

android

The Art of Defense

How vulnerabilities help shape security features and mitigations in Android

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\$ whoami

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- Android Security since December 2009
- Android Platform Security Team Lead



Agenda

Quick overview of the Android Security Architecture

Vulnerabilities that affected Android and Android's response

Where do we go from here?

Android Security Ecosystem



Google Play

Unknown
Sources
Warning

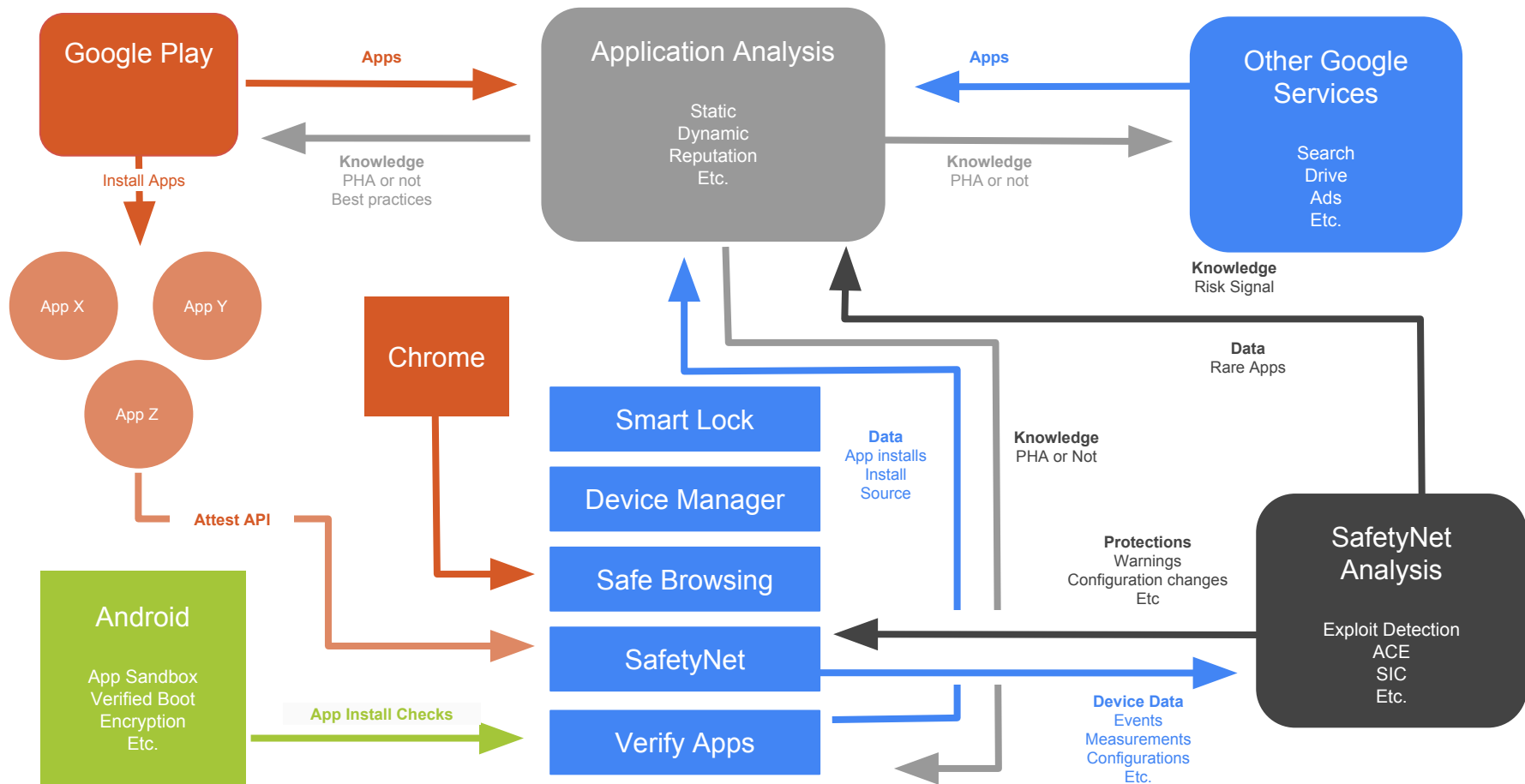
Install
Confirmation

Verify Apps
Consent

Verify Apps
Warning

Runtime
Security Checks

Sandbox &
permissions

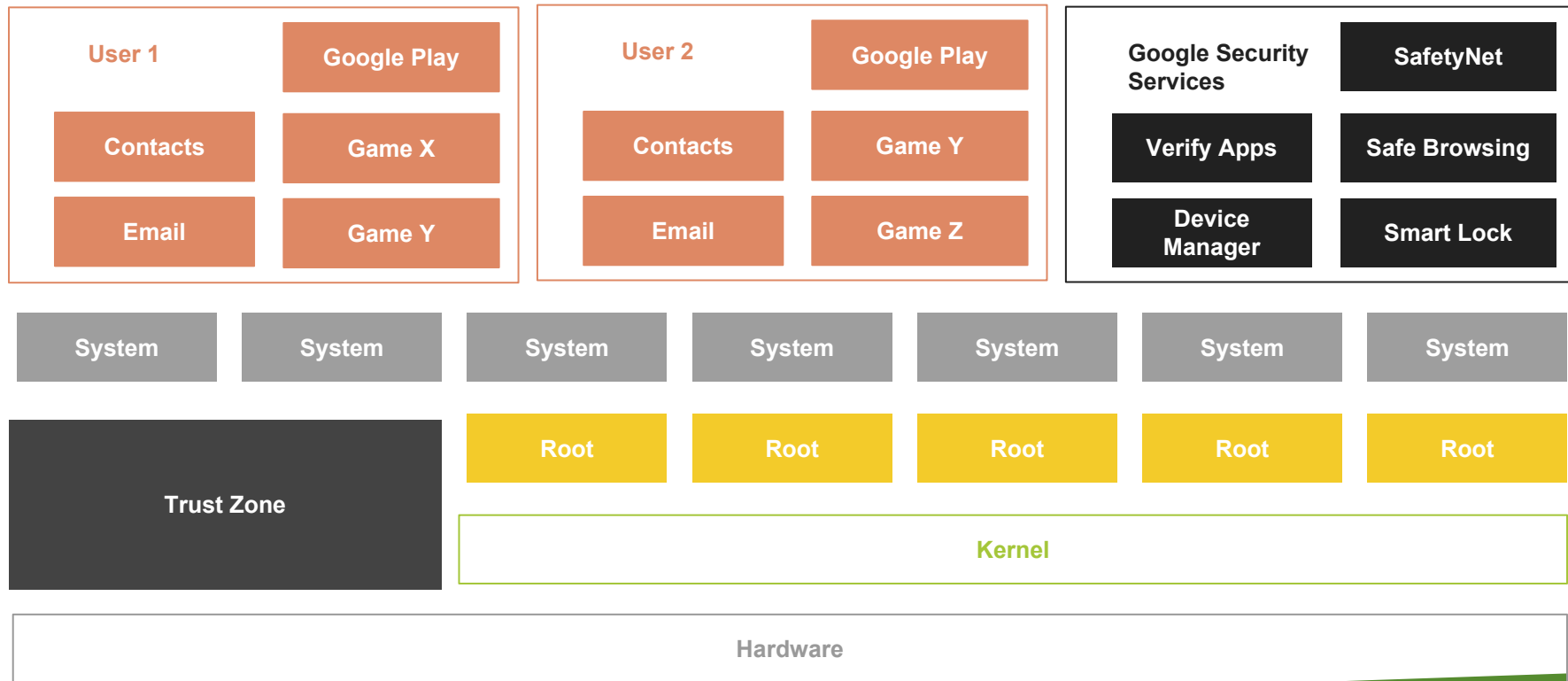


Learn More

- <https://source.android.com/security/>
- Android Security 2015 Annual Report
 - <https://security.googleblog.com/2016/04/android-security-2015-annual-report.html>
- Android Security State of the Union
 - Black Hat 2015 - Adrian Ludwig
 - <https://goo.gl/JrncdF>

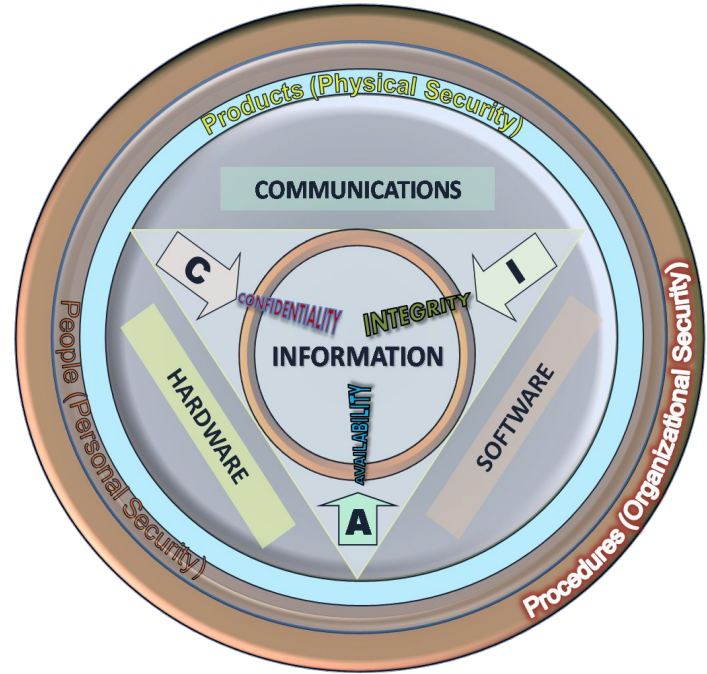
Android Platform Overview

High Level Overview



Key Android Security Principles

- Exploit Mitigation
- Exploit Containment
- Principle of Least Privilege
- Architectural Decomposition
- Attack Surface Reduction
- Safe by design APIs
- Defense-in-depth



Software Flaws

PingPong Root (CVE-2015-3636)

- Public Disclosure
