Attacking BaseStations

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providing security.

Who we are

- Old-school network geeks,
  working as security researchers for
- Germany based ERNW GmbH
  - Independent
  - Deep technical knowledge
  - Structured (assessment) approach
  - Business reasonable recommendations
  - We understand corporate

- Blog: *www.insinuator.net*

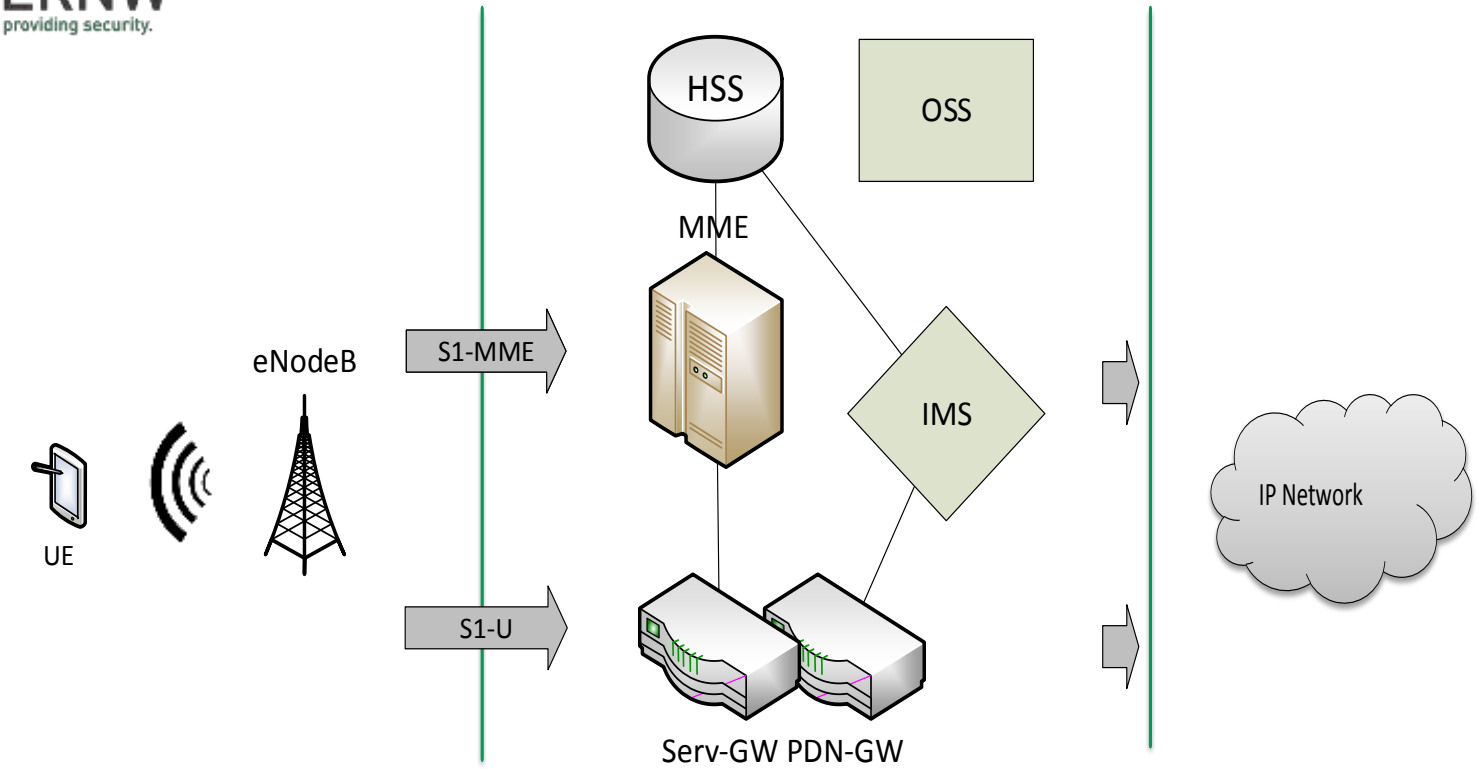
- Conference: *www.troopers.de*

Motivation

- The 4G standard introduces a lot of new technologies providing modern services to the customer.
  - This includes features as VoLTE, *SON*, …….Trust and optional controls
- BaseStations are the big (and small) antennas in the field
- With our research we want to bring visibility to
  - How the environment works
  - What providers do
  - What vendors do

Introduction

From 2G to 4G Telecommunication Networks


HSS
OSS
MME
eNodeB
S1-MME
IMS
IP Network
UE
S1-U
Serv-GW PDN-GW
eUTRAN
4G Core

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Typical Environment?

Source:
worldlte.blogspot.com

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Typical Environment?

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BaseStation Physical Setup

- Usually a closed/outdoor rack
  - Baseband Unit (BBU) (or multiple)
  - Power Distribution Unit (PDU)
  - Power Supply Unit (PSU)
  - Ventialation
  - Temperatur/ Humidity Sensors
  - Alarm Sensors
- Extra box with power connections

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The Idea

1. **Understand** BaseStation Setup
2. **Purchase** an old BaseStation out of the field
3. Get BS running in an **emulated environment**
4. Perform an evaluation of **configuration & security**

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What we need:
Basestation Physical Setup

- Base Band Unit (BBU)
  - Usually standing on the ground
- Remote Radio Head/Unit (RRH/RRU)
  - May be placed on the cell mast or on the ground
- Antenna
  - Come in various shapes and sizes
  - Nowadays often vector antennas

- All active parts are interconnected
  - BBU, RRU, sensors, power supply, vents

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Power Supply

- Components run on -48V
  - Not +-48V (96V differential)
  - Basically just 48V connected the other way round

RRU

- Basically receives raw RF signals via Fiber and sends them out via Copper
  - Towards the antenna
- Usually capable of serving a specific frequency band

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Most important Unit: the BBU

- Frame for holding power unit and **functional blades**
- Sometimes have a backplane for interconnection between components
  - Arbitrary PCB connectors
  - Multiple interfaces (LAN, UART, Arbitrary, CAN)
- Functional blades decide the network type
  - Ericsson: DUL/DUW/DUG -> Digitial Unit LTE/WCDMA/GSM
- Slots for multiple blades
  - Single BBU could serve GSM and WCDMA
  - Depends highly on specific BBU and blade combination
- Single blade can serve multiple cells
  - Using sector antennas a single mast could i.e. serve 4 cells in 4 different directions

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Variants of an eNodeB

- Come in different shapes and sizes.
  - Rack, “Small-Boxes“, Portable
- Different types for different size cells.
  - Macro (>100m), Micro (100m), Pico (20-50m), HeNB (10-20m)
  - (WiFi/WiMax)
- Termination Point for Encryption
  - RF channel encryption
  - Backend channel encryption

Implementing a Lab

Just a Quick HowTo

How to Start…

- Purchasing a BTS is not easy, you have to be aware of the architecture
- Searching for „eNodeB“ is not working very well because every vendor has its own architecture, boards, and naming

- Some helpful words:
  - Nokia - FlexiBTS
  - Huawei – BBU + LMPT/UMPT
  - Ericsson – RBS + DUL
  - ALU – MBS

