



ÚRAD PODPREDESEDU VLÁDY SR
PRE INVESTÍCIE
A INFORMATIZÁCIU

 CSIRT.SK

Architektúra ARM

Mgr. Ján Kotrady

About this course

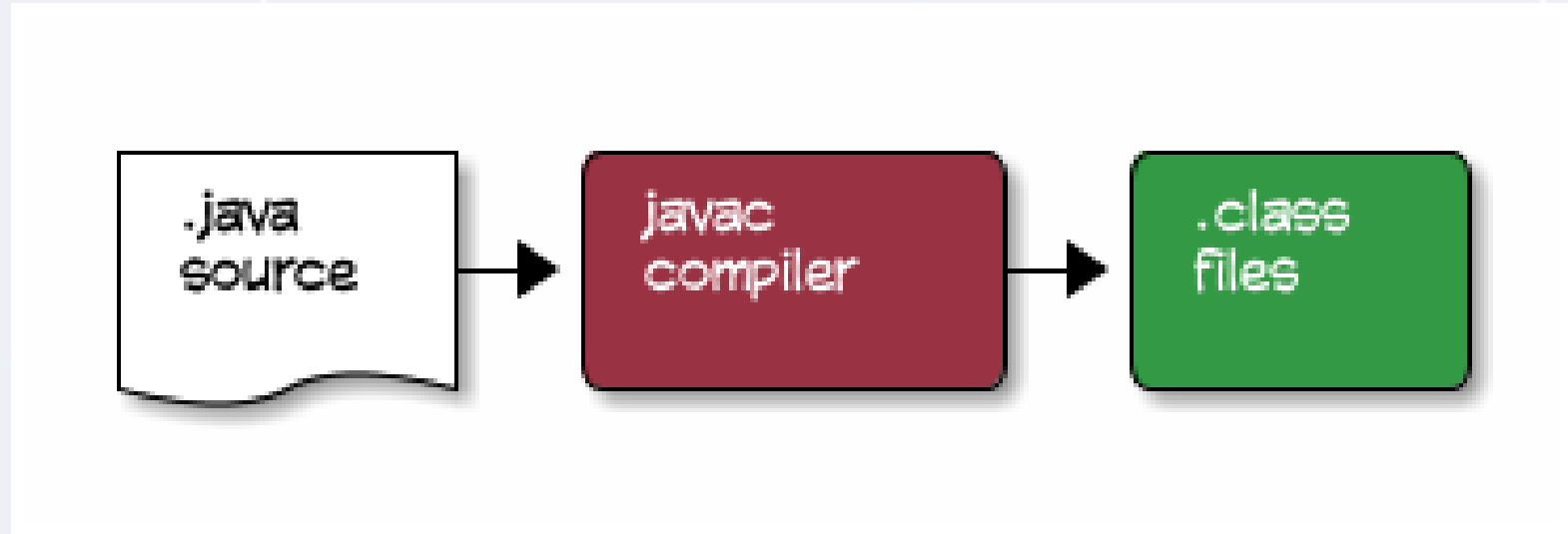
- Introduction to Android reverse engineering
- Introduction to ARM architecture
- Beta course

Windows malware analysis (diff)

- ssdeep
- procmon / procexp
- PE files
- .dll files, exports, imports
- Entropy
- Strings
- Yara rules

