

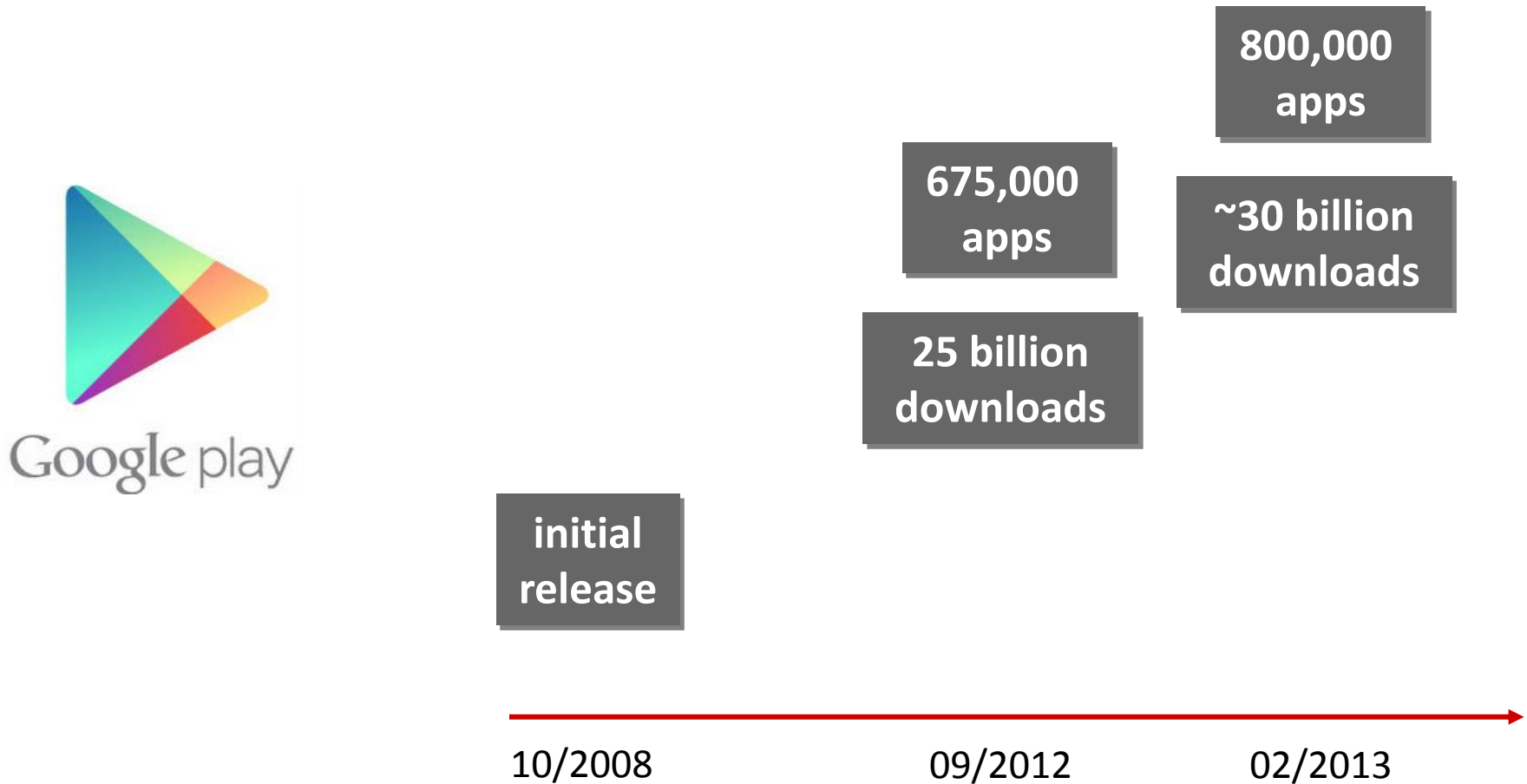
# Detecting Passive Content Leaks and Pollution in Android Applications

