



# Dalvik Memory Analysis and a Call to ARMs

Joe T. Sylve, M.S.

Managing Partner

504ENSICS Labs

# Android Memory Analysis

- Acquisition – LiME
  - LKM that can dump an image of physical memory over TCP or to disk
  - Developed by me starting in 2011
  - <http://code.google.com/p/lime-forensics>
- Kernel Level Analysis
  - Volatility support added in 2012
  - Most of the hard work was done by Andrew Case
  - I contributed and rewrote the ARM address space
- You've heard me talk about this stuff before

# Dalvik Analysis

- Dalvik is the Android Runtime for Userland Apps
- Basically Google's Custom JVM
  - That's Why Oracle Sued Them
- Android Applications Each Have Their Own Instance of a DVM
- Kernel Level Analysis
  - Running Processes
  - Network Connections
  - Loaded Kernel Modules
  - Dump Process Heap
    - String and Grep
  - Not Optimal for Analyzing Userland Malware

# Dalvik Analysis

- 504ENSICS Labs Awarded Research Grant in Late 2012
  - DARPA Cyber Fast Track Program -- RIP :-(
  - Application-Level Memory Forensics for Dalvik
  - Added Volatility Support for Parsing Objects & Instances from DVM
  - Created a GUI Application (Dalvik Inspector)
    - Easy Analysis of Android Apps
    - Search and Filter Class Names and Fields
    - Automatically Generate Simple Volatility Plugins

# How it works from 10,000ft

- Locate Dalvik in Memory
  - libdvm.so
  - Linux C Shared Library
  - Loaded into Every Dalvik Process
  - By performing analysis of its data structures in memory, we can recreate the entire state of an application at the time of the memory capture
  - Can access this with existing Volatility functionality

# How it works from 10,000ft

- Finding Loaded Classes
  - *DvmGlobals gDvm*
    - Global variable inside of libdvm.so
    - Declared in *vm/init.c* of source
    - Hold the members that are needed to located classes in memory
      - Enumerate the *loadedClasses* member
        - Type is *HashTable*
        - Elements are of type *ClassObject*
        - Static and Instance Fields & Methods

# How it works from 10,000ft

- Parsing Fields
  - *ClassObject*
    - int *sfieldCount*
    - *StaticField* *sfields*
    - int *ifieldCount*
    - *InstField* *ifields*

# How it works from 10,000ft

```

struct StaticField {
    Field      field; /* MUST be first item */
    JValue     value; /* initially set from DEX for primitives */
};

struct Field {
    ClassObject* clazz;
    const char* name;
    const char* signature; →
    u4          accessFlags;
};

typedef union JValue {
    u1      z;
    s1      b;
    u2      c;
    s2      s;
    s4      i;
    s8      j;
    float   f;
    double  d;
    void*   l;
} JValue;

struct InstField {
    Field  field;
    int    byteOffset; →
};

```

Signature	Type
L	Object
Z	Boolean
C	Char
F	Float
D	Double
B	Byte
S	Short
I	Integer
J	Long
L	Void (Pointer)
[	Array

