

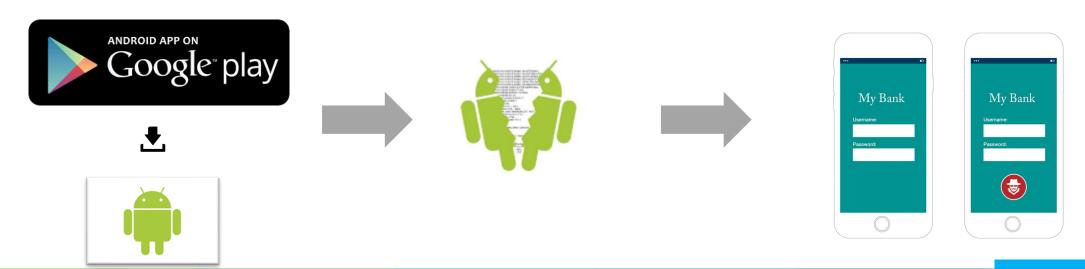
# Performance Improvement of Repackaged Android Application Detection Techniques

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# Repackaging

- Downloading The Original Application
- Accessing source code by Reverse Engineering
- Adding Malicious Code or Other Types of Unauthorized Functionality
- Repack to the new APK file and publish it



# Repackaging aims

User

Abusing users

Malwares execution

User's security

**Android Developer** 

**Economic threats** 

change payments API

Adware

#### Obfuscation

- definition
- Changing Original Application
  - Resources level (User Interfaces)
  - Sources Level (Logic)

```
function myFunc(str) {
    document.write(str);
}

var myStr = "My Code";
myFunc(myStr);

function msfrt23kjgty(zs12mnjy) {
    document.write(zs12mnjy);
}

var nbuqmazsuikh = "My Code";
msfrt23kjgty(nbuqmazsuikh);
```