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# Apps Are Becoming Popular



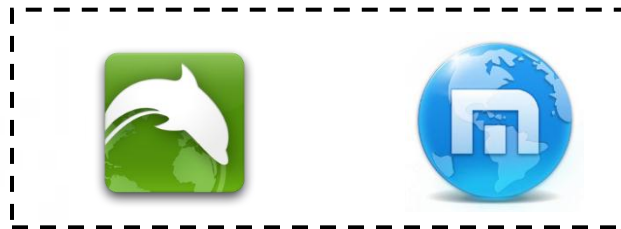
# Apps Are Managing User Data



Messages



Friends



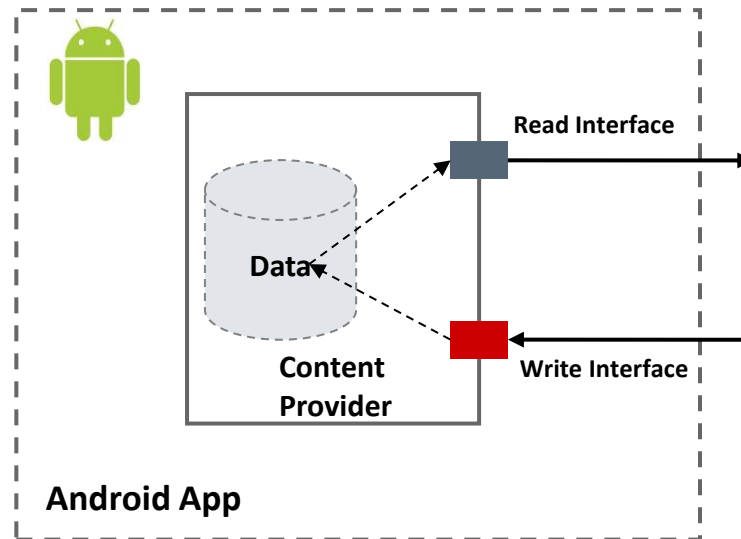
Browser  
Histories



Bank Accounts

# Content Providers

- ❑ Manage access to a structured set of data



- ❑ ***By default*** are ***open*** to ***all*** apps on the phone  
(before Android 4.2)

**Any potential security risks?**

# A Motivating Example

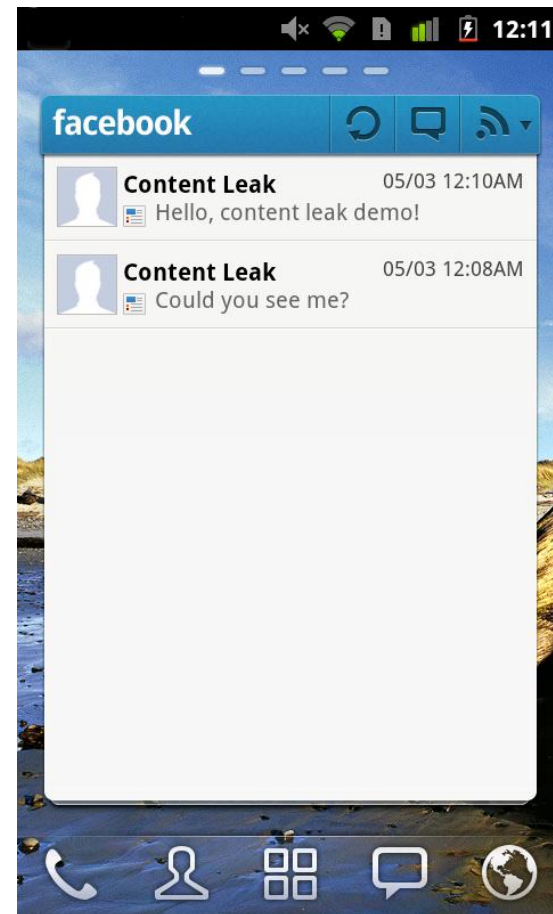
- GO FBWidget: popular Android app with more than 1 million installs



INSTALLS:  
1,000,000 - 5,000,000



last 30 days



# A Motivating Example

```

final class h implements Facebook.DialogListener {
    public void onComplete(Bundle paramBundle) {
        String token = FaceBookChooserActivity.a(this.a).getAccessToken();
        ContentValues c = new ContentValues();
        c.put("accesstoken", token);
        ContentResolver resolver = this.a.getApplicationContext.getContentResolver();
        resolver.insert(FacebookProvider.SETTING_CONTENT_URI, c);
    }
}
    
```

