

Hacking Online Games

Matt Ward & Paul Jennas II

April 22, 2012

Agenda

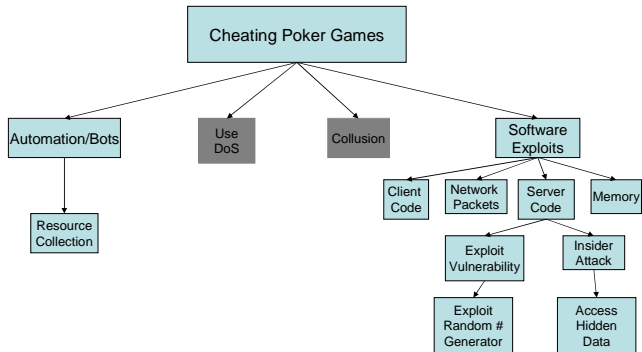
- Importance
- Attack Tree for Cheating On-line Poker
- Bots
- Denial of Service
- Collusion
- Software Exploits
- Conclusion

- Out-of-band market for virtual equipment
 - *EverQuest* example
 - In 2004, "the Gross National Product of EverQuest, measured by how much wealth all the players together created in a single year inside the game ... turned out to be \$2,266 U.S. per capita."
 - 77th wealthiest country: equivalent to Russia - ahead of India, Bulgaria, and China
- Most gaming companies frown upon these markets

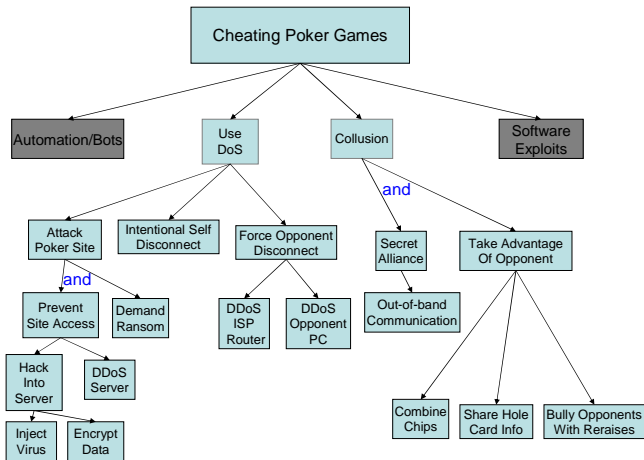
Importance (cont'd)

- Question
 - If the markets are outside of the game itself, should they add any more motivation for gaming companies to prevent cheating?
 - Real motivation for gaming companies is to keep the customer happy
 - 2005 survey showed "no game hacking and cheating" as the #2 reason users chose a particular game and the #1 reason they stopped playing a game
 - "Any behavior that hurts business is bad behavior." - Raph Koster, Creative Director for *Star Wars Galaxies*
- Focus on on-line gambling
 - The "market" in on-line gambling is in-band
 - Obvious added motivation to prevent cheating

Attack Tree for Cheating Online Poker

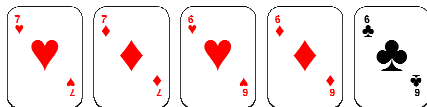


Attack Tree for Cheating Online Poker (cont'd)



Poker Tutorial

- Card game where card ranks and forming “hands” are used to determine winner.
 - High card, Pair, Two Pair, Three of a Kind, Straight, Flush, Full House, Four of a Kind, Straight Flush
- Skilled players understand game statistics and human psychology
- Many variations of the game(hand definitions fairly standard)
 - Texas Hold'em, Omaha, Stud, etc.
- Actions include Bet, Check, Fold, Call, Raise



- Resource collection
 - Simple poker bots that win most of the time are sufficient for making money
 - cheater can deploy large number of bots
 - each bot may only make a small dollar amount per hour but having several that run simultaneously and around the clock can add up to significant amounts of money
 - More complex bots with advanced AI can improve win percentages
 - Polaris Pokerbot won 2008 Man vs. Machine Poker Championship

