

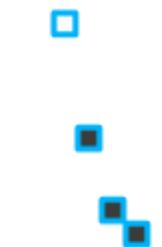


A composite image featuring a hand interacting with a smartphone. The phone's screen displays a complex network of interconnected nodes, each containing a white icon such as a computer monitor, a plus sign, a fingerprint, a car, a location pin, and a shopping cart. In the background, there is a grid of binary code (0s and 1s) and various abstract icons like gears, a fingerprint, and a gear with a circuit board. The overall theme is cybersecurity and digital technology.

**Module 17**

# Hacking Mobile Platforms

# Module Objectives



## Module Objectives

- Understanding Mobile Platform Attack Vectors
- Understanding various Android Threats and Attacks
- Understanding various iOS Threats and Attacks
- Understanding various Mobile Spyware
- Understanding Mobile Device Management (MDM)
- Mobile Security Guidelines and Security Tools
- Overview of Mobile Penetration Testing

# Module Flow

1

**Mobile Platform Attack Vectors**

4

**Mobile Spyware**

2

**Hacking Android OS**

5

**Mobile Device Management**

3

**Hacking iOS**

6

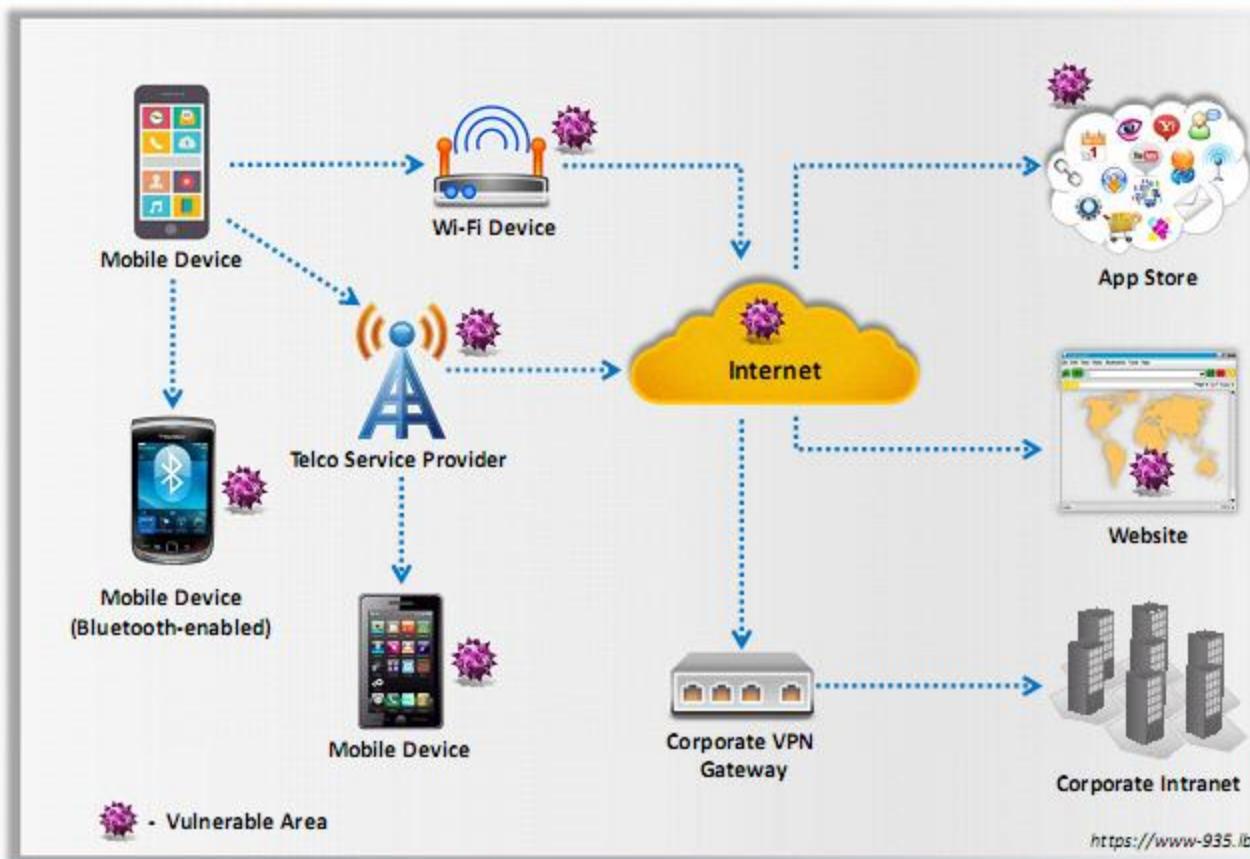
**Mobile Security Guidelines and Tools**

7

**Mobile Pen Testing**

# Vulnerable Areas in Mobile Business Environment

- Smartphones offer **broad Internet and network connectivity** via varying channels, such as 3G/4G, Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, or a wired computer connection
- Security threats may arise in different places along these varying paths while **transmitting data**



<https://www-935.ibm.com>

# OWASP Top 10 Mobile Risks - 2016

**M1**

Improper Platform Usage

**M6**

Insecure Authorization

**M2**

Insecure Data Storage

**M7**

Client Code Quality

**M3**

Insecure Communication

**M8**

Code Tampering

**M4**

Insecure Authentication

**M9**

Reverse Engineering

**M5**

Insufficient Cryptography

**M10**

Extraneous Functionality

# Anatomy of a Mobile Attack

## Point 01 – THE DEVICE



## BROWSER



- Phishing
- Man-in-the-Mobile
- Framing
- Buffer Overflow
- Clickjacking
- Data Caching



- Baseband Attacks
- SMIshing



## APPS

- Sensitive Data Storage
- No Encryption/Weak Encryption
- Improper SSL Validation
- Configuration Manipulation
- Dynamic Runtime Injection
- Unintended Permissions
- Escalated Privileges
- Access to device and User Info
- Third-party Code
- Intent Hijacking
- Zip Directory Traversal
- Side Channel Attack



## MALWARE



## THE SYSTEM

- No Passcode/Weak Passcode
- iOS Jailbreaking
- Android Rooting
- OS Data Caching
- Passwords & Data Accessible
- Carrier-loaded Software
- No Encryption/Weak Encryption
- User-initiated Code
- Zero-day Exploits
- Device Lockout
- Kernel Driver Vulnerabilities
- Confused Deputy Attack

## Point 02 – THE NETWORK



## THE NETWORK

- Wi-Fi (no encryption/weak encryption)
- Rogue Access Point
- Packet Sniffing
- Man-in-the-Middle (MITM)
- Session Hijacking
- DNS Poisoning
- SSLStrip
- Fake SSL Certificate
- BGP Hijacking
- HTTP Proxies



## Point 03 – THE DATA CENTER / CLOUD



## WEB SERVER



- Platform Vulnerabilities
- Server Misconfiguration
- Cross-site Scripting (XSS)
- Cross-site Request Forgery (XSRF)
- Weak Input Validation
- Brute Force Attacks
- Cross Origin Resource Sharing
- Side Channel Attack
- Hypervisor Attack



## DATABASE

- SQL Injection
- Privilege Escalation
- Data Dumping
- OS Command Execution

# How a Hacker can Profit from Mobile when Successfully Compromised

**Surveillance**

- Audio
- Camera
- Call logs
- Location
- SMS messages

**Financial**

- Sending premium rate SMS messages
- Stealing Transaction Authentication Numbers (TANs)
- Extortion via ransomware
- Fake antivirus
- Making expensive calls

**Data Theft**

- Account details
- Contacts
- Call logs
- Phone number
- Stealing data via app vulnerabilities
- Stealing International Mobile Equipment Identity Number (IMEI)

**Botnet Activity**

- Launching DDoS attacks
- Dick fraud
- Sending premium rate SMS messages

**Impersonation**

- SMS redirection
- Sending email messages
- Posting to social media

**1,598,196**

Malicious installation packages

**108,073**

Mobile ransomware Trojans

**19,748**

Mobile banking Trojans

<https://www.sophos.com><https://securelist.com>

# Mobile Attack Vectors and Mobile Platform Vulnerabilities

## Mobile Attack Vectors

### Malware

- Virus and rootkit
- Application modification
- OS modification

### Data Exfiltration

- Extracted from data streams and email
- Print screen and screen scraping
- Copy to USB key and loss of backup

### Data Tampering

- Modification by another application
- Undetected tamper attempts
- Jail-broken device

### Data Loss

- Application vulnerabilities
- Unapproved physical access
- Loss of device

## Mobile Platform Vulnerabilities and Risks

01

Malicious Apps in Stores

02

Mobile Application Vulnerabilities

02

Mobile Malware

08

Privacy Issues (Geolocation)

03

App Sandboxing Vulnerabilities

09

Weak Data Security

04

Weak Device and App Encryption

10

Excessive Permissions

05

OS and App Updates Issues

11

Weak Communication Security

06

Jailbreaking and Rooting

12

Physical Attacks

# Security Issues Arising from App Stores

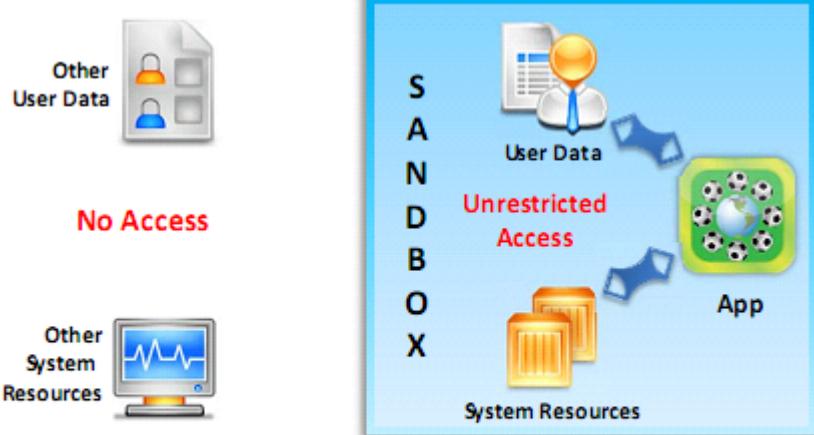
- 1 Insufficient or **no vetting of apps** leads to malicious and fake apps entering app marketplace
- 2 App stores are common target for attackers to **distribute malware and malicious apps**
- 3 Attackers can also **social engineer users** to download and run apps outside the official app stores
- 4 Malicious apps can **damage other applications** and data, and send your sensitive data to attackers



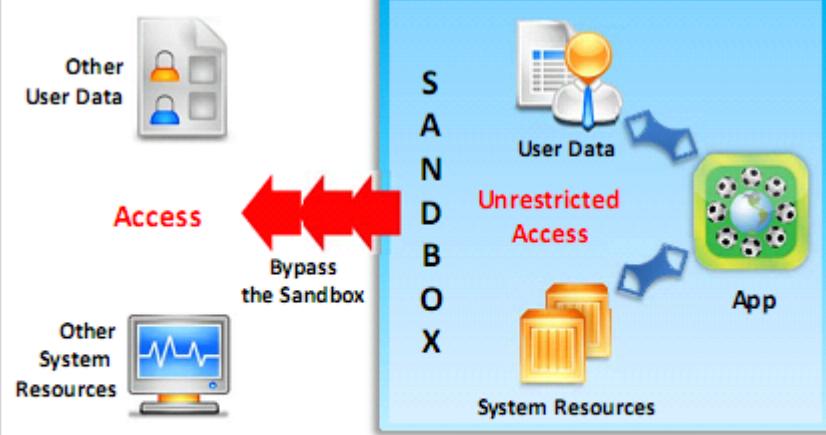
# App Sandboxing Issues

- Sandboxing helps **protect systems and users** by limiting the resources the app can access to the mobile platform; however, malicious applications may exploit vulnerabilities and bypass the sandbox

Secure Sandbox Environment



Vulnerable Sandbox Environment



# Mobile Spam

Unsolicited **text/email** messages sent to mobile devices from known/ unknown phone number/email IDs

Spam messages contain **advertisements** or **malicious links** that can trick users to reveal confidential information

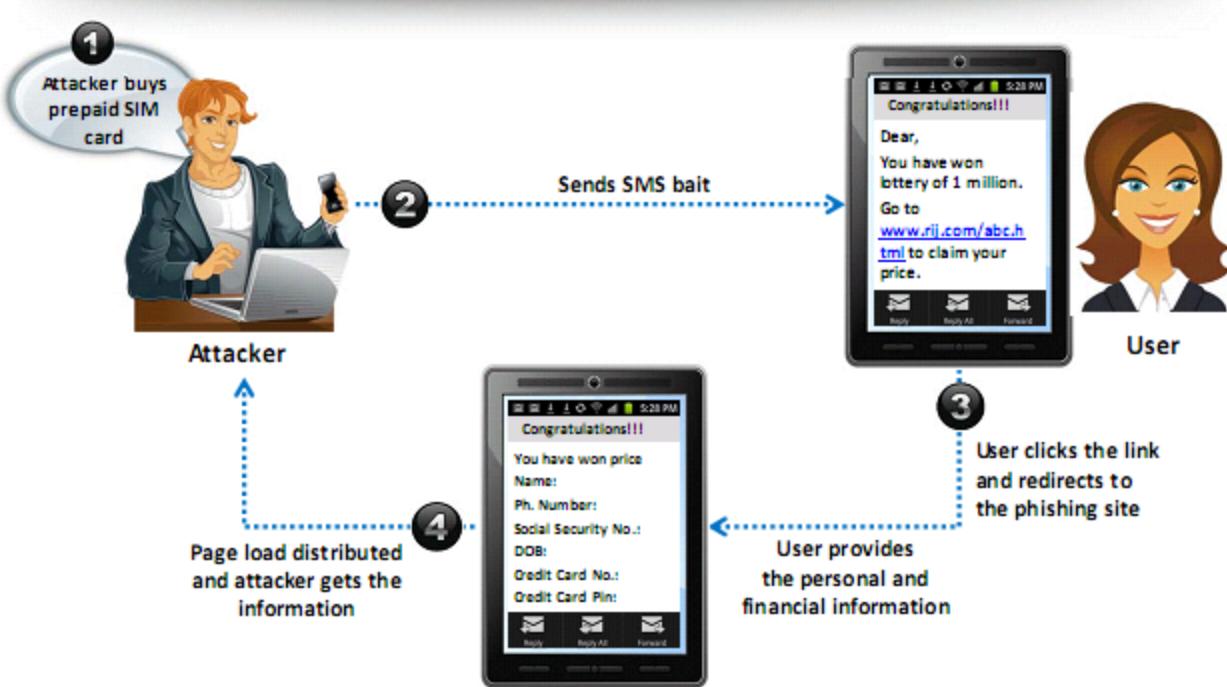
Significant amount of **bandwidth** is wasted by Spam messages

Spam attacks are done for **financial gain**



# SMS Phishing Attack (SMiShing) (Targeted Attack Scan)

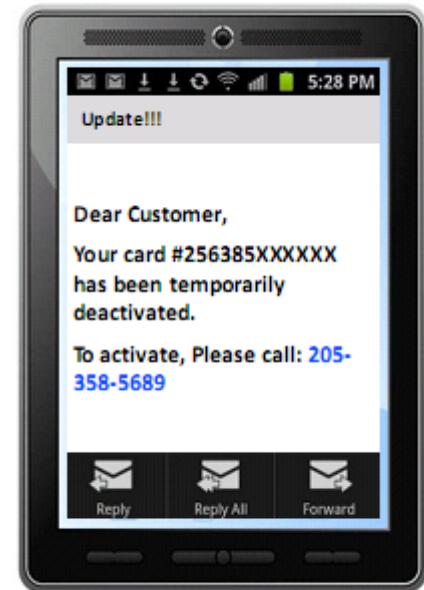
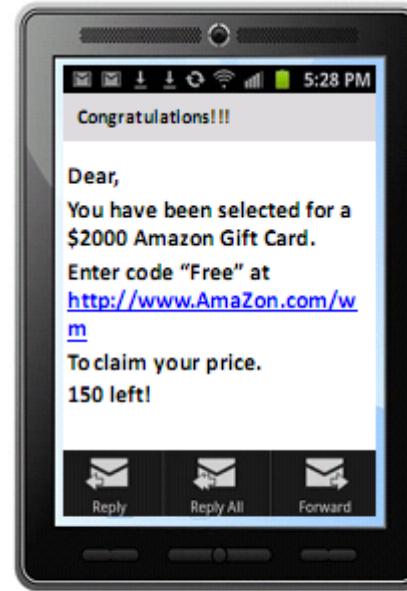
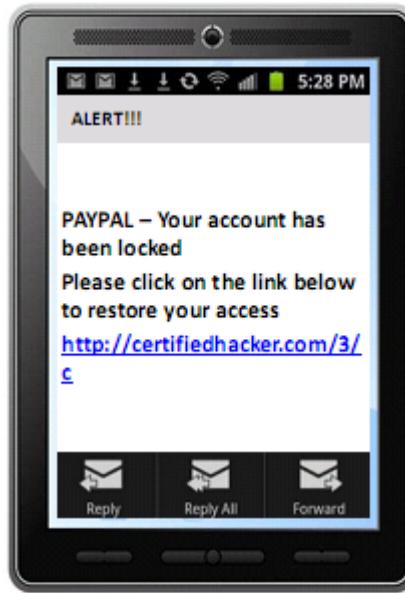
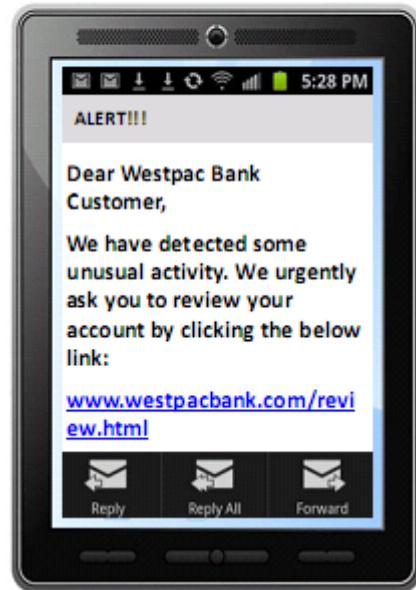
- SMS Phishing is the act of trying to **acquire personal and financial information by sending SMS** (Instant Message or IM) containing deceptive link



## Why SMS Phishing is Effective?

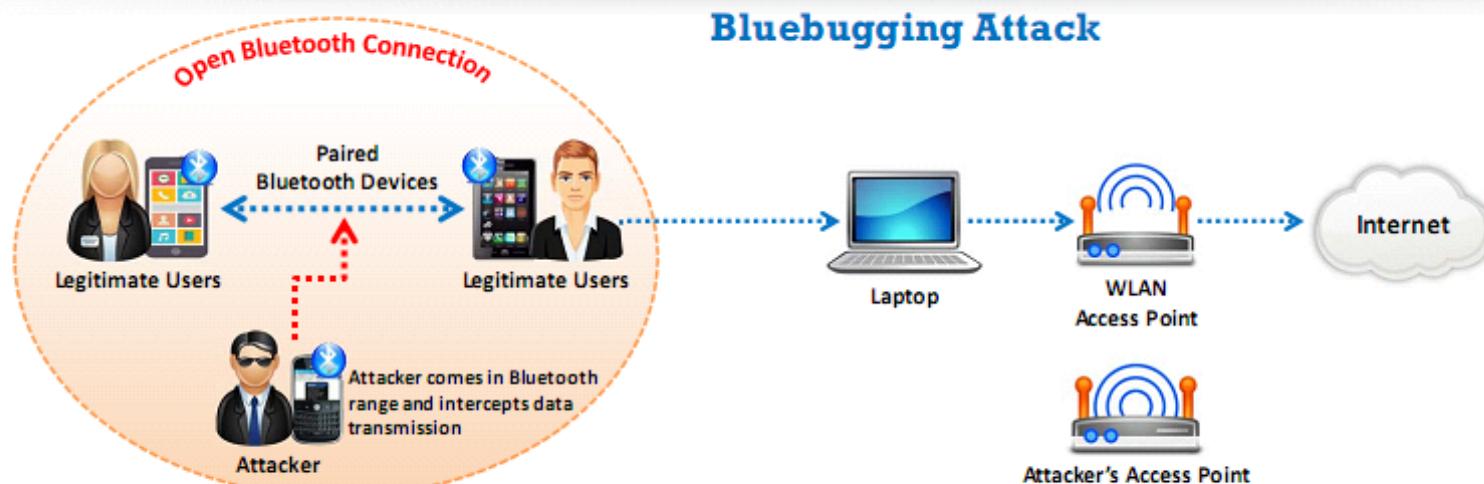
- Most of the consumers **access the Internet** through a mobile
- **Easy to set up** a mobile phishing campaign
- Difficult to **detect and stop** before they cause harm
- Mobile users are **not conditioned** to receiving spam text messages on their mobile
- No **mainstream mechanism** for weeding out spam SMS
- Most of the mobile **anti-virus** does not check the SMS

# SMS Phishing Attack Examples



# Pairing Mobile Devices on Open Bluetooth and Wi-Fi Connections

- Mobile **device pairing on open connections** (public Wi-Fi/unencrypted Wi-Fi routers) allows attackers to **eavesdrop** and **intercept data transmission** using techniques such as;
  - Bluesnarfing (Stealing the information via Bluetooth)
  - Bluebugging (Gaining control over the device via Bluetooth)
- Sharing **data from malicious devices** can infect/breach data on the recipient device



# Module Flow

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**Mobile Security Guidelines and Tools**

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**Mobile Pen Testing**

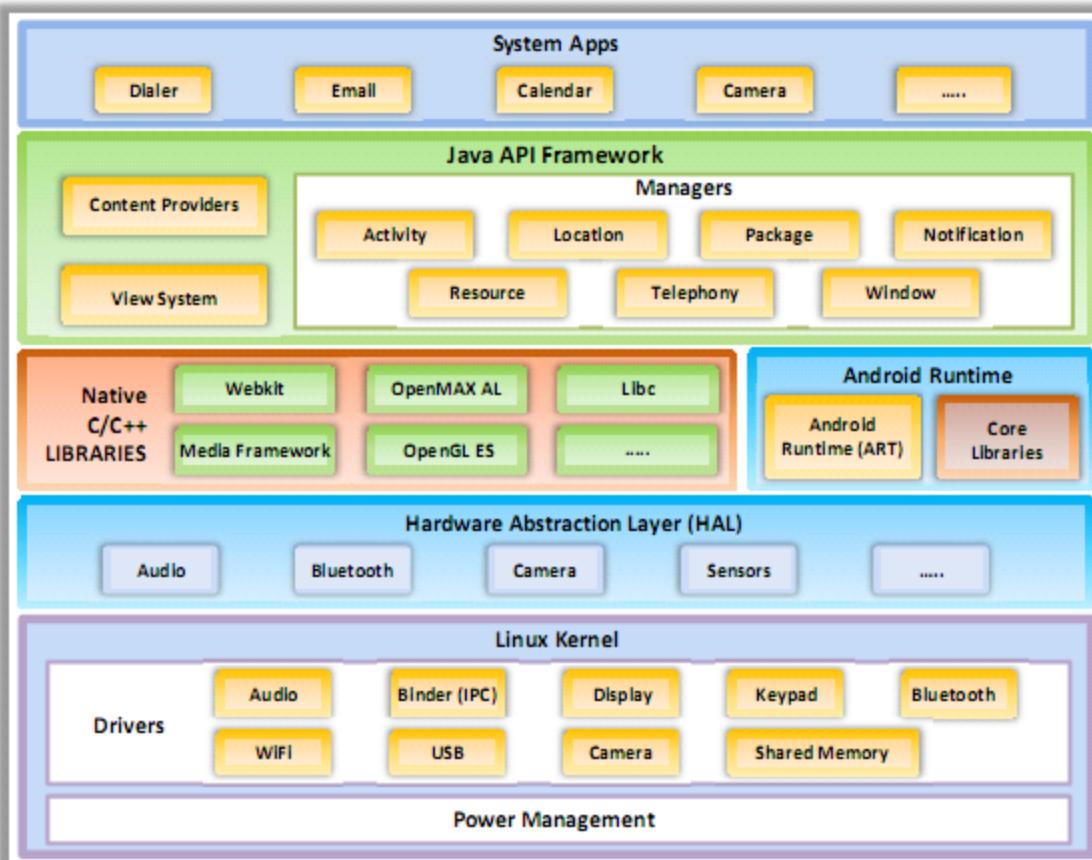
# Android OS

- Android is software environment developed by **Google for mobile devices** that includes an operating system, middleware, and key applications

## Features

- Application framework **enabling reuse** and **replacement** of components
- Provides a variety of **pre-build** UI components
- Integrated browser based on the **open source Blink and WebKit engine**
- Media support** for common audio, video, and still image formats (MPEG4, H.264, MP3, AAC, AMR, JPG, PNG, GIF)
- Rich development environment** including a device emulator, tools for debugging, memory and performance profiling, and a plugin for the **Eclipse IDE**

<https://developer.android.com>



# Android Device Administration API

- The Device Administration API introduced in Android 2.2 provides **device administration features** at the system level
- These APIs allow developers to create **security-aware applications** that are useful in enterprise settings, in which IT professionals require rich control over employee devices



## Policies Supported by the Device Administration API

- Password enabled
- Minimum password length
- Alphanumeric password required
- Complex password required
- Minimum letters required in password
- Minimum lowercase letters required in password
- Minimum non-letter characters required in password
- Minimum numerical digits required in password
- Minimum symbols required in password
- Minimum uppercase letters required in password
- Password expiration timeout
- Password history restriction
- Maximum failed password attempts
- Maximum inactivity time lock
- Require storage encryption
- Disable camera
- Prompt user to set a new password
- Lock device immediately
- Wipe the device's data

### Activate device administrator?

#### Sample Device Admin

Additional text explaining why this needs to be added.

Activating this administrator will allow the app API Demos to perform the following operations:

- Erase all data  
Erase the tablet's data without warning, by performing a factory data reset
- Change the screen-unlock password  
Change the screen-unlock password
- Set password rules  
Control the length and the characters allowed in screen-unlock passwords
- Monitor screen-unlock attempts  
Monitor the number of incorrect passwords entered when unlocking the screen, and lock the tablet or erase all the tablet's data if too many incorrect passwords are entered
- Lock the screen  
Control how and when the screen locks
- Set lock-screen password expiration  
Control how frequently the lock-screen password must be changed
- Set storage encryption  
Require that stored application data be encrypted
- Disable cameras  
Prevent use of all device cameras

[Cancel](#)

[Activate](#)

<https://developer.android.com/>

# Android Rooting

- Rooting allows Android users to **attain privileged control** (known as "root access") within Android's subsystem
- Rooting process involves exploiting security vulnerabilities in the **device firmware**, and copying the su binary to a location in the current process's PATH (e.g. /system/xbin/su) and granting it executable permissions with the **chmod command**

Rooting enables all the user-installed applications to **run privileged commands** such as:

- Modifying or **deleting system files**, module, ROMs (stock firmware), and kernels
- Removing carrier- or manufacturer- installed applications (**bloatware**)
- Low-level access to the hardware that are typically unavailable to the devices in their **default configuration**
- **Wi-Fi** and **Bluetooth** tethering
- Install applications on **SD card**

Rooting also comes with many **security** and other **risks** to your device including:

- Voids your phone's **warranty**
- Poor **performance**
- **Malware** infection
- **Bricking** the device



# Rooting Android Using KingoRoot

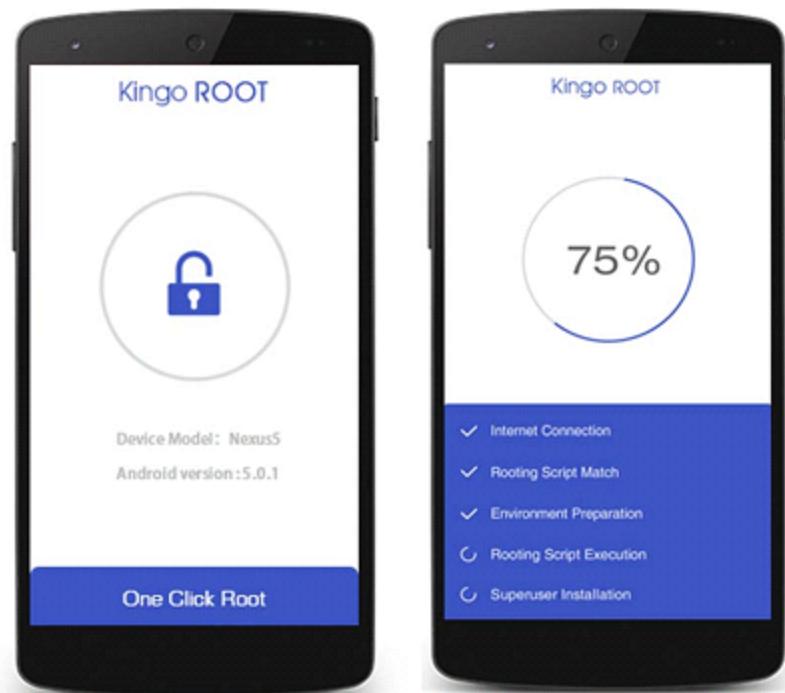
## KingoRoot

### Android Rooting With PC

- Download KingoRoot Android (PC Version) and install it on your desktop
- Run the tool and connect the device to the computer with USB cable
- Enable the USB debugging mode on android device
- Now the tool will install the latest drivers on your PC
- You will see a new screen on your desktop with your device name and "ROOT" button
- Click on ROOT to root your device

### Android Rooting Without PC

- Enable installation from unknown sources in android device
- Download KingoRoot.apk on your Android from play store
- Install and launch KingoRoot
- Press "One Click Root" on the main interface of the app
- Wait for few seconds until root result appears on the display
- Attempt multiple times in case of failed rooting or you can try PC version

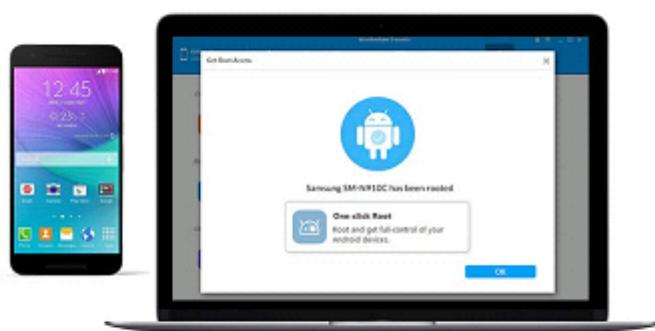


<https://www.kingoapp.com>

# Android Rooting Tools

## TunesGo

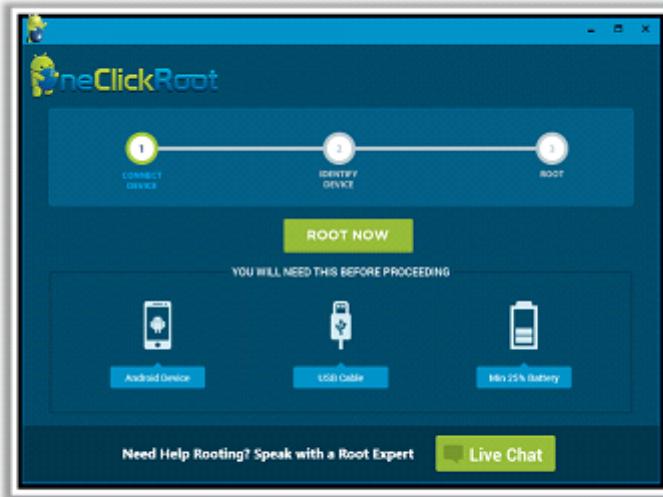
**TunesGo - Root Android** tool has an advanced android root module that recognize and analyze your Android device and choose the appropriate Android-root-plan for it automatically



<https://tunesgo.wondershare.com>

## One Click Root

**One Click Root** is an android rooting tool that offers features like gaining access to more apps, Install apps on SD card, preserve battery life, Wi-Fi and Bluetooth tethering, etc.



<https://www.oneclickroot.com>



## Unrevoked

<http://www.unrevoked.com>



## MTK Droid

<https://androidmtk.com>



## Superboot

<http://www.galaxynexusforum.com>



## Superuser X [Root]

<http://www.ksharkapps.com>



## Root Uninstaller

<https://play.google.com>

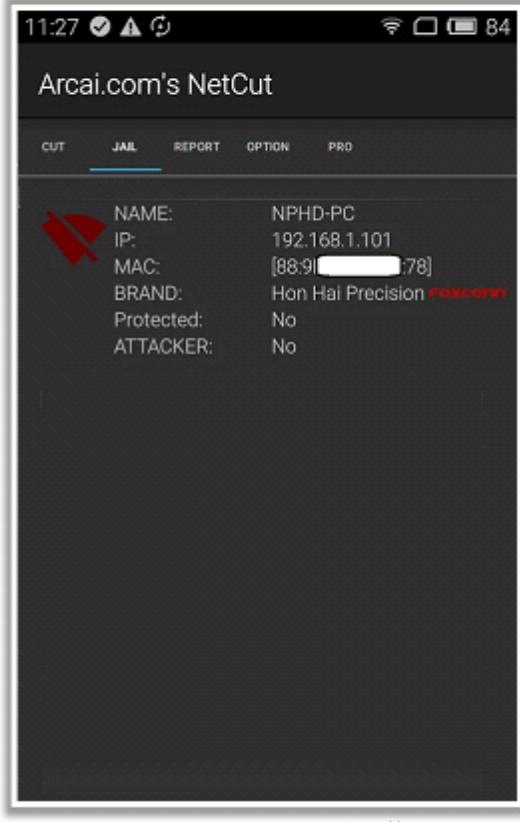
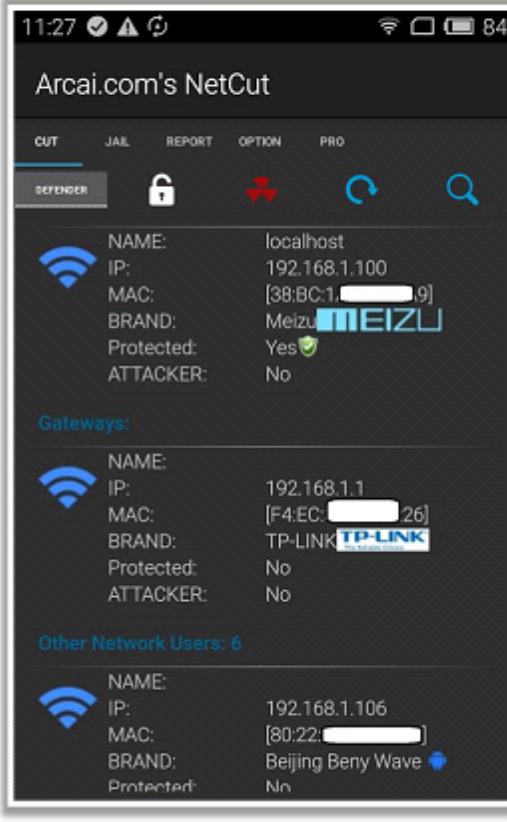
# Blocking Wi-Fi Access using NetCut

**NetCut** is a **Wi-Fi killing application** that allows the attackers to identify the target devices and **block the access of Wi-Fi** to the victim devices in a network

## Steps to Block Wi-Fi Access

- Step 1: Download and install NetCut android application on your device
- Step 2: Launch the **NetCut app** in the mobile
- Step 3: After opening, it automatically scans for all the devices accessing the Wi-Fi network and displays the list under **CUT** tab on the interface
- Step 4: Identify the target device and **tap on it to block the Wi-Fi access** to the device. The Wi-Fi propagation symbol on the left of the blocked device name **turns red from blue**. You can confirm this by navigating to the **JAIL** tab on the interface, where the **list of blocked devices** will be displayed

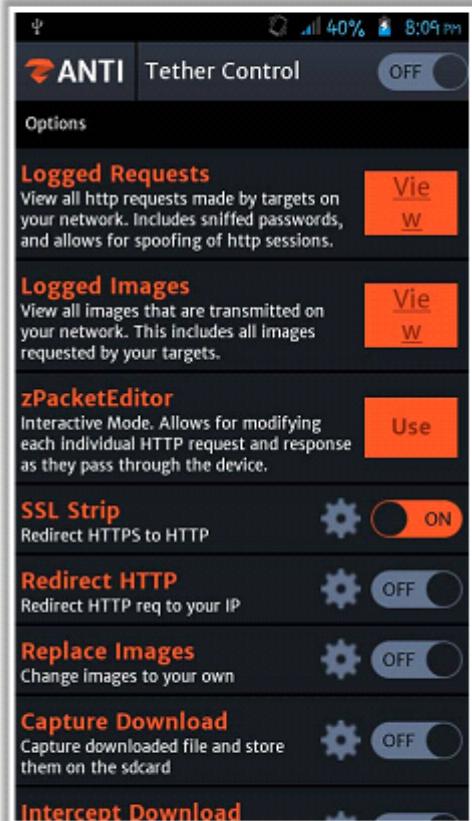
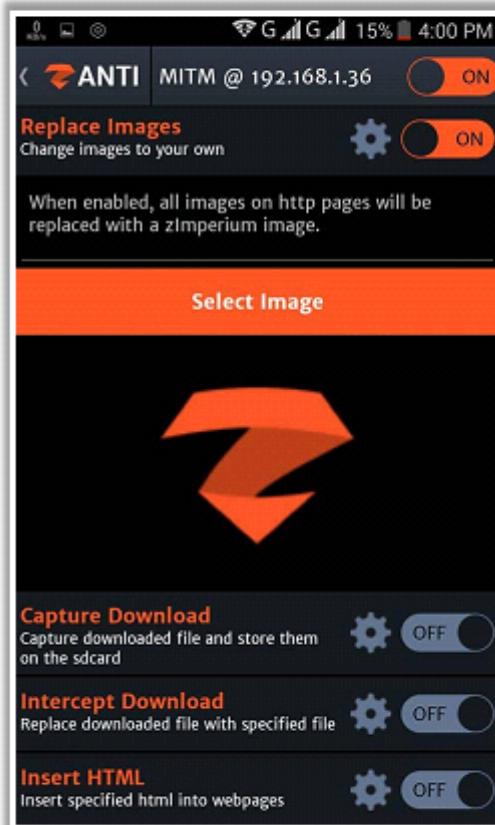
Note: This tool works only on rooted devices



# Hacking with zANTI

**zANTI** is an android application which allows you to perform following attacks:

- Spoof MAC Address
- Create malicious Wi-Fi hotspot
- Scan for open ports
- Exploit router vulnerabilities
- Password complexity audits
- Man-in-Middle attack
- DoS Attack



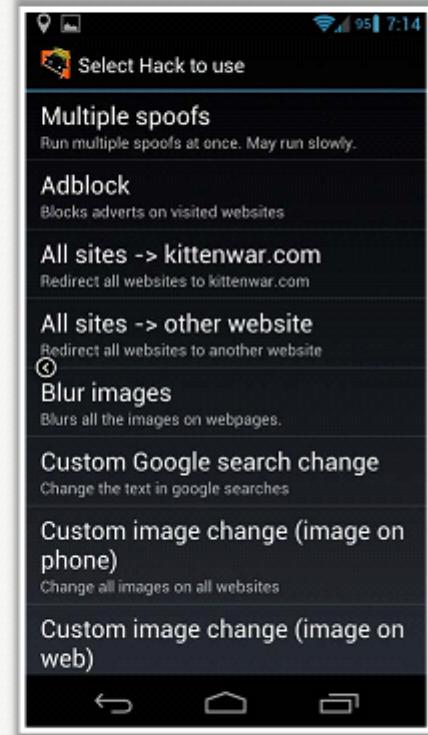
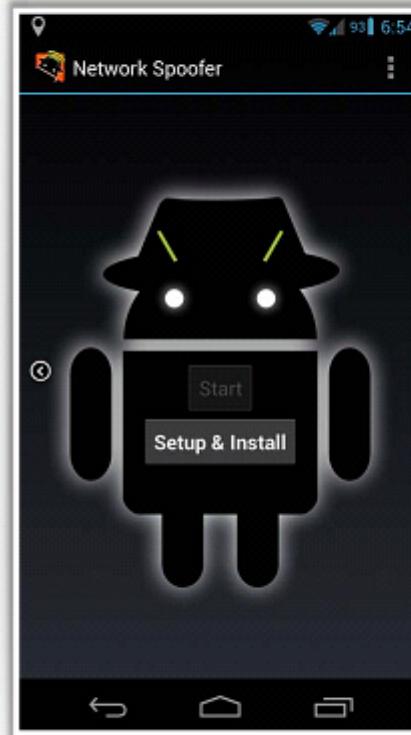
<https://www.zimperium.com>

# Hacking Networks Using Network Spoofer

- Network Spoofer lets you **change websites** on other people's computers from an Android phone

## Features:

- Flip pictures upside down
- Flip text upside down
- Make websites experience gravity
- Redirect websites to other pages
- Delete random words from websites
- Replace words on websites with others
- Change all pictures to Trollface
- Wobble all pictures / graphics around a bit



<https://www.digitalsquid.co.uk>

# Launching DoS Attack using Low Orbit Ion Cannon (LOIC)

**Low Orbit Ion Cannon (LOIC)** is a mobile application that allows the attackers to perform DoS/DDoS attacks on the target IP address. This application can perform UDP, HTTP or TCP flood attacks

