

# iOS Pentesting - Reversing Jailbreak

 2019-03-12  Trelis  iOS  iOS pentest reversing jailbreak

In this article jailbreak detection method is analyzed and bypassed doing reversing.

## Introduction

iOS jailbreaking is privilege escalation for the purpose of removing software restrictions imposed by Apple. It typically does this by using a series of kernel patches. Jailbreaking permits root access to iOS, allowing the downloading and installation of additional applications, extension, and themes that are unavailable through the official Apple App Store.

A lot of applications allow its execution in jailbroken devices, even though having jailbreak detection, because they don't want to lose users. For example, banks allow applications to execute in all devices but some functionalities might be restricted to be executed only in non-jailbroken devices.

## Detection

### File based detection

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During the jailbreaking process, some additional files are created on the device. Looking for these files is a simple way to detect a jailbreak. It's also an easy method for a malicious individual to detect and bypass. An attacker can search for a string in the application, and then simply change the file names in question to avoid detection.

- **Files or applications used:**

```
/private/var/lib/apt
/private/var/tmp/cydia.log
/private/var/lib/cydia
/private/var/mobile/Library/SBSettings/Themes
/Library/MobileSubstrate/MobileSubstrate.dylib
/Library/MobileSubstrate/DynamicLibraries/Veency.plist
/Library/MobileSubstrate/DynamicLibraries/LiveClock.plist
/System/Library/LaunchDaemons/com.ikey.bbot.plist
/System/Library/LaunchDaemons/com.saurik.Cydia.Startup.plist
/var/cache/apt
/var/lib/apt
/var/lib/cydia
/var/log/syslog
/var/tmp/cydia.log
/bin/bash
/bin/sh
/usr/sbin/sshd
/usr/libexec/ssh-keysign
```

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```
/usr/sbin/sshd
/usr/bin/sshd
/usr/libexec/sftp-server
/etc/ssh/sshd_config
/etc/apt
/Applications/Cydia.app
/Applications/RockApp.app
/Applications/Icy.app
/Applications/WinterBoard.app
/Applications/SBSettings.app
/Applications/MxTube.app
/Applications/IntelliScreen.app
/Applications/FakeCarrier.app
/Applications/blackra1n.app
```

- **Directory permissions:** Like detecting a jailbroken device by looking for certain new files, certain permissions on partitions and folders can also indicate a jailbroken device. For example, during the jailbreaking process, access to the root partition is amended. If the root partition has read/write permissions, the device has been jailbroken.
- **Size of /etc/fstab file:** The /etc/fstab file contains mount points for the system. Many jailbreaking tools modify this file by adding entries to it, changing its file size. The typical iOS app isn't capable of reading the file, but it can check the size of the file.

Do note however, that the file size can change as a result of a new update from Apple.

- **Existence of symbolic links:** Some directories are originally located in the small system partition, however, this partition is overwritten during the jailbreak process. Therefore the data must be relocated to the larger data partition. Because the old file location must remain valid, symbolic links are created. The following list contains files or directories which would be symbolic links on a jailbroken device. An application could check for these symbolic links, and, if they exist, detect a jailbreak.

```
/Library/Ringtones  
/Library/Wallpaper  
/usr/arm-apple-darwin9  
/usr/include  
/usr/libexec  
/usr/share  
/Applications
```

- **Writing files:** On jailbroken devices, applications are installed in the /Applications folder and thereby given root privileges. A jailbroken device could be detected by having the app check whether it can modify files outside of its sandbox. This can be done by having the app attempt to create a file in, for example, the /private directory. If the file is successfully created, the device has been jailbroken.

## API-based detection

Some API calls provided by iOS behave differently if run on jailbroken devices. Detecting a jailbroken device based on API calls can be both effective and difficult for a malicious individual to recognize and bypass.

- **fork():** The sandbox denies process forking on non-jailbroken devices. By checking the returned pid on fork(), an app can detect if it has successfully forked. If the fork is successful, the app can deduce that it is running on a jailbroken device.
- **system():** Calling the system() function with a NULL argument on a non-jailbroken device will return 0. Doing the same on a jailbroken device will return 1. This is because the function will check whether /bin/sh exists, and it only exists on jailbroken devices.
- **dyld functions:** This detection method starts with calling functions like \_dyld\_image\_count() and \_dyld\_get\_image\_name() to see what dylibs are currently loaded. This method is very difficult to dynamically patch due to the fact that the patches themselves are part of dylibs.

## OpenSSH Service Detection

Jailbroken devices can run services that aren't normally present on non-jailbroken devices - the most common is the OpenSSH service.

Note that this detection method can be very slow. If SSH is not installed or running on the device, it can take some time for the connection to timeout. Attackers can also easily bypass this method by simply changing the port for the OpenSSH service.

## Cydia Scheme Detection

---

Most jailbroken devices have Cydia installed. While an attacker can change the location of the Cydia app, it's unlikely they will also change the URL scheme the Cydia app is registered with.

If calling the Cydia's URL scheme (`cydia://`) from your application is successful, you can be sure that the device is jailbroken.

It's difficult to change the scheme for Cydia, but it is possible to simply remove Cydia during the testing process.

## Objective-C

Objective-C calls from one method to another are compiled as calls to `objc_msgSend()`. One effect of this is that IDA Pro cross references do not reflect the actual functions being called at runtime. This function is defined with the following function signature:

```
id objc_msgSend(id self, SEL op,...)
```

This implies that for any Objective-C method call it is made, the first two arguments are the object's self pointer, and the selector, which is a string representation of the method being called on self.

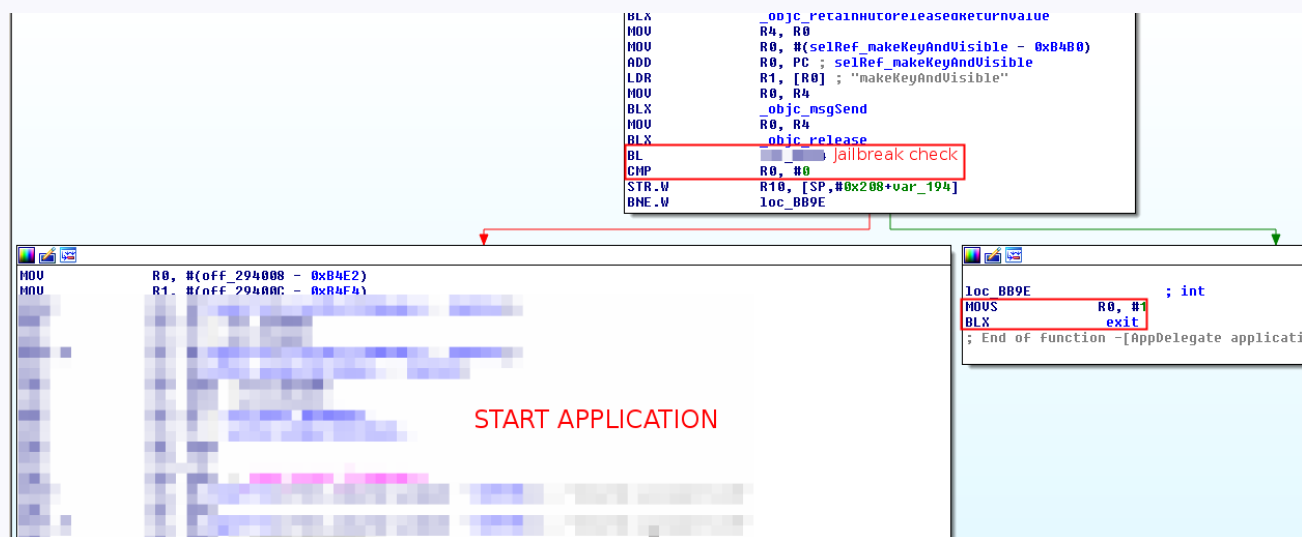
```
return_value = objc_msgSend(class_receiver, method_signature, arg1, arg2,...)
```

where:

- **return\_value**: return value of the method called is stored in R0
- **class\_receiver**: value should be stored in R0
- **method\_signature**: value should be stored in R1
- **arg1**: value should be stored in R2
- **arg2**: value should be stored in R3

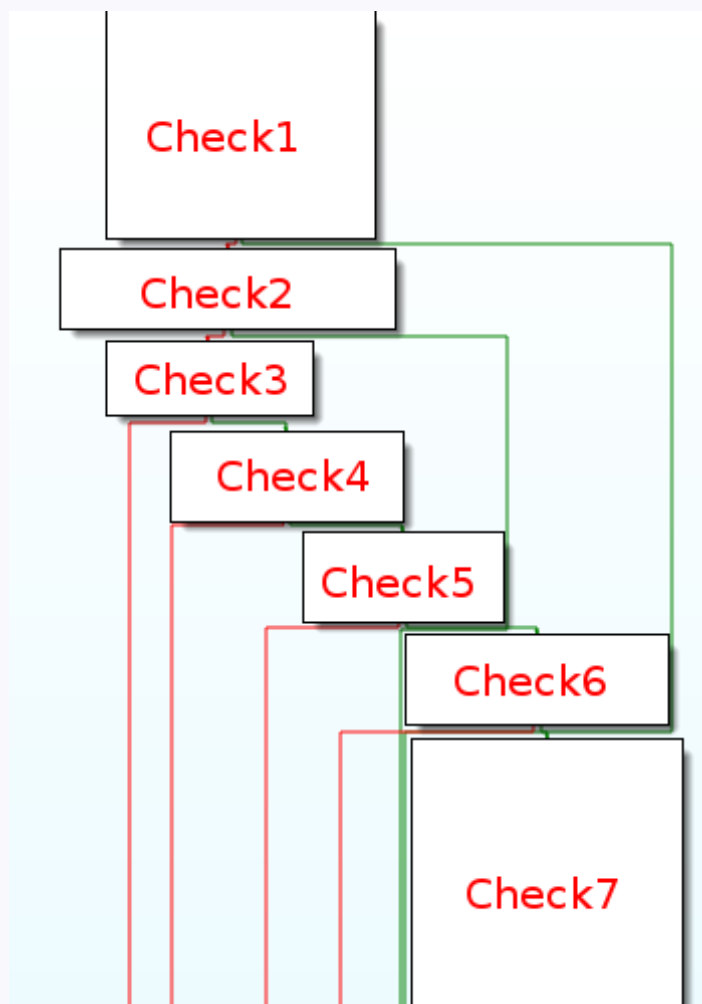
## Reversing

There is a method which initialize everything so the application can start. One of the checks it does before starting is whether the application is running in a jailbroken device or not:

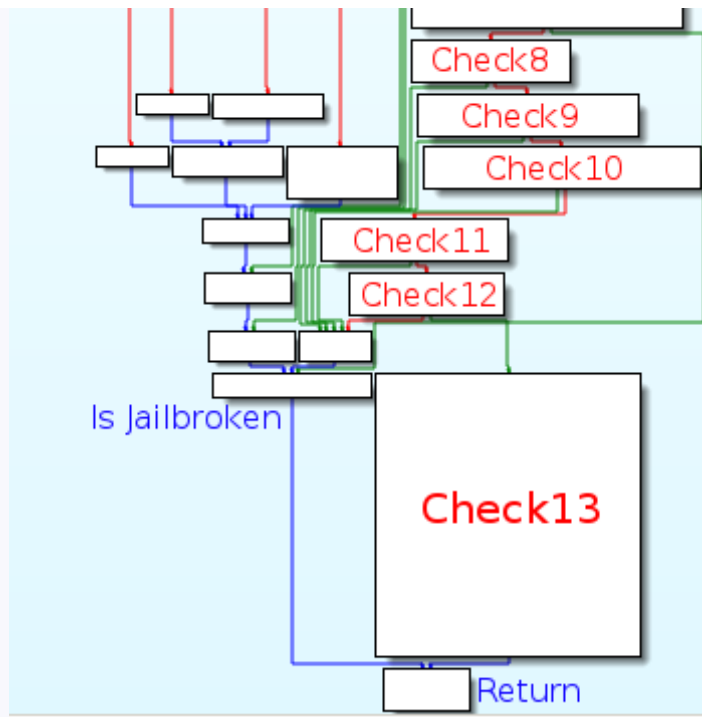


Below we will analyze the method which is used to detect if the device is jailbroken. It has the following structure:

1. Makes N checks. The more checks it does, the more likely is to verify that the device is jailbroken. However, it is not related with the difficulty of bypassing the control.
2. If the check is negative (not jailbroken), it goes to the next check. Otherwise, it just returns that the device is jailbroken.







Each check will be analyze individually. They are distributed in the following categories:

- **Directory check:** check 1 to 6
- **Cydia scheme detection:** check 7
- **Files or appplciations used:** check 8 to 12
- **Writing files:** check 13

## Check 1

---

