



Security Features

- Application sandbox
 - Each application runs with its UID in its own runtime environment
 - Provides CPU protection, memory protection
 - Access control to resources based on SELinux (MAC model)
- Applications announce permission requirement
 - Create a whitelist model – user grants access at install time
- Communication between applications
 - May share same Linux user ID
 - Access files from each other
 - May share same Linux process and runtime environment
 - Or communicate through application framework
 - “Intents,” reference monitor checks permissions



Android Permissions

- Example of permissions provided by Android
 - “android.permission.INTERNET”
 - “android.permission.READ_EXTERNAL_STORAGE”
 - “android.permission.SEND_SMS”
 - “android.permission.BLUETOOTH”
- Also possible to define custom permissions

Android Permission Model

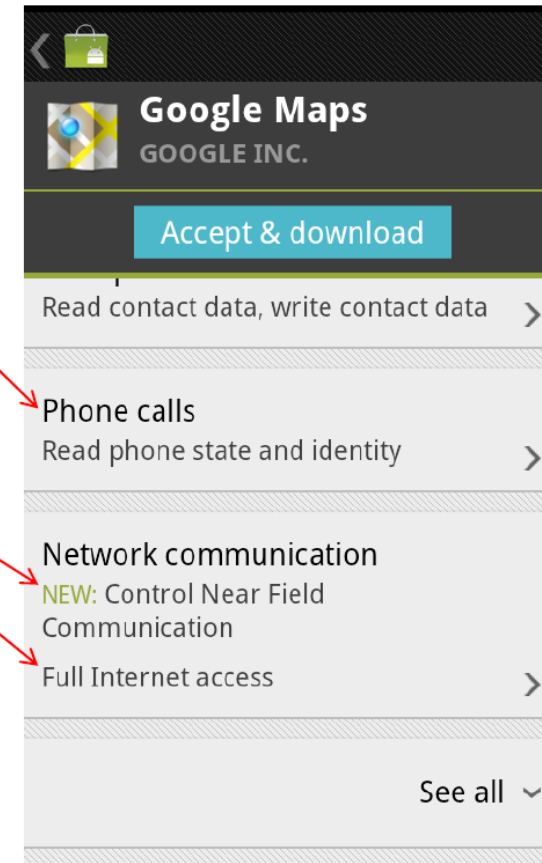
...

`<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.READ_PHONE_STATE" />`

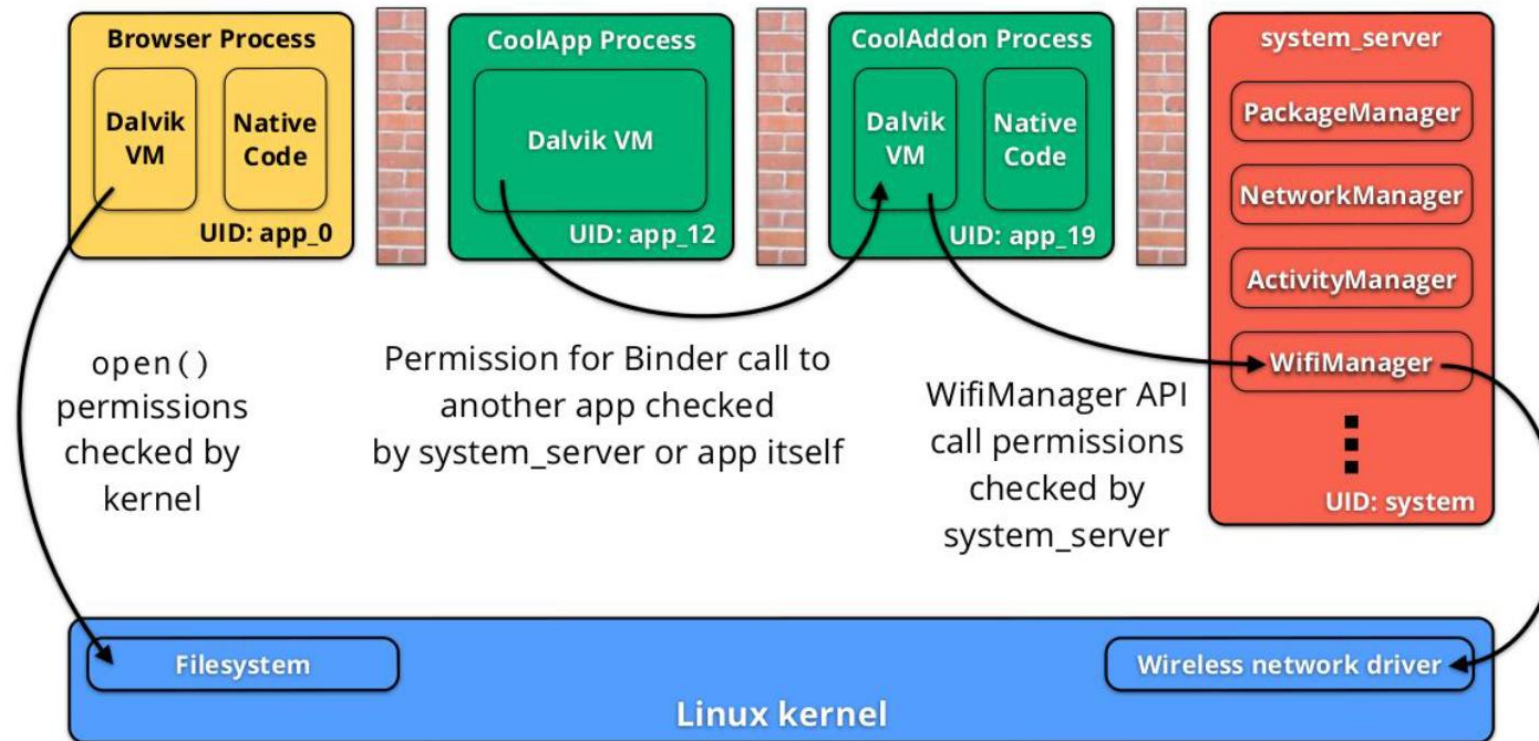
`<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.NFC" />`