## Steps to Launch DoS Attack

**Step 1:** Download and install LOIC android application from Android Play Store

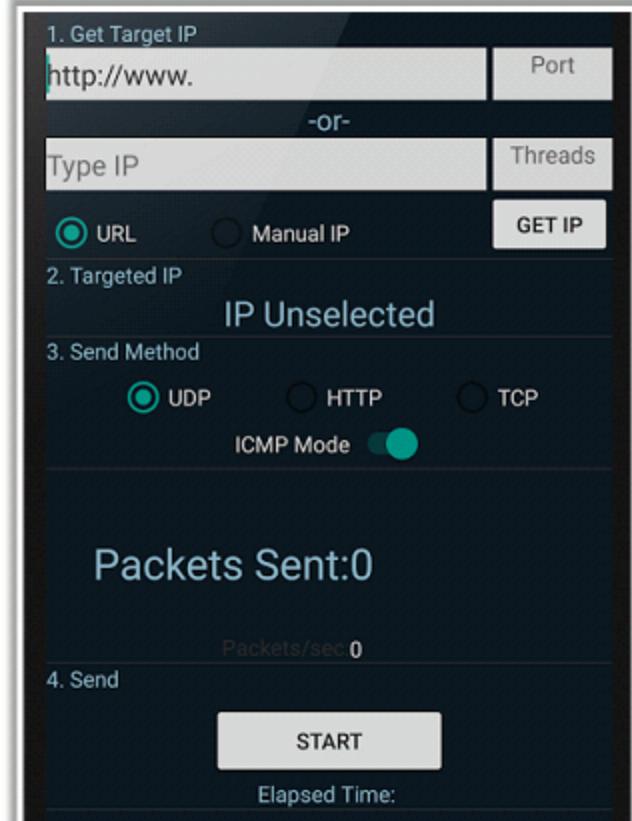
**Step 2:** Launch the LOIC application

**Step 3:** Enter the target IP address or the URL in **GET Target IP** field and click **GET IP** button

**Step 4:** Select the DoS attack method by selecting any of **UDP**, **HTTP**, **TCP** radio buttons under **Send Method** option

**Step 5:** Enter the port and number of threads. Numbers must be a positive whole number

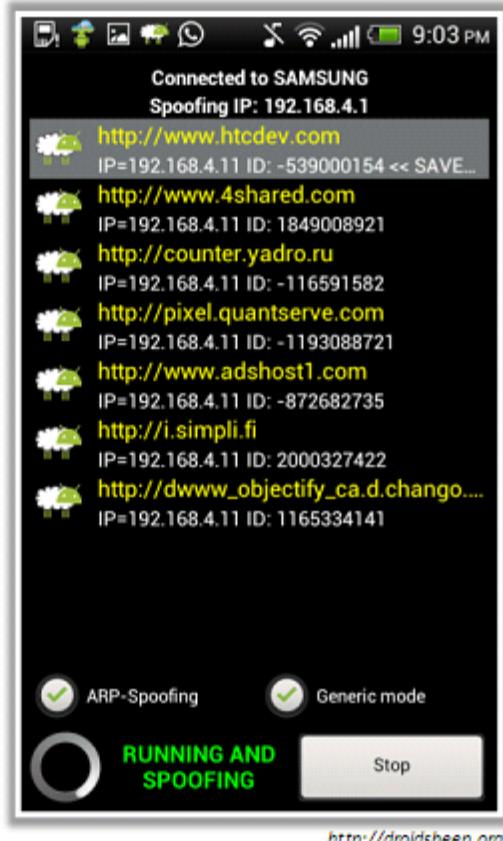
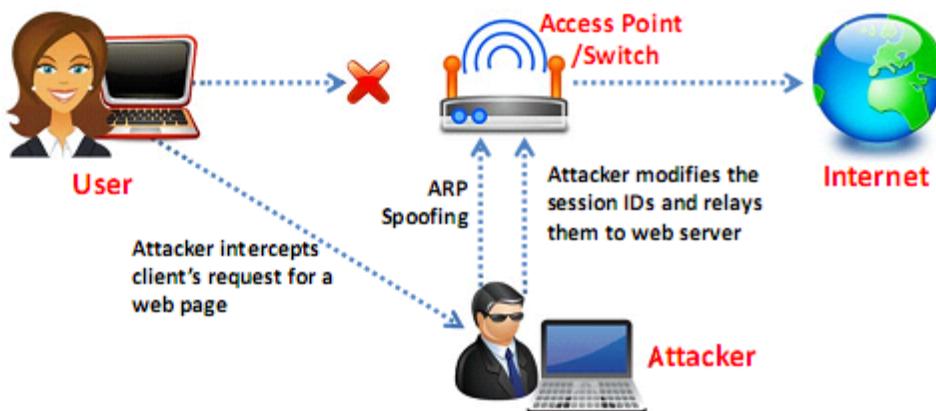
**Step 6:** Click on **START** button at the bottom of the interface to **launch the DoS attack**



<https://play.google.com>

# Performing Session Hijacking Using DroidSheep

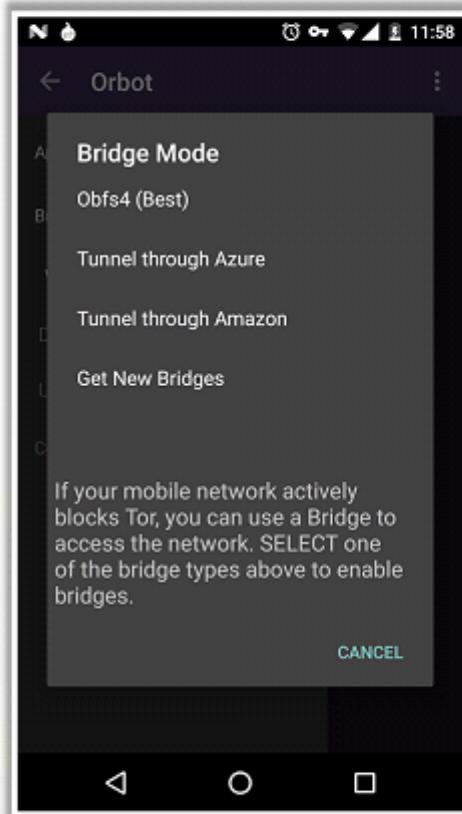
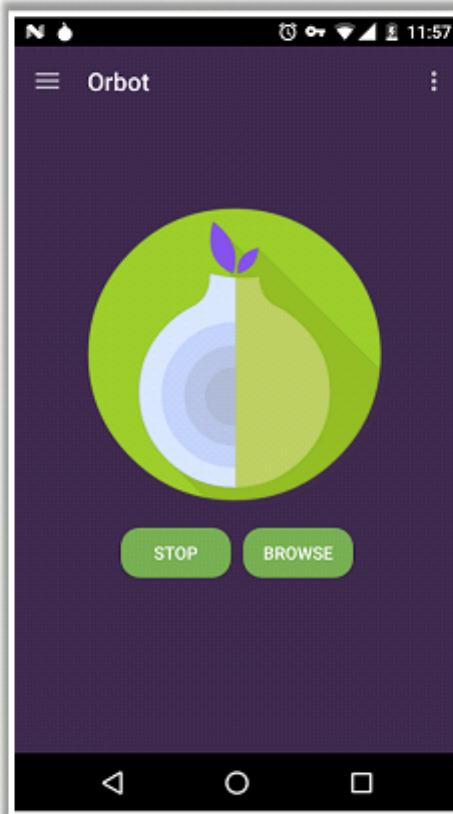
- DroidSheep is a simple Android tool for web session hijacking ([sidejacking](#))
- It **listens for HTTP packets** sent via a wireless (802.11) network connection and **extracts the session IDs** from these packets in order to reuse them
- DroidSheep can capture sessions using the libpcap library and supports: **OPEN Networks**, WEP encrypted networks, **WPA and WPA2 (PSK only)** encrypted networks



<http://droidsheep.org>

# Hacking with Orbot Proxy

- Orbot is a proxy app that empowers other apps to use the **internet more privately**
- It uses Tor to **encrypt your Internet traffic** and then hides it by bouncing through a series of computers around the world
- Attackers can use this application to **hide their identity** while performing attacks or surfing through the **target web applications**

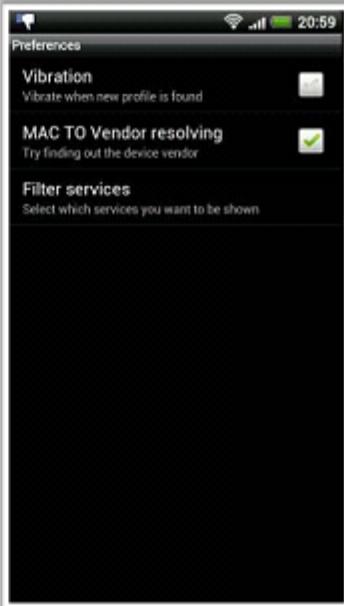
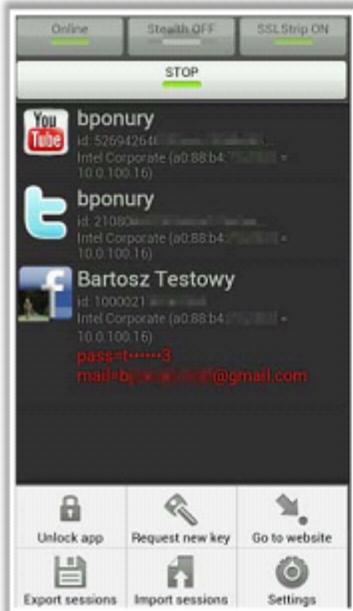


<https://guardianproject.info>

# Android-based Sniffers

## FaceNiff

- FaceNiff is an Android app that allows you to **sniff and intercept web session profiles** over the Wi-Fi that your mobile is connected to
- It is possible to **hijack sessions** only when Wi-Fi is not using **EAP**, but it should work over any **private networks** (Open/WEP/WPA-PSK/WPA2-PSK)



### Packet Sniffer

<https://play.google.com>



### tPacketCapture

<http://www.taosoftware.co.jp>



### Android PCAP

<https://www.kismetwireless.net>



### Wicap. Sniffer Demo [ROOT]

<https://play.google.com>



### Testeldroid

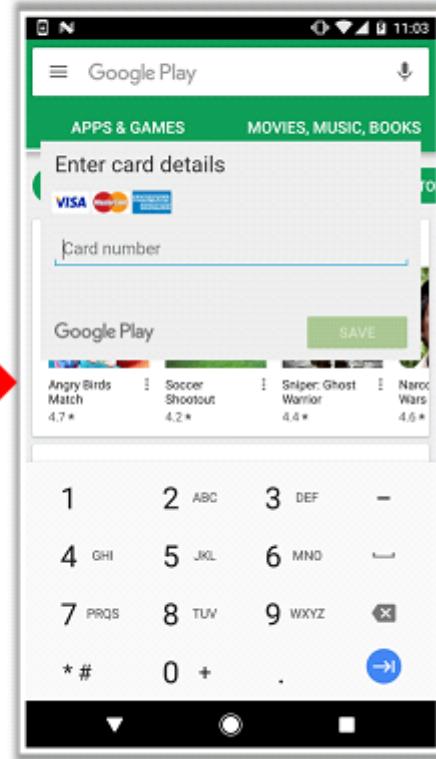
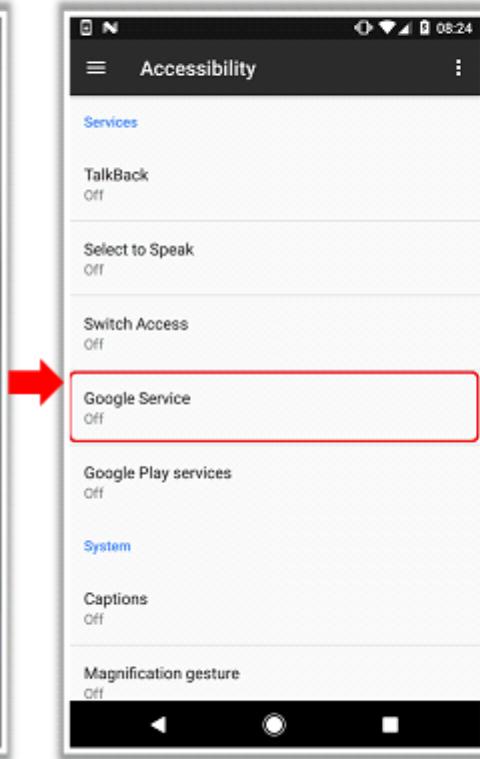
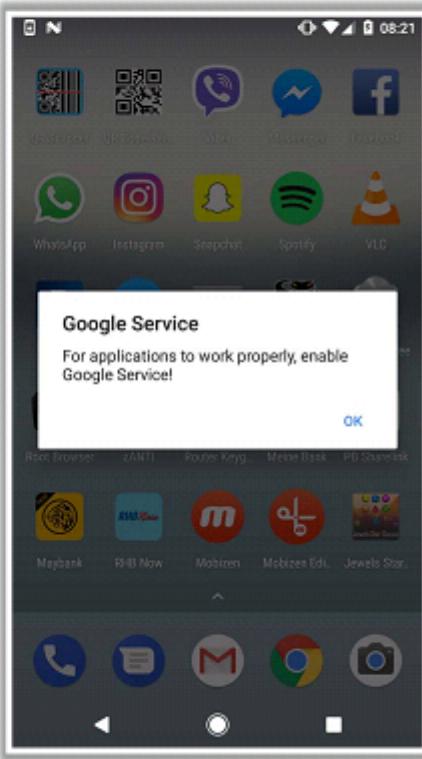
<https://play.google.com>

# Android Trojans

## BankBot (Android/Spy.Banker.LA)

■ **BankBot** is a banking Trojan that is comprised of sophisticated techniques in code obfuscation, payload dropping and infection mechanism affecting android accessibility service

■ This Trojan spreads by Jewels Star Classic android game application and after installing the app, the user will be tricked to enable malicious service and enter the credit card details



# Android Trojans (Cont'd)

## SpyDealer

- SpyDealer is a spying Trojan that ex-filtrates the private and sensitive data from 40 android applications including WeChat, Facebook, WhatsApp, Skype, Line, Viber, QQ, Tango, Telegram, Sina Weibo, Tencent Weibo, etc.
- It employs exploits from a commercial rooting app “**Baidu Easy Root**” to gain root privilege
- It abuses the **Android Accessibility Service** feature
- It extracts information like **phone number, IMEI, IMSI, SMS, MMS, contacts, accounts, phone call history, location, and connected Wi-Fi information**, etc.

```

String pkgName = this.m_service.m_cont.getPackageName();
String cmd = "settings put secure enabled_accessibility_services " + (String.valueOf(pkgName) + "/"
    + pkgName + ".MobileService") + "\n" + "settings put secure accessibility_enabled 1";
while(Build$VERSION.SDK_INT >= 18) {
    if(!this.isAccessibilitySettingsOn(this.m_service.m_cont) && ((this.CheckAccessibility(this
        .m_service.m_wifi)) || (this.CheckAccessibility(this.m_service.m_3g))) && (this.
        m_service.CheckSu())) {
        this.m_service.RootCmd(cmd);
    }
}

```



Android/Trojan.AziaHitGroup



GhostCtrl malware



Triada



AndroRAT



ZitMo (Zeus-in-the-Mobile)

# Securing Android Devices



Enable screen locks for your Android phone for it to be more secure



Do not directly download **Android package files (APK)**



Never **root** your Android device



Update the **operating system** regularly



Download apps only from **official Android market**



Use free protector Android app like **Android Protector** where you can assign passwords to text messages, mail accounts, etc.



