

Practical exploitation of rounding vulnerabilities in internet banking applications

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Agenda

- Who am I
- Rounding vulnerabilities
- How to fix
- Exploitation techniques
- Digipass automation
- Demo

Who am I

- PhD in Information Security, OSCP, CEH
- Penetration tester at KPMG Romania
 - Web applications, internet banking
 - Network infrastructures
 - Mobile applications
 - Source code reviews
 - + some annoying stuff
- Teaching assistant at Information Security Master programs from Bucharest universities
 - Teaching penetration testing classes
 - Organizing Capture the Flag contests
- Always like to prove my point...

Rounding vulnerabilities

How much do you really pay?





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- What about:

$$2.85e + 3.20e = 6.05e$$
?







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 How much does the seller win from rounding?









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- What about:
 - 2.85e + 3.20e = 6.05e?
- How much does the seller win from rounding?









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- Amounts are specified with two decimals:

	IBAN		Currency	Current Balance
Current Account	RO60	0210000001360445	EUR	0.67
Current Account	RO66	0210000001360434	RON	49.00

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	IBAN	Currency	Current Balance
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 What happens when you transfer 8.3436 EUR to your account?

Amount += 8.34 EUR => Bank wins 0.0036 EUR

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 What happens when you transfer 8.3436 EUR to your account?

Amount += 8.34 EUR => Bank wins 0.0036 EUR

 What happens when you transfer 8.3478 EUR to your account?

Amount += 8.35 EUR => Bank loses 0.0022 EUR

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	IBAN		Currency	Current Balance
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 What happens when you transfer 8.3436 EUR to your account?

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 What happens when you transfer 8.3478 EUR to your account?

Amount += 8.35 EUR => Bank loses 0.0022 EUR

Max to win/lose: 0.005 EUR / transaction
 Rounding is done to the closest value (two decimals)

How to always win?

 Let's make transactions that will be always rounded in our favor

How to always win?

- Let's make transactions that will be always rounded in our favor
- How?
 - Foreign exchange transactions
 - Transfer between your own accounts having different currencies



Obtain a better exchange rate

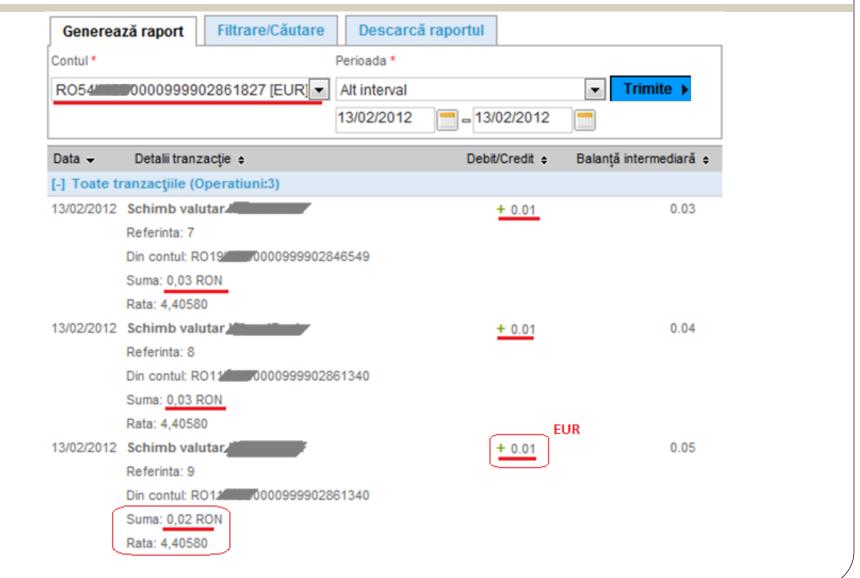
- Transfer money between your own accounts (e.g. RON -> EUR)
- Specify how much RON you want to sell

RON	EUR	EUR (rounded)	Actual exchange rate (RON / EUR rounded)	
4.40	1	1.00	4.40 Official	
2	0.4545	0.45	4.44	
1	0.2272	0.23	4.34	
0.5	0.1136	0.11	4.54	
0.05	0.0113	0.01	5	
0.03	0.0068	0.01	3	
0.023	0.0052	0.01	2.3 The best	
0.02	0.0045	0.00	not good	

