# Subtle and not so Subtle Ways to Lose Your Cryptocurrency













#### A Little About Me...

- Software Engineer @ Microsoft in Pittsburgh
- Tech Educator @ chaintuts
- Love to build free and open source technical education!
  - Interested in cryptocurrencies, blockchains, digital security topics
  - Tired of meeting folks after they lost money I want to help people before that happens



# Cryptocurrency – Powerful But Vulnerable....

- Cryptocurrencies are powerful tools with irreversible transactions and PKI
- Thieves and scammers take advantage of this
- What you'll get:
  - Common attack vectors & mitigation techniques
  - Take this back to your products, users, etc.!





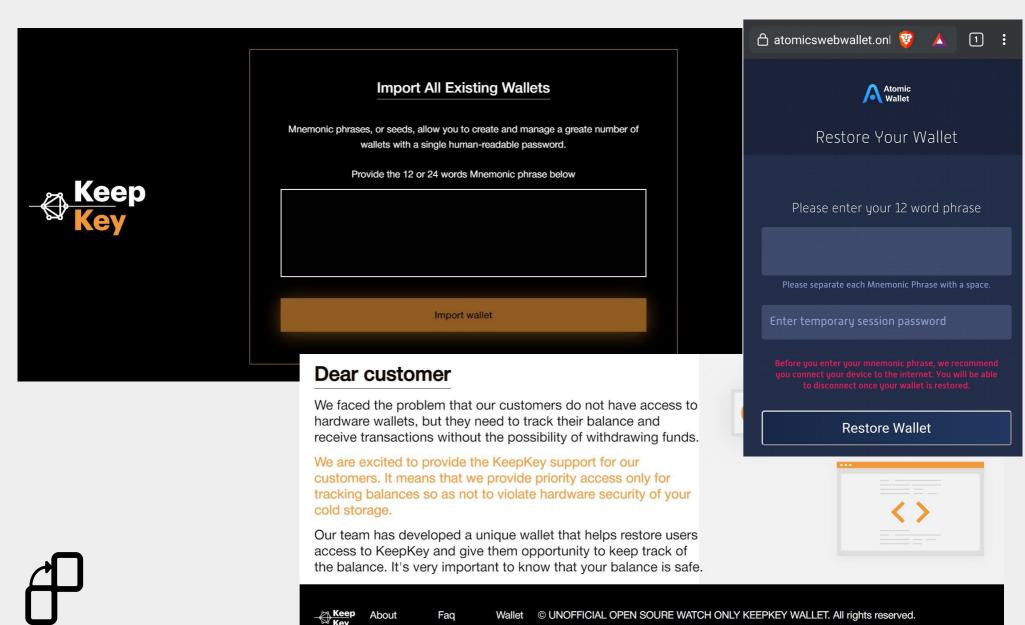
# Cryptocurrency — Powerful But Vulnerable....

- Social Engineering
- Malware
- User Error
- Bad Security Hygiene Practices
- Wallet Implementation Problems

... all ways *real* users get rekt. Let's talk about fixing that!



## Social Engineering #1 – Fake "Support"

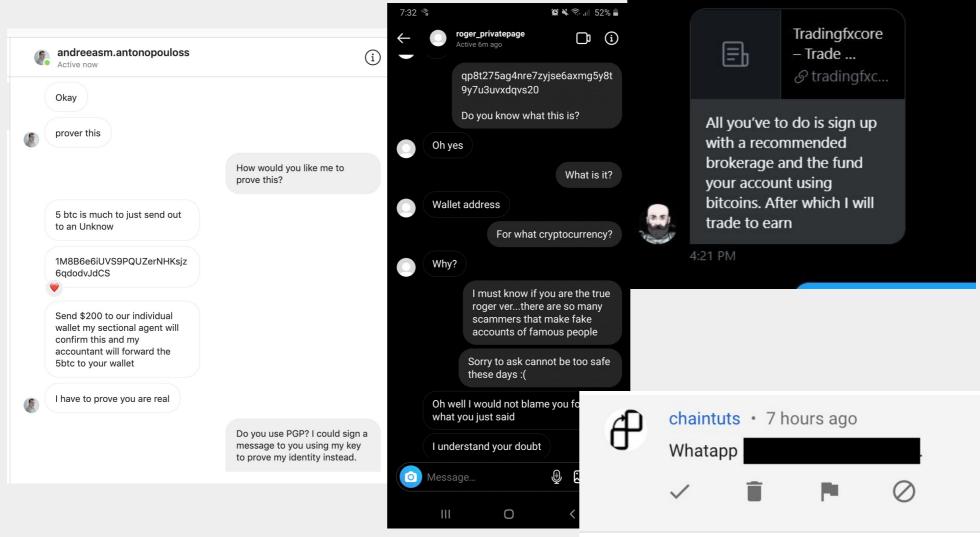


#### Social Engineering #1 – Fake "Support"

- Example #1 Crypto company "support" phishing ex: fake KeepKey wallet tools
- Attack: trick the user into giving up account access (via 2FA codes/password reset) or seed phrase (direct access to keys)
- Countermeasures: Know that no legitimate support will ask for 2FA codes, seed phrases
  - We need warnings on our stuff; reminders for end users