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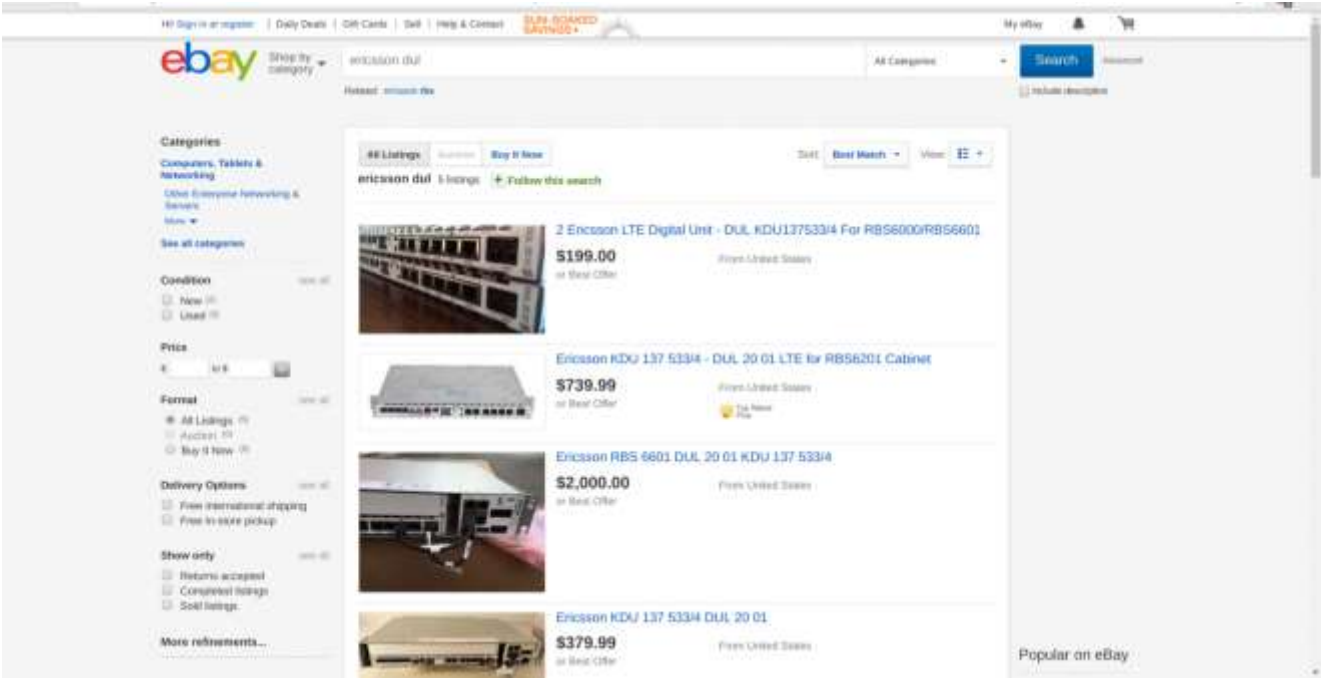
Ebay ☺



Lab Setup – What You Need

- A Basestation
  - The RRU is optional if you just want to play with the BTS itself
- Power Supply
  - -48V ~ 5A will be sufficient
- Power Connectors
  - Good luck ;-)
  - The devices sometimes have strange plugs, so you might need some time to find or make them

Lab Setup – What You Need

- Proper switch
  - Depending on the model and configuration the backhaul interface will be using multiple VLANs (signaling, configuration)
- Stack of network cables
- A Box/VM
  - Be prepared to set up multiple IP addresses
  - Virtual interfaces with VLANs
  - NTP server

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Our Lab ☺

Ericsson RBS6601 - DUL
RJ-45 & Gbic Interfaces

- GPS
  - For timing or positioning (during setup)
- EC
  - Connection to power unit
- AUX
  - For clustering multiple units
- LMT A
  - Local maintenance terminal A
- LMT B
  - Local maintenance terminal B
- TN A
  - Backhaul Access – S1
- IDL
  - Currently unknown
- TN B
  - Backhaul Access – S1
- A, B, C, D, E, F
  - Interfaces towards RRU

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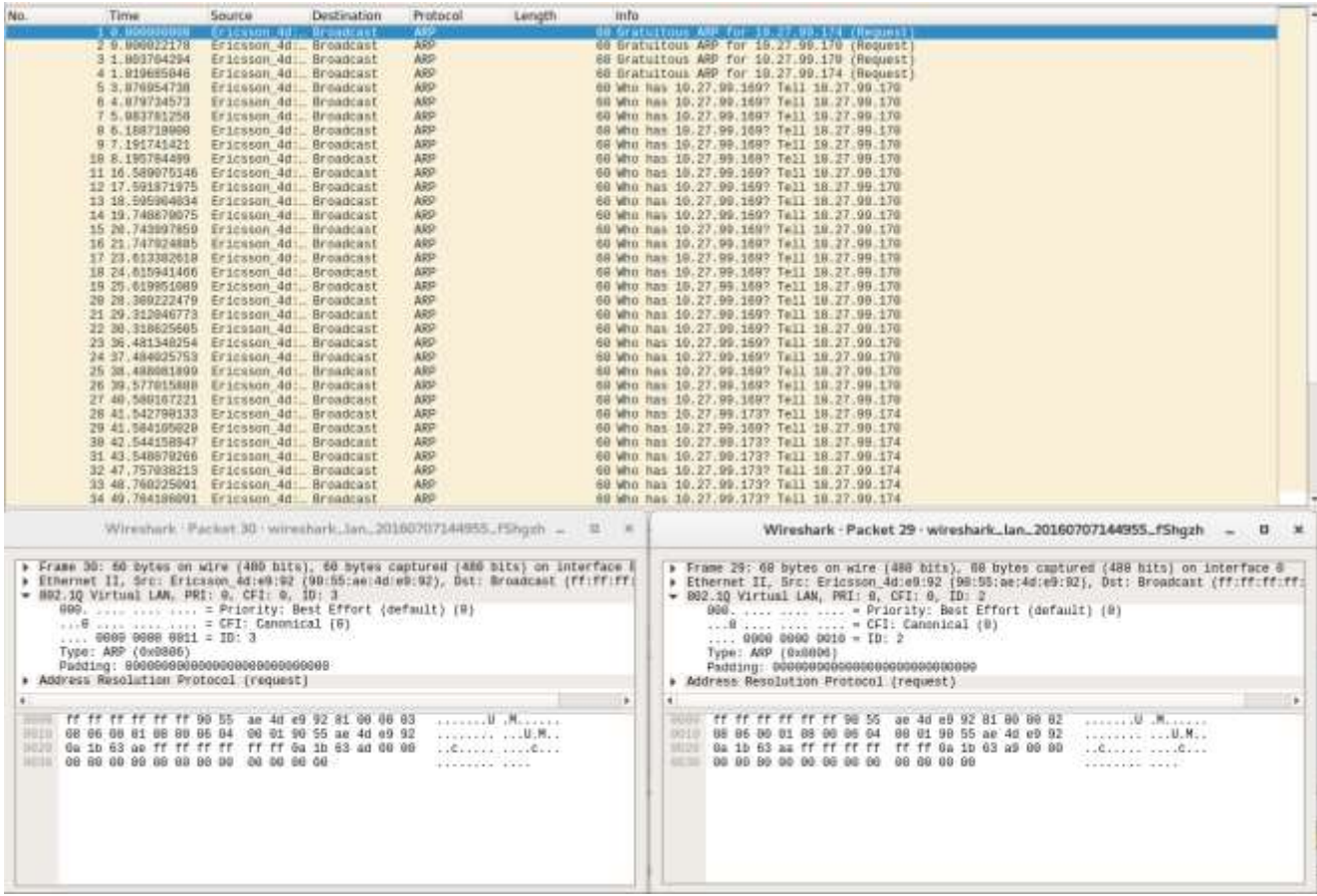
The First Sniff ☺



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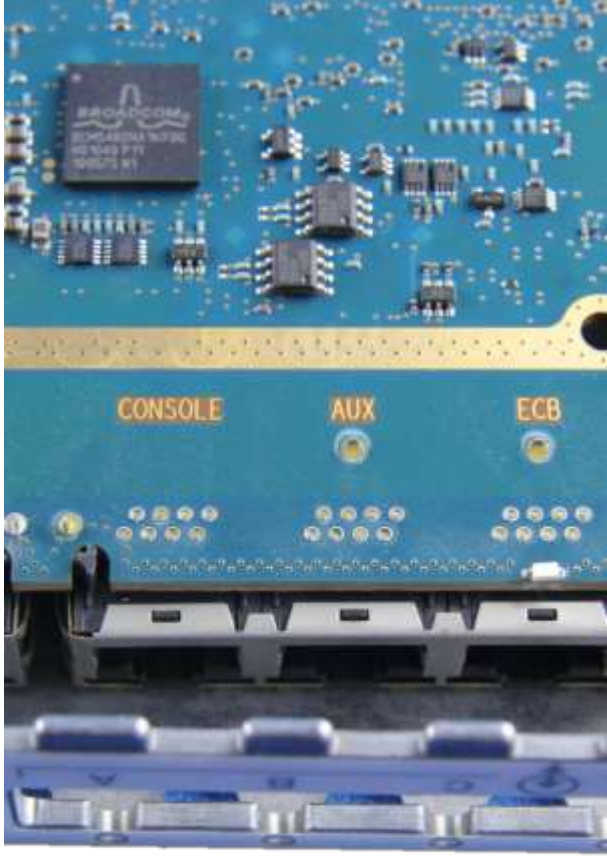
Let‘s get Started!

