

Android Insider Attacks

David Goeth

University of Passau
Advanced seminar: Real Life Security
WS 2017/2018

January 19, 2018

Overview

- 1 Native Code
- 2 Java Native Interface(JNI)
- 3 Android Runtime (ART) Internals
- 4 Function Hooking
- 5 Attack Scenario

- Executable machine code
- Communication done via Java Native Interface (JNI) [Ora17]
- On Android: Native Development Kit (NDK) [Goo17a]
- Useful for:
 - Performance critical code
 - Using platform specific features
 - (Re)using native libraries

Java Native Interface

- Enables Java code to interoperate with applications and libraries written in other programming languages
- No security checks performed
- Java and Native code are running in the same address space
- Native Code is able to read and write arbitrary memory from the JVM

⇒ Dangerous seen from a security perspective.

Java Native Interface

Part 2

- Flaws in native libraries can enable attackers to read and write the JVM's memory [ST12, p. 3]
- JNI allows to retrieve and set the content of private fields. This enables an attacker to steal confidential information [ST12, p. 3]
- JNI allows to set the destination of an object pointer without type-checking. Thus type-confusion attacks are possible [ST12, p. 4]
- Bugs in the Linux kernel can enable an attacker to escalate privileges, like done in 'Dirty Cow' (CVE-2016-5195) [Oes16]. Over JNI such attacks can directly be initiated
- Changing the behavior of the Java application by replacing functions by manipulating or injecting byte code using code patching methods.

Java Native Interface

Part 3

Loading native library (in Java):

```
1 System.loadLibrary("libName");
```

Declaring a native method (in Java):

```
1 package com.example;
2 public class Native {
3     public native String fromNative();
4 }
```

Defining a native method (in C++):

```
1 extern "C" JNIEXPORT jstring JNICALL
2 Java_com_example_fromNative(JNIEnv *env, jobject /* this */) {
3     const char* msg = "Hello from C++";
4     return env->NewStringUTF(msg);
5 }
```

- JNIEnv defines the JNI interface methods.
- The JNIEnv variable is created by the JVM and a pointer to it is pushed on the callstack as the first parameter.

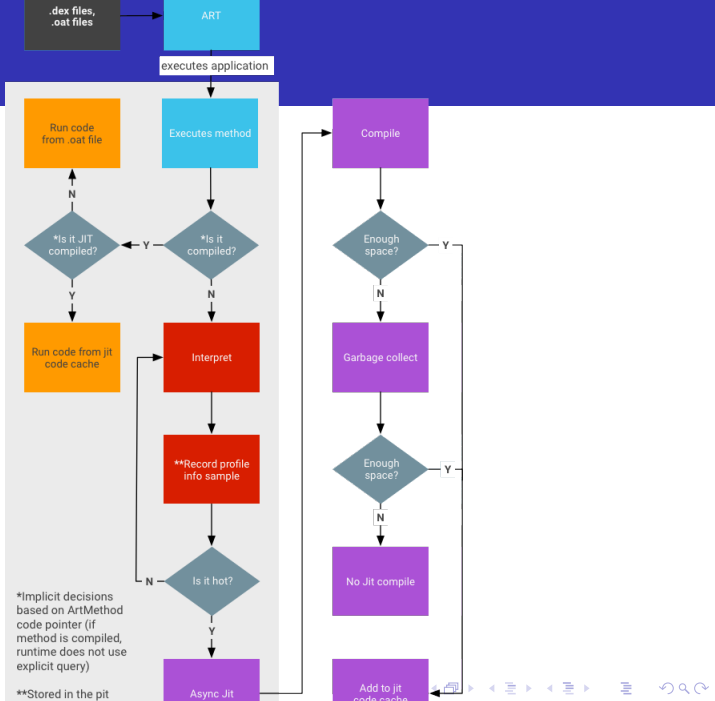
Android Runtime (ART)

- The managed runtime used by applications and some system services on Android ⇒ The "JVM" of Android
- Replaced Dalvik in Android 5.0 (Lollipop) ¹
- Introduced Ahead-of-time (AOT) compilation
- Android 7.0 (Nougat) reintroduced a JIT Compiler working along with the AOT compiler
 - Only 'hot' methods are compiled Ahead-of-time
 - If a method gets 'hot', it will be compiled by the AOT compiler
 - Native methods are not interpreted, 'hotness' count is ignored
⇒ In order to replace an existing java method, the method has to be set to native and its 'hotness' count has to be set to 0 (not 'hot')

