) , abrégées en OotB, DIY et DIT.

L'abonnement OotB est notre abonnement standard, avec lequel vous pouvez appeler, texter et surfer sur Internet à des tarifs équitables sans frais avec un fournisseur de télécommunications transparent.

Avec l'abonnement DIY, vous pouvez configurer votre propre [PBX](#) . Cela vous permet **de contrôler** votre trafic téléphonique depuis et vers votre téléphone portable. Beaucoup plus d'informations sur ces possibilités et comment cela fonctionne peuvent être trouvées sur la page [Do-It-Yourself](#) et sur notre propre [wiki](#) .

## Do-It-Ensemble

En plus d'un abonnement téléphonique «régulier» (Limesco prêt -à- l'emploi), Limesco propose l'abonnement « [Do-It-Yourself](#) » techniquement avancé. Cela vous permet, en tant que consommateur, d'envoyer tout votre trafic d'appels sur votre propre serveur et d'en faire ce que vous voulez. Par exemple:

- transférer automatiquement les appels de certains numéros vers des numéros différents;
- toujours ou à certains moments à la messagerie vocale, éventuellement à partir d'appelants spécifiques;
- enregistrement standard tout ou certaines conversations;
- définir un menu de choix;
- initier des appels de groupe et les changer lors de l'appel;

Bref, on ne peut pas y penser comme fou, on gère son propre trafic et tout est possible.

Do-It-Yourself est techniquement complexe. Vous devez avoir beaucoup de connaissances techniques ou de temps pour vous approfondir avant d'avoir des questions complexes. Avec Do-It-Together, nous voulons offrir une solution provisoire. Vous êtes toujours facilement accessible, mais votre trafic téléphonique s'exécute sur des serveurs distincts pour les abonnés Do-It-Together, où nous souhaitons vous offrir autant de fonctions intéressantes que de seuils bas via une page de configuration en ligne.

# 2012- 29C3 - Not my department

**Sjors Gielen** a obtenu son BSc en informatique à l'université Radboud de Nijmegen et suit actuellement une maîtrise en informatique à l'université de Twente. Il a acquis son expérience de travail dans d'innombrables projets de développement open-source et projets de volontariat, où il a suivi de près les progrès dans un rôle de leadership.

Sjors est impliqué dans Limesco parce qu'il pense que les fournisseurs actuels sont trop fermés, au lieu de recevoir des commentaires de la riche source d'expériences et de possibilités dans leur clientèle.

Sjors est co-initiateur et depuis mai 2012 directeur général. - <http://sjorsgielen.nl>



**Gerdriaan Mulder** a obtenu son baccalauréat en informatique à l'Université Radboud de Nijmegen et suit maintenant le programme de master «TRU / e Master en cybersécurité» à l'Université Radboud de Nijmegen et à l'Université de technologie d'Eindhoven. Dès son plus jeune âge, il s'intéressait à tout ce qui avait des boutons. Cela a développé davantage en un intérêt et des connaissances dans le domaine des ordinateurs, des réseaux et de la plate-forme Linux.

Gerdriaan se sent attiré par les questions techniques à Limesco, telles que la mise en relation des centraux téléphoniques numériques et l'accessibilité des données lors de l'utilisation des téléphones mobiles.

Gerdriaan est co-initiateur et depuis mai 2012 directeur général. - <https://mrngm.com>

**Peter van der Veeken** a participé à l'étude sur les **communications marketing** à la Hogeschool Arnhem Nijmegen et se passionne pour l'organisation d'événements, la stimulation de groupes et l'optimisation des processus.

Avec sa passion pour la technologie, Peter se sent chez lui chez Limesco et essaie de communiquer les nombreuses possibilités que les télécoms offrent au public. Il aimerait montrer que les télécommunications ne doivent pas être opaques et rigides, mais qu'elles offrent de nombreuses possibilités (techniques).

Peter est directeur général depuis novembre 2014. - <http://peterdvveeken.nl>



## Sécurité

C'est notre travail de veiller à ce que nous puissions garantir la sécurité de notre infrastructure et de notre administration. De cette façon, nous veillons à ce que les données sensibles des clients ne soient pas stockées sur des systèmes directement connectés à Internet. De cette manière, les informations sensibles à la vie privée, les détails de nom et d'adresse et le comportement d'appel, ne peuvent pas se retrouver sur Internet.

Parfois, il n'est pas possible d'empêcher les données personnelles de se retrouver sur des systèmes accessibles sur Internet. En maintenant ces systèmes à jour et en appliquant des techniques pour éviter les cambriolages, nous pouvons minimiser le risque de fuite de données.

## Confidentialité

Chez Limesco, la confidentialité de l'utilisateur est centrale. Lorsque des choix doivent être faits entre la vie privée d'une part et d'autres aspects, tels que la facilité d'utilisation, d'autre part, nous considérons toujours les conséquences pour la vie privée.

Dans la mesure du possible, Limesco prend la décision de trouver le bon équilibre pour l'utilisateur. Cela garantit que nous, en tant que fournisseur, offrons un certain nombre d'options avec lesquelles vous pouvez organiser ce que vous voulez pour vous-même. En savoir plus à ce sujet sur la page de [confidentialité](#).

## Transparence

Nous voulons avoir le moins de secrets possible pour nos utilisateurs. Si nous avons des informations sur un utilisateur (pensez aux données d'appel), l'utilisateur doit être capable de décider lui-même de ce qu'il advient de ses informations.

Bien sûr, nous ne pouvons pas révéler les secrets que nous avons, mais nous savons qu'ils sont là. Dans ce cas, nous devons signer un accord de confidentialité. Les taux d'achat en sont un exemple.

Nous sommes complètement ouverts en dehors de ces accords. Vous pouvez donc toujours nous demander pourquoi certains choix ont été faits. En étant aussi transparent que possible dans le fonctionnement de Limesco, nous espérons pouvoir atteindre un plus haut niveau de confiance avec nos utilisateurs.

## Honnêteté

*L'honnêteté est la plus longue*, selon le dicton. Nous choisissons d'être clairs et honnêtes avec nos utilisateurs, par exemple dans la réalisation des coûts et le fonctionnement de notre organisation.



## Tarifs

Le tableau ci-dessous montre les tarifs facturés par Limesco aux utilisateurs finaux depuis le 29 avril 2015. Tous les prix dans le tableau ci-dessous sont en euros et incluent la TVA.

Chaque abonnement à Limesco peut être annulé sur une base mensuelle.

Coûts d'abonnement		€
Activer	Une fois	12,50 <sup>00</sup>
Carte SIM	Mensuel	3,50 <sup>00</sup>
Contribution gratuite	Mensuel	0 - ∞
Les coûts de consommation <i>Out-of-the-Box</i>		
Sonner	Arrondi en secondes	0,10 <sup>00</sup> par minute
Être appelé		Gratuite
Les coûts de consommation <i>Do-It-Yourself</i>		
Serveur de temps d'antenne pour mobile	Arrondi en secondes	0,07 <sup>10</sup> par minute
Airtime mobile au serveur	Arrondi en secondes	0,07 <sup>10</sup> par minute
La consommation coûte les deux types		
Envoyer un SMS		0,10 <sup>00</sup> par pièce
Utiliser des données	Calculé par kb; moins de 500 Mo	0,03 <sup>00</sup> par MB
	Calculé par kb; entre 500 et 1000 Mo	0,02 <sup>00</sup> par MB
	Calculé par kb; au dessus de 1000 MB	0,01 <sup>00</sup> par MB

Par exemple, si vous utilisez 672 Mo, vous payez  $500 * 0,03 + 172 * 0,02 = 18,44$  € pour ce mois.



## Union européenne

Le tableau ci-dessous indique les tarifs d'utilisation mobile dans les États membres de l'UE. Les pays marqués d'un \* ne sont pas membres de l'UE, mais appliquent ces taux. Il concerne les 31 pays suivants: *Belgique, Bulgarie, Chypre, Danemark, Allemagne, Estonie, Finlande, France, Grèce, Hongrie, Irlande, Islande \*, Italie, Croatie, Lettonie, Liechtenstein \*, Lituanie, Luxembourg, Malte, Pays-Bas, Norvège \*, Autriche, Pologne, Portugal, Roumanie, Slovénie, Slovaquie, Espagne, République tchèque, Royaume-Uni, Suède.*

Tous les prix dans le tableau ci-dessous sont en euros et incluent la TVA et s'appliquent à partir du 1er juillet 2014.

Coûter		€
<i>Des Pays-Bas à un pays de l'UE</i>		
Sonner	<i>Arrondi en secondes</i>	0,23 par minute
Envoyer un SMS		0,07 par pièce
<i>D'un pays de l'UE à un autre pays de l'UE (y compris les Pays-Bas et le pays où vous êtes)</i>		
Sonner	<i>Arrondi en secondes</i>	0,23 par minute
Être appelé	<i>Arrondi en secondes</i>	0,06 par minute
Envoyer un SMS		0,07 par pièce
Recevoir des SMS		<i>gratuite</i>
Utiliser des données	<i>Terminé sur KB's</i>	0,24 par MB

# Privacy and the Car of the Future

## Considerations for the Connected Vehicle

 Christie Dudley

---

To date, remote vehicle communications have provided little in the way of privacy. Much information and misinformation has been spread on what the system is and can do, especially within the information security community. The recent field trial in the US of a connected vehicle infrastructure raises the level of concern amongst all who are aware of existing privacy issues.

# WHAT IS DSRC

- Basic safety messages sent out every 10 seconds.
- All message carry a standard glob: values for pre-defined vehicle trajectory and operational data.
- Cars process data and warn driver:

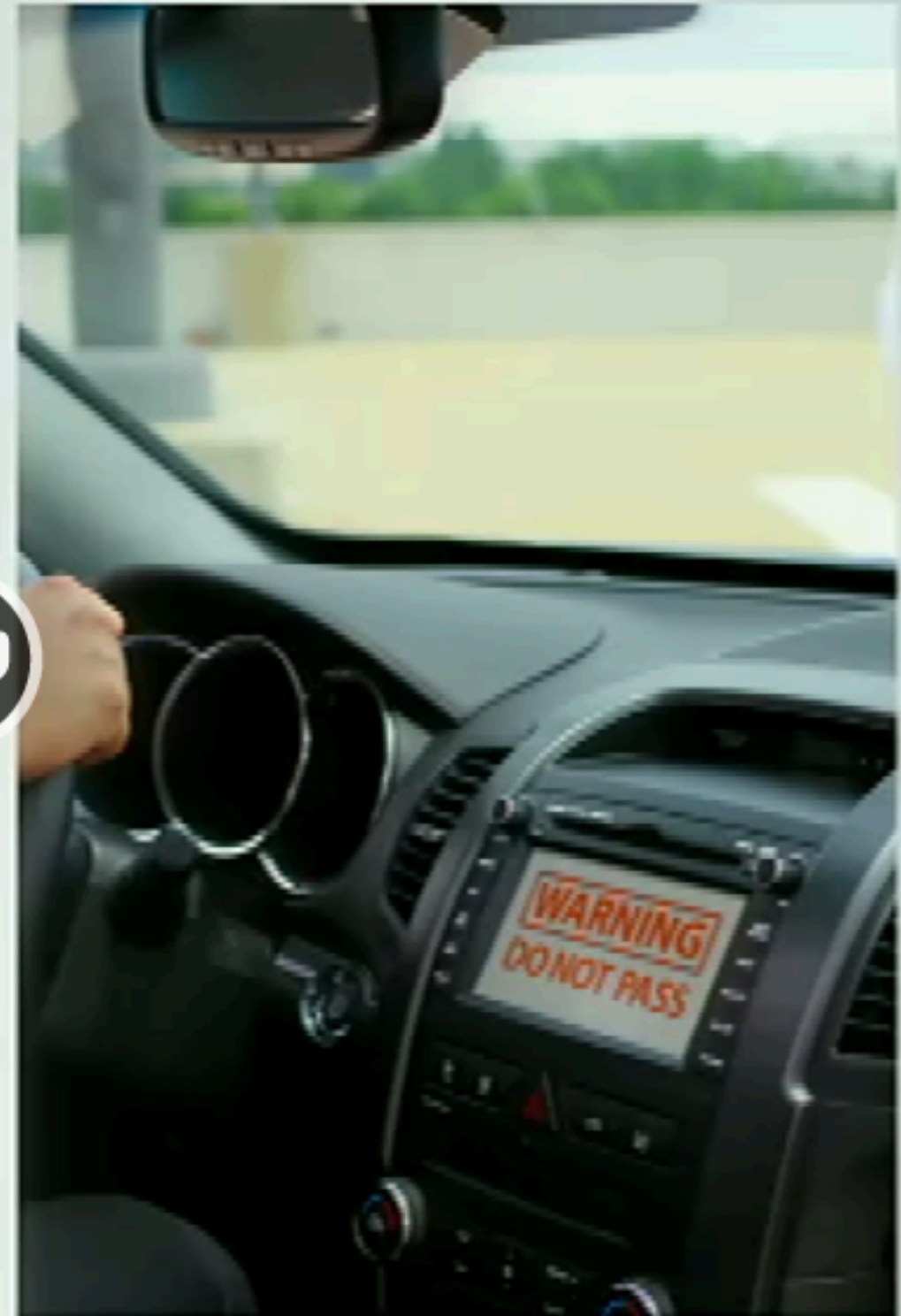


Photo Credit: US Dept. of Transportation

# VALIDITY?

- All messages are cryptographically signed
- Signing certificates issued by central authority
- Issued based on system fingerprint
- Revocation for "malfunctioning" equipment
- System should invalidate itself if internal checks fail

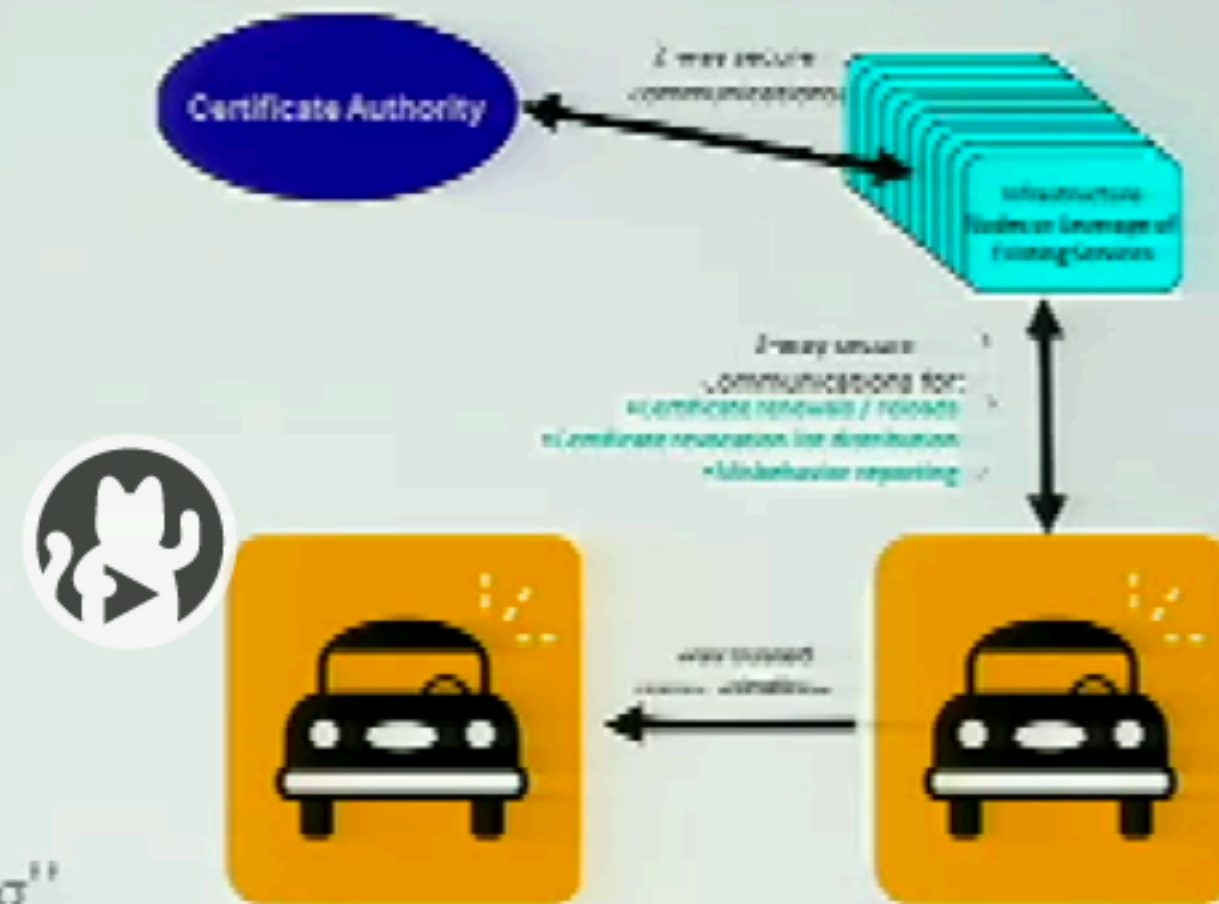


Image source: US Dept. of Transportation



# RADIO PROTOCOL

- 5.9GHz reserved in US and Europe
- Signaling standard: IEEE 802.11p
- Similar to “slotted aloha”
- All zero source address for vehicles



# EXAMPLE: LAW ENFORCEMENT

- What can they do with this?
- Correlate location, speed to independent identification? (cameras?)



## EveryCook

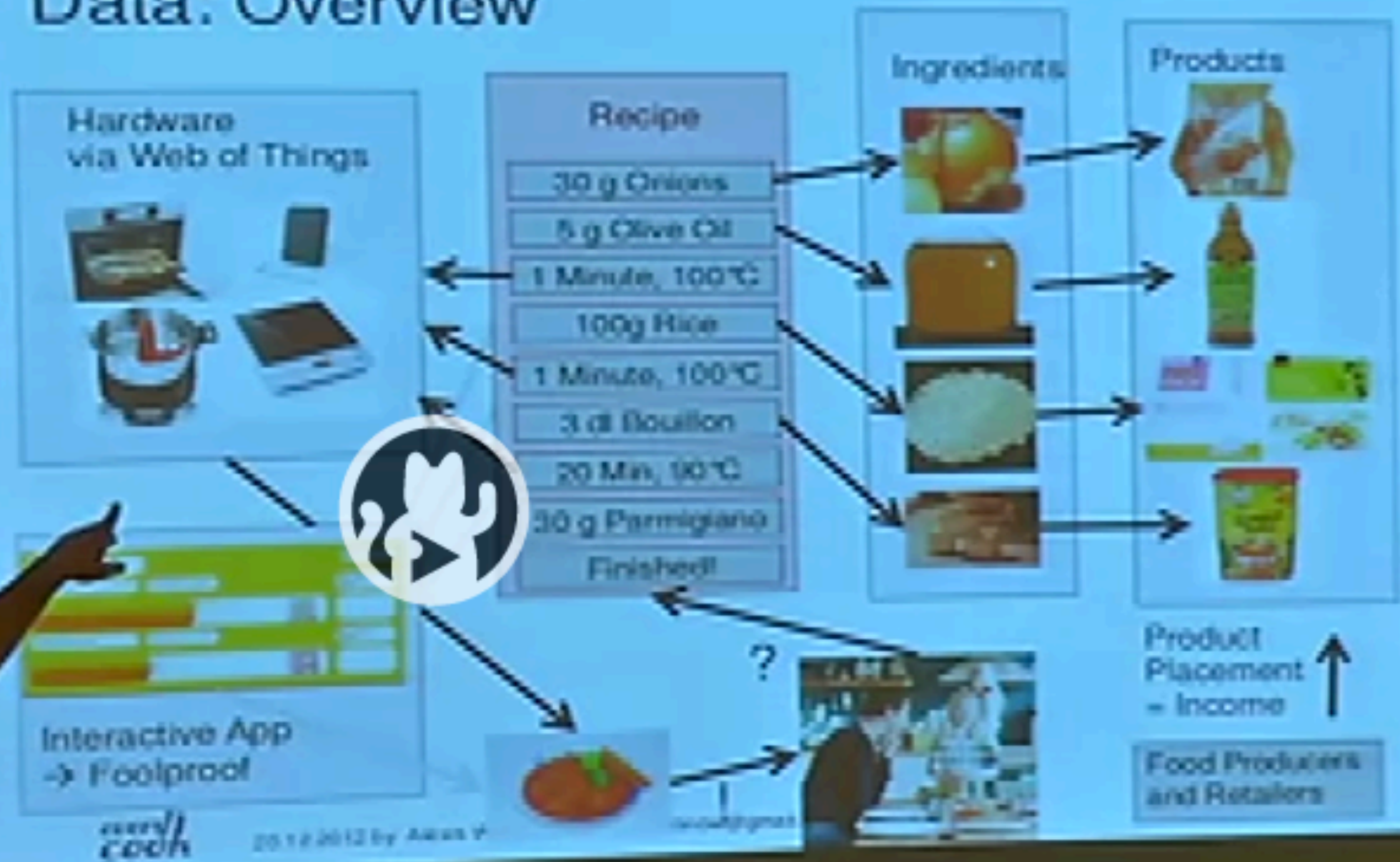
Cooking gets digital

# Better food through information





# Data: Overview





# Opportunities: Hacking Competitors



Vorwerk  
Thermomix

Kuhn Rikon  
Duoromatic  
Relax



Kenwood  
Cooking  
Chef

Philips  
Home  
Cooker



## Data: Nutrient information

Currently we use the US department of agriculture (USDA) nutrient database as it is freely available for download.

This gives us scientifically researched data about more than 40 nutrients for over 7'000 ingredients.

This is very useful for people who make diets to loose weight or because they have to (diabetes, allergies, sport)



## Data: Recipes

We want machine readable recipes in an open format.

We divide each recipe in steps.



Each step is mathematically defined:

- Temperature or pressure
- Weight of added ingredient
- Rpm of stirring, runtime, pausetime
- Duration of step
- Stepmode

# 2011

- Make it real: First prototype
- Pressure cooker + fiberglass + epoxy
- Arduino + EEEpc
- Hacked induction heater
- Motor from trash
- Some lasercut parts
- Database as xml files
- Some php code
- Works!

Looks dangerous to  
Investors





## 2012: Insights from prototype 2

- RaspberryPi would be great
- 12bit ADC is not enough
- Adjustable OP-Amp does not help
- OSHW induction heater is buggy



But the base is good!

