

# **Detecting Obfuscation on Android Apps**

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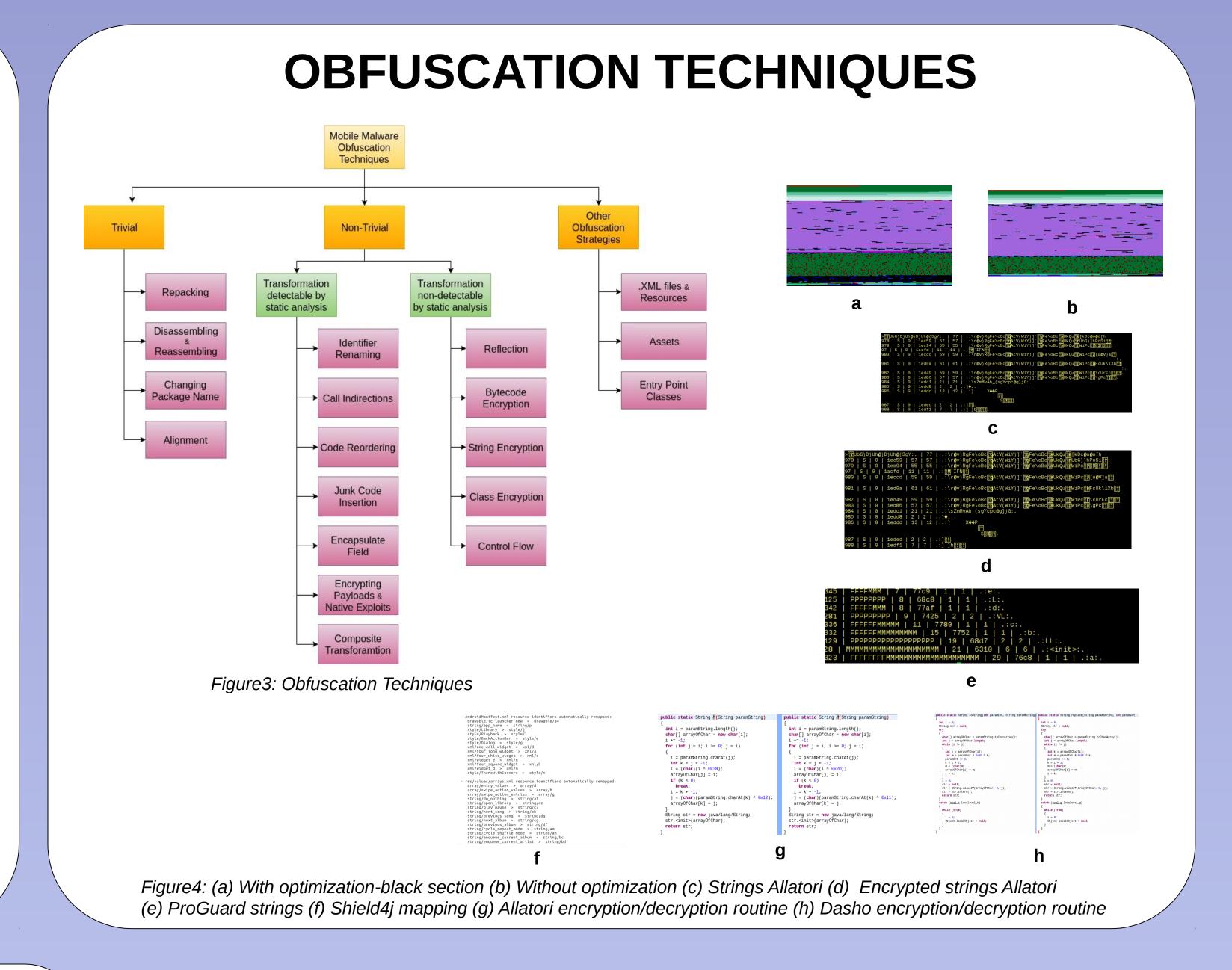


# ABSTRACT

Android popularity has motivated malware authors to apply code obfuscation techniques to evade anti-malware engines. Mobile malware obfuscation can range from a simple technique that includes renaming and removal of unused identifiers to more advance techniques that includes insertion of junk code. This research work aims at detecting obfuscation tools and techniques used by malware authors. The proposed method employs a layered approach where each layer is designed to detect a particular obfuscation technique and flags the most probable obfuscation tool utilized.

### INTRODUCTION

♦ Obfuscation technique is defined as all strategies that change the content of the .dex file and/or .xml files, preserving the original functionalities of the application with or without modifying the semantic.



• Some obfuscators operate directly on the source files transforming them before compilation, some operate on the Java bytecode, and others operate on the Dalