

# The Threat in Your Pocket:

Trends, Challenges, and Solutions in Mobile Application Security

**Sam Malek**

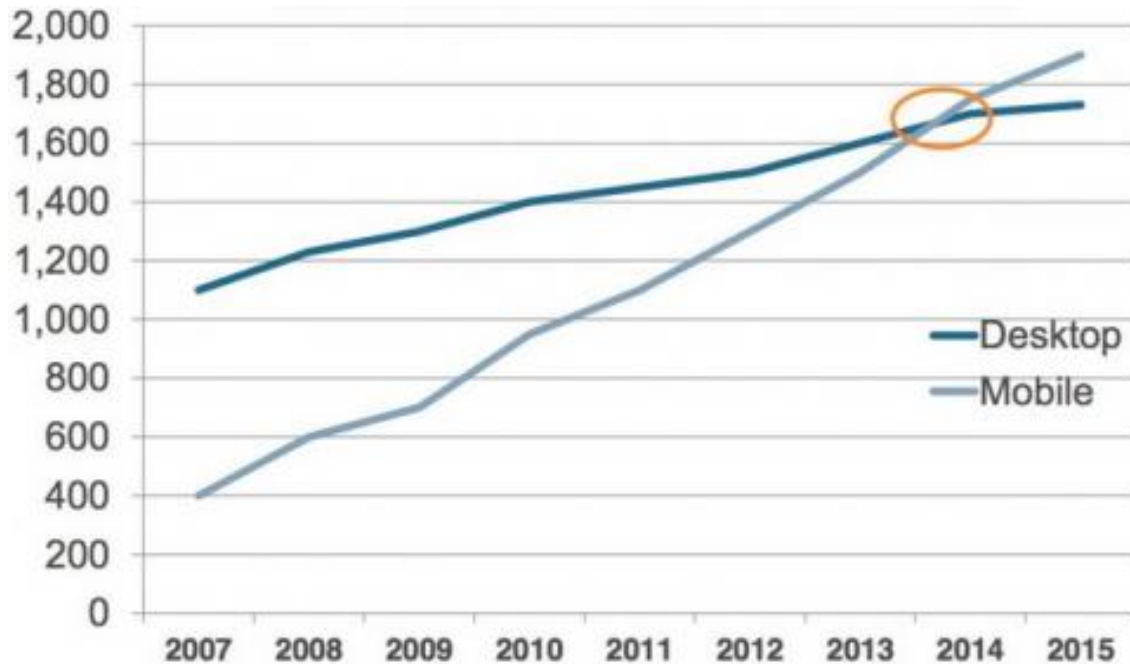
<http://malek.ics.uci.edu>

[malek@uci.edu](mailto:malek@uci.edu)



# Smartphones have fundamentally changed computing

Number of Global Users (Millions)

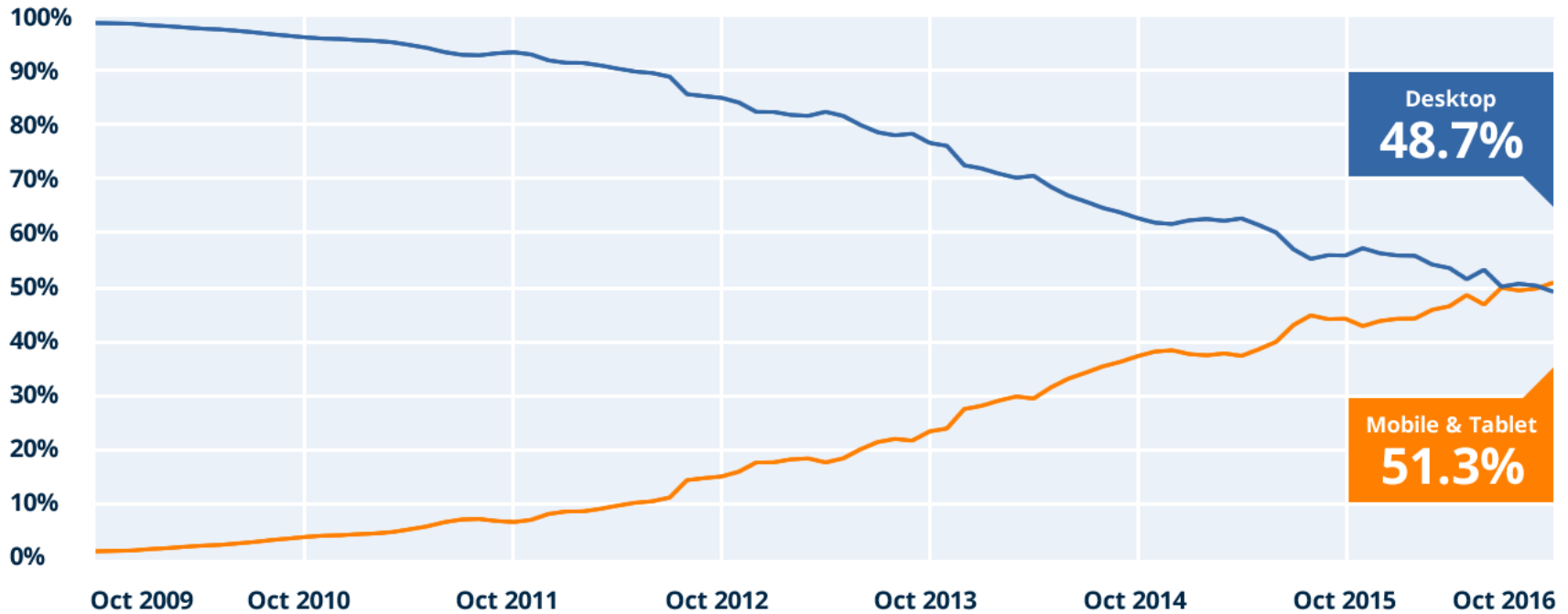


# Smartphones have fundamentally changed computing

## Internet Usage Worldwide

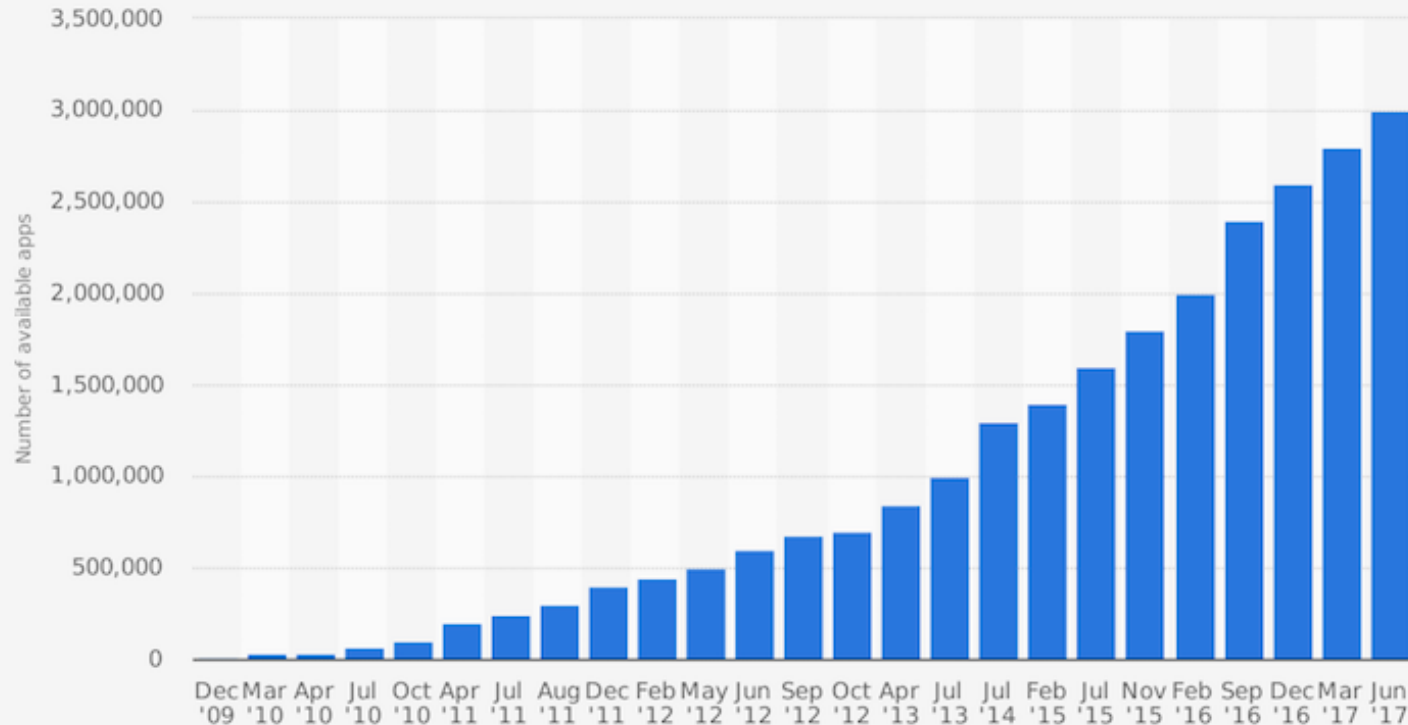
October 2009 – October 2016

■ Desktop ■ Mobile & Tablet



# Explosive growth in mobile apps

Number of apps in Google Play store



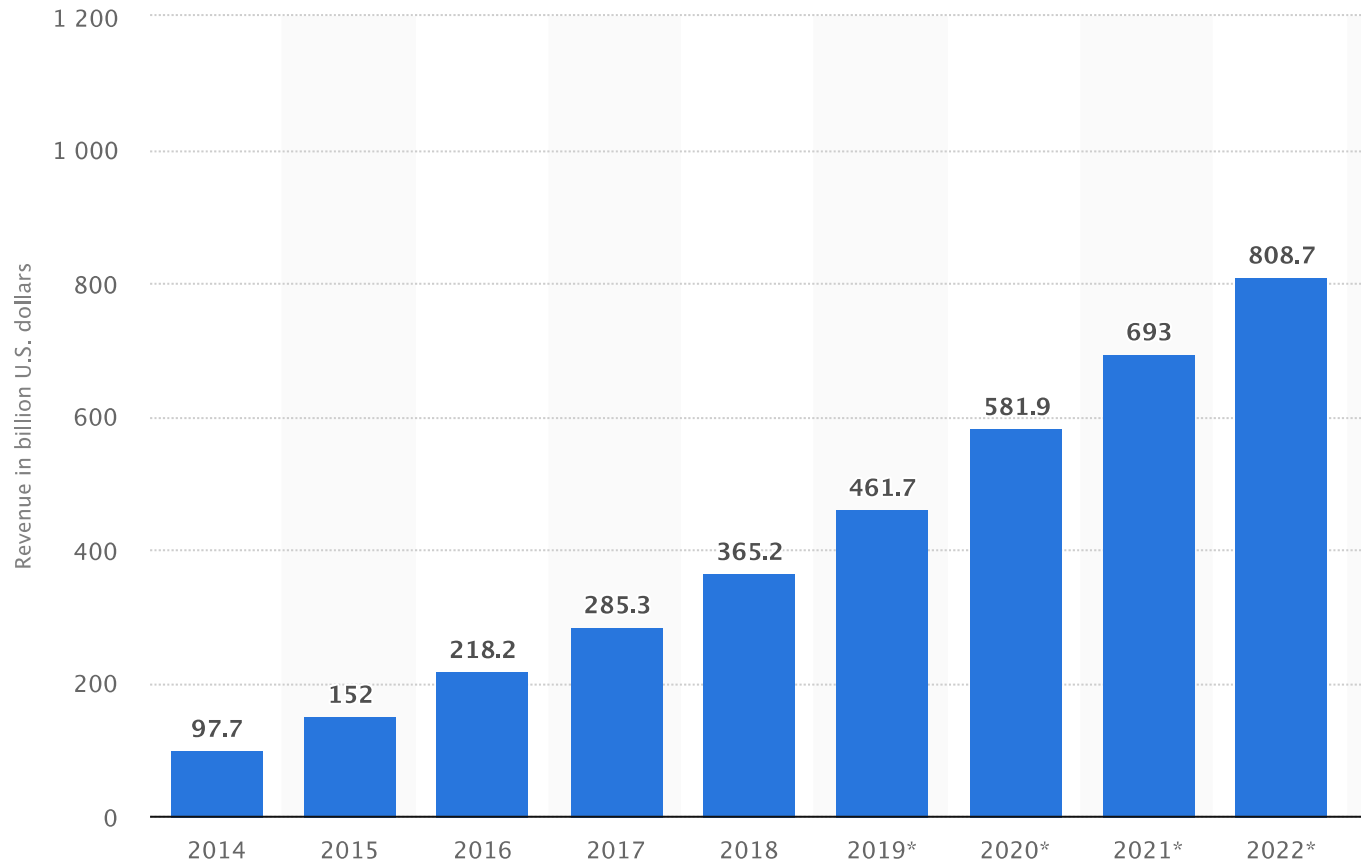
**Source**

Android; Google; App Annie; AppBrain  
© Statista 2017

**Additional Information:**

Worldwide; Google; Android; App Annie; December 2009 to June 2017

# Mobile app revenues

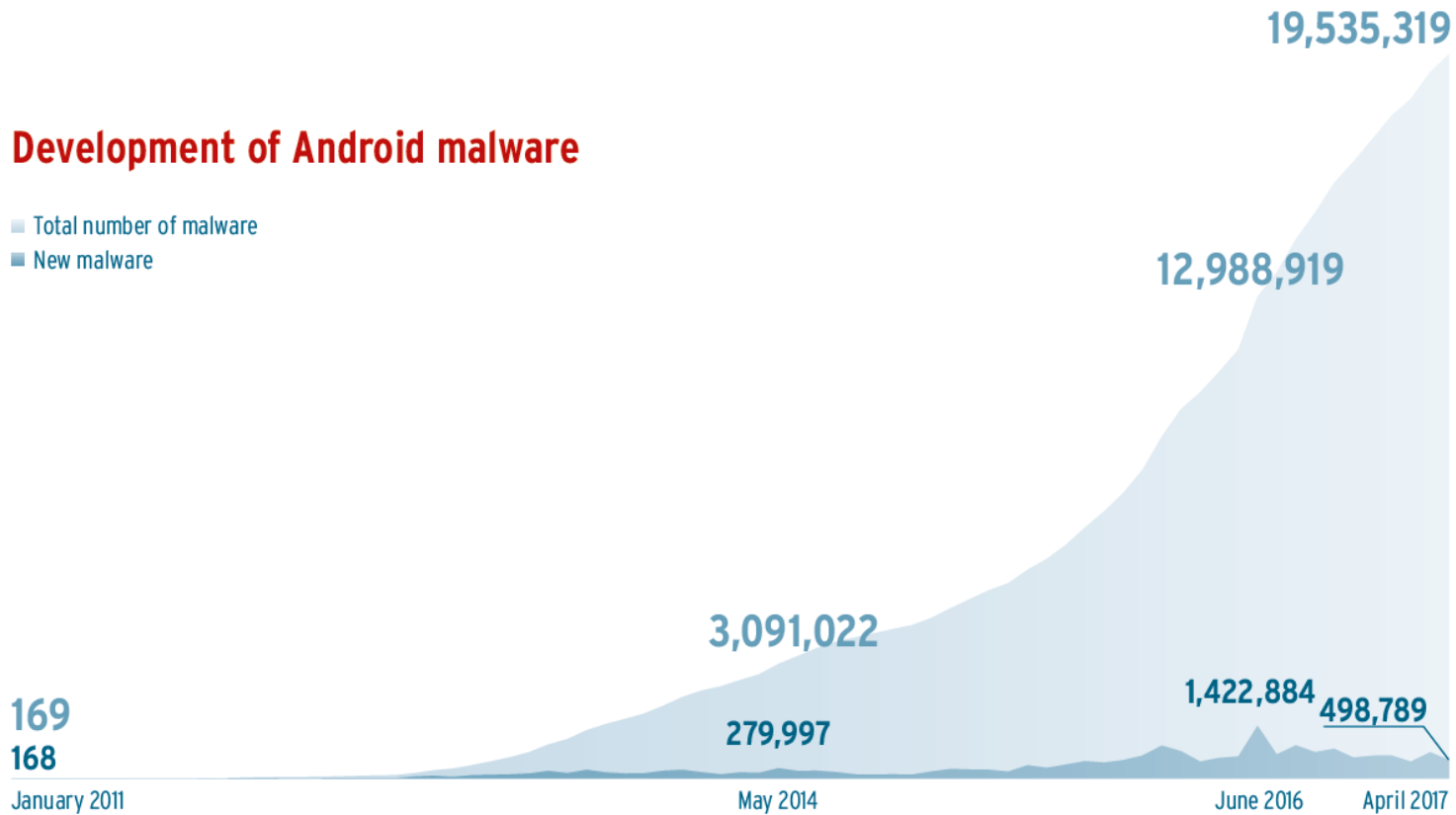


Source:

# Increasing security problems

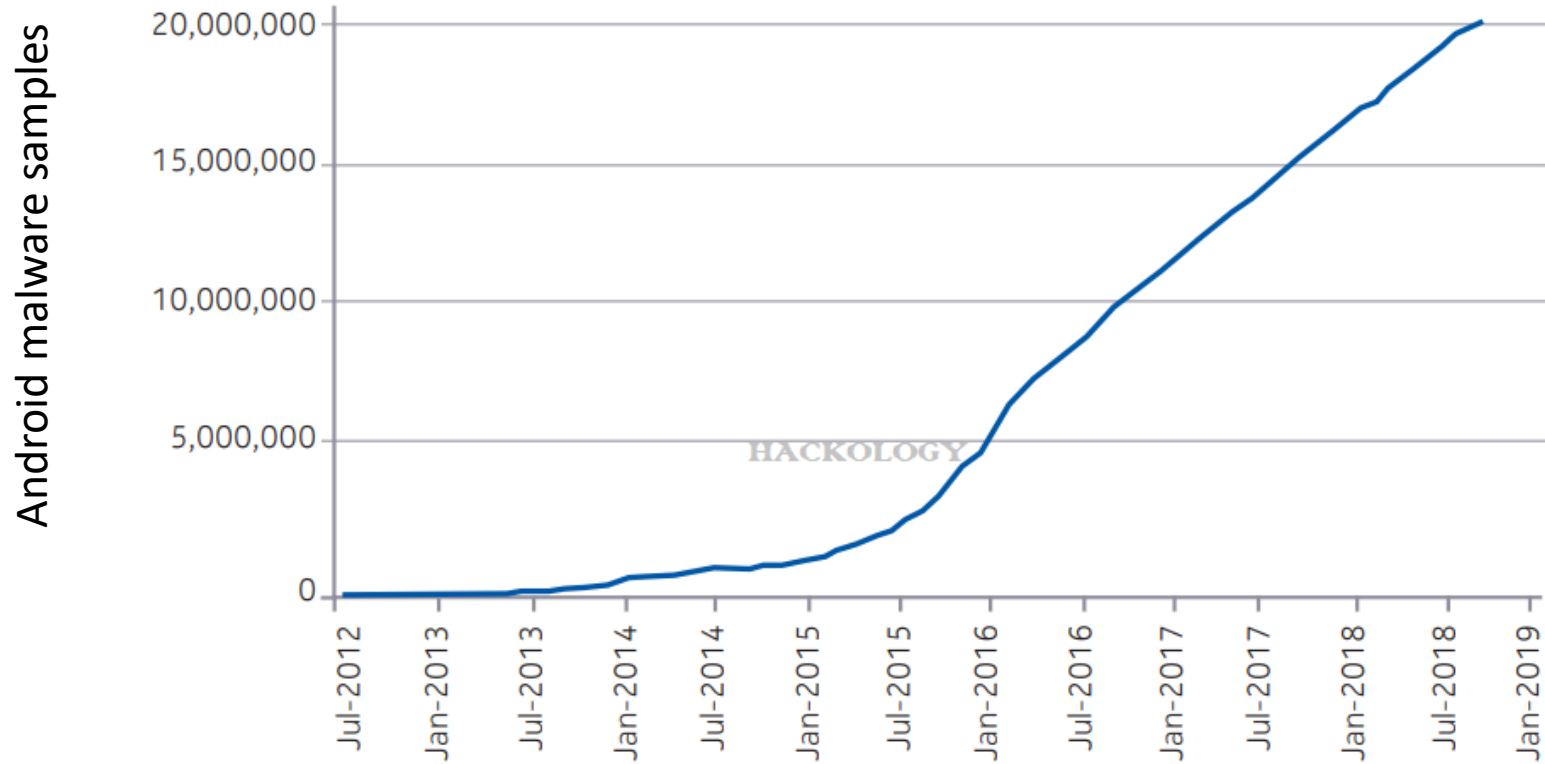
## Development of Android malware

- Total number of malware
- New malware



Source:

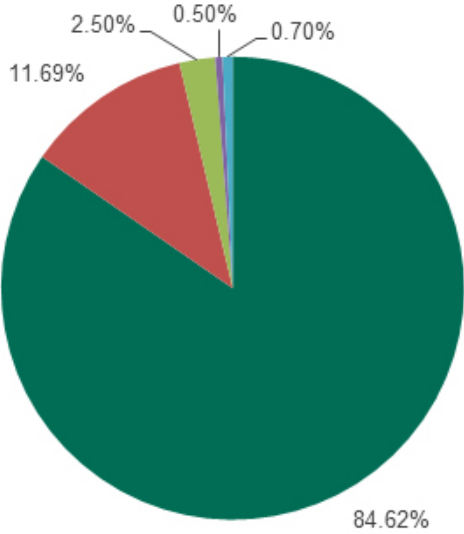
# Increasing security problems



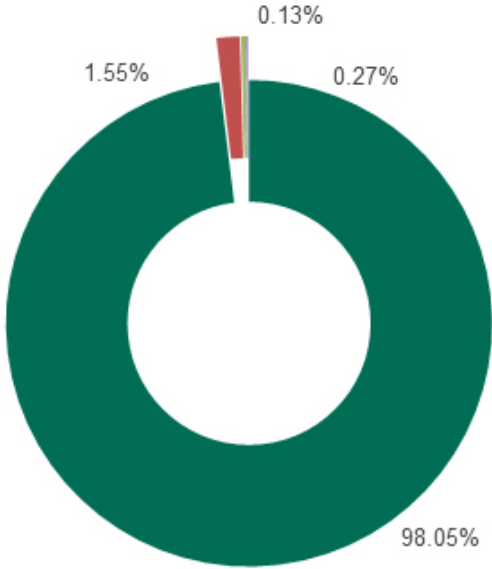
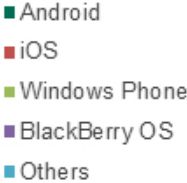
Source:



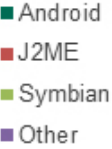
# Android is the primary target



Market Distribution



Attack Distribution



Missteps in Android development  
framework are at fault

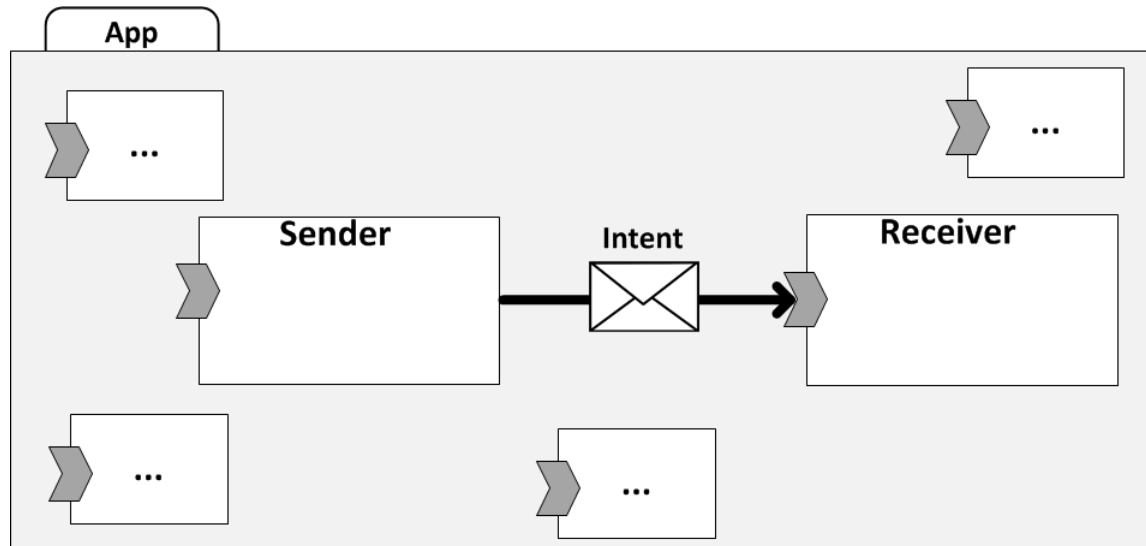


Getting the framework design “right”  
is exceptionally difficult



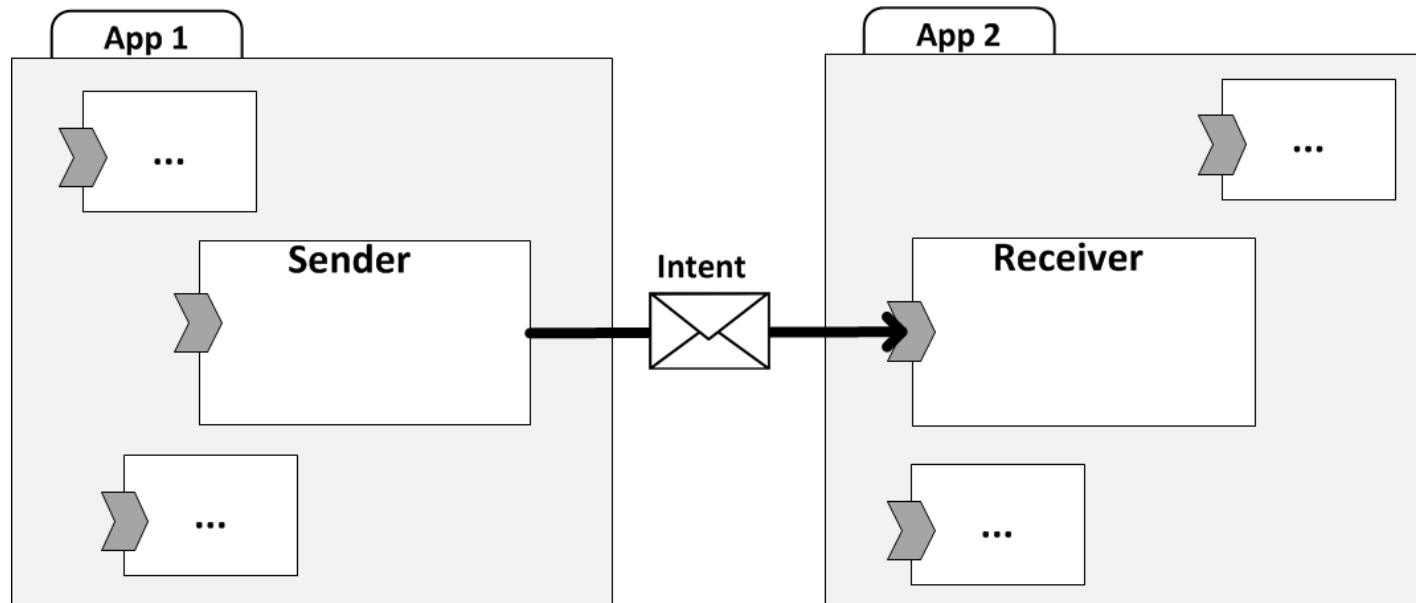
# Architecture-based development in Android

- Component types
  - Activity
  - Service
  - Content Provider
  - Broadcast Receiver
- Events
  - Intent messages



# Architecture-based development in Android

- Component types
  - Activity
  - Service
  - Content Provider
  - Broadcast Receiver
- Events
  - Intent messages



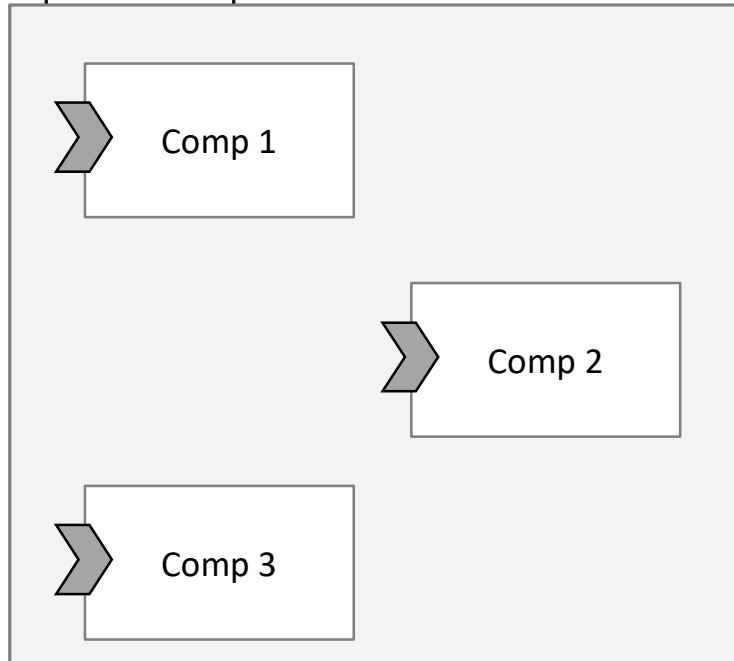
# Principle of **Least Privilege**

- Each software component must be able to access **only** the information and resources that are necessary for its legitimate purpose
- Android systematically violates this principle

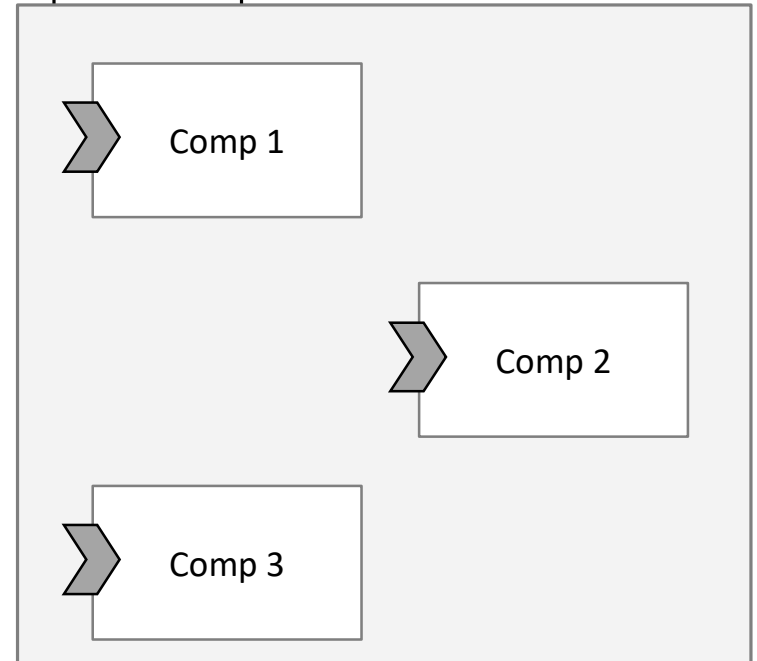
# Overprivileged resource access

<<Android system>>

App A



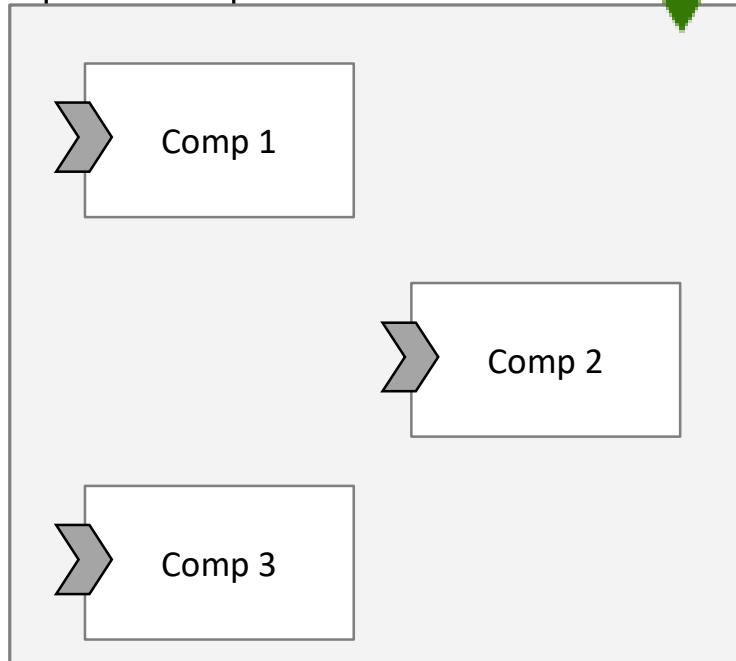
App B



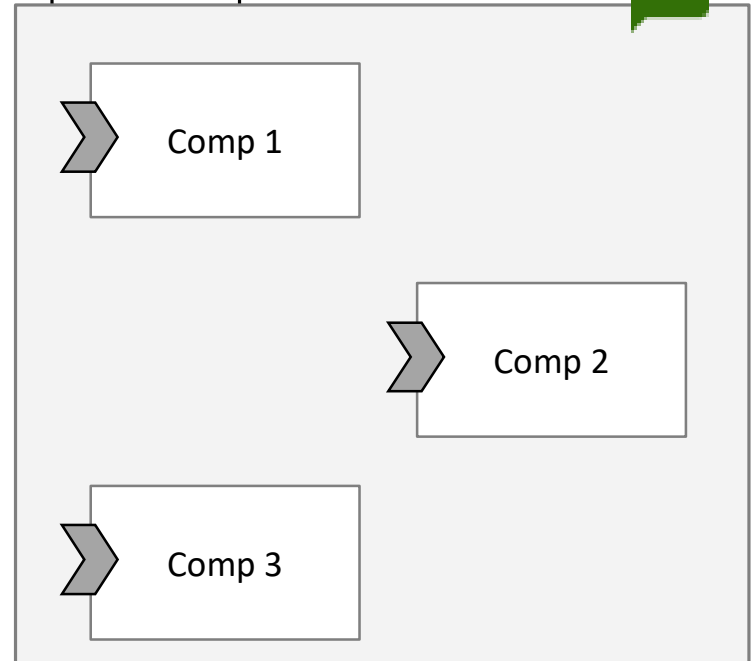
# Overprivileged resource access

<<Android system>>

App A

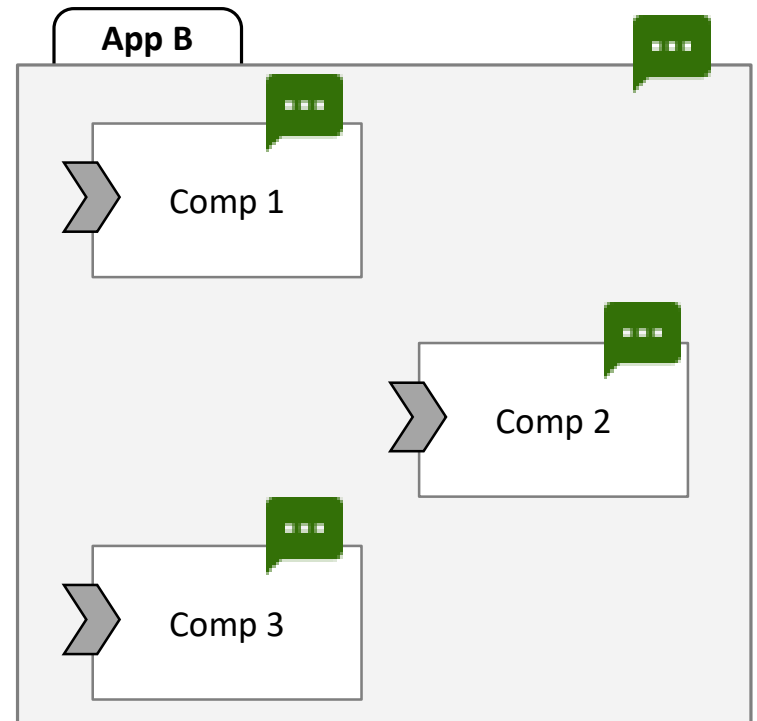
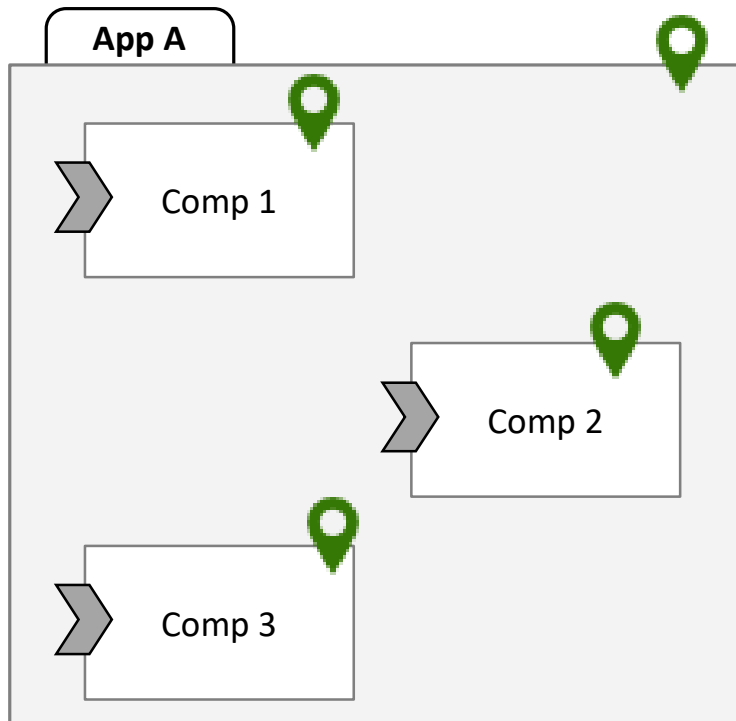


App B



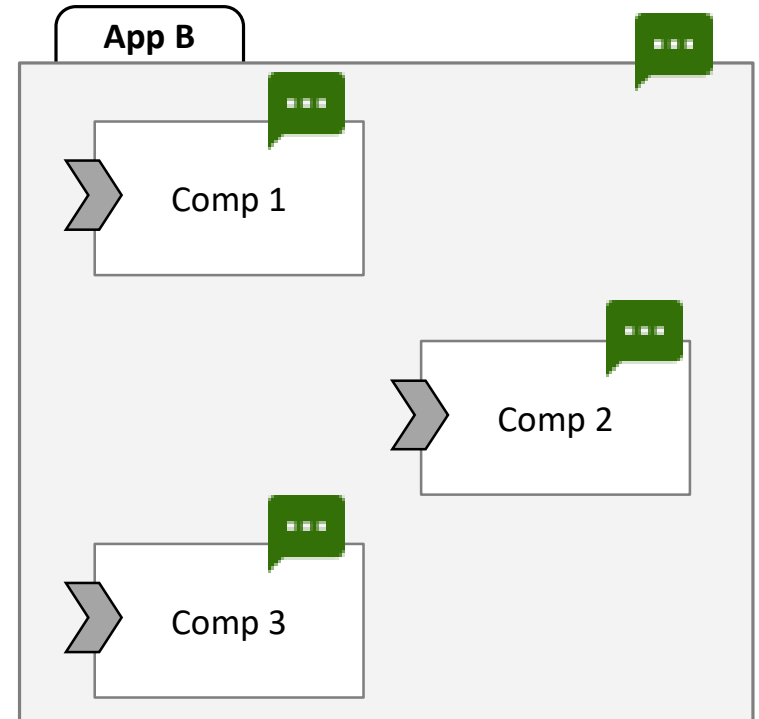
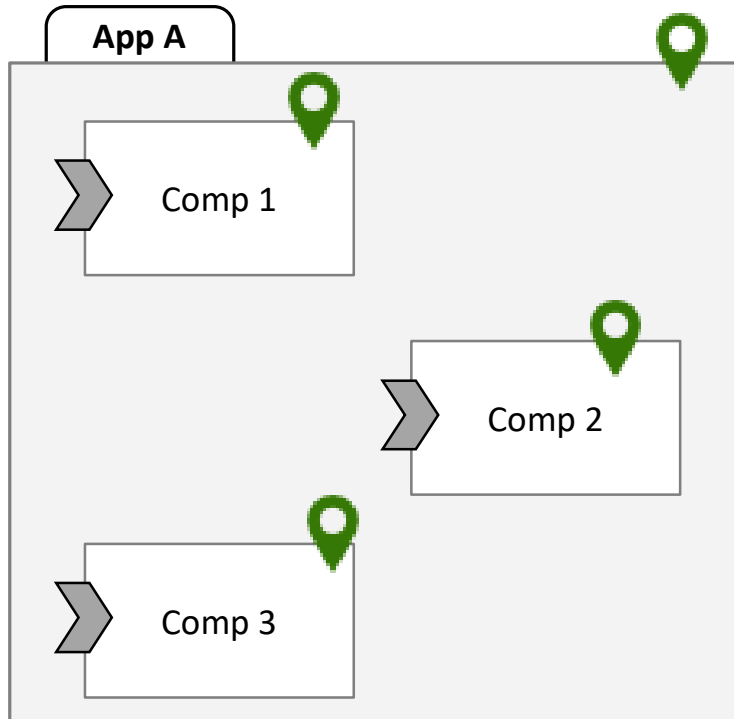
# Overprivileged resource access

<<Android system>>



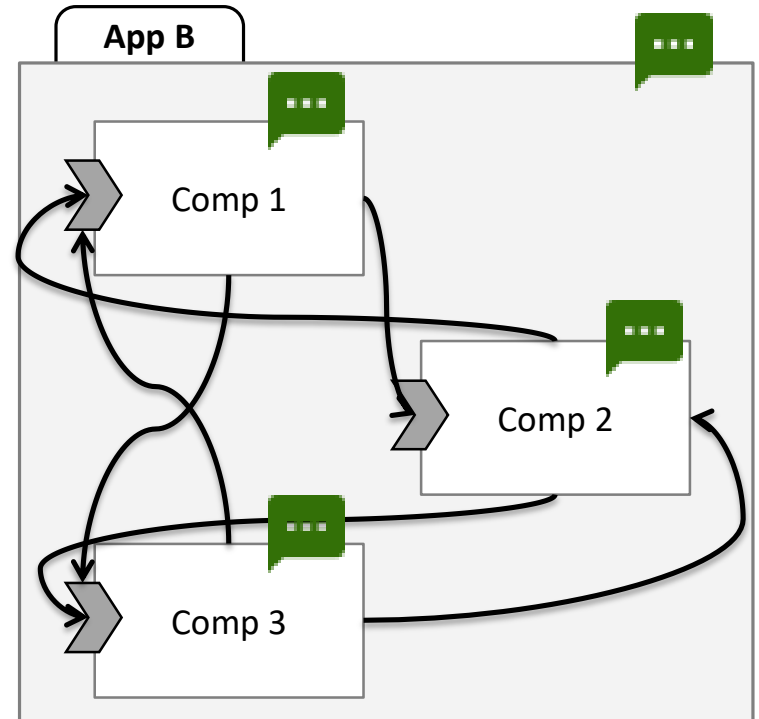
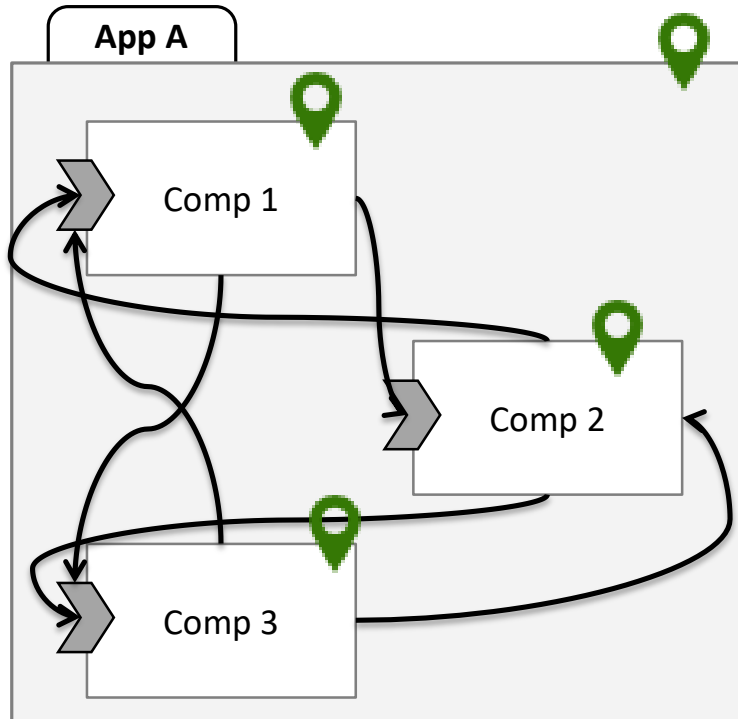
# Overprivileged inter-component communication (ICC)

