

Flexible and Fine-Grained Mandatory Access Control on Android for Diverse Security and Privacy Policies



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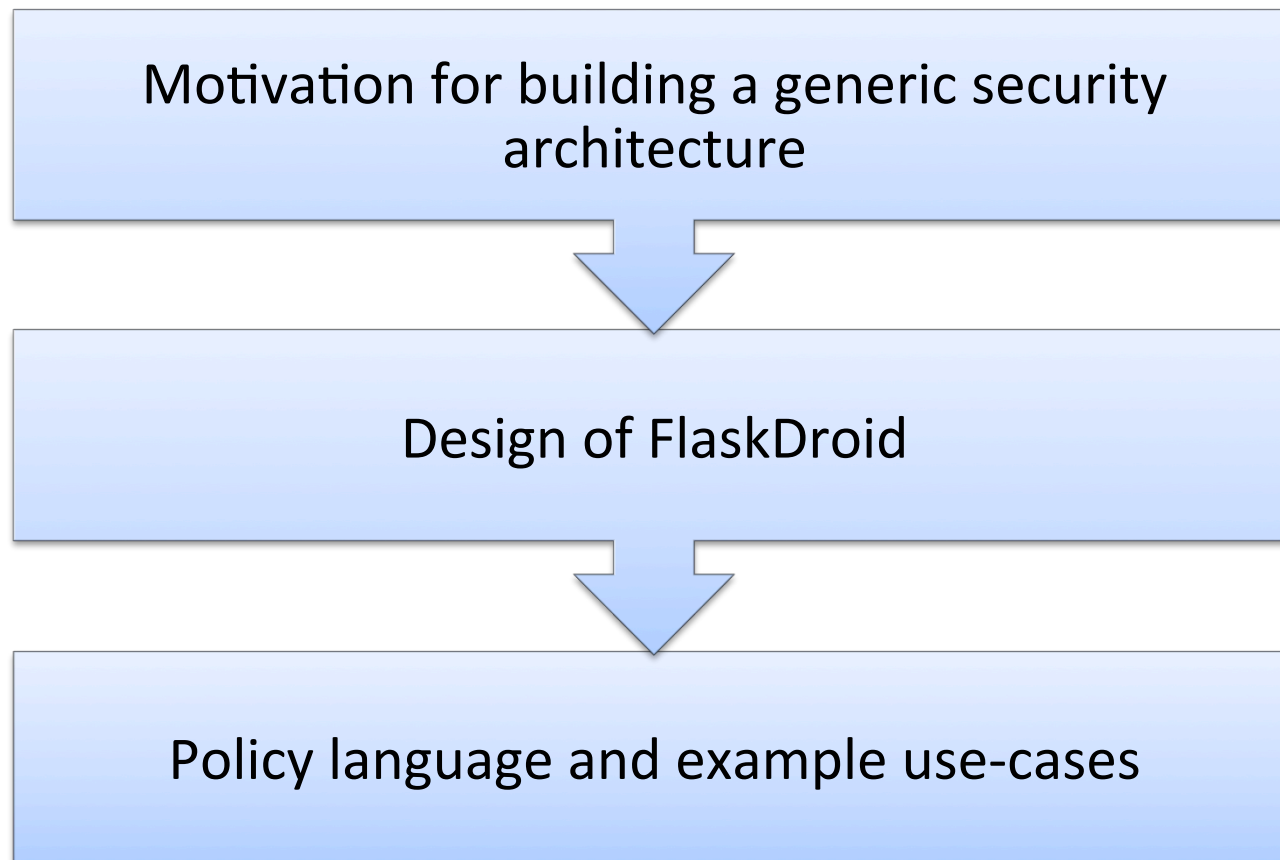
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CASED

This talk is about:

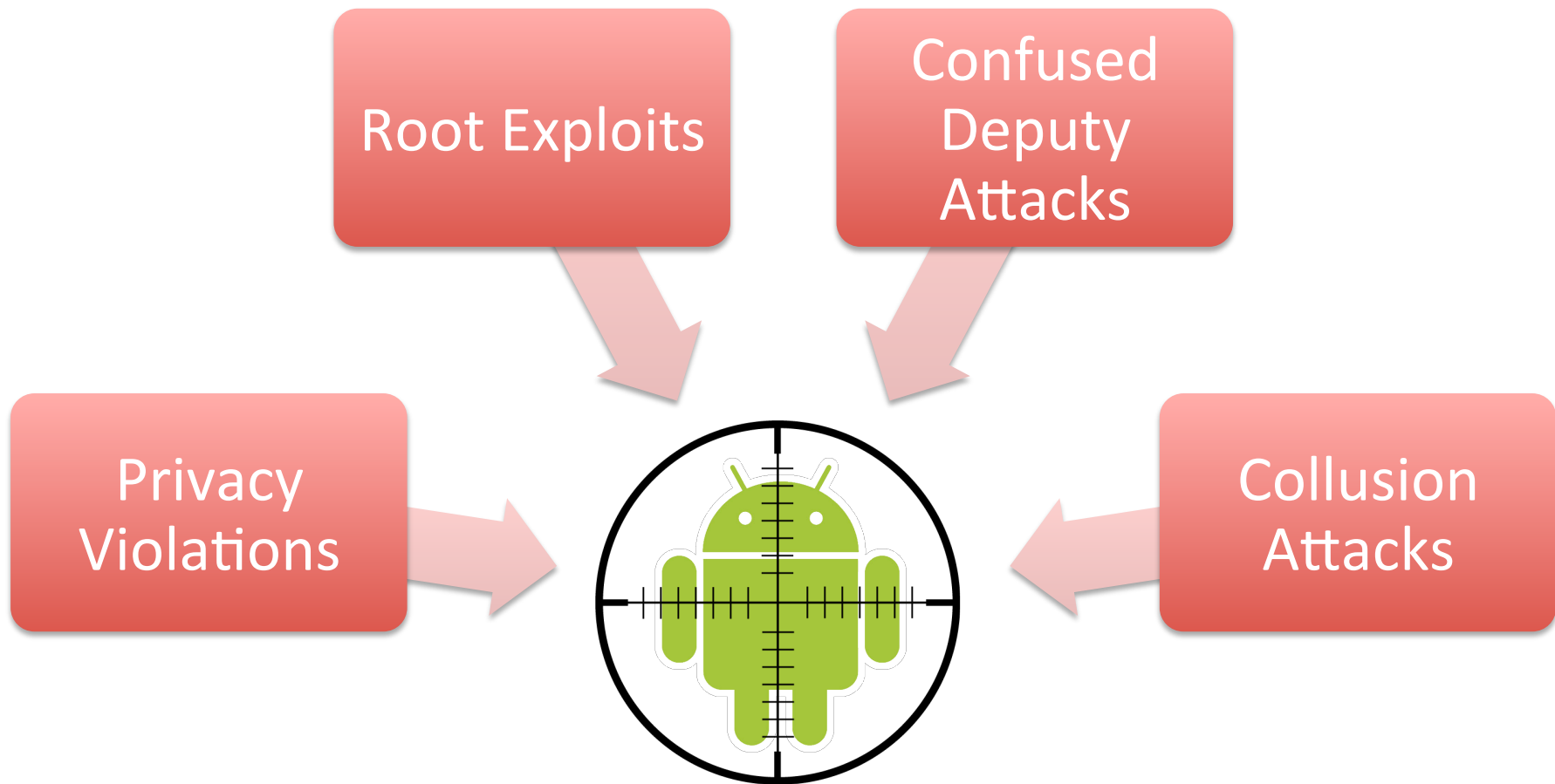
FlaskDroid: Generic security architecture for Android



