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Mobile Malware Analysis:

Examining suspicious applications on Android and iOS

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Outline



Android

- Background
- Architecture
- Results



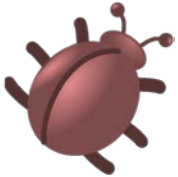
iOS

- Background
- Challenges of iOS research
- Solutions
- Current work

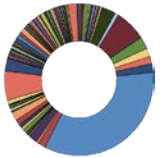
Android Operating System



Over 1 million applications available on Google Play¹



92% of mobile malware²



Device fragmentation

- 19 Current API levels
- Over 11,000 different Android devices³

- How can these applications be analyzed efficiently?

¹ http://www.phonearena.com/news/Androids-Google-Play-beats-App-Store-with-over-1-million-apps-now-officially-largest_id45680

² <http://www.juniper.net/us/en/local/pdf/additional-resources/3rd-jnpr-mobile-threats-report-exec-summary.pdf>

³ <http://opensignal.com/reports/fragmentation-2013/>

Dynamic Analysis

- Benefits:

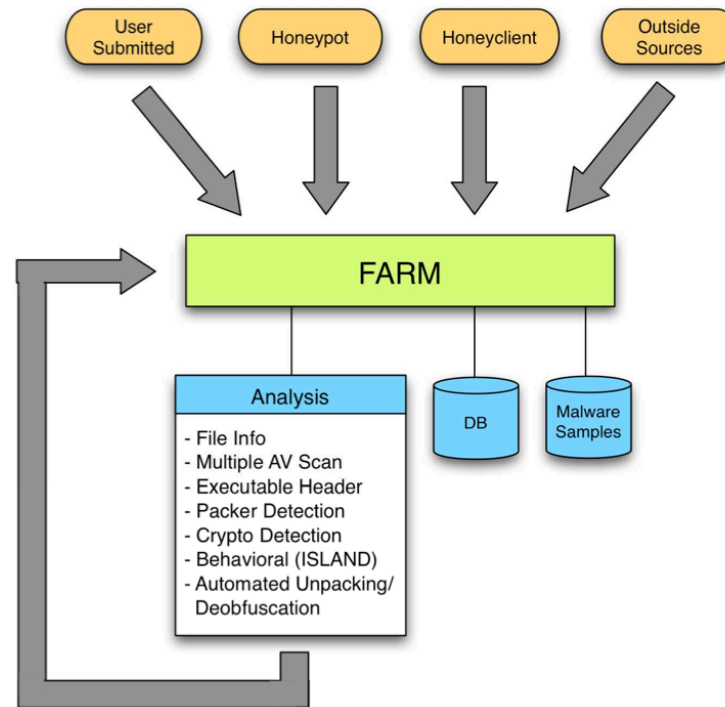
- Able to detect bugs introduced during runtime
- Can detect vulnerabilities too complex for static analysis
- Flexibility in handling application performance across APIs

- Challenges:

- Scalability
- Code coverage
- Tracing bugs to specific lines of code

Architecture: FARM

- FARM – Forensic Analysis Repository for Malware
 - Malicious and potentially malicious applications (malware samples)
 - Metadata related to results of malware analyses



Architecture: Kane

- Kane – Commodity cluster for malware analysis
 - 480 diskless nodes
 - Per node:
 - 12GB RAM
 - Quad-core 2.8GHz Intel Core i7 CPU
 - 1Gb Ethernet connection



Architecture: Job Control

- Parallel scheduling
 - 3 Staging Areas
 - Submit job
 - Boot emulator
 - Acquire IP address
 - Load APK
 - Run experiment
 - Exercise app through dynamic analysis
 - Generate results
 - Collect file system diff
 - Collect dynamic analysis logs

Architecture: Minimega

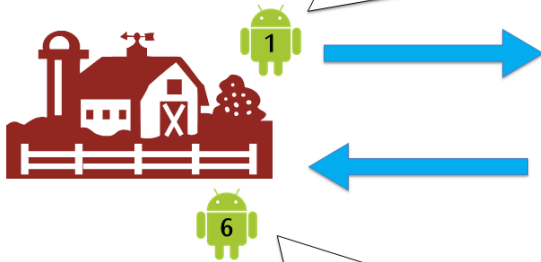
- Minimega – large scale Virtual Machine management
 - Simplified VM management
 - Mesh network strategy to allow communication between master node and all VMs
 - Any node can function as master
 - Can easily spin up and communicate with 3 experiments on all available nodes
 - Designed to easily scale to available nodes
 - Robust against node failures

