

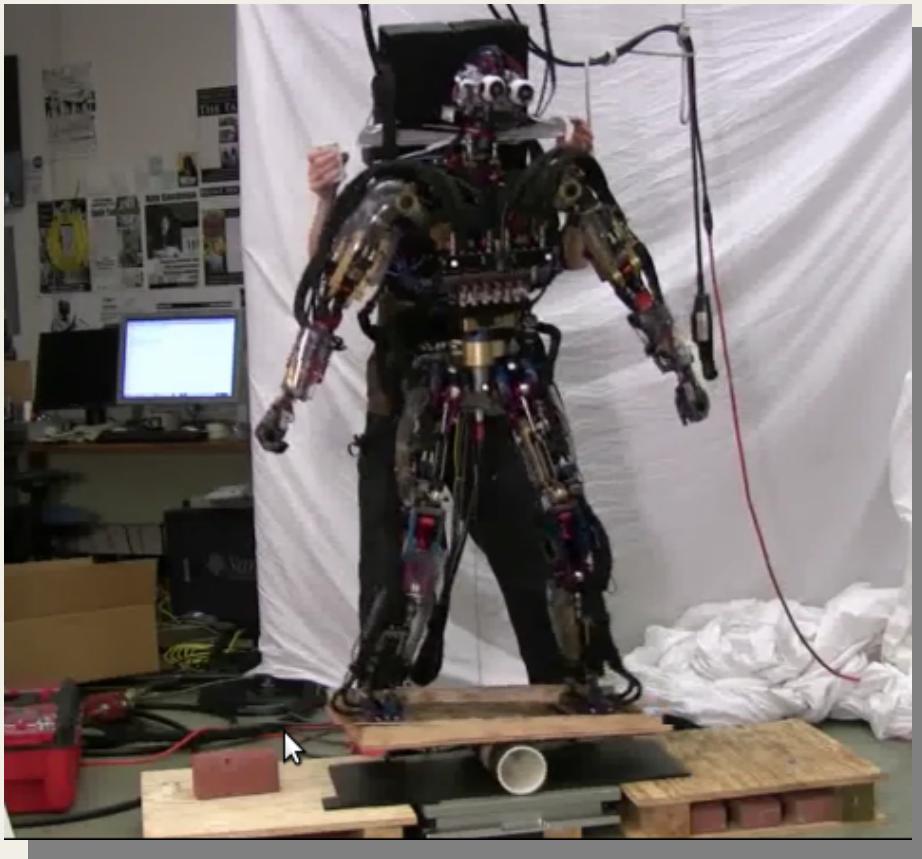
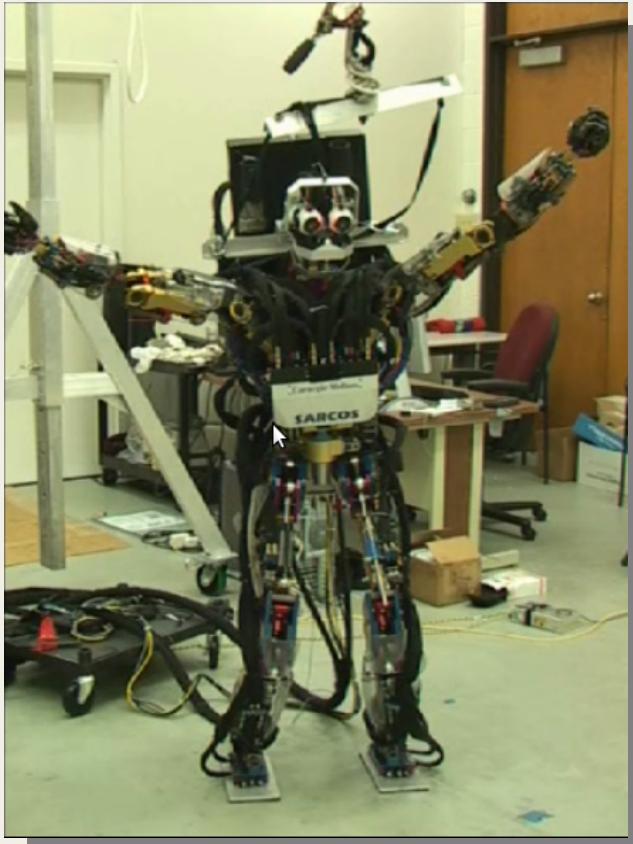
# Android Security

