

A certified reference validation mechanism for the permission model of Android

Gustavo Betarte Juan Campo Felipe Gorostiaga Carlos
Luna

InCo, Facultad de Ingeniería, Universidad de la República, Uruguay.

IMDEA Software Institute, Spain.

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Summary

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Why Android?

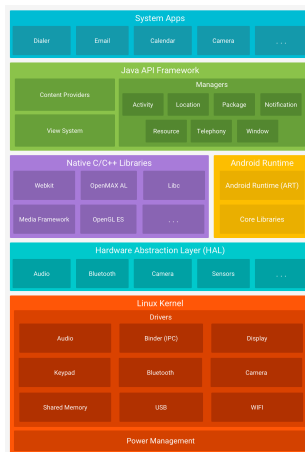
- Present in more than a billion mobile devices.
- Target of many attacks.
- Informal and incomplete documentation.

Summary

- 1 Motivation
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- 3 Specification
- 4 Verification

Introduction to Android

- Open-source operating system for mobile devices.
- Developed by Google and the Open Handset Alliance (OHA)



Introduction to Android

- Two kinds of applications:
 - ① System applications shipped with the Android distribution
Eg. Clock, Contacts
 - ② User applications developed by third parties
Eg. WhatsApp, Facebook

Introduction to Android

- Two kinds of applications:
 - ① System applications shipped with the Android distribution
Eg. Clock, Contacts
 - ② User applications developed by third parties
Eg. WhatsApp, Facebook
- Both kinds of applications have access to the device's resources/services, as well as to other applications' resources.

Application components

- **Activities**
 - They comprise the application screens
 - They handle the user's interaction with the application
- **Content Providers**
 - They handle data sharing between applications
 - Interface between data and external applications
- **Services**
- **Broadcast Receivers**

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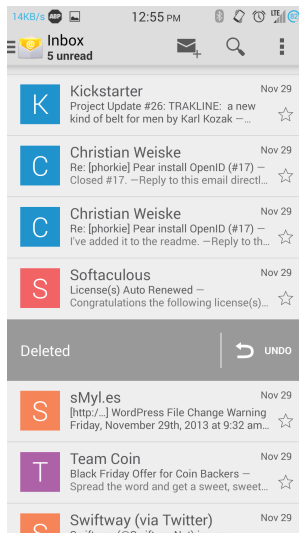
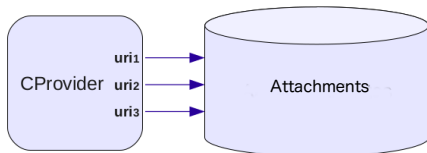
Application components: an example

Activities

- Inbox
- New mail

Content Providers

- Attachments



Communication between Components

- Access to Content Providers:
 - Queries to *URIs*
- Access to any other component:
 - Intents

Android's security model

Access to device and external applications must be regulated to keep:

- Data integrity and confidentiality
- Costs control by the user
- System's proper functioning
- ...

Principle Of Least Privilege

Principle Of Least Privilege

- **Application sandbox**

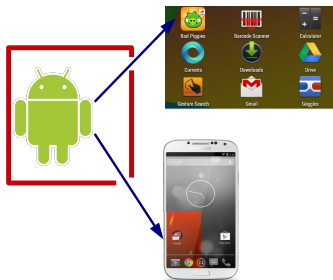


Principle Of Least Privilege

- **Application sandbox**



- **Permission system**



AndroidManifest

- XML file which every Android application must provide
- It includes static declarations like:
 - 1 Requested permissions
 - 2 Custom permissions
 - 3 Application's components
 - 4 ...

AndroidManifest: Example

```
<manifest package="com.cpexample" ... >

  :

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

  <application
    android:permission="android.permission.SET_WALLPAPER" ... >

    <activity
      android:name="com.cpexample.MainActivity"
      android:permission="android.permission.CALL_PHONE" ... >
    </activity>

    <provider android:name="com.cpexample.MiProvider"
      android:permission="android.permission.SEND_SMS" ... >

    </provider>

    :

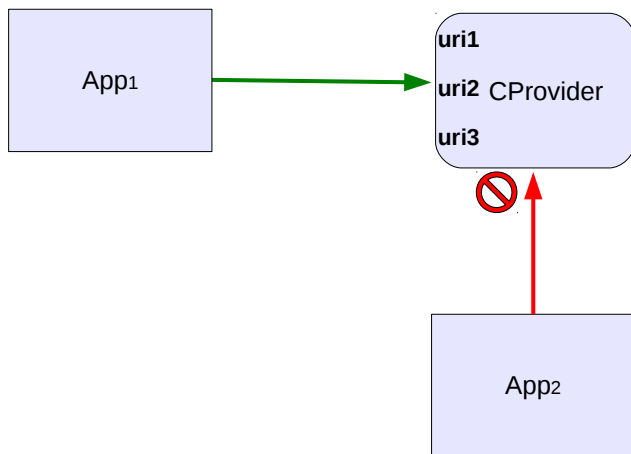
  </application>

</manifest>
```

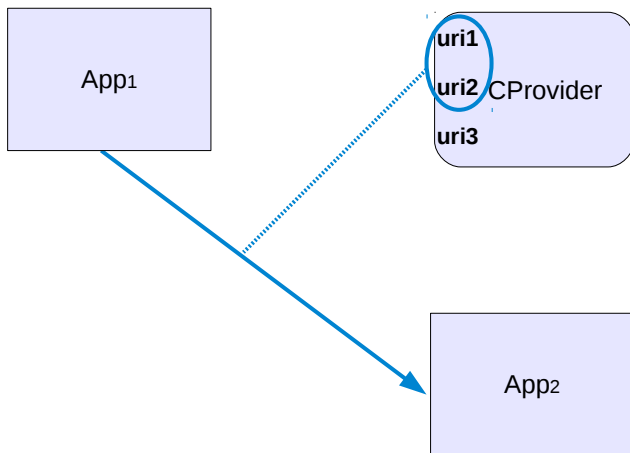
Permission delegation

- Permission delegation between components
- Permissions granted until revocation
- Two delegation mechanisms:
 - Pending intents
 - URI permissions

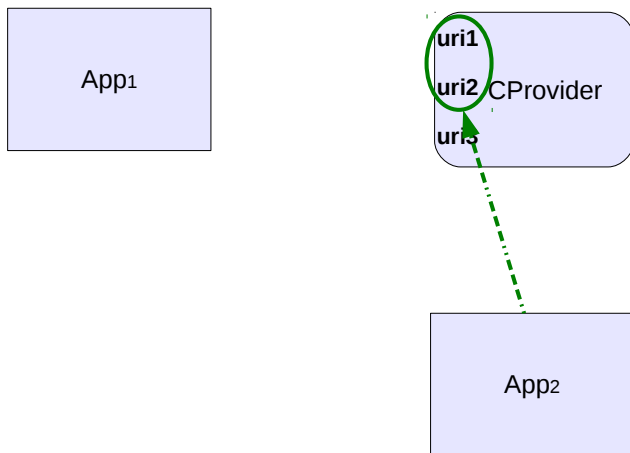
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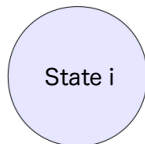
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General characteristics

- Formalization of Android's security system
- Developed using the proof assistant Coq
- Specially focused on:
 - Permission system
 - Interaction between components and the system
- High order specification based on state machines

