

Leave Me Alone: App-level Protection Against Runtime Information Gathering on Android



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RIG Attacks

Runtime-Information-Gathering (RIG)

- Collect runtime information from target app (the victim)
- Directly steal or indirectly infer sensitive user information

1) Design weaknesses of the OS

shared communication channels such as Bluetooth

2) Side channels

memory and network-data usages

Android Permission Issues

A malicious app needs to run side-by-side with the target app (the victim) to collect its runtime information.

A malicious app can abuse the permission it gets “to directly collect sensitive data from the target app running in the foreground.”

RIG attacks exploit apps to obtain sensitive user data “ranging from phone conversations to health information;”

A game app with the Bluetooth permission for connecting to its playpad can also download patient data from a Bluetooth glucose meter.”

Android-based Internet of Things (IoT)

1. Belkin NetCam Wi-Fi Camera with Night Vision

Designed for home surveillance and motion detection
Report to the house owner remotely

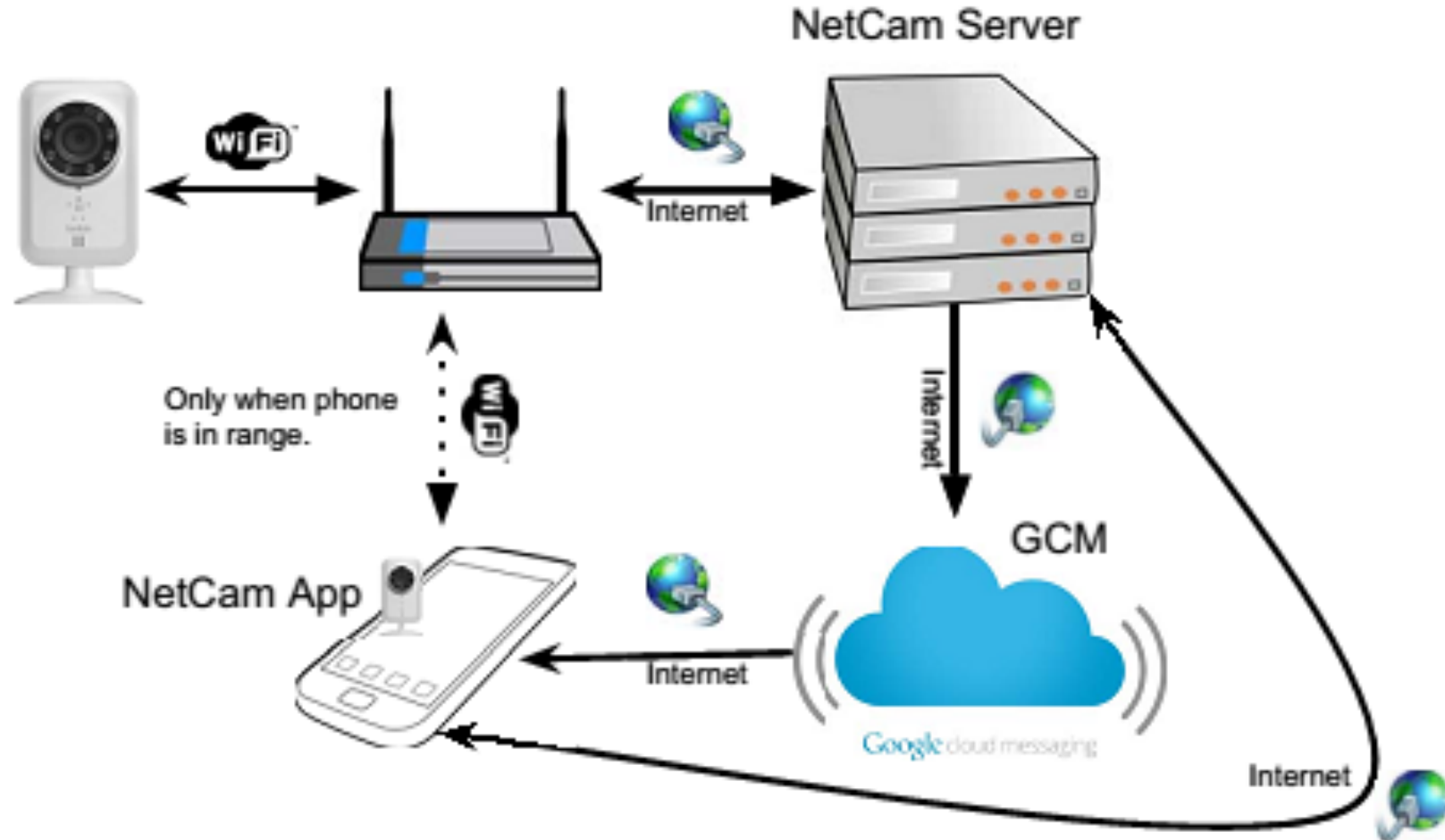


2. Nest Protect

Shipped 440,000 of its smoke alarms in the United States between
Nov. 2013 and Apr. 2014



NetCam Communication Model



NetCam Attacks

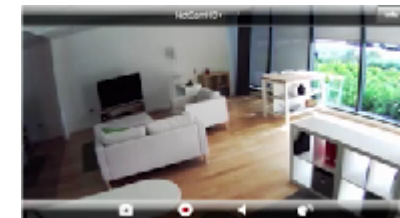
- Utilize two side channels
 - Traffic statistics: `tcp_snd` and `tcp_rcv`
 - CPU usage: `/proc/<pid>/stat`

Three steps

- Infer if anybody is at home
- Mute alarm
- Infer anybody is watching surveillance



Motion Detection



<https://sites.google.com/site/appguardian/>

How to Protect from RIG attack ?



Previous Works

- **Enhancing access control causes compatibility issues**
 - + Prevent information leaks during security-critical operations such as phone calls
 - + Remove public resources that could be used for a side-channel analysis
 - Inevitably make the system less usable
 - Cause compatibility issues

Previous Works

➤ **Modify OS**

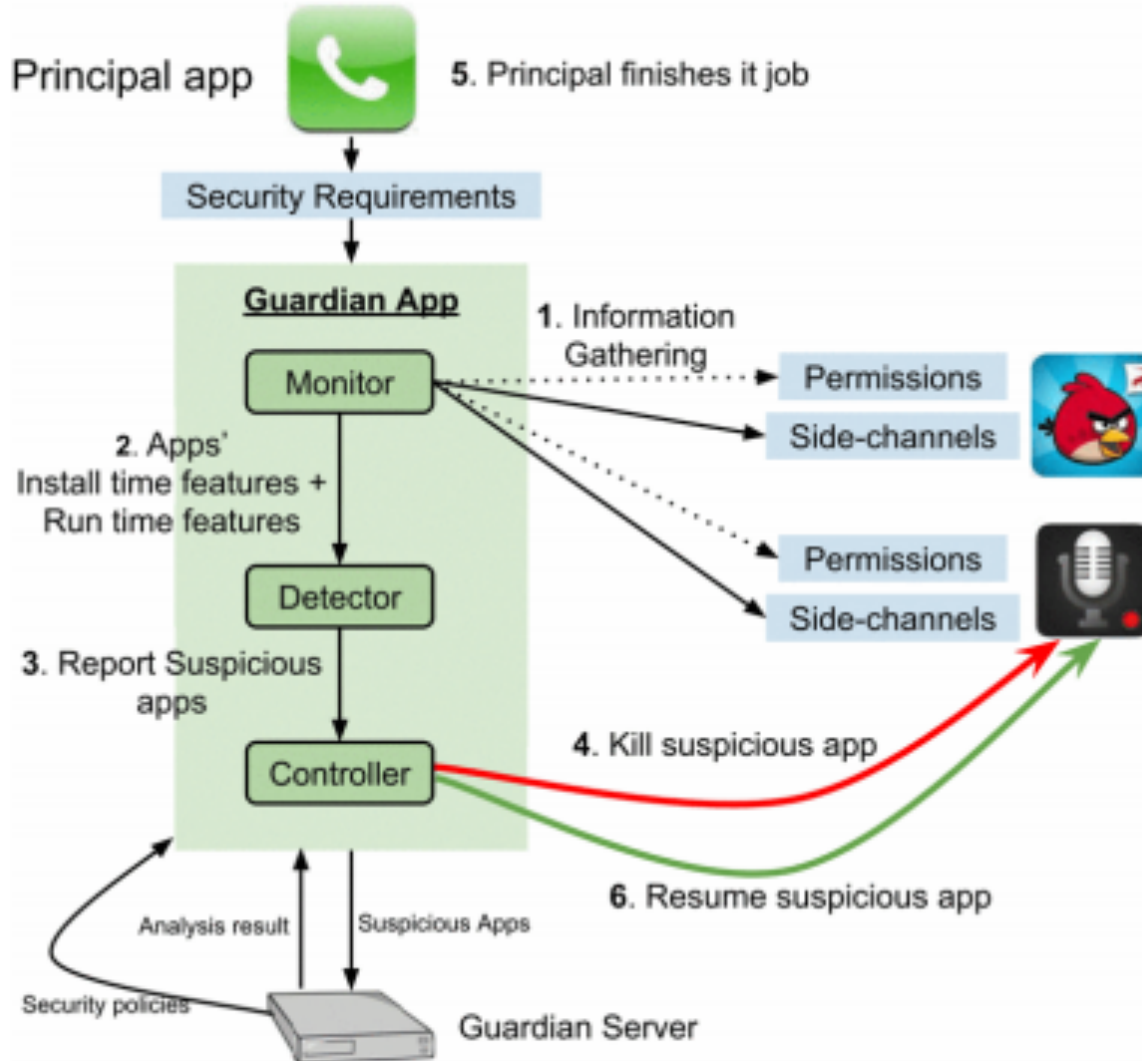
Complicated and painful (Android OS ecosystem: fragmentation)