**get Facebook access token**

**content provider implementation**

**insert access token into internal database**

```

public class FacebookProvider implements extends ContentProvider {
    public Cursor query(Uri uri, String[] projection, String selection,
        String[] selectionArgs, String sortOrder) {
        SQLiteDatabase db = this.aq.getWritableDatabase();
        SQLiteQueryBuilder query = new SQLiteQueryBuilder();
        q.setTables("settings");
        Cursor c = q.query(db, projection, selection, selectionArgs, null, null, sortOrder);
        ...
        return c;
    }
}
    
```

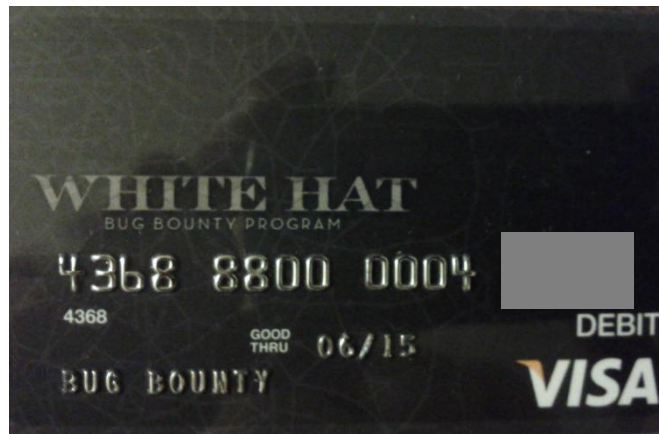
**public read interface of content providers**