APK generally

- Android applications
- Dalvik
- Java
- .so files

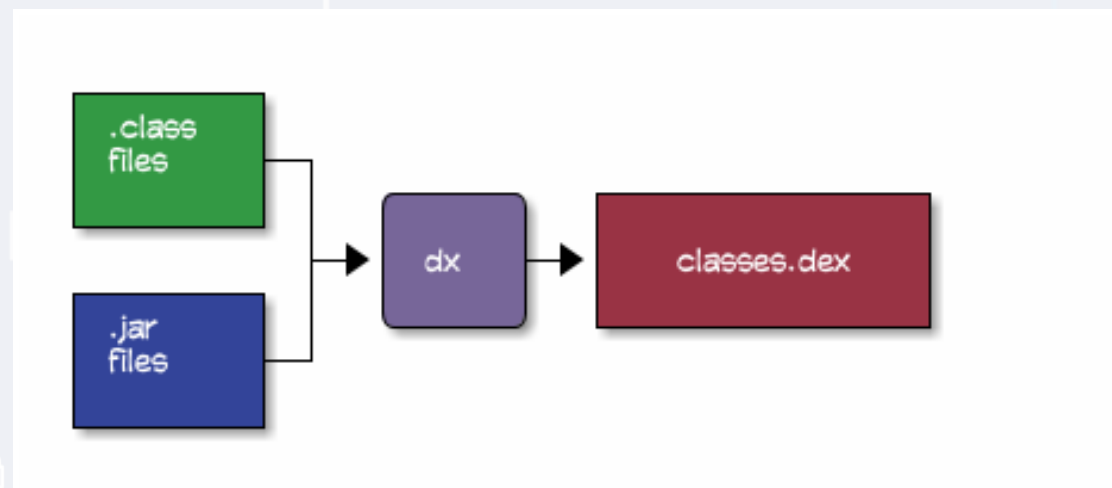


```
public MainActivity() {  
    super();  
    currentPosition = 0;  
}
```

Source: <https://github.com/dogriffiths/HeadFirstAndroid/wiki/How-Android-Apps-are-Built-and-Run>

Conversion to Dalvik code

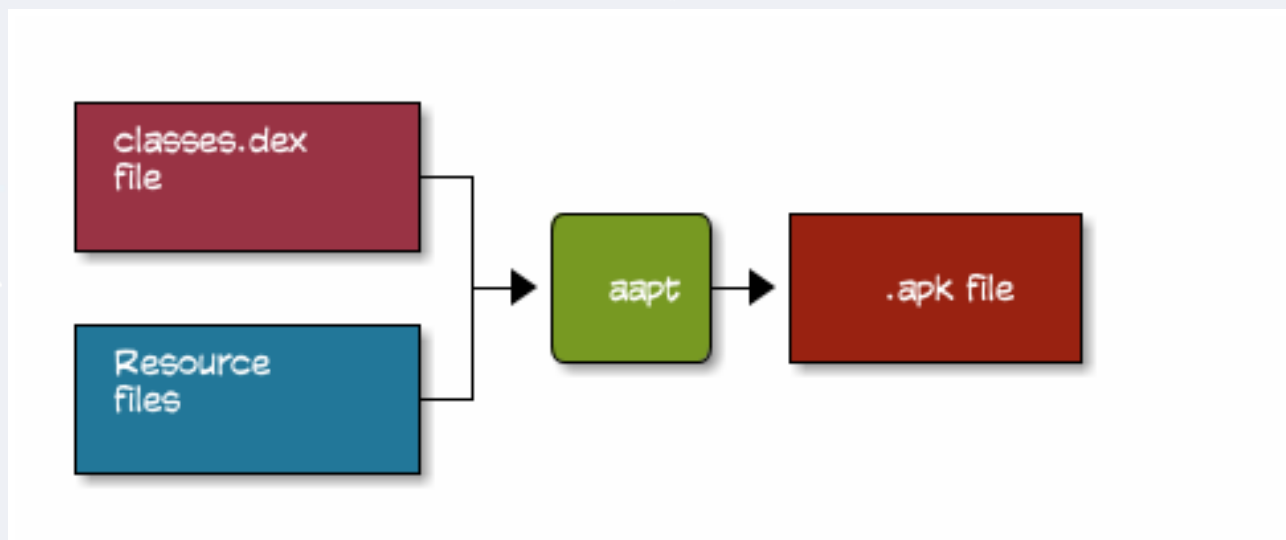
- .class file contains standard Java byte-codes
- Android uses a Dalvik (until 4.4 – 5.0), replaced with ART
- Dalvik is a Virtual environment