Stuart O. Anderson  
June 23, 2011

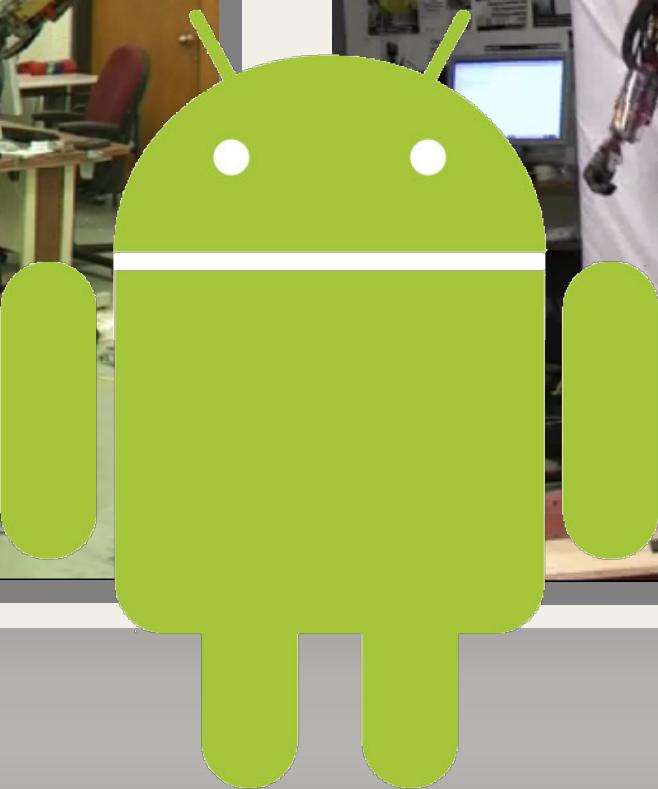
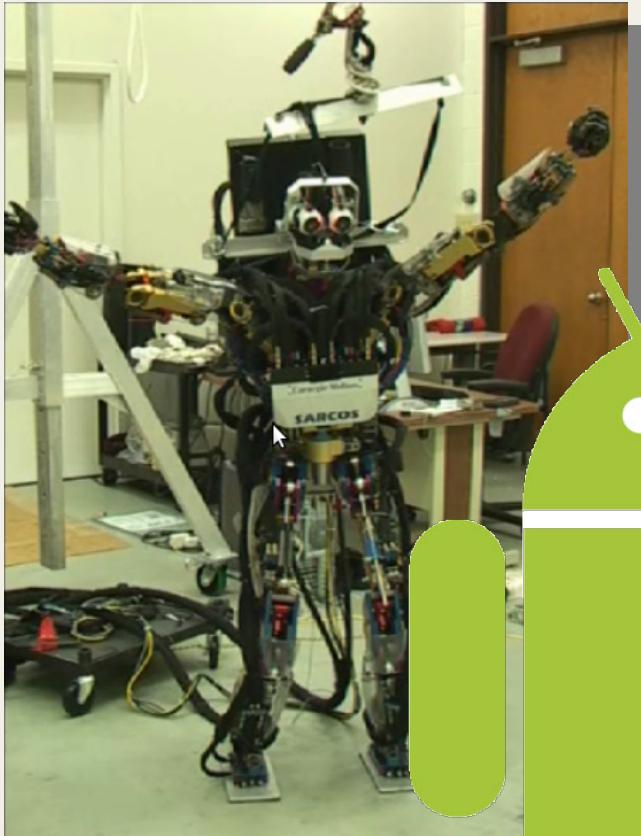
# Stuart O. Anderson