100 * (0.023 RON -> 0.01 EUR) => 2.3 RON = 1 EUR

Rounding vulnerabilities

Example (1)



Example (2)

ÉCHANGES VALUTAIRES

Client	FURTUNA CONSTANTIN-ADRIAN	
CUI / CNP		
Compte vente:	RO78::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	
Montant vendu:	0.025 RON	
Compte achat:	RO72	
Montant acheté:	0.01 EUR	
Rata de schimb	4.4614	
Date d'ordre:	05/06/2013	

La transaction a été introduite le 05/06/2013 à 13:10:44 heure par CONSTANTIN-ADRIAN FURTUNA La transaction a été signée le 05/06/2013 à 13:10:59 heure par CONSTANTIN-ADRIAN FURTUNA (E)

autorisé. Referinta bancii: 021FT24131560016

Traité avec succès!

6/15/2013 6:15:33 PM

When is the best deal

- Foreign exchange transactions:
 - Specify how much you want to sell => destination will be rounded
 - Specify how much you want to buy => source will be rounded
- Best deal is when you can specify how much of the weaker currency you want to sell/buy because the stronger currency will be rounded





How much can I gain?

C1 = minimum amount of currency 1 that can be exchanged (e.g. 0.023 RON)

C2 = minimum amount of currency 2 that can be exchanged (e.g. 0.01 EUR)

Ex_b = exchange rate for buying C2 with microtransactions (e.g. 2.3)

Ex
$$b = C1/C2$$

 $Ex_s = exchange rate for selling C2 (e.g. 4.4) - real exchange rate - fixed by the Bank$

$$z = \sum_{x \in S} z = \sum_{x \in S}$$

- z = y * Ex_s = (x / Ex_b) * Ex_s = x * (Ex_s / Ex_b)
- multiplication rate = Ex_s / Ex_b
- transactions required = x / C1

Currency	Multiplication rate	Initial amount (x)			Transactions required
RON	4.4 / 2.3 = 1.9	100 RON	190 RON	90 RON ~ 20 EUR	100 / 0.023 = 4347

Different exchange rates (buy / sell)

- Banks have different exchange rates for buying and for selling so they can always win
- Let's say...
 - Official exchange rate: 4.45
 - You buy from the Bank: 4.50
 - You sell to the Bank: 4.40
- But for small amounts it is not true!
 - I buy from the Bank (RON → EUR)
 - $0.45 \text{ RON} / 4.40 = 0.102 \text{ EUR} \rightarrow 0.1 \text{ EUR}$
 - $0.45 \text{ RON} / 4.50 = 0.100 \text{ EUR} \rightarrow 0.1 \text{ EUR}$
 - $0.45 \text{ RON} / 4.60 = 0.097 \text{ EUR} \rightarrow 0.1 \text{ EUR}$
 - $0.45 \text{ RON} / 4.70 = 0.095 \text{ EUR} \rightarrow 0.1 \text{ EUR}$

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How to fix

How the Banks should protect themselves

- Limit the number of transactions that can be performed in a given time by a regular person
- Introduce a small fee for currency exchange operations (e.g. 0.01 EUR)
- Limit the minimum amount that can be transferred in a foreign exchange operation
- Monitor for suspicious transactions (numerous transactions, very small amounts)
- State in the contract that such transactions are illegal