- Macros
 - Scripts used to create bots that can play a game
 - Farming - having a bot perform a repetitive process to gain game resources
 - e.g. In WOW find a location where an enemy spawns, have bot locate and kill enemy, then wait for respawn, rinse and repeat
 - AC Tool is a powerful Macro builder (<http://www.actool.net/>)
 - Macros have many legitimate purposes, such as GUI automation testing

- AC Tool
 - Macro builder - build sequence of commands
 - Press any number of keys for any amount of time
 - Move mouse to specific mouse location and click left or right mouse button
 - Hold left mouse button down and move mouse to drag windows
 - Sample pixels
 - Allows you to locate items on the screen (e.g. enemies)
 - Simple programming logic (if/else, loops, variables, procedures, etc.)
 - Can even ftp

- Countermeasures
 - Players can chat to try to discover a bot
 - Some players play several games at once and can't respond
 - In a game of revolving around misdirection, players may refuse to respond to try to disguise themselves as a bot
 - CAPTCHAs - prompt players periodically during long periods of play
 - Scan player's computers

Bot Detection

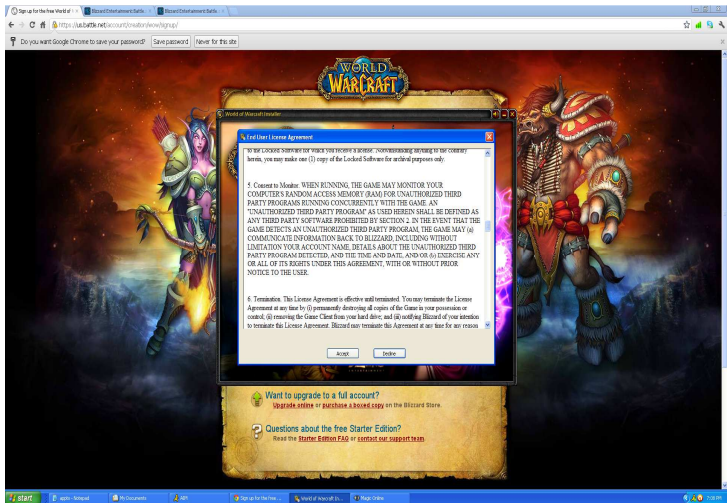
- World of Warcraft (WOW) has client program called "Warden"
 - Runs every 15 seconds (new versions of Warden come from the server whenever Blizzard's wants)
 - Checks every dll injected into WOW.exe
 - Reads the titlebar text of every open window
 - Also reads memory of every open process

Countermeasures (cont'd)



- Greg Hoglund wrote program called "The Governor" to monitor Warden and see exactly what it looks at
- Greg noticed email addresses, open URLs, IM contacts and program names being sent back to server
- Considers Warden spyware and a major privacy issue
- Do you agree?

Countermeasures (cont'd)



Denial of Service

- In on-line poker, users are required to act within a set amount of time

Denial of Service

- In on-line poker, users are required to act within a set amount of time
- If the site policy is to auto-fold a disconnected player

Denial of Service

- In on-line poker, users are required to act within a set amount of time
- If the site policy is to auto-fold a disconnected player
 - Opportunity for a cheater to perform a DDoS attack

Denial of Service

- In on-line poker, users are required to act within a set amount of time
- If the site policy is to auto-fold a disconnected player
 - Opportunity for a cheater to perform a DDoS attack
 - Alice and Bob are in a heads-up situation with a large pot at stake

Denial of Service

- In on-line poker, users are required to act within a set amount of time
- If the site policy is to auto-fold a disconnected player
 - Opportunity for a cheater to perform a DDoS attack
 - Alice and Bob are in a heads-up situation with a large pot at stake
 - When the action gets to Alice, Bob performs a DDoS attack to prevent her from acting

