Keypoint Intelligence: Printer/MFP Security in the IoT Era

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Costs are Significant

> Baltimore estimates cost of ransomware attack at \$18.2 million

> The average estimated business cost of a ransomware attack (including ransom, work loss and time spent responding) \$900,000

> Experts estimate that more than half of businesses paying ransomware demands may not receive their data in return





Regulations Require Orgs to Protect Data

- > HIPAA requires health care organizations to protect private medical information
- > Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act requires financial institutions to implement the appropriate technical, physical and administrative safeguards to preserve the privacy of customer information
- > California SB 1386 to protect consumers against identity theft resulting from their personal information being illegally obtained from corporate or government databases
- > Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act protects the privacy of student education records
- > **Europe GDPR** General Data Protection Regulation regulation intended to strengthen and unify data protection for all individuals within the European Union
 - Several states in the US adopting similar regulations



Printer/MFP can be a Ticking Timebomb

Conduit to the network

- > Like a PC or server, an MFP is connected to both the Internet and the private network
- > Vulnerable threat to infiltrate the entire network

Easier target than PC or server

> Because MFPs typically are less secured than PCs/server, hackers see them as the weakest link and use this as an easy target into the network

Device-resident data at risk

> Hard drives contain stored documents and email addresses





Capable of Hosting a Malware Attack

- Full embedded operating system(s) running on device
 - > Linux, Java, Windows CE embedded platforms
 - > Latest trend is Android OS underpinning control panel
 - > Hacker could load malicious code to monitor document stream. access the network, launch a ransomware attack, etc.

In 2014, UK-based Context Information Security hacked the embedded OS of a Canon Pixma MFP and got Doom to run and display on the device's control panel.





How Serious is the Problem? HP is Offering \$10K for Developers to Hack Its Printers

- HP's decision to work with Bugcrowd may be due to the service's latest 2018 State of Bug Bounty report, which highlights a 21 percent increase in print vulnerabilities over the past year
- The rewards on offer for finding printer vulnerabilities are quite substantial, with HP offering up to \$10,000 depending on the severity of the flaw discovered
 - All vulnerabilities must be reported through Bugcrowd, which functions using a private program of security researchers.
 - HP will assess each one and decide if a reward is required. Some rewards may be offered to researchers as a good faith payment.



But Does it Really Happen? Real-world Incidents Due to Lack of MFP Security

MFP hard drive used as MP3 file server

> At a university in the UK, students were using the on-campus MFP hard disks as MP3 file servers

Using network connection to sniff traffic

> During a troubleshooting phone call with the printer vendor, an employee discovered a network hub and notebook was installed in the cabinet next to a printer. It was running a sniffing program and was logging all print jobs, network traffic, usernames, and password hashes.



Source:





Real-world Incidents Due to Lack of MFP Security

MFP used to penetrate into secure networks

- > Printers are often installed with access to multiple network subnets so multiple departments can utilize the printer. During an internal network penetration test, a security firm was able to utilize an open TCP/IP port to gain access to secure network seaments otherwise locked out by Access Control Lists (ACLs). The culprit: The port that the printer was connected to on the local switch was left configured to be able to access all network VLANs and subnets.
- > A network-connected MFP was left installed with default settings, which allowed an attacker to copy and execute a rootkit on the hard drive in the MFP. The rootkit allowed the attacker to enumerate all corporate IT networks and gain access to any network segment--even through VLAN security and firewalls were implemented on the network. The MFP was the perfect "unlocked back door." Source:



What Buyers Lab Has Found in our Pen Testing

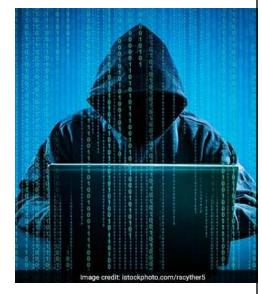
- Penetration Testing on MFPs from different OEMs
 - > "Backdoor" password hard-coded into firmware
 - Known to OEM support techs, allows into admin console and hence could change security settings and gain full access to device and the network
 - Unsecure firmware updates allowed via Printer Job Language protocol
 - Device accepts unauthenticated firmware via Port 9100





What Buyers Lab Has Found in our Pen Testing

- > OS directory traversal: An attacker who gains access to the device's administrative web interface could change a setting on the device that exposes a software vulnerability. This, in turn, allows enumeration (complete listing) of the device's OS files. Could lead to code execution and a complete device compromise.
- Security hole allows attacker to spoof network packets to the device, which causes the device to send network credentials to the attacker.