- New protection takes a long time before it can reach Android devices worldwide;
- New RIG attacks continue to be brought to the spotlight;
- It is less clear what an app can do by itself to control its information exposed by the OS.

Researchers proposed solution

App Guardian

App Guardian

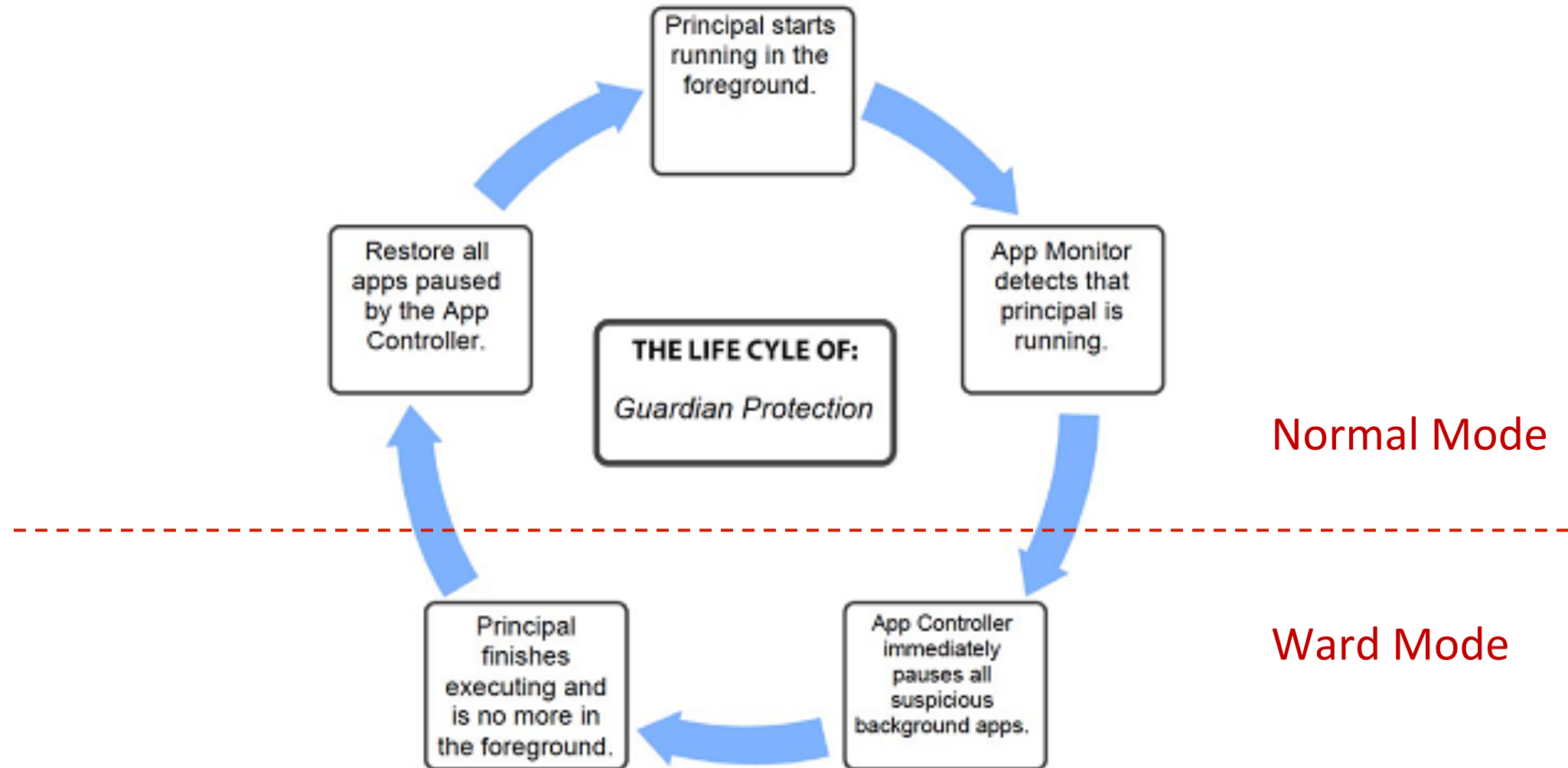


1. Information Gathering
- Permissions, side-channels
2. Install / Run time features
3. Report suspicious apps
4. kill suspicious app
5. Principal finished
6. Resume suspicious app

