



Android应用层虚拟化恶意代码的分析与检测



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汇报提纲

SYNOPSIS

01

应用层虚拟化框架

02

VA框架的分析与识别

03

VA病毒的分析与检测

1、应用层虚拟化框架

- 多个社交账号并发使用
 - 多个设备
 - 重打包
 - 多开应用（应用层虚拟化-VA）
- VA框架
 - 突破DEX的方法数限制（ 65535 ）
 - 热修复
 - 模块化开发



WeChat +



WeChat 2



WeChat 3

VirtualApp
DroidPlugin



Parallel Space



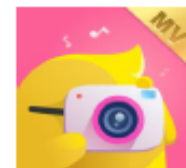
Multiple Accounts



Clone App

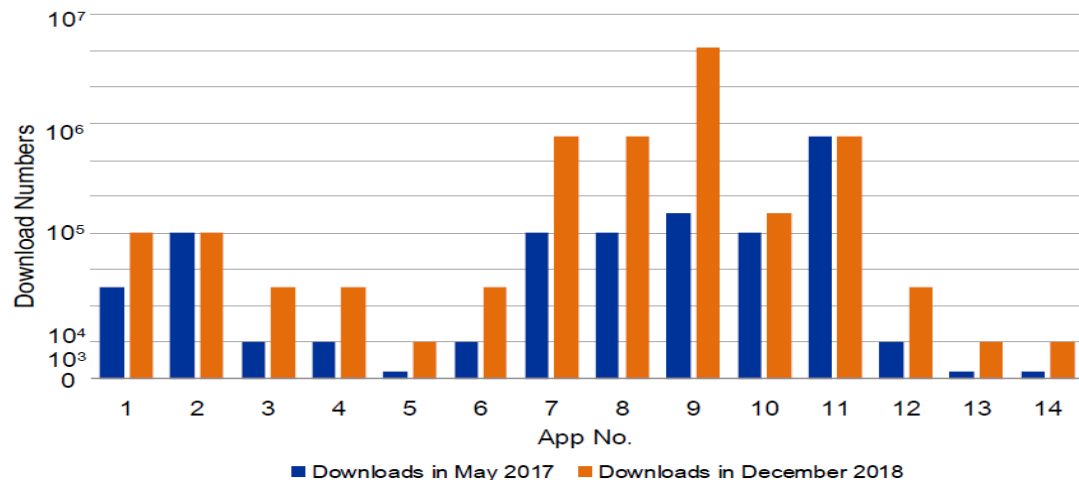


360 Security



Huajiao Selfie Camera

1、应用层虚拟化框架

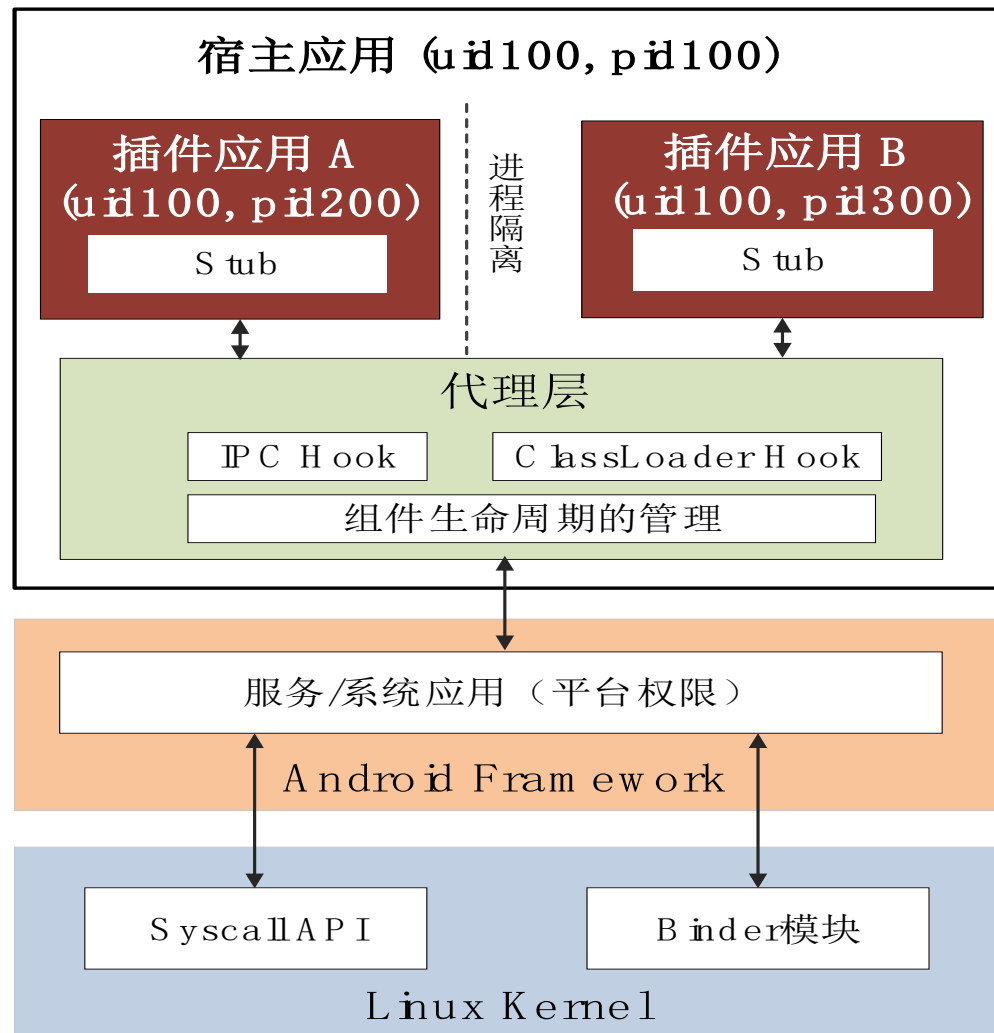


● VA框架的流行度

应用名称	平行空间	双开空间	多开空间	双开助手	应用分身	Dual Apps	多开大师	2Accounts
下载量	1亿+	1亿+	1000万+	1000万+	1000万+	1000万+	500万+	500万+
提供方	LBE Tech	DUALSPACE	Winterfell Applab	MA Team	Arty Product	Hide Apps	River Stone Tech	2Accounts
版本号	4.0.9078	4.0.2	1.5.40.0329	3.3.9	1.1.4.3	2.9.2_703d758f7	2.43.06.0331	3.3.5
更新时间	2021-03-24	2021-03-24	2021-03-29	2021-03-24	2021-01-27	2021-03-11	2021-03-31	2021-03-24