Source:<https://github.com/dogriffiths/HeadFirstAndroid/wiki/How-Android-Apps-are-Built-and-Run>

Dalvik dex -> apk file

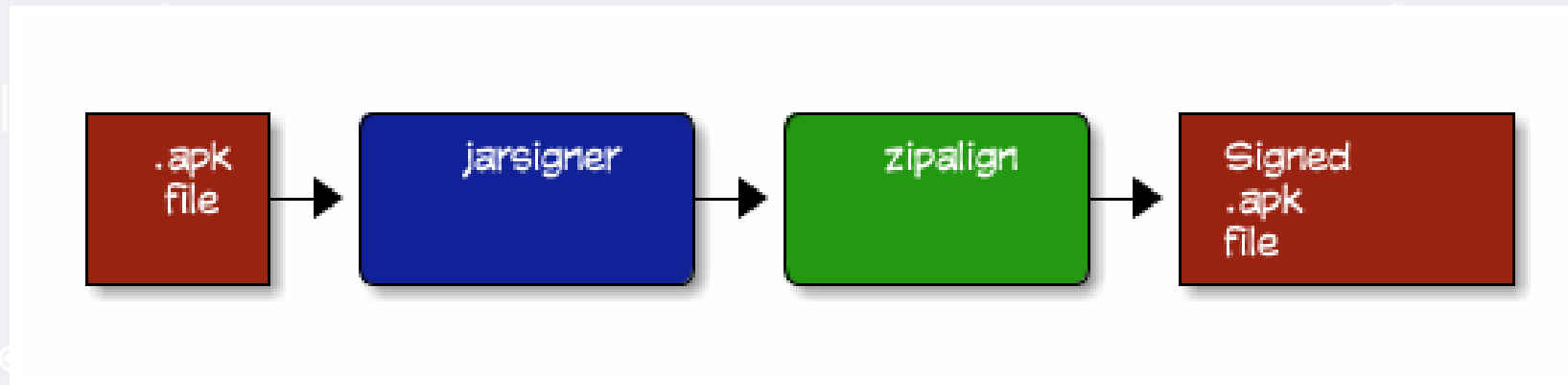
- APK file (.apk) is a “zip” file
- *Android Asset Packaging Tool (aapt)*



Source:<https://github.com/dogriffiths/HeadFirstAndroid/wiki/How-Android-Apps-are-Built-and-Run>

Signing android app

- Mobile devices don't support applications without signatures
- jarsigner



Source:<https://github.com/dogriffiths/HeadFirstAndroid/wiki/How-Android-Apps-are-Built-and-Run>

Running applications

- adb transfers app to a mobile device
- Android fork Zygote
A fork is a classic Linux command.
- After Zygote start, it converts .dex file into elf Linux file
Dex2oat
/data/dalvik-cache/[cpu version]/....
- And app will load native library

