

Tobias on Locks and Insecurity Engineering





Tobias on Locks and Insecurity Engineering

Understanding and Preventing
Design Vulnerabilities in
Locks, Safes, and Security Hardware

Marc Weber Tobias, J.D.

Member of ASIS, ALOA, SAVTA, IAIL,
FBI InfraGard, AAPP, and APA;
technical advisor to AFTE; and
member of the Underwriters Laboratory Standards
Technical Panel on Locks and Safes

WILEY

Copyright © 2024 by Marc Weber Tobias, J.D. All rights reserved.

Published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., Hoboken, New Jersey.
Published simultaneously in Canada and the United Kingdom.

ISBNs: 9781119828259 (Hardback), 9781119828631 (ePDF), 9781119828266 (ePub)

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, scanning, or otherwise, except as permitted under Section 107 or 108 of the 1976 United States Copyright Act, without either the prior written permission of the Publisher, or authorization through payment of the appropriate per-copy fee to the Copyright Clearance Center, Inc., 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923, (978) 750-8400, fax (978) 750-4470, or on the web at www.copyright.com. Requests to the Publisher for permission should be addressed to the Permissions Department, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 111 River Street, Hoboken, NJ 07030, (201) 748-6011, fax (201) 748-6008, or online at www.wiley.com/go/permission.

Trademarks: WILEY and the Wiley logo are trademarks or registered trademarks of John Wiley & Sons, Inc. and/or its affiliates, in the United States and other countries, and may not be used without written permission. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. is not associated with any product or vendor mentioned in this book.

Limit of Liability/Disclaimer of Warranty: While the publisher and author have used their best efforts in preparing this book, they make no representations or warranties with respect to the accuracy or completeness of the contents of this book and specifically disclaim any implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. No warranty may be created or extended by sales representatives or written sales materials. The advice and strategies contained herein may not be suitable for your situation. You should consult with a professional where appropriate. Further, readers should be aware that websites listed in this work may have changed or disappeared between when this work was written and when it is read. Neither the publisher nor author shall be liable for any loss of profit or any other commercial damages, including but not limited to special, incidental, consequential, or other damages.

For general information on our other products and services or for technical support, please contact our Customer Care Department within the United States at (800) 762-2974, outside the United States at (317) 572-3993 or fax (317) 572-4002.

Wiley also publishes its books in a variety of electronic formats. Some content that appears in print may not be available in electronic formats. For more information about Wiley products, visit our web site at www.wiley.com.

Library of Congress Control Number: 2023946543

Cover images: Vault: © mennovandijk/Getty Images
Lights: © Tatiana Serebryakova/Getty Images
Circuit Board: © DKosig/Getty Images

Cover design: Wiley

For Addi Wendt, one of the modern pioneers in the lock and security industry and a dear friend. He dedicated his life to developing and providing tools and advanced opening techniques for locksmiths and government services worldwide. And to the memory of Betty Mae Tobias, my beloved mother, who continually encouraged me to write this book before her passing.



About the Author



Marc Weber Tobias J.D., is an investigative attorney and a physical security expert. His undergraduate major and degrees were in law enforcement and journalism, and he received his Juris Doctor degree from Creighton Law School in 1973.

He has authored seven law enforcement textbooks, including *Locks, Safes, and Security: An International Police Reference*, first and second editions, and *LSS+* (the Multi-media Edition). This is a primary reference for law enforcement, intelligence, locksmiths, and professional security officers.

He has contributed to *Forbes* for 12 years on matters of travel and security and has disclosed serious vulnerabilities in lock designs.

Marc has been granted 28 U.S. patents and has lectured worldwide on criminal investigations, liability, locks design, and bypass tools and techniques.

During his career, he has worked for government agencies as an investigator and prosecutor of major crimes. He and his colleagues also consult for many of the major lock manufacturers in the United States, Europe, and the Middle East. He directs a team that discovers vulnerabilities that can compromise the locks produced by his clients and then works with their design engineers to fix them.

Marc established the Security Engineering Laboratory at the University of Pittsburgh, School of Engineering, where senior engineering students work on security-related product designs.

He is a member of many professional organizations, including the Associated Locksmiths of America (ALOA), Safe and Vault Technicians Association (SAVTA), American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS), International Association of

viii About the Author

Investigative Locksmiths (IAIL), American Association of Police Polygraphers (AAPP), American Polygraph Association (APA), Underwriters Laboratory Standards Technical Panel, and FBI InfraGard. He is a technical advisor to the Association of Firearms and Tool Marks Examiners (AFTE), the professional crime lab and forensic organization for law enforcement agencies worldwide.

Marc and his partners lectured at DefCon and other major cyber conferences for nine years on physical security, lock designs, and vulnerabilities. He has consulted with many law enforcement organizations and testified as an expert witness involving crimes related to the bypass of locks, including the major diamond theft in Antwerp, Belgium, and several homicide cases.

Books by the Author

A Field Manual of Criminal Law and Police Procedure, by Marc Weber Tobias and R. David Petersen, 1975

Locks, Safes, and Security, First Edition, 1970

Locks, Safes, and Security, Second Edition, 2000

Locks, Safes, and Security: The Multimedia Edition LSS+, 2002

Open in Thirty Seconds: Cracking One of the Most Secure Locks in America, by Marc Weber Tobias and Tobias Bluzmanis, 2008

Police Communications, 1974

Pre-Trial Criminal Procedure, by Marc Weber Tobias and R. David Petersen, 1972

Techno Security's Guide to Securing SCADA: A Comprehensive Handbook on Protecting the Critical Infrastructure, 2008



Acknowledgments

I would like to acknowledge the following people for helping to influence me in the writing of this book. The journey took me to many different countries to meet with specialists in locks, safes, and cybersecurity while making many friends along the way.

First, I'd like to thank the experts who have provided the most influence. Thank you to John Falle (Falle Safe Security); Enrico and Sascha Wendt (Lockmasters Germany); Alexandre Triffault (AT Security); Andreas Haberli (dormakaba); Clyde Roberson and Peter Field (Medeco); Eliot Springer (Israel Intel-Research and the New York Police Department [NYPD]); Lt. Mike Bach (NYPD TARU Unit); Graham Pulford; Harry Sher; Jacques Pyronnet; Jose Luis (Vicuna Tools); Juergen Kruehn (Ikon); Kloppers Burgert (South Africa Police Commander); Rami Almosnino, Nava Efrati, and Sam Shterenshus (MUL-T-LOCK); Eric Winter (University of Pittsburgh); David Moser, Torsten Quast, and Han Fey (ASSA ABLOY); Javier Roquero; Marc Handels and Juan Imedio (SaltoSystems Team); S. Ehlich-Adam (EVVA Locks); Urs Spani (KESO Locks); Bo Widen (inventor extraordinaire, Sweden); and Klaus Drumm (Geminy Locks).

