In a Bind?

Android's Binder – in depth

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http://NewAndroidBook.com/

http://Technologeeks.com/

The Presenter

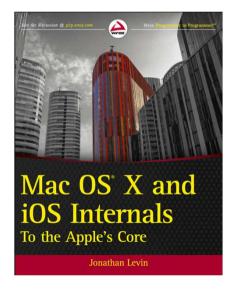
- Jonathan Levin, CTO of Technologeeks.com
 - Training and consulting, primarily internals
- http://Technologeeks.com/

<u>@Technologeeks</u> for updates, tools, and more

Proud father of MOXiI and AlvI

MOXII

- Mac OS X and iOS Internals (Wiley, 2012)
 - http://NewOSXBook.com/
 - 2nd Edition Feb/March 2016! OS X 10.11.1, iOS 9.1
- I could say more, but wrong target audience ©



Alvl

"Android Internals: A Confectioner's Cookbook"

- 深入解析Android 操作系统 Coming in Chinese (by Feb 2016)
- Volume I (Available now): Power User's view
- Volume II (Jan 2016, Final Date): Developer's View
- http://NewAndroidBook.com/TOC.html for detailed Table of Contents
- Unofficial sequel to Karim Yaghmour's "Embedded Android", different focus:
 - More on the how and why Android frameworks and services work
 - More on DEX and ART (this talk is an excerpt from Volume II)
 - (presently) only in-depth book on the subject
- <u>http://www.NewAndroidBook.com/</u>:
 - Free and powerful tools
 - · Articles and bonus materials from Books
- Android Internals & Reverse Engineering: Feb 8th-12<sup>th, 2016, NYC
 </sup>
 - http://Technologeeks.com/AIRE



IPC, Illustrated

Some definitions

- IPC: Inter Process Communication
 - Allowing two separate processes to interact
 - Otherwise, process virtual memory is entirely isolated
 - Many mechanisms exist:
 - Message passing
 - Sockets
 - Shared mem
- RPC: Remote Procedure Call
 - Hides IPC inside a function call.

Some definitions

- Proxy: The client end of the RPC
 - Serializes arguments, sends message
 - Gets reply, deserializes return code/exception

- Stub: The server end of the RPC
 - Deserializes arguments
 - Invokes real function (hence, itself, a stub)
 - Serializes return code/exception

Some definitions

- Endpoint Mapper:
 - Allows unrelated clients and servers to talk
 - A priori Known to all, loved by all
 - Servers register with it
 - Clients lookup with it (Context.getSystemService)