Architecture: Paddle

- Utilizes the Android's Monkey infrastructure
 - Drives our dynamic analysis
 - Controls the emulator outside of application code
 - Traverses UI in DFS manner
- Logging for application analysis
 - Interaction patterns
 - Application crashes

Architecture: Job Flow

F.A.R.M. sends a sample to And-Lantis



After the experiment is finished, the results are retrieved by F.A.R.M. for storage and further analysis

And-Lantis creates a new virtual machine (V.M.) to run the sample on

Hundreds of thousands of android virtual machines can be run on a cluster at once



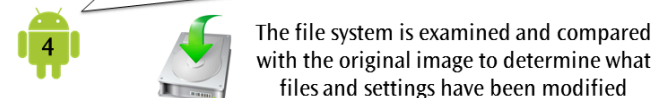
And-Lantis retrieves the results and erases the virtual machine



The sample is installed and allowed to run on the isolated android V.M.

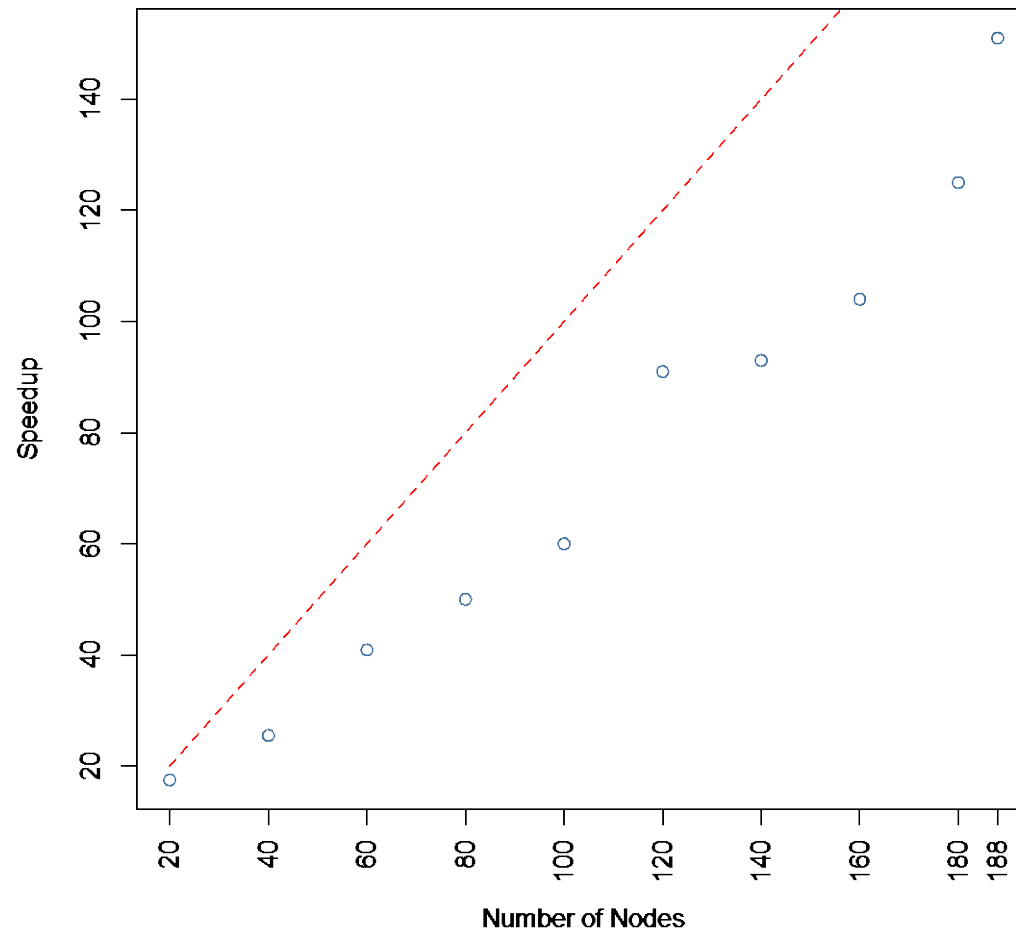


After a specified length of time, the V.M. is shut down

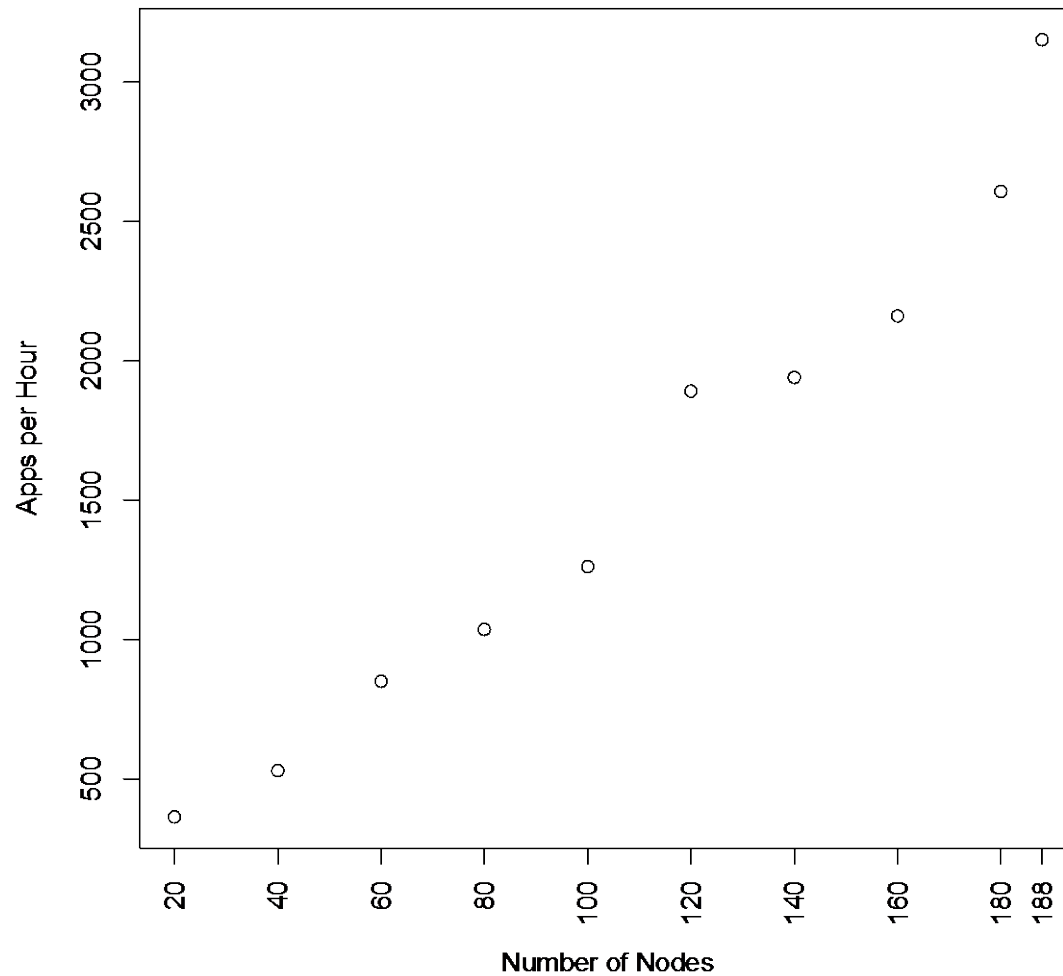


- Malware Genome Project
 - Application dataset compiled by NC State
 - Comprised of 1261 malware samples covering a range of malware families
 - Beneficial for large scale malware testing
 - Performance evaluation
 - Analysis of known malware behavior

