





#### M1

- Authentication
- Challenge, then PIN, then response

#### **M2**

- Transaction signature
- PIN, then challenge\*, then response

#### Digipass from bank A works with bank B

- So...

\* denotes the zero-or-more regex operator



#### Ask big friends brothers



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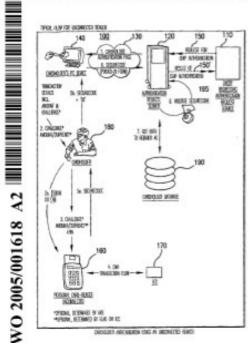
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(54) Title: CUSTOMER AUTHENTICATION IN E-COMMERCE TRANSACTIONS



(57) Abstract: A Chip Authentication Program based on 3-D Secure protocols is provided for authenticating customers' on-line transactions. An issuer, who may be a payment card issuer, operates Access Control and Authentication Request Servers for authenticating transactions by individual customers who are identified by their personal EMV-complaint smart cards. An authentication token is generated at the point of interaction (POI) for each transaction based on information from the customer's smart card and transaction specific information sent directly by the issuer to populate a web page at the POL Authentication tokens generated at the POI are evaluated by the Authentication Request Server to authenticate individual customer and/or card presence at the transaction POL Authentication values are transported on-line in designated Universal Cardholder Authentication Fields consistent with 3-D Secure protocols.

#### Patent EP1646976

#### BIT EXTRACTION AND COMPRESSION MOVE THROUGH MASK FROM 'BACK' TO 'FRONT'-00010100 00010111 00010100 00111111 MASK (IIPB) EXTRACTION 01001101 01011001 01100101 11010010 DATA COMPRESSION 00010110 01011010 RESULT (IIPB DATA TOKEN) DATA ZERO 3700 'PADDING' INITIALISE DATA TOKEN - BUFFER WITH ZEROES AND FILL FROM 'BACK' TO 'FRONT'

### Optimised to Fail: Card Readers for Online Banking

#### Drimer, Murdoch, and Anderson Computer Laboratory, University of Cambridge

	>C	CID ATC AC IAD	
2. receive card's PIN         1       2.3         4       5         7       8         ×       0    3. display challenge 6. receive response 7. send response	Card output Bitmask Filter Filter (binary)	80       A52D       AD452EF6BA769E4A       06770A03         00       001F       00000000000FFFFF       000000000           .0D           0       1 101       0 110       1 001       1 110       0 100       1	0008000
11. insert card Cardholder K smartcard Smartcard	Filter (hex) Decimal response	1AD3C95	
Fie	eld	Tag (hex) Value (hex)	
Ter	minal Country Code	9F1A 0000	

Terminal Country Code	9F1A	0000
Terminal Verification Results	95	800000000
Transaction Currency Code	5F2A	0000
Transaction Date	9A	010101 for app. 0xA000000038002,
		000000 for app. 0xA000000048002
Authorisation Response Code	A8	5A33
Other Amount	9F03	0000000000
Transaction Type	9C	00

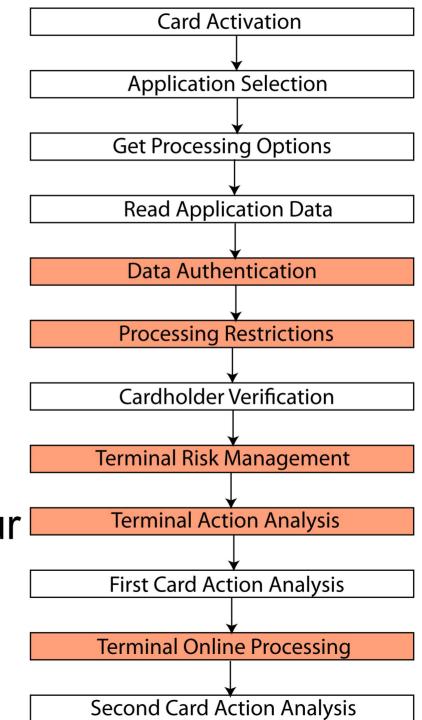
### Dutch EMV-cards and Internet Banking

Thesis by Schouwenaar, Radboudt University



EMV-CAP ~ Aborted EMV transaction

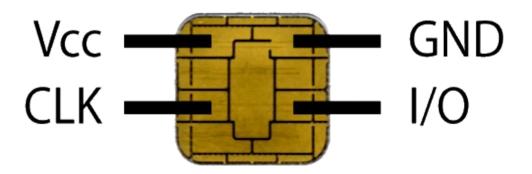
- EMV spec is public
- EMV-CAP not
- Different in UK, NL, BE,...
- M2 w. data is M2+TDS
- We managed to talk to our card and get responses
- But banks refuse our tokens :-(