- We had to emulate Signalling and O&M Connection
  - Vlan 3: Signalling
  - Vlan 2: O&M

- You see a lot of traffic, the eNB is designed to operate almost as standalone

  → Not that many modifications needed



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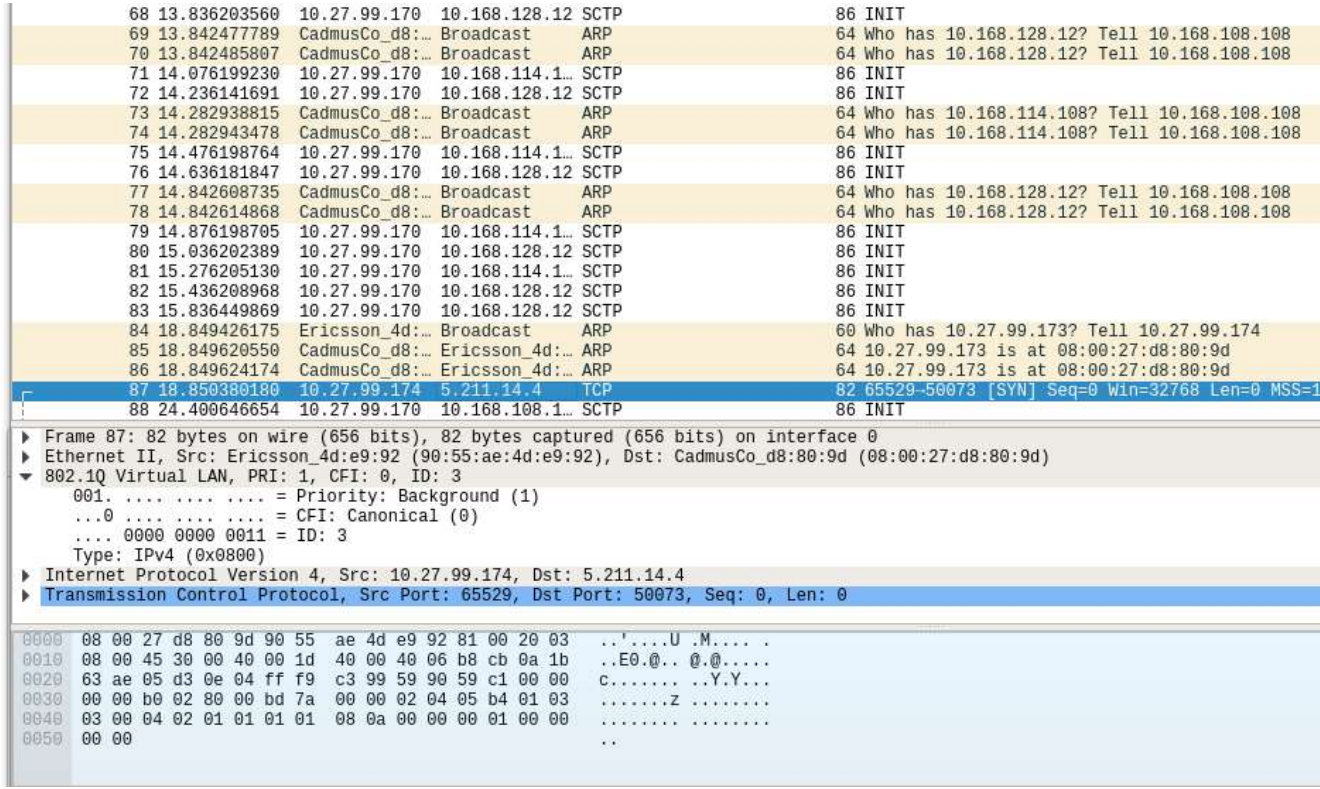
The Second Sniff



The Transport Interface

Build Your Own Provider Network

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S1-Interface

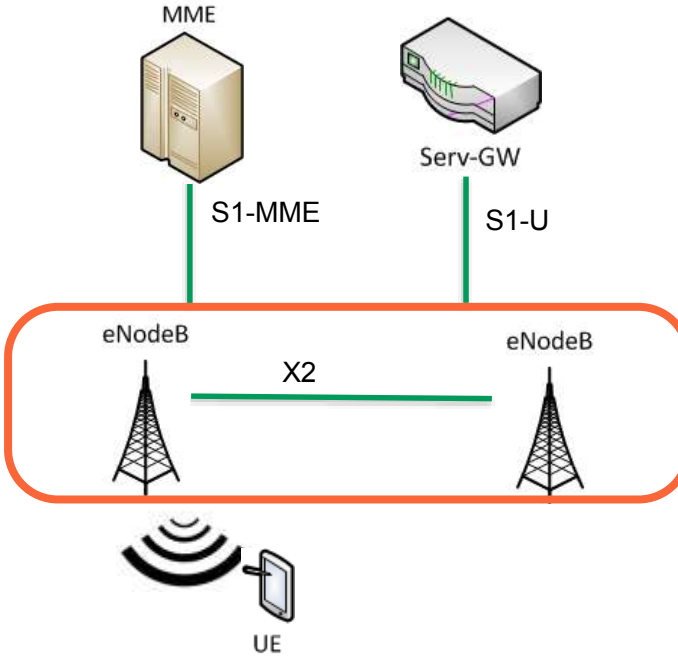
- After the host 10.27.99.169 on VLAN 2 becomes available the eNodeB activates communication over the S1-Interface

- Using SCTP it tried to reach 7 different hosts by SCTP INIT request to establish a connection