<<Android system>>

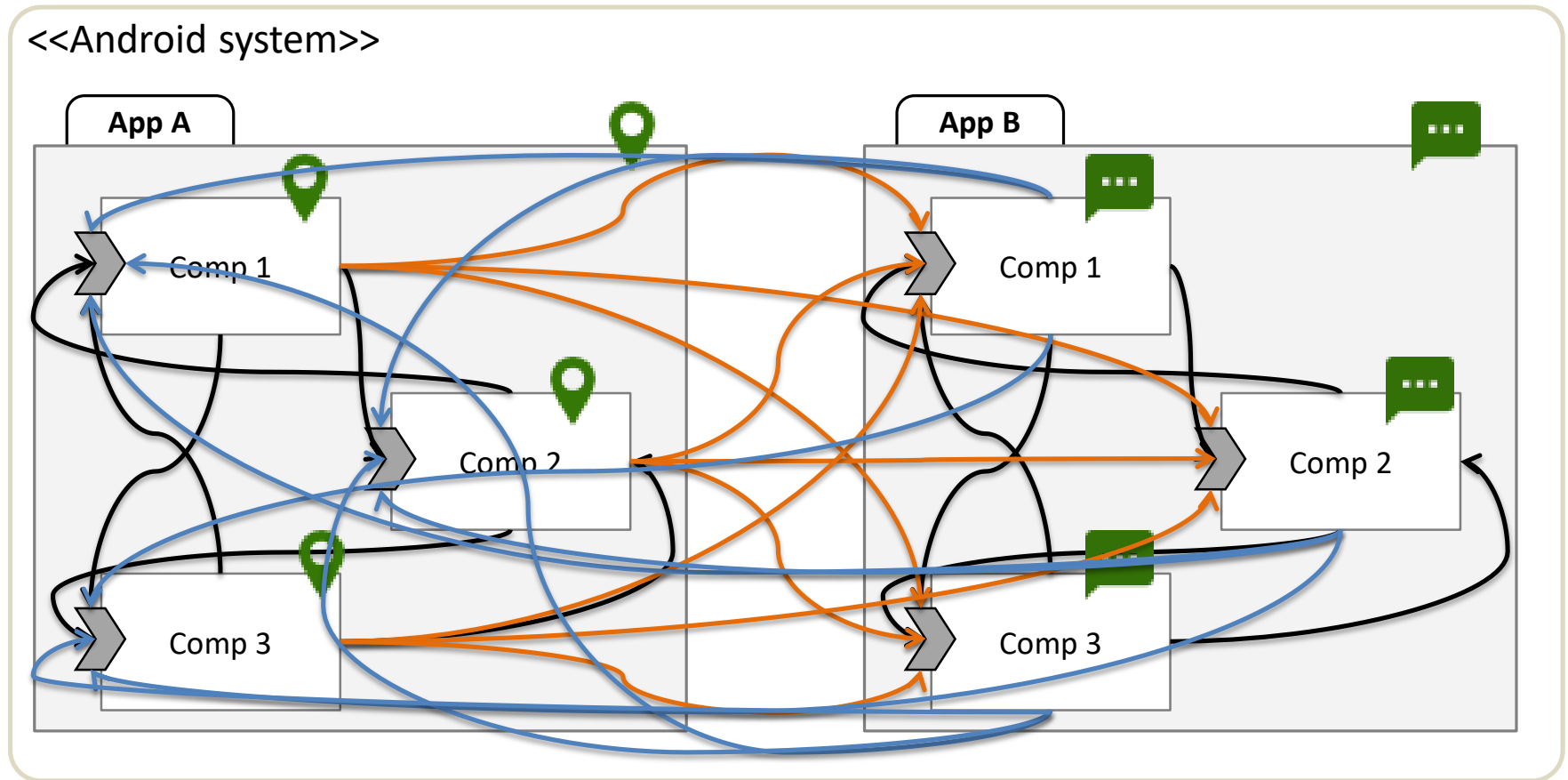


# Overprivileged inter-component communication (ICC)

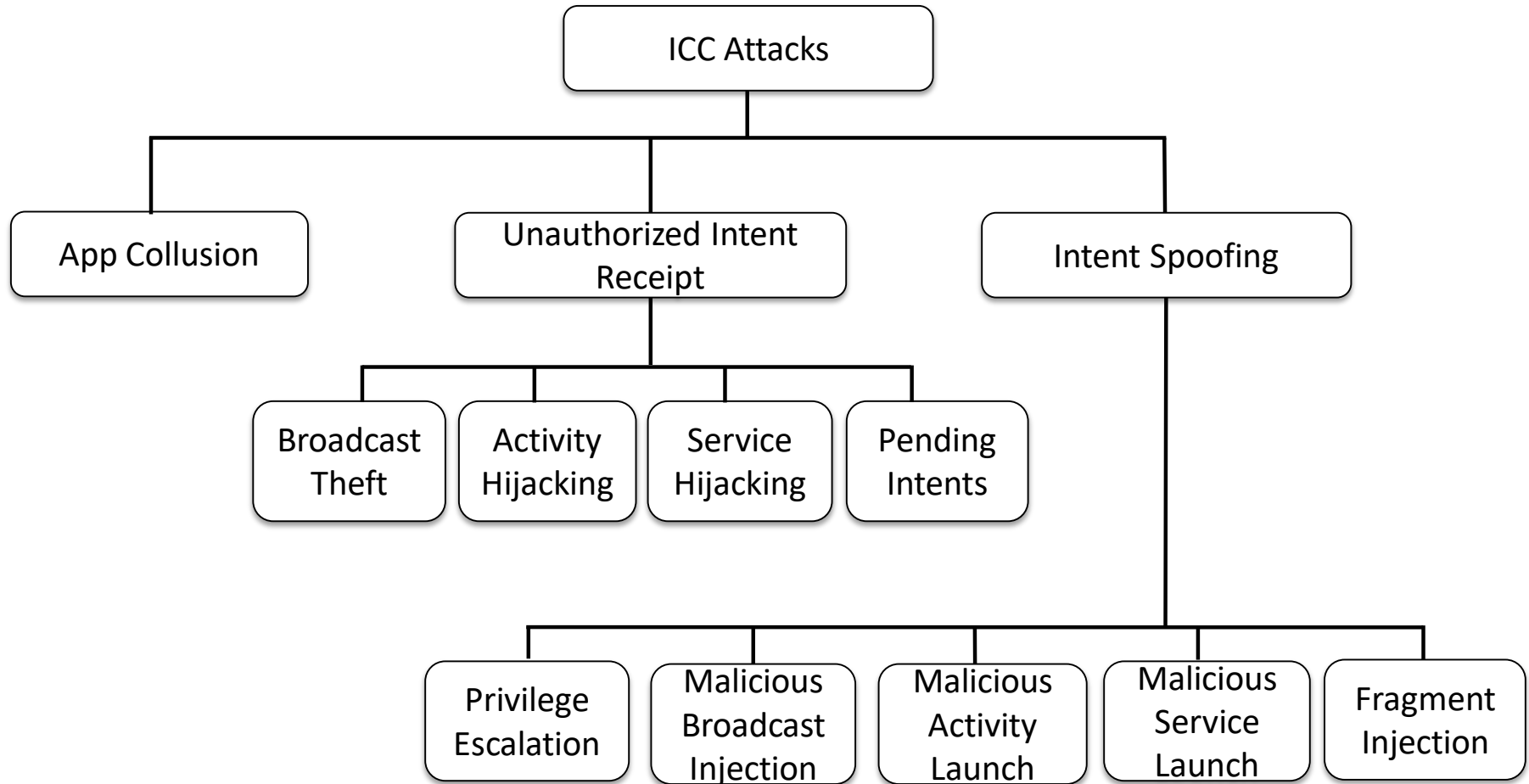
<<Android system>>



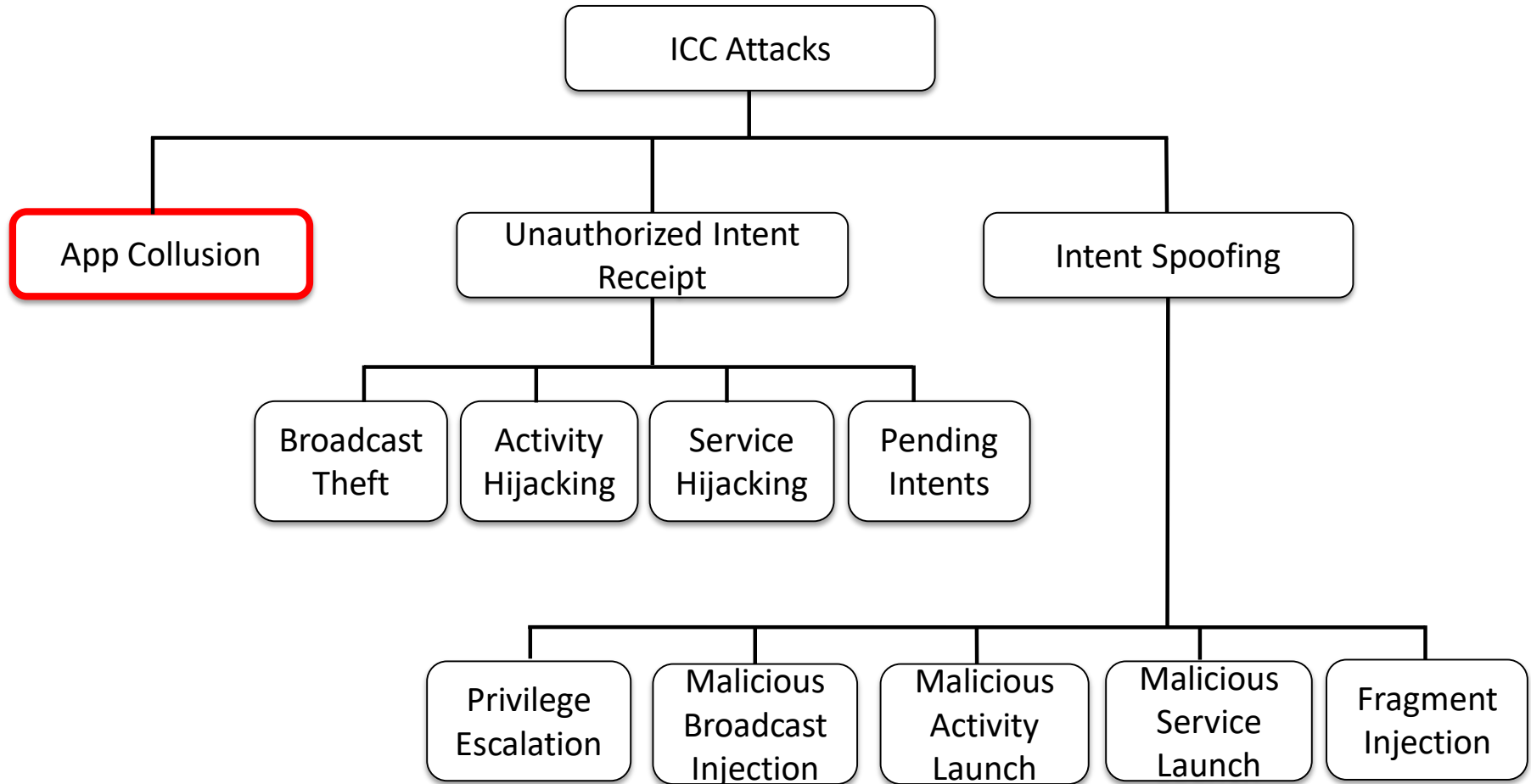
# Overprivileged inter-component communication (ICC)



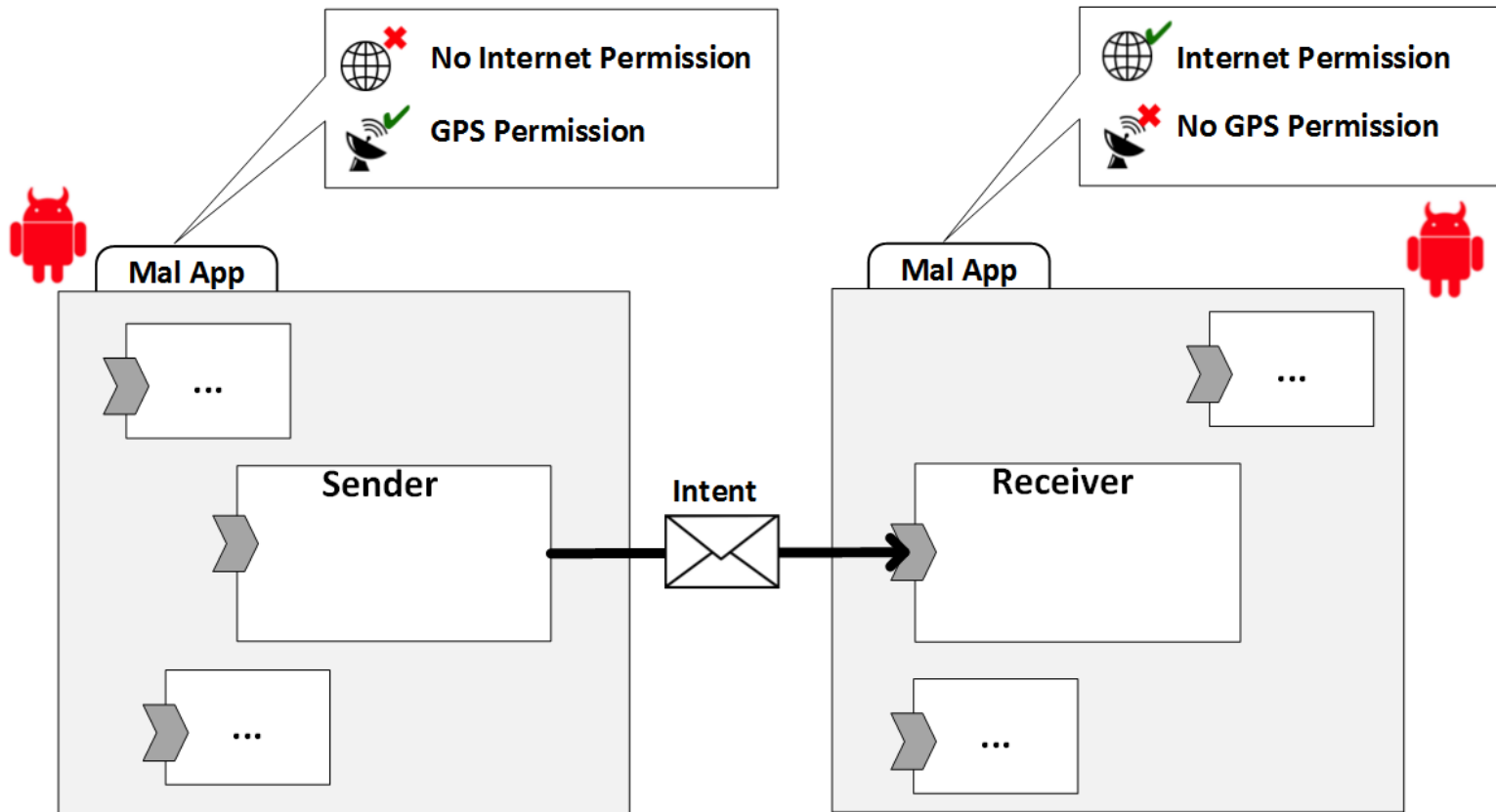
# Inter-component communication attacks



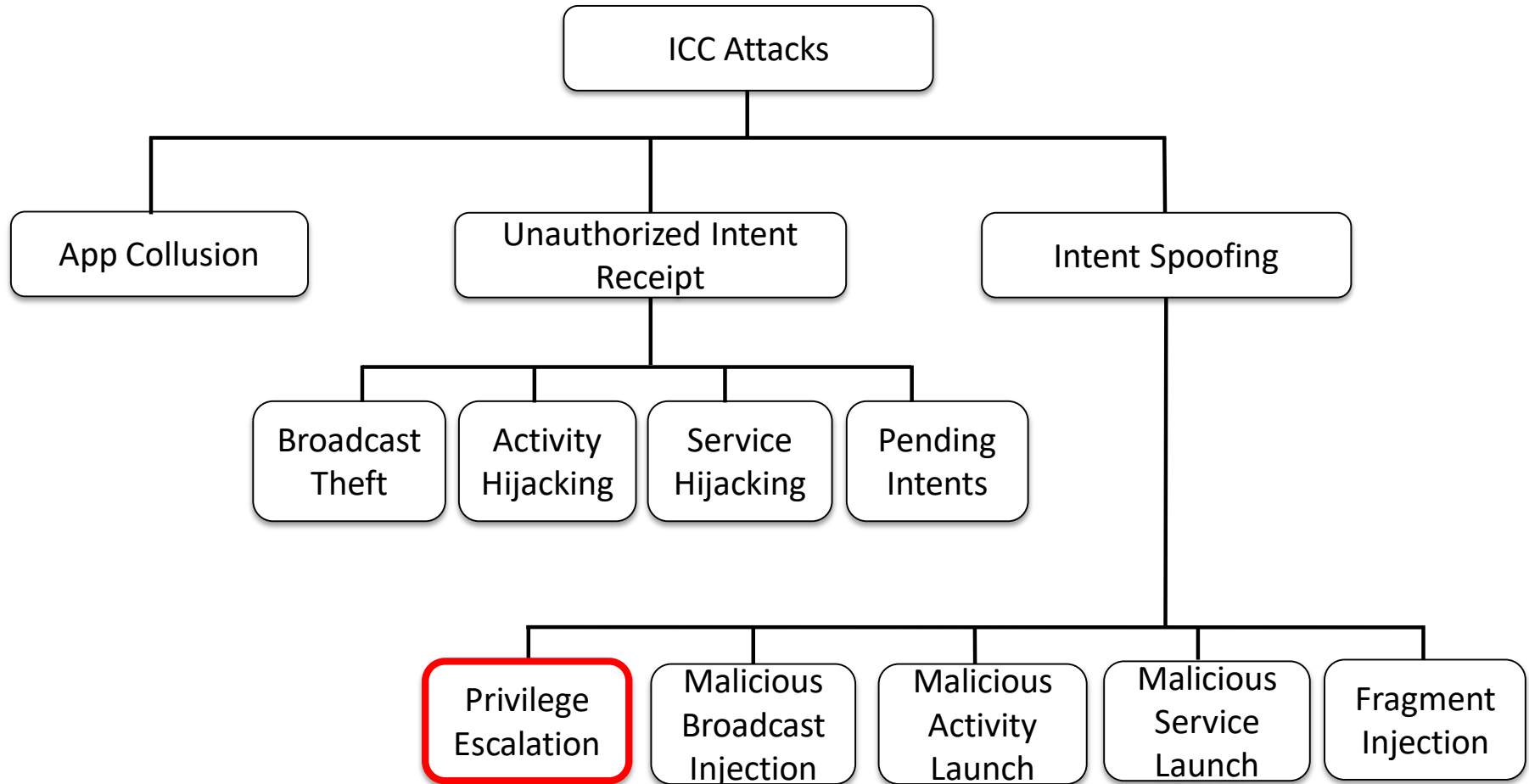
# Inter-component communication attacks



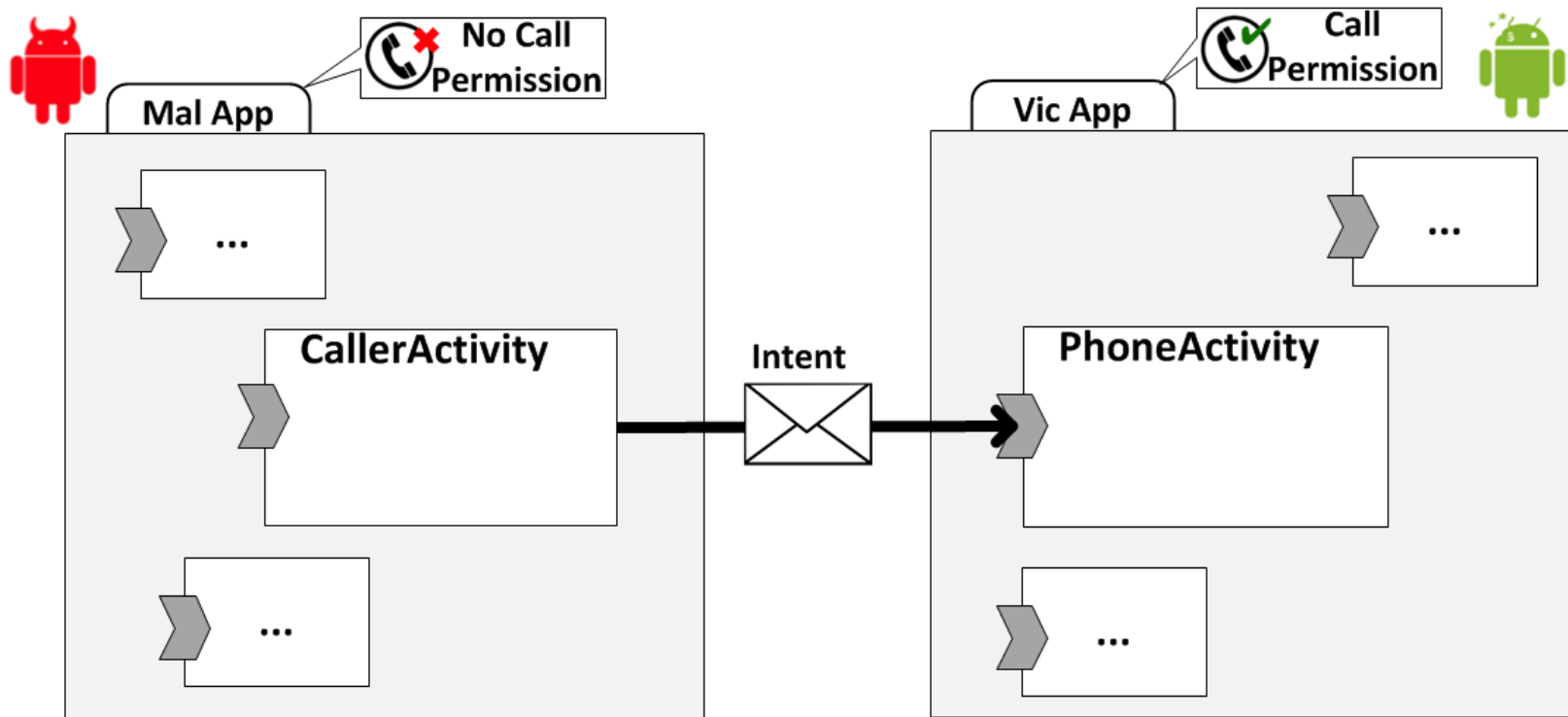
# App collusion attack



# Inter-component communication attacks

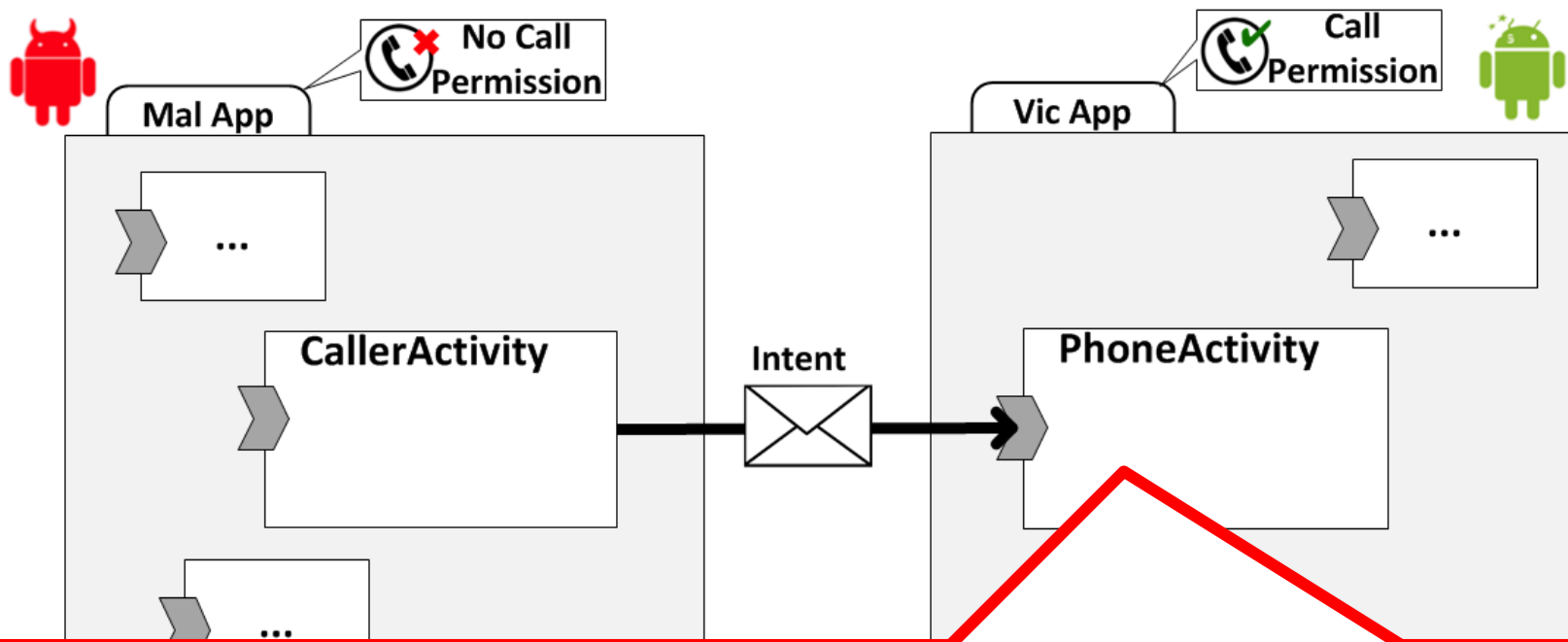


# Privilege escalation attack



- *PhoneActivity* defines a public interface (Intent Filter), but fails to check if the caller has the proper permission

# Privilege escalation attack



Developer needs to remember to check the caller's permission as follows:

```
// receives the Intent
if (checkCallingPermission("permission.CALL_PHONE")==PackageManager.PERMISSION_GRANTED) {
    // makes a sensitive API call
}
```