Exploitation techniques

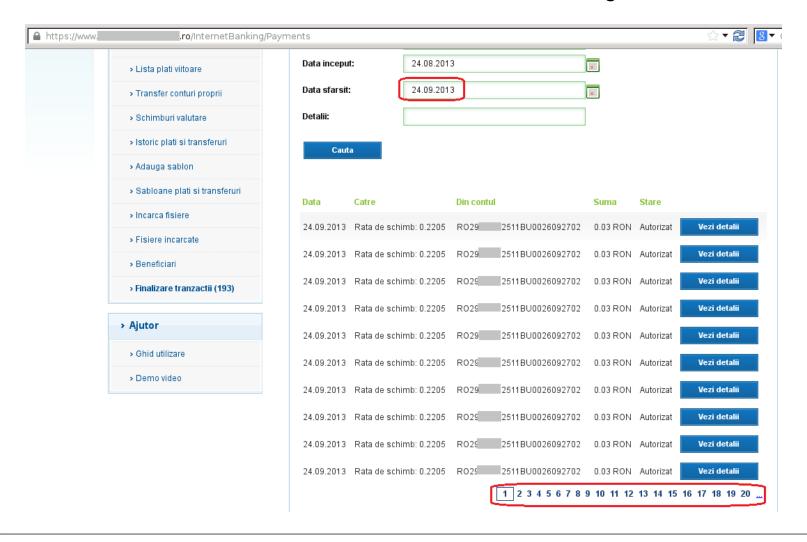
General ideas

- Find a way to do lots of transactions in a relatively short time
- Transactions are made in two steps:
 - Initialization (can be automated)
 - Authorizing / Signing (requires human interaction)
- Automate / bypass transaction signing mechanism (digipass, SMS, token, etc)

Exploitation techniques

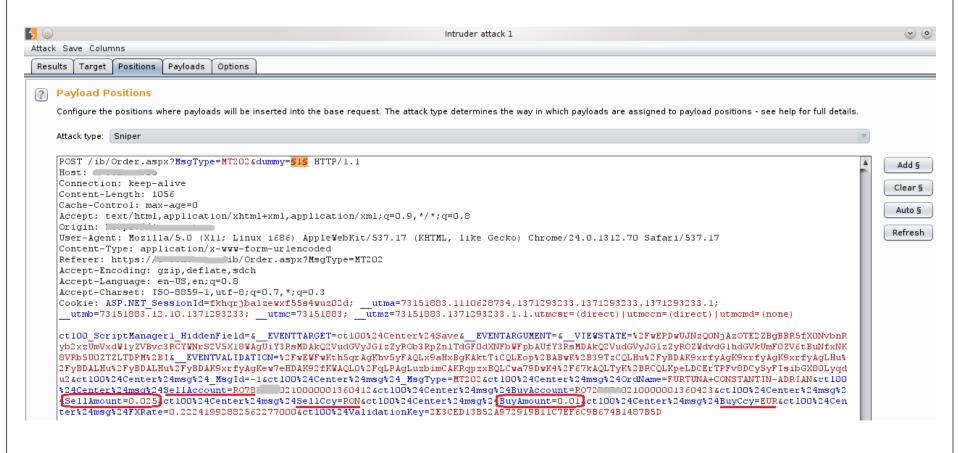
Technique 0: No signing required ©

3000 transactions, 90 minutes, 30 RON → 73 RON, gain ~10 EUR

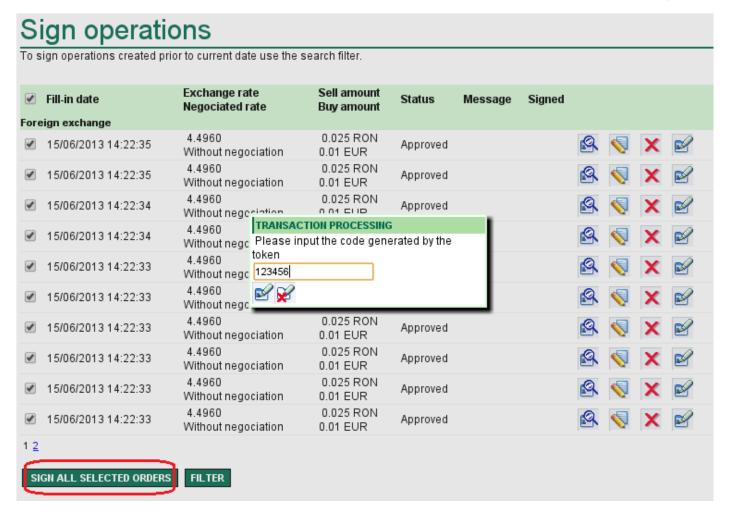


Initiate lots of transactions automatically and sign once

- Initiate lots of transactions automatically and sign once
 - Use Burp Suite to initiate transactions



