

Mobile Phone Security



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Frida

Frida

Frida tools,

Basic commands

https://frida.re/docs

https://github.com/rortega/Frukah

- Frida is particularly useful for dynamic analysis on Android/iOS/Windows applications.
- It allows us to set up hooks on the target functions so that we can inspect/modify the parameters and return value.
- We can also alter the entire logic of the hooked function.
- This article shows the most useful code snippets for copy & paste to save time reading the lengthy documentation page.

Frida Tools

• Frida Cli: REPL interface, a tool aimed at rapid prototyping and easy debugging, for more Use Frida –h

```
# Connect Frida to an Android over USB and list running processes
$ frida-ps -U

# List running applications
$ frida-ps -Ua

# List installed applications
$ frida-ps -Uai

# Connect Frida to the specific device
$ frida-ps -D 0216027d1d6d3a05
```

Frida Tools

• frida-trace: frida-trace is a tool for dynamically Monitoring/tracing Method calls. It is useful for debugging method calls on every event in mobile application.

```
Syntaxt:
frida -j "class!method" -U <<application_package_name>>

Demo Usages :
frida -j "*com.example.demotest*!*" -U com.example.demotest

*com.example.demotest* : Matching fQCN(fully qualified class name) that match com.exmple.demotest and all methods in com.example.demotest Android Application.
```

https://frida.re/docs/frida-trace/

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Frida Tools

- frida-ps: This is a command-line tool for listing processes, which is very useful when interacting with a remote system.
- frida-discover: frida-discover is a tool for discovering internal functions in a program, which can then be traced by using frida-trace.
- frida-ls-devices: This is a command-line tool for listing attached devices, which is very useful when interacting with multiple devices.
- frida-kill: This is a command-line tool for killing processes.

Frida python binding

```
import frida, sys
ss = """
Java.perform(function () {
  // declare classes that are going to be used
  const System = Java.use('java.lang.System');
  const Log = Java.use("android.util.Log");
  const Exception = Java.use("java.lang.Exception");
   System.exit.implementation = function() {
console.log(Log.getStackTraceString(Exception.$new()));
  };
});
```

- Now, a class might have multiple methods and each of these methods have a specific purpose.
- For example, the onCreate() method defines the implementation of activity as soon as the activity is created (or launched).
- So, what is, we can hook this function and change the behaviour of the activity when it is created.
- For the demonstration purpose, I'll just print some custom text in my console as soon as the activity is called but the possibilities are limitless.
- Typically you won't have access to the source code, hence, what we'll do is extract the apk first and then decompile it to view source code.
- To pull the apk we'll first know it's the path and then pull it.

- adb shell pm path jakhar.aseem.diva
- adb pull /data/app/jakhar.aseem.divadxAm4hRxYY4VgIq2X5zU6w==/base.apk
- we'll decompile it using apktool and then use dex2jar to convert it in jar format, and finally use jd-gui to view the decompiled source code like below.
- Here is the MainActivity class decompiled.

```
🔝 MainActivity.class 🔀
 package jakhar.aseem.diva;
☐ import android.content.Context;
 import android.content.Intent;
 import android.os.Bundle;
 import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity;
 import android.support.v7.widget.Toolbar;
 import android.view.Menu;
 import android.view.MenuItem;
 import android.view.View;
 public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
   protected void onCreate(Bundle paramBundle) {
     super.onCreate(paramBundle);
     setContentView(2130968616);
     setSupportActionBar((Toolbar)findViewById(2131493015));
```

- Here we see the following things:
- We can see that onCreate has a Bundle parameter
- It's creating a view of the main page
- Now, below is an example of how to hook onCreate() method.

```
console.log("Script loaded!");
Java.perform(function(){
var mainapp = Java.use("jakhar.aseem.diva.MainActivity");
mainapp.onCreate.implementation = function(){
          console.log("My script called!");
       var ret =
       this.onCreate.overload("android.os.Bundle").call(this);
       };
         send("Hooks installed");
```

Explanation:

- 1. Any implementation of the hook is put inside perform(function(){ //<code>
- 2. The activity we want to hook (main activity) is put inside use("jakhar.aseem.diva.MainActivity"), and assign a variable to it. Here, mainapp
- 3. Now, onCreate.implementation sets a definition of the function.