1	0.000000000	10.27.99.170	10.168.113.12	SCTP	86	INIT
4	0.400078216	10.27.99.170	10.168.113.12	SCTP	86	INIT
5	0.800055018	10.27.99.170	10.168.113.12	SCTP	86	INIT
6	1.200068064	10.27.99.170	10.168.113.12	SCTP	86	INIT
9	1.600097273	10.27.99.170	10.168.113.12	SCTP	86	INIT
10	2.000097083	10.27.99.170	10.168.113.12	SCTP	86	INIT
11	2.400088190	10.27.99.170	10.168.113.12	SCTP	86	INIT
22	4.104433920	10.27.99.170	10.168.105.108	SCTP	86	INIT
23	4.104592561	10.27.99.170	10.168.111.12	SCTP	86	INIT
28	4.296097420	10.27.99.170	10.168.105.108	SCTP	86	INIT
29	4.296198916	10.27.99.170	10.168.111.12	SCTP	86	INIT
32	4.696156330	10.27.99.170	10.168.105.108	SCTP	86	INIT
33	4.696169402	10.27.99.170	10.168.111.12	SCTP	86	INIT
34	5.096153686	10.27.99.170	10.168.105.108	SCTP	86	INIT
35	5.096166153	10.27.99.170	10.168.111.12	SCTP	86	INIT
40	5.496140257	10.27.99.170	10.168.105.108	SCTP	86	INIT
41	5.496153582	10.27.99.170	10.168.111.12	SCTP	86	INIT
42	5.896177502	10.27.99.170	10.168.105.108	SCTP	86	INIT
43	5.896190156	10.27.99.170	10.168.111.12	SCTP	86	INIT
48	6.296157138	10.27.99.170	10.168.105.108	SCTP	86	INIT
49	6.296170488	10.27.99.170	10.168.111.12	SCTP	86	INIT
50	6.696177961	10.27.99.170	10.168.105.108	SCTP	86	INIT
51	6.696200706	10.27.99.170	10.168.111.12	SCTP	86	INIT
52	7.096135747	10.27.99.170	10.168.105.108	SCTP	86	INIT
53	7.096146406	10.27.99.170	10.168.111.12	SCTP	86	INIT
54	12.284666659	10.27.99.170	10.168.114.108	SCTP	86	INIT
57	12.476111702	10.27.99.170	10.168.114.108	SCTP	86	INIT
58	12.844428930	10.27.99.170	10.168.128.12	SCTP	86	INIT
61	12.876174719	10.27.99.170	10.168.114.108	SCTP	86	INIT
62	13.036120357	10.27.99.170	10.168.128.12	SCTP	86	INIT
63	13.276192880	10.27.99.170	10.168.114.108	SCTP	86	INIT
66	13.436199062	10.27.99.170	10.168.128.12	SCTP	86	INIT
67	13.676148344	10.27.99.170	10.168.114.108	SCTP	86	INIT
68	13.836203560	10.27.99.170	10.168.128.12	SCTP	86	INIT
71	14.076199230	10.27.99.170	10.168.114.108	SCTP	86	INIT
72	14.236141691	10.27.99.170	10.168.128.12	SCTP	86	INIT
75	14.476198764	10.27.99.170	10.168.114.108	SCTP	86	INIT
76	14.636181847	10.27.99.170	10.168.128.12	SCTP	86	INIT
79	14.876198705	10.27.99.170	10.168.114.108	SCTP	86	INIT
80	15.036202389	10.27.99.170	10.168.128.12	SCTP	86	INIT
81	15.276205130	10.27.99.170	10.168.114.108	SCTP	86	INIT
82	15.436208968	10.27.99.170	10.168.128.12	SCTP	86	INIT
83	15.836449869	10.27.99.170	10.168.128.12	SCTP	86	INIT
88	24.400646654	10.27.99.170	10.168.108.108	SCTP	86	INIT

S1-Interface

- S1 interface is divided into two parts
  - S1-MME (Control Plane)
    - Carries signalling messages between base station and MME
  - S1-U (User Plane)
    - Carries user data between base station and Serving GW



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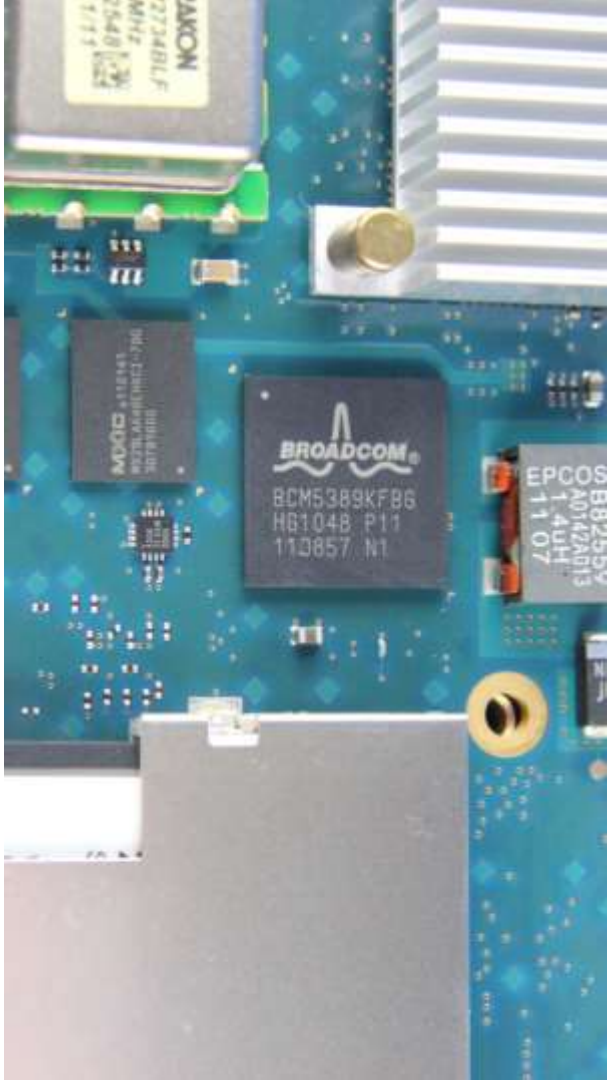
From 3GPP TS 33.401

- "In order to protect **the S1 and X2 control plane** as required by clause 5.3.4a, it is **required to implement IPsec** ESP according to RFC 4303 [7] as specified by TS 33.210 [5]. For both **S1-MME and X2-C**, IKEv2 certificates based authentication according to TS 33.310 [6] shall be implemented"
  - "NOTE 1: In case control plane **interfaces are trusted** (e.g. physically protected), there is **no need to use protection** according to TS 33.210 [5] and TS 33.310 [6]."
- "In order to protect the **S1 and X2 user plane** as required by clause 5.3.4, it is **required to implement IPsec** ESP according to RFC 4303 [7] as profiled by TS 33.210 [5], with confidentiality, integrity and replay protection."
  - "NOTE 2: In case S1 and X2 user plane **interfaces are trusted** (e.g. physically protected), the use of IPsec/IKEv2 based **protection is not needed**."
- "In order to achieve such protection, IPsec ESP according to RFC 4303 [7] as profiled by TS 33.210 [5] **shall be implemented for all O&M related traffic**, i.e. the management plane, with confidentiality, integrity and replay protection."
  - "NOTE 2: In case the S1 management plane **interfaces are trusted** (e.g. physically protected), the use of protection based on IPsec/IKEv2 or equivalent mechanisms is **not needed**."

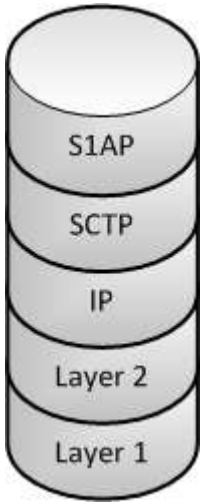


S1-AP

- S1 Application Protocol (S1AP), designed by 3GPP for the S1 interface
- Specified in 3GPP TS36.413

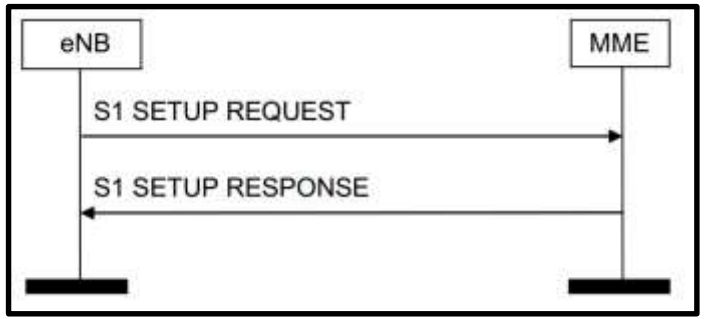
- Necessary for several procedures between MME and eNodeB
- Also supports transparent transport procedures from MME to the user equipment

- SCTP Destination Port 36412



Let‘s get Started!

