



HACK-IT-N / 2019-12-10

RESTRICTED / TLP:WHITE

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# OWASP MOBILE SECURITY TESTING GUIDE

## UN MOT SUR VOTRE SERVITEUR

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- ▶ Assiste des institutions, des sociétés privées ainsi que le secteur de la défense dans la **protection** de leur système d'information
- ▶ Fondateur de **RandoriSec**, société spécialisée en sécurité offensive

# AGENDA

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- ▶ Quelques chiffres
- ▶ OWASP
- ▶ Le projet OWASP **Mobile Security Testing**
  - ▶ OWASP **MASVS**
  - ▶ OWASP **MSTG**
  - ▶ OWASP AppSec **Checklist**
- ▶ Exemples de **vulnérabilités**

- ▶ **Quelques chiffres**
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# QUELQUES CHIFFRES: LA POPULATION

- ▶ En 2019:
  - ▶ 5,1 milliards d'utilisateurs de téléphones mobiles
  - ▶ 4,4 milliards d'utilisateurs de téléphones mobiles connectés à internet

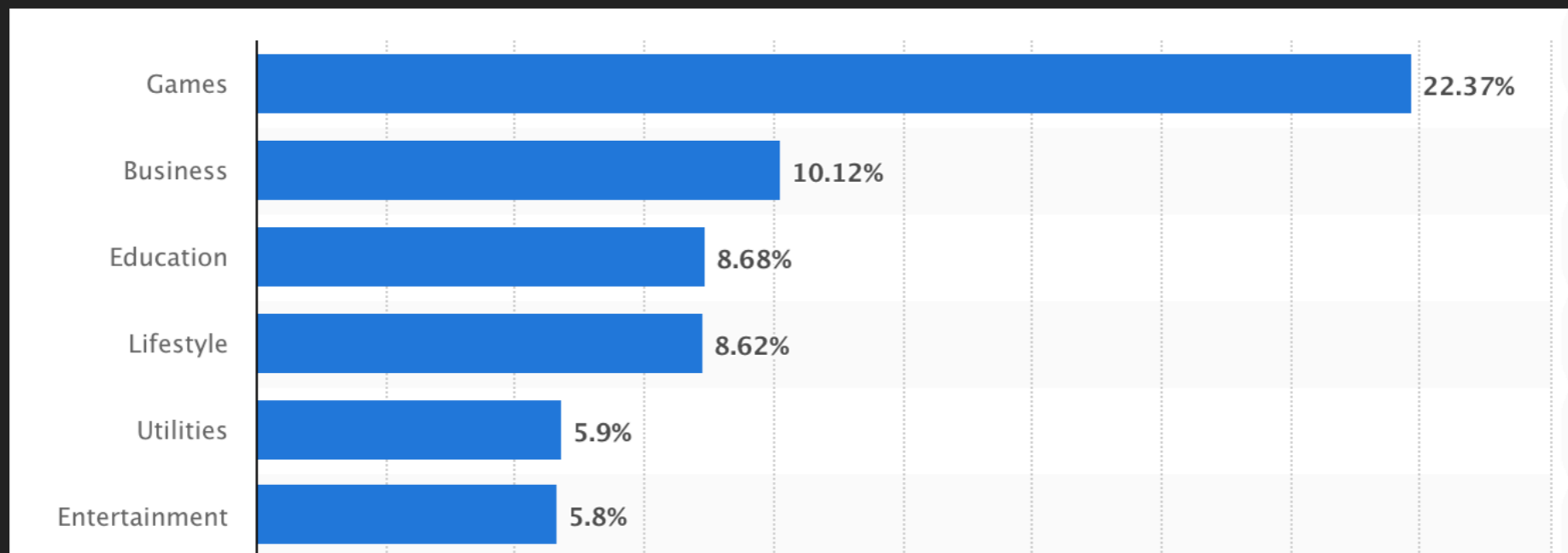


## QUELQUES CHIFFRES: LES APPLICATIONS

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- ▶ En 2019:
  - ▶ **2,5** milliards d'applications disponibles sur le Google Play Store
  - ▶ **1,8** milliards d'applications disponibles sur l'Apple App Store

Catégories les plus populaires en novembre 2019 sur l'Apple App Store



source: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/270291/popular-categories-in-the-app-store/>

