Overview of Android OS / Security Mechanisms

Mobile devices

- Embedded
- Ubiquitous connectivity (wireless, cellular / 4G, NFC, …)
- Sensors: accelerometer, GPS, camera, …
- Computation: powerful CPUs (>1Ghz, multi-core)

- Two major OS: Android / iOS

Mobile devices

7.3 Billion — **Is the Global Mobile Android Population**

>1 Billion — **Is the number of Android devices sold annually**

Smart Watches

Smart TVs

Smart Game Suites

Smart Auto Guidance

Mobile Devices: Trends

- Increased reliance on mobile devices
  - Banking, work, personal data, communication
  - Data security and authentication is thus highly important
- Used for work
  - Bring your own device (BYOD)
  - Mobile Device Management used to protect enterprise
- Relies on different technologies
  - E.g., web
  - Inherit limitations

What is Mobile Security?

- Or "What makes security different under the mobile platform?"

- Different communication channels
  - WiFi, NFC, cellular, Bluetooth, …
- Different actors
  - Broader range of users compared to traditional platforms
  - More prone to social attacks
- Different side channels
  - Examples: reflection, ..

What is Mobile Security?

- Or "What makes security different under the mobile platform?"

- (Relatively) limited computing power / resources
  - Limited battery, memory, CPU, bandwidth
  - Cannot deploy traditional security solutions right out of box
- Portable
  - Non-conventional attack vectors, e.g., stealing, loss
  - Subject to short range attacks (NFC, Bluetooth)
- Highly customized and fragmented
  - The OS is customized by different parties:
    - Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs), e.g., Samsung, Xiaomi
    - Carriers, e.g., Bell, Telus, AT&T
    - Hardware manufacturers, e.g., Qualcomm, MediaTek

What is Mobile Security?

- Or “What makes security different under the mobile platform?”

- Continuous and fast-paced evolution
  - Since its introduction in 2009, Android has released 35 major versions
  - Mobile users need to keep up with fast updates
- Wide range of software (mobile apps) than traditional platforms
  - “there is an app for it”
  - Preloaded (trusted) apps
  - (untrusted) third-party apps (to be installed)
- …

Mobile Threats:
What is stored on mobile devices?

- Depends on the type of mobile devices
- SmartTVs store: streaming services credentials, viewing history, etc.
- Smartphones store:
  - Contacts
  - Email, social network chats
  - Banking, financial apps data
  - Multimedia data
  - Location information and history
  - …

Mobile Threats:
What is stored on mobile devices?

- Depends on the type of mobile devices
- SmartTVs store: streaming services credentials, viewing history, etc
- Smartphones store:
  - Contacts
  - Multimedia data
  - Location information and history
  - …

What would happen if an "entity" accesses your mobile device?

Mobile Threats
Threat model

- Attackers with physical access
  - Unlock device
  - Exploit vulnerabilities to circumvent locking

Mobile Threats:

- Attackers with physical access
  - Unlock device
  - Exploit vulnerabilities to circumvent locking
- Attackers with remote access
  - Get the user to install malicious app (malware)
    - Use malware to steal sensitive data or perform malicious operations
    - Exploit various flaws in the mobile ecosystem for distribution, propagation and performing malicious functionality
  - Send malicious / malformed content to the device
    - Examples: send a malformed SMS,
    - Exploit various vulnerabilities

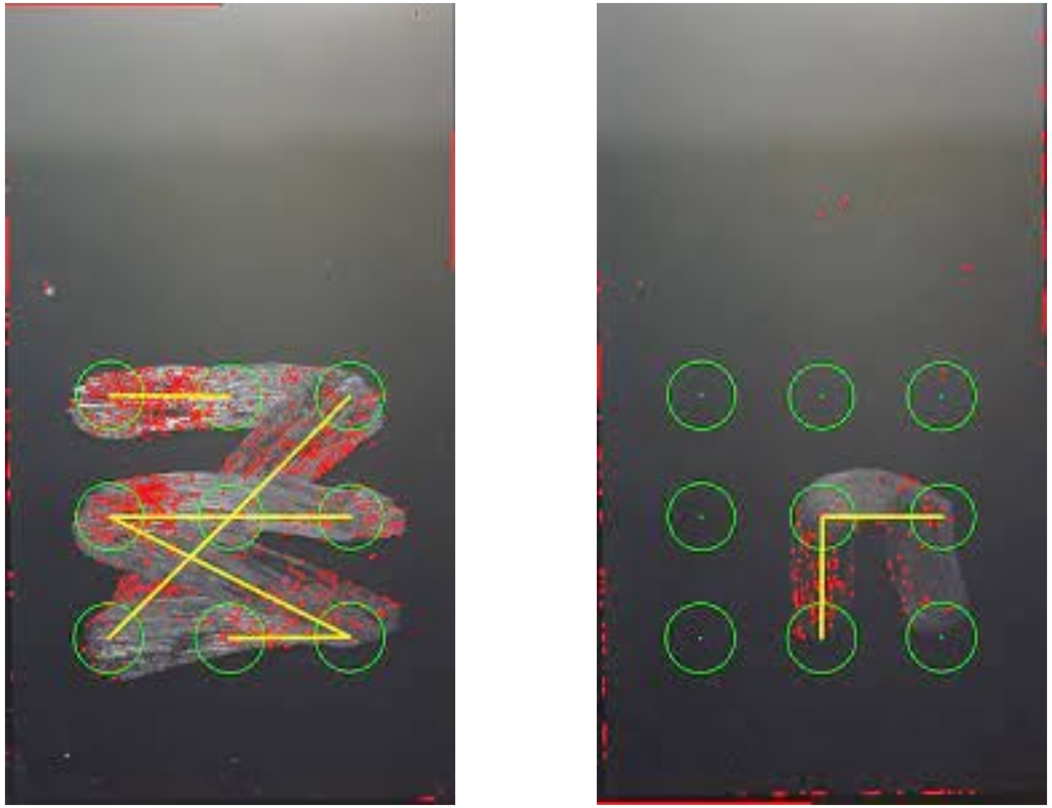
Protection against Physical Attacker
Authentication

- Protect against physical attacker via (mobile-specific) authentication
  - Something the user knows: PINs, Patterns, Passwords
  - Something the user is: Biometrics

Protection against Physical Attacker

Authentication via Patterns

- Attacks:
  - Smudge Attack



Protection against Physical Attacker
Authentication via Patterns / PINs

- Attacks:
    - Smudge Attack
- Another problem: entropy:
    - People tend to chose simple patterns
    - With 4 strokes, there are 1600 patterns.
- Online brute forcing PINs

Protection against Physical Attacker

Biometric authentication

- Fingerprint scanners, iris scanners, face unlock
- Standard biometric security concerns:
  - Subject to high false positives and false negatives
  - Cannot be changed
  - Not secret
- There is usually a fallback authentication (e.g., PIN)
  - The authentication strength reduces to the weakest authentication method

Protection against Physical Attacker

Next Defense: Factory Reset and others

- Protect against brute force attacks by erasing data if too many tries.
- Protect a stolen phone
  - Using GPS ”where is my phone”
  - Backup device
  - Device wipe

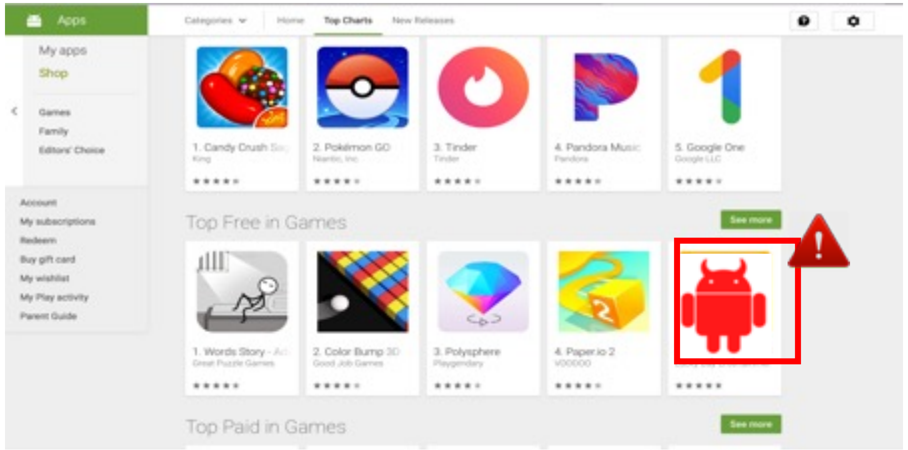
Protection against Malware

- Goal of the attacker: Lure the user into installing malware
  - Use malware to steal sensitive data or perform malicious operations
  - Exploit various flaws in the mobile ecosystem for distribution, propagation and performing malicious functionality

Characteristics of Mobile Apps / markets

- Apps in Android are Self-Signed.
- Apps can be downloaded from Google Play and from 3rd party markets
- It is easier to distribute apps on markets
- Although some markets perform automated scanning, malware is a serious issue

Malicious apps & Potentially Harmful Apps (PHAs) may appear!



Malicious Apps (malware) always on the Rise

172 malicious apps with 335M+ installs found on Google Play

by MIX — 3 months ago in APPS

**Malicious apps exploit different vulnerabilities and attack vectors,
introduced by different actors in the ecosystem**

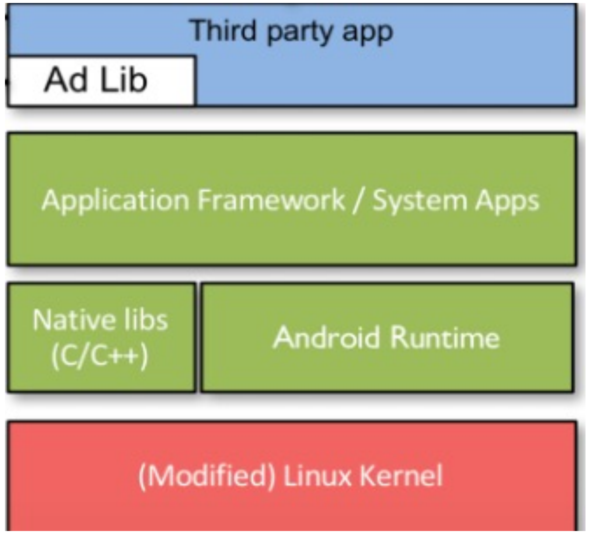
Malicious apps (malware)

- Malware exploit flaws in the mobile ecosystem
- The flaws may be introduced unintentionally:
  - Development mistakes
  - Improper market vetting
  - Buggy tools
  - …

Malicious apps (malware)

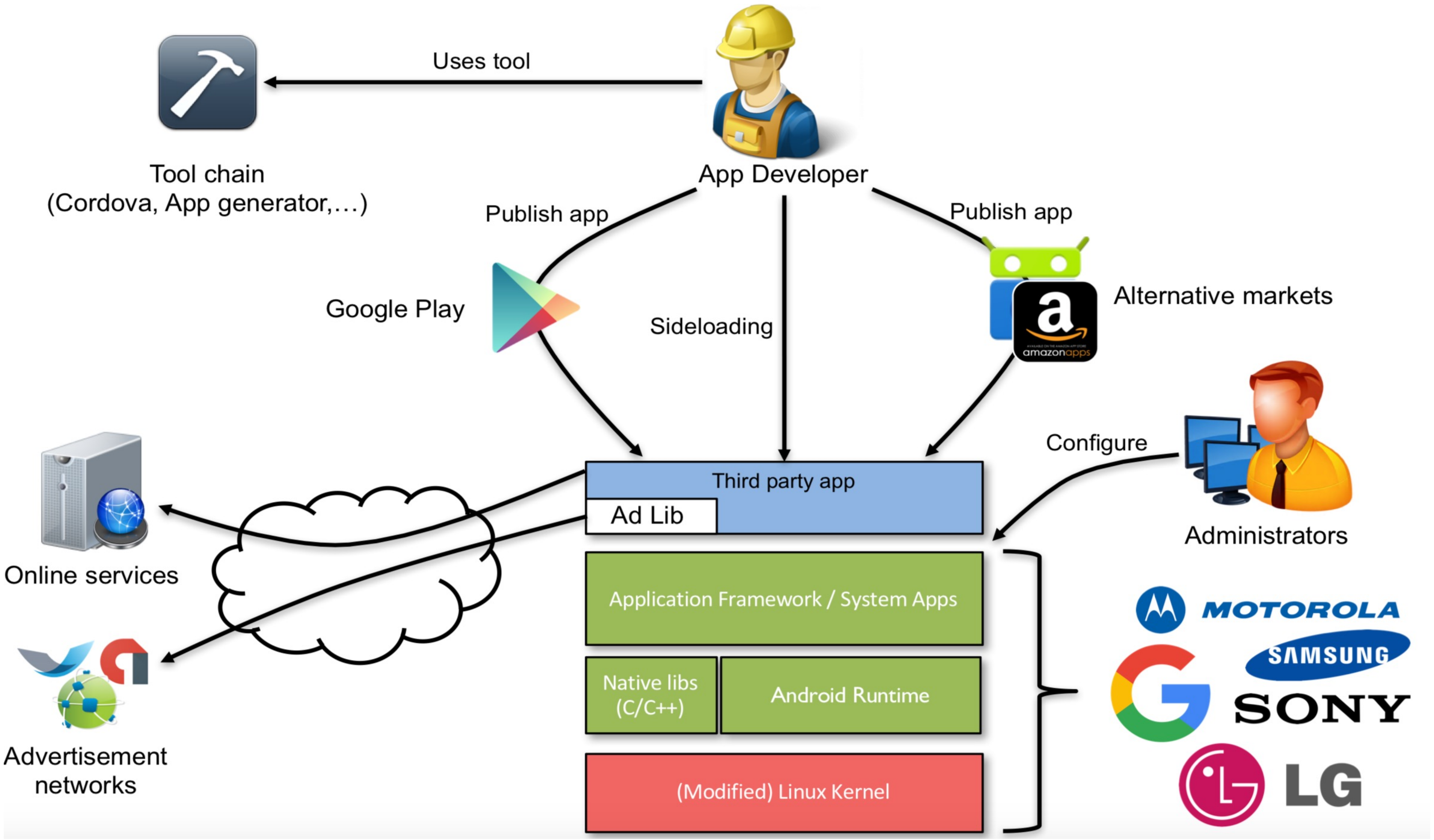
- Malware exploit flaws in the mobile ecosystem
- The flaws may be introduced unintentionally:
  - Development mistakes
  - Improper market vetting
  - Buggy tools
  - …
- The flaws may also be introduced intentionally
  - Non-malicious OEM developers leaving debugging backdoors.
  - Malicious libraries embedded in a benign app
  - Malicious insiders planting backdoors in EOM codebases
  - …

Who introduces flaws in the Android mobile ecosystem?
Background



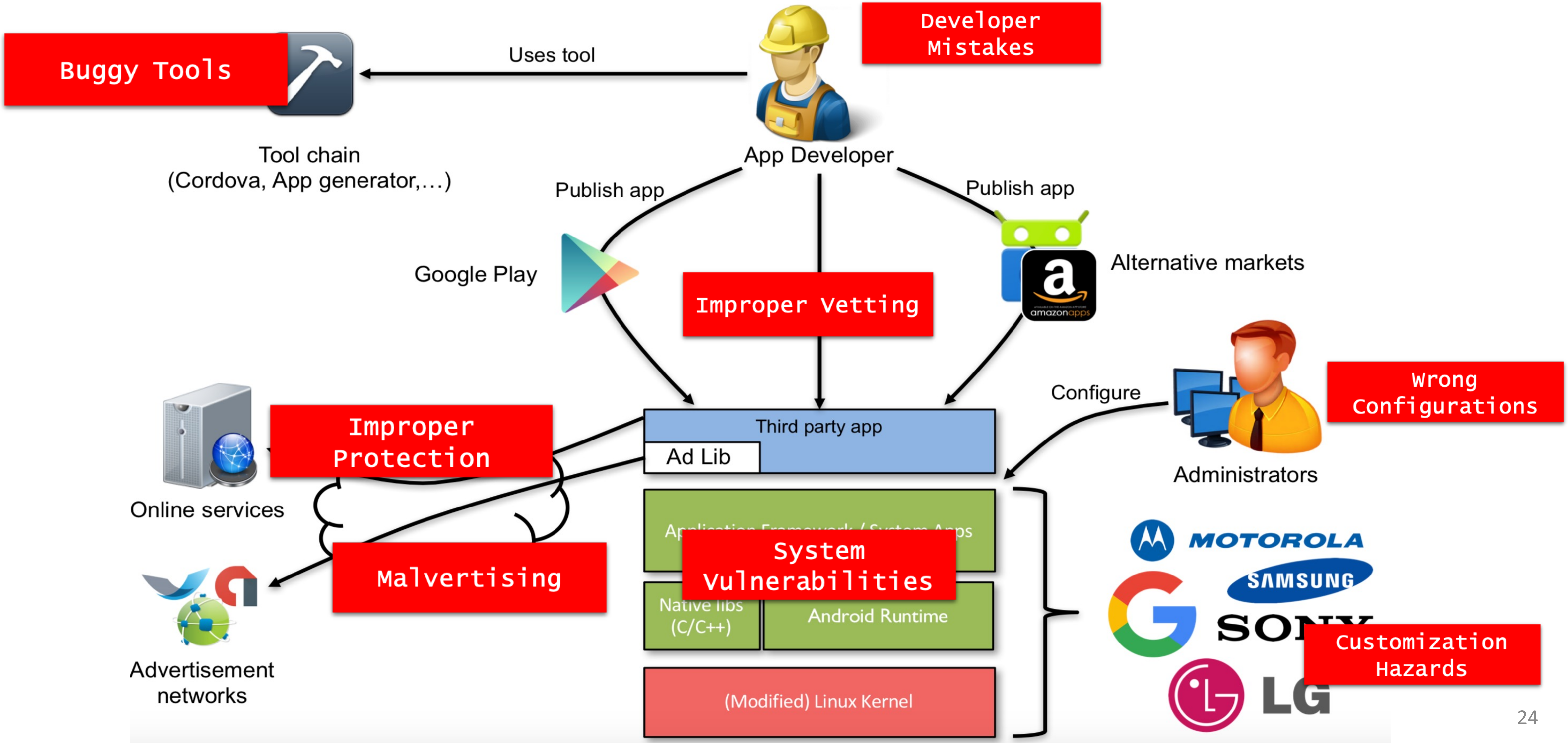
Who introduces flaws in the Android mobile ecosystem?

Actors in the Android ecosystem



Who introduces flaws in the Android mobile ecosystem?

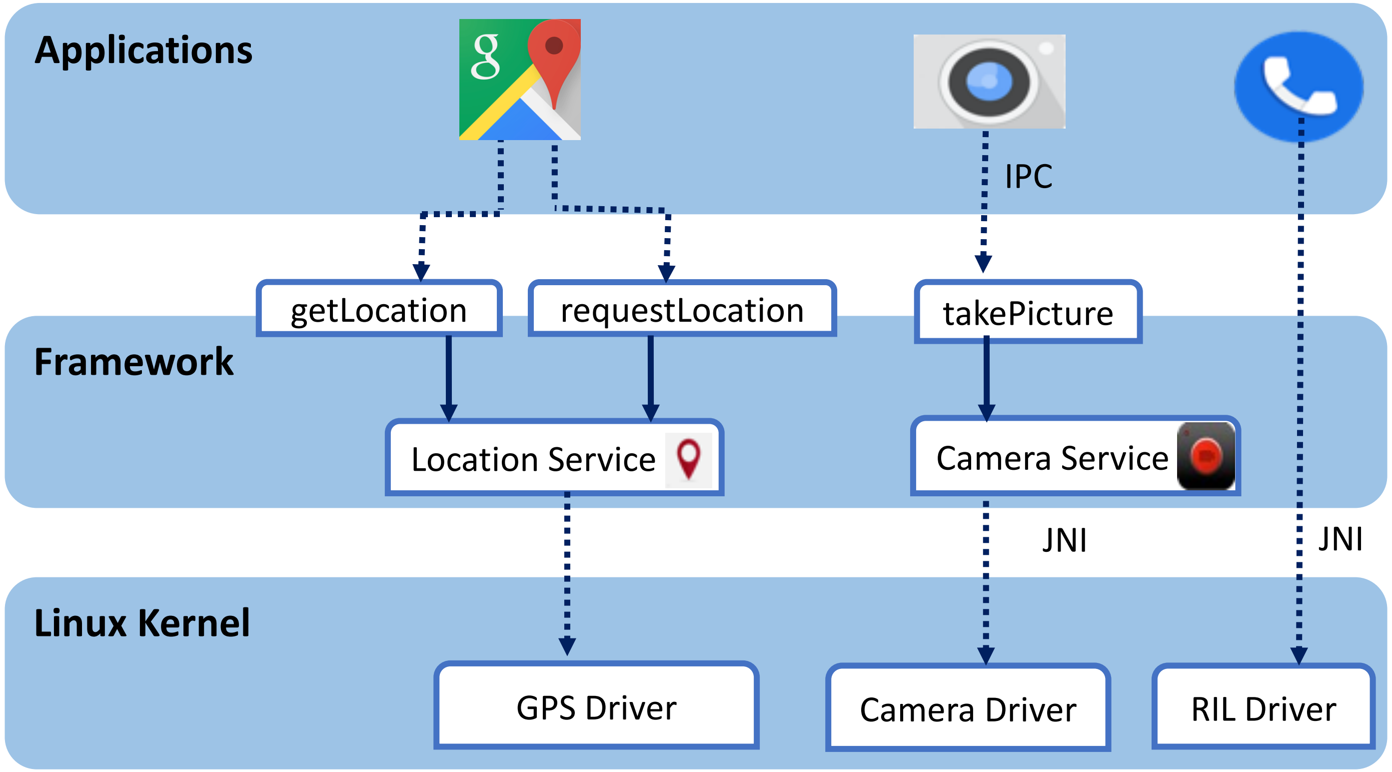
Attack vectors



Protection against Malware

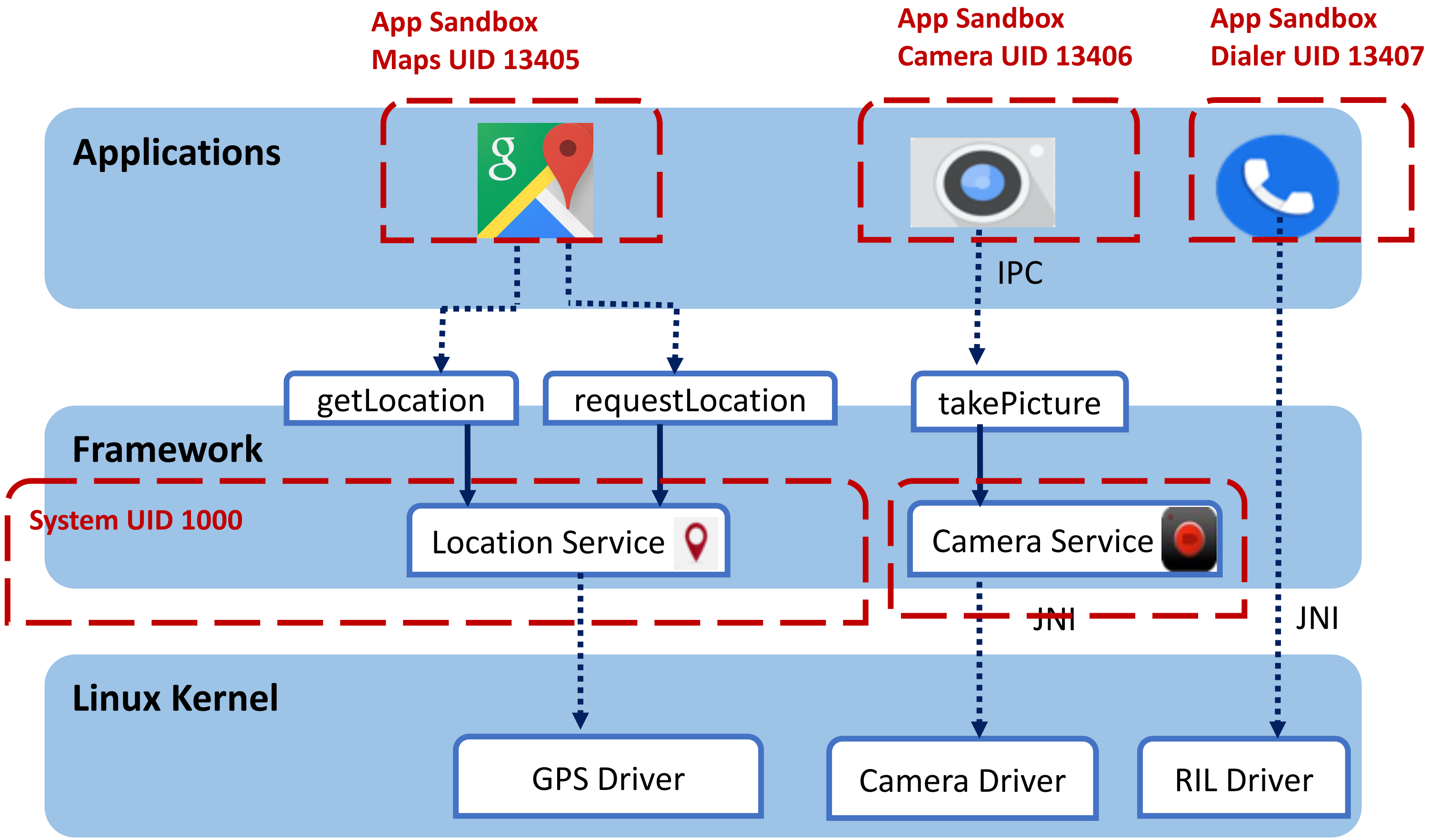
- How does Android protect various sensitive resources in the system?
  - App sandboxing
  - Access control based on permissions
  - Traditional Linux DAC