- Background in robotics and applied math
- Fellow at the Institute for Disruptive Studies
- Co-founded Whisper Systems with Moxie Marlinspike

# Stuart O. Anderson



# Stuart O. Anderson



# What this talk covers

The Android System

Android's security model

Malware and exploit examples

Best practices for improving security



# The Android System: Overview

Android is

- A system architecture
- A business and legal framework

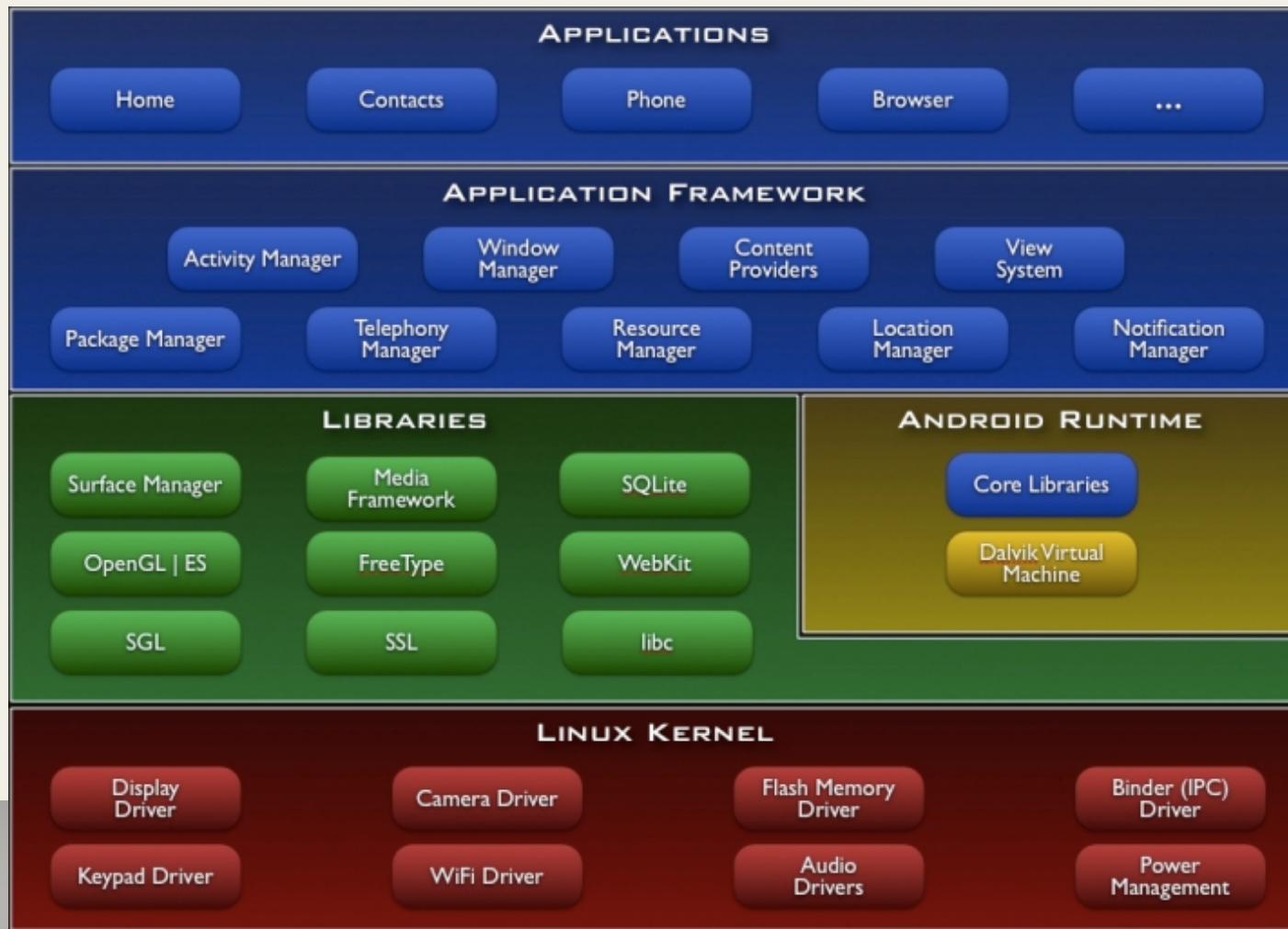
Security is affected by both aspects

# Android: Embedded and Consumer

Android's design is driven by

- Resource constraints
  - Memory
  - Battery
- Consumer market
  - iPhone competition

# Android System Architecture



# Android Kernel

Modified for resource constrained environments

- Binder
- Ashmem and Pmem
- Logger
- Wakelocks
- Out-Of-Memory Handler

# Android Userspace

Driven by resource and legal constraints

- Bionic (Non-POSIX libc)
- Prelinked system libraries
- Dalvik VM
- Native Libraries

# Bionic: Android libc

BSD License

- No GPL in userspace

Small

- About 200K

Fast

- Especially pthreads

# Apriori: Android Prelinker

System libraries are internally pre-linked

Must be loaded at specific vaddr

Look in /build/core/prelink\*.map

# Dalvik

Virtual Machine runs most apps

DEX byte code compiles from Java

Register and not stack based

– i.e. trying real hard not to be a JVM

# Native Libraries

Webkit

Media

SQLite

SurfaceManager

...

# Android Framework

## Components

- Activities
- Services
- Receivers
- ContentProviders

# Android Framework

Intents connect components through Binder

- Action
- Data
- Categories
- Extras
- Flags – can grant permissions...

# Android: Business Relationships

Google – Develops platform

Chipset vendors – Broad market

OEMs – Shorter time to market

Carriers – Easier to customize

Developers – Easy to publish, free SDK