 - oss-security
- Presented at Black Hat 2015
 - Wen Xu / @K33nTeam
- Result: Kernel code execution

```
diff --git a/net/ipv4/ping.c b/net/ipv4/ping.c
index a93f260..05ff44b 100644
--- a/net/ipv4/ping.c
+++ b/net/ipv4/ping.c
@@ -158,6 +158,7 @@ void ping_unhash(struct sock *sk)
     if (sk_hashed(sk)) {
         write_lock_bh(&ping_table.lock);
         hlist_nulls_del(&sk->sk_nulls_node);
+        sk_nulls_node_init(&sk->sk_nulls_node);
         sock_put(sk);
         isk->inet_num = 0;
         isk->inet_sport = 0;
```

<https://www.blackhat.com/docs/us-15/materials/us-15-Xu-Ah-Universal-Android-Rooting-Is-Back.pdf>

PingPong Root (CVE-2015-3636)

- An attempt at security hardening made the vulnerable code reachable

```
commit be341cc348257a07c68bcbfdc526835d49283329
Author: Nick Kralevich <nnk@google.com>
Date:   Thu Feb 21 18:36:43 2013 -0800
```

```
    init.rc: allow IPPROTO_ICMP support
```

```
    Allow userspace programs to create IPPROTO_ICMP sockets.
```

```
    This socket type allows an unprivileged program to safely
    send ICMP_ECHO messages and receive the corresponding
    ICMP_ECHOREPLY messages, without relying on raw sockets or
    setuid programs.
```

PingPong Root (CVE-2015-3636)

- First priority: **Fix the bug!**
- Next step: How do we protect against similar bugs?

Solely fixing bugs isn't
acceptable.

