



A security review of 1,300 AppStore applications

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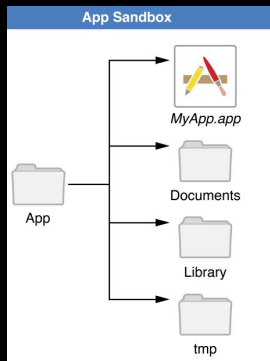
Prices for hacking an iPhone

- \$100,000 - local privilege escalation
(e.g. installing a malicious app from AppStore)
- \$200,000 - Safari sandbox escape and remote code execution
(e.g. opening an infected website)
- \$200,000 - malicious media file
(e.g. opening a file to infect the phone)
- \$500,000 - via a popular app
(e.g. infecting the device through
Email, Whatsapp, Telegram or Signal)

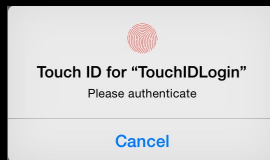
Based on a bounty program of zerodium.com

What happens after the phone gets infected

Malicious code



preferences
databases
media
tmp files
cached cookies
cached responses



keychain

Runtime Application Self Protection

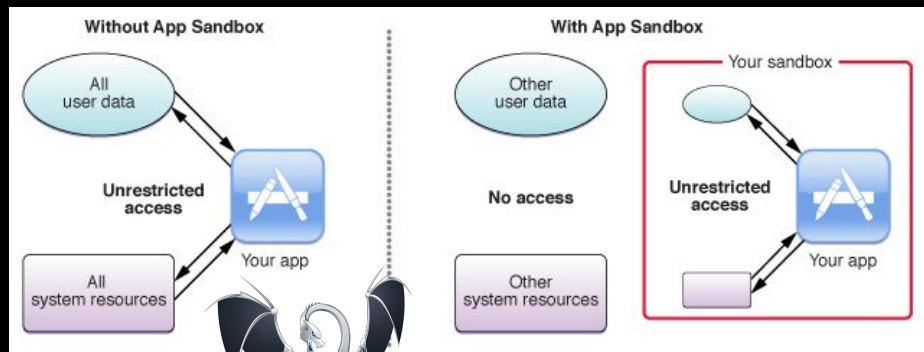
File artifacts

Sandbox

Filesystem permissions

Debug

Instrumentation



```
/bin/bash  
MobileSubstrate.dylib 1ldb
```

FRIDA

```
MNT_RDONLY = 0  
MNT_NOSUID = 0
```

```
_dyld_image_count()  
_dyld_get_image_header()
```

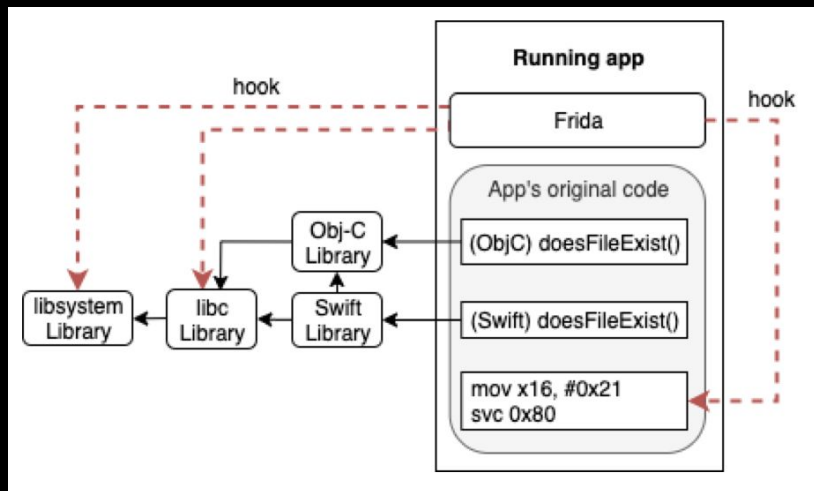
R2L0N 0 2 0 2 0

Question:

How many apps use Runtime Application Self Protection?

