



# Tools and Techniques used in Automated Threats

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# Our Speakers



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# Agenda

## THE BASICS

- What is an automated threat?
- Elements of a threat profile

## TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

- Common toolsets
- Uncommon toolsets
- Generating entropy
- Motivation

## COMMON MITIGATION METHODS

- Rate limits
- Signatures
- IP Address blocking
- CAPTCHA
- MFA

## WHERE TO NEXT?

- Using OWASP Automated Threats
- Who cares about Automated Threats?

## ATTACK ANALYSIS

- Aggregators

## ATTACK ANALYSIS

- Gift Card Fraud

## ATTACK ANALYSIS

- MFA Bypass

# The Basics

# What is an Automated Threat?



Abuse inherent functionality to conduct automated and manual fraud

Attackers abuse functionality **as designed** but not **as intended**

# Reading is good but...



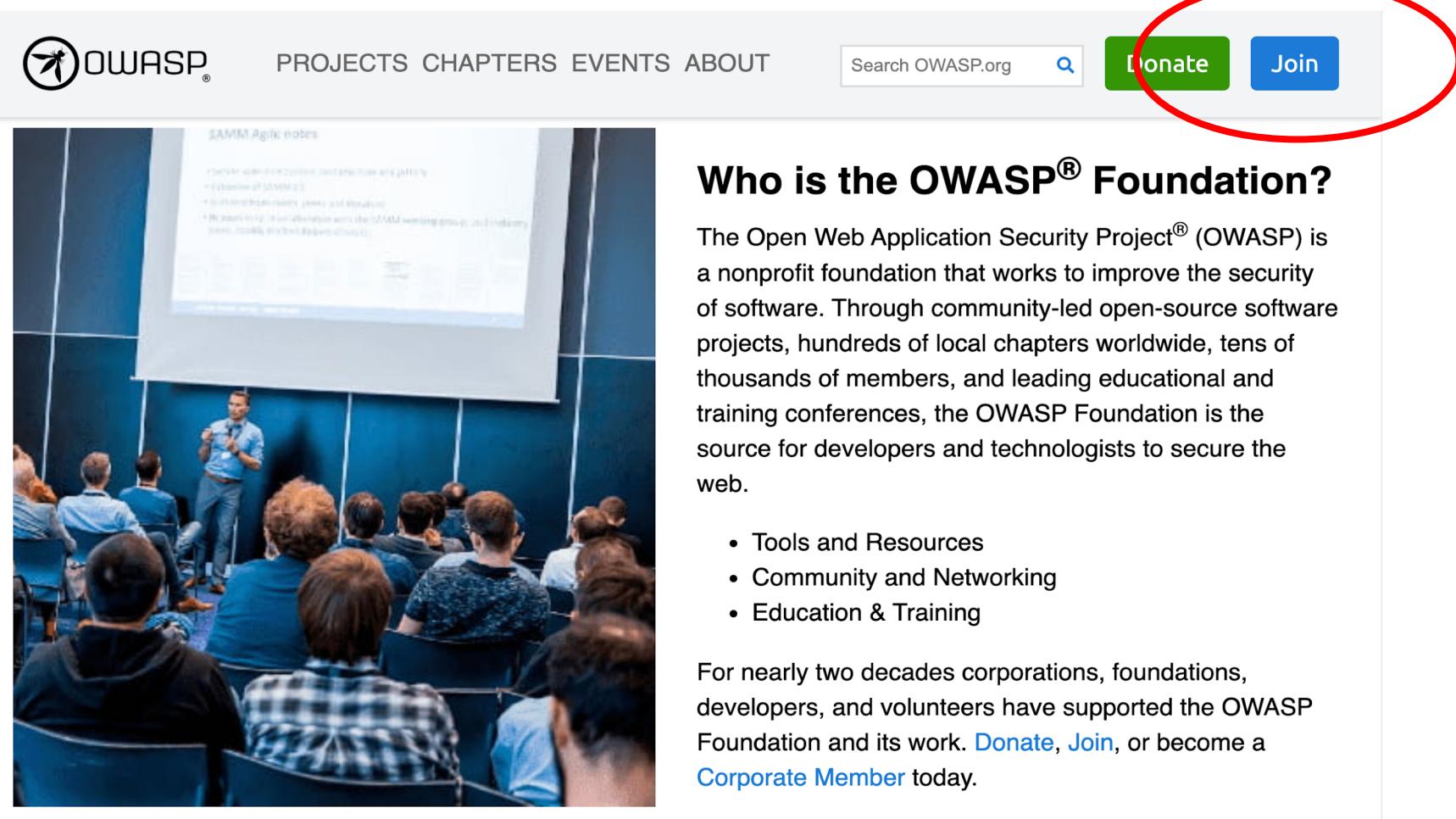
# OWASP®

## The Automated Threat Handbook Web Applications

The Automated Threat Handbook provides actionable information and resources to help defend against automated threats to web applications.

- OAT-020 Account Aggregation
- OAT-019 Account Creation
- OAT-003 Ad Fraud
- OAT-009 CAPTCHA Defeat
- OAT-010 Card Cracking
- OAT-001 Carding
- OAT-012 Cashing Out
- OAT-007 Credential Cracking
- OAT-008 Credential Stuffing
- OAT-021 Denial of Inventory
- OAT-015 Denial of Service
- OAT-006 Expediting
- OAT-004 Fingerprinting
- OAT-018 Footprinting
- OAT-005 Scalping
- OAT-011 Scraping
- OAT-016 Skewing
- OAT-013 Sniping
- OAT-017 Spamming
- OAT-002 Token Cracking
- OAT-014 Vulnerability Scanning

# Let's start with an example



The screenshot shows the OWASP.org website. At the top left is the OWASP logo. To its right are the menu items: PROJECTS, CHAPTERS, EVENTS, and ABOUT. A search bar with the placeholder "Search OWASP.org" and a magnifying glass icon follows. On the far right are two buttons: a green "Donate" button and a blue "Join" button, which is circled in red.

