



ISC 互联网安全大会



360互联网安全中心

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# ATM-HACKING

## Tools, Techniques and Analysis

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## ATM ESSENTIAL FRONT COMPONENTS

Display → GUI interface for customer interaction with ATM, modern devices have touchscreens/virtual function key

Receipt printer → print transaction records

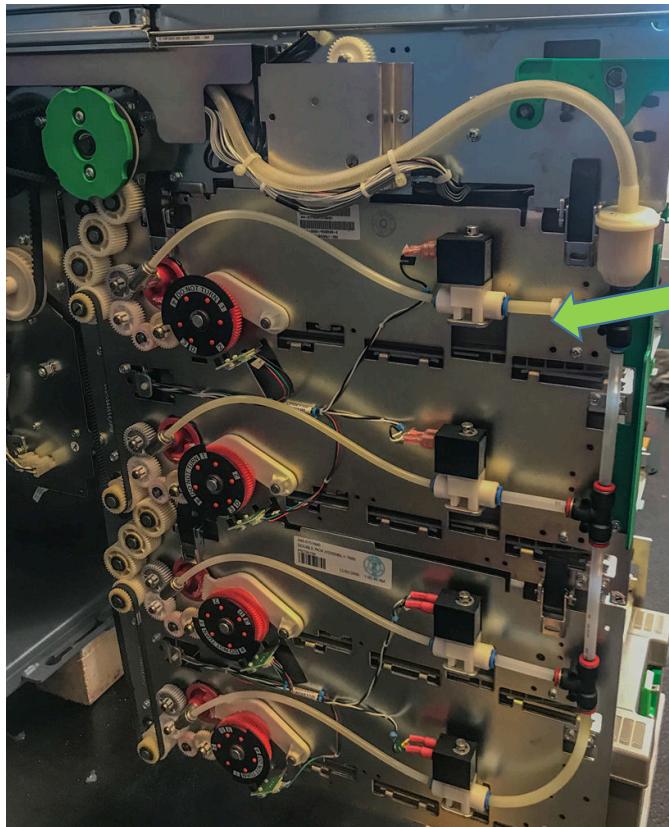
Encryption PIN Pad (EPP) → identifier encryption, e.g. PIN when entered



Card reader → Chip resp. magnetic stripe reader for credit/debit cards

Shutter → Cash presentation

## ATM – ESSENTIAL INNER COMPONENTS

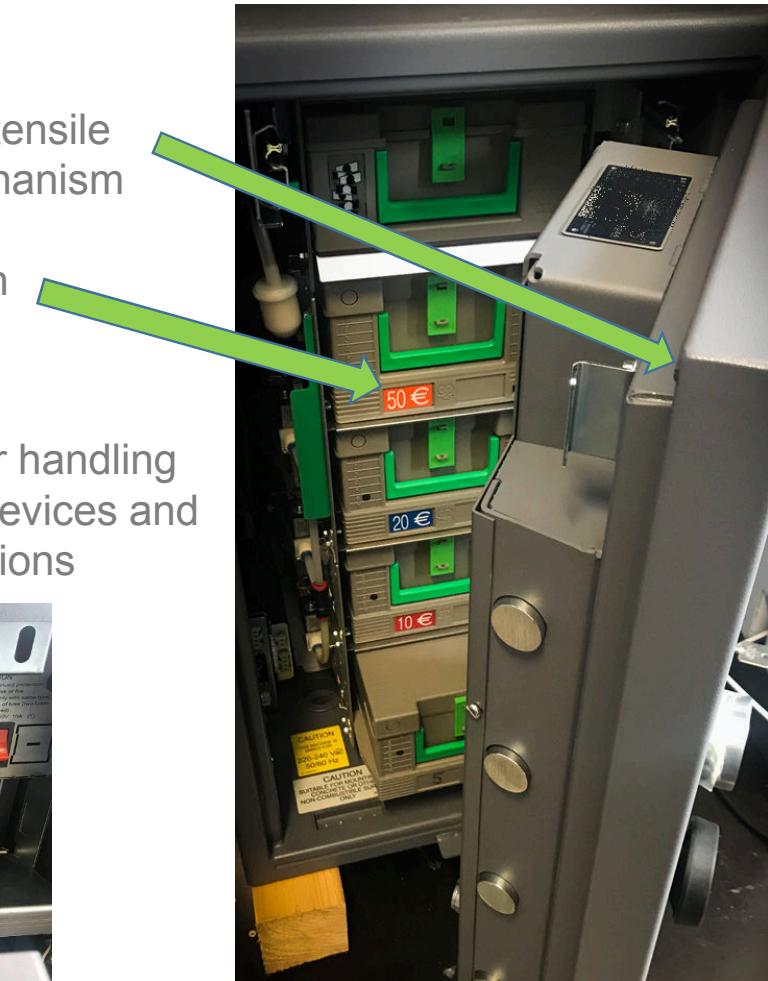
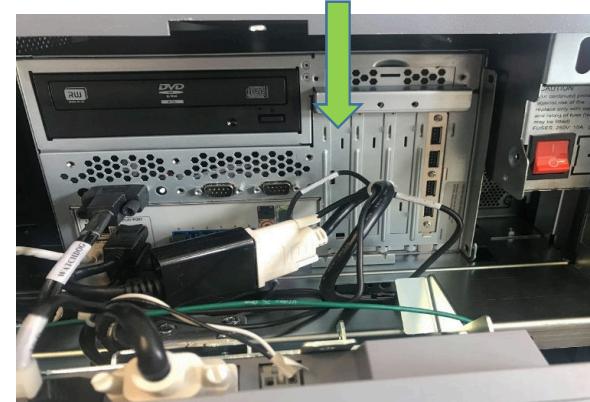


Vault → constructed from high tensile strength steel with locking mechanism

Cash cartridges → Storing cash

Cash dispenser

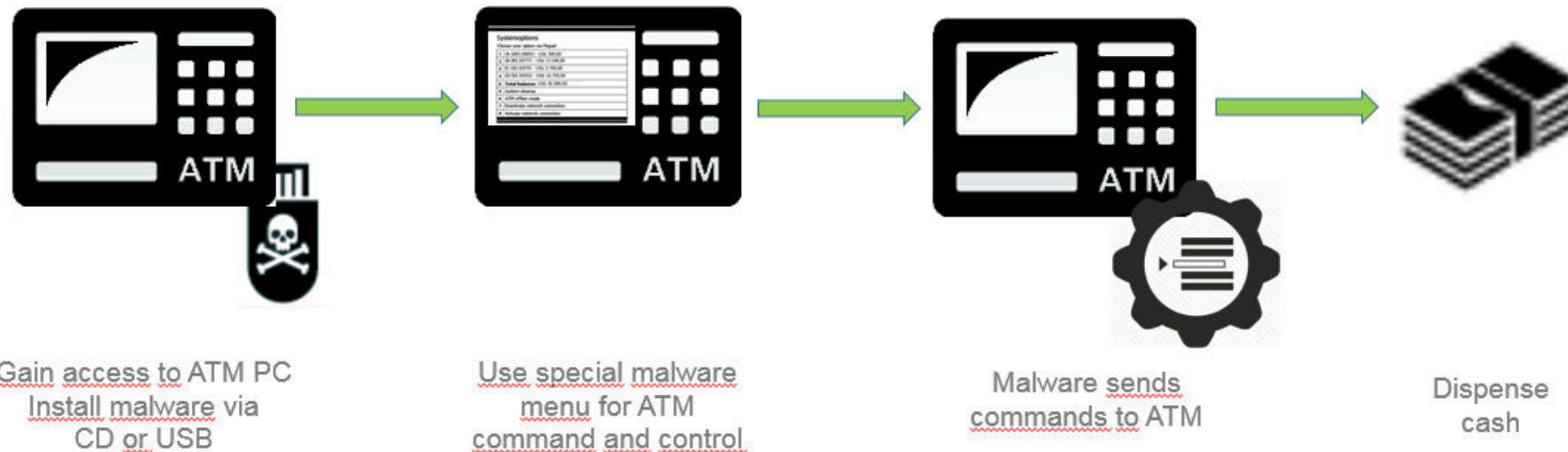
Central processing unit → Computer handling user interface, handling peripheral devices and communication, processing transactions



# ATM ATTACK TYPE 1



Jackpotting illustrated



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# ATM JACKPOTTING CASE IN 2013



