

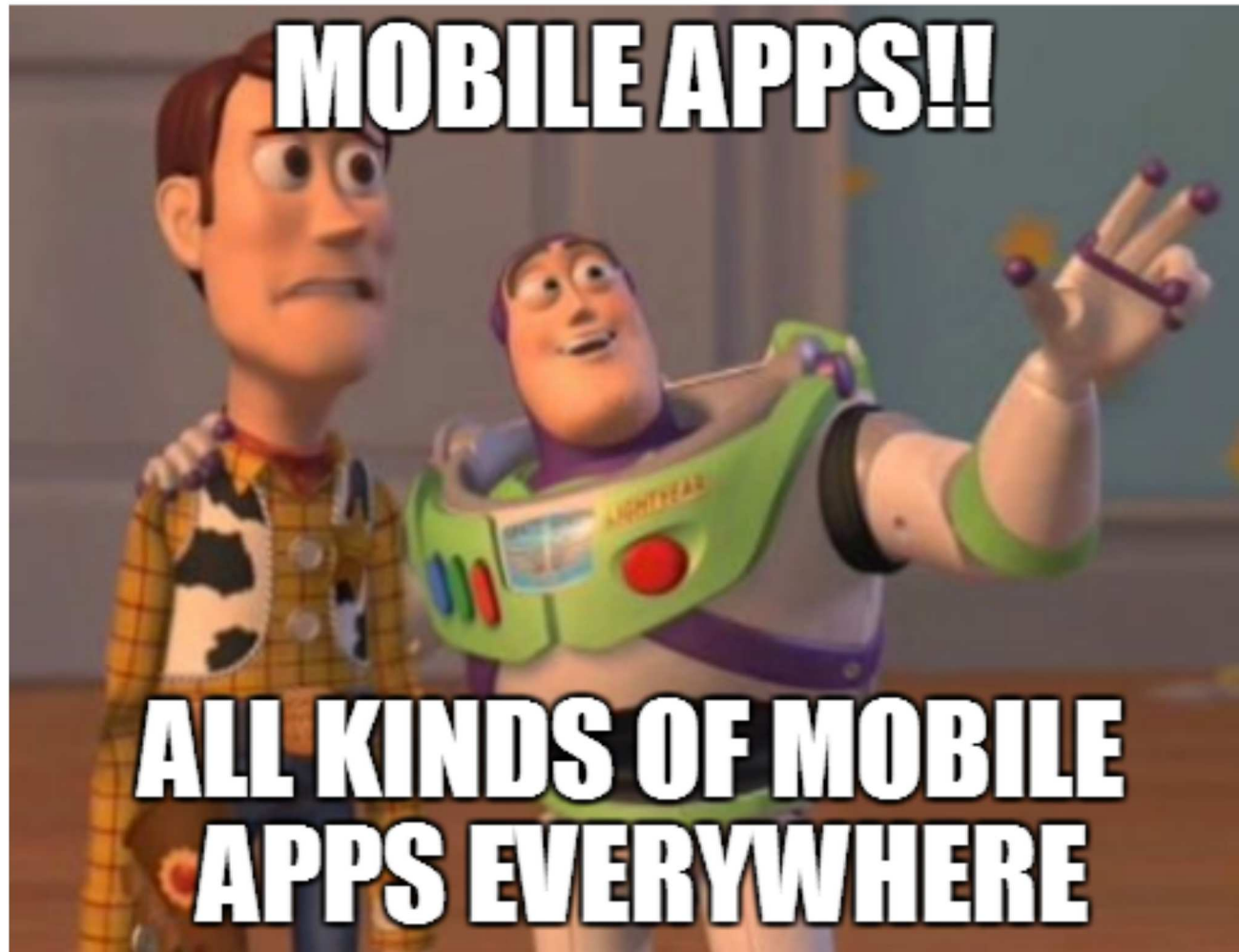
OWASP Mobile Top 10 – 2014

David Lindner

Director of Mobile and IoT Security



**I HEARD THERE WOULD
BE DEVELOPERS**





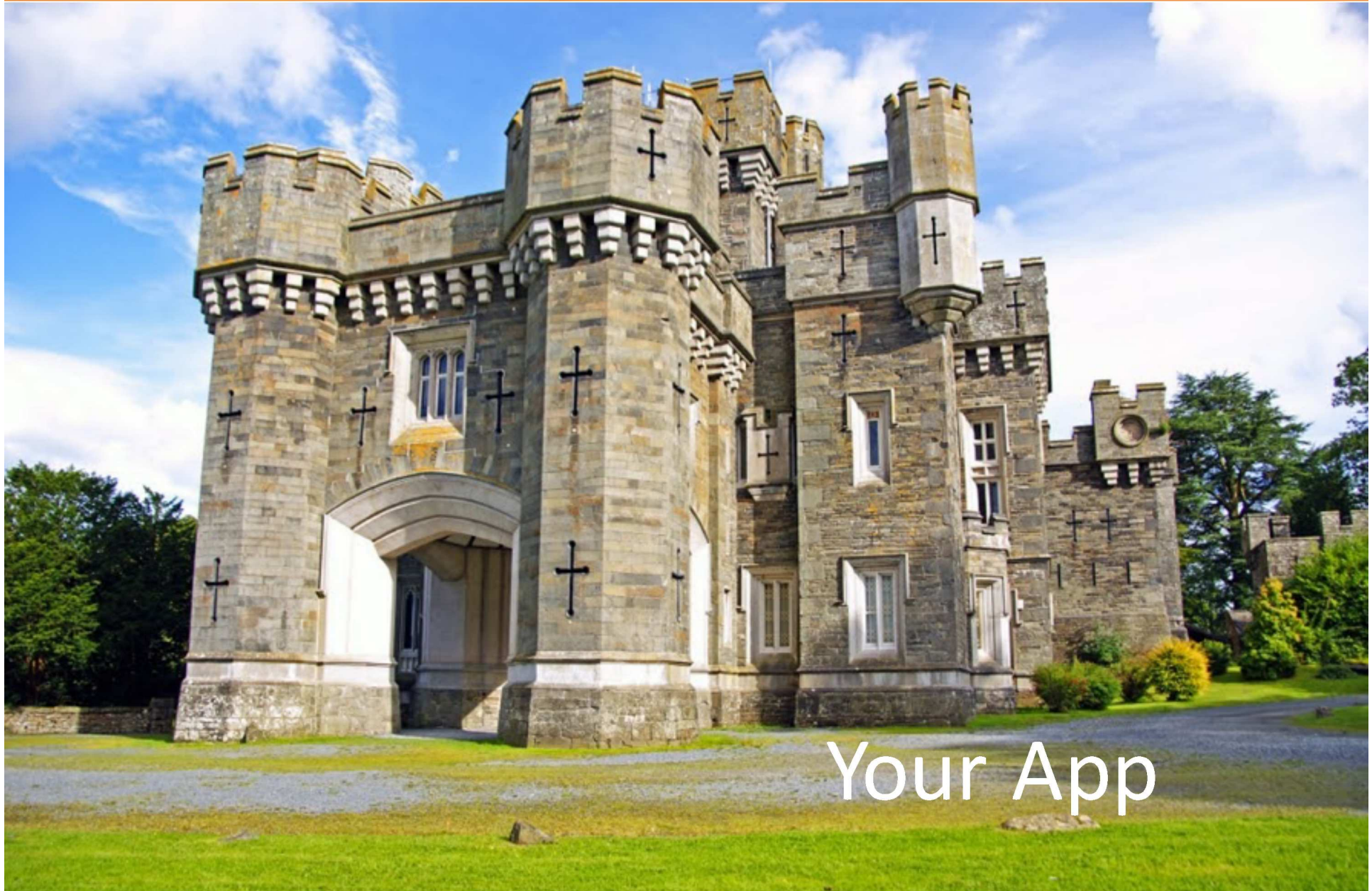
1337

Who is this guy?

