



HAL
open science

Challenges in Android Malware Analysis

Valérie Viet Triem Tong, Jean-François Lalande, Mourad Leslous

► **To cite this version:**

Valérie Viet Triem Tong, Jean-François Lalande, Mourad Leslous. Challenges in Android Malware Analysis. ERCIM News, 2016, Special Theme: Cybersecurity, 106, pp.42-43. <hal-01355122>

HAL Id: hal-01355122

<https://centralesupelec.hal.science/hal-01355122v1>

Submitted on 22 Aug 2016

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire HAL, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons CC BY 4.0 - Attribution - International License

Challenges in Android Malware Analysis

Valérie Viet Triem Tong¹, Jean-François Lalande², and Mourad Leslous¹

¹ EPI CIDRE

CentraleSupélec, Inria Université de Rennes 1 CNRS, IRISA UMR 6074

F-35065 Rennes, France

`valerie.viettrientong@centralesupelec.fr`

² INSA Centre Val de Loire

Univ. Orléans LIFO EA 4022,

F-18020 Bourges, France

The best protection against malware is to execute it: a security paradox.

Android has become the world's most popular mobile operating system, and consequently the most popular target for unscrupulous developers. These developers seek to make money by taking advantage of Android users who customise their devices with various applications, which are the main malware infection vector.

Indeed, the most likely way a user will execute a repackaged application is by downloading a seemingly harmless application from a store and executing it. Such an application will have been modified by an attacker in order to add malicious pieces of code. Consequently, a user will have to deal with one of the many different types of malware, such as aggressive adware that constantly display ads making the device unusable, ransomware that encrypt user's data and require a ransom to be paid to decrypt it or remote administration tools (RAT) that take control of the device and allow the attacker to use it as his own.

To fight repackaged applications containing malicious code, most official application marketplaces have implemented security analysis tools that try to detect and remove malware. In this battle between application stores and malware developers, the latter are a step ahead. Malware developers have imagined a lot of countermeasures to defeat security analysis. These countermeasures can be divided into two main approaches: avoiding static analysis and avoiding dynamic analysis.

A static analysis of an application consists of analysing its code and its resources without executing it. For instance, this can simply amount to listing all the permissions required by the application, while checking that these permissions cannot be used maliciously. Static analysis is also used to evaluate the similarity between the application under review and well-known malicious code. Thus to avoid static analysis detection, a developer needs only create unreachable or unintelligible malicious code. Obfuscation techniques, encryption and dynamic loading of code are used to achieve this and disqualify static analysers.

Conversely, dynamic analysis stands for any kind of analysis that requires executing the application in order to observe its actions. Dynamic analysis grants understanding of how an application interacts with other objects in its environment. This kind of analysis is not influenced by the nature of the code executed, whether obfuscated, encrypted or protected by any other means against static analysis. As a matter of fact, the main protection against dynamic analysis coined by malware developers is merely to delay execution of the malicious code. This can be done by waiting for a special event, such as a command sent by a remote server before triggering the malicious code. Moreover, if the malicious code is hard to trigger, dynamic analysis will most likely detect nothing.

The [Kharon project](#) goes a step further from classical dynamic analysis of malware. Founded by the Labex CominLabs and involving partners of CentraleSupélec, Inria and INSA Centre Val de Loire, this project aims to capture a compact and comprehensive representation of malware. To achieve such a goal we have developed tools [1] to monitor operating systems' information flows induced by the execution of a marked application.

Figure 1 illustrates an example of such a representation. The studied application's code (.dex file) has been marked and monitored. The graph explains how this piece of code has infected the operating system: which files, sockets and processes have been created or modified. Finally, if the malicious code has been executed, the graph summarises the attack. For example, the execution that has led to the graph represented in

