

Android-SigMorph

Covert Communication Exploiting Android Signing Schemes

I don't get nervous during presentation Also me :



whois

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Cat lover!

Achute Sharma

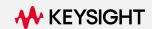
Technical Lead Security

@ Keysight

Loves everything security!

Android-SigMorph

Without breaking the signature How can we misuse the Signing Schemes of Android, to allow for additional data in the APK file format.



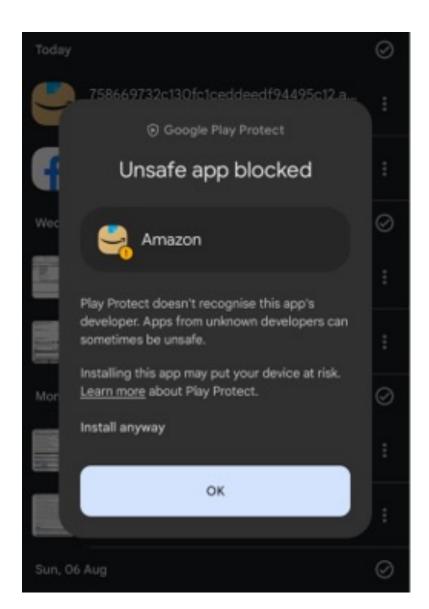
Android App Repackaging

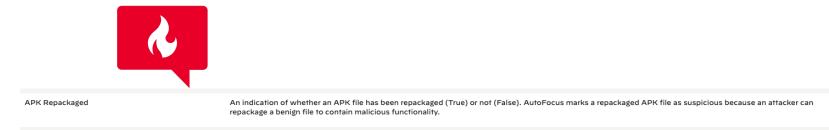




Android App Repackaging

Repackaging an APK

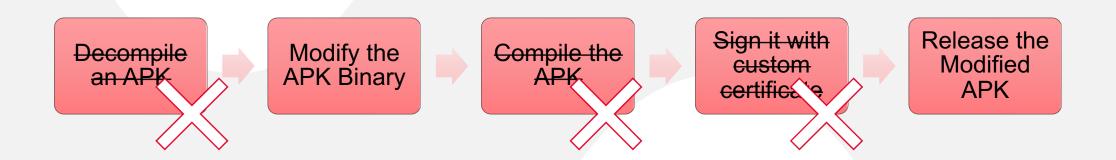


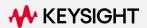


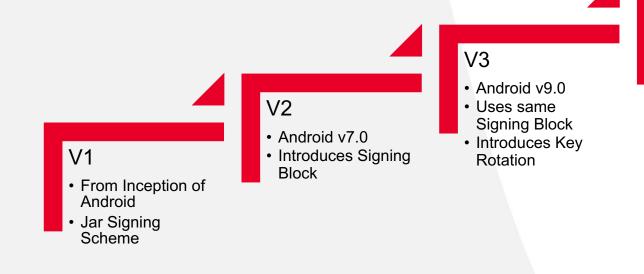
Basically, re-packaging can cause lots of **detection signals** to go off.

Without repackaging or breaking the signed information of an APK

What and How much can we change....







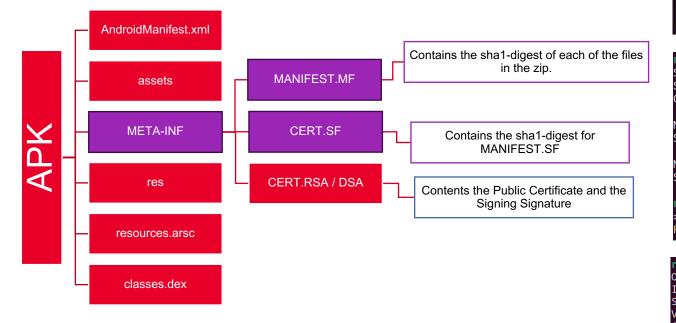
V4

- Android v11.0
- Signature separate than APK
- Always needs to have v2 or v3

Android Signing Schemes

V1 Signing Scheme

Also known as Jar Signing Scheme



```
research@research-VMware-Virtual-Platform:/tmp/test/META-INF$ cat MANIFEST.MF | head
Manifest-Version: 1.0
Built-Bv: 1.3.0
Created-By: Android Gradle 1.3.0
Name: res/layout/activity_web.xml
SHA1-Digest: /OGAWy/2sO1BpMqKsoj3ErPtwI8=
Name: AndroidManifest.xml
SHA1-Digest: OSw0Ys2DytXcNPyaGyCCwcIpvUg=
 research@research-VMware-Virtual-Platform:/tmp/test/META-INF$ cat /tmp/test/res/layout/activity
> | openssl dgst -sha1 -binary | base64
 /OGAWy/2sO1BpMqKsoj3ErPtwI8=
research@research-VMware-Virtual-Platform:/tmp/test/META-INF$ cat CERT.SF | head
Signature-Version: 1.0
SHA1-Digest-Manifest: krKpzZo6Cl3Enmb05Lm09ZanNq4=
Created-By: 1.0 (Android)
Name: res/layout/activity web.xml
SHA1-Digest: FdpcuPUTVPIy1ps6h+LSmbLP0Dc=
Name: AndroidManifest.xml
SHA1-Digest: QW6VQCibYYEZmch30vIF29PwaFo=
research@research-VMware-Virtual-Platform:/tmp/test/META-INF$ sed -n '5,7p' MANIFEST.MF\
> | openssl dgst -sha1 -binary | base64
  dpcuPUTVPIy1ps6h+LSmbLP0Dc=
 esearch@research-VMware-Virtual-Platform:/tmp/test/META-INF$ keytool -printcert -file CERT.RSA
Owner: CN=Glaze, OU=Glaze trading india pvt ltd, O=Glaze, L=Delhi, ST=Delhi, C=91
Issuer: CN=Glaze, OU=Glaze trading india pvt ltd, O=Glaze, L=Delhi, ST=Delhi, C=91
Serial number: 14124d43
Valid from: Thu Jul 06 11:25:06 IST 2017 until: Mon Jun 30 11:25:06 IST 2042
Certificate fingerprints:
        SHA1: F1:57:2C:E2:B6:CD:33:1C:EA:99:3C:68:01:5D:4D:96:20:75:AA:D3
         SHA256: 6E:6A:C8:8D:4C:92:BF:27:5F:20:5D:63:FF:7B:3C:6B:3A:98:4A:FB:8C:D0:82:72:4E:C4:1E
Signature algorithm name: SHA256withRSA
Subject Public Key Algorithm: 2048-bit RSA key
Version: 3
```



