

# Towards Discovering and Understanding Task Hijacking in Android

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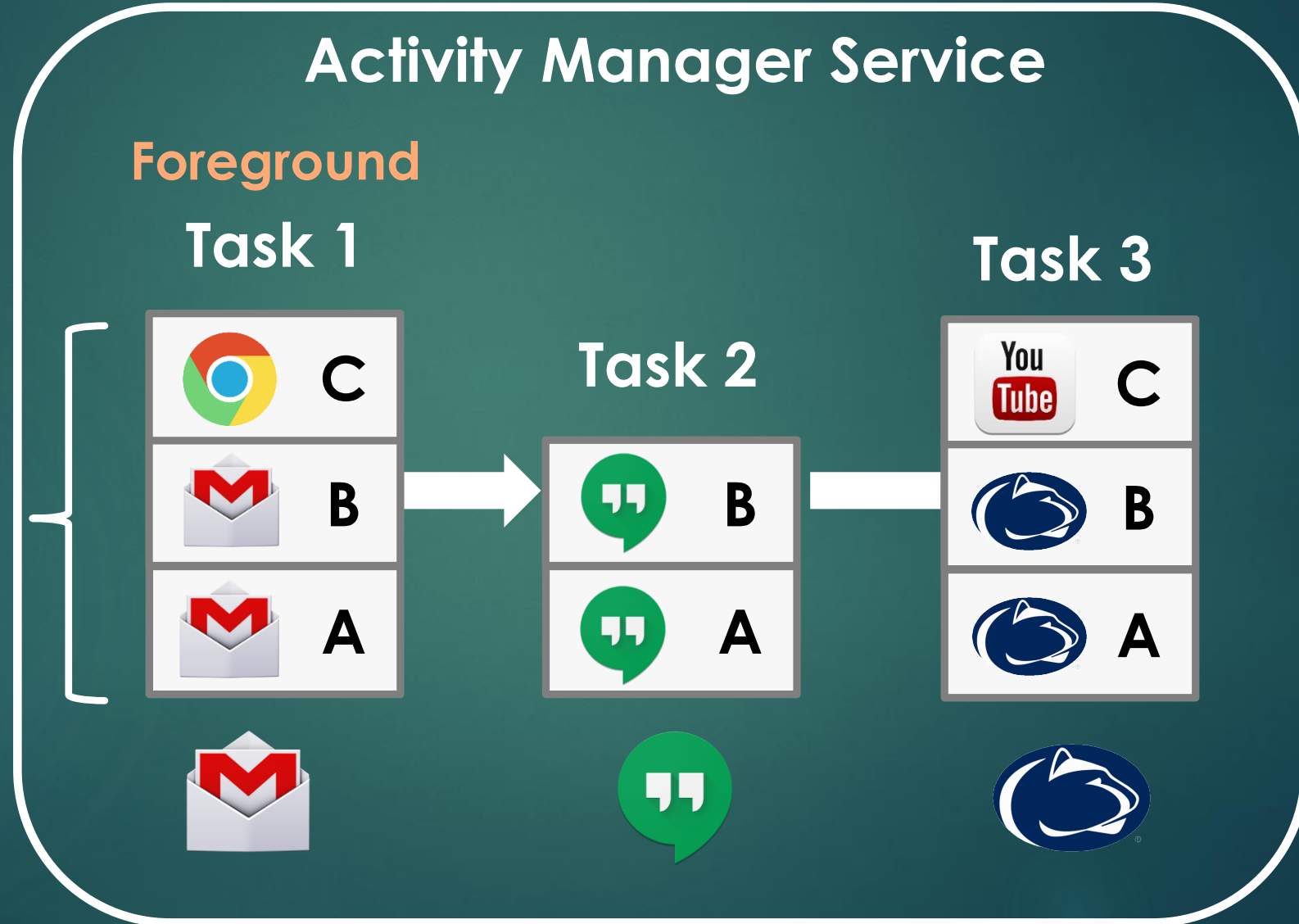
# Android Multi-tasking

- ▶ In **PC world**, multitasking means multiple processes are running at the same period of time.
- ▶ In **Android**, multitasking is a different concept:
  - “A task is a collection of activities that users interact with when performing a certain job”*
  - Android developer documentation

# Android Multi-tasking

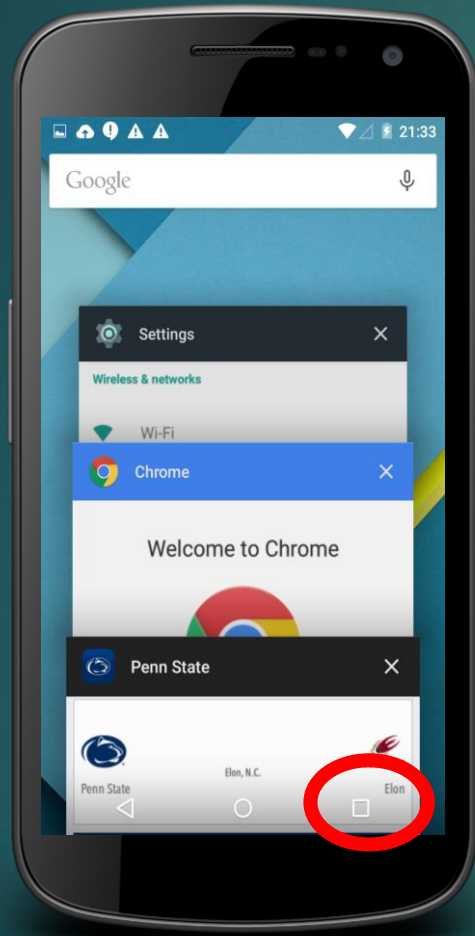


Back Stack





# Android Multi-tasking



✓ Task switching



✓ UI navigation



✓ Task customization

# Security Concerns

- ▶ However, the security implication of Android multitasking remains under-investigated
  - ❖ Android allows activities from different apps to reside in the same task (or back stack)
  - ❖ Android offers developers great flexibility to customize task behaviors
- ▶ We find that Android multitasking is plagued by a serious security risk – **task hijacking**

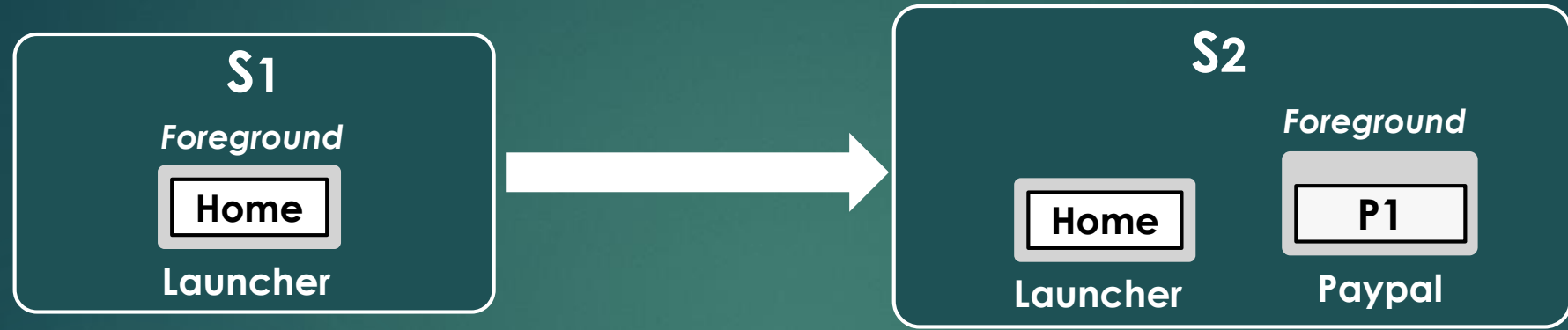


# Example - User Spoofing



# User Spoofing Attack

## Normal Case





# How does mal-activity migrate?

- ▶ The malware tricks the system to relocate the malicious activity (M2) to the Paypal task by manipulating the following task control knobs:
  - ❖ Task affinity
  - ❖ `allowTaskReparenting`

