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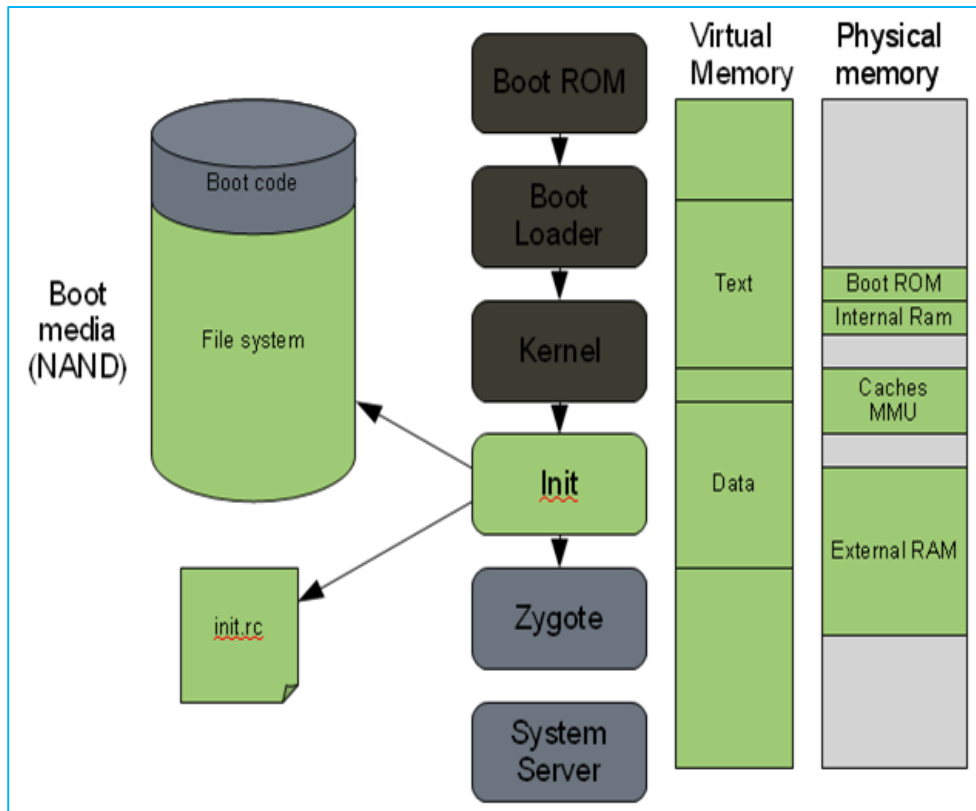
Android Security

Secure and Minimized Configuration (B18)

