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Automated Dynamic Detection of Self-Hiding Behavior in Android Apps

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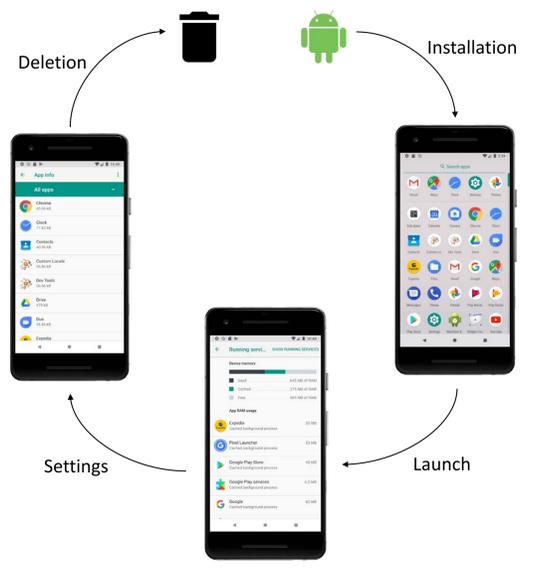
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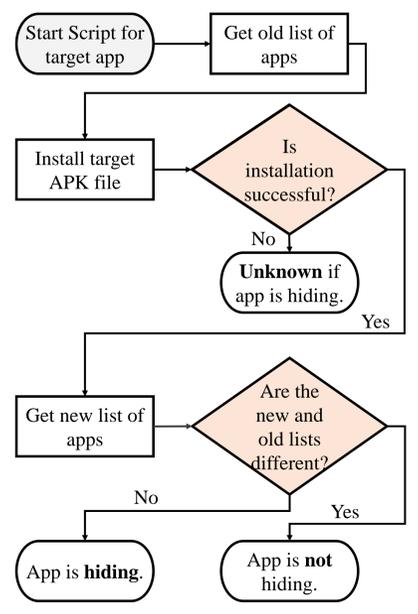
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Android App Lifecycle

- Covers an app's existence on an Android phone from its installation to its deletion
- An Android app should appear in three places on a device:
 - Home app list
 - Running app list
 - Installed app list
- An app that is hiding from any of these lists exhibits a self-hiding behavior that adversely affects a normal user experience with the app
- Research developed three dynamic analysis tools to detect self-hiding behavior in each of these lists.

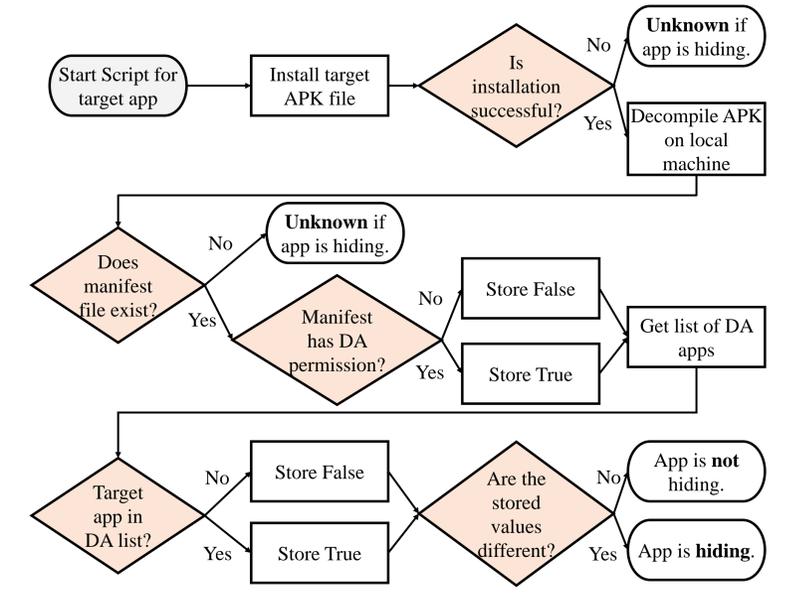


Home / Installed Application Lists



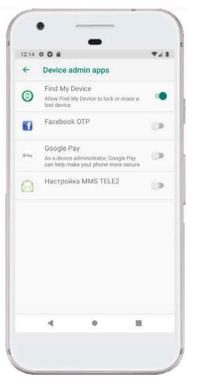
- Home and Installed self-hiding behavior detection tool algorithm flowchart
- Old and new lists are pulled with Appium
- Compares lists before and after an app is installed