Android's Security Architecture Shown To Be Insufficient



Example Attacks on Android



Academic Security Extensions





Key Observations

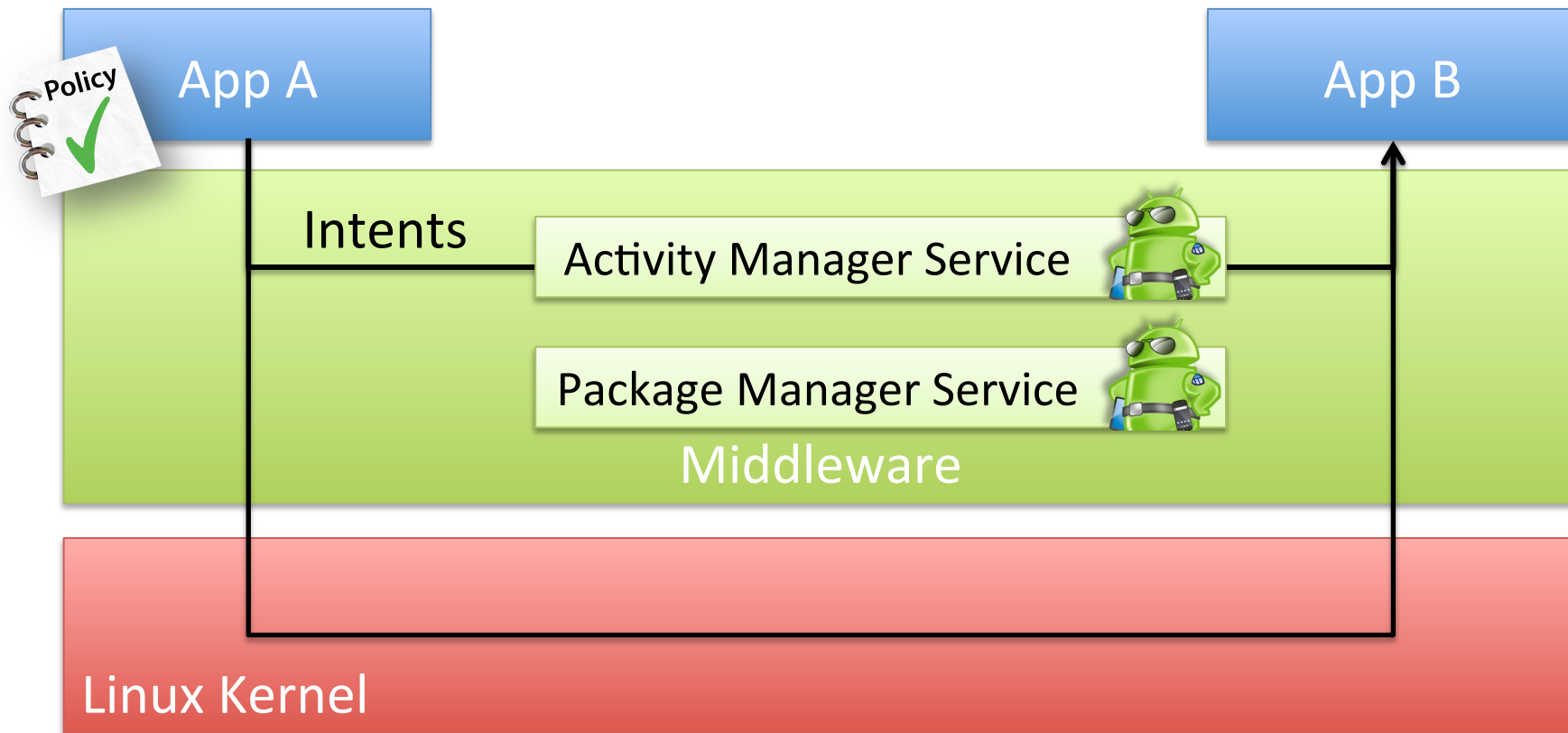
OBSERVATION #1:
MOST SECURITY EXTENSIONS ARE
MANDATORY ACCESS CONTROL SOLUTIONS
TAILORED TO A SPECIFIC PROBLEM

Saint

[Ongtang et al., 2009]

Runtime policy:

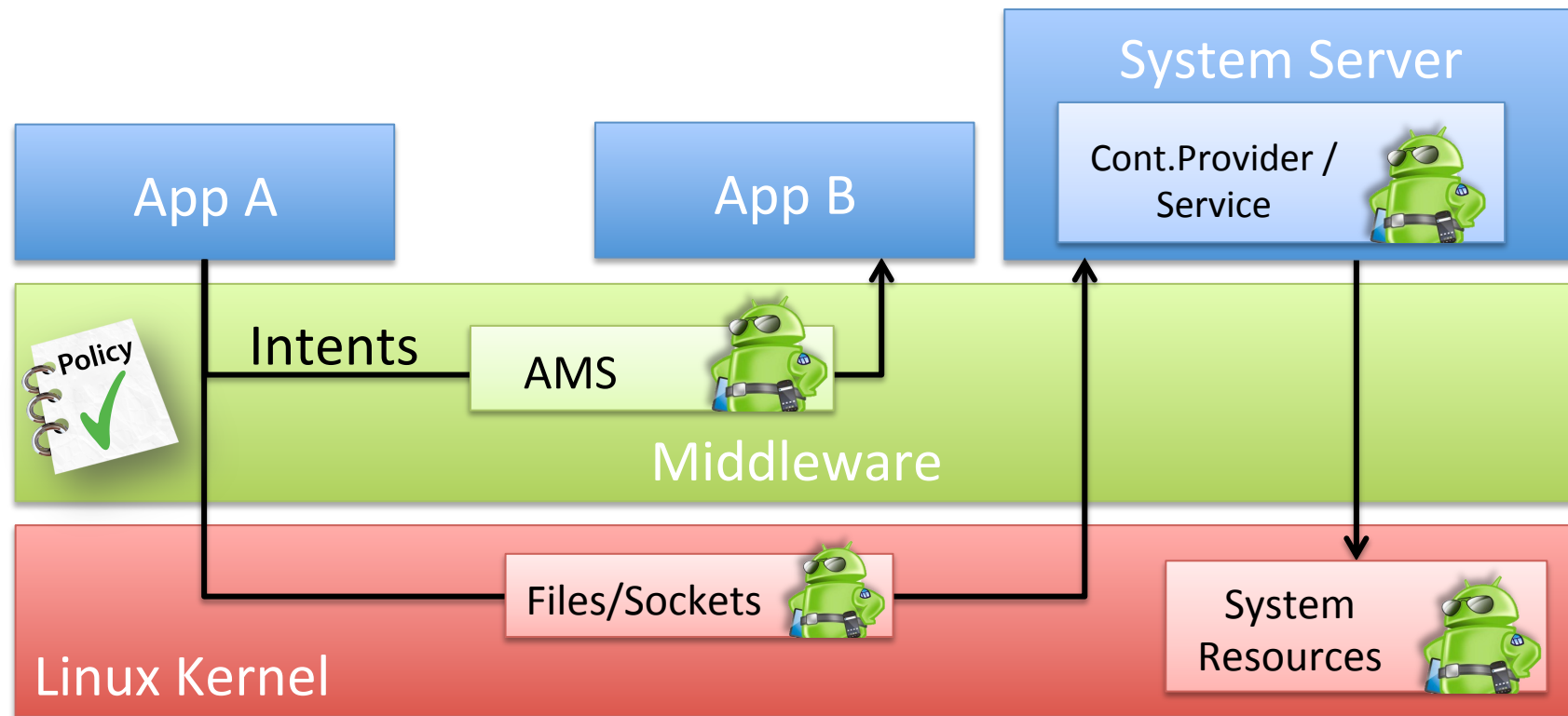
(expose|access) (source app, type, action) (destination app, component) conditions



