

# An Investigation of Vulnerabilities in Smart Connected Cameras

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# AGENDA

1 Introduction

2 Related Work

3 Research Method

4 Results

5 Reflections

6 Closing Remarks & Future Work

# THE INTERNET OF THINGS

- Recent surveys estimate the number of IoT devices to exceed 20 billion by 2020
- In 2017, 98 million network surveillance cameras and 29 million HD CCTV cameras
- Increasingly, homes, offices, and smart living spaces, are being fitted with smart camera systems



# SMART CONNECTED CAMERAS

What are the different types of smart cameras that exist in the consumer market?

## Different forms



# SMART CONNECTED CAMERAS

Do the cameras differ in terms of their usage and features?

## Different purposes



## Different capabilities



# SMART CONNECTED CAMERAS

What is the technical composition of a modern smart connected camera?

## Unboxing a smart connected camera



# SOME RECENT ATTACKS ON CAMERAS

Are there reported attacks on smart connected cameras?

- In 2014, over 73,000 private video cameras were found to be streaming live footage over the Internet



# SOME RECENT ATTACKS ON CAMERAS

Are there reported attacks on smart connected cameras?

- In 2017, researchers at *Bitdefender* identified a buffer overflow in over *100,000* Internet-connected cameras
- Their PoC attack allows for calling the “system” function with any attacker command





# RESEARCH QUESTIONS

What are the research questions the paper is looking into?

1. What *kind of data* is publically accessible from Internet-connected cameras



***data***

- 
2. Whether the discovered data can be used to cause *privacy and security risks* in a smart living space



***risks***

- 
3. Approximate the *number of network-enabled cameras* that can be retrieved and potentially accessed with Shodan



***n***

# RESEARCH FOCUS

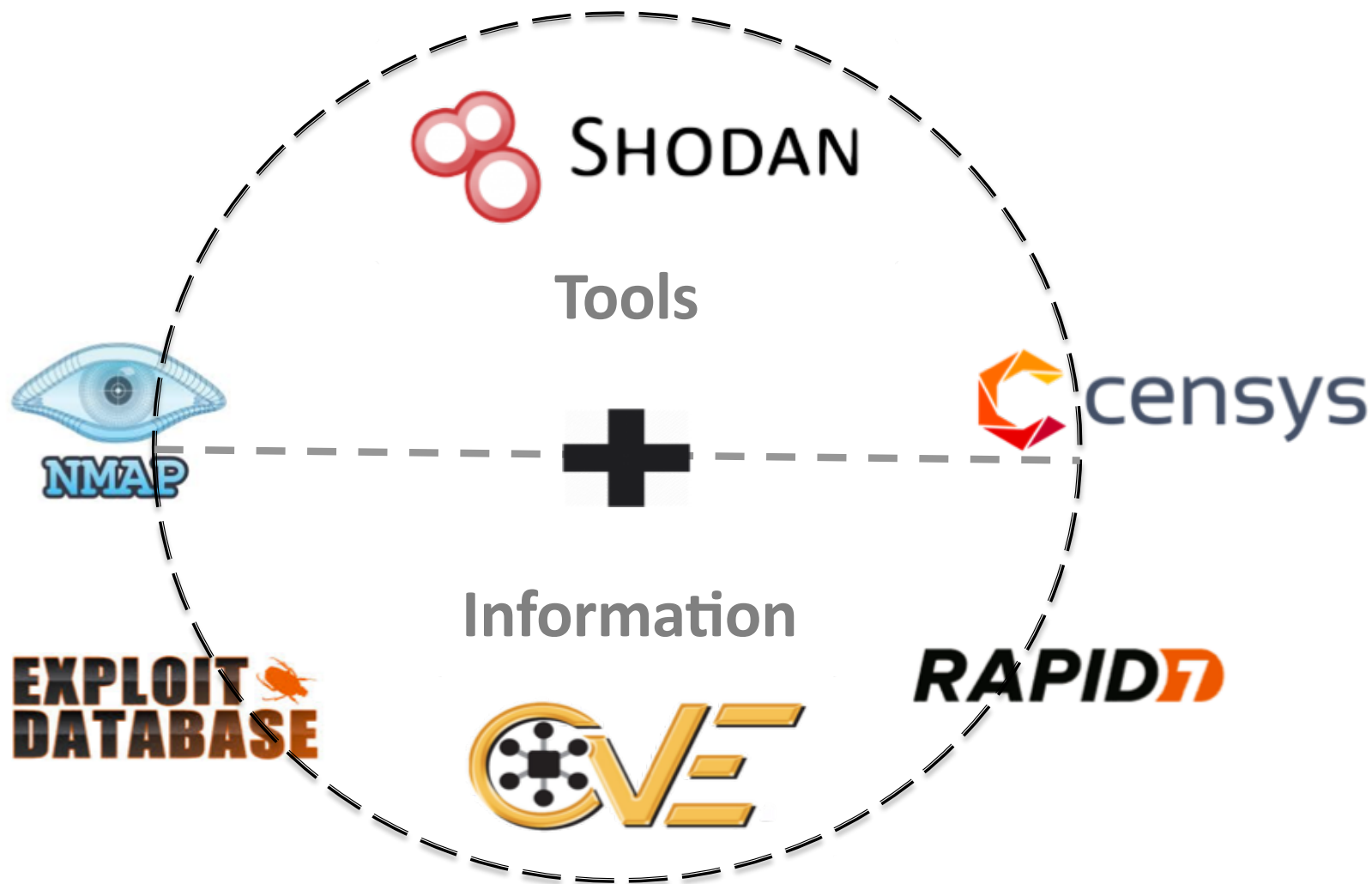
What are the assumptions of this study, that is what is the threat model?

