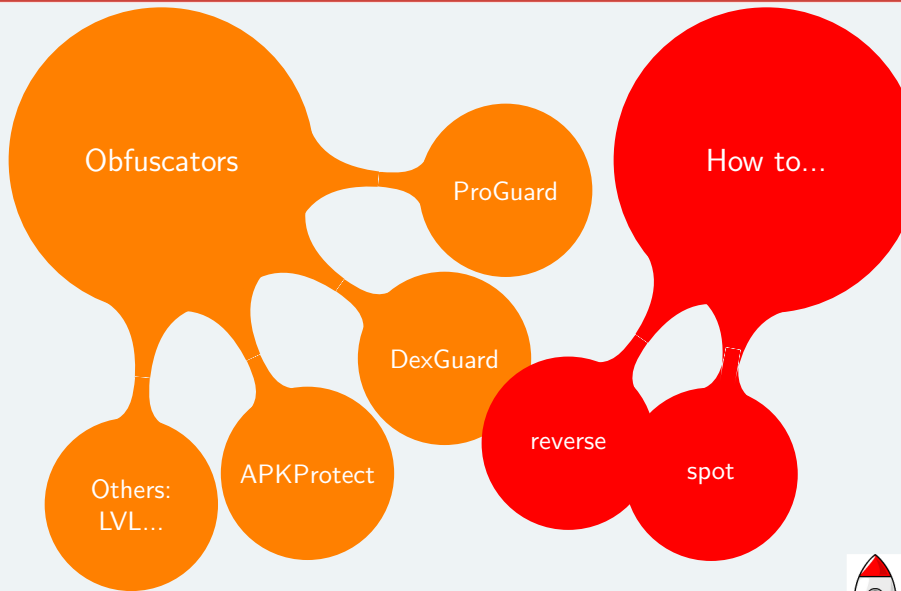
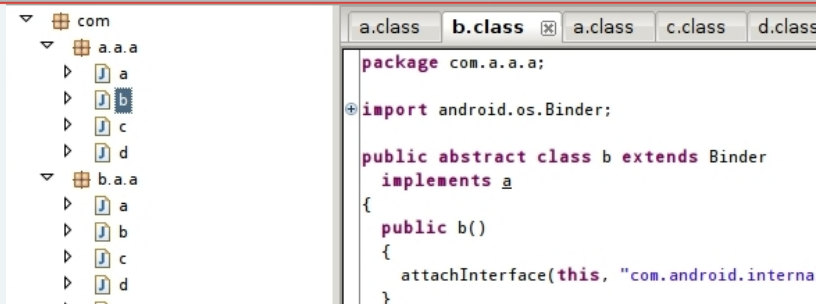


How Android Malware Fights (and we fight back!) or Research on obfuscation in Android malware

Axelle Apvrille, Ruchna Nigam
Fortiguard Labs, Fortinet

CARO Workshop, Melbourne, Florida USA
May 2014





- ▶ Spot the a's: **a/a;->a** ... (Example: Android/Pincer.A!tr.spy above)
- ▶ Use a **custom dictionary** -obfuscationdictionary, -classobfuscationdictionary, -packageobfuscationdictionary. Possibly generate with <http://www.random.org/strings> (e.g GinMaster.L).
- ▶ Approx 33,000/230,000 analyzed = 17 malicious samples using Proguard



```
package com.android.vending.licensing;
...
public class AESObfuscator implements Obfuscator {
...
    private static final String CIPHER_ALGORITHM =
        "AES/CBC/PKCS5Padding";
    private static final byte[] IV = { 16, 74, 71, -80...
    private static final String header =
        "com.android.vending.licensing.AESObfuscator-1|"
```

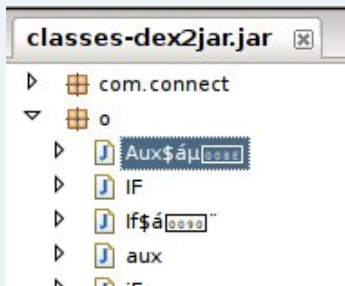
- ▶ header prefix + string to obfuscate → AES → Base64
- ▶ used in Android/Plankton.B!tr

