

CIS 446 Final Project

Smartphone App Static
Analysis



Michael Luong | Manaswitha Kalapuram | Daisy Sinani

Introduction

SSL/TLS is the de facto standard for secure internet connections. However, developers have varied knowledge, and many applications are suspected to be flawed in certificate validation.

For CIS 446/546 Final Project, we are instructed to decompile some Android applications and inspect their XML files, to determine whether those apps are configured securely using NSC.

Method

Applications' APK files are downloaded from the chosen source of choice. The file is then decompiled using either an online decompiler, or APKtool. Using static code analysis, we look at the apps' AndroidManifest.xml, and/or network_security_config.xml to determine whether the application utilized NSC.

Each member of the group chose a different category of apps, ensuring a broader coverage, to better understand how and why NSC are utilized.

Apktool

A tool for reverse engineering
Android apk files

```
$ apktool d test.apk
I: Using Apktool 2.11.1 on test.apk
I: Loading resource table...
I: Decoding AndroidManifest.xml with
I: Loading resource table from file:
I: Regular manifest package...
I: Decoding file-resources...
I: Decoding values */* XMLs...
I: Baksmaling classes.dex...
I: Copying assets and libs...
I: Copying unknown files...
I: Copying original files...
$ apktool b test
I: Using Apktool 2.11.1 on test
I: Checking whether sources has chan
I: Smaling smali folder into classes
I: Checking whether resources has ch
I: Building resources...
I: Building apk file...
I: Copying unknown files/dir...
```

Terminology

In this project, as we are exploring some concepts about Android's NSC, it is important to understand some key terms used throughout the study. Here are some terms that you may encounter in this presentation:

- NSC: Network Security Configuration, configuration-based approach to increase custom certificate validation logic security and implemented safeguards in Google Play to block insecure applications.
- clearTextTrafficPermitted: flag to set whether the app allows clear text traffic, which is data transmitted without encryption.
- Certificate Pinning: a security mechanism, ensuring that a client only communicates with a trusted server by verifying its digital certificate with a trusted...
- Certificate Authority: a trusted company or organization that acts to validate the identities of entities and issue digital certificates.



Student 1

Michael Luong

Category: Games

Michael Luong

Category: Games

Findings:

- 7/10 games decompiled adopted NSC and utilized custom NSC settings.
- 6/10 games explicitly declare the clearTextTraffic flag explicitly, with all of them allowing the traffic.
- None of the games have certificate pinning.
- 2/10 utilize Certificate Authority configurations.
- None of the games allow user-installed certificates.

Student 2

Daisy Sinani

Category: Bank

Daisy Sinani

Category: Bank

Findings:

- Apps range from Android version 5.0 all the way up to Android 9.0
- 5/10 of apps adopted NSC and used custom NSC settings
- 8/10 of apps explicitly declared the cleartext Traffic Permitted Flag with half of them set to false
- 1/10 of apps has certificate pinning
- 2/10 of apps has certificate authority configurations
- 1/10 of apps has user-installed certificates

Daisy Sinani

Category: Bank

Feature	PayPal	KBZ Pay
Developer	Global	Regional
Downloads	6 million+	500K+
Permissions	38	48
Certificate Pinning	Yes	No
Encrypted Data	HTTPS	HTTP

Manaswitha Kalapuram

Category: Social

Manaswitha Kalapuram

Category: Social

List of APK apps

- Instagram
- Chamet – Live Video Chat
- Threads
- X
- OmeTV – Video Chat Alternative
- Sinterest
- Lynck
- 네이버 카페 – Naver Cafe
- TikTok
- HiFun嗨翻 – 聊天交友約會語音軟體App
- Facebook Lite
- TikTok Lite – Save Data & Fast
- Facebook
- Grindr – Gay Dating & Chat
- WhatsApp Messenger

Manaswitha Kalapuram

Category: Social

Findings:

- App versions range from Android 5.0 to Android 11.0.
- 12/15 apps use Network Security Configuration (NSC), and most of them include custom NSC settings.
- 12/15 apps clearly declare the cleartextTrafficPermitted flag.
- 5/15 apps have implemented certificate pinning.
- 11/15 apps define certificate authority (CA) configurations.
- 8/15 apps support user-installed certificates..

Challenges

Online Decompiler Limitation

For some APKs on the heavier side, most of the time, the file won't be uploaded correctly, which leads to the online decompiler not working correctly. The APK file doesn't get decompiled in its entirety, which leads to missing AndroidManifest.xml file and/or directories.

Malicious APK files

Some APKs downloaded from online sources tripped off the Windows Security alarm, which means that the files might be edited for malicious purposes and intentions.

Results Across Diff. App Categories

- Social apps show the highest adoption of NSC, followed by Games, and then Bank apps
 - Strong commitment to securing network traffic, which is crucial for apps handling user data and communication
- Social apps had 11/15 CA configurations, meanwhile Banks and Game apps had 2/10
 - High prevalence of CA configurations suggests that these apps are more diligent in verifying the legitimacy of servers they communicate with, which is important for because social apps handle sensitive personal info

Results Across Diff. App Categories

- Game apps had lowest number of not explicitly mentioning cleartext traffic (Game apps 0/10) (Social apps 2/15) (Bank apps 5/10)
 - Games are the least cautious when it comes to cleartext traffic. Unencrypted traffic is a major security risk.
 - Indicates games prioritize user experience or performance over security

Results Across Diff. App Categories

- Bank apps are most restrictive when it comes to cleartext traffic with half of the apps not permitting it
- Bank apps are still relatively weak in adopting certificate pinning (1/10)
- Only 2/10 bank apps have CA configurations, suggesting that banks might not be doing enough to establish a trust model with their servers