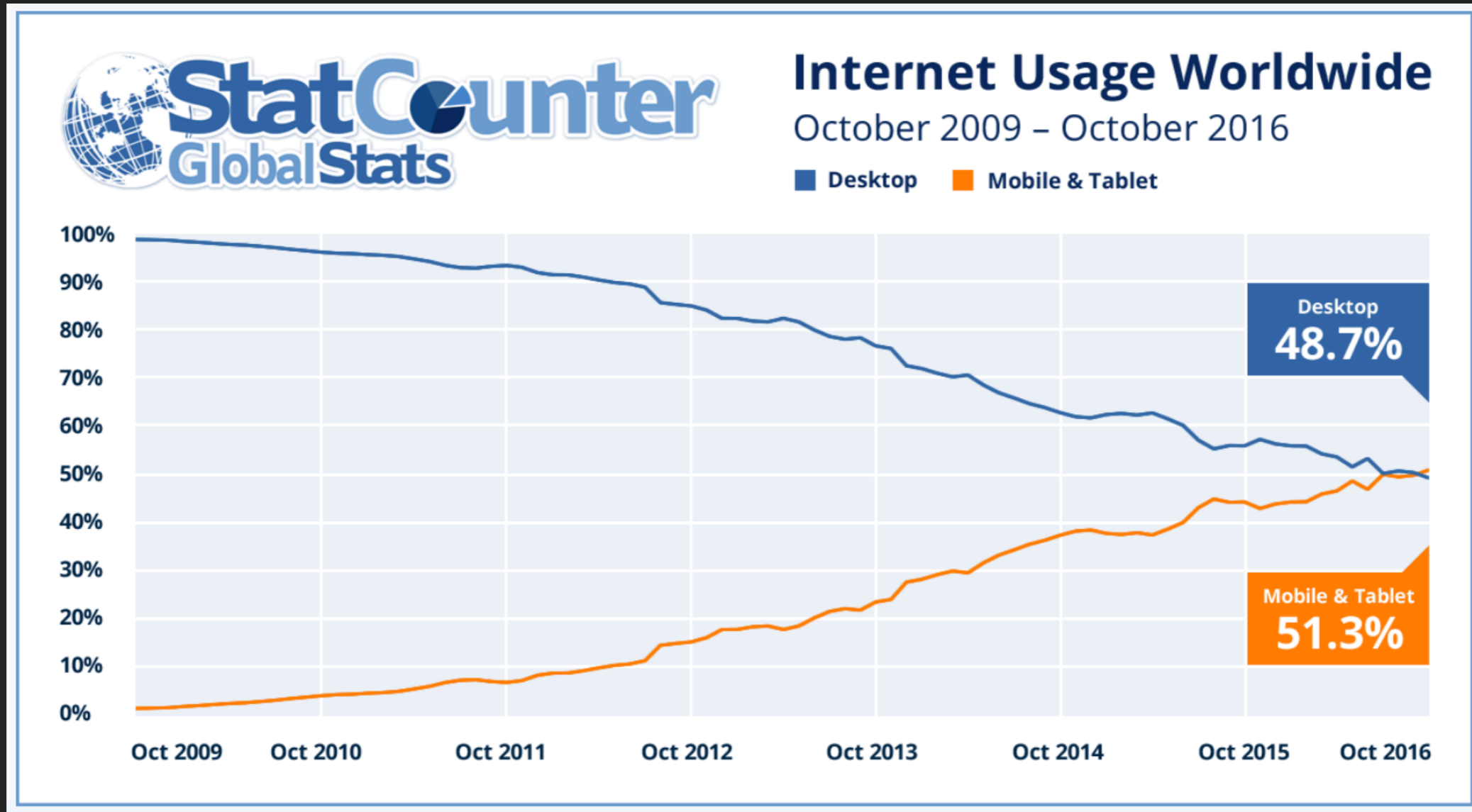
# MOBILE TRAFFIC

**UP** **222%**  
IN THE LAST 5 YEARS

COMBINED TRAFFIC WORLDWIDE 2013 VS 2018



# QUELQUES CHIFFRES: LA PROPORTION MOBILE/DESKTOP



source: <https://gs.statcounter.com/press/mobile-and-tablet-internet-usage-exceeds-desktop-for-first-time-worldwide>



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# OWASP (OPEN WEB APPLICATION SECURITY PROJECT)

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- ▶ Association a but non lucratif
- ▶ Objectif: améliorer la sécurité des logiciels
- ▶ Communauté de 45 000 personnes
- ▶ **Outils:** ZAP, Juice Shop, Dependency Check, iGoat, DVIA
- ▶ **Documentations:** TOP10, Testing Guide, Secure Coding Practises
- ▶ Conférences

# OWASP (OPEN WEB APPLICATION SECURITY PROJECT)

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## OWASP Top 10 - 2017

**A1:2017-Injection**

**A2:2017-Broken Authentication**

**A3:2017-Sensitive Data Exposure**

**A4:2017-XML External Entities (XXE) [NEW]**

**A5:2017-Broken Access Control [Merged]**



**A6:2017-Security Misconfiguration**

**A7:2017-Cross-Site Scripting (XSS)**

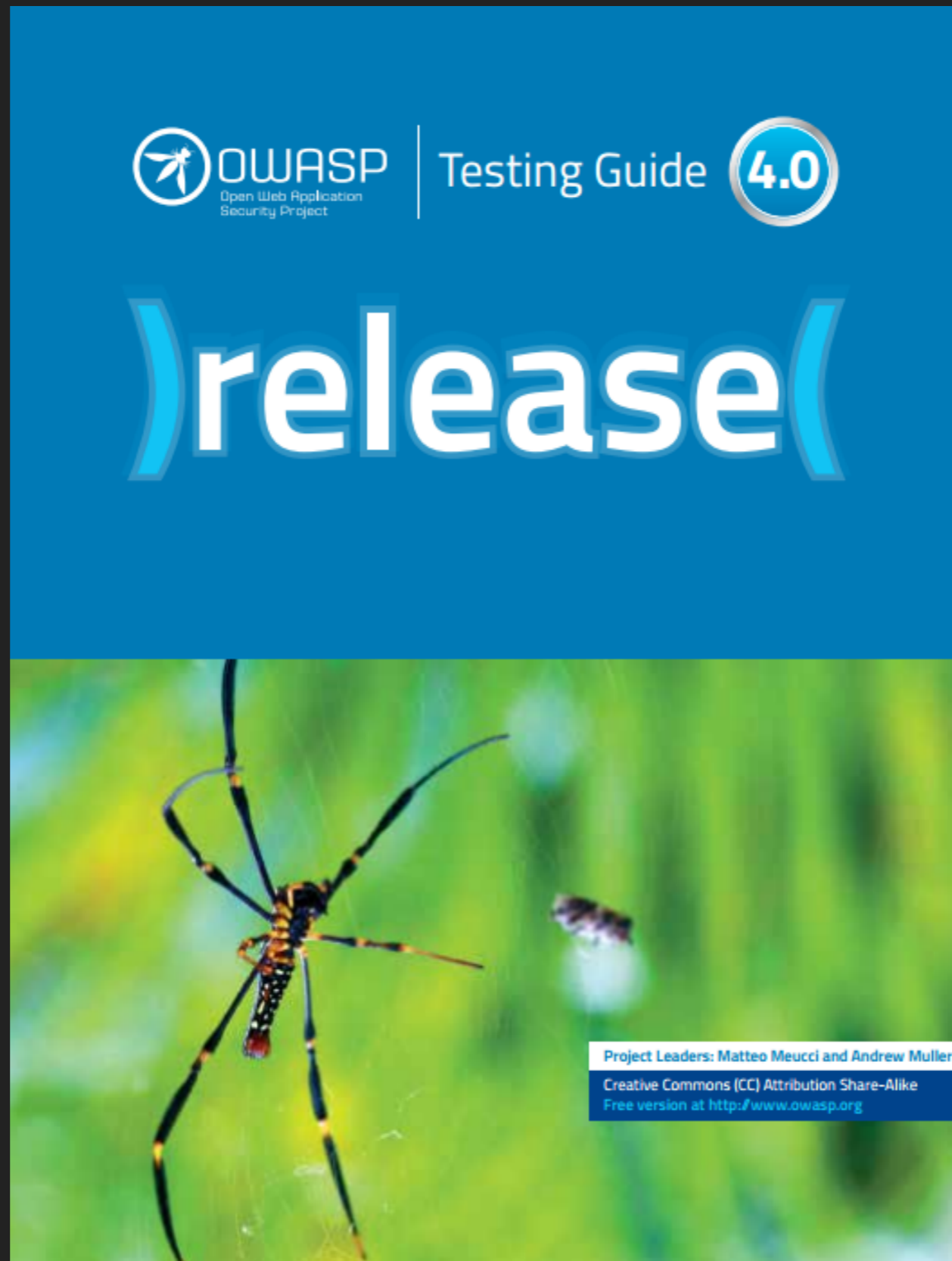
**A8:2017-Insecure Deserialization [NEW, Community]**

**A9:2017-Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities**

**A10:2017-Insufficient Logging&Monitoring [NEW,Comm.]**

# OWASP (OPEN WEB APPLICATION SECURITY PROJECT)

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# OWASP (OPEN WEB APPLICATION SECURITY PROJECT)



Testing Guide

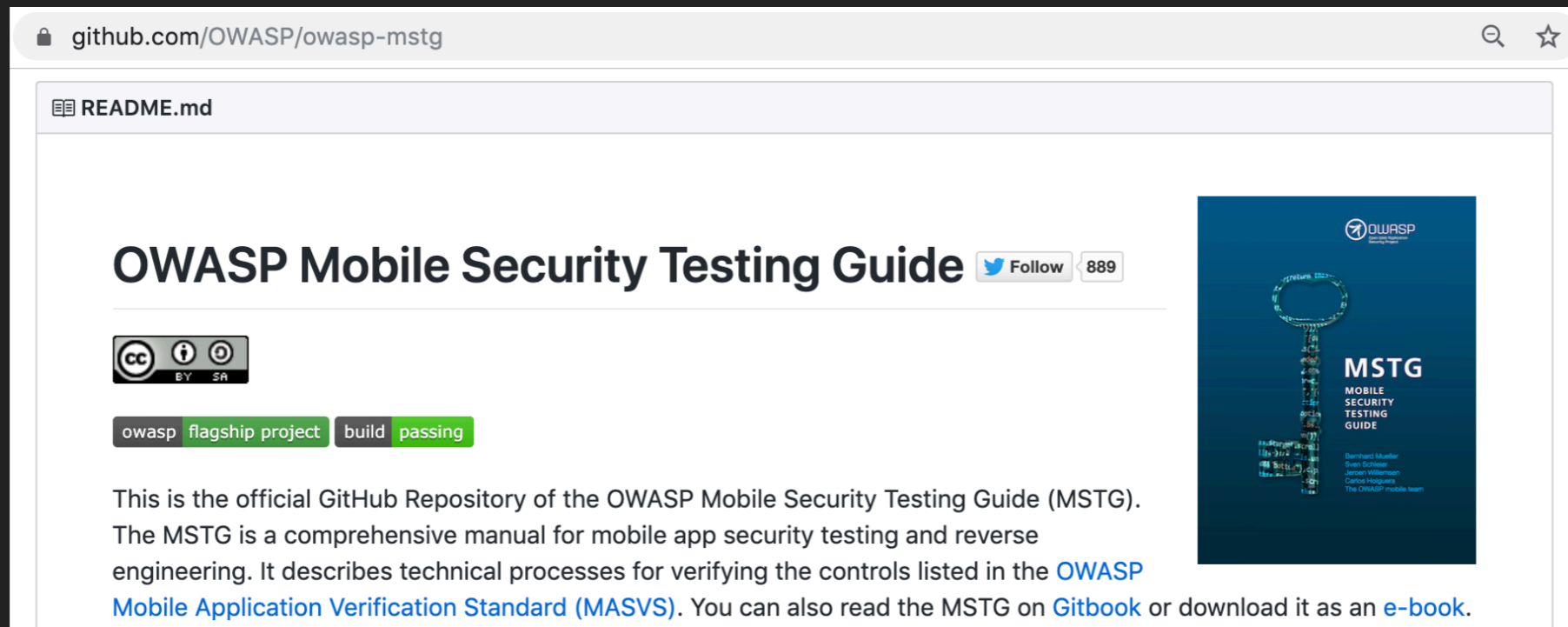
4.0

- 4.1 Introduction and Objectives**
- 4.2 Information Gathering**
- 4.3 Configuration and Deployment Management Testing**
- 4.4 Identity Management Testing**
- 4.5 Authentication Testing**
- 4.6 Authorization Testing**
- 4.7 Session Management Testing**
- 4.8 Input Validation Testing**
- 4.9 Error Handling**
- 4.10 Cryptography**
- 4.11 Business Logic Testing**
- 4.12 Client Side Testing**

Web != Mobile

- ▶ Quelques chiffres
- ▶ OWASP
- ▶ **Le projet OWASP Mobile Security Testing**
  - ▶ OWASP MASVS
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# MOBILE SECURITY TESTING: LE PROJET



The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for the OWASP Mobile Security Testing Guide (MSTG). The browser address bar displays "github.com/OWASP/owasp-mstg". The repository name "OWASP Mobile Security Testing Guide" is prominently displayed with a "Follow" button and a follower count of 889. Below the title, there are icons for Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike (CC BY SA) license, and status indicators for "owasp" (flagship project) and "build passing". The main text describes the repository as the official GitHub Repository of the OWASP Mobile Security Testing Guide (MSTG), a comprehensive manual for mobile app security testing and reverse engineering. It references the OWASP Mobile Application Verification Standard (MASVS) and provides links to read the MSTG on Gitbook or download it as an e-book. On the right side, there is a book cover for the MSTG, featuring a key graphic and the title "MSTG MOBILE SECURITY TESTING GUIDE" along with the authors' names: Bernhard Mueller, Owen Socher, Jason Williams, and Carlos Henriquez.

- ▶ **Projet initié en 2015:**
  - ▶ 1 standard + 1 guide + 1 checklist
- ▶ Sortie de la première version de la checklist en 2017
- ▶ Sortie de la v1.0 du standard en janvier 2018
- ▶ Sortie de la première beta du guide en juin 2018