1、应用层虚拟化框架

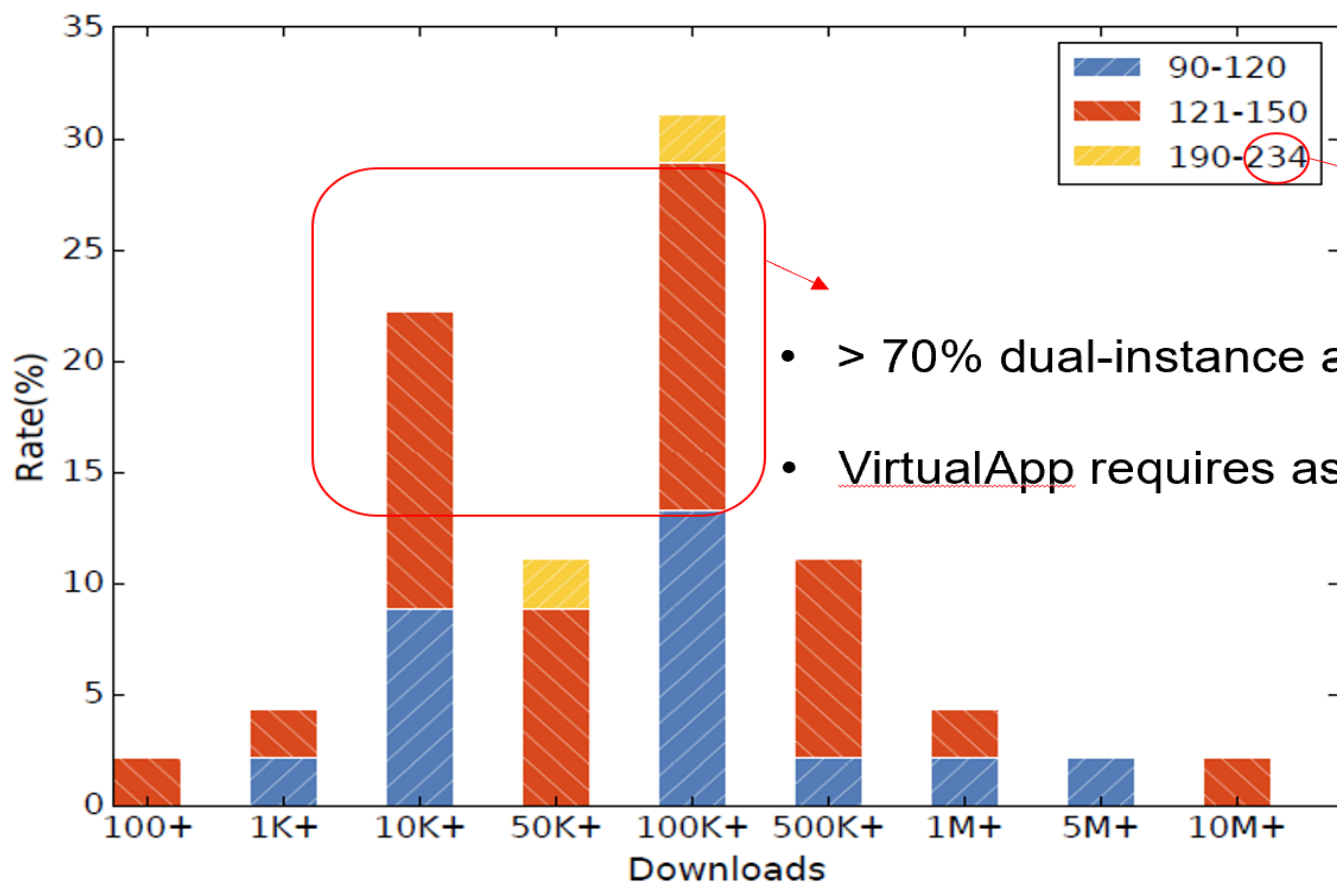
- VA框架
 - Host app
 - Guest/plugin app
- VA机理
 - 权限复用
 - UID共享
 - I/O重定向
 - 服务代理
 - 组件占坑



1、应用层虚拟化框架

● VA权限申请

- 129 permissions on average



- Max number: 234

- > 70% dual-instance apps have > 120 permissions
- VirtualApp requires as much as 186 permissions

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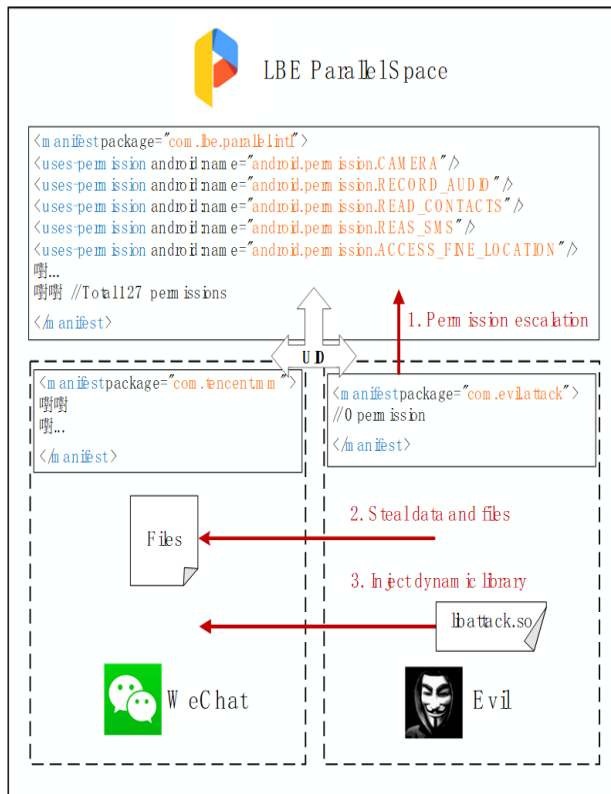
2、VA框架的分析与识别

● VA框架的应用

- ❑ 双开软件
- ❑ 嵌入式服务
- ❑ 游戏加载

● VA框架的安全分析

- ❑ 组件劫持
- ❑ 权限滥用
- ❑ 信息泄露



Host app and guest apps share a same UID.

