

# DryJIN: Detecting Information Leaks in Android Applications

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# Threat of Android Application

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# Threat of Android Application

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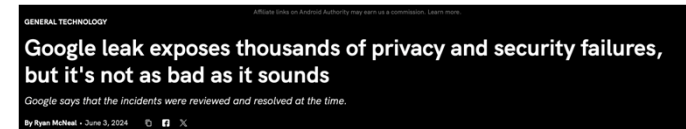
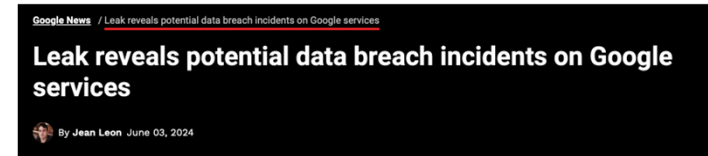
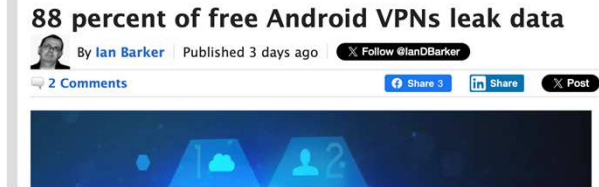
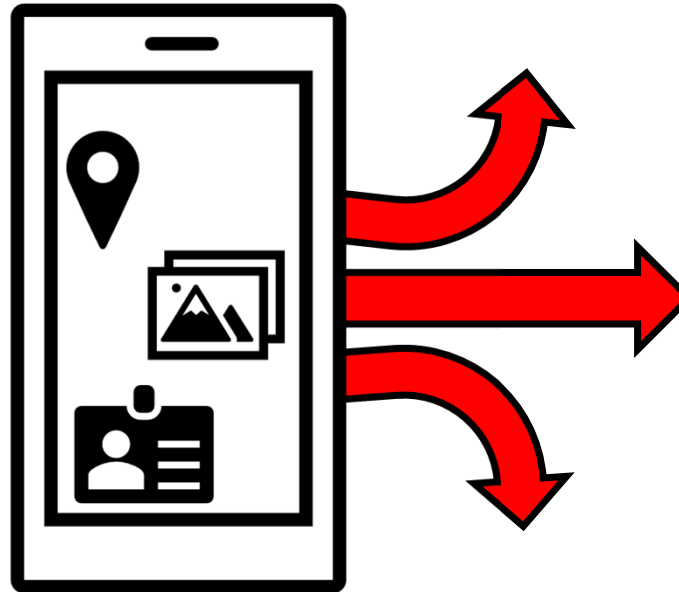
**Attacker's Intention**



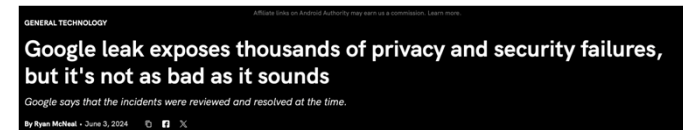
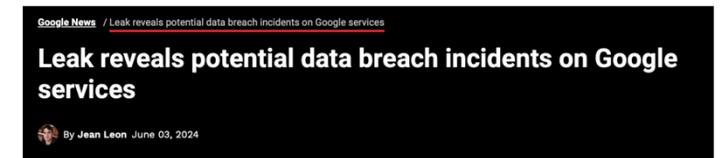
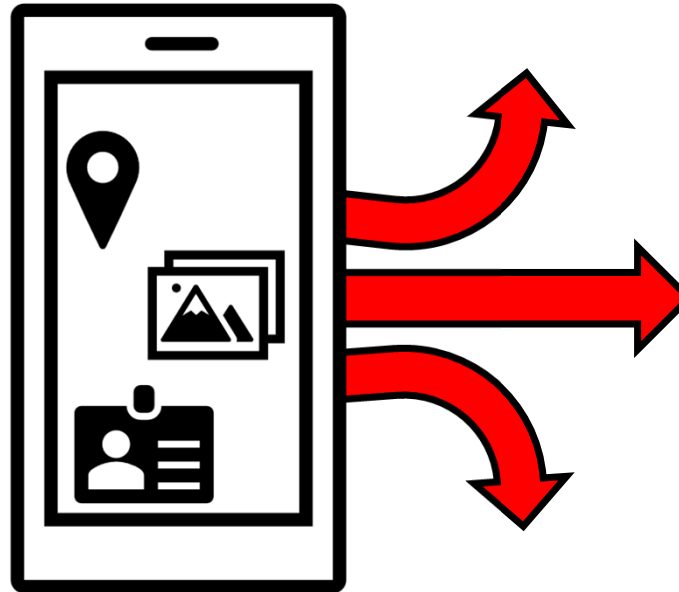
**Developer's Fault**



# Threat of Android Application



# Threat of Android Application



Information leaks in Android are a common issue.

# Information Leak Detection in Android

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- ❖ **Path reachability problem** of a specific data.

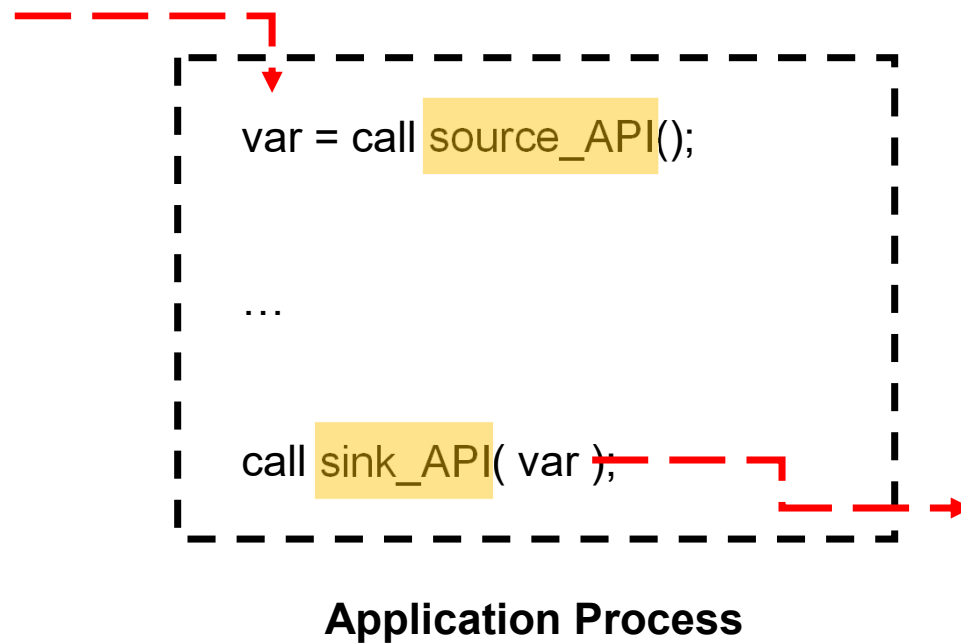
```
var = call source_API();  
  
...  
  
call sink_API( var );
```

**Application Process**

# Information Leak Detection in Android

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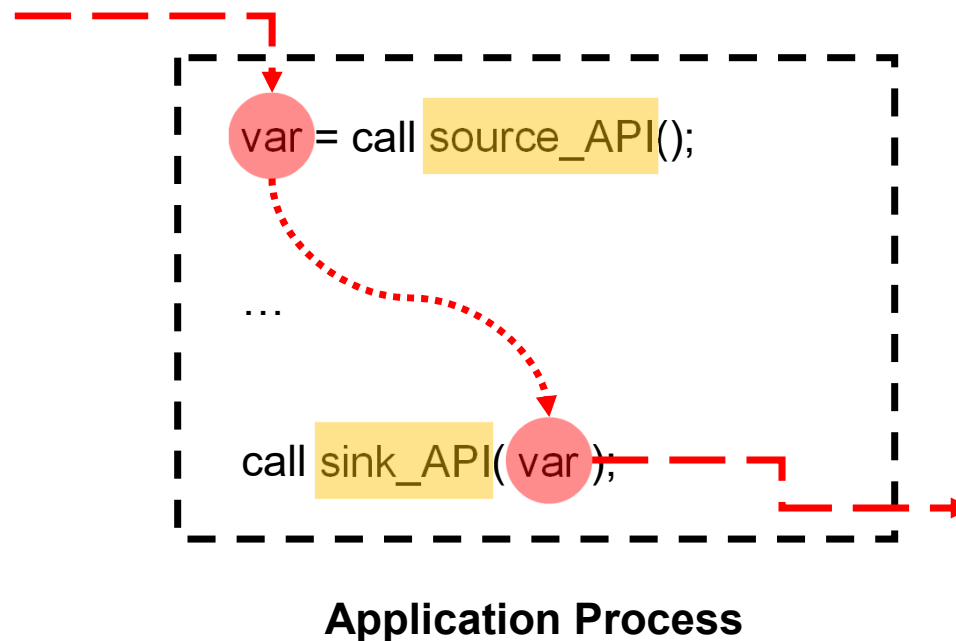
- ❖ **Path reachability problem** of a specific data.
- ❖ Identifying APIs to read sensitive information (i.e., source) and write out of an app (i.e., sink).



# Information Leak Detection in Android

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- ❖ **Path reachability problem** of a specific data.
- ❖ Identifying APIs to read sensitive information (i.e., source) and write out of an app (i.e., sink).
- ❖ Taint analysis **traces data flows** between them.





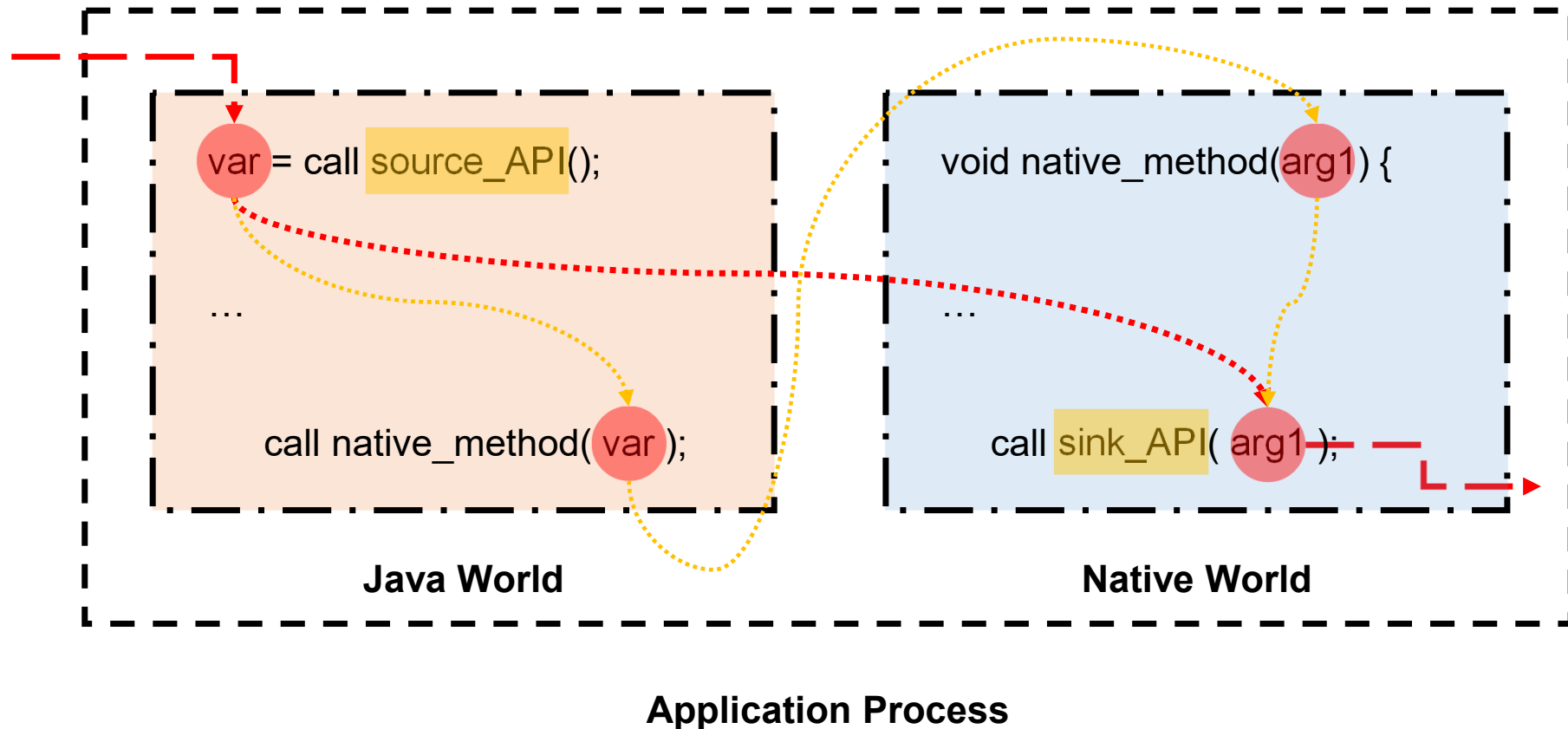
# Android's Nature: Cross-language Module

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- ❖ **Native library** is compiled codes by using **C/C++**.

