

AskFM-POC

AskFM OSINT Proof of concept

Introduction

While trying to find some fun way to use the app, I found out that the Add Friends option could be of some use.

In fact, it works in a way that I did not expect. While all your private information is "private" and should not be visible on your profile, somehow, you can do a research using an email and it will return you the linked profile. Pretty interesting.

I'm going to try to find a way to use this functionality outside the app and in a scalable way. Also worth mentioning, you don't need to be registered to use this functionality.

Network Analysis

So first of all, I wanted to find how the app communicates with the ASKFM server, so I started a network analysis. Here is what a regular request looks like

...

GET

https://api.ask.fm/search?bio=miaooo&limit=25&name=miaooo&offset=0&rt=29&ts=1709016214 HTTP/1.1

Host: api.ask.fm

X-Access-Token: .3tzAQ2JtaZ2G5GKp77BQv7fJkOt2E

X-API-Version: 1.18

Connection: keep-alive

X-Client-Type: ios_4.89.5

Accept: */*

Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9

Authorization: HMAC FAC9BF579D474290AF2C67F6732688B805FD1897

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br

User-Agent: askfm/4535 CFNetwork/1492.0.1 Darwin/23.3.0

...

Most of the headers are not really important, and as long as we don't change them, everything will be fine.

The two interesting ones are the 'X-Access-Token' and the 'Authorization'

X-Access-Token

This access token seems to be related to a session with the server. This is the first thing we need. As soon as a connection is established with the server, the app send a GET request to api.ask.fm/token with some device related parameters, and a response will be returned with an accessToken that will be used in every request for this session.

The screenshot displays the 'Inspectors' tab in a web browser's developer tools, specifically the 'Request' section. The URL bar shows a GET request to `https://api.ask.fm/token?adid=00000...`. The 'Headers' tab is selected, showing 12 headers. The 'Response' section below shows a 200 status code and a JSON body containing an accessToken and serverTime.

Key	Value
:method	GET
:scheme	https
:path	/token?adid=00000000-0000-0000-0000-000000000000&did=CF2C2ED...
:authority	api.ask.fm
accept	/*/*
x-access-token	
x-api-version	1.18
user-agent	askfm/4535 CFNetwork/1492.0.1 Darwin/23.3.0
x-client-type	ios_4.89.5
accept-language	en-US,en;q=0.9
authorization	HMAC F3CC121A730D0A7D69DEECF9FB1816B446AA68B1
accept-encoding	gzip, deflate, br

Text	JSON	HEX	MessagePack	XML	JavaScript
<pre>1 { 2 "accessToken": ".5msPx0QZYSTii3V6Y8PXQKkVTV7Y", 3 "serverTime": 1708753024 4 }</pre>					

Authorization

This authorization is a little more tricky, as it is constantly changing with every request. It seems like a hash of some sort. In order to understand this one, I found no other way than to start reversing the app.

After finding some interesting strings inside, I decompile the apk to start looking for this HMAC function. I quickly found this java file that does all the computation to calculate the hash for each request.

It uses the method, host, path, params and a key.

```

public final String generateHash(String str, String str2, String str3, Map<String, ? extends Object> map) {
    Intrinsic.checkNotNullParameter(str, "method");
    Intrinsic.checkNotNullParameter(str2, "host");
    Intrinsic.checkNotNullParameter(str3, "path");
    Intrinsic.checkNotNullParameter(map, "params");
    String apiPrivateKey = Initializer.instance().getApiPrivateKey();
    Intrinsic.checkNotNullExpressionValue(apiPrivateKey, "instance().apiPrivateKey");
    return generateHashWithKey(apiPrivateKey, str, str2, str3, map);
}

public static final String generateHashWithKey(String str, String str2, String str3, String str4, Map<String, ? extends Object> map) {
    Intrinsic.checkNotNullParameter(str, "key");
    Intrinsic.checkNotNullParameter(str2, "method");
    Intrinsic.checkNotNullParameter(str3, "host");
    Intrinsic.checkNotNullParameter(str4, "path");
    Intrinsic.checkNotNullParameter(map, "params");
    try {
        return sha1(str2 + '%' + str3 + '%' + str4 + '%' + INSTANCE.serializeParams(map), str);
    } catch (Exception e) {
        Logger.d("ASKNetwork", "Error generating hash", e);
        return null;
    }
}
}

```

It calls some other functions to calculate the hash and uses an apiKey, so I started looking for the key. I found this line which looked like a key, and was really happy at first

```

public void setup(Context context, LocalStorage localStorage2) {
    this.localStorage = localStorage2;
    this.useStaging = localStorage2.isStaging();
    this.apiVersion = localStorage2.getApiVersion("1.18");
    this.apiPrivateKey = new KeyGenerator().clientKey("PbLgkoXqbmCJnxZyRerSywVkoGkdp");
    this.host = this.useStaging ? getStagingHost() : "api.ask.fm";
    this.port = this.useStaging ? getStagingPort() : "443";
    this.deviceId = Settings.Secure.getString(context.getContentResolver(), "android_id");
    new DeviceIdTask().execute(new Context[]{context});
    setupFacebookApplicationId(context);
}

