

Mobile App Security - Overview

Author: Nghia Van Le - Sun* Cyber Security Research



Table of Content

1. Mindset: `chmod 777 myAPP`
2. Requires
 - 2.1. Secure Software Development Life Cycle & DevSecOps
 - 2.2. Architecture, Design and Threat Modeling Requirements
3. Key Areas in Mobile Application Security
 - 3.1. Local Data Storage
 - 3.2. Communication with Trusted Endpoints
 - 3.3. Authentication and Authorization
 - 3.4. Interaction with the Mobile Platform
 - 3.5. Code Quality and Exploit Mitigation
 - 3.6. Anti-Tampering and Anti-Reversing

1. Mindset: chmod 777 myApp

The developers are directly responsible for the application's security:

- No objective reasons:
 - Requires physical influence on the device:
 - + Users lost their devices
 - + The devices without password protection
 - + ...

- Operating System protection:
 - iOS: Jailbreak devices
 - Android: Rooted devices

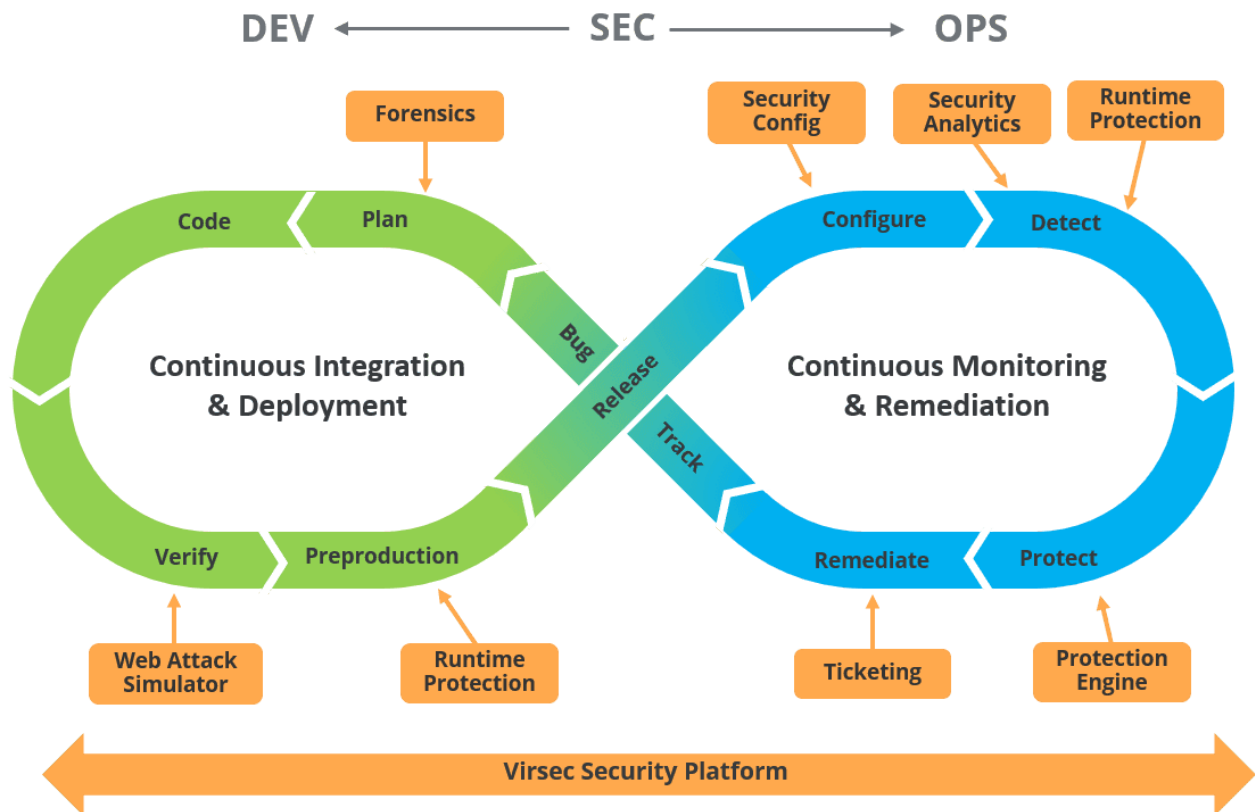
- Only subjective reason:
 - Is your code secure?