Protecting Resources in the system



Protecting Resources in the system

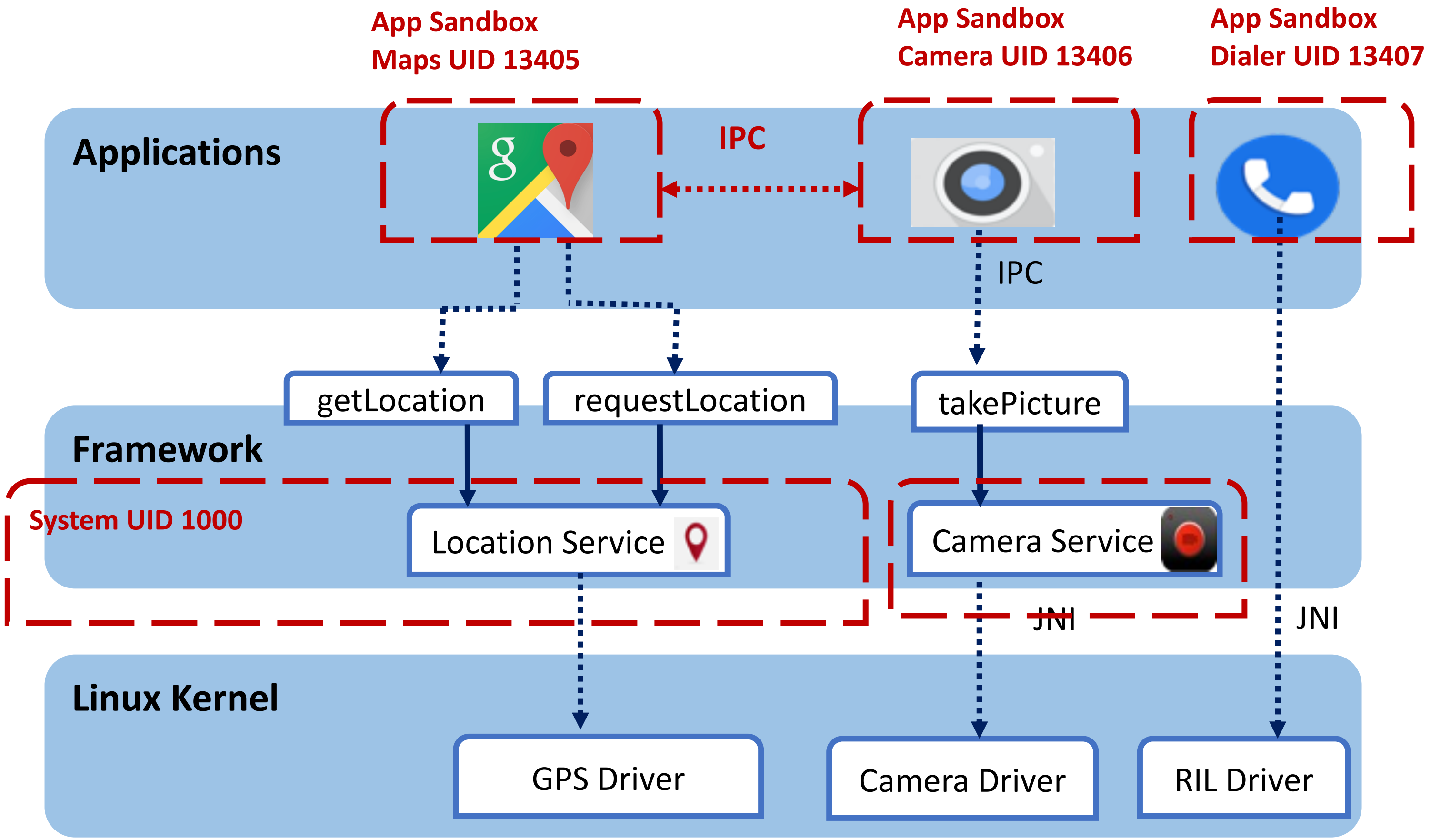
App sandboxing



- Android assigns a unique UID to each Android app and runs it in its own process
- System level processes are assigned privileged UIDs
- The UIDs are used to set up a kernel-level Application Sandbox

Protecting Resources in the system

App sandboxing



- By default, apps cannot interact with each other and have limited access to the OS
- By default, apps cannot read other apps data or invoke its functionality
- All communication goes through monitored IPC

Protecting Resources in the system

App sandboxing

- Android relies on a number of protections to enforce the application sandbox.
  - The enforcements have evolved over time to strengthen the original UID-based discretionary access control (DAC) sandbox

  - Android 5.0: SELinux provided Mandatory Access Control (MAC) separation between the system and apps
  - Android 6.0: SELinux separation was extended to isolate apps based on the running users.

Protecting Resources in the system

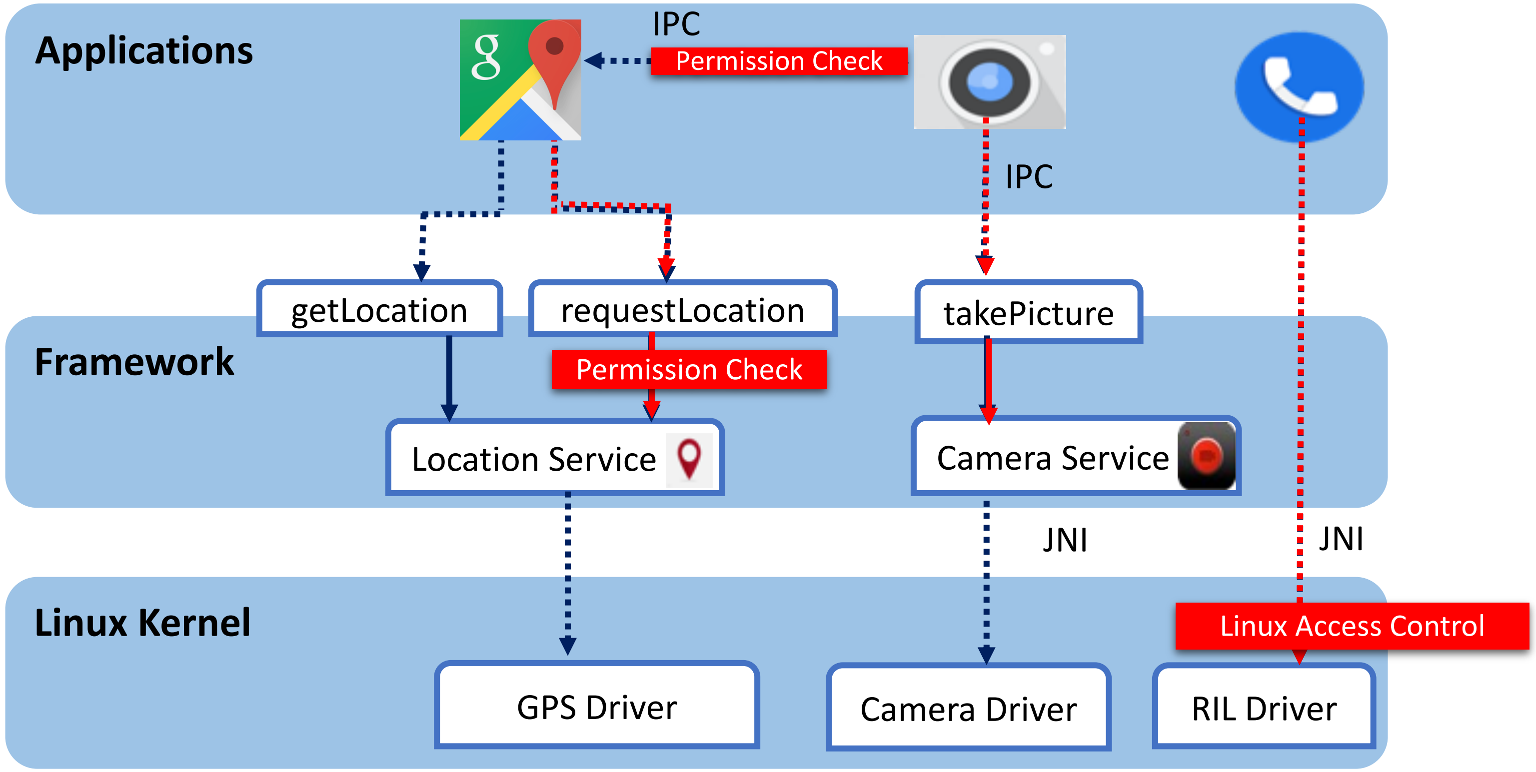
App sandboxing

- Android relies on a number of protections to enforce the application sandbox.
  - The enforcements have been evolved over time to strengthen the original UID-based discretionary access control (DAC) sandbox

  - Android 8.0: all apps were set to run with a seccomp-bpf to filter the system calls that apps can use
  - Android 9: SELinux separation was extended to provide a per-app isolation
  - Android 10: apps have a restricted raw view of the filesystem

Protecting Resources at the Linux layer

Traditional Linux ACLs



Protecting Resources at the Linux layer

Traditional Linux ACLs

- Android relies on Linux Discretionary Access Control (DAC) to protect resources at Linux layer

- Protected objects: ??
- Subjects: ??
- Rights: ??

Protecting Resources at the Linux layer

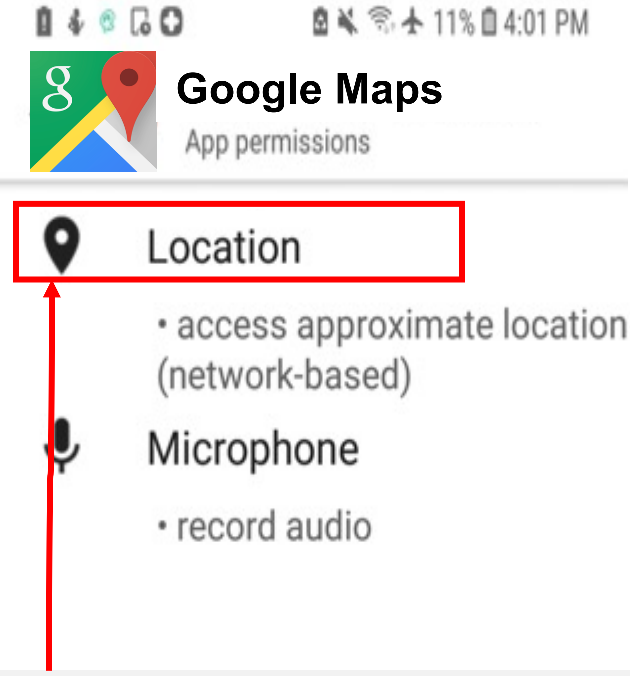
Traditional Linux ACLs

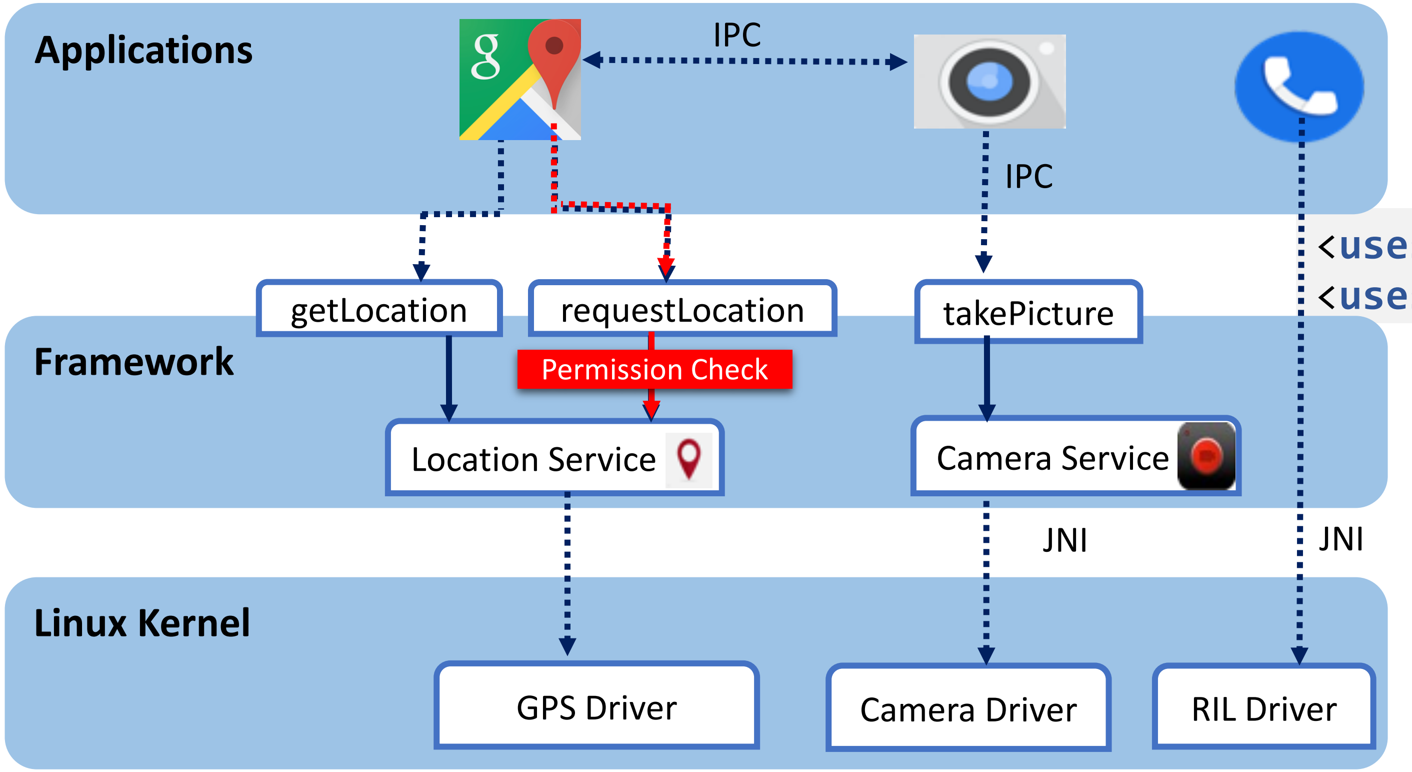
- Android relies on Linux Discretionary Access Control (DAC) to protect resources at Linux layer

- Protected objects: Linux objects: Files (remember device drivers are special files).
- Subjects: Apps and system processes (remember each process is defined by unique UID)
- Rights: RWX

Protecting Resources

Android Permissions

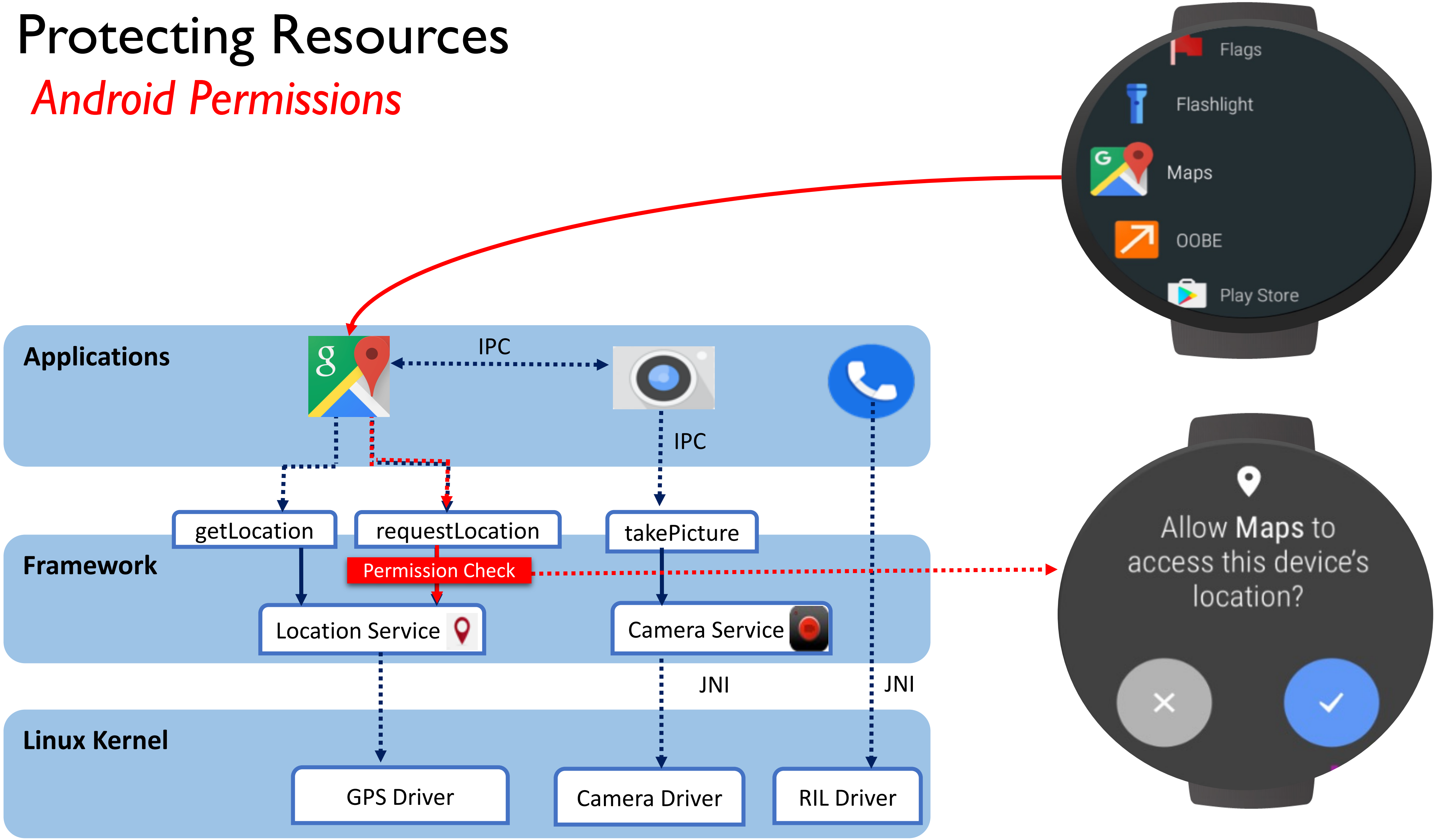





```
<uses-permission name="ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION"/>
<uses-permission name="ACCESS_COARSE_LOCATION"/>
```

Protecting Resources

Android Permissions



Protecting Resources

Android Permissions

- Permission enforcement in Android APIs

```
LocationManagerService

Location getLastLocation(LocationProvider request, …)
{
   if(caller.hasPermission(“ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION”)
       || caller.hasPermission(“ACCESS_COARSE_LOCATION”) )
   {
         …
         return mLastLocation.get(request.getProvider());
   }
   else
         // throw Security Exception
}
```

Protecting Resources
Android Permissions

- Three categories of permissions:
  - ***Install-time permissions***
  - ***Runtime permissions***
  - ***Special permissions***
- The categories indicate:
  - The scope of data that an app can access
  - The scope of functionality that an app can perform

Protecting Resources

Install-time Permissions

- The system grants these permissions automatically to apps during install time
- Two types:
  - Normal: Allow access to data/operations that present little risk
  - Signature: Granted to an app only when the app is signed with the same certificate as the entity (app / OS) defining the permission

Protecting Resources

Examples of install-time permissions

- ACCESS_NETWORK_STATE
- ACCESS_NOTIFICATION_POLICY
- ACCESS_WIFI_STATE
- BLUETOOTH
- BLUETOOTH_ADMIN
- BROADCAST_STICKY
- CHANGE_NETWORK_STATE
- CHANGE_WIFI_MULTICAST_STATE
- CHANGE_WIFI_STATE