Minor changes:

- 24bit ADC with integrated Amp
- Samuel learns SPI
- Connections to China for Induction
- Special RaspberryPi shield





2015



every  
cook

HOME

ABOUT

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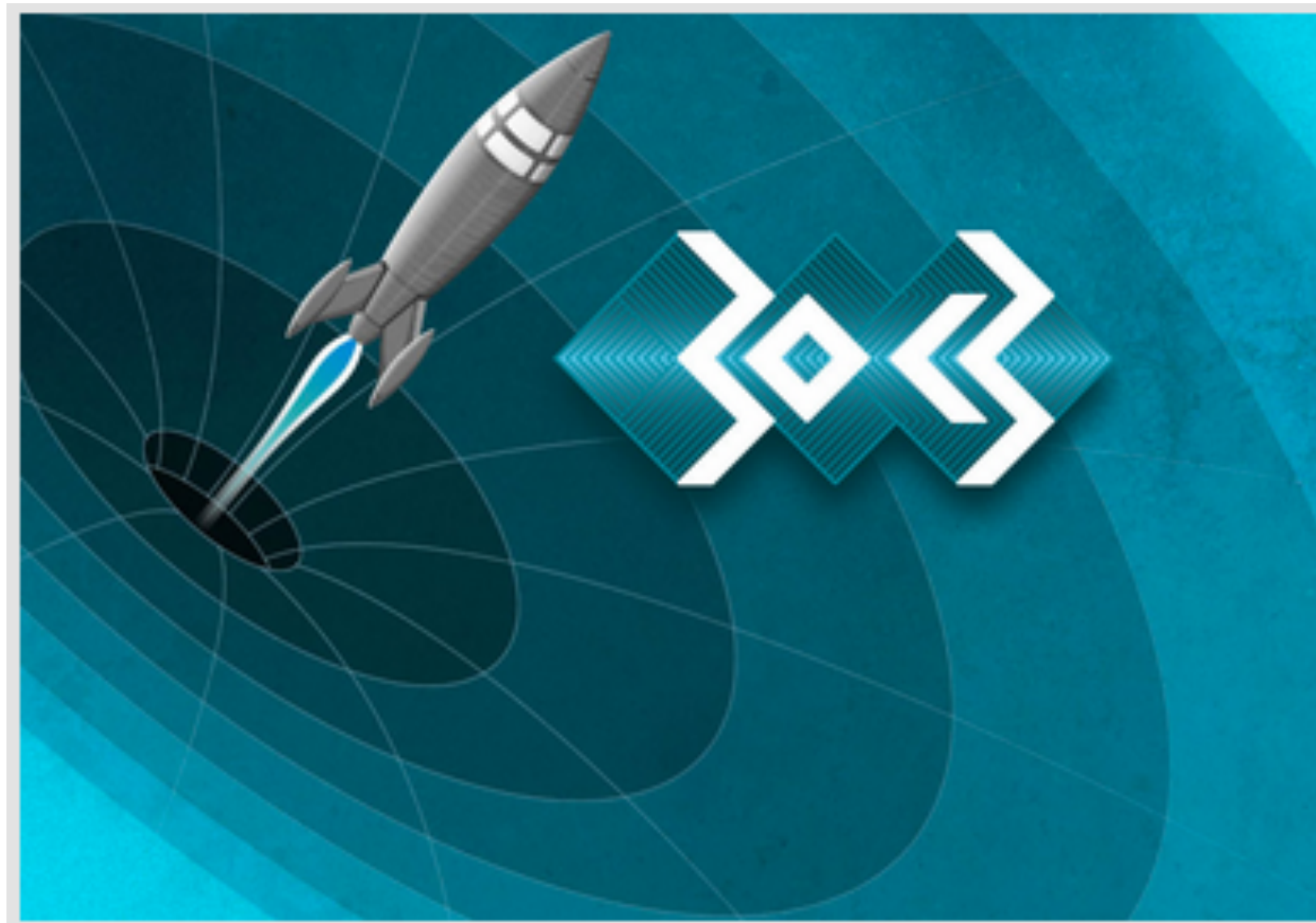
# Let IT cook for you!

EveryCook is the first internet connected cooking device that makes you a kitchen hero.

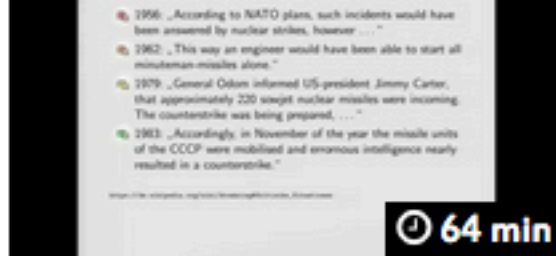
LEARN MORE

Photo by ALEXANDER BABIG for WIRED

2013  
**30C3**







🕒 64 min

## We only have one earth

### A case for expansionistic space policy

📅 2013-12-28 👁 72 👤 Drahflow



🕒 33 min

## Structuring open hardware projects

### experiences from the "i3 Berlin" 3D printer project with...

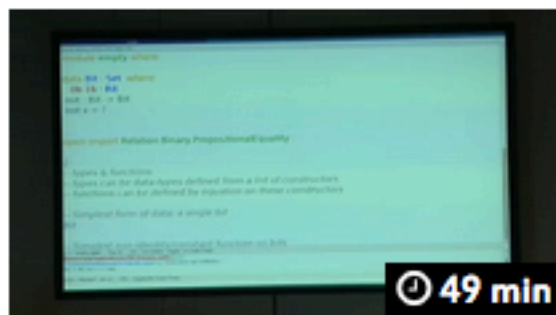
📅 2013-12-29 👁 67 👤 Bram de Vries and Morris Winkler



🕒 63 min

## Europe, the USA and Identity Ecosystems

📅 2013-12-29 👁 63 👤 NoisyNarrowBandDevice



🕒 49 min

## BREACH in Agda

### Security notions, proofs and attacks using dependently...

📅 2013-12-28 👁 57 👤 Nicolas Pouillard

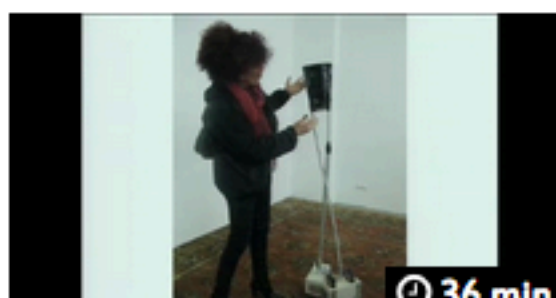


🕒 33 min

## Open source experimental incubator build up

### call for participation in project and product development

📅 2013-12-28 👁 50 👤 Frantisek Algoldor Apfelbeck



🕒 36 min

## Sim Gishel

### A singing and dancing robot build to take part in casting...

📅 2013-12-27 👁 40 👤 Karl Heinz Jeron

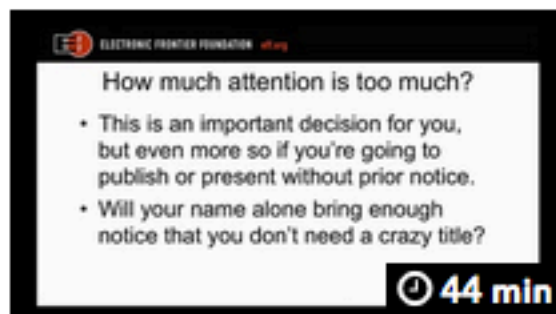




## IFGINT

Erkenntnisse aus Informationsfreiheitsanfragen - Hacks,...

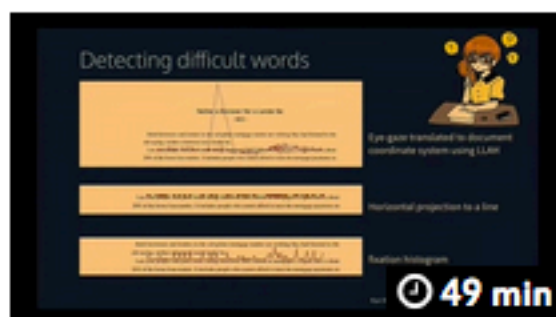
2013-12-27 88 Stefan Wehrmeyer



## Disclosure DOs, Disclosure DON'Ts

Pragmatic Advice for Security Researchers

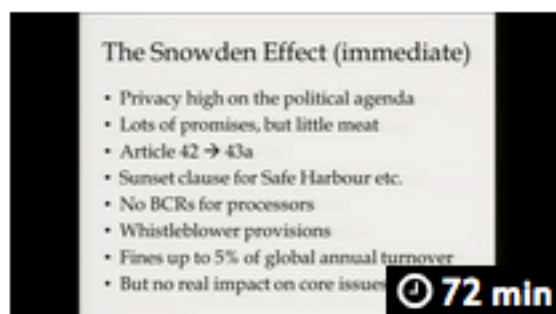
2013-12-28 85 Nate Cardozo



## Toward a Cognitive "Quantified Self"

Activity Recognition for the Mind

2013-12-27 83 Kai



## EUDatAP: State of the Union

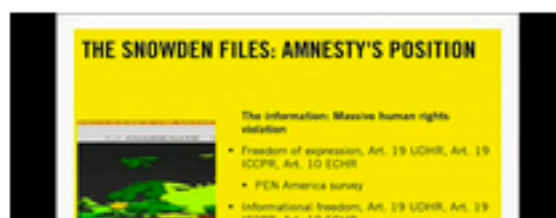
2013-12-28 78 Jan Philipp Albrecht



## Policing the Romantic Crowd

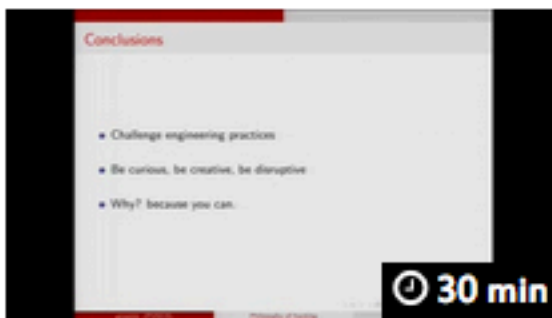
Velocipedes and Face Recognition

2013-12-27 76 MaTu



## Human Rights and Technology

"A New Hope" or "The Empire Strikes Back"?



## The philosophy of hacking

Contemplations on the essence of hacking and its...

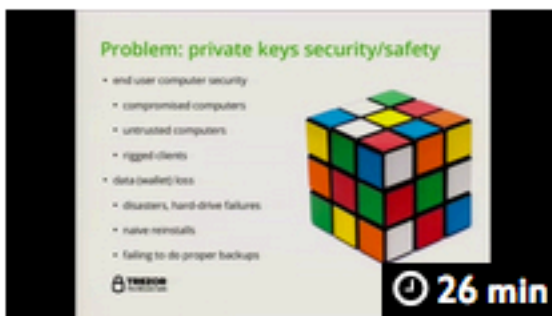
2013-12-30 126 groente



## Technomonopolies

How technology is used to subvert and circumvent...

2013-12-28 122 rysiek



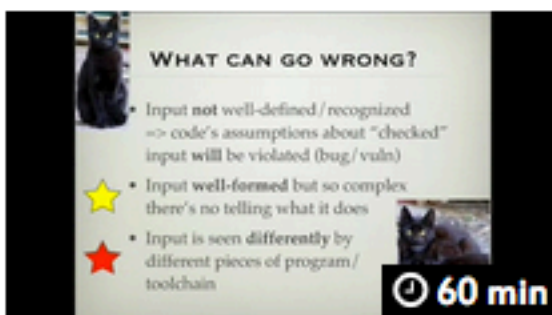
## Trezor: Bitcoin hardware wallet

2013-12-29 119 Pavol "stick" Rusnak



## Towards an affordable brain-computer-interface

2013-12-29 117 Dominic and Anne



## Revisiting "Trusting Trust" for binary toolchains

2013-12-28 114 sergeybratus, Julian Bangert and bx



## Lightning Talks, Day 3





## Hacking as Artistic Practice

!Mediengruppe Bitnik about their recent works

2013-12-28 155 !Mediengruppe Bitnik and !Mediengruppe Bitnik



## Turing Complete User

What can be done to protect the term, the notion and the...

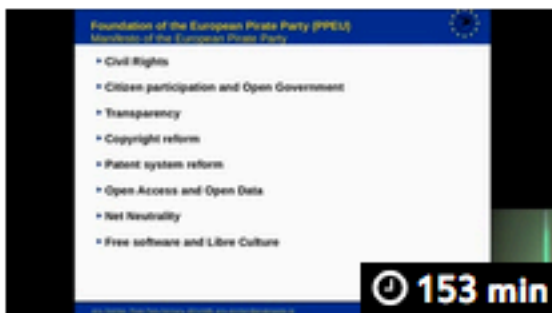
2013-12-28 155 olia lialina



## Rock' em Graphic Cards

Introduction to Heterogeneous Parallel Programming

2013-12-27 151 mel/ Agnes Meyder



## Lightning Talks, Day 4

2013-12-30 143 nickfarr



## Reverse engineering of CHIASMUS from GSTOOL

It hurts.

2013-12-27 141 Jan Schejbal



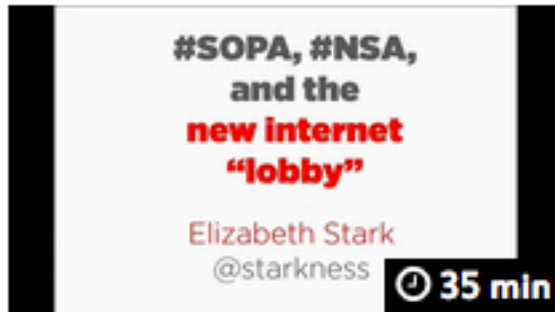
## Desperately Seeking Susy

A farewell to a bold proposal?



## Forbidden Fruit

2013-12-27 196 Joe Davis



## #SOPA, #NSA, and the New Internet "Lobby"

2013-12-29 195 Elizabeth Stark



## lasers in space

more than just pew pew!

2013-12-27 184 anja



## Glass Hacks

Fun and frightening uses of always-on camera enabled...

2013-12-28 173 Stephen Balaban



## Lightning Talks, Day 2

2013-12-28 169 nickfarr



## The GNU Name System

A Decentralized PKI For Social Movements



Method Parameter Manipulation : the details

- The JVM needs to know how big the method arguments are
  - insize
  - We also set registerSize == insize
- Argument size calculation
  - Every argument adds one (1) to the input size
  - j (a double) adds two (2)
  - For methods of object classes (non static classes) add one (1) for the instance (this)

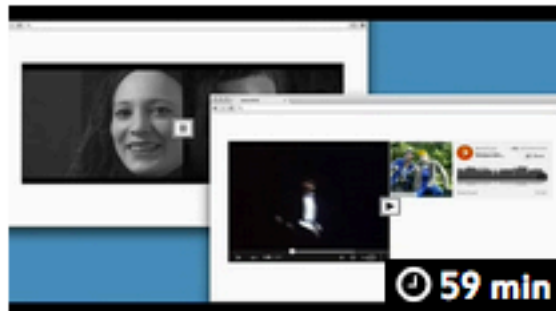
```
byte[] temp; registerSize = 0; temp = new byte[1];
int i = 0;
```

47 min

## Android DDI

Dynamic Dalvik Instrumentation of Android Applications and...

2013-12-29 209 Collin Mulliner



59 min

## Recht auf Remix

2013-12-29 206 Leonhard Dobusch

PSHDL

Plain and Simple HDL

Creating the Arduino for FPGAs

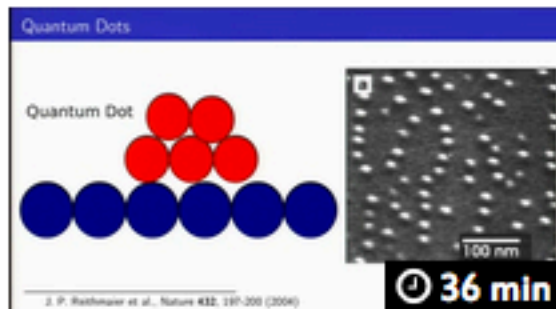
61 min

## Programming FPGAs with PSHDL

Let's create the Arduino for FPGAs

2013-12-28 205 Karsten Becker

Quantum Dots



36 min

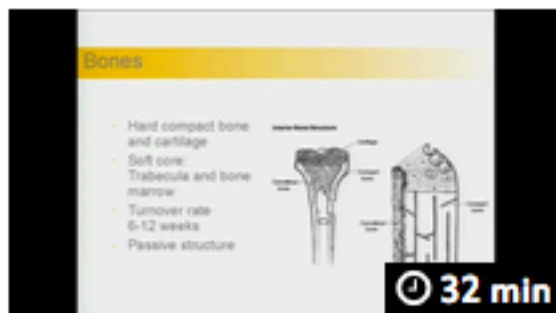
## Long Distance Quantum Communication

Concepts and components for intercontinental communication...

2013-12-27 204 C B

Bones

- Hard compact bone and cartilage
- Soft core: Trabecula and bone marrow
- Turnover rate 6-12 weeks
- Passive structure



32 min

## Coding your body

How to decipher the messages of your body

2013-12-30 204 Sophie Hiltner

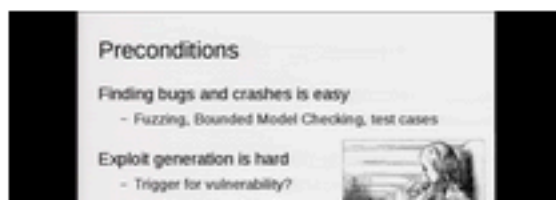
Preconditions

Finding bugs and crashes is easy

- Fuzzing, Bounded Model Checking, test cases

Exploit generation is hard

- Trigger for vulnerability?



## Triggering Deep Vulnerabilities Using Symbolic Execution

Deep program analysis without the headache



## Plants & Machines

Food replicating Robots from Open Source Technologies

📅 2013-12-28 👁 267 👤 mrv and bbuegler



## The Pirate Cinema

Creating mash-up movies by hidden activity and geography of...

📅 2013-12-28 👁 261 👤 Nicolas Maigret and Brendan Howell



## WarGames in memory

what is the winning move?

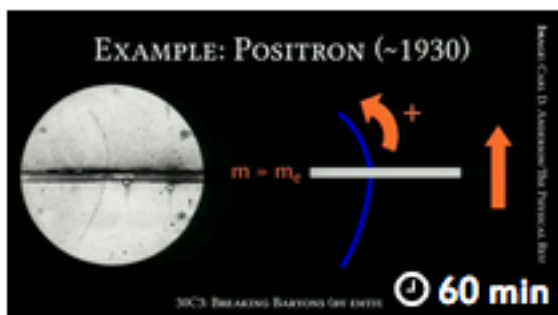
📅 2013-12-29 👁 259 👤 gannimo



## Data Mining for Good

Using random sampling, entity resolution, communications...

📅 2013-12-29 👁 254 👤 Patrick



## Breaking Baryons

On the Awesomeness of Particle Accelerators and Colliders

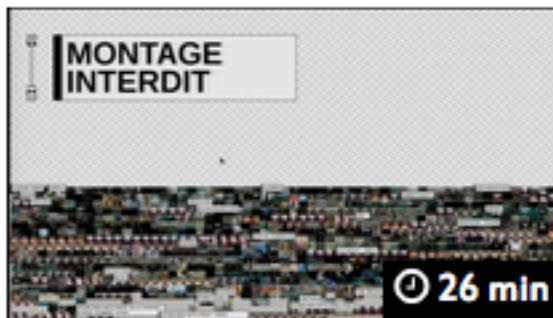
📅 2013-12-27 👁 252 👤 Michael B ker



## The Four Wars

Terror, whistleblowers, drugs, internet

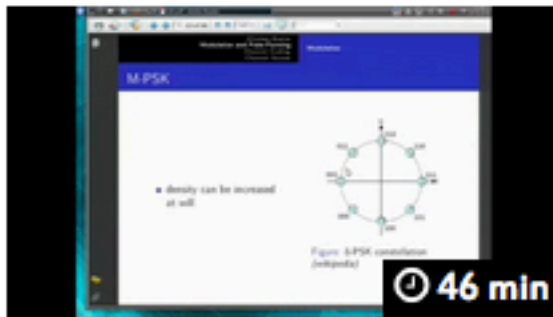




## Against Metadata

Twisting time and space to explore the unknown

2013-12-28 354 Robert M Ochshorn



## Basics of Digital Wireless Communication

introduction to software radio principles

2013-12-27 343 Clemens Hopper



## India's Surveillance State

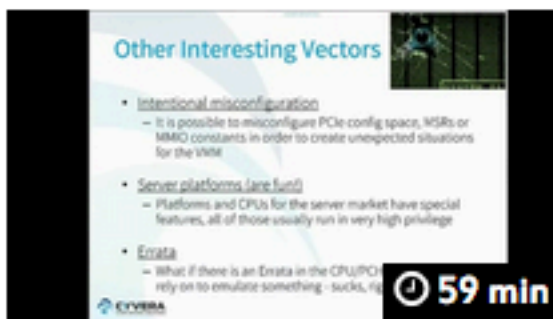
2013-12-29 337 Maria Xynou



## HbbTV Security

OMG - my Smart TV got pr0wn3d

2013-12-27 330 Martin Herfurt



## Virtually Impossible: The Reality Of Virtualization Security

Errata FTW

2013-12-29 313 Gal Diskin



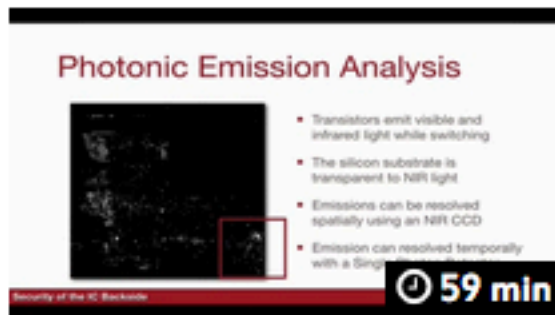
## Amtliche Datenschützer: Kontrolleure oder Papiertiger?



## Hello World!

How to make art after Snowden?

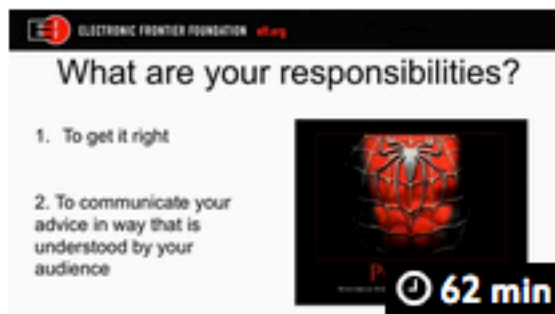
2013-12-28 419 Aram Bartholl



## Security of the IC Backside

The future of IC analysis

2013-12-28 418 nedos



## The Internet (Doesn't) Need Another Security Guide

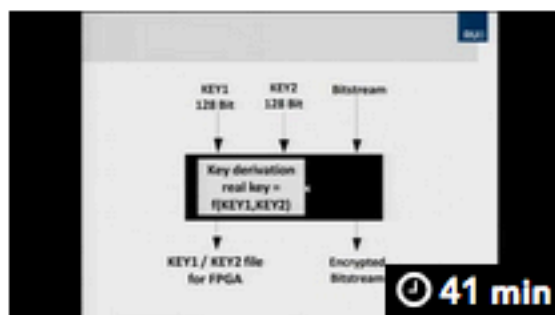
Creating Internet Privacy and Security Resources That Don't...

