

whoami

```
#!/usr/bin/perl -w
my $self = {
    realname => 'Axelle Apvrille',
    nickname => 'Crypto Girl',
    twitter => '@cryptax',
    job => 'Malware Analyst and Researcher',
    # reverse engineering of incoming mobile malware
    # research and tools in related areas
    title => 'Senior', # white hair
    company => 'Fortinet, FortiGuard Labs',
    before => 'Security software eng.: protocols, crypto...',
    languages => 'French, English, Hexadecimal :)'
};
```

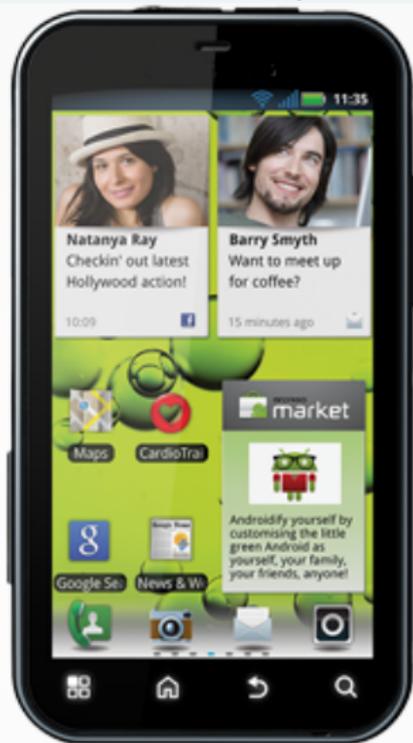
Quick background

Android mobile phone



Quick background

Android mobile phone

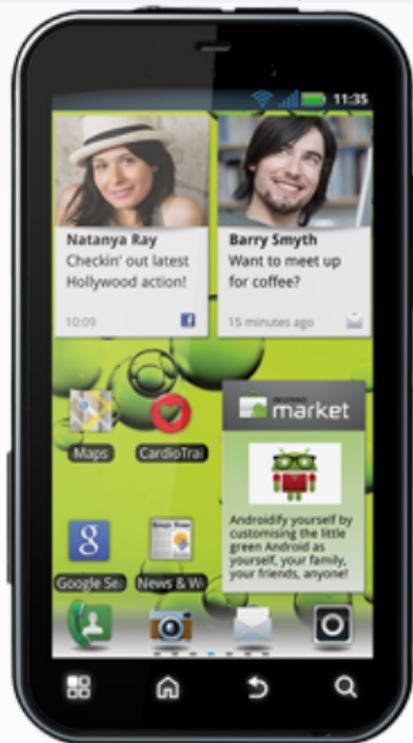


Applications: APK



Quick background

Android mobile phone



Applications: APK



Inside the APK: DEX

Dalvik Executable with Dalvik bytecode

```
dex.035.V..d..$g
```

Quick background

Android mobile phone



Applications: APK



Inside the APK: DEX

Dalvik Executable with Dalvik bytecode

```
dex.035.V..d..$g
```

Inside the DEX

Classes, methods, fields, strings

```
'bytes', '** I am Mr Hyde **', '<init>'...
```