NORMAL

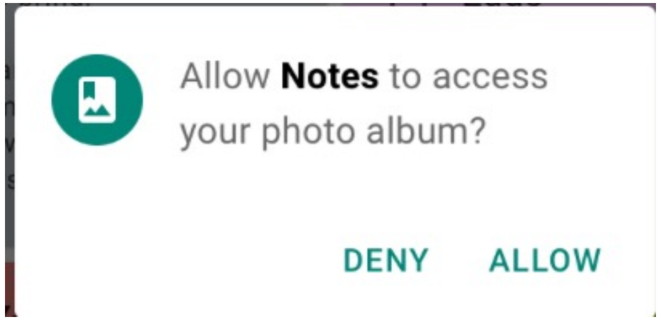
- BIND_AUTOFILL_SERVICE
- BIND_CARRIER_SERVICES
- BIND_CHOOSER_TARGET_SERVICE
- BIND_CONDITION_PROVIDER_SERVICE
- BIND_DEVICE_ADMIN
- BIND_DREAM_SERVICE
- BIND_INCALL_SERVICE
- BIND_INPUT_METHOD
- BIND_MIDI_DEVICE_SERVICE
- BIND_NFC_SERVICE

Signature

- Some signature permissions aren't for use by third-party apps

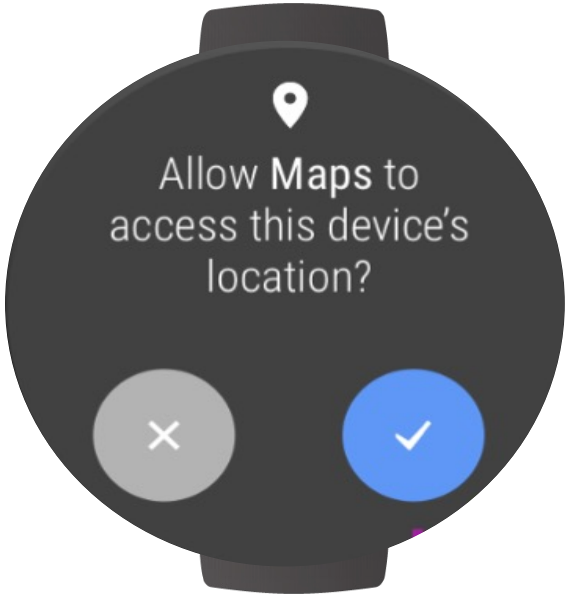
Protecting Resources

Runtime Permissions



- Also known as *Dangerous permissions*
- Allow an app additional access to restricted data
- Allow performing actions with more substantial effect on the system or on other apps

- Apps need to request runtime permissions:
  - The system will present a runtime permission prompt



Protecting Resources

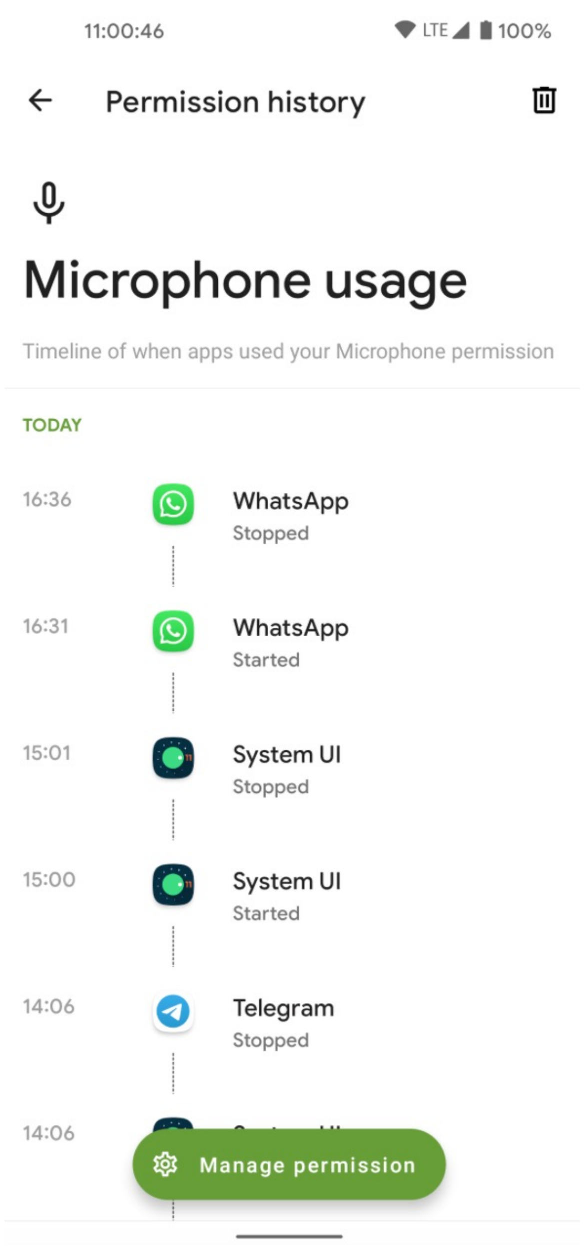
Examples of Runtime / Dangerous Permissions

- WRITE_CALENDAR
- READ_CALL_LOG
- WRITE_CALL_LOG
- PROCESS_OUTGOING_CALLS
- CAMERA
- READ_CONTACTS
- WRITE_CONTACTS
- GET_ACCOUNTS
- ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION
- ACCESS_COARSE_LOCATION

Protecting Resources
Runtime Permissions

- Location, Microphone and Camera permissions provide access to particularly sensitive information.
- Android provides mechanisms to help users be aware and monitor which apps use these permissions

- Android 12 or higher: Privacy dashboard
    - Historical view of when different apps have accesses data pertaining to these permissions
- Android 12 or higher: indicators and toggles

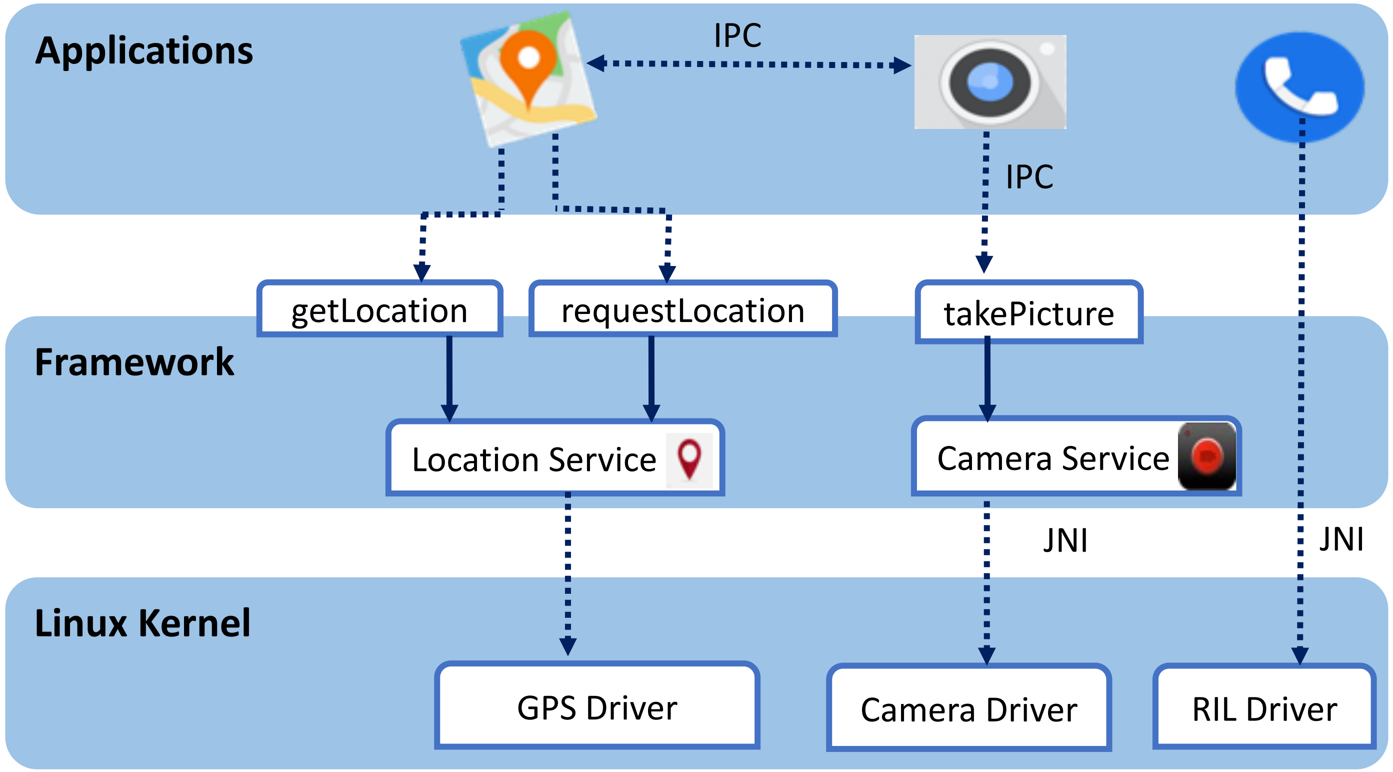


Protecting Resources
Special Permissions

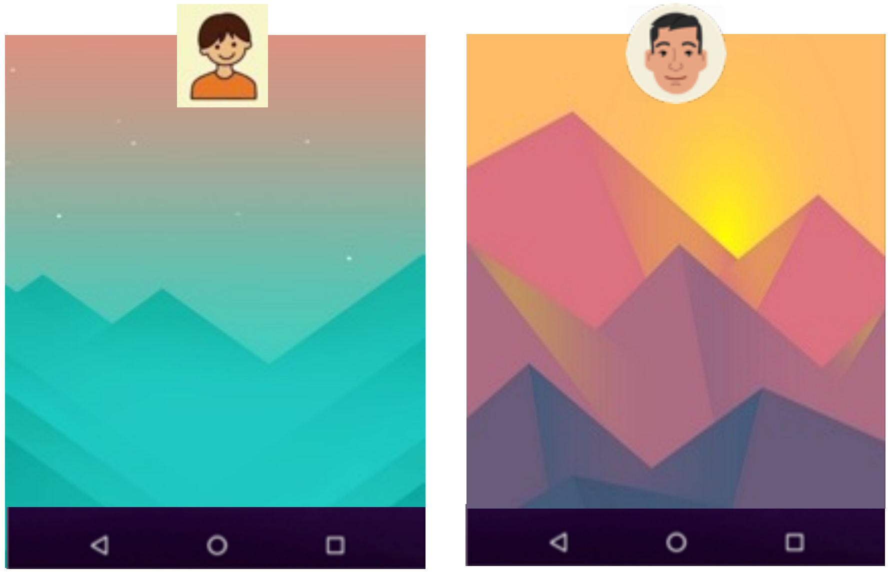
- Allow access to system resources that are highly sensitive
- Examples:
  - displaying and drawing over other apps
  - accessing all storage data
- Unlike the other categories of permissions, only the system or OEMs can define special permissions
- An app cannot obtain a special permission unless the user explicitly grants it through the Setting app.

Protecting Framework Resources

Multi-user Access Control



✓ **Multi-User Feature**



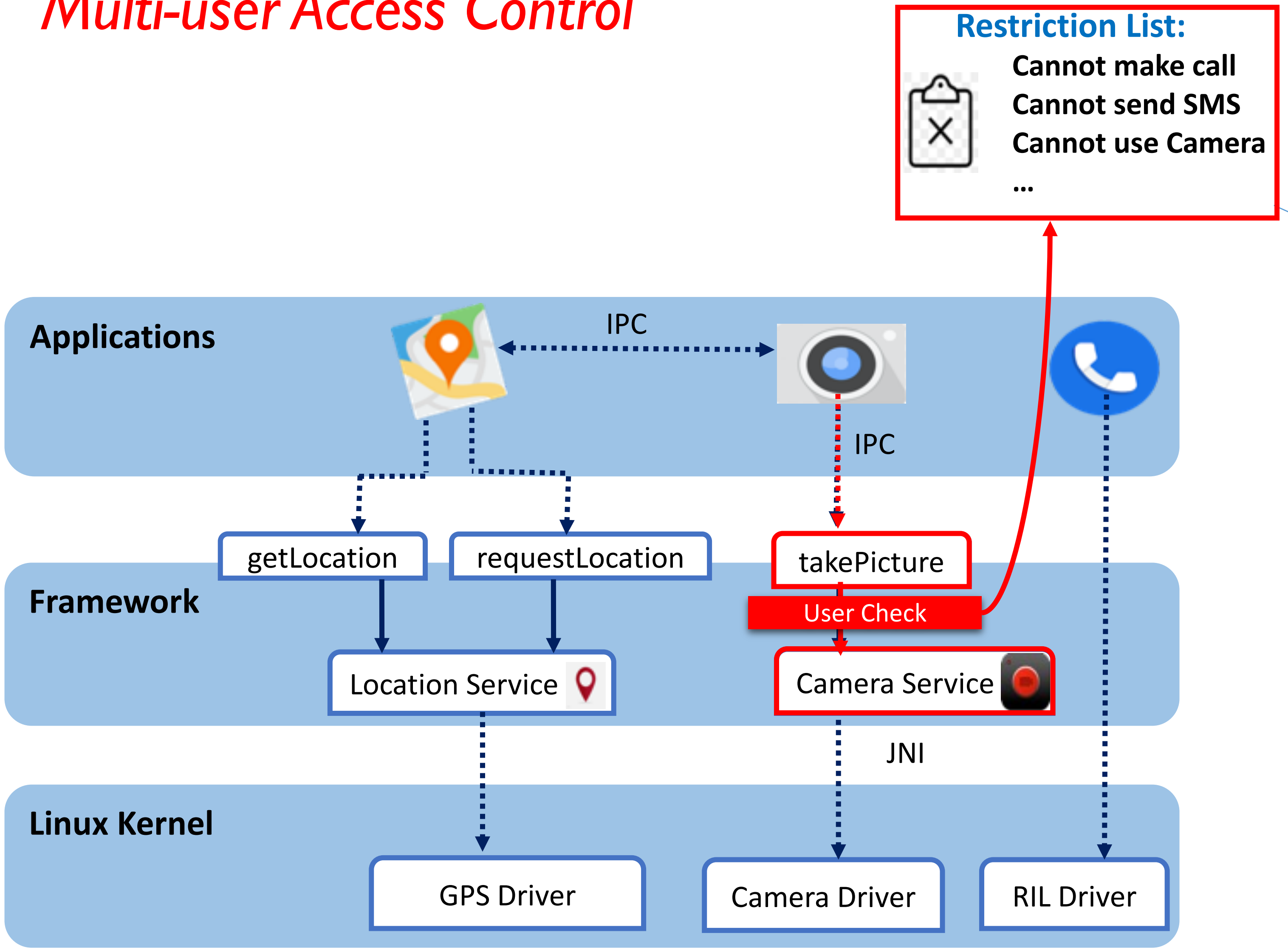
New Security Requirements

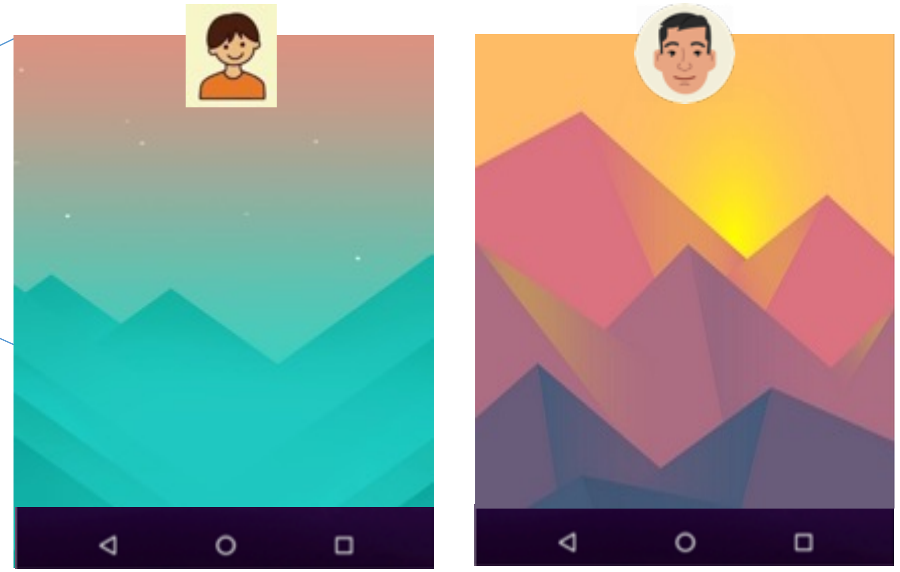
Privilege Difference between users

Isolation of users' apps and data

Protecting Framework Resources

Multi-user Access Control





New Security Requirements

Privilege Difference between users

Isolation of users' apps and data

Android Application Security

Protecting Framework and Apps

Permissions

- Recall, apps request permissions to access sensitive resources.
  - request android.permission.SEND_SMS to send a text message
  - request android.permission.WRITE_SECURE_SETTINGS to configure sensitive device properties
  - …
- All permissions requested / granted to an app are assigned to the app's *UID*

Protecting Framework and Apps

Permissions

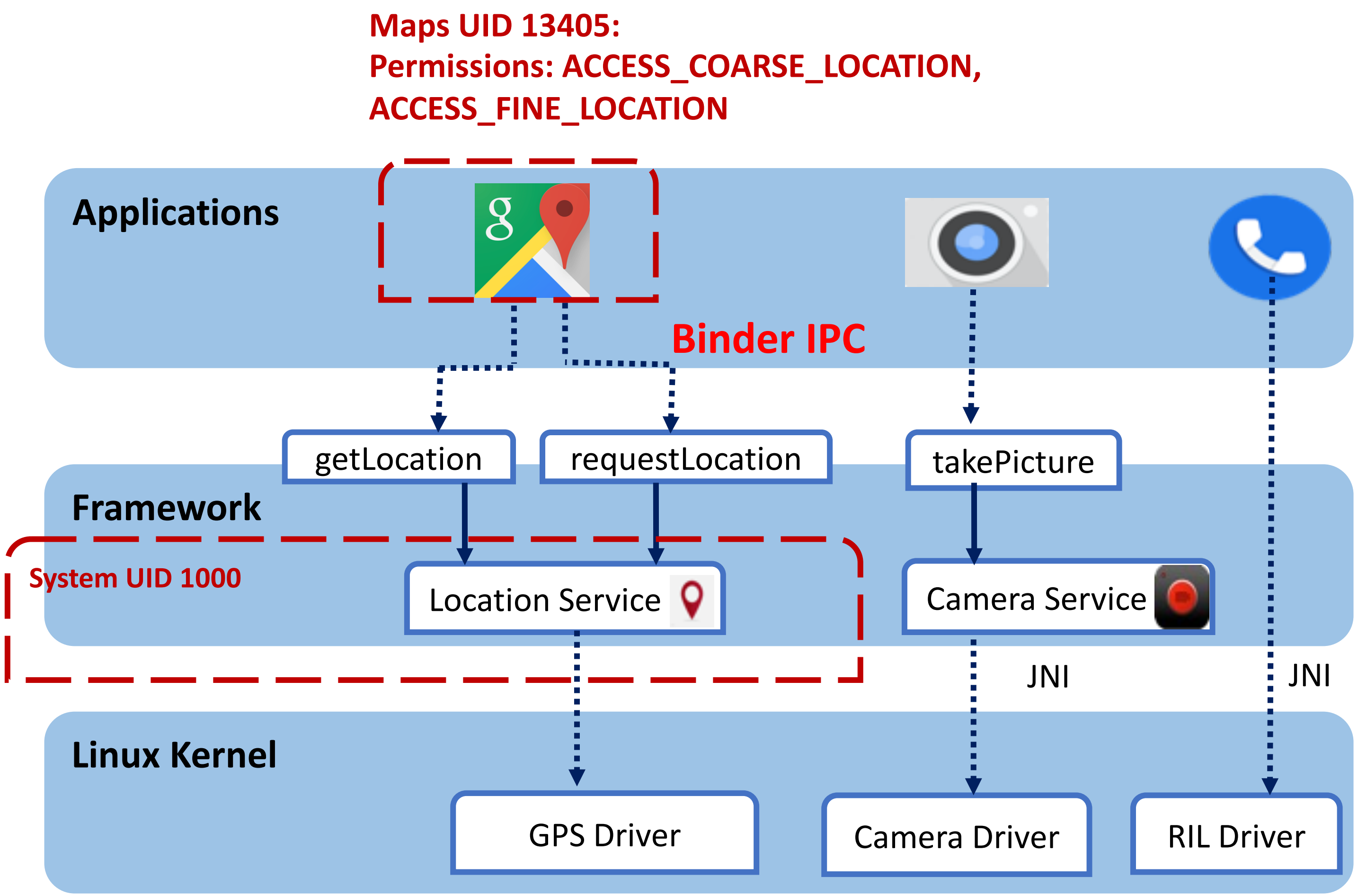
- All permissions requested / granted to an app are assigned to the app's *UID*
- *Example:*

```
Package [com.google.android.apps.docs] (9e13ae4):
  userId=10186
  pkg=Package{7af35a4 com.google.android.apps.docs}
  codePath=/product/app/Drive
 install permissions:
   android.permission.DOWNLOAD_WITHOUT_NOTIFICATION: granted=true
   com.google.android.c2dm.permission.RECEIVE: granted=true
   android.permission.USE_CREDENTIALS: granted=true
   com.google.android.providers.gsf.permission.READ_GSERVICES: granted=true
   android.permission.MANAGE_ACCOUNTS: granted=true
   com.google.android.googleapps.permission.GOOGLE_AUTH.OTHER_SERVICES: granted=true
   android.permission.NFC: granted=true
   com.google.android.googleapps.permission.GOOGLE_AUTH.writely: granted=true
   android.permission.FOREGROUND_SERVICE: granted=true
   android.permission.WRITE_SYNC_SETTINGS: granted=true
   android.permission.RECEIVE_BOOT_COMPLETED: granted=true
```

- *An app's UID remains unchanged while the app installed and updated on a given device*