XManDroid / TrustDroid

[Bugiel et al., 2012/2011]

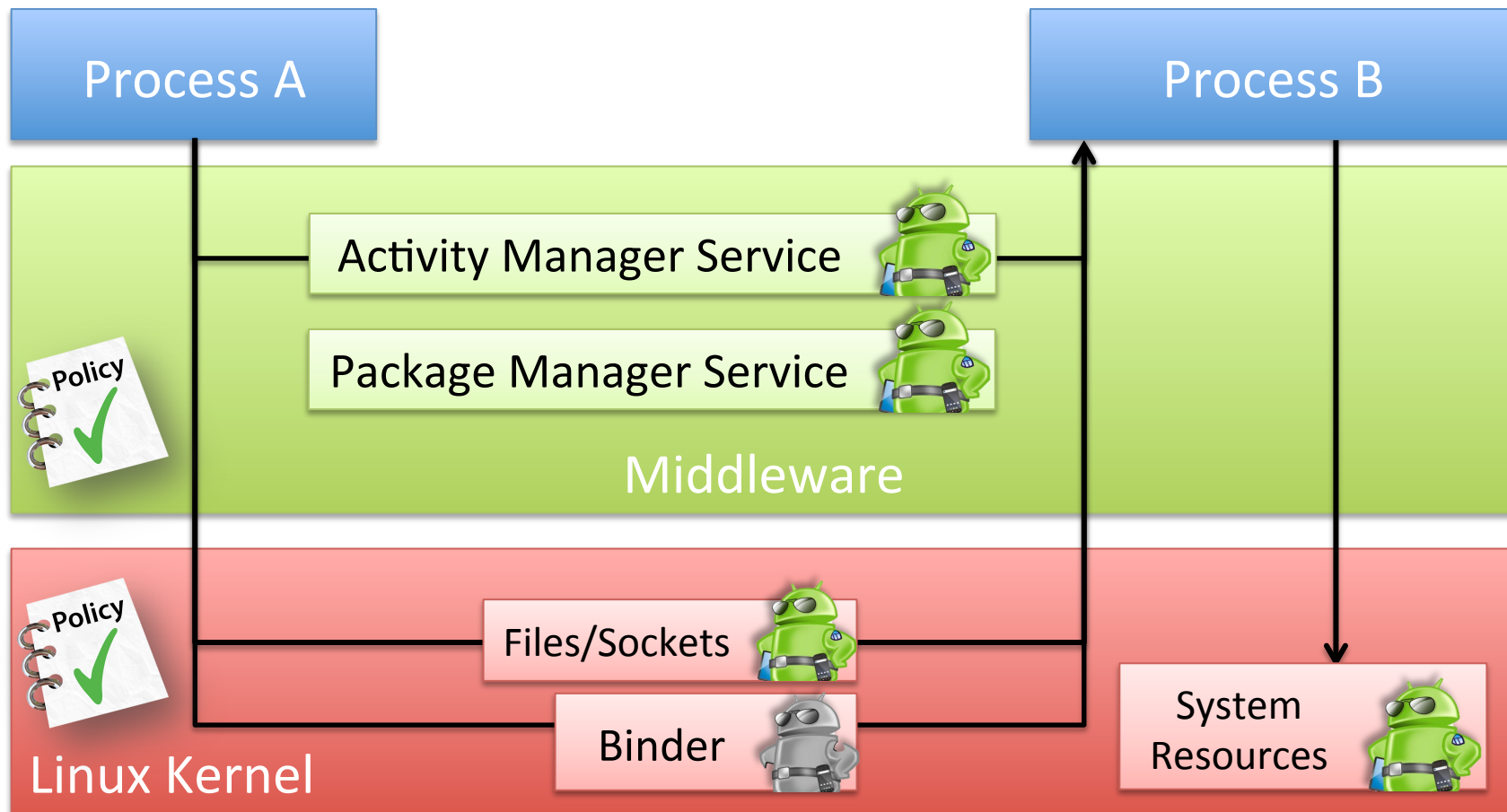
VALID policy language with Android-specific extensions



