

Review of Mobile Traffic Monitoring Paper

Haystack: A Multi-Purpose Mobile Vantage Point in User Space

arXiv:1510.01419, Oct. 2016

Abbas Razaghpanah (Stony Brook University) Narseo Vallina-Rodriguez (ICSI)

Srikanth Sundaresan (ICSI) Christian Kreibich (ICSI / Lastline) Phillipa Gill (Stony Brook University)

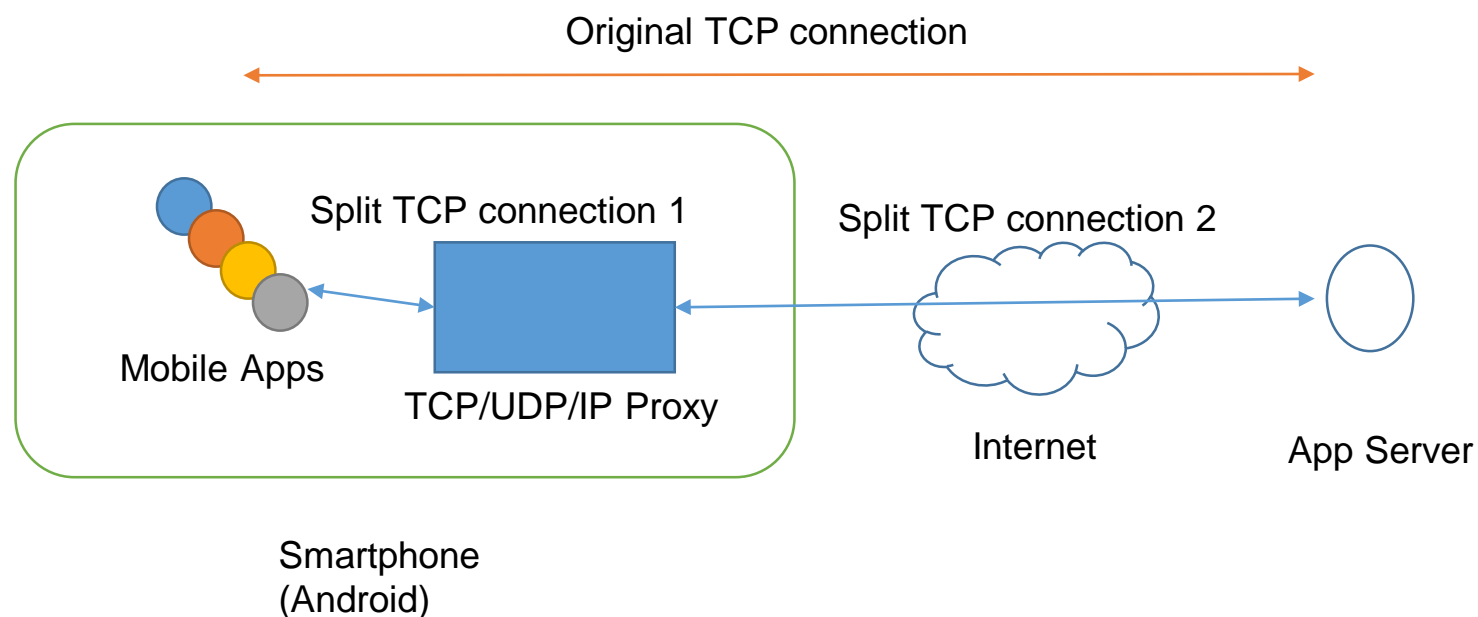
Mark Allman (ICSI) Vern Paxson (ICSI / UC Berkeley)

Traffic Monitoring in Mobile Device

- Packet capture in Android or iPhone smartphone!
- How?
 - Root your smartphone???
 - Just install a mobile app
 - tPacketCapture,
- There is a possibility of implementing a user-layer app to capture packets on the smartphone!!!
 - Due to Android API
 - <https://developer.android.com/reference/android/net/VpnService.html>

Problem

- Given a proxy API on the smartphone
- Implement
 - Proxy TCP/UDP/IP protocol stack



