一、前言

methodID问题是Unidbg 补JAVA环境中最糟糕的问题,毫不夸张的说,有效利用它可以挡住50%的Unidbg使用者。

二、描述和实现

以 *CallObjectMethod* 为例,可用于调用一个返回*object*的实例方法,最后一个参数是可变参数,对应于 所调用方法的参数。

```
NativeType Call<type>Method(JNIEnv *env, jobject obj, jmethodID methodID, ...);
```

需要实例+方法ID+参数列表,我写一个简单的demo表达这个逻辑

MainActivity.java

```
package com.example.getmethodid;
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.widget.TextView;
import com.example.getmethodid.databinding.ActivityMainBinding;
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
   // Used to load the 'getmethodid' library on application startup.
    static {
        System.loadLibrary("getmethodid");
   }
    private ActivityMainBinding binding;
   @override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        binding = ActivityMainBinding.inflate(getLayoutInflater());
        setContentView(binding.getRoot());
        // Example of a call to a native method
        TextView tv = binding.sampleText;
        tv.setText(stringFromJNI());
   }
     * A native method that is implemented by the 'getmethodid' native library,
     * which is packaged with this application.
    */
    public native String stringFromJNI();
```

```
public String getName() {
    return "lilac";
}
```

native-lib.cpp

接下来看Unidbg是如何处理这个问题的

```
package com.antiUnidbg;
import com.github.unidbg.AndroidEmulator;
import com.github.unidbg.Module;
import com.github.unidbg.linux.android.AndroidEmulatorBuilder;
import com.github.unidbg.linux.android.AndroidResolver;
import com.github.unidbg.linux.android.dvm.*;
import com.github.unidbg.memory.Memory;
import java.io.File;
public class showMethod extends AbstractJni {
    private final AndroidEmulator emulator;
    private final VM vm;
    private final Module module;
    showMethod() {
        emulator = AndroidEmulatorBuilder
                .for32Bit()
                .build();
        final Memory memory = emulator.getMemory();
        memory.setLibraryResolver(new AndroidResolver(23));
        vm = emulator.createDalvikVM(new File("unidbg-
android/src/test/resources/methodproblem/app-debug.apk"));
        vm.setJni(this);
        DalvikModule dm = vm.loadLibrary(new File("unidbg-
android/src/test/resources/methodproblem/libgetmethodid.so"), true);
        module = dm.getModule();
        vm.setVerbose(true); // 打印日志
```

```
// 添加类到《不存在的类列表》
       vm.addNotFoundClass("my/fake/class");
   }:
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       showMethod demo = new showMethod();
       demo.call();
   }
   public void call(){
       DvmClass dvmClass =
vm.resolveClass("com/example/getmethodid/MainActivity");
       String methodSign = "stringFromJNI()Ljava/lang/String;";
       DvmObject<?> dvmObject = dvmClass.newObject(null);
       StringObject obj = dvmObject.callJniMethodObject(emulator, methodSign);
       System.out.println(obj);
   }
}
```

运行

按照提示补上对应方法

```
@Override
public DvmObject<?> callobjectMethodV(BaseVM vm, DvmObject<?> dvmObject, String
signature, VaList vaList) {
    switch (signature){
        case "com/example/getmethodid/MainActivity-
>getName()Ljava/lang/String;":{
            return new StringObject(vm, "lilac");
        }
    }
    return super.callobjectMethodV(vm, dvmObject, signature, vaList);
}
```

```
Run: showMethod ×

c:\Users\last33552\.jdks\openjdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe ...

find native function Java_com_example_getmethodid_MainActivity_stringFromJNI => RX@8x40808939[libgetmethodid.so]8x939

JNIEnv->GetMethodID(com/example/getmethodid/MainActivity.getMane()Ljava/lang/String;) => 0x15d46143 was called from RX@8x40808997[libgetmethodid.so]8x9d7

JNIEnv->CallObjectMethodV(com.example.getmethodid.MainActivity069379752, getName() => "lilac") was called from RX@8x4080802b[libgetmethodid.so]8xa2b

JNIEnv->GetStringUff(hars("lilac") was called from RX@8x40808033[libgetmethodid.so]8xa93

JNIEnv->NewStringUff("lilac") was called from RX@8x40808033[libgetmethodid.so]8xa93

"lilac"
```

一切都很顺利,没有问题就要制造问题?下面我们可能会显得跑题,但一切都围绕着一个主旨——Unidbg对进程的JAVA世界一无所知。

看一下 GetMethodID 的官方文档

jmethodID GetMethodID(JNIEnv *env, jclass clazz,const char *name, const char *sig);

Returns the method ID for an instance (nonstatic) method of a class or interface. The method may be defined in one of the clazz's superclasses and inherited by clazz. The method is determined by its name and signature.

