

Design Pitfalls in Commercial Mini-Programs on Android and iOS

Haoran Lu, Luyi Xing, Xiaojing Liao

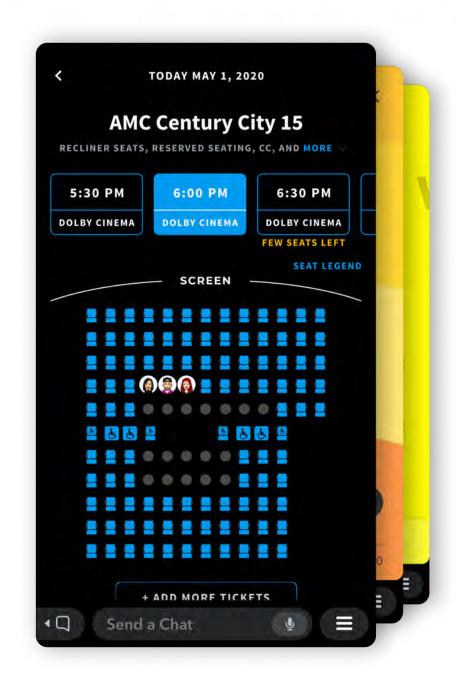




The App-in-app Paradigm

- A.k.a., mini-program
- Host app
 - A mobile app (on Android/iOS) that can run many mini-programs (or called subapps) in it
 - e.g., Snapchat, Wechat, Facebook
- Sub-app (Mini-program)
 - Run within the host app
 - Native-app like user experience
 - Enrich host app functionalities
 - Increase user stickiness
 - e.g., Amazon, Tesla, McDonald's, Walmart



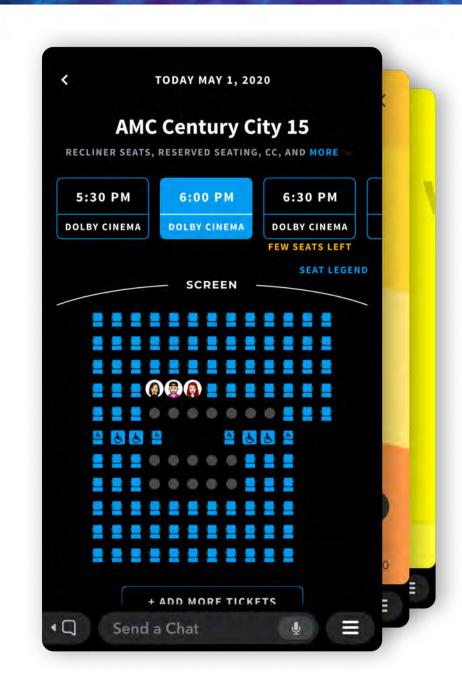




App-in-app popularity

- We studied 11 hosts, with more being released
 - WeChat, TikTok, Facebook, Snapchat, iMessage, Kodi, Alipay, etc.
 - 2.6B+ downloads
- 1,000,000+ sub-apps (mini-programs)
 - HSBC
 - Amazon
 - Microsoft Office 365
 - Airbnb, Expedia
 - Starbucks, McDonald's
 - Health

