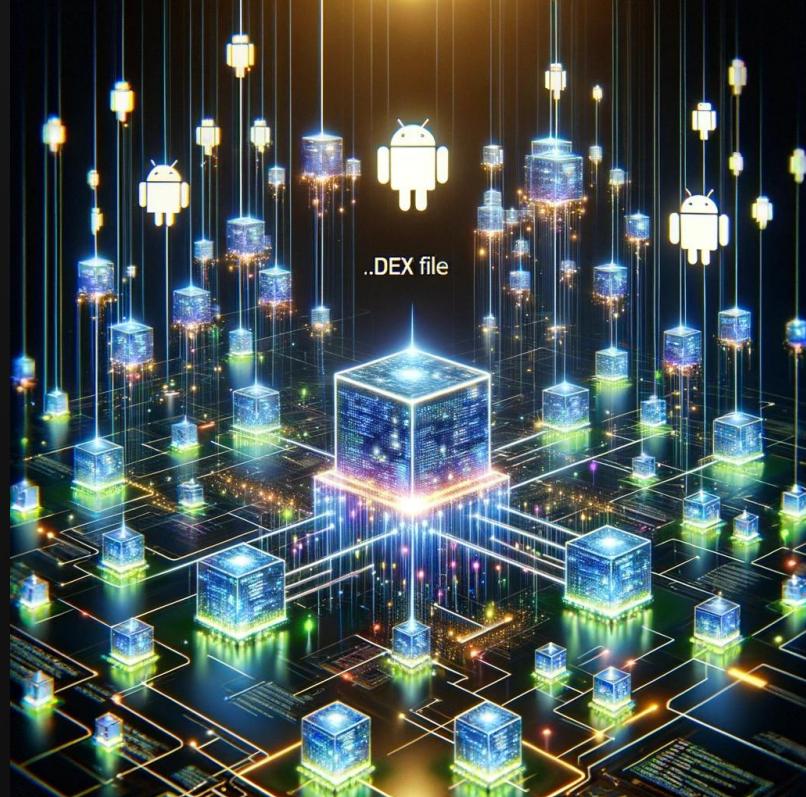


# Module 9 – Execute Custom .dex File

It's dangerous to load .dex files...

# Executing Custom .dex File

- As you should know, Android code gets compiled into a bunch of **classes.dex** files within an **.apk** file
- Application developers have the ability to dynamically load arbitrary **.dex** files into their running application, essentially adding code on the fly
  - Malware developers tend to use this feature so that their malware gets dynamically added to “legitimate applications”
- This module will focus on this **.dex** file loading feature and how to take advantage of it



