

# Mobile Security

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# Mobile Threats and Attacks

Mobile devices make attractive targets:

- People store much personal info on them: email, calendars, contacts, pictures, etc.
- Sensitive organizational info too...
- Can fit in pockets, easily lost/stolen.
- Built-in billing system: SMS/MMS (mobile operator), in-app purchases (credit card), etc.
  - Many new devices have near field communications (NFC), used for contactless payments, etc.
  - Your device becomes your credit card.
- Location privacy issues.

NFC-based billing system vulnerabilities.

# Android Platform Model

## Architecture components:

- Operating system, runtime environment.
- Application sandbox.
- Exploit prevention.

## Permission system:

- Granted at install time.
- Checked at runtime.

## Inter-app communication:

- Intent system.
- Permission redelegation (intent input checking).

Linux kernel, browser, SQLite database.

Software for secure network communication.

- OpenSSL, Bouncy Castle crypto API and Java library.

C language infrastructure.

Java platform for running applications.

- **Dalvik bytecode**, virtual machine / Android runtime (ART).

## APPLICATIONS

Home

Contacts

Phone

Browser

...

## APPLICATION FRAMEWORK

Activity Manager

Window  
Manager

Content  
Providers

View  
System

Package Manager

Telephony  
Manager

Resource  
Manager

Location  
Manager

Notification  
Manager

## LIBRARIES

Surface Manager

Media  
Framework

SQLite

OpenGL | ES

FreeType

WebKit

SGL

SSL

libc

## ANDROID RUNTIME

Core Libraries

Dalvik Virtual  
Machine

## LINUX KERNEL

Display  
Driver

Camera Driver

Flash Memory  
Driver

Binder (IPC)  
Driver

Keypad Driver

WiFi Driver

Audio  
Drivers

Power  
Management

# Exploit Prevention

**Open source:** public review, no obscurity.

## **Goals:**

- Prevent remote attacks, privilege escalation.
- Secure drivers, media codecs, new and custom features.

## **Overflow prevention:**

- ProPolice stack protection
  - First on the ARM architecture.
- Some heap overflow protections.
  - Chunk consolidation in DL malloc (from OpenBSD).

## **ASLR:**

- Avoided in initial release.
  - Many pre-linked images for performance.
- Later developed and contributed by Bojinov, Boneh.

# Application Sandbox

## Application sandbox:

- Each application runs with its UID in its own runtime environment.
  - Provides CPU protection, memory protection.
  - Only ping, zygote (spawn another process) run as root.

## Applications announce permission requirement:

- Create a whitelist model – user grants access at install time (recently changed).

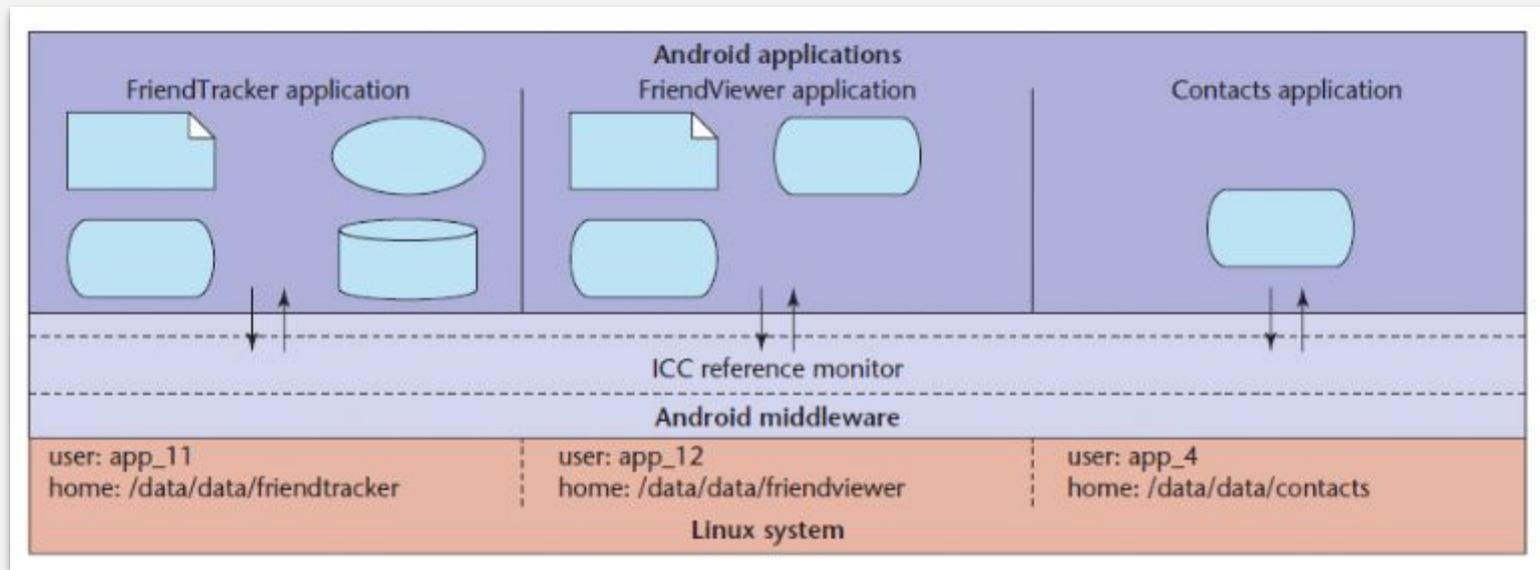
## Communication between applications:

- **May share same Linux user ID.**
  - Access files from each other.
  - May share same Linux process and runtime environment.

## Or communicate through application framework:

- **“Intents,”** reference monitor checks permissions.

# Android Intents



## Layers of security:

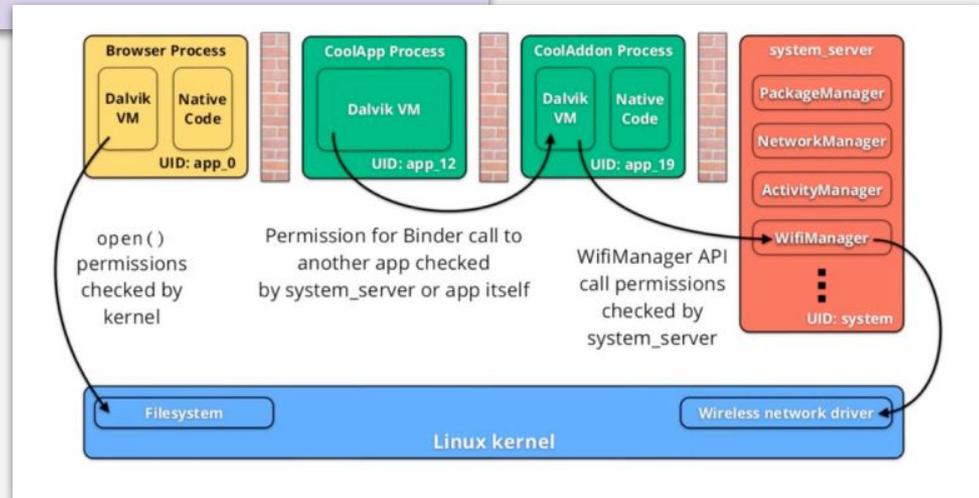
- Each application executes as its own user identity.
- Android middleware has reference monitor that mediates the establishment of inter-component communication (ICC).

# Android Permissions

Example of permissions provided by Android:

- “android.permission.INTERNET”
- “android.permission.READ\_EXTERNAL\_STORAGE
- “android.permission.SEND\_SMS”
- “android.permission.BLUETOOTH”

Also possible to define custom permissions.