返回类或接口的实例(非静态)方法的方法ID。该方法可以在clazz的一个父类中定义,并由clazz继承。方法由其名称和签名决定。

GetMethodID() causes an uninitialized class to be initialized.

GetMethodID()会给未初始化的类做初始化。

一共两段话,可以构造许多甜蜜陷阱了,这篇文章里,我们关注第一段,第二段我们放到下篇里。首先 我们考虑,子类调用父类方法的情况

MainActivity.java

```
package com.example.getmethodidexample0;
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.util.Log;
import android.widget.TextView;
import com.example.getmethodidexampleO.databinding.ActivityMainBinding;
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
   // Used to load the 'getmethodidexample0' library on application startup.
    static {
        System.loadLibrary("getmethodidexample0");
    private ActivityMainBinding binding;
   @override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        binding = ActivityMainBinding.inflate(getLayoutInflater());
        setContentView(binding.getRoot());
       TextView tv = binding.sampleText;
        tv.setText(stringFromJNI());
    public native String stringFromJNI();
}
```

```
package com.example.getmethodidexample0;

public class Phone {
    public String getPrice() {
        return "价格不清楚";
    }

    public String type() {
        return "手机";
    }
}
```

XiaoMi.java

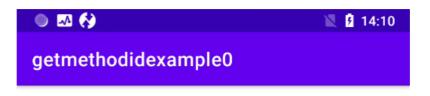
```
package com.example.getmethodidexample0;

public class XiaoMi extends Phone{

    @override
    public String getPrice(){
        return "1999";
    }
}
```

接下来我们在Native中初始化一个XiaoMi实例,调用type方法。

```
#include <jni.h>
#include <string>
extern "C" JNIEXPORT jstring JNICALL
Java_com_example_getmethodidexample0_MainActivity_stringFromJNI(
        JNIEnv* env,
        jobject /* this */) {
    jclass xiaomi_clz = env-
>FindClass("com/example/getmethodidexample0/XiaoMi");
    jmethodID init = env->GetMethodID(xiaomi_clz, "<init>", "()v");
    jobject xiaomiObject = env->NewObject(xiaomi_clz, init);
    jmethodID type = env->GetMethodID(xiaomi_clz, "type", "
()Ljava/lang/String;");
    auto j_type = (jstring)env->CallObjectMethod(xiaomiObject, type);
    const char* c_type = env->GetStringUTFChars(j_type, nullptr);
   return env->NewStringUTF(c_type);
}
```



手机



接下来Unidbg模拟执行

getmethodidexample1.java

```
import com.github.unidbg.AndroidEmulator;
import com.github.unidbg.Module;
import com.github.unidbg.linux.android.AndroidEmulatorBuilder;
import com.github.unidbg.linux.android.AndroidResolver;
import com.github.unidbg.linux.android.dvm.*;
import com.github.unidbg.memory.Memory;
import java.io.File;

public class getmethodidexample1 extends AbstractJni {
```

```
private final AndroidEmulator emulator;
    private final VM vm;
    private final Module module;
    getmethodidexample1() {
        emulator = AndroidEmulatorBuilder
                .for32Bit()
                .build():
        final Memory memory = emulator.getMemory();
        memory.setLibraryResolver(new AndroidResolver(23));
        vm = emulator.createDalvikVM(new File("unidbg-
android/src/test/resources/getmethodidexample1/app-debug.apk"));
        vm.setJni(this);
        DalvikModule dm = vm.loadLibrary(new File("unidbg-
android/src/test/resources/getmethodidexample1/libgetmethodidexample0.so"),
        module = dm.getModule();
        vm.setVerbose(true); // 打印日志
   };
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        getmethodidexample1 demo = new getmethodidexample1();
        demo.call();
    public void call(){
        DvmClass dvmClass =
vm.resolveClass("com/example/getmethodidexampleO/MainActivity");
        String methodSign = "stringFromJNI()Ljava/lang/String;";
        DvmObject<?> dvmObject = dvmClass.newObject(null);
        StringObject obj = dvmObject.callJniMethodObject(emulator, methodSign);
        System.out.println(obj);
    }
}
```

