

# Android Exploits 101

Maddie Stone  
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# whoami – Maddie Stone (she/her)

- Security researcher at Project Zero
  - Focused on 0-day exploits actively used in the wild

# Goal

- Understand the “shape” of modern 0-day exploits for Android
- Foundation of current exploit threats to Android users to inform investments in defenses and detection
- Join the exploits fun! :)

# In-the-wild 0-day exploits

- Goal: Learn from 0-days exploited in-the-wild to make 0-day hard.
- [Tracking spreadsheet](#) of known itw 0-days
- Root cause analyses: <https://googleprojectzero.github.io/0days-in-the-wild/rca.html>
- Year-in-review reports: [2020](#), [2019](#)
- A World Where 0-day is Hard keynote [[video](#)]

0-day exploit:

an exploit defenders don't yet know  
about

# CVE-2021-1905: Qualcomm Adreno GPU memory mapping use-after-free

*Ben Hawkes, Project Zero*

## The Basics

**Disclosure or Patch Date:** 1 May 2021

**Product:** Qualcomm Adreno GPU

**Advisory:** <https://www.qualcomm.com/company/product-security/bulletins/may-2021-bulletin>

**Affected Versions:** Prior to Android 2021-05-01 security patch level

Note: the Qualcomm Adreno GPU kernel driver may be used in other platforms aside from Android, but the following analysis was performed with Android in mind, since Android is a high priority area of interest for Project Zero.

**First Patched Version:** Android 2021-05-01 security patch level

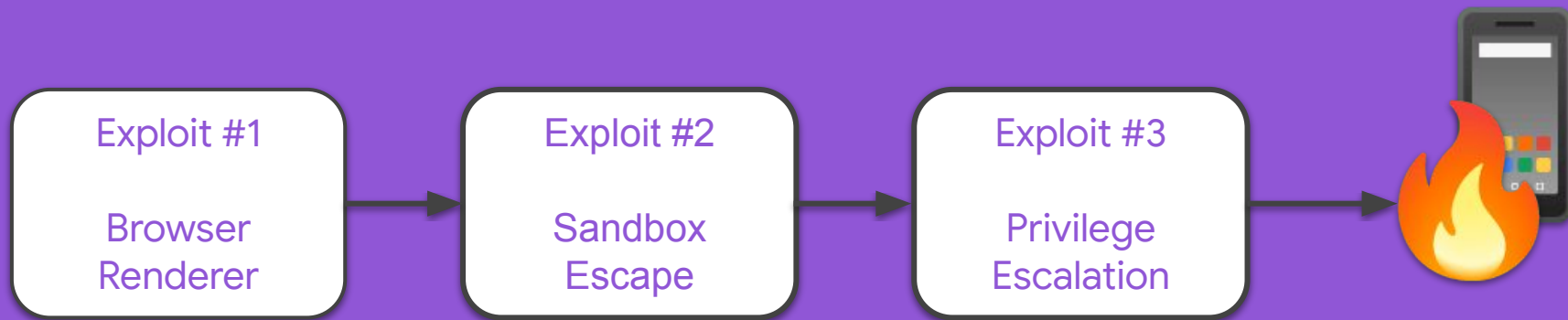
**Issue/Bug Report:** N/A

**Patch CL:**

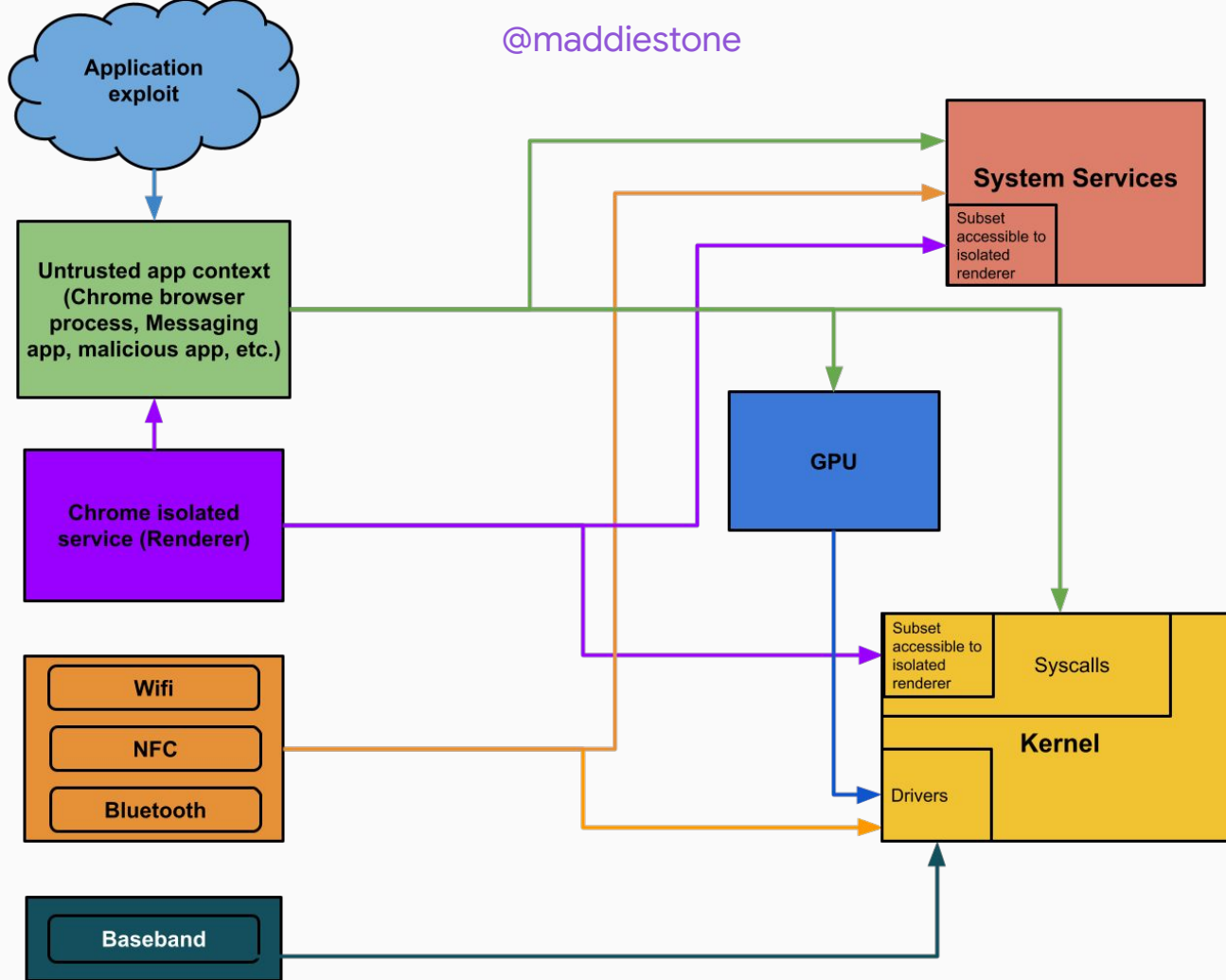
<https://source.codeaurora.org/quic/la/kernel/msm-4.9/commit?id=d236d315145f8250523ce9e14897d62e5d6639fc>  
<https://source.codeaurora.org/quic/la/kernel/msm-4.9/commit?id=ec3c8cf016991818ca286c4fd92255393c211405>

