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1 2 Install Android SDK. You must also install the Android Software Development Kit (SDK) to decompile and recompile APK files. The easiest way to install Android SDK is to download and install Android Studio from here. 3 Create a new folder on your desktop. This is the folder where you will save the APKTool and your APK files. Use the following procedure to create a new folder. Right-click a black space on the desktop. Select New', and then select Folder'. 4 Rename the APK folder. To rename a folder, right-click the folder and click Rename. Then type APK to rename the folder. 5 Right-click this link and click Save Link As. This opens a file browser that you can use to select a location to save .bat apktool file. 6 Navigate to the APK folder and click Save. Use the file browser to navigate to the APK folder you just created on your desktop. Open the folder and click Save. This saves the apktool.bat to the APK folder. 7 Download the apktool file.jar. To download apktool.jar: 8 Rename the apktool file.jar. The downloaded file probably has the version number in the file name. You can remove it by right-clicking the file and choosing Rename. Then just type apktool as the file name. The full file name must be apktool.jar. By default, the downloaded files are available in the Downloads folder. 9 Copy apktool.jar to the APK folder. When you are finished renaming the file, right-click it and click Copy or Cut. Then open the APK folder that you created on the desktop and right-click inside. Click Paste. This will paste the .jar file into the APK folder. [1] 1 Copy the APK file to the APK folder. APK files are available for download from various websites. You can also recover an APK from your Android device by connecting it to your computer using a charging cable and unlocking the device. Navigate to the Downloads folder on your device and copy and paste an APK file into the APK folder on the Windows desktop. 2 Open the Windows search bar and type cmd. The search bar is typically located to the right of the Start menu. 3 Command prompt in search results. It has an icon that looks like a black screen with a white cursor on it. 4 Navigate to the APK folder at a command prompt. You can open a folder within the command prompt by typing CDs followed by the folder name. for example if you are at the time of opening the command prompt by default, you can open the desktop by typing the CD desktop. If you copied the APK folder to your desktop, you can open the APK folder by typing cd apk. Next to the prompt should be C:\users\username\Desktop\apk>. If the APK folder is saved in another location, type cd \ next to the command prompt to return to drive C: root. Then type cd followed by the full path to the APK folder. 5 Type apktool if followed by the name of the APK file. In this way, the for the app. For example, if the APK file name is my-first-game.apk, type apk if my-first-game.apk at a command prompt. 6 Type apktool d followed by the file name APK. This decompiles the APK file. The contents of the APK file will be placed in a separate folder with the same name as the APK file in the APK folder. You can now edit decompiled APK files. You may need some coding skills to edit certain files within the folder. Following the same example above, type apktool d my-first-game.apk at a command prompt. 1 Open the Windows search bar and type cmd. The search bar is typically located to the right of the Start menu. After you finish editing the files within the APK folder, you must rebuild the folder to an APK file. 2 Command prompt in search results. It has an icon that looks like a black screen with a white cursor on it. 3 Navigate to the APK folder at a command prompt. You can open a folder within the command prompt by typing CDs followed by the folder name. For example, if the default C:\Users\Username> is located when you open the command prompt, you can open the desktop by typing the CD desktop. If you copied the APK folder to your desktop, you can open the APK folder by typing cd apk. Next to the prompt should be C:\users\username\Desktop\apk>. If the APK folder is saved in another location, type cd\ next to the command prompt to return to drive C: root. Then type cd followed by the full path to the APK folder. 4 Type apktool b followed by the name of the APK folder that you want to rebuild. This recompiles the folder into an APK file. The newly compiled APK file is located in the dist folder within the decompiled APK folder created by Apktool. For example, if the app you're working on is named my-first-game.apk, type apktool b my-first-game.apk at a command prompt. 5 Create a new folder named Signapk on your desktop. To create a new folder on your desktop, right-click anywhere on your desktop, and then click New. Then click Folder. Right-click the new folder, and then click Rename. Then type Signapk as the new folder name. 6 Copy the newly compiled APK to the Signapk folder. The newly compiled APK is located in the dist folder of the n compiled APK folder in the Apktool folder. Right-click the APK, and then click Copy. Then, return to the Signapk folder and paste the APK file into the folder. 