PingPong Root - Mitigation

- **Exploit Mitigation** - Move LIST_POINTER out of user-space

```
From: Jeff Vander Stoep <jeffv@google.com>  
Date: Tue, 18 Aug 2015 20:50:10 +0100  
Subject: [PATCH] arm64: kconfig: Move LIST_POISON to a safe value
```

Move the poison pointer offset to 0xdead000000000000, a recognized value that is not mappable by user-space exploits.

```
Cc: <stable@vger.kernel.org>  
Acked-by: Catalin Marinas <catalin.marinas@arm.com>  
Signed-off-by: Thierry Strudel <tstrudel@google.com>  
Signed-off-by: Will Deacon <will.deacon@arm.com>
```

```
arch/arm64/Kconfig | 4 ++++  
1 file changed, 4 insertions(+)
```

PingPong Root - Mitigations

- Disallow access to unusual socket families
 - Bluetooth socket family, AF_MSM_IPC, etc...
 - Backported as CVE-2016-3762. Android Security Bulletin—July 2016
 - Other common socket families were blocked in previous Android versions.
- Whitelist allowable ioctls

```
# Restrict socket ioctls. Either
# 1. disallow privileged ioctls,
# 2. disallow the ioctl permission, or
# 3. disallow the socket class.

neverallowxperm untrusted_app domain:{ rawip_socket
tcp_socket udp_socket } ioctl priv_sock_ioctls;

neverallow untrusted_app *:{ netlink_route_socket
netlink_selinux_socket } ioctl;

neverallow untrusted_app *:{
    socket netlink_socket packet_socket key_socket
    appletalk_socket netlink_firewall_socket
    netlink_tcpdiag_socket netlink_nflog_socket
    netlink_xfrm_socket netlink_audit_socket
    netlink_ip6fw_socket
    netlink_dnrt_socket netlink_kobject_uevent_socket
    tun_socket netlink_iscsi_socket
    netlink_fib_lookup_socket netlink_connector_socket
    netlink_netfilter_socket netlink_generic_socket
    netlink_scsitransport_socket
    netlink_rdma_socket netlink_crypto_socket
} *;
```


PingPong Root - TL;DR

PingPong Root: 1 bug, 3 mitigations!

Learn more: <http://android-developers.blogspot.com/2016/07/protecting-android-with-more-linux.html>

PingPong Root - Mitigation

- The mitigations are effective at blocking or reducing the severity of a number of unrelated bugs
 - **CVE-2016-2059** - Linux IPC router binding any port as a control port
 - **CVE-2015-6642** - Security Vulnerability in AF_MSM_IPC socket:
IPC_ROUTER_IOCTL_LOOKUP_SERVER ioctl leaks kernel heap memory to userspace
 - **CVE-2016-2474** - Security Vulnerability - Nexus 5x wlan driver stack overflow
 - etc...

Stagefright

- Series of bugs reported by Joshua “jduck” Drake
- Private disclosure with embargo
- Public disclosure via NPR / blog post / PR / ads / etc...
- For this presentation, focusing on CVE-2015-3824
 - MP4 'tx3g' Integer Overflow



<https://www.blackhat.com/docs/us-15/materials/us-15-Drake-Stagefright-Scary-Code-In-The-Heart-Of-Android.pdf>

Stagefright - A “successful failure”

- Monthly patching cycle
- Public security bulletins
- No evidence of malicious exploitation
- Exploit mitigations (ASLR, etc) worked as intended and bought time
- Device diversity complicated exploitation and bought time
- Exploit containment (UID sandbox, SELinux) forced vulnerability chaining and bought time
- Widespread patch distribution: 57-89% of population [1]
- Significant architectural improvements (more later)
- Enhanced visibility of Android Vulnerability Rewards Program

[1] Source: [Zimperium.com](https://www.zimperium.com), March 22nd, 2016

Monthly Security Updates to Flagship Android Models *(Last 3 months)*

OEM	Model	July 2016	June 2016	May 2016
Samsung	Galaxy S7 Edge			
	Galaxy S7			
	Galaxy S6 Edge+			
	Galaxy S6 Edge			
	Galaxy S6			
	Galaxy Note5			
	Galaxy Note4			
	Galaxy A5(2016)			
	Galaxy S6 Active			
	Galaxy Note Edge			
	Galaxy S7 Active			
LGE	V10			
	LG G5			
	LG G4			
	LG G3			
Huawei	P9			
	P8			
	Mate S			
	Mate 8			
Motorola	Moto X Style			
	Moto X Play			
Nexus	Nexus 9			
	Nexus 6P			
	Nexus 6			
	Nexus 5X			
	Nexus 5			

Note: Based on active user devices that have installed updates as of August 3, 2016. Updates may not be available for all versions of these devices, and/or in all regions. Please contact your OEM for details about updates for specific devices.

Stagefright

- Mediaserver architected for containment
 - “Android: Securing a Mobile Platform from the Ground Up” (Rich Cannings, Usenix Security 2009)
 - Charlie Miller - oCERT-2009-002
- Stagefright exploit was contained
 - Required vulnerability chaining
- Mediaserver grew up. More features => more capabilities

```
meterpreter > # boom! we are now inside the mediaserver process executing in memory!  
[-] Unknown command: #.  
meterpreter > getuid  
Server username: uid=1013, gid=1013, euid=1005, egid=1005  
meterpreter > # however... mediaserver is limited both by its privileges (which are pretty high honestly) and SELinux policy  
[-] Unknown command: #.  
meterpreter > # we cant even read the shell...  
[-] Unknown command: #.  
meterpreter > download /system/bin/sh sh  
[-] stdapi_fs_stat: Operation failed: 1  
meterpreter > #
```

<https://twitter.com/jduck/status/756197298355318784>

Stagefright

- First Priority: **Fix the bugs!**
 - 7 patches provided by vulnerability reporter (yay!)

```
@@ -1948,6 +1948,9 @@ status_t MPEG4Extractor::parseChunk(off64_t *offset, int depth) {  
    size = 0;  
    }  
  
+    if (SIZE_MAX - chunk_size <= size)  
+        return ERROR_MALFORMED;  
+  
    uint8_t *buffer = new (std::nothrow) uint8_t[size + chunk_size];  
    if (buffer == NULL) {  
        return ERROR_MALFORMED;
```

Stagefright

- Unfortunately, fix was incomplete: CVE-2015-3864

CVE-2015-3824

```
+   if (SIZE_MAX - chunk_size <= size)
+       return ERROR_MALFORMED;
+
+   uint8_t *buffer = new (std::nothrow) uint8_t[size + chunk_size];
+   if (buffer == NULL) {
+       return ERROR_MALFORMED;
```

CVE-2015-3864

```
        size = 0;
    }

-   if (SIZE_MAX - chunk_size <= size) {
+   if ((chunk_size > SIZE_MAX) || (SIZE_MAX - chunk_size <= size)) {
        return ERROR_MALFORMED;
    }
```

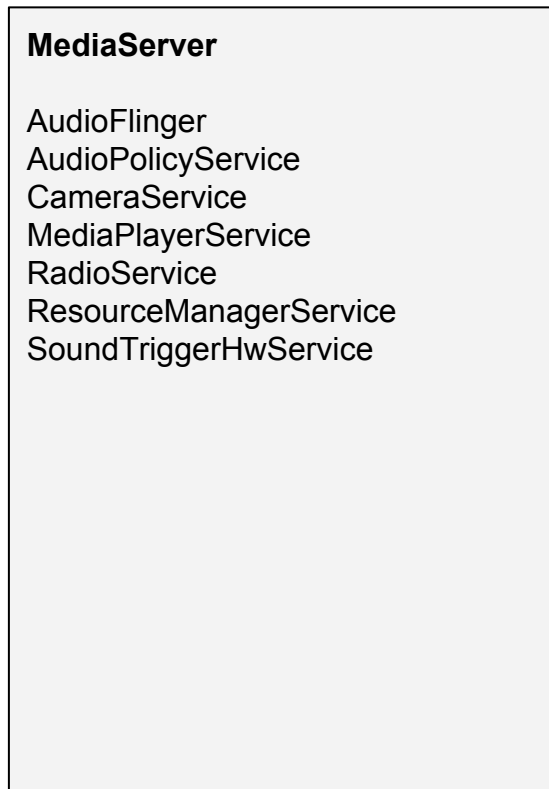

Stagefright

Solely fixing bugs isn't
acceptable.

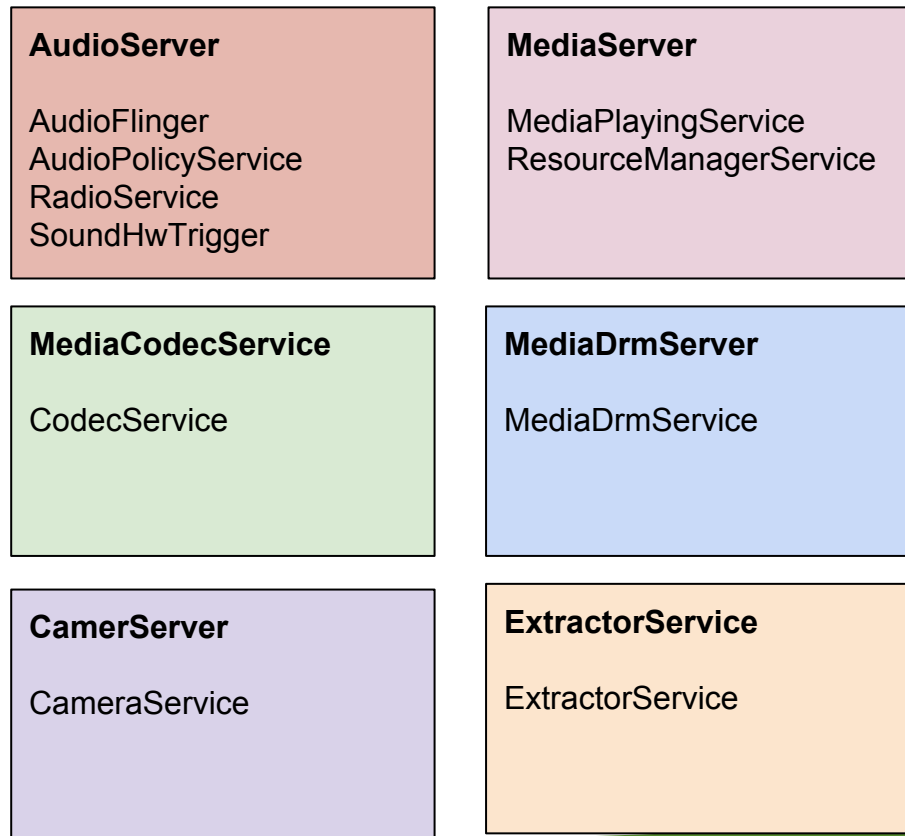
mediaserver - Architectural Improvements

- Mediaserver refactoring
- Integer overflow protections
- ASLR enhancements
 - Increase kernel randomness
 - Link time randomization
- Mediaserver seccomp
- Remove mediaserver execmem

