



Secure Data Storage on iOS with SQLCipher

Dr. Markus Maria Miedaner
Syacom Consulting AG
Dr. Yiannis Pavlosoglou
USB AG

OWASP

15.11.2012

markus.miedaner@syacom.de
yiannis@owasp.org

Copyright © The OWASP Foundation
Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document
under the terms of the OWASP License.

The OWASP Foundation
<http://www.owasp.org>

Top 10 Mobile Risks, Release Candidate v1.0

- Insecure Data Storage
- Weak Server Side Controls
- Insufficient Transport Layer Protection
- Client Side Injection
- Poor Authorization and Authentication
- Improper Session Handling
- Security Decisions Via Untrusted Inputs
- Side Channel Data Leakage
- Broken Cryptography
- Sensitive Information Disclosure



Previous work on this topic

- „Most apps are less secure than the security provided by the operating system.“
 - ▶ <http://www.elcomsoft.com/WP/BH-EU-2012-WP.pdf>
- 2012 Elcomsoft analyzed 14 iOS password managing apps.
- Only one employed an encrypted database.



© smarterplanet.tumblr.com



Introduction to iOS Security

What does iOS offer to protect your data?

- A sandbox for each app

- Encrypted Filesystem

 - ▶ Two Keys:

 - DeviceKey (derived from UID-Key)
 - PasscodeKey (derived from user pass code)



© macworld.com.au

- Policies and Mobile Device Management Systems

- Code signing and ASLR

File protection on iOS

■ ProtectionClasses:

- ▶ NSFileProtectionNone
- ▶ NSFileProtectionCompleteUnlessOpen
- ▶ NSFileProtectionCompleteUntilFirstUserAuthentication
- ▶ NSProtectionComplete