Native library

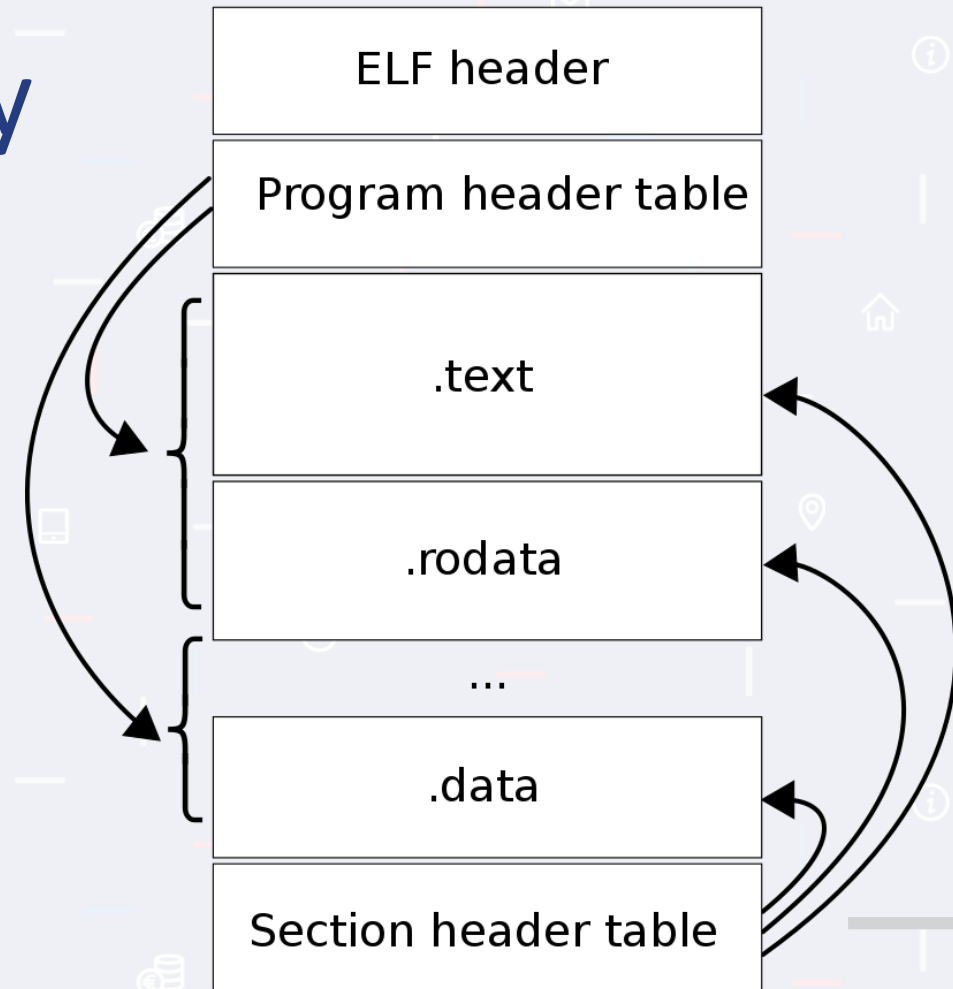
- Do you know, what is a Dynamic load library?
- What are the equivalents for Linux?

Native library

- Do you know, what is an Dynamic load library ?
- What are Linux equivalents ?
- .so files
- They are “same” as a Linux shared library, but with little changes ...
- C/C++ source code
- .a – static library
- .so – shared library (shared objects)
- Glibc is a Linux library, Android uses Bionic C library

Native library

- ELF files
- Different headers as in a standard PE files
- Readelf, elfdump, objdump
- **ELF HEADER**
 - EI_CLASS – 32 or 64 bits architecture
 - EI_DATA – endianness
 - E_machie – x86, PowerPC, ARM, AArch64
 - E_entry – entry point
- **Program header**
 - Filesize, virtual address, offset, memsize
 - P_load – how big chunk will be fetch into memory



source: wiki 😊

Native library

- Section header specifies sections
- Program header specifies segments
 - Rights in memory
 - Memory locations
- Sections specify which data are in the memory.
 - Formatted data
 - Instructions
 - Data important for linkers

Native library

- Sections:

init – initialization data

.finit – flip of init 😊

.text – main program part

.bss – structures

.data – data part, writable

.rodata – read-only data

.got + .plt – import table in x86

readelf -D -s ./file.so – reading export tables from .dynsym

Android native library

- Different systems calls, Bionic C
- Little bit different linking as in Linux
- Android JNI
- <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/7/docs/technotes/guides/jni/spec/functions.html>

```
JNIEXPORT jstring JNICALL  
Java_com_example_hellojni>HelloJni_stringFromJNI( JNIEnv* env,  
                                                    jobject this )
```

```
JNIEXPORT jdouble JNICALL Java_your_package_structure_className_myMethod  
(JNIEnv * env, jobject obj, jstring path) {  
    char * path;
```

```
    path = (*env)->GetStringUTFChars( env, path , NULL ) ;
```

GetStringUTFLength

```
jsize GetStringUTFLength(JNIEnv *env, jstring string);
```

Returns the length in bytes of the modified UTF-8 representation of a string.