```

But after a better look, I found out the KeyGenerator class was implemented inside a shared library. Sadly, even after some time looking at the objdump of that library, I couldn't find what this clientKey function was doing exactly, as this library was calling some global variables from other libraries :(

```

AskApiDemo.py  AskApi.py  KeyGenerator.java ×
ask-fm-4-91-1.apk_Decompile.com > sources > com > askfm > core > initialization > KeyGenerator.java
1  package com.askfm.core.initialization;
2
3  public class KeyGenerator {
4      public native String clientKey(String str);
5
6      public KeyGenerator() {
7          System.loadLibrary("ffmpegcodec");
8      }
9  }
10 | Path: ask-fm-4-91-1.apk_Decompile.com/sources/com/askfm/core/initialization/KeyGenerator.java

```

...

➤ readelf -d libffmpcodec.so

Dynamic section at offset 0xbc8 contains 27 entries:

Tag	Type	Name/Value
0x0000000000000001 (NEEDED)		Shared library: [liblog.so]
0x0000000000000001 (NEEDED)		Shared library: [libm.so]
0x0000000000000001 (NEEDED)		Shared library: [libdl.so]
0x0000000000000001 (NEEDED)		Shared library: [libc.so]
0x000000000000000e (SONAME)		Library soname: [libffmpcodec.so]

...

I also found out that those libraries are on Android, so i couldn't compile a simple Java program that called this function to find the behavior, it had to be in an app.

So at this point I just decided to decompile the app, add some logs just after the use of this function and then align, sign and recompile the app.

Was not an easy task but I managed to get a result

Added this line to the Signature.smali file just after the getApiPrivateKey call

...

```
const-string v2, "TheKey"
```

```
invoke-static {v2, v0}, Landroid/util/Log;.>d(Ljava/lang/String;Ljava/lang/String;)I
```

...

Some commands to recompile the app

...

```
apktool d -f ask-fm-4-91-1.apk -o newapktest
```

```
code newapktest
```

```
apktool b -f -d newapktest
```

```
keytool -genkey -v -keystore my.keystore -keyalg RSA -keysize 2048 -validity 10000 -alias app\
```

```
~/Library/Android/sdk/build-tools/28.0.3/zipalign -p 4 newapktest/dist/ask-fm-4-91-1.apk  
newapktest/dist/aligned.apk
```

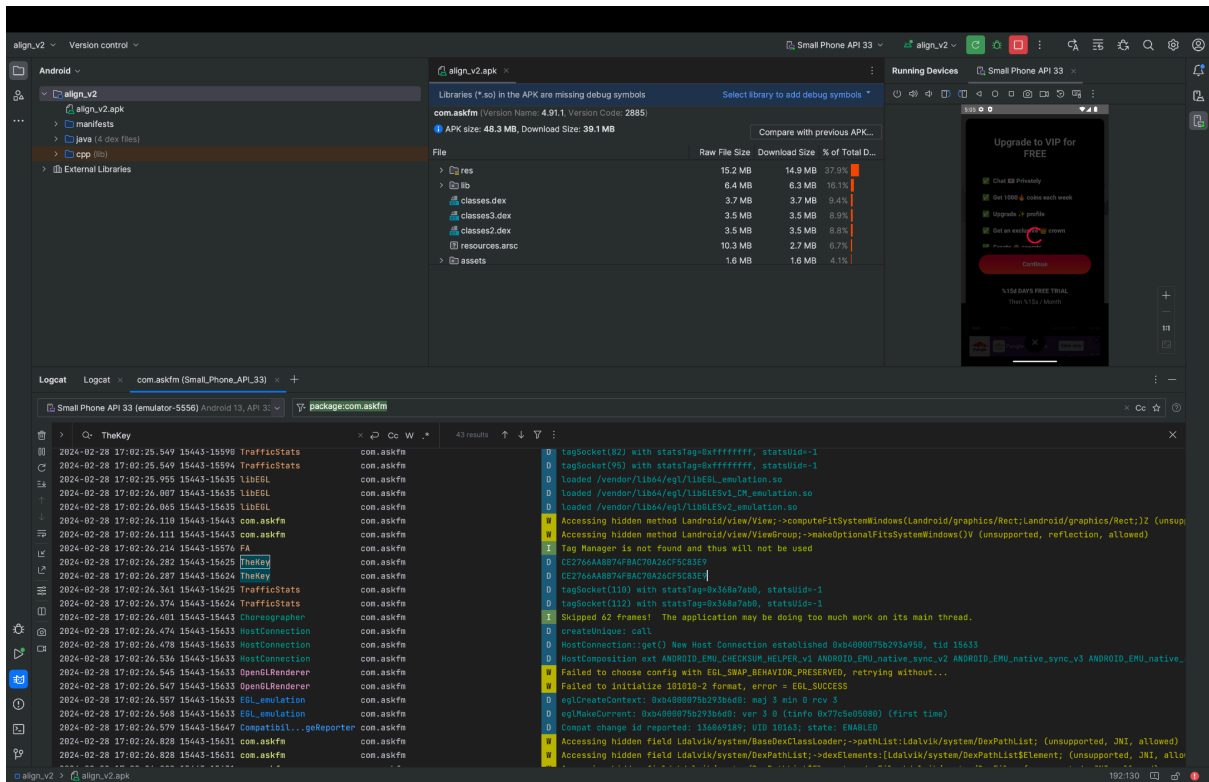
```
~/Library/Android/sdk/build-tools/28.0.3/zipalign -v -c 4 newapktest/dist/aligned.apk
```

```
~/Library/Android/sdk/build-tools/28.0.3/apksigner sign --ks-key-alias app --ks my.keystore  
newapktest/dist/aligned.apk
```

```
~/Library/Android/sdk/build-tools/28.0.3/apksigner verify newapktest/dist/aligned.apk
```