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What Buyers Lab Has Found in our Pen Testing

- > Weak administrative passwords allowed
 - Brute-force attack could crack password, allow hacker into admin console to override secure settings and load malware/access network
- > TCP Port 9100/raw printing protocols exposed
 - Possible to interact with these protocols using Printer Exploitation Toolkit (an open source tool know to hackers), allowing a DNS attack
- > Inadequate CSFR (cross-site request forgery) protection
 - Could lead admin to click on a malicious link, allowing a hacker into admin console to override secure settings and take control of device



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Whose Job Is It Anyway?

- MFP security is the responsibility of...
 - > The device manufacturer...
 - > Customer IT personnel...
 - > The reseller placing the system...
 - > ALL OF THE ABOVE





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OEMs Are Improving MFP Security...

Tight control over development environment

> Only approved vendors have access to SDK to develop for the embedded OS

Whitelisting capabilities

- > No way to keep a "blacklist" of known malware current with evolving threats
- > Whitelist ensure that only known/approved apps will run
- > Require all apps loaded on MFP to be digitally signed

BIOS/firmware integrity checking

> At bootup (and after other events), BIOS/firmware/memory spaces checked against factory state to see if changed

SIEM system integration

> Feed device event info to enterprise Security Information Event Management solutions, which collect and analyze machine data from across an organization's IT environment to provide organizations with real-time indicators of potential security violations.

Blacklisting



Whitelisting



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OEMs Are Improving MFP Security...

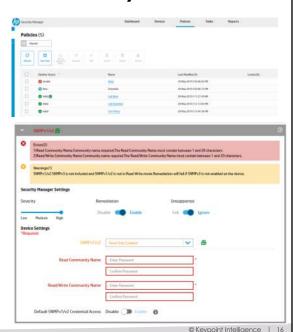
Device resiliency features

> NIST 800-193 guidelines for IoT devices: Ability to "self heal" and return firmware to a "clean" state after a breach

Policy creation/checking/enforcement

- Admin tools to create template for desired security settings (aka a "policy"), assign to devices, and remotely apply configurations to target devices
- > Monitor devices for changes to the policy
- > Alert IT personnel of out of compliance devices
- > Ideally, automatically bring the device back into compliance with the desired policy settings





...But Could Be Doing More

Ship devices with secure passwords

> Shipping devices with default (often easy) passwords is the norm, to streamline setup task for technicians. Risk is that password is never changed.

Require secure passwords

- > Embedded web servers allow simple passwords to be set, instead of requiring a complex password. Risk is that a brute-force attack could crack the password.
- Have default "out of the box" settings be the secure alternatives
 - > Norm now is to have the lowestcommon-denominator settinas as default—often for the sake of "customer convenience." Risk is that these settings won't get changed to recommended alternatives.





So Resellers Must Assume the Responsibility

- Technicians must be trained what setting to change during setup. E.g.
 - > Port 9100 disabled
 - > HTTP port (port 80) disabled
 - > HTTPS (port 443) enabled
 - > SNMP v1/v2 disabled
 - > SNMP v3 enabled
 - > Set complex password even if not required by OEM
 - > Front USB port disabled
 - > Web services (if using HTTP, not HTTPS) disabled
 - > SMTP verify server certificate enabled
 - > FTP disabled
 - > SMB v3 only



Keypoint Intelligence MFP Security Testing 2019



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- Leading penetration firm for security
- **IoT Security Testing**
- Recognized as leading security consultancy to the **UK** government
- www.contextis.com

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Device Security: Three Areas of Focus



Penetration-hardened

- Unsecure ports and protocols disabled; secure alternatives offered
- Mechanism in place to prevent malicious code from loading/running Security against "man in the middle" and brute-force attacks

Currently Available



Cyber-resiliency

- NIST SP 800-193 guidelines for platform
- Device can detect an attack and recover to a secure state automatically Mechanisms in place to protect platform against unauthorized changes