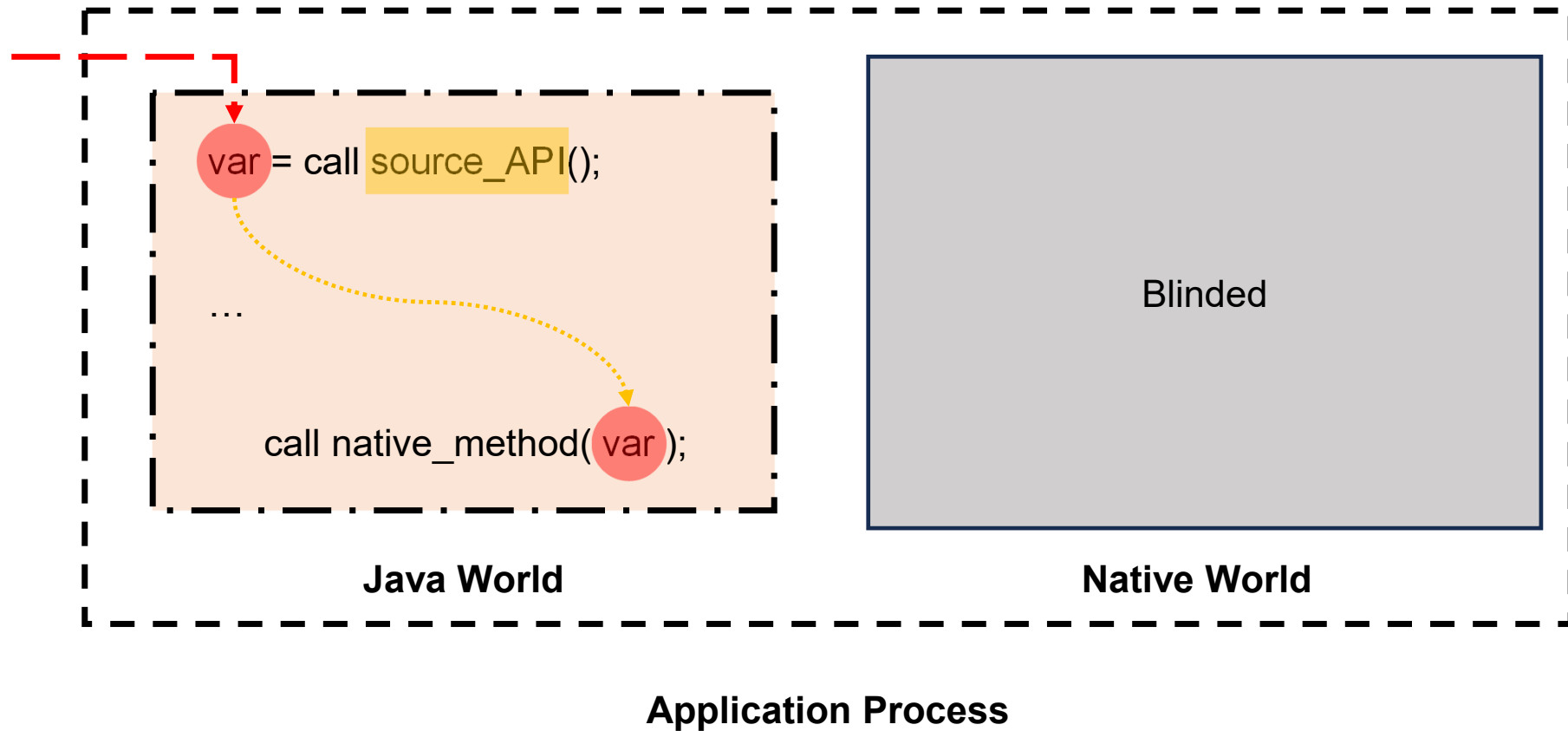
# Android's Nature: Cross-language Module

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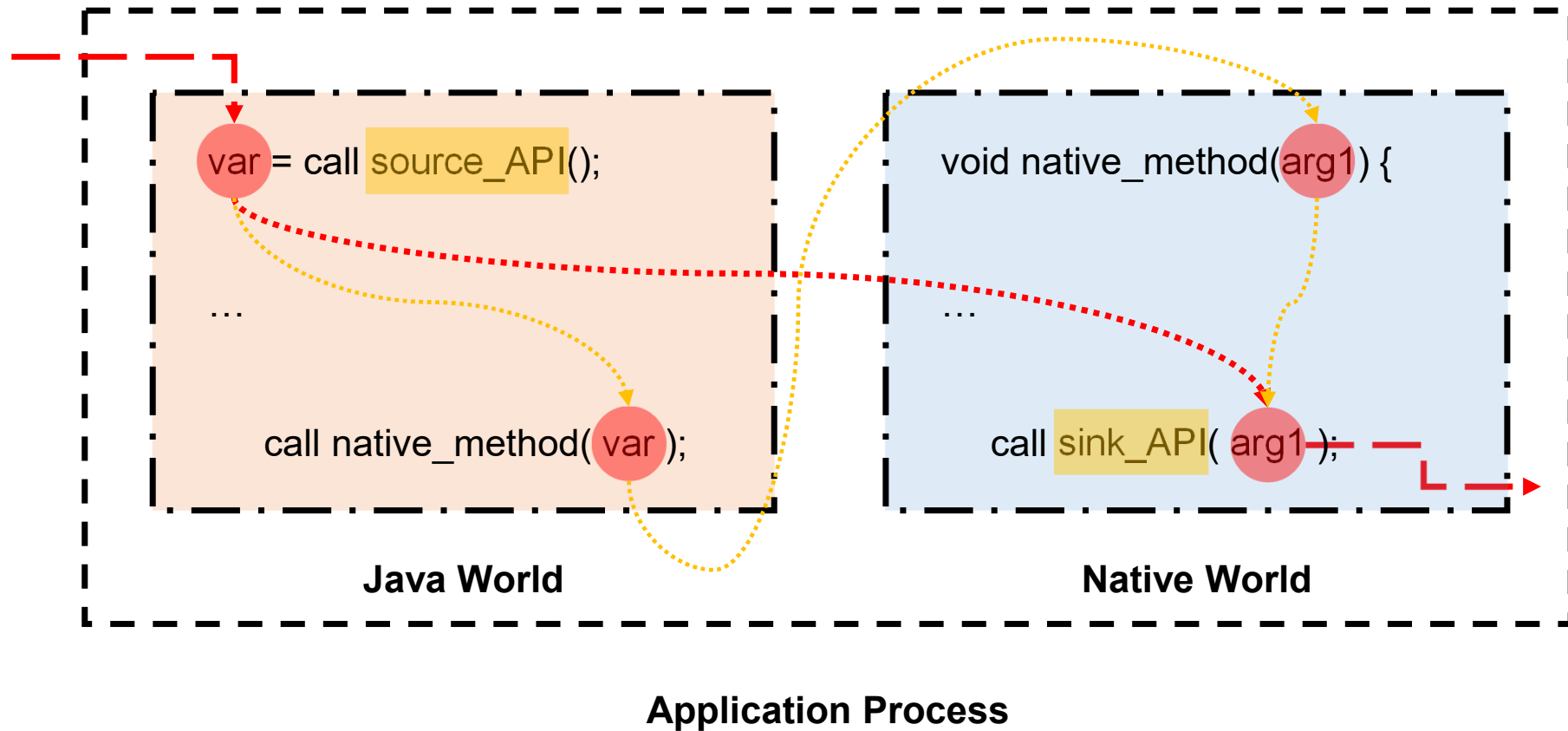
# Android's Nature: Cross-language Module

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# Android's Nature: Cross-language Module

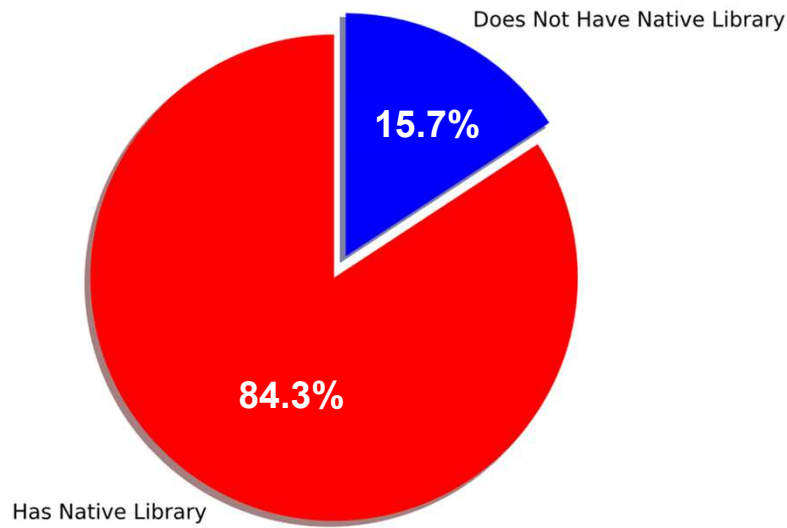
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# Android's Nature: Cross-language Module

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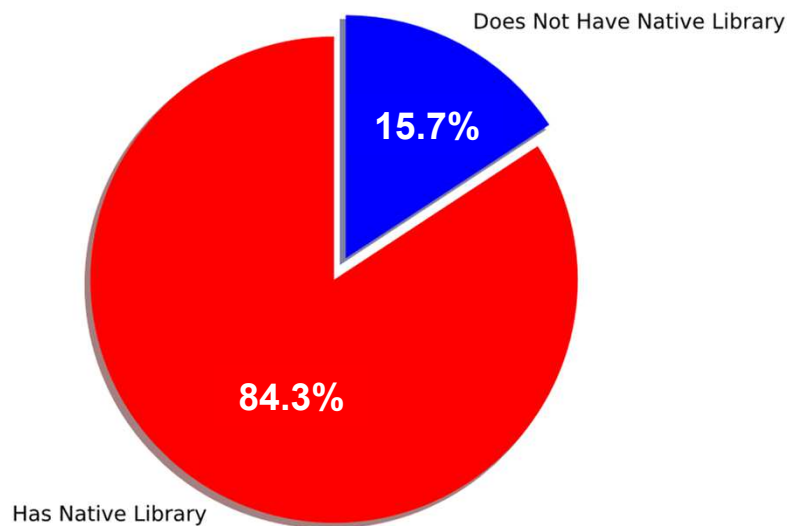
- ❖ **Native library** is compiled codes by using **C/C++**.
- ❖ It takes a large portion (84.3%) in **malware** market