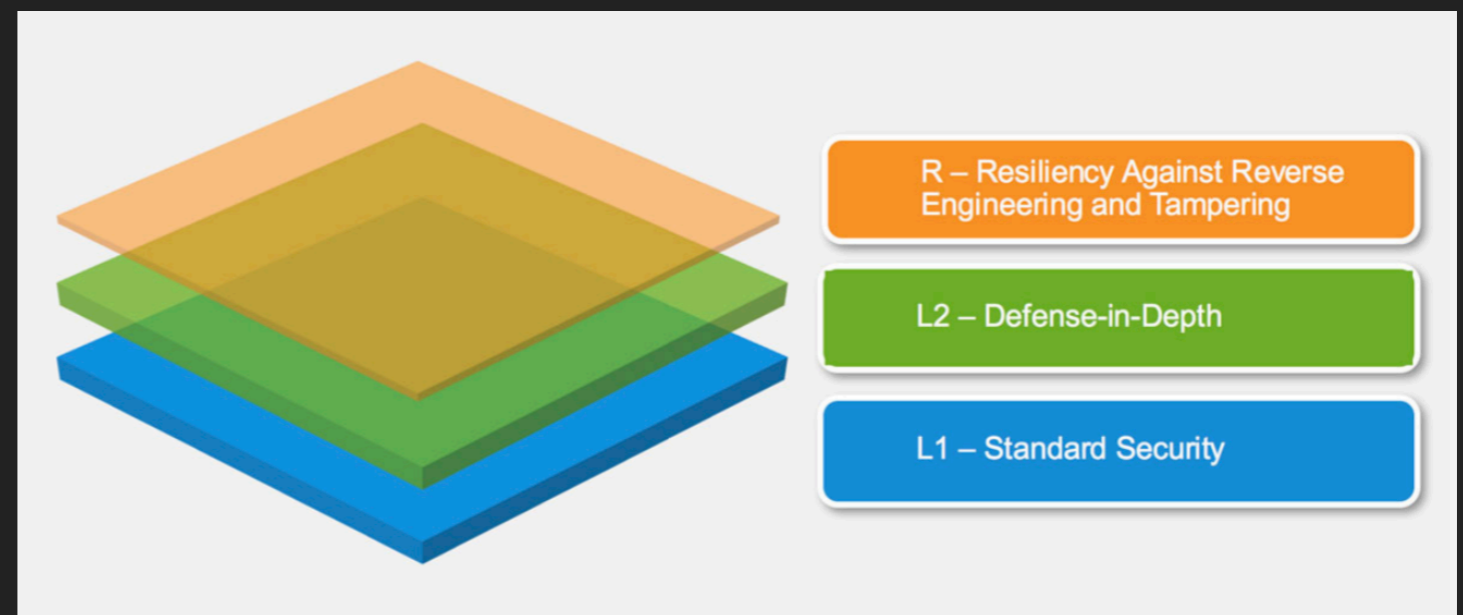


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# MOBILE APPSEC VERIFICATION STANDARD



- ▶ Le standard définit trois niveaux de sécurité :
  - ▶ L1: Sécurité standard
  - ▶ L2: Défense en profondeur
  - ▶ R: Résistance à la rétro-ingénierie et à la modification

## MOBILE APPSEC VERIFICATION STANDARD

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- ▶ V1 Architecture, design and threat modelling
- ▶ V2 Data Storage and Privacy
- ▶ V3 Cryptography
- ▶ V4 Authentication and Session Management
- ▶ V5 Network Communication
- ▶ V6 Platform Interaction
- ▶ V7 Code Quality and Build Settings

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## Current status of MSTG

- Restructuring completed
- Progress on iOS security
- Progress on reverse engineering



OWASP GLOBAL APPSEC - AMSTERDAM

## Fast Forwarding Mobile Security With The OWASP Mobile Security Testing Guide - Jeroen Willemssen

16:35 / 45:26



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# MOBILE APPSEC CHECKLIST

Mobile Application Security Requirements - iOS					
ID	Detailed Verification Requirement	Level 1	Level 2	Status	Testing Procedure(s)
<b>V1</b>	<b>Architecture, design and threat modelling</b>				
1.1	All app components are identified and known to be needed.	✓	✓	-	
1.2	Security controls are never enforced only on the client side, but on the respective remote endpoints.	✓	✓	-	
1.3	A high-level architecture for the mobile app and all connected remote services has been defined and security has been addressed in that architecture.	✓	✓	-	
1.4	Data considered sensitive in the context of the mobile app is clearly identified.	✓	✓	-	
1.5	All app components are defined in terms of the business functions and/or security functions they provide.		✓	N/A	-
1.6	A threat model for the mobile app and the associated remote services has been produced that identifies potential threats and countermeasures.		✓	N/A	-
1.7	All security controls have a centralized implementation.		✓	N/A	-
1.8	There is an explicit policy for how cryptographic keys (if any) are managed, and the lifecycle of cryptographic keys is enforced. Ideally, follow a key management standard such as NIST SP 800-57.		✓	N/A	-
1.9	A mechanism for enforcing updates of the mobile app exists.		✓	N/A	-
1.10	Security is addressed within all parts of the software development lifecycle.		✓	N/A	-
<b>V2</b>	<b>Data Storage and Privacy</b>				
2.1	System credential storage facilities are used appropriately to store sensitive data, such as PII, user credentials or cryptographic keys.	✓	✓		<a href="#">Testing For Sensitive Data in Local Data Storage</a>
2.2	No sensitive data should be stored outside of the app container or system credential storage facilities.				<a href="#">Testing For Sensitive Data in Local Data Storage</a>
2.3	No sensitive data is written to application logs.	✓	✓		<a href="#">Testing For Sensitive Data in Logs</a>
2.4	No sensitive data is shared with third parties unless it is a necessary part of the architecture.	✓	✓		<a href="#">Testing Whether Sensitive Data Is Sent To Third Parties</a>
2.5	The keyboard cache is disabled on text inputs that process sensitive data.	✓	✓		<a href="#">Testing Whether the Keyboard Cache Is Disabled for Text Input Fields</a>
2.6	No sensitive data is exposed via IPC mechanisms.	✓	✓		<a href="#">Testing Whether Sensitive Data Is Exposed via IPC Mechanisms</a>
2.7	No sensitive data, such as passwords or pins, is exposed through the user interface.	✓	✓		<a href="#">Testing for Sensitive Data Disclosure Through the User Interface</a>
2.8	No sensitive data is included in backups generated by the mobile operating system.		✓	N/A	<a href="#">Testing for Sensitive Data in Backups</a>
2.9	The app removes sensitive data from views when backgrounded.		✓	N/A	<a href="#">Testing for Sensitive Information in Auto-Generated Screenshots</a>
2.10	The app does not hold sensitive data in memory longer than necessary, and memory is cleared explicitly after use.		✓	N/A	<a href="#">Testing for Sensitive Data in Memory</a>
2.11	The app enforces a minimum device-access-security policy, such as requiring the user to set a device passcode.		✓	N/A	<a href="#">Testing Local Authentication</a>
2.12	The app educates the user about the types of personally identifiable information processed, as well as security best practices the user should follow in using the app.		✓	N/A	<a href="#">Testing user education</a>
<b>V3</b>	<b>Cryptography</b>				
3.1	The app does not rely on symmetric cryptography with hardcoded keys as a sole method of encryption.	✓	✓		Verifying Key Management

► Liste des tests à valider pour atteindre un niveau du standard MASVS

► Classés par section (ex: Architecture, etc., Stockage des données et respect de la vie privée, Cryptographie)



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## EXAMPLES DE VULNERABILITES

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- ▶ V1 Architecture, design and threat modelling
- ▶ V2 Data Storage and Privacy
- ▶ V3 Cryptography
- ▶ V4 Authentication and Session Management
- ▶ V5 Network Communication
- ▶ V6 Platform Interaction
- ▶ V7 Code Quality and Build Settings

- ▶ **V1 Architecture, design and threat modelling**
- ▶ V2 Data Storage and Privacy
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- ▶ Pas de tests techniques
- ▶ Revue papier / interview
- ▶ Conception et architecture de l'application
- ▶ Tous les composants sont-ils bien référencés / utiles ?
- ▶ Mécanismes de sécurité implémentés
  - ▶ Y a t'il des mises à jour ?
  - ▶ Les contrôles de sécurité sont-ils effectués server-side ?

