

BSidesSF 2015 Workshop

Introduction to Reverse Engineering Android Applications

VerSprite

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#! whoami

- Lead Security Researcher @VerSprite Security
- Mobile & Embedded Security
- CTF'er, Reverse Engineering, Exploit Development
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Training Overview

- Hour One (DECK) – Android Architecture, Components, and Inner Component Communication (ICC)
- Hour Two (LAB) – Introduction to Reverse Engineering with Androguard and Friends
- Hour Three: (LAB) – Bypass Emulator Detection in CrackME!
- Hour Four: (LAB) – Solve CrackME!

Environment

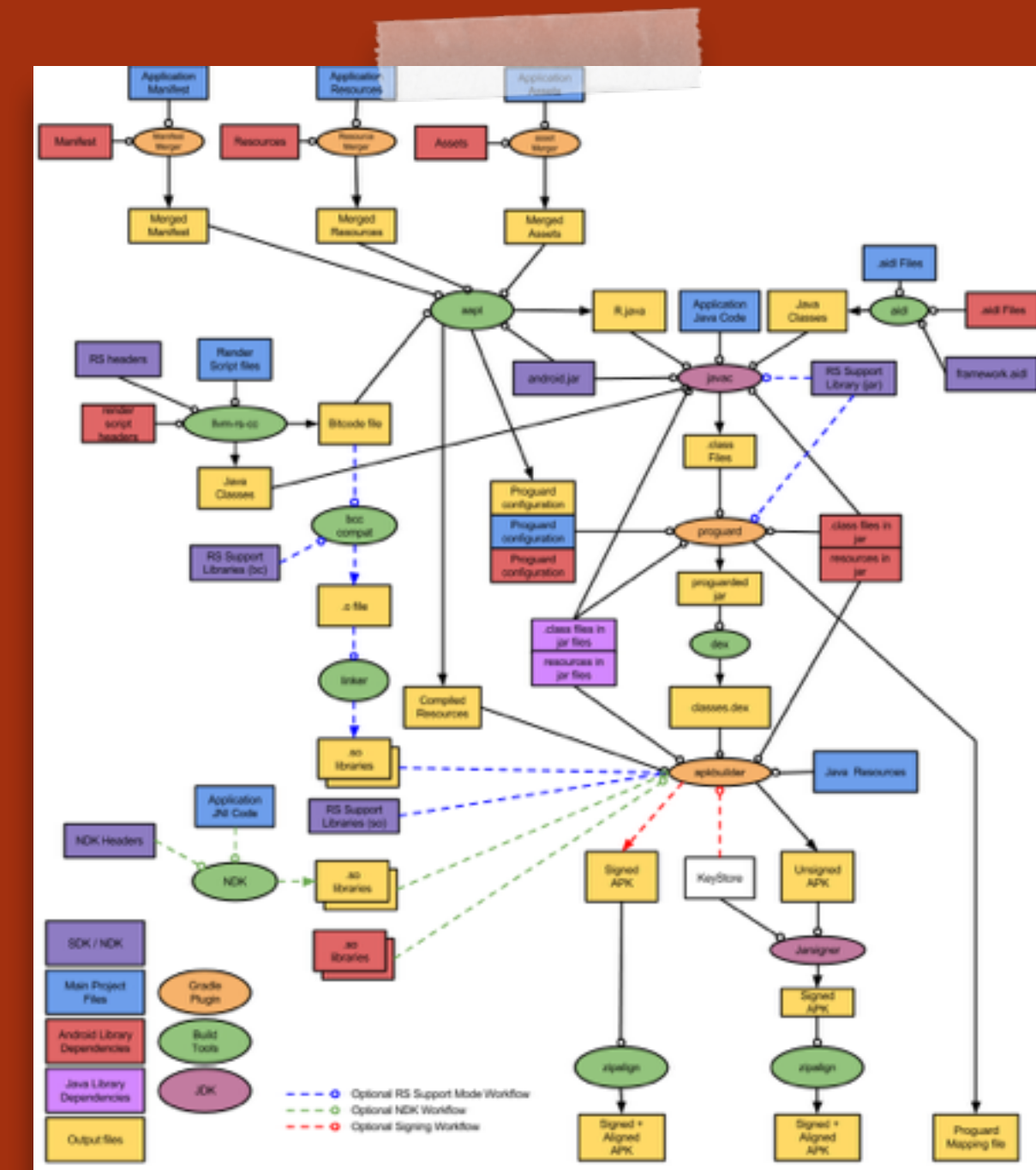
- Genymotion with ARM Translation
- Android 4.3 VM
- CrackME! Installed
- Apktool, Dex2Jar, Androguard, JD-GUI, Android SDK (Android Studio), Java

