

Applied Cyber Security Industry Led-Course

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Lab 11: Andriod Penetration testing and Forensics

Availability:

 \bigcirc Monday to Friday: 9 AM – 5 PM (at CUST)

™ After 5 PM: Please drop a message instead of

calling.

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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.

 $\hfill\Box$ Tool Setup and Installation

1. Drozer

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

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

(kali@kall]-[*]

$ sudo python2 get-pip.py

DEPRECATION: Python 2.7 reached the end of its life on January 1st, 2020. Ple
ase upgrade your Python as Python 2.7 is no longer maintained.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 supp
ort 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

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Collecting pip<21.0
Downloading pip-20.3.4-py2.py3-none-any.whl (1.5 MB)
| 1.5 MB 687 kB/s
| 1.5 MB 687 kB/s
Collecting wheel
Downloading wheel-0.37.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl (35 kB)
Installing collected packages: pip, wheel
Successfully installed pip-20.3.4 wheel-0.37.1
```

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

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Domilosding incremental-24.7.2-py3-none-any.whl (28 kB)
Domilosding incremental
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pip install pyOpenSSL

```
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Downloading cryptography-44.0.3-cp39-abi3-manylinux_2_34_x86_64.whl.metadata (5.7 kB)

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Downloading pyOpenSSL-25.0.0-py3-none-any.whl (56 kB)

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Downloading pycparser-2.22-py3-none-any.whl (117 kB)

Installing collected packages: pycparser, cffi, cryptography, pyOpenSSL

Successfully installed cffi-1.17.1 cryptography-44.0.3 pyOpenSSL-25.0.0 pycparser-2.22
```

pip install protobuf

```
(venv)-(kali@kali)-[~]
pip install protobuf
Downloading 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
```

pip install service_identity

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—5 pip install service_identity

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Downloading service_identity-24.2.0-py3-none-any.whl (11 kB)

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Downloading pyasn1-modules-0.4.2-py3-none-any.whl (181 kB)

Installing collected packages: pyasn1, pyasn1-modules, service_identity-24.2.0

Successfully installed pyasn1-0.6.1 pyasn1-modules-0.4.2 service_identity-24.2.0
```

pip2.7 install setuptools

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ity, ting to user installation because normal site-packages is not writeable ting setuptools (loading setuptools -44.1.2-py2.py3-none-any.whl (583 kB) (583
```

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

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details about Python 2 support in pip can be found at https://pip.sypa.io/en/latest/development/release-process/#python-2-support pip 21.0 will remove support for this fun
        /drozer-2.4.4-py2-none-any.whl
yyaml %3.11
g PyYAML-5.4.1-cp27-cp27mu-manylinux1.x86.64.whl (574 kB)
    protobuf > 2.6.1
ing protobuf -3.17.3-cp27-cp27mu-mamylinux_2.5_x86_64.manylinux1_x86_64.mhl (1.0 MS)
1.0 MS 3.0 MS/s
               nssl≽16.2
OpenSSL-21.0.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl (55 kB)
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ng [Jagdress-Laggress] python_version | 31, zortoblef, enumå4-1:1.10 [Jaddress-1.0.23 pythoblef-3.17,3 pythopenssl-21.0.0 pyyaml-5.4.1 slx-1.17.0
ulty installed cryptography-3.3.2 drzer-2.4.4 enumå4-1:1.10 [Jaddress-1.0.23 pythoblef-3.17,3 pythopenssl-21.0.0 pyyaml-5.4.1 slx-1.17.0
```

drozer

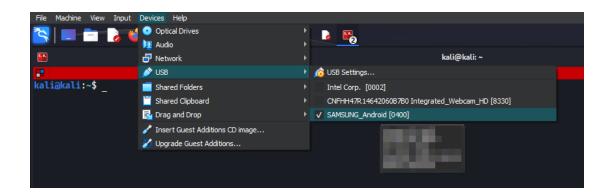
```
-(venv)-(kali⊗kali)-[~]
__$`drozer
usage: drozer [COMMAND]
Run 'drozer [COMMAND] --help' for more usage information.
Commands:
           console start the drozer Console
            module manage drozer modules
            server start a drozer Server
ssl manage drozer SSL key material
           exploit generate an exploit to deploy drozer agent create custom drozer Agents
           payload generate payloads to deploy drozer
```

