

Hacking Mobile Platforms

Module 15

Unmask the **Invisible Hacker.**



The Future of Mobile

Internet Users Worldwide



Global number of internet users



66% of the world's population (based on an increase of 2-3 billion connected to the Internet)

Using Mobiles with Money

Mobile payment user



2020

50%

of transactions
will be made
by mobile



The Projected Growth of Mobile Use

Internet connections made via mobile devices



2013

17%

2025

80%

<http://www.three.co.uk>

Smartphone Adoption Rate



Percentage of
UK Population



Tablet Adoption Rate



Percentage of
UK Population



Module Objectives

- Understanding Mobile Platform Attack Vectors
- Understanding various Android Threats and Attacks
- Understanding various iOS Threats and Attacks
- Understanding various Windows Phone OS Threats and Attacks



- Understanding various BlackBerry Threats and Attacks
- Understanding Mobile Device Management (MDM)
- Mobile Security Guidelines and Security Tools
- Overview of Mobile Penetration Testing



Module Flow



1

**Mobile Platform
Attack Vectors**



2

Hacking Android OS

iOS

3

Hacking iOS



4

**Hacking Windows
Phone OS**



5

Hacking BlackBerry



6

**Mobile Device
Management**



7

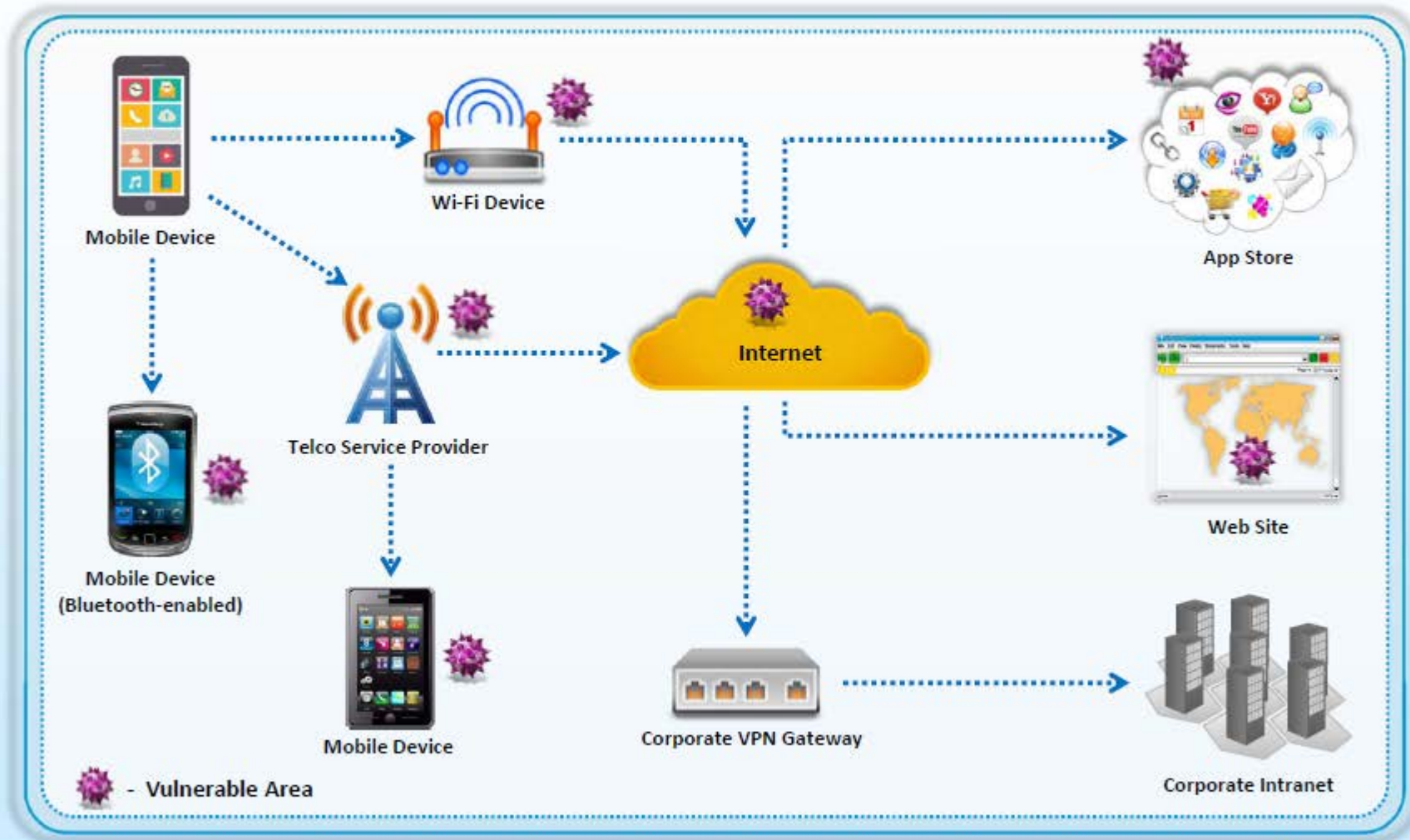
**Mobile Security
Guidelines and Tools**



8

Mobile Pen Testing

Vulnerable Areas in Mobile Business Environment



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

OWASP Mobile Top 10 Risks



01|



Weak Server Side Controls

06|



Broken Cryptography

02|



Insecure Data Storage

07|



Client Side Injection

03|



Insufficient Transport Layer Protection

08|



Security Decisions Via Untrusted Inputs

04|



Unintended Data Leakage

09|



Improper Session Handling

05|



Poor Authorization and Authentication

10|



Lack of Binary Protections

<https://www.owasp.org>

Anatomy of a Mobile Attack



Point 01 – THE DEVICE



BROWSER

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



PHONE/SMS

- Baseband Attacks
- SMishing



APPS

- Sensitive Data Storage
- No Encryption/Weak Encryption
- Improper SSL Validation
- Config Manipulation
- Dynamic Runtime Injection
- Unintended Permissions
- Escalated Privileges
- Access to device and User Info



MALWARE



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

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



Point 03 – THE DATA CENTER



WEB SERVER

- Platform Vulnerabilities
- Server Misconfiguration
- Cross-site Scripting (XSS)
- Cross-site Request Forgery (XSRF)
- Weak Input Validation
- Brute Force Attacks



DATABASE

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

INTERNET

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
- Click fraud
- Sending premium rate SMS messages

Impersonation



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

16M

Mobile devices infected worldwide



6 out of the top **20** mobile threats are spyphone apps



14% of homes are infected with malware



<http://www.sophos.com>

<http://www.alcatel-lucent.com>

Mobile Attack Vectors



Mobile Platform Vulnerabilities and Risks



01

Malicious Apps in Stores

02

Mobile Malware

03

App Sandboxing Vulnerabilities

04

Weak Device and App Encryption

05

OS and App Updates Issues

06

Jailbreaking and Rooting

07

Mobile Application Vulnerabilities

08

Privacy Issues (Geolocation)

09

Weak Data Security

10

Excessive Permissions

11

Weak Communication Security

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

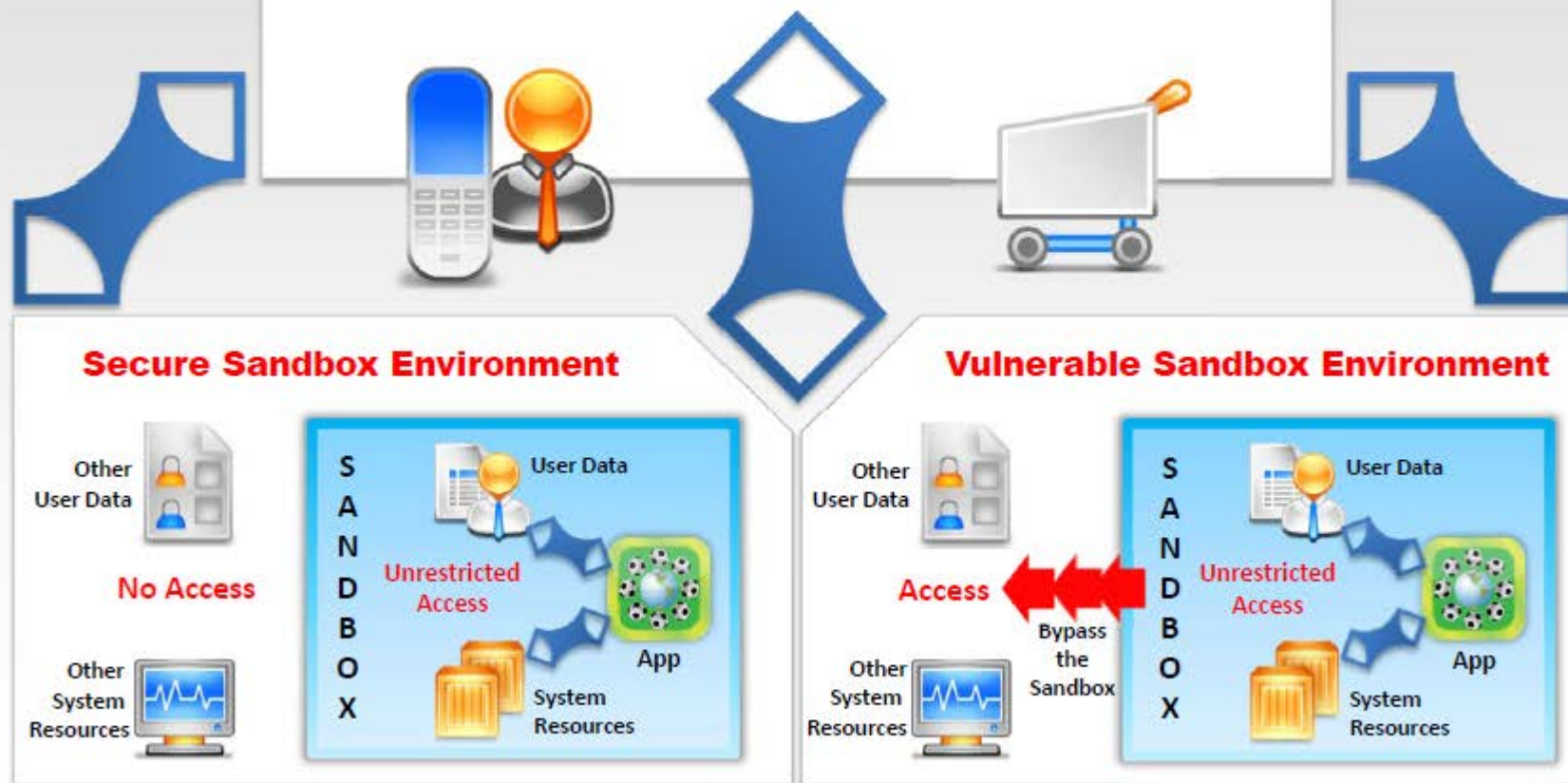
4

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 in the mobile platform; however, malicious applications may exploit vulnerabilities and bypass the sandbox



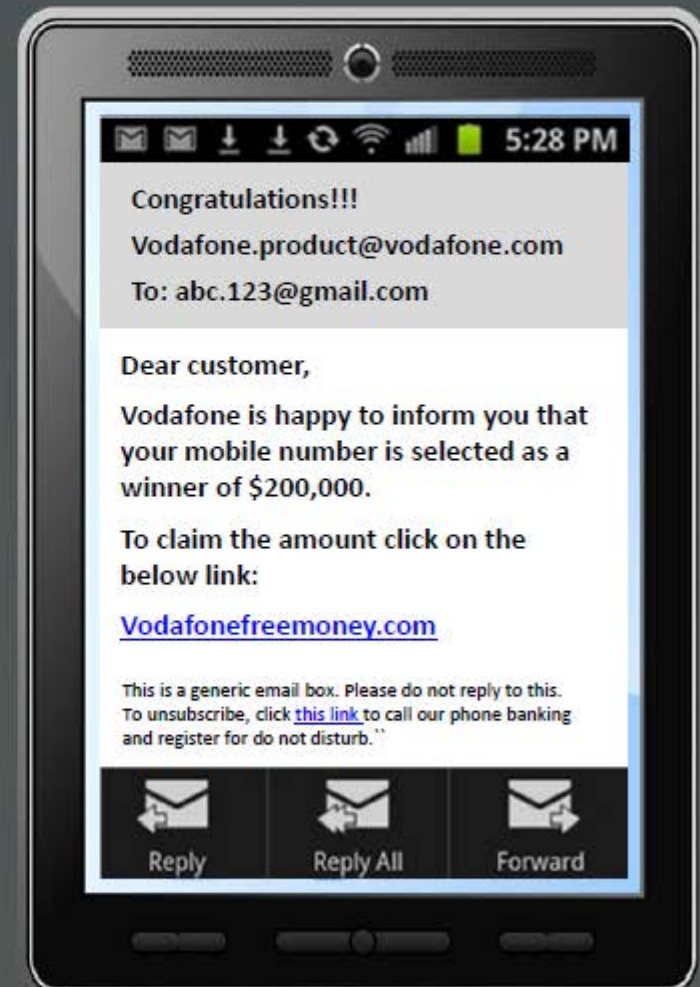
Mobile Spam

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

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

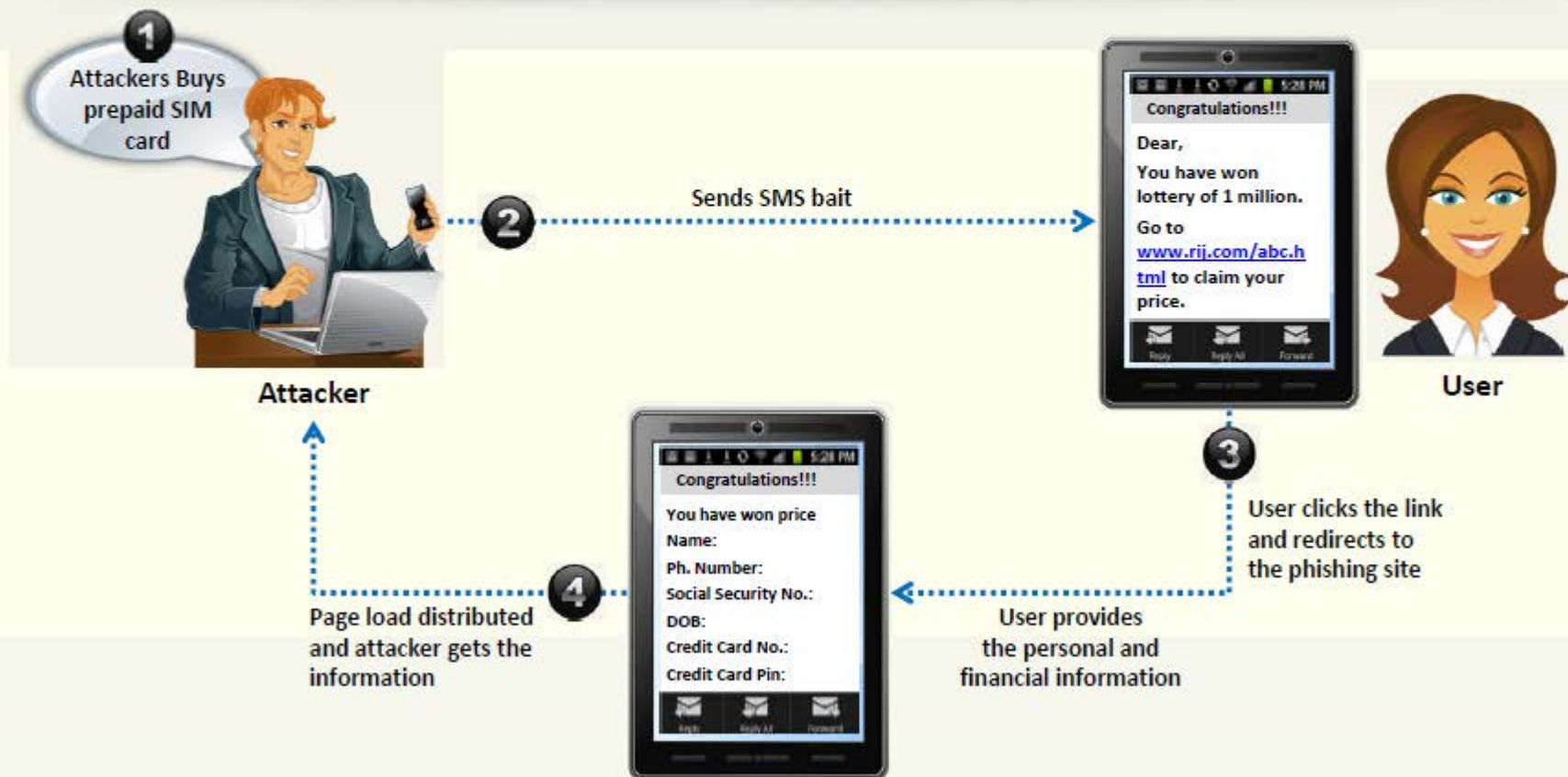
03 Significant amount of **bandwidth is wasted** by Spam messages