```

PUSH      {R4-R7,LR}
ADD       R7, SP, #0xC
PUSH.W    {R8,R10,R11}
SUB       SP, SP, #0x1C
MOV       R0, #(selRef_defaultManager - 0xBBC2)
MOV       R5, #(classRef_NSFileManager - 0xBBC4)
ADD       R0, PC ; selRef_defaultManager
ADD       R5, PC ; classRef_NSFileManager
LDR.W     R10, [R0] ; "defaultManager"
LDR       R0, [R5] ; _OBJC_CLASS_$_NSFileManager
MOV       R1, R10
BLX       _objc_msgSend
MOV       R7, R7
BLX       _objc_retainAutoreleasedReturnValue
MOV       R8, R0
MOV       R0, #(selRef_fileExistsAtPath - 0xBBE6)
MOVW      R2, #(:lower16:(cfstr_ApplicationsCy - 0xBBEC)) ; "/Applications/Cydia.app"
ADD       R0, PC ; selRef_fileExistsAtPath_
MOVT.W    R2, #(:upper16:(cfstr_ApplicationsCy - 0xBBEC)) ; "/Applications/Cydia.app"
ADD       R2, PC ; "/Applications/Cydia.app"
LDR       R6, [R0] ; "fileExistsAtPath:"
MOV       R0, R8
MOV       R1, R6
BLX       _objc_msgSend
CMP       R0, #0
BNE       loc_BCA6

```

1. First of all it obtains the object of the `NSFileManager` class which is stored in R0 and `defaultManager` method stored in R1 (blue). Later, the result is moved again in R0 (MOV R0, R8).
2. Then it obtains the address of the function `fileExistsAtPath` which is stored in R1 (green).
3. `"/Applications/Cydia.app"` is stored in R2. (red)
4. Finally it calls `_objc_msgSend` with the attributes `NSFileManager`, `fileExistsAtPath` and `"/Applications/Cydia.app"` stored in the registers R0, R1 and R2 respectively.
5. It returns a boolean (R0) which is compared with 0x00 (BNE = branch if not equal). If the path does not exists, it jumps to check 2, otherwise the method will return that the device is jailbroken.

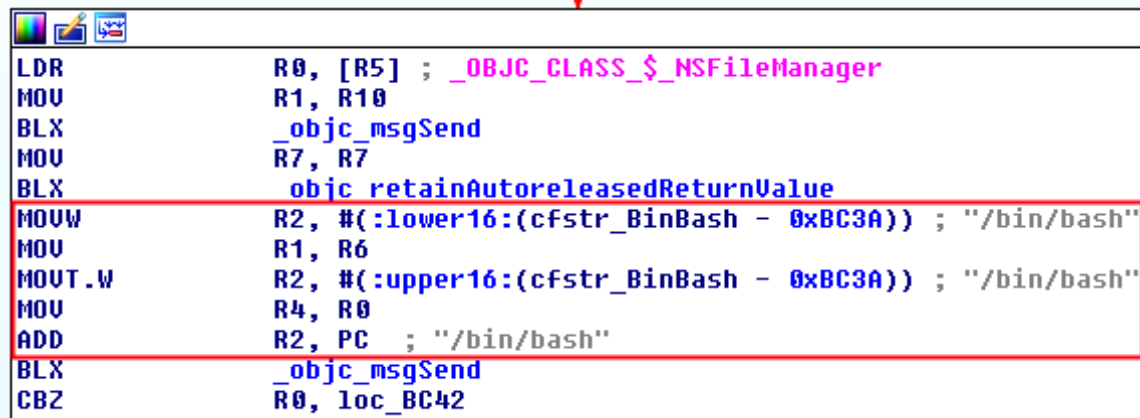
## Check 2