Offset of *JValue* for specific instance  
 Relative to the *ClassObject* struct

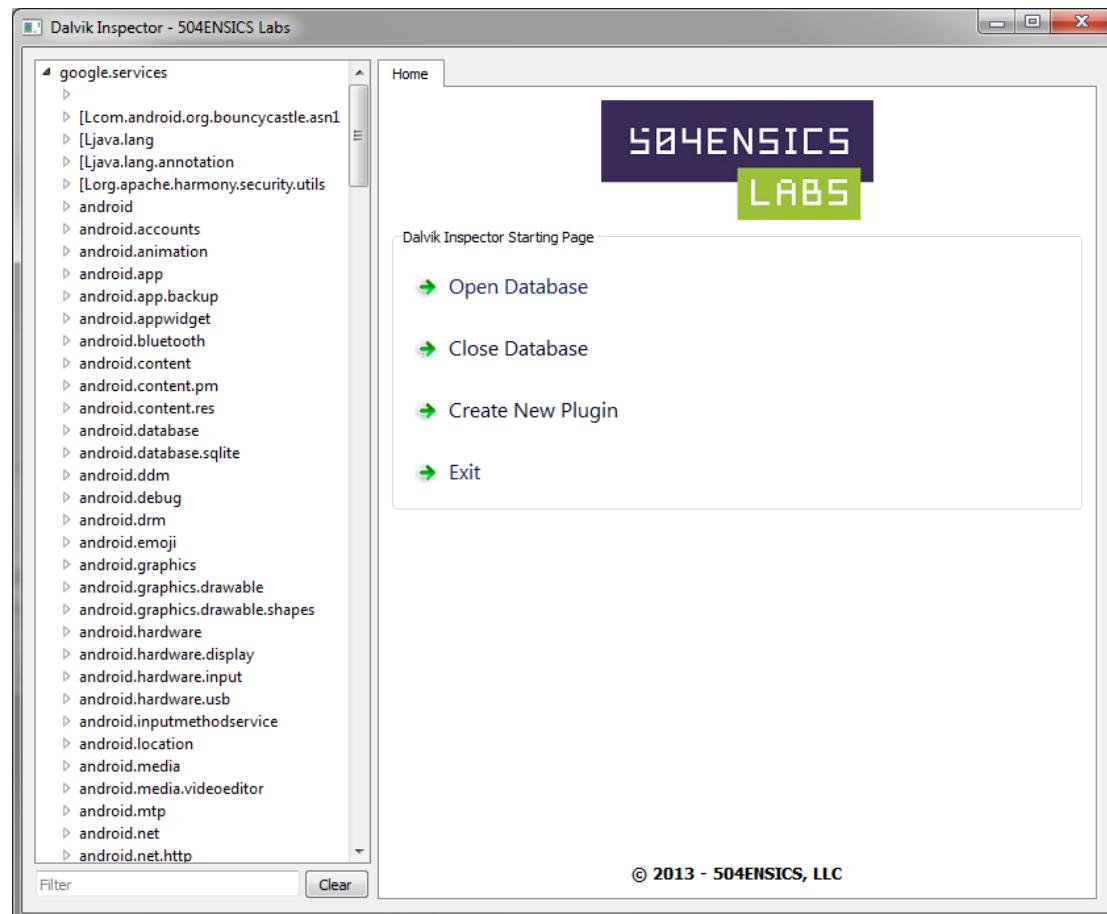
# How it works from 10,000ft

- Strings, Arrays, Lists, Objects, etc
  - Slightly more complicated to parse
  - Not terribly difficult
  - I'm probably already running low on time though...

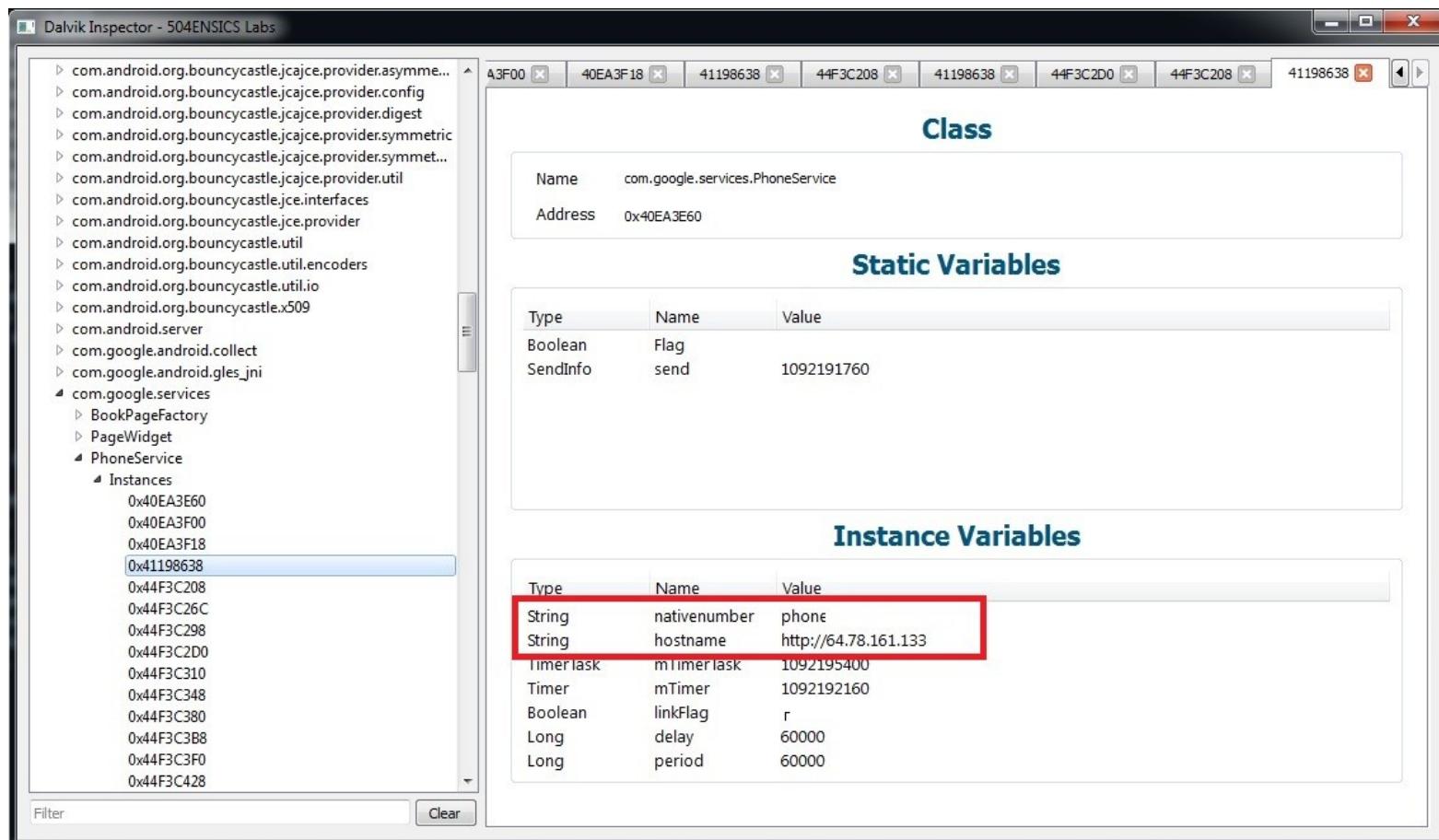
# The Process

- Infect Device or Emulator
- Dump Memory with LiME
- Run Volatility Plugin to Generate SQLiteDB
- Analyze DB in Dalvik Inspector