Special recognition to Dr. Roger G. Johnston, Ph.D., retired Vulnerability Assessment team leader at Los Alamos and Argonne National Laboratories, for his insight into security and keeping America safe.

Second, my appreciation is given to Ross Anderson and the University of Cambridge for his expertise in cybersecurity and friendship, and Clayton Miller of Lockmasters (United States). Thanks also goes to Manfred Goth (Goth Forensic Laboratory), Nasser Al-Shamshi (Dubai Police Crime Lab), Tzachi Wiesenfeld, Tammy and Paul Davis (Videx), Vito Ruscigno (Italian Police inspector), and Jay Dean Smith (Denver Police Department).

xii Acknowledgments

Third, I thank all the lock innovators and creators for their covert-entry tool designs. Thanks also goes to Frederick Madelin (Madelin S.A.), Martin Newton (Safe Ventures in the UK), and Roy Saunders, the world's best safecracker (England).

Finally, my sincere thanks goes to those in the industry who helped make this book possible. Thank you sincerely to Dr. Alejandro Ojeda (Urban Alps), Aaron Fish, Barry Wels, Brock Self, Cedric Messequer, The Czech Locksmith Association, The European Locksmith Federation and Ona Gardemeister, Eric Michaud, Graham Pulford, Hans Milejeda, Harry Sferopoulos, Dr. Ilya Zeldes, Isabel Chernoff, Jacques Pyronnet, Jeff Proehl, Jean Marie Machefert, Jimmie Oxley and the University of Rhode Island, John Jackson, Mark Bloom (Spectrum Brands), Mary Besterfield-Sacre (Associate Dean, School of Engineering, University of Pittsburgh), Michael and Jane Tobias, Ralph Vasami (Builders Hardware Manufacturing Association), Reuven Borokovsky (Mul-T-Lock), and Governor William J. Janklow (South Dakota).

Finally, my colleague and co-conspirator, Tobias Alberto Bluzmanis, was invaluable because of the lock investigations we conducted, his brilliance as a locksmith, and the many patents we have received over the years. My work would have been impossible without Toby's ideas, input, and creativity.

Contents at a Glance

Foreword	xxxiii	
Introduction	xxxv	
Part I	Locks, Safes, and Insecurity Engineering	1
Chapter 1	Insecurity Engineering and the Design of Locks	3
Chapter 2	Insecurity Engineering: A Lack of Expertise and Imagination	25
Chapter 3	Vulnerability Assessment in Lock Designs	49
Chapter 4	The 3T2R Rule for Assessing the Security of a Lock	67
Part II	Legal and Regulatory Issues in Locks, Safes, and Security Systems	87
Chapter 5	Security Is All About Liability	89
Chapter 6	Legal Liability and Insecurity Engineering	103
Chapter 7	Standards for Locks and Safes	131
Chapter 8	Patents, Security, and the Protection of Intellectual Property	163
Chapter 9	Notification of Defects in Product Design	187
Chapter 10	Legal and Security Issues in Keying Systems	209
Part III	Basic Designs and Technologies for Mechanical and Electronic Locks	231
Chapter 11	A Brief History of Lock Design and Development	233
Chapter 12	Industry Definitions	257

Chapter 13	Modern Locking Mechanisms: A Merging of Old and New Technology	279
Chapter 14	A Comparison of High-Security Lock Designs	317
Part IV	Design and Insecure Engineering of Locks	339
Chapter 15	Attacks Against Locks: Then and Now	341
Chapter 16	An Overview: Vulnerability Analysis in Designs and Testing	379
Chapter 17	Destructive Attacks Against Locks and Related Hardware	395
Chapter 18	Covert Methods of Entry	417
Chapter 19	Attacks Against Electronic Locks	445
Chapter 20	Advanced Attacks Against High-Security Locks	459
Part V	Attacks on Key Control and Special Keying Systems	475
Chapter 21	Attacking Keys and Keying Systems	477
Chapter 22	Advanced Attacks on Key Control: 3D Printers and Special Software	507
Chapter 23	Digital Fingerprints of Locks: Electronic Decoding Systems	523
Chapter 24	Code-Setting Keys: A Case Study of an Attack on High-Security Key Control	537
Part VI	Specific Case Examples	545
Chapter 25	Case Examples from Part VII Rules	547
Chapter 26	Case Examples By Category	571
Part VII	Design Rules, Axioms, and Principles	597
Chapter 27	Design Rules, Axioms, and Guidelines	599
	Epilogue	625
Appendix A	Patents Issued	627
Appendix B	Trademark Listing	629
	Index	633



Contents

Foreword	xxxiii
Introduction	xxxv
Part I Locks, Safes, and Insecurity Engineering	1
Chapter 1 Insecurity Engineering and the Design of Locks	3
What Is Insecurity Engineering?	4
Primary Responsibilities of Lock Manufacturers	4
Invent or Improve On State-of-the-Art Technology	5
Develop and Continue to Analyze and Improve On Earlier Designs	5
Understand All Known Vulnerabilities and Imagine New Ones	6
Apply Expertise to Currently Manufactured and New Products	6
Protect Intellectual Property (IP) from Infringement	6
Ensure That IP Produced and Sold Is Secure and Will Not Cause Injury or Harm	6
Do Not Produce Defective Products	6
Fully Understand Product Liability and Its Critical Importance	7
Initiate a Disclosure Program about Serious Vulnerabilities	7
Examples of Insecurity Engineering Failures	7
Important Design Rules	18
Summary	24
Chapter 2 Insecurity Engineering: A Lack of Expertise and Imagination	25
Basic Lock Types and Components	29
Theory of Operation for Each Primary Lock Design Category	29
Primary Security Classifications of Locks	31
Lock Materials and Their Characteristics	33
Standards and Their Criteria	34
Security Features and Enhancements	34

