

# Mobile Malware

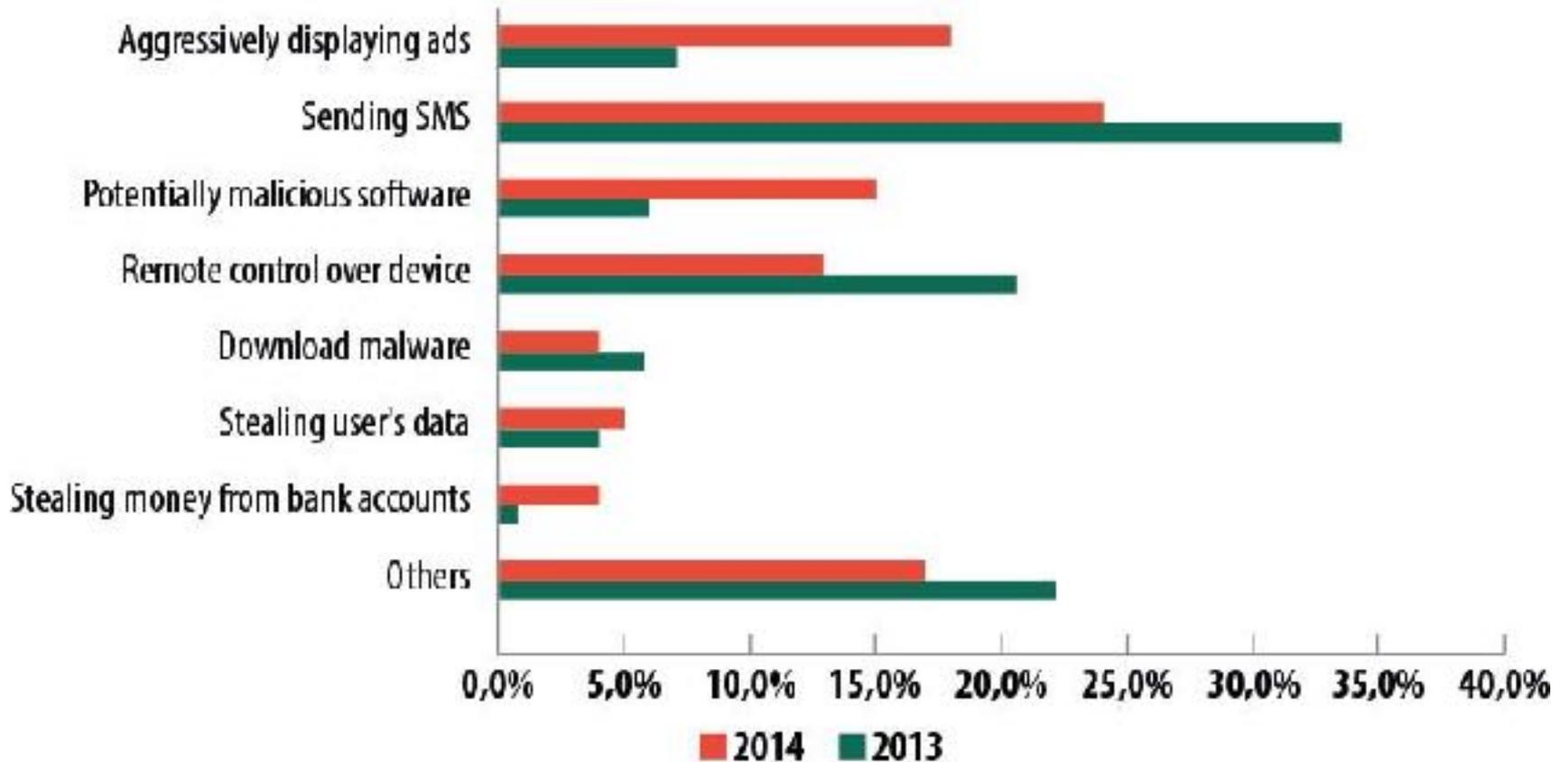
John Mitchell

*Acknowledgments: Lecture slides are from the Computer Security course taught by Dan Boneh and John Mitchell at Stanford University. When slides are obtained from other sources, a reference will be noted on the bottom of that slide. A full list of references is provided on the last slide.*

# Outline

- Mobile malware
- Identifying malware
  - Detect at app store rather than on platform
- Target fragmentation in Android
  - Out-of-date Apps may disable more recent security platform patches

# Malware Trends



# Apple pulls popular Instagram client 'InstaAgent' from iOS App Store after malware discovery

By [AppleInsider Staff](#)

Tuesday, November 10, 2015, 03:51 pm PT (06:51 pm ET)

A popular Instagram profile analyzer was on Tuesday pulled from the iOS App Store after being outed as malware by a German developer who found the app harvesting usernames and passwords.

```
POST /api.php?debug=1&referans=711230.5a6&id=889956.8ac&lang=en&country=DE HTTP/1.1
Host: instagram.zunamedia.com
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Cookie: __cfduid=d6b7519c522c2a6ff09211731c44065041447159859
Accept-Language: en-us
Accept: */*
Content-Length: 89
Connection: keep-alive
User-Agent: InstaAgent/4 CFNetwork/758.1.6 Darwin/15.0.0

csrfmiddlewaretoken=c03e9a748fdb8a117f803666ccea4b32&username=da[REDACTED]&password=[REDACTED]
```


 618

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## ACEDECEIVER: FIRST IOS TROJAN EXPLOITING APPLE DRM DESIGN FLAWS TO INFECT ANY IOS DEVICE

POSTED BY: [Claud Xiao](#) on March 16, 2016 5:00 AM

FILED IN: [Unit 42](#)

TAGGED: [AceDeceiver](#), [FairPlay](#), [OS X](#), [Trojan](#), [ZergHelper](#)

We've discovered a new family of iOS malware that successfully infected non-jailbroken devices we've named "AceDeceiver".

What makes AceDeceiver different from previous iOS malware is that instead of abusing enterprise certificates as some iOS malware has over the past two years, AceDeceiver manages to install itself without any enterprise certificate at all. It does so by exploiting design flaws in Apple's DRM mechanism, and even as Apple has removed AceDeceiver from App Store, it may still spread thanks to a novel attack vector.

AceDeceiver is the first iOS malware we've seen that abuses certain design flaws in Apple's DRM protection mechanism — namely FairPlay — to install malicious apps on iOS devices regardless of whether they are jailbroken. This technique is called "FairPlay Man-In-The-Middle (MITM)" and has been used since 2013 to spread pirated iOS apps, but this is the first time we've seen it used to spread malware. (The FairPlay MITM attack technique was also

# Based on FairPlay vulnerability

## Normal Procedures

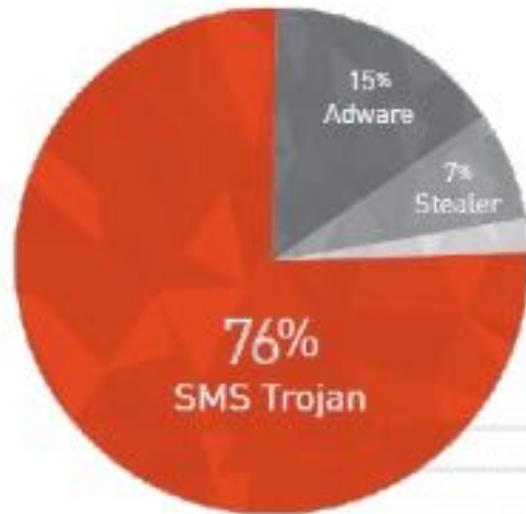


## FairPlay MITM



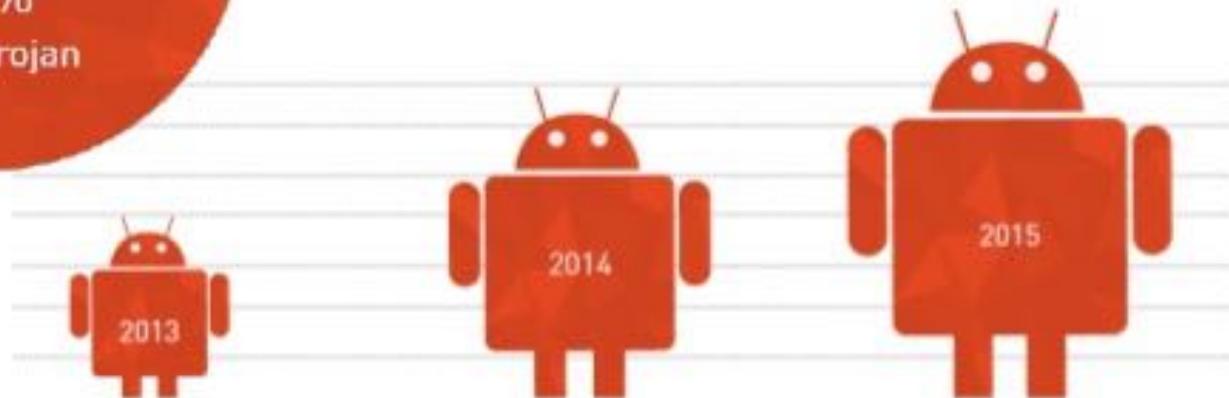
- Requires malware on user PC, installation of malicious app in App Store
- Continues to work after app removed from store
- Silently installs app on phone

# Android malware 2015



**61%**

CYREN noted a 61% increase in the amount of mobile malware targeting Android devices.





