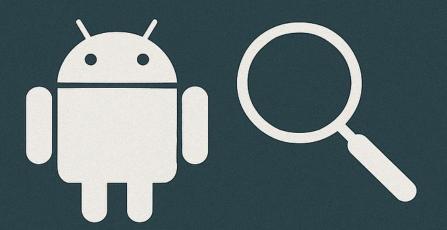
Android Penetration Testing and Forensics



MADE BY
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■ Mobile Penetration Testing Manual

☐ Introduction

Mobile devices have become a primary target for attackers due to their widespread usage and storage of sensitive personal data. This manual serves as a professional guide for conducting penetration testing on Android mobile devices using Kali or Parrot Linux environments. It outlines necessary configurations, installations, tools (such as **Drozer**, **APKTool**, and **Andriller**), and commands, while also explaining their purposes and use cases.

The goal is to provide a step-by-step, professional-grade workflow for ethical hackers, security testers, and learners interested in mobile application security.

O Device Preparation

✓ Enable Developer Mode on Android

In your phone

Setting -> About Phone -> Build Number -> Tap 7 times -> Developer Setting mode turned on -> Go to USB Debug -> Enabled.

Enabling **Developer Options** allows USB debugging, which is essential for direct device interaction during testing.

Tool Setup and Installation



Drozer is a comprehensive security testing framework for Android. Now in Kali linux

wget https://bootstrap.pypa.io/pip/2.7/get-pip.py

sudo python2 get-pip.py

python3 -m venv venv source venv/bin/activate pip install twisted

```
Callecting twisted
Domitoading twisted-24.11.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (20 kB)
Collecting twisted
Domitoading twisted-24.11.0-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (10 kB)
Collecting attrs-22.2.0 (from twisted)
Domitoading attrs-25.2.1.0 (from twisted)
Domitoading attrs-35.1.1 (from twisted)
Domitoading attrs-35.1.1 (from twisted)
Domitoading attrs-35.1.1 (from twisted)
Domitoading attrs-35.1.1 (from twisted)
Domitoading attrs-35.2.2.0 (from twisted)
Domitoading attrs-35.2.2.0 (from twisted)
Domitoading (constantly-23.10.4-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (1.8 kB)
Collecting incremental-24.7.2.0 (from twisted)
Domitoading stutustos-80.3.1-py3-none-any.whl (63 kB)
Domitoading stutustos-80.3.1-py3-none-any.whl (63 kB)
Domitoading attrs-25.3.0-py3-none-any.whl (63 kB)
Domitoading attrs-25.3.0-py3-none-any.whl (63 kB)
Domitoading incremental-24.7.2.0-yy3-none-any.whl (64 kB)
Domitoading incremental-24.7.2.0-yy3-none-any.whl (78 kB)
Domitoading inc
```

pip install pyOpenSSL

pip install protobuf

```
(venv)-(kali⊗ kali)-[~]

$ pip install protobuf

Collecting protobuf-6.30.2-cp39-abi3-manylinux2014_x86_64.whl.metadata (593 bytes)

Downloading protobuf-6.30.2-cp39-abi3-manylinux2014_x86_64.whl (316 kB)

Installing collected packages: protobuf

Successfully installed protobuf-6.30.2
```

pip2.7 install setuptools

```
(venv)-(kali@kali)-[-]

Spit2.7 install setuptools

Expit2.7 install setuptools

Expit2.7 install setuptools

Spit2.7 install setuptools

Python 2.7 reached the end of its life on January 1st, 2020. Please upgrade your Python as Python 2.7 is no longer maintained. pip 21.0 will drop support for Python 2.7 in January 2021. More details about Python 2 support in pip can be found at https://pip.pypa.io/en/latest/development/release-process/#python-2-support pip 21.0 will remove support for this functionality.

Defaulting to user installation because normal site-packages is not writeable collecting setuptools

Downloading setuptools-44.1:1-py2.py3-none-any.whl (383 k8)

Installing collected packages: setuptools

Successfully Installed setuptools-44.1:1
```

