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1 2 Android SDK installed. You also need to install Android Kit Development Software (SDK) to decode the compiler and retranslate 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 that your APKTool and APK files will be saved to. Use the following steps to create a new folder. Right-click a black space on your desktop. Select a new 'then folder'. 4 Renaming 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 the link as. This opens a file browser that you can use to locate apktool file.bat. 6 Go to the APK folder and click Save. Use the file browser to go to the APK folder you just created on your desktop. Open the folder and click Save. This saves the apktool file.bat to the APK folder. 7 Download apktool file.jar. Use the following steps to download apktool.jar: 8 rename the apktoolfile.jar. The file you are downloading may contain the version number in the file name. You can remove this by right-click the file and click Rename. Then simply type apktool as the file. The full file name must be apktool.jar. By default, downloaded files can be found in the downloads folder. 9 copies apktool.jar to the APK folder. After you've renamed the file, right-click it and click copy or cut. Then open the APK folder that you created on your desktop and right-click in. Click Paste. This will paste the apktool file.jar inside the APK folder. [1] 1 Copies the APK file to the APK folder. APK files are available for download from various websites. You can also recover the APK from your Android device by connecting it to your computer using a charging cable and unlocking the device. Go to the downloads folder on your device and copy and paste the APK file in the APK folder on your Windows desktop. 2 Open the Windows search bar and cmd type. 3 Command prompt in search results. Contains a black screen-like icon with a white pointer on it. 4 Go to the APK folder in the command prompt. You can open a folder within the command prompt by writing the CD followed by the folder name. For example, if you're in default C:\Users username\> when you open the command prompt, you can open your desktop by typing the compressed desktop. If you copy the APK folder to your desktop, you can open the APK folder by typing the APK CD. C should say: \users\desktop\apk> next to a router. If the APK folder is saved to another location, type CD \ next to the command prompt to return to the Root C drive: . Then type the CD followed by the full path of the APK folder. 5 type apktool if followed by the name of the APK file. This is a fixation. For the application. For example, if the name of the APK file is my-first-game.apk type APK if it is my-first-game.apk in the command prompt. 6 Type Apktool D followed by apk file name. 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 aPK files that have been converted into translations. You may need some coding skills to edit certain files within the folder. After the same example above, I was writing my first game apktool.apk in the command prompt. 1 Open the Windows search bar and cmd type. After you've edited the files within the APK file folder, you'll need to retranslate the folder back into the APK file. 2 Command prompt in search results. Contains a black screen-like icon with a white pointer on it. 3 Go to the APK folder in the command prompt. You can open a folder within the command prompt by writing the CD followed by the folder name. For example, if you're in default C:\Users username\> when you open the command prompt, you can open your desktop by typing the compressed desktop. If you copy the APK folder to your desktop, you can open the APK folder by typing the APK CD. C should say: \users\desktop\apk> next to a router. If the APK folder is saved to another location, type cd\ next to the command prompt to return to root drive C: . Then type the CD followed by the full path of the APK folder. 4 type apktool b followed by the name of the APK folder that you want to retranslate. This retranslates the folder into an APK file. A newly translated APK file can be found in the dist folder within the APK decompiled folder created by Apktool. For example, if the app you're working on is called my-first-game.apk, you can type apktool b my-first-game.apk in the command prompt. 5 Create a new folder called Signapk on your desktop. To create a new folder on your desktop, right-click anywhere on your desktop and click new. Then click the folder. Right-click the new folder and click Rename. Then type Signapk as the new folder. 6 newly translated APK copies in the Signapk folder. The newly translated APK can be found in the dist folder of the untranslated APK folder in the Apktool folder. Right-click APK and click Copy. Then go back to the Signapk folder and paste the APK file inside the folder. 7 Click here to download SignApk.zip. This downloads the SignApk file required to sign an APK file. 8 Extract the contents of SignApk.zip in the Signapk folder. This extract of the certificate.pem file key.pk8 and signapk.jar in the Signapk folder. 