2013-12-29 408 evacide



## Backdoors, Government Hacking and The Next Crypto Wars

2013-12-29 385 Christopher Soghoian



## Extracting keys from FPGAs, OTP Tokens and Door Locks

Side-Channel (and other) Attacks in Practice

2013-12-28 384 David



## Do You Think That's Funny?

Art Practice under the Regime of Anti-Terror Legislation

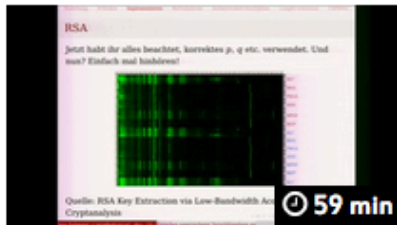


2  
30



## Art of the Exploit: An Introduction to Critical Engineering

2013-12-28 535 Julian Oliver



## Zwischen supersicherer Verschlüsselung und Klartext liegt nur ein falsches Bit

Ein Streifzug durch die Fehler in der Kryptografie

2013-12-29 533 qbi



## Warum die Digitale Revolution des Lernens gescheitert ist. Fünf Desillusionen

2013-12-30 526 Jöran Muuß-Merholz



## Reverse engineering the Wii U Gamepad

2013-12-29 525 delroth



## Drones

Autonomous flying vehicles, where are we and where are we...

2013-12-29 523 Piotr Esden-Tempski



## Das FlipDot-Projekt

Spaß mit mechanischer Anzeige

2013-12-29 511 RFguy



## 10 Years of Fun with Embedded Devices

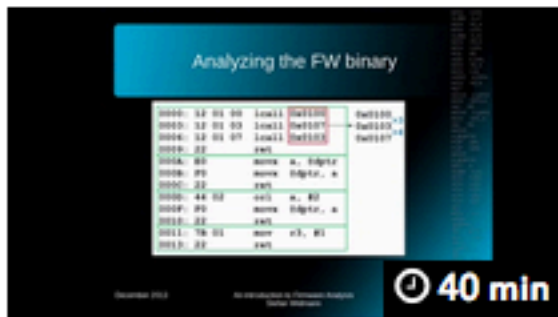
How OpenWrt evolved from a WRT54G firmware to an universal...

2013-12-27 468 nbd



## Anonymity and Privacy in Public Space and on the Internet

2013-12-29 439 aluburka



## An introduction to Firmware Analysis

### Techniques - Tools - Tricks

2013-12-27 437 Stefan Widmann



## SCADA StrangeLove 2

### We already know

2013-12-28 436 repdet and sgordey



## Bug class genocide

### Applying science to eliminate 100% of buffer overflows

2013-12-27 436 Andreas Bogk



## FPGA 101

### Making awesome stuff with FPGAs

2013-12-28 432 Karsten Becker



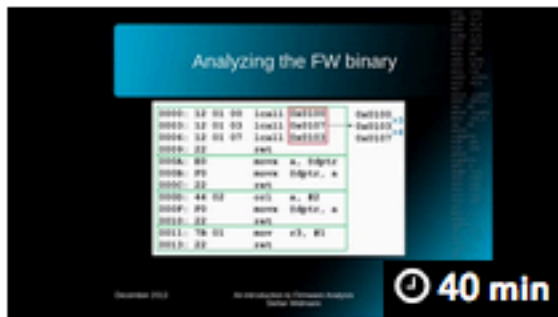
## The good, the bad, and the ugly - Linux Kernel patches





## Anonymity and Privacy in Public Space and on the Internet

2013-12-29 439 aluburka



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### Techniques - Tools - Tricks

2013-12-27 437 Stefan Widmann



## SCADA StrangeLove 2

### We already know

2013-12-28 436 repdet and sgordey



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2013-12-27 436 Andreas Bogk



## FPGA 101

### Making awesome stuff with FPGAs

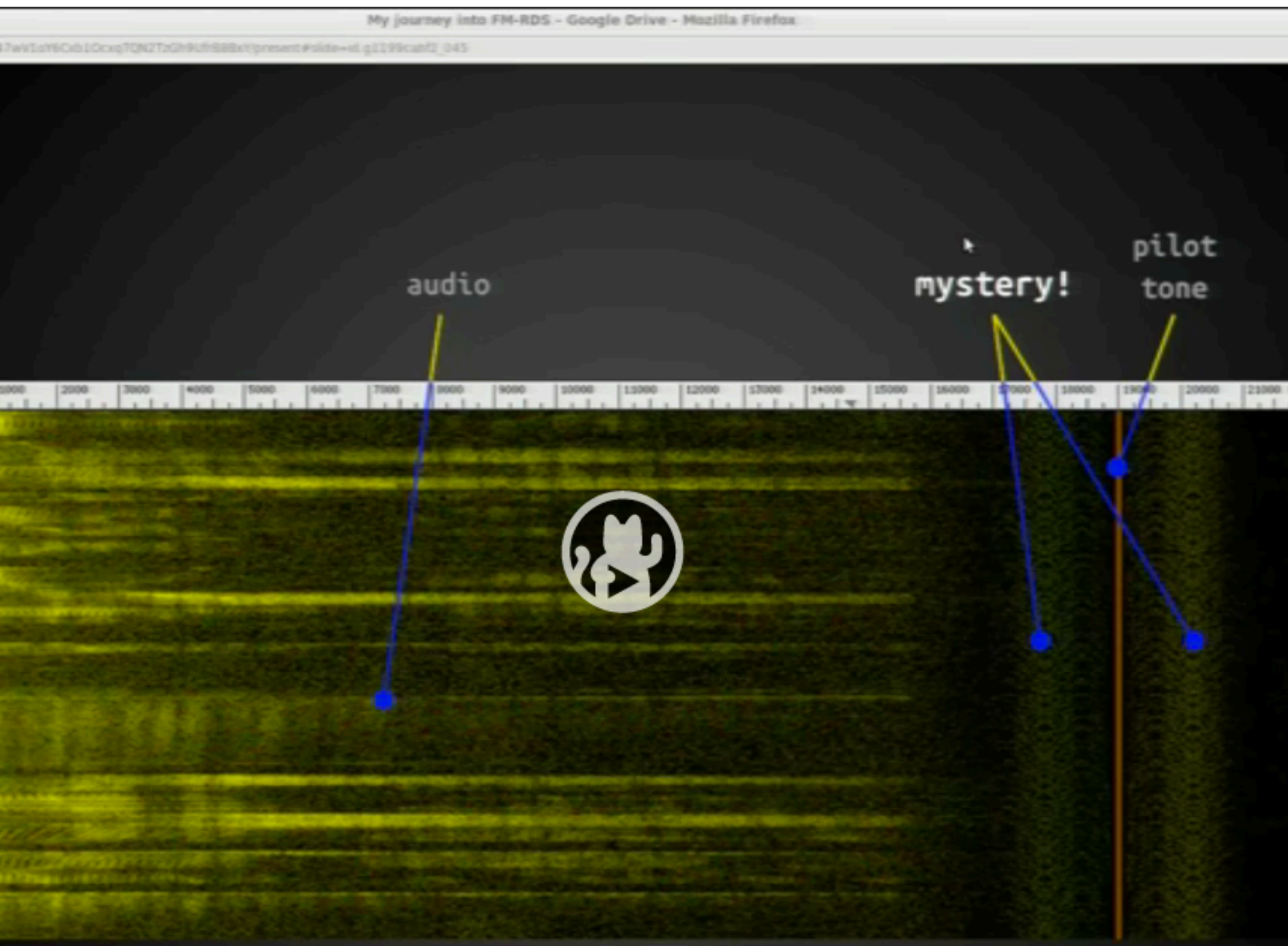
2013-12-28 432 Karsten Becker



## The good, the bad, and the ugly - Linux Kernel patches

# Journey into FM-RDS

nen





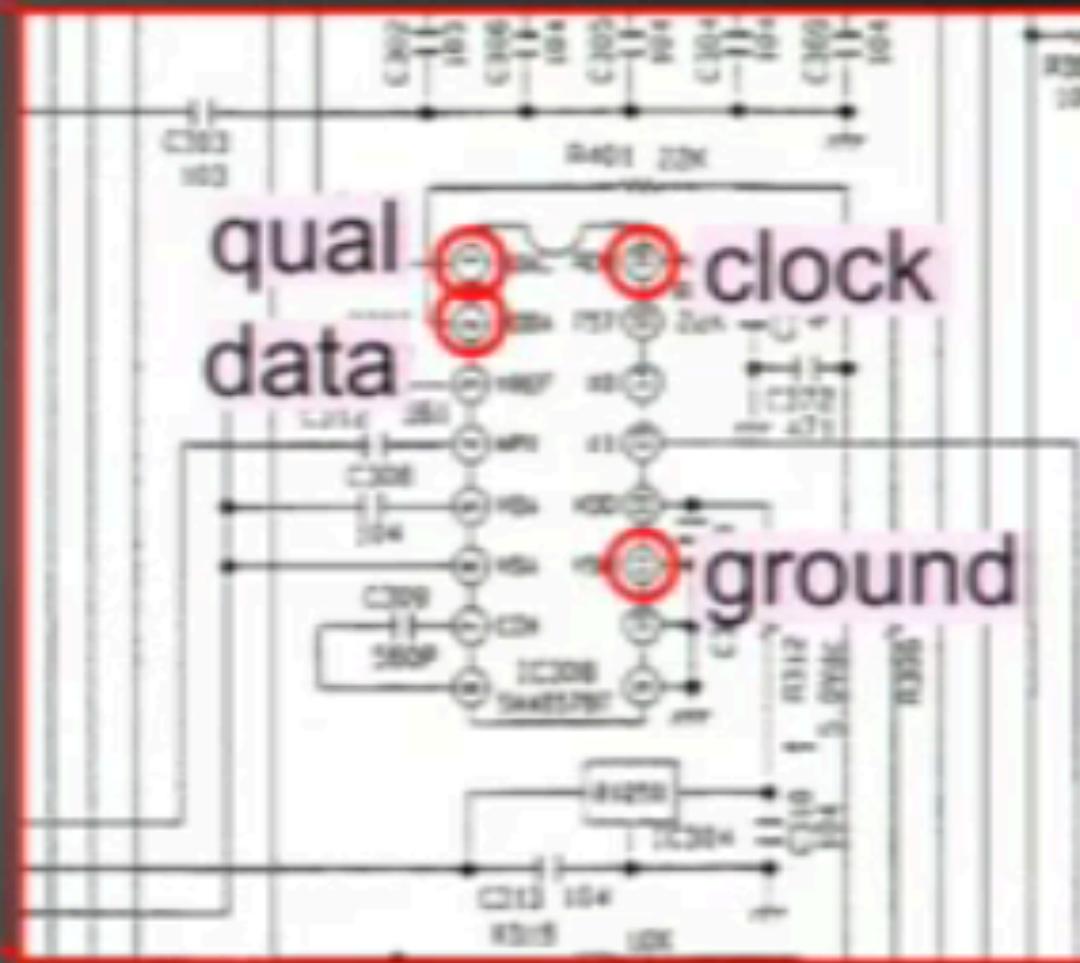
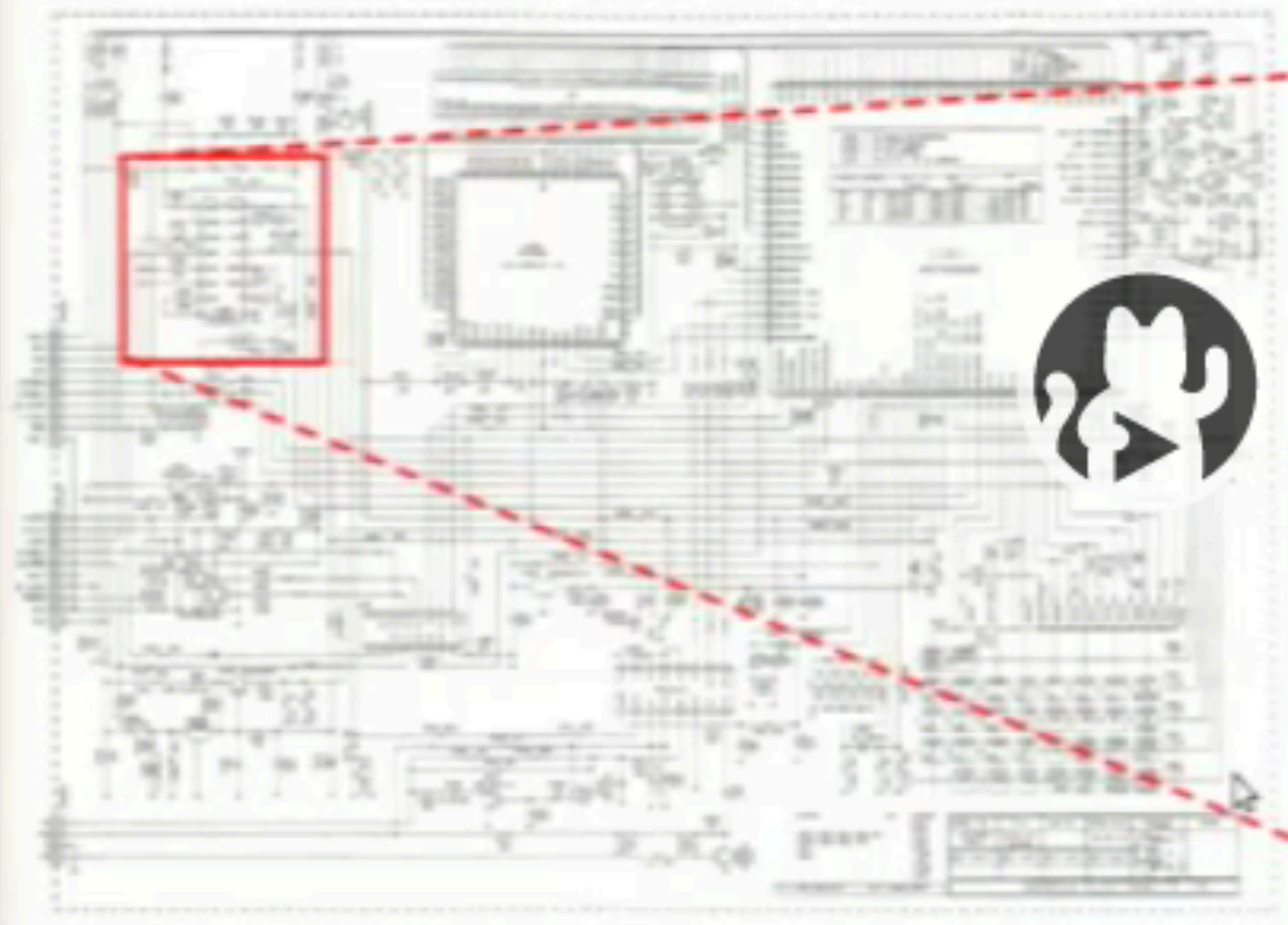
FM1 106.7  RDS 2:19  
KBP1 ROCKS THE ROCK  
Park

AF CT EON PI

PS PTY  TA/TP

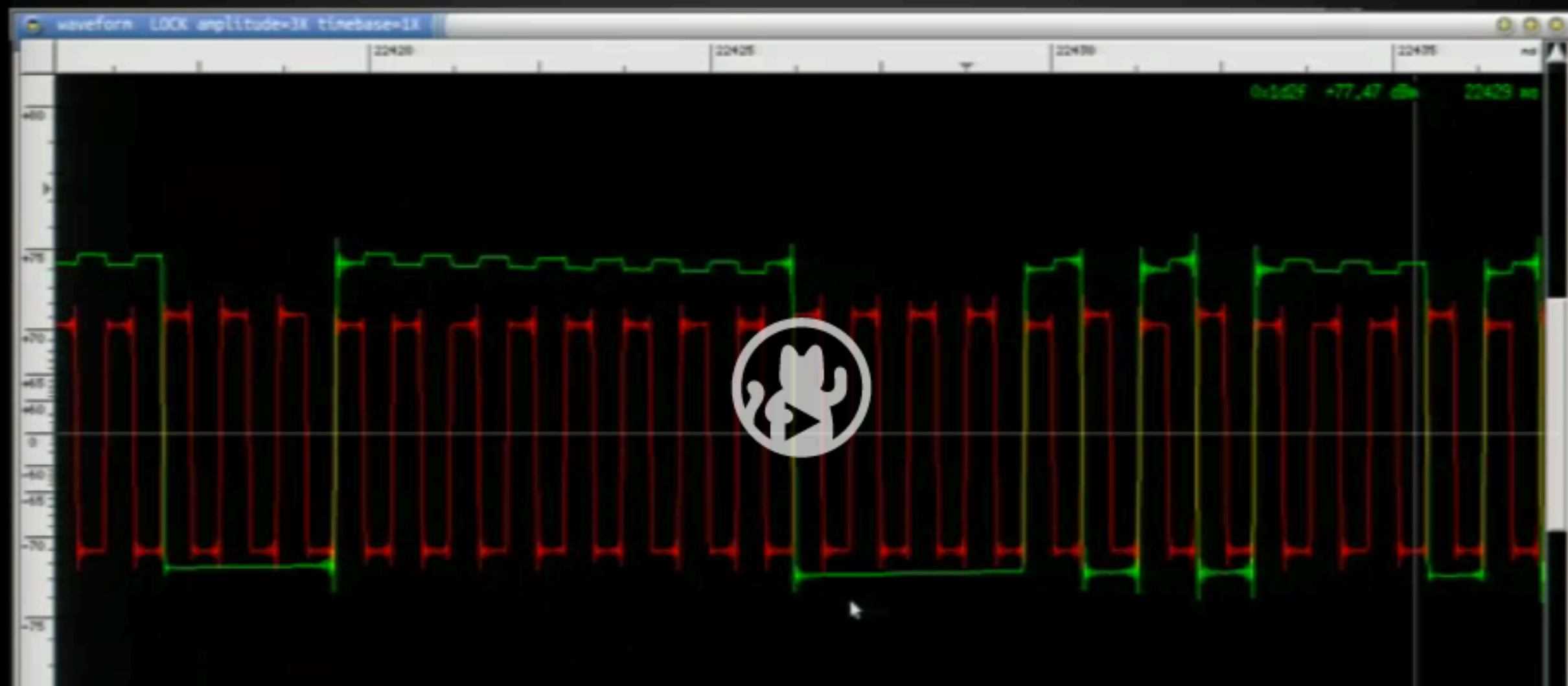
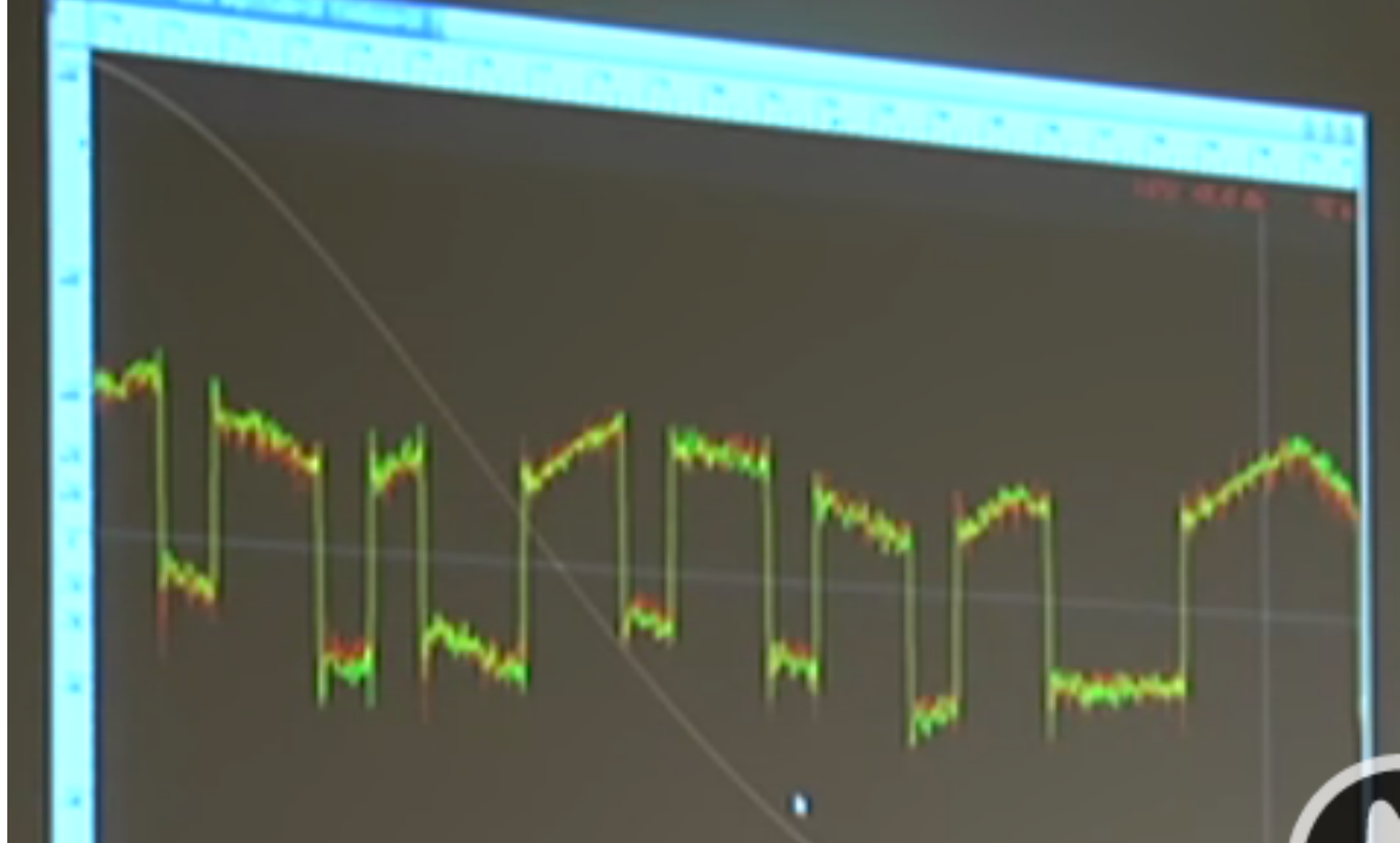
TMC Pager ...