xv

	Magnetics: Theory, Implementation, and Defeat	35
	Bypass: Fundamental Expertise Requirements	35
	Mechanical Bypass of Locks and Systems	36
	Brute-Force Attacks	37
	Traditional Covert Entry	38
	Picking	38
	Impressioning	39
	Decoding	40
	Hybrid Attacks	42
	Keys and Keying Systems and Their Design and Compromise	42
	Attacks Against Shear Lines	44
	Forensics and Evidence of Entry	45
	Evidence of Entry	46
	Audit Trails	46
Chapter 3	Vulnerability Assessment in Lock Designs	49
	Vulnerability and Risks	51
	Defining a Vulnerability Assessment Plan	52
	VA Team Selection	53
	The Vulnerability Assessment Process	57
	Insider Threats and Attacks	59
	Vulnerability Assessment Report	59
	Suggested Rules, Axioms, Guidelines, and Principles	61
Chapter 4	The 3T2R Rule for Assessing the Security of a Lock	67
	The 3T2R Rule: Metrics, Security, and Liability	68
	Time	68
	Various Time Computations and Attack Vector Examples	69
	Time Delay, Security, and Liability	72
	Tools	72
	Forced Entry	73
	Covert and Surreptitious Entry	73
	Hybrid Attacks and the 3T2R Rule	75
	Tool Assessment and the 3T2R Rule: Simple, Complex, or Special Designs	77
	Training	79
	Reliability of the Exploit	81
	Repeatability of the Exploit	81
	Overall Security Assessment and the 3T2R Rule and Numerical Scoring	82
	Security Ratings for Simple or Complex Attacks: Case Examples	83
Part II	Legal and Regulatory Issues in Locks, Safes, and Security Systems	87
Chapter 5	Security Is All About Liability	89
	Avoiding Legal Issues	89
	Design Defects and Other Actions as the Basis of Product Liability	90

Design Defect Liability	90
How to Define Defectiveness	91
Fraud and Misrepresentation	91
False Representations	92
Failure to Warn of a Dangerous Condition	92
Failure to Foresee Product Use and Subsequent Liability	93
Post-Sale Failure to Warn	93
Post-Sale Duty to Remedy a Defect or Recall	94
Failure to Disclose or Warn of a Known Defect	95
Failure to Design Away Known Defects or Dangers	95
Misconduct in Marketing	96
Tortious Misrepresentation about a Product	96
Failure to Adhere to Industry Standards, Cutting Corners, or Falsifying Test Results	96
Negligence in Design or Manufacture, or Failure to Provide Adequate Warnings or Instructions	97
Failure to Implement a Risk-Utility Test in Product Design	97
Failure to Consider Alternative Designs	97
Malfunctions and Liability	98
Flagrant Disregard of Consumer Safety	98
Failure to Exercise Due Care in Manufacturing	98
Failure of a Manufacturer to Exercise Reasonable Care in Product Concept and Formulation	99
Defective Product or Improper Consumer Use	99
Summary of Specific Actions That Can Trigger Liability and Legal Issues	99
Failure to Discourage a Culture of Arrogance in Engineering and Design	100
Chapter 6 Legal Liability and Insecurity Engineering	103
Development of Product Liability Law	104
Criminal, Civil, and Criminal Law	105
Overview: Origins of Legal Liability for Product Designs	105
Ancient Roman Law and the Twelve Tables	106
The Emergence of a Standard of Care and an Extra-High Standard	106
Privity of Contract: The Case of <i>Winterbottom v. Wright</i>	108
Privity of Contract and Avoidance of Liability by Manufacturers: Implied Warranty Claims	109
Defective Products: What Are They, and Why Are They Important?	110
Manufacturing Defects	111
Design Defects	112
Warning and Marketing Defects	113
Post-Sale Issues and Duty to Warn	114
Exemption from Warnings: Sophisticated Users	114
Warranty of Merchantability, Defective Products, and Negligence	115

The Repair Doctrine: Liability for Subsequent Product Upgrades	116
Negligence vs. Privity of Contract	117
<i>MacPherson v. Buick Motor Car Company</i>	117
Strict Liability vs. Negligence	118
Strict Liability	118
Who Can Sue for a Defective Product? Horizontal and Vertical Privity	119
The Malfunction Doctrine and a Defective Product	119
Failure to Implement an Alternative Design and Proof of Possibility	120
Risk-Utility Analysis of an Alternative Product Design	120
Knowingly Selling a Defective Product	121
User Misconduct Defenses	122
Liability for Misuse of a Product	123
State-of-the-Art or Defective?	124
Manufacturers Are Experts	126
Reasonable Foreseeability	127
Constructive Knowledge of Risk	127
Due Care in Manufacturing	127
Due Care in Design	127
Industry Standards and Proof of Negligence	128
Elements of Proof by a Manufacturer	128
Elements of Proof by a Plaintiff	128
Liability for Nonmanufacturers and Retailers	129
Fraudulent or False Misrepresentation	129
Chapter 7 Standards for Locks and Safes	131
Basic Rules and Axioms Relating to Standards	133
U.S. Standards Organizations	137
Underwriters Laboratory	137
Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association	138
American Society for Testing and Materials	138
Description and Analysis of U.S. Lock Standards: UL and BHMA	139
UL 437: The Commercial Security Standard	139
UL 437 Definitions and Test Requirements	139
Attack-Resistance Times for Door Locks (Section 11.5)	141
BHMA/ANSI 156.30 High-Security Standard	142
Section 5: Key Control	143
Section 6: Destructive Testing	144
Section 7: Surreptitious-Entry Resistance	144
BHMA 156.5 Cylinders and Input Devices for Locks	146
Operational Tests Before and After Cycle Tests	146
Cycle Test	147
Strength Tests	147
Electrified Input Devices	148