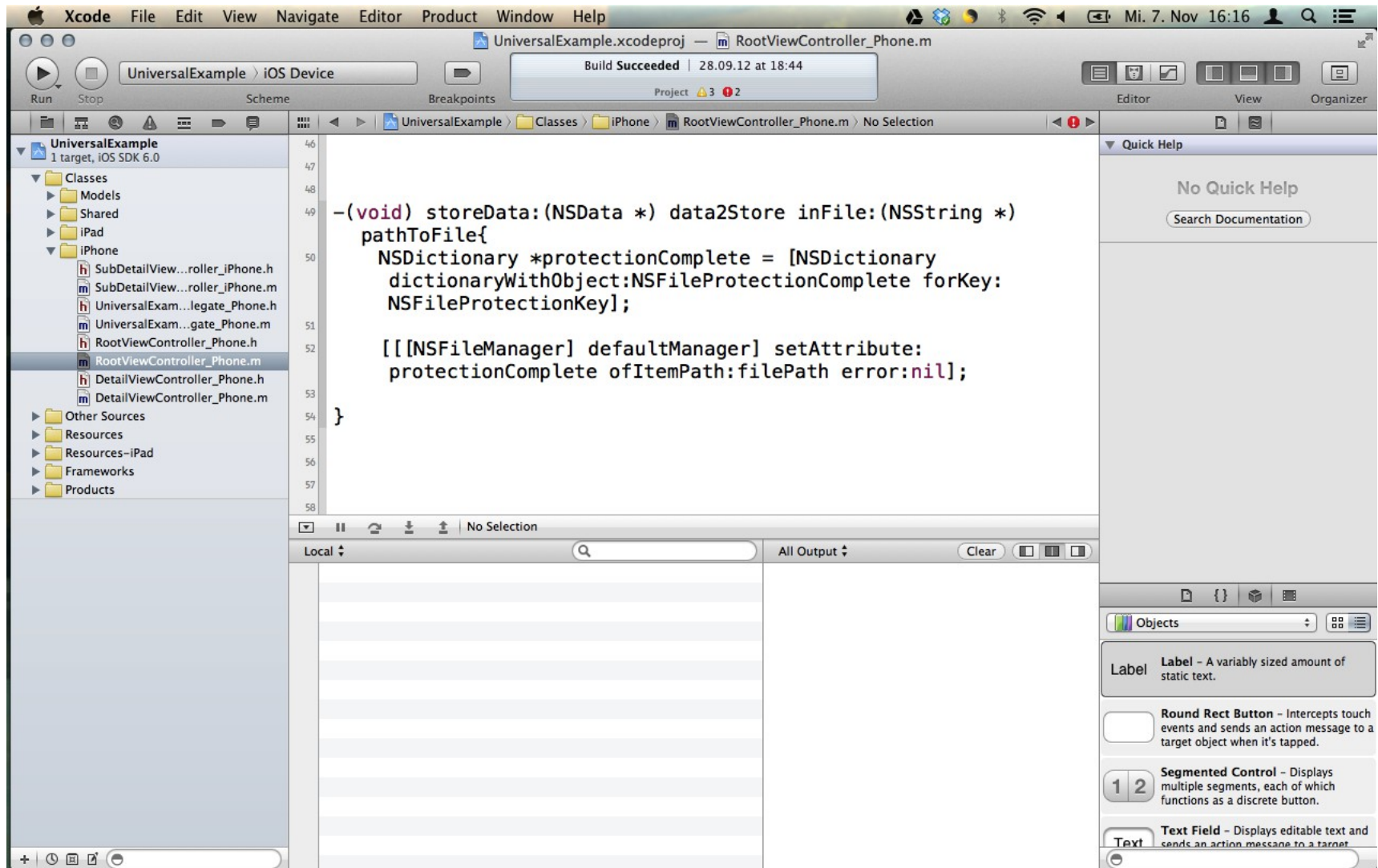


© midwestdocumentshredding.com



© archivepeterborough.co.uk

Code Example for storing data in a file

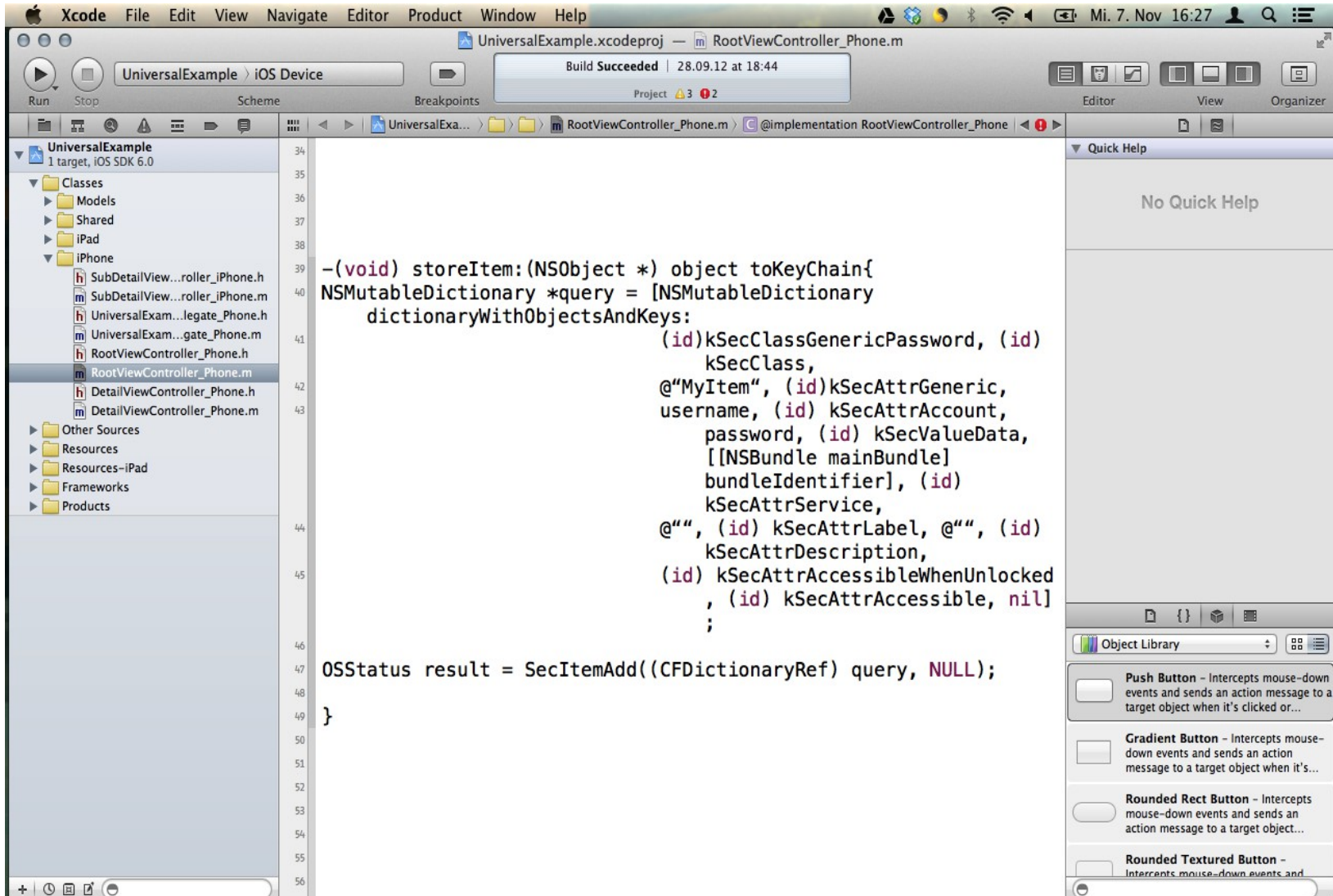


KeyChainItems – ProtectionClasses

- KsecAttrAccessibleWhenUnlocked
- kSecAttrAccessibleAfterFirstUnlock
- kSecAttrAccessibleAlways
- kSecAttrAccessibleWhenUnlockThisDeviceOnly
- kSecAttrAccessibleAfterFirstUnlockThisDeviceOnly
- kSecAttrAccessibleThisDeviceOnly



Example Code for storing in KeyChain



The screenshot shows the Xcode IDE with the project 'UniversalExample' open. The left sidebar displays the project structure, including the 'Classes' folder and the 'RootViewController_Phone.m' file. The main editor window shows the implementation of the `storeItem` method in `RootViewController_Phone.m`. The code uses `NSMutableDictionary` to create a query for storing a password in the KeyChain. The right sidebar shows the 'Quick Help' panel with no help available.

```
34
35
36
37
38
39 -(void) storeItem:(NSObject *) object toKeyChain{
40     NSMutableDictionary *query = [NSMutableDictionary
41         dictionaryWithObjectsAndKeys:
42         (id)kSecClassGenericPassword, (id)
43         kSecClass,
44         @"MyItem", (id)kSecAttrGeneric,
45         username, (id) kSecAttrAccount,
46         password, (id) kSecValueData,
47         [[NSBundle mainBundle]
48         bundleIdentifier], (id)
49         kSecAttrService,
50         @"" , (id) kSecAttrLabel, @"" , (id)
51         kSecAttrDescription,
52         (id) kSecAttrAccessibleWhenUnlocked
53         , (id) kSecAttrAccessible, nil]
54     ;
55
56     OSStatus result = SecItemAdd((CFDictionaryRef) query, NULL);
57 }
```



BruteForce against PassCodes on iPhone4



© seui-le-cinema.blogspot.com

Length of Passcode	Complexity	Time
4	Numeric	18 Minutes
4	Alphanumeric	19 Days
6	Alphanumeric	196 Years
8	Alphanumeric	755.000 Years
8	Alphanumeric (Complex)	27 Mil. Years

© iOS-Hacker Handbook, 2012, Charly Miller et al.