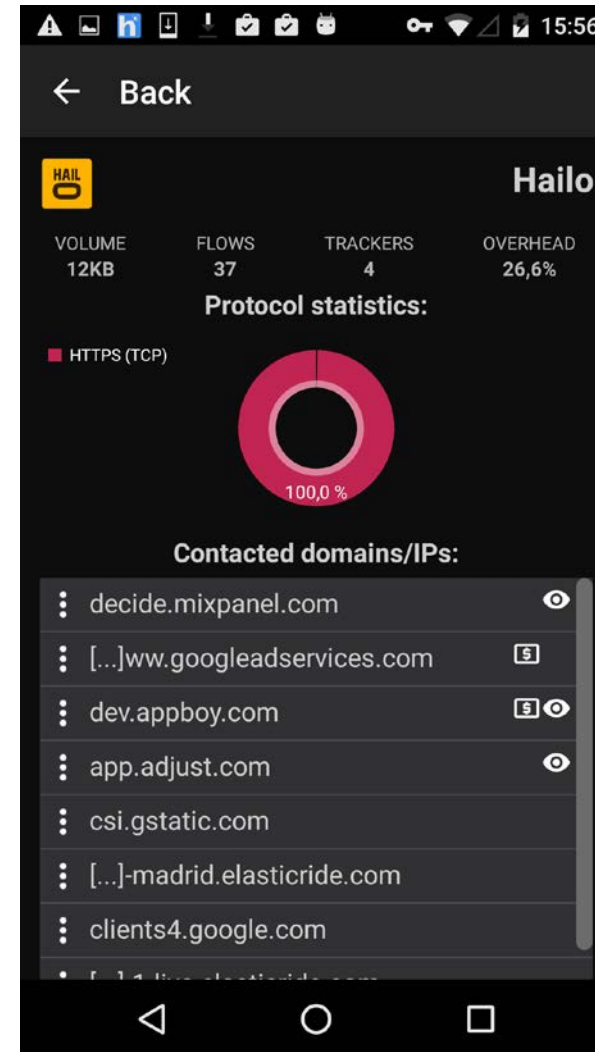
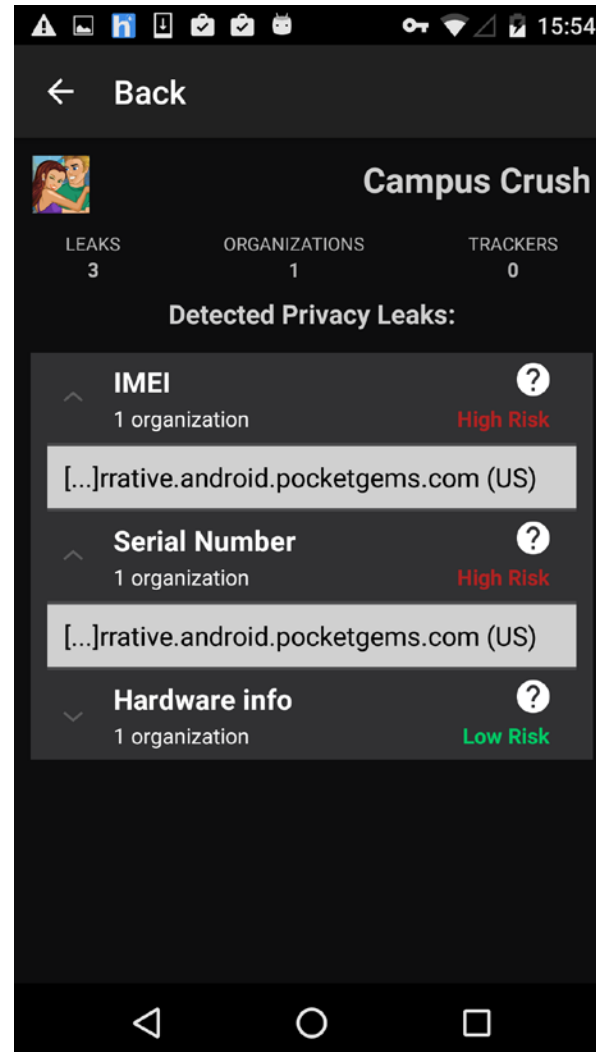
State-of-the-Art

- Haystack
 - [ICSI--UC Berkeley](#) and IMDEA Networks in collaboration with UMass and Stony Brook University
- AntMonitor: A System for Monitoring from Mobile Devices
 - UC Irvine
- ReCon: Revealing and Controlling PII Leaks in Mobile Network Traf
 - Northe
- Mobile Apps
 - Google Play. Packet Capture
 - Google Play. tPacketCapture

What is this “Haystack” Mobile App?