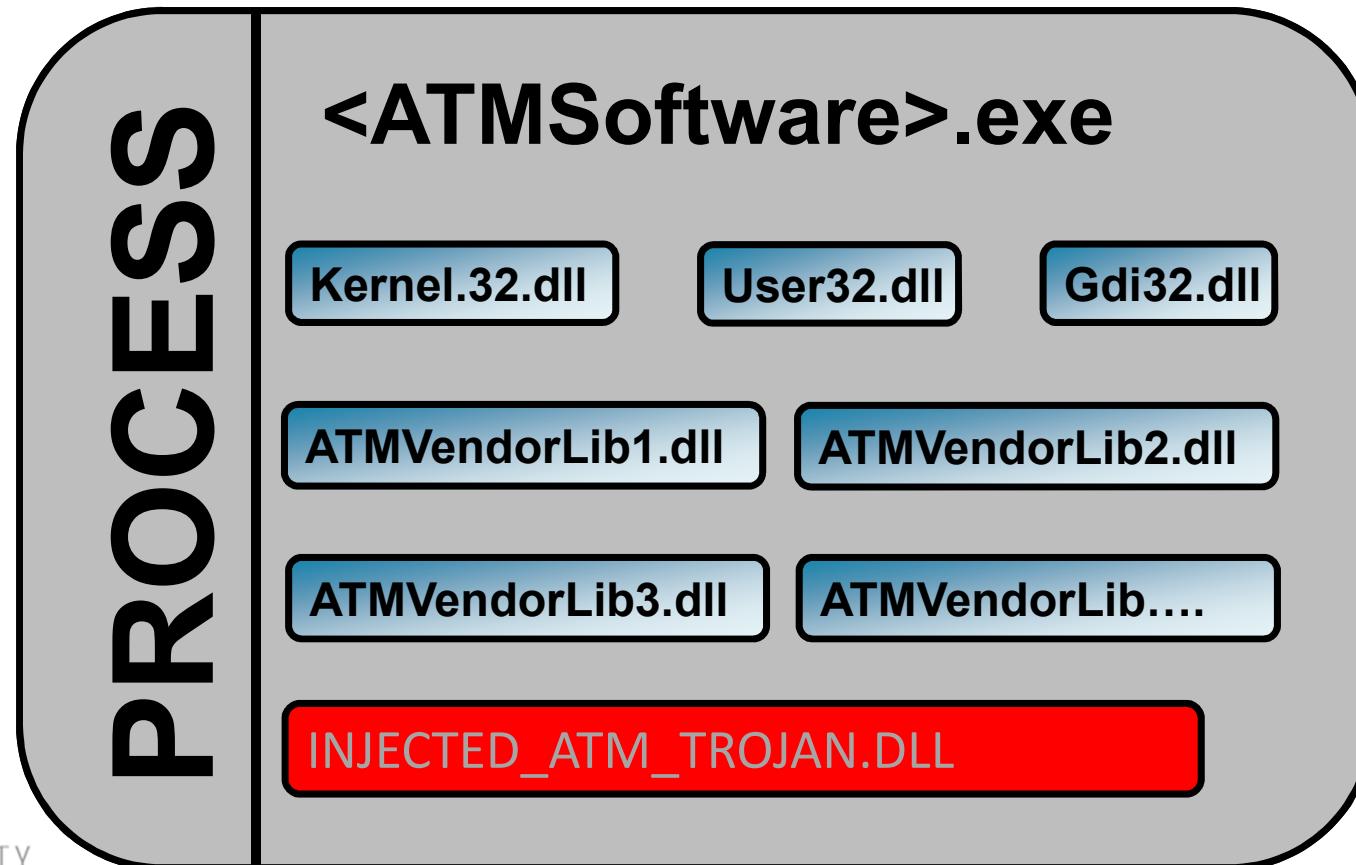
## The Story

- Several completely emptied ATMs
- First forensic investigations on ATM PCs found no traces
- Surveillance videos revealed the modus operandi where attackers used a driller to remove aperture of ATM
- Some time later police busted a guy while conducting exactly the same procedure and seized an USB Stick containing the jackpotting malware
- Contents on seized USB-Stick
  - Adjusted version of Hirens-BootCD, to boot minimal WinXP
  - Batchscript, to install malware on ATM-PC and reboot system for activation



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Status after infecting the ATM

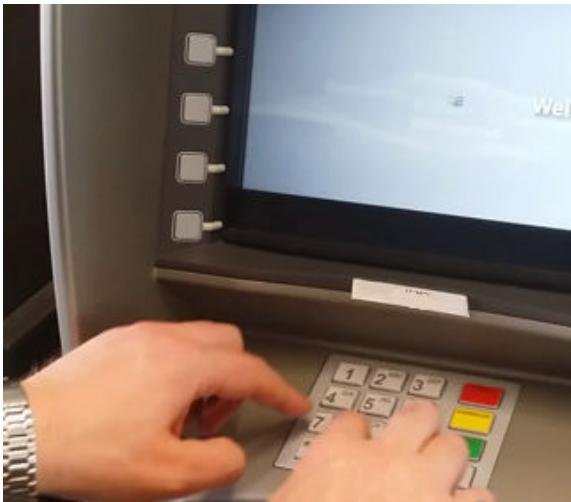


# ATM JACKPOTTING CASE IN 2013

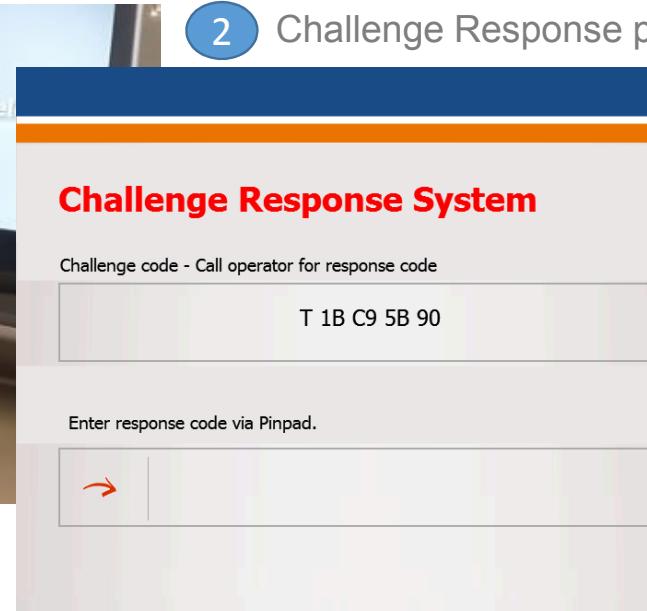


From activation to cashout menu

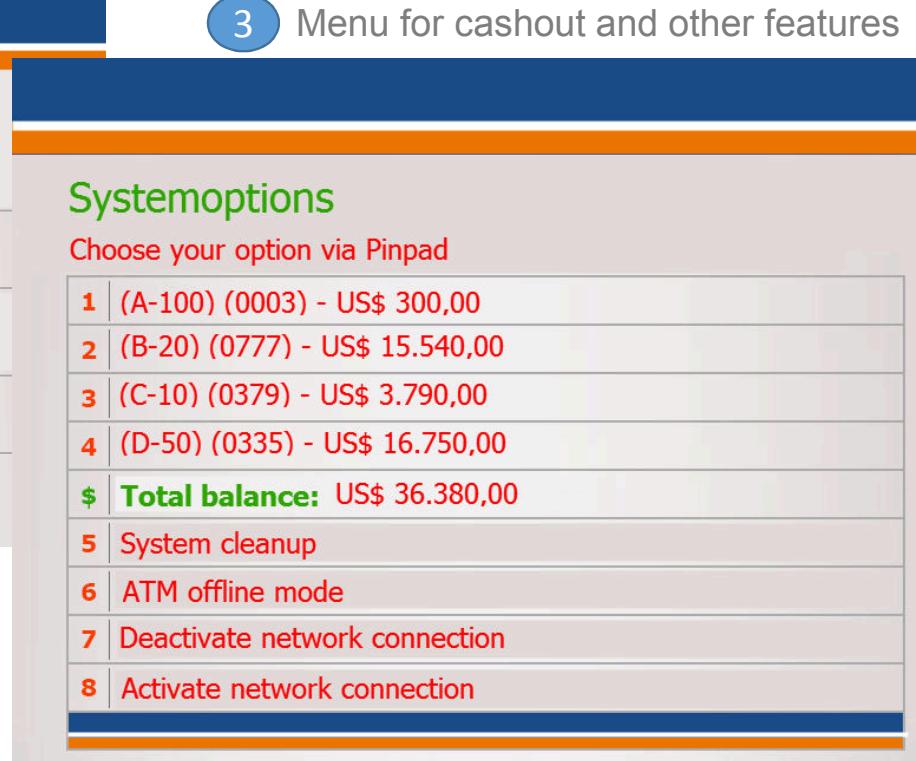
1 Malware activation via 12-digit code



2 Challenge Response procedure



3 Menu for cashout and other features



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# ATM JACKPOTTING CASE IN 2013



Anti-Reversing measures - State machine with heavy code obfuscation, to protect challenge-response code and jump-adresses to dispense functions

```
void __thiscall ProcessWindowInputNumber(class8_t *this, int Number)
{
    MCHAR v2; // ST62_2994
    MCHAR v3; // ST52_2997
    MCHAR v4; // ST42_2999
    MCHAR v5; // ST36_2992
    MCHAR *v6; // [sp+18h] [bp-4Ch]@11
    MCHAR *v7; // [sp+20h] [bp-44h]@8
    MCHAR *CurrentWcharPtr; // [sp+34h] [bp-30h]@8
    MCHAR *v9; // [sp+44h] [bp-28h]@3
    class8_t *v10; // [sp+48h] [bp-1Ch]@1
    wchar_t NumberString; // [sp+4Ch] [bp-18h]@6
    _int16 v12; // [sp+5Ch] [bp-16h]@8
    MCHAR WindowText[8]; // [sp+50h] [bp-14h]@1

    v10 = this;
    WindowText[0] = gStartFromTokenUnlockCode[0];
    *&WindowText[1] = 0;
    *&WindowText[3] = 0;
    *&WindowText[5] = 0;
    SendMessageW(v10->SomeWindowHandle, WM_GETTEXT, 7u, WindowText);
    if ( Number > - 0 && Number <= 9 )
    {
        v9 = WindowText;
        do
        {
            v2 = *v9;
            ++v9;
        } while ( v2 );
        if ( (v9 - &WindowText[1]) < 6 )
        {
            itow(Number, &NumberString, 10);
            CurrentWcharPtr = &NumberString;
            do
            {
                v3 = *CurrentWcharPtr;
                ++CurrentWcharPtr;
            } while ( v3 );
            v7 = &v12;
            do
            {
                uh = v7[1];
                ++v7;
            } while ( uh );
            while ( uh );
            memcpy(v7, &NumberString, CurrentWcharPtr - &NumberString);
            SendMessageW(v10->SomeWindowHandle, WM_SETTEXT, 0, WindowText);
        }
        v6 = WindowText;
        do
        {
            v5 = *v6;
            ++v6;
        } while ( v5 );
        if ( (v6 - &WindowText[1]) == 6 )
            JUMPOUT(gStartOfObfuscatedCode);
    }
}
```