**Who is the OWASP® Foundation?**

The Open Web Application Security Project® (OWASP) is a nonprofit foundation that works to improve the security of software. Through community-led open-source software projects, hundreds of local chapters worldwide, tens of thousands of members, and leading educational and training conferences, the OWASP Foundation is the source for developers and technologists to secure the web.

- Tools and Resources
- Community and Networking
- Education & Training

For nearly two decades corporations, foundations, developers, and volunteers have supported the OWASP Foundation and its work. [Donate](#), [Join](#), or become a [Corporate Member](#) today.

# Example vulnerability

## Your Information

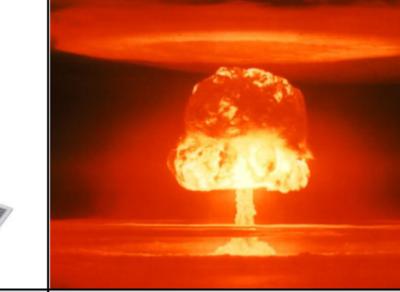
|                              |
|------------------------------|
| Member Email Address         |
| Confirm Member Email Address |
| Company Name                 |
| Member Name                  |

**SUBMIT**

data entry can be automated by script or webdriver recording

By submitting this form, you are consenting to receive communications from the OWASP Foundation concerning the status of your membership and agree to adhere to the OWASP Foundation [Code of Conduct](#). Membership Dues are not prorated nor can they be cancelled once purchased. Discounted and [Student Memberships](#) are only offered to qualifying individuals. Fraudulent membership submissions will be revoked without notice for no refund. You can elect to receive marketing mails from us by also selecting "Join the OWASP Marketing Mail List." Marketing mails include information and special offers for upcoming conferences, meetings, and other opportunities offered to you. You can revoke your consent to receive Marketing Mail List emails at any time by using the Unsubscribe link found at the bottom of these emails.

# Examples of a Threat Profile

|  |  |  |                    |  |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| <b>Assets</b>   | <b>Actors</b>  | <b>Motives</b>  | <b>Resources</b>  | <b>Outcomes</b>   |
| Items of value that we wish to protect.   | Whom or what may be a threat.  | Underlying objective or behavior causing the actor to become a threat.              | Talent, budget, advantages, and access that may be available to the actors to bolster attack efforts. | Specific result to prevent.   |

# Motivation

Ran “pirate subscription” sites

HyperGen, WickedGen, Autoflix & AccountBot

" ... \$10 for a *lifetime* subscription"

" ... more than 150,000 users"

Evan Leslie McMahon



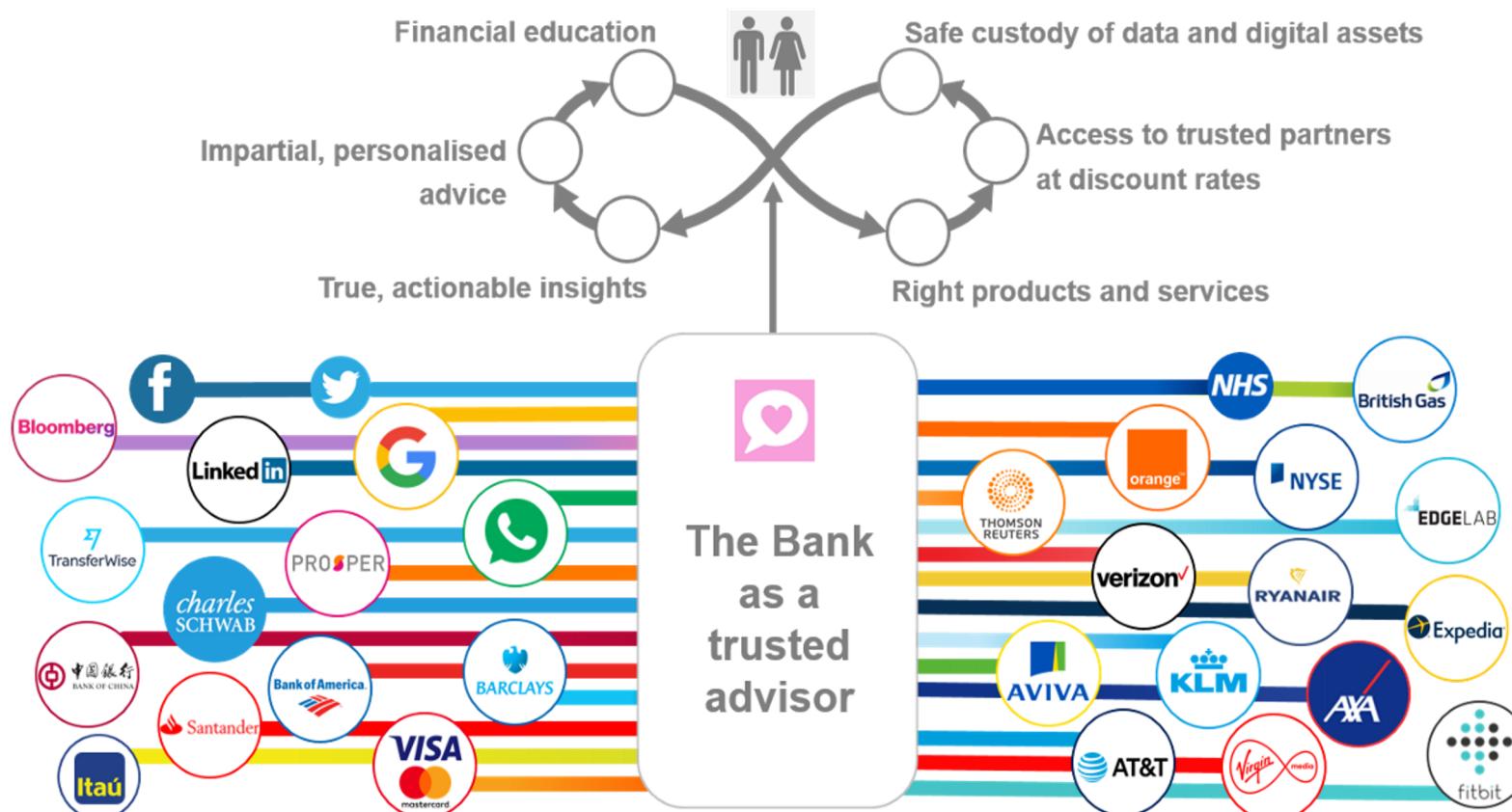
23 years old

\$ 535,000  
(USD)

Attackers invest time,  
effort and money.