First, We have to install the Drozer agent(drozer-agent.apk) 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)-[~]
$\frac{1}{2}$ adb devices -l
$\text{List of devices attached}$
$200\text{firstofices}$ device usb:1-1 product:a7y18ltejt model:SM_A750F device:a7y18lte transport_id:1
```

adb forward tcp:31415 tcp:31415

```
(kali@kali)-[~]
$\frac{1}{3}$ adb forward tcp:31416 tcp:31416
```

drozer console connect

```
(kali⊗kali)-[~]
  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 <https://pypi.python.org/pypi/service_identity> 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)
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drozer Console (v2.4.4)
dz>
```

run app.package.list -f diva

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

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```

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

```
d2> run app.package_sin0 -a com.snagchat.android

Replication (Label: Snagchat

Proces Name: com.snagchat.android

Version: 23.34.9.32

Day Earl (Snagchat)

Replication (Label: Snagchat)

Day Earl (Snagchat)

Replication (Label: Snagchat)

Replicat
```

run app.package.manifest com.snapchat.android

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.android.launcher3.cornermark.unreadbadge
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.media.fileprovider/
Unable to Query content://com.snapchat.android.media.fileprovider/
Unable to Query content://com.snapchat.android.mapsagent.providers.apptracking/info/
Unable to Query content://com.samsung.android.mapsagent.providers.apptracking/info/
Unable to Query content://com.sonymobile.home.resourceprovider/badge
Unable to Query content://com.snapchat.android.provider/
Unable to Query content://com.snapchat.android.locationprovider/
       No accessible content URIs found.
```

adb -s device name shell

ls -la

```
npex
uudit_filter_table
oin → /system/bin
uugreports → /data/user_de/e/com.android.shell/files/bugreports
achb
arrier
onfig
pefs

→ /sys/kernel/debug
debug_ramdisk
default.prop → system/etc/prop.default
  s
c → /system/etc
it.container.rc
it.environ.rc
it.rc
it.usb.configfs.rc
it.usb.rc
it.ygote32.rc
it.zygote64_32.rc
b
  oduct_services → /system/product_services
bliccert.pem
```

P Drozer Command Descriptions

Command

Description Lists all installed applications.

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

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

run app.package.info -a <package> Provides package info.

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/lin
ux/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

```
___(kali⊛ kali)-[~]

$ 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:

```
pip install build

Less that the control of the control of the bid one of the life as assets its 2008, always supposed your pulses as python 2.7 in an imager animalism. An install area unposed for python 2.7 in an imager animalism and the control of the control
```

pip install build

```
(venv)-(kali⊗kali)-[~/andriller]

pip 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

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

:\$ <u>sudo</u> rm -rf andriller.egg-info

```
(venv)-(kali@kali)-[~/andriller]

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

**Results of the control of the cont
```

pip install jinja2

```
(venv)-(kali⊕(ali)-[~/andriller]
spip install jinja2

Requirement already satisfied: jinja2 in ./venv/lib/python3.13/site-packages (2.11.3)

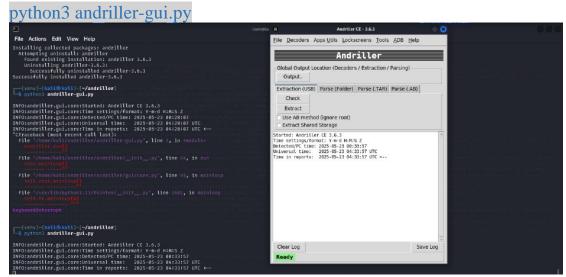
Requirement already satisfied: MarkupSafe≥0.23 in ./venv/lib/python3.13/site-packages (from jinja2) (2.0.1)
```

pip install -r requirements.txt

```
| Investigation | Control | Control
```

pip install.