- “Hobby hackers” that include script kiddies, malicious persons, and nosy employees
- Primarily motivated by curiosity
- Tend to use ready-made tools and applications that others develop, and public (Internet) information



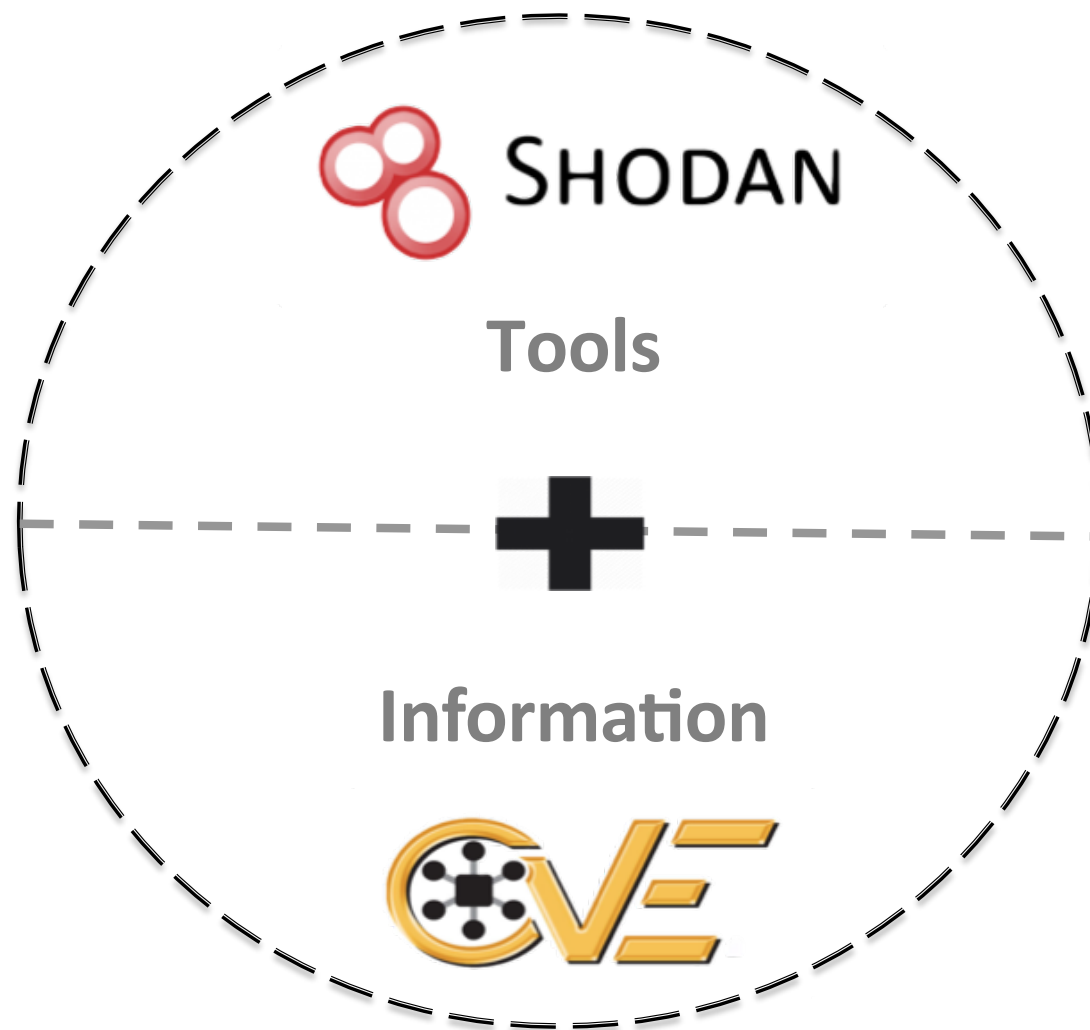
# VULNERABILITIES DATABASE AND TOOLS

What vulnerability database and tools can a hacker utilize to conduct reconnaissance?



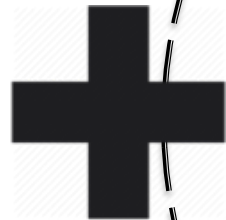
# VULNERABILITIES DATABASE AND TOOLS

What tools and information were used to answer our posed questions?



# RESEARCH FOCUS

What tools and information were used to answer our posed research questions?



SHODAN



# RELATED WORK

- In *2014*, Patton et. al., checked for default passwords against SCADA devices, printers, and health network

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- In *2015*, Papp et al., conducted review of existing threats and vulnerabilities in embedded systems

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- In *2016*, Moody and Hunter, investigated how hackers can take advantage of weakly protected devices

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- In *2017*, Williams et al., performed a large-scale vulnerability assessment of consumer IoT devices