- 4. Here, we can insert any code we cant to run in the onCreate method. I just inserted log function to output "My script called!" every time onCreate is called.
- 5. New variable ret calls this newly formed implementation function. overload method is used to add this code to the existing piece of code. Here, "os.Bundle" is input as a parameter since in the original function a bundle object is used.
- 6. Finally, the call method is used to call the current method using "this" pointer.

7. send() function outputs the text in double-quotes on the current frida command line.

To launch this script we type in the following command:

frida -U -l mainactivityhook.js -f jakhar.aseem.diva

As you can see now, the hook is successfully installed, activity launches and our custom output is now displayed and the hook is successfully installed

- Unlike the onCreate method that is present in the native libraries, some methods are custom created.
- For example, if you inspect the code of diva, you'll see a function startChallenge() that is launching challenges in the application.
- I'm not putting the code in here but you can refer to the decompiled code in the above step.
- Now, we'll observe that startChallenge is launching activities present in the project.

- And since it is launching an activity, it has an "android.view.VIEW" argument passed in its code.
- Now in the code below, every time a user hits a button to start any challenge, we'll just force him to call our hook and our defined output would be displayed (that is MainActivity.startChallenge() is now started).
- Needless to say, we can change this by any implementation we want.

```
console.log("Hooked startChallenge() function");
Java.perform(function(){
var newstart = Java.use("jakhar.aseem.diva.MainActivity");
newstart.startChallenge.overload("android.view.View").impleme
ntation = function(v)
        //enter any implementation of startChallenge you want
        //for demo I'm just sending an alert on frida console
        send("MainActivity.startChallenge() is now started");
        var ret =
this.startChallenge.overload("android.view.View").call(this);
          };
```

• To call this script, without having to input %resume this time, we can type in the command with —no-pause filter:

frida -U -l main_startchallenge.js -f jakhar.aseem.diva

 And sure enough, every time a button is pressed, our custom input is displayed.

- We can also tamper the exit method in android just like we tampered on Create method.
- Here, I'm using a demonstration application that I custom coded.
- It has a button that is performing an exit function. You can see a sample screenshot below:

- Now, here we see the exit button. As the name states, on pressing it, application exits.
- We create a hook down below that will stop the exit. Here, "java.lang.System" is the package that has exit function and so we'll overload it using "sysexit.exit.overload().implementation."
- Now, whenever a user clicks on exit, our send method will be called and exit will be stopped.

```
console.log("Hooking on exit function");
Java.perform(function(){
var sysexit = Java.use("java.lang.System");
sysexit.exit.overload("int").implementation = function(var_0)
     send("I've stopped java.lang.System.exit() now!");
       };
});
```

- Let's fire this script up and sure enough, we can see that the process is not terminated when the exit button is clicked.
- If it had been terminated frida must have thrown a process terminated error and closed the console.

frida -U -l avoidexit.js -f com.example.harshitrajpal --no-pause

Hooking return value

- We have hooked methods till now, but a return variable can also be hooked and its output be tampered with.
- In the application that I custom coded which is mentioned above, there is a simple program to display output of 10 and 50.
- We'll hook this return value and output 100. The code to do this is pretty straightforward:

Hooking return value

```
console.log("Hook for implementation of method");
Java.perform(function myFunc() {
       var myClass =
Java.use("com.example.harshitrajpal.MainActivity");
myClass.returnValue.implementation = function()
              //we will manipulate the return value here
              var ret = 100;
              return ret;
```

Hooking return value

- Let's first run the program without loading our hook. We can see that the program outputs 60 which is the correct answer.
- Now, we'll fire up our script and see what changes happen in the application now.

frida -U -l retValueHook.js -f com.example.harshitrajpal --no-pause

Frida Api

Java.available:

This api is used to check Frida running on android or not. It is to check if you are actually running on Android. For example, you could create 1 SSL bypassing script that first checks if you're on Android or iOS, and act accordingly .It specify whether the current process has the a Java VM loaded, i.e. Dalvik or ART return boolean (true or false)

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Frida Api

Java.androidVersion: This Api return the android version of device that we are using.

Java.enumerateLoadedClasses(callback): This API enumerates classes where object specifying onMatch(name, handle): called for each loaded class with a name that may be passed to use() to get a JavaScript wrapper. onComplete(): called when all classes have been enumerated



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