Tip: How to Spot

```
$ find . -type f -name *.smali -print |
  xargs grep "AESObfuscator-1"
```



DexGuard-ed samples are painful to reverse



Hard time for AV analysts

- ▶ UTF16 →
 - ▶ bad display with jd-gui,
 - ▶ no completion with Androguard...
- ▶ Example: used by Android/Dendroid.A!tr (March 2014)

Tip: How to spot

```
$ find . -type f -name "*.smali" -print |  
  perl -ne 'print if /[^\$ [:ascii:]]/'
```





Python decryption script template

- ▶ Adapt to each case
- ▶ Written by [Nicolas Fallière](#)
- ▶ Does not work with recent versions of DexGuard

Is it acceptable to modify the DEX?

Insert logs in smali, then re-build

```
invoke-static {v1, v2}, Landroid/util/Log;->e(  
Ljava/lang/String;Ljava/lang/String;)I
```



Handy: DEX Strings renaming

How does it work?

1. Parse `string_id_item[]`
2. Rename non printable strings, keep same size



Issues

- ▶ Make sure no duplicate strings
- ▶ Breaks string ordering - but we don't care

Download

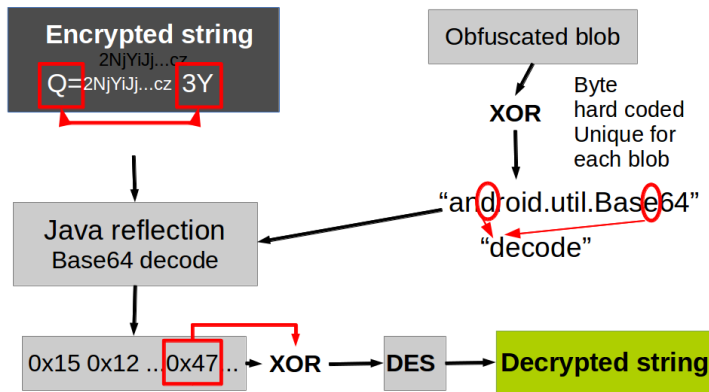
<https://github.com/cryptax/dextools/tree/master/hidex>

```
$ ./hidex.pl --input classes.dex --rename-strings
```



APKProtect - String encryption

APKProtect: <http://www.apkprotect.com>



SmsSend.ND!tr -
March 2014

- ▶ First **APKProtected** malware?
- ▶ Spot string "APKProtect"

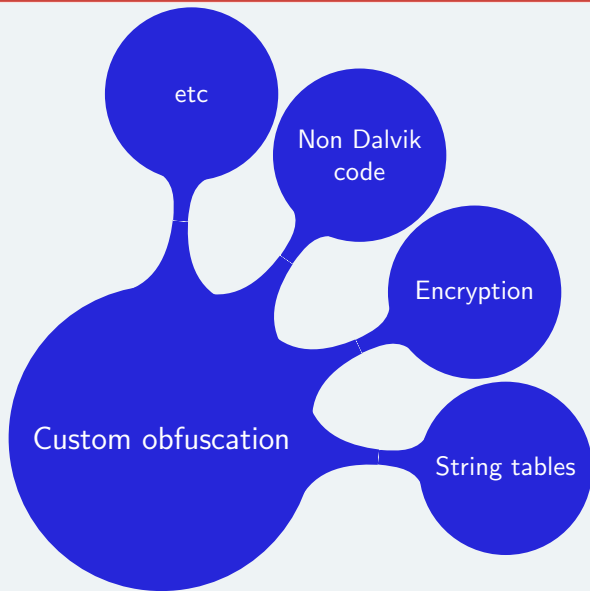
Make your own custom decryption routine

```
$ java SmsDecrypt  
Processing string: ==aFgIDU0oPWgoK...  
d64xor: 96500db3f2242a4b2ac920e4...  
Decrypting: ybbc[CENSORED]icp.cc
```

Andrubis does it :)

- Crypto Operations			
Timestamp	#safeguar	Operation	Algorithm
11.220		key	DES
35, 115, 97, 102, 101, 103, 117, 97			
27.223		decryption	DES
ybb[REDACTED]p.net			
27.223		decryption	DES
ybt[REDACTED]p.cc			







