Internship Report for NullClass

Name: Mannava Sai Bhavana

Internship Duration: September 9, 2024 – October 9, 2024

Mentor/Organization: NullClass

Role: Cybersecurity Intern

NullClass Username: SAI BHAVANA MANNAVA

4. Activities and Tasks

Task 3: Decompile an APK File

Description:

For this task, I instructed users on how to decompile APK files using tools such as JADX and APKTool. The objective was to extract the source code and resources from an APK file to analyze the application's behavior and detect potential vulnerabilities.

Steps:

1. Basic Setup:

Before Starting the decompilation process, I ensured that my development environment was correctly configured. This included installing the necessary tools:

- a) Install JDK:
 - Download the latest version of the JDK from the <u>Oracle website</u>.
 - Install it by following the prompts specific to your operating system.
 - Ensure that java is added to your system's PATH. You can check this by running:

"java -version"

- b) Download JADX:
 - Visit the official <u>JADX GitHub repository</u>.
 - Download the latest release and unzip it to a preferred directory on your system.
- c) Install APKTool:
 - Check Existing APKTool Installation: Initially, I opened the terminal in Kali Linux to verify if APKTool was already installed. I executed the following command: "apktool --version".
 - The output I received was: **"2.7.0-dirty"** This indicated that APKTool was already installed on my system.
 - Removing Existing APKTool (if necessary): In case I needed to reinstall APKTool for any reason, I used the command to remove it: "sudo apt remove apktool"

- Update Package List: After removing APKTool, I updated the package list to ensure that I had the latest version available in the repositories. I executed the following command: "sudo apt update"
- Install APKTool: With the package list updated, I proceeded to install APKTool by running: "sudo apt install apktool" This command downloaded and installed the latest version of APKTool from the repository.
- Verification of Installation: After installation, I verified that APKTool
 was installed correctly by re-running the version check command:
 "apktool --version" The output should confirm the successful
 installation of APKTool.

2. Downloading the APK:

- I downloaded the target APK file, **DivaApplication.apk**, from GitHub.
- The link to download the apk: <u>Download DivaApplication.apk</u>
- This application served as a practical example for my decompilation process.

3. Using JADX for Decompilation:

- **Open JADX-GUI**: I launched the JADX graphical user interface (GUI). The interface allows users to visually navigate through the decompiled code.
- Decompile the APK: To decompile the APK, I simply dragged and dropped
 DivaApplication.apk into the JADX-GUI window. This process automatically
 initiated the decompilation, and the application provided an organized view
 of the extracted code.

4. Analyzing Decompiled Files:

Once the decompilation was complete, I focused on several critical files and folders within the extracted APK structure:

- AndroidManifest.xml: This file is essential as it contains crucial
 information about the application, including its components (activities,
 services, broadcast receivers), permissions, and configuration settings.
- /src: The source folder includes the decompiled Java code, which is essential for understanding the application's functionality and logic. I specifically looked for files related to key functionalities and user interactions.
- /res: This folder contains resources such as layout files, images, and strings. Analyzing these resources provides insight into the application's user interface and localization.
- **/lib**: If present, this folder contains native libraries that the application may rely on. It is important to inspect these if the application utilizes any C/C++ code.
- APK Signature: A vital security feature that verifies the authenticity and
 integrity of the application. It ensures that the APK has not been modified
 after it was signed by the developer. The signature is created using a private
 key, and it is crucial for establishing trust with the users and the Android
 operating system.

- META-INF: directory is an essential component of the APK structure, housing files that provide critical information regarding the APK's signing and packaging. This directory plays a significant role in the verification process during installation, ensuring that the application is secure and unaltered.
- META-INF/MANIFEST.MF: The MANIFEST.MF file, located within the
 META-INF directory, contains metadata about the APK. This file outlines the
 contents of the APK, including the files it contains and their corresponding
 checksums. It is instrumental in the integrity verification process, helping to
 confirm that all files are intact and have not been tampered with since the
 APK was signed.
- META-INF/CERT.RSA: The CERT.RSA file, also found in the META-INF
 directory, includes the digital certificate used to sign the APK. This
 certificate contains the developer's public key and is essential for verifying
 the APK's signature during installation. If the APK has been altered postsigning, the signature will fail to match, preventing the installation from
 proceeding.
- 5. Using APKTool for Decompilation:
 - Choose an APK File: Download the APK file you wish to decompile. For this
 example, let's assume you are using a sample APK file named
 DivaApplication.apk.
 - **Move the APK File:** Ensure the APK file is in an accessible directory. You can move it to your home directory for convenience:
 - "mv ~/Desktop/DivaApplication.apk ~/"
 - Navigate to the Directory: Use the terminal to navigate to the directory where the APK file is located. For instance, if the file is in your home directory: "cd ~/" (or) "cd .."
 - **Decompile the APK:** Use the following command to decompile the APK file:" **apktool d DivaApplication.apk**"

