Science of Human Circumvention of Security

PIs: Tao Xie (Illinois), Jim Blythe (USC),
Ross Koppel (U Penn), Sean Smith (Dartmouth)

User Expectations in Mobile App Security

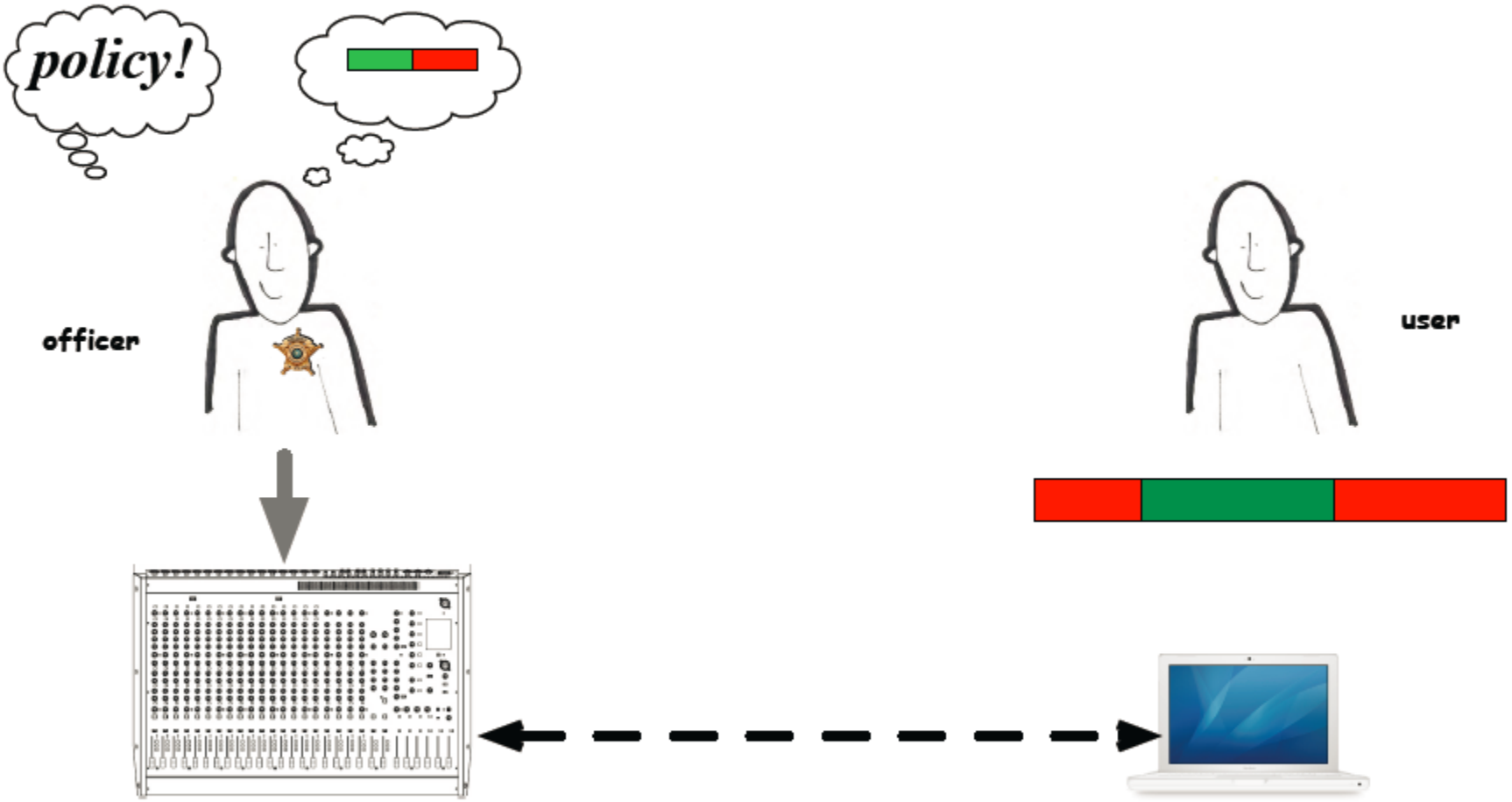
Tao Xie

Our View of Science of Security: When Human and Machine (Security Control) Meet

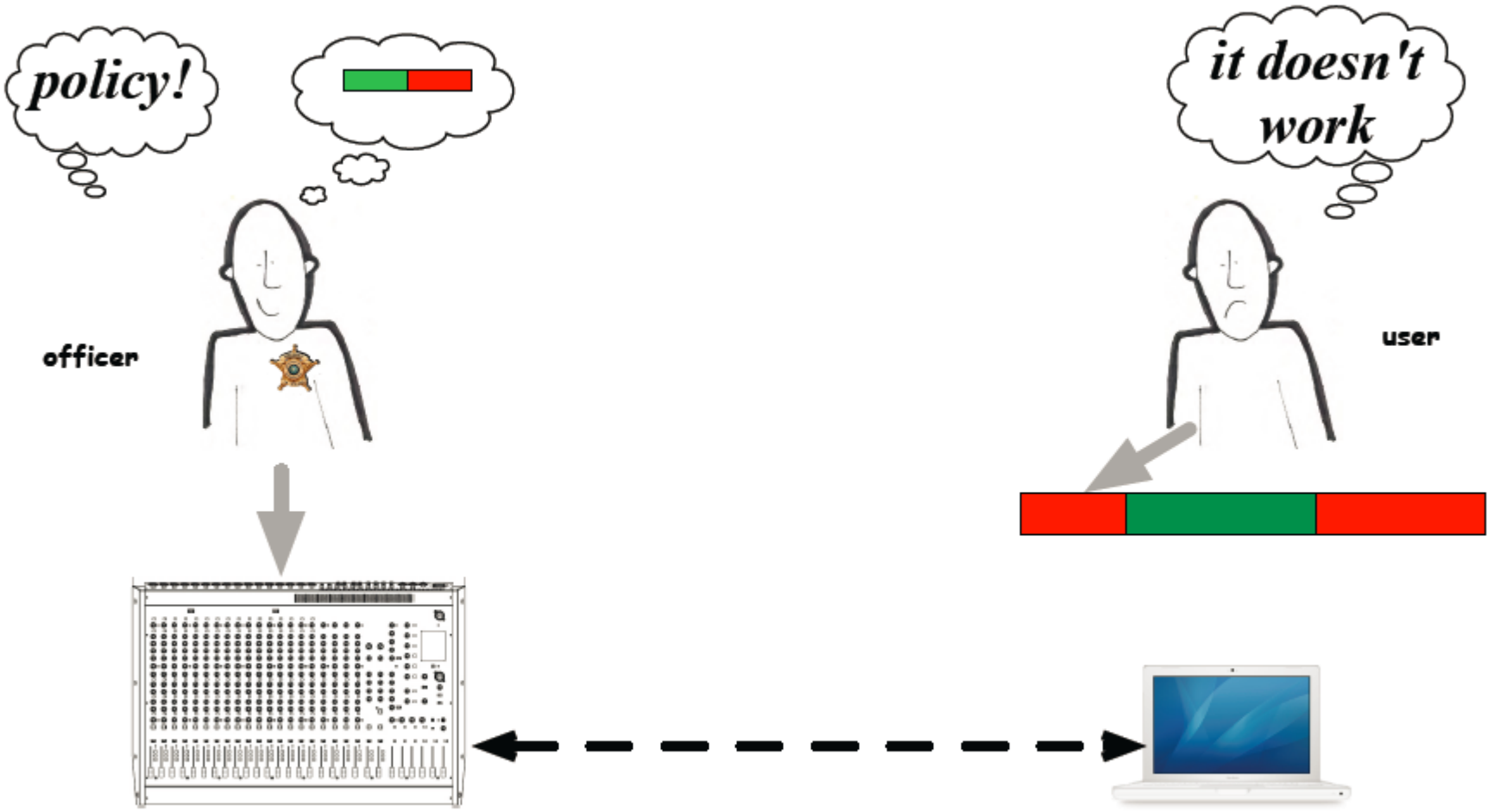
- **Assumption**: human decision on security control is perfect
- **Reality**: well-intentioned human users continually circumvent security controls or make uninformed security decision
- **Consequence**: ubiquitousness of this circumvention or uninformed decision undermines the effectiveness of security designs