Initiate lots of transactions automatically and sign once



- Initiate lots of transactions automatically and sign once
- Signing can also be automated stay tuned for next chapter

Technique 2: Payment files

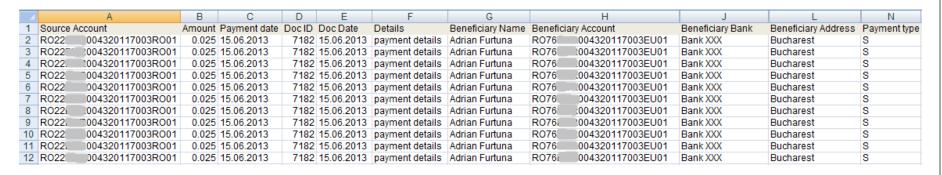
 Upload a payment file containing lots of transactions and sign once

Technique 2: Payment files

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 Signing can also be automated – stay tuned for next chapter

Technique 3: Real time transactions + rainbow tables

 Do real time transactions automatically and sign using pre-computed digipass responses

Technique 3: Real time transactions + rainbow tables

- Do real time transactions automatically and sign using pre-computed digipass responses
- Applicable when signing is done using challengeresponse mechanism, with challenge code <= 5 digits

Enter the response generated by Digipass for code 43015
Digipass response
ОК
J





Technique 3: Real time transactions + rainbow tables

 A challenge-response digipass returns the same response for the same challenge code every time

- Build rainbow tables with digipass responses
 - Feasible for max 5 digit challenge codes
 - Max 99999 possibilities
 - Can be automated, stay tuned





Technique 4: Real time transactions + digipass automation

 Do real time transactions automatically and sign using digipass responses computed in real time

Technique 4: Real time transactions + digipass automation

- Do real time transactions automatically and sign using digipass responses computed in real time
- Requires automation of the signing device (digipass, phone, etc)

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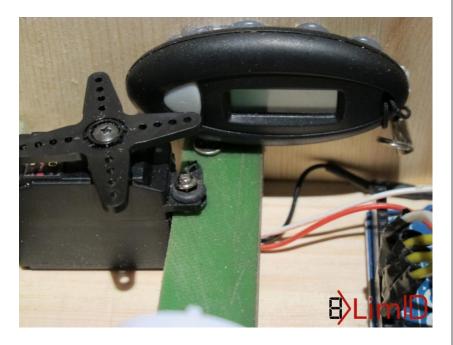
Digipass automation

LimID project (for VASCO GO3)

- http://limid.sitadella.com
- Code regenerates at 30 seconds







Video

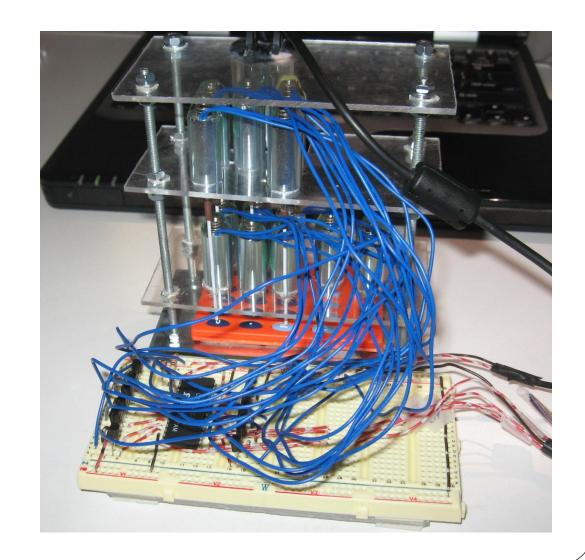
My machine (for VASCO 550)



Requires PIN authentication

Used for:

- 2nd factor authentication
- Transaction signing



My machine - current performance

- 10 transactions / minute (1 transaction / 6 seconds)
 - max 14400 transactions / day
 - enter PIN, type challenge code, read response image, do OCR
- Our previous example:
 100 RON → 190 RON (gain ~20 EUR)
 => 4347 transactions * 6 sec/trans = 26082 sec
 = 7h:14m:42 s
- Maximum amount to multiply per day:
 14400 * 0.023 RON = 331.2 RON => final 629.28 RON
 gain 298 RON ~= 68 EUR/day

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- What about doing in parallel (on multiple bank accounts)?
- Money making machine?

