

Advanced Obfuscation of Constants in Android Applications

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Obfuscation

- ▶ Hiding info in plain sight
- ▶ Making info difficult to interpret

Hiding in plain sight

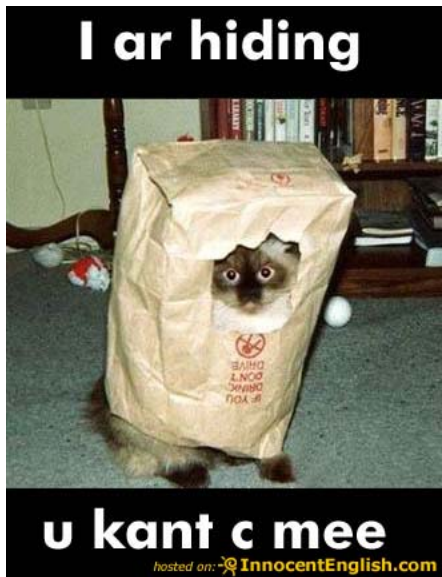


Figure 1:

Hiding in plain sight



Figure 2:

Hiding in plain sight



Figure 3:

Why people do obfuscation

- ▶ Making reverse engineering harder
- ▶ Harder => more expensive
- ▶ Reversing result is less worth the process
- ▶ Less people can do it
- ▶ Another target may be easier

Java is easily decompileable

- ▶ CFR
- ▶ Fernflower
- ▶ JADX
- ▶ JD
- ▶ JEB
- ▶ Krakatau
- ▶ Procyon
- ▶ Outdated: Candle, JAD

Other tools

- ▶ Apktool
- ▶ Dare
- ▶ dex2jar
- ▶ smali/baksmali

Decompiled dex, no obfuscation

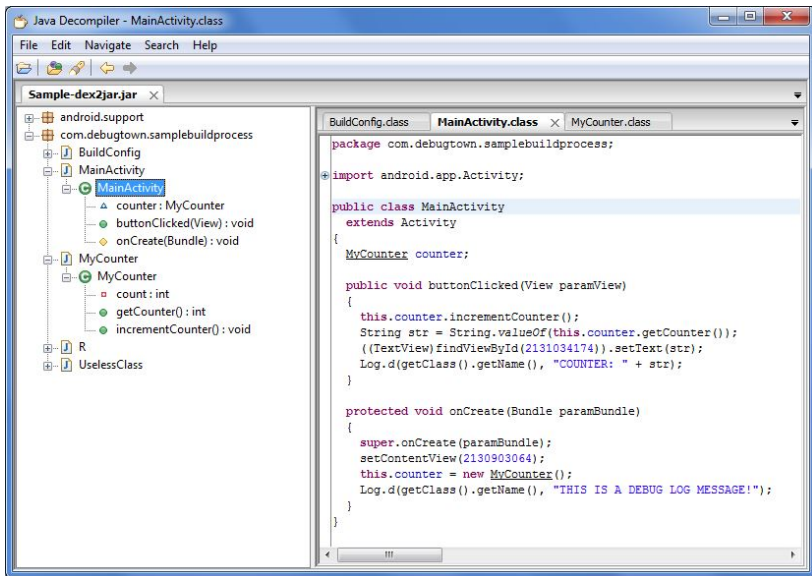


Figure 4:

Decompiled dex, ProGuard obfuscation

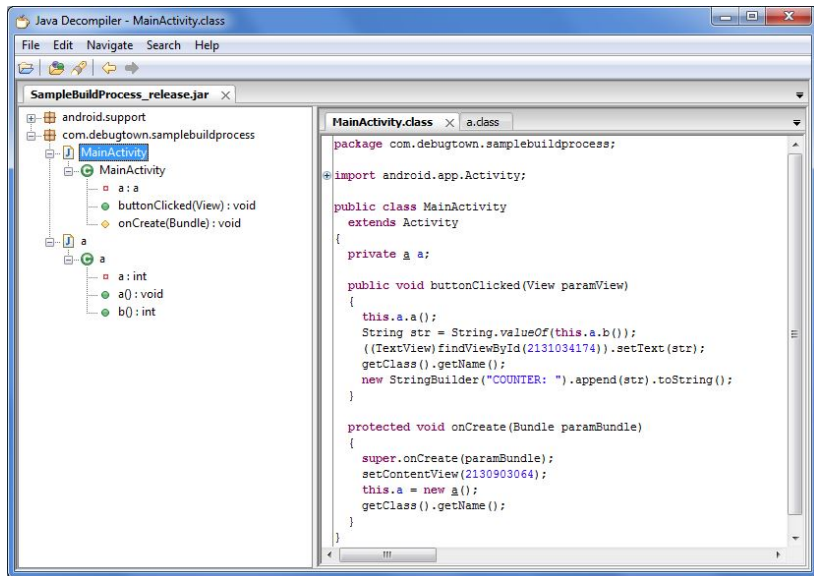


Figure 5:

Sensitive strings

- ▶ Secret keys/tokens/passwords
- ▶ Certificates
- ▶ Integrity hashes/digests
- ▶ Protocol keywords
- ▶ Older protocol versions
- ▶ Names of encryption methods
- ▶ Names of other used algorithms
- ▶ Names of used libraries
- ▶ URLs (for ex. to the licensing server)
- ▶ Bank account numbers

Unobfuscated string

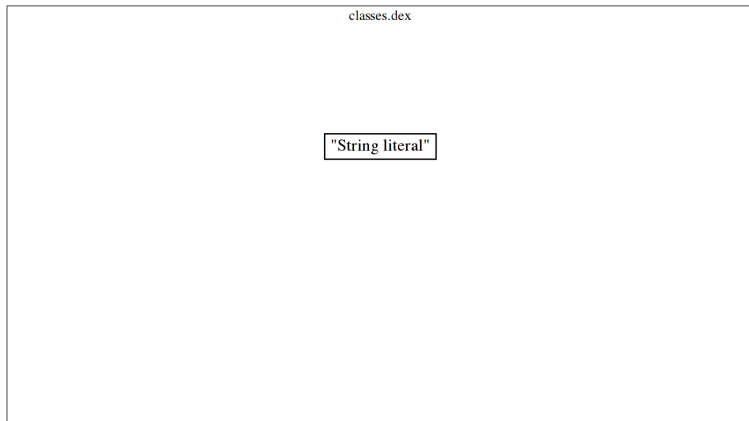


Figure 6:

String obfuscation, Java-only

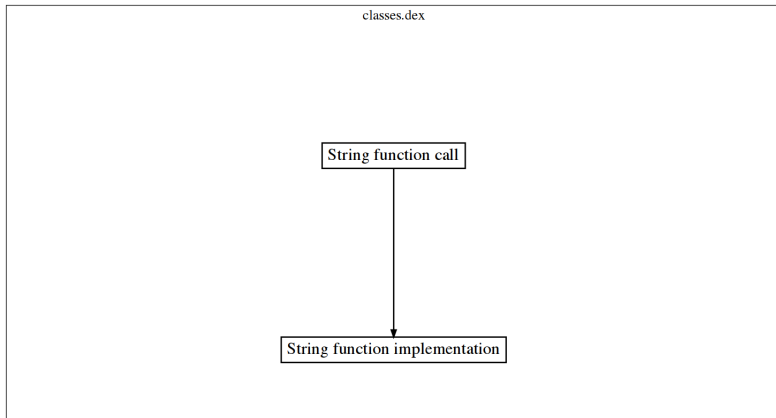


Figure 7:

Unobfuscated string

```
public class Class1
{
    private final static String secret = "supersecret";
};
```

