

The Droid Exploitation Saga



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Who are we!





- Information security researcher
- Mobile exploiter
- creator of afe (android framework for exploitation)
- python lovers
- co-founder of xysec.
- found bug in some famous websites including Google,
 Apple, Microsoft, Skype, Adobe and many more



SOME COMPANIES WE'VE FOUND VULNS IN...

























STANFORD UNIVERSITY

And MORE...

Agenda

- Quick Intro to Android
- Android Security Model
- Creating Android malwares
- Android Botnets
- Injecting malwares into another app
- Content Providers
- Creating own modules for AFE
- Fuzzing, Penetration Testing with AFE

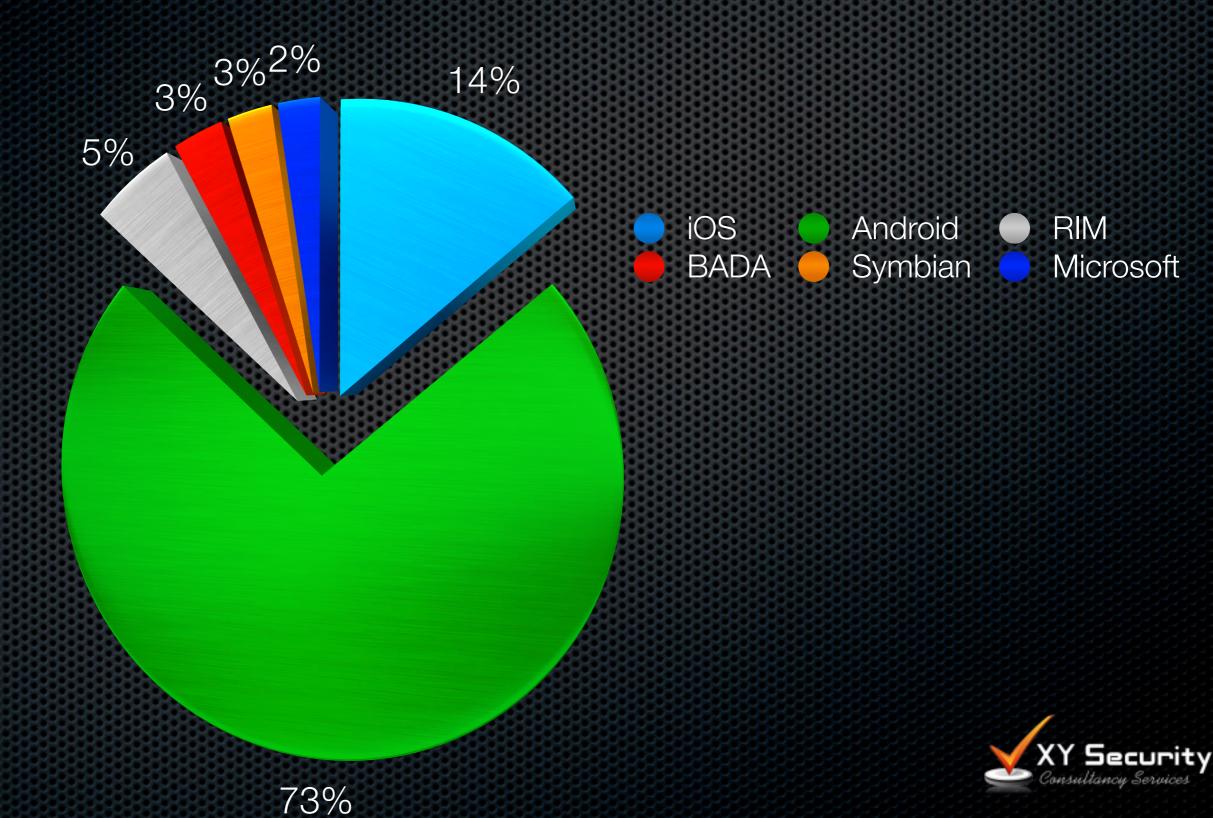


Android

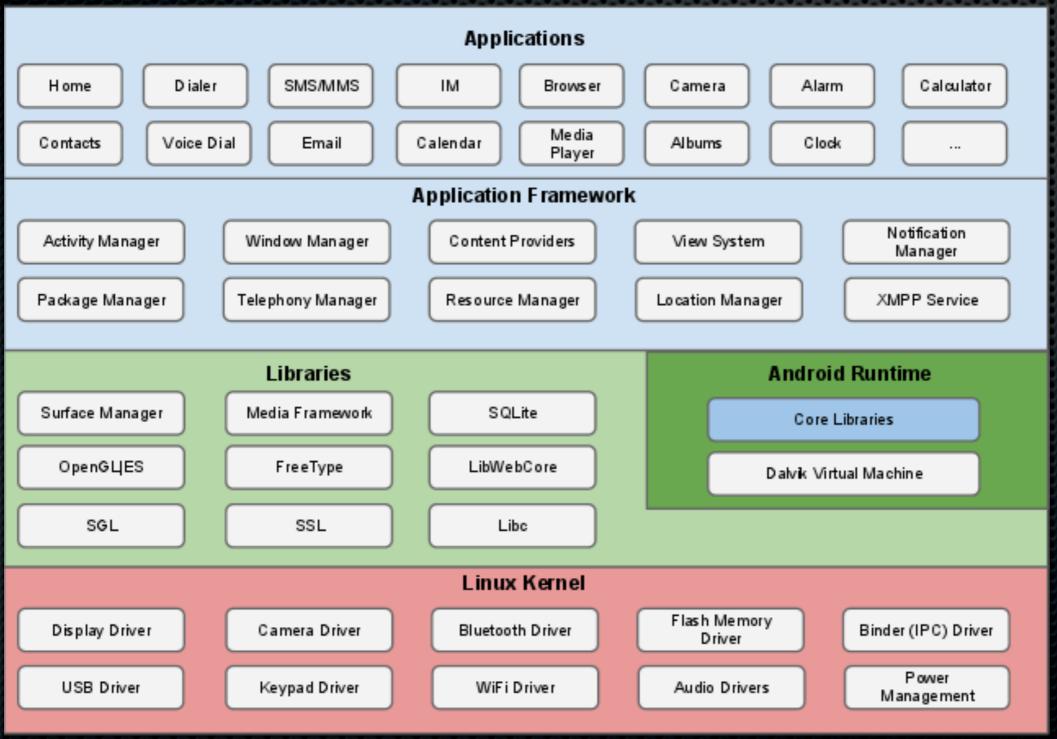
- Open-sourced platform by Google Inc.
- Generic builds, which can be deployed in any Hardware Configuration.
- Linux Kernel, Webkit Browser, Open-Sourced Applications



Market Share



Android Architecture





Android Applications

- Written mainly in Java+little XML
- Composed of components:
 - Activities
 - Services
 - Intents
 - Content Providers
 - Broadcast Receivers



Security Architecture

- Apps run in a virtual env/sandbox
- Privilege Separation
- Each app has its own UID n GID
- ASLR in most places (from >4.0)
- DVM
- IPC Inter Process Communication
- Dalvik VM != Sandbox



Security Architecture

```
# ps
USER
         PID
               PPID
                      VSIZE
                             RSS
                                     WCHAN
                                               PC
                                                          NAME
                                    c0077dc0 000090cc S /init
                       368
                              220
root
                                    c009015c 00000000 S kthreadd
                       0
                              0
root
                2
          3
                                    c007aeec 00000000 S ksoftirgd/0
                       0
root
                2
                                    c00aeac4 00000000 S watchdog/0
          4
                       0
root
                2
                                    c008c214 00000000 S events/0
          5
root
```

```
system 19682 1304 135620 15020 ffffffff ffff0520 S com.sec.android.providers.drm

app_78 19770 1304 146072 23376 ffffffff afd0c5bc S com.whatsapp

radio 19788 1304 138720 20488 ffffffff afd0c5bc S com.wssyncmldm

app_41 19807 1304 135888 16740 ffffffff afd0c5bc S com.sec.android.widgetapp.dualclock

app_39 19816 1304 157876 23580 ffffffff afd0c5bc S com.google.android.apps.maps:GoogleLocat
```



Permission Model

- Defined in AndroidManifest.xml
- Displayed to user when installing the app
- Not exactly a XML file
- Defines the package name, version name, min SDK level required and the permission



Which one?