Denial of Service

- In on-line poker, users are required to act within a set amount of time
- If the site policy is to auto-fold a disconnected player
 - Opportunity for a cheater to perform a DDoS attack
 - Alice and Bob are in a heads-up situation with a large pot at stake
 - When the action gets to Alice, Bob performs a DDoS attack to prevent her from acting
 - Alice is auto-folded, Bob wins the pot

Denial of Service

- In on-line poker, users are required to act within a set amount of time
- If the site policy is to auto-fold a disconnected player
 - Opportunity for a cheater to perform a DDoS attack
 - Alice and Bob are in a heads-up situation with a large pot at stake
 - When the action gets to Alice, Bob performs a DDoS attack to prevent her from acting
 - Alice is auto-folded, Bob wins the pot
- If the site policy is to place the player “all-in”

Denial of Service

- In on-line poker, users are required to act within a set amount of time
- If the site policy is to auto-fold a disconnected player
 - Opportunity for a cheater to perform a DDoS attack
 - Alice and Bob are in a heads-up situation with a large pot at stake
 - When the action gets to Alice, Bob performs a DDoS attack to prevent her from acting
 - Alice is auto-folded, Bob wins the pot
- If the site policy is to place the player “all-in”
 - Players can intentionally disconnect themselves

DoS (cont'd)

- DoS attacks for ransom
 - Attack on Graftix Softech
 - Hackers bypassed firewalls and security systems to insert virus that encrypted data on all five production servers
 - Graftix paid ransom to get the encryption key
 - Lost \$75,000 per day for approx 1 week

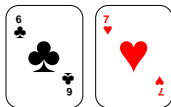
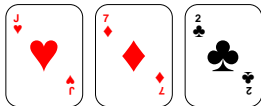
- DoS Countermeasures
 - Don't provide IP addresses of other users
 - Use multiple ISPs
 - Disaster-recovery plan and replication
 - Track user disconnect history

Collusion

- One of the major issues in on-line poker
- Requirement: out-of-band communication
- Two or more players acting together have a significant advantage
 - *Whipsawing* - coordinated raises to isolate opponents
 - Can share information on hole cards – improves odds calculations

Collusion (cont'd)

The Board

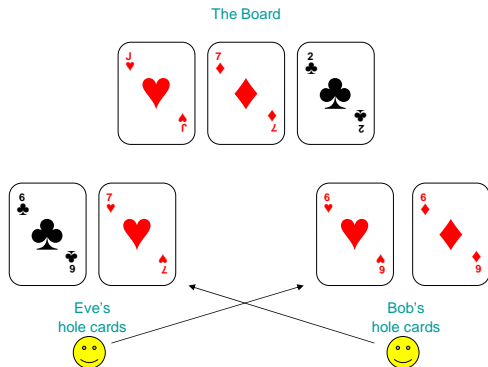


Eve's
hole cards



- 5 cards left that could improve Eve's hand
 - three 6's, two 7's
- Eve needs at least 4:1 pot odds

Collusion (cont'd)



- 3 cards left that could improve Eve's hand
 - one 6, two 7's
- Eve now needs over **7:1** pot odds
- Bob also gains information
- This information saves both Eve and Bob money

Collusion (cont'd)

- Combining chip stacks in a tournament
 - In tournament play, size matters
 - Colluding players can purposefully lose to one member to create a large chip stack
- A single player with multiple accounts can also employ these cheats

Collusion (cont'd)

- Collusion Countermeasures
 - IP checking - prevent nearby players from sitting at the same table

Collusion (cont'd)

- Collusion Countermeasures
 - IP checking - prevent nearby players from sitting at the same table
 - does not prevent communication via phone, text message, IM

Collusion (cont'd)

- Collusion Countermeasures
 - IP checking - prevent nearby players from sitting at the same table
 - does not prevent communication via phone, text message, IM
 - even less effective given wifi and cell phone tethering

Collusion (cont'd)

- Collusion Countermeasures
 - IP checking - prevent nearby players from sitting at the same table
 - does not prevent communication via phone, text message, IM
 - even less effective given wifi and cell phone tethering
 - Collusion-detection algorithms

