



DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATICS

TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT MÜNCHEN

Master's Thesis in Informatics

**Analysis of Android Cracking Tools and
Investigations in Counter Measurements
for Developers**

Johannes Neutze, B. Sc.





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**Analyse von Android Crackingtools und Untersuchung
geeigneter Gegenmaßnahmen für Entwickler**

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Submission Date:	March 15, 2015



I confirm that this master's thesis in informatics is my own work and I have documented all sources and material used.

Munich, March 15, 2015

Johannes Neutze, B. Sc.

Acknowledgments

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Assumptions

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Abstract

<http://users.ece.cmu.edu/~koopman/essays/abstract.html> Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consetetur sadipscing elitr, sed diam nonumy eirmod tempor invidunt ut labore et dolore magna aliquyam erat, sed diam voluptua. At vero eos et accusam et justo duo dolores et ea rebum. Stet clita kasd gubergren, no sea takimata sanctus est Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consetetur sadipscing elitr, sed diam nonumy eirmod tempor invidunt ut labore et dolore magna aliquyam erat, sed diam voluptua. At vero eos et accusam et justo duo dolores et ea rebum. Stet clita kasd gubergren, no sea takimata sanctus est Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

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Glossary

.class Java Byte Code produced by the Java compiler from a .java file.

.dex Dalvik Byte Code file, translated from the Java bytecode. Dalvik Executables are designed to run on system with memory or processor constraints. For example, the .dex file of the Phone application is inside the system/app/Phone.apk.

.odex Optimized Dalvik Byte Code file are Dalvik Executables optimized for the current device the application is running on. For example, the .odex file of the Phone application is system/app/Phone.odex.

ADB The Android Debug Bridge is a command-line application providing different debugging tools.

API The Android Debug Bridge is a command-line application providing different debugging tools.

APK An Android Application Package is the file format used for distributing and installing applications on the Android operating system. It contains the applications assets, code (.dex file), manifest and resources.

assembler Ein Assembler (auch Assemblierer[1]) ist ein Computerprogramm, das Assemblersprache in Maschinensprache übersetzt, beispielsweise den Assemblersprachentext „CLI“ in den Maschinensprachentext „11111010“..

disassembler Ein Disassembler ist ein Computerprogramm, das die binär kodierte Maschinensprache eines ausführbaren Programmes in eine für Menschen lesbarere Assemblersprache umwandelt. Seine Funktionalität ist der eines Assemblers entgegengesetzt..

Acronyms

.dex Dalvik EXecutable file.

.odex Optimized Dalvik EXecutable file.

ADB Android Debug Bridge.

ADT Android Developer Tools.

AOT Ahead-Of-Time.

API Application Programming Interface.

APK Android Application Package.

DRM Digital Rights Management.

DVM Dalvik Virtual Machine.

ELF Extensible Linking Format.

GC Garbage Collection.

JIT Just-In-Time.

JNI Java Native Interface.

JVM Java Virtual Machine.

NDK Native Development Kit.

SDK Software Development Kit.

TUM Technische Universität München.

1 Introduction

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1.1 Licensing

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Was ist licensing? nutzungsrecht für dritte an Intellectual property oder ähnliches unter bestimmten definierten bedingungen an authorisation by one party licensor to another party licensee, may require paying a fee

Ziele von Licensing eigene IP schützen, vermarkten etc wikipedia

Software licensing grants right to purchase, install and use software according to vendor's license agreement protect both vendor, against piracy by stealing IP, user, fine for stealing or misuse enforce legal agreement by mechanism in software, disable or limit for users outside of bought software license different forms of license protection (account, abgeschaltete features, watermark) can be circumvented, must protect by code obfuscation, license check and dialog [25]

software license is a legally binding agreement specified terms of use for an application defines the rights of software producer and end-user [30]

was für möglichkeiten gibt es (lvl, amazon, samsung)

andere wehren sich schon <http://www.sueddeutsche.de/digital/illegale-kopien-von-computerspielen>
2810482 viel investition, bloß android noch nicht so weit

1.2 Motivation

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android grows thus becomes lucrative, increased interest from software pirates according to press conference google, 2015-09-29, 1.4 billion active devices in last 30 days, counted in the last 30 days [6] market share 82.8 percent [16] 1.6 mio apps [33] 2013 Apple 10 billion revenue [31], 2014 overtaken by google play [21]

developers know from piracy [34] studies for plagiarism in Play Store [5] becoming more profitable [12]

zusammenfassen <http://www.xda-developers.com/piracy-testimonies-causes-and-prevention/>

spreading causes giant market (zahlen) -see- google play with big financial value (zahlen)

je größer der markt desto attraktiver für cracker da auch mehr leute die app ggfs gecracked runterladen würden (genauere argumente)

deswegen auch gesteigertes interesse bei developern ihre app und IP zu schützen

enthält als Abschluss SCOPE

1.3 Related Work

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many papers for better obfuscation (examples, was machen die so) in general not on how to stop an cracking application

related work

Was ist ihr problem? ziel? was machen sie dafür

Patrick Bernhard, A Security Analysis of Apps for Android Lollipop and Possible Countermeasures against Resulting Attacks [4] Alexandrina Kovacheva, Efficient Code Obfuscation for Android [20] Marius-Nicolae Muntean, Improving License Verification in Android [25]

2 Foundation

Before understanding the attack mechanisms and discussing counter measurements, necessary background knowledge has to be provided. Motivation and risks of software piracy and the basics of Android will be explained as well as existing licensing solutions and reengineering tools and methodics.

2.1 Software Piracy

In order to understand the motivation of licensing, software piracy itself and the problems and risks it causes have to be explained.

Definition of Software Piracy?

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software piracy is the illegal copying of software worldwide problem 11 billion dollars lost to piracy every year easy that's why widespread [3]

refer to the unauthorized copying, distribution and selling of works in copyright
illegal copying, distributing and use of software includes casual copying of software by an individual or business software piracy hurts economy higher fees for software as result considered stealing

wikipedia Piracy is a very touchy subject on all platforms divides internet users depending on topic, see pirate bay, geolock for netflix and game of thrones developers have not many ways of monetizing their effort and time they put into product

2.1.1 Threat to Developers

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

<http://www.xda-developers.com/piracy-testimonies-causes-and-prevention/>
schaden für entwickler (ad id klau,)

lose money from sale/IAP
lose ad revenues
others earn the money - ad ID replacement

no control at all when cracked and in other markets -> no fixes/updates (<https://youtu.be/TNnccRimhsI?t=>

awesome algorithms can be stolen

2.1.2 Risks to Users

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

higher risk of viruses and fatal system crashes because of corrupted/defective software

+for user: when downloading pirated apk, no idea what they changed (malware, stealing data, privacy, permissions)

+won't notice any difference since in background

+unpredicted traffic for your server, be prepared to block pirated traffic

+cracking can lead to bad user experience, e.g. copied apps, mostly for paid apps

malware, bad user experience

It is not unlikely for a malware developer to abuse existing applications by injection of malicious functionalities and consequent redistribution of the trojanized versions C.A.

Castillo and Mobile Security Working Group McAfee, \T1\textquotedblleft Android malware past, present, and future, \T1\textquotedblright 2011.

2.1.3 Piracy on Android

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bytecode for other architectures as well as the little protection applied in practice, Dalvik bytecode is currently an easy target for the reverse engineer

example: today calendar, google+ post, 85 percent pirated, 15 percent paid [34] easy to search in google, many piracy sites

About 95 percent of the pirated copies are being installed in Russia and China (and of those, mostly China) [29] since no official Google Play in China

we made a decision in the past — obviously, we've all made games in the past — not to implement piracy protection on Android. It usually gets cracked within a day or two anyway. We can't respond to it in any way [18]

[28]

apk have to be signed, since self-signed certificates are allowed it is useless signature validation <http://newandroidbook.com/files/Andevcon-Sec.pdf> <http://www.fiercedev.com/story/preventing-android-applications-piracy-possible-requires-diligence>

2012-08-14 piracy umfrage on android

übergehen zu wie android funktioniert und warum es dort piracy gibt

2.2 Android

2.2.1 Introduction

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Android is an open source Linux-based operating system running on a large set of touchscreen devices, wearables and many more

Launched in 2007 by Google, it is designed to meet the limited computational capacity of a mobile device's hardware. The principal processor of Android devices is the ARM platform for which the operating system is optimized

AUFBAU ANDROID The underlying entity of the system is its kernel which bridges the hardware of the device and the remaining software components. Being a Linux-based kernel, it allows remote access to the device via a Linux shell as well as the execution of standard Unix commands.

A level above is the Android Runtime, which will be explained closer

At the same abstraction level as the virtual machine are the native libraries of the system. Written in C/C++, they permit low level interaction between the applications and the kernel through Java Native Interface (JNI)

The next layer is the application framework which provides generic functionality to mobile software through Android's API. The top layer of the Android OS stack is where custom applications are compiled, installed and executed.

[20]

What is Android? Where is it used? When was it founded? Who does it belong to?

platform developed by the "Android Open Source Project" -see- official website?
currently one of the main operating systems for mobile devices -see- quelle
focussed on simplicity for users, install of apps etc -see- quelle
riesiger markt

2.2.2 Dalvik Virtual Machine

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Flow what is dalvik, what is different to java, what is dex (build process), VGL
<http://newandroidbook.com/files/ArtOfDalvik.pdf>

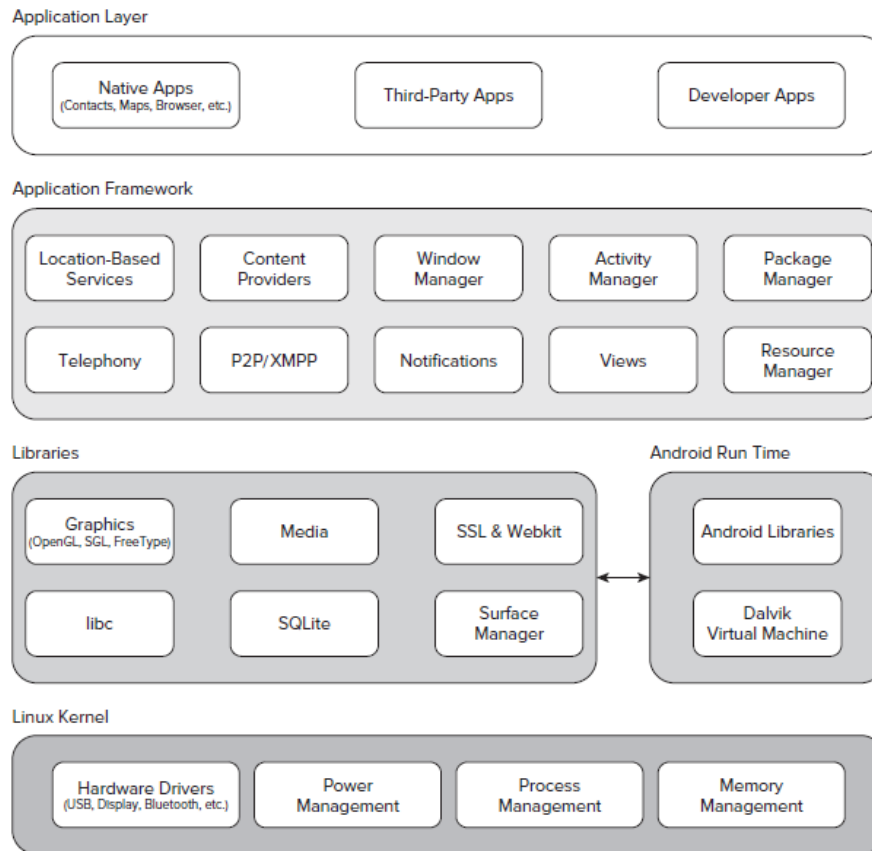


FIGURE 1-1

Figure 2.1: stack

The applications for Android are written using the Java programming language.

stack abstraction is the Dalvik Virtual Machine (DVM)

DVM is highly tailored to work according to the specifications of the Android platform optimized for a slower CPU in comparison with a stationary machine and works with relatively little RAM memory (• limited processor speed • limited RAM • no swap space • battery powered • diverse set of devices • sandboxed application runtime)[14] DVM is register-based, differing from the standard Java Virtual Machine (JVM) which is stack-based, register-based architectures require fewer executed instructions than stack-based architectures, register-based code is approximately 25 percent larger than the stack-based, the increase in the instructions fetching time is negligible: 1.07 percent extra real machine loads[14]

the Android OS has no swap space imposing that the virtual machine works without swap. Finally, mobile devices are powered by a battery thus the DVM is optimized to be as energy preserving as possible, Except being highly efficient, the DVM is also designed to be replicated quickly because each application runs within a “sandbox”: a context containing its own instance of the virtual machine assigned a unique Unix user ID

wie der build process funktioniert wird später gesondert beschrieben, hier sagen wir einfach das ergebnis ist die dex datei

[20] [14]

DVM is - Customized optimized JVM based on Apache Harmony, - Not fully J2SE or J2ME compatible -see- Java compiles into DEX code -see- 16-bit opcodes and Register, rather than stack-based

History, Dalvik was introduced along with Android, created by Created by Dan Bornstein, Named after an Icelandic town, 2.2 brought current just in time compilation (ERKLÄREN)

Dalvik vs Java - Dalvik is a virtual machine implementation, Based on Apache Harmony, Borrows heavily from Java - Brings significant improvements over Java, in particular J2ME, Virtual Machine architecture is optimized for memory sharing, Reference counts/bitmaps stored separately from objects, Dalvik VM startup is optimized through Zygote - Java .class files are further compiled into DEX.

Overview creating APK unterschied zu java und dann auf dex?