04 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**

Mobile users are **not conditioned to receiving spam text messages** on their mobile

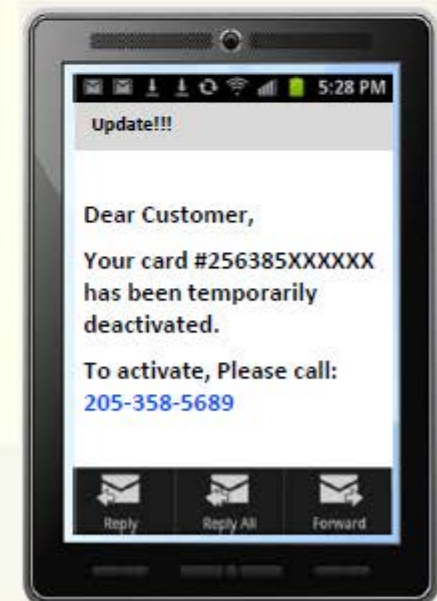
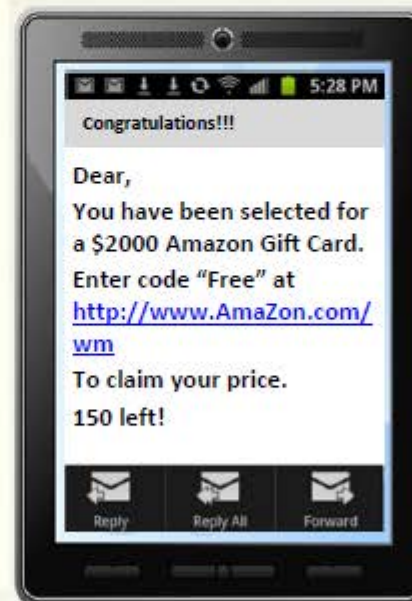
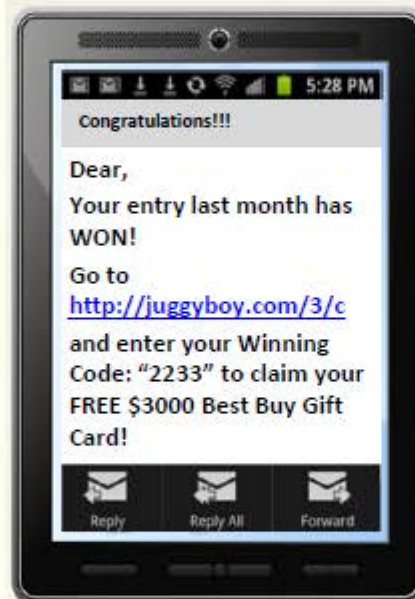
Easy to set up a **mobile phishing campaign**

No mainstream mechanism for weeding out **spam SMS**

Difficult to **detect** and **stop** before they cause harm

Most of the mobile **anti-virus** does not check the SMS

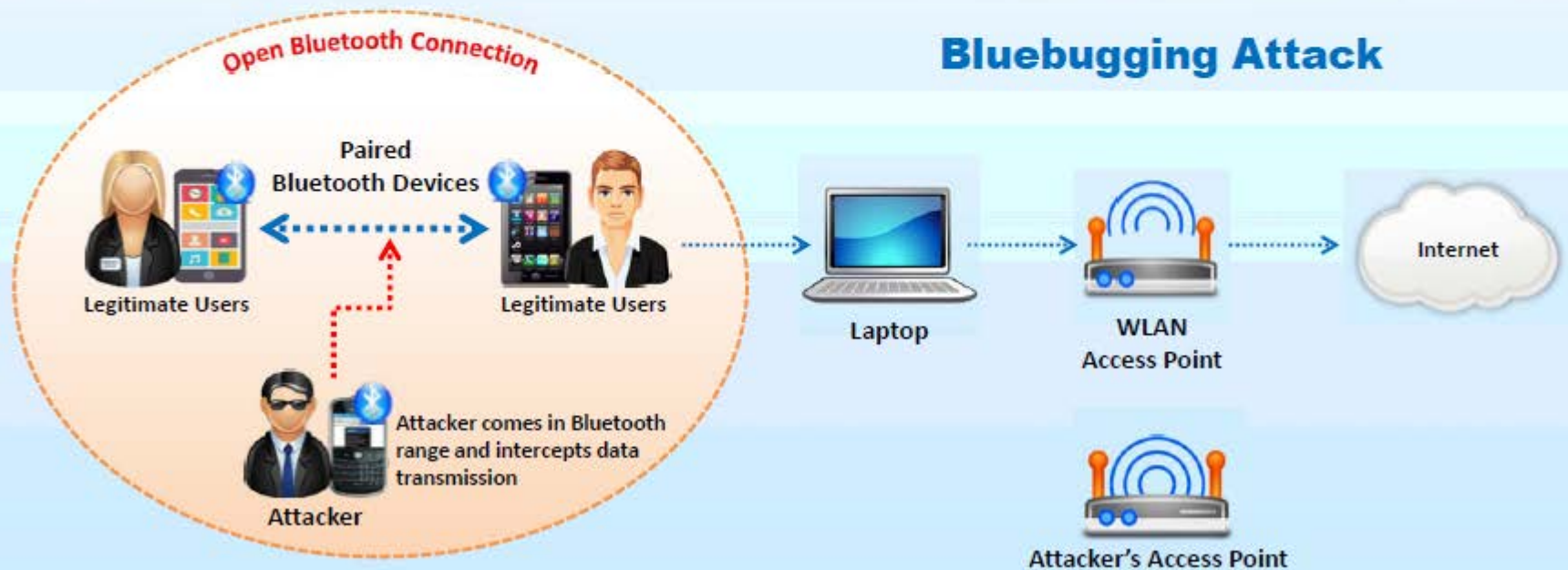
SMS Phishing Attack Examples



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

Bluebugging Attack



Module Flow



1

**Mobile Platform
Attack Vectors**



2

Hacking Android OS

iOS

3

Hacking iOS



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**Hacking Windows
Phone OS**



5

Hacking BlackBerry



6

**Mobile Device
Management**



7

**Mobile Security
Guidelines and Tools**



8

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



Dalvik virtual machine optimized for mobile devices



Integrated browser based on the open source **WebKit engine**



SQLite for structured data storage



Media support for common audio, video, and still image formats (MPEG4, H.264, MP3, AAC, AMR, JPG, PNG, GIF)



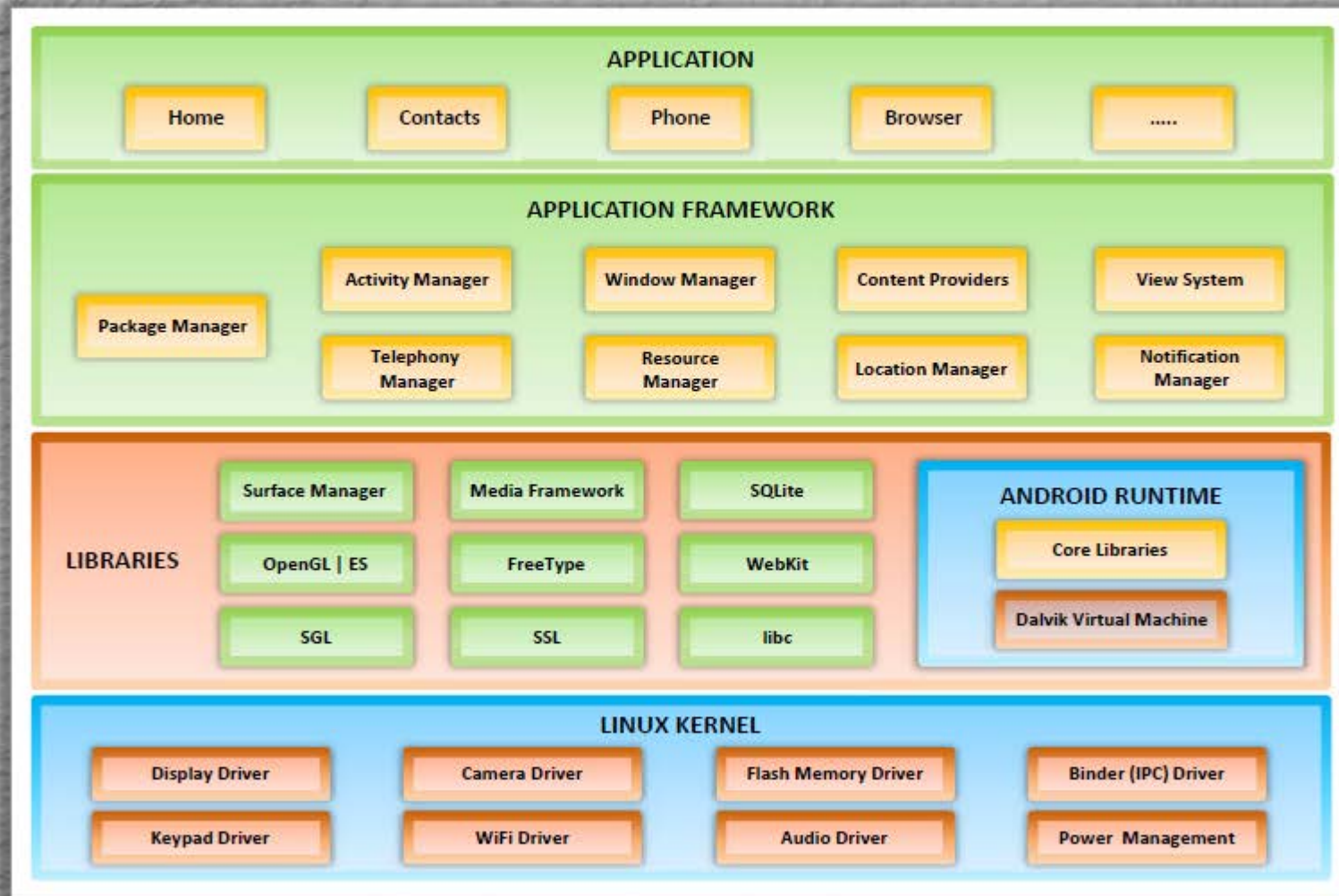
Rich development environment including a device emulator, tools for debugging, memory and performance profiling, and a plugin for the **Eclipse IDE**



<http://developer.android.com>

Android OS Architecture

CEH
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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



<http://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**
- Improved **performance**
- **Wi-Fi** and **Bluetooth** tethering
- Install applications on **SD card**
- Better user interface and keyboard

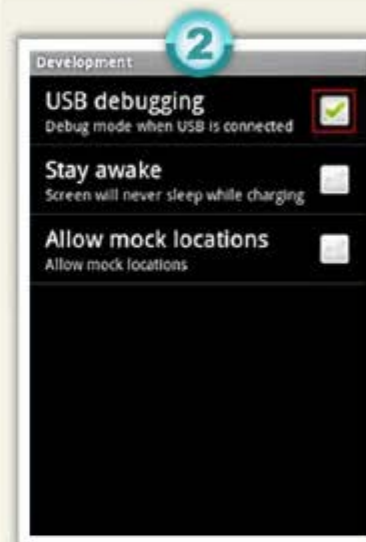
Rooting also comes with many **security** and other **risks** to your device including:

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



Rooting Android Phones Using SuperOneClick

- Plug in and connect your android device to your computer via **USB**
- Install driver** for the device if prompted
- Unplug and re-connect, but this time select **"Charge only"** to sure that your phone's SD Card is not mounted to your PC
- Go to **Settings** → **Applications** → **Development** and enable **USB Debugging** to put your android into USB Debugging mode
- Run **SuperOneClick.exe** (available in Tools DVD)
- Click on the **"Root"** button
- Wait for some time until you see a **"Running a Su test Success!"** message
- Now check out the **installed apps** in your phone
- Superuser icon means you now have **root access** (reboot the phone if you do not see it)



Rooting Android Phones Using Superboot



1

Download and extract the **Superboot files**

2

**Put your Android phone in
bootloader mode**

- Turn off the phone, **remove the battery**, and plug in the USB cable
- When the battery icon appears onscreen, **pop the battery back in**
- Now tap the **Power button** while holding down the Camera key
- For Android phones with a trackball: Turn off the phone, **press and hold the trackball**, then turn the phone back on

3

**Depending on your computer's
OS, do one of the following:**

- **Windows:** Double click "install-superboot-windows.bat"
- **Mac:** Open a terminal window to the directory containing the files, and type "chmod +x install-superboot-mac.sh" followed by "./install-superboot-mac.sh"
- **Linux:** Open a terminal window to the directory containing the files, and type "chmod +x install-superboot-linux.sh" followed by "./install-superboot-linux.sh"

4

Your device has been **rooted**



Android Rooting Tools

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One Click Root

- Download **One Click Root**
- Connect your Android phone or tablet to your computer using your **Micro USB/USB cable**
- Enable **USB Debugging** mode and Install **USB drivers** for your device
- Run One Click Root software then click '**Root Now**'



