#### **Device Monitor for Android**

**Detecting botnets in mobile environment** 

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## The agenda

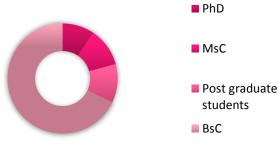
- Introduction
  - XLAB, ACDC
- Android malware
  - exploits
- Device Monitor
  - Features
  - Infrastructure
- DEMO

## Introduction – about the company

#### **XLAB**

- Founded in 2001
- Strong research base
- Cloud services, cloud technology
- Mobile application development
- Application level security, best practices
- Security on mobile devices







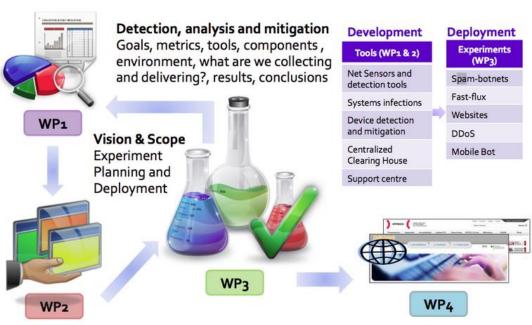


## Advanced Cyber Defence Centre

- CIP-PSP
- 28 partners
- 01/02/2013 to 31/07/2015 (30m)





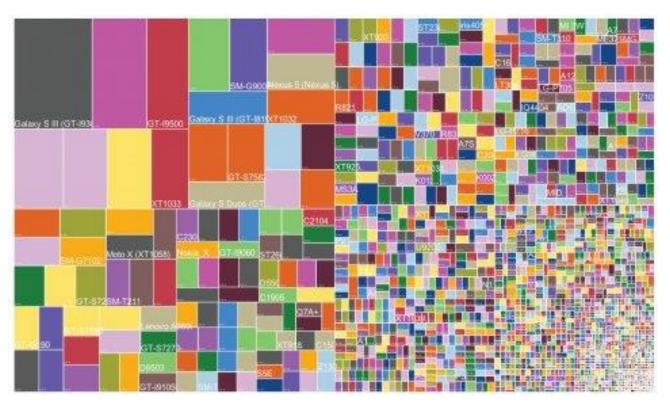


http://www.acdc-project.eu/?page\_id=48



#### Android: malware on mobile devices?

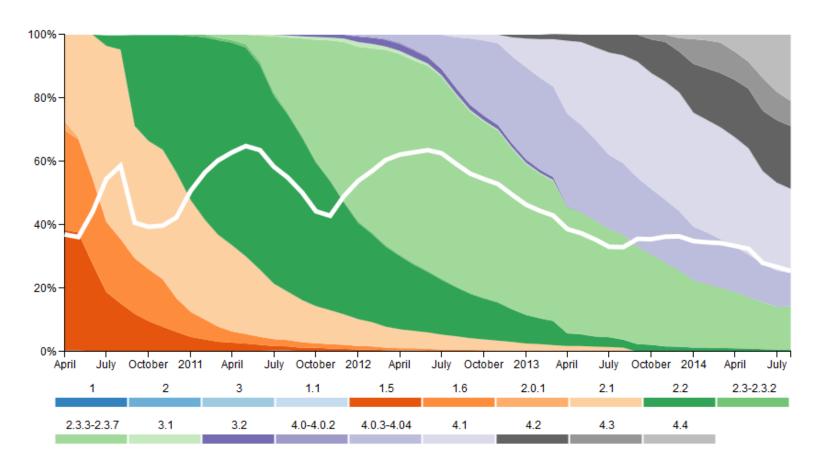
It exists, but...device/API fragmentation



By OpenSignal



# Android API fragmentation



By OpenSignal



#### Mobile botnets?





## Building a mobile botnet

- Choose a device model, API version
  - 4.2
- Find weaknesses
  - Master-key, SMS hijack
- Use them to infiltrate the code
  - Drive-by-download
- Run the code "in stealth mode"
  - Commands
  - CC communication
- You could potentially control at least 20% of Android devices



## Known exploits

- Master-key
  - Pretend to be A but installing the app as B
  - Repackage the application with different source
- Fake ID
  - A security hole within the OS' libraries
  - Internet browser's plugins
- SMS hijacks
  - app capable of discarding SMS messages BEFORE user gets the notification



#### Introduction – Device Monitor

- Mobile application sensor
- Detection
  - Outgoing connections to malicious resources
  - Detection of SMS hijacking
- Application scanning
  - Classification based on app's permissions
  - Master-key, Fake ID
- Prevention to access known malicious resouces
  - Dedicated, corporate networks



