Mobile App Security - Overview

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1. Mindset: chmod 777 myApp

The developers are directly responsible for the application's security:

- No objective reasons:
- Requires physical influence on the device:
+ Users lost their devices
+ The devices without password protection
+ ...

- Operating System protection:
- iOS: Jailbreak devices
- Android: Rooted devices

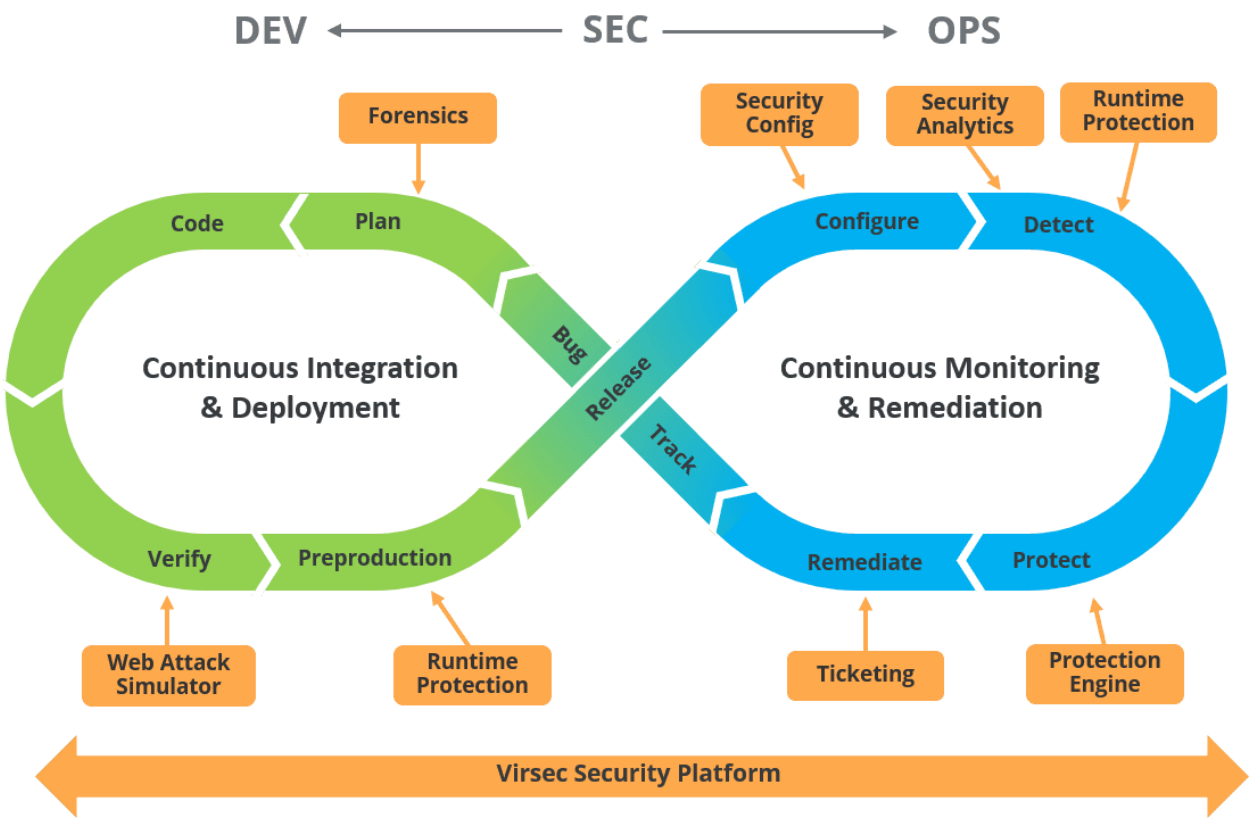
- Only subjective reason:
- Is your code secure?

2. Requires

2.1 Secure SDLC & DevSecOps

- “Security wasn't originally an integral part of software development. It was an afterthought, performed at the network level by operation teams who had to compensate for poor software security!”

- “Nowadays, security must be baked inside software because compensating for vulnerabilities is often very difficult.”



2.2 Architecture, Design and Threat Modeling Requirements

- Architectural Information:
  - All app components are identified and known to be needed
  - All app components are defined with its function
  - All connected remote services has been defined and security has been addressed in a high-level architecture

- Security is addressed within all parts of the software development lifecycle

- Identifying Sensitive Data: Data in apps, personal data, card/payment information...