Android Architecture

- Applications are written in Java and compiled into Dalvik Executables (DEX)
- Application and Framework code executes within the Dalvik Virtual Machine
- Native Libraries and Services are written in C & C++

Android Architecture | Build System

- Java code is compiled by the Java compiler into .class files
- The dex tool converts the .class files into Dalvik bytecode
- The apkbuilder builds everything to an Android Package (APK)
- APK is signed with a code signing key



Android Architecture | Components

- **Application Components are declared in the AndroidManifest.xml**
- **System instantiates and tears down components by driven events in the system and UI**
- **Activities, Services, Broadcast Receivers, Content Providers**
- **Inner Component Communication (ICC)**
- **Component Communication is driven through Intents (IPC)**

Android Architecture | Components | Activities

- Application Component that provides a screen which users can interact with
- Applications usually have multiple Activities
- `onCreate()` is the method called by the system when your Activity is first created
- Components can start Activities by pass Intents to them

Android Architecture | Components | Activities

```
1 package com.versprite.bsidessfdemo;
2
3 import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity;
4 import android.os.Bundle;
5 import android.view.Menu;
6 import android.view.MenuItem;
7
8
9 public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
10
11     @Override
12     protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
13         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
14         setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
15
16         // Do some stuff here!
17     }
18 }
```

Android Architecture | Components | Broadcast Receivers

- **IPC Endpoints**
- **Receive system wide broadcasts (Intents)**
- **onReceive() is called on registered Broadcast Receivers whenever the event occurs**
- **Broadcast events can either be generated by the system or applications**

Android Architecture | Components | Broadcast Receivers

```
1 package com.versprite.bsidessfdemo.receivers;
2
3 import android.content.BroadcastReceiver;
4 import android.content.Context;
5 import android.content.Intent;
6
7 public class MyReceiver extends BroadcastReceiver {
8     public MyReceiver() {
9     }
10
11     @Override
12     public void onReceive(Context context, Intent intent) {
13         // TODO: This method is called when the BroadcastReceiver is receiving
14         // an Intent broadcast.
15         throw new UnsupportedOperationException("Not yet implemented");
16     }
17 }
```

Android Architecture | Components | Services

- **IPC Endpoints**
- **System calls `onStartCommand()` when another method wants to start the service**
- **System calls `onBind()` when another component wants to bind to the service**

Android Architecture | Components | Services

```
1 package com.versprite.bsidessfdemo.services;
2
3 import android.app.Service;
4 import android.content.Intent;
5 import android.os.IBinder;
6 import android.widget.Toast;
7
8 public class MyService extends Service {
9
10     @Override
11     public IBinder onBind(Intent intent) {
12         return null;
13     }
14
15     @Override
16     public int onStartCommand(Intent intent, int flags, int startId) {
17         Toast.makeText(this, "Service Started!", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
18         return START_STICKY;
19     }
20
21     @Override
22     public void onDestroy() {
23         super.onDestroy();
24         Toast.makeText(this, "Service Destroyed!", Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();
25     }
26
27 }
```

Android Architecture | Components | Content Providers

- Another form of IPC
- Standard interface that connects data between processes
- Can take the form of a SQLite database or file directory
- Content URIs define the data in the provider
- [content://my_users/passwords](#)

Android Architecture | Components | Content Providers

```
1 import android.content.ContentProvider;
2 import android.content.ContentValues;
3 import android.database.Cursor;
4 import android.net.Uri;
5
6 public class MyContentProvider extends ContentProvider {
7     public MyContentProvider() {
8     }
9
10    @Override
11    public int delete(Uri uri, String selection, String[] selectionArgs) {
12        // Implement this to handle requests to delete one or more rows.
13        throw new UnsupportedOperationException("Not yet implemented");
14    }
15
16    @Override
17    public String getType(Uri uri) {
18        // TODO: Implement this to handle requests for the MIME type of the data
19        // at the given URI.
20        throw new UnsupportedOperationException("Not yet implemented");
21    } ... Truncated ...
```


Android Architecture | Permissions

- Enforces restrictions on the specific operations that a process can perform
- Additional capabilities that are not provided by the Android sandbox
- Example – SEND_SMS, WRITE_EXTERNAL, INTERNET
- You are presented with accepting these permissions everytime you install a new application

Android Architecture | Intents

- **High level abstraction layer of IPC in Android**
- **Communication objects that carry operations for components to act upon**
- **Commonly used to start Activities, send Broadcasts, and starting Services**
- **Supports the concept of Inner Component Communication (ICC)**