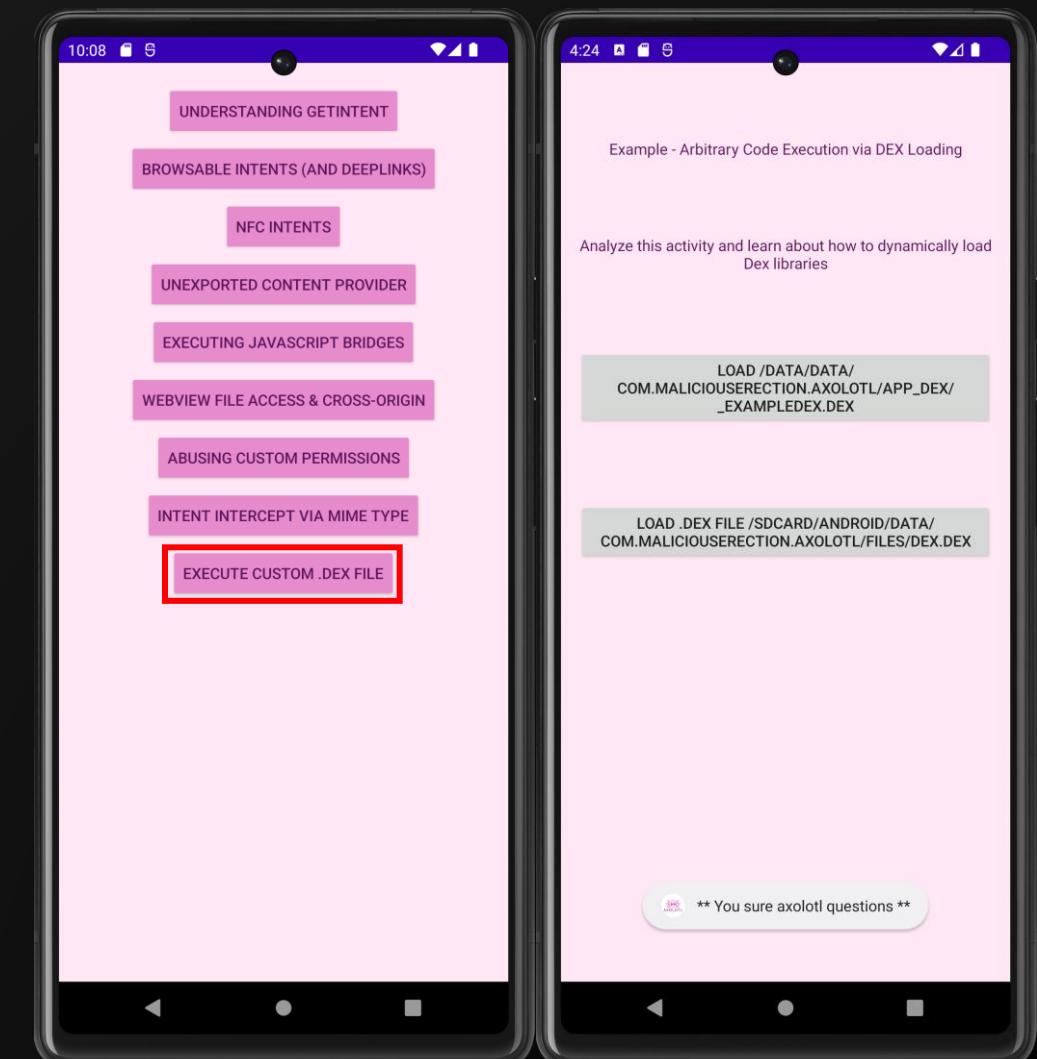
DALL-E created image describing what a **.dex** file is

# Executing Custom .dex File

- Some documentation does exist about this feature
  - 2011 article - <https://android-developers.googleblog.com/2011/07/custom-class-loading-in-dalvik.html>
- There is also user generated content and blogs, which may be more useful
  - <https://kalpeshchandora12.medium.com/dynamic-code-loading-in-android-dea83ba3bc85>
  - <https://medium.com/@artyomdangizyan/aar-to-dex-loading-and-running-code-at-runtime-in-android-application-69089a30c715>
  - <https://erev0s.com/blog/3-ways-for-dynamic-code-loading-in-android/>
- All of these articles give different recommendations on how to:
  - Craft a **.dex** file
  - Load a **.dex** file
  - Executing a **.dex** file
- If this feature is being used by a legitimate non-malware application, then ideally the **.dex** file is loaded from a secure location
  - Such as the application's Assets folder or a remote server controlled by the developer
- Next, lets observe how Axolotl loads **.dex** files

# Executing Custom .dex File - Example

- We will now use Axolotl to better demonstrate how to execute custom **.dex** files
- On Axolotl's main menu, tap:
  - “Exercise Modules”
  - “Execute Custom .dex File”
- A blank activity will appear with some text
- The launched activity is programmed via the Java class  
**com.maliciouserection.axolotl.example.activity.codeExecution.dexClassLoader**