# OEMs

Chipset vendors are limited

- Qualcomm, TI (OMAP3), Ericsson, Broadcom
- Faster development cycle (9-12 months) for OEMs
- Budget goes to differentiation

# Carriers

## Slow updates

- Known webkit bugs linger
  - M.J. Keith at Alert Logic

# Google's Points of Control

- Access to latest source code
- Control of review process
- Proprietary apps (Market, Maps, ...)
- Trademark
- AFA, CTS/CDD

# Orphaned Devices

## Last Google I/O

- 18 months support for new devices
- Verizon, HTC, Samsung, Sprint, Sony Ericsson, LG, T-Mobile, Vodafone, Motorola, and AT&T

# Android: Future Directions

## New Devices

- Tablets
- Readers
- PCs / Dockables

# Android's Security Model

## Linux Kernel

- Process separation
- Access to resources by UID/GID

## Android Framework

- Signed packages
- Per-package Permissions

# Android UID and GID

Most packages have their own UID

Some share a UID

GID is used for Kernel level resources

- Camera, bluetooth, display, ...

# Android UID and GID

app_49	384	86	114796	33796	ffffffff	00000000	S	com.android.launcher
app_37	385	86	94468	16152	ffffffff	00000000	S	com.android.voicedialer
app_10	410	86	97044	19312	ffffffff	00000000	S	com.android.vending
app_8	428	86	119840	23376	ffffffff	00000000	S	com.google.process.gapps
app_27	480	86	97624	20496	ffffffff	00000000	S	android.process.media
app_48	674	86	102452	20256	ffffffff	00000000	S	com.google.android.apps.genie.genie
app_26	686	86	97912	17880	ffffffff	00000000	S	com.android.quicksearchbox
app_36	725	86	96092	18176	ffffffff	00000000	S	com.cooliris.media
app_41	737	86	120740	22184	ffffffff	00000000	S	com.google.android.apps.maps
app_18	764	86	103200	20160	ffffffff	00000000	S	com.google.android.voicesearch
app_12	824	86	94336	15836	ffffffff	00000000	S	com.whispersys.updater
app_9	832	86	97516	16112	ffffffff	00000000	S	com.whispersys.monitor