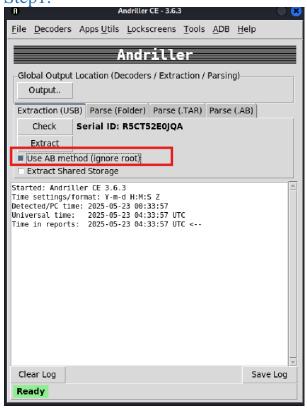
```
Processing /home/kall/andriller
Installing build dependencies ... done
Getting requirements to build wheal ... done
Getting requirement already satisfied dateutils in ./venv/lb/yython3.13/site-packages (from andriller=3.6.3) (0.6.12)
Requirement already satisfied dateutils in ./venv/lb/yython3.13/site-packages (from andriller=3.6.3) (0.4.4)
Requirement already satisfied ypton-dateutil in ./venv/lb/yython3.13/site-packages (from andriller=3.6.3) (2.9.4)
Requirement already satisfied system-dateutil in ./venv/lb/yython3.13/site-packages (from andriller=3.6.3) (2.9.4)
Requirement already satisfied starting to ... dependence of the starting of
```

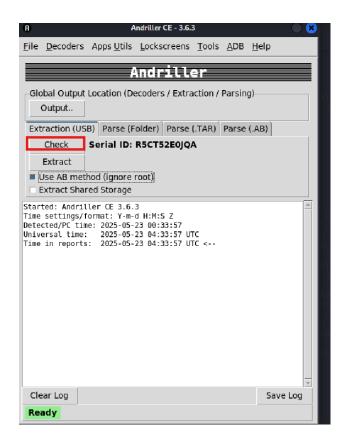


Now once you installed than reopened it.

cd andriller python3 -m venv venv source venv/bin/activate python3 andriller-gui.py

Now Steps Step1:

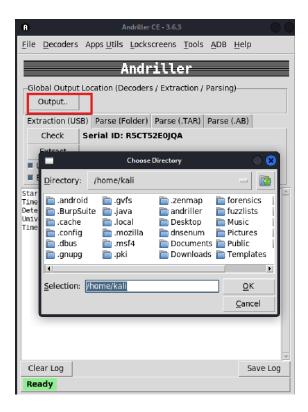




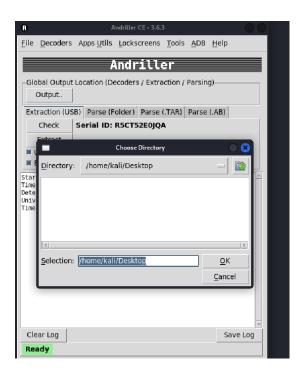
Step 3:



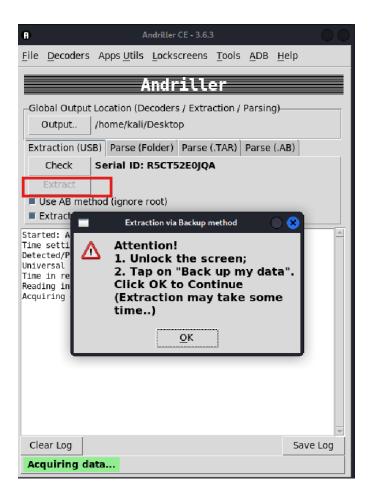
Step 4:



Step5: Select the output file location.

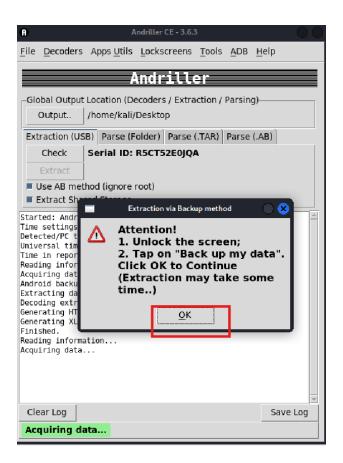


Step 6: After selecting the output file location press th extract button.



Step7:

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



Than in browser it display:

This report was generated using Andriller CE # (This field is editable in Preferences)



☐ 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.