2. Requires

2.1 Secure SDLC & DevSecOps

- “Security wasn't originally an integral part of software development. It was an afterthought, performed at the network level by operation teams who had to compensate for poor software security!”

- “Nowadays, security must be baked inside software because compensating for vulnerabilities is often very difficult.”



2.2 Architecture, Design and Threat Modeling Requirements

- Architectural Information:
 - All app components are identified and known to be needed
 - All app components are defined with its function
 - All connected remote services has been defined and security has been addressed in a high-level architecture
- Security is addressed within all parts of the software development lifecycle
- Identifying Sensitive Data: Data in apps, personal data, card/payment information...
- Identifies potential threats and countermeasures

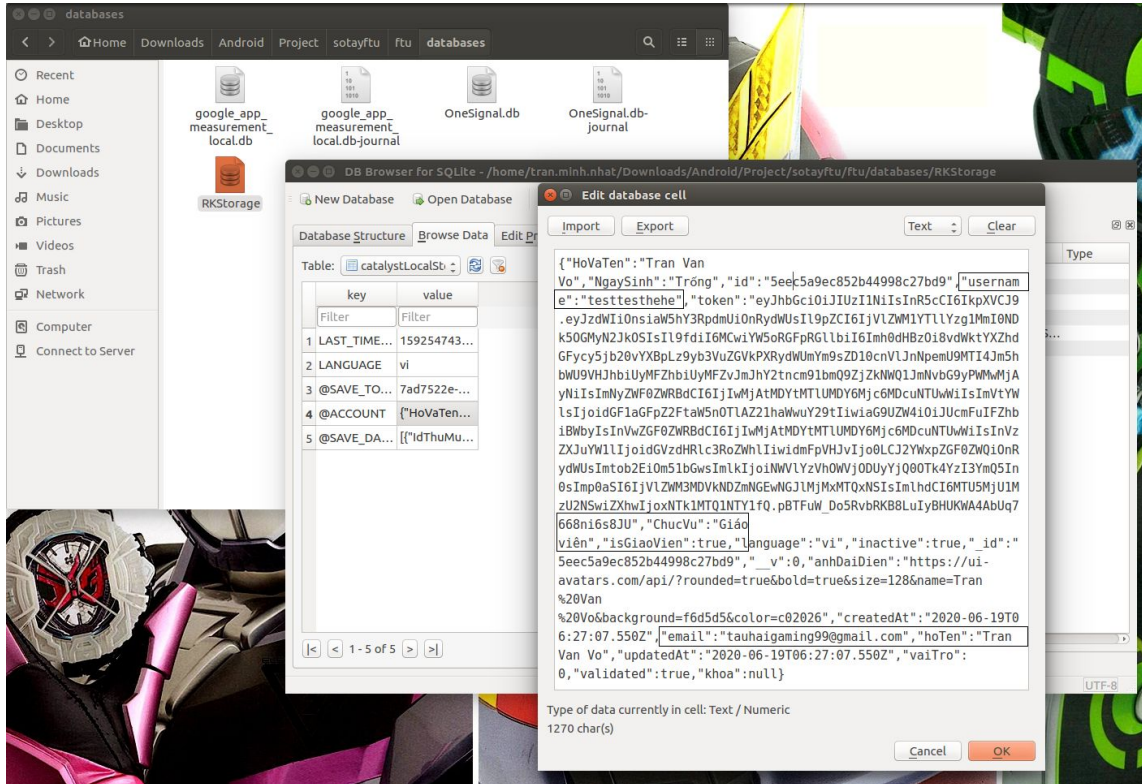
- All security controls have a centralized implementation (Principles of testing)
- Security controls are enforced on both the client side and remote endpoints (Injection Flaws)
- An explicit policy for how cryptographic keys (if any) are managed, and the lifecycle of cryptographic keys is enforced
- A mechanism for enforcing updates of the mobile app exists
- A responsible disclosure policy is in place and effectively applied
- The app should comply with privacy laws and regulations

3. Key Areas in Mobile Application Security

3.1 Local Data Storage

- What
 - What can I store?
 - What should I store?
 - and What am I allowed to store?
- How
 - No unintentionally leaked data: log files, cloud storage, backups, or the keyboard cache...
 - All sensitive data stored must be encrypted
 - No sensitive data is shared with third parties unless it is a necessary part of the architecture

- No store encryption key locally
- No store credentials/sensitive data outside sandbox
- ...