#### Device Monitor cont.

- Notifies the user and central server when
  - Detected malware is installed
  - Connecting to potential malicious end-points
- Dedicated infrastructure for data aggregation
- Notifies the user about suspicious events (logs)



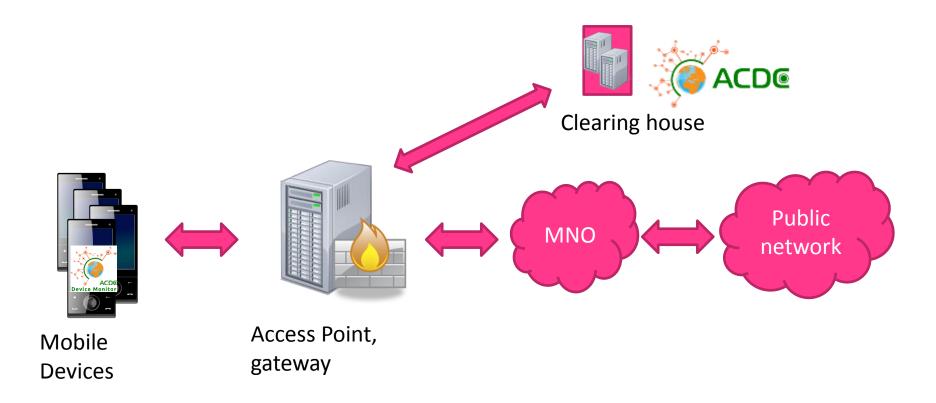
#### **Device Monitor features**

- Network sensor on mobile device queries **GCMServer** for
  - URL status
  - list of rogue IPs which is provided by Suricata IDS
  - Sync detections
- On Wi-Fi networks:
  - Email clients:
    - ✓ rogue URLs can be recognized and access prevented (DEMO)
  - Other applications:
    - ✓ rogue destination IPs are recognized when connection is made (DEMO)
    - ✓ Connections can be dropped if so configured on the Suricata IDS
- On Mobile networks:
  - Email clients:
    - ✓ rogue URLs can be recognized and access prevented (DEMO)
  - Other applications:
    - ⊗ rogue destination IPs cannot be recognized nor access prevented when connection is made since mobile provider's proxy is visible as destination IP





#### Infrastructure

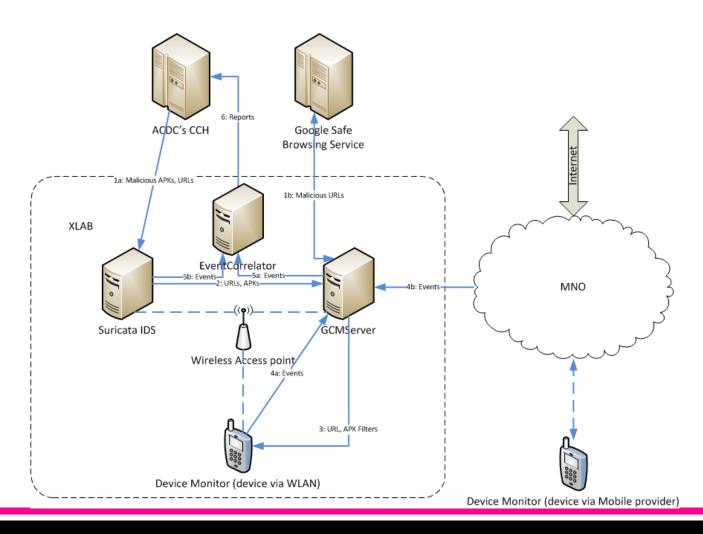




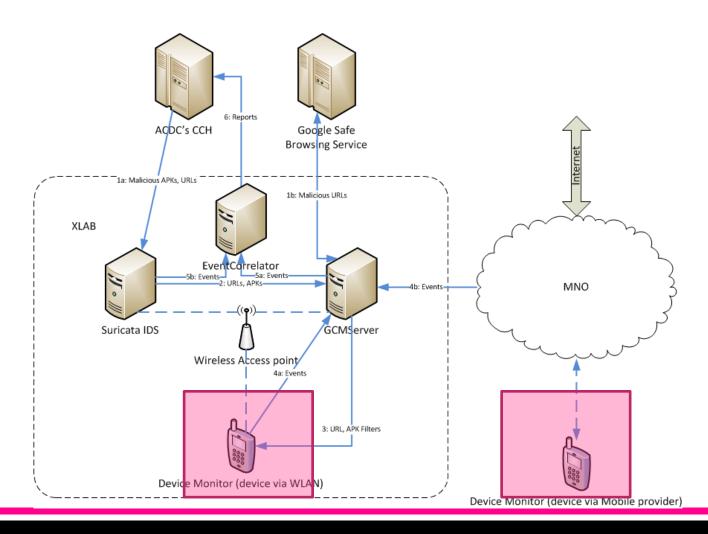
#### Infrastructure consists of

- Mobile agents
  - Device Monitor
- IDS
  - Suricata
- Analytics
  - EventCorrelator
- Message bus
  - GCMServer, RabbitMQ server