◆ Permission Escalation

Use unapplied permissions

◆ Privacy Leakage

Steal sensitive files and data

◆ Component Hijacking

Intercept functions

- [MobiSys '19] "Jekyll and Hyde" is Risky: Shared-Everything Threat Mitigation in Dual-Instance Apps.
- [Sigmetrics '19] App in the Middle: Demystify Application Virtualization in Android and its Security Threats.
- [BlackHat2017] Anti-Plugin: Don't Let Your App Play as an Android Plugin

2、VA框架的分析与识别

● VA框架的安全分析

- 组件劫持
- 权限滥用
- 信息泄露



amazon.png



shopee.png



淘宝.png



amongus.png



绝地求生.png



王者荣耀.png



instagram.png



twitter.png



whatsapp.png

应用名称	平行空间	双开空间	多开空间	双开助手	应用分身	Dual Apps	多开大师	2Accounts
权限滥用	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
信息泄露	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

■ 2、VA框架的分析与识别

[MobiSys '19]

- VA框架的动态识别
 - app运行在VA会存在安全风险



Category	Feature
Path	1. Host app's APK path in guest app process
	2. APK source code and dynamic-link library path
UID	3. Multiple processes with the same UID
	4. Check undeclared permissions
Code Injection&	5. Stack tracking of exception
Hooking	6. Suspicious library to provide native hooking

DiPrint

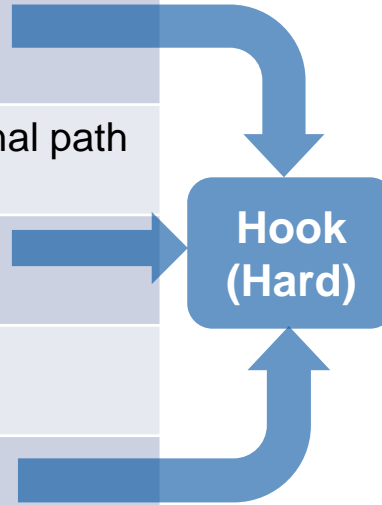
Open-sourced DiPrint (<https://github.com/whucs303/DiPrint>)

2、VA框架的分析与识别

[MobiSys '19]

● 特征的鲁棒性

Feature	Bypassing ways
1. Host app's APK path in guest app process	
2. APK source code and dynamic-link library path	Read files from the original path (lack stability)
3. Multiple processes with the same UID	
4. Check undeclared permissions	Cannot be bypassed !
5. Stack tracking of exception	
6. Suspicious library to provide native hooking	Use JAVA hooking mechanism instead of native hooking



The diagram illustrates the bypassing ways for various features. A central box labeled "Hook (Hard)" is the target of several bypassing methods. Arrows point from the "Bypassing ways" column to the "Hook (Hard)" box for features 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6. Feature 4 is marked as "Cannot be bypassed!".

2、VA框架的分析与识别

[MobiSys '19]

● 实验结果

Name	Number	1. Exist. host APK	2. APK/Lib path	3. Processes	4. Permissions	5. Stack tracking	6. Hooking lib	Time ¹ (ms)	Virtualization Engine
Real Android Systems ²	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.22	None
<i>Commercial Dual-Instance Apps</i>									
Category 1	15	15	15	15	15	15	13	0.41	VirtualApp
Category 2	5	5	3	5	5	5	3	0.28	DroidPlugin
Category 3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0.52	MultiDroid
Category 4	20	20	14	20	20	20	13	0.33	Custom-made Engines ³
<i>Android Malware Samples</i>									
Category 5	294	294	294	294	294	294	147	0.29	VirtualApp
Category 6	63	63	63	63	63	63	42	0.37	DroidPlugin
Category 7	24	24	24	24	24	24	16	0.43	Custom-made Engines
Non-Virtualization-Based Malware	1,862	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.21	None
<i>Representative Examples</i>									
Boxify[5]		Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N/A ⁴	
NJAS[9]		Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N/A ⁴	
com.in.parallel.accounts (GooglePlay)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.32	VirtualApp
com.ludashi.dualspace (GooglePlay)		Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.29	VirtualApp
com.qihoo.magic (360)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.14	DroidPlugin
com.lbe.parallel.intl (GooglePlay)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.26	MultiDroid
com.youlong.multiaccount (GooglePlay)		Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.36	Custom-made Engine
com.excelliance.multiaccount (GooglePlay)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.33	Custom-made Engine
Malware 1: com.twittre.android		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.23	VirtualApp
Malware 2: PluginPhantom		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0.41	DroidPlugin
Active Attacker ⁵		N	N	N	Y	Y	N	0.81	VirtualApp

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VA病毒的分析与检测

3、VA病毒的分析与检测

- VA病毒-PluginPhantom/HummingBad

- Bypass static analysis

- Rely on DroidPlugin to install malware from “Assets” directory or from Internet

PluginPhantom: New Android Trojan Abuses “DroidPlugin” Framework



By Cong Zheng and Tongbo Luo
November 30, 2016 at 1:00 PM

Category: Unit 42 Tags: Android, DroidPlugin, Google, PluginPhantom, threat research