`<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET" />`

...



Android Permission Model





Android market

- Apps are signed by the developers
- App scanning when uploaded to market
 - **Bouncer** for Google Play
- Open market
 - Bad applications may show up on market
 - Shifts focus from remote exploit to privilege escalation



Bouncer in a nutshell

- Runtime analysis of app
- Emulated Android environment
- Runs for 5 minutes
- On Google's infrastructure
- User action simulated to trigger and detect malicious payload

Upload new APK

Required: Select your application's APK

Browse... Upload

Optional: Add an expansion file

If your app exceeds the 50MB APK limit, you can add expansion files. [Learn more](#)

Add file

Close

Evading Android Runtime Analysis Through Detecting Programmed Interactions

How to evade?

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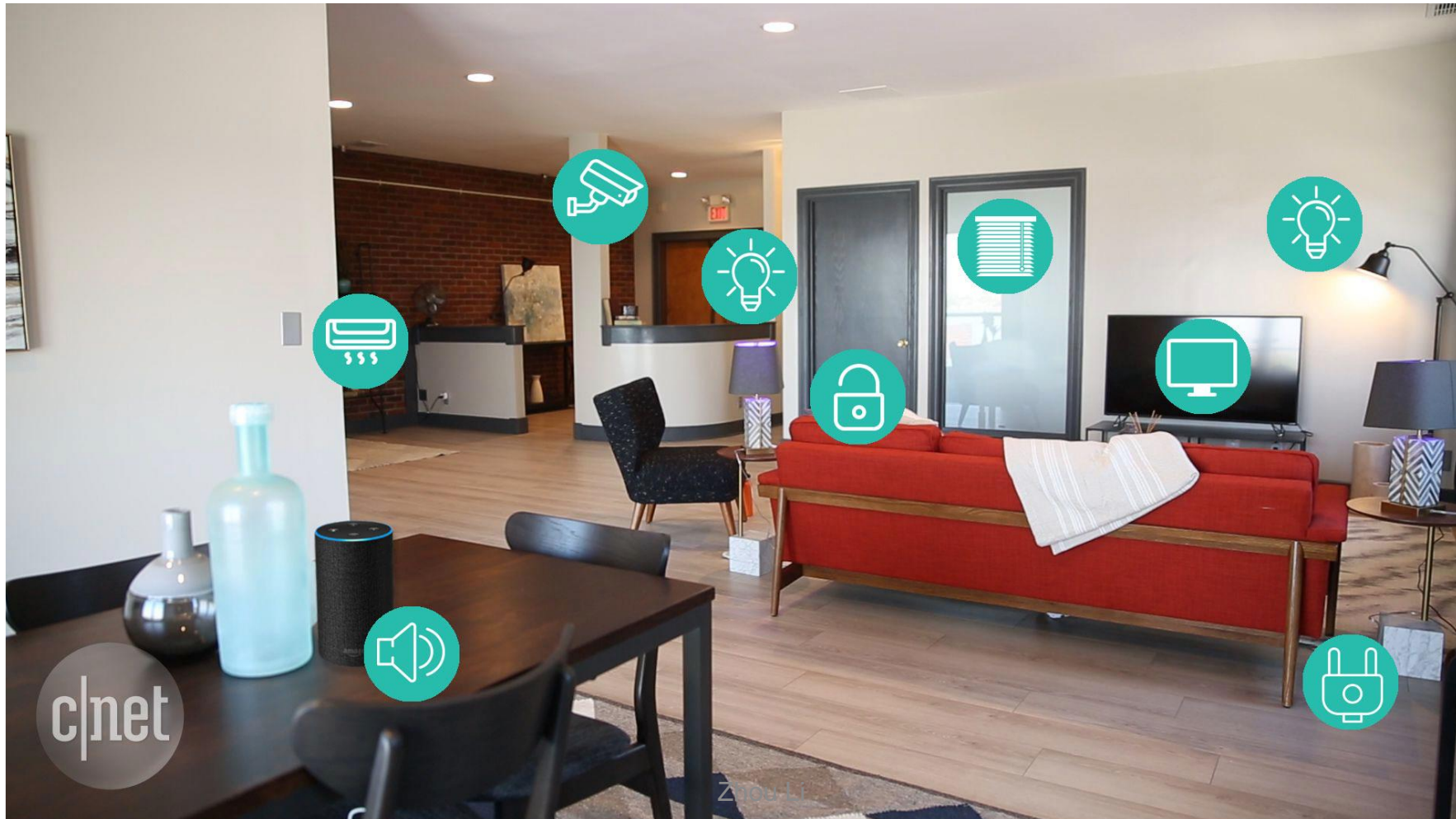
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IOT (Internet of Things)

