

ANDROID APPLICATION PENETRATION TESTING

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\$WHOAMI

- Senior Information Security Engineer at FIS Global.
- Cyber Crime Intervention Officer from ISAC (NSD).
- Synack Red Team Member.
- Actively contributing to OWASP Community.

TODAY'S DISCUSSION

- Some Kick off Resources for Mobile VA and PT
- Device Requirements and Tools Requirements for starting a Android Application VA and PT
- Concept about Android Architecture
- Practical implementation for Android Application VA and PT

RESOURCES

- MOBILE SECURITY TESTING GUIDE

- <https://mobile-security.gitbook.io/mobile-security-testing-guide/>

- OWASP Mobile Top 10

- <https://owasp.org/www-project-mobile-top-10/>

- HACKTRICKs

- <https://book.hacktricks.xyz/mobile-apps-pentesting/android-app-pentesting>

DEVICE REQUIREMENTS

- Android Penetration Testing
 - Windows, Kali linux, Parrot OS or MacBook
 - Preferable with 8-16GB of RAM or more and greater than 250GB of drive storage.
 - For Android interface
 - You can use emulator like (Android Studio (My fav) Memu, nox, bluestacks, Genymotion)
 - You can use rooted a physical device.

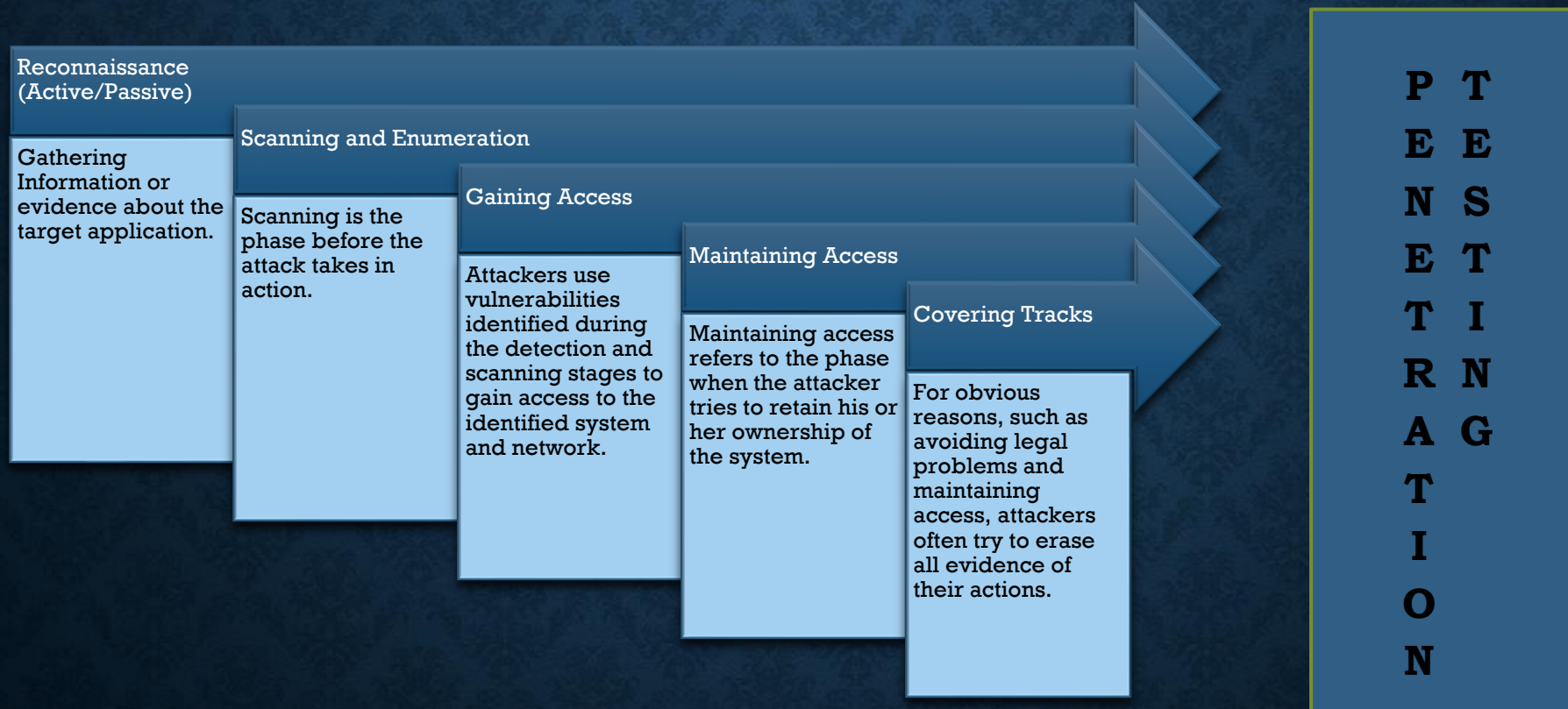
TOOLS REQUIREMENTS

- JDAX-GUI
- APKTOOL
- MobSF
- Frida
- Objection
- BurpSuite

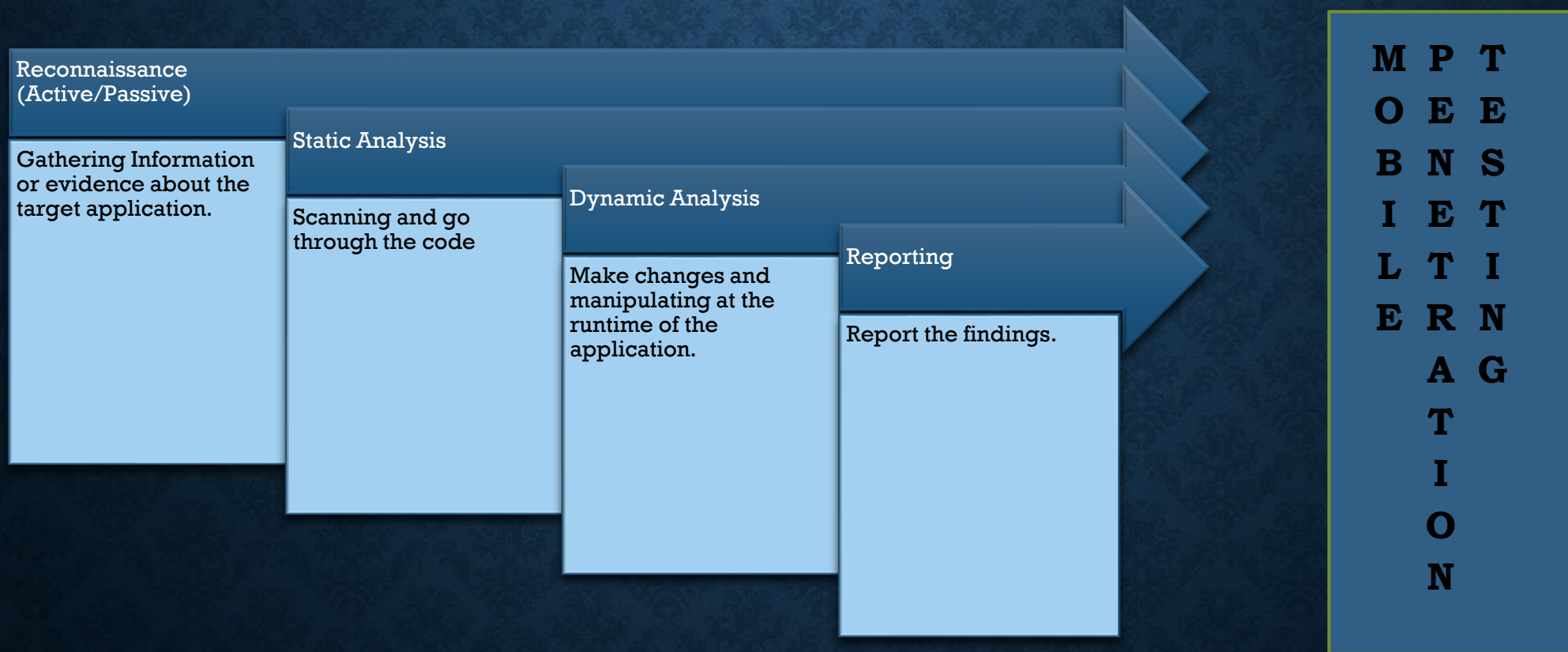
ANDROID ARCHITECTURE



LET'S TALK ABOUT PENETRATION TESTING PROCESS



LET'S TALK ABOUT MOBILE APPLICATION PENETRATION TESTING PROCESS



SEE, WHO CAME

“THE ANDROID”



STATIC ANALYSIS

ANDROID MANIFEST FILE

- Extension is .xml
