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About Fox-IT & Threat InTELL...

2000+ 350+ 35+ 135+ 5

NCC group

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Threat InTELL Specialists

Global InTELL entities

Continents





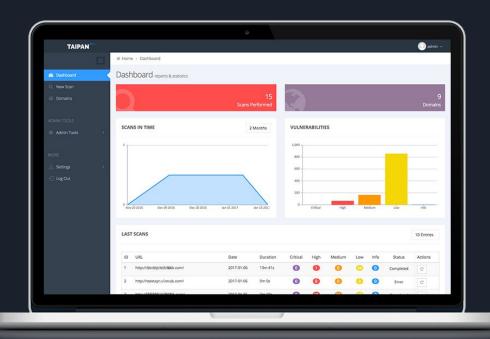


Global	Specific	Accessible
Trends & Threats	Scaling your capability	STIX / TAXII
Who & how	Analyst availability	Customisable output
Actors, victims & attribution	Malware & MO's	API Portal access
Knowledge base & reporting	Credential & card recovery	Alerting



Real-time contextual threat intelligence www.fox-it.com/intell/

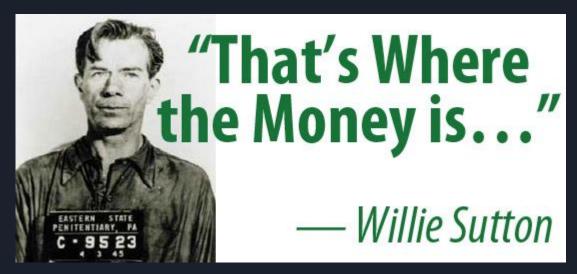
Taipan Web Application Security Scanner





https://github.com/taipan-scanner/Taipan

Why target ATMs?



* FAKE: http://scobbs.blogspot.it/2015/01/why-willie-sutton-robbed-banks-real.html

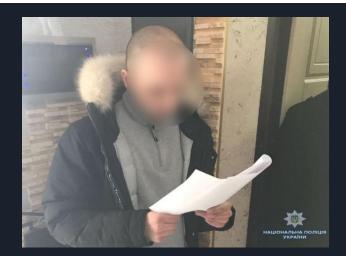


Are ATMs a real target for criminals?

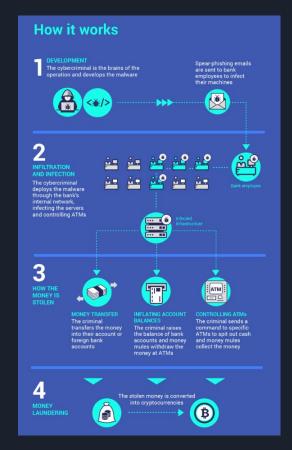
MASTERMIND BEHIND EUR 1 BILLION CYBER BANK ROBBERY ARRESTED IN SPAIN

26 March 2018

Press Release







What is an ATM?

"An automated teller machine (ATM) is an electronic telecommunications device that enables customers of financial institutions to perform financial transactions, such as cash withdrawals, deposits, transfer funds, or obtaining account information, at any time and without the need for direct interaction with bank staff." -







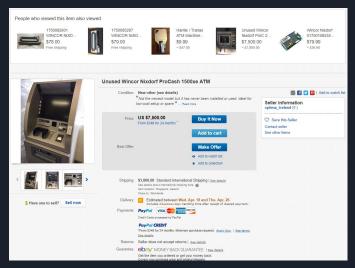


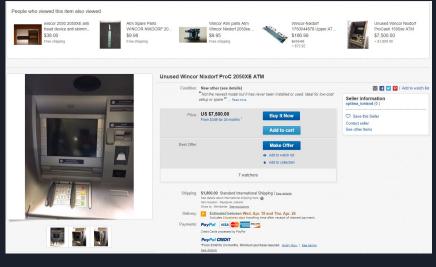
How to test an ATM?

- ATMs are like regular computers with custom hardware and software
 - ATM file list

https://dokumen.tips/documents/ejemplodeimagennorton-ghosttxt.html

- One of the most difficult parts is to obtain an ATM for testing purpose
- If you have the money you can buy one on e-bay :)







ATM Internals











Ploutus.D ATM Malware

- During the past years various malwares were created in order to attack ATM in order to force the ejection of all the bills stored inside the various dispensers
 - This kind of attack is known as Jackpotting, after the seminal talk done at BH USA
 2010 by Barnaby Jack
- In 2013 FireEye discovered a new ATM malware, dubbed Ploutus ([1])
 - At the time it was known as Ploutus (without D) and targeting Mexican banks
- In 2017 FireEye released a new article about a new Ploutus variant, dubbed Ploutus.D ([2])
 - The D suffix was added due to the fact that it targets Diebold ATM vendor



Ploutus.D ATM Malware

- March 2017: ZingBox published an article about a new version of Ploutus.D which added the capability to be controlled remotely ([3])
- January 2018: the reporter Brian Krebs published an article about Ploutus.D infecting also US ATMs ([4]). This new variant was described by ZingBox in [5] and named as Piolin.



10° EDIZIONE

^[4] https://krebsonsecurity.com/tag/ploutus-d/

^[5] https://www.zingbox.com/blog/piolin-the-first-atm-malware-jackpotting-atms-in-usa

Is the DIEBOLD brand used in Italy?

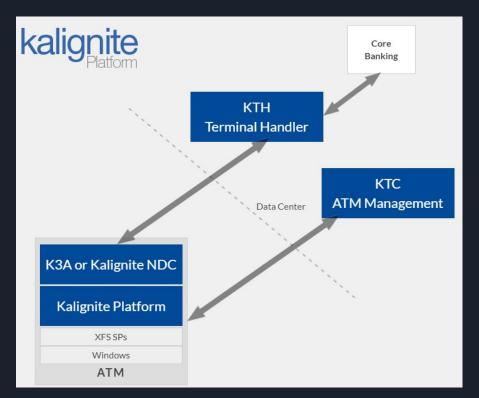




Interaction with the ATM

- According to FE ([1]) interactions with the ATM are done through the Kalignite Platform
- This framework is an abstraction level above the XFS middleware
- The usage of this framework implies that the author(s) has a good understanding of how an ATM works

UPDATE: Recent Ploutus.D samples seem to have moved from Kalignite framework to Diebold Agilis Power middleware (based on INvolve middleware platform from Nexus Software [2]), this according to the name of the referenced files.



Src: http://www.kal.com/en/kal-products

[2] https://www.finextra.com/newsarticle/6822/diebold-releases-agilis-power-platform-for-multi-vendor-atm-upgrades

^[1] https://www.fireeye.com/blog/threat-research/2017/01/new_ploutus_variant.html

Hello Ploutus.D

```
C1: D:0 CV:
                        C10: D:0 CV:
 C2: D:0 CV:
 C3: D:0 CV:
 C4: D:0 CV:
 C5: D:0 CV:
C9: D:0 CV:
Code1:0
               HWID: 73622746stado: Expirado C:9
Code2:0
               ATMID: 38815663 ssette: 3Codigo:
                        C10: D:0 CV:
C1: D:0 CV:
C2: D:0 CV:
                        C11: D:0 CV:
C3: D:0 CV:
                        C12: D:0 CV:
C4: D:0 CV:
                        C13: D:0 CV:
 C5: D:0 CV:
                        C14: D:0 CV:
C6: D:0 CV:
                        C15: D:0 CV:
 C7: D:0 CV:
                        C16: D:0 CV:
C8: D:0 CV:
                        C17: D:0 CV:
               C18: D:0 CV:
HWID: 73622746stado: Expirado C:9
C9: D:0 CV:
Code 1:0
               ATMID: 38815683 ssette: 3Codigo:
Code2:0
```



Reading user input

```
Token: 0x0600003A RID: 58 RVA: 0x000034C4 File Offset: 0x000016C4
                                                                   Set Keyboard Hook in order to
private static IntPtr smethod 2(Class7.Delegate0 delegate0 1)
                                                                   intercept all keyboard keys
   IntPtr result;
   using (Process currentProcess = Process.GetCurrentProcess())
       using (ProcessModule mainModule = currentProcess.MainModule)
           result = Class7.SetWindowsHookEx(13, delegate0_1, Class7.GetModuleHandle
             (mainModule.ModuleName), 0u);
   return result;
// Token: 0x0600003B RID: 59 RVA: 0x00003528 File Offset: 0x00001728
                                                                                 Dispatch the pressed
private static IntPtr smethod 3(int int_0, IntPtr intptr_1, IntPtr intptr_2)
                                                                                 key to the handler
      (int_0 >= 0 && intptr_1 == (IntPtr)256)
       int int_ = Marshal.ReadInt32(intptr_2);
       Class11.smethod 0(int );
   return Class7.CallNextHookEx(Class7.intptr 0, int_0, intptr_1, intptr_2);
```



User Interface

```
// Token: 0x0600000F RID: 15 RVA: 0x00002F84 File Offset: 0x00001184
private static void smethod 1()
       IntPtr intPtr = Class2.CreateDC("\\\.\\DISPLAY1", "", IntPtr.Zero);
                                                                                   Write directly to DISPLAY1
       Graphics graphics = Graphics.FromHdc(intPtr);
                                                                                      device
       SolidBrush brush = new SolidBrush(Color.Magenta);
       SolidBrush brush2 = new SolidBrush(Color.Black);
       Font font = new Font("Arial Black", 12f);
       new Font("Arial Black", 20f);
       short num = 10;
                                        Loop forever until the UI is
       while (Class7.bool 7)
                                        active
           if (num < 1)
               num = 10;
               graphics.FillRectangle(brush2, 0, 0, 800, 300);
               graphics.DrawRectangle(new Pen(new SolidBrush(Color.White)), 0, 0, 799, 299);
```



Ploutus.D Framework

- Ploutus.D is a full framework
 - Some of these file are used to encrypt content or to interact with dispenser.
 Relevant file to interact with the ATM are:
 - AxInterop.CASHDISPENSER3Lib.dll
 - AxInterop.PINPAD3Lib.dll
 - Interop.CASHDISPENSER3Lib.dll
 - Interop.PINPAD3Lib.dll



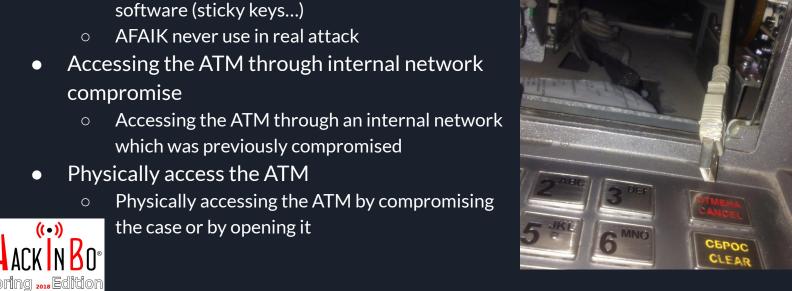
Ploutus.D Framework

- Some of the identified files are:
 - Launcher: it is the initial launcher, the one which use the attacker to install the malware
 - XFSConsole.exe: it allows to interact with XFS Middleware
 - \circ NewAge.exe: it allows to connect remotely to the ATM (more on this later)
 - AgilisConfigurationUtility.exe: it allows to interact with the ATM in order to dispense money



How to access the ATM computer

- Accessing the ATM via software vulnerability
 - Exploit some vulnerability in the user interaction software (sticky keys...)





How to access the ATM computer





How Ploutus.D works?