Deficiencies in the UL 437, BHMA 156.30, and 156.5 Standards	148
UL 437 Failures to Identify Vulnerabilities and Issues in Testing Protocols	148
Key Control	149
Pick, Bumping, and Impressioning Resistance	149
Complex Forms of Picking	150
Expertise Level of Those Performing Tests	151
Forced-Entry Resistance	151
Reliance on UL Standards: No Liability	151
Bump Keys	152
Decoding Attacks	152
Key Control and 3D-Printed Keys	153
Testing Deficiencies in the BHMA 156.30 Standard	153
Forced Entry	153
Mechanical Bypass of Locking Mechanisms	154
Audit Trail for Electronic Locks	155
Keys and Key Control	155
Decoding	156
Data From Within the Lock	157
Data From Sources Outside the Cylinder	157
Pick Resistance	158
Exploit of Internal Tolerances	158
Electronic Attacks and Testing	159
Tools Commercially Available to Locksmiths	159
Bumping and Rapping Resistance	160
Recommendations for a High-Security Standard	160
Chapter 8 Patents, Security, and the Protection of Intellectual Property	163
Patents and Their Relationship to the Security of an Invention	165
Modifications to Existing Patented Products and Security	166
History, Origins, Chronology, and Rationale for Patent Laws	166
Relevant International Patent Treaties	167
Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property	168
Patent Cooperation Treaty	168
TRIPS Agreement: Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property	168
Overview: Current U.S. Patent Law	169
The Definition of an Invention	170
Types of Patents	170
Utility Patents	170
Design Patents	170
Plant Patents	171
Patent Rights and Their Value	171

Filing and Obtaining a Patent in the United States	172
Provisional Applications	172
Nonprovisional Applications	172
Critical Steps to Take Before Filing a Nonprovisional Application	173
Specific Legal Filing Requirements	173
Proper Naming and Identification of the Inventor	174
Primary Parts of a Patent Application	175
Specification	175
Claims	175
Primary Statutory Criteria for the Issuance of a Patent	176
Utility	176
Novelty	177
Nonobviousness	177
Patent Life and Validity	178
What Patent Rights Do Not Cover or Allow	178
Invalidation of a Patent Application: The Concept of Prior Art and Nondisclosure of Inventions	179
Filing for a Patent to Protect IP: Pros and Cons	181
Advantages of Filing an Application	181
Reasons Not to File an Application	182
Patent Searches and Tools	182
Patent Classification System	183
Patent Infringement	183
Summary of Criteria That Constitute Infringement	184
Direct Infringement	184
Indirect or Dependent Infringement	184
Defenses to Infringement Actions	185
Civil and Criminal Remedies for Infringement	186
Chapter 9 Notification of Defects in Product Design	187
Primary Rules and Questions	188
Internal Notifications	193
Assessing the Scope of the Issue or Problem	194
Action Items and Priority	195
Design Defects and Liability Considerations	195
Compensatory and Punitive Damages	197
Failure to Take Any Substantive Steps	197
Post-Sale Duty to Warn or Recall	197
The Protocol for the Notification of Defects in Locks	198
Threat-Level Criteria	198
Communications and Actions on Notification of a Defect	200
Special Cases: Consulting Agreements, Nondisclosure Agreements, and Extortion Attempts	201
Possible Extortion Attempts	202
Civil Remedies	204
Insider Threats as Part of a Scheme	207

Chapter 10	Legal and Security Issues in Keying Systems	209
	How Manufacturers and Locksmiths Can Be Liable for Damages	210
	False or Misleading Advertising About Security and Key Control	211
	Key Control Procedures by Manufacturers	212
	How Locksmiths and Key-Duplicating Shops Can Defeat Key Control Schemes	213
	Cutting Keys on Counterfeit, Knockoff, or Legally Restricted Blanks	214
	Legal Restrictions	215
	Patent Infringement	215
	Contract Violation by Dealers	215
	Voiding of Warranty	215
	Potential Violation of City Ordinances	216
	Identification of Counterfeit Blanks by Customers	216
	Patent-Expired Blanks	216
	Keyway Restrictions Are Often Easily Circumvented	216
	Compromise of Physical Key Control: Duplication, Simulation, and Replication of Credentials	217
	Duplication	218
	Sophisticated Computerized Key Machines	218
	Milling Machines	219
	3D Printers and Key Machines	219
	Simulation	220
	Visual Decoding of Keys	220
	Variable Key-Generation Systems	221
	Dimple Key Simulation and Overlay Bitting Insert	221
	Replication	222
	Decoding	222
	Impressioning	222
	Rights Amplification	223
	Inadequate Number of Differs	224
	Pinning Restrictions and Maximum Adjacent Cut Specifications	224
	Extrapolation of Top-Level Master Keys	225
	Defeat of Virtual Keyways	225
	Creation of Bump Keys and Lock Bumping	225
	Legal Issues in Master Key Systems	226
	Extrapolation of Top-Level Master Keys	228
	Systems Protected by Side Bit Milling and Sidebar Codes	228
	Analysis of Multiple Keys in a System to Derive a Pattern or Sequence of Bitting	229
	Analysis of Many Keys in a Positional Master Keying System to Derive the Composite Master Key Code	229
	Security Policies for Organizational Key Control	229

Part III	Basic Designs and Technologies for Mechanical and Electronic Locks	231
Chapter 11	A Brief History of Lock Design and Development	233
	From Blacksmiths to Locksmiths: The Development of the Technology of Locks	234
	The First Locking Systems	235
	The Original Egyptian Pin Tumbler Design	237
	Early Roman Locks and the Introduction of Wards	239
	Lock Designs in the Middle Ages: The Introduction of the Lever Tumbler	242
	Advancements in Lever Lock Designs	244
	Robert Barron: Double-Acting Lever Tumbler	244
	The Bramah Lock: No Direct Contact Between the Key and Bolt Mechanism	245
	The House of Chubb and the Detector Lock	246
	Parsons Balanced Lever Lock	247
	Newell Parautoptic Lock	247
	Hobbs Protector Lock	248
	Tucker and Reeves Safeguard Lock	249
	Yale Pin Tumbler Lock	250
	Disc Tumbler Lock	252
	Wafer Tumbler Lock	253
	Sidebar Locks: Briggs & Stratton	255
	Advancements in the Past 50 Years	255
Chapter 12	Industry Definitions	257
	Terminology	258
Chapter 13	Modern Locking Mechanisms: A Merging of Old and New Technology	279
	Conventional Mechanical Locks	283
	Wafer Tumbler Locks	284
	Hybrid Wafer Lock Designs with Sidebars	286
	Rotating Disc Designs	288
	Pin Tumbler Locks	288
	Components and Fundamental Operating Principles of a Conventional Pin Tumbler Lock	289
	Security Vulnerabilities of Conventional (and Some High-Security) Pin Tumbler Locks	291
	Hybrid Mechanical Designs	294
	Sidebars	294
	Dimple Locks and Telescoping Pins	294
	Axial Pin Tumblers	296
	Laser-Track Combinations	296
	Rotating Pin Tumblers and Sidebars	296
	Magnetic Fields and Rotating Discs	299