# Current Android Malware

## Description

### **AccuTrack**

This application turns an Android smartphone into a GPS tracker.

### **Ackposts**

This Trojan steals contact information from the compromised device and uploads them to a remote server.

### **Acnetdoor**

This Trojan opens a backdoor on the infected device and sends the IP address to a remote server.

### **Adsms**

This is a Trojan which is allowed to send SMS messages. The distribution channel ... is through a SMS message containing the download link.

### **Airpush/StopSMS**

Airpush is a very aggressive Ad-Network.

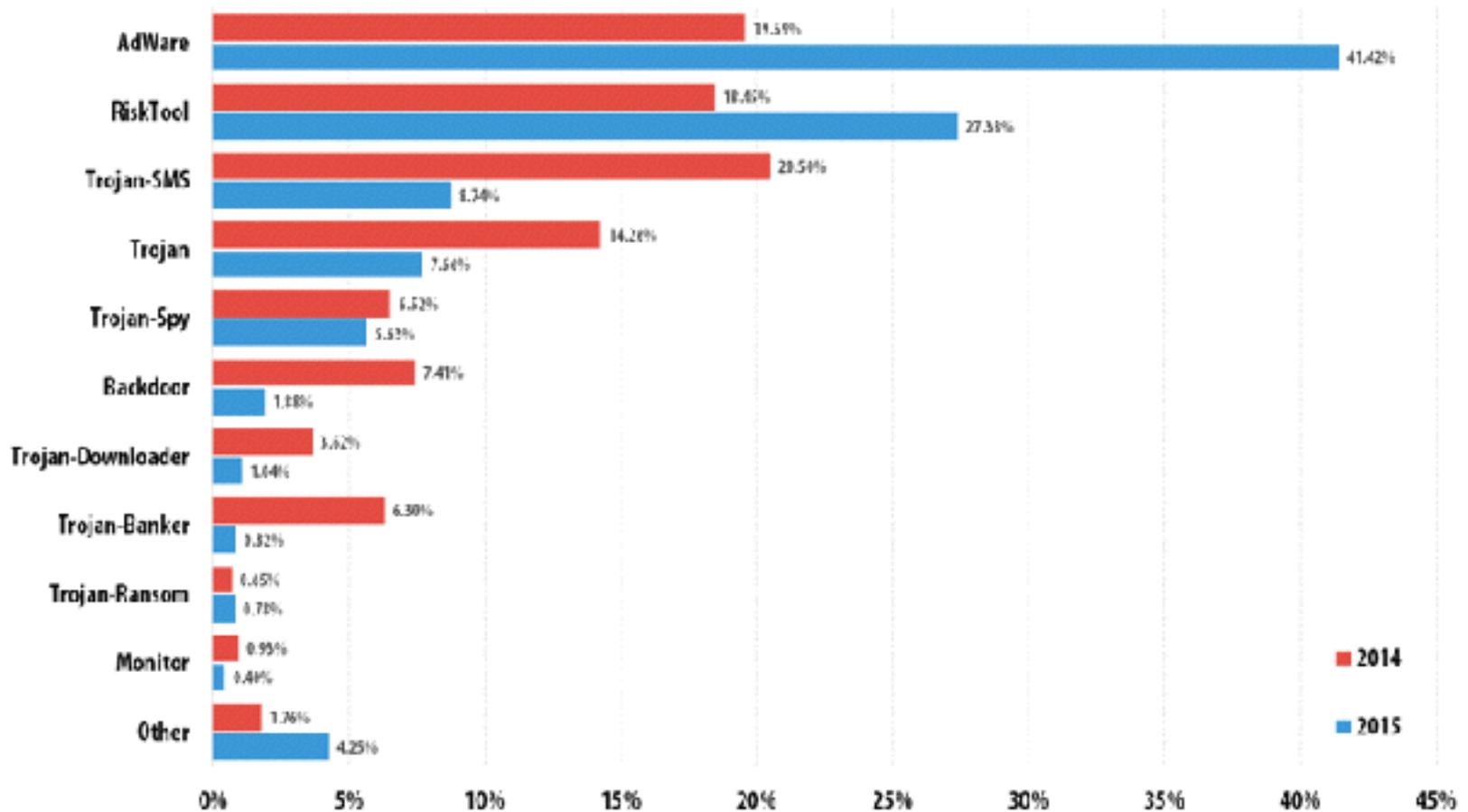
...

### **BankBot**

This malware tries to steal users' confidential information and money from bank and mobile accounts associated with infected devices.

<http://forensics.spreitzenbarth.de/android-malware/>

# Trends 2014-15

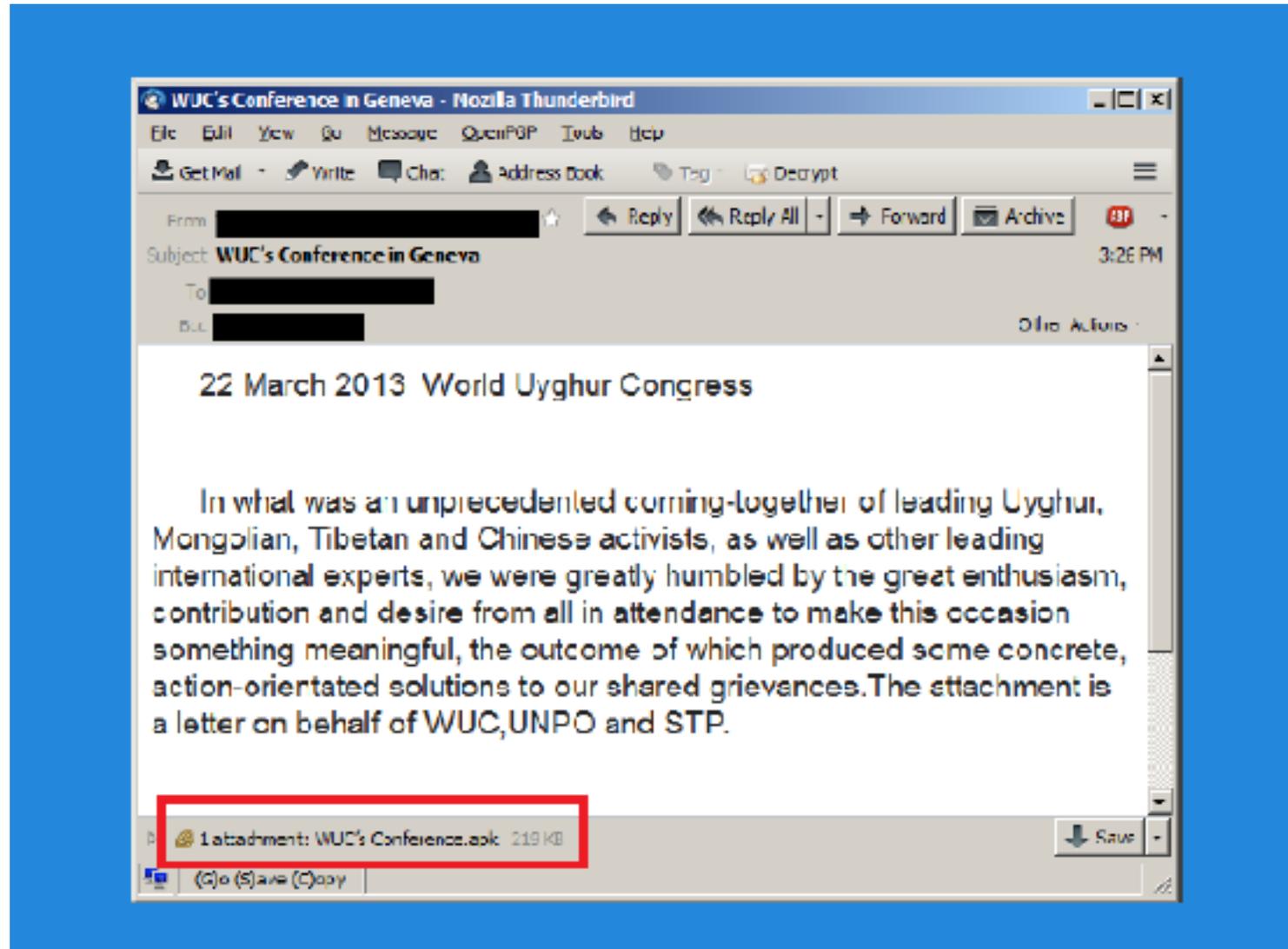


# Android free antivirus apps ...

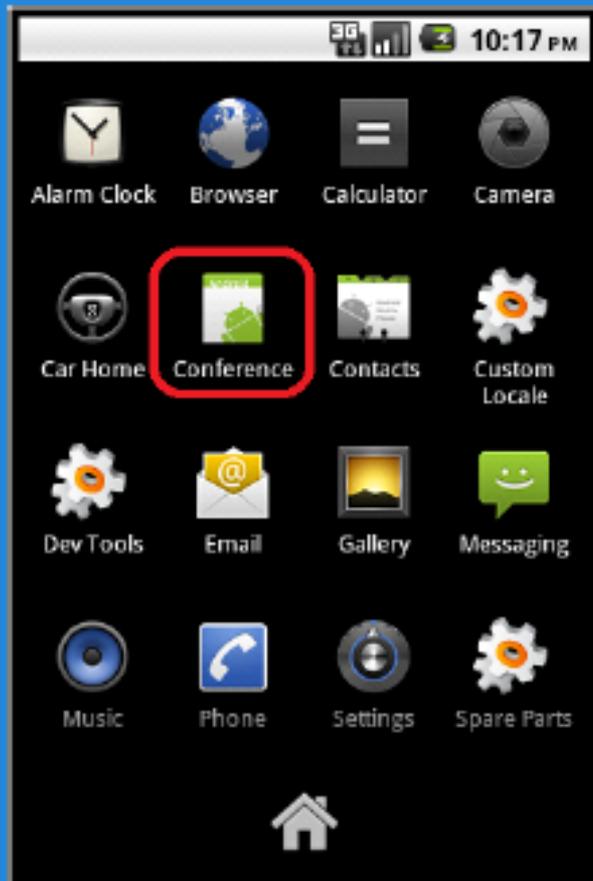
1. [Comodo Security & Antivirus](#)
2. [CM Security Antivirus AppLock](#)
3. [360 Security - Antivirus Boost](#)
4. [Sophos Free Antivirus and Security](#)
5. [Malwarebytes Anti-Malware](#)
6. [Bitdefender Antivirus Free](#)