**API that actually queries internal database**

# A Motivating Example

- ❑ Can be exploited to leak private data
  - ❑ **Access token**, Facebook posts

Automatically log into user's  
Facebook account and make  
posts



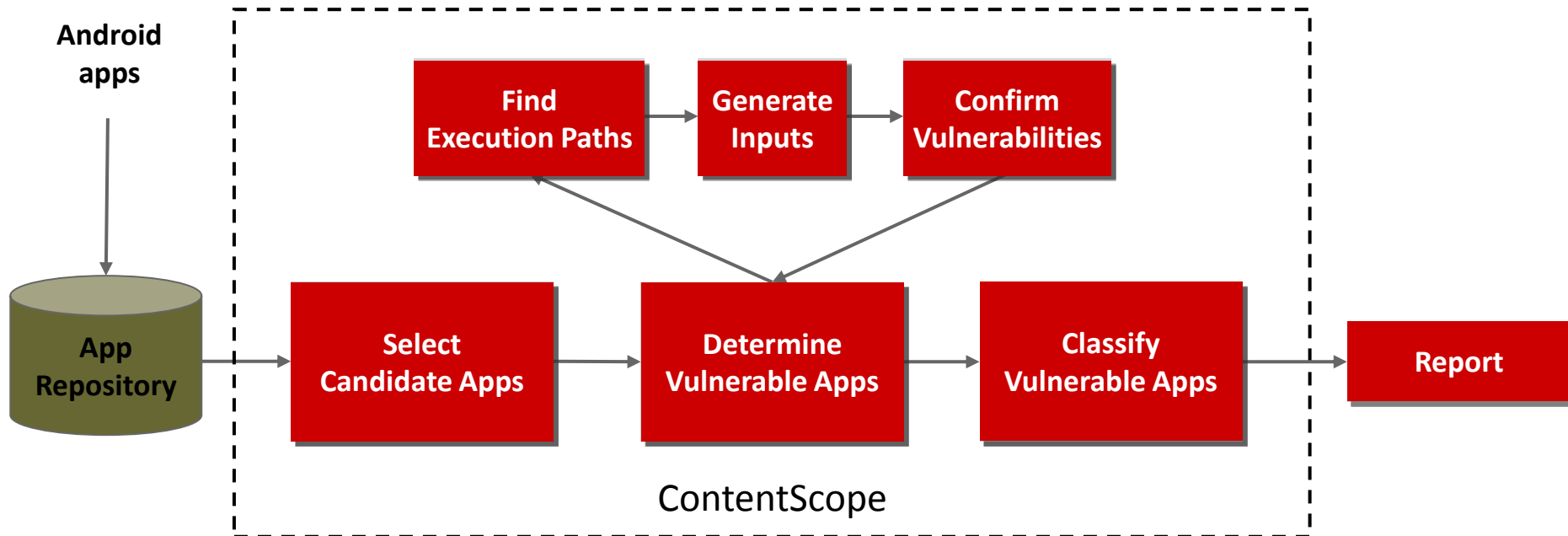
# Our Work

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- ❑ Systematically study two vulnerabilities: content leaks and content pollution
  - ❑ 2.0% and 1.4% of apps are susceptible, respectively
  - ❑ Types of information leaked
    - ❑ SMS messages, contacts, user credentials, ...
  - ❑ Possible side-effects
    - ❑ Block SMS messages and phone calls
    - ❑ Download apps and prompt for installation



# System Design



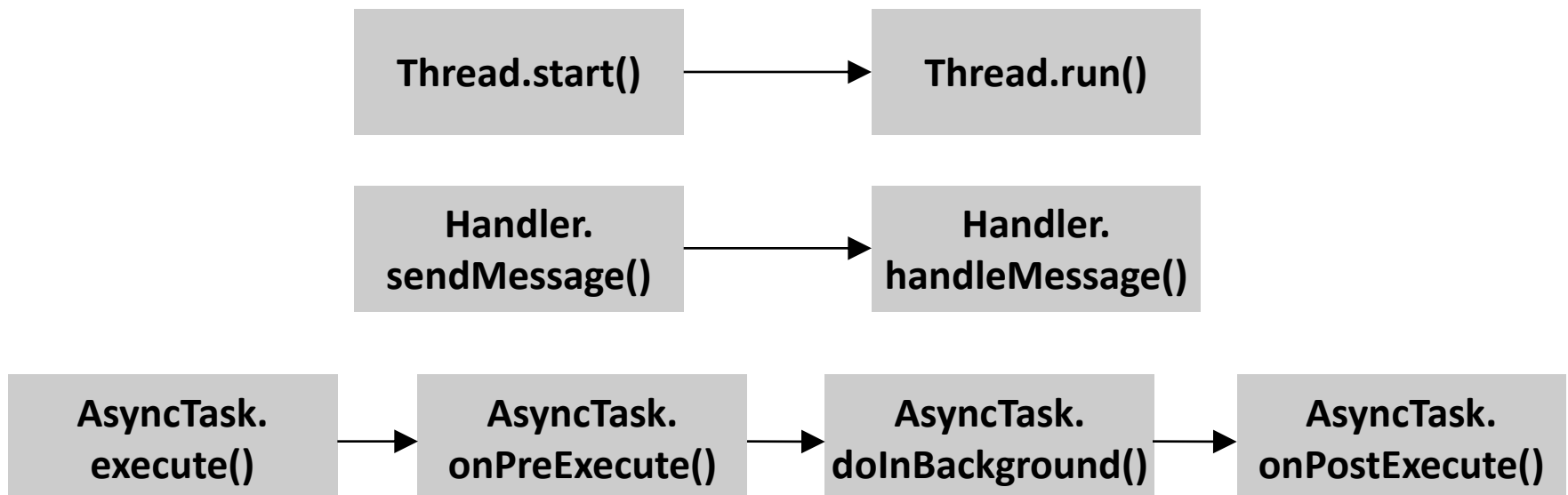
# Find Execution Paths

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- ❑ From public interfaces of content providers to functions that actually operate on internal database

# Find Execution Paths

- ❑ Function call graph
  - ❑ Object reference resolution
  - ❑ Call graph discontinuity