V1 Problems – Skipped Files

The JAR signing scheme skips files in META-INF

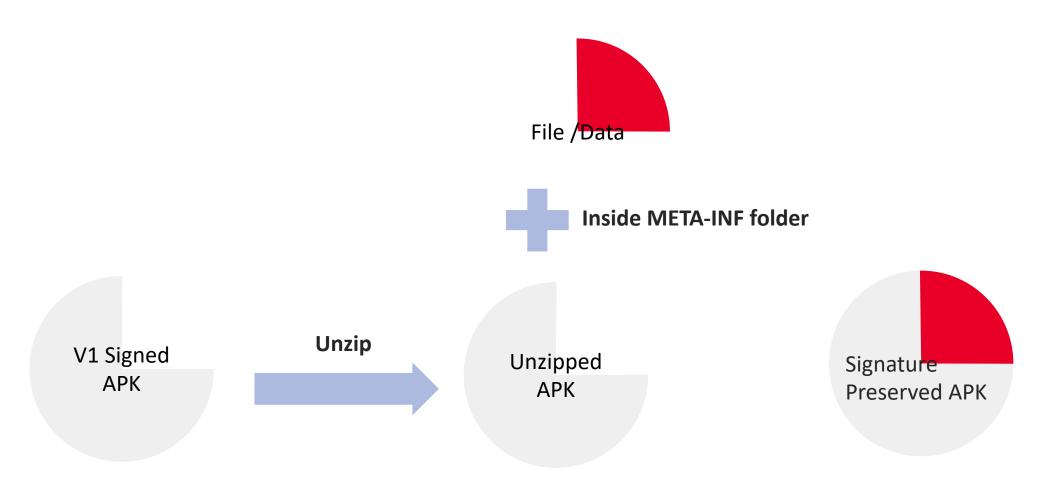
```
WARNING: META-INF/com/android/build/gradle/app-metadata.properties not protected by signature. Unauthorized modifications to this JAR entry we the entry outside of META-INF/.
WARNING: META-INF/services/com.twitter.database.hydrator.HydrationRegistry$Registrar not protected by signature. Unauthorized modifications to be detected or move the entry outside of META-INF/.
WARNING: META-INF/services/com.twitter.model.json.common.JsonModelRegistry$Registrar not protected by signature. Unauthorized modifications to detected or move the entry outside of META-INF/.
WARNING: META-INF/services/kq6 not protected by signature. Unauthorized modifications to this JAR entry will not be detected. Delete or move WARNING: META-INF/services/kyd not protected by signature. Unauthorized modifications to this JAR entry will not be detected. Delete or move WARNING: META-INF/services/ur2 not protected by signature. Unauthorized modifications to this JAR entry will not be detected. Delete or move WARNING: META-INF/services/x5a not protected by signature. Unauthorized modifications to this JAR entry will not be detected. Delete or move
```

APKs loading files from META-INF might get replaced.

 Most APK has v2 or newer schemes, so not so dangerous but some does still have v1 only and has files in META-INF.



V1 Problems – Skipped Files – Add Extra Files





V1 Problems – CVE-2013-4787 – "Master Key Vuln"

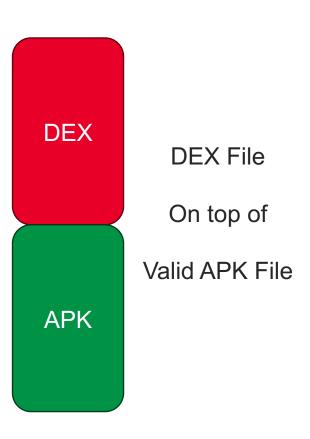
If there are 2 files with the same name.

The Android Runtime runs the first and ignore the second.

FILE 1
FILE 2
FILE 3
FILE 4
FILE 4

V1 Problems – JANUS Vulnerability

- CVE-2017–13156. Affects Android 5.0 < 8.1
- DEX prepended to a valid, signed APK file bypasses verification since those bytes are ignored in v1.
- ART which can load both DEX and APK, loads the malicious prepended DEX.
- Makes malicious DEX acceptable as an update to existing privileged apps like system apps.



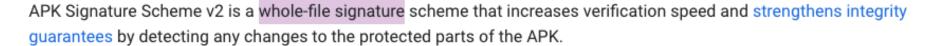


V2 Signing Scheme

AOSP > Docs > Security



APK Signature Scheme v2 🗔 -



Signing using APK Signature Scheme v2 inserts an APK Signing Block into the APK file immediately before the ZIP Central Directory section. Inside the APK Signing Block, v2 signatures and signer identity information are stored in an APK Signature Scheme v2 Block.