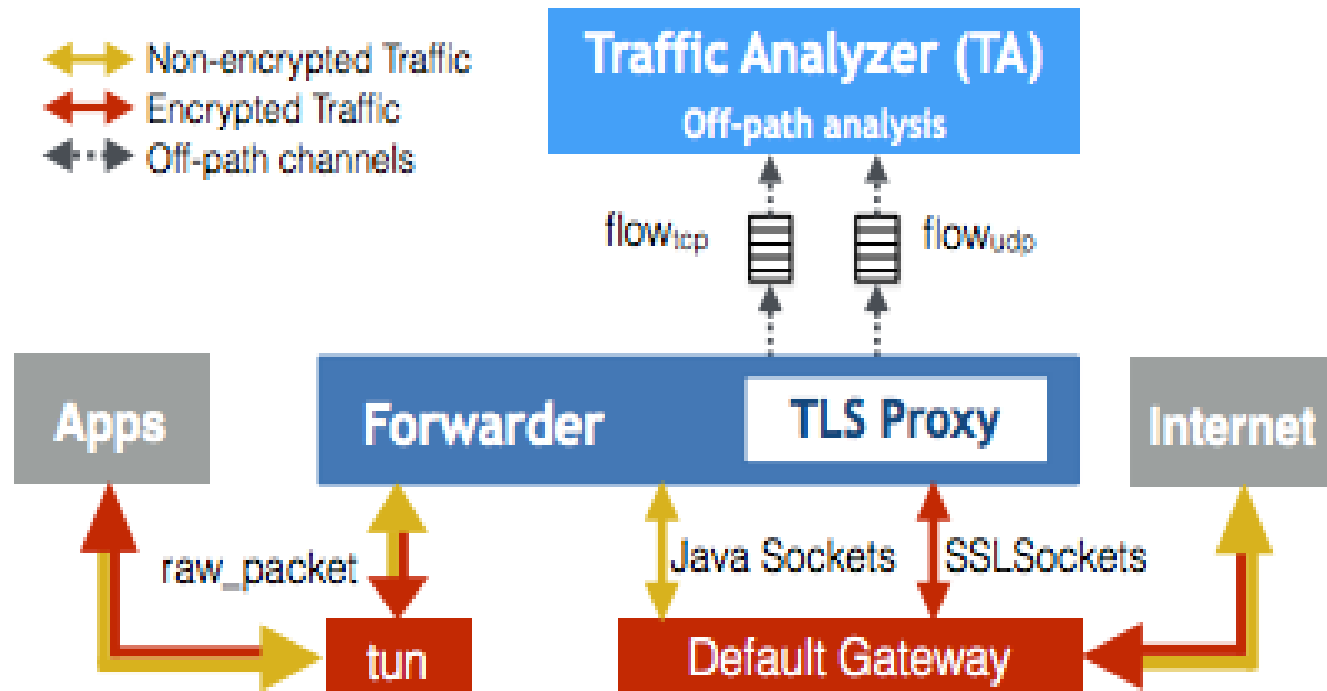
- “Application-layer” tcpdump in Android
 - Tcpdump
 - Capture packet and inspect the payload
 - Usually need “root” privilege
 - Mobile devices hacking is difficult
 - “rooting” is not popular to “average joe” users
 - Tcpdump as a mobile app!!!
- Why do we need the traffic monitoring app?
 - Many security and privacy incidents on the mobile devices
 - Monitor privacy leakage
- Android implementation
 - Mobile app in Java

Haystack Mobile App



System Design

- Traffic Analyzer(TA)
 - Intelligence Service, Aho-Corasick Parsers
- Forwarder
 - TLS Proxy



Ethical Considerations

- Best case
 - Do not deal with the private information
 - Collect the necessary information
- IRB at UC Berkeley
 - Need ethical consideration in the research
- SSL Decryption
 - User agreement
 - CA