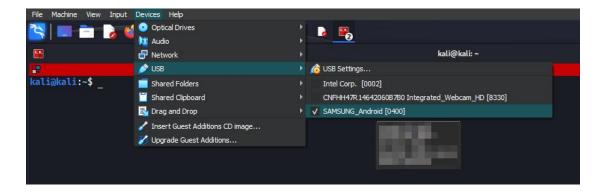
sudo pip2.7 install drozer-2.4.4-py2-none-any.whl

drozer

First, We have to install the Drozer agent(<u>drozer-agent.apk</u>) on the Android device we are using, so the drozer client can connect to the server.

Then connect to the Android device through USB and check whether it's connected by ADB.

Note: You have to select the device on your virtual box via the Devices tab.



☐ Connect Android Device via ADB adb devices -1

```
[-(kali⊕kali)-[~]

$ adb devices -l

List of devices attached

3200f115c031c59d device usb:1-1 product:a7y18ltejt model:SM_A750F device:a7y18lte transport_id:1
```

adb forward tcp:31415 tcp:31415

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$ adb forward tcp:31416 tcp:31416
31416
```

drozer console connect

```
drozer console connect
/usr/share/offsec-awae-wheels/pyOpenSSL-19.1.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl/OpenSSL/c
rypto.py:12: CryptographyDeprecationWarning: Python 2 is no longer supported
by the Python core team. Support for it is now deprecated in cryptography, an
d will be removed in the next release.
:0: UserWarning: You do not have a working installation of the service_identi
ty module: 'No module named service_identity'. Please install it from <a href="https://pypi.python.org/pypi/service_identity">https://pypi.python.org/pypi/service_identity</a> and make sure all of its dependenci es are satisfied. Without the service_identity module, Twisted can perform o
nly rudimentary TLS client hostname verification. Many valid certificate/hos
tname mappings may be rejected.
Selecting a431d74492e64bc2 (samsung SM-A750F 10)
                                          ..:.
              .. 0 ..
                                          .r...
                                        .. nd
               .. a ..
                 ro..idsnemesisand..pr
                 .otectorandroidsneme.
              .,sisandprotectorandroids+.
           .. nemesisandprotectorandroidsn:.
          .emesisandprotectorandroidsnemes..
        .. isandp, .., rotectorandro, .., idsnem.
       .isisandp..rotectorandroid..snemisis.
       ,andprotectorandroidsnemisisandprotec.
      .torandroidsnemesisandprotectorandroid.
      .snemisisandprotectorandroidsnemesisan:
      .dprotectorandroidsnemesisandprotector.
drozer Console (v2.4.4)
dz>
```

run app.package.list -f diva

```
dz> run app.package.list -f diva
dz>
```

run app.package.list

run app.package.list -f com.snapchat.android

```
drozer Console (v2.4.4)
dz> run app.package.list -f com.snapchat.androi
com.snapchat.android (Snapchat)
dz>
```

run app.package.info -a com.snapchat.android

```
> run app.package.info -a com.snapchat.android
ckage: com.snapchat.android
Application Label: Snapchat
Process Name: com.snapchat.android
Version: 33.34.05.2
Version: 33.34.05.2
ARK. Path: /date/app/com.snapchat.android
Chaquest Son Services Annual Company of the Company
```

run app.package.manifest com.snapchat.android

```
dz> run app.package.manifest com.snapchat.android
    manifest versionCode="196172"

splitTypes="base__density"

package="com.snapchat.android"

split="config.xxhdpi">

<application hasCode="false"

extractNativeLibs="true">

<meta-data name="com.android.vending.value="5">

</meta-data>
         </meta-data>
    ⟨/application>
⟨/manifest>
```

run app.package.attacksurface com.snapchat.android