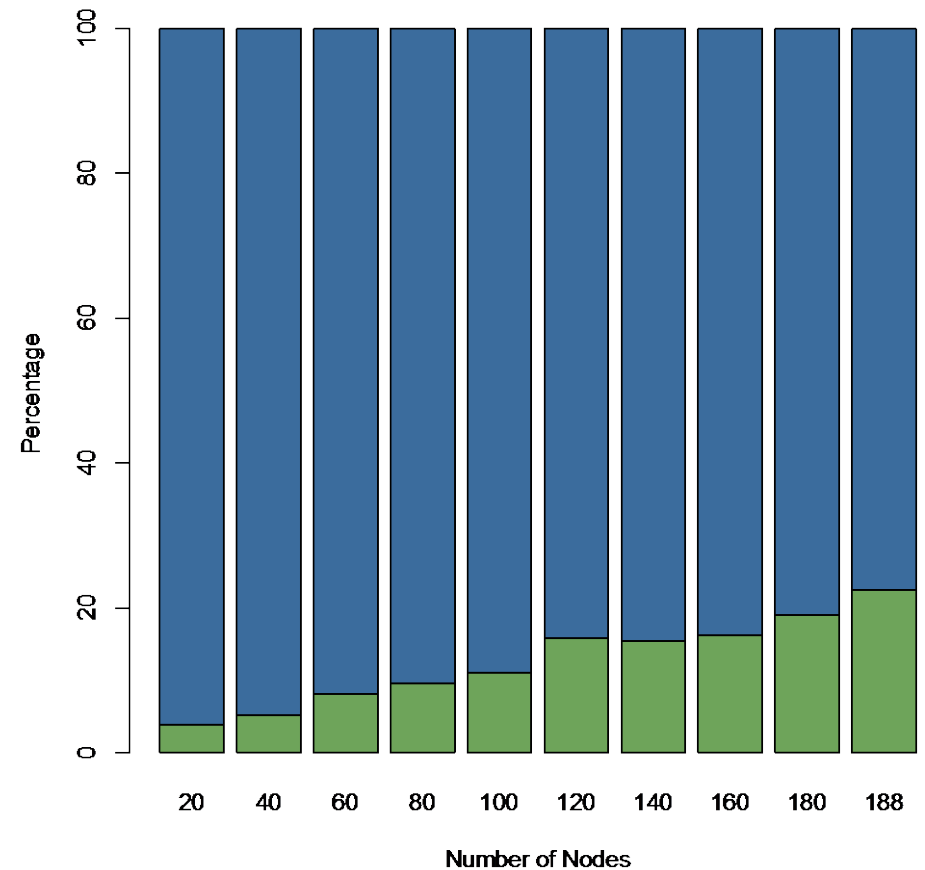
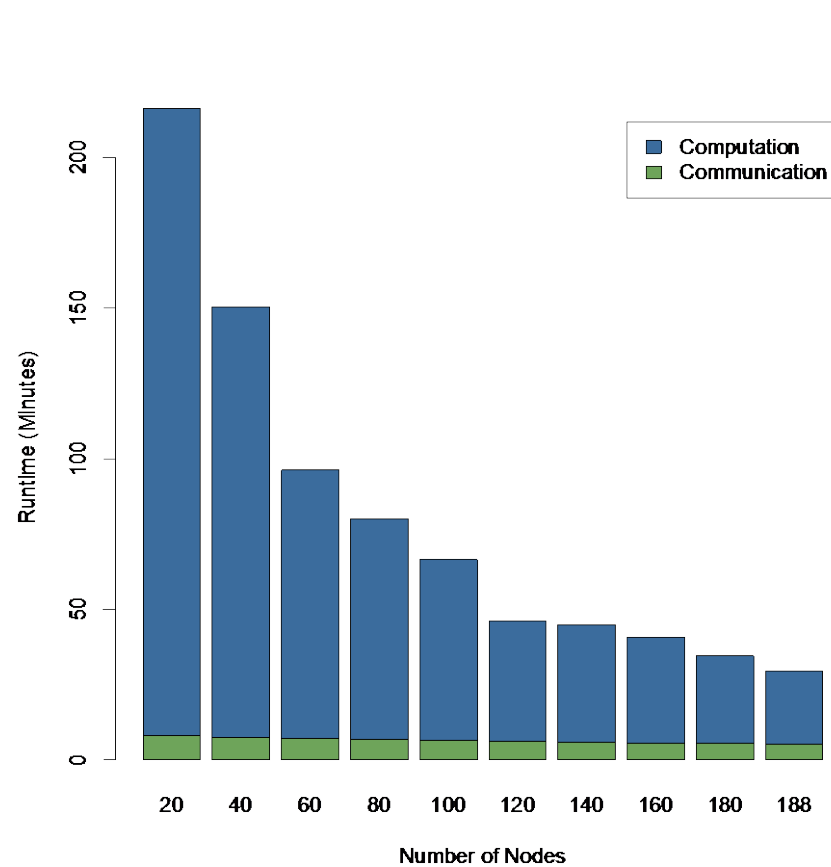
Performance: Speedup