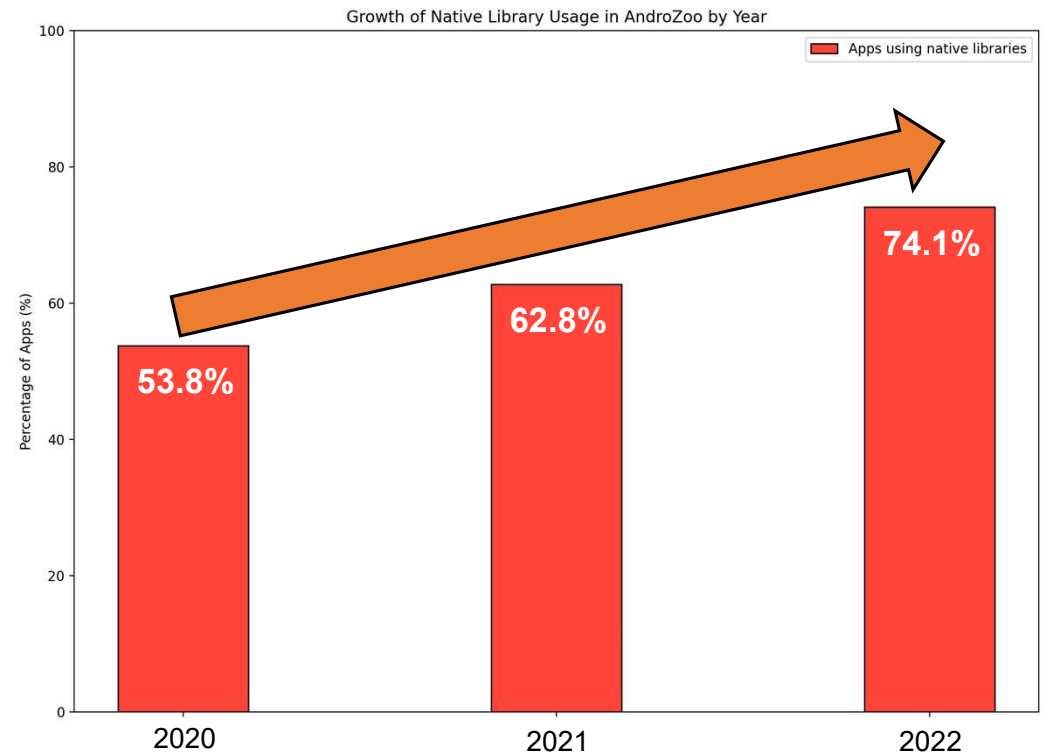
**Malware**

# Android's Nature: Cross-language Module

- ❖ **Native library** is compiled codes by using **C/C++**.
- ❖ It takes a large portion (84.3%) in **malware** market and is growing in benign-ware.

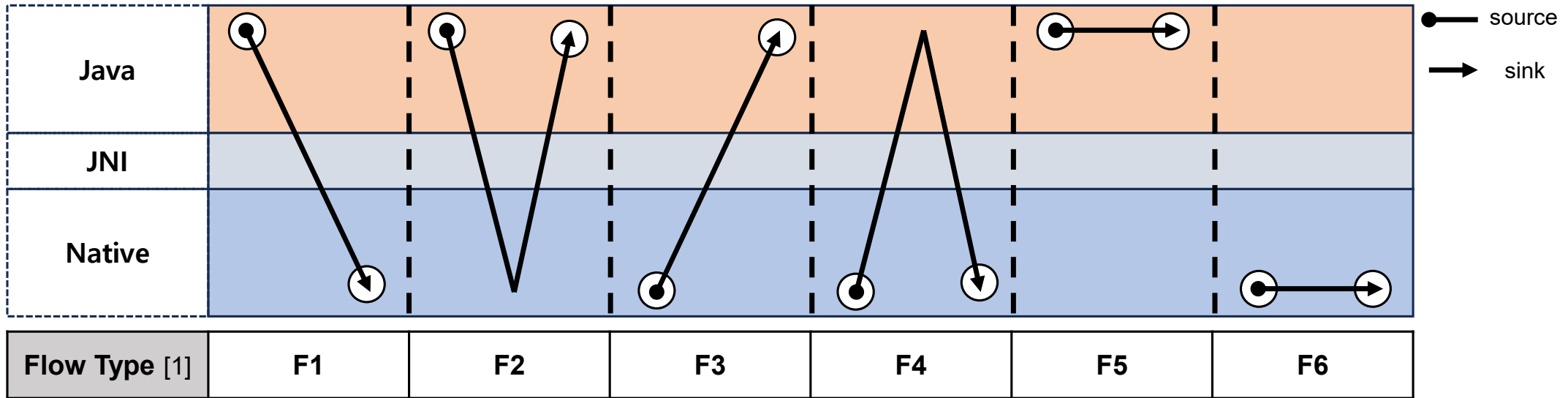


**Malware**



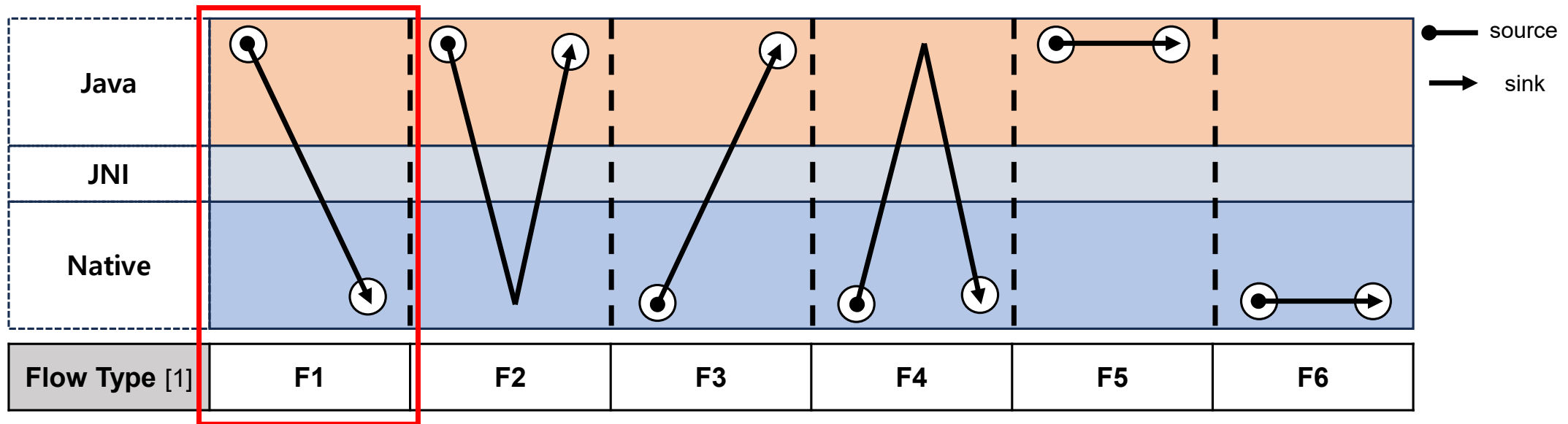
**Benign-ware**

# Cross-language Attack Vectors on Information Flow



[1] Xue, Lei, et al. "NDroid: Toward tracking information flows across multiple Android contexts." *IEEE Transactions on Information Forensics and Security* 14.3 (2018): 814-828.

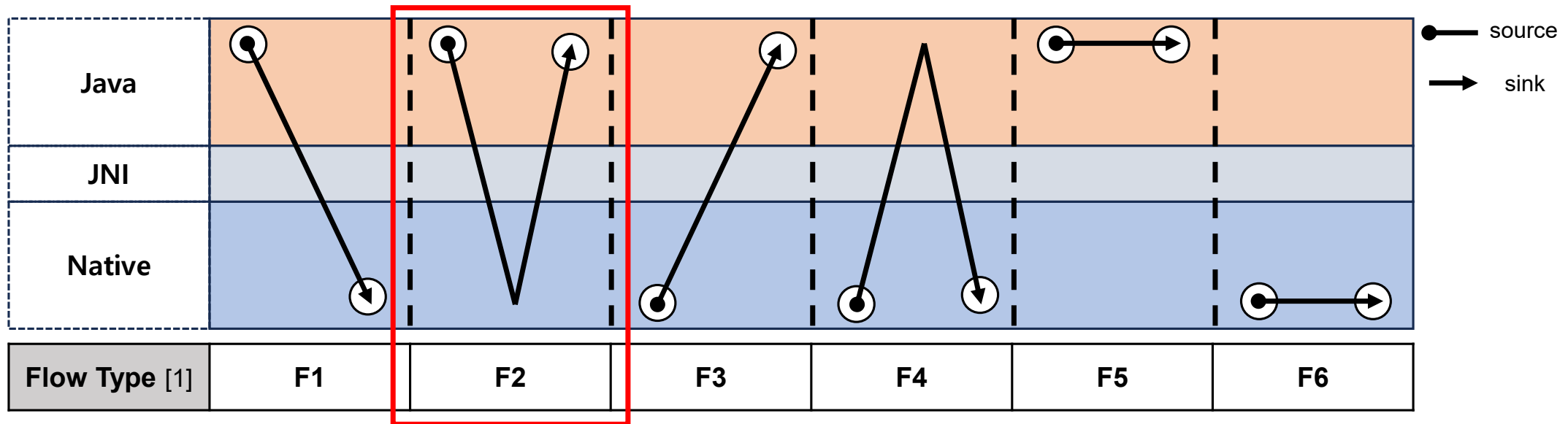
# Cross-language Attack Vectors on Information Flow



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# Cross-language Attack Vectors on Information Flow



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# Problem Statement of Existing Approaches

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- ❖ **FlowDroid (PLDI '14)**: IFDS-based taint analyzer on java code.

Approach	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6
FlowDroid	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗

# Problem Statement of Existing Approaches

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- ❖ **FlowDroid (PLDI '14)**: IFDS-based taint analyzer on java code.
- ❖ **Argus-SAF (CCS '18)**: Summary-based taint analyzer on java code and native code.
  - Missing for native source APIs.
  - Capturing data flow in native code only the invocation of the source or sink java API.

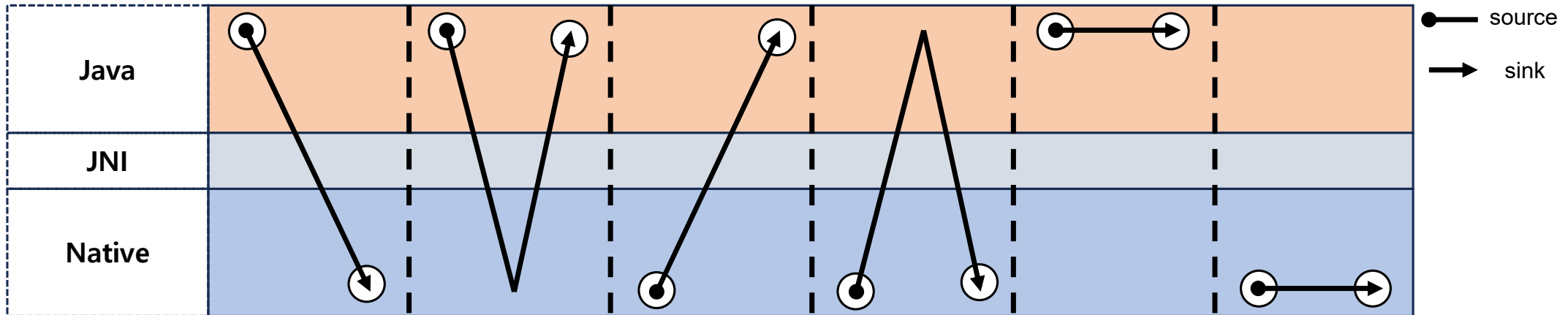
Approach	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6
FlowDroid	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Argus-SAF	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗

# Problem Statement of Existing Approaches

- ❖ **FlowDroid (PLDI '14)**: IFDS-based taint analyzer on java code.
- ❖ **Argus-SAF (CCS '18)**: Summary-based taint analyzer on java code and native code.
  - Missing for native source APIs.
  - Capturing data flow in native code only the invocation of the source or sink java API.
- ❖ **JuCify (ICSE '22)**: Adapting native code into FlowDroid by translation.
  - Missing for native source and sink APIs.
  - Overlooking problem due to opaque argument permutation.