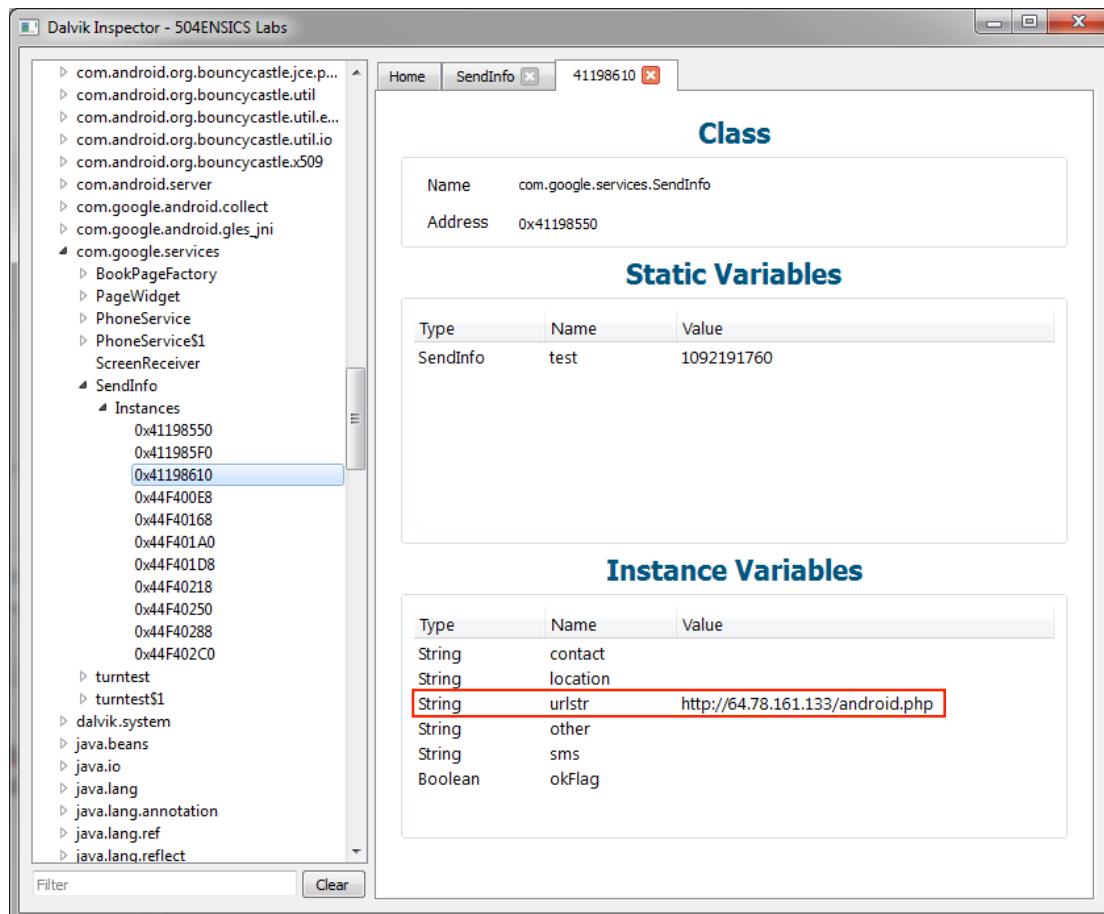
# Dalvik Inspector



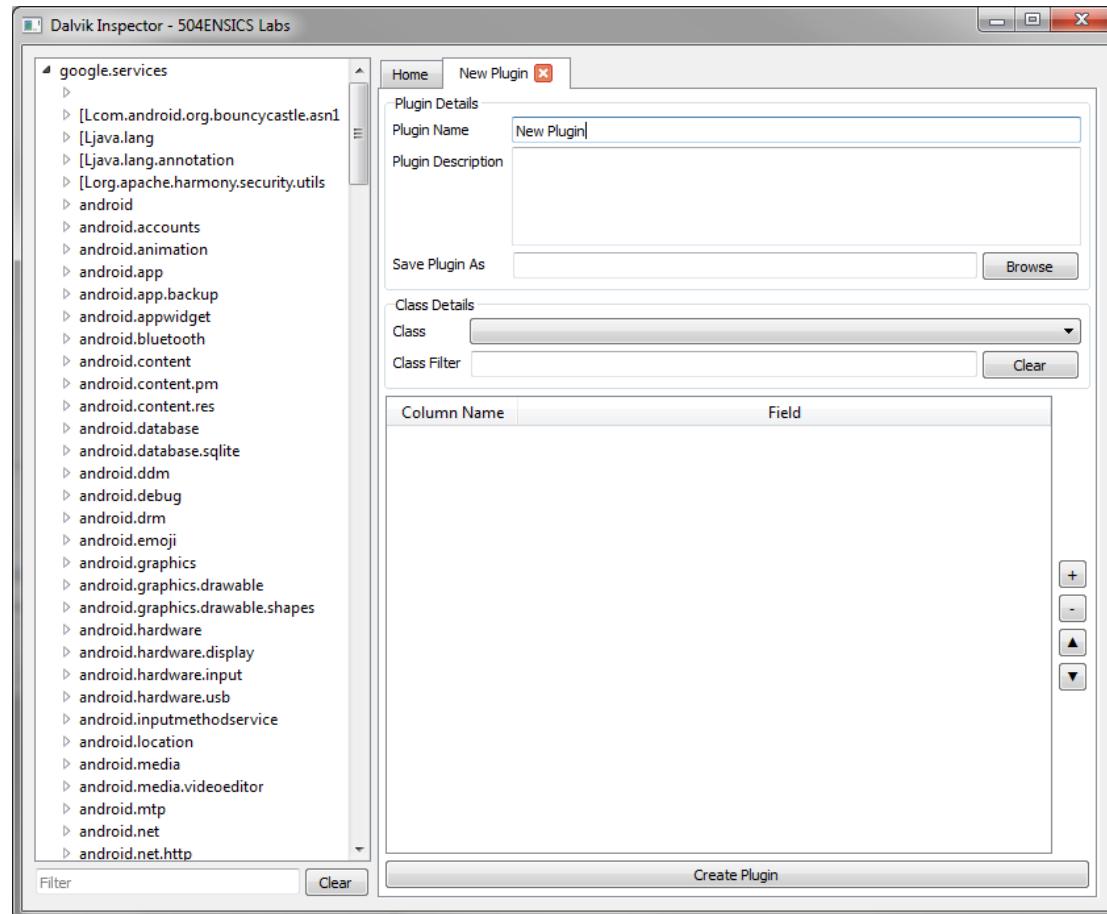
# Dalvik Inspector



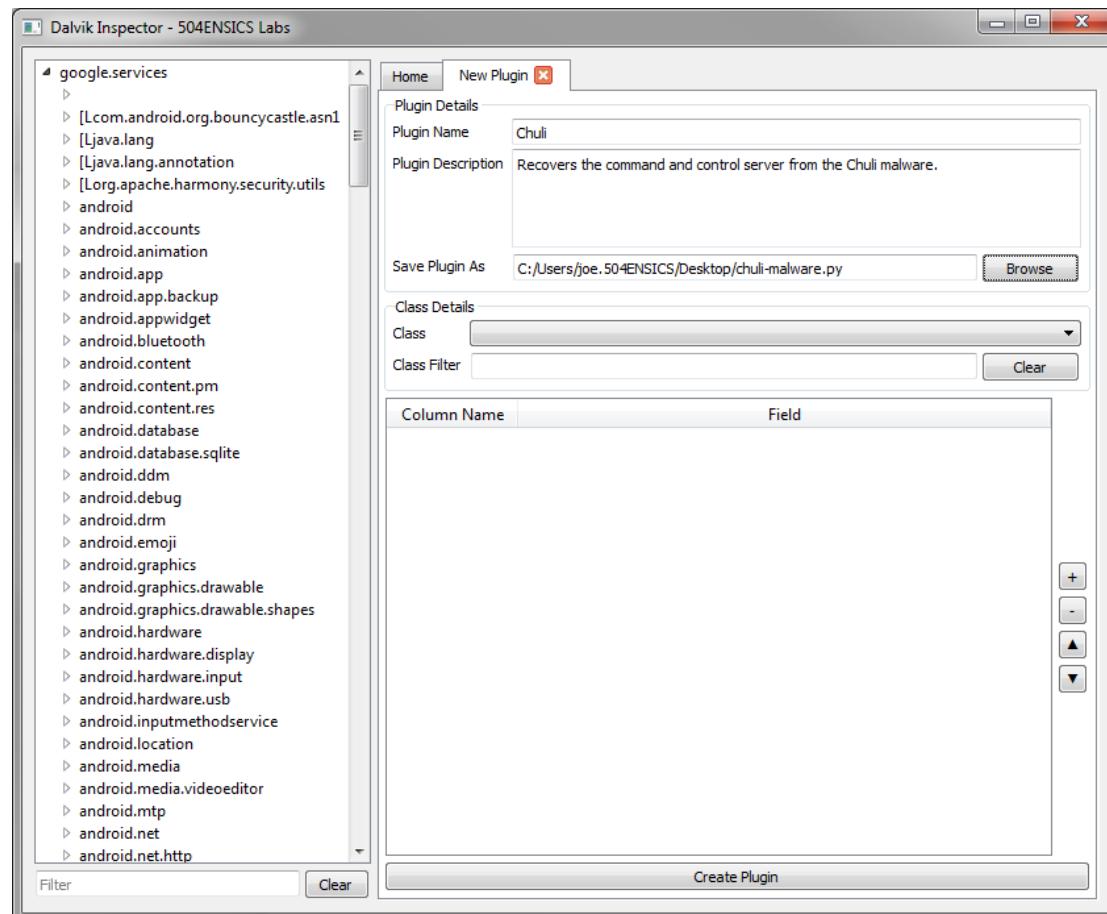
# C&C Address



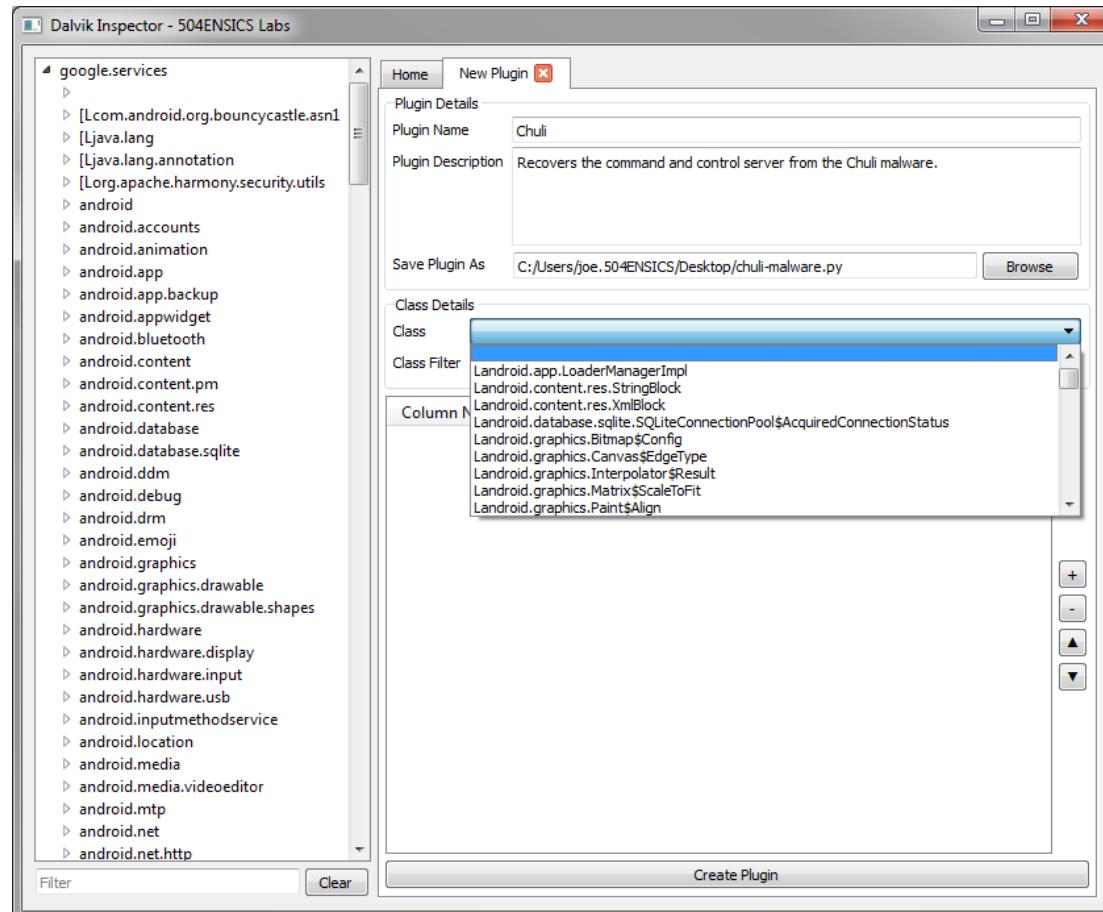
# Plugin Creation



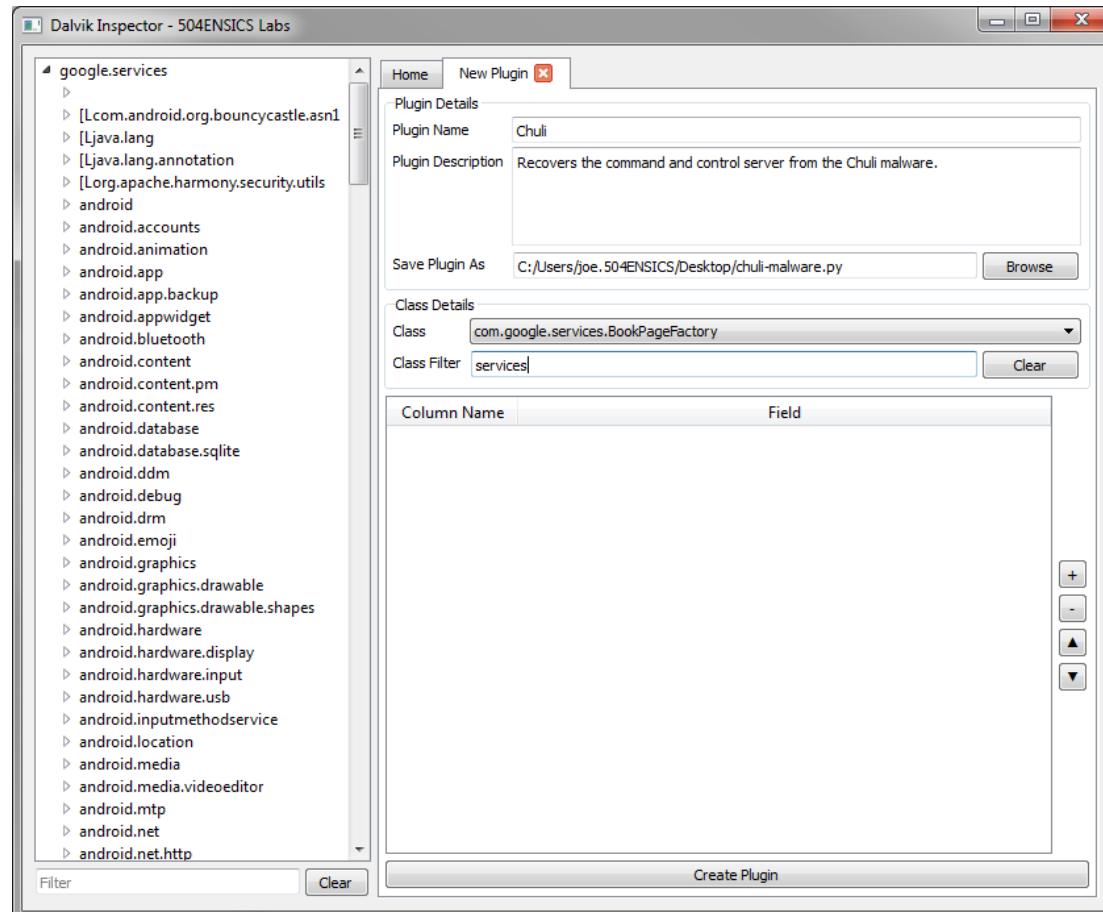
# Plugin Creation



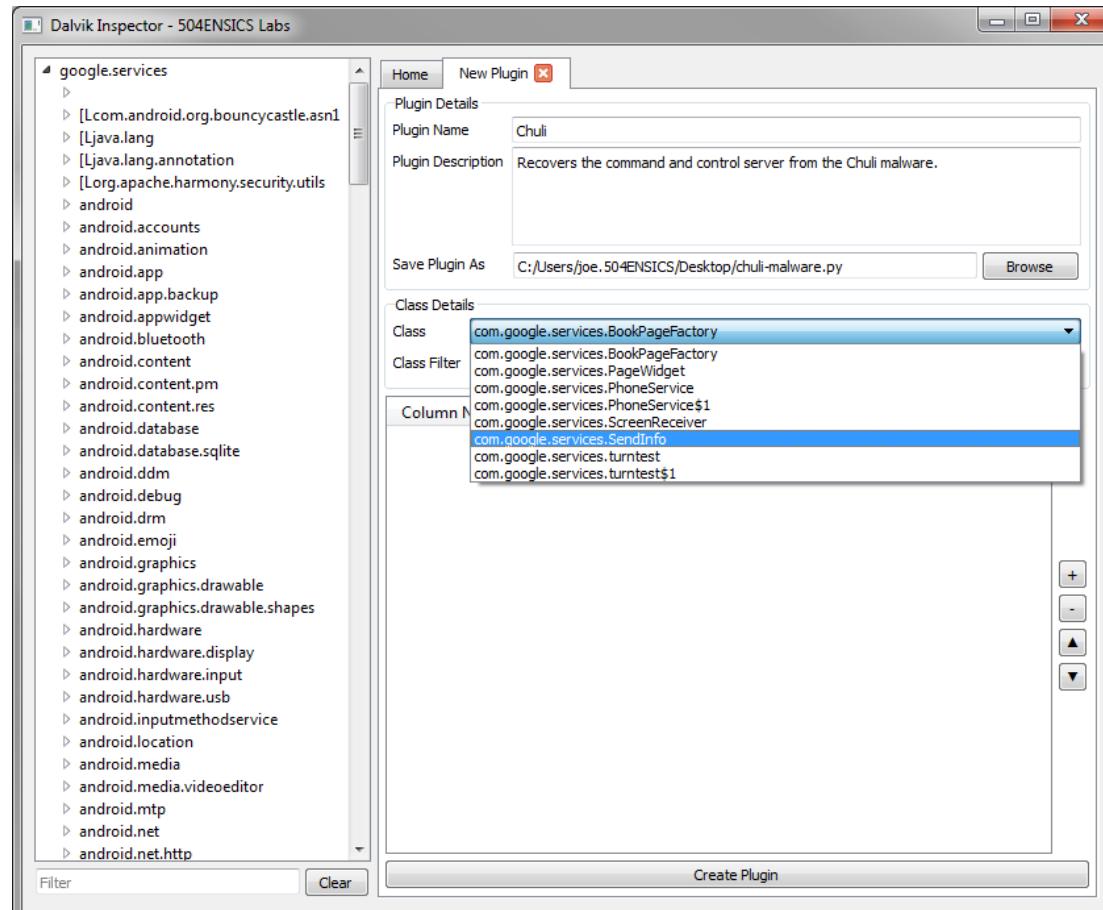
# Plugin Creation



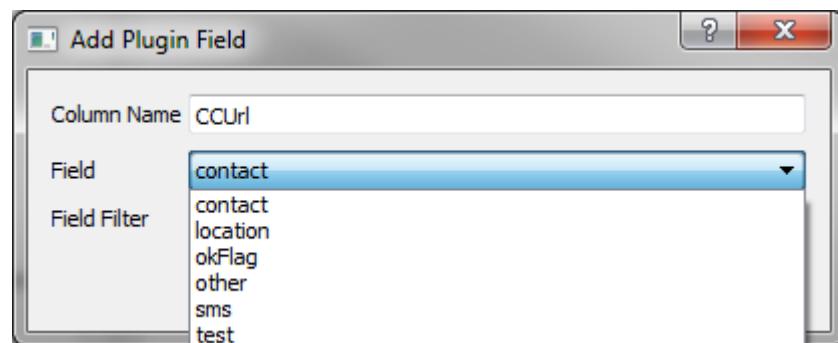
# Plugin Creation



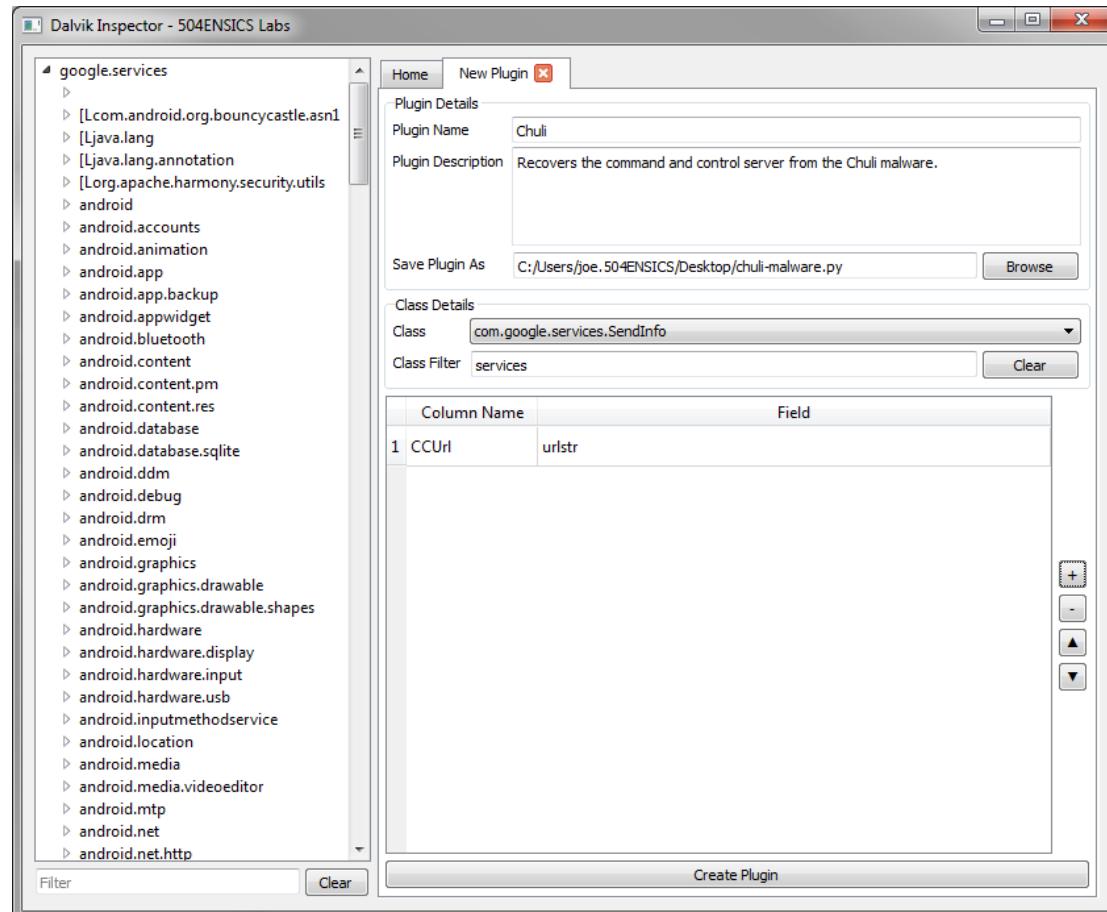
# Plugin Creation



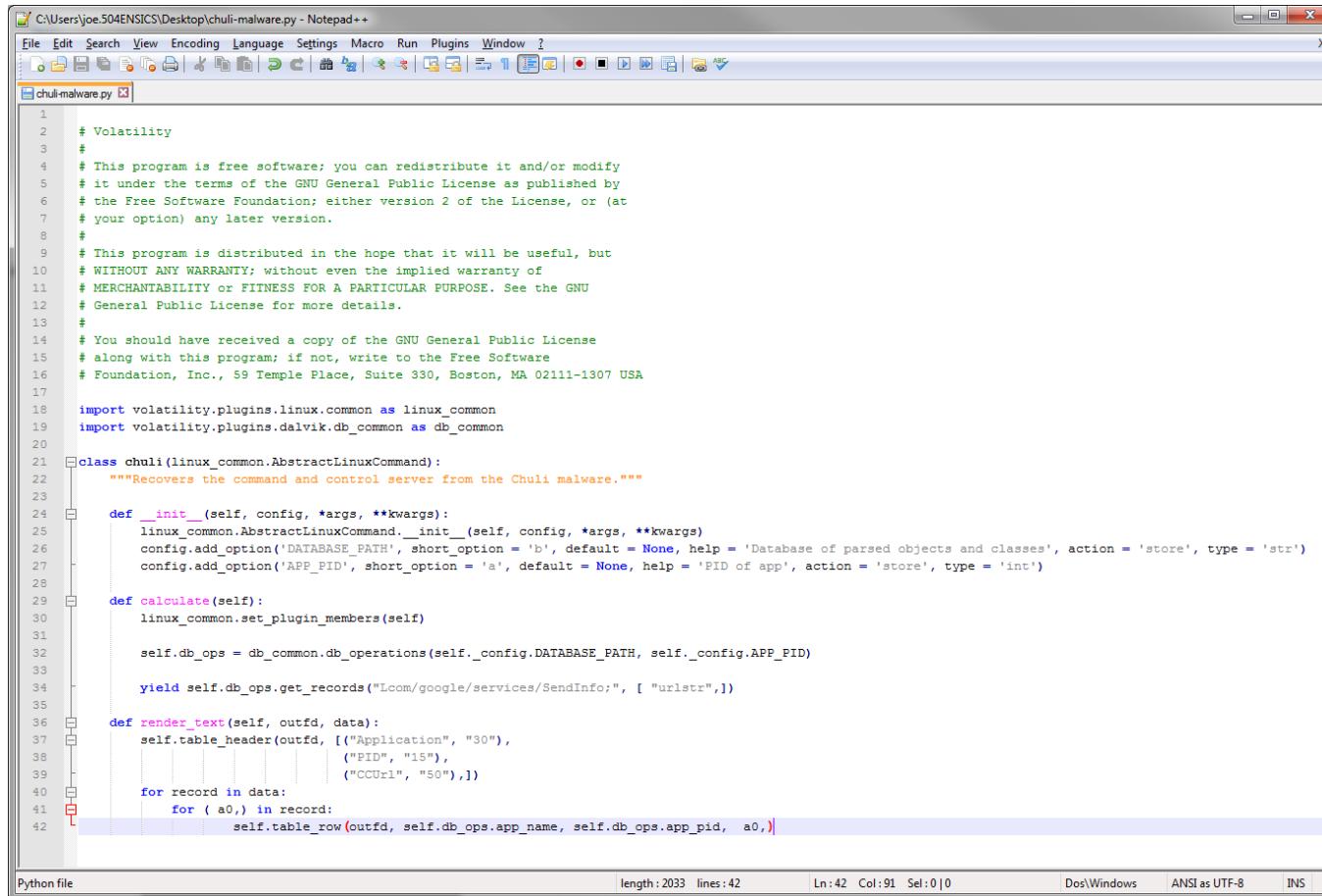
# Plugin Creation



# Plugin Creation



# Plugin Creation



The screenshot shows a Notepad++ window displaying a Python script named `chuli-malware.py`. The script is a volatility plugin for Linux, specifically designed to recover command and control servers from Chuli malware. It imports `linux_common` and `db_common` modules and defines a class `chuli` that inherits from `AbstractLinuxCommand`. The class includes methods for initialization, calculating results, rendering text output, and writing to a file descriptor. The code uses various configuration options and database operations to achieve its purpose.

```
1  # Volatility
2  #
3  # This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
4  # it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
5  # the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at
6  # your option) any later version.
7  #
8  # This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but
9  # WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of
10 # MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU
11 # General Public License for more details.
12 #
13 # You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License
14 # along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software
15 # Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA
16
17 import volatility.plugins.linux.common as linux_common
18 import volatility.plugins.dalvik.db_common as db_common
19
20
21 class chuli(linux_common.AbstractLinuxCommand):
22     """Recover the command and control server from the Chuli malware."""
23
24     def __init__(self, config, *args, **kwargs):
25         linux_common.AbstractLinuxCommand.__init__(self, config, *args, **kwargs)
26         config.add_option('DATABASE_PATH', short_option = 'b', default = None, help = 'Database of parsed objects and classes', action = 'store', type = 'str')
27         config.add_option('APP_PID', short_option = 'a', default = None, help = 'PID of app', action = 'store', type = 'int')
28
29     def calculate(self):
30         linux_common.set_plugin_members(self)
31
32         self.db_ops = db_common.db_operations(self._config.DATABASE_PATH, self._config.APP_PID)