Application source code

```
public void thisishidden(boolean ismrhyde) {  
    Log.i("HideAndSeek",  
        "In thisishidden(): set mrhyde="  
        +ismrhyde);  
    try {  
        File dir;  
        if (context !=null) {  
            ...  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Method thisishidden(): hidden to disassemblers

- ▶ Baksmali does not see it
- ▶ dex2jar does not see it
- ▶ IDA Pro does not see it
- ▶ Androguard does not see it



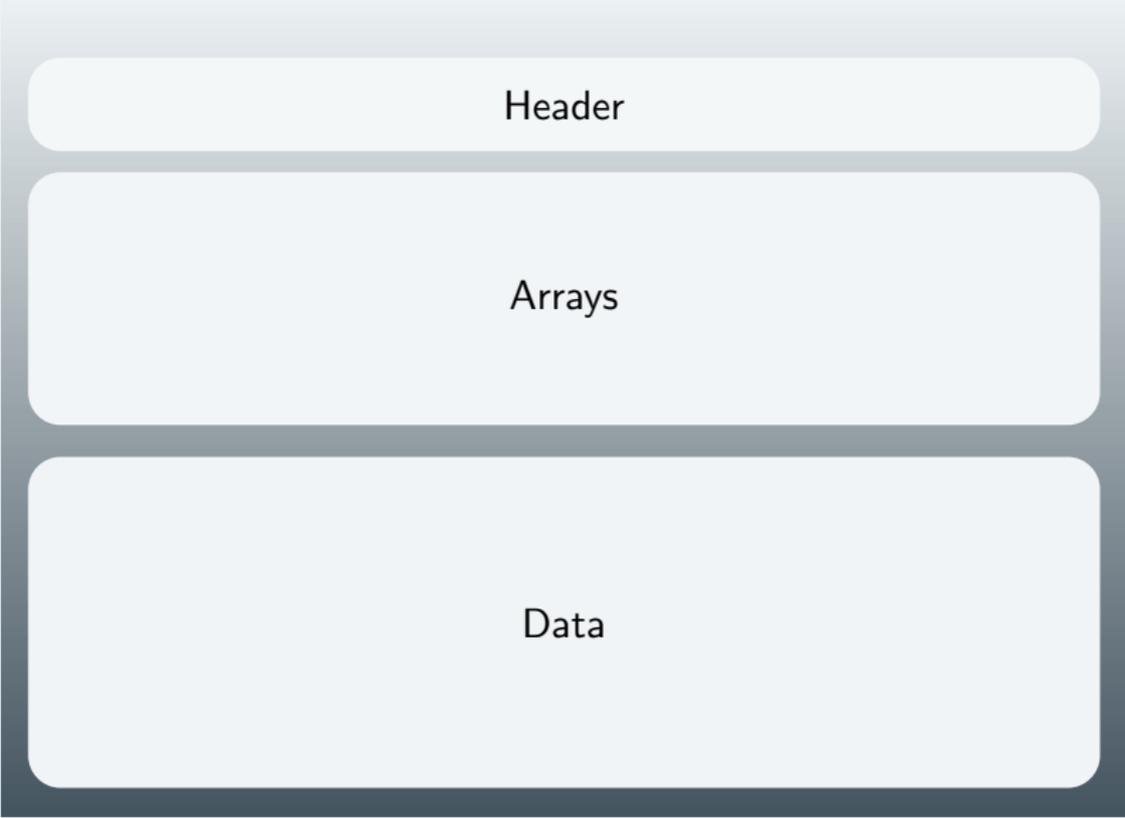
Demo

<https://github.com/cryptax/dextools>



Demo

<https://github.com/cryptax/dextools>



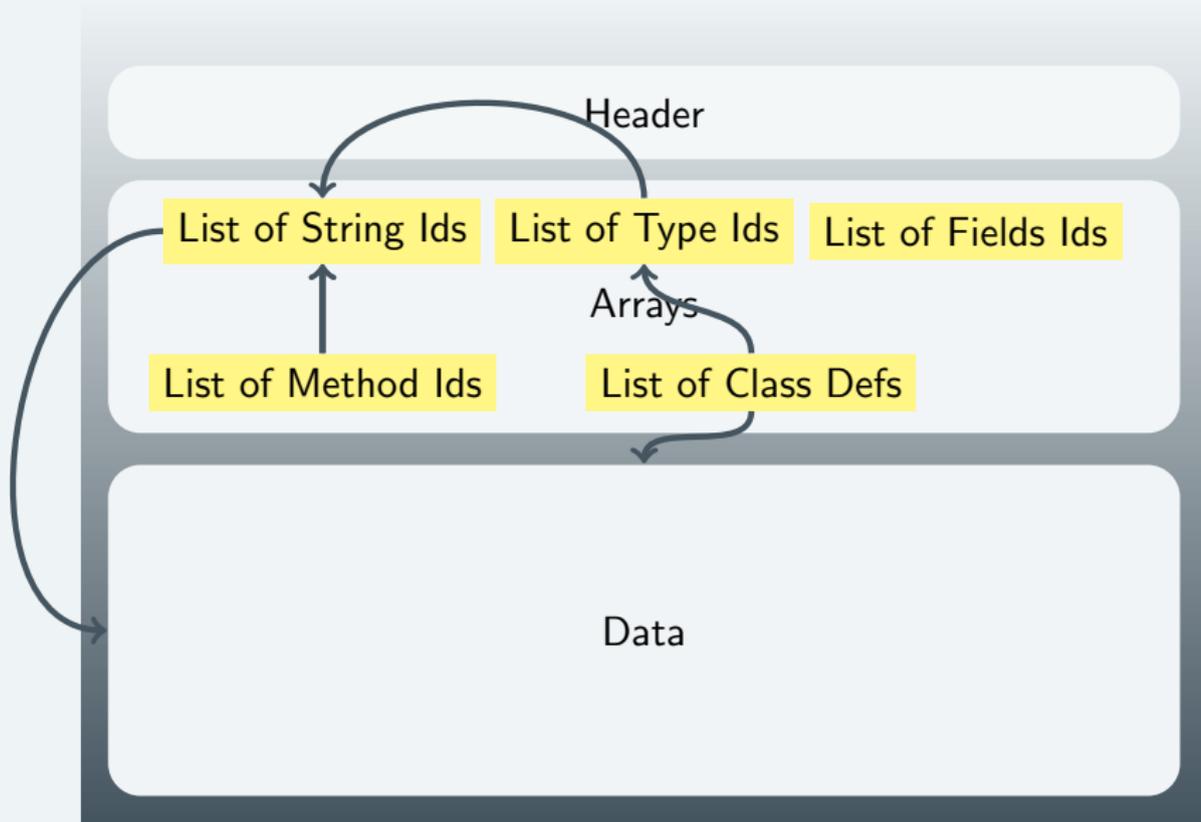