# RESEARCH FOCUS

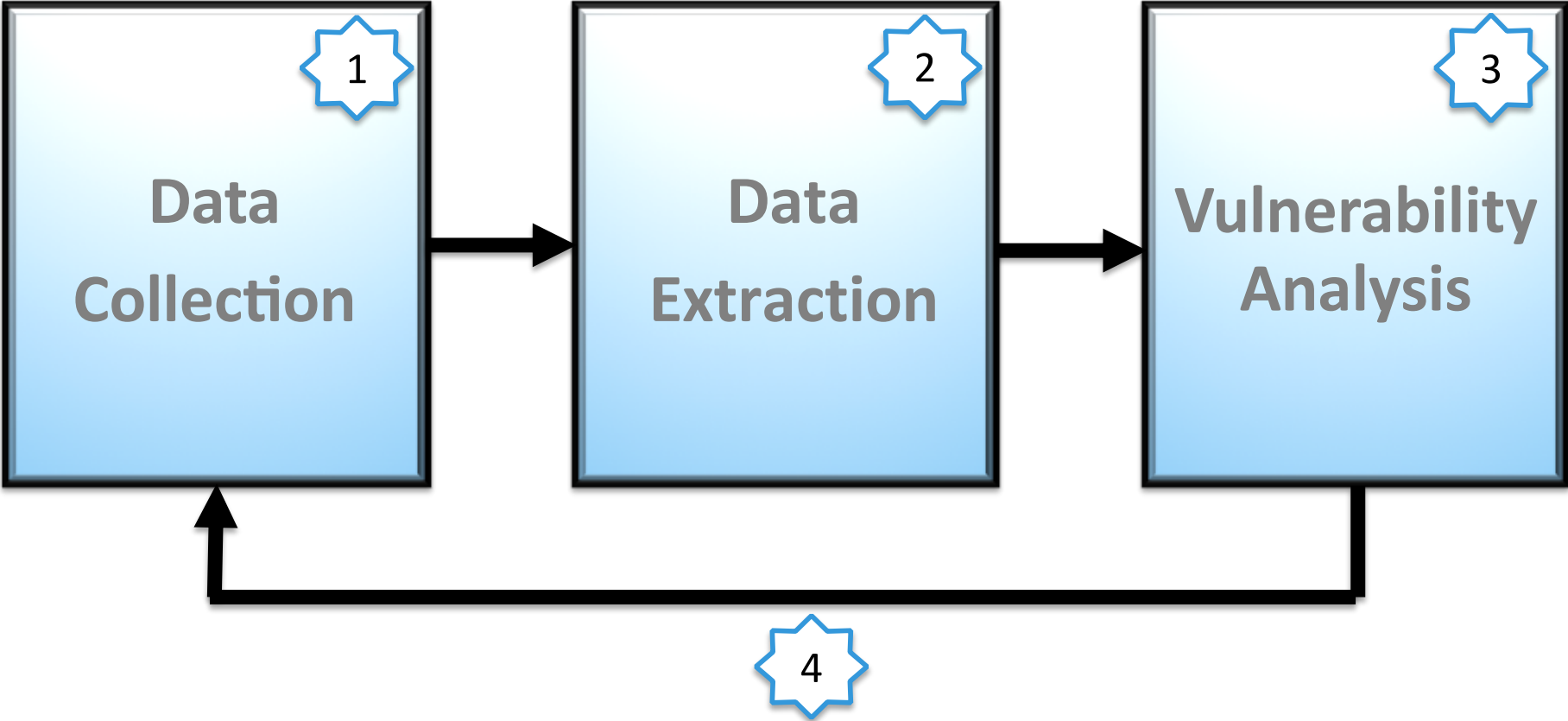
What is the threat model used for answering the posed research questions?



- Remote
- Passive
- Smart Connected Cameras
- Shodan
- CVE

# RESEARCH METHOD

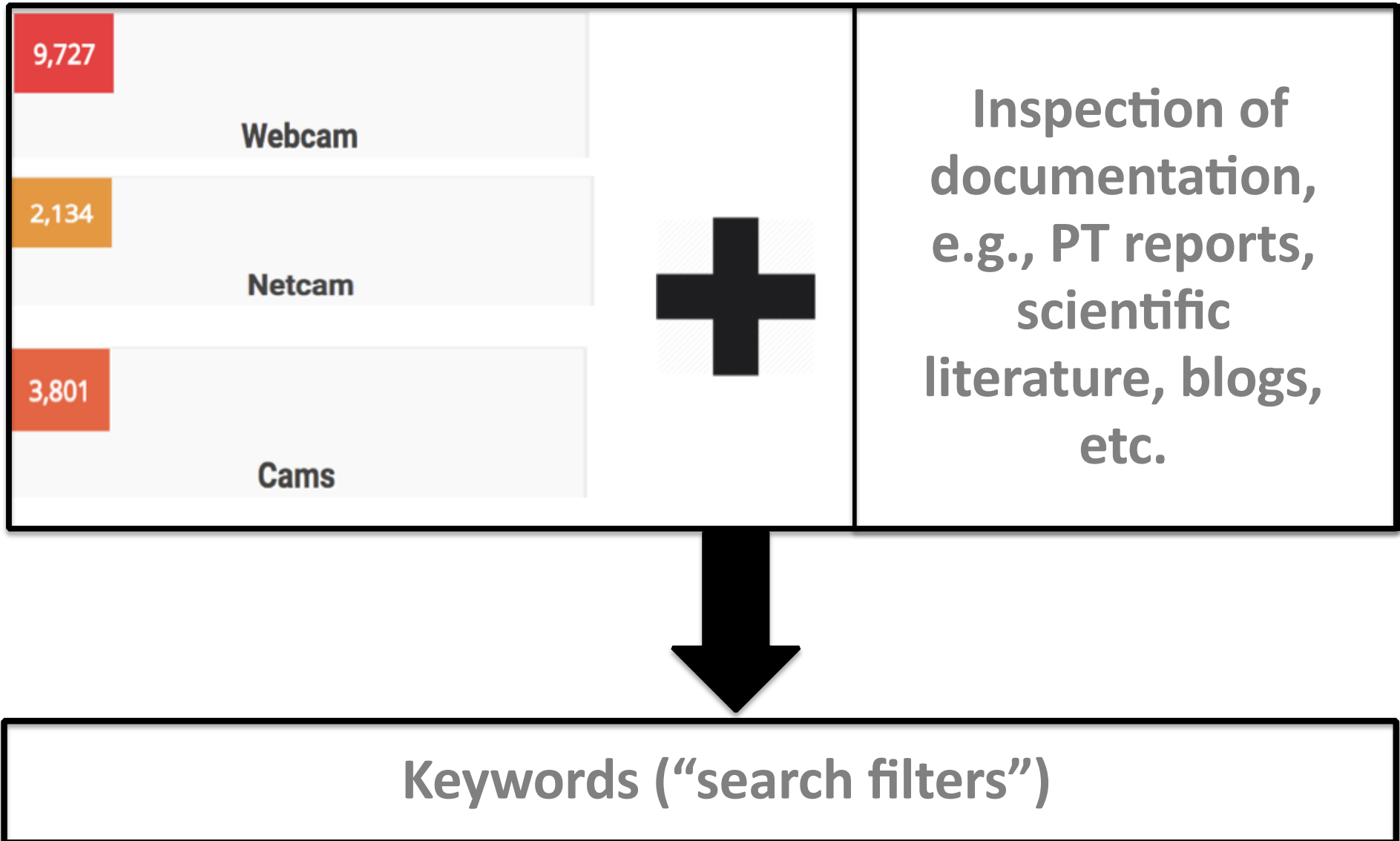
What is the adopted research method?