# Task Affinity

- ▶ An activity attribute defined in each <activity> tag in AndroidManifest.xml
- ▶ Task affinity specifies which task that the activity desires to join. By default, all activities in an app have the same affinity – the app package name

```
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    package="com.example.app" >

    <application>
        <activity android:name=".ActivityA" />
        <activity android:name=".ActivityB" android:taskAffinity="com.example.app:taskB" />
    </application>
</manifest>
```

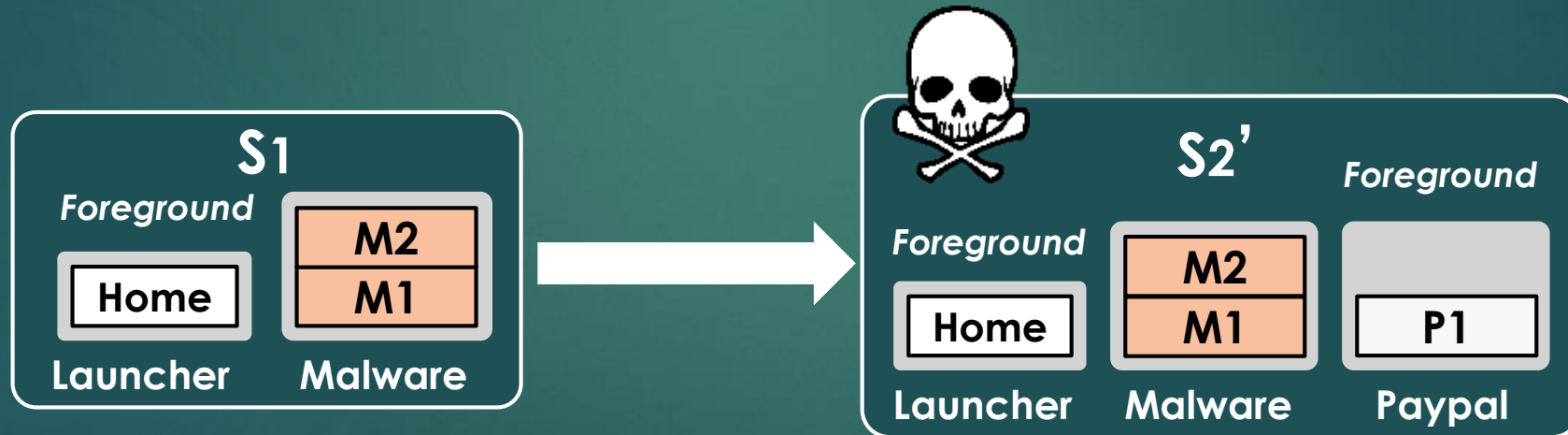
# Task Affinity

- ▶ Developer can re-define the task affinity in order to achieve desirable task behavior
  - ❖ Group activities into different tasks
  - ❖ Place activities defined in different apps within the same task
- ▶ If **<allowTaskReparenting = "true">** for activity A, and when a task with the same affinity as A is brought to the front, the system would move the “relocatable” activity A from its original hosting task to this new foreground task

# User Spoofing Attack

Malware abuses the following task control knobs:

1. Activity M2: taskAffinity = **com.paypal.android**
2. Activity M2: allowTaskReparenting = **true**



# Research Questions

- ▶ Question 1: How many types of task hijacking?
- ▶ Question 2: How to craft the individual attacks?
- ▶ Question 3: How to assess the vulnerability?
- ▶ Question 4: How to defend task hijacking?

# Task Control Knobs

- ▶ We find that there are a rich set of task control knobs that can be abused by a task hijacking attack
- ▶ Task control knobs in 4 categories:

| Intent Flag  | Activity Attribute   | Call-back Function | Framework API  |
|--|--|--------------------|--|
| NEW_TASK<br>SINGLE_TOP<br>REORDER_TO_FRONT<br>NO_HISTORY<br>CLEAR_TASK<br>NEW_DOCUMENT<br>MULTIPLE_TASKS | launchMode<br>taskAffinity<br>allowTaskReparenting<br>documentLaunchMode<br>FinishOnTaskLaunch | onBackPressed()    | TaskStackBuilder class<br>startActivity()<br>startActivities() |