### Interfaces

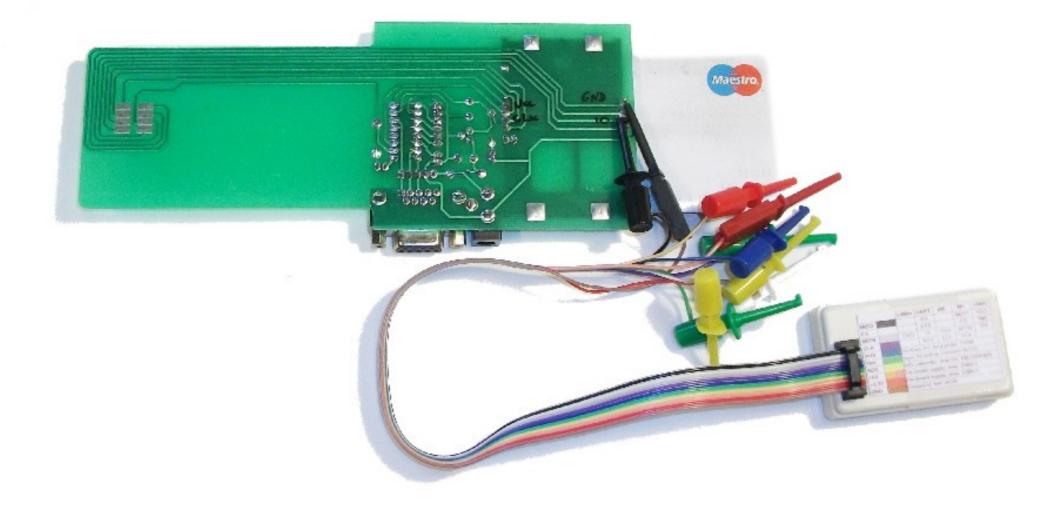
- UART, almost like RS232
- But only one I/O pin
- Arbitrary baudrate



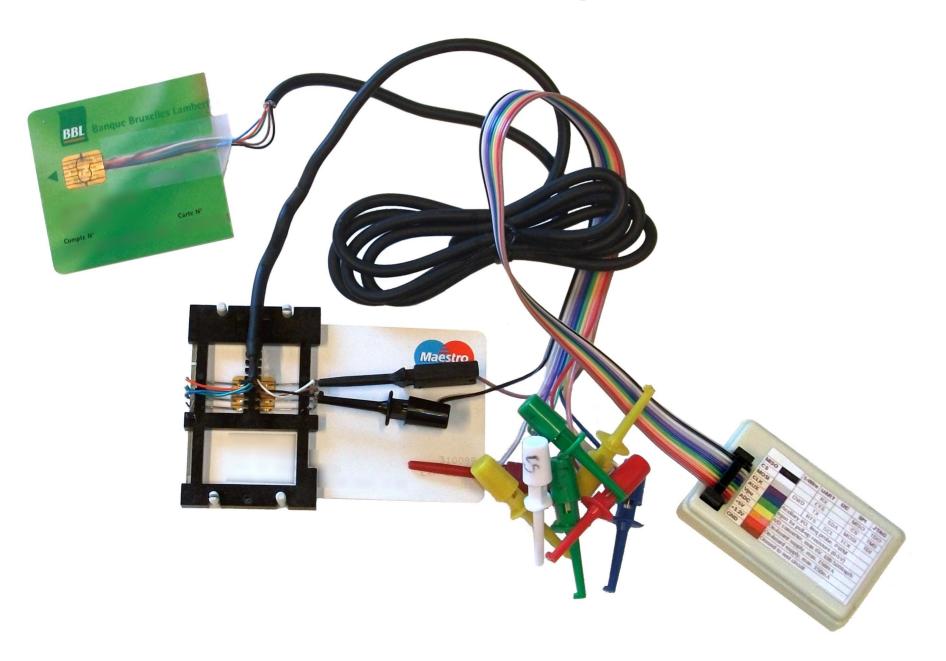
#### Using FPGA boards?