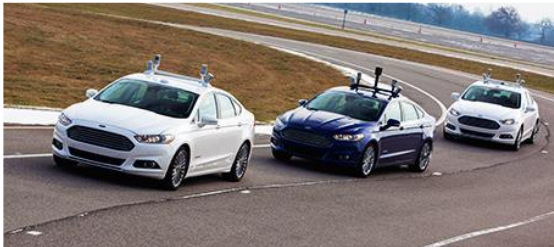
Smart Home





Beyond Smart Home

Autonomous Vehicles



Smart Cities



Industrial Internet



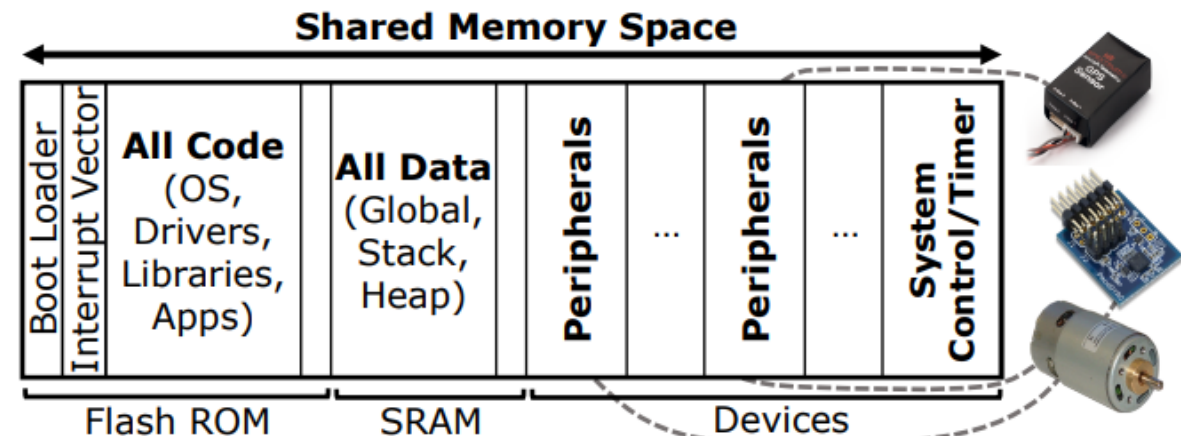


What's different with IoT security?

- **Customized hardware & OS**
 - Resource-limited and energy-saving
 - Not all security features can be applied
- **Customized network protocols and behaviors**
 - Can enable new security and privacy issues
- **Physical interactions with environment**
 - New input and output channels whose security and privacy implications are not well understood