The diagram illustrates the structure of a DEX file, which is composed of three sequential sections stacked vertically. Each section is represented by a rounded rectangular box with a light gray background and a dark gray border. The top section is labeled 'Header', the middle section is labeled 'Arrays', and the bottom section is labeled 'Data'. The sections are separated by thin dark gray horizontal lines.

Header

Arrays

Data

Format of a DEX file



encoded_method

- ▶ **access_flags:**
ACC_PUBLIC,
ACC_PRIVATE,
ACC_STATIC...
- ▶ **code_off:** offset to
code from
beginning of DEX
file
- ▶ **method_idx_diff:**
increment to
method indexes

Header

class_def_item

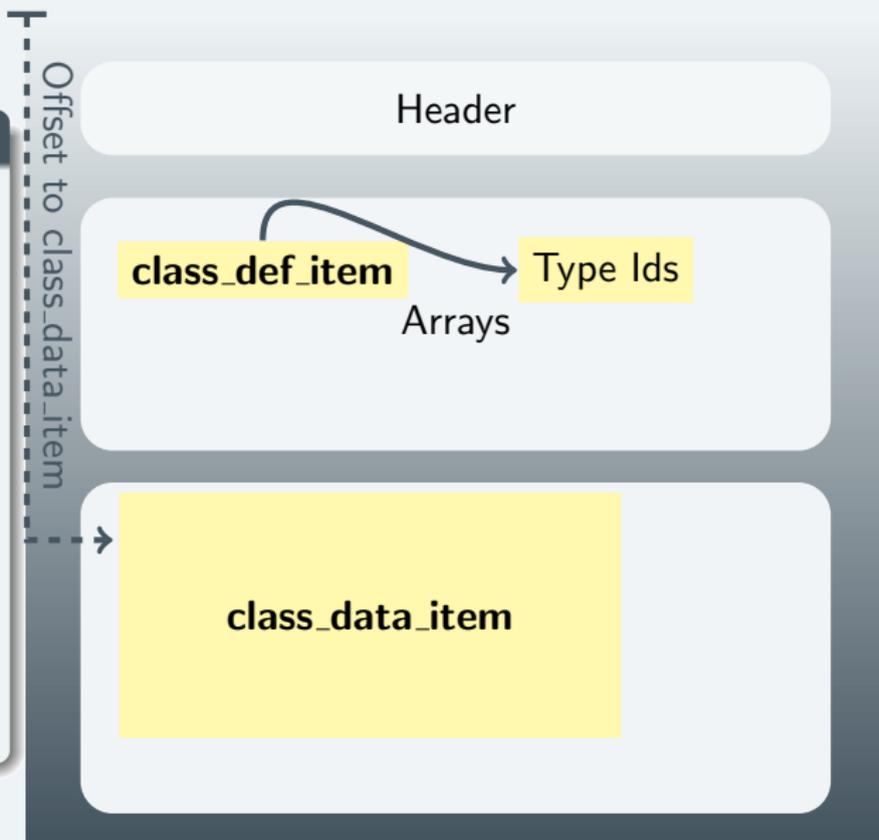
Arrays

Data

Inside the list of class definitions

encoded_method

- ▶ **access_flags:**
ACC_PUBLIC,
ACC_PRIVATE,
ACC_STATIC...
- ▶ **code_off:** offset to
