

# Android App Protection

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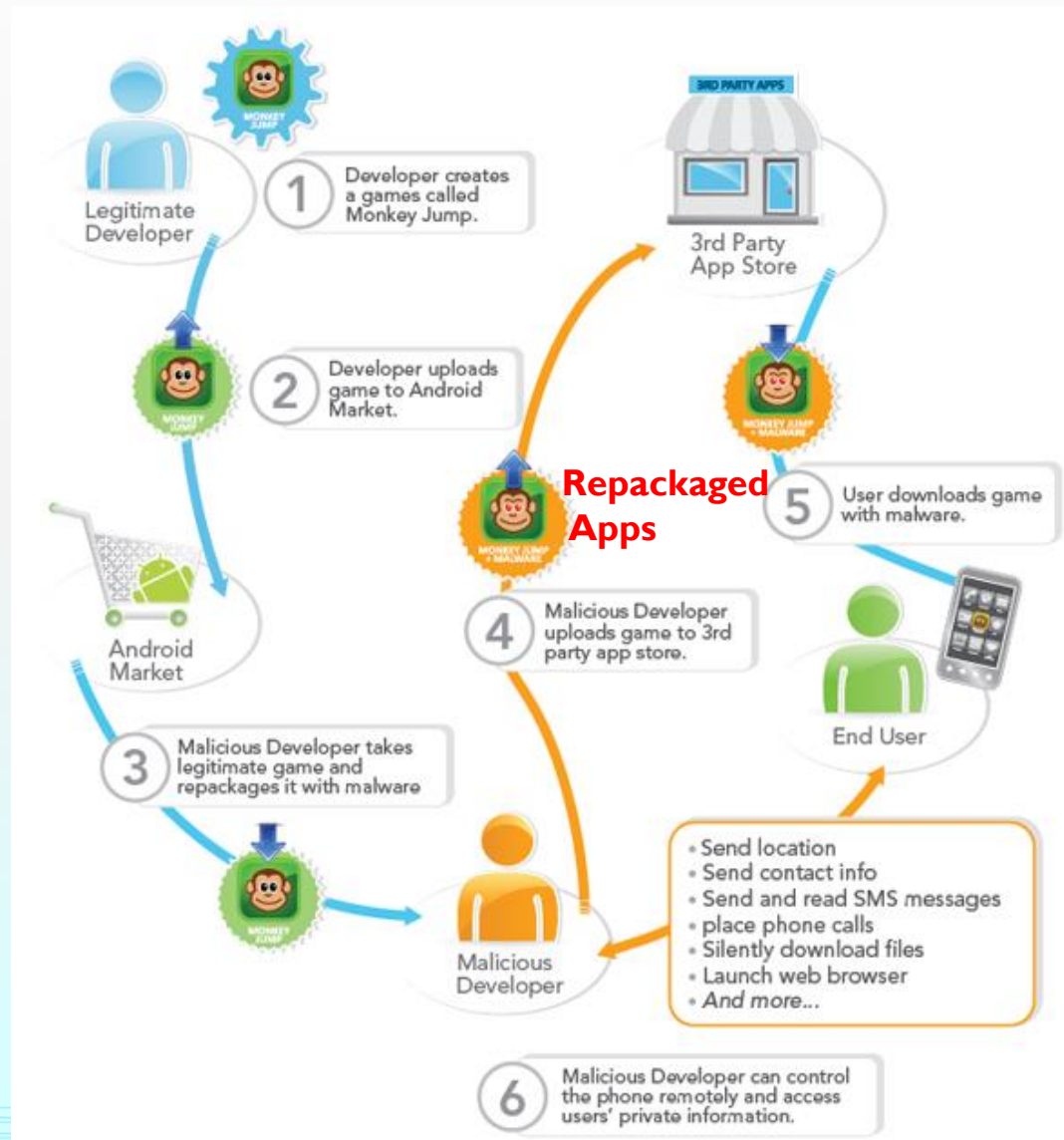
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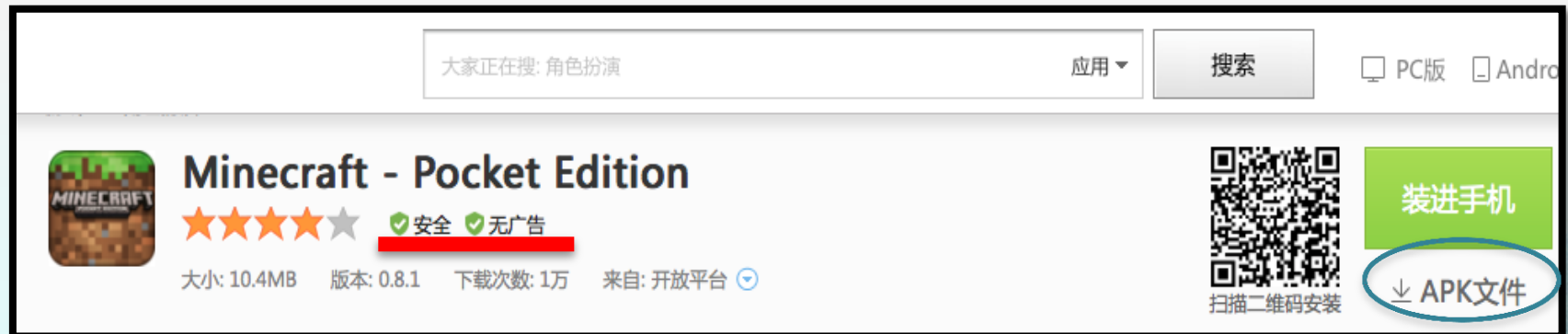
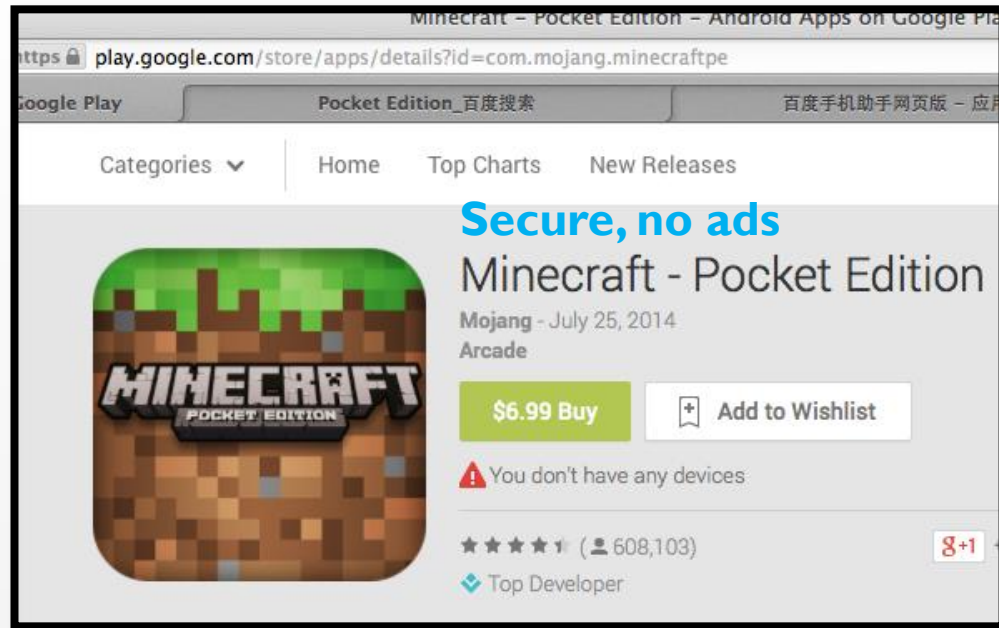
**The Hong Kong Polytechnic University**