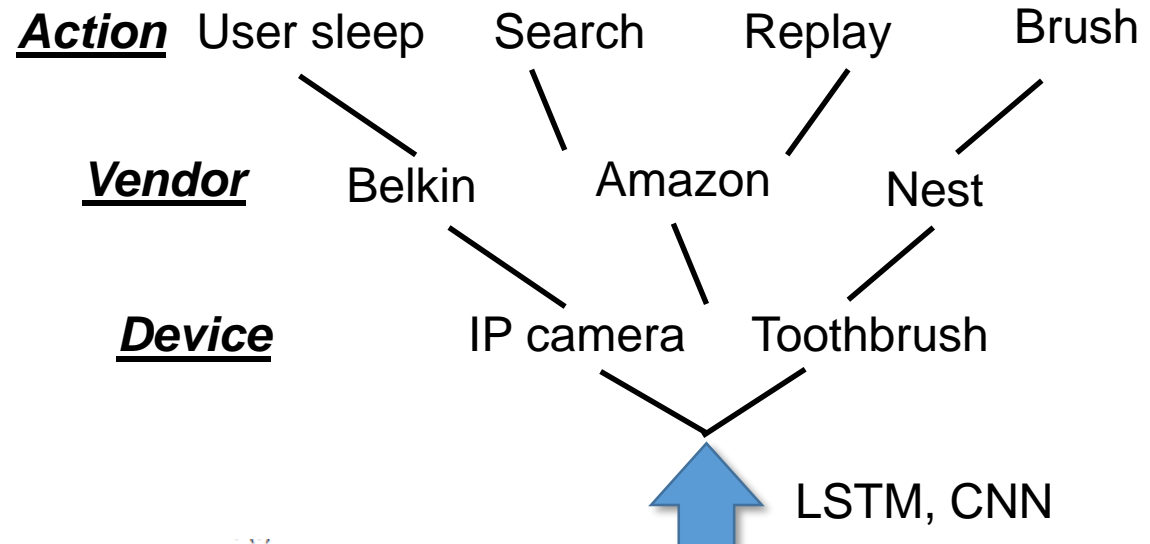
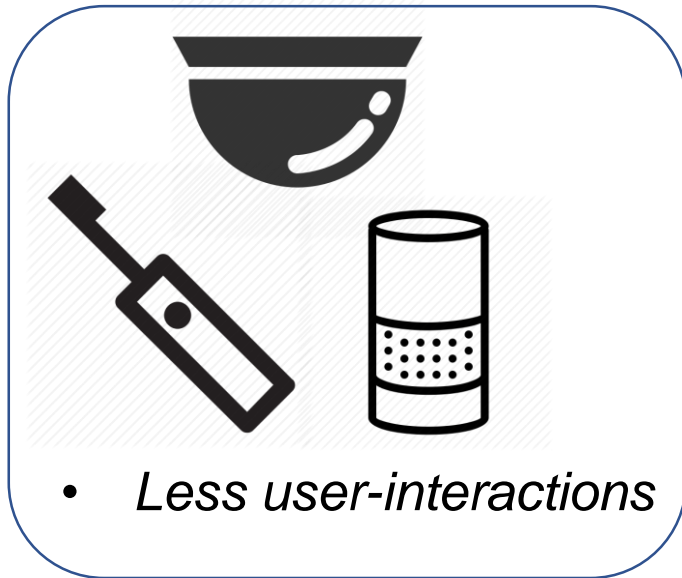
Real-time microcontroller systems (MCS)

- A real-time operating system (RTOS) designed in 1991.
 - Used in Avionics, Medical equipment and devices, Industrial controls, Automotive
- **No process memory isolation**
 - No Memory Management Unit (MMU), no virtual memory
 - Memory space shared by all processes
- **No kernel memory isolation**
 - Do not make use of 1) privileged and unprivileged processor modes and 2) Memory Protection Unit (MPU)