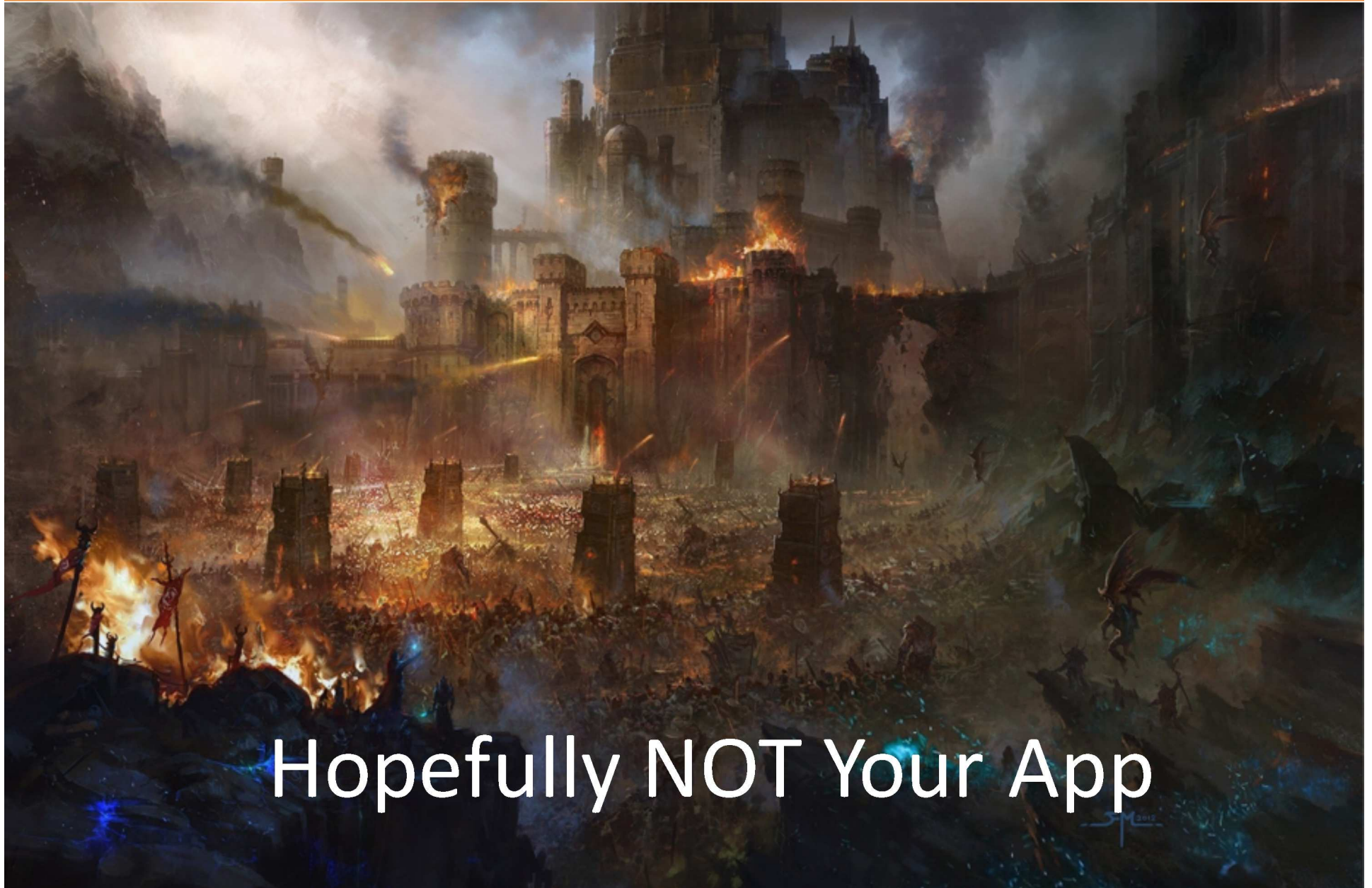
David Lindner

- @golfhackerdave
- david.lindner@nvisium.com
- 15+ years consulting experience
- I hack and golf, sometimes at the same time.





Your App



Hopefully NOT Your App



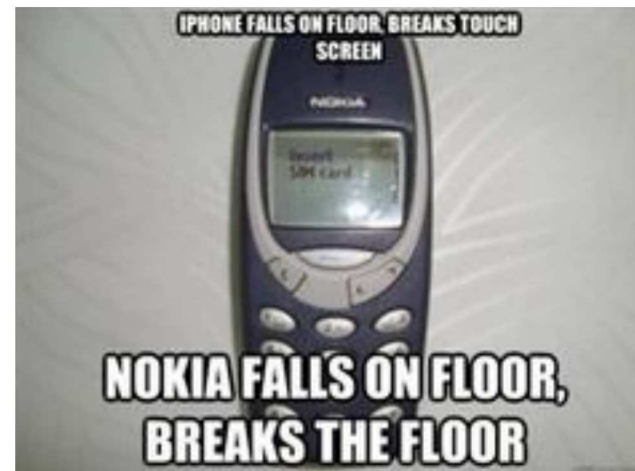
This 90-ton steel cylinder set in a 140-ton steel-and-concrete frame protects the only entrance into the vault.

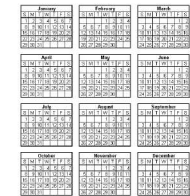
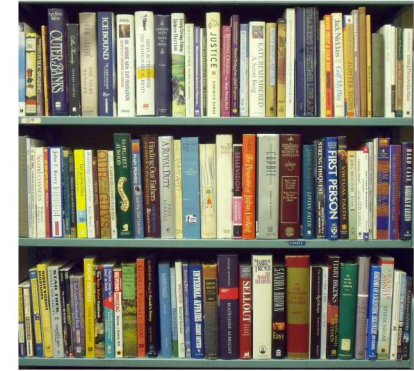
Disclaimer

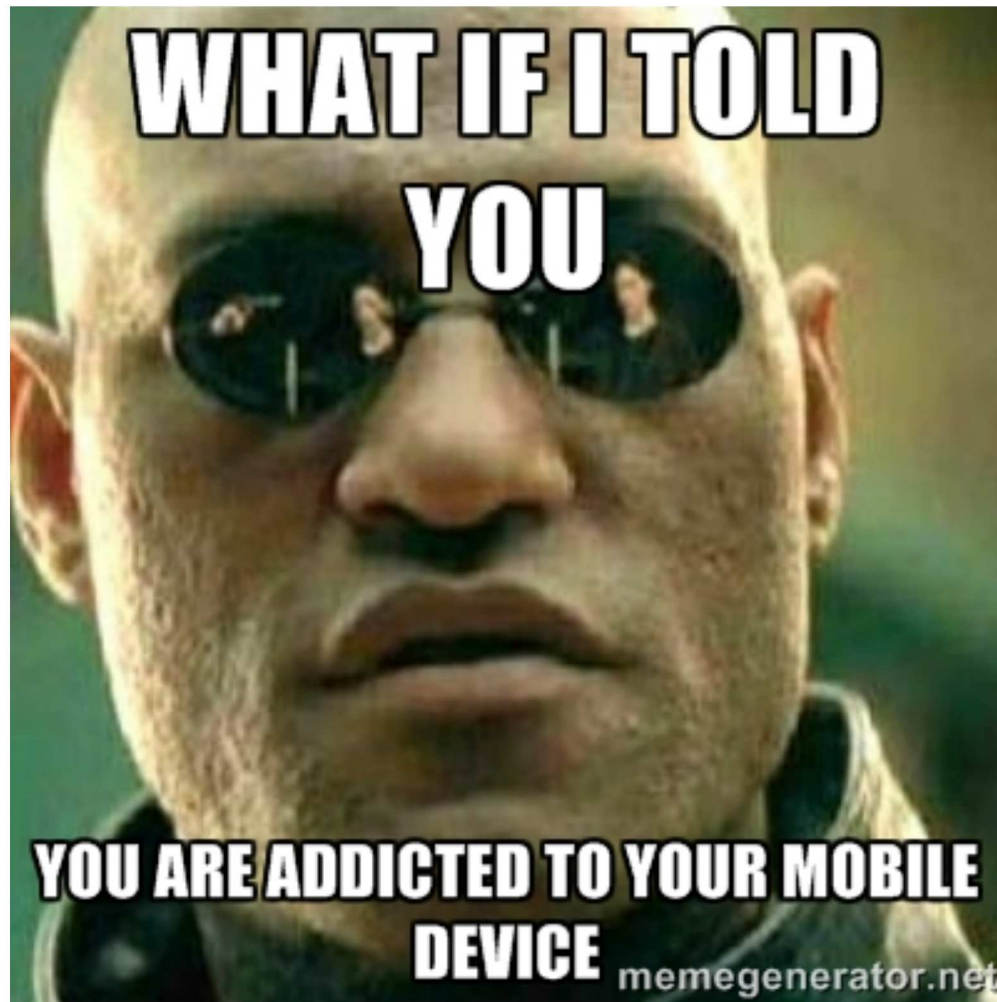
Hacking of App Store apps is not condoned or encouraged in any way. What you do on your own time is your responsibility. @golfhackerdave & nVisium take no responsibility if you use knowledge shared in this presentation for unsavory acts.

Agenda

- What is Mobile?
- Mobile Top Ten - iOS
- Issues and addressing some







OWASP Mobile Top 10 - 2014

M1: Weak Server Side Controls

M2: Insecure Data Storage

M3: Insufficient Transport Layer Protection

M4: Unintended Data Leakage

M5: Poor Authorization and Authentication

M6: Broken Cryptography

M7: Client Side Injection

M8: Security Decisions Via Untrusted Inputs

M9: Improper Session Handling

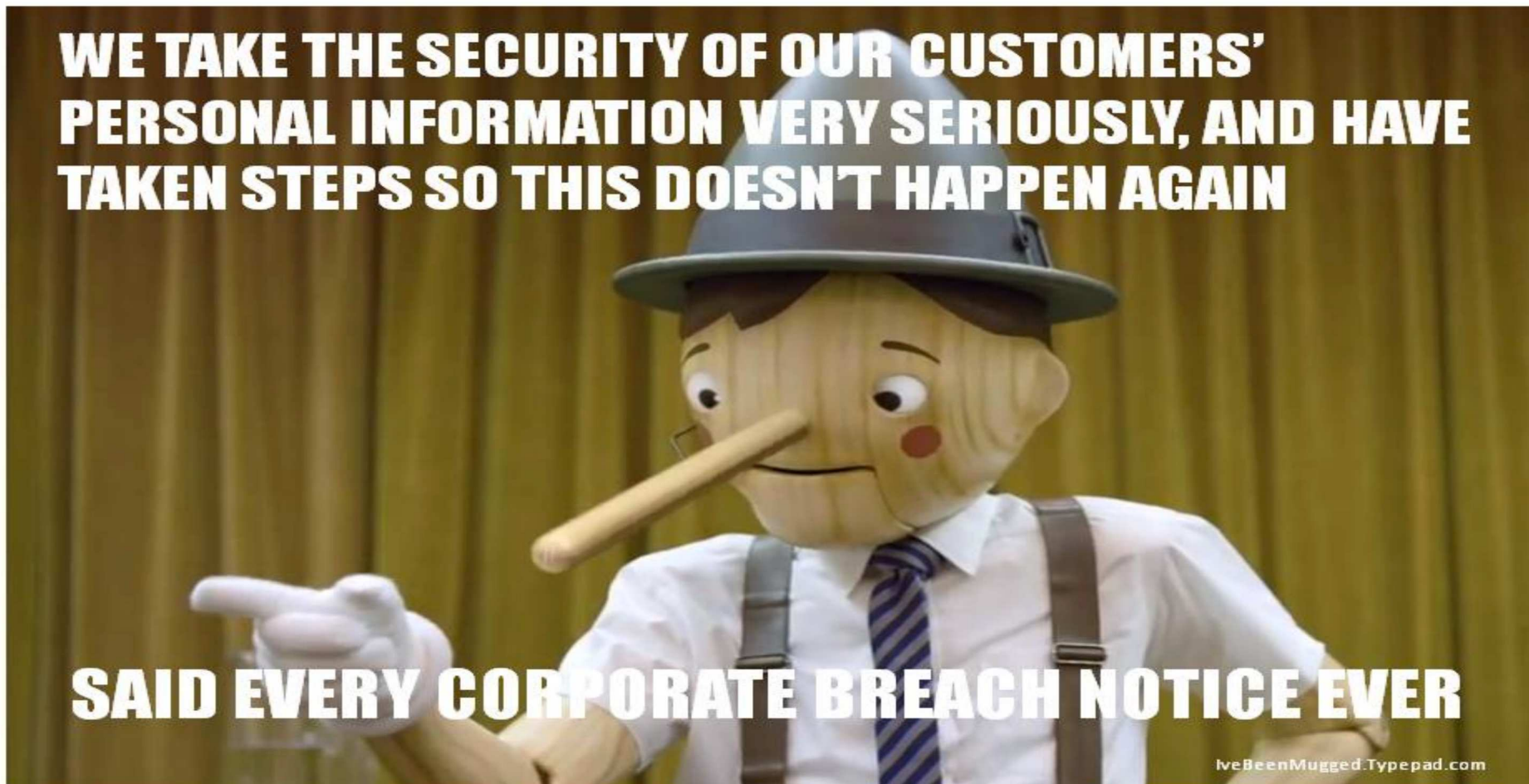
M10: Lack of Binary Protections



OWASP

The Open Web Application Security Project
<http://www.owasp.org>

M1 – Weak Server Side Controls



Weak Server Side Controls

- Number 1 issue!!
- NIST 800-163??
- Attack vectors generally leading to traditional OWASP Top-10 -
https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Category:OWASP_Top_Ten_Project
- Authentication issues, IDOR, SQL Injection, XSS, etc.
- Insecure coding practices.

Server Request from Mobile App

Request:

<https://yourhost.com/app/getaccount/?acct=123>

Response:

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Content-Type: application/json; charset=utf-8

Access-Control-Allow-Headers: X-Requested-With

Content-Length: 275

```
{"msgStatus": "3", "sessionId": "8cddf3c0-8d94-424b-92bb-260ab415e2dc", "statusText": "", "status": 0, "FirstName": "Chris", "LastName": "Farley", "Account Balance": "$73,000,037", "Other": "This Guy is Rich"}
```

Server Request from Mobile App FAIL

Example Attack Scenarios

The application uses unverified data in a SQL call that is accessing account information:

```
String query = "SELECT * FROM accts WHERE account = ?";
PreparedStatement pstmt = connection.prepareStatement(query , ... );
pstmt.setString( 1, request.getParameter("acct"));
ResultSet results = pstmt.executeQuery();
```

The attacker simply modifies the 'acct' parameter in their browser to send whatever account number they want. If not verified, the attacker can access any user's account, instead of only the intended customer's account.

```
http://example.com/app/accountInfo?acct=notmyacct
```

M2 – Insecure Data Storage

```

KeychainItemWrapper* keychain =
[[KeychainItemWrapper alloc]
initWithIdentifier:@"KeychainTest"
accessGroup:nil];

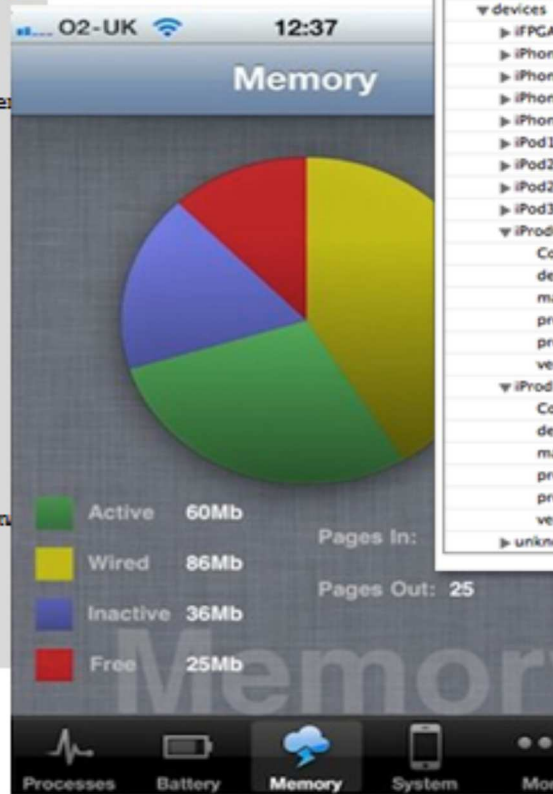
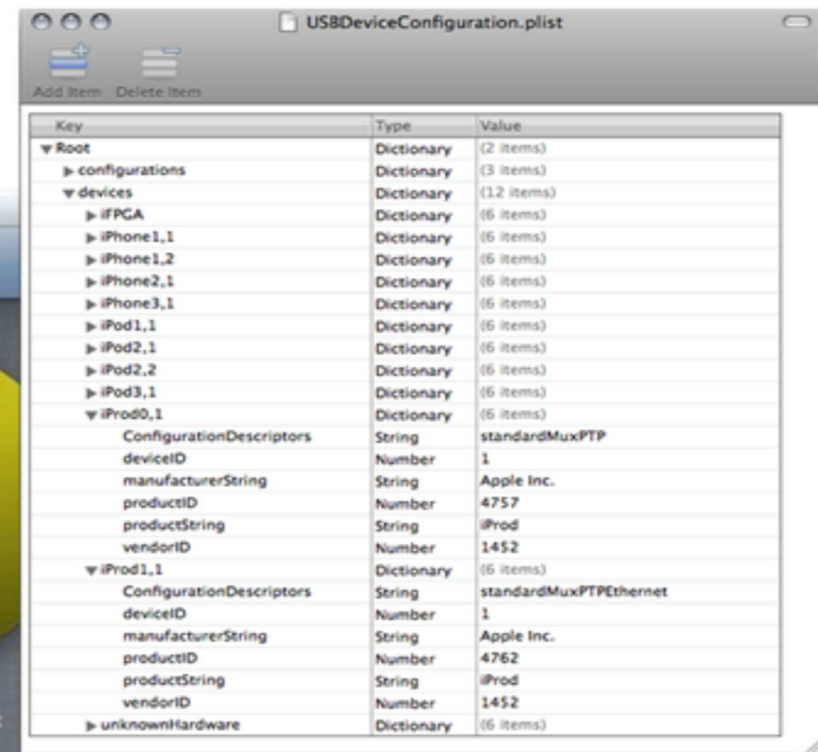
[keychain
 setObject:kSecAttrAccessibleWhenUnlockedThisDeviceOnly
 forKey:kSecAttrAccessible];
NSLog(@"%@, %@",

[keychain
 objectForKey:kSecAttrAccount],
[keychain
 objectForKey:kSecValueData]);

[keychain
 setObject:@"example@email.com"
 forKey:kSecAttrAccount];

[keychain
 setObject:@"MySuperSecretInformation"
 forKey:kSecValueData];
[keychain release];
keychain = nil;

