MS-ISAC CYBERSECURITY ADVISORY - Multiple Vulnerabilities in Google Android OS Could Allow for Arbitrary Code Execution

TLP: WHITE MS-ISAC CYBERSECURITY ADVISORY

MS-ISAC ADVISORY NUMBER:

2019-059

DATE(S) ISSUED:

06/04/2019

SUBJECT:

Multiple Vulnerabilities in Google Android OS Could Allow for Arbitrary Code Execution

OVERVIEW:

Multiple vulnerabilities have been discovered in the Google Android operating system (OS), the most severe of which could allow for arbitrary code execution. Android is an operating system developed by Google for mobile devices, including, but not limited to, smartphones, tablets, and watches. Successful exploitation of the most severe of these vulnerabilities could allow for arbitrary code execution within the context of a privileged process. Depending on the privileges associated with this application, an attacker could then install programs; view, change, or delete data; or create new accounts with full user rights. If this application has been configured to have fewer user rights on the system, exploitation of the most severe of these vulnerabilities could have less impact than if it was configured with administrative rights.

THREAT INTELLIGENCE:

There are currently no reports of these vulnerabilities being exploited in the wild.

SYSTEMS AFFECTED:

• Android OS builds utilizing Security Patch Levels issued prior to June 5, 2019.

RISK:

Government:

- Large and medium government entities: **High**
- Small government entities: High

Businesses:

- Large and medium business entities: High
- Small business entities: High

Home users: High

TECHNICAL SUMMARY:

Multiple vulnerabilities have been discovered in Google Android OS, the most severe of which could allow for arbitrary code execution within the context of a privileged process. Details of these vulnerabilities are as follows:

• Multiple vulnerabilities in Framework could allow for escalation of privilege (CVE-2019-2090, CVE-2019-2091, CVE-2019-2092).

- A vulnerability in Framework could allow for information disclosure (CVE-2018-9526).
- Multiple vulnerabilities in Media framework that could allow for arbitrary code execution (CVE-2019-2093, CVE-2019-2094, CVE-2019-2095).
- A vulnerability in Media framework that could allow for escalation of privilege (CVE-2019-2096).
- A vulnerability in System that could allow for arbitrary code execution (CVE-2019-2097).
- Multiple vulnerabilities in System that could allow for escalation of privilege (CVE-2019-2102, CVE-2019-2098, CVE-2019-2099).
- A vulnerability in Kernel components could allow for information disclosure (CVE-2019-2101).
- Multiple High severity vulnerabilities in Qualcomm components (CVE-2019-2260, CVE-2019-2292).
- Multiple Critical severity vulnerabilities in Qualcomm components (CVE-2019-2269, CVE-2019-2287).
- Multiple Critical severity vulnerabilities in Qualcomm closed-source components (CVE-2018-13924, CVE-2018-13927).
- Multiple High severity vulnerabilities in Qualcomm closed-source components (CVE-2018-13896, CVE-2019-2243, CVE-2019-2261).

Successful exploitation of the most severe of these vulnerabilities could allow for arbitrary code execution in the context of a privileged process. These vulnerabilities could be exploited through multiple methods such as email, web browsing, and MMS when processing media files. Depending on the privileges associated with the application, an attacker could then install programs; view, change, or delete data; or create new accounts with full user rights. If this application has been configured to have fewer user rights on the system, exploitation of the most severe of these vulnerabilities could have less impact than if it was configured with administrative rights.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

We recommend the following actions be taken:

- Apply appropriate updates by Google Android or mobile carriers to vulnerable systems, immediately after appropriate testing.
- Remind users to only download applications from trusted vendors in the Play Store.
- Remind users not to visit un-trusted websites or follow links provided by unknown or untrusted sources.
- Inform and educate users regarding threats posed by hypertext links contained in emails or attachments, especially from un-trusted sources.

REFERENCES:

Google Android:

https://source.android.com/security/bulletin/2019-06-01

CVE:

https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2018-13896 https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2018-13924 https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2018-13927 https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2018-9526 https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2019-2090 https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2019-2090 https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2019-2092 https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2019-2093 https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2019-2094 https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2019-2095 https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2019-2096 https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2019-2097 https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2019-2098 https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2019-2099 https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2019-2101 https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2019-2102 https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2019-2243 https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2019-2260 https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2019-2261 https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2019-2269 https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2019-2287 https://cve.mitre.org/cgi-bin/cvename.cgi?name=CVE-2019-2292

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