Why?

# Aggregators



Financial data aggregation enables a single view

# Who is accountable for security ?



Customer



Attacker



Connect your account

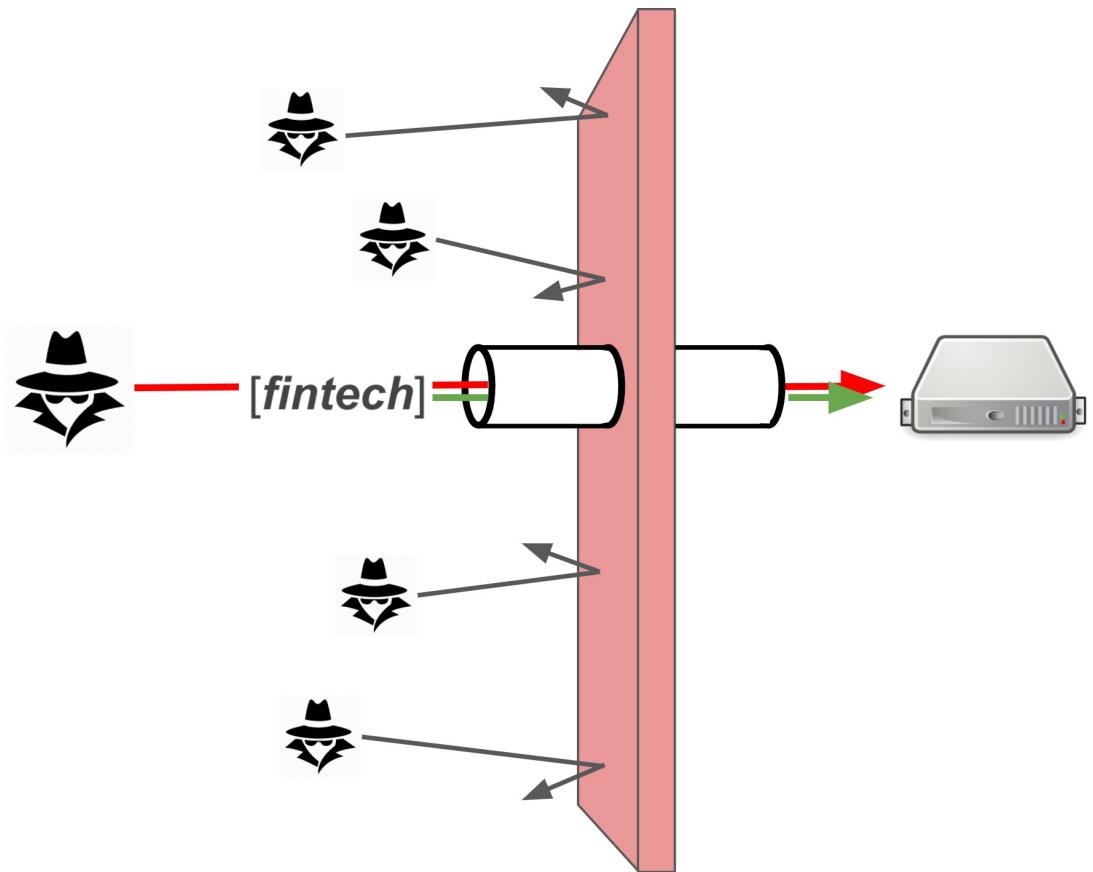
 **BANK OF OKLAHOMA** Bank of Oklahoma  
<http://www.bankofoklahoma.com/>

Username

Password  
  
SHOW

Forgot your sign-in? Let's go find it.

# Attack via Fintech



## Dark web forum

*Open a [fintech] account and add the bank account using the username and password. This will*

- Check if the account is still live,*
- Let you see the balance of the accounts, and*
- If needed, let you check for deposits from PayPal, as well as to keep an eye on it.*

*Research the background of account holder and get their SSN from ssnvalidator.com*

# Bad Behavior

## BANK

Q : Please use our API ?



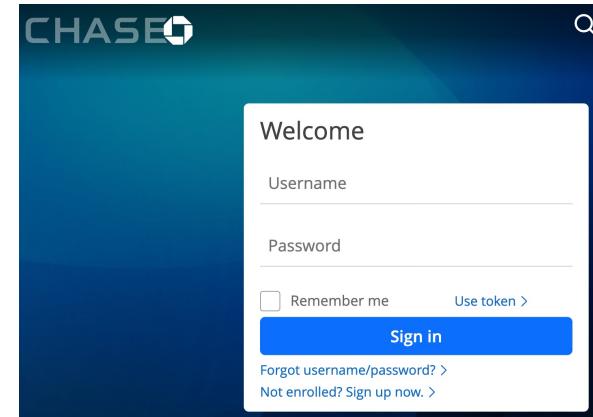
1. Sign in directly with Chase

2. Choose what accounts they  
can access

3. Remove access whenever you  
want

## FINTECH

A : That doesn't work for us



<https://www.chase.com/digital/data-sharing>

<https://developer.jpmorgan.com/>

We do what we want !  
And there is nothing you can do about it  
Or is there ?

