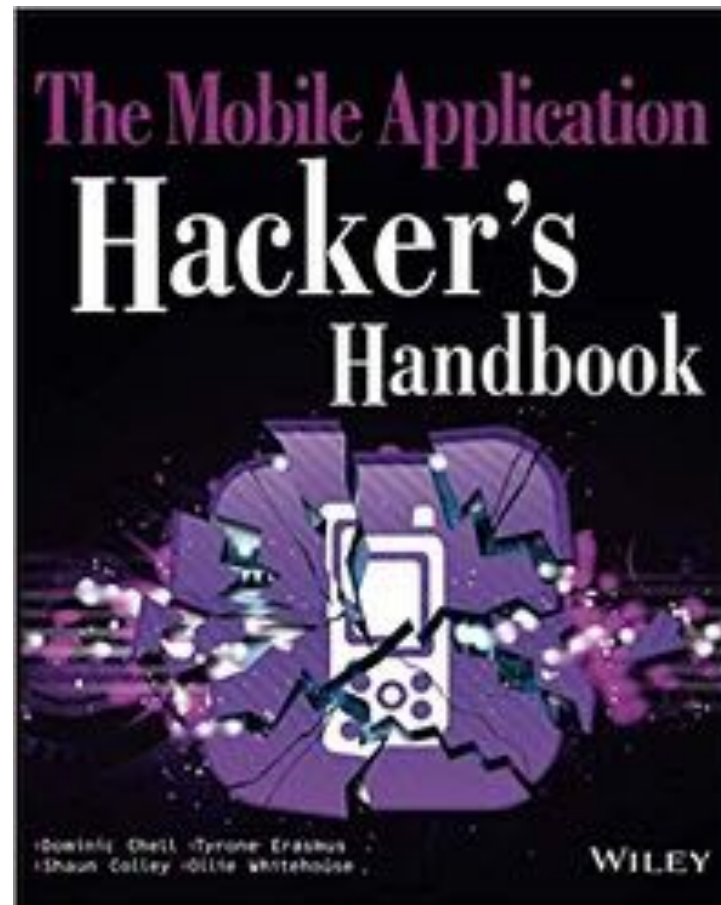


CNIT 128

Hacking Mobile Devices



6. Analyzing Android Applications Part 1

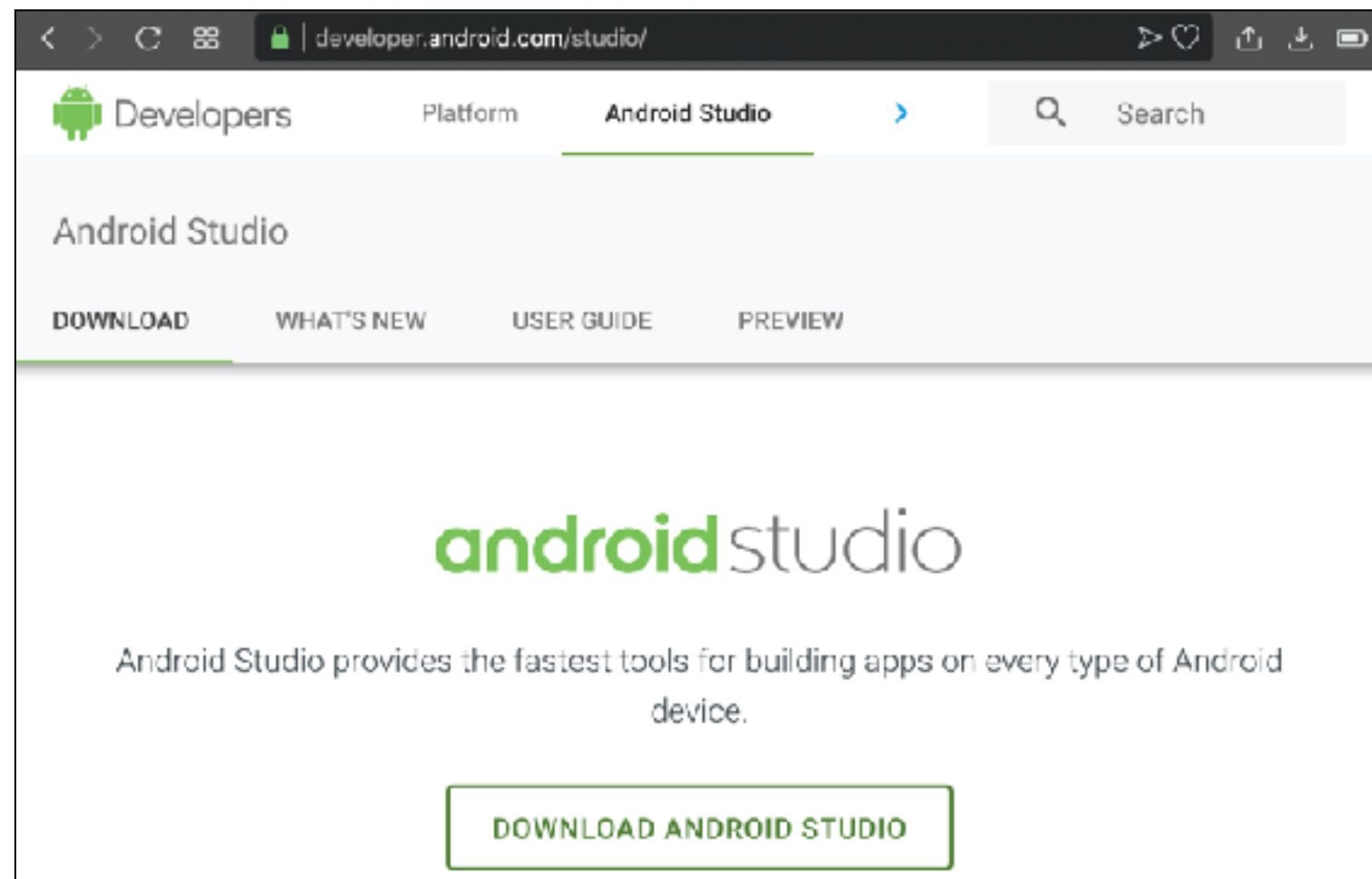
Topics

- Part 1
 - Creating Your First Android Environment
 - Understanding Android Applications
- Part 2
 - Understanding the Security Model
 - Reverse-Engineering Applications

Creating Your First Android Environment

Android SDK

- Android Studio: complete app IDE
 - Integrated Development Environment
- Command line tools only



Host OS

- Mac or Linux is best
- Windows causes many problems
 - Bluestacks is best emulator for Windows
- We'll use Kali Linux
 - Android tools already installed