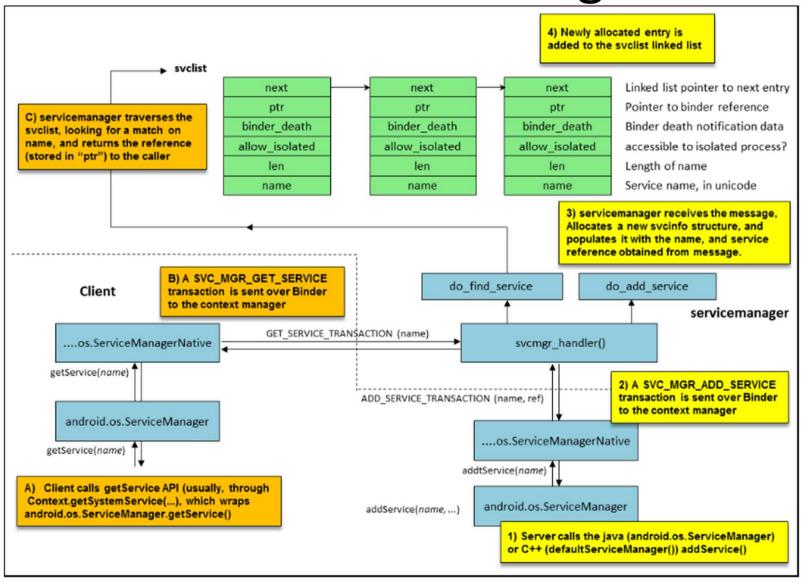
The Service Manager

Android's Endpoint mapper

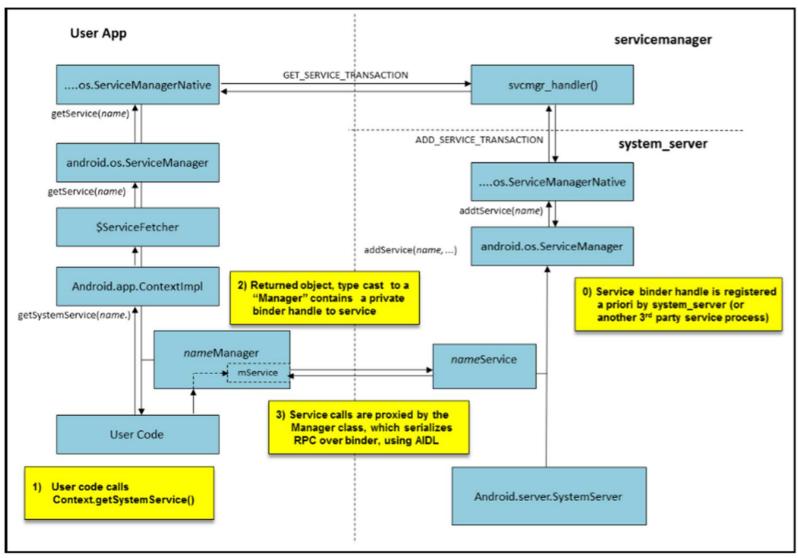
Single threaded process, started by Init

- Designated as system critical
 - If it fails soft system restart (zygote, all services)

The Service Manager



The Service Manager



- Binder provides the core of RPC in Android
 - Provides conduit to pass intents and other objects
 - Supports remote method invocation (AIDL)
- UNIX sockets still used, but infrequently
 - Zygote and some native daemons (/dev/socket/*)
 - InputDispatcher to Applications (socketpairs)

- UNIX sockets have serious shortcomings:
 - Anonymous sockets can only be shared by progeny
 - Inherited as file descriptors
 - Named sockets require a filesystem "presence"
 - Filesystem ensures system-wide uniqueness and visibility
 - This requires a writable location not many of those...
 - Also vulnerable to race conditions (open to MiM attacks)

- Binder provides an alternative to sockets
 - Supports most socket functionality
 - Credentials
 - Passing descriptors
 - Can also pass shared memory (using ashmem descriptors)
 - Extends capabilities to a full IPC/RPC model
 - Allows dynamic registration and location of services
 - Provides "Death Notifications"

Binder Nomenclature

- A STRONG reference is a handle to an object
 - Object remains alive so long as >=1 STRONG exist
 - A handle can only be used (called) if it is strongly held
- A WEAK reference is just a "link" to an object
 - Essentially, a declaration of "interest" in the object
 - Object may actually die, in which case weak ref is voided
 - Reference must be promoted to a STRONG ref to be used
- WEAK references enable Death Notifications

Death Notifications

- Binder will register your interest in an object
 - Effectively, providing you with a weak reference to it

- If object dies (host process exits or killed):
 - Remote Binder sends you a notification (obituary)
 - Your local Binder calls your callback

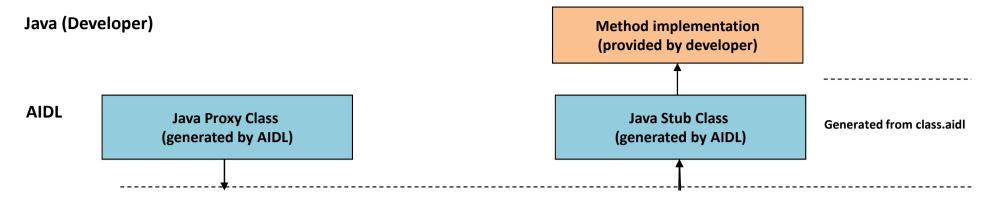
- Android goes to great lengths to abstract Binder
 - Java Layer: AIDL
 - Framework Layer: Android.os.Binder (+ android_util_Binder)
 - Native Layer: libBinder.cpp

- Actual mechanism is implemented by kernel module
 - For the longest time, in drivers/staging, now in mainline.

- Developer starts by writing method implementations
- Methods and objects are exported into an .aidl file

```
package com.NewAndroidBook.example;
interface ISample {
   /* 1 */ void someFunc (int someArg); // no return value, integer arg
   /* 2 */ boolean anotherFunc(String someArg); // boolean return value, string arg
}
```

