

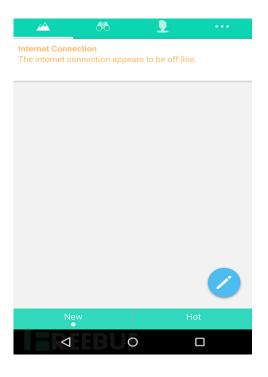
本文主要对安卓平台上的匿名社交媒体应用Yik Yak进行逆向分析,在分析的过程中发现该APP用到了代码混淆、字符串混淆、防签名篡改校验等技术,最后通过整个分析过程总结了APP分析的流程和方法。

## 0×01 Yik Yak介绍

每隔一段时间,我就会遇到一个实现了一些加固技术的APP,从而使逆向更加有趣。最近,当我尝试为<u>Yik Yak</u>代理API 请求时,就遇到了这种情况。其中,Yik Yak是一款流行的专用于移动平台的社交媒体应用,它允许半径为5英里(通常是大学校园)之内的半匿名用户之间进行交流。

在执行self-MITM攻击时打开应用程序,能够有效地杀掉所有API通信,通常来说是SSL pinning的一个指标。





## 0×02 混淆措施

在反编译该APK文件且检查Java源代码后,很明显地发现该APP的开发人员还使用了一种混淆工具来优化/保护他们的构建。这里有一个示例方法:

```
public int hashCode() {
            if (e == null) {
             i1 = 0;
            } else {
             i1 = e.hashCode();
            12 = f;
            i3 = g;
            if (h) {
             c1 = ' \setminus u04CF';
            } else {
              c1 = ' \setminus u04D5';
            }
            j3 = fs.a(i);
            if (j == null) {
              j1 = 0;
            } else {
                j1 = j. hashCode();
            k3 = Arrays.hashCode(k);
```

```
13 = Arrays. hashCode(1);
             i4 = Arrays. hashCode (m);
             if (n == null) {
                  k1 = 0:
            } else {
                  k1 = n. hashCode();
            if (o == null) {
                11 = 0;
            } else {
                  11 = o. hashCode();
            }
             j4 = (int) (p \hat{p} >>> 32);
            if (q != null) {
                  i2 = q. hashCode();
            return ((((((11 + (k1 + (((j1 + (((i1 + ((j2 + 52)))))))))))
7) * 31 + k2) * 31) * 31 + 12) * 31 + i3) * 31) * 31 + j3) * 3
1) * 31 + k3) * 31 + 13) * 31 + i4) * 31) * 31 + j4) * 3
1 + i2 * 31 + Arrays.hashCode(r) * 31 + s * 31 + fs.a(t) * 3
1 + b():
```

注意,变量、类和方法名已经从原始的友好的形式进行了重命名。随着我查看更多的代码,发现它也似乎还进行了字符串常量混淆操作,这种特性存在于<u>DexGuard</u>等第三方工具中。通常来说,虽然代码混淆是一个很好的习惯,但它只能通过使代码变得难以阅读,从而能够放缓攻击者的逆向进度。根据我的经验,混淆也能使Java反编译结果变得不可靠,所以我大多时候会在smali层面进行分析。

# 0×03 搜索字符串

接下来,我开始对smali源文件执行grep操作,以搜索与常见SSL pinning实现相关的字符串。很快,我找到了自认为是pinning校验的代码:

```
.line 153
       iget-object v0, p0, LCG;->e:Ljava/util/Set;
       aget-object v1, p1, v2
       invoke-interface {v0, v1}, Ljava/util/Set;->contains(Ljava/lang/Object;)Z
       move-result v0
       if-eqz v0, :cond 0
       .line 163
       :goto_0
       return-void
       .line 160
       :cond 0
       invoke-direct {p0, p1, p2}, LCG; ->a([Ljava/security/cert/X509Certificate;Ljav
a/lang/String;) V
       .line 161
       invoke-direct {p0, p1}, LCG;->a([Ljava/security/cert/X509Certificate;)V
       .line 162
       iget-object v0, p0, LCG;->e:Ljava/util/Set;
       aget-object v1, p1, v2
       invoke-interface {v0, v1}, Ljava/util/Set;->add(Ljava/lang/Object;)Z
       goto :goto_0
.end method
```

通过编辑上面的方法直接返回void,我绕过了此方法。但在构建、签名,并安装了这个新的APK后,我得到了与上面相同的"网络连接(Internet Connection)"错误。在以不同的编辑/构建方式尝试多次,且每次都得到相同的结构之后,我开始怀疑Yik Yak使用了一些篡改检测逻辑(一种包签名验证),以此来防止自己被他人逆向分析。于是,我安装了一个未修改但经过重签名的APK,仍然出现相

## 0x04 搜索决策点

为了绕过篡改检测,我改变了焦点并开始搜索它的决策点。在安卓中,开发人员可以通过以下方式使用PackageManager类访问包签名:

```
PackageManager pm = context.getPackageManager();
String packageName = context.getPackageName();
Signature[] sigs = pm.getPackageInfo(packageName, PackageManager.GET_SIGNATURES).signatures;
```