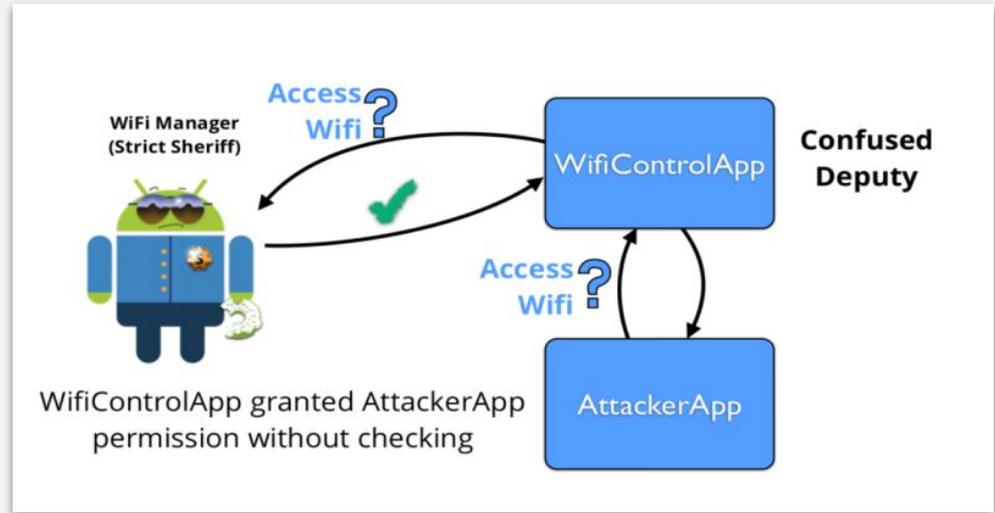
# Attack: Permission Redlegation

An application without a permission gains additional privileges through another application.

- Example of the “**confused deputy**” problem.

App w/ permissions exposes a public interface.

- Study in 2011, examine 872 apps.

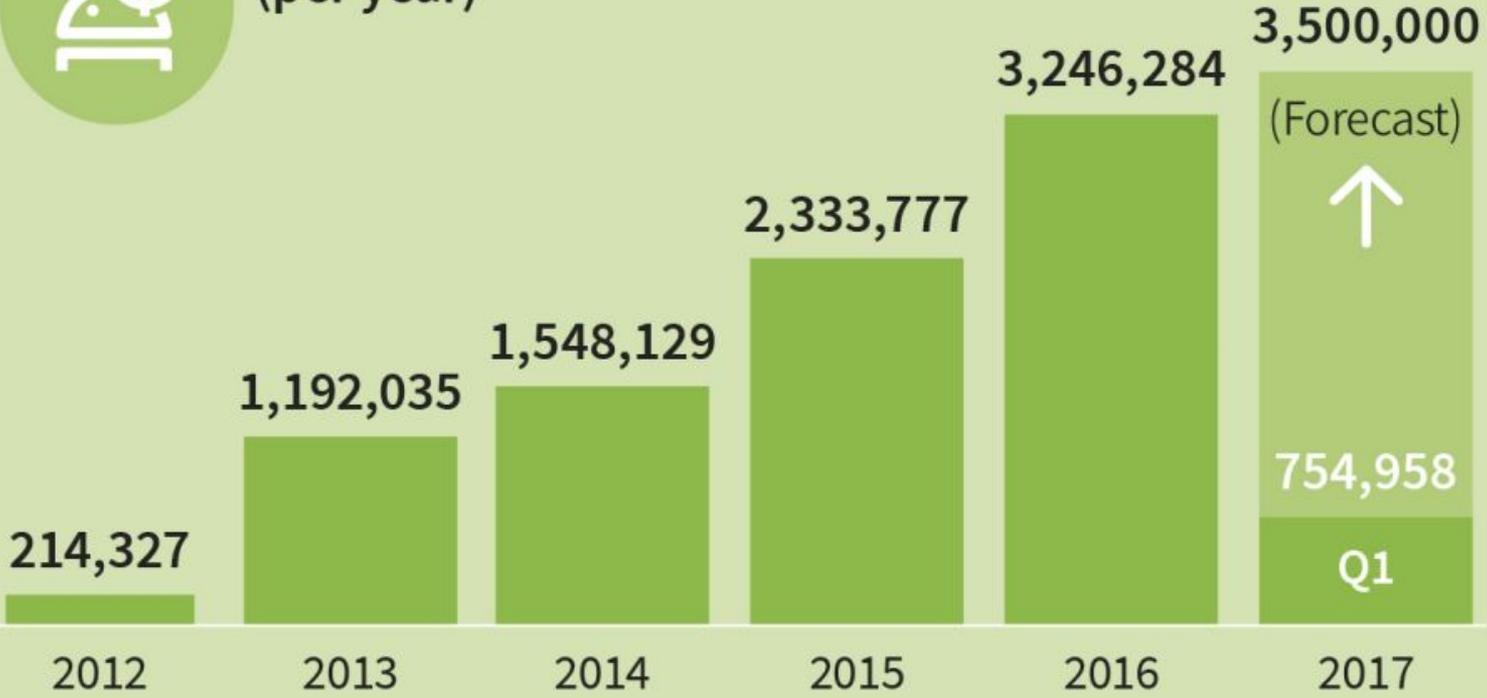


- **320 of these (37%)** have permissions and at least one type of public component.
- **Construct attacks using 15 vulnerabilities in 5 apps.**

