

ISCX

Information Security
Centre of Excellence

Exploring Reverse Engineering Symptoms in Android apps

Hugo Gonzalez, Andi A. Kadir, Natalia Stakhanova, Ali A. Ghorbani
Faculty of Computer Science, University of New Brunswick

Computer Science

Motivation

- Rise of Android malware.
- What are the ways that adversaries create malware?
 - From scratch?
 - Repackaging other apps?
- Several work on detecting repackaged apps.
 - Expensive computations

Focus on .dex file layout

header	Structural information
string_ids	Offset list for strings
type_ids	Index list into the string_ids for types
proto_ids	Identifiers list of prototypes
field_ids	Identifiers list of fields
method_ids	Identifiers list of methods
class_defs	Structure list of classes
data	Code and data
link_data	Data in statically linked files

Proposed solution

- Mobile app repackaging is often an indicator for suspicious app.
- Triage to do more work on the suspicious apps.
- Instead of performing static or dynamic analysis, we focus on the layout of the .dex file.
- String Offset Order is an easy extractable attribute that is a signal for repackaging.
- We performed extensive evaluation of String Offset Order metric to assess its capabilities over 90,000 samples.
- AndroidSOO, a lightweight approach for the detection of repackaging (reverse engineering) symptoms on Android apps.
- Large scale evaluation

Validation Dataset

Origin	# of apps
Not-repackaged apps	
Original apps from individual sources	48
Obfuscated/optimized with	
Proguard	48
Bangle	3
HosedDex2jar	3
DashO	3
ApkProtector	3
Apps enhanced with Mobile Ad library SDKs	5
Application generators	
PhoneGap	5
AdobeAir	5
Titanium	5
Bizness Apps	1
Andromo	1
App Inventor	2
iBuildApp	2
Como (Mobile by Conduit)	1
Dot42	14
DexGuard apps (GooglePlay)	5
DexGuard malware apps (VirusTotal)	2
Official apps from large open-source projects (optimized)	14
Repackaged apps	
apkTool	156
dalvik-obfuscator	5
manual repackaging	3

Apps	# of apps	Detected correctly	Missed
Apps without repackaging	170	165	5
Repackaged apps	164	161	3
Total	334	DR = 98%, FPR = 2.9%	

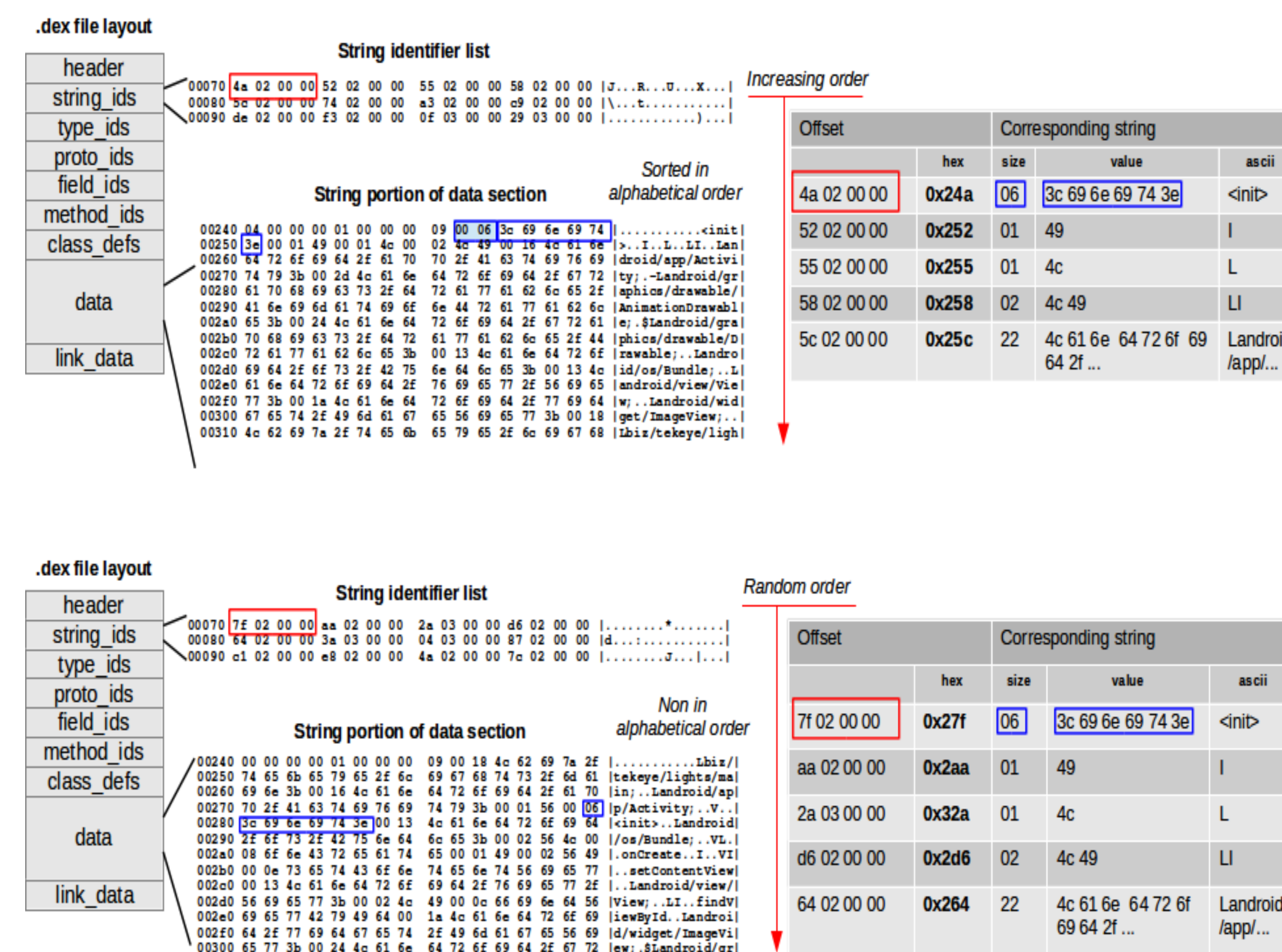
Discussion

- AndroidSOO effectively detect apktool and dalvik-obfuscator.
- It missed manual repackaged which we consider proof-of-concept.
- AndroidSOO detect Adobe Air as repackaged symptoms. For sure the app was not created by Android Development Toolkit / Android Studio

Conclusions

- Even in the presence of obfuscation, we can detect repackaged apps.
- AndroidSOO does not need training.
- Its scalable.
- Its a complementary approach in more comprehensive analysis for existing apps.

String Offset Order (SOO)



Large scale evaluation

Dataset	Total	SOO random	SOO intact
Genome Project	1260	48.73%	51.27%
Debrin	5555	22.8%	76.72%
DroidAnalytics	2140	67.20%	32.80%
Googleplay	5,058	2.01%	97.99%
VirusTotal .dex	28,700	35.20%	64.80%
VirusTotal .apk	53,621	16.97%	83.03%
Total	96,334		

45 Adobe Air
57 repackaged
- 30 adware by VirusTotal

Dataset	Total (secs)	Unpack (secs)	Average total time per app (ms)
Genome Project	12.665	9.259	2
Debrin	62.530	49.644	2
DroidAnalytics	32.405	23.120	4
Googleplay	153.412	127.050	5
VirusTotal .dex	85.442	-	3
VirusTotal .apk	1994.977	1672.251	6

Code

<http://github.com/hugo-glez/androsoo>