33
34         yield self.db_ops.get_records("Lcom/google/services/SendInfo;", [ "urlstr", ])
35
36     def render_text(self, outfd, data):
37         self.table_header(outfd, [ ("Application", "30"),
38                                 ("PID", "15"),
39                                 ("CCUrl", "50"), ])
40
41         for record in data:
42             for ( a0, ) in record:
43                 self.table_row(outfd, self.db_ops.app_name, self.db_ops.app_pid, a0,)
```

# Plugin Creation

```
root@android64:~/voldalvik/voldalvik# python vol.py --profile=Linuxemulatorx86 -f ../in.lime chuli -a 997 -b /root/chuli-sample.db
Volatile Systems Volatility Framework 2.3 alpha
Application           PID          CCUrl
-----
google.services        997          0
google.services        997          http://64.78.161.133/android.php
```

# Open Research Problems

- Portable LiME LKM
  - Requires Kernel headers and recompiling for each kernel
- Profile Generation
  - Kernel
    - Kernel Headers
    - Exact Config
    - System.map
  - libdvm.so
    - Work in progress
      - Radare Library
- Solution?
  - Combination of static and dynamic analysis
  - Locate symbols
  - Infer config for “key” structures

# Questions?

- Dalvik Inspector will be released soon™
- Email for access to closed Beta
  - joe@504Labs.com