Security Enhancements to Conventional Locks	300
Anti-Drill Pins and Barriers	300
Blocking Access through the Keyway	300
Anti-Bumping Pins	301
Security Pins and False Gates or Notches	301
Bitting Design	301
High-Security Mechanical Locks	302
Attributes of High-Security Locks	304
Software- and Hardware-Based Keys, Locks, and Access Control	305
Key-Based Digital Cylinders	305
Assa Abloy CLIQ	306
Assa Abloy eCLIQ	306
Energy-Harvesting Locks	307
iLOQ	308
Abloy Pulse, eCLIQ, and Spark	310
Electronic Locks	310
Hybrid Electronic Locks with Biometric or Wireless Authentication	311
Kwikset KEVO	311
Wireless Door Locks, Access Control, and Authentication	312
Selecting Conventional or High-Security Locks	315
Chapter 14 A Comparison of High-Security Lock Designs	317
Criteria for Judging a Lock's Security	318
Sidebars and Secondary Locking Systems	319
Side Bit Milling and Sidebars	320
Assa Twin, V10, and Similar Sidebar Designs	321
Unique Finger Pin Design	322
Side Pins: Two Contact Points	322
Sidebar Interaction with Side Pins	323
Schlage Primus	324
Primus Sidebar and Finger Pin Design	325
Medeco Rotating Tumbler Sidebar Design	326
Original Medeco Designs	328
Medeco BIAXIAL	328
Medeco m3	328
Medeco M4: The Latest Adaptation of Side Bit Milling	332
EVVA Magnetic Code System (MCS)	334
Part IV Design and Insecure Engineering of Locks	339
Chapter 15 Attacks Against Locks: Then and Now	341
The Origins of the Pin Tumbler Lock and Attacks on Its Security	344
Warded Lock Design and Insecurity	346
Multiple Bolts for Warded Locks	347
Methods of Entry for Warded Locks	347

Skeleton Keys and Entry Tools	349
Impressioning Techniques for Warded Locks	350
Picking Tools for Warded Mechanisms	351
Special Programmable Keys for Warded Locks	353
Lever Tumbler Locks	353
Trap for False Keys	355
Methods of Attacks Against Lever Locks	355
Belly Decoding with Plasticine or Other Materials	356
False Keys or Key Copies with Wax and Permutating Key Machines	357
Early Impressioning Techniques	357
Mapping the Tumblers to Determine Measurement	358
Mapping the Tumblers with Printer's Ink	359
Methods of Picking Lever Locks	359
KGB Programmable Lever Lock Key Set	360
Overlifting Tumblers	360
Decoding Through Belly Reading	362
Opening Letter Locks	363
Mechanical and Arithmetic Attacks and Tryout Keys	363
The Fenby Permutating Key-Cutting Machine	364
Serrated Notches and Security Pins	364
Expanding Bits on Keys	364
Small Keyhole Preventing the Exertion or Use of Force from Tools	365
Barrel and Curtain Used to Restrict Access to Internal Mechanisms	365
Pressure Against the Bolt	366
The Great Exhibition of 1851, Hobbs, and the Insecurity of Locks	366
Lock-Picking Advances in England and America: Nineteenth Century	366
Bramah Lock Design	367
Attacks with Explosives	368
Forced Attacks with Special Tools	369
Decoding Lever Locks by Sound	369
Major Crimes Involving Locks During the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries	370
The Great Train Robbery of 1855	370
The Antwerp Diamond Heist of 2003	370
1950 Brinks Robbery in Boston	370
Attacks on Locks: The Past 100 Years	371
Attacks on Locks: Now and in the Future	373
Chapter 16 An Overview: Vulnerability Analysis in Designs and Testing	379
Primary Components in All Locks	380
Shell or Housing	380
Plug and Keyway	381

Keys or Credentials	381
Shear Line	381
Gates and Sidebars	383
Movable Locking Components	383
Secondary Security Components for Multiple Security Layers	384
Assembly-Retaining Components	384
Motion Transfer Components for Movement of Bolts, Latches, or Blocking Elements	384
Mechanical Electronic Interface	384
Primary Classification of Attack Types	385
Traditional Forced Attacks	385
Hybrid Forced Actions	386
Covert Attacks	387
Shear-Line Attacks	387
Attacks Against Internal Tolerances	387
Attacks Against Physical Integrity	388
Decoding Attacks Against Mechanical Credentials	388
Attacks Against Keys and Bitting	388
Attacks Against Lock Assembly and Bolt Mechanisms	389
Attacks Against Systems That Control External Locking Elements	389
Attacks Against Any Openings	389
Magnetic Fields	389
Covert Hybrid Attacks Against Mechanical Locking Elements	390
Special Hybrid Attacks to Neutralize Individual Security Layers	390
Covert Forced Hybrid Attacks	391
Hybrid Attacks Against Detainers	391
Unintended Consequences	391
Digital Door Lock Designs	391
Biometric Access to Gun Safes and Secure Containers	392
Bumping and Rapping	392
Bypass of Reset Buttons	392
Defeating Audit Trails in Electromechanical Locks	392
Keyway Access to the Latch or Bolt	392
Nitinol Wire Design Defect in Merchandise Display Case Locks	393
USB Data Port Access in Electronic Locks	393
Magnetics and Electronic Laptop Locks	393
Copying Defective Designs	393
Newton's Laws of Motion	394
Ratchet Mechanisms and Shims	394
Use of Plastics in Lock Designs	394
Vibration and Failure to Use Springs	394

Chapter 17	Destructive Attacks Against Locks and Related Hardware	395
	Tools, Techniques, and Threats from the Application of Different Forces	396
	Shearing, Sawing, or Cutting	396
	Drilling	396
	Creating a Shear Line	399
	Drilling and Pulling Attacks on Profile Cylinders	401
	Pounding, Driving, Prying, and Fracturing Materials	403
	Bending	404
	Torsion or Twisting	405
	Torque, Wrenching, Leverage, Jimmying, and Wedging Against Components	405
	Opposing Forces Applied Simultaneously: Breaking, Prying, Wedging, Peeling, Ripping, and Spreading	406
	Compression and Shearing Force	411
	Impact, Blows, Shock, Hydraulic-Pneumatic Pressure, and Compressed Air	411
	Bouncing or Bumping of Locking Components	411
	Battering-Ram Door Hammer	411
	Slam Hammer	412
	Punching	412
	Chisel and Wedging	412
	Application of Temperature Extremes	412
	Chemical Attacks Against Internal Components	414
	Basic Tools of Destructive Entry	414
Chapter 18	Covert Methods of Entry	417
	Covert Entry: The Fundamental Premise	418
	Primary Points of Vulnerability for All Locks	419
	Assessing and Choosing Methods of Attack	420
	Covert-Entry Methods	421
	Shear Line Attacks	423
	Picking	423
	Impressioning	436
	Variable Key-Generation System	438
	Magnetic Attacks	440
	Processor Reset Attacks	441
	Decoding Information from Within the Lock	441
	Audio Frequencies and Sound	442
	Piezo Measurement	442
	Feeling, Friction, and Decoding	442
	Belly Reading and Markings	443
	Against Any Openings into the Lock Body with Shims and Wires	443
Chapter 19	Attacks Against Electronic Locks	445
	Electronic-Based Locks: Common Design Vulnerabilities and Attacks	447

