

Introduction to Android

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Who am I?

Swapnil Pathak

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Agenda

- ① Introduction
- ② Architecture
- ③ Security Features
- ④ Application Format
- ⑤ Permissions
- ⑥ Dalvik bytecode
- ⑦ Analysis lab setup
- ⑧ Q & A

Introduction

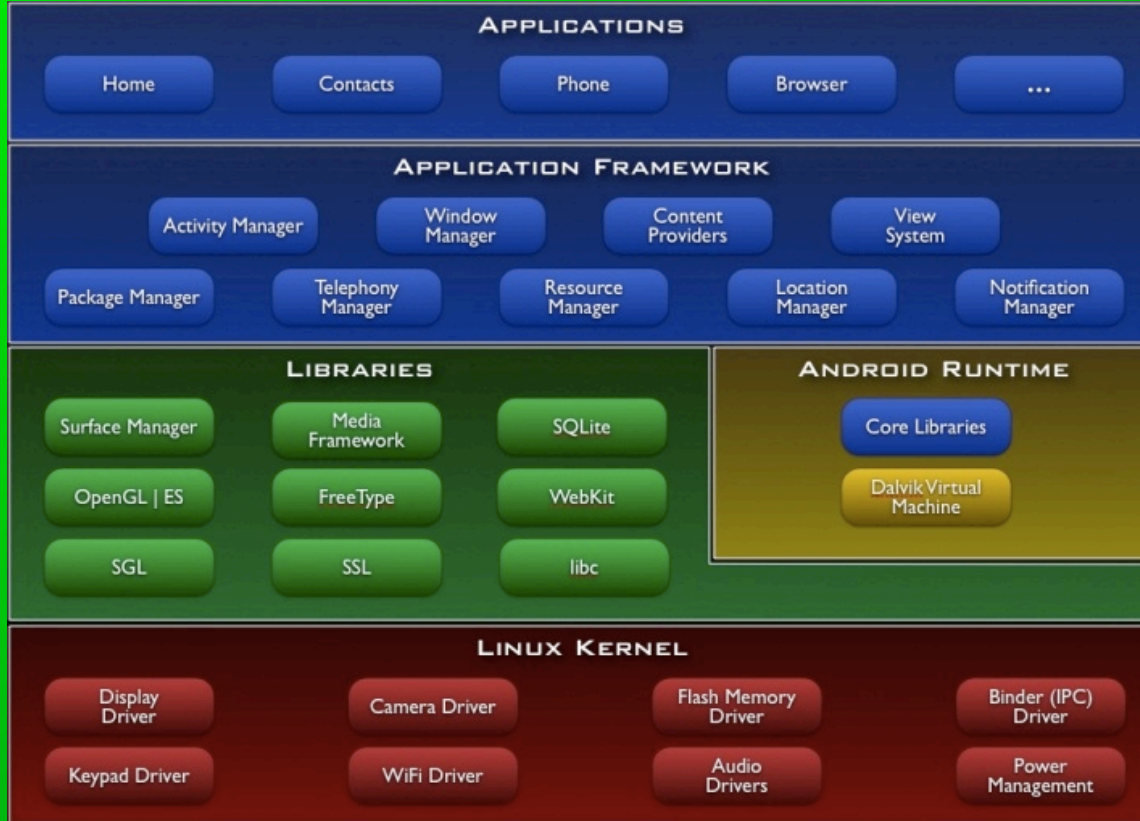
- ⦿ Linux based OS designed for mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets.
- ⦿ 500 million devices activated
- ⦿ 1.3 million activations per day by Q3 of 2012
- ⦿ 1+ million apps available for download at Google Play Store

Source : Wikipedia

Introduction

- Mobile malware on the rise, Android most at Risk - McAfee
- Android users are prime target for malware – PC World
- New Android malware app turns phone into surveillance device - ThreatPost
- New Android Trojan app exploits previously unknown flaws, researchers say – Computer World

Android Architecture



Security Features

System and Kernel Security

- Application Sandbox

Each application assigned a unique user id (UID) and executed as a separate process

Implemented in kernel, all software above the kernel are run inside the sandbox

Memory Management

- Hardware based NoExecute (NX) to provide code execution on stack and heap
- Address Space Layout Randomization to randomize key locations in memory

Permissions

Application Signing

Application Format

- ⦿ .apk file extension
- ⦿ Similar to archive file can be extracted using 7-zip
- ⦿ Archive contains
 - AndroidManifest.xml
 - Classes.dex (Compiled source code)
 - Res directory
 - Asset directory
 - META-INF directory

Application Format

- Basic elements of Applications
 - AndroidManifest.xml : Specifies the permissions requested by the application
 - Activities : Represents a single screen with user interface
 - Services : Executes in background in its own process or in the context of another applications process.
 - Content Providers : Provides access to private and shared data
 - Broadcast receivers : Code that responds to system wide events
 - Intent – Actions that activate activity, service and broadcast receivers

<http://developer.android.com/guide/components/fundamentals.html>

Permissions

Permissions updated with each OS release.

CALL_PHONE – Initiate phone call

CAMERA – To access camera on the device

INTERNET – To open network sockets.

INSTALL_PACKAGES – To install packages.

READ_CONTACTS – To read users contact data

READ_LOGS – Low level system log files.

READ_PHONE_STATE , READ_PROFILE

READ_SMS, RECEIVE_SMS, SEND_SMS, WRITE_SMS

WRITE_APN_SETTINGS

RECORD_AUDIO

ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION, ACCESS_COARSE_LOCATION

Dalvik Virtual Machine and Bytecode

- Applications programmed in java are compiled into java bytecode (.class files)
- dx tool compiles the java bytecode into dalvik bytecode (classes.dex) which is executed on Dalvik virtual machine.
- Dalvik VM, an open source software, responsible for running apps.
- Register based VM, optimized for low memory requirements.
- Consist of virtual registers

Dalvik Virtual Machine and Bytecode

```
.method public add(II)I
.limit registers 4

; this: v1 (Ltest2;)

; parameter[0] : v2 (I)

; parameter[1] : v3 (I)

add-int v0,v2,v3 ; v0=v2+v3

return v0

.end method
```

Analysis Setup – Tools of the Trade

- Android Emulator
- Smali(assembler)/Baksmali(dissassembler), dexdexer
- Apktool
- Dex2Jar
- JD-GUI
- Androguard
- Tcpdump-arm
- Android Reverse Engineering Virtual Machine

Research Projects

- Malgenome Project
- Appanalysis.org
- Sandia MegDroid
- HoneyDroid
- Understanding the Dalvik bytecode with Dedexer tool – Gabor Paller

Reference

[Complete Reference Guide for Advanced Malware Analysis Training](#)

[Include links for all the Demos & Tools]

Thank You !



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