

# Chamois

Android's Most Impactful Botnet of 2018



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Kaspersky Security Analyst Summit 2019

# Who am I? - Maddie Stone

- Senior Reverse Engineer and Tech Lead on Google Play Protect
- 6+ years hardware & firmware reversing
- Speaker at REcon, OffensiveCon, BlackHat, & more!
- BS in Computer Science, Russian, & Applied Math, MS in Computer Science



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# Chamois

Sophisticated botnet that backdoors applications to do ad fraud, SMS fraud, and install fraud.

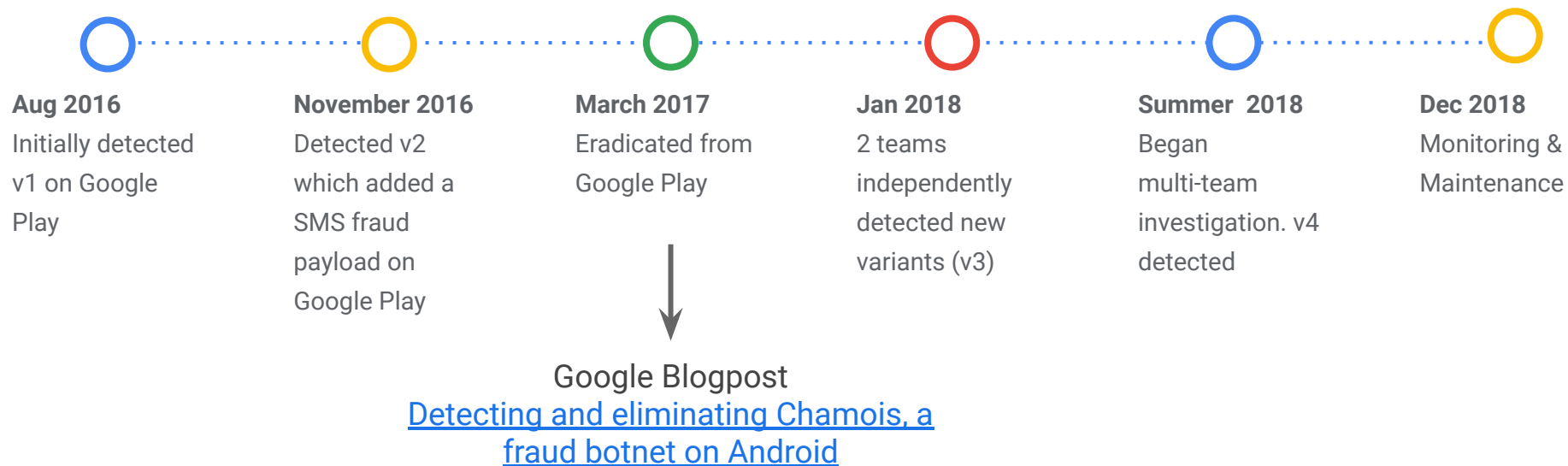
# Android Application Ecosystem

- Distribution of Apps
  - Google Play store vs not Google Play (sideloaded, 3P app stores, pre-installed)
- PHA = Potentially Harmful Applications
- GPP = Google Play Protect
- APK = Android App

# Overview

- PHA Category: Backdoor
- Initially detected in Mid-2016
- SDK that third-party app developers package into their apps (unknowingly that it's a botnet backdoor)
- 4 distinct variants
- All variants contain 4-6 stages
- Payloads:
  - Premium SMS fraud
  - App install fraud
  - Ad fraud
  - Arbitrary module loading

# Timeline



# Most impactful?

- Technical complexity
- Multiple distribution channels
- Rapid and mature release process
- Actor has resources: technical expertise, funding, infrastructure, etc.
- Advanced ad fraud techniques

