

Mobile Application Security

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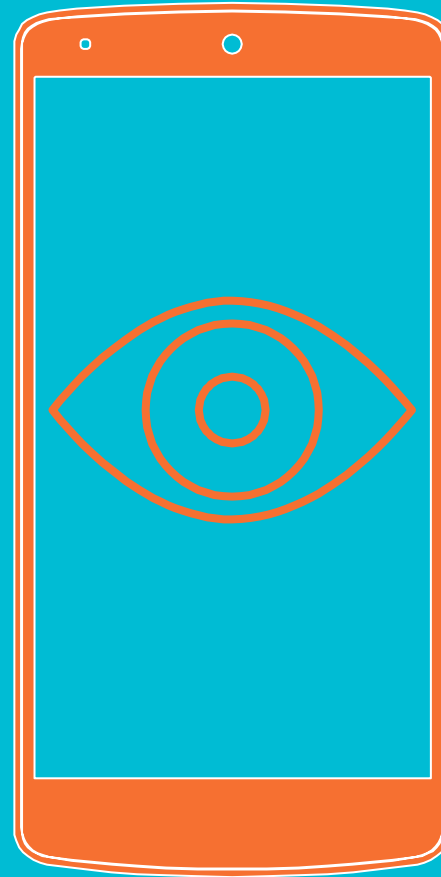
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1.

Vulnerabilities

*What vulnerabilities
do mobile apps have?*



Vulnerabilities

Reports have stated that nearly 95% of mobile applications are vulnerable to attacks.



IBM Study Shows:

40% of enterprises never undergo proper testing of the apps that they create.



Despite huge budgets going into mobile app development, companies spend, next to nothing, on security features.

Vulnerabilities

Attacking Techniques

- Reverse Engineering
- Application Data Theft
 - Request Manipulation
 - DoS
 - Injection
 - etc.



Vulnerabilities

Most Common Vulnerabilities

- File Permissions
- Client Data Storage
- Transport Layer Security
- Authentication
- Inter Process Communication



2.

Mitigation

*What can be done to
ensure security in
mobile apps?*



Mitigation

Three important steps to ensuring the security of a mobile app:

1. Information Gathering
2. Static Analysis
3. Dynamic Analysis

Mitigation

Information Gathering

- Often, developers dive headfirst into a project without fully understanding the app or the supporting infrastructure
- Leads to increased chance of insecure code and practices
- Research and identify things such as:
 - Does the app support 3G, 4G, wifi connection
 - Does the app support commerce transactions
 - What hardware components will the app interact with
 - Will the app interact with other apps on the phone
 - What frameworks will the app use



Mitigation

Static Analysis

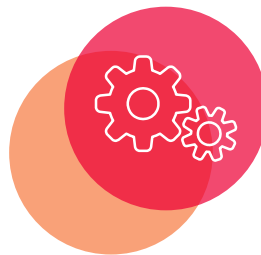
- Analyze the app's source code for insecurities
- Analyze and review things such as:
 - Permissions the app requests
 - Resources the app requests
 - Libraries being used are up to date and secure
 - User authentication is secure
 - Sensitive data is properly and securely encrypted
 - Does the app log data, and if so, is any sensitive data logged



Mitigation

Dynamic Analysis

- Using data collected during first two steps, an informed vulnerability assessment can be ran
- Essentially, run the app and attack it
- Try things such as:
 - Fuzz testing
 - Brute force attacks against keys, pins, and hashes
 - Assessing authentication methods
 - Look for unencrypted data storage
 - Dumping device/application memory in order to obtain sensitive information



3.