Search for RASP sentinels

Dynamic analysis: **FRIDA**



Static analysis: 

- strings “/bin/bash”
- imports (fork, ptrace, lstat, ...)
- system calls instructions
- known frameworks(e.g. TrustKit)

Automate app download and installation from AppStore

Feel free to add your ideas to Q&A section

DiOS = Scheduler + AppStore crawler

DiOS Schedule Job Jobs Apps Runs Results Criteria

Add Job

Submit an App execution Job to the DiOS Backend

Bundle identifier

Version

Store ☒ AppStore ☐ Cydia

Store country

User account

Device

Worker

Should be 'any' unless you are really sure that the device is always connected to the selected worker

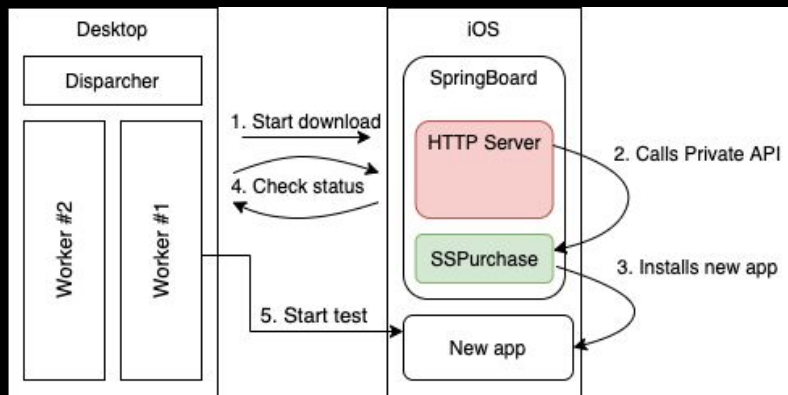
Execution strategy

Commits on Aug 23, 2015

Updated Pilot submodule (requires iOS 8.4)

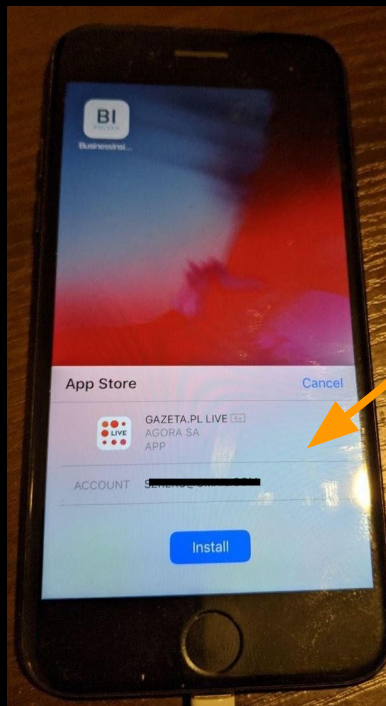
awein committed on 23 Aug 2015

DiOS Dispatcher



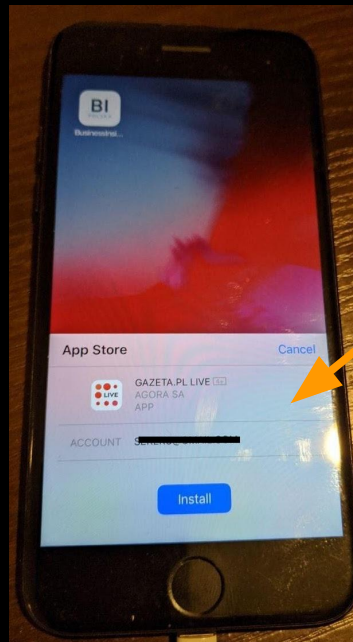
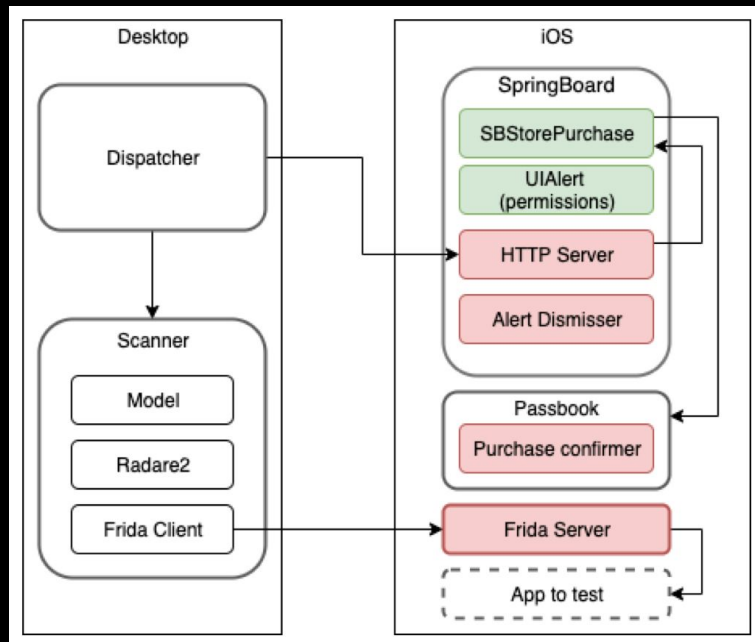
DiOS design