- To develop metrics and mechanisms to enable stakeholders to make meaningful, quantifiable **comparisons**, **decisions**, and **evaluations** of proposed security controls *in light of what really happens when these controls are deployed*

Manageability – Access Control Example



Manageability – Access Control Example



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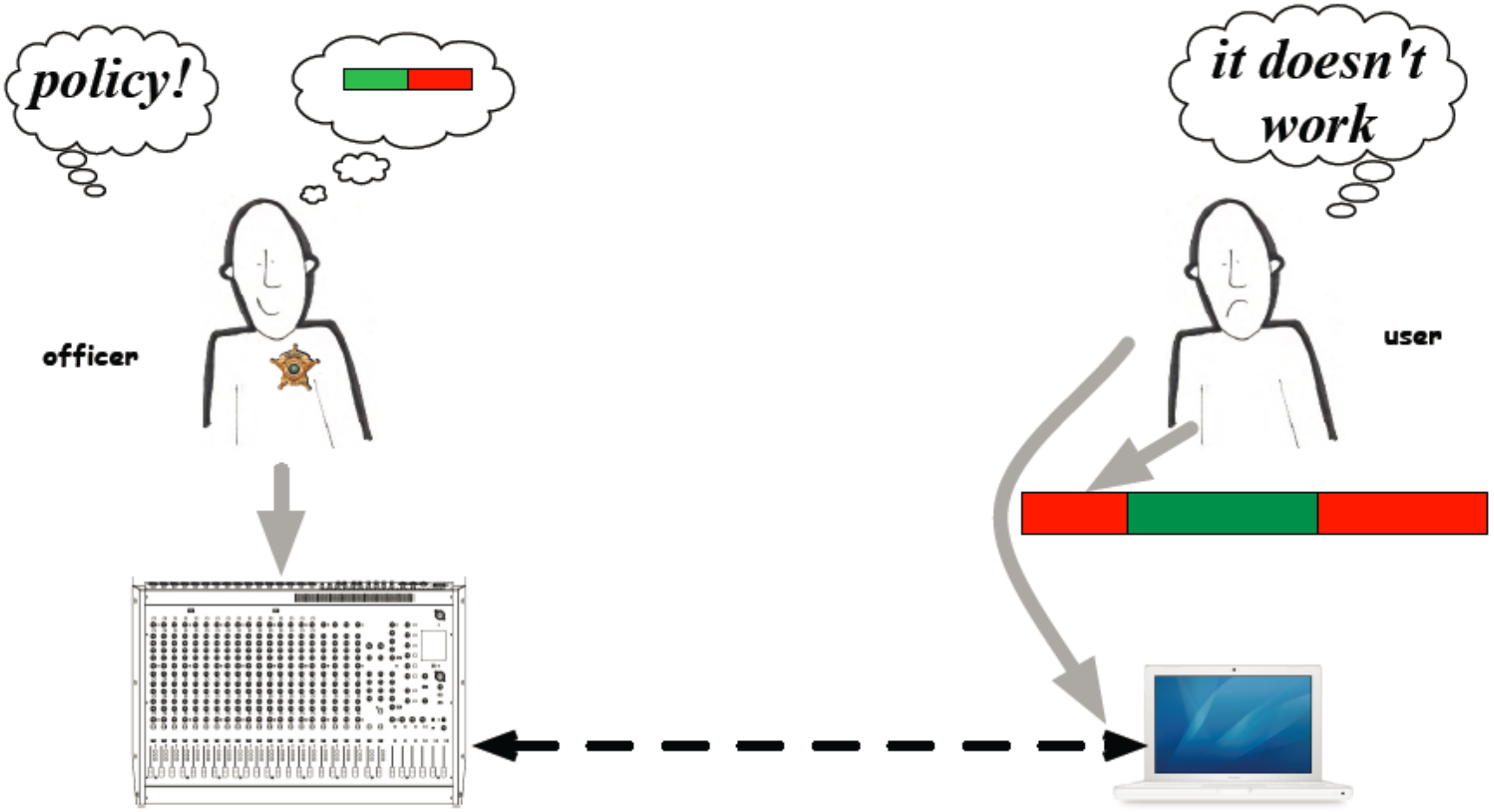