[23]

2.2.3 Dalvik EXecutionable File

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AUFBAU DEX DVM is register based. Registers are considered 32 bits wide to store values such as integers or floating point numbers. Adjacent register pairs are used to store 64-bit values

dest-then-source ordering for its arguments

there are 218 used valid opcodes in Dalvik bytecode -see- QUELLE

Due to its simplicity over bytecode for other architectures as well as the little protection applied in practice, Dalvik bytecode is currently an easy target for the reverse engineer.

Each .class file has its own heterogeneous constant pool which may contain duplicating data, BEISPIEL, memory efficiency of a .dex file comes primarily from the

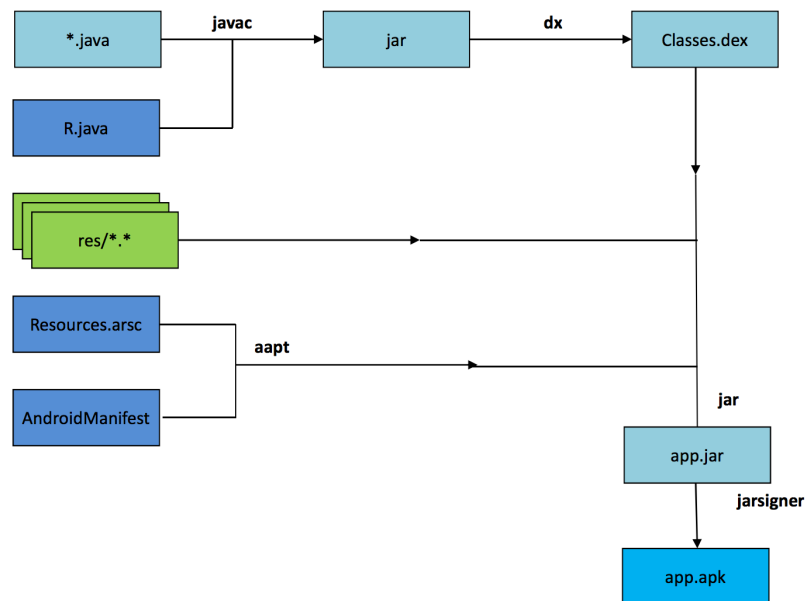


Figure 2.2: apk

type-specific constant pools used to store the data, BEISPIEL,
significantly more references within a .dex file compared to a .class file[14]
compression as efficiently as up to 44 percent of the size of an equivalent .jar archive[14]
hier noch einfach dex, später erst opcode nennen, the exact dex format will be explained
in 2.4.2

[20] [14]

dx utility converts multiple class files to classes.dex, java bytecode is converted to
dex bytecode, dex instructions 16bit multiples, java 8bit constant, string, type and method
pools are merged, significant savings for strings, types and methods in multiple classes
overall memory footprint diminished by about 50% dex file format specified in android
documentation -see- SOURCE

dex instructions refer to indexes (in pools)
dex bytecode is strictly similar to java bytecode, allows for ease of re-compilation back
and forth to/from java

dex vs java

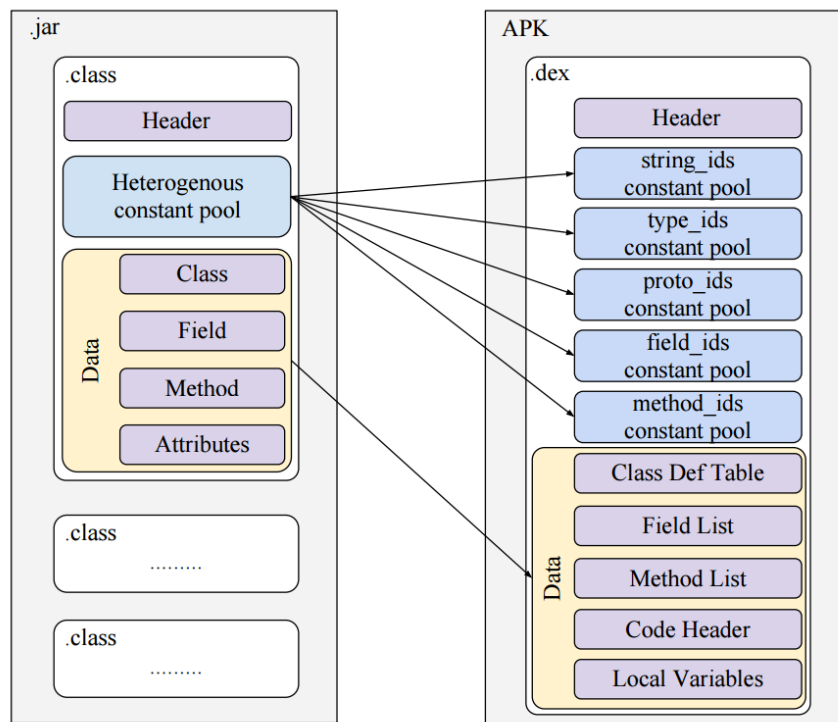


Figure 2.3: java

java vm is stack based, dex is register based java bytecode is actually more compact than dex dex bytecode is more suited to arm architectures, mapping from dex registers to arm registers dex supports bytecode optimizations, java no, apk's calsses.dex are optimized before install, on device [23]

AUFBAU DALVIK BYTECODE

The program code of an Android application is delivered in form of Dalvik bytecode It will be executed by the Dalvik Virtual Machine and is comparable to Java bytecode. So there is a separate optimizing step while installing an application, where the byte-code gets optimized for the underlying architecture. The optimized form is also called "odex". The optimization is done by a program called "dexopt" which is part of the Android platform. The DVM can execute optimized as well as not optimized Dalvik bytecode

unterschied <http://newandroidbook.com/files/Andevcon-DEX.pdf>

The DEX file format

	Magic	DEX Magic header ("dex\n" and version ("035 "))
Adler32 of header (from offset +12)	checksum	SHA-1 hash of file (20 bytes)
	signature	
Total file size	File size	Header size (0x70)
0x12345678, in little or big endian form	Endian tag	Unused (0x0)
Unused (0x0)	Link offset	Map offset
Number of String entries	String IDs Size	String IDs offset
Number of Type definition entries	Type IDs Size	Type IDs offset
Number of prototype (signature) entries	Proto IDs Size	Proto IDs offset
Number of field ID entries	Field IDs Size	Field IDs offset
Number of method ID entries	Method IDs Size	Method IDs offset
Number of Class Definition entries	Classdef IDs Size	Classdef IDs offset
Data (map + rest of file)	Data Size	Data offset

Figure 2.4: dex1

.dex file The Dalvik bytecode consists of opcodes and is thus hard to read for humans. The Cracking Tool has to modify the opcodes in order to alter the behaviour of the application. Since it is directly read by the Dalvik virtual machine, it is the single point of truth.

.odex file Dalvik bytecode of an application is normally not optimized, because it is executed by a DVM which can run under different architectures

2.2.4 Build Process of Android Applications

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

APK The file format of the install ready application is called Android Package (APK) and all the mobile software is distributed over Google Play in this format. The APK format is a package management system based on the ZIP file archive format.

CONTENT: META-INF directory: MANIFEST.MF: the Manifest file CERT.RSA: The certificate of the application. CERT.SF: The list of resources and SHA-1 digest of the corresponding lines in the MANIFEST.MF file

lib: the directory containing the compiled code that is specific to a software layer of a

Magic		Type	Implies	Size	Offset
checksum					
signature		0x0	DEX Header	1 (implies Header Size)	0x0
File size	Header size	0x1	String ID Pool	Same as String IDs size	Same as String IDs offset
Endian tag	Link size	0x2	Type ID Pool	Same as Type IDs size	Same as String IDs offset
Link offset	Map offset	0x3	Prototype ID Pool	Same as Proto IDs size	Same as ProtoIDs offset
String IDs Size	String IDs offset	0x4	Field ID Pool	Same as Field IDs size	Same as Field IDs offset
Type IDs Size	Type IDs offset	0x5	Method ID Pool	Same as Method IDs size	Same as Method IDs offset
Proto IDs Size	Proto IDs offset	0x6	Class Defs	Same as ClassDef IDs size	Same as ClassDef IDs offset
Field IDs Size	Field IDs offset	0x1000	Map List	1	Same as Map offset
Method IDs Size	MethodIDs offset	0x1001	Type List	List of type indexes (from Type ID Pool)	
Classdef IDs Size	Classdef IDs offset	0x1002	Annotation set	Used by Class, method and field annotations	
Data Size	Data offset	0x1003	Annotation Ref		
		0x2000	Class Data Item	For each class def, class/instance methods and fields	
		0x2001	Code	DexCodeItems – contains the actual byte code	
		0x2002	String Data	Pointers to actual string data	
		0x2003	Debug Information	Debug_info_items containing line no and variable data)	
		0x2004	Annotation	Field and Method annotations	
		0x2005	Encoded Array	Used by static values	
		0x2006	Annotations Directory	Annotations referenced from individual classdefs	

Figure 2.5: dex2

processor, the directory is split into the different processor types

res: the directory containing resources not compiled into resources.arsc (see below).

assets: a directory containing applications assets, which can be retrieved by Asset-Manager.

AndroidManifest.xml: An additional Android manifest file, describing the name, version, access rights, referenced library files for the application. This file may be in Android binary XML that can be converted into human-readable plaintext XML with tools such as AXMLPrinter2, android-apktool, or Androguard. classes.dex: The classes compiled in the dex file format understandable by the Dalvik virtual machine

resources.arsc: a file containing precompiled resources, such as binary XML for example.

BUILD PROCESS written using the Java programming language.

Standard Java environment compiles each separate class in the .java source code file into a corresponding Java bytecode .class file. Each class will be compiled into a single .class file. These are later packed together in a single .jar archive file. The JVM unpacks the .class files, parses and executes their code at runtime.

On the Android platform, the build process differs after the point when the .class files have been generated. Once having the latter, they are forwarded to the “dx” tool which is part of the standard Android SDK. This tool compresses all .class files into a single classes.dex file i.e. the .dex file is the sole bytecode container for all the application’s classes. After it has been created, the classes.dex is forwarded to the ApkBuilder tool

altogether with the application resources and shared object (.so) files which, if present, contain native code. As a result, the APK archive is created and the final compulsory step is its signing. Figure 1.2 shows the APK build process and the possible obfuscation manipulations which are optional during the build stages

[20] [14]

für 4.1 erklären, bild <http://developer.android.com/tools/building/index.html>
<http://newandroidbook.com/files/ArtOfDalvik.pdf> seite 10

Aufbau APK erklären

many steps and tools until the APK is build and ready to be deployed
applications are written in the Java programming language by the developer, code is available in .class files

step 1: Java files which will be compiled into .class files by a Java Compiler, similar to a Java program build process, class files contain Java bytecode representing the compiled application, optional step apply a Java Obfuscator

step 2: transformation from Java bytecode into Dalvik bytecode, see oben, dx programm from android sdk (due to it is necessity for building an application for the Android platform), output saved in singel .dex file, included in an APK in next step, possible to apply a further obfuscator operating on Dalvik bytecode(ERKLÄRUNG)

step 3: packing and signing the APK, ApkBuilder constructs an apk file out of the "classes.dex" file and adds further resources like images and ".so" files, ".so" files are shared objects which contains native functions that can be called from within the DVM, jarsigner adds developers signature to APK(ERKLÄREN WARUM SIGNATURE NÖTIG UND WO GEPRÜFT), now the app can be installed

Android applications are written in the Java [11] programming language and deployed as files with an ".apk" suffix, later called APK. It is basically a ZIP-compressed file and contains resources of the application like pictures and layouts as well as a dex file

This dex file, saved as "classes.dex", contains the program code in form of Dalvik bytecode. Further explanations on this bytecode format are given in section 3.2. The content of the APK is also cryptographically signed, which yields no security improvement but helps to distinguish and confirm authenticity of different developers of Android applications.