Available: Summer '19*



Policy-based Compliance

- Customers can specify desired security settings and save as a policy
- Policies can be applied across a fleet to ensure devices are in compliance Monitoring and automated remediation of devices that fall out of

Available: Fall '19*

Please note: These test areas will evolve as the threat landscape changes



* Proposed availability plans, timelines & program criteria subject to change

Current – Keypoint/Context Penetration Testing

Reconnaissance/Network Mapping, Automated Vulnerability Assessment, Manual Issue Verification and Exploitation

Web application assessment for any webUI component

- Aligned with OWASP ASVS and Top 10
- Input validation / injection issues
- Client-side attacks
- Local storage vulnerabilities
- Information leakage
- Server configuration issues (including versions of libraries)
- Authorization
- Session management
- Authentication

Assessment of network services

- Clear text protocols
- Insecure encryption
- Extraneous services

- Appropriate authentication
- Version-level weaknesses
- Fuzzing / injection weaknesses (buffer overflow, format string)
- Denial of service attacks (not distributed)

WiFi assessment

 WiFi direct printing (keys, segregation, encryption)

Linux OS assessment (where applicable and possible)

- File permissions
- Privilege escalation attacks
- Storage of clear text credentials
- Daemons / services running with excessive permissions
- Kernel version weaknesses
- Password complexity

- Physical assessment
- Accessibility of physical interfaces
- Keyboard / touch screen interface access controls

Firmware update assessment

- Firmware is appropriately verified for integrity
- Firmware is delivered using an encrypted protocol
- Firmware cannot be downgraded to a vulnerable version
- Firmware does not include vulnerable libraries
- Firmware is regularly updated

Configuration management

 Testing for vulnerabilities that may allow an attacker to modify the devices configuration remotely or with physical access to the device.

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Proposed – Cyber Resiliency



https://csrc.nist.gov/publications/detail/sp/800-193/final

Is a technical guidelines and recommendations supporting resiliency of platform firmware and data against potentially destructive attacks. A successful attack on platform firmware could render a system inoperable, perhaps permanently, or requiring reprogramming by the original manufacturer, resulting in significant disruptions to users. The technical guidelines in this document promote resiliency in the platform by describing security mechanisms for protecting the platform against unauthorized changes, detecting unauthorized changes that occur, and recovering from attacks rapidly and securely. Implementers, including Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) and component/device suppliers, can use these guidelines to build stronger security mechanisms into platforms.

- Roots of Trust (Section 4.1)
- Protection of Mutable Code (Section 4.2.1)
- Protection of Immutable Code (Section 4.2.2)
- Runtime Protection of Critical Platform FW (Section 4.2.3)
- Detection of Corrupted Code (Section 4.3.1)
- Recovery of Mutable Code (Section 4.4.1)
- Recovery of Critical Data (Section 4.4.2)
- Logging and notification
- Automatic recovery
- Local recovery
- On-Device In-Memory Scanning for Injected Code

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Proposed – Policy Based Compliance



Organizations can specify desired security settings and save as a policy. Policies can be applied across a fleet to ensure devices are in compliance Monitoring and automated remediation of devices that fall out of compliance.

- Printing fleet of printers are secured to a customer's policy (scalable and automated)
- Guided policy creation (vendor recommended security policy)
- Provide on-going compliance to a customer's policy
- Provide automatic Remediation to a customer's policy
- Provide device security history so that customers are aware of at-risk devices
- Provide the ability to update and renew CA Signed Device **Identity Certificates automatically**
- Provide fleet-wide view of current compliance to the policy. Risk-based reporting so that customers understand the risks to their infrastructure
- Highlight at-risk firmware (known vulnerabilities) on devices. Highlighting known vulnerabilities allows the customer to make an informed decision whether to update their firmware
- Provide fleet scalable, secure firmware update capability
- Provide ability to monitor real-time events related to security



"Security Tested" Seal

- Optional deliverable available for MFPs that pass testing
 - "Pass" defined as no vulnerabilities deemed "Medium" or "High" risk
 - License one, two, or three tests
 - Seal will show words only for those tests that the firmware has passed and the client has licensed
 - > Can be associated with any device that uses the same firmware/platform as tested/passed MFP
 - > Valid for 2 years from date of test
 - Firmware needs to be re-validated every 2 years or when a substantial upgrade occurs, whichever comes first





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Thank You



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