How to get the file/data off the device

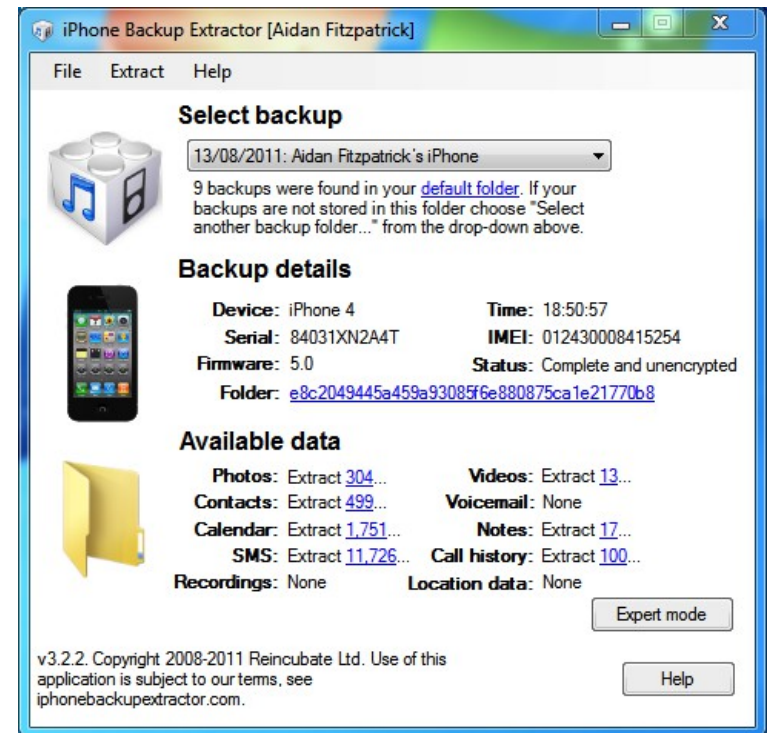
■ iTunes Backup

■ iPhoneBackupExtractor

■ Jailbroken iPhone

- ▶ Untethered jailbreak
- ▶ Tethered jailbreak

■ Attacks against the app



© iphonebackupextractor.com



SQLCipher – Database Security

What are we actually talking about?

```
% hexdump -C unencrypted-sqlite.db
00000000 53 51 4c 69 74 65 20 66 6f 72 6d 61 74 20 33 00 |SQLite format 3. |
00000010 04 00 01 01 00 40 20 20 00 00 00 02 00 00 00 03 |.....@ ..... |
00000020 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 41 01 06 |.....A.. |
00000030 17 1b 1b 01 5b 74 61 62 6c 65 73 65 63 72 65 74 |....[tablesecret |
00000040 73 73 65 63 72 65 74 73 03 43 52 45 41 54 45 20 |ssecret.CREATE |
00000050 54 41 42 4c 45 20 73 65 63 72 65 74 73 28 69 64 |TABLE secrets(id |
00000060 2c 20 70 61 73 73 77 6f 72 64 2c 20 6b 65 79 29 |, password, key) |
00000070 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 21 01 04 |.....!.. |
00000080 25 1d 1f 4c 61 75 6e 63 68 20 43 6f 64 65 73 70 |%..Launch Codesp |
00000090 61 24 24 77 6f 72 64 70 72 6f 6a 65 74 69 6c 65 |a$wordprojctile |
```