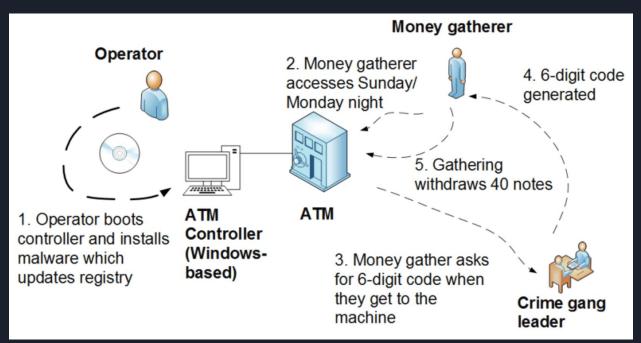




Image not strictly related to Ploutus.D, but same process. Source: https://phys.org/news/2014-10-atm-windows-safe-money.html

Ploutus.D initialization

 Once the malware is installed and initialized, it creates a new configuration file (P.bin) where it stores, among other info, the ATMID pseudo-random value

```
Class6.smethod_5("APPStart");
   string text = string.Empty;
                                                                     Generate HWID
   Class6.smethod 5("Generando ID");
    Random random = new Random(DateTime.Now.Millisecond);
    for (int i = 1; i <= 4; i++)
       text += random.Next(0, 10).ToString();
    Random random2 = new Random(DateTime.Now.Second);
    for (int j = 1; j \le 4; j++)
       text += random2.Next(0, 10).ToString();
    Class9.smethod 7(uint.Parse(text)):
   Class9.smethod_47(0.0);
    Class9.smethod 53(false);
    Class7.string 3 = Class6.smethod 1(text);
    Class7.string 3 = Class6.smethod 1(Class9.smethod 6().ToString());
if (Class9.smethod 4() == 0u)
                                                                     Generate ATMID (this info
   Random random3 = new Random(DateTime.Now.Millisecond);
   int uint_ = random3.Next(1, 99999999);
                                                                     is needed for activation)
    Class9.smethod 5((uint)uint );
    Class7.string 4 = Class6.smethod 1(uint .ToString());
```



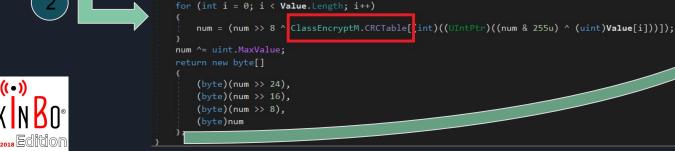
- The activation step needs two data
 - ATMID a pseudo-random number generated during the first execution of the malware
 - The current day number (1-31)
 - \circ The current month number (1-12)
- The encryption is done by three external libraries:
 - EncryptD.dll: It is in charge for "encrypt" the day number
 - o EncryptM.dll: It is in charge for "encrypt" the month number
 - <u>EncryptID.dll</u>: It is in charge for "encrypt" the ATM ID number
- The activation holds for one day only, then it needs to be activated again



ATMID

```
Class6.smethod 5("Activate");
string b = Class6.smethod 1(Class4 method 1(Class9.smethod 6().ToString(), now.Day, now.Month));
if (Class7.string 5 == b) -
public static string smethod 1(string string 0, int int 0, int int 1)
    ulong num = OUL;
    int num2 = ClassEncryptID.EncryptID(string_0);
    int num3 = ClassEncryptD.EncryptDay(int_0);
    int num4 = ClassEncryptM.EncryptMoth(int_1);
```

Is the computed value (**b** variable) equals to the inserted activation code?



private static byte[] Calculate(byte[] Value)

uint num = uint.MaxValue;



```
C1:55 D:0 CV:12
                       C10:55 D:0 CV:12
                              stado: Activado
C1:55 D:0 CV:12
                       C10:55 D:0 CV:12
C2:55 D:0 CV:12
                       C11: D:0 CV:
C3:55 D:0 CV:12
                       C12: D:0 CV:
C4:55 D:0 CV:12
                       C13: D:0 CV:
C5:55 D:0 CV:12
                       C14: D:0 CV:
C6:55 D:0 CV:12
                       C15: D:0 CV:
                          816Bstado: Activado C:9
                         33764ssette: 3Codigo:
!:59:56 PM
```





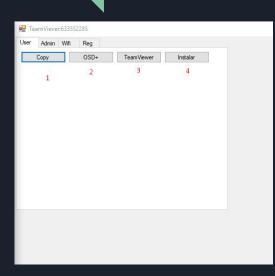


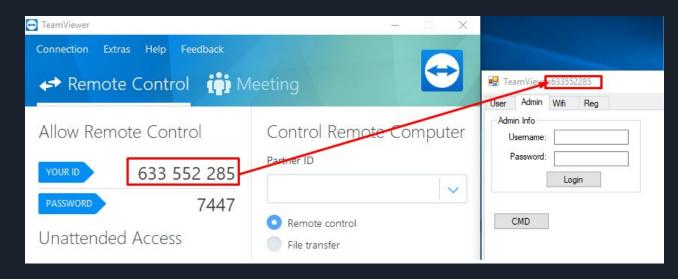
Remote ATM connection

- Ploutus.D in its initial releases, only supported a physical connection to the ATM in order to plug a keyboard and interacts with it
- Latest version added a new feature that allows to connect via WiFi to the ATM
 - It uses a legit SimpleWifi.dll library
 - It is necessary to connect a WiFi dongle to the ATM
- This version is protected in a different way than the previous one, which makes the usage of de4dot not valid.



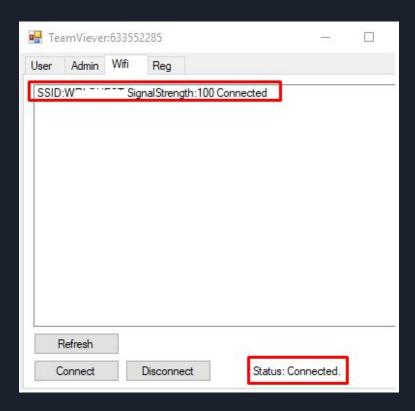
Remote ATM connection







Remote ATM connection





- Ploutus.D uses .NET Reactor a commercial .NET code protector to obfuscate its code
 - NecroBit is a powerful protection technology which provides complete protection for your sensitive intellectual property by replacing the CIL code within methods with encrypted code. This way it is not possible to decompile/reverse engineer your method source code.
- Luckily for us the ATM component can be deobfuscated with the open source software de4dot
- The *main.exe* (the one in charge for remote connection) seems to crash de4dot so a manual unpacking process is necessary
 - The most difficult aspect to reverse is to obtains the real MSIL code



```
// Token: 0x06000125 RID: 293 RVA: 0x00004054 File Offset: 0x000002454
[MethodImpl(MethodImplOptions.NoInlining)]
public N7RHghwy3wqnyoITO7()
// Token: 0x06000131 RID: 305 RVA: 0x0000418C File Offset: 0x00000258C
[MethodImpl(MethodImplOptions.NoInlining)]
internal static void AsiwGGJ1gM2wCYu0AAM(object obj, object obj2, object obj3, object obj4, PointF pointF)
// Token: 0x0600012F RID: 303 RVA: 0x00004178 File Offset: 0x000002578
[MethodImpl(MethodImplOptions.NoInlining)]
internal static void BN7S0RJV110KAkZhMS6(object obj, object obj2, int num, int num2, int num3, int num4)
// Token: 0x06000127 RID: 295 RVA: 0x00004130 File Offset: 0x000002530
[MethodImpl(MethodImplOptions.NoInlining)]
internal static void Cg0BMbJ9uuGjwseXwSh(object obj)
// Token: 0x06000122 RID: 290 RVA: 0x00003FD0 File Offset: 0x0000023D0
[MethodImpl(MethodImplOptions.NoInlining)]
```