¹[https:](https://developer.android.com/about/versions/android-5.0-changes.html)

ART JIT

Part 2



Function Hooking

- Intercepts a function and redirects execution flow to another memory address
- Established by using a jump or return instructions
- Save the original function before modifying it
 - Original function can still be called
 - Called trampoline hook
 - Technique coined by Microsoft's Detour library [HB99]

Function Hooking (Art)

```
1 unsigned char redirect[] = {
2     0x68, 0x74, 0x56, 0x34, 0x12, // push    0x12345678 (
3     // addr that contains target address)
4     0xc3 //ret
5 };
6 void source() {}
7 void target() {}
8 void foo() {
9
10     void* address = target;
11
12     // set the target address inside redirect
13     memcpy(redirect + 1, &address, 4);
14
15     //Direct source to target
16     memcpy(source, redirect, sizeof(redirect));
17 };
18
```

Listing 1: Redirection to another address

- Java Methods and classes are mapped to C++ types
- Over JNIEnv, methods and classes can be found by their name (FindClass, GetMethodID)
- The definition of the structures are dependent from the concrete JVM implementation

```
1 struct _jmethodID; /* opaque structure */  
2 typedef struct _jmethodID* jmethodID; /* method IDs */
```

Listing 2: jmethodID definition in jni.h

- In Android 8.0.0 (rev. 36) the definition is in `art/runtime/art_method.h` [Goo18]
⇒ `jmethodID` is actually a pointer to an `ArtMethod` object!

Function Hooking (Art)

Part 4

```
1 class ArtMethod FINAL {
2   protected:
3     GcRoot<mirror::Class> declaring_class_; //offset 0
4     std::atomic<std::uint32_t> access_flags_; //offset 4
5     uint32_t dex_code_item_offset_; //offset 8
6     uint32_t dex_method_index_; //offset 12
7     uint16_t method_index_; //offset 16
8     uint16_t hotness_count_; //offset 18
9     struct PtrSizedFields {
10       ArtMethod** dex_cache_resolved_methods_; //offset 20
11       void* data_; //offset 24
12       void* entry_point_from_quick_compiled_code_; //offset 28
13     } ptr_sized_fields_;
14 };
15
```

Listing 3: ArtMethod and x86 offsets [Goo18]

Function Hooking (Art)

Part 5

- `entry_point_from_quick_compiled_code_` is used as the entry point for all methods
- `data_` is used for several purposes, but for native functions it points to the native code.
- `access_flags_` contains a specific flag for native methods
- `hotness_count_` is not used for native methods
- `hotness_count_` has to be set to 0 for hooked methods not being native before the method is called

Function Hooking (Art)

Part 6

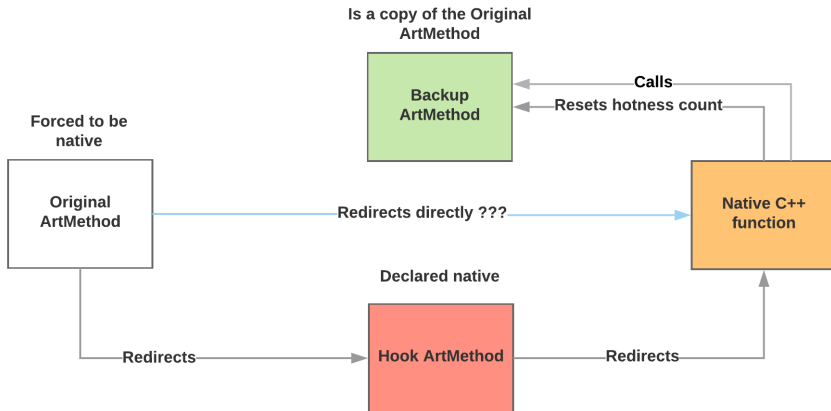


Figure: Hooking an Art method

Attack Scenario





Benign App:

- Loads a native library
- A simple text messenger
- User can write text messages to a remote server
- Communication is encrypted using asymmetric cryptography (TLSv1.2)

Evil Library:

- Wants to know what is send and received
- Downloads helping dex file from evil remote server that contains method declarations for the function hooks
- Hooks send and receive methods of the benign app
- Changes the content of send and received messages

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