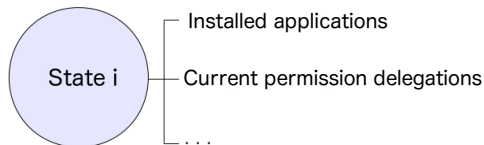
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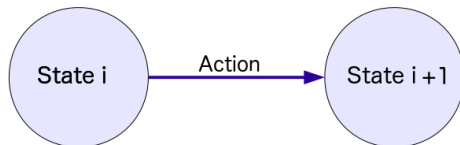
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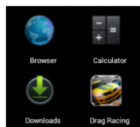
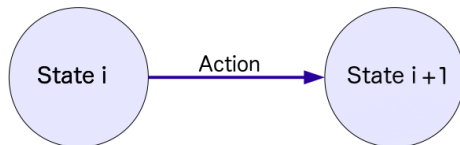
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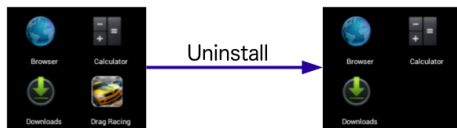
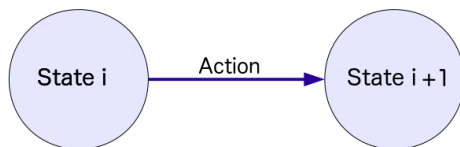
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System state

```

InstApps ::= { Appld }
GrantedGroups ::= { Appld × { PermGrp } }
AppsPerms ::= { Appld × { Perm } }
ComplnsRunning ::= { ComplInstance }
OpType ::= read | write | rw
DelPPerms ::= { Appld × ContProv × Uri × OpType }
DelTPerms ::= { iComp × ContProv × Uri × OpType }
AppsResCont ::= { Appld × Res × ResVal }
SentIntents ::= { iComp × Intent }
AppsManifest ::= { Appld × Manifest }
AppsCert ::= { Appld × Cert }
AppsDefPerms ::= { Appld × { Perm } }
ImageApps ::= { App }
AndroidState ::= InstApps × GrantedGroups × AppsPerms × DelTPerms ×
  ComplnsRunning × DelPPerms × AppsResCont × SentIntents ×
  AppsManifest × AppsCert × AppsDefPerms × ImageApps

```

A state is *valid* if application ids are unique ...

Some actions

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- App **installation** (install)
- App **uninstallation** (uninstall)

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Semantic expressed by the means of pre and postconditions

Semantics

Precondition of action `install`

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pre}(s, \text{install } app \ m \ c \ lRes) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\ &\neg \text{isAppInstalled}(app, s) \wedge \neg \text{has_duplicates_cmp}(m) \wedge \\ &\forall c : \text{Comp}, c \in \text{cmp}(m) \rightarrow c \notin \text{cmpInState}(s) \wedge \\ &\neg \text{hasDuplicates_perm}(m) \wedge \text{authPerms}(m, s) \wedge \\ &\forall c : \text{Comp}, c \in \text{cmp}(m) \rightarrow \\ &\text{cmpDeclareIntentFilterCorrectly}(c) \end{aligned}$$

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 \end{aligned}$$

Postcondition of action `install`

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Post}(s, \text{install } \text{app } m \ c \ IRes, s') &\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \\
 &\text{addManifest}(m, \text{app}, s, s') \wedge \text{addCert}(c, \text{app}, s, s') \wedge \\
 &\text{addDefPerms}(\text{app}, m, s, s') \wedge \text{addApp}(\text{app}, s, s') \wedge \\
 &\text{addRes}(\text{app}, IRes, s, s') \wedge \text{initializePermLists}(\text{app}, s, s') \wedge \\
 &\text{sameOtherFields_install}(s, s')
 \end{aligned}$$

Actions execution

The state transition is represented with the relation noted \hookrightarrow :

$$\frac{\text{validState } s \quad \text{Pre } s \text{ act} \quad \text{Post } s \text{ act } s'}{s \xrightarrow{\text{act,ok}} s'}$$

$$\frac{\text{validState } s \quad \text{ErrorMsg } s \text{ act } \text{err}}{s \xrightarrow{\text{act,err}} s}$$

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Lemma (Validity is invariant)

$$\forall (s \ s' : \text{AndroidST})(a : \text{Action})(r : \text{Response}), \\ s \xrightarrow{a,r} s' \rightarrow \text{valid_state}(s')$$

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Security properties

Basic properties

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Mitigating properties

Eg: mitigate *eavesdropping*, *intent spoofing*

Properties concerning the security model of Android 6

- No fine control over grouped permissions:
Android's permission system is not granular enough for granting a proper subset of the set of permissions that belong to a group.