String obfuscation, Java-only

```
public class Class1
{
    private static final byte[] string_data = new byte[] {
        110, -49, 71, -112, 33, -6, -12, 12, -25, -8, -33,
        47, 17, -4, -82, 82, 4, -74, 33, -35, 18, 7, -25, 31
    };

    private static String string_function(int var0, int var1_1, int var2_2) {
        var2_2 = var2_2 * 4 + 4;
        int var7_3 = var0 * 3 + 83;
        int var6_4 = -1;
        byte[] var3_5 = string_data;
        ...
        do {
            ...
            var4_7[++var1_1] = (byte)var5_8;
            if (var1_1 == var8_6 - 1) {
                return new String(var4_7, 0);
            }
            var2_2 = var5_8;
            var5_8 = var3_5[var0];
            var7_3 = var0;
        } while (true);
    }
};
```

String obfuscation, Java-only

- ▶ Replace string by an obfuscating function
- ▶ Example: DexGuard - easily reversible
 - ▶ <https://www.pnfsoftware.com/blog/a-look-inside-dexguard/>
 - ▶ <https://ajinabraham.com/blog/reversing-dexguard-string-encryption>

String obfuscation, using JNI

- ▶ Move strings to a native library
- ▶ Possible to COMPLETELY remove string data from Java code!
- ▶ Reverse engineering of compiled C/C++ is hard

JNI

- ▶ Java Native Interface
- ▶ Java-to-C calls
- ▶ C-to-Java calls
- ▶ Possible to use with Android NDK

String obfuscation, using JNI

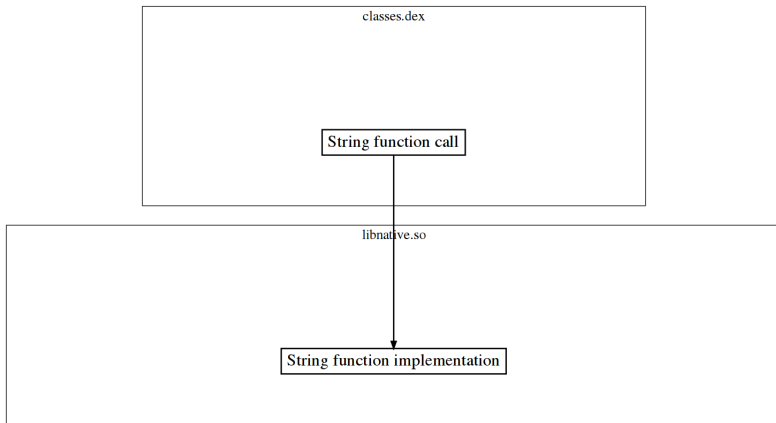


Figure 8:

String obfuscation, using JNI

```
public class Class1
{
    private final static String secret = getSecretString();

    private native String getSecretString();
};
```

String obfuscation, using JNI

```
// File: provide_string.cpp
```

```
JNIEXPORT jstring JNICALL  
Java_Class1_getSecretString(JNIEnv* env, jobject jthis)  
{  
    return env->NewStringUTF("supersecret");  
}
```

String obfuscation, using JNI

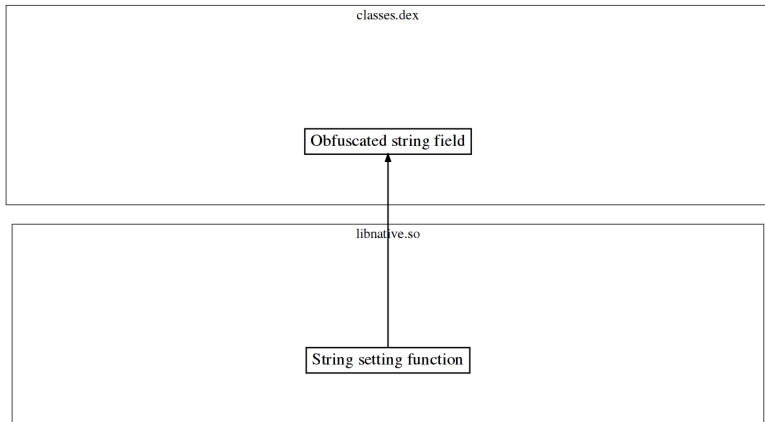


Figure 9:

String obfuscation, using JNI

```
public class Class1
{
    private final static String secret;
};
```

String obfuscation, using JNI

```
// File: provide_string.cpp
```

```
void set_string(JNIEnv* env)
{
    auto clazz = env->FindClass("com/package/name/Class1");
    auto field = env->GetStaticFieldID(clazz, "secret", "[Ljava/lang/String;");
    auto java_string = env->NewStringUTF("supersecret");

    env->SetStaticObjectField(clazz, field, java_string);
}
```


O-LLVM

- ▶ LLVM fork
- ▶ Stands for: Obfuscator-LLVM
- ▶ Compiler that also obfuscates
- ▶ Compatible with Android NDK

Smali, what is it

- ▶ Android VM assembler
- ▶ Convertible from and to VM bytecode
- ▶ Assembling/disassembling possible with Apktool:

```
apktool decode app.apk  
apktool build app_path
```

Smali, class example

```
.class interface abstract Lcalculator/Grapher;
.super Ljava/lang/Object;
.source "Grapher.java"

# static fields
.field public static final SCREENSHOT_DIR:Ljava/lang/String; = "/screenshots"

# virtual methods
.method public abstract captureScreenshot()Ljava/lang/String;
.end method

.method public abstract onPause()V
.end method

.method public abstract onResume()V
.end method

.method public abstract setFunction(Lorg/javaslang/function/Function;)V
.end method
```

Smali, method examples

```
# direct methods
.method constructor <init>()V
    .locals 0

    .prologue
    .line 9
    invoke-direct {p0}, Landroid/text/Editable$Factory;-><init>()V

    return-void
.end method

# virtual methods
.method public newEditable(Ljava/lang/CharSequence;)Landroid/text/Editable;
    .locals 1
    .param p1, "source"    # Ljava/lang/CharSequence;

    .prologue
    .line 11
    new-instance v0, Lcalculator/CalculatorEditable;

    invoke-direct {v0, p1}, Lcalculator/CalculatorEditable;-><init>(Ljava/lang/

    return-object v0
.end method
```

Automating the process

1. Decode APK
 - ▶ apktool decode app.apk
2. Move string data from Smali code into native library
3. Encode rewritten Smali
 - ▶ apktool build app_path
4. ??? (Obligatory item before “PROFIT!”)
5. PROFIT!

Rewrite Smali ???

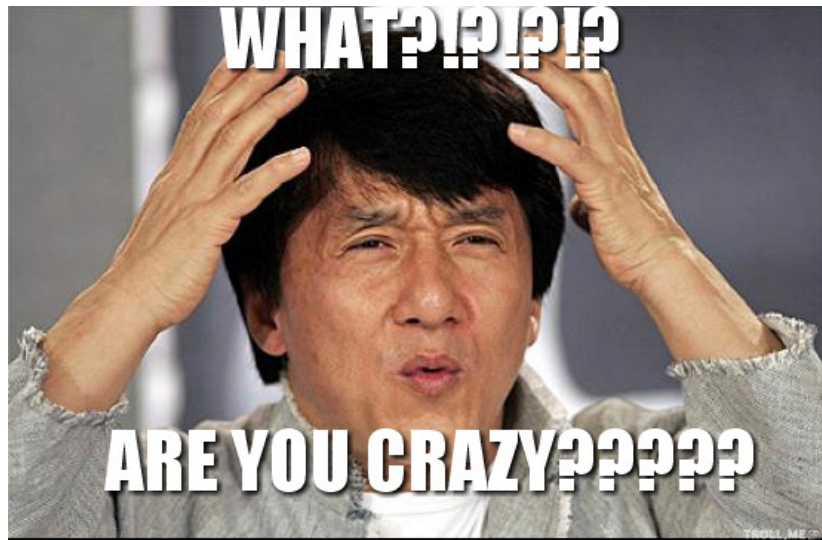


Figure 10:

String field, Java

```
public class Class1
{
    private final static String secret = "supersecret";
};
```

Unobfuscated string field

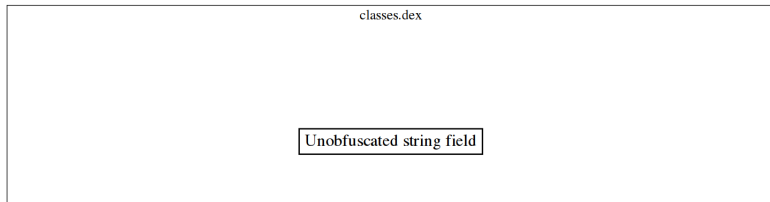


Figure 11:

Setting string field



Figure 12:

String field, Smali

```
.class public LClass1;
.super Ljava/lang/Object;
.source "Class1.java"

# static fields
.field private static final secret:Ljava/lang/String; = "supersecret"

# direct methods
.method public constructor <init>()V
    .locals 0

    .prologue
    .line 1
    invoke-direct {p0}, Ljava/lang/Object;-><init>()V

    return-void
.end method
```

String data removed, Smali

```
.class public LClass1;
.super Ljava/lang/Object;
.source "Class1.java"

# static fields
.field private static final secret:Ljava/lang/String; = null

# direct methods
.method public constructor <init>()V
    .locals 0

    .prologue
    .line 1
    invoke-direct {p0}, Ljava/lang/Object;-><init>()V

    return-void
.end method
```

String data removed, Diff

```
--- Class1.smali
+++ Class1.smali.obfu
@@ -5,5 +5,5 @@

# static fields
-.field private static final secret:Ljava/lang/String; = "supersecret"
+.field private static final secret:Ljava/lang/String; = null
```

String literal, Java

```
public class Class2
{
    void method1()
    {
        String secret = "supersecret";
    }
};
```

Function uses string literal

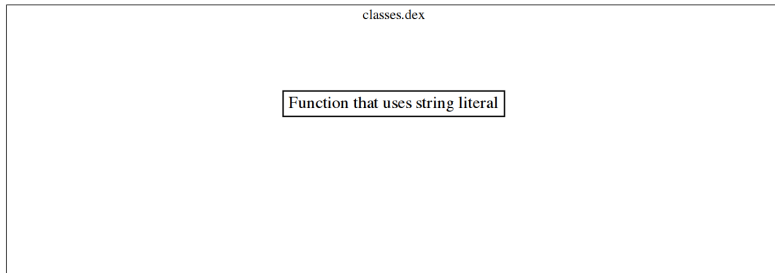


Figure 13:

Function uses obfuString field

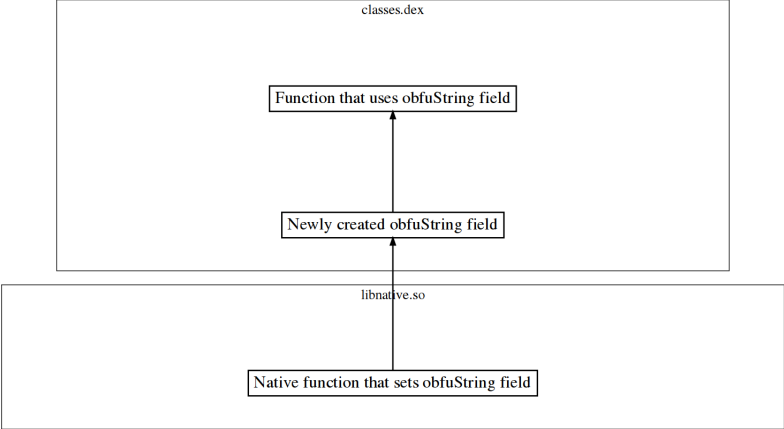


Figure 14:

String literal, Smali

```
# virtual methods
.method method1()V
    .locals 1

    .prologue
    .line 5
    const-string v0, "supersecret"

    .line 6
    return-void
.end method
```


String data removed, Smali

```
# static fields
.field private static final obfuString:Ljava/lang/String; = null

# virtual methods
.method method1()V
    .locals 1

    .prologue
    .line 5
    sget-object v0, LClass2;->obfuString:Ljava/lang/String;

    .line 6
    return-void
.end method
```

String data removed, Diff

```
--- Class2.smali
+++ Class2.smali.obfu
@@ -1,11 +1,15 @@
+# static fields
+.field private static final obfuString:Ljava/lang/String; = null
+
+
# virtual methods
.method method1()V
    .locals 1

    .prologue
    .line 5
-   const-string v0, "supersecret"
+   sget-object v0, LClass2;->obfuString:Ljava/lang/String;

    .line 6
    return-void
.end method
```

Function uses string literal

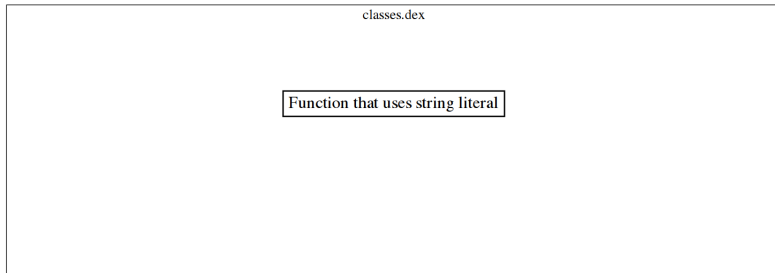


Figure 15:

Function uses getObfuString()

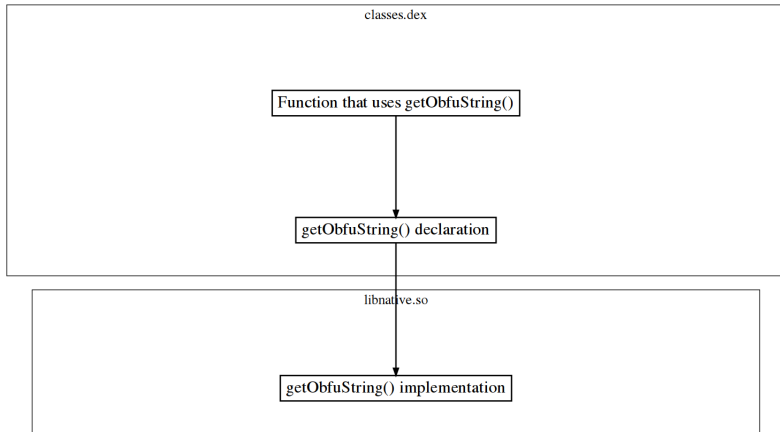


Figure 16:

String literal, Smali

```
# virtual methods
.method method1()V
    .locals 1

    .prologue
    .line 5
    const-string v0, "supersecret"

    .line 6
    return-void
.end method
```

String data removed, Smali

```
# direct methods
.method private static native getObfuString()Ljava/lang/String;
.end method

# virtual methods
.method method1()V
    .locals 1

    .prologue
    .line 5
    invoke-static {}, LClass3;->getObfuString()Ljava/lang/String;
    move-result-object v0

    .line 6
    return-void
.end method
```

String data removed, Diff

```
--- Class3.smali
+++ Class3.smali.obfu
@@ -1,11 +1,17 @@
+# direct methods
+.method private static native getObfuString()Ljava/lang/String;
+.end method
+
+
# virtual methods
.method method1()V
    .locals 1

    .prologue
    .line 5
-   const-string v0, "supersecret"
+   invoke-static {}, LClass3;->getObfuString()Ljava/lang/String;
+   move-result-object v0

    .line 6
    return-void
.end method
```

