

Enhancing Security of Linux-based Android Devices

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CC SEC
Security



This work was funded by Deutsche Telekom Laboratories

- Research Institute with ~100 employees
- Six core departments:
 - Agent Core Technologies
 - Next Generation Services
 - Information Retrieval
 - Cognitive Architectures
 - Education
 - **Security**

- Works on:
 - Smartphone Security
 - Agent Security
 - Network Security Simulation
 - Critical Infrastructures
 - PKI / Cryptography
 - Next Generation Homes - Security

- Motivation
- Android Security
- Adding Linux Security Tools to Android
- Enhancing Security with self-built IDS

- Smartphones getting increasingly popular
- Various smartphone malwares appeared
- Signature-based approaches only efficient for “known” malware
- Anti-Virus engines need avg. time of 48 days to get capable of detecting new malware [Oberheide08]
- More than 700,000 can be infected via MMS in about three hours [Bulygin07]

- Android already very popular (Java on Linux)
- Android sources will be set open-source
 - Opportunity to develop low-level security tools for commonly used smartphones the first time
- Linux security research is mature
 - A lot lessons learned
 - A lot of open source tools available

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- Images on emulator
 - System Image (YAFFS2, 65 MB / 21 MB free)
 - Mounted to /system
 - OS files, libraries, drivers, system bins
 - Android config files
 - Android framework
 - Android base applications (e.g. Browser)
 - +R(W)X

- Images on emulator
 - Userdata Image (YAFFS2, 65 MB / 40 MB free)
 - Mounted to /data
 - Used for applications, user data, DRM, ...
 - +RWX
 - Cache Image (YAFFS2, usage not specified yet)
 - SD-Card Image (no “obvious” size limitations)
 - Mounted to /sdcard
 - Files created as user and group “system”
 - +RW

- Applications are “location-aware”
 - Can only be executed in /data or /system
 - Any changes on file permissions succeed there
 - Changes in e.g. /sdcard do not succeed (e.g. set execute bit)
 - Most probably, (Linux) applications cannot be started via SD-Card

- (Java) Application signing is required
 - Linux state not clear
 - developer signs his application with own certificate at the moment
- System might change to something similar to Symbian OS
 - Central authority for assigning certificates
 - Limited access to APIs
 - Each, Goole and T-Mobile announced application store (might include application testing and verification)

- File rights:
 - `/data/data/<package.application_name>`
 - “application land”
 - `drwxr-xr-x app_14 app_14 2008-09-17 14:26 com.android.sample`
- Application can access other application directories signed with identical certificates
 - “Certification land”

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- Emulator is used as basis
- OHA/Google modified a lot of standard libraries and binaries
 - Reason: opportunity for business costumers to claim “intellectual property”
- Application space is limited (~40 MB)
- Common security tools were tested
 - But: special build environment needed

- Ubuntu 8.04
- Two toolkits can be used
 - Sourcery cross-compile toolchain
 - Scratchbox cross-compilation toolkit
 - Emulated ARM environment
 - “Common” Linux file system layout

Creating a Build Environment for Android

Important Facts

- Files are located in:
 - System files are placed in `/system`
 - Binaries in `/system/bin`
 - Libraries in `/system/lib`
 - Config files in `/system/etc`
- System configuration in OpenBinder
- Page alignment causes changes in linking
- Only way to get available applications run is compiling them statically

- “Top 100 Network Security Tools” [Insec06]
- Tested from 5 main categories:
 - Anti-Virus: ClamAV
 - Firewall: iptables
 - Rootkit Detectors: chkrootkit
 - Intrusion Detection: Snort
 - Other useful tools: Busybox, Bash, OpenSSH, strace, Nmap