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

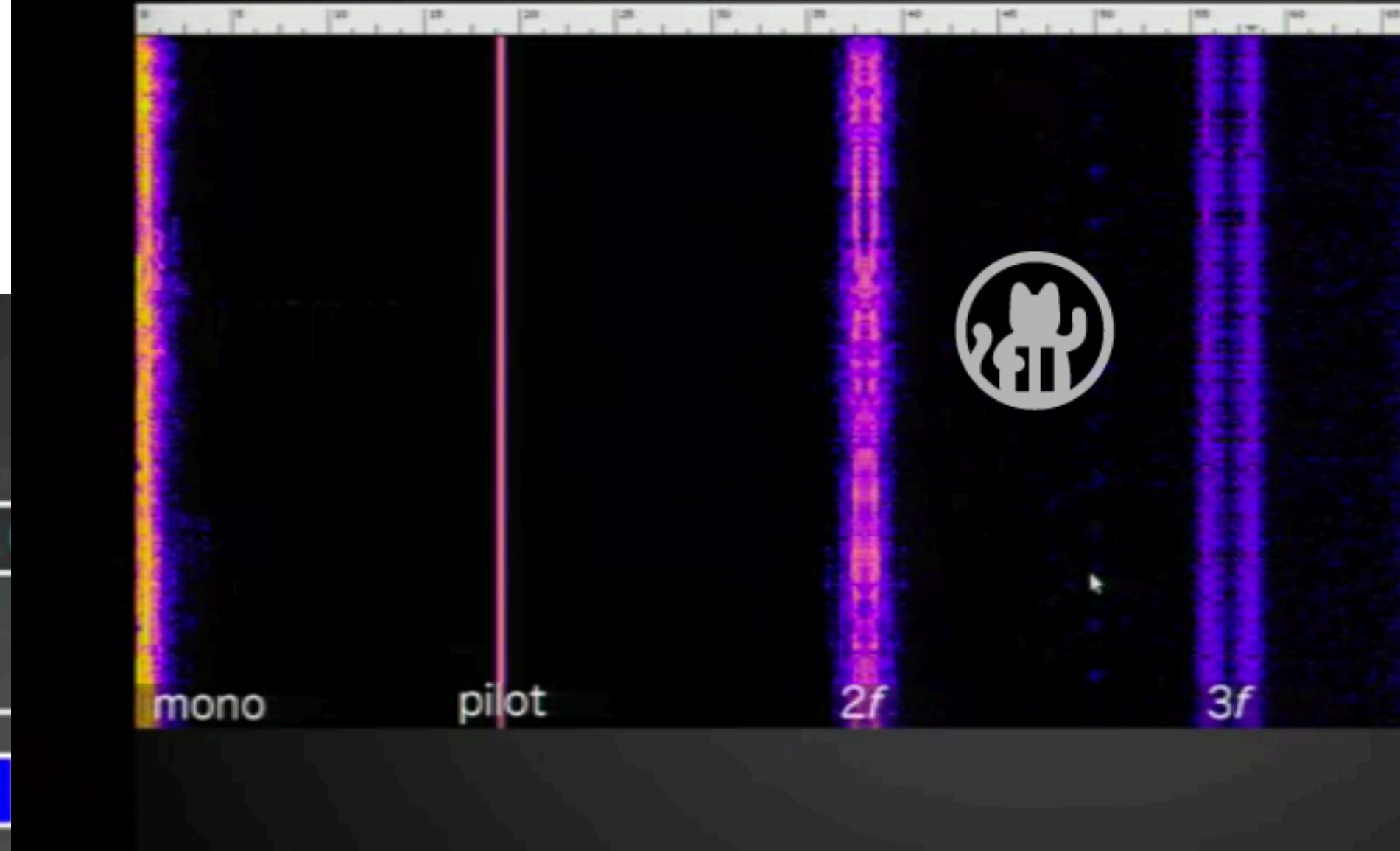
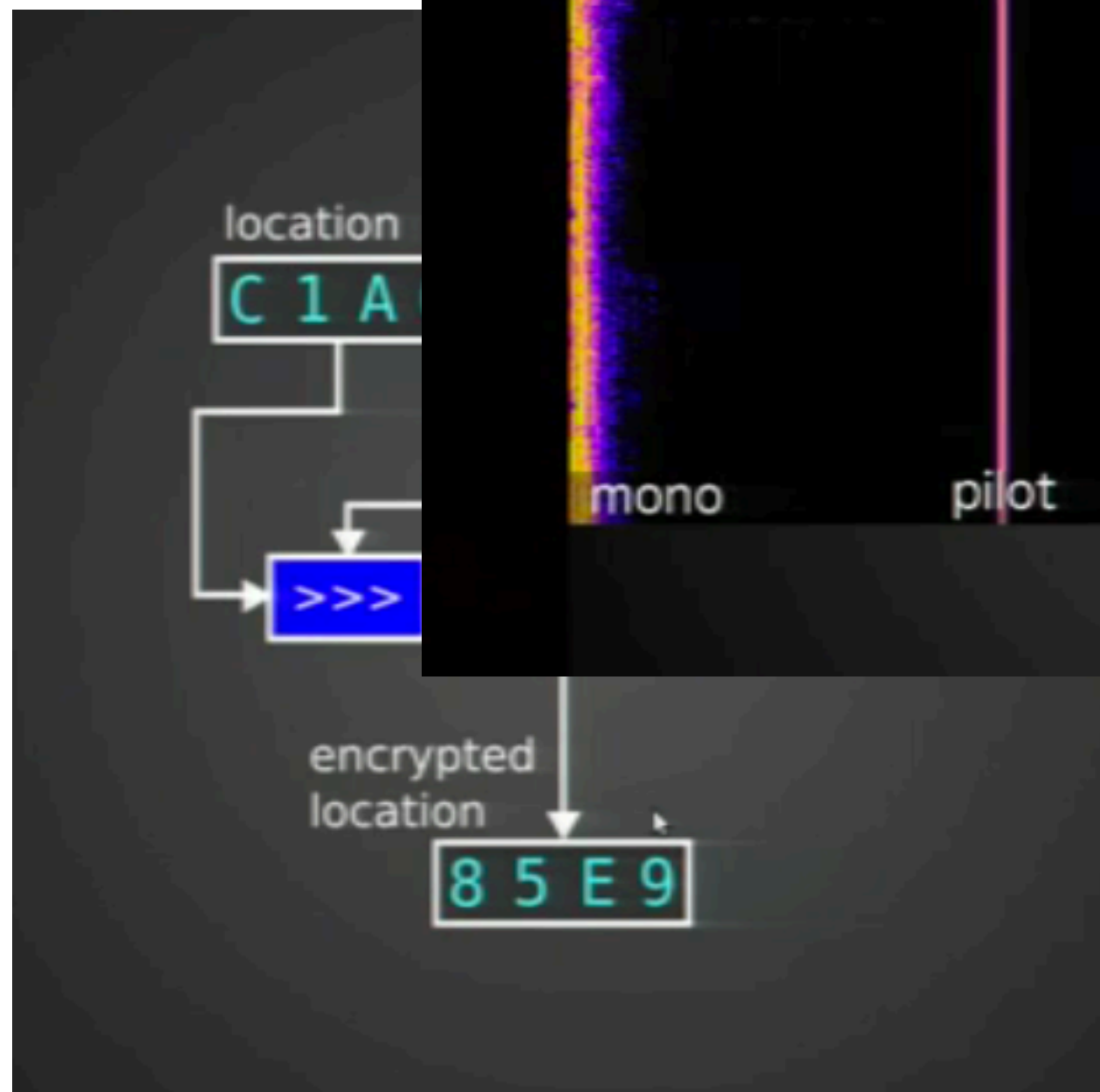


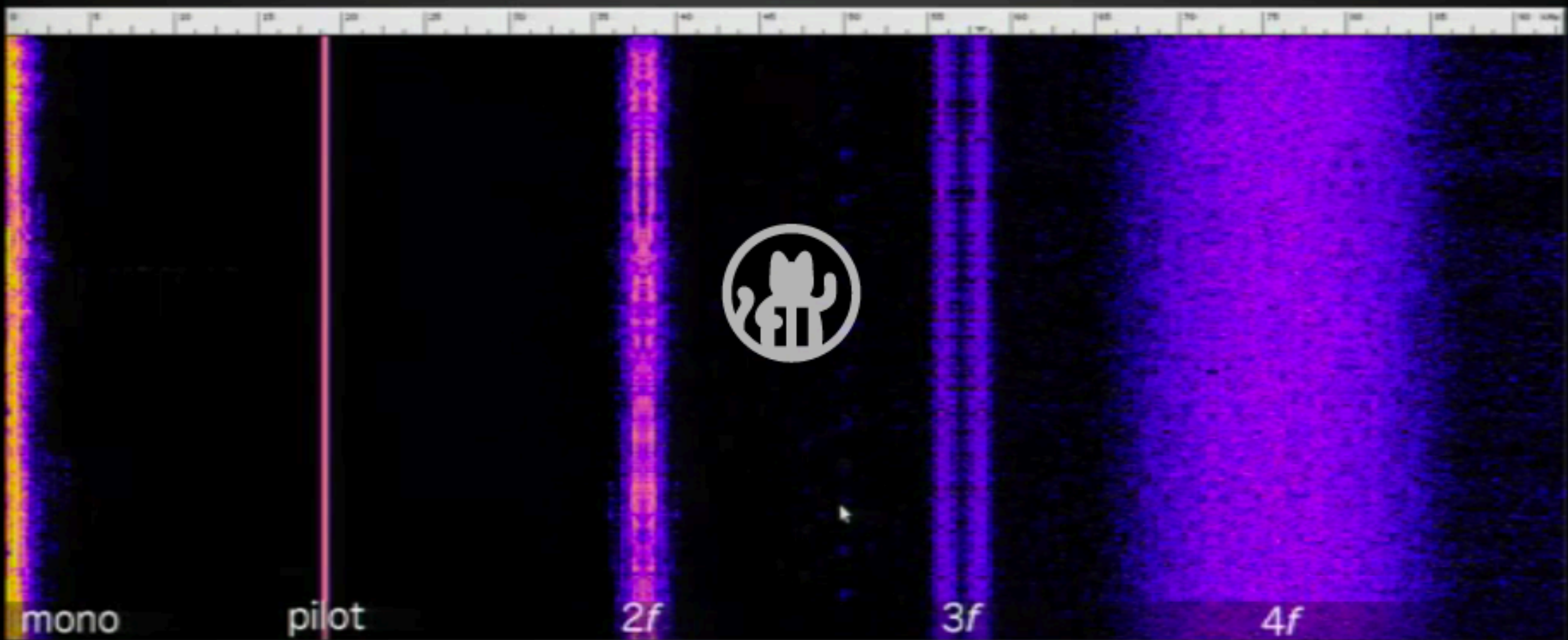




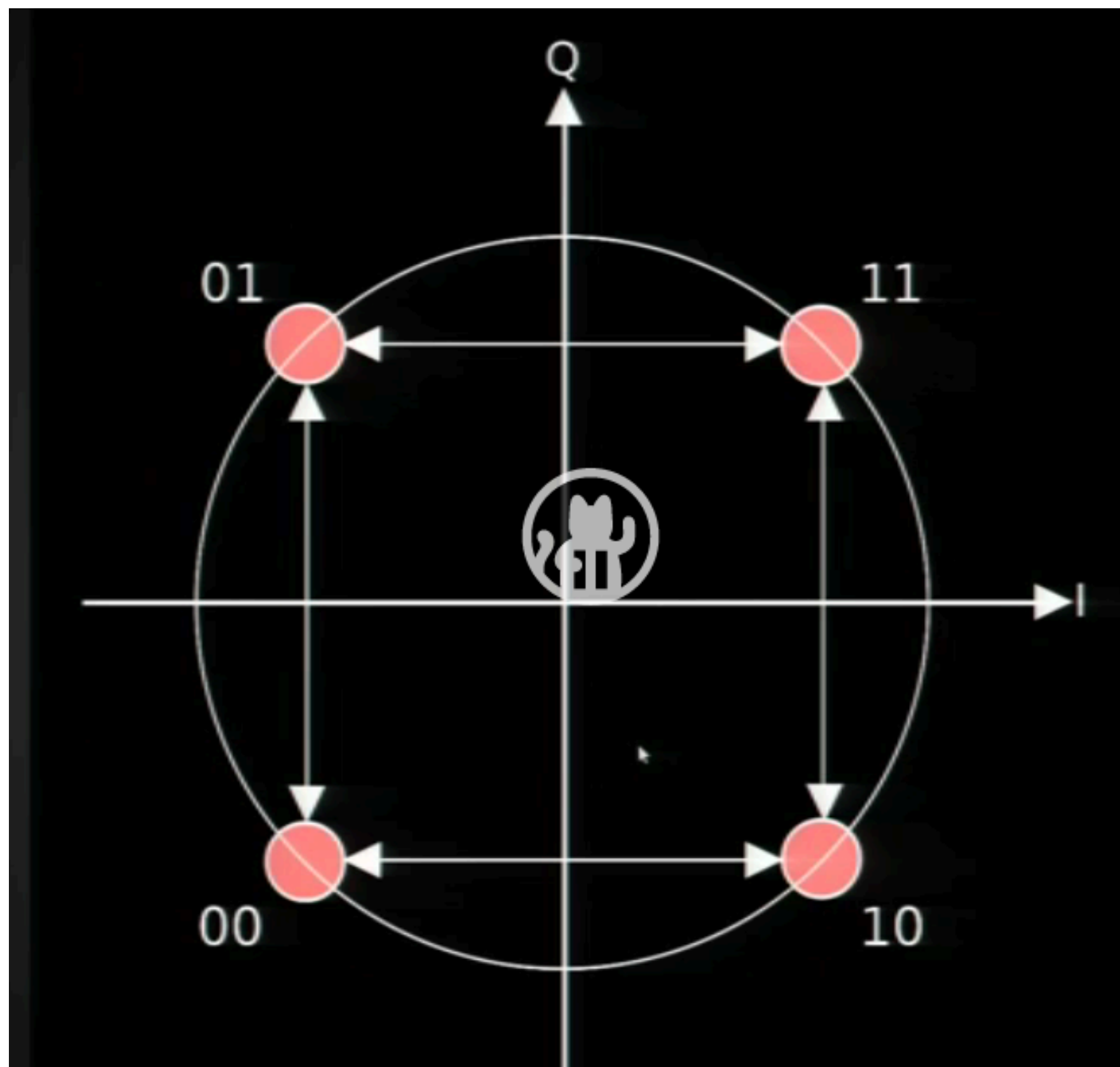
















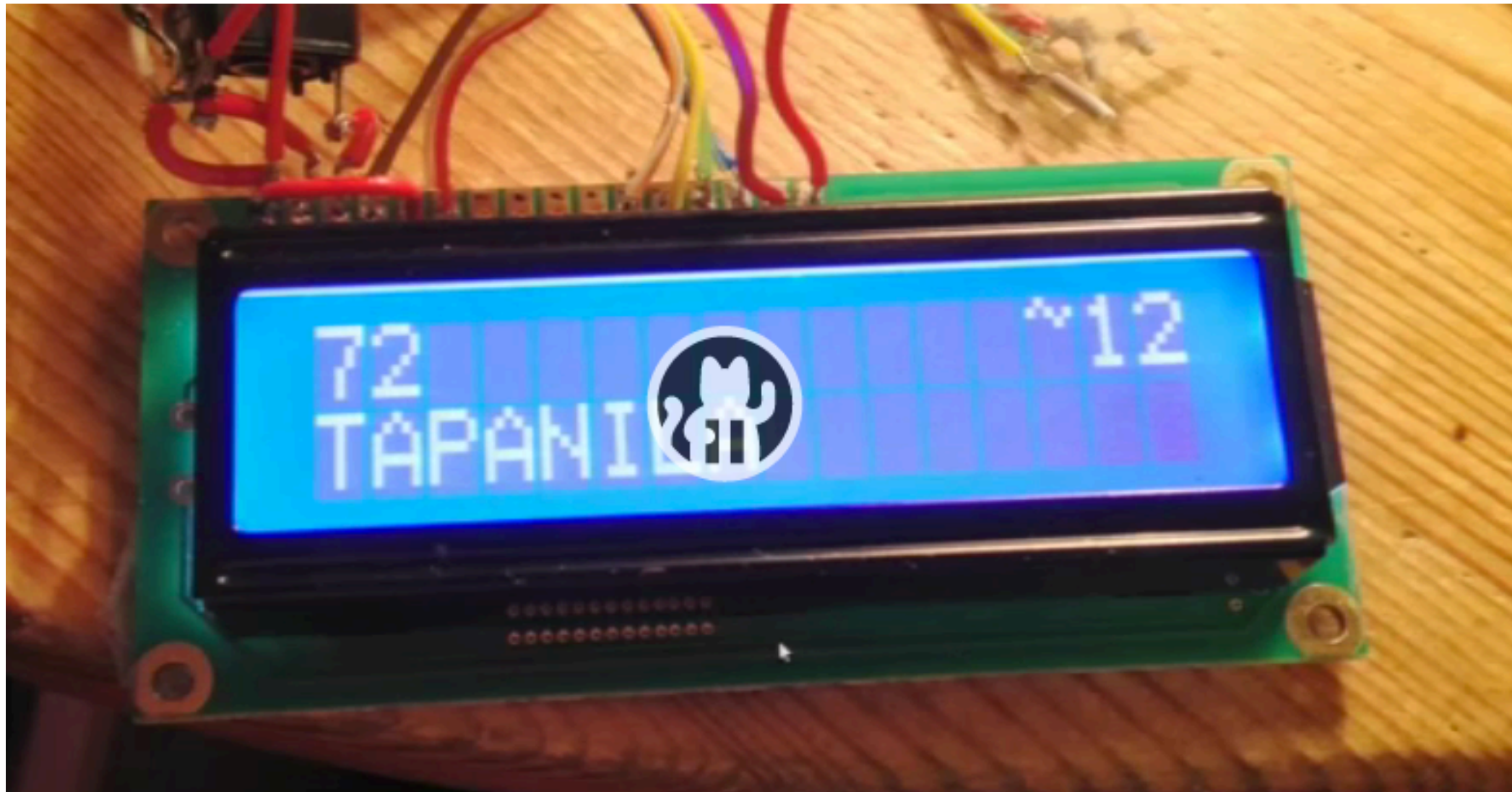
```

603 # CRC with polynomials of arbitrary degree using string magic
604 # crc_general(data, init, len, clipbits, coeffs)
605 sub crc_general {
606     my $input      = shift;
607     my $init        = shift;
608     my $len         = shift;
609     my $clipbits    = shift;
610     my @coeffs      = @_;
611
612     my $poly        = "0" x ($len+1);
613     substr($poly, length($poly)-$_-1, 1) = 1 for (@coeffs);
614     my $data = unpack("B*", $input);
615     substr($data, -$clipbits, $clipbits) = "" if ($clipbits > 0);
616     $init = unpack("B*", $init);
617     $data .= substr($init, -$len);
618     for $a (0..length($data)-$len-1) {
619         if (substr($data, $a, 1) == 1) {
620             for $b (0..$len) {
621                 substr($data, $a+$b, 1) = (0+substr($data, $a+$b, 1)) ^ (0+substr($poly, $b, 1));
622             }
623         }
624     }
625     ("0" x (8-($len % 8))).substr($data, -$len);
626 }

```







<http://www.windytan.com/>

2013  
**30C3**

# To Protect And Infect, Part 2

## The militarization of the Internet

 Jacob





2013  
30C3

From wiretapping to **whole life** surveillance

Example one: German Chancellor **Merkel!**  
(We revealed this operation in Der Spiegel)

Example two: Political and religious 'untasked'  
targeting for some set of websites



Example three: three hops away? Uh oh!  
(**That's you!**)

## The Big Picture

- Planetary Strategic Surveillance and...
- Exploitation Systems
- Passive sensors
- Collect (TURMOIL)
- Active attacks
- Infect (TURBINE, QFIRE, etc)
- Wait, what about "Protect?!"
- Multi-pwn!
- Blackhats used to keep your box updated
- ... these guys step on each other's toes
- Operations – "Close Access Operations" and "Off-Net"



(TS//SI//REL) **NIGHTSTAND** - Close Access Operations •  
Battlefield Tested • Windows Exploitation • Standalone System

### System Details

- (U//FOUO) Standalone tool currently running on an x86 laptop loaded with Linux Fedora Core 3.
- (TS//SI//REL) Exploitable Targets include Win2k, WinXP, WinXPSP1, WINXPSP2 running internet Explorer versions 5.0-6.0.
- (TS//SI//REL) NS packet injection can target one client or multiple targets on a wireless network.
- (TS//SI//REL) Attack is undetectable by the user.

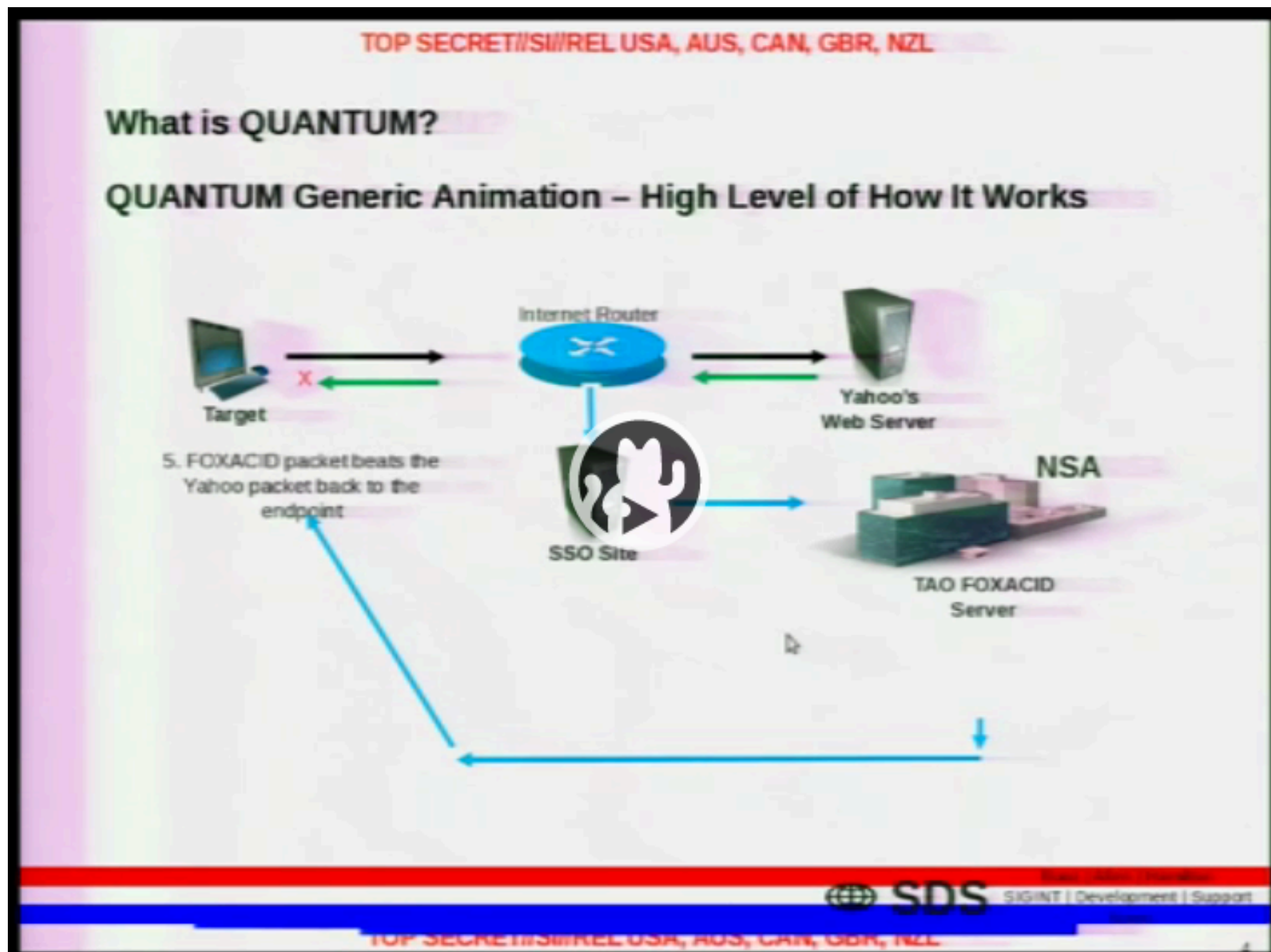


NIGHTSTAND Hardware

(TS//SI//REL) Use of external amplifiers and antennas in both experimental and operational scenarios have resulted in successful NIGHTSTAND attacks from as far away as eight miles under ideal environmental conditions.