 In this command, d stands for "decompile." After executing the command, APKTool will create a new directory named DivaApplication (or the name of your APK file without the .apk extension) containing the decompiled files.
 - **Navigate to the Decompiled Directory:** Change to the directory that contains the decompiled APK files: "cd DivaApplication"
- 6. Analyzing Decompiled Files:

The decompiled directory will contain several important files and folders:

- AndroidManifest.xml: Contains essential information about the app's components, permissions, and configurations.
- **smali/**: A directory that contains the Smali code, which is the assembly language representation of the app's code.
- **res/**: Contains resources such as images, layout files, and strings used in the application.
- **lib**/: Holds the native libraries used by the application, if any.

7. Open Important Files:

 Use a text editor to open and review AndroidManifest.xml to understand the application's structure and permissions: "nano AndroidManifest.xml"

9. Conclusion

In summary, the process of decompiling an APK file using tools like APKTool and JADX is an invaluable skill for analyzing Android applications. This task not only allows for the extraction of source code and resources but also provides deeper insights into the application's structure and functionality. By following the outlined steps, users can effectively navigate the decompilation process, enabling them to explore key components such as the AndroidManifest.xml, resource files, and Smali code.

Understanding these elements is crucial for security assessments, app development, and troubleshooting. The ability to reverse engineer applications fosters a better grasp of programming practices and potential vulnerabilities, promoting enhanced application security. Ultimately, the knowledge gained through this process equips developers and security professionals with the tools necessary to improve application integrity and safeguard user data.

10. Appendix

Task 3: Decompile an APK File

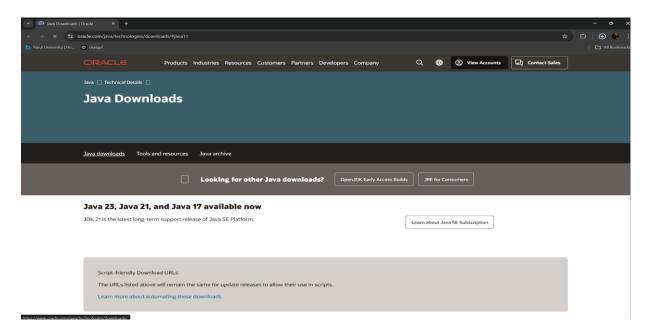


Figure 1: Downloading the JDK Tool.

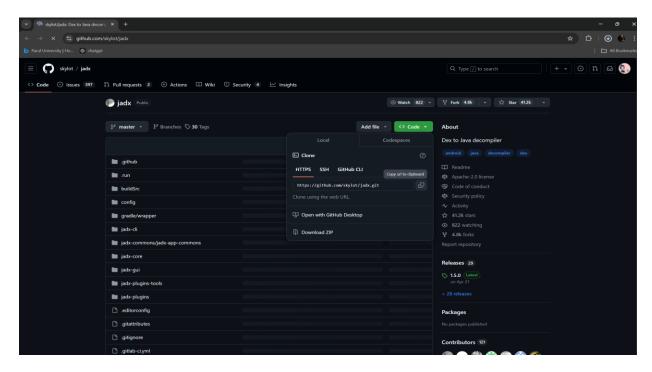


Figure 3: Downloading the jadx tool.