 The compile method is in charge for compiling MSIL code to machine specific code. This can be (ab)used by obfuscators.

```
class ICorJitCompiler
public:
   // compileMethod is the main routine to ask the JIT Compiler to create native code for a method. The
   // method to be compiled is passed in the 'info' parameter, and the code:ICorJitInfo is used to allow the
   // JIT to resolve tokens, and make any other callbacks needed to create the code, nativeEntry, and
   // nativeSizeOfCode are just for convenience because the JIT asks the EE for the memory to emit code into
   // (see code:ICorJitInfo.allocMem), so really the EE already knows where the method starts and how big
   // it is (in fact, it could be in more than one chunk).
   // * In the 32 bit jit this is implemented by code:CILJit.compileMethod
    // * For the 64 bit jit this is implemented by code: PreJit.compileMethod
    // Note: Obfuscators that are hacking the JIT depend on this metal
                                                                                stdcall calling convention
   virtual CorJitResult __stdcall compileMethod (
           ICorJitInfo
                                                             /* IN */
                                        *comp,
           struct CORINFO METHOD INFO *info,
                                                             /* IN */
           unsigned /* code:CorJitFlag */
                                                             /* IN */
                                        **nativeEntry.
                                                             /* OUT */
           ULONG
                                        *nativeSizeOfCode
                                                             /* OUT */
           ) = 0;
```

```
struct CORINFO_METHOD_INFO
    CORINFO METHOD HANDLE
                                 ftn;
    CORINFO_MODULE_HANDLE
                                 scope:
                                 ILCode:
    BYTE *
    unsigned
                                 ILCodeSize;
    unsigned
                                 maxStack;
    unsigned
                                 EHcount:
    CorInfoOptions
                                 options;
    CorInfoRegionKind
                                 regionKind;
    CORINFO SIG INFO
                                 args;
    CORINFO SIG INFO
                                 locals;
```



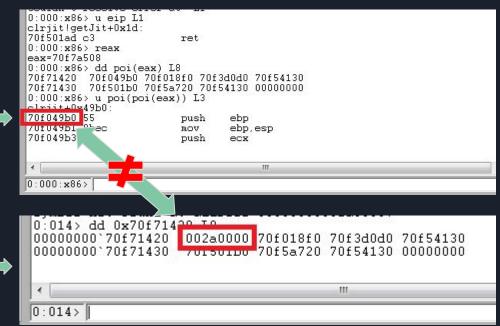
 Let's use WinDBG with SOS extension to see if the compileMethod is hooked

(ed4.5b0): Break instruction exception - code 80000003 (first chance) *** ERROR: Symbol file could not be found. Defaulted to export symbols for ntdll.dll -Set breakpoint on ntdll!CsrSetPriorityClass+0x40 0:000> sxe ld clrjit.dl clrjit.dll load 📆nt - code 4000001f (first chance) First chance exceptions are reported before any exception handling This exception may be expected and handled *** ERROR: Symbol file could not be found. Defaulted to export symbols for ntd1132 dll ntdll32!LdrVerifyImageMatchesChecksum+0x96c: 77690f3b cc (ed4.5b0): Ūnknown exception - code 04242420 (first chance) ModLoad: 000000000 70f00000 00000000 70f80000 C:\Windows\Microsoft.NET\Framework\v4.0.30319\clrjit.dll ntdll!ZwMapViewOfSection+0xa Set breakpoint on clrJit!getJit t *** ERROR: Symbol file could not be found. Defaulted to export symbols for C:\Windows\Microsoft.NET\Framework\v 00000000`70f50860 clrjit!sxsJitStartup (<no parameter info>) get the address of the 0:000> u clrJit!getJit L3 clrjit!getJit eax.dword ptr [1475C08570F7A298h] eax,offset clrjit!sxsJitStartup+0x29ca8 (00000000`70f7a508] compileMethod method 00000000`70f5019e c70508a5f7702014f770 mov dword ptr [clrjit!sxsJitStartup+0x29ca8 (00000000`70f7a508)],offset cl



By executing the *getJit* method we obtain the address of *compileMethod* which is 0x70f049b0

Let's execute the program a bit and then check again the address in the VTable of the compileMethod





