CARLOS III UNIVERSITY OF MADRID

HIGHER TECHNICAL SCHOOL



MASTER IN CYBERSECURITY

MASTER THESIS

TARGETED EXERCISER FOR ANDROID MALWARE AND GRAYWARE

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**September, 9th, 2016**

**Abstract**

Nowadays each person has one or more mobile device (smartphones, tablets, wearables, etc) with similar characteristics and performance of a personal computer. Many people use these devices to check their email or make bank transfers. For this, these devices store a lot of sensitive information that it could be very attractive to an attacker.

Mobile devices share same security troubles can be found in a conventional computer as malware hidden inside apps or users that don’t use nor protect their correctly.Malware has evolved and is able to by pass protection systems and works only under certain circumstances to avoid detection. Some kind of malware is activated depends of network connection, device location, apps installed, calls received or other type of events.The purpose of this Master Thesis is to study the behavior of malware on mobile devices depending of the device context, focusing on Android operating system. It has developed a system that allows dynamic and automatic generation of many different contexts to study the behavior of Android malware in each of the different scenarios.

It has been designed a technique based on developing of a new language which defines each of the scenes and events to execute over the device to analyze the malware, in order to study their behavior depending on the characteristics of each context. In this way, it can detect the context features that makes triggering the malicious malware or greyware actions.

This Thesis focuses on analyzing all possible Android events to define a language and developing a system available to understand it and generate automatic executions to launch these events. With this system it is possible detect malware and grayware that a convetional static and dynamic analysis could not detect.

*Keywords: Malware, Greyware, Android, Context, Malware detection, Dynamic analysis, Mobile device, Malware behaviour*

1. **Introduction**

Nowadays mobile devices are very present within society and every people uses them in their personal and working life. The most popular smartphone OS is Android with a market share between 82 – 84%, for this reason Android is the platform most targeted by malware and greyware [1].