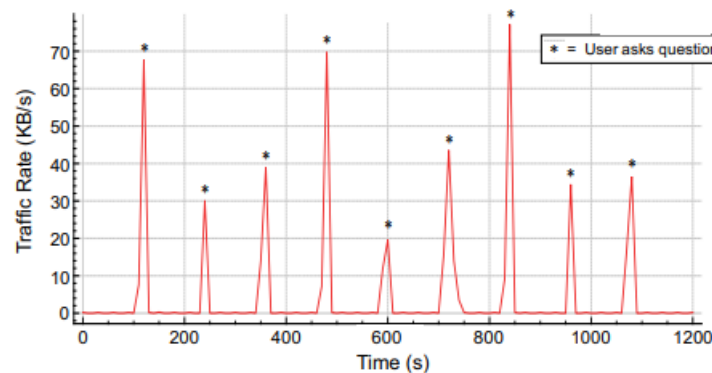


Privacy leakage from IoT network traffic

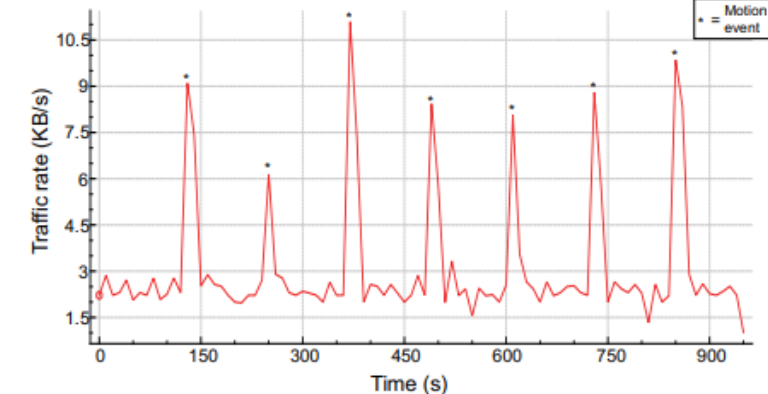
- My ongoing work:
network traffic profiling



Amazon Echo – Interactions with personal assistant



Nest Security Camera – Motion in home



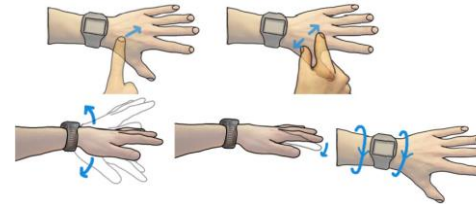


Side-channel inference from sensors

- Wearable device with sensors



- Enable a broad range of useful applications



- Sensitive information could be leaked

Electronic door lock



ATM machine



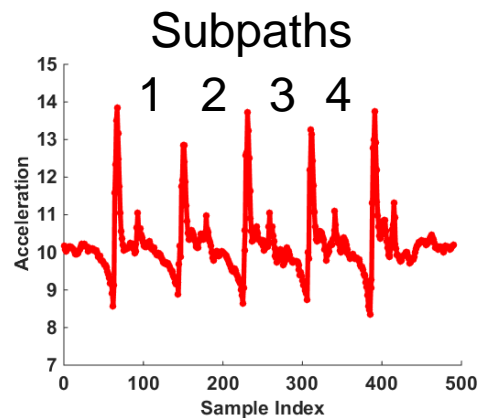
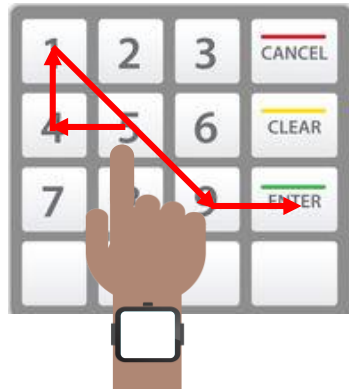
Accessing sensors doesn't require any permission!

Keypad controlled server

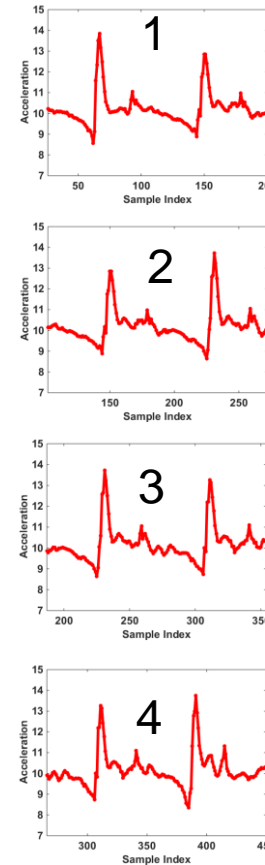


Inferring what you type through accelerometers

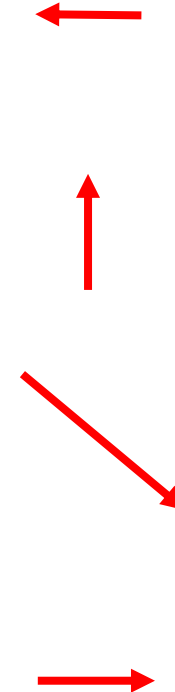
Input “5419-Enter”



Key-click trace
segmentation



Subpath recovery





Slides credit

- Security in computing 5th edition, Textbook Slides
- DISSECTING GOOGLE BOUNCER Lecture 11a, Muhammad Rizwan Asghar
- Mobile Device and Platform Security, John Mitchell