# Android Framework Security

## Code Signing

- Links a package to a developer

## Permissions

- Grants a package a capability

# Code Signing

Packages are signed when published

- You trust the publisher with the security of their private key
- If the keys don't match, app must be manually removed and reinstalled
- Packages that share keys can share UIDs

# Remote Pull and Push

Google can add and remove packages

- GtalkService
- Malware may attempt to disable these features

# Permissions

Every UID has an associated set of permissions it has been granted

android.permission.SEND\_SMS

android.permission.WRITE\_CALENDAR

android.permission.READ\_PHONE\_STATE

# Permissions

Packages request permissions in their manifest

User is prompted to approve these permissions as a single block

- Only once, at install time
- Permissions not marked 'dangerous' are not displayed

# Permissions

Most permissions declared in

- /core/res/AndroidManifest.xml

Not all permissions require user approval

- Signature
- SignatureOrSystem

# Permissions: Granularity

Granularity in the permissions themselves

- Internet is a single permission

Granularity in user control

- Can't approve a subset of the requested permissions

# Permissions: Granularity

Too fine granularity overloads users  
Overloaded users stop paying attention

# Permissions: Enforcement

Permission checks are performed in  
PackageManagerService

```
public int checkUidPermission(String permName, int uid) {  
    synchronized (mPackages) {  
        Object obj = mSettings.getUserIdLP(uid);  
        if (obj != null) {  
            GrantedPermissions gp = (GrantedPermissions)obj;  
            if (gp.grantedPermissions.contains(permName)) {  
                return PackageManager.PERMISSION_GRANTED;  
            }  
        } else {  
            HashSet<String> perms = mSystemPermissions.get(uid);  
            if (perms != null && perms.contains(permName)) {  
                return PackageManager.PERMISSION_GRANTED;  
            }  
        }  
    }  
    return PackageManager.PERMISSION_DENIED;  
}
```

# Permissions: Services

Services must explicitly check permissions at IPC entry points

```
public void call(String number) {  
    // This is just a wrapper around the ACTION_CALL intent, but we still  
    // need to do a permission check since we're calling startActivity()  
    // from the context of the phone app.  
    enforceCallPermission();  
  
    String url = createTelUrl(number);  
    if (url == null) {  
        return;  
    }  
  
    Intent intent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_CALL, Uri.parse(url));  
    intent.addFlags(Intent.FLAG_ACTIVITY_NEW_TASK);  
    intent.setClassName(mApp, PhoneApp.getCallScreenClassName());  
    mApp.startActivity(intent);  
}
```

# Permissions: ContentProviders

Read and Write permissions handled by system

Must implement per-URI permission granting

# Malware and Exploit Examples

Getting root

Remote exploits

Protocol weaknesses

Making money

# Leaky Apps

Content Providers, SD/Card

Network communication

- Spoofed http responses
- Authtokens

Unreliable deputies

# GSM Weaknesses

Well publicized attacks on GSM

– See Karsten Nohl

The cost of intercept equipment is marginal

# Privilege Elevation

Send an Intent or Binder data to another app that causes unexpected behavior

- Some critical services have very complicated interfaces

Change your own uid or gid

- Kernel, zygote, etc

# Android Exploit Examples

Sebastian Krahmer (stealth)

– Zimperlich

- Forkbomb to process limit
- Zygote will fail to change uid from root on fork

– Gingerbreak

- Unchecked array index in vold
- Rewrite GOT entry for strcmp()