- Android Compatibility: Works
- Problems, solutions, and size:
 - Static compilation (linking) required
 - Dependent on static compiled version of "zlib" (zlib-1.2.3)
 - Total size of all ClamAV relevant files (approx. 28MB) exceeds available size in System image
 - (21MB). ClamAV virus signature database needs to be placed in a different location.
 - Size (approx.): 11140 KB libraries and binaries (/opt), 17324 KB database (/data)

Anti-Virus: ClamAV Results

```
----- SCAN SUMMARY -----  
Known viruses: 407205  
Engine version: 0.94  
Scanned directories: 0  
Scanned files: 106  
Infected files: 0  
Data scanned: 5.12 MB  
Time: 107.236 sec (1 m 47 s)  
#
```

- Problems:
 - Kernel needs to be recompiled from source. Sources can be freely downloaded from Android Project website. Enable NETFILTER in kernel configuration and recompile!
 - “iptables” cannot be compiled due to linker issues: It requires statically compiled parts of libc which Android does not provide.

- Android Compatibility: Works with minor dependencies
- Problems, solutions, and size:
 - Static compilation (linking) required
 - Requires "netstat" (provided by "busybox")
 - Requires standard directories (/lib, /etc, etc.) provided by symbolic links pointing to the correct Android directories
 - Size (approx.): 588 KB