### Social Engineering #2 – Impersonation



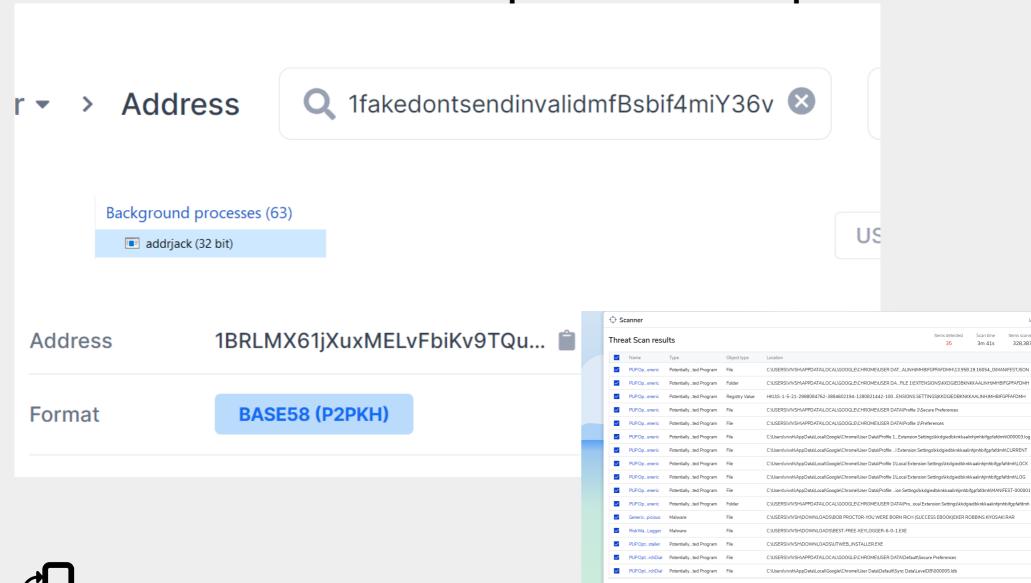


#### Social Engineering #2 – Impersonation

- Example #2 Impersonation ex: fake Andreas, Roger, chaintuts, etc.
- Attack: an account impersonating a crypto celebrity tricks you into sending Bitcoin to a fake, but convincing "Bitcoin investment" website
- Countermeasures: awareness of the irreversibility of crypto transactions, what these scams look like, impersonation tactics
  - Ex: Andreas' Twitter bio says "BEWARE of giveaway scams" - a simple message goes a long way



#### Malware – Clipboard Swaps



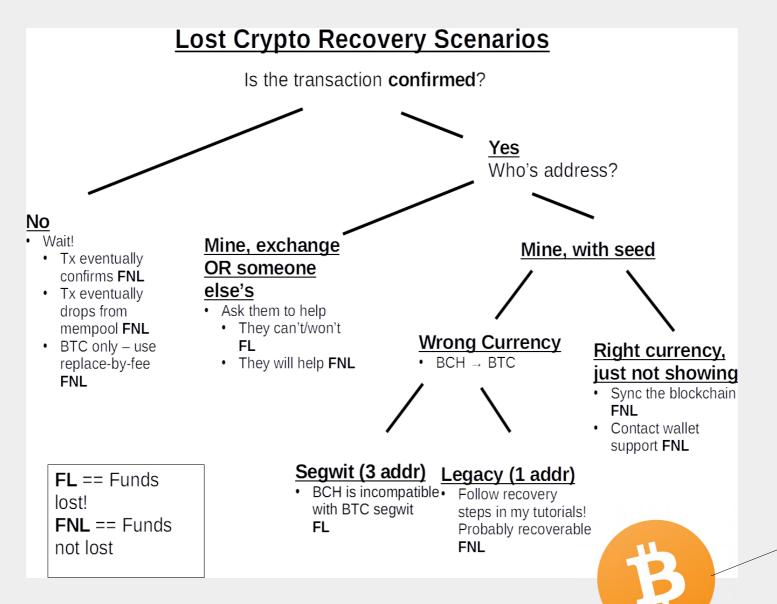
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#### Malware – Clipboard Swaps

- Example my homebrew "AddrJack"
  - Https://github.com/chaintuts/addrjack
  - https://youtu.be/suOpeSUlwN8 Quick demo
  - It takes all of 30 minutes to make a basic one, and real ones are more sophisticated!
- Attack: malware on a user's computer senses a crypto address in the clipboard, swaps it to an attackers. The user pastes the malicious address and sends coins to the attackers
- Countermeasures: Always double, triple checking that addresses match the intended recipient's