Kingo Android ROOT

- Download **Kingo Android Root** and install it on your desktop
- Run the tool and **connect the device** to the computer with USB cable
- 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



Android Rooting Tools

(Cont'd)



Unrevoked



RescueRoot



Unlock Root Pro

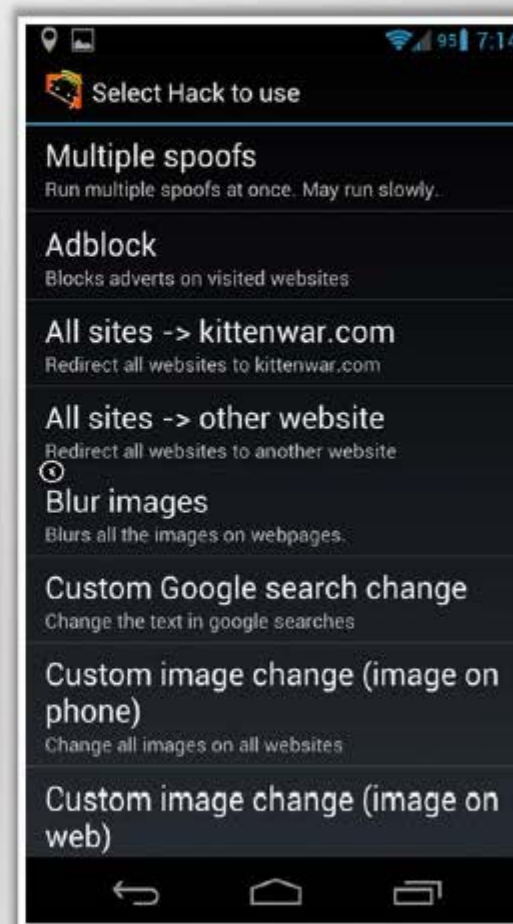
Hacking Networks Using Network Spoofer



- 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



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

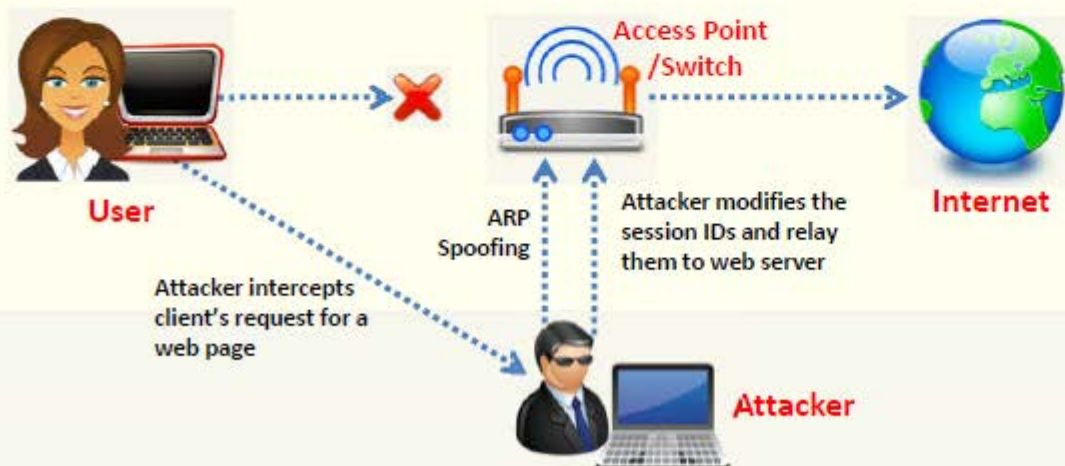
Session Hijacking Using DroidSheep



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



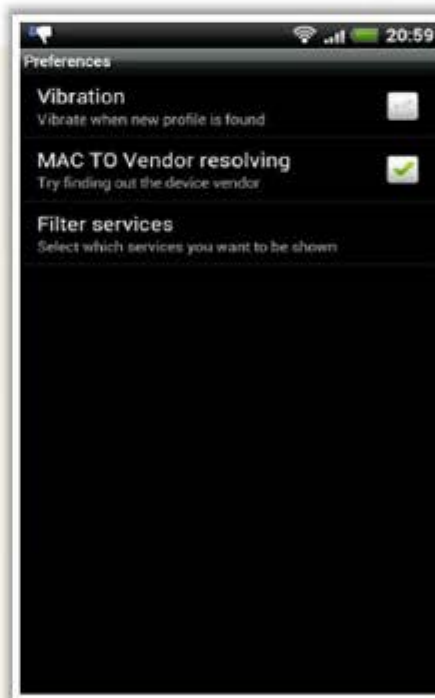
<http://droidsheep.de>

Android-based Sniffer: 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)

<http://faceniff.ponury.net>



Android-based Sniffers: **Packet Sniffer**, **tPacketCapture**, and **Android PCAP**



Packet Sniffer



<https://sites.google.com>

tPacketCapture



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

Android PCAP



<http://www.kismetwireless.net>

Android Trojan: ZitMo (ZeuS-in-the-Mobile)



- ZitMo is the notorious mobile component of the **Zeus banking Trojan** that circumvents two-factor authentication by intercepting SMS confirmation codes to **access bank accounts**
- The new versions for Android and BlackBerry have now added botnet-like features, such as **enabling cybercriminals** to control the Trojan via SMS commands



Android Trojans: FakeToken and TRAMP.A



FakeToken

FakeToken **steals both banking authentication factors** (Internet password and mTAN) directly from the mobile device

Permissions

This application can access the following on your phone:

- ✓ **Your messages**
receive SMS
- ✓ **Network communication**
full Internet access
- ✓ **Your personal information**
read contact data
- ✓ **Storage**
modify/delete SD card contents
- ✓ **Phone calls**
read phone state and Identity
- ✓ **Services that cost you money**
send SMS messages

Permissions

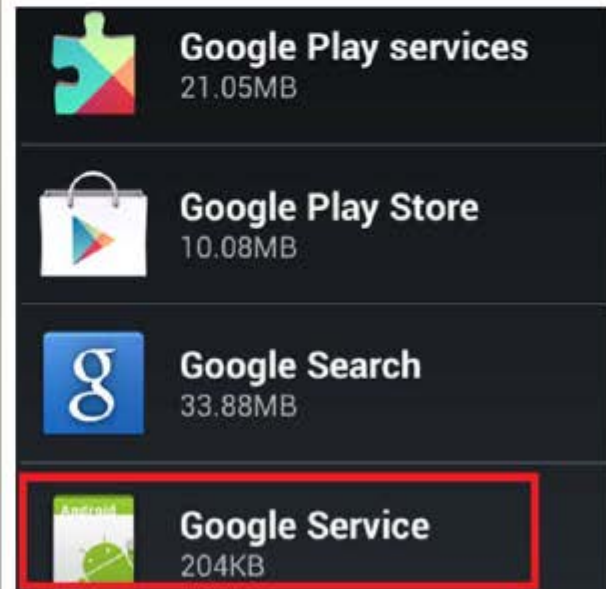
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send SMS messages

NEW VERSION

TRAMP.A

Design to **log the keystrokes** of target android mobile to steal passwords and other sensitive information



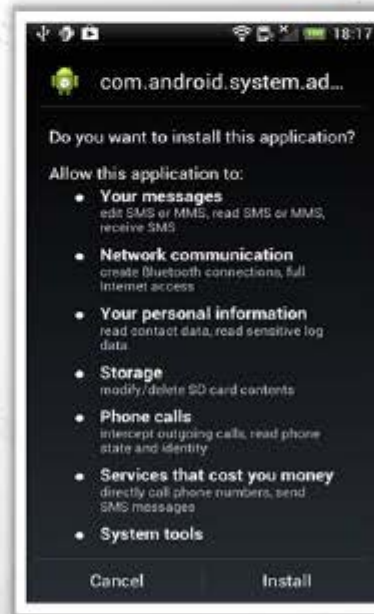
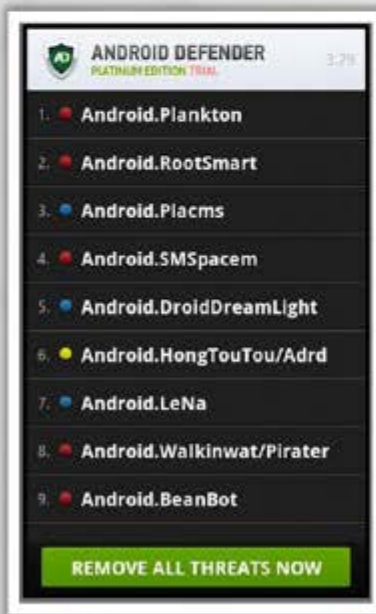
Android Trojans: Fakedefender and Obad

Fakedefender

- Android.Fakedefender is a Trojan horse for Android devices that **displays fake security alerts** in an attempt to convince the user to purchase an app in order to remove non-existent malware or security risks from the device

Obad

- Obad Trojan is distributed through different methods such as mobile botnet, traditional SMS spam, Google Play fake store, etc.
- It **gains administrator privileges** and uses an exploit to break through the Android operating system's security layer



Android Trojans: FakeInst and OpFake



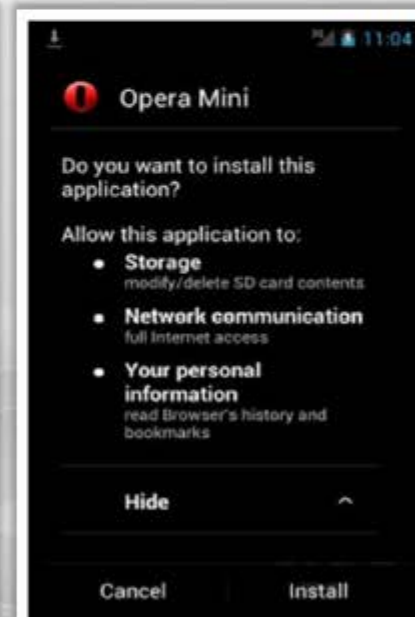
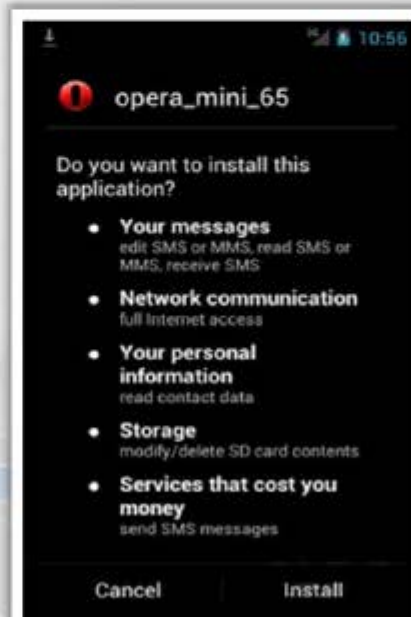
FakeInst

- FakeInst Trojan sends **SMS messages to premium rate phone numbers** or a subscription-based paid service



OpFake

- Android.Opfake is a detection for Trojan horses on the Android platform that send **SMS texts to premium-rate numbers**



C E H
Certified Ethical Hacker

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



Google Apps Device Policy



1

Google Apps Device Policy app allows Google Apps domain admin to **set security policies for your Android device**

It is a device administration app for Google Apps for Business, Education, and Government accounts that makes your **Android device more secure for enterprise use**

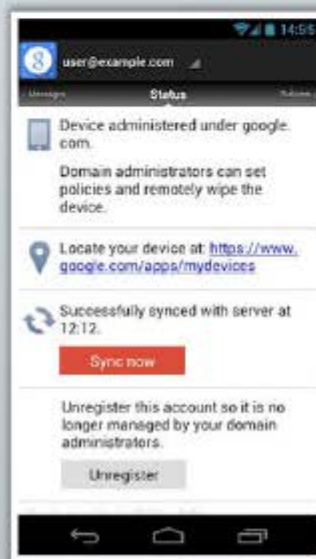
3

This app allows IT administrator to **enforce security policies** and remotely wipe your device

Additionally, this app allows you to ring, lock, or locate your Android devices through the My Devices page: <https://www.google.com/apps/mydevices>

2

4



<https://play.google.com>

Remote Wipe Service: Remote Wipe

- If users have Google Sync installed on a supported mobile device or an Android device with the **Google Apps Device Policy** app, they can use the Google Admin console to remotely wipe the device



To remote wipe a lost or stolen device:

- Sign in to your **Google Admin console**
- Click **Device management** → **Managed devices**
- In the **Devices** tab, hover your cursor over the user whose device you want to wipe
- Click **Remote Wipe** (or **Wipe account**) in the box that appears
- A second box appears asking you to confirm that you want to remotely wipe the device. If you are sure you want to wipe the device, click **Wipe Device** (or **Wipe account**)

Mobile settings

Org Settings Activation **Devices**

Search Approve Block Remote Wipe Export All

1 - 30 of 38 Next

Device ID	Name	Email	Model	OS	Type	Last Sync	Status
Appl_XUOTPY	Juan Dahlmann	juandahlmann@fallostrat.com	iPhone 4	iOS 5	Google Sync	11/6/11	Approved
Appl_1593NQ	Emma Zuzi	emma.zuzi@fallostrat.com	iPhone 3Gs	iOS 5	Google Sync	11/7/11	Approved
Appl_0K33NB	Bustos Domoco	bustosdomoco@fallostrat.com	iPhone 3Gs	iOS 4.0	Google Sync	11/4/11	Approved
Appl_XUOTPY	Student	student@fallostrat.com	iPhone 4	iOS 5	Google Sync	11/4/11	Approved
Appl_3YX184	Averroes	averroes@fallostrat.com	iPhone 3G	iOS 4.2	Google Sync	11/2/11	Approved
38c5_878ac9	Suarez Miranda	suarezmiranda@fallostrat.com	Nexus S	Android 2.3.6	Android	10/29/11	Approved
Appl_P9KA4T	Lazarus Morel						
Appl_78V3NP	Herri Rochellier						
Appl_2TTA4T	Doctor Brodie						
Appl_DU0A4T	Herbert Quatro						
Appl_JEXA4T	Isidro Parodi						
Appl_JC8A4T	Jacques Reboul						
Appl_FF1A4S	Victor Moon						
Appl_EYD0NS	Tom Castro	tomcastro@fallostrat.com	iPhone 3Gs	iOS 4.3	Google Sync	10/14/11	Approved
Appl_5QKA4T	Gervasio Montenegro	gervasiomont@fallostrat.com	iPhone 4	iOS 4.3	Google Sync	10/13/11	Approved
3c59_f67a28	Erik Lonnrot	eriklonnrot@fallostrat.com	Liquid MT	Android 2.3.5	Android	10/13/11	Wiping
Appl_WQ8A4T	Beatriz Vitorbo	beatrizvitorbo@fallostrat.com	iPhone 4	iOS 4.3	Google Sync	10/8/11	Blocked
3336_6046d	Pierre Merand	pierremerand@fallostrat.com	Liquid MT	Android 2.3.5	Android	10/7/11	Approved
Appl_ZP0FHW	Silas Haslam	silashaslam@fallostrat.com	iPad 2	iOS 4.3	Google Sync	10/6/11	Blocked