6FB9E8EC  
6FB9E8EC  
6FB9E8EC  
6FB9E8EC 070 60  
6FB9E8EC 090 9C  
6FB9E8EE 094 FC  
6FB9E8EF 094 E8 00 00 00 00  
6FB9E8F4  
6FB9E8F4  
6FB9E8F4 098 5F  
6FB9E8F5 094 B1 EF F1 E8 B9 6F  
6FB9E8F8 094 B8 C0  
6FB9E8FD 094 B1 37 00 E6 B9 6F  
6FB9E903 094 31 47 2C  
6FB9E906 094 75 02  
6FB9E908 094 EB 36  
6FB9E900  
6FB9E90A  
6FB9E90A 094 B9 47 2C  
6FB9E90D 094 B9 A8 00 00 00  
6FB9E912 094 EB 00  
6FB9E914  
6FB9E914  
6FB9E914 094 EB 06  
6FB9E914  
6FB9E916  
6FB9E916 01 44 8F 58  
6FB9E91A EB 04  
6FB9E91C  
6FB9E91C  
6FB9E91C  
6FB9E91C  
6FB9E91C 094 B1 44 8F 48  
6FB9E920  
6FB9E920  
6FB9E920 094 B9  
6FB9E921

gStartOfObfuscatedCode:  
pusha  
pushf  
clt  
call \$+5  
loc\_6FB9E8F4:  
pop edi  
sub edi, 6FB9E  
mov eax, edi  
add edi, 6FB9E  
cmp eax, [edi+  
jnz short loc\_  
jnp short loc\_  
;  
loc\_6FB9E90A:  
pop edi  
sub edi, 6FB9E  
mov eax, edi  
add edi, 6FB9E  
cmp eax, [edi+  
jnz short loc\_  
jnp short loc\_  
;  
loc\_6FB9E914:  
pop edi  
sub edi, 6FB9E  
mov eax, [edi+2Ch],  
ecx, 008h  
jnp short loc\_  
;  
loc\_6FB9E916:  
jnp short loc\_  
;  
add [edi+ecx\*4]  
jnp short loc\_  
;  
START OF FUNCTION CHUNK FOR sub\_6F  
loc\_6FB9E91C:  
add [edi+ecx\*4]  
loc\_6FB9E920:  
dec ecx

Jump to state machine

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# ATM JACKPOTTING CASE IN 2013



Anti-Reversing measures - strings obfuscation decrypted at runtime

```
LibFileName[0] = 0x6B;                                // aKernel32
LibFileName[7] = 0x32;
LibFileName[5] = 0x6C;
LibFileName[8] = 0;
LibFileName[2] = 0x72;
LibFileName[1] = 0x65;
LibFileName[3] = 0x6E;
LibFileName[6] = 0x33;
LibFileName[4] = 0x65;
strcpy(ProcName, "2+±È×^-=\x01+i±âQ!0\x10§Ù,¡"); // Obfuscated String --> GetPrivateProfileIntA
i = 0;
KeyIndex = 0;
do
{
    ProcName[i] ^= gXorKey[KeyIndex++];
    if ( KeyIndex == 8 )
        KeyIndex = 0;
    ProcName[i + 1] ^= gXorKey[KeyIndex++];
    if ( KeyIndex == 8 )
        KeyIndex = 0;
    ProcName[i + 2] ^= gXorKey[KeyIndex++];
    if ( KeyIndex == 8 )
        KeyIndex = 0;
    i += 3;
}
while ( i < 0x15 );                                // Decryption Loop
Result = 0;
aKernel32 = LoadLibraryW(LibFileName);
```

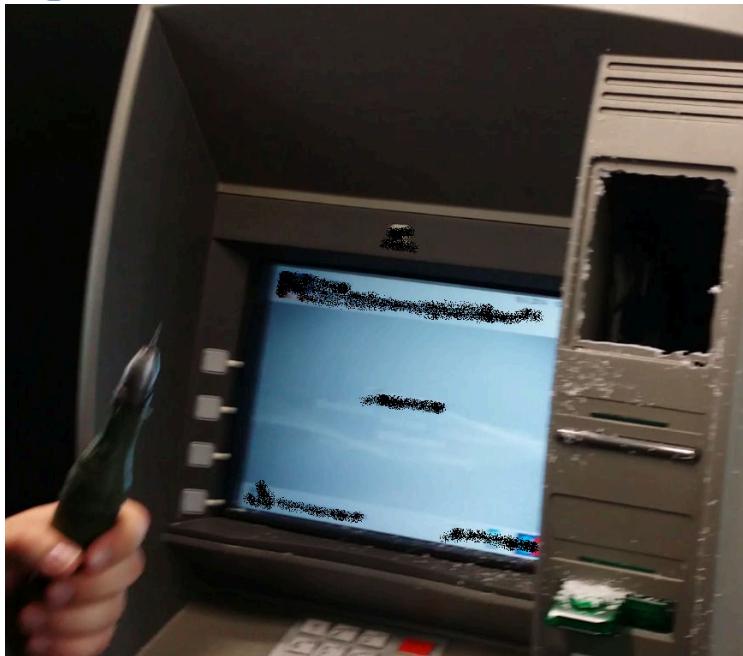
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# GAINING ACCESS TO THE INNER HOUSING OF THE ATM

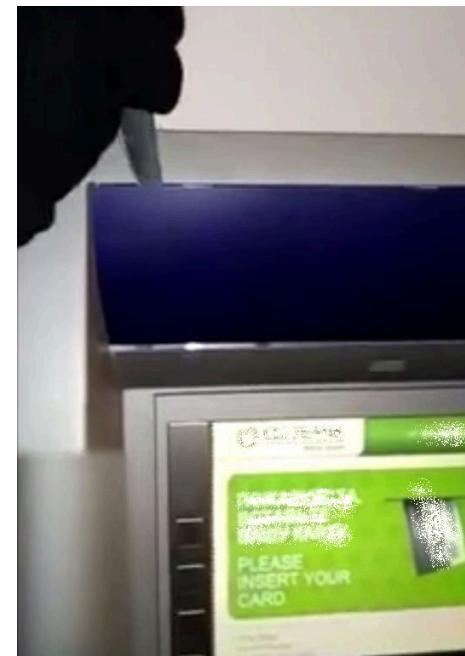


Some popular ways – highly depending on ATM vendor and models

1 Drilling a hole in the plastic aperture



2 Using a knife



USB ports



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# GAINING ACCESS TO THE INNER HOUSING OF THE ATM



Some popular ways – highly depending on ATM vendor and models



ATM keys are not high security keys. Easy to replicate and cheap to buy on the darknet for some bucks.

A screenshot of a darknet forum post. The post is from a user named "ZeroTrustSecurity" (represented by a black profile picture) and is titled "Post #1". It includes a "share" button. The text of the post is in Russian: "Продам универсальный ключ от ATM NCR. Подходит почти ко всей линейке ATM NCR. Открывает доступ ко всем потрахам, кроме сейфа. Стоимость 500 LR . ICQ 854674." (I am selling a universal key for ATM NCR. It fits almost the entire NCR ATM line. Provides access to all safes except the safe. Price 500 LR . ICQ 854674).