Keep your device updated with **Google Android antivirus software**



Customize your **locked home screen** with the user's information

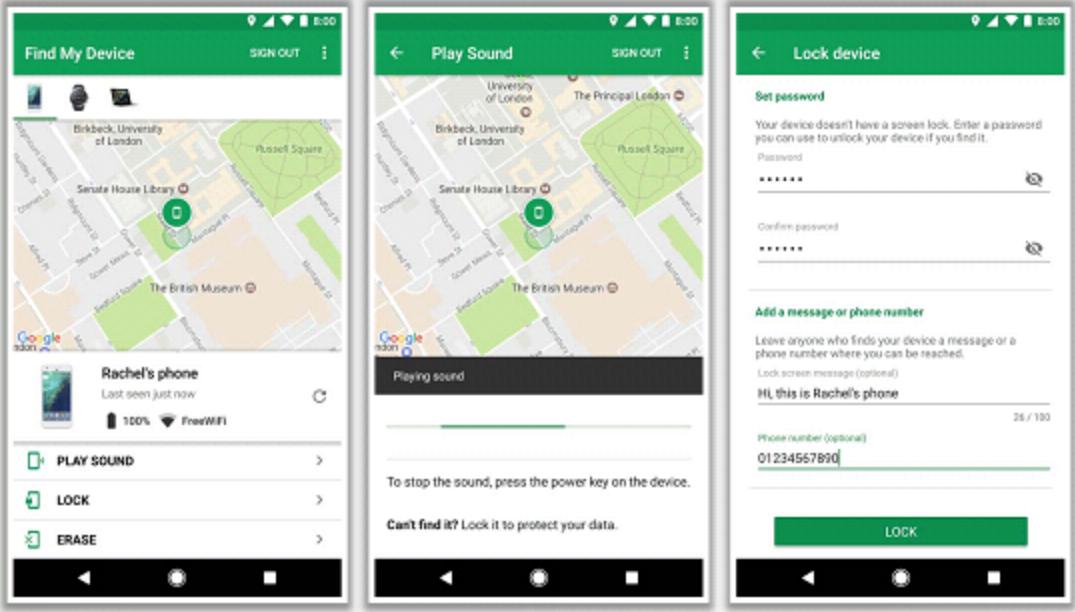


# Android Security Tool: Find My Device

- Find My Device helps you easily **locate a lost Android device**, and keeps your information safe and sound while you look for it.

## To find, lock or erase a lost or stolen device:

- Go to <https://www.google.com/android/find> and sign in to your Google Account
- If you have more than one device, click the **lost device** at the top of the screen
- The device gets a **notification**
- On the map, see about where the device is
- Pick what you want to do. If needed, first click **Enable lock & erase**
  - Play sound:** Rings your device at full volume for 5 minutes
  - Lock:** Locks your device with your PIN, pattern, or password
  - Erase:** Permanently deletes all data on your device



<https://www.google.com>

# Android Security Tools

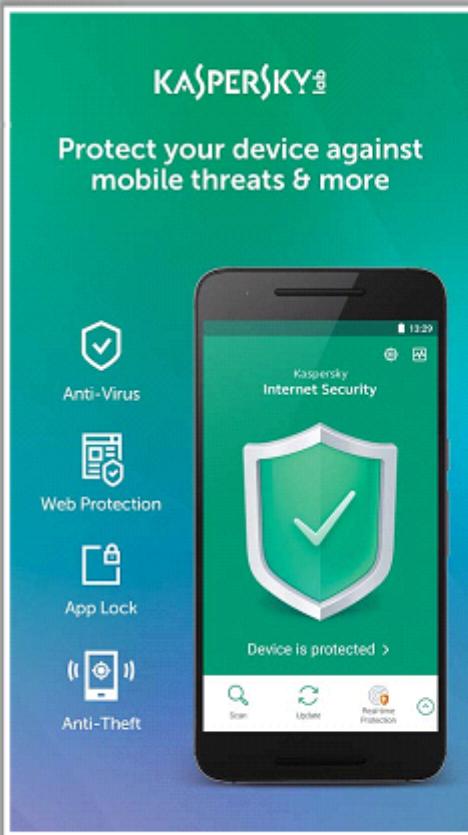
## Kaspersky Mobile Antivirus: AppLock & Web Security

- Kaspersky mobile antivirus is a android security software focusing on anti-theft and virus protection for mobile and tablet devices

### Features

- Antivirus protection
- Background check
- App Lock
- Find my phone
- Anti-Theft
- Anti-Phishing
- Call blocker
- Web filter
- Android 8 Support
- Antivirus Database Expansion

<https://my.kaspersky.com>



**Avira Antivirus Security**  
<https://www.avira.com>



**Avast Antivirus & Security**  
<https://www.avast.com>



**McAfee Mobile Security & Lock**  
<https://www.mcafeemobilesecurity.com>



**Lookout Security & Antivirus**  
<https://www.mylookout.com>



**Sophos Mobile Security**  
<https://www.sophos.com>

# Android Vulnerability Scanner

## X-Ray

X-Ray scans your Android device to determine whether there are **vulnerabilities** that **remain unpatched** by your carrier

It presents you with a **list of vulnerabilities** that it is able to identify and allows you to check for the presence of each vulnerability on your device

X-Ray is **automatically updated** with the ability to scan for new vulnerabilities as they are discovered and disclosed

<https://labs.duo.com>



### Threat Scan

<http://free.kaspersky.com>



### Norton Halt exploit defender

<https://community.norton.com>



### Shellshock Scanner – Zimperium

<https://www.zimperium.com>



### Hackode

<http://www.ravikumarpurbe.com>

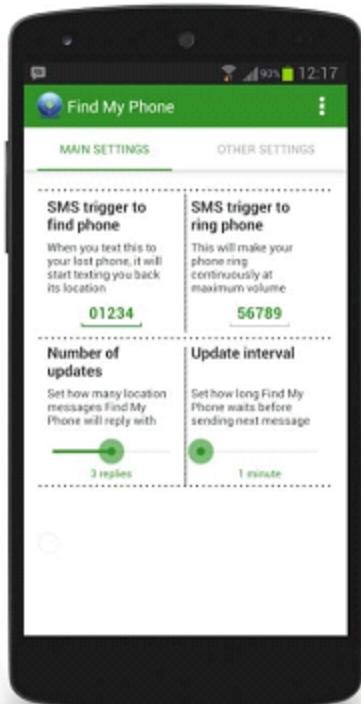


### BlueBorne Vulnerability Scanner by Armis

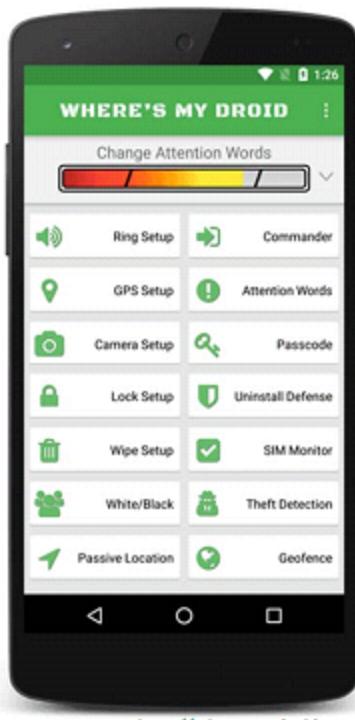
<https://www.armis.com>

# Android Device Tracking Tools

## Find My Phone



## Where's My Droid



**Prey Anti Theft: Find My Android & Mobile Security**  
<https://preyproject.com>



**iHound**  
<http://ihoundgps.com>



**Mobile Tracker for Android**  
<https://play.google.com>



**Tech Expert**  
<https://protection.sprint.com>



**GadgetTrak Mobile Security**  
<http://www.gadgettrak.com>

# Module Flow

1

**Mobile Platform Attack Vectors**

4

**Mobile Spyware**

2

**Hacking Android OS**

5

**Mobile Device Management**

3

**Hacking iOS**

6

**Mobile Security Guidelines and Tools**

7

**Mobile Pen Testing**

# Apple iOS

- iOS is **Apple's mobile operating system**, which supports Apple devices such as iPhone, iPod touch, iPad, and Apple TV
- The user interface is based on the concept of **direct manipulation**, using **multi-touch** gestures



# Jailbreaking iOS

- Jailbreaking is defined as the process of **installing a modified set of kernel patches** that allows users to run third-party applications not signed by the OS vendor
- Jailbreaking provides **root access to the operating system** and permits downloading of third-party applications, themes, extensions on iOS devices
- Jailbreaking **removes sandbox restrictions**, which enables malicious apps to access restricted mobile resources and information

**Jailbreaking, like rooting, also comes with many security and other risks to your device including**

**1** Voids your phone's warranty

**3** Malware infection

**2** Poor performance

**4** Brickling the device

## Types of Jailbreaking

### Userland Exploit

A userland jailbreak **allows user-level access** but does not allow iboot-level access

### iBoot Exploit

An iboot jailbreak allows **user-level access** and **iboot-level access**

### Bootrom Exploit

A bootrom jailbreak allows **user-level access** and **iboot-level access**

# Jailbreaking Techniques



## Untethered Jailbreaking

- An untethered jailbreak has the property that if the user turns the device off and back on, the device will start up completely, and the **kernel will be patched** without the help of a computer – in other words, it will be jailbroken after each reboot

## Semi-tethered Jailbreaking

- A semi-tethered has the property that if the user turns the device off and back on, the device will start up completely, it will **no longer have a patched kernel**, but it will still be **usable for normal functions**. To use jailbroken addons, the user need to start the device with the help of the **jailbreaking tool**



## Tethered Jailbreaking

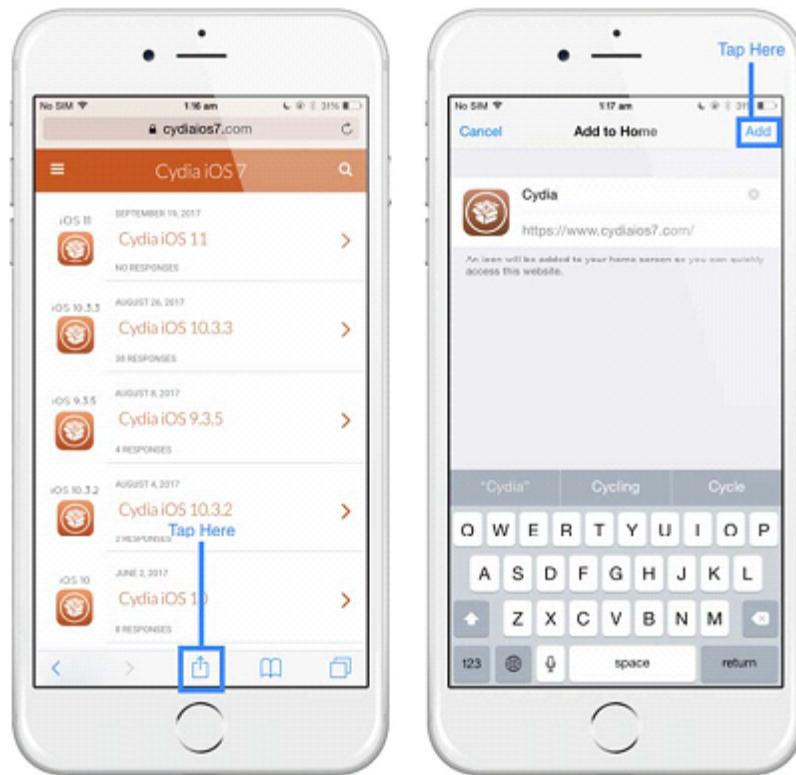
- With a tethered jailbreak, if the device starts back up on its own, it will **no longer have a patched kernel**, and it may get stuck in a partially started state; in order for it to start completely and with a patched kernel, it essentially must be "re-jailbroken" with a computer (using the "boot tethered" feature of a jailbreaking tool) each time it is turned on

# Jailbreaking iOS 11.2.1 Using Cydia

- Cydia is a software application for iOS that **enables a user to find and install software packages** (including apps, interface customizations, and system extensions) on a jailbroken iPhone, iPod Touch, or iPad

## Steps to Jailbreak iOS 11.2.1 using Cydia

- On your iPhone or iPad, open the **Safari browser**
- From the address bar, go to **cydaios7.com**
- Locate the **UP arrow** on the web page, top right on the iPad and bottom center on the iPhone screen, and tap on it
- When the new page loads, tap **Add to Home Screen**
- Now type **Cydia** into the box for naming the app icon. Tap the **Add** button and close Safari browser
- Look on your home screen for the **Cydia** icon