7 Click here to download SignApk.zip. this downloads the signapk file that is required to an apk file. 8 Extract the contents of signapk.zip the Signapk folder. This allows the certificate.pem file, key.pk8 file, and signapk file.jar enter the Signapk folder. 9 Navigate to the Signapk folder at a command prompt. To navigate to the Signapk folder of the command prompt, type cd \ to return to the root directory. Then then followed by the full path to the Signapk folder directory. If you created the Signapk folder on your desktop, it is most likely that the full path is C:\users\username\Desktop\Signapk> 10 Type java -jar signapk.jar certificate.pem key.pk8 [apkfilename].apk [apkfilename]-signed.apk at the command prompt. Replace [apkfilename] with the actual name of the .apk file that you want to sign. This creates a new signed APK file in the Signapk folder. Use this file to install the software on your Android system. For example, if the app you're working on is called my-first-game.apk, type ava -jar signapk.jar certificate.pem key.pk8 my-first-game.apk my-first-game-signed.apk at a command prompt. Ask a question Every day on wikiHow, we work hard to give you access to instructions and information that will help you live a better life, whether it's keeping you safer, healthier or improving your well-being. In the midst of the current crises in public health and the economy, when the world is moving dramatically and we are all learning and adapting to changes in daily life, people need wikiHow more than ever. Your support helps wikiHow to create more in-depth illustrated articles and videos and share our trust brand of educational content with millions of people around the world. Please consider making a contribution to wikiHow today. This article was written by Travis Boylls. Travis Boylls is a technology writer and publisher for wikiHow. Travis has experience writing technology-related articles, providing software customer service, and graphic design. It specializes in Windows, macOS, Android, iOS and Linux platforms. He studied graphic design at Pikes Peak Community College. This article has been viewed 46,638 times. Co-authors: 4 Updated: July 15, 2019 Views: 46,638 Categories: Software Print Send Fan Mail to Authors Thank you to all authors for creating a page that has been read 46,638 times. Today I would like to share with you my results on how to edit an existing .apk file. A .apk file represents the mobile application as it is installed on a mobile device, such as smartphones, tablets, wearables, etc. Such a .apk file is a simple archive that can be opened with any packager such as WinRAR So you can easily open it and view the files, although viewing most of the files will not make you happy, because you will realize that they are compiled, in binary format, etc... but that's another story. However, you can open the store and then edit any resource file and save the change to the store. But if you later try to install the on your smartphone (or tablet or similar), you will get an error. The following screen shot shows the error while installing the modified sample application myApp.apkon an Android device: the reason is that after the change, the checksum and signature are no longer valid. So So Changing the .apk file is not possible. However, there is still the valid use case to edit or replace files within a .apk. For example: – files placed in the resource folder – property files containing configuration data – images that can be replaced – style information resources and the like. My personal use case was: I had created an Android application using sap Netweaver Gateway Productivity Accelerator. I had to deliver the application to my users as .apk files. But there was a requirement that they wanted to modify the application ready (change the configuration data). So I had to figure out how to achieve this: edit the app without having access to the source code. Below, I'm sharing the required steps with you. The description is based on the following software and versions: Android current API 19 Java 7 Windows 7 If you are not familiar with Android, but want to be, you may want to check the documents [1] and [2] All prerequisites to understand this blog are explained there. Note: To run the following commands, you must have Java on the Windows system PATH variable (see [1] for an explanation). Overview You need 3 steps to edit an existing .apk file: 1. Make the actual changes you want within the .apk 2 file. Sign .apk 3. Install .apk on device 1. Change the resource in the .apk Open .apk with WinRAR (if it doesn't work, rename the .apk file extension to .zip) Modify the resource in the store as desired (packager tools allow you to edit files without having to check out the store) When the changes are complete, you should worry about the signature files that are part of the .apk: inside the store, navigate to the META-INF folder Delete the existing *.RSA and *.SF File The following screen shot displays the contents of the META-INF folder in a .apk file: the store can now be closed. In case you have changed the file extension before, now you need to change it back to .apk 2. Sign the .apk Android does not allow you to install an un signed application (apk). When developing an app in Eclipse, The Android Developer Tools (ADT) takes care of signing the app with a default certificate before installing on the device. It is convenient, but with the following description, everyone is able to sign an application. The .apk is signed in 2 steps: a) create the certificate b) sign the .apk with the certificate you created Both steps are performed with commands at the command line a) Generate a certificate If you are working in a Java environment, you have the JDK in the file system. The JDK comes with a tool to manage certificates: the Key. You can find it in the ...