# Go cheaper with Bus Pirate (& easier than programming Verilog)

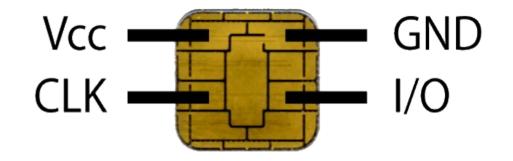


#### I said cheaper



#### Clockspeed? => Baudrate

#### Baudrate = clockspeed / 372



HiZ>1
Bus Pirate v3b
Firmware v5.10 (r559) Bootloader v4.3
DEVID:0x0447 REVID:0x3043 (24FJ64GA002 B5)
http://dangerousprototypes.com
HiZ>f
AUX Frequency: 1,495,552 Hz

#### => 4020 bauds

UART>[

_	
UART LIVE DISPLAY, }	TO STOP
UART>	3B:65:00:00:20:63:CB:6A:00:00:A4:04:00:07:A4:A0:00:00
READ: 0x3B	:00:03:80:02:6A:82:00:A4:04:00:07:A4:A0:00:00:00:04:8
UART>	0:02:6A:82:00:A4:04:00:08:A4:D0:56:00:06:66:11:10:10: 6A:82:
READ: 0x65	
UART>	
READ: 0x00	<pre>\$ ATR_analysis 3B:65:00:00:20:63:CB:6A:00</pre>
UART>	ATR: 3B 65 00 00 20 63 CB 6A 00
READ: 0x00	+ TS = 3B> Direct Convention
UART>	+ T0 = 65, Y(1): 0110, K: 5 (historical bytes)
READ: 0x20	TB(1) = 00> VPP is not electrically connected
UART>	TC(1) = 00> Extra guard time: 0
READ: 0x63	+ Historical bytes: 20 63 CB 6A 00
UART>	Category indicator byte: 20 (proprietary format)
READ: 0xCB	category indicator byte: 20 (proprietary format)
UART>	
READ: 0x6A	00:A4:04:00:07:(A4):A0:00:00:00:03:80:02
UART>	6A:82
READ: 0x00	00:A4:04:00:07:(A4):A0:00:00:00:04:80:02
UART>	6A:82
	00:A4:04:00:08:(A4):D0:56:00:06:66:11:10:10
	6A:82

## M1

- Challenge sent to the card in BCD
- Response:

CID ATC AC IAD

80 005A 513C1201B7DB02A0 06015603A400000700030000010002

Issuer Proprietary Bitmap (IPB) :

00 00FF 0000000003FFFF

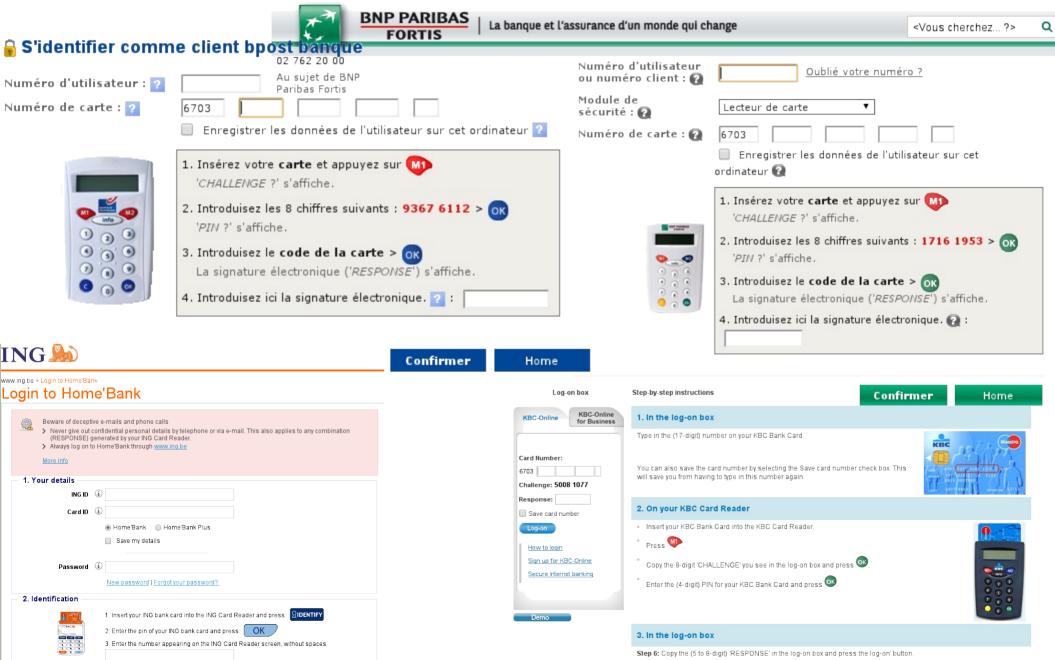
Filtered:

5A 302A0

Binary:

01011010 110000001010100000 Decimal: 23790240 => correct!