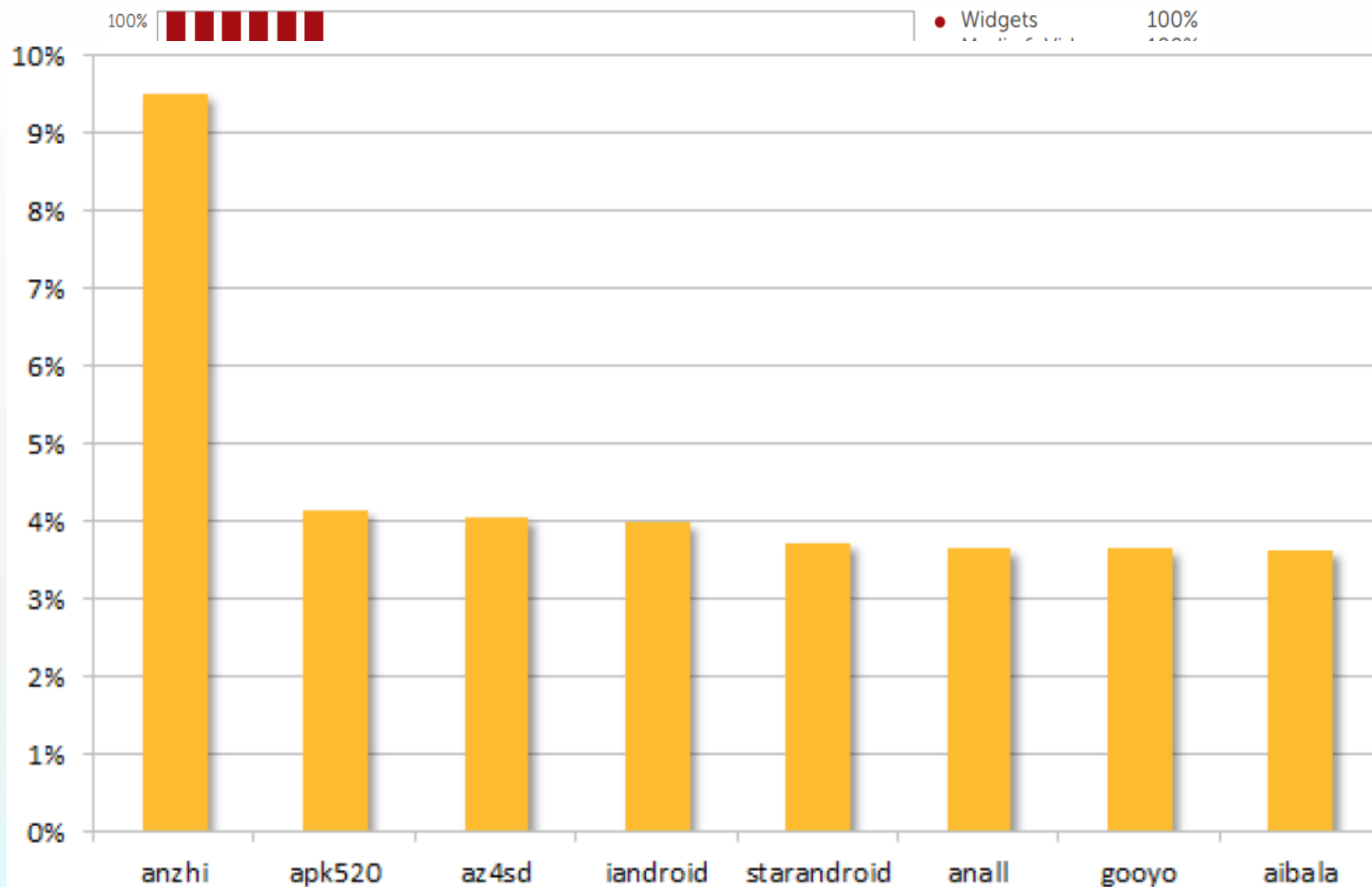
# How an attacker turn your app into a malware?