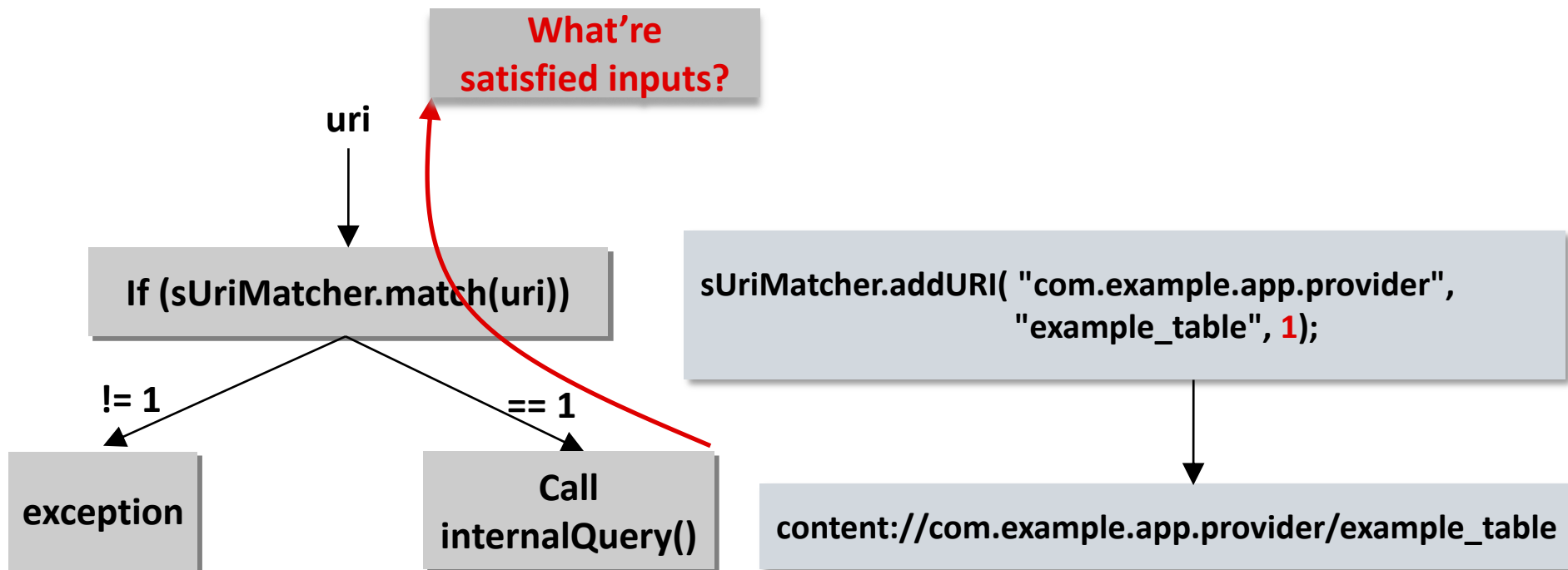
# Generate Inputs

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- ❑ Generate control flow graph
- ❑ Obtain constraints
- ❑ Resolve constraints

# Generate Inputs

- ❑ Android specific APIs
  - ❑ UriMatcher



# Confirm Vulnerabilities

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- ❑ Feed generated inputs into a test app
- ❑ Invoke public interfaces of content providers
  - ❑ query(), insert(), ...
- ❑ Determine the existence of vulnerabilities based on return value
  - ❑ query(): Cursor object
  - ❑ insert(): URI object

# System Implementation

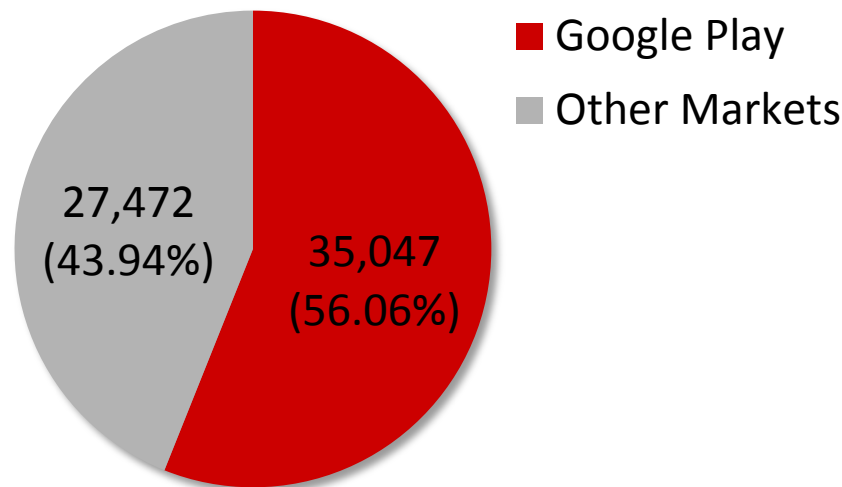
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- ❑ Around 6,500 SLOCs
- ❑ Public interfaces of content providers
  - ❑ `query()`, `openFile()`
  - ❑ `insert()`, `update()`
- ❑ APIs that actually read or write internal database
  - ❑ `SQLiteDatabase.query()`, `SQLiteDatabase.insert()`, `SQLiteQueryBuilder.query()`, ...

# Evaluation

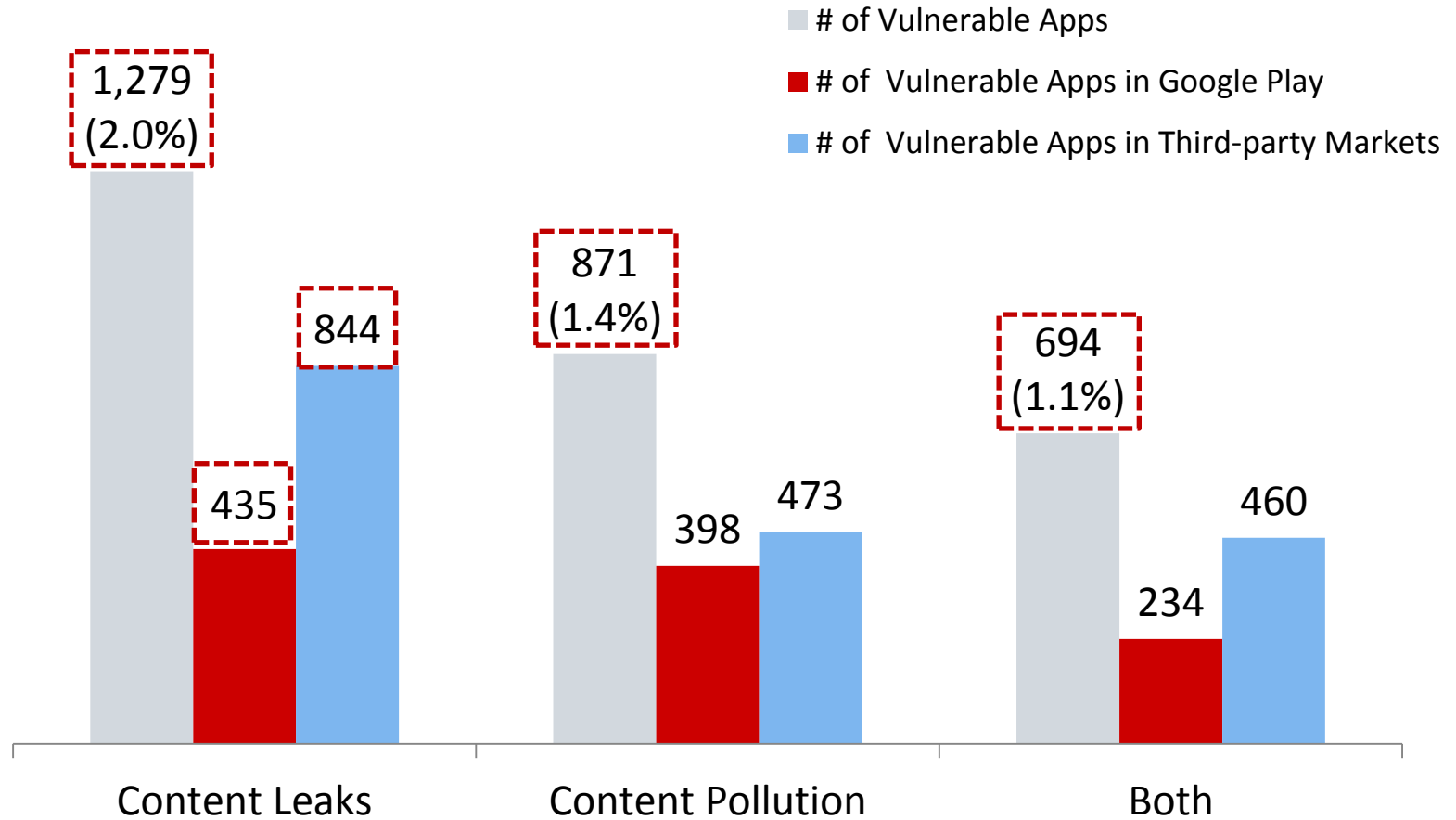
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- ❑ Dataset: 62,519 free apps
  - ❑ Sources: Google Play and ten other Android markets
  - ❑ Time: February 2012