# Android Remote Exploit Examples

Colin Mulliner

- NFC remote application crash
- NFC remote NFC service crash

Charlie Miller

- PacketVideo media library

# Malware Threats

Jon Oberheide

- Rootstrap
- Download and execute exploits as they become available

# Malware Threats

## Untargeted Monetization

- Premium SMS
- 1-900 Numbers

## Persistence

- Remount /system r/w
- Turn off AV tools

# Solutions and Best Practices

System Level Changes

Security Applications

Auditing Applications

# System Level Changes

Full disk encryption

Dynamic egress filtering

Selective permissions

Extended code signing

# Disk Encryption

## Honeycomb

- MTD devices only
- Tied to screen lock

## WhisperCore

- yaffs variant supports MTD and block devices
- Enhanced screenlock

# Dynamic Information Flow Tracking

## DIFT inside the Dalvik VM

TaintDroid: An Information-Flow Tracking System for Realtime Privacy Monitoring on Smartphones

- *William Enck, Peter Gilbert, Byung-gon Chun, Landon P. Cox, Jaeyeon Jung, Patrick McDaniel, and Anmol N. Sheth. In Proc. of the USENIX Symposium on Operating Systems Design and Implementation (OSDI), October 2010 in Vancouver*

# Dynamic Information Flow Tracking

Variable tracking in Dalvik

Message tracking in Binder

Method tracking in system libraries

File tracking via file-system extension

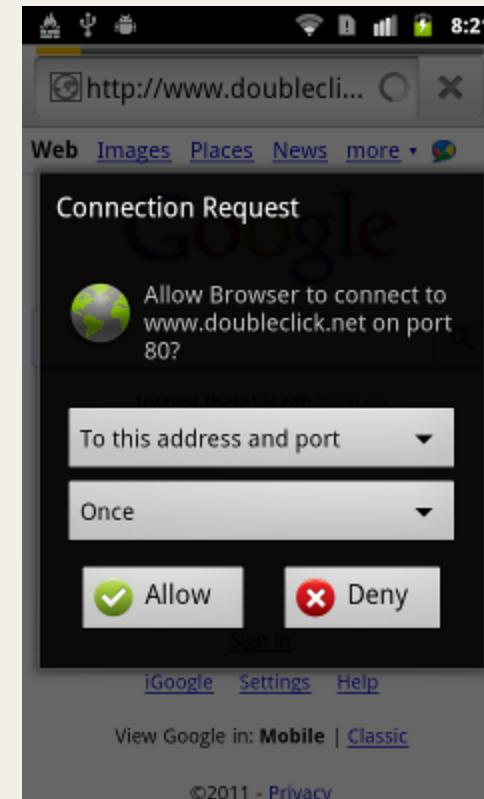
# Dynamic Egress Filtering

Monitor outgoing network connections.

Filter connections by:

- Initiating app.
- Destination.
- Network type and location.

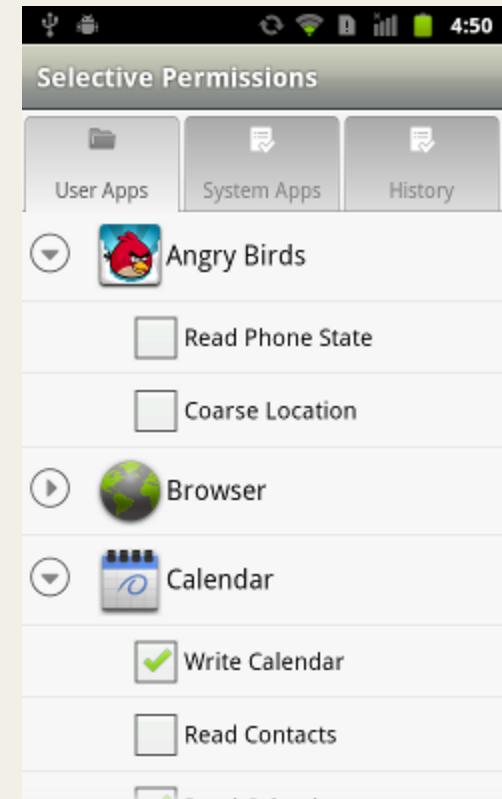
Prompts when connections are initiated



# Selective Permissions

Remove specific permissions

Create temporary and isolated  
copies of requested resources



# Selective Permissions

Remove specific permissions

Create temporary and isolated  
copies of requested resources



# Exploit Mitigation

## *Address Space Randomization for Mobile Devices*

- *Hristo Bojinov, Dan Boneh, Rich Cannings, Iliyan Malchev – WiSec 2011*
- Randomizes addresses
  - Even with prelinked libraries
- Android moving to ld.so
- Still forking zygote?

