



Monthly Research
Survey of POS Malware

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Agenda

- A case study of POS malware
- Security research of POS system
- Why is a POS system attacked by malware?
- Examples of POS malware; BlackPOS, Backoff
- Measures to POS malware
- Summary

A case study of POS malware

- A Large-scale information leakage incident on Target Corporation which is a retail giant in the United States
 - Time of occurrence
 - Until Christmas from autumn of 2013
 - Leaked Information
 - Credit card information: 40 million
 - Personal information: 70 million
 - This cyber attack is called “Kaptoxa”
 - Trojan.POSRAM was used
 - It is a variant of the POS malware called “BlackPOS”
 - Another 6 companies have been affected by this malware
 - As a result, the CEO of Target resigned in May 2014

Security research of POS system

- Security researchers have also focused on POS system
- At BlackHat USA 2014, there were 3 research presentations of POS system security as a new topic
 - POINT OF SALE SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE AND SECURITY
 - Dataflow analysis and typical attack vectors of POS system
 - A JOURNEY TO PROTECT POINTS-OF-SALE
 - Typical vulnerability of POS systems
 - Memory scraping technique
 - How to protect POS system
 - MISSION MPOSSIBLE
 - Vulnerability of mobile POS system
 - Demonstration of attack that malicious credit card drops a remote shell

Why is a POS system attacked by malware?

- OS for POS terminals
 - 8 suppliers of POS terminals adopt Windows OS
 - Those suppliers occupy about 97% of new sales shares of POS terminals (DSS Institute investigation)
 - We confirmed spec of some products of each supplier
 - Windows Embedded POSReady is used primarily
 - It is based on Windows Embedded Standard
 - It may have vulnerabilities just like PC
 - POS malware is developed using technique just like Windows malware
- Network environment
 - POS terminal may be connected to vulnerable network

An example of POS malware; BlackPOS

- BlackPOS
 - It is sold in underground hacking forum
 - The author is estimated to be the residence by Russia
 - Trojan.POSRAM was not detected by latest antivirus software at it was discovered
 - Technical information of Trojan.POSRAM have been described in the report "POS Malware Technical Analysis" by DHS and Multiple agencies
 - Following slides cite information contained in this report

Behavior of Trojan.POSRAM

- The attacker intrude the internal network in some way. Then, he was infected with POSRAM to POS terminal.
- Trojan.POSRAM is RAM Scraper
 - It steals decrypted authentication data (card number, CVV, etc.) by the following behavior:
 - Hooks process of payment application to extract data
 - pp.exe, PosW32.exe, pos.exe, epsenginesrv.exe
 - Saves authentication data to .dll file
 - At every 7 hours, checks to see at if time is between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.
If so, attempts to send the .dll to temporary share folder on an internal host (over TCP port 139, 443 or 80)
 - This step allows the attacker to remotely steal data from POS terminals

Combination Malware with Trojan.POSRAM

- ICMP Listener
 - Listens for custom ICMP packets to log dump transfers from a POS scraper to an internal LAN dump server
- Shellcode Loader
 - Receives raw commands across the network to be loaded and executed on a compromised host
 - Covertly subverts network controls and forensic to conceal all data transfers and executions
- Hacking Tools
 - Tools for network discovery, credential compromise, database operations and port forwarding

Concern about POS malware

- Leak of the source code of BlackPOS
 - The Report has warned POS malware will increase explosively soon because the source code of BlackPOS became easily available
 - In the future, custom made POS malware will be created, detection will be more difficult
- Another POS malware
 - The US-CERT warned about the new POS malware "Backoff" at July 31, 2014
 - It seems not a variants of BlackPOS
 - 7 POS system vendors have confirmed infection of this malware
 - The Secret Service estimates that over 1,000 U.S. businesses are affected

Another example of POS malware; Backoff

- The following information is shown in the report of US-CERT
- Backoff was not detected by latest antivirus at it was discovered
- There are 3 variants (ver. 1.4, 1.55, 1.56)
 - Change has been confirmed in October 2013 to July 2014
- Functions
 - RAM Scraping
 - Key Logger (exclude 1.4)
 - C&C(C2) communication by HTTP POST
 - Code injection into explorer.exe (exclude 1.55)

Measures to POS malware

- Present survey
 - Refer to technical information that has been published from security vendors and US-CERT
 - Investigate whether there is any suspicious files and processes in POS terminal and surrounding system
 - Investigate whether suspicious communication does not occur from POS terminal and surrounding system
 - Perform vulnerability assessment
- Precaution
 - Isolate network between POS terminal and office PC
 - Restrict IP address that can communicate with POS terminal
 - Apply security updates to POS terminal
 - Windows Update

(FYI) Detection of the POS malware by FFR yarai

- We got the POS malware samples by searching file hash
- The FFR yarai detected 6 samples by static scan
 - FFR yarai ver. 2.5.1192 on Windows 7

SHA-1	Family
332548d0bc638c8948f3a429e79053003b4f6261	BlackPOS
9d99a2446aa54f00af0b049f54afa52617a6a473	BlackPOS
11b7430026c82097657c145dcedfa818bf1032d3	Backoff
98dbaeb6d46bd09eca002e1f2b6f3e76fd3222cd	Backoff
a6eb86b55148a7a491093f1f6af6a15c4b44b96c	Backoff
ab354242992af39f93520ac356ec12796e119151	Backoff

Summary

- The Large-scale incident by POS malware occurred last year in the United States
- Security researchers have also focused on the POS system
 - New vulnerability of POS system may be discovered in future
- POS system is targeted by malware
 - Many POS systems are working on Windows
 - Multiple POS malware were found
 - The source code of BlackPOS was leaked
 - There is a risk that similar incidents also occur in Japan
 - Preventive measures and investigation of POS system are recommended

References 1

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