# Android malware example



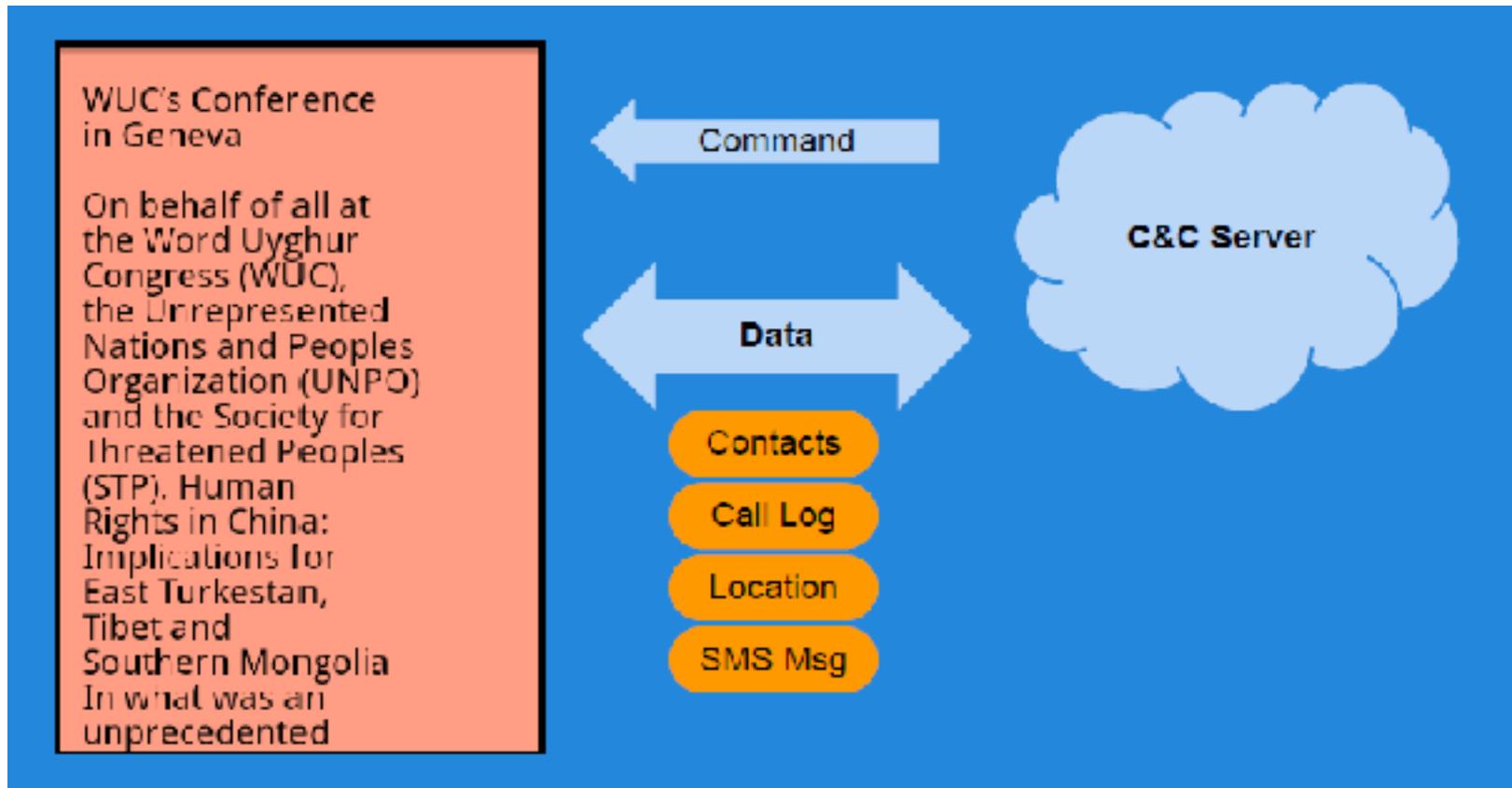
# Install malicious “conference app”



WUC's Conference  
in Geneva

On behalf of all at  
the World Uyghur  
Congress (WUC),  
the Unrepresented  
Nations and Peoples  
Organization (UNPO)  
and the Society for  
Threatened Peoples  
(STP), Human  
Rights in China:  
Implications for  
East Turkestan,  
Tibet and  
Southern Mongolia  
In what was an  
unprecedented

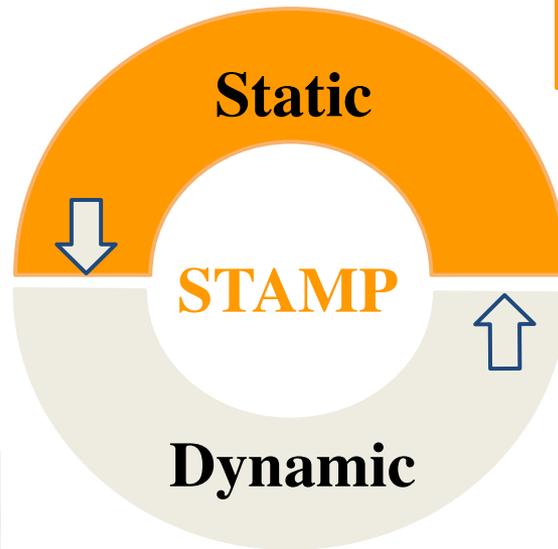
# Malware behavior triggered by C&C server (Chuli)



# Outline

- Mobile malware
- ➔ Identifying malware
  - Detect at app store rather than on platform
- Target fragmentation in Android
  - Out-of-date Apps may disable more recent security platform patches

# STAMP Admission System

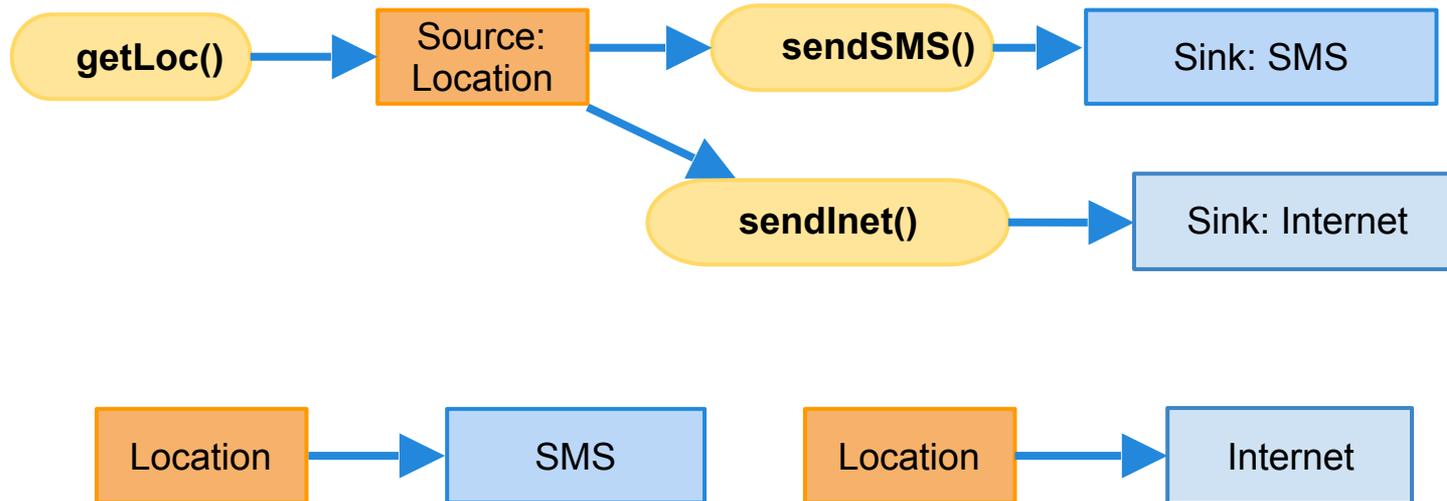


**Static Analysis**  
More behaviors,  
fewer details

**Dynamic Analysis**  
Fewer behaviors,  
more details

Alex Aiken,  
John Mitchell,  
Saswat Anand,  
Jason Franklin  
Osbert Bastani,  
Lazaro Clapp,  
Patrick Mutchler,  
Manolis Papadakis

# Data Flow Analysis

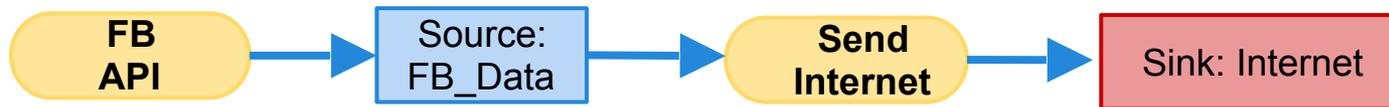


- Source-to-sink flows

- Sources: Location, Calendar, Contacts, Device ID etc.
- Sinks: Internet, SMS, Disk, etc.