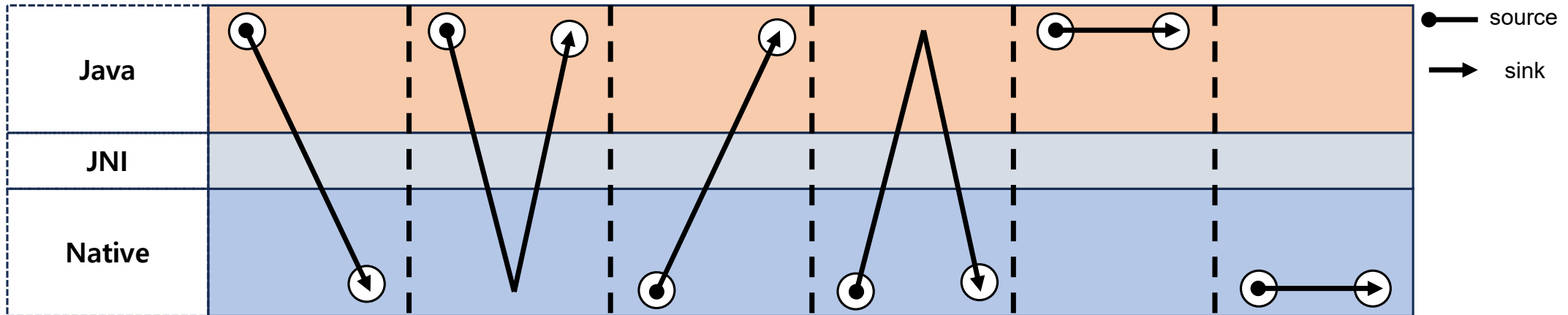
Approach	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6
FlowDroid	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Argus-SAF	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
JuCify	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗

# Problem Statement of Existing Approaches



Approach	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6
FlowDroid	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Argus-SAF	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
JuCify	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗

# Problem Statement of Existing Approaches



Approach	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6
FlowDroid	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Argus-SAF	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
JuCify	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗
DryJIN	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

# Overview of DryJIN

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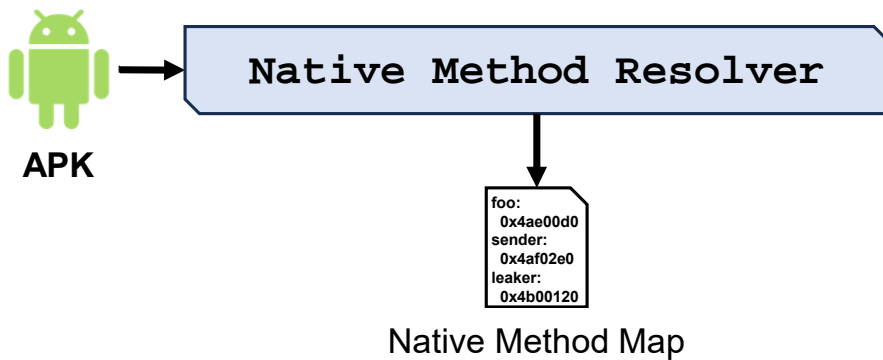
APK

Native Method Resolver

Native Code Abstractor

Java Analyzer

# Overview of DryJIN - Native Method Resolver



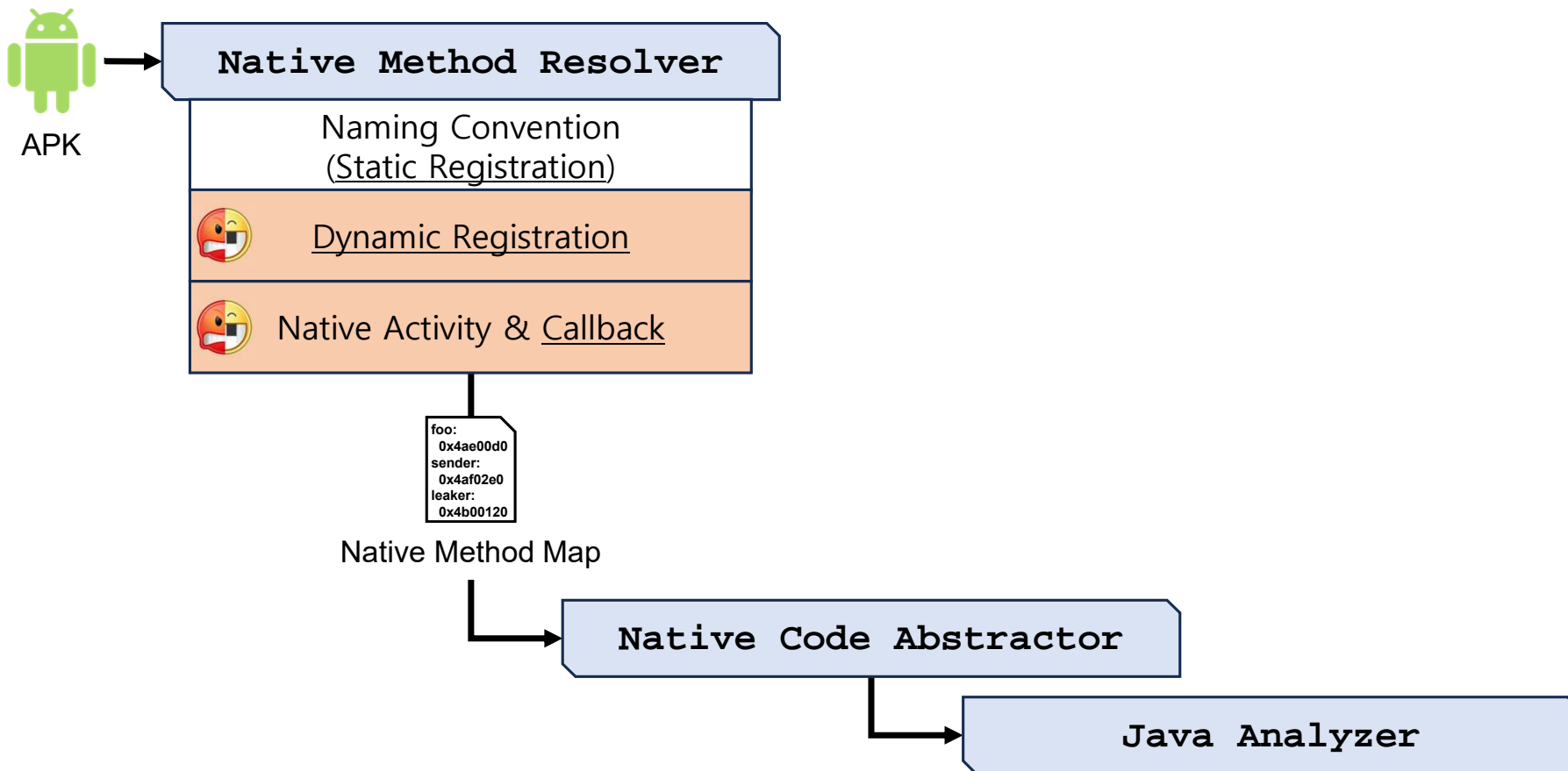
- ❖ Find **native methods** and its address within a native library.