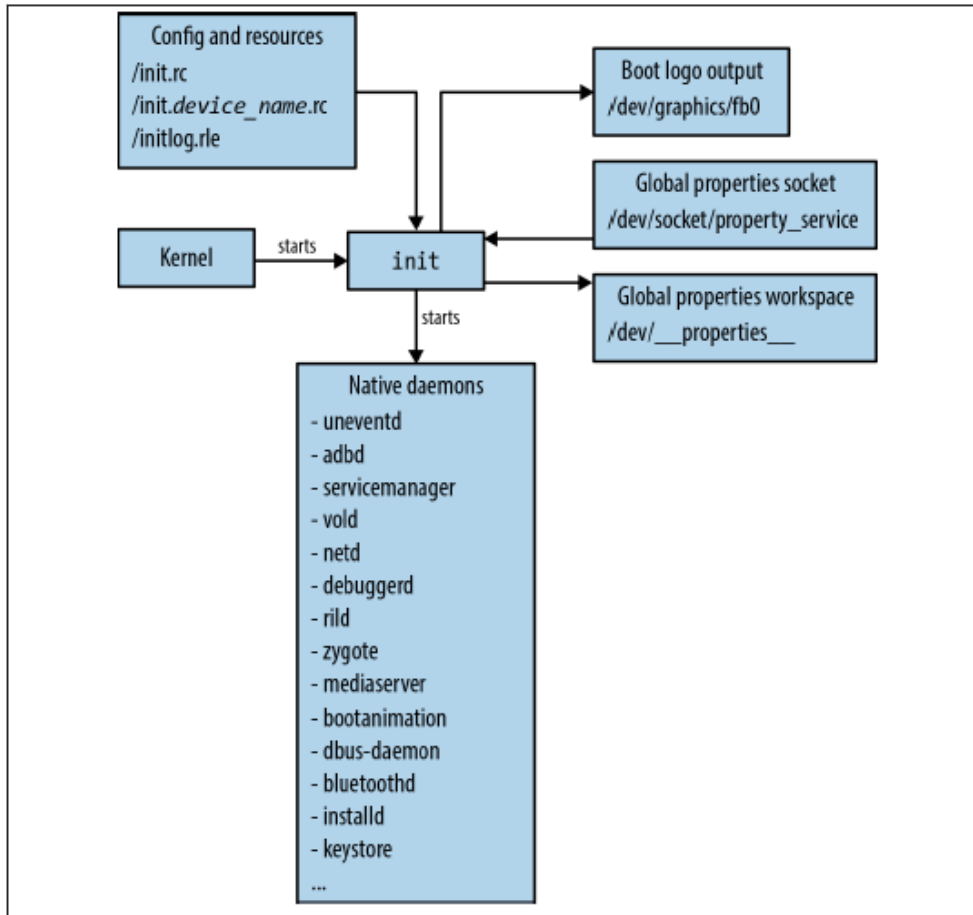
Outline

- ☐ **Secure Configuration**
- ☐ Remove dangerous staff

init process (1)



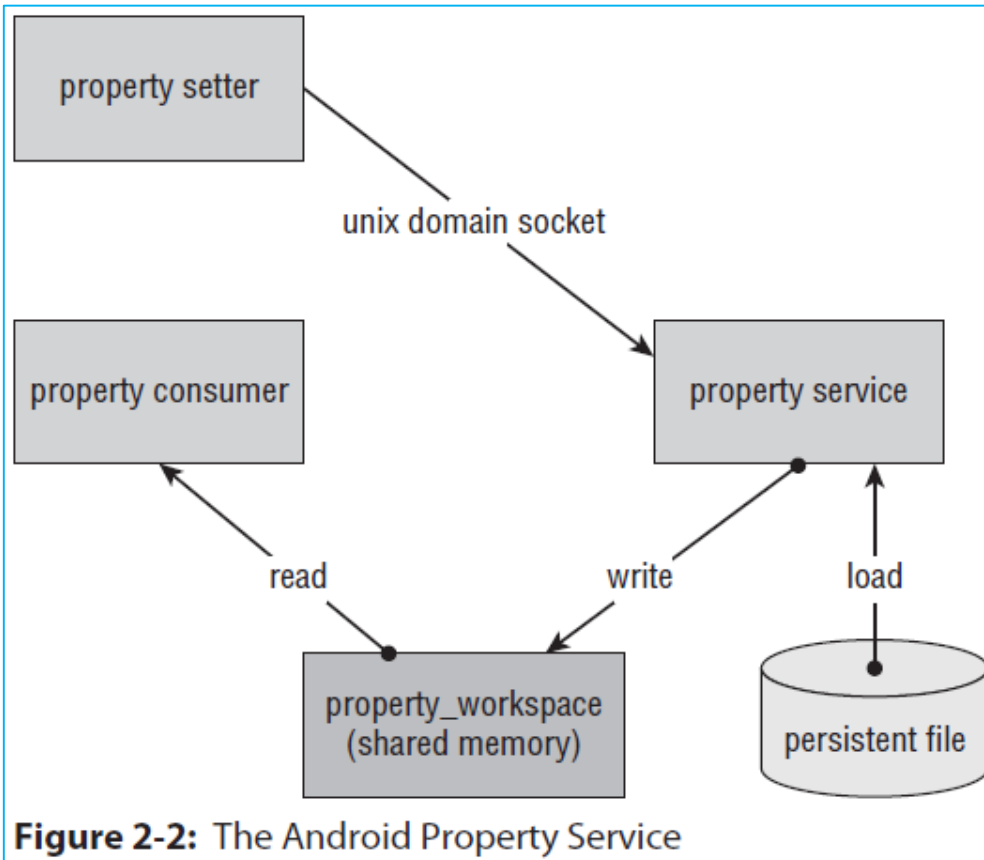
- init process is the “mother” of all processes
- it is launched first and killed last
- PID = 1
- Reads
 - init.rc and
 - init.<device_name>.rc files



