



UNIVERSITEIT VAN AMSTERDAM



MSc. System and Network Engineering

SSN Project

*"SSL session key extraction from the process memory on
Android mobile devices"*

*"SSL session key extraction from the process memory of a
running Android application."*

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Abstract

TLS/SSL is a widely used cryptographic protocol. The web implementation of this protocol is called HTTPS which stands for HTTP over SSL.

Asymmetric cryptography is used by TLS/SSL to establish a secure session. When this secure session has been established it generates short term symmetric keys for each data connection in this session.

This paper will cover how the tool Frida was used to extract these symmetric keys from a running Android application and how these keys were subsequently used to decrypt captured traffic.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 TLS/SSL

Transport Layer Security (TLS) and Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) are widely used protocols for securing the communication over the Internet.

The SSL and TLS acronym are often used interchangeably to refer to transport layer encryption. Although SSL is the predecessor of TLS since 1999 and the current protocol in use is TLS, you can see in this paper that many tools and libraries still use the SSL acronym. In this paper a combination of TLS and SSL will be used.

TLS is often implemented in applications such as email, browsing, VoIP and secure transactions in general. Typically when a browser connects to a secured web-page TLS is used to secure the connection.

The way TLS sets up a secure connection is as follows:

1. First by negotiating the cipher suite with the server and authenticating the server by validating the certificate of the server with the Certificate Authority.
2. Exchange the pre-master secret with the server using RSA key exchange. This is to establish a TLS session. The client will encrypt the pre-master secret with the server's public key and send it to the server. The server will then use its private key to decrypt the pre-master key.
3. Public key operations are expensive and are therefore only executed for establishing the session and authentication. For the actual transport of the data, TLS symmetric encryption is used. Both sides will generate a session-ID and a Master-key using the pre-master key. These keys will be used to encrypt the application data that will be sent over the network.
4. When a connection has been closed the session-ID and the Master-key will be destroyed.

So the TLS session is established using asymmetric encryption and the transportation of the traffic is secured using symmetric encryption. This means that if the session and master key were to be extracted from the local memory, then the traffic that was encrypted by this symmetric encryption can be decrypted.

The protocol analyser Wireshark is capable of doing just that. When provided with the right master-key and session-id it can decrypt TLS traffic.[1][2]

1.2 Goal of this paper

The research goal was to investigate whether it was possible to extract the TLS session key from a running Android process and to see whether those keys could be used to decrypt captured traffic.

So the research question is as follows:

How can we obtain the TLS/SSL sessions keys from the process memory of a running Android application?

During the research the focus was primarily on the SSL/TLS library's that the Android application uses to establish this connection.

Chapter 2

Related Work

The article by Gursev Singh Kalra, titled Extracting RSAPrivate- CrtKey and Certificates from an Android Process, describes how to dump X.509 certificates and construct a RSA private key (RSAPrivate- CrtKey) from the Android application memory using Eclipse Memory Analyzer Tool (MAT) and Java code. This paper gave us the indication that there also might be possibilities to extract the keys from a running process.[1]

Also the paper by Sally Vandeven from the SANS Institute was related to this paper. Titled SSL/TLS: What's Under the Hood, it describes how a TLS session is established, how pre-master secrets/master secrets of desktop browsers can be captured and how those captured keys can be used to decrypt captured traffic. We used the step-by-step instruction that was added to the paper on how to use Wireshark to decrypt captured traffic.[3]

Chapter 3

Approach

3.1 Dynamic code instrumentation

A dynamic code instrumentation tool is used to monitor, debug and log extensive information about the execution of an application. It is often used for software engineering for debugging. A dynamic code instrumentation tool will "hook" into a process and "trace" certain function calls and can output or alter certain variables of the process memory while the application is running.

Using this kind of tooling, we wanted to extract the session-ID and the master-key out of the process memory.

3.1.1 Frida

The instrumentation tool we used was Frida. Frida is an open source instrumentation tool that injects javascript (using Google's V8 engine) into the process space of an application. Frida can be executed from the command line but can also be controlled by using bindings (QML, Python, .NET, Node.js). These bindings makes Frida scriptable.