November 30, 2016

PluginPhantom trojan exploits Android plugins to snoop

"PluginPhantom" Android Trojan Uses Plugins to Evade Detection

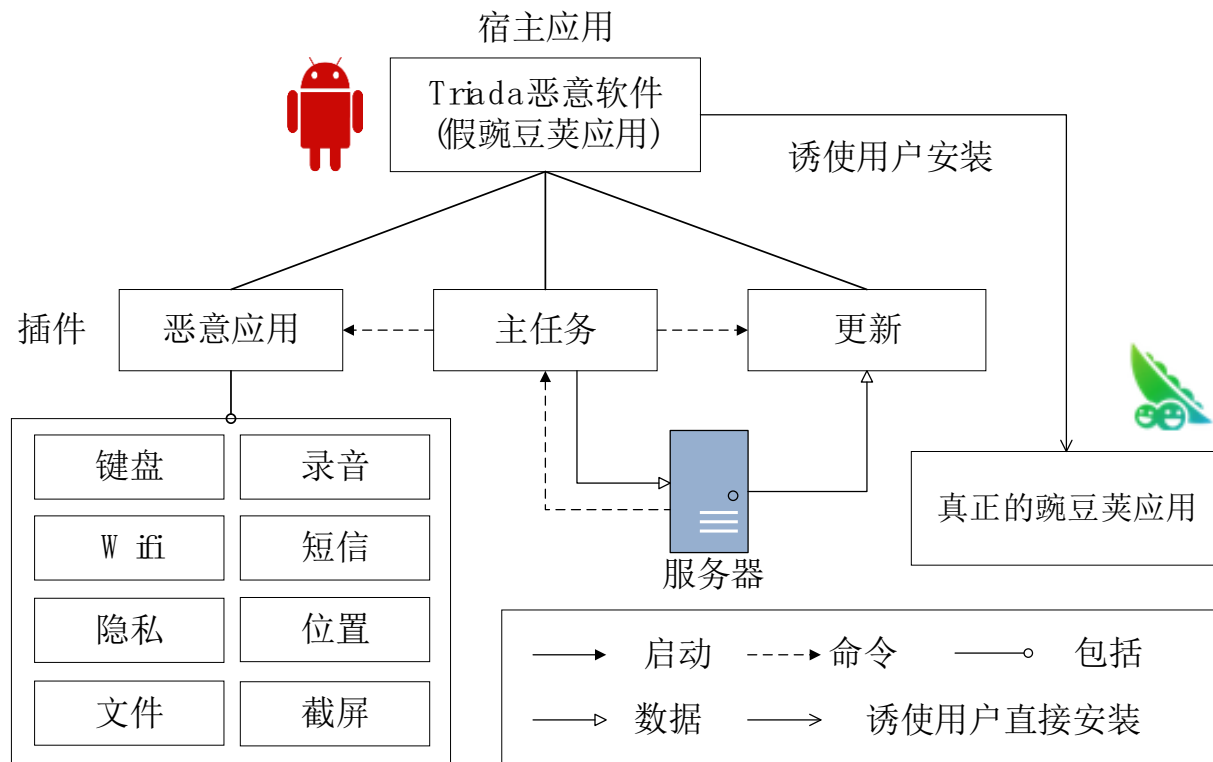


- ◆ New **adware** abuses dual-instance apps to automatically launch different advertisement apps without user interactions.