# Tools and Techniques

# Attacks Using Python



```
import requests
import os
import random
import string
import json

chars = string.ascii_letters + string.digits + '!@#$%^&*()'
random.seed = (os.urandom(1024))

url =
'http://craigslist.pottsfam.com/index872dijasydu2iuad27aysdu2yytaus6d2ajsdhadasd2.php'

names = json.loads(open('names.json').read())

for name in names:
    name_extra = ''.join(random.choice(string.digits))

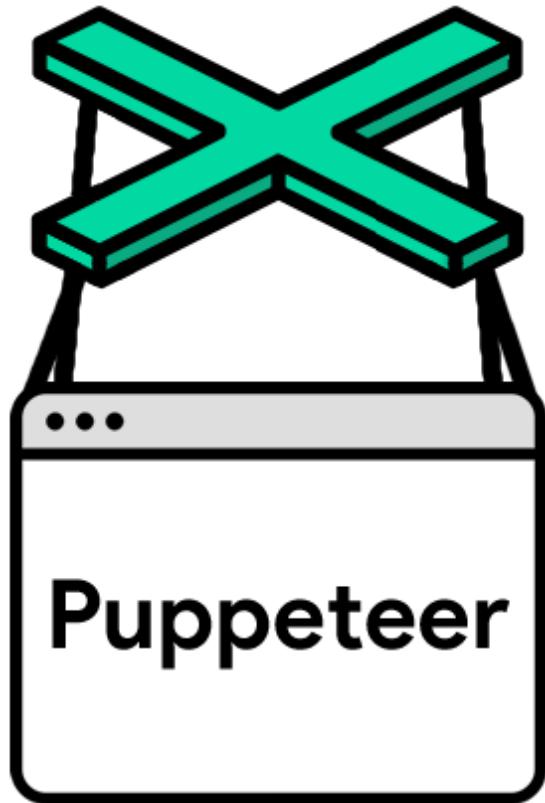
    username = name.lower() + name_extra + '@yahoo.com'
    password = ''.join(random.choice(chars) for i in range(8))

    requests.post(url, allow_redirects=False, data={
        'auid2yjauysd2uasdadasd': username,
        'kjauysd6sAJSDhyui2yasd': password
    })

    print 'sending username %s and password %s' % (username,
password)
```

Script based attacks  
are trivial to implement

# Tools - Puppeteer



**Purpose built  
automation tools  
are widely used  
by developers**

# Tools - Selenium

**Selenium automates browsers. That's it!**

What you do with that power is entirely up to you.

Primarily it is for automating web applications for testing purposes, but is certainly not limited to just that.

Boring web-based administration tasks can (and should) also be automated as well.

... and can be  
very effective in  
automated attacks

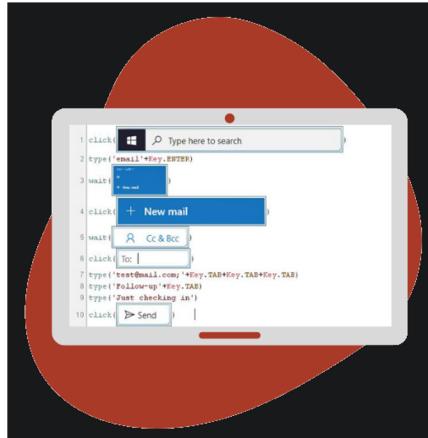
# Tools - Sikuli

## Add user behaviour



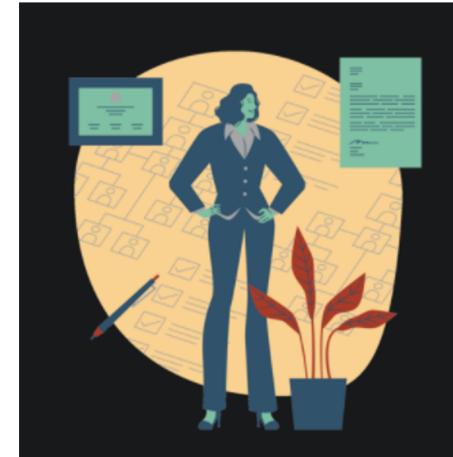
### SikuliX's Visual Approach

SikuliX automates anything you see on your Windows, Mac or Linux screen. It uses image recognition powered by OpenCV.



### Automate Workflows Visually

Mimic user behaviour on any user interface on your screen. Including automating keyboard and mouse actions.



### Use it for Visual Testing

Augment your GUI testing with SikuliX's visual approach if internals are not available. Look at it like a human.

## Tools - Hackium



<https://github.com/jsoverson/hackium>

**“Professionals”  
will build  
their own tools**

# Network-level rate limiting is easily bypassed

Rotating IPs, randomizing user agents defeats rate limits, blacklists

Proxy services are now mainstream and reliable. The same services used for commercial obfuscation enables criminals to hide, too