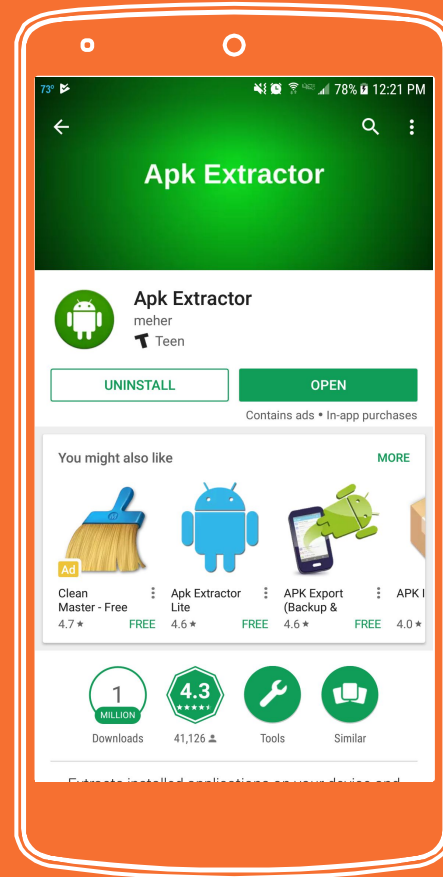
Example

Testing applications.



Example

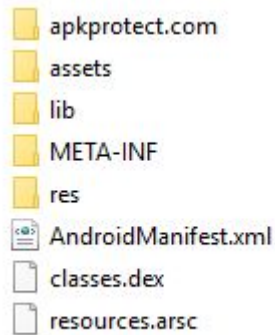
- Install APK Extractor.
- Install application.
- Extract APK
- Move APK file to Computer



Example

Unpacking.

- Change the APK's file extension from '.apk' to '.zip'
- Extract files
- Source code lives under 'classes.dex'



Converting.

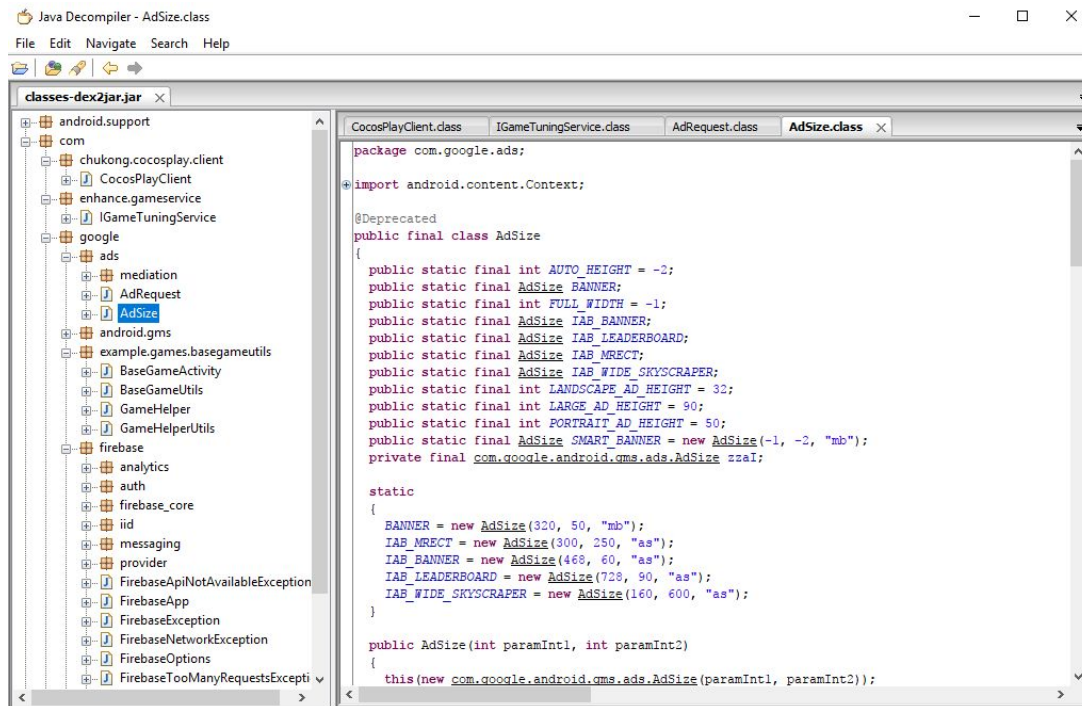
- Download d2j-dex2jar
- Execute code in commandline `|d2j-dex2jar classes.dex|`
- Converts 'classes.dex' to 'classes.jar'



Example

Viewing.

- Download program jd-gui
- Run executable
- Select newly created ‘.jar’ file.





Demo