- Identifies potential threats and countermeasures

- All security controls have a centralized implementation (Principles of testing)

- Security controls are enforced on both the client side and remote endpoints (Injection Flaws)

- An explicit policy for how cryptographic keys (if any) are managed, and the lifecycle of cryptographic keys is enforced

- A mechanism for enforcing updates of the mobile app exists

- A responsible disclosure policy is in place and effectively applied

- The app should comply with privacy laws and regulations

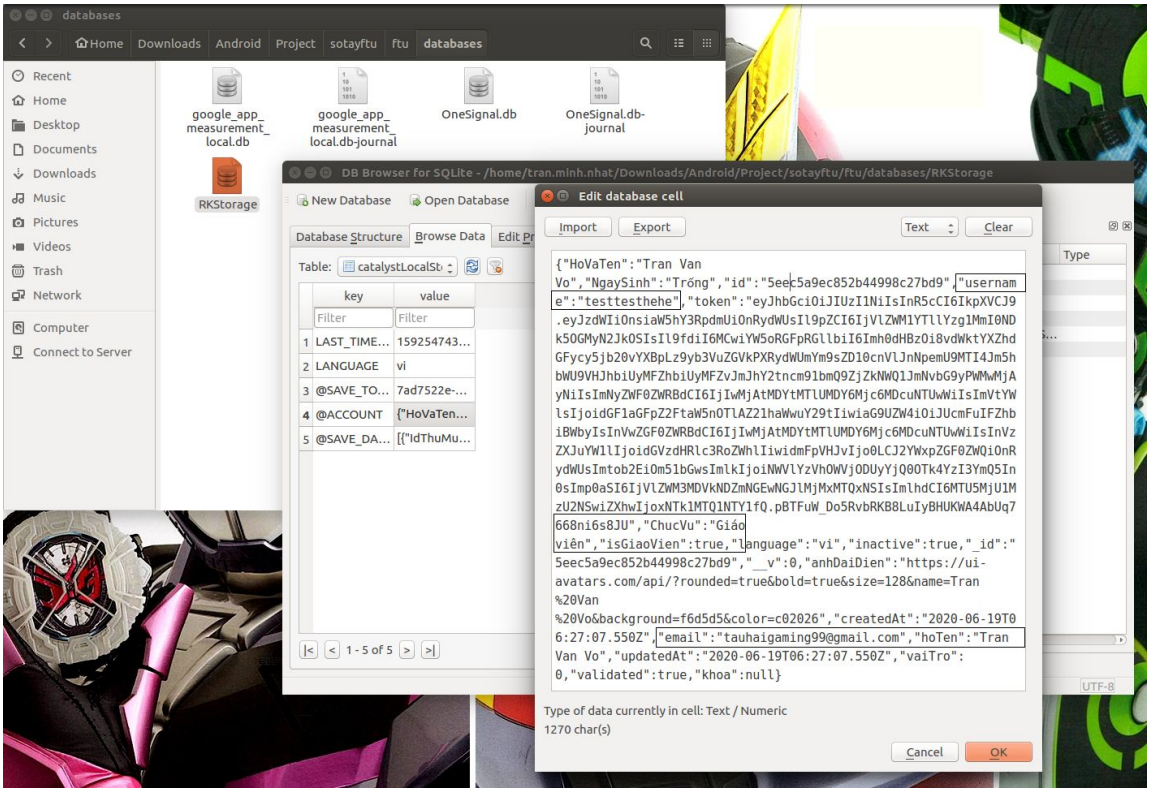
3. Key Areas in Mobile Application Security

3.1 Local Data Storage

- What
    - What can I store?
    - What should I store?
    - and What am I allowed to store?

- How
    - No unintentionally leaked data: log files, cloud storage, backups, or the keyboard cache...
    - All sensitive data stored must be encrypted
    - No sensitive data is shared with third parties unless it is a necessary part of the architecture

- No store encryption key locally
- No store credentials/sensitive data outside sandbox
- ...



Example 3.1. Store credentials/sensitive data inside sandbox

3.2 Communication with Trusted Endpoints

- Identify trusted endpoints.
- Data is encrypted on the network using TLS & best practices.
- The app either uses its own certificate store, or pins the endpoint certificate or public key
- The app doesn’t rely on a single insecure communication channel for critical operations

3.3 Authentication and Authorization

- Authentication: There's no one-size-fits-all approach to authentication
    - Verifying that Appropriate Authentication is in Place
    - Refer to industry best practices
    - Apply best practices for Passwords/Token (create/rotate/expired/timeout…)
    - Step-up authentication is required to enable/perform actions that deal with sensitive data or transactions

- Authorization
    - Know the advantages and disadvantages of different possible authorization frameworks and architectures
    - Authorization models should be defined and enforced at the remote endpoint

3.4 Interaction with the Mobile Platform

- The app only requests the minimum set of permissions necessary.
- All inputs from external sources and the user are validated and if necessary sanitized
- Does not export sensitive functionality via custom URL schemes.
- Prevents usage of custom third-party keyboards whenever sensitive data is entered
- Webview:
- JavaScript should be enabled only if necessary
- Configured to allow only the minimum set of protocol
- A WebView’s cache, storage, and loaded resources (JavaScript, etc.) should be cleared before the WebView is destroyed