After getting started by the kernel:

1. it essentially reads its configuration files
2. prints out a boot logo or text to the screen
3. opens a socket for its property service, and
4. **starts all the daemons and services that bring up the entire Android user-space**

Properties files



- A Property is a key / value pair
- Many android apps and libs refer to properties to determine their runtime behavior
- Init process loads:
 - /default.prop
 - /system/build.prop
 - /system/default.prop
 - /data/local.prop

Security Concerns

The evidences shall show that:

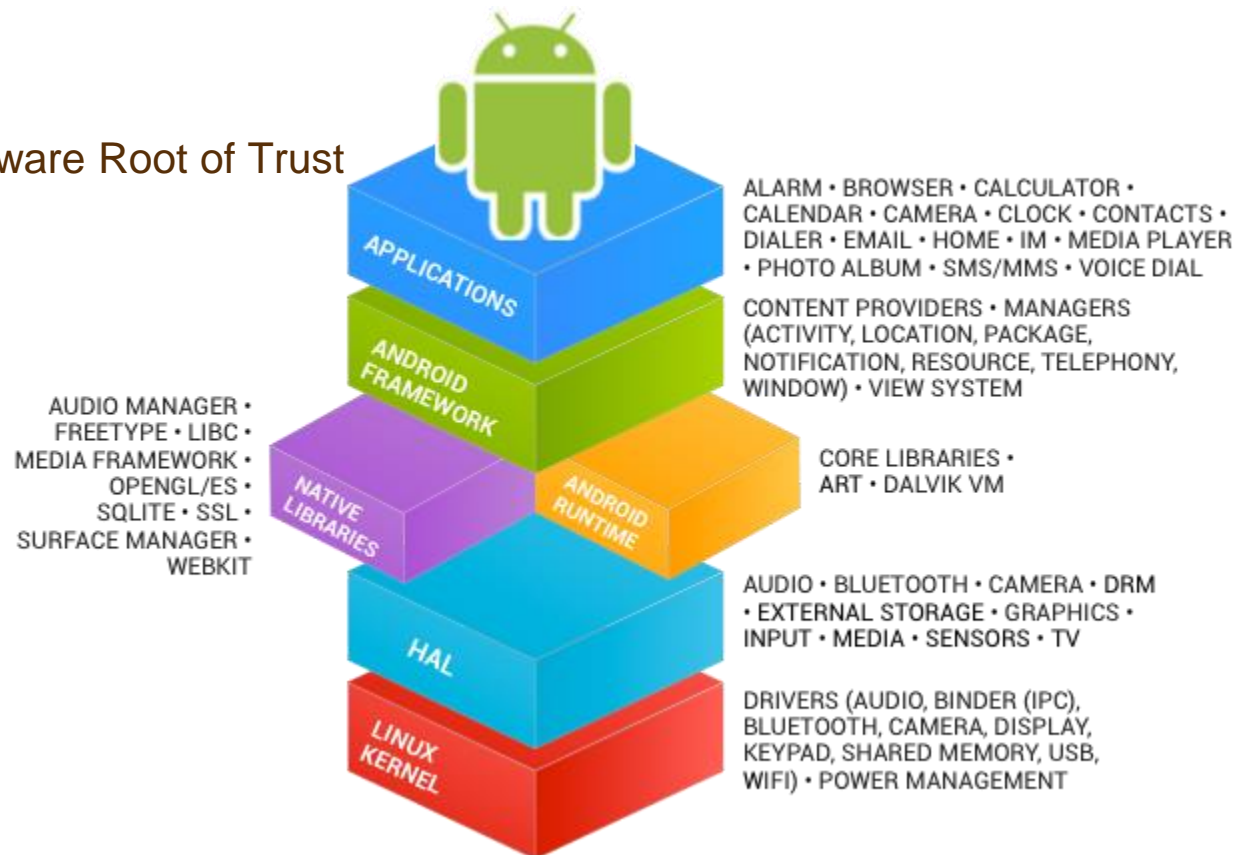
- Proper privilege settings for filesystem image, folder, keystore, device nodes, init.rc, .prop, other security relevant settings in /etc folder
- Proper setting for SUID programs
- Proper setting for permissions (e.g. key service, Virtual PINPAD service...)
- Proper Access Vector rules of the SELinux