Die apk kann dann per adb, market oder direkt installiert werden

Within the installation process, every installed application gets its own unique user ID (UID) by default. This means that every application will be executed as a separate system user. -see- QUELLE/SINN?

so why is dalvik deprecated? JIT is slow, consuming both cycles and battery power garbage collection causes hangs/jitters dalvik is 32bit, cannot benefit from 64bit architecture kitkat first introduce art, lollipop adopts it

2.2.5 ART

art introduced in kitkat 4.4, available only through developer options, declared to be preview release, own risk, very little documentation, if any in lollipop art becomes runtime of choice, supersedes dalvik, breaks compatibility with older dex, as well as itself, very little docu constantly evolving through marshmallow, major caveat : often changes in between android minor versions, android optimizes apps everytime you update

art was designed to address shortcomings of dalvik: virtual machine maintenance is expensive, interpreter/jit simply aren't efficient as native code, doing jit all over again on every execution is wasteful, maintenance threads require significantly more cpu cycles, cpu cycles translate to slower performance and shorter battery life dalvik garbage collection frequently causes hangs/jitter virtual machine architecture is 32bit only, android is following ios into 64bit space

advantages of art art moves compilation from Just-In-Time (JIT) to Ahead-Of-Time (AOT) VM maintenance not as expensive as dalvik, art compiles to native AOT not JIT, less maintenance threads and overhead cycles than dalvik garbage collection parallelizable (foreground/background), non blocking -see- QUELLE 64bit bus some issues still exist -see- quelle

main idea of art/aot: actually compilation can be to one of two types, quick (native code), portable(llvm code) in practice preference is to compile to native code, portable implies another layer of IR (LLVM's bit code)

Art itself: art uses not one but two file formats art - only one file, boot.art, in /system/framework/architecture (arm,...) oat - master file, boot.oat, in /system/framework/architecture (arm,...) - odex files no longer optimized dex but oat, alongside apk for system apps/frameworks, /data/dalvik-cache for 3rd party apps, still uses odex extension, now file format is elf/oat

art files is a proprietary format, poorly documented, changed format internally repeatedly art file maps in memory right before oat, which links with it contains pre-initialized classes, objects and support structures

ART/OAT files are created (on device or on host) by dex2oat art still optimizes dex but uses dex2oat instead, odex files are actually oat files (elf shared objects WAS IST DAS), actual dex payload buried deep inside command line saved inside oat file's key value store


```

shell@flounder ~ dextra -h /system/framework/arm64/boot.oat
..
Key value store Len: 2318
      Key: debuggable      Value: false
      Key: dex2oat-cmdline Value: --runtime-arg -Xms64m --runtime-arg -Xmx64m --image-
classes=frameworks/base/preloaded-classes
--dex-file=out/target/common/obj/JAVA_LIBRARIES/core-libart_intermediates/javali.jar
--dex-file=out/target/common/obj/JAVA_LIBRARIES/conscript_intermediates/javali.jar
--dex-file=out/target/common/obj/JAVA_LIBRARIES/okhttp_intermediates/javali.jar
..
--dex-file=out/target/common/obj/JAVA_LIBRARIES/org.apache.http.legacy.boot_intermediates/javali.jar
--dex-location=/system/framework/core-libart.jar
..
--dex-location=/system/framework/org.apache.http.legacy.boot.jar
--oat-symbols=out/target/product/flounder/symbols/system/framework/arm64/boot.oat
--oat-file=out/target/product/flounder/dex_bootjars/system/framework/arm64/boot.oat
--oat-location=/system/framework/arm64/boot.oat
--image=out/target/product/flounder/dex_bootjars/system/framework/arm64/boot.art --base=0x70000000
--instruction-set=arm64 --instruction-set-variant=denver64 --instruction-set-features=default
--android-root=out/target/product/flounder/system --include-patch-information --runtime-arg
-Xnoelocate --no-generate-debug-info
      Key: dex2oat-host      Value: X86_64
      Key: pic      Value: false

```

Figure 2.6: oat

art file format

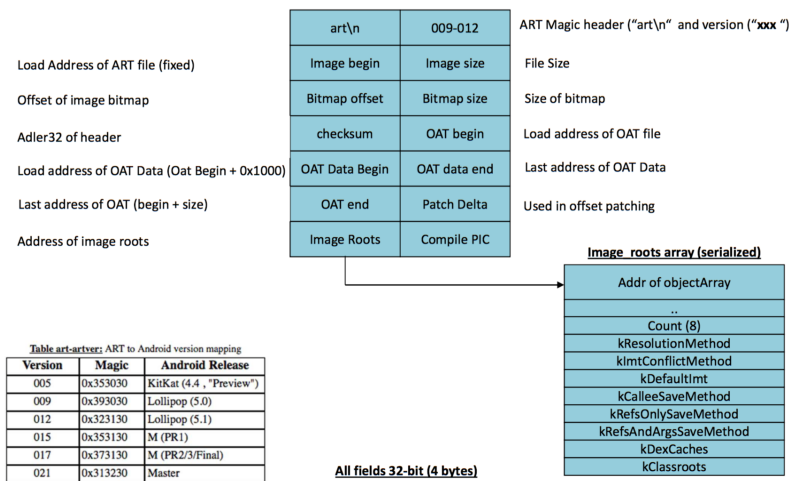


Figure 2.7: art

the oat dexfile header oat headers are 1...n dex files, actual value given by dexfilecount field in header

finding dex in oat odex files will usually have only one (=original) dex embedded
 booat.oat is something else entirely, some 14 dex files the best of the android framework jars, each dex contains potentially hundreds of classes

art code generation oat method headers point to offset of native code each method

2 Foundation

Lollipop (5.x)	
art\n	009-012
Image begin	Image size
Bitmap offset	Bitmap size
checksum	OAT begin
OAT Data begin	OAT data end
OAT end	Patch Delta
Image Roots	Compile PIC

Marshmallow (PR1)	
art\n	015
Image begin	Image size
ART Fields Offset	ART Fields Size
Bitmap offset	Bitmap size
checksum	OAT begin
OAT Data begin	OAT data end
OAT end	Patch Delta
Image Roots	Compile PIC

Marshmallow (PR2-Release)	
art\n	017-???
Image begin	Image size
OAT checksum	OAT begin
OAT Data begin	OAT Data end
OAT end	Patch Delta
Image Roots	Size of Pointer
Compile_pic	Objects Offset
Objects Size	Fields Offset
Fields Size	Methods offset
Methods size	Strings Offset
Strings size	Bitmap offset
Bitmap size	

... Followed by Image Roots

All fields 32-bit (4 bytes)

Figure 2.8: art2

has a quick or portable method header, contains mapping from virtual register to underlying machine registers each method has a quick or portable frame info, provides frame size in bytes, core register spill mask, fp register spill mask generated code uses unusual registers, especially fond of using lr as call register, still saves/restores registers so as not to violate arm conventions

art supports multiple architectures(x86,arm/64,mips) compiler is layered architecture, using portable (llvm) adds another lvl with llvm bitcode (not in this scope)
vergleich java/dex/odex(art) code

lessons base code is dex so vm is still 32bit, no 64bit registers or operands so mapping to underlying arch inst always 64bit, there are actually a few 64bit instructions but most dex code doesn't use them generated code isn't always that efficient, not on same par as an optimizing native code compiler, likely to improve with llvm optimizations overall code (determined by Mir optimizations) flow is same garbage collection, register maps, likewise same caveats: not all methods guaranteed to be compiled, reversing can be quite a pain

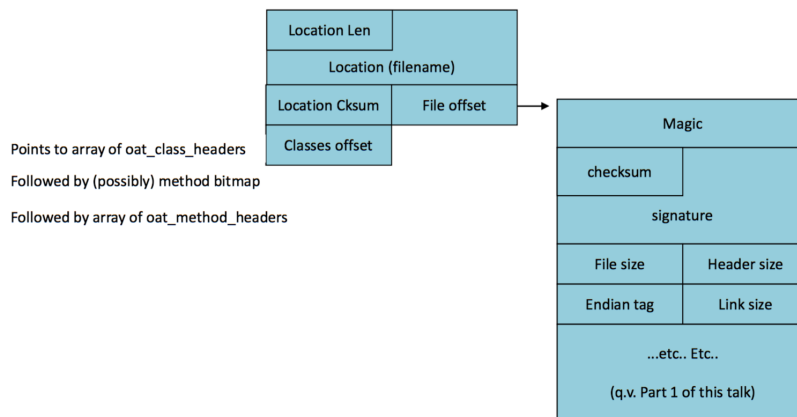


Figure 2.9: oatdex

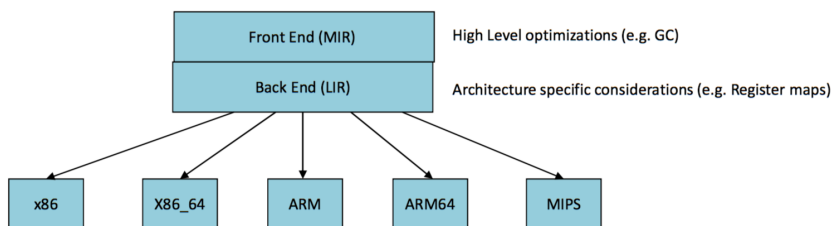


Figure 2.10: artarch

ART runtime threads the daemon threads are started in java by libcore, daemon class wraps thread class and provides singleton INSTANCE, do same basic operations as they did in "classic" dalvikVM, libart subtree in libcore implementation slightly different

isn't android all dalvik now? art is runtime but application compile into dex, art is compiled on device during install, art binaries has dalvik embedded, some methods may be left as dex to be interpreted, dalvik is much easier to debug than art –see-evaluation
 [23]

2.2.6 Installation, Running and Original Copy Protection

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Installation two steps: primary is the APK verification and secondary is the bytecode optimization

legitimate signature as well as correct classes.dex structure cannot be verified are rejected for installation by the OS

Once verified, the .dex file is forwarded for optimization: a necessary step due to the high diversity of Android running hardware (dex)-see- Dalvik executable is a generic file format which needs additional processing to achieve best performance for the concrete device architecture (odex)

optimization

step removes the classes.dex from the original APK archive and loads in memory the .odex file upon execution, occurs only once, during the initial run of the application which explains the usually slower first application launch comparing to the subsequent ones

ablauf starten von app

When an Android application is executed, the process consists of the following four parts: • Dalvik bytecode, which is located in the dex file • Dalvik Virtual Machine [13], which executes the Dalvik bytecode • Native Code, like shared objects, which is executed by the processor • Android Application Framework, which provides services for the application

[20]

unauthorized usage of an app through copy protection apk was installed in a location on the phone /data/app user could not access useless if single user can get apk and redistribute, gained by root successful as long as root was not easy for everyone -see-samsung rooting odin QUELLE, did not have too big impact as today, oneclick root kits QUELLE, standard for nexus

on install app's classes.dex is copied an optimized version (odex) to dalvik cache /data/dalvik-cache/, for faster startup (contains system apps and frameworks as well) odex erklären, byteswapping, structure realigning and memory-mapping when app is started optimized code from dalvik cache will be executed instead of apk [25]

The Android operating system is a multi-user Linux system in which each app is a different user. By default, the system assigns each app a unique Linux user ID (the ID is used only by the system and is unknown to the app). The system sets permissions for all the files in an app so that only the user ID assigned to that app can access them Each process has its own virtual machine (VM), so an app's code runs in isolation from other apps. By default, every app runs in its own Linux process. Android starts the process when any of the app's components need to be executed, then shuts down the process when it's no longer needed or when the system must recover memory for other apps

[11]

old system was to put APK in folder user cannot access, unless you root weak, almost non-existent, anyone who can copy it can distribute it

It replaces the old system copy protection system, wherein your APKs would be put in a folder that you can't access. Unless you root. Oh, and anyone who can copy that APK off can then give it to someone else to put on their device, too. It was so weak, it was almost non-existent.

kann mit root umgangen werden

Im original vom Markt direkt heruntergeladen und dann wird sie an den ort geschoben und kann nicht mehr zugegriffen werden -siehe- rechte etc, QUELLE

2.2.7 Root on Android

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what is rooting? getting root/rooting process of modifying the operation system that shipped with your device to grant you complete control over it overcome limitations by carriers/manufacturers, extend system functionality, upgrade to custom flavor root comes from Linux OS world, most privileges user on the system is called root rooting fairly simple, many videos and tutorials, sometimes oneclick tools not approved by manufacturers or carriers, can not prevent usually exploits vulnerability in operating system code or device drivers, allows the "hacker" to upload a special program called su to the phone su provides root access to programs that request it usually superuser permissions bundled with root approve/deny requests from applications who want root replaces conventional password with approve/deny, not secure but much more convenient rooting the phone modifies the software thus can brick the phone, meaning the phone is nonfunctional since the software is broken

benefits access all files on the phone, even those which the normal user has no permissions for, modify add delete

examples modify system variables, e.g. to utilize the notification led on motorola devices which is usually disabled install custom roms [24]

android's content protection are invalid when rooted any application's data directory (or code) can be read DRM can be bypassed coupled with dex decompilation big problem, app can be decompiled, modded and repackaged [22]

a list of root vulnerabilities can be found on <http://androidvulnerabilities.org/all>

2.3 License Verification Libraries

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Since the original approach of subsection 2.2.6 was voided, another method had to be introduced due to ineffectiveness and rising pressure from developer community, google as owner of android and its biggest sore released lvl - <https://developer.android.com/google/play/licensing/overview.html> auch für andere stores interessant da selbe probleme und wollen developer binden amazon (eigenes ökosystem, pushen mit underground und billigen tablets die als einstieg dienen und app store soll generieren), samsung (wollen was besonderes sein, wie apple, spezielle apps für galaxy/note devices, haben auch eigene services), gibt auch chinesische aber die nicht genau betrachtet da nur in china relevanz und westliche eher auf westlichen market (vllt besonderheiten), ausserdem proivder noch [25]

put copy protection methods into app itself, kind of DRM

First looks great, puts the copy protection inside the app, a from of DRM communicate with server, authorize use of application does not prevent user from copying/transferring app, but copy useless since the app does run without the correct account google die ersten, andere folgen, anfangs problem, dass dadurch nur durch google store geschützt war, grund dafür dass evtl ein programmierer in meinen store kommt

2.3.1 Google

gradThis is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

network service, queries Licensing Server from Google check whether current user has license library provided by google transparent since google delivers code [25]

manages a connection between your app and Google Play, performs a license check with server to see if valid license (.e.g purchased from google play) Digital Rights Management (DRM) [19]

introduced to fight piracy in Google Play, introduced 07/27/2010 simple and free service [8]

Functional Principle

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

integrate into application by developer, allows simple checking and callback process with google asks google play app whether the app was bought on the appstore by the user, takes care of the complicated process (webservice, network etc) on respond google app passes response to the callback