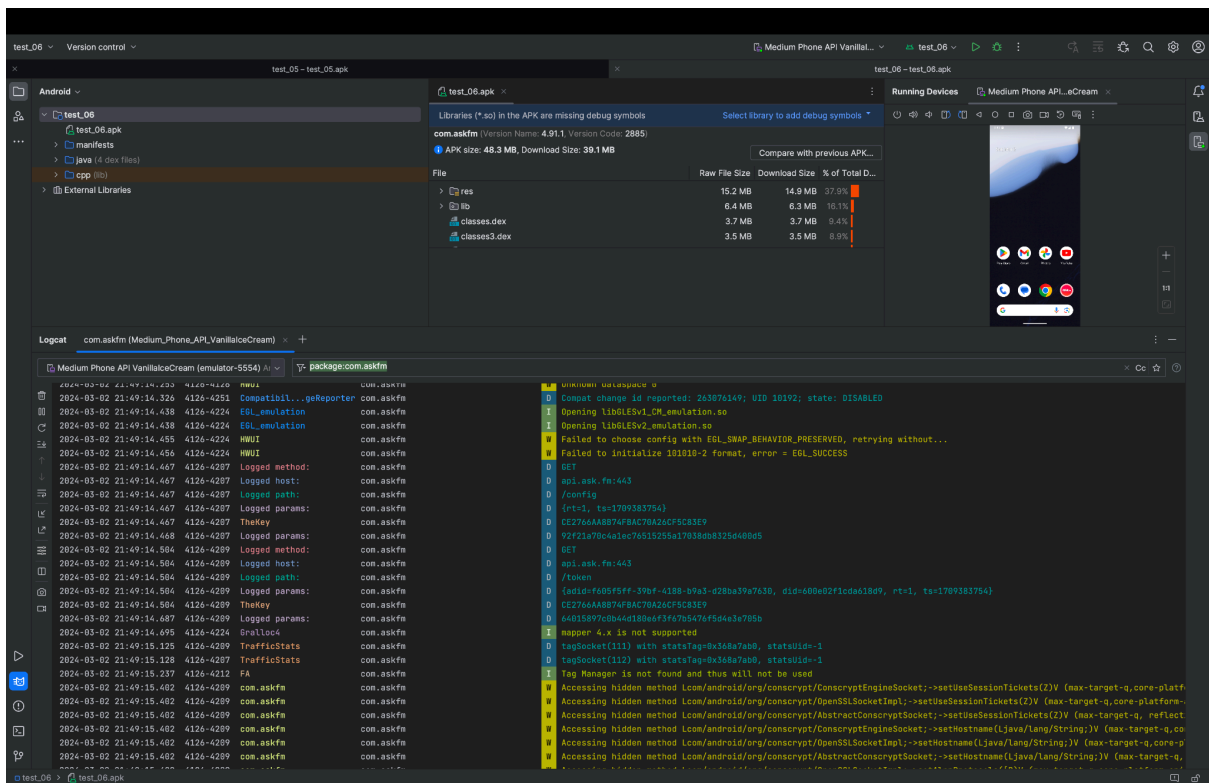
...

And we are ready to launch our new modified app. (Almost, after some android studio configuration to find the right SDK and emulated phone)



And here is our not so private apiPrivateKey.