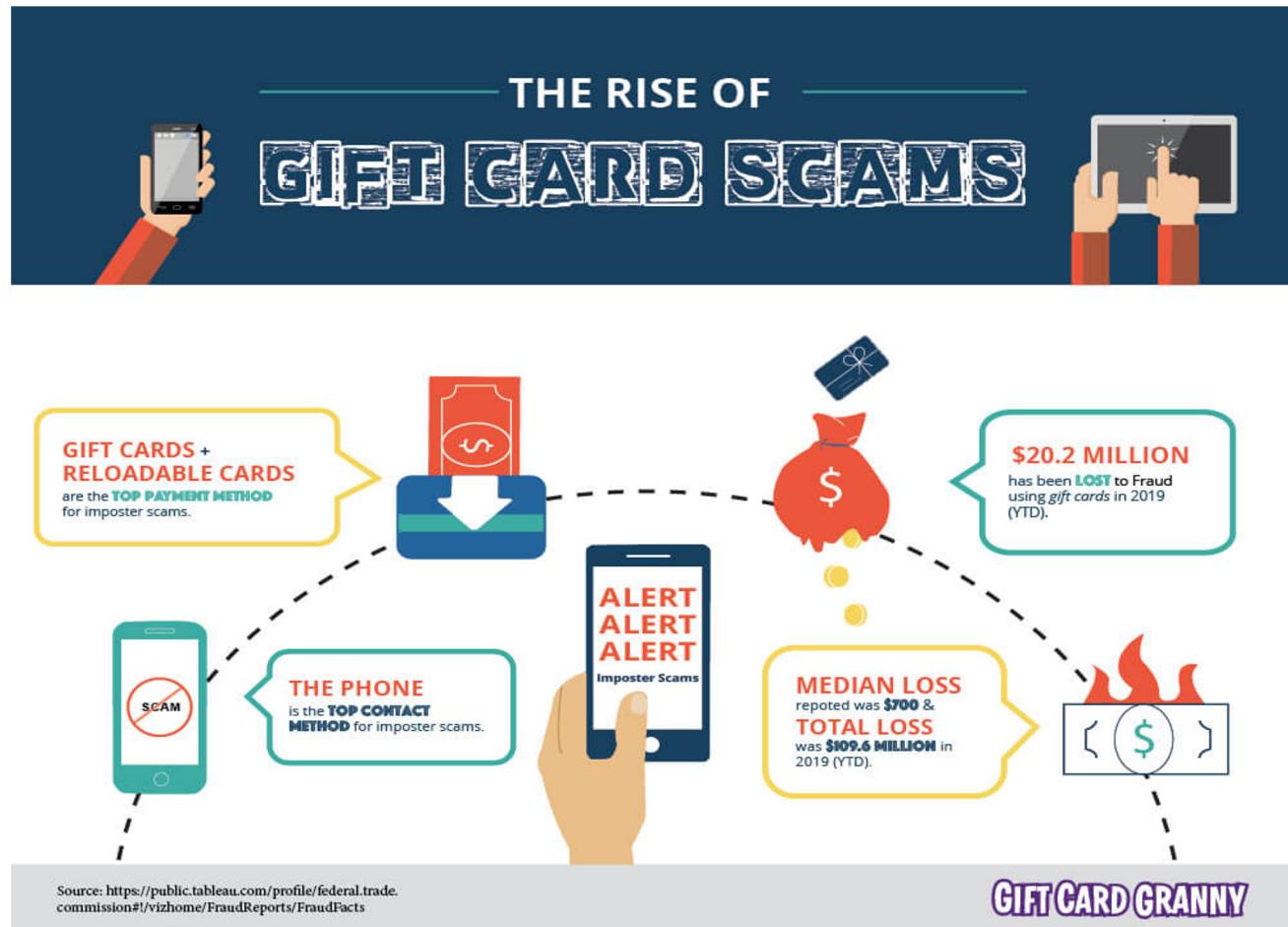
The screenshot shows the Luminati proxy service website with four main proxy types displayed:

- Data center**: 770,000+ IPs. Features a server icon. Description: "The most advanced data center network offering multiple IP types across the world in a shared or dedicated pool." A red oval highlights a list of features:
  - ✓ 95+ countries
  - ✓ 2,000+ subnets
  - ✓ Good for non-sophisticated targets
  - ✓ Cost effective
- Static residential**: 110,000+ IPs. Features a house icon.
- Residential**: 72,000,000+ IPs. Features a house icon. Description: "The world's largest residential network offering 72+ million real-peer IPs in every location across the globe." A red oval highlights a list of features:
  - ✓ In every country
  - ✓ In every city
  - ✓ Highest success rates
  - ✓ Target mobile carriers
- Mobile**: 7,000,000+ IPs. Features a mobile device icon.

At the bottom, there is a footer note: "The user experience. To learn more about our cookie policy or withdraw from it, please check our [Privacy Policy](#) and [Cookie Policy](#)".

Below the screenshot are two URLs: <https://luminati.io/> and <https://oxylabs.io/>.

# Gift Card Fraud



Commerce loves  
loyalty and giftcard  
programs

# Gift card balance applications are aggressively targeted

Only card number and PIN needed to monetize



fraudster

Check Gift Card Balance

Card or Validation Number  PIN

**SUBMIT**

check gift card balance application

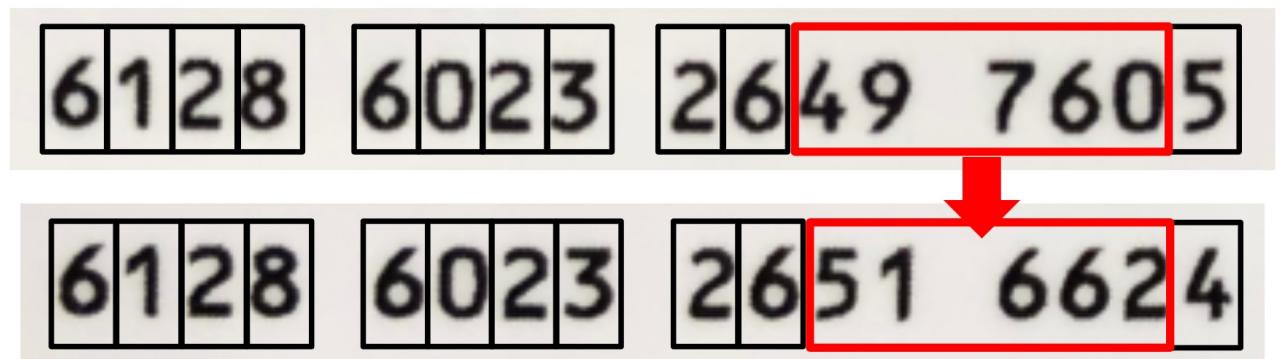
The screenshot shows the Raise website interface. At the top, there's a search bar labeled "Search by brand" and navigation links for "BUY GIFT CARDS" and "SELL GIFT CARDS". Below that is a "Brand Index" with letters A through Z. The main content area displays a grid of gift card offers from various brands:

- FANATICS inc. (Fanatics Gift Cards: Save Up to 14.7%)
- OVERSTOCK (Overstock Gift Cards: Save Up to 9.4%)
- Panera BREAD (Panera Bread Gift Cards: Save Up to 6.8%)
- BEST BUY (Best Buy® Gift Cards: Save Up to 2.0%)
- UNDER ARMOUR (Under Armour® Gift Cards: Save Up to 7.4%)
- REEBOK (Reebok Gift Cards: Save Up to 11.7%)
- THE NORTH FACE (The North Face Gift Cards: Save Up to 8.7%)
- DSW DESIGNER SHOE WAREHOUSE (DSW Gift Cards: Save Up to 8.0%)
- EXPRESS (Express Gift Cards: Save Up to 13.8%)
- OFFICE DEPOT OFFICEMAX (Office Depot Gift Cards: Save Up to 4.6%)
- J.CREW (J.Crew Gift Cards: Save Up to 13.0%)
- NIKE (Nike Gift Cards: Save Up to 7.2%)

third-party gift card buyers/sellers

# Might be easier than you expect

Attackers often don't need to try all possible card numbers and PINs



# Checking gift card balance with six lines of code

```
1 from selenium import webdriver  
2 browser = webdriver.Firefox()  
3 browser.get("https://www.footlocker.com/giftcards/checkbalance")  
4 browser.find_element_by_id('input_svcNumber').send_keys("6128602326497605")  
5 browser.find_element_by_id('input_svcPIN').send_keys("05393457")  
6 browser.find_element_by_css_selector('#main > div > div > div > form >  
    div.row.flex-middle > button').click()
```

## CHECK GIFT CARD BALANCE

To check your balance and reload your card, enter your gift card number and PIN below.

Gift card number

PIN

**CHECK GIFT CARD BALANCE**

# Considered "sophisticated"

```
1 import pyautogui
2 import pyautogui.tweens
3 from selenium import webdriver
4 from selenium.webdriver.common.keys import Keys
5 from time import sleep
6 from selenium import webdriver
7 browser = webdriver.Firefox()
8 browser.get("https://www.footlocker.com/giftcards/checkbalance")
9 # Card 6128602326497605
10 # PIN 05393457
11 browser.find_element_by_id('input_svcNumber').send_keys("6")
12 pyautogui.typewrite('12', interval=.2)
13 pyautogui.typewrite('860', interval=.1)
14 pyautogui.typewrite('23', interval=.3)
15 pyautogui.typewrite('2', interval=.2)
16 pyautogui.typewrite('64', interval=.2)
17 pyautogui.typewrite('976', interval=.1)
18 pyautogui.typewrite('05', interval=.1)
19 browser.find_element_by_id('input_svcpIN').send_keys("0")
20 pyautogui.typewrite('53', interval=.2)
21 pyautogui.typewrite('934', interval=.1)
22 pyautogui.typewrite('5', interval=.2)
23 pyautogui.typewrite('7', interval=.3)
24 pyautogui.moveTo(705, 720, .7, pyautogui.easeOutQuad)
25 pyautogui.click()
26 browser.quit()
```

## CHECK GIFT CARD BALANCE

To check your balance and reload your card, enter your gift card number and PIN below.