New extra step in iOS 11



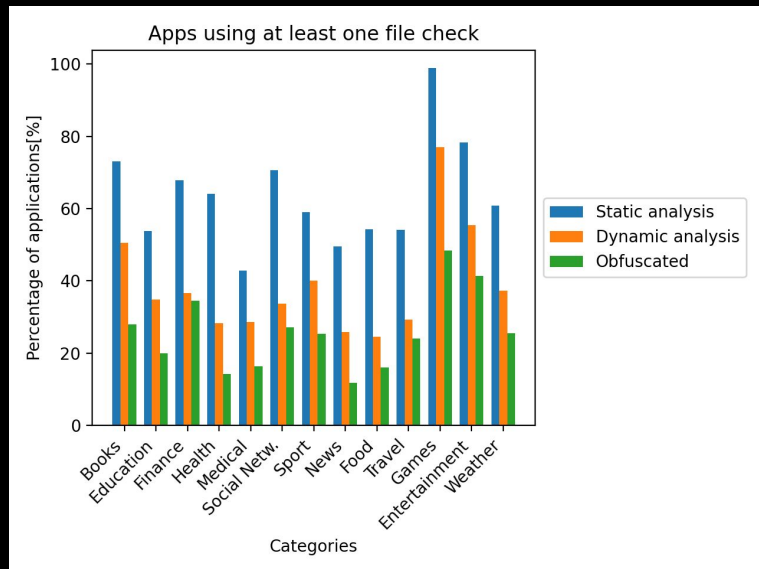
What is it screen?

The final design



Passbook app

Results - File artifacts



Apps checks for 8 files on average

Mostly checked files (out of first 1000 apps):