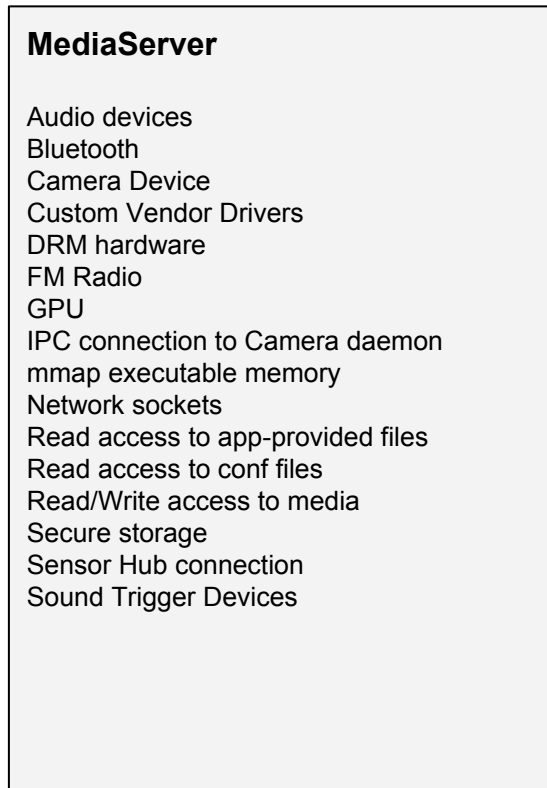
Android M - Services per process



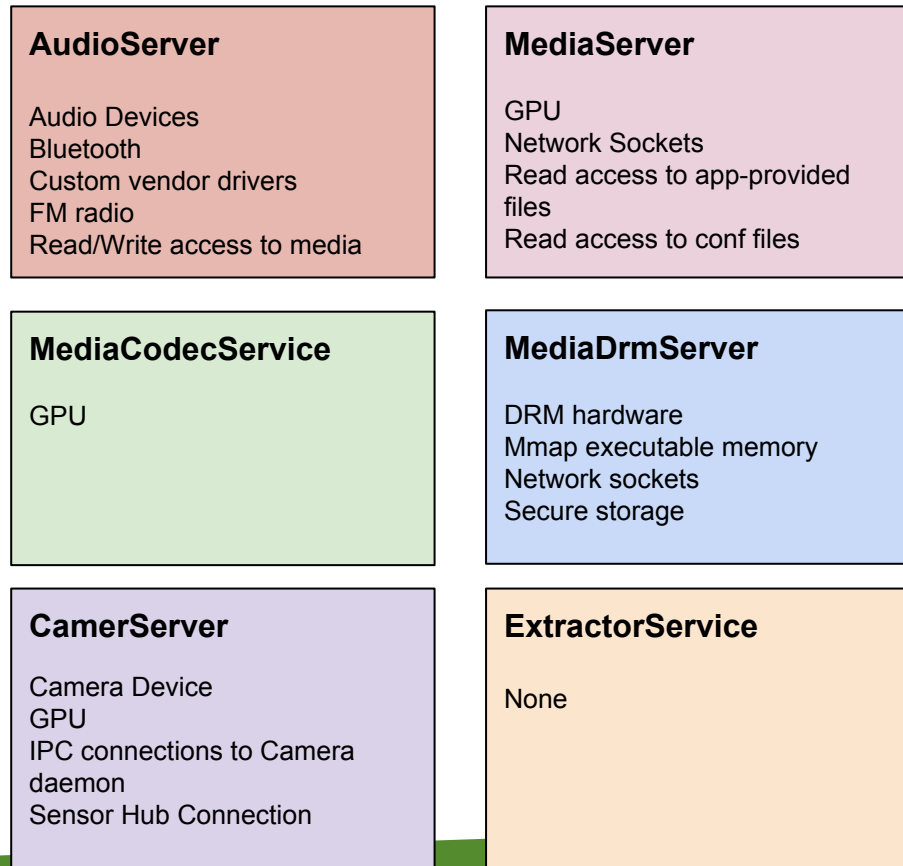
Android N - Services per process



Android M - Capabilities per process



Android N - Capabilities per process



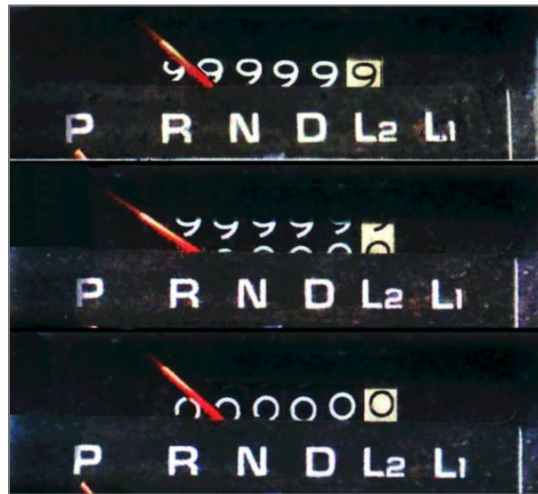
mediaserver - Refactoring results

- Vastly improved architectural decomposition
- Vastly improved separation of privileges
- Riskiest code moved to strongly sandboxed process
- Containment model significantly more robust

Everyone is safer!

Stagefright - Integer Overflow Protections

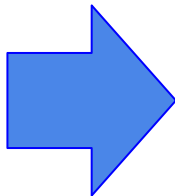
- Majority of stagefright bugs were integer overflow
- In C & C++:
 - For unsigned values: the result is taken modulo 2^{bits}
 - For signed values: the result is undefined



UBSan to the rescue!

Stagefright before patch

```
case FOURCC('t', 'x', '3', 'g'):  
{  
    uint32_t type;  
    const void *data;  
    size_t size = 0;  
    if (!mLastTrack->meta->findData(  
        kKeyTextFormatData, &type, &data, &size)) {  
        size = 0;  
    }  
  
    uint8_t *buffer = new uint8_t[size + chunk_size];  
  
    if (size > 0) {  
        memcpy(buffer, data, size);  
    }  
}
```



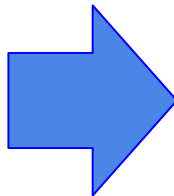
```
BLX                j__ZNK7android8MetaData8findDataEjPjPPKvS1_  
CMP                R0, #1  
ITE NE  
STRNE              R7, [SP,#0x30]  
LDREQ              R7, [SP,#0x30]  
LDR                R6, [SP,#0x28]  
ADDS                R0, R7, R6  
BLX                _Znaj ; operator new[](uint)  
MOV                R8, R0  
CBZ                R7, loc_7E6A6  
LDR                R1, [SP,#0x40]  
MOV                R0, R8  
MOV                R2, R7  
BLX                __aeabi_memcpy
```

Stagefright before patch v1, sanitized

```
case FOURCC('t', 'x', '3', 'g'):
{
    uint32_t type;
    const void *data;
    size_t size = 0;
    if (!mLastTrack->meta->findData(
        kKeyTextFormatData, &type, &data, &size)) {
        size = 0;
    }

    uint8_t *buffer = new uint8_t[size + chunk_size];

    if (size > 0) {
        memcpy(buffer, data, size);
    }
}
```



```
BLX                j__ZNK7android8MetaData8findDataEjPjPPKvS1_
CMP                R0, #1
ITE NE
STRNE              R7, [SP, #0x38]
LDREQ              R7, [SP, #0x38]
MOV                R8, R5
LDRD.W             R5, R1, [SP, #0xF0]
MOVS                R3, #0
MOVS                R2, #0
ADDS                R0, R7, R5
ADC.W              R1, R1, #0
CMP                R0, R7
IT CC
MOVCC              R3, #1
CMP                R1, #0
IT NE
MOVNE              R3, R2
CMP                R3, #0
BNE.W              call_abort
BLX                __Znaj ; operator new[](uint)
MOV                R6, R0
CBZ                R7, loc_81F62
LDR                R1, [SP, #0x3C]
MOV                R0, R6
MOV                R2, R7
BLX                __aeabi_memcpy
```