# Overall Results



# Main Types of Leaked Data

Category	# of apps	Representative App	# of Installs
SMS messages	268	Pansi SMS	500,000 – 1,000,000
Contacts	128	mOffice – Outlook sync	100,000 – 500,000
Private information in IM Apps	121	Messenger With You	10,000,000 – 50,000,000
User credentials	80	GO FB Widget	1,000,000 – 5,000,000
Browser History	70	Dolphin Browser HD	10,000,000 – 50,000,000
Call logs	61	Droid Call Filter	100,000 – 500,000
Private information In social network apps	27	Sina Weibo	100,000 – 500,000



# Side-effects of Content Pollution

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- ❑ Block SMS messages and phone calls: by manipulating security settings
  - ❑ DW Contacts
- ❑ Download apps and prompt for installation
  - ❑ Baidu Appsearch, Qihoo Browser



# Vulnerable Security Apps

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- ❑ Mobile Security Personal Ed.
  - ❑ Leak browser histories
- ❑ QQPimSecure, Anguanjia
  - ❑ Leak SMS, phone call logs
  - ❑ Block SMS and phone calls



# Possible Mitigations

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- ❑ App Developers
  - ❑ Patch their vulnerable apps
- ❑ Platform provider (Google)
  - ❑ Change the default setting of content provider interface

# Possible Mitigations

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- ❑ By Google: content providers are no longer exported by default on Android since 4.2
  - ❑ Developers need to **explicitly** change manifest file
    - ❑ Set targetSdkVersion to 17 (or higher)
  - ❑ Problems remain on old Android versions
    - ❑ The API level of **98.6%** Android devices are less than 17 on February 04, 2013 [1]

[1] <http://developer.android.com/about/dashboards/index.html>

# Possible Mitigations

- ❑ By Google exported
  - ❑ Develop
    - ❑ Set target API level
  - ❑ Problem
    - ❑ The APK is not signed on Feb 2013

Version	Codename	API	Distribution
1.6	Donut	4	0.2%
2.1	Eclair	7	2.2%
2.2	Froyo	8	8.1%
2.3 - 2.3.2	Gingerbread	9	0.2%
2.3.3 - 2.3.7		10	45.4%
3.1	Honeycomb	12	0.3%
3.2		13	1.0%
4.0.3 - 4.0.4	Ice Cream Sandwich	15	29.0%
4.1	Jelly Bean	16	12.2%
4.2		17	1.4%

no longer  
since 4.2  
the manifest file  
**98.6%**  
are less than 17

# Related Work

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## ❑ Smartphone privacy

- ❑ TaintDroid [Enck *et al.*, OSDI 10], AdRisk [Grace *et al.*, ACM WiSec 12] ...

## ❑ Confused deputy

- ❑ Woodpecker [Grace *et al.*, NDSS 12], Permission Re-Delegation [Felt *et al.*, USENIX Security 11] ...

## ❑ Vulnerability detection

- ❑ BitBlaze [Song *et al.*, ICISS 08], KLEE [Cadar *et al.*, USENIX Security 08] ...



# Conclusion

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# Q&A

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