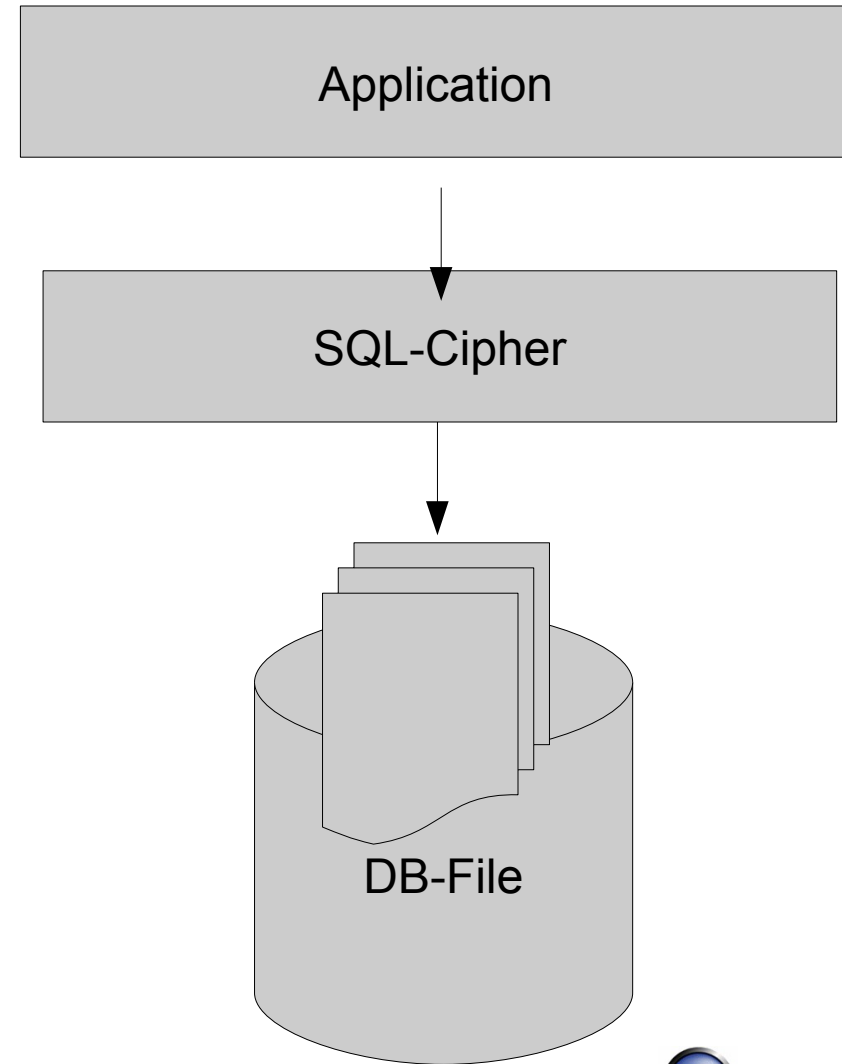


```
% hexdump -C encrypted-sqlcipher.db
00000000 de ab bc 3a 40 2b 5d 00 b0 d2 9e 3b 75 91 76 73 |...:@+]....;u.vs |
00000010 bc 41 70 0c 8c ab a0 7a 37 eb a2 a8 a9 27 a5 0a |.Ap....z7....'.. |
00000020 38 c9 0b 9c 06 57 78 96 67 a2 e5 78 f8 8c 58 f3 |8....Wx.g..x..X. |
00000030 ea 7c c6 23 14 8a 75 33 d0 a5 2c 30 2e e1 a4 96 |.|.#..u3...0... |
00000040 b1 c6 5a 21 67 0a 31 bb 3b de a2 d4 80 b4 60 e3 |..Z!g.1.;.....` |
00000050 05 b0 75 04 f2 26 66 ed c7 4e 7e 9c ac 2e ec 1d |..u..&f..N~..... |
00000060 2d fc 31 b4 32 ce 24 0a d0 23 71 b0 1f 21 12 2c |-.1.2.$..#q..!., |
00000070 92 af 8e d9 de ac 76 e6 20 62 56 c6 f5 05 f5 b3 |.....v. bV..... |
00000080 53 d0 5f 4c 5e ec 5b 8a be e7 d1 46 f0 d9 dc b9 |S._L^.[....F.... |
00000090 a3 59 d6 63 a4 ae cf d8 e4 82 29 83 dd c7 86 13 |.Y.c.....)..... |
```