# DATA COLLECTION

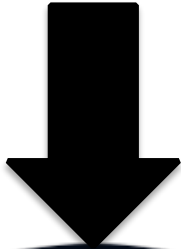
What comprises the data collection stage?



# DATA EXTRACTION

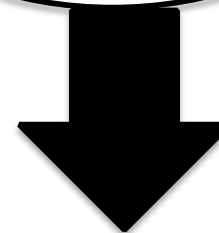
What comprises the data extraction stage?

Keywords



```
SHODAN_API_KEY = "  
shodan.Shodan(SHODAN_API_KEY)  
try:  
    # Search Shodan  
    results = api.search('apache')  
  
    # Show the results  
    print 'Results found: %s' % results['total']  
    for result in results['matches']:  
        print 'IP: %s' % result['ip_address']  
        print result['data']  
        print ''  
except shodan.APIError, e:  
    print 'Error: %s' % e
```

Query

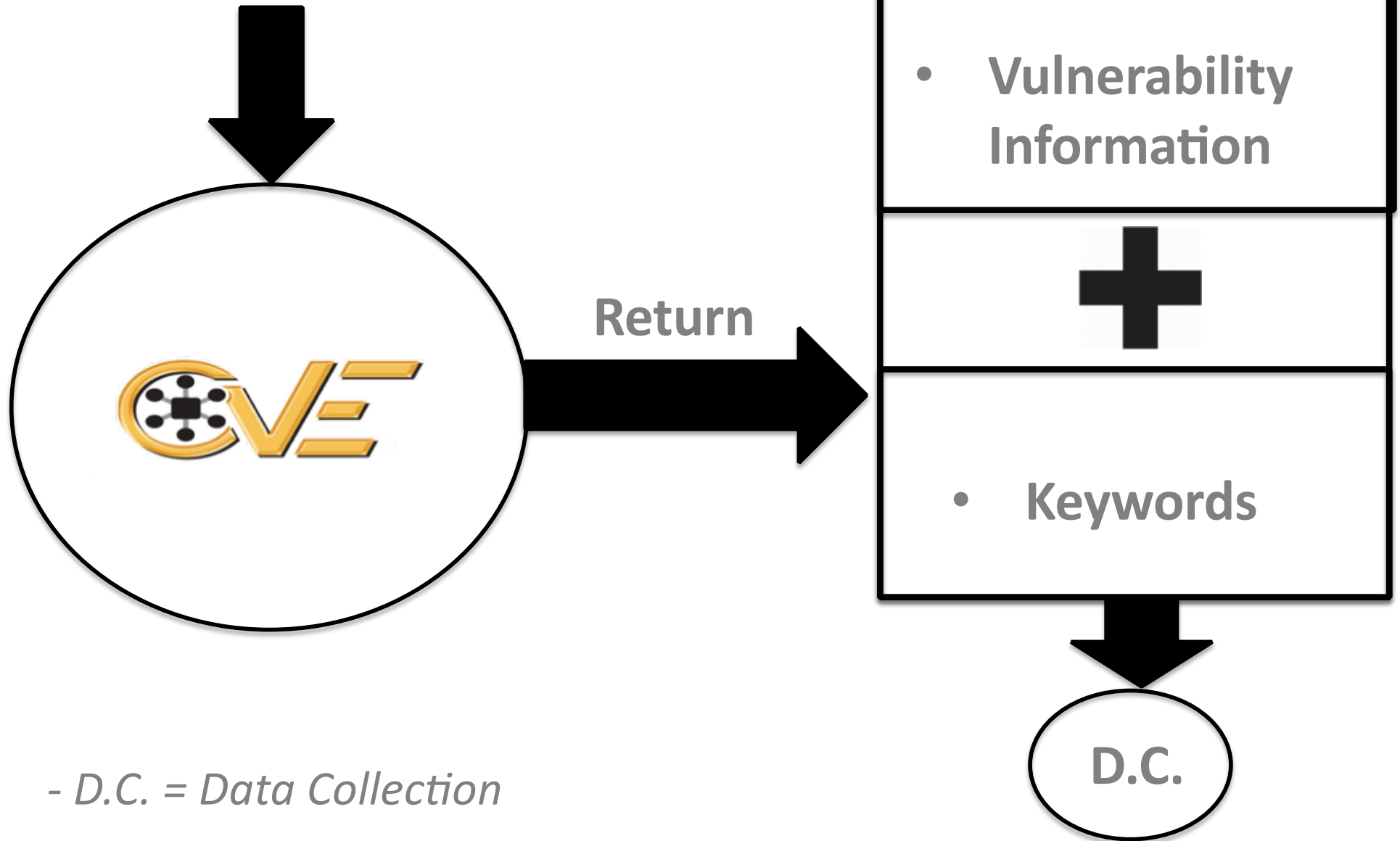


Smart camera data

# VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

What comprises the vulnerability analysis stage?