- You'll get basic information about the application
 - SDK version
 - Permission
 - Activities
 - Content Providers
 - Intent

PERMISSION

- Doesn't have any extension unfortunately 😞
- It defines what data and hardware component can be need at the runtime
 - Camera
 - Internet
 - Access external storage
 - Bluetooth
 - ETC.

- It also do not have any extension too 😐
- UI element of the application or different screen in the application.

(take example of Gpay)

ACTIVITIES

- First screen will show you Gpay Logo.
- Second will ask you the Fingerprint.
- Third will display all the payment you did in past.

NOTE: Here **INTENT** is changing from one screen to other.

FINDING HARDCODED STRINGS

- Usually find in resources/strings.xml
- Threat Vector
 - Login Bypass
 - URL's Exposed
 - API Keys Exposed
 - Firebase URL's

DYNAMIC ANALYSIS

ANDROID DYNAMIC ANALYSIS

- Intro to SSL Pinning
 - Bypassing with BurpSuite
- Intro Frida/Objection
 - Inject Frida Manually /Automatically
- Dumping Memory and Sensitive Data
- Runtime analysis of Local Storage

SSL PINNING

- It's a methodology which ensure no traffic will intercept from the application.
- Some application VERIFY the receiving traffic into the phone as KNOWN CERTIFICATE.
- App may crash when we try to intercept the network.

ROOT DETECTION

- An adversary will use an automated tool to reverse engineer the code and modify it using malware to perform some hidden functionality.
- Root detection are related to binaries
 - `/system/bin/su`
 - `/system/sbin/su`
 - `/sbin/su`
 - `/system/su`
 - `/system/bin/.ext/.su`

Q-N-A