Course Summary

EECS 195

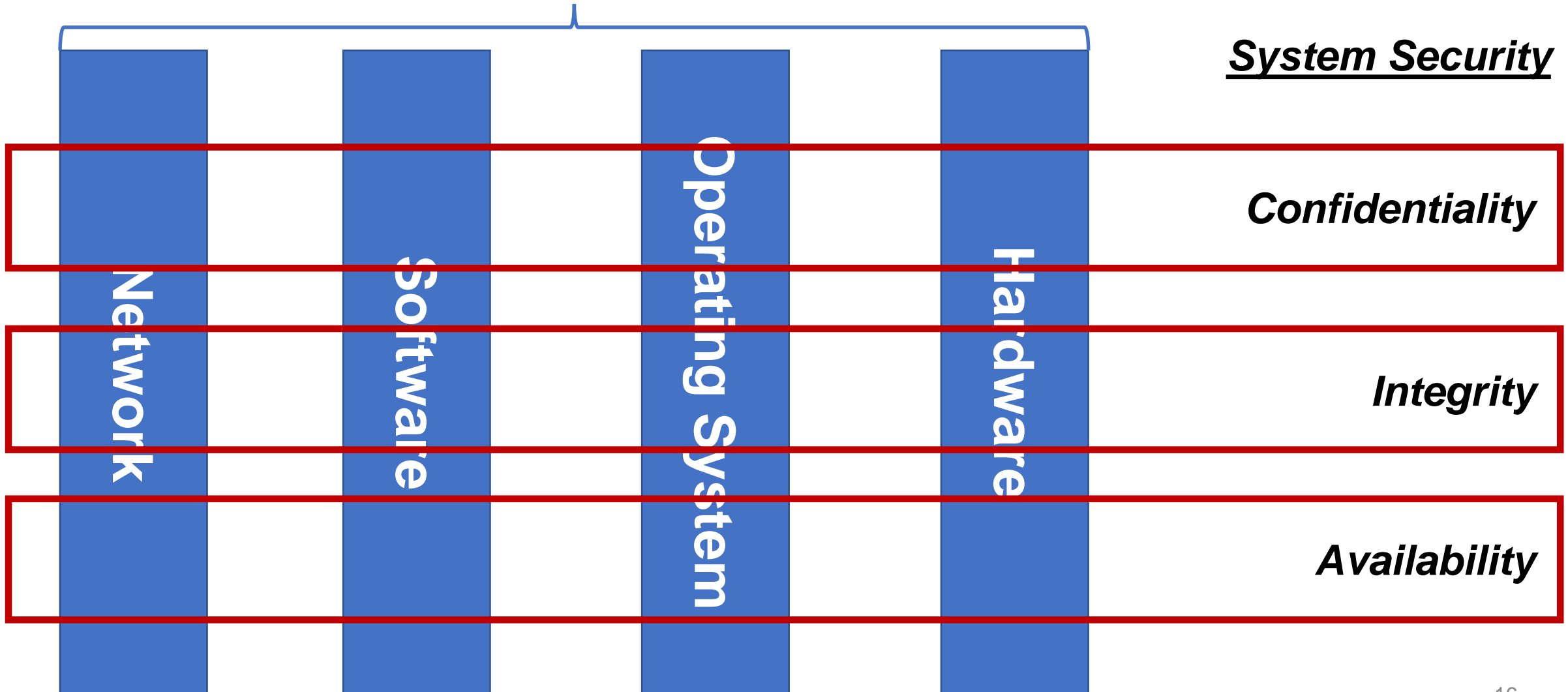
Spring 2019

Zhou Li