**Bug-Introducing CL:** N/A

**Reporter(s):** N/A

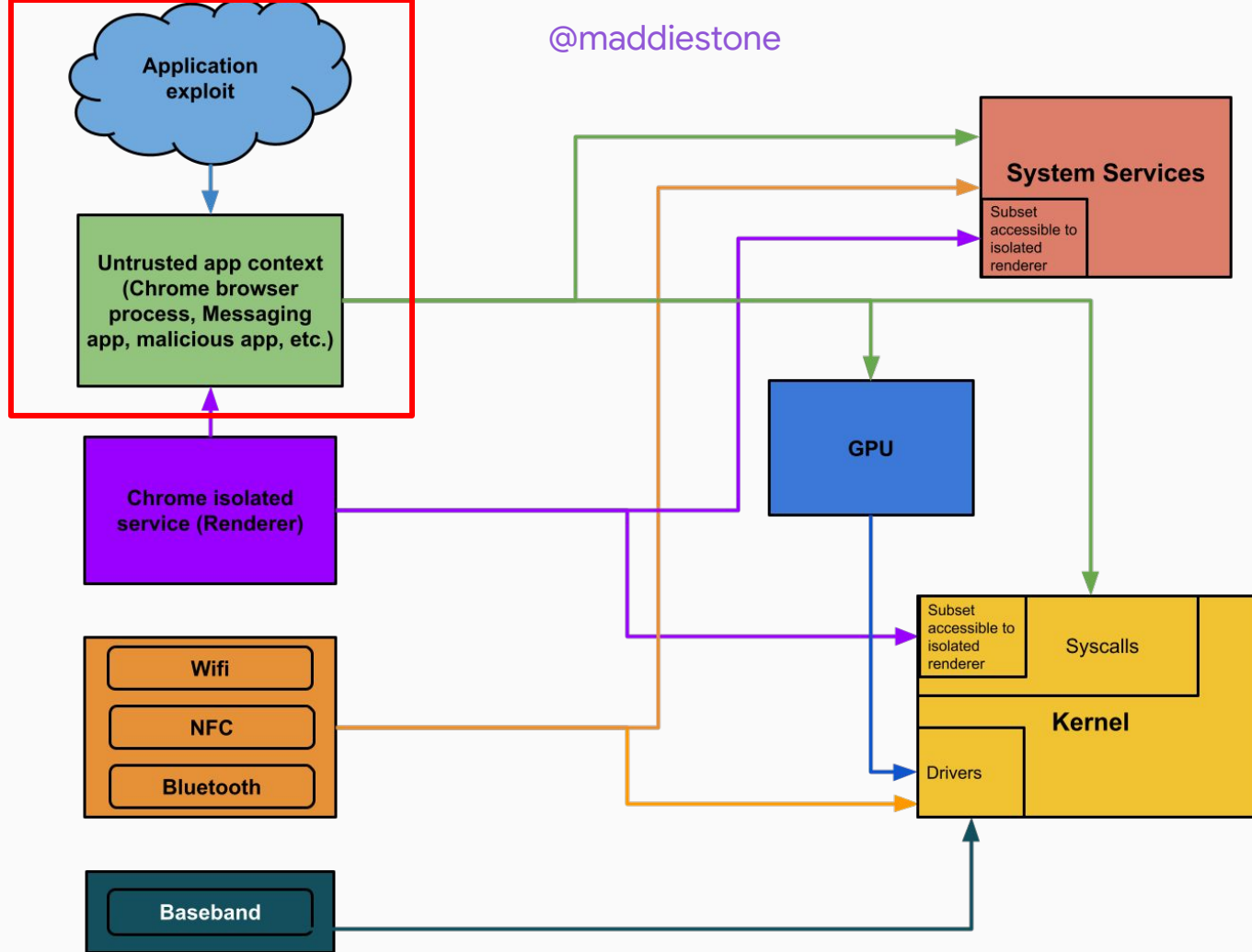


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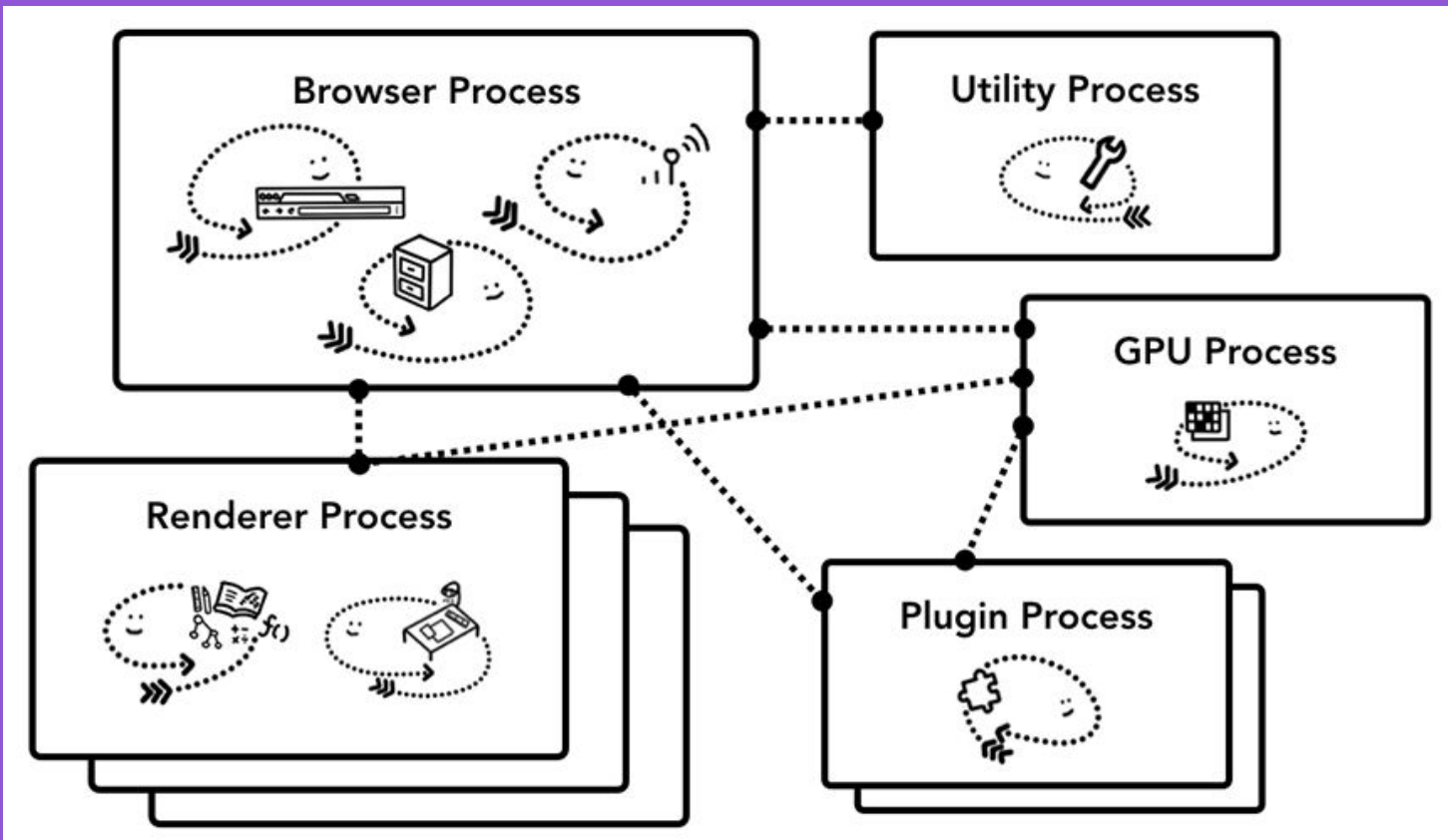
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# Application Exploit - Messaging/Video Conferencing

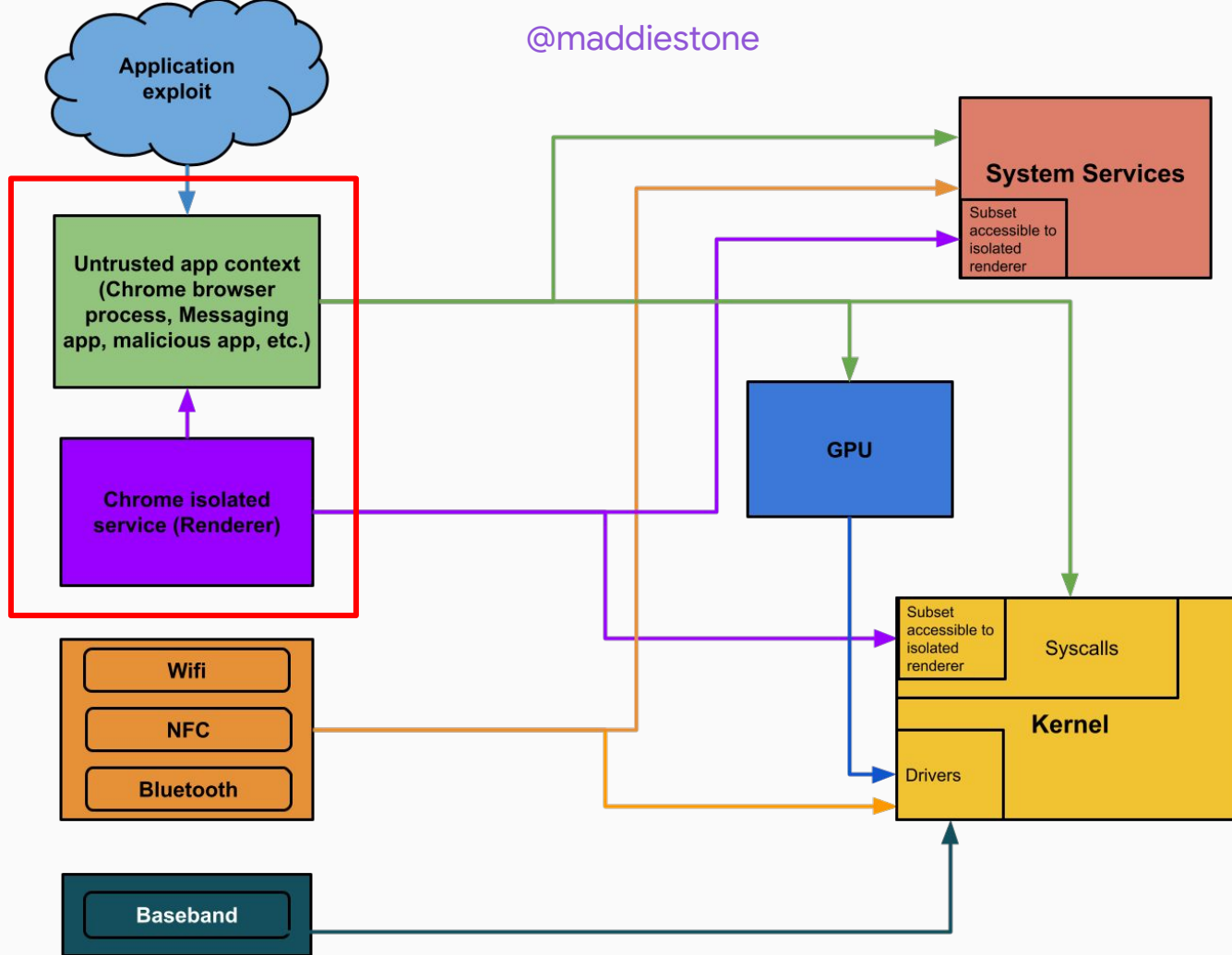
- Good 0-click attack surface
- For video/audio conferencing, WebRTC is a common library
  - Most android apps will have their conferencing & messaging code in a native library
- Lots of options:
  - Android messages, Duo, WhatsApp, Signal, Telegram, WeChat, and more...
- Examples:
  - WhatsApp 0-day CVE-2019-3568 [[Checkpoint blog](#), [P0 slides](#), [P0 recording](#)]
  - [Exploiting Android Messengers](#)
  - [Detailed series on exploit chain for Samsung via MMS](#)