Source:  
businessinsider.com



**Save \$6.99, but get ads**



*Third-party app stores hosting the most malware from January to June 2013*

Source: Symantec

- 90% of the apps of Business, Music & Audio, etc.

- ...

# What if your mobile app is reverse-engineered by others?

- Core business logic and major algorithms could be learnt by your competitors.
- Credentials in apps.

```
1 | .method public static SendMailInBackground
2 |   new-instance v3, Lcom/pompeiicity/funpic/Email;
3 |   const-string v7, "fitt*****@.com"
4 |   const-string v8, "jed*****"
5 |   invoke-direct {v3,v7,v8},Lcom/pompeiicity/funpic/Email;->
6 |       <init>(Ljava/lang/String;Ljava/lang/String;)V
7 |   ...
8 | .end method
```

Source: Zhou et al.





# SecurityWatch<sup>🔒</sup>

with Neil Rubenking



ok  
alyser

## RSAC: Reverse-Engineering an Android App in Five Minutes

Feb 27, 2014 10:16 AM EST | [2 Comments](#)

By [Max Eddy](#)



One of the most common tactics for spreading malware—or even just *bad* applications—on Android is repackaging apps. During his RSA Conference presentation, Pau Oliva Fora from [viaForensics](#) demonstrated that it takes just minutes to reverse engineer Android apps.