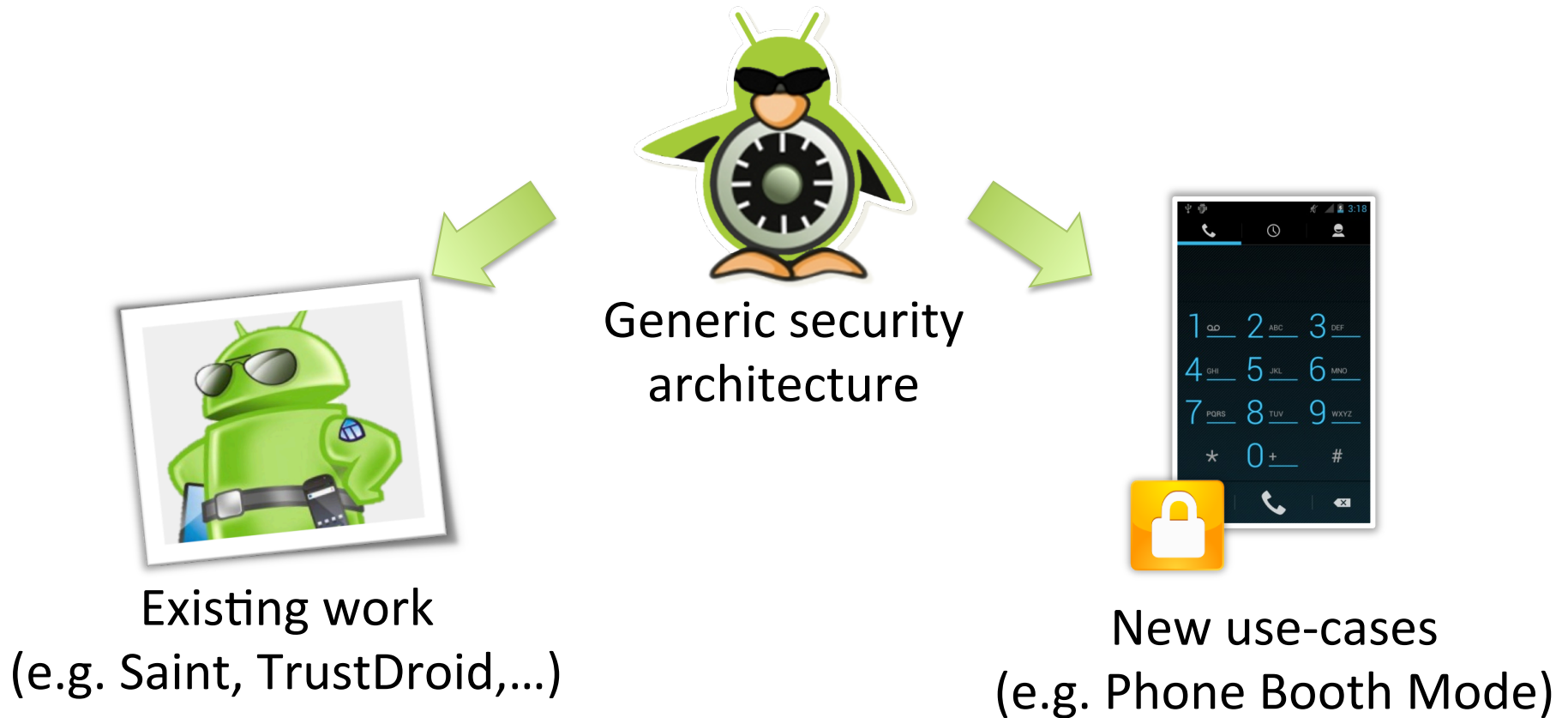
SE Android

[Smalley and Craig, 2013]

SELinux policy language (kernel) and MMAC extensions (middleware)