Android SDK Tools

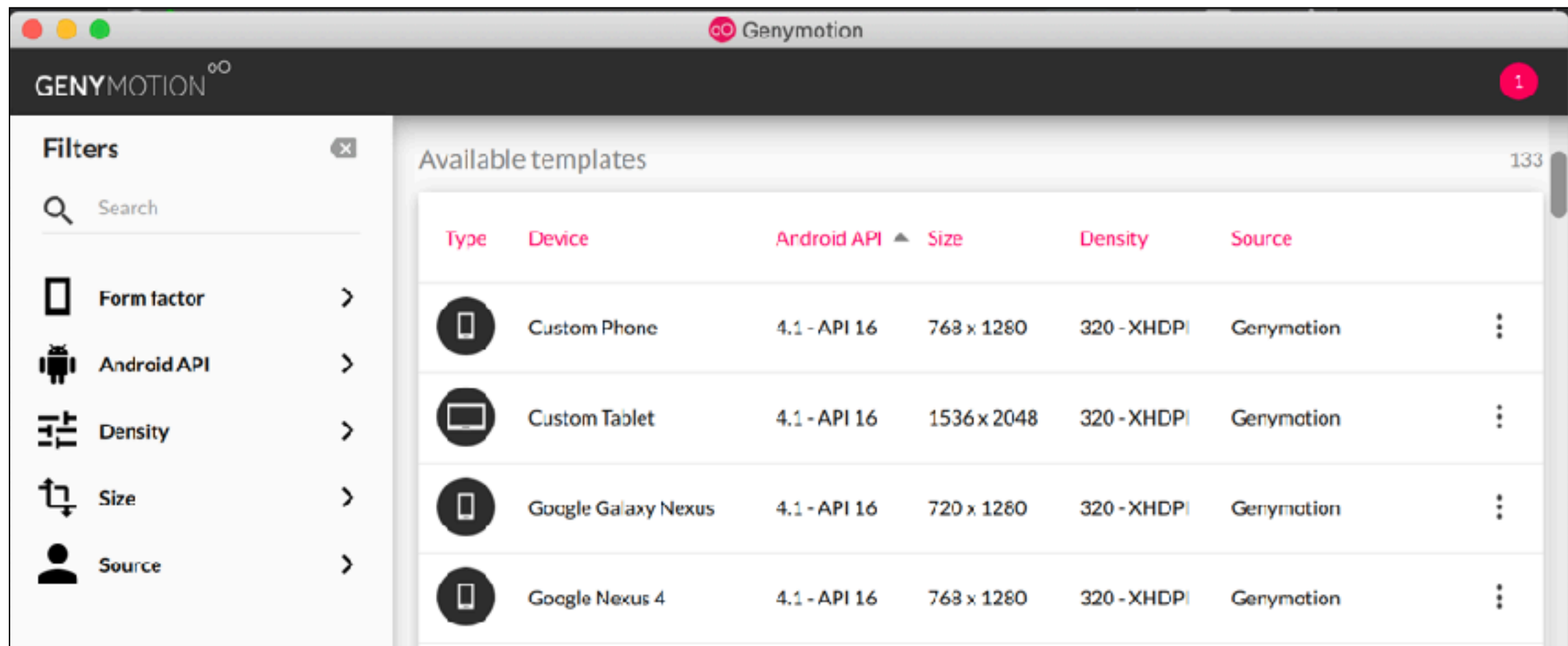
- **adb**
 - **The main tool you'll use**
 - Install apps
 - Pull files off the device
 - Get a shell
 - Read logs

Android SDK Tools

- **monitor**
 - See running processes
- **android**
 - Manage Android emulators
- **aapt**
 - Used by apktool to package source code into binary form when building apps

Emulators

- Genymotion has 133 of them available



Emulator Restrictions

- Have root access
- No physical USB, headphones, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth
- Cannot make phone calls
 - Can simulate calls and SMS

Popular Emulators

- Virtualbox running Android x86
- BlueStacks, YouWave, Windows Android
 - All run on Windows

Understanding Android Applications

Android OS Basics

- Modified Linux kernel
- Virtual machine that runs Java-like apps
 - Dalvik Virtual Machine

User Accounts

- On Linux, every app a user launches runs with the same user ID (UID)
- This is the same as Windows

Android UIDs

- Each app runs under a different UID
- Unless a developer chooses to set several apps with the same signature share a UID

Android UIDs

- adb shell
- ps -A
- Each app has an account starting **u0_**
- There are also special accounts like **system** and **root**

```
u0_a47      5959  3466  849068  84376  ep_poll      ef818bc9 S com.android.email
u0_a7       5971  3466  877052  100464 ep_poll      ef818bc9 S com.android.dialer
u0_a105     6173  5420   7620   2708  __skb_rec+   ee743bc9 S libestool2.so
u0_a5       6194  3466  853624  76844  ep_poll      ef818bc9 S com.android.chrome:webview_service
u0_a73      6479  3466  838824  75676  ep_poll      ef818bc9 S com.google.android.ext.services
system      6503  3466  839248  70404  ep_poll      ef818bc9 S com.android.keychain
u0_a52      6547  3466  920908  153448 ep_poll      ef818bc9 S be.delhaize
root        6756   157   5736   2960  sigsuspend   f0225bc9 S sh
root        6770  6756   7560   2888   0           f7014bc9 R ps
vbox86p:/ #
```