UI

# Outline

- ◆ Catch Me If You Can
- ◆ You Can Run But You Cannot Hide
- ◆ Suggestions

- Goal
  - Raise the bar for attackers





# Android App Protection

- ◆ Techniques used by packers

- ◆ Obfuscation
- ◆ Dynamic class loading
- ◆ Java reflection
- ◆ Dex file modification
- ◆ Native code
- ◆ Emulator detection
- ◆ Anti-debug
- ◆ ...

**Hide the code**

# Obfuscation

- ◆ Transform the code to make it **difficult** to understand or change while keeping its functionalities.
  - ◆ Renaming identifier
  - ◆ Equivalent expression
  - ◆ Encrypting data
  - ◆ Splitting and merging functions
  - ◆ Complicating control flow
  - ◆ Inserting bogus codes
  - ◆ ...



ProGuard



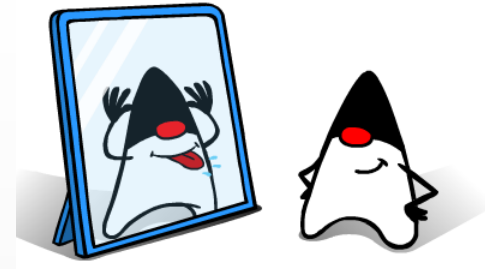
DexGuard

# Dynamic class loading



- ◆ A feature supported by Java
  - ◆ Implement the core business logic in a separated class.
  - ◆ The class can be located in the server or released from a native library.
  - ◆ Load the class into the runtime when the class is used.

# Java reflection



- ◆ A feature supported by Java
- ◆ An app can use it to
  - ◆ Inspect classes, interfaces, fields and methods at runtime *without* knowing their names,
  - ◆ Instantiate new objects dynamically,
  - ◆ Invoke methods dynamically,
  - ◆ ...

# Dex file modification

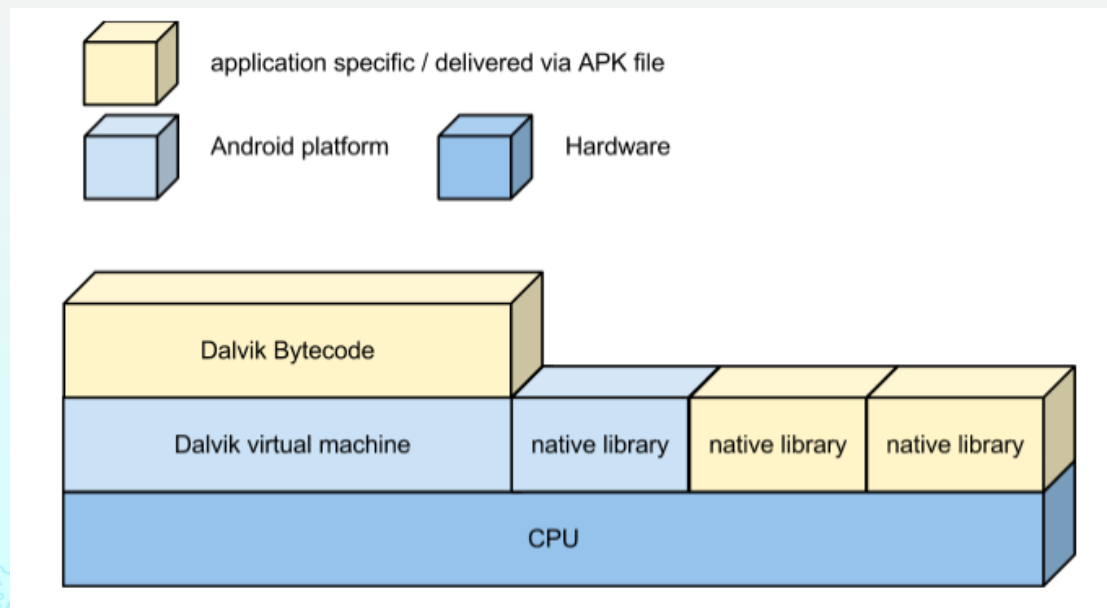
- ◆ Hide the method.
- ◆ Bad code to make reverse-engineering tools crash.
  - ◆ Opcodes
  - ◆ AXML
  - ◆ Resource files
  - ◆ ...

```
MindMacdeMacBook-Pro:Samples mindmac$ apktool b AndroidTest-Res
I: Using Apktool 2.0.0
I: Checking whether sources has changed...
I: Smaling smali folder into classes.dex...
I: Checking whether resources has changed...
I: Building resources...
libpng error: Not a PNG file
ERROR: Failure processing PNG image /Users/mindmac/01-Security/01-Android/05-Books/MobileChallengeBookChapters/Resources/Samples/AndroidTest-Res/res/drawable-hdpi/androidstudio.png
/Users/mindmac/01-Security/01-Android/05-Books/MobileChallengeBookChapters/Resources/Samples/AndroidTest-Res/res/values/public.xml:4: error: Public symbol drawable/androidstudio declared here is not defined.
/Users/mindmac/01-Security/01-Android/05-Books/MobileChallengeBookChapters/Resources/Samples/AndroidTest-Res/res/values/public.xml:3: error: Public symbol drawable/ic_launcher declared here is not defined.
Exception in thread "main" brut.androlib.AndrolibException: brut.androlib.AndrolibException: brut.common.BrutException: could not exec command: [/var/folders/n4/w_h9bwyn3zl069ktl8t364f00000gn/T/brut_util_Jar_3224553786534979354.tmp, p, --forced-package-id, 127, --min-sdk-version, 14, --target-sdk-version, 21, --version-code, 1, --version-name, 1.0, -F, /var/folders/n4/w_h9bwyn3zl069ktl8t364f00000gn/T/APKT00L2532415894008429571.tmp, -0, arsc, -I, /Users/mindmac/Library/apktool/framework/1.apk, -S, /Users/mindmac/01-Security/01-Android/05-Books/MobileChallengeBookChapters/Resources/Samples/AndroidTest-Res/res, -M, /Users/mindmac/01-Security/01-Android/05-Books/MobileChallengeBookChapters/Resources/Samples/AndroidTest-Res/AndroidManifest.xml]
```