# Chrome (and other browsers)



<https://developers.google.com/web/updates/2018/09/inside-browser-part1>

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# Chrome processes on Android

## Browser process:

u:r:untrusted\_app:s0:c216,c256,c512,c768 u0\_a216 com.android.chrome

## App zygote process (manages the isolated/renderer processes):

u:r:app\_zygote:s0:c512,c768 u0\_a216 com.android.chrome\_zygote

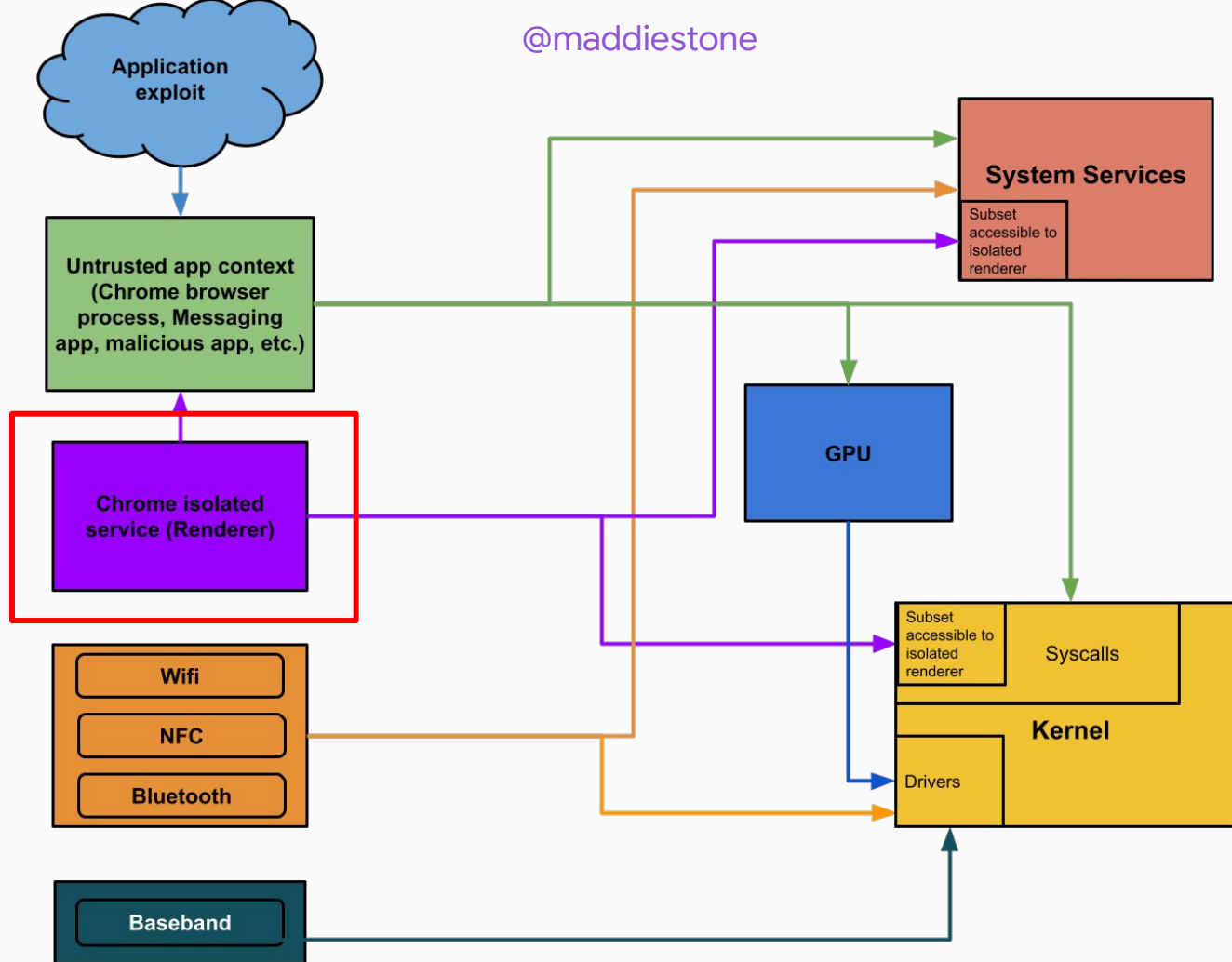
## GPU process:

u:r:untrusted\_app:s0:c216,c256,c512,c768 u0\_a216 com.android.chrome:privileged\_process0

## Isolated/renderer process[es]:

u:r:isolated\_app:s0:c512,c768 u0\_i9  
com.android.chrome:sandboxed\_process0:org.chromium.content.app.SandboxedProcessService0:9

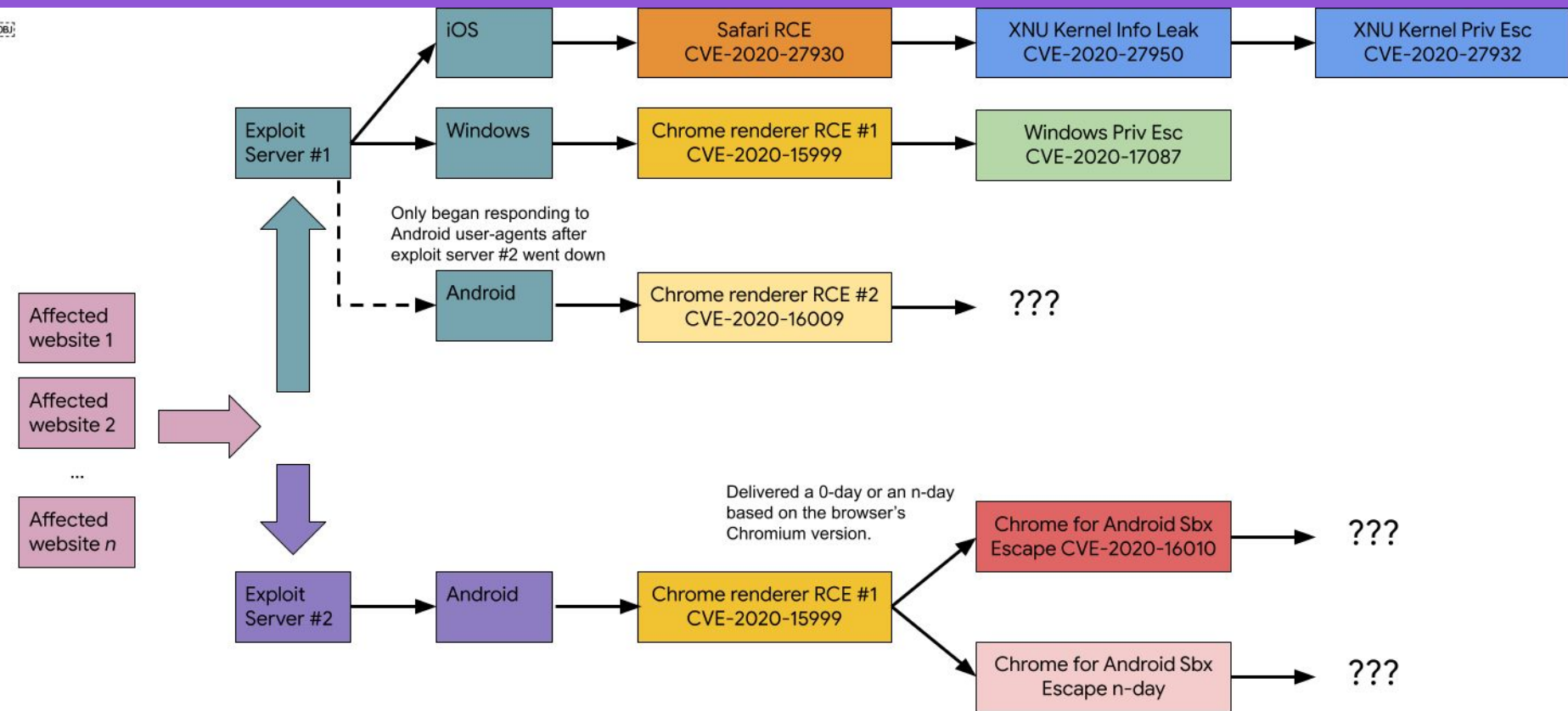
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# Browser Exploits - Renderer Remote Code Execution

- Chrome uses a multi-process architecture
  - Gaining remote code execution in the renderer process is usually the first step
  - Renderer exploits tend to be usable across
- Common renderer exploit targets
  - [V8 \(Javascript engine\)](#)
  - Blink / DOM
  - Fonts
- Still mostly memory corruption
- Examples:
  - CVE-2020-6418: [Incorrect side-effect modelling issue in TurboFan leading to type confusions](#)
  - CVE-2020-15999: [FreeType Heap Buffer Overflow in Load\\_SBit\\_Png](#)
  - CVE-2021-30551: [Type confusion in v8](#)





