

Next Level Cheating and Leveling Up Mitigations

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Agenda



- A brief history of cheating in video games
- Current state of the arms race (cheating vs anti-cheat)
- The future of cheating
- Attacking anti-cheat software
- Solutions and conclusions





The Money Aspect

- Multi-billion dollar industry
- Subscription models
- Streaming/Sponsorship
- Virtual grey market





What is Cheating?

- Unfair advantage
 - Abusing game logic
 - Multi-accounts
 - Botting/Scripting
 - Manipulating extraneous client-side data
 - Exploiting client / server code bugs
 - Abusing bugs/glitches
 - Attacking other players or the game server





A History of Cheating

- Early computer games
- Early multiplayer games
- Modern multiplayer games
- Examples!





Common Cheating Vectors

- Speed/Movement hacks
- Botting
- Scripting







Common Cheating Vectors

- Speed/Movement hacks
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- Player/item finding hacks







Common Cheating Vectors

- Speed/Movement hacks
- Botting
- Scripting
- Player/item finding hacks
- Wall hacks/x-ray mods







The Rise of Anti-Cheat



- Warden (~2004)
 - World of Warcraft
 - Starcraft 2
- Valve Anti-Cheat (VAC, 2002)
 - Counter-Strike
 - Team Fortress 2
- BattlEye (2004)
 - Arma 2/3
 - Day-Z

- User-land
- Reactive
- Only a mitigation





The Current State of Cheating in Games

- DLL injection (internal cheating)
 - Loader
 - DLL implementing cheat logic
 - Hook Direct₃D calls
 - Read/Write memory
- Network packet manipulation
 - Modify packets in-transit
 - Repeat packets
 - Introduce artificial lag
- External cheating
 - ReadProcessMemory / WriteProcessMemory
 - Transparent window





Current State of Anti-Cheat

- In process
 - Signature checks
 - Game specific checks
 - Hook detection
 - Pointer chain checks
 - Call stacks periodic checks
 - Debug related detections
- Out of process
 - Signature based detection
 - Pattern searching in all processes address space
- Various
 - Scanning for game process handles
 - Scanning files for signatures (offline)
 - Send suspected programs to server for analysis
 - Check DNS history for cheat update servers
 - Etc.

