Android Application Penetration Testing Report

1. Introduction

The purpose of this project is to perform penetration testing on a vulnerable Android application by simulating real-world attack scenarios. The testing is guided by OWASP Mobile Top 5 vulnerabilities (M1–M5). This helps identify weaknesses in Android apps and recommend remediation.

2. Lab Setup

Environment:

- Emulator: Genymotion license for root access (running Android OS)
- Kali Linux: Attacker machine
- Proxy Tool: Burp Suite (to intercept HTTP/HTTPS traffic)
- Analysis Tools: Jadx, APKTool (reverse engineering of apk), Frida

Setup Steps:

- 1. Installed Genymotion and configured an Android virtual device.
- 2. Installed Burp Suite CA certificate on emulator to intercept HTTPS.
- 3. Installed vulnerable app (InsecureBankv2/DVIA) using adb install.
- 4. Used Jadx and APKTool for reverse engineering APK.
- 5. Used Frida for runtime testing and bypassing checks.

3. Vulnerability Testing

M1: Improper Platform Usage

- Test: Checked AndroidManifest for exported components.
- Finding: Exported activities accessed without authentication.
- Remediation: Set exported=false and enforce permission checks.

M2: Insecure Data Storage

- Test: Examined app data directories and SharedPreferences.
- Finding: Credentials stored in plaintext.
- Remediation: Use EncryptedSharedPreferences, KeyStore.

M3: Insecure Communication

- Test: Intercepted traffic with Burp.
- Finding: App accepted self-signed certificate; credentials visible.
- Remediation: Implement TLS 1.2+, enable certificate pinning.

M4: Insecure Authentication

- Test: Performed brute-force login attempts using Burp Intruder.
- Finding: No account lockout, weak session management.
- Remediation: Add lockouts, MFA, secure session handling.

M5: Insufficient Cryptography

- Test: Decompiled APK and reviewed encryption functions.
- Finding: Hardcoded AES key and weak ECB mode.
- Remediation: Use AES-GCM, keys from KeyStore, avoid hardcoding.

4. Summary Table

Vulnerability	Tool Used	Evidence	Status	Mitigation
M1	Jadx, adb	Exported activity triggered	Vulnerable	Restrict exports
M2	adb	Plaintext credentials found	Vulnerable	Encrypt storage
М3	Burp Suite	HTTPS intercepted	Vulnerable	TLS + pinning
M4	Burp	Brute-force possible	Vulnerable	Lockout, MFA
M5	Jadx, Frida	Hardcoded key found	Vulnerable	AES-GCM + KeyStore

5. Conclusion

Learnings: Learned static and dynamic Android app testing, how to intercept traffic, reverse engineer APKs, and exploit weaknesses. Limitations: Emulator lacks hardware-based protections like Trusted Execution Environment. Future Work: Expand tests to full OWASP Mobile Top 10, integrate automated scanning, and test production-grade apps.

6. References

- OWASP Mobile Top 10 documentation
- Frida, Jadx, APKTool official documentation
- InsecureBankv2 and DVIA vulnerable app projects

