# Type of Obfuscation

Developers





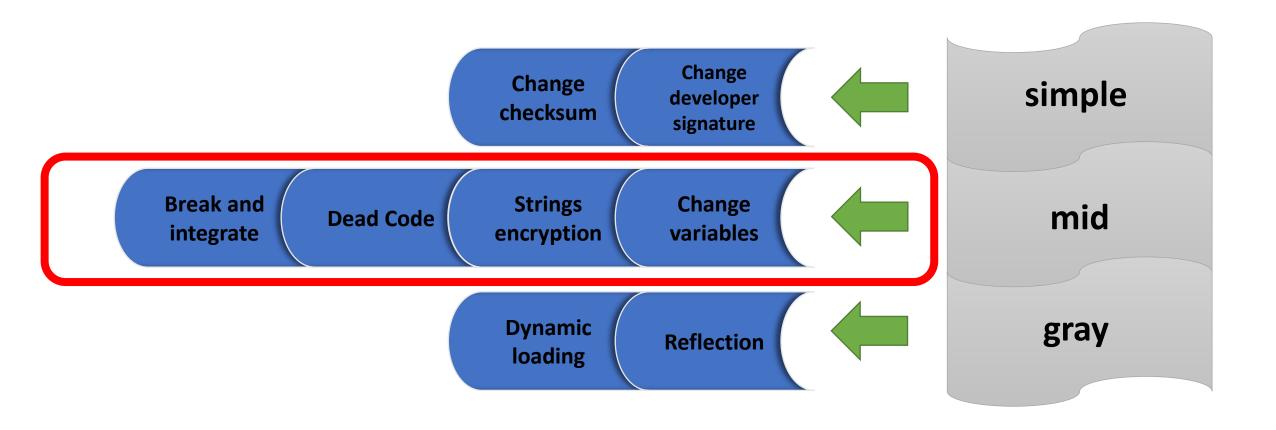
Attackers



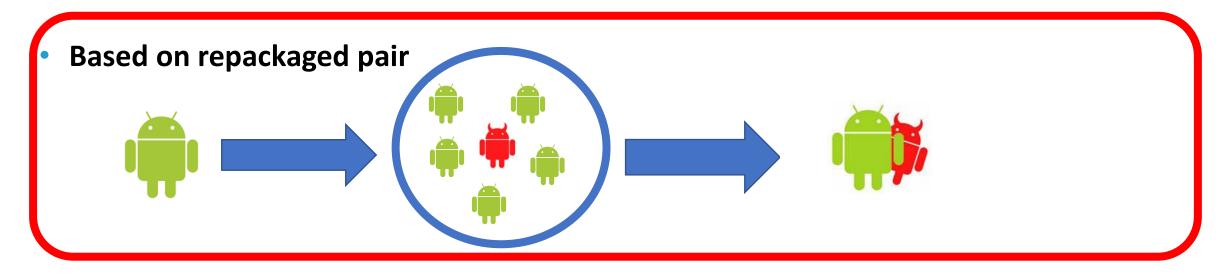




#### Levels of obfuscation



# Repackaging Detection Definition



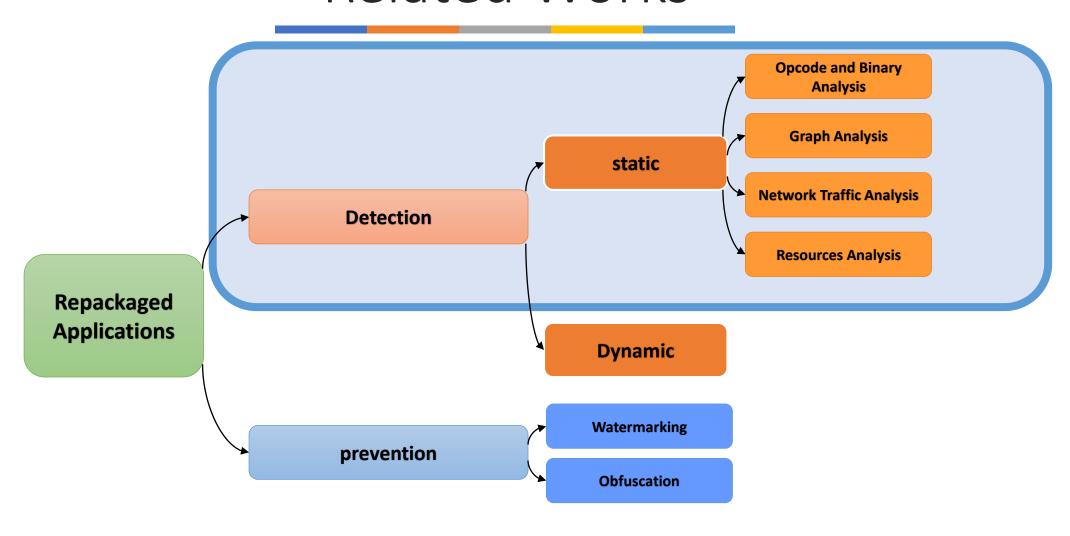
Based on Decision



Related Works Literature

**Basics** 

### Related Works

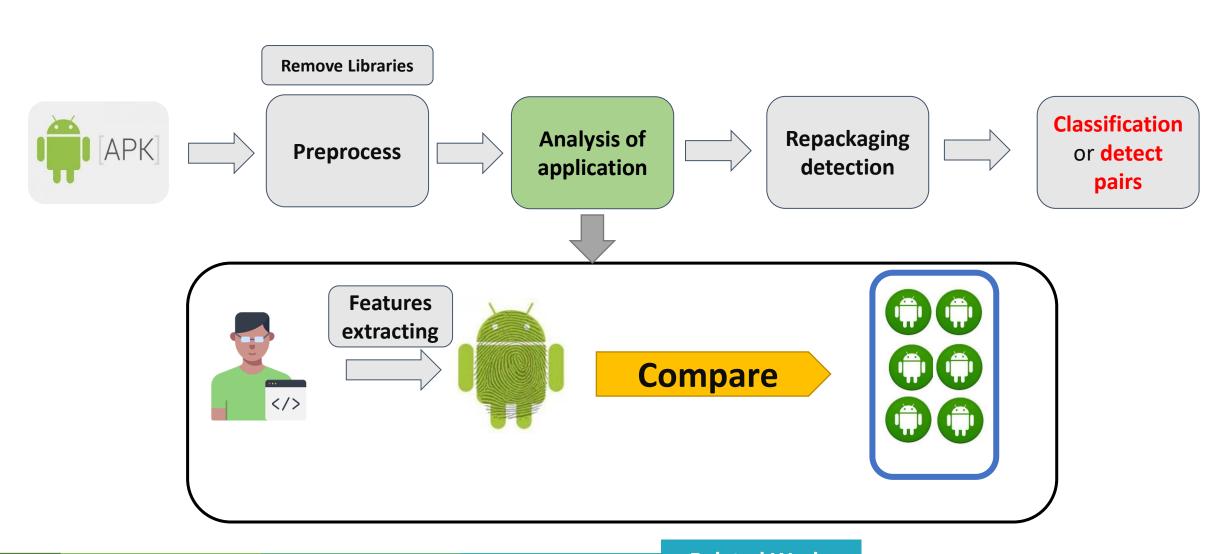


# Problems with existing approaches

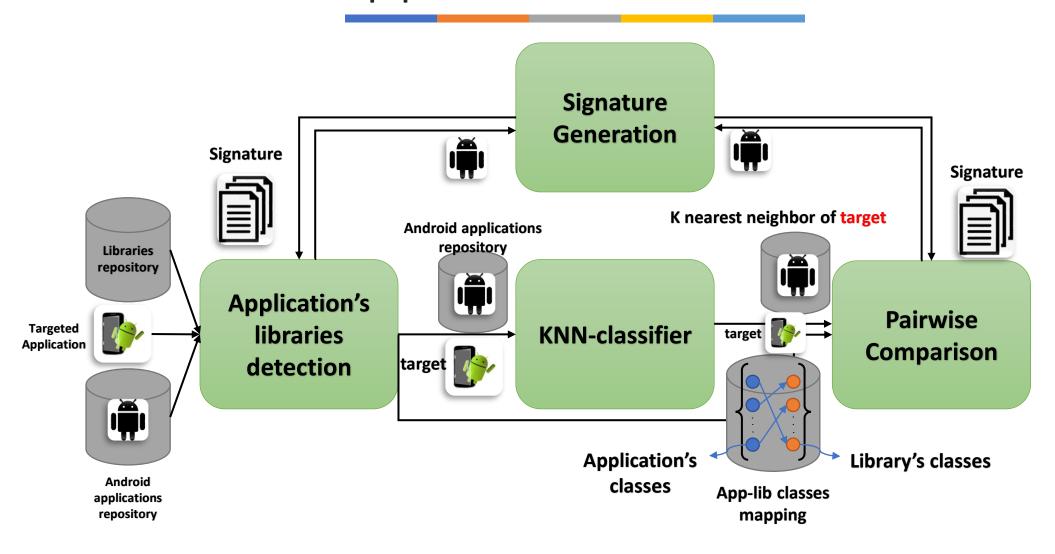
- Low accuracy and recall
- Limited definition about obfuscation's target
- Limited definition about detection repackaged apps
- Hight accuracy , high execution time