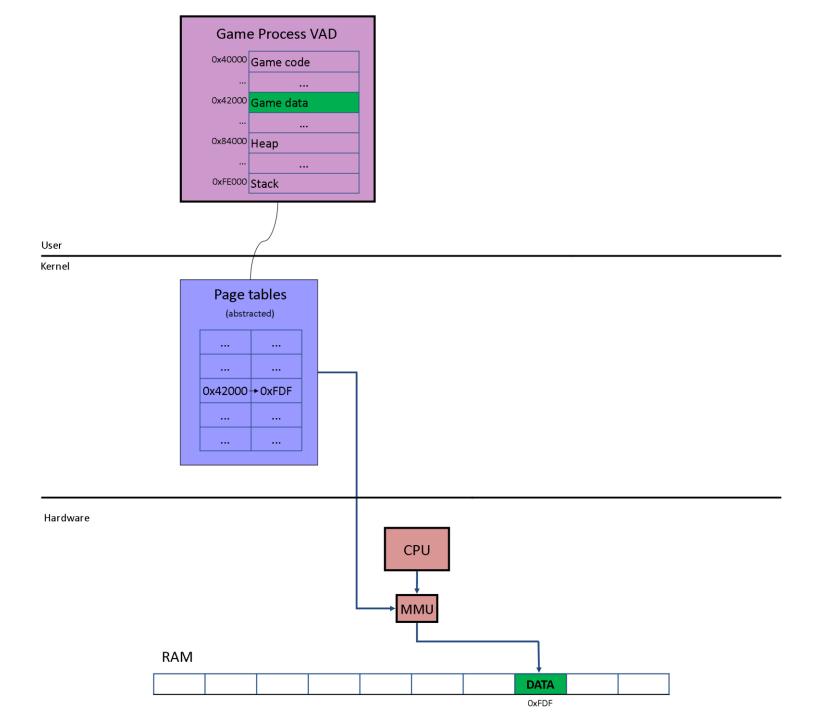


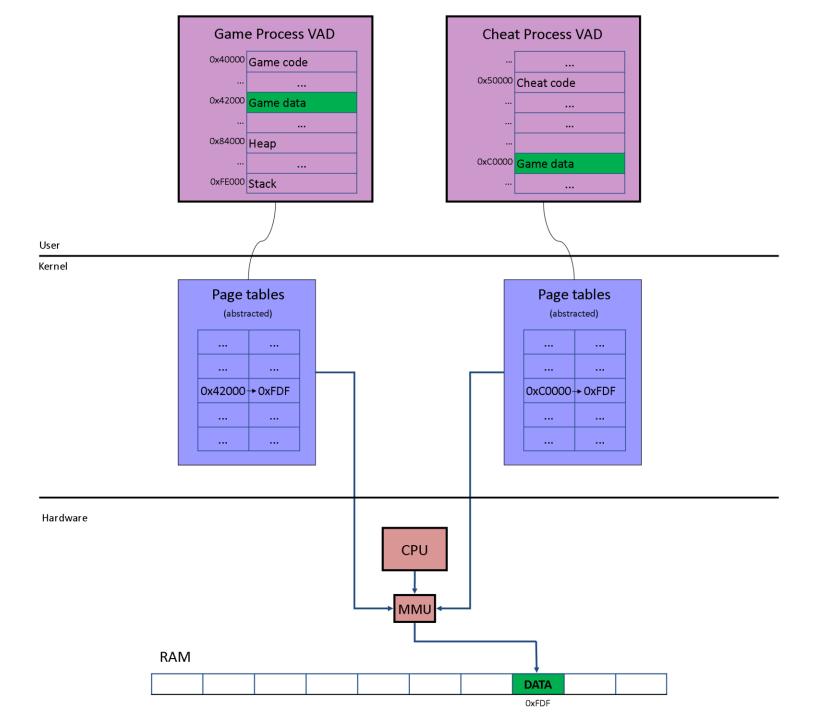


The Future of Cheating

- Architecture
 - Rootkit-like functionality to hide activity
 - Kernel driver
 - Makes the UM portion a protected process (DRM)
 - Maps pages from game memory into the cheat process
 - Install a filter device on the FS stack (TBD)
 - User mode executable
 - Keeps track of game/cheat mappings
 - Implements the cheat logic









Dual mapping snippet

```
status = PsLookupProcessByProcessId((PVOID)ncmmap->process, (PEPROCESS*)&epb);
if(NT SUCCESS(status)) {
    ncmdl = NcAllocateMDL((PVOID)ncmmap->baseAddress, ncmmap->len);
    if(ncmd1) {
        KeStackAttachProcess(epb, &kapcstate);
       MmInitializeMd1(&ncmd1->md1, (PVOID)ncmmap->baseAddress, (SIZE T)ncmmap->len);
        try {
            MmProbeAndLockPages(&ncmdl->mdl, UserMode, IoWriteAccess);
        except(EXCEPTION EXECUTE HANDLER) {
            qetout=TRUE;
       KeUnstackDetachProcess(&kapcstate);
        if(!getout) {
            try {
                userva = (DWORD64)MmMapLockedPagesSpecifyCache(&ncmdl->mdl, UserMode, MmCached, NULL, FALSE, NormalPagePriority);
            _except(EXCEPTION_EXECUTE_HANDLER) {
                userva = 5;
            if(userva) {
                ncmdl->mdl.StartVa=(PVOID)userva;
            MmUnlockPages(&ncmdl->mdl);
        } // if !getout
        else (
            ExFreePoolWithTag(ncmdl, NCDRIVER TAG);
    } // if ncmdl
    ObDereferenceObject((PVOID)epb);
     if process
```



Dual-mapping demo





Pros / Cons

- Strengths
 - Generic
 - Virtually undetectable from user-mode
 - Straightforward conversion from publicly available cheat sources
 - Good performance
- Weaknesses
 - Can be challenged by KM anti-cheat
 - Run in debug mode or use signed driver





Attacking Anti-Cheat Software

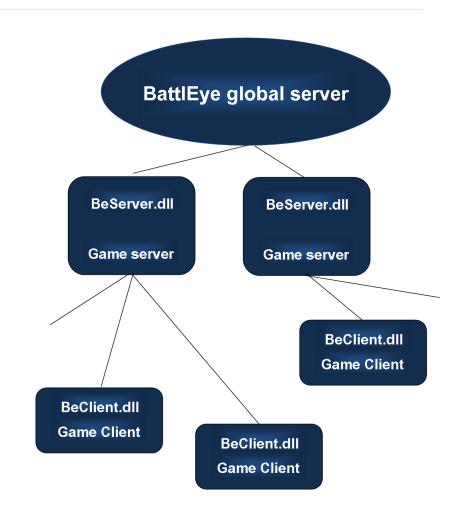
- Anti-cheat libraries create additional attack surface
 - On client
 - On server
- This attack surface is common to multiple games
- What happens if there is a flaw?