- S1-MME: Basically, only the S1 Setup Request is needed.
  - fake_mme.py



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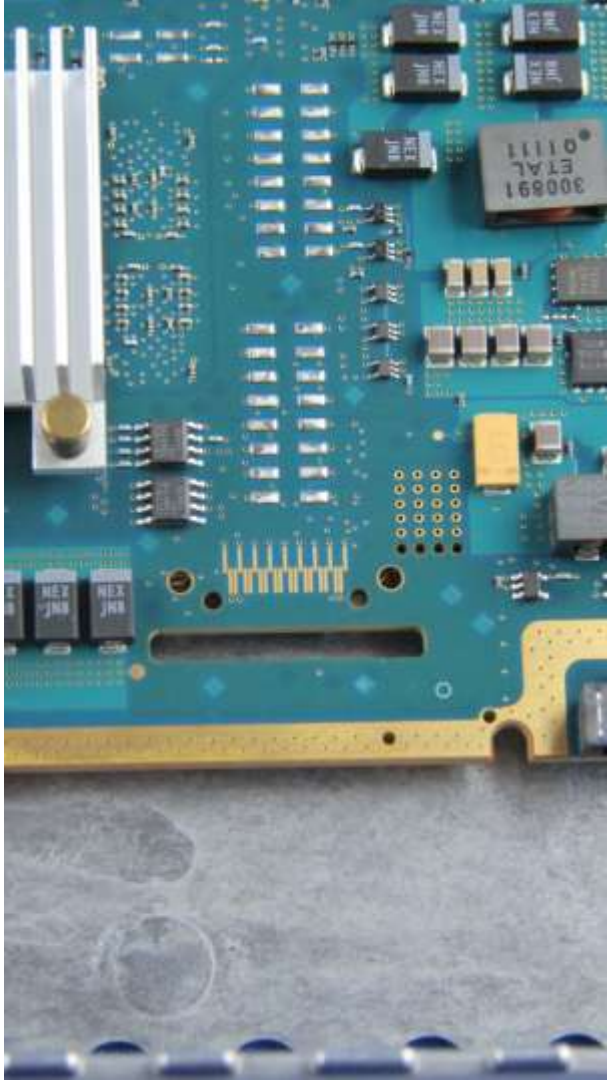
Working with S1AP

- After S1 Setup Request, a couple of messages can be sent.
- S1AP Scanner published in the past
  - S1AP_enum (www.insinuator.net)
- New scripts: sctp_mitm.py



S1AP and X2AP Functions Overview

- E-RAB management functions (setup, management, modifying)
- An "Initial Context transfer" function to establish a S1UE context in the eNodeB to setup E-RABs, IP connectivity and NAS signaling.
- UE Capability Info Indication function: providing UE capability information.
- Mobility functions for UE, active in LTE network in case of change of the eNodeB or RAN (e.g. location change).
- Paging: provides the capability for the MME to page the UE.
- NAS signaling transport
- S1 UE context release/modification functions: modify and release UE context information
- Status transfer: transferring Packet Data Convergence Protocol (PDCP) SN, defined at [31],
- status information between two eNodeBs.
- Trace functions
- Location Reporting functions
- LPPa (LTE Positioning Protocol Annex) signaling transport: providing the transfer of LPPa messages between eNodeB and E-SMLC.
- S1 CDMA2000 tunneling functions: carrying CDMA2000 signaling messages between the UE and the CDMA2000 RAT.
- Warning message transmission
- RAN Information Management (RIM) functions: transferring RAN system information between two RAN nodes.
- Configuration Transfer functions: requesting and transferring RAN configuration information

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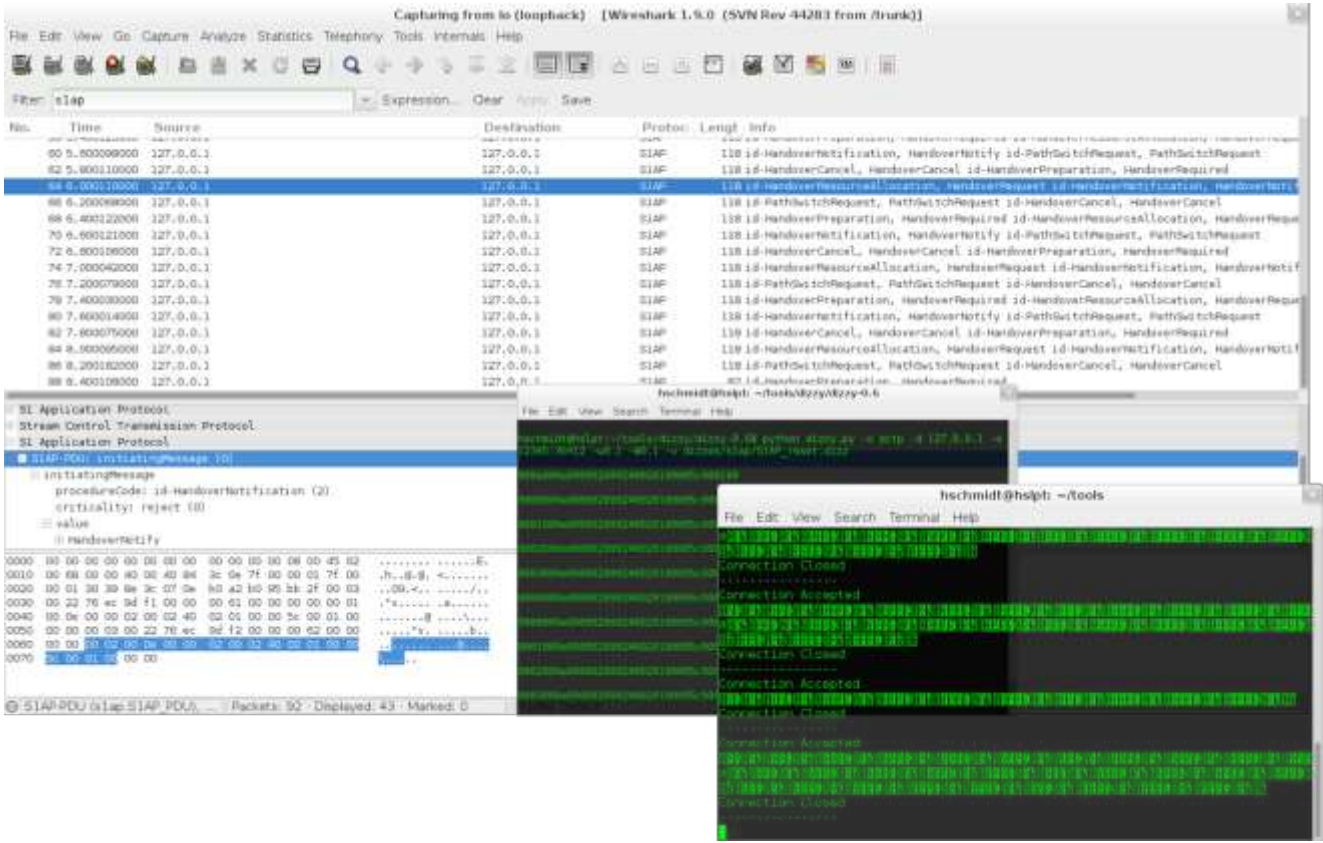
S1AP with Dizzy

www.insinuator.net
www.c0decafe.de



Operations & Maintenance Network

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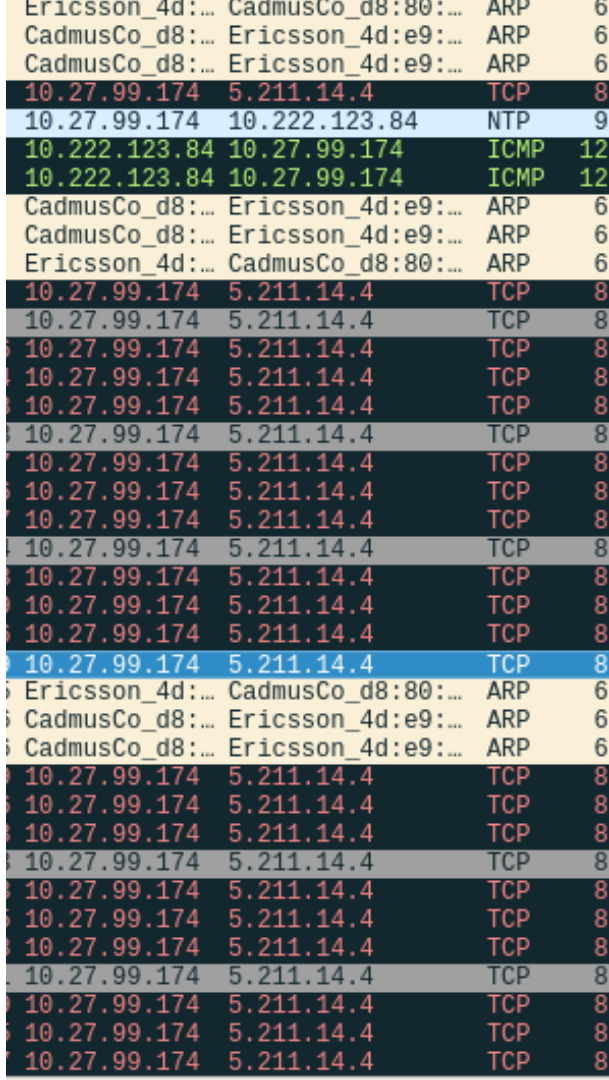
OAM Network

- After the host 10.27.99.173 on VLAN 3 becomes available the eNodeB starts searching for an NTP
- It also tries to establish a TCP session to some management system



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Nmap Results

```
Increasing send delay for 10.27.99.174 from 0 to 5 due to 45 out of 149 dropped probes since last increase.
Nmap scan report for 10.27.99.174
Host is up, received arp-response (0.00042s latency).
Scanned at 2015-12-28 19:16:02 CET for 842s
Not shown: 65529 closed ports
Reason: 65529 resets
PORT     STATE SERVICE    REASON       VERSION
21/tcp   open  ftp        syn-ack ttl 64
22/tcp   open  ssh        syn-ack ttl 64 (protocol 2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
|   1024 39:6b:50:b5:68:ea:cf:f9:1b:85:48:dc:cb:5f:9c:dc (DSA)
| ssh-dss
AAAAB3NzaC1kc3MAAACBAKjBoRJD3xs/PDF7i8Zh6VVNlnykkT0aZ/OJoZM0Qb/2Zm1SruM5bYkwAczqstUWXygtgSTmP4
Dv5VHNkmR5Gb5KIe2e5GXNp4HACdAVjThkpBzK27ai+Pj+CXIHQxHcZIMgJyQDA29oCg5KFk9lbtdDkiocabW/KyuAQmxB0
mIVAAAAFQCPdjPIB+E7/0QKPKXG0pcRgIibLQAAAIBLD689UE2fmlufS53dHWsgxm9SsGD4GgP4bnRfV+G494PNfimiVv0W
oqAeDFtVqQLlxZHU2pJ275kgRyDHcp4fTaPssxZpIjyVNiZkjLjDVeZb8D562E4PnG3BVFy2VcMrq4klbO02wKwE5zQrLQfGf7O
o1rv81+1OdpZzU3N48wAAAIEAhj3FTj4i2s8vKEVXzUtdK081YHhyvOJO77niYmJ+jG2IOtt4tJpuNfvdc19ab2wtrqerQ1R6KTA9
2InhktEZvS2e4peeVho0htYoDlDQTybpw5v/LaX8c0/7vtcKJt7On+A0rZwCAd2ScQxNKpcyJAqNf9J+esFJXo9KONWkpms=
|   1024 e8:c6:48:a5:f8:7b:ed:c3:6b:30:86:a6:42:c6:04:a6 (RSA)
|_ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAz4L21u3pCegfIuLO+iz8te/XmrNhNSeCFf9SCwd8GYL7D1yktvdhn3kFPb+4gwM2B+sIn
hs0TM6+bt7HfW7AU0cPTMy3kgLxvOKU9V+Sm8QzvZSJkkKmbfnwRHY7IVvFSHNZPghWupcDUb7h7z+h3Q3BlcZP7ZQIFPd
3zXEyxIM=
23/tcp   open  telnet     syn-ack ttl 64
80/tcp   open  http       syn-ack ttl 64 WEBS - OSE web server
| http-methods:
|_  Supported Methods: GET HEAD POST
|_http-server-header: WEBS - OSE web server
|_http-title: 404 URL Not Found
8443/tcp  open  tcpwrapped syn-ack ttl 64
|_xmlrpc-methods: ERROR: Script execution failed (use -d to debug)
56834/tcp open  unknown    syn-ack ttl 64
```

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RBS Element Management Applications

Available Installer

Platform	without Java VM	Instructions
Windows	Download (2.6M)	View

Windows Instructions:

Instructions

- After downloading, double-click `em_install.exe`

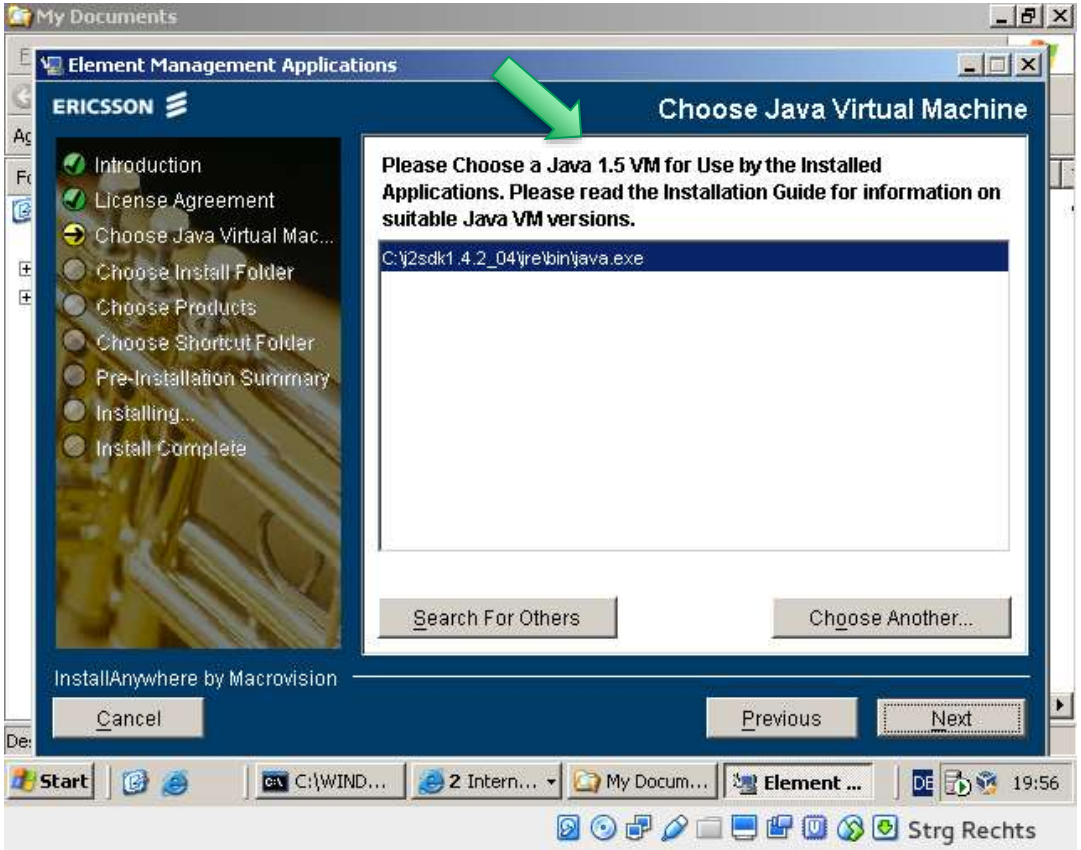
Notes

- You may need to install a Java Runtime Environment (JRE) 5.0 of the latest update. You can download one from Oracle's Java web site.

InstallAnywhere is a registered trademark of Macrovision Corporation

LMT Software Installation

... and Windows XP ...



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Local Maintenance Terminal

- The workflow
  1. Fault-State of BaseStation (NoService)
  2. Engineer moves on-site
  3. Engineer connects to BTS with $tool
  4. Engineer accesses debug information
  5. Engineer adjusts configuration

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More on eNB Security

> "Setting up and configuring eNBs shall be authenticated and authorized so that attackers shall not be able to modify the eNB settings and software configurations via local or remote access. "

- But, anyhow: 4G BaseStations are *yet another Network Device with IP connection*.

From 3GPP TS 33.401

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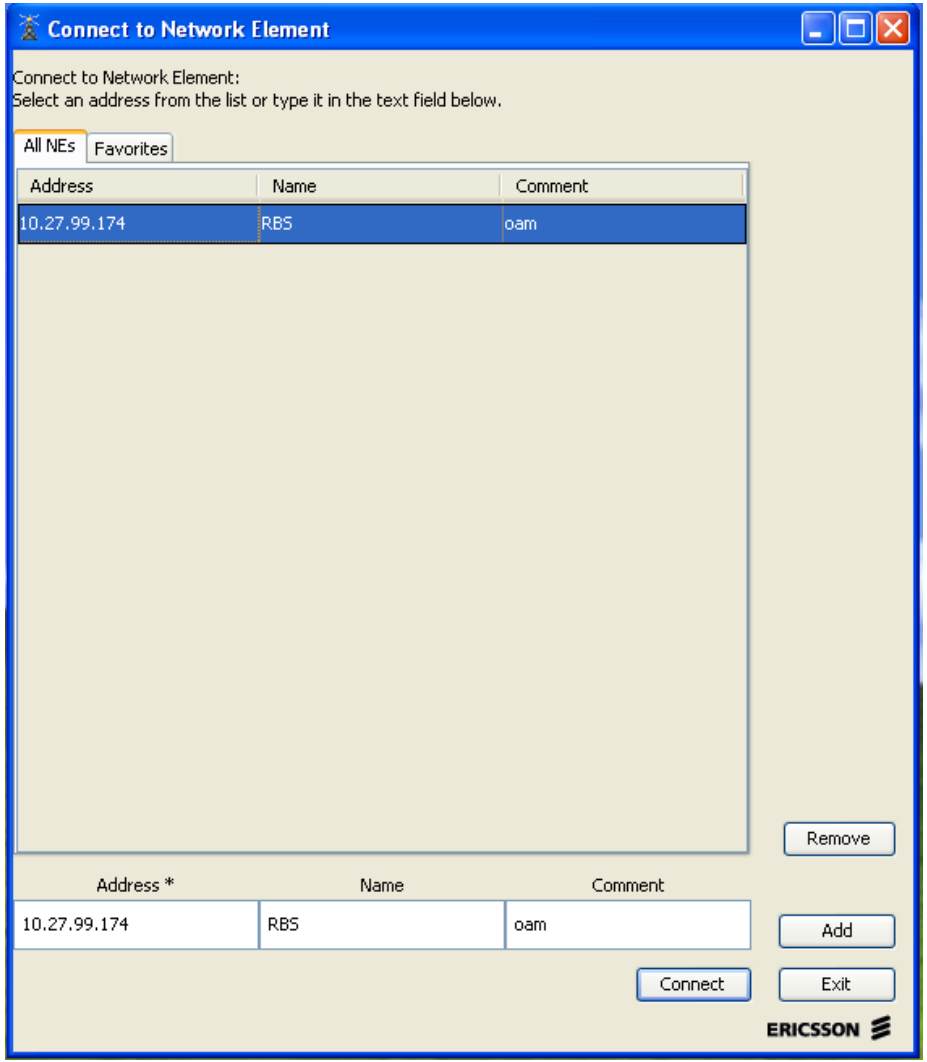
Element Manager



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What we see

- Totally outdated Java
- EM is not asking for a password
- EM is based on HTTP and GIOP
  - Transmits current configuration data of the BTS
  - Configuration changes can be made

Well...

```
[hschmidt@hslaptop ~]$ ssh -oKexAlgorithms=+diffie-hellman-group1-sha1 rbs@10.27.99.174
rbs@10.27.99.174's password:
PTY allocation request failed on channel 0
Welcome to OSE Shell OSE5.5.
$
```

- Username: rbs / cellouser
  - Password: rbs

```
[hschmidt@hslaptop security]$ ls -al
insgesamt 48
drwxr-xr-x  4 hschmidt users 4096 14. Okt 18:43 .
drwxr-xr-x 19 hschmidt users 4096 14. Okt 18:46 ..
-rw-r--r--  1 hschmidt users 1498 14. Okt 18:43 SecurityManagement.prp
-rw-r--r--  1 hschmidt users   70 14. Okt 18:43 banner.fc
-rw-r--r--  1 hschmidt users    0 14. Okt 18:43 banner.txt
-rw-r--r--  1 hschmidt users   17 14. Okt 18:43 corbasecurity
drwxr-xr-x  2 hschmidt users 4096 14. Okt 18:41 esa
drwxr-xr-x  2 hschmidt users 4096 14. Okt 18:41 ipsec
-rw-r--r--  1 hschmidt users   52 14. Okt 18:43 iptransmode.cfg
-rw-r--r--  1 hschmidt users   65 14. Okt 18:43 passwd
-rw-r--r--  1 hschmidt users  958 14. Okt 18:43 security.cfg
-rw-r--r--  1 hschmidt users  668 14. Okt 18:43 ssh_host_dsa_key
-rw-r--r--  1 hschmidt users  534 14. Okt 18:43 ssh_host_rsa_key
[hschmidt@hslaptop security]$ cat passwd
cellouser:xxxelzYE09bDM:1234:1234:Cello User:/home/dir:/bin/tcsh
```

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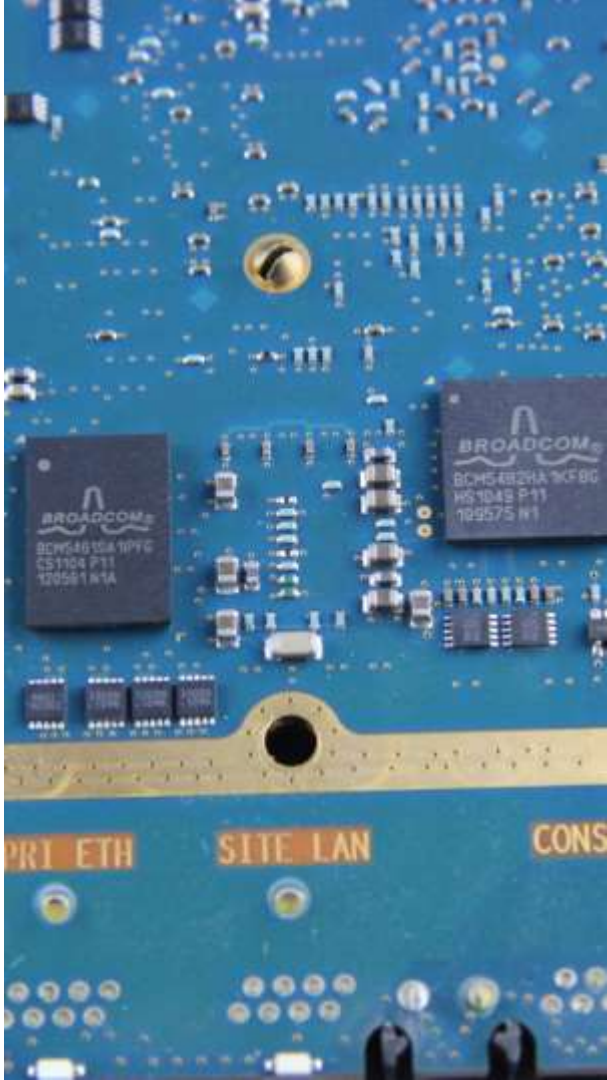
Webserver

- Running *WEBS - OSE web server*
  - EM Download
  - XML Configuration
- Java JDK (1.1.6, 1.2.1, 1.3.1, 1.4.2, 1.5.0, 1.6.0)
- Somehow, not very load resistant
  → Leading to a DoS of the whole machine



Insights

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What We've Seen so far

- The device was obviously not wiped
- No IPSEC on S1 interface
- Hardcoded & default credentials
  - rbs – rbs
  - cellouser - rbs
- Telnet in use
- Unencrypted maintenance interface

And the BS belongs to…?