To use Frida on Android, a "frida server" has to be running on the phone. This is simply done by pushing the executable to the phone and execute it through the Android Debugger shell as a linux process. This frida-server will then take commands and attaches to running Android processes.

Initially we used the CLI of frida to find functions that would return the value's that we wanted. When we found the right function (`SS_CTX_add_session`) we've created an python script so the results could be more easily parsed. We used Python since this API offered the most documentation.

The result of this was a single script that attaches the process, traces the desired function and prints out the desired values to a certain format. The script contains the javascript code that frida executes in the process that it hooks.

The final script can be found at Appendix A1.

3.2 Exploring OpenSSL

The stock Android browser uses OpenSSL. This library is opensourced and can be found on GitHub [ccc]. To power of Frida allows us to search for functions that are called with either the master-key or session-ID as its parameters or functions that return these values. The search functionality of Github allows to search on keywords such as **master-key** and **master_key**. The keyword **master_key** turned out to be used by functions as one of their input arguments including the following functions:

```
EVP_DigestUpdate(s1, s->session->master_key, s->session->
    master_key_length);
```

```
OPENSSL_cleanse(ss->master_key, sizeof ss->master_key);
```

The **EVP_DigestUpdate** functions accepts the master-key as its second argument and the length of the key as its last argument. The **OPENSSL_cleanse** can be found across the library and is called multiple times to clean data. In the call depicted above, it accepts (a pointer to) the master key and accepts a size parameter.

When using Frida, the **EVP_DigestUpdate** update function is not traceable. However the **OPENSSL_cleanse** is traceable. Due to the frequent call to this function you are not able to just trace this function without some filtering. The size parameter can help hereby as the master-key length is fixed at 48 bytes. This allows us to filter function calls to the **OPENSSL_cleanse** function where the second parameter equals 48. Test however show that there is still a lot of garbage after filtering. This is due to cleaning of data chunks that also have the same size or the removal of old sessions from which the master key is to cleaned.

The **OPENSSL_cleanse** function with the master-key as parameter is called inside the following function:

```
void SSL_SESSION_free(SSL_SESSION *ss)
```

This function is responsible for removing the session from memory. As its parameter, a pointer to session is given. Besides the **OPENSSL_cleanse** function, another interesting function is called within **SSL_SESSION_free**:

```
OPENSSL_cleanse(ss->session_id, sizeof ss->session_id);
```

This functions removes the session-ID and the same filtering trick as with the master-key size can be applied (filtering on 32 bytes instead of 48). This however also gives a polluted result.

Another way to extract the master-key and session-ID is to look at the session object (***ss**) which is passed as an argument to the **SSL_SESSION_free** function. This session object contains all the information about the session among which the master-key and session-ID. Using Frida it is possible to retrieve the memory location of the session object as the **SSL_SESSION_free** function is called. The same holds for the function calls to **OPENSSL_cleanse** where the address of **ss->session_id** and **ss->master_key** can be retrieved. When comparing the memory locations, the following offsets hold true:

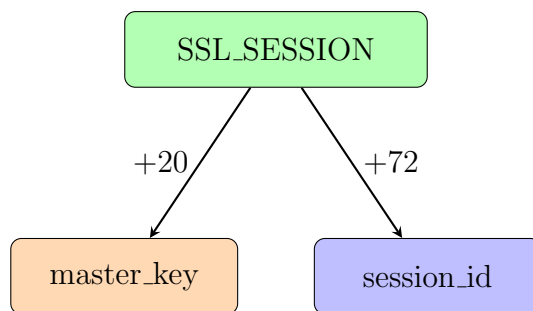


Figure 3.1: Master-key and session-ID offset.

With these offset it is possible to extract the master-key and session-ID from the session object. This also allows to trace functions in which the session object is an argument parameter.