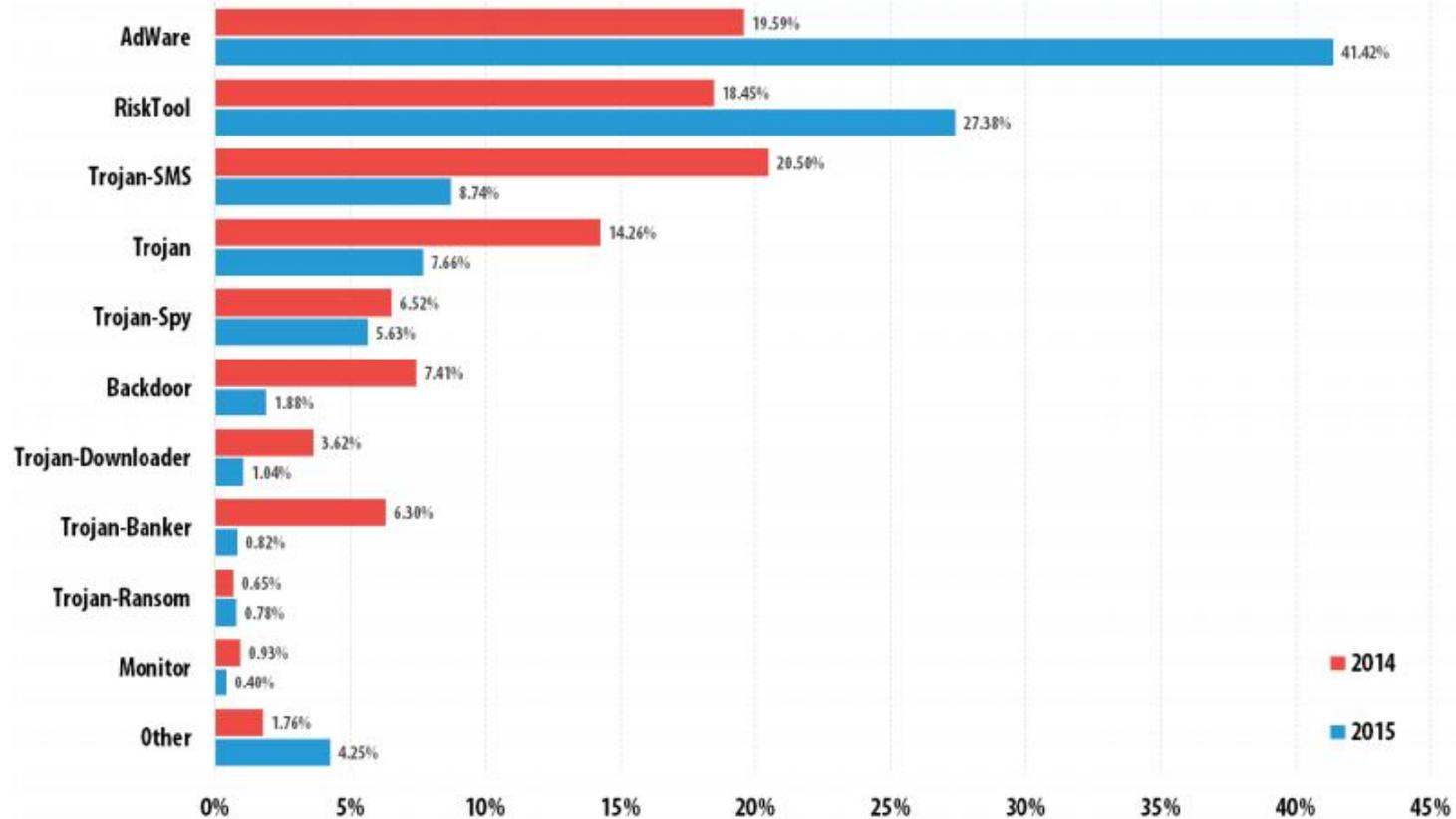
# Android Malware



New Android malware samples  
(per year)



