



Mobile Application and BYOD (Bring Your Own Device) Security Implications to Your Business

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Who Am I?

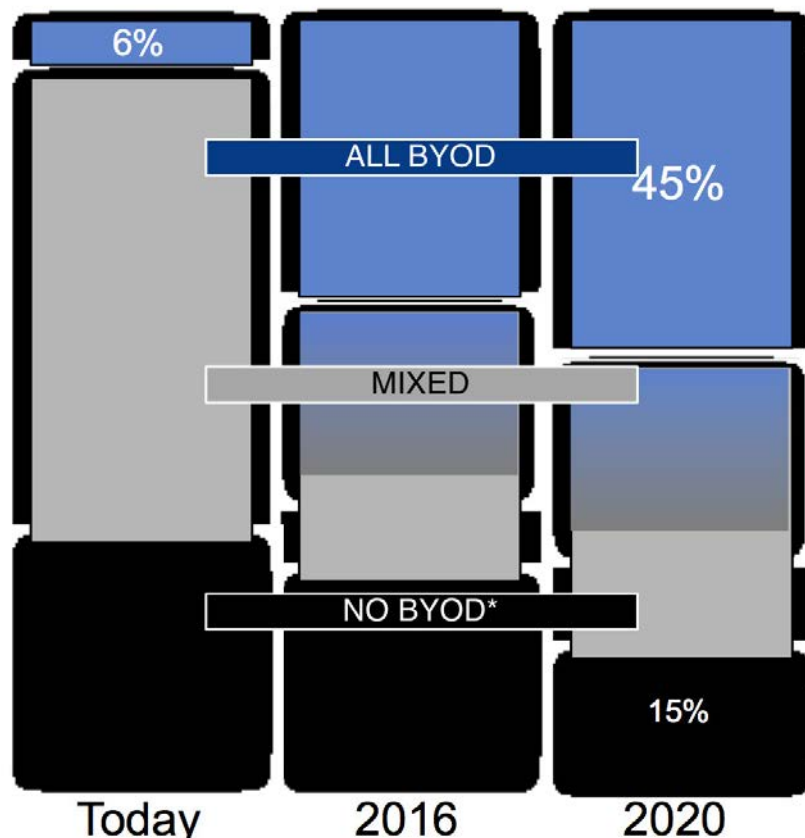
- **President at Security Aim**
- **Specializing in web, mobile and network security assessments**
- **Penetration tester with web development and database administration background**
- **Salt Lake OWASP Chapter Leader**
- **Board Member UtahSec.org**
- **CISSP**
- **PCI QSA/ASV**

Agenda

- **Background – why should we care?**
- **BYOD – how is your business exposed?**
- **Tool release**
- **Demo – compromise Android phone**
- **OWASP TOP 10 Mobile Risks**
- **Examples of common attacks**
- **Demos – compromise iOS application**
- **Conclusions**

Why should we care?

Many Organizations Will Not Provide Devices



Source: Hunting and Harvesting in a Digital World: The 2013 CIO Agenda, Jan 1 2013

* Gartner analyst estimates

n=2053 worldwide

Source: Willis, David A. "Bring Your Own Device Program Best Practices (BYOD)." Gartner Webinars. Gartner, 14 Aug. 2013. Web. 08 Oct. 2013.

Why should we care?

According to Gartner: *“Through 2014, employee-owned devices will be compromised by malware at more than double the rate of corporate-owned devices.”*



Source: “Bring Your Own Device”, Gartner,
Web. 08 Oct. 2013.
[http://www.gartner.com/technology/topics/
byod.jsp](http://www.gartner.com/technology/topics/byod.jsp)

Why is mobile a concern?

- **Typically weak passwords because of not user friendly keyboard**
- **Mobile devices are online longer and taken more places because most users want to be reachable by phone**
- **Easier lost/stolen than desktops**
- **Mobile device defenses are immature**
- **Legitimate market for spyware**

Why is mobile a concern?