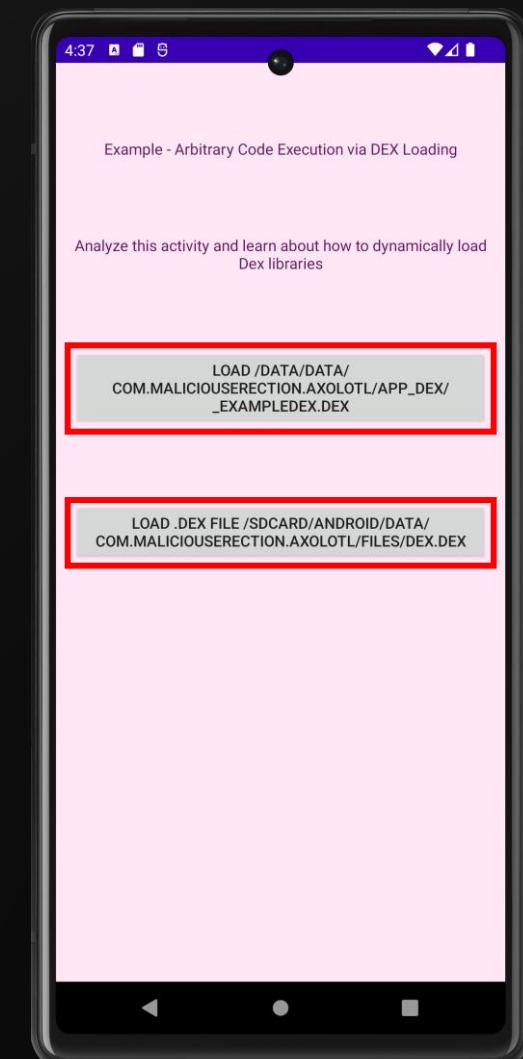


# Executing Custom .dex File - Example

- There are two buttons on the `dexClassLoader` Activity
  - The first button loads the file `/data/data/com.maliciouserection.axolotl/app\_dex/\_exampleDex.dex` and executes it
  - The second button loads the file `/sdcard/Android/data/com.maliciouserection.axolotl/files/dex.dex` and executes it
- Decompiling the Activity reveals that Axolotl copies `\_exampleDex.dex` from the Assets folder to `/data/data/com.maliciouserection.axolotl/app\_dex`

```
public class dexClassLoader extends Activity {  
    public static String dexFile = "_exampleDex.dex";  
    TextView text;  
  
    place_flags_and_files.copyFromAssetsToInternalDex(getApplicationContext(), dexFile);  
    executeDex(dexFile);
```

Decompiled code for `dexClassLoader`



# Executing Custom .dex File - Example

- A quick note about the `app\_dex` folder
- In Android, if you use the `getDir(String, int)` API to retrieve an internal directory, and you specify the folder `dex` as the String argument, then Android automatically converts `dex` into `app\_dex`
- This is why Axolotl's source code contains the code `getDir("dex", 0)` with `dex` being the String argument

```
public static void copyFromAssetsToInternalDex(Context context, String str) {  
    try {  
        FileOutputStream fileOutputStream = new FileOutputStream(new File(context.getDir("dex", 0), str));  
        InputStream open = context.getAssets().open(str);  
        byte[] bArr = new byte[1024];  
        while (true) {  
            int read = open.read(bArr);  
            if (read > 0) {  
                fileOutputStream.write(bArr, 0, read);  
            } else {  
                fileOutputStream.close();  
                return;  
            }  
        }  
    } catch (IOException e) {  
        e.printStackTrace();  
    }  
}
```

Example usages of `getDir("dex", 0)` in Axolotl

```
private void executeDex(String dexFile2) {  
    File yayDexStoragePathYay = new File(getDir("dex", 0), dexFile2);  
    DexClassLoader yayClassLoaderYay = new DexClassLoader(yayDexStoragePathYay.getAbsolutePath(), null, null, getClassLoader());  
    try {  
        Class<?> theClass = yayClassLoaderYay.loadClass("com.yogehi.exampledex.yayclassyay");  
        Method theMethod = theClass.getMethod("yaymethodyay", Context.class, String.class);  
        theMethod.invoke(theClass.newInstance(), getApplicationContext(), "You sure axolotl questions");  
    } catch (Exception e) {  
        e.printStackTrace();  
    }  
}
```