Builds its own string table:

```
package Eg9Vk5Jan;
class x18nAzukp {
    final private static char[] [] OGqHAYq8N6Y6tswt8g;
    static x18nAzukp()
    {
        v0 = new char[] [48];
        v1 = new char[49];
        v1 = {97, 0, 110, 0, 100, 0, 114, 0, 111, 0, 105,
            0, 100, 0, 46, 0, 97, 0, 112, 0, 112, 0, 46, 0, 67, 0,
            ...
        v0[0] = v1;
        v2 = new char[56];
        v2 = {97, 0, 110, 0, 100, 0, 114, 0, 111, 0, 105,
            0, 100, 0, 46, 0, 97, 0, 112, 0, 112, 0, 46, 0, 65, 0,
            ...
    }
```



String tables: an attempt to hide strings in code

Using the string table

```
protected static String rLGAEh9JeCgGn73A(int p2) {  
    return new String(  
        Eg9Vk5Jan.x18nAzukp.OGqHAYq8N6Y6tswt8g[p2]);  
}  
...  
new StringBuilder(x18nAzukp.rLGAEh9JeCgGn73A(43))...
```

At first, the analyst only sees a reference (e.g 43)

Procyon sees it better

```
class x18nAzukp {  
    private static final char[] [] OGqHAYq8N6Y6tswt8g;  
    static {  
        OGqHAYq8N6Y6tswt8g = new char[] [] { { 'a', 'n', 'd', 'r', 'o',  
'a', 'p', 'p', '.', 'C', 'o', 'n', 't', 'e', 'x', 't', ...
```

or use Python snippet like `"".join(map(chr, bytes))`





See [Cryptography for mobile malware obfuscation](#), RSA 2011

Example

Android/SmsSpy.HW!tr (Feb 2014): Blowfish encrypted asset is XML configuration file

Stats

27 of malware use encryption - stats collected from 460,493 malicious samples

NB. sometimes encryption is used in legitimate portions

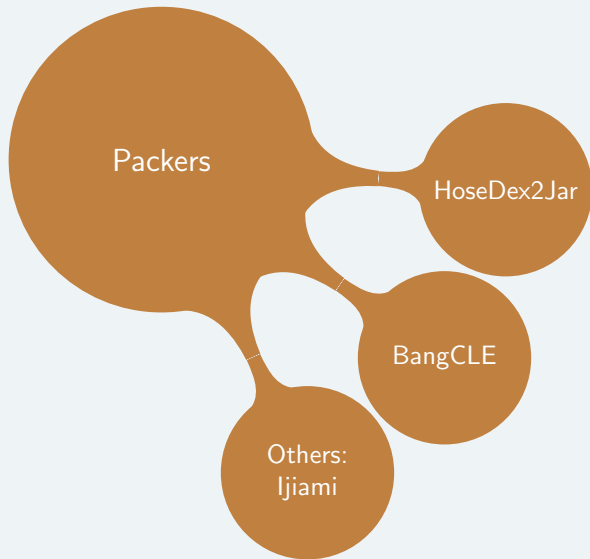


- ▶ **ELF**: Android/DroidKungFu.B, C, E and G process commands in native code.
Android/DroidCoupon hides Rage Against The Cage exploit in a file with PNG extension

```
ratc.png: ELF 32-bit LSB executable, ARM, version 1 (SYSV),  
dynamically linked (uses shared libs), stripped  
rbb.png: gzip compressed data, was "busybox", from Unix, ..
```

- ▶ **Basic4PPC** in WinCE/Redoc. No malware using Basic4Android yet?
- ▶ **Javascript** for click fraud in Android/FakePlay.B!tr





How does it work?

1. Encrypt the DEX
2. Create a new DEX for the packed app
3. Put encrypted DEX in the new DEX header (e.g end)
4. Set DEX header size

Normally, *header_size* = 0x70 but that is **not enforced!**

Tip: How To Spot - [hidex](#)

```
$ ~/dev/hideandseek/hidex/hidex.pl --input classes.dex-hosed
WARNING: strange header size: 136080
DEX Header of file:
Magic      : 6465780a30333500
```

De-hose

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





- ▶ Online packing service www.bangcle.com



- ▶ Online packing service www.bangcle.com
- ▶ Encountered in Android/Feejar.B (2014)



- ▶ Online packing service www.bangcle.com
- ▶ Encountered in Android/Feejar.B (2014)
- ▶ Real application decrypted at runtime only



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- ▶ Libc function hooks and anti-debugging techniques (anti ptrace, stack corruption protection)





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- ▶ Real application decrypted at runtime only
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- ▶ Libc function hooks and anti-debugging techniques (anti ptrace, stack corruption protection)

How to detect?

- ▶ Presence of libsecmain.so, libsecexe.so, bangcle_classes.jar
- ▶ `com.secapk.wrapper.ApplicationWrapper`
- ▶ Classes named FirstApplication, MyClassLoader, ACall...



Mangled export names

Name	Address
pA226AD0639E094643D446D114B40A4F7	0001072C
p14285A16A9AD09C58C6229A0216C2BCE	00009E6C
pFBC0F628D4A0CEDB94B22B8AF32C6449	0000E1C0
pFFB607FCF6C8C78DF1B93B14618C1170	00021E60
p48661E70C9925A280F22F90CE1DD9FBC	0000A100
p6543834C664025CDB9CC8865EA4F5D21	00008744
pBAE09FC1D43B26EF272F4502C9B9A761	00021E64
p614EBEA527F7CFE77711182EACCB3CE	00021E68
p2D656B85C816001EDC4DBA95AD2B1451	0000BBB4
p9E0BA5F141B271A7182A3D7E36F3B98C	00021B00
p59E15566C42CB17277A9BC11BD48E66D	00021E6C
p6681D68CA8B7E8F086ECE19A06ED13D0	0000B238
pA3E4F5DB10866DA44836DD6A227D7FE5	000216EC
-3613/2020F5CD1/021E/7/02401C2D1/	0000F0A0

Mmap is hooked





Mangled export names

Mmap is hooked

```
libc.so:40036E78; ===== SUBROUTINE =====
libc.so:40036E78
libc.so:40036E78; Attributes: thunk
libc.so:40036E78
libc.so:40036E78 __mmap2; CODE XREF: libc.so:mmap+26↓p
libc.so:40036E78 LDR PC, =(pAC6A2FD3BA9DCAFE69830759164A81E+1)
libc.so:40036E78; End of function __mmap2
libc.so:40036E78
libc.so:40036E78; -----
libc.so:40036E7C off_40036E7C DCD pAC6A2FD3BA9DCAFE69830759164A81E+1; DA
libc.so:40036E80; -----
```

Anti-debugging?

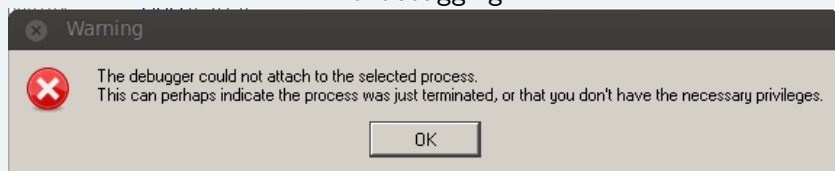




Mangled export names

Mmap is hooked

Anti-debugging?