AIDL is a bit like a C header file (.h) – just prototypes



- The SDK "aidl" tool auto generates client/server code:
 - "Proxy" for the client: serializes arguments, invokes method
 - "Stub" for the server: deserializes, calls, serializes return value

```
morpheus@Zephyr (/tmp/sample) % aidl ISample.aidl

# If the interface has a package specification, aidl will refuse:

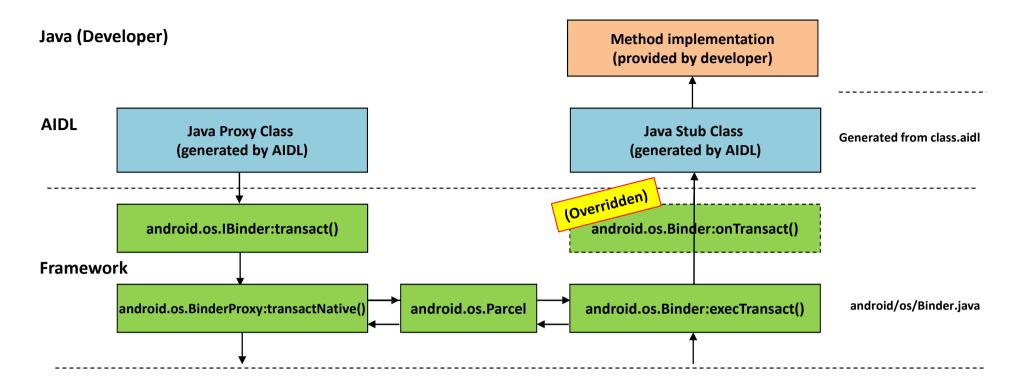
# ISample.aidl:3 interface ISample should be declared in a file
called com/NewAndroidBook/example/ISample.aidl.
morpheus@Zeyphr (/tmp/sample) % mkdir -p com/NewAndroidBook/example

# *Sigh* Fine. Comply with Java naming conventions, and move:

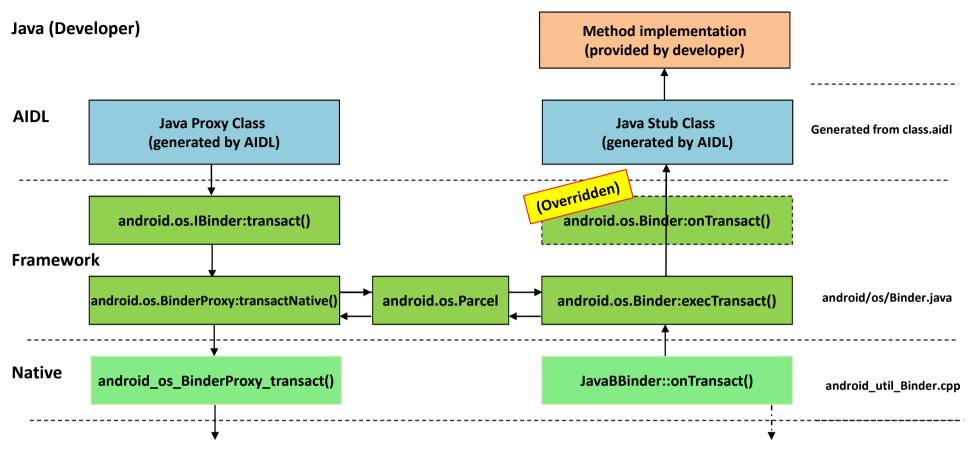
# morpheus@Zeyphr (/tmp/sample) % mv ISample.aidl com/NewAndroidBook/example
morpheus@Zephyr (/tmp/sample) % aidl com/NewAndroidBook/example/ISample.aidl

# No news is good news - and note the java file which was auto-generated:

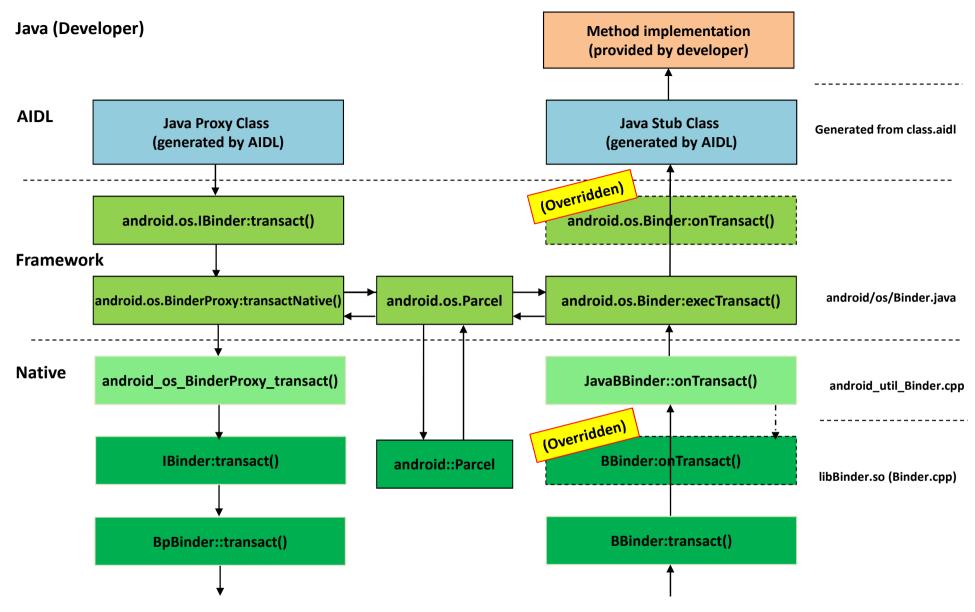
# morpheus@Zephyr (/tmp/sample) % ls -l com/NewAndroidBook/example/
total 16
-rw-r--r- 1 morpheus wheel 234 Dec 6 16:48 ISample.aidl
-rw-r--r- 1 morpheus wheel 3459 Dec 6 16:53 ISample.java
```