# Executing Custom .dex File - Example

- Looking at the source code for the first button, tapping it takes the value `exampleDex.dex` and passes it as an argument to the method `executeDex(String)`
- `executeDex(String)` will perform the following actions:
  - Load the specified .dex file from `/data/data/com.maliciouserection.axolotl/app\_dex/`
  - From the .dex file, search and load the class `com.yogehi.exampledex.yayclassyay`
  - From the loaded class, search for the method `yaymethodyay(Context, String)`
  - Execute that method with the arguments `getApplicationContext()` and “You sure axolotl questions”

```
this.yaybuttonyay1.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
    @Override // android.view.View.OnClickListener
    public final void onClick(View view) {
        dexClassLoader.this.m106x61a5ac73(view);
    }
}

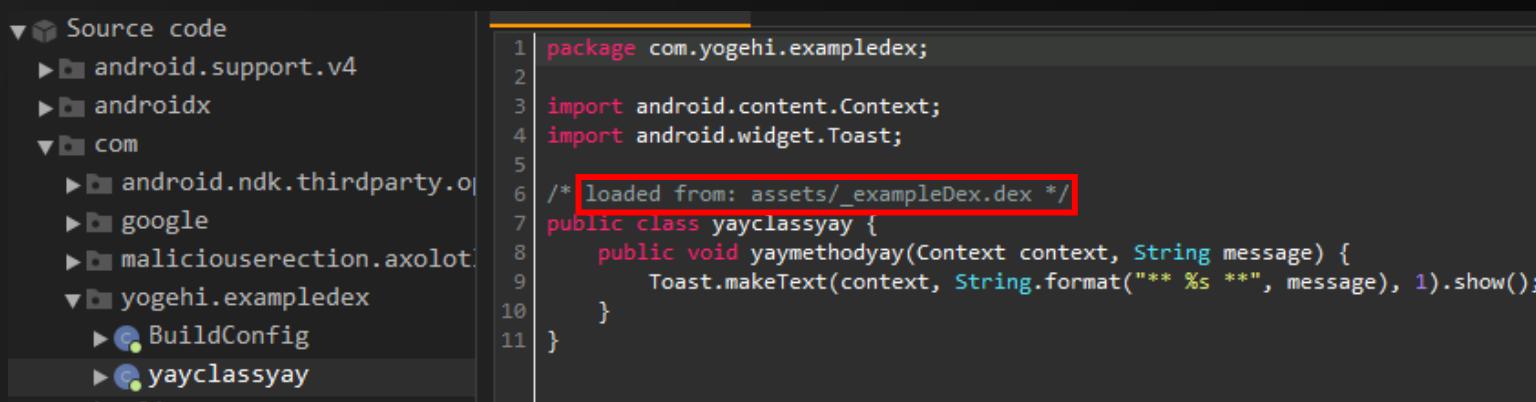
public /* synthetic */ void m106x61a5ac73(View v) {
    executeDex(dexFile);
}
```

```
private void executeDex(String dexFile2) {
    File yayDexStoragePathYay = new File(getDir("dex", 0), dexFile2);
    DexClassLoader yayClassLoaderYay = new DexClassLoader(yayDexStoragePathYay.getAbsolutePath(), null, null, getClassLoader());
    try {
        Class<?> theClass = yayClassLoaderYay.loadClass("com.yogehi.exampledex.yayclassyay");
        Method theMethod = theClass.getMethod("yaymethodyay", Context.class, String.class);
        theMethod.invoke(theClass.newInstance(), getApplicationContext(), "You sure axolotl questions");
    }
}
```

Decompiled code for `dexClassLoader`

# Executing Custom .dex File - Example

- So at this point, we want to view the source code of `com.yogehi.exampledex.yayclassyay`
  - Based on the decompiled Axolotl code, this class should be in the .dex file `\_exampleDex.dex`
- We have some options to view the source code for that .dex file
  - Put the entire Axolotl .apk file into JADX, which will automatically detect the .dex file in the Assets folder and decompile it
  - Change the extension of the .apk file to .zip, unzip the archive, extract the .dex file from the Assets folder, and decompile the .dex file via your preferred method