# Extended Code Signing

Management of which apps can run

- Whitelist or blacklist
- Installed apps can be blocked

Lets administrators sign, update, install, and remove apps remotely

# Security Applications

Secure backup

Secure communications

Secure storage

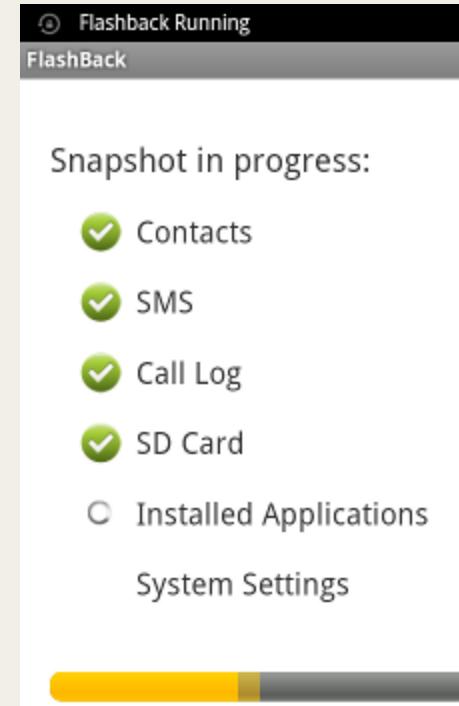
# Secure Backup

Secure incremental backup

Cloud or backend storage

Remote image management

Remote wipe



# Secure Communication

## Voice calls

- VoIP solutions: RedPhone, PrivateWave, Cellcrypt

## Messaging

- SMS/MMS/IM

## Email

- Good, MobileIron, TouchDown

# Malware Detection

## Google

- Can remove malware from Market
- Can remotely disable and update

## Lookout

- At the endpoint, limited access
- Can be disabled by malware

# Auditing an Application

Examine the Manifest

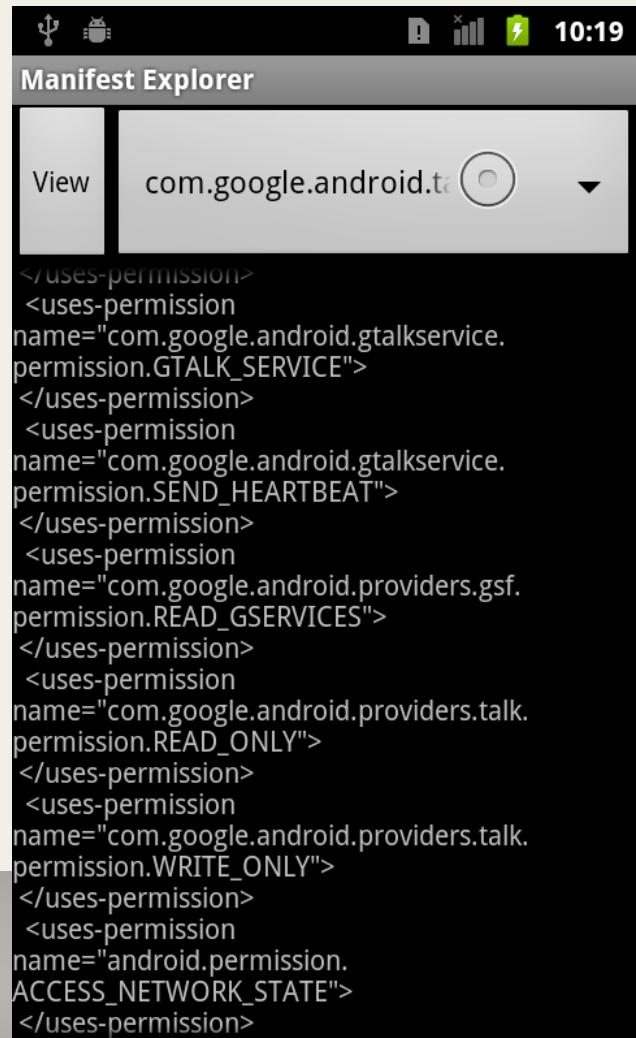
Decompilers

Other Tools

# Auditing an Application

ISEC's  
Manifest Explorer

Author: Jesse Burns



The screenshot shows a mobile application window titled "Manifest Explorer". The title bar includes standard Android icons for battery, signal, and time (10:19). Below the title bar, there are two tabs: "View" and "com.google.android.t...". The "View" tab is selected. The main content area displays the following XML code:

```
</uses-permission>
<uses-permission
name="com.google.android.gtalkservice.
permission.GTALK_SERVICE">
</uses-permission>
<uses-permission
name="com.google.android.gtalkservice.
permission.SEND_HEARTBEAT">
</uses-permission>
<uses-permission
name="com.google.android.providers.gsf.
permission.READ_GSERVICES">
</uses-permission>
<uses-permission
name="com.google.android.providers.talk.
permission.READ_ONLY">
</uses-permission>
<uses-permission
name="com.google.android.providers.talk.
permission.WRITE_ONLY">
</uses-permission>
<uses-permission
name="android.permission.
ACCESS_NETWORK_STATE">
</uses-permission>
```

# Auditing an Application

Use adb to pull the apk from the phone

```
adb pull /data/app/packagename.apk
```

```
adb pull /system/app/packagename.apk
```

# Auditing an Application

Use dedex (Nathan Keynes) and jd-gui to inspect DEX code