#### User Error #1 – "Cross Chain" Swaps



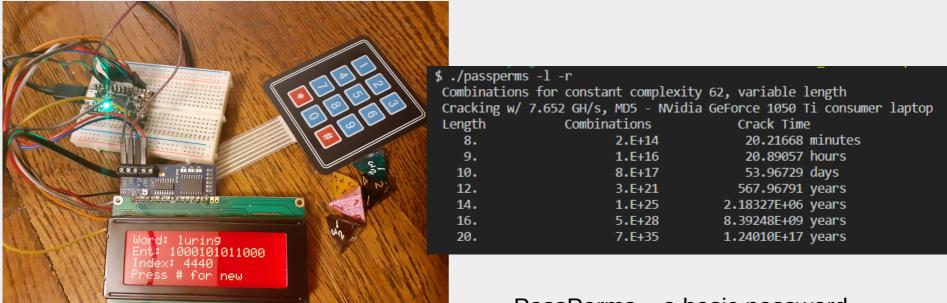


#### User Error #1 - "Cross Chain" Swaps

- Attack: Not an attack, but a user error.
  - The user mistakenly sends Bitcoin Cash to a Bitcoin address, or mixes one Ethereum token for another.
  - For exchanges, this results in permanent loss of funds. For noncustodial wallets, recovery through manual intervention is sometimes possible.
    - I have done successful manual recoveries, but they are 1 in 100
- Countermeasures: Always double, triple checking the address belongs to the intended Cryptocurrency
  - EVERY WALLET UI/UX should have this warning. None that I know of actually do.



#### Security Hygiene #1 - Passwords



Entropal – a hardware diceware demo

https://github.com/chaintuts/entropal

PassPerms – a basic password cracking time demo that shows why length > complexity in general

https://github.com/chaintuts/passperms



#### Security Hygiene #1 - Passwords

#### Attack:

- The user reuses an insecure password between other accounts and an exchanage (ex: Coinbase) or web wallet (ex: blockchain.com).
- A breach exposes the password and the attacker compromises the user's exchange/wallet accounts
- **Countermeasures:** Proper password hygiene no password reuse, long passphrases/randomly generated passphrases, the use of secure password managers
  - If you own a crypto-related website, insist on whatever the industry standard is for user passwords
  - Don't allow your users to mess this up



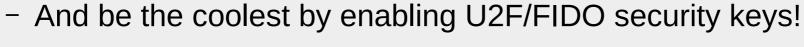
#### Security Hygiene #2 - 2FA



SIM swaps – an all-too-common plague in the crypto space

#### Attack:

- The attacker knows the user has SMS-based 2FA on an exchange and an exposed phone number.
- The attacker socially engineers the phone company into porting the number to their device.
- The attacker initiates a password reset to compromise the user's account.
- Countermeasures: Only using App-based/TOTP (okay) or security key (best) based 2 factor authentication
  - If you own a crypto related website, do not use SMS 2FA. Just don't.





#### Poor Wallet Implementations

- Wallet implementation/installation issues ex: Electrum phishing attack, ECDSA nonce reuse, brainwallets
- Attack: varies, the attacker uses some poor implementation detail to compromise a wallet software or wallet keys, gaining direct access to user funds

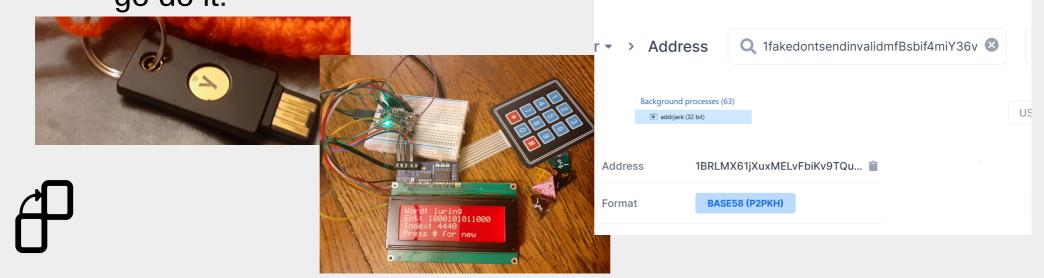
#### Countermeasures:

- signature/hash verification of software
- use of well-audited and reputable wallet software
- never using brainwallets/paper wallets



#### Final Thoughts

- A lot of this probably isn't news to you and that's the point
- These are common ways real people lose money, every day
- MOST attacks are mitigated by common-sense, relatively nontechnical countermeasures
- It's our job as industry professionals to educate our users, implement sound user experiences, build secure software, and develop best practices This industry is so new, everyone watching this can be a part of building better security go do it!



## Questions?

- Twitter @chaintuts
- chaintuts.com Contact Form
- DEFCON discord @joshmcintyre#2481

I would love to hear from you – Seriously, get in touch with those questions and feedback!

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