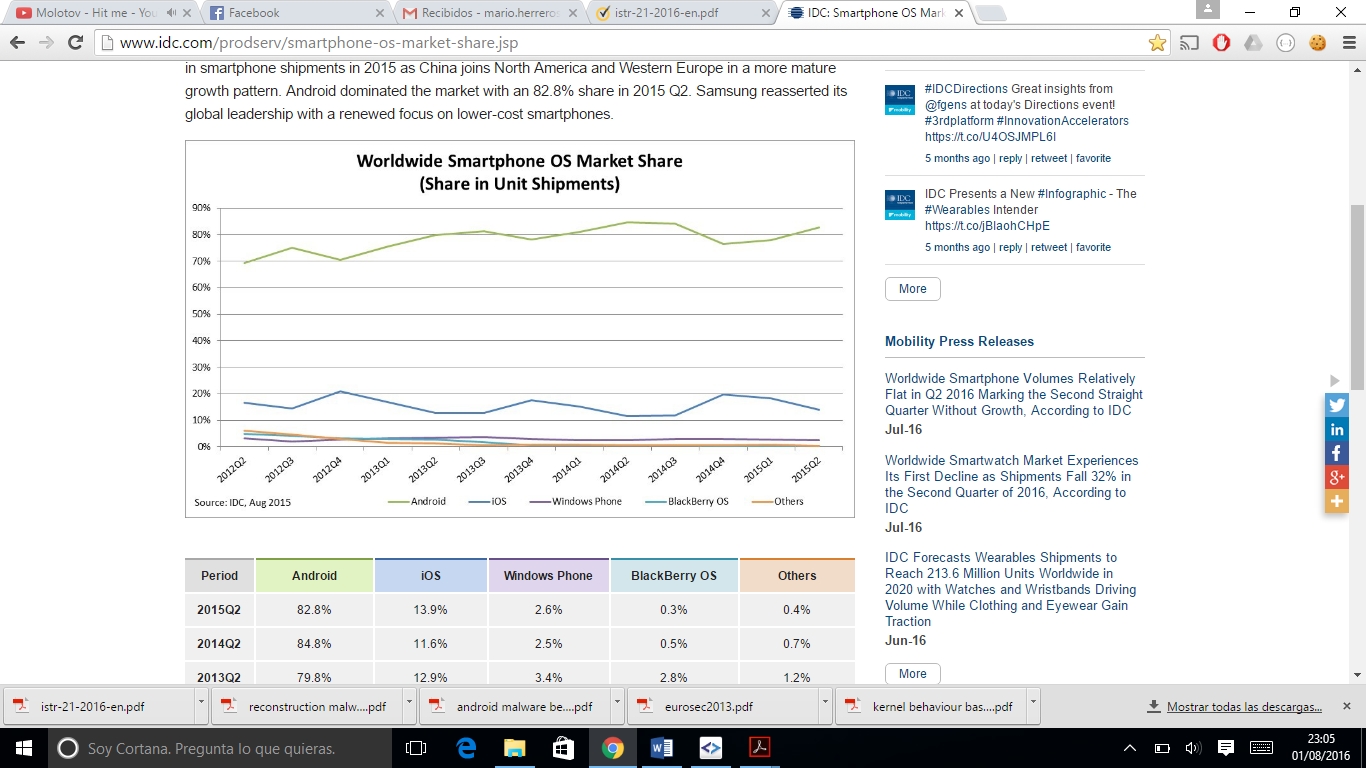


Figure 1: Worldwide Smartphobe OS Market Share Graph

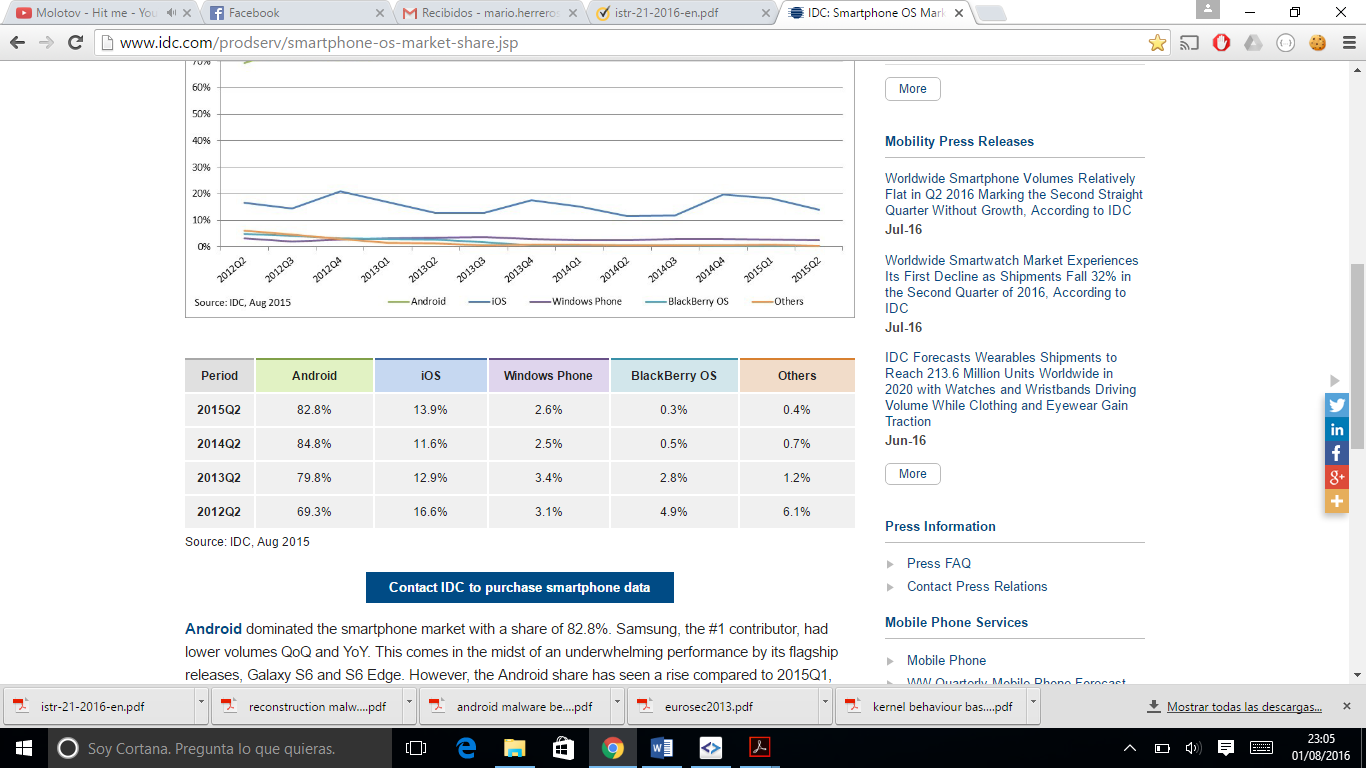


Figure 2: Worldwide Smartphobe OS Market Share Table

The amount of Android malware families has been incremented very significantly in recent years, it being categorized 295 different families [1]:

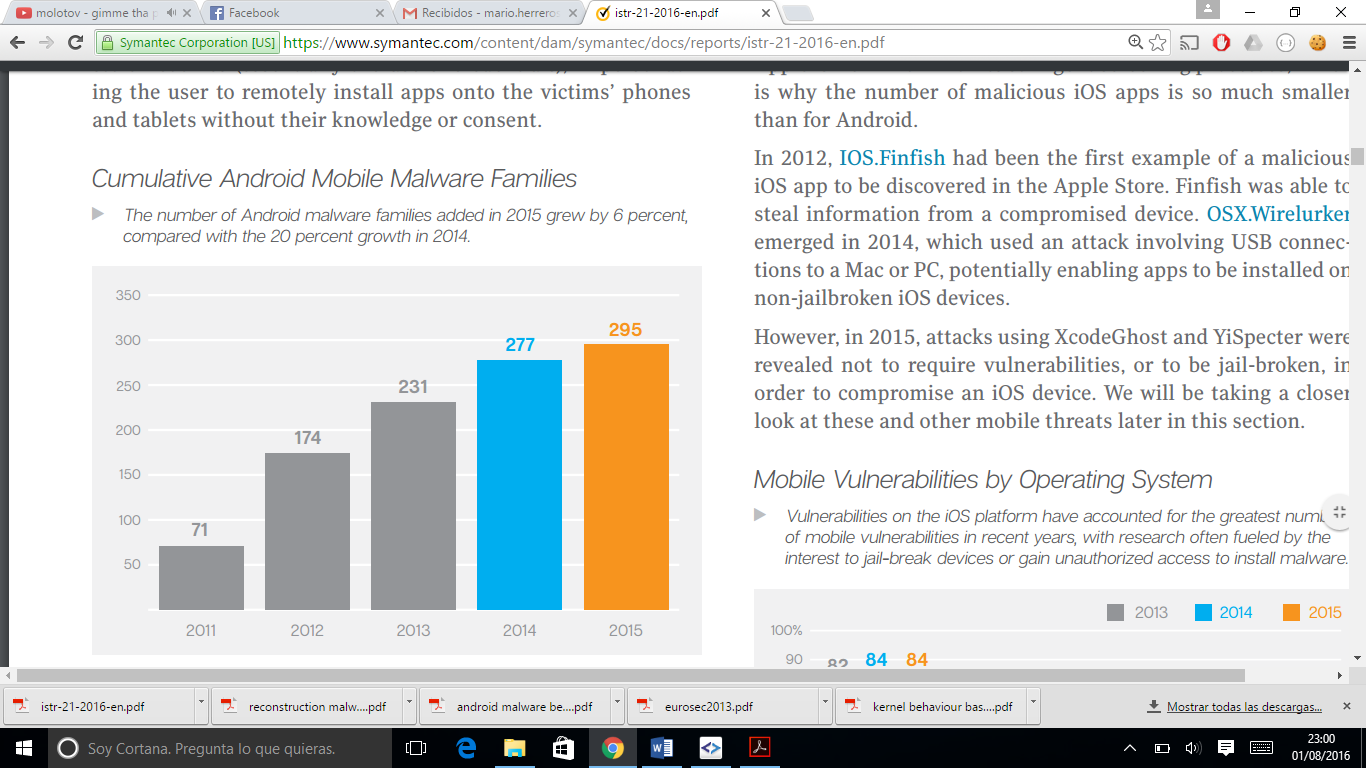


Figure 3: Android Malware Families Evolution

An important fact is the variability of the Android malware. There are thousand types of malware althought, the target functionality is similar. During the last years, the variability of malware has been rised considerably, reaching in 2015 the number of 13,783 thousand types [1]:

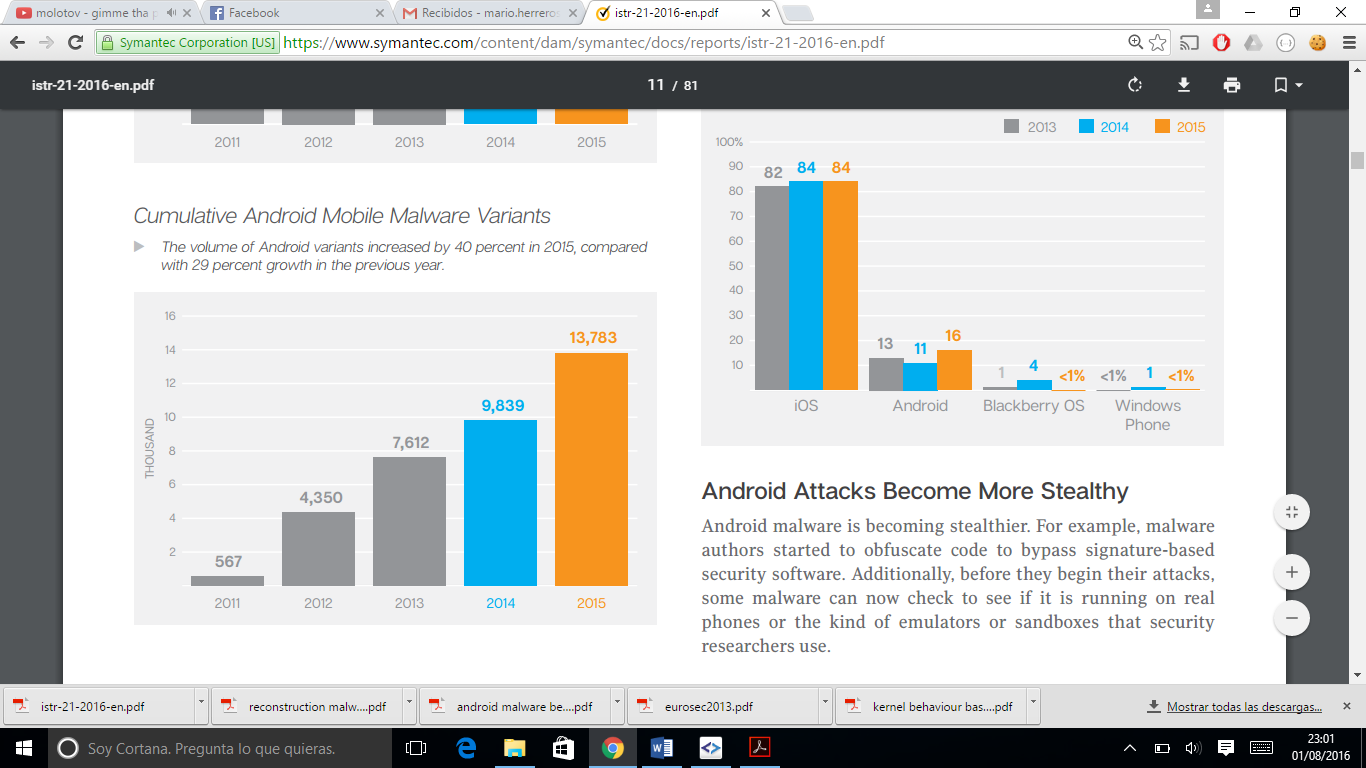


Figure 4: Android Malware Types Evolution

The powerful capabilities of mobile devices in networking, computing and sensing has increased the complexity, power and variability of malware.

This allows the malware can evolve and adopt very specific functionality. There is a type of malware that focuses on a specific victims, known as malware targeted.  
This type of malware focuses on user behavior using his smartphone and other factors relating to him, such as his location, the information handled or applications installed in the device.

The main advantage of targeted malware against security systems is their difficult detection. This is due to the fact that only they execute his malicious code if a concrete context is fulfilled. This situation causes the need to use a lot of resources to detect this type of malware.

In the application stores a large number of applications that must be analyzed before publication are received each day.This causes malware analysis are not made sufficiently comprehensive to detect targeted malware.

This problem can be alleviated by using dynamic analysis techniques that allow the generation of different contexts and behaviors in an agile and automatic way.

1. *Motivation*

Deficiencies in malware detection systems and strong growth of the power and complexity of malware has caused the existence of a major security threat on mobile devices.  
The analysis of targeted malware is a costly task, so the development of a system that will facilitate and automate the analysis can alleviate this problem existing in mobile security nowadays.

Focusing on Android system, which is one of the most affected OS by mobile malware, it has developed a system able to define and execute different behaviors and contexts, in an effective manner using a virtual sandbox.

1. *Main contributions*

This work provides the following contributions:

1. An analysis and study of Android system and architecture for inject different kind of events and context.
2. An analysis and study of targeted malware, focusing on key behaviors and contexts that used to trigger the malware.
3. Generation of a new language to easily define a set of behaviors based on different scenarios and contexts.
4. An analysis and developing of a new system, based in Targetdroid,   
   capable of computing the new defined language and generate a dynamic analysis based on the contexts and behaviors.
5. *Structure of the document*

The remainder of this document is structured as follows. First, section II presents the related work regarding Android targeted malware and Targetdroid.

Finally, Section III presents a series of recommendations and discusses about the importance of the security measures in Android malware and other Smartphone systems, and Section IV concludes the work.

Additionaly, two appedix…

1. **Background and related work**

The precursor knowledge of this thesis is the investigation explained in Detecting Targeted Smartphone Malware with Behavior-Triggering Stochastic Models. This investigation focuses on the needle of detect targeted malware in smartphones. For this, it has developed a system called Targetdroid that transforms differents inputs in a dynamic analysis using multiple behavioral models.

This system uses models that perform different emulations of user behaviors in order to detect the context makes activate the targeted malware or greyware. This system was based on Stochastic Models Triggering as Markov.

The principal problem is reproduce an appropriate set of conditions that will trigger the malicious behaviour. It is necessary execute all possible states and combinations in the worst case. In this paper, it has proposed a novel system for mining the behaviour of apps in different user-specific contexts and usage scenarios.

The target of this thesis focuses on evolving this system to accept flexible inputs and achieve a better definition of the user behavioral.

Other authors also studied the problema of detecting targeted malware such as PyTrigger, focusing on Personal Computers (PC), or CupperDroid that generates different behavioral profiles automatically to analyze malware.

1. **TargetDroid**

This section will define the system developed that extends the functionality of Targetdroid accepting the new model defined based on the Behavioural User Language

***Behavioural User Language***

It has designed a language that allows the definition of user behavior using a hierarchy of scenarios, contexts and events.

This language is based on JSON text format that serving a particular structures and it is defined by the following json schema (link to json schema).

This language will be used for generating user behavior files, used as input and interpreted by the system developed to generate different dynamic analysis on a cloud (for this case an Android emulator).

The language is structured in the following artifacts:

* Scenario: it is a set of contexts.
* Context: it is a set of events.
* Event: atomic action performed on the cloud system.

***Scenario***

This artifact represents all possible wanted scenarios to simulate a specific user behavior. The definition of scenarios allows performing analysis in wich you want to maintain context configurations.

***Context***

This artifact describes all possible events that can be performed during the user behavior simulation determined by a moment in time.

There are three types of different contexts:

* Emulator configuration context (t = -1)

It defines all environment properties used by the following contexts, that is to say that presents the characteristics of the emulator to be used as a sandbox for the dynamic analysis.

Engloba todos aquellos eventos que van a ser ejecutar en el momento igual a -1 (utilizando una linea temporal como representante de la ejecución).

* OS configuration context (t = 0)

In this context assigns the initial state of the initialized system, in other words, configurate the emulated Android system at level of OS.

Engloba todos aquellos eventos que van a ser ejecutados en el momento igual a 0, establece un estado inicial al sistema en el que se van a realizer la inyección de contextos de ejecución.

* Execution context (t > 0)

It represents each of the events that correspond to user manipulation with the device, such as sending a message, receive a call, run an app or determinate a geolocation.

Engloba todos aquellos eventos que van a ser ejecutados en momentos superiores a 0.

***Event***

This artifact defines each of the possible actions to be performed on the system to simulate the user behavior.

It is the atomic unit in this system and includes a very different set of artifacts, such as hardware configurations or Telnet calls to emulator that allow simulate a phone call.

***Architecture***

This section describes the architecture of the system developed. It will explain the components and their functionality inside the system.

The next Figure describes an architecture diagram of the system developed:

**C:\Users\Mario\Downloads\architecture.png**

Figure 5: System Architecture

It divides the system in two principal components divided in several subcomponents:

* TagetDroid
  + Emulator Configuration Engine:

This component generates the emulator configuration before running.

* + OS Configuration Engine:

This component generates the emulator configuration after running.

* + Event Execution Engine:

This component generates all active user behavior events.

* Emulator
  + Emulator Properties:

This component represents all the configuration properties to define the emulator used such as cloud before running.

* + This component represents the emulator in running state, ready to listen commands from the Targetdroid system to execute events.

***Targetdroid***

The principal components of Targetdroid are composed by different functional modules:

* Emulator Configuration Engine (t = -1):

There are two principal modules in this component:

* + Android emulator properties file:

This module parse the emulator properties

* + Command line options

There is a set of additional options to create and run the emulator by command line, such as define the sdk version, some networks options, etc.

* OS Configuration Engine (t = 0):

It is formed by two modules:

* + Install app module:

This module allows install different android apps using adb.

* + OS configuration event injection:

This module can send events to andoird emulator to configure the initial state of the emulator. It can allow configurate the next options:

* + - Timezone
    - Power properties
* Event Execution Engine (t > 0)

It is composed by the following modules:

* + Intents:

This module parses a set of adb commands related to execute intents to generate specific events in the emulator: (table)

* Start intent
* Start service intent
* Broadcast intent
  + ADB command to event:

This module parses a set of adb commands to generate a common user events in the emulator: (table)

* Connect wifi:
* Lock screen:
* Unlock screen:
* Volume up
* Go home:
* Take screenshot:
* Start clock app
* Stop clock app
* Start wifi
* Check wifi status
* Enable wifi
* Disable wifi
* Enable mobile data
* Disable mobile data
  + Telnet command to event:

This module uses the Telnet protocol to send commands to emulator and generate a set of events in the cloud. The events related to telnet commands are the following:

* GSM events
* Power events
* Call events
* SMS events
* GEO events
  + Monkey tester:

This module allows run monkey scripts, defined previously, such as event to generate UI events during the analysis. This module uses the android tool adb to generate these kind of events.