Collusion (cont'd)

- Collusion Countermeasures
 - IP checking - prevent nearby players from sitting at the same table
 - does not prevent communication via phone, text message, IM
 - even less effective given wifi and cell phone tethering
 - Collusion-detection algorithms
 - effective against whipsawing

Collusion (cont'd)

- Collusion Countermeasures
 - IP checking - prevent nearby players from sitting at the same table
 - does not prevent communication via phone, text message, IM
 - even less effective given wifi and cell phone tethering
 - Collusion-detection algorithms
 - effective against whipsawing
 - unlikely to detect players sharing hole card information

Collusion (cont'd)

- Collusion Countermeasures
 - IP checking - prevent nearby players from sitting at the same table
 - does not prevent communication via phone, text message, IM
 - even less effective given wifi and cell phone tethering
 - Collusion-detection algorithms
 - effective against whipsawing
 - unlikely to detect players sharing hole card information
 - Track player stats, investigate anomalies

Software Exploits

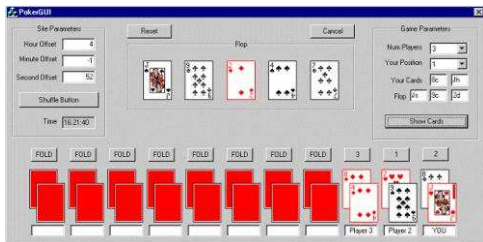
- Software Exploits
 - Client code
 - Network Packets
 - Server Code
 - Exploit Vulnerability
 - Insider Attack
 - Memory or data modifications

Software Exploits

- Exploit the game's card shuffling algorithm
 - ASF Software displayed shuffling algorithm online to show how fair it was
 - Cigital Software was able to break it in real time
 - A seed is used for random number generator
 - Seed just 32 bits, which allows 4 billion shuffles, much less than a real deck's 52!

Computer Randomness - Shuffling - cont.

- Seed set with number of miliseconds since midnight, but just 86 million milliseconds in a day, so now just 86 million possible shuffles
- Guessing system clock and seed allowed Cigital to reduce number of shuffles to 200,000 possibilities
- Once 5 cards were known they were easily able to tell how the deck was shuffled



Software Exploits (cont'd)

- Insider attack at AbsolutePoker
 - Players noticed a few accounts on AbsolutePoker's high stakes tables with an abnormally high win-percentage

Software Exploits (cont'd)

- Insider attack at AbsolutePoker
 - Players noticed a few accounts on AbsolutePoker's high stakes tables with an abnormally high win-percentage
 - One player estimated losing as much as \$700,000

Software Exploits (cont'd)

- Insider attack at AbsolutePoker
 - Players noticed a few accounts on AbsolutePoker's high stakes tables with an abnormally high win-percentage
 - One player estimated losing as much as \$700,000
 - Group of players obtained hand histories involving the suspect accounts

Software Exploits (cont'd)

- Insider attack at AbsolutePoker
 - Players noticed a few accounts on AbsolutePoker's high stakes tables with an abnormally high win-percentage
 - One player estimated losing as much as \$700,000
 - Group of players obtained hand histories involving the suspect accounts
 - Win rate was 15 standard deviations above the mean

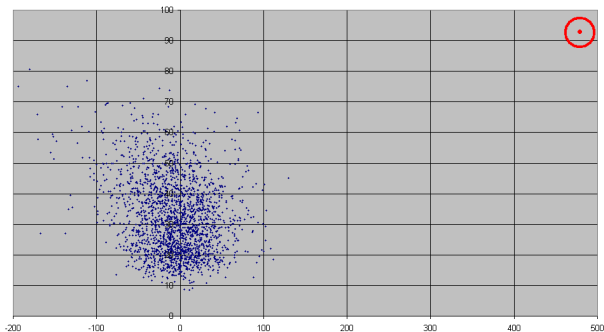
Software Exploits (cont'd)