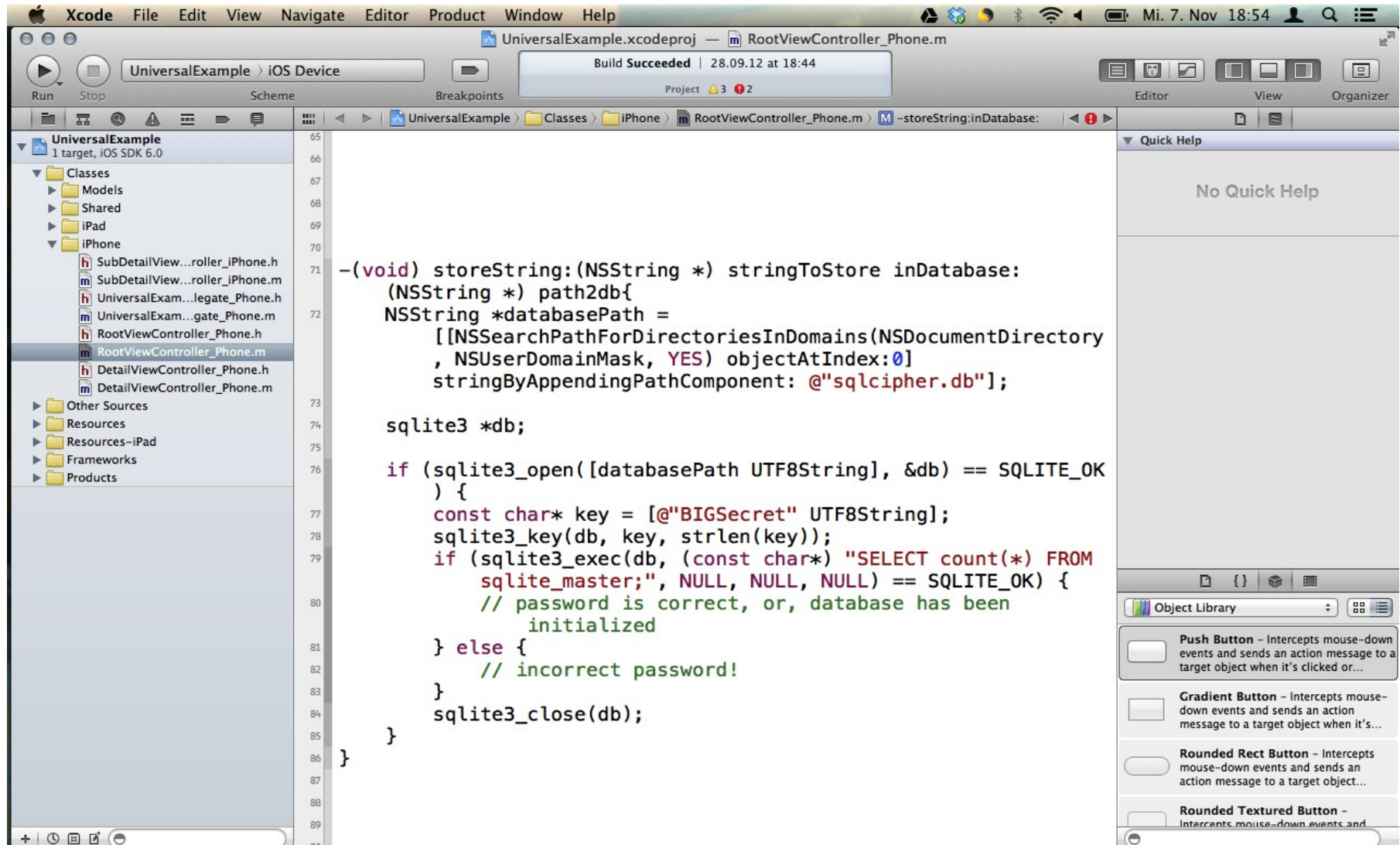
© sqlcipher.net

SQLCipher - Architecture

- Each DB has a 16 byte salt
- Works on „pages“ of 1024 bytes
- Each page has its own IV
- Each page has an HMAC_SHA1 signature
- Pages are AES-256 encrypted
- Transparent for the application layer



SQLCipher – Code Example



Setting the scene – ready to attack



© smbnow.com

Attacking an encrypted database file

- File generator based on sqlite -init init.txt
- Decrypting the file
 - ▶ Directly and checking for magic number
 - hard to do :)
 - ▶ Using sqlCipher-cli
 - works – hurray!



© feelpositive.wordpress.com



© jaybot7.com

Brute forcing an encrypted DB

4 Characters

Numeric (0-9)	6.8	minutes
Alphabetic (a-zA-Z)	128	hours
Alphanumeric (a-zA-Z0-9+*\$%&/()[]-_.:;,)	27	days