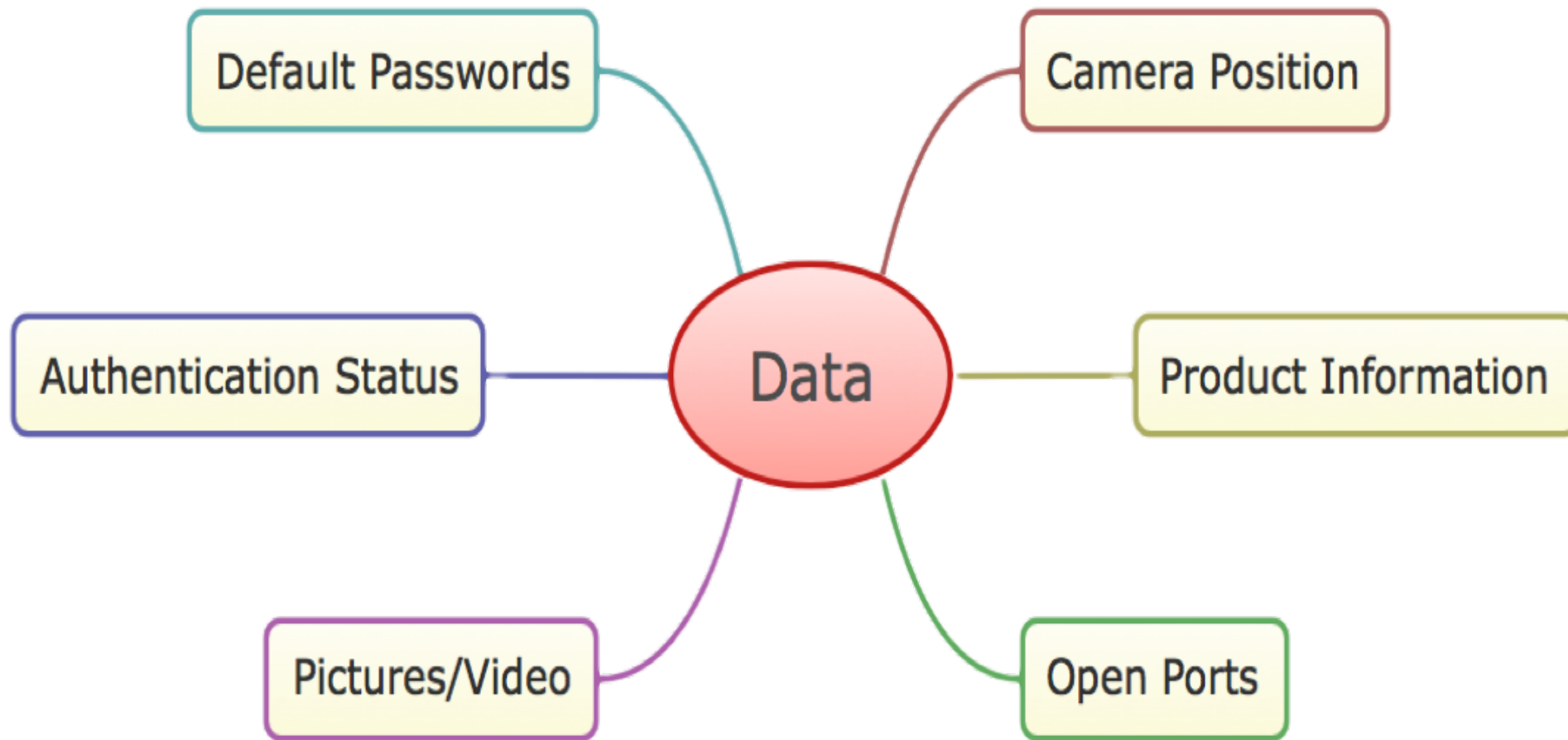
Smart camera data



- D.C. = Data Collection

# RETRIEVED DATA

What *kind of data* is publically accessible from Internet-connected cameras?



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62.