code from
beginning of DEX
file
- ▶ **method_idx_diff:**
increment to
method indexes



Inside the list of class definitions

encoded_method

- ▶ **access_flags:**
ACC_PUBLIC,
ACC_PRIVATE,
ACC_STATIC...
- ▶ **code_off:** offset to
code from
beginning of DEX
file
- ▶ **method_idx_diff:**
increment to
method indexes

Offset to class_data_item

Header

class_def_item

Type Ids

Arrays

List of fields Direct methods:
encoded_method

class_data_item

Virtual methods:
encoded_method

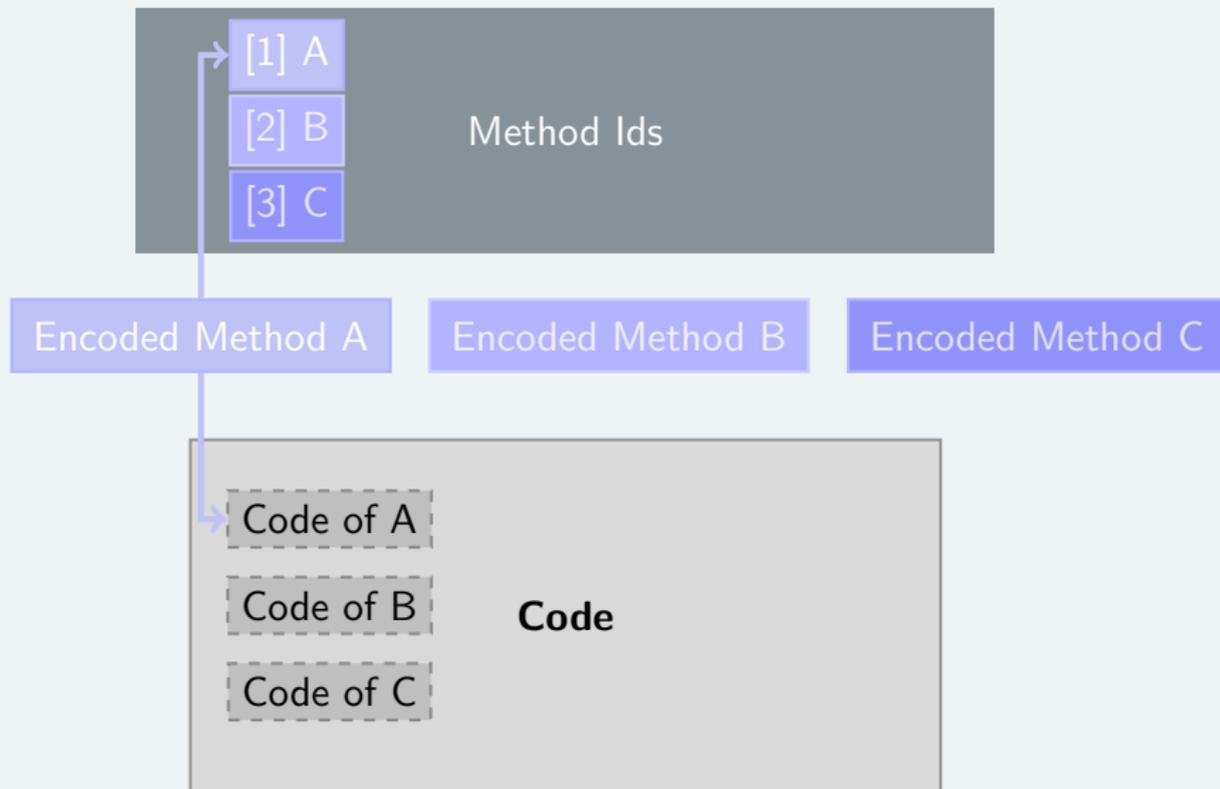
Trick

Modify the chaining of methods and skip the hidden method
The info for the hidden method is still there, but won't be read

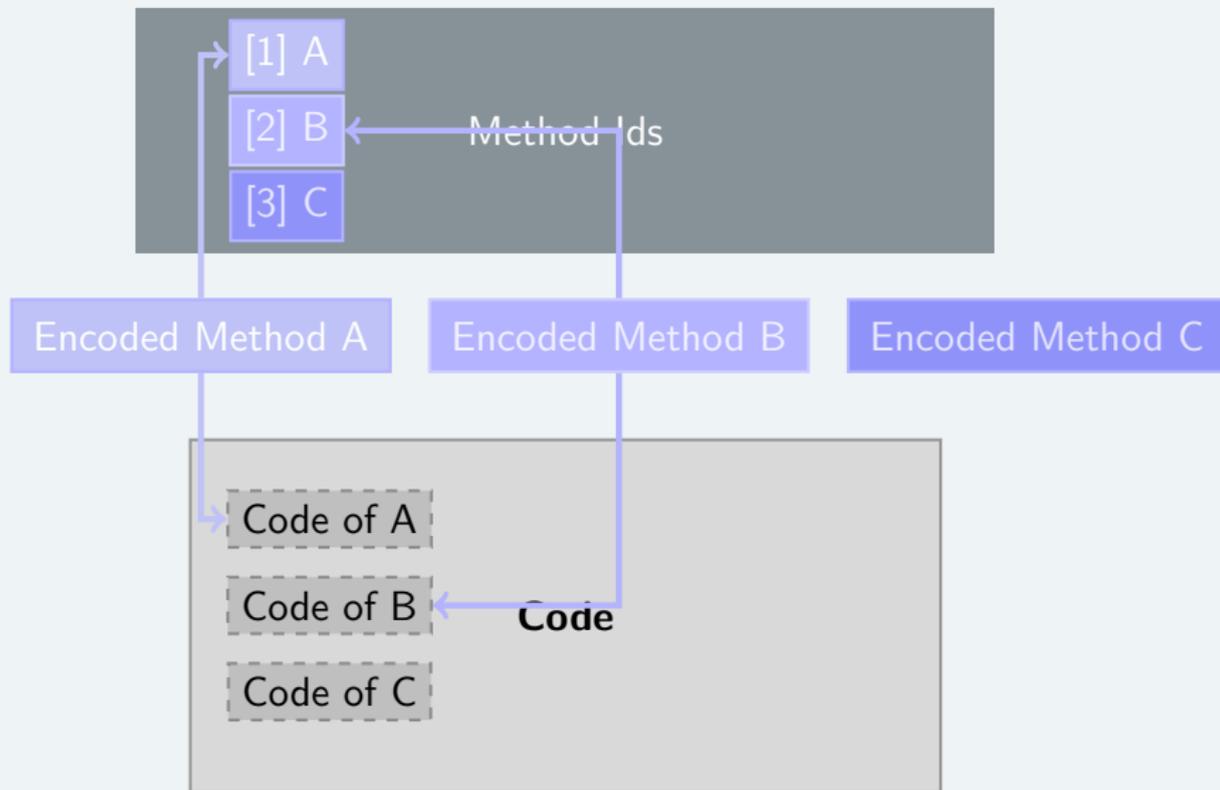
Implementation

- ▶ **method_idx_diff:**