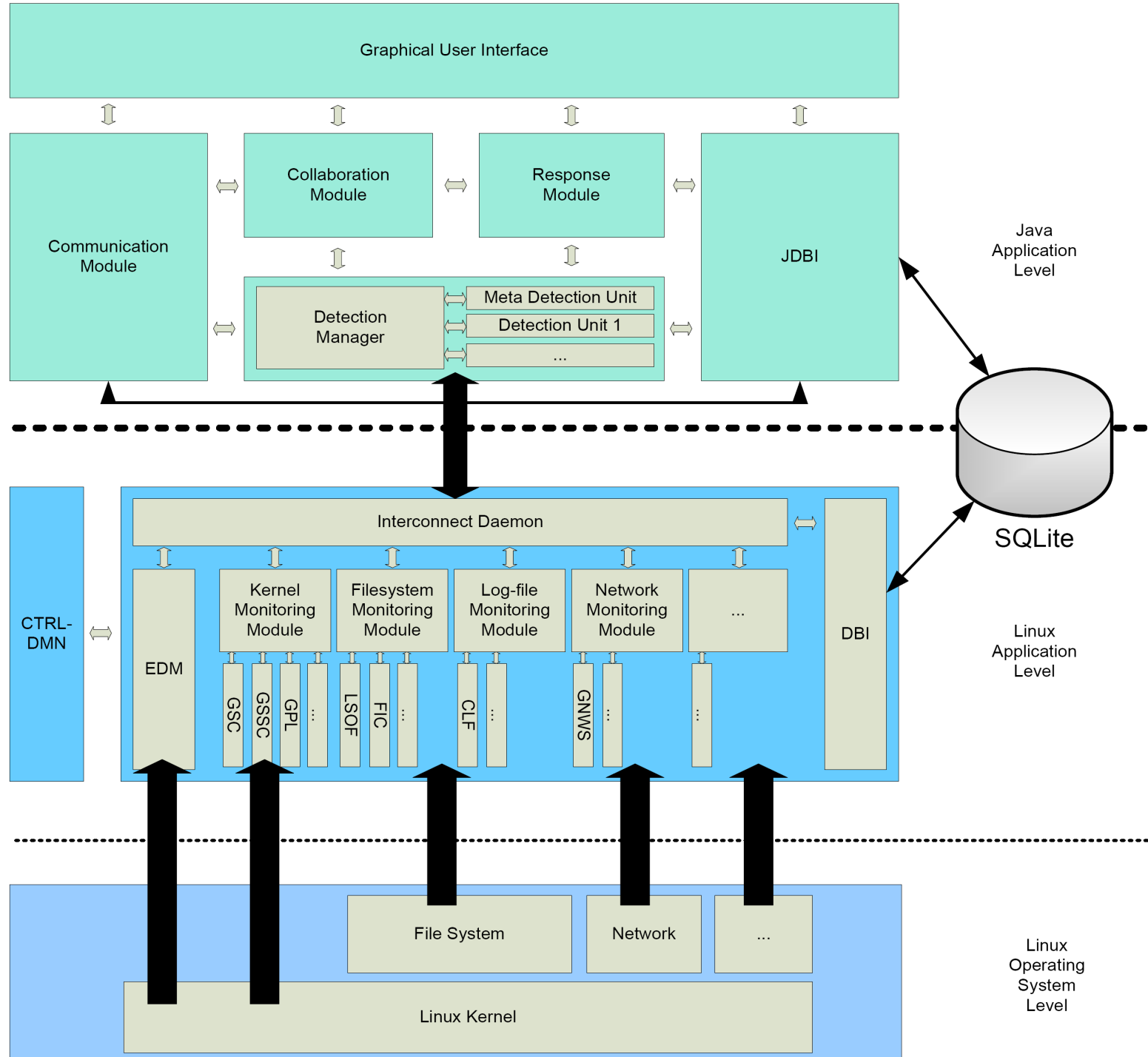
Rootkit Detector: Chkrootkit Results

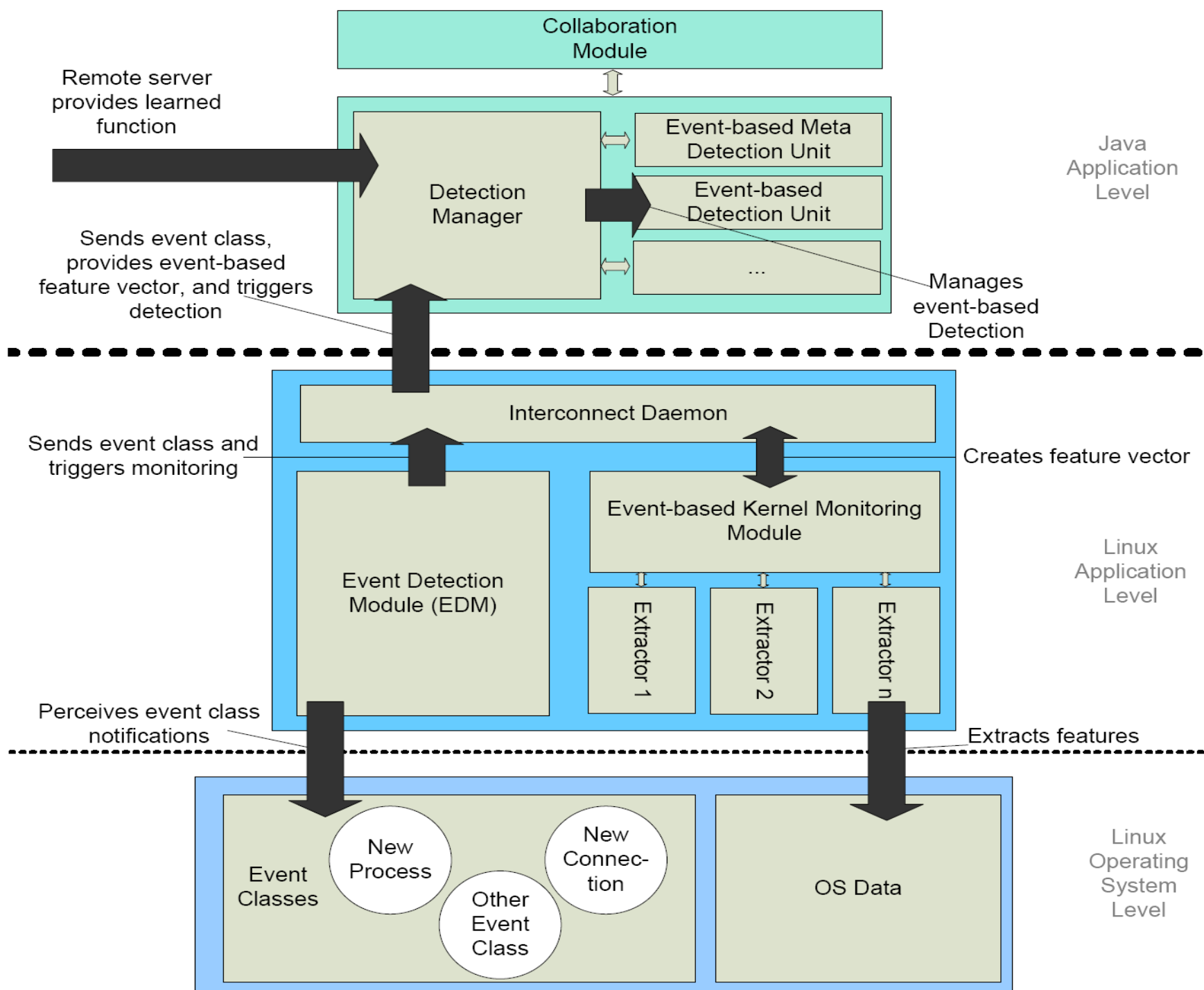
```
# ./chkrootkit
[: gid: unknown operand
ROOTDIR is '/'
Checking `amd'... not found
Checking `basename'... INFECTED
Checking `biff'... not found
Checking `cron'... not infected
Checking `echo'... INFECTED
Checking `egrep'... not infected
Checking `env'... INFECTED
Checking `find'... not infected
Searching for common ssh-scanners default files... nothing found
Searching for suspect PHP files... find: /var/tmp: No such file or
directory
nothing found
Searching for anomalies in shell history files... nothing found
chkproc: Warning: Possible LKM Trojan installed
chkdirs: Warning: Possible LKM Trojan installed
Checking `sniffer'... ./chkrootkit: ./ifpromisc: not found
```