An app with just INTERNET permission

An app asking for ALL permissions

An app asking for READ_LOGS permission

An app asking for 0 permission



Bypassing the permission model

INTERNET

ACESS FILES
FROM
SDCARD

JUICY INFORMATION Use Browser, upload using GET

No Permission Needed!

Use READ_LOGS



Content Providers

- A content provider manages access to a central repository of data.
- The provider is part of an Android application, which often provides its own UI for working with the data.
- A content provider is identified by a content URI.



Accessing a Content Provider

Example of getting a list of words from the User Dictionary provider:

```
// Queries the user dictionary and returns results
mCursor = getContentResolver().query(
    UserDictionary.Words.CONTENT_URI, // The content URI of the words table
    mProjection, // The columns to return for each row
    mSelectionClause // Selection criteria
    mSelectionArgs, // Selection criteria
    mSortOrder); // The sort order for the returned rows
```

- The content URI of the words table is: content:// user_dictionary/words
- Read permission for accessing the content provider is also needed in the manifest file:

<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.READ_USER_DICTIONARY">



```
cprovider android:authorities="list"
          android:enabled=["true" | "false"]
          android:exported=["true" | "false"]
          android:grantUriPermissions=["true" | "false"]
          android:icon="drawable resource"
          android:initOrder="integer"
          android:label="string resource"
          android:multiprocess=["true" | "false"]
          android:name="string"
          android:permission="string"
          android:process="string"
          android:readPermission="string"
          android:syncable=["true" | "false"]
          android:writePermission="string" >
</provider>
```

Content Providers



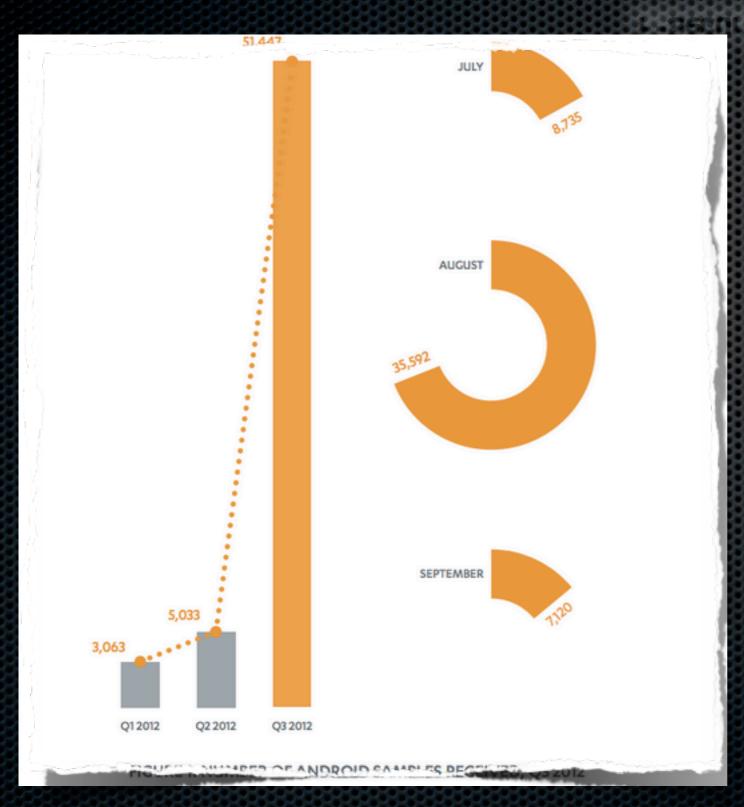
What about Google Bouncer!