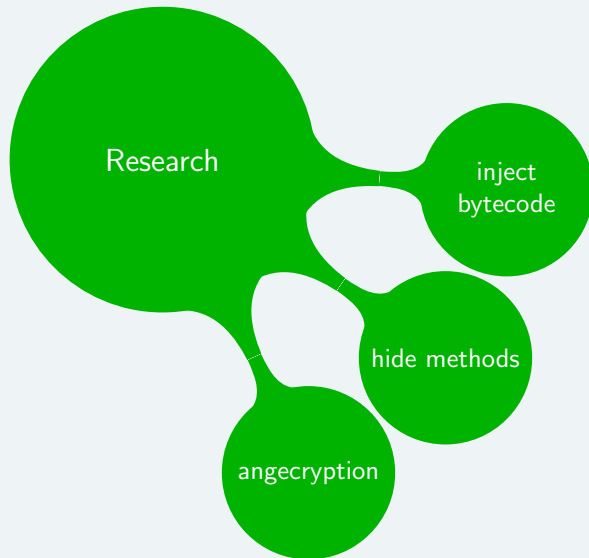
Decrypted code for 'secmain' in memory

```
LOAD:000070BC;
LOAD:000070BC
LOAD:000070BC      EXPORT so_main
LOAD:000070BC      so_main
LOAD:000070BC      LDmia R6,{R0,R3,R6,R7}
LOAD:000070BE      STR R2,[R2,#0x48]
LOAD:000070C0      STR R2,[R7,R2]
LOAD:000070C2      LDRB R0,[R3,R6]
LOAD:000070C4      SUBS R0,R5,#5
LOAD:000070C6      MOVS R1,#0x92; ;'E'
LOAD:000070C6;
LOAD:000070C8      DCD 0x5E13FB25,0x4878EF4A,0x3C8AFD6C,0xD76D243F
LOAD:000070D8;
LOAD:000070D8      loc_70D8      ;CODE XREF: LOAD:000071B8j
LOAD:000070D8      ADDS R6,#0x7A; ;'z'
LOAD:000070DA      ASRS R2,R0,#5
LOAD:000070DC      BGE loc_71D2
LOAD:000070DE      BGE loc_7182
LOAD:000070E0      CMP R3,#0x22; ;""
LOAD:000070E2      SUBS R3,R6,#2
LOAD:000070E4      LDR R6,=0x5D7BA519
LOAD:000070E6      BEQ loc_71C8
LOAD:000070E8      SBCS R6,R7
LOAD:000070EA      ADDS R2,R4,#4
LOAD:000070EC      ADD R2,SP,#0x204
LOAD:000070EE      B loc_6954
LOAD:000070EE;
LOAD:000070F0      DCD 0xFEAF5D7A,0xDDECAFB8,0x4F6D99B9,0xC19C7DB6,0xBC49FB1C
LOAD:000070F0      DCD 0xADD01C39,0x410BA8EB,0x721D2B1,0x92656034,0x4A587743
LOAD:00007118;
LOAD:00007118      CBZ R0,loc_7196
LOAD:0000711A;
LOAD:0000711A      loc_711A      ;CODE XREF: LOAD:000071D4j
LOAD:0000711A      B loc_72B6
LOAD:0000711A;
LOAD:0000711C      DCB 0xA0; ;a
```

```
LOAD:4009F0BC;
LOAD:4009F0BC
LOAD:4009F0BC      EXPORT so_main
LOAD:4009F0BC      so_main
LOAD:4009F0BC      PUSH {R4-R7,LR}
LOAD:4009F0BE      MOV R7,R11
LOAD:4009F0C0      MOV R6,R10
LOAD:4009F0C2      MOV R5,R9
LOAD:4009F0C4      MOV R4,R8
LOAD:4009F0C6      PUSH {R4-R7}
LOAD:4009F0C8      LDR unk_4009F45C
LOAD:4009F0CA      SUB SP,SP,#0x3C
LOAD:4009F0CC      LDR R2,unk_4009F460
LOAD:4009F0CE      ADD R4,PC; ;_GLOBAL_OFFSET_TABLE_
LOAD:4009F0D0      STR {SP}
LOAD:4009F0D2      LDR R4,unk_4009F464
LOAD:4009F0D4      STR R1,[SP,#0xC]
LOAD:4009F0D6      ADD R2,PC; ;unk_400BAEDC
LOAD:4009F0D8      ADD R4,PC
LOAD:4009F0DA      ADDS R4,#0x60; ;""
LOAD:4009F0DC      MOVS R3,R4
LOAD:4009F0DE      LDmia R2,{R0,R5,R7}
LOAD:4009F0E0      STmia R3,{R0,R5,R7} ; ;"/system/lib/libdvm.so"
LOAD:4009F0E2      LDmia R2,{R1,R5,R7}
LOAD:4009F0E4      STmia R3,{R1,R5,R7}
LOAD:4009F0E6      LDmia R2,{R0,R1}
LOAD:4009F0E8      STmia R3,{R0,R1}
LOAD:4009F0EA      LDR R1,unk_4009F468
LOAD:4009F0EC      LDRB R2,[R2]
LOAD:4009F0EE      MOVS R0,R4
LOAD:4009F0F0      ADD R1,PC
LOAD:4009F0F2      STRB R2,[R3]
LOAD:4009F0F4      BL sub_4009E350
LOAD:4009F0F6      MOVS R0,R4
LOAD:4009F0FA      BLX strlen_0
LOAD:4009F0FE      ADDS R0,#1
```



Obfuscation in the future: what could it be like?