```

Key	Type	Value
Root	Dictionary	(2 items)
configurations	Dictionary	(3 items)
devices	Dictionary	(12 items)
iPGA	Dictionary	(6 items)
iPhone1,1	Dictionary	(6 items)
iPhone1,2	Dictionary	(6 items)
iPhone2,1	Dictionary	(6 items)
iPhone3,1	Dictionary	(6 items)
iPod1,1	Dictionary	(6 items)
iPod2,1	Dictionary	(6 items)
iPod2,2	Dictionary	(6 items)
iPod3,1	Dictionary	(6 items)
iProd0,1	Dictionary	(6 items)
ConfigurationDescriptors	String	standardMuxPTP
deviceId	Number	1
manufacturerString	String	Apple Inc.
productId	Number	4757
productString	String	iProd
vendorID	Number	1452
iProd1,1	Dictionary	(6 items)
ConfigurationDescriptors	String	standardMuxPTPEthernet
deviceId	Number	1
manufacturerString	String	Apple Inc.
productId	Number	4762
productString	String	iProd
vendorID	Number	1452
unknownHardware	Dictionary	(6 items)

Insecure Data Storage

- Do Not Store Data if you do not have to!
- Local files on Device.
 - SQLite Db files
 - Plist files – iOS
 - XML files
 - Log files
 - Manifest files
 - Location data
 - Images, etc

NSUserDefaults

```
// Store the data
NSUserDefaults *defaults = [NSUserDefaults
standardUserDefaults];

[defaults setObject:firstName forKey:@"firstName"];
[defaults setObject:lastName forKey:@"lastname"];
[defaults setInteger:age forKey:@"age"];
[defaults setObject:pass forKey:@"password"];
[defaults setObject:imageData forKey:@"image"];

[defaults synchronize];
```

NSUserDefaults FAIL

```
// Store the data
NSUserDefaults *defaults = [NSUserDefaults
standardUserDefaults];

[defaults setObject:firstName forKey:@"firstName"];
[defaults setObject:lastName forKey:@"lastname"];
[defaults setInteger:age forKey:@"age"];
[defaults setObject:pass forKey:@"password"];
[defaults setObject:imageData forKey:@"image"];

[defaults synchronize];
```

iOS User Presence

- iOS 8
 - Only one option for user presence
 - `kSecAccessControlUserPresence`
- iOS 9
 - Multiple options for user presence
 - `kSecAccessControlApplicationPassword`
 - `kSecAccessControlDevicePasscode`
 - `kSecAccessControlPrivateKeyUsage`
 - `kSecAccessControlTouchIDAny`
 - `kSecAccessControlTouchIDCurrentSet`

User Presence

iOS 8

```
CFErrorRef error = NULL;
SecAccessControlRef sacObject = SecAccessControlCreateWithFlags(kCFAllocatorDefault,
    kSecAttrAccessibleWhenPasscodeSetThisDeviceOnly,
    kSecAccessControlUserPresence, &error);
```

iOS 9

```
CFErrorRef error = NULL;
SecAccessControlRef sacObject = SecAccessControlCreateWithFlags(kCFAllocatorDefault,
    kSecAttrAccessibleWhenPasscodeSetThisDeviceOnly,
    kSecAccessControlTouchIDCurrentSet | kSecAccessControlDevicePasscode, &error);
```


M3 – Insufficient Transport Layer



Insufficient Transport Layer

- Clear text transport Protocols
 - Use TLS 1.2+ (PCI said SSL was dead..)
- Certificate verification
 - Don't turn it off!
 - Use certificate pinning for highly sensitive apps
- Weak cipher suites
- Sensitive data sent over SMS / push Notifications / other protocols
- App Transport Security – iOS 9.0

SSL Example on StackOverflow

```
- (BOOL) connection: (NSURLConnection *) connection
canAuthenticateAgainstProtectionSpace: (NSURLProtectionSpace *) protectionSpace
{
    return [protectionSpace.authenticationMethod
            isEqualToString:NSURLAuthenticationMethodServerTrust];
}

- (void) connection: (NSURLConnection *) connection
didReceiveAuthenticationChallenge: (NSURLAuthenticationChallenge *) challenge
{
    if ([challenge.protectionSpace.authenticationMethod
        isEqualToString:NSURLAuthenticationMethodServerTrust])
        if ([trustedHosts containsObject:challenge.protectionSpace.host])
            [challenge.sender useCredential:[NSURLCredential
                credentialForTrust:challenge.protectionSpace.serverTrust]
                forAuthenticationChallenge:challenge];
    [challenge.sender continueWithoutCredentialForAuthenticationChallenge:challenge];
}
```

Stackoverflow FAIL

```
- (BOOL)connection: (NSURLConnection *)connection
canAuthenticateAgainstProtectionSpace: (NSURLProtectionSpace *)protectionSpace
{
    return [protectionSpace.authenticationMethod
            isEqualToString:NSURLAuthenticationMethodServerTrust];
}

- (void)connection: (NSURLConnection *)connection
didReceiveAuthenticationChallenge: (NSURLAuthenticationChallenge *)challenge
{
    if ([challenge.protectionSpace.authenticationMethod
        isEqualToString:NSURLAuthenticationMethodServerTrust])
        if ([trustedHosts containsObject:challenge.protectionSpace.host])
            [challenge.sender useCredential:[NSURLCredential
                credentialForTrust:challenge.protectionSpace.serverTrust]
                forAuthenticationChallenge:challenge];
    [challenge.sender continueWithoutCredentialForAuthenticationChallenge:challenge];
}
```

App Transport Security iOS 9

```
<key>NSAppTransportSecurity</key>  
<dict>  
  <key>NSAllowsArbitraryLoads</key><true/>  
</dict>
```

App Transport Security iOS 9

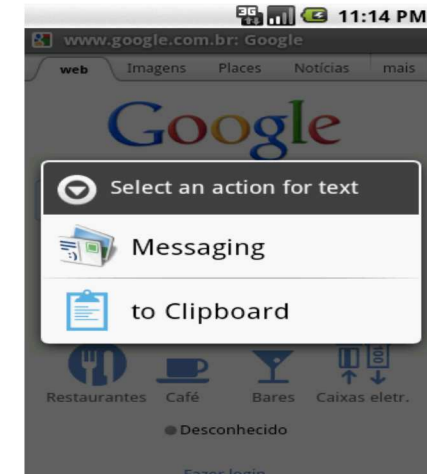
```
<key>NSAppTransportSecurity</key>  
<dict>  
  <key>NSAllowsArbitraryLoads</key><true/>  
</dict>
```

```
<key>NSAppTransportSecurity</key>  
<dict>  
  <key>NSExceptionDomains</key>  
  <dict>  
    <key>yourserver.com</key>  
    <dict>  
      <!--Include to allow subdomains-->  
      <key>NSIncludesSubdomains</key> <true/>  
      <!--Include to allow HTTP requests-->  
      <key>NSTemporaryExceptionAllowsInsecureHTTPLoads</key> <true/>  
      <!--Include to specify minimum TLS version-->  
      <key>NSTemporaryExceptionMinimumTLSVersion</key>  
      <string>TLSv1.1</string>  
    </dict>  
  </dict>  
</dict>
```