One of the function that is called on the initialization of a HTTPS connection is:

```
SSL_CTX_add_session(SSL_CTX *s, SSL_SESSION *c)
```

The second argument that is accepted by the `SSL_CTX_add_session` function is the session object (`*c`). To extract the master key from this function, the memory location of the session object needs to be incremented by 20. The newly computed address now points to the memory location of the master key from which the first 48 bytes need to be read. This raw data needs to undergo some processing before the master-key can be seen, see appendix for the script used. The same procedure can be repeated to extract the session-ID. The only difference is the offset.

Chapter 4

Experiments

4.1 Setup

After deciding that dynamic code instrumentation was going to be used (particularly Frida), we had to set up an experimental environment. Briefly speaking, the main components of this environment were a desktop workstation and an Android smart phone.

The paragraphs below will go into more detail on how the the experimental environment was set up.

4.1.1 OpenSSL HTTPS debug server

First of all, we had to set up a simple `OpenSSL HTTPS server`. This server helped us verifying the master-key and session-ID. The debug server would output the master-key and session-ID in the browser and by tracing several OpenSSL library functions we could search for and verify if we extracted the correct values.

In essence, we have been through the following procedure:

1. Create two certificates, which will be used by the `OpenSSL s_server`:

```
openssl req -x509 -newkey rsa:2048 -keyout key.pem -out  
cert.pem -days 365 -nodes
```

2. Starting the `OpenSSL s_server`:

```
openssl s_server -key key.pem -cert cert.pem -accept 44330  
-www -no_ticket
```

3. Accessing the `s_server` via the built-in Android smart phone's browser:

```
https://145.100.102.106:44330
```

The IP `145.100.102.106` represents the desktop workstation and `Port:44330` is the default port that we want our debug server to operate on.

4.1.2 Traffic capture

In this subsection the two applications that were used to analyse the TLS/SSL network packets are explained. First of all we needed to capture the TLS/SSL traffic that was being generated while browsing. To do this we set up a proxy server. On the same machine the proxy server was running we set up Wireshark. This would capture and monitor the traffic that was incoming on the proxy's server port.

Proxy server

For the proxy server we used Tinyproxy, which is a light-weight HTTP/HTTPS proxy daemon that doesn't require anything more than a POSIX environment (Unix-like system) to operate on. It was designed to be a fast and small proxy and for our experiment this proxy was sufficient.

1. Installation

Installing Tinyproxy using the Advanced Packaging Tool:

```
sudo apt-get install tinyproxy
```

2. Configuration

Inside its configuration file, which is located at `/etc/tinyproxy.conf` we needed to add the entry:

```
Allow 145.100.102.66/27
```

which was the IP that the Android smart phone was getting, while it was being connected to our SNE Lab WiFi (always the same). The **Allow** tag helps the user easily customize the authorization controls.

3. Start/Stop service

Restarting Tinyproxy server right after every change inside its configuration file using the following pair of commands:

```
sudo /etc/init.d/tinyproxy stop
sudo /etc/init.d/tinyproxy start
```

4. Debugging

In order to be able to check smart phone's connection on the proxy server we were viewing Tinyproxy's log file using the following command (as a superuser):

```
tail -f /var/log/tinyproxy/tinyproxy.log
```

Finally, using the following command we simply confirmed that eventually Tinyproxy was up and running at **Port:8888**, which is its default:

```
netstat -ntulpn | grep :8888
tcp      0      0 0.0.0.0:8888      0.0.0.0:*        LISTEN   3638/tinyproxy
```

Wireshark

As we mention above, using Wireshark we were able to monitor all the traffic that been through Tinyproxy's server `Port 8888`. We were interested only for the TLS/SSL traffic that passing by on that specific port, so we created a filter on Wireshark to make our testing work easier. The filter's string was `tcp.port==8888 && ssl`. We should also say that while editing Wireshark's preferences about HTTP protocol we were able to add and `Port:44330` as an SSL port in order to monitor SSL traffic on that port too.