	Bumping and Rapping to Move Rotors	447
	Attacks Against Electronic Elements Blocking Movement	448
	Rotor Manipulation by Application of Energy	449
	Piggyback Attacks	450
	Replicating the Original Mechanical Key Bitting	451
	A Modified Piggyback Attack: Drilling to Create Access to the Motor	451
	Magnetic Fishing and Shim-Wire Movement	452
	Direct Electrical Access to the Motor	453
	Auto Reset of Relock Exploit	453
	Exploiting Reset Functions in Electromechanical Locks	454
	Drilling for Rotor Access	454
	Drilling to Force the Sidebar to Retract	455
	Potential Design Vulnerabilities to Review	455
Chapter 20	Advanced Attacks Against High-Security Locks	459
	Considerations in Developing Attack Strategies, Techniques, and Tools	460
	Unique Design Approaches to Opening Lever and Pin Tumbler Locks	464
	Pin and Cam Systems	464
	The Universal Belly Reader	466
	Pin-Lock Pin and Cam Systems	466
	Systems Based on the Use of Shims	467
	The Basic Pin-Lock Decoder	467
	Core-Shim Decoder	468
	The Medeco BIAXIAL Shim Decoder	469
	Material Impressioning System	469
	Foil Impressioning System	470
	Impressioning Lightbox	471
	Plasticine Reading Systems	471
	Variable Key-Generation Systems	472
	The Universal Pin Tumbler Variable Key System	472
	Reusable Variable Key Systems	472
Part V	Attacks on Key Control and Special Keying Systems	475
Chapter 21	Attacking Keys and Keying Systems	477
	Summary of Attack Strategies Against Keys, Plugs, and Detainers	478
	Intelligence from Locks and Keyways	479
	Lock Manufacturer	481
	Signature of the Keyway	481
	Special Industry Keys and Identification Data	481
	Key Codes and Other Data Stamped on Keys	482
	The Key's Physical Design	482
	The Key's Bitting Data	482
	Movable Elements	482
	The Number of Pin Tumblers, Discs, or Wafers	483

Correlation Between Physical Key Design and Master Key Systems	483
Depth and Spacing	484
Decoding Depth and Spacing Information	485
Manufacturer-Imposed Rules About Bitting and Key Codes	487
Information Appearing on the Lock Face	487
Master Keys and Keying Progression	488
Secondary Locking Systems	488
Sectional Keyways and Counterfeit Blanks	488
Maison Keying Systems	488
Photographing or Scanning Keys for Later Reproduction	488
Restricted Keyways	489
Attacks Against Keying Systems	489
Rights Amplification of Keys and Locks	489
Recutting a Key to Change the Bitting	490
Modification of Keyway Warding	490
Altering Virtual Keyway Systems	490
Modifying the Secondary Locking System	491
Inserting an Overlay into a Blank or Cut Key	491
Converting a Change Key to a Blank Key	491
Creating a New Shear Line	491
Replicating or Copying a Target Key	492
Generating System Keys	492
Extrapolation of the Top-Level Master Key	493
Secondary Locking System Decoding	493
Creating Bump Keys	493
Decoding Control Keys	493
Mechanical Bypass	494
Compromise of Key Control Procedures	495
Tryout Keys	496
Exploiting Key-Interchange Issues and Tolerances	496
Defeating Virtual Keyways	497
Defeating Ferrous Elements with Magnetic Fields	497
Incidental Master Keys, Online Key Information, and Electronic Credential Cloning	497
Compromising the Master Key Other than by Extrapolation	498
Physically Copying, Photographing, or Decoding a Master Key	498
Accessing One or More Cylinders to Decode the Pin Segments	498
Using a Falle Pin-Lock Decoder to Measure Pin Segments	498
Using Shim Wires	498
Falle Pin and Cam Decoder	498
Shimming the Cylinder with Depth Keys	499
Visual Inspection of Bitting Values	499
Viewing Tumblers, Discs, Wafers, or Active Detainers with Optical Devices	499

Radiographic Techniques	499
Analyzing Change Keys to Reverse-Engineer the System	499
Top-Level Master Key Extrapolation	500
Extrapolation, Defined	501
The Security Threat	501
Practical Considerations, Variables, and Tactics	501
Information and Intelligence Before an Extrapolation Attempt	503
Decoding Options and Logistics	505
Decoding the top-level master key with a Change Key in One Session	505
Decoding the top-level master key with a Change Key in Multiple Sessions	505
Decoding the top-level master key with All Possible Permutations Precut in One or More Sessions	505
Chapter 22 Advanced Attacks on Key Control: 3D Printers and Special Software	507
3D Printing vs. EasyEntry Milling Machines	510
3D Printer Technology	511
Fused Deposition Modeling Technology	511
Stereolithography Technology	512
Selective Laser Sintering Technology	514
Wax Casting	514
Specialized 3D Software for Keys	514
An Overview of Typical Program Capabilities	515
Chapter 23 Digital Fingerprints of Locks: Electronic Decoding Systems	523
Scanner Tools, Technology, and Physics	524
Primary Patents	526
A Common Transducer	526
Transducer Assembly	527
Reference Software	527
Scanner Designs: Current State-of-the-Art	527
M-SCAN Ultrasonic Lock Decoder and Sound Wave Decoder (SWD Version 4): An Overview	528
The Process of Scanning a Lock	531
Scanner Capabilities: A Summary of Required Features	532
Visualization of Scans	533
Chapter 24 Code-Setting Keys: A Case Study of an Attack on High-Security Key Control	537
Background Facts and the Initial Problem	538
An Overview of the Medeco Design	539
Could We Bump Open a Medeco Lock?	540
The Premise That Medeco Locks Could Not Be Bumped Open	541
The Premise That Medeco Locks Could Be Bumped Open	542
Lessons Learned	544