- ▶ Mécanismes de sécurité implémentés
  - ▶ **Les contrôles de sécurité sont-ils effectués server-side ?**



Abusing Google Play Billing for fun and unlimited credits!

Guillaume Lopes - @Guillaume\_Lopes

## EXAMPLES DE VULNERABILITES

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- ▶ V1 Architecture, design and threat modelling
- ▶ **V2 Data Storage and Privacy**
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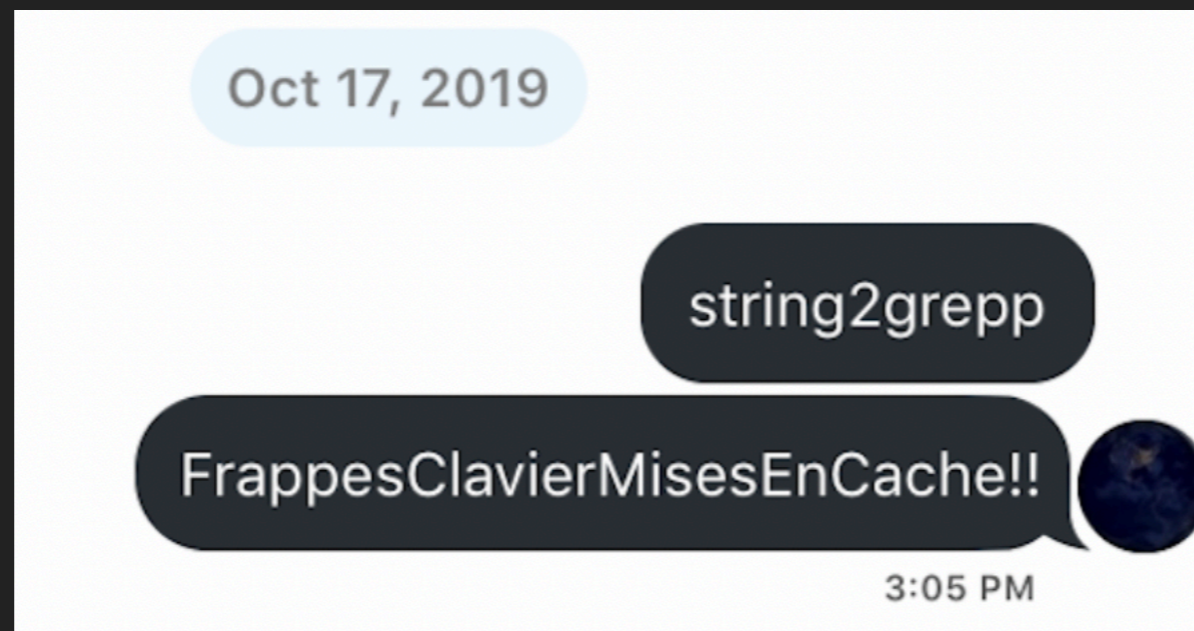
- ▶ Les données sensibles (identifiants, clés crypto, données personnelles) sont-elles:
  - ▶ Journalisées (Logcat / NSLog) ?
  - ▶ Mises en cache (dictionnaire clavier, navigation) ?
  - ▶ Stockées en dehors du conteneur de l'application ?
  - ▶ Stockées en clair ?
  - ▶ Envoyées à des tiers ?
  - ▶ Stockées par les outils de sauvegarde (ex: iTunes) ?

- ▶ Les données sensibles (identifiants, clés crypto, données personnelles) sont-elles:
  - ▶ **Journalisées (Logcat / NSLog) ?**

```
10-15 14:13:20.972 4511-4565/com. [REDACTED] D/OkHttp: --> POST https://[REDACTED]
10-15 14:13:20.972 4511-4565/com. [REDACTED] D/OkHttp: Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
10-15 14:13:20.972 4511-4565/com. [REDACTED] D/OkHttp: Content-Length: 103
10-15 14:13:20.972 4511-4565/com. [REDACTED] D/OkHttp: [REDACTED] password=password123&devi
10-15 14:13:20.972 4511-4565/com. [REDACTED] D/OkHttp: --> END POST (103-byte body)
10-15 14:13:21.038 4511-4536/com. [REDACTED] W/EGL_emulation: eglSurfaceAttrib not implemented
10-15 14:13:21.038 4511-4536/com. [REDACTED] W/OpenGLRenderer: Failed to set EGL_SWAP_BEHAVIOR on surface 0xdc4f4780,
```



- ▶ Les données sensibles (identifiants, clés crypto, données personnelles) sont-elles:
  - ▶ **Mises en cache (dictionnaire clavier, navigation) ?**



```
funk4it:/var/mobile/Library/Keyboard root# strings en-dynamic.lm/dynamic-lexicon.dat | grep "Frappes\|string2grepp"  
b{FrappesClavierMisesEnCache  
bzstring2grepp
```

- ▶ Les données sensibles (identifiants, clés crypto, données personnelles) sont-elles:
  - ▶ **Stockées en clair ?**

```
ZaEbWWlQaG9uZSA2cwAIABsAI CUAKwArgDlA0cA6wDtAQABAgEJAQsBDwERARcBGQEdAR8BMwE1AAAA  
nse_type":"code","client_id":"api-gateway","username":"", "password":"p3nT4st_",  
f713da4-6930-47d7-8174-0b7dd9a8c5f1", "login_context":{" 66411395287-6715115"}}^@
```



▶ Les données sensibles (identifiants, clés crypto, données personnelles) sont-elles:

▶ **Envoyées à des tiers ?**

The screenshot displays the network tab of a web browser's developer tools. The left sidebar shows a directory tree for the domain `https://sdkm.w.inmobi.com`, with the file `user/e.asm` selected. The right pane shows the details of a GET request to `/user/e.asm`. The request is a POST in disguise, with a content type of `application/x-www-form-urlencoded`. The headers include `Host: sdkm.w.inmobi.com`, `Accept: */*`, and a `User-Agent` string identifying the device as an iPad. The main content of the request is a long, URL-encoded string containing sensitive information such as `u-appbid`, `u-appsecure`, `u-id-map`, `u-appver`, `u-id-adt`, `u-app-orientations`, `u-appdnm`, `u-nettype`, `u-raw`, `u-ts`, `u-localization`, `u-payload`, `u-ssid`, `u-loc`, `u-dco`, `u-sent`, `u-status`, `u-undetermined`, `u-ts`, and `u-loc`.