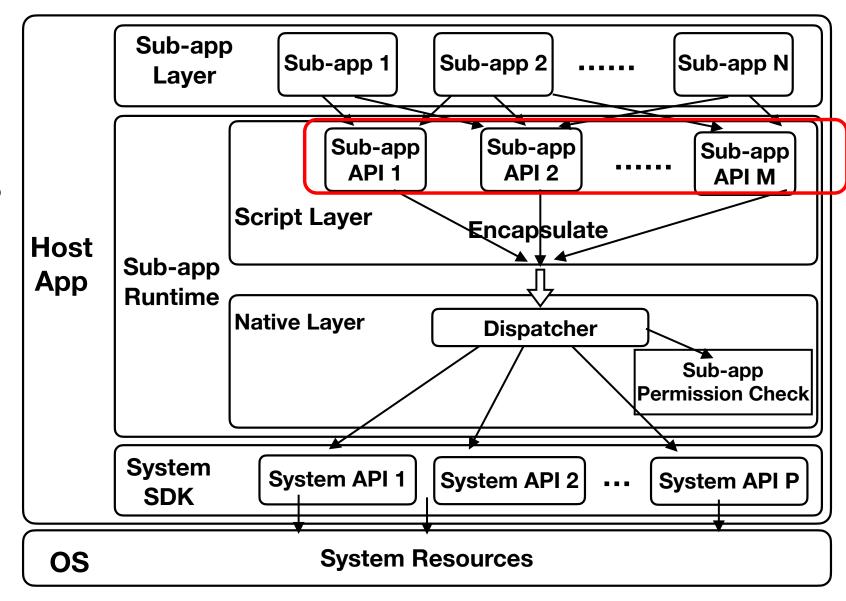






App-in-app Architecture

- Host app
 - Acts like an OS
 - Delegate system resources
- Sub-app
 - Call sub-app APIs
 - Run inside the host app

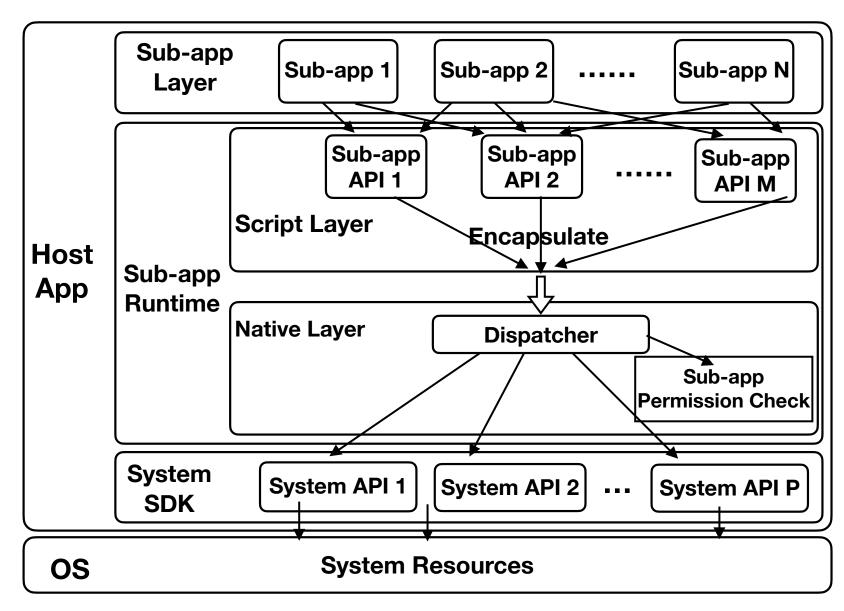






Security Model

- Sub-app permission
 - protect sensitive resources
 - scope.record wx.startRecord
- Isolation
 - unique ID
 - unique storage
- Sub-app vetting







New Security Challenges

- It is fundamentally hard for a third-party app—the host app—to properly manage sub-apps.
 - Cannot reuse mobile OSes mechanisms/policies
 - x Isolation
 - X Permission policies
 - x UI model
 - X Lifecycle management
- Lack of standardization
 - Different policies for same resources





Security Weaknesses and Attacks

- System Resource Exposure
 - Weakness in System Resource Management
- New Overlay Hazard
 - Weakness in Access Control Management
- Sub-window Deception
 - Weakness in UI Management
- Sub-app Lifecycle Hijacking
 - Weakness in lifecycle management





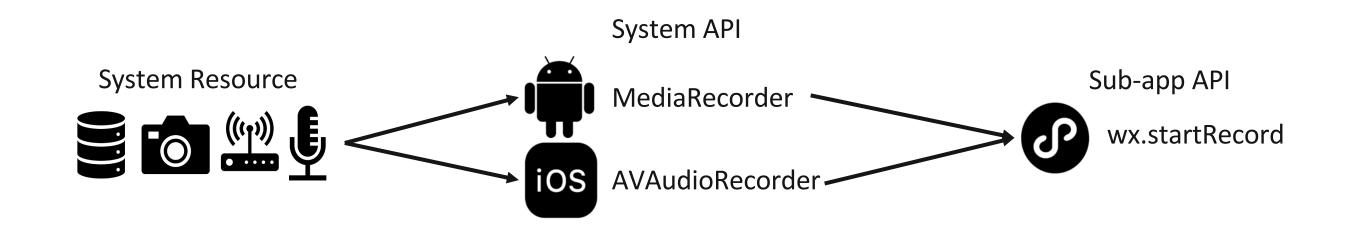
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Expected permission requirement between sub-app API and system API







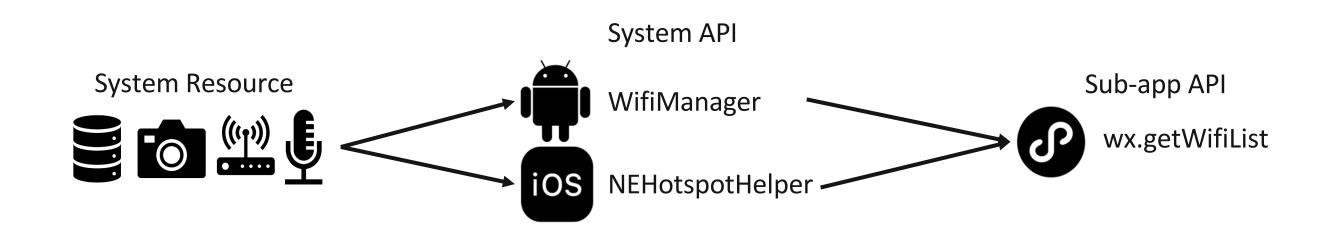
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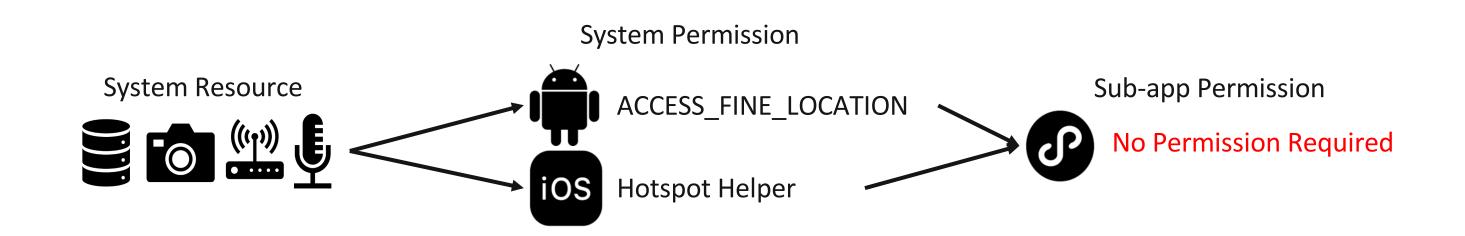
Inconsistent permission requirement between sub-app API and system API







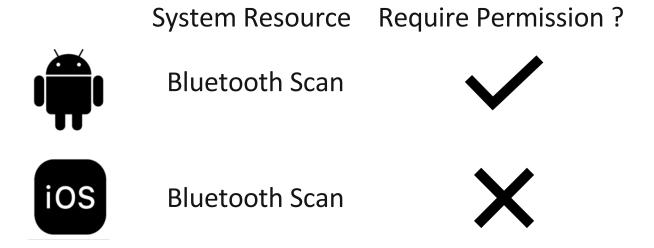
- Inconsistent permission requirement between sub-app API and system API
 - Escaped Sub-app API







- Unclear OS-level security policies
- Cross-platform discrepancy







- Unclear OS-level security policies
 - Opaque
 - scattered
 - Unsystematized

iOS

System Permission

Hotspot Helper

What is protected?
Location leak?