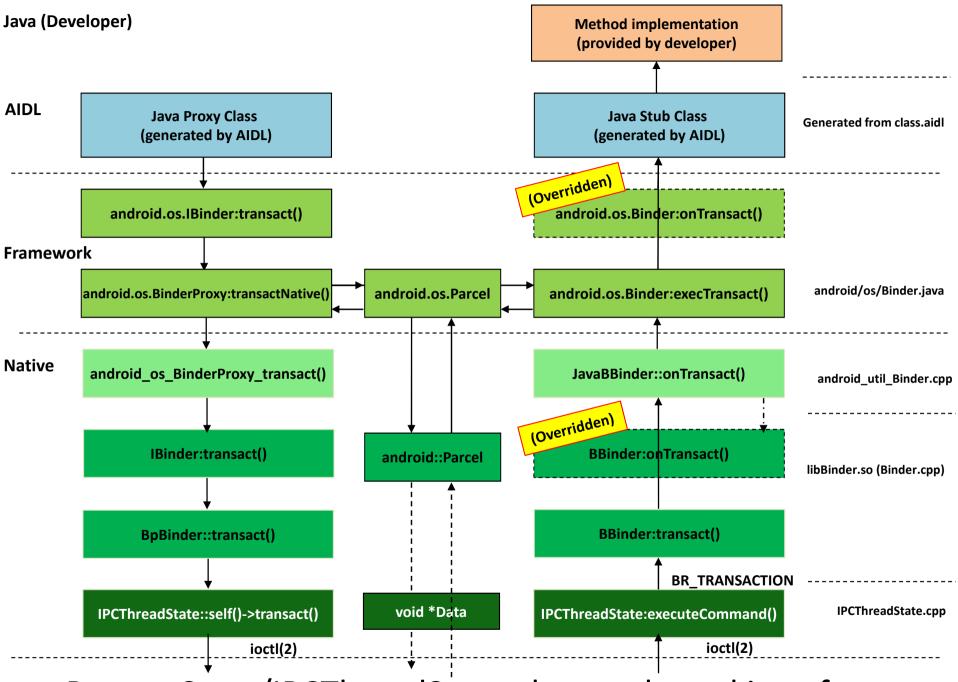
- The framework abstracts both classes with an "IBinder"
 - The "BinderProxy" serves as client, exports "transact()"
 - The "Binder" provides an "onTransact()" callback
- "transact()" magically invokes remote "onTransact()"
- Transaction can carry a serializeable "Parcel" object