Another capability of Wireshark that we took advantage of it was that it can decrypt an SSL session, using simply as a source only a file with the correct combination of `RSA Session-ID` and the `Master-Key`. The default format of such a file is as follows:

```
RSA Session-ID:<value> Master-Key:<value>
```

4.1.3 Desktop/Smart phone Setup

Let us now describe which service is running on which device. Firstly, we should say that the already mentioned tools, such as OpenSSL HTTPS debug server, Tinyproxy server and Wireshark they are all installed on desktop workstation from which we deploy the tests and make the capturing.

In addition, another service, which is of viral importance for the scope of this project is the **Frida** server. That service has to be installed in **both** desktop workstation **and** our experimental smart phone.

Deployed service	Hosting device
OpenSSL HTTPS debug server	Desktop
Tinyproxy server	Desktop
Wireshark	Desktop
Frida-Server	Desktop & Smart-phone

Table 4.1: An association between deployed services and hosting devices.

1. Installation on desktop workstation

In order to be able to use Frida's functions tracing features we had to install it first via PyPI (Python Package Index). At the terminal prompt, we simply run the following command to install Frida:

```
sudo easy_install frida
```

In this way, all of Fridas PyPI dependencies are automatically installed.

2. Installation on Android smart phone

Firstly, we needed to have installed on our desktop machine the `adb android tool`. Android Debug Bridge (ADB) is a tool that allows a user to send a wide array of terminal commands including but not limited to basic Linux shell commands, plus some specialty developer commands to a phone at just about any time (as long as the user have debugging enabled on the phone). ADB is often used in conjunction

with rooting or modifying a phone, like in our case. Secondly, we had to download the latest **frida-server** for Android and get it running on our experimental smart phone:

```
curl -O https://build.frida.re/frida/android/arm/bin/  
frida-server  
adb push frida-server /data/local/tmp/  
adb shell "chmod 755 /data/local/tmp/frida-server"  
adb shell "/data/local/tmp/frida-server &"
```

