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- Introduction
- iOS security model
- iOS application assessment
- Wrap up Mobile risks

The iOS security model



- Device security
- Data Security
- Network Security
- Application Security



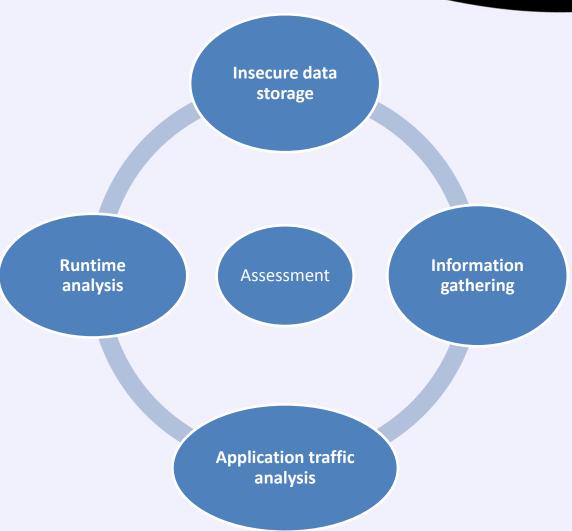
iOS application assessment





iOS application assessment

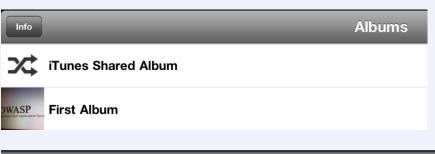




Test application









Information gathering



- Observe application behavior
- Determine the application's data states (at rest, in transit or on display) and sensitivity – in this case the sensitive photos are protected by a PIN.
- Identify
 - access methods
 - what frameworks are in use
 - server side APIs that are in use
 - what protocols are in use
 - other applications or services with which the application interacts

Information gathering



```
Test:/var/mobile/Applications/CC50529F-C165-4A9E-885C-0CFF7A619DDA/PhotoVault.app root#

Test:/var/mobile/Applications/CC50529F-C165-4A9E-885C-0CFF7A619DDA/PhotoVault.app root# otool -L PhotoVault >DynDep.txt

Test:/var/mobile/Applications/CC50529F-C165-4A9E-885C-0CFF7A619DDA/PhotoVault.app root# otool -l PhotoVault >load.txt

Test:/var/mobile/Applications/CC50529F-C165-4A9E-885C-0CFF7A619DDA/PhotoVault.app root# class-dump-z PhotoVault >classdump.txt

Test:/var/mobile/Applications/CC50529F-C165-4A9E-885C-0CFF7A619DDA/PhotoVault.app root# otool - hv PhotoVault
```

- List the dynamic dependencies
- Dump the load commands for the application.
- Class dump

Application traffic analysis



 Intercept the traffic and analyze the requests and responses using a proxy: Burp, Charles, Mallory



- Disassemble the application (gdb)
- Analyze file system interaction
- Analyze the application with a debugger (gdb): inspecting objects in memory and calling functions and methods; replacing variables and methods at runtime.



- Runtime analysis protecting features:
 - Locate the PIE (Position Independent Executable)
 Check this using the command: otool –hv <app name>
 - Stack smashing protection specify the –fstackprotector-all compiler flag.

Check this using: otool -I -v <app name> | grep stack .

If the application was compiled with the stack smashing protection two undefined symbols will be present: "___stack_chk_fail" and "___stack_chk_guard".



Test:/var/mobile/Applications/CC50529F-C165-4A9E-885C-0CFF7A619DDA/PhotoVault.app root# otool -hv PhotoVault
PhotoVault:

Mach header

magic cputype cpusubtype caps filetype ncmds sizeofcmds flags

MH_MAGIC ARM V6 0x00 EXECUTE 34 3960 NOUNDEFS DYLDLINK TWOLEVEL

Test:/var/mobile/Applications/CC50529F-C165-4A9E-885C-0CFF7A619DDA/PhotoVault.app root#

Test:/var/mobile/Applications/CC50529F-C165-4A9E-885C-0CFF7A619DDA/PhotoVault.app root# otool -I -v PhotoVault | grep stack Test:/var/mobile/Applications/CC50529F-C165-4A9E-885C-0CFF7A619DDA/PhotoVault.app root# |