- **Mobile network providers configure devices to prefer wi-fi hot spot over cellular data to get users off their network**
- **If wi-fi is not turned off device is attempting to connect automatically to saved SSIDs**
- **Mobile application session tokens do not expire for a long time**

Why is mobile a concern?

- While servers/PCs are often protected with firewall/AV/HID mobile devices are not
- Limitations of reviewed mobile AVs:
 - limited by sandbox
 - can't hook to system calls
 - can only do static code analysis and check for signatures of known malware
- Email – spam filtering/virus protection/anti-phishing
- SMS is the new agent for virus/spam/smishing

Tool release – SE-SMSer

- **Automates the process of sending out text messages with a trackable social engineering link**
- **Used for mobile social engineering assessments**
- **Uses Google Voice™ communications service, the registered trademark of Google Inc.**
- **Requires Google account credentials and access to the Google Voice™ communications service.**
- **Available at www.securityaim.com/resources**



Tool release – SE-SMSer

```
! _____ $ ruby SE-SMSer.rb
Usage: SE-SMSer.rb [-iuposthv]

SE-SMSer options:

  -i, --input=FILENAME      File containing one target phone number per
                             line.
  -u, --username=USERNAME   Your Google account username
  -p, --password=PASSWORD   Your Google account password
  -o, --output=FILENAME     File containing the phone numbers of target
                             s to be social engineered and the hashes of those phone numbers that will be use
                             d to identify victims.
  -s, --sesite=SESITE       Social Engineering site URL without http://
                             . The link created will be URL/[shortened MD5 hash of the email address]
  -t, --timelag=TIMELAG     Pause in seconds between sending each text

  -h, --help                Show this message.
  -v, --version              Show version.
```

```
_____ $ ruby SE-SMSer.rb -i targets.txt -u _____@_____ .com -p
_____ -o victims.txt -s securityaim.com -t 1
"Sending SMS to: _____"
"Waiting for 1 seconds before sending the next SMS"
"The total number of sent text messages: 1"
```

Tool release – SE-SMSer – Remote compromise of a non-rooted Android phone

DEMO

Why is mobile a concern?

- **As consumers we assume that the manufacturers of the mobile devices care about security of their customers' data and resources**
- **OS: Google, Apple, Microsoft, Nokia, etc.**
- **OEM: Apple, Samsung, LG, Microsoft, etc.**
- **MNO: Verizon, AT&T, T-Mobile, Sprint, etc.**

Android Specific Security Concerns

- **For Android Open Source Project – the most common operating system in the world:**
 - **AOSP 4.0+ security features:**
 - **ASLR (Address Space Layer Randomization),**
 - **DEP (Data Execution Prevention)**
 - **On-device Encryption**
 - **OEM becomes the weaker link and focus of attacks**
 - **Purchased device has the latest firmware?**

Android Specific Security Concerns

- **Out of the box Android phones come with pre-loaded applications**
- **Security of pre-loaded applications :**
 - **Installed by both OEMs and MNOs**
 - **Have default permissions not explicitly accepted by the users**
 - **Reviewed by security professionals?**
 - **Expose devices and data**

iOS Specific Security Concerns

- Apple Picking
- Additional functionality as “Siri” has security implications
- Default settings allow “access when locked” to:
 - Siri
 - Passbook
 - Reply with message
- Siri Proxy

ALLOW ACCESS WHEN LOCKED:

Siri



Passbook



Reply with Message



Why is mobile application security a concern?

- **Lack of security training for mobile application developers**
- **Commonly outsourced**
- **Corporations exposed through unsecured services required for mobile applications to connect back**