因为签名是作为android.content.pm.Signature的实例返回的,所以我搜索了代码并发现下面的方法:

```
public static Signature[] a(Context context)
              if (context != null) goto _L2; else goto _L1
L1:
              PackageManager packagemanager;
              return null:
_L2:
              if ((packagemanager = context.getPackageManager()) == null) got
o _L1; else goto L3
_L3:
              try
                      context = packagemanager.getPackageInfo(context.getPackageNam
e(), 64);
              }
              // Misplaced declaration of an exception variable
              catch (Context context)
                      context.printStackTrace();
                      return null;
              if (context == null) goto L1; else goto L4
L4:
```

```
context = ((PackageInfo) (context)).signatures;
return context;
}
```

很显然,这个方法用作一个包装器来获取当前构建的签名。注意,在第12行,值64正确匹配了<u>PackageInfo.GET SIGNATURES</u>的常量值。搜索这个类的使用后,得到了下面的几个结果:

```
user@rw:/var/www/yikyak/smali$ grep -r "Ab;"
sb.smali: invoke-static {v1}, LAb;->a(Landroid/content/Context;)[Landroid/content/pm/Signature;
Ab.smali:.class public LAb;
sk.smali: invoke-static {v1}, LAb;->a(Landroid/content/Context;)[Landroid/content/pm/Signature;
sk.smali: invoke-static {v3}, LAb;->b(Landroid/content/Context;)Z
sk.smali: invoke-static {v3}, LAb;->a(Landroid/content/Context;)[Landroid/content/pm/Signature;
user@rw:/var/www/yikyak/smali$
```

#### 0×05 提取签名

我没有试图解决多决策点,而是决定通过修改上述方法返回官方Yik Yak构建的签名,以此来欺骗包签名。为了做到这一点,我需要知道应用程序正在寻找的签名。在上述结果中,我简要地搜索了一下那些代码,但是并没有发现硬编码签名(可能是由于混淆)。我没有进一步搜索(或调试)代码,而是跑了一个脚本,该脚本会从一个给定的APK中提取签名:

```
user@rw:/var/www/yikyak/tools/GetAndroidSig$ javac *.java
user@rw:/var/www/yikyak/tools/GetAndroidSig$ jar -cvfe GetAndroidSig.jar Main .
added manifest
adding: Main.class(in = 4673) (out= 2596)(deflated 44%)
adding: Main.java(in = 4500) (out= 1488)(deflated 66%)
adding: yikyak_orig.apk(in = 21105312) (out= <mark>19776095)(deflated 6%)</mark>
user@rw:/var/www/yikyak/tools/GetAndroidSig$ java -jar GetAndroidSig.jar yikyak_orig.apk
yikyak_orig.apk
Cert#: 0 Type:X.509
Public key: Sun RSA public key, 1024 bits
modulus: 10103203901865082816823953191073857973535290209094393172653591163532697134045433266734561756838618498
267622799345907120122538559857571824314769548331774654273201039243734986502333945382020166046138863591729998268
545516708599816618372987203616660912829946673744520520057889142517681295001929282944121555457527
public exponent: 65537
lash code: 1465535706 / 0x575a4cda
o char: 3082019d30820106a003020102020452ab687f300d06092a864886f70d010105050030123110300e0603550403130777696c6c6
9616d3020170d3133313231333230303531395a180f32313133313131393230303531395a30123110300e0603550403130777696c6c69616
d30819f300d06092a864886f70d010101050003818d00308189028181008fdfd8a1c6319b8d45445dc9c28a89600062dd00ad14c5ee3fac8
d4812d5dfa3a5c6e534f242d5e91d6acb1807d618d44731973c4f69c328b6b755962810ed2cf8ff19fa5c6de40a34be5e92c6686e772fa86
4784e74144465272c260f877395df37b897e8147bbcdce15b8f11ee125c82bf9d2de9beb92056edea6f301d15f70203010001300d06092a8
54886f70d0101050500038181000a2f44f1a8d78b4d1965f0e60f9ef10826827ae131e6c4a3f976fc85f36f94578a698f904fd0a37a690f3
dd338c16c3e408d77670543bb5b022d7c1bc86a0574e3e593092f1e06de141f04f6a68d78dbc5aa36f0a82062ecb03c1e7285a55b5ccfea5
3c193572d8d7542ca7a31748aabc7edff7990048a11ae5ef090074c9b25
ser@rw:/var/www/vikvak/tools/GetAndroidSig$
```

