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FLOWDROID: PRECISE CONTEXT, FLOW  
FIELD, OBJECT-SENSITIVE AND LIFECYCLE  
AWARE TAINT ANALYSIS FOR ANDROID APPS

# PAPER BACKGROUND

- Authors: Steven Arzt, Siegfried Rastloser, Christian Fritz, Eric Bodden, et al. (Damien Octeau)
- ACM SIGPLAN conference on Programming Language Design and Implementation (18%).



# FLOWDROID OVERVIEW

- Novel static taint-analysis system tailored for Android.
- Analyzes both app byte-code and configuration files.
- First context-, flow-, field-, object-sensitive taint analysis.
  - On-demand alias analysis to support context and object sensitivities, based on Andromeda.
- Use cases: secure Android apps, identify Android Malware

# ATTACK/THREAT MODEL

- FlowDroid will detect tainted flows regardless of malice.
- Attacker supplies arbitrary byte-code.
- Goal: Leak private data.
- Attacker cannot circumvent Android security or use side channels.
- Conforms to standard malware.

# ANDROID OVERVIEW

- Android app != Java program
  - Multiple points of entry
- Components
  - Activities - Screens
  - Services - Background operations
  - Content Providers - Database-like storage
  - Broadcast Receivers - Global event listeners



```

1 public class LeakageApp extends Activity{
2 private User user = null;
3 protected void onRestart(){
4     EditText usernameText =
5         (EditText)findViewById(R.id.username);
6     EditText passwordText =
7         (EditText)findViewById(R.id.pwdString);
8     String uname = usernameText.toString();
9     String pwd = passwordText.toString();
10    if(!uname.isEmpty() && !pwd.isEmpty())
11        this.user = new User(uname, pwd);
12 }
13 //Callback method in xml file
14 public void sendMessage(View view){
15     if(user == null) return;
16     Password pwd = user.getpwd();
17     String pwdString = pwd.getPassword();
18     String obfPwd = "";
19     //must track primitives:
20     for(char c : pwdString.toCharArray())
21         obfPwd += c + "_"; //String concat.
22
23     String message = "User: " +
24         user.getName() + " | Pwd: " + obfPwd;
25     SmsManager sms = SmsManager.getDefault();
26     sms.sendTextMessage("+44 020 7321 0905",
27         null, message, null, null);
28 }