# CVE-2020-15999

```
Load_SBit_Png( ... ) {  
[...]  
    png_get_IHDR( png, info,  
                  &imgWidth, &imgHeight,  
                  &bitdepth, &color_type, &interlace,  
                  NULL, NULL ); // *** 1 ***  
[...]  
    if ( populate_map_and_metrics ) {  
        metrics->width = (FT_UShort)imgWidth; // *** 2 ***  
        metrics->height = (FT_UShort)imgHeight;  
        map->width      = metrics->width;  
        map->rows       = metrics->height;  
        map->pixel_mode = FT_PIXEL_MODE_BGRA;  
        map->pitch      = (int)( map->width * 4 );  
[...]  
        if ( populate_map_and_metrics ) {  
            /* this doesn't overflow: 0x7FFF * 0x7FFF * 4 < 2^32 */  
            FT_ULong size = map->rows * (FT_ULong)map->pitch; // *** 3 ***  
            error = ft_glyphslot_alloc_bitmap( slot, size ); // *** 4 ***  
            if ( error )  
                goto DestroyExit; }  
[...]  
        png_read_image( png, rows ); // *** 5 ***
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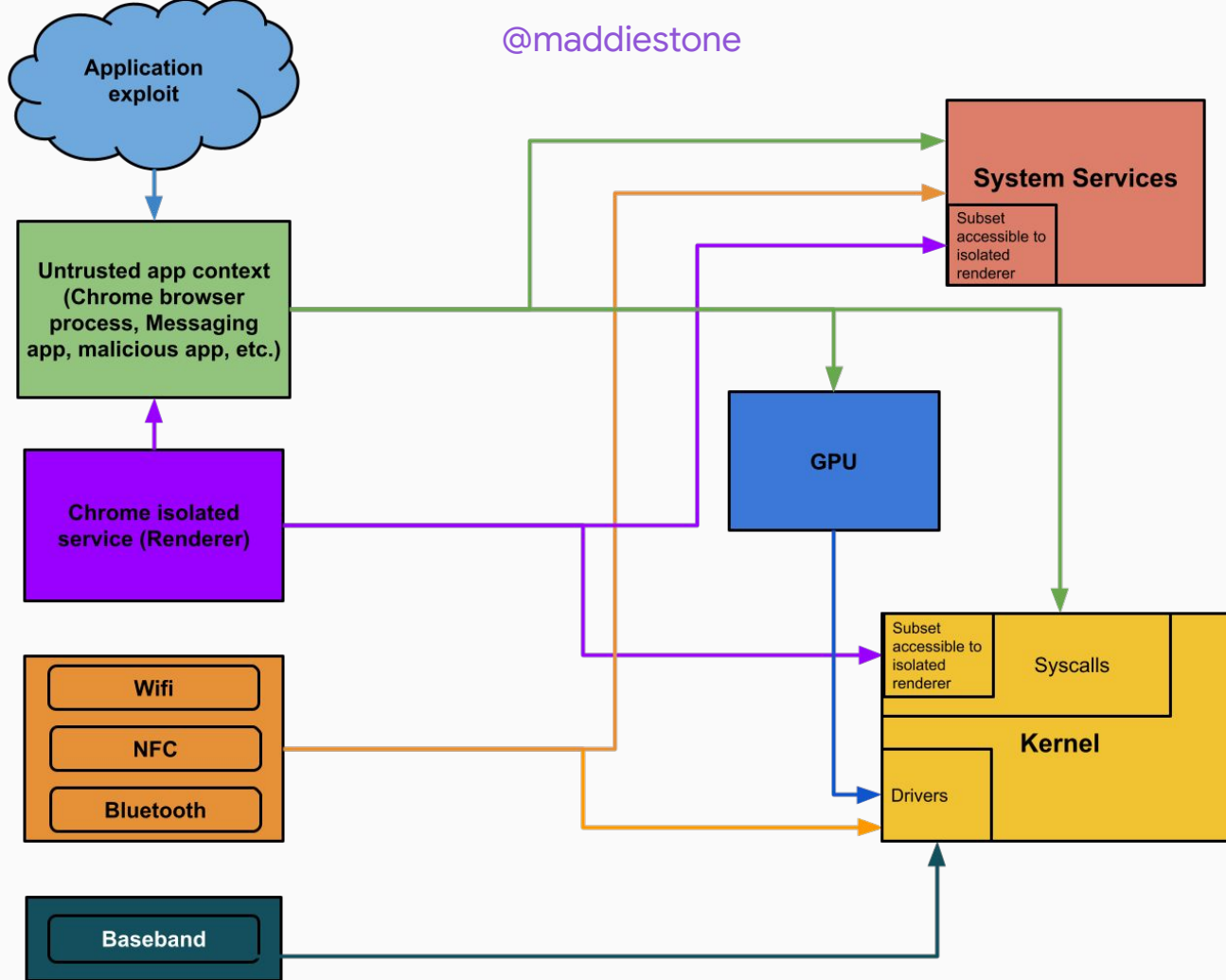
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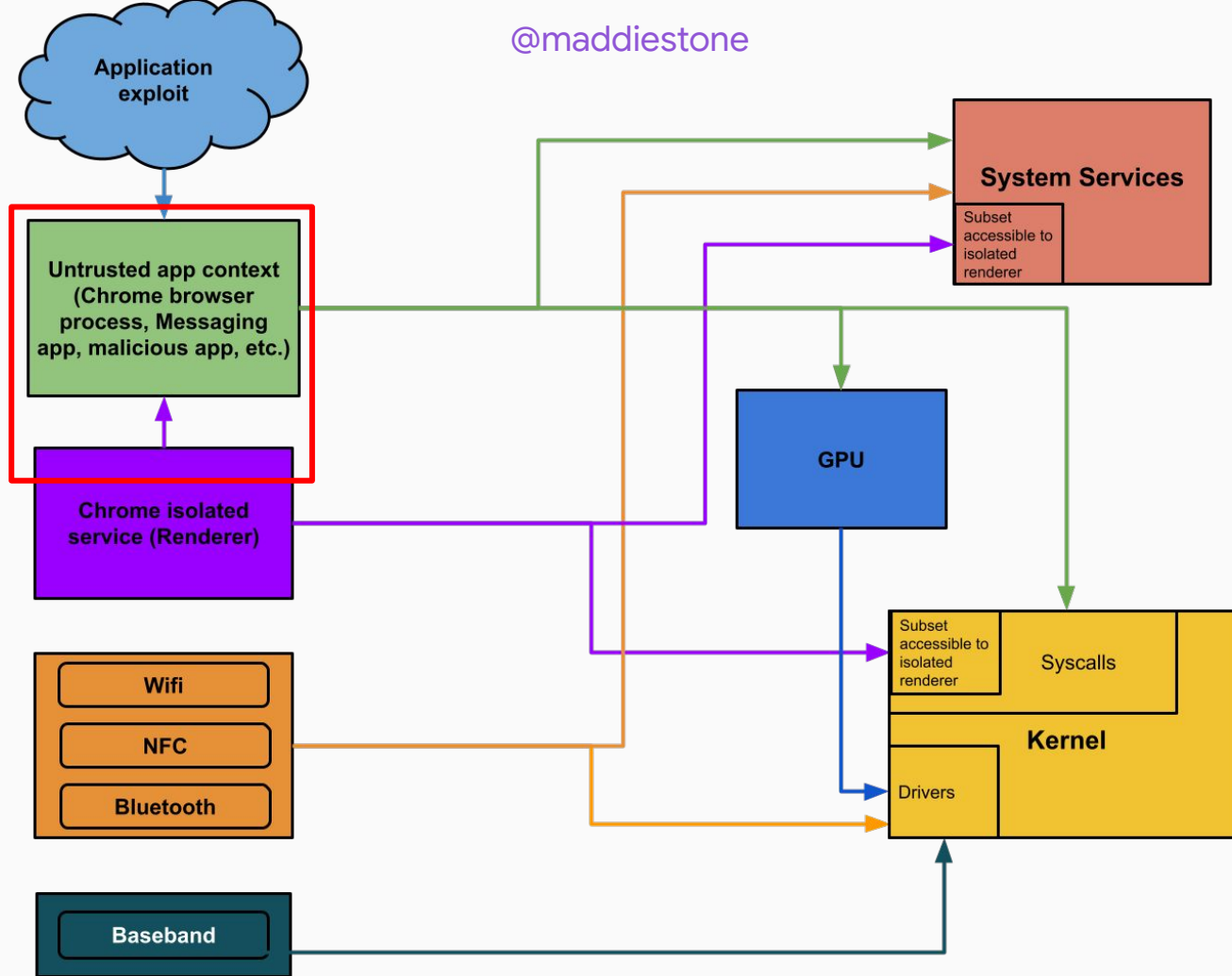
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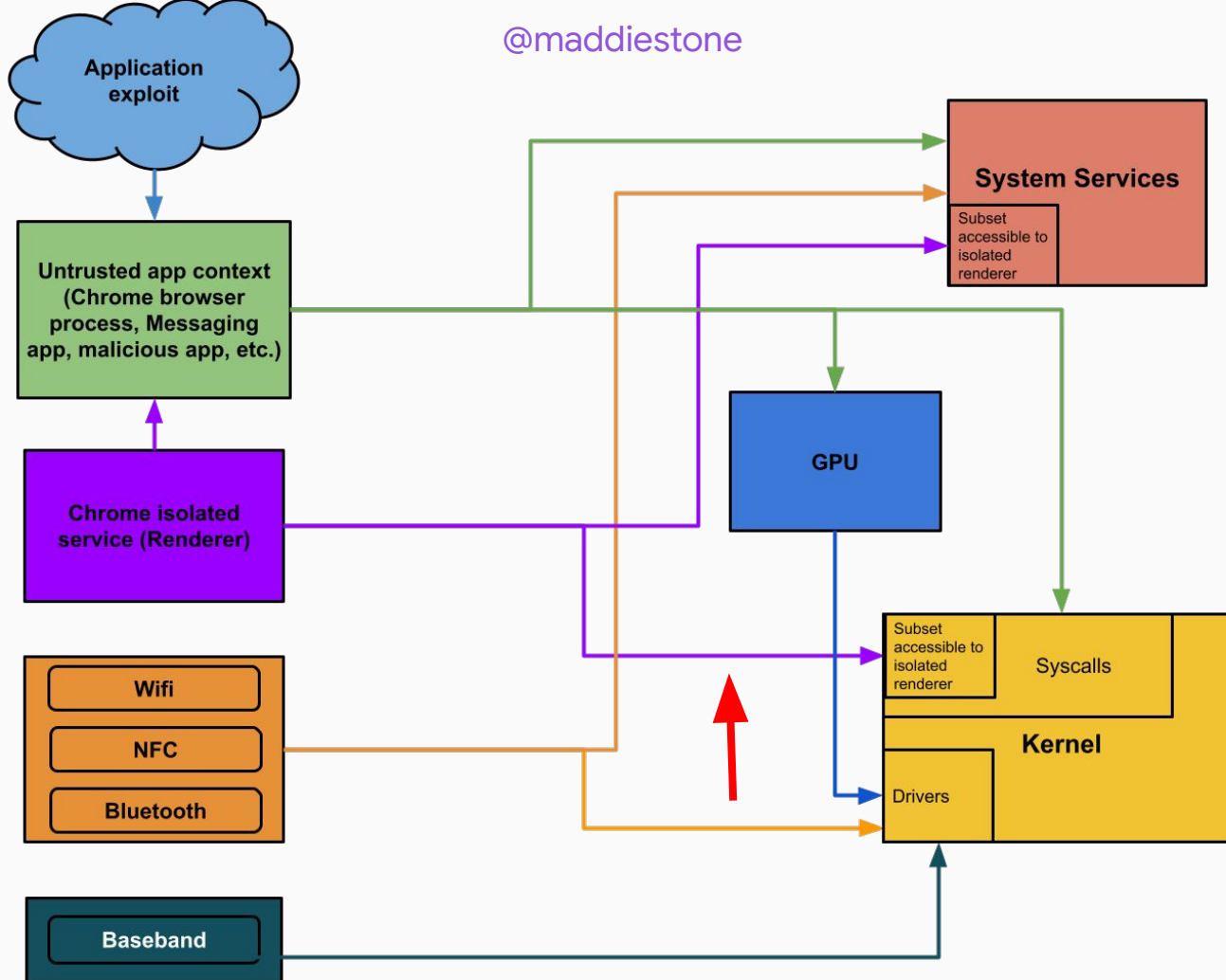




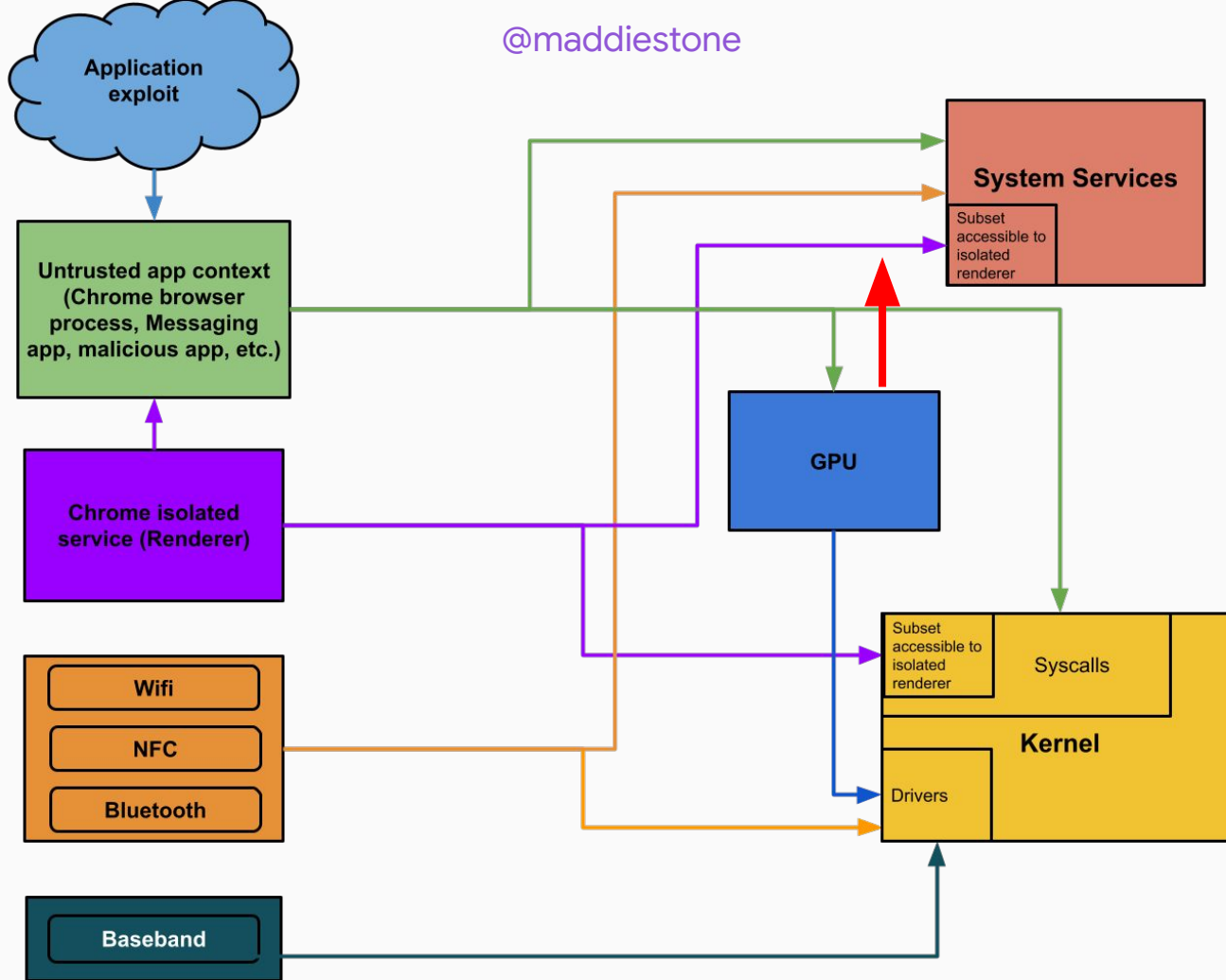
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# Browser Exploits – Sandbox Escape