# How can we solve the security problems?

## 1. Accept Android “as is”

- Develop tools to **detect** the security issues

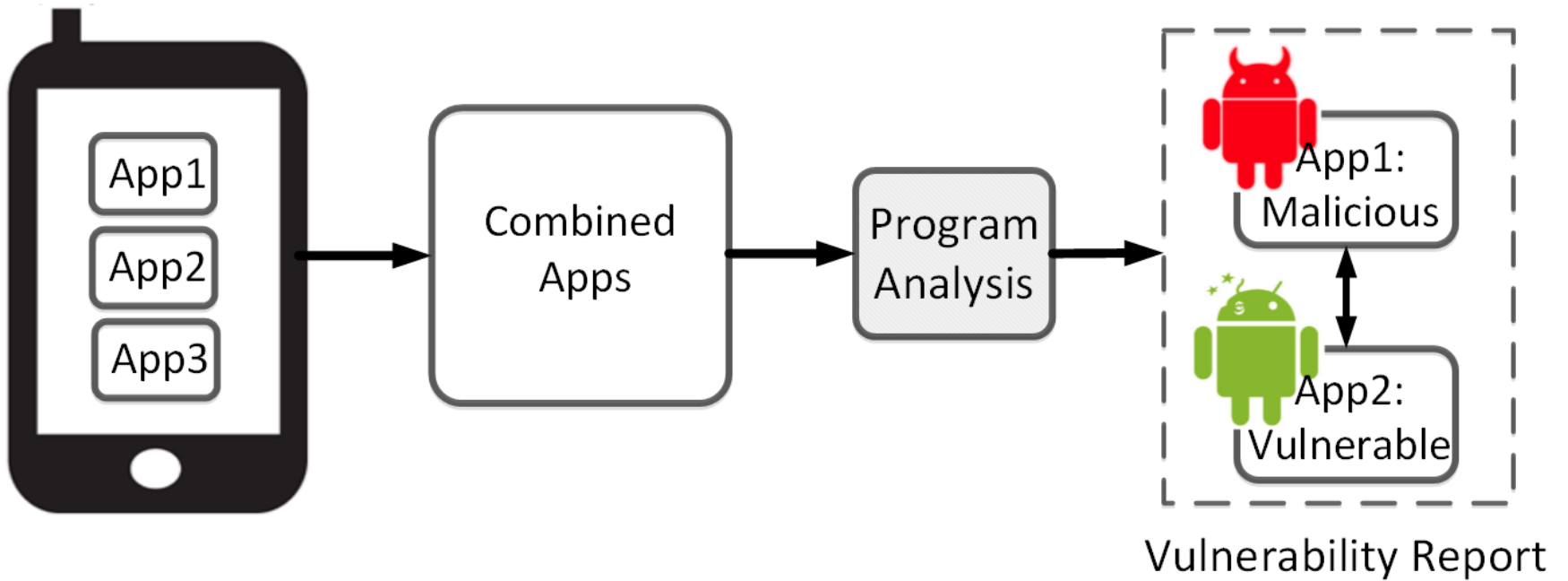
## 2. Change Android

- Develop mechanisms to **prevent** the security issues

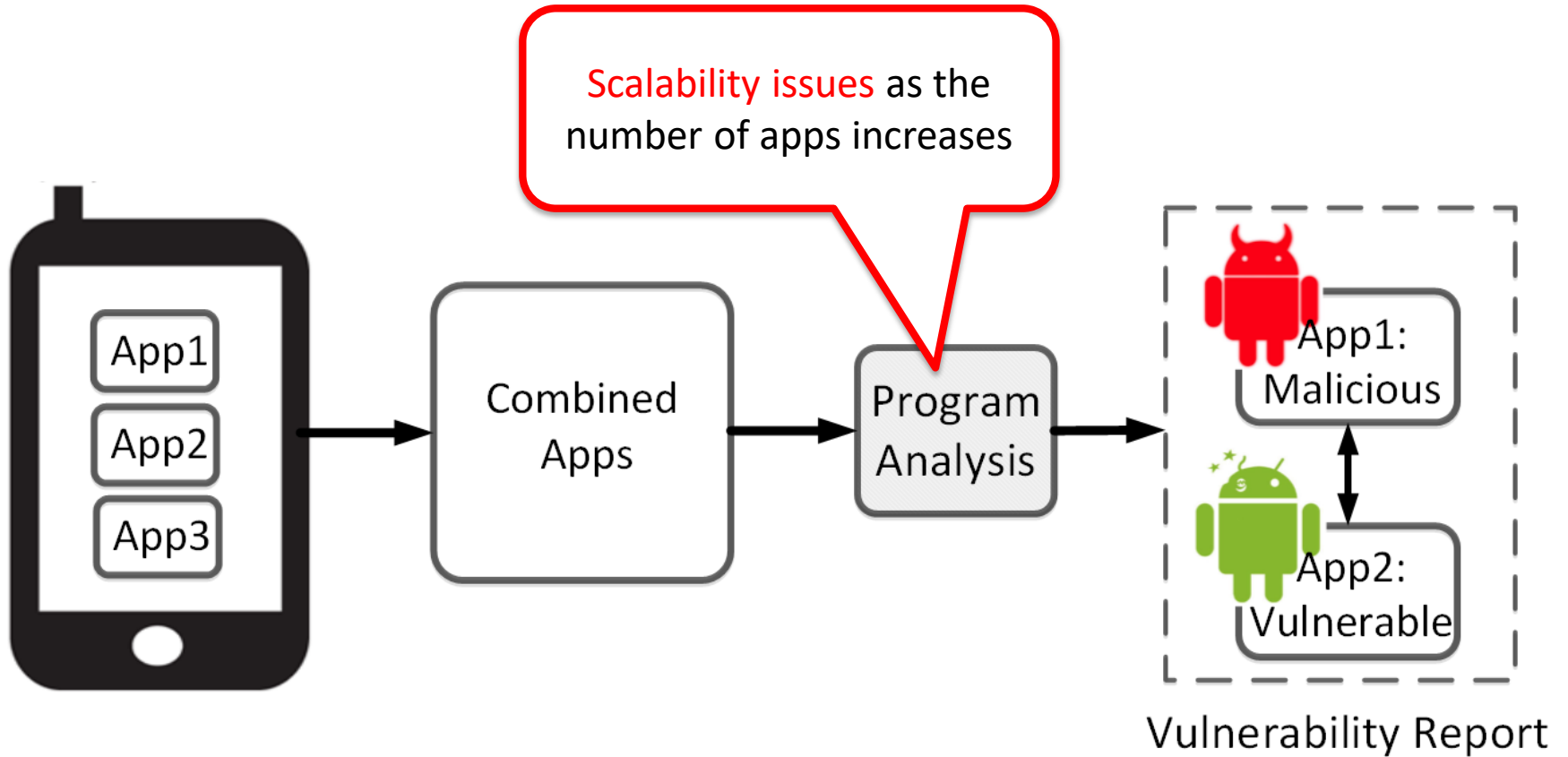


Accept Android “as is”

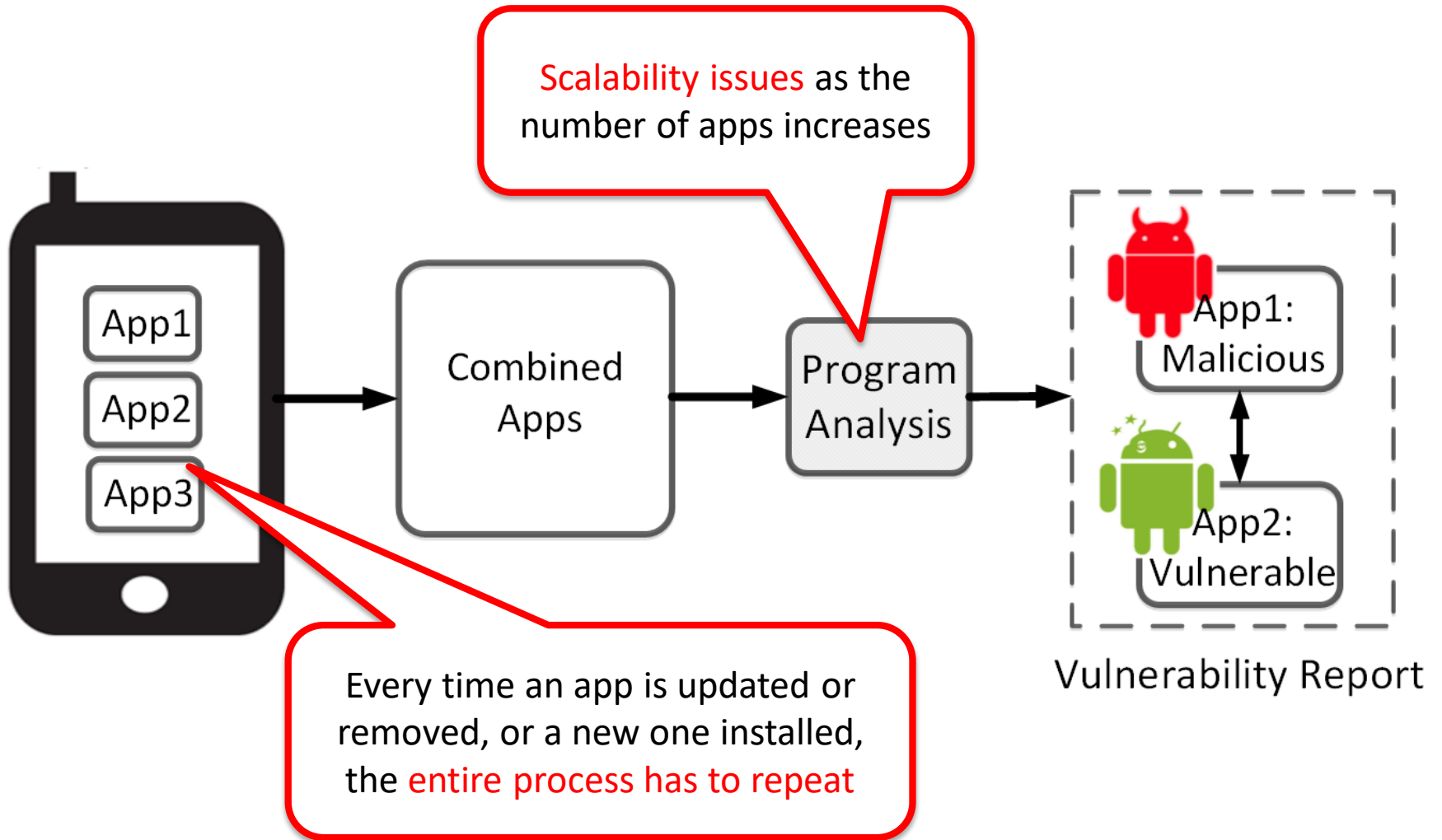
# Naïve approach



# Naïve approach



# Naïve approach



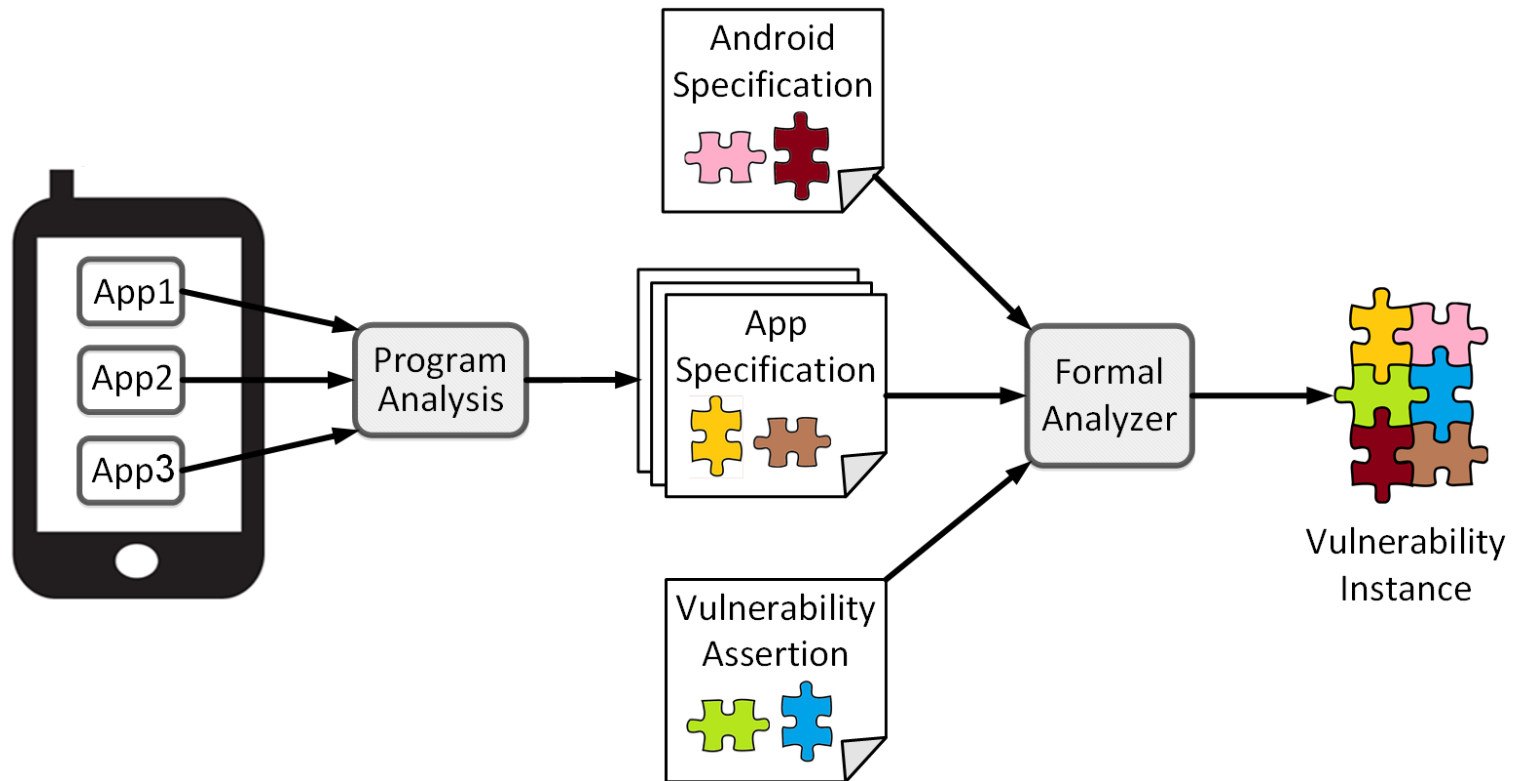
# Requirements and Insights

# Requirements and Insights

- The analysis needs to be both **scalable** and **compositional**
  - Analyze each app in isolation, yet be able to reason about the security posture of the entire system
- Insight: security vulnerabilities are architectural in nature
  - Lift the analysis to the granularity of software architecture

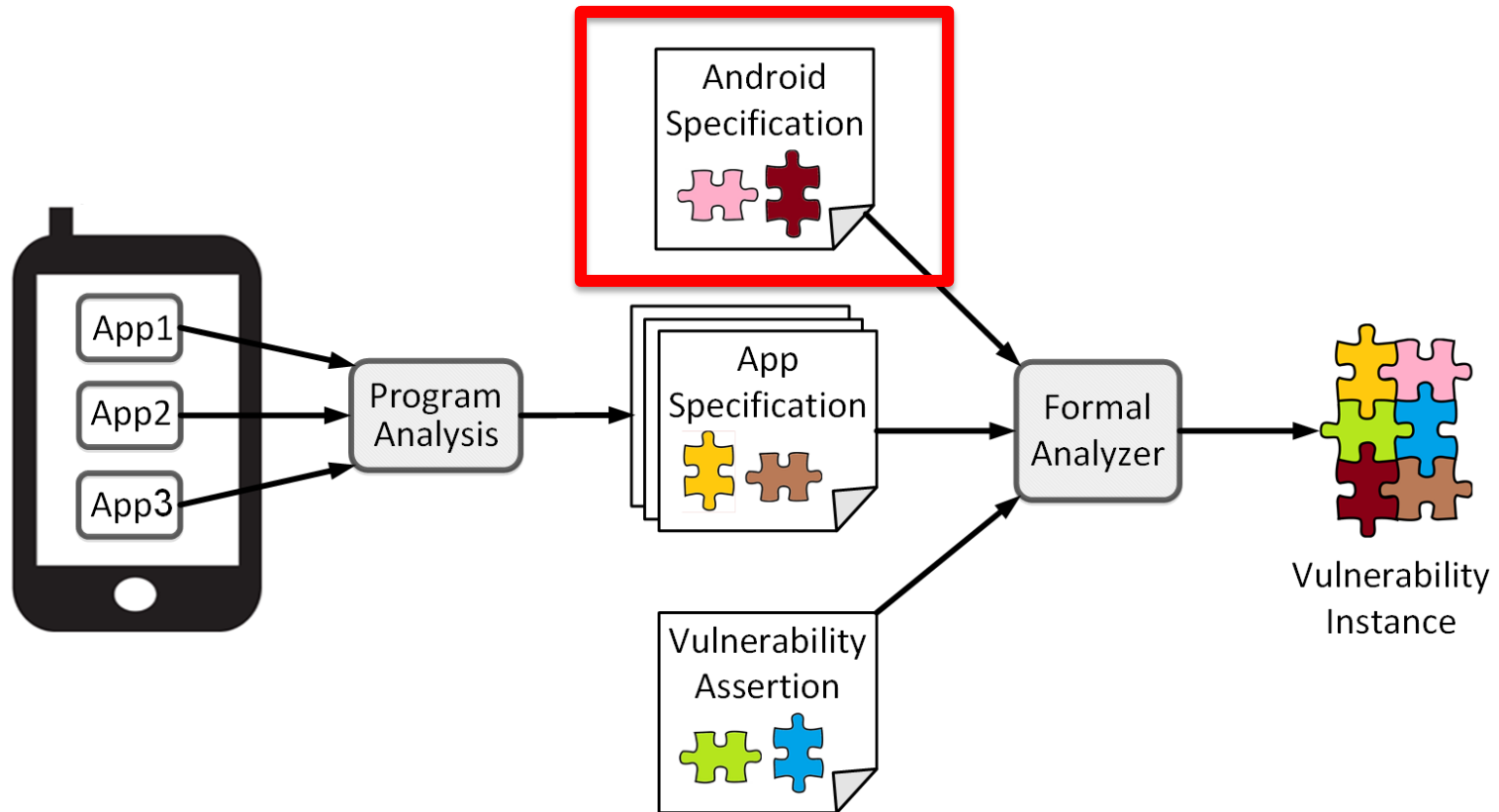
# COVERT

## Compositional Analysis of Inter-app Vulnerabilities



# COVERT

## Compositional Analysis of Inter-app Vulnerabilities



# Subset of Android specification in Alloy

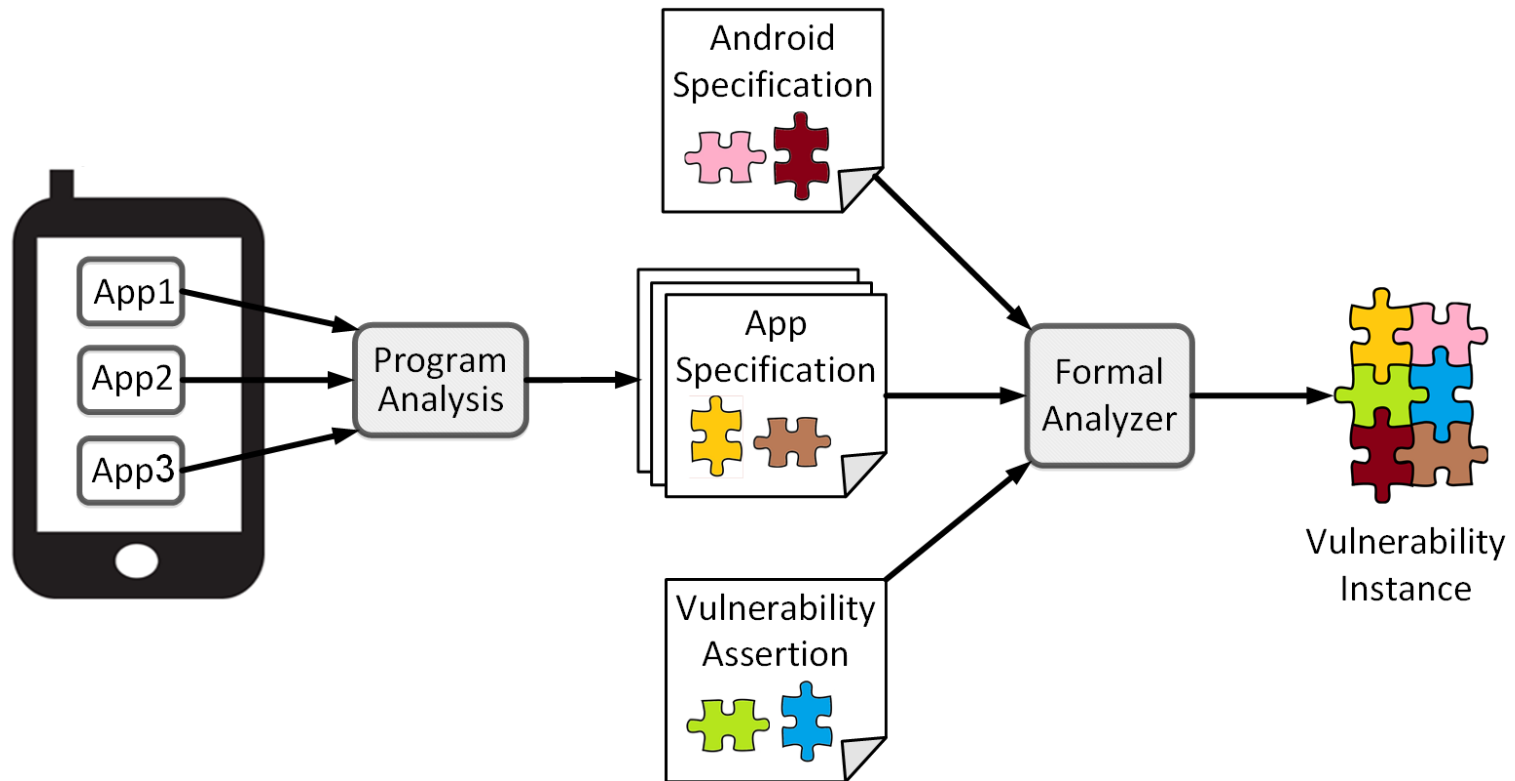
- Formally **codifies** Android's **architectural constructs**
  - Signatures represent the constructs
  - Fields represent the relations
  - Facts represent the constraints

```
module androidDeclaration

abstract sig Application{
  usesPermissions: set Permission,
  appPermissions: set Permission
}
abstract sig Component{
  app: one Application,
  intentFilters: set IntentFilter,
  permissions: set Permission,
  paths: set Path
}
abstract sig Intent{
  sender: one Component,
  component: lone Component,
  action: lone Action,
  categories: set Category,
  data: set Data,
}
abstract sig IntentFilter{
  actions: some Action,
  data: set Data,
  categories: set Category,
}
fact IntentFilterConstraints{
  all i:IntentFilter | one i.~intentFilters
  no i:IntentFilter | i.~intentFilters in Provider
}
```