```
dz> run app.package.attacksurface com.snapchat.android
Attack Surface:
   7 activities exported
   10 broadcast receivers exported
   0 content providers exported
   7 services exported
dz>
```

run app.provider.info -a com.snapchat.android

```
dz> run app.provider.info -a com.snapchat.android
Package: com.snapchat.android
  No matching providers.

dz>
```

run scanner.provider.finduris -a com.snapchat.android

```
dz> run scanner.provider.finduris -a com.snapchat.android
Scanning com.snapchat.android...
Unable to Query content://com.snapchat.android.CCInitProvider
Unable to Query content://com.android.launcher3.cornermark.unreadbadge
Unable to Query content://com.android.badge/badge/
Unable to Query content://com.snapchat.android.media.fileprovider
Unable to Query content://com.teslacoilsw.notifier/unread_count/
Unable to Query content://com.snapchat.android.locationprovider/
Unable to Query content://com.snapchat.android.mapsagent.providers.apptracking/info/
Unable to Query content://com.snapchat.android.mapsagent.providers.apptracking/info/
Unable to Query content://com.snapchat.android.mapsagent.providers.apptracking/info
Unable to Query content://com.snapchat.android.provider/
Unable to Query content://com.snapchat.android.provider/
Unable to Query content://com.snapchat.android.provider/
Unable to Query content://com.snapchat.android.locationprovider
Unable to Query content://com.snapchat.android.CCInitProvider/
Unable to Query content://com.snapchat.android.CCInitProvider/
```

adb -s device name shell

```
| Contain Cont
```

ls -la

```
127|a7y181te:/ $ [5-1]
15: /.laft PortSiston Genied

15: /.laft P
```

Drozer Command Descriptions

Command

Description

run app.package.list -f <filter>
run app.package.list -f <filter>
run app.package.info -a <package>

Lists all installed applications.

Filters apps (e.g., diva, com.snapchat.android).

Provides package info.

Command Description

run app.package.manifest <package> Retrieves AndroidManifest.xml.
run app.package.attacksurface <package> Identifies exposed components.
run app.provider.info -a <package> Displays content provider info.
run scanner.provider.finduris -a <package> Finds URI paths vulnerable to attacks.

\$2. APKTool

Used to reverse engineer Android APKs.

wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/iBotPeaches/Apktool/master/scripts/linux/apktool chmod +x apktool sudo mv apktool /usr/local/bin/

wget https://bitbucket.org/iBotPeaches/apktool/downloads/apktool_2.9.3.jar

sudo mv apktool 2.9.3.jar /usr/local/bin/apktool.jar

Mobile Forensics:

A mobile forensic tool to extract data from Android devices.

Installation on Kali/Parrot Linux

Since both Kali and Parrot are debian-based, installation is the same. First let's update our Kali system (advisable) then we clone the repo from github using the git command

Now let's clone the repo by using the following command git clone https://github.com/den4uk/andriller.git

```
(kali⊕ kali)-[~]
$ sudo git clone https://github.com/den4uk/andriller.git
[sudo] password for kali:
Cloning into 'andriller'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 499, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (154/154), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (65/65), done.
remote: Total 499 (delta 83), reused 140 (delta 82), pack-reused 345
Receiving objects: 100% (499/499), 1.35 MiB | 388.00 KiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (283/283), done.
```

cloning the github repo

After cloning let's move into the directory

cd andriller

changing into the directory

We now need to setup permissions for the two files inside the directory using the command below

sudo chmod +x setup.py andriller-gui.py

(kali@ kali)-[~/andriller] \$ sudo chmod +x setup.py andriller-gui.py

Now we can run the setup & install andriller. To do that we run the following command on our terminal:

```
our terminal:
  pip install build
             -(kali⊗kali)-[~/andriller
$ pip install build
                  omality,
utting to user installation because normal site-packages is not writeable
irement already satisfied: build in /hnmm/kali/.local/lib/python2.7/site-packages (0.5.1)
irement already satisfied: build in /hnmm/kali/.local/lib/python2.7/site-packages (from build) (20.9)
irement already satisfied: importlib=metadata ≥0.22; python_version < 3.0° in /home/kali/.local/lib/python2.7/site-packages (from build) (2.1.3)
irement already satisfied: total ≥0.10° already python_version < 3.0° in /home/kali/.local/lib/python2.7/site-packages (from build) (3.10.2)
irement already satisfied: total ≥0.10° already satisfied: virtualeny ≥10.20° also python_version < 3° in /home/kali/.local/lib/python2.7/site-packages (from build) (20.15.1)
irement already satisfied: pop517 ≥0.9.1 in /home/kali/.local/lib/python2.7/site-packages (from build) (2.1.20)
irement already satisfied: pop517 ≥0.9.1 in /home/kali/.local/lib/python2.7/site-packages (from packaging ≥10.40 build) (2.4.7)
irement already satisfied: configurator≥3.5; python_version < 3° in /home/kali/.local/lib/python2.7/site-packages (from importlib-metadata≥0.22; python_version < 3°.0° abuild) (4.0°
irement already satisfied: configurator≥3.5; python_version < 3° in /home/kali/.local/lib/python2.7/site-packages (from importlib-metadata≥0.22; python_version < 3°.0° abuild) (4.0°)
         3.1)

Outpreent already satisfied; platforedress, ≥2 in /home/kall/.local/lib/python2.7/site-packages (from virtualenv≥20.0.35; python_version < "3"-build) (2.0.2)

Outpreent already satisfied; mistlibed, ≥0.3.1 in /home/kall/.local/lib/python2.7/site-packages (from virtualenv≥20.0.35; python_version < "3"-build) (2.0.3)

Outpreent already satisfied; six2, ≥3.6 in /home/kall/.local/lib/python2.7/site-packages (from virtualenv≥20.0.35; python_version < "3"-build) (3.3.9)

Outpreent already satisfied; scandir; python_version < "3.5" in /home/kall/.local/lib/python2.7/site-packages (from virtualenv≥20.0.35; python_version < "3"-build) (3.7.1)

Outpreent already satisfied; scandir; python_version < "3.5" in /home/kall/.local/lib/python2.7/site-packages (from pathilb2; python_version < "3"-build) (3.7.0)

Outpreent already satisfied; singledispatch; python_version < "3"-build) (3.7.0)

Outpreent already satisfied; singledispatch; python_version < "3.4" in /home/kall/.local/lib/python2.7/site-packages (from importlib-resources≥1.0; python_version < "3"-build) (3.7.0)
  sudo apt install python3-venv
     oython3-venv is already the newest version (3.13.3-1).

The following packages were automatically incisalled and are no longer required:

Libdapa_2.5-eninimal libpython3.12-stdlib python3-ajpy python3-pysnmp4 ruby-zeitwerk ruby3.1-dev

Libpython3.12-minimal libpython3.12t64 python3-pysnmi python3.12-tk ruby3.1 ruby3.1-doc

ssc 'sudo apt autorenove' to remove them.
   python3 -m venv venv
                                -(kali®kali)-[~/andriller]
           └─$ python3 -m venv venv
  source venv/bin/activate
                            -(kali⊕kali)-[~/andriller]
          source venv/bin/activate
  pip install build
      (venv)-(kali⊕kali)-[~/andriller]