We've been convinced to propose an accurate method with less execution time

# Static Analysis

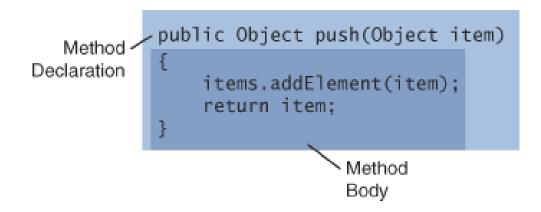


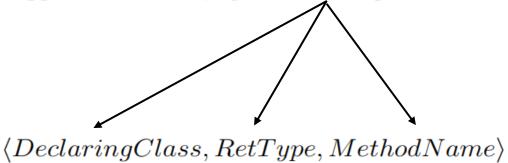
## Approach overview



# Signature Generation

#### **Method Signature**





**Approach** Conclusion Results **Related Works** Literature 14/28 **Basics** 

# Signature Generation

#### **Class Signature**

 $\langle ClassCoreSig, InnerClassesSig, InheritedClassesSig, ImpInterfacesSig$ 

 $, ClassLevel, InnerOuterClassName, ClassLen, NumofInnerClass \rangle$ 

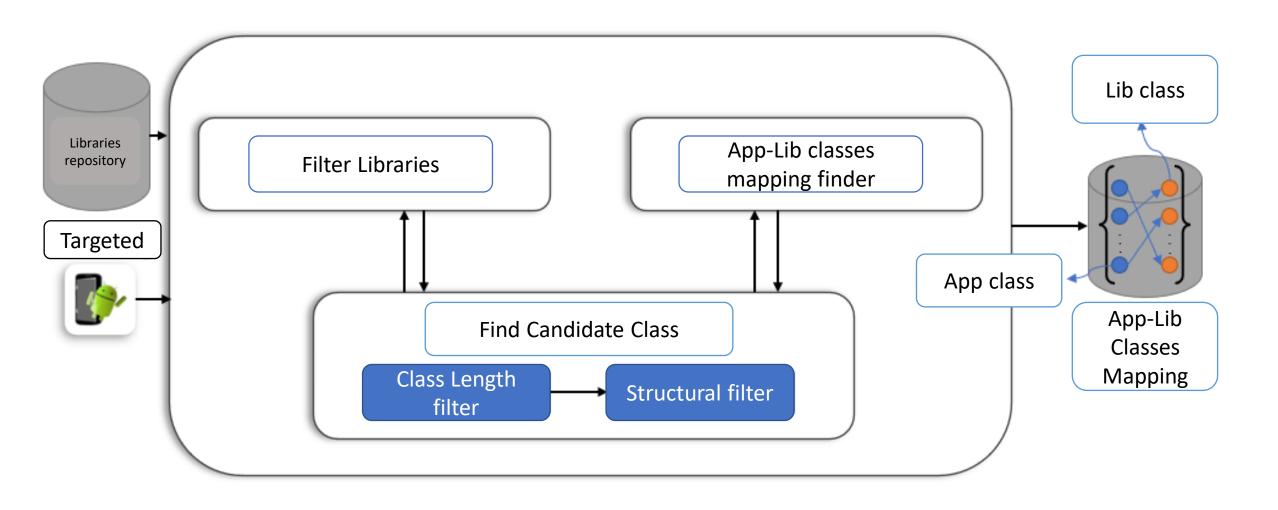
ClassCoreSig

 $\langle MethodSig_1, MethodSig_2, MethodSig_3, \dots, MethodSig_n \rangle$ 

**Application's Signature** 

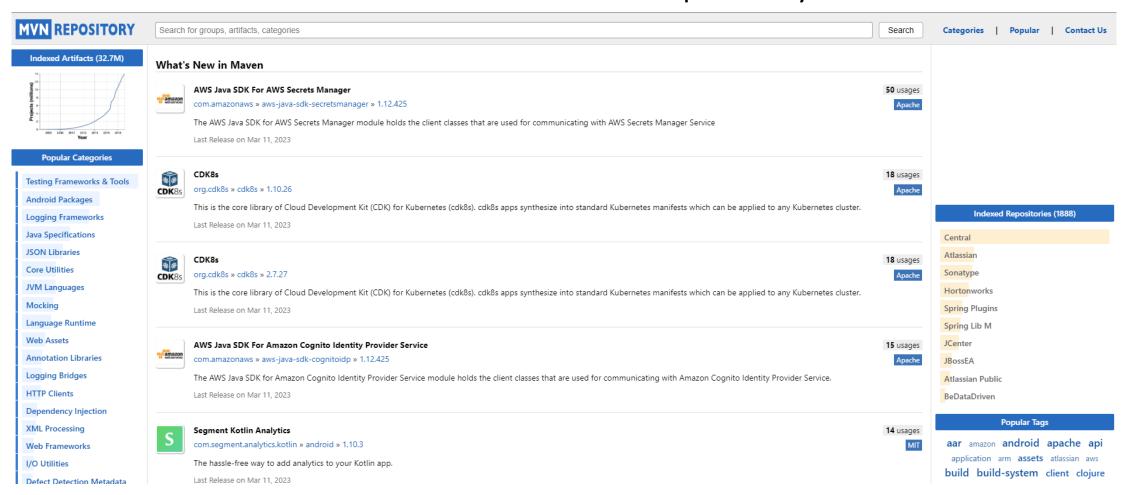
 $\langle ClassSig_1, ClassSig_2, ClassSig_3, \ldots, ClassSig_n \rangle$ 