# Data Flow Analysis in Action

- Malware/Greyware Analysis
  - Data flow summaries enable enterprise-specific policies
- API Misuse and Data Theft Detection



- Automatic Generation of App Privacy Policies

- Avoid liability, protect consumer privacy

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

- Vulnerability Discovery

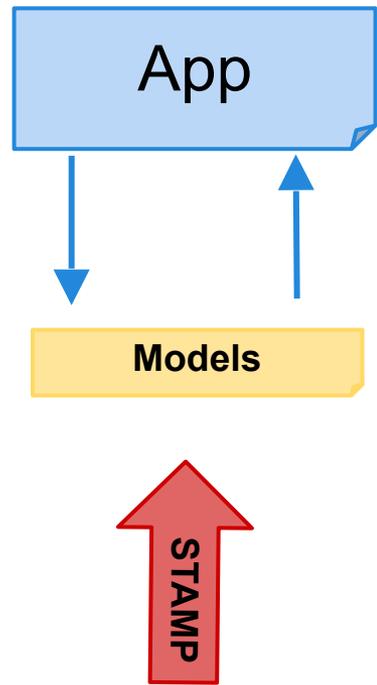
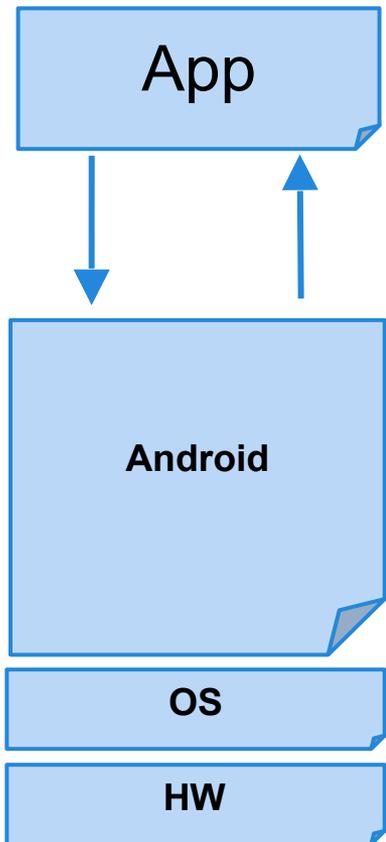


# Challenges

- Android is 3.4M+ lines of complex code
  - Uses reflection, callbacks, native code
- **Scalability:** Whole system analysis impractical
- **Soundness:** Avoid missing flows
- **Precision:** Minimize false positives

# STAMP Approach

Too expensive!



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

# Data We Track (Sources)

- Account data
- Audio
- Calendar
- Call log
- Camera
- Contacts
- Device Id
- Location
- Photos (Geotags)
- SD card data
- SMS

30+ types of  
sensitive data

# Data Destinations (Sinks)

- Internet (socket)
- SMS
- Email
- System Logs
- Webview/Browser
- File System
- Broadcast Message

10+ types of  
exit points

# Currently Detectable Flow Types

396 Flow Types

Unique Flow Types = Sources x Sink

# Example Analysis

## Contact Sync for Facebook (unofficial)

Description:

*This application allows you to synchronize your Facebook contacts on Android.*

**IMPORTANT:**

- \* "Facebook does not allow [sic] to export phone numbers or emails. Only names, pictures and statuses are synced."
- \* "Facebook users have the option to block one or all apps. If they opt for that, they will be EXCLUDED from your friends list."

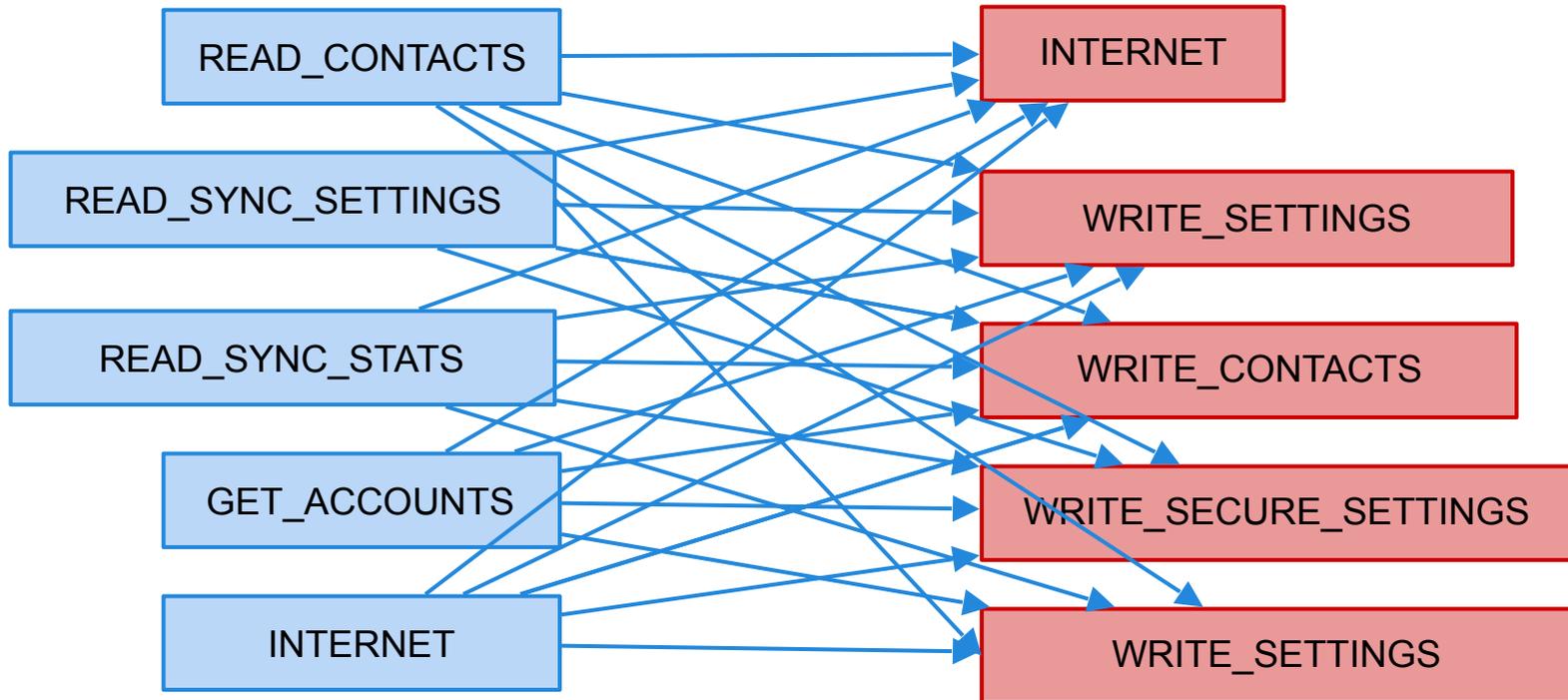
**Privacy Policy:** (page not found)



# Possible Flows from Permissions

Sources

Sinks



# Expected Flows

## Sources

READ\_CONTACTS

READ\_SYNC\_SETTINGS

READ\_SYNC\_STATS

GET\_ACCOUNTS

INTERNET

## Sinks

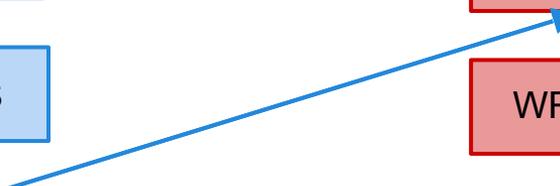
INTERNET

WRITE\_SETTINGS

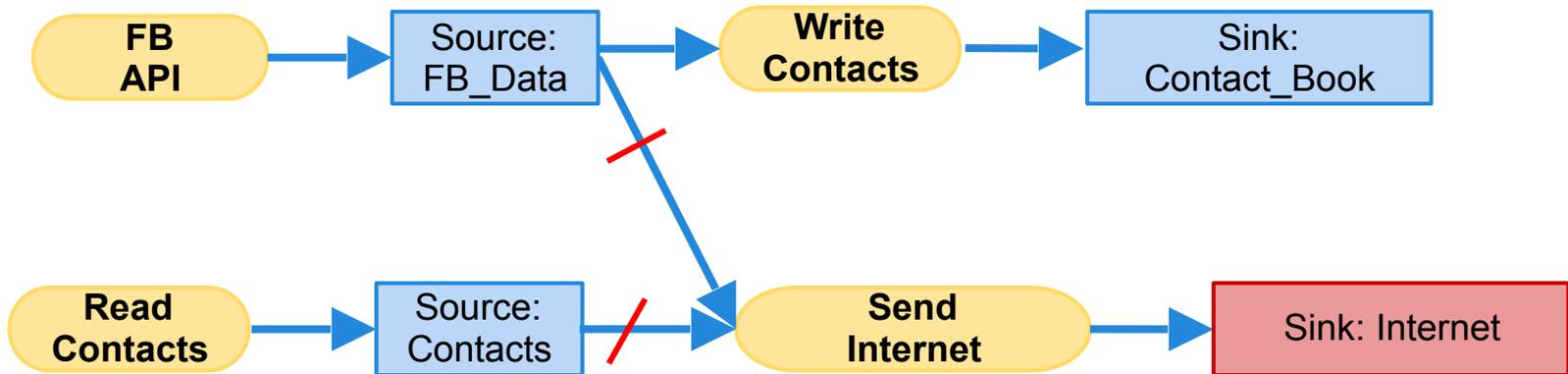
WRITE\_CONTACTS

WRITE\_SECURE\_SETTINGS

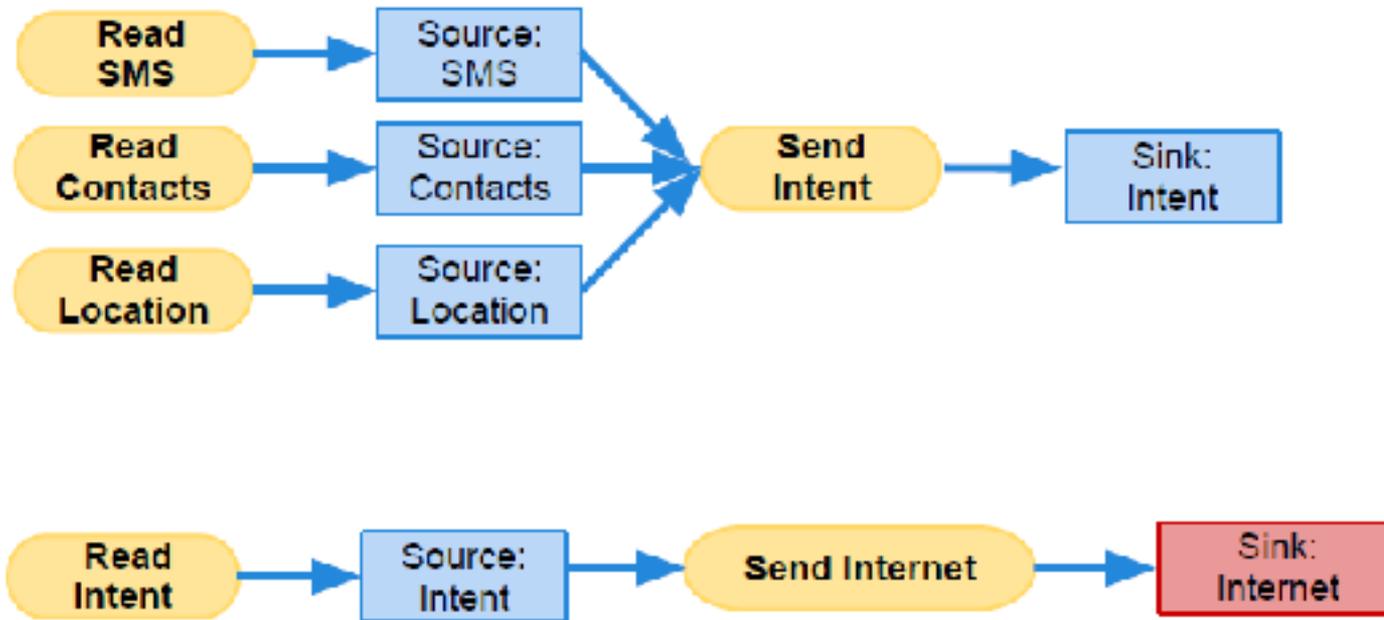
WRITE\_SETTINGS



# Observed Flows



# Chuli source-to-sink flows



# Outline

- Mobile malware
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- ➔ Target fragmentation in Android
  - Out-of-date Apps may disable more recent security platform patches

# Target Fragmentation in Android Apps

Patrick Mutchler  
John Mitchell

Yeganeh Safaei  
Adam Doupe

# Takeaways

Android apps can run using outdated OS behavior

- The large majority of Android apps do this
- Including popular and well maintained apps

Outdated security code invisibly permeates the app ecosystem

- “Patched” security vulnerabilities still exist in the wild
- “Risky by default” behavior is widespread

# Roadmap

## **What is target fragmentation?**

Target fragmentation statistics

Security consequences

*“If the [operating system version of the device] is higher than the version declared by your app’s `targetSdkVersion`, the system **may enable compatibility behaviors** to ensure that your app continues to work the way you expect.”*

- Android Developer Reference

# Roadmap

What is target fragmentation?