- Virtual Environment to check if a particular app is malicious
- Runs the app in a phone/environment before publishing to the market
- Detects most of the malwares





Android Malware Surges Despite Google's Efforts To Bounce Dodgy Apps Off Its Platform; F-Secure IDs 51,447 "Unique Samples" In Q3



source: Fsecure



Android Malwares (common features)

- Send SMS to premium numbers
- Subscribe to premium services
- Dial premium numbers
- Steal messages, contact list, call logs
- Steal SD Card files
- Autorespond to text messages with some predefined format

Creating a malware

- Use Content Providers to get all the information
- Cursors & SQLite Databases
- Write Java codes like crazy
- Send that data to remote server using HTTP
- Set up a PHP file to listen to incoming data
- Save it to a SQL Database



How can you Automate these?





AFE Internals

Plugin Based Architecure

Modules

Python Based

Libraries



AFE Perspective

Offensive

Malware Creation

BotNet Automation

Crypting

Injecting

Defensive

Content Query

App Assesment

Fuzzing

Kernel Assessment



Creating Malwares/Botnets

Set Reverse IP
Change APP Name
Stealer
Build it!
Upload malformed APK
Back

Set your reverse IP, you can either start the listener and listen or send data to your own server by providing full path including http://

Steal Call Logs only
Steal SMS Inbox only
Steal Contacts only
Steal Call Logs and SMS
Steal Call Logs and Contacts
Steal SMS and Contacts
Steal SMS and Contacts

Build Completed in 6 seconds. Find the created apk in /output folder



DEMO (MALWARES WITH AFE)

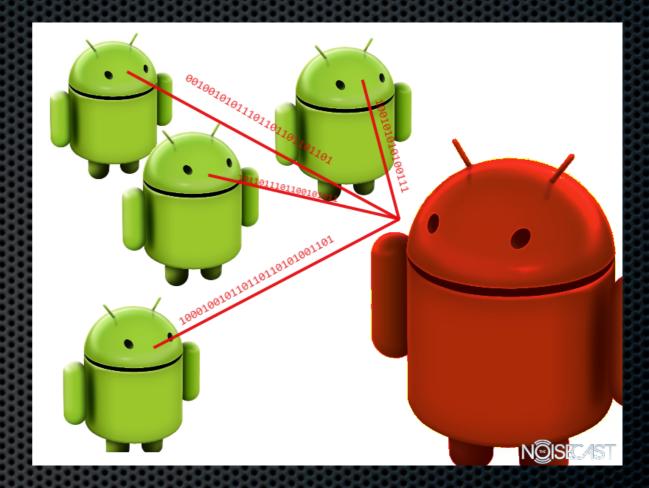


Botnets

- More popular in PCs
- Gradually coming to mobile
- Already seen some cases



- AVs not effeceint
- C & C easier in PCs





Botnets

- Can be used to get reverse shell + all malware features
- C & C over HTTP SMS
- Battery consumption increases suspiciously with HTTP
- Can even execute shell commands with SMS
- Get the output as an SMS
- No notification on the victim's phone



Botnets

- Operated all over just SMS
- No need of r00t
- Incoming messages won't show a notification
- Identify each slave with its unique ID
- Remote Shell xysec cat /proc/version
- Further exploitation
- Botnet = \$\$\$