- Let's identify which one is the replacement function. By inspecting the call stack we can identify who called the real compileMethod.
- With this information we can now rebuild the the assembly with the real method body

```
0:000> !CLRStack
OS Thread Id: 0x30c (0)
Child SP
                             IP Call Site
0027e124 746653b0 [InlinedCallFrame: 0027e124]
0027e16c <u>002db545</u> yasttpQOrHx2jEkiUL.P9ZBIKXMsRMxLdTfcG.qtlEIBBYuV(IntPtr, IntPtr, IntPtr, UInt32, IntPtr, UInt32 ByRef)
                      <u> POBLIC DOMAINDOUNGILJEUDCIASS.IL JIOD KEVELSECINVOKE(INCJZ, INCJZ, INCZ, IN</u>
                                  [PrestubMethodFrame: 0027e894] Menu.Form1.fpOCrHx2j(System.Object, System.EventArgs)
0027e908 679ebbb5
                                  System.Windows.Forms.Control.OnClick(System.EventArgs)
0027e91c 679ee390 System. Windows. Forms. Button. OnClick (System. EventArgs)
                                  System. Windows. Forms. Button. OnMouseUp(System. Windows. Forms. MouseEventArgs)
                                  System Windows Forms Control WmMouseUp(System Windows Forms Message ByRef, System Windows Forms MouseButt
0027e9ac 6836b046
                                   System, Windows, Forms, Control, WndProc(System, Windows, Forms, Message ByRef)
                                   [InlinedCallFrame: 0027e9b0]
0027e9f8 68387209 System. Windows. Forms. ButtonBase. WndProc(System. Windows. Forms. Message ByRef)
0027ea34 67a53d41 System. Windows. Forms. Button. WndProc(System. Windows. Forms. Message ByRef)
                                   System Windows Forms Control+ControlNativeWindow OnMessage (System Windows Forms Message ByRef)
0027ea48 67
                                   System.Windows.Forms.Control+ControlNativeWindow.WndProc(System.Windows.Forms.Message ByRef)
                                   System . Windows . Forms . Native Window . Callback (IntPtr . Int32 . IntPtr . IntPtr)
0027ea5c 679f9c60
                                   [InlinedCallFrame: 0027ebfc]
0027ebfc 0028d1cd
                                   DomainBoundILStubClass.IL_STUB_PInvoke(MSG ByRef)
                                   [InlinedCallFrame: 0027ebfc] System. Windows. Forms. UnsafeNativeMethods. DispatchMessageW(MSG ByRef)
                                   System Windows Forms Application+ComponentManager System Windows Forms UnsafeNativeMethods IMsoComponentM
0027ec34 67a08ffe [InlinedCallFrame: 0027ec34]
                                  System. Windows. Forms. Application+ThreadContext. RunMessageLoopInner(Int32, System. Windows. Forms. Application
                                   System Windows Forms Application+ThreadContext RunMessageLoop(Int32, System Windows Forms ApplicationCont
0027ed38 679f1c8d System. Windows. Forms. Application. Run(System. Windows. Forms. Form)
                                   YwtCMOukMI8PxR5v8R.EwF8F8cEuAFJdLCX1d. W7VuqtDv3Opx70Ed8v4(Systém.Object)
                                   YwtCMOukMI8PxR5v8R.EwF8F8cEuAFJdLCX1d.tItPzVyLAQ()
                                   {056074FB-456E-4659-8FE0-799C6F94DCF5}.Main()
0027eee0 6fc3eaf6
                                   [GCFrame: 0027eee0]
```

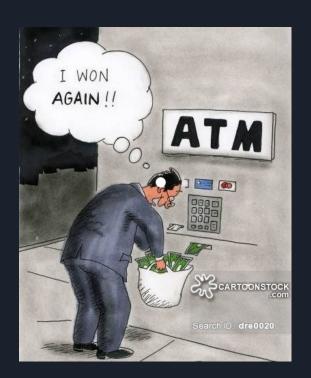


Software Protection





Thanks!





References

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 - https://www.zingbox.com/blog/ploutus-d-malware-turns-atms-into-iot-devices/