M4 – Unintended Data Leakage

```

en_GB-dynamic-text.dat
Offset (h) 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F
00000000 44 79 6E 61 6D 69 63 44 69 63 74 69 6F 6E 61 72 DynamicDictionary
00000010 79 2D 34 00 00 00 02 76 73 61 6D 62 61 72 00 72 y-4...vsambar.r
00000020 69 63 65 00 64 61 79 00 6D 79 00 73 72 69 00 42 ice.day.my.sri.B
00000030 61 6E 6B 00 67 6D 61 69 6C 00 73 68 6F 6F 74 69 ank.gmail.shooti
00000040 6E 67 00 66 69 6E 65 00 6D 61 74 72 69 6D 6F 6E ng.fine.matrimon
00000050 79 00 67 6D 61 69 6C 00 68 6F 6C 69 64 61 79 00 y.gmail.holiday.
00000060 70 6C 61 6E 73 00 6A 61 66 66 61 00 73 68 6F 75 plans.jaffa.shou
00000070 6C 64 65 72 00 68 61 63 6B 00 63 6F 6E 74 61 69 lder.hack.contai
00000080 6E 00 61 6E 79 00 6E 6F 74 00 73 75 72 65 00 61 n.any.not.sure.a
00000090 62 6F 75 74 00 61 72 65 00 69 6E 73 74 61 6C 6C bout.are.install
000000A0 69 6E 67 00 6D 61 63 00 76 6D 77 61 72 65 00 74 ing.mac.vmware.t
000000B0 68 65 79 00 6E 6F 74 00 61 66 66 65 63 74 00 74 hey.not.affect.t
000000C0 68 65 00 73 69 6D 00 75 6E 6C 6F 63 6B 00 69 50 he.sim.unlock.iP
000000D0 68 6F 6E 65 00 69 50 68 6F 6E 65 00 73 69 6D 00 none.iPhone.sim.
  
```



Unintended Data Leakage

- Platform cache storage
 - Many different locations of cache
- Clipboard data
 - Accessible by any other application
- Debug Logs
 - Don't log locally (world read/write)
- Screenshots
 - iOS Snapshots!!

Grabbing Creds

Login.h

```
@property (retain, nonatomic) IBOutlet UITextField *pwdTextField;  
@property (retain, nonatomic) IBOutlet UITextField *unameTextField;
```

Login.mm

```
- (IBAction)loginScreen:(id)sender  
{  
    AppDelegate* app = [AppDelegate getInstance];  
    uname = [uname.text UTF8String];  
    pwd = [pwd.text UTF8String];  
  
    if(pwd.empty() || uname.empty()){  
        [app showErrorPromptWithTitle:nil :[app getUiText:"ErrNoCreds"]];  
        return;  
    }  
  
    if([self checkCreds:uname:pwd]){  
        [app doWhatIsNext:true]  
    }  
}
```

Grabbing Creds BETTER

Login.h

```
@property (retain, nonatomic) IBOutlet UITextField *pwdTextField;  
@property (retain, nonatomic) IBOutlet UITextField *unameTextField;
```

Login.mm

```
- (IBAction)onEnterPwdUpdateScreen:(id)sender  
{  
    AppDelegate* app = [AppDelegate getInstance];  
    uname = [uname.text UTF8String];  
    pwd = [pwd.text UTF8String];  
    pwd.secureTextEntry = YES;  
    if(pwd.empty() || uname.empty()){  
        [app showErrorPromptWithTitle:nil :[app getUiText:"ErrNoCreds"]];  
        pwd.text = nil;  
        uname.text = nil;  
        return;}  
    if([self checkCreds:uname:pwd]){  
        pwd.text = nil;  
        uname.text = nil;  
        [app doWhatIsNext]}  
    else{  
        pwd.text = nil;  
        uname.text = nil;  
        [app doWhatIsNext]}  
}
```

What about fixing Snapshots???



Fix iOS Snapshot Example

```
// used to prevent iOS from taking a snapshot of the current screen
(prevents sensitive data disclosure)
//Done within AppDelegate

(void) applicationWillResignActive:(UIApplication *) application
{
    imageView = [[UIImageView alloc] initWithFrame:[self.window frame]];
    [imageView setImage:[UIImage imageNamed:@"SomeSplashImage.png"]];
    [self.window addSubview:imageView];
}
```

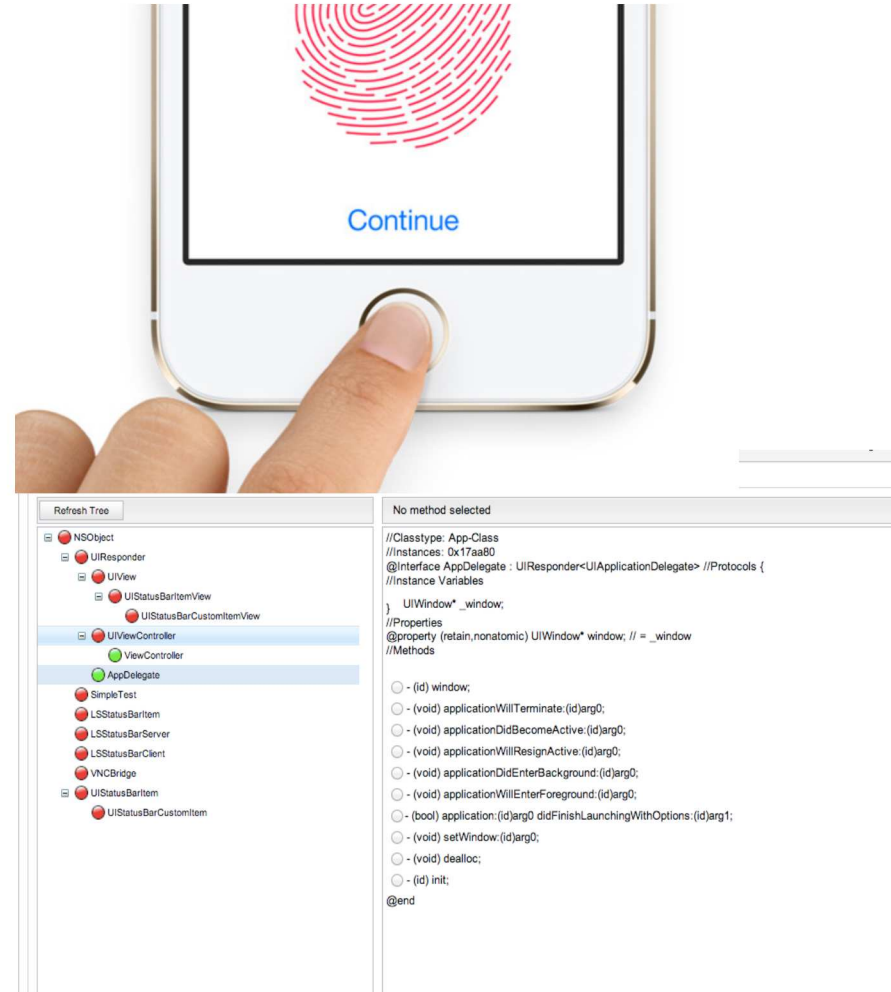
M5 – Poor Authorization and Authentication

Username:

Password:

Remember Login

Login



Poor Authorization and Authentication

- Psychological Acceptability
 - Delicate balance between strong and weak schemes
 - e.g. 6+ character pin vs 4 digit pin
- Spoofable values used for authentication
 - e.g. Device IDs
 - Geo-locations
- Client-side A&A
 - Lock screen
- Fingerprint Readers

Using TouchID

```
-(void)checkFingerprint
{
    LAContext *myContext = [[LAContext alloc] init];
    NSError *authError = nil;  NSString *myLocalizedString = @"Scan your finger to Authenticate";
    NSString *myFallbackTitle = @"Some title";
    [myContext setLocalizedFallbackTitle:myFallbackTitle];

    //Make sure the iOS device has a fingerprint reader, and is there a fingerprint registered
    if ([myContext canEvaluatePolicy:LAPolicyDeviceOwnerAuthenticationWithBiometrics error:&authError])
    {
        //yes it does, and the fingerprint is registered on the phone, so we wil check the print
        [myContext evaluatePolicy:LAPolicyDeviceOwnerAuthenticationWithBiometrics
         localizedReason:myLocalizedString
         reply:^(BOOL success, NSError *error)
         {
             //iOS returns here
             dispatch_async(dispatch_get_main_queue(),
                ^{[self checkAuthenticationResult:success :error];});
         }];
    } else
    {
        //Could not evaluate policy; look at authError and present an appropriate message to user
        NSLog(@"someError, authError);
    }
}

- (void)checkAuthenticationResult:(BOOL)success :(NSError*)errorFromOS
{ //Do some authenticated stuff
}
```