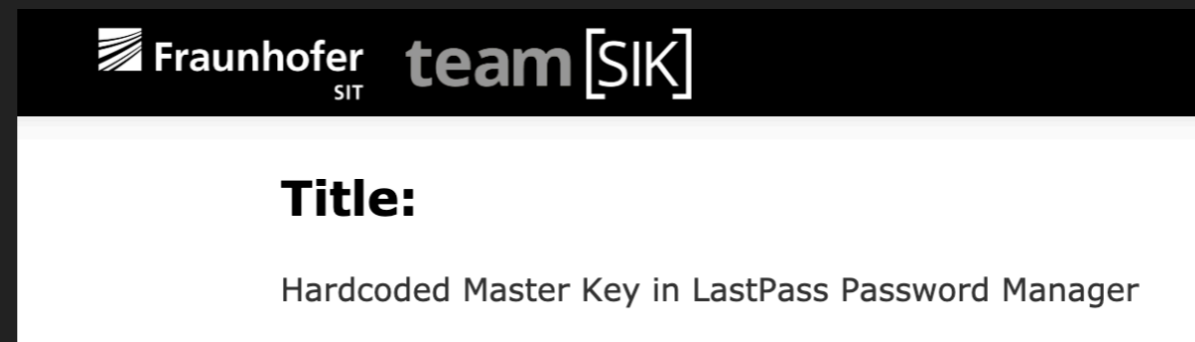
## EXAMPLES DE VULNERABILITES

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- ▶ V1 Architecture, design and threat modelling
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- ▶ Les bonnes pratiques en matière de cryptographie sont-elles respectées ?
  - ▶ L'application n'utilise pas de clé codée en dur
  - ▶ L'application n'utilise pas d'algorithme de chiffrement obsolète ou "fait maison"
  - ▶ Une clé cryptographique par fonction
  - ▶ Générateur de nombres aléatoires à l'état de l'art

- ▶ Les bonnes pratiques en matière de cryptographie sont-elles respectées ?
- ▶ **L'application n'utilise pas de clé codée en dur**



The used cryptographic keys are hardcoded in the following obfuscated application class (LPCommon):

```
public abstract class LPCommon {  
    //first part of the key  
    protected static String aA = "ldT52Fjsnjdn4390";  
    //second part of the key  
    protected static String aB = "89y23489h989fFFF";  
}
```

Both strings concatenated build the encryption key (**ldT52Fjsnjdn439089y23489h989fFFF**) for the stored master password or PIN in the shared preferences file **LPandroid.xml**.

Therefore, decrypting the password is trivial, once an attacker gains access to the shard preference file he can decrypt the stored master password or the PIN.

## EXAMPLES DE VULNERABILITES

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- ▶ Gestion de l'authentification
  - ▶ Authentification effectuée server-side ?
  - ▶ Protection contre les attaques de type brute-force ?
  - ▶ Politique des mots de passe ?
- ▶ Gestion des sessions:
  - ▶ Durée de vie raisonnable ?
  - ▶ Entropie suffisante pour les jetons ?

## V4 AUTHENTICATION AND SESSION MANAGEMENT

- ▶ Gestion de l'authentification:
  - ▶ **Authentication effectuée server-side ?**

**Davy Douhine**  
@ddouhine

Hey kids ! Want to bypass [#Netflix](#) parental control PIN ? Just use [@Burp\\_Suite](#) or any other proxy to intercept the response and change "false" by "true". Works with a browser or the iOS app. [#bugbountywontfix](#)

to watch restricted

Original response Edited re  
ers Hex JSON Beautifier  
": "S-Icarus-6.Alfa-1"  
: false

Original response Edite  
ers Hex JSON Beauti  
": "S-Icarus-6.Alfa  
: true

9:19 AM - 25 May 2018

71 Retweets 116 Likes

4 71 116

## V4 AUTHENTICATION AND SESSION MANAGEMENT

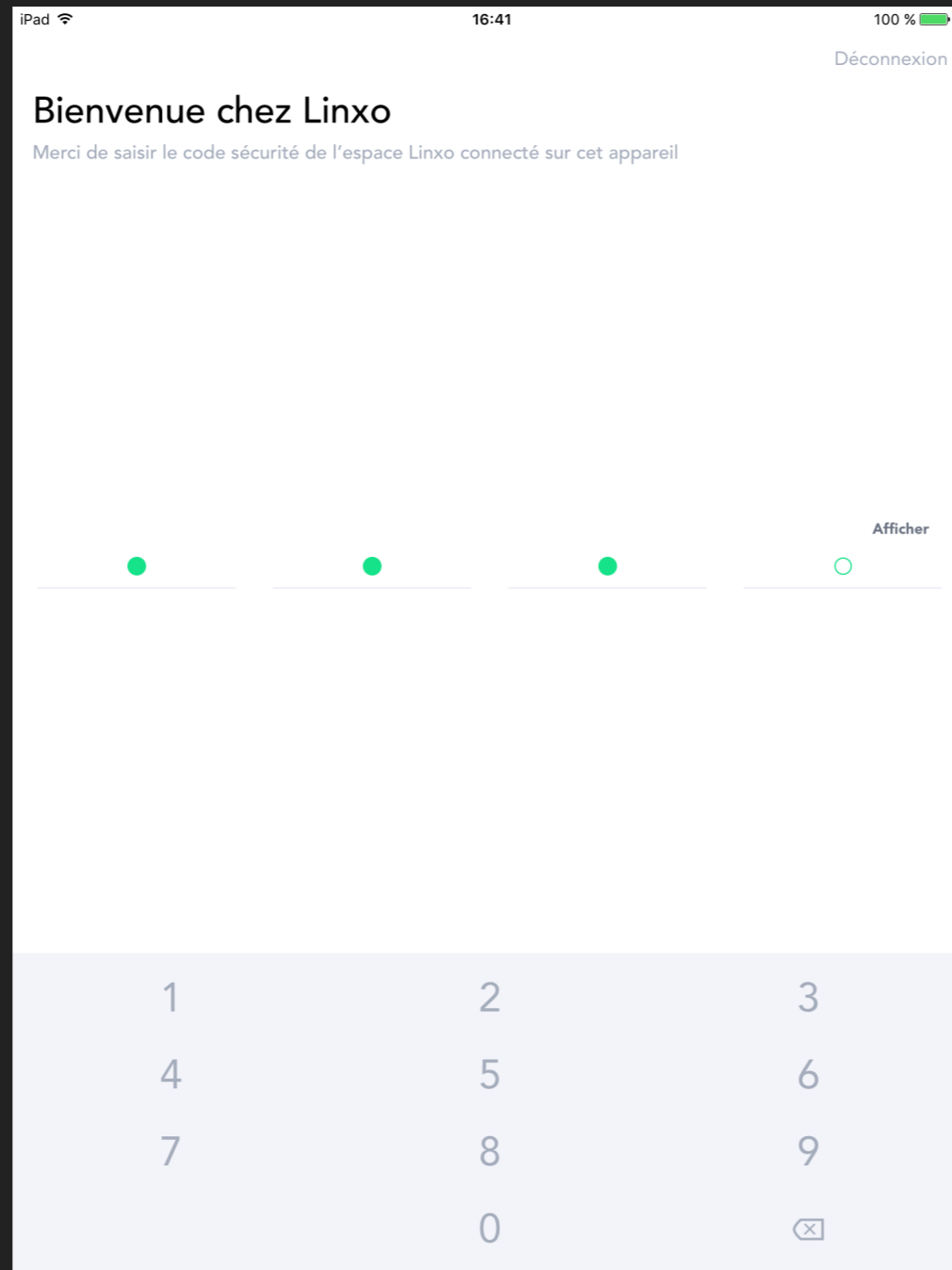
- ▶ Gestion de l'authentification:
  - ▶ **Authentification effectuée server-side ?**