Forwarder state machine

- Forwarder
 - TCP/UDP proxy
 - Split TCP/UDP connection
 - App \leftrightarrow Haystack \leftrightarrow Internet
- Tunneling interface
 - App \leftarrow \rightarrow Haystack
- Nio interface
 - Haystack \leftrightarrow Internet servers

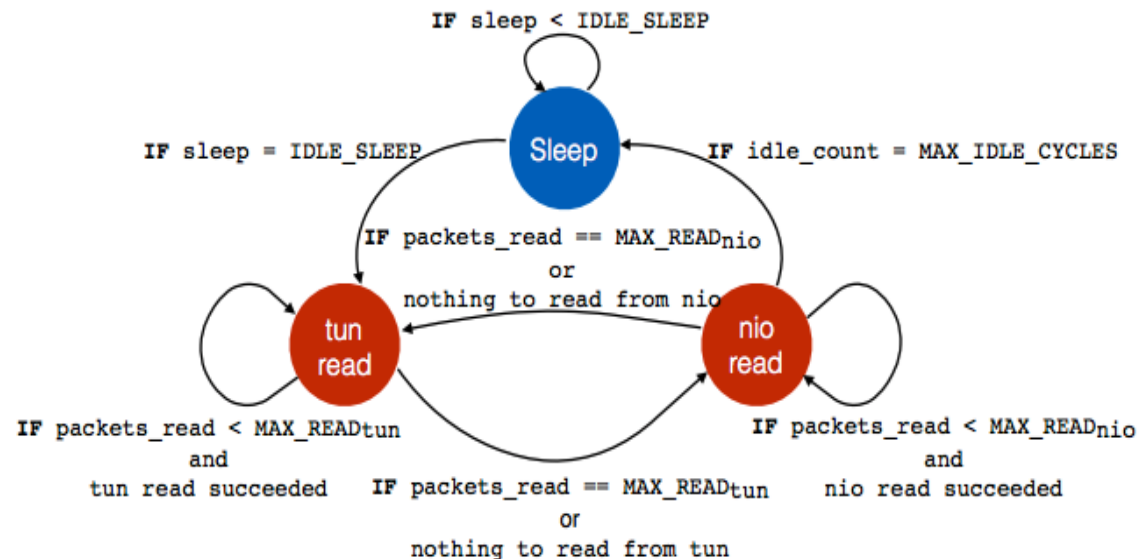
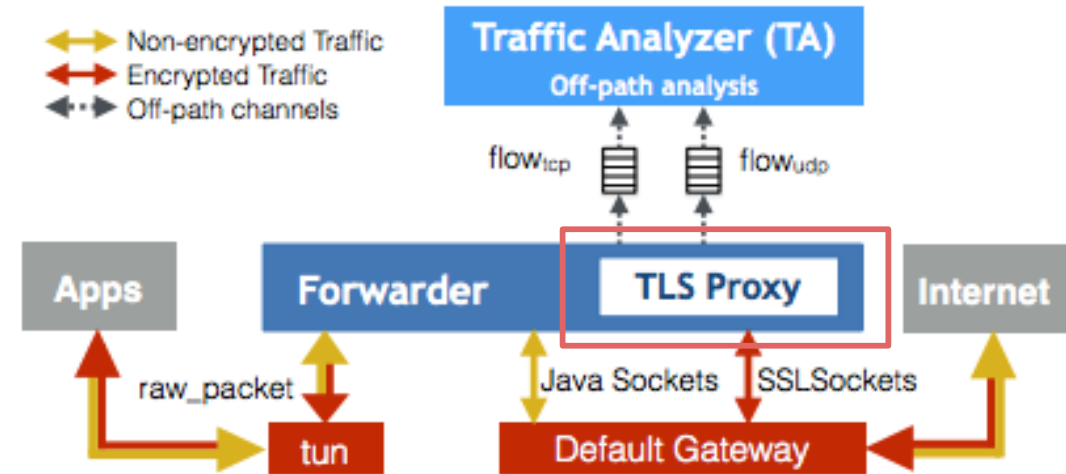


Figure 2: Haystack's Forwarder state machine. It controls read/write operations and transitions between `tun` interface, Java NIO socket, and sleep states. The idle count variable increments when both `tun` and NIO do not succeed, *i.e.*, there is nothing to read. Each read operation from the `tun` interface potentially becomes a write operation for a NIO socket and vice versa.