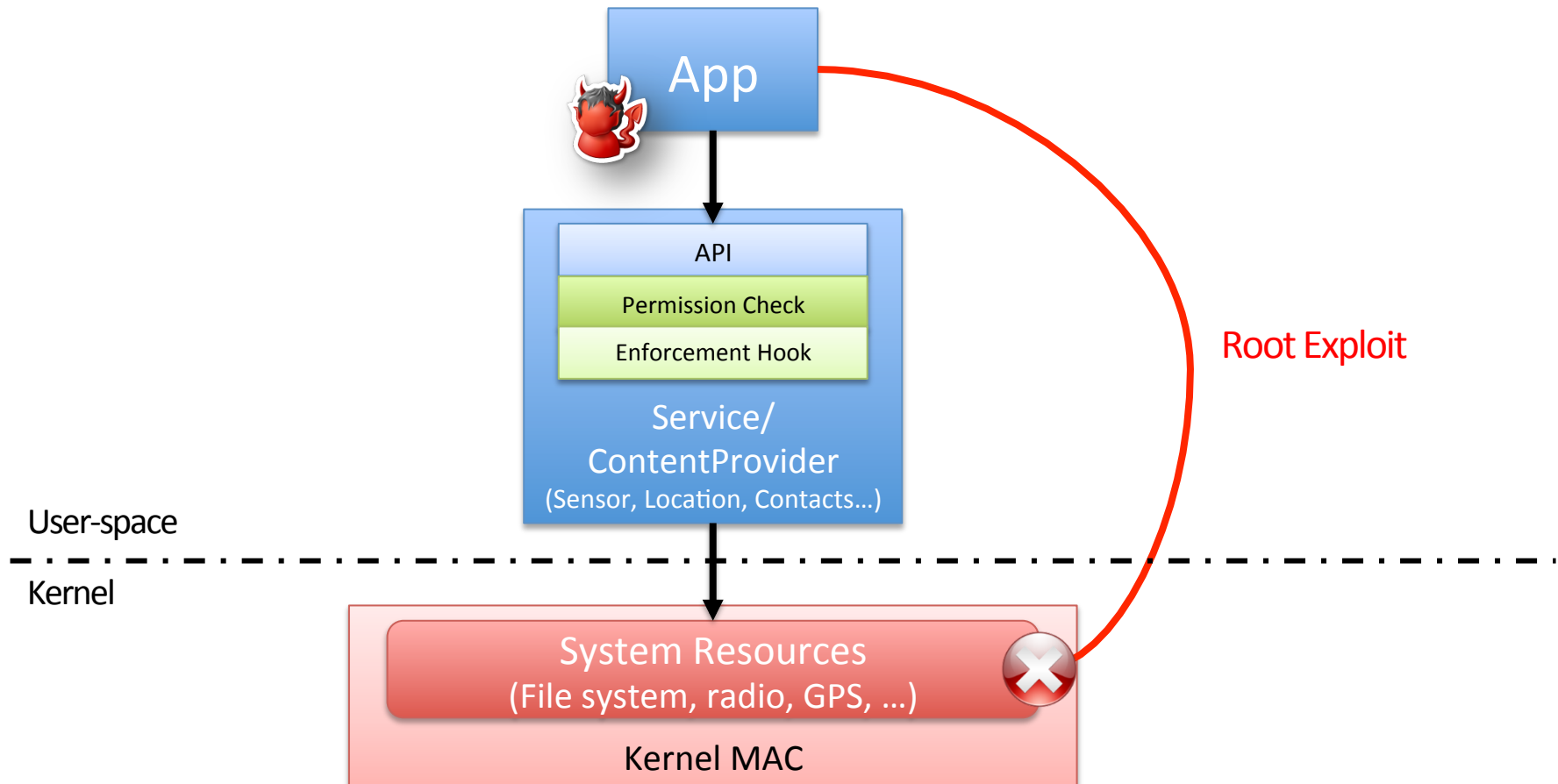


Nice to have: Policy-driven instantiations of use-cases



OBSERVATION #2:
ACCESS CONTROL REQUIRED AT BOTH
USER-SPACE AND KERNEL LEVEL

Observation #2: Access Control required at user-space and kernel level



FlaskDroid



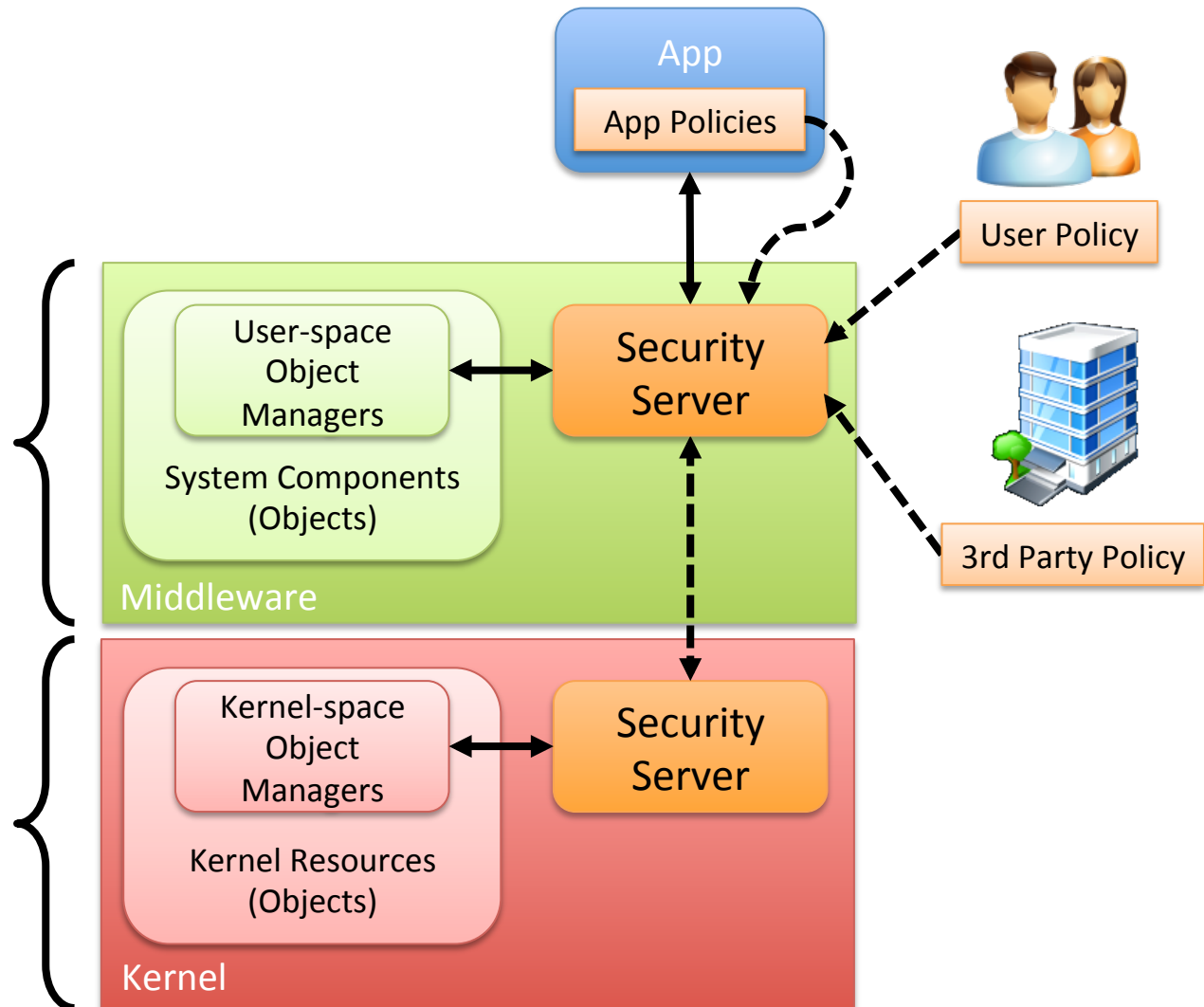
Main Contributions

- System-wide security framework operating on both middleware and kernel layer
- Policy language specifically designed for the rich semantics at middleware layer
- Policy-driven instantiations of use-cases and related work

Design

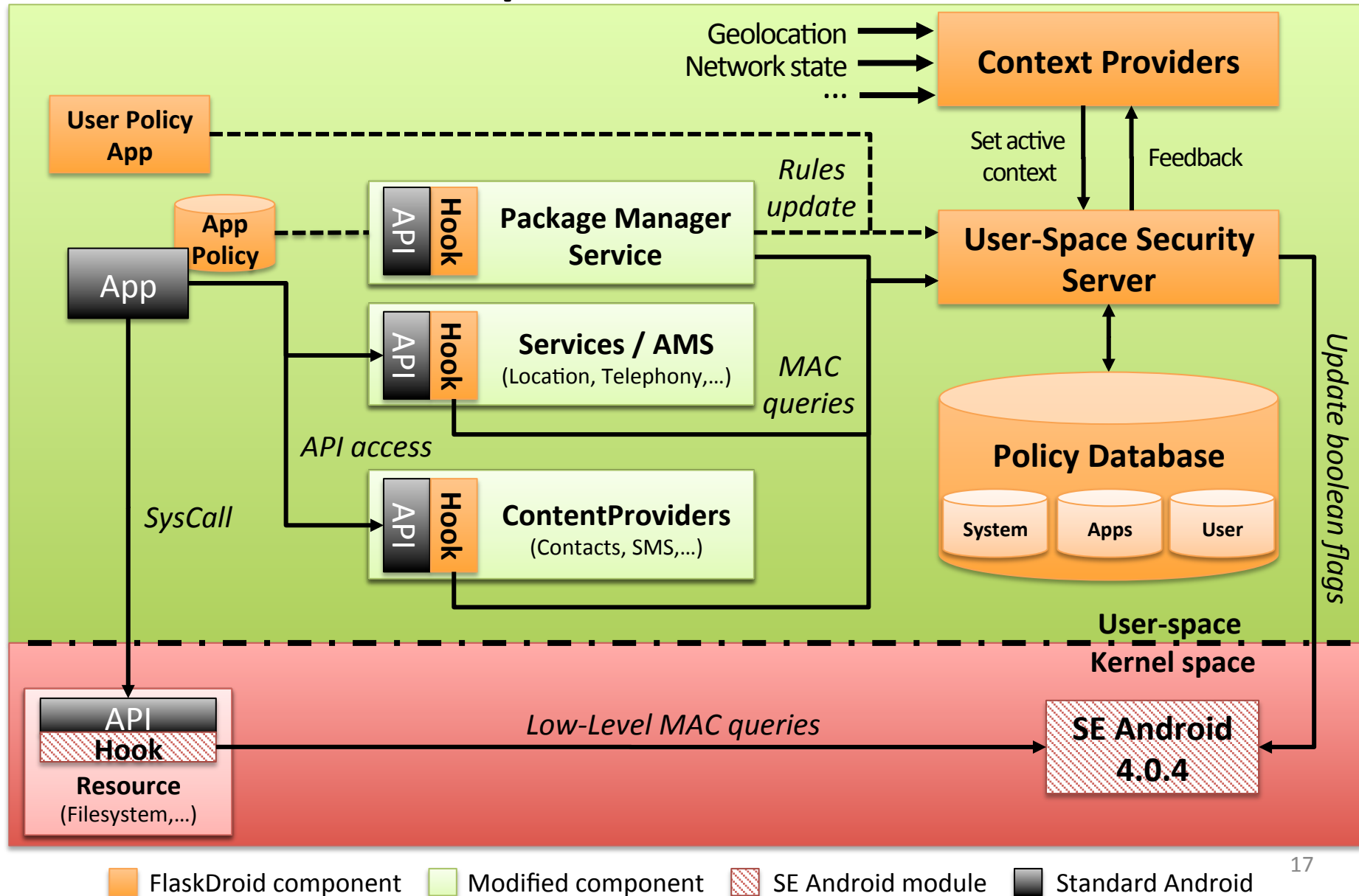
- Dynamic, system-state aware policies
- Support multiple stakeholder

- Preserve security invariants (e.g., no root)
- Low-level enforcement in alignment with middleware



← AccessControlCheck(Subject, Object, Operation, System State)
 ← Policy provisioning/sync

Implementation



Policy Language

```
type android_t;  
type contacts_email_v2_t;
```

————— Type defintions for
Type Enforcement

```
class contentProvider_c  
{  
    query insert update delete  
    readAccess writeAccess  
};  
  
class contactsProvider_c  
inherits contentProvider_c;
```