# Technical Details

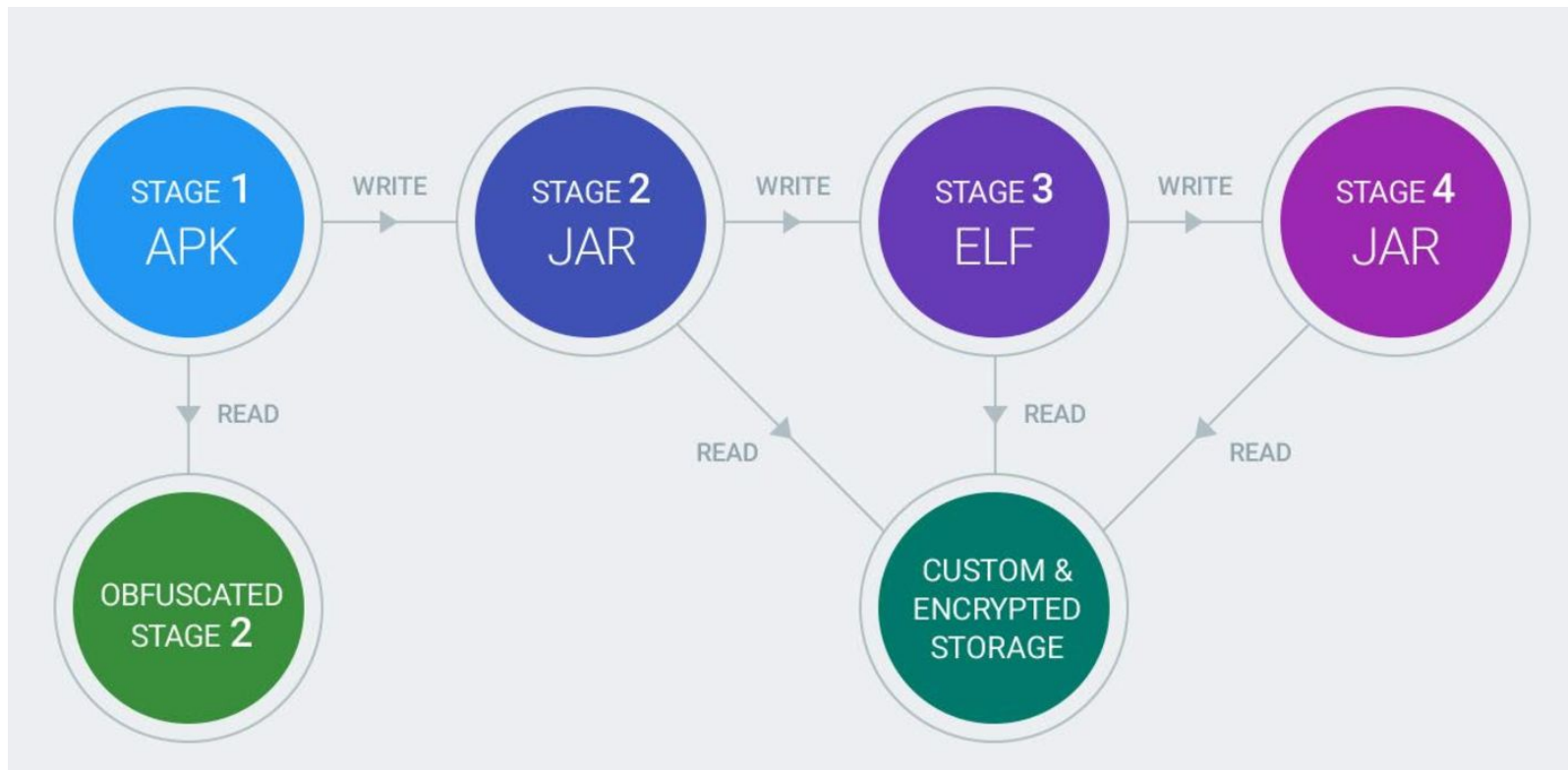


# Variants Overview

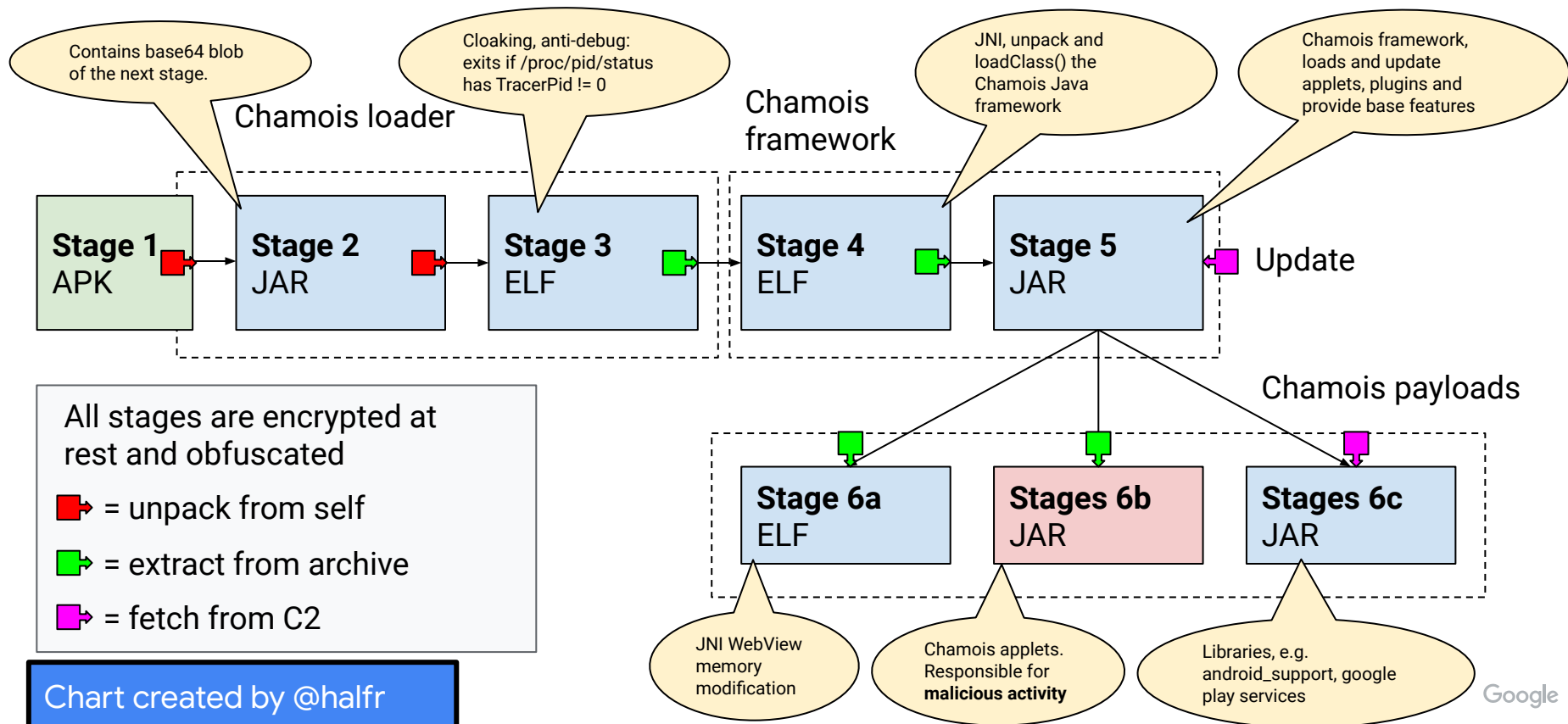
- V1: Aug 2016 - Mar 2017
  - Ad fraud payloads
  - Google Play fraud
- V2: Nov 2016 - Mar 2017
  - New premium SMS fraud payload
  - Google Play fraud
- V3: Nov 2017 - Aug 2018
  - Additional stages
  - Overall more sophisticated
  - Pre-installed & off-Google Play
- V4: Aug 2018 - Present(ish)
  - off-Google Play