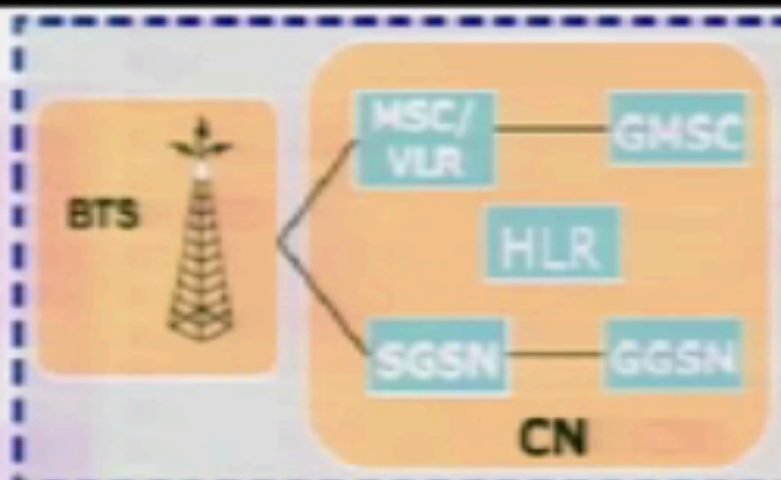
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**Typhon Hx BSR**

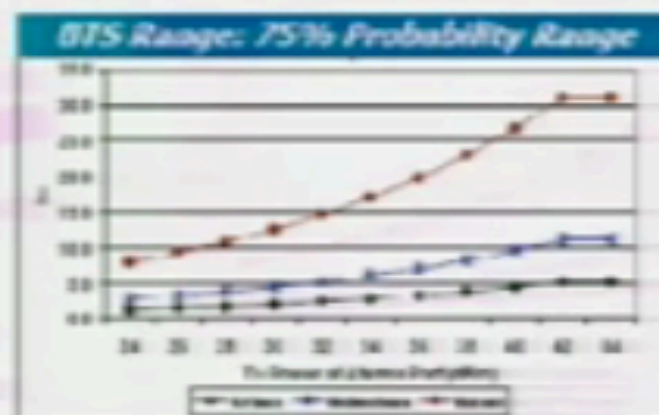


**Typhon BSR**

(S//SI//FVEY) Tactical SIGINT elements use this equipment to find, fix and finish targeted handset users.

(S//SI) Target GSM handset registers with BSR unit.

(S//SI) Operators are able to geolocate registered handsets, capturing the user.



(S//SI//REL) The macro-class Typhon is a Network-In-a-Box (NIB), which includes all the necessary architecture to support Mobile Station call processing and SMS messaging in a stand-alone chassis with a pre-provisioning capability.

(S//SI//REL) The Typhon system kit includes the amplified Typhon system, OAM&P Laptop, cables, antennas and AC/DC power supply.

(U//FOUO) An 800 WH LiIon Battery kit is offered separately.

(U) A bracket and mounting kit are available upon request.

Typhon IIIA Priced Options		
Deliverable	Duration	FFP COST ex.
1 to 10 units	4 Months	\$1,71,200
Typhon Model/Color	Order Code (B-Tank/Space/Port)	
Full Stack (CSM100)	G104054 & G104040	
Full Stack (SM100)	G104055 & G104057	
Full Stack (BSA3000)	G104057 & G104063	
Full Stack (CG1000)	G104054 & G104057	
Full Stack (DC1100)	G104061 & G104043	
Full Stack (DC1200)	G104062 & G104058	
Full Stack (DC1300)	G104064 & G104043	
Full Stack (DC1400)	G104065 & G104039	

(U) Status: Available 4 mos ARO



(TS//SI//REL) SOMBERKNAVE is a software implant that surreptitiously routes TCP traffic from a designated process to a secondary network via an unused embedded 802.11 network device. If an Internet-connected wireless Access Point is present, SOMBERKNAVE can be used to allow OLYMPUS or VALIDATOR to "call home" via 802.11 from an air-gapped target computer. If the 802.11 interface is in use by the target, SOMBERKNAVE will not attempt to transmit.

(TS//SI//REL) Operationally, VALIDATOR initiates a call home. SOMBERKNAVE triggers from the named event and tries to associate with an access point. If connection is successful, data is sent over 802.11 to the ROC. VALIDATOR receives instructions, downloads OLYMPUS, then disassociates and gives up control of the 802.11 hardware. OLYMPUS will then be able to communicate with the ROC via SOMBERKNAVE, as long as there is an available access point.



## (software) “Implants”

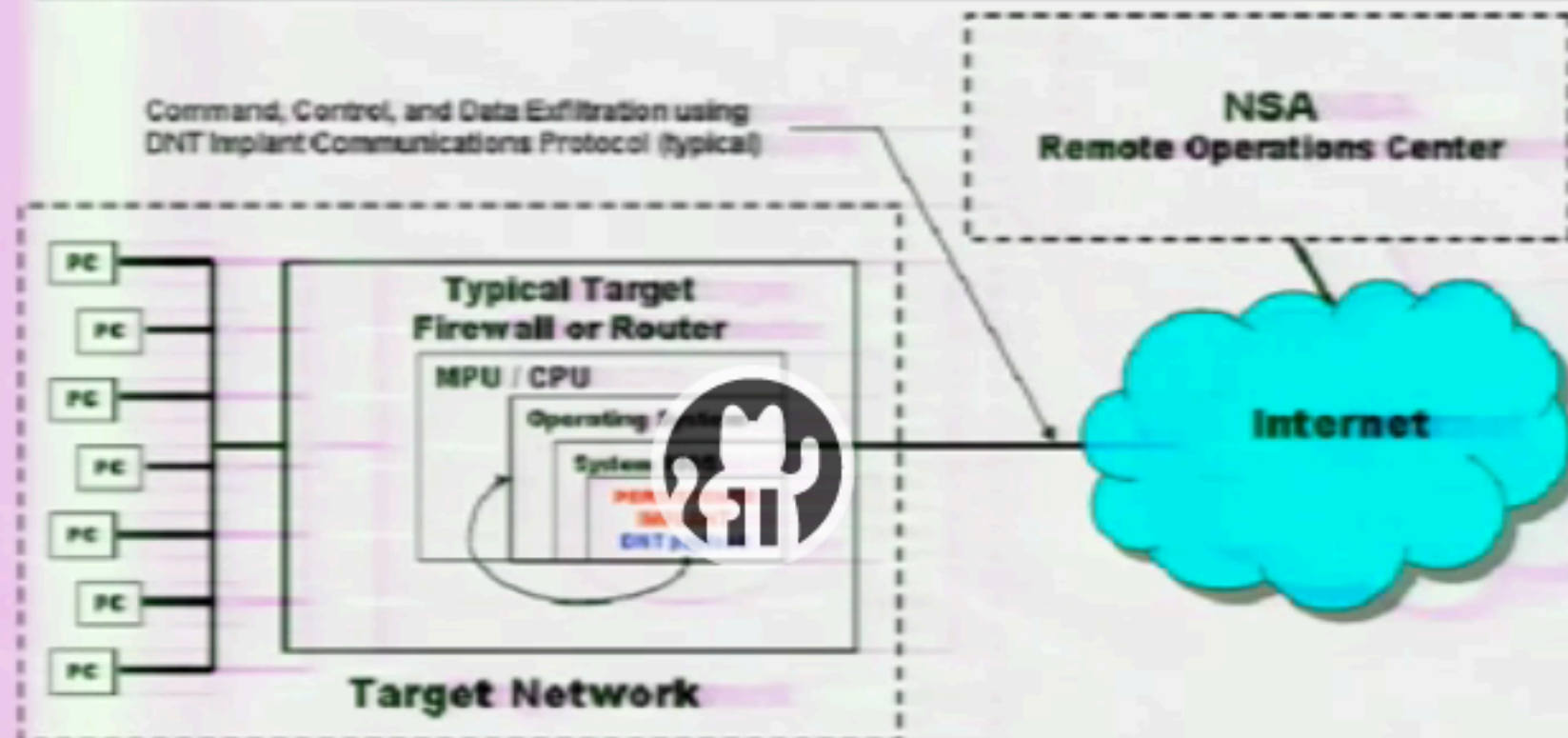
- VALIDATOR, COMMONDEER, OLYMPUS, UNITED RAKE, STUXNET and many many more
- With payloads for you
- #BADBIOS
- SMM
- iPhone
- Routers (Juniper, Huawei, Cisco, etc)
- SIM cards (remote, local)
- Hard drive firmware





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(TS//SI//REL) STUCCOMONTANA provides persistence for DNT implants. The DNT implant will survive an upgrade or replacement of the operating system – including physically replacing the router's compact flash card.



(SI//SI//REL) STUCCOMONTANA Concept of Operations

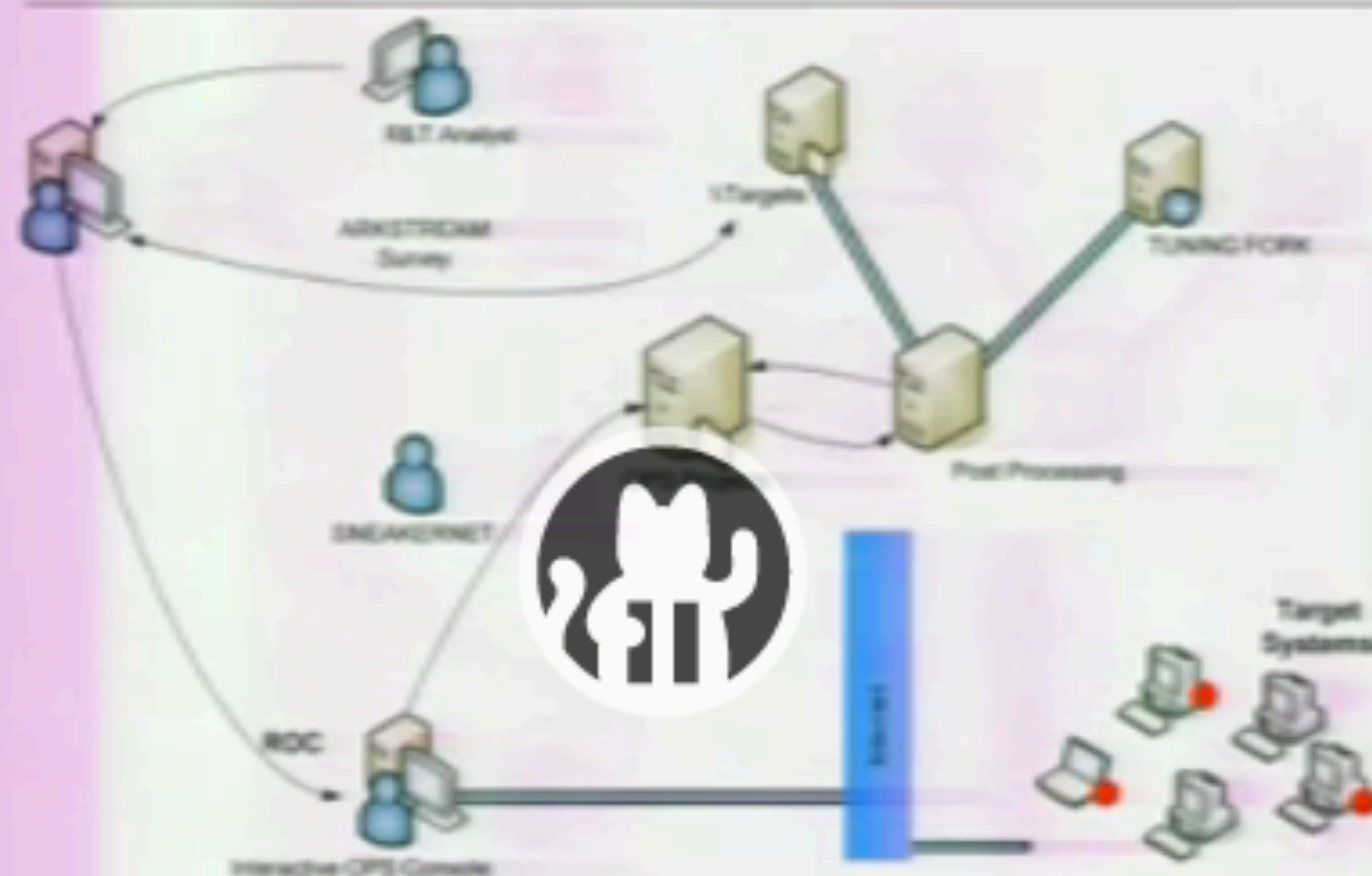
(TS//SI//REL) Currently, the intended DNT Implant to persist is VALIDATOR, which must be run as a user process on the target operating system. The vector of attack is the modification of the target's BIOS. The modification will add the necessary software to the BIOS and modify its software to execute the STUCCOMONTANA implant at the end of its native System Management Mode (SMM) handler.

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## ANT Prod

(TS//SI//REL) SWAP provides software application persistence by exploiting the motherboard BIOS and the hard drive's Host Protected Area to gain periodic execution before the Operating System loads.



(TS//SI//REL) SWAP Extended Concept of Operations

(TS//SI//REL) This technique supports single or multi-processor systems running Windows, Linux, FreeBSD, or Solaris with the following file systems: FAT32, NTFS, EXT2, EXT3, or UFS 1.0.

(TS//SI//REL) Through remote access or interdiction, ARKSTREAM is used to re-flash the BIOS and TWISTEDKILT to write the Host Protected Area on the hard drive on a target machine in order to implant SWAP and its payload (the implant installer). Once implanted, SWAP's frequency of execution (dropping the payload) is configurable and will occur when the target machine powers on.

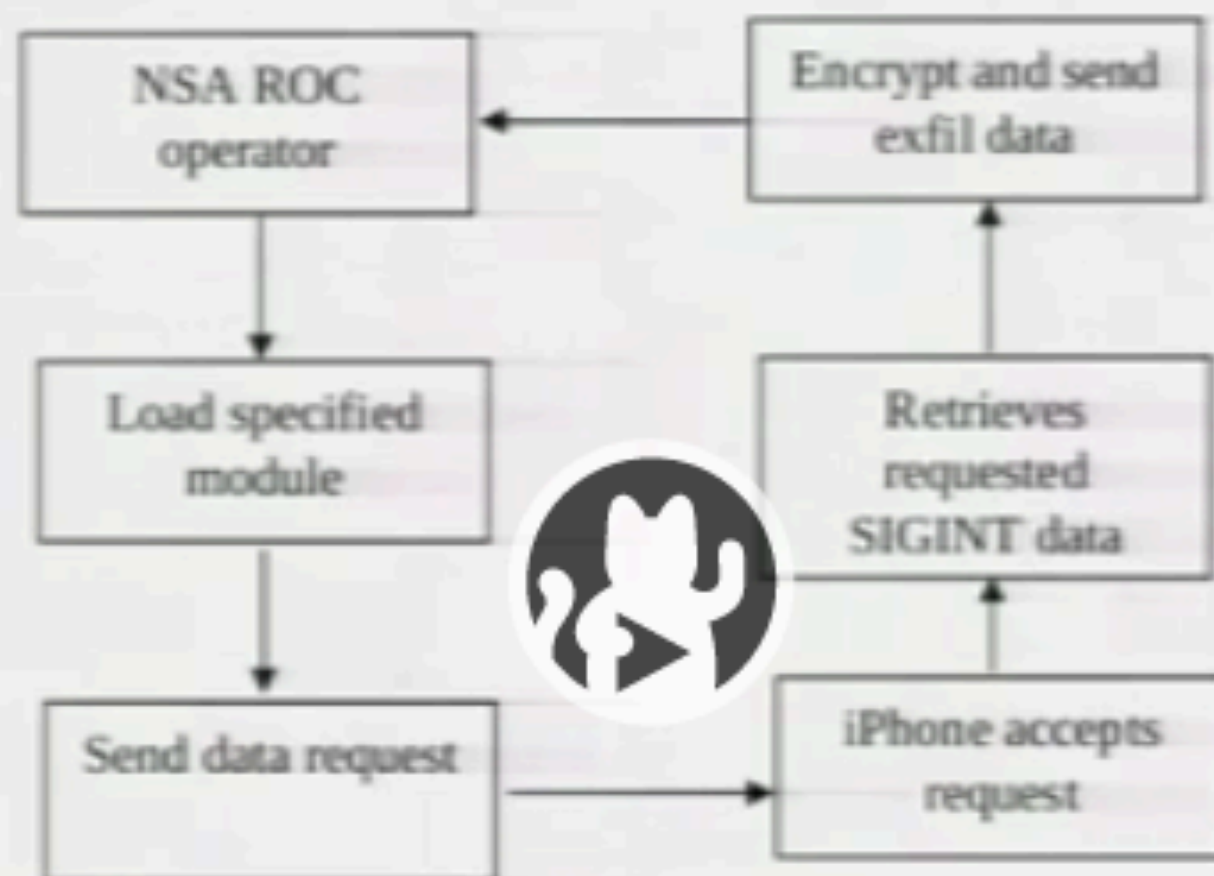
Status: Released / Deployed. Ready for  
Immediate Delivery

Unit Cost: \$0



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(TS//SI//REL) DROPOUTJEEP is a STRAITBIZARRE based software implant for the Apple iPhone operating system and uses the CHIMNEYPOOL framework. DROPOUTJEEP is compliant with the FREEFLOW project, therefore it is supported in the TURBULENCE architecture.

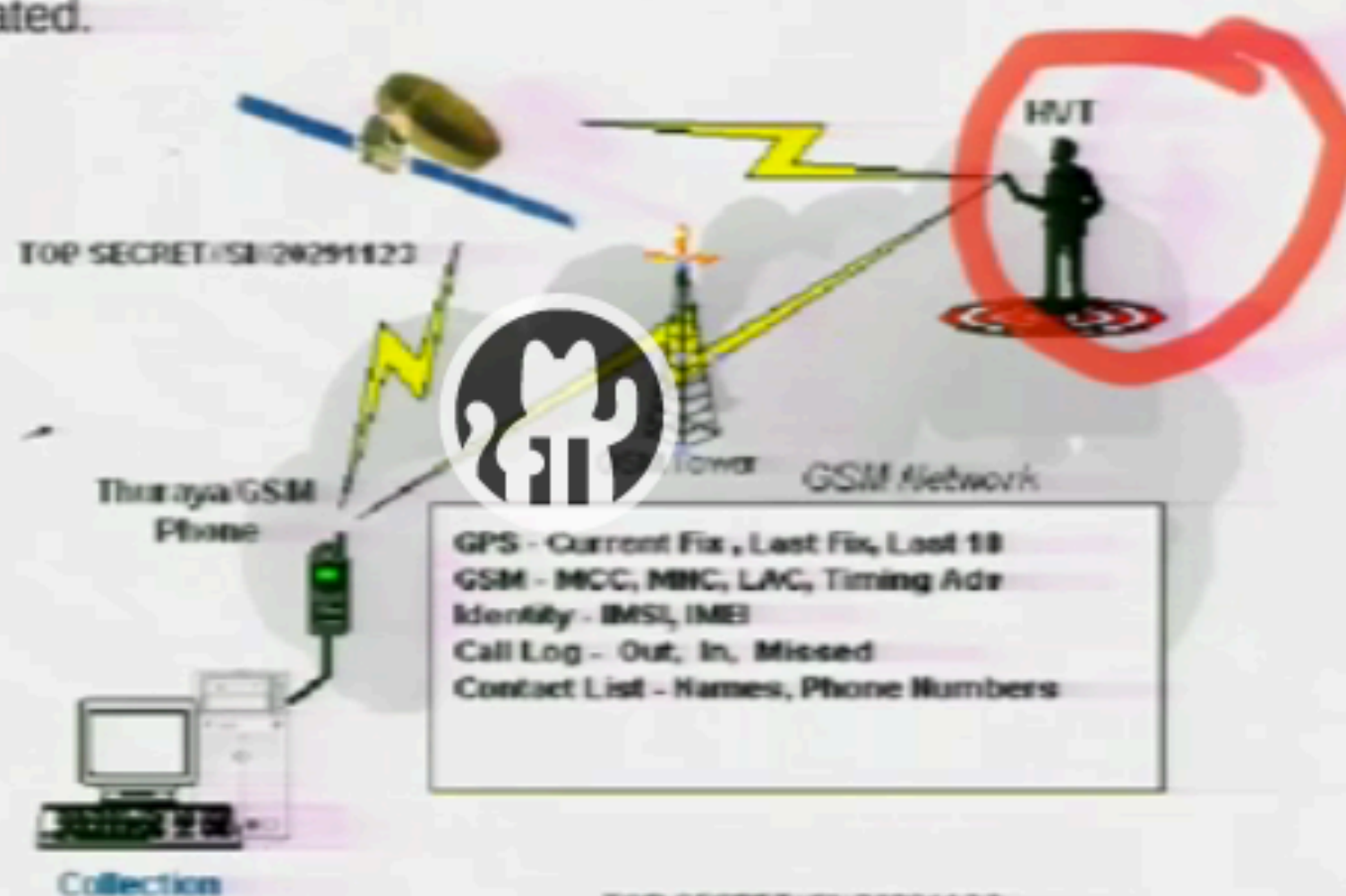


(U//FOUO) DROPOUTJEEP - Operational Schematic

(TS//SI//REL) DROPOUTJEEP is a software implant for the Apple iPhone that utilizes modular mission applications to provide specific SIGINT functionality. This functionality includes the ability to remotely push/pull files from the device, SMS retrieval, contact list retrieval, voicemail, geolocation, hot mic, camera capture, cell tower location, etc. Command, control, and data exfiltration can occur over SMS messaging or a GPRS data connection. All communications with the implant will be covert and encrypted.

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(TS//SI//REL) TOTECHASER is a Windows CE implant targeting the Thuraya 2520 handset. The Thuraya 2520 is a dual mode phone that can operate either in SAT or GSM modes. The phone also supports a GPRS data connection for Web browsing, e-mail, and MMS messages. The initial software implant capabilities include providing GPS and GSM geo-location information. Call log, contact list, and other user information can also be retrieved from the phone. Additional capabilities are being investigated.