**Target fragmentation statistics**

Security consequences

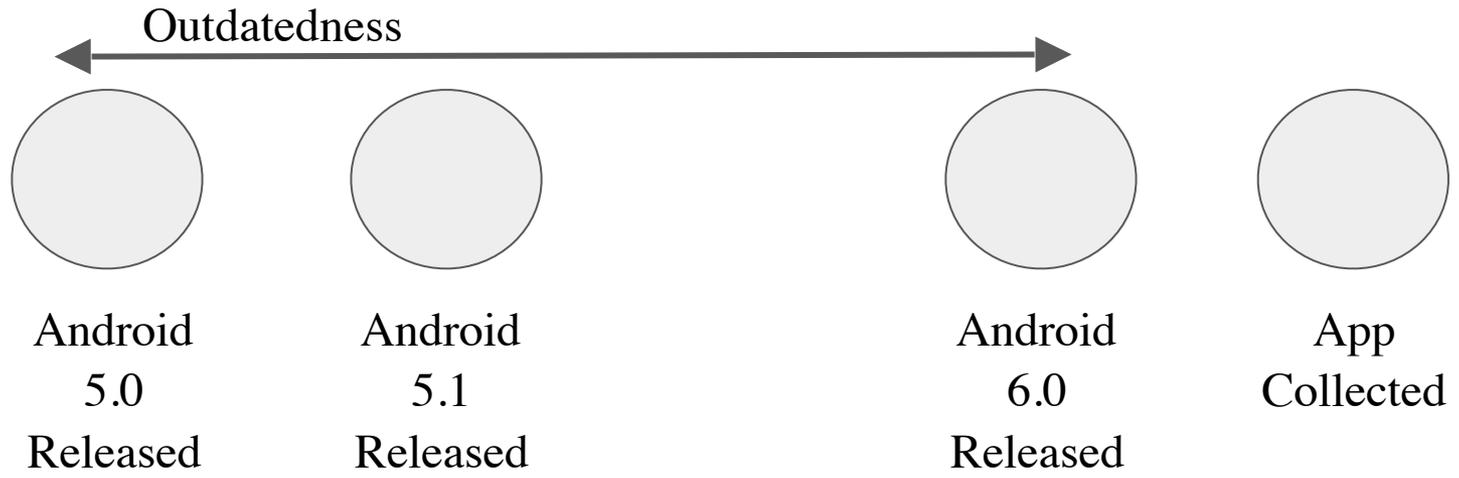
# Dataset

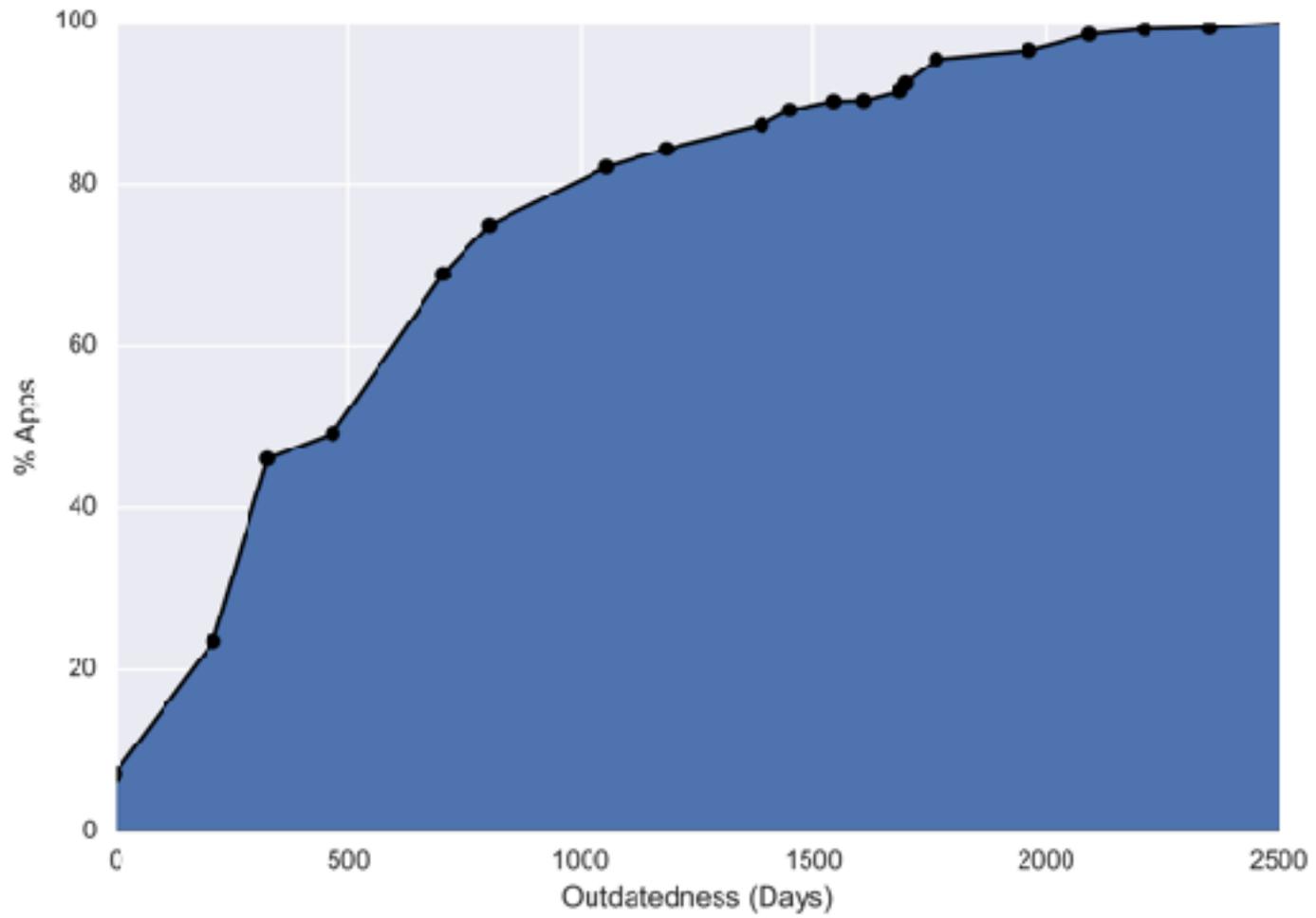
1,232,696 Android Apps

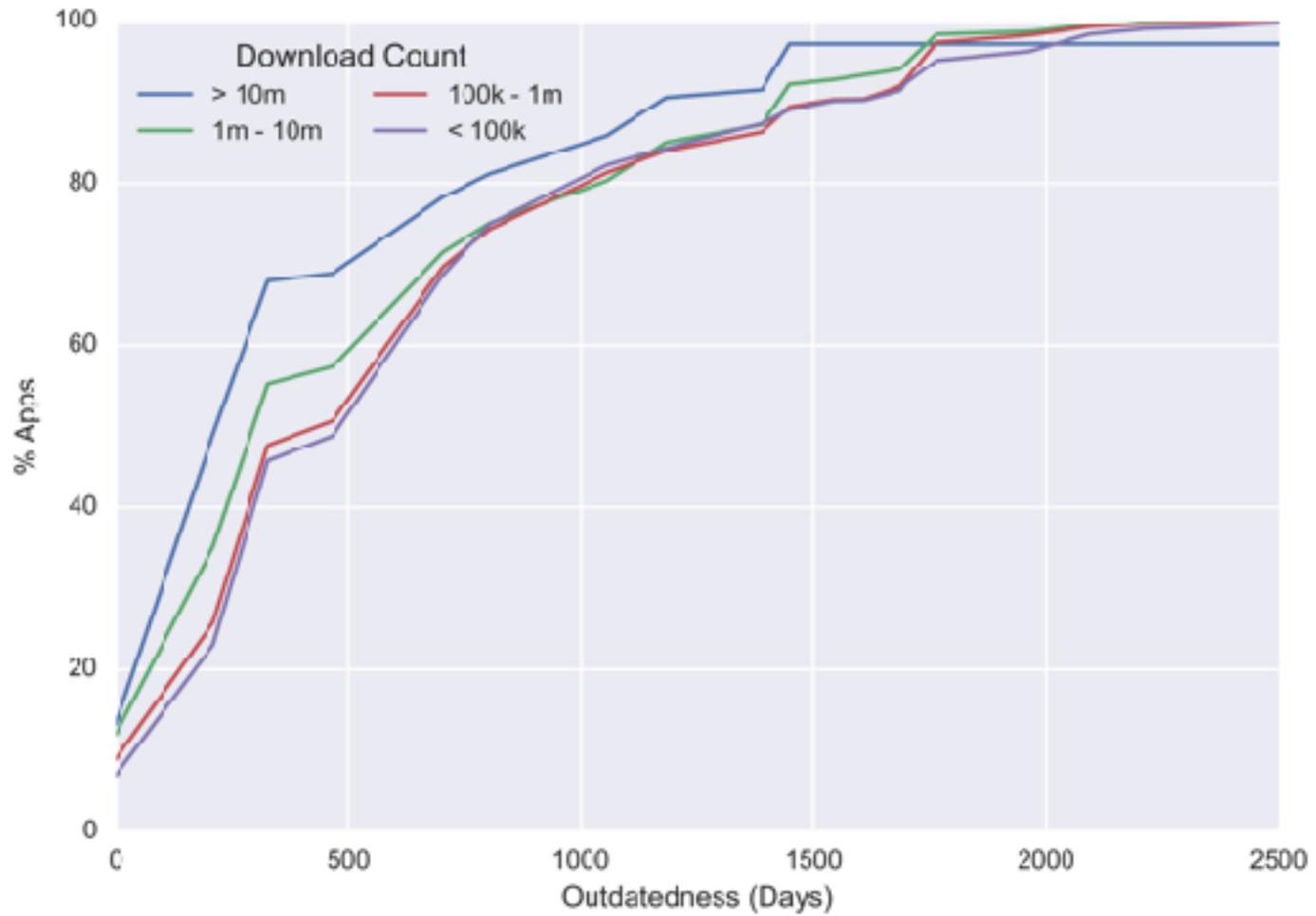
Popularity, Category, Update, and Developer metadata