Gift card number

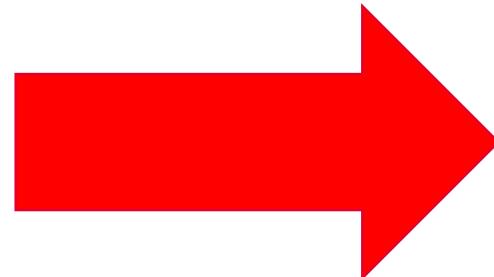
PIN

**CHECK GIFT CARD BALANCE**

# Common Mitigation Methods

# Deny IP and signatures

- IP denylist
- geoblocking
- IP rate limits
- Useragent
- other signatures



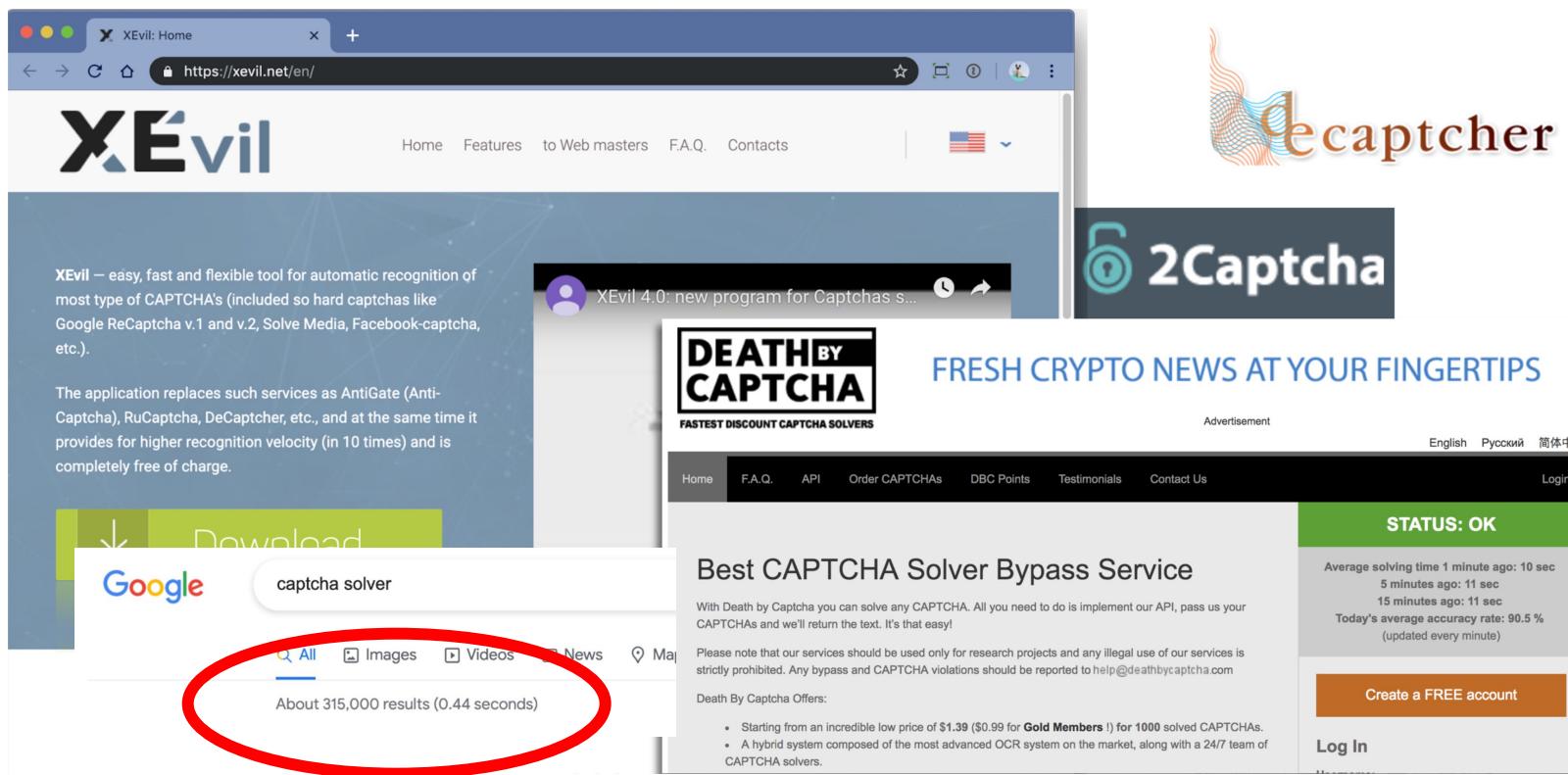
bypass with

proxynet

low volume

spoofing &  
diversification

# CAPTCHA



CAPTCHA solvers are cheap and plentiful

Attackers solve  
CAPTCHA  
more effectively  
than humans !

# MFA



## Help & Customer Service

| All Help Topics   |
|---|
| Account Settings  |
| About Creating an Account                               |
| About Signing In and Signing Out                        |
| About Closing Your Account                              |
| About Mobile Phone Number Accounts                      |
| About SMS Verification for Mobile Phone Number Accounts |
| About Two-Step Verification                             |
| <b>Turning on Two-Step Verification</b>                 |
| Changing Two-Step Verification Settings                 |
| Disabling Two-Step Verification                         |
| Two-Step Verification Account Recovery                  |
| Notifications & E-mail Subscriptions                    |

### Find more solutions



[Managing Your Account](#) › [Account Settings](#) ›

## Turning on Two-Step Verification

Here's how to enable Amazon's Two-Step Verification, a feature that adds an extra layer of security by asking you to enter a unique security code in addition to your password on computers and devices that you haven't designated as trusted.

To enable Two-Step Verification:

1. Go to [Your Account](#) and select **Login & Security Settings**.
2. Click **Edit** in the **Advanced Security Settings** section.
3. Click **Enable** to set-up Two-Step Verification.
4. Add your primary phone number (this phone must be able to receive text messages) or download

# Why is 2FA optional at Amazon ?

A = \$\$\$

Can you achieve the same outcome without user friction?

## EXAMPLE ATTACK

# MFA Bypass

EDITION: AU ▾

ZDNet  MOBILITY SECURITY NBN CXO HARDWARE MORE ▾ NEWSLETTERS ALL WRITERS 

 MUST READ: [What is cyber insurance? Everything you need to know](#)

## FBI warns about attacks that bypass multi-factor authentication (MFA)

FBI warns about SIM swapping and tools like Muraen and NecroBrowser.

By Catalin Cimpanu for Zero Day | October 7, 2019 -- 12:15 GMT (23:15 AEDT) | Topic: Security



**Multi-factor authentication works best but some attacks can circumvent it, warns FBI**





**MORE FROM CATALIN CIMPANU**

  
Security  
Chrome will soon try HTTPS first when you type an incomplete URL

  
Security  
Go malware is now common, having been adopted by both APTs and e-crime groups

  
Security  
Chinese cyberspies targeted Tibetans with a malicious

**MFA works but it does have limits**

# MFA bypass – low effort

Call tech support - "*I've lost my token/device/etc !*"

Phishing site - "*please enter credentials and token*"

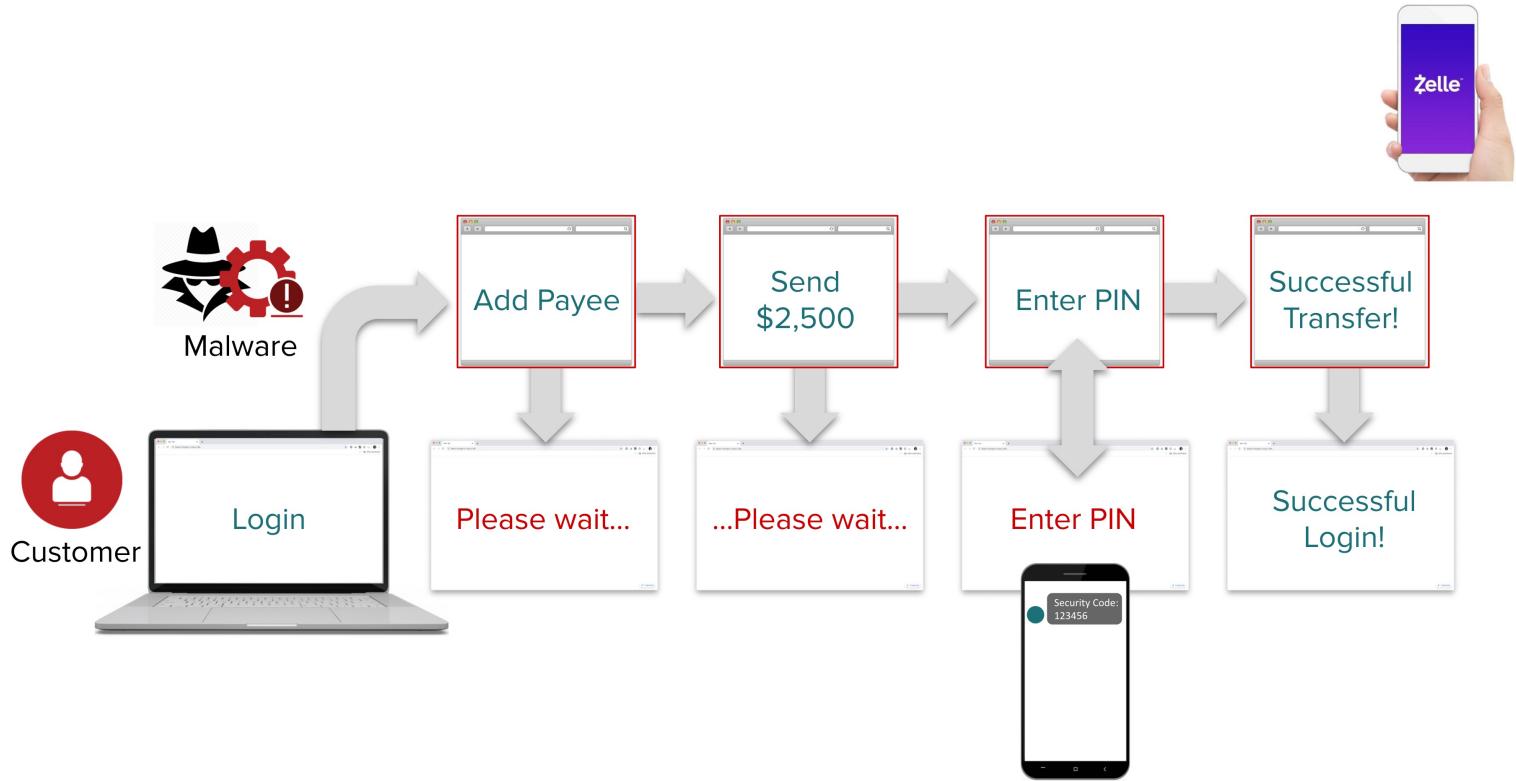
Pretence – "*Hi I'm from your bank, trust me*"

And more ...

## Social engineering

<https://www.enzoic.com/social-engineering-tactics/>

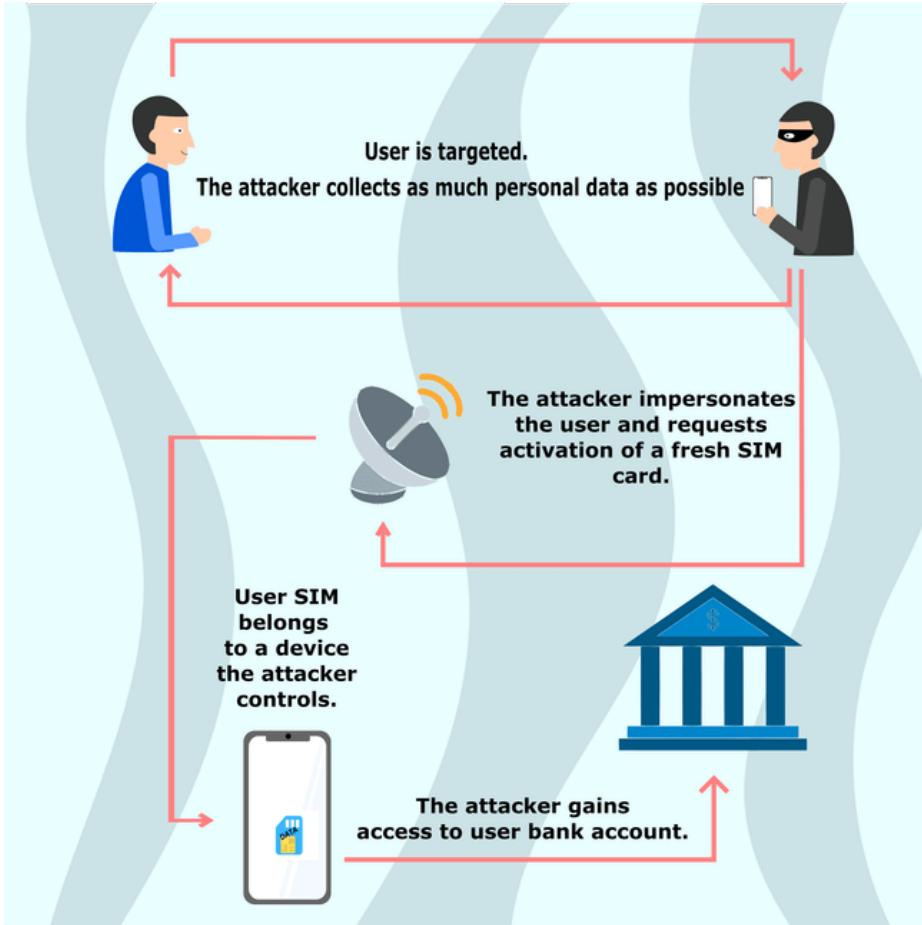
# MFA bypass – medium effort



Man-in-the-browser  
malware can bypass MFA

Lower volume of attempts  
is balanced by a much  
higher rate of success

# MFA bypass – medium effort



## SIM Swap FRAUD

# MFA bypass – (very) advanced

**SolarWinds hackers have a clever way to bypass multi-factor authentication**

*Volexity's investigation into this incident determined the attacker had accessed the Duo integration secret key (**akey**) from the OWA server. This key then allowed the attacker to derive a pre-computed value to be set in the duo-sid cookie. After successful password authentication, the server evaluated the duo-sid cookie and determined it to be valid. This allowed the attacker with knowledge of a user account and password to then completely bypass the MFA set on the account. It should be noted this is not a vulnerability with the MFA provider*

**hack the target  
bypass MFA**

**next level pwnage**

# Where to next?

# So what to do now?

- Security team says they have things under control
- The fraud group doesn't talk to security team
- Neither talk to marketing

# OWASP Automated Top Threats

Who is accountable for

customer experience  
+  
reducing costs (fraud)  
+  
effective security  
+  
brand reputation

?

A new way of thinking is required

# Summary

What is an Automated Threat?

What are common tools used?

Motivation of threat actors

Common Mitigated Methods and their pitfalls

Example attacks for gift card fraud and MFA bypass

How can OWASP Automated Threats help?

Who should care about Automated Threats?