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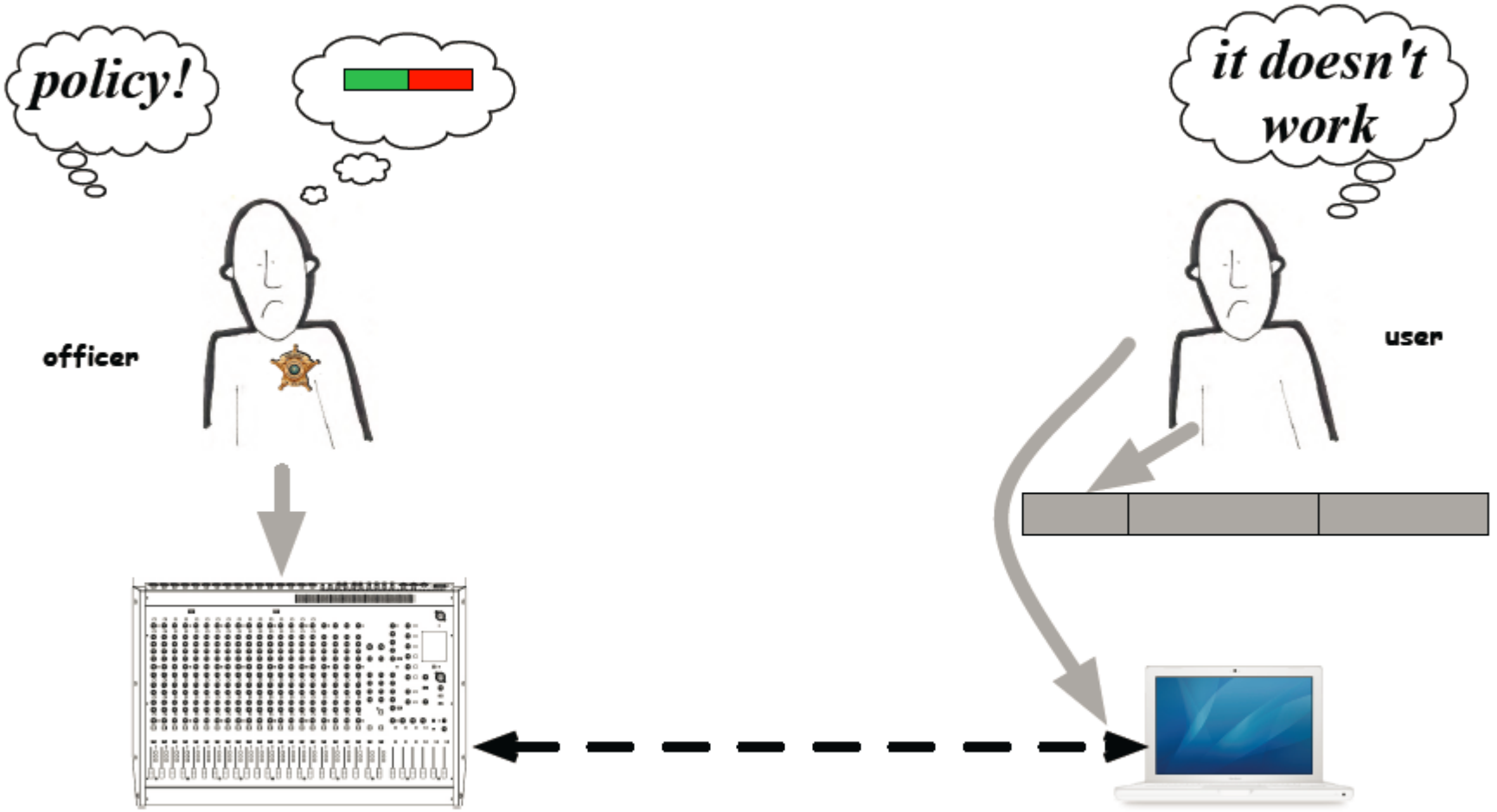
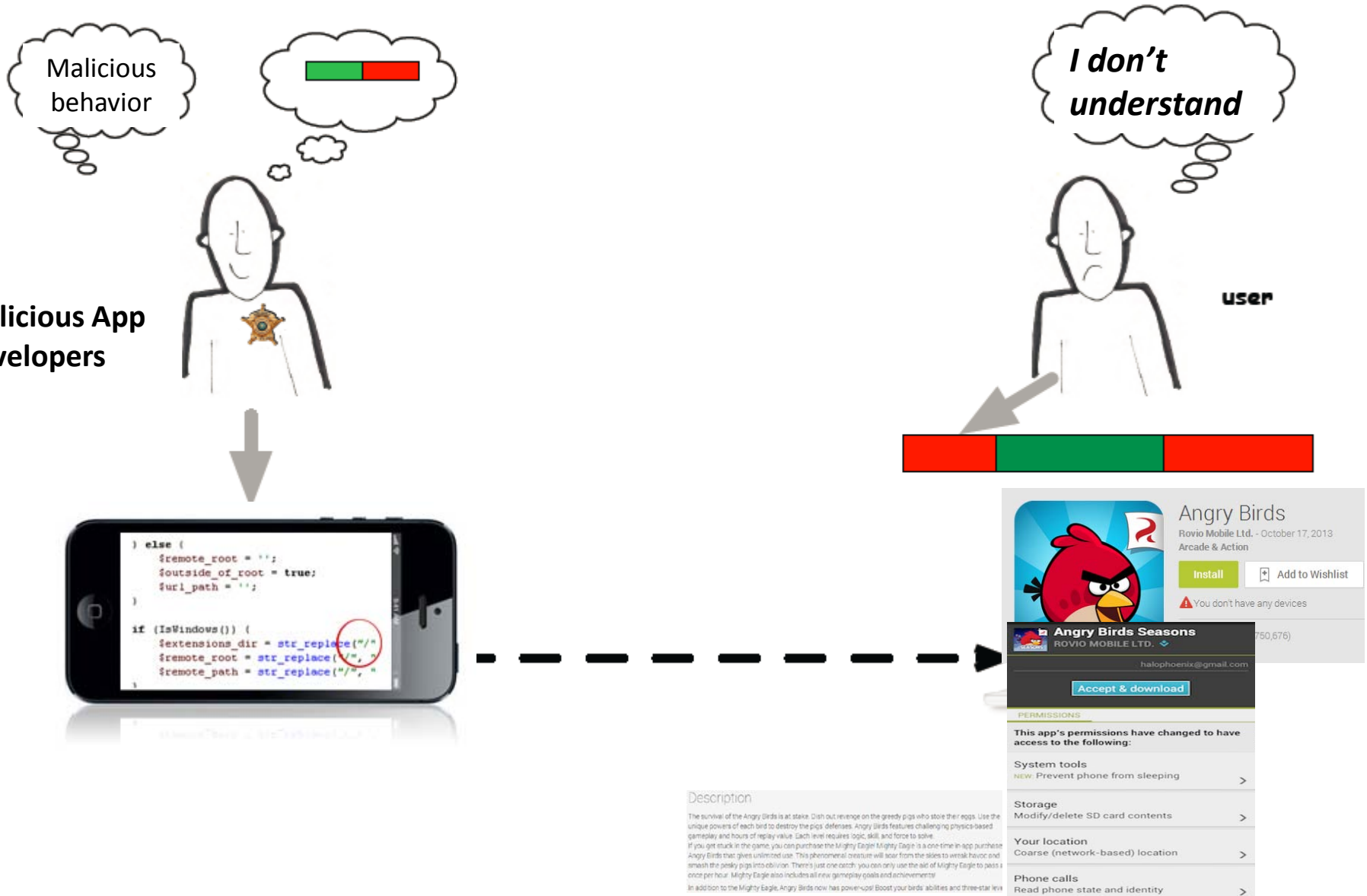