OWASP Mobile Security Project

Top Ten Mobile Risks



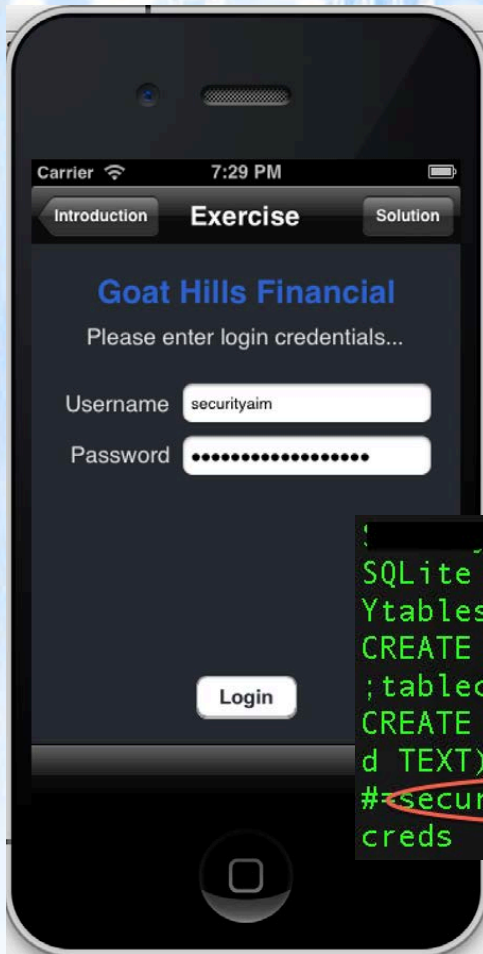
Source: Zach Lanier, Jim Manico, Ludovic Petit, Swapnil Deshmukh, and Beau Woods. "Projects/OWASP Mobile Security Project - Top Ten Mobile Risks." - OWASP. OWASP, n.d. Web. 14 Oct. 2013.

M1: Insecure Data Storage

- **Lost/stolen device or malware infected**
- **Developers assume that users will not have access to the device file system**
 - **Credentials**
 - **Cookies**
 - **Location data**
 - **UDID/IMEI, Device Name, Network Connection Name**
 - **Personal Information: DoB, Address, Social, Credit Card Data**
 - **Application Data:**
 - **Stored application logs**
 - **Debug information**
 - **Cached application messages**
 - **Transaction histories**

Source: Zach Lanier, Jim Manico, Ludovic Petit, Swapnil Deshmukh, and Beau Woods. "Projects/OWASP Mobile Security Project - Top Ten Mobile Risks." - OWASP. OWASP, n.d. Web. 14 Oct. 2013.

M1: Insecure Data Storage



```
!_:Documents      i$ strings credentials.sqlite
SQLite format 3
Ytablessqlite_sequence
CREATE TABLE sqlite_sequence(name,seq)n
;tablecreds
CREATE TABLE creds (id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, username TEXT, password TEXT)
#securityaimthispasswordisverystrong
creds
```

Credit: iGoat – Ken van Wyk (ken@krvw.com),
Sean Eidenmiller (sean@krvw.com)
KRvW Associates, LLC