————— New classes for
middleware-specific
objects

Policy Language (cont.)

```
bool phoneBooth_b = false;  
kbool app_network;
```

Boolean definitions for
middleware and kernel

```
if(~phoneBooth_b)  
{  
    allow app_telephony_t any: contactsProvider_c {query};  
};
```

```
context phoneBooth_con;  
switchBoolean  
{  
    context=phoneBooth_con;  
    auto_reverse=true;  
    phoneBooth_b=true;  
};
```

Conditional policies

Context definitions and
mapping to boolean values

Policy Language (cont.)

```
appType app_contacts_t
{
    Package:package_name=com.android.contacts;
};

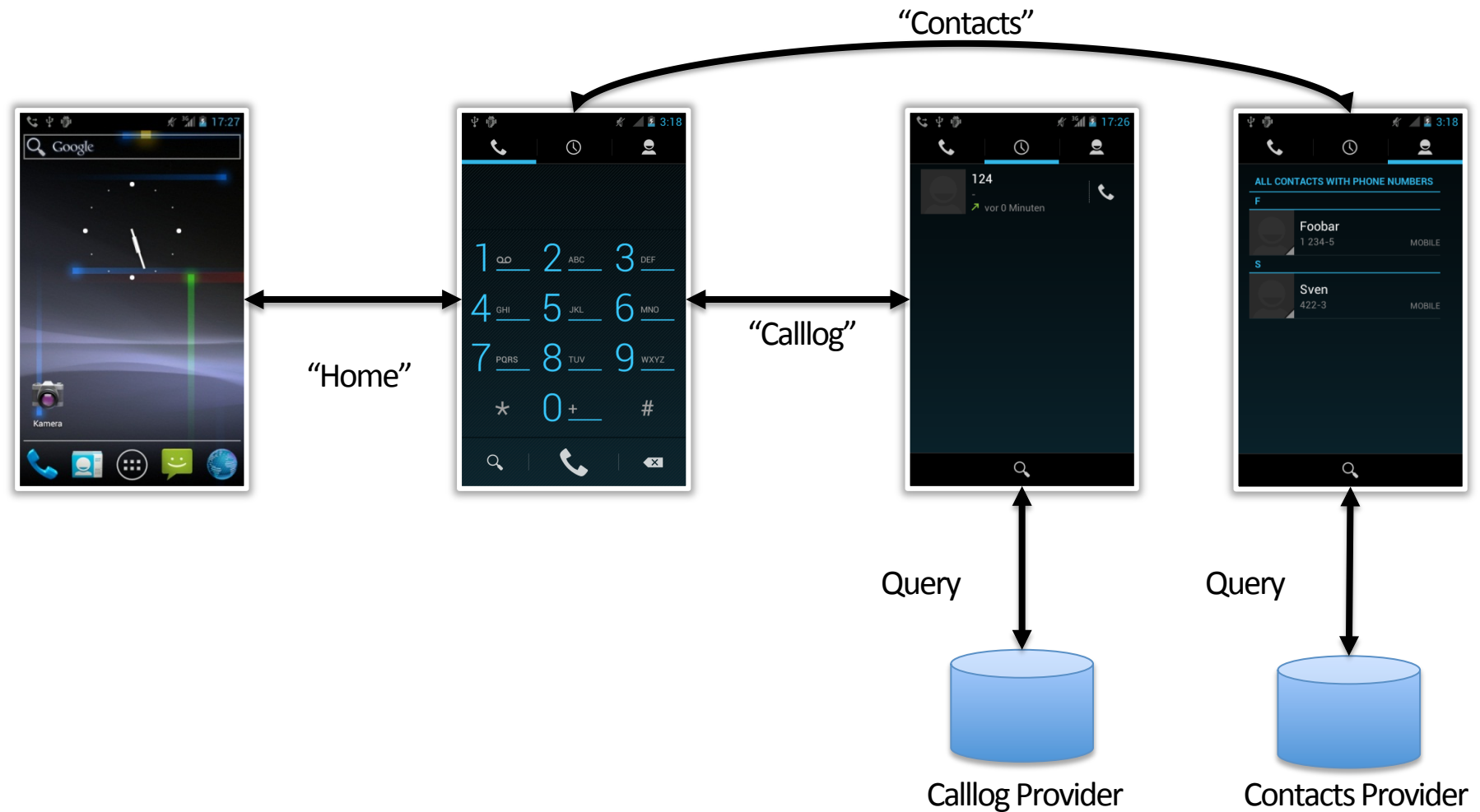
intentType intentLaunchHome_t
{
    Action:hasAction=android.intent.action.MAIN;
    Categories:hasCategory=android.intent.category.HOME;
};
```