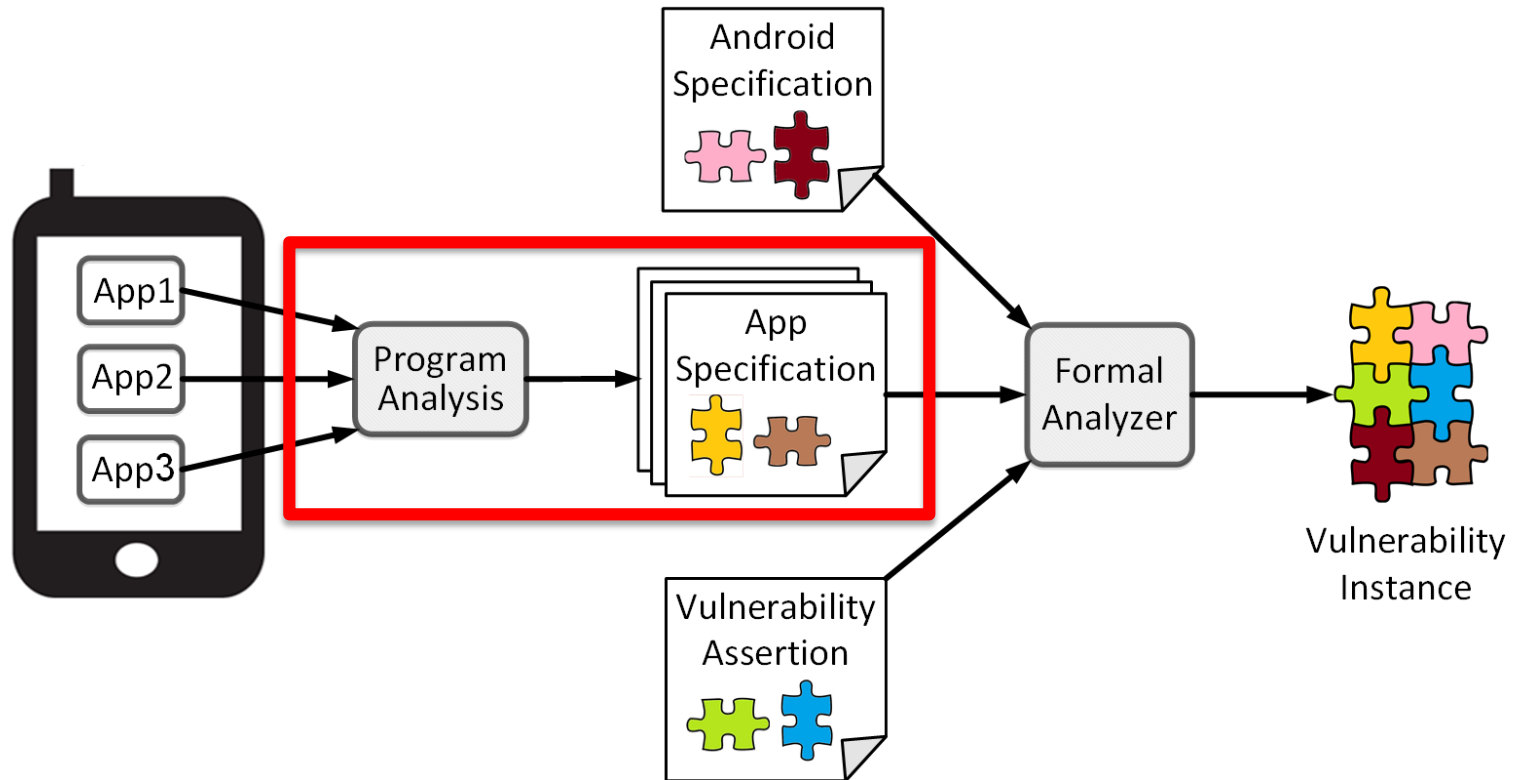
# COVERT

## Compositional Analysis of Inter-app Vulnerabilities



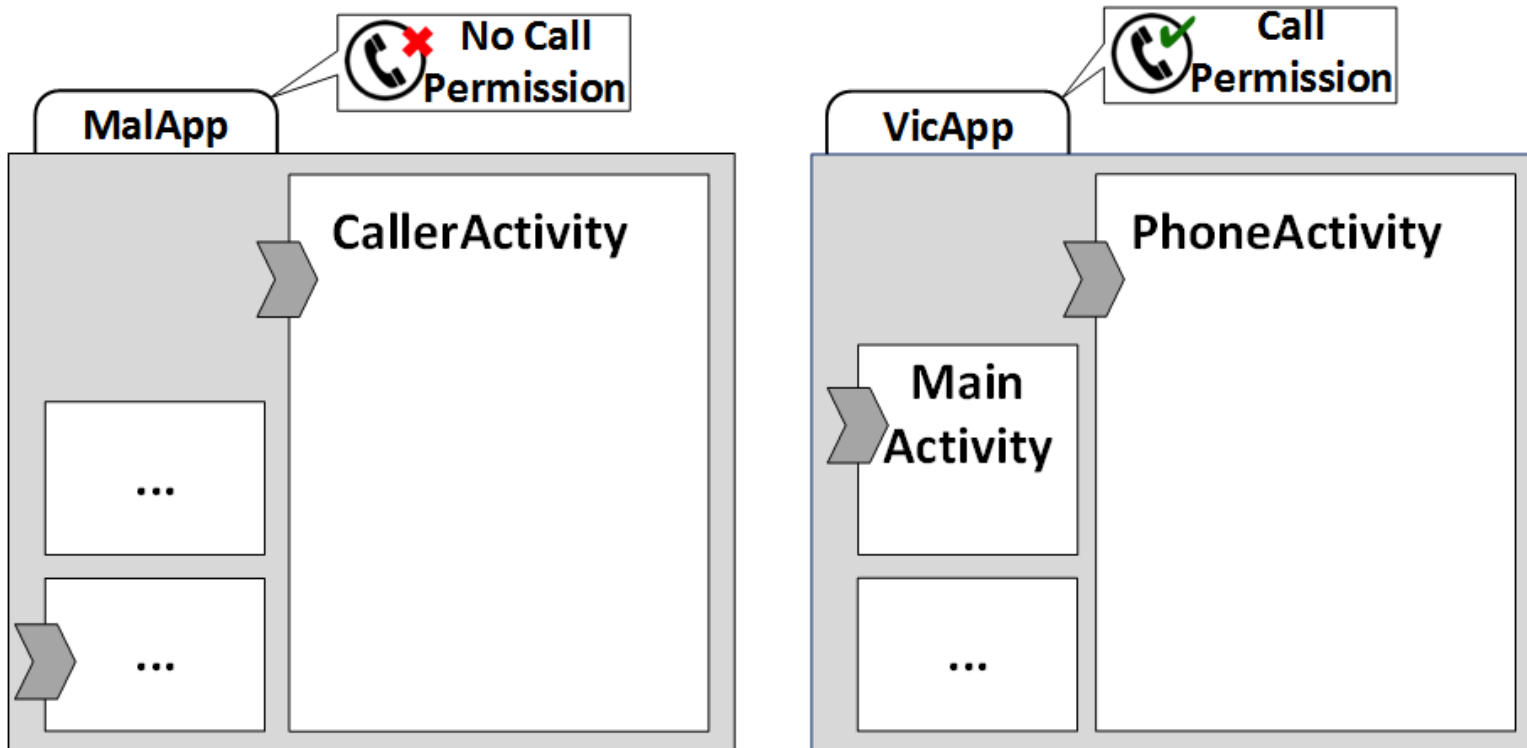
# COVERT

## Compositional Analysis of Inter-app Vulnerabilities



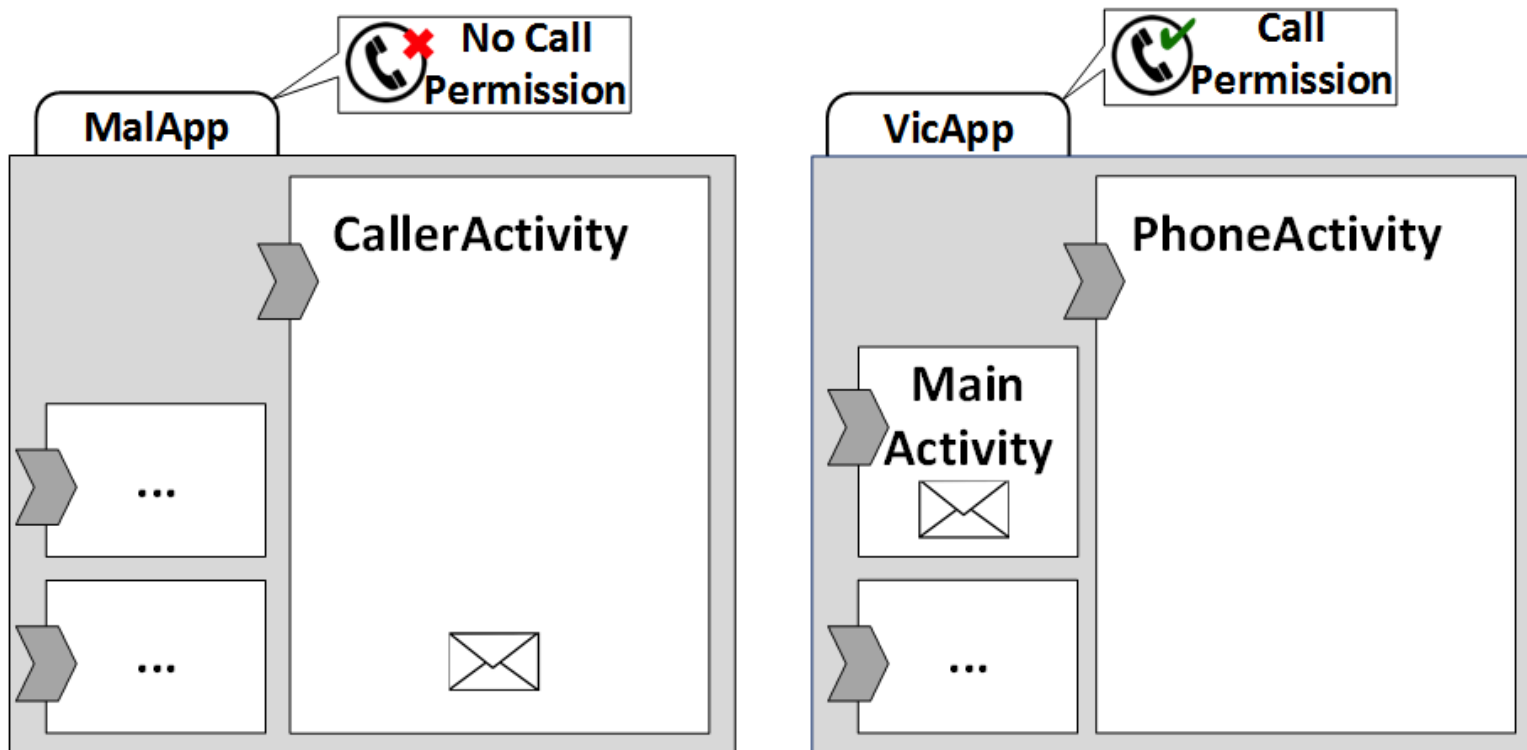
# Static extraction of architecture

1. Architectural elements and properties defined in the manifest file



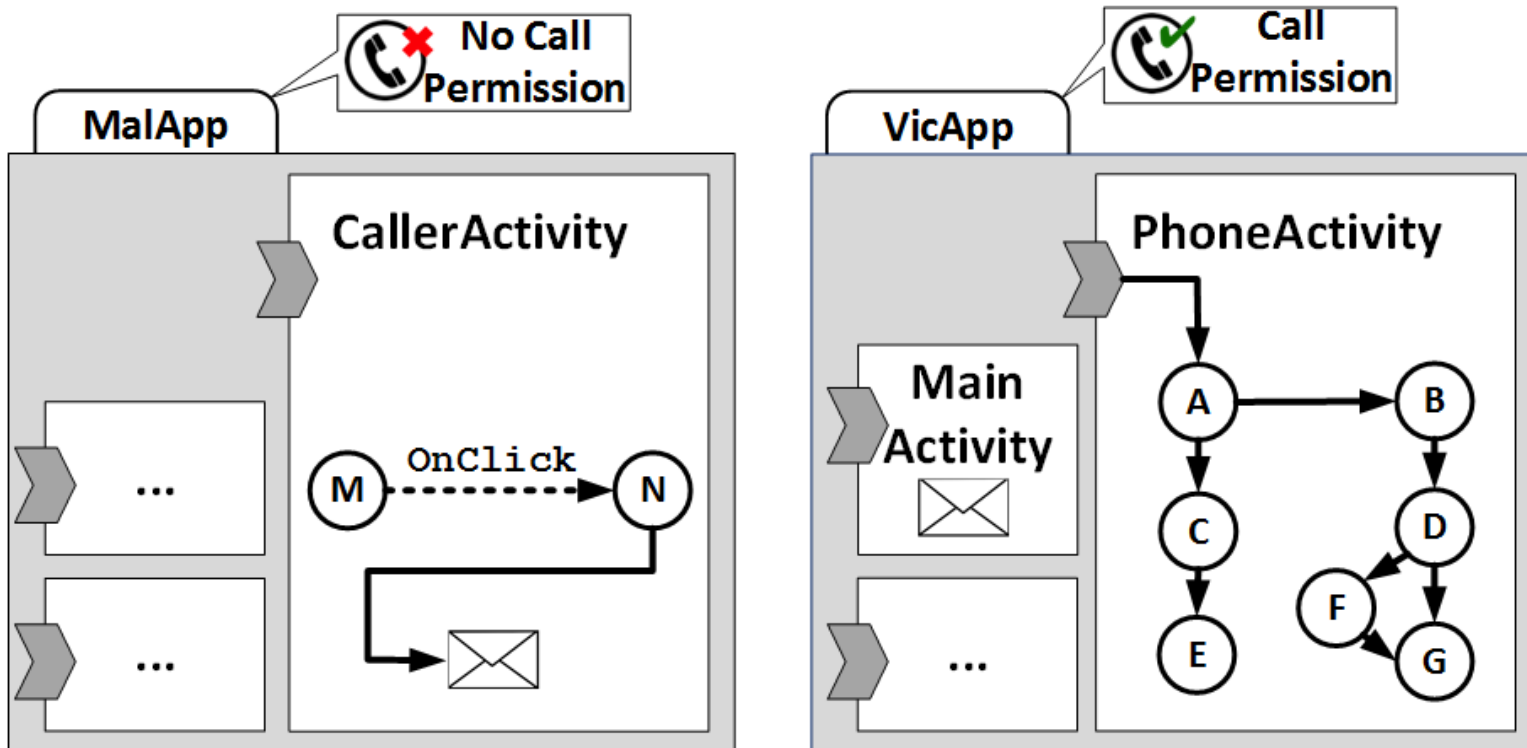
# Static extraction of architecture

1. Architectural elements and properties defined in the manifest file
2. Architectural elements (e.g., Intent and Filters) that are latent in code



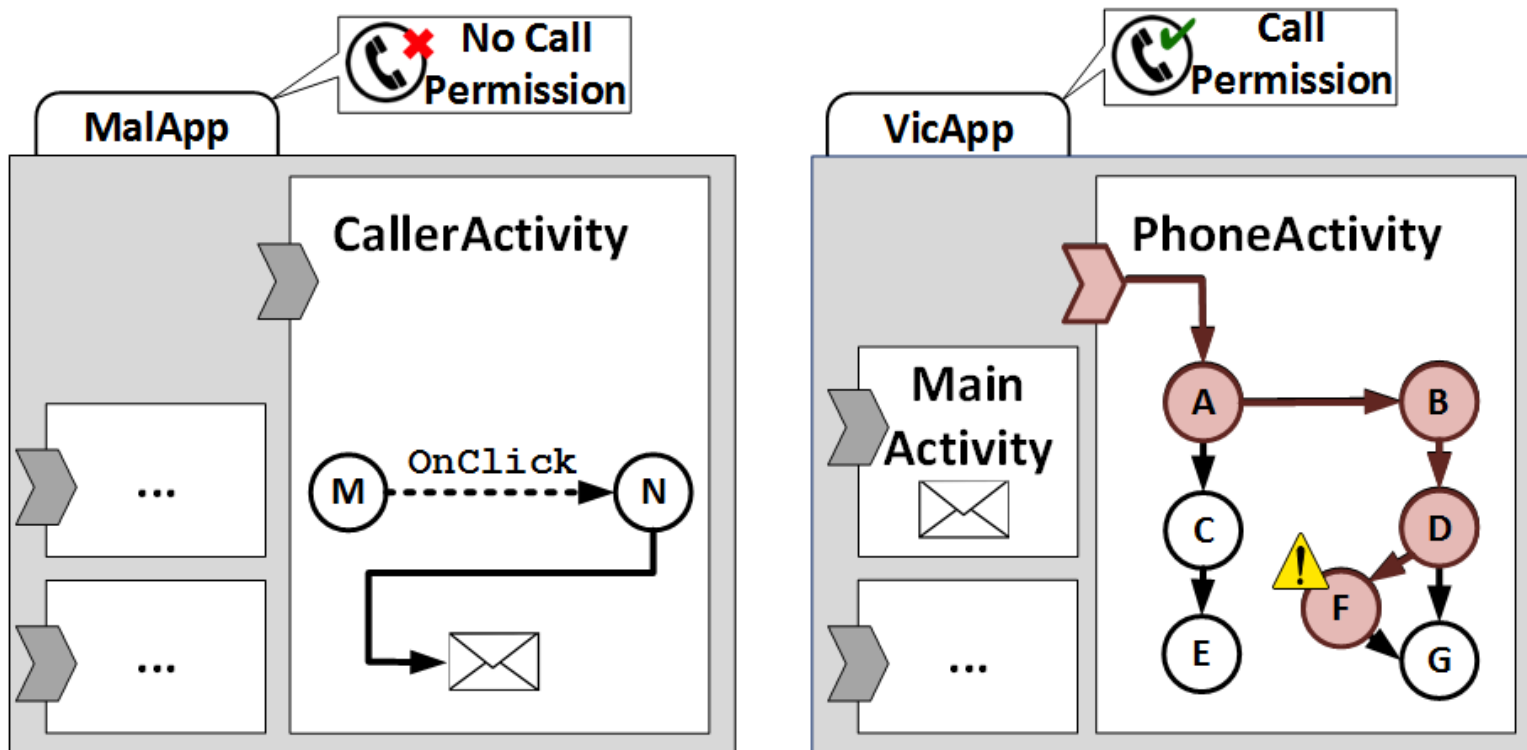
# Static extraction of architecture

1. Architectural elements and properties defined in the manifest file
2. Architectural elements (e.g., Intent and Filters) that are latent in code
3. Event-driven behavior of each app



# Static extraction of architecture

1. Architectural elements and properties defined in the manifest file
2. Architectural elements (e.g., Intent and Filters) that are latent in code
3. Event-driven behavior of each app
4. Sensitive paths



# Specification of architecture in Alloy

```
module MalApp

open appDeclaration

one sig MalApp extends Application{ }{
  no usesPermissions
  no appPermissions
}

one sig CallerActivity extends Activity{ }{
  app in MalApp
  intentFilter = IntentFilter1
  no permissions
}

one sig intent1 extends Intent{ }{
  sender = CallerActivity
  component = PhoneActivity
  action = PHONE_CALL
  no categories
  extraData = Yes
}
```

```
module VicApp

open appDeclaration

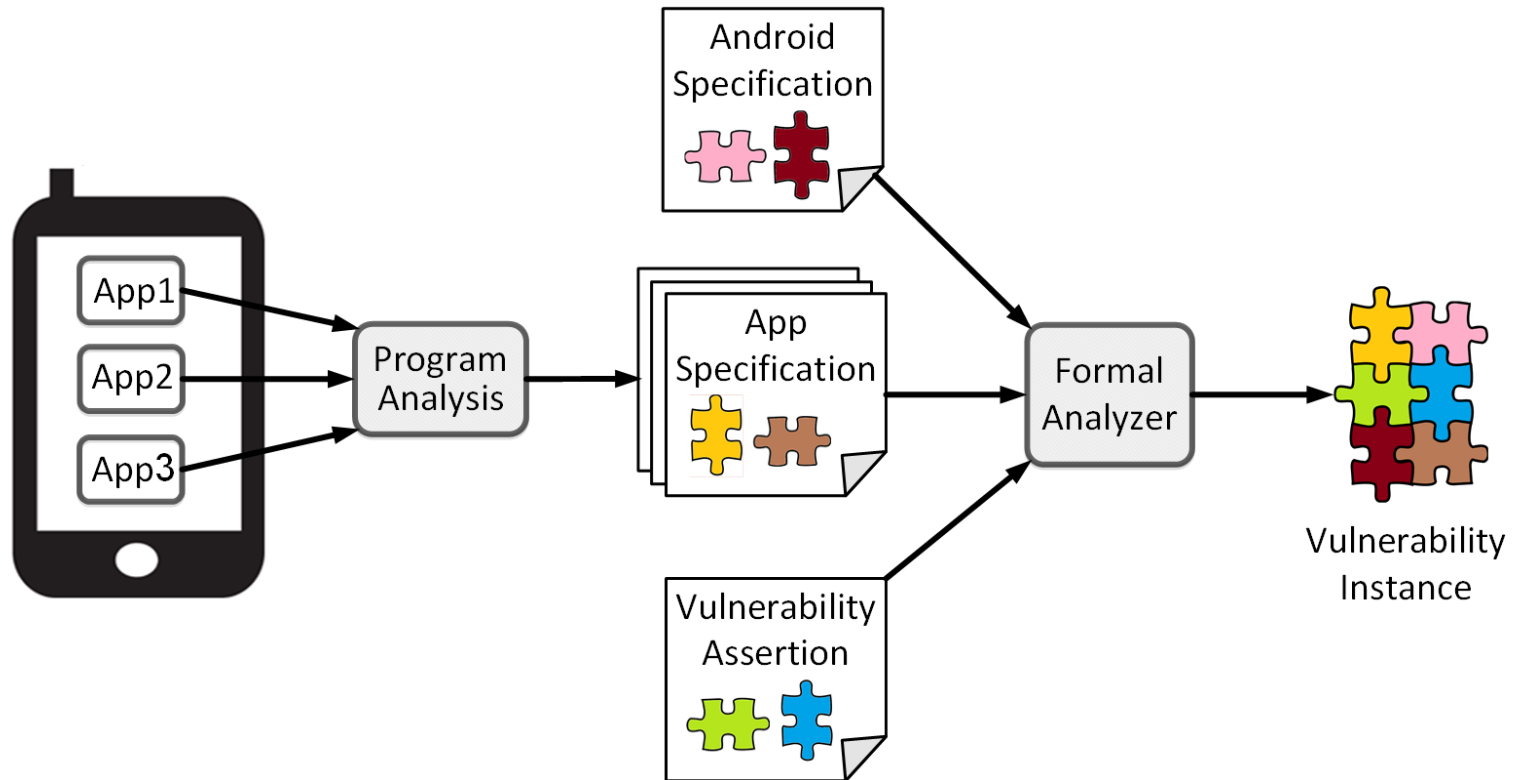
one sig VicApp extends Application{ }{
  usesPermissions = CALL_PHONE
  no appPermissions
}

one sig PhoneActivity extends Activity{ }{...}
```

Each app's architecture is specified declaratively, independent of other apps

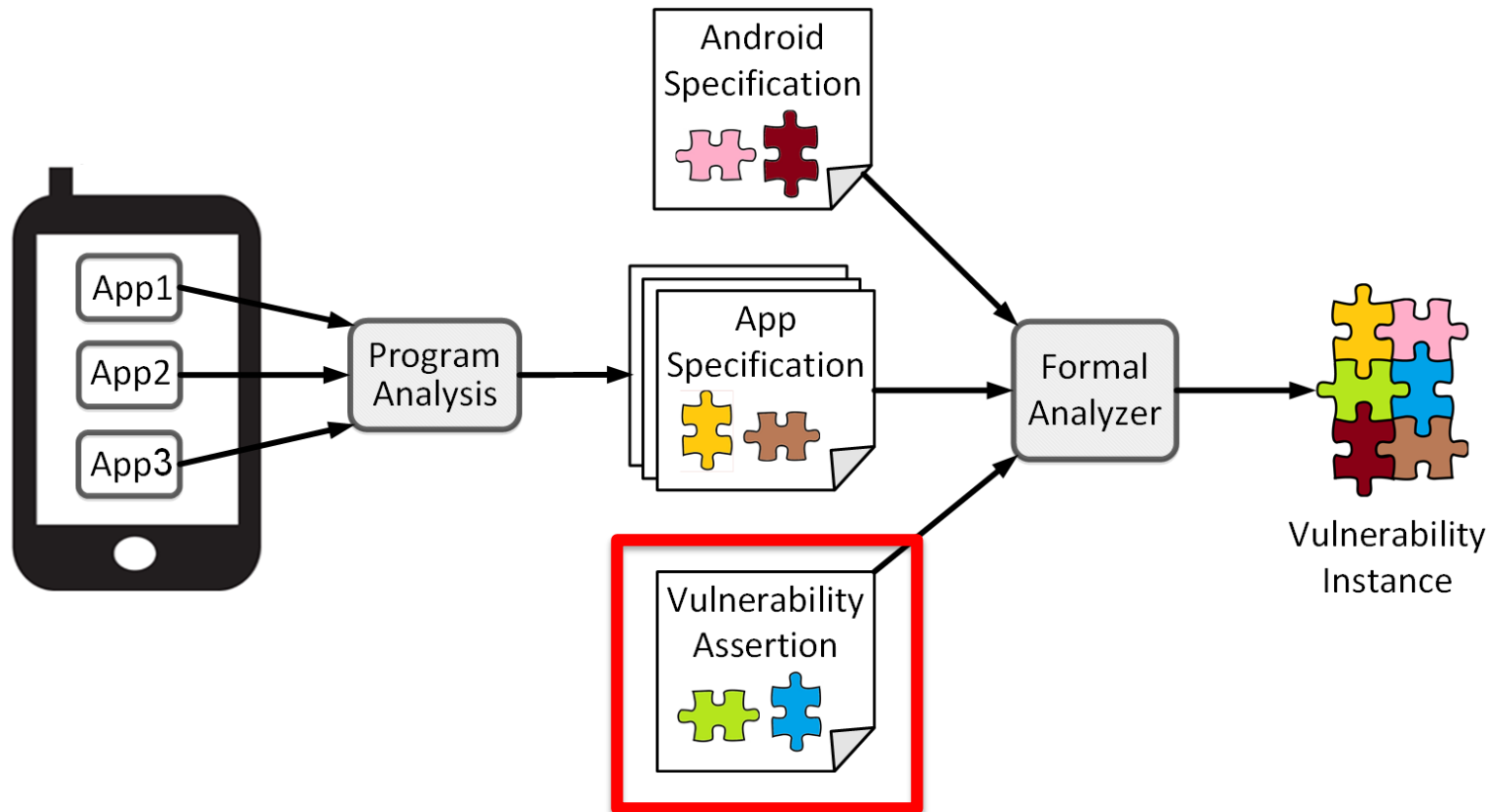
# COVERT

## Compositional Analysis of Inter-app Vulnerabilities



# COVERT

## Compositional Analysis of Inter-app Vulnerabilities



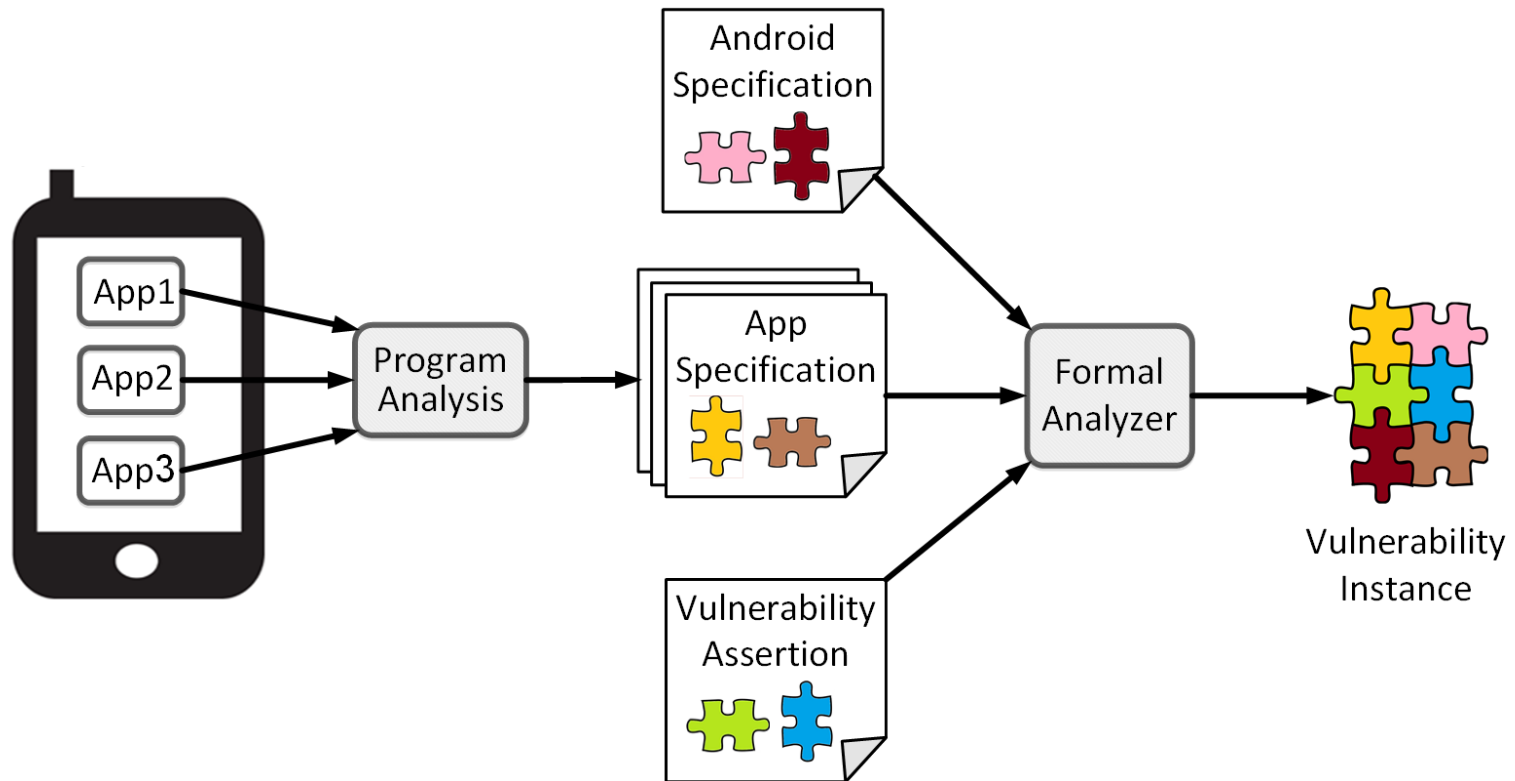
# Specification of privilege escalation in Alloy

```
assert privilegeEscalation{
  no disj src, dst: Component, i:Intent |
    (src in i.sender) &&
    (dst in intentResolver[i]) && some dst.paths &&
    (some p: dst.app.usesPermissions |
      not (p in src.app.usesPermissions) &&
      not ((p in dst.permissions) || (p in dst.app.
        appPermissions)))
}
```