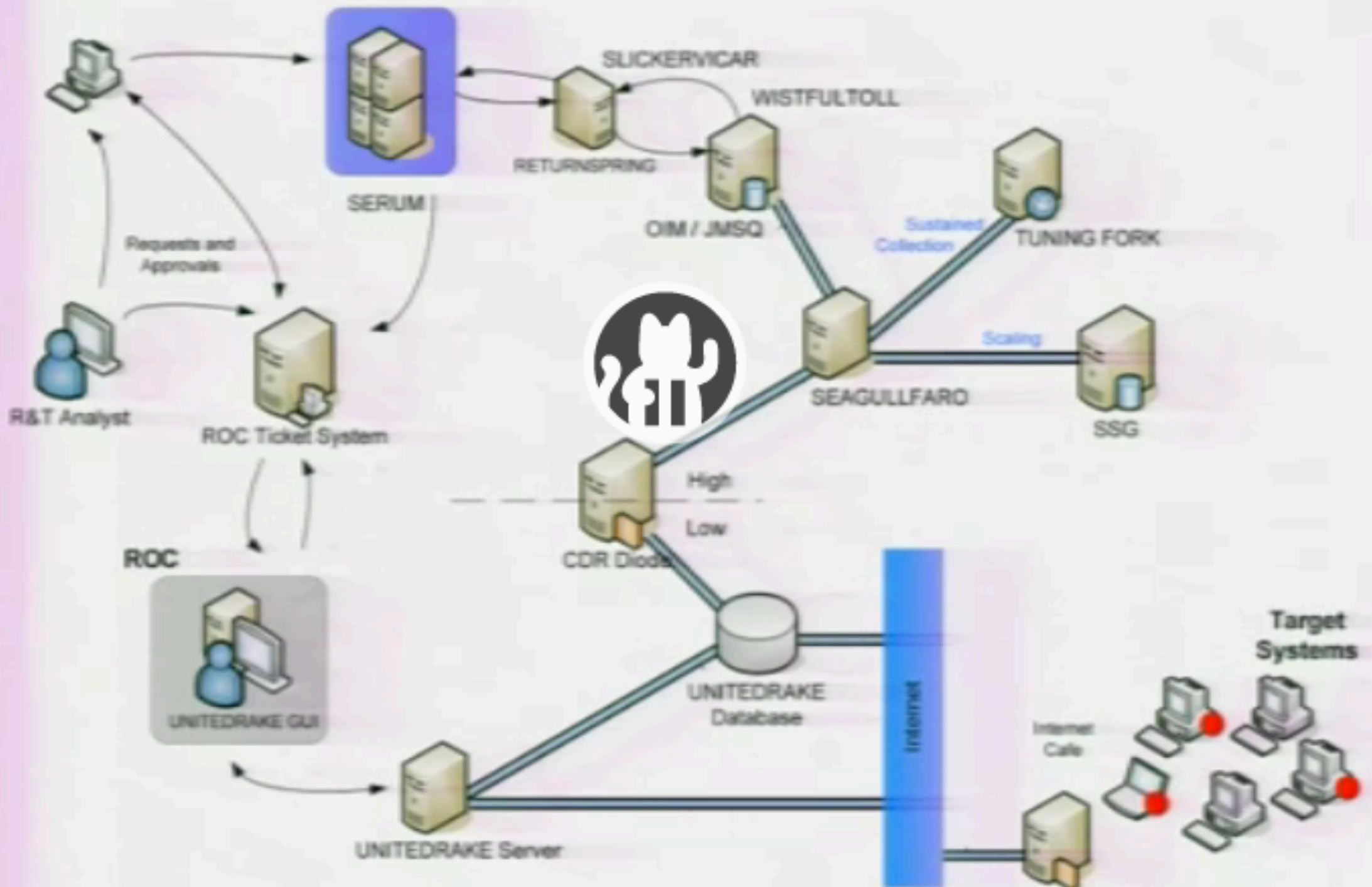
(U//FOUO) TOTECHASER - Operational Schematic

(TS//SI//REL) TOTECHASER will use SMS messaging for the command, control, and data exfiltration path. The initial capability will use covert SMS messages to communicate with the handset. These covert messages can be transmitted in



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(TS//SI//REL) IRATEMONK provides software application persistence on desktop and laptop computers by implanting the hard drive firmware to gain execution through Master Boot Record (MBR) substitution.



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(TS//SI//REL) This technique supports systems without RAID hardware that boot from a variety of Western Digital, Seagate, Maxtor, and Samsung hard drives. The supported file systems are: FAT, NTFS, EXT3 and UFS.

(TS//SI//REL) Through remote access or interdiction, UNITEDRAKE, or STRAITBAZZARE are used in conjunction with SLICKERVICAR to upload the hard drive firmware onto the target machine and implant IRATEMONK and its payload (the implant installer). Once implanted, IRATEMONK's frequency of execution (dropping the payload) is configurable and will occur when the target machine powers on.

**Status:** Released / Deployed. Ready for Immediate Delivery


**Unit Cost:** \$0



(TS//SI//REL) Modern SIM cards (Phase 2+) have an application program interface known as the SIM Toolkit (STK). The STK has a suite of proactive commands that allow the SIM card to issue commands and make requests to the handset. MONKEYCALENDAR uses STK commands to retrieve location information and to exfiltrate data via SMS. After the MONKEYCALENDAR file is compiled, the program is loaded onto the SIM card using either a Universal Serial Bus (USB) smartcard reader or via over-the-air provisioning. In both cases, keys to the card may be required to install the application depending on the service provider's security configuration.

Unit Cost: \$0

(TS//SI//REL) This technique supports single or multi-processor systems running Windows, Linux, FreeBSD, or Solaris with the following file systems: FAT32, NTFS, EXT2, EXT3, or UFS 1.0.

(TS//SI//REL) Through remote access of  interdiction, ARKSTREAM is used to re-flash the BIOS and TWISTEDKILT to write the Host Protected Area on the hard drive on a target machine in order to implant SWAP and its payload (the implant installer). Once implanted, SWAP's frequency of execution (dropping the payload) is configurable and will occur when the target machine powers on.



## Interdiction

So-called “off-net” operations include tampering with your hardware while it is being shipped!



They call this process “Interdiction”  
Remember: Don't forget to check **your** gear!

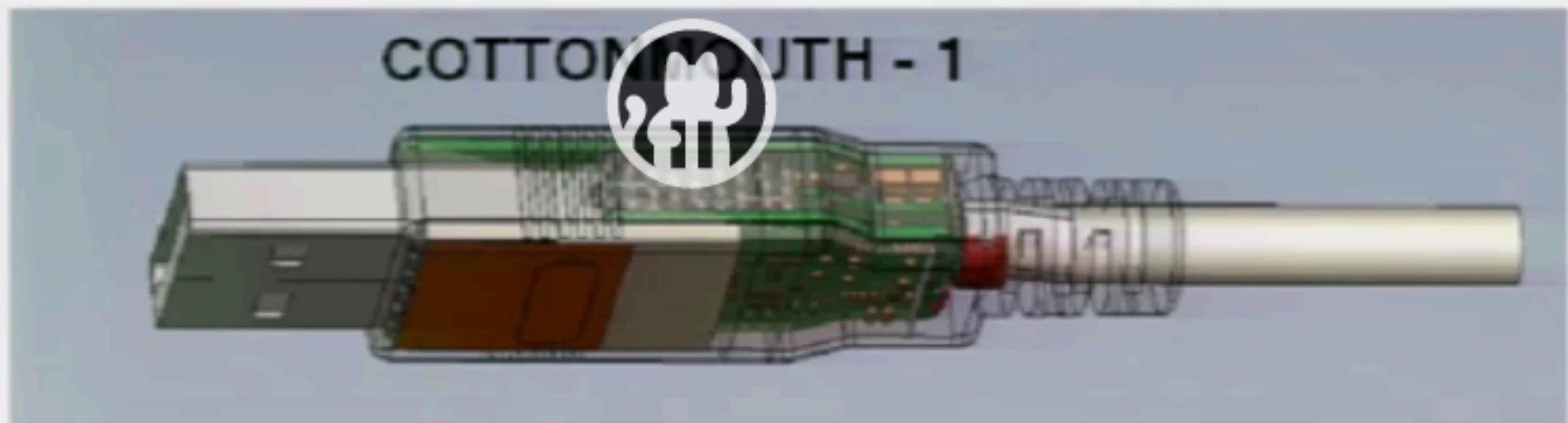
## Hardware implants

- Hardware interdiction is used to attack:
- PCI-BUS
- i2c bus
- JTAG (with persistence)
- Modification of cellphone hardware
- Modified USB cable and USB ports
- Modified network cards
- Lots of interesting custom hardware



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(TS//SI//REL) COTTONMOUTH-I (CM-I) is a Universal Serial Bus (USB) hardware implant which will provide a wireless bridge into a target network as well as the ability to load exploit software onto target PCs.





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TOP SECRET//COMINT//REL TO USA, FVEY

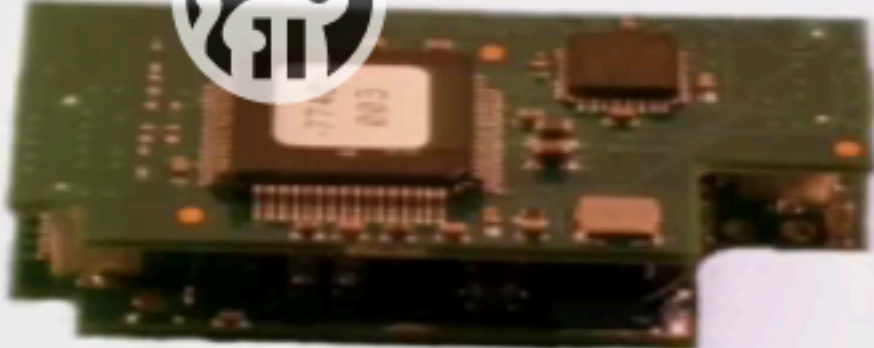



# GODSURGE


## ANT Product Data

(TS//SI//REL) GODSURGE runs on the FLUXBABBITT hardware implant and provides software application persistence on Dell PowerEdge servers by exploiting the JTAG debugging interface of the server's processors.


06/20/08



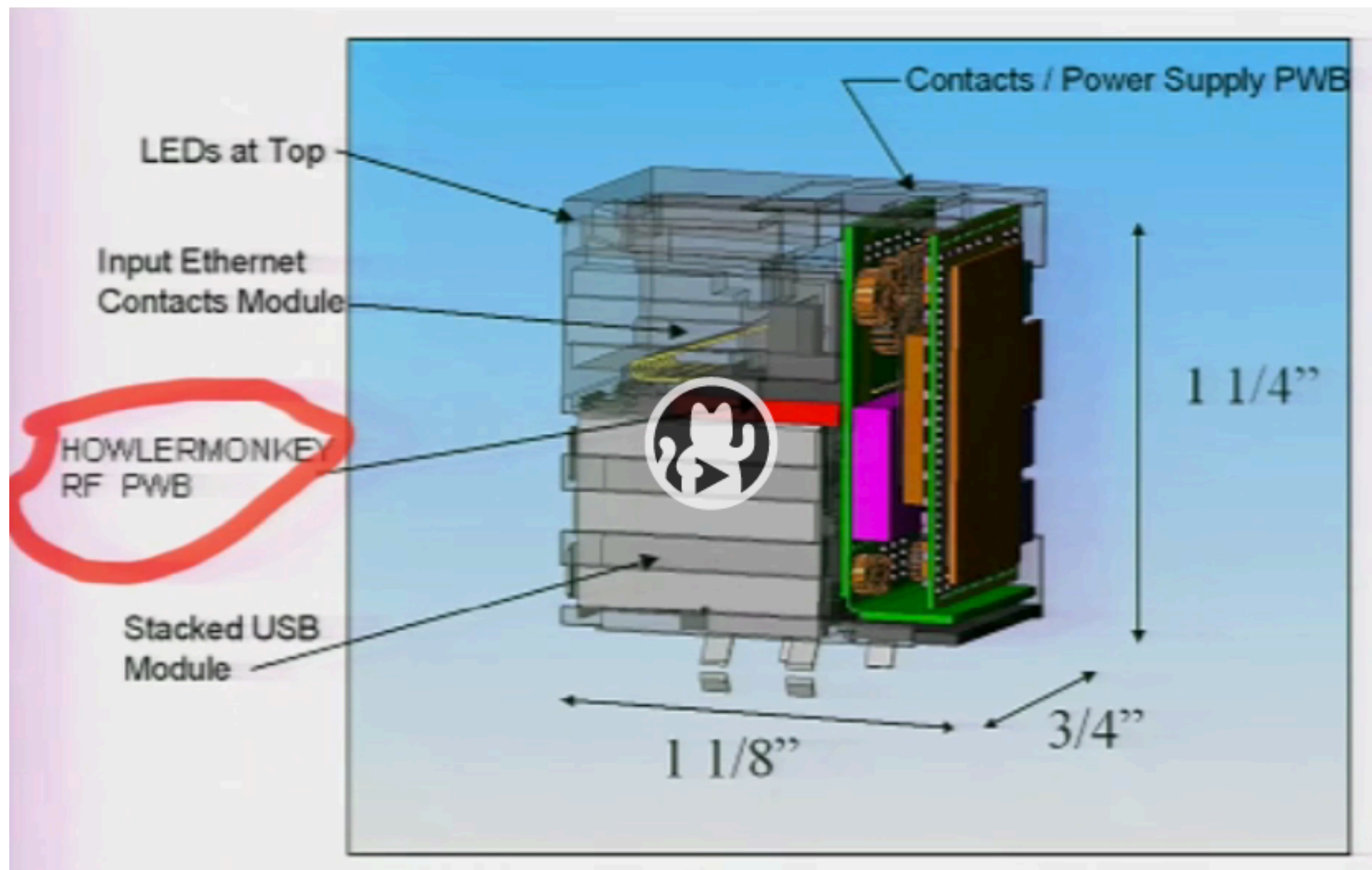
(TS//SI//REL) FLUXBABBITT Hardware Implant for PowerEdge 2950



(TS//SI//REL) FLUXBABBITT Hardware Implant for PowerEdge 1950



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HOWLERMONKEY -  
SUTURESAILOR



1.23" (31.25 mm)  
x 0.48" (12.2 mm)

HOWLERMONKEY - YELLOWPIN



2" (50.8 mm) x 0.45" (11.5 mm)

(Actual Size)

HOWLERMONKEY -  
SUTURESAILOR

Front

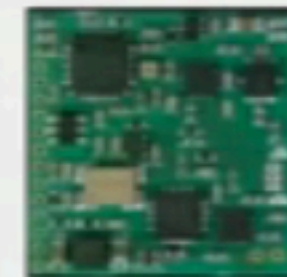


Back



1.20" (30.5 mm)  
x 0.23" (6 mm)

HOWLERMONKEY -  
FIREWALK



0.63" (16 mm) x  
0.63" (16 mm)

(TS//SI//REL TO USA,FVEY) The CTX4000 is a portable continuous wave (CW) radar unit. It can be used to illuminate a target system to recover different off net information. Primary uses include VAGRANT and DROPMIRE collection.



(TS//SI//REL TO USA,FVEY) The CTX4000 provides the means to collect signals that otherwise would not be collectable, or would be extremely difficult to collect and process. It provides the following features:

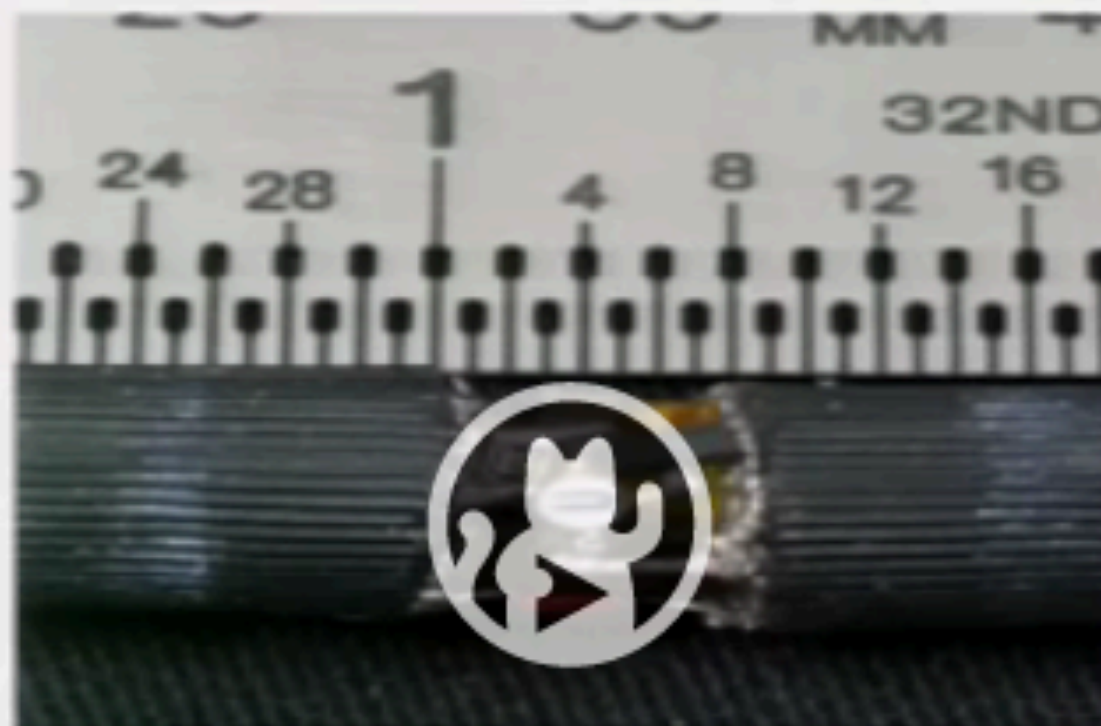
- Frequency Range: 1 - 2 GHz.
- Bandwidth: Up to 45 MHz
- Output Power: User adjustable up to 2 W using the internal amplifier; external amplifiers make it possible to go up to 1 kW.
- Phase adjustment with front panel knob



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### (U) Capabilities

(TS//SI//REL TO USA,FVEY) RAGEMASTER provides a target for RF flooding and allows for easier collection of the VAGRANT video signal. The current RAGEMASTER unit taps the red video line on the VGA cable. It was found that, empirically, this provides the best video return and cleanest readout of the monitor contents.



### (U) Concept of Operation

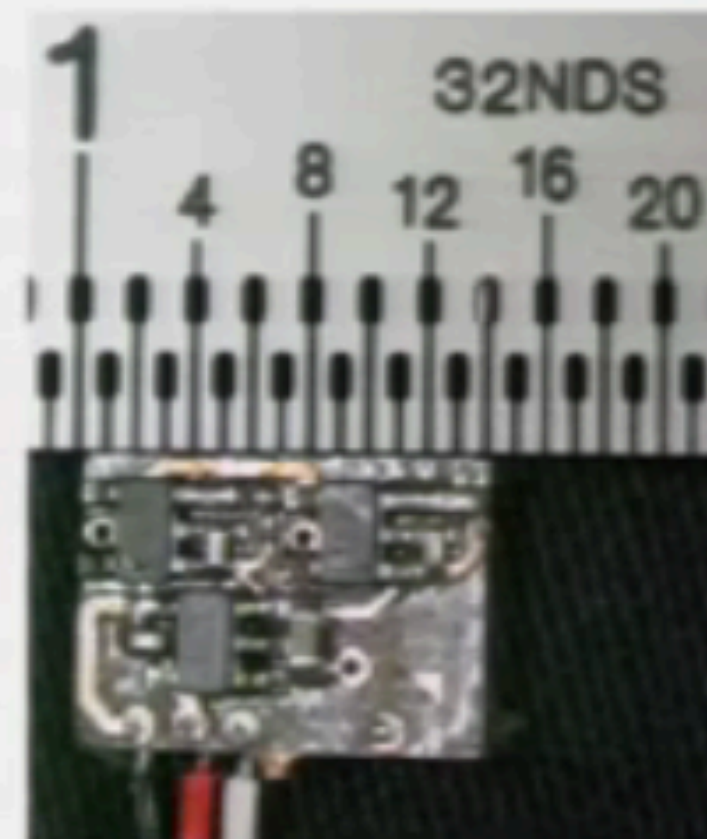
(TS//SI//REL TO USA,FVEY) The RAGEMASTER taps the red video line between the video card within the desktop unit and the computer monitor, typically an LCD. When the RAGEMASTER is illuminated by a radar unit, the illuminating signal is modulated with the red video information. This information is re-radiated, where it is picked up at the radar, demodulated, and passed onto the processing unit, such as a LFS-2 and an external monitor, NIGHTWATCH, GOTHAM, or (in the future) VIEWPLATE. The processor recreates the horizontal and vertical sync of the targeted monitor, thus allowing TAO personnel to see what is displayed on the targeted monitor.

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(TS//SI//REL TO USA,FVEY) Data RF retro-reflector. Provides return modulated with target data (keyboard, low data rate digital device) when illuminated with radar.

### (U) Capabilities

(TS//SI//REL TO USA,FVEY) SURLYSPAWN has the capability to gather keystrokes without requiring any software running on the targeted system. It also only requires that the targeted system be touched once. The retro-reflector is compatible with both USB and PS/2 keyboards. The simplicity of the design allows the form factor to be tailored for specific operational requirements. Future capabilities will include laptop keyboards.



### (U) Concept of Operation

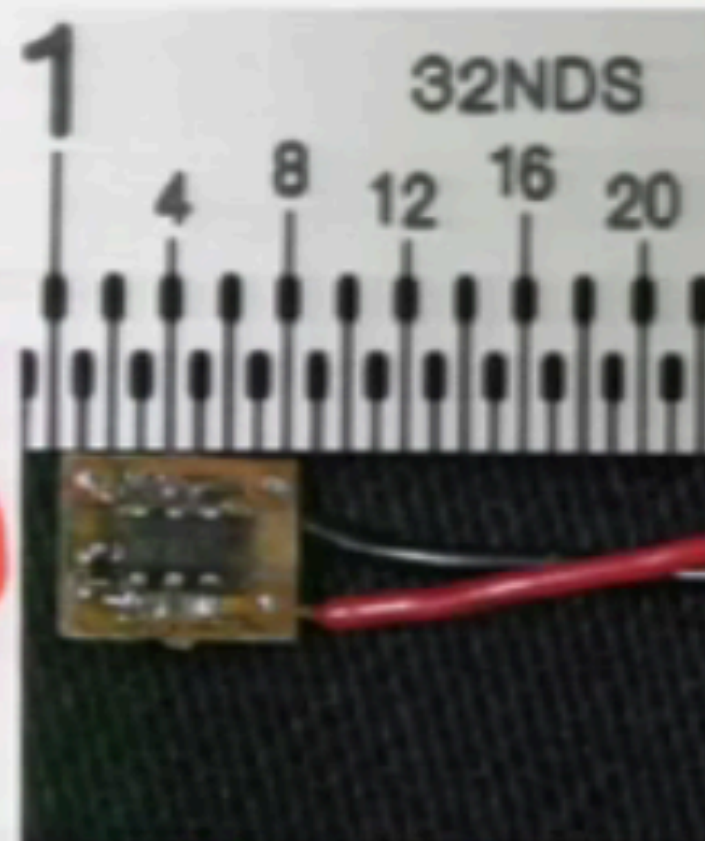
(TS//SI//REL TO USA,FVEY) The board taps into the data line from the keyboard to the processor. The board generates a square wave oscillating at a preset frequency. The data-line signal is used to shift the square wave frequency higher or lower, depending on the level of the data-line signal. The square wave, in essence, becomes frequency shift keyed (FSK). When the unit is illuminated by a CW signal from a nearby radar, the illuminating signal is amplitude-modulated (AM) with this square wave. The signal is re-radiated, where it is received by the radar, demodulated, and the demodulated signal is processed to recover the keystrokes. SURLYSPAWN is part of the ANGRYNEIGHBOR family of radar retro-reflectors.