On mouseover hovercards

Nexus S
Name: Suarez Miranda
Email: suarezmiranda@fallostrat.com
Device ID: 38c5d5d
Hardware ID: 86753068675309
First Sync: 4/18/11 9:26 PM
Last Sync: 10/29/11 2:08 PM

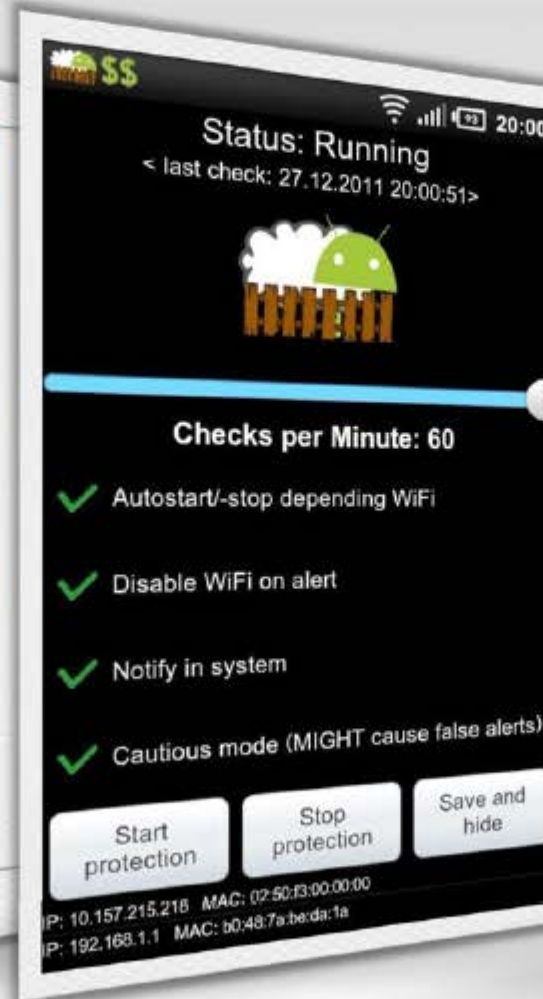
Approve Block Remote Wipe View Details

<http://support.google.com>

Android Security Tool: DroidSheep Guard



- DroidSheep Guard **monitors your phones ARP-Table** and **pop-up alerts** in case it detects suspicious entries in the phones ARP-Table
- It can immediately **disable Wi-Fi connection** to protect your accounts
- DroidSheep Guard works with all **ARP-Based attacks**, like DroidSheep and Faceniff



<http://droidsheep.de>

Android Security Tools: TrustGo Mobile Security and Sophos Mobile Security



TrustGo Mobile Security

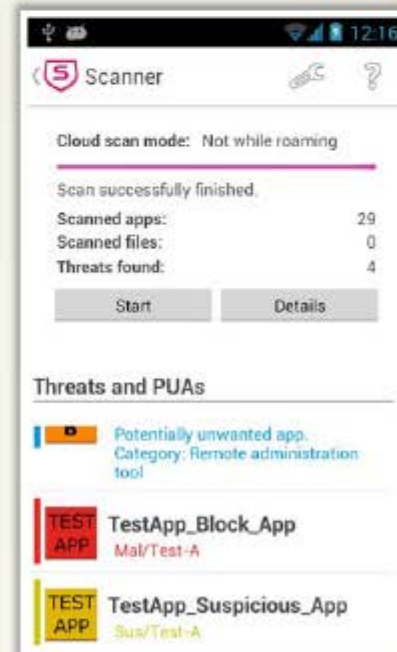
- TrustGo SAFE lets you know which apps are **free from malware** and **risks before you download**



<http://www.trustgo.com>

Sophos Mobile Security

- Sophos Mobile Security protects your Android device **without reducing performance** and helps you **avoid undesirable software**

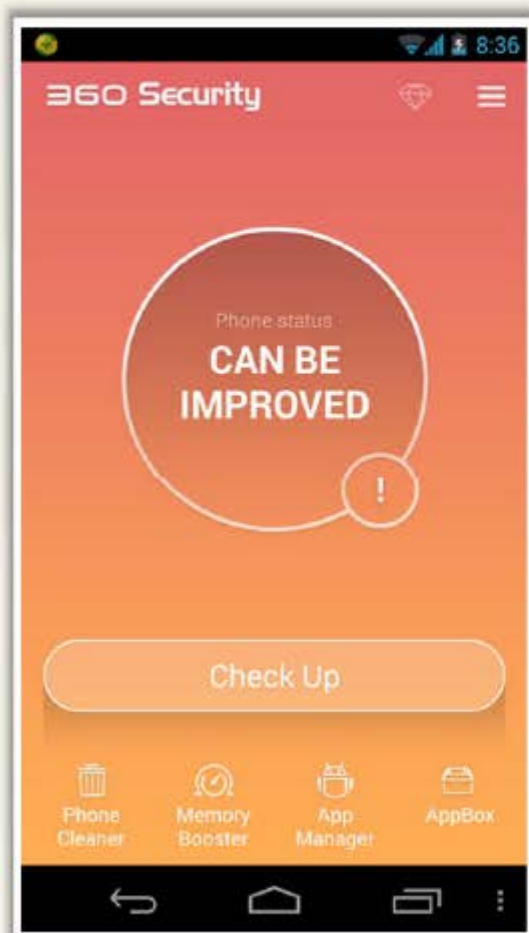


<http://www.sophos.com>

Android Security Tools: 360 Security, AVL, and Avira Antivirus Security



360 Security



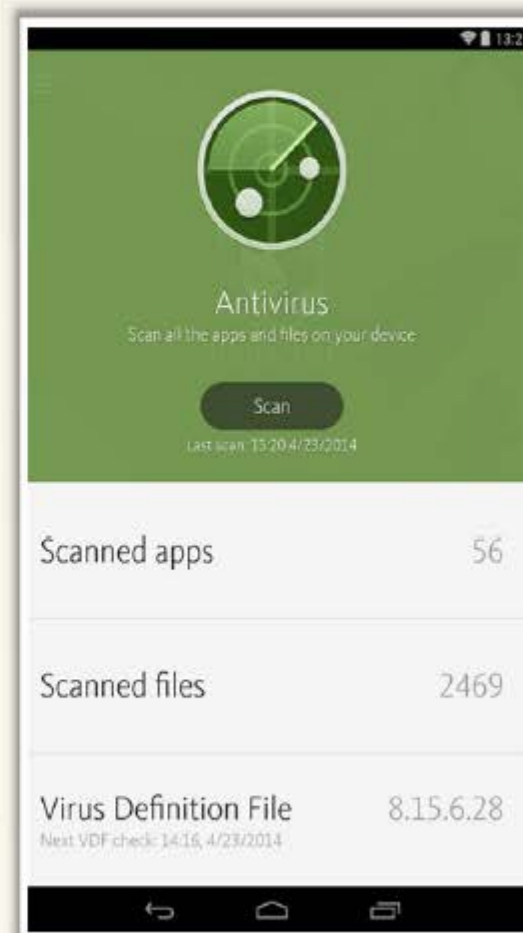
<http://www.360safe.com>

AVL



<http://www.antiy.net>

Avira Antivirus Security



<http://www.avira.com>

Android Vulnerability Scanner: X-Ray



01

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

02

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

03

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



<http://www.xray.io>

Android Device Tracking Tools

CEH
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Find My Phone

<http://findmyphone.mangobird.com>



Prey Anti-Theft

<http://preyproject.com>



My AntiTheft

<http://myantitheft.com>



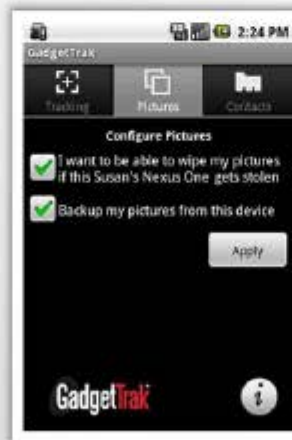
Wheres My Droid

<http://wheresmydroid.com>



iHound

<https://www.ihoundsoftware.com>



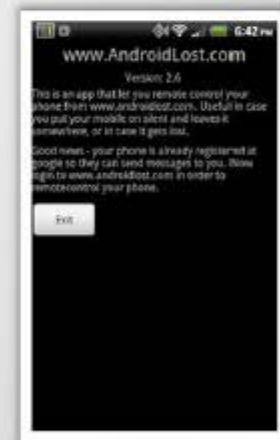
GadgetTrak Mobile Security

<http://www.gadgettrak.com>



Total Equipment Protection App

<https://protection.sprint.com>



AndroidLost.com

<http://www.androidlost.com>

Module Flow



1

**Mobile Platform
Attack Vectors**



2

Hacking Android OS

iOS

3

Hacking iOS



4

**Hacking Windows
Phone OS**



5

Hacking BlackBerry



6

**Mobile Device
Management**



7

**Mobile Security
Guidelines and Tools**

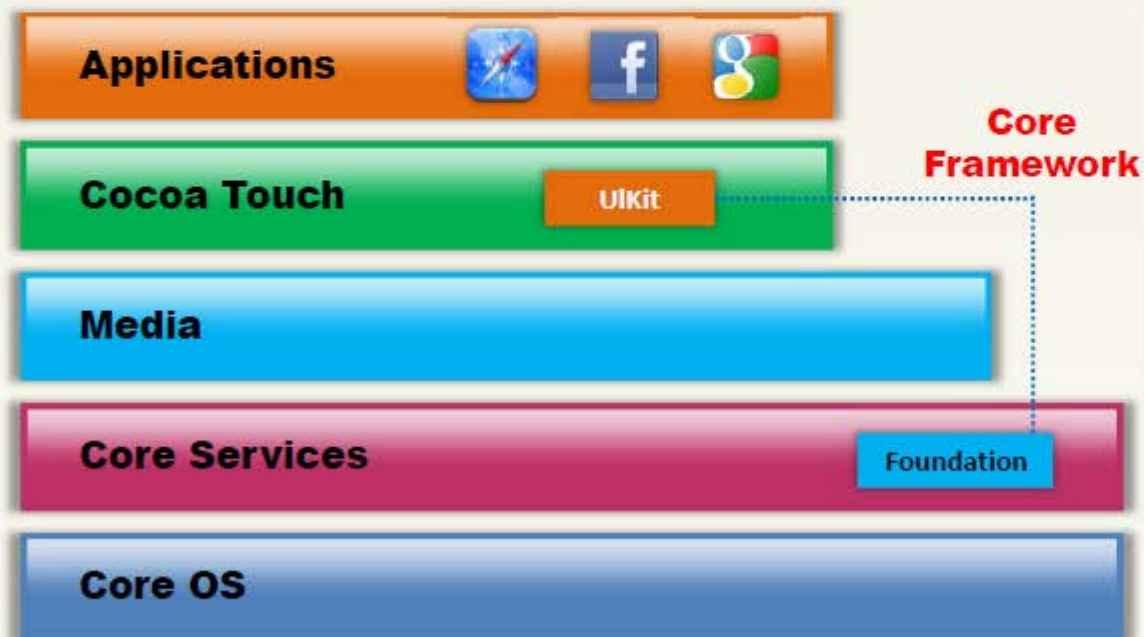


8

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 an 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

Bricking 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

App Platform for Jailbroken Devices: **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

It is a graphical front end to **Advanced Packaging Tool** (APT) and the dpkg package management system, which means that the packages available in Cydia are provided by a **decentralized system of repositories** (also called sources) that list these packages



<http://cydia.saurik.com>

Jailbreaking Tool: Pangu



Pangu is a jailbreak program and performs an **untethered jailbreak for all devices on iOS 7.1.x**



<http://en.pangu.io>

Untethered Jailbreaking of iOS 7.1.1/7.1.2 Using Pangu for Mac

1



Download **Pangu.dmg** application (also available in CEH Tools DVD)

2



Connect your device running iOS 7.1.1/7.1.2 to your Mac computer via **USB cable** and launch **Pangu.dmg** application

3



Wait until the device is detected by the Pangu application and then click **Jailbreak** button

4



A guide will popup asking you adjust your date back in time. Navigate to **Settings** → **General** → **Date & Time** and disable the **Set Automatically** toggle. Press the **date & time** and set the date to **1 June 2014**

5



Once the date has been adjusted, a **Pangu icon** will appear on your **Springboard**. Tap the icon to launch Pangu app then press **Continue** when prompted to confirm the launch of the application

6



The Pangu utility will continue with the jailbreak. you will get a prompt to unlock your device once it **reboots**. You will see **Cydia icon** on your device **Home screen**

Jailbreaking Tools: Redsn0w and Absinthe



Redsn0w

- RedSn0w allows you to **jailbreak your iPhone**, iPod Touch, and iPad running a variety of firmware versions