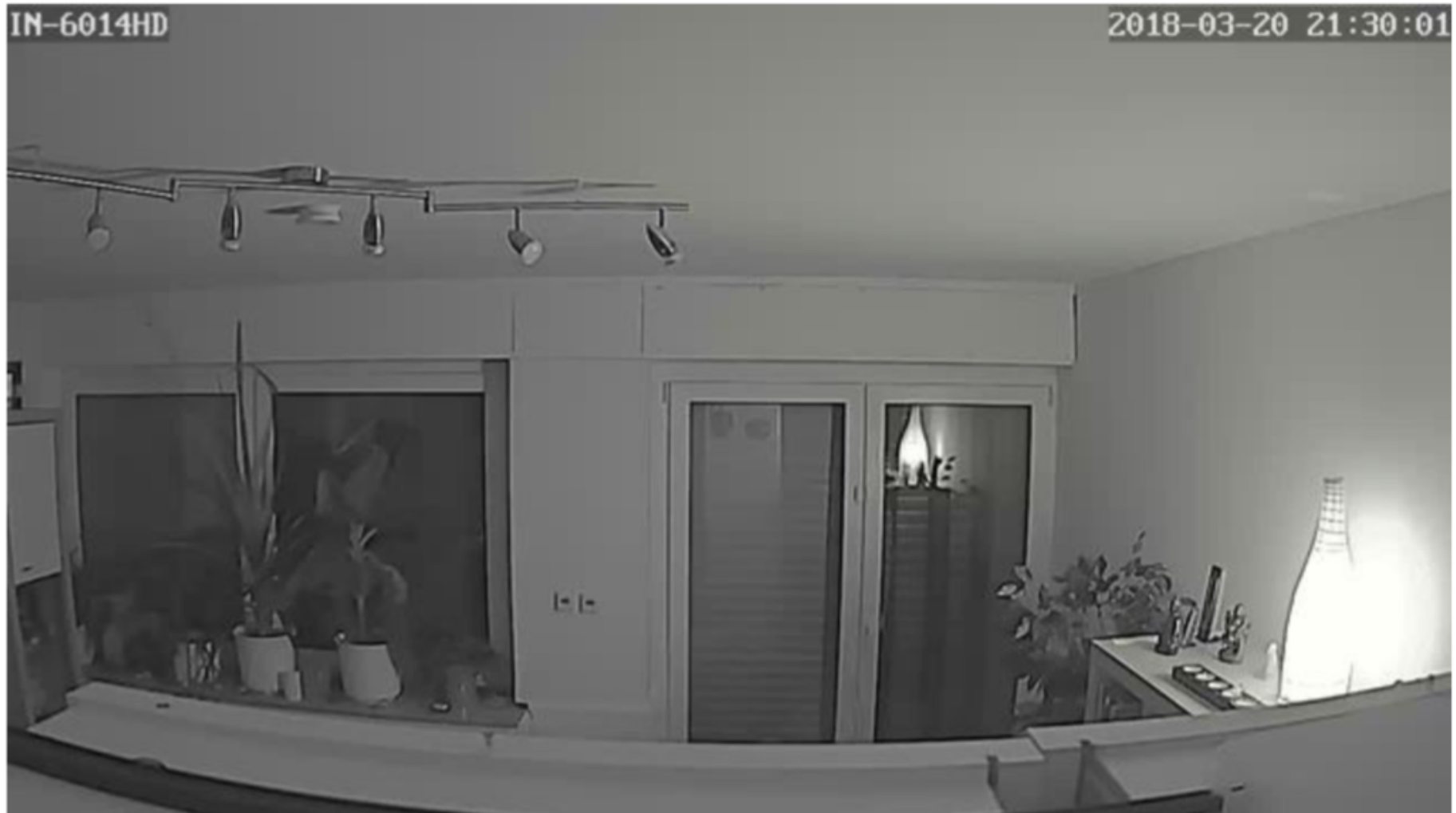


Property Name	Value
area_code	null
asn	AS6830
city	Gelsenkirchen
country_code	DE
country_code3	DEU
country_name	Germany
data.0._shodan.crawler	264b5a9d15a64f96a4768e9d8081t
data.0._shodan.id	null
data.0._shodan.module	rtsp-tcp
data.0.data	RTSP/1.0 200 OK CSeq: 1 Server: Hipcam RealServer/V1.0 Public: OPTIONS,DESCRIBE,SETUP,TEARDOWN,PLAY,SET_PARAMETER,GET_PARAMETER
data.0.domains	['unitymediagroup.de']

ip	1049610876
ip_str	62.143.202.124
isp	Unitymedia
last_update	2018-03-20T19:29:37.676273
latitude	51.5221
longitude	7.0575
org	Unitymedia
os	null
ports	[554]
postal_code	45883
region_code	07

# RETRIEVED DATA

What *kind of data* is publically accessible from Internet-connected cameras?



# RETRIEVED DATA

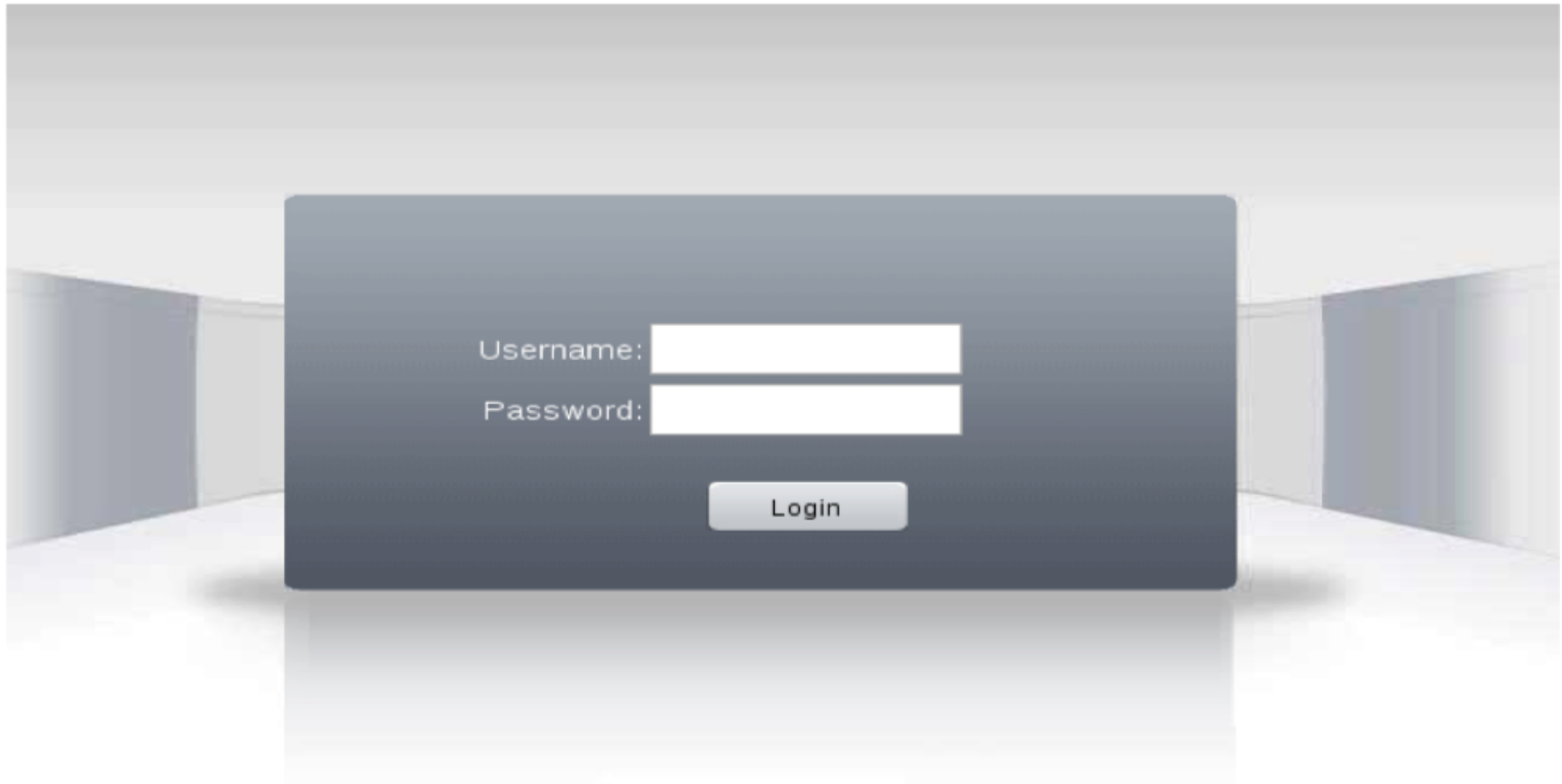
What *kind of data* are obtained from cameras?