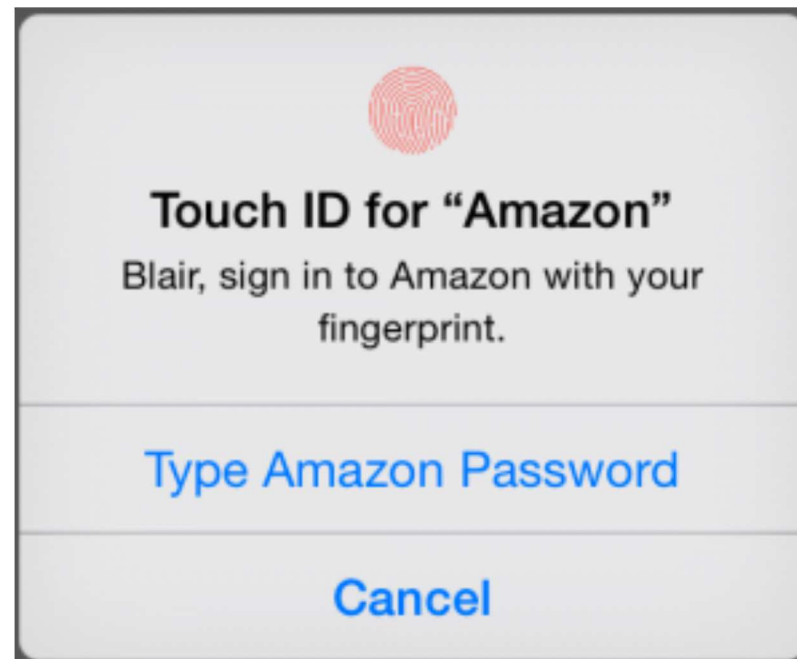
BAD TouchID

```
-(void)checkFingerprint
{
    LAContext *myContext = [[LAContext alloc] init];
    NSError *authError = nil;  NSString *myLocalizedString = @"Scan your finger to Authenticate";
    NSString *myFallbackTitle = @"Some title";
    [myContext setLocalizedFallbackTitle:myFallbackTitle];

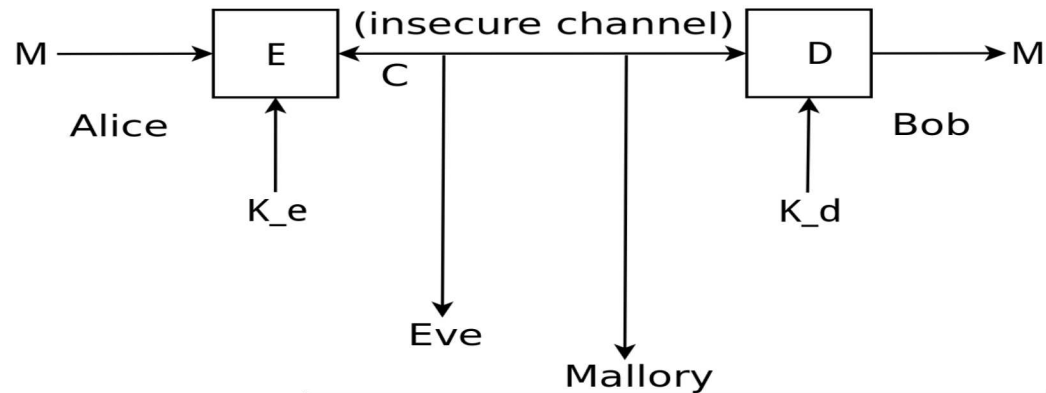
    //Make sure the iOS device has a fingerprint reader, and is there a fingerprint registered
    if ([myContext canEvaluatePolicy:LAPolicyDeviceOwnerAuthenticationWithBiometrics error:&authError])
    {
        //yes it does, and the fingerprint is registered on the phone, so we wil check the print
        [myContext evaluatePolicy:LAPolicyDeviceOwnerAuthenticationWithBiometrics
         localizedReason:myLocalizedString
         reply:^(BOOL success, NSError *error)
         {
             //iOS returns here
             dispatch_async(dispatch_get_main_queue(),
                ^{{self checkAuthenticationResult:success :error}});
         }];
    } else
    {
        //Could not evaluate policy; look at authError and present an appropriate message to user
        NSLog(@"someError, authError);
    }
}

- (void)checkAuthenticationResult:(BOOL)success :(NSError*)errorFromOS
{ //Do some authenticated stuff
}
```

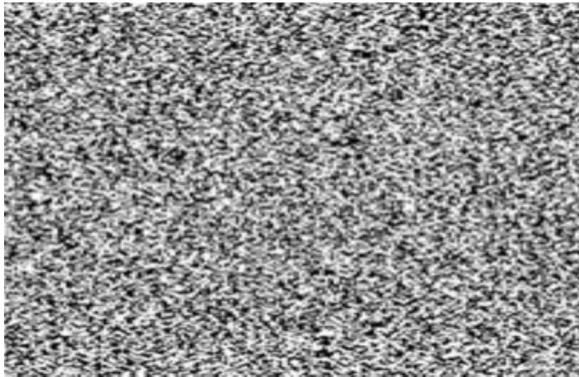

User Presence FTW!!



M6 – Broken Cryptography



```
int getRandomNumber()
{
    return 4; // chosen by fair dice roll.
             // guaranteed to be random.
}
```



```
public class
SecureRandom
extends Random

java.lang.Object
↳ java.util.Random
↳ java.security.SecureRandom
```

Broken Cryptography

- Nothing different than what we have heard before
 - CRYPTO IS REALLY HARD!
- Less processing speed on devices
 - Weak Algorithms / Keys
 - Custom algorithms
 - MD5, RC4, DES, Base64
- Weak Mode of Operation or blank Initialization Vector
 - ECB is BAD
 - CBC with blank IV is the same as ECB
- Poor Key Management
 - Local storage is almost impossible (including in memory)
 - Hardcoding
 - Insecure Key transport

More Stackoverflow

```
#import <CommonCrypto/CommonKeyDerivation.h>
...
// Makes a random 256-bit salt
-(NSData*)generateSalt256
{
    unsigned char salt[32];
    for (int i=0; i<32; i++)
    {
        salt[i] = (unsigned char)arc4random();
    }
    return [NSData dataWithBytes:salt length:32];
}
...
// Make keys!
NSString* myPass = @"MyPassword1234";
NSData* myPassData = [myPass dataUsingEncoding:NSUTF8StringEncoding];
NSData* salt = [self generateSalt256];

// How many rounds to use so that it takes 0.1s ?
int rounds = CCCalibratePBKDF(kCCPBKDF2, myPassData.length, salt.length, kCCPRFHmacAlgSHA256, 32, 100);

// Open CommonKeyDerivation.h for help unsigned char key[32]; CCKeyDerivationPBKDF(kCCPBKDF2,
myPassData.bytes, myPassData.length, salt.bytes, salt.length, kCCPRFHmacAlgSHA256, rounds, key, 32);
```