9 Go to the Signapk folder in the command prompt. To go to the Signapk folder in the command prompt, type the CD \ to return to the root directory. Then The CD is followed by the full path of the Signapk folder directory. If you create the Signapk folder on your desktop, the full path is most likely C:\users\username\desktop\Signapk> 10 java-jar signapktpe.jar certificate.pem key.pk8 [apkfilename] .apk [apkfile] -signed.apk in 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. [2] For example, if the app you're working on is called my-first-game.apk, you can write ava-jar signapk.jar certificate.pem key.pk8 my-first-game.apk sign the first game.apk in the command prompt. Ask a question every day at wikiHow, we work hard to give you access to instructions and information that will help you live a better life, whether it's to keep you safer, healthier or improve your well-being. In the midst of current health and economic crises, when the world is dramatically transformed and we all learn and adapt to changes in everyday life, people need wikiHow more than ever. Your wikiHow support helps you create more in-depth articles and videos and share our trusted 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 Boyles. Travis Boyles is a technology writer and editor of LeckieHow. Travis has experience writing articles related to technology, providing software customer service, and in graphic design. It specializes in Windows, MacOS, Android, iOS, and Linux systems. He studied graphic design at Pikes Peak Community College. This article has been viewed 46,638 times. Posted by Authors: July 15, 2019 Views: 46,638 Categories: Print Program Send Fan Messages to Authors Thanks to All Authors for Creating a Page Read 46,638 Times. Today I would like to share with you my findings on how to modify an existing .apk file. File .apk represents a mobile application as it is installed on a mobile device, such as smartphone, tablet, wearable, etc. Such a file .apk is a simple archive that can be opened with any mobilizer like WinRAR so you can easily open it and view files - although viewing most files will not make you happy, because you will realize that they have been collected, in binary form, etc... But this is a different story. However, you can open the archive and then edit any resource file and save the edit in the archive. But if you then try to install .apk on your smartphone (or tablet or the like), you'll get it wrong. The following screenshot shows the error when you install the modified app myApp.apkon on your Android device: the reason is that after editing, the test total and signature are no longer valid. So Changing a .apk file is not possible. However, there is still a valid use case to modify or replace files within existing .apk. For example: files that are placed in the asset folder, property files that contain configuration data, images that can be replaced, design information resources, and the like. My personal use case was: I created an Android app using the SAP Netweaver productivity accelerator. I had to deliver the app to users .apk file. But there was a requirement that they want to modify the ready application (change configuration data). So I had to find a way to do this: modify the app without having to access the source code. Below, I share the required steps with you. The description is based on the following software and versions: Android API current 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 the prerequisites for understanding this blog are explained there. Note: To perform the commands described below, you need java to be on your PATH variable in Windows (see [1] for an explanation. Overview There are 3 steps you need to follow to modify an existing .apk file: 1. Are the actual modifications required within the .apk 2 file. Sign .apk 3. Install .apk on device 1. Change the resource in .apk open the file .apk with WinRAR (if it doesn't work, rename the file extension .apk to .zip) change the resource in the archive as required (packet tools allow to change files without having to extract the archive) once you have completed your changes, you have to take care about the signature files that are part of the .apk: inside the archive, go to the META-INF folder delete the list*. RSA and *. SF displays the following screenshot of meta-INF folder content in a .apk file: Now the archive can be closed. In case you've changed the file extension before, you'll now change it back to .apk 2. The signature .apk does not allow android to install an unsigned application (APK). When developing an app in Eclipse, The ADT (Android Developer Tools, supplement to Eclipse that supports the development of Android) is interested in signing the app with a virtual certificate, before installing it on the device. This is convenient, but with the following description, everyone is able