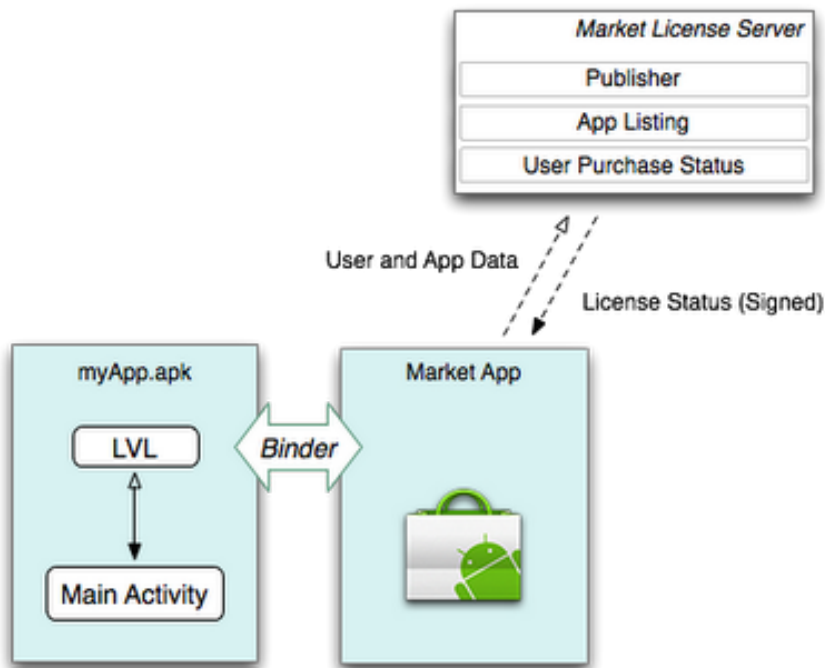


Figure 2.11: lvl [8]

determine license status of an app, licensing service needs two information: - package name of app, a nonce that has to be present in every server response to ensure attacker security, callback for async handling of server response, implemented in initial license check - user - specific info user and device such as primary google acc and imsi, collected and provided by google play - google play

security of response important every published app in playstore, play generates public/private key pair, developer gets public key public key is embedded into app google play licensing server signs response with app private key public key used to check signature of response, effective mechanism is established to ensure origin and detect tampering [25]

The information about the application, the device and the user goes off to Google's servers. Google then checks your name against the list of people it knows have paid for the application on Google Play. (It could also check the name of the application against a list of applications it knows that you've downloaded from Google Play) If it can see that you have downloaded (and paid for) the application from Google Play it sends back that you have a license, if not then it tells the app you don't.

request starts when app initiates to service on Google Play client application Google

Play sends request to licensign server and receives result google play passes it to app and app decides what happens [13]

network based service lets query trusted Google Play licensign server, determine whether application is licensed for current user based on buyers database when, and how often, you want your application to check its license control over how it handles the response, verifies the signed response data, and enforces access controls

need internet, Google account (else you werent able to buy the applciations), google play installed adding licensing to app does not affect way the app functions when run on a device that does not offer Google Play

saves license on device with timed life

replace as copy protection flexible, secure mechanism for controlling access to ap-
plciation replaces copy protection mechanism which is no longer supported that was
previously offered on Google play license based model that is enforceable on all devices
that have acces to google play access is not bound to characteristics of host device, but
google play and licensing policy definded can be installed, manages on any device and
any storage, even SD card [13]

Implementation of the License Verification Library

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run time, set of libraries provided by google app can query Google Play licensing
Server to determine the license status of user returns information on whether your user
is authorized to use the app based on stored sales revords real time over network [8]

what you need

google publisher account on google play google play developer console at Services &
API, app specific public key for licensing, implement it into the application copy it later
into the app

[10]

- Adding the licensing permission your application's manifest

```
7 ...  
8 <uses-permission android:name="com.android.vending.CHECK_LICENSE" />  
9 ...
```

Code Snippet 2.1: Calling the LVL

- Implementing a Policy, provided by LVL or own - Implementing an Obfuscator, if
Policy caches any license response data. ?? line 59, cannot be reused or manipulated
by a root user - adding code to check license in application main activity_main [10]

<https://developer.android.com/google/play/licensing/setting-up.html>

<https://developer.android.com/google/play/licensing/adding-licensing.html>


```
57     final String mAndroidId = Settings.Secure.getString(this.getContentResolver(),
58         Settings.Secure.ANDROID_ID);
59     final AESObfuscator mObsfuscator = new AESObfuscator(SALT, getPackageName(),
60         mAndroidId);
61     final ServerManagedPolicy serverPolicy = new ServerManagedPolicy(this, mObsfuscator);
62     mLicenseCheckerCallback = new MyLicenseCheckerCallback();
63     mChecker = new LicenseChecker(this, serverPolicy, BASE64_PUBLIC_KEY);
64     mChecker.checkAccess(mLicenseCheckerCallback);
```

Code Snippet 2.2: Calling the LVL

```
57     @Override
58     public void allow(final int reason) {
59         ...
60     }
61
62     @Override
63     public void dontAllow(final int reason) {
64         ...
65     }
66
67     @Override
68     public void applicationError(final int errorCode) {
69         ...
70     }
```

Code Snippet 2.3: Callback

2.3.2 Amazon

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Amazon wants piece of Android pie, also earn money from selling apps, alternative to Google play Amazon introduced its appstore on the 03/22/2011 for Android and Fire tablets comes with own DRM which is free to enable/disable by developer[1] since the Google LVL only works with Google Play named Kiwi (taken from decompilation) store is completely independent [2]

Functional Principle

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

sis is text was sind voraussetzungen? amazon app, account active der die app hat

high level prerequisites amazon developer account
when uploading the app, user is asked whether

Apply Amazon DRM? *

Protect your application from unauthorized use. Without DRM, your app can be used without restrictions by any user.

☒ Yes (Recommended) ☐ No

Appstore Certificate Hashes

As part of the ingestion process Amazon removes your developer signature and applies an Amazon signature. This signature is unique to you, does not change, and is the same for all apps in your account.

SHA-1 ⓘ	Hexadecimal	53:A8:F2:16:61:15:B0:D8:3B:2E:D2:BC:9B:80:7B:F7:64:F6:E3:2C
	Base64	U6jyFmEVsNg7LtK8m4B792T24yw=
MD5 ⓘ	Hexadecimal	F8:C6:B6:83:39:5F:85:AA:D3:D2:BF:84:74:C7:D9:9C
	Base64	+Ma2gzlfharT0r+EdMFznA==

Figure 2.12: amazon

different approach to perform license verification and enforce result google lvl include and integrate modified version of lvl library, not required to implement any mechanism on their own, done by amazon packaging tool when submitting can check amazon DRM (see picture), apply amazon DRM to "Protect your application from unauthorized use. Without DRM, your app can be used without restrictions by any user." as the description says "As part of the ingestion process Amazon removes your developer signature and applies an Amazon signature. This signature is unique to you, does not change, and is the same for all apps in your account." as the description says, so developer signing the application by the developer before submitting is not necessary, amazon decompiles apk, injects drm code, compiles it and signs it with the "amazon developer" certificate [25]

amazon appstore has to be installed the whole time and user has to be logged in order that the DRM works

Implementation of Kiwi

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kind of wrapper no sample implementation to add by developer but inject own logic in each app (same for every app)

example shows implementation recovered by reengineering explained in 2.4 amazon drm contains numerous namespaces and classes, most have been mangled by obfuscation tools, see proguard startup in main activity myActivity drm logic not interweaved with app logic, could only be done by a human developer anyways [25]

```

77 public void onCreate(Bundle bundle) {
78     onCreateMainActivity(bundle);
79     Kiwi.onCreate((Activity) this, true);
80 }
```

Code Snippet 2.4: Callback

rename onCreate to onCreateMainActivity start in new onCreate, also start Kiwi.onCreate((Activity) this, true); which handles the

2.3.3 Samsung

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

Samsung as a major player in the smartphone business has also his own app store [9] Galaxy Apps by Samsung, formerly known as Samsung Apps, for devices by Samsung renamed in July 2015 called zirconia for android [26]

Functional Principle

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library providing preventive measure against illegal reproduction works only on samsung devices since samsung store has to be installed and logged in inspects the license of application executed to prevent illegal use checks for license from license server upon init and stores it on device for future offline check, timed life also checks if license from server if stored license has been removed or damaged, license from server unique for each device/application if app is copied to another device, application will not execute

interior process: makes query for stored licensetest if found, app can execute if not exist or invalid, information of device and application will be send to server (once stored internet connection not required anymore) if purchased for device, server returns license back to zirconia zirconia stores license on device return step 1

callback method, asynch, zirconia does not return license validity result as boolean ?? does not work if network is offline or in airplane

[26]

Implementation of Zirconia

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

java package .jar and JNI native library have to be added to project for check and query of license server zirconia needs device info and internet connection (READ_PHONE_STATE and INTERNET permission)

4 basics steps (see ??) create

can be implemented in any stage of the application, e.g. start or when saving

[26]

```
57     final Zirconia zirconia = new Zirconia(this);
58     final MyLicenseCheckListener listener = new MyLicenseCheckListener();
59     listener.mHandler = mHandler;
60     listener.mTextView = mStatusText;
61     zirconia.setLicenseCheckListener(listener);
62     zirconia.checkLicense(false, false);
```

Code Snippet 2.5: Creating Zirconia

```
57     @Override
58     public void licenseCheckedAsValid() {
59         mHandler.post(new Runnable() {
60             public void run() {
61                 ...
62             }
63         });
64     }
65
66     @Override
67     public void licenseCheckedAsInvalid() {
68         mHandler.post(new Runnable() {
69             public void run() {
70                 ...
71             }
72         });
73     }
```

Code Snippet 2.6: Callback

2.4 Code Analysis

The Cracking Tool has to alter an application's behaviour by applying patches only to the Android Application Package (APK) file, since it is the only source of code on the phone. This is the reason for the investigations to start with analysing the APK. This is done using static analysis tools. The aim is to get an accurate overview of how the circumventing of the license verification mechanism is achieved. This knowledge is later used to find counter measurements to prevent the specific Cracking Tool from succeeding.

The reengineering has to be done by using different layers of abstraction. The first reason is because it is very difficult to conclude from the altered bytecode, which is not human-readable, to the new behaviour of the application. The second reason is because the changes in the Java code are interpreted by the decompiler, which might not reflect the exact behaviour of the code or even worse, cannot be translated at all.

These problems are encountered by analysing the different abstraction levels of code as well as different decompilers.

recover the original code of an application bytecode analysis is most often used. By applying both dynamic and static techniques to detect how behavior is altered dynamic analysis during runtime, static raw code, done by automatic tools using reverse engineering algorithms, best case whole code recovered, worst case none

When speaking of reverse engineering an Android application we mostly mean to reverse engineer the bytecode located in the dex file of this application.

The classes.dex file is a crucial component regarding the application's code security because a reverse engineering attempt is considered successful when the targeted source code has been recovered from the bytecode analysis. Hence studying the DEX file format together with the Dalvik opcode structure is tightly related to both designing a powerful obfuscation technique or an efficient bytecode analysis tool. [20]

dex to java .dex and .class are isomorphic dex debug items map dex offsets to java line numbers tools like dex2jar can easily decompile from dex to a jar extremely useful for reverse engineering, even more so useful for malice

flow from dex to java is bidirectional, decompile code back to java, remove annoyances

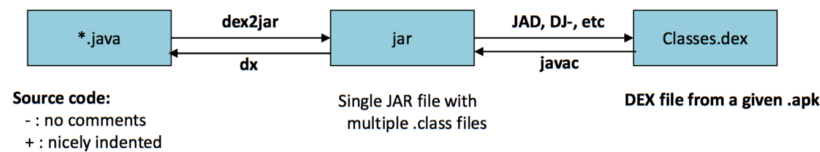


Figure 2.13: re1

like ads, registration, uncover sensitive data (app logic, secrets), replace certain classes with others (malicious ones), recompile back to jar, then dex, put cloned/trojaned version of your app on play or other market

[23]

android vulnerability of app is reverse engineering the source code, patching security mechanism and recompiling the app best case scenario is obtaining one to one copy of original source code since reading and understanding high level code is easiest so will the patching be reality often not possible due various protecting of source code, also unnecessary since lower level representation of source code might be enough to reveal mechanism patch and compile low level code tools and documentation have matured many tools and techniques

gaining information about a program and its implementation details, process aims at enabling an analyst to understand the concrete relation between implementation and functionality, optimal output of such a process would be the original source code of the

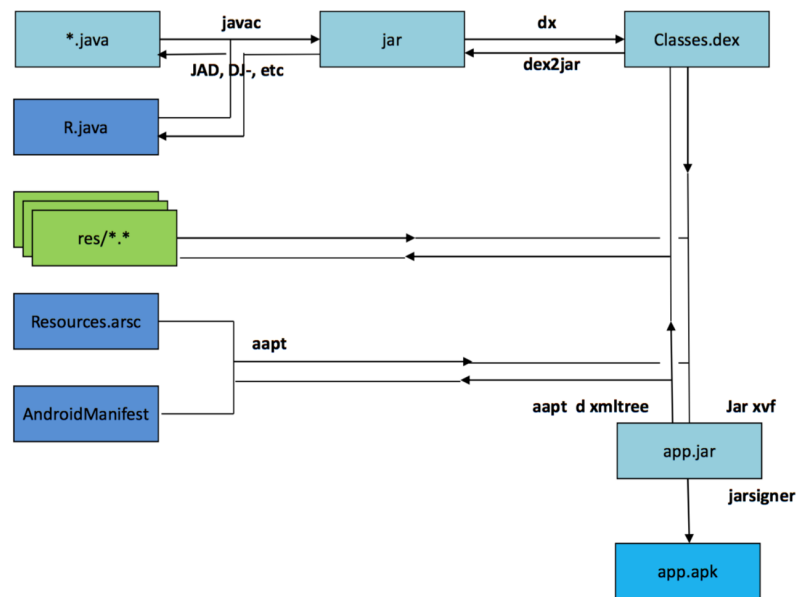


Figure 2.14: re2

application, not possible in general

Therefore, it is necessary for such a process to provide on the one hand abstract information about structure and inter-dependencies and on the other hand result in very detailed information like bytecode and mnemonics that allow interpretation of implementation

hoffentlich starting points für investigations

java, e.g. read the program code faster

was ist reengineering? wie funktioniert es? was ist das ziel?

reverse engineering process makes use of a whole range of different analysis methodologies and tools.

only consider static analysis tools

IN ORDER TO GET FULL OVERVIEW DEX/SMALI/JAVA -see- WARUM?