Device Admin List



- Device Admin self-hiding behavior detection tool algorithm flowchart
- Static analysis is used with the tool apktool to decompile the APKs.
- Dynamic analysis is completed with Appium to inspect the Device Admin list

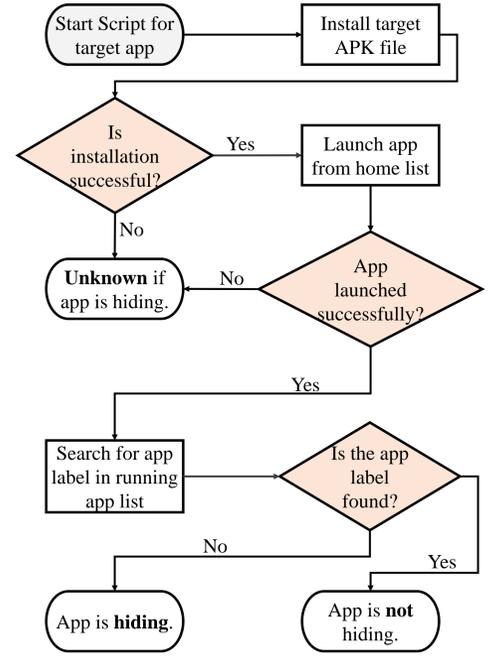
Device Admin Apps



- Android devices use a permission-based system to determine which apps have the ability to execute different tasks and access certain information
- Device Admin permission allows apps to run tasks such as factory resetting a device

Running Application List

- Launches an app from the home app list using Appium
- Searches for an app in the running app list
- If an app is hiding in the home app list, the test fails
- Does not compare old and new lists
- Is more error-prone than home and installed list tests as it is reliant on the ability to parse a meaningful label from an app.
- Malware can dump its payload when it is loaded. Because this tool runs its test app, this can cause an emulator's performance to suffer



System Environment

- The home, installed, and running application list tools were tested on Windows 10.0.18362.239. The target emulator was a Pixel 2 AVD running Android Oreo 8.1.
- The device admin list tool was tested on MacOS 10.14.3. The target emulator was a Nexus 6P AVD running Android Pie 9.0.

References

- Z. Shan, I. Neamtiu, and R. Samuel, "Self-hiding behavior in android apps: detection and characterization," in 2018 IEEE/ACM 40th International Conference on Software Engineering (ICSE). IEEE, 2018, pp. 728–739.

Results

Test	# analyzed	# hiding	# not hiding	False Positives	False Negatives	Precision	Recall	F-Measure	Errors
Home	77	12	62	2	0	97.47%	100%	98.72%	3
Installed	77	0	76	0	0	100%	N/A	100%	1
Running	63	3	40	0	0	100%	100%	100%	20
Device Admin	72	6	64	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2

Efficiency

- Results show the number of self-hiding behaviors detected by our tools
- The home, installed, and running application list tools have low false positive and false negative rates
- With an average time of less than 3 minutes per app on all three tools with proper time analysis, we conclude that these tools are efficient.

App	Total Time (all units in seconds)	Average time per app	Median time per App	Maximum time per App	Minimum time per app
Home	8569	85.9	84	139	30
Installed	14712	149.3	156	188	76
Running	10982	111	96	1373	5

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Appium Architecture



- The Appium framework is an automated testing bench for apps.
- Appium is a REST API server that connects a script to a driver.
- The driver connects Appium to the Android Debug Bridge (ADB) for Android devices.
- Interactions with a device are simulated and received through ADB, returning via Appium to the script.