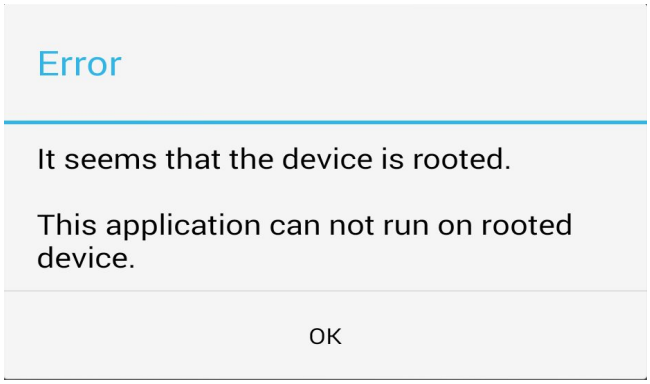
3.5 Code Quality and Exploit Mitigation

The checklist on Android and iOS is a bit different, but will follow the general requirements:

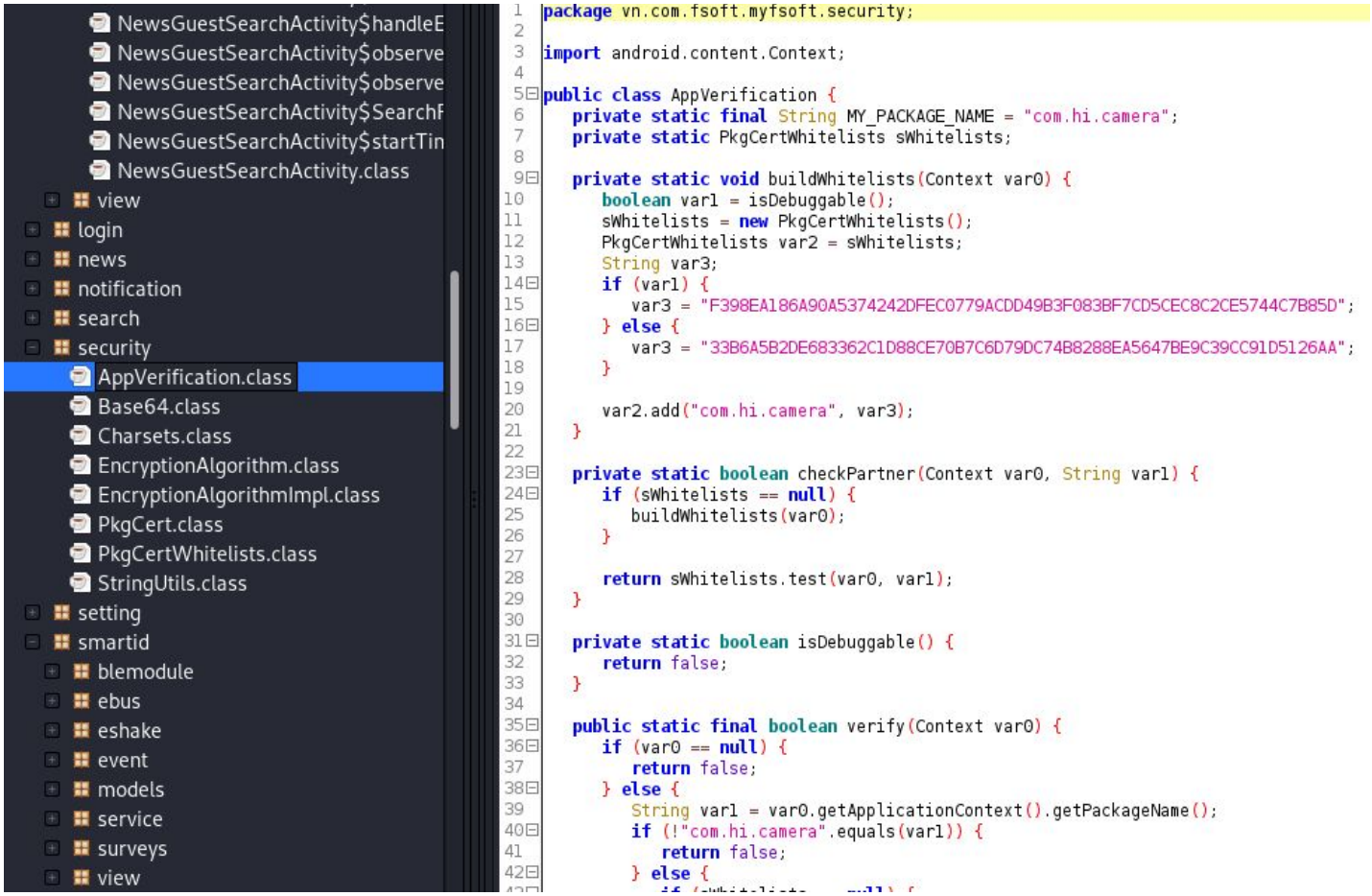
- Making Sure That the App is Properly Signed
- All third party components are identified and checked for known vulnerabilities
- Removing debugging Symbols, debugging code
- The app catches and handles possible exceptions
- Make sure that free security features are activated

3.6 Anti-Tampering and Anti-Reversing

- Implement Root/Jailbreak Detection
- Implement Emulator Detection



- Code Obfuscation



Example 3.6. Code Not Obfuscated

- Anti-Debugging Checks
- Application source code integrity checks
- File storage integrity checks
- Device Binding