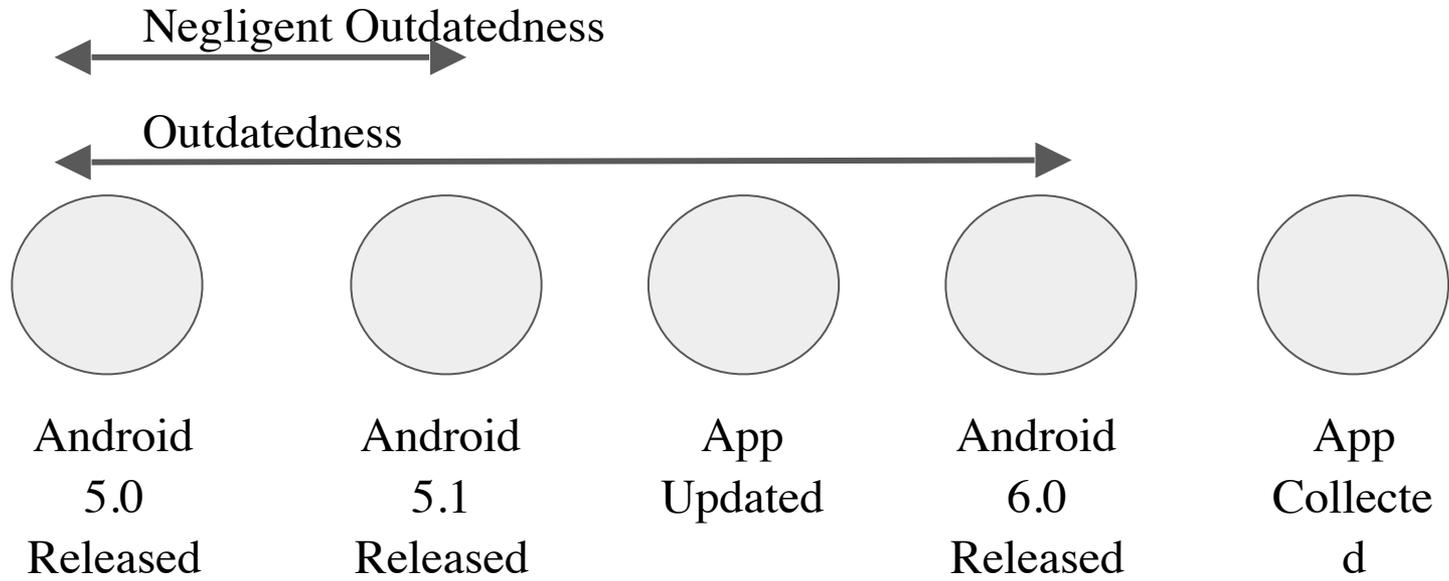
Collected between May 2012 and Dec 2015

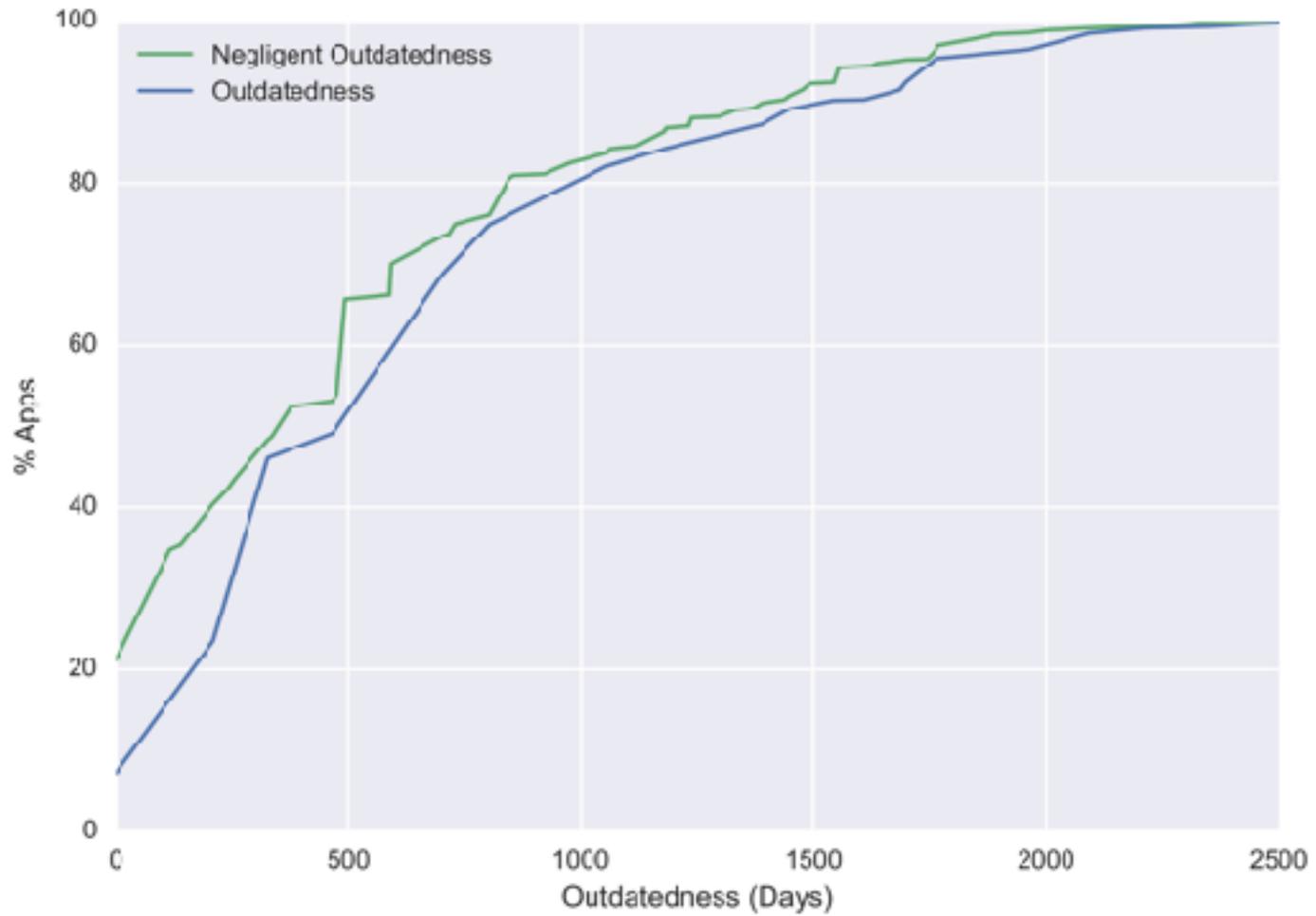
Broken into five datasets by collection date











# Roadmap

What is target fragmentation?

Target fragmentation statistics

**Security consequences**

## Mixed Content in WebView

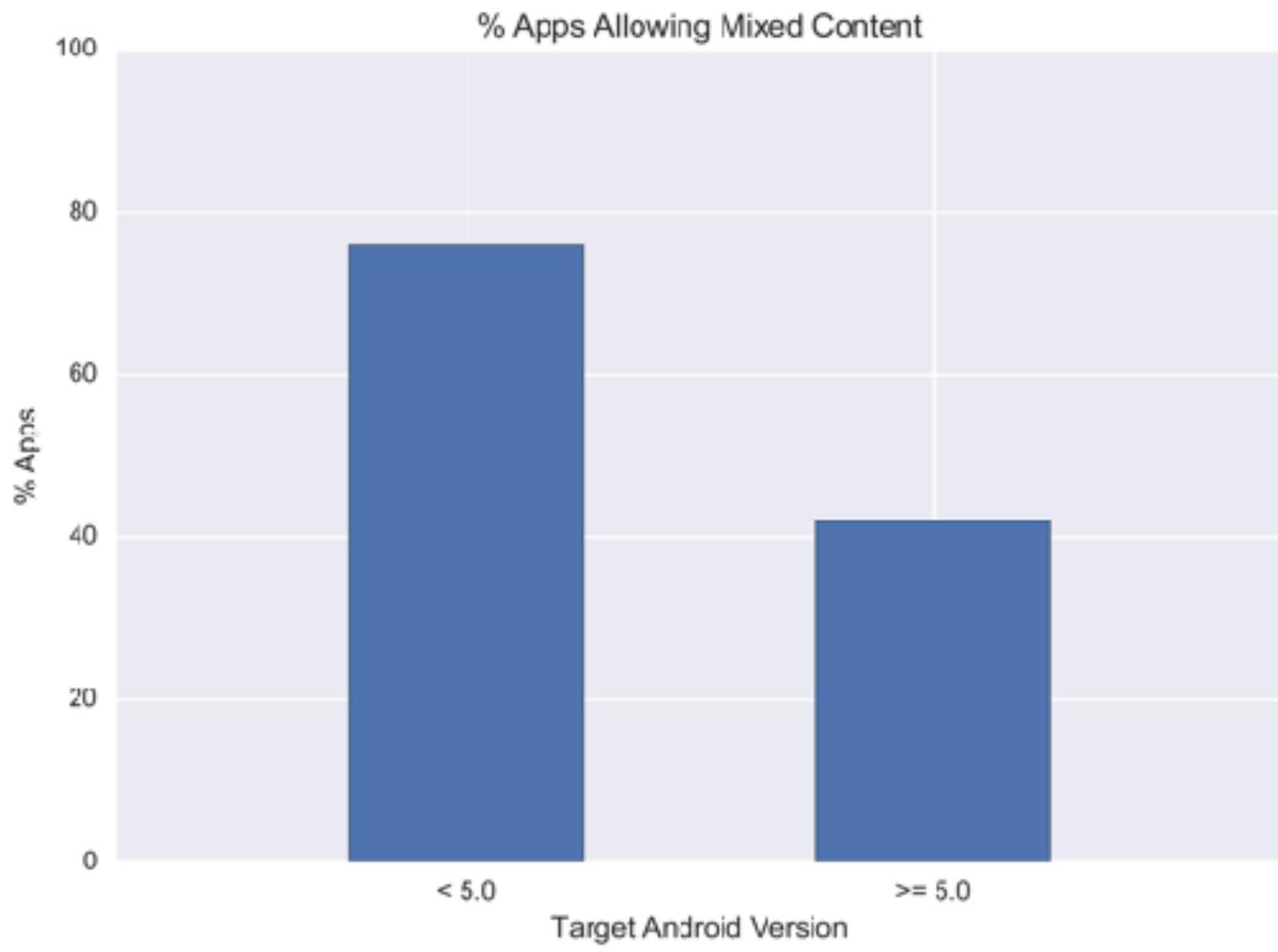
✘ **Mixed Content:** The page at simple-example.html:1  
'https://googlesamples.github.io/web-fundamentals/samples/discovery-and-distribution/avoid-mixed-content/simple-example.html' was loaded over HTTPS, but requested an insecure script 'http://googlesamples.github.io/web-fundamentals/samples/discovery-and-distribution/avoid-mixed-content/simple-example.js'. This request has been blocked; the content must be served over HTTPS.