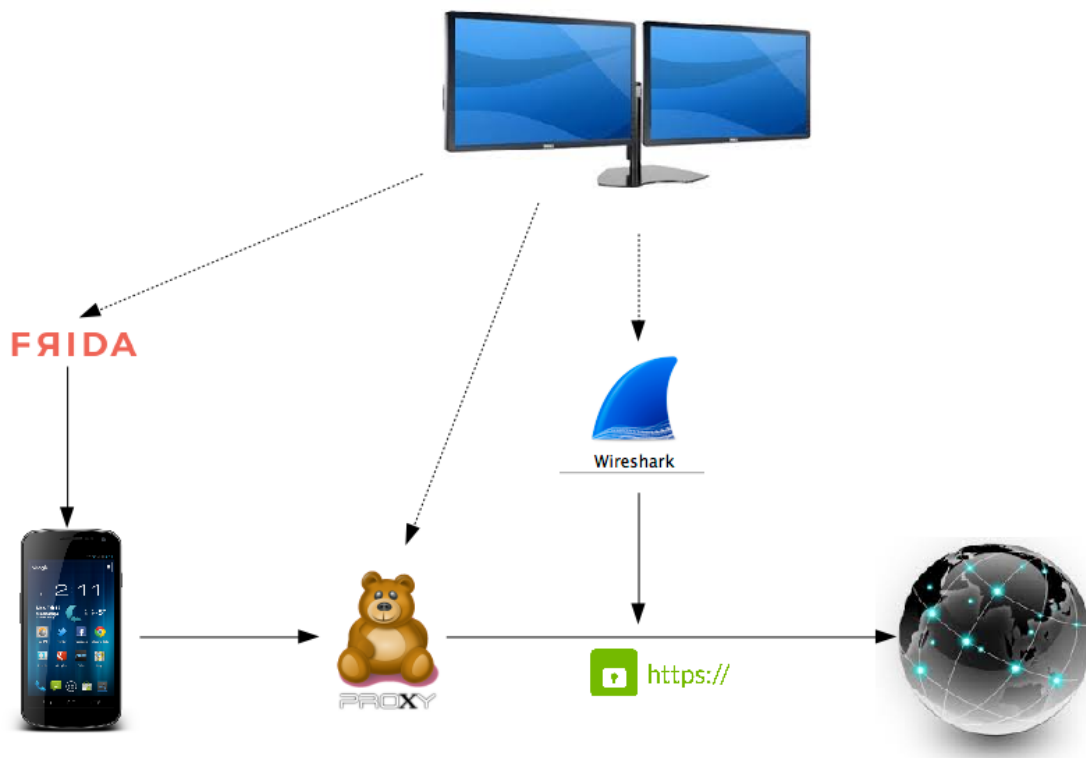


Figure 4.1: An overview of experimental environment.

4.2 Results

4.3 Debug Server Decryption

The first experiment was conducted on the OpenSSL debug server. The debug server shows the master-key and session-ID in the browser. This allowed us to confirm that the master-key and session-ID we extracted from the process memory were indeed the correct values.

4.3.1 Result

Using the the python script (see appendix) we were able to extract the correct master-key and session-ID. Using the found value pair we were also able to decode the captured traffic using Wireshark (see figure 4.2).

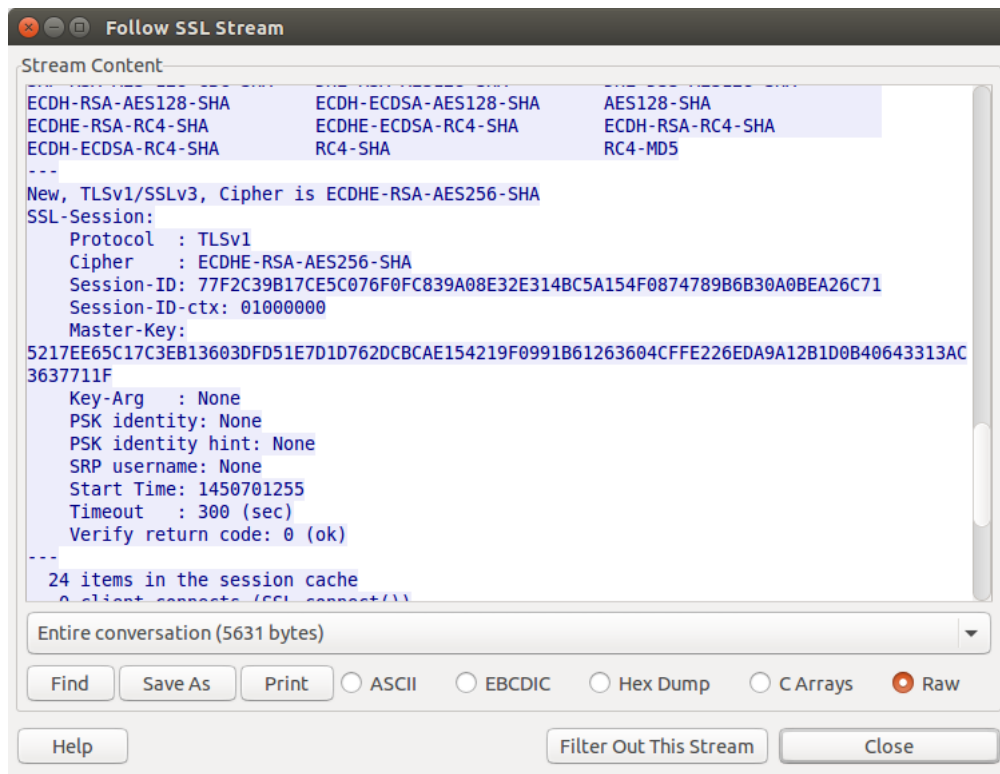


Figure 4.2: Part of the decrypted SSL stream from the debug server that shows the session-ID and master-key.

4.4 Other websites

After successfully decrypting traffic of the OpenSSL debug server, we tried the same method on different public websites (See table 4.2).