 - ▶ modify for hidden method
 - ▶ + modify for the *'other'* method
- ▶ **code_off:** refer the other method
- ▶ **access_flags:** nothing to do
- ▶ **direct_methods_size** (or **virtual_methods_size**): nothing to do

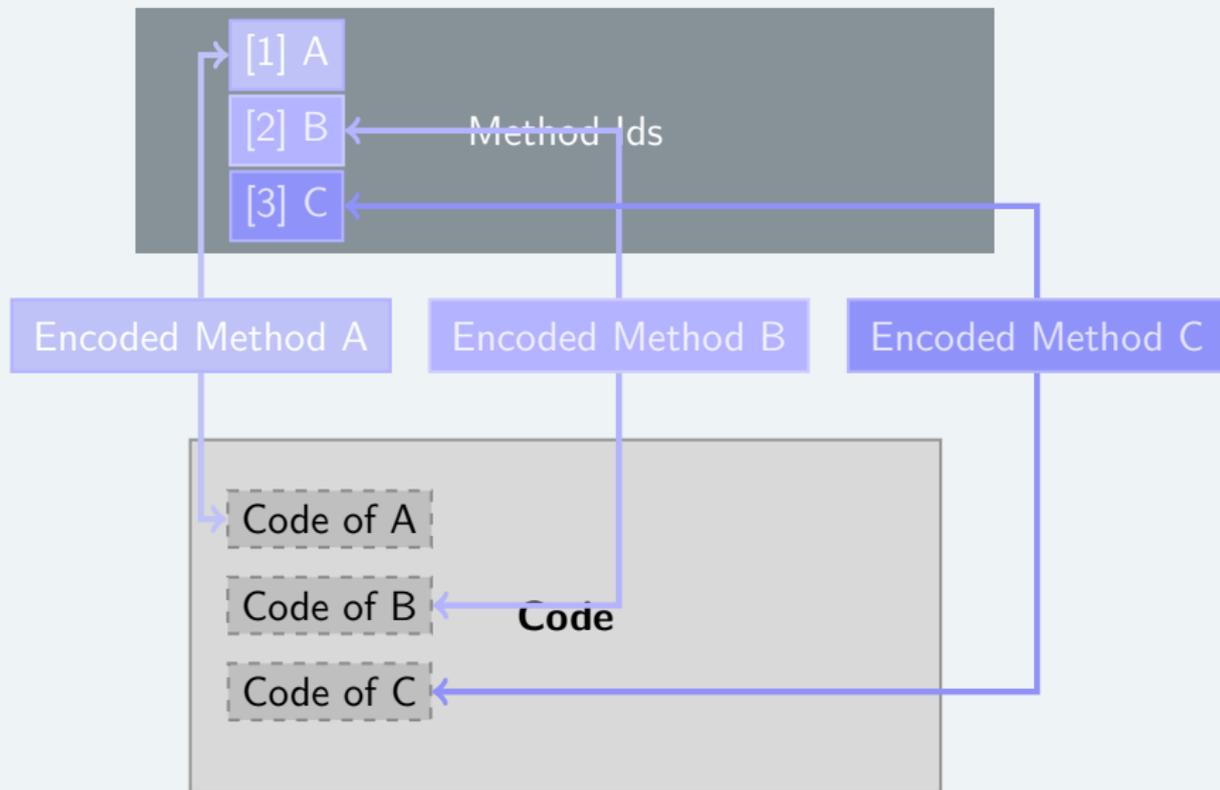
Visual representation of chaining



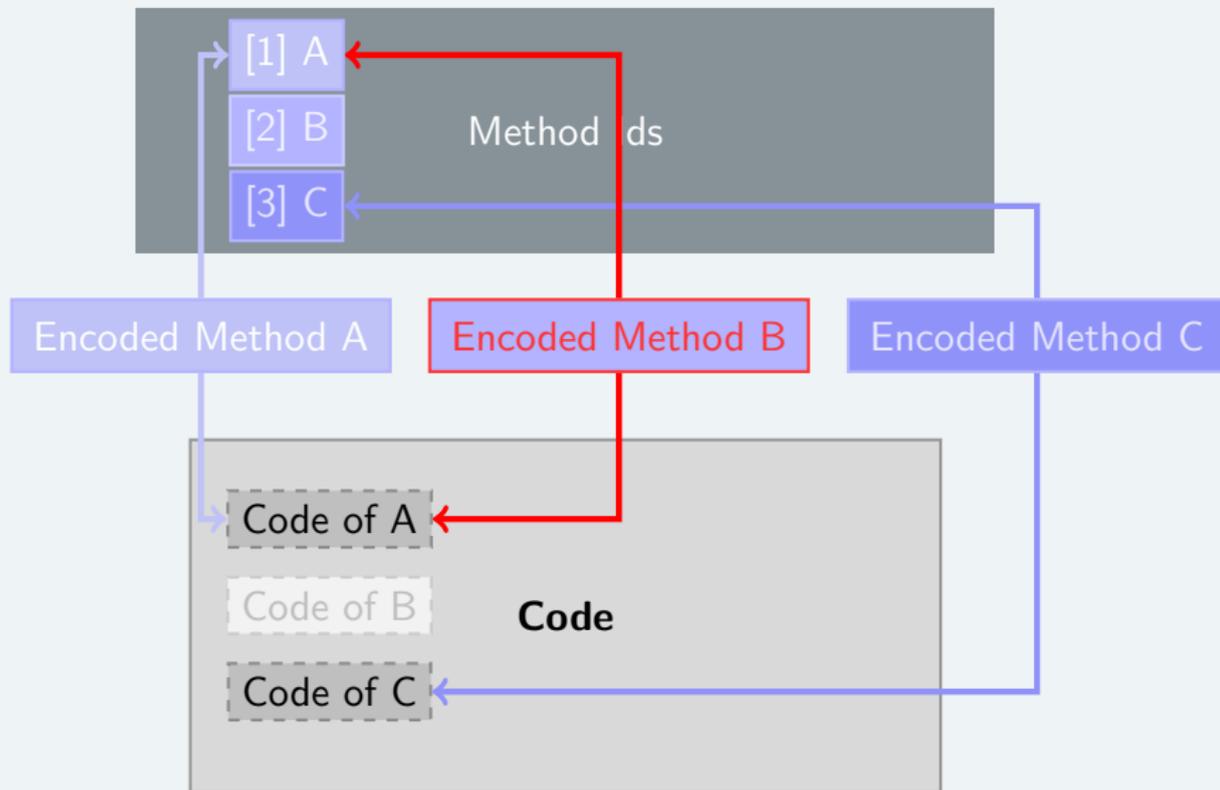
Visual representation of chaining



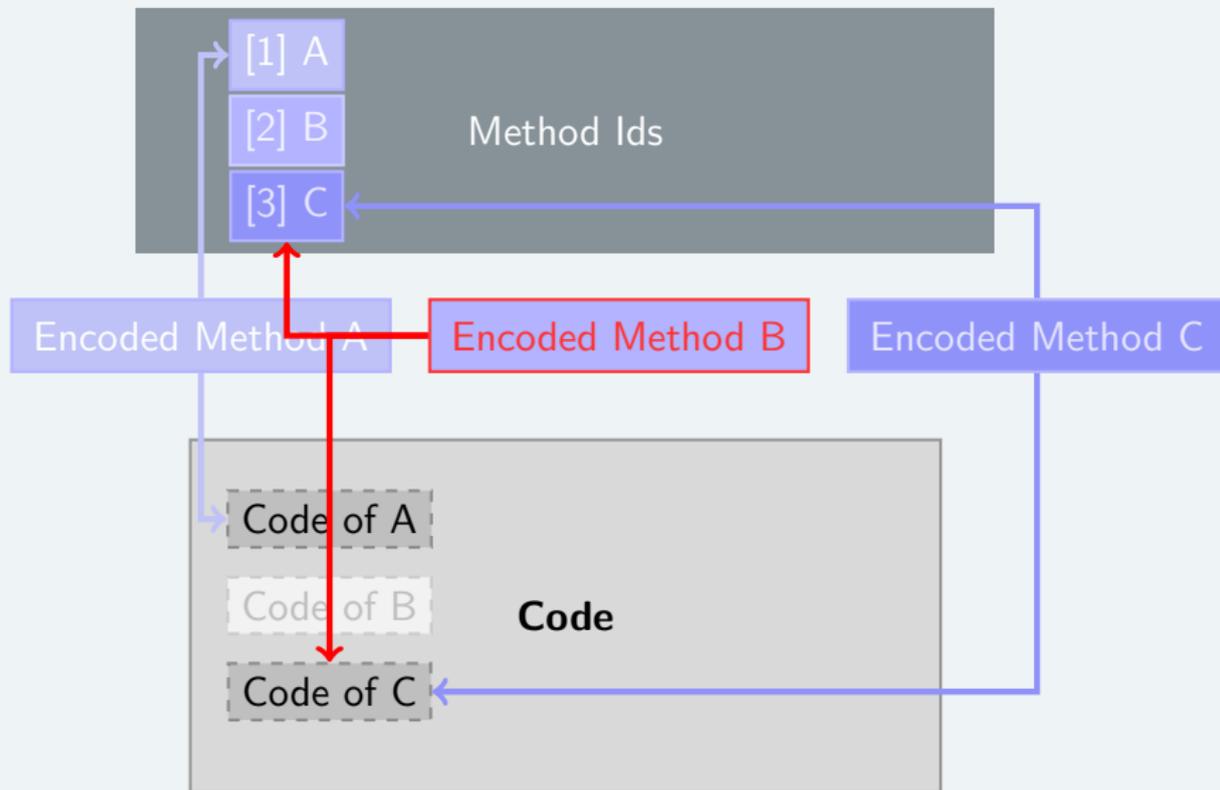
Visual representation of chaining



Visual representation of chaining



Visual representation of chaining





Some more tricks

- ▶ **Access flags:** you *may* modify but must choose a flag within *direct* methods or *virtual* methods
- ▶ **Single method?** Set *direct_methods_size* (or *virtual_methods_size*) and nullify *encoded_method*