M1: Insecure Data Storage

DEMO

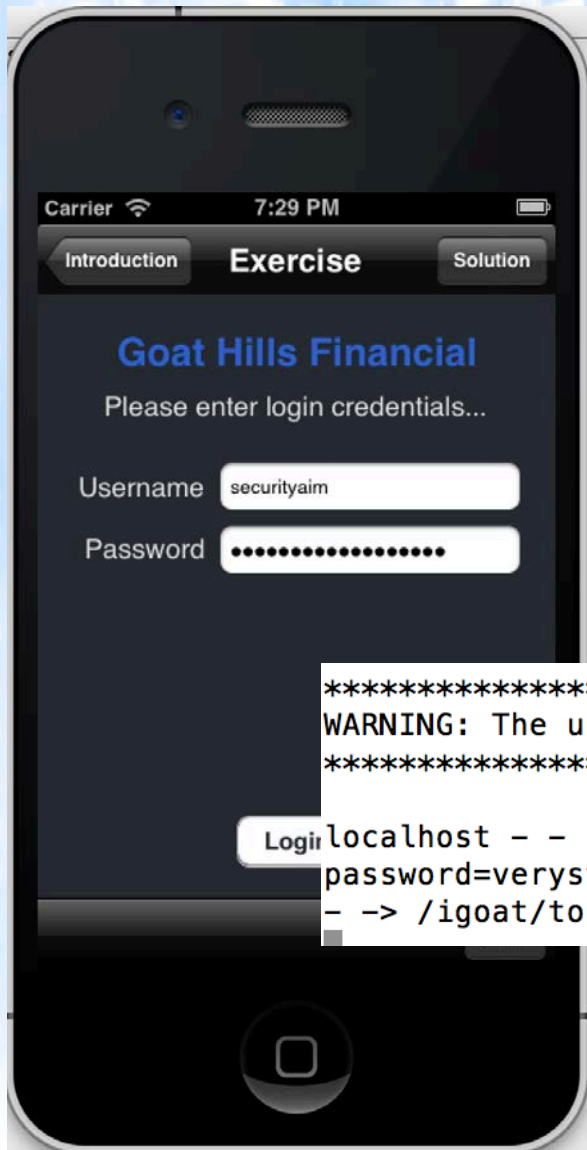
M2: Weak Server Side Controls

- **Pressures for fast mobile deployment**
- **Applies to backend services**
- **Corporate environments exposed:**
 - **Insecure APIs and web services**
 - **Mobile clients are trusted**
 - **Lessons from web application security forgotten**

M3: Insufficient Transport Layer Protection

- **Typical mobile application - client to server data exchange**
- **Data traverses multiple networks often without user/developer knowledge:**
 - Carrier network
 - Internet
 - WiFi
- **Often SSL/TLS is not implemented properly or used only during authentication**

M3: Insufficient Transport Layer Protection



```
*****  
WARNING: The user's login credentials were stolen by everyone on your Wi-Fi!  
*****
```

```
Logi localhost - - [14/Oct/2013:19:29:26 MDT] "GET /igoat/token?username=securityaim&  
password=verystrongpassword HTTP/1.1" 200 0  
- -> /igoat/token?username=securityaim&password=verystrongpassword
```

Credit: iGoat – Ken van Wyk (ken@krvw.com),
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M3: Insufficient Transport Layer Protection