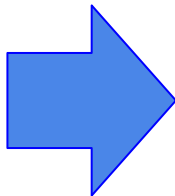

Stagefright after patch v1, sanitized

```
case FOURCC('t', 'x', '3', 'g'):
{
    uint32_t type;
    const void *data;
    size_t size = 0;
    if (!mLastTrack->meta->findData(
        kKeyTextFormatData, &type, &data, &size)) {
        size = 0;
    }

    if (SIZE_MAX - chunk_size <= size) {
        return ERROR_MALFORMED;
    }

    uint8_t *buffer = new uint8_t[size + chunk_size];

    if (size > 0) {
        memcpy(buffer, data, size);
    }
}
```



```
BLX      j__ZNK7android8MetaData8findDataEjPjPPKvS1_
CBNZ     R0, loc_81F2A
STR      R5, [SP,#0x38]

loc_81F2A      ; CODE XREF: .text:00081F26↑j
LDR      R1, [SP,#0xF4]
CMN      R5, R1
BNE.W    call_abort
LDR      R5, [SP,#0xF0]
NEGS     R0, R1
LDR      R7, [SP,#0x38]
MOVS     R2, #0
MVNS     R3, R5
CMP      R3, R7
MOV.W    R3, #0
IT LS
MOVLS    R3, #1
CMP      R0, #0
MOV.W    R0, #0
ITT EQ
MOVEQ     R0, #1
MOVEQ     R0, R3
CMP      R0, #0
BNE.W    return_ERROR_MALFORMED
ADDS     R0, R7, R5
MOV.W    R3, #0
ADC.W    R1, R1, #0
CMP      R0, R7
IT CC
MOVCC     R3, #1
CMP      R1, #0
IT NE
MOVNE     R3, R2
CMP      R3, #0
BNE.W    call_abort
BLX      __Znaj ; operator new[](uint)
MOV      R6, R0
CBZ      R7, loc_81F86
LDR      R1, [SP,#0x3C]
MOV      R0, R6
MOV      R2, R7
BLX      __aeabi_memcpy
```

libstagefright with UBSan

- In Summary:
 - UBSan with original patch: no integer overflow, stops exploit!
 - UBSan with no patch: no integer overflow, stops exploit!

Learn More: <https://android-developers.blogspot.com/2016/05/hardening-media-stack.html>

ASLR Enhancements



ASLR Patch #1 - Increased randomness from kernel

```
commit d07e22597d1d355829b7b18ac19afa912cf758d1
Author: Daniel Cashman <dcashman@google.com>
Date: Thu Jan 14 15:19:53 2016 -0800
```

```
mm: mmap: add new /proc tunable for mmap_base ASLR
```

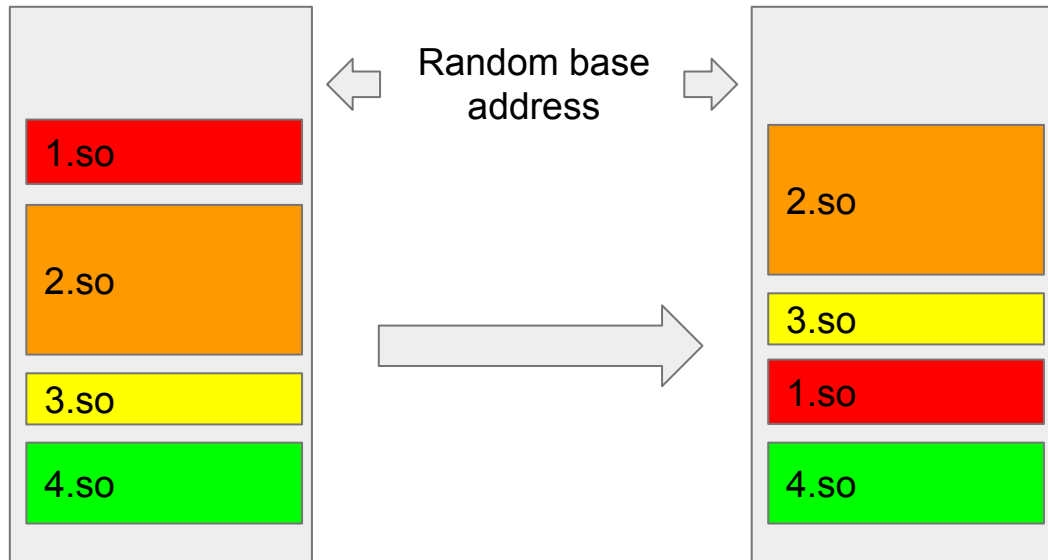
```
[deleted]
```

Concretely, the attack was against the mediaserver process, which was limited to respawning every 5 seconds, on an arm device. The hard-coded 8 bits used resulted in an average expected success rate of defeating the mmap ASLR after just over 10 minutes (128 tries at 5 seconds a piece). **With this patch, and an accompanying increase in the entropy value to 16 bits, the same attack would take an average expected time of over 45 hours (32768 tries), which makes it both less feasible and more likely to be noticed.**