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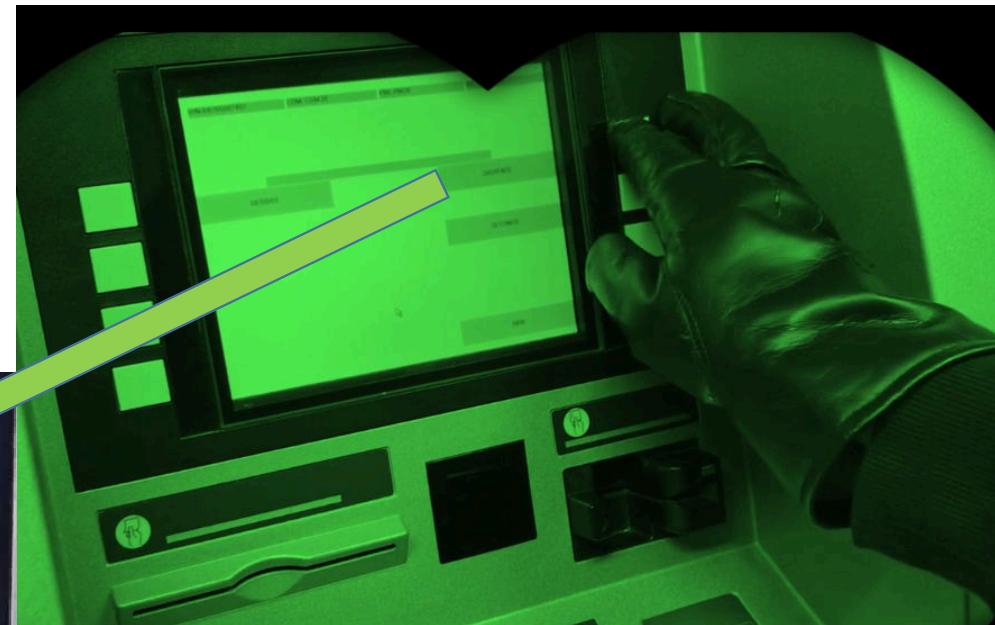
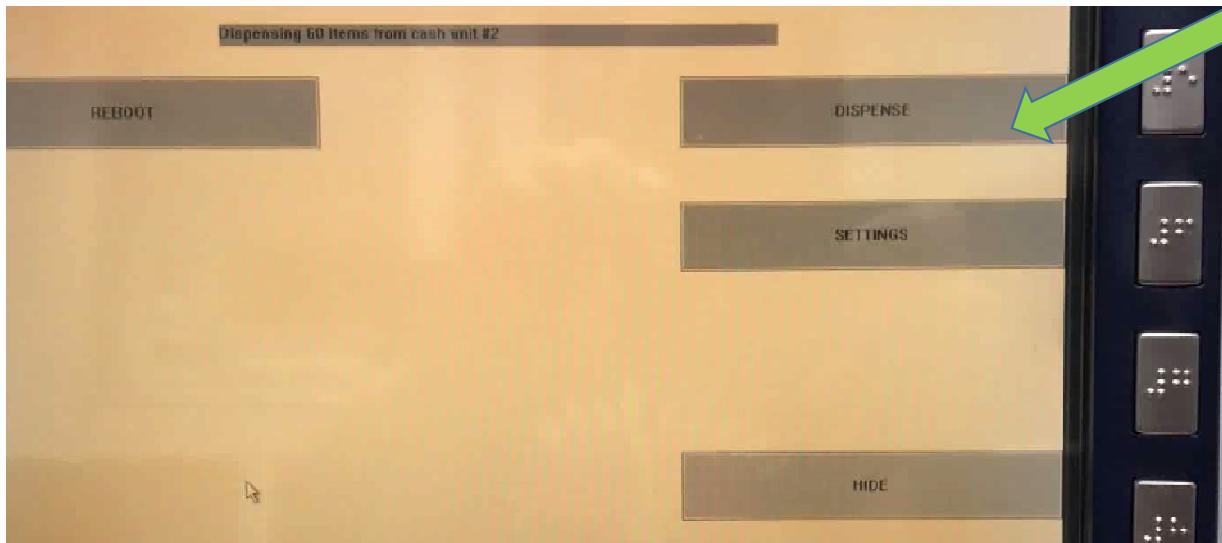
## JACKPOTTING → DEMO



# ATM MALWARE DISSECTED

## Analysis of an XFS based ATM malware

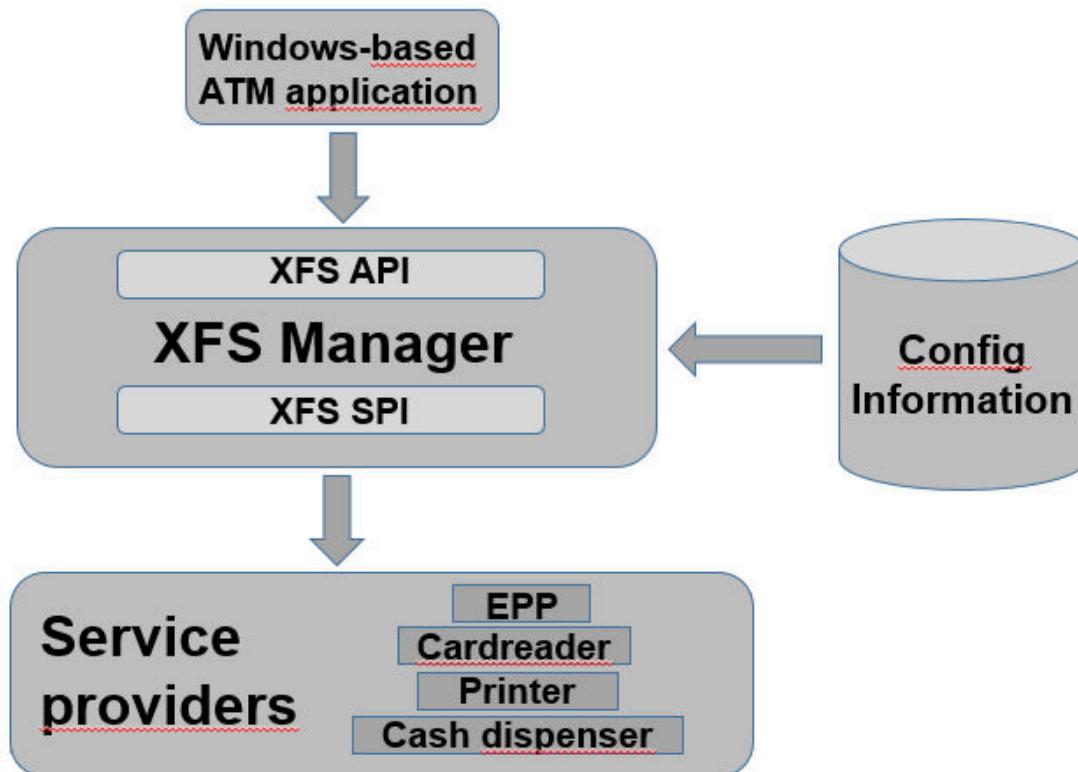
- So called „ATMRIPPER“ malware was used in attacks against Government Savings Bank.
- Uses middleware XFS-API (Extension for Financial Services) to communicate with ATM, thus supporting a lot of modern industry devices.



# ATM MALWARE DISSECTED



XFS illustrated



## XFS functions (at least most important ones)

- WFSStartUp - Establish connection to XFS manager
- WFSOpen - Init session to specified service
- WFSRegister - Enable event monitoring for specified service
- WFSEExecute/WFSAsyncExecute - Send specific command to service
- WFSGetInfo - Get information from specified service
- WFSCancelAsyncRequest - Cancel request to specified service before its completion
- WFSClose - Terminate session to specified service
- WFSCleanUp - Disconnect from XFS manager

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## Making an analyst's life easier by building an IDA type library for XFS functions (step by step guide)

- Create a .H file including all relevant headers, e.g. XFS.H
- In IDA's TILIB SDK there's a VC32.CFG resp. VC64.CFG containing contains settings that mimic Visual C++ win32 compiler
- The default assumption of IDA's TILIB is that public function names use the CDECL calling convention with underscore prepended for instance → **int SomeFunction(int x, int y);**  
IDA matches it against the name **\_SomeFunction** in IDB, applies type information and comments its arguments.
- If the binary uses undecorated names like **WfsExecute**, **-Gn** switch is needed when compiling the TIL file in order to make the function name matching to work.

```
typedef struct _wfs_hwerror
{
    LPSTR      lpszLogicalName;
    LPSTR      lpszPhysicalName;
    LPSTR      lpszWorkstationName;
    LPSTR      lpszAppID;
    DWORD      dwAction;
    DWORD      dwSize;
    LPBYTE     lpbDescription;
} WFSHWERROR, * LPWFSHWERROR;

typedef struct _wfs_vrsnerror
{
    LPSTR      lpszLogicalName;
    LPSTR      lpszWorkstationName;
    LPSTR      lpszAppID;
    DWORD      dwSize;
    LPBYTE     lpbDescription;
    LPWFSVERSION lpWFSVersion;
} WFSVRSNERROR, * LPWFSVRSNERROR;

HRESULT WFSCancelAsyncRequest ( HSERVICE hService, REQUESTID RequestID );
HRESULT WFSCancelBlockingCall ( DWORD dwThreadID );
HRESULT WFSCleanUp ();
HRESULT WFSClose ( HSERVICE hService );
HRESULT WFSAsyncClose ( HSERVICE hService, HWND hWnd, LPREQUESTID lpRequestID );
HRESULT WFSCreateAppHandle ( LPHAPP lphApp );
HRESULT WFSRegister ( HSERVICE hService, DWORD dwEventClass, HWND hWndReg );
HRESULT WFSAsyncDeregister ( HSERVICE hService, DWORD dwEventClass, HWND hWndReg );
HRESULT WFSDestroyAppHandle ( HAPP hApp );
HRESULT WFSExecute ( HSERVICE hService, DWORD dwCommand, LPVOID lpCmdData, DWORD dwSize );
HRESULT WFSAsyncExecute ( HSERVICE hService, DWORD dwCommand, LPVOID lpCmdData, DWORD dwSize );
HRESULT WFSFreeResult ( LPWFSRESULT lpResult );
HRESULT WFSGetInfo ( HSERVICE hService, DWORD dwCategory, LPVOID lpQueryDetails );
```

Making an analyst's life easier by building an IDA type library for XFS functions (step by step guide)

