一、前言

这是Anti-Unidbg的第二篇,初步讨论 Unidbg 的 JNI 调用问题。

二、描述

Unicorn无法跑dex(至少目前没看到开源的方案),更别提跑通完整的Android FrameWork,那么当Native通过INI这座桥梁和IAVA世界做交互时,Unidbg如何处理呢?

可以简单理解为Hook后打补丁,Unidbg预先补了一些基础的、对系统类和方法的访问,其余交由用户处理。实际过程复杂很多,详见 *unidbg-*

android/src/main/java/com/github/unidbg/linux/android/dvm/AbstractJni.java ,但不影响这样一个事实

Unidbg对进程的JAVA世界一无所知

Anti-Unidbg的一半武器,都由它贡献。(而另一半武器,则来自Unidbg对目标SO以外的Native世界缺少了解,这是后话)。比如文章一的问题,换个角度理解就是Unidbg不知道JAVA世界里添加了环境变量,所以让我们成功设置了一个陷阱。

本篇要讲什么呢——FindClass

```
jclass FindClass(JNIEnv *env, const char *name);
```

FindClass 用于查找类名为name的JAVA类,如果找到就返回jclass引用,没有就返回null并抛出异常。这个API有一个常见的作用——Anti 脱壳机。

比如开发者想检测YouPK(一款基于ART的主动调用的脱壳机),于是他阅读了YouPK代码,发现其中存在这么一个关键类

```
C
                                            thtps://github.com/Youlor/unpacker/blob/01747abf5ce01b52a2349e7360fa7db577125129/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/base/core/java/android-7.1.2_r33/frameworks/
                 \bigcirc
                                                                                        import libcore.io.IoUtils;
                                                                       146    import libcore.net.event.NetworkEventDispatcher;
                                                                      147  import dalvik.system.CloseGuard;
                                                                      148 import dalvik.system.VMDebug;
                                                                      149 import dalvik.system.VMRuntime;
                                                                      150 import org.apache.harmony.dalvik.ddmc.DdmVmInternal;
                                                                      151
                                                                      152
                                                                                         //patch by Youlor
                                                                      import cn.youlor.Unpacker;
                                                                      154
                                                                       157 final class RemoteServiceException extends AndroidRuntimeException {
                                                                                              public RemoteServiceException(String msg) {
                                                                      159
                                                                                                                super(msg);
                                                                                                    }
                                                                      160
                                                                      161 }
                                                                      162
                                                                      163 /**
                                                                      164
                                                                                           * This manages the execution of the main thread in an
                                                                      165
                                                                                           * application process, scheduling and executing activities,
                                                                                          * broadcasts, and other operations on it as the activity
                                                                      167
                                                                                           * manager requests.
                                                                       160
```

所以他认为,如果FindClass 查找到了这个类,就说明样本运行在YouPK脱壳机环境中。这合理吗?这很合理。

那么我们就得想怎么新瓶灌旧酒,让这个API在Anti-Unidbg上也发挥出一些作用了。

那它怎么判断目标样本里是否存在FindClass所寻找的类呢?我想你应该也猜到了——默认有。

FIndClass是为了后续使用这个类,所以凡是找某个类,它应该是存在的。否则干嘛?想报异常崩溃嘛?这个逻辑大部分时候是对的,代价就是我们可以利用这一点来检测Unidbg。

来看下面的代码,FindClass 查找一些不可能存在的类,并做对应的异常处理防止代码崩溃影响业务本身逻辑。

```
#include <jni.h>
#include <string>
extern "C" JNIEXPORT jstring JNICALL
Java_com_example_findmyclass_MainActivity_stringFromJNI(
        JNIEnv* env,
        jobject mainactivity /* this */) {
   const char *result;
    jclass fake_clazz = env->FindClass("my/fake/class");
   bool exc = env->ExceptionCheck();
   if(exc){
        // 清除异常,不要让进程崩溃
        env->ExceptionClear();
   if(fake_clazz == nullptr){
       result = "everything ok";
   } else{
        result = "unidbg detect";
   return env->NewStringUTF(result);
}
```

代码做了三件事

- 找my/fake/class这个不存在的类
- 异常处理, 让进程不崩溃, 继续往下运行
- 如果FindClass 找到了类, 走A逻辑, 否则走B逻辑

看一下真机运行情况



everything ok



三、Unidbg模拟执行

findclass.java

```
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 com.github.unidbg.virtualmodule.android.AndroidModule;
import java.io.File;
```