## V4 AUTHENTICATION AND SESSION MANAGEMENT

### ▶ Gestion de l'authentification:

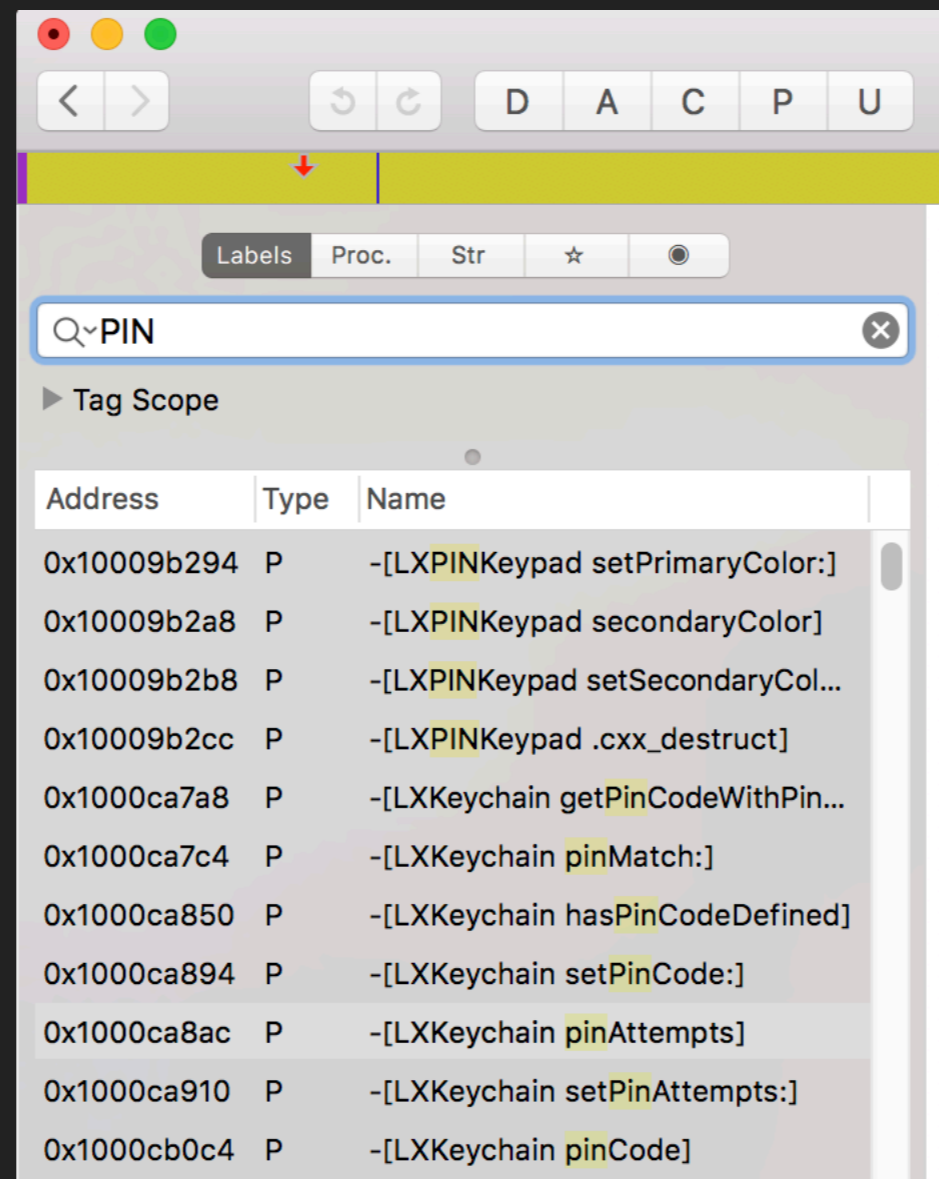
### ▶ **Authentification effectuée server-side ?**



## V4 AUTHENTICATION AND SESSION MANAGEMENT

### ▶ Gestion de l'authentification:

### ▶ **Authentification effectuée server-side ?**



## V4 AUTHENTICATION AND SESSION MANAGEMENT

---

- ▶ Gestion de l'authentification:
  - ▶ **Authentification effectuée server-side ?**

```
(0x15c6d6e20) -[LXKeychain pinMatch:]  
pinMatch: 7777  
0x1005bd2dc Linxo!0x5112dc  
0x1004d4740 Linxo!0x428740  
0x1004d31c4 Linxo!0x4271c4  
0x1004d3d88 Linxo!0x427d88  
0x1004d4054 Linxo!0x428054  
0x1005bce90 Linxo!0x510e90  
0x1004d41fc Linxo!0x4281fc  
0x10049224c Linxo!0x3e624c  
0x1005853cc Linxo!0x4d93cc  
0x100587080 Linxo!0x4db080  
0x10049145c Linxo!0x3e545c  
0x10048f7b8 Linxo!0x3e37b8  
0x18796e3d8 UIKit!-[UICollectionView _selectItemAtIndexPath:animated:scrollPosition:notifyDelegate:]  
0x18796dd1c UIKit!-[UICollectionView touchesEnded:withEvent:]  
0x1878db30c UIKit!forwardTouchMethod  
0x1879290a0 UIKit!-[UIResponder touchesEnded:withEvent:]  
RET: 0x1
```