3、VA病毒的分析与检测

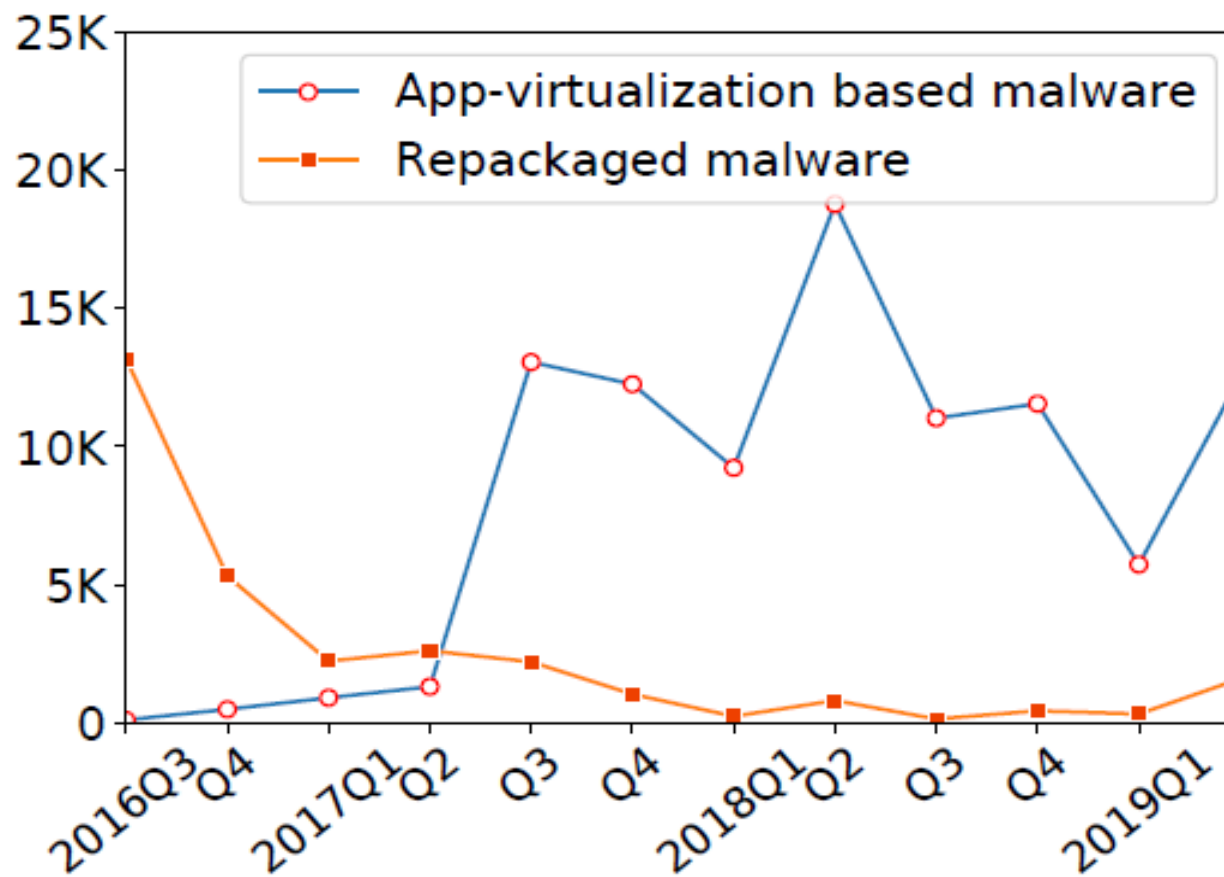
● VA病毒-Triada病毒

- 从重打包 —> 虚拟化加载
- 动态分发, 每个插件功能独立
- 伪装性强



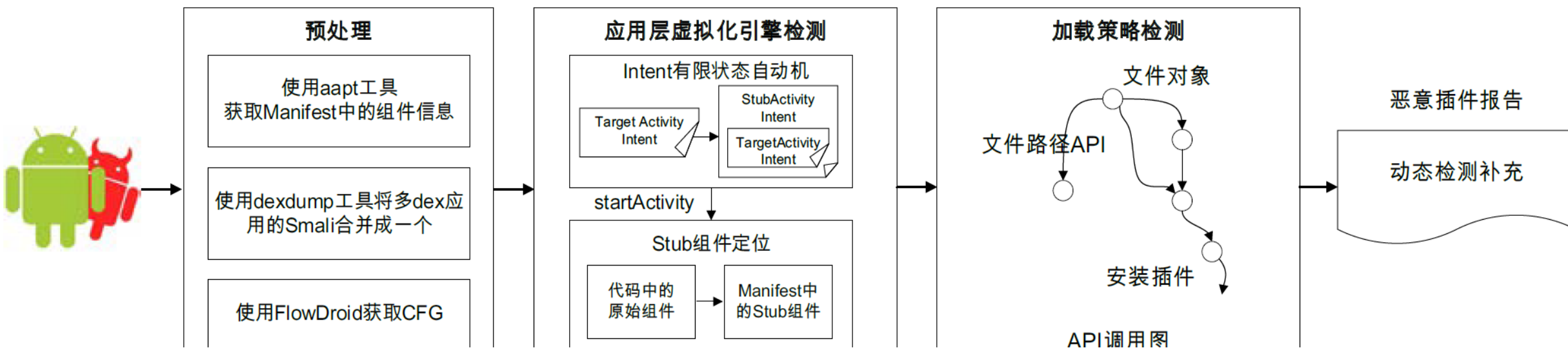
3、VA病毒的分析与检测

- VA病毒
 - 恶意代码加载
 - 推送广告
 - 色情传播
- VA病毒检测
 - 动态
 - 静态



3、VA病毒的分析与检测

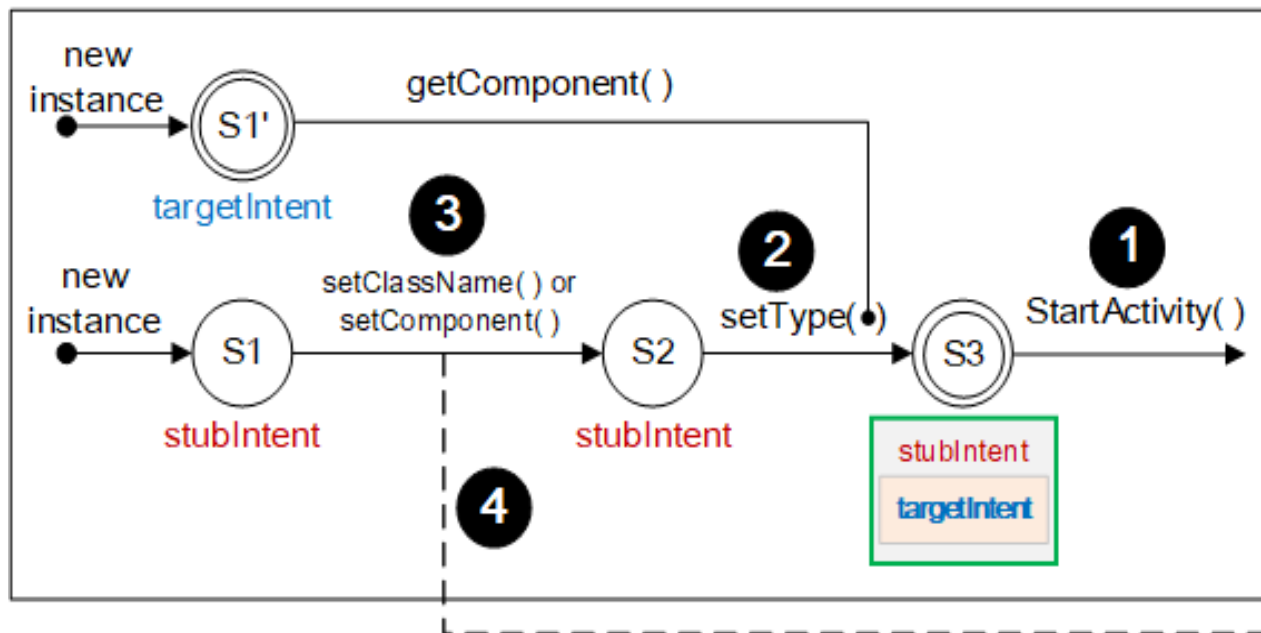
● 两步走检测思路



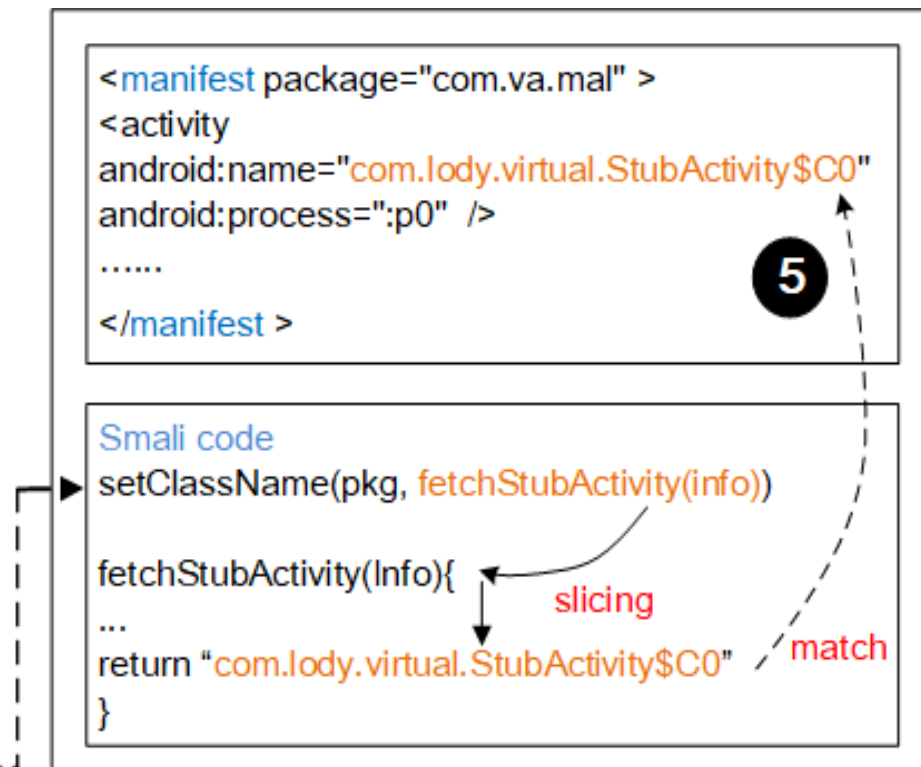
3、VA病毒的分析与检测

● VA引擎检测

- ☐ 权限复用
- ☐ UID共享
- ☐ I/O重定向
- ☐ 服务代理
- ☐ 组件占坑



(a) Intent有限自动状态机



(b) 占坑组件定位

3、VA病毒的分析与检测

● VA引擎检测

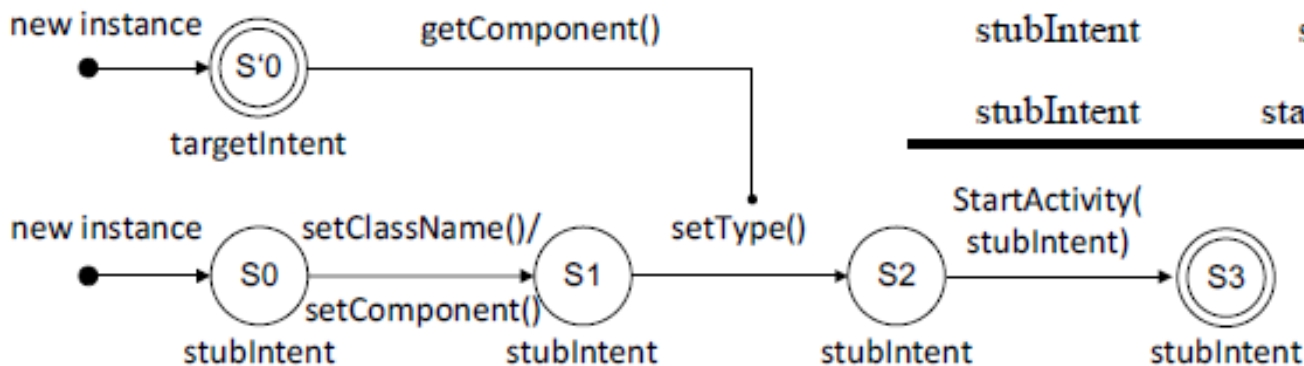
□ Intent替换

➤ 为每个Intent创建自动机

```
private Intent startActivityProcess(Intent targetIntent) {  
    Intent intent = new Intent(targetIntent);  
    Intent stubIntent = new Intent();  
    stubIntent.setClassName(PackageName, StubActivity);  
    ComponentName component = intent.getComponent();  
    stubIntent.setType(component);  
    startActivity(stubIntent);  
}
```

1.代码 -> Intent查找表

Intent	操作	参数	返回值
targetIntent	getComponent	null	component
stubIntent	setClassName	getHostPkg(), fetchStubActivity()	null
stubIntent	setType	flattenToString(component)	null
stubIntent	startActivity	null	null



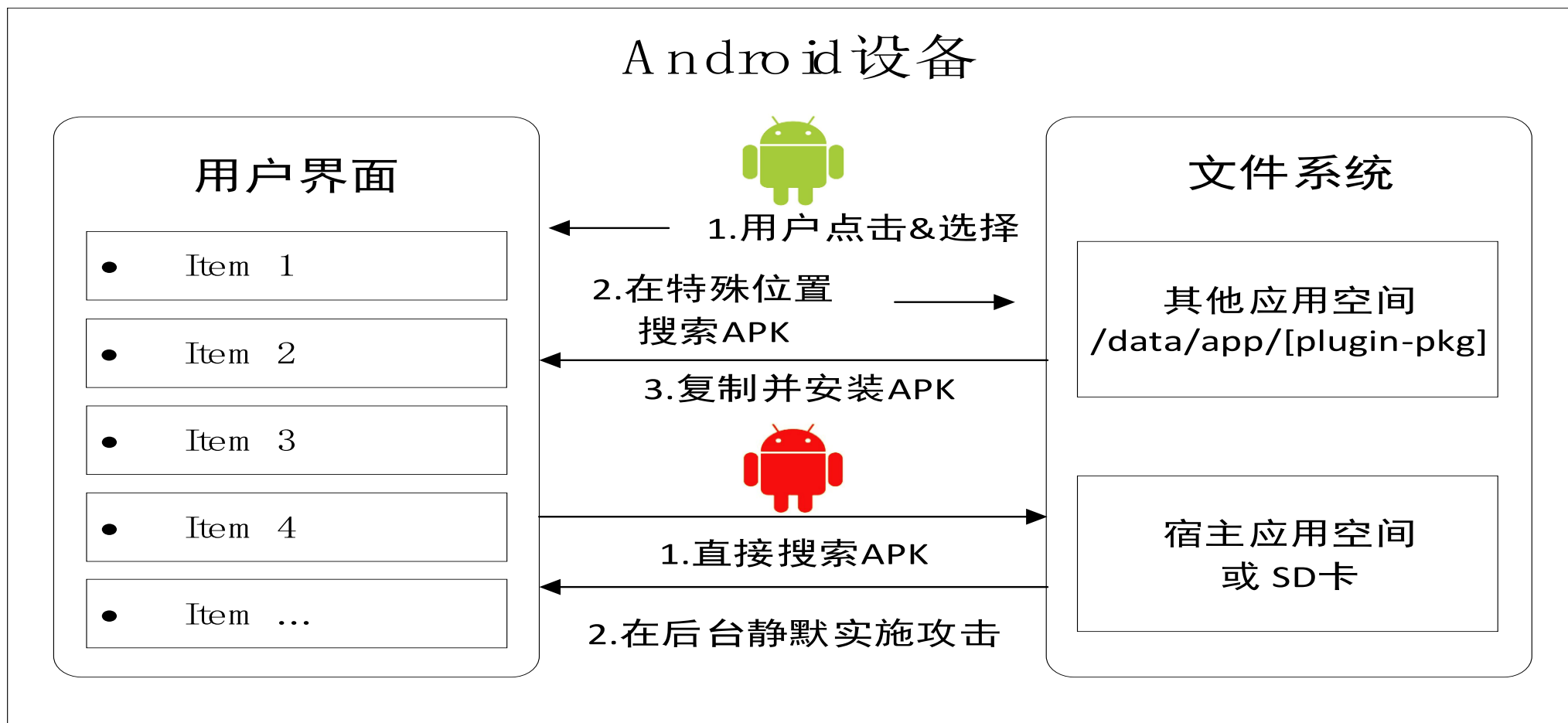
2.查找表 -> Intent自动机

3、VA病毒的分析与检测

● 插件加载策略

□ 用户交互

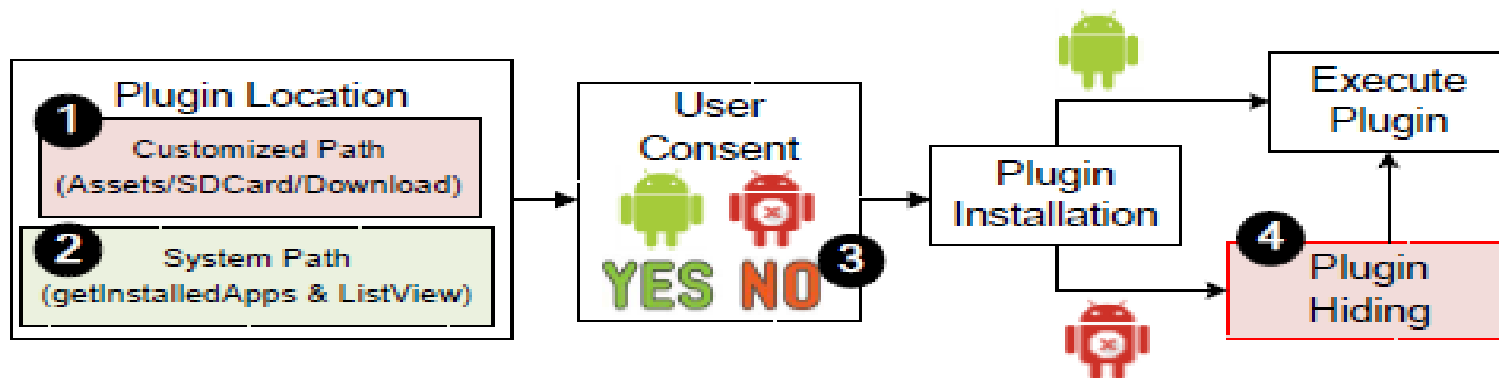
□ 插件来源



3、VA病毒的分析与检测

● 插件加载策略

特征	分析初始点	分析结束点
1. 安装路径	敏感路径 API	installApp/installPackage
2. 安装列表	getInstalledPackages() exec("pm list packages")	onCreateView()/onViewCreated() inflate()/onCreateViewHolder()/setContentView()
3. 直接安装	installApp/ installPackage	onClick()/setOnItemClickListener() Manifest ("android.intent.category.LAUNCHER") Window.addFlag(FLAG_NOT_TOUCH_MODAL) Window.setFlag(FLAG_NOT_TOUCH_MODAL) Window.requestFeature(FLAG_NOT_TOUCH_MODAL) setComponentEnabled(comp, 2, 1)
4. 图标隐藏	任何点	

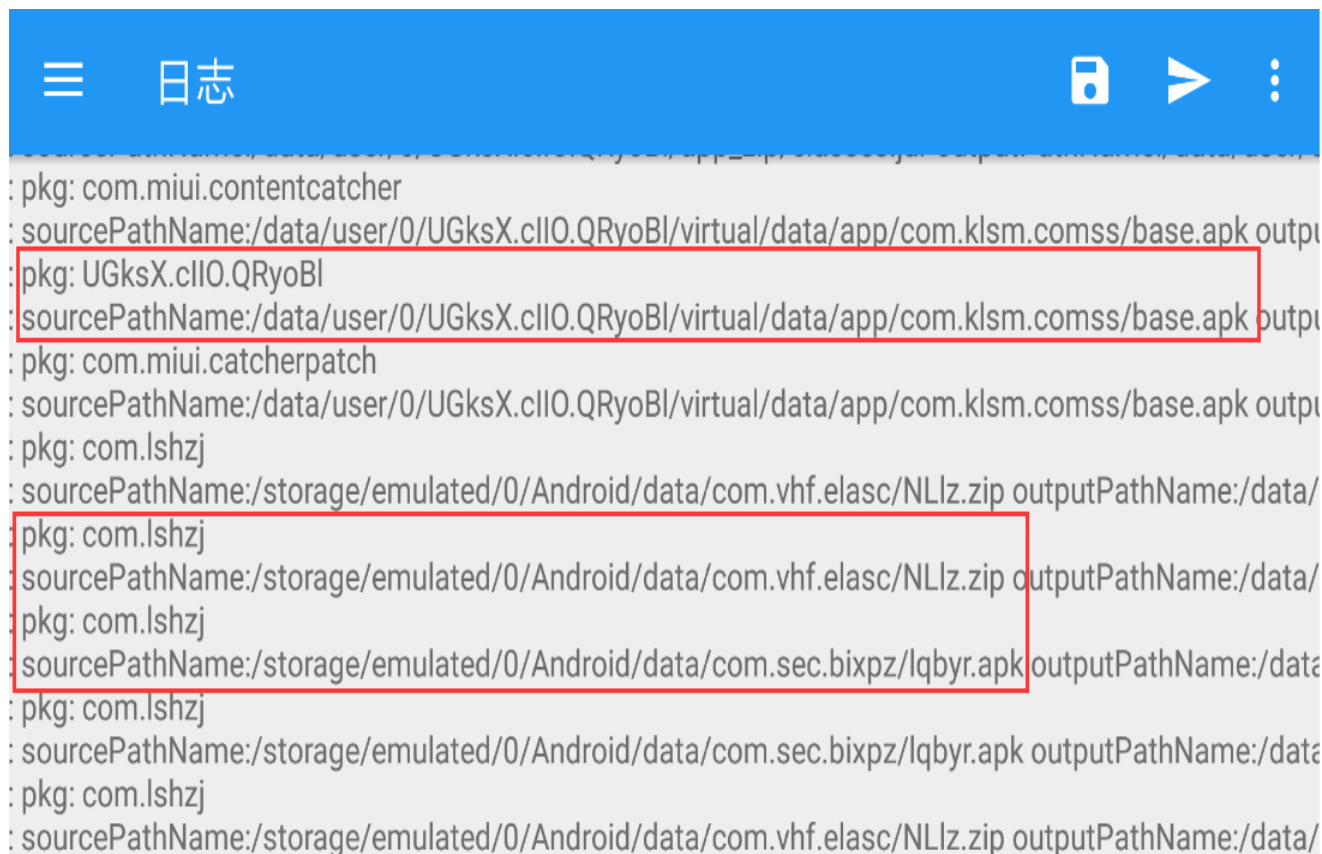


- ◆ silentInstall:
 - (1 OR 2) AND 3
- ◆ silentInstall+:
 - silentInstall AND 4

3、VA病毒的分析与检测

● 动态检测

- Xposed - Hook函数
 - Intent操作函数：
setClassName()、
getComponent()和setType()、
setData()、 setDataAndType()、
putExtra()和putExtras()
 - 动态加载函数： DexFile Class的
loadDex(String
sourcePathName, String
outputPathName, int flags)



```
日志
: pkg: com.miui.contentcatcher
: sourcePathName:/data/user/0/UGksX.cII0.QRyoBl/virtual/data/app/com.klsm.comss/base.apk output
: pkg: UGksX.cII0.QRyoBl
: sourcePathName:/data/user/0/UGksX.cII0.QRyoBl/virtual/data/app/com.klsm.comss/base.apk output
: pkg: com.miui.catcherpatch
: sourcePathName:/data/user/0/UGksX.cII0.QRyoBl/virtual/data/app/com.klsm.comss/base.apk output
: pkg: com.lshzj
: sourcePathName:/storage/emulated/0/Android/data/com.vhf.elasc/NLlz.zip outputPathName:/data/
: pkg: com.lshzj
: sourcePathName:/storage/emulated/0/Android/data/com.vhf.elasc/NLlz.zip outputPathName:/data/
: pkg: com.lshzj
: sourcePathName:/storage/emulated/0/Android/data/com.sec.bixpz/lqbyr.apk outputPathName:/data
: pkg: com.lshzj
: sourcePathName:/storage/emulated/0/Android/data/com.sec.bixpz/lqbyr.apk outputPathName:/data
: pkg: com.lshzj
: sourcePathName:/storage/emulated/0/Android/data/com.vhf.elasc/NLlz.zip outputPathName:/data/
```

3、VA病毒的分析与检测

● 实验结果

Virtu. Engine	Category	Number	VAHunt1 ¹	VAHunt2 ²	Certificate [16]
VirtualApp	Benign	18,508	100%	100%	11.7%
	Malware	62,717		99.3%	0.3%
DroidPlugin	Benign	44,498	100%	100%	17.1%
	Malware	3,014		98.7%	0.5%
Custom-made	Benign	8,261	100%	100%	13.7%
	Malware	2,360		99.2%	0.3%
Dual-Instance	Benign	147	100%	100%	0
No app-virtu.	Benign	1,638	100%	_3	_3
	Malware	3,212			
Overall	Benign	73,052	100%	100%	14.9%
	Malware	71,303		99.3%	0.3%
Avg. Time			6.9s	12.1s	0.6s

- 漏报
 - ✓ 加壳（百度加密、梆梆加密等） 496个样本
 - ✓ 二次加载 31个样本

3、VA病毒的分析与检测

● 实验结果

Virtualization Engine	Category	customizedPath	systemPath	silentInstall	silentInstall+1
Dual-Instance	Benign	0	100%	0	0
VirtualApp	Benign	93.5%	6.5%	0	0
	Malware	99.6%	0.4%	99.3%	7.6%
DroidPlugin	Benign	90.2%	9.8%	0	0
	Malware	99.9%	0.1%	98.7%	11.7%
Custom-made	Benign	86.3%	13.7%	0	0
	Malware	99.7%	0.3%	99.2%	9.8%

¹silentInstall+ means host app loads plugins silently and hides app.

■ 3、VA病毒的分析与检测

● 实验结果

Category	No Plugin	Encrypted Plugin	Plain-text Plugin ¹
benign	76.8%	3.7%	19.5%
malicious	10.5%	89.2%	0.3%

¹Plain-text plugins are APK files that are not encrypted.

- 大多数良性VA在本地没有插件
- 大多数恶意VA在本地有插件，且插件是加密的

3、VA病毒的分析与检测

● 鲁棒性

对抗类型	混淆方法	对抗的鲁棒性	对检测是否有影响
对抗基于 API 的检测	1.插入 dummy API	普通	无
	2.插入 dummy bytecode	普通	无
	3.包名加密	强	无
	4.将组件代码分块	无	无
对抗基于数据流 的检测	5.隐式数据流	无	无
	6.JAVA 反射	强	有
对抗基于证书 的检测	7.字符串加密	强	有
	8.变量名加密	普通	无
	3.包名加密	强	无
	9. Class/Method 名加密	强	无

■ 总结

- Android的应用层虚拟化框架（VA）为双开应用带来了便利
 - 大号、小号可以同时使用
- 良性双开VA因权限隔离和数据隔离不足给插件app带来安全威胁
 - 权限滥用、信息泄露、代码注入、钓鱼
 - 动态识别VA：DIPrint
- 恶意VA给恶意软件带来了一种新颖的传播方式
 - VA占坑和插件加载策略识别恶意VA：VAHunt



谢谢聆听!

傅建明

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