Android Architecture | Intents

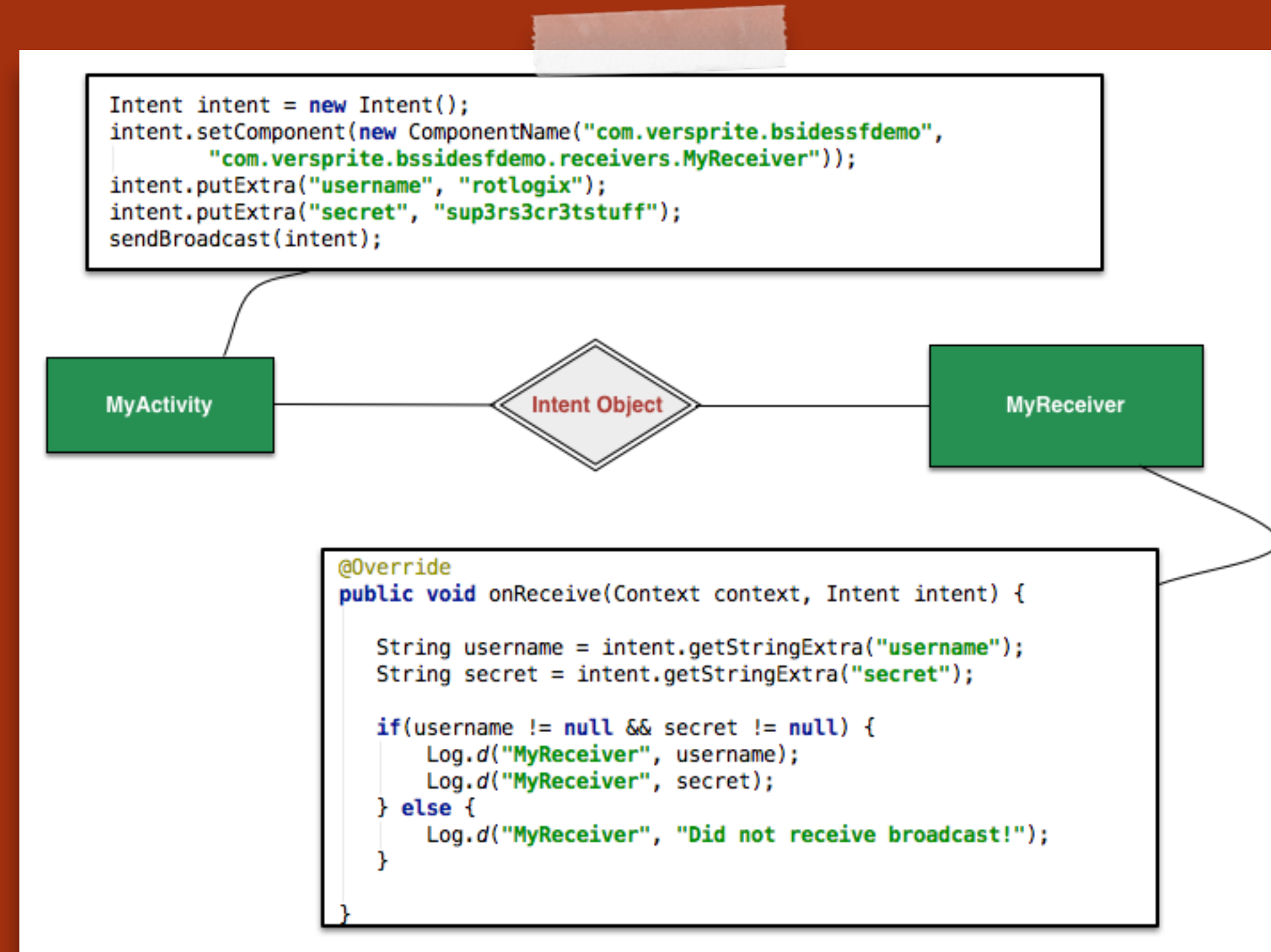
- **Two types of Intents:**
 - **Explicit Intents – specify the component we want to communicate with**
 - **Implicit Intents – no specific component, only a general action**
 - **Implicit Intents usually result in vulnerabilities**

Android Architecture | Intents

- **Intent Structure:**
 - **component** – The name of component to start
 - **action** – General action to be performed, such as `ACTION_VIEW`, `ACTION_EDIT`
 - **data** – The data to perform an operation on

Android Architecture | Intents

Intent Communication Example



Android Architecture | Manifest

- Contains component and permission definitions for the application
- Will reveal fully qualified name for each component – `com.application.package/.MainActivity`
- Intent Filters are declared here for each component that needs to receive Intent communication
- Declares which components are exported (!)