```
LDR      R0, [R5] ; _OBJC_CLASS_$_NSFileManager
MOV      R1, R10
BLX      _objc_msgSend
MOV      R7, R7
BLX      _objc_retainAutoreleasedReturnValue
MOVW     R2, #(:lower16:(cfstr_LibraryMobiles - 0xBC16)) ; "/Library/MobileSubstrate/MobileSubstrate.dylib"
MOV      R1, R6
MOVT.W   R2, #(:upper16:(cfstr_LibraryMobiles - 0xBC16)) ; "/Library/MobileSubstrate/MobileSubstrate.dylib"
MOV      R11, R0
ADD      R2, PC ; "/Library/MobileSubstrate/MobileSubstrate.dylib"
BLX      _objc_msgSend
CMP      R0, #0
BNE      loc_BCA0
```

The second check if the library “/Library/MobileSubstrate/MobileSubstrate.dylib” exists. It uses the same procedure as before. Loads the object of `NSFileManager` class and calls the function `fileExistsAtPath`.

It returns a boolean (R0) which is compared with 0x00 (BNE = branch if not equal). If the path does not exist, it jumps to check 3, otherwise the method will return that the device is jailbroken.

## Check 3



```

LDR      R0, [R5] ; _OBJC_CLASS_$_NSFileManager
MOV      R1, R10
BLX      _objc_msgSend
MOV      R7, R7
BLX      objc_retainAutoreleasedReturnValue
MOVW     R2, #(:lower16:(cfstr_BinBash - 0xBC3A)) ; "/bin/bash"
MOV      R1, R6
MOVT.W   R2, #(:upper16:(cfstr_BinBash - 0xBC3A)) ; "/bin/bash"
MOV      R4, R0
ADD      R2, PC ; "/bin/bash"
BLX      _objc_msgSend
CBZ      R0, loc_BC42

```

It checks if the path “/bin/bash” exists. It uses the same procedure as before.

It returns a boolean (R0) which is compared with 0x00 (BNE = branch if not equal). If the path does not exist, it jumps to check 4, otherwise the method will return that the device is jailbroken.

## Check 4

```

loc_BC42
LDR      R0, [R5] ; _OBJC_CLASS_$_NSFileManager
MOV      R1, R10
STR      R4, [SP, #0x34+var_20]
BLX      _objc_msgSend
MOV      R7, R7
BLX      _objc_retainAutoreleasedReturnValue
MOVW     R2, #(:lower16:(cfstr_UsrSbinSshd - 0xBC62)) ; "/usr/sbin/sshd"
MOV      R1, R6
MOVT.W   R2, #(:upper16:(cfstr_UsrSbinSshd - 0xBC62)) ; "/usr/sbin/sshd"
MOV      R4, R0
ADD      R2, PC ; "/usr/sbin/sshd"
BLX      _objc_msgSend
CBZ      R0, loc_BC6A

```

It checks if the path “/usr/sbin/sshd” exists. It uses the same procedure as before.

It returns a boolean (R0) which is compared with 0x00 (CBZ = Compare and Branch on Zero). If the path does not exist, it jumps to check 5, otherwise the method will return that the device is jailbroken.

## Check 5

```

loc_BC6A
LDR      R0, [R5] ; _OBJC_CLASS_$_NSFileManager
MOV      R1, R10
STR      R4, [SP, #0x34+var_24]
BLX      _objc_msgSend
MOV      R7, R7
BLX      _objc_retainAutoreleasedReturnValue
MOVW     R2, #(:lower16:(cfstr_EtcApt - 0xBC8A)) ; "/etc/apt"
MOV      R1, R6
MOVT.W   R2, #(:upper16:(cfstr_EtcApt - 0xBC8A)) ; "/etc/apt"
MOV      R4, R0
ADD      R2, PC ; "/etc/apt"
BLX      _objc_msgSend
CBZ      R0, loc_BCB8

```

It checks if the path “/etc/apt” exists. It uses the same procedure as before.

It returns a boolean (R0) which is compared with 0x00 (CBZ = Compare and Branch on Zero). If the path does not exist, it jumps to check 6, otherwise the method will return that the device is jailbroken.

## Check 6

```

loc_BCB8
LDR      R0, [R5] ; _OBJC_CLASS_$_NSFileManager
MOV      R1, R10
BLX      _objc_msgSend
MOV      R7, R7
BLX      objc_retainAutoreleasedReturnValue
MOVW     R2, #(:lower16:(cfstr_PrivateVarLibA - 0xBCD6)) ; "/private/var/lib/apt/"
MOV      R1, R6
MOVW     R2, #(:upper16:(cfstr_PrivateVarLibA - 0xBCD6)) ; "/private/var/lib/apt/"
MOV      R5, R0
ADD      R2, PC ; "/private/var/lib/apt/"
BLX      _objc_msgSend
LDR      R6, [SP, #0x34+var_20]
CBZ      R0, loc_BCF2

```

It checks if the path “/private/var/lib/apt/” exists. It uses the same procedure as before.

It returns a boolean (R0) which is compared with 0x00 (CBZ = Compare and Branch on Zero). If the path does not exist, it jumps to check 7, otherwise the method will return that the device is jailbroken.

## Check 7