***Emulator***

For this system, it has used the Android SDK mobile device emulator. It lets generate different virtual mobile devices with many configurations and interact with them using different tools, such as adb, telnet, avd manager or logcat.

The principal modules used in this system are the following:

* Properties.ini file:

Every AVD (Android Virtual Device) created has an unique properties file. This file describes the properties of a given virtual device configuration file. It allows configure a set of characteristics for the virtual mobile device created.

* Command line options

When it runs an AVD by command line, there are different options to configurate the emulator, such as network or sytem options.

* AVD Manager

It is a tool to create and configure Android Virtual Device. This tool is used to generate every cloud with the properties defined in each scenario.

* ADB

Android Debug Bridge is a versatile command line tool that lets you communicate with an emulator instance or connected Android-powered device. It is a client-server program that includes three components:

* + A client, which sends commands. The client runs on your development machine. You can invoke a client from a shell by issuing an adb command. Other Android tools such as [DDMS](https://developer.android.com/studio/profile/ddms.html) also create adb clients.
  + A daemon, which runs commands on a device. The daemon runs as a background process on each emulator or device instance.
  + A server, which manages communication between the client and the daemon. The server runs as a background process on your development machine.
* Telnet

Telnet is an [application layer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Application_layer) protocol used on the [Internet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet) or [local area networks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Local_Area_Network) to provide a bidirectional interactive text-oriented communication facility using a virtual [terminal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Text_terminal) connection.

It is possible connect to android emulator using this protocol and send commands to control the emulator.

1. **Discussion**

In this thesis, it has analyzed many artifacts that can be used as malware triggers (callings, geolocations, hardware and network properties, etc.). There are previous systems that use the user behavior to detect malware, for example the first version of Targetdroid [2] or pBMDS [3]. These systems are based on probabilistic approach through correlating user inputs with system calls to detect anomalous activities in mobile devices. The problem in these systems is the lack of specification to generate user behaviors, since it could be necessary reproduce all the possibilities to reach some behavior.

With this work, it has defined a new method based on a language, so that the level of specification has incremented. It can choose the sequence of events between the emulated user and the emulated device on a timeline. The language allows to share contexts between different sequences to inject variable events over static contexts, that is to say you can change the hardware configuration in every scenario and inject the same user context events to focus if the malware is related to the hardware or vice versa.

This system offers a more specific method to analyze malware than the previous systems and major configuration level. But there is a problem yet, the UI/UX events. In this thesis, it has developed a monkey module allows to generate user interface events based on an input script. The problem is that the number of event combinations could be infinites, every app have a lot of buttons, options, links and functionalities. Combining these all elements with other type of events can produce extensive analysis only for a unique application. The target malware that use user interface elements to execute their malicious functionality have more advantage than the antimalware systems.

The principal problem is the number of apps that appears every day in the different stores. It is necessary use a high performance antimalware system that do not use too many time to detect malware. But it is necessary check every kind of malware too although it is necessary spend a lot of time to perform a comprehensive analyze.

Based on the analysis and findings of this work, there are a number of recommendations for the Android antimalware community. The conventional antimalware systems need to integrate user behavioral methods to detect target malware. In this work, it proposes a new technique to detect target malware and there are other previous systems that make the same but using other kind of methods. The focus to resolve this problem would consist of developing a complete and good performance system to detect this kind of malware.

1. **Conclusion**

Nowadays, everyone have a mobile device with a lot of sensitive data inside. For the attackers, these devices are an important target. For this reason, the malware for mobile devices are an important security problem.

The attacker have improved their techniques and have developed different kind of malware. One of this type of malicious software is the targeted malware. This only performs his malicious functionality under certain circumstances, usually related with the user behavioral. For this reasons, targeted malware is very difficult to detect using conventional antimalware methods.

With the work developed in this thesis, it has defined the basis of a system capable to detect this kind of malware defining user behavioral scenarios for Android systems. It has analyzed the principal user events that trigger the targeted malware. It has defined a language capable to transform scenario definitions to dynamic analysis in the system developed.

The creation of this system and the new language defined allows the automatization of a difficult analysis. The important trouble of this type of malware is the way of detecting it because the user behavioral is implicated. The usual analyzers do not consider the user behavioral as a factor to trigger malware and there could be a million of different behaviors.

Finally, mobile device malware is growing every year. Every few months appears new types of malware and more sophisticated. The malware analyzers must evolve to counter this important threat. This work means the appearance of a new technique to detect targeted malware in Android applications based on user behavioral manipulating mobile devices. Merging this system with traditional antimalware detectors means palliate the expansion of malware in mobile devices and forces to attackers to create new methods to bypass these security measures.

1. **Future Works**

The work explained in this document presents the basis of a targeted malware detection for Android systems. Concretely, it envisions the following research lines:

* Integrate the system with the cloud for establish a big automatic system. This system could be analyze a several number of applications at same time to find targeted malware inside. This system could be used by the principal application stores.
* Integrate the system with Big Data techniques. It could be generated user behavioral patterns to create behavioral file inputs based on the results in previous analysis.
* Interpolate the user behavioral language to other systems, such as a personal computer or other mobile operative systems, to detect targeted malware.
* Incorporate new language elements to generate new user behavioral events used for new targeted malware to trigger his functionality.