Native Code Abstractor

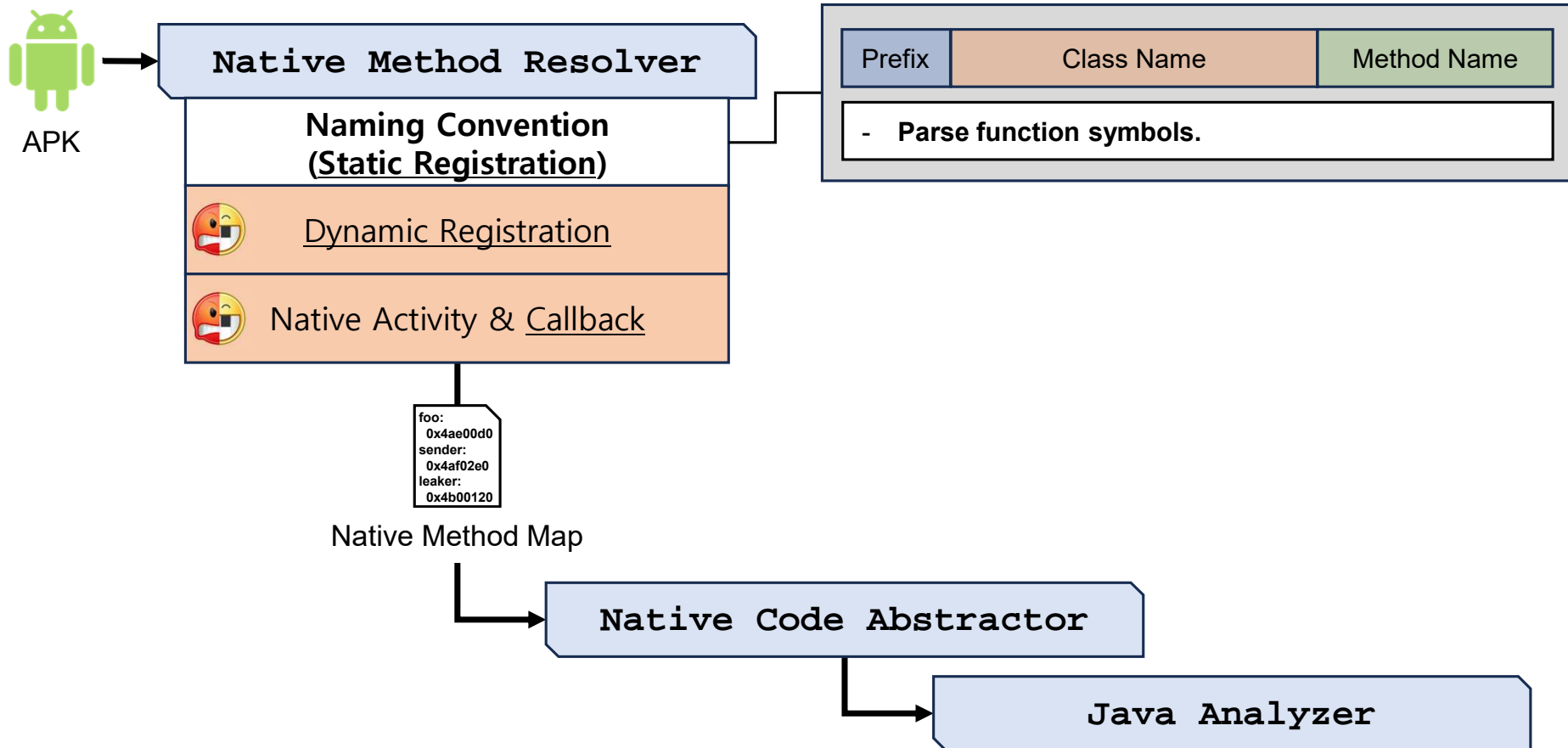
Java Analyzer



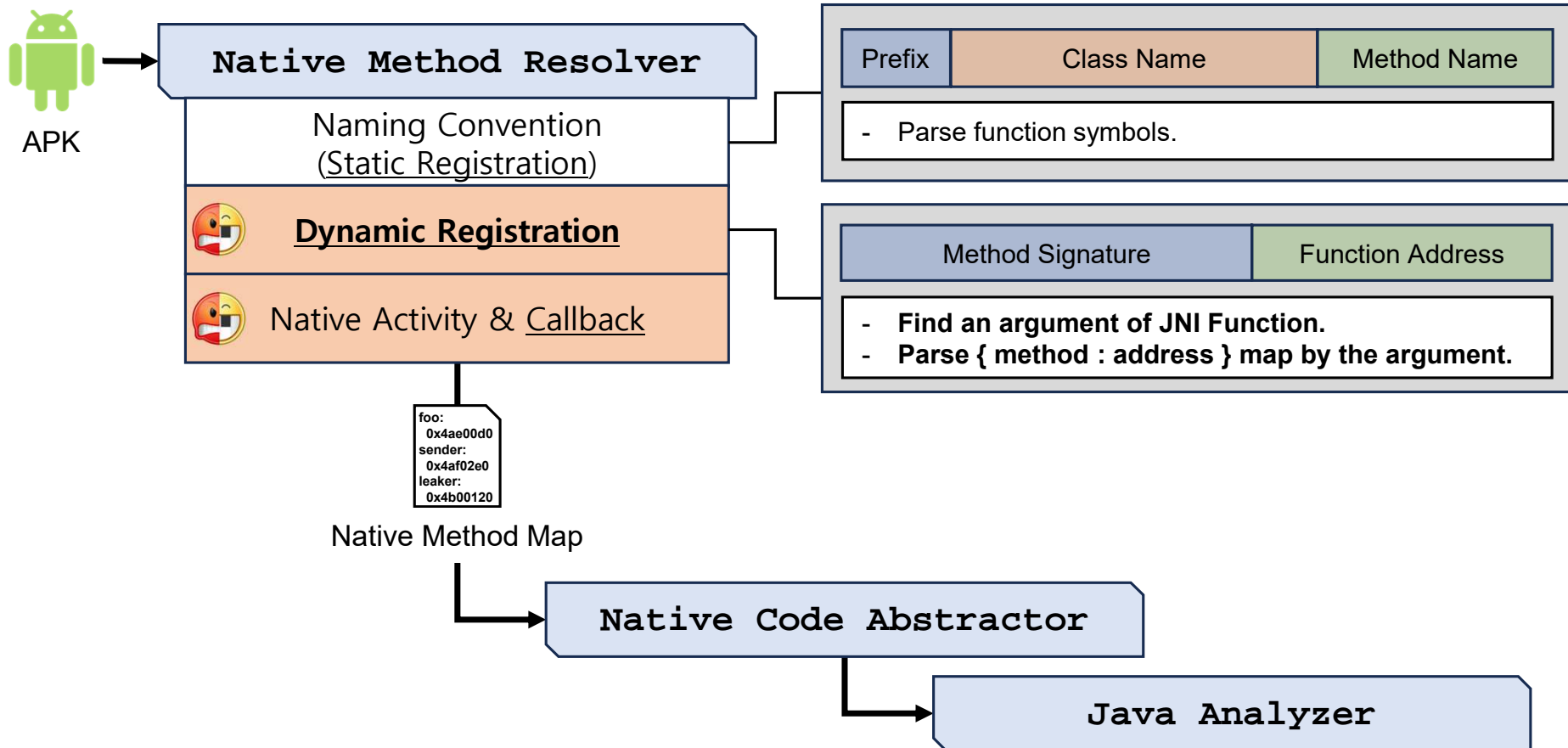
# Overview of DryJIN - Native Method Resolver



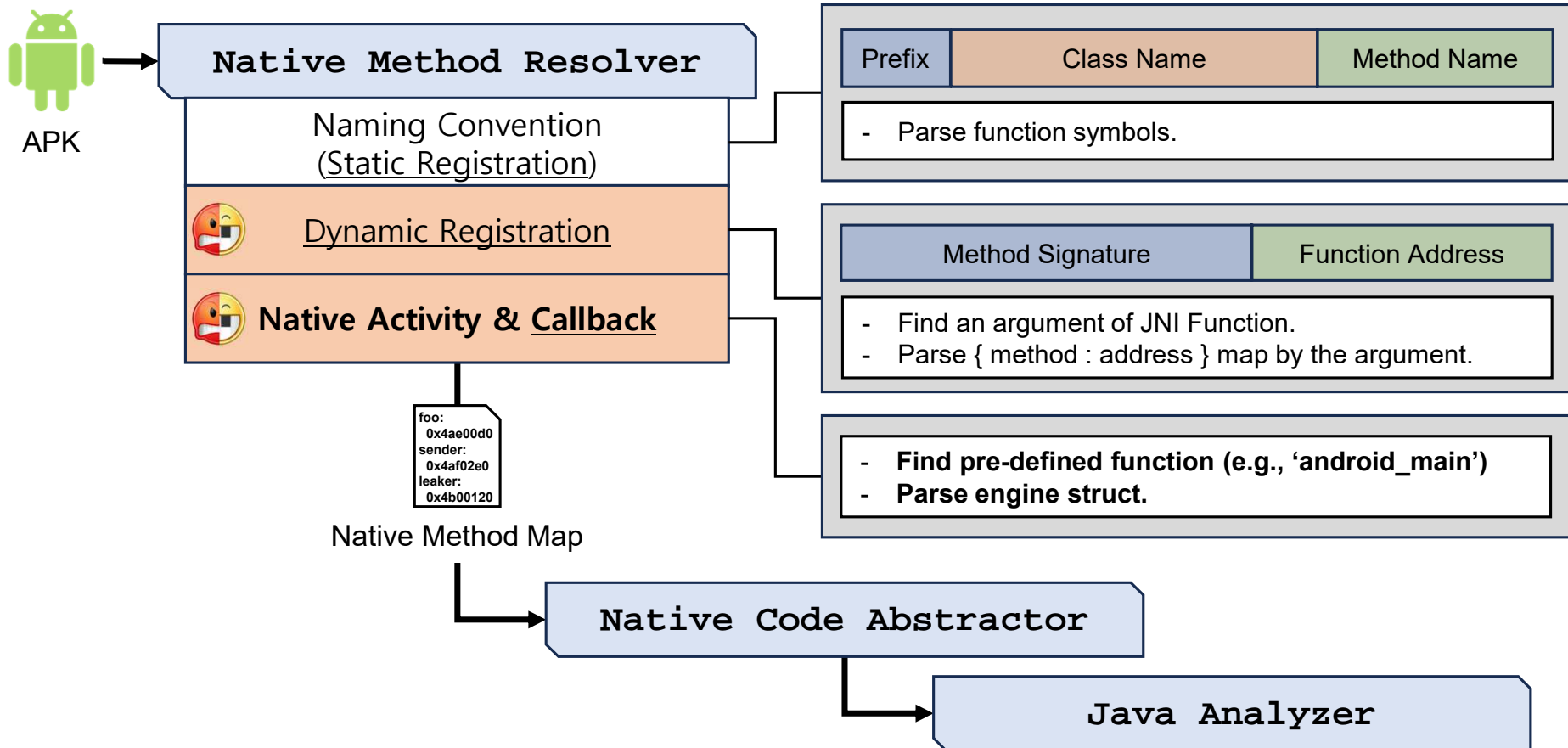
# Overview of DryJIN - Native Method Resolver



# Overview of DryJIN - Native Method Resolver

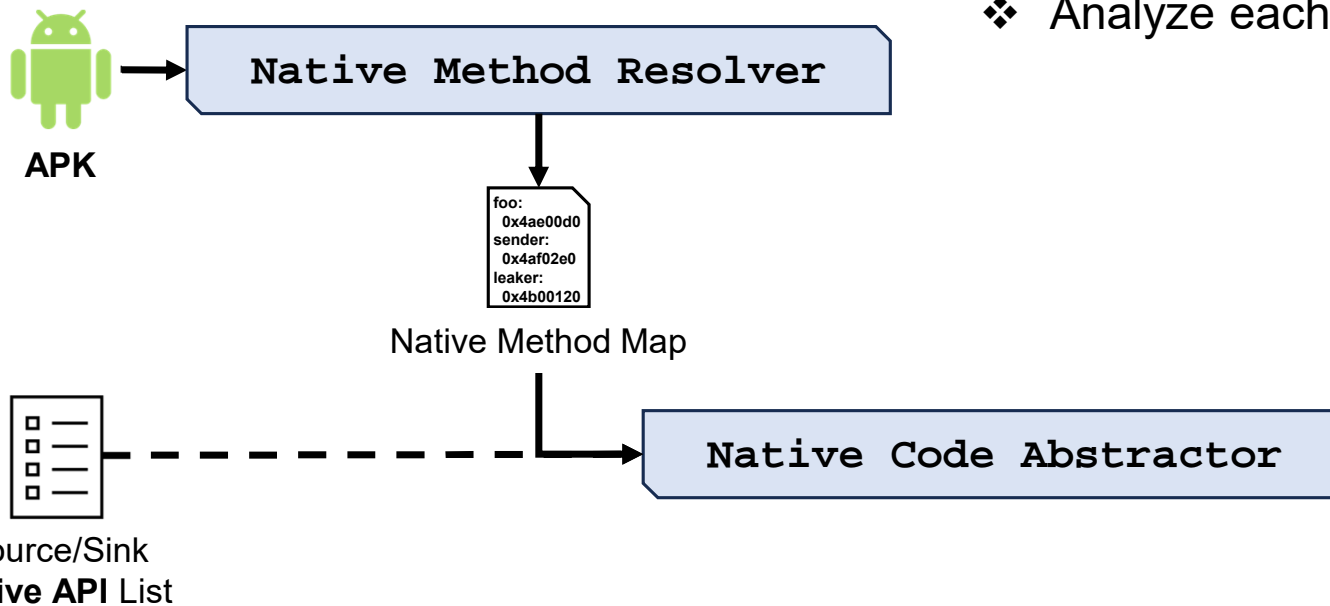


# Overview of DryJIN - Native Method Resolver



# Overview of DryJIN - Native Code Abstractor

❖ Analyze each native method from **the address**



Java Analyzer

# Overview of DryJIN - Native Code Abstractor



APK

Native Method Resolver

```
foo:  
0x4ae00d0  
sender:  
0x4af02e0  
leaker:  
0x4b00120
```

Native Method Map

Native Code Abstractor

```
$0 = $arg0  
$1 = $arg1  
$2 = call \  
jmethod($0)  
...
```