Performance: Throughput



Performance: Breakdown



Findings

- *AndroidOS/DroidKrungFu.A*
 - */data/media/0/txtbooks/legacy APK payload*

- *AndroidOS/Anserver.A*
 - *anserva.db APK payload*
 - *Application asks for user confirmation before installation (more features promised)*

- *j.SMShider*
 - Root access acquired

Android Recap

- Highly scalable dynamic analysis platform for Android application analysis
 - Developers
 - Bug testing
 - Fragmentation-proofing Android applications
 - Security Researchers
 - Quickly analyze thousands of applications in parallel
 - Run a single application in a variety of different emulated environments

- Andlantis v2 is in development

iOS Ecosystem



Over 1.3 million apps available on App Store¹



Closed source

- Tightly controlled distribution



Developers

- 275,000²
- 45% more revenue per user vs Android³

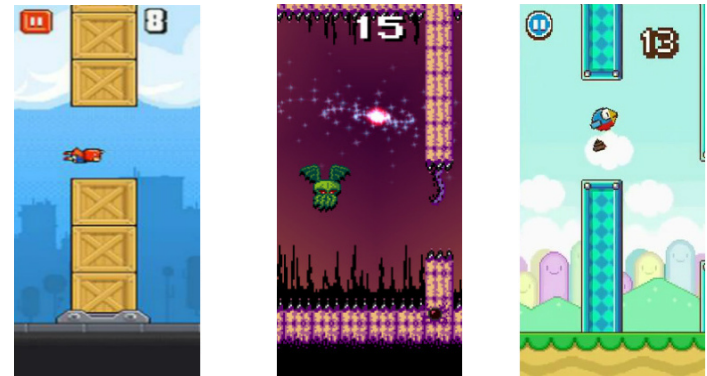
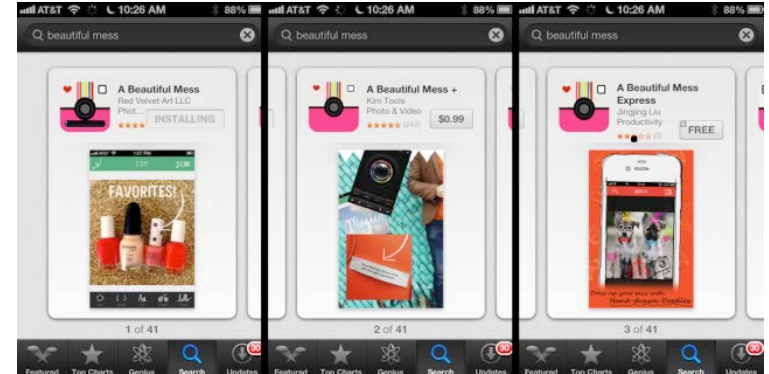
¹ <https://www.apple.com/pr/library/2014/09/09Apple-Announces-iOS-8-Available-September-17.html>

² <https://www.apple.com/about/job-creation/>

³ <http://www.dazeinfo.com/2014/05/27/ios-users-32-likely-make-app-purchases-android-users-engaged/>

Clones

- Re-upload exact same application as another user
- Commercial templates
- Fake apps (UI duplication)
- How can do detect these cloned applications?