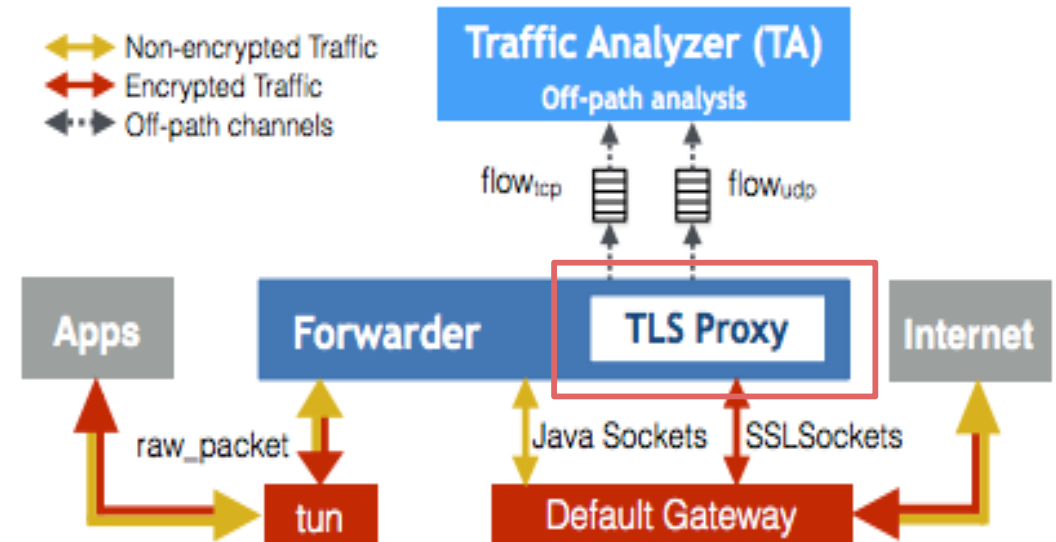
TLS Interception

- Man-in-the-middle(MITM) proxy on the TLS transaction
- Need self-signed Haystack CA
 - User agreement
- Decryption



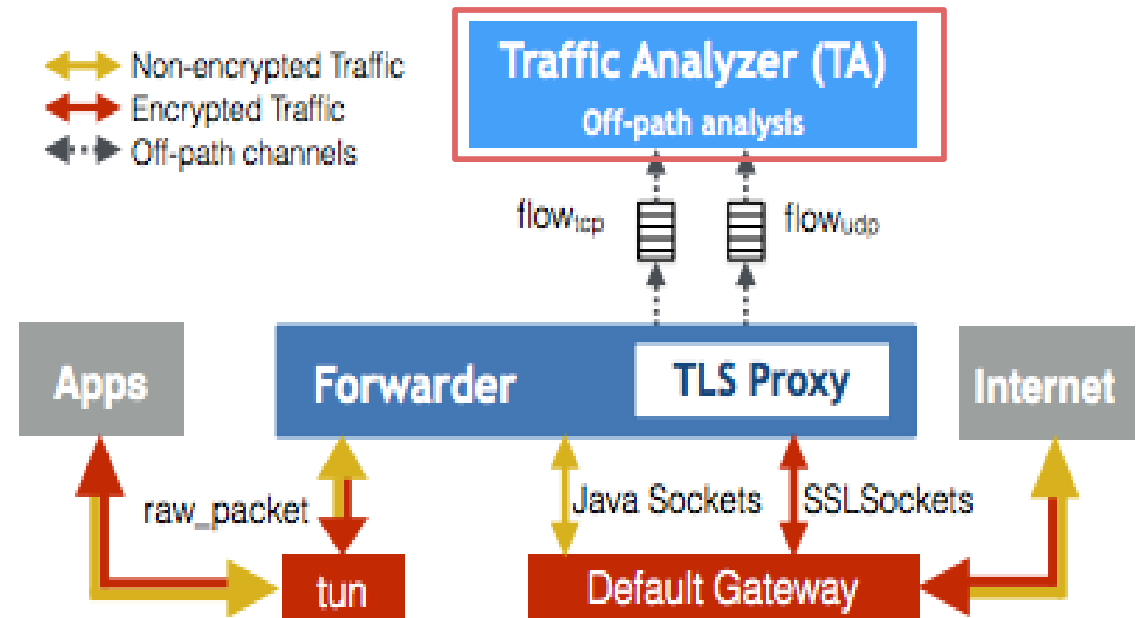
Dealing with failed TLS interception

- Failure of TLS proxy
 - Strong security policy used in app
 - E.g., facebook, google
 - Certificate pinning
- Bypass proxy