LINKAGE:

Index 168 in the JNIEnv interface function table.

Adb

- Android debug bridge
- Used for installing applications
 - adb devices – list all available devices
 - adb tcpip 5555 – run adb listener
 - adb install – install application
 - adb uninstall – guess 😊
 - adb push – upload files
 - adb pull – guess 😊
 - SMS data: /data/data/com.android.providers.telephony/databases

Android files and resources

- **AndroidManifest.xml**

Every android applications have one at project root

Contains:

Permissions, App package name, Android versions, Activity – like windows in desktop app

- **Res**

Layouts, buttons text, text-field texts etc.

Settings for text-fields

- **Lib**

.so files

Android permissions

- **Normal permissions**

Listed in the manifest file

Autofill, nfc, network, text, voice interaction, install packages, write settings ...

- **Dangerous permissions**

User must agree from android 6.0

Below 6.0 – Dangerous permissions are asked while app is installed
read_calendar, camera, record_audio, read_call_log, send_sms

- **Android group permissions**

READ_SMS, SEND_SMS -> allow one, allow both ...

Services and broadcast listeners

- **Services – long running tasks**

Foreground, background, Bound service (client/server)

Declared in the manifest file

- **Broadcast – used for communications**

Can be used between services and Activity

Also, communications between applications.

In the manifest file as well

```
<manifest ... >
  ...
  <application ... >
    <service android:name=".ExampleService" />
    ...
  </application>
</manifest>
```

```
<receiver android:name=".MyBroadcastReceiver" android:exported="true">
  <intent-filter>
    <action android:name="android.intent.action.BOOT_COMPLETED" />
    <action android:name="android.intent.action.INPUT_METHOD_CHANGED" />
  </intent-filter>
</receiver>

<manifest xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
  package="com.example.snazzyapp">

  <uses-permission android:name="android.permission.SEND_SMS" />

  <application ...>
    ...
  </application>
</manifest>
```

XPOSED + INSPECKAGE

- Applications injections.
- Rewriting instructions in applications.
- Required root permissions.
- Easy to use.
- Nice gui.

Frida

- Same as the INSPECKAGE
- Hard to use, easy to install
- Javascript programming
- `adb push frida-server /data/local/tmp/`
- `adb shell "chmod 755 /data/local/tmp/frida-server"`
- `adb shell "/data/local/tmp/frida-server &"`
- `adb devices -l`
- `frida-ps -U`

Frida

- python for loading
- Javascript for interception

Import Frida

```
session = frida.get_usb_device().attach("app package")
```

```
script = session.create_script([script_file])
```

```
Script.load()
```

Frida

- Script (js) for Frida:

```
var Activity = Java.use("activity")
```

```
Activity.[functions].implementation = function(x,y) {
```

```
  return [some function](...);
```

```
}
```

Emulators and tools

- Apktool

- Santoku

<https://www.nowsecure.com/tools-and-trainings/forensics-community-edition/>

<https://santoku-linux.com/download/>

Viaforensics, Nowsecure

Username/password: santoku / santoku123

- Genymotion

- AVD

Emulators and tools

- Radare2 – cutter

- Rock64

Install and run android 8/9

ARM architecture

AArch64 and ARMv8

Cortex A53

ARM – Basic Features

- RISC architecture

Small compared to x86

- More general purpose registers

- Fixed instruction length: (16 bits or 32 bits)

- Load – store mode

Data must be moved from memory into registers before operated on

Only load-store instruction can operate memory

LDR/STR instruction

ARM – ARM/Thumb

- Mad 😞
- Define instruction set
- ARM
 - 32 bits instruction length - always
- Thumb
 - 16 or 32 bits instruction length
 - .w - stands for 32 bits
- Determining mode:
 - If jump address' LSB is 1 => Thumb
 - If T bit in CPSR register (EEFLAGS) is set to 1 => Thumb