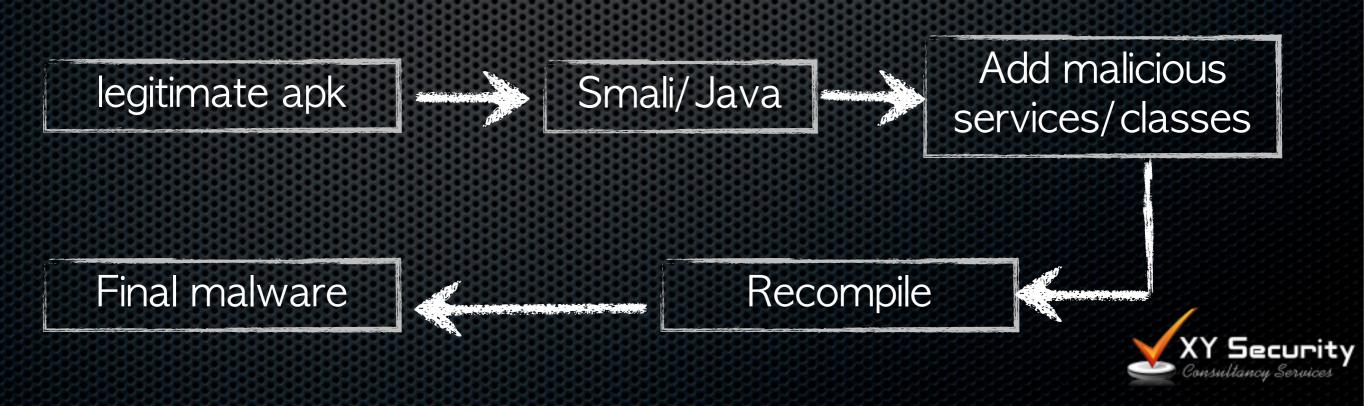


DEMO (BOTNETS WITH AFE)



Fake legitimate Apps

- Malware services generally injected in legitimate applications
- How to do it?



Or Use AFE



Stealing Content Providers

- Catch application
- Over a million downloads
- Saves its notes using vuln content provider
- **■** POC

Researcher demos Catch Notes data-stealing hole

By Darren Pauli on Aug 13, 2012 2:47 PM Filed under Applications

Malicious apps steal text, voice and video.



Catch.com @catch

13 Aug

@scmagazineau The problem brought up by Mr. Gupta has been addressed and is in QA. An update removing the vulnerability is imminent.

Expand





Matches the signature with its database



Matches the signature with its database

Checks the activity, service and other class names



Matches the signature with its database

Checks the activity, service and other class names

checks the names of the variables



Matches the signature with its database

Checks the activity, service and other class names

checks the names of the variables

Checks the control flow graph



Checks the activity, service and other class names

checks the names of the variables

Checks the control flow graph

Rebuild + Zipalign



Checks the activity, service and other class names

checks the names of the variables

Checks the control flow graph

Modifies the classnames and all its references within files



Checks the activity, service and other class names

checks the names of the variables

Checks the control flow graph

Split variables into two, and append at runtime



Checks the activity, service and other class names

checks the names of the variables

Checks the control flow graph

Add dummy loops to change CFG

XY Security

Early Detection



SHA256: 718910c7d9ebab4d6a19b7f1be64b6ca7978920ae1c01e6e37dff30b017d7221

File name: file-4832922_apk

Detection ratio: 30 / 46

Analysis date: 2012-12-03 18:52:50 UTC (1 day, 11 hours ago)

More details





After Crypting



SHA256: b4dc06304259198a361c180d36b5bfc85c36e4dd10b4cae06f20c3780eeddc99

SHA1: 5ea259c8e1bad5c67c0947e671559d95177ece36

MD5: 9e40e3b02f4e664390c7c6ab3f4022c0

File size: 68.4 KB (69992 bytes)

File name: 1-stringcrypt.apk

File type: Android

Detection ratio: 4 / 46

Analysis date: 2012-12-05 05:29:29 UTC (0 minutes ago)







Checking your apps for vulnerabilities

- Find out leaky content providers
- How to find content providers a particular app is using? (use AFE)
- Try extracting the contents of that Content Provider using another app (use AFE)
- Insecure file storage (use your brain)
- Insecure data transmission (Use Proxy)
- Authentication + Other problems



Being secure

- Use obfuscators such as ProGuard (uses Name obfuscation, optimization, CFG obfuscation) or Dasho
- Check before you publish
- Have your "USB Debugging" turned OFF
- Don't rely on AV
- Too paranoid? Reverse before you use. :)



QUESTIONS?

security@xysec.com http://afe-framework.com https://github.com/xysec/AFE