Traffic Analyzer

- Packet analysis
 - Parsing TLS, HTTP, DNS
- Off-path analysis
- Application and entity mapping
- Tracking DNS transaction
 - Non-HTTP flow: QUIC, HTTPS



Testbed and Measurement Apparatus

- Nexus 5
- 5 GHz 802.11n link (wireless access point)
- Simple UDP and TCP echo packets
- max idle cycles, idle sleep, max readtun, max readnio

CPU load

- `max_idle_cycles`
 - ok
- `idle_sleep` has impact on CPU
 - Less than 10~25ms
- Optimal `idle_sleep`
 - 100ms

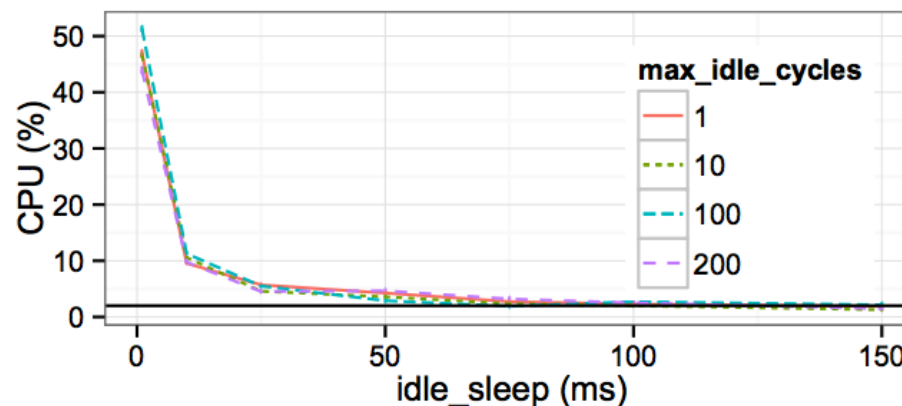


Figure 3: Haystack's CPU overhead for different *max_idle_cycles* and *idle_sleep* configurations. The horizontal line indicates the aggregated average CPU load of all apps running on the background for reference.