An assertion states a security property that is checked in the extracted specifications

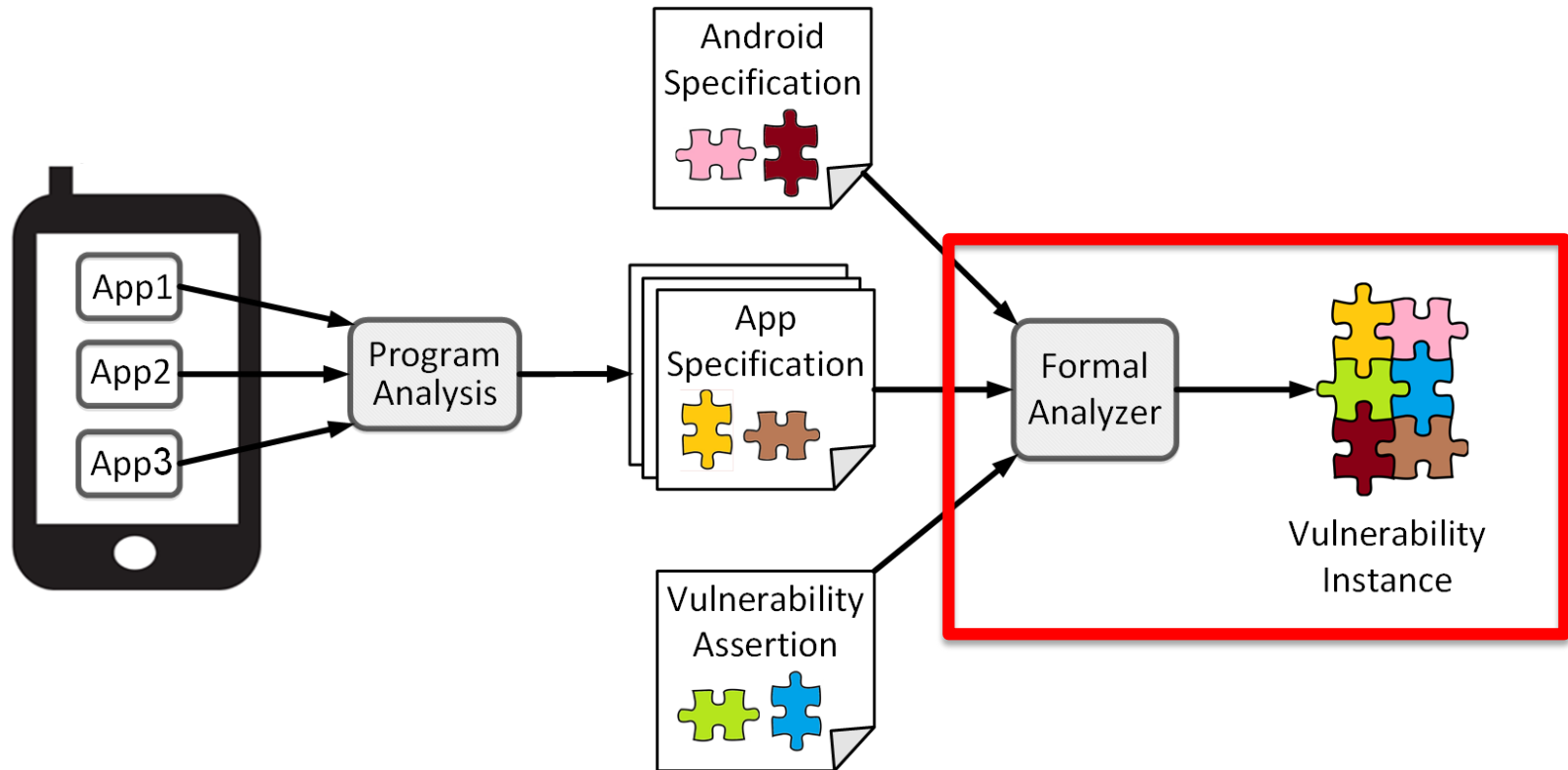
# COVERT

## Compositional Analysis of Inter-app Vulnerabilities

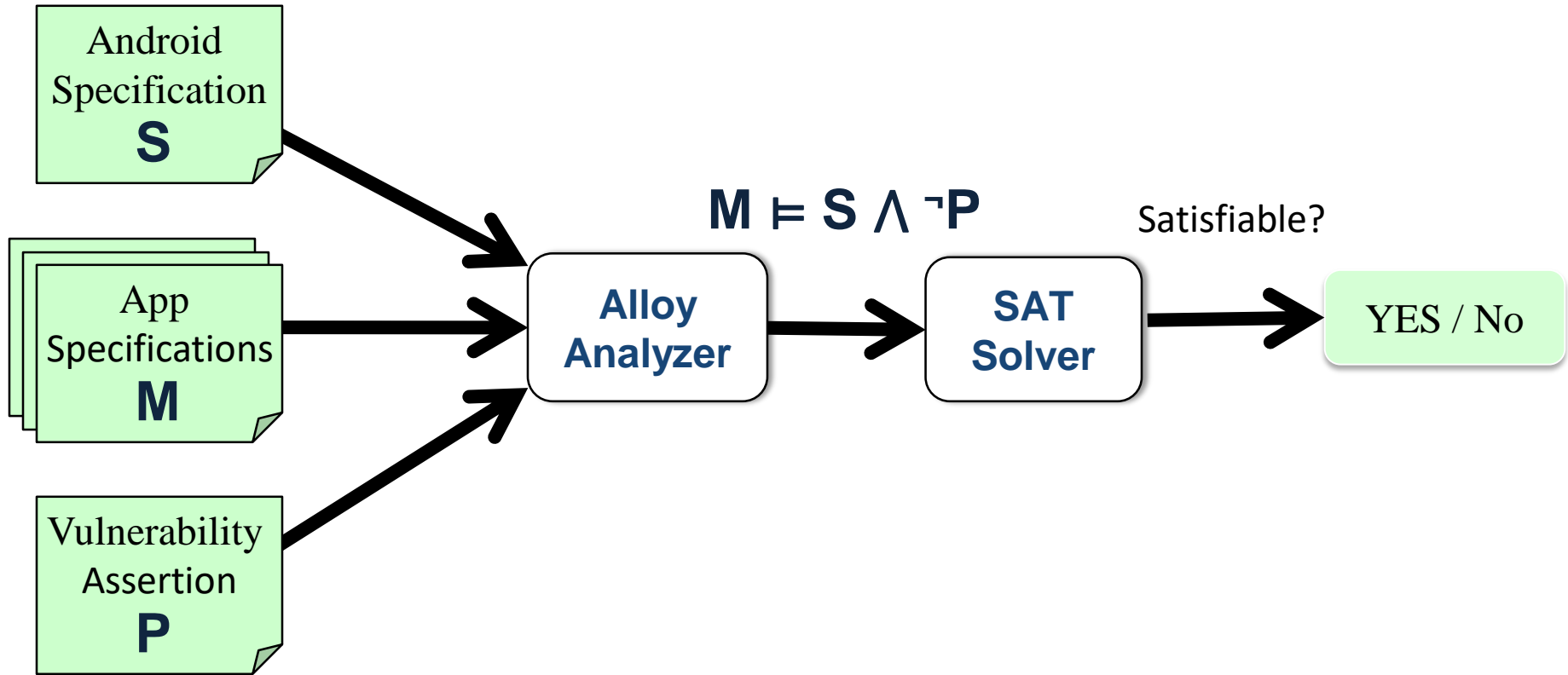


# COVERT

## Compositional Analysis of Inter-app Vulnerabilities



# Formulation as a **model checking** problem



Given Android specification **S**, app specifications **M**, and vulnerability assertion **P**,  
assert whether **M** does not satisfy **P** under **S**

# Model checker finds the ICC vulnerabilities

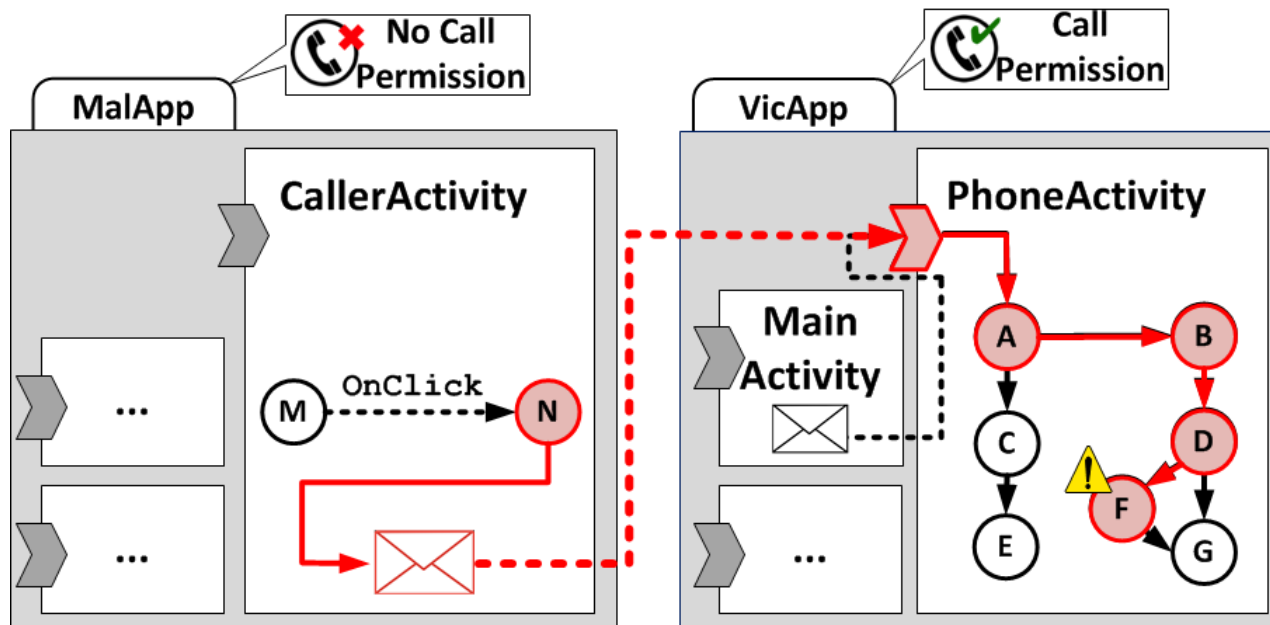
... // omitted details of model instances

```
privilegeEscalation_src={MalApp/CallerActivity}
```

```
privilegeEscalation_dst={VicApp/PhoneActivity}
```

```
privilegeEscalation_i={intent1}
```

```
privilegeEscalation_p={appDeclaration/CALL_PHONE}
```



# Experimental results

# Experimental results

- 4,000 Android apps from four repositories
  - **Google Play** (1,000 most popular + 600 random)
  - **F-Droid** (1,100 apps)
  - **Malgenome** (1,200 random)
  - **Bazaar** (100 most popular)
- Partitioned into 80 non-overlapping bundles, each comprising 50 apps
- Total number of detected vulnerabilities: 385
  - Intent hijack: 97
  - Activity/Service launch: 124
  - Information leakage: 128
  - Privilege escalation: 36
- Manual analysis revealed 61% true positive rate in real-world apps

# Experimental results

- 4,000 Android apps from four repositories
  - **Google Play** (1,000 most popular + 600 random)
  - **F-Droid** (1,100 apps)
  - **Malgenome** (1,200 random)
  - **Bazaar** (100 most popular)
- Partitioned into 80 non-overlapping bundles, each comprising 50 apps
- Total number of detected vulnerabilities: 385
  - Intent hijack: 97
  - Activity/Service launch: 124
  - Information leakage: 128
  - Privilege escalation: 36
- Manual analysis revealed 61% true positive rate in real-world apps

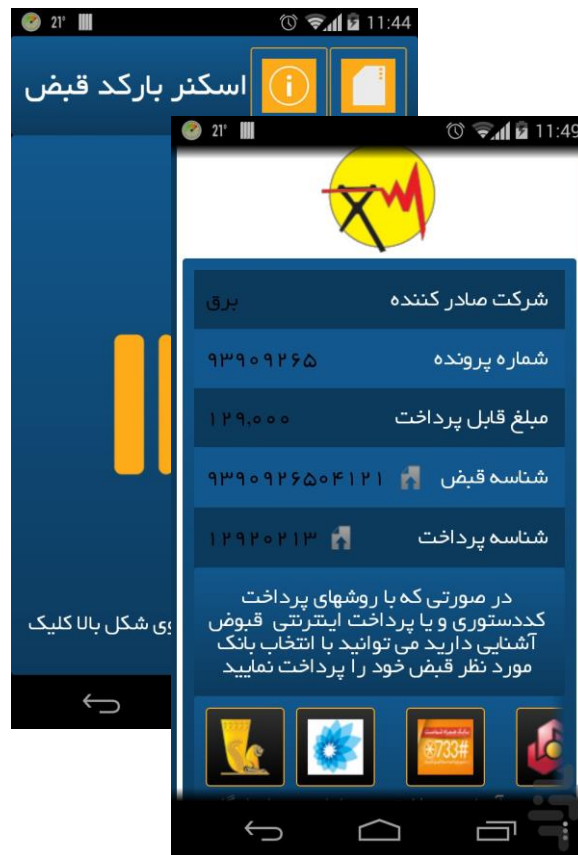
# Experimental results

- 4,000 Android apps from four repositories
  - **Google Play** (1,000 most popular + 600 random)
  - **F-Droid** (1,100 apps)
  - **Malgenome** (1,200 random)
  - **Bazaar** (100 most popular)
- Partitioned into 80 non-overlapping bundles, each comprising 50 apps
- Total number of detected vulnerabilities: 385
  - Intent hijack: 97
  - Activity/Service launch: 124
  - Information leakage: 128
  - Privilege escalation: 36
- Manual analysis revealed 61% true positive rate in real-world apps

# Example of a previously unknown vulnerability: service launch

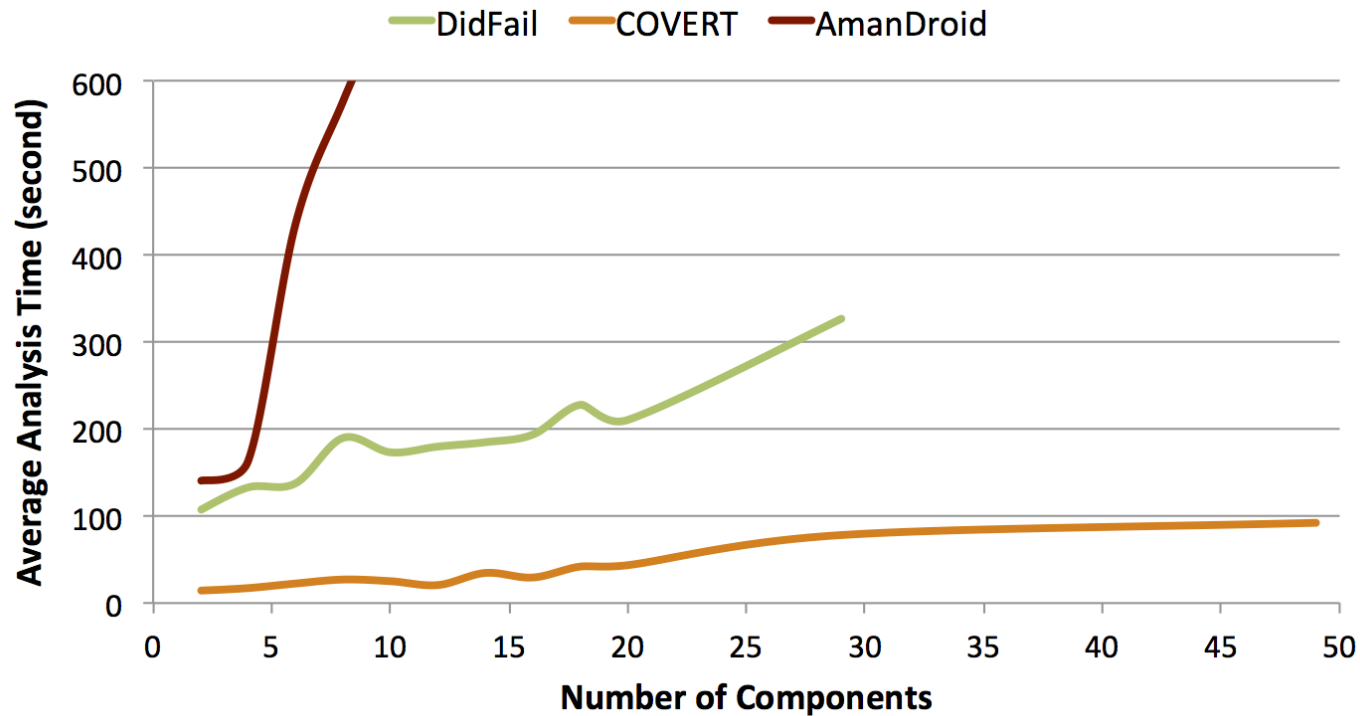


Any app

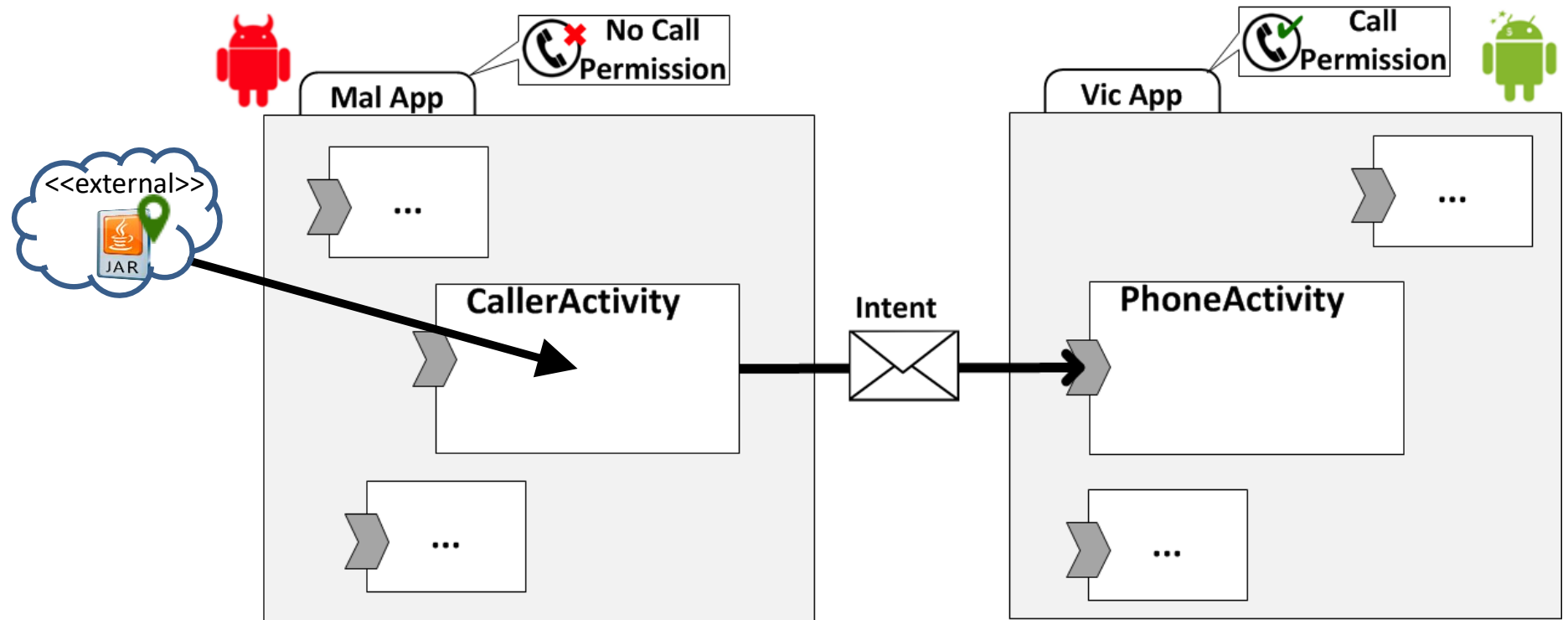


- *Barcode Scanner app*
  - One of its services exposes an unprotected Intent filter
  - Allows a malicious app to make unauthorized payment through SMS

# Performance compared to tools ignoring the architectural knowledge



# Remaining challenge: hidden code



COVERT does not work if the code is not present

# Change Android

# What kind of change is acceptable?

# What kind of change is acceptable?



Usability

# What kind of change is acceptable?




Usability



Compatibility with  
existing apps

# What needs to change?

Systematic violation of the **least-privilege principle** in Android is the mother of all evil




Attack surface of an  
over-privileged architecture

Attack surface of a least-  
privileged architecture

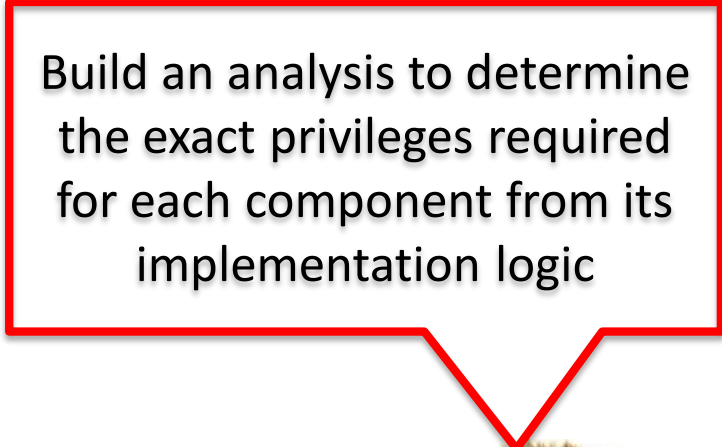
# What needs to change?