This talk will focus  
predominantly on the  
latest two variants

## Stages - Variants #1 & Variants #2

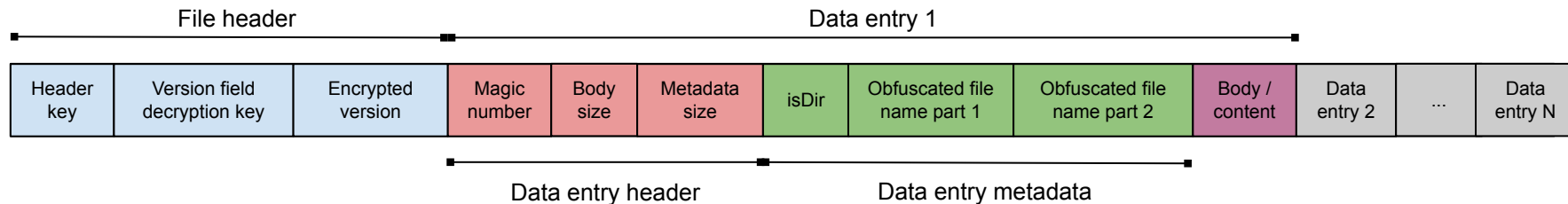


# Stages - Variants #3 & #4



# Custom Archive Format

- Usage: similar to a ZIP containing JARs
- Supports directories & files
- Contains code packages, configuration and other support files
- Encryption: XXTEA, key material in the archive and in the app
- Used by multiple components: main framework and payloads



# Anti-detection techniques

- Stages 1 & 2 - randomized class names & file names for each new class name
- Stage 3 - ELF library containing sophisticated anti-analysis features (WeddingCake)
  - In-place decryption
  - Anti-reverse engineering
  - Anti-emulation
    - 37 system property checks
    - CPU architecture
    - Xposed and Monkey checks
  - For more information, see:
    - Blackhat USA 2018: “Unpacking the Packed Unpacker” [video](#)
    - VirusBulletin 2018: “Unpacking the Packed Unpacker” [paper](#)

# Payloads

## Mobile payment solution

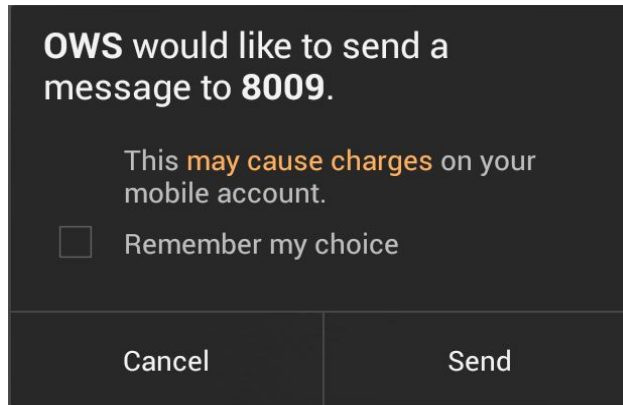
- Card payment
- SMS payment
- Mobile payment
- WAP payment

## Malicious

- Ad fraud
  - Automated browsing
  - Click injection
  - Deceptive overlays
- App installs
- Traffic pumping
- Sends premium SMS

# Premium SMS payload

- Apps must have the permission to send SMS
  - Chamois apps have it because they are phone-related
- Android platform asks the user to confirm send
  - Chamois use root access to enable internal permission flag and bypass the dialog
- No root, but accessibility services?
  - Use it to automatically tap "Send"



# Testing Infrastructure

- Iterating on malware loader obfuscation to defeat existing rules
- Staging and production servers
- Multiple feature flags to control infected population behavior
- Progressive rollout of C2 configuration based on querying countries
- Using mobile analytics services and logging



# Network infrastructure

- 10+ API C2 domains
- 20+ module-specific C2 domains
- 150+ domains for ad fraud activity
- Deployed on large cloud providers
- Automated cloud deployment
  - HTTPS with Let's Encrypt