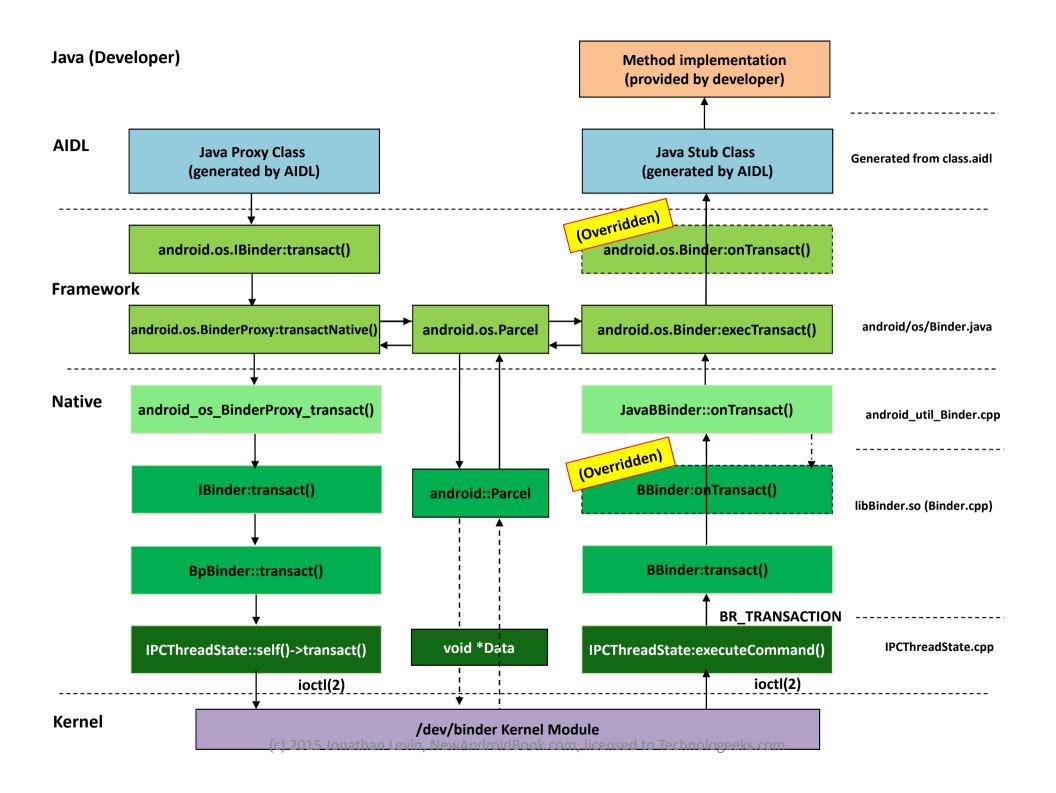
- The Framework uses JNI to communicate with library
- The "JavaBBinder" object bridges upcalls back to VM



- libBinder provides matching native level objects:
 - Ibinder ("interface"), Bbinder, BpBinder, and Parcel



• ProcessState/IPCThreadState abstract kernel interface



Layers::AIDL

• Demo: AIDL code generation

Layers::Framework

- Android.os.Binder is actually <u>quite documented</u>
- Defines the "default transactions"*

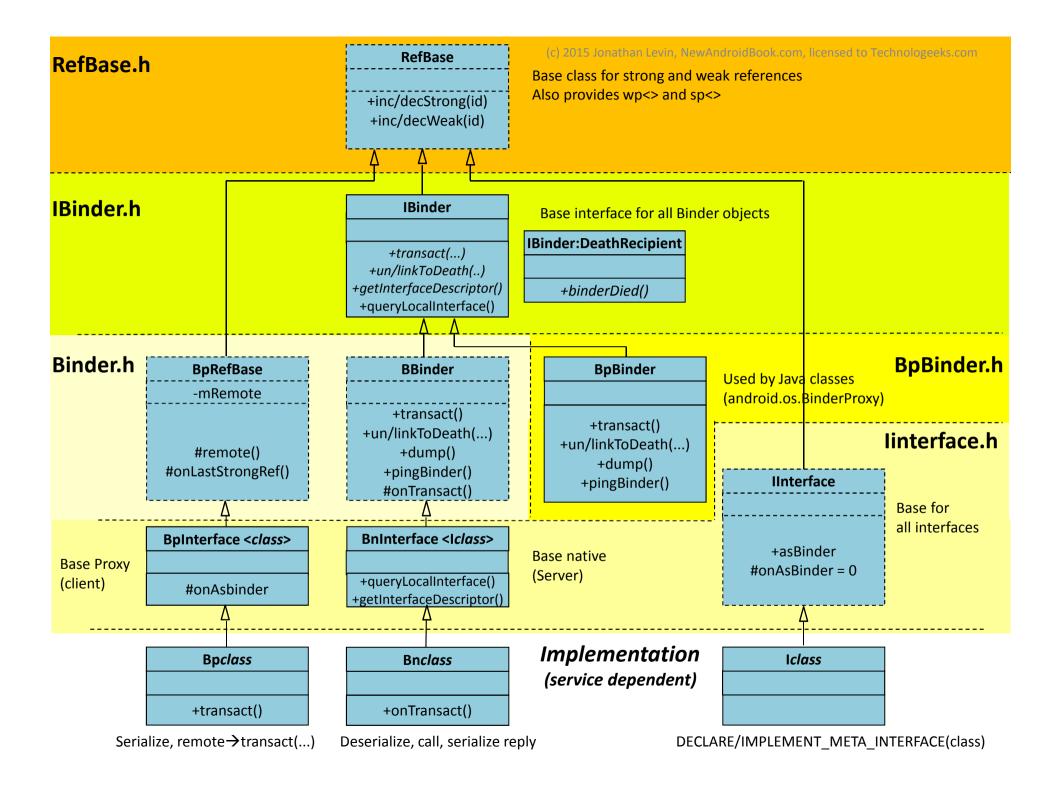
Constant	Value	Default Behavior
PING_TRANSACTION	_PNG	Null transaction ensuring service object is alive. (q.v. android.os.IBinder.pingBinder()
DUMP_TRANSACTION	_DMP	Requests full dump of service state. Used by dumpsys
INTERFACE_TRANSACTION	_NTF	Requests interface of service object behind handle. Expects UTF-16 interface name as reply
SYSPROPS_TRANSACTION	_SPR	Used by native code only: calls libutils's report_sysprop_change(), which invokes any registered callbacks