<http://redsn0w.info>

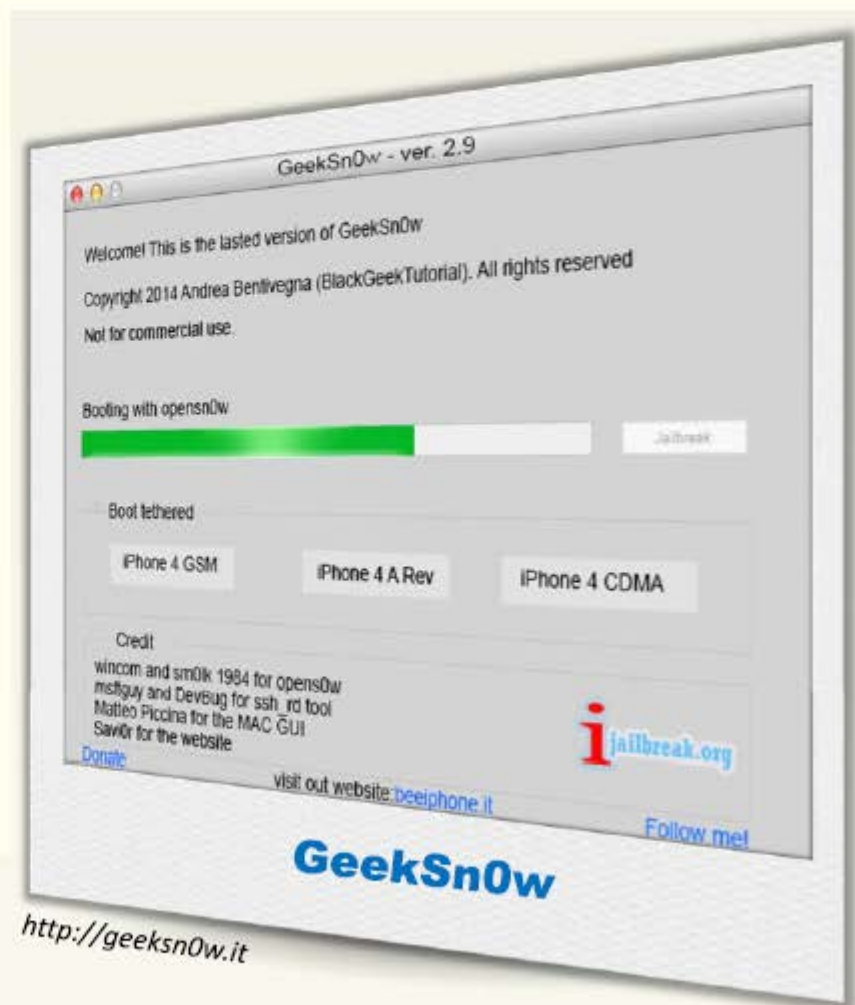
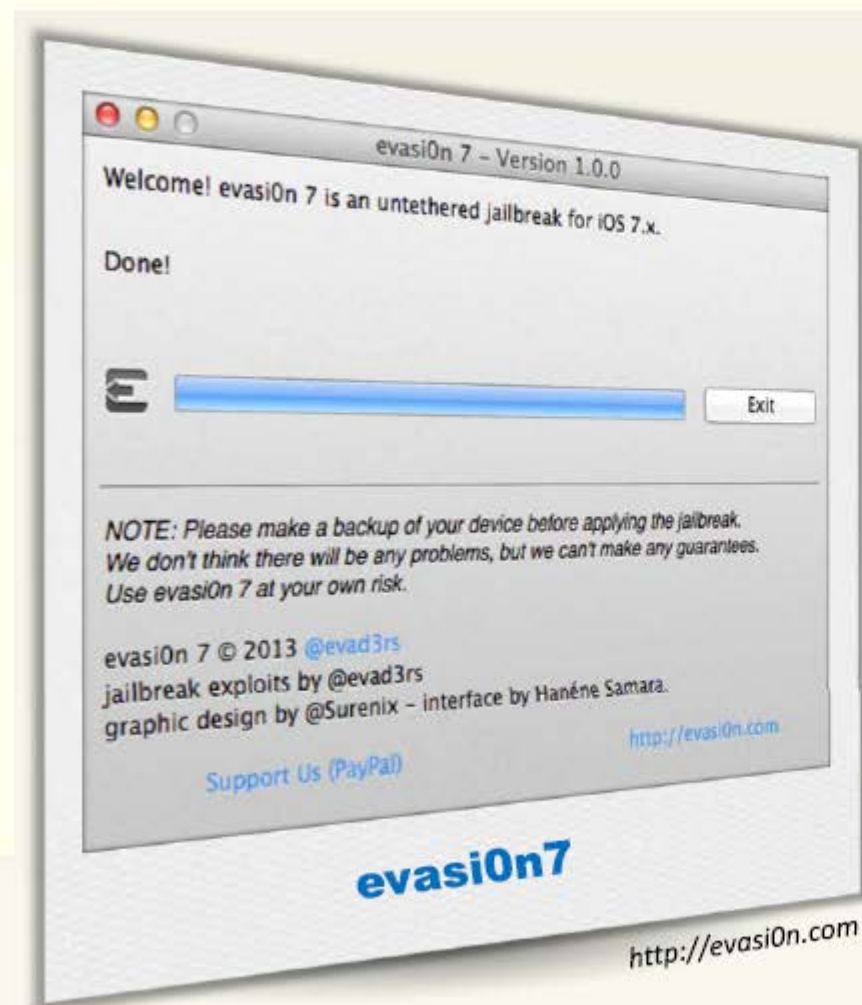
Absinthe

- A **jailbreak solution** for your iPhone, iPod, iPad, and AppleTV brought to you by Chronic Dev Team



<http://greenpois0n.com>

Jailbreaking Tools: **evasi0n7** and **GeekSn0w**



Jailbreaking Tools: **Sn0wbreeze** and **PwnageTool**

CEH
Certified Ethical Hacker



Jailbreaking Tools: LimeRa1n and Blackra1n



LimeRa1n



<http://www.limera1n.com>



Blackra1n



<http://blackra1n.com>

Guidelines for Securing iOS Devices



Use **passcode lock** feature for locking iPhone

01

Disable **Javascript** and **add-ons** from web browser



02



Use iOS devices on a **secured** and **protected** Wi-Fi network

03

Do not store sensitive data on **client-side database**



04



Do not access web services on a **compromised network**

05

Do not open **links** or **attachments** from unknown sources



06



Deploy only **trusted** third-party **applications** on iOS devices

07

Change default password of iPhone's **root password** from **alpine**



08

Guidelines for Securing iOS Devices (Cont'd)



Do not **jailbreak** or **root your device** if used within enterprise environments



Configure **Find My iPhone** and utilize it to wipe a lost or stolen device



Enable **Jailbreak detection** and also protect access to **iTunes AppleID** and **Google accounts**, which are tied to sensitive data



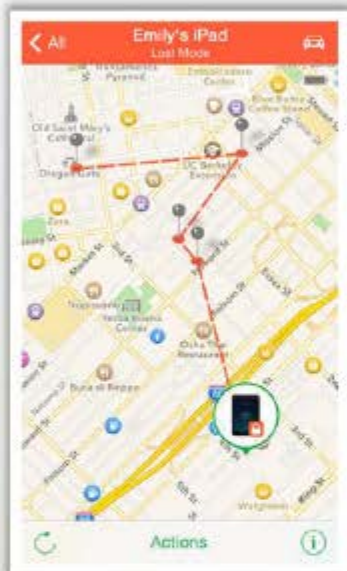
Disable **iCloud services** so that sensitive enterprise data is not backed up to the cloud (Note that cloud services can back up documents, account information, settings, and messages)



Along with this **follow the common security guidelines** for all the mobile devices outlined in the later slides

iOS Device Tracking Tools

CEH
Certified Ethical Hacker



Find My iPhone

<https://itunes.apple.com>



iHound

<https://www.ihoundsoftware.com>



GadgetTrak iOS Security

<http://www.gadgettrak.com>



iLocalis

<http://ilocalis.com>



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Mobile Pen Testing

Windows Phone 8

It allows devices with larger screens and **multi-core processors** up to 64

Trusted shared Windows core and improved support for **removable storage**

Core components from **Windows 8**, including kernel, file system, drivers, network stack, security components, media and graphics support

Internet **Explorer 10**, Nokia map technology and **background multitasking**

Supports **Near field communication (NFC)**, including payment and content sharing with Windows Phone 8 and Windows 8 machines

Supports **native code (C and C++)**, simplified porting from platforms such as Android, Symbian, and iOS

Carrier control and branding of "**wallet**" element is possible via SIM or phone hardware

Native **128-bit Bitlocker encryption** and remote device management of Windows Phone

United Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) secure boot protocol and Firmware over the air for Windows Phone updates

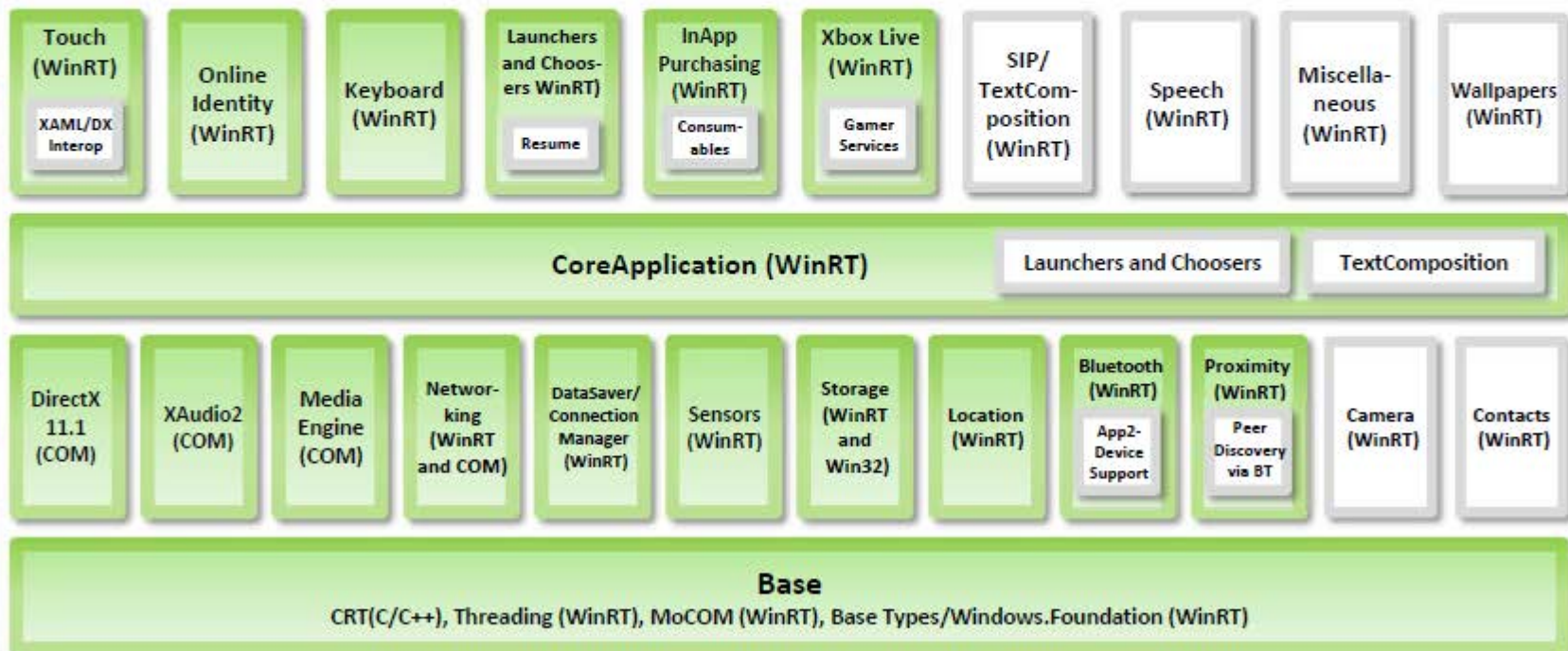
Features improved **app sandboxing** and **VoIP and video chat** integration for any VoIP or video chat app

Windows Phone 8 Architecture

Windows Phone – Windows 8 Native API Differences

Identical or Subset - ☒

Windows Phone Additions - ☐



Secure Boot Process

Power On



Firmware
Boot
Loaders

System-on-chip
(SoC) vendors

OEM
MSFT
TechEd

OEM UEFI
Applications

Windows
Phone Boot
Manager

Boot to
Flashing
Mode

**Secure
UEFI**

Windows
Phone 8
OS Boot

Windows
Phone 8
Update
OS Boot

Guidelines for Securing Windows OS Devices



Download apps only from trusted sources like **windowsphone.com**



Protect your WP8 **SIM** (Subscriber Identity Module) with a **PIN** (Personal Identification Number)



Setup **passwords** for WP8 **lock** screen and keep your phone updated with WP8 **security updates**



Enable device encryption using **Exchange ActiveSync** (EAS) or **device management policy**



Make sure to **clear** all your **browsing history** from **Internet Explorer**



Implement the **chambers concept** for all applications on Windows Phone 8



Try to avoid accessing **password protected** websites in your windows phone while you are in **unsecured Wi-Fi networks**

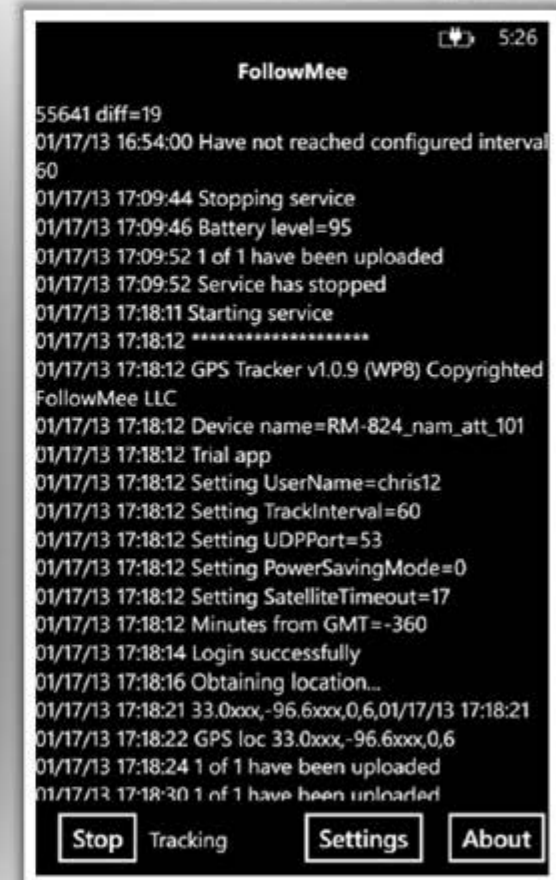
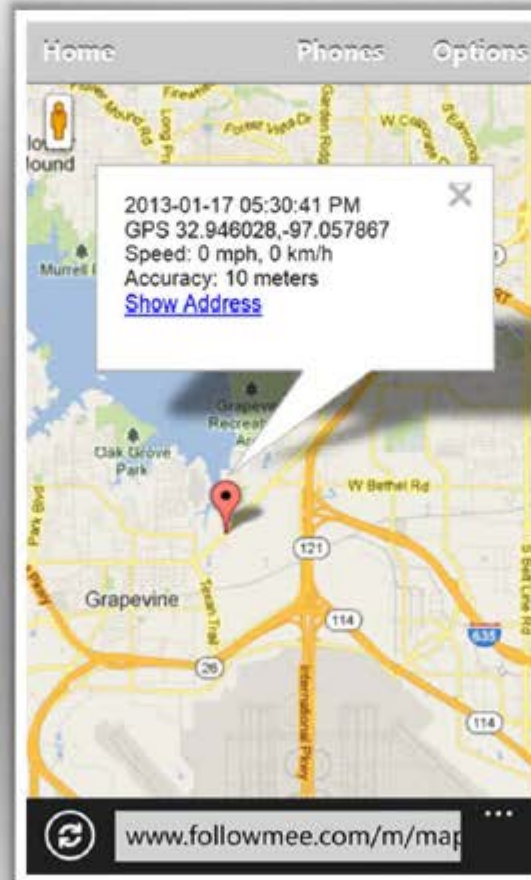


Implement **trusted Boot and code signing features** on Windows Phone device

Windows OS Device Tracking Tool: FollowMee GPS Tracker



- GPS Tracker by FollowMee converts your smart phone or tablet into a **GPS tracking device**
- It tracks location of a Windows Phone 8 device, **records locations** (GPS, Wi-Fi, or cellular triangulation) and uploads to a secured server
- Using this app, you can track your **children's movement** daily, follow whereabouts of your **family members** or **employees**
- It supports **multiple mobile platforms**



<https://www.followmee.com>

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Mobile Pen Testing

BlackBerry Operating System



BlackBerry OS

BlackBerry OS is a proprietary mobile operating system developed by **Research In Motion (RIM)** for its BlackBerry line of smartphones and handheld devices