```

STR      R4, [SP,#0x34+var_28]
MOV      R0, #(selRef_sharedApplication - 0xBD08)
MOV      R2, #(classRef_UIApplication - 0xBD0A)
ADD      R0, PC ; selRef_sharedApplication
ADD      R2, PC ; classRef_UIApplication
LDR      R1, [R0] ; "sharedApplication"
LDR      R0, [R2] ; _OBJC_CLASS_$_UIApplication
BLX      _objc_msgSend
MOV      R7, R7
BLX      _objc_retainAutoreleasedReturnValue
MOV      R4, R0
MOV      R0, #(classRef_NSURL - 0xBD2C)
MOV      R1, #(selRef_URLWithString_ - 0xBD2E)
ADD      R0, PC ; classRef_NSURL
ADD      R1, PC ; selRef_URLWithString_
LDR      R0, [R0] ; _OBJC_CLASS_$_NSURL
MOV      R2, #(cfstr_CydiaPackageCo - 0xBD3C) ; "cydia://package/com.example.package"
LDR      R1, [R1] ; "URLWithString:"
ADD      R2, PC ; "cydia://package/com.example.package"
BLX      _objc_msgSend
MOV      R7, R7
BLX      _objc_retainAutoreleasedReturnValue
MOV      R6, R0
MOV      R0, #(selRef_canOpenURL_ - 0xBD54)
MOV      R2, R6
ADD      R0, PC ; selRef_canOpenURL_
LDR      R1, [R0] ; "canOpenURL:"
MOV      R0, R4
BLX      _objc_msgSend
STR      R0, [SP,#0x34+var_2C]
MOV      R0, R6
BLX      _objc_release
MOV      R0, R4
BLX      _objc_release
MOV      R0, R5
BLX      _objc_release
LDR      R0, [SP,#0x34+var_28]
BLX      _objc_release
LDR      R0, [SP,#0x34+var_24]
BLX      _objc_release
LDR      R0, [SP,#0x34+var_20]
BLX      _objc_release
MOV      R0, R11
BLX      _objc_release
MOV      R0, R8
BLX      _objc_release
LDR      R0, [SP,#0x34+var_2C]
CMP      R0, #0

```

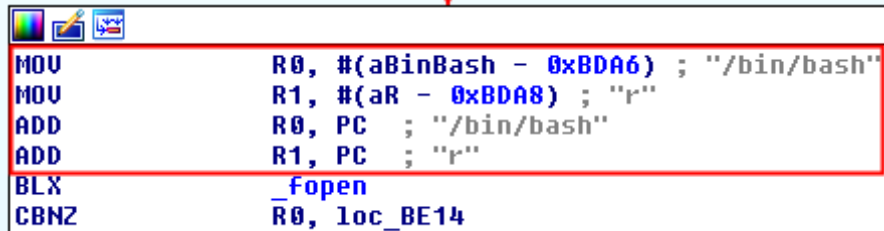
This check tries to call the Cydia's URL scheme (cydia://). It does it in two steps: first it creates the URL object and then it opens the URL.



1. First of all it obtains the object of the class `UIApplication` which is stored in R4 (blue).
2. It obtains the object of the class `NSURL` which is stored in R0 (purple).
3. Then it obtains the address of the method `URLWithString` which it is stored in R1 (green).
4. “cydia://package/com.example.package” is stored in R2 (red).
5. It calls `_objc_msgSend` with the attributes `NSURL`, `URLWithString` and “cydia://package/com.example.package” stored in the registers R0, R1 and R2 respectively.
6. It returns a `NSURL` object initialized with `URLString` which is stored in first in R6 and after in R2 (orange).
7. It obtains the address of the method `canOpenURL` which it is stored in R1 (light blue).
8. The value of R4 (`UIApplication` class) is moved to R0 (blue).
9. It calls `_objc_msgSend` with the attributes `UIApplication`, `canOpenURL` and `NSURL` object stored in the registers R0, R1 and R2 respectively.
10. It returns a Boolean value indicating whether an app is available to handle a URL scheme (R0) which is compared with 0x00 (BNE = branch if not equal). If the path exists, it jumps to check 8, otherwise the method will return that the device is jailbroken.

## Check 8

---



```

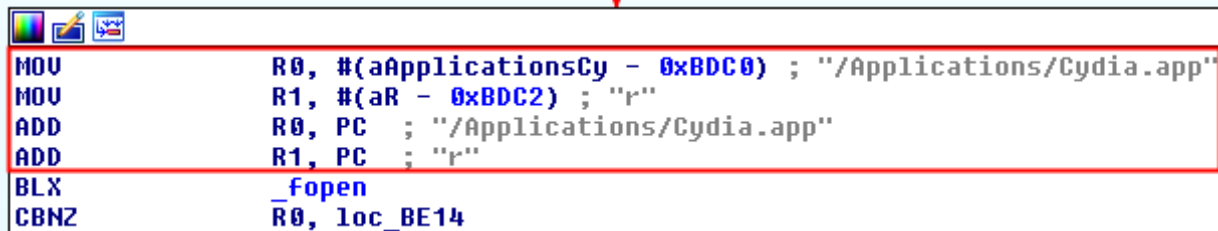
MOV      R0, #(aBinBash - 0xBDA6) ; "/bin/bash"
MOV      R1, #(aR - 0xBDA8) ; "r"
ADD      R0, PC ; "/bin/bash"
ADD      R1, PC ; "r"
BLX      _fopen
CBNZ     R0, loc_BE14

```

It tries to open the file “/bin/bash” with readonly calling the method “\_fopen”.

It returns a boolean stored in (R0) which is compared with 0x00 (CBNZ = Compare and Branch on Non-Zero). If the file can not be open, it jumps to check 9, otherwise the method will return that the device is jailbroken.

## Check 9