<https://www.cydaios7.com>

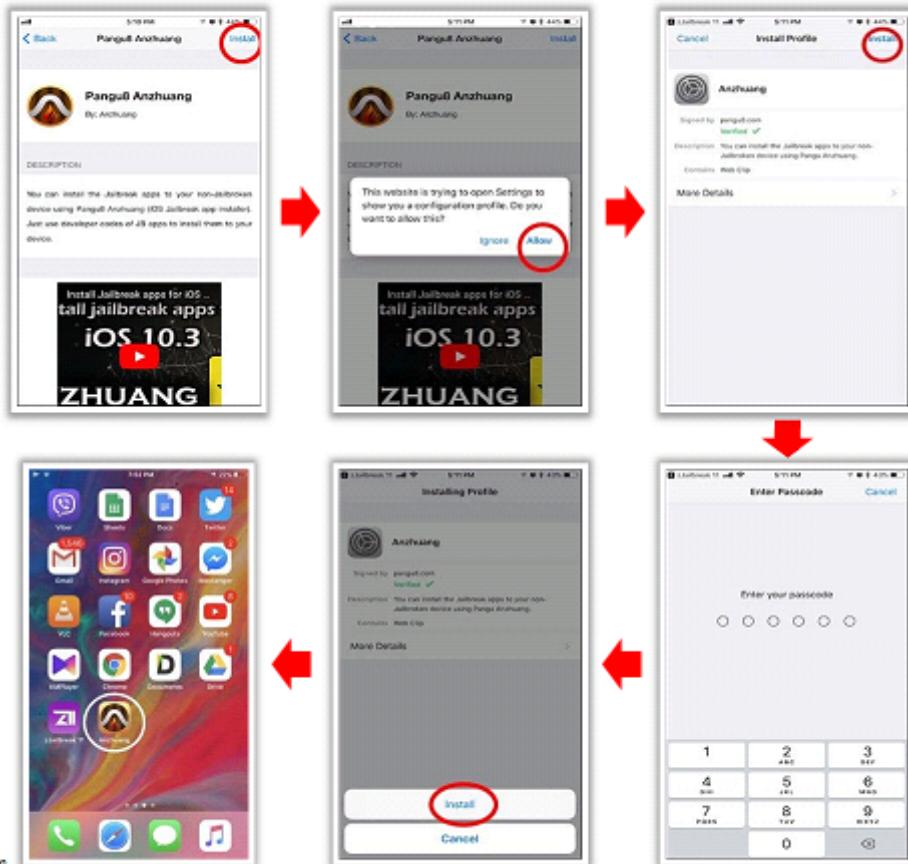
# Jailbreaking of iOS 11.2.1 Using Pangu Anzhuang

- Pangu Anzhuang is a simple application which allows you to **install jailbreak apps** for iOS 11.2.1 - iOS 10.2 versions
- Pangu Anzhuang is **online jailbreak app installer** for latest iOS versions

## Steps to Install Pangu Anzhuang

1. Download **zJailbreak** app
2. Open the **zJailbreak** app. Go to **Pangu8 Anzhuang** app available under jailbreak clicking on it
3. Click on “**Install**” and then Click “**Allow**” to popup message
4. Again Click on “**Install**” from the popup screen and Enter your regular **passcode**
5. Now Tap on “**Install** → “**Done**”. It will begin to install Anzhuang app to your device
6. Once you complete the Installation process, Anzhuang icon will be appeared on your **home screen**

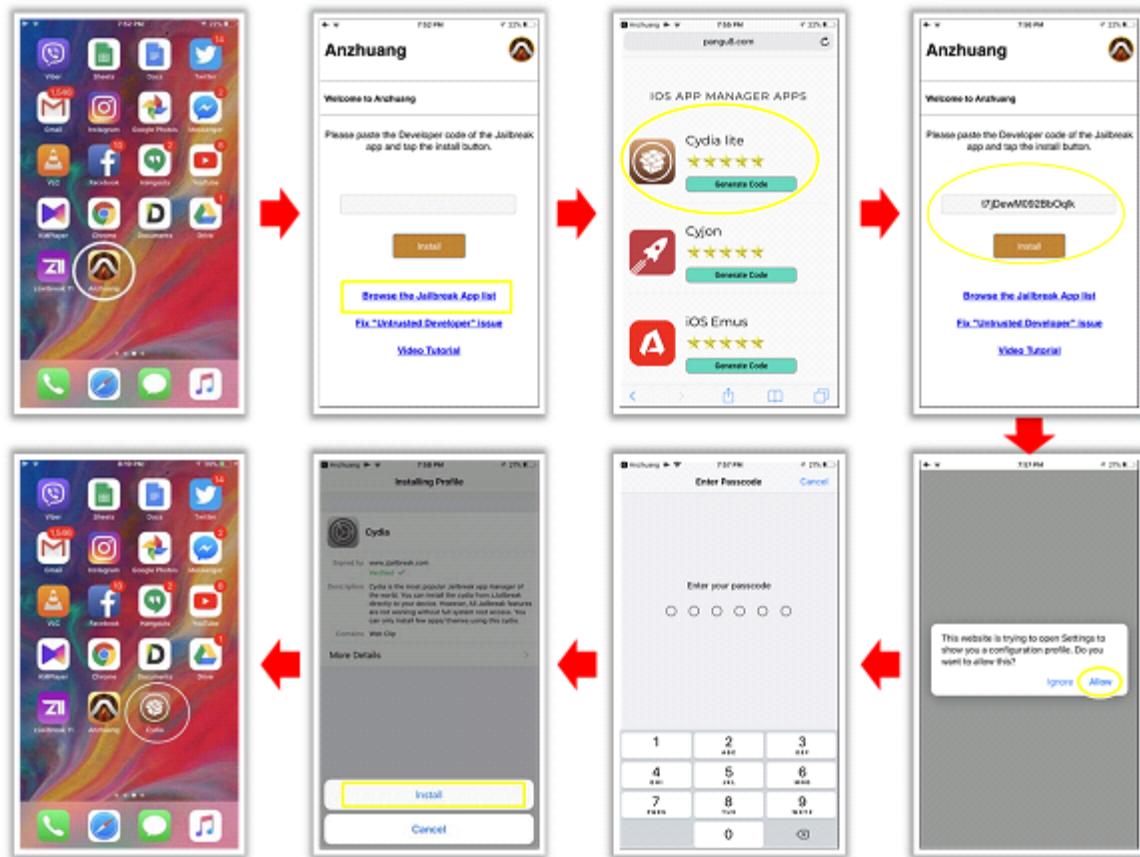
<http://pangu8.com>



# Jailbreaking of iOS 11.2.1 Using Pangu Anzhuang (Cont'd)

## Steps to Install Cydia Jailbreak Apps

- 1** Open the **Pangu8 Anzhuang** app. Tap on “**Browse the Jailbreak App list**” to copy the app code
  
- 2** Click on the “**App managers**” Then you need to click on “**Generate Code**” in Cydia lite icon
  
- 3** Go back to Anzhuang App and Paste the Code and Tap on “**Install**”
  
- 4** Click “**Allow**” to popup message and tap on “**Install**”
  
- 5** It will ask your **passcode**. Enter it and then tap on “**Install**” → “**Done**”
  
- 6** Finally you can see the jailbreak app icon on your **home screen**



# Jailbreaking Tools

## Keen Jailbreak

- Keen Jailbreak is an **unofficial Semi-tethered tool** that was released for iOS 11 beta versions
- It is compatible to jailbreak following devices:
  - Phone 7 & 7 Plus, iPhone 6S & 6S Plus, iPhone 6 & 6 Plus
  - iPhone SE / iPhone 5s, iPod Touch 6G
  - iPad Mini 2 / iPad Mini 3 / iPad Mini 4
  - iPad Air /iPad Air 2 /iPad Pro



**Yalu**  
<http://pangu8.com>



**Velonyz**  
<http://pangu8.com>



**Pangu9 Jailbreak**  
<https://pangu9.net>



**TaiG**  
<https://www.taigjailbreak.org>



**Pangu**  
<http://en.pangu.io>

# iOS Trojans

## AceDeceiver

- This Trojan exploits design flaws in Apple's DRM (Digital Rights Management) mechanism
- Fair Play Man-in-the-Middle technique is used to spread pirated iOS app



## Spy/MobileSpy!iPhoneOS

- This malware allows an attacker to eavesdrop all incoming and outgoing calls, SMS, URLs and GPS position are logged to a remote server on the infected iOS device
- Installation of this spyware requires a jailbroken iPhone

## Aliases

- Spyware:WinCE/BopSmiley.A
- SPR/MobileSpy
- SPR/RetinaX.A



DualToy trojan



KeyRaider



XcodeGhost



AdThief/Spad



Trapsms

# Guidelines for Securing iOS Devices

- 1 Use **passcode lock** feature for locking iPhone
- 2 Use iOS devices on a **secured** and **protected** Wi-Fi network
- 3 Do not access web services on a **compromised network**
- 4 Deploy only **trusted** third-party **applications** on iOS devices
- 5 Disable **Javascript** and **add-ons** from web browser
- 6 Do not store sensitive data on **client-side database**
- 7 Do not open **links** or **attachments** from unknown sources
- 8 Change default password of iPhone's **root password** from **alpine**
- 9 Do not **jailbreak** or **root** your device if used within enterprise environments
- 10 Configure **Find My iPhone** and utilize it to wipe a lost or stolen device
- 11 Enable **Jailbreak detection** and also protect access to **iTunes AppleID** and **Google accounts**, which are tied to sensitive data
- 12 Regularly update your device OS with **security patches** released by Apple

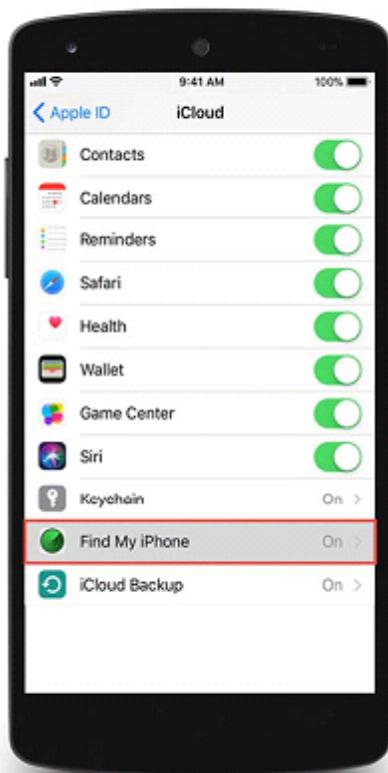
# iOS Device Tracking Tools

## Find My iPhone

- Find My iPhone helps you **locate and protect your Apple device** if it's ever lost or stolen
- It helps you **locate your missing device on a map, remotely lock it**, play a sound, display a message, and remotely erase all the data on it

How to set up Find My iPhone, iPad, iPod touch, Apple Watch, AirPods

- Start at your **Home** screen
- Tap **Settings** → [your name] → **iCloud**. If you're using iOS 10.2 or earlier, go to **Settings** → **iCloud**
- Scroll to the bottom and tap **Find My iPhone**
- Slide to turn on **Find My iPhone** and **Send Last Location**



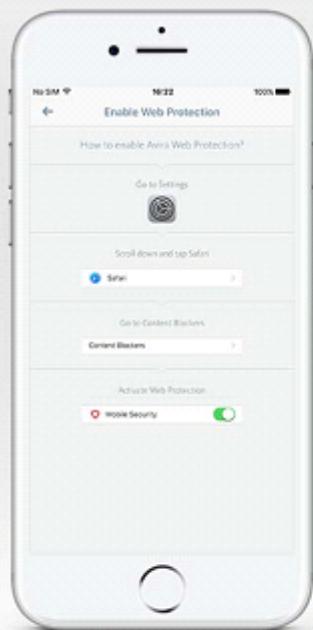
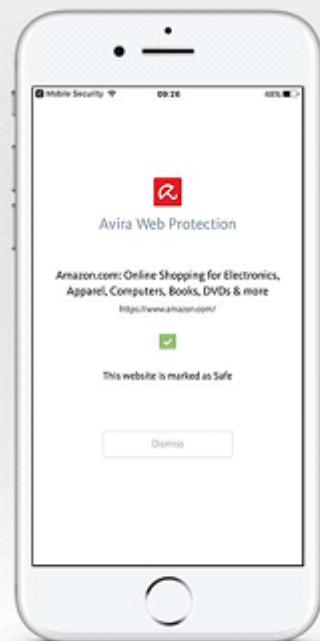
<https://support.apple.com>

- Phonty**  
<https://phonty.com>
- SpyBubble**  
<https://thespybubble.com>
- GadgetTrak**  
<http://www.gadgettrak.com>
- iLocalis**  
<http://ilocalis.com>
- GPS Tracker by FollowMee**  
<https://itunes.apple.com>

# iOS Device Security Tools

## Avira Mobile Security

This tool provides features like **web protection**, **identity safeguarding**, identifies Phishing websites that target you personally, securing emails, tracking your device, identifying activities, organizing device memory, and backing up all your contacts, etc.