Manageability – Mobile App Permission Example



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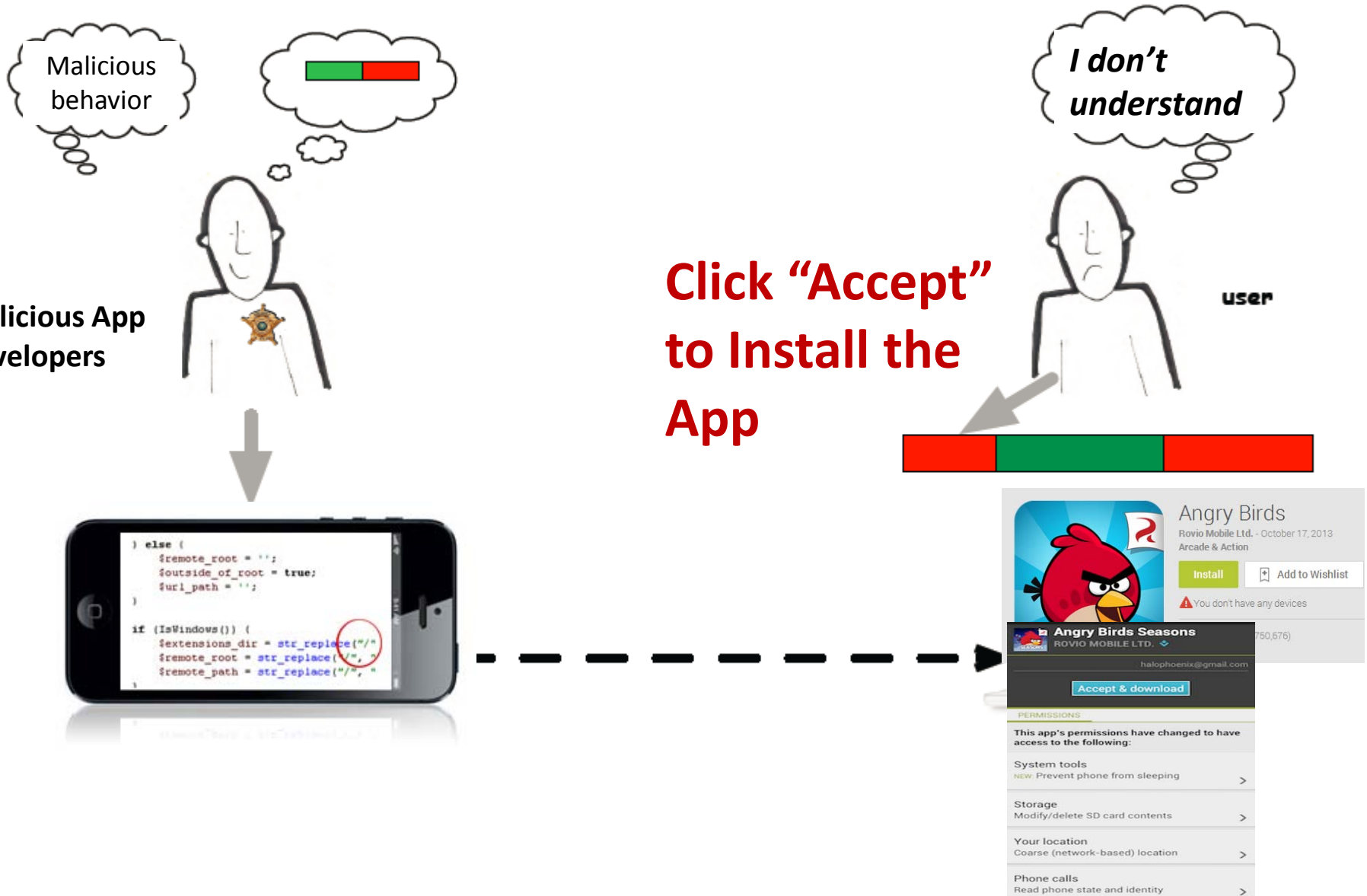


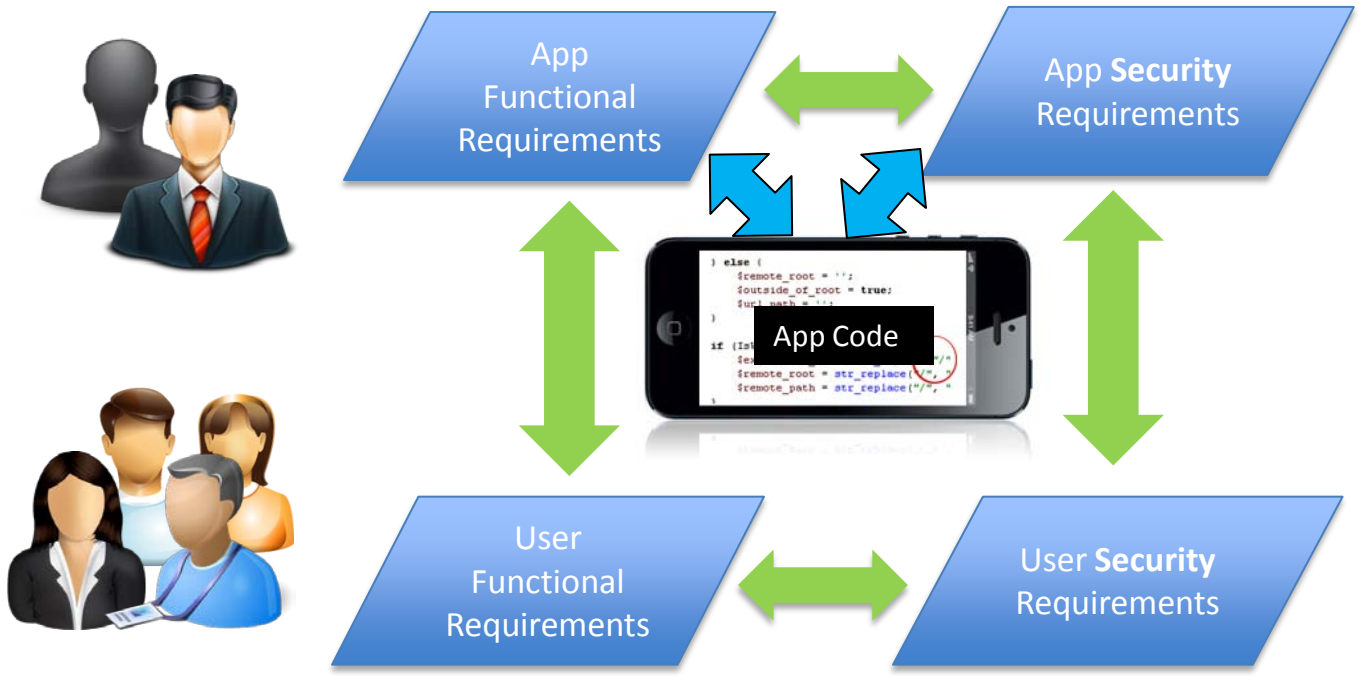
It is NOT that People Don't Care

BUSINESS INSIDER | Tech | Finance | Politics | Strategy | Life | Sports | Video | All

People were asked to read aloud the terms and conditions for popular apps and were shocked by what they actually agreed to

http://www.businessinsider.com/app-permission-agreements-privacy-video-2015-2

"Conceptual" Model



User Expectation: User Perception + User Judgment

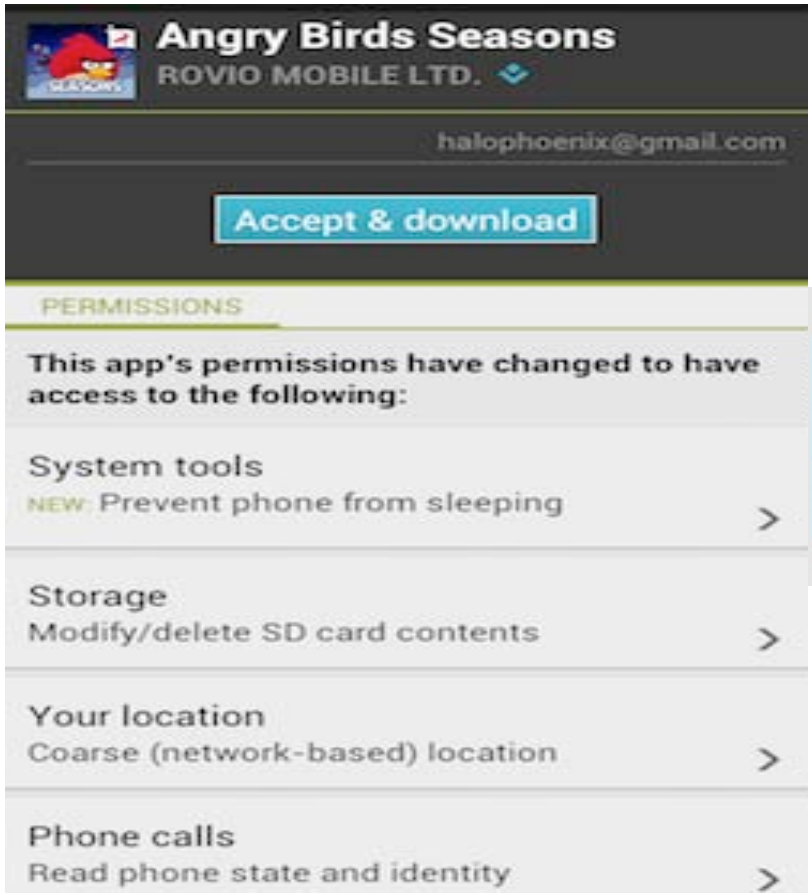
Informal App Functional Requirements: App Description

Description

The survival of the Angry Birds is at stake. Dish out revenge on the greedy pigs who stole their eggs. Use the unique powers of each bird to destroy the pigs' defenses. Angry Birds features challenging physics-based gameplay and hours of replay value. Each level requires logic, skill, and force to solve.
If you get stuck in the game, you can purchase the Mighty Eagle! Mighty Eagle is a one-time in-app purchase Angry Birds that gives unlimited use. This phenomenal creature will soar from the skies to wreak havoc and smash the pesky pigs into oblivion. There's just one catch: you can only use the aid of Mighty Eagle to pass a once per hour. Mighty Eagle also includes all new gameplay goals and achievements!

In addition to the Mighty Eagle, Angry Birds now has power-ups! Boost your birds' abilities and three-star leve