ARM – ARM/Thumb/Thumb2/A64/A32

- ARM/THUMB from ARMv4T to ARMv7-A
- ARMv6T2 – Thumb 2 – adds more 32b instructions to Thumb
UAL – replaces separate ARM and Thumb syntax to allow writing code once and assembling it to either instruction set without modification
Adds IT conditional jump
- Try to reduce the confusion
ARMv8
 - AArch32 – Thumb, Thumb 2, ARM
 - AArch64 – Same instruction size as AArch32, operate on both 32b reg. or 64b reg.

ARM – Data types and registers

- Byte: 8-bit (-b)
- Half-word: 16-bit (-h)
- Word: 32-bit
- Double-word: 64-bit
- 16x word registers (general purpose)

R0,...,R15

R13 – SP (ESP)

R14 – Link register LR – return address – will be discussed later

R15 – PC (EIP) – pointing to ??next instruction??

R7 – holds system call number (SWI, SVC instructions)

ARM – R15

- Address of current instruction + 8 (2 ARM instruction) or +4 in thumb

Q: What is the difference from x86 ?

Q: + 8 is a two arm instruction. Why +8?

- We can write and read from R15 (SP)

Writing means: directly execute instruction at R15

But we must respect the rings!

ARM – Intro to instruction set

- LDR/STR

Load register

Store register

LDR vs MOV

Sometimes, it is possible to use mov, but it's inefficient

mov has smaller address space

Depends on the architecture (there isn't only 1 ARM type 😊)

Always use LDR

1,2,4 bytes to and from memory

ARM – Pre-index & post-index

- LDR/STR

! - mark

Base register is updated with the final memory address used in the reference operation

```
12 F9 01 3D  LDRSB.W R3, [R2 ,#-1]! ; R3 = *(R2-1)
                                     ; R2 = R2-1
```

```
10 F9 01 6B  LDRSB.W R6, [R0] ,#1  ; R6 = *R0
                                     ; R0 = R0+1
```


ARM – LDM/STM

- Multiple register store

- STM

STM R1, {R6-R10}

R6 at R1, R7 at R1+4, R8 at R1+8 etc.

- Update base register

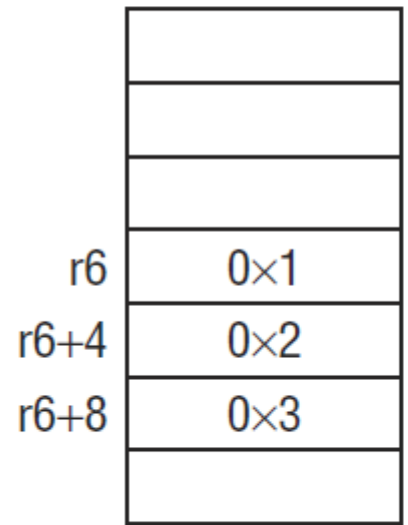
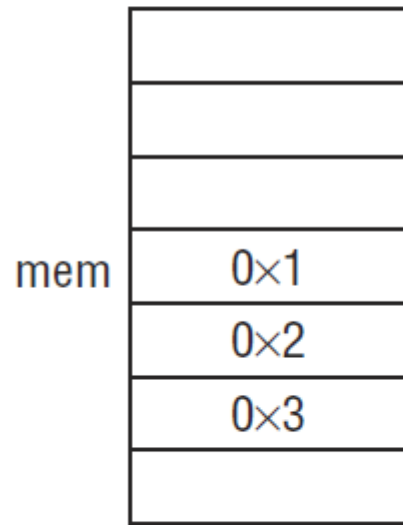
! – update mark