- Sample compile → `tilib.exe @vc32.cfg -c -hXFS.H xfs.til -Gn -t"XFS (Extension for Financial Services) headers"`
- Compiled TIL file needs to be copied to `%IDADIR%/til/pc`
- To make it available in the Type Libraries there are two options
  - **(SHIFT+F11)** --> (then **INSERT** to load it)
  - **LoadTil("xfs.til")**
- Adding XFS-enums to IDA with IDAPython



```
[ "WFS_CMD_CDM_END_EXCHANGE", "312" ],
[ "WFS_CMD_CDM_OPEN_SAFE_DOOR", "313" ],
[ "WFS_CMD_CDM_CALIBRATE_CASH_UNIT", "315" ],
[ "WFS_CMD_CDM_SET_MIX_TABLE", "320" ],
[ "WFS_CMD_CDM_RESET", "321" ],
[ "WFS_CMD_CDM_TEST_CASH_UNITS", "322" ],
[ "WFS_CMD_CDM_COUNT", "323" ],
[ "WFS_CMD_CDM_SET_GUIDANCE_LIGHT", "324" ],
[ "WFS_CMD_CDM_POWER_SAVE_CONTROL", "325" ],
[ "WFS_CMD_CDM_PREPARE_DISPENSE", "326" ],
[ "WFS_CMD_CDM_SET_BLACKLIST", "327" ],
[ "WFS_CMD_CDM_SYNCHRONIZE_COMMAND", "328" ]]

XFSINFO = idc.AddEnum(0, "XFSINFO", idaapi.hexflag());
XFSEXECUTE = idc.AddEnum(0, "XFSEXECUTE", idaapi.hexflag());

for n in XFS_INFO_ENUMS:
    idc.AddConstEx(XFSINFO, n[0], int(n[1]), -1);

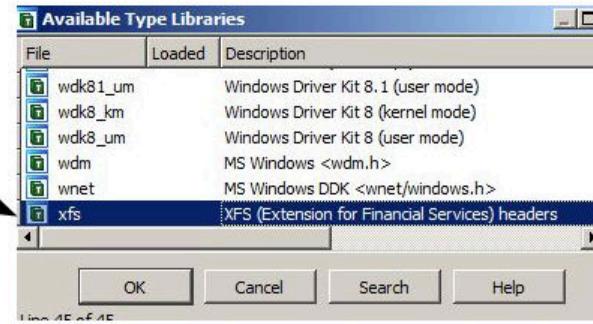
for n in XFS_EXECUTE_ENUMS:
    idc.AddConstEx(XFSEXECUTE, n[0], int(n[1]), -1);
```

# ATM MALWARE DISSECTED



IDA TILIB for XFS in action → DEMO

XFS.TIL file in Type Libraries view



With XFS Type Library support

<pre>lea    eax, [esp+104h+var_F4] push  eax push  0 lea    eax, [esp+10Ch+var_F8] push  eax movzx eax, word_44C86E push  203 push  eax call  ds:WFSEexecute</pre>	<pre>lea    eax, [esp+104h+pResult] push  eax push  0 lea    eax, [esp+10Ch+Cmddata] push  eax movzx eax, word_44C86E push  WFS_CMD_IDC_EJECT_CARD ; dwCommand push  eax call  ds:WFSEexecute</pre>
--	---

Without XFS Type Library support

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# ATM MALWARE DISSECTED



## ATMRIPPER's authentication check

To identify only trusted persons using ATMRIPPER for cashout authentication works by reading a creditcard resp. debitcard and compare hashed values of cardnumber with 4 valid ones within its code.

```
CheckHashes proc near
var_4        = dword ptr -4
arg_4        = dword ptr 0Ch

; FUNCTION CHUNK AT .text:00427D57 SIZE 0000001E BYTES

; __unwind { // sub_427D75
    mov     eax, offset sub_427D75
    call    EH_prolog3
    mov     esi, offset aBe59a724feae79 ; "be59a724feae790b3f315edf"
    push   esi
    call    ?length@?$char_traits@D@std@@SAIPBD@Z ; std::char_trait
    pop    ecx
    push   eax      ; Size
    push   esi      ; Src
    mov     ecx, offset pHsh1 ; int
    call    ?assign@?$basic_string@DU?$char_traits@D@std@@V?$alloca
    push   0Fh
    xor    ebx, ebx
; try {
    mov     [ebp+var_4], ebx
    pop    edi
    mov     esi, offset af26a57da928d6f ; "f26a57da928d6f3e3480dfc7...
    push   esi
    mov     dword ptr unk_448B44, edi
    mov     dword ptr unk_448B40, ebx
    mov     byte ptr pHsh2, bl
    call    ?length@?$char_traits@D@std@@SAIPBD@Z ; std::char_traits<char>::length(ch
    pop    ecx
    push   eax      ; Size
    push   ...
    db 'be59a724feae790b3f315edf71a8450888c021f113e3c2b471e174130c201852',0
    align 4
    db 'Developed by kernny@jabbim.com',0
    ; DATA XREF: WinMain(x,x,x,x)+2B↑o
    align 4
    db 'service',0
    ; DATA XREF: WinMain(x,x,x,x)+79↑o
    l1 []
    db '/uninstall',0
    ; DATA XREF: WinMain(x,x,x,x):loc_401848↑o
    align 4
    db 'f26a57da928d6f3e3480dfc7d03761161191bdb170e10ca15c7ac5de6912945c',0
    ; DATA XREF: CheckHashes+2A↑o
    align 4
    dd offset loc_420043+1 ; DATA XREF: WinMain(x,x,x,x)+9E↑o
    text "UTF-16LE", 'ackup Service',0
    0 []
    db '/install',0
    ; DATA XREF: WinMain(x,x,x,x)+16E↑o
    align 4
    db '692cdaf6e42ab3a4f307e5d047249f7b30ceddd6bc88f22ca032412419bd62b7',0
    ; DATA XREF: CheckHashes+2B↑o
    align 4
    db 'install',0
    ; DATA XREF: WinMain(x,x,x,x)+98↑o
    []
    db '/cleanup',0
    ; DATA XREF: WinMain(x,x,x,x)+19E↑o
    align 10h
    db '0679c7c0c9b0d6919c12cbc087e942d7bf48d3a78cd3ec80321fbfd1b33a1904',0
    ; DATA XREF: CheckHashes+2C↑o
    E8 D2 00 00 00
    83 C4 18
    84 C0
    74 2A
    B9 48 B5 44 00
    E8 4F D1 00 00
call  CheckForValidCardToJackpotATM
add   esp, 18h
test  al, al
jz   short loc_40263D
mov   ecx, offset dword_44B548
call  Call_WFSCancelAsyncRequest
```

With the XFS type library it's easy to find the area where to patch, to accept every card. ;-)



```
call  CheckForValidCardToJackpotATM
add   esp, 18h
test  al, al
jz   short loc_40263D
mov   ecx, offset dword_44B548
call  Call_WFSCancelAsyncRequest
```

# ATM MALWARE DISSECTED



## Hunting for ATM RIPPER in memory and on disk with YARA

```
import "pe"

rule APT_RULE_ATMRIPPER : ATMRIPTER malware
{
    meta:
        description = "Rule detects Thailand ATM Jackpot malware RIPPER"
        last_modified = "2016-08-01"
        actor = "East european cybercrime gang"
        malware_family = "ATM-malware RIPPER"
        author = "Frank Boldewin"

    strings:
        $Card_Hash1 = "be59a724feae790b3f315edf71a8450888c021f113e3c2b471e174130c201852" nocase ascii
        $Card_Hash2 = "f26a57da928d6f3e3480dfc7d03761161191bdb170e10ca15c7ac5de6912945c" nocase ascii
        $Card_Hash3 = "692cdaf6e42ab3a4f307e5d047249f7b30ceddd6bc88f22ca032412419bd62b7" nocase ascii
        $Card_Hash4 = "0679c7c0c9b0d6919c12cbc087e942d7bf48d3a78cd3ec80321fbfd1b33a1904" nocase ascii

        $Code_B_C:\tools\IOC-Scan>BadATM-IOC-Scanner
        $Code_B_BADATM-IOC-Scanner v0.1 - Frank Boldewin
        $Service[*] Loading YARA-rules
        [*] Starting scan. Please wait...
    condition
        uint16(Matching YARA Rule
        or (2 o
    ) APT_RULE_ATMRIPPER [description="Rule detects Thailand ATM Jackpot malware RIPPER",last_modified="2016-08-01",actor="East european cybercrime gang",malware_fami
    ly="ATM-malware RIPPER",author="Frank Boldewin"] 3364
    0x430f0:$Card_Hash1: be59a724feae790b3f315edf71a8450888c021f113e3c2b471e174130c201852
    0x431058:$Card_Hash2: f26a57da928d6f3e3480dfc7d03761161191bdb170e10ca15c7ac5de6912945c
    0x4310c8:$Card_Hash3: 692cdaf6e42ab3a4f307e5d047249f7b30ceddd6bc88f22ca032412419bd62b7
    0x431120:$Card_Hash4: 0679c7c0c9b0d6919c12cbc087e942d7bf48d3a78cd3ec80321fbfd1b33a1904
    0x401f79:$Code Bytes2: 68 CB 00 00 00 50 FF 15 F4 A1 42 00 EB 19
    0x402368:$Code_Bytess2: E8 B8 5B 00 00 83 C4 18 6A 02 53 53 FF 15 A8 A0 42 00 68 74 12 43 00 8D 55 A4
    0x43109c:$Service: D\x00B\x00a\x00c\x00k\x00u\x00p\x00 \x009\x00A\x00r\x00v\x00i\x00c\x00e\x00
    0x431200:$Service: D\x00B\x00a\x00c\x00k\x00u\x00p\x00 \x009\x00A\x00r\x00v\x00i\x00c\x00e\x00
    0x431280:$Service: D\x00B\x00a\x00c\x00k\x00u\x00p\x00 \x00S\x00e\x00r\x00v\x00i\x00c\x00e\x00
    0x4312a0:$Service: D\x00B\x00a\x00c\x00k\x00u\x00p\x00 \x00S\x00e\x00r\x00v\x00i\x00c\x00e\x00
    0x4312c0:$Service: D\x00B\x00a\x00c\x00k\x00u\x00p\x00 \x00S\x00e\x00r\x00v\x00i\x00c\x00e\x00
    0x4312e0:$Service: D\x00B\x00a\x00c\x00k\x00u\x00p\x00 \x00S\x00e\x00r\x00v\x00i\x00c\x00e\x00
    0x431300:$Service: D\x00B\x00a\x00c\x00k\x00u\x00p\x00 \x00S\x00e\x00r\x00v\x00i\x00c\x00e\x00
    PID          ==> 3364
    Process Name ==> FwLoadPm.exe
    Path         ==> C:\Probbase\cscw32\bin\FwLoadPm.exe
```

ATMRipper found as FwLoadPm.exe

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# ATM ATTACK TYPE 2



## Black Boxing

Black Boxing is a special variation of jackpotting, where the ATM PC is not used to cashout.

After fraudsters gained access to the inner housing of the ATM, they connect their own device to the cash dispenser and issue commands.

In order to successfully cashout, the Black Box needs to be prepared for the type of dispenser being attacked.

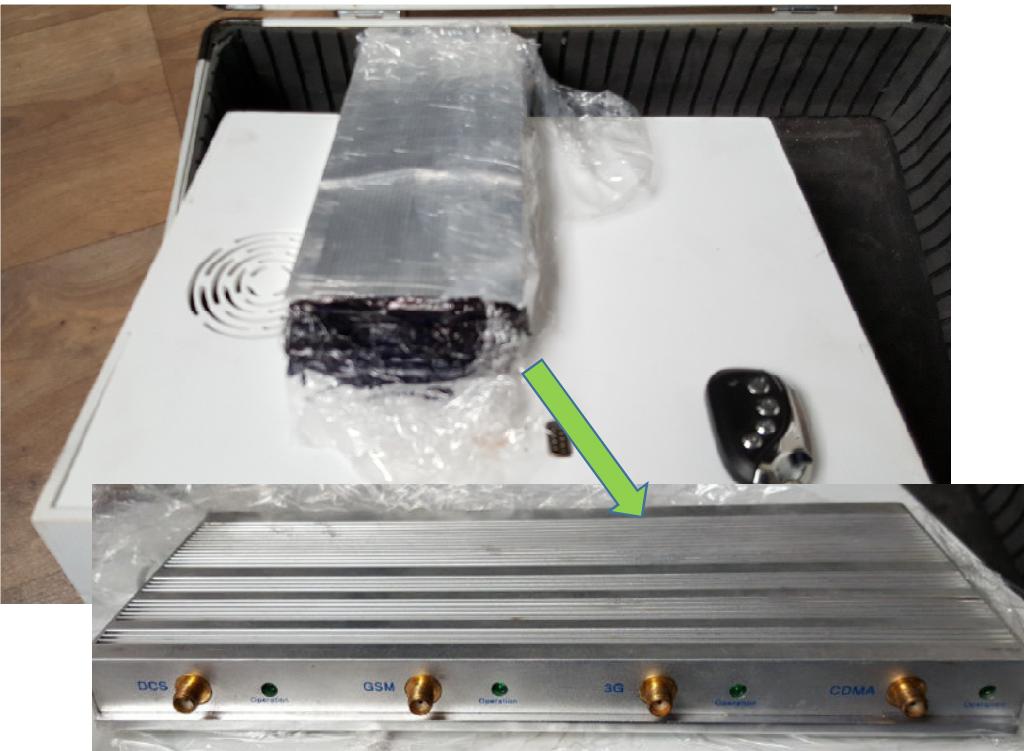


# ATM BLACK BOXING



## Exotic Black Boxes

Oldschool Black Box → PC with NCR SDC board + handy-jammer

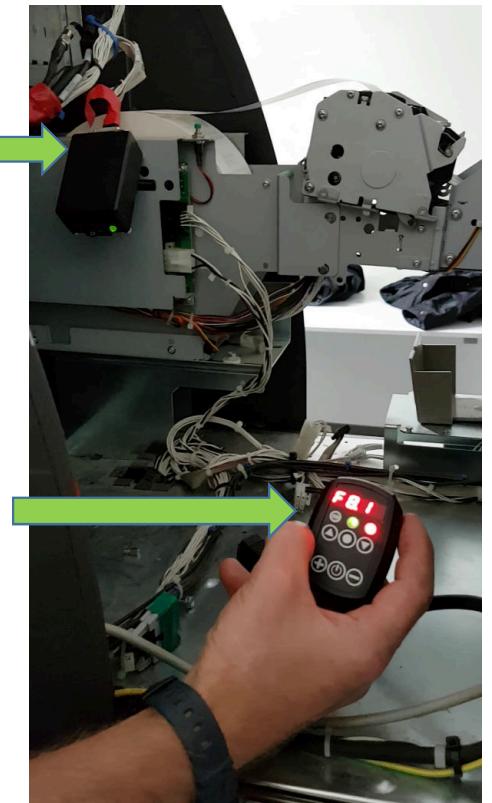


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Blackbox connected  
to dispenser

Bluetooth device to  
control blackbox

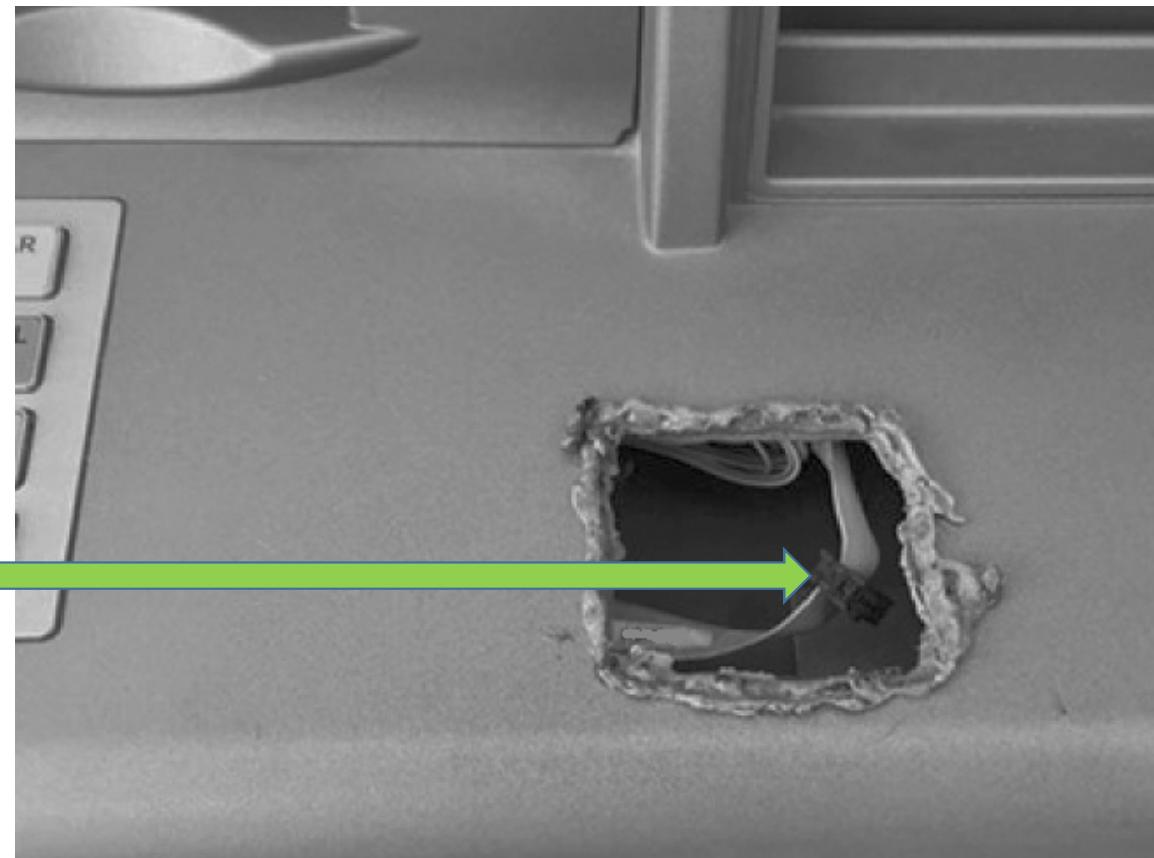
Black Box – Embedded style



## ATM BLACK BOXING



Gaining direct access to the NCR proprietary SDC ribbon cable, leading to cash dispenser



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# ATM BLACK BOXING



## Fraudster at work

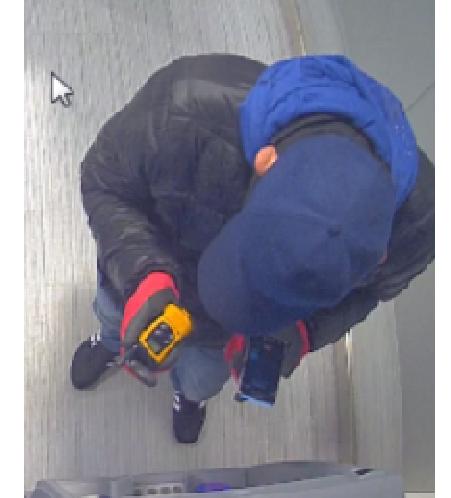
Uses ATM key to gain access to inner housing



Connecting notebook and dispenser via USB2SDC cable



Contacting guy with remote access to blackbox



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# ATM BLACK BOXING



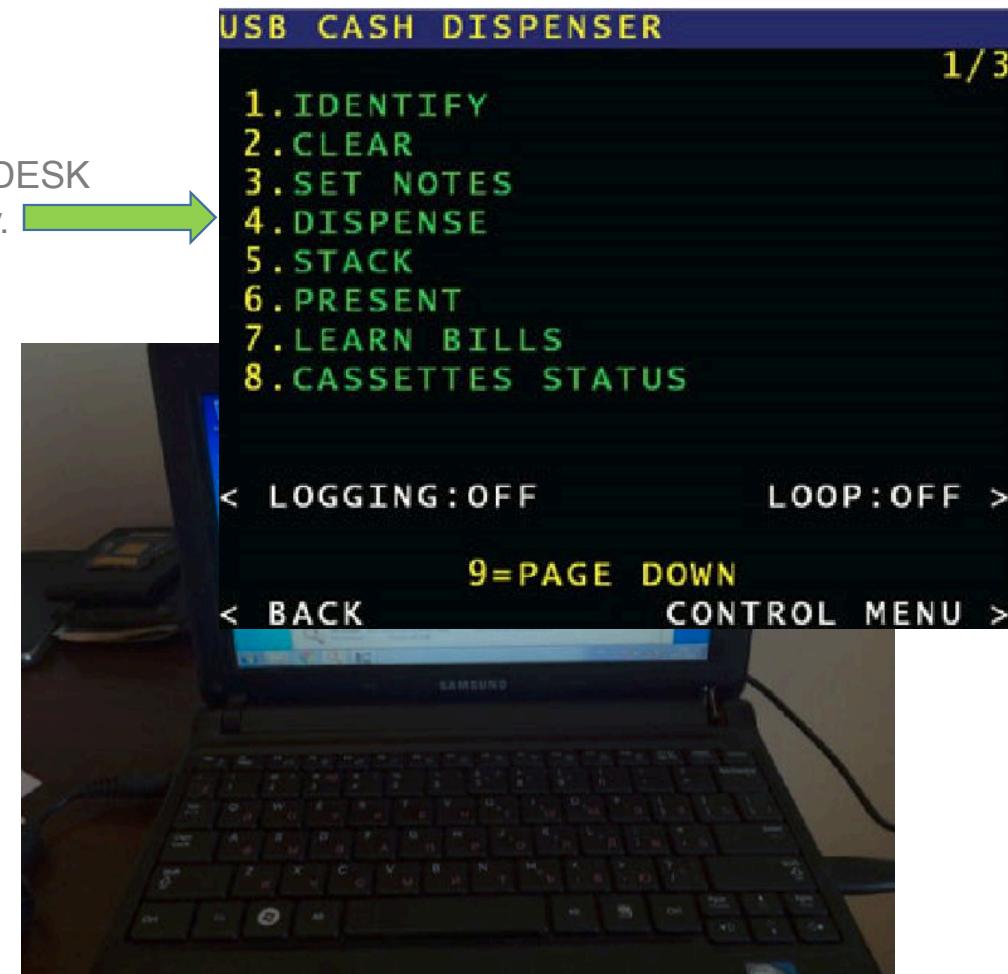
Seized equipment after fraudsters got busted

NCR ATM proprietary diagnosis software ATMDESK  
has DISPENSE feature to cashout money.

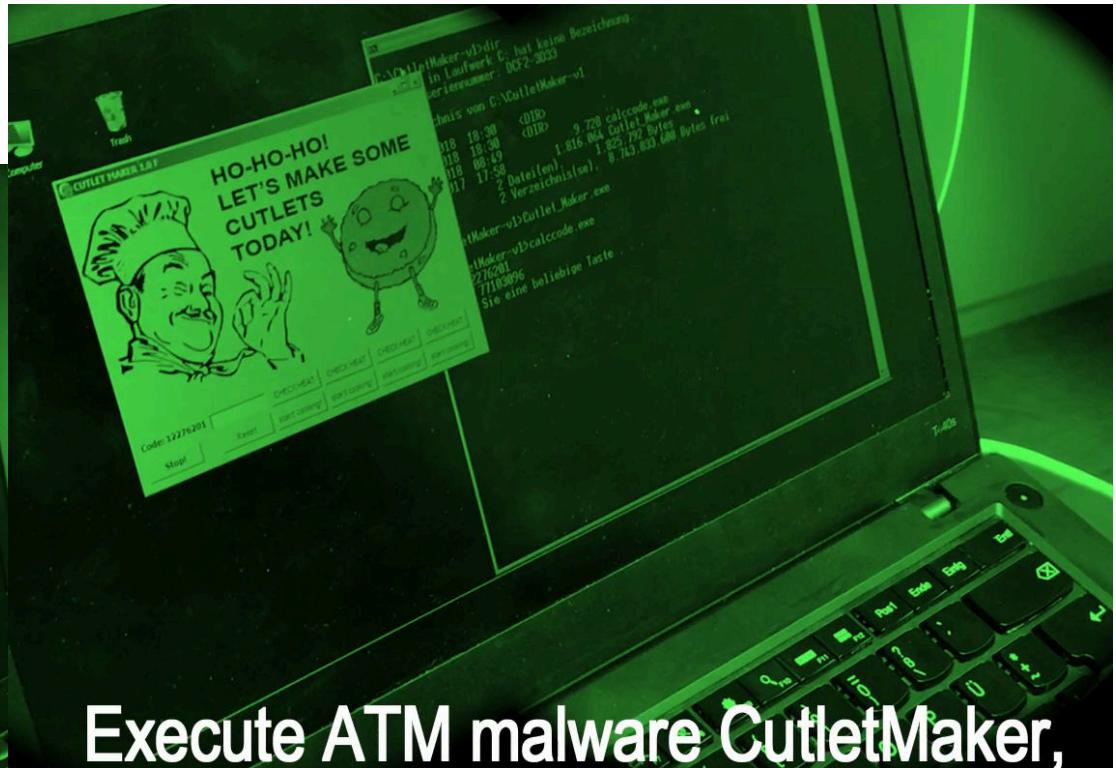
SDC2USB cable, to establish connection  
between SDC bus and notebook.



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## ATM BLACK BOXING → DEMO



Execute ATM malware CutletMaker,  
generate response code and cash out.

Notebook has a pre-installed ATM manufacturer  
software stack to communicate with the dispenser

# ATM MALWARE DISSECTED

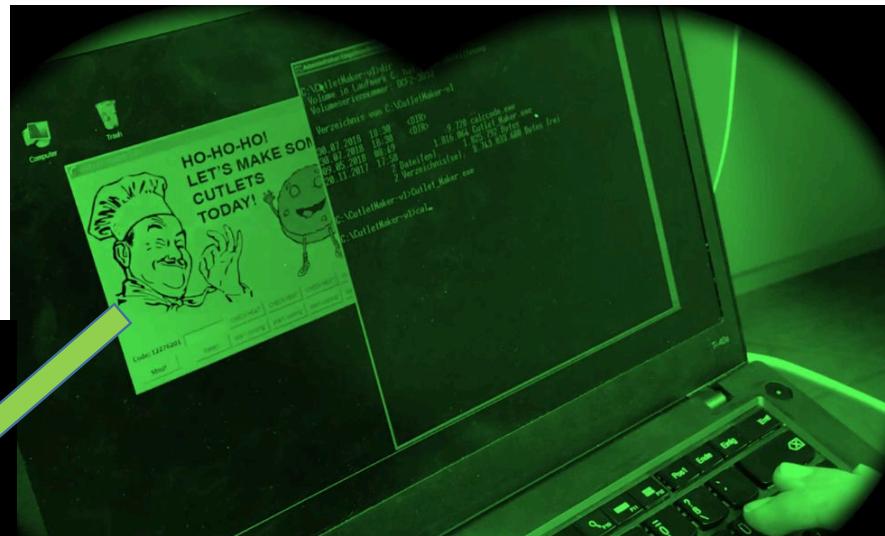


## Cutlet Maker ATM malware insights

### Features:

- “Check heat” → Dispense 1 note
- “Start cooking” → Dispense 60 notes
- “Reset” → Reset cashout
- “Stop!” → Terminate cashout
- Buttons represent cash cartridges

```
C:\CutletMaker-v1>Cutlet_Maker.exe  
C:\CutletMaker-v1>calccode.exe  
Code: 53345105  
Answer: 75671558  
Drücken Sie eine beliebige Taste . . .
```



# ATM MALWARE DISSECTED



## Cutlet Maker ATM malware insights

Original edition → With each run Cutlet Maker generates a challenge/response code. For every run a license code has to be ordered on a website.

Cracked edition (sold at a cheaper price) → with KeyGen → calccode.exe

The screenshot shows a listing for 'ATM Malware' on the AlphaBay Market. The listing details are as follows:

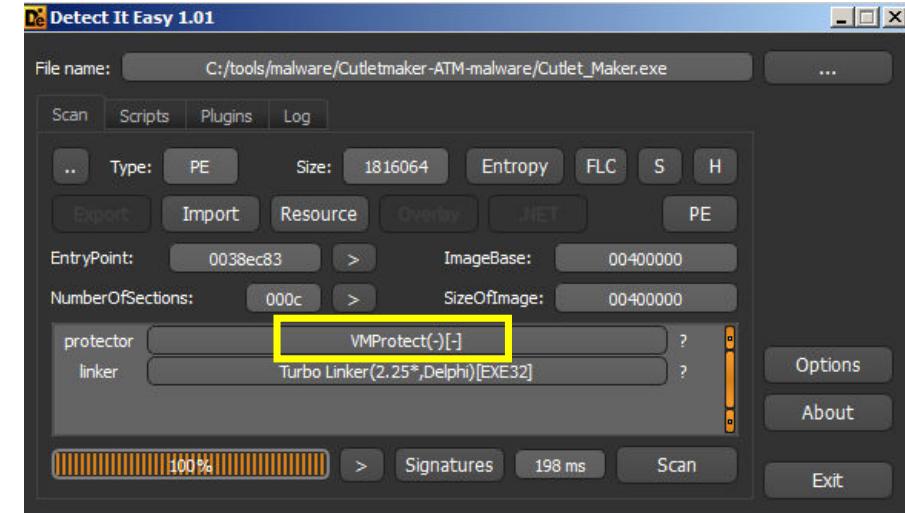
- Contact Seller**
- Favorite Listing**
- Favorite Seller**
- Alert when restock**
- Report Listing**
- BROWSE CATEGORIES**
  - Fraud (48130)
  - Drugs & Chemicals (250014)
  - Guides & Tutorials (16813)
  - Counterfeit Items (10113)
  - Digital Products (18945)
  - Jewels & Gold (1895)
- ATM Malware** (Thumbnail image of an ATM)
- Read the Instruction Manual get it from here (link)**
- Sold by cardmanboy - 1 sold since Mar 27, 2017**
- Vendor Level 4 Trust Level 5**
- 80 items available for auto-dispatch**
- Product class**: Digital goods
- Quantity left**: Unlimited
- Ends in**: Never
- Features**: Worldwide, Ships to Payment, Escrow
- Origin country**: Worldwide
- Purchase price**: USD 5,000.00
- Qty**: 1
- Buy Now** (button)
- Queue** (button)
- L 9398 BTC / 113.1478 XMR / 18.3170 ETH / 5,000.0000 ZEC /**