# But what if you're in China?

```
public boolean isPushEnable() {  
    if (SoftwareInfo.isChina()) {  
        return false;  
    }  
    return read("Push", "enable", false);  
}  
  
public boolean isAdEnable() {  
    if (SoftwareInfo.isChina()) {  
        return false;  
    }  
    return read("AD", "enable", false);  
}  
  
public boolean isAdwebEnable() {  
    if (SoftwareInfo.isChina()) {  
        return false;  
    }  
    return read("ADWEB", "enable", false);  
}
```

```
public boolean isAd2Enable() {  
    if (SoftwareInfo.isChina()) {  
        return false;  
    }  
    return read("AD2", "enable", false);  
}  
  
public boolean isSatelliteEnable() {  
    if (SoftwareInfo.isChina()) {  
        return false;  
    }  
    return read("Sate", "enable", false);  
}  
  
public boolean isGbRunnerEnable() {  
    if (SoftwareInfo.isChina()) {  
        return false;  
    }  
    return read("gbRunner", "enable", false);  
}
```

# Distribution

- Pre-installed
  - Convinced ODM and OEMs to include the SDK by advertising as a “mobile payment” solution
- Distributed to developers as a static SDK
- Sideloaded
  - Downloaded by apps as “plugins”
  - Distributed by other harmful downloader families

# EagerFonts

- Fonts application included in SOC platform from 3P developer
- Included an advertising SDK that used dynamic code loading (DCL) to download from a 3P server and run “plugins” in the app context
- Plugins known malicious trojans:
  - Chamois - Backdoor
  - Snowfox - Trojan and Click fraud
  - And others.
- Affected 250+ OEMs across 1k+ different devices
- SOC Platform immediately pulled app, contacted their customers, and created a plan to prevent this issue in the future.

# Fighting Chamois

# Eradication Efforts

OEM Outreach

Google Play Protect

Ad Fraud Defenses

Stem the supply and distribution.

Protect users and block existing infections.

Prevent ability to monetize.

# OEM Outreach

- Detected that some devices had Chamois pre-installed
- Initiated OEM Remediation process for devices in wild
  - 1) Alert OEM's to presence on their devices
  - 2) Require OTAs to remediate
  - 3) OEM's do post-mortem to determine how issued ended up on device
  - 4) OEM's create plan for how they will prevent in the future
- Through certification program, test all potential new OEM builds for Chamois prior to approval and launch to users.

# Google Play Protect

- Many types of automated detections
  - Signature based
  - Behavioral based
  - Network behaviors
  - Code similarity
  - Machine learning models
- More severe enforcement



Why was it hard?

# Sophisticated Actor

- Industry presence/resources
  - Offers “monetization sdk” to OEM’s and ODM’s and references other entities
  - Using large cloud services
- Good engineering and release processes
- Sophisticated technical solutions
- Mature infrastructure

# Stealthy

- Anti-analysis in depth:
  - Data encrypted at rest and deleted after load if dropped decrypted
  - Malicious payloads dynamically downloaded
  - Network traffic asymmetrically encrypted
- Anti-debugging in depth:
  - Network certificate pinning
  - Application certificate pinning
  - Anti-debugging at each stage
- Progressive rollout of payloads