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

运行

可以发现,我们甜蜜的陷阱已经构造成功了,成功让Unidbg和真机结果产生了差异,而且几乎可以认定,执行环境就是Unidbg。

- FindClass 查找数十个类,绝大多数都正常,只有一个类是不存在的,浑水摸鱼。
- 并不是查找一个不存在的类,而是查找一个当前时机尚未加载的类,或者当前加载器无法加载的类,这样会更有迷惑性。

四、Anti Anti-Unidbg

最朴素的办法——对目标函数做JNItrace,同时打开Unidbg JNI相关日志,耐心仔细的逐条对比,JNITrace 和 Jtrace可以完成这个任务。在Unidbg中怎么表示出"目标类不存在"这样一种状态呢?从Unidbg代码中我们可以看出,设计者其实考虑过这个问题。

```
Pointer _FindClass = svcMemory.registerSvc(new ArmSvc() {
    @override
    public long handle(Emulator<?> emulator) {
        RegisterContext context = emulator.getContext();
        Pointer env = context.getPointerArg(0);
        Pointer className = context.getPointerArg(1);
        String name = className.getString(0);
        boolean notFound = notFoundClassSet.contains(name);
        if (verbose) {
            if (notFound) {
                System.out.printf("JNIEnv->FindNoClass(%s) was called from
%s%n", name, context.getLRPointer());
            } else {
                System.out.printf("JNIEnv->FindClass(%s) was called from %s%n",
name, context.getLRPointer());
            }
        }
        if (notFound) {
            throwable =
resolveClass("java/lang/NoClassDefFoundError").newObject(name);
            return 0;
        }
        DvmClass dvmClass = resolveClass(name);
        long hash = dvmClass.hashCode() & 0xfffffffff;
        if (log.isDebugEnabled()) {
            log.debug("FindClass env=" + env + ", className=" + name + ",
hash=0x" + Long.toHexString(hash));
        return hash;
    }
});
```

使用者可以手动添加标注一个类为不存在

```
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 com.github.unidbg.virtualmodule.android.AndroidModule;
import java.io.File;
public class findclass {
    private final AndroidEmulator emulator;
    private final VM vm;
    private final Module module;
    findclass() {
        emulator = AndroidEmulatorBuilder
                .for32Bit()
                .build();
        final Memory memory = emulator.getMemory();
        memory.setLibraryResolver(new AndroidResolver(23));
        vm = emulator.createDalvikVM(new File("unidbg-
android/src/test/resources/findclass/app-debug.apk"));
        DalvikModule dm = vm.loadLibrary(new File("unidbg-
android/src/test/resources/findclass/libfindmyclass.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) {
        findclass demo = new findclass();
        demo.call();
    }
    public void call(){
        DvmClass dvmClass =
vm.resolveClass("com/example/findmyclass/MainActivity");
        String methodSign = "stringFromJNI()Ljava/lang/String;";
        DvmObject<?> dvmObject = dvmClass.newObject(null);
        StringObject obj = dvmObject.callJniMethodObject(emulator, methodSign);
        System.out.println(obj.getValue());
    }
}
```

一切就顺利了

```
Run: finddass ×

| NIEnv->FindMoClass(my/fake/class) was called from RX@0x40000933[libfindmyclass.so]8x933
| (22:44:18 773] DEBUG [com.github.unidbg.linux.android.dvm.BaseVM] (BaseVM:131) - add0bject hash=0xffffffffcdadeaa7, global=true
| (22:44:18 773] DEBUG [com.github.unidbg.linux.android.dvm.DalvikVM] (DalvikVM$25:3411) - ExceptionClear
| (22:44:18 773] DEBUG [com.github.unidbg.linux.android.dvm.DalvikVM] (DalvikVM$16:2124) - ExceptionClear
| (22:44:18 774] DEBUG [com.github.unidbg.linux.android.dvm.DalvikVM] (DalvikVM$16:2124) - ExceptionClear
| (22:44:18 774] DEBUG [com.github.unidbg.linux.android.dvm.DalvikVM] (DalvikVM$16:21298) - NewStringDUTF bytes=RX@0x4000210a[libfindmyclass.so]0x210a, size=13, encoding=UTF
| (22:44:18 774] DEBUG [com.github.unidbg.linux.android.dvm.DalvikVM] (DalvikVM$16:21298) - NewStringDUTF bytes=RX@0x4000210a[libfindmyclass.so]0x210a, string=everythingNovaless.so]0x210a, string=everythingN
```

五、尾声

除此之外,getMethodID,getStaticMethodID等JNI方法也可以制造同样陷阱,毕竟Unidbg也没办法知道某个类是否有某个方法,所以只能同样选择相信它**有。**