App Security Requirements: Permission List



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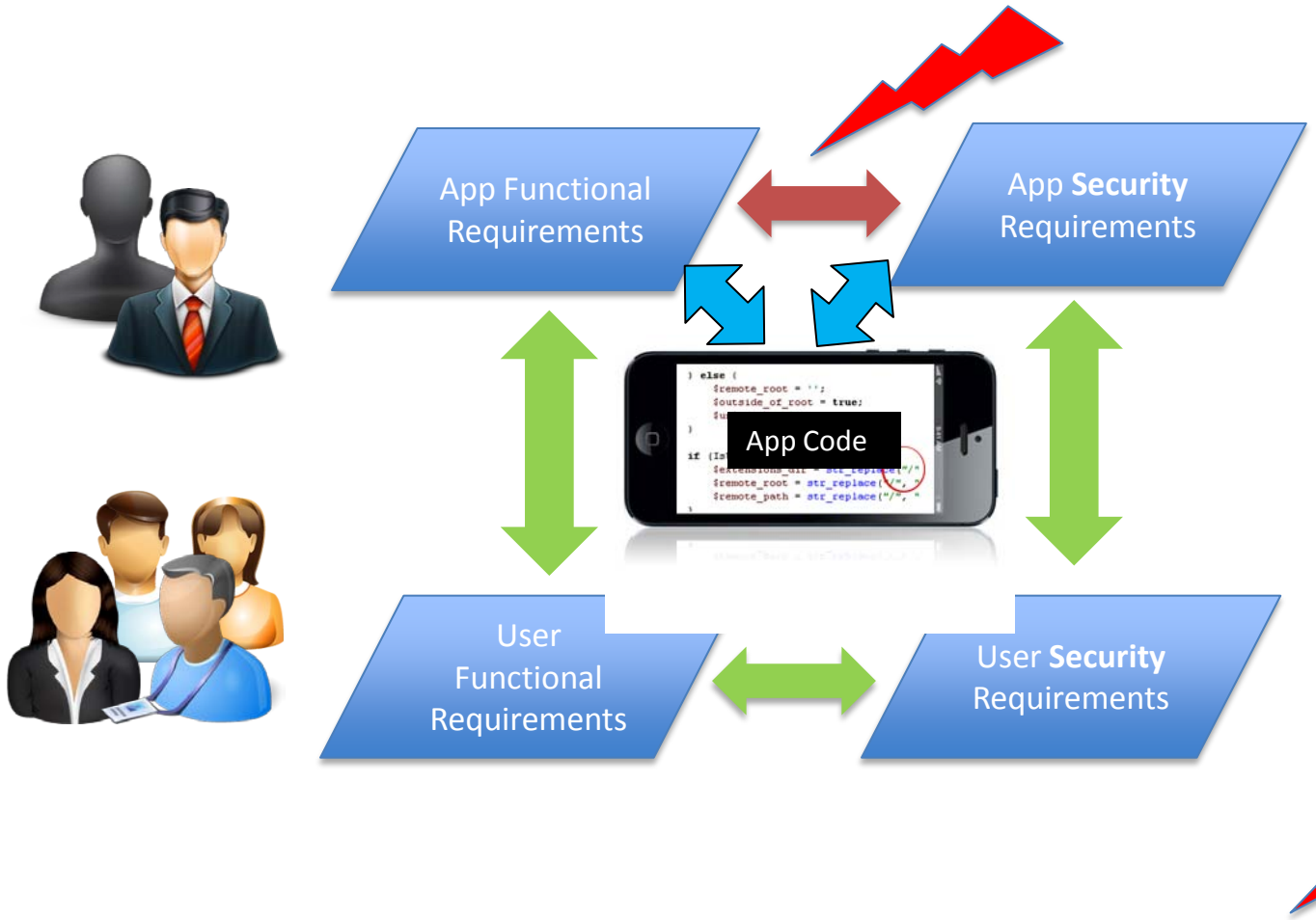
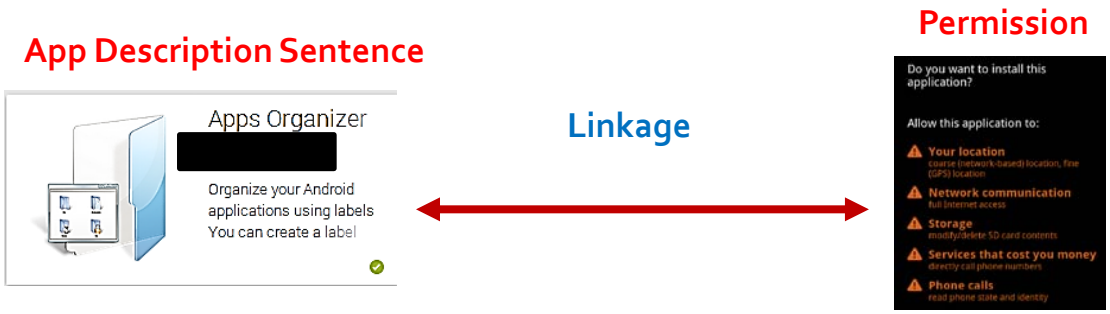


User Expectation: User Perception + **User Judgment**

WHYPER: Text Analytics for Mobile Security

- Focus on permission ←→ app descriptions
  - permissions (protecting user understandable resources) should be discussed
- ***What does the users expect (w.r.t. app functionalities)?***
  - **GPS Tracker:** record and send location
  - **Phone-Call Recorder:** record audio during phone call



Pandita et al. WHYPER: Towards Automating Risk Assessment of Mobile Applications. *USENIX Security 2013*
http://taoxie.cs.illinois.edu/publications/usenixsec13-whyper.pdf

Not All Malware Developers Are "Dumb" or "Lazy"

Security Threat Report 2014

Android Malware: Mutating and Getting Smarter

Android malware continues to grow and evolve, following paths first blazed by Windows. But there is progress to report in securing the platform.

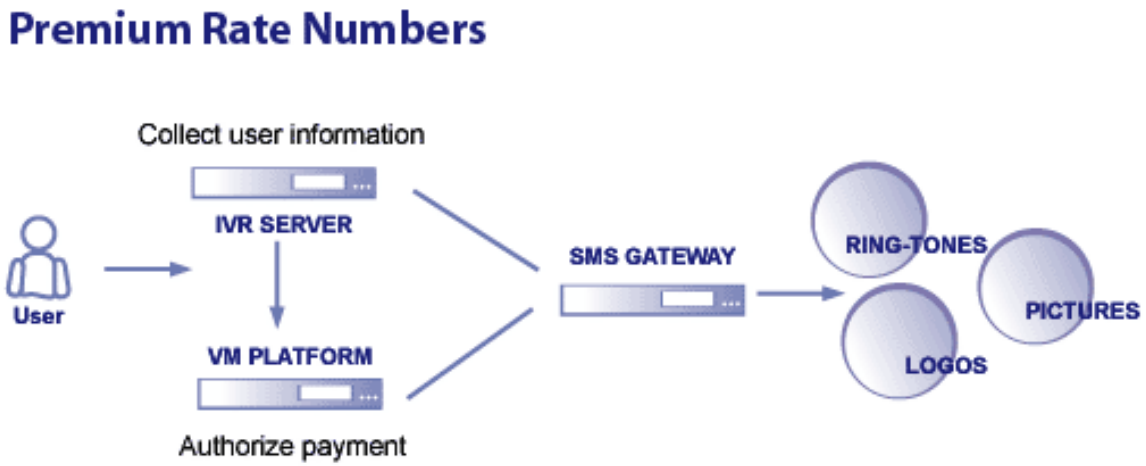
Since we first detected Android malware in August 2010, we have recorded well over 300 malware families. And we have seen the Android malware ecosystem follow in many of the paths first established years ago by Windows malware.