Website	Cipher	Result
OpenSSL debug server	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA	Full decryption
https://bb.vu.nl	TLS_RSA_WITH_RC4_128_MD5	HTTP headers + Password
https://mijn.ing.nl	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA	HTTP headers + Password
https://digid.nl/inloggen	TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA	Full decryption + Password
https://hotmail.com	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA	Full decryption + Password
https://duo.nl	TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA	Full decryption
https://os3.nl	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA	Not able to decrypt

Table 4.2: Table of tested websites and their decryption results.

The first public website that was tested was <https://bb.vu.nl>. With the acquired session-ID and master-key it was possible to decrypt the HTTP headers which included the password and user-name of a log in attempt. The actual page contents were not decryptable. The same holds for the banking website <https://mijn.ing.nl>.

The third website, <https://digid.nl/inloggen> was fully decryptable and the password could be recovered from the HTTP headers. We noticed that when you connect to this website, it will send multiple *server hello* packets that contain the same session-ID but the master-key differs for each packet. This means that instead of decrypting the entire page with a single value pair, we had to decrypt multiple parts of the web-page and glue them together afterwards.

Both <https://hotmail.com> and <https://duo.nl> were decryptable using a single master-key and session-ID. In the case of <https://hotmail.com>, the email address and password could be extracted from the HTTP header.

The last website we tested was <https://os3.nl>, the web page of our master program. Although we found several pairs of session-IDs that were visible in the *server hello* packets, none of the corresponding master-keys were able to decrypt the traffic.

Chapter 5

Conclusion

Chapter 6

Attack Limitations & Future work

6.1 Attack Limitations

The use of Frida puts some constraints on the attack possibilities. First, the Android phone needs to be rooted. The Frida-server is not able to inject itself unless running as root. Secondly, Frida's documentation is scarce and a lot of trial and error is involved. Also, Frida was not able to trace all functions of the OpenSSL library and the error returned wasn't usable to find the specific cause.

The second limitation is the ability to capture network traffic. In the test-setup we used a proxy server and we explicitly configured the phone to route all its traffic through that proxy server. In the real-world case, an attacker would need to somehow capture the traffic (e.g. ARP spoofing). When not on the same network as the victim the problem of capturing data becomes harder.

The third limiting factor is the fact that the Android phone needs to be physically connected to a computer (the computer needs to run Android Debug Bridge (adb)). Although posts on the Github repository indicate that it is possible to attach to the Frida-server over ssh, it is not yet been documented.

6.2 Future work

As future work, research can be done on the wireless use of Frida. There have been forum postings about making a remote connection with Frida over SSH, but this has not been officially documented yet and is also not an official feature of Frida.

The second improvement could be the use of Frida without root access. Cedric Van Bockhaven mentioned that: "By decompiling, injecting a shared object, and then repackaging." you are able to use Frida without root access.

Chapter 7

Contribution

Bibliography

- [1] Gursev Singh Kalra. Extracting rsaprivatecrtkey and certificates from an android process. <http://blog.opensecurityresearch.com/2013/10/extracting-rsaprivatecrtkey-and.html>, 2013.
- [2] Mark Stamp. *Information Security: Principles and Practice, 2nd Edition*. Wiley, 2011.
- [3] Sally Vandeven. Ssl/tls: Whats under the hood. <http://www.sans.org/reading-room/whitepapers/authentication/ssl-tls-whats-hood-34297>, 2013.