Protecting Framework and Apps

Permissions

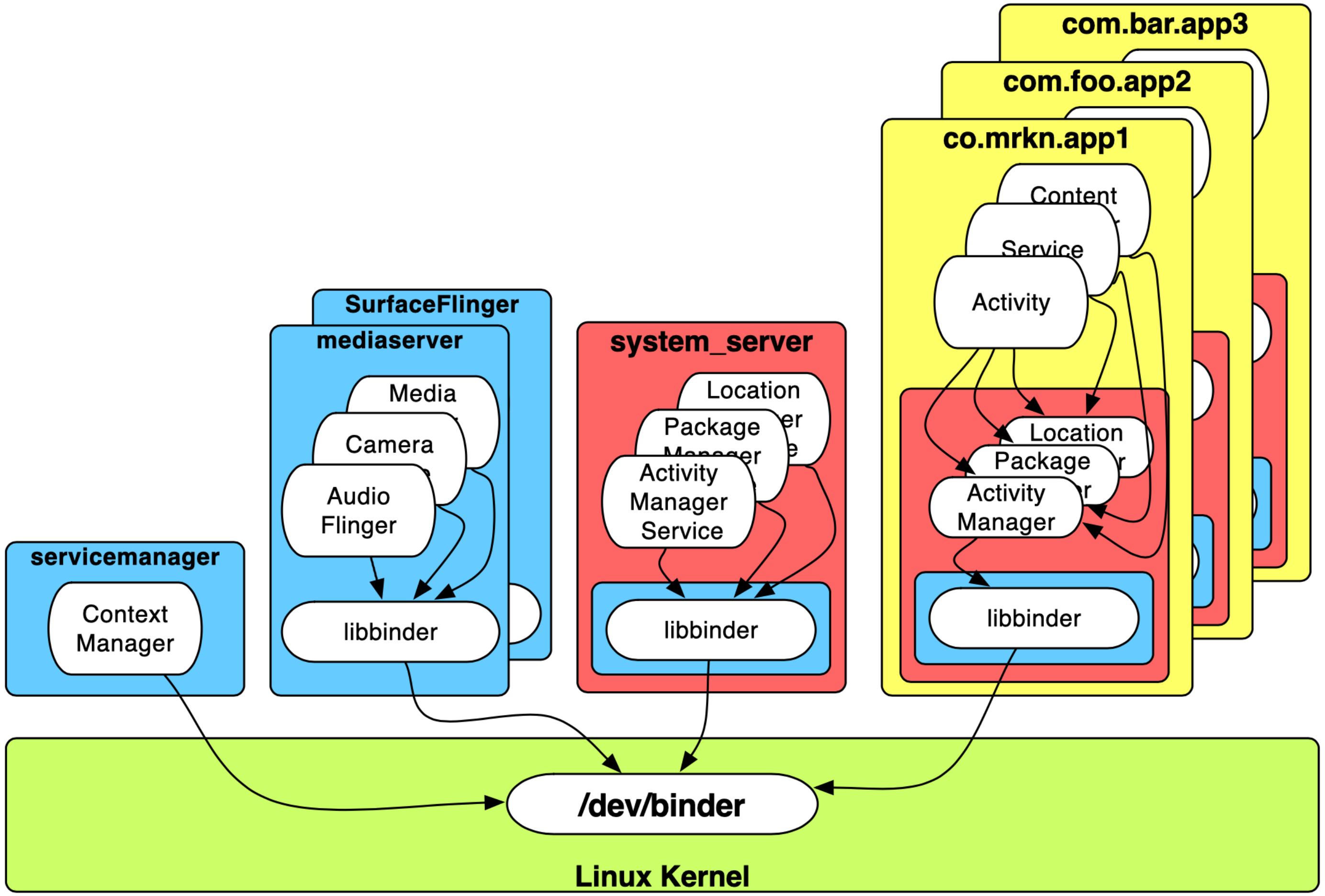


- System service APIs enforce access control.
- How does an API know /resolve the calling app UID?
- ***Through Binder IPC mechanism***

Binder IPC (Inter-Process Communication)

- Essential to Android
- Originally from OpenBinder
  - First implementation used in Palm Cobalt
  - Binder was ported to Linux and open sourced in 2005
  - Completely rewritten for Android in 2008
- Its design focuses on scalability, stability, flexibility, low-latency/overhead, easy programming model

Binder IPC (Inter-Process Communication)



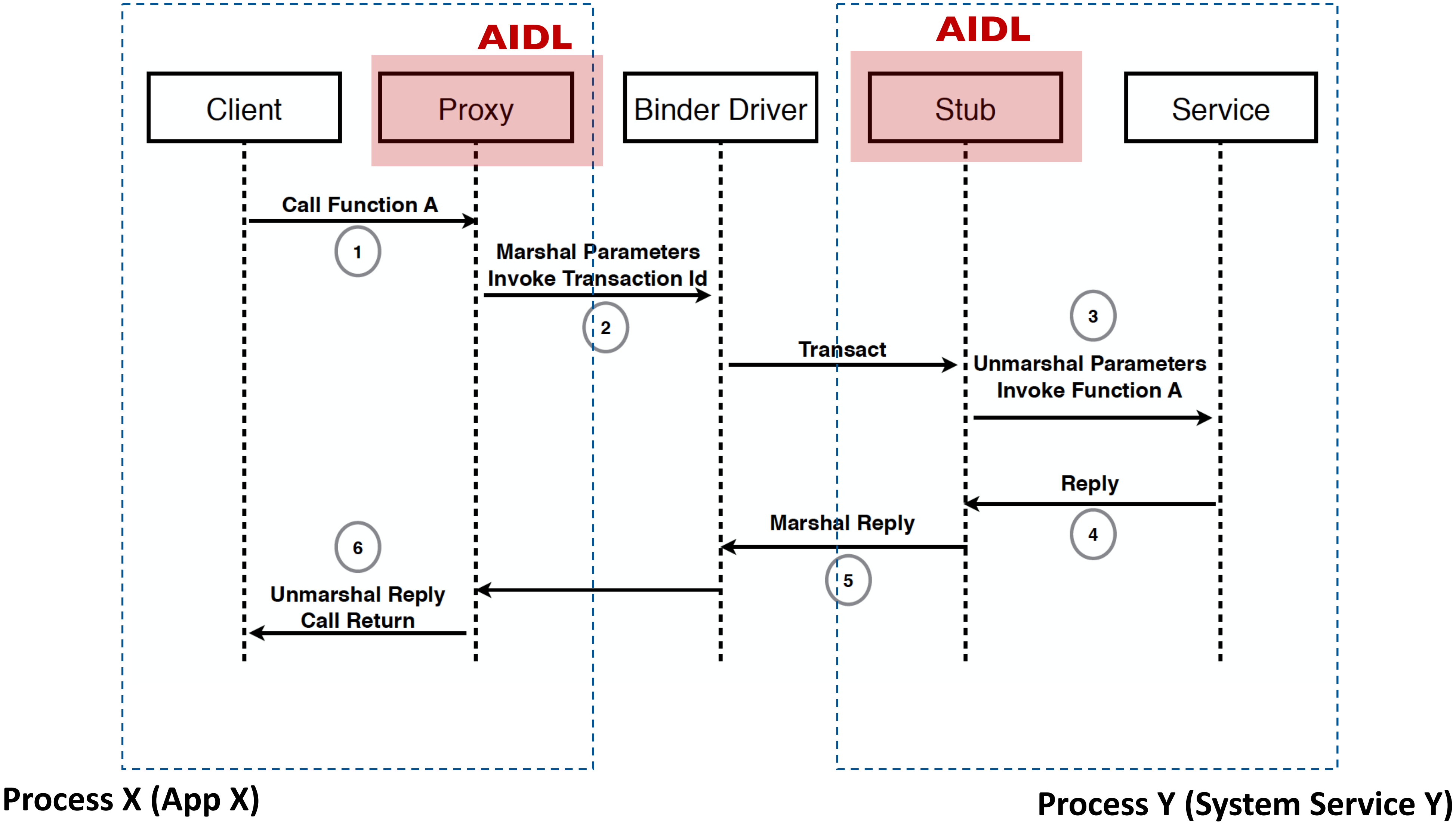
https://www.protechtraining.com/static/slides/Deep_Dive_Into_Binder_Presentation.html

Binder IPC (Inter-Process Communication)

- Why Binder IPC specifically?
  - Follows a simple programming interface that clients and services agree upon for communication
  - Android Interface Definition Language (AIDL)
  - APIs in remote service objects, defined in the interface, can be invoked as if local.

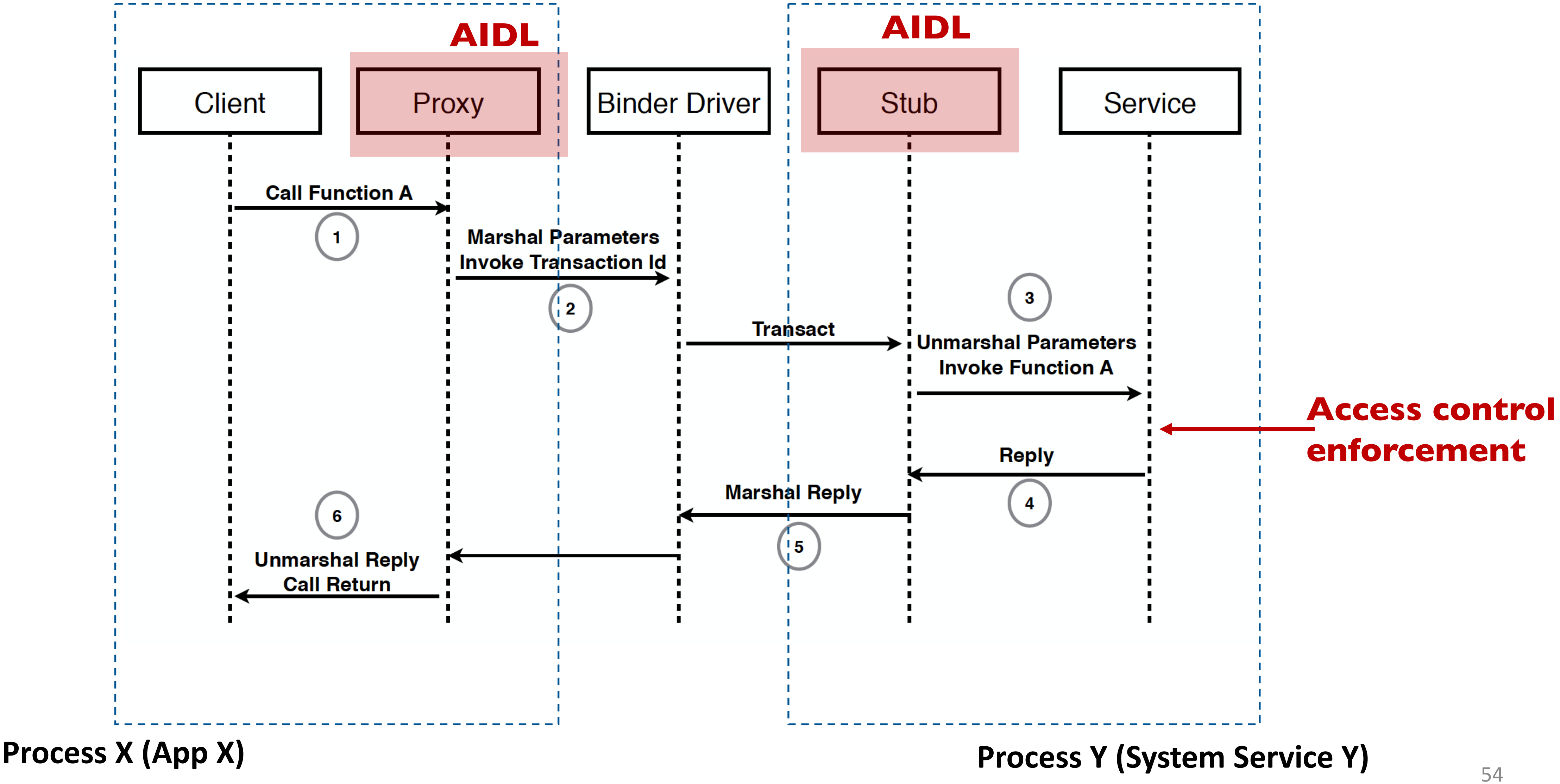
Binder IPC (Inter-Process Communication)

Remote Binder Transactions



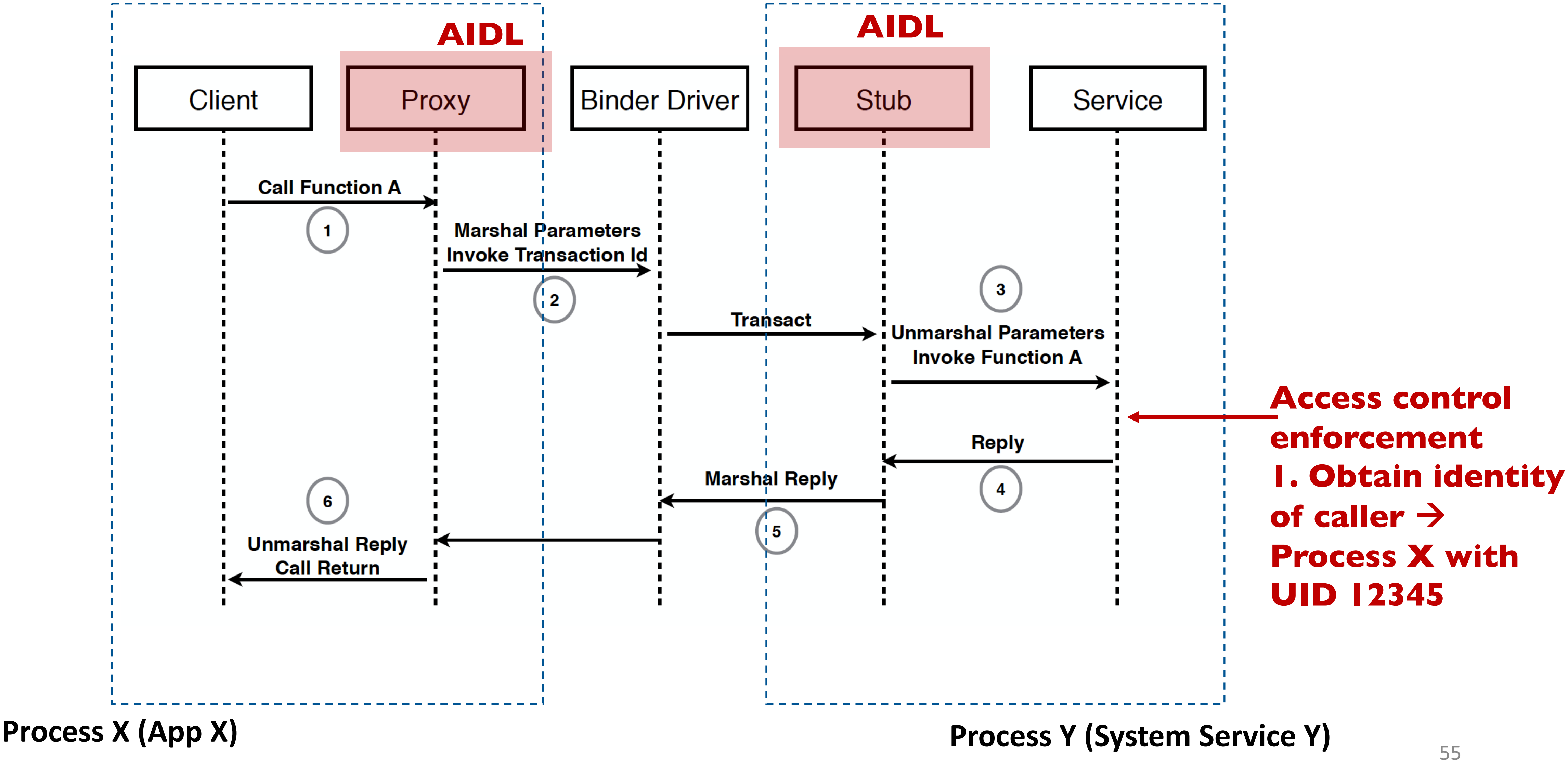
Binder IPC (Inter-Process Communication)

Remote Binder Transactions



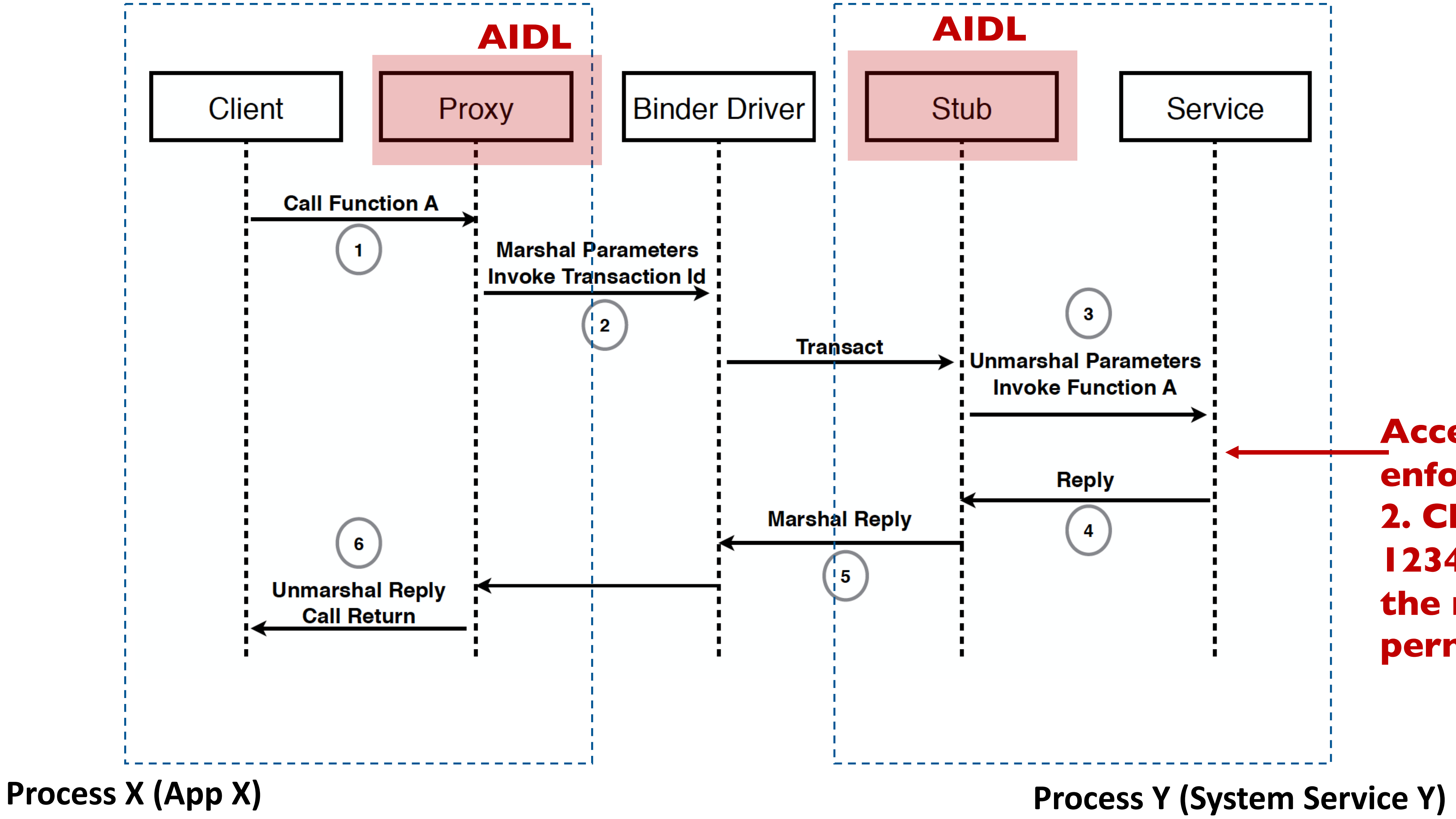
Binder IPC (Inter-Process Communication)

Remote Binder Transactions



Binder IPC (Inter-Process Communication)

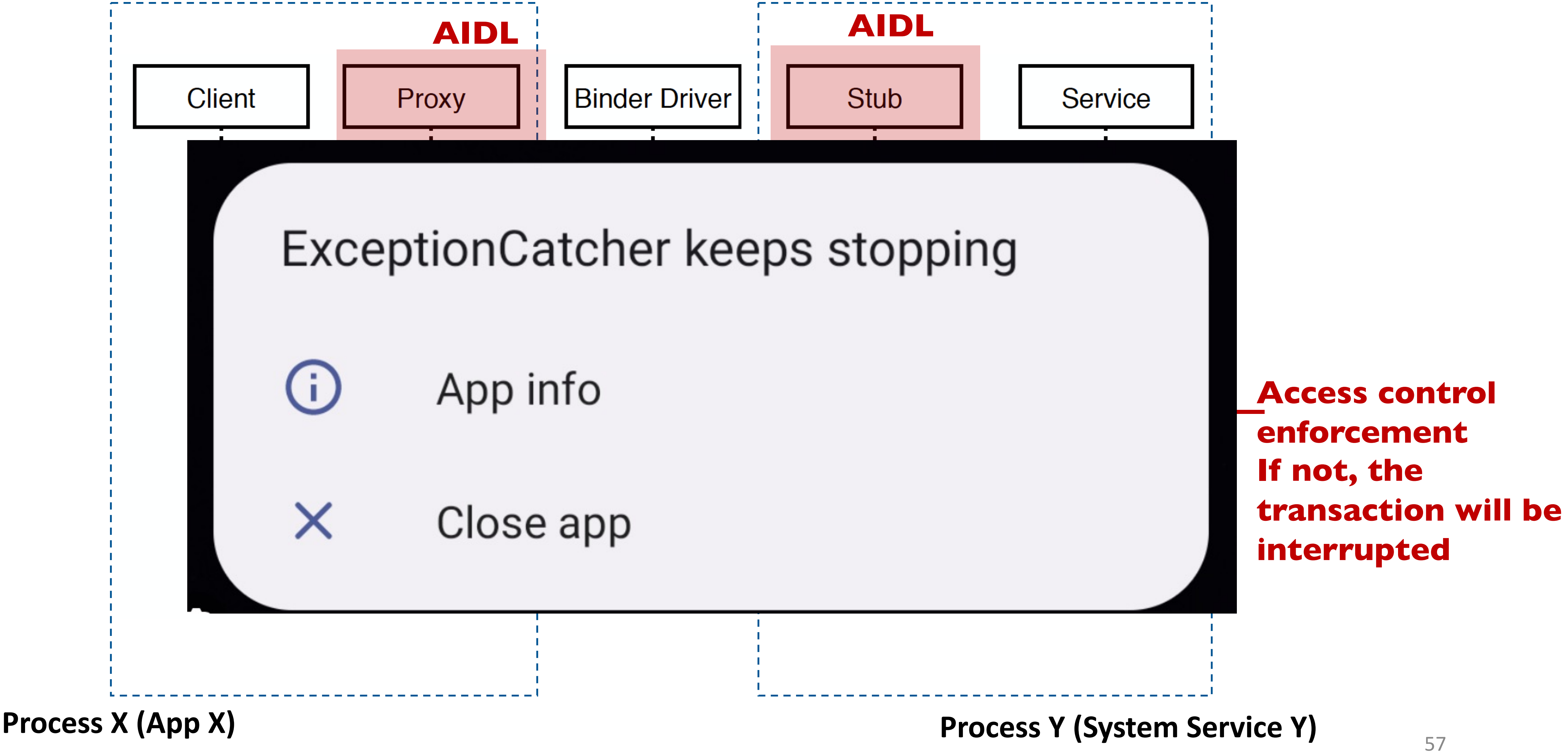
Remote Binder Transactions



Access control enforcement
2. Check if UID 12345 is assigned the required permission