Systematic violation of the **least-privilege principle** in Android is the mother of all evil



Attack surface of an over-privileged architecture

Attack surface of a least-privileged architecture

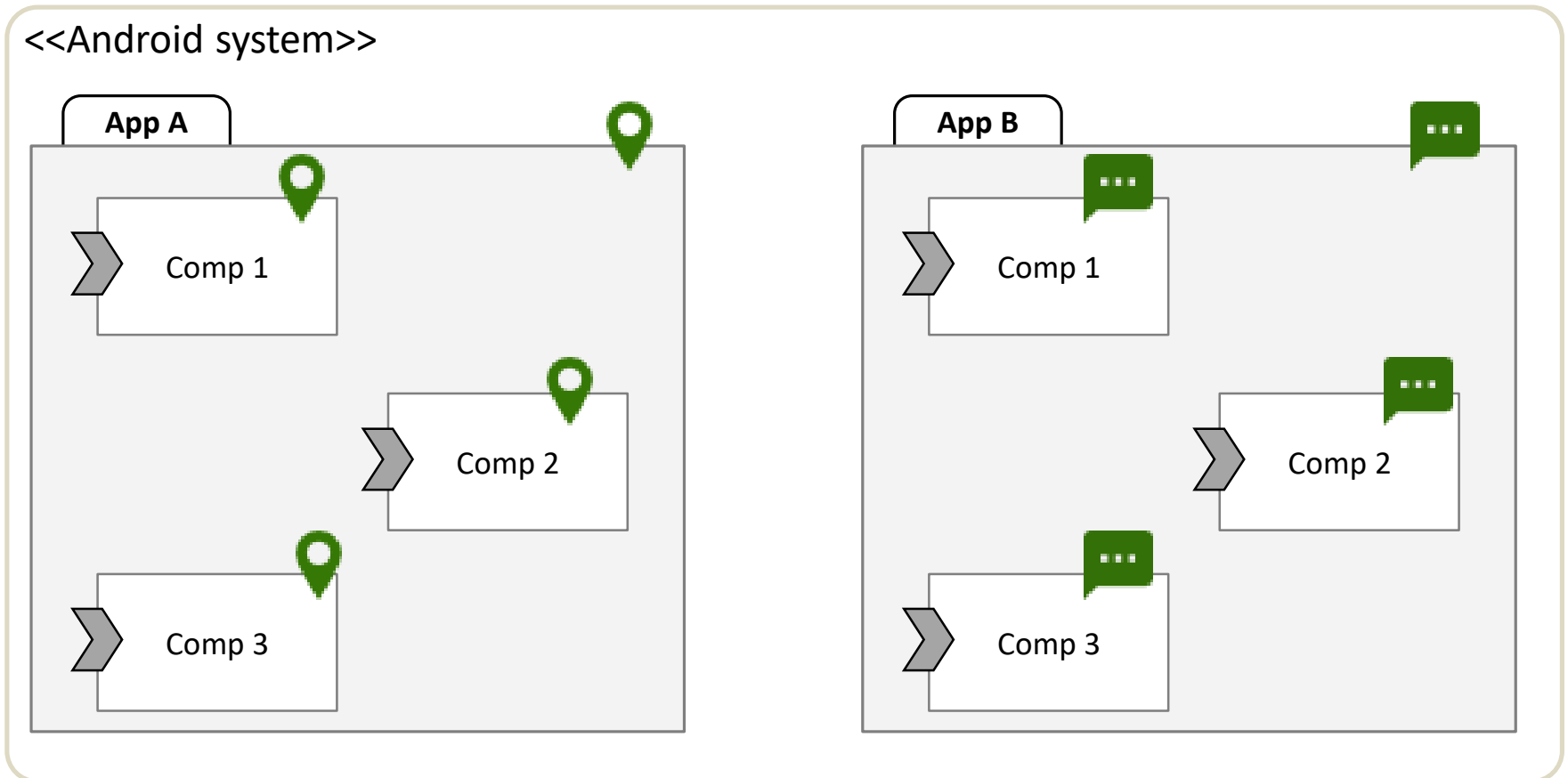


Build an analysis to determine the exact privileges required for each component from its implementation logic



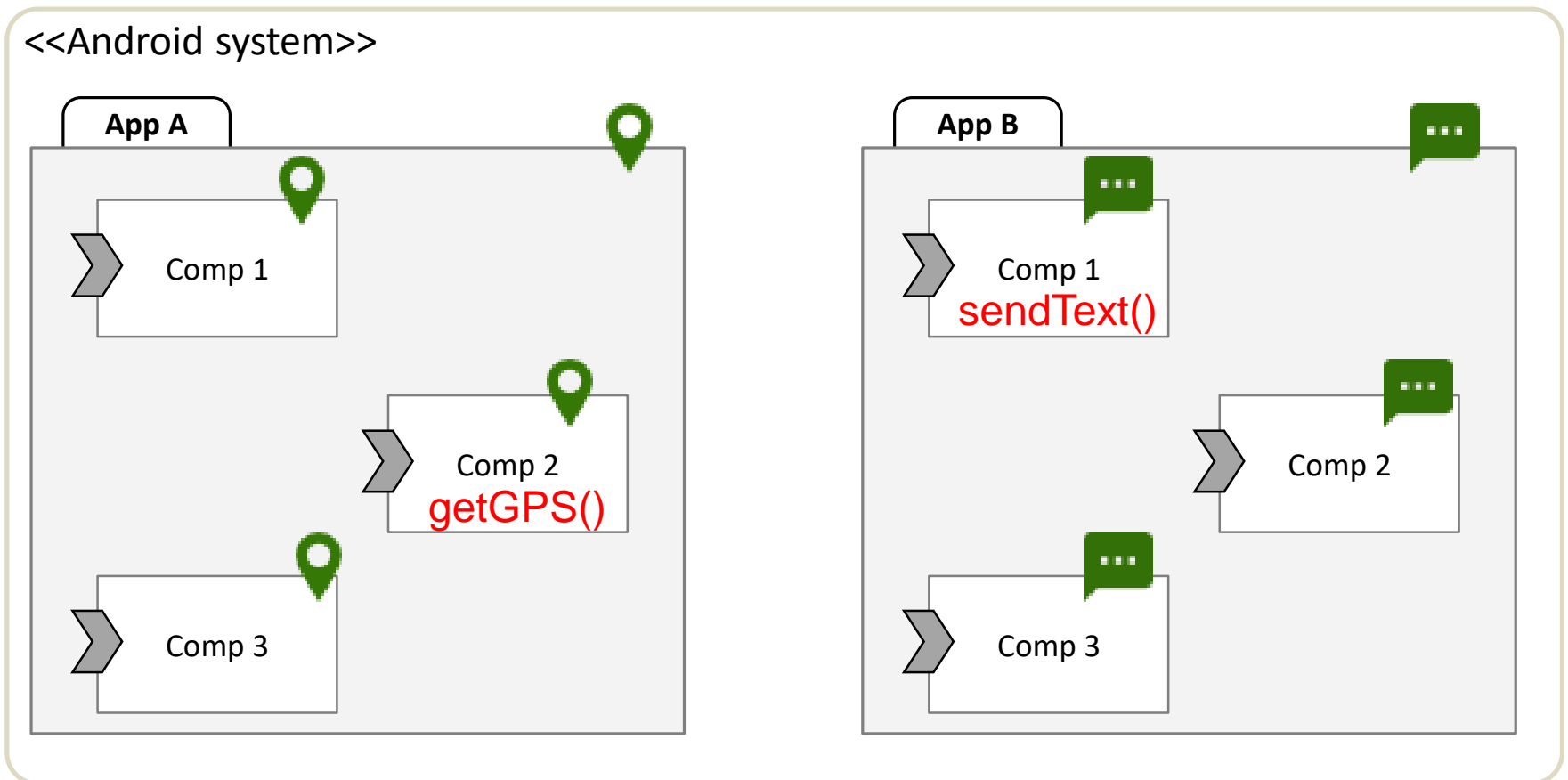
# Resource access privileges

- Determine which permissions are **actually used** by each component
  - Use a mapping of API calls to permissions



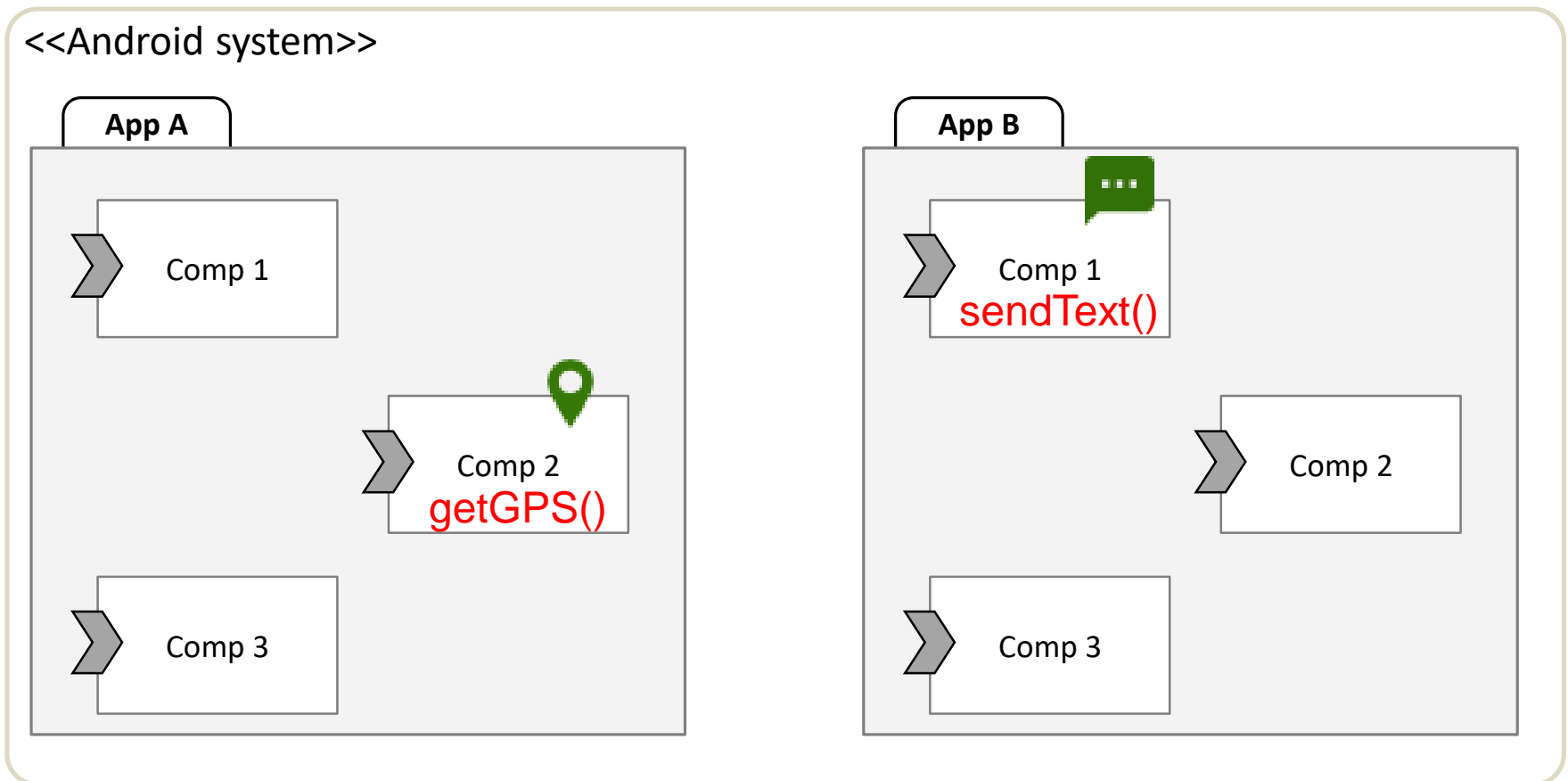
# Resource access privileges

- Determine which permissions are **actually used** by each component
  - Use a mapping of API calls to permissions



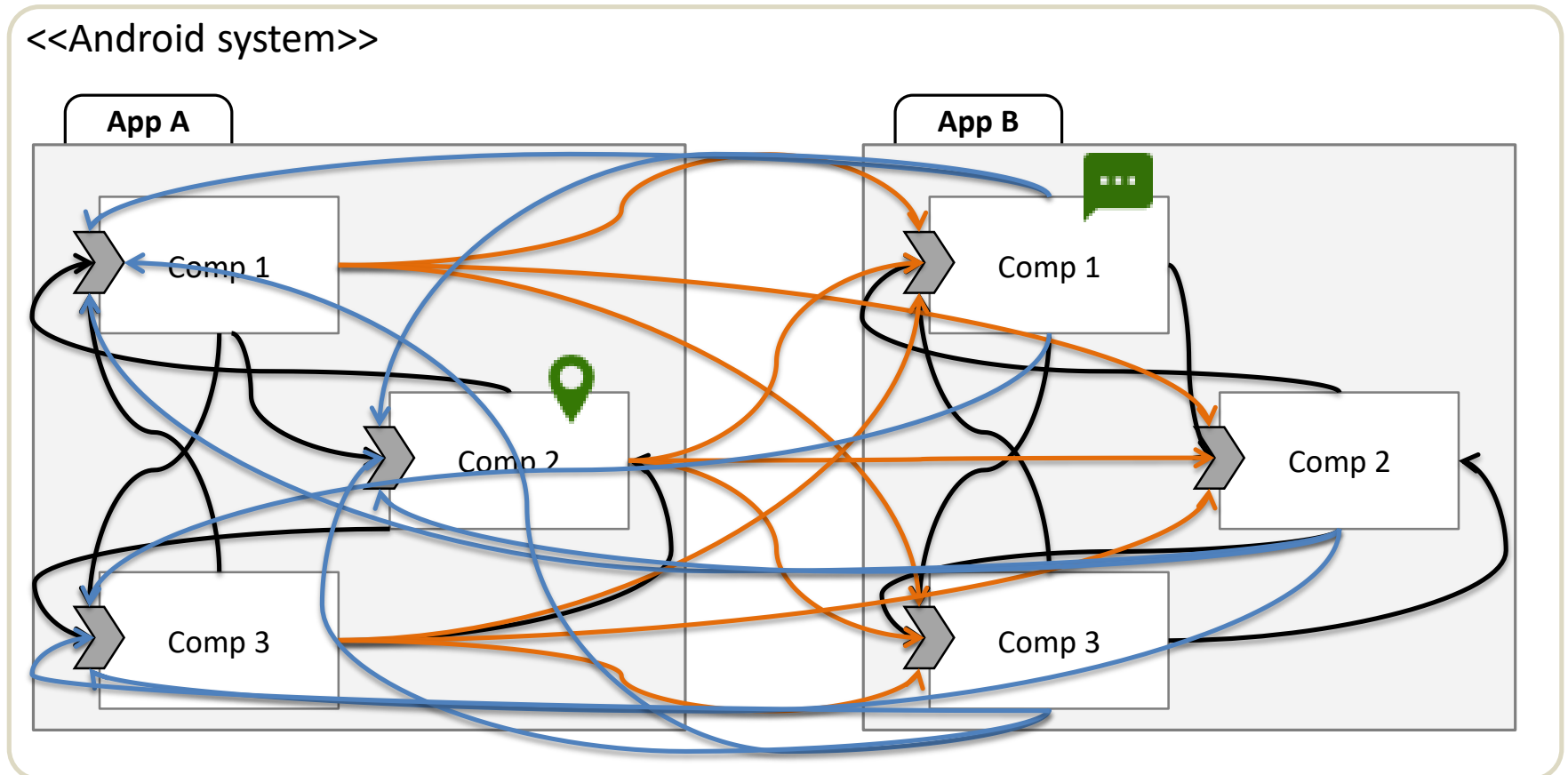
# Resource access privileges

- Determine which permissions are **actually used** by each component
  - Use a mapping of API calls to permissions



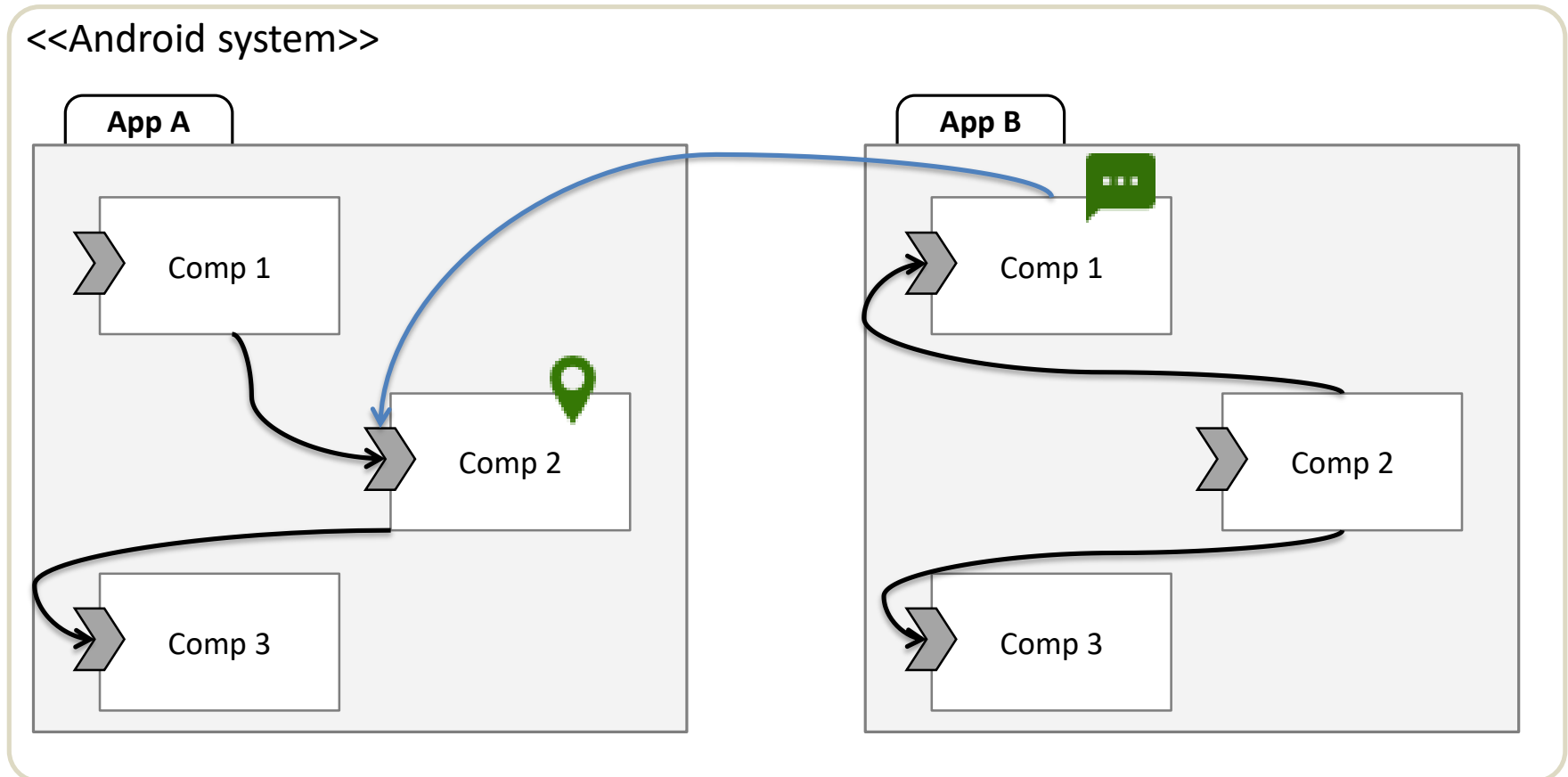
# ICC privileges

- Determine the **required** ICCs for each component to run
  - Resolve the Intents and their recipients



# ICC privileges

- Determine the **required** ICCs for each component to run
  - Resolve the Intents and their recipients



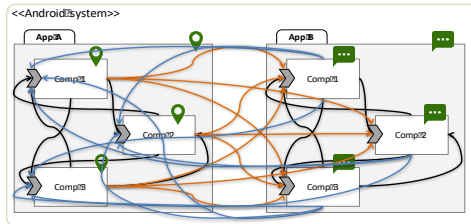
# DELDroid

Determination and Enforcement of Least-Privilege Architecture in Android

# DELDroid

## Determination and Enforcement of Least-Privilege Architecture in Android

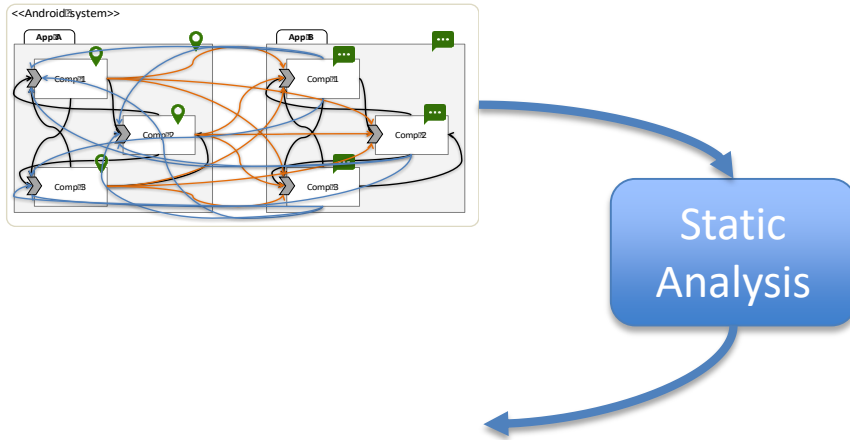
### Over-privilege architecture



# DELDroid

## Determination and Enforcement of Least-Privilege Architecture in Android

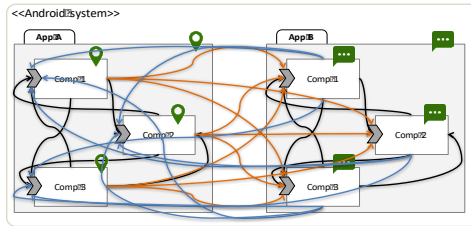
Over-privilege architecture



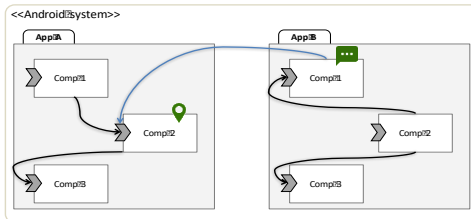
# DELDroid

## Determination and Enforcement of Least-Privilege Architecture in Android

Over-privilege architecture



Least-privilege architecture

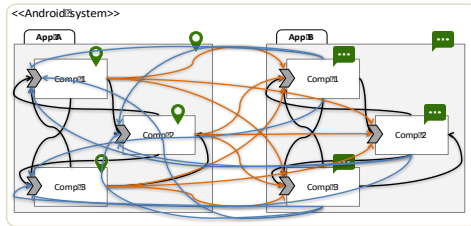


Static  
Analysis

# DELDroid

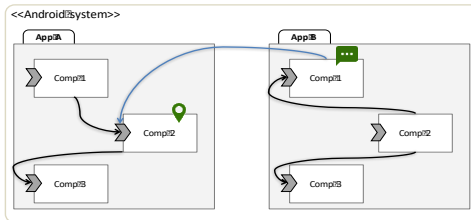
## Determination and Enforcement of Least-Privilege Architecture in Android

Over-privilege architecture



Static  
Analysis

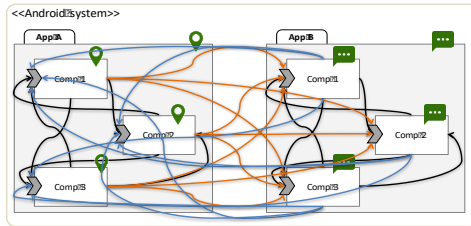
Least-privilege architecture



# DELDroid

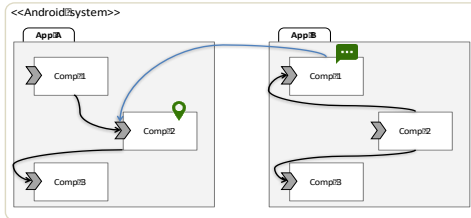
## Determination and Enforcement of Least-Privilege Architecture in Android