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System API

System Permission

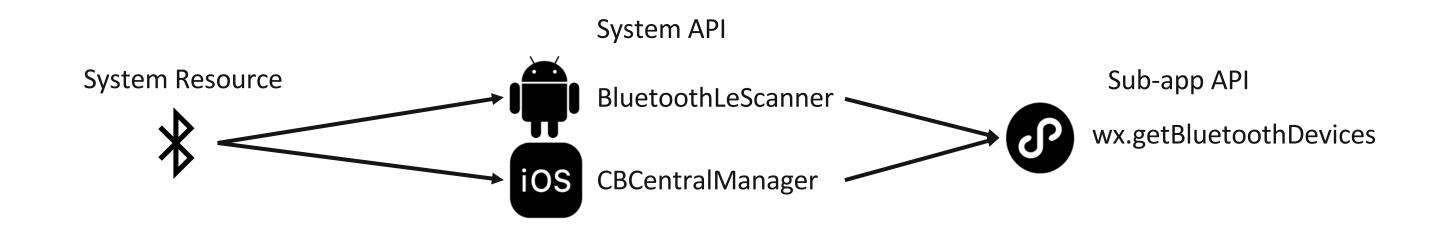








- Cross-platform discrepancy
 - app-in-app are cross-platform
 - resource protection inconsistency between Android and iOS







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Results

- 11 Host Apps
- 39 Escaped Sub-app APIs
- 5 exposed System Resources
- 6 affected host apps

























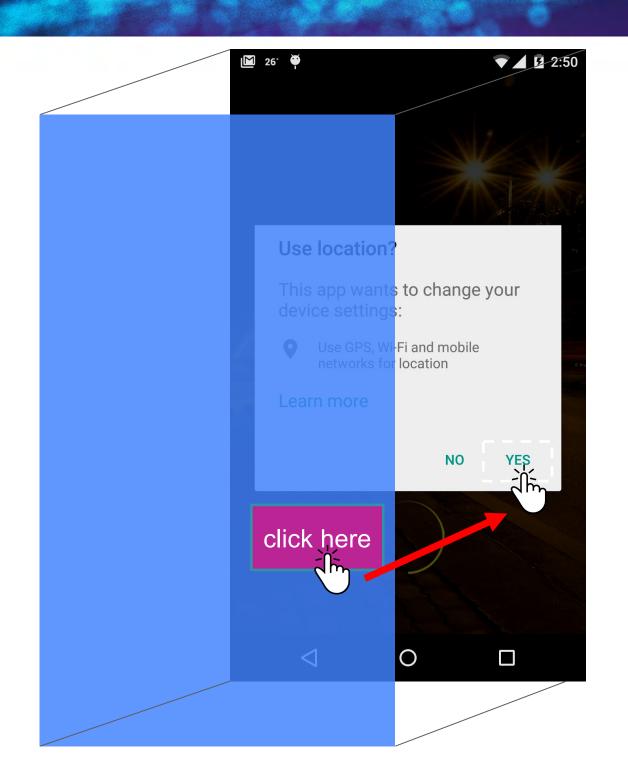
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- Previous UI redressing / clickjacking attack on Android
- Defense: Hide Overlays
 - HIDE_NON_SYSTEM_OVERLAY_WIND OWS







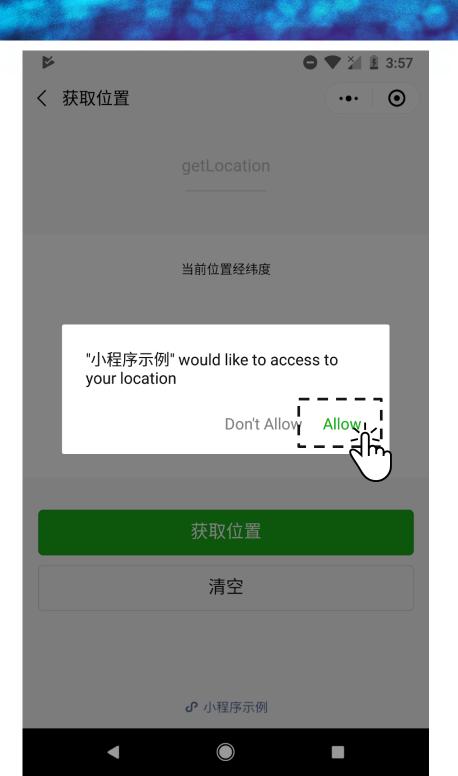
- HIDE_NON_SYSTEM_OVERLAY_WINDOWS
 - Not available to the host apps

https://android.googlesource.com/platform/frameworks/base/+/88bc1ce35fc6b2fa58d7a1b321ce209d2f5ef83c/core/res/AndroidManifest.xml