- Meant to be overridden
 - AIDL code does that automatically for you

^{* -} And a couple of not-so-funny joke transactions as well (TWEET, LIKE..)

Layers::LibBinder

- LibBinder isn't documented at all...
- Object structure essentially mirrors Java's
- Excessively heavy use of templates, macros
 - Not trivial to follow class hierarchy/flow at all..



Layers::LibBinder

- ProcessState/IPCThreadState further abstract:
 - Actual kernel interface entirely hidden
 - Thread Pool Management

```
root@flounder:/# ps | grep mediaser
                      145036 27576 binder thr 00f7024e58 S /system/bin/mediaserver
root@flounder:/# cd /proc/3491/task
root@flounder:/proc/3491/task # for i in *; do echo -n "$i: " ; grep Name $i/status; done
                mediaserver
3491: Name:
3576: Name:
                mediaserver
3899: Name:
                ApmTone
                ApmAudio
                ApmOutput
                FastMixer
                soundTrigger cb
3910: Name:
                Binder 1
                Binder 2
                Binder 3
                Binder 4
                Binder 5
                Binder 7
                Binder 8
```

Layers::LibBinder

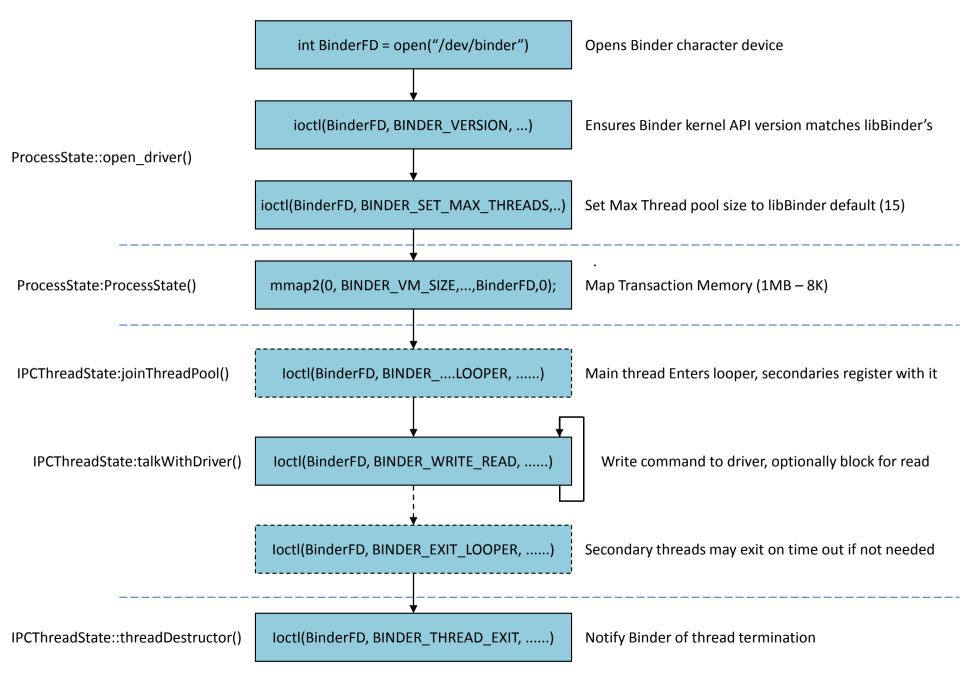
- Apps (read: Zygote) automatically start pool
 - frameworks/base/cmds/app process/app main.cpp

- Native services work similarly
 - Examples: healthd, bootanimation, InputFlinger(!)