Java Based Application

It includes a Java-based third-party application framework that implements **J2ME Mobile Information Device Profile v2 (MIDP2)** and Connected Limited Device Configuration (CLDC), as well as a number of RIM specific APIs

BlackBerry Features

Native Support
for Corporate
Email



BlackBerry
Enterprise
Server



BlackBerry
Messenger



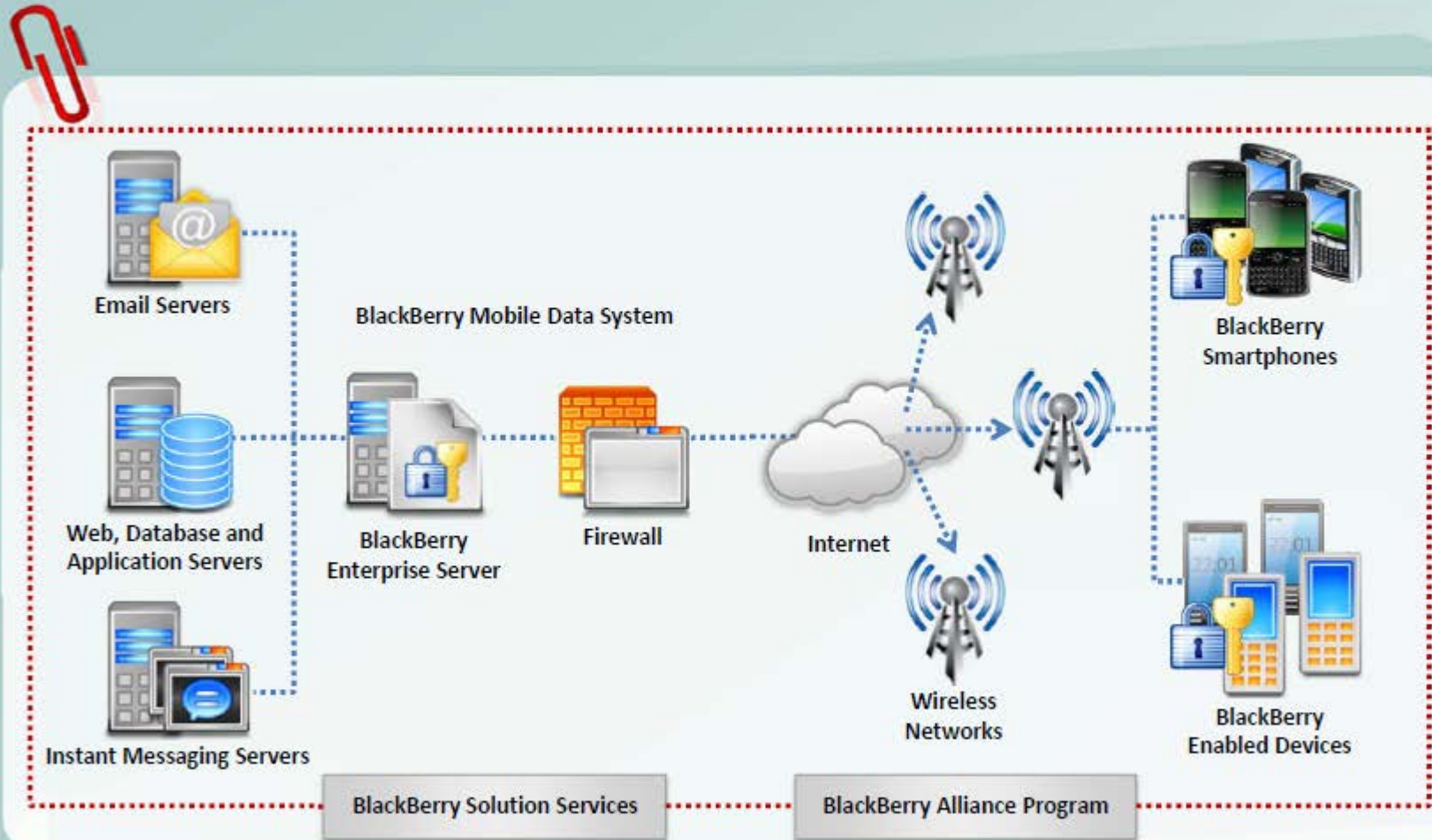
BlackBerry
Internet
Service



BlackBerry
Email Client



BlackBerry Enterprise Solution Architecture



Blackberry Attack Vectors



Malicious Code
Signing



JAD File
Exploits



Memory and
Processes
Manipulations



Email Exploits



PIM Data
Attacks



Short Message
Service (SMS)
Exploits



TCP/IP Connections
Vulnerabilities



Blackberry
Malwares

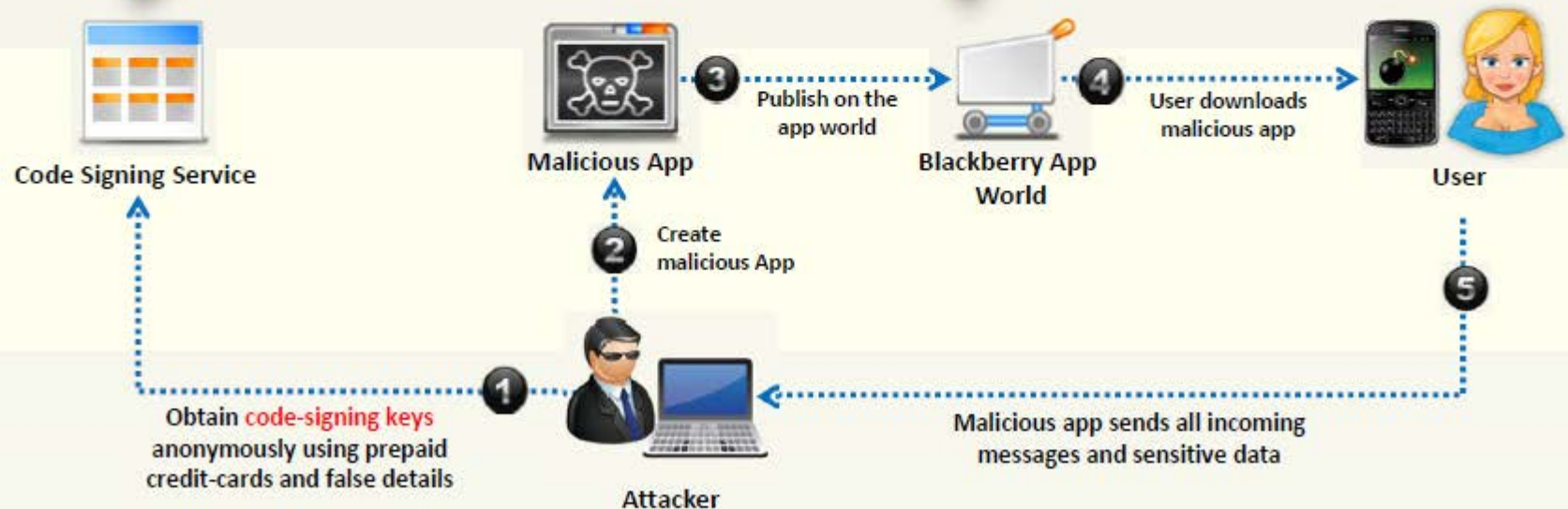


Telephony
Attacks

Malicious Code Signing

- BlackBerry applications must be **signed by RIM** to get full access to the operating system APIs
- If a required signature is missing or the application is altered after signing, the JVM will either **refuse/restrict the API access to the application** or will fail at run-time with an error message

- Attacker can obtain **code-signing keys** anonymously using prepaid credit-cards and false details, sign a malicious application and publish it on the **BlackBerry app world**
- Attackers can also **compromise a developer's system** to steal code signing keys and password to decrypt the encrypted keys



JAD File Exploits and Memory/Processes Manipulations

JAD File Exploits

- .jad (Java Application Descriptors) files include the **attributes of a java application**, such as app description, vendor details and size, and provides the URL where the application can be downloaded
- It is used as a standard way to provide **Over The Air (OTA)** installation of java applications on J2ME mobile devices
- Attackers can use specially crafted .jad file with **spoofed information** and trick user to **install malicious apps**



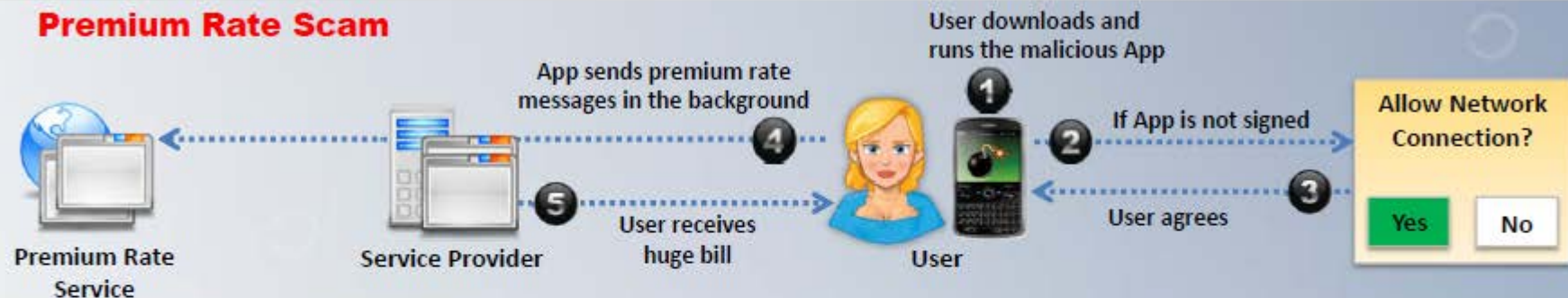
Memory/Processes Manipulations

- Attackers can create malicious applications by creating an **infinite loop**, with a break condition in the middle that will always be false to bypass compiler verification
- It will cause a **denial-of-service (DoS) attack** when the malicious application is run rendering the device unresponsive

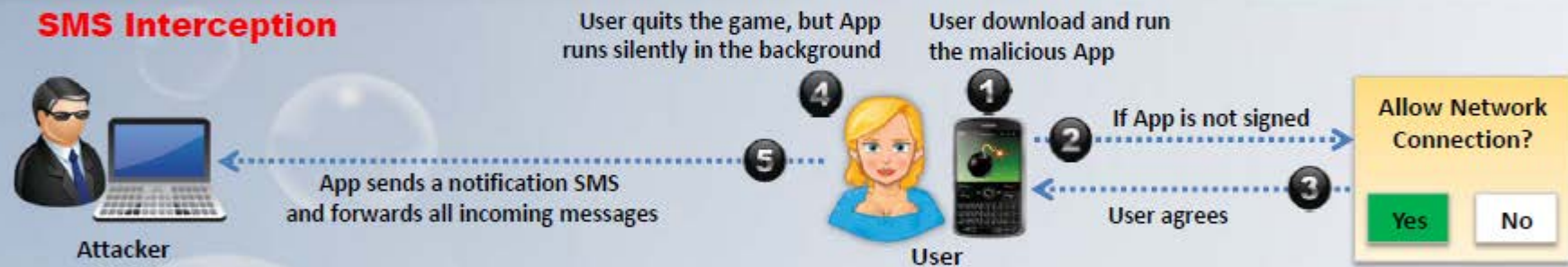


Short Message Service (SMS) Exploits

Premium Rate Scam



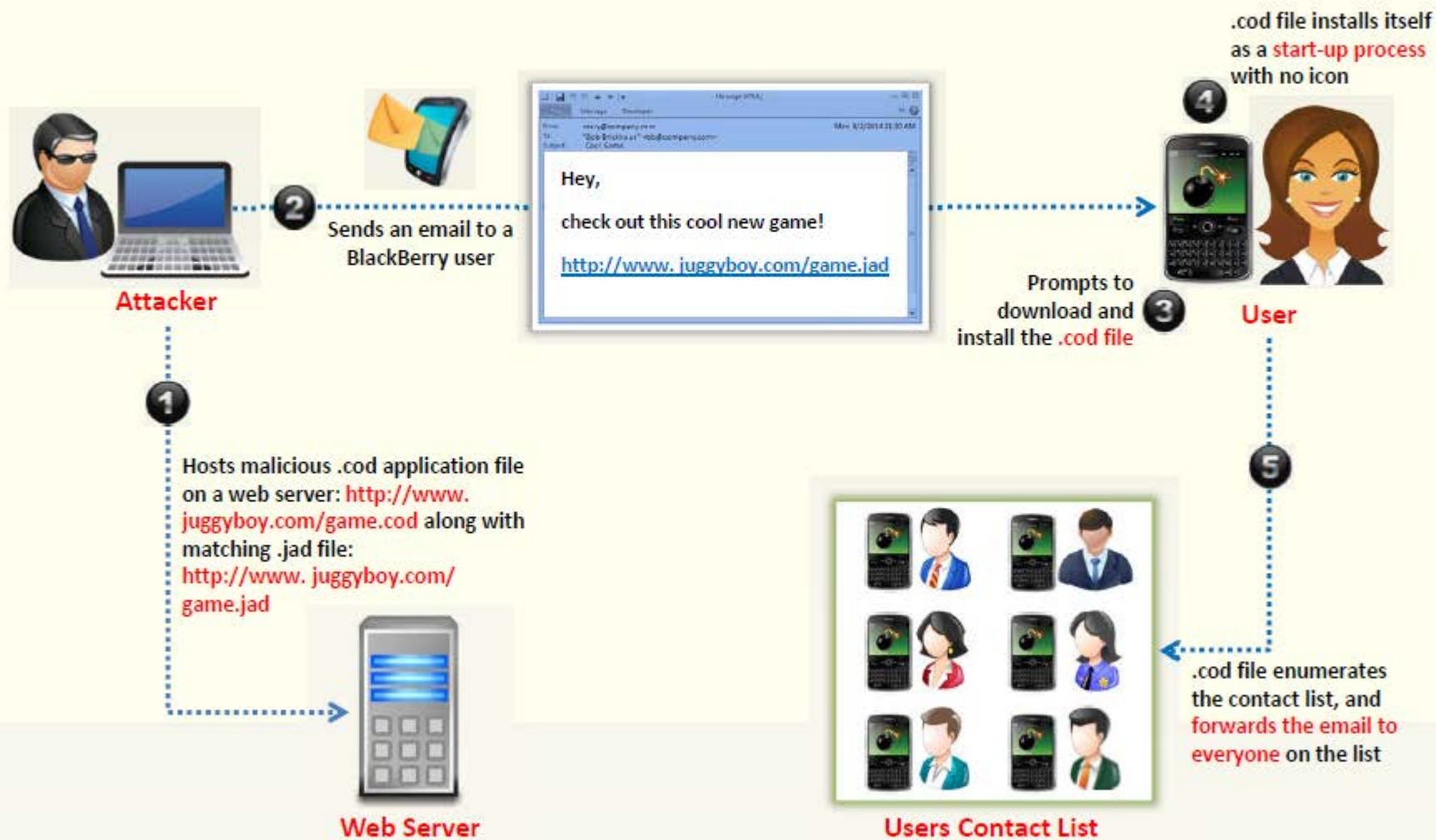
SMS Interception



SMS Backdoor



Email Exploits



PIM Data Attacks and TCP/IP Connections Vulnerabilities



PIM Data Attacks

- Personal Information Manager (PIM) data in the PIM database of a BlackBerry device includes **address books, calendars**, tasks, and memo pads information
- Attackers can create **malicious signed application** that read all the PIM data and send it to an attacker using different **transport mechanisms**
- The malicious applications can also **delete or modify the PIM data**



TCP/IP Connections Vulnerabilities

- If the device firewall is off, signed apps can **open TCP connections** without the user being prompted
- Malicious apps installed on the device can **create a reverse connection with the attacker** enabling him to utilize the infected device as a TCP proxy and gain access to organization's internal resources
- Attackers can also exploit the reverse TCP connection for backdoors and perform various **malicious information gathering attacks**



Guidelines for Securing BlackBerry Devices



Use **content protection** feature for protecting data on the BlackBerry Enterprise Network



Enterprises should follow a **security policy** for managing BlackBerry devices



Use **password encryption** for protecting files on BlackBerry devices



Maintain a **monitoring mechanism** for the network infrastructure on BlackBerry Enterprise Networks



Use **BlackBerry Protect** or other security apps for securing confidential data



Disable **unnecessary applications** from BlackBerry Enterprise Networks



Enable **SD-card/Media card encryption** for protecting data



Provide training on **security awareness and attacks** on handheld devices on BlackBerry Enterprise Networks

BlackBerry Device Tracking Tools: **MobileTracker** and **Position Logic Blackberry Tracker**



MobileTracker



<http://www.skylab-mobilesystems.com>

Options

General Options

Name: 100000a_2010-08-11T18-46-52

Ask for custom name add: No

Directory: /SDCard/blackberry/

Delay: 1 Sec.