Malware is written in Delphi

Targets Wincor ATMs, as it relies on proprietary CNG device handler

Anti-Reversing measures

Protected with VMProtected → Highly obfuscated code

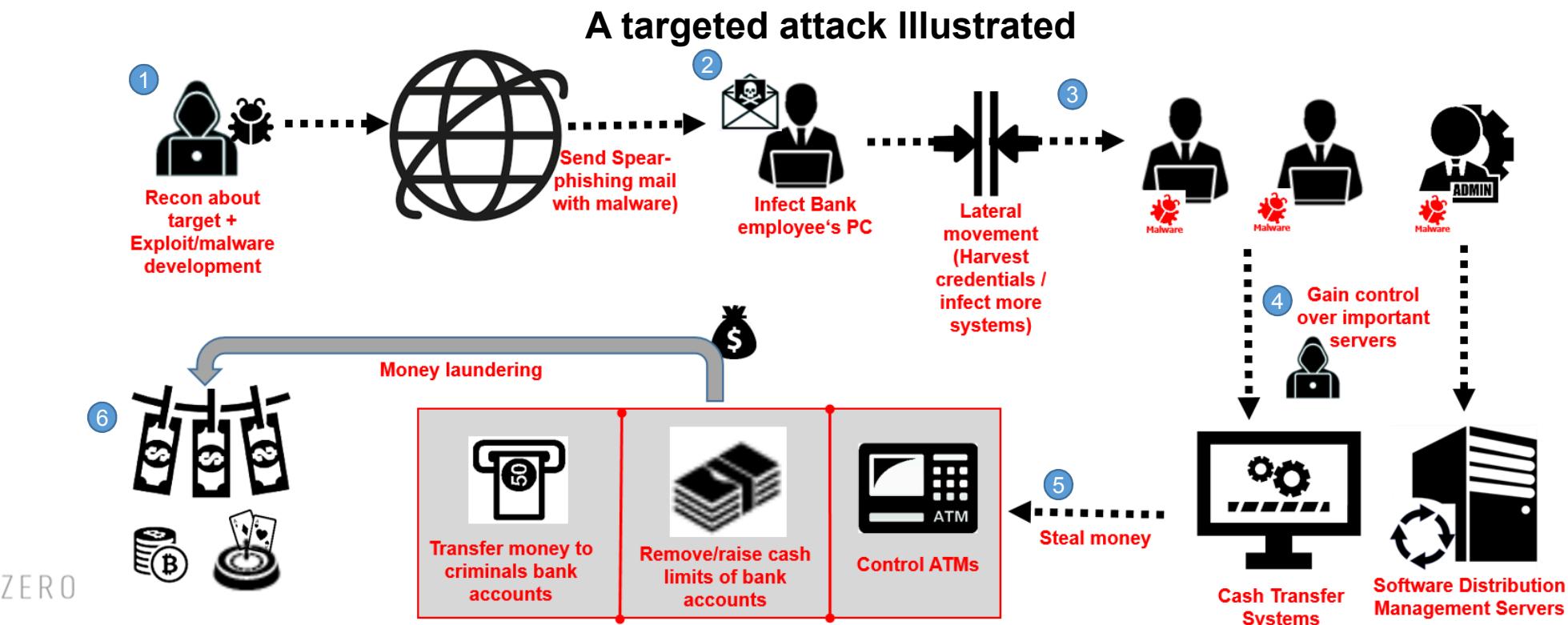


# ATM ATTACK TYPE 3



## Network attacks - Evolving to targeted financial frauds

Since 2014 different actors started financial fraud attacks on a targeted level, like described by Lockheed Martin in the Cyber Killchain model.



# EXAMPLE OF A TARGETED NETWORK ATTACK



## First Bank case in Taiwan

Initial intrusion into the bank was achieved by hacking a vulnerable voice recording server.

Malware installation on ATMs through banks software distribution management system.

More than NT\$83 million stolen

Thirteen of the 16 suspects fled out of Taiwan, 3 suspects were arrested by police

### First Bank's London branch hacked prior to ATM heist

2016/07/18 23:32:59 A- A+ A+

Like 10 G+



File photo

Taipei, July 18 (CNA) The voice recording server of First Bank's London branch was hacked into ahead of the theft of more than NT\$80 million investigators looking into the heist confirmed Monday.

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# EXAMPLE OF A TARGETED NETWORK ATTACK



## Malware used by Cobalt Gang to jackpot ATMs

Targets Wincor ATMs, as it relies on proprietary CNG device handler

- Typical CNG-API function calls:  
(CscCngOpen, CscCngLock,  
CscCngDispense, CscCngTransport)

Commandline tools

- CNGDISP.EXE → Dispenses cash
- CNGINFO.EXE → Info on cassettes status

CNGDISP only works in July 2016 → checks date

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```
004087E8 8D 44 24 70
004087EC 83 C4 10
004087EF 8B C8
004087F1 51
004087F2 89 5C 24 14
004087F6 C7 44 24 18 53 00 00 00
004087FE 89 44 24 20
00408802 FF 15 24 90 40 00
00408808 40
00408809 89 44 24 18
0040880D 8D 44 24 10
00408811 8D 94 24 C8 00 00 00
00408818 50
00408819 89 54 24 28
0040881D C7 44 24 24 00 10 00 00
00408825 FF 15 10 90 40 00
0040882B A9 00 80 00 00
00408830 74 24
00408832 68 F8 B2 40 00
00408837 E8 68 8A FF FF
0040883C 83 EC 24
0040883F B9 0A 00 00 00
00408844 8D 74 24 38
00408848 BB FC
0040884A F3 A5
0040884C E8 AF F9 FF FF
00408851 83 C4 28
00408854 EB 15
00408856
00408856
00408856 8D 8C 24 C8 00 00 00
0040885D 51
0040885E 68 2C B3 40 00
00408863 E8 3C 8A FF FF
00408868 83 C4 08
0040886B
0040886B 68 58 B3 40 00
00408870 E8 2F 8A FF FF
00408875 83 C4 04
00408878 8D 54 24 10
0040887C 52
0040887D 89 5C 24 14
00408881 C7 44 24 18 57 00 00 00
00408889 FF 15 0C 90 40 00
0040888F A9 00 80 00 00
00408894 74 24

lea    eax, [esp+1008h+FormattedString_Slot_Notes]
add   esp, 10h
mov   ecx, eax
push  push [esp+10CCh+pcscdh1Para], ebx
      mov [esp+10CCh+var_10B4], 53h ; 'S'
      mov [esp+10CCh+var_10AC], eax
call  call ds:_strlenA
inc   inc eax
      mov [esp+10C8h+var_10B0], eax
lea   lea eax, [esp+10C8h+pcscdh1Para]
push  push edx, [esp+10C8h+var_1000]
      eax
      mov [esp+10CCh+var_10A4], edx
      mov [esp+10CCh+var_10A8], 1000h
call  call ds:CscCngDispense
test  test eax, 8000h
jz    short loc_408856
push  offset aCscCngDispense ; "CscCngDispense/CscCdmdDispense failed wi...
call  _printf
      push esp, 24h
      mov ecx, 0Ah
      lea esi, [esp+10F0h+pcscdh1Para]
      mov edi, esp
rep   rep movsd
      mov add edi, esp
ErrorHandler
      call jmp esp, 28h
short short loc_40886B

; -----
loc_408856:           ; CODE XREF: _main+260!j
lea   lea ecx, [esp+10C8h+var_1000]
push  push ecx
      offset aDispensedSucce ; "Dispensed Successfully! Raw Response: %"
call  call _printf
add   add esp, 8

loc_40886B:           ; CODE XREF: _main+284!j
push  push esp
      offset aTransportingCa ; "Transporting cash to wait pos...\n"
call  call _printf
add   add esp, 4
      lea edx, [esp+10C8h+pcscdh1Para]
      push edx
      mov [esp+10CCh+pcscdh1Para], ebx
      mov [esp+10CCh+var_10B4], 57h ; 'W'
call  call ds:CscCngTransport
test  test eax, 8000h
jz    short short loc_4088BA
```

## NETWORK ATTACK → DEMO



Scenario → Attackers already control network. Money mule and operator prepare for cashout



Money mule gets call from operator  
that jackpotting is imminent

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## CONCLUSION



So could all these attacks have been detected and prevented?

Let's see! Answers in the ATM security workshop!



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