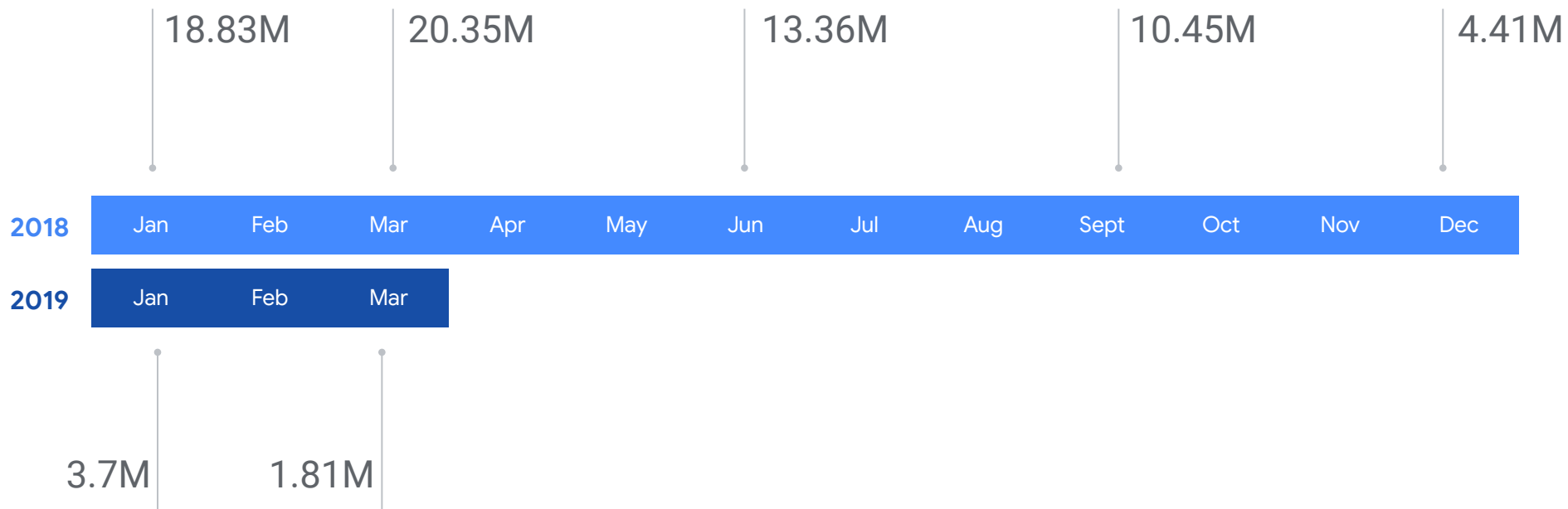
# Rapid Response to Our Enforcements

- In response to enabling new detections, we often saw new samples that were trying to test the detections.
  - Moving bytes around, changing file, class, and string naming patterns
  - Removing some stages
  - New domains
- Fingerprinted Google's automated analysis environment

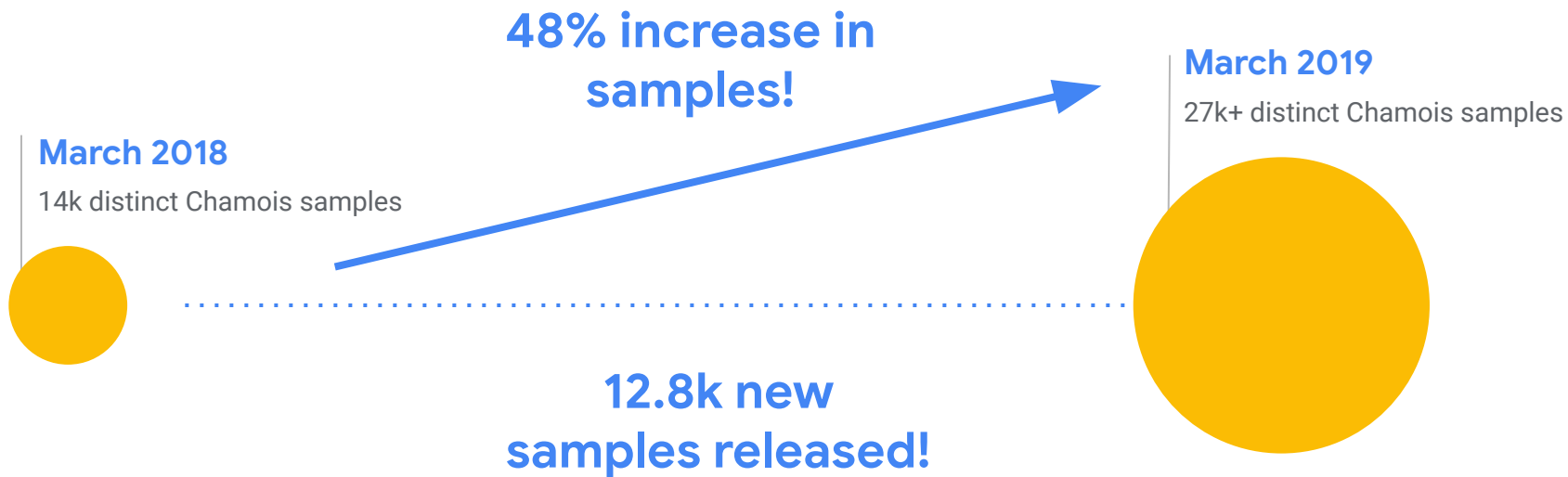
Chamois: Controlled.