- Insider attack at AbsolutePoker
 - Players noticed a few accounts on AbsolutePoker's high stakes tables with an abnormally high win-percentage
 - One player estimated losing as much as \$700,000
 - Group of players obtained hand histories involving the suspect accounts
 - Win rate was 15 standard deviations above the mean
 - Video of reconstructed game: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FczbS7FiWSM>

Software Exploits (cont'd)

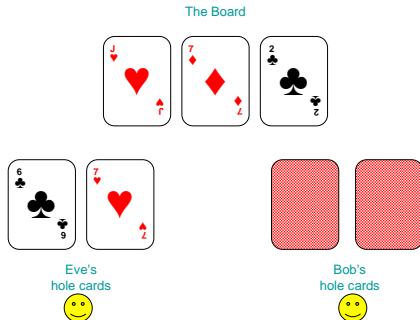
Win rates of 5,200 online players

- X-axis represents the number of blinds won per 100 hands
- Y-axis represents the percent of hands the user enters
- Cheater's win rate is the equivalent of winning a lottery with one-in-a-million odds 6 times in a row



Software Exploits (cont'd)

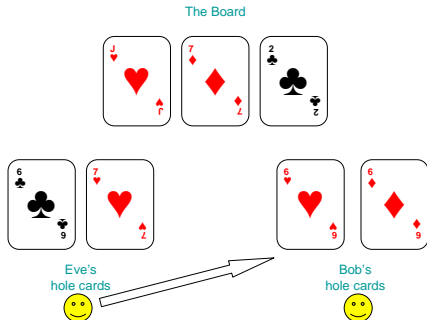
- Hacking
 - Insider attacks which allow a player to see opponents' hole cards



- 5 cards left that could improve Eve's hand
 - three 6's, two 7's
- Eve needs at least 4:1 pot odds

Software Exploits (cont'd)

- Software Exploits
 - Insider attacks which allow a player to see opponents' hole cards



- if Eve is heads up against Bob then pot odds no longer matter
- Eve has Bob beat
- she can even attempt to induce a bluff out of Bob

Software Exploits (cont'd)

- Hacking Client Side
 - Hacking client code itself (need source access or decompile from exe)
 - Modifying network packets
 - Modifying client memory (memory modifying tools or DLL Injection)

Software Exploits - DLL Injection

- DLL Injection - get application to run your DLL
- DLL vs EXE
 - exe is executable program, has main()
 - exe runs in own memory
 - dll is dynamic linked library, no main()
 - dll is like a library, can be loaded dynamically in memory by many processes
 - Can link dll at load time or run time

Software Exploits - DLL Injection

- DLL Injection - get application to run your DLL cont
- Three examples:
 - CreateRemoteThread
 - Use Windows API to start a thread (running your dll) in another process
 - SetWindowsHookEx
 - "Hook" onto a Windows message for a remote thread
 - Your dll will run in remote thread when message is received
 - Code Cave Method
 - Suspend target thread (use SuspendThread)
 - Save address of next instruction to be executed (look in register for stack pointer)
 - Allocate and load dll in memory (use VirtualAllocEx). Set target thread's next execution instruction to the beginning of our dll's location in memory
 - Resume suspended target thread. When we finish our work, call back what would have been the next instruction
 - Can imagine running some code each pass in game loop

Software Exploits - Create Remote Thread Demo

- CreateRemoteThread example with Minesweeper
 - Used Ollydbg and IDA to learn Minesweeper timer memory location and function signatures
 - Allows me to change time and open about dialog
 - Fairly trivial using Microsoft Visual C++ (see <http://www.blizzhackers.cc/viewtopic.php?p=2483118>)

- Interactive Disassembler (IDA)
 - Generates assembly code from exe
 - Show imported functions from other dlls
 - By analyzing stack and register usage and cross referencing with known libraries can generate function names and parameters
 - Has debugger capabilities
- <http://www.hex-rays.com/products/ida/index.shtml>

IDA - Software Exploits cont.