WAS MACHEN DIE TOOLS IM ALLGEMEINEN? WOZU BENUTZEN WIR SIE?

<https://mobilesecuritywiki.com/>

https://net.cs.uni-bonn.de/fileadmin/user_upload/plohmann/2012-Schulz-Code_Protection_in_Android.pdf
main tools

Getting an APK

5 most apps are installed /data/app, android restricts access, with root possible

to get installed applications on phone use android package manager after connecting phone to computer and having Android Debug Bridge (ADB) tools installed
adb shell pm list packages -f(1) outputs a list of installed apps in formatf <name-space>.<appName> and an appended number "-1", each is a folder of installed app containing a base.apk (the application apk) example 2 enthält return von (1)

then find app which should be transferred to computer and use adb pull /data/app/me.neutze.licensetest1/base.apk to download app into current folder

in case you have root you can use file manager as solid explorer to access the folder directly and copy apk to user-defined location/send per mail

[25]

In the following there will be an example application to generalise the procedure. The application is called LicenseTest and has for our purpose a license verification library included (Amazon, Google or Samsung).

In order to analyse an APK, it has to be pulled from the Android device onto the computer. First the package name of the app has to be found out. This can be done by using the ADB. Entering example 1 returned example 2

dann auf verschiedenen levels anschauen mit den folgenden tools

Dex

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nur dex weil die apps im moment so vorliegen

aosp-supplied dexdump to disassemble dex

[23]

always attack dex since the protection mechanism is in there (except JNI?) since apk is zip like decompression tool like 7zip can extract classes.dex from apk file

code wie er vorliegt, wenn was geändert wird wird es hier geändert

RESULT OUTPUT

a6 8e 15 00 bd 8e 15 00 d5 8e 15 00 f0 8e 15 00 | |

Code Snippet 2.7: Quelle

SCRIPT (LISTING BENUTZEN UND RICHTIGE APP)

jedes tool:
woher kommt es?
wozu wurde es erfunden?
wer hat es erfunden? quelle
blabla von der seite
wozu benutze ich es?
welches abstrahierungslevel
beispiel
additional features?
WARUM SCHAUEN WIR ES UNS AN?
wo findet man es?
welches level?
vorteil
blabla aus dem internet

Smali Code

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smali, most popular Dalvik bytecode decompilers (used by multiple reverse engineering tools as a base disassembler, amongst which is the also well-known apktool) [20]

stichwort mnemonics, eine seite dex und auf der anderen seite smali, dex bytecode vs smali, Only a few pieces of information are usually not included like the addresses of instructions

unintuitive representation, deswegen smali mit corresponding mnemonics
mnemonics and vice versa is available due to the bijective mapping
correct startaddress and offset can be challenging. There are two major approaches: linear sweep disassembling and recursive traversal disassembling, The linear sweep algorithm is prone to producing wrong mnemonics e.g. when a assembler inlines data so that instructions and data are interleaved. The recursive traversal algorithm is not prone to this but can be attacked by obfuscation techniques like junkbyte insertion as discussed in section 4.4. So for obfuscation, a valuable attack vector on disassembling is to attack the address finding step of these algorithms

<https://github.com/JesusFreke/smali>

Smali code is the generated by disassembling Dalvik bytecode using baksmali. The result is a human-readable, assambler-like code

The smali [7] program is an assemblerhas own disassembler called "baksmali" can be used to unpack, modify, and repack Android applications interesting part for obfuscation and reverse engineering is baksmali. baksmali is similar to dexdump but uses a recursive traversal approach to find instructions vorteil? -see- So in this approach the next instruction will be expected at the address where the current instruction can jump to, e.g. for the "goto" instruction. This minimizes some problems connected to the linear sweep approach. baksmali is also used by other reverse engineering tools as a basic disassembler

RESULT OUTPUT: selbe wie dex, jedoch human readable, no big difference, nebeneinanderstellung dex/smali

SCRIPT (LISTING BENUTZEN UND RICHTIGE APP)

jedes tool:

woher kommt es?

wozu wurde es erfunden?

wer hat es erfunden? quelle

blabla von der seite

wozu benutze ich es?

welches abstrahierungslevel

beispiel

additional features?

WARUM SCHAUEN WIR ES UNS AN?

wo findet man es?

welches level?

vorteil

blabla aus dem internet

Java

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

probleme des disassemblers erklären

interpretations sache

deswegen zwei compiler

unterschiedliche interpretation resultiert in flow und auch ob sies können ist unterschiedlich

ectl unterschiede/vor-nachteile

ggf bezug zu DALVIK/buildprocess (Java wird disassembled und dann assembler)

Androguard

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

An analysis and disassembling tool processing both Dalvik bytecode and optimized bytecode

DAD which is also the fastest due to the fact it is a native decompiler, WAS ist dad?

ERKLÄREN? .dex files was performed with DAD, the default disassembler in the androguard analysis tool, largest successful disassembly ratio

underlying algorithm is recursive traversal

androguard has a large online open-source database with known malware patterns [20]

<https://github.com/androguard/androguard>

powerful analysis tool is Androguard

includes a disassembler and other analysis methods to gather information about a program

Androguard helps an analyst to get a good overview by providing call graphs and an interactive interface -see- habe nur CLI benutzt

The integrated disassembler also uses the recursive traversal approach for finding instructions like baksmali, see section 2.2

one most popular analysis toolkits for Android applications due to its big code base and offered analysis methods -see- quelle, warum

RESULT OUTPUT code Listing

SCRIPT (LISTING BENUTZEN UND RICHTIGE APP)

jedes tool:

woher kommt es?

wozu wurde es erfunden?

wer hat es erfunden? quelle

blabla von der seite

wozu benutze ich es?

welches abstrahierungslevel

beispiel

additional features?

WARUM SCHAUEN WIR ES UNS AN?

wo findet man es?

welches level?

vorteil

blabla aus dem internet

jadx

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

RESULT OUTPUT code Listing

SCRIPT (LISTING BENUTZEN UND RICHTIGE APP)

<https://github.com/skylot/jadx>

jedes tool:

woher kommt es?

wozu wurde es erfunden?

wer hat es erfunden? quelle

blabla von der seite

wozu benutze ich es?

welches abstrahierungslevel

beispiel

additional features?

WARUM SCHAUEN WIR ES UNS AN?

wo findet man es?

welches level?

vorteil

blabla aus dem internet

Es gibt noch mehr tools, wurden angewendet und verglichen, aber diese waren die haupttools und haben ihren dienst erfüllt

Comparison of Code

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

vergleich gibts guten einblick was geändert wurde und wie es auf dem gegebenenem lvl funtkioniert

vergleich von original und modifizierten code einer apk auf einer code ebene
needed to see differences before and after cracking tool

diff is used

<https://wiki.ubuntuusers.de/diff>

-N: Treat absent files as empty; Allows the patch create and remove files.

-a: Treat all files as text; Allows the patch update non-text (aka: binary) files.

-u: Set the default 3 lines of unified context; This generates useful time stamps and context.

-r: Recursively compare any subdirectories found; Allows the patch to update subdirectories.

script erklären

wo findet man es?

welches level?

vorteil

blabla aus dem internet

3 Cracking Android Applications with LuckyPatcher

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

There are plenty of applications which can be used to modify Android apps. This thesis focuses on the on device cracking application LuckyPatcher, especially on its license verification bypassing mechanism. reason lucky ptcher is taken extremely popular and easy(no technical knowdlege except root but apps can be traded) to use and discusses a lot in android community developeprs/users because of damage/advantage

3.1 What is LuckyPatcher and what is it used for?

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

main goal is to circumvent license verification, app should behave as it is legally aquired in app store, by user hence work normally, full features

most common way client-server license verification, app gathers info and sends to server, server checks info and depending on this sends response, finally app acts according to response code

since server is not accessible and man-in-the-middle has to break encryption, like spoofing, which is difficult (encryption in general), has to work in application

effective, popular, vielseitig (viel internet -see- quelle) high damage potential since popular, automated and general use by non professional

[25]

written by ChelpuS

for this master's thesis the version 5.9.5 written bei chelphus requires root and busybox, an application which provides standard UNIX tools for Android[32] apply patches: - Remove license check in premium apps (used to crack DRM) - remove ads -Customize and restrict permissions and activities -Create a modified app (means an APK file to install the app with a patch already applied)

not 100percent warranty that patching works due to modified libraries

erklären wie man ihn getestet hat, woher die apps, nachgefragt ob ok etc

LuckyPatcher is described as following on the offical webpage: "Lucky Patcher is a great Android tool to remove ads, modify apps permissions, backup and restore apps,

bypass premium applications license verification, and more. To use all features, you need a rooted device." [7]

install apk from playstore -see- have root -see- open lucky -see- chose mode

this thesis focuses on the removing of licensing check, angewendet auf verschiedene apps aus den jeweiligen stores

3.2 Modus Operandi

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analysis done by looking at patched applications since luckypatcher has done a lot of obfuscation etc which makes it almost impossible to understand (tools crash, junkbyte injection, only a few giant classes in java which do not make sense, some classes not decompiled since crash, dex/smali not very useful since no names etc), poor decompilation result hard to analyze since of obfuscation and anti-decompilation measure

so look at cracked application in order to understand how lucky aoptcher works diff between code of unpatched and patched version of application which have lvl included first it was tested with a simple app which was created and implemented lvl also for apps from app store to see behaviour diff tool to compare code base and see positions lucky patcher attacks

multiple tools used to reverse engineer the license verification circumvention by lucky patcher (see tools from reengineering) first look at java code (higher representation, human readable), to understand what/where class/function have been modified smali for having names for the bytecode executions dex to see exactly how it was modified document intended change by luckypatcher

luckypatcher works by patching dex (patching based not call intercept)

most patching options target googles lvl, but also available for amazon and samsung information if lvl is contained can be pulled from manifest because of `com.android.vending.CHECK_LICENSE` permission, only to show user and can circumvent anyway since solely for user to flag in market (ist das noch so?), trying to trick and not declare would break violate permissions and be stopped by android

luckypatcher extracts original `classes.dex` from apk and patches it patching is done on binary level and done by using different patterns which are dependent on the modus (see patterns/modi) the result is either used to substitute the optimized `classes.dex` of attacked app with the patched `.odex` in dalvik cache (`/data/dalvik-cache/`), or can be output as an apk

works on most applications but has few problems on custom modified lvl libraries (liste der apps wo es funzt aus gdrive tabelle)

[25]

wo arbeitet er?

warum dex und nicht odex anschauen?

patterns und patching modes grob erklären (modi von luckypatcher die verschiedene operationen (pattern) auf app anwenden) => vorgehensweise zur

Since the code is modified directly a static analysis is sufficient.

UM ES EINFACHER ZU MACHEN, KEINE ODEX (WARUM), APK CREATEN UND AUF EINEM NORMALEN HANDY INSTALLIEREN(dann sieht man dass man die app wem anders gecracked geben kann - ringschluss blackmarket)

after modification the dex is signed again in order to work on the phone (see installation und signature)

WIE IST MEIN VORGEHEN? app playstore -> modified APK erstellen -> analysieren

3.3 What are Patching Modi are there and what do they do?

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

after applying patterns LP needs to update file header to reflect new checksum and hash values

small variations, inverted logic, custom patching(not part of this)

[25]

kombination von patterns.

welche modes gibt es? welche patterns benutzen sie?

welche apps getestet und welche results?

3.4 What patterns are there and what do they do?

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

when not modified large bytecode sections are identical and patched automatically, else pattern search and overwriting original bytes and thereby effectively patching application

com.google.android.vending.licensing.LicenseValidator method verify(...) -see- was macht sie? switch method is altered was wird getauscht?