V2 / V3 Signing Scheme

Before Signing

Contents of the ZIP entries

Central Directory

End of Central Directory

V2 / V3 Signing Scheme

Before Signing

Contents of the ZIP entries

Central Directory

End of Central Directory

After Signing

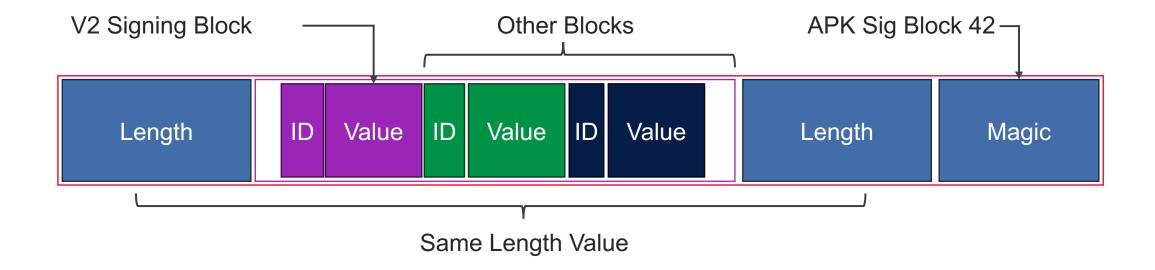
Contents of the ZIP entries

APK Signing Block

Central Directory

End of Central Directory

APK Signing Block

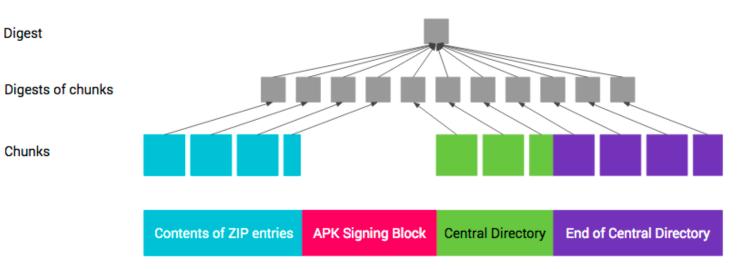


V2 Block ID:0x7109871a

Digest

Chunks

```
'1a870971': [
            'digest_cert_attr': {
               'digests': [
                       'algoID': 259,
                       'DigestBytes':
b'\xa2u\xc8\x1a\xe7\xc8\xd00q\xdf\xb7F\x02)9\xb0,\xa8\xc7\x1c"\xa9^\xac\xa7H\x
ee\xe5z\x16\x97z'
               'certs': [
                  b'MIIDNTCCAh2gAwIBAgIIDD+OTo4rNP4wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQELBQAwSDEQ
MA4GA1UEBhMHQW5kcm9pZDEQMA4GA1UEChMHQW5kcm9pZDEQMA4GA1UECxMHQW5kcm9pZDEQMA4GA1
UEAxMHQW5kcm9pZDAqFw0yMzAxMTQwNzMzNDRaGA8yMDc3MTAxNzA3MzM0NFowSDEQMA4GA1UEBhMH
QW5kcm9pZDEQMA4GA1UEChMHQW5kcm9pZDEQMA4GA1UECxMHQW5kcm9pZDEQMA4GA1UEAxMHQW5kcm
9pZDCCASIwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADggEPADCCAQoCggEBAMZ2iqVU7Ch7R1ZR6P/9X8TGNjckhgz1
cl0jvOuFdl5AKwvCRTZ4JAHoteVV/ZA3cqM072iZdFuj1wJ2D0PEpgwkSr4bTvPL4fiCdp4RF30nmf
K9yyUZCvqB8bmpa34U7S+DxUbnBnD0Szxux60jC131VdruRuFEK0GJTQ6n7anDAtEerrYhk44cmy//
zRz5HiVtH42DSeYdDNRcCqgeedKRWnbBgUHuxeSDFfVLlUjsSgZ6+OwF1aTn1scUWJEvTlfUOIAj+O
nwMzZx5jlErI02RtPB9s27hHiClG03070vASUof5httKK/Xlsd7NTMI+JKstuag2GgQWpWGr075HMC
AwEAAaMhMB8wHQYDVR00BBYEFDo0E2iLclqAFG4EjF+SsEeWcw3MMA0GCSqGSIb3DQEBCwUAA4IBAQ
CRhRLmmOgUrlgHJHIQVBPBhocq0+t5dAQTQLO/RbWz3QEtNYW4a2H5ctt/D74z1u93POf7uNtGZFdj
CDihOH74ABeqT2E2pYPM2nNzjESXP4+OqstjSxATR4iQxMFhUB7W7E8ct3DTDE/naOpSh9A1kDZiLV
jgS24Xyx+RS9y6JY+Dl0ifVYCdN3VKRyKVOqylqVSohtabT6TNxCfWR6KGbVdn540qpuhYWMhjGxPV
rf6U/ecm/p4T2WDmy89I1EZeZH0ch7J7qHbZQ7oopjMyR/X/qSzaTg4BFr00F5qU5MF+R2yZM0VkV0
iB8VJ5f0I7gx4PDfM9ikVwR6BCxFeP'
               'attrs': []
            'signatures': [
                   'algoID': 259,
                   'signature':
b'\xc6\x19\xb6\x80t\x98f\xde\xc1\xd4\x88.X\xb0\xa0\xd2[6\xf5=:$\x01\xc3>\xb4\x
\label{lem:cd} $$ cd\xcb*\xc7\xac''\xb9\xd2\xf8/%\xbf?\xdb\xac\x1c\xdb\xf1[\xa2\xb9{21\xa1}\xea\xb] $$
b3\x13\x1f\xf6\x8c\x812GN\xab\xe4+\xbe4\xbaHv
\xcc!\xbahF\x88(\x000\xcb\x9e0\x14\xc6\x893X\xfcC\xa3B\xb0D+N6\r,@m\x1f\x0b\x9
75.\x83H\xb2u\xf7\x87Pq\tW<\xf1\xfb\xa1\xe8\xc6\x0e2\x01\xc7\x1e\xe2\x03\x02\x
ce(\x9b\x15W\x17\&\xb0d\xbcn6\xd1r2\#c\xae\x03\r\xb3P1\xe3Ey\x05\xab\xa3o\x9a\x1
e\xcd\xc3\x147D\xd6\xc9\x836\xf7\x83\xca\xc5\xae#\n\x06\x80(\x84A@
\xb4{sdv\x19MX\xd9I\x7fE`L>\x14*\xc7h\x17\x1d\x0f\x85\x1dy\x8a\xdf*T\x13\xb5\x
d\x1cgY!\xba\xbc\xae\x1f\xcfC\xf9.$'
b'MIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEAxnaKpVTsKHtHVlHo//1fxMY2NySGDPVy
U60864V2XkArC8JFNngkAei15VX9kDdyozTvaJl0W6PXAnYPQ8SmDCRKvht088vh+IJ2nhEXfSeZ8r
3LJRkK+oHxualrfhTtL4PFRucGcM5LPG7Ho6MLXfVV2u5G4U0o4YlNDaftacMC0R6utiGTihvbL//N
HPkeJW0fjYNJ5h0M1FwKqB550pFadsGBQe7F5IMV9UuVSOxKBnr47AXVpOfWxxRYkS90V9Q4gCP46f
AzNnHm0USshDZG08H2zbuEeIKUbTdDtC8BJSh/mG20or9eWx3s1Mwj4kqy25qrYapBalYas7vkcwID
AQAB '
```



Digests - SHA256 of the APK chunks

Public key certs - Key used to sign the digest

Signature - Signature after signing the digest

V3 Block ID: 0xf05368c0

APK Signature Scheme v3 Block

The v3 scheme is designed to be very similar to the v2 scheme. It has the same general format and supports the same signature algorithm IDs, key sizes, and EC curves.

However, the v3 scheme adds information about the supported SDK versions and the proof-of-rotation struct.

Format

APK Signature Scheme v3 Block is stored inside the APK Signing Block under ID 0xf05368c0.

Proof-of-rotation and self-trusted-old-certs structs

The proof-of rotation struct allows apps to rotate their signing cert without being blocked on other apps with which they communicate. To accomplish this, app signatures contain two new pieces of data:

- assertion for third parties that the app's signing cert can be trusted wherever its predecessors are trusted
- app's older signing certs which the app itself still trusts



Verity Padding Block ID:0x42726577

Used to increase the size of the Signing block (including the length and magic) to a multiple 4096.

```
    tools/apksig/src/main/java/com/android/apksig/internal/apk/ApkSigningBlockUtils.java

ApkSigningBlockUtils.java
              // umumer ... may - ...
 855
 856
              int blocksSize = 0;
              for (Pair<byte[], Integer> schemeBlockPair : apkSignatureSchemeBlockPairs) {
 857
 858
                  blocksSize += 8 + 4 + schemeBlockPair.getFirst().length; // size + id + value
 859
 860
 861
              int resultSize =
 862
                      8 // size
 863
                      + blocksSize
 864
                      + 8 // size
 865
                      + 16 // magic
 866
 867
              ByteBuffer paddingPair = null;
 868
              if (resultSize % ANDROID COMMON PAGE ALIGNMENT BYTES != 0) {
 869
                  int padding = ANDROID_COMMON_PAGE_ALIGNMENT_BYTES -
 870
                           (resultSize % ANDROID_COMMON_PAGE_ALIGNMENT_BYTES);
 871
                  if (padding < 12) { // minimum size of an ID-value pair
 872
                      padding += ANDROID COMMON PAGE ALIGNMENT BYTES;
 873
                  paddingPair = ByteBuffer.allocate(padding).order(ByteOrder.LITTLE_ENDIAN);
 874
 875
                  paddingPair.putLong(padding - 8);
 876
                  paddingPair.putInt(VERITY PADDING BLOCK ID);
 877
                  paddingPair.rewind();
 878
                  resultSize += padding;
 879
 880
```