- Looks like a BaseStation from the US ☺

```
c/logfiles/alarm_event/ALARM_LOG.xml:1f1;x4;x4;EUtranCellFDD;SubNetwork=ONRM_
ROOT_MO_R,SubNetwork=PHL-
ENB,MeContext=PHLe0760889,ManagedElement=1,ENodeBFunction=1,EUtranCellFDD=P
HLe07608893;417;135588376835330000;SubNetwork=ONRM_ROOT_MO_R,SubNetwork=
PHL-ENB,MeContext=PHLe0760889;356;6;ServiceUnavailable;0;S1 Connection failure for
PLMN mcc:311 mnc:660;SubNetwork=ONRM_ROOT_MO_R,SubNetwork=PHL-
ENB,MeContext=PHLe0760889_415;;0;2;0;0;
```

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Using passwd

- We have the users cellouser and rbs
  - By the way, rbs is not in the passwd file
- While checking for use of hardcoded passwords in the management tool, we changed the user for rbs using passwd
- Afterwards cellouser's password was also change to the password

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SSH

- SSH access to the device is enabled
- Sadly the only supported key exchange algorithm is disabled by default in current ssh clients
  - ssh -oKexAlgorithms=+diffie-hellman-group1-sha1 rbs@10.27.99.174

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Cell & UE Traces

- The eNodeB is able to create both traces for cells and UEs
- We found a set of traces on the device

- Sadly the traces seem to be purely cell traces
  - Containing data on packet loss etc.
  - No “interesting” information

```
$ cat CellTraceFilesLocation
cat CellTraceFilesLocation
/c/pm_data
$ cat UeTraceFilesLocation
cat UeTraceFilesLocation
/c/pm_data
$ ls
ls
Directory '/j/pm_data/'
A20160706.0930-0945:1.xml.gz
A20160706.0945-1000:1.xml.gz
A20160706.1000-1015:1.xml.gz
A20160706.1015-1030:1.xml.gz
A20160706.1030-1045:1.xml.gz
A20160706.1045-1100:1.xml.gz
A20160706.1100-1115:1.xml.gz
A20160706.1115-1130:1.xml.gz
A20160706.1130-1145:1.xml.gz
A20160706.1145-1200:1.xml.gz
A20160706.1200-1215:1.xml.gz
A20160706.1215-1230:1.xml.gz
A20160706.1230-1245:1.xml.gz
A20150413.0500-0515:1.xml.gz
A20150413.0515-0530:1.xml.gz
A20150413.0530-0545:1.xml.gz
A20150413.0545-0600:1.xml.gz
A20150413.0600-0615:1.xml.gz
A20150413.0615-0630:1.xml.gz
A20150413.0630-0645:1.xml.gz
A20150413.0645-0700:1.xml.gz
A20150413.0700-0715:1.xml.gz
A20150413.0715-0730:1.xml.gz
A20150413.0730-0745:1.xml.gz
A20150413.0800-0815:1.xml.gz
A20150413.0815-0830:1.xml.gz
A20150413.0830-0845:1.xml.gz
A20150413.0845-0900:1.xml.gz
A20150413.0900-0915:1.xml.gz
A20150413.0915-0930:1.xml.gz
A20150413.0930-0945:1.xml.gz
A20150413.0945-1000:1.xml.gz
A20150413.1000-1015:1.xml.gz
A20150413.1015-1030:1.xml.gz
A20150413.1030-1045:1.xml.gz
A20150413.1045-1100:1.xml.gz
A20150413.1100-1115:1.xml.gz
A20150413.1115-1130:1.xml.gz
A20150413.1130-1145:1.xml.gz
A20150413.1145-1200:1.xml.gz
A20150413.1200-1215:1.xml.gz
A20150413.1215-1230:1.xml.gz
A20150413.1230-1245:1.xml.gz
```

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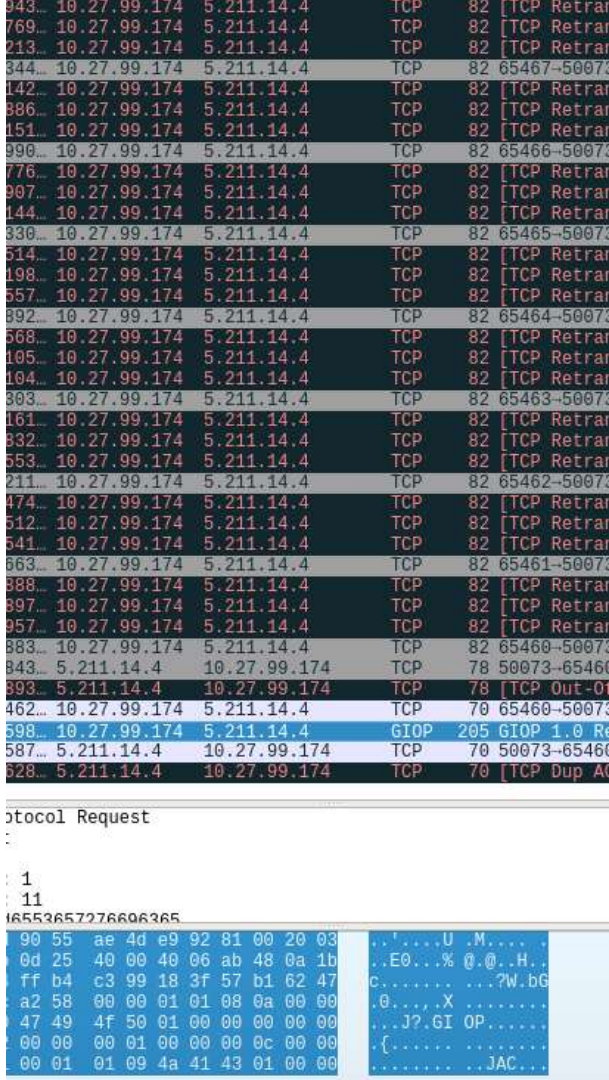
GIOP Remote Session

- The eNodeB ties to establish a TCP session with 5.211.14.4
- When connected it sends a simple GIOP request
- Seems to be: Java IDL: Interoperable Naming Service (INS)

```
root@eNodeB-ROUTE:~# nc -l 50073
GIOP{    JACnode
                NameService_is_a+IDL:omg.org/CosNaming/NamingContextExt:1.0
```



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IP Address: 5.211.14.4

- This is the only public IP address the device talks to
- Strangely (reminder of the operator: MetroPCS, USA) the IP address is located in Iran
- From the dates we've seen the eNodeB was initially provisioned and setup in 2013
  - The IP address range was registered in 2012 for an Iranian telco

```
% This is the RIPE Database query service.
% The objects are in RPSL format.
%
% The RIPE Database is subject to Terms and Conditions.
% See http://www.ripe.net/db/support/db-terms-conditions.pdf

% Note: this output has been filtered.
%       To receive output for a database update, use the "-B" flag.

% Information related to '5.211.0.0 - 5.211.255.255'

% Abuse contact for '5.211.0.0 - 5.211.255.255' is 'abuse@mci.ir'

inetnum:        5.211.0.0 - 5.211.255.255
netname:        GPRS
descr:          LTE
country:        IR
admin-c:        RL7844-RIPE
tech-c:         RL7844-RIPE
status:         ASSIGNED PA
mnt-by:         MCCI-MNT
created:        2015-02-18T10:58:50Z
last-modified:  2015-02-18T10:58:50Z
source:         RIPE

person:         Reza Taham Latibari
address:        Hamrah Tower - Kordestan High way cross Vanak st.Tehran Iran
phone:          +98 21 88640934
nic-hdl:        RL7844-RIPE
mnt-by:         MCCI-MNT
created:        2012-09-05T13:41:38Z
last-modified:  2012-09-05T13:41:39Z
source:         RIPE # Filtered

% Information related to '5.211.0.0/16AS197207'

route:          5.211.0.0/16
descr:          New services for 4G
origin:         AS197207
mnt-by:         MCCI-MNT
created:        2015-02-18T11:49:18Z
last-modified:  2015-02-18T11:49:18Z
source:         RIPE

% This query was served by the RIPE Database Query Service version 1.87.4 (BLAARKOP)
```

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IP Address: 5.211.14.4

- Looks strange?
- Well, we can not disprove:
  - The IP address range might have been shared/let/lent
  - The operator might have misused public IPs privately
- The port seems to be down

Thank you for your Attention!

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