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- No fine control over grouped permissions:
Android's permission system is not granular enough for granting a proper subset of the set of permissions that belong to a group.
- Implicit individual permission granting:
In contrast to what happened in previous Android versions, Applications may obtain privileges that were never granted to it.
- Internet access implicitly and irrevocably allowed:
If the execution of an Android API call only requires permissions of level normal, it is enough for an application to list them as used on its manifest file to be allowed to perform such call.

Reasoning over the certified reference validation mechanism

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A running component may have the right of starting another one on a certain state, but may not be able to do so at a later time.
- Delegated permissions are not recursively revoked:
In Android 6 if a permission p is revoked for an application app not necessarily shall be revoked for the applications to which app delegated p .

Mitigating properties: Eavesdropping

- Unauthorized information monitoring.
- In Android: when sensible information is sent as part of public broadcast messages.

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Lema

If a component c which belongs to applicaiton a sends an intent of type broadcast protected by a permission of type *signature* or *signature or system*, then if a non-system application a' wasn't signed with the same permission as a , then it can't receive it.

Development of a certified implementation

Certified implementation

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- Implementation of Coq functions for each of the specified actions.
- Proof of soundness: functions implement the execution relation for each action.
- Extraction of a Haskell program (command dispatcher) correct by construction.

The implementation

The *step* function and execution of *install* action

Definition $step(s, a) :=$

match a **with**

| $\dots \rightarrow \dots$

| $install\ app\ m\ c\ IRes \rightarrow install_safe(app, m, c, IRes, s)$

| $\dots \rightarrow \dots$

end.

Definition $install_safe(app, m, c, IRes, s) : Result :=$

match $install_pre(app, m, c, IRes, s)$ **with**

| $Some\ ec \rightarrow \{error(ec), s\}$

| $None \rightarrow \{ok, install_post(app, m, c, IRes, s)\}$

end.

Soundness

Theorem (Soundness of Android security system implementation)

$$\forall (s : \text{AndroidST}) (a : \text{Action}), \text{valid_state}(s) \rightarrow s \xrightarrow{a, \text{step}(s, a). \text{resp}} \text{step}(s, a). \text{st}$$

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Lemma (Soundness of valid execution)

$$\forall (s : \text{AndroidST}) (a : \text{Action}), \text{valid_state}(s) \rightarrow \text{Pre}(s, a) \rightarrow s \xrightarrow{a, \text{ok}} \text{step}(s, a). \text{st} \wedge \text{step}(s, a). \text{resp} = \text{ok}$$

Lemma (Soundness of error execution)

$$\forall (s : \text{AndroidST}) (a : \text{Action}), \text{valid_state}(s) \rightarrow \neg \text{Pre}(s, a) \rightarrow \exists (ec : \text{ErrorCode}), \text{step}(s, a). \text{st} = s \wedge \text{step}(s, a). \text{resp} = \text{error}(ec) \wedge \text{ErrorMsg}(s, a, ec)$$

Use of certified implementation

Haskell code

Applying the program extraction mechanism provided by Coq we have derived a certified Haskell prototype of the reference validation mechanism (command dispatcher).

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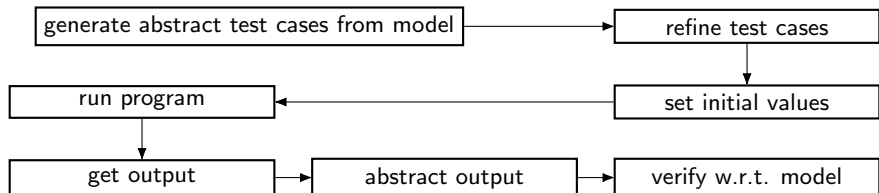
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Oracle

Automatic generation of test cases for a real Android system based on the model using the techniques of *model-based testing*, incorporating the use of the *oracle*.

A model based testing process



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