Jimple Statements,  
ICC Links

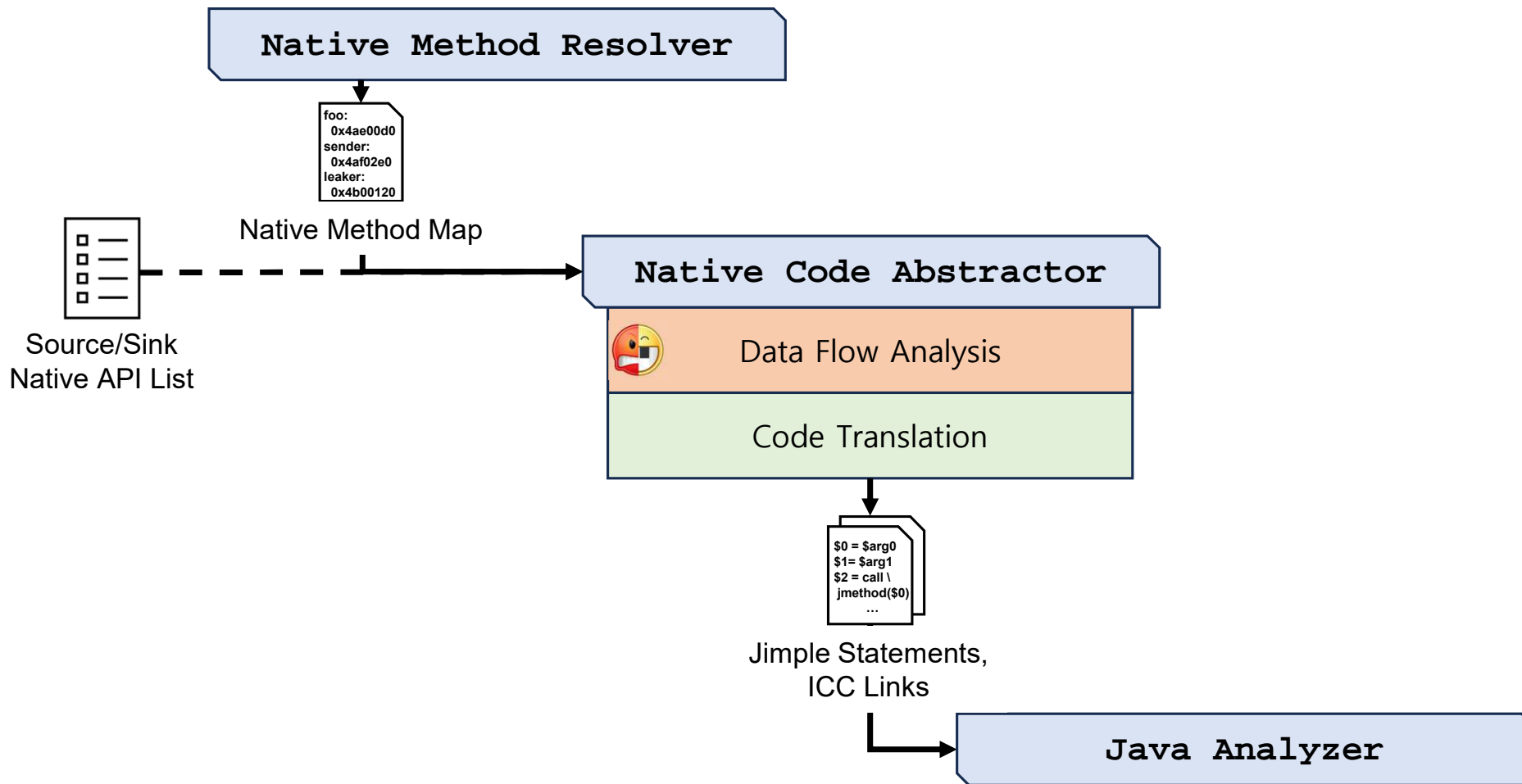
Java Analyzer

- ❖ Analyze each native method from the address
- ❖ Transform to **IR** being used for Java Analysis
- ❖ Record an invocation of **ICC**