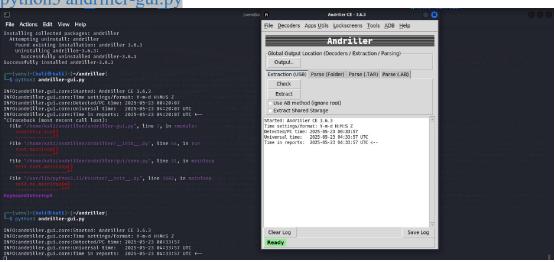
spip install build
      Requirement already satisfied: build in ./venv/lib/python3.13/site-packages (1.2.2.post1)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging≥19.1 in ./venv/lib/python3.13/site-packages (from build) (25.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pyproject_hooks in ./venv/lib/python3.13/site-packages (from build) (1.2.0)
    python -m build
    * Creating isolated environment: venv+pip...
* Installing packages in isolated environment:
- setuntools > 40.8.0
      - setuptouts 3 40-0.
Getting build dependencies for sdist...
/tmp/build-env-4f3gmrry/lib/python3.13/site-packages/setuptools/dist.py:759: SetuptoolsDeprecationWarning: License classifiers are deprecated.
                             Please consider removing the following classifiers in favor of a SPDX license expression:
    ::
solf_fisalize_license_expression()
munitag_ing_infe_
munitag_ing_infe_
munitag_ing_infe_
munitag_infe_
munitag_
muni
  sudo rm -rf andriller.egg-info
```

```
(venv)-(kali@kali)-[~/andriller]
$ sudo rm -rf andriller.egg-info
```

sudo chown -R \$USER:\$USER ~/andriller