- Host Apps are powerful
 - Hold lots of permissions
 - Delegation through Sub-app APIs
- Sub-app permission pop-ups are not protected

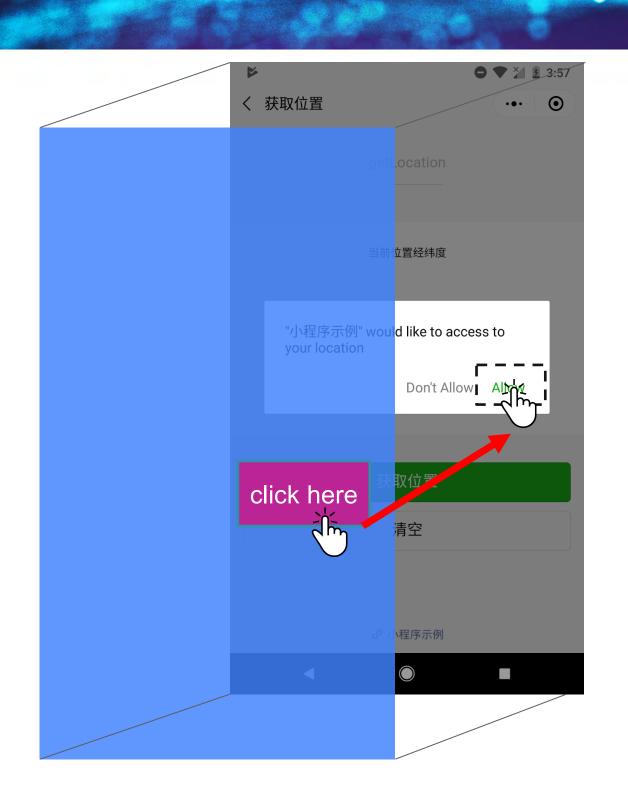






- Malicious Android app
 - cover the screen, launch sub-apps
 - draw overlays over host-apps' permission granting window
- Colluding Sub-app
 - invoke sensitive sub-app APIs
- channels for coordination
 - clipboard
 - WebSocket
 - ...







Results

- 10 Host Apps available on Android
- All 10 are vulnerable
- **Exposed System Resources**
 - Camera, Microphone
 - External storage
 - Location
 - Contacts

























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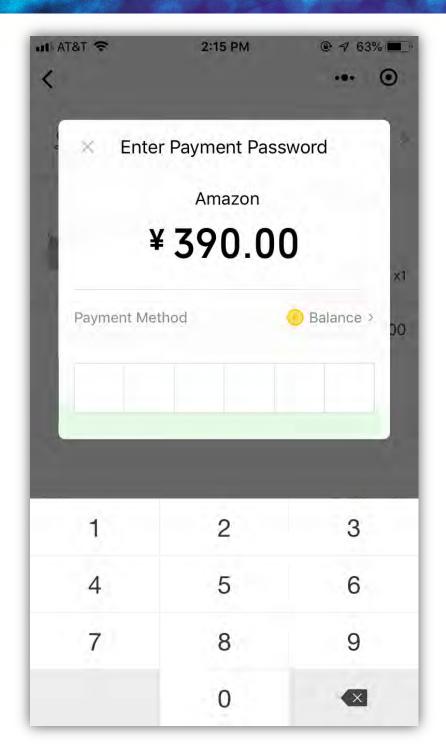
- app-in-app UI model
 - sub-app takes over the screen