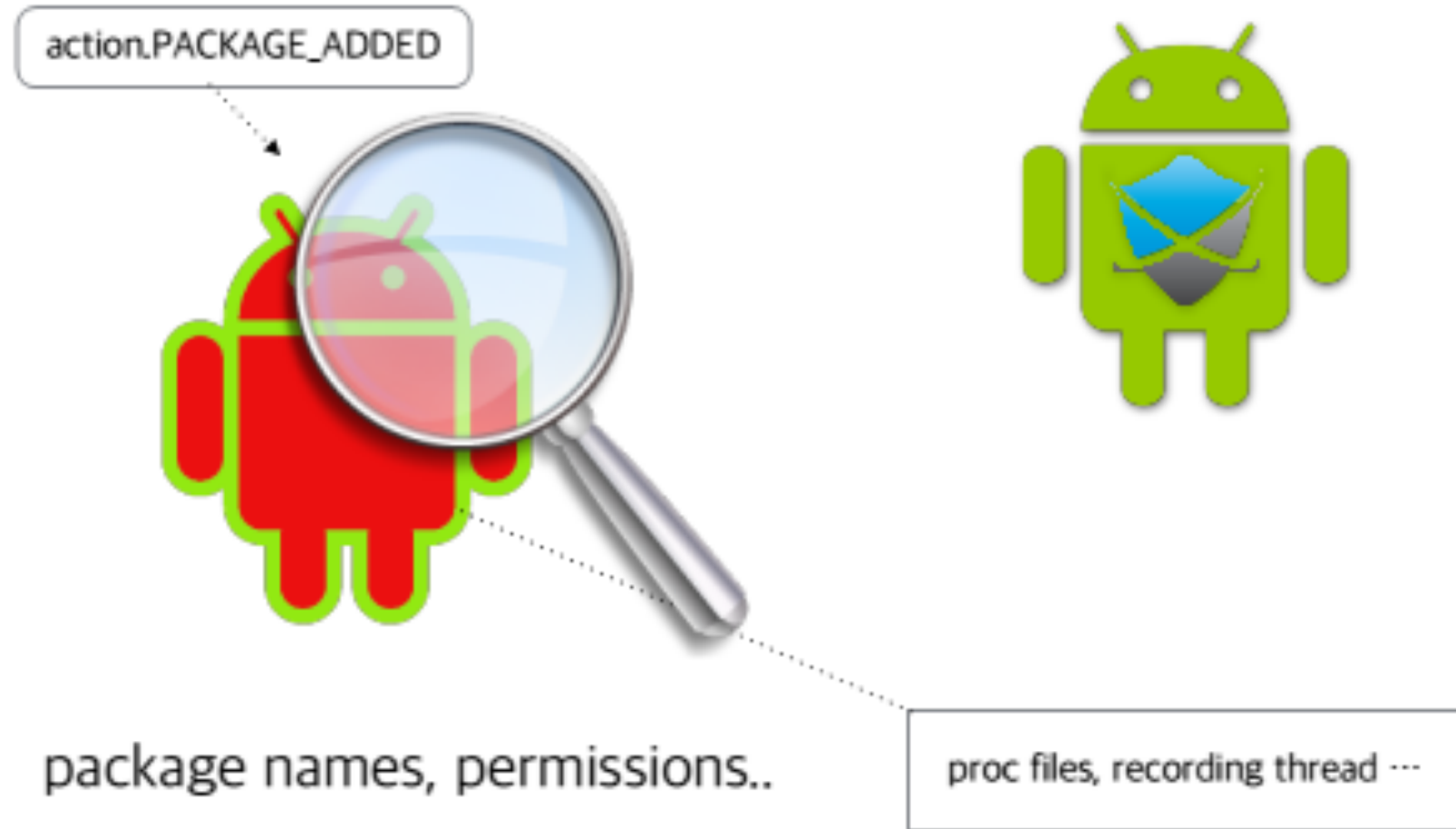
Grant Guardian a set of permissions

- `KILL_BACKGROUND_PROCESSES` – for closing other third-party apps
- `SYSTEM_ALERT_WINDOW` - for popping up an alert to the user
- `INTERNET` – to access internet
- `GET_TASK` - for getting top activity
- `BIND_NOTIFICATION_LISTENER_SERVICE` - for controlling notifications

Life cycle of Guardian Protection



Monitoring



Entering the ward

WARD MODE



BACKGROUND APPS



KILL_BACKGROUND_PROCESSES

Entering the ward

oom_adj score (-17 ~ 15)



(typically) 9



2

Exiting the ward

WARD MODE



BACKGROUND APPS



HOME - WAIT - KILL



Impacts on Performance

- **Close an app which might be restarted later**
 - + App states are well preserved
 - Take longer time than Switch to foreground

App	Restart (s)	Switch (s)
Subway Surf	9.76	2.89
Mx Player	1.15	0.55
Flashlight	1.27	0.68
Shazam	2.18	0.77
RunKeeper	4.02	1.35
Bible.is	2.47	0.58
Chase	1.94	0.75
Duolingo	2.92	0.95
PicsArt	2.08	0.91
Wikipedia	1.91	0.65

Finding suspicious App

- Use malicious app's side channel



Finding suspicious App (Cont.)



Data Stealing Attacks

1. RECORD_AUDIO permission
2. Start Audioin_X process to record audio
(/proc/<pid>/task/<tid>/status)

Side-channel Attacks

- How frequently app uses the CPU resources
- Number of times schedule to use CPU



Behavior change

- **Challenge:**

- keep low profile before the principal show up
- act aggressively afterwards

- **Solution:**

Pearson correlation coefficient (r)

α	$1 - \beta$	r	n
0.05	0.8	0.90	7
0.05	0.8	0.95	5
0.05	0.8	0.98	4
0.05	0.8	0.9993	3
0.05	0.8	1	3