运行

```
C:\Users\13592\.jdks\openjdk-16.8.2\bin\java.exe ...
Find native function Java_com_example_getmethodidexample0_MainActivity_stringFromJNI > RX@8x480809995[libgetmethodidexample0.so]8x995

JNEIN-v-F-indClass(com/example/getmethodidexample0/MainActivity_stringFromJNI > RX@8x48080995[libgetmethodidexample0.so]8x95

JNEIN-v-SetHondOlf(com/example/getmethodidexample0/MainActivity_stringFromJNI > RX@8x48080895[libgetmethodidexample0.so]8x85

JNEIN-v-SetHondOlf(com/example/getmethodidexample0/MainActivity_stringFromJNI > RX@8x48080895[libgetmethodidexample0.so]8x85

JNEIN-v-SetHondOlf(com/example/getmethodidexample0/MainActivity_stringFromJNI > RX@8x48080895[libgetmethodidexample0.so]8x85]

JNEIN-v-SetHondOlf(com/example/getmethodidexample0/MainActivity_stringFromJNI > RX@8x480808975[libgetmethodidexample0.so]8x85]

JNEIN-v-SetHondOlf(com/example/getmethodidexample0/MainActivity_stringFromJNI > RX@8x480808975[libgetmethodidexample0.so]8x85]

JNEIN-v-SetHondOlf(com/example0/mainActivity_stringFromJNI > RX@8x480808975[libgetmethodidexample0.so]8x85]

At com_github.unidpg.linux.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.android.dvm.a
```

看起来一切顺利,补 com/example/getmethodidexample0/XiaoMi-><init>()V 实现即可,但实际上已经出了大问题。

```
#include <jni.h>
#include <string>
#include <android/log.h>
#define TAG "lilac"
// 定义info信息
#define LOGI(...) __android_log_print(ANDROID_LOG_INFO,TAG,__VA_ARGS__)
extern "C" JNIEXPORT jstring JNICALL
Java_com_example_getmethodidexample0_MainActivity_stringFromJNI(
        JNIEnv* env,
        jobject /* this */) {
    jclass xiaomi_clz = env-
>FindClass("com/example/getmethodidexample0/XiaoMi");
    jmethodID methodID1 = env->GetMethodID(xiaomi_clz, "type", "
()Ljava/lang/String;");
    jclass phone_clz = env->FindClass("com/example/getmethodidexample0/Phone");
    jmethodID methodID2 = env->GetMethodID(phone_clz, "type", "
()Ljava/lang/String;");
    LOGI("MethodID1:0x%08X", methodID1);
    LOGI("MethodID2:0x%08X", methodID2);
    return env->NewStringUTF("");
}
```

分别通过xiaomi与phone类获取type方法ID,并打印。因为xiaomi的type方法本就继承自phone,所以ID一致(因为xiaomi获取的就是phone的type方法嘛)。

```
Logcat

LogCat
```