<https://www.avira.com>



**Norton Mobile Security**  
<https://us.norton.com>



**LastPass Password Manager**  
<https://www.lastpass.com>



**Lookout for iOS**  
<https://www.mylookout.com>



**SplashID Safe Password Manager**  
<https://www.splashid.com>



**Webroot SecureWeb Browser**  
<https://www.webroot.com>

# Module Flow

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**Mobile Platform Attack Vectors**

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3

**Hacking iOS**

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**Mobile Spyware**

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**Mobile Device Management**

6

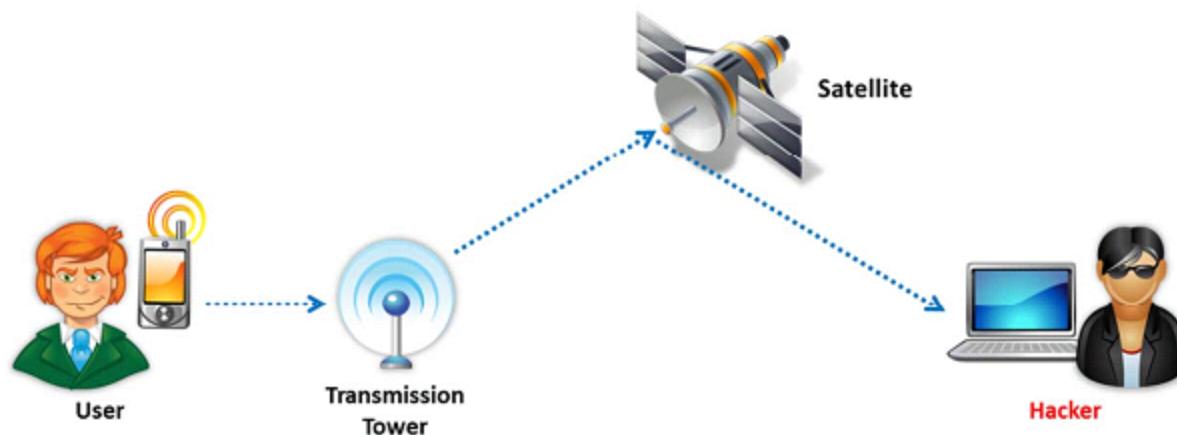
**Mobile Security Guidelines and Tools**

7

**Mobile Pen Testing**

# Mobile Spyware

- Mobile spyware is a software tool that **gives you full access to monitor a victim's phone**
- It **secretly records all activity** on the phone such as Internet use, text messages, phone calls, etc.
- Then you can **access the logged information via the software's main website**, or you can also get this tracking information through SMS or email



# Mobile Spyware: mSpy

- mSpy is a **mobile monitoring** and **spying application** which runs on the target device to log all activities including call log history, GPS location, calendar updates, text messages, emails, web history, instant messenger chats, keystrokes, etc.



Call Logs			
TYPE	NAME	CALL DURATION	CALL TIME
✓	Carlus Marks	00:21:32	09/28/2017 04:49 PM
✚	Kramer W	missed	09/28/2017 04:49 PM
✚	Carlus Marks	missed	09/26/2017 04:48 PM
✓	Jack Box	00:03:10	09/26/2017 04:49 PM
✚	Travis Numby	00:00:03	09/11/2017 09:26 AM
✚	8776434	missed	08/24/2017 11:03 AM
✚	Max	00:00:57	08/24/2017 11:02 AM
✚	Travis Numby	missed	08/24/2017 09:17 AM
✚	Dustin Mill	missed	08/24/2017 09:13 AM
✓	Jack Box	00:06:40	01/25/2017 06:46 PM
✚	Jack Box	00:01:40	01/25/2017 04:44 PM
✚	Carlus Marks	missed	01/19/2017 12:51 PM
✚	Carlus Marks	missed	01/19/2017 12:51 PM

Facebook			
CONTACTS	MESSAGES	TIME	
	Travis Numby, Kurt Willson Yeap, package is in my van	08/28/2017 03:18 PM	
	Kurt Willson, Jack Box Calling you right now	06/19/2017 10:55 AM	
	Dustin Mill, Kurt Willson Relax, that was a joke	06/13/2017 07:50 PM	
	Dustin Mill, Bustin Millers Is that what I think it is? Then you should call Nancy	06/12/2017 02:15 PM	
	Leopold Panny that stuff was amazing. next time u'll have to bring some more	05/24/2017 01:18 PM	
	Kurt Willson, Carlus Marks Nevermind	05/18/2017 12:56 PM	

<https://www2.mspycam.com>

# Mobile Spywares

## FlexiSPY

FlexiSPY silently **monitor all communications**, locations and user behavior of a smartphone from any web browser

The screenshot shows the FlexiSPY dashboard interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: Dashboard, Calls, Messages, Media, Locations, Recordings, WebCam, Contacts, Applications, Websites, Notes, Calendars, Account, and Control Center. The main area displays a summary of activity on March 5th, 2019. It includes a 'What's New' section with icons for SMS (48), Email (61), Recordings (7), Facebook (104), and Locations (32). Below this are detailed counts for calls (21), messages (3), contacts (0), WhatsApp (57), iMessage (102), MMS (0), photos (15), videos (8), audio (2), Binaural (7), notes (26), websites (31), apps (5), and messages (0). There are also sections for 'Recent Photos' and 'Most Recent Location' (a map of Manhattan, New York City).

<https://www.flexispy.com>



**Spyera**  
<https://spyera.com>



**Highster Mobile**  
<http://www.highstermobi.com>



**TeenSafe**  
<https://www.teensafe.com>



**MobiStealth**  
<http://www.mobistealth.com>



**TheTruthSpy**  
<http://thetruthspy.com>

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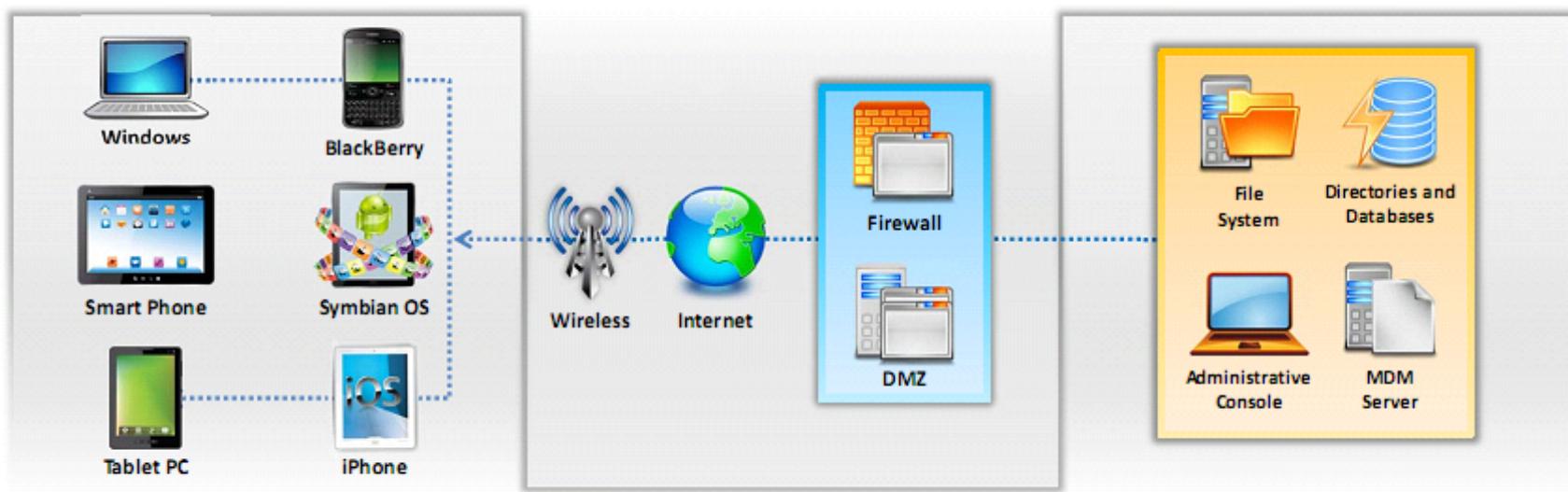
**Mobile Security Guidelines and Tools**

7

**Mobile Pen Testing**

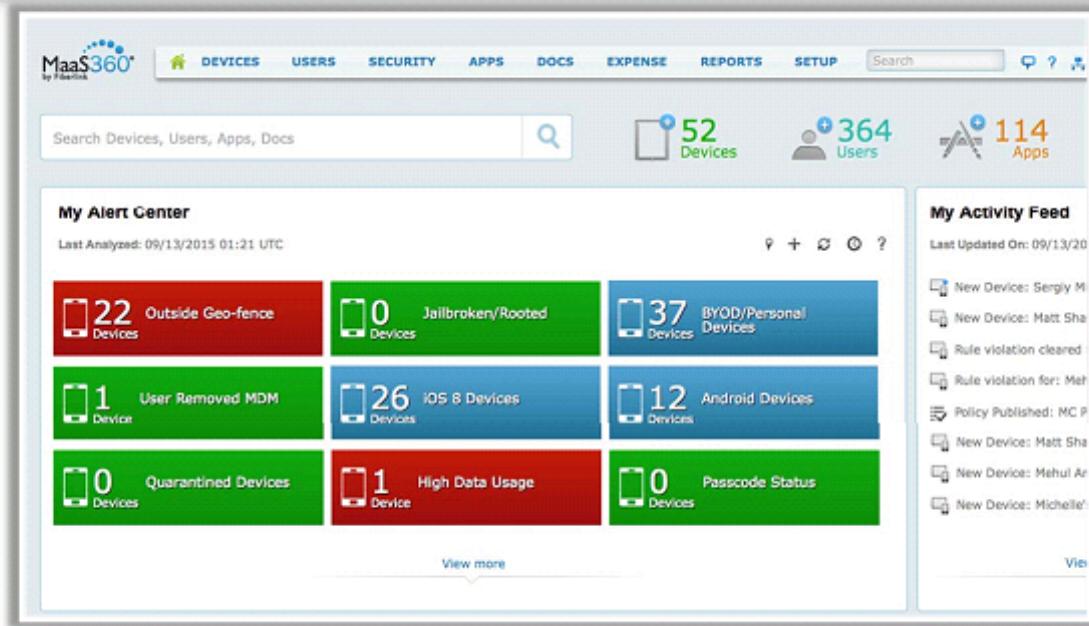
# Mobile Device Management (MDM)

- Mobile Device Management (MDM) provides platforms for **over-the-air or wired distribution of applications**, data and configuration settings for all types of mobile devices, including mobile phones, smartphones, tablet computers, etc.
- MDM helps in implementing **enterprise-wide policies** to reduce support costs, business discontinuity, and security risks
- It helps system administrators to **deploy and manage software applications** across all enterprise mobile devices to secure, monitor, manage, and supports mobile devices



# Mobile Device Management Solution: IBM MaaS360

- MaaS360 supports the complete **mobile device management (MDM) lifecycle** for smartphones and tablets including iPhone, iPad, Android, Windows Phone, BlackBerry, and Kindle Fire
- As a **fully integrated cloud platform**, MaaS360 simplifies MDM with rapid deployment and comprehensive visibility and control that spans across mobile devices, applications, and documents



The screenshot shows the IBM MaaS360 web interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Devices, Users, Security, Apps, Docs, Expense, Reports, and Setup. Below the navigation is a search bar and three summary metrics: 52 Devices, 364 Users, and 114 Apps. The main area is divided into several sections:

- My Alert Center:** Last analyzed on 09/13/2015 at 01:21 UTC. It displays nine cards with device counts and status: 22 Outside Geo-fence (red), 0 Jailbroken/Rooted (green), 37 BYOD/Personal Devices (blue), 1 User Removed MDM (green), 26 iOS 8 Devices (blue), 12 Android Devices (blue), 0 Quarantined Devices (green), 1 High Data Usage (red), and 0 Passcode Status (green).
- My Activity Feed:** Last updated on 09/13/2015. It lists recent events such as new device registrations and policy publications.

<https://www.ibm.com>

# Mobile Device Management Solutions

## XenMobile

Citrix XenMobile contains mobile device management (MDM), mobile application management (MAM), mobile content management (MCM), secure network gateway, and enterprise-grade mobile productivity apps in one comprehensive **enterprise mobility management solution**

The screenshot shows the XenMobile dashboard with the following sections:

- NOTIFICATIONS:** Compliance (0 ActiveSync blocked, 0 Non-compliant, 0 Inactive), Decommission (0 Last 24 hours [wipes], 0 Last 24 hours [selective wipes], 0 Pending [selective wipes]), First connection (2 Last 24 hours, 0 Pending).
- PLATFORMS:** A donut chart showing 1 Android and 1 iOS.
- CARRIERS:** A donut chart showing 1 AT&T and 1 Unknown.
- MANAGED DEVICES:** A bar chart showing 1 Android and 1 iOS.
- UNMANAGED DEVICES:** A message: "You do not have any unmanaged devices."
- OWNERSHIP:** A donut chart showing 2 Employee, 0 Corporate, and 0 Unknown.
- ACTIVESYNC STATUS:** A donut chart showing 2 Unknown, 0 Blocked, and 0 Allowed.

