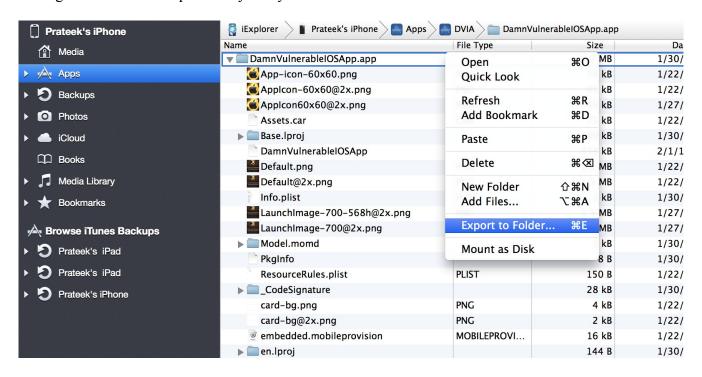
Damn Vulnerable IOS Application Solutions http://damnvulnerableiosapp.com/

Application Patching - Jailbreak Evasion

For this challenge, we will be fetching the application folder from the device, patching the binary and installing the modified application back to the device. This is because we cannot test the check for a jailbroken device on the simulator.

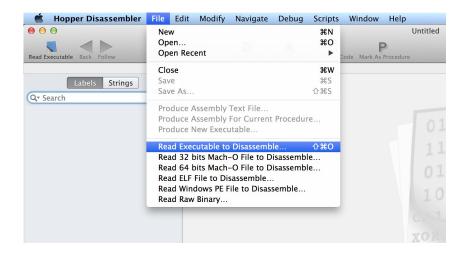
To copy the application folder for DVIA to your system, open iExplorer (make sure your device is connected to your laptop), head over to your device, then the Apps section, select the DVIA App folder, and right click on it to export it to your system.



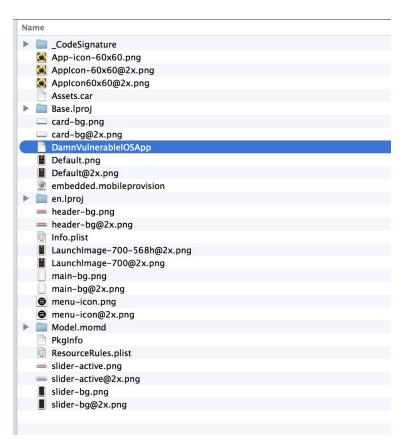
The file exported will be named DamnVulnerableIOSApp.app



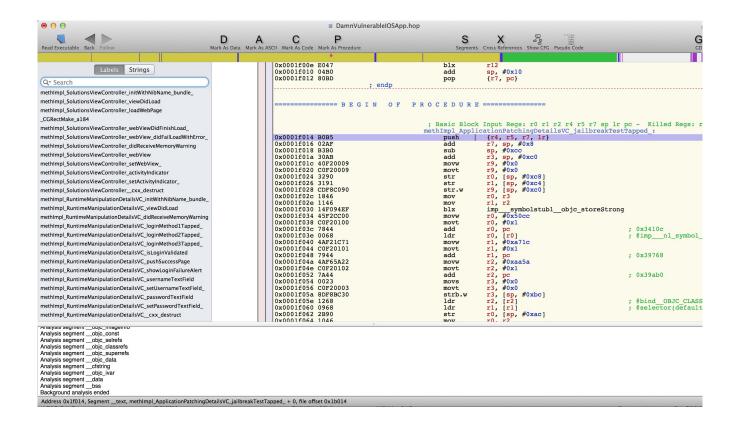
Now open Hopper and select the option $File \rightarrow Read\ Executable\ To\ Disassemble$.



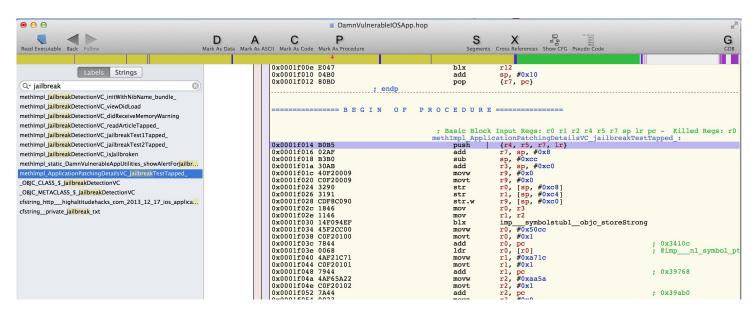
Give the Binary from the application folder that we just exported. The application binary will be inside the .app folder.



Hopper will start disassembling the binary and produce an output like this...