ServerManagedPolicy/APKExpansionPolicy allowAccess() -see- was macht sie

[25]

classes it works on <https://developer.android.com/google/play/licensing/licensing-reference.html>

was greift jedes pattern an? wie wird der mechanismus ausgeklingt? was ist das result?

bild vorher nacher (diff)

AMAZON

samsung [26] 4. appendix

3.5 Learnings from LuckyPatcher

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

first patching point could be the initial call, in case modified lvl patching initial call would be not enough since the on success block could contain important code (like ui creation) then it would be useless

since automated customizations have to be implemented to trick it make false checks to detect tampering -see- user patch

amazon/samsung not much to do since from company, beyond control of developer since injection after developer and a library provided by samsung which is only called, that is why the following not simple methods target lvl

known bytecode patterns, replace with custom, mechanism useless

following present ways of protecting against patching attempts, especially predefined recipes circumventing the LVL high motivation, the patterns/patching modes cover many apps, more than custom

should not use one but many methods solution for current version of lucky patcher, future might be different, arms race scenario [25] was fällt damit weg?

erklären warum (2) 5.1.2 Opaque predicates zb nicht geht, da auf dex ebene einfach austauschbar

simple obfuscation for strings? x -see- string (damit name egal)

4 Counter Measurements for Developers

Now that the functionality of LuckyPatcher is analyzed, it is time to investigate in possible solutions for developers. Counter measurements preventing the cracking app from circumventing the license check mechanism are addressed in four different ways. The first chapter covers functions to discover preconditions in the environment cracking apps use to discover weaknesses or need to be functional. The second chapter uses the acquired knowledge about LuckyPatcher to modify the code resulting in the patching being unsuccessful. In the third chapter presents methods to prevent the reengineering of the developer's application and thus the creation of custom cracks. Further hardware and external measurements are explained in the fourth chapter.

general suggestions by google <http://android-developers.blogspot.de/2010/09/securing-android-lvl-applications.html>

goal is to

amazon/samsung not much to do since from company that is why the following not simple methods target lvl

patching application code is both most wide-spread and most powerful to interfere app logic ease is unfortunate for android developers, need better methods to protect vulnerable/precious code from attacks adding additional layer of security, making it a little harder for attackers

CHARAKTERIZED IN DIFFERENT TYPES, tampering protection to detect attack, modifications to enforce additional work in order to crack, methods directly targeting reengineering and additional external features, can be stacked [25]

4.1 Tampering Protection

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

ERWÄHNEN DASS IM PROGRAMMIER PROZESS IMPLEMENTIERT

Environment and Integrity Checks, wenn die umgebung falsch ist, kann die app verändert werden. deswegen von vornherein ausschließen, dass die bedingungen dafür gegeben sind. [munteanMaster]

mechanisms should work for amazon/lvl/samsung –see- beweis! (amazon die signature den die seite vorgibt?)

force close im falle von falschem outcome, entspricht nicht android qualität <http://developer.android.com/distribute/essentials/quality/core.html> aber so wird es dem user klarer dass seine application gecracked ist. harmlosere variante dialog anzeigen oder element nicht laden.

es gibt verschieden punkte um die integrity der application sicherzustellen. dies beinhaltet die umgebung debugg oder rootzugriff, die suche nach feindliche installierte applicationen oder checks nach der rechtmäßigen installation und rechtmäßigen code.

also works for samsung and amazon

in order to remove/disable lvl they have to modify the code unless done precisely can be detected by code [17]

4.1.1 Prevent Debuggability

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

WAS IST DIE IDEE DAHINTER? WIE FUNKTIONIERT ES? WIE WIRD ES IMPLEMENTIERT? WIE SIEHT DAS RESULT AUS (EXAMPLE BILD)

der debug modus kann dem angreifer informationen/logs über die application geben während diese läuft, aus diesen informationen können erkenntnisse über die funktionsebene geben die für einen angriff/modifikation gewonnen werden können. aus diesen informationen können dann patches für software wie lucky patcher entwickelt werden, da man die anzugreifenden stellen bereits kennt. kann erzwungen werden indem man das debug flag setzt (wo ist es, wie kann es gesetzt werden)

um dies zu verhindern kann gecheckt werden ob dieses flag forciert wird und gegebenenfalls das laufen der application unterbinden

```
14  public static boolean isDebuggable(Context context) {  
15      boolean debuggable = (0 != (context.getApplicationInfo().flags & ApplicationInfo.  
        FLAG_DEBUGGABLE));  
16  
17      if (debuggable) {  
18          android.os.Process.killProcess(android.os.Process.myPid());  
19      }  
20  
21      return debuggable;  
22  }
```

Code Snippet 4.1: asd[7]

Code SNippet /refCode Snippet: luckycode zeigt eine funktion die auf den debug modus prüft. Dazu werden zuerst in zeile 15 die appinfo auf das debug flag überprüft.

ist dieses vorhanden, ist die variable debuggable true. in diesem fall wird dann die geschlossen

4.1.2 Root Detection

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

WAS IST DIE IDEE DAHINTER? WIE FUNKTIONIERT ES? WIE WIRD ES IMPLEMENTIERT? WIE SIEHT DAS RESULT AUS (EXAMPLE BILD)

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/10585961/way-to-protect-from-lucky-patcher-play-licen>

```
16  public static boolean findBinary(Context context, final String binaryName) {
17      boolean result = false;
18      String[] places = {
19          "/sbin/",
20          "/system/bin/",
21          "/system/sbin/",
22          "/data/local/sbin/",
23          "/data/local/bin/",
24          "/system/sd/sbin/",
25          "/system/bin/failsafe/",
26          "/data/local/"
27      };
28
29      for (final String where : places) {
30          if (new File(where + binaryName).exists()) {
31              result = true;
32              android.os.Process.killProcess(android.os.Process.myPid());
33          }
34      }
35
36      return result;
37  }
```

Code Snippet 4.2: Partial Listing

SafetyNet provides services for analyzing the configuration of a particular device, to make sure that apps function properly on a particular device and that users have a great experience. <https://developer.android.com/training/safetynet/index.html>

Checking device compatibility with safetynet

Unlocked bootloader doesn't matter. Can't have root installed initially. Has to be a stock / signed ROM. https://www.reddit.com/r/Android/comments/3kly2z/checking_device_compatibility_with_safetynet/

4.1.3 LuckyPatcher Detection

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

WAS IST DIE IDEE DAHINTER? WIE FUNKTIONIERT ES? WIE WIRD ES IMPLEMENTIERT? WIE SIEHT DAS RESULT AUS (EXAMPLE BILD)

As the example shows, this check is not only a solution to prevent the application from running when LuckyPatcher is present on the device. The screening can be expanded to check for the installation of any other application, like black market apps or other cracking tools as the code example Code Example 4.5 shows.

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/13445598/lucky-patcher-how-can-i-protect-from-it>
<http://android-onex.blogspot.de/2015/07/anti-piracy-software-activated-solved.html>

```
9  public static boolean checkInstall(final Context context) {
10      boolean result = false;
11      String[] luckypatcher = new String[]{
12          // Lucky patcher
13          "com.dimonvideo.luckypatcher",
14          // Another lucky patcher
15          "com.chelpus.lackypatch",
16          // Black Mart alpha
17          "com.blackmartalpha",
18          // Black Mart
19          "org.blackmart.market",
20          // Lucky patcher 5.6.8
21          "com.android.vending.billing.InAppBillingService.LUCK",
22          // Freedom
23          "cc.madkite.freedom",
24          // All-in-one Downloader
25          "com.allinone.free",
26          // Get Apk Market
27          "com.repodroid.app",
28          // CreeHack
29          "org.creeplays.hack",
30          // Game Hacker
31          "com.baseappfull.fwd"
32      };
33
34      for (String string : luckypatcher) {
35          if(checkInstallerName(context, string)){
36              result = true;
37          }
38
39          if (result) {
```

```
40         android.os.Process.killProcess(android.os.Process.myPid());
41     }
42 }
43
44     return result;
45 }
46
47     private static boolean checkInstallerName(Context context, String string) {
48         PackageInfo info;
49         boolean result = false;
50
51         try {
52             info = context.getPackageManager().getPackageInfo(string, 0);
53
54             if (info != null) {
55                 android.os.Process.killProcess(android.os.Process.myPid());
56                 result = true;
57             }
58
59         } catch (final PackageManager.NameNotFoundException ignored) {
60         }
61
62         if (result) {
63             android.os.Process.killProcess(android.os.Process.myPid());
64         }
65         return result;
66     }
67 }
```

Code Snippet 4.3: Partial Listing

4.1.4 Sideload Detection

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

WAS IST DIE IDEE DAHINTER? WIE FUNKTIONIERT ES? WIE WIRD ES IMPLEMENTIERT? WIE SIEHT DAS RESULT AUS (EXAMPLE BILD)

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/10809438/how-to-know-an-application-is-installed-from>

```
15 public class Sideload {
16     private static final String PLAYSTORE_ID = "com.android.vending";
17     private static final String AMAZON_ID = "com.amazon.venezia";
18     private static final String SAMSUNG_ID = "com.sec.android.app.samsungapps";
19
20     public static boolean verifyInstaller(final Context context) {
21         boolean result = false;
```

```
22     final String installer = context.getPackageManager().getInstallerPackageName(context.  
23         getPackageName());  
24     if (installer != null) {  
25         if (installer.startsWith(PLAYSTORE_ID)) {  
26             result = true;  
27         }  
28         if (installer.startsWith(AMAZON_ID)) {  
29             result = true;  
30         }  
31         if (installer.startsWith(SAMSUNG_ID)) {  
32             result = true;  
33         }  
34     }  
35     if(!result){  
36         android.os.Process.killProcess(android.os.Process.myPid());  
37     }  
38  
39     return result;  
40 }
```

Code Snippet 4.4: Partial Listing

4.1.5 Signature

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

<http://developer.android.com/tools/publishing/app-signing.html>

<http://forum.xda-developers.com/showthread.php?t=2279813&page=5>

CONTRA

The unfortunate side effect of Lucky Patcher working with the Dalvik cache of an app is that the app developers cannot detect manipulations to their code through fingerprinting because the original code, located in “/data/app/<appName.apk>/classes.dex”, remains untouched. While it is allowed for an app to access its own optimized bytecode from the cache [32], computing a checksum or a hash for it doesn’t make sense because many optimizations to this bytecode are device-specific and cannot be known in advance. [25] !!!überprüfen!!!

Local Signature Check

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

WAS IST DIE IDEE DAHINTER? WIE FUNKTIONIERT ES? WIE WIRD ES IMPLEMENTIERT? WIE SIEHT DAS RESULT AUS (EXAMPLE BILD)

local check whether signature is allowed
once in code
save to use signature in code?

```
51 public static boolean checkAppSignature(final Context context) {  
52     //Signature used to sign the application  
53     static final String mySignature = "...";  
54     boolean result = false;  
55  
56     try {  
57         final PackageInfo packageInfo = context.getPackageManager().getPackageInfo(context.  
58             getPackageName(), PackageManager.GET_SIGNATURES);  
59  
60         for (final Signature signature : packageInfo.signatures) {  
61             final String currentSignature = signature.toCharsString();  
62             if (mySignature.equals(currentSignature)) {  
63                 result = true;  
64             }  
65         }  
66     } catch (final Exception e) {  
67         android.os.Process.killProcess(android.os.Process.myPid());  
68     }  
69     if (!result) {  
70         android.os.Process.killProcess(android.os.Process.myPid());  
71     }  
72  
73     return result;  
74 }
```

Code Snippet 4.5: Partial Listing

Remote Signature Verification and Remote Code Loading

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

WAS IST DIE IDEE DAHINTER? WIE FUNKTIONIERT ES? WIE WIRD ES IMPLEMENTIERT? WIE SIEHT DAS RESULT AUS (EXAMPLE BILD)

certificate an server, get signature and send to server
content direkt von server laden (e.g. all descriptions, not sure if dex possible)

maps checks for signature?

e.g. account auf seite erstellen, encrypted dex ziehen der von loader stub geladen wird (like packer) kann wiedermal dann gezogen werden und dann als custom patch verteilt werden

4.1.6 Checken ob ganzer code abläuft und dann nacheinander elemente aktivieren

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

zweimal LVL und eins failed immer -> tampering protection activate/kill in defined blocks, e.g. if vor switch?

WAS IST DIE IDEE DAHINTER? WIE FUNKTIONIERT ES? WIE WIRD ES IMPLEMENTIERT? WIE SIEHT DAS RESULT AUS (EXAMPLE BILD)

master1 - testen

damit die ganzen blöcke durchlaufen werden müssen

4.2 LVL Modifications

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

simple way to challenge luckypatcher is to actively go against luckypatcher patterns, achieved by modifying the library, see patterns to fight in patterns chapter can be done in different ways, modify library or go native

many developers do not customize the library, easy to hack [25]

goal is to make lvl implementation unique, difficult to trace when decompiled counter intuitive from traditional software engineering viewpoint, removing functions, hiding license check routines in unrelated code

Google is aware of easy hacking and thus suggests modifications to the lvl modify license verification library in way that it is difficult for attacker to modify the disassembled code and get a positive check as result advantages, harder to crack, cannot be used as blueprint and no blueprint can be used on it, unique [17] ERWÄHNEN DASS IM PROGRAMMIER PROZESS IMPLEMENTIERT

4.2.1 Modify the Library

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

beispiel für jeden patch
switch: replace switch statement with if
general move the lvl into own application folder replace functions with inline code when possible
WAS IST DIE IDEE DAHINTER? WIE FUNKTIONIERT ES? WIE WIRD ES IMPLEMENTIERT? WIE SIEHT DAS RESULT AUS (EXAMPLE BILD)

4.2.2 Native Implementierung

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!
impose strict native-to-native interaction not usable from java code, but only indirectly through native code library does need two things - users do not customize library so a heavily obfuscated version could be needed - use encryption and dynamic code loading, updated and every-changing state that an app would not be stuck with a version until update dynamic code generation, automatically customize itself for every app and every time its loaded [25]

Library native
native ist nicht in dex -see- besser?
so nur schnittstelle? dann einfach sozusagen die schnittstelle faken

luckypatcher tauscht so ganz aus bzw modifiziert dex
ggf einfach .so library austauschen, aber großer aufwand zu kompilieren davor

4.3 Preventing Reengineering

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!
Reverse engineering and code protection are processes which are opposing each other, neither classified as good nor bad
"good" developer: malware detection and IP protection
"bad" developer: analysis for attack and analysis resistance
[20]

reengineering cannot be vermiede best is to apply techniques to make it as hard as possible [25]

Application developers are interested in protecting their applications. Protection in this case means that it should be hard to understand what an application is doing and how its functionalities are implemented.

Reverse engineering of Android applications is much easier than on other architectures -see- high level but simple bytecode language

Obfuscation techniques protect intellectual property of software/license verification

possible code obfuscation methods on the Android platform focus on obfuscating Dalvik bytecode -see- limitations of current reverse engineering tools

<https://blog.fortinet.com/post/how-android-malware-hides>
<http://www.hotforsecurity.com/blog/mobile-app-development-company-fights-off-android-malware.html>

4.3.1 Basic Breaks for Common Tools

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

NOTE: junkbyte injection does not work anymore
ERWÄHNEN WO IM PROZESS ANGEWENDET

pros and cons sagen?