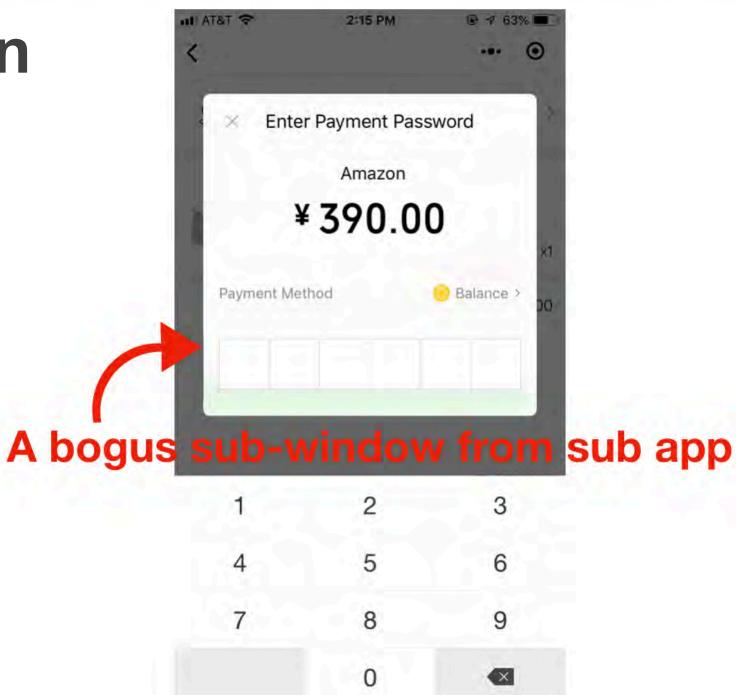
- app-in-app UI model
 - sub-app takes over the screen
- Sensitive UI of the host app
 - payment password







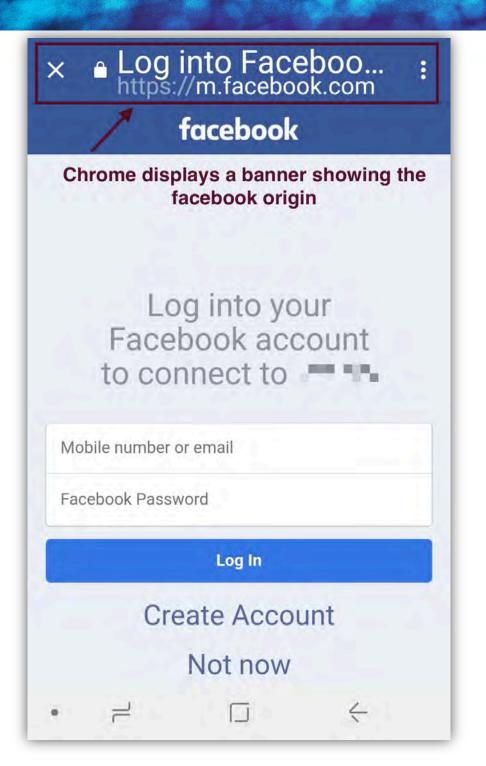
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- app-in-app UI model
 - sub-app takes over the screen
- Sensitive UI of the host app
 - Web App navigation address bar



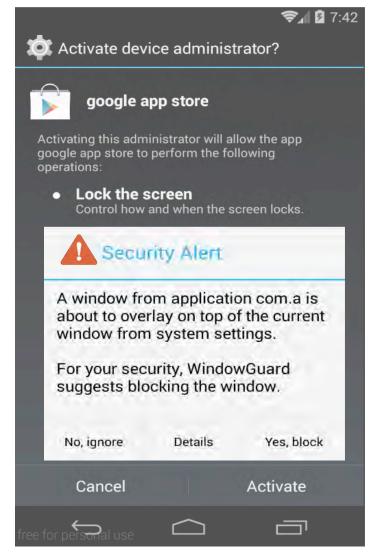


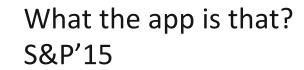


Defense

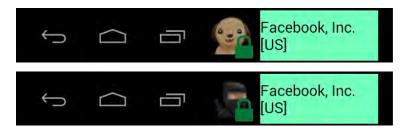
- Current anti-phishing techniques
 - app level
 - sub-app level