In the left side under *Label*, search for "jailbreak". We can see the method we are concerned with in the search results (highlighted)

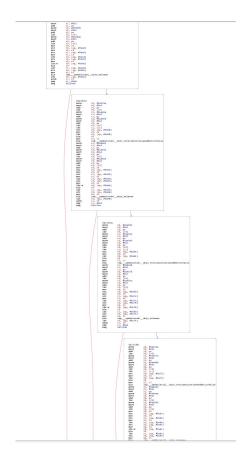


You can also see the CFG and Pseudo code for this method by tapping on CFG and Pseudo code respectively. You can find the CFG and Pseudo code for this method in the same folder.

By looking at the Pseudo code, we can clearly figure out that a lot of tests are being carried out in order to detect whether the device is jailbroken or not. For e.g, it is clear from this section of pseudo-code that the path for the Cydia application is being checked. If the Cydia application is found to be installed, then we can be sure that the device is jailbroken.

```
objc_storeStrong(&var_192, r2);
r3 = 0x0;
var_188 = r3;
var_172 = *imp___nl_symbol_ptr__objc_msgSend;
(*bind__OBJC_CLASS_$_NSFileManager)
(*bind__OBJC_CLASS_$_NSFileManager, *0x39768, var_172, r3);
r7 = r7;
r0 = objc_retainAutoreleasedReturnValue();
r2 = 0x3410a;
var_168 = r0;
var_164 = @"/Applications/Cydia.app";
```

From the CFG as shown below, we can also see that a number of checks are happening for jailbreak. If you have a little bit of knowledge on how jailbreak detection works, you will know that no single test can be sufficient to detect a jailbroken device, and hence multiple checks are happening in this method, but if even one test returns a positive result (device is jailbroken) then we can be sure that the device is jailbroken. If on the other hand a test returns a negative result (device is not jailbroken) then it would be wrong to assume that the device is not jailbroken by just having your conclusions on that single test.



If we look at the Pseudo-code again, we can see this section at the very bottom.

```
loc 159d4:
    [UIApplication sharedApplication];
    r0 = objc retainAutoreleasedReturnValue();
    r2 = 0x299ee:
    [NSURL URLWithString:@"cydia://package/com.example.package"];
    r0 = objc_retainAutoreleasedReturnValue();
    r0 = [r4 can0penURL:r5];
    r6 = r0;
    [r5 release];
    [r4 release];
    TEST(r6 & 0xff);
    asm{ };
    r8 = 0x1;
    r0 = [DamnVulnerableAppUtilities showAlertForJailbreakTestIsJailbroken:r8];
    Pop();
    Pop();
    return r0;
}
```

The two lines that are of interest here are

```
r8 = 0x1;

r0 = [DamnVulnerableAppUtilities showAlertForJailbreakTestIsJailbroken:r8];
```

So the value of the register r8 is set to 1 and then the method [DamnVulnerableAppUtilities showAlertForJailbreakTestIsJailbroken:r8] is called with the argument r8 as 1. It looks like this method takes a boolean parameter and shows the alert for jailbreak depending on that boolean value. Since the argument here is 1, we can assume that the flow will go to this section (with label loc_159d4) only if it has been decided that the device is jailbroken. Since our task is to show an alert which states that the device is not jailbroken, we can do the following things.

a) Make the flow go to this section of code by calling a branch instruction from anywhere in the code. From the CFG, we can see that the label for the section of code where we want the flow to reach is 0x159d4

```
0x159d4:
              r0, #0x3ca8
movw
movt
              r0, #0x1
r2, #0x4066
movw
              r2, #0x1
              r0, pc
r2, pc
r1, [r0]
r0, [r2]
add
add
ldr
ldr
              imp symbolstub1_objc_msgSend
r7, r7
              imp__symbolstubl__objc_retainAutoreleasedReturnValue
r4, r0

mov
blx
              r0, #0x39f8
r0, #0x1
movw
movt
              r2, #0x3fe2
r2, #0x1
movw
movt
              r0, pc
```

b) Set the value of r8 to 0 instead of 1 before it is passed to the method *jailbreakTestTapped* as an argument.

Let's go to Hopper and in the disassembly for the method we are concerned with (*jailbreakTestTapped*), click on any instruction from the beginning (make sure the flow reaches this instruction) and go to $Modify \rightarrow Assemble\ Instruction$. Then we write a branch instruction to our section of code, the instruction will be b = 0x159d4 where b stands for the branch instruction in ARM assembly.

```
; endp
                                         methImpl_ApplicationPatchingDetailsVC_jailbreakTestTapped_:
                                                          {r4, r5, r6, r7, lr}
r7, sp, #0xc
0x00015838 F0B5
                                              push
0x0001583a 03AF
                                              add
                                                           {r8, r10, r11}
0x0001583c 2DE9000D
                                              push.w
                                                          sp, #0xc
0x00015840 83B0
                                              sub
                                                          r0, #0x3eca
0x00015842 43F6CA60
                                              movw
0x00015846 C0F20100
                                                          r0, #0x1
                                              movt.
                                                          r11, #0x420c
0x0001584a 44F20C2B
                                              movw
                                                          r11, #0x1
0x0001584e C0F2010B
                                              movt
0x00015852 7844
                                                          r0, pc
r11, pc
                                                                                                  : 0x29720
                                              add
0x00015854 FB44
                                              add
                                                                                                  ; 0x29a64
0x00015856 D0F800A0
                                              ldr.w
                                                          r10, [r0]
                                                                                                    @selecto
0x0001585a DE
                                                                                                  ; @bind_O
0x0001585e 51
                 b 0x159d4
0x00015860 OE
                                                                               objc msgSend
0x00015864 3F
0x00015866 0E
                                                                               _objc_retainAutoreleasedRetu
0x0001586a 06
                                             Stop
                                                      Assemble and Go Next
0x0001586c 43
0 \times 00015870
           CO
0x00015874 44F64642
                                              movw
                                                           r2, #UX4C46
0x00015878 7844
                                                                                                  : 0x29724
                                              add
                                                          r0, pc
```