## V4 AUTHENTICATION AND SESSION MANAGEMENT

---

### ▶ Gestion de l'authentification:

### ▶ **Authentification effectuée server-side ?**

```
/**
 * Called synchronously when about to return from -[LXKeychain pinMatch:].
 *
 * See onEnter for details.
 *
 * @this {object} - Object allowing you to access state stored in onEnter.
 * @param {function} log - Call this function with a string to be presented to the user.
 * @param {NativePointer} retval - Return value represented as a NativePointer object.
 * @param {object} state - Object allowing you to keep state across function calls.
 */
onLeave: function (log, retval, state) {
  console.log("Function [LXKeychain pinMatch:] originally returned:"+ retval);
  retval.replace(1);
  console.log("Changing the return value to:"+retval);
}
}
```

```
Function [LXKeychain pinMatch:] originally returned:0x1
Changing the return value to:0x1
    /* TID 0xc07 */
  4004 ms  -[LXKeychain pinMatch:0x15f4ef4e0]
Function [LXKeychain pinMatch:] originally returned:0x0
Changing the return value to:0x1
  17799 ms  -[LXKeychain pinMatch:0x15f2f2d40]
```


- ▶ Gestion de l'authentification:
  - ▶ **Protection contre les attaques de type brute-force ?**
    - ▶ Rarement le cas sur les applications rencontrées



- ▶ Gestion de l'authentification:
  - ▶ **Politique des mots de passe ?**
    - ▶ Rarement le cas sur les applications rencontrées



- ▶ Gestion des sessions:
  - ▶ **Durée de vie raisonnable ?**
    - ▶ Plus de 1 an pour Slack

 closed the report and changed the status to Informative. Nov 16th (5 months ago)

Thank you for your report.

At this time, we are choosing to keep the functionality here as it is, however we do thank you for submitting your report. I'm going to close your report as "Informative".

Thanks, and good luck with your future bug hunting.



BIZ & IT —

## Hacking Slack accounts: As easy as searching GitHub

Bot tokens leaked on public sites expose firms' most sensitive business secrets.

DAN GOODIN - 4/28/2016, 10:34 PM

We've found 7,437 code results



**dcsan/suw-asia – run.sh**

Showing the top match. Last indexed on Mar 28.

1

2

xoxp-2662813184-

## EXAMPLES DE VULNERABILITES

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- ▶ Mécanismes en place pour assurer la confidentialité et l'intégrité des communications:
  - ▶ Canal de communication chiffré ?
  - ▶ Algorithmes / configuration à l'état de l'art ?
  - ▶ Vérification de la chaîne de certification ?
  - ▶ Certificate pinning (L2) ?

- ▶ Mécanismes en place pour assurer la confidentialité et l'intégrité des communications:
  - ▶ **Canal de communication chiffré ?**

```
MinimumOSVersion = "9.0";
NSAppTransportSecurity = {
    NSAllowsArbitraryLoads = 1;
};
UIDeviceFamily = (
    1,
    2
);
```

# V5 NETWORK COMMUNICATION

- ▶ Mécanismes en place pour assurer la confidentialité et l'intégrité des communications:
  - ▶ **Vérification de la chaine de certification ?**

3169	https://sync.bankin.com	GET	/v2/banks?client_id=f8d39787dbdd491bb11924891241c97c&client_secret=HzUGKTc7JV...	✓	200	79682
3168	https://sync.bankin.com	POST	/v2/authenticate?client_id=f8d39787dbdd491bb11924891241c97c&client_secret=HzUG...	✓	200	924
3167	https://sync.bankin.com	POST	/v2/authenticate?client_id=f8d39787dbdd491bb11924891241c97c&client_secret=HzUG...	✓	401	702
3166	https://sync.bankin.com	POST	/v2/authenticate?client_id=f8d39787dbdd491bb11924891241c97c&client_secret=HzUG...	✓	401	714

Request	Response		
Raw	Params	Headers	Hex
POST /v2/authenticate?client_id=f8d39787dbdd491bb11924891241c97c&client_secret=HzUGKTc7JVY7yys7IGi67jJBkzfoT4bNUIIk2odAmDDlHjaHoPSL05FnXSuAqplq &email=ddouhine%40gmail.com&password=[REDACTED] HTTP/1.1 Host: sync.bankin.com User-Agent: iphone-3.9.9-10.3.2-iPhone5,2-standard-fr Bankin-Version: 2018-06-15 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate Accept: /*/* Accept-Language: fr Cookie: __cfduid=daa5e7c35cf188e8f94e3e9ce53e6ea151540978708 Content-Length: 0 Connection: close Bankin-Device: CBABB0AE-2505-4E9A-ACE0-2090AC9D9F10			

## EXAMPLES DE VULNERABILITES

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- ▶ V1 Architecture, design and threat modelling
- ▶ V2 Data Storage and Privacy
- ▶ V3 Cryptography
- ▶ V4 Authentication and Session Management
- ▶ V5 Network Communication
- ▶ **V6 Platform Interaction**
- ▶ V7 Code Quality and Build Settings



- ▶ Mécanismes permettant d'interagir avec l'application:
  - ▶ Permissions de l'application
  - ▶ Fonctionnalités de l'application exposées ? (via un schéma d'URL spécifique - **spotify:** ou via **IPC**)
  - ▶ Configuration des WebViews:
    - ▶ JavaScript désactivé ?
    - ▶ Support restreint des schéma d'URL (éviter **file:** et **tel:**)

- ▶ Mécanismes permettant d'interagir avec l'application:
  - ▶ **Permissions de l'application**
    - ▶ Android Camera app trop permissive



Products Services Solutions Partners Company Resources

### How Attackers Could Hijack Your Android Camera to Spy on You

Nov 19, 2019 by Erez Yalon

source: <https://www.checkmarx.com/blog/how-attackers-could-hijack-your-android-camera>

**CNN BUSINESS**



**UNHACKABLE**

# Hackers could be using your Android camera to spy on you

By [Jordan Valinsky](#), [CNN Business](#)

Updated 1640 GMT (0040 HKT) November 20, 2019

source: <https://edition.cnn.com/2019/11/20/tech/google-android-camera-hijack-trnd/index.html>

## EXAMPLES DE VULNERABILITES

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- ▶ V1 Architecture, design and threat modelling
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- ▶ V5 Network Communication
- ▶ V6 Platform Interaction
- ▶ **V7 Code Quality and Build Settings**

- ▶ Les bonnes pratiques liées au développement sont-elles respectées ?
  - ▶ Mode release (et non pas mode dev / debug)
  - ▶ Code de débogage supprimé
  - ▶ Pas de journalisation de messages de debug
  - ▶ Symboles supprimés des binaires
  - ▶ Pas de vulnérabilités connues sur les bibliothèques externes

THE END

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QUESTIONS ?



@ddouhine