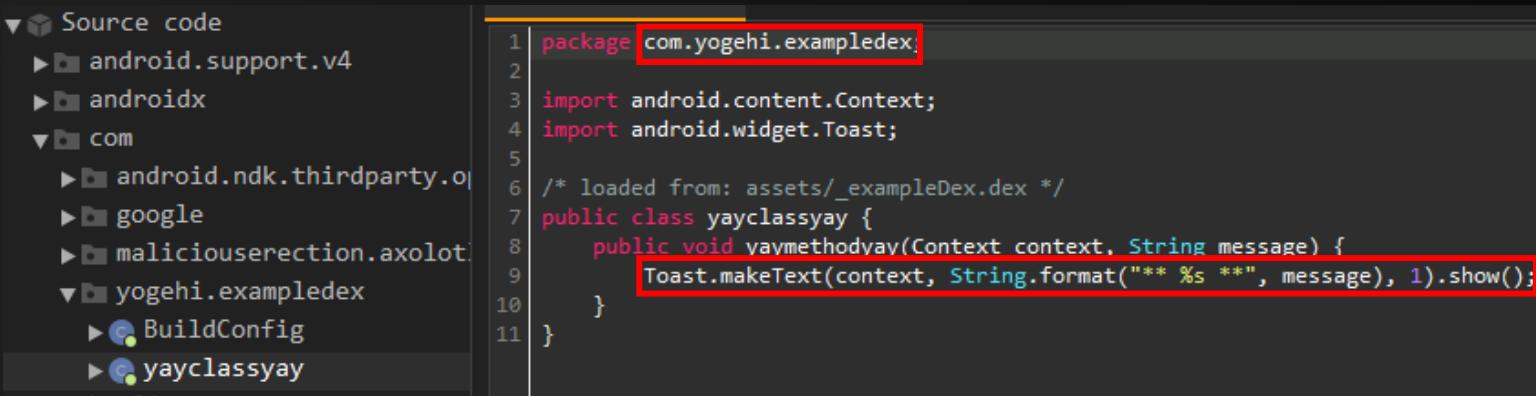


```
1 package com.yogehi.exampledex;
2
3 import android.content.Context;
4 import android.widget.Toast;
5
6 /* loaded from: assets/_exampleDex.dex */
7 public class yayclassyay {
8     public void yaymethodyay(Context context, String message) {
9         Toast.makeText(context, String.format("** %s **", message), 1).show();
10    }
11 }
```

Decompiled code for `\_exampleDex.dex` taken from Axolotl's Assets folder

# Executing Custom .dex File - Example

- Looking at the source code for `yayclassyay`, we can see that the package name is `com.yogehi.exampledex`
- We can also see that the method `yaymethodyay` creates a Toast message
- The contents of the Toast message will be a string formatted String, with a part of the message being taken from one of the arguments used to execute `yaymethodyay`



The screenshot shows the Android Studio code editor with the following code:

```
1 package com.yogehi.exampledex;
2
3 import android.content.Context;
4 import android.widget.Toast;
5
6 /* loaded from: assets/_exampleDex.dex */
7 public class yayclassyay {
8     public void yaymethodyay(Context context, String message) {
9         Toast.makeText(context, String.format("** %s **", message), 1).show();
10    }
11 }
```

The package name `com.yogehi.exampledex` and the method call `Toast.makeText(context, String.format("..."))` are highlighted with red boxes.