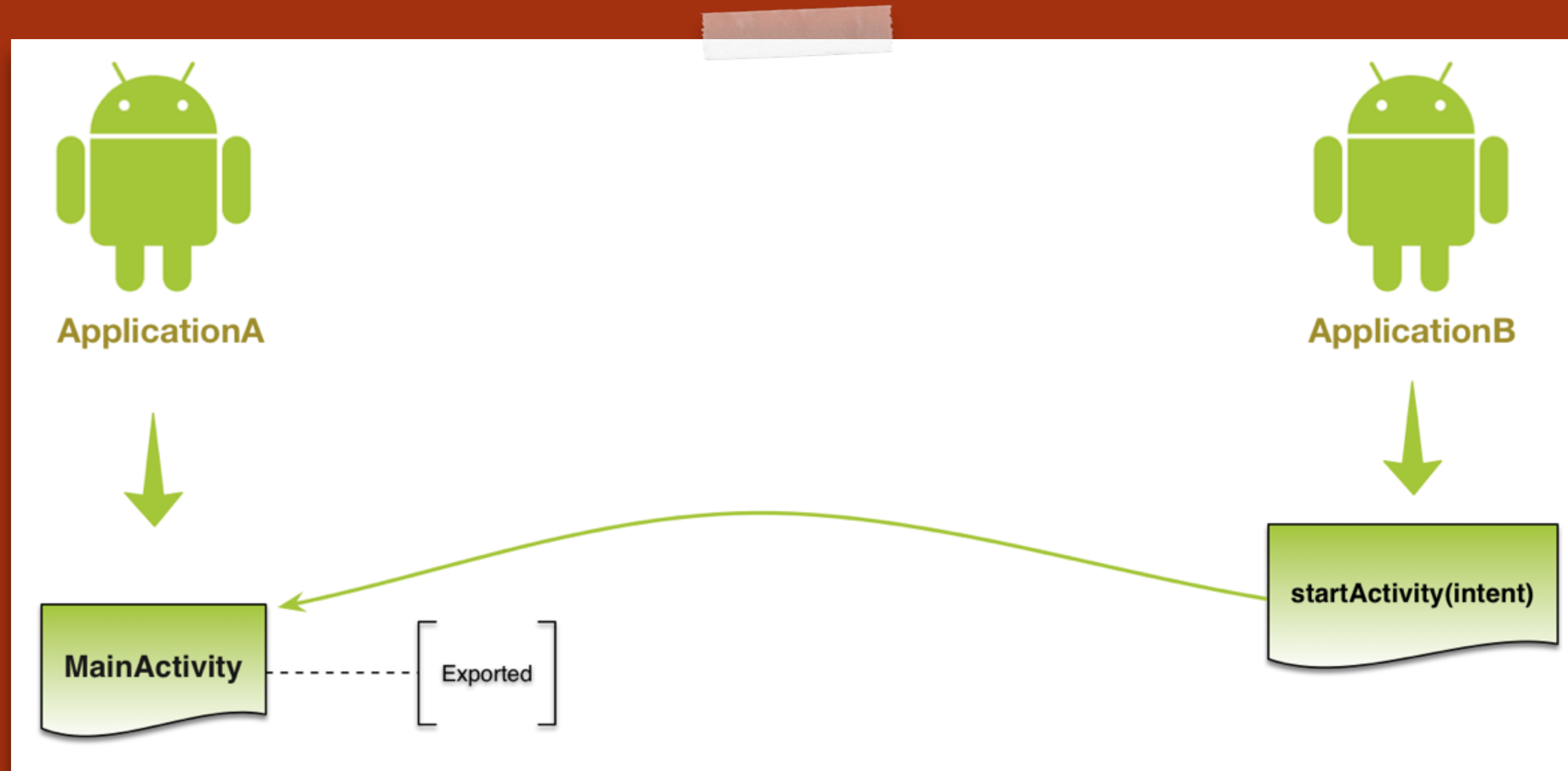
Android Architecture | Component Exportation

- Applies to Activities, Content Providers, Services, and Broadcast Receivers
- Tag: `android:exported=(True|False)`
- The presence of Intent Filters defaults component exportation to True
 - You must explicitly set the attribute `android:exported=False` in this case

Android Architecture | Component Exportation

- **Exported Components define our attack surface**
- **Supports component invocation and communication from external applications**
- **Exported Activities are common**