Sophisticated at avoiding detection and removal

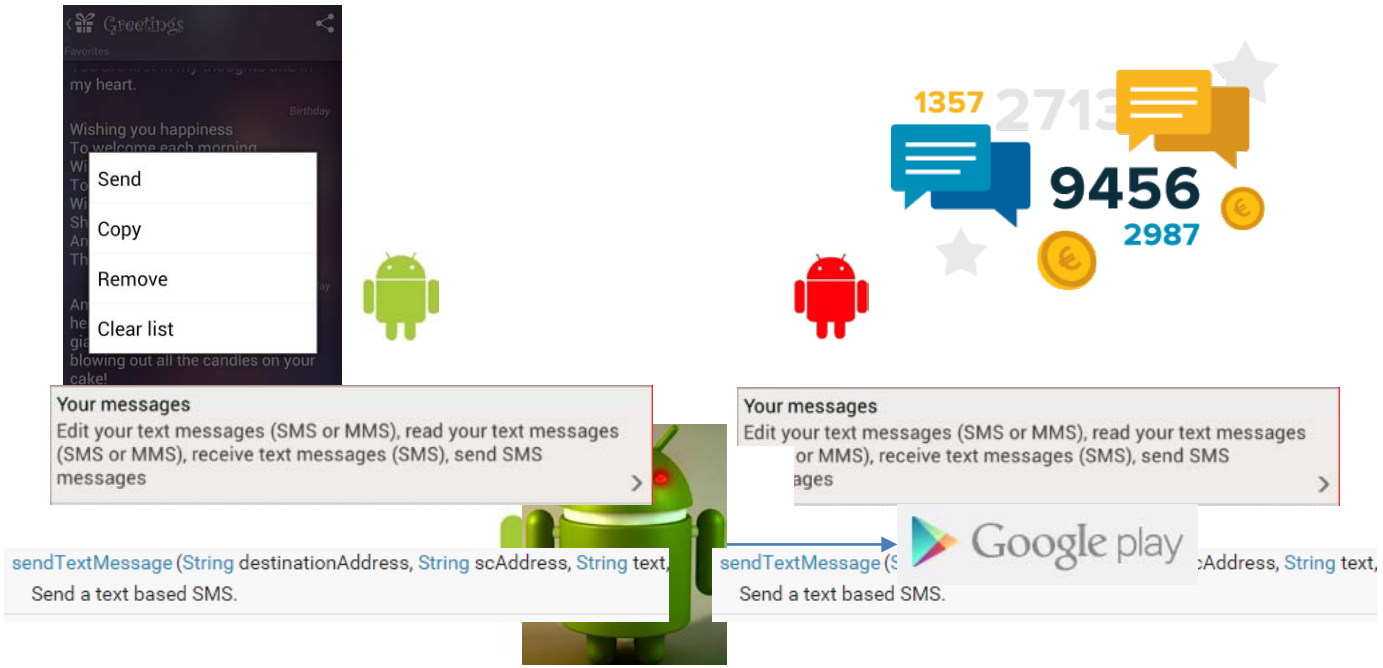
Recently, we have seen great innovation in how Android malware seeks to avoid and counter detection methods. Ginmaster is a case in point. First discovered in China in August 2011, this Trojanized program is injected into many legitimate apps that are also distributed through third-party markets.

In 2012, Ginmaster began resisting detection by obfuscating class names, encrypting URLs and C&C instructions, and moving towards the polymorphism techniques that have become commonplace in Windows malware. In 2013, Ginmaster's developers implemented far more complex and subtle obfuscation and encryption, making this malware harder to detect or reverse engineer.[14] Meanwhile, with each quarter since early 2012, we have seen a steady growth in detections of Ginmaster, reaching more than 4,700 samples between February and April 2013.

Example Malicious App



Benign? Malicious?



Our Insight

Different goals of benign apps vs. malware.

- Benign apps
  - Meet requirements from users (as delivering utility)
- Malware
  - Trigger malicious behaviors frequently (as maximizing profits)
  - Evade detection (as prolonging lifetime)

User Expectation: User Perception + User Judgment

Differentiating Characteristics

Mobile malware (vs. benign apps)

Frequently enough to meet the need: **frequent** occurrences of **imperceptible** system events;

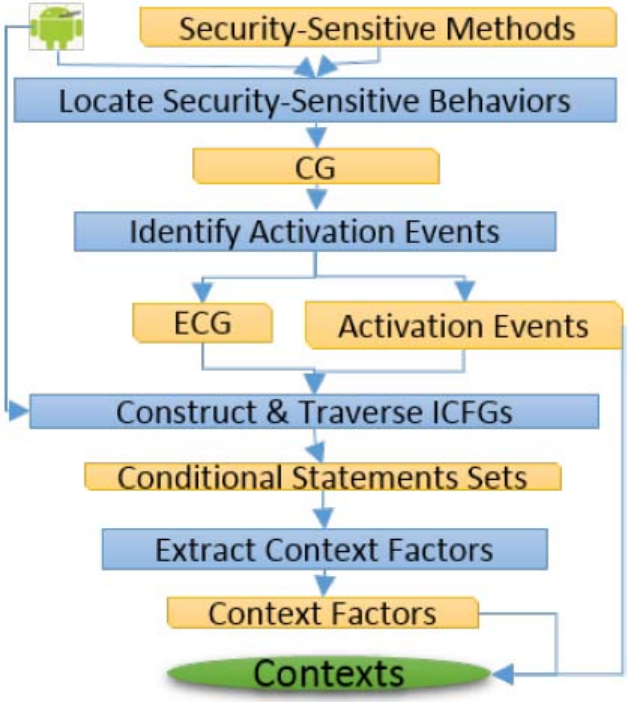
- E.g., many malware families trigger malicious behaviors via background events

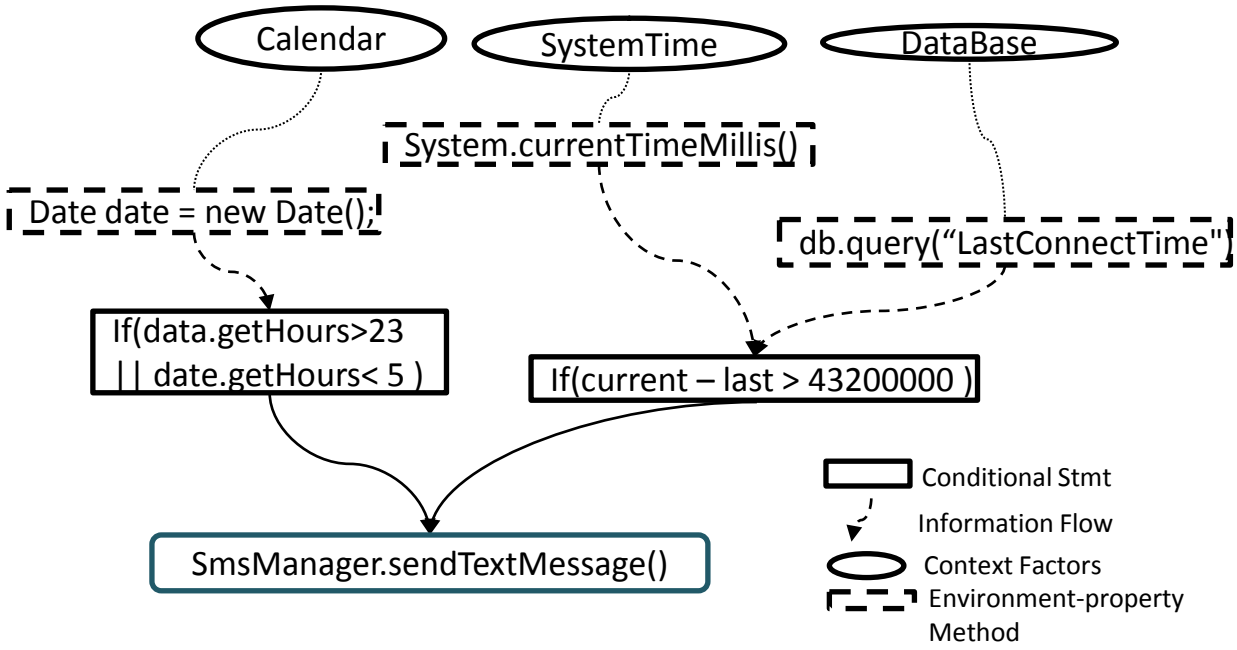
Balance!!!