# Application's libraries detection Component

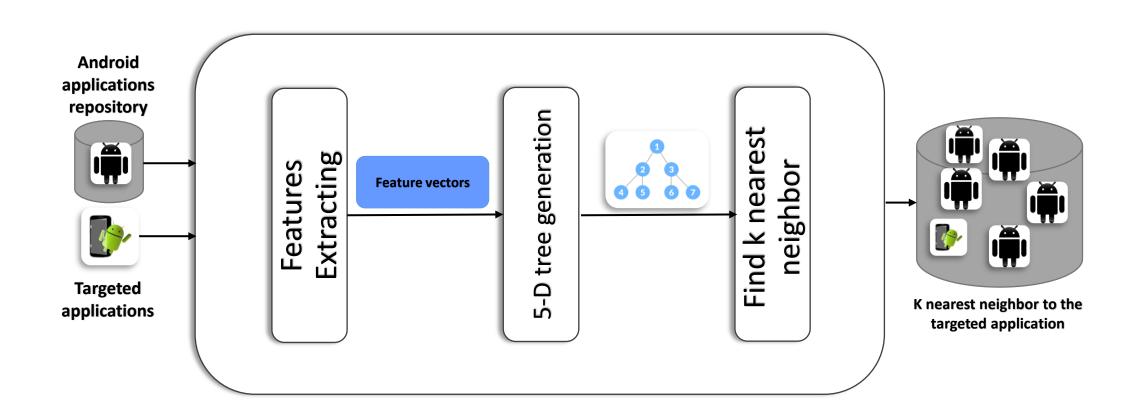


# Libraries repository

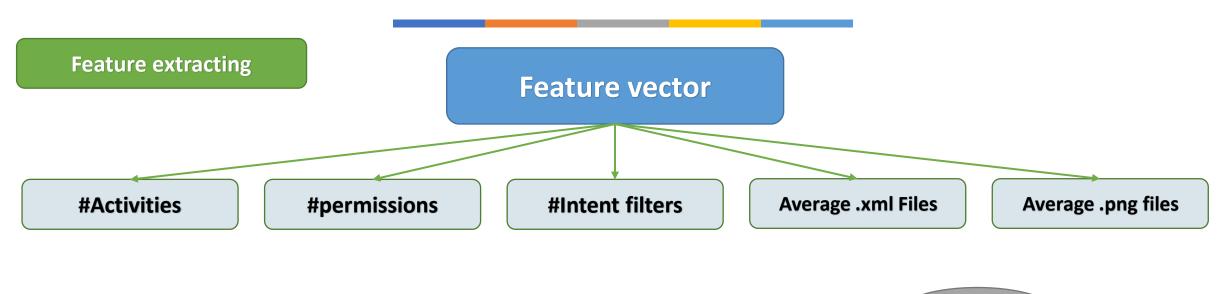
We made a dataset of 877 libraries with their dependency from maven