<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Number of Hits</b>	<b>Operating System</b>	<b>Top Services</b>
Server: SQ-WEBCAM	151	/	HTTP, NAS Web Interfaces
linux upnp avtech	78,586	Linux 3.x, Linux 2.6.x	HTTP, Kerberos, Qconn
netcam	8,655	Linux 2.4.x	HTTP, Qconn
webcamxp	1,174	Windows 7/8, Windows XP	HTTP, AndroMouse

# VULNERABLE SMART CAMERAS

*What is the number of network-enabled cameras that can be retrieved and are potentially accessed?*

≈ 542,270 devices, mostly IoT security cameras, were running “uc-httpd” (Nov 2017)





# SECURITY AND PRIVACY VULNERABILITIES

What type of vulnerabilities exist in actual real-life deployments?

**Critical**

CVE-2015-2887

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- Video baby monitor
- Complete compromise of security and privacy

**High**

CVE-2015-2886

CVE-2007-5213

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- Video baby monitor
- Obtain sensitive information
- Perform tasks with full privileges

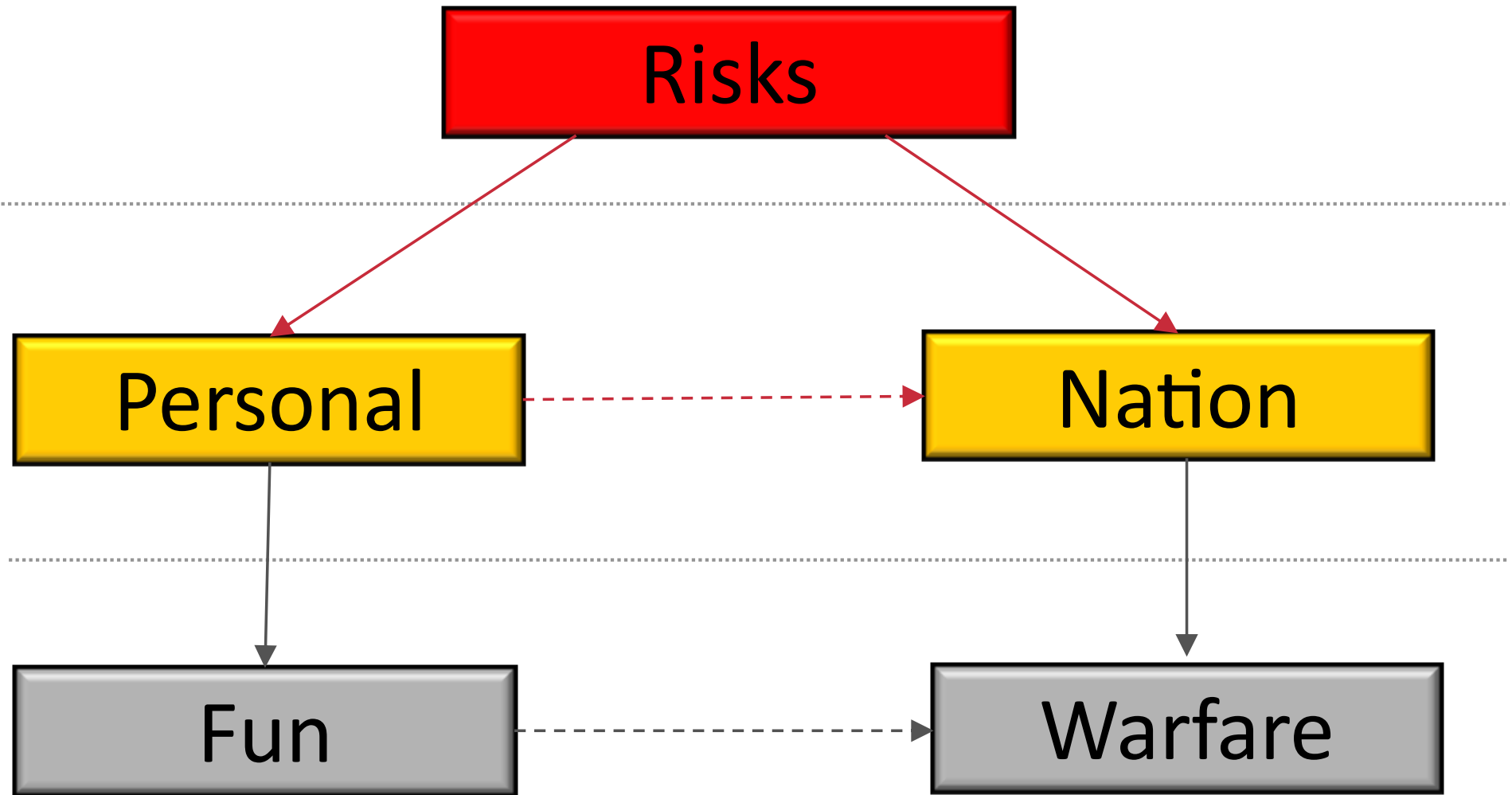
**Medium**

CVE-2011-5261

- Small business camera
- Unauthorized modification of data

# SECURITY AND PRIVACY RISKS

What type of risks exists with smart connected cameras?



# OBSERVED ENABLING FACTORS

What are the vulnerabilities the attacks are targeting?

## 1 WEAK AUTH/AUTHZ

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- Easily guessable or default passwords, including hard-coded (and privileged) accounts

## 2 INSECURE WEB INTERFACES

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- Weak session management, and insecure configurations allowing access to all through RSTP network protocol

## 3 UNPATCHED SOFTWARE

- Devices rarely patched, even though there were (sometimes) available patches

# SOME END-USER MITIGATIONS

What can be done to mitigate the observed risks?