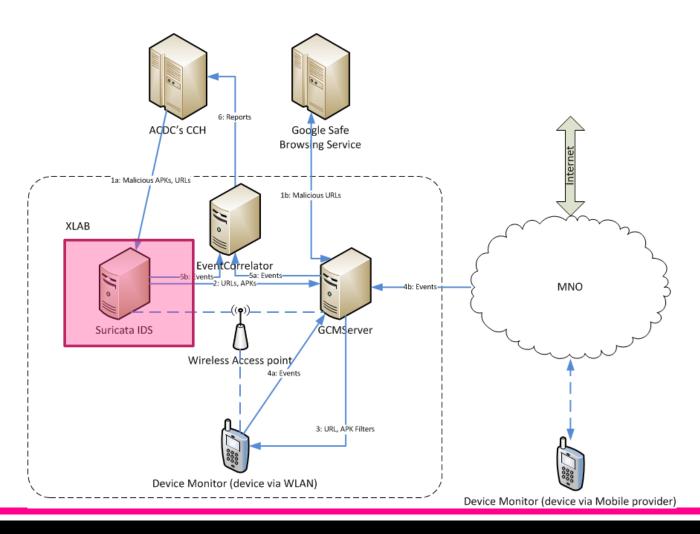




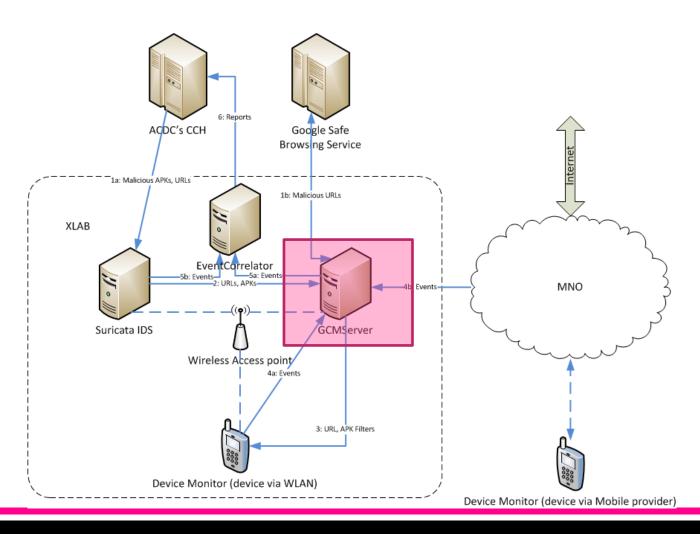




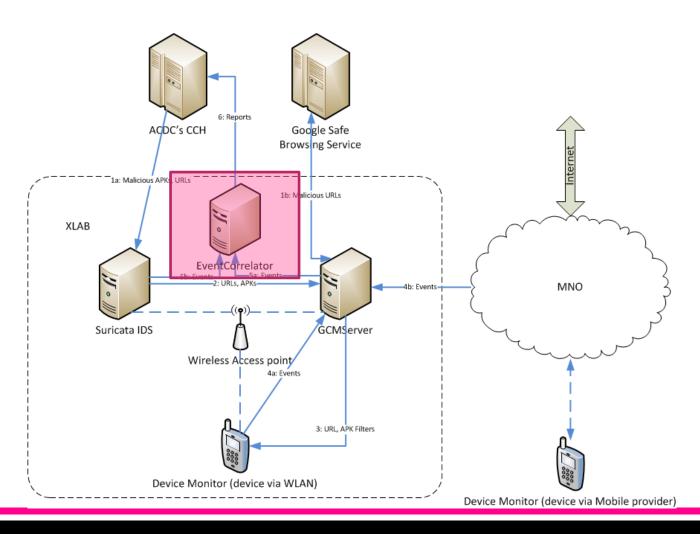














# Device Monitor features recap

What can be detected within MNOs or dedicated network (AP) with Device Monitor?

	App classification	SMS hijack	Master-key	Fake ID	UrlBrowse	Suspicious connection	Prevention to access
MNO							
Wireless AP							



## Available on Google Play Store

https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id
=eu.acdc.xlab.devicemonitor





# PRESENTATION'S OVER **Device Monitor** URLCheck Suspicious connections SMS hijack Master Key and Fake ID exploits IT'S DEMO TIME!



## Thanks!

Questions?



## Acknowledgements

#### Advanced Cyber Defence Center





























