Example 3.1. Store credentials/sensitive data inside sandbox

3.2 Communication with Trusted Endpoints

- Identify trusted endpoints.
- Data is encrypted on the network using TLS & best practices.
- The app either uses its own certificate store, or pins the endpoint certificate or public key
- The app doesn't rely on a single insecure communication channel for critical operations

3.3 Authentication and Authorization

- Authentication: There's no one-size-fits-all approach to authentication
 - Verifying that Appropriate Authentication is in Place
 - Refer to industry best practices
 - Apply best practices for Passwords/Token (create/rotate/expired/timeout...)
 - Step-up authentication is required to enable/perform actions that deal with sensitive data or transactions
- Authorization
 - Know the advantages and disadvantages of different possible authorization frameworks and architectures
 - Authorization models should be defined and enforced at the remote endpoint

3.4 Interaction with the Mobile Platform

- The app only requests the minimum set of permissions necessary.
- All inputs from external sources and the user are validated and if necessary sanitized
- Does not export sensitive functionality via custom URL schemes.
- Prevents usage of custom third-party keyboards whenever sensitive data is entered
- Webview:
 - JavaScript should be enabled only if necessary
 - Configured to allow only the minimum set of protocol
 - A WebView's cache, storage, and loaded resources (JavaScript, etc.) should be cleared before the WebView is destroyed

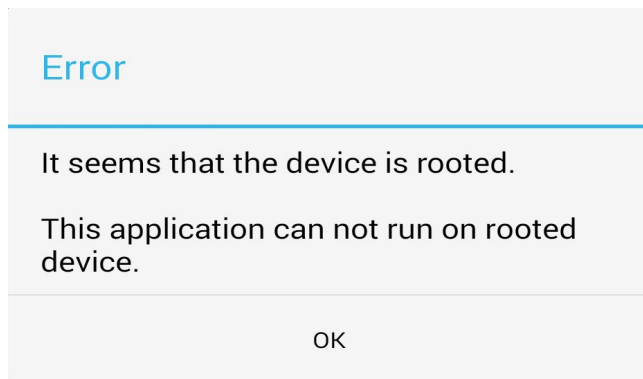
3.5 Code Quality and Exploit Mitigation

The checklist on Android and iOS is a bit different, but will follow the general requirements:

- Making Sure That the App is Properly Signed
- All third party components are identified and checked for known vulnerabilities
- Removing debugging Symbols, debugging code
- The app catches and handles possible exceptions
- Make sure that free security features are activated

3.6 Anti-Tampering and Anti-Reversing

- Implement Root/Jailbreak Detection
- Implement Emulator Detection



- Code Obfuscation


```

1 package vn.com.fsoft.myfsoft.security;
2
3 import android.content.Context;
4
5 public class AppVerification {
6     private static final String MY_PACKAGE_NAME = "com.hi.camera";
7     private static PkgCertWhitelists sWhitelists;
8
9     private static void buildWhitelists(Context var0) {
10        boolean var1 = isDebuggable();
11        sWhitelists = new PkgCertWhitelists();
12        PkgCertWhitelists var2 = sWhitelists;
13        String var3;
14        if (var1) {
15            var3 = "F398EA186A90A5374242DFEC0779ACDD49B3F083BF7CD5CEC8C2CE5744C7B85D";
16        } else {
17            var3 = "33B6A5B2DE683362C1D88CE70B7C6D79DC74B8288EA5647BE9C39CC91D5126AA";
18        }
19
20        var2.add("com.hi.camera", var3);
21    }
22
23    private static boolean checkPartner(Context var0, String var1) {
24        if (sWhitelists == null) {
25            buildWhitelists(var0);
26        }
27
28        return sWhitelists.test(var0, var1);
29    }
30
31    private static boolean isDebuggable() {
32        return false;
33    }
34
35    public static final boolean verify(Context var0) {
36        if (var0 == null) {
37            return false;
38        } else {
39            String var1 = var0.getApplicationContext().getPackageName();
40            if (!"com.hi.camera".equals(var1)) {
41                return false;
42            } else {
43                if (sWhitelists == null) {
44                    buildWhitelists(var0);
45                }
46                return sWhitelists.test(var0, var1);
47            }
48        }
49    }
50 }

```

Example 3.6. Code Not Obfuscated

- Anti-Debugging Checks
- Application source code integrity checks
- File storage integrity checks
- Device Binding