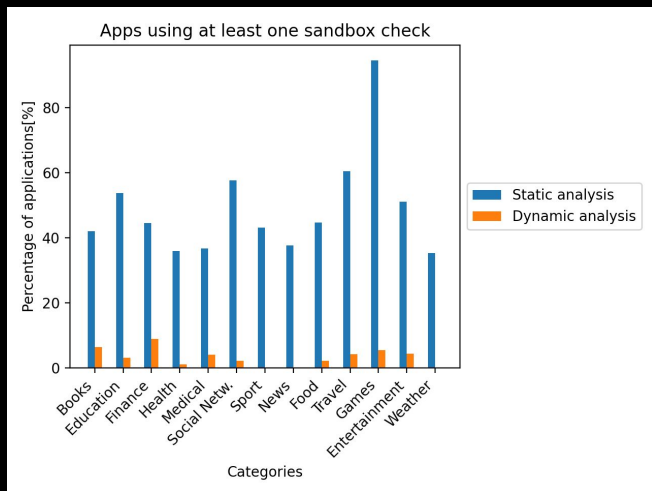
/Applications/Cydia.app 499 times

/bin/bash 415

/usr/sbin/sshd 251

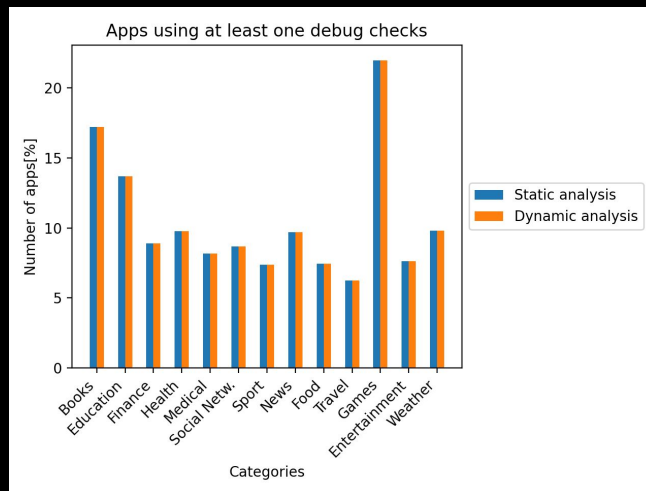
1,300 apps = 2min * 1300 = ~2days

Sandbox



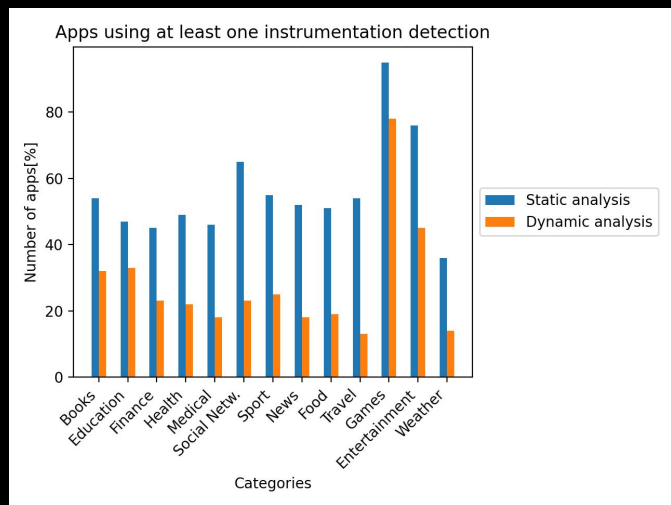
fork, kill, popen

Debug



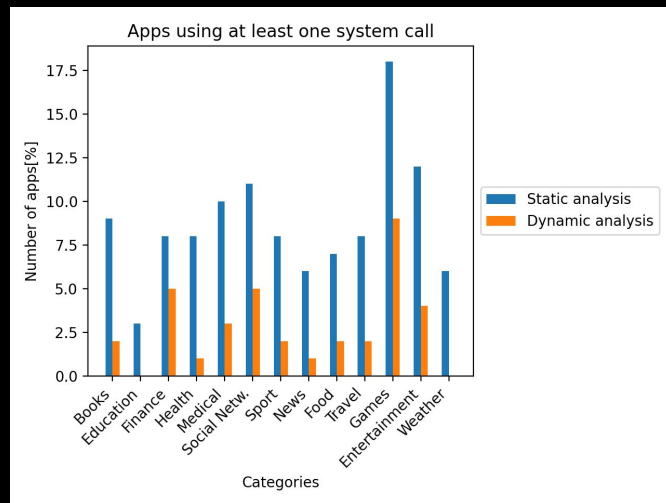
ptrace, sysctl, getppid

Instrumentation



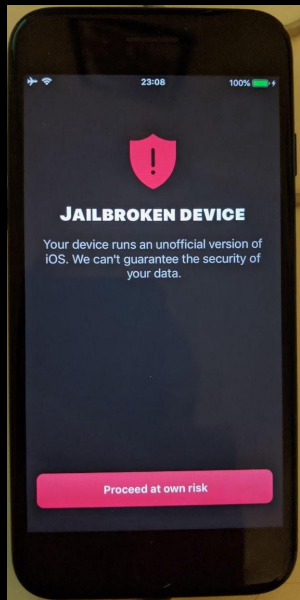
`_dyld_get_image_name,`
`_dyld_get_image_header,`
`dladdr`

System calls



`sysctl,` `ptrace,` `write,` `unlink`
`access,` `bind,` `symlink,`
`socket,` `setsockopt`

Summary



Bunq

- about 60% of apps has at least 1 kind of RASP protection
- don't expect the whole AppStore to be like that
- do vendors protect us or themselves?
(finance vs games)
- Many apps run RASP protection after login
-> Is it really a good idea?

Thank you

Questions?