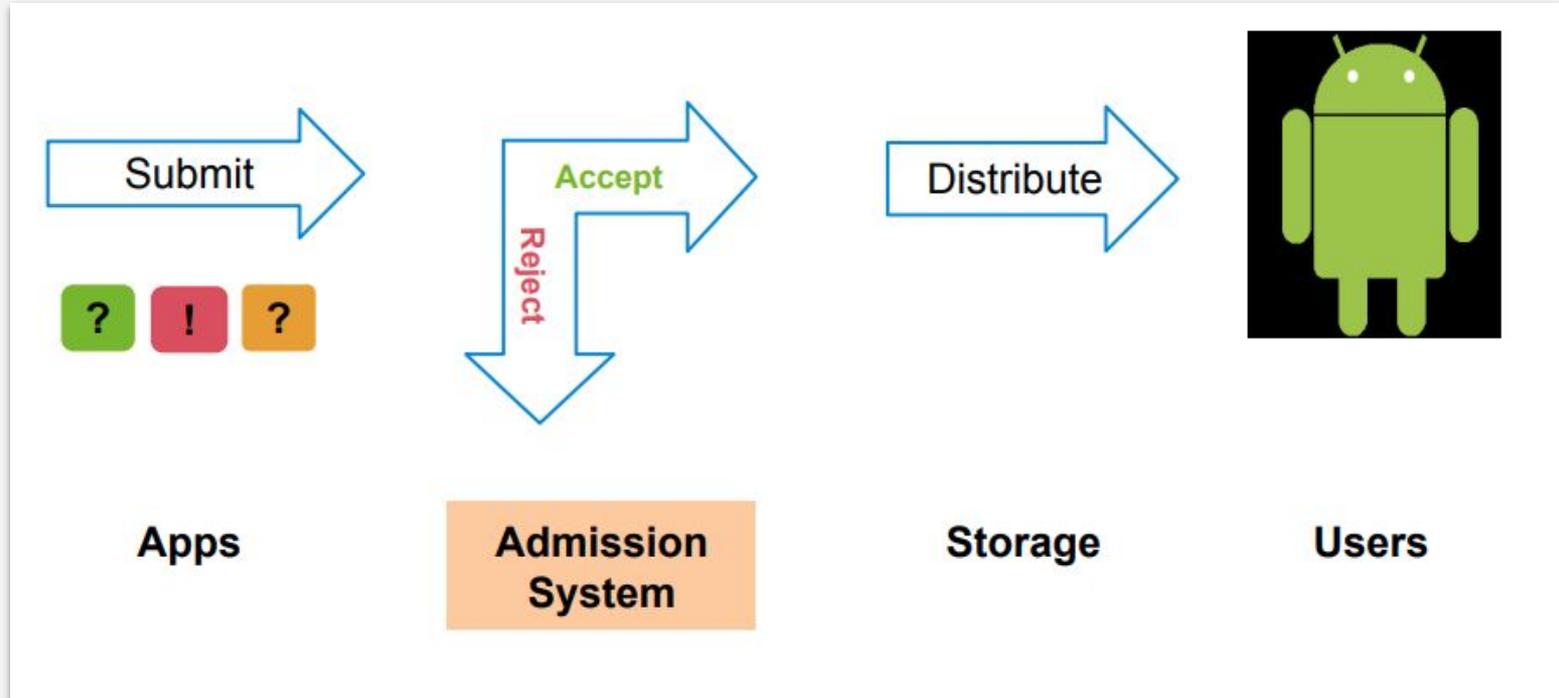
# Trends by Categories



# Malware Detection

Identifying malware:

- Detect at app store rather than on platform.



# Policies

State acceptable/unacceptable behaviors:

- Data Theft: What personal data can leave device?
  - User impact: Data privacy (data-out)
- Device Control: Exploit OS etc.
  - User impact: device integrity (data-in)
- Service Misuse: Premium SMS
  - User impact: \$.