BattlEye

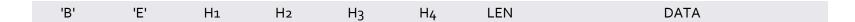
- General architecture
 - On the client
 - DLL in game process
 - System service
 - On the server
 - DLL in game server process
 - Master server
- Hooks game recv() call





BE Packet structure

Packet structure

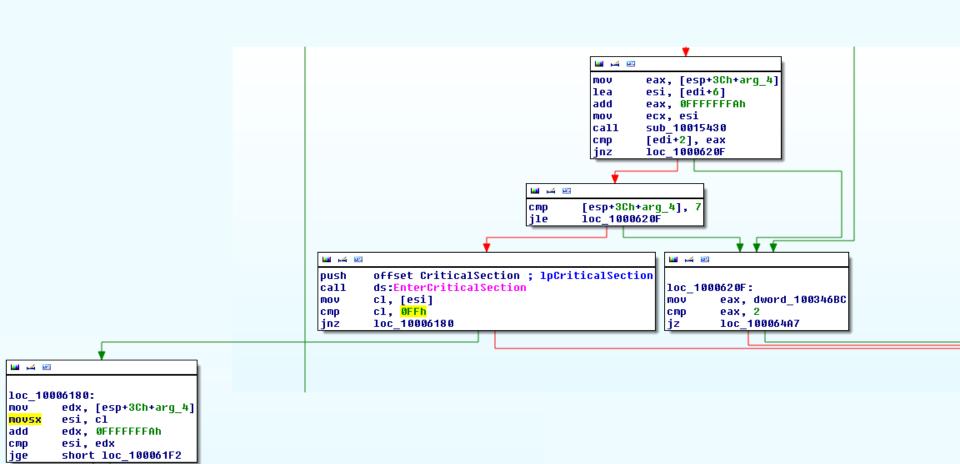


- 2 bytes signature
- Hash
- Len /code
- data





Sign extension



Integer overflow -> heap overwrite

```
🜃 🎿 🔤
                                              eax, [edi+4]
                                      1ea
                                                                ; size t
                                      push
                                              eax
                                      mov
                                              [ebp+4], eax
                                                                ; operator new(uint)
                                      call
                                              ??2@YAPAXI@Z
                                      add
                                              esp, 4
                                      test
                                              eax, eax
                                              [ebp+0], eax
                                      mov
                                      jz
                                              short loc_10005A2D
💴 🎿 😐
        ecx, [ebp+4]
mov
        ecx, 7
sub
push
                         ; size t
        ecx
1ea
        edx, [ebx+3]
                         ; void *
push
        edx
add
        eax, 7
                         ; void *
push
        eax
call
        memcpy 0
        eax, eax
xor
        esp, OCh
add
        [ebp+8], eax
mov
        [ebp+0Ch], eax
mov
        [ebp+14h], eax
mov
        [ebp+18h], eax
mov
        dword 10035890[esi], eax
cmp
įΖ
        short loc 10005A1C
```



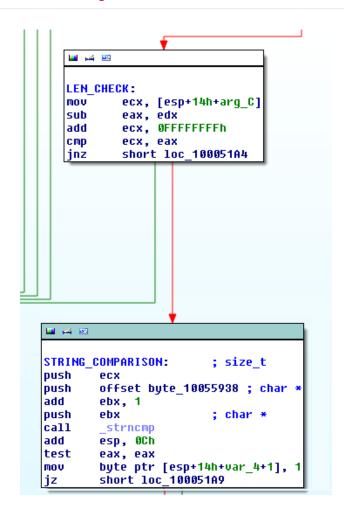
Exploitability

- Denial of Service is trivial
- Remote code execution possible
 - Overwriting heap data
 - Attacker-controlled data
- Very difficult
 - Separate heap limits attack surface
 - Tool: https://github.com/iSECPartners/vtfinder
 - Race condition
 - Code execution must be achieved before thread crashes
 - Must then prevent crash from happening





BattlEye console timing attack



- Length check
- String comparison





BattlEye timing attack demo





Disclosure timeline

- Both vulnerabilities
 - Verified o8/2014
 - Disclosed to vendor o8/2014
 - Bugs
 - Memory corruption | fixed
 - Login vulnerability | unpatched (to date)





The Future of Anti-Cheat

- Mitigations
 - Move the arms race to the kernel
 - Human factor
- Solutions
 - Full streaming of games
 - Closed platform





Conclusion

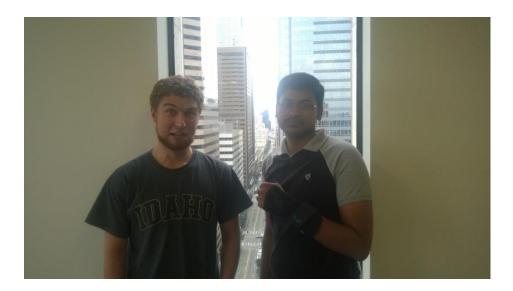
- Anti-cheat is a mitigation at best
- Anti-cheat creates additional attack surface
- Current anti-cheat can be completely bypassed
- Fundamental design changes are needed



Questions



- Thank you
 - Rachel Engel & Jason Bubolz
 - Rohit Shambhuni (iSEC 2014 Intern, Arizona State)
 - Taylor Trabun (iSEC 2014 Intern, University of Idaho)
 - Too many iSECers to list



Interns are people too!







References



- Boneh, D. and Brumley, D (2003). Remote timing attacks are practical. 12th Usenix Security Symposium. http://crypto.stanford.edu/~dabo/pubs/papers/ssl-timing.pdf
- Vtfinder. https://github.com/iSECPartners/vtfinder







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