```
3980h: 81 80 04 80 23 05 01 06 00 10 1A 01 0A 01 0A 02  .e.e#. . . . .
3990h: 1A 01 09 13 02 1C 88 80 04 98 23 01 81 80 04 A4  . . . . . ^e."#.e.x
39A0h: 3C 01 00 00 00 01 01 04 3E 01 09 C8 3E 01 09 B8  <..à<...>..È>..
39B0h: 31 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  ? . . . . .
39C0h: 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00  . . . . . Ö . . . . .
```

Build a valid DEX

- ▶ Compute the SHA-1 of the new DEX
- ▶ Write to header
- ▶ Compute the checksum of the new DEX
- ▶ Write to header
- ▶ <https://github.com/cryptax/dextools>

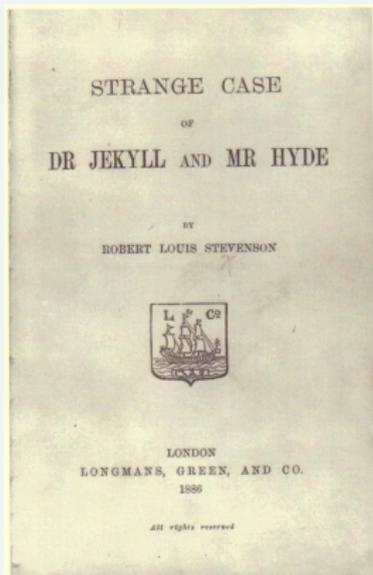
Re-build APK

- ▶ Unzip original APK: retrieve manifest, resources...
- ▶ Zip new APK with new DEX + same manifest and resources
- ▶ Sign package (jarsigner)

Part 2: calling the hidden method

calling thisishidden()

- ▶ The method is hidden to disassemblers
- ▶ ... but it can be run!



The strange case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde – R. Stevenson

- ▶ Split personalities: Dr Jekyll or Mr Hyde
- ▶ Only one way to change into MrHyde: call thisishidden()
- ▶ Current personality displayed in main activity



DEMO :)



Load the current DEX file

`openNonAsset()` not directly accessible → use reflection