Layers::Kernel

- At the kernel level, Binder is a character device
 - Created as "misc" device, world writable

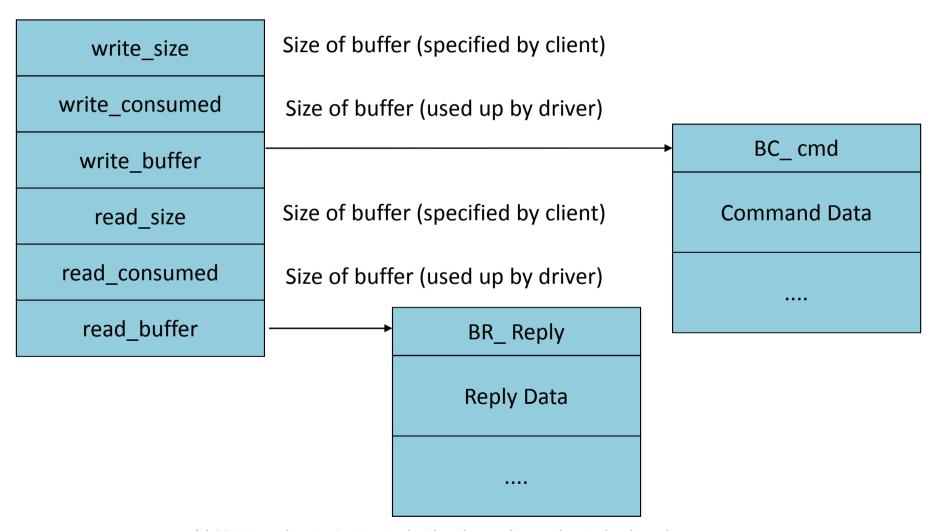
- All communication done via ioctl(2) calls
 - No read/write needed
 - Clients open, configure with ioctl(2) then either:
 - Enter a polling loop (IPCThreadState::setupPolling)
 - Block until message/timeout (IPCThread::joinThreadPool)



Layers::Kernel

- loctl(2) buffer points to read/write buffers
 - Write buffers provide BC_ commands to Binder
 - These may contain transactions, for Binder to execute
 - Read buffers provide BR_ replies from Binder
 - These may contain transactions for clients to execute
 - May also contain "death notifications"
- Buffers are optional (size specified may be 0)

Layers::Kernel



Driver Protocol::Requests

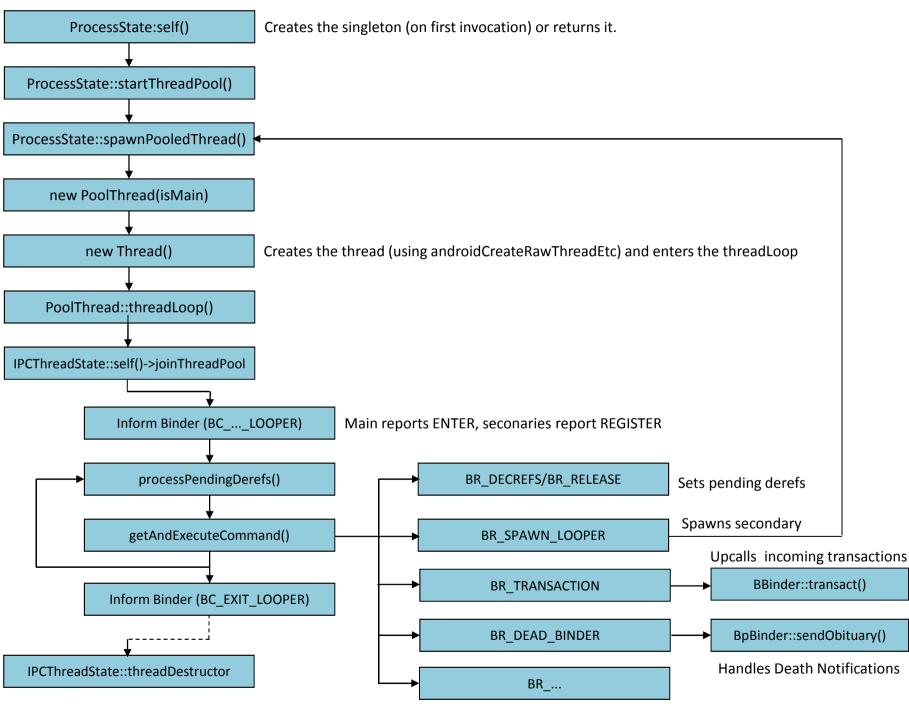
BC_code	Argument	Purpose
INCREFS		Increase reference count of argument
DECREFS	Handle	Decrease reference count of argument
ACQUIRE		Acquire a Binder reference
RELEASE	1	Release a Binder reference
INCREFS_DONE	D-fb:	Informs Binder reference has been increased
ACQUIRE_DONE	Refs, obj	Informs Binder reference has been acquired
ATTEMPT_ACQUIRE		Attempts to acquire a reference (not supported)
ACQUIRE_RESULT		Informs Binder as to success of attempted acquire (not supported)
FREE_BUFFER	void *	Informs Binder the buffer provided may be safely freed
TRANSACTION		Contains additional Binder transaction data
REPLY		Contains additional Binder transaction data
REGISTER_LOOPER		Called by secondary threads entering the Binder thread pool
ENTER_LOOPER		Called by the main thread when entering the Binder thread pool
EXIT_LOOPER		Called by any threads exiting the Binder thread pool (usually as result of timeout)
REQUEST_DEATH_NOTIFICATION	Handle, Proxy	Informs Binder client is interested in receiving notifications when remote process terminates, for whatever reason.
CLEAR_DEATH_NOTIFICATION		Informs Binder client is no longer interested in death notification for remote process
DEAD_BINDER_DONE	Proxy	Reply to Binder death notification, informing Binder the reference death notification has been processed.