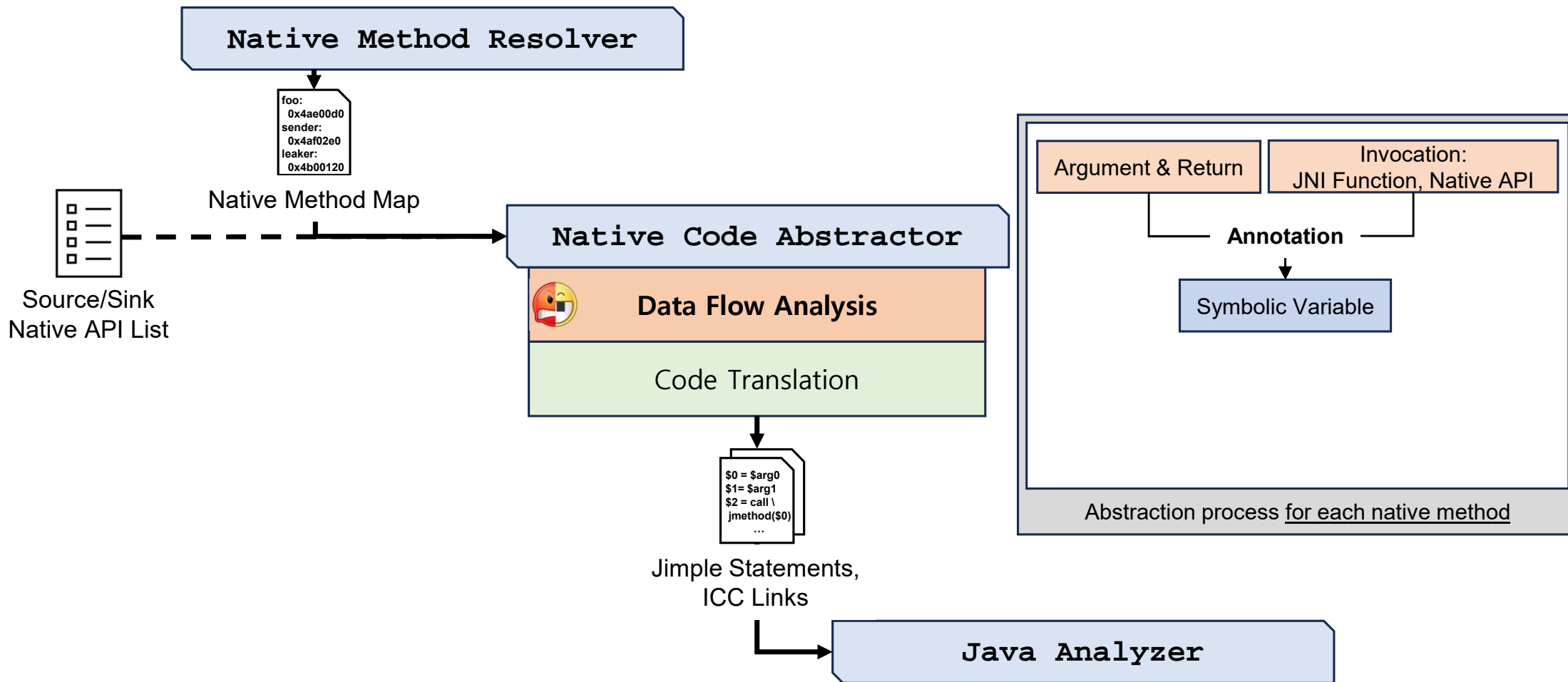


Source/Sink  
Native API List

# Overview of DryJIN - Native Code Abstractor

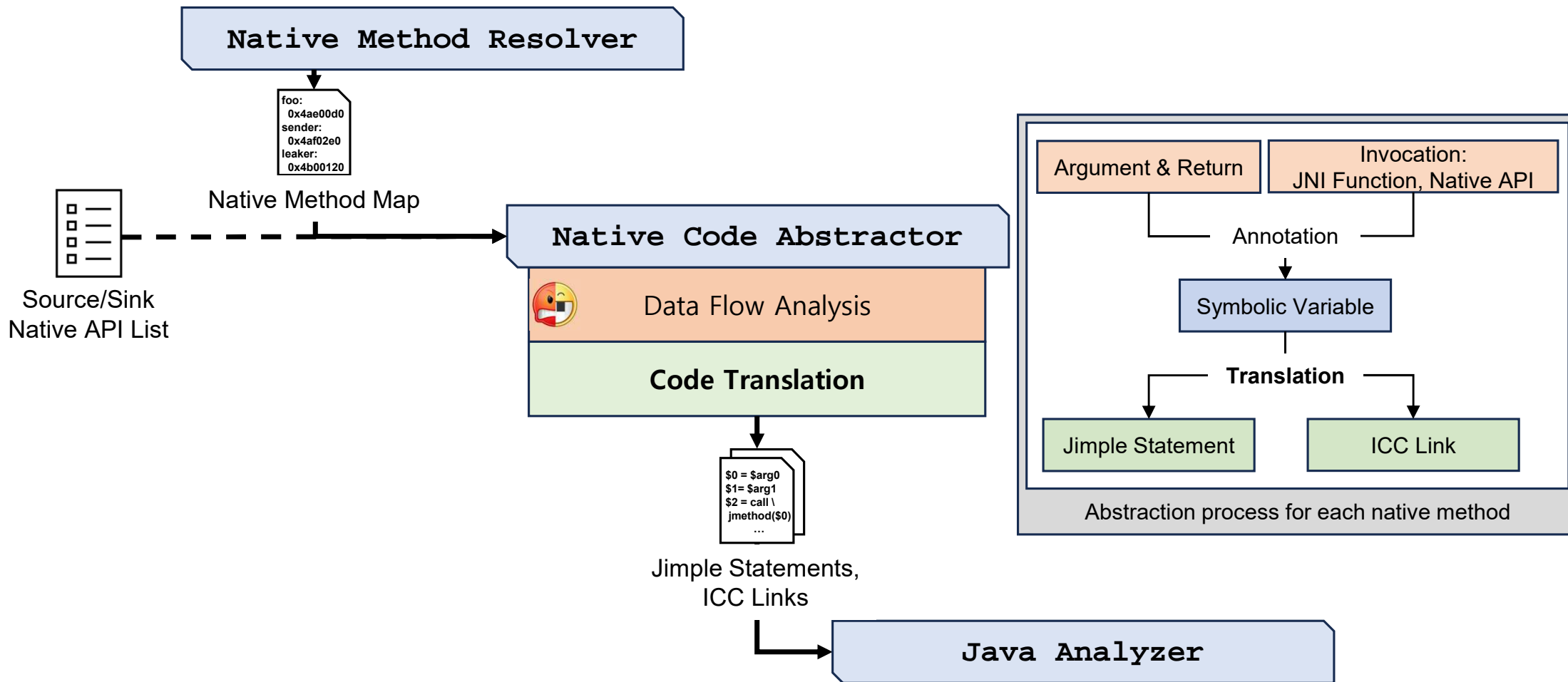


# Overview of DryJIN - Native Code Abstractor



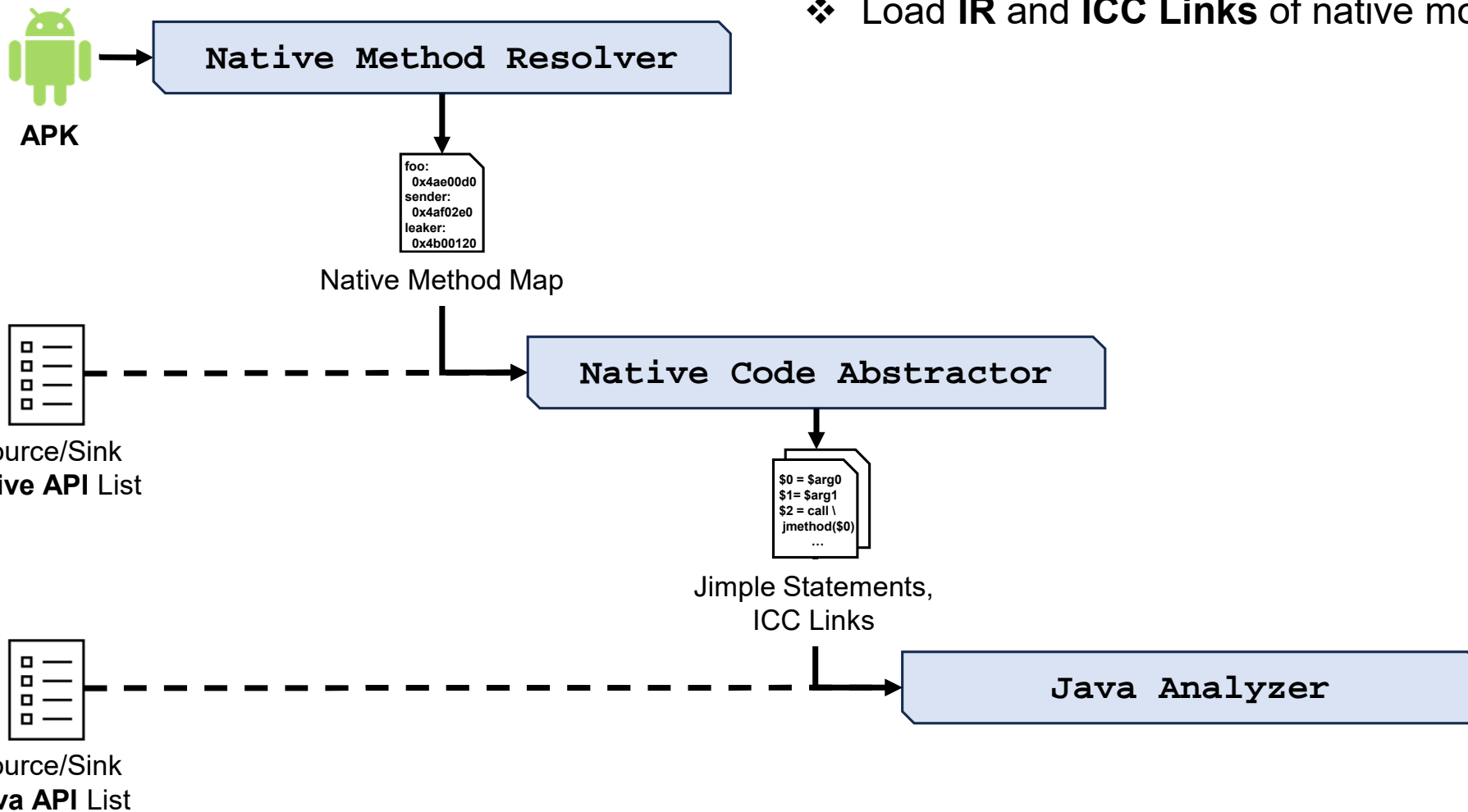


# Overview of DryJIN - Native Code Abstractor

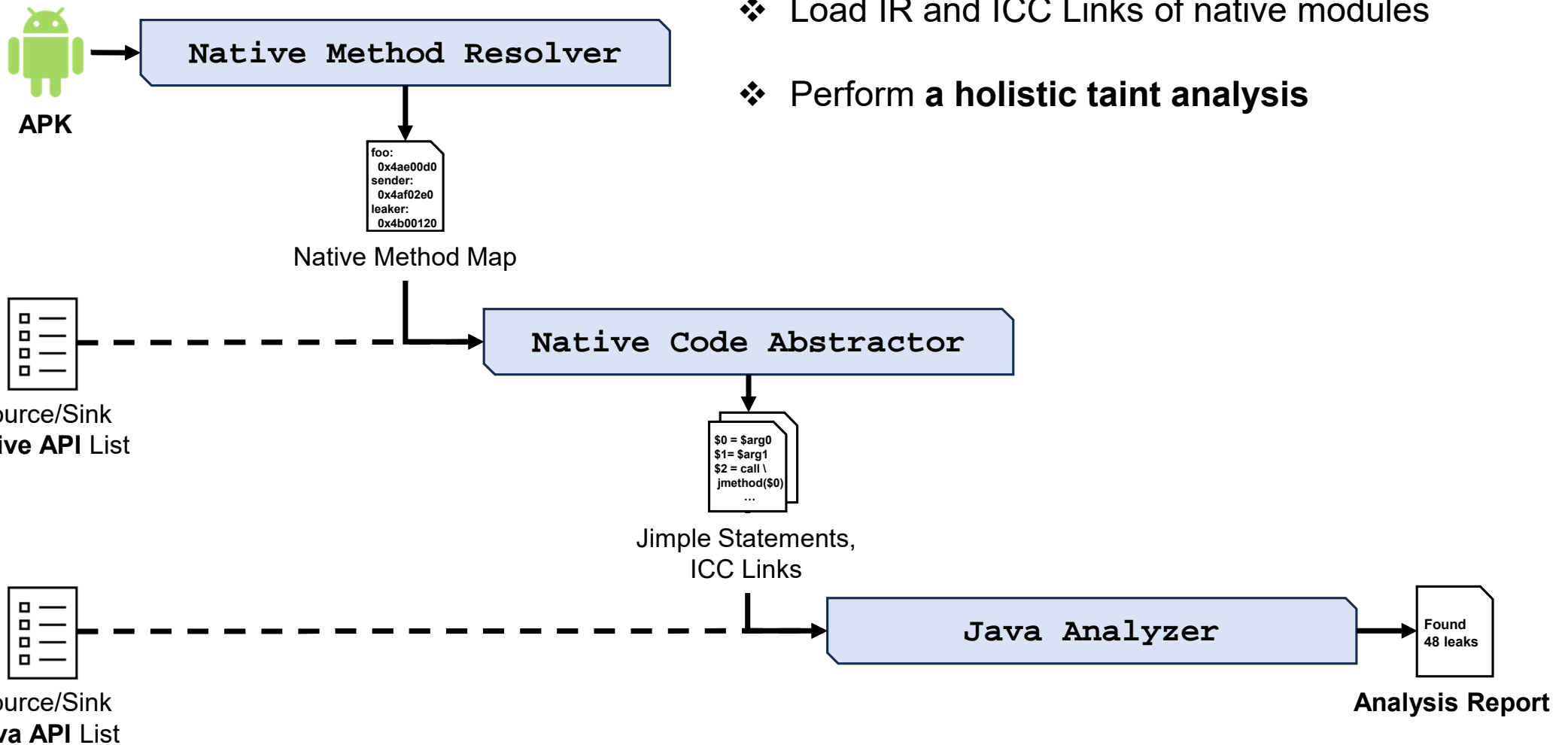


# Overview of DryJIN - Java Analyzer

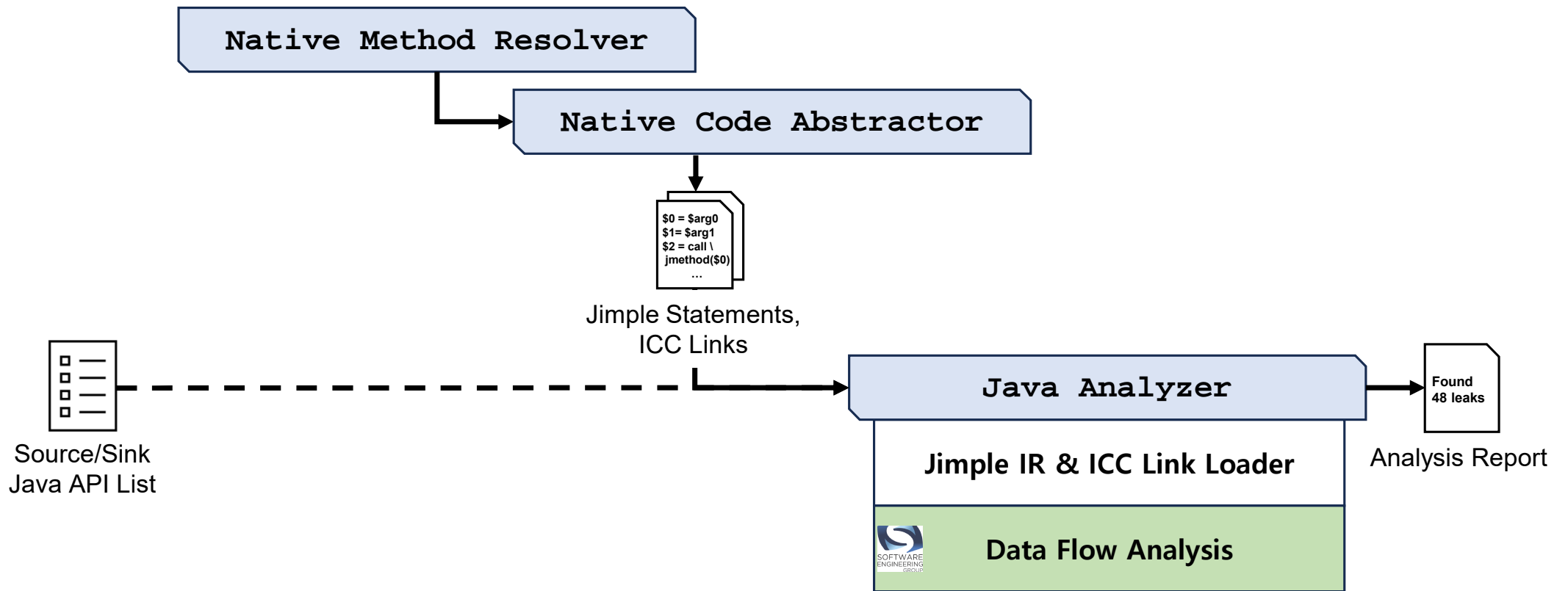
❖ Load **IR** and **ICC Links** of native modules



# Overview of DryJIN - Java Analyzer



# Overview of DryJIN - Java Analyzer



# Research Questions

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- ❖ RQ 1. How does DryJIN perform on **benchmark test suites**?
- ❖ RQ 2. Can DryJIN be used for analyzing **real-world apps**?
- ❖ RQ 3. When and why did DryJIN encounter **difficulties** in analyzing apps?
- ❖ Comparison Tools: **Argus-SAF, JuCify**

# RQ 1. How does DryJIN perform on benchmark test suites?

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- ❖ **Additional benchmarks** to handle native flows completely.

# RQ 1. How does DryJIN perform on benchmark test suites?

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- ❖ **Additional benchmarks** to handle native flows completely.
- ❖ **Other tools:** effective results only for its own benchmark.

Test Suites			Argus-SAF		JuCify		DryJIN	
Category	Benchmarks	Leaks	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)
Argus-SAF	23	20	100	100	100	11.8	100	100
JuCify	11	9	100	0	81.8	100	100	100
DroidBench	5	5	100	20	100	40	100	100
DryJIN	12	12	100	8.3	100	16.7	100	100
Total	51	46	100	32.1	95.5	42.1	100	100

# RQ 1. How does DryJIN perform on benchmark test suites?

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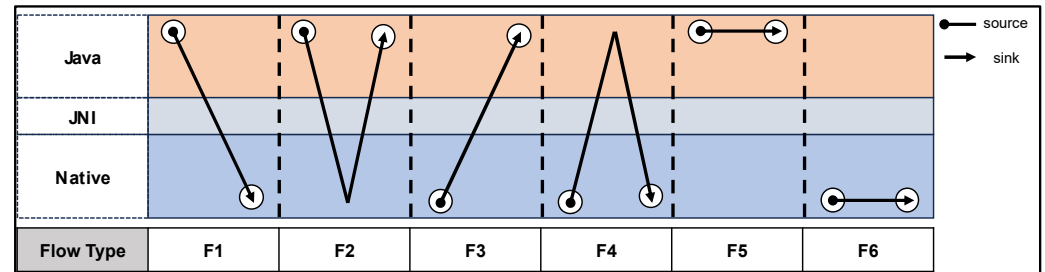
- ❖ **Additional benchmarks** to handle native flows completely.
- ❖ **Other tools:** effective results only for its own benchmark.
- ❖ **DryJIN:** outperformed results for all benchmarks.

Test Suites			Argus-SAF		JuCify		DryJIN	
Category	Benchmarks	Leaks	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)
Argus-SAF	23	20	100	100	100	11.8	100	100
JuCify	11	9	100	0	81.8	100	100	100
DroidBench	5	5	100	20	100	40	100	100
DryJIN	12	12	100	8.3	100	16.7	100	100
Total	51	46	100	32.1	95.5	42.1	100	100



# RQ 2. Can DryJIN be used for analyzing real-world apps?

- ❖ **DryJIN: 268 leak cases** in the wild without java-only leak (i.e., F5).



DryJIN	Malware		Benign-ware	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
<b># of Apps Used</b>	50,480	54,254	52,481	12,073
<b># of Detected Apps Leaking Information</b>	3,865	4,635	7,947	3,205
<b>(Java &gt; Native) F1 Leak</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>(Java &gt; Java) F2 Leak</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>(Native &gt; Java) F3 Leak</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>(Native &gt; Native) F4 Leak</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>(Java &gt; Java) F5 Leak</b>	3,763	4,512	7,905	3,198
<b>(Native &gt; Native) F6 Leak</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>

# RQ 2. Can DryJIN be used for analyzing real-world apps?

❖ **JuCify:** 2 leak cases as java-to-java leak through native flow (i.e, F2).

❖ **Argus-SAF:** misses for all cases.