STM R1!, {R6-R10}

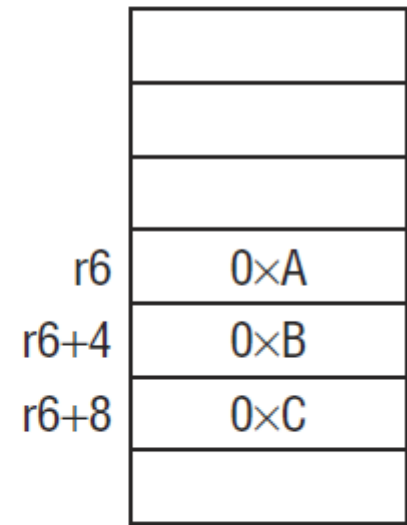
R1 is updated immediately after R10 is stored

```
ldr r6, =mem
mov r0, #10
mov r1, #11
mov r2, #12
ldm r6, {r3, r4, r5}
```

```
stm r6, {r0, r1, r2}
```



r0=a r1=b r2=c
r3=1 r4=2 r5=3



r0=a r1=b r2=c
r3=1 r4=2 r5=3

ARM – Function calls

- No calls as in x86 (and x86-64)
- Return address in stack or in LR – link register
- Jump can switch between ARM and Thumb state – depends on destination
- First four 32bit parameters are passed via R0-R3, rest on the stack
?? RIGHT TO LEFT ?? – No relevant source
- Return is stored in R0 (-R3)
- R4-R11 – callee save – What does it mean?

ARM – Function calls - jumps

- B, BX, BL, BLX
- B
 - Never return function
 - Same as jmp in x86
 - Transfer control
 - B imm ; imm – relative offset
- BX – branch and exchange
 - Can switch between ARM and THUMB (LSB 1, then THUMB)
 - BX <register>
 - Usually return from a function (same as RET)

ARM – Function calls - jumps

- B, BX, BL, BLX
- BL – branch with link
Store return address in LR
call
Invoke functions
Cant change ARM or THUMB
Takes only offset!
- BLX – branch with link and exchange
Can switch between ARM and THUMB (LSB 1, then THUMB)
BX <register> (or offset)

ARM – Conditional run Thumb state

- No conditions

- Use with IT

4 instructions on condition

Syntax IT xyz cc

cc – condition for first instruction

x,y,z condition for second, third, fourth

Can be: T or E

T – match CC

E – not match CC

- Switch case

Many conditions 😊

```
ITTE  NE           ; Next 3 instructions are conditional
ANDNE R0, R0, R1   ; ANDNE does not update condition flags
ADDSNE R2, R2, #1  ; ADDSNE updates condition flags
MOVEQ R2, R3       ; Conditional move

ITE   GT           ; Next 2 instructions are conditional
ADDGT R1, R0, #55  ; Conditional addition in case the GT is true
ADDLE R1, R0, #48  ; Conditional addition in case the GT is not true

ITTEE EQ           ; Next 4 instructions are conditional
MOVEQ R0, R1       ; Conditional MOV
ADDEQ R2, R2, #10  ; Conditional ADD
ANDNE R3, R3, #1   ; Conditional AND
BNE.W dloop        ; Branch instruction can only be used in the last instruction of an IT block
```

Zdroj: <https://azeria-labs.com/arm-conditional-execution-and-branching-part-6/>

ARM – Arithmetic

- Add, sub, mul, and, orr
- NO DIV! (only pseudo by the standards) (actually, in ARMv7-R and ARMv7-M there is a DIV instruction)
- ARMv8 ? Newest ?
- **.s suffix – set flags!**

```
01: 4B 44          ADD      R3, R9          ; r3 = r3+r9
02: 0D F2 08 0B    ADDW     R11, SP, #8     ; r11 = sp+8
03: 04 EB 80 00    ADD.W   R0, R4, R0,LSL#2 ; r0 = r4 + (r0<<2)
04: EA B0          SUB     SP, SP, #0x1A8   ; sp = sp-0x1a8
```


**Thanks for
paying attention.**