```

MOV      R0, #(aApplicationsCy - 0xBDC0) ; "/Applications/Cydia.app"
MOV      R1, #(aR - 0xBDC2) ; "r"
ADD      R0, PC ; "/Applications/Cydia.app"
ADD      R1, PC ; "r"
BLX      _fopen
CBNZ     R0, loc_BE14

```

It tries to open the file “/Application/Cydia.app” with readonly calling the method “\_fopen”.

It returns a boolean stored in (R0) which is compared with 0x00 (CBNZ = Compare and Branch on Non-Zero). If the file can not be open, it jumps to check 10, otherwise the method will return that the device is jailbroken.

## Check 10

```
MOV      R0, #(aLibraryMobiles - 0xBDDA) ; "/Library/MobileSubstrate/MobileSubstrat"...
MOV      R1, #(aR - 0xBDDC) ; "r"
ADD      R0, PC ; "/Library/MobileSubstrate/MobileSubstrat"...
ADD      R1, PC ; "r"
BLX      _fopen
CBNZ     R0, loc_BE14
```

It tries to open the file “/Library/MobileSubstrate/MobileSubstrate.dylib” with readonly calling the method “\_fopen”.

It returns a boolean stored in (R0) which is compared with 0x00 (CBNZ = Compare and Branch on Non-Zero). If the file can not be open, it jumps to check 11, otherwise the method will return that the device is jailbroken.

## Check 11

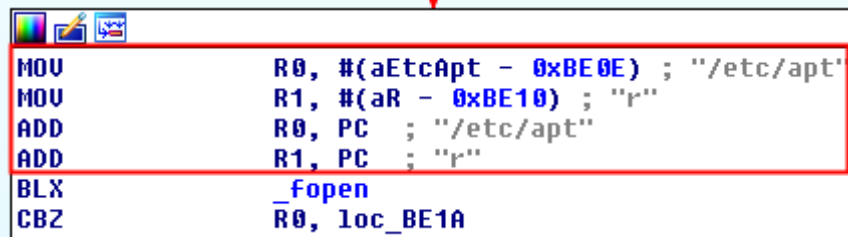
```
MOV      R0, #(aUsrSbinSshd - 0xBDF4) ; "/usr/sbin/sshd"
MOV      R1, #(aR - 0xBDF6) ; "r"
ADD      R0, PC ; "/usr/sbin/sshd"
ADD      R1, PC ; "r"
BLX      _fopen
CBNZ     R0, loc_BE14
```

It tries to open the file “/usr/sbin/sshd” with readonly calling the method “\_fopen”.

It returns a boolean stored in (R0) which is compared with 0x00 (CBNZ = Compare and Branch on Non-Zero). If the file can not be open, it jumps to check 12, otherwise the

method will return that the device is jailbroken.

## Check 12

A screenshot of a code editor window showing assembly code. The code is as follows:  
MOV R0, #(aEtcApt - 0xBE0E) ; "/etc/apt"  
MOV R1, #(aR - 0xBE10) ; "r"  
ADD R0, PC ; "/etc/apt"  
ADD R1, PC ; "r"  
BLX \_fopen  
CBZ R0, loc\_BE1A  
The first four lines are enclosed in a red rectangular box. The window has standard OS icons in the top-left corner.

It tries to open the file “/etc/apt” with readonly calling the method “\_fopen”.

It returns a boolean stored in (R0) which is compared with 0x00 (CBNZ = Compare and Branch on Non-Zero). If the file can not be open, it jumps to check 13, otherwise the method will return that the device is jailbroken.

## Check 13

This check tries to create a file called “jailbreak.txt” in /private.

```

loc_BE1A          ; FILE *
MOVS              R0, #0
MOVS              R5, #0
BLX               fclose
MOUW              R1, #(:lower16:(selRef_writeToFile_atomically_encoding_error_ - 0xBE3C))
ADD              R2, SP, #0x34+var_1C
MOUW              R1, #(:upper16:(selRef_writeToFile_atomically_encoding_error_ - 0xBE3C))
MOV              R0, #(cfstr_ThisIsATest_ - 0xBE4A) ; "This is a test."
MOUW              R8, #(:lower16:(cfstr_PrivateJailbre - 0xBE42)) ; "/private/jailbreak.txt"
ADD              R1, PC ; selRef_writeToFile_atomically_encoding_error_
MOUW              R8, #(:upper16:(cfstr_PrivateJailbre - 0xBE42)) ; "/private/jailbreak.txt"
ADD              R8, PC ; "/private/jailbreak.txt"
STR              R2, [SP, #0x34+var_30]
LDR              R1, [R1] ; "writeToFile:atomically:encoding:error:"
MOVS              R2, #4
ADD              R0, PC ; "This is a test."
STR              R2, [SP, #0x34+var_34]
MOV              R2, R8
MOVS              R3, #1
STR              R5, [SP, #0x34+var_1C]
BLX              _objc_msgSend
LDR              R0, [SP, #0x34+var_1C]
BLX              _objc_retain
MOV              R6, R0
MOV              R0, #(classRef_NSFileManager - 0xBE6A)
MOV              R1, R10
ADD              R0, PC ; classRef_NSFileManager
LDR              R0, [R0] ; _OBJC_CLASS_$_NSFileManager
BLX              _objc_msgSend
MOV              R7, R7
BLX              _objc_retainAutoreleasedReturnValue
MOV              R4, R0

```