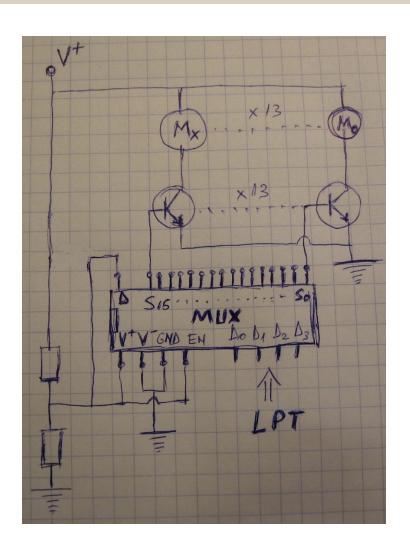
Digipass automation

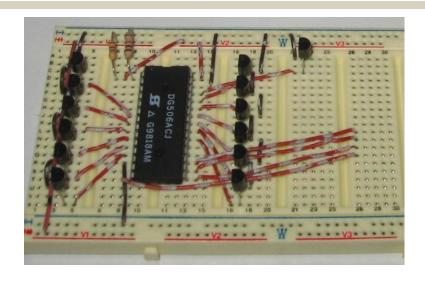
External vs Internal instrumentation

- Internal instrumentation (direct electrical connections):
 - Pros:
 - more reliable and faster
 - almost error free
 - Cons:
 - might not be possible some digipasses deactivate when opened
 - must know the pinout of LCD screen (lots of pins!)
 - sensitive soldering required
 - mistakes can lead to deactivation
- External instrumentation:
 - Pros:
 - No interference with digipass's internals
 - Can be applied to any digipass model
 - Cons:
 - Pretty slow (but good for the "low and slow" approach)
 - Some (mechanics) errors occur on pressing buttons (resolvable by a more professional construction)
 - OCR process needs special (lighting) conditions to produce correct results



My machine – implementation details (1)







My machine – implementation details (2)

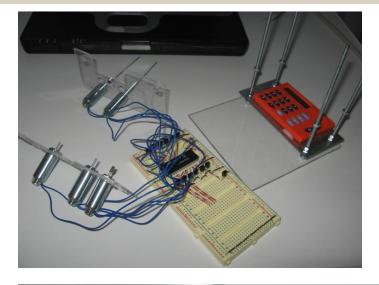
Optical Character Recognition

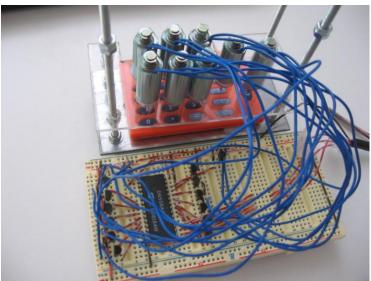


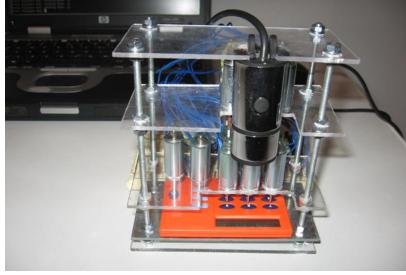
Original	Cleared background	Blurred	Threshold applied	OCR-ized gocr / ocrad
7169309		7169309	7169309	7169309 16g309
1757450		1757450	1757450	1757450 1_5_G50
	### ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##	0432.018	043 ; 18	043i i_ì OG3i _i_i
9236414	THE SEC. S	9236414	9236414	9a641 4 96G1G

My machine – development stages









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Live Demo

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Q & A

Thank you!

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http://pentest-tools.com