```

# ANDROID CONTROL/ DATA FLOW GRAPH

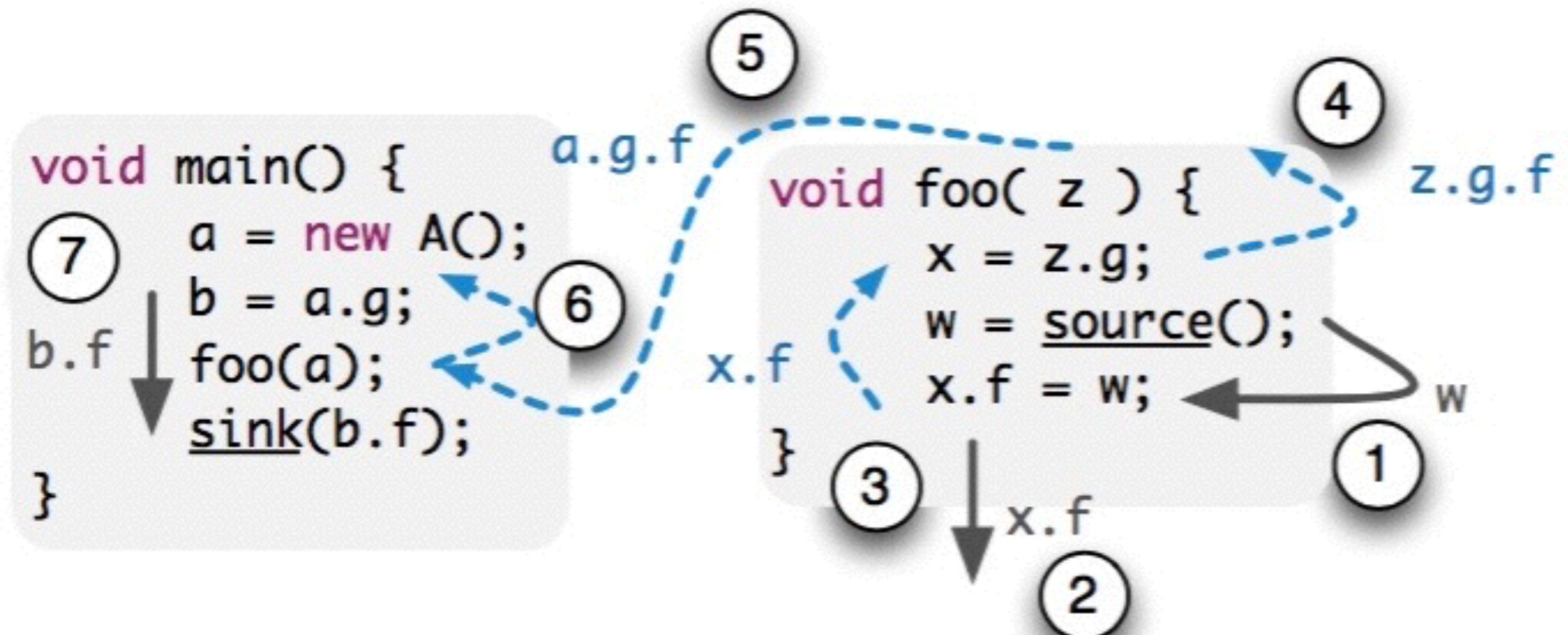
# FLOWDROID MODEL OF APP LIFECYCLE

- Assumes components can execute in an arbitrary sequential order.
- Based on IFDS analysis, path insensitive.
- Solution: Generate *dummy* main method.
  - Each path is possible, does not traverse all paths.
  - Callbacks only analyzed during execution windows in parent component. Scans XML files, generates call graph per lifecycle method.
- Generates final call graph with dummy method as entry point.



# FLOWDROID TAINT ANALYSIS

- Combines forward taint analysis and on-demand backward aliasing.



# TAINT ANALYSIS

- Access paths
  - `x.f.g`
  - Configurable lengths (5 by default)
  - Includes all possible paths (`x.f = x.f.g, x.f.h`)
- Transfer Function
  - Taints left side if the operands on right are tainted.

# ON-DEMAND ALIAS ANALYSIS

- When a tainted value is assigned to the heap, search backward for aliases and taint them as well.
- Perform forward taint propagation for each found alias.
- Problem: Produces unrealizable paths along conflicting contexts when used together (i.e. context insensitive results).
  - Solution: Inject forward analysis context into backward analysis.

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**Algorithm 1** Main loop of forward solver

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```
1: while  $WorkList_{FW} \neq \emptyset$  do
2:   pop  $\langle s_p, d_1 \rangle \rightarrow \langle n, d_2 \rangle$  off  $WorkList_{FW}$ 
3:   switch ( $n$ )
4:   case  $n$  is call statement:
5:     if summary exists for call then
6:       apply summary
7:     else
8:       map actual parameters to formal parameters
9:     end if
10:  case  $n$  is exit statement:
11:    install summary  $\langle s_p, d_1 \rangle \rightarrow \langle n, d_2 \rangle$ 
12:    map formal parameters to actual parameters
13:    map return value back to caller's context
14:  case  $n$  is assignment  $lhs = rhs$ :
15:     $d_3 :=$  replace  $rhs$  by  $lhs$  in  $d_2$ 
16:    insert  $\langle s_p, d_1 \rangle \rightarrow \langle n, d_3 \rangle$  into  $WorkList_{BW}$ 
17:    extend path-edges via the propagate-method of the classical
    IFDS algorithm
18: end while
```

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**Algorithm 2** Main loop of backward solver

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```
1: while  $WorkList_{BW} \neq \emptyset$  do
2:   pop  $\langle s_p, d_1 \rangle \rightarrow \langle n, d_2 \rangle$  off  $WorkList_{BW}$ 
3:   switch ( $n$ )
4:   case  $n$  is call statement:
5:     if summary exists for call then
6:       apply summary
7:     else
8:       map actual parameters to formal parameters
9:     end if
10:    extend path-edges via the propagate-method of the classical
    IFDS algorithm
11:  case  $n$  is method's first statement:
12:    install summary  $\langle s_p, d_1 \rangle \rightarrow \langle n, d_2 \rangle$ 
13:    insert  $\langle s_p, d_1 \rangle \rightarrow \langle n, d_2 \rangle$  into  $WorkList_{FW}$ 
14:    do not extend path-edges via the propagate-method of the
    classical IFDS algorithm, killing current taint  $d_2$ 
15:  case  $n$  is assignment  $lhs = rhs$ :
16:     $d_3 :=$  replace  $lhs$  by  $rhs$  in  $d_2$ 
17:    insert  $\langle s_p, d_1 \rangle \rightarrow \langle n, d_3 \rangle$  into  $WorkList_{FW}$ 
18:    extend path-edges via the propagate-method of the classical
    IFDS algorithm
19: end while
```

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# ON-DEMAND ALIAS ANALYSIS (CONT.)

- Problem: Forward/backward combination lead to flow insensitive results.
- Solution: Augment access path with statement that spawns the backward alias, the activation statement.
- Activation statements are used to look up call trees in which they occur.

# WHY PRESERVE ALL THESE SENSITIVITIES?

- Model lifecycle accurately to reduce false negatives.
- Field sensitivity allows for reduced false positives.
- Object sensitivity to automatically dismiss false positives (i.e. when different objects hit the same code).
- Context sensitivity to eliminate unrealized paths, and reduce false positives.



# FLOWDROID ARCHITECTURE

- Unzip .apk
- Search byte-code and layout XML files for life cycle methods, callbacks, sources, and sinks.
- Generate dummy main method from list of life cycle methods and call backs.
- Generate call graph and inter-procedural control flow graph (ICFG).
- Perform taint analysis on sources in ICFG.

# LIMITATIONS

- Resolves reflective calls only if their arguments are string constants.
- Could miss callbacks (native methods that are not recognized as callbacks).
- Does not account for multiple threads.

# EVALUATION

- Addressed 4 research questions:
  - How does FlowDroid compare to commercial taint-analysis tools for android in terms of precision and recall?
  - Can FlowDroid find all privacy leaks in InsecureBank, and app specifically designed by others to challenge vulnerability detection tools for android, and what is its performance?
  - Can FlowDroid find leaks in real world apps and how fast?
  - How well does FlowDroid perform when analyzing Java programs?

# EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

- DroidBench
  - 39 hand-crafted Android apps.
  - Crafted to challenge static analysis problems (different sensitivities, etc.) and Android specific challenges (modeling lifecycle).
  - First Android specific benchmark suite.

Arrays and Lists			
ArrayAccess1			*
ArrayAccess2	*	*	*
ListAccess1	*	*	*
Callbacks			
AnonymousClass1	○	⊕	⊕
Button1	○	⊕	⊕
Button2	⊕ ○ ○	⊕ ○ ○	⊕ ⊕ ⊕ *
LocationLeak1	○ ○	○ ○	⊕ ⊕
LocationLeak2	○ ○	○ ○	⊕ ⊕
MethodOverride1	⊕	⊕	⊕
Field and Object Sensitivity			
FieldSensitivity1			
FieldSensitivity2			
FieldSensitivity3	⊕	⊕	⊕
FieldSensitivity4	*		
InheritedObjects1	⊕	⊕	⊕
ObjectSensitivity1			
ObjectSensitivity2	*		
Inter-App Communication			
IntentSink1	⊕	⊕	○
IntentSink2	⊕	⊕	⊕
ActivityCommunication1	⊕	⊕	⊕
Lifecycle			
BroadcastReceiverLifecycle1	⊕	⊕	⊕
ActivityLifecycle1	⊕	⊕	⊕
ActivityLifecycle2	○	⊕	⊕
ActivityLifecycle3	○	○	⊕
ActivityLifecycle4	○	⊕	⊕
ServiceLifecycle1	○	○	⊕
General Java			
Loop1	⊕	○	⊕
Loop2	⊕	○	⊕
SourceCodeSpecific1	⊕	⊕	⊕
StaticInitialization1	○	⊕	○
UnreachableCode		*	
Miscellaneous Android-Specific			
PrivateDataLeak1	○	○	⊕
PrivateDataLeak2	⊕	⊕	⊕
DirectLeak1	⊕	⊕	⊕
InactiveActivity	*	*	
LogNoLeak			
Sum, Precision and Recall			
⊕, higher is better	14	17	26
*, lower is better	5	4	4
○, lower is better	14	11	2
Precision $p = \frac{\oplus}{\oplus + *}$	74%	81%	86%
Recall $r = \frac{\oplus}{\oplus + \circ}$	50%	61%	93%
F-measure $2pr / (p + r)$	0.60	0.70	0.89

# EVALUATION RESULTS

- Q2: 31 seconds to complete with a stock laptop, finds all vulnerabilities without false positives or false negatives.
- Q3: ran FlowDroid on 500 Google Play apps. Nothing malicious. Ran again on 1000 known malware. Averaged 2 data leaks.
- Q4: ran FlowDroid on Stanford SecuriBench (J2EE benchmark).



<b>Test-case group</b>	<b>TP</b>	<b>FP</b>
Aliasing	11/11	0
Arrays	9/9	6
Basic	58/60	0
Collections	14/14	3
Datastructure	5/5	0
Factory	3/3	0
Inter	14/16	0
Pred	n/a	n/a
Reflection	n/a	n/a
Sanitizer	n/a	n/a
Session	3/3	0
StrongUpdates	0/0	0
Sum	117/121	9

# CONCLUSIONS

- FlowDroid - Novel and highly precise static analysis tool for Android apps.
- Accurately models Android lifecycle and callbacks.
- On-demand taint analysis algorithms allow for strong sensitivities with acceptable performance.
- DroidBench - Benchmark suite of Android apps for security benchmarking.