在Unidbg中呢,我想结果应该不言而喻了,Unidbg对进程的JAVA世界一无所知,它不知道XiaoMi的type方法继承自父类Phone,而以为是两个不同类的不同方法,那么方法ID自然不同,在Unidbg中验证一下

```
package com.antiUnidbg;

import com.github.unidbg.AndroidEmulator;
import com.github.unidbg.Module;
import com.github.unidbg.linux.android.AndroidEmulatorBuilder;
import com.github.unidbg.linux.android.AndroidResolver;
import com.github.unidbg.linux.android.dvm.*;
import com.github.unidbg.memory.Memory;

import java.io.File;

public class getmethodidexample1 extends AbstractJni {
    private final AndroidEmulator emulator;
    private final VM vm;
    private final Module module;
```

```
getmethodidexample1() {
        emulator = AndroidEmulatorBuilder
                .for32Bit()
                .build();
        final Memory memory = emulator.getMemory();
        memory.setLibraryResolver(new AndroidResolver(23));
        vm = emulator.createDalvikVM(new File("unidbg-
android/src/test/resources/getmethodidexample2/app-debug.apk"));
        vm.setJni(this);
        DalvikModule dm = vm.loadLibrary(new File("unidbg-
android/src/test/resources/getmethodidexample2/libgetmethodidexample0.so"),
true);
        module = dm.getModule();
        vm.setVerbose(true); // 打印日志
   };
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        getmethodidexample1 demo = new getmethodidexample1();
        demo.call();
   }
    public void call(){
       DvmClass dvmClass =
vm.resolveClass("com/example/getmethodidexampleO/MainActivity");
        String methodSign = "stringFromJNI()Ljava/lang/String;";
        DvmObject<?> dvmObject = dvmClass.newObject(null);
        StringObject obj = dvmObject.callJniMethodObject(emulator, methodSign);
        System.out.println(obj);
   }
}
```

```
Run: getmethodidexample1 ×

C:\Users\13352\.jdks\openjdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe ...

Find native function Java_com_example_getmethodidexample0_MainActivity_stringFromJNI => RX@0x400008b9[libgetmethodidexample0.so]0x8b9

JNIEnv->FindClass(com/example/getmethodidexample0/XiaoHi) was called from RX@0x4000097b[libgetmethodidexample0.so]0x97b

JNIEnv->FindClass(com/example/getmethodidexample0/XiaoHi) type()java/lang/string;) => 0x97284f5b was called from RX@0x4000097ab[libgetmethodidexample0.so]0x97b

JNIEnv->FindClass(com/example/getmethodidexample0/Phone) was called from RX@0x4000097b[libgetmethodidexample0.so]0x97b

JNIEnv->FindClass(com/example/getmethodidexample0/Phone) was called from RX@0x4000097b[libgetmethodidexample0.so]0x97b
```

方法ID 确实不同,这是第一个可供检测的点,但我们不能止步于此,可以顺着methodID这个问题继续发散,因为XiaoMi的type方法本就来自Phone,所以我们可以不绕弯子,直接通过父类Phone类去获取ID

```
jmethodID init = env->GetMethodID(xiaomi_clz, "<init>", "()v");
jobject xiaomiObject = env->NewObject(xiaomi_clz, init);

jmethodID type = env->GetMethodID(phone_clz, "type", "
()Ljava/lang/String;");
auto j_type = (jstring)env->CallobjectMethod(xiaomiObject, type);
const char* c_type = env->GetStringUTFChars(j_type, nullptr);

return env->NewStringUTF(c_type);
}
```

即xiaomi对象调用从phone类 取得的type方法,下面测试在Unidbg中模拟执行

```
package com.antiUnidbg;
import com.github.unidbg.AndroidEmulator;
import com.github.unidbg.Module;
import com.github.unidbg.linux.android.AndroidEmulatorBuilder;
import com.github.unidbg.linux.android.AndroidResolver;
import com.github.unidbg.linux.android.dvm.*;
import com.github.unidbg.memory.Memory;
import java.io.File;
public class getmethodidexample1 extends AbstractJni {
    private final AndroidEmulator emulator;
    private final VM vm;
    private final Module module;
    getmethodidexample1() {
        emulator = AndroidEmulatorBuilder
                .for32Bit()
                .build();
        final Memory memory = emulator.getMemory();
        memory.setLibraryResolver(new AndroidResolver(23));
        vm = emulator.createDalvikVM(new File("unidbg-
android/src/test/resources/getmethodidexample3/app-debug.apk"));
        vm.setJni(this);
        DalvikModule dm = vm.loadLibrary(new File("unidbg-
android/src/test/resources/getmethodidexample3/libgetmethodidexample0.so"),
true);
        module = dm.getModule();
        vm.setVerbose(true); // 打印日志
    };
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        getmethodidexample1 demo = new getmethodidexample1();
        demo.call();
    }
    public void call(){
        DvmClass dvmClass =
vm.resolveClass("com/example/getmethodidexample0/MainActivity");
        String methodSign = "stringFromJNI()Ljava/lang/String;";
        DvmObject<?> dvmObject = dvmClass.newObject(null);
```

```
StringObject obj = dvmObject.callJniMethodObject(emulator, methodSign);
System.out.println(obj);
}
```