Track altitude: Yes

Export to GPX: No

Export to KMZ (KML): Yes

KMZ (KML) Options

Altitude mode: Clamp to ground

Tracklog style: Line & Waypoints

Photo Options

Directory: /SDCard/blackberry/pictures/

Image prefix: IMG

Image Dimensions: 320x240

Save & Close

Position Logic Blackberry Tracker

POSITION LOGIC

STATUS

Latitude: 39.829908
Longitude: -89.61997
Updated: Wed Mar 14 22:...

OK: GPS fix sent

About Configure Start

<http://www.positionlogic.com>

POSITION LOGIC

CONFIGURATION

Interval: 120

SOS Interval: 60

Accuracy Level: Medium

Mobile Spyware: mSpy and StealthGenie

CEH
Certified Ethical Hacker

mSpy

The screenshot shows the mSpy web interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation options: View Messages, View Contacts, View Events, View Photos, View Tracks, View Videos, View Recordings, Tracked Phones, Commands, Help, and UNINSTALL. The main area displays a list of contacts with columns for status, name, phone number, and last message. Below this is an 'SMS' section with a table of messages. At the bottom is a 'LOCATIONS' section showing a map of a city street grid.

TYPE	NAME	PHONE NUMBER	MESSAGE
✓	Brad	17123174529	pick up after football
✓	SEAN	17018564571	Dude u gotta try this shit im high as a fuckin like right now
✗	Makayla McDonald	16795561685	BMOC
✓	Makayla McDonald	16795561685	Hopes 4 a Sunday

<http://www.mspy.com>

StealthGenie

The screenshot shows the StealthGenie web interface. It features a top navigation bar with the logo and several icons. A left sidebar contains a list of menu items. The main dashboard area includes a 'Days Left' counter, a 'Dashboard' section with five summary cards (Incoming Calls, Outgoing Calls, Missed Calls, Text SMS, Received SMS), a 'Call Logs - SMS' line chart, a 'Photo Memory' section with a gauge, and an 'Overall Statistics' table.

Category	Value
Total Calls Made on the Device	7
Total SMS Sent/Received	4
Total Photos Taken	0
Total Tracks	0

<http://www.stealthgenie.com>

Mobile Spyware



Mobile Spy

<http://www.mobile-spy.com>



SpyPhoneTap

<http://www.spyphonetap.com>



SpyBubble

<http://www.spybubble.com>



Spyera

<http://spyera.com>



Mobistealth

<http://www.mobistealth.com>



PhoneSheriff

<http://www.phonesheriff.com>



FlexiSPY

<http://www.flexispy.com>



My Mobile Watchdog

<https://www.mymobilewatchdog.com>



Highster Mobile

<http://www.highstermobile.com>



SpyToMobile

<http://spytomobile.com>

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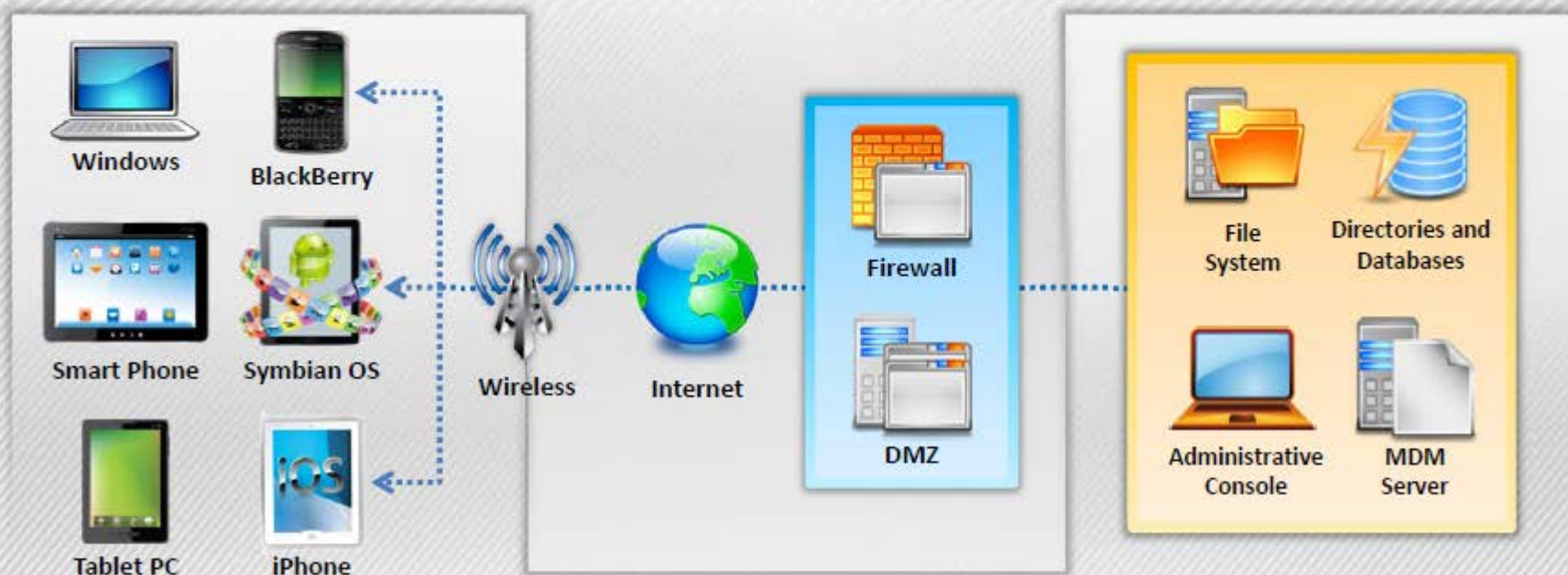
8

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
- It can be used to **manage both company-owned and employee-owned (BYOD) devices** across the enterprise



MDM Solution: MaaS360 Mobile Device Management (MDM)



01

MaaS360 supports the complete **mobile device management (MDM) lifecycle** for smartphones and tablets including iPhone, iPad, Android, Windows Phone, BlackBerry, and Kindle Fire

02

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



<http://www.maas360.com>

MDM Solutions



XenMobile

<http://www.citrix.com>



Good Mobile Manager

<http://www1.good.com>



Absolute Manage MDM

<http://www.absolute.com>



MobileIron

<http://www.mobileiron.com>



SAP Afaria

<http://www.sybase.com>



Tangoe MDM

<http://www.tangoe.com>



Device Management Centre

<http://www.sicap.com>



MobiControl

<https://www.soti.net>



AirWatch

<http://www.air-watch.com>



MediaContact

<http://www.device-management-software.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 allow employees to use the devices that they are **comfortable with** and **best fits his/her preferences** and work purposes



BYOD Benefits

Increased productivity

Employee satisfaction

Work flexibility

Lower costs



BYOD Risks



Sharing **confidential data** on unsecured network

Data leakage and endpoint security issues

Improperly **disposing device**

Support of many **different devices**

Mixing **personal** and **private** data

Lost or **stolen** devices

Lack of **awareness**

Ability to bypass organizations **network policy rules**

Infrastructure issues

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

BYOD Security Guidelines for Employee



Use encryption mechanism to store data



Maintain a clear 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

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Mobile Pen Testing

General Guidelines for Mobile Platform Security



Do not load too many **applications** and avoid auto-upload of photos to **social networks**



Securely **wipe or delete** the data disposing of the device

Perform a **Security Assessment** of the Application **Architecture**



Ensure that your **Bluetooth** is "**off**" by default. Turn it on when ever it is necessary

Maintain **configuration** control and **management**



Do not share the information within **GPS-enabled apps** unless they are necessary

Install applications from trusted application **stores**



Never connect two separate networks such as **Wi-Fi** and **Bluetooth** simultaneously

General Guidelines for Mobile Platform Security (Cont'd)

1

Use Passcode

- Configure a **strong passcode** with maximum possible length to gain access to your mobile devices
- Set an idle **timeout** to automatically lock the phone when not in use
- Enable **lockout/wipe** feature after a certain number of attempts

2

Update OS and Apps



3

Enable Remote Management

- In an enterprise environment, use **Mobile Device Management (MDM) software** to secure, monitor, manage, and support mobile devices deployed across the organization

4

Do not allow Rooting or Jailbreaking

- Ensure your MDM solutions prevent or detect **rooting/jailbreaking**
- Include this clause in your **mobile security policy**

5

Use Remote Wipe Services

- Use **remote wipe services** such as Remote Wipe (Android) and Find My iPhone or FindMyPhone (Apple iOS) to locate your device should it be lost or stolen

6

Encrypt Storage

- If supported, configure your mobile device to encrypt its storage with **hardware encryption**



General Guidelines for Mobile Platform Security (Cont'd)



Perform periodic backup and synchronization

- Use a secure, **over-the-air backup-and-restore tool** that performs periodic background synchronization

Filter e-mail-forwarding barriers

- Filter email/emails by configuring **server-side settings** of the corporate email/emails system
- Use **commercial data loss prevention filters**

Configure Application certification rules

- Allow only **signed applications** to install or execute

Harden browser permission rules

- Harden browser permission rules according to **company's security policies** to avoid attacks

Design and implement mobile device policies

- Set a policy that defines the **accepted usage, levels of support, and type of information access permitted** on different devices

General Guidelines for Mobile Platform Security (Cont'd)



Set require passcode to immediately

Thwart passcode guessing: set erase data to ON

Enable auto-lock and set to one minute

Encrypt the device and backups



Configure wireless to ask to join networks

Perform regular software maintenance



Control the location of backups

Control devices and applications

Prohibit USB keys

Encrypt backups

Prevent local caching of email

Sandbox application and data



General Guidelines for Mobile Platform Security (Cont'd)



1

Disable the collection of **Diagnostics and Usage Data** under **Settings** → **General** → **About**

2

Apply **software updates** when new releases are available

3

Limit **logging data** stored on device

4

Use **device encryption** and **patch** applications

5

Managed **operating environment**

6

Managed **application environment**

7

Press the **power button** to lock the device whenever it is not in use

8

Verify the **location of printers** before printing sensitive documents

9

Utilize a **passcode lock** to protect access to the mobile device - consider the eight character non-simple passcode

0

Report a **lost or stolen device to IT** so they can disable certificates and other access methods associated with the device

General Guidelines for Mobile Platform Security (Cont'd)



1

Consider the **privacy implications** before enabling location-based services and limit usage to trusted applications

2

Keep **sensitive data off** of shared mobile devices. If enterprise information is locally stored on a device, it is recommended that this device not be openly shared

3

Ask your IT department how to use **Citrix technologies** to keep data in the data center and keep personal devices personal

4

If you must have sensitive data on a mobile device, use **follow-me data** and **ShareFile** as an enterprise-managed solution

5

(Android) Backup to **Google Account** so that sensitive enterprise data is not backed up to the cloud

6

Configure location services to disable location tracking for applications that you do not want to know your location information

7

Configure notifications to disable the ability to view notifications while the device is locked for applications that could display sensitive data

8

Configure AutoFill - Auto-fill Names and Passwords for browsers to reduce password loss via shoulder-surfing and surveillance (if desired and allowed by enterprise policy)

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



Never reply to a **suspicious SMS** without verifying the source



Do not click on any **links** included in the SMS



Never reply to a SMS that requires **personal and financial information** from you



Review the **bank's policy** on sending SMS



Enable the "**block texts from the internet**" feature from your provider



Never reply to a SMS which urging you to **act or respond quickly**

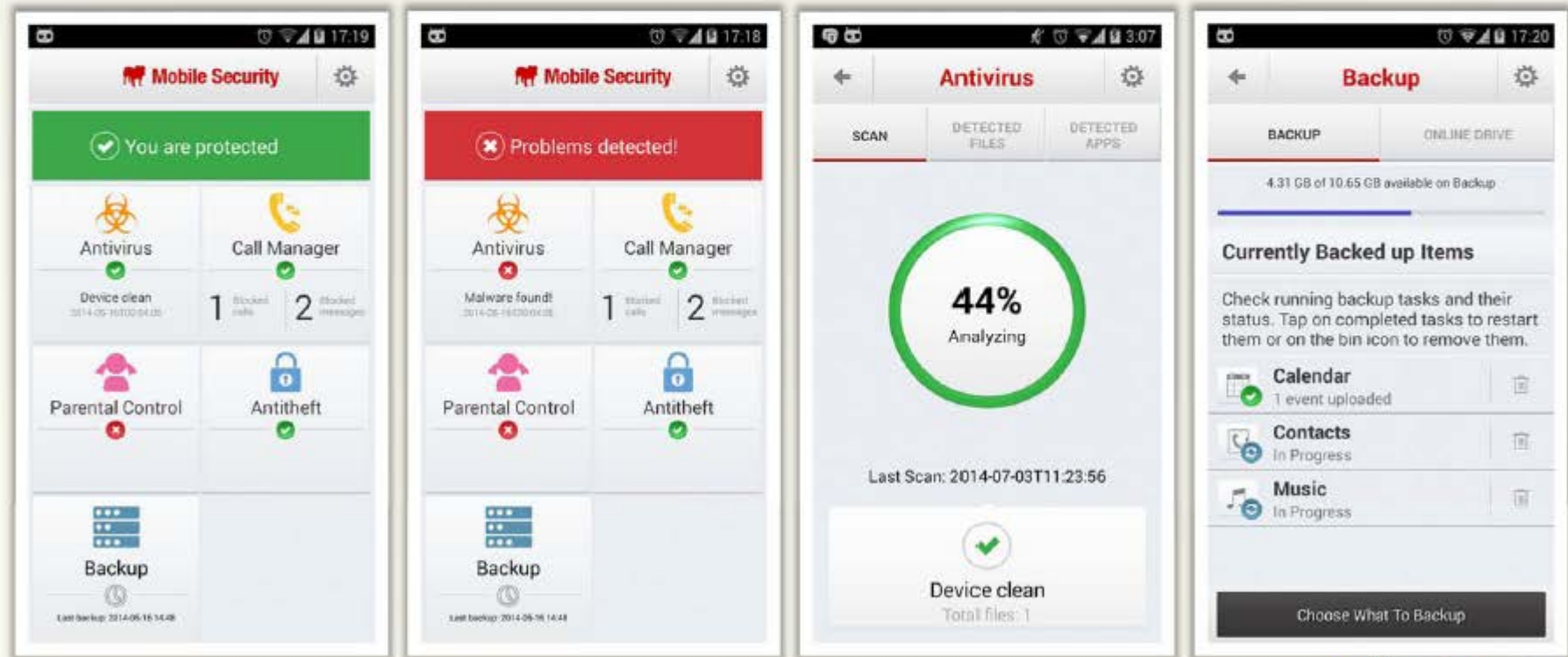


Never call a number left in a SMS

Mobile Protection Tool: BullGuard Mobile Security



- 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**



<http://www.bullguard.com>

Mobile Protection Tool: **Lookout**

CEH
Certified Ethical Hacker

Lookout protects your phone from mobile threats

Security and Privacy

Helps avoid risky behavior, like connecting to an unsecured Wi-Fi network, downloading a malicious app