```
// get AssetManager class via reflection
Class localClass = Class.forName("...AssetManager");
Class[] arrayOfClass = new Class[1];
arrayOfClass[0] = String.class;
// get openNonAsset method
Method localMethod = localClass.getMethod("openNonAsset", ...
AssetManager localAssetManager = this.context.getAssets();
Object[] arrayOfObject = new Object[1];
arrayOfObject[0] = paramString;
// invoke method
InputStream localInputStream = (InputStream)localMethod.invoke(...);
```



Patch the DEX

Undo what we did - re-chain the hidden method, re-hash and checksum the DEX

```
int patch_index = 0x2c99;
dex[patch_index++] = 1; // method_idx_diff
dex[patch_index++] = 1; // access flag
dex[patch_index++] = (byte)0xcc; // code offset
dex[patch_index++] = (byte)0x28;
dex[patch_index++] = 1;
```



Open the modified DEX

- ▶ use reflection to call `openDexFile()`
`native private static int
openDexFile(byte[] fileContents);`
- ▶ returns a cookie = pointer to internal struct for DEX
- ▶ load modified class using `defineClass()`

```
Class patchedHyde = null;  
Log.i("HideAndSeek", "retrieving patched MrHyde class");  
if (defineClassMethod != null) {  
    patchedHyde = (Class) defineClassMethod.invoke(  
        dexFileClass, params);  
}
```

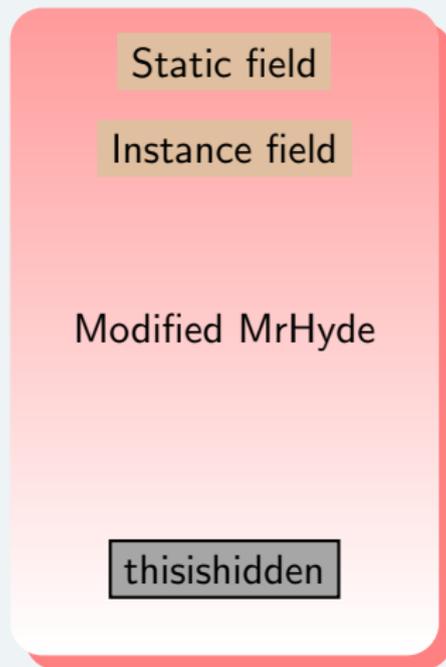
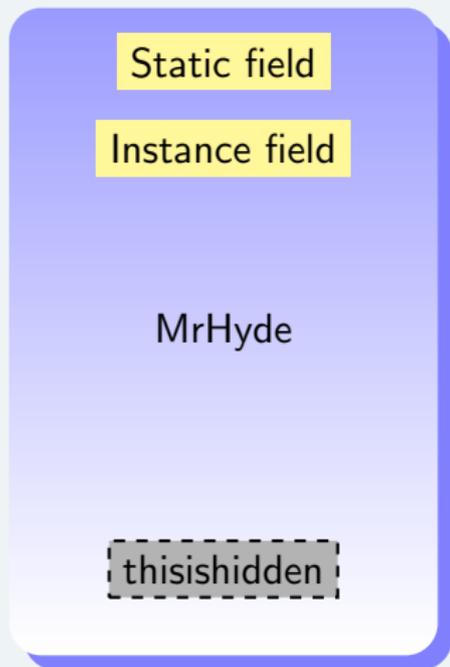