```
unzip package.apk  
dedex classes.dex  
jd-gui classes.jar
```

# JD-GUI

File Edit Navigate Help

DecisionActivity.class

```
54     initializeResources();
}
55 }
56
57     public void onResume()
58     {
59         super.onResume();
60         redraw();
61     }
62
63     public void onStop()
64     {
65         int k = 0; String str3 = "Allow outgoing connection?"; super.onStop();
66
67         boolean bool = this.verdictRegistered; if (!bool) {
68             String str1 = "notification"; Object localObject1 = getSystemService(str1); localObject1 = (NotificationManager)localObject1.getSystemService(str1);
69             Notification localNotification = new android/app/Notification; int i = 2130837513; String str2 = "Allow outgoing co
70             Intent localIntent = getIntent(); PendingIntent localPendingIntent = PendingIntent.getActivity(this, k, localIntent, 0);
71             localNotification.flags |= 16; localNotification.flags = j;
72             Object localObject2 = "Allow outgoing connection?"; localObject2 = this.label; localObject2 = ((TextView)localObject2).getText();
73             ((NotificationManager)localObject1).notify(k, localNotification);
74         }
75     }
76
77     private class DenyClickListener
78     implements View.OnClickListener
79     {
80         DenyClickListener(, DecisionActivity_1 param1)
81         {
82             this(paramDecisionActivity); }
83
84         public void onClick() { Object localObject1 = new android/content/Intent; Object localObject2 = this.this$0; Whisper
85             localObject2 = "com.whispersys.monitor.VERDICT_ACTION"; ((Intent)localObject1).setAction((String)localObject2);
86         }
87     }
88 }
```

# Other Audit Tools

- Dynamic Information Flow Tracking
  - TaintDroid
- Mandatory Access Control
  - TOMOYO Linux
- Emulator
  - Scott Dunlop's JDWP->JDP method
- Network Monitoring
  - WhisperMonitor
  - Wireshark

# Summary: Android Security

Embedded and consumer

Tradeoffs made against security

Divided responsibility for security

System and application layer solutions