WindowGuard, NDSS'17











Security Weaknesses and Attacks

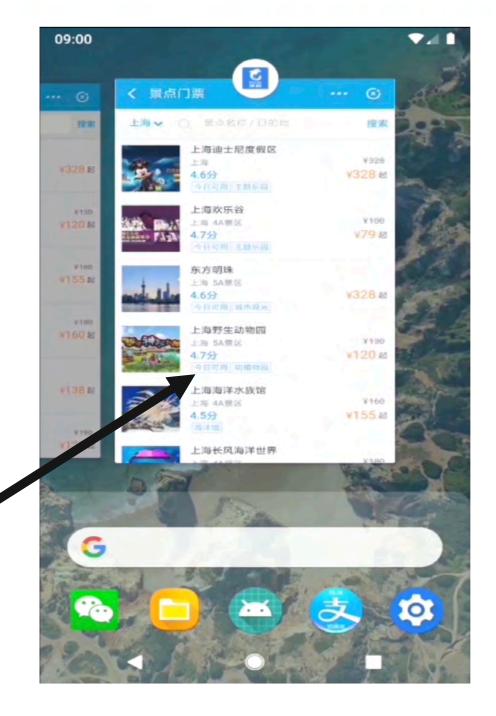
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 Host app create tasks in the Recents screen for each sub-app

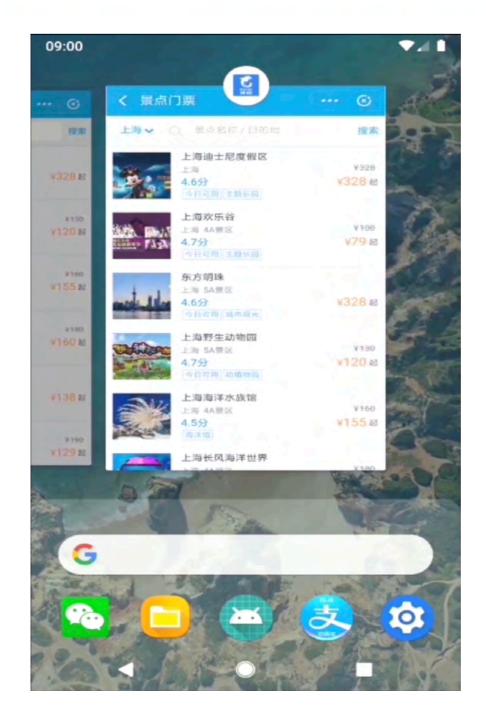
Inserted by WeChat







- Host app create tasks in the Recents screen for each sub-app
 - Limited # of simultaneous sub-app
 - Silent Mandatory recycling
 - e.g. the 1st sub-app disappears after the 6th sub-app is launched







- A malicious app can imitate the disappeared subapp
 - insert a new task in the Recents screen. (Task Hijacking)
- What is the disappeared sub-app?
- When to insert?

Inserted by Malicious App

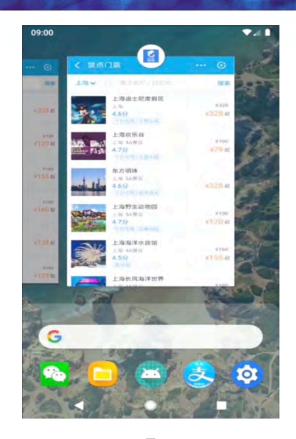


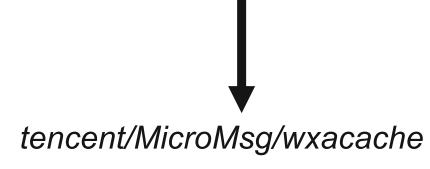




Sub-app side channel

- Observe the sub-app launch operations in real-time
- Sub-app launch -> file change in external file storage









Consequence:

- health sub-app -> health information
- Banking sub-app -> credentials
- traveling sub-app -> travel history/plan
- •





Measurement

	iOS	Android
System Resource Exposure	A, D, J, Q, T, W	A, D, J, Q, T, W
Sub-app Permission Acquisition	-	A, B, C, D, F, O, W, Q
Sub-window Deception	A, B, D, W, S, Q	A, B, C, D, F, W, O, Q
Sub-app Lifecycle Hijacking	-	A, W, Q

A: HostApp A; B: Baidu; C: Chrome; D: DingTalk; F: Firefox; O: Opera; Q:QQ; S: Safari; W: WeChat

We reported all vulnerabilities and our PoC attacks to affected host app vendors, who all acknowledged the problems (see https://sites.google.com/view/appinapp/home).





Lessons and Conclusions

- Risks in app-in-app system:
 - Lack of security standard
 - Host app's limited app-level capabilities
 - Lack of OS-level support





Thank you!