Decompiled code for `\_exampleDex.dex` taken from Axolotl's Assets folder

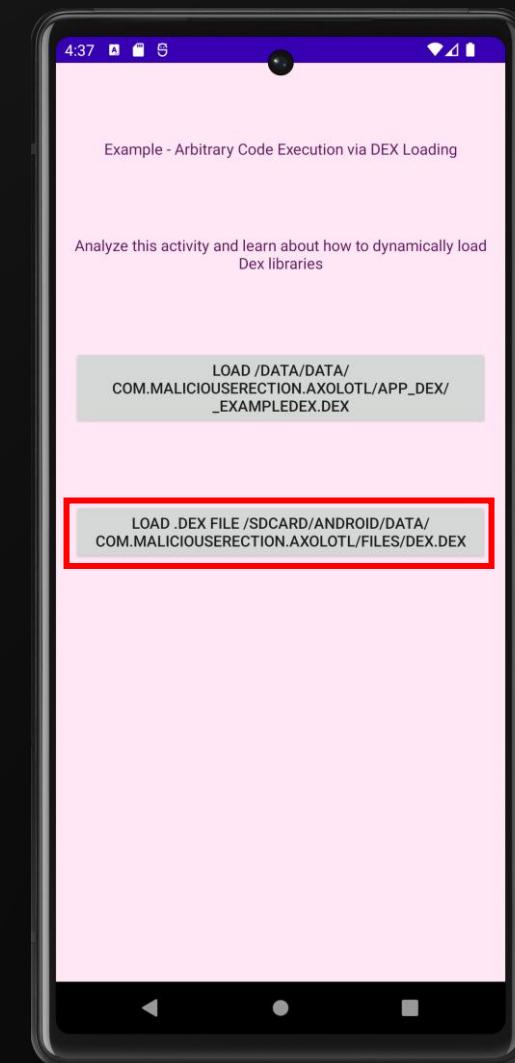
# Executing Custom .dex File - Example

- So, to summarize, at a high level, tapping the first button:
  - Load the specified `.dex` file from  
`/data/data/com.maliciouserection.axolotl/app_dex/``
  - From the `.dex` file, search and load the class  
`com.yogehi.exampledex.yayclassyay``
  - From the loaded class, search for the method  
`yaymethodyay(Context, String)``
  - The loaded method is executed with the arguments  
`getApplicationContext()` and “You sure axolotl questions”
  - The executed method will create a Toast message with the contents “\*\* <String argument> \*\*”
    - So the Toast contents will be “\*\* You sure axolotl questions \*\*”
- After tapping the first button, you should see the Toast message appear
  - The Toast message appearing confirms the above summary



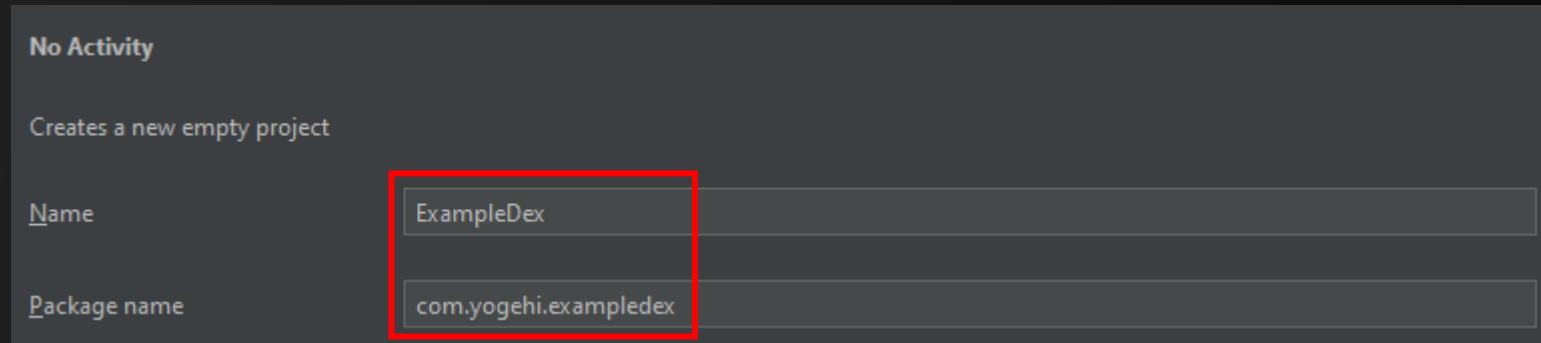
# Executing Custom .dex File - Example

- We know what the first button does and how Axolotl executes a `.dex` file
- What does the second button do?
- As previously stated, the second button loads the file `'/sdcard/Android/data/com.maliciouserection.axolotl/files/dex.dex'` and executes it
  - If you decompile and analyze `'dexClassLoader'`, you should see how Axolotl will copy `'dex.dex'` from `'/sdcard/Android/data/com.maliciouserection.axolotl/files/`` to `'/data/data/com.maliciouserection.axolotl/app_dex/``
  - Then, `'executeDex(String)'` is executed with the `'dex.dex'` file as an argument
- So, lets try to create the file `'dex.dex'` and place it in the appropriate folder for Axolotl to execute