- In this case, “sandbox escape” means escaping the Chrome sandbox, not the application sandbox
- With renderer RCE, the options to escape the sbx are:
  - Renderer (isolated\_app) → Browser process (untrusted\_app) [Purple to Green]
  - Renderer (isolated\_app) → Chrome GPU process [Purple to Green]
  - Renderer (isolated\_app) → Kernel (Binder) [Purple to Yellow]
  - Renderer (isolated\_app) → System services [Purple to Red]
- Examples:
  - CVE-2020-6572: [Chrome MediaCodecAudioDecoder Sandbox escape](#)
    - (and CVE-2019-5870 and CVE-2019-13695)
  - CVE-2020-16010: [Sandbox escape to Chrome GPU Process](#)
  - CVE-2020-16045: Sandbox escape via Payment Processing Code

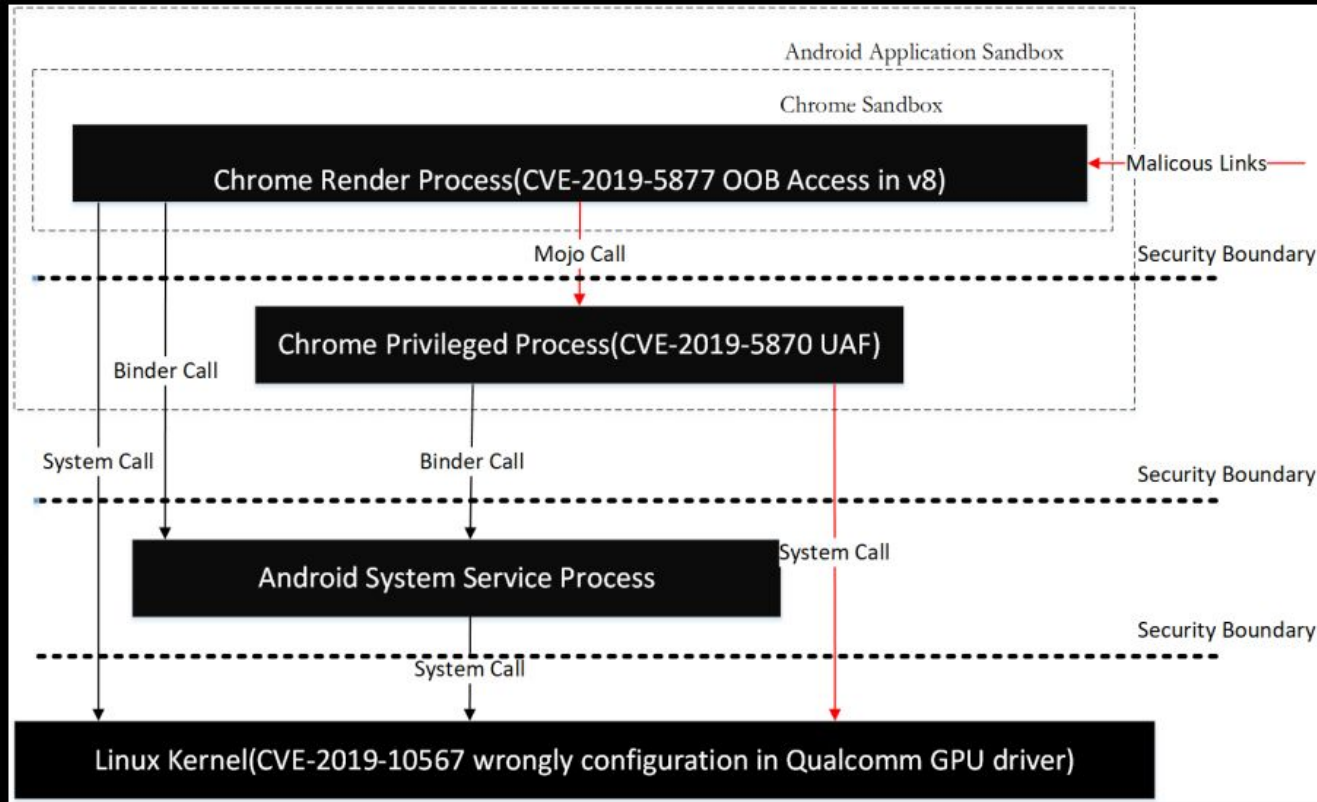
# CVE-2020-6572

- Use-after-free in `MediaCodecAudioDecoder::~~MediaCodecAudioDecoder()`
  - Android-specific code that uses Android's media decoding APIs to support playback of DRM-protected media on Android
  - Runs in the Chrome GPU process (`privilegedprocess`)
- A `unique_ptr` is assigned to another, going out of scope which means it can be deleted, while at the same time a raw pointer from the originally referenced object isn't updated

# Example Chrome for Android Chains

- 3-part blog series by Man Yue Mo
  - CVE-2020-15972 (Chrome webaudio) → CVE-2020-16045 (Chrome payment processing) → CVE-2020-11239 (Qualcomm GPU)
- Oct 2020 in-the-wild exploits