Metrics for dynamically assigning
application and Intent types

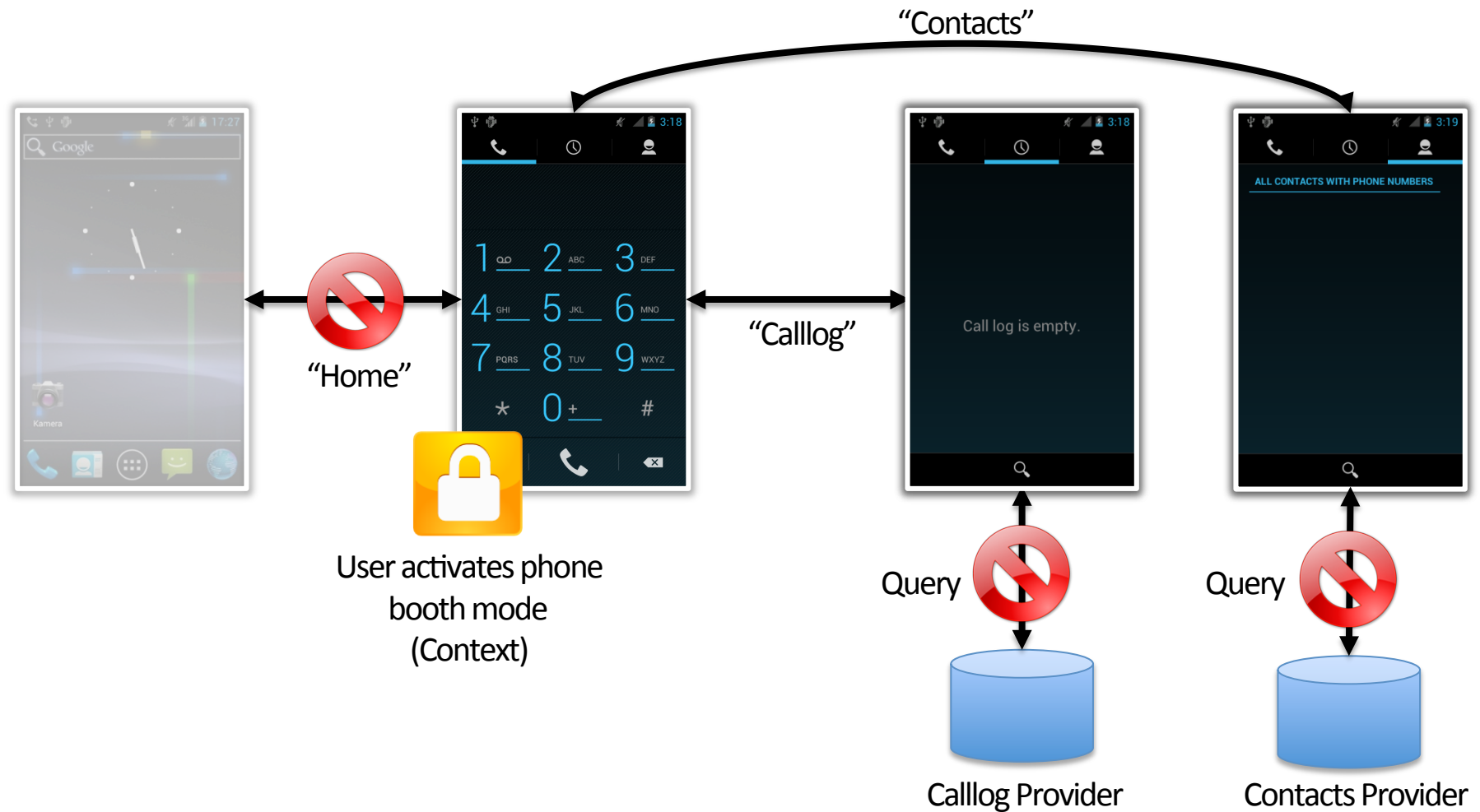
Base Policy

Policy	#Types	#Classes	#Rules
FlaskDroid Middleware MAC (base policy from 12/04/2012)	111	18	109
SE Android 4.0.4 (master branch, 12/04/2012)	232	84	1359
SELinux Fedora 17 (targeted, policy.27 from 12/04/2012)	3900	83	103235

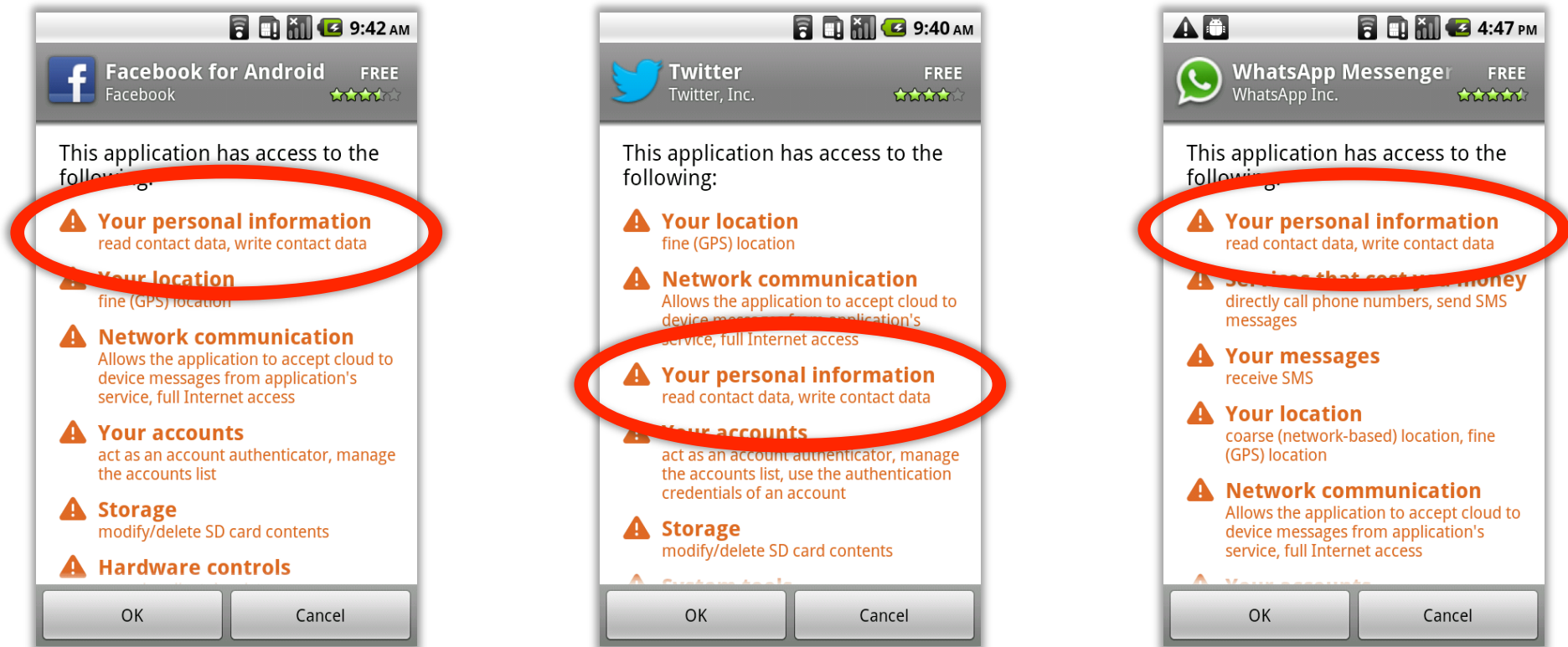
Use-case: “Phone booth mode”



Use-case: “Phone booth mode”