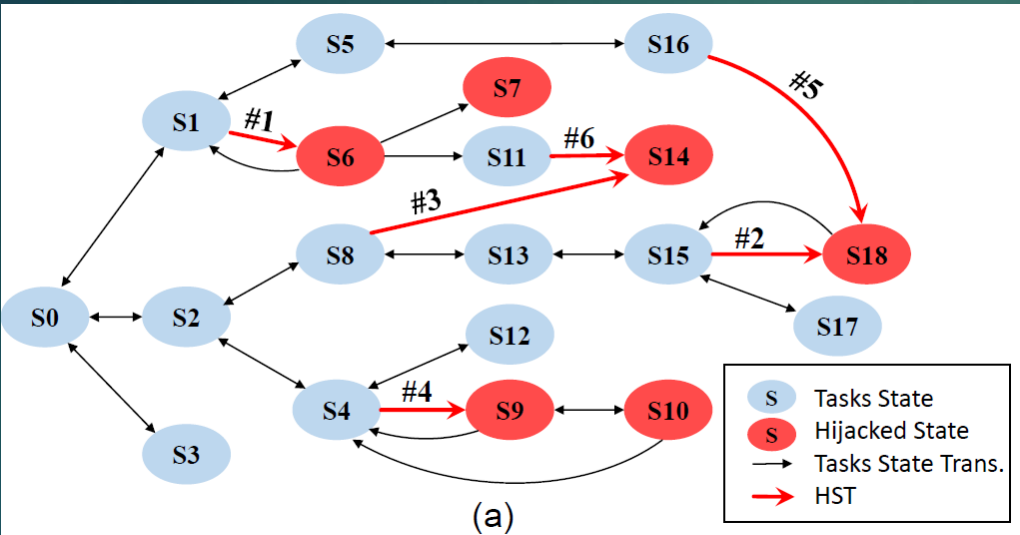


# Methodology

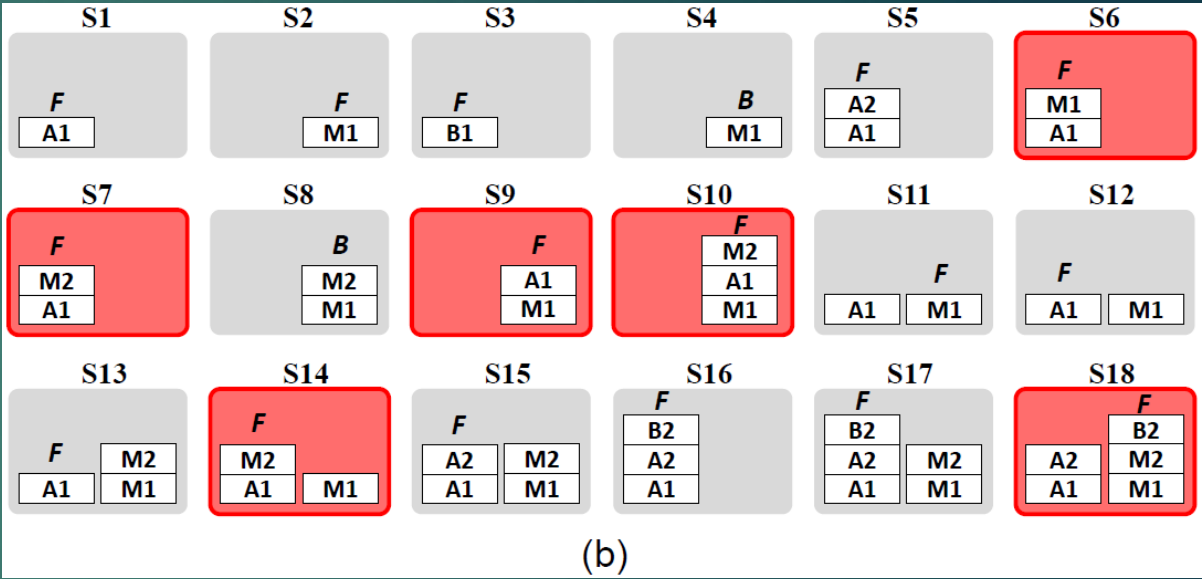
- ▶ We formalize the task dynamic as a state transition model
  - ▶ **Hijacked task state**: at least one task in the system contains both malicious and benign activities
  - ▶ **Hijack state transition (HST)**: state transition that leads the system to a hijacked task state
- ▶ We simulate an Android system with three apps
  - ▶ Two benign apps (A, B), one malware (M)
  - ▶ Connect task states and generate task state transition graph
  - ▶ Flag the hijacked task states and HST in the graph