  - CVE-2020-15999 (Freetype) → CVE-2020-16010 (Chrome for Android) → ???
- TiYunZong

# The Exploit Chain(TiYunZong)

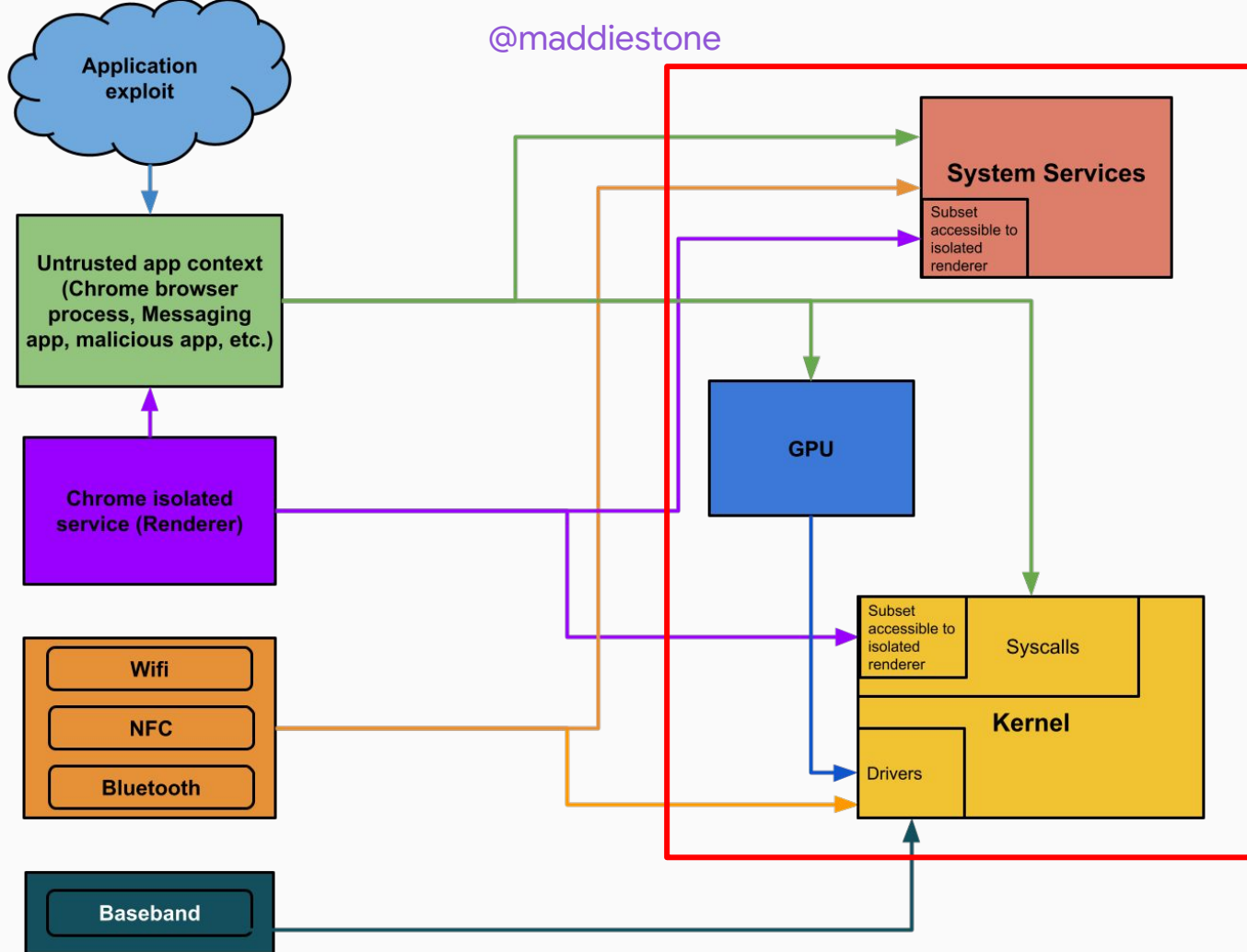


Blackhat 2020: TiYunZong Pixel full chain exploit [[slides](#), [video](#)]

# Local Privilege Escalations



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# Android LPE Attack Surfaces

From an attacker's perspective, maintaining an Android exploit capability is a question of covering the widest possible range of the Android ecosystem in the most cost-effective way possible.

- **Tier: Ubiquitous**

*Description:* Issues that affect all devices in the Android ecosystem.

*Example:* Core Linux kernel bugs like Dirty COW, or vulnerabilities in standard system services.

- **Tier: Chipset**

*Description:* Issues that affect a substantial portion of the Android ecosystem, based on which type of hardware is used by various OEM vendors.

*Example:* Snapdragon SoC perf counter vulnerability, or Broadcom WiFi firmware stack overflow.

- **Tier: Vendor**

*Description:* Issues that affect most or all devices from a particular Android OEM vendor

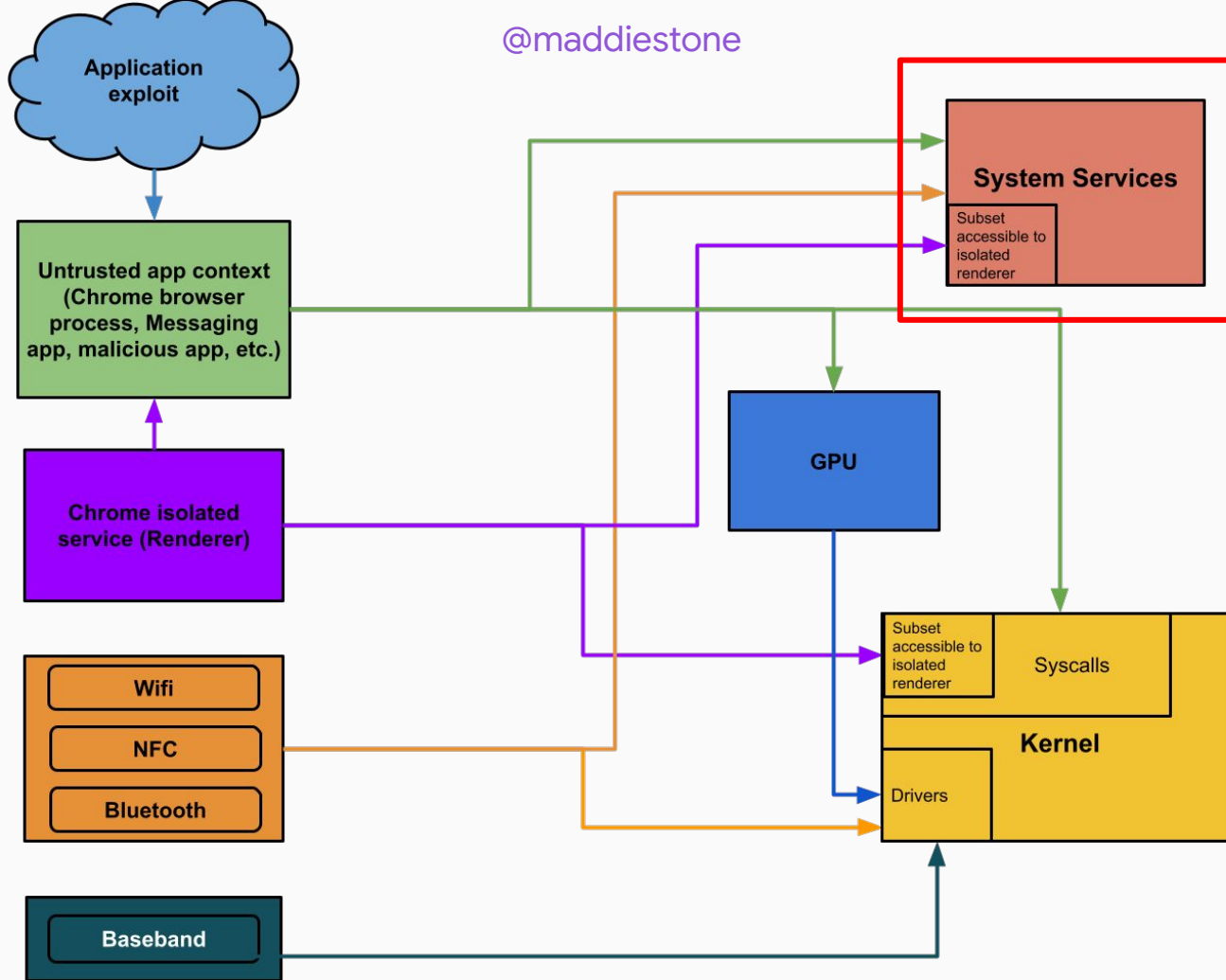
*Example:* Samsung kernel driver vulnerabilities

- **Tier: Device**

*Description:* Issues that affect a particular device model from an Android OEM vendor

*Example:* Pixel 4 face unlock "attention aware" vulnerability

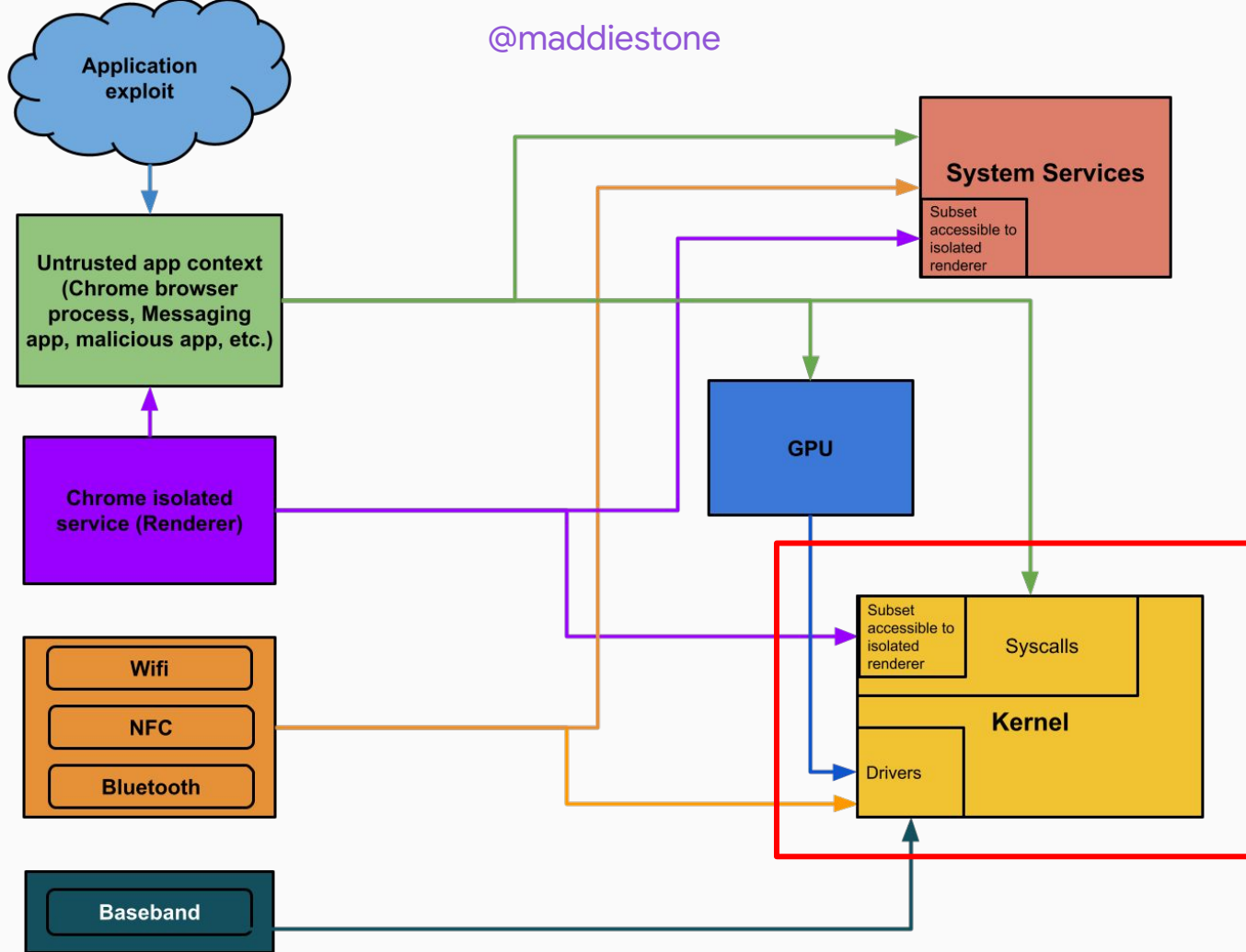