More Stackoverflow FAIL

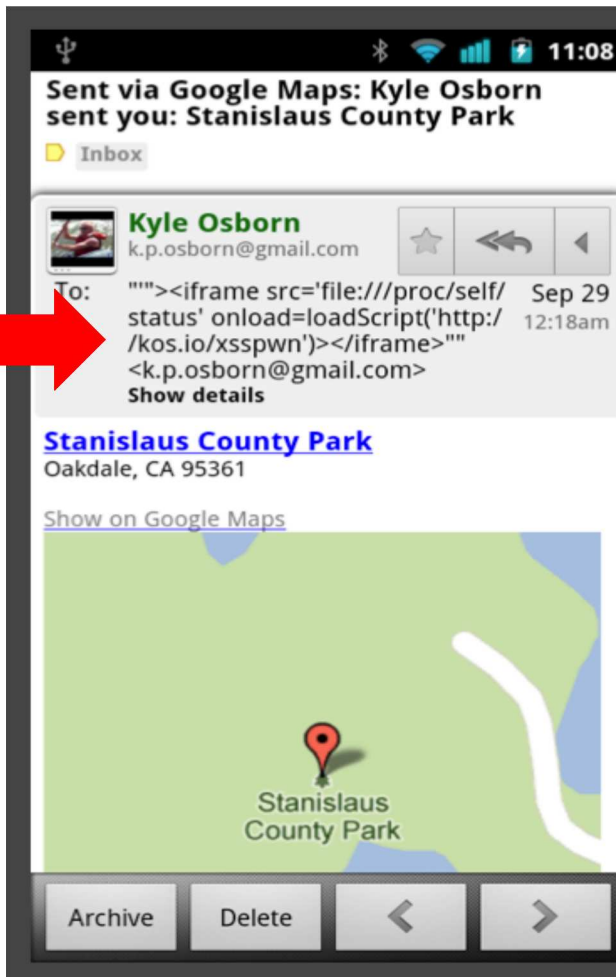
```
#import <CommonCrypto/CommonKeyDerivation.h>
...
// Makes a random 256-bit salt
-(NSData*)generateSalt256
{
    unsigned char salt[32];
    for (int i=0; i<32; i++)
    {
        salt[i] = (unsigned char)arc4random();
    }
    return [NSData dataWithBytes:salt length:32];
}
...
// Make keys!
NSString* myPass = @"MyPassword1234";
NSData* myPassData = [myPass dataUsingEncoding:NSUTF8StringEncoding];
NSData* salt = [self generateSalt256];

// How many rounds to use so that it takes 0.1s ?
int rounds = CCCalibratePBKDF(kCCPBKDF2, myPassData.length, salt.length, kCCPRFHmacAlgSHA256, 32, 100);

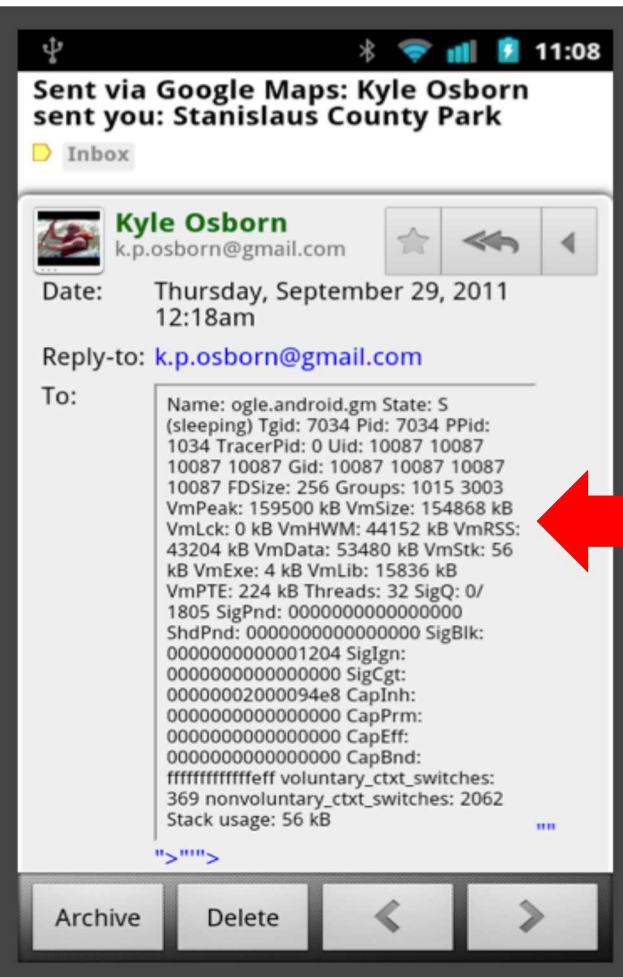
// Open CommonKeyDerivation.h for help unsigned char key[32]; CCKeYDerivationPBKDF(kCCPBKDF2,
myPassData.bytes, myPassData.length, salt.bytes, salt.length, kCCPRFHmacAlgSHA256, rounds, key, 32);
```

M7 – Client Side Injection

Malicious Payload



Stored XSS



Client Side Injection

- SQLite Injection
- JavaScript Injection (XSS)
 - Mostly with webviews
- XML Injection
- Local File Inclusions
 - NSFileManager – iOS
 - Webviews – Android
- Binary Injection
 - Debugging
 - Cypriot/snoop-it
 - malicious
- iOS specific (Objective C)
 - Format String Injection
 - Classic C attacks



Spot the Bug

```
- (IBAction)search:(id)sender {
    // Search the database for articles matching the search string.
    NSString *dbPath = [[[NSBundle mainBundle] resourcePath]
        stringByAppendingPathComponent:@"articles.sqlite"];

    sqlite3 *db;
    const char *path = [dbPath UTF8String];

    if (sqlite3_open(path, &db) != SQLITE_OK) {
        [self displayAlertWithTitle:@"Snap!" message:@"Error opening articles database."];
        return;
    }

    NSString *searchString = [self.searchField.text length] > 0 ? [NSString stringWithFormat:@"%s@s@s",
        @"%", self.searchField.text, @"%"] : @"%";
    NSString *query = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"SELECT title FROM article WHERE title LIKE '%@' AND
        premium=0", searchString];

    sqlite3_stmt *stmt;
    sqlite3_prepare_v2(db, [query UTF8String], -1, &stmt, nil);

    NSMutableArray *articleTitles = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init];

    while (sqlite3_step(stmt) == SQLITE_ROW) {
        NSString *title = [NSString alloc] initWithUTF8String:(char *)sqlite3_column_text(stmt, 0);
        [articleTitles addObject:title];
    }

    sqlite3_finalize(stmt);
    sqlite3_close(db);

    // Create the articles (table) controller.
    SQLInjectionArticlesViewController *articlesController = [[SQLInjectionArticlesViewController alloc]
        initWithNibName:@"SQLInjectionArticlesViewController" bundle:nil articleTitles:articleTitles];

    // Pass the selected object to the new view controller.
    [self.navigationController pushViewController:articlesController animated:YES];
}

//*****
```


Spot the Bug

```
- (IBAction)search:(id)sender {
    // Search the database for articles matching the search string.
    NSString *dbPath = [[[NSBundle mainBundle] resourcePath]
        stringByAppendingPathComponent:@"articles.sqlite"];

    sqlite3 *db;
    const char *path = [dbPath UTF8String];

    if (sqlite3_open(path, &db) != SQLITE_OK) {
        [self displayAlertWithTitle:@"Snap!" message:@"Error opening articles database."];
        return;
    }

    NSString *searchString = [self.searchField.text length] > 0 ? [NSString stringWithFormat:@"%s%s",
        @"%", self.searchField.text, @"%"] : @"%";
    NSString *query = [NSString stringWithFormat:@"SELECT title FROM article WHERE title LIKE '%@' AND
        premium=0", searchString];

    sqlite3_prepare_v2(db, [query UTF8String], -1, &stmt, nil);

    NSMutableArray *articleTitles = [[NSMutableArray alloc] init];

    while (sqlite3_step(stmt) == SQLITE_ROW) {
        NSString *title = [NSString alloc] initWithUTF8String:(char *)sqlite3_column_text(stmt, 0);
        [articleTitles addObject:title];
    }

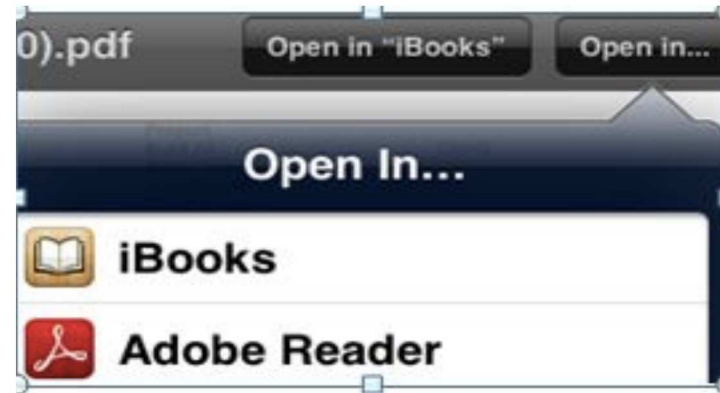
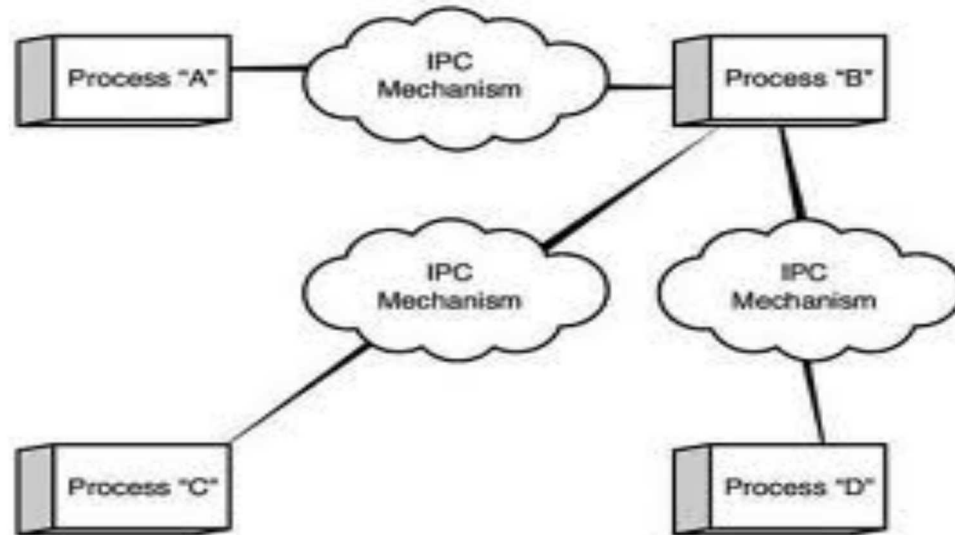
    sqlite3_finalize(stmt);
    sqlite3_close(db);

    // Create the articles (table) controller.
    SQLInjectionArticlesViewController *articlesController = [[SQLInjectionArticlesViewController alloc]
        initWithNibName:@"SQLInjectionArticlesViewController" bundle:nil articleTitles:articleTitles];

    // Pass the selected object to the new view controller.
    [self.navigationController pushViewController:articlesController animated:YES];
}

//*****
```