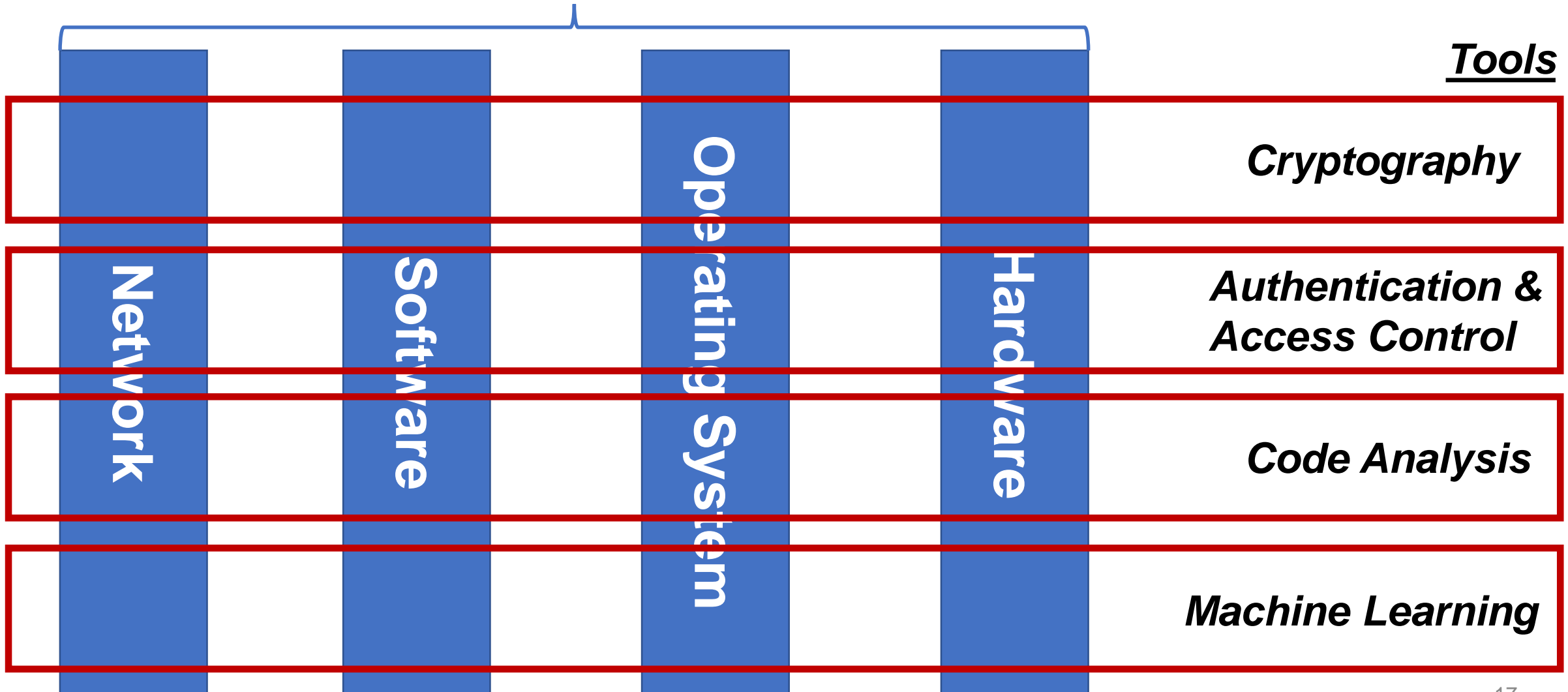
Cloud, Desktop, Mobile, IoT, ...

System Security





Cloud, Desktop, Mobile, IoT, ...