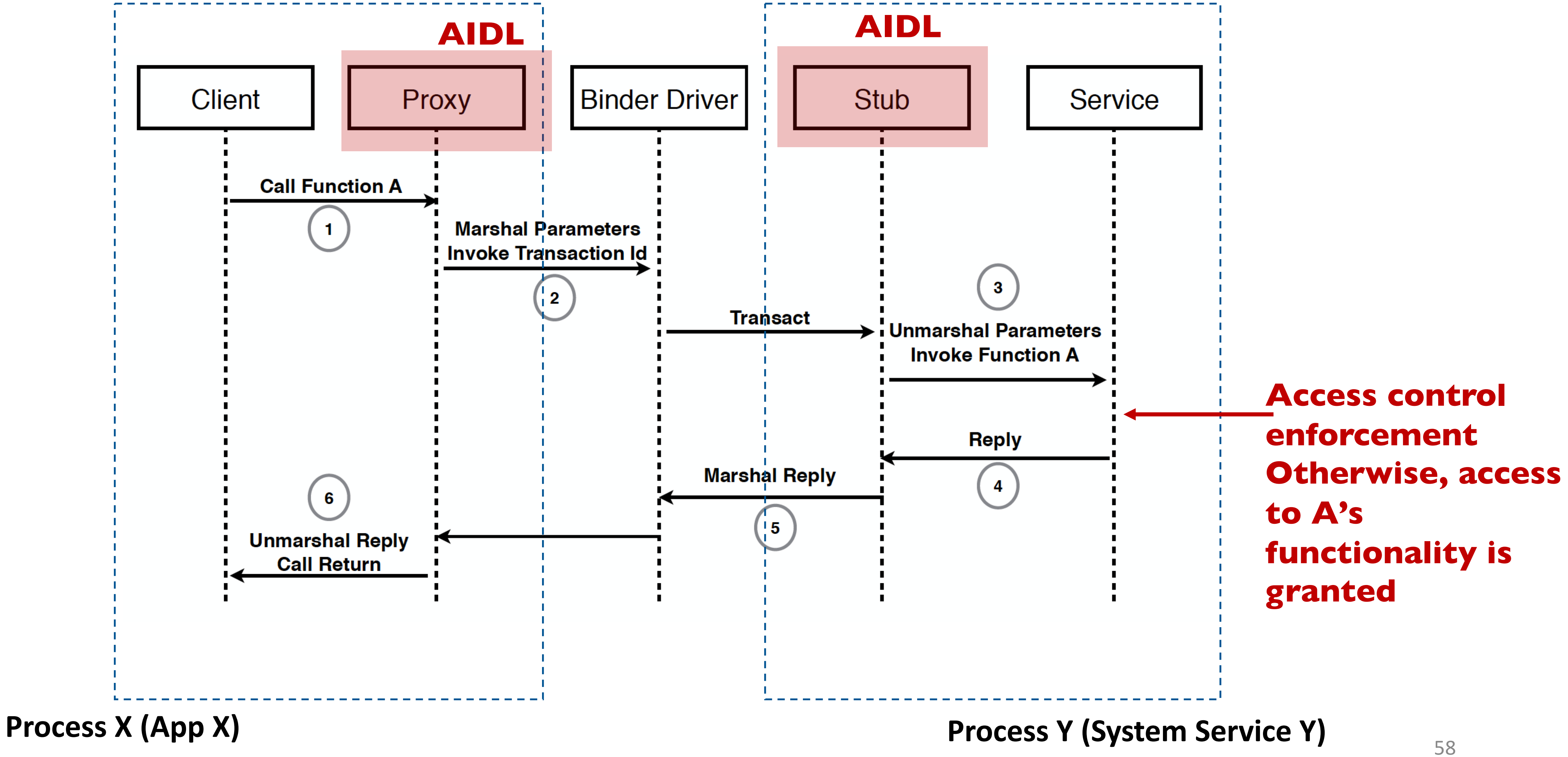
Binder IPC (Inter-Process Communication)

Remote Binder Transactions



Binder IPC (Inter-Process Communication)

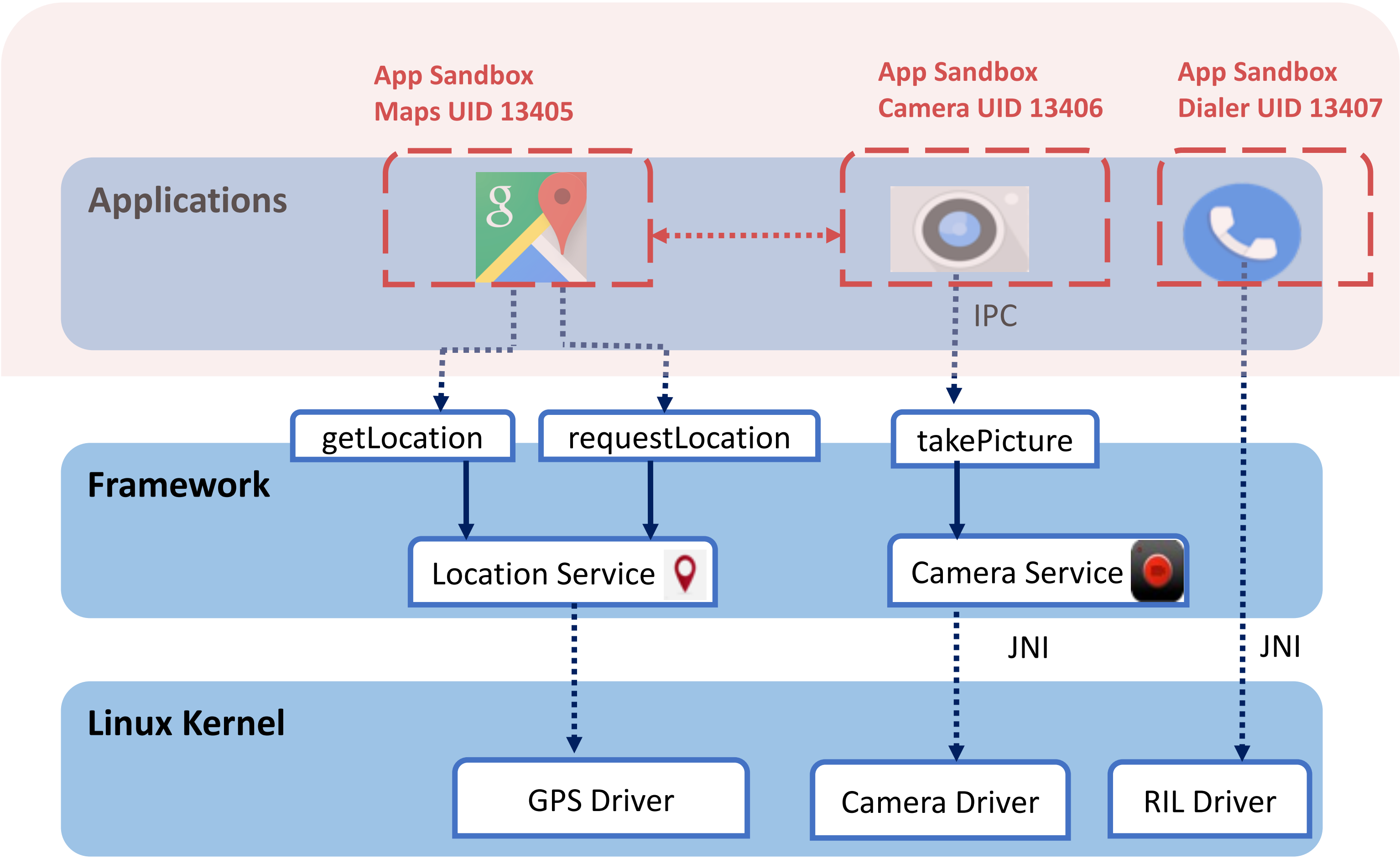
Remote Binder Transactions



Binder IPC (Inter-Process Communication)

- Why Binder IPC specifically? Security reasons
  - Identify UIDs (and PIDs) of senders and receivers
  - Unique token for an object across boundaries

Protecting Apps



- By default, apps cannot interact with each other.
- By default, apps cannot read other apps data or invoke its functionality
- Android allows sharing between apps via different forms of inter-app communication

Protecting Apps
Inter-App Communication

- Some app might not request permissions to access a sensitive resource or perform a privilege operation
  - Rather, they *can delegate this job to other apps.*

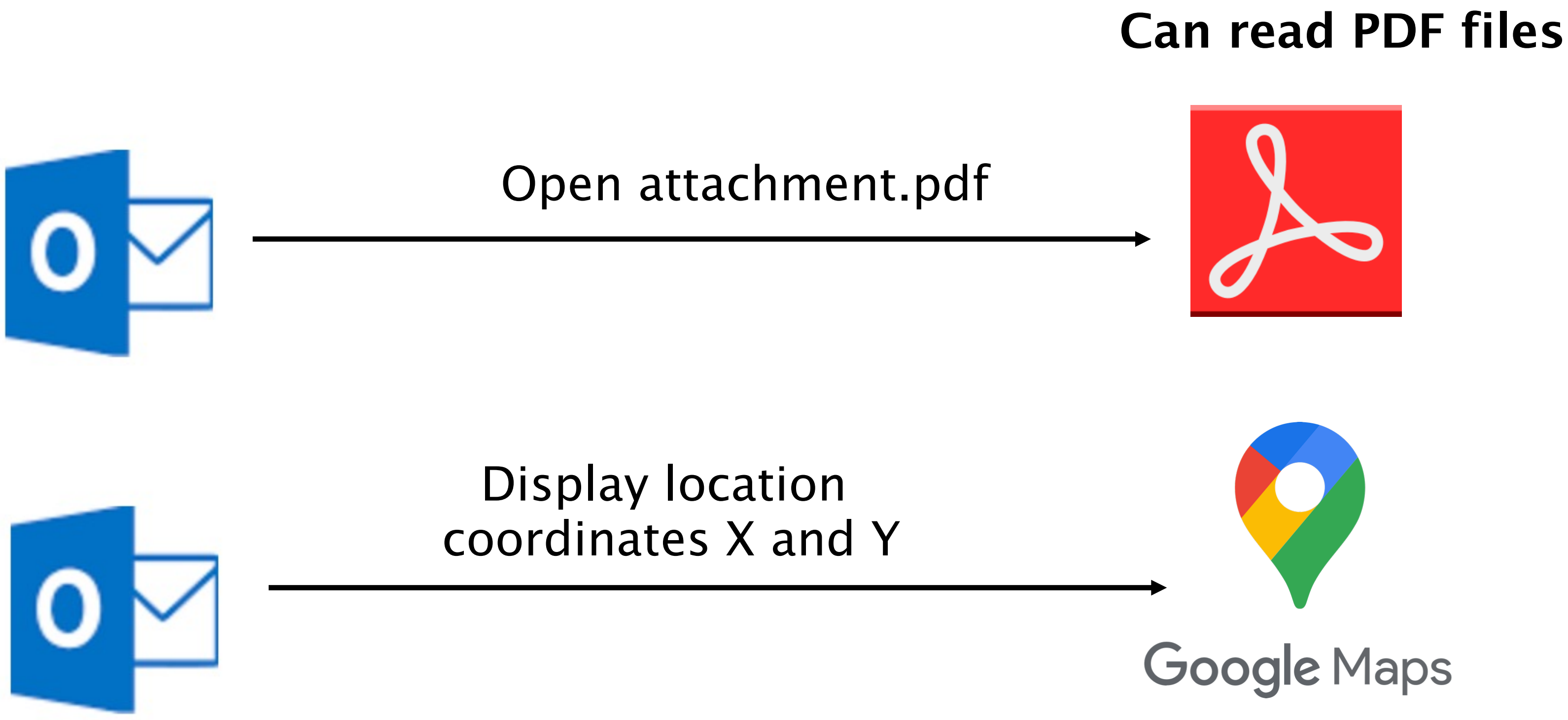
- Functionality sharing/reuse is highly encouraged in Android

- Functionality sharing/reuse occurs through app-level interactions

Inter-app communication

Motivating examples

- Functionality sharing/reuse



Inter-app communication

Available Mechanisms

- Android apps can communicate with each other via different mechanisms:
  - Use traditional Linux mechanisms such as shared files, pipes, etc.
  - Use Android specific mechanisms:
    - Binder IPC
    - Intents
    - Messenger
    - Content Providers

IPC via Intents

- Android supports a simple form of IPC via Intents
- Intents are messaging objects that can be used by an app to request an action from another app component

- Interaction between apps is done at their level of components
    - Start Activities
    - Start Services
    - Delivering Broadcasts

IPC via Intents

- Intents pass a messaging object from a calling app to another app
- Steps:

1. An app needs to declare that it can handle a specific functionality
    - PDF Viewer app can declare that it can open / display pdf files
    - Google Maps app can declare that I can allow displaying a specific coordinate on the app
2. Other apps will send intents to apps that can handle the functionality

IPC via Intents

- Intents pass a messaging object from a calling app to another app

1. Declare the ability to handle pdf viewing

```
<activity android:name=".FileViewer">
    <intent-filter>
        <action android:name="android.intent.action.VIEW" />
        <data android:mimeType=“application/pdf" />
    </intent-filter>
</activity>
```

IPC via Intents

- Intents pass a messaging object from a calling app to another app

2. Send intent to pdf viewer

1. Declare the ability to handle pdf viewing

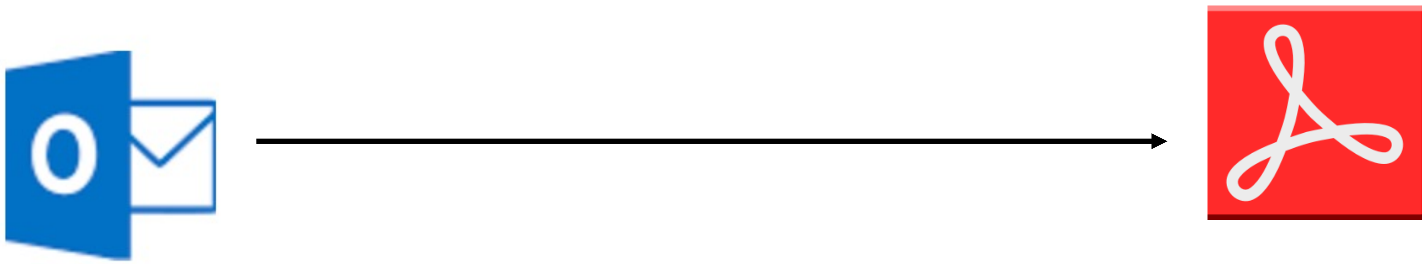
```java
Intent intent = new Intent();
intent.setAction("android.intent.action.VIEW");
intent.setType("application/pdf");
intent.setData(Uri.parse("content://email/attachment/file.pdf"));
startActivity(intent);
```

```xml
<activity android:name=".FileViewer">
    <intent-filter>
        <action android:name="android.intent.action.VIEW" />
        <data android:mimeType=“application/pdf" />
    </intent-filter>
</activity>
```

IPC via Intents

- There are two types of intents in Android:

1. Explicit intents
   - Specify the target app component that should handle the intent



```
Intent intent = new Intent();
Intent.setComponent("com.adobe.FileViewer");
```

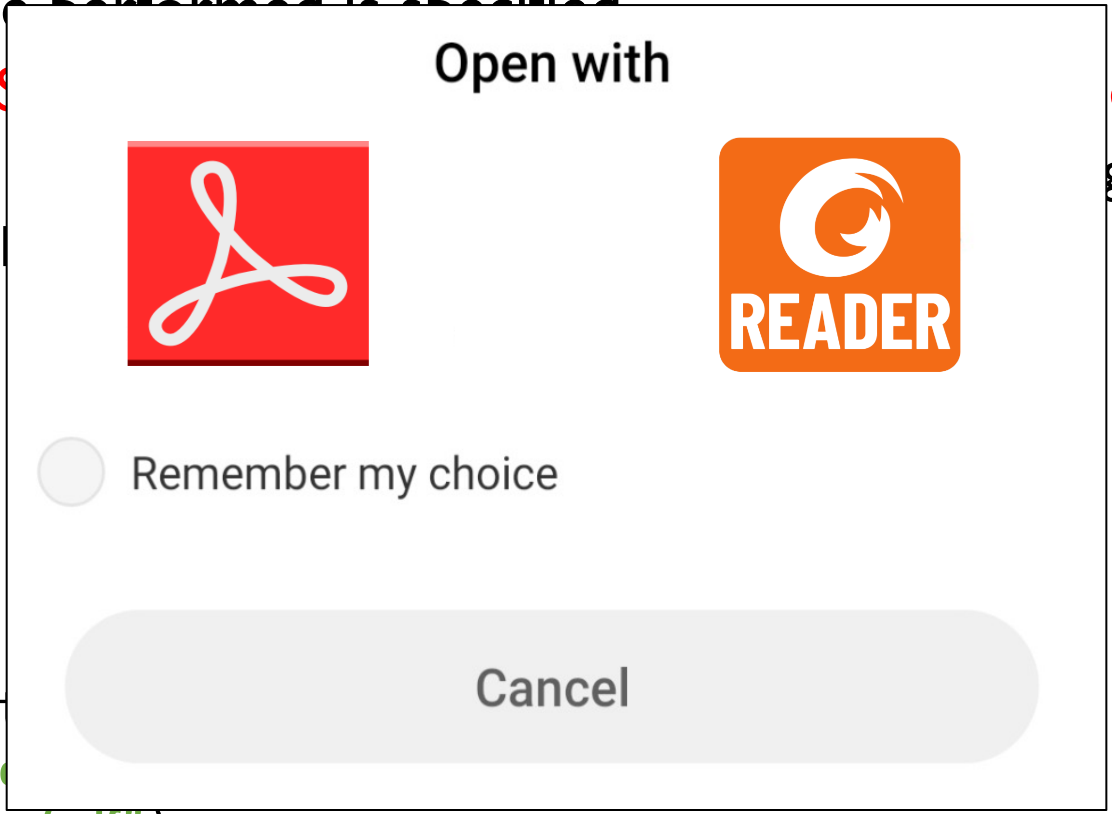
IPC via Intents

2. Implicit intents
   - The target app component is not specified
   - The action to be performed is specified

```
Intent intent = new Intent();
Intent.setAction("android.intent.action.VIEW");
intent.setType("application/pdf");
```

IPC via Intents

2. Implicit intents
   - The target app component is not specified
   - The action to b
   - The Android OS … dle the request
     - If more than … get
     - Sometimes, t




```
Intent intent = new Int
Intent.setAction("androi
intent.setType("application/pdf");
```

App components

- App components are the building blocks of an Android app.
- Each component is an entry point to the app, through which the system or other apps can access the app.
  - Activities, Services, Broadcast Receivers, and Content Providers

- Components are defined in the app Manifest
- *AndroidManifest.xml*
  - describes information about the app
  - defines the components using a specific syntax
  - the set of permissions that the app needs to get access to the resources
  - …

App components

- *AndroidManifest.xml*

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
     package="com.wujeng.data.android"
     android:versionCode="1"
     android:versionName="1.0">

    <application android:icon="@drawable/icon" android:label="@string/app_name">
        <activity android:name=".ControllerActivity"
                  android:label="@string/app_name">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
        <receiver android:name=".StartupIntentReceiver">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.BOOT_COMPLETED" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.HOME" />
            </intent-filter>
    </receiver>
    <service android:name=".DataService"
             android:exported="true"
             android:process=":remote">
    </service>
    </application>
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="10" />
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET">
    </uses-permission>
</manifest>
```

Protecting app components

- Why should Android protect app components?

Send SMS on my behalf

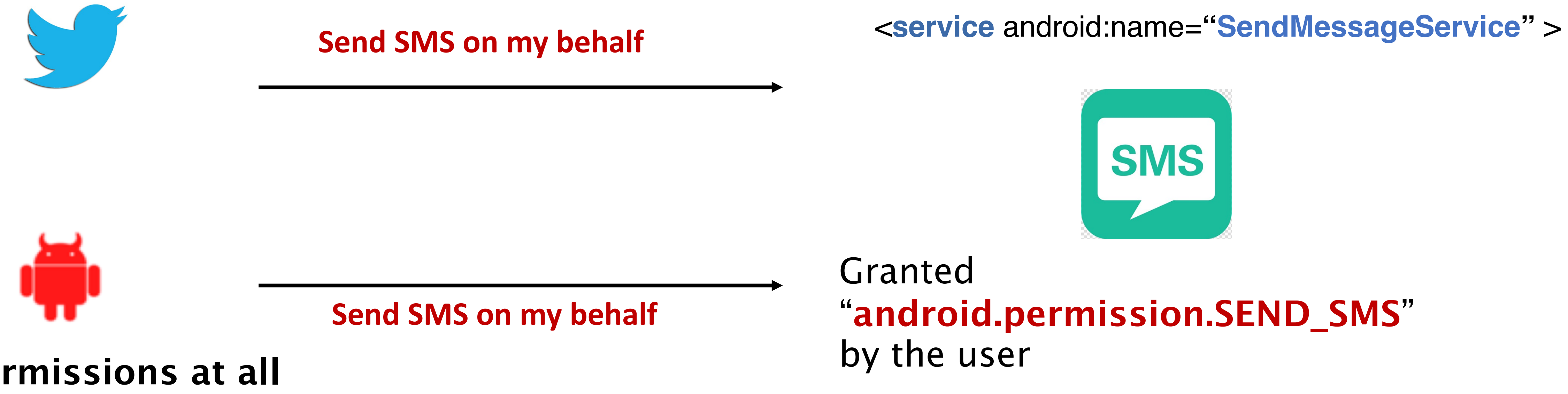
<**service** android:name=“**SendMessageService**” >

Granted
“**android.permission.SEND_SMS**”
by the user

```
Intent intent = new Intent();
Intent.putExtras(SMSMessage);
Intent.setComponent(“SendMessageService”);
startService(intent);
```

Protecting app components

- Why should Android protect app components?



Protecting app components

- Android provides various security mechanisms to protect app components:
- Enforced at Manifest declaration of components
  - Exported Flag
  - Permissions
  - Broadcasts-specific protection: protected broadcasts
- Programmatic
  - Permissions
  - …

Protecting app components

Exported Flag

- Setting exported flag to false ensures that a sensitive app component is only accessible to the defining app.