Invoke the hidden method

- ▶ Search for the hidden method (`getDeclaredMethods()`)
- ▶ Instantiate an object
- ▶ Call `thisishidden()`

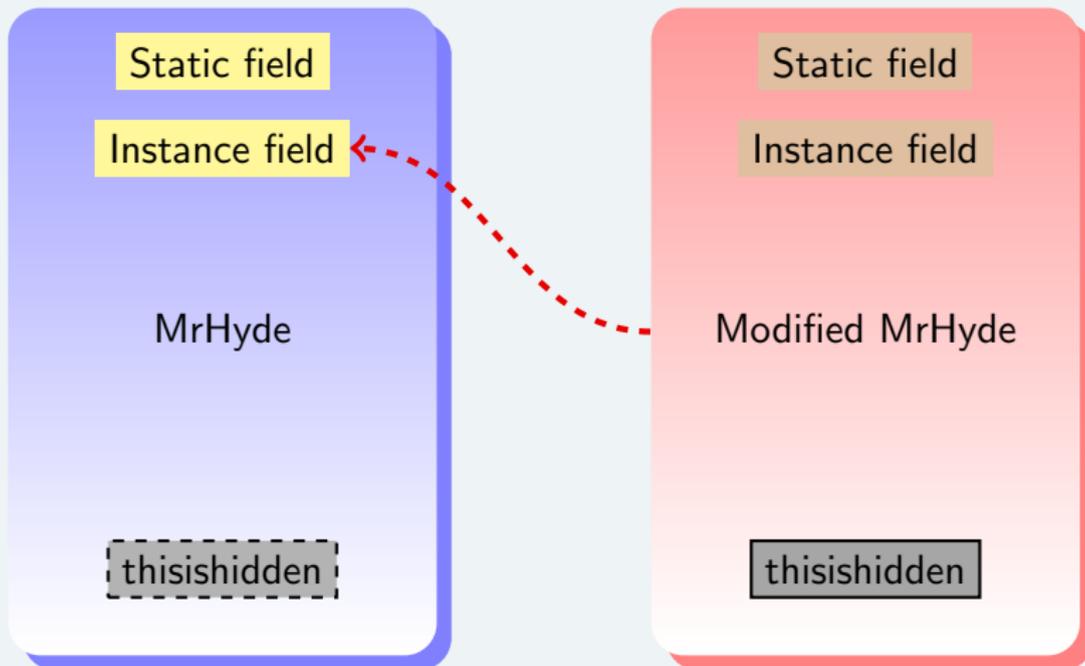
```
Object obj = patchedHyde.getDeclaredConstructor(Context.class)
    .newInstance(context);
Log.i("HideAndSeek", "after new Instance");
arg[0] = Boolean.valueOf(true);
Log.i("HideAndSeek", "invoking thisishidden()..");
thisishiddenMethod.invoke(obj, arg);
```

It's two different classes

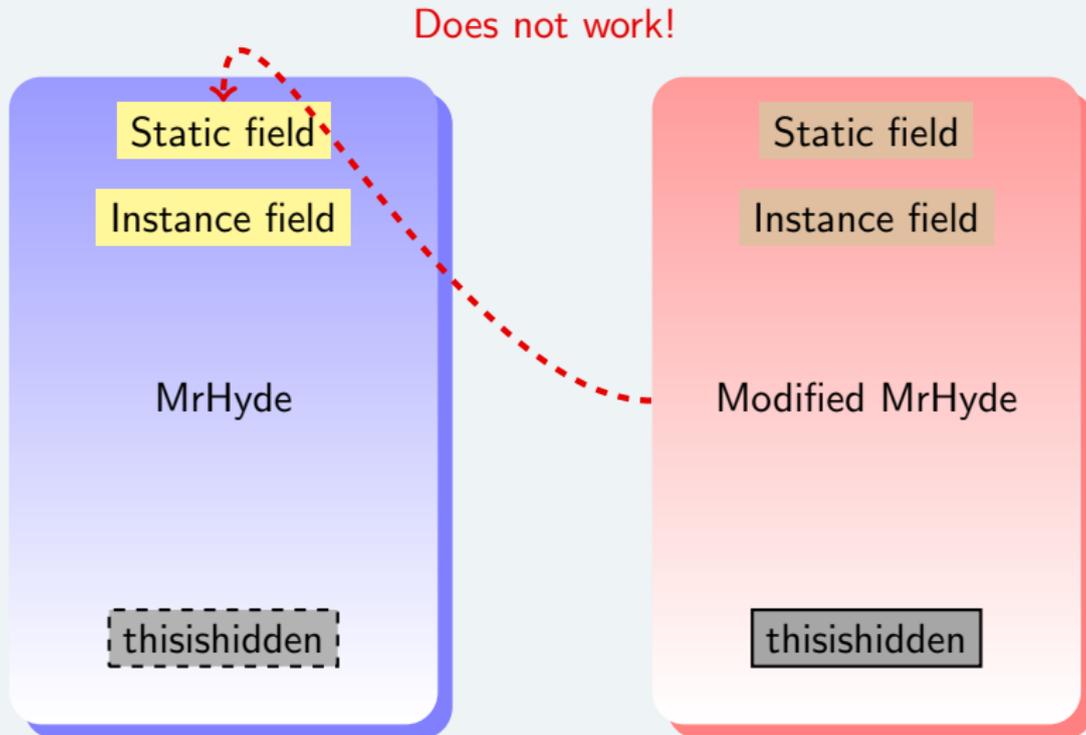


It's two different classes

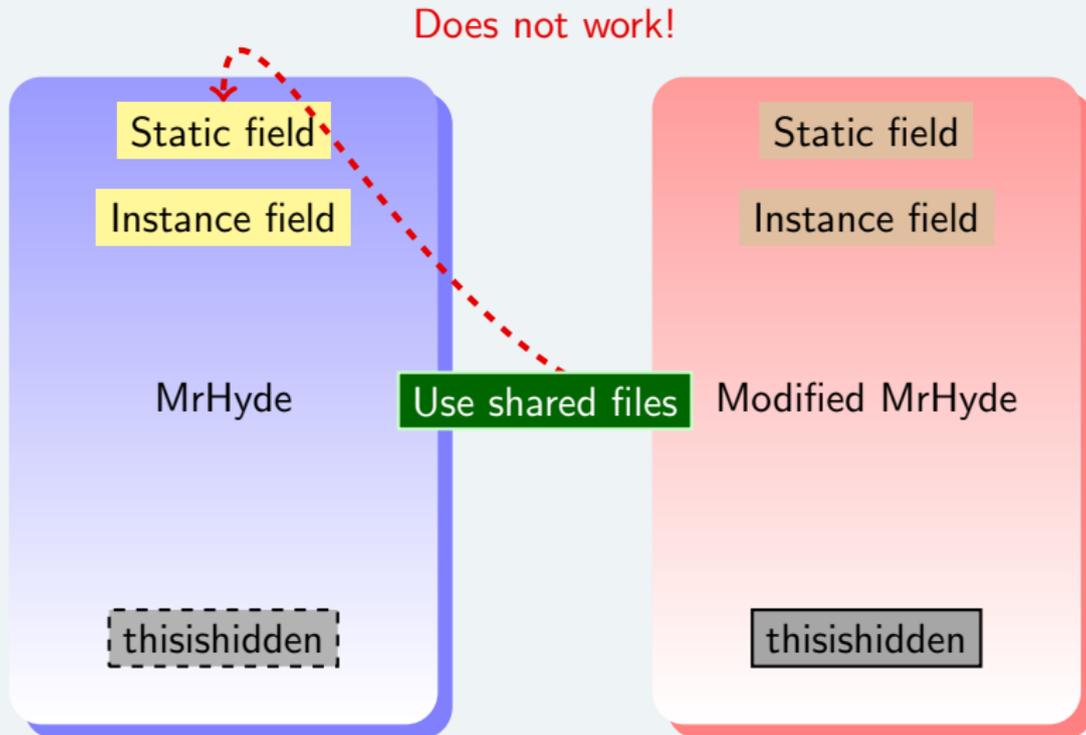
Does not work!



It's two different classes



It's two different classes



Dangers

It can be used to hide some malicious feature

Detection

The strings are not hidden

The bytecode is there

Solutions

- ▶ Use my patch/unpatch tool: `hidex.pl`
- ▶ Disassemble bytecode at a given location: `androdix.py`
- ▶ Fix Android: verify consistency of `encoded_method`
- ▶ Google notified in June 2013

Thank You !

Thanks!

to **@pof** ... and for your attention!

FortiGuard Labs

Follow us on twitter: **@FortiGuardLabs**

or on our blog <http://blog.fortinet.com>

Me

twitter: **@cryptax**

e-mail: aapvrille at fortinet dot com

source code: <https://github.com/cryptax/dextools>



Are those PowerPoint slides? No way! It's \LaTeX + TikZ + Beamer + [Lobster](#)