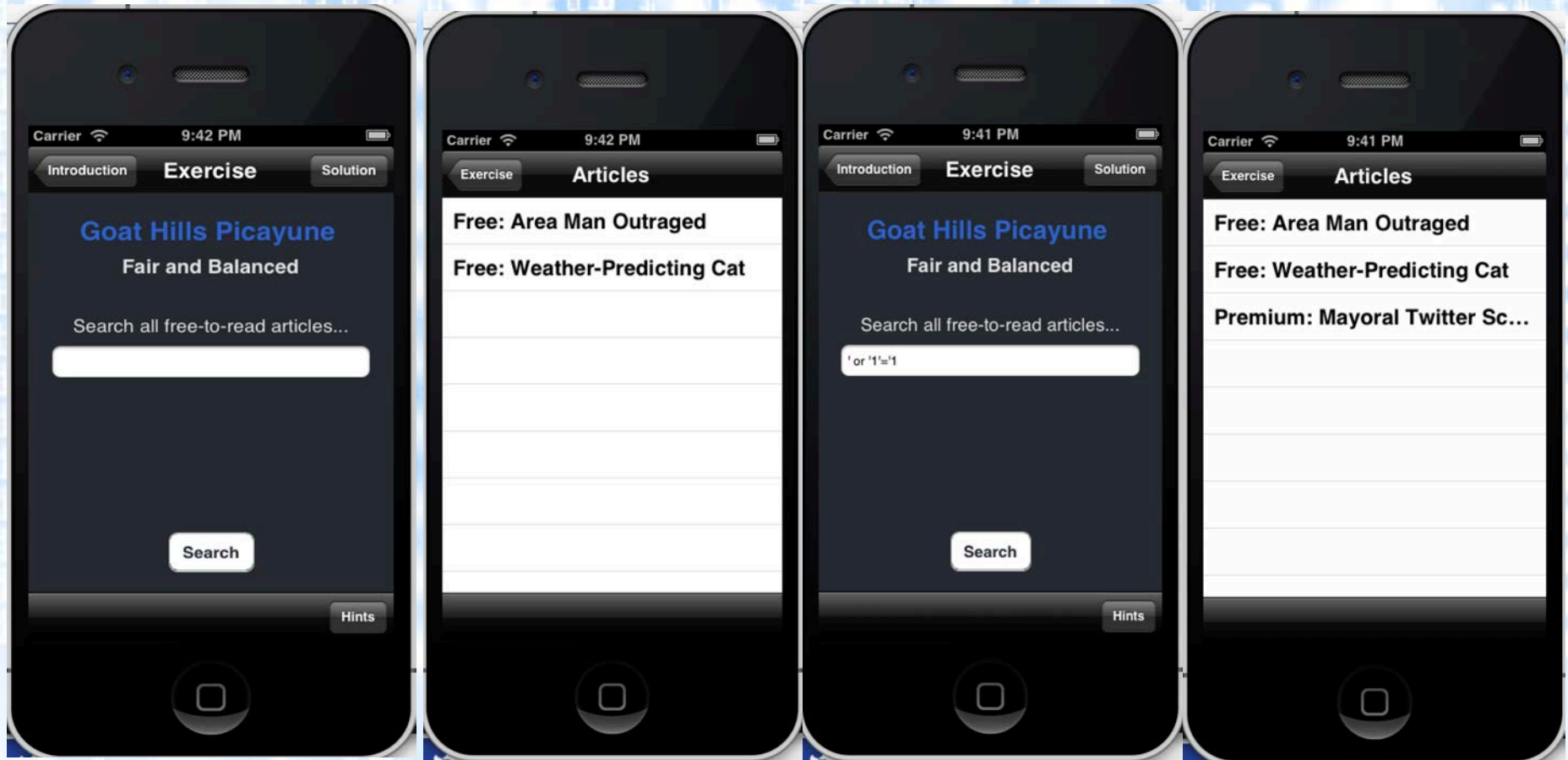
DEMO

M4: Client Side Injection

- **Mobile application clients are trusted**
- **SQL Injection**
- **XSS**
- **Multi-user applications**
- **Shared device**
- **Paid-for-only content**



M4: Client Side Injection



Credit: iGoat – Ken van Wyk (ken@krvw.com), Sean Eidenmiller (sean@krvw.com) KRvW Associates, LLC

M4: Client Side Injection

DEMO

M5: Poor Authorization and Authentication

- **Making security decisions based on device specific identifiers that can't be revoked:**
 - **Phone number**
 - **IMEI**
 - **IMSI**
 - **UUID**
- **Assume hostile mobile platform**
- **Use of identifiers that can be easily spoofed**

M6: Improper Session Handling

- **Longer expiration times or non-expiring mobile sessions**
- **Predictable session tokens/low entropy**
- **Session fixation**
- **Inability to expire tokens in case of lost/stolen devices**
- **Device identifier used as session token**

M7: Security Decisions Via Untrusted Inputs

- **Bypass security controls/models**
- **Sensitive actions should require re-authentication**
- **iOS – URL Scheme allow Safari to make phone calls or send SMS**
- **Android – Abusing Intents**
- **iOS Skype app – using XSS to make calls**