The screenshot displays the IDA Pro interface for the file `C:\WINDOWS\system32\winmine.exe`. The main window is divided into several panes:

- Functions window:** Lists various functions such as `InitTunes()`, `EndTunes()`, `PlayTune(x)`, `Rnd(x)`, `ReportErr(x)`, `LoadSz(x,x,x)`, `ReadInInt(x,x,x,x)`, `ReadInSz(x,x)`, `InitConst()`, `CheckEm(x,x)`, `SetMenuBar(x)`, `DoAbout()`, `DoHelp(x,x)`, `GetDlgInt(x,x,x,x)`, `_WinMainCRTStartup`, and `_XcptFilter`.
- Hex View-A:** Shows assembly code for the selected function `DoAbout()` at address `01003D1D`. The code includes instructions like `50 FF 15 2C 11 00 01 55`, `57 8B 08 6A 18 53 FF 15`, and `55 8B EC 81 EC 00 02 00`.
- Output window:** Contains a log of IDA's actions, including file loading, compilation of IDB files, and the start of the analysis process.

The status bar at the bottom indicates the current state: `AU: idle` and `Disk: 416GB`.

IDA - Software Exploits cont.

```
; int __stdcall DrawBombCount(HDC 1)
_DrawBombCount@4 proc near

l= dword ptr 4

push    ebx
push    ebp
push    esi
mov     esi, [esp+0Ch+1]
push    edi
push    esi                ; hdc
call    ds:__imp_GetLayout@4 ; GetLayout(x)
mov     ebp, ds:__imp_SetLayout@8 ; SetLayout(x,x)
mov     ebx, eax
mov     [esp+10h+1], ebx
and     ebx, 1
jz     short loc_10027AA
```

- OllyDbg
 - Also shows assembly, but can set breakpoints in code
 - View stack and registers
- <http://www.ollydbg.de/>

Olly - Software Exploits cont.

```

01003E4L . 30 0B010000 MOVX EAX,BURK PTR DS:[ECX+18]
01003E50 . 3D 0B010000 CMP EAX,10B
01003E55 > 74 1F JE SHORT winmine.01003E76
01003E57 . 3D 0B020000 CMP EAX,20B
01003E5C > 74 05 JE SHORT winmine.01003E63
01003E5E > 95D E4 MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-1C],EBX
01003E61 > EB 27 JMP SHORT winmine.01003E6A
01003E63 > 3B69 84000000 CMP DWORD PTR DS:[ECX+84],0E
01003E6A > 76 F2 JBE SHORT winmine.01003E5E
01003E6C . 33C0 XOR EAX,EAX
01003E6E . 3999 F8000000 CMP DWORD PTR DS:[ECX+F8],EBX
01003E74 > EB 0E JMP SHORT winmine.01003E6A
01003E76 > 8379 74 0E CMP DWORD PTR DS:[ECX+74],0E
01003E7H > 76 E2 JBE SHORT winmine.01003E5E
01003E7C . 33C0 XOR EAX,EAX
01003E7E . 3939 E8000000 CMP DWORD PTR DS:[ECX+E8],EBX
01003E84 > BF95D0 SETNE AL
01003E87 . 8945 E4 MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-1C],EAX
01003E8A > 95D FC MOV DWORD PTR SS:[EBP-4],EBX
01003E8D . 6A 02 PUSH 2
01003E8F . FF15 74110001 CALL DWORD PTR DS:[<&svort...
01003E95 . 59 POP EAX
01003E96 . 8380 8CEB0001 OR DWORD PTR DS:[1005B9C],FF
01003E9B . 8380 96EB0001 OR DWORD PTR DS:[1005B98],FF
01003EA4 . FF15 78110001 CALL DWORD PTR DS:[<&svort...