to sign a request. Signing .apk is done in 2 steps: a) create a certificate b) sign .apk with the created certificate both steps are executed with commands on the a) command line) create a certificate if you work in a Java environment, you have JDK on your file system. JDK comes with a certification management tool: keytool. You can find it in your JDK installation folder...bin. On my device is here: now you can create a certificate using below command. However, before implementing them, please check the notes below, in order to adapt to the keytool parameters.exe -genkey-v-keystore-alias-sigalg <myKeystore> <myAlias>MD5withRSA-keyalg RSA-keysize 2048-validity 1000 please note that you have to adapt some parameters from the above command to your personal needs: key <myKeystore>here, you can provide an arbitrary name for your key. The name you provided here will be the name of the keystore file that will be created. The file will be created in the current directory. (I didn't try it, but maybe you can enter the name of the existing keystore file, in order to store a new certificate there) alias <myAlias>here too, you can provide an arbitrary name for a pseudonym. You're supposed to recognize it. A pseudonym is the readable human name of the certificate that will be created and stored in the key store. This is the number of days required. You can enter any number you wish. I think it should be high enough in order to avoid trouble with expiration. Note that sigalg keyalg parameters are required by JDK 7, so it should not be necessary to add them if you use JDK 6 example: keytool.exe - genkey-v-keystore mykeystore - alias mykeystore myalias - sigalg MD5 Withrsa-keyalg RSA-keysize 2048-validity 10000 when executing the order, you will get several claims on the command line. password requests, user name, organization, city, etc. you can enter any arbitrary data here, you just have to make sure you remember the password. After you execute the command, you'll see the keystore file created on the file system in the current directory (from where you executed the command) now you can continue to sign .apk using the newly created certificate. b) Sign an apk before signing a .apk file, you have to make sure there are no certificates available in .apk. This is described in Step 1 above. To sign up for an archive, we use the Garishertool tool, which is provided with JDK, which can be found in the same location as keytool. The next command is used to sign the APK. jarsigner-verbose-sigalg MD5withRSA-digestalg SHA1 -keystore <keystoreName> <appName><alias>please note that you have to adapt some parameters from the above command to suit your personal needs: key <keystoreName>here you have to enter the name that you have given in the previous step a) in order to keep the command line short, and I recommend temporarily copying the keystore file to <keystoreName>&g/appName>keystoreName><myAlias>myKeystore><&myAlias><<myAlias></myKeystore>It's-- it's -- Here you have to enter the alias name that you provided when creating the certificate note that sigalg and digesting parameters are required by JDK 7, so it should not be necessary to add them if you use JDK 6 example: Garsigner-Prolonged-sig MD5withRSA-digestalg SHA1-keystore mykeystore myApp.apk myAlias after the order is executed, you can check the result within the .apk file: open the archive, go to the folder .../META-INF and check if the file is CERT. RSA and CERT. The SF was created. 3. Install APK on the device now that the file is signed .apk, you can install it on your device. BTW: This procedure is also called lateral pregnancy. For Android applications the installation is done on the command line, using the Adb command. ADB Stands for Android Adb Bridge Patch.exe is a piece of software that connects your computer with an

Android device. Allows access to the device, allows operation of operations, file transfer, etc. In order to install .apk on the device, you have to connect the device to your computer via a USB cable, then execute the next command installa <appName>;in order to keep the command line short, you can temporarily copy the APK file to the same location where you execute the command. Example: adb install myApp.apk the result should be the success of a message on the command prompt. If not, none of the previous steps may have failed. That's it. You can find the app in your smartphone apps folder. This procedure worked for me on WIN7 and JDK 7. It was not required to rebuild the application, nor to generate the new test total or the like. Links please refer to the following documents for a lot of information for beginners. It also contains a lot of additional links for further reading. [1] Start working with GWPA: Preconditions: [2] Start working with GWPA: Android Setting: official docu can be found here: 转自: //blogs.sap.com/2014-how-to-modify-an-apk-file/转自: amp;lt;appName>;<alias>;

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