(TS//SI//REL TO USA,FVEY) Beacon RF retro-reflector. Provides return when illuminated with radar to provide rough positional location.

### (U) Capabilities

(TS//SI//REL TO USA,FVEY) TAWDRYYARD is used as a beacon, typically to assist in locating and identifying deployed RAGEMASTER units. Current design allows it to be detected and located quite easily within a 50' radius of the radar system being used to illuminate it. TAWDRYYARD draws as 8  $\mu$ A at 2.5V (20 $\mu$ W) allowing a standard lithium coin cell to power it for months or years. The simplicity of the design allows the form factor to be tailored for specific operational requirements. Future capabilities being considered are return of GPS coordinates and a unique target identifier and automatic processing to scan a target area for presence of TAWDRYYARDS. All components are COTS and so are non-attributable to NSA.



HA!

### (U) Concept of Operation

(TS//SI//REL TO USA,FVEY) The board generates a square wave operating at a preset frequency. This square wave is used to turn a FET (field effect transistor) on and off. When the unit is illuminated with a CW signal, the illuminating signal is amplitude-modulated (AM) with the square wave. This signal is re-radiated, where it is picked up by the radar, then processed to



## This is the **militarization** of the internet

- We are under a kind of martial law
- This strategy is undermining the internet in a direct attempt to keep it insecure
- We are personally and socially left vulnerable and actively exploited, literally
- This is being done in our names with our tax money and without our consent; usually without the knowledge of our representatives!
- Those who know usually do not actually understand! (eg: Members of the US Congress)

# Electronic Bank Robberies

## Stealing Money from ATMs with Malware

tw and sb

### Persistence

- Path added to AppInit\_DLLs registry value
- DLL automatically loaded into every process

```
BOOL __cdecl InitPayload()
{
    unsigned int Length; // eax@1
    bool hThread; // zf@11
    BOOL result; // eax@11 HAPDST
    UCHAR Filename[256]; // [sp+4h] [bp-40Ch]@3
    UCHAR ModulePath[260]; // [sp+204h] [bp-20Ch]@1

    result = 0;
    Length = GetModuleFileNameW(0, ModulePath, MAX_PATH);
    if (Length && Length <= MAX_PATH)
        GetFilePart(ModulePath, Filename);
    GetCommandLineW();
    if (RunningInCashClient1() && StartNumpadInputProcessingLoop())
    {
        result = 1;
        HookGetPrivateProfileIntA();
    }
    if (RunningInCashClient2() && HookKeyEvent())
        result = 1;
    if (!RunningInLsassExe())
        || (hThread = RunCallbackAsThread(CallbackProcessMutexEvents, 0) == 0, result = 1, hThread))
        ;
    return result;
}
```



### 4.2 History and Community

- **2009-2010**: mostly one-man show (Trammell Hudson)
  - Inspired by CHDK (boot method), but new code
  - First camera: EOS 5D Mark II
  - First code on Bitbucket: April 2009
  - Community mainly collaborated on mailing list, wiki and Vimeo group
- Since **2010**: Alex is the main dev and coordinator
- Xmas **2011**: HDR video
- **2012**: new website: [www.magiclantern.fm](http://www.magiclantern.fm)
  - Post on mailing list, suggested setting up community website, people got together: Forums, twitter, etc..
  - EOS 7D finally working

00:27:02 | 01:04:03

## 4.2 History and Community

- **2013:**
  - 14bit RAW Video
  - Dual ISO
  - Timecode Generator (very beta)
  - New On Screen Display
  - Profiles
  - Auto ETTR (Exposure to the Right)
  - New RAW file format
  - Auto Exposure
  - Advanced Scripting
  - Module System
  - Arkanoid :-)







# How to Build a Mind


## Artificial Intelligence Reloaded

 [Joscha](#)



 55 min

 2013-12-29


 2080

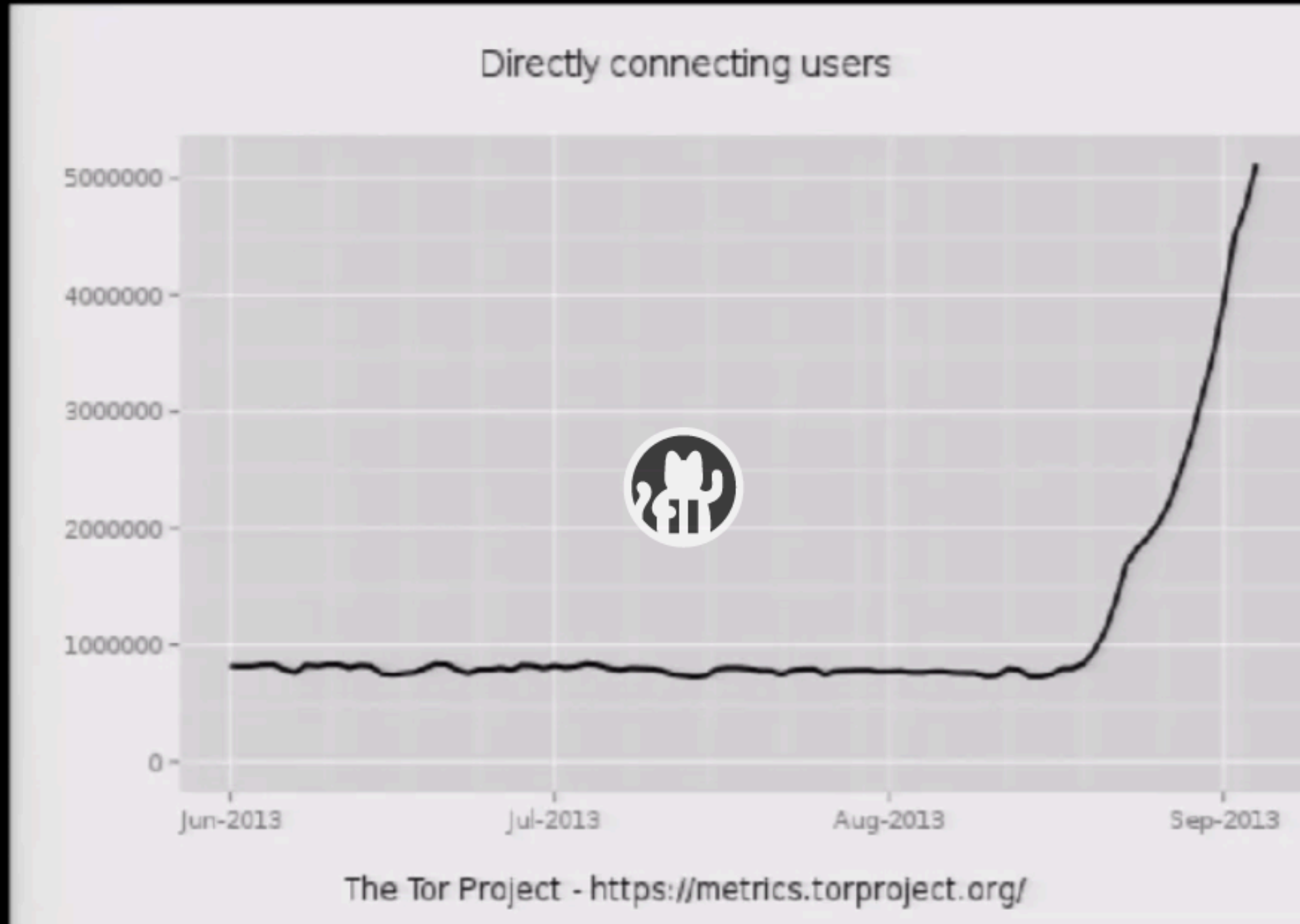
 [events.ccc.de](#)

A foray into the present, future and ideas of Artificial Intelligence. Are we going to build (beyond) human-level artificial intelligence one day? Very likely. When? Nobody knows, because the specs are not fully done yet. But let me give you some of those we already know, just to get you started.

# The Tor Network

We're living in interesting times

 Jacob and arma



19

00:40

⌚ 62 min

📅 2013-12-27

📅 2013-12-31

👁 2078

🔗 [events.ccc.de](https://events.ccc.de)

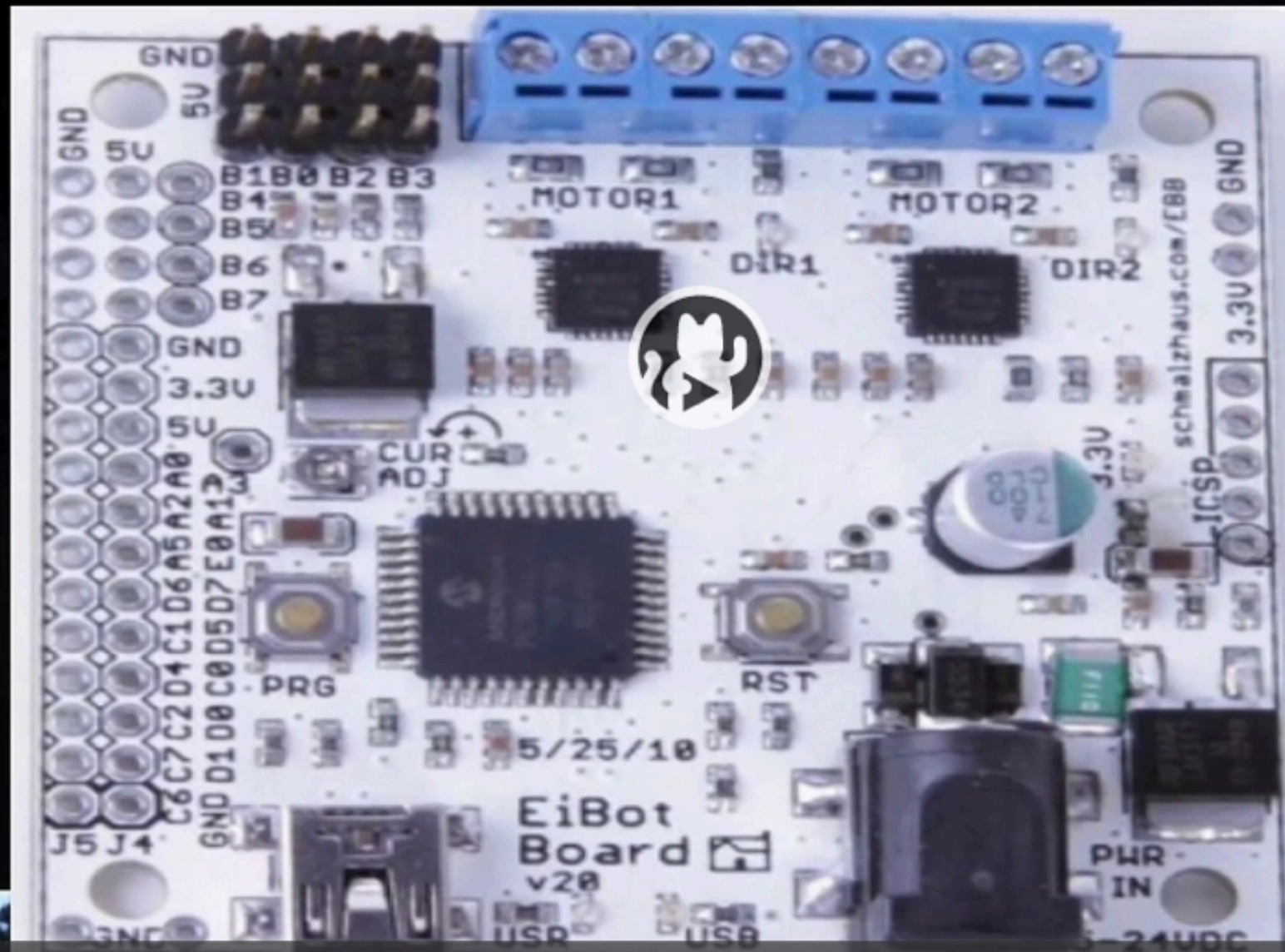


# Hillbilly Tracking of Low Earth Orbit

## Repurposing an Inmarsat Dish

Travis Goodspeed

### EiBotBoard



04:10 | 47:02

47 min

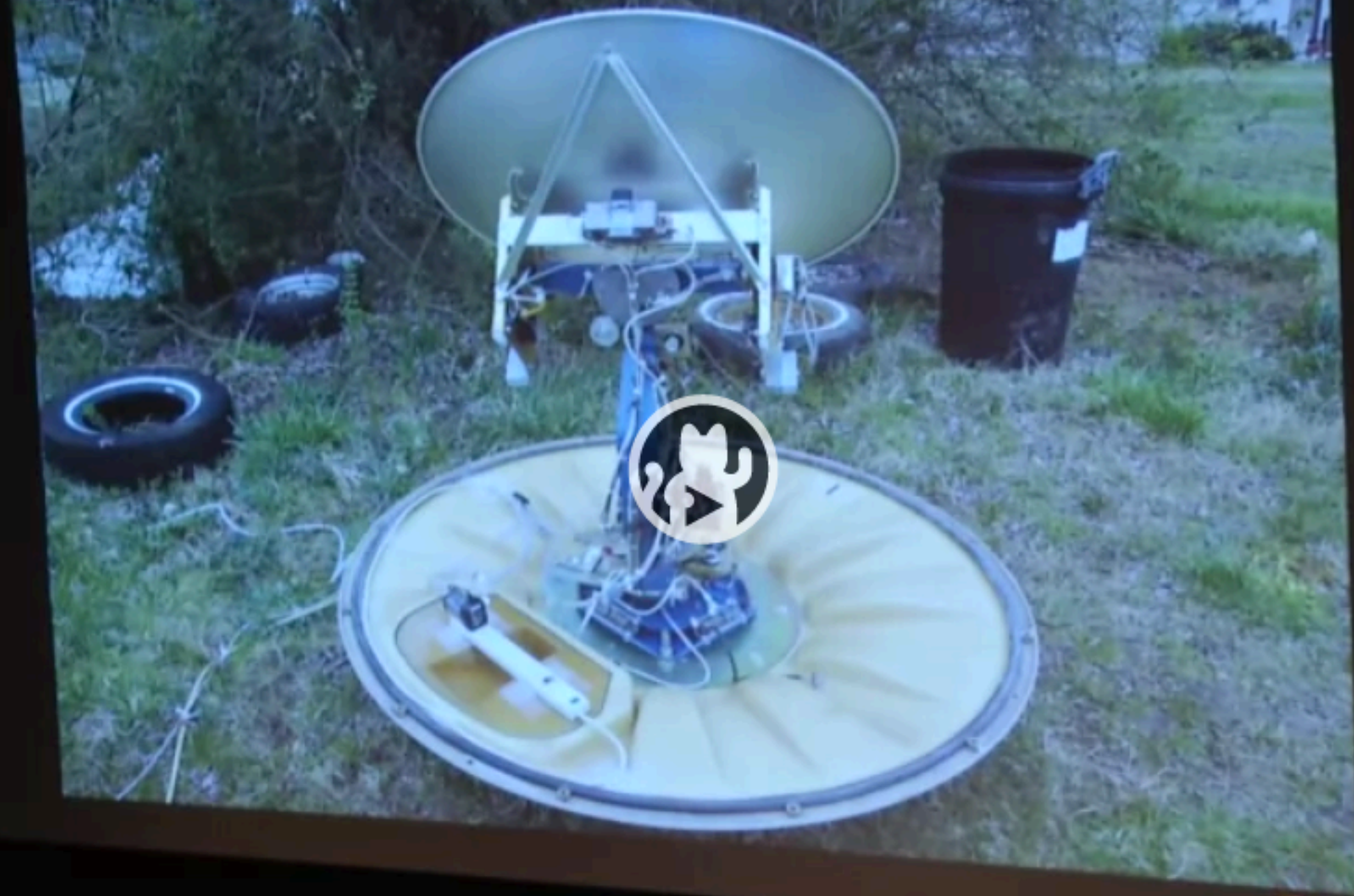
2013-12-28

2026

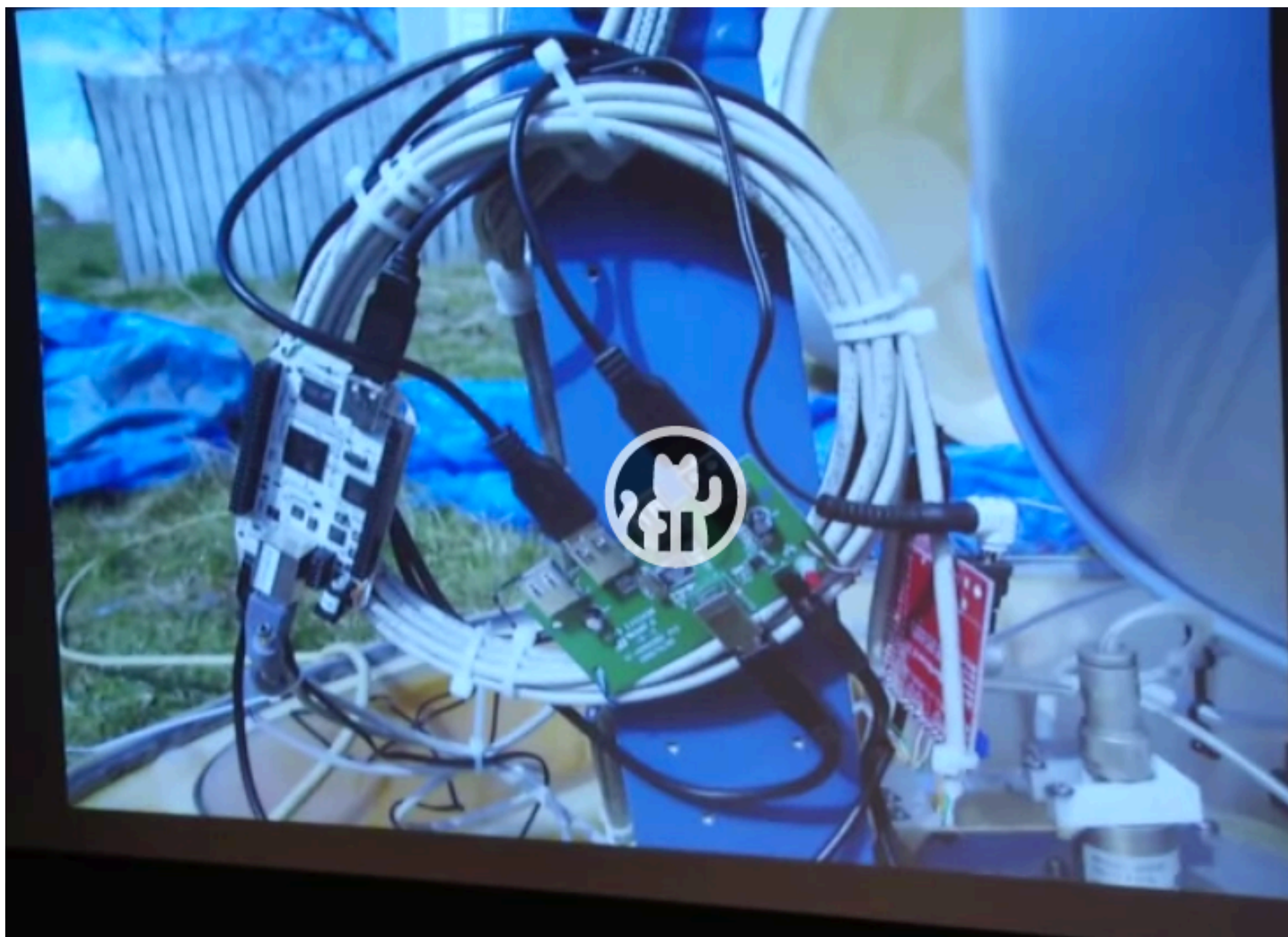
[events.ccc.de](https://events.ccc.de)

Satellites in Low Earth Orbit have tons of nifty signals, but they move quickly though the sky and are difficult to track with fine accuracy. This lecture describes a remotely operable satellite tracking system that the author built from a Navy-surplus Inmarsat dish in Southern Appalachia.









# Y U NO ISP, taking back the Net

 taziden

## State of the network in France

Dark zones

Net neutrality under attack

Stupid laws

No diversity

Centralization

Numbers in a database





## 30C3 exclusivity

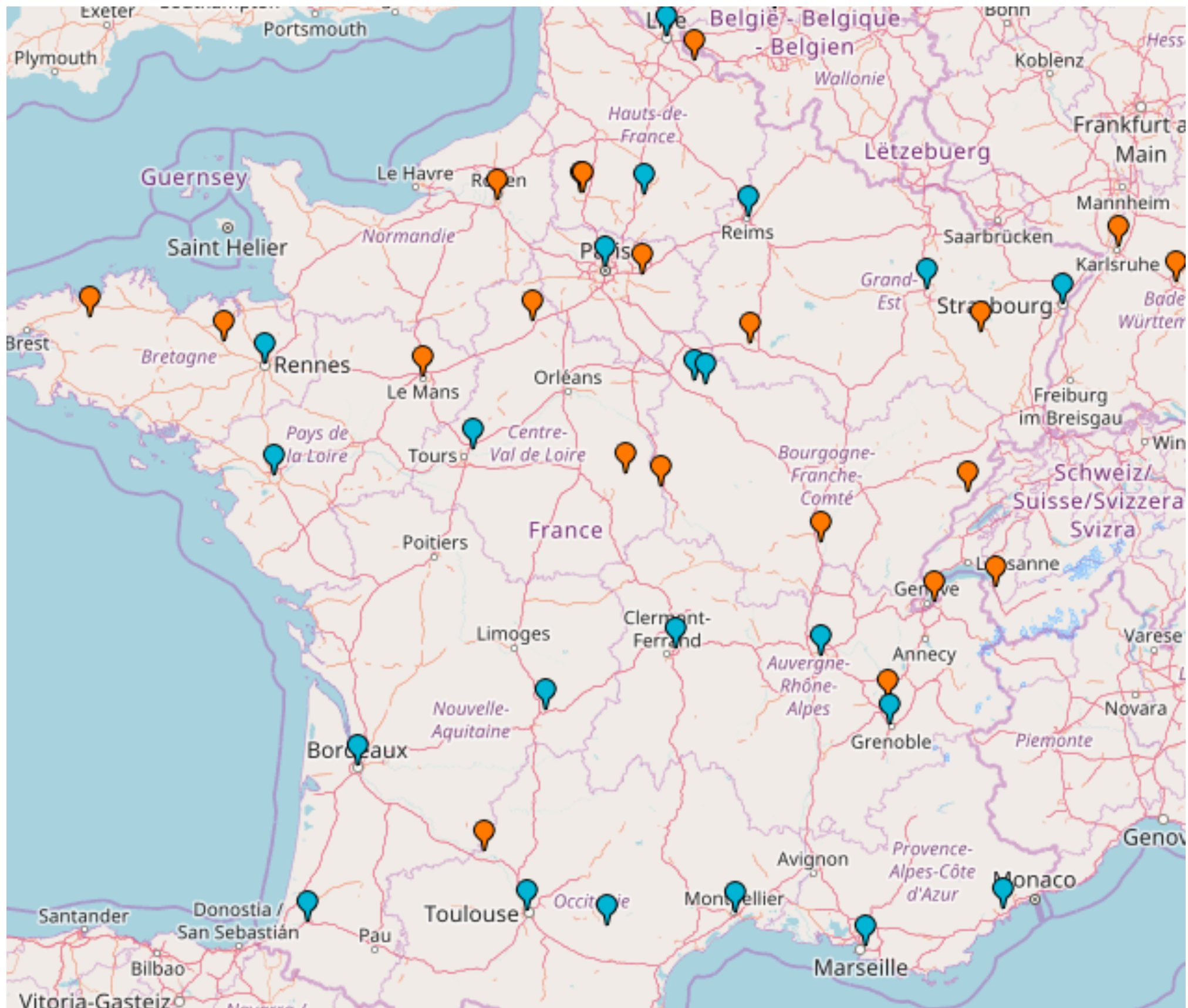
<http://db.ffdn.org/>

As a user, find the closest friendly ISP

As a friendly ISP, add your info!