#### We can now emulate M1!



## M2 + TDS

- Card replies before you type the data ??
- No visible correlation between card response cryptogram and actual OTP
- Dutch thesis couldn't reverse M2+TDS
- What happens in the device? How data get mixed with card response to produce OTP?
- Need control over cryptogram



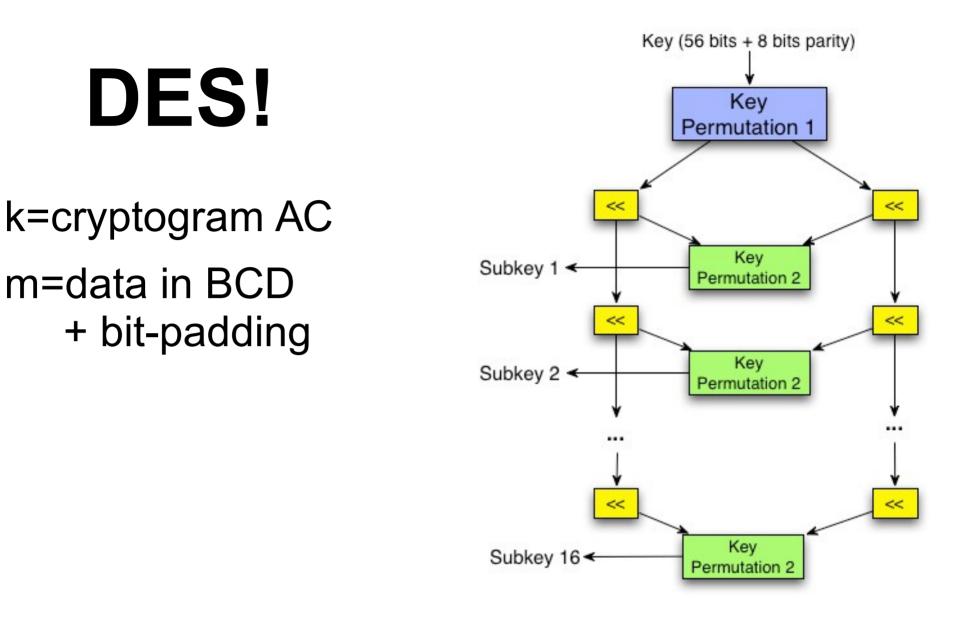
### JavaCard Applet

We now control the cryptogram

PIN can be even used to control our fake card and change cryptogram on-the-fly

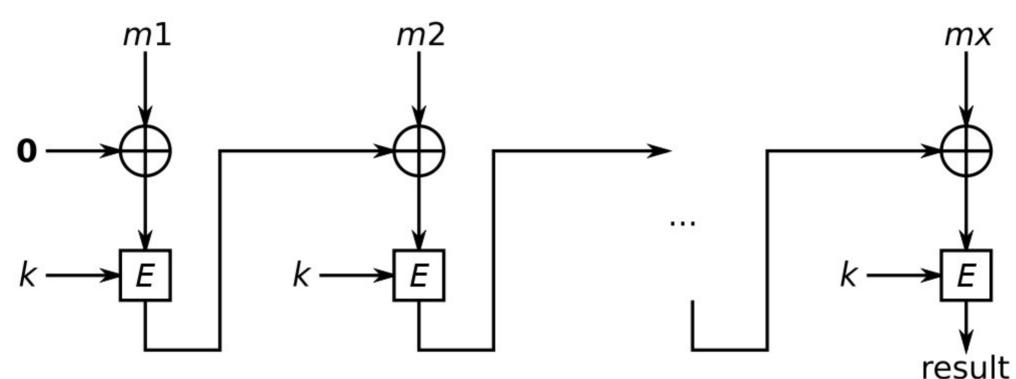
# Low bit of each byte doesn't change OTP

# What Does it mEan?



echo "12348000000000" | xxd -r -p |\ openssl des-cbc -iv 0 -K \$AC -nopad | xxd -p

#### **DES CBC-MAC**



If several data or ending on half byte => use 0xF as separator E.g. 1234 & 5678:

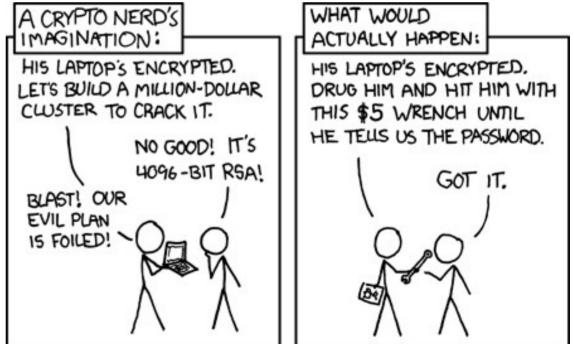
1234F5678F800000

### We can now emulate M2+TDS!



## State of the union

- EMV-CAP safer than EMV
- EMV-CAP M2+TDS better than foreseen
- But EMV-CAP devices could be used to validate PIN



## Still a funny fact

- Collect cryptograms from null challenges
- Get card swollen by your bank ATM
- Use cryptograms to buy on Internet
- Contest, pretend it couldn't be you
- Pretend you weren't at Hack.lu 2013...

Would have been better with timer instead of counter



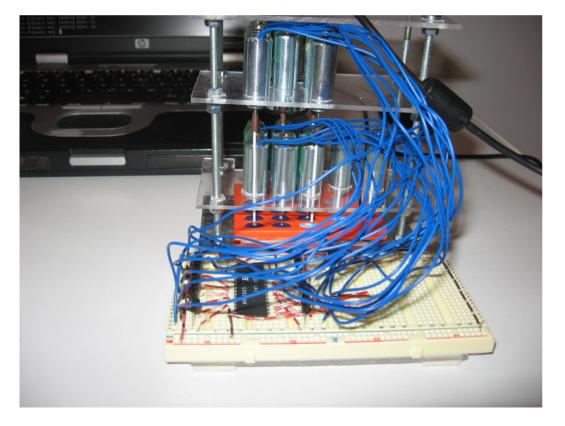
```
S EMV-CAP -h
usage: EMV-CAP [-h] [-l] [-L] [--tlv PARSETLV]
               [-r {<index>, <reader substring>}] [-d] [-v] [-m {1,2}]
               [--warmreset {auto,yes,no}]
               [N [N ...]]
EMV-CAP calculator
optional arguments:
  -h, --help
                        show this help message and exit
Standalone options:
  -1, --listreaders
                        print list of available readers and exit
  -L, --listapps
                        print list of available applications on the card and exit
  --tlv PARSETLV
                        parse a hex string into TLV elements
Global options:
  -r {<index>, <reader substring>}, --reader {<index>, <reader substring>}
                        select one specific reader with reader index, name
                        string or sub-string otherwise first reader found will be used.
  -d, --debug
                        print exchanged APDU for debugging
  -v, --verbose
                       print APDU parsing
Modes and data:
  -m \{1,2\}, --mode \{1,2\}
                        M1/M2 mode selection (mandatory, unless -1 or -L is used)
                        number(s) as M1/M2 data: max one 8-digit number for M1
 Ν
                        and max 10 10-digit numbers for M2
  --warmreset {auto,yes,no}
                        Warm reset: yes / no / auto (default) If 'auto' it
                        will perform a warm reset if the ATR starts with 3F
                        (indirect convention)
```

#### Dangerous confort!

Those devices were made to isolate your card and PIN entry from malwares, remember?