<https://lwn.net/Articles/667790/>

ASLR Patch #2 - Library Load Order Randomization

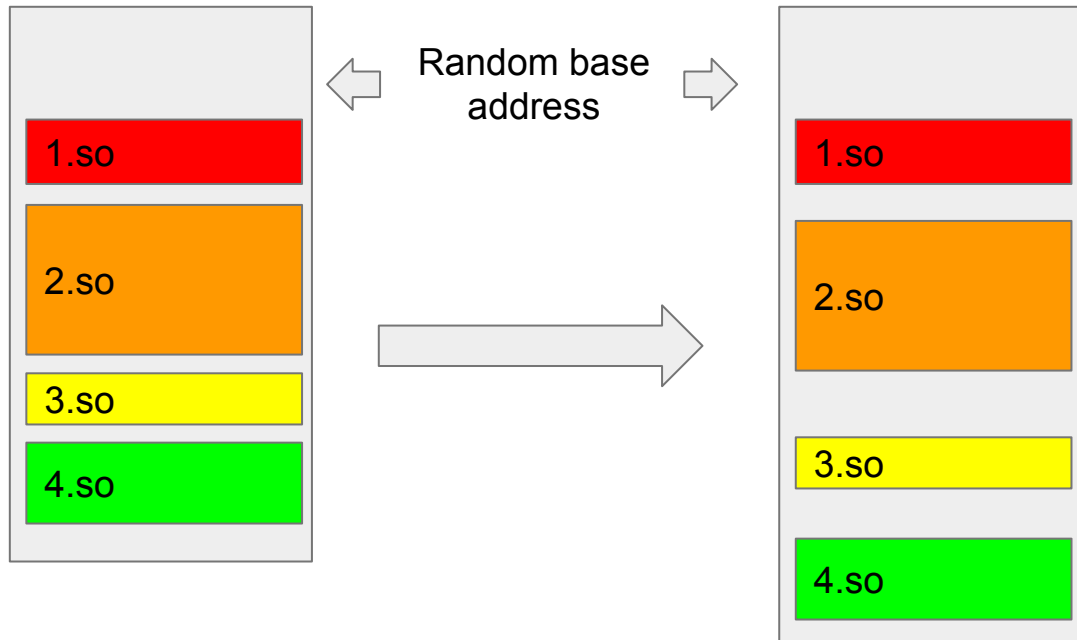
- Compliments and enhances randomized mmap base address
- Dependent shared libraries are mapped into memory in random order
- Effectiveness depends on number of shared library dependencies
- No impact on initial executable nor dynamic linker load



<https://android-review.googlesource.com/178130>

ASLR Patch #3 - Random gap between *.so files

- Checked in 15 days ago. :-)
 - Targeting future Android release
- Adds more gaps between shared libraries.
- Allow a lot more compact CFI shadow implementation



<https://android-review.googlesource.com/248499>

mediaserver: additional changes

- Remove “execmem”
 - No anonymous executable memory
 - No loading executable code from outside /system (not new in Nougat)
 - Executable content can only come from dm-verity protected partition
- seccomp enforcement

```
open("/system/lib/libnetd_client.so",  
O_RDONLY) = 3  
mmap2(NULL, 12904, PROT_READ|PROT_EXEC,  
MAP_PRIVATE, 3, 0) = 0xb6d9f000
```

```
open("/data/data/com.foo.bar/libnetd_client.  
so", O_RDONLY) = 4  
mmap2(NULL, 12904, PROT_READ|PROT_EXEC,  
MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_FIXED, 4, 0) = -1 EACCES  
(Permission denied)
```

```
mmap2(NULL, 20,  
PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE|PROT_EXEC,  
MAP_PRIVATE|MAP_ANONYMOUS, 4, 0) = -1 EACCES  
(Permission denied)
```

```
finit_module(5, "", 0) = ?  
ERESTART_RESTARTBLOCK (Interrupted by  
signal)  
--- SIGSYS {si_signo=SIGSYS,  
si_code=SI_USER, si_pid=20745, si_uid=2000}  
---  
+++ killed by SIGSYS +++  
Bad system call
```

Stagefright - TL;DR

Stagefright: 7 mitigations!

Data in Transit Protection

Data In Transit Protection

- The network is not to be trusted.
 - This has always been true but is especially for mobile devices.
 - But you already know this.
- Too much unencrypted traffic

Data In Transit Protection - Marshmallow

In order to help you accurately and easily determine if your application is making cleartext traffic in Marshmallow we added two new features.

1. Strict mode cleartext detection to help you while testing.
2. usesCleartextTraffic application manifest attribute to block accidental regressions on user devices.

Note: These are not limited to HTTP/HTTPS

```
StrictMode.VmPolicy policy =  
    new StrictMode.VmPolicy.Builder()  
        .detectCleartextNetwork()  
        .penaltyDeath()  
        .build();  
StrictMode.setVmPolicy(policy);
```

```
<application  
    android:usesCleartextTraffic="false" />
```

Data In Transit Protection

- The network is not safe
 - But you already know that
- Too much unencrypted traffic
- **Too much badly encrypted traffic**

<https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvekey.cgi?keyword=android+x.509>

Search Results

There are **1415** CVE entries that match your search.

Name	Description
CVE-2015-5717	The Siemens COMPAS Mobile application before 1.6 for Android does not properly verify X.509 certificates from SSL servers, which allows man-in-the-middle attackers to spoof servers and obtain sensitive information via a crafted certificate.
CVE-2015-3610	The Siemens HomeControl for Room Automation application before 2.0.1 for Android does not verify X.509 certificates from SSL servers, which allows man-in-the-middle attackers to spoof servers and

Badly Encrypted Traffic

- What causes bad encryption bugs?
 - Code testing in non-production environments
 - Third party libraries changing global state
 - Insecure code samples online
 - Connection to legacy servers

Badly Encrypted Traffic

Do not use these code samples!

```
HttpsURLConnection.setDefaultHostnameVerifier(new HostnameVerifier() {  
    public boolean verify(String hostname, SSLSession session) { return true; }  
});
```

```
SSLContext ctx = SSLContext.getInstance("TLS");  
ctx.init(null, new TrustManager[] {  
    new X509TrustManager() {  
        public void checkClientTrusted(X509Certificate[] chain, String authType) {}  
        public void checkServerTrusted(X509Certificate[] chain, String authType) {}  
        public X509Certificate[] getAcceptedIssuers() { return new X509Certificate[]{}; } } }, null);  
HttpsURLConnection.setDefaultSSLSocketFactory(ctx.getSocketFactory());
```