<div><div>Aii Network</div><div></div><div>Wifi Tarn</div></div>	<div><div>Aquilenet</div><div></div><div>ADSL VPN Brique Internet AS198985 Aquitaine</div></div>	<div><div>ARN</div><div></div><div>VPN AS60630 Alsace</div></div>	<div><div>Auvernet</div><div></div><div>Wifi FTTH Auvergne</div></div>	<div><div>Cafai</div><div></div><div>ADSL Champagne-Ardenne</div></div>	<div><div>Chaul'Hertz</div><div></div><div>Wifi Bourgogne</div></div>
<div><div>FaiMaison</div><div></div><div>ADSL AS203432 Pays de Loire &amp; Bretagne</div></div>	<div><div>FDN</div><div></div><div>ADSL VPN France entière</div></div>	<div><div>Franciliens.net</div><div></div><div>ADSL VPN Île-de-France</div></div>	<div><div>Grifon</div><div></div><div>VPN AS204092 Bretagne</div></div>	<div><div>igwan.net</div><div></div><div>Wifi AS21538 Saint-Barthélemy, Antilles (977)</div></div>	<div><div>Illico</div><div></div><div>ADSL Wifi Corrèze</div></div>
<div><div>Illyse</div><div></div><div>ADSL VPN Brique Internet Wifi Lyon - St Étienne</div></div>	<div><div>Iloth</div><div></div><div>ADSL VPN AS200162 Hérault</div></div>	<div><div>LDN</div><div></div><div>ADSL VPN Brique Internet AS60197 Lorraine</div></div>	<div><div>Mycélium</div><div></div><div>Région Lilloise</div></div>	<div><div>Netopi</div><div></div><div>ADSL Seine-et-Marne</div></div>	<div><div>Neutrinet</div><div></div><div>VPN Brique Internet WiFi AS204059 Belgique</div></div>
<div><div>PC Light</div><div></div><div>ADSL Wifi Yonne</div></div>	<div><div>Rézine</div><div></div><div>ADSL Radio VPN Brique Internet Région grenobloise</div></div>	<div><div>Rhizome</div><div></div><div>Wifi d'initiative étudiante Compiègne (Oise)</div></div>	<div><div>SamesWireless</div><div></div><div>Wifi zone blanche AS199396 village de Sames (Pyrénées-Atlantiques)</div></div>	<div><div>SCANI</div><div></div><div>Wifi Fibre Région Icaunaise</div></div>	<div><div>SDN</div><div></div><div>FTTH Sallanches (Haute-Savoie)</div></div>
<div><div>TDN</div><div></div></div>	<div><div>Teleragno</div><div></div></div>	<div><div>tetaneutral.net</div><div></div></div>			





# World War II Hackers

Stalin's best men, armed with paper and pen

 Anja Drephal

## Max Clausen

sent to Tokyo in 1935 to assist  
Sorge

built radio transmitter and  
receiver from scratch, able to  
reach Vladivostok from 2,000  
kilometers away

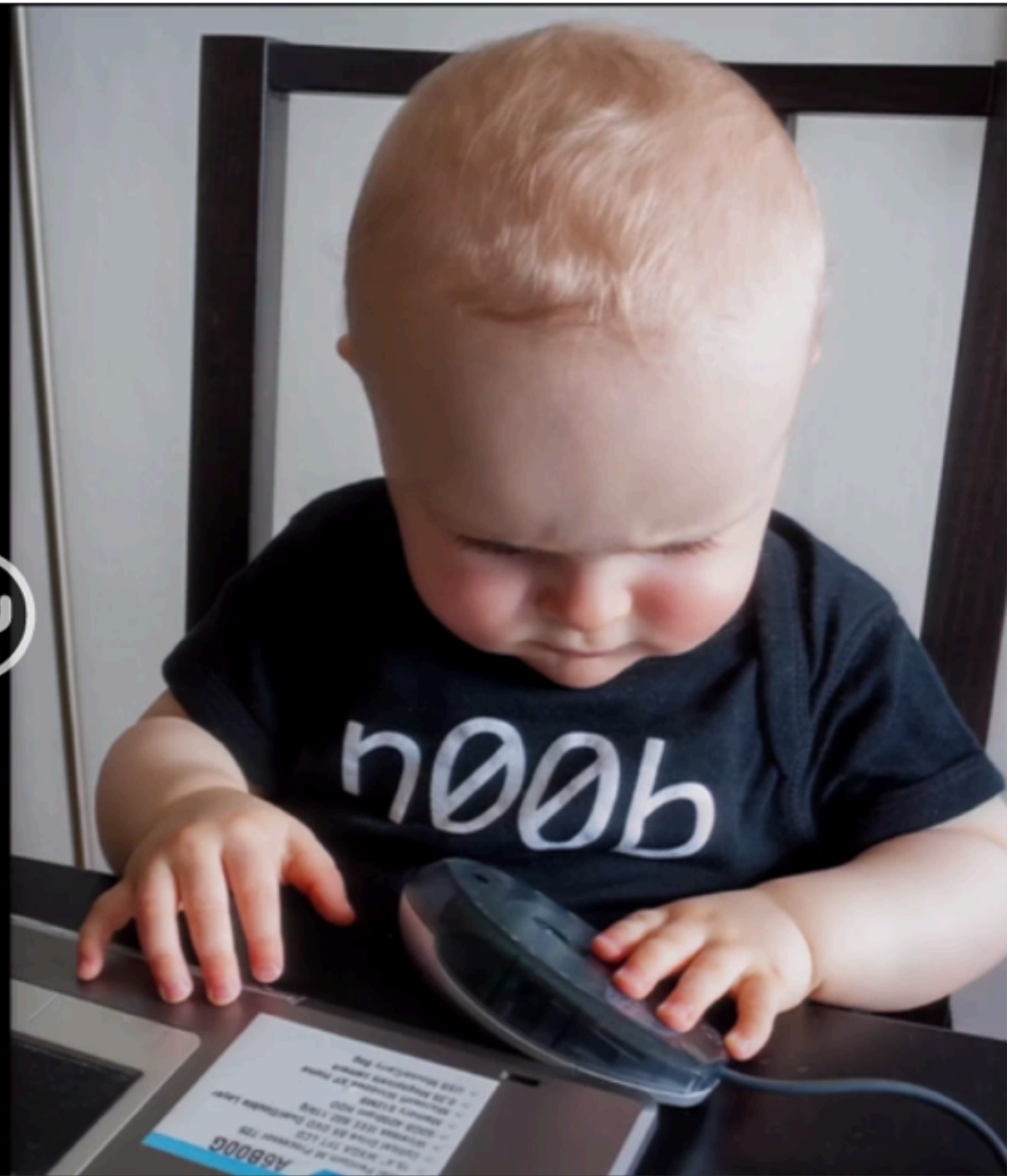




# No Neutral Ground in a Burning World

 Quinn Norton and Eleanor Saitta

Geeks didn't change,  
we just live in an  
eternal September  
now.



# Monitoring the Spectrum: Building Your Own Distributed RF Scanner Array

Andrew Reiter (arr,awr)

## Design Goal

- Push all FFT work to *slaves* to reduce network load
- Increase functionality without taking away from the power analysis:
  - Add raw IQ file capturing
  - Add real time streaming of IQ data via *rtl\_tcp*
- Take advantage of
  - *librtlsdr* and *rtl\_\** tools
  - GNU Radio framework features



27:38 | 58:52 | 2.4

58 min

2013-12-27

2013-12-28

579

[events.ccc.de](https://events.ccc.de)

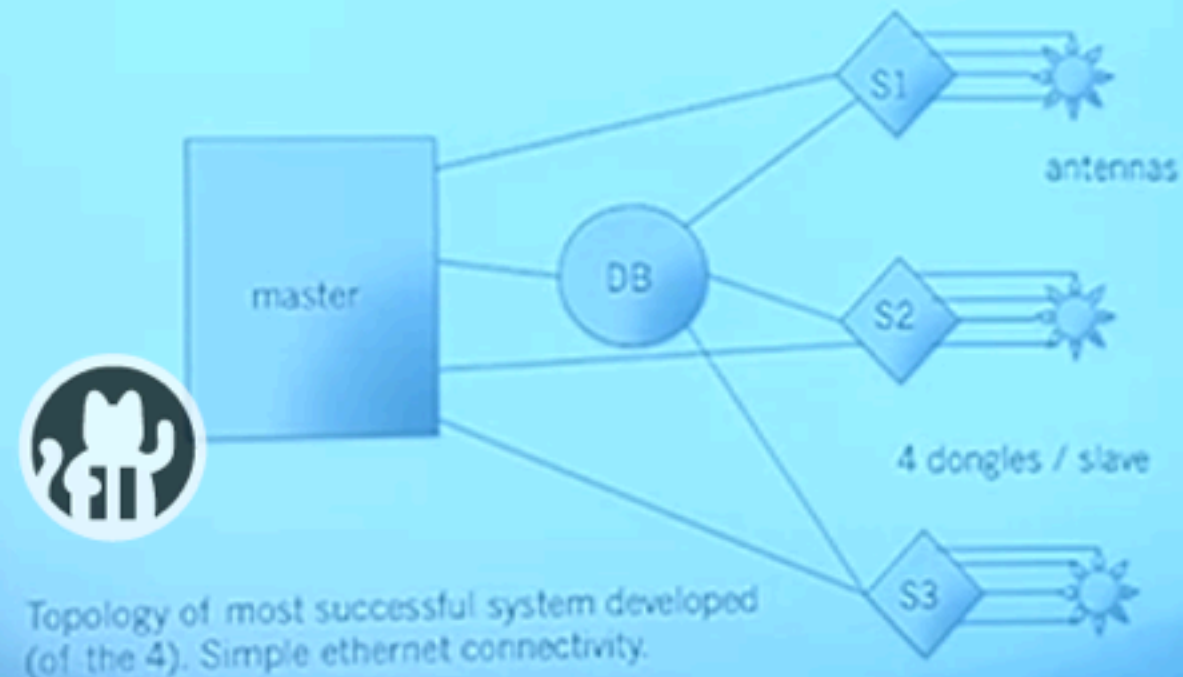
Software-Defined Radio (SDR) has increased in popularity in recent years due to the decrease in hardware costs and increase in processing power. One example of such a class of devices is the RTL-SDR USB dongles based on the Realtek RTL2832U demodulator. This talk will discuss my experience in building a distributed RF scanner array for monitoring and spectrum mapping using such cheap SDR devices. The goal is to help the audience understand the what, why, and how of building their own RF monitoring array so that they will be able to do it themselves. In this era of increasingly being "watched", we must be prepared to do our own "watching".



# istributed RF Scanner Array

Andrew Reiter (arr,awr)

## 3. Master with custom nodes



58 min

2013-12-27

2013-12-28


579

[events.ccc.de](https://events.ccc.de)

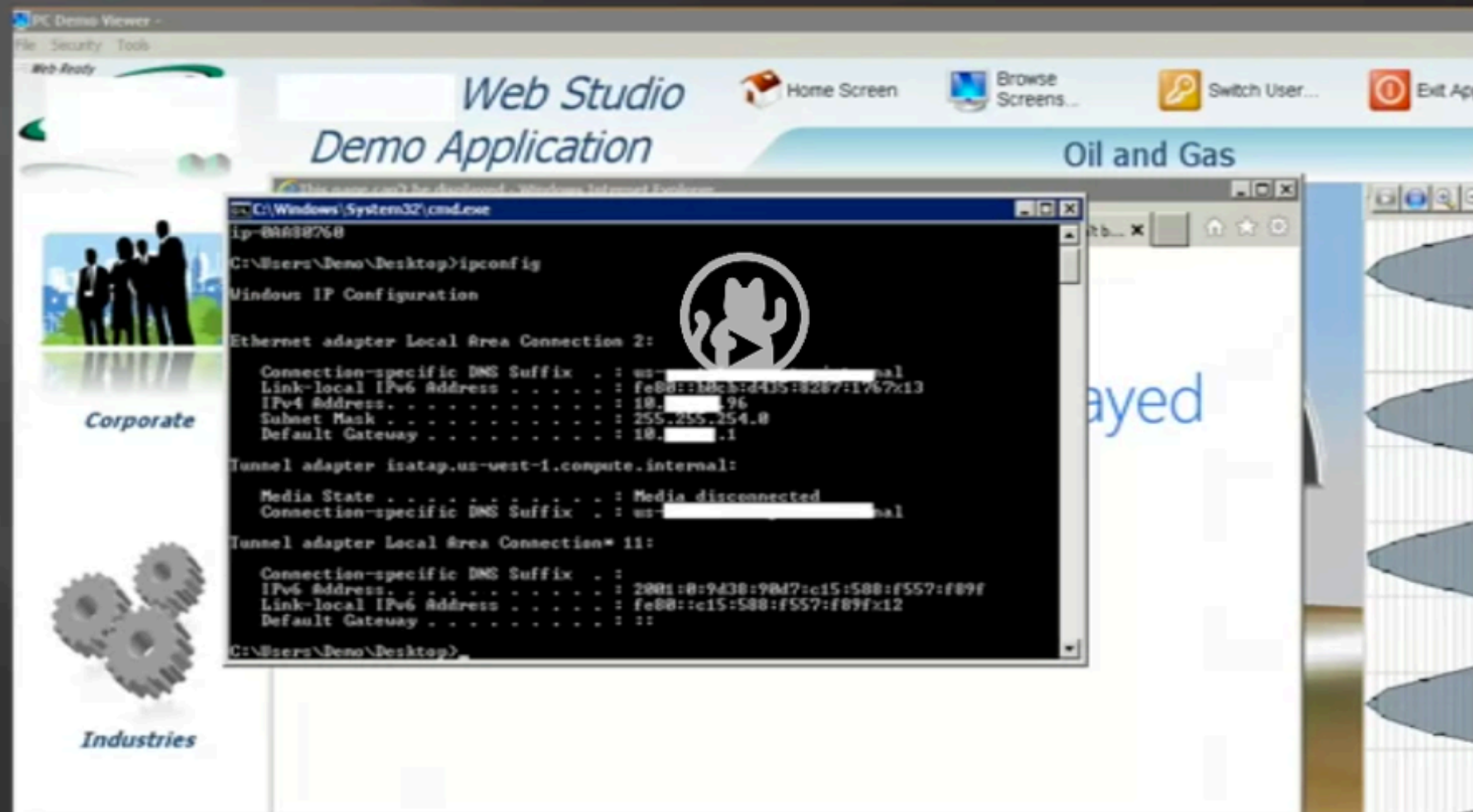
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# SCADA StrangeLove 2

We already know

 repdet and sgordey

## Kiosk?!



37:07 | 41:41

41 min

2013-12-28

436

[events.ccc.de](https://events.ccc.de)

SCADA StrangeLove team will present their research on ICS systems for the second time on CCC. Last year we showed current situation with security of industrial world and disclosed a big number of vulnerabilities found in Siemens ICS solutions. Part of vulnerabilities, we can say most notable one, wasn't disclosed due to Responsible Disclosure. This time we already know. We will speak about several industrial protocols and their weaknesses. During this year we played with new industrial hardware and software – this partially brings new "We don't know yet" vulnerability details. Moreover, we'll mention creepiest bugs undisclosed from last year, tell you about new ones and build attack vectors from them. At last, we will share our experience in pentesting ICS environments.



# Through a PRISM, Darkly

## Everything we know about NSA spying

Kurt Opsahl



ELECTRONIC FRONTIER FOUNDATION [eff.org](http://eff.org)

30C3 – 30 December 2013

# Fiber-Optic Splitters

- The “splitter cabinet” splits the light signals in two, making two identical copies of the data carried on the light signal
- One copy goes to the NSA
- Mark Klein revealed Room 641A of AT&T's San Francisco facility



00:00 | 03:33 1.00x

63 min

2013-12-30

2013-12-31

421

[events.ccc.de](http://events.ccc.de)

From Stellar Wind to PRISM, Boundless Informant to EvilOlive, the NSA spying programs are shrouded in secrecy and rubber-stamped by secret opinions from a court that meets in a faraday cage. The Electronic Frontier Foundation's Kurt Opsahl explains the known facts about how the programs operate and the laws and regulations the U.S. government asserts allows the NSA to spy on you.

# Photonic Emission Analysis




- Transistors emit visible and infrared light while switching
- The silicon substrate is transparent to NIR light
- Emissions can be resolved spatially using an NIR CCD
- Emission can be resolved temporally with a Single Photon Detector



# Plants & Machines

## Food replicating Robots from Open Source Technologies

 mrv and bbuegler



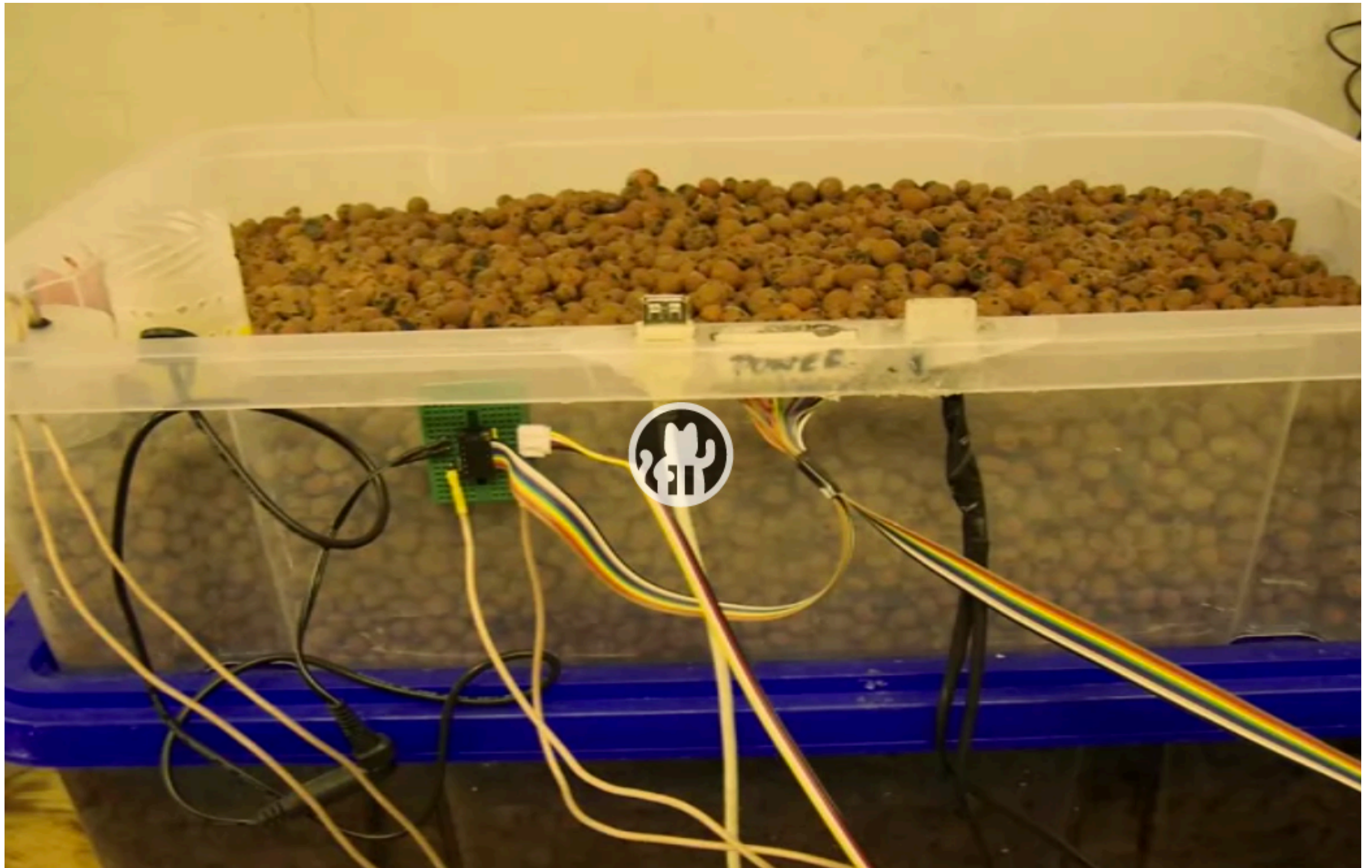
🕒 26 min

📅 2013-12-28

👁 267

🔗 [events.ccc.de](https://events.ccc.de)

Did you ever feel the need to be in charge of your environment? We did . A detailed story of our experience playing with 220VAC and water to build an automated, digitally controlled ecosystem. A place, where you can be the climate-change. Double the temperature, triple the floods, let it storm or rain. A Tamagotchi that generates food from electricity. All done with Arduino, raspberry Pi and Node.js.





# Calafou, postcapitalist ecoindustrial community

Building a space for grassroots sustainable technology development near Barcelona

👤 [acracia](#)



🕒 62 min

📅 2013-12-29

👁 199

🔗 [events.ccc.de](https://events.ccc.de)

Calafou – the Ecoindustrial Postcapitalist Colony – is a settlement of around three dozen people in the Catalan countryside. Concrete pylons standing 20 meters high hold a highway passing above the wild forest valley, where hall after dilapidated hall of industrial ruins stretch along the banks of a contaminated stream nurturing a twisted yet lively ecosystem. Echoes of unseen, passing cars blend into the organic static of wildlife, punctuated by beats booming from the hacklab speakers.

## ressources :

- Blog des événements actuels du CCC: <https://events.ccc.de>
- Site des congrès: [https://events.ccc.de/congress/2012/wiki/Main\\_Page](https://events.ccc.de/congress/2012/wiki/Main_Page)
- Vidéos des conférences: <https://media.ccc.de>



Nicelab, Laboratoire Ouvert de Nice, Hackerspace, depuis 2011