```



Address	Hex dump	ASCII
01005728	73 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	s.....
01005730	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
01005738	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
01005740	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
01005748	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
01005750	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
01005758	41 00 6E 00 6F 00 6E 00	A.n.o.n
01005760	73 00 6D 00 6F 00 75 00	y.n.o.d
01005768	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
01005770	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
01005778	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
01005780	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
01005788	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
01005790	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
01005798	1B 00 00 00 0C 00 00 00	*.....
010057A0	47 00 00 00 33 00 00 00	G...3..
010057A8	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
010057B0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
010057B8	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	.....
010057C0	00 00 00 00 01 00 00 00	...0..
010057C8	01 00 00 00 01 00 00 00	0...0..
010057D0	02 00 00 00 01 00 00 00	0...0..
010057D8	02 00 00 00 01 00 00 00	0...0..
010057E0	03 00 00 00 01 00 00 00	*...0..
010057E8	02 00 00 00 04 00 00 00	0...4..
010057F0	01 00 00 00 02 00 00 00	0...2..
010057F8	05 00 00 00 05 00 00 00	4...4..
01005800	06 00 00 00 05 00 00 00	*...4..

Memory address 0x100579C is timer.

Software Exploits (cont'd)

- Hacking Countermeasures
 - Employ insider attack safeguards (background checks, code reviews, access to critical info requires multiple people, etc.)
 - Simple client
 - Minimize data available to client
 - All critical decisions should be made by server
 - Tools that check for injected DLLs or checksums on client code

Conclusion

- As a user
 - On-line gamblers need to do their homework
 - Review the security features employed by the gambling site
- As a gaming company
 - Security precautions need to be regularly reviewed and updated
 - security is an ongoing and evolving battle
- Even out-of-band markets provide motivation
 - “of course, there is one kind of help you usually don’t want: the government.” – Stephen Davis

- End of Document



Online gambling - american gaming association, 2012.

<http://www.americangaming.org/government-affairs/key-issues/online-gambling>.



Noa Bar-Yosef.

Hacking the house: How cybercriminals attack online casinos.
Security Week, August 2011.

<http://www.securityweek.com/hacking-house-how-cybercriminals-attack-online-casinos>.



Simon Carlass.

Gaming Hacks.

O'Reilly Media, Inc., 2004.



Darawk.

Dll injection.

Blizz Hackers, March 2006.

<http://www.blizzhackers.cc/viewtopic.php?p=2483118>.



Stephen Davis.

Protecting Games: A Security Handbook for Game Developers and Publishers.

Course Technology PTR, 2009.



Jack M. Germain.

Global extortion: Online gambling and organized hacking.

TechNewsWorld, March 2004.

<http://www.technewsworld.com/story/33171.html>.



Greg Hoggund and Gary McGraw.

Exploiting Online Games: Cheating Massively Distributed Systems.

Addison-Wesley Professional, 2007.



Adam Lake.

Game Programming Gems 8.

Course Technology PTR, 2010.



Gary McGraw and Greg Hoglund.

Cheating Online Games.

Addison-Wesley Professional, 2006.



Matthew Pritchard.

How to hurt the hackers: The scoop on internet cheating and how you can combat it.

Gamasutra, July 2000.

http://www.gamasutra.com/view/feature/3149/how_to_hurt_the_hackers_the_scoop_.php.



Andrew Rollins and Ernest Adams.

Andrew Rollings and Ernest Adams on Game Design.

New Riders, 2003.



Shahen Ramezany.

Hacking / exploiting / cheating in online games.

Abysssec, March 2011.

<http://www.abysssec.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/Exploiting-Online-Games.pdf>



Ira Rosen.

How online gamblers unmasked cheaters.
CBS News, June 2009.

http://www.cbsnews.com/2100-18560_162-4633254.html?tag=contentMain.



Nikola Strahija.

Russian hackers raid largest online gaming operation and
destroy data in blackma.
Xatrix Security, February 2003.

<http://www.xatrix.org/article/russian-hackers-raid-largest-online-gaming-operation-and-destroy-dat>



Daniel Terdiman.

Hacking online games a widespread problem.
CNET, April 2009.

http://news.cnet.com/8301-10797_3-10226485-235.html.



Cheating in online games.
Wikipedia, February 2012.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cheating_in_online_games.