




## Background

 Mobile applications transmit sensitive user data over the Internet.

 These apps mainly rely on **TLS** for network security and privacy.

 TLS *does not* protect against certain class of attacks (e.g., malicious root CA).

## Certificate Pinning

- Pinning is an advanced technique to further increase security of TLS connections.

- Hardcodes the certificate that **must** be used to establish a given TLS connection.


- Certificates can be pinned in either raw or hashed format in the app code:

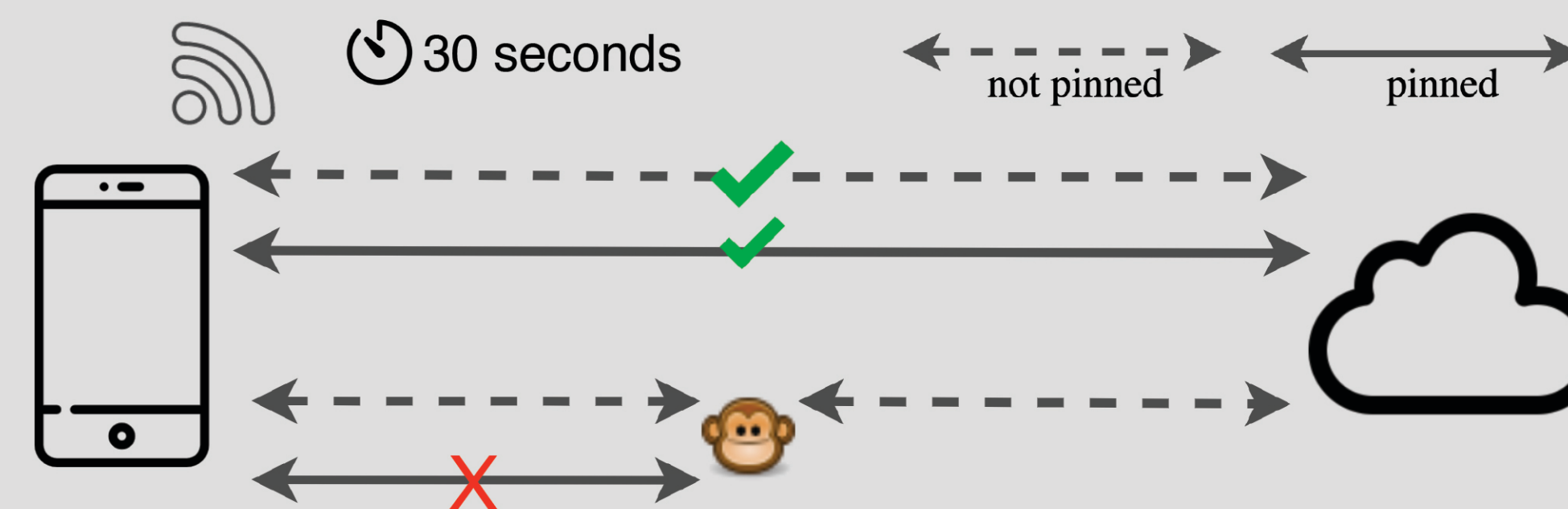
```
<domain>BankOfAmerica.com</domain>
<pin-set expiration="2023-01-01">
  <pin digest="SHA-256">
    7HIpsctkIAq4Y49orFOOQKuKjN3Y=
  </pin>
</pin-set>
```

## Methodology



1000 **Popular** apps, 1000 **Random** apps & 575 **Common** apps

 .PEM .CRT .CER file extensions  
 sha(1|256)/[a-zA-Z0-9+/=]{28,64}  
**Statically find evidence of pinning**



**Dynamically trigger traffic & filter pinned TLS connections using MITM analysis**

## Key Findings

- **How prevalent is certificate pinning in the mobile ecosystem?**  
 Pinning found in **11.4%** of popular iOS apps and **6.7%** of popular Android apps.
- **What are characteristics of apps that pin?**  
 Pinning most prevalent in **Finance, Social & Shopping** apps. Only 5 apps on Android, and 4 apps on iOS pin all domains they contact.
- **How consistently do developers use pinning in Android vs iOS versions of their apps?**  
 Of the **27** apps that pin on both Android & iOS, only **13** do so consistently across platforms.
- **Do apps pin connections to hide data collection from auditors?**  
 No evidence that pinned connections have higher prevalence of **user PII** as opposed to non-pinned connections.

## Publication

Please refer to our **IMC'22** paper for complete details.