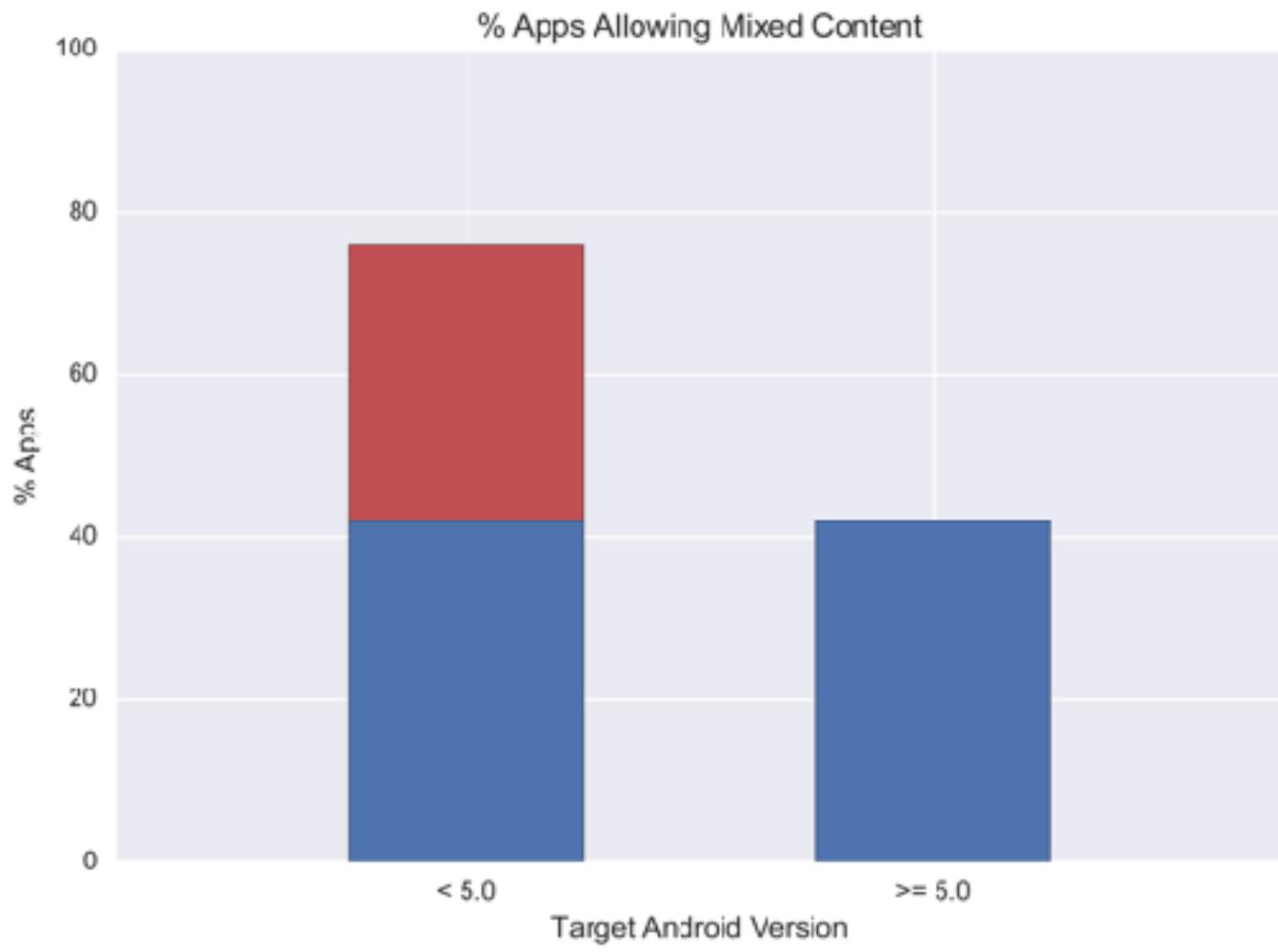
# Mixed Content in WebView

Major web browsers block Mixed Content

In Android 5.0, WebViews block Mixed Content by default

Can override default with `setMixedContentMode()`

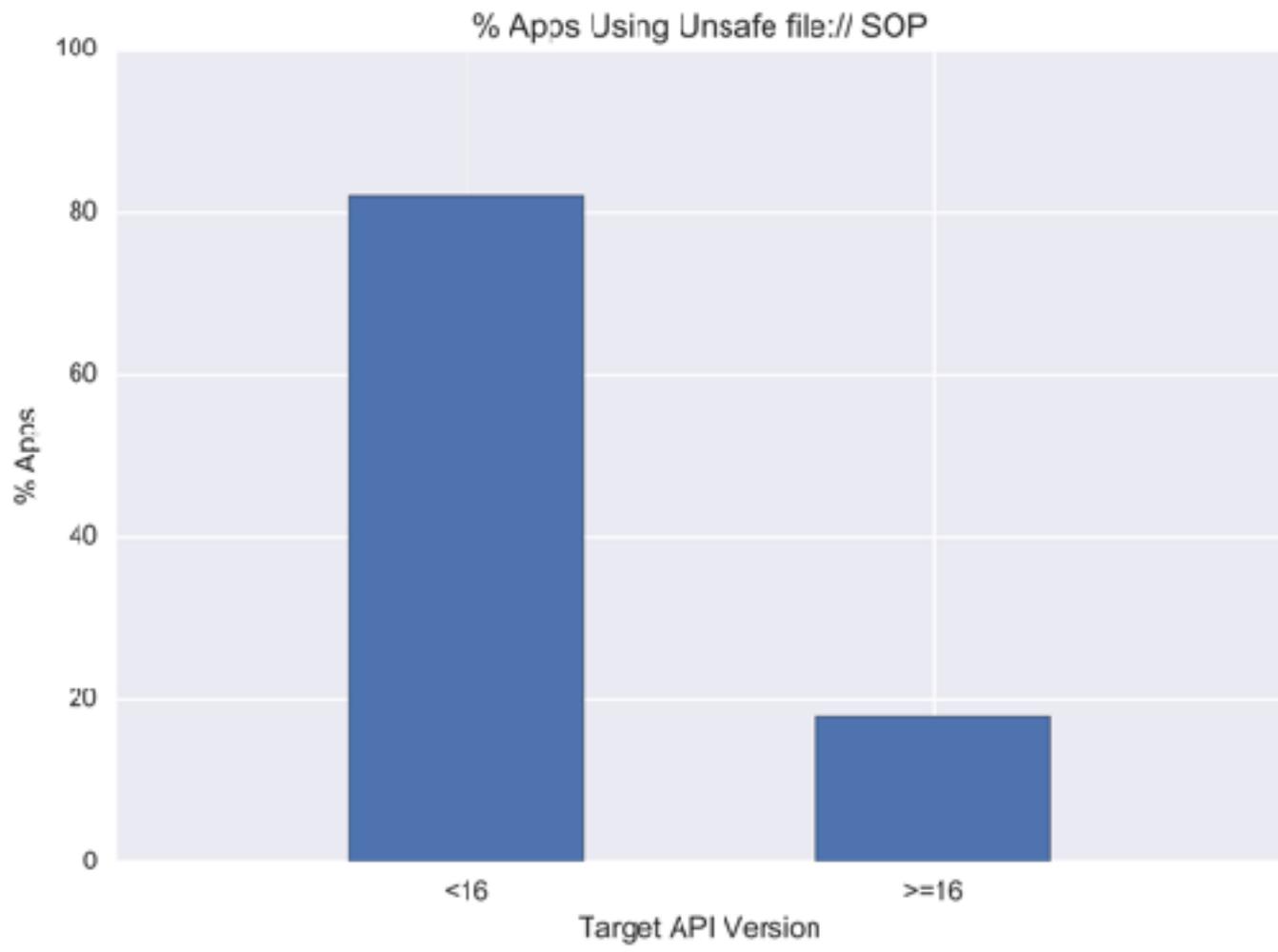


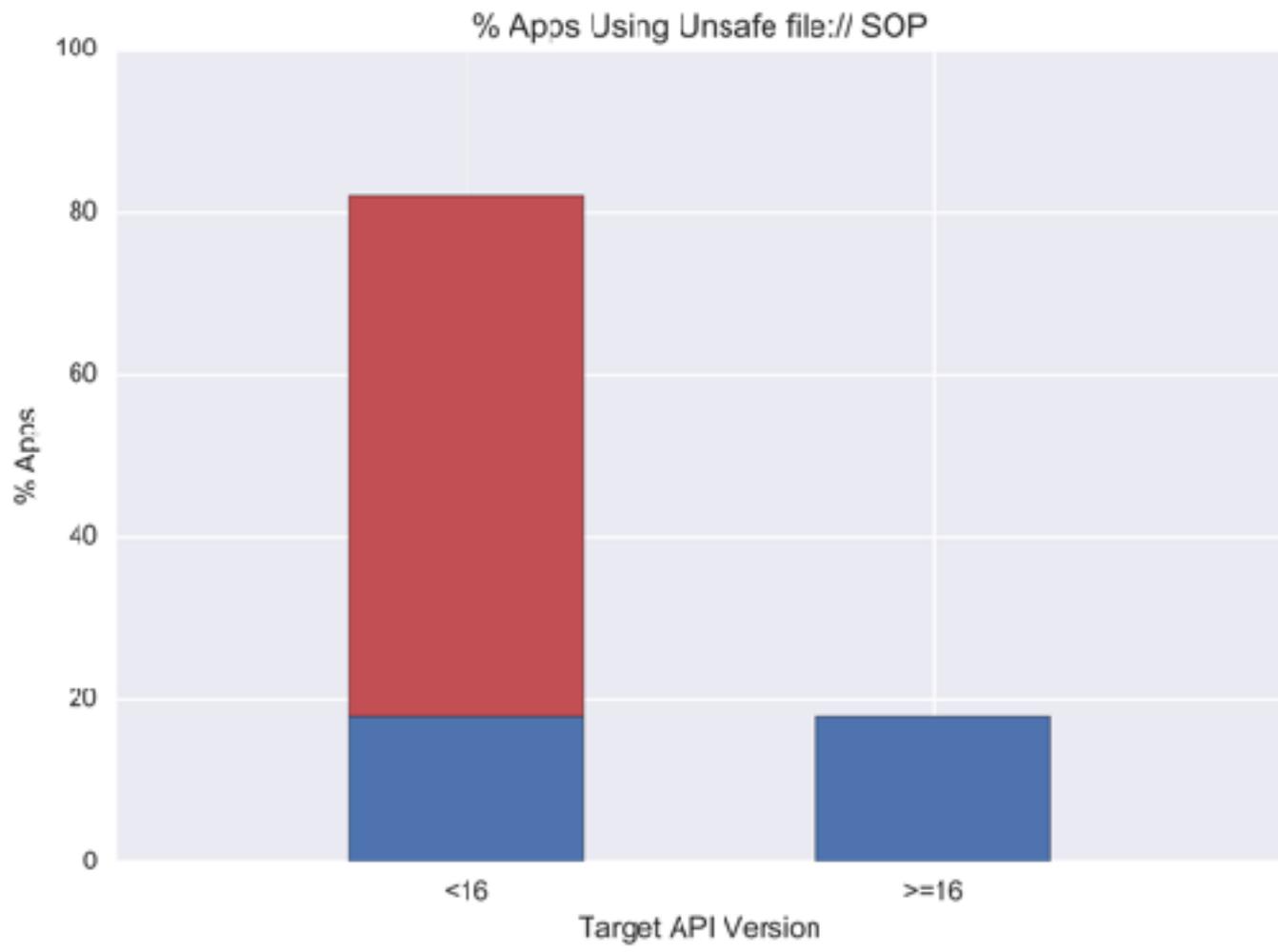


## SOP for `file://` URLs in WebView

Android 4.1 separate `file://` URLs are treated as unique origins

Can override with `setAllowFileAccessFromFileURLs()`





# Recap

Android apps can run using outdated OS behavior

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**The END**