```
-(venv)-(kali®kali)-[~/andriller]
                                            sudo chown -R $USER:$USER ~/andriller
pip install jinja2
                                                             /)-(kali®kali)-[~/andriller]
     Requirement already satisfied: jinja2 in ./venv/lib/python3.13/site-packages (2.11.3)
Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe≥0.23 in ./venv/lib/python3.13/site-packages (from jinja2) (2.0.1)
pip install -r requirements.txt
 Ignoring dataclasses: markers 'python,version = '3.6'' don't match your environment
Redulrement already statisfied: dateutils in ./venv/lib/python3.13/site-packages (from -r requirements.txt (line 1)) (0.6.12)
Redulrement already statisfied: javabobj-py3-04.3; in ./venv/lib/python3.13/site-packages (from -r requirements.txt (line 2)) (0.4.4)
Requirement already statisfied: javabobj-py3-04.3; in ./venv/lib/python3.13/site-packages (from -r requirements.txt (line 3)) (3.23.4)
Requirement already statisfied: python-dateutil in ./venv/lib/python3.13/site-packages (from -r requirements.txt (line 4)) (2.2.0-0.00000)
Requirement already statisfied: python-dateutil in ./venv/lib/python3.13/site-packages (from -r requirements.txt (line 6)) (2.2.0-0.00000)
Requirement already statisfied: substance 2.0-1; in ./venv/lib/python3.13/site-packages (from -r requirements.txt (line 6)) (2.0-0.1)
Requirement already statisfied: wapat-timeout-decorator—13.10 in ./venv/lib/python3.13/site-packages (from -r requirements.txt (line 7)) (2.0-0.1)
Requirement already statisfied: apatisfied: apat
 pip install .
             ocessing /nome/kali/andriller
Installing build dependencies ... done
Getting requirements to build wheel ... done
Getting requirements of the control of the
```

python3 andriller-gui.py

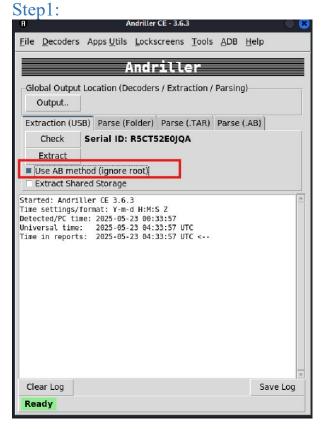


Now once you installed than reopened it.

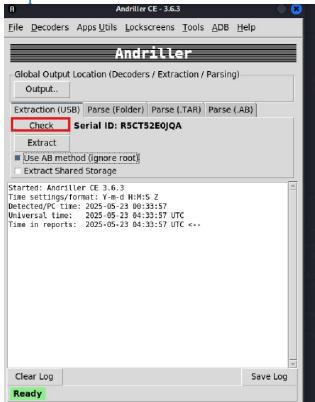
cd andriller python3 -m venv venv source venv/bin/activate

python3 andriller-gui.py

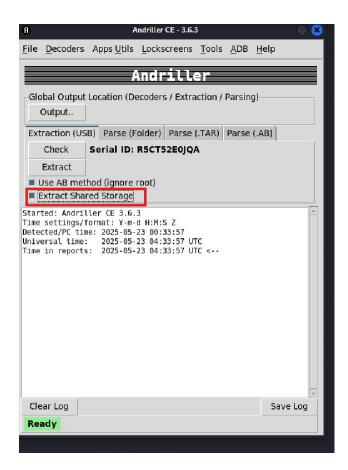
Now Steps



Step2:



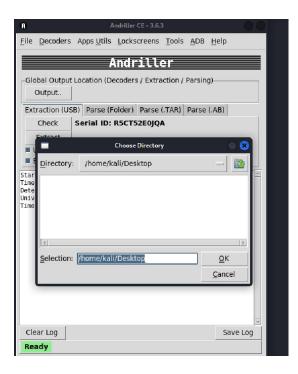
Step 3:



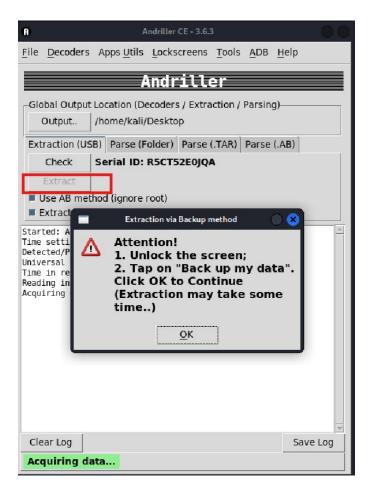
Step 4:



Step5: Select the output file location.

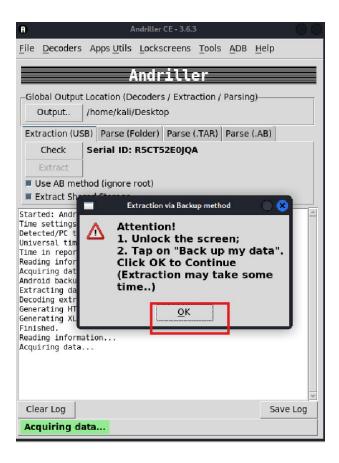


Step 6: After selecting the output file location press th extract button.



Step7:

In your phone click on backup my data than click ok on it.



Than in browser it display:



Sample Task: Android App Attack Surface Analysis

Task Overview:

Identify the exposed components and data leakage potential of a target Android application.

★ Tools Required:

- Android Device (with USB Debugging)
- Kali Linux (with Drozer installed)
- ADB enabled

Steps:

1. Connect Android device via USB and verify:

adb devices -l

2. Forward TCP port for Drozer communication:

adb forward tcp:31415 tcp:31415

3. Launch Drozer Console:

drozer console connect

4. List all packages:

run app.package.list

5. Identify the target app (e.g., Snapchat):

run app.package.list -f com.snapchat.android

6. Gather app info and attack surface:

run app.package.info -a com.snapchat.android run app.package.manifest com.snapchat.android run app.package.attacksurface com.snapchat.android

7. Scan for vulnerable URIs:

run scanner.provider.finduris -a com.snapchat.android

8. Analyze Results and Document Findings

Notes and Best Practices

- Always obtain legal authorization before conducting any pentesting.
- Use **virtual machines** (e.g., VirtualBox with USB pass-through).
- Maintain a **clean environment** by activating/deactivating virtual environments when switching projects.
- Use APKTool to inspect or decompile APKs for static analysis.

Final Output

Upon successful execution of the tools and commands, you will gain insights into:

- Installed applications
- AndroidManifest permissions

- Exported and unprotected components Vulnerable content providers Possible URI exposure

These insights can inform further attack simulations or defense mechanisms.