

## PROBLEM

- Global online gaming market share is around 40 Billion USD
- Online poker game rooms involve an alluring amount of money seeking attention of adversaries
  - In 2008, 100,397 number of gaming Trojans were designed to steal passwords to several online games at once
- Worse, colluding cheaters can use these poker sites as major money-laundering channels



- Humongous financial risk and threat to privacy demand the security evaluation of online games to create awareness about the technical and design flaws in the system

## METHODOLOGY

- Evaluation of “Holding Nuts – an open source poker application” to understand the potential flaws in an online poker room
- Static and Dynamic analysis
- Evaluated Areas:
  - Confidentiality & Integrity
  - Availability
  - Password Policy
  - Authentication
  - Chat Server
  - Network Communication
  - Collusion
  - Cheating Strategies
  - Game Design

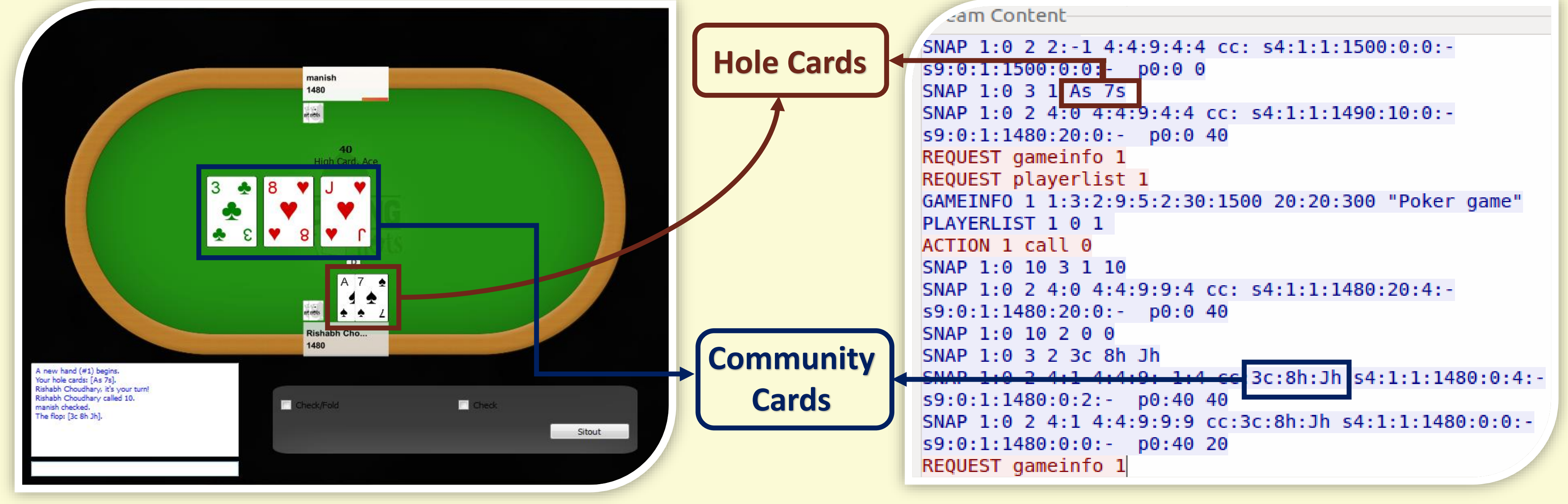
## FINDINGS

### PASSWORD POLICY/ AUTHENTICATION

- Only optional password policy
- Clear-text display of passwords on the screen
- Unencrypted transmission of passwords
- No policy to strengthen the passwords or to prevent password cracking

### CONFIDENTIALITY AND INTEGRITY

- Unencrypted transmission of passwords, chat messages and table information
- No integrity check may lead to impersonation by sniffing client’s UUID
- Man in the middle attack: Interception/modification of opponent’s cards



Packet capture exposing the game cards of an opponent

### CHAT SERVER

- Upper bound of 200 characters in a single message
- Chat flood protection to prevent resource exhaustion
- Unencrypted transmission of chat messages vulnerable to interception and modification

### AVAILABILITY

- Default restrictions on number of connections
  - Maximum connections per IP: 3
  - Maximum active games per client: 2
- Denial of Service: Maximum capacity could be consumed easily

### CHEATING STRATEGIES

- Shuffling
  - Randomly seeded random\_shuffle() API
- Exposal of Hole Cards
  - Table information transmitted in clear-text
- Collusion
- House Cheating

### COLLUSION

- No collusion detection algorithm
- External communication channels can be used to collude using following strategies:
  - Raise to kick players out
  - Raise to impose bad odds
  - Raising each other for more profit
  - Avoid playing themselves
- Random allocation of positions to players tries to restrain collusion

### GAME DESIGN

- Use of C++ STL’s random\_shuffle API to provide randomness
- Input Validation
- Checks for buffer bounds
- Network disruption on a client’s end leads to that client getting folded pushing the pot to the opponent

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Use of TLS/SSL
  - Secure network communication
  - Mutual authentication
- Scalable and Fault tolerant server
- Collusion detection and Auditing systems
- Use of Strong Authentication mechanisms
  - One time passwords
  - Two factor authentication
  - Strong and mandatory password policy

## TAKE AWAY

- Security of online games is paramount from financial and privacy aspects
- Attention of security research community is required for secure and trusted gaming environment
- Should use (only) standard cryptographic protocols
- Should build dependable servers and Strong authentication systems
- Should implement Cheating Prevention/Detection systems