Network Security Config

- Customizing TLS through the current APIs is too error prone
- Network Security Config: Safer and easier API
- Fine grain blocking of insecure traffic in your app
- Eliminate debugging-related code in your release build
 - Connect to your development infrastructure without any code
 - Avoid writing custom code that removes security for debug builds and accidentally shipping it
- Limit the CAs you want to trust
- Easy to configure cert pinning

Network Security Config - Block insecure traffic

```
<network-security-config>
  <domain-config cleartextTrafficPermitted="false">
    <domain includeSubdomains="true">secure.example.com</domain>
  </domain-config>
</network-security-config>
```


Network Security Config - Debug only CAs

```
<network-security-config>
  <debug-overrides>
    <trust-anchors>
      <certificates src="@raw/debug_cas"/>
    </trust-anchors>
  </debug-overrides>
</network-security-config>
```

Network Security Config - Pinning

```
<network-security-config>
  <domain-config>
    <domain includeSubdomains="true">example.com</domain>
    <pin-set expiration="2018-01-01">
      <pin digest="SHA-256">7HIpactkIAq2Y49orF00QKurWxmmSFZhBCoQYcRhJ3Y=</pin>
      <!-- backup pin -->
      <pin digest="SHA-256">fwza0LRMXouZHRC8Ei+4PyuldPDcf3UKg0/04cDM1oE=</pin>
    </pin-set>
  </domain-config>
</network-security-config>
```

Data In Transit Protection - User Installed Certificates

- Question: How should user installed certificates be handled?
 - Opportunity to revisit old assumptions
- App files/memory/processes are protected by default
 - Why not network traffic?
- Interest from nation states

<https://www.eff.org/deeplinks/2015/12/kazakhstan-considers-plan-snoop-all-internet-traffic>

DECEMBER 10, 2015 | BY **BILL BUDINGTON** AND **EVA GALPERIN**



Kazakhstan Considers a Plan to Snoop on all Internet Traffic

In an unusually direct attack on online privacy and free speech, the ruling regime of Kazakhstan appears to have mandated the country's telecommunications operators to intercept citizens' Internet traffic using a government-issued certificate starting on January 1, 2016. The **press release** announcing the new measure was published last week by Kazakhtelecom JSC, the nation's largest telecommunications company, but appears to have been taken down days later—the link above comes courtesy of the Internet Archive, which never forgets. It is unclear whether the retracted press release indicates that

Data In Transit Protection - User Installed Certificates

- Most application developers unaware secure traffic can be intercepted
- User installable certificates not commonly used

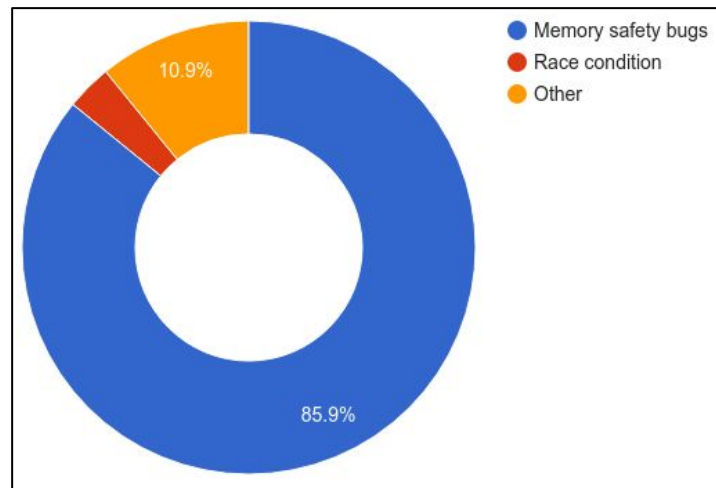
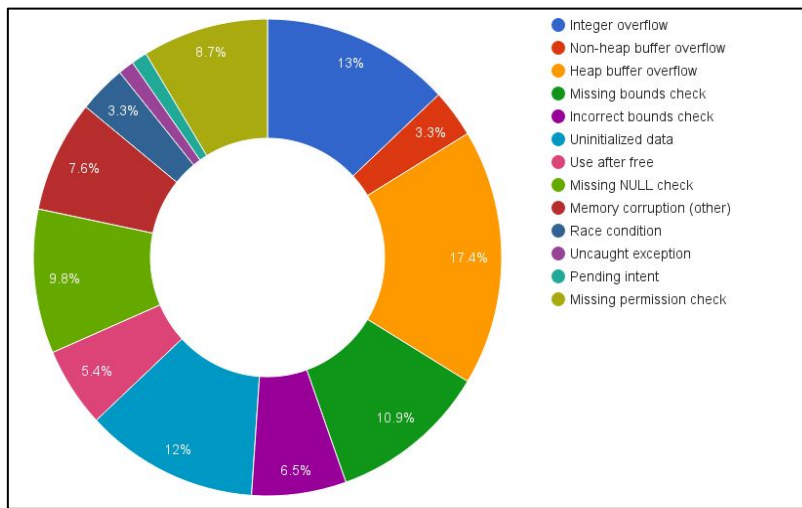
Applications targeting “Nougat” or greater no longer trust user installed certs by default.

Where do we go from here?

Languages

- **Safe by design:** As an industry, we need to move towards memory safe languages
 - This includes sacred cows such as the Linux kernel

Bug root cause for all of Android (including kernel and other components)



Invest in Defense

- **Invest in defenses:** As an industry, we need to look beyond attacks and short term solutions, and invest in architectural improvements in all these areas:
 - Exploit Mitigation
 - Exploit Containment
 - Principle of Least Privilege
 - Architectural Decomposition
 - Attack Surface Reduction
 - Safe by design APIs
 - Defense-in-depth

Black Hat Sound Bytes

Black Hat Sound Bytes

- Android has a robust, multi-layered defense designed to mitigate and contain vulnerabilities.
- Android is investing heavily in learning from vulnerabilities and applying those lessons in new releases.
- Vulnerabilities will never go away, but they can be contained and managed.

THANK YOU



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