Verity Padding Block ID:0x42726577

Used to increase the size of the Signing block (including the length and magic) to a multiple 4096.

```
    tools/apksig/src/main/java/com/android/apksig/internal/apk/ApkSigningBlockUtils.java

ApkSigningBlockUtils.java
            // ulicito. magic
 855
 856
            int blocksSize = 0;
 857
            for (Pair<byte[], Integer> schemeBlockPair : apkSignatureSchemeBlockPairs) {
 858
                blocksSize += 8 + 4 + schemeBlockPair.getFirst().length; // size + id + value
 859
 860
 861
            int resultSize =
 862
                    8 // size
                                                  long centralDirOffset = ZipUtils.getZipEocdCentralDirectoryOffset(eocd);
 863
                   + blocksSize
 864
                   + 8 // size
                                                  long signingBlockSize = centralDirOffset - beforeApkSigningBlock.size();
 865
                   + 16 // magic
 866
                                                  if (signingBlockSize % ANDROID_COMMON_PAGE_ALIGNMENT_BYTES != 0) {
 867
            ByteBuffer paddingPair = nu
 868
            if (resultSize % ANDROID CO
                                                       throw new RuntimeException(
                int padding = ANDROID C
 869
 870
                       (resultSize % A
                                                                  "APK Signing Block size is not multiple of page size: " +
 871
                if (padding < 12) { //
 872
                    padding += ANDROID
                                                                  signingBlockSize);
 873
 874
                paddingPair = ByteBuffe
 875
                paddingPair.putLong(pad
 876
                paddingPair.putInt(VERITY PADDING BLOCK ID);
 877
                paddingPair.rewind();
 878
                resultSize += padding;
 879
 880
```



Source Stamp Block ID:0x6dff800d

Includes metadata such as timestamp of the build, the version of the build tools, source code's git commit hash etc.

Basically: Version Control information.

Source Stamp Block ID:0x6dff800d

Includes metadata such as timestamp of the build, the version of the build tools, source code's git commit hash etc.

Basically: Version Control information.

The source stamp is stored in a file called stamp-cert-sha256, present in the APK.

This is matched with the digest from the SOURCE_STAMP_BLOCK

```
research@research-VMware-Virtual-Platform:/tmp/research$ ls
AndroidManifest.xml assets classes.dex META-INF res resources.arsc stamp-cert-sha256
research@research-VMware-Virtual-Platform:/tmp/research$
research@research-VMware-Virtual-Platform:/tmp/research$ cat stamp-cert-sha256 | xxd
000000000: 0823 2f40 2cd8 ad9d 49fc b1f7 5d6b 6a74 .#/@,...I...]kjt
00000010: 78bf 2788 acfb b540 6e8d 7be7 c534 c4a8 x.'...@n.{..4..
research@research-VMware-Virtual-Platform:/tmp/research$
```

Introduced in 2018 – to prove that an APK originated from the Play Store.

Protobuff encoded and signed with Google's private key to prove authenticity.

Security metadata in early 2018

Next year we'll begin adding a small amount of security metadata on top of each APK to verify that it was officially distributed by Google Play. Often when you buy a physical product, you'll find an official label or a badge which signifies the product's authenticity. The metadata we're adding to APKs is like a Play badge of authenticity for your Android app.

No action is needed by developers or users. We'll adjust Play's maximum APK size to take into account the small metadata addition, which is inserted into the APK Signing Block and does not alter the functionality of your app. In addition to enhancing the integrity of Play's mobile app ecosystem, this metadata will enable new distribution opportunities for developers in the future and help more people keep their apps up to date.

```
research@research-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/notes/conferences/nullcon
/avast_tool/test$ go run main.go ~/nullcon/com.facebook.katana.apk
Verification scheme used: v2
Frosting verified
research@research-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/notes/conferences/nullcon
/avast_tool/test$ go run main.go ~/nullcon/com.facebook.katana frosti
ng_single byte changed.apk
Verification scheme used: v2
Frosting not verified : invalid frosting signature
```

```
research@research-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/notes/conferences/nullcon/avast_tool/test$
go run main.go ~/nullcon/facebook_frost_added_in_pegasus.apk
Verification failed: This apk has 'x-android-apk-signed: 2, 3', cannot be verified usin
g v1 scheme, downgrade attack?

Verification scheme used: v1
Frosting not verified: frosting apk file digest mismatch
research@research-VMware-Virtual-Platform:~/notes/conferences/nullcon/avast_tool/test$
```



There is a SHA256 Signature so we cant just put this on random APKs.

```
// For the purposes of integrity verification, ZIP End of Central Directory's field Start of
// Central Directory must be considered to point to the offset of the APK Signing Block.
eocd := make([]byte, len(eocdOrig))
copy(eocd, eocdOrig)
binary.LittleEndian.PutUint32(eocd[eocdCentralDirOffsetOffset:], uint32(signingBlockOffset))
hasher.Write(eocd)

if !bytes.Equal(hasher.Sum(nil), f.fileSha256) {
   return ErrFrostingDigestMismatch
}
```



Dependency Info Block ID:0x504b4453

Block that contains dependency metadata, which is saved by the Android Gradle plugin to identify any issues related to dependencies.

We Can Change this:

- but not much malicious use case here ?

Stripping it:

- will not allow Play Console to Analyze it.

Dependencies metadata

When building your app using Android Gradle plugin 4.0.0 and higher, the plugin includes metadata that describes the dependencies that are compiled into your app. When uploading your app, the Play Console inspects this metadata to provide you with the following benefits:

- Get alerts for known issues with SDKs and dependencies your app uses
- Receive actionable feedback to resolve those issues

If you'd rather not share this information, you can opt-out by including the following in your module's build.gradle file:

```
android {
  dependenciesInfo {
     // Disables dependency metadata when building APKs.
     includeInApk = false
     // Disables dependency metadata when building Android App Bundles.
     includeInBundle = false
  }
}
```



Zero Block ID:0xff3b5998

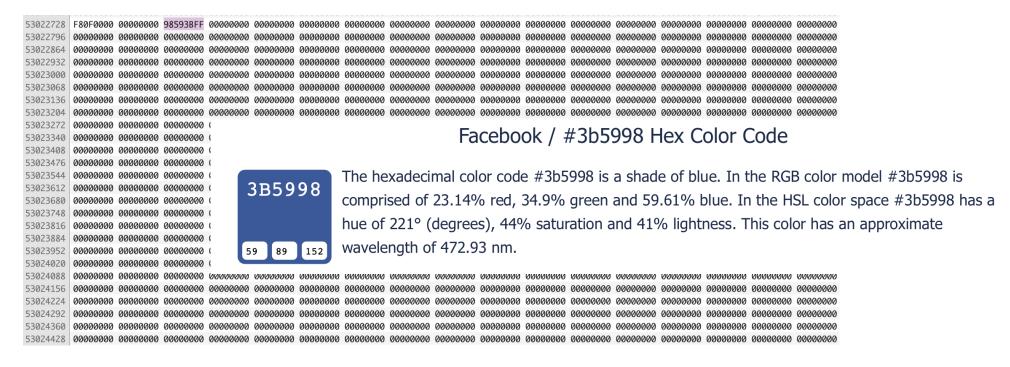
Value is always \x00 * 4084

We only found this on Facebook / Instagram APKs.