## 1 WEAK AUTH/AUTHZ

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- Change default passwords

## 2 INSECURE WEB INTERFACES

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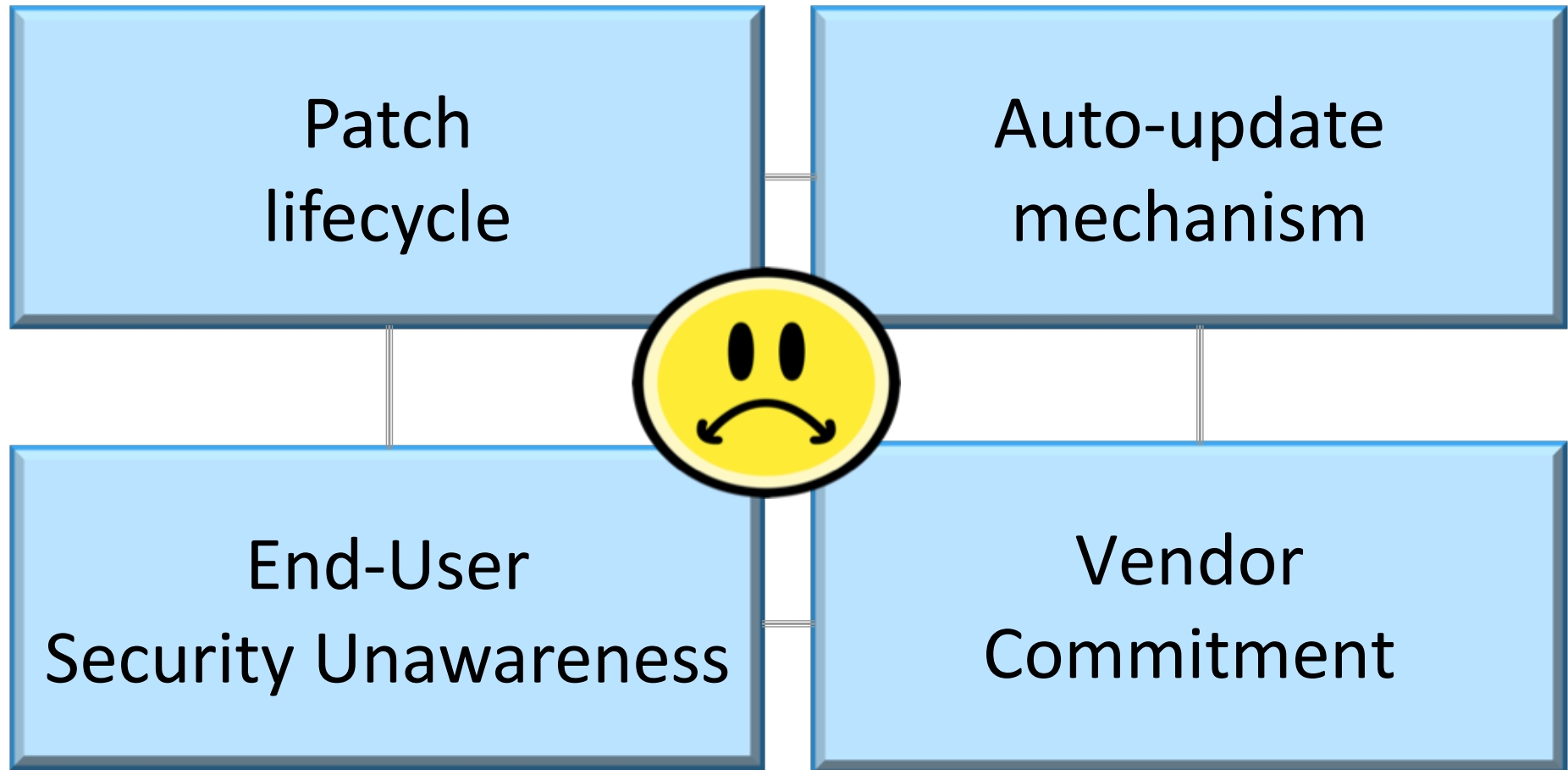
- Disable old (unsupported) and insecure protocols

## 3 UNPATCHED SOFTWARE

- Update system software/firmware

# SOME CHALLENGES

What are the prominent areas where further investigation and effort is required?



# CLOSING REMARKS

- Home and business owners are increasingly relying on smart connected cameras
- Numerous cameras were found to be broadcasting granular data of various kinds
- The data and risks were found using free tools and openly accessible information
- Risks are there but the burden of mitigation is mostly left to the individual user

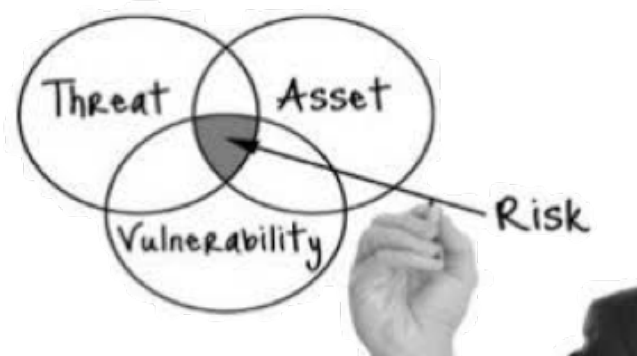
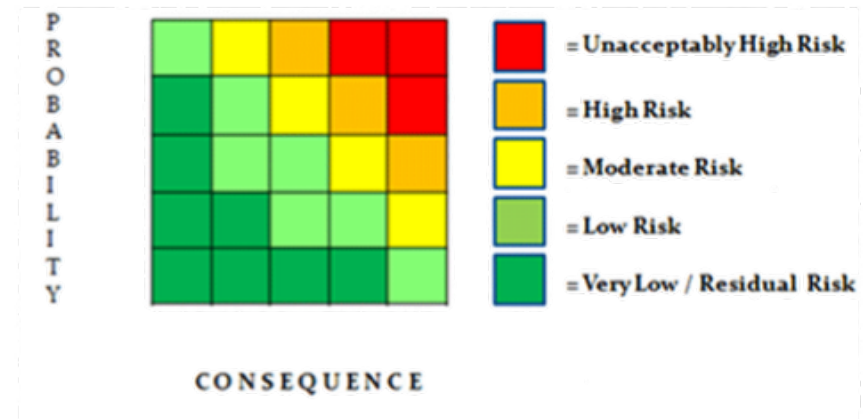
# FUTURE WORK

What are possible avenues for future work?



- Extend the study to include other device types

- Classifying and ranking risks



- Designing holistic and effective security measures

Thank you for  
your  
attention!



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