### 0×06 绕过签名校验

在得到期待的签名后, 我修改了上述smali方法, 让它直接返回该签名:

```
.method public static a(Landroid/content/Context;)[Landroid/content/pm/Signature;
    .locals 4

.prologue
    const/4 v0, 0x0
```

```
.line 11
.local v0, "fake":Ljava/lang/String:
const/4 v2, 0x1

new-array v1, v2, [Landroid/content/pm/Signature;

const/4 v2, 0x0

new-instance v3, Landroid/content/pm/Signature;

invoke-direct {v3, v0}, Landroid/content/pm/Signature;-><init>(Ljava/lang/String;)V

aput-object v3, v1, v2

.line 13
.local v1, "sig":[Landroid/content/pm/Signature;
return-object v1
.end method
```

#### 这是Java中相同的代码:

```
public static Signature[] a(Context context)
{
    String fake = "3082019d30820106a003020102020452ab687f300d06092a864886f70d01010
5050030123110300e0603550403130777696c6c69616d3020170d3133313231333230303531395a180f323131
33313131393230303531395a30123110300e0603550403130777696c6c69616d30819f300d06092a864886f70
```

 $\label{eq:doi:0101050003818d00308189028181008fdfd8a1c6319b8d45445dc9c28a89600062dd00ad14c5ee3fac8d48\\ 12d5dfa3a5c6e534f242d5e91d6acb1807d618d44731973c4f69c328b6b755962810ed2cf8ff19fa5c6de40a3\\ 4be5e92c6686e772fa864784e74144465272c260f877395df37b897e8147bbcdce15b8f11ee125c82bf9d2de9\\ beb92056edea6f301d15f70203010001300d06092a864886f70d0101050500038181000a2f44f1a8d78b4d196\\ 5f0e60f9ef10826827ae131e6c4a3f976fc85f36f94578a698f904fd0a37a690f3dd338c16c3e408d77670543\\ bb5b022d7c1bc86a0574e3e593092f1e06de141f04f6a68d78dbc5aa36f0a82062ecb03c1e7285a55b5ccfea5\\ 8c193572d8d7542ca7a31748aabc7edff7990048a11ae5ef090074c9b25";$ 

```
Signature[] sig = new Signature[]{new Signature(fake)};
return sig;
}
```

现在,我已经绕过了包签名检查,于是安装新的构建以进行测试。不幸的是,出现了同样的错误。因为这可能是因为我错过了一些额外的pinning代码,所以我再一次搜索了整个源码,最终发现这个方法:

```
public void a(String s, List list)
              List list1;
              boolean flag:
              flag = false;
              list1 = (List)b.get(s);
              if (list1 != null) goto L2; else goto L1
L1:
              return;
L2:
              int 1 = list.size();
              int i = 0;
label0:
              do
label1:
                            if (i >= 1)
                                    break label1;
```

```
(11Stl. contains (a ((\lambda ouycertificate) 11st. get (1))))
                              {
                                     break label0;
                             }
                             i++;
              } while (true);
              if (true) goto L1; else goto L3
_L3:
              StringBuilder stringbuilder = (new StringBuilder()).append("Certifica
te pinning failure!").append("\n Peer certificate chain:");
               int i1 = list.size();
               for (int j = 0; j < i1; j++)
                      X509Certificate x509certificate = (X509Certificate)list.ge
t(j);
                      stringbuilder.append("\n").append(a(((Certificate) (x509
certificate)))).append(": ").append(x509certificate.getSubjectDN().getName());
              stringbuilder.append("\n Pinned certificates for ").append(s).appen
d(":");
              i1 = list1.size();
               for (int k = ((flag) ? 1 : 0); k < i1; k++)
                      s = (Dx) list1. get(k);
                      stringbuilder.append("\n shal/").append(s.b());
               throw new SSLPeerUnverifiedException(stringbuilder.toString());
```

### 通过 "return-void" 绕过这个方法使得pinning实现被禁用,从而我能够成功地代理APP的API请求。

```
GET https://notify.yikyakapi.net/api/getAllForUser/***REMOVED*** HTTP/1.1

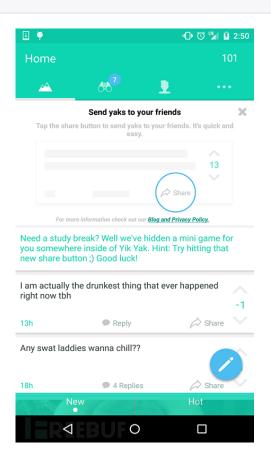
Host: notify.yikyakapi.net

Connection: Keep-Alive

Accept-Encoding: gzip
```

Cookie: \_\_cfduid=\*\*\*REMOVED\*\*\*

User-Agent: Dalvik/2.1.0 (Linux; U; Android 5.1.1; Nexus 6 Build/LMY48M) 3.0



## 0×07 总结

在信息安全的世界中,充满了公司糟糕地处理软件安全的例子,但是可以明显地看到,像Yik Yak这样的公司还是一直在努力提高软件的安全性的,至少在安卓APP方面是这样。

\*参考来源:<u>randywestergren</u>,FB小编JackFree编译,转载请注明来自FreeBuf黑客与极客(FreeB uf.com)