Not too frequently for users to notice anomaly: **indicative** states of external environments

- E.g., Send premium SMS every 12 hours

Our AppContext Approach





Context1: (Event: Signal strength changes), (Factor: Calendar)
Context2: (Event: Entering app), (Factor: Database, SystemTime)
Context3: (Event: Clicking a button)

Context factors: environmental attributes for affecting security-sensitive behavior's invocation (or not)

Yang et al. AppContext: Differentiating Malicious and Benign Mobile App Behavior Under Contexts. ICSE 2015.
http://taoxie.cs.illinois.edu/publications/icse15-appcontext.pdf

Context-based Security-Behavior Classification

Step 1. Transform contexts for each app's security behavior as features

Step 2. Label each behavior in training set as malware or benign

Step 3. Learn a predictive model via ML technique, e.g., support vector machine (SVM)

Step 4. Classify an unlabeled behavior as malware or benign via the model

TABLE I
LIST OF FEATURES FOR CLASSIFICATION

Features of Behavior Information		
Permission	Security-sensitive method call	
Features of Activation Event		
SystemUI event	System event	UI event
Features of Context Factors		
List of environmental attributes		

Permission	Method Call	SystemUI	System	UI	F_1	F_2	F_3*	F_4*	F_5*	F_6	...	F_{142}
SEND_SMS	*sendTextMessage*	N/A	SIG_STR	N/A	0	0	1	0	0	0	...	0
SEND_SMS	*sendTextMessage*	EnterApp	N/A	N/A	0	0	0	1	1	0	...	0
SEND_SMS	*sendTextMessage*	N/A	N/A	Click	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0

* F_3 = Calendar, F_4 = System Time, F_5 = Database

Summary: AppContext

- Capture differentiating characteristics with contexts of security-sensitive behavior.

- Leverage contexts in machine learning (classification) to differentiate malware and benign apps.

User Expectation: User Perception + User Judgment

Yang et al. AppContext: Differentiating Malicious and Benign Mobile App Behavior Under Contexts. ICSE 2015.
http://taoxie.cs.illinois.edu/publications/icse15-appcontext.pdf

(Mobile) Privacy vs. Utility: A Balancing Act in User Expectation

- A likely scenario for a professor
  - **Student A**: "May I record our 1-on-1 meeting so that I don't miss anything?"
  - **Professor**: "Hmmhh… OK… but please don't post it on public domain or redistribute it…"
  - Hopefully….
- Mobile utility apps: app store management, IME (input method editor), …
  - even non-mobile ones: search engines, ….
- Assurance case for privacy policy compliance by app or service providers [Sen et al. Oakland'13]

Sen et al. Bootstrapping Privacy Compliance in Big Data Systems, Oakland 2013.
http://research.microsoft.com/apps/pubs/default.aspx?id=208626

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Questions??

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To better understand and *to model* computer access *workarounds*—their:

- **Reasons, norms, and justifications**
- **Tasks, urgency, and environments**
- **Role in others rule-following behaviors**
- **Methods of discovery**
- **Sensible (responsible & used) controls**

via

- **Fieldwork**
- **Modeling individuals and systems**
- **Validation**
- **Application to hard problems in the real world**

Computer-Access Workarounds in Healthcare

- Workarounds to computer access in healthcare are common but often go unnoticed (clinicians focus on patient care, not cybersecurity)
- Need to do analyses of computer rules, and interviews & observations w/ clinicians
- Conducted Interviews and observations with hundreds of medical workers and with 19 cybersecurity experts, CIOs, CMIOs (chief medical informatics officer), CTO, and IT workers
- Shadowed clinicians as they worked
- **Findings**: dozens of ways workers ingeniously circumvent security rules

Computer Security Perils of Reuse

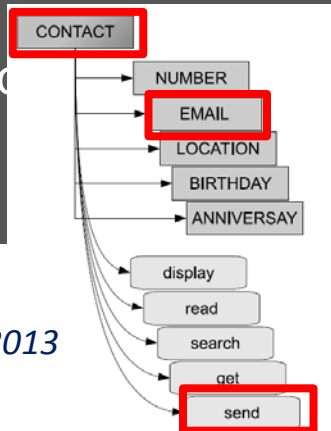
- System designers routinely reuse existing policies, technologies, and architectures—frequently with little or no changes
- Reuse is good software engineering practice
- **Findings**: Careless reuse in a different or even similar domain can introduce failures and new challenges that subvert security goals and impede organizational objectives

J. Blythe, R. Koppel, V. Kothari, S. Smith. "The Computer Security Perils of Reuse." March 2015.

Natural Language Processing on App Description

- *"Also you can share the yoga exercise to your friends via Email and SMS."*
  - Implication of using the contact permission
  - Permission sentences
- **Confounding effects:**
  - Certain keywords such as "**contact**" have a confounding meaning
  - E.g., "… displays user contacts, …" vs "… contact me at abc@xyz.com".
- **Semantic inference:**
  - Sentences describe a sensitive action w/o referring to keywor
  - E.g., "share yoga exercises with your friends via Email and SMS"

*NLP + **Semantic Graphs/Ontologies** Derived from Android API Documents*



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Challenges

- *Ex non-permission sentence: "You can now turn recordings into ringtones."*
  - *functionality that allows users to create ringtones from previously recorded sounds but NOT requiring permission to record audio*
  - *false positive due to using synonym: (turn, start)*
- *Ex. permission sentence: "blow into the mic to extinguish the flame like a real candle"*
  - *false negative due to failing to associate "blow into" with "record"*
- Automatic mining from user comments and forums

Pandita et al. WHYPER: Towards Automating Risk Assessment of Mobile Applications. *USENIX Security 2013*
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