# By the numbers

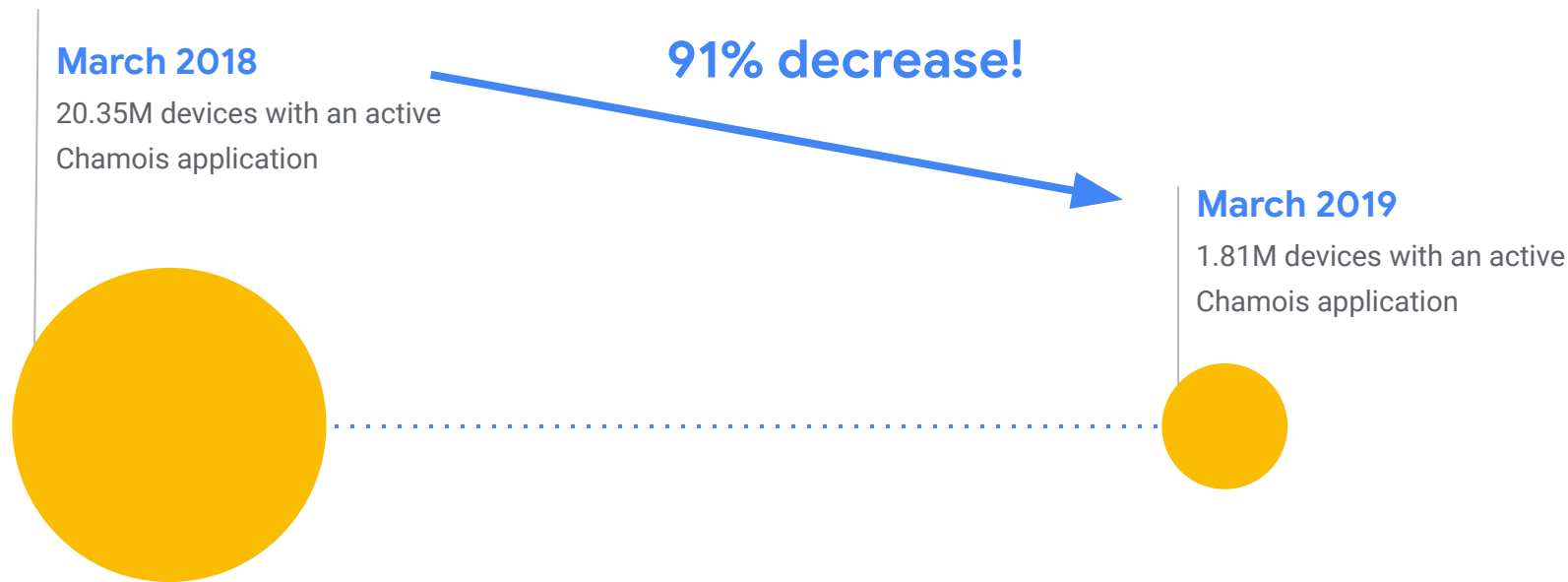
*Number of devices in the previous 28 days that had an active Chamois application*



# By the numbers: March 2018 until March 2019



# By the numbers: March 2018 until March 2019



The biggest botnet you never heard about.



# Thank You

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## Samples

54eaa874bbefbe78cb980e9cd90c9ec62eed0a4b73f738ded5c6d5b640e43869  
ae9a81c9f8ce7c04021e13a6faf5976a3adab6d365d9db54a3f6a7ecffcfb2f2  
e8e1bc048ef123a9757a9b27d1bf53c092352a26bdbf9fbdc10109415b5cadac  
44c8cff9dc44e43b22cfc480b8397a2db6b9e271a65573156514960856e27bb8