Over-privilege architecture



Static  
Analysis

Least-privilege architecture

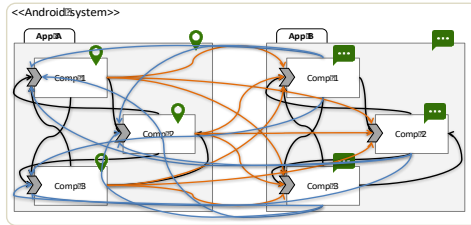


Extra  
privileges  
to revoke

# DELDroid

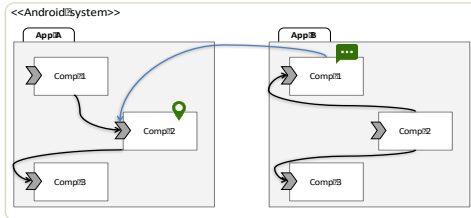
## Determination and Enforcement of Least-Privilege Architecture in Android

Over-privilege architecture

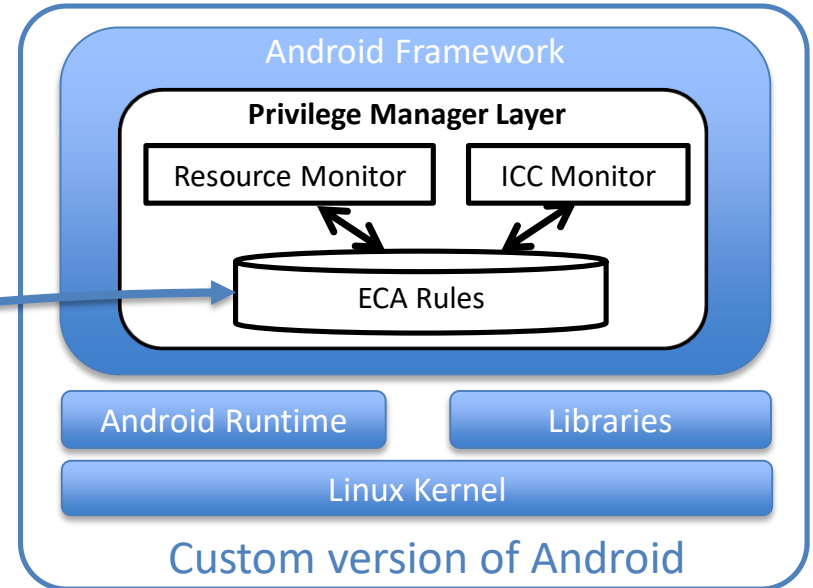


Static Analysis

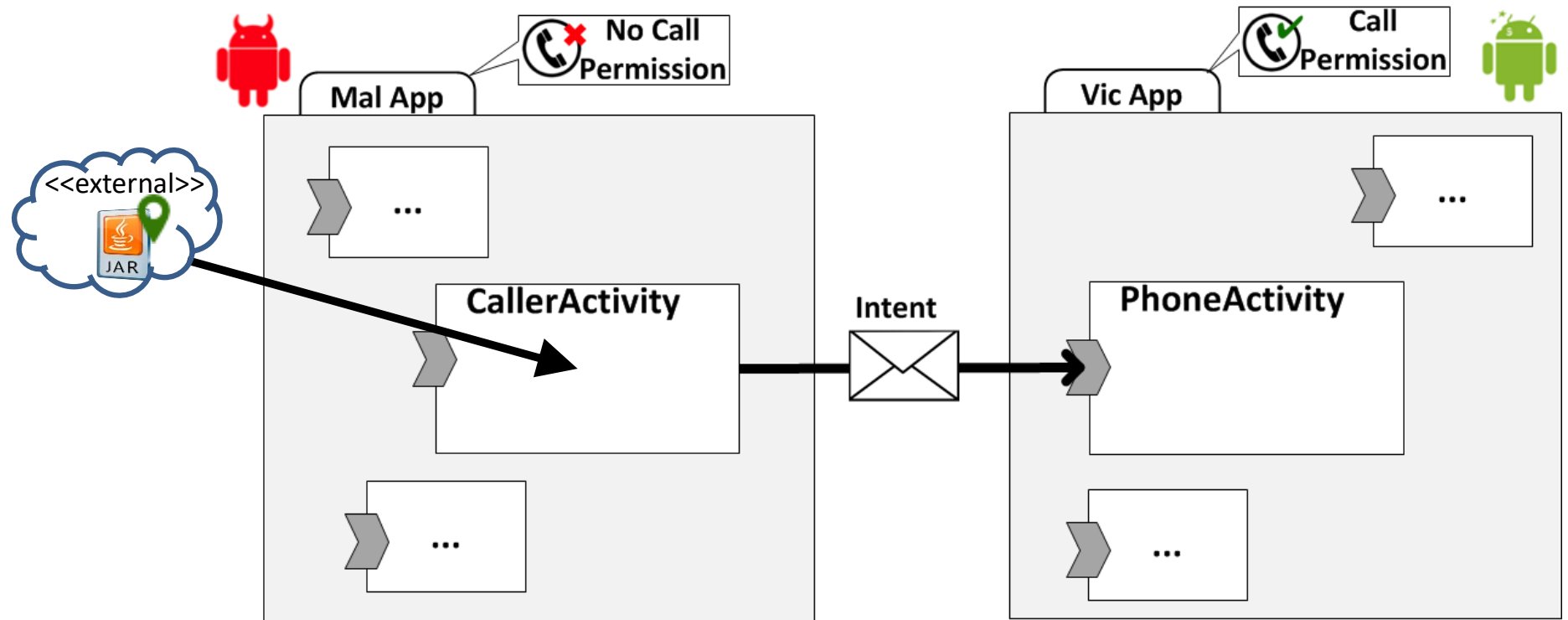
Least-privilege architecture



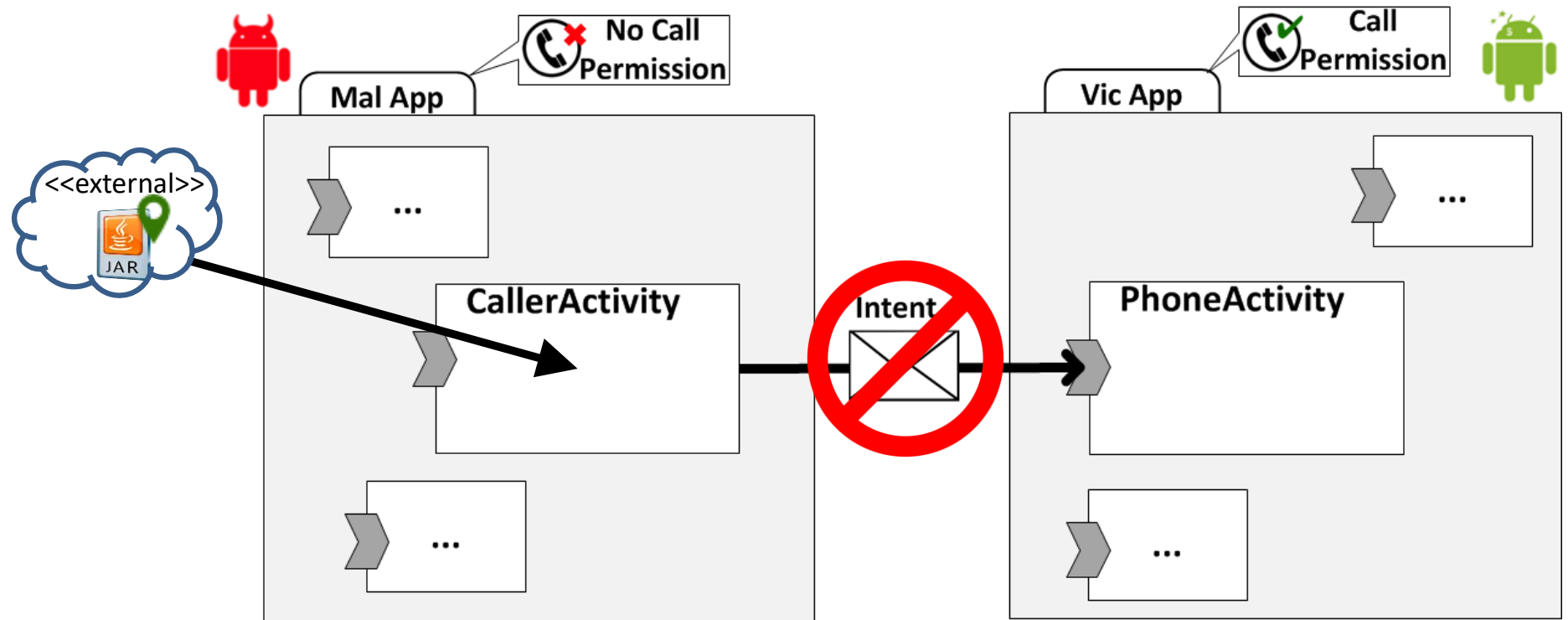
Extra privileges to revoke



# Hidden code



# Hidden code



DELDroid can effectively thwart such attacks

# Attack surface reduction

Num of Apps	Num of Comps	Communication Domain			Permission Granted Domain		
		Original	LP	Reduction (%)	Original	LP	Reduction (%)
30	306	29,031	42	99.86	1,642	45	97.26
30	432	78,237	625	99.20	2,954	61	97.94
30	422	65,709	173	99.74	2,510	54	97.85
30	449	80,372	205	99.74	4,234	78	98.16
30	353	56,868	345	99.39	1,536	51	96.68
30	541	85,556	661	99.23	4,461	181	95.94
30	562	82,863	137	99.83	1,577	58	96.32
30	362	50,208	250	99.50	1,946	24	98.77
30	265	25,817	129	99.50	1,568	30	98.09
30	421	50,001	74	99.85	2,386	28	98.83
Average	411.3	60,466.2	264.1	99.58	2,481.4	61.0	97.58
Avg. (per app)	13.7	2,015.5	8.8	99.56	82.7	2.0	97.54

10 experiments with 30 randomly selected apps

# Attack surface reduction

Num of Apps	Num of Comps	Communication Domain			Permission Granted Domain		
		Original	LP	Reduction (%)	Original	LP	Reduction (%)
30	306	29,031	42	99.86	1,642	45	97.26
30	432	78,237	625	99.20	2,954	61	97.94
30	422	65,709	173	99.74	2,510	54	97.85
30	449	80,372	205	99.74	4,234	78	98.16
30	353	56,868	345	99.39	1,536	51	96.68
30	541	85,556	661	99.23	4,461	181	95.94
30	562	82,863	137	99.83	1,577	58	96.32
30	362	50,208	250	99.50	1,946	24	98.77
30	265	25,817	129	99.50	1,568	30	98.09
30	421	50,001	74	99.85	2,386	28	98.83
Average	411.3	60,466.2	264.1	99.58	2,481.4	61.0	97.58
Avg. (per app)	13.7	2,015.5	8.8	99.56	82.7	2.0	97.54

10 experiments with 30 randomly selected apps

# Attack surface reduction – ICC

Num of Apps	Num of Comps	Communication Domain			Permission Granted Domain		
		Original	LP	Reduction (%)	Original	LP	Reduction (%)
30	306	29,031	42	99.86	1,642	45	97.26
30	432	78,237	625	99.20	2,954	61	97.94
30	422	65,709	173	99.74	2,510	54	97.85
30	449	80,372	205	99.74	4,234	78	98.16
30	353	56,868	345	99.39	1,536	51	96.68
30	541	85,556	661	99.23	4,461	181	95.94
30	562	82,863	137	99.83	1,577	58	96.32
30	362	50,208	250	99.50	1,946	24	98.77
30	265	25,817	129	99.50	1,568	30	98.09
30	421	50,001	74	99.85	2,386	28	98.83
Average	411.3	60,466.2	264.1	99.58	2,481.4	61.0	97.58
Avg. (per app)	13.7	2,015.5	8.8	99.56	82.7	2.0	97.54

Over **99%** reduction in ICC privileges

# Attack surface reduction – resource access

Num of Apps	Num of Comps	Communication Domain			Permission Granted Domain		
		Original	LP	Reduction (%)	Original	LP	Reduction (%)
30	306	29,031	42	99.86	1,642	45	97.26
30	432	78,237	625	99.20	2,954	61	97.94
30	422	65,709	173	99.74	2,510	54	97.85
30	449	80,372	205	99.74	4,234	78	98.16
30	353	56,868	345	99.39	1,536	51	96.68
30	541	85,556	661	99.23	4,461	181	95.94
30	562	82,863	137	99.83	1,577	58	96.32
30	362	50,208	250	99.50	1,946	24	98.77
30	265	25,817	129	99.50	1,568	30	98.09
30	421	50,001	74	99.85	2,386	28	98.83
Average	411.3	60,466.2	264.1	99.58	2,481.4	61.0	97.58
Avg. (per app)	13.7	2,015.5	8.8	99.56	82.7	2.0	97.54

Over **97%** reduction in resource access privileges

How effective is attack surface reduction  
in preventing attacks?

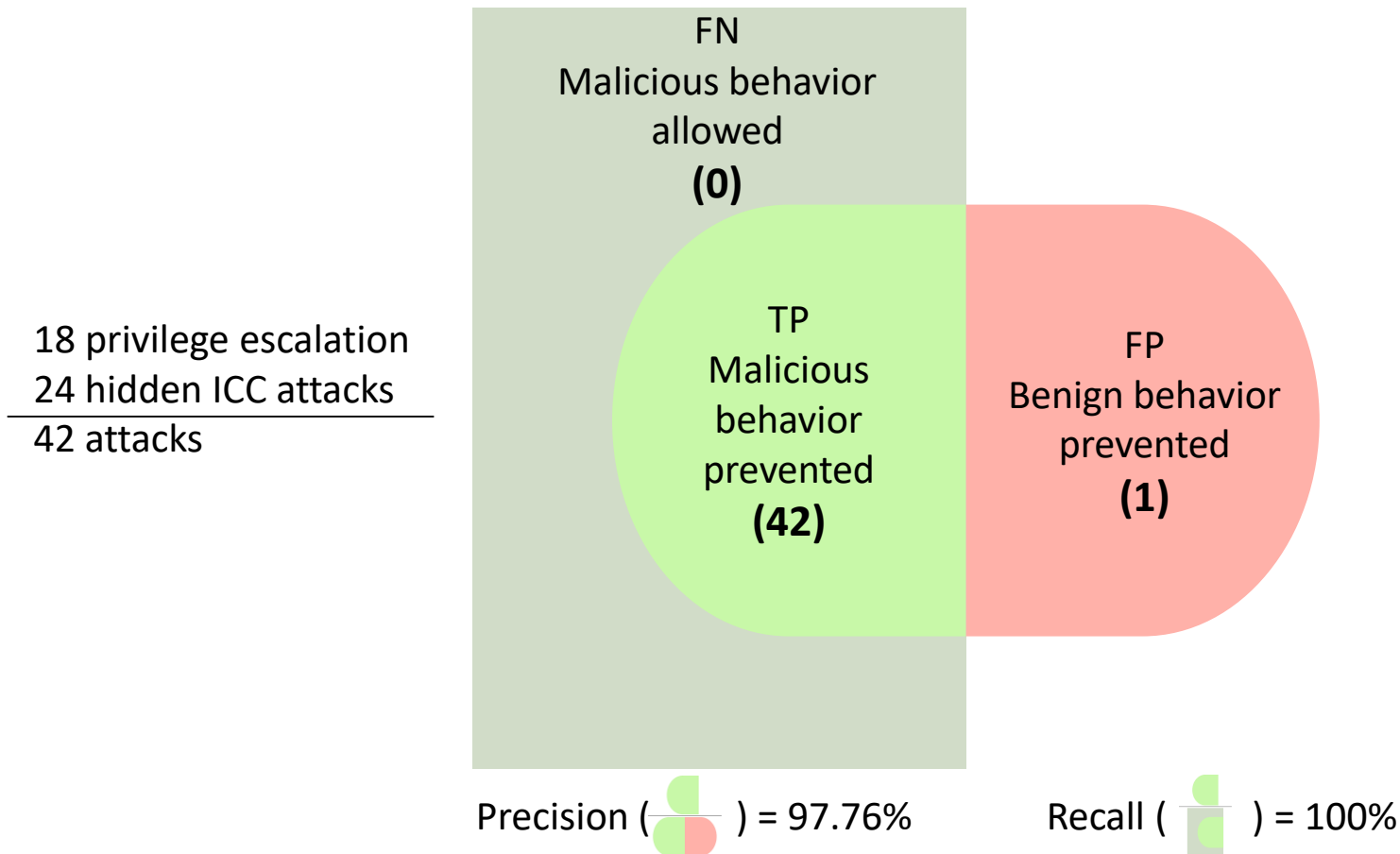
# How effective is attack surface reduction in preventing attacks?

- 54 malicious and vulnerable apps
  - The steps and inputs required to create the attacks are known
- The dataset contains
  - 18 privilege escalation attacks
  - 24 hidden ICC attacks through dynamic class loading

# How effective is attack surface reduction in preventing attacks?

- 54 malicious and vulnerable apps
  - The steps and inputs required to create the attacks are known
- The dataset contains
  - 18 privilege escalation attacks
  - 24 hidden ICC attacks through dynamic class loading

# How effective is attack surface reduction in preventing attacks?



# Recap

# Recap

Missteps in Android development  
framework are at fault

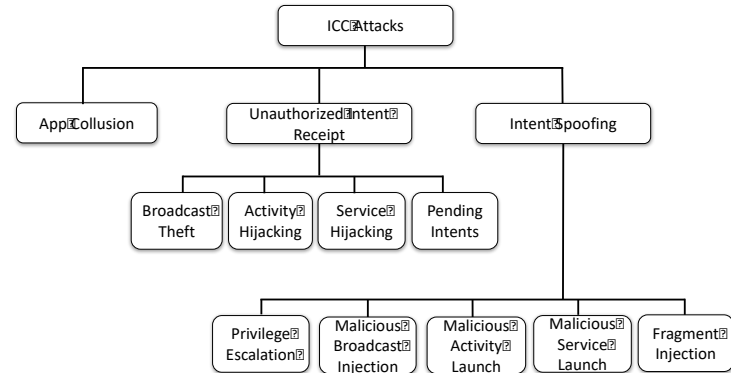


# Recap

Missteps in Android development framework are at fault



## Inter-component communication attacks



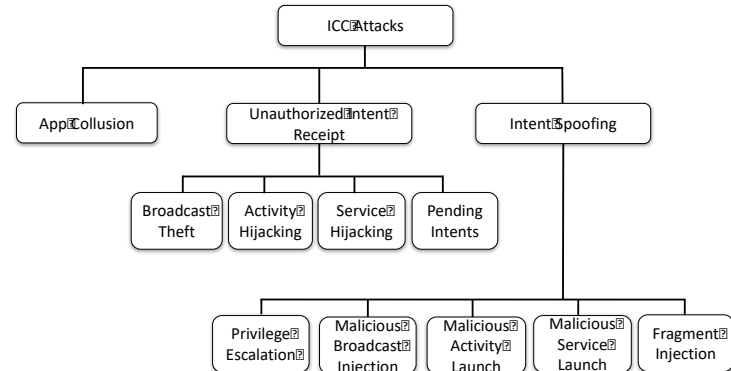
Sadeghi, Bagheri, Garcia, and Malek. A Taxonomy and Qualitative Comparison of Program Analysis Techniques for Security Assessment of Android Software. *TSE* 2017.

# Recap

Missteps in Android development framework are at fault



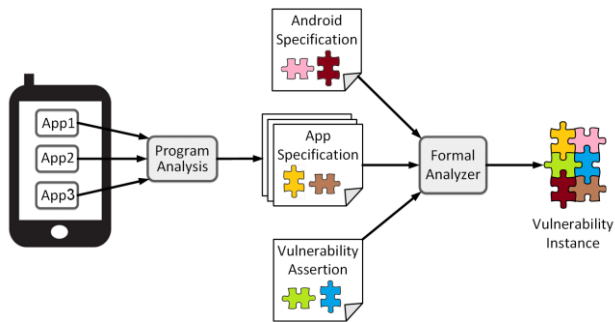
## Inter-component communication attacks



Sadeghi, Bagheri, Garcia, and Malek. A Taxonomy and Qualitative Comparison of Program Analysis Techniques for Security Assessment of Android Software. *TSE* 2017.

## COVERT

Compositional Analysis of Inter-app Vulnerabilities



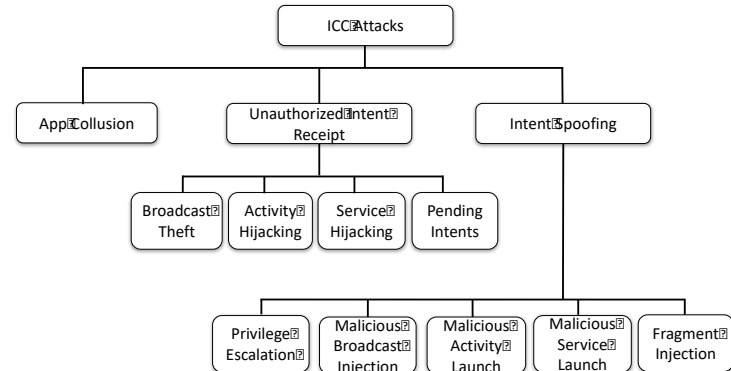
Bagheri, Sadeghi, Garcia, and Malek. COVERT: Compositional Analysis of Android Inter-App Permission Leakage. *TSE* 2015.

# Recap

Missteps in Android development framework are at fault



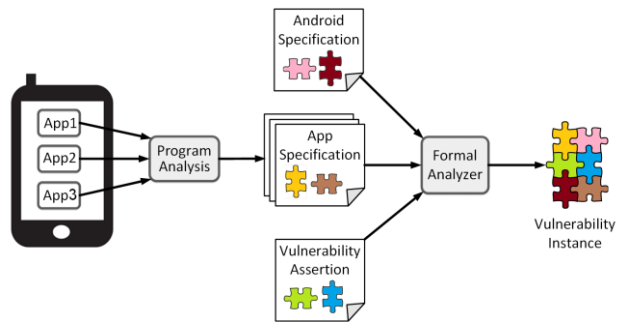
## Inter-component communication attacks



Sadeghi, Bagheri, Garcia, and Malek. A Taxonomy and Qualitative Comparison of Program Analysis Techniques for Security Assessment of Android Software. *TSE* 2017.

## COVERT

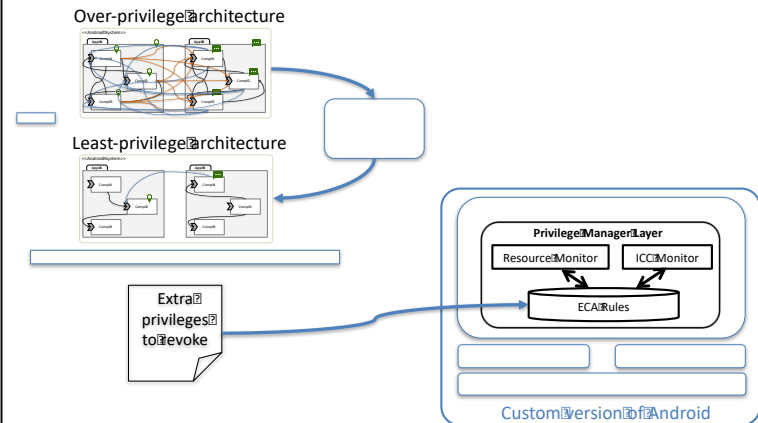
Compositional Analysis of Inter-app Vulnerabilities



Bagheri, Sadeghi, Garcia, and Malek. COVERT: Compositional Analysis of Android Inter-App Permission Leakage. *TSE* 2015.

## DELDroid

Determination and Enforcement of Least-Privilege Architecture in Android



Hammad, Bagheri, and Malek. DELDroid: Determination and Enforcement of Least Privilege Architecture in Android. *ICSA* 2017.

# Broader takeaways



# Broader takeaways

- Designing a new framework is hard
  - Paramount to get it right the first time
- Think twice before choosing a framework
  - Determines the security properties of your application
- Program analysis + software architecture
  - New opportunities to improve security properties of applications



# Broader takeaways

- Designing a new framework is hard
  - Paramount to get it right the first time
- Think twice before choosing a framework
  - Determines the security properties of your application
- Program analysis + software architecture
  - New opportunities to improve security properties of applications



# Acknowledgement

## Students and Collaborators



Hamid Bagheri, UNL



Joshua Garcia, UCI



Alireza Sadeghi, Google



Mahmoud Hammad, JUST



Nenad Medvidovic, USC



David Garlan, CMU



Daniel Jackson, MIT



Bradley Schmerl, CMU



Eunsuk Kang, CMU

## Sponsors



# Thank you



# The Threat in Your Pocket:

Trends, Challenges, and Solutions in Mobile Application Security

**Sam Malek**

<http://malek.ics.uci.edu>

[malek@uci.edu](mailto:malek@uci.edu)