```

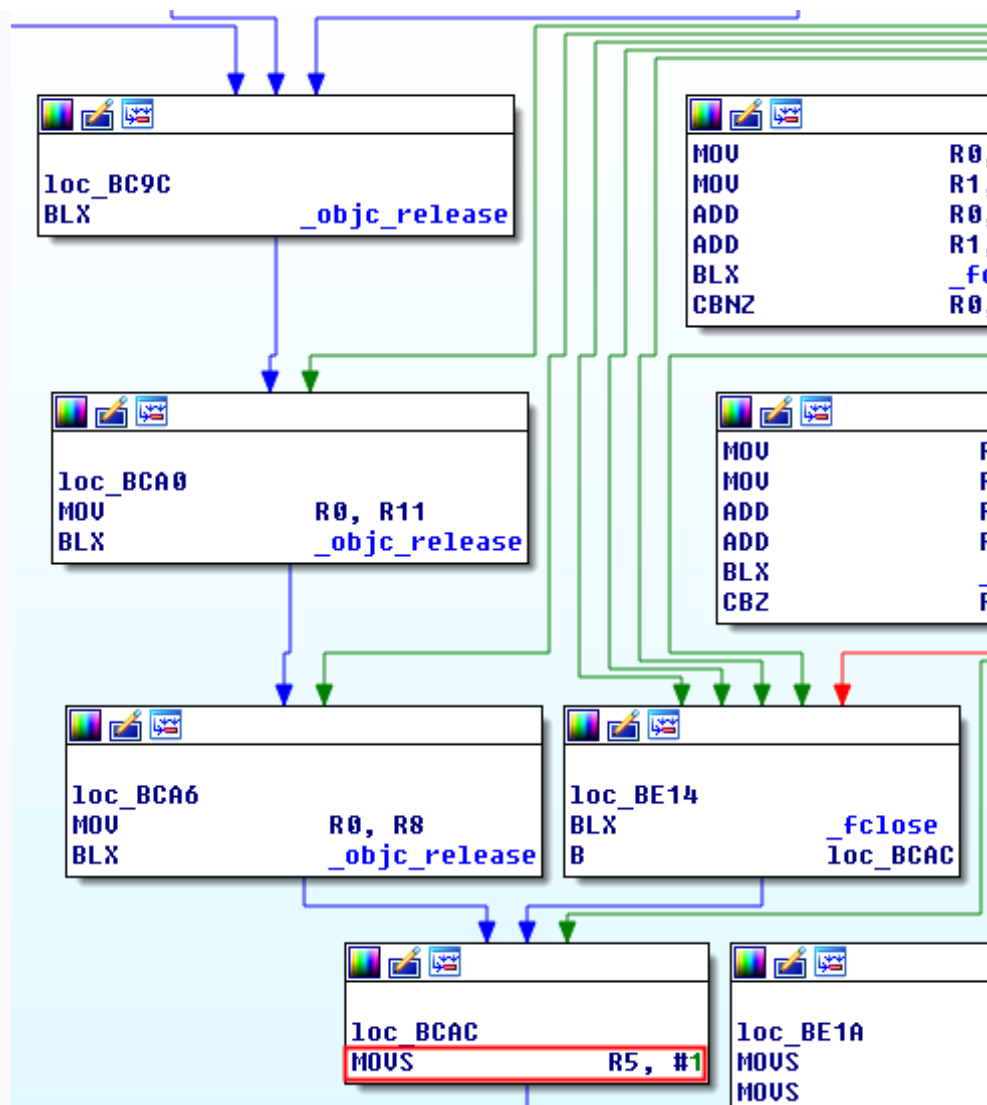
MOV      R0, #{selRef_removeItemAtPath_error_ - 0xBE84)
MOV      R2, R8
ADD      R0, PC ; selRef_removeItemAtPath_error_
MOVS     R3, #0
LDR      R1, [R0] ; "removeItemAtPath:error:"
MOV      R0, R4
BLX      _objc_msgSend
MOV      R0, R6
BLX      _objc_release
MOV      R0, R4
BLX      objc_release
CMP      R6, #0
IT EQ
MOVEQ    R5, #1
B        loc BCAE
; End of function

```

It can be divided in three parts:

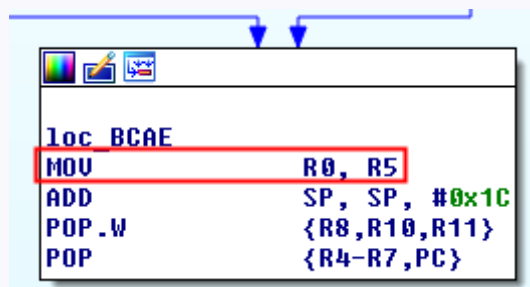
1. **Create file:** uses the method [writeToFile](#), stored in R1, to create the file. In R0 there is the text inside the file and in R2 the path “/private/jailbreak.txt”. If the file has been successful created, it returns a 1 and it is stored in R6. (blue)
2. **Remove file:** First obtains the object of [NSFileManager](#) by calling [\\_objc\\_msgSend](#) with [NSFileManager](#) in R0 and [defaultManager](#) in R1, moved from R10 (purple). The obtained object is used to call the method [removeItemAtPath](#), stored in R1, with the path passed as argument stored in R2. (red)
3. **Comparison:** Moves the result of the file creation stored in R6 to R0. It makes a comparison between R0 and 0 and stores 1 to R5 if R0 is 0. (green)

## Is Jailbroken



If any of the checks fail, except check 13 which jumps to the return method, it ends here. Integer 1 is moved to R5 (device is jailbroken).

## Return



There are two possible ways to get here:

1. From the “Is Jailbroken” step, so R5 will be 1.
2. From the “Check 13”, so R5 can be either 0 or 1.

The method will move R5 to R0 and will return 1 if the device is jailbroken or 0 if not.