Backup

Provides safe, secure and seamless backup of your mobile data, automatically over the air

Missing Device

Helps you find your phone if it's lost or stolen

Management

Allows you to remotely manage your phone

Locate & Scream

Log onto Lookout.com and easily manage your phone there



<https://www.lookout.com>

Theft Alerts

Get an email with a photo & location when someone messes with your device



Mobile Protection Tool: **WISeID**

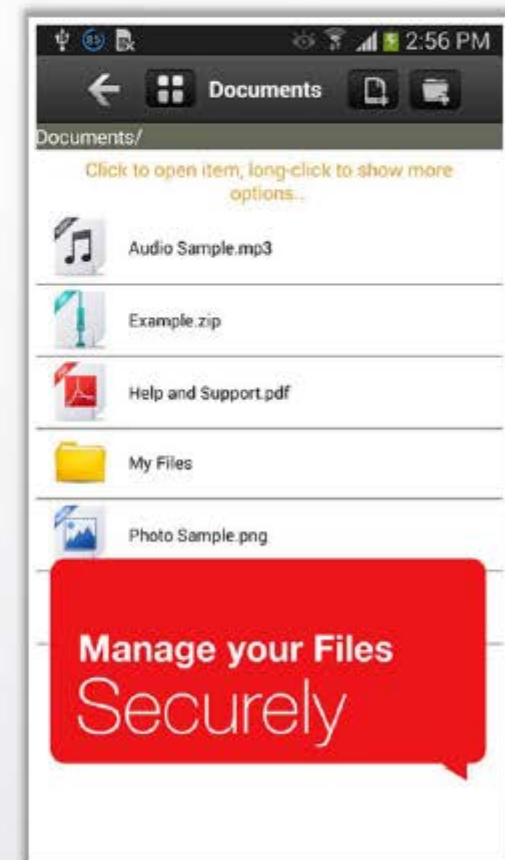


- WISeID provides secure and easy-to-use **encrypted storage for personal data**, personally identifiable information (PII), PINs, credit and loyalty cards, notes, and other information
- WISeID allows you to store your web sites, user names and passwords and quickly log on to your **favourite websites** through your mobile device



The screenshot shows the WISeID mobile application interface for creating a new password. At the top, the status bar shows the time as 5:16. The app's logo 'WISeID' is prominently displayed. Below it, a message explains the need for a Master Password. The form includes two input fields for 'New Password' and 'Re-type Password', a 'Password strength' indicator, and three buttons: 'Generate', 'Set my password', and 'I don't want a password'.

<http://www.wiseid.com>



Mobile Protection Tool: **zIPS**

CEH
Certified Ethical Hacker

- zIPS employs machine-learning to **detect abnormal behavior** and isolate your device before any exploit can take place
- zIPS is equipped with a **behavioral analysis engine** to automatically detect and block malicious threats by monitoring how they change the characteristics of the mobile device
- It **scans all mobile applications** and browsers to enhance the security of user device and keeps your whole organization safe from MITM, IPv4 and even IPv6 attacks



<https://www.zimperium.com>



Mobile Protection Tools



McAfee Mobile Security

<http://home.mcafee.com>



**Kaspersky Internet Security
for Android**

<http://www.kaspersky.com>



AVG AntiVirus Pro for Android

<http://www.avg.com>



F-Secure Mobile Security

<http://www.f-secure.com>



avast! Mobile Security

<http://www.avast.com>



**Trend Micro™ Mobile
Security**

<http://www.trendmicro.com>



Norton Mobile Security

<http://us.norton.com>



Comodo Mobile Security

<http://www.comodo.com>



ESET Mobile Security

<http://www.eset.com>



Bitdefender Mobile Security

<http://www.bitdefender.com>

Mobile Anti-Spyware



SeCore Security



<http://www.secorelab.com>

AntiSpy Mobile



<http://www.antispymobile.com>

Malwarebytes Anti-Malware Mobile



<https://www.malwarebytes.org>

Module Flow



1

**Mobile Platform
Attack Vectors**



2

Hacking Android OS

iOS

3

Hacking iOS



4

**Hacking Windows
Phone OS**



5

Hacking BlackBerry



6

**Mobile Device
Management**



7

**Mobile Security
Guidelines and Tools**



8

Mobile Pen Testing

Android Phone Pen Testing



START

Root an Android Phone

- Try to Root an Android Phone to gain the administrative access to the Android devices using tools such as **SuperOneClick**, **Superboot**, **One Click Root**, **Kingo Android ROOT**, etc.

Perform DoS
and DDoS Attacks

- Use tool **AnDOSid** to perform DoS and DDoS attacks on Android phone



Check for vulnerabilities
in Android browser

- 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

Check for
vulnerabilities in SQLite

- 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

Check for
vulnerabilities in Intents

- Try to **exploit Android Intents** to obtain the user's private information
- You can use **ComDroid** tool to detect application's communication vulnerabilities

Detect capability
leaks in Android devices

- Use tool **Woodpecker** to detect capability leaks in Android devices

iPhone Pen Testing

START



Jailbreak the iPhone

Unlock the iPhone

Use SmartCover
to bypass passcode

Hack iPhone
using Metasploit

Check for access point

Check iOS device data
transmission on Wi-Fi
networks

Check whether the
malformed data can
be sent to the device



- Try to Jailbreak the iPhone using tools such as **Pangu**, **evasi0n7**, **Redsn0w**, **Absinthe**, **Sn0wbreeze**, **PwnageTool**, etc.
- Unlock the iPhone using tools such as **iPhoneSimFree** and **anySIM**
- 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**
- 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
- Setup an **access point** with the same name and encryption type
- 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
- Use **social engineering techniques** such as sending emails, SMS to trick the user to open links that contain malicious web pages

Windows Phone Pen Testing

CEH
Certified Ethical Hacker

START

Try to turn off the phone by sending an SMS

- Send an **SMS** to the phone which turns off the mobile and reboots again

Try to jailbreak Windows phone

- Use **WindowBreak** program to jailbreak/unlock Windows phone

Check for on-device encryption

- Check whether the data on phone can be accessed without **password or PIN**

Check for vulnerability in Windows phone Internet Explorer

- Check whether the **flaw in CSS function** in Internet Explorer allows attackers to gain full access over the phone through **remote code execution**



BlackBerry Pen Testing



START

Perform blackjacking
on BlackBerry

- Use **BBProxy** tool to hijack BlackBerry connection

Check for flaws in applica-
tion code signing process

- Obtain **code-signing keys** using prepaid credit-cards and false details, sign a malicious application and publish it on the **Blackberry app world**

Perform email exploit

- Send mails or messages to trick a user to download **malicious .cod application file** on the BlackBerry device

Perform DOS attack

- Try sending malformed **Server Routing Protocol (SRP) packets** from BlackBerry network to the router to cause DOS attack

Check for vulnerabilities
in BlackBerry Browser

- Send **maliciously crafted web links** and trick users to open links containing malicious web pages on the BlackBerry device

Search for password
protected files

- Use tools such as **Elcomsoft Phone Password Breaker** that can recover password protected files, backups from BlackBerry devices

Mobile Pen Testing Toolkit: zANTI



1

zANTI is a comprehensive **network diagnostics toolkit** that enables complex audits and penetration tests

2

It provides **cloud-based reporting** that walks you through simple guidelines to ensure network safety

3

It offers a comprehensive range of fully customizable scans to **reveal everything** from authentication, backdoor and brute-force attempts to database, DNS and protocol-specific attacks – including rogue access points

4

It produces an **Automated Network Map** that shows any vulnerabilities of a given target



<https://www.zimperium.com>

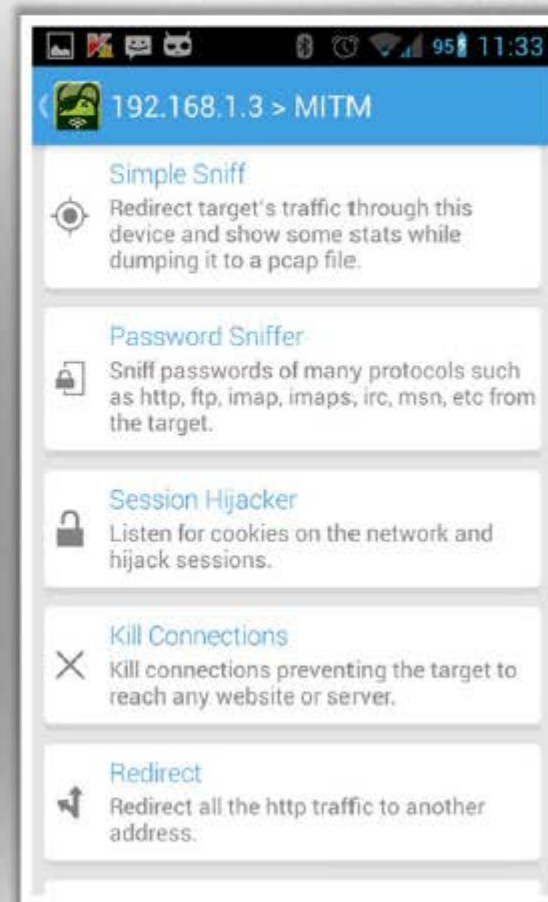
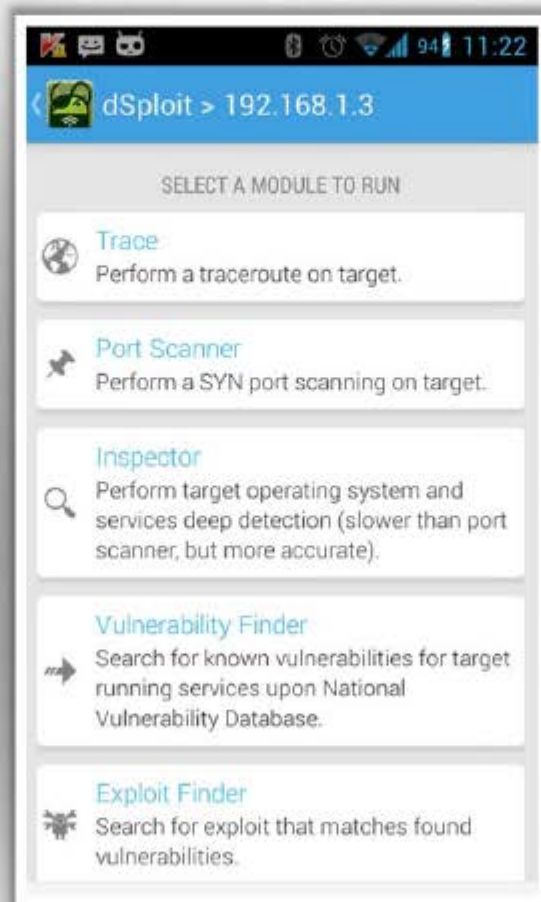
Mobile Pen Testing Toolkit: dSploit



- dSploit is an Android network analysis and penetration suite which aims to offer to IT security experts/geeks the most complete and advanced professional toolkit to **perform network security assessments on a mobile device**

■ Features

- Wi-Fi scanning and common router key cracking
- Deep inspection
- Vulnerability search
- MITM multi protocol password sniffing
- MITM HTTP/HTTPS session hijacking



<http://dspl0it.net>

Mobile Pen Testing Toolkit: Hackode (The Hacker's Toolbox)



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



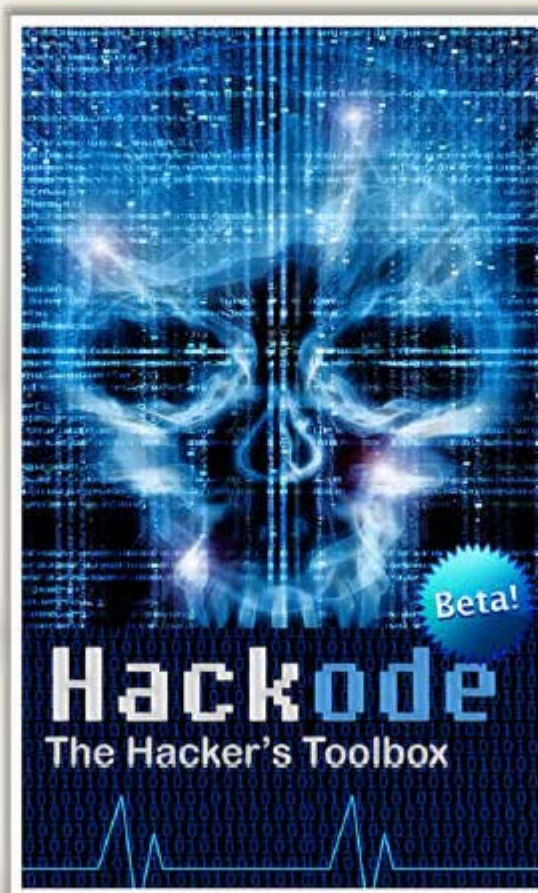
> Whois, Ping, and Traceroute



> 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 in 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 an iOS devices
- ❑ Attacker can obtain code-signing keys anonymously using prepaid credit-cards and false details, sign a malicious application, and publish it on the Blackberry app world
- ❑ 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.