运行

正常补一下

```
@override
public DvmObject<?> newObjectV(BaseVM vm, DvmClass dvmClass, String signature,
VaList vaList) {
    switch (signature){
        case "com/example/getmethodidexampleO/XiaoMi-><init>()V":{
            return

vm.resolveClass("com/example/getmethodidexampleO/XiaoMi").newObject(null);
        }
    }
    return super.newObjectV(vm, dvmClass, signature, vaList);
}
```

继续运行

```
Rux getmethodidexamplel ×

C:\Users\13352\.jdks\openjdk-16.0.2\bin\java.exe ...

C:\Users\13352\.jdks\
```

产生了报错,这个报错点进去你会发现,是Unidbg找不到方法,这是为什么?

```
jmethodID GetMethodID(JNIEnv *env, jclass clazz,const char *name, const char
*sig);
```

我们看一下Unidbg的实现

```
Pointer _GetMethodID = svcMemory.registerSvc(new ArmSvc() {
```

```
@override
    public long handle(Emulator<?> emulator) {
        RegisterContext context = emulator.getContext();
        UnidbgPointer clazz = context.getPointerArg(1);
        Pointer methodName = context.getPointerArg(2);
        Pointer argsPointer = context.getPointerArg(3);
        String name = methodName.getString(0);
        String args = argsPointer.getString(0);
        if (log.isDebugEnabled()) {
            log.debug("GetMethodID class=" + clazz + ", methodName=" + name + ",
args=" + args + ", LR=" + context.getLRPointer());
        DvmClass dvmClass = classMap.get(clazz.toIntPeer());
        if (dvmClass == null) {
            throw new BackendException();
        } else {
            int hash = dvmClass.getMethodID(name, args);
            if (verbose && hash != 0) {
                System.out.printf("JNIEnv->GetMethodID(%s.%s%s) => 0x%x was
called from %s%n", dvmClass.getClassName(), name, args, hash & 0xffffffffL,
context.getLRPointer());
            }
            return hash;
        }
    }
});
int getMethodID(String methodName, String args) {
    String signature = getClassName() + "->" + methodName + args;
    int hash = signature.hashCode();
    if (log.isDebugEnabled()) {
        log.debug("getMethodID signature=" + signature + ", hash=0x" +
Long.toHexString(hash));
   }
    if (vm.jni == null || vm.jni.acceptMethod(this, signature, false)) {
        if (!methodMap.containsKey(hash)) {
            methodMap.put(hash, new DvmMethod(this, methodName, args, false));
        return hash;
    } else {
        return 0;
}
```

即每个类有一个methodMap, getMethodID时, Unidbg将查找的方法添加到Map里。结合上面我们的代码,产生了一个问题——Xiaomi在执行方法时,找不到方法ID,方法ID在Phone的methodMap里。