# Native code

- ◆ App can invoke **native code** through Java native interface (JNI).
- ◆ Native code can **modify** the dex file in the memory.



Source: A. Blaich

# Emulator detection

- ◆ The adversary can observe how an app executes by running it in an emulator (e.g., Qemu).
- ◆ Emulator is a software that usually has **fixed** configuration. So it is different from a real smartphone.
  - ◆ Device ID
    - ◆ 0000000000000000
  - ◆ ...

# Outline

- ◆ Catch Me If You Can
- ◆ You Can Run But You Cannot Hide
- ◆ Suggestions

# You Can Run But You Cannot Hide

- ◆ Can we extract the dex file from a packed app?
  - ◆ Yes!
  - ◆ **DexHunter**
    - ◆ Yueqian Zhang, Xiapu Luo, and Haoyang Yin, *DexHunter: Toward Extracting Hidden Code from Packed Android Applications*, Proceedings of the 20th European Symposium on Research in Computer Security (**ESORICS**), Vienna, Austria, Sept. 2015.
    - ◆ **Paper:** <http://www4.comp.polyu.edu.hk/~csxluo/DexHunter.pdf>
    - ◆ **Source code and demo:** <https://github.com/zyq8709/DexHunter>
- ◆ Key insight
  - ◆ Dex file will be **loaded and run** by **Android runtime**, including Dalvik virtual machine (DVM) and the new Android Runtime (ART), which controls everything.

# Products under Investigation

◆360 <http://jiagu.360.cn/>



◆Ali <http://jaq.alibaba.com/>



◆Baidu <http://apkprotect.baidu.com>



◆Bangcle <http://www.bangcle.com/>



◆Tencent <http://jiagu.qqcloud.com/>



◆ijiami <http://www.ijiami.cn/>





# Summary

- ◆ Anti-debugging
  - ◆ Anti-ptrace, Anti-JWDP ....
  - ◆ But they **cannot** detect DexHunter.
- ◆ Encrypt and hide dex code
- ◆ Dynamically modify dex code
- ◆ Modify validate values in dex after using them
- ◆ Hook functions to prevent dumping
- ◆ ...
- ◆ **But DexHunter can still recover the hidden dex code.**