	Malware		Benign-ware	
	2021	2022	2021	2022
<b># of Apps Used</b>	92	106	42	7
<b>Argus-SAF</b>				
<b>F1 Leak</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>F2 Leak</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>F3 Leak</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>F4 Leak</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>F5 Leak</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>F6 Leak</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>JuCify</b>				
<b>F1 Leak</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>F2 Leak</b>	0	2	0	0
<b>F3 Leak</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>F4 Leak</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>F5 Leak</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>F6 Leak</b>	0	0	0	0

# Case Study: 'libgoogleapi.so'

---

## ❖ Loading a native library: 'libgoogleapi.so'.

```
1 void __fastcall __noreturn Java_com_android_googleapi_tzg_ApiServices_start(JNIEnv *a1, jobject a2)
2 {
3     char *cwd_len; // r0
4     char cwd; // [sp+10h] [bp-80h]
5
6     env = a1;
7     obj = (int)a2;
8     native_clazz = ((int (*)(void))*a1->GetObjectClass)();
9     j_memset(&cwd, 0, 100);
10    cwd_len = j_getcwd((int)&cwd, 100);
11    j__android_log_print(3, "setting", "%s, %s", cwd_len, &cwd);
12    imei = (int)getInfoByMethodName((int)"getIMEI");
13    j__android_log_print(3, "setting", "imei-%s", imei);
14    server_ip = getInfoByMethodName((int)"getServerip");
15    server_port = *(_DWORD *)getIntByMethodName("getServerPort");
16    uid[0] = getInfoByMethodName((int)"getUID");
17    j__android_log_print(3, "setting", "server:-%s:%d:%s", server_ip, server_port, uid[0]);
18    while ( 1 )
19    {
20        start(imei, (int (__fastcall *) (int, int, int))processor);
21        j_sleep(10);
22    }
23 }
```

# Case Study: 'libgoogleapi.so'

---

- ❖ Loading a native library: 'libgoogleapi.so'.
- ❖ Calling a native method after launching the app.

```
1 void __fastcall __noreturn Java_com_android_googleapi_tzg_ApiServices_start(JNIEnv *a1, jobject a2)
2 {
3     char *cwd_len; // r0
4     char cwd; // [sp+10h] [bp-80h]
5
6     env = a1;
7     obj = (int)a2;
8     native_clazz = ((int (*)(void))*a1->GetObjectClass());
9     j_memset(&cwd, 0, 100);
10    cwd_len = j_getcwd((int)&cwd, 100);
11    j__android_log_print(3, "setting", "%s, %s", cwd_len, &cwd);
12    imei = (int)getInfoByMethodName((int)"getIMEI");
13    j__android_log_print(3, "setting", "imei-%s", imei);
14    server_ip = getInfoByMethodName((int)"getServerip");
15    server_port = *(_DWORD *)getIntByMethodName("getServerPort");
16    uid[0] = getInfoByMethodName((int)"getUID");
17    j__android_log_print(3, "setting", "server:-%s:%d:%s", server_ip, server_port, uid[0]);
18    while ( 1 )
19    {
20        start(imei, (int (__fastcall *) (int, int, int))processor);
21        j_sleep(10);
22    }
23 }
```

# Case Study: 'libgoogleapi.so'

- ❖ Loading a native library: 'libgoogleapi.so'.
- ❖ Calling a native method after launching the app.
- ❖ Invoking a java source API to obtain IMEI.

```
1 void __fastcall __noreturn Java_com_android_googleapi_tzg_ApiServices_start(JNIEnv *a1, jobject a2)
2 {
3     char *cwd_len; // r0
4     char cwd; // [sp+10h] [bp-80h]
5
6     env = a1;
7     obj = (int)a2;
8     native_clazz = ((int (*)(void))*a1->GetObjectClass());
9     j_memset(&cwd, 0, 100);
10    cwd_len = j_getcwd((int)&cwd, 100);
11    j__android_log_print(2, "setting", "%s", cwd_len, &cwd);
12    imei = (int)getInfoByMethodName((int)"getIMEI");
13    j__android_log_print(3, "setting", "imei-%s", imei);
14    server_ip = getInfoByMethodName((int)"getServerip");
15    server_port = *(_DWORD *)getIntByMethodName("getServerPort");
16    uid[0] = getInfoByMethodName((int)"getUID");
17    j__android_log_print(3, "setting", "server:-%s:%d:%s", server_ip, server_port, uid[0]);
18    while ( 1 )
19    {
20        start(imei, (int (__fastcall*)(int, int, int))processor);
21        j_sleep(10);
22    }
23 }
```

```
public String getIMEI() {
    String v0; // return ci.b.getSystemService("phone").getDeviceId();
    try {
        v0 = ci.b(); // return ci.b.getSystemService("phone").getDeviceId();
    }
    catch(Exception v1) {
        Log.v("", "", ((Throwable)v1));
    }
    return v0;
}
```

**Source (Java):**  
Call java method

# Case Study: 'libgoogleapi.so'

- ❖ Loading a native library: 'libgoogleapi.so'.
- ❖ Calling a native method after launching the app.
- ❖ Invoking a java source API to obtain IMEI.
- ❖ Starting a thread to log and send it.

```
1 void __fastcall __noreturn Java_com_android_googleapi_tzg_ApiServices_start(JNIEnv *a1, jobject a2)
2 {
3     char *cwd_len; // r0
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6     env = a1;
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8     native_clazz = ((int (*)(void))(*a1->GetObjectClass)());
9     j_memset(&cwd, 0, 100);
10    cwd_len = j_getcwd((int)&cwd, 100);
11    j__android_log_print(2, "setting", "%s", cwd_len, &cwd);
12    imei = (int)getInfoByMethodName((int)"getIMEI");
13    j__android_log_print(3, "setting", "imei:%s", imei);
14    server_ip = getInfoByMethodName((int)"getServerip");
15    server_port = *(_DWORD *)getIntByMethodName("getServerPort");
16    uid[0] = getInfoByMethodName((int)"getUID");
17    j__android_log_print(3, "setting", "server:%s:%d:%s", server_ip, server_port, uid[0]);
18    while ( 1 )
19    {
20        start(imei, (int (__fastcall *) (int, int, int))processor);
21        j_sleep(10);
22    }
23 }
```

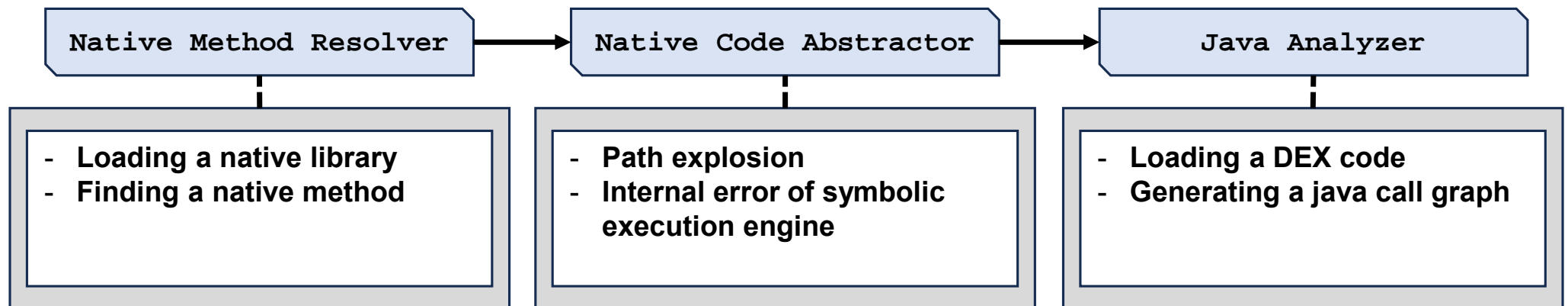
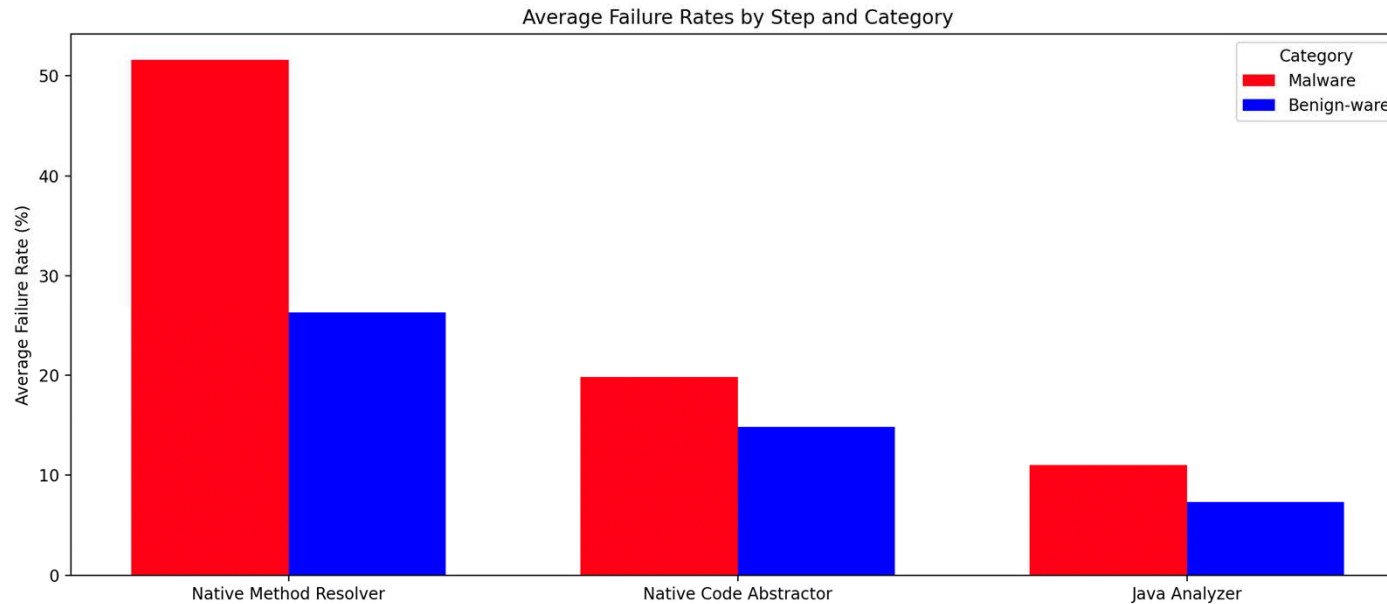
```
public String getIMEI() {
    String v0; // return ci.b.getSystemService("phone").getDeviceId();
    try {
        v0 = ci.b(); // return ci.b.getSystemService("phone").getDeviceId();
    }
    catch (Exception v1) {
        Log.v("", "", ((Throwable)v1));
    }
    return v0;
}
```

**Source (Java):**  
Call java method

```
78 while ( 1 )
79 {
80     j_memset(&cmdline, 0, 12);
81     j_memset(&buf, 0, 1024);
82     cmd_len = j_read(sock_fd, &buf, 1024);
83     if ( cmd_len <= 7 )
84         break;
85     cmdline = buf;
86     dword_5C27C = buf[4];
87     if ( cmd_len != 8 )
88     {
89         size_ = size;
90         buf2 = j_malloc(size + 1);
91         buf2_size = size_;
92         dword_5C280 = (int)buf2;
93         buf2[size_] = 0;
94         j_memcpy(buf2, &buf2_, buf2_size);
95     }
96     info = (_BYTE *)processor_func(cmdline, dword_5C27C, dword_5C280);
97     if ( !info )
98     {
99         info = j_malloc(5);
100        *(_DWORD *)info = 1819047278;
101        info[4] = 0;
102        j__android_log_print(3, "setting", "bytes:%s", info);
103        size_ = strlen(info);
104        v15 = j_write(sock_fd, &size_, 4);
105        if ( v15 < 0 )
106        {
107            j__android_log_print(3, "setting", "s
108            return 0;
109        }
110        if ( j_write(sock_fd, info, size_) < 0 )
111            return 0;
112        j_free(info);
113    }
114 }
```

**Sink (native):**  
Log print  
C&C write

# RQ 3. When and why did DryJIN encounter difficulties in analyzing apps?



# Summary

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- ❖ Privacy leaks in Android are common.
- ❖ Current solutions lack data flow tracking in native modules.
- ❖ Comprehensive information flow tracing with native APIs in Android.
- ❖ Successfully detect 268 real-world information leaks.
- ❖ Planing to Address further challenges by modeling well-known native libraries.



# Thank you

[Open Source]



DryJIN GitHub Repository  
<https://github.com/ssu-csec/DryJIN> (Publicly available soon!)