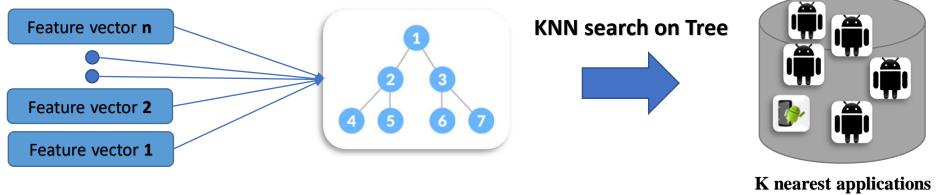


## KNN Classifier

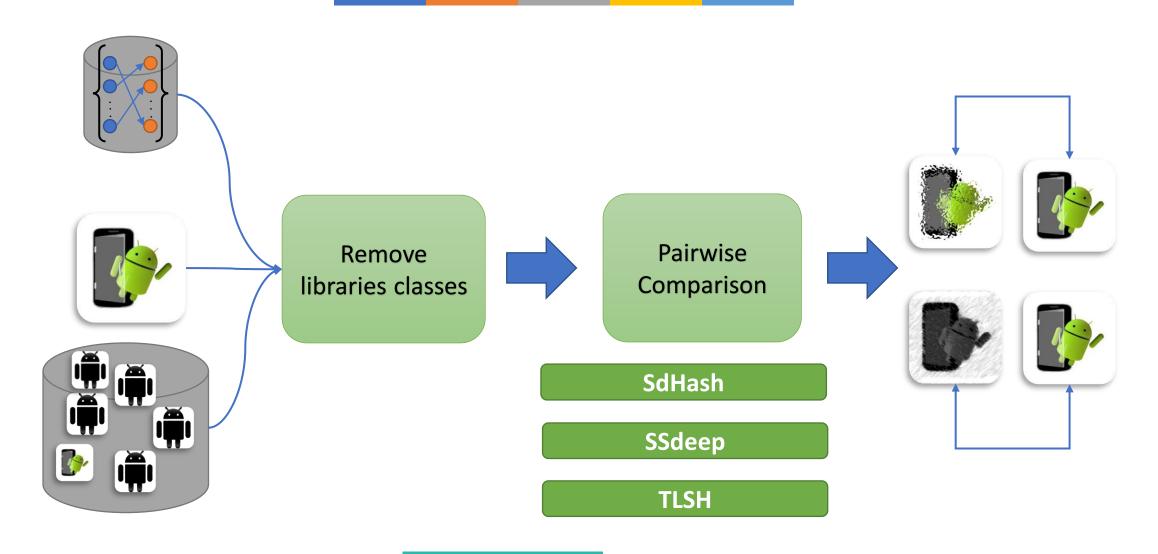


### KNN Features





# Pairwise Comparison



#### Dataset

- 1181 android applications
- **1196** pairs
- 400 non-repackaged pair
- 796 repackaged pairs
- 877 java and android libraries



Home

Access

API Documentation

APK Analysis dead

APK Search dead

Publications

Lists

Markets

Stats

Malware labels

Repackaged Apps

#### Repackaged Apps

Repackaging is a serious threat in the Android ecosystem as it deprives app developers from the benefits of their efforts, contributes to spreading malware on users' devices, and increases the workload of market maintainers. In the space of 4 years, the research around this specific issue has produced about 41 works which are either unscalable and impractical, or are poorly evaluated and in any case without tool support available to the community. Through a systematic literature review of the subject, we argue that the research is slowing down, where many state-of-the-art approaches have reported high performance rates on closed datasets. In this work, we propose to reboot the research in repackaged app detection by enumerating some real challenges to address, providing a large benchmark, and implementing a new practical and scalable repackaged detection approach with reasonable performance scores. We hope that these contributions will spark innovative approaches beyond attempts to improve scalability of pairwise comparisons. To access data on the SLR data on the reviewed paper:

git clone https://github.com/serval-snt-uni-lu/RepackageRepo.git We provide the benchmarking repackaging pairs (column in left includes original apps, while right includes repackaged apps).