Part VI	Specific Case Examples	545
Chapter 25	Case Examples from Part VII Rules	547
	The Introduction of Focused Energy Against Internal Locking Components	549
	A Paper Clip Defeats a Clever Security Enhancement	550
	Defeat of Electronic Credentials	551
	Defeat of an Electronic Access Control Lock Remote Using a Pin	553
	Defeat of the Most Popular Vehicle Anti-Theft Device with a Shim Wire	553
	The Hundred-Million-Dollar Diamond Heist	555
	Vulnerable Design of an Electromechanical Door Lock, and the Murder of Three People	557
	Absence of Evidence of Entry Doesn't Mean a Lock Wasn't Opened	559
	Unknown Tools Specified in Standards Can Produce Invalid Results	559
	Any Opening in a Lock Body or Accessible Component Can Provide a Manipulation Path	560
	Attacks Against Integrated Circuits, Causing Them to Become Unstable	560
	Simple Attacks Against Sophisticated, High-Security, or Complex Locks May Be All That's Required	560
	The Most Popular Bike Lock in the World Opened by a Ballpoint Pen	561
	Axial Locks: Targets for Easy Opening by Bumping and Impressioning	562
	Experts Think High-Security Locks Can't Be Bumped Open	562
	Multiple Security Layers Don't Make a Lock Secure	563
	A Key Isn't Ever What Unlocks a Lock	563
	Attacks on Power Sources Can Affect Electronic Circuits and Cause Locks to Open	564
	Arrogance and a Lack of Imagination Never Works	564
	Small or Uncomplicated Design Changes Can Create New Security Challenges	565
	A 25-Year-Old Embedded Design Defect	565
	Man-in-the-Middle Attacks Can Allow Your Expensive Car to Be Stolen	566
	Hidden or Unknown Security or Design Information About a Device Doesn't Make It Secure	567
	The Most Likely Attack Against an Electronic Lock May Not Be the Most Serious	568
Chapter 26	Case Examples By Category	571
	Failure to Connect the Dots and Lack of Knowledge About Locks	572
	Failure of Imagination and Engineering Incompetence	574

Failure to Consider or Deal with Hardware Constraints or Material Limitations	576
Failure to Understand or Correlate Attack Methods	577
Failure to Consider the Application of Force	578
Failure to Consider Decoding Methods and Attacks	582
Complex Attacks and Security Failures in Designs	586
Attacks on Lock Bodies and Integrity	588
Attacks on Credentials	591
Attacks on Electronic Elements	592
Attacks on Internal Locking Components	593
Attacks on Openings with Shims and Wires	594
Shear Line Attacks	595
Part VII Design Rules, Axioms, and Principles	597
Chapter 27 Design Rules, Axioms, and Guidelines	599
Epilogue	625
Appendix A Patents Issued	627
Appendix B Trademark Listing	629
Index	633





Foreword




The delicate art of security engineering, at its core, is a balancing act. On one side rests the ever-evolving spectrum of innovation: the creation of locks that safeguard our most cherished assets. On the other is the constant challenge to compromise these very inventions—a process as old as time that Marc Weber Tobias insightfully delves into within the pages of this book.

Having served for 19 years as the CTO of dormakaba, one of the world's largest lock manufacturers, I have been at the intersection of innovation and vulnerability. Often, avoidable flaws surfaced, ushering in labor-intensive reparations and tarnishing a reputation painstakingly built over the years. This urgent reminder has always been that in the world of security, there is no room for complacency. From a corporate standpoint, a security failure isn't just a product glitch: it's a liability. The reverberations of such failures can be far-reaching, ranging from reputational harm to potential lawsuits.

Security, I believe, goes beyond mere functionality. It's a philosophy that embraces an understanding of systems and recognizes the complexities woven into the fabric of interconnected technology. Today's digital era intensifies this complexity, urging industry leaders to not just focus on how a system *works* but also understand the myriad ways it can be exploited. This dual vision is vital. At dormakaba, I've tried to instill this approach, advocating for both creators and challengers to scrutinize our products before they reach our customers.

Marc and I have collaborated for over a decade. We've confronted multiple designs, revealing vulnerabilities that escaped our initial engineering discernment. This iterative process, while humbling, has been an indispensable exercise. It has reaffirmed a belief I've always held that security isn't just a technical endeavor but an attitude—an attitude that demands humility, continuous learning, and a touch of paranoia.



xxxiii

As Marc elucidates in this book, an industry-wide disconnect exists: engineers are well equipped with the skills to conceive and implement, but the art of understanding bypass techniques, both elementary and advanced, often remains uncharted. Standards aren't sufficient, as they frequently don't contemplate combining more than one technique to defeat sophisticated systems. This underestimation and lack of imagination of how to compromise supposed security poses significant threats, not just in terms of physical security but also in the realms of reputation and customer trust.

It's an unsettling revelation and one that Marc highlights with meticulous detail. Through an in-depth exploration from the history of lock designs to the nuances of modern-day lock vulnerabilities, this book bridges the gap between proven wisdom and contemporary challenges. For design engineers, risk managers, and even company executives, it provides the guidance and knowledge missing in traditional curricula to tackle real-world security issues.

It's not just a guide but a clarion call to an industry. It's a call to reevaluate, learn, and constantly challenge our understanding of security. I earnestly believe that this book isn't just "good to read" but is a necessary manual for anyone in the realm of security engineering and management.

As our world becomes more connected, the stakes get higher. The chain of security becomes ever more complex and intricate, emphasizing the need for a holistic approach to security engineering.

For the engineers and decision-makers of tomorrow, this book might just be their indispensable compass that points toward a more secure future.


—Andreas Martin Haerberli, Ph.D.

Former CTO, dormakaba




Introduction

Locks and keys, in various forms, have been employed to protect people, places, information, and assets for the past 4,000 years. Although they may outwardly appear simple, their design can be incredibly complex if they're to work properly and securely.



