

Anatomy of a Credit Card Stealing POS Malware



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Agenda

POS systems and Credit Cards

Attack working

Demo!

Countermeasures



2014 Verizon Data Breach Report

Figure 19.
Frequency of incident classification patterns per victim industry

| INDUSTRY | POS INTRUS- ION | WEB APP ATTACK | INSIDER MISUSE | THEFT/ LOSS | MISC. ERROR | CRIME- WARE | PAYMENT CARD SKIMMER | DENIAL OF SERVICE | CYBER ESPION- AGE | EVERY- THING ELSE |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Accommodation [72] | 75% | 1% | 8% | 1% | 1% | 1% | <1% | 10% | | 4% |
| Administrative [56] | | 8% | 27% | 12% | 43% | 1% | | 1% | 1% | 7% |
| Construction [23] | 7% | | 13% | 13% | 7% | 33% | | | 13% | 13% |
| Education [61] | <1% | 19% | 8% | 15% | 20% | 6% | <1% | 6% | 2% | 22% |
| Entertainment [71] | 7% | 22% | 10% | 7% | 12% | 2% | 2% | 32% | | 5% |
| Finance [52] | <1% | 27% | 7% | 3% | 5% | 4% | 22% | 26% | <1% | 6% |
| Healthcare [62] | 9% | 3% | 15% | 46% | 12% | 3% | <1% | 2% | <1% | 10% |
| Information [51] | <1% | 41% | 1% | 1% | 1% | | <1% | 9% | 1% | 16% |
| Management [55] | | 11% | 6% | 6% | 6% | | 11% | 44% | 11% | 6% |
| Manufacturing [31,32,33] | | 14% | 8% | 4% | 2% | 9% | | 24% | 30% | 9% |
| Mining [21] | | | 25% | 10% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 40% | 5% |
| Professional [54] | <1% | 9% | 6% | 4% | 3% | 3% | | 37% | 29% | 8% |
| Public [92] | | <1% | 24% | 19% | 34% | 21% | | <1% | <1% | 2% |
| Real Estate [53] | | 10% | 37% | 13% | 20% | 7% | | | 3% | 10% |
| Retail [44,45] | 31% | 10% | 4% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 6% | 33% | <1% | 10% |
| Trade [42] | 6% | 30% | 6% | 6% | 9% | 9% | 3% | 3% | | 27% |
| Transportation [48,49] | | 15% | 16% | 7% | 6% | 15% | 5% | 3% | 24% | 8% |
| Utilities [22] | | 38% | 3% | 1% | 2% | 31% | | 14% | 7% | 3% |
| Other [81] | 1% | 29% | 13% | 13% | 10% | 3% | | 9% | 6% | 17% |

For more information on the NAICS codes [shown above] visit: https://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/sssd/naics/naics/naicsrch?chart=2012

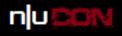


Credit Cards









POS Components





Magnetic Stripe

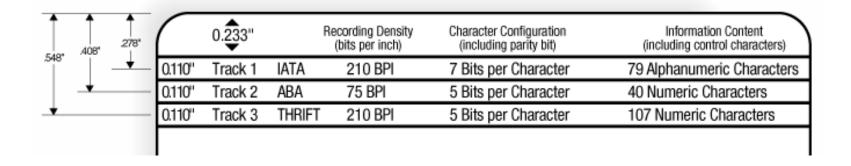
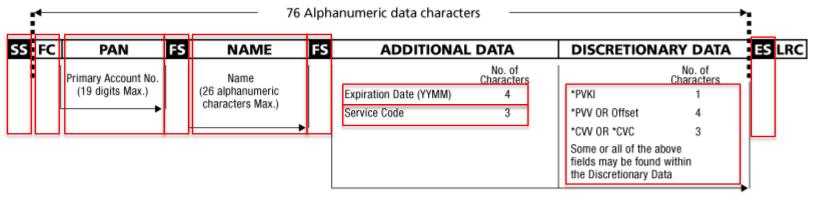


Image: http://www.q-card.com/support/magnetic-stripe-card-standards.asp



Magnetic Stripe: Track 1

%<mark>B</mark>4074410291410104<mark>^</mark>Doe/John<mark>^</mark>1409<mark>101</mark>00000182?



Shaded area identifies control characters

SS Start Sentinel %

FC Format Code

FS Field Separator ^

LRC Longitudinal Redundancy Check Character

ES End Sentinel

*(PVKI) PIN Verification Key Indicator

*(PVV) PIN Verification Value

*(CVV) Card Verification Value

*(CVC) Card Validation Code

Image: http://www.q-card.com/support/magnetic-stripe-card-standards.asp



Magnetic Stripe: Track 2

;4074410291410104=140910100000182?