Bottom right corner: <https://www.citrix.com>



**VMware AirWatch**  
<https://www.air-watch.com>



**Sicap Device Management Centre**  
<https://www.sicap.com>



**SOTI MobiControl**  
<https://www.soti.net>



**MobiLock Pro**  
<https://mobillock.in>



**ManageEngine Mobile Device Manager Plus**  
<https://www.manageengine.com>

# Bring Your Own Device (BYOD)

- Bring your own device (BYOD) refers to a policy allowing an employee to bring their **personal devices** such as laptops, smartphones, and tablets at **workplace** and use them for accessing organization's resources as per their access privileges
- BYOD policy allows employees to use the devices that they are **comfortable with** and **best fits his/her preferences** and work purposes

## BYOD Benefits

1 Increased productivity

2 Employee satisfaction

3 Work flexibility

4 Lower costs

# BYOD Risks

01

Sharing **confidential data** on unsecured network

02

Data leakage and **endpoint security issues**

03

Improperly **disposing device**

04

Support of many **different devices**

05

Mixing personal and **private data**

06

Lost or **stolen devices**

07

Lack of awareness

08

Ability to bypass organizations **network policy rules**

09

Infrastructure issues

10

Disgruntled employees

# BYOD Policy Implementation

01

Define your requirements

02

Select device of your choice and build a technology portfolio

03

Develop policies

04

Security

05

Support

# BYOD Security Guidelines

## For Administrator

- Secure organization's data centers with **multi-layered protection systems**
- **Educate your employees** about the BYOD policy
- Make it clear who owns what apps and data
- Use **encrypted channel** for data transfer
- Make it clear what apps will be allowed or banned
- **Control access** based on the need-to-know
- Do not allow jailbroken and **rooted devices**
- Apply **session authentication** and **timeout policy** on access gateways

## For Employee

- Use **encryption mechanism** to store data
- Maintain a **dear separation** between the business and personal data
- Register devices with a **remote locate** and wipe facility if **company policy permits**
- Regularly update your device with **latest OS** and **patches**
- Use **anti-virus** and **data loss prevention** (DLP) solutions
- Set a **strong passcode** to the device and change it quite often
- Set **passwords for apps** to restrict others from accessing them

# Module Flow

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**Mobile Security Guidelines and Tools**

7

**Mobile Pen Testing**

## General Guidelines for Mobile Platform Security

- 1 Do not load too many **applications** and avoid auto-upload of photos to **social networks**
- 2 Perform a **Security Assessment** of the Application **Architecture**
- 3 Maintain **configuration** control and **management**
- 4 **Install** applications from trusted application **stores**
- 5 Securely **wipe or delete** the data disposing of the device
- 6 Do not share the information within **GPS-enabled apps** unless they are necessary
- 7 Disable wireless access such as **Wi-Fi** and **Bluetooth**, if not in use
- 8 Never connect two separate networks such as **Wi-Fi** and **Bluetooth** simultaneously

## General Guidelines for Mobile Platform Security (Cont'd)



✓ Use passcode



✓ Update OS and Apps



✓ Enable remote management and use remote wipe services



✓ Do not allow Rooting or Jailbreaking



✓ Encrypt storage

✓ Perform periodic backup and synchronization



✓ Filter e-mail-forwarding barriers



✓ Configure Application certification rules



✓ Harden browser permission rules



✓ Design and implement mobile device policies



# Mobile Device Security Guidelines for Administrator

01

Publish an **enterprise policy** that specifies the acceptable usage of consumer grade devices and bring-your-own devices in the enterprise



02

Publish an enterprise policy for **cloud**



03

Enable **security measures** such as antivirus to protect the data in the datacenter



04

Implement policy that specifies what levels of **application and data access** are allowable on consumer-grade devices, and which are prohibited



05

Specify a **session timeout** through **Access Gateway**



06

Specify whether the **domain password** can be cached on the device, or whether users must enter it every time they request access



07

Determine the allowed **Access Gateway authentication methods** from the following:



- No authentication
- Domain only
- SMS authentication
- RSA SecurID only
- Domain + RSA SecurID

# SMS Phishing Countermeasures

- 01** Never reply to a **suspicious SMS** without verifying the source 
- 02** Do not click on any **links** included in the SMS 
- 03** Never reply to a SMS that requires **personal and financial information** from you 
- 04** Review the **bank's policy** on sending SMS 
- 05** Enable the "**block texts from the internet**" feature from your provider 
- 06** Never reply to a SMS which urging you to **act or respond quickly** 
- 07** **Never call a number** left in a SMS 

# Mobile Protection Tools

## Lookout Personal

- Lookout Personal helps to protect your device from security threats, loss, and theft

### Features

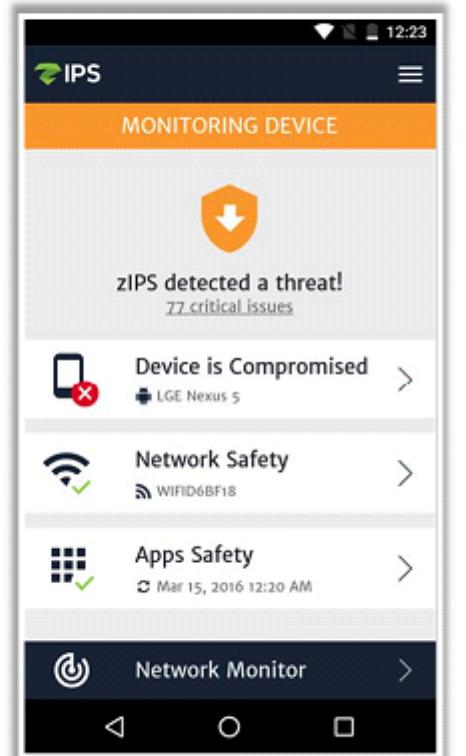
- All-in-one protection
- Mobile threat security
- Identity theft protection
- Breach report
- Theft protection
- Data backup



<https://www.lookout.com>

## Zimperium's zIPS

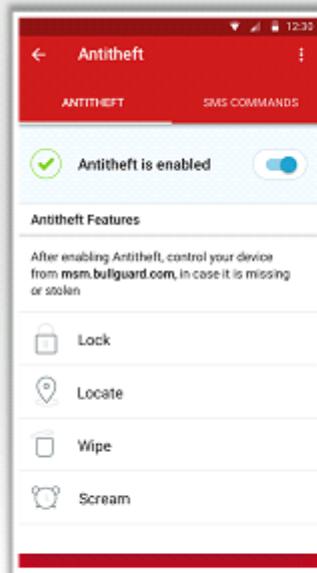
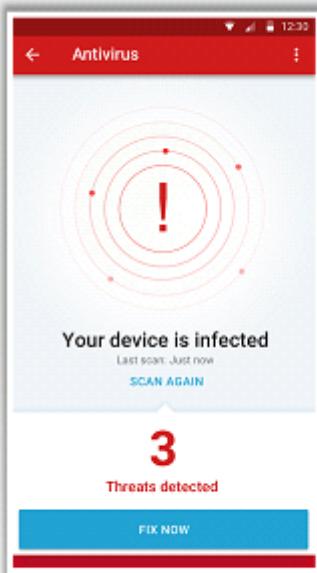
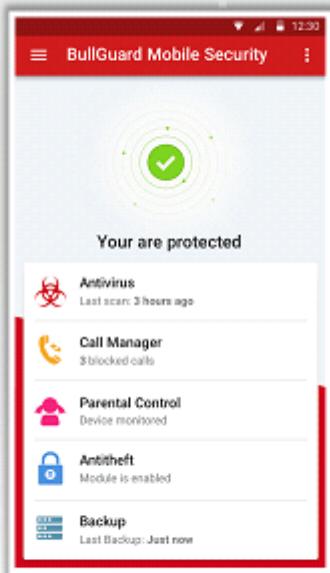
- Zimperium's zIPS is the mobile intrusion prevention system app that provides comprehensive protection for iOS and Android devices against mobile network, device and application cyber attacks
- It can detect both known and unknown threats by analyzing the behavior of your mobile device



<https://www.zimperium.com>

# Mobile Protection Tools (Cont'd)

## BullGuard Mobile Security



<https://www.bullguard.com>

- It delivers complete **mobile phone antivirus** against all mobile phone viruses
- It locks, locates and wipes device **remotely if lost or stolen**
- It blocks **unwanted calls** and **SMS messages**



**McAfee Mobile Security**  
<https://www.mcafee.com>



**Kaspersky Internet Security  
for Android**  
<https://my.kaspersky.com>



**AVG AntiVirus Pro for Android**  
<https://www.avg.com>



**F-Secure Mobile Security**  
<https://www.f-secure.com>



**Avast Mobile Security**  
<https://www.avast.com>

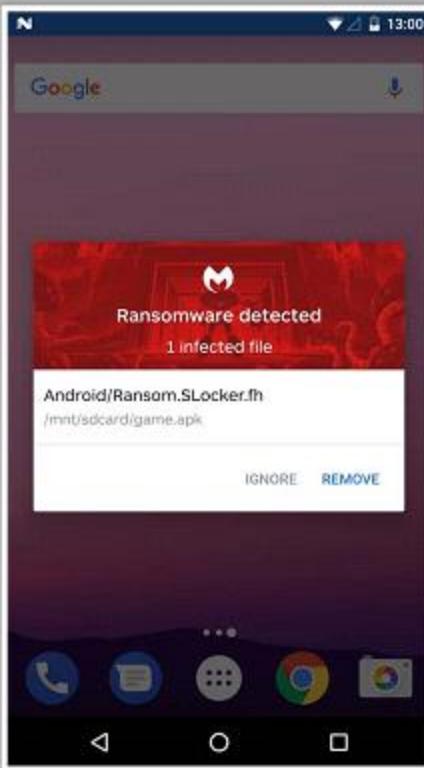
# Mobile Anti-Spyware

## Malwarebytes for Android

- Malwarebytes Anti-malware mobile tool is an protection against malware, ransomware, and other growing threats to Android devices

### Features

- Detects and removes adware and malware
- Blocks malware and ransomware automatically
- Conducts privacy audit for all apps
- Safer browsing



<https://www.malwarebytes.org>



## AntiSpy Mobile

<http://www.antispymobile.com>



## FREE Spyware & Malware Remover

<https://play.google.com>



## D-Vasive Anti-Spy

<https://play.google.com>



## SpyWare Removal (Anti Spy)

<https://play.google.com>

# Module Flow

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**Mobile Platform Attack Vectors**

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**Mobile Spyware**

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**Hacking Android OS**

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**Mobile Device Management**

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**Hacking iOS**

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**Mobile Security Guidelines and Tools**

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**Mobile Pen Testing**

# Android Phone Pen Testing



- ➊ Try to Root an Android Phone to gain the administrative access to the Android devices using tools such as [Kingo Android ROOT](#), [TunesGo Root Android Tool](#), etc.
- ➋ Use tool [LOIC](#), [AnDOSid](#) to perform DoS and DDoS attacks on Android phone
- ➌ Check whether [cross-application-scripting error](#) is present in the android browser which allows hackers to easily hack the Android device and try to break down the web browser's sandbox using infected java script code
- ➍ Check whether email password is stored as [plain text in the SQLite database](#) and also check whether Skype on Android uses unencrypted SQLite database to store contacts, profile information and instant message logs
- ➎ Try to [exploit Android Intents](#) to obtain the user's private information
- ➏ You can use [apset](#) tool to detect application's communication vulnerabilities
- ➐ Use tool [Co Checker](#), [IntentFuzzer](#), etc. to detect capability leaks in Android devices

# iPhone Pen Testing



- ➊ Try to Jailbreak the iPhone using tools such as **Cydia**, **Anzhuang**, etc.
- ➋ Unlock the iPhone using tools such as **iPhoneSimFree**, etc.
- ➌ Hold the power button of an iOS operating device till the **power off message** appears. Close the smart cover till the screen shuts and open the smart cover after few seconds. Press the cancel button to **bypass the password code security**
- ➍ Use the Metasploit tool to exploit the vulnerabilities in iPhone. Try to send **malicious code** as payload to the device to gain access to the device
- ➎ Setup an **access point** with the same name and encryption type
- ➏ Perform **man-in-the-middle/SSL stripping attack** by intercepting wireless parameters of iOS device on Wi-Fi network. Send malicious packets on Wi-Fi network using **Cain & Abel** tool
- ➐ Use **social engineering techniques** such as sending emails, SMS to trick the user to open links that contain **malicious web pages**

# Mobile Pen Testing Toolkit: Hackode

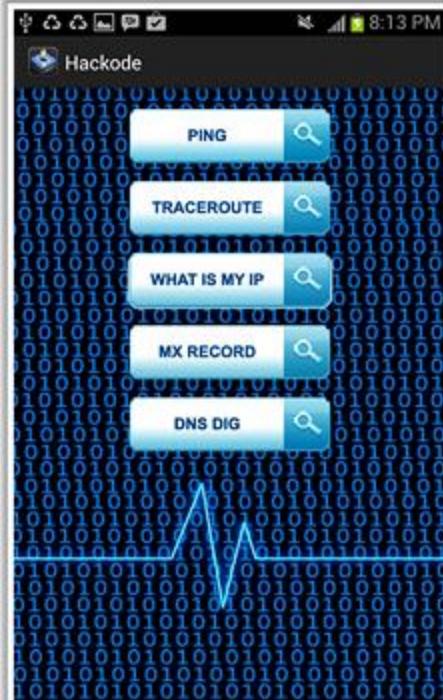
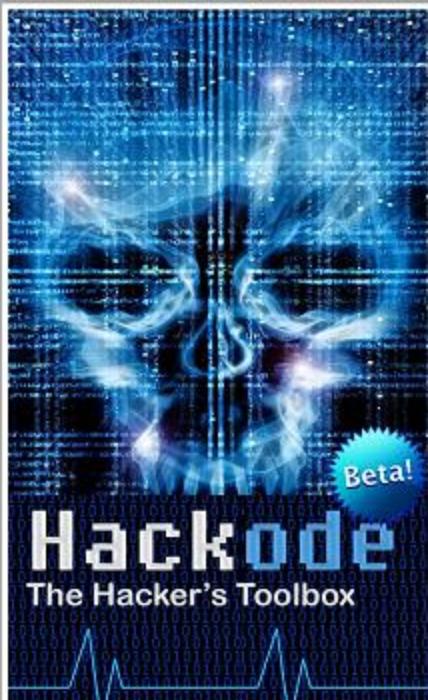
Hackode: The hacker's Toolbox is an application for **penetration tester, Ethical hackers, IT administrator and Cyber security professional** to perform different tasks like reconnaissance, scanning for exploits, etc.

Google Hacking and Google Dorks

Whois, Ping, and Traceroute

DNS lookup, MX Records, DNS Dig

Exploits and Security Rss Feed



<https://play.google.com>

# Module Summary

- Focus of attackers and malware writers has shifted to mobile devices due to the increased adoption of mobile devices for business and personal purposes and comparatively lesser security controls
- Sandboxing helps protect systems and users by limiting the resources the app can access to the mobile platform
- Android is a software stack developed by Google for mobile devices that includes an operating system, middleware, and key applications
- Rooting allows Android users to attain privileged control (known as "root access") within Android's subsystem
- Jailbreaking provides root access to the operating system and permits download of third-party applications, themes, extensions on iOS devices
- Mobile Device Management (MDM) provides a platform for over-the-air or wired distribution of applications, data, and configuration settings for all types of mobile devices, including mobile phones, smartphones, tablet computers, etc.
- Mobile protection tools protect your device from security threats, loss, and theft