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# System Services

- System services are services that run in the system\_server process (UID: system)
  - These services are a part of the “Android Framework”: core services for the functionality of the phone written in Java.
    - Include services like Telephony, PackageManager, ActivityManager, PowerManager, etc.
  - <https://android.googlesource.com/platform/frameworks/base/+/master/services/java/com/android/server/SystemServer.java>
- Example
  - CVE-2018-9411 - <https://blog.zimperium.com/cve-2018-9411-new-critical-vulnerability-multiple-high-privilege-d-android-services/>
  - [Deserialization Vulnerabilities](#)

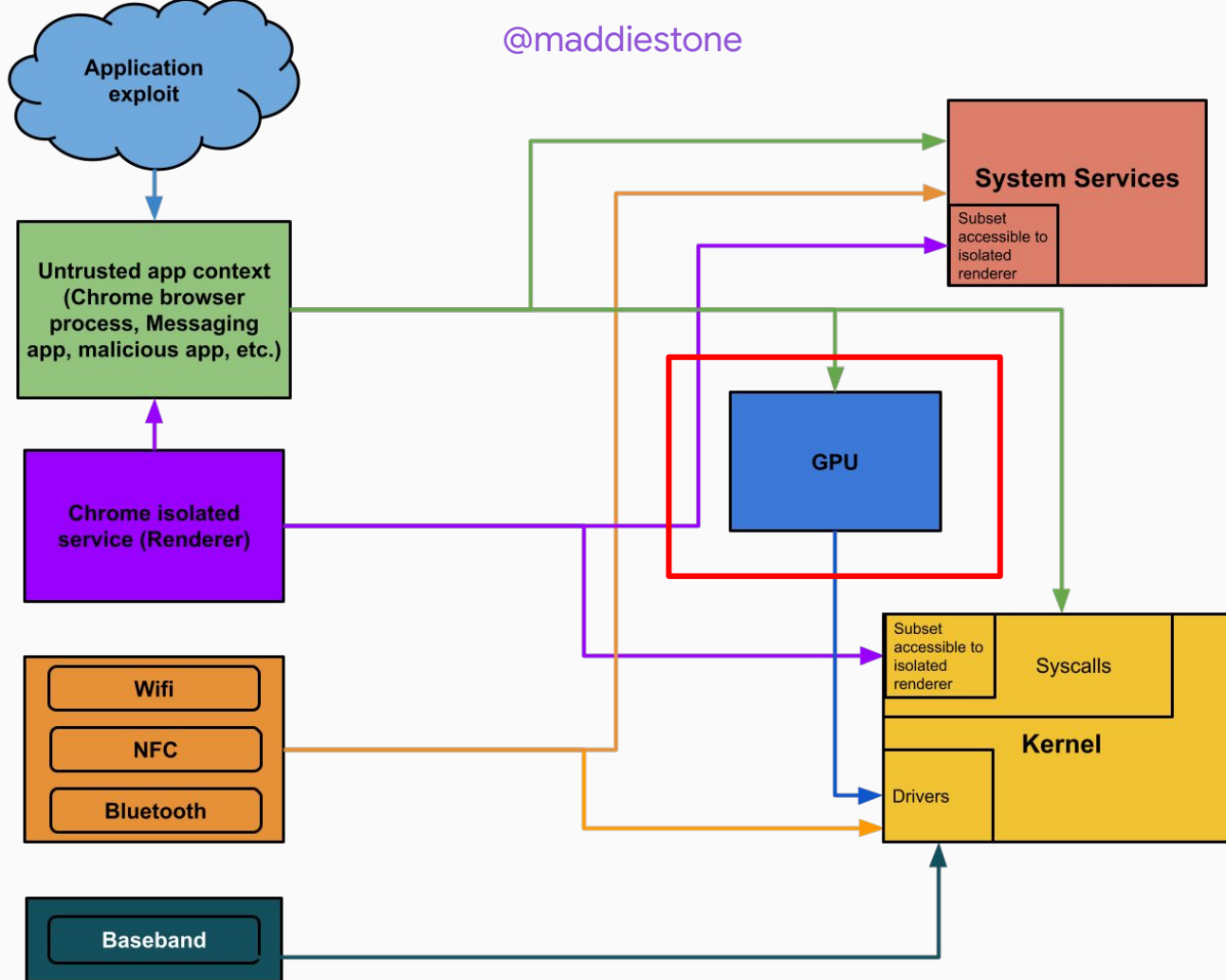
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# Kernel Priv Escs

- Survey of n-days used in-the-wild
- Kernel drivers
- Syscalls
- Binder (Inter-Process Communication)
  - Accessible from Chrome renderer (isolated\_app)
  - Examples:
    - CVE-2019-2215: “Bad Binder” [[blog](#), [video](#)]
    - CVE-2020-0041: [Using the same Binder bug to both escape the Chrome sandbox and escalate to root](#)

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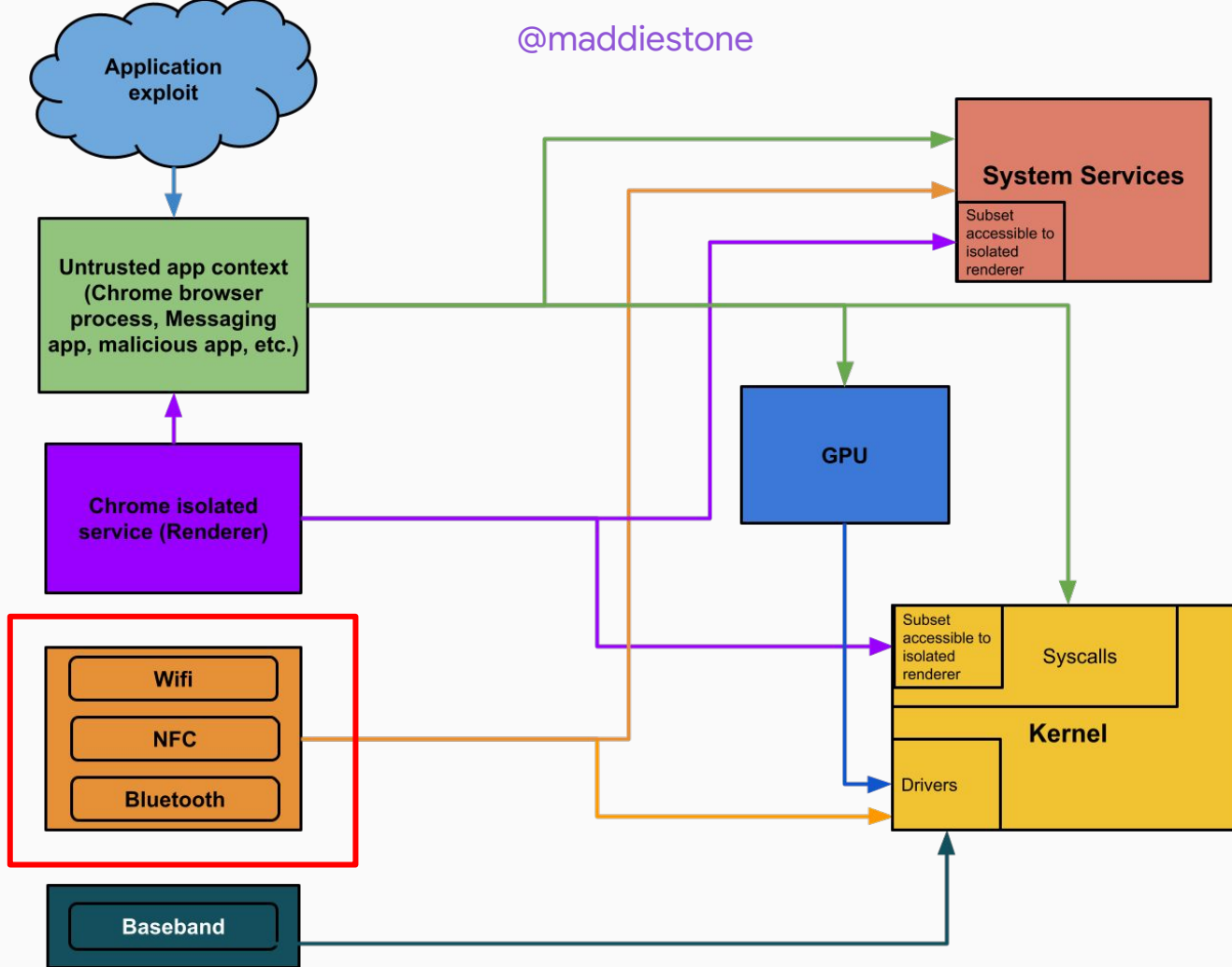


# GPU

- Large number of full-chains we're seeing in the last two years target the GPU for the LPE (5 itw bugs this year)
- Qualcomm Adreno & ARM Mali
- Examples:
  - CVE-2021-1905: [Qualcomm Adreno GPU memory mapping use-after-free](#)
  - PZ blog post by Ben Hawkes: [Attacking the Qualcomm Adreno](#)
  - Blackhat 2020: TiYunZong Pixel full chain exploit [[slides](#), [video](#), [whitepaper](#)]
  - Blackhat 2016: [GPU-Security-Exposed](#)



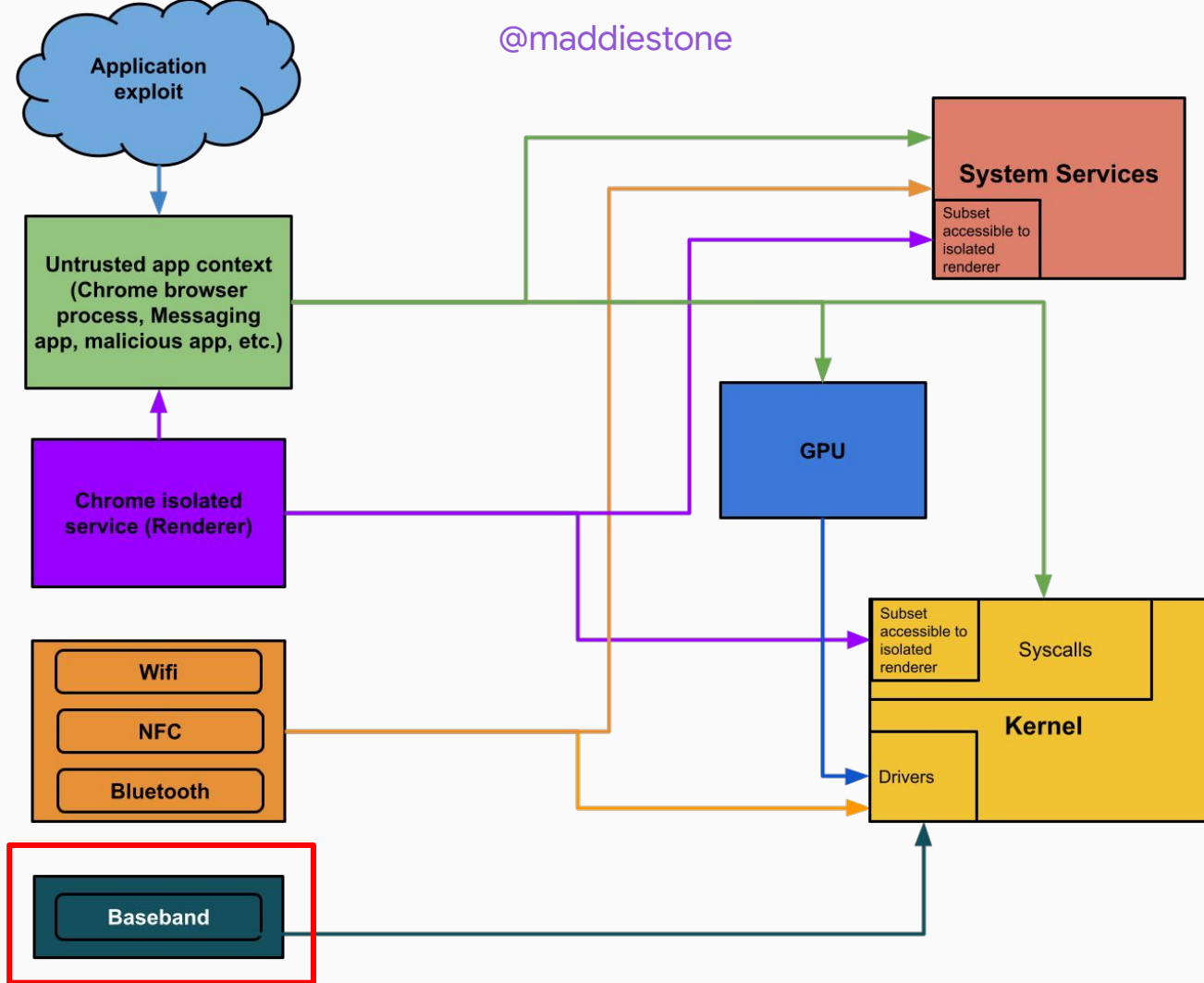
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# WiFi, NFC, & Bluetooth

- Multiple options for exploitation routes
  - Usermode on component chip
  - Kernel mode on component chip
  - Usermode on application processor
  - Kernel on application processor
- Examples:
  - [An-android-8-0-9-0-bluetooth-zero-click-rce](#)

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# Baseband

- Flow is usually get code execution on baseband processor and then escape to the application processor, usually via the kernel interface
- Examples:
  - Blackhat 2018: Exploitation of a Modern Smartphone Baseband [[paper](#), [video](#)]
  - [OffensiveCon 2020: Exploring the MediaTek Baseband](#)
  - [Walkthrough of a pwn2own baseband exploit](#)

# Common mitigations that have to be bypassed

- SELinux [both mitigation & general access control]
- Privileged Access Never (PAN) [[1](#), [2](#)]
- [Knox \(Samsung\)](#)
  - Real-time Kernel Protection (RKP) [[1](#), [2](#), [3](#)]
- [User Access Override \(UAO\)](#)
- Huawei Kernel Integrity Protection (HKIP)

Plenty of work to do! All are welcome :)