- Problems:
 - Dependencies to libpcap, libdnet, libnet, pcre and iptables (all as statically compiled/linked solutions)
 - Requires statically compiled/linked libc parts which are not available on Android

- Busybox: works
- Bash: works
- OpenSSH: Can be executed but is not fully functional (requires users that do not exist in the android environment)
- strace: works
- Nmap: works with minor dependencies

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- Planned to present metric for weighing suspiciousness of function/system calls
- Solution far more easier on Android
- Simple decision tree can achieve 95% detection rate
 - Tested with Linux malware
 - Some of them were recompiled for Android, but only minor differences
- Still has to be tested on real device!

Detecting Intrusions and Malware

Static Function Decision Tree

```
__bss_start = y
| gethostbyname = y
| | sigaction = y: normal
| | sigaction = n: malicious
| gethostbyname = n
| | fork = y
| | | strerror = y
| | | | getgrgid = y: malicious
| | | | getgrgid = n: normal
| | | strerror = n: malicious
| | fork = n: normal
```

continued on the right side

... continued

```
__bss_start = n
| printf = y: malicious
| printf = n
| | fprintf = y: malicious
| | fprintf = n
| | | execv = y: malicious
| | | execv = n
| | | | memmove = y: malicious
| | | | memmove = n
| | | | perror = y: malicious
| | | | perror = n: malicious
```

- Android Security
- How to enhance security
 - Add Linux security tools
 - Light weight IDS

- [Bulygin07] Y. Bulygin, “Epidemics of mobile worms,” in Proceedings of the 26th IEEE International Performance Computing and Communications Conference, IPCCC 2007, April 11-13, 2007, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA. IEEE Computer Society, 2007, pp. 475–478.
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- [Insec06] INSECURE.ORG, “Top 100 network security tools,” 2006. [Online]. Available: <http://sectools.org/>



Thank you for your patience!

Q&A



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