# Executing Custom .dex File - Example

- We will be using Android Studio to make the `dex.dex` file
- Open Android Studio and make a new project without an Activity
- Name the application “ExampleDex” and the package name `com.yogehi.exampledex`
  - We are using that package name since that is the one used in `\_exampleDex.dex`



Android Studio window while creating the project

# Executing Custom .dex File - Example

- After the project is created, add the class `yayclassyay`
- Then, add the method `yaymethodyay` with the same arguments that Axolotl executes
  - If you recall, `executeDex(String)` executes `yaymethodyay(Context, String)`
  - So, the arguments should be `Context` and `String`

```
private void executeDex(String dexFile2) {
    File yayDexStoragePathYay = new File(getDir("dex", 0), dexFile2);
    DexClassLoader yayClassLoaderYay = new DexClassLoader(yayDexStoragePathYay.getAbsolutePath(), null, null, getClassLoader());
    try {
        Class<?> theClass = yayClassLoaderYay.loadClass("com.yogehi.exampledex.yayclassyay");
        Method theMethod = theClass.getMethod("yaymethodyay", Context.class, String.class);
        theMethod.invoke(theClass.newInstance(), getApplicationContext(), "You sure axolotl questions");
    }
```

(Left) Axolotl's `executeDex(String)` which executes `yaymethodyay(Context, String)`

(Right) Source code for ExampleDex's `yayclassyay` which contains `yaymethodyay(Context, String)`

```
package com.yogehi.exampledex;

import android.content.Context;

no usages
public class yayclassyay {

    no usages
    public void yaymethodyay(Context context, String string) {
        // code will go here
    }
}
```

# Executing Custom .dex File - Example

- Let's add some code to our `yaymethodyay(Context, String)`
  - `Log.i("yaylogyay", "executed an arbitrary dex file");`
    - This code will add an `adb` log entry with the tag `yaylogyay`
  - `Toast.makeText(context, "executed an arbitrary dex file", Toast.LENGTH\_LONG).show();`
    - This code will create a Toast message

```
package com.yogehi.exampledex;

import android.content.Context;
import android.util.Log;
import android.widget.Toast;

no usages
public class yayclassyay {

    no usages
    public void yaymethodyay(Context context, String string) {
        Log.i( tag: "yaylogyay", msg: "executed an arbitrary dex file");
        Toast.makeText(context, text: "executed an arbitrary dex file", Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show()
    }
}
```