Driver Protocol::Replies

BR_ code	Purpose
ERROR	Informs client of some Binder error
OK	Informs client everything is ok
NOOP	No operation
INCREFS	Increase reference count of argument
DECREFS	Decrease reference count of argument
ACQUIRE	Acquire a Binder reference
RELEASE	Release a Binder reference
ATTEMPT_ACQUIRE	Attempts to acquire a reference (not supported)
ACQUIRE_RESULT	Informs Binder as to success of attempted acquire (not supported)
TRANSACTION	Incoming transaction requested of the client
REPLY	Result of previous transaction requested by the client
TRANSACTION_COMPLETE	
SPAWN_LOOPER	Informing client a thread is required
FINISHED	
DEAD_BINDER	
DEAD_REPLY	
FAILED_REPLY	
CLEAR_DEATH_NOTIFICATION_DONE	3

Binder Transaction Data

target	32-bit handle or pointer
cookie	Used to detect mismatched handles
code	Transaction code. One of the built-in codes, or application defined
flags	TF_ flags, indicating ONE_WAY, ACCEPT_FDS, or STATUS_CODE (ROOT_OBJECT unused)
sender_pid	Process identifier of sender
sender_uid	UID of message sender
data_size	If non zero, indicates data is a pointer to buffer of this number of bytes
offsets_size	If non zero, indicates data provides offsets into this message
data	Pointer to a buffer of data_size bytes, or offsets into message



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Tracing/Debugging



Experiment: Using the bindump tool to view open Binder handles

The bindump tool, which you can find on the Book's companion website is nothing more than a simple derivative of the service command, which obtains a handle to the system service of choice (as does service check), and then inspects its own entry in the /sys/kernel/debug /binder/proc directory. Each process using Binder has a pseudo-file containing various statistics, and the node entries contained therein reveal the PIDs connected on the other end. Because all the Binder debug data is world readable, you can run this tool on unrooted devices as well.

Output 6-3: Revealing Binder endpoints using the bindump utility

```
# Inquire about wallpaper service
shell@htc m8wl:/ $ /data/local/tmp/bindump wallpaper
Service: wallpaper node ref: 2034
                        com.htc.launcher
                        com.android.systemui
                        system server
                        /system/bin/servicemanager
  Who owns the batterypropreg service?
shell@htc m8wl:/ $ /data/local/tmp/bindump owner batterypropreg
Service: batterypropreg node ref: 105785
```

Another free tool to monitor Binder connections is Opersys's Binder Explorer BE. This tool works as an App, or along with an HTML GUI, to show a graphical view of connections in real time.

The book's companion website also provides jtrace, with is a special version of strace(1), the Linux system call tracing tool, with augmented functionality that includes parsing of Binder messages (i.e. deciphering ioctl(2) codes and payloads).

That's (NOT) All, Folks!

@Technologeeks Training

- "Android Internals & Reverse Engineering" training discusses all this, and more
 - Native level debugging and tracing
 - Binder internals
 - Native services
 - Frameworks
 - DEX, OAT structure and reversing
 - Graphics, Media and Audio
- Based on "Android Internals" Volume I and (Jan '16, finally!) Volume II
- http://Technologeeks.com/AIRE
 - Next training: February 8th, 2016, NYC!
- Follow @Technologeeks for updates, training, and more!

Some References

Great discussion:

• http://events.linuxfoundation.org/images/stories/slides/abs2013 gargentas.pdf

Old, but nice:

- https://www.nds.rub.de/media/attachments/files/2012/03/binder.pdf
- http://rts.lab.asu.edu/web-438/project-final/Talk%208%20AndroidArc-Binder.pdf

My book:

• Android Internals, Volume II, Ch. 11 (http://NewAndroidBook.com/)