Then let's head over to the particular section of code with the label 0x159d4 in the disassembly and look for the section of code where the value 1 is being moved to the register r8.

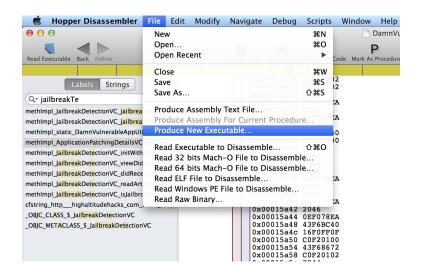
```
0x00015a62 1068
                                                           r0, [r2]
                                                                                                  ; @0x299e8
                                               lar
0x00015a64 18BF
                                               it
                                                           ne
0x00|015a66 4FF00108
                                               movne
0x00015a6a 4246
                                               mov
                                                           r2, r8
                                                          imp__symbolstub1__objc_msgSend
sp, #0xc
0x00015a6c 0EF05EEA
                                               blx
0x00015a70 03B0
                                               add
                                                           {r8, r10, r11}
0x00015a72 BDE8000D
                                               pop.w
0x00015a76 F0BD
                                               pop
                                                           {r4, r5, r6, r7, pc}
```

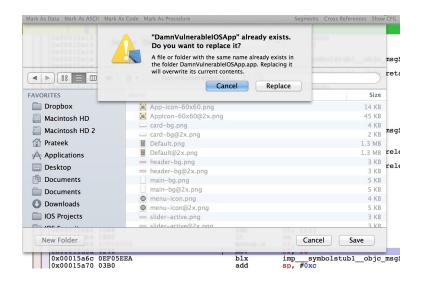
And modify this instruction to instead pass 0 to the r8 register.

0x00015a5e 7A44 0x00015a60 0168 0x00015a62 1068 0x00015a64 18BF 0x00015a66 4FF00108			add ldr ldr it	r0, ne	pc [r0] [r2] #0x1		; 0x299e8 ; @selector(showAlertFo ; @0x299e8
			movne.w				
0x00015a6a 4246 0x00015a6c 0EF05EEA 0x00015a70 03B0 0x00015a72 BDE8000D	mov r8,	mov r8, #0x0	MOV	r2, r8	r8	end	nd
0x00015a76 F0BD	G 1	P R 0		Stop	Assemble and Go Next		

After the change, this is how the disassembly will look like.

Ok, so our binary has now been modified. Save it and overwrite the previous executable.





Now create a folder named Payload, put the DamnVulnerableIOSApp.app file under it (note that it will have the new binary now), compress that folder (it will be initially named as Payload.zip) and name it

DamnVulnerableIOSApp.ipa.

Sftp to your device and upload this ipa file.

```
Prateeks—iPhone:~ root# sftp root@192.168.0.103

The authenticity of host '192.168.0.103 (192.168.0.103)' can't be established. RSA key fingerprint is 34:29:9b:88:53:4c:fe:11:03:62:4e:0b:41:8f:32:97. Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes Warning: Permanently added '192.168.0.103' (RSA) to the list of known hosts. root@192.168.0.103's password: Connected to 192.168.0.103. sftp> put DamnVulnerableIOSApp.ipa Uploading DamnVulnerableIOSApp.ipa to /private/var/root/DamnVulnerableIOSApp.ipa SamnVulnerableIOSApp.ipa sftp>
```

Now ssh into your device and install the DVIA application using the command line utility *installipa*. Make sure that you have the utility AppSync already installed on your jailbroken device or this installation might fail.

```
Prateeks-MacBook-Pro-2:facebook_sign_up Prateek$ ssh root@192.168.0.103 root@192.168.0.103's password:
Permission denied, please try again.
root@192.168.0.103's password:
Prateeks-iPhone:~ root# installipa DamnVulnerableIOSApp.ipa
Analyzing DamnVulnerableIOSApp.ipa...
Installing DVIA (v1.0)...
Installed DVIA (v1.0) successfully.
Prateeks-iPhone:~ root#
```

Now if you go to the Binary patching section in the app and tap on *Check For Jailbreak*, we can see that the check fails even though we are running the application on a jailbroken device.