Zero Block ID:0xff3b5998

Value is always \x00 * 4084



We only found this on Facebook / Instagram APKs.



APK Channel Block ID:0x71777777

Used to track channels of distribution for an APK, mostly Chinese APKs have this.

Can be added to any app through this framework called walle https://github.com/Meituan-Dianping/walle

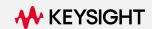
Channel specific information in key-value pairs, which is not encrypted.

You are most welcomed to change it ©

```
meituan # 美团
samsungapps #三星
hiapk
anzhi
xiaomi # 小米
91com
gfan
appchina
nduoa
3gcn
mumayi
10086com
wostore
189store
1enovomm
hicloud
meizu
wandou
# Google Play
# googleplay
# 百度
baidu
# 360
360cn
# 应用宝
myapp
```

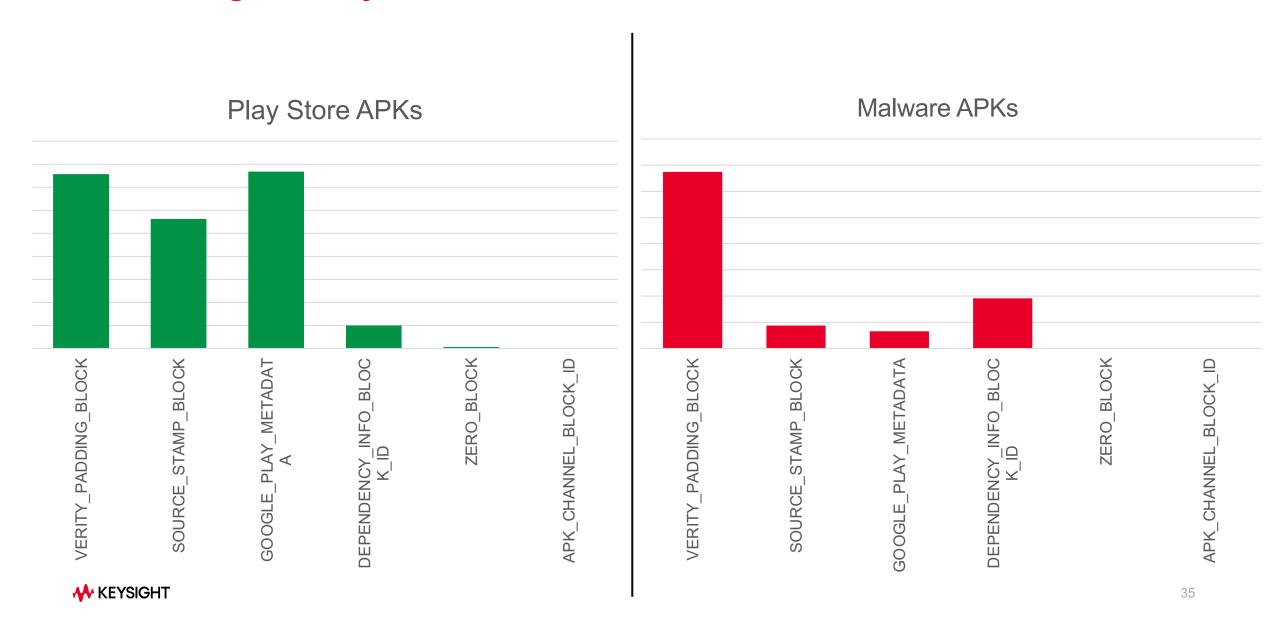
Demo 1

Showcase how modifying the APK Signing Block still retain the verification status.

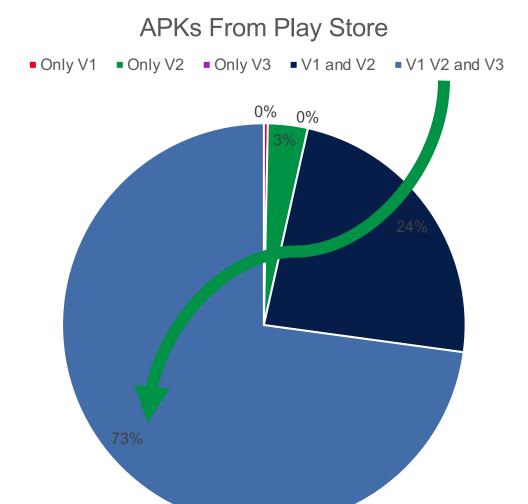


Cool, do APKs have these 'other' blocks?

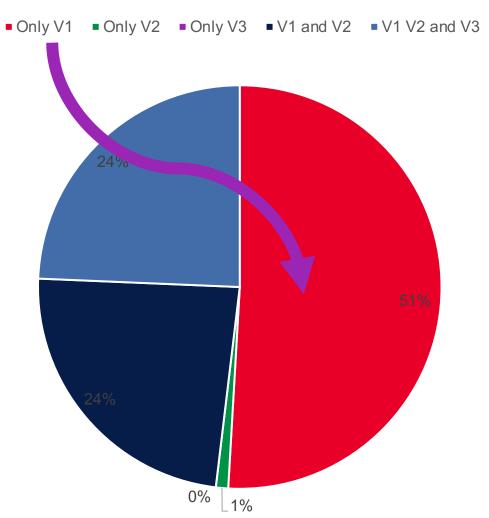
Block Usage Survey



Exclusive Signing Version Distribution



Malware APKs





How much can we change / modify?

Initially we thought that it depends upon the existing size of the APK Signing Blocks, and the type and number of other blocks present?

How much can we change / modify?

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Protection of section 4 (ZIP End of Central Directory) is complicated by the section containing the offset of ZIP Central Directory. The offset changes when the size of the APK Signing Block changes, for instance, when a new signature is added. Thus, when computing digest over the ZIP End of Central Directory, the field containing the offset of ZIP Central Directory must be treated as containing the offset of the APK Signing Block.

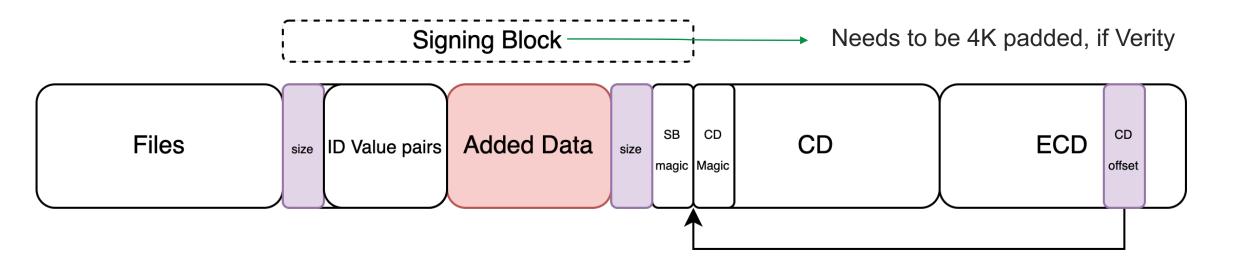
```
// For the purposes of verifying integrity, ZIP End of Central Directory (EoCD) must be
// treated as though its Central Directory offset points to the start of APK Signing Block.
// We thus modify the EoCD accordingly.

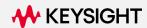
ByteBuffer modifiedEocd = ByteBuffer.allocate(eocd.remaining());
int eocdSavedPos = eocd.position();
modifiedEocd.order(ByteOrder.LITTLE_ENDIAN);
modifiedEocd.put(eocd);
modifiedEocd.flip();

// restore eocd to position prior to modification in case it is to be used elsewhere
eocd.position(eocdSavedPos);
ZipUtils.setZipEocdCentralDirectoryOffset(modifiedEocd, beforeApkSigningBlock.size());
```

How much can we change / modify?