Appendices

Appendix A

A.1 Frida Script - JavaScript

```
/*
 * Auto-generated by Frida. Please modify to match the
 * signature of SSL_CTX_add_session.
 * This stub is currently auto-generated from manpages when
 * available.
 *
 * For full API reference, see: http://www.frida.re/docs/
 * javascript-api/
 */

{
  /**
   * Called synchronously when about to call
   * SSL_CTX_add_session.
   *
   * @this {object} - Object allowing you to store state
   * for use in onLeave.
   * @param {function} log - Call this function with a
   * string to be presented to the user.
   * @param {array} args - Function arguments represented
   * as an array of NativePointer objects.
   * For example use Memory.readUtf8String(args[0]) if the
   * first argument is a pointer to a C string encoded as
   * UTF-8.
   * It is also possible to modify arguments by assigning a
   * NativePointer object to an element of this array.
   * @param {object} state - Object allowing you to keep
   * state across function calls.
   * Only one JavaScript function will execute at a time,
   * so do not worry about race-conditions.
   * However, do not use this to store function arguments
   * across onEnter/onLeave, but instead
```

```

    * use "this" which is an object for keeping state local
      to an invocation.
    */
onEnter(log, args, state) {
    log("SSL_CTX_add_session(" + " + ")");

    a = args[1].toInt32()
    log(a)
    b = a + 20

    c = new NativePointer(b)

    key = Memory.readByteArray(c, 48);

    //The ArrayBuffer needs to be converted to decimals.
    tempConvert = new Uint8Array(key);
    arr = [];

    //Convert decimal to hex.
    for(i = 0; i < 48; i++){
        arr[i] = ("0" + tempConvert[i].toString(16).toUpperCase
           ()).substr(-2);
    }

    //Print the key
    log (arr[0] +arr[1] +arr[2] +arr[3] +arr[4] +arr[5] +arr
        [6] + arr[7] +arr[8] +arr[9]+arr[10] +arr[11] +arr
        [12]+arr[13] +arr[14] +arr[15] +arr[16] +arr[17] +arr
        [18] + arr[19] +arr[20] +arr[21]+arr[22] +arr[23] +
        arr[24]+arr[25] +arr[26] +arr[27] +arr[28] +arr[29] +
        arr[30] + arr[31] +arr[32] +arr[33]+arr[34] +arr[35]
        +arr[36] +arr[37] +arr[38] +arr[39] +arr[40] +arr[41]
        +arr[42] + arr[43] +arr[44] +arr[45]+arr[46] +arr
        [47])

    log("Session ID:")

    a = args[1].toInt32()

    b = a + 72

    c = new NativePointer(b)

```

```

key = Memory.readByteArray(c, 32);

//The ArrayBuffer needs to be converted to decimals.
tempConvert = new Uint8Array(key);
arr = [];

//Convert decimal to hex.
for(i = 0; i < 32; i++){
    arr[i] = ("0" + tempConvert[i].toString(16).toUpperCase
   ()).substr(-2);
}

//Print the key
log (arr[0] +arr[1] +arr[2] +arr[3] +arr[4] +arr[5] +arr
    [6] + arr[7] +arr[8] +arr[9]+arr[10] +arr[11] +arr
    [12]+arr[13] +arr[14] +arr[15] +arr[16] +arr[17] +arr
    [18] + arr[19] +arr[20] +arr[21]+arr[22] +arr[23] +
    arr[24]+arr[25] +arr[26] +arr[27] +arr[28] +arr[29] +
    arr[30] + arr[31])

},

/**
 * Called synchronously when about to return from
 * SSL_CTX_add_session.
 *
 * See onEnter for details.
 *
 * @this {object} - Object allowing you to access state
 * stored in onEnter.
 * @param {function} log - Call this function with a
 * string to be presented to the user.
 * @param {NativePointer} retval - Return value
 * represented as a NativePointer object.
 * @param {object} state - Object allowing you to keep
 * state across function calls.
 */
onLeave(log, retval, state) {
}
}