21/28 Conclusion Results Approach

**Related Works** 

Literature

**Basics** 

#### Execution time without classification

- 1 Generate Signature
- 2 Find Library's classes
- 3 Hashing Signature
- 4 Compare Hashes

	Ssdeep	Sdhash	TLSH
Generate Signature	5	5	5
Find Libraries Classes	18	164	71
Hashing (signature without libraris)	0.23	0.71	0.81
Compare Hashes	0.1	1	0.26
Average Total Execution time(second)	24	171	78

#### Execution time without classification

	Our approach	Torki's approach
Average Total Execution time	24	126

#### 5.25x improvement of execution time

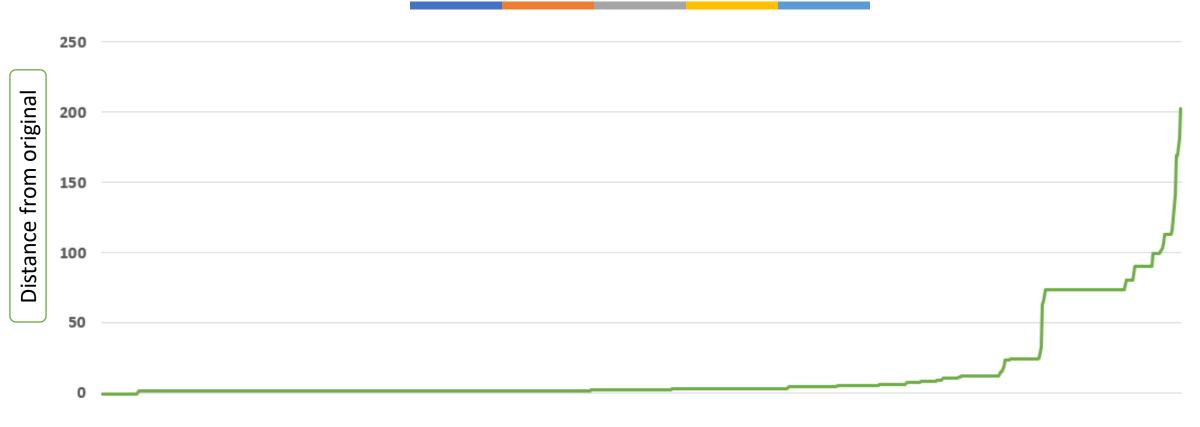
## Precision and Recall

Our work	Ssdeep	Sdhash	TLSH
Precision	97%	96%	97%
Recall	96%	94%	97%

Compare torki's method to our	Our Work	Torki's Method
Precision	97%	98%
Recall	96%	96%

1% = 5x better execution time

# Pairwise Comparison Using KNN Classifier



- Considering 250 nearest application to each targeted application
- 97% of repackaged pairs placed in maximum 250 nearest applications
- 5x reducing comparison space(250 first application instead of 1180)

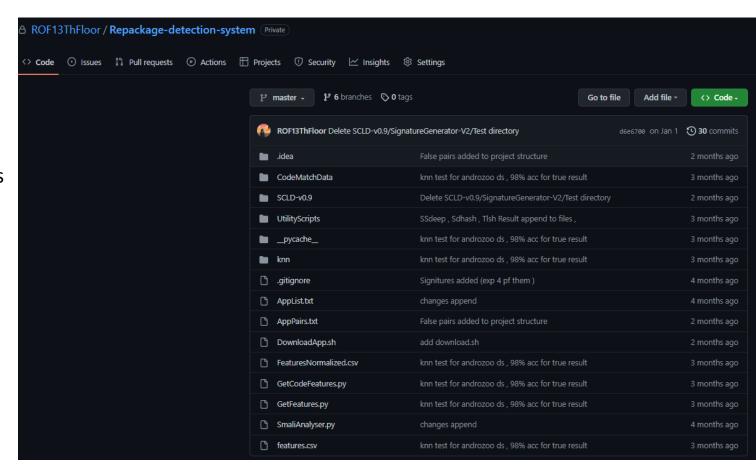
#### Discussion

- Proposed a new method based on coarse grained classification method
- 5x Acceleration of previous work by proposed a new signature of application
- 5x reduction of comparison space by integrating KNN with Pairwise Comparison
- Made a new dataset of 877 applications which can be use in related ongoing research



#### Future Work

- Weakness of dataset
- Commercial Applications are more complicated
- Proposed approach depends on call graph
- Feature engineering methods to extract better features





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