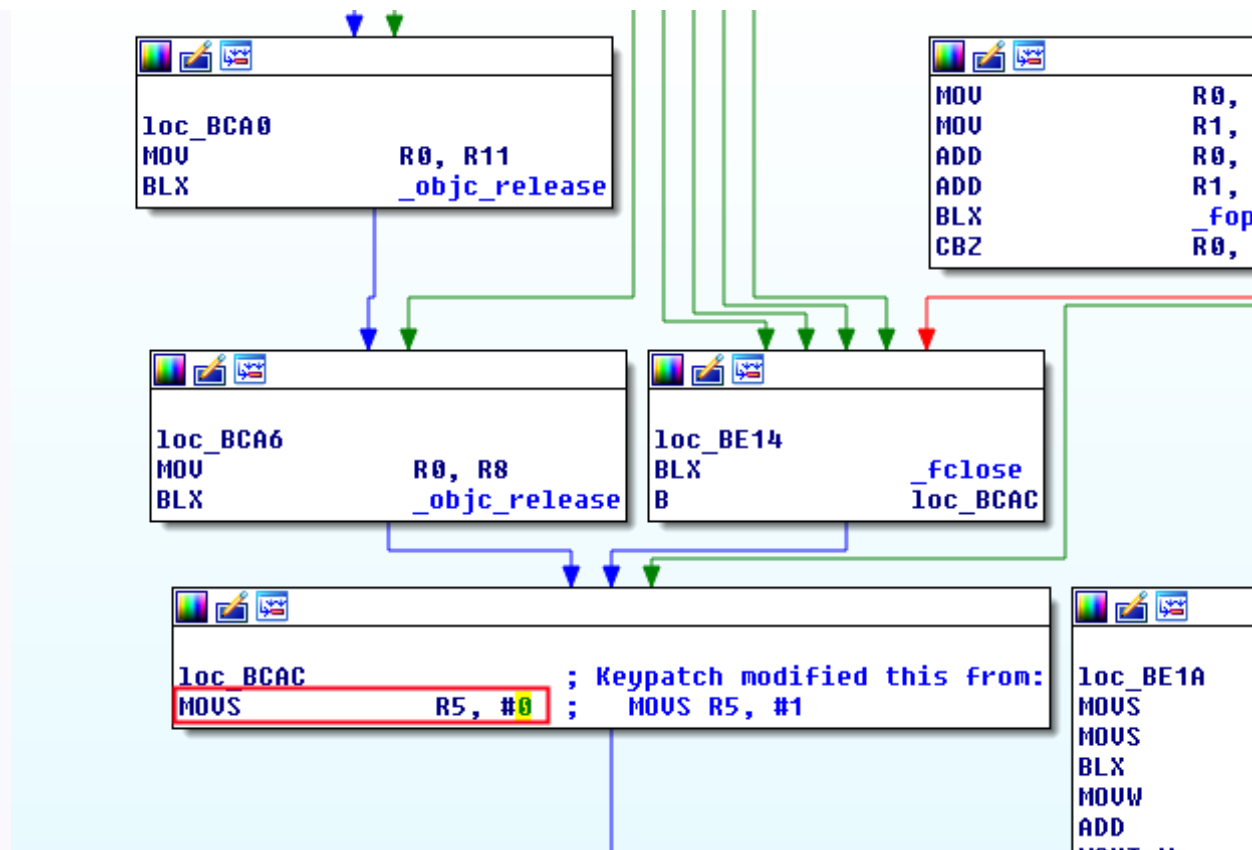
## Patching

### Jailbreak method

Making the method which checks if the device is jailbroken return always 0. There are some ways to do it:

1. Modifying all jumps from all the checks so they jump always to the next check and then make check 13 to return always 0 by modifying the comparison.
2. Modifying is\_jailbroken because is where the checks jump if they fail.





1. Modify R0 before the jailbreak method ends, so it always return 0.

## Parent method

An other way is to modify the behaviour of the method which calls the jailbreak check:

1. Modifying the register used in the comparisson by repleacing the call to the jailbreak check method:

```

STR      R4, [SP,#0x208+var_190]
LDR      R1, [R0] ; "setRootViewController:"
MOV      R0, R6
BLX      _objc_msgSend
MOV      R0, R6
BLX      _objc_release
MOV      R0, R8
MOV      R1, R5
BLX      _objc_msgSend
MOV      R7, R7
BLX      _objc_retainAutoreleasedReturnValue
MOV      R4, R0
MOV      R0, #(selRef_makeKeyAndVisible - 0xB4B0)
ADD      R0, PC ; selRef_makeKeyAndVisible
LDR      R1, [R0] ; "makeKeyAndVisible"
MOV      R0, R4
BLX      _objc_msgSend
MOV      R0, R4
BLX      _objc_release
MOV.W    R0, #0 ; Keypatch modified this from:
          ; BL sub 00000000
CMP      R0, #0
STR.W    R10, [SP,#0x208+var_194]
BNE.W    loc_BB9E

```

Application Starts

```

loc_BB9E
MOV.S    R0, #1 ;
BLX      _exit
; End of function -[AppDel

```



1. Modifying the comparison in a way that starts the application however the result of the jailbreak check is negative.

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