Outline

- ☐ Secure Configuration
- ☐ **Remove dangerous staff**

Security measures in Android

- SEAndroid with MAC and MMAC (enforcing mode)
- Configuration
- Policy
- Permissions
- Most important: Hardware Root of Trust



Things to Remove

- There are no inherently dangerous things
- It's all about configuration:
 - ☐ Include only modules that are required
 - ☐ Might need new **payment device** branch
 - ☐ Configure those modules correctly
- ADB support:
 - ☐ Disabled in user builds (normal behavior)
- WebView:
 - ☐ Remove web browsers
 - ☐ Do not use webview < 4.4
- Pre-Installed Apps:
 - ☐ Web browser, email client
 - ☐ Remove Unnecessary Privileges
- Default (Google) Certificates

Patches

■ Important for vendors:

- ☐ **Update** to most secure OS
- ☐ Create an **payment device** branch
- ☐ Apply **patches** in a timely manner

Hardening Checklist (1)

■ Basic Security

- ☐ Update Operating System to the Latest Version
- ☐ Do Not Root the Device
- ☐ Do Not Install Applications from Third Party App Stores
- ☐ Enable Device Encryption
- ☐ Disable 'Developer Actions'
- ☐ Enable Android Device Manager
- ☐ Erase All Data Before Return, Repair, or Recycle

Hardening Checklist (2)

■ Authentication Security

- ☐ Set a PIN and Automatically Lock the Device When It Sleeps
- ☐ Set an Alphanumeric Password
- ☐ Set Auto-Lock Timeout
- ☐ Disable 'Make Passwords Visible'
- ☐ Erase Data upon Excessive Passcode Failures

Hardening Checklist (3)

■ Network Security:

- ☐ Turn Off Bluetooth When Not in Use
- ☐ Disable Network Notification
- ☐ Forget Wi-Fi Networks to Prevent Automatic Rejoin

Hardening Checklist (4)

■ Additional Security Settings:

- ☐ Turn off Location Services
- ☐ Use a Third Party Application to Password Protect Applications with Sensitive Data
- ☐ Limit the Number of Text (SMS) and Multimedia Messages (MMS) Saved
- ☐ Disable JavaScript
- ☐ Use TextSecure to Encrypt SMS Messages

Evaluation Concerns

- Vendor provides hardening documentation
- Everything on the above list must be in vendors list. If not:
 - ☐ Very good reasoning why
 - ☐ Protection mechanisms
 - ☐ In depth code review
- Verify with Makefiles and other Build Configuration:
 - ☐ PRODUCT_PACKAGES
 - ☐ LOCAL_REQUIRED_MODULES

PCI PTS security concerns

DTR B18:

The evidences shall

- Any API and software component not required for specific functionality are removed/disabled
- intended system configuration is maintained
- All public available vulnerabilities in public domain were analyzed and fixed
- System configuration is consistent with the documented configuration



Questions?