M8: Side Channel Data Leakage

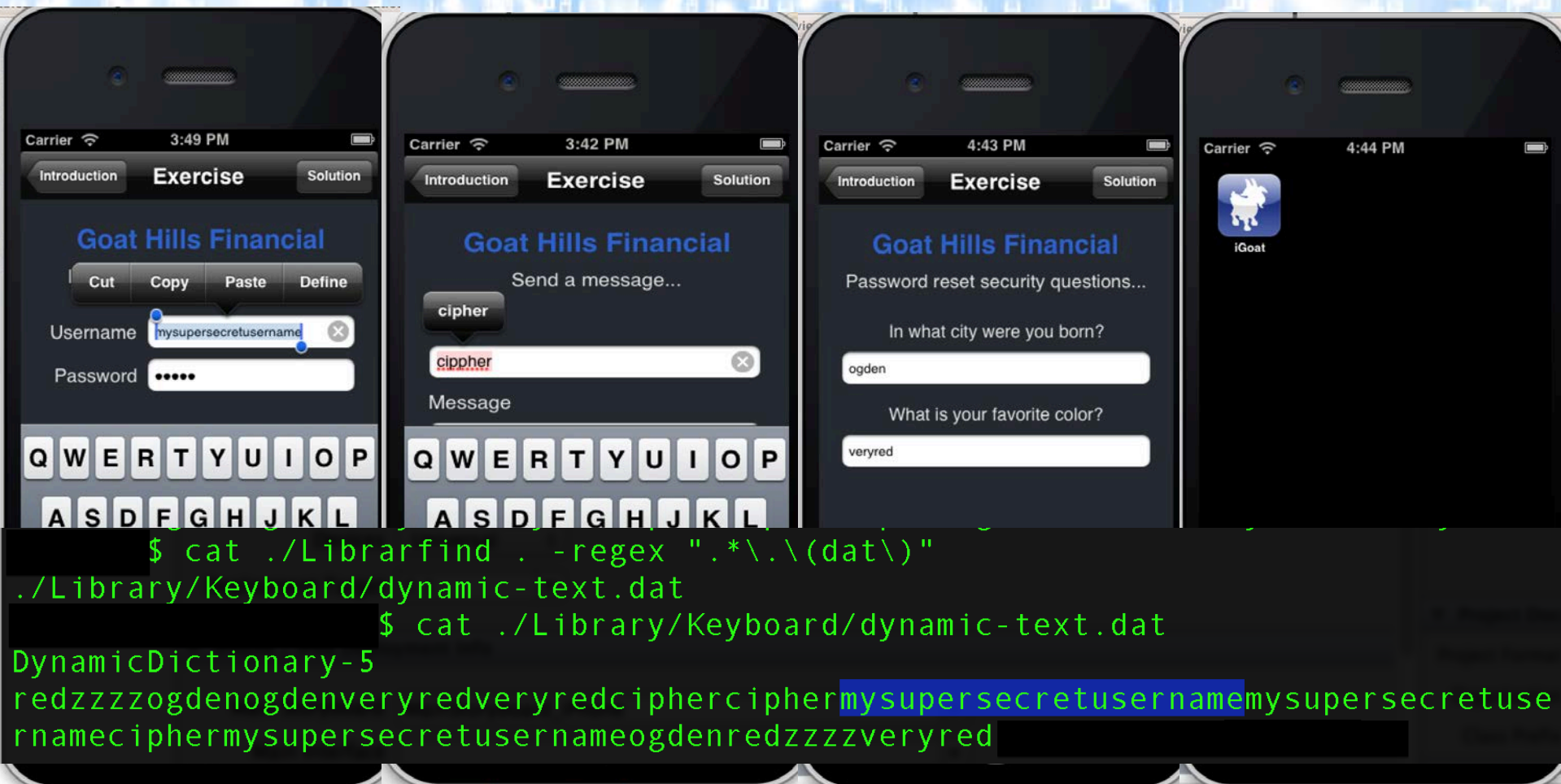
- **Developers love to collect data including sensitive data**
- **Data footprint is often unmanaged on mobile device:**
 - **Keystroke logging**
 - Cut and paste
 - Autocomplete
 - Backgrounding
 - **Crash can be caused to send sensitive data to system logs and sent off for troubleshooting**
 - **Web caches**
 - **Screenshots**

M8: Side Channel Data Leakage

DEMO



M8: Side Channel Data Leakage



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M9: Broken Cryptography

- **Improper implementation of strong crypto libraries**
- **Home grown crypto implementations, obfuscation, encoding, serilization**
- **Store key with encrypted data**
- **Applications use SSL but don't require a valid certificate**
- **Invalid certificate handling - ActiveSync**

M10: Sensitive Information Disclosure

- **Mobile application code can be reverse engineered**
- **Hardcoded passwords in mobile application code**
- **Private API keys stored on the client**

Conclusion

- **Be aware of the risks before you make significant time and financial investment**
- **Secure mobile application development training and testing is critical**
- **Don't make assumptions about security**
- **To know if your mobile platform, framework, application is secure test it!**

Q & A

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