# Question 1: Types of Task Hijacking

Task State Transition Graph



Task States

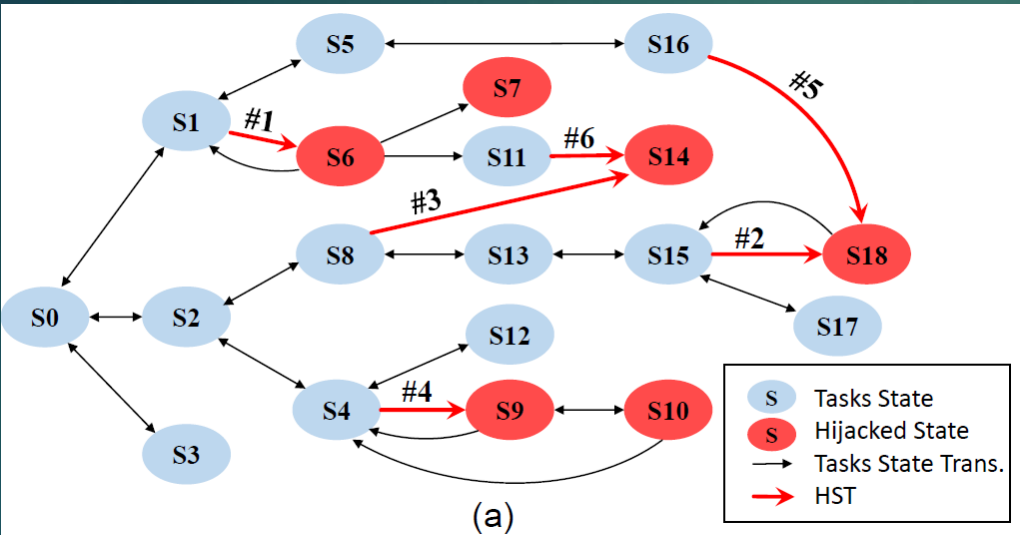


*Two types of Hijacking State Transitions (HST):*

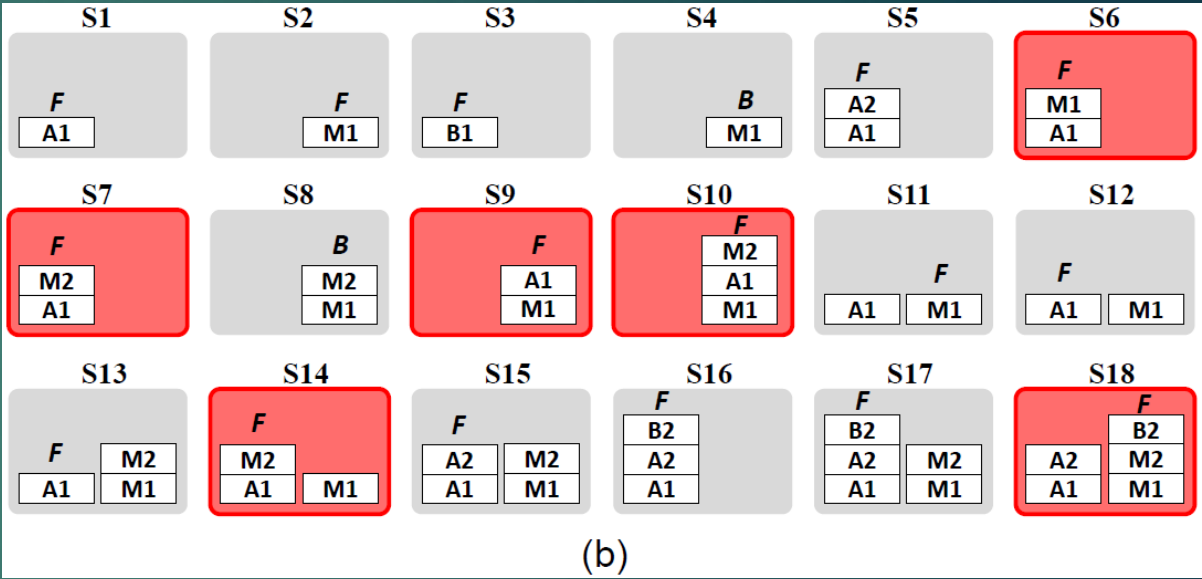
- ▶ Malware activity moves to benign app task
- ▶ Benign activity is placed into malware task