How does it work?

- ▶ Jurrian Bremer - "[Abusing Dalvik Beyond Recognition](#)"
- ▶ Injecting bytecode:
 1. Dalvik bytecode represented as UTF16 string
 2. Instantiate a class object (class with virtual method)
 3. **iput-quick** (0xf5): Overwrite address code of virtual function with address of string
 4. **invoke-virtual**: call the method

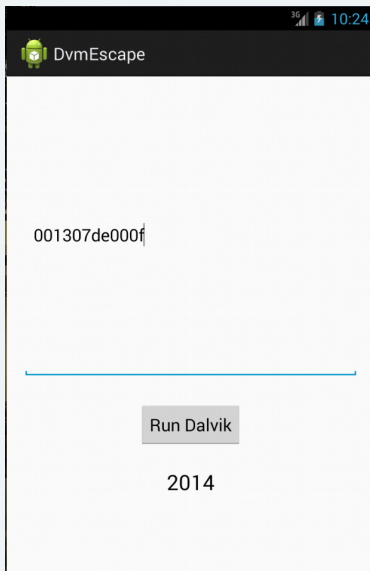
Example: injecting 0013 07de 000f

Dalvik bytecode:

```
const/16 v0, #7de  
return v0
```

- ▶ 0x13: const/16
- ▶ 0x07de = 2014
- ▶ 0x0f: return



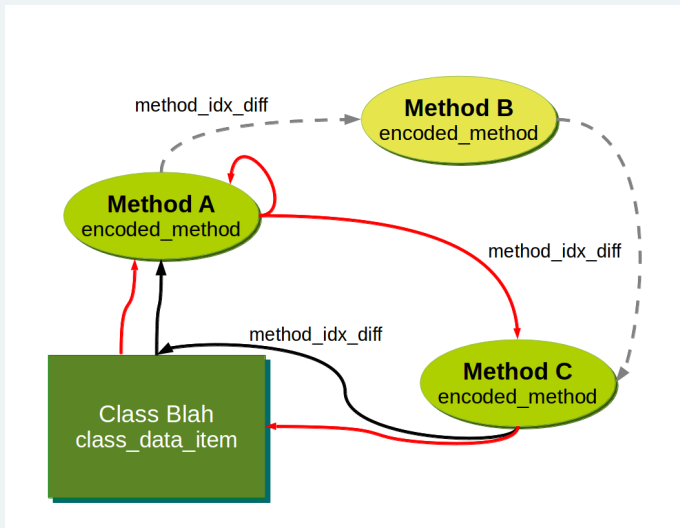


Status

PoC return integers only
Not seen in malware (yet?).



Hidex: hiding methods to disassemblers



Detect with `hidex.pl`



AngeCrypton to hide a APK

- ▶ **Attack:** decrypt a PNG and it becomes an APK
- ▶ PoC tool at <http://corkami.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/src/angepcrypton/angepcrypt.py>

It works!!! (after a few hacks)

```
$ python anepcrypt.py test.apk pic.png modified.apk  
'key....' aes ...
```

- ▶ Duplicate EOCD After all the central directory entries comes the end of central directory (EOCD) record, which marks the end of the .ZIP file
- ▶ Pad to 16 bytes

Alert!

Keep an eye on it in the future!



Thank You !

FortiGuard Labs

Follow us on twitter: **@FortiGuardLabs**

or on our blog <http://blog.fortinet.com>

Me: **@cryptax** or aapvrille at fortinet dot com

Ruchna: **@_r04ch_** or rnigam at fortinet dot com

Hidex:

<https://github.com/cryptax/dextools/tree/master/hidex>

Many thanks to: Ange Albertini, Jurriaan Bremer, Anthony Desnos.



Are those PowerPoint slides? No way! It's L^AT_EX + TikZ + Beamer + [Lobster](#)