/data/data

- Home directory for apps

```
vbox86p:/ # ls -l /data/data
total 1224
drwx----- 4 system      system      4096 2019-01-13 18:42 android
drwx----- 8 u0_a52      u0_a52     4096 2019-01-30 18:04 be.delhaize
drwxr-x--x  8 u0_a87      u0_a87     4096 2019-01-13 19:13 com.absmallbusinessmarketing.askalawyer
drwxr-x--x  4 u0_a40      u0_a40     4096 2019-01-13 18:42 com.amaze.filemanager
drwx----- 21 u0_a101     u0_a101    4096 2019-01-30 18:04 com.amazon.venezia
drwx----- 4 u0_a28      u0_a28     4096 2019-01-13 18:42 com.android.backupconfirm
```

Android Packages

- APK file
 - Zipped archive
 - Contains code, resources, and metadata

APK Packaging Process

- **aapt** converts XML resource files to binary form
- **aidl** converts **.aidl** files to **.java**
- All source code and output from **aapt** and **aidl** compiled into **.class** files by Java compiler
- **dx** converts **.class** files to a single **classes.dex** file

APK Packaging Process

- **apkbuilder** combines all compiled resources, images, and DEX file into an APK file
- **jarsigner** signs the APK

Structure of an APK

- **/assets**
- **/res**
- **/lib**
- **/META-INF**
- **AndroidManifest.xml**
- **classes.dex**
- **resources.rsrc**

Structure of an APK

- **/assets**
 - Files developer wants to include
- **/res**
 - Layouts, images, etc, in **raw** subdirectory
- **/lib**
 - Libraries, in subdirectories **x86, ARM, MIPS**

Structure of an APK

```
root@kali:~/apk/ask/ask/original/META-INF# ls -l
total 28
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 1090 Jan 30 15:25 CERT.RSA
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 9230 Jan 30 15:25 CERT.SF
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 9177 Jan 30 15:25 MANIFEST.MF
```

- **/META-INF**

- Certificate of application, file inventory with hashes

- **AndroidManifest.xml**

- Configuration of application and security parameters

AndroidManifest.xml

```
root@kali:~/apk/ask/ask# cat AndroidManifest.xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" standalone="no"?><manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android" android:hardwareAccelerated="true" package="com.absmallbusinessmarketing.askalawyer" platformBuildVersionCode="19" platformBuildVersionName="4.4.2-1456859">
  <supports-screens android:anyDensity="true" android:largeScreens="true" android:normalScreens="true" android:resizeable="true" android:smallScreens="true" android:xlargeScreens="true"/>
  <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET"/>
  <application android:hardwareAccelerated="true" android:icon="@drawable/icon" android:label="@string/app_name">
    <activity android:configChanges="locale|keyboard|keyboardHidden|orientation|screenSize" android:label="@string/activity_name" android:launchMode="singleTop" android:name="CordovaApp" android:theme="@android:style/Theme.Black.NoTitleBar" android:windowSoftInputMode="adjustResize">
      <intent-filter android:label="@string/launcher_name">
        <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN"/>
        <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER"/>
      </intent-filter>
    </activity>
    <provider android:authorities="absmallbusinessmarketing.askalawyer.plugin.emailcomposer.attachmentprovider" android:name="de.appplant.cordova.plugin.emailcomposer.AttachmentProvider"/>
  </application>
  <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_NETWORK_STATE"/>
  <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_COARSE_LOCATION"/>
  <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION"/>
```


Structure of an APK

- **classes.dex**
 - Executable file containing Dalvik bytecode
- **resources.rsrc**
 - Application strings
 - Resources the developer chose to place here instead of **/res**