# Outline

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# Suggestions

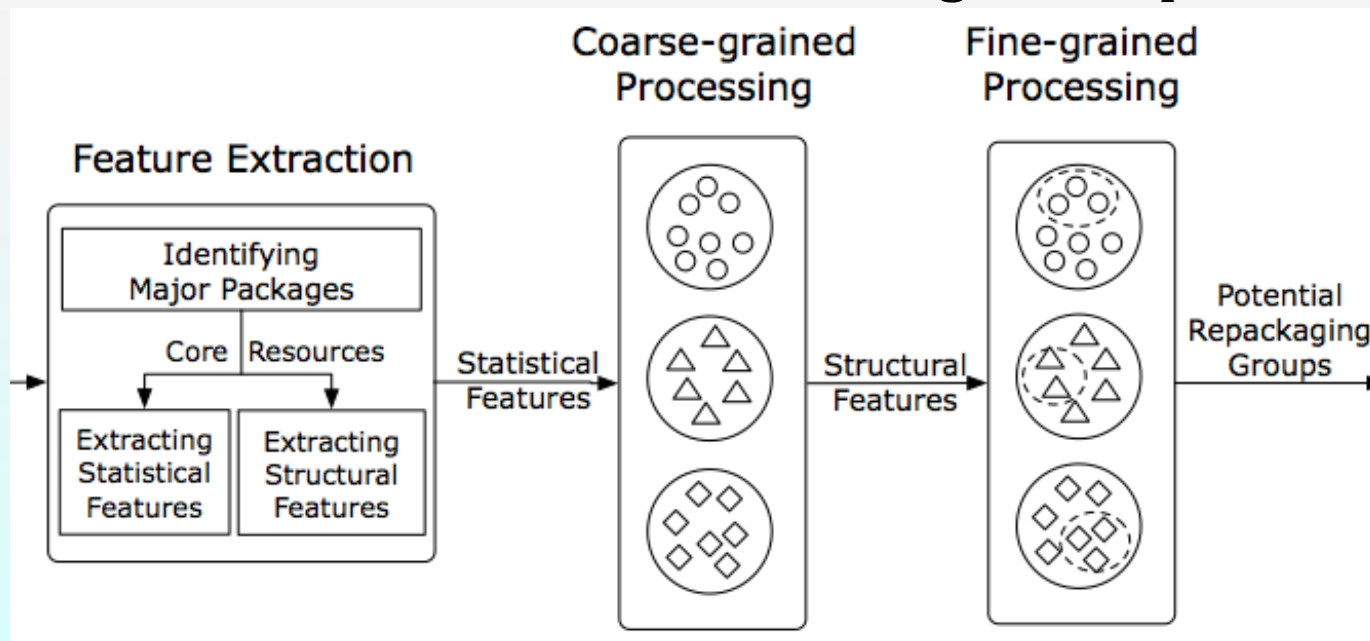
- ◆ Do **not** assume that your app cannot be reverse-engineered by others.
- ◆ Do **not** put secrets into your app.
- ◆ Protect your apps using various techniques
  - ◆ Strong obfuscation algorithms
  - ◆ Implement core business logics into native code and then pack the native code
  - ◆ Server side verification
  - ◆ Customized hardening services
  - ◆ ...

# Suggestions

- ◆ Detect repackaged apps from markets
  - ◆ Simple approach
    - ◆ Finding apps with similar descriptions, etc.
  - ◆ Advanced approach
    - ◆ Detect repackaged apps by comparing their **codes**.
      - ◆ It may be affected by the app hardening techniques.
    - ◆ Detect repackaged apps by comparing their **resources**.

# ResDroid

- ◆ A scalable approach to detect repackaged apps by leveraging **resource features** (e.g., GUI, etc.) instead of **code**.
- ◆ Use statistical features for the coarse-grained processing
- ◆ Use structural features for the fine-grained processing





# THANKS



**Thanks my group members and collaborators for contributing to this research:**

Yueqian Zhang, Wenjun Hu, Yuru Shao, Haoyang Yin, Xiaobo Ma, Xian Zhan

**DexHunter**

Paper: <http://www4.comp.polyu.edu.hk/~csxluo/DexHunter.pdf>

Source code and demo : <https://github.com/zyq8709/DexHunter>

**ResDroid**

Paper: <http://www4.comp.polyu.edu.hk/~csxluo/ResDroid.pdf>

**Our other tools and papers on Android security:**

<http://www4.comp.polyu.edu.hk/~csxluo>