Initially we thought that it depends upon the existing size of the APK Signing Blocks, and the type and number of other blocks present?





Use Cases

- 1. Good Use Case Version Tracking; Metadata in APK.
- 2. Malware Evasions Embedding good in the Bad.
- 3. Covert Communications Embedding Bad in the Good.
- 4. Code BOMBS Embedding and reading from other apps

Use Case 0: Good

- 1. Version Tracking
- 2. Frosting
- 3. Custom Use Cases?

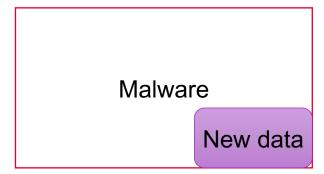
Reproducible signatures

F-Droid verifies reproducible builds using the APK signature (a form of embedded signature), which requires copying the signature from a signed APK to an unsigned one and then checking if the latter verifies. The old v1 (JAR) signatures only cover the *contents* of the APK (e.g. ZIP metadata and ordering are irrelevant), but v2/v3 signatures cover *all other bytes in the APK*. Thus, the APKs must be completely identical *before* and *after* signing (apart from the signature) in order to verify correctly.

Copying the signature uses the same algorithm that <code>apksigner</code> uses when signing an APK. It is therefore important that (upstream) developers do the same when signing APKs, ideally by using <code>apksigner</code>.

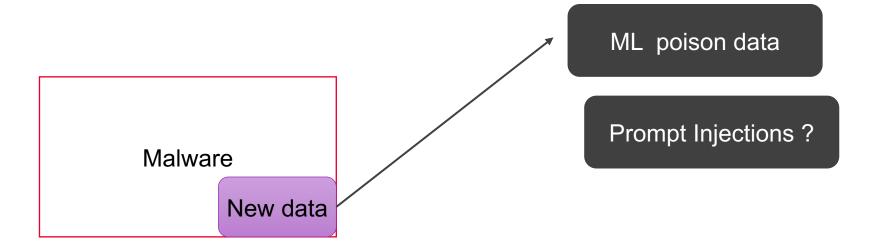
Steps:

- 1. Take A Malicious APK.
- 2. Morph it by adding / changing the APK Signing blocks.
- 3. The detection rates goes down.



Steps:

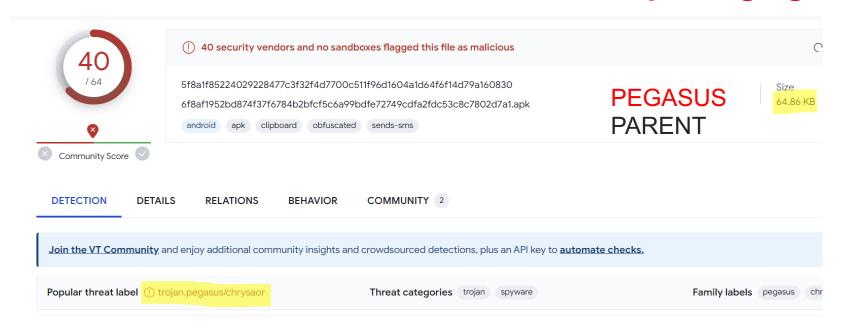
- 1. Take A Malicious APK.
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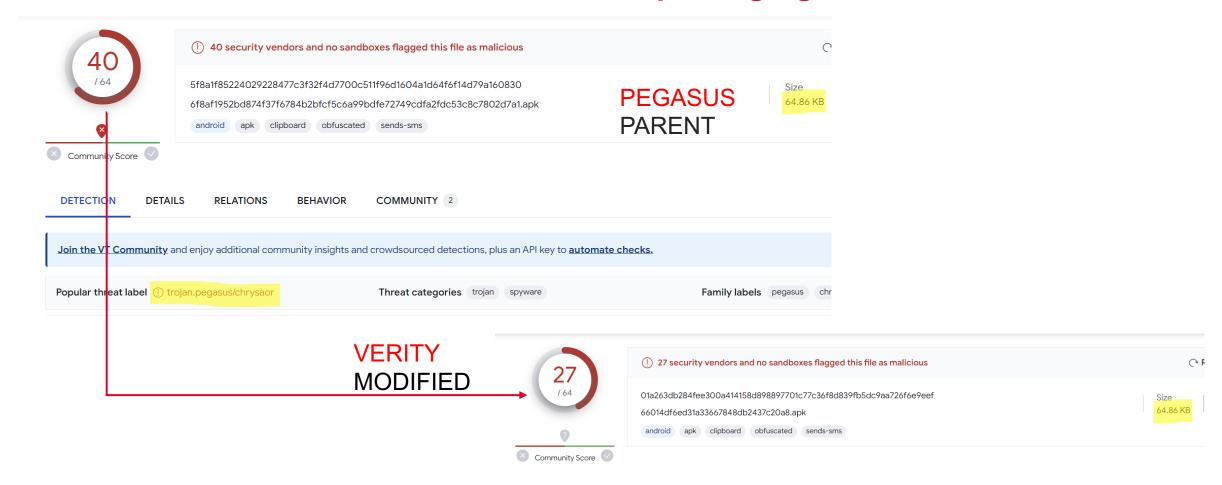
Steps:

- Take A Malicious APK.
- Morph it by adding / changing the APK Signing blocks.
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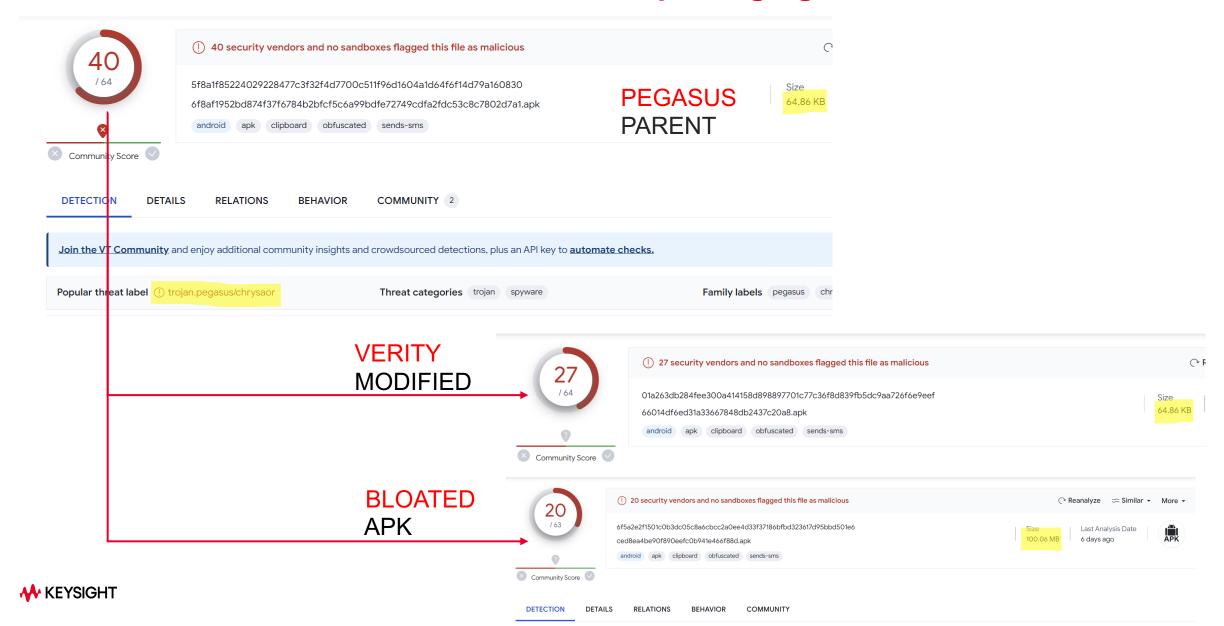
Mostly the hash-based lookup fails, since the hash of the file has changed!







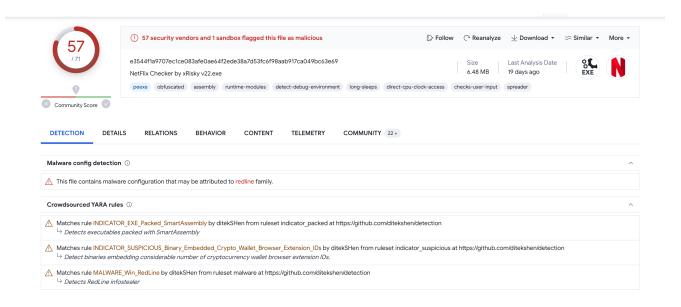




Steps:

- 1. Take A Good Signed and Verified APK.
- 2. Morph it by adding / changing the APK Signing blocks.
- 3. Added malicious content is not scanned ©