\.bin folder of the JDK installation. Jdk. On my machine is here: Now you can generate a certificate using the following command. However, before you run it, check the following notes. To fit keytool parameters.exe -genkey -v -keystore <myKeystore>;alias <myAlias>;sigalg MD5withRSA -keyalg RSA -keysize 2048 -validity 1000 Please note that you need to adapt some of the above command parameters to your personal needs: keystore <myKeystore>;Here, you can provide an arbitrary name for your keystore. The name provided here will be the name of the keytore-file that will be created. The file will be created in the current directory. (I didn't try it, but you can probably enter the name of an existing keystore file, to store the new certificate there) alias <myAlias>;Here too, you can provide an arbitrary name for the alias. It's meant to recognize him. The alias is the human readable name of the certificate that will be created and stored in the key store. validity 1000 This is the number of days you want. You can enter any number you want. I think it should be high enough to avoid problems with the deadline. Note that the sigalg and keyalg parameters are required by JDK 7. so you should not need to add them if you use JDK 6 Example: keytool.exe -genkey -v -keystore mykeystore -alias myAlias -sigalg MD5withRSA -keyalg RSA -keysize 2048 -validity 10000 When running the command, you will get several prompts at the command line, asking for password, username, organization, city, etc. You can enter any arbitrary data here, you just have to make sure you remember the password. After you run the command, you will see the generated keystore file in the file system in the current directory (from where you run the command) You can now sign the .apk using the certificate you just created. b) Sign the apk Before signing the .apk, you must ensure that no certificates are available in the .apk. This is described in step 1 above. For signing an archive, we use the jarsigner tool, which comes with JDK and can be found in the same location as the key tool. The following command is used to sign an apk. jarsigner -verbose -sigalg MD5withRSA -digestalg SHA1 -keystore Please note that you need to adapt some of the parameters of the previous command to meet your personal needs: keystore Here you must enter the name that you <keystoreName>; <appName>; <alias>;is given <keystoreName>;in the previous step a) To keep the command line short a) To keep the command line short , we recommend that you temporarily copy the keystore file to the same location where you are running the command. <appName>;Here you need to enter the name of the .apk file that you want to sign To keep the line short I recommend that you temporarily copy the .apk file to the same location where you are<appName>; <keystoreName>; <alias>; <appName>; <keystoreName>; <myAlias>; <myKeystore>; <myAlias>; <myKeystore>; <myKeystore>; the command. <alias>;Here you must enter the name of the alias provided during certificate generation Note that the sigalg and digestalg parameters are required by JDK 7. so you should not need to add them if you use JDK 6 Example: jarsigner -verbose -sigalg MD5withRSA -digestalg SHA1 -keystore mykeystore myApp.apk myAlias After you run the command, you can check the result within the .apk: Open the store, go to the .../META-INF folder, and check if the CERT files. RSA and CERT. SF have been created. 3. Install the apk on your device Now that the file .apk signed, you can install it on your device. BTW: This procedure is also called side-load. For Android applications, installation is performed at the command line, using the adb command. adb stands for Android Debug Bridge adb.exe is a software that connects your PC with your Android device. It allows access to the device, allows you to activate operations, transfer files, etc. To install the .apk on your device, you must connect the device to your PC via a USB cable, and then run the following adb install <appName>;Command command to keep the command line short, you can temporarily copy the .apk file to the same location where you are running the command. Example: adb install myApp.apk The result should be a successful message at the command prompt. If not, one of the previous steps may not have succeeded. That's all. You can find the application in the app folder of your smartphone. This procedure worked for me on WIN7 and JDK 7. There was no need to rebuild the app, nor generate new checksum or the like. Link Please refer to the following documents for a lot of information for beginners. They also contain many additional links for further reading. [1] Introduction to GWPA: Prerequisites: [2] Introduction to GWPA: Android Preparation: The official docu can be found here: 𠄎: to-modify-an-apk-file/ 𠄎: amp;lt;appName>; <alias>;

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