Motivations



Reduction of app store spam

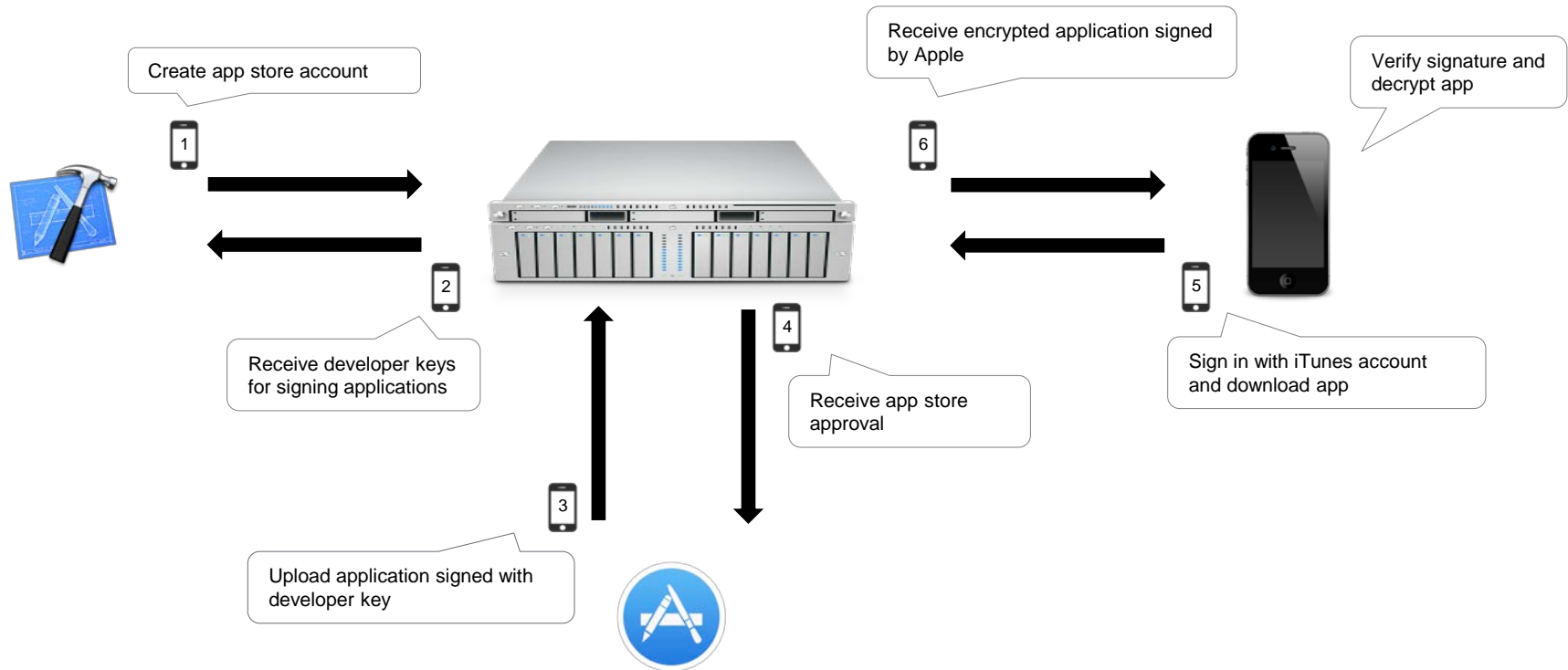


Prevention of developer revenue loss

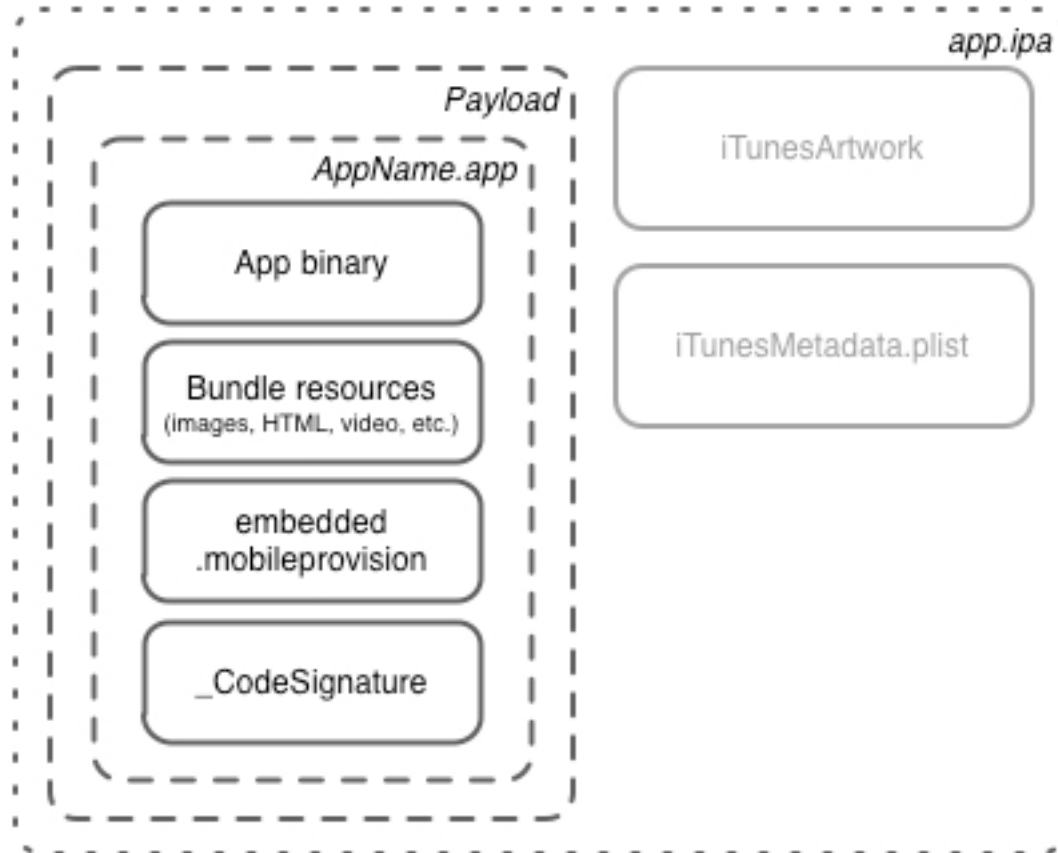


Understanding of code reuse/libraries in iOS apps

iOS Development



iOS App



Challenges



Acquiring applications



Fairplay DRM



Analysis

Acquiring Applications

POST <https://p6-buy.itunes.apple.com/WebObjects/MZBuy.woa/wa/buyProduct>

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<plist version="1.0">
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<string>0</string>
<key>pricingParameters</key>
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<string>803181003</string>
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</plist>
```

GET <http://a1301.phobos.apple.com/us/r1000/005/Purple6/v4/54/e3/e3/54e3e335-4bfa-27a0-8366-2938c266a1b7/mzps8089721949445276176.D2.dpkg.ipa>

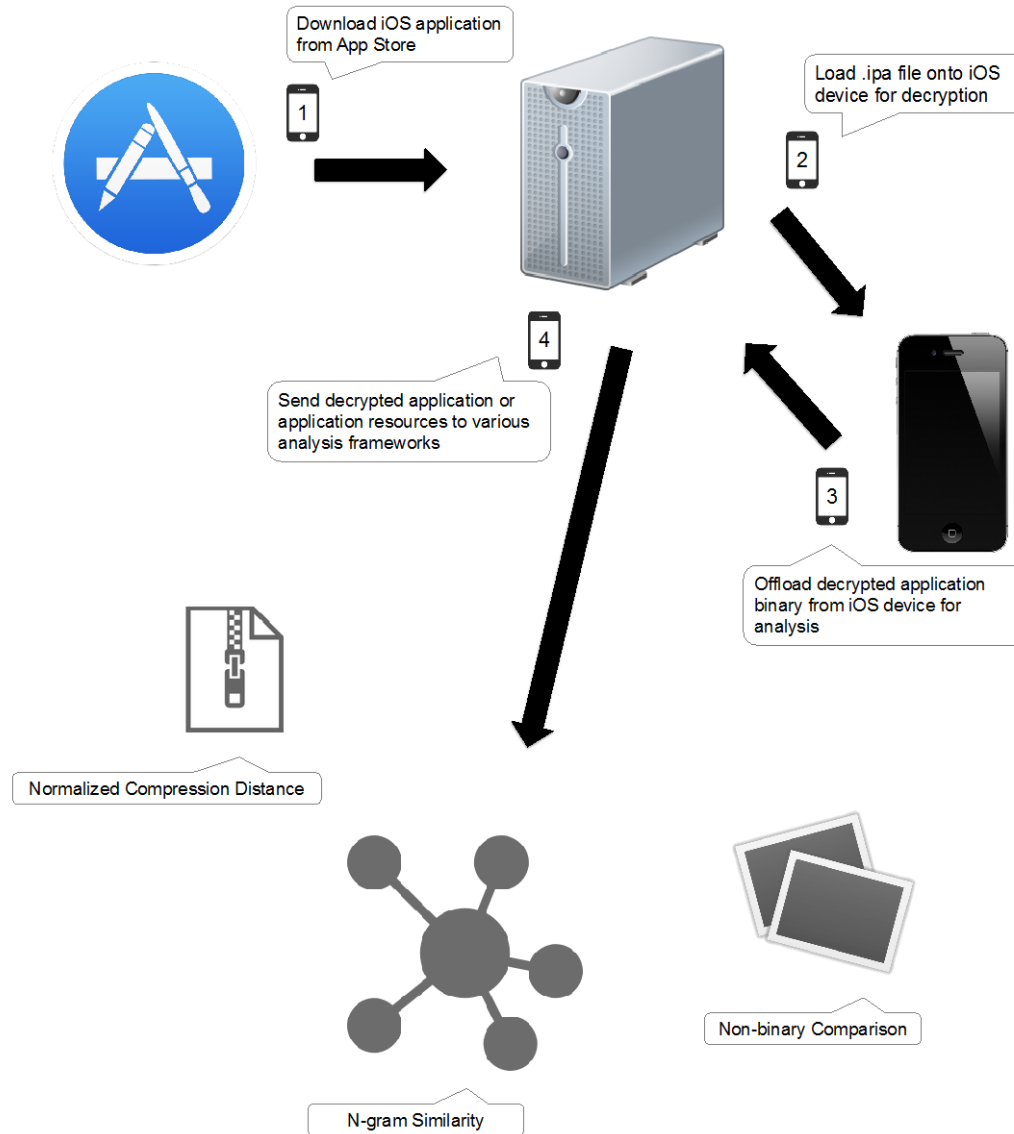
Fairplay DRM

- Unpublished specs for iOS apps