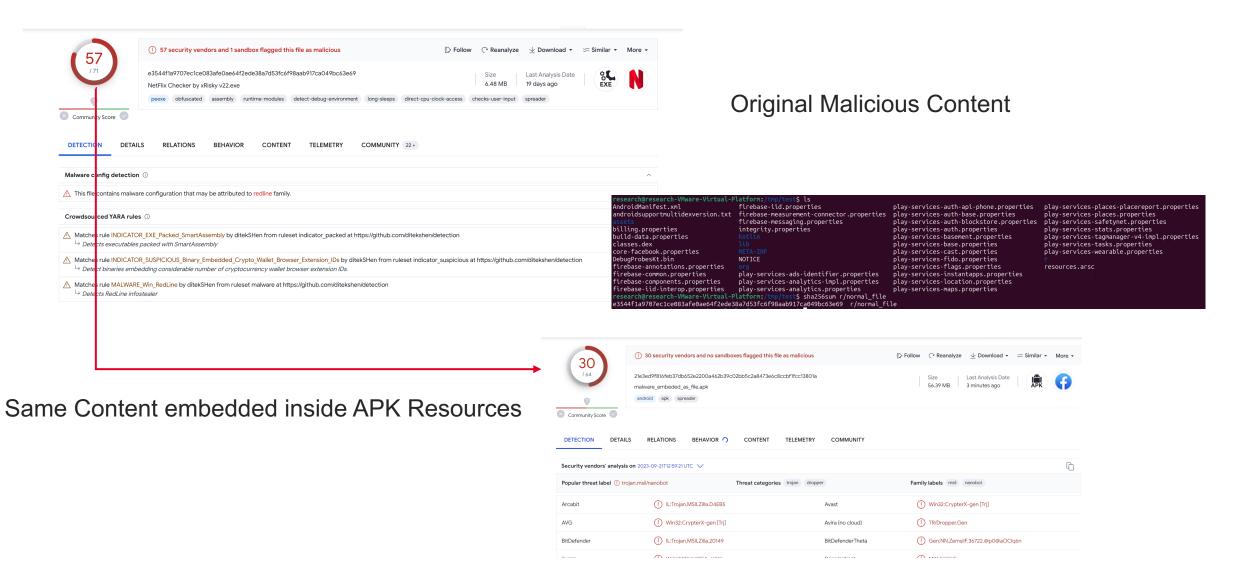
Good APK
Malicious
data



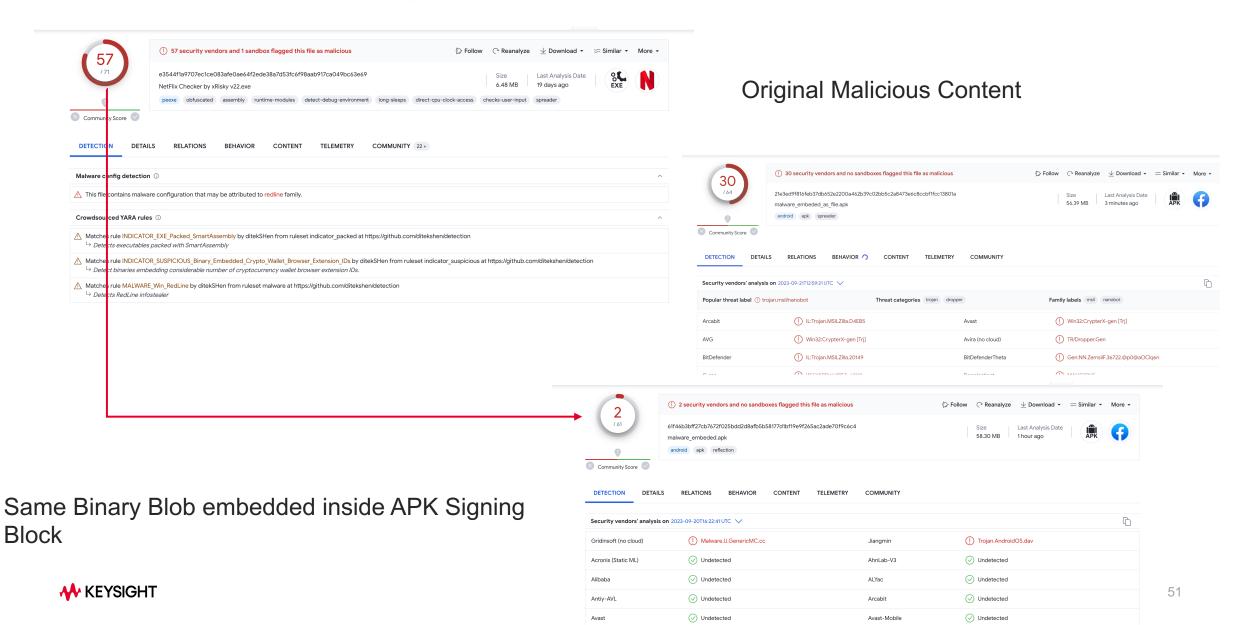
Original Malicious Content

RedLine Stealer





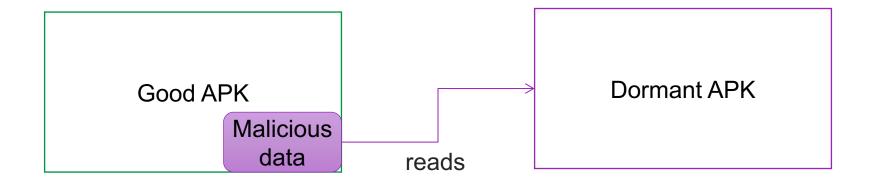




Use Case 3: Embedding Code Bombs inside APK

Steps:

- 1. Take A Good Signed and Verified APK.
- 2. Add messages / content as part of the Signing blocks.
- 3. Added content is not scanned ©
- 4. It stays on the device forever, waiting to be ignited by any other apps.



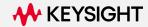
Use Case 3: Embedding Code Bombs inside APK

- In all android versions, one App can read another APK file
- But getting the path to the APK file is a bit tricky
- It can be fetched by running pm path package_name but only can be done till Android 10

```
generic_x86_64:/ # ls -la /data/app
total 32
drwxrwx--x  4 system system 4096 2023-09-22 16:44 .
drwxrwx--x  45 system system 4096 2023-09-21 16:58 ..
drwxrwxr-x  3 system system 4096 2023-09-22 16:44 com.example.nullcondemo-yFPtt-rwQZMhiHgBbcwoqQ==
drwxrwxr-x  4 system system 4096 2023-09-22 16:44 com.facebook.lite-BnQgmPKW25n-idpsGllqFQ==
```

Demo 2

Code BOMB detonations

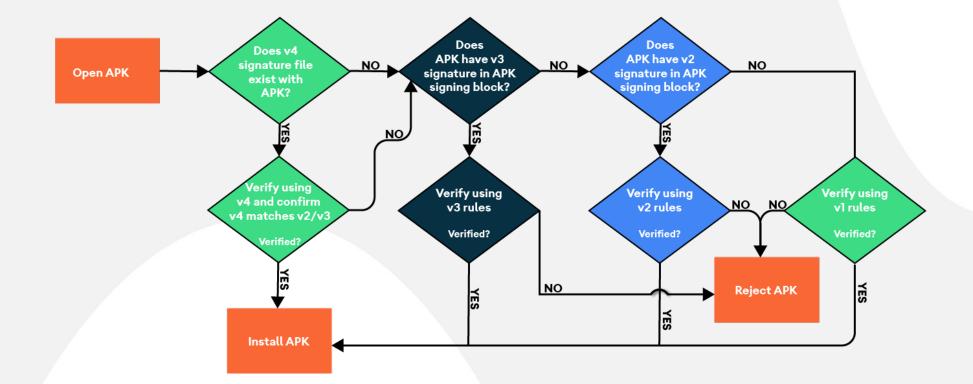


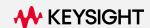
AOSP > Docs > Security

Was this helpful? 🖒 🗇

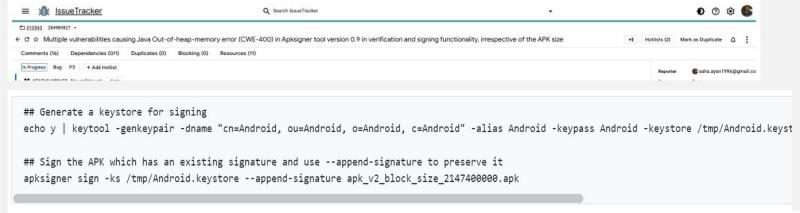
APK Signature Scheme v4 ---

Android 11 supports a streaming-compatible signing scheme with the APK Signature Scheme v4. The v4 signature is based on the Merkle hash tree calculated over all bytes of the APK. It follows the structure of the fs-verity Abash tree exactly (for example, zero-padding the salt and zero-padding the last block). Android 11 stores the signature in a separate file, <apk name>.apk.idsig A v4 signature requires a complementary v2 or v3 signature.





Can we Fuzz the APK Signing Block?



Java Heap Memory exhaustion error in the apksigner - DOS

Caused as apksigner assigns array memory without any checks, ex : new byte[(int) cdRecord.getUncompressedSize()]

```
Exception in thread "main" java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: Java heap space
at com.android.apksig.internal.apk.ApkSigningBlockUtils.getApkSignatureBlocks(ApkSigningBlockUtil
at com.android.apksig.DefaultApkSignerEngine.inputApkSigningBlock(DefaultApkSignerEngine.java:654
at com.android.apksig.ApkSigner.sign(ApkSigner.java:337)
at com.android.apksig.ApkSigner.sign(ApkSigner.java:228)
at com.android.apksigner.ApkSignerTool.sign(ApkSignerTool.java:400)
at com.android.apksigner.ApkSignerTool.main(ApkSignerTool.java:92)

at com.android.apksig.Ap
at com.android.apksig.Ap
at com.android.apksig.Ap
at com.android.apksig.Ap
```

apksigner verify -v apk_sample_manifestsize_2147400000.apk

Exception in thread "main" java.lang.OutOfMemoryError: Java heap space
 at com.android.apksig.internal.zip.LocalFileRecord.getUncompressedData(LocalFileRecord.java:449)
 at com.android.apksig.ApkSigner.getAndroidManifestFromApk(ApkSigner.java:965)
 at com.android.apksig.ApkVerifier.getAndroidManifestFromApk(ApkVerifier.java:1046)
 at com.android.apksig.ApkVerifier.verifyAndGetMinSdkVersion(ApkVerifier.java:636)
 at com.android.apksig.ApkVerifier.verify(ApkVerifier.java:184)
 at com.android.apksig.ApkVerifier.verify(ApkVerifier.java:151)
 at com.android.apksigner.ApkSignerTool.verify(ApkSignerTool.java:570)
 at com.android.apksigner.ApkSignerTool.main(ApkSignerTool.java:95)

Take-A-Ways Attackers

APK signing blocks can be used to embedded stuffs to change the binary without impacting the signed or the signing schemes.

Use this to either embed malicious stuffs or c2 communications.

Take-A-Ways Attackers

APK signing blocks can be used to embedded stuffs to change the binary without impacting the signed or the signing schemes.

Use this to either embed malicious stuffs or c2 communications.

Take-A-Ways Defenders

Start scanning for these APK Signing blocks irrespective of

- the APK Verification status
- or Repackaging Detections.



Thank you

Reach out:

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