<https://github.com/strazzere/APKfuscator>
<http://www.strazzere.com/papers/DexEducation-PracticingSafeDex.pdf>
<https://youtu.be/Rv8DfXNYn0I?t=811>

Filesystem

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

ERWÄHNEN WO IM PROZESS ANGEWENDET

make classname to long

<https://youtu.be/Rv8DfXNYn0I?t=985> works except for the class
breaks only baksmali

Inject bad OPcode or Junkbytes

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

viele schlagen vor: junkbyte injection well known technique in x86, confuse disassemblers in a way that they produce disassembly errors and disallow correct interpretations, inserting junkbytes in selected locations within the bytecode where a disassembler expects an instruction, junkbyte must take the disassembling strategy into account in

order to reach a maximum of obfuscated code, break the two disassembly strategies from 2.4.0, condition for the location is that the junkbyte must not be executed, because an execution would result in an undesired behavior of the application, junkbyte must be located in a basic block which will never be executed [27]

funktioniert nicht mehr This is not expected to work. The bytecode verifier explicitly checks all branches for validity. The question of whether or not an address is an instruction or data is determined by a linear walk through the method. Data chunks are essentially very large instructions, so they get stepped over.

You can make this work if you modify the .odex output, and set the "pre-verified" flag on the class so the verifier doesn't examine it again – but you can't distribute an APK that way.

This "obfuscation" technique worked due to an issue in dalvik. This issue was fixed somewhere around the 4.3 timeframe, although I'm not sure the first released version that contained the fix. And lollipop uses ART, which never had this issue.

Here is the change that fixed this issue: <https://android-review.googlesource.com/#/c/57985/> <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/33110538/junk-byte-injection-in-android>
ERWÄHNEN WO IM PROZESS ANGEWENDET

JUNKBYTES

use bad opcode in deadcode

code runs but breaks tools

put it into a class you do not use –see- care proguard, it will not use it since it is not included

–see- fixed...

<https://youtu.be/Rv8DfXNYnOI?t=1163>

reference not init'd strings

<https://youtu.be/Rv8DfXNYnOI?t=1459>

Throw exceptions which are different in dalvik than in java

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recursive try/catch? –see- valid dalvik code

<https://youtu.be/Rv8DfXNYnOI?t=1650>

Increase headersize

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ERWÄHNEN WO IM PROZESS ANGEWENDET

you have to edit every other offset as well
<https://youtu.be/Rv8DfXNYnOI?t=1890>
dexception, dex within a dex by shifting
this is a packer/encrypter
slowdown automatic tools
<https://youtu.be/Rv8DfXNYnOI?t=1950>

Endian Tag

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ERWÄHNEN WO IM PROZESS ANGEWENDET

reverse endian
breaks tools works on device (odex)
lot work for little gain
<https://youtu.be/Rv8DfXNYnOI?t=2149>

4.3.2 Obfuscation

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(a) at source code and (b) bytecode level, Most existing open-source and commercial tools work on source code level

Java code is architecture-independent giving freedom to design generic code transformations. Lowering the obfuscation level to bytecode requires the algorithms applied to be tuned accordingly to the underlying architecture
[20]

a few dex obfuscators exist, with different approaches proguard or sdex, rename methods, field and class names – break down string operations so as to chop hard coded strings or encrypt – can use dynamic class loading (dexloader classes to impede static analysis) can add dead code and dummy loops (minor impact of performance) can also use goto into other instructions EVALUATION in practice quite limited due to: reliance on android framework apis (remain unobfuscated) jdwp and application debuggability at the java lvl if dalvik can execute it, so can a proper analysis tool (e.g. IDA, dextra) popular enough obfuscators (dexguard) have deobfuscators this is why JNI is so popular

[23]

layout obfuscation most programmers name their variables, methods and calss in meaning ful way are preserved in generation of bytecode for dvm, hence still in dex, can be extracted by attacker, gain information and benefit when reengineering mangles names and ifentifiers that original meaning is lost while preserving correctness of syntax and semantics result is bytecode can be interpreted but dissable and decompiule provide meaningless name for identifiers etc, e.g single letters or short combinations, welcome for strings section make it smaller only complicates but does not stop

[25]

will not protect against autoamted attack, does not alter flow of program makes more difficult for attackers to write initial attack removing symbols that would quickly reveal original structure number of commercial and open-source obfuscators available for Java that will work with Android [17]

hilft nicht direkt, aber um reengineering besser zu machen

ERWÄHNEN WO IM PROZESS ANGEWENDET

Obfuscators/Optimizors definition

Obfuscation techniques are used to protect software and the implemented algorithms designed to make reverse engineering harder and more time consuming, hin und her zwischen obfuscation und reverse engineering techniken

obfuscation techniques must not alter the behavior of programs, often only target specific reverse engineering steps, few general protection schemes, possible slower execution, not topic here, just examples for obfuscation applications

remove dead/debug code

potentially encrypt/obfuscate/hide via reflection

<https://youtu.be/6vFcEJ2jg0w?t=243>

definition obfuscation, was macht es, wie funktioniert es, wer hat es erfunden, wie wendet man es an

"hard to reverse engineer" but without changing the behavior of this application, was heißt hardto reverse

parallele zu disassembler ziehen

Obfuscation cannot prevent reverse engineering but can make it harder and more time consuming. We will discuss which obfuscation and code protection methods are applicable under Android and show limitations of current reverse engineering tools

The following optimizers/obfuscators are common tools. (dadrin dann verbreitung

preis etc erklären)

Proguard

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A Java source code obfuscator. ProGuard performs variable identifiers name scrambling for packages, classes, methods and fields. It shrinks the code size by automatically removing unused classes, detects and highlights dead code, but leaves the developer to remove it manually [20]

open source tool shrinks, optimizes and obfuscates java .class files result - smaller apk files (use rprofits download and less space) - obfuscated code, especially layout obfuscation, harder to reverse engineer - small performance increase due to optimizations integrated into android build system, thus easy use default turned off minifyEnabled true proguardFiles getDefaultProguardFile('proguard-android.txt'), 'proguard-rules.pro'

additional step in build process, right after java compiler compiled to class files, Proguard performs transformation on files removes unused classes, fields, methods and attributes which got past javac optimization step methods are inlined, unused parameters removed, classes and methods made private/static/final as possible obfuscation step name and identifiers mangled, data obfuscation is performed, packages flattened, methods renamed to same name and overloading differentiates them

after proguard is finished dx converts to classes.dex

BILD VORHER NACHER [25]

<https://youtu.be/6vFcEJ2jg0w?t=419>

WER HAT ES HERGESTELLT? WAS IST ES? WAS SIND DIE FEATURES? WIE FUNKTIONIERT ES? WIE WIRD ES IMPLEMENTIERT? WIE SIEHT DAS RESULT AUS (EXAMPLE BILD)

identifier mangling, ProGuard uses a similar approach. It uses minimal lexical-sorted strings like a, b, c, ..., aa, ab, original identifiers give information about interesting parts of a program, Reverse engineering methods can use these information to reduce the amount of program code that has to be manually analyzed -see- neutralizing these information in order to prevent this reduction, remove any meta information about the behavior, meaningless string representation holdin respect to consistence means identifiers for the same object must be replaced by the same string, advantage of minimizing the memory usage, e development process in step "a" or step "b" string obfuscation, string must be available at runtime because a user cannot understand an obfuscated or encrypted message dialog, information is context, other is information itself, e.g. key, url, injective function and deobfuscation stub which con-

structs original at runtime so no behaviour is changed, does not make understanding harder since only stub is added but reduces usable meta information [27]

EVALUATION: dynamic analysis beats this and read directly from memory

ProGuard is an open source tool which is also integrated in the Android SDK <http://proguard.sourceforge.net/> <http://developer.android.com/sdk/index.html>
was ist proguard? was macht er? -see- ProGuard is basically a Java obfuscator but can also be used for Android applications because they are usually written in Java // feature set includes identifier obfuscation for packages, classes, methods, and fields
was kann er noch? -see- Besides these protection mechanisms it can also identify and highlight dead code so it can be removed in a second, manual step. Unused classes can be removed automatically by ProGuard.
easy integration -see- how

<http://developer.android.com/tools/help/proguard.html>
optimizes, shrinks, (barely) obfuscates -see- free, reduces size, faster
gutes bild <https://youtu.be/TNnccRimhsI?t=1360>
removes unnecessary/unused code
merges identical code blocks
performs optimizations
removes debug information
renames objects
restructures code
removes linenumbers -see- stacktrace annoying
<https://youtu.be/6vFcEJ2jg0w?t=470>
-see-hacker factor 0
does not really help
googles commentar <http://android-developers.blogspot.de/2010/09/proguard-android-and-licens.html>

eine art result bzw zusammenfassung -see- Without proper naming of classes and methods it is much harder to reverse engineer an application, because in most cases the identifier enables an analyst to directly guess the purpose of the particular part. The program code itself will not be changed heavily, so the obfuscation by this tool is very limited.

Dexguard

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A commercial Android obfuscator [37] working both on bytecode and source code level (should not be mistaken with dexguard analysis tool). Performs various techniques including strings encryption, encrypting app resources, tamper detection, removing logging code. [20]

ERWÄHNEN WO IM PROZESS ANGEWENDET

WER HAT ES HERGESTELLT? WAS IST ES? WAS SIND DIE FEATURES? WIE FUNKTIONIERT ES? WIE WIRD ES IMPLEMENTIERT? WIE SIEHT DAS RESULT AUS (EXAMPLE BILD)

master2
OVERVIEW
son of proguard
the standard protection
optimizer
shrinekr
obfuscator/encrypter, does not stop reverse engineering
<https://youtu.be/6vFcEJ2jg0w?t=643>
WHAT DOES IT DO
everything that proguard does
automatic reflection
string encryption
asset/library encryption
class encryption(packign)
application tamper protection
file-see-automatic reflection-see-string encryption-see-file
<https://youtu.be/6vFcEJ2jg0w?t=745>
class encryption= packer, unpackers do it most of the time in few seconds, aber aufwand
auf handy, nicht so einfach wie pattern in luckypatcher
CONS
may increase dex size, memory size; decrease speed
removes debug information
string, etc encryption
best feature: automatic reflection with string encryption
reversible with moderate effort
hacker protection factor 1

ESULT -see- UNTERSCHIED ZU DEN VORHERIGEN -see- The obfuscation methods used in Allatori(dexguard) are a superset of ProGuards so it is more powerful but does not prevent an analyst from disassembling an Android application.

Allatori

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ERWÄHNEN WO IM PROZESS ANGEWENDET

WER HAT ES HERGESTELLT? WAS IST ES? WAS SIND DIE FEATURES? WIE FUNKTIONIERT ES? WIE WIRD ES IMPLEMENTIERT? WIE SIEHT DAS RESULT AUS (EXAMPLE BILD)

<http://www.allatori.com/clients/index.php>

Allatori is a commercial product from Smardec.

Besides the same obfuscation techniques like ProGuard, shown in section 2.1, Allatori also provides methods to modify the program code. Loop constructions are dissected in a way that reverse engineering tools cannot recognize them. This is an approach to make algorithms less readable and add length to otherwise compact code fragments. Additionally, strings are obfuscated and decoded at runtime. This includes messages and names that are normally human readable and would give good suggestions to analysts.

cannot recognize them. WHAT DOES IT

name obfuscation

control flow flattening/obfuscation

debug info obfuscation

string encryption

RESULT

decreases dex size, memory, increases speed

removes debug code

not much obfuscation

Proguard+string encryption

easily reversed

hacker protection factor 0.5

<https://youtu.be/6vFcEJ2jg0w>

https://net.cs.uni-bonn.de/fileadmin/user_upload/plohmann/2012-Schulz-Code_

Protection_in_Android.pdf

Allatori [6] is a commercial product from Smardec. Besides the same obfuscation techniques like ProGuard, shown in section 2.1, Allatori also provides methods to modify the program code. Loop constructions are dissected in a way that reverse engineering tools cannot recognize them. This is an approach to make algorithms less readable and add length to otherwise compact code fragments. Additionally, strings are obfuscated and decoded at runtime. This includes messages and names that are normally human readable and would give good suggestions to analysts. The obfuscation methods used in Allatori are a superset of ProGuards so it is more powerful but does not prevent an analyst from disassembling an Android application

Allatori. Allatori obfuscator. Visited: May, 2012. [Online]. Available: <http://www.allatori.com/doc.html>

RESULT -see- UNTERSCHIED ZU DEN VORHERIGEN -see- The obfuscation methods used in Allatori are a superset of ProGuards so it is more powerful but does not prevent an analyst from disassembling an Android application.