Unidbg考虑过这个情况,我们需要提前声明XiaoMI和Phone类的继承关系,这样的话,如果方法ID在当前类的methodMap里找不到,Unidbg就去超类的methodMap里找,修改Unidbg代码如下

```
package com.antiUnidbg;

import com.github.unidbg.AndroidEmulator;
import com.github.unidbg.Module;
import com.github.unidbg.linux.android.AndroidEmulatorBuilder;
import com.github.unidbg.linux.android.AndroidResolver;
```

```
import com.github.unidbg.linux.android.dvm.*;
import com.github.unidbg.memory.Memory;
import java.io.File;
public class getmethodidexample1 extends AbstractJni {
    private final AndroidEmulator emulator;
    private final VM vm;
    private final Module module;
    getmethodidexample1() {
        emulator = AndroidEmulatorBuilder
                .for32Bit()
                .build();
        final Memory memory = emulator.getMemory();
        memory.setLibraryResolver(new AndroidResolver(23));
        vm = emulator.createDalvikVM(new File("unidbg-
android/src/test/resources/getmethodidexample3/app-debug.apk"));
        vm.setJni(this);
        DalvikModule dm = vm.loadLibrary(new File("unidbg-
android/src/test/resources/getmethodidexample3/libgetmethodidexample0.so"),
true);
        module = dm.getModule();
        vm.setVerbose(true); // 打印日志
        // 声明XiaoMi继承自Phone
        vm.resolveClass("com/example/getmethodidexample0/XiaoMi",
vm.resolveClass("com/example/getmethodidexample0/Phone"));
    };
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        getmethodidexample1 demo = new getmethodidexample1();
        demo.call();
    }
    public void call(){
        DvmClass dvmClass =
vm.resolveClass("com/example/getmethodidexample0/MainActivity");
        String methodSign = "stringFromJNI()Ljava/lang/String;";
        DvmObject<?> dvmObject = dvmClass.newObject(null);
        StringObject obj = dvmObject.callJniMethodObject(emulator, methodSign);
        System.out.println(obj);
    }
    @override
    public DvmObject<?> newObjectV(BaseVM vm, DvmClass dvmClass, String
signature, VaList vaList) {
        switch (signature){
            case "com/example/getmethodidexample0/XiaoMi-><init>()V":{
vm.resolveClass("com/example/getmethodidexample0/XiaoMi").newObject(null);
        }
        return super.newObjectV(vm, dvmClass, signature, vaList);
    }
}
```

即可回归正常补代码逻辑

Unidbg初学者并没有能力搞清楚上述过程,因此我认为算是一种Anti-Unidbg 的手段,就好比Frida server改端口就可以过掉一部分的Anti-Frida,但新手常常意识不到这一点。

接下来,我们再深入一些,把陷阱埋得更深一些。如果子类重写了父类的方法,但我们通过父类获取methodID,让子类Call 这个MethodID,子类会调用哪个方法呢?当然是自己重写的方法。

```
#include <jni.h>
#include <string>
extern "C" JNIEXPORT jstring JNICALL
Java_com_example_getmethodidexample0_MainActivity_stringFromJNI(
        JNIEnv* env,
        jobject /* this */) {
    jclass xiaomi_clz = env-
>FindClass("com/example/getmethodidexample0/XiaoMi");
    jclass phone_clz = env->FindClass("com/example/getmethodidexample0/Phone");
    jmethodID init = env->GetMethodID(xiaomi_clz, "<init>", "()v");
    jobject xiaomiObject = env->NewObject(xiaomi_clz, init);
    jmethodID price = env->GetMethodID(phone_clz, "getPrice", "
()Ljava/lang/String;");
    auto j_price = (jstring)env->CallObjectMethod(xiaomiObject, price);
    const char* c_price = env->GetStringUTFChars(j_price, nullptr);
    return env->NewStringUTF(c_price);
}
```

最好先回顾一下我们写了什么JAVA代码

Phone.java

```
package com.example.getmethodidexample0;

public class Phone {
    public String getPrice() {
        return "价格不清楚";
    }

    public String type() {
        return "手机";
    }
}
```

XiaoMi.java

```
package com.example.getmethodidexample0;

public class XiaoMi extends Phone{

    @override
    public String getPrice(){
        return "1999";
    }
}
```

运行结果是1999,接下来Unidbg模拟执行

```
package com.antiUnidbg;
import com.github.unidbg.AndroidEmulator;
import com.github.unidbg.Module;
import com.github.unidbg.linux.android.AndroidEmulatorBuilder;
import com.github.unidbg.linux.android.AndroidResolver;
import com.github.unidbg.linux.android.dvm.*;
import com.github.unidbg.memory.Memory;
import java.io.File;
public class getmethodidexample1 extends AbstractJni {
    private final AndroidEmulator emulator;
    private final VM vm;
    private final Module module;
    getmethodidexample1() {
        emulator = AndroidEmulatorBuilder
                .for32Bit()
                .build();
        final Memory memory = emulator.getMemory();
        memory.setLibraryResolver(new AndroidResolver(23));
        vm = emulator.createDalvikVM(new File("unidbg-
android/src/test/resources/getmethodidexample4/app-debug.apk"));
        vm.setJni(this);
        DalvikModule dm = vm.loadLibrary(new File("unidbg-
android/src/test/resources/getmethodidexample4/libgetmethodidexample0.so"),
true);
        module = dm.getModule();
```

```
vm.setVerbose(true); // 打印日志
        vm.resolveClass("com/example/getmethodidexample0/XiaoMi",
vm.resolveClass("com/example/getmethodidexample0/Phone"));
    };
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        getmethodidexample1 demo = new getmethodidexample1();
        demo.call();
    }
    public void call(){
        DvmClass dvmClass =
vm.resolveClass("com/example/getmethodidexampleO/MainActivity");
        String methodSign = "stringFromJNI()Ljava/lang/String;";
        DvmObject<?> dvmObject = dvmClass.newObject(null);
        StringObject obj = dvmObject.callJniMethodObject(emulator, methodSign);
        System.out.println(obj);
    }
   @override
    public DvmObject<?> newObjectV(BaseVM vm, DvmClass dvmClass, String
signature, VaList vaList) {
        switch (signature){
            case "com/example/getmethodidexample0/XiaoMi-><init>()V":{
vm.resolveClass("com/example/getmethodidexample0/XiaoMi").newObject(null);
        }
        return super.newObjectV(vm, dvmClass, signature, vaList);
   }
}
```