Installing Packages

- GTalkService
 - Maintains a connection to Google via pinned SSL
 - Fetches apps from Google Play
- Alternative apps stores are available
 - Amazon, Samsung, GetJar, etc.
 - Often even less safe

adb Commands

- **adb install** -- installs an app
- **adb shell** -- opens command shell
- **adb push** -- pushes file onto device
- **adb pull** -- pulls file from device
- **adb forward** -- forwards a TCP port
- **adb logcat** -- shows the syslog

Busybox

- A single binary with many useful Linux tools, including:
 - `chmod`, `cp`, `echo`, `grep`, `ifconfig`, `mv`, `nc`, `netstat`, `pwd`, `rm`

Standard Android Tools

- **pm** -- Package Manager
 - **pm list packages** -- show all packages
 - **pm path** -- find stored APK for an app
 - **pm install**
 - **pm uninstall**

Standard Android Tools

- **logcat** -- view system logs
- **getprop** -- show system properties
- **dumpsys** -- status of system services

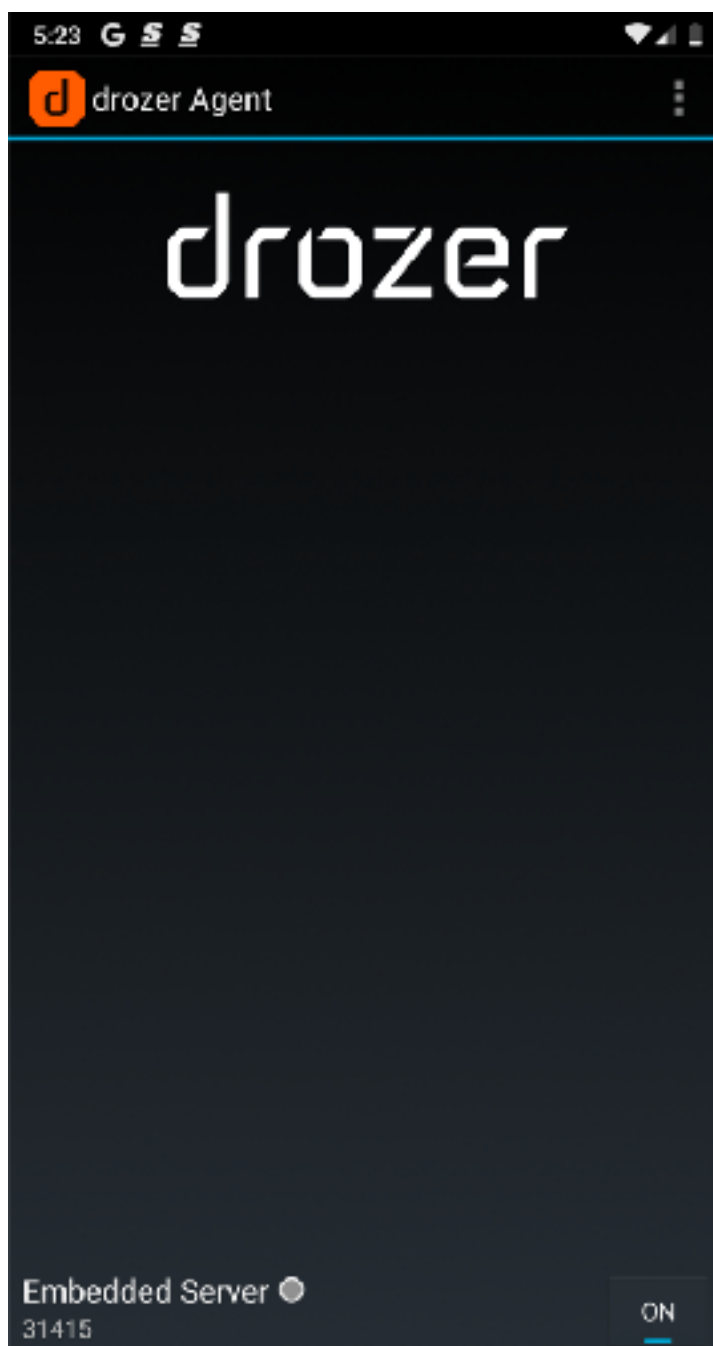
Drozer

- Security assessment tool
 - Finds vulnerabilities
 - Develops exploits
- Community edition is free
- Pro version costs money