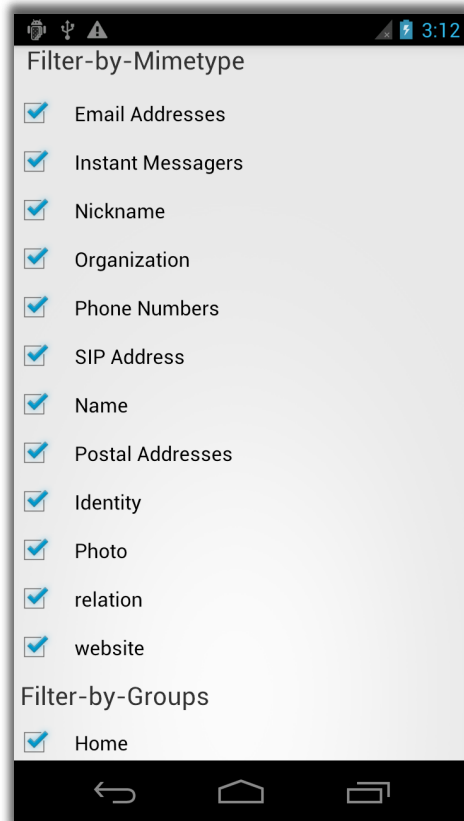


Use-case: Fine-grained Access to Contacts Data

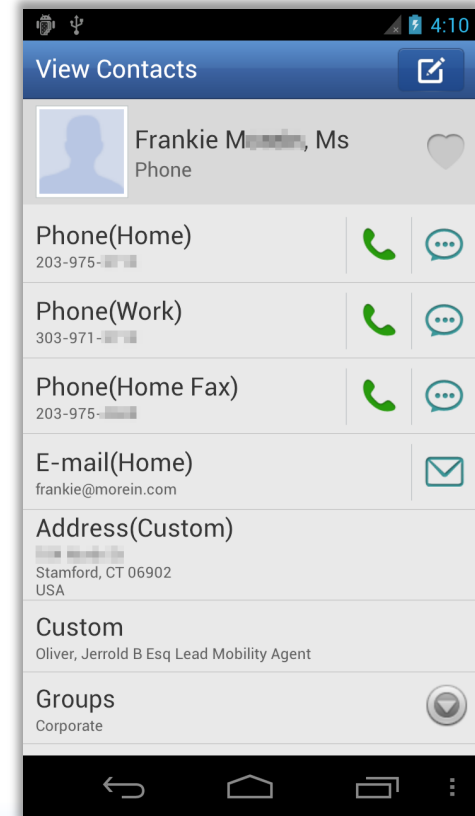
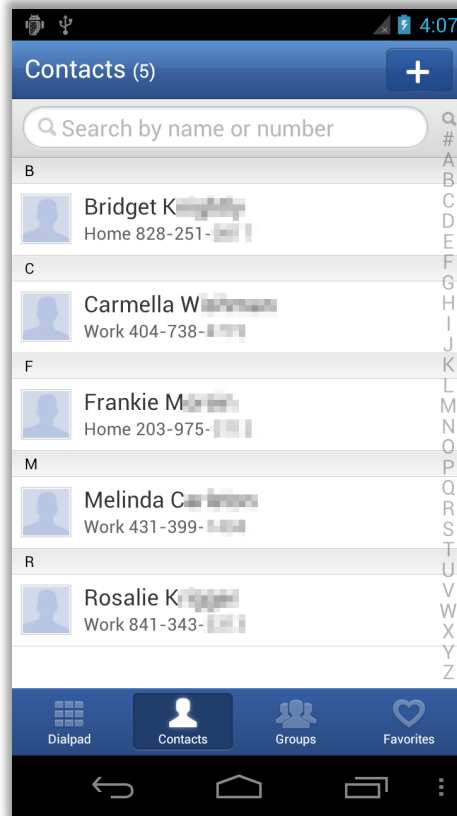


Do these apps *really* need *all* my contacts data?
Or are just the telephone numbers or email addresses enough?

Use-case: Fine-grained Access to Contacts Data

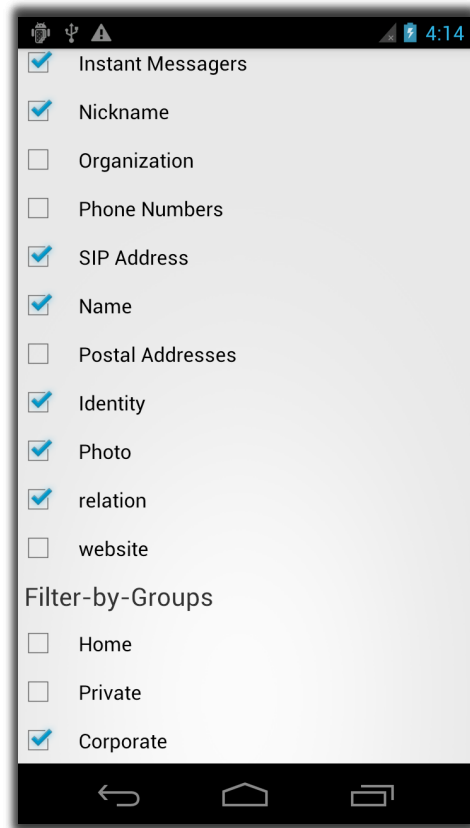


User Policy App

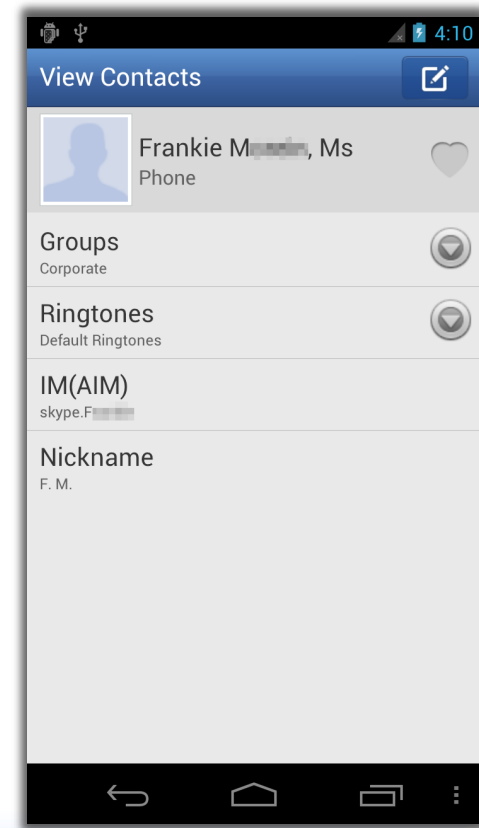
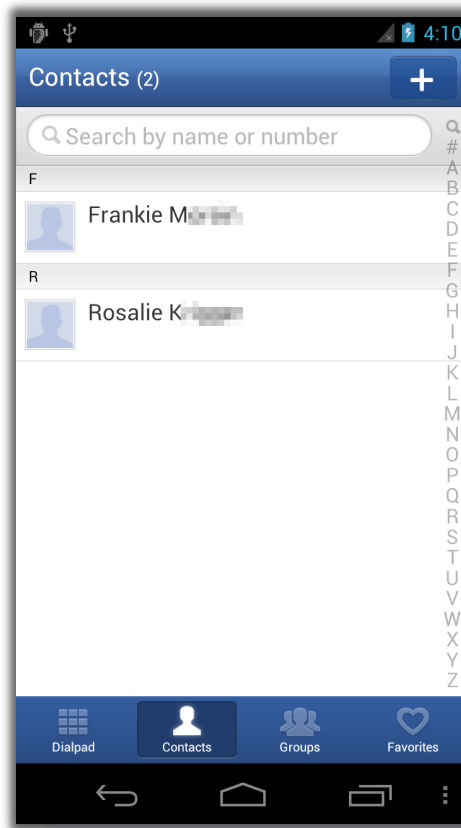


App

Use-case: Fine-grained Access to Contacts Data



User Policy App



App

Further use-cases

- *App developer policies*
(Saint)
- *Secure integration of higher privileged 3rd party apps*
(Firewall and Anti-Virus apps, no root required)
- *Multi-level security*
(private vs. business domain)
- *Context-aware policies*
(prevent reading sensor data while keyboard in foreground)

Quo Vadis?

- Port to SE Android 4.3
 - Integration with SE Android MMAC
- Towards *completeness*
 - Static analysis of API for hook placement
 - Formal analysis of policy subspaces
- More fine-grained types
 - Currently assigned to application sandboxes

Thank You!
Questions?

www.flaskdroid.org

References

- **[Ongtang et al., 2009]** M. Ongtang, S. McLaughlin, W. Enck, and P. McDaniel, *“Semantically Rich Application-Centric Security in Android,”* in ACSAC 2009
- **[Bugiel et al., 2011]** S. Bugiel, L. Davi, A. Dmitrienko, S. Heuser, A.-R. Sadeghi, and B. Shastry, *“Practical and lightweight domain isolation on Android,”* in SPSM 2011
- **[Bugiel et al., 2012]** S. Bugiel, L. Davi, A. Dmitrienko, T. Fischer, A.-R. Sadeghi, and B. Shastry, *“Towards taming privilege-escalation attacks on Android,”* in NDSS 2012
- **[Smalley and Craig, 2013]** S. Smalley and R. Craig, *“Security Enhanced (SE) Android: Bringing Flexible MAC to Android,”* in NDSS 2013.