Source code for `yayclassyay`

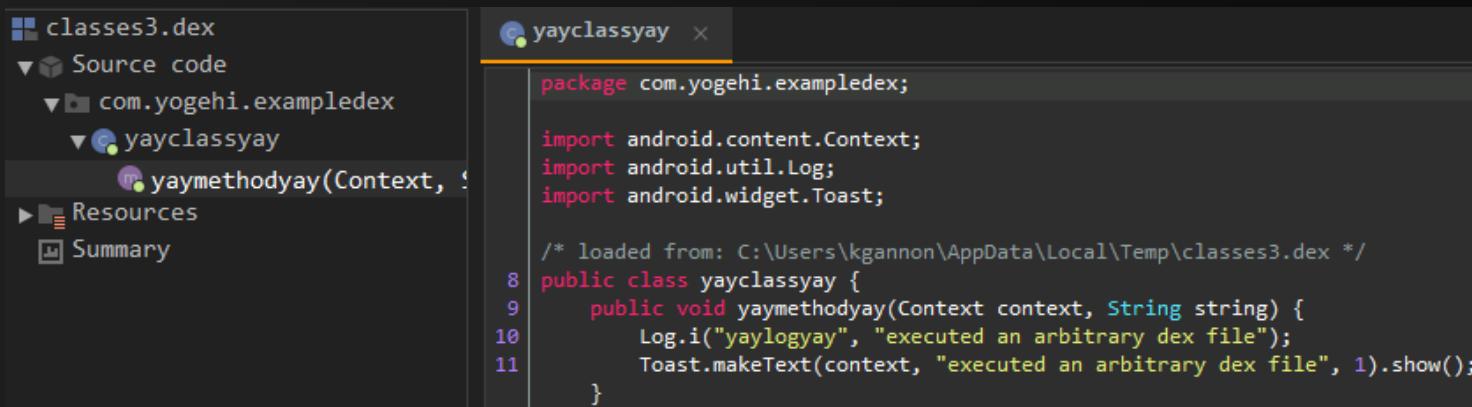
# Executing Custom .dex File - Example

- Next, build an **.apk** file
  - Top bar -> Build -> Build Bundle(s) / APK(s) -> Build APK(s)
- Locate the **.apk** file on your host and change the extension of the file from **.apk** to **.zip**
- Open the **.zip** file and there should be some **.dex** files
  - NOTE: the number of **.dex** files you have may differ from the screenshot below

Name	Type
kotlin	File folder
META-INF	File folder
res	File folder
AndroidManifest.xml	XML File
classes.dex	DEX File
classes2.dex	DEX File
classes3.dex	DEX File
DebugProbesKt.bin	BIN File
resources.arsc	ARSC File

# Executing Custom .dex File - Example

- If you put each `.dex` file into JADX, you can view which `.dex` file contains your newly created `yayclassyay`
  - In this case, `yayclassyay` was located in `classes3.dex`
- Take a note of which `.dex` file contained `yayclassyay` and put that `.dex` file in a convenient location on your host



The screenshot shows the JADX interface. On the left, there's a tree view of the dex file structure:

- classes3.dex
- Source code
  - com.yogehi.exampledex
  - yayclassyay
- Resources
- Summary

The right pane displays the Java code for the `yayclassyay` class:

```
package com.yogehi.exampledex;

import android.content.Context;
import android.util.Log;
import android.widget.Toast;

/* loaded from: C:\Users\kgannon\AppData\Local\Temp\classes3.dex */
public class yayclassyay {
    public void yaymethodyay(Context context, String string) {
        Log.i("yaylogyay", "executed an arbitrary dex file");
        Toast.makeText(context, "executed an arbitrary dex file", 1).show();
    }
}
```

JADX revealing which `.dex` file contained `yayclassyay`

# Executing Custom .dex File - Example

- Rename `classes3.dex` to `dex.dex`
- Push `dex.dex` to  
`/sdcard/Android/data/com.maliciouserection.axolotl/files/`
- Open the `dexClassLoader` Activity again and tap the second button
- You should see your Toast and Log messages appear
  - This confirms that your arbitrary .dex file was executed

```
c:\>adb push dex.dex /sdcard/Android/data/com.maliciouserection.axolotl/files/  
dex.dex: 1 file pushed, 0 skipped. 0.1 MB/s (1012 bytes in 0.008s)  
  
c:\>adb shell  
emulator64_x86_64_arm64:/ $ logcat | grep yaylogyay  
01-15 22:53:05.844 7950 7950 I yaylogyay: executed an arbitrary dex file
```



# Module 9 Exercise

- Capture The Flag - There is a class `com.maliciouserection.axolotl.util.theDexFlag` which does not get imported or used anywhere else in Axolotl
- In that class is the method `logDexFlag()` which will output Flag 9 in Logcat
- Use the Activity `dexClassLoader` to execute `logLastFlag()` and get the last flag.
  - This exercise does not require Example Exploit; you can finish this exercise by physically touching the device
  - Executing arbitrary .dex files gives you RCE over the vulnerable application
  - So the flag for this exercise is not as well hidden as the other flags

```
emulator64_x86_64_arm64:/ $ logcat | grep axolotl_flag  
01-15 23:00:44.564 7950 7950 I axolotl_flag: Flag 9: [REDACTED]
```