How Drozer Works

- **Agent**
 - App on device, a Remote Administration Tool
- **Console**
 - Command-line tool on your computer
 - Interacts with the **Agent**
- **Server**
 - Routes sessions between **Agent** and **Console**

Agent and Console



```
root@kali:~/drozer# drozer console connect
[Selecting f1c7150be9f0b60c (unknown Google 9)]

..                               ...
..D..                             .R..
..a.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .nd
ro..idsnemesisand..pr
.ectorandroidsneme.
.,sisandprotectorandroids+.
..nemesisandprotectorandroidsn:.
.emesisandprotectorandroidsnemes..
..isandp,..rotectorandro,..idsnem.
.isisandp..rotectorandroid..snemesis.
, andprotectorandroidsnemesisandprotec.
.torandroidsnemesisandprotectorandroid.
.snemesisandprotectorandroidsnemesisan:
.dprotectorandroidsnemesisandprotector.

drozer Console (v2.4.4)
dz> help

[drozer: Android Security Assessment Framework

Type 'help COMMAND' for more information on a particular command, or 'help
MODULE' for a particular module.

Commands:

cd      contributors  env    help  load  permissions  set    unset
clean  echo           exit  list  module  run          shell

Miscellaneous help topics:

intents

dz> 
```

Binder

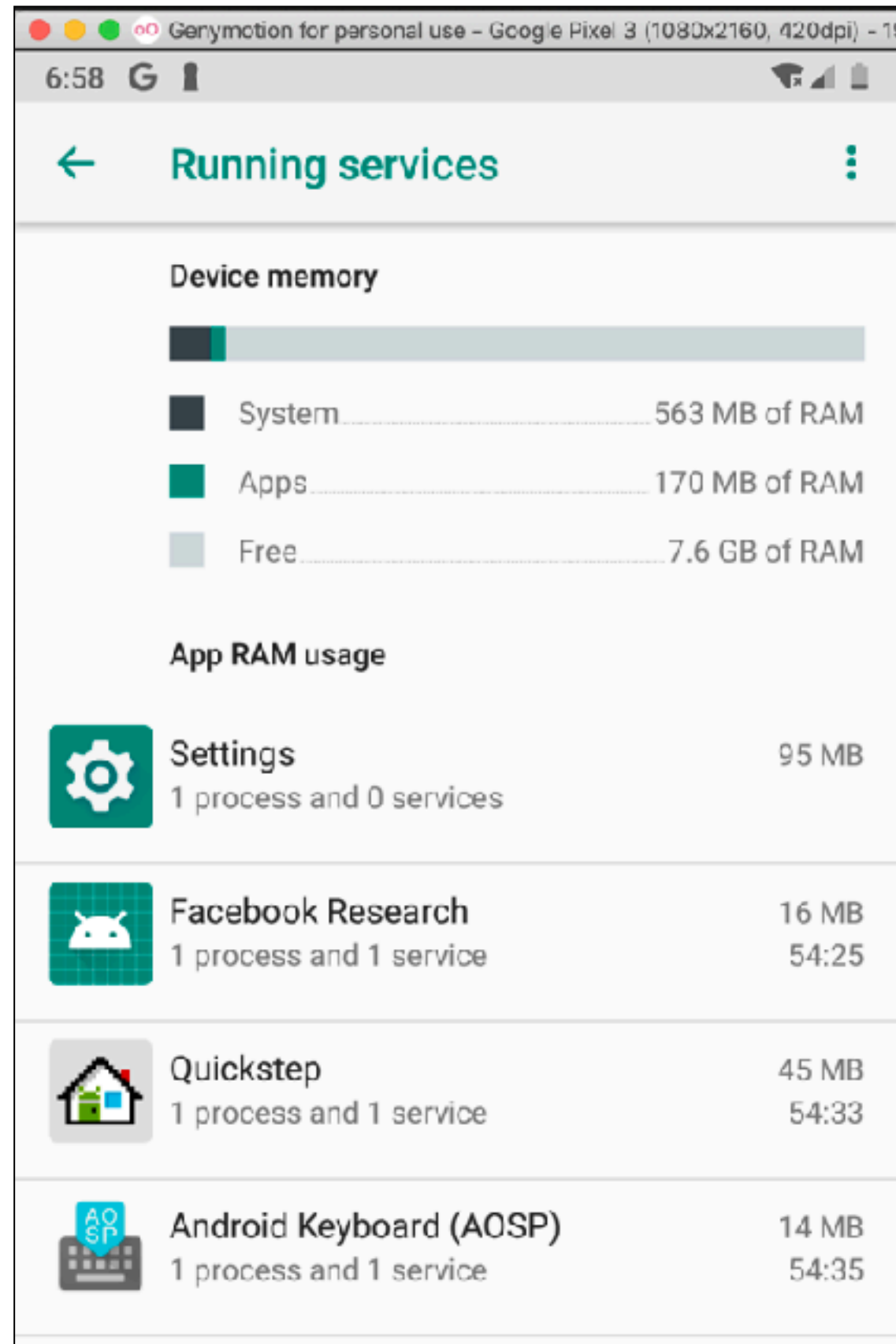
- Kernel module for Inter-Process Communication (IPC)
- A character device at **/dev /binder**