```
<receiver android:name=".MyBroadcastReceiver" android:exported="false">
    <intent-filter>
        <action android:name="ACTION_BATTERY_CHANGED" />
    </intent-filter>
</receiver>
```

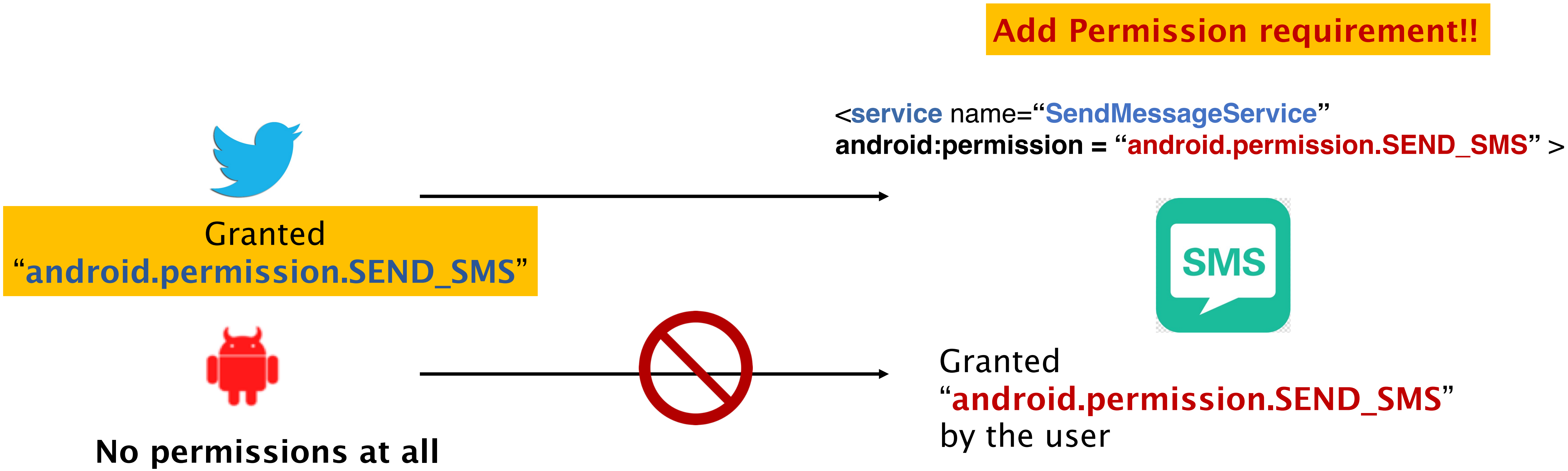
Protecting app components
Permissions

- Apps can use permissions to protect components
  - A calling app needs to request / be granted that permission to access the component
- Activities, services and broadcast receivers can declare a "android:permission" element at the component definition

Protecting app components

Permissions

- Apps can use permissions to protect sensitive components



Android Security -- Advanced Topics

Research Trends in Mobile Security

- Framework Security
  - Access control evaluation
  - Access control enhancement
- App Security
  - Detection of app-specific vulnerabilities
  - Malware detection
  - Privacy analysis
- User Authentication
  - Biometric authentication
- Covert channels
  - …

Android Access Control Analysis

Permission Maps Extraction

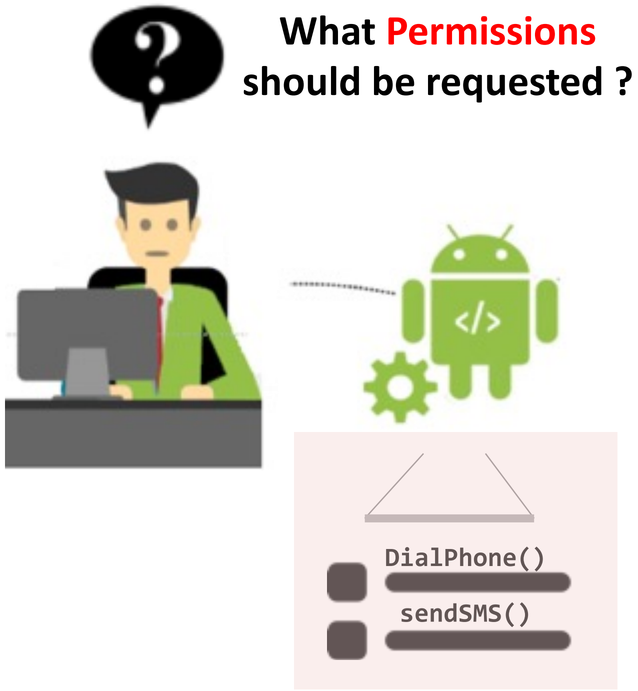
Framework Security
Access Control Analysis

- Motivation
  - Lack of an understanding of Android Access Control
  - Incomplete / Missing security documentation and specification
  - Highly customized ecosystem

- This could lead to:
  - Access control anomalies
  - Potential vulnerabilities !!

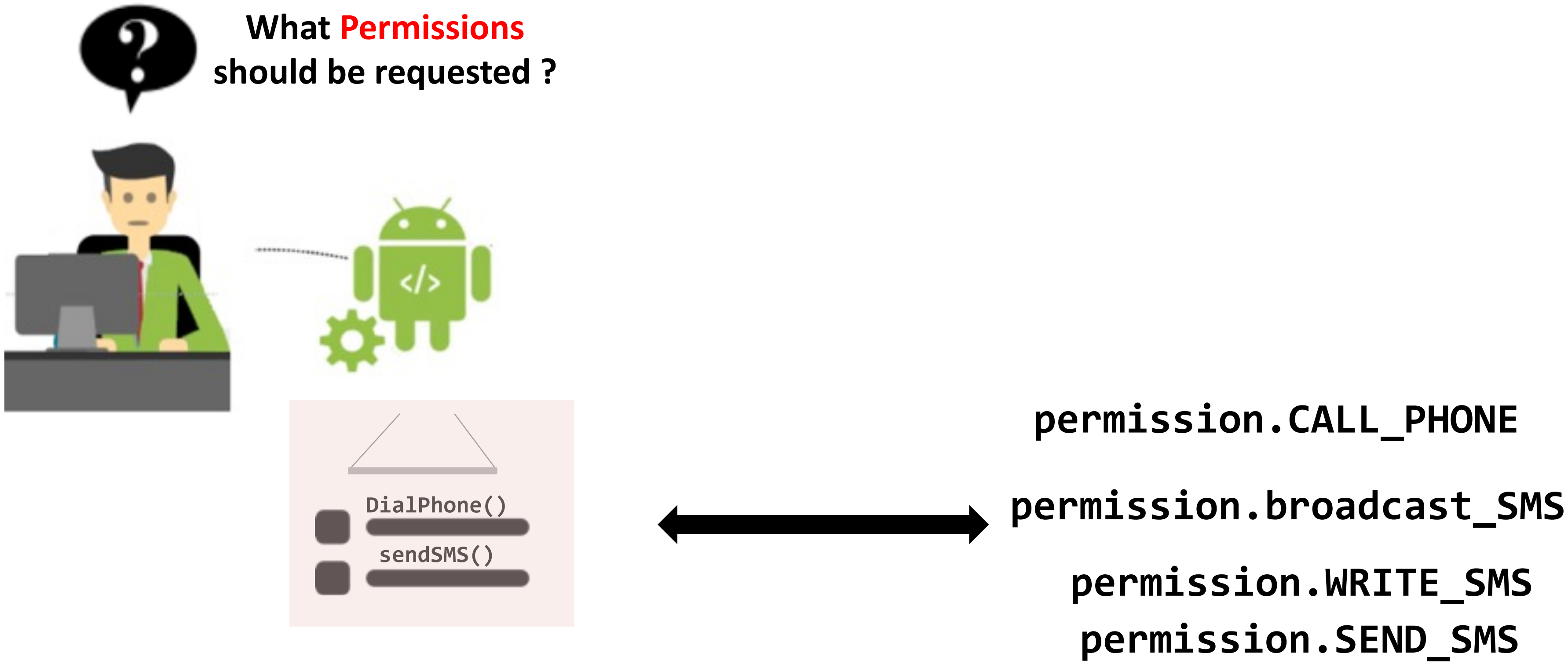
Framework Security
Access Control Analysis

- Lack of an understanding of Android Access Control
- Incomplete / Missing security documentation and specification



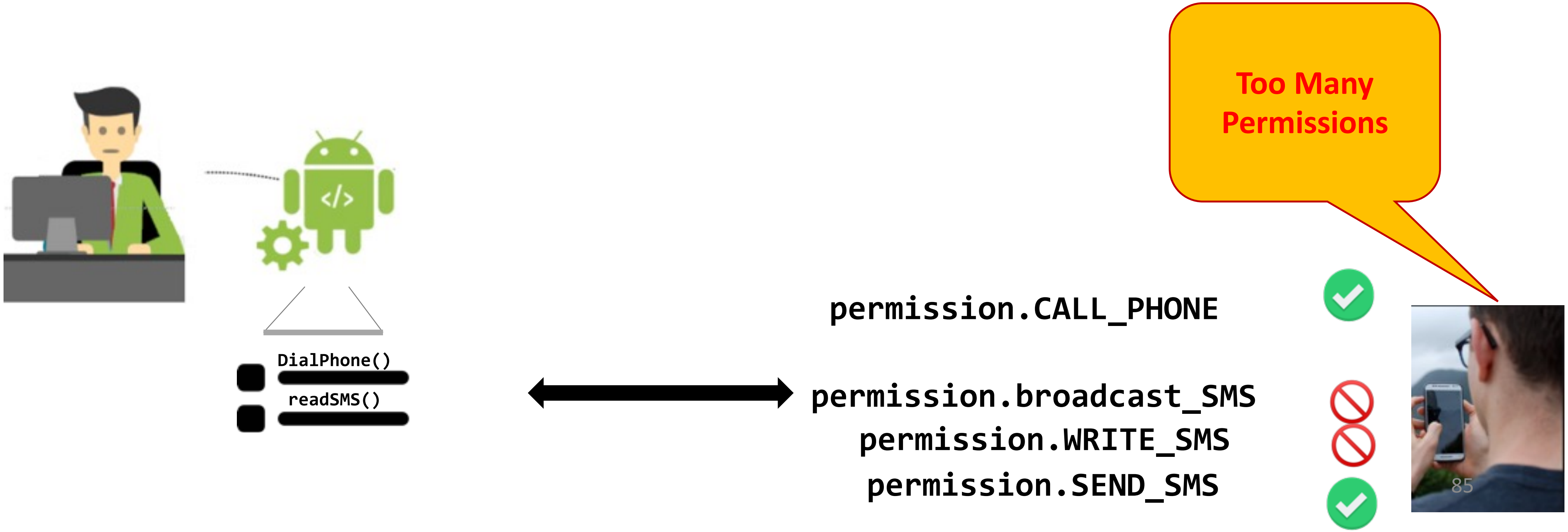
Framework Security
Access Control Analysis

- Lack of an understanding of Android Access Control
- Incomplete / Missing security documentation and specification



Framework Security
Access Control Analysis

- An imprecise / incorrect security specification could lead to the following:
  - Wrong specification to developers
  - Over-privileged apps



Framework Security
Access Control Analysis

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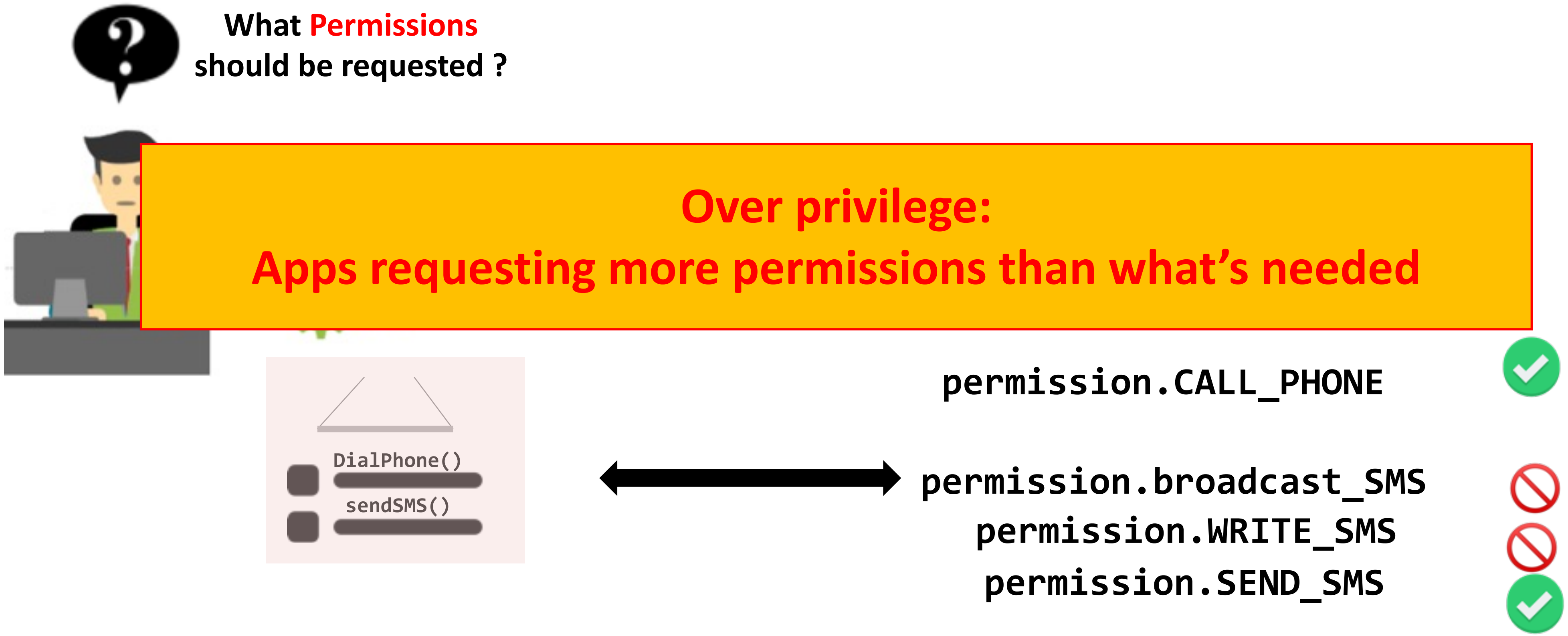
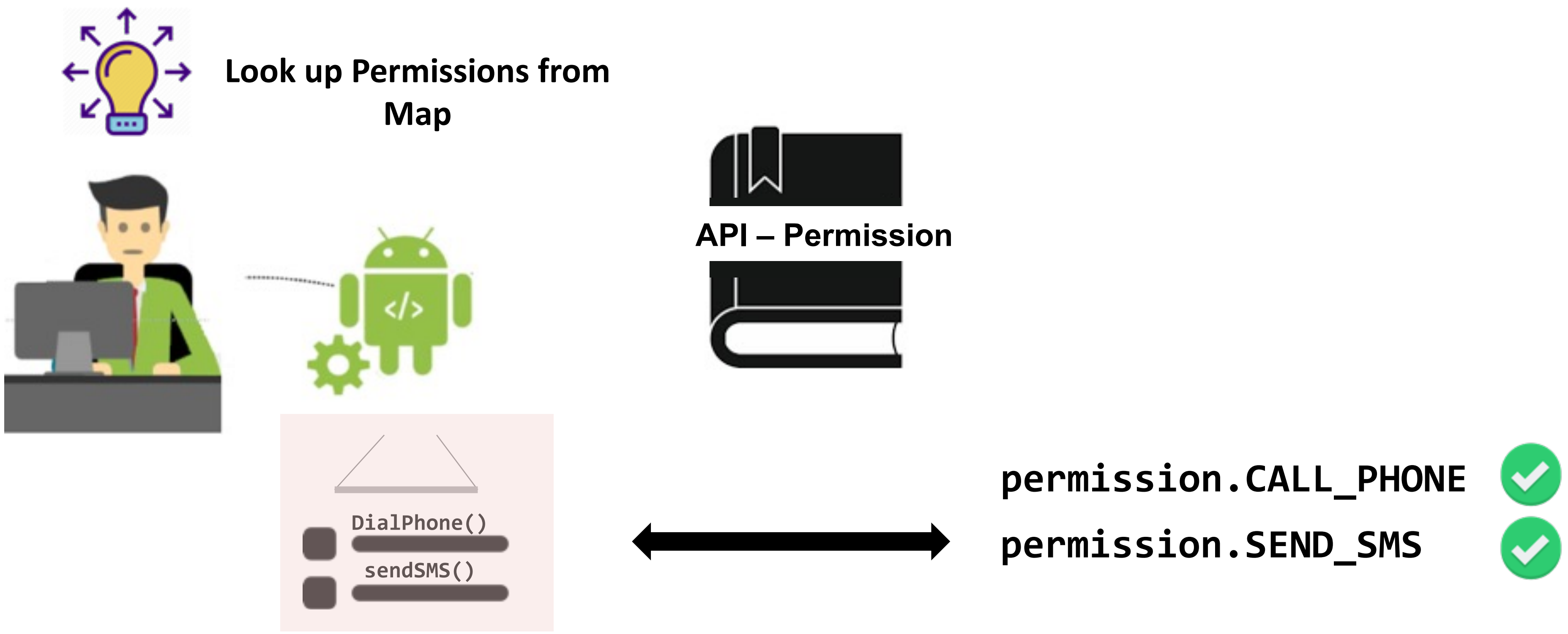


Over privilege:
Apps requesting more permissions than what's needed

Framework Security
Access Control Analysis

- Solution: ***API to Permission Maps***



Framework Security
Access Control Analysis

- Research Efforts have been proposed to construct the maps
- Dynamic Approaches
  - Use feedback directed API fuzzing
  - Dynamically log permission checks for an API execution
- Static Approaches
  - Construct control flow graphs of APIs
  - Report reachable permission checks from an API

Dynamic Analysis

- Dynamic analysis uses techniques that evaluate a program in real time
- Could be carried out in a virtual environment or on an actual device
- It executes (or emulates) and monitors programs to look for specific behaviors characterizing a vulnerability or a property

- Under the context of Android, dynamic analysis has been used for various tasks
  - Assessing the security of Android apps (e.g., malware detection)
  - Analyzing framework access control

Static Analysis

- Static analysis uses techniques that parse program code (or bytecode)
- Traverses and analyzes the code to check some program properties

- Under the context of Android, static analysis has been used for various tasks
  - Assessing the security of Android apps (e.g., vulnerability identification, detecting app clones)
  - Analyzing framework access control (particularly, permissions).

Dynamic versus Static Analysis

Static Analysis

- ✚ More efficient
- ✚ Low computation cost (usually)
- ✚ Can provide a complete picture of all possible program paths

- \- May report unfeasible paths
- \- Cannot handle obfuscated code
- \- Cannot handle dynamically loaded code

Dynamic Analysis

- ✚ More informative, as it can provide specific details about a behavior during runtime.
- ✚ Can handle highly obfuscated code.

- \- Coverage problems – may miss to execute interesting behavior

Framework Security

Constructing Permission Maps through Dynamic Analysis

- *Recap:* Access control enforcement in Android

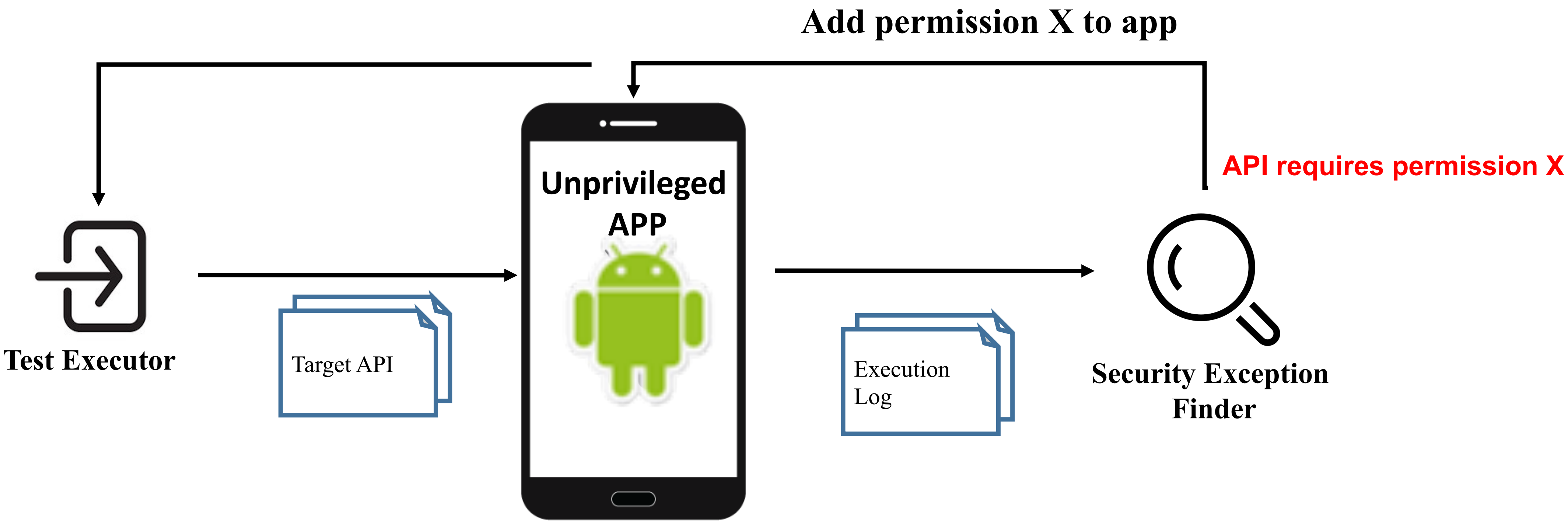
```
WifiService