M8 – Security Decisions via Untrusted Inputs



Security Decisions via Untrusted Inputs

- Inter Process Communication (IPC)
 - Data on clipboards
- Platform specific Permission Model
 - Manifest files – Android
 - Entitlements – iOS
- iOS `handleOpenURL` (no BundleID)

Skype URL Scheme FAIL

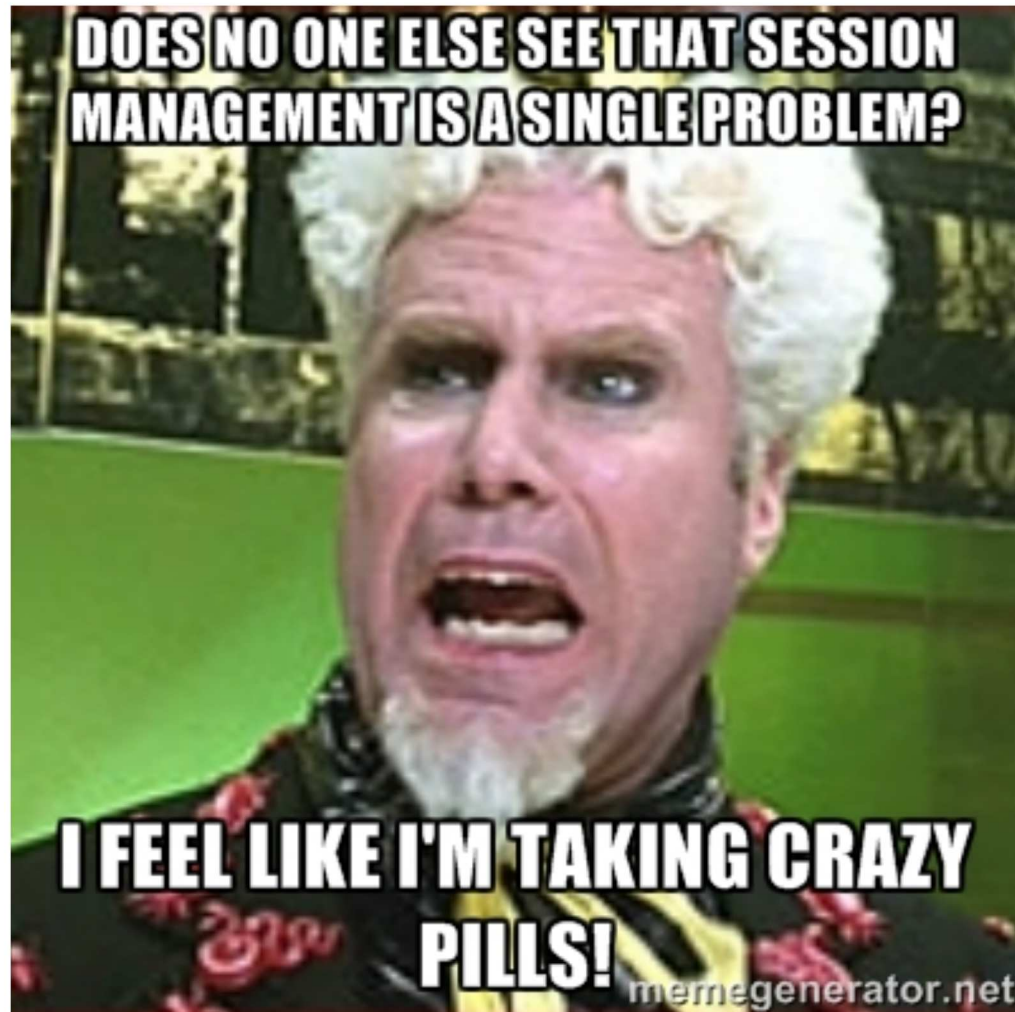
```
<iframe src="skype://1408555555?call"></iframe>
```



Simple Fix

```
(BOOL)application:(UIApplication *)application handleOpenURL:(NSURL *)url  
{  
// Ask for authorization  
// Perform transaction  
}
```

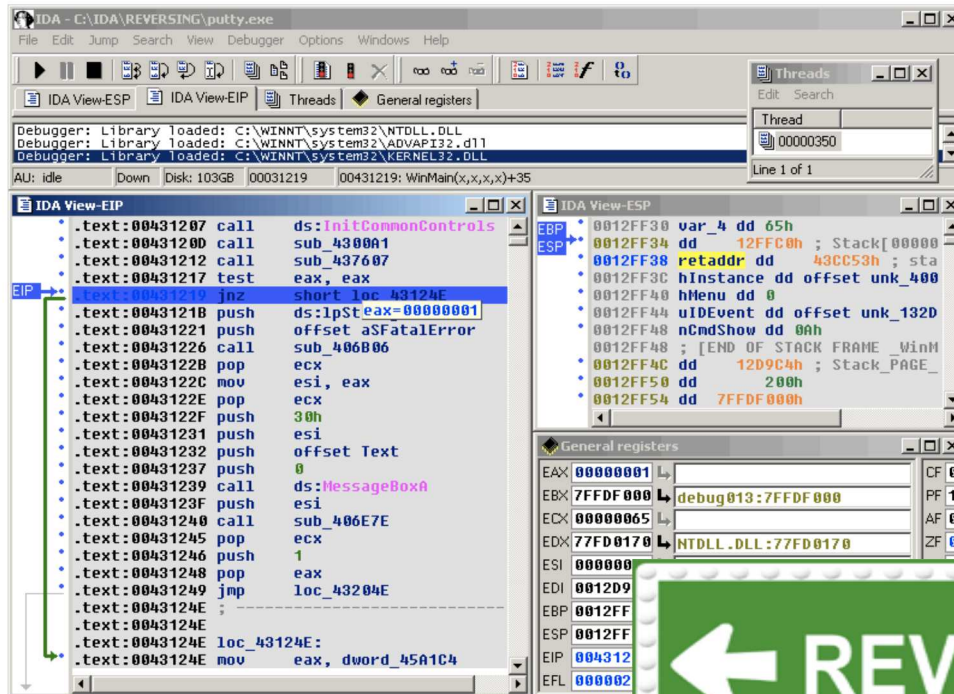
M9 – Improper Session Handling



Improper Session Handling

- Failure to validate sessions on backend
- Inadequate or improperly managed Session Timeouts
 - Client AND server side
- Cookie problems
 - Not setting appropriate flags (e.g. Secure)
 - Failure to rotate cookies
 - Poor cookie storage

M10 – Lack of Binary Protections



← REVERSE ENGINEERING

← БЕЛЕКЪЕ ИНЖИНИРИНГ



Lack of Binary Protections

- IMHO

SECURITY BY OBSCURITY

- Disabling Code Encryption
- Jailbreak Detection Evasion
- Class Dumping
- Method Swizzling
- Runtime Code Injection, Monitoring, and Analysis
- Reverse Engineering
- Bytecode Conversion
- Disassembly

OWASP Mobile Top 10 - 2014

M1: Weak Server Side Controls

M2: Insecure Data Storage

M3: Insufficient Transport Layer Protection

M4: Unintended Data Leakage

M5: Poor Authorization and Authentication

M6: Broken Cryptography

M7: Client Side Injection

M8: Security Decisions Via Untrusted Inputs

M9: Improper Session Handling



OWASP

The Open Web Application Security Project
<http://www.owasp.org>

Conclusion

Mobile Security is hard.

Try harder.

References

- Open Web Application Security Project (OWASP) – <http://www.owasp.org>
- OWASP Mobile Top 10 - https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Projects/OWASP_Mobile_Security_Project_-_Top_Ten_Mobile_Risks



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