Collusion

- **Challenge:**

Multiple apps sample at a lower rate but still collect sufficient information



- **Solution:**

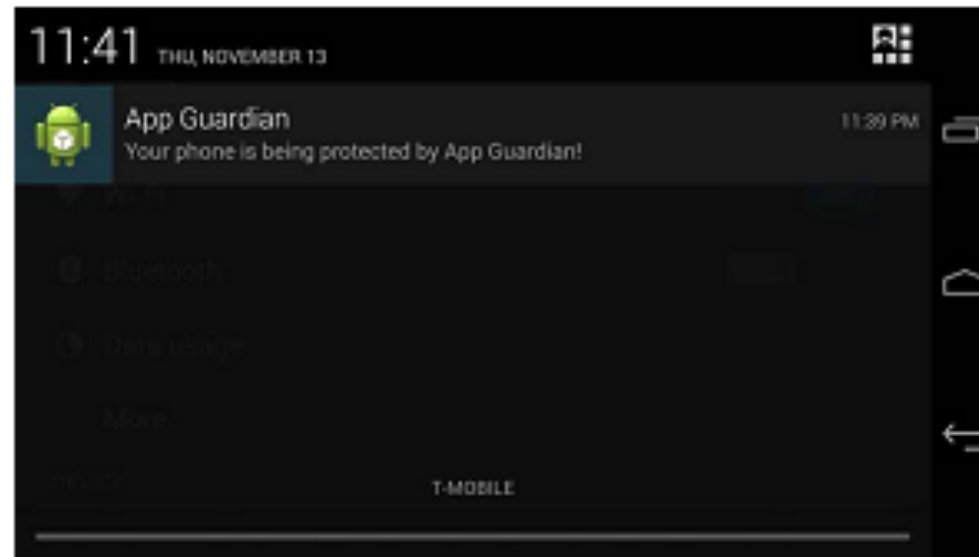
- Grouping apps with same signature
- Detect link-installed apps
- Ask user if less obvious recommendation

Self Protection

- **Use startForeground to start a service**

Prevent it from killed by

`KILL_BACKGROUND_PROCESSES`



Evaluation and analysis

Effectiveness

- Defeat all 12 RIG Attacks

No.	RIG Attacks	Defeat	Attack Success Rate (SR)
1	Audio Recording	Yes	N/A
2	Bluetooth Data Stealing	Yes	N/A
3	Alarm Blocking	Yes	Fail (2/s)
4	Motion Detection On	Yes	Fail (1/3s)
5	WebMD: inferring disease conditions	Yes	RG (1/2s)
6	Twitter: inferring identities	Yes	RG (end-to-end)
7	Web Page Inference	Yes	RG (10/s)
8	Driving Route Inference	Yes	Fail (1/s)
9	Keylogger 1: TouchLogger	Yes	$\leq 1/3s$ (1/3s)
10	Keylogger 2: Screenmilk	Yes	$\leq 1/3s$ (1/3s)
11	Voice eavesdropping	Yes ⁵	Fail (1/3s)
12	UI inference	Yes ⁵	Fail (1/3s)

Utility Impacts and Performance

- 475 popular Apps from 27 categories on Google Play Store
 - 92 apps (19.3%) apps potentially needs to be closed
 - 8 apps (1.68%) may affect phone users' experience

App	Category	SR	oom_adj	Recoverable
Facebook	Social	< 1/3	9	Yes
Fox News	News & Magazines	< 1/3	9	Yes
Yelp	Travel & Local	< 1/3	9	Yes
Viber	Communication	1/1	5	Yes
Amazon	Shopping	2/1	9	Yes
The Weather Channel	Weather	< 1/3	9	Yes
FIFA	Sports	< 1/3	9	Yes
Temple Run 2	Games	10/1	9	Yes
Photo Grid	Photography	< 1/3	9	Yes
Adobe Reader	Productivity	< 1/3	9	Yes

Overhead

- **CPU & Memory usage**

Two Nexus5 phones with 250 apps installed on each

- In ward mode, 5% CPU Resource, 40MB Memory
- Out of ward mode, < 1% CPU

- **Battery Usage**

Two Nexus5 phones with 50 apps installed on each

- In ward mode, 0.12% ~ 0.18% per hour
- Out of ward mode, 0.75% ~ 1.05% per day
- Estimate a day, 0.84~ 1.18% per day



Discussion and future work

- **Detection and Separation**
A more accurate identification of malicious activities will help
- **Background process protection**
Protect background process at minimal cost
- **Sanitization**
Thoroughly clean up the principals' execution environment after the program stop running
- **Possible side-channel attack on iOS / WatchOS**



Conclusion

➤ **Serious of RIG attacks on Android**

IoT systems are also vulnerable

➤ **App Guardian**

- App level protection
- Uses side channel to protect principle

Thank you !