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| --- | --- |
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**Appendix A : json-schema**

1. {
2. "$schema": "http://json-schema.org/draft-04/schema#",
3. "id": "input JSON to configure a scenario and launch android events",
4. "type": "object",
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12. "id": "definition of context in every execution time",
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14. "oneOf": [
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17. "required": ["id"],
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21. "type": "integer",
22. "enum": [-1]
23. },
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228. "type": "boolean"
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230. "kernel\_path": {
231. "id": "Path to the kernel image",
232. "type": "string"
233. },
234. "kernel\_parameters": {
235. "id": "kernel boot parameters string",
236. "type": "string"
237. },
238. "ram\_disk\_path": {
239. "id": "Path to the ramdisk image",
240. "type": "string"
241. },
242. "system\_partition\_path": {
243. "id": "Path to runtime system partition image",
244. "type": "string"
245. },
246. "system\_partition\_init\_path": {
247. "id": "Initial system partition image",
248. "type": "string"
249. },
250. "system\_partition\_size": {
251. "id": "Ideal size of system partition",
252. "type": "integer"
253. },
254. "data\_partition\_path": {
255. "id": "Path to data partition file",
256. "type": "string"
257. },
258. "data\_partition\_init\_path": {
259. "id": "Initial data partition",
260. "type": "boolean"
261. },
262. "data\_partition\_size": {
263. "id": "Ideal size of data partition",
264. "type": "integer"
265. },
266. "snap\_storage\_path": {
267. "id": "Path to snapshot storage",
268. "type": "string"
269. }
270. }
271. }
272. }
273. },
274. {
275. "type": "object",
276. "required": ["id"],
277. "properties": {
278. "id": {
279. "id": "execution time",
280. "type": "integer",
281. "enum": [0]
282. },
283. "install\_app": {
284. "id": "apks to install",
285. "type": "string"
286. },
287. "timezone": {
288. "id": "timezone for the emulator",
289. "type": "string"
290. },
291. "telnet": {
292. "id": "telnet commands",
293. "type": "object",
294. "properties": {
295. "power": {
296. "id": "power properties",
297. "type": "object",
298. "properties": {
299. "ac": {
300. "id": "ac properties",
301. "type": { "enum": ["on", "off"] }
302. },
303. "capacity": {
304. "id": "capacity properties",
305. "type": "integer"
306. },
307. "health": {
308. "id": "power health properties",
309. "type": {"enum": ["unknown", "good", "overheat", "dead", "overvoltage", "failure"] }
310. },
311. "present": {
312. "id": "battery presence",
313. "type": "boolean"
314. },
315. "status": {
316. "id": "battery status",
317. "type": { "enum": ["unknown", "charging", "discharging", "not-charging", "full"] }
318. }
319. }
320. }
321. }
322. }
323. }
324. },
325. {
326. "type": "object",
327. "required": ["id"],
328. "properties": {
329. "id": {
330. "id": "execution time",
331. "type": "integer",
332. "minimum": 1
333. },
334. "telnet": {
335. "id": "telnet commands",
336. "type": "object",
337. "properties": {
338. "power": {
339. "id": "power properties",
340. "type": "object",
341. "properties": {
342. "ac": {
343. "id": "ac properties",
344. "type": { "enum": ["on", "off"] }
345. },
346. "capacity": {
347. "id": "capacity properties",
348. "type": "integer"
349. },
350. "health": {
351. "id": "power health properties",
352. "type": {"enum": ["unknown", "good", "overheat", "dead", "overvoltage", "failure"] }
353. },
354. "present": {
355. "id": "battery presence",
356. "type": "boolean"
357. },
358. "status": {
359. "id": "battery status",
360. "type": { "enum": ["unknown", "charging", "discharging", "not-charging", "full"] }
361. }
362. }
363. },
364. "gsm": {
365. "id": "calling events",
366. "type": "object",
367. "properties": {
368. "call": {
369. "id": "call to a number",
370. "type": "string"
371. },
372. "accept": {
373. "id": "accept a call",
374. "type": "string"
375. },
376. "busy": {
377. "id": "busy a call",
378. "type": "string"
379. },
380. "cancel": {
381. "id": "cancell a call",
382. "type": "string"
383. },
384. "data": {
385. "id": "data connection status",
386. "type": { "enum": ["unregistered", "home", "roaming", "searching", "denied", "off", "on"] }
387. },
388. "voice": {
389. "id": "voice connection status",
390. "type": { "enum": ["unregistered", "home", "roaming", "searching", "denied", "off", "on"] }
391. }
392. }
393. },
394. "sms": {
395. "id": "send a sms message",
396. "type": "object",
397. "properties": {
398. "number": {
399. "id": "number phone to send a sms",
400. "type": "string"
401. },
402. "text": {
403. "id": "message",
404. "type": "string"
405. },
406. "required": [ "number", "sms" ]
407. }
408. },
409. "geo": {
410. "id": "location events",
411. "type": "object",
412. "properties": {
413. "fix": {
414. "id": "http://jsonschema.net/t1/geo/fix",
415. "type": "object",
416. "properties": {
417. "longitude": {
418. "id": "longitude",
419. "type": "string"
420. },
421. "latitude": {
422. "id": "latitude",
423. "type": "string"
424. },
425. "altitude": {
426. "id": "altitude",
427. "type": "string"
428. },
429. "required": [ "longitude", "latitude" ]
430. }
431. },
432. "nmea": {
433. "id": "nmea",
434. "type": "string"
435. }
436. }
437. }
438. }
439. },
440. "adb": {
441. "id": "adb popular commands",
442. "type": "array",
443. "properties": {
444. "action": {
445. "id": "adb action name",
446. "type": "string",
447. "enum": ["connect\_wifi", "lock\_screen", "unlock\_screen", "volume\_up", "go\_home", "take\_screenshot", "start\_clock\_app", "stop\_clock\_app", "start\_wifi", "wifi\_status", "enable\_wifi", "disable\_wifi", "enable\_mobile\_data", "disable\_mobile\_data"]
448. }
449. }
450. },
451. "intents": {
452. "id": "intents commands",
453. "type": "array",
454. "properties": {
455. "type": {
456. "id": "intent type",
457. "type": "string",
458. "enum": ["start", "start\_service", "broadcast"]
459. },
460. "params": {
461. "id": "intent params",
462. "type": "string"
463. }
464. }
465. },
466. "monkey": {
467. "id": "monkey script events",
468. "type": "object",
469. "properties": {
470. "path":{
471. "id": "path to monkey script",
472. "type": "string"
473. },
474. "package": {
475. "id": "apk package where run monkey script",
476. "type": "string"
477. }
478. }
479. }
480. }
481. }
482. ]
483. }
484. }
485. }