#### Could still be useful to some...

#### LimID





#### Adrian

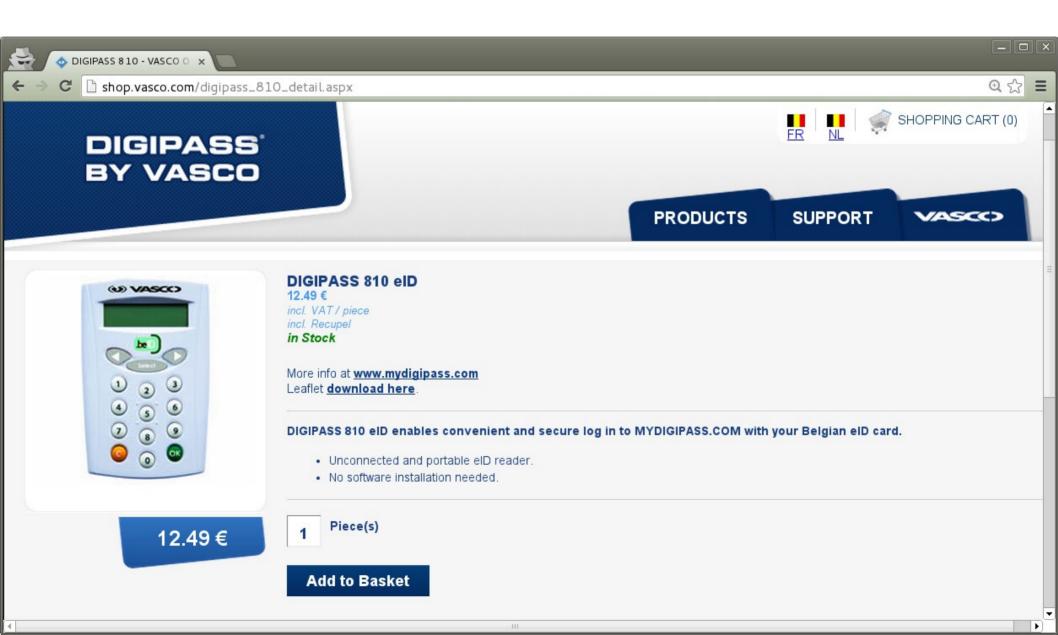
#### Resources

- http://sites.uclouvain.be/EMV-CAP/
- http://www.unixgarden.com/index.php/misc/ banques-en-ligne-a-la-decouverte-demv-cap

## Credits

- Jean-Pierre Szikora
- Philippe Teuwen
- Michaël "keccak" Peeters

#### Are we done?



DIGIPASS 810 eID enables convenient and secure log in to MYDIGIPASS.COM with your Belgian eID card



#### Authentifiez votre DIGIPASS



Prénom	Nom de famille	Pays	Pays			
		Belgique	ŧ			
Adresse e-mail		Date de naissance				
nom@domaine.com		Jour 🕈 Mois 💠 Année 🕈				
		Vous devez avoir au moins 14 ans pour vous	inscrire			

#### & Votre clé principale personnelle

Cette clé est utilisée pour crypter vos données personnelles et est requise pour récupérer votre compte. Créez une clé principale facile à retenir, par ex. une ligne de votre chanson ou poème préféré(e).

Votre clé principale personnelle

Confirmez votre clé principale personnelle

En vous inscrivant, vous acceptez les Conditions d'utilisation et notre Déclaration de confidentialité.

Enregistrez votre DIGIPASS pour créer votre compte.

## Wait a moment

- eID = RSA signature, not symm. encryption
- 1024-bit signature
- Pk = certificate checking
- eID certificate never asked by Mydigipass.com
- Still all goes via short digital OTPs

#### Using same weapons

- Certificate never read
- eID always signs ZEROES!  $\rightarrow$  output constant
- Yes, a javacard clone is stupidly easy to do

- Digipass contains timer
- Digipass contains secret



┿







## Today (well, last week)

From Alex Ongena <alex.ongena@vasco.com>\\</alex.ongena@vasco.com>	🕈 Reply	➡ Forward	Archive	🖌 Junk	
Subject MYDIGIPASS.COM – eID based reader – product discontinued To phil@teuwen.org					03:33 PM Other Actions∨
Dear MYDIGIPASS.COM User,					I
You receive this e-mail as you have been registered in <u>https://www.mydigipass.com</u> with a VASCO 810 eID reader product.					
SN 3200011500 SN 3200011470					
This product was tagged "VASCO internal release only" version and distributed to a limited number of users for evaluation purposes. Earlier this year, VASCO decided to not release the product to the market. Access to your MYDIGIPASS.COM account, using this product, is no longer supported. You can either login via the Backup Solution (follow 'I forgot my DIGIPASS') or other supported DIGIPASS.					
A free Mobile DIGIPASS can be obtained via Appl added to your existing account.	e iTune	es or Goo	gle Pla		
VASCO internal release of	onlv	?!?			

- 11 - -

## Next step: digipass+eID v2

- Digipass 870
- Reviewed by FedICT and COSIC
- Can be USB-connected
- Vasco, please send me one now that I lost 25€



## Guessing the protocol...

- eID certificate is known by server
  - Server can check certificate chain etc
- Digipass
  - read certificate
  - send random data to be signed
  - verify signature
  - hash certificate & mix with internal OTP  $\rightarrow$  OTP2
- Server
  - get OTP2
  - can do same hash cert mix + OTPand check

## Thank you