- Abusing the runtime with Cycript
- Abusing the runtime library disassembling and debugging

Steps

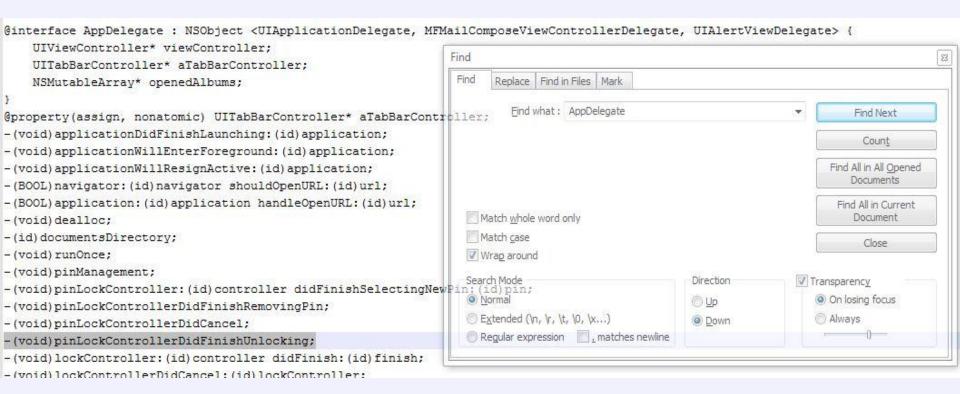


- Hook into the application process using cycript –p [PID] command.
- Grab the application delegate instance using UIApp.delegate command.

```
Test:~ root# ps aux | grep PhotoVault
mobile 528 99.2 1.3 367076 12716 ?? Rs 1:34AM 0:20.48 /var/mobile/Applications/CC50529F-C165-4A9
E-885C-OCFF7A619DDA/PhotoVault.app/PhotoVault
Test:~ root# cycript -p 528
cy# UIApp.delegate
@ Applelegate: 0x2909f0>"
cy# UIApp.delegate: 0x2909f0>"
```



Search the class dump for AppDelegate and look for its interface.







```
Test:~ root# ps aux | grep PhotoVault

mobile 528 99.2 1.3 367076 12716 ?? Rs 1:34AM 0:20.48 /var/mobile/Applications/CC50529F-C165-4A9

E-885C-0CFF7A619DDA/PhotoVault.app/PhotoVault

Test:~ root# cycript -p 528

cy# UIApp.delegate

@"<AppDelegate: 0x2909f0>"

cy# [UIApp.delegate pinLockControllerDidFinishUnlocking]

cy# [UIApp.delegate pinLockControllerDidFinishUnlocking]
```

Insecure data storage



- Log files
- Data storage in application folder
- SqlLite database
- Property list files
- File caching
- Keyboard cache
- Cookies.binarycookies
- iOS keychain
- Sensitive information in snapshots



OWASP Mobile Top 10 Risks

M1 – Insecure Data Storage M2 – Weak Server Side Controls M3 - Insufficient Transport Layer Protection

M4 - Client Side Injection

M5 - Poor Authorization and Authentication

M6 - Improper Session Handling M7 - Security Decisions Via Untrusted Inputs

M8 - Side Channel Data Leakage

M9 - Broken Cryptography M10 - Sensitive Information Disclosure



- Insecure data storage
- Avoid storing sensitive data on the device because any data stored locally could be compromised.
- Weak server side controls
- Harden servers against malicious attacks
- Insufficient server side protection
- Secure the communication



- Client side injection
- Implement proper input validation
- Poor authorization and authentication
- Avoid query string for sensitive data, institute local session timeout
- Improper session handling
- Review the session management mechanism



Security decisions via untrusted inputs

 The combination of input validation, output escaping, and authorization controls can be used against these weaknesses.

Side channel data leakage

Avoid crash logs, debug logs and caching app data.

Broken cryptography

Take advantage of what your platform already provides

Sensitive information disclosure

Anything that must truly remain private should not reside on the mobile device; keep private
information (e.g., algorithms, proprietary information) on the server.

OWASP resources



- iGoat
- MobiSec
- iMas
- Mobile Testing Guide



Thank you!

- https://www.owasp.org/index.php/IOS Application Security Testing Cheat Sheet
- https://www.owasp.org/index.php/OWASP_Mobile_Security_Project