**Appendix B: event list**

# Emulator Configuration Events

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Attribute | Type/Values | Description |
| emulator |  |  |
| emulator.name | string | AVD name |
| emulator.port | integer | AVD port |
| emulator.sdk\_version | string  values:  android-8 android-10 android-15 android-16 android-17 android-18 android-19 android-20 android-21 android-22 android-23 | Android sdk version for AVD |
| phone |  | |
| phone.brand | string | Mobile device brand |
| phone.device | string | Mobile device model |
| phone.imei | string | Mobile device IMEI |
| phone.imsi | string | Mobile device IMSI |
| phone.provider | string | Mobile device provider |
| network |  | |
| network.IP | string | Mobile device IP |
| network.DNS | string | The value of <servers> must be a comma-separated list of up to 4 DNS server names or IP addresses. |
| ini\_properties [2] |  |  |
| ini\_properties. cpu\_arch | string | The CPU Architecture to emulator |
| ini\_properties. cpu\_model | string | The CPU model (QEMU-specific string) |
| ini\_properties. ram\_size | integer | The amount of physical RAM on the device, in megabytes. |
| ini\_properties. screen\_type | string  values:  touch  multi-touch  no-touch | Defines type of the screen. |
| Ini\_properties. track\_ball | boolean | Whether there is a trackball on the device. |
| ini\_properties. main\_keys | boolean | Whether there are hardware back/home keys on the device.tr |
| ini\_properties keyboard | boolean | Whether the device has a QWERTY keyboard. |
| ini\_properties.keyboard\_lid | boolean | Whether the QWERTY keyboard can be opened/closed. |
| ini\_properties.keyboard\_charmap | string | Name of the system keyboard charmap file. |
| ini\_properties.d\_pad | boolean | Whether the device has DPad keys |
| ini\_properties.gsm\_modem | string | Whether there is a GSM modem in the device. |
| ini\_properties.gps | boolean | Whether there is a GPS in the device. |
| ini\_properties.battery | boolean | Whether the device can run on a battery. |
| ini\_properties.accelerometer | boolean | Whether there is an accelerometer in the device. |
| ini\_properties.audio\_input | boolean | Whether the device can record audio. |
| ini\_properties.audio\_output | boolean | Whether the device can play audio. |
| ini\_properties.sd\_card | boolean | Whether the device supports insertion/removal of virtual SD Cards. |
| ini\_properties.sd\_card\_path | string | SD Card image path |
| ini\_properties.cache | boolean | Whether we use a /cache partition on the device. |
| ini\_properties.cache\_path | string | Cache partition to use on the device. Ignored if disk.cachePartition is not 'yes'. |
| ini\_properties.cache\_size | string | Cache partition size |
| ini\_properties.lcd\_width | integer | LCD pixel width. |
| ini\_properties.lcd\_height | integer | LCD pixel height. |
| ini\_properties.lcd\_depth | integer | Color bit depth of emulated framebuffer. |
| ini\_properties.lcd\_density | integer  values:  120  160  240  213  320 | A value used to roughly describe the density of the LCD screen for automatic resource/asset selection. |
| ini\_properties.lcd\_backlight | boolean | Enable/Disable LCD backlight simulation,yes-enabled,no-disabled. |
| ini\_properties.gpu | boolean | Enable/Disable emulated OpenGLES GPU. |
| ini\_properties.camera\_back | string | Configures camera facing back.  Must be 'emulated' for a fake camera, 'webcam<N>' for a web camera, or 'none' if back camera is disabled. |
| ini\_properties.camera\_front | string | Configures camera facing front.  Must be 'emulated' for a fake camera, 'webcam<N>' for a web camera, or 'none' if front camera is disabled. |
| ini\_properties.heap\_size | integer | The maximum heap size a Dalvik application might allocate before being killed by the system. Value is in megabytes. |
| ini\_properties.sensor\_proximity | boolean | Whether there is an proximity in the device. |
| ini\_properties. sensor\_magnetic\_field | boolean | Provides magnetic field sensor values. |
| ini\_properties. sensor\_orientation | boolean | Provides orientation sensor values. |
| ini\_properties. sensor\_temperature | boolean | Provides temperature sensor values. |
| ini\_properties. use\_ext4 | boolean | Specifies which file system to use: ext4 of yaffs2 |
| ini\_properties. kernel\_path | string | Path to the kernel image. |
| ini\_properties. kernel\_parameters | string | Kernel boot parameters string. |
| ini\_properties. system\_partition\_path | string | Path to runtime system partition image. |
| ini\_properties. system\_partition\_init\_path | string | Initial system partition image. |
| ini\_properties. system\_partition\_size | integer | Ideal size of system partition. |
| ini\_properties. data\_partition\_path | string | Path to data partition file. Cannot be empty.  Special value <temp> means using a temporary file. If disk.dataPartition.initPath is not empty, its content will be copied to the disk.dataPartition.path file at boot-time. |
| ini\_properties. data\_partition\_init\_path | string | Initial data partition.  If not empty, its content will be copied to the disk.dataPartition.path file at boot-time. |
| ini\_properties. data\_partition\_size | integer | Ideal size of data partition. |
| ini\_properties. snap\_storage\_path | string | Path to a 'snapshot storage' file, where all snapshots are stored. |