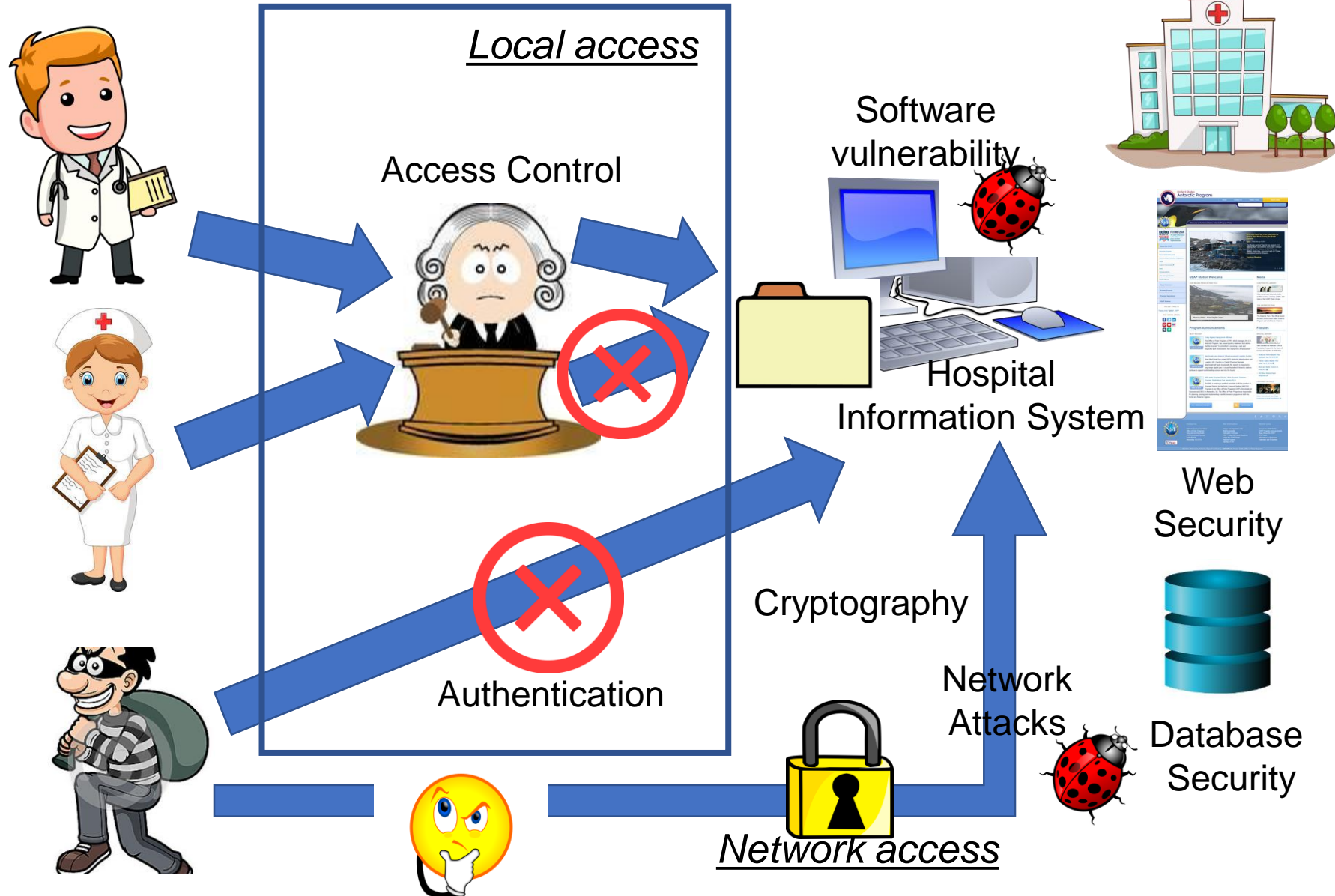




Leo, doctor



Jim, programmer





Authentication

- Definition
 - The act of **proving** that a user is who she says she is
- Methods:
 - Something the user **knows** (*password, security questions*)
 - Something the user **is** (*biometrics*)
 - Something user **has** (*token*)



Access Control

- Goals
 - Limiting who can access what in what ways
- Access control components
 - Reference monitor
 - Policy storage: access control directory/matrix/list
- Real-world examples
 - Linux permission bits, ...



Cryptography

- Goals
 - Protect confidentiality, integrity and authenticity when authentication and access control cannot be performed
- Stream Cipher
 - OTP: key and plaintext are of same size
 - Stream cipher based on PRG: e.g., RC4
- Block Cipher
 - DES, AES, Modes of Operation
- Asymmetric key encryption
 - RSA, key exchange protocols
 - PKI for public key distribution and identity verification
 - Message integrity: cryptographic checksum



Software Security

- Stack: stack frame, registers
- Buffer overflow
 - Malicious data overwrite the return address of current stack frame and with the address of shell code
 - Protection: StackGuard, ASLR, DEP, ...
- Other vulnerabilities
 - Integer overflow, race conditions, ...
- Malware



OS Security

- OS Provides interface between software and hardware, resource management, protection and isolation
- Memory management
 - Fence register, base/bounds registers
 - Virtual memory: segmentation and paging
 - Contemporary design: MMU, TLB, page protection/presence bit
- Trusted Platform Module (TPM)
- Rootkits



Network Security

- Networks are threatened by attacks aimed at packet interception, modification, fabrication, and interruption
- Attacks depend on layers and protocols
- Data-link layer
 - WiFi: WEP, WPA, WPA2
- Network layer
- Transport layer: Syn flooding, TCP session hijacking
- Application layer: DNS spoofing
- Protection: Protocol (TLS), Tools (Firewall, IDS, VPN)



Web & Database Security

- Browser is the main target of web attacks
- Privacy issues of web
 - User tracking: cookies, device fingerprinting
- Web Attacks
 - Injection attack exploiting JavaScript: XSS, XSRF
- Unique attacks against database
 - Statistical inference attacks: arithmetic (sum, count)
 - SQL Injection



Privacy

- What data is considered private is subjective
- Confidentiality protects what one person considers private
- Privacy laws and act
 - 1974 Privacy Act, GDPR, HIPAA, CCPA
- De-anonymization attacks
 - Defense: differential privacy
- New privacy enhancement technologies: anonymous communication (Tor)



Don't Forget!

- Final exam
 - 06/12 (Wed) 8-10AM DBH 1429 (same room)
 - Similar format as mid-term, close-book, no calculation-intensive problems, scratch paper provided
- Course evaluation
 - Due 06/09



The Last Slide 😊

- I'm looking for **PhD students** interested in security & privacy
 - Skills needed: code analysis,
 - My primary research areas: side-channel analysis, Internet measurement, data-driven security analytics, and IoT security
 - More can be found on <https://faculty.sites.uci.edu/zhouli/>
- I'm advising **senior design teams** starting from Fall 2019
- If you want to do **individual research/study** with me
 - A few open slots
 - Let's talk