Android Architecture | Component Exportation



Android Architecture | Manifest Example

```
1 <activity android:configChanges="orientation|screenSize"
2   android:label="@string/app_name_merc"
3   android:launchMode="singleTask"
4   android:name="com.ilegendsoft.mercury.ui.activities.MainActivity"
5   android:theme="@style/Theme.Mercury.Main"
6   android:windowSoftInputMode="stateHidden">
7     <intent-filter>
8       <action android:name="com.google.android.gms.actions.SEARCH_ACTION"/>
9       <category android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT"/>
10    </intent-filter>
11    <intent-filter>
12      <action android:name="android.speech.action.VOICE_SEARCH_RESULTS"/>
13      <category android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT"/>
14    </intent-filter>
15    <intent-filter>
```

Android Architecture | The Dalvik VM

- Java is compiled in .class files (Java bytecode)
- The Dalvik dx tool compiles your class files into one Dalvik Executable
 - `dx --dex --output=WhoDat.dex WhoDis.class`
- The Dalvik VM loads the DEX and begin interpreting the bytecode

Android Architecture | The Dalvik VM

- **Register-Based Virtual Machine**
- **Instead of using a stack structure for operating on data**
 - **Operands are stored on the registers of the DVM**
 - **There are no PUSH or POP operations (Stack)**
 - **The operands are addressed in the instruction**
 - **No Stack Pointer to reference the operands**
 - **Register to Register data transference and operations**

Android Architecture | The Dalvik VM

- **Registers are 32-bits wide**
- **Registers can hold any data type (String, Int, Float, Boolean)**
- **Instructions are 16-bits**

Android Architecture | The Dalvik VM

Total number of local registers for this method

1

XREF

2

#####

3

None

4

Method Information

5

Leasyre/sjl/gossip/easyre/EasyP...->onCreate(Landroid/os/Bundle;)V [access_flags=protected]

6

Params

7

- local registers: v0...v5

8

- v6: android.os.Bundle

9

- return: void

10

#####

Parameter for this method

Android Architecture | Dalvik Bytecode

- Two major classes of type: primitive types and reference types
 - Reference types are any instantiable class as well as arrays
 - Primitive types are the basic data types (byte, short, integer, char)
- Primitives are represented by a single letter
 - V, Z, B, S, C, I, J, F, D
 - void, boolean, byte, short, char, integer, long, float, double

Android Architecture | Dalvik Bytecode | Objects

- Objects take the form: `Lpackage/name/ObjectName;`
- Leading 'L', lets you know it is of the object type

Android Architecture | Dalvik Bytecode | Objects

Object Type

1	##### XREF	
2	#####	
3	None	
4	##### Method Information	
5	Leasyre/sjl/gossip/easyre/EasyRe;->onCreate(Landroid/os/Bundle;)V [access_flags=protected]	
6	##### Params	
7	- local registers: v0...v5	
8	- v6: android.os.Bundle	
9	- return: void	
10	#####	

easyre.sjl.gossip.easyre.EasyRe

Android Architecture | Dalvik Bytecode | Fields

- Declaration contains the field, the name of the field, and the type of the field
- `Lpackage/name/MyObject;->MyField:Ljava/lang/String;`


Android Architecture | Dalvik Bytecode | Methods

- **Verbose Declaration**
- **Lpackage/name/MyObject;->MyMethod(III)Z**
- **Takes three arguments of the integer type, and returns a boolean type**

Android Architecture | Dalvik Bytecode | Methods

Androlyze Output

```
1 In [35]: d.CLASS_Lcom_mx_a_a.METHOD_m_Ljava_lang_StringV.pretty_show()
2 ##### Method Information
3 Lcom/mx/a/a;->m(Ljava/lang/String;)V [access_flags=private]
4 ##### Params
5 - local registers: v0...v3
6 - v4: java.lang.String
7 - return: void
8 #####
9 *****
10 m-BB@0x0 :
11 0 (00000000) invoke-static      Lcom/mx/c/g;->f()V
12 1 (00000006) new-instance        v0, Landroid/content/Intent;
13 2 (0000000a) invoke-virtual          v3, Lcom/mx/a/a;->k()Ljava/lang/String;
14 3 (00000010) move-result-object      v1
15 4 (00000012) invoke-direct          v0, v1, Landroid/content/Intent;-><init>(Ljava/lang/String;)V
16 5 (00000018) invoke-virtual          v3, Lcom/mx/a/a;->l()Ljava/lang/String;
17 6 (0000001e) move-result-object v1
```



Android Architecture | Dalvik Bytecode

- Smali is an assembler disassembler format to represent the DEX format

Break!

Lab Time!

- Lab-001
- Lab-002
- Lab-003