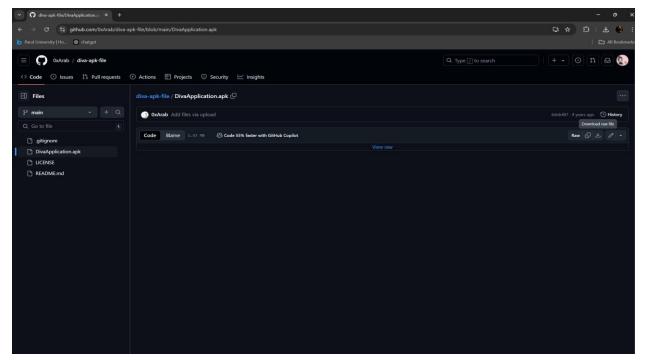


Figure 2: Downloading the DivaApplication.apk

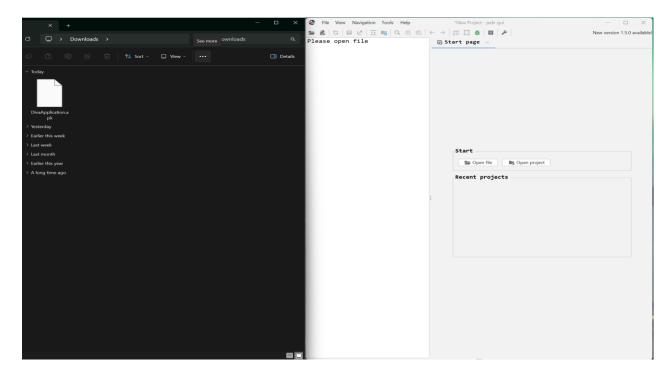


Figure 4: Drag and Drop the Apk file into the Jadx

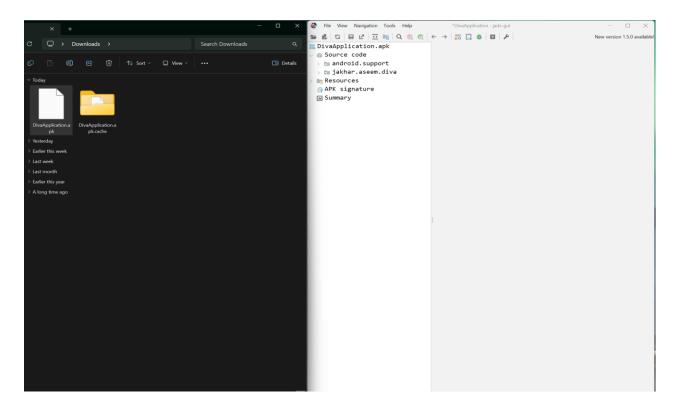


Figure 5: After Dropping the DivaApplication.apk into Jadx-GUI

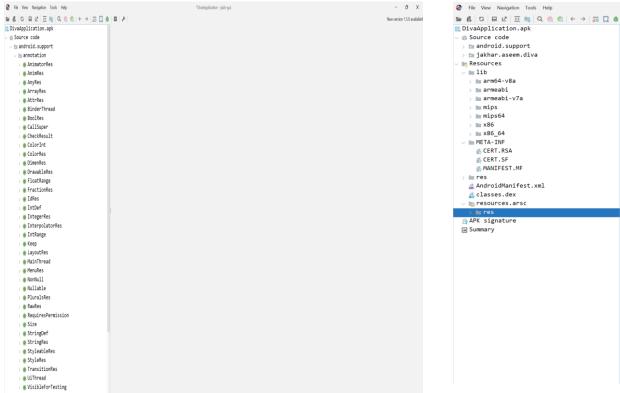


Figure 7: After the Decompilation of Apk files.

Figure 6: The structure and the files inside each directory.

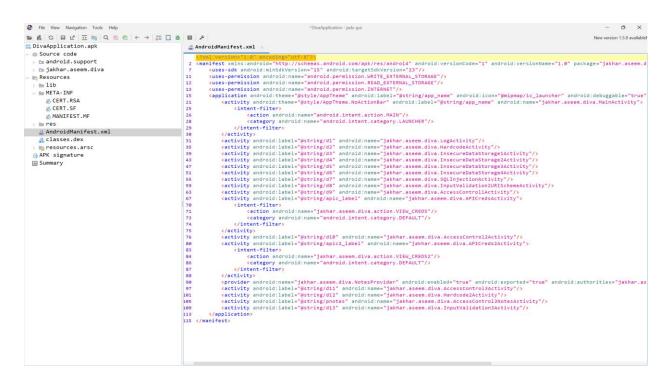


Figure 8: The AndroidManifest.xml file

```
| The Very Name print of the land | The Very Name | The Very N
```

Figure 9: The resources.arsc file

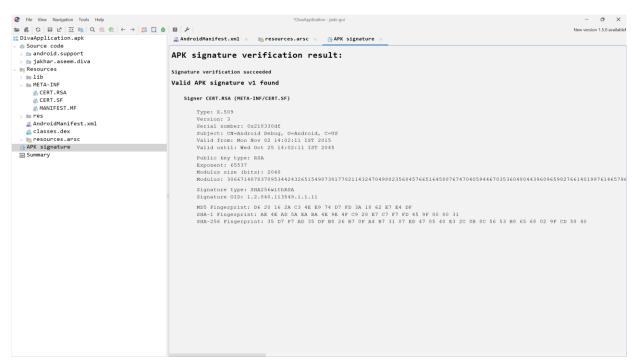


Figure 10: APK signature file

```
File View Navigation Tools Help
                                                                                                                                  - o x
New version 1.5.0 available
DivaApplication.apk
Source code
android.support
                                   ## AndroidManifest.xml × | resources.arsc × | APK signature ×
   🖿 jakhar.aseem.diva
 Resources
  i lib
    arm64-v8a
    m armeabi
    m armeabi-v7a
    mips
    mips
mips64
x86
x86_64
  ■ META-INF
CERT.RSA
CERT.SF
MANIFEST.MF
   AndroidManifest.xml
 and classes.dex
classes.dex
resources.arsc
res
APK signature
```