4.3.3 Packers

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from malware

Packers

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ERWÄHNEN WO IM PROZESS ANGEWENDET

dynamic code loading best would be an application is transformed by obfuscator that it does not contain any meta information or directly interpretable bytecode, not possible because DVM would not be able to read -see- packing, often used in malware [15]

packer transforms code that a reverse engineer cannot directly extract information, e.g. by encrypting programm data no information can be extracted without decrypting, would be bad for programm as well that is why packer uses loader stub to decrypt in runtime, solution decrypt by hand or dynamic analysis

in general two components are created, loader stub and encrypted app, on android the encrypted dex file, easier to create as the loader stub

BILD WIE ER FUNKTIONIERT step 1 load encrypted app into memory (download from server, extract from data structure, plain file available) step 2 app file is decrypted -see- original dex, can be any encryption from simple to hard, speed may slow down

step 3 load decrypted dex into DVM from a bytearray, see [27] step 4 execute

[27] stellt hier basic version vor, bessere versionen ist das im folgenden

result: protection makes it hard to analyze the target application, because its bytecode is only available encrypted, decrypted version the unpacking stub has to be analyzed, great slow down, other obfuscations can be applied on stub

program delivered to end user should be transformed, no direct link between it and original source code, attackers cannot reengineer code and find vulnerability

[25] EVALUTAION

soulution decrypt by hand or dynamic analysis

generell: angriff nur nach 2 wenn decrypted, einfach aus memory lesen da es ja iwo hingelegt werden muss um es widerum zu laden, man muss herausfinden wo stub es herläd

ggf auch nur die eine library so laden, aber dazu muss man sie so schreiben, aber auch der cracker muss aufwand betreiben

break static analysis tools, you ahve to do runtime analysis

like UPX, stub application unpacks, decrypts, loads into memory which is normally hidden from static analysis

<http://www.fortiguard.com/uploads/general/Area41Public.pdf>

<https://books.google.de/books?id=ACjUCgAAQBAJ&pg=PA372&lpg=PA372&dq=ijiami+integrity&source=bl&ots=NTf7YaqJiZ&sig=M5GKDCcQB5dcwXR3hjtIv8pM1AA&hl=de&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjH3umt1b3JAhXGLA8KHYYhwDGsQ6AEIMDAC#v=onepage&q=ijiami%20integrity&f=false>

<https://www.blackhat.com/docs/asia-15/materials/asia-15-Park-We-Can-Still-Crack-You-Gener.pdf>

<https://www.virusbtn.com/conference/vb2014/abstracts/Yu.xml>

https://www.virusbtn.com/pdf/conference_slides/2014/Yu-VB2014.pdf

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6vFcEJ2jg0w>

<https://books.google.de/books?id=ACjUCgAAQBAJ&pg=PA372&lpg=PA372&dq=ijiami+integrity&source=bl&ots=NTf7YaqJiZ&sig=M5GKDCcQB5dcwXR3hjtIv8pM1AA&hl=de&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjH3umt1b3JAhXGLA8KHYYhwDGsQ6AEIMDAC#v=onepage&q=ijiami%20integrity&f=false>

concept erklären und dann die beispiele nennen, nicht mehr aktiv/gecracked aber prinzip ist gut

examples for packers are

hosedex2jar

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WER HAT ES HERGESTELLT? WAS IST ES? WAS SIND DIE FEATURES? WIE FUNKTIONIERT ES? WIE WIRD ES IMPLEMENTIERT? WIE SIEHT DAS RESULT AUS (EXAMPLE BILD)

<https://youtu.be/6vFcEJ2jg0w?t=1776>

PoC packer

<https://github.com/strazzere/dehoser/>

not available for real use

appears defunct

near zero ITW samples

mimics dexception attack from dex education 101

FUNCTION

encrypts and injects dexfile into dex header (deception)

very easy to spot

very easy to decrypt, just use dex2jar

static analysis does not work since it sees the encrypted file

on execution loader stub decrypts in memory and dumps to file system

loader stub acts as proxy and passes events to the dex file on system using a dexClass-Loader

RESULT

simple PoC

slight file size increase

attempts to prevent static analysis - kind of works

lots of crashing

easily automated to unpack

easy to reverse, good for learning

hacker protection factor 0.5

Pangxie

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WER HAT ES HERGESTELLT? WAS IST ES? WAS SIND DIE FEATURES? WIE FUNKTIONIERT ES? WIE WIRD ES IMPLEMENTIERT? WIE SIEHT DAS RESULT AUS (EXAMPLE BILD)

<https://youtu.be/6vFcEJ2jg0w?t=1982>

anti-debug

anti-tamper

appears to be defunct product

little usage/samples ITW

FUNCTION

<https://youtu.be/6vFcEJ2jg0w?t=2040>

encrypts dex file and bundles as asset in APK

very easy to find, logcat has too much information

dalvik calls JNI layer to verify and decrypt

easy to reverse, both dalvik and native, excellent for beginners to Android and packers

aes used only for digest verification

easily automated, 0x54 always the key

or dynamically grab app_dex folder

slightly increase file size

prevents static analysis - though easy to identify

uses static 1 byte key for encryption

easily automated to unpack

very easy to reverse, good for learning

good example of an unobfuscated packer stub for cloning

hacker protection faktor 1.5

only working till <4.4

simple packer, increase encryption with key, do not just dump on filesystem

BANGCLE

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WER HAT ES HERGESTELLT? WAS IST ES? WAS SIND DIE FEATURES? WIE FUNKTIONIERT ES? WIE WIRD ES IMPLEMENTIERT? WIE SIEHT DAS RESULTAT AUS (EXAMPLE BILD)

anti-debugging

anti-tamper

anti-decompilation

anti-runtime injection

online only service, apk checked for malware

detected by some anti virus due to malware

cost 10k

no one has done it before...

stopped working on 4.4

FUNCTION

dalvik execution talks launched JNI

JNI launches secondary process
chatter over PTRACE between the two processes
newest process decrypts dex into memory
original dalvik code proxies everything to the decrypted dex
RESULT
well written, lots of anti-* tricks
seems to be well supported and active on development
does a decent job on online screening - no tool released for download (though things clearly to slip through)
not impossible to reverse and re-bundle packages
current weakness (for easy runtime unpacking) is having a predictable unpacked memory location
hacker protect faktor 5
probably best tool out there but lag when updating since online approval

APKprotect

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bisschen anders als packer

WER HAT ES HERGESTELLT? WAS IST ES? WAS SIND DIE FEATURES? WIE FUNKTIONIERT ES? WIE WIRD ES IMPLEMENTIERT? WIE SIEHT DAS RESULT AUS (EXAMPLE BILD)

stub fixes broken code which is normally not translated by tools, breaks static analysis

<https://youtu.be/6vFcEJ2jg0w?t=347>

<https://youtu.be/6vFcEJ2jg0w>

chinese protector

also known as dexcrypt, appears active but site down, clones might be available

anti-debug, anti-decompile, almost like a packer

string encryption

cost ???

tool mangles code original code

-modifies entrypoint to loader stub

-prevents static analysis

during runtime loader stub is executed

-performs anti-emulation

-performs anti-debugging

-fixes broken code in memory

FUNCTION

dalvik optimizes the dex file into memory ignoring bad parts

upon execution dalvik code initiates, calls the native code

native code fixes odex code in memory

execution continues as normal

RESULT

slight file size increase

prevents easily static analysis

hard once, easy afterwards

easily automated to unprotect

still has string encryption (like DexGuard, Allatori) afterwards

not much iteration in the last time, do not know if still alive

hacker protection factor 3, no public documentation, but every app is the same

4.4 External Improvements

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4.4.1 Service-managed Accounts

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ERWÄHNEN WO IM PROZESS ANGEWENDET

<https://youtu.be/TNnccRimhsI?t=1636>

check on server what content should be returned or logic on server

kann man einen lagorithus haben um rauszufinden was man auslagern kann?

if not possible remote code loading

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rSH6dnUTDZo> was ist dann geschützt? content, servers, time constrained urls, obfuscation by using reflection combined with SE -see- makes slow but no static analysis

very very slow, e.g 10kHz so no big calculations possible
250bytes, 200ms

http://amies-2014.international-symposium.org/proceedings_2014/Kannengiesser_Baumgarten_Song_AmiEs_2014_Paper.pdf

4.4.2 ART endlich durchsetzen

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Evaluation Why is Android not all ART now? Your applications still compile into Dalvik (DEX) code, Final compilation to ART occurs on the device, during install, Even ART binaries have Dalvik embedded in them, Some methods may be left as DEX, to be interpreted, Dalvik is much easier to debug than ART

[23]

ERWÄHNEN WO IM PROZESS ANGEWENDET

art hat masschinen coed
wenn reengineerbar dann nicht gut
warum jetzt noch keine art apps? https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Android_Runtime_dex2oat

4.4.3 Secure Elements

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ERWÄHNEN WO IM PROZESS ANGEWENDET

new section trusted execution environment trusttronic letzte conference samsung
knox –see-gelten eher sicher

5 Evaluation of Counter Measurements

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Testmethode erklären -see- LuckyPatcher anwenden -see- erfolgreich?
Result in die folgenden Auswertungen einfließen lassen

Evaluation der vorgeschlagenen punkte mit pro cons und umsetzbarkeit

<http://forum.xda-developers.com/showthread.php?t=2279813>
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5.1 Tampering Protection

just as easy to crack as LVL when you know the code
evtl create native versions because harder to crack

5.1.1 Prevent Debuggability

5.1.2 Root Detection

5.1.3 LuckyPatcher Detection

already in some roms

https://www.reddit.com/r/Piracy/comments/3gmxun/new_way_to_disable_the_antipiracy_setting_on/

<https://github.com/AlmightyMegadeth00/AntiPiracySupport>

https://www.reddit.com/r/Piracy/comments/3eo8sj/antipiracy_measures_on_android_custom_roms/

example roms <http://www.htcmania.com/archive/index.php/t-1049040.html>

<https://forums.oneplus.net/threads/patch-disable-the-antipiracy-feature-on-all-roms-sur-334772/>

5.1.4 Sideload Detection

5.1.5 Signature Check

maps checks for signature?

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/13582869/does-lucky-patcher-resign-the-app-it-patches->

<https://developers.google.com/android/guides/http-auth> <http://forum.xda-developers.com/showthread.php?t=2279813&page=5>

generell

self signing, kann genauso geskippt werden dann remote

wenn einmal geladen -see- skippen und geladene datei als custom patch nachschieben

5.1.6 Remote Verification and Code nachladen

trotzdem doof wenn einmal geladen kann man das file extrahieren etc

5.2 LVL Modifications

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reengineering kann aushebeln

5.3 Prevent Reengineering

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

5.3.1 Packers

already cracked https://www.google.de/search?q=hosedex2jar&oq=hosedex2jar&aqs=chrome..69i57j69i60j69i59j69i60l3.1680j0j7&sourceid=chrome&es_sm=91&ie=UTF-8

<http://www.hotforsecurity.com/blog/mobile-app-development-company-fights-off-android-malware.html>

BEISPIELBILDER!! This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

take away: dex is dangerous executable format risks to app developers are significant with no clear solutions

zu ART. dex isnt dead yet, even with art still buried deep inside those oat files far easier to reverse engineer embedded dex than do so for oat

art is a far more advanced runtime architecture, brings android closer to ios native level performance vestiges of dex still remain to haunt performance, dex code is still

32bit very much still a shifting landscape, internal structures keep on changing, google isnt afraid to break compatibility, llvm integration likely to only increase and improve for most users the change is smooth, better performance and power consumption, negligible cost binary size increase, minor limitations on dex obfuscation remain, for optimal performance and obfuscation nothing beats JNI [23]

5.4 External Improvements

sis is text

5.4.1 Service-managed Accounts

5.4.2 ART

5.4.3 Secure Elements

new section trusted execution environment trustonic letzte conference samsung knox
–see-gelten eher sicher

6 Conclusion

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research and also a valuable market for companies

Because source code can be easier recovered from an application in comparison to x86, there is a strong need for code protection and adoption of existing reverse engineering methods. Main parts of Android application functionalities are realized in Dalvik bytecode. So Dalvik bytecode is of main interest for this topic

Also, the Android system does not prevent modification of this bytecode during runtime, This ability of modifying the code can be used to construct powerful code protection schemata and so make it hard to analyze a given application.

[27]

current state of license verification on Android reverse engineering far too easy due to OS, extract/install allowed gaining root easy, allows everyone especially pirates avoiding protection mechanisms java was chosen to support a lot of hardware, java has bad protection

lvl popular but broken, has not done much since beginning of known issues [25]

auch wichtig weil wenn crackable dann upload zu stores und dann malware

<http://www.hotforsecurity.com/blog/mobile-app-development-company-fights-off-android-malware-with-obfuscation-tool-3717.html>

6.1 Summary

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jedes chapter beschreiben

sis is text alles hilft gegen lucky patcher auf den ersten blick, jedoch custom patches können es einfach umgehen -see- deswegen hilft nur reengineering schwerer zu machen every new layer is another complexity

6.2 Discussion

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clear in beginning that lvl not sufficiently safe with current technology unclear degree and fixable

shortly after start insufficient resilience against reverse engineering, not exclusively to lvl thus shift from lvl protection to general protection against reverse engineering, decompilation and patching

eternal arms race no winning solution against all cases, just small pieces quantitative improvement no qualitatively improve resilience limited to quantitative resilience, matter of time until small steps generate more work for reengineering, ggf lower motivation for cracker only matter of time until patching tools catch up, completely new protection schemes need to be devised to counter those [25]

not a question of if but of when bytecode tool to generate the license library on the fly, using random permutations and injecting it everywhere into the bytecode with an open platform we have to accept a crack will happen [19] see text <http://www.digipom.com/how-the-android-license-verification-library-is-lulling-you-into-a-false-sense-of-security> What Google should have really done

<http://programmers.stackexchange.com/questions/267981/should-i-spend-time-preventing-piracy>

You are asking the wrong question. Technical safeguards such as proguard are a must but are trying to solve the problem the hard way.

content driven <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/10585961/way-to-protect-from-lucky-patcher> google says <http://android-developers.blogspot.de/2010/09/securing-android-lvl-applications.html>

6.3 Future Work

This is my real text! Rest might be copied or not be checked!

lvl has room for improvement art promising but not root issue, dex is distributed and art compilation to native on device needs to become relevant so developers can release art only apps, native code and no issue with reverse engineering stop/less important until lvl see major update custom improvements have to be done [25]

art?

smart cards

google vault

all papers with malware and copyright protection is interesting since they also want to hide their code

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