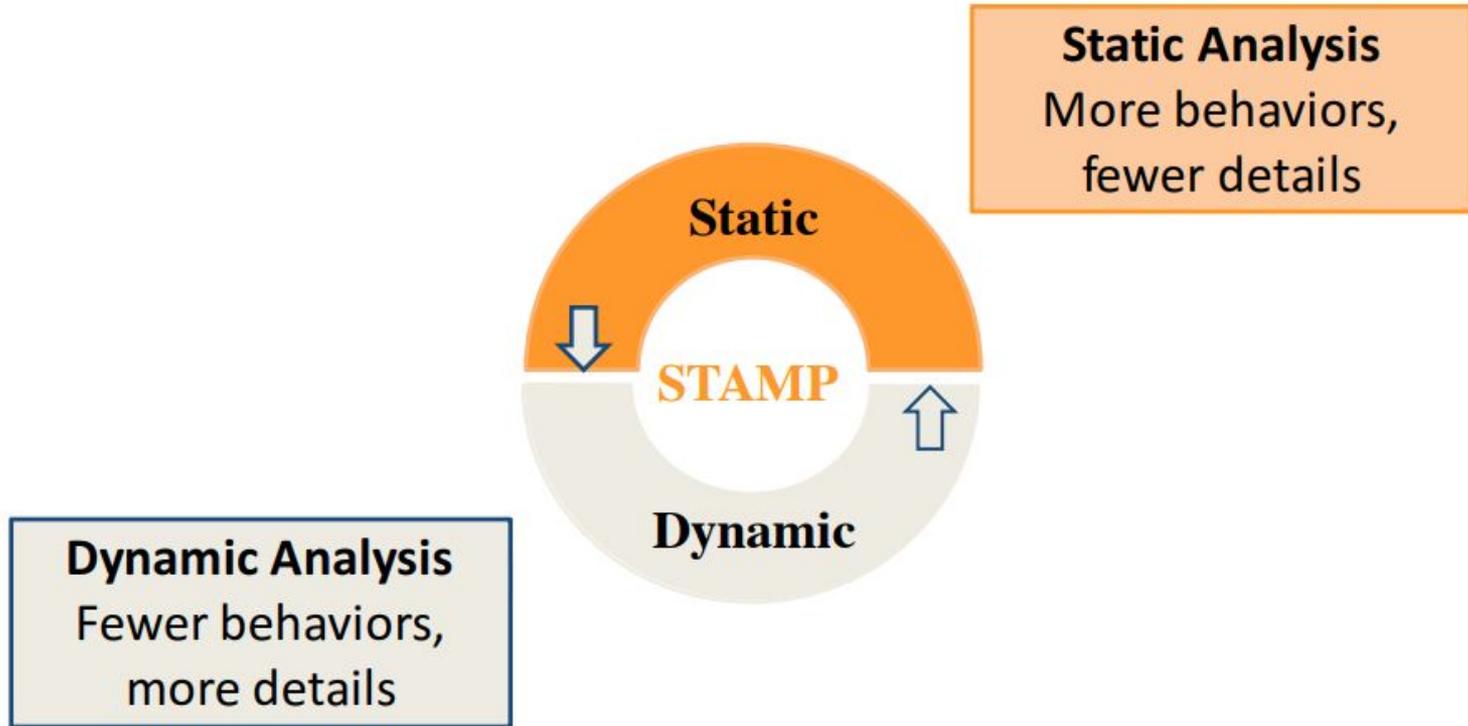
Spam: How many/which type of ads?

- User impact: time.

Others

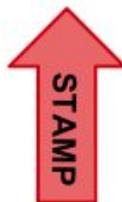
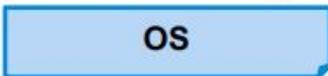
- No comprehensive taxonomy.

# Admission System



# STAMP Approach

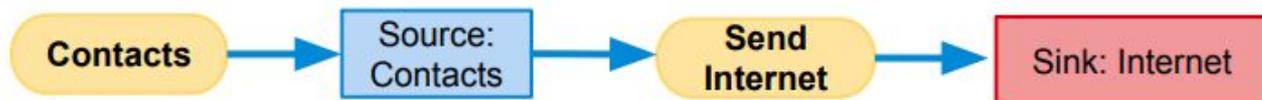
Too expensive!



- Model Android/Java
  - Sources and sinks
  - Data structures
  - Callbacks
  - 500+ models
- Whole-program analysis
  - Context sensitive

# Flow Policies

- Data theft



- Privacy policies

- Avoid liability, protect consumer privacy

**Privacy Policy**  
This app collects your:  
Contacts  
Phone Number  
Address

- Injection vulnerabilities



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