- Music
 - Unique user key is created for each account
 - Song is encrypted with master key
 - Master key is encrypted with user key
- iOS decryption at load time by kernel
 - Has not been broken

Fairplay DRM

- Send ipa files to device
- Add *dumpdecrypted* dynamic library and execute application
- Uninstall application and retrieve FAT binary
 - FAT binary includes multiple architectures
- Lipo and store
 - Lipo converts universal binary to single architecture
 - Archive decrypted binary with ipa resources and metadata

Current Work



Normalized Compression Distance

$$NCD(x, y) = \frac{C(xy) - \min \{C(x), C(y)\}}{\max \{C(x), C(y)\}}$$

- Similarity between two applications
- Pros
 - Easy to apply
 - Fast pairwise comparison
- Cons
 - Limited resolution
 - Scales poorly

N-Gram Similarity

- Higher resolution comparison than NCD
- Based on minhash
 - n-gram of ARM instructions
- Scalable comparison of application binaries
 - Eliminates pairwise comparisons
 - Similar files get similar hashes

Non-binary Comparison

- Images
 - App icon
- Detection of UI Duplication
 - Comparison between in category icons
- Dhash (difference hashing algorithm)
 - Convert images to grayscale
 - Reduce image size
 - Compare adjacent pixels

iOS Recap

- Solved challenges with iOS research
 - Scalability
 - Acquiring apps
 - Fairplay
- Static analysis platform for iOS app analysis
 - Security research
 - Software engineering

Conclusion

- Scalable analysis for mobile platforms
 - Android
 - Dynamic analysis
 - Malware forensics
 - iOS
 - Static analysis
 - Clone detection



References

M. Bierma, E. Gustafson, J. Erickson, D. Fritz, and Y. R. Choe, “Andlantis: Large-scale Android Dynamic Analysis,” in Proceedings of the 3rd IEEE Mobile Security Technologies Workshop (MoST), 2014.

M. Bierma, N. Ward, K. Wu, and Y. R. Choe, “iOS Clone Detection,” Poster Session presented at the 24th USENIX Security Symposium, 2014.