Void setWifiApEnabled(…)
{

   if(caller.hasPermission(“android.permission.CHANGE_WIFI_STATE”) &&
caller.hasPermission(“android.permission.CONNECTIVITY_INTERNAL”))
   {
         …
         //perform actual enabling(…);
   }
   else
         // throw Security Exception
}
```

API setWifiApEnabled requires
android.permission.CHANGE_WIFI_STATE
AND android.permission.CONNECTIVITY_INTERNAL

Framework Security

Constructing Permission Maps through Dynamic Analysis

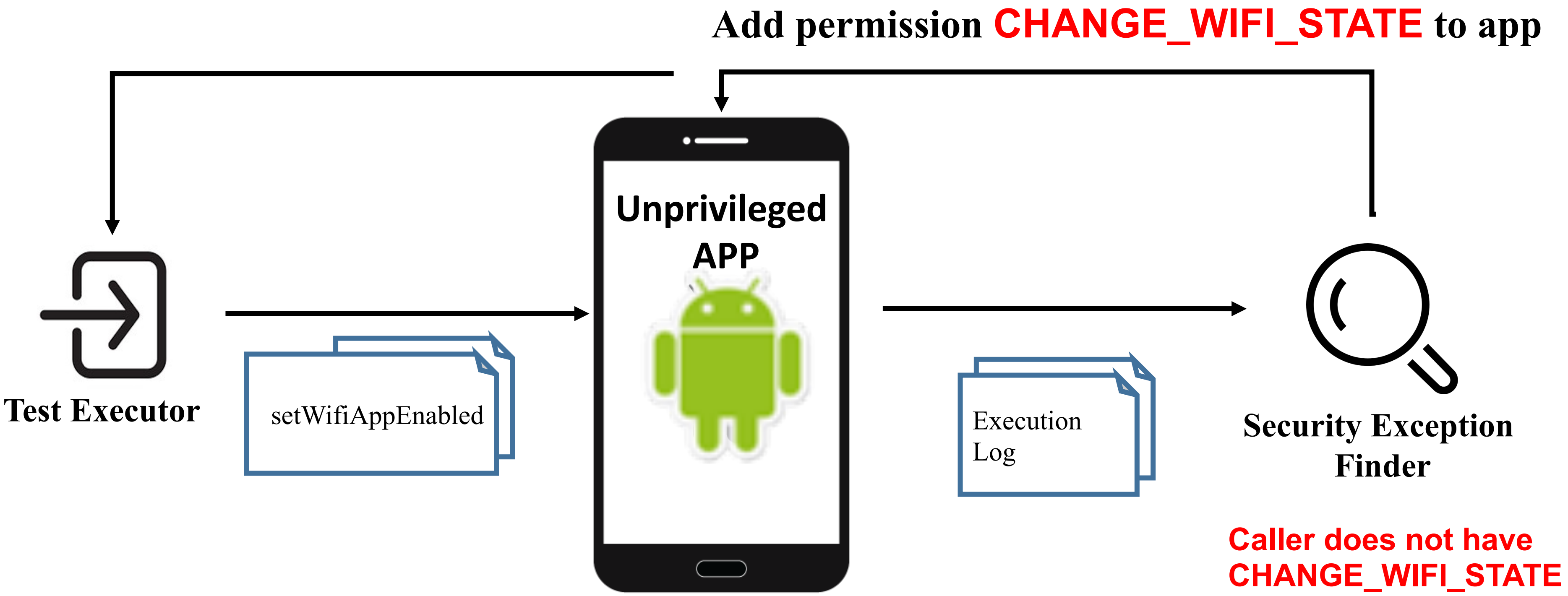
- Approach: Invoke the APIs from unprivileged apps and detect the checks that protect them



Framework Security

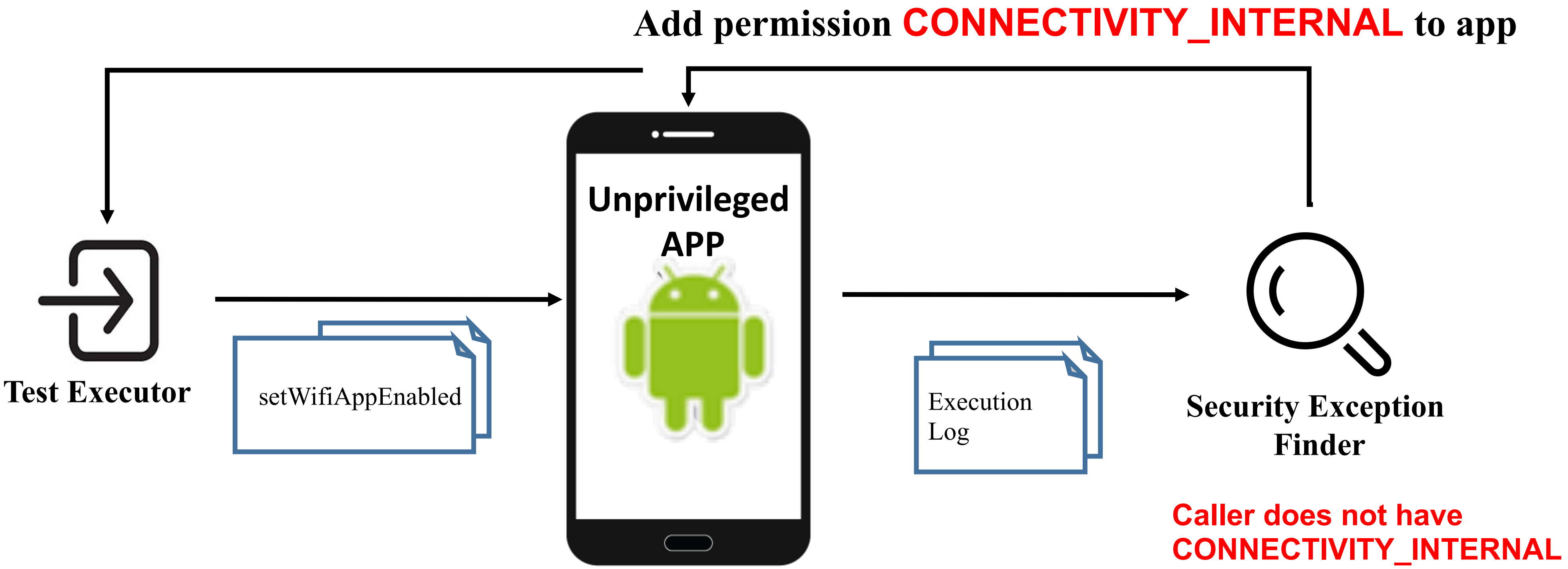
Constructing Permission Maps through Dynamic Analysis

- First testing iteration:



Framework Security
Constructing Permission Maps through Dynamic Analysis

- Second testing iteration:



Framework Security

Constructing Permission Maps through Dynamic Analysis

- Third testing iteration

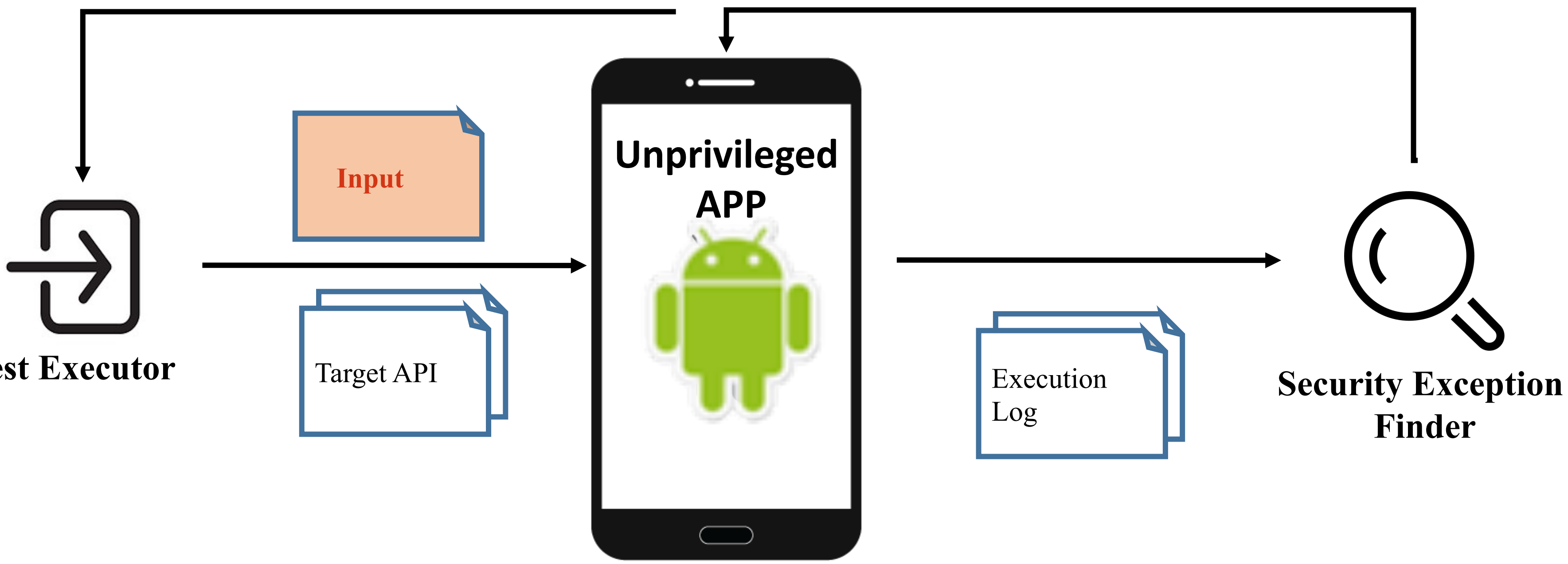
Framework Security

Constructing Permission Maps through Dynamic Analysis

- Certain permission enforcement might not be encountered unless specific inputs are supplied.
- Solution: Fuzzing

Framework Security
Constructing Permission Maps through Dynamic Analysis

- Generate different inputs



Framework Security

Constructing Permission Maps through Dynamic Analysis

```
disableComponent(int userID, int appID) {
  if (callerUserId != userID())
    if (!hasPermission(INTERACT_ACROSS_USERS)) exception;

  if (callerUid != appID)
    if(!hasPermission(CHANGE_ENABLED_SETTING)) exception;

  disableState(...);
```

Input : **arg0 =** callerUserId
V
Perm = INTERACT_ACROSS_USERS

Λ

Input : **arg1 =** callerUid
V
Perm =CHANGE_ENABLED_SETTING

Framework Security
Constructing Permission Maps through Static Analysis

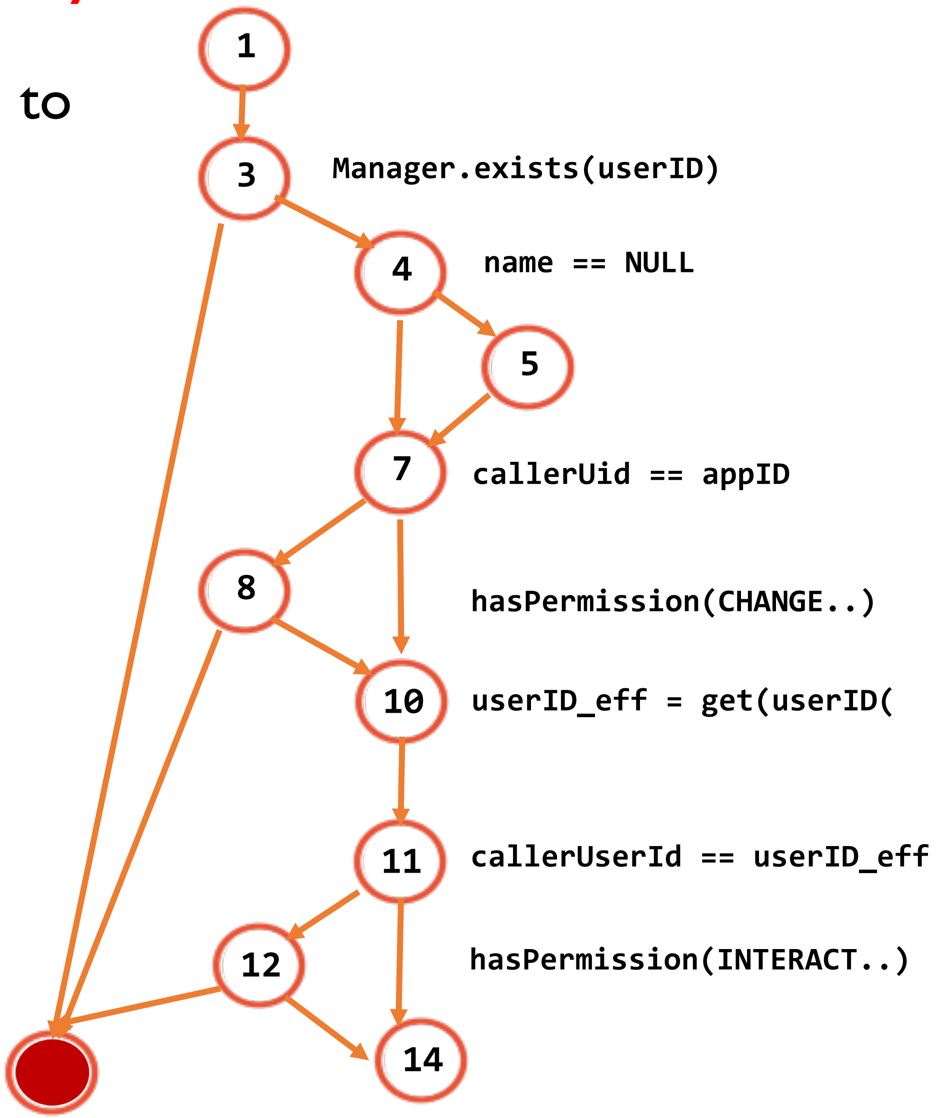
- Static analysis approaches proceed as follows:
  - Identify entry points (i.e., APIs) defined in the framework.
  - Build a control flow graph (cfg) of each API
  - Perform a reachability analysis on the cfg
  - Identify access control enforcement methods
    - Path insensitive:
    - Path sensitive

Framework Security

Constructing Permission Maps through Static Analysis

- Given a target API, static analysis approaches analyze its CFG to identify access control checks

```
disableComponent(int userID, int appID, String name) {

  if (!Manager.exists(userID)) return;
  if (name == null)
     isApp = true;

  if(callerUid!= appID)
    if(!hasPermission (CHANGE_ENABLED_SETTING) exception;

userID_eff =  get(userID);
if (callerUserId!= userID_eff)
   if(!hasPermission(INTERACT_ACROSS_USERS)) exception;