Function uses string literal

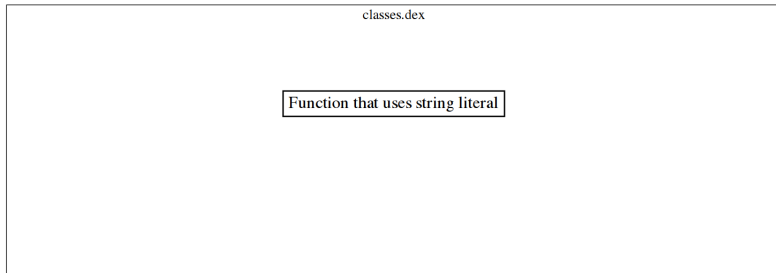


Figure 17:

Function uses getObfuString() with parameter

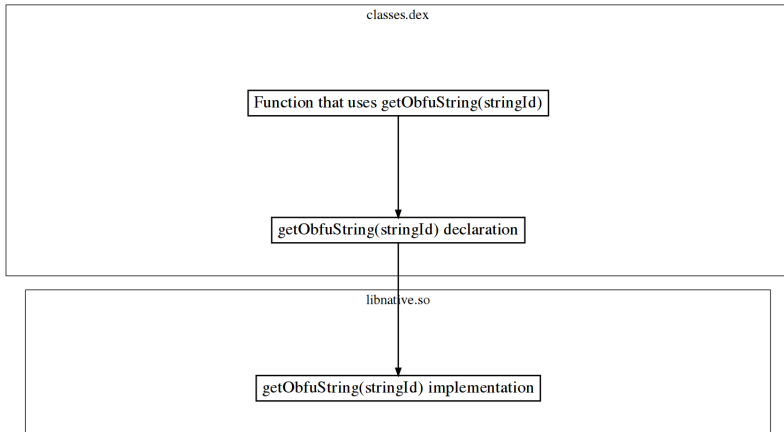


Figure 18:

String literal, Smali

```
# virtual methods
.method method1()V
    .locals 1

    .prologue
    .line 5
    const-string v0, "supersecret"

    .line 6
    return-void
.end method
```

String data removed, Smali

```
# virtual methods
.method method1()V
    .locals 2

    .prologue
    .line 5
    const v1, 0x31337
    invoke-static {v1}, LAnotherClass;->getObfuString(I)Ljava/lang/String;
    move-result-object v0

    .line 6
    return-void
.end method
```

String data removed, Diff

```
--- Class4.smali
+++ Class4.smali.obfu
@@ -1,10 +1,12 @@
 # virtual methods
 .method method1()V
-   .locals 1
+   .locals 2

   .prologue
   .line 5
-   const-string v0, "supersecret"
+   const v1, 0x31337
+   invoke-static {v1}, LAnotherClass;->getObfuString(I)Ljava/lang/String;
+   move-result-object v0

   .line 6
   return-void
```


Some obvious advices

- ▶ Choose other names than `obfuString` and `getObfuString()`
- ▶ Use random char sequences
- ▶ Use random valid words from a dictionary
- ▶ Use random integers as `getObfuString(integerId)`
- ▶ Try `getObfuString(stringId)`
- ▶ Place fields and functions into other classes

For the previous slide...



Figure 20:

Retaliate data extraction

- ▶ Combine push-to-field and get-from-function
- ▶ Do not export more symbols than needed from the native library
- ▶ Use random parameters for `getObfuString()`
- ▶ Crash
- ▶ Return fake data
- ▶ Call home

Retaliate data extraction

- ▶ Check for APK repackaging
- ▶ Check integrity of important files yourself
- ▶ Retaliate debugging
- ▶ Authenticate Java code before native code
 - ▶ Password object, constructed in non-obvious way
 - ▶ “Function call knocking”
- ▶ Encrypt main data with auth data
- ▶ Encrypt main data with APK integrity info

Where to store hidden data

- ▶ In the native library itself
- ▶ In the encrypted files
 - ▶ Store only passwords in the library
- ▶ Both places

Thanks for attention

Questions?