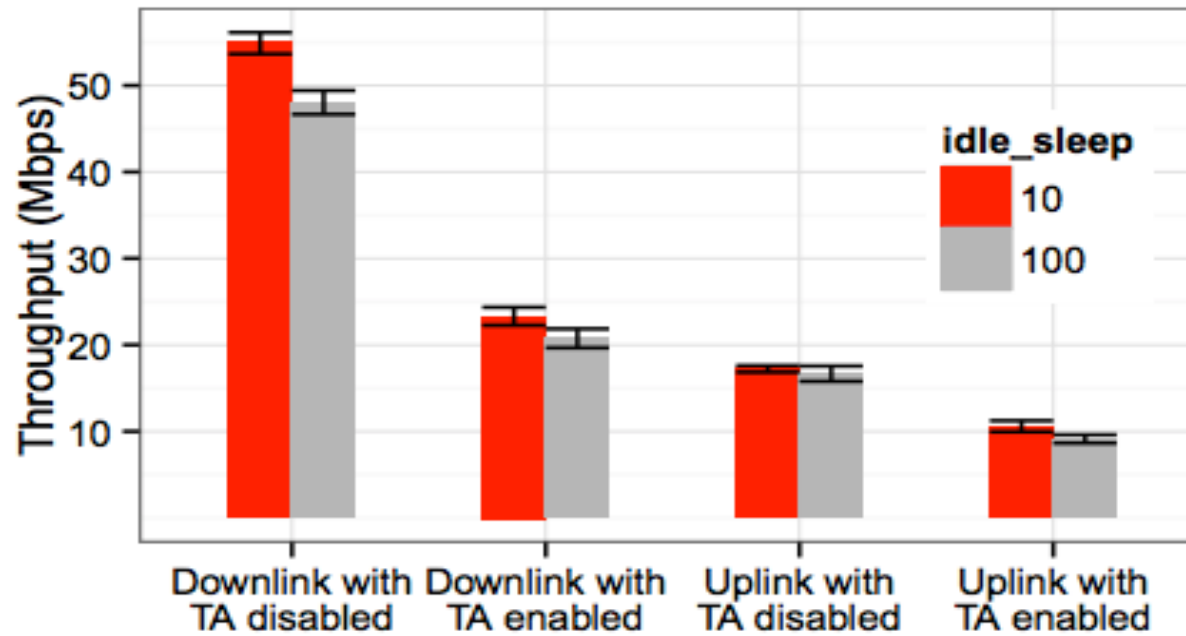
Power consumption

- Monsoon Power Monitor
- worst case
 - `max_idle_cycles` : 100
 - `idle_sleep` = 1ms
- 3-9% power usage increase

Test Case	Power(mW) Mean/SD	Increase
Idle	1,089.6 / 125.9	+3.1%
Idle (Haystack)	1,123.8 / 150.4	
YouTube	1,755.3 / 35.5	+9.1%
YouTube (Haystack)	1,914.4 / 16.1	

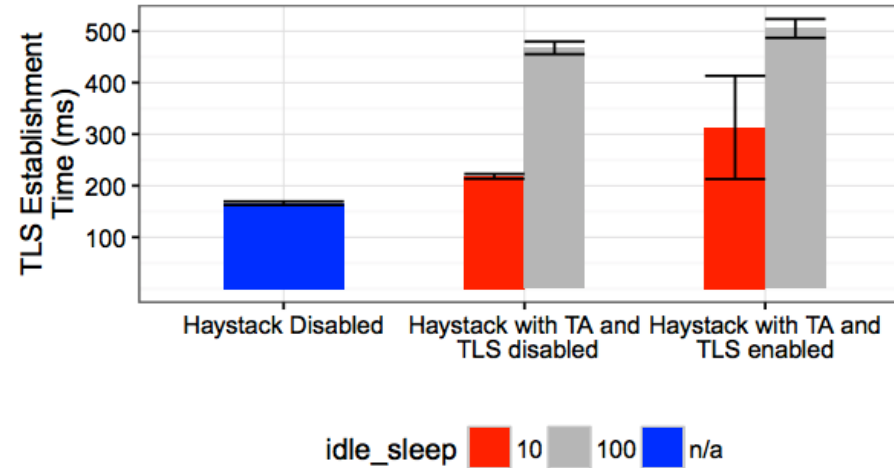
Table 2: Power consumption of Haystack when *max_idle_cycles* is 100 cycles and *idle_sleep* is 1 ms in different scenarios. The percentage indicates the increase when running Haystack.

Throughput of Haystack

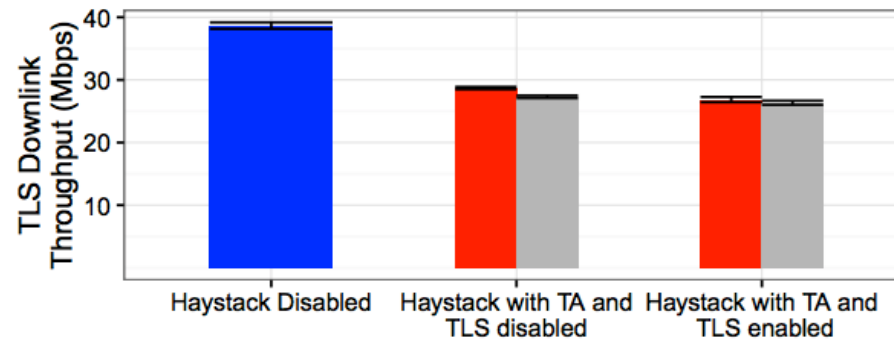


(c) TCP Throughput.

TLS Performance in Haystack



(a) TLS session establishment time.



(b) TLS download speeds.

Summary

- Traffic monitoring for security in mobile device
- Need user space tool
 - Do not use "rooting"!
- Android
 - Local VPN Java class by Google
- iOS
 - Network extension library by Apple