I have been deeply involved in the analysis and design of locks for 40 years and hold many patents on their bypass. Within the last 20 years, the industry has experienced a lock design revolution, partly due to the integration of microprocessors and sophisticated software, especially for access control applications. Improvements in metallurgy, combined with new manufacturing technology, have allowed the development of locks that can better resist criminal attacks. Modern techniques can produce locks with tolerances as high as .002" and complex designs, yet with all the advances, security is often at risk. Why?



Unfortunately, the industry is still plagued by a fundamental problem in designing locks that must resist ever-developing new vulnerabilities and attacks. That problem partly results from how mechanical engineers are educated in engineering curriculums at universities. Typically, they're taught design theory and *how to make things work*. They aren't taught how to compromise or break their designs or possess the requisite knowledge for "insecurity engineering." This problem has become vastly more complicated by the introduction, integration, and overlay of software-based locking elements, working either alone or in concert with traditional mechanical components.

Electromechanical and electronic locks are slowly changing the landscape in physical security, but they're subject to even more attacks by "lock pickers" and hackers. Technologies such as 3D printing, radio frequency (RF) and electromagnetic pulse (EMP) generators, electronic and mechanical decoders,

XXXV

and various forms of lock bumping, along with the employment of more sophisticated attack vectors, raise the stakes for manufacturers and end users. These problems pervade the industry and highlight the inability of engineers to think “out of the box” to conceive of possible methods of compromise or failure.

Manufacturers’ loss of engineering talent through retirement or budget cut-backs has also exacerbated the problem and elevated the urgency of lock security. The loss of seasoned design engineers has largely erased the institutional memory of prior design failures.

What Does This Book Cover?

In the simplest of terms, this book is about what makes a lock or associated hardware “secure” and what can go wrong in the design. In more than one case, the result was the expenditure of millions of dollars on the research and development (R&D) of a high-security lock that was defeated in a few seconds by an 11-year-old kid with virtually no expertise. In my experience consulting for most of the world’s largest lock manufacturers, lock designs fail because of a *lack of imagination* on the part of everyone involved in the process. This lack of imagination has had significant and costly ramifications in terms of security failures, legal damages, an inability to meet state and federal standards, and a loss of credibility among customers. Ultimately, it puts consumers at risk, and they usually don’t know it. The results are from what I call *insecurity engineering*, which is the inability to design secure locks because of many factors in the education and training of engineers. That is what this book is about.

I started “breaking” things at the age of five years and made a career of discovering and exploiting security and related legal vulnerabilities in locks, safes, and security systems. The locks business is complex, involving liability and compliance issues and engineering requirements. *Tobias on Locks and Insecurity Engineering* analyzes basic lock designs and presents examples of often-catastrophic design failures that sometimes resulted in death and property destruction, compromise of critical information, and millions of dollars in damages.

Who Should Read This Book

Tobias on Locks and Insecurity Engineering is written for design engineers, security and IT professionals, risk managers, government services, law enforcement and intelligence agencies, crime labs, criminal investigators, lawyers, and investigative locksmiths. Even among these professionals, there is a lack of understanding of how to evaluate locks regarding specific security requirements. Relying on

industry standards promulgated by Underwriters Laboratories and the Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association (and equivalent organizations overseas) does little to define what *security* means and how to defeat it when considering forced entry, covert entry, and key control issues.

The reader can expect to gain an in-depth insight into lock designs and technology and how to better assess whether specific solutions will meet security requirements for their needs. Detailed information is presented that can help prevent manufacturers from producing insecure locks and assist risk management personnel in reviewing current or proposed systems. For risk management, criminal investigators, and crime laboratories, the information provides a road map showing how locks and security systems can be or may have been compromised by criminals or rogue employees.

Conventions Used in This Book

This book uses certain typographic styles to help you quickly identify important information. In particular, be on the lookout for *italicized text*, which indicates key terms described at length for the first time in a chapter. (Italics are also used for emphasis.)

In addition to these text conventions, you will find the following conventions that highlight segments of text:

NOTE A note indicates information that's useful or interesting, but that's somewhat peripheral to the main text.

TIP A tip provides information that can save you time or frustration and that may not be entirely obvious.

WARNING Warnings describe potential pitfalls or the danger of failing to heed a warning.

SIDEBARS

A sidebar is like a note but longer. The information in a sidebar is useful, but it doesn't fit into the main flow of the text.

Additional Resources

For additional information about locks, please check out the following resources:

- <https://Securitylaboratories.org>

- <https://lss-dame.com> for detailed videos of the compromise of locks and safes
- <https://zieh-fix.com> for the latest in bypass tools
- Roger G. Johnston, Ph.D., security expert, author of several books on the subject, and editor of the *Journal of Physical Security*: www.linkedin.com/in/rogergjohnston
- *High-Security Mechanical Locks: An Encyclopedic Reference, 2007*, by Graham Pulford

For additional information about the leading innovators in the lock-manufacturing industry, please check out the following resources:

- Abloy, Finland: www.abloy.com/global/en
- Allegion, Ireland and United States: <https://us.allegion.com/en/index.html>
- ASSA ABLOY, Sweden: <https://assaabloy.com/group/en>
- dormakaba, Germany: <https://dormakaba.com/us-en>
- EVVA, Austria: <https://evva.com/int-en>
- Ikon, Germany: <https://ikon.de/de/en>
- iLOQ, Finland: <https://iloq.com/en>
- Kensington Technology Group, United States: <https://kensington.com>
- Kwikset, United States: <https://kwikset.com>
- Medeco, United States: <https://medeco.com/en>
- Mul-T-Lock, Israel: <https://mul-t-lock.com/global/en/about/mul-t-lock-international>
- SaltoSystems, Spain: <https://saltosystems.com/en>
- Schlage, United States: <https://schlage.com/en/home.html>
- Videx, United States: <https://videx.com>

Finally, the multimedia edition of this book contains extensive video segments and graphics that demonstrate different attack vectors to compromise locks and safes that are referred to in this book. You can find this information at <https://securitylaboratories.org> and www.wiley.com/go/tobiasonlocks.

How to Contact the Author

I would appreciate your input, questions, feedback, and information on new tools and bypass techniques! You can find me on Skype, LinkedIn, WhatsApp, Telegram, and Signal. My website is <https://securitylaboratories.org>, and

you can email me at mwtobias@securitylaboratories.org or send secure email at mwtobias@protonmail.com.

How to Contact the Publisher

If you believe you've found a mistake in this book, please bring it to our attention by emailing our reader support team at wileysupport@wiley.com with the subject line "Possible Book Errata Submission."