```

A.2 Frida script - Python

```
# frida-trace -U -i SSL_CTX_add_session com.android.browser
import frida
import sys

# v Insert Javascript code below v
jscode = """
/**
 * Use > print session.enumerate_modules(), to view all modules
 * that are loaded in the process
 */
Interceptor.attach(Module.findExportByName('libssl.so', '
    SSL_CTX_add_session'), {

onEnter: function (args) {
    this.fileDescriptor = args[1].toInt32();

    //
    // MASTER KEY
    //

    //Extract the key
    a = args[1].toInt32()
    b = a + 20
    c = new NativePointer(b)
    key = Memory.readByteArray(c, 48);

    //The ArrayBuffer needs to be converted to decimals.
    tempConvert = new Uint8Array(key);
    arr = [];
    for(i = 0; i < 48; i++){
        arr[i] = ("0" + tempConvert[i].toString(16).toUpperCase()).
            substr(-2);
    }

    //
    // SESSION KEY
    //

    //Extract the key
    a = args[1].toInt32()
    b = a + 72
    c = new NativePointer(b)
    key = Memory.readByteArray(c, 32);

    //The ArrayBuffer needs to be converted to decimals.
```



```

tempConvert = new Uint8Array(key);
arr2 = [];
for(i = 0; i < 32; i++){
    arr2[i] = ("0" + tempConvert[i].toString(16).toUpperCase()).
        substr(-2);
}

send ("RSA Session-ID:" +arr2[0] +arr2[1] +arr2[2] +arr2[3] +
    arr2[4] +arr2[5] +arr2[6] + arr2[7] +arr2[8] +arr2[9]+arr2
    [10] +arr2[11] +arr2[12]+arr2[13] +arr2[14] +arr2[15] +arr2
    [16] +arr2[17] +arr2[18] + arr2[19] +arr2[20] +arr2[21]+arr2
    [22] +arr2[23] +arr2[24]+arr2[25] +arr2[26] +arr2[27] +arr2
    [28] +arr2[29] +arr2[30] + arr2[31] +" Master-Key:" +arr[0] +
    arr[1] +arr[2] +arr[3] +arr[4] +arr[5] +arr[6] + arr[7] +arr
    [8] +arr[9]+arr[10] +arr[11] +arr[12]+arr[13] +arr[14] +arr
    [15] +arr[16] +arr[17] +arr[18] + arr[19] +arr[20] +arr[21]+
    arr[22] +arr[23] +arr[24]+arr[25] +arr[26] +arr[27] +arr[28] +
    arr[29] +arr[30] + arr[31] +arr[32] +arr[33]+arr[34] +arr[35]
    +arr[36] +arr[37] +arr[38] +arr[39] +arr[40] +arr[41] +arr
    [42] + arr[43] +arr[44] +arr[45]+arr[46] +arr[47])
send (" ")
},

onLeave(log, retval, state) {
// nothing todo here
}

});
"""
# ^ Insert Javascript code above ^

# console.log() vs send() in the Javascript
## you can use console.log() to output directly to the console
## use use send() which can be parsed with the on_message()
    method in the python script

# Handles incoming messages
def on_message(message, data):
    if message['type'] == 'send':
        print(message['payload'])
    elif message['type'] == 'error':
        print(message['stack'])

print "\nAttached Devices:"
print "-----"

```

```

print frida.get_device_manager().enumerate_devices()

print "\nAttaching process:"
print "-----"
# Attach the process
# frida.get_device_manager().enumerate_devices() [device id].
#   attach(PID/app name)
session = frida.get_device_manager().enumerate_devices() [2].
#   attach("com.android.browser")
print frida.get_device_manager().enumerate_devices() [2].attach("
    com.android.browser")

print "\nPossible key pairs:"
print "-----\n"

# Load script
script = session.create_script(jscode)
script.on('message', on_message)
script.load()
sys.stdin.read()

# Sources used for this script:
#
# https://books.google.nl/books?id=UgVhBgAAQBAJ&pg=PA110&lpg=PA110&dq=frida+python+api&source=bl&ots=SWy8q9e9PU&sig=cSHShKFcICRZVuFdMwAMG0qmyHo&hl=nl&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjczvKdkMrJAhUEDw8KHbIkDmYQ6AEIwTAH#v=onepage&q=frida%20python%20api&f=false
# https://github.com/frida/frida-python/blob/ee890dcb4393507f4b4bfe54a8e67ef49640f9f7/src/frida/core.py
# http://blog.mdsec.co.uk/2015/04/instrumenting-android-applications-with.html

```