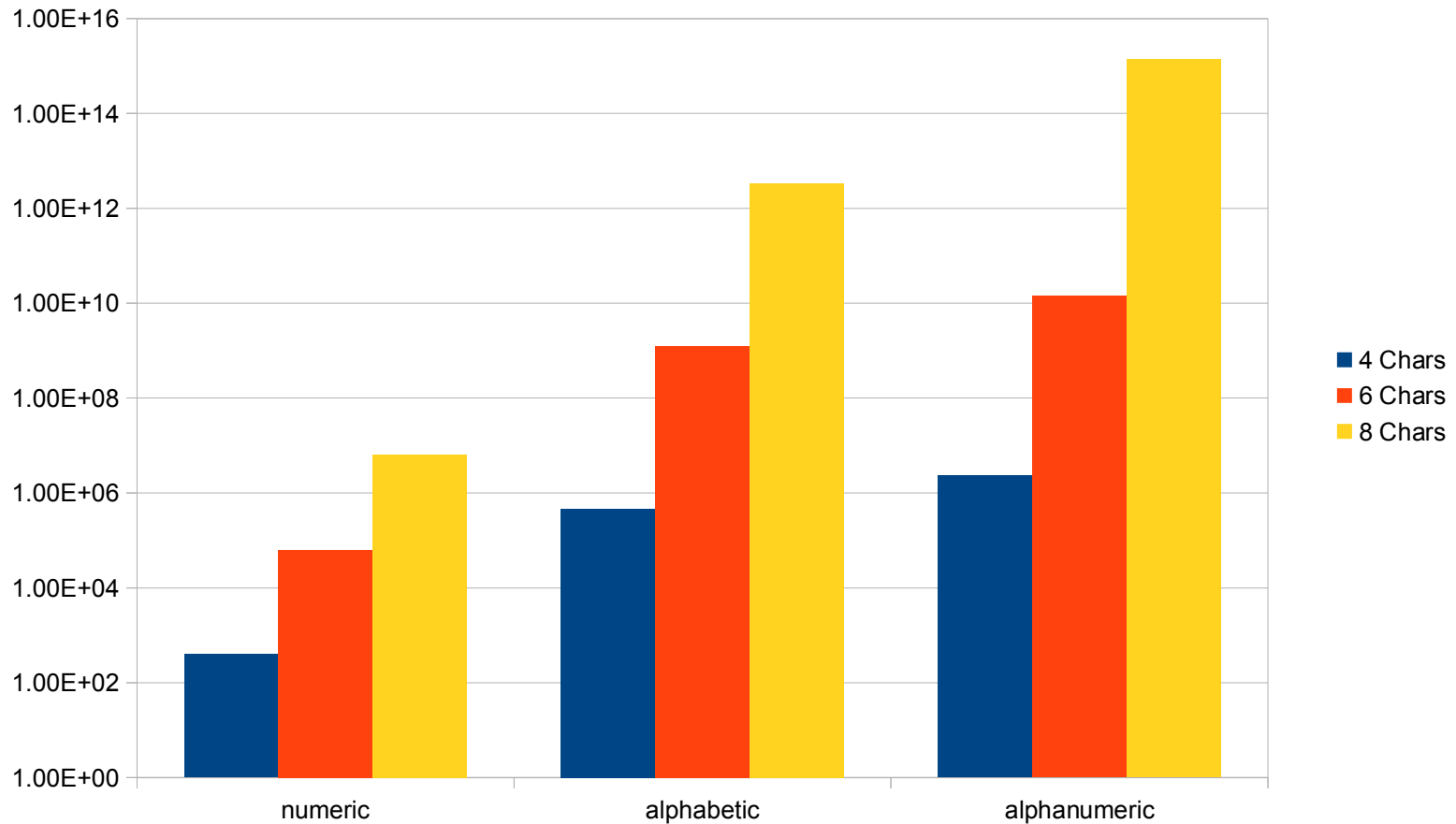
8 Characters

Numeric (0-9)	73	days
Alphabetic (a-zA-Z)	107,462	years
Alphanumeric (a-zA-Z0-9+*\$%&/()[]-_.:;,)	2,754,150	years

■ Hardware

- ▶ MacBook: 2 Ghz Intel, 2GB RAM

Brute forcing an encrypted database (seconds)



Summary

- Mobile OS-Security often harder
- Don't rely solely on OS-Security features
- Use strong cryptography whenever possible

The
End

© <http://jholverstott.files.wordpress.com/>



© allthingsd.com