运行Unidbg代码

```
JNIERW->FindClass(com/example/getmethodidexampled/Phone) was called from RX@0x400000a5f[libgetmethodidexample0.so]0xa5f

JNIERW->SetMethodID(com/example/getmethodidexampled/xiathodidexample0.so]0xa6f

JNIERW->RevDetMethodID(com/example/getmethodidexample0/xiathodidexample0.so]0xa6f

JNIERW->RevDetMethodID(com/example/getmethodidexample0/xiathodidexample0.so]0xa6f

JNIERW->RevDetMethodID(com/example/getmethodidexample0/xiathodidexample0.so]0xa6f

JNIERW->RevDetMethodID(com/example/getmethodidexample0/xiathodidexample0.so]0xa6f

JNIERW->RevDetMethodID(com/example/getmethodidexample0.so]0xa6f

JNIERW->RevDetMethodID(com/example/getmethodidexample0.so]0xa6f

JNIERW->RevDetMethodID(com/example/getmethodidexample0.so]0xa6f

JNIERW->RevDetMethodID(com/example/getmethodidexample0.so]0xa6f

JNIERW->RevDetMethodID(com/example/getmethodidexample0.so)0xa6f

JNIERW->RevDetMethodID(com/example/getmethodidexample0.so)0xa6f

JNIERW->RevDetMethodID(com/example0.so)0xa6f

JNIERW->RevDetMetho
```

我们要补 com/example/getmethodidexample0/Phone->getPrice()Ljava/lang/String;,尽管我们知道,真实逻辑中,执行的是 com/example/getmethodidexample0/XiaoMi->getPrice()Ljava/lang/String;,这意味着,如果根据报错去用Frida call getPrice获取结果,这个结果可能是错的。

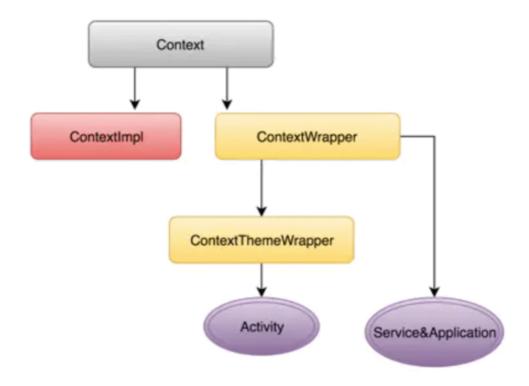
```
@Override
public DvmObject<?> callObjectMethodV(BaseVM vm, DvmObject<?> dvmObject, String
signature, VaList vaList) {
    switch (signature){
        case "com/example/getmethodidexampleO/Phone-
>getPrice()Ljava/lang/String;":{
            return new StringObject(vm, "1999");
        }
    }
    return super.callObjectMethodV(vm, dvmObject, signature, vaList);
}
```

你应该也发现,在Unidbg的代码逻辑中,我们通过一种错误的妥协来实现目标,Phone类的getPrice方法并不应该返回1999,而是"价格不清楚"。如果样本再通过Phone对象调用getPrice,那它应该返回"价格不清楚"而不是"1999",这里面显然产生了冲突。