disableState(...);
```

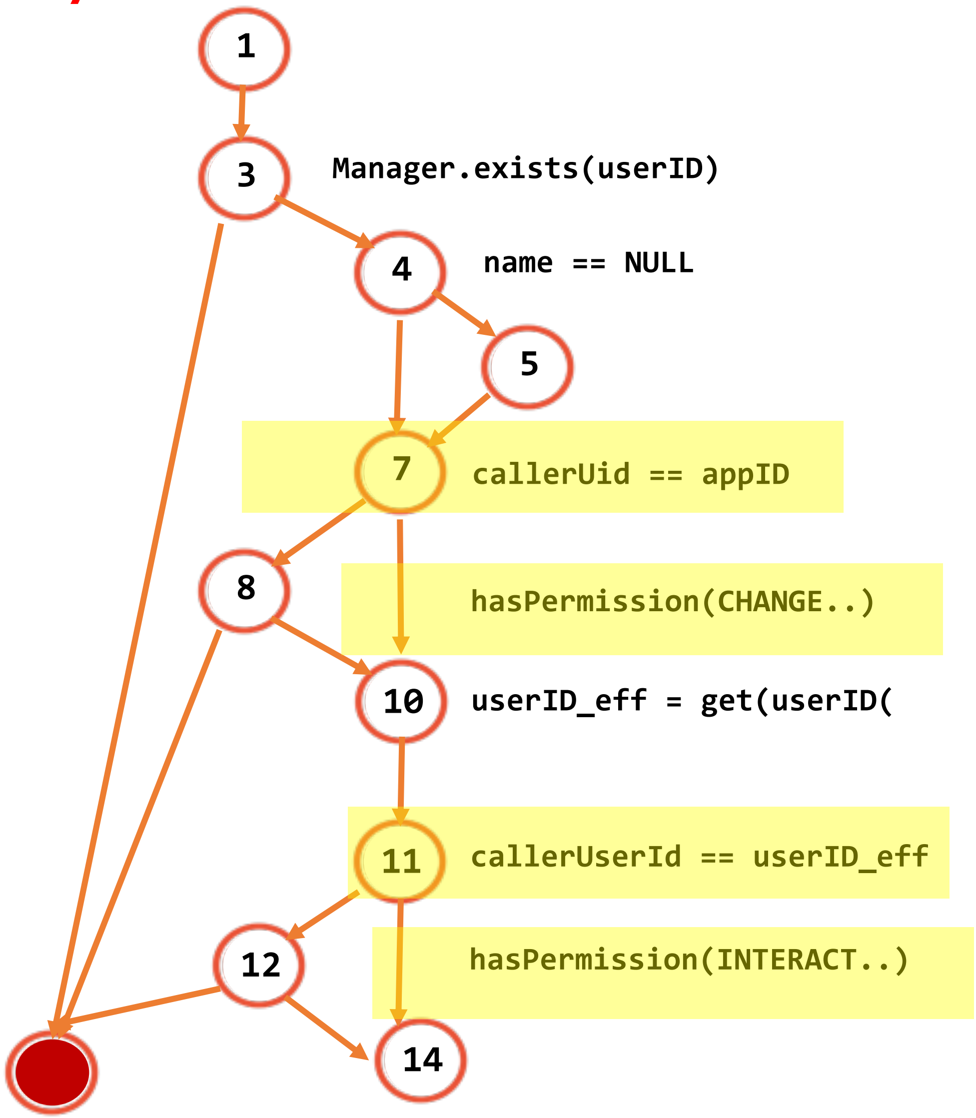


- CFG is quite complex

Framework Security

Constructing Permission Maps through Static Analysis

- Not all nodes in the cfg are of interest in the construction of the api - permission maps

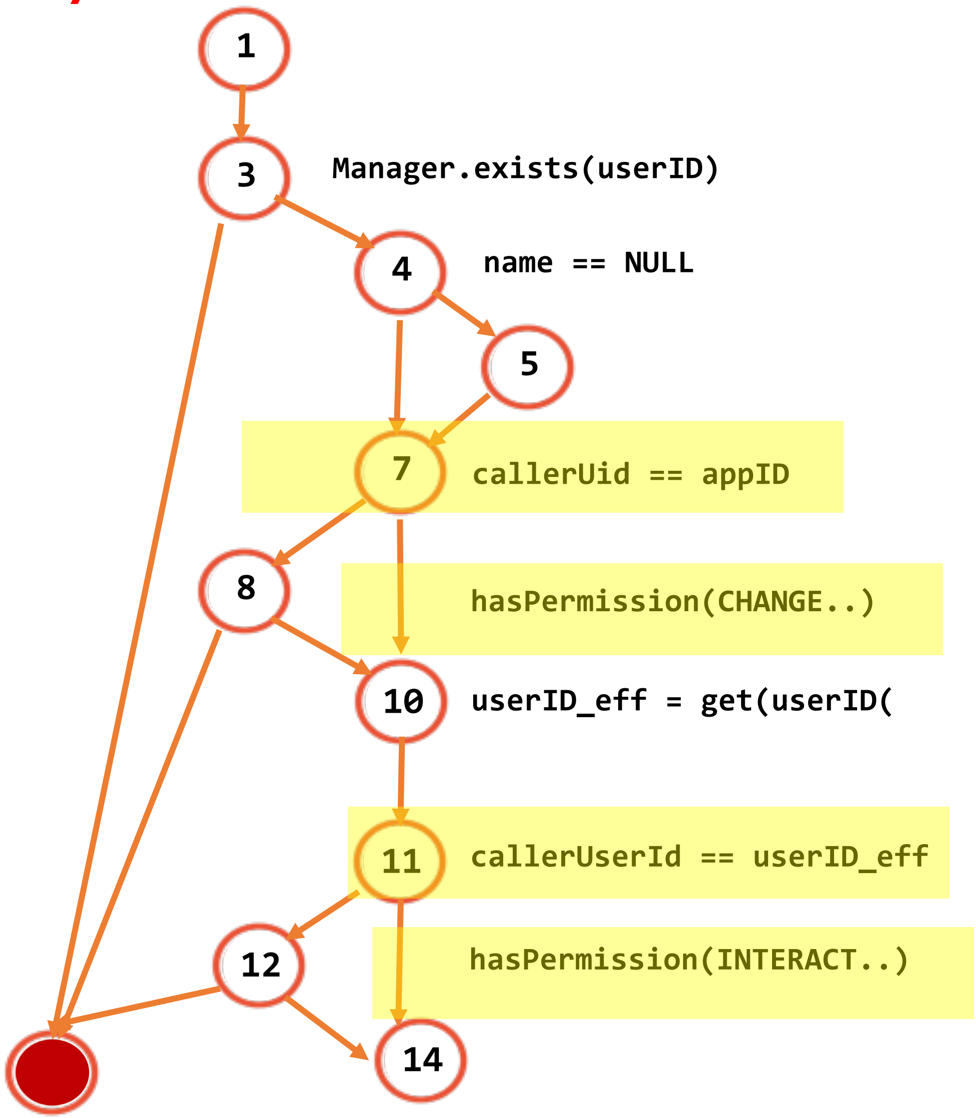


Framework Security
Constructing Permission Maps through Static Analysis

- Permission Map can be constructed either in a path-insensitive or path-sensitive fashion

- Path-insensitive:
  - Report a union of all identified permissions

- Path-sensitive:
  - Permission Map is constructed by extracting path conditions of all paths from the entry point
  - Each path denotes a way to acquire the needed access.
  - Permission map is a first-order logic formula formed by the disjunction of these path conditions

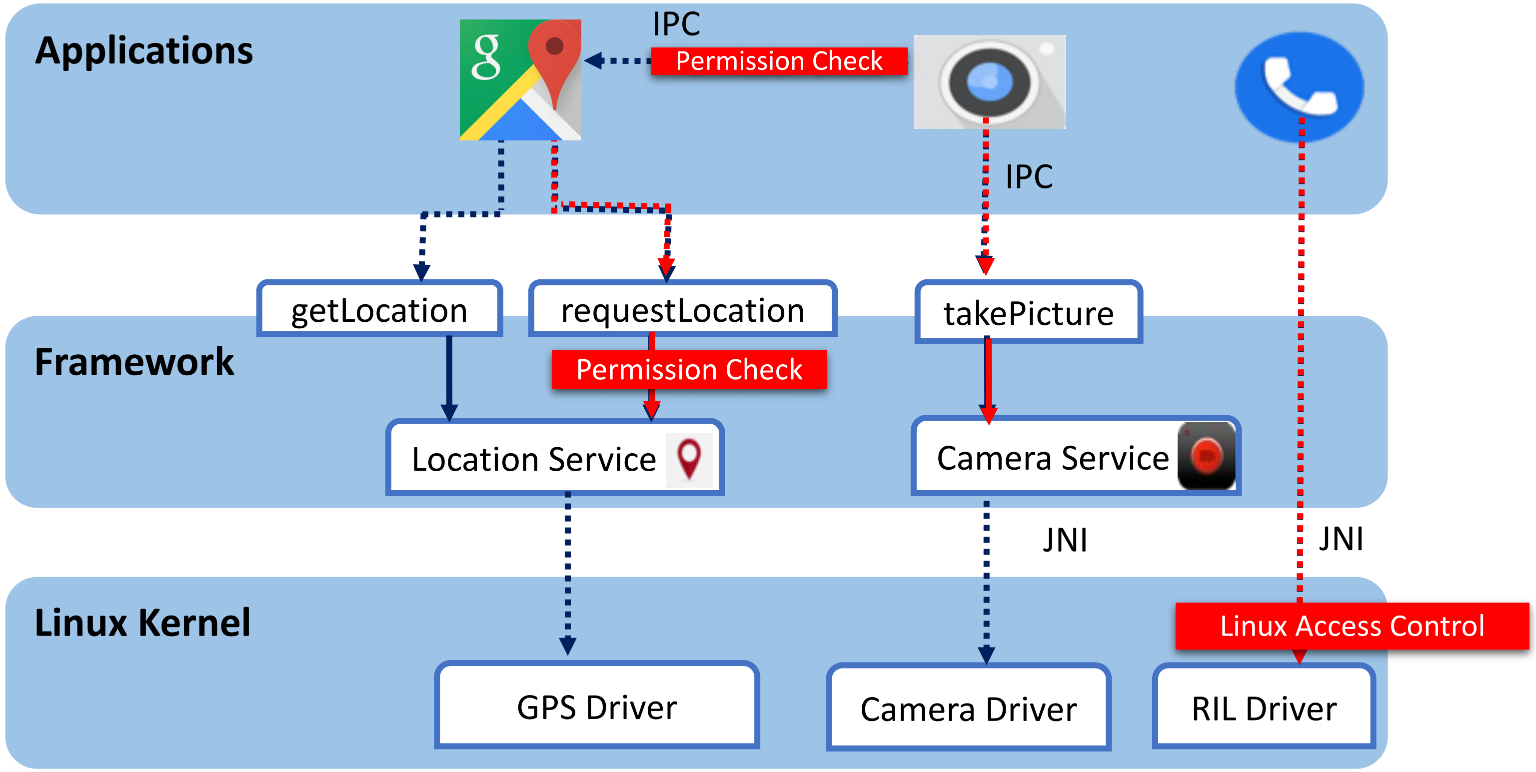


Android Access Control Analysis

Vulnerability Detection

Framework Security
Access control enforcement

- Recap: Protecting different resources in various layers of the OS

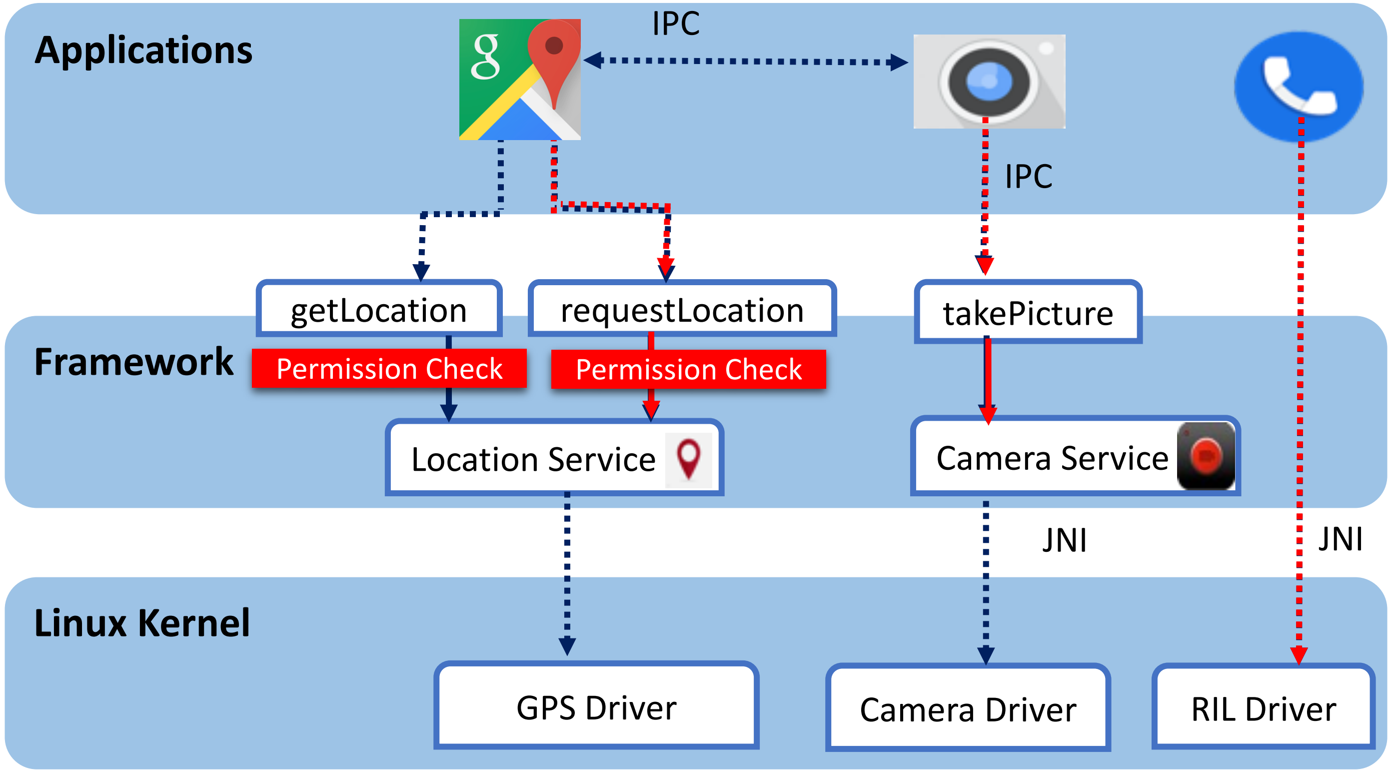


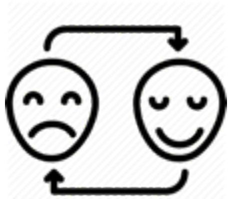
Framework Security

Access control enforcement: ***EFFECTIVE??***

Lack of an Oracle: It's difficult to determine if a resource is correctly protected

Approximate Solution: Compare Access Control enforcement across multiple instances of the same resource

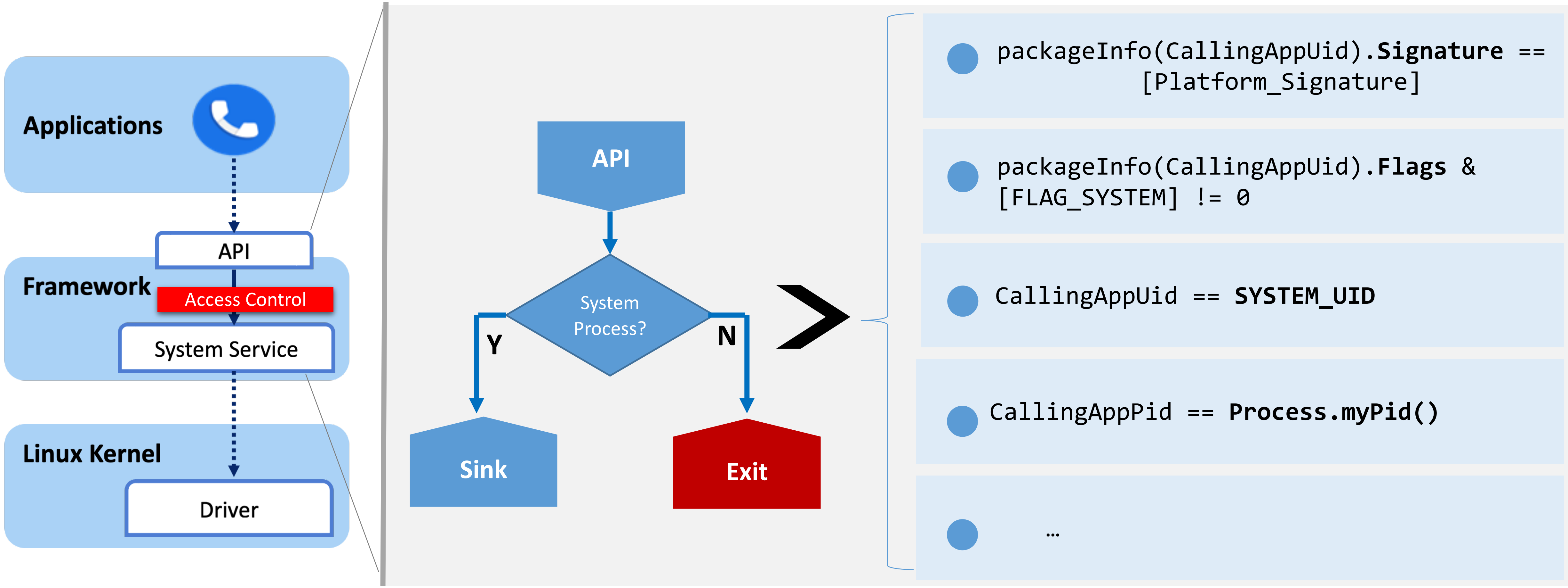




Inconsistencies are Potential Vulnerabilities

Comparing API Access Control Enforcements

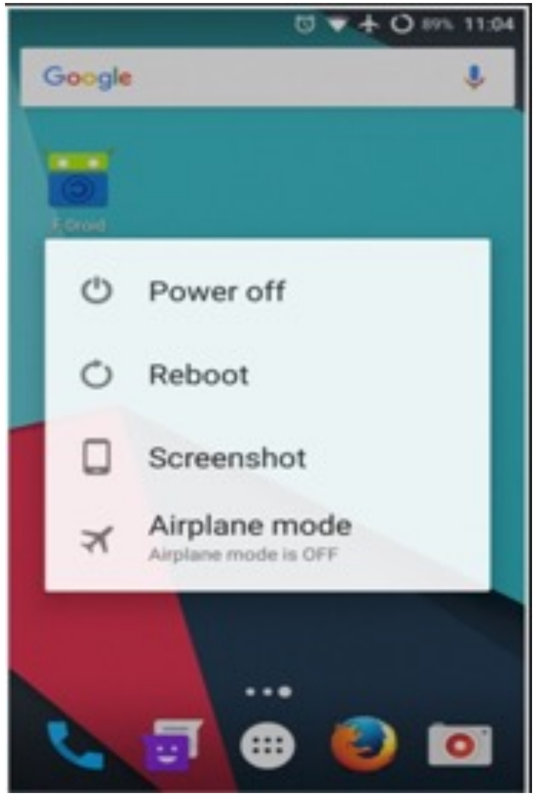
- Android Access Control features Diversity / Complexity
- No Gold Standard to implement Access Control

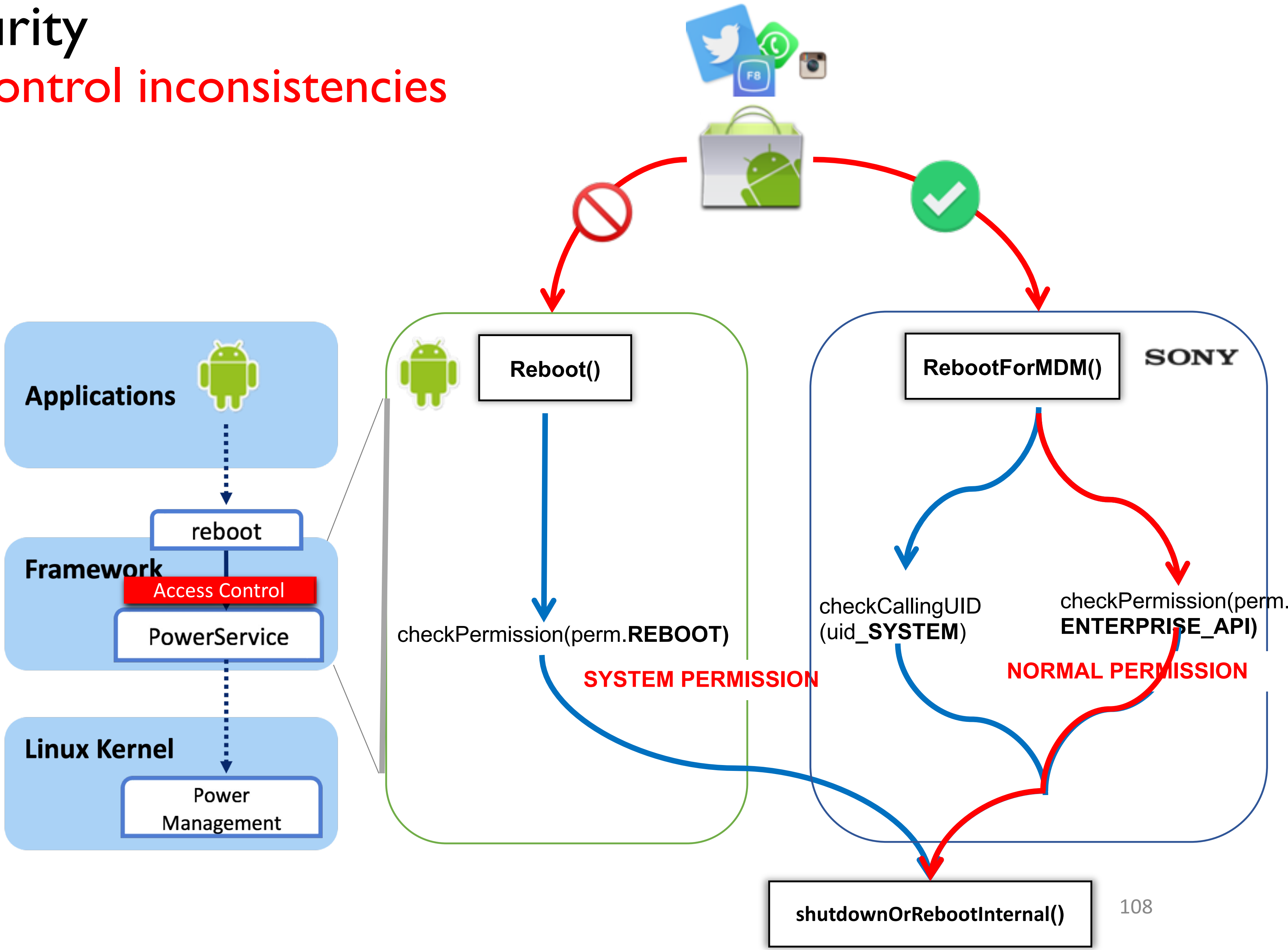


Framework Security

Detecting access control inconsistencies

Exploitable case





Framework Security
Detecting access control inconsistencies

- Approximate solutions:
  - Perform convergence analysis for two APIs
  - Extract access control enforcement for the APIs as a union
  - Inconsistency is detected if the paths reveal different access control checks.
- More precise solutions:
  - Perform convergence analysis for two APIs
  - Extract access control enforcement along each individual execution path of an API
  - Normalize access control enforcement to account for diversity

Framework Security

Detecting access control inconsistencies

- Normalizing access control based on program structures:

Case: Multiple permissions are enforced

```
public boolean requestRouteToHostAddress(...){
  enforceCallingPermission("permission.CHANGE_NETWORK_STATE");
  enforceCallingPermission("permission.CONNECTIVTY_INTERNAL");
  addRouteToAddress(...);
```

NORMAL

SYSTEM

Normalized Value = Max (NORMAL, SYSTEM)

=> SYSTEM

Framework Security
Detecting access control inconsistencies

- Normalizing access control based on program structures:

Case: Either permission is enforced

```
public boolean getSubscriberId(...){
  try{
    enforceCallingPermission("READ_PRIVILEGED_PHONE_STATE");
  }catch(SecurityException){
    enforceCallingPermission("READ_PHONE_STATE");
  }
  return mPhone.getSubscriberId();
```

SYSTEM

DANGEROUS

∨

Normalized Value = Min (DANGEROUS, SYSTEM)

=> DANGEROUS

App Security

Component Hijacking Vulnerabilities

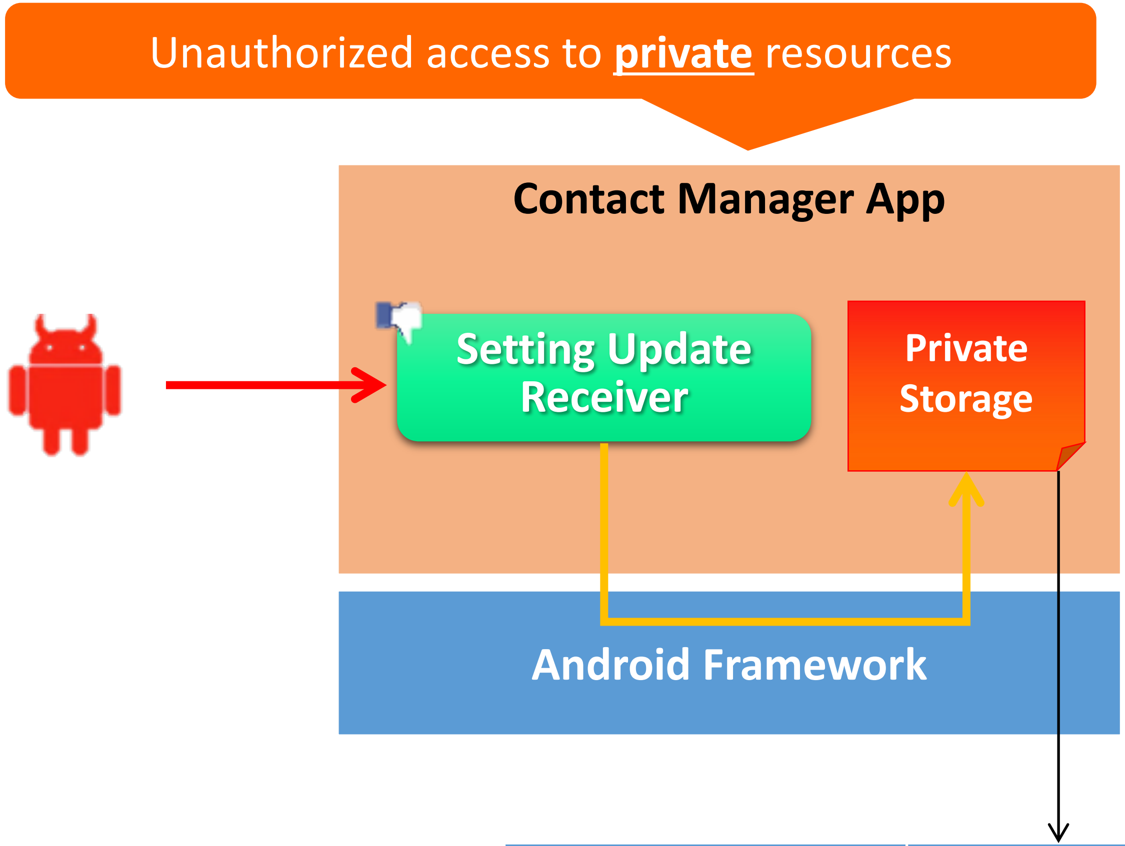
Security concerns in mobile apps
Component Hijacking (or permission re-delegation attacks)

- Class of attacks that seek to gain unauthorized access to protected sensitive resources through under-protected app components

- Unauthorized access could reflect:
  - Invocation of a sensitive API (i.e., an API that enforces access control).
  - Read sensitive data (attack a.k.a. Content Leaks)
  - Write to sensitive data (attack a.k.a. Content Pollution)
  - Combination of the above.

Security concerns in mobile apps

Example of Component Hijacking



Key	Value
VoIP_Prefix	“1234”
Is_App_Lisenced	false

Setting Update Receiver

- Accepts external updates
- App Internal DB is permission protected
- Write to critical area

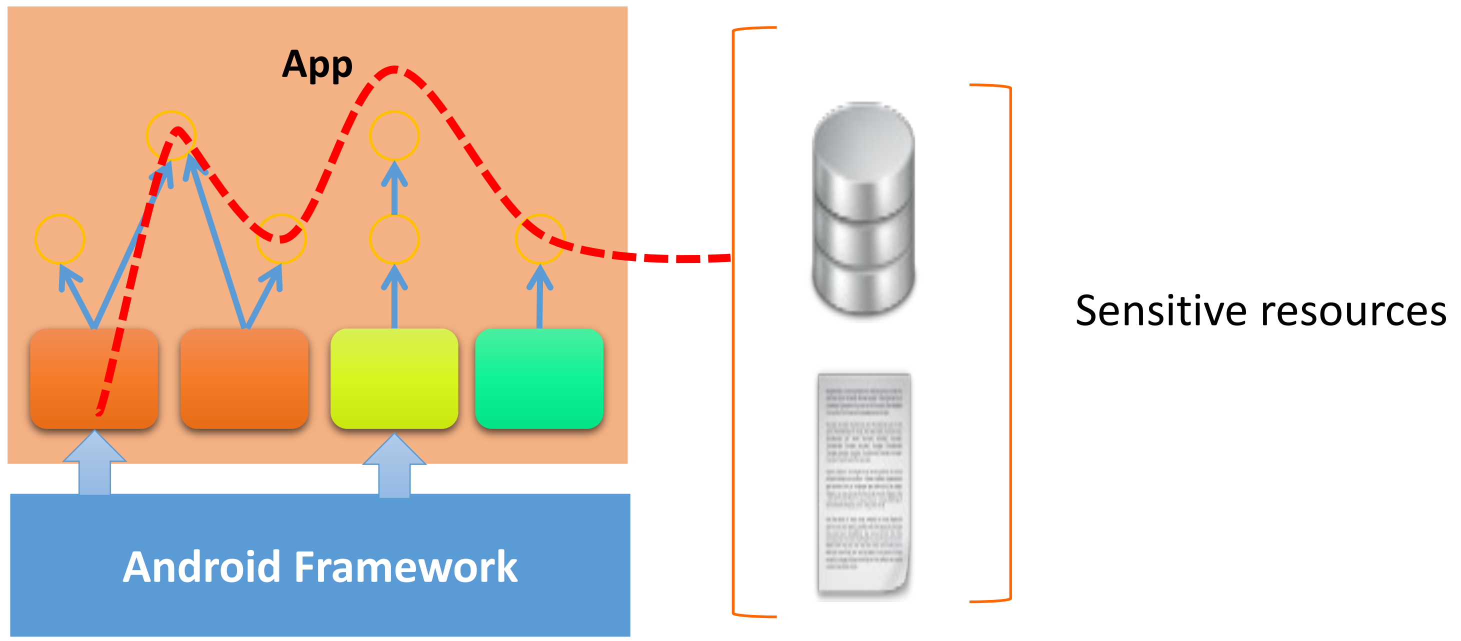
Security concerns in mobile apps
Vetting apps for Component Hijacking

- Identify sensitive resources reachable from an app component
- Compare the protection specification of the app component against that of the sensitive resource

  - If the component's protection is weaker, a hijack-enabling flow is detected

Security concerns in mobile apps
Vetting apps for Component Hijacking

- Challenges:
  - Component hijacking is also possible on a chain of components
  - Hijack-enabling flows could span across component boundaries



Security concerns in mobile apps
Vetting apps for Component Hijacking

- Challenge:
  - Component hijacking is also possible on a chain of components
  - Hijack-enabling flows could span across component boundaries

- Addressing this challenge requires:
  - Tracking flows across components
  - Assessing the collective effect of individual flows and identify the target flow of interest
  - Modeling the asynchronous nature of inter-app component interaction

Recap

- Overview of Android security model
  - Framework
  - App
- Research topics in Android
  - Android framework permission mapping
  - Component hijacking in apps