Figure 11: META-INF/CERT.RSA file

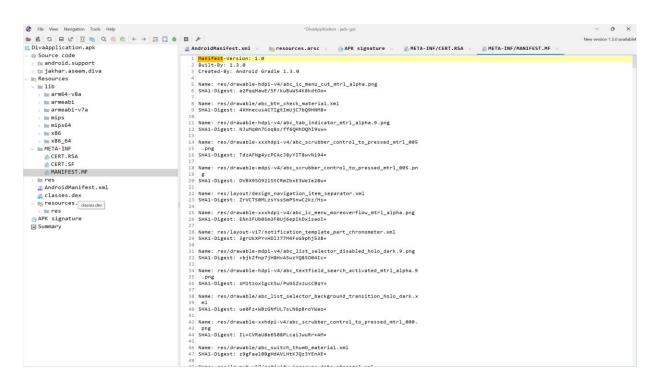


Figure 12: META-INF/MANIFEST.MF file

```
The Annual Work Work plan Dovice Help

| Comparison | Com
```

Figure 13: Checking the APKTool Version and removing the old version.

```
(xoot@ kali)=[~]
sudo apt update
Hit:2 https://assets.checkra.in/debian InRelease
Get:1 https://mirrors.neusoft.edu.cn/kali kali-rolling InRelease [41.5 kB]
Get:3 http://mirrors.neusoft.edu.cn/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 Packages [20.1 MB]
Get:4 http://mirrors.neusoft.edu.cn/kali kali-rolling/main amd64 Contents (deb) [48.8 MB]
Get:5 http://mirrors.neusoft.edu.cn/kali kali-rolling/contrib amd64 Packages [110 kB]
Get:6 http://mirrors.neusoft.edu.cn/kali kali-rolling/contrib amd64 Contents (deb) [268 kB]
Get:7 http://mirrors.neusoft.edu.cn/kali kali-rolling/non-free amd64 Packages [195 kB]
Get:8 http://mirrors.neusoft.edu.cn/kali kali-rolling/non-free amd64 Contents (deb) [875 kB]
Fetched 70.5 MB in 5min 46s (203 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree ... Done
Reading state information... Done
1313 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
N: Repository 'Kali Linux' changed its 'non-free component' value from 'non-free' to 'non-free non-free-firmware'
N: More information about this can be found online at: https://www.kali.org/blog/non-free-firmware-transition/
```

Figure 14: sudo apt update

```
| Mean | Now | Now
```

Figure 15: sudo apt install apktool

```
la kali-linux-2022.3-virtualbox-amd64 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
🥞 🔲 🛅 💪 🐸 🕒 🗸 🛭 2 3 4 📗
10.0.2.15
                      192.168.56.1 Desktop
                                                                                  nmapscan payload
                                                                                                           pract.exe scan1.txt tcp.xml
DivaApplication.apk endoemo.exe nmap.txt permx Public pass.txt Pictures reports
                                                                                                                      tcp.gnmap Templates
tcp.nmap Videos
 __(kali⊛ kali)-[~]

$ cd Desktop
 ___(kali⊛ kali)-[~/Desktop]
$ ls

        CiLocks
        com.kittykittybangbang.apk
        DivaApplication.apk

        com.buggyjumper.apk
        DivaApplication
        DivaApplication.apk

                                                                                           hackthebox.ovpn
                                                             dumpabhargav2002.ovpn Revim.ovpn
 <mark>__(kali⊛kali</mark>)-[~/Desktop]
```

Figure 16: Checking the Apk File location by using general linux commands.

```
No Machine Wash | Date | Date
```

Figure 17: mv ~/Desktop/DivaApplication.apk ~/

Figure 18: apktool d DivaApplication.apk

Figure 19: Checking the Files inside the Diva application after decompilation

```
___(kali⊗ kali)-[~/DivaApplication]
$ nano AndroidManifest.xml
```

Figure 20: To open the file in the text editor

```
| Fig. | Modine vow | Jost | Developed | Proceedings | Pro
```

Figure 21: AndroidManifest.xml file in text editor

Figure 22: Checking the contents inside the small directory and further.

Figure 23: Checking the lib directory and its contents

```
(kali@kali)-[-/DivaApplication]

$ (kali@kali)-[-/DivaApplication]

$ (kali@kali)-[-/DivaApplication/res]

$ (kali@kali)-[-/DivaApplication/res]
```

Figure 24: Checking the res Directory and its contents.

```
(kali⊗ kali)-[~/DivaApplication]

$\frac{1}{3}\]
AndroidManifest.xml apktool.yml lib original res smali

(kali⊗ kali)-[~/DivaApplication]

$\frac{1}{3}\]
nano aptool.yml
```

Figure 25: Opening the aptool.yml in text editor. But the File is empty nothing is written inside the file.