根据这一点我们又可以设置陷阱,大家可以思考一下。除此之外,我们可以弄个双层陷阱。来看一下代码怎么写吧。

在JAVA层中,我们可以通过this.getPackAgeName获取包名。

getPackageName由Context类中定义,ContextWrapper类中实现。MainActivity是Activity的子孙类, 所以方法就这么继承下来了。



所以我们可以通过Context类获取getPackageName 方法ID,然后由一个MainActivity对象调用,这里的陷阱在于——在MainActivity中重写getPackageName 方法。

```
package com.example.getmethodidexample0;
import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.widget.TextView;
import com.example.getmethodidexample0.databinding.ActivityMainBinding;
public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
   // Used to load the 'getmethodidexample0' library on application startup.
    static {
        System.loadLibrary("getmethodidexample0");
   }
   private ActivityMainBinding binding;
   @override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        binding = ActivityMainBinding.inflate(getLayoutInflater());
        setContentView(binding.getRoot());
        TextView tv = binding.sampleText;
        tv.setText(stringFromJNI());
    }
```

```
public native String stringFromJNI();

@Override
public String getPackageName() {
    return "I am packageName";
}
```

接着看看native-lib.cpp

测试机运行

I am packageName

让我们捋一下做了什么——本类中重写的getPackageName方法,Native中通过Context获取getPackageName的方法ID。

那么在Unidbg 模拟执行中会遇到什么问题呢?

```
package com.antiUnidbg;
import com.github.unidbg.AndroidEmulator;
import com.github.unidbg.Module;
import com.github.unidbg.linux.android.AndroidEmulatorBuilder;
import com.github.unidbg.linux.android.AndroidResolver;
import com.github.unidbg.linux.android.dvm.*;
import com.github.unidbg.memory.Memory;
import java.io.File;

public class getmethodidexample1 extends AbstractJni {
    private final AndroidEmulator emulator;
    private final VM vm;
    private final Module module;
```

```
getmethodidexample1() {
        emulator = AndroidEmulatorBuilder
                .for32Bit()
                .build();
        final Memory memory = emulator.getMemory();
        memory.setLibraryResolver(new AndroidResolver(23));
        vm = emulator.createDalvikVM(new File("unidbg-
android/src/test/resources/getmethodidexample5/app-debug.apk"));
        vm.setJni(this);
        DalvikModule dm = vm.loadLibrary(new File("unidbg-
android/src/test/resources/getmethodidexample5/libgetmethodidexample0.so"),
true);
        module = dm.getModule();
        vm.setVerbose(true); // 打印日志
   };
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        getmethodidexample1 demo = new getmethodidexample1();
        demo.call();
   }
    public void call(){
       DvmClass dvmClass =
vm.resolveClass("com/example/getmethodidexampleO/MainActivity");
        String methodSign = "stringFromJNI()Ljava/lang/String;";
        DvmObject<?> dvmObject = dvmClass.newObject(null);
        StringObject obj = dvmObject.callJniMethodObject(emulator, methodSign);
        System.out.println(obj);
   }
}
```

运行

首先遇到了找不到方法的问题,这可以难住一小部分人,而其余使用者会分析后,明确类的继承关系,让MainActivity继承自Context,

这么做之后。。。直接出了结果,但这个结果是错误的,因为Context getPackageName 在Unidbg中做了封装,直接返回"正确的包名"。下图是AbstractJNI.java

```
case "android/app/Activity->getApplicationInfo()Landroid/content/pm/ApplicationInfo;":
    return new ApplicationInfo(vm);

case "android/content/Context->getPackageName()Ljava/lang/String;":

case "android/app/Activity->getPackageName()Ljava/lang/String;": {
    String packageName = vm.getPackageName();
    if (packageName != null) {
        return new StringObject(vm, packageName);
    }
    break;
}
```

这个双重陷阱的设计十分巧妙。

三、尾声

Unidbg对进程的JAVA世界一无所知,基于这一点,我们可以埋下许多的坑,但这些技巧需要App本身有比较复杂的JAVA代码,混淆的Native代码,才能获得较好的效果,如果使用者能清晰方便的分析样本代码,那这些技巧就没用咯。