Application Components

- **Activities**
 - Visual screens of an app
- **Services**
 - Components with no GUI
- **Broadcast receivers**
 - Can detect events like an incoming SMS
- **Content providers**
 - Data storehouses, often SQLite

Running Services

- On Genymotion
 - Settings
 - System
 - Advanced
 - Developer Options
 - Running services



AndroidManifest.xml

- Lists all components usable in application
- Except broadcast receivers
- Lists permissions

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    package="com.simple.mahh">

    <application
        android:icon="@drawable/ic_launcher"
        android:label="@string/app_name"
        android:theme="@style/AppTheme" >
        <activity
            android:name="com.simple.mahh.MainActivity"
            android:label="@string/app_name"
            android:theme="@style/Theme.Base.AppCompat.Light.DarkActionBar" >
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    </application>

    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET" />

</manifest>
```

Intents

- An object used for messaging between apps
- Works by calling **binder**
- This intent opens [google.com](http://www.google.com) in a browser

```
Intent intent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_VIEW);  
  
intent.setData(Uri.parse("http://www.google.com"));  
  
startActivity(intent);
```

Implicit Intent

- The code on the last slide does not specify the target app
- Any app that can respond to a VIEW action on a URL is eligible to receive the intent
- If only one app can handle it, it goes there
- Otherwise an application picker appears

Intent Filters

- An app with this filter can display Web pages

```
<activity android:name="MyBrowserActivity">  
    <intent-filter>  
        <action android:name="android.intent.action.VIEW" />  
        <data android:scheme="http" />  
    </intent-filter>  
</activity>
```


Explicit Intent

- Sends URL specifically to the Android browser

```
Intent intent = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_VIEW);

intent.setData(Uri.parse("http://www.google.com"));

String pack = "com.android.browser";

ComponentName comp = new ComponentName(pack, pack + ".BrowserActivity");

intent.setComponent(comp);

startActivity(intent);
```

Running an App

- When OS boots, a single VM starts
- A **zygote** process listens for app launch requests
- Each app that launches causes a **fork()**
- Core libraries are shared between VMs

Kahoot!

Demonstrations