# Question 1: Types of Task Hijacking

Task State Transition Graph



Task States



## Observations:

- ▶ There are many possible hijacking state transitions (HSTs)
- ▶ Once exploited, the HSTs could result in practical and serious real-world attacks

## Question 2 – Enabled attacks

We implemented 6 proof-of-concept attacks in 3 categories:

| Attack Category   | Consequence  | Attack Name                 | Vulnerable Systems & Apps    |
|-------------------|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| User Spoofing     | <b>Sensitive information stolen</b>                      | Spoofing attack             | <b>all ; all</b>             |
|                   |  | Phishing attack ( I – III ) | <b>all ; some apps</b>       |
| Denial-of-service | <b>App function disabled; Restriction of user access</b> | Ransomware                  | <b>&gt;Android 5.0 ; all</b> |
| User Monitoring   | <b>User privacy infringement</b>                         | Spyware                     | <b>&gt;Android 5.0 ; all</b> |

**Task hijacking attacks affect all latest Android versions and apps, including the most privileged apps!**

# Question 3: Vulnerability Assessment

- ▶ We would like to first understand the use of security-sensitive task control knobs in real implementation
- ▶ We analyze 6.8 million apps from Google Play and other 12 popular third-party app markets

| Activity Attribute                  | % of Apps | Intent Flag          | % of Apps |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
| allowTaskReparenting="true"         | 0.80      | NEW_TASK             | 79.42     |
| launchMode="singleTask"             | 24.63     | CLEAR_TOP            | 37.59     |
| launchMode= other non-default modes | 24.75     | EXCLUDE_FROM_RECENTS | 10.08     |
| taskAffinity= own pck. name         | 2.36      | <b>Events</b>        |           |
| taskAffinity= other                 | 1.60      |                      |           |
| excludeFromRecents="true"           | 12.45     |                      |           |
| alwaysRetainTaskState="true"        | 2.03      |                      |           |
|                                     |           | onBackPressed()      | 62.00     |
|                                     |           | TaskStackBuilder     | 7.27      |
|                                     |           | startActivities()    | 5.47      |

# Case Study – Task Affinity

- ▶ 1.6% (109K apps) of all apps set the task affinity without containing their own package name
- ▶ These apps may interfere with the multitasking behaviors of other apps
  - ▶ *Unintentional*: careless app developers who are unaware of the security implications.
  - ▶ *Intentional*: task affinity intentionally set to popular app's package name in order to implement legitimate “add-on” feature for these popular apps.
  - ▶ We have not found evidence that malware has already abused these task control knobs



# Question 4: Defense Suggestions

- ▶ Detection in app review process
  - ❖ App review guideline may contradict with existing app features
  - ❖ Challenging to detect stealthy dynamic behaviors of an advanced malware
  
- ▶ More secure multi-tasking mechanism
  - ❖ Introduce additional security features for multitasking control
  - ❖ For example, task affinity should comply with certain name space specification
  - ❖ Introduce additional Boolean attribute to control if the app allow other apps to specify the same task affinity

# Proof-of-concept Attack Demo

- ▶ Phishing attack

- ▶ A malware can steal user Citi Bank account name and password by hijacking citi bank task with a spoofing Citibank login interface

- ▶ Denial of service

- ▶ A malware can disable app uninstallation in a system
  - ▶ The similar attack approach could be used to create a ransomware

**Thank you!**