Tabla 1: Emulator Configuration Events

# OS Configuration Events

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Attribute | Type/Values | Description |
| install\_app | string | Path to apk to install |
| timezone | string | Timezone used by emulated mobile device. |
| power |  | |
| power.ac | string  values:  on  off | Set AC charging state to on or off. |
| power.capacity | integer | Set remaining battery capacity state (0-100). |
| power.health | string  values:  unknown  good  overheat  dead  overvoltage  failure | Set battery health state. |
| power.present | boolean | Set battery presence state. |
| power.status | string  values:  unknown  charging  discharging  not-charging  full | Change battery status as specified. |

Tabla 2: OS Configuration Events

# Execution Context Events

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Attribute | Type/Values | Description |
| power |  | |
| power.ac | string  values:  on  off | Set AC charging state to on or off. |
| power.capacity | integer | Set remaining battery capacity state (0-100). |
| power.health | string  values:  unknown  good  overheat  dead  overvoltage  failure | Set battery health state. |
| power.present | boolean | Set battery presence state. |
| power.status | string  values:  unknown  charging  discharging  not-charging  full | Change battery status as specified. |
| gsm |  | |
| gsm.call | string | Simulate an inbound phone call from <phonenumber>. |
| gsm.accept | string | Accept an inbound call from <phonenumber> and change the call state "active". |
| gsm.busy | string | Close an outbound call to <phonenumber> and change the call state to "busy". |
| gsm.cancel | string | Terminate an inbound or outbound phone call to/from <phonenumber>. |
| gsm.data | string  values:  unregistered  home  roaming  searching  denied  off  on | Change the state of the GPRS data connection to <state>. |
| gsm.voice | string  values:  unregistered  home  roaming  searching  denied  off  on | Change the state of the GPRS voice connection to <state>. |
| sms |  | |
| sms.number | string | Sender phone number |
| sms.message | string | SMS message |
| geo |  | |
| geo.fix.longitude | string | Send a simple GPS longitude to the emulator instance.  It is mandatory. |
| geo.fix.latitude | string | Send a simple GPS latitude to the emulator instance.  It is mandatory. |
| geo.fix.altitude | string | Send a simple GPS alititude to the emulator instance.  It is optional. |
| geo.nmea | string | Send an NMEA 0183 sentence to the emulated device, as if it were sent from an emulated GPS modem. |
| intents |  |  |
| intents.type | string | Intent type |
| intents.params | string | Intent parameters |
| adb |  |  |
| adb.action | string  values:  connect\_wifi  lock\_screen  unlock\_screen  volumen\_up  go\_home  take\_screenshot  start\_clock\_app  stop\_clock\_app  start\_wifi  enable\_wifi  wifi\_status  enable\_mobile\_data  disable\_mobile\_data | Action to execute |
| monkey |  |  |
| monkey.path | string | Monkey script path |
| monkey.package | string | Package where the monkey script will be execute |

Tabla 3: Execution Context Events

**Appendix C: Planning and budget**

In order to comply with the regulations of MsC Thesis by Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, this appendix presents the Planning and Budget of the Thesis.

First, it is going to be presented a planning that defines this project in different tasks. It has been generated a typical Gantt chart presenting in a graphical form the duration of each phase.

The resume of the phases is shown in Figure X with its start and end date. Gantt chart with detailed information is shown in Figure X+1.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Duration (days) | Start Date | End Date |
| Definition of goals | 27 | 16/01/2016 | 23/02/2016 |
| Analysis | 34 | 01/03/2016 | 15/04/2016 |
| Design | 14 | 24/05/2016 | 10/06/2016 |
| Development | 16 | 13/06/2016 | 04/07/2016 |
| Testing | 4 | 5/07/2016 | 10/07/2016 |
| Report | 34 | 18/07/2016 | 1/09/2016 |

Table 4: Work Planning





Figure 6: Work Planing Gantt Chart

Last, it is going to be presented the budget. It is broken down into various estimations by type cost:

* Personal cost: 31.600 €
* Hardware cost: 30 €
* Software cost: 0 €
* Indirect cost: 301 €
* Total cost: 31.600 €

Note: VATs are included.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Concept | Time (hours) | Fees | RRHH cost |
| Security Engineer | 500 | 50 €/hour | 25.000 € |
| PhD | 120 | 55 €/hour | 6.600 € |
| TOTAL | | | 31.600 € |

Table 5: Estimated Project Personal Cost

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Concept | Units | Unit price | Estimated life time | Airtime (months) | Cost |
| Acer Aspire 5740 | 1 | 600 € | 60 months | 4,3 | 30 € |
| TOTAL | | | | | 30 € |

Table 6: Estimated Project Hardware Cost

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Concept | Units | Unit price | Estimated life time | Airtime (months) | Cost |
| Ubuntu Linux | 1 | 0 € | - | 4,3 | 0 € |
| Sublime Text 3 | 1 | 0 € | - | 4,3 | 0 € |
| SmartGit Hg 7.1 | 1 | 0 € | - | 4,3 | 0 € |
| Github | 1 | 0 € | - | 4,3 | 0 € |
| Bitbucker | 1 | 0 € | - | 4,3 | 0 € |
| MiKTeX | 1 | 0 € | - | 4,3 | 0 € |
| TeXnic Center | 1 | 0 € | - | 4,3 | 0 € |
| Adobe Reader | 1 | 0 € | - | 4,3 | 0 € |
| Google Chrome | 1 | 0 € | - | 4,3 | 0 € |
| TOTAL | | | | | 0 € |

Table 7: Estimated Project Software Cost

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Concept | Monthly price | Airtime (months) | Cost |
| Electricity | 40 € | 4,3 | 172 € |
| Internet | 30 € | 4,3 | 129 € |
| TOTAL | | | 301 € |

Table 8: Estimated Project Indirect Costs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Concept | Amount |
| Personal cost | 31.600 € |
| Hardware cost | 30 € |
| Software cost | 0 € |
| Indirect cost | 301 € |
| TOTAL | 31.931 € |

Table 9: Estimated Project Total Cost