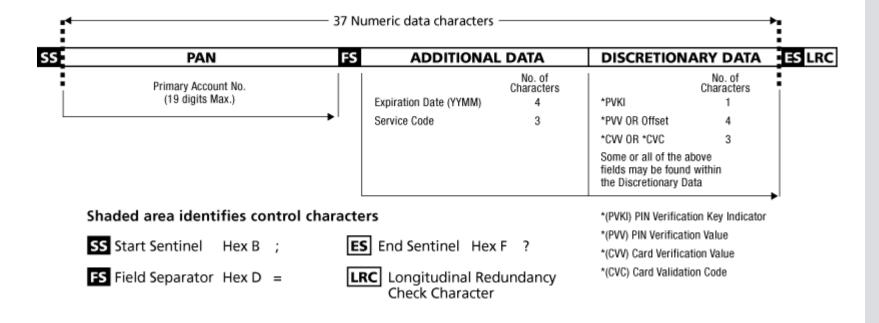


Image: http://www.q-card.com/support/magnetic-stripe-card-standards.asp



Major Transition Types



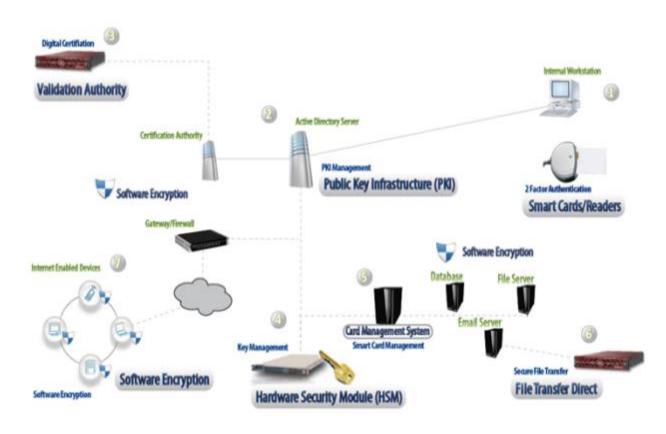
1. Card swipe



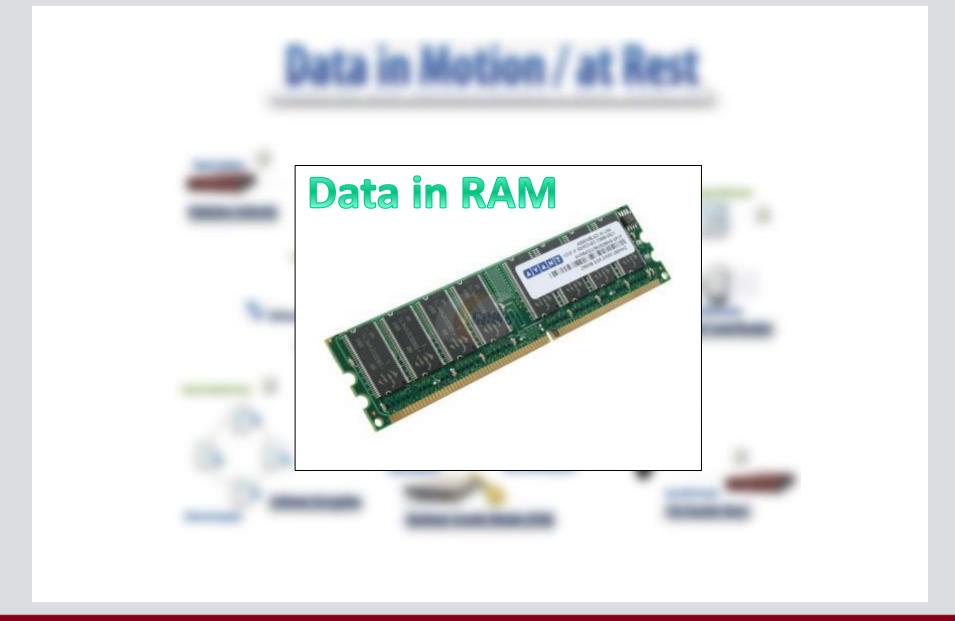
2. Card not present



Data in Motion / at Rest



Data Encryption





Attack Scenario











Step 1: Find POS process with credit card data

EnumProcesses
OpenProcess
EnumProcessModules
GetModuleBaseName





Step 1: Find POS process with credit card data



Step 2: Elevate privilege to SE_DEBUG_NAME

> OpenProcessToken LookupPrivilegeValue AdjustTokenPrivileges





Step 1: Find POS process with credit card data



Step 2: Elevate privilege to SE_DEBUG_NAME



Step 3:
Open
POS process

OpenProcess





Step 1: Find POS process with credit card data



Step 2: Elevate privilege to SE DEBUG NAME



Step 3: Open POS process



Step 4: RAM scraping

VirtualQueryEx ReadProcessMemory



Look only for committed memory (MEM_COMMIT)

Ignore memory that is part of the executable image (MEM_IMAGE)

Remember memory addresses for next scrape

Pattern match on Track 1 or Track 2 data

%B4074410291410104^Doe/John^140910100000182?



Verify Card Number: Luhn algorithm

| Original Number: | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 5 (| 5 |
|-------------------------------|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|-----|----|
| Drop the last digit: | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 5 | |
| Reverse the digits: | 5 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | |
| Multiple odd digits by 2: | 10 | 8 | 18 | 9 | 16 | 6 | 16 | 5 | 14 | 3 | 14 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 8 | |
| Subtract 9 to numbers over 9: | 1 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 8 | |
| Add all numbers: | 1 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 85 |

$$(85 + 5) \mod 10 = 0$$



Luhn algorithm – Quick and dirty C++ code

```
// returns 0 if credit card number is valid
int luhn(const char* cc) {
    int val, total=0, len = strlen(cc);
              int last = cc[len-1] - 'O';
              bool flag = true;
              for(int \ i = (len-2); \ i \ge 0; --i){
                            val = (cc[i] - '0');
                            if(flag)
                                          val *= 2:
                            if(val > 9) \ val -= 9;
                            flag = !flag;
                            total += val;
              return ((total + last) % 10);
}
```

Demo!



Mitigation

POS Business Owners

Use POS only for its intended purpose
Secure remote management software (RDP, VNC and others)
Measures to protect against insider threats (11% in 2013 idtheftcenter.org)
Best practices (RunAs, Patching, EOL, Access Control, Vuln scan & Auditing)
Enable end-to-end encryption hardware/software
Deploy smartcard (aka chip-card) enabled POS terminals.

POS Software Vendors

Restrict un-encrypted sensitive data in memory
Use built-in encryption support from application frameworks

What can credit card users do? (audience participation)



Thank You