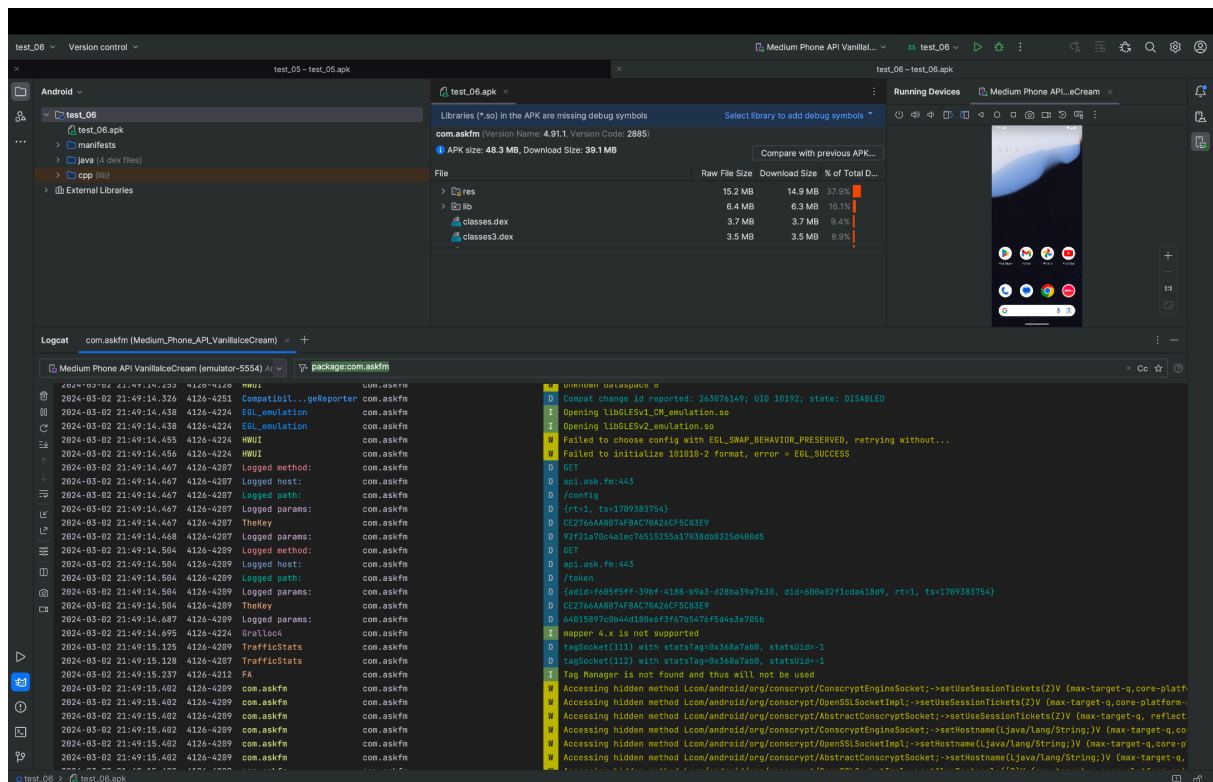
I also made some other logs in order to make sure of the parameters that are given to the hash function and the output hash



With that in mind, I started to make some python scripts to send requests to the server and implement the hash function

```
3270 com.askfm com.askfm W Accessing hidden field Ldalvik/system/DexPathListElement; ->dexFile:Ldalvik/system/DexFile; (unsupported, JNI,
3270 com.askfm com.askfm W Accessing hidden field Ldalvik/system/DexFile; ->mFileName:Ljava/lang/String; (unsupported, JNI, allowed)
3259 log-tag com.askfm D GETxapi.ask.fm:443%/token%adid%806881bc-47db-4b0e-91bc-331f246456d7%did%7ac224086ff17cb%rt%1ts%1709531394
3259 log-tag com.askfm D CE2766AAB874F8AC70A26CF5C83E9
3259 TrafficStats com.askfm D tagSocket(118) with statsTag=0x368a7ab0, statsUid=-1
3270 AppsFlyerOaid6.1.1 com.askfm I no static method Lcom/netease/nis/sdkwrapper/Utils;.getStaticF0(Ljava/lang/String;Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lar
3270 AppsFlyerOaid6.1.1 com.askfm I Fetch 122 ms
```

I made some tests with intercepted requests from the app to make sure this would work. After I got it right, I tried to understand the Hmac computation.



Sadly this is where i got stuck. Even with all the information,I tried for days decompiling, rewriting, debugging and switching parameters. I couldn't find a way to make this hmac function behave the same way it works in the app. I feel like I'm very close but can't find it.

Thanks for reading until here.

I hope you can appreciate the work. I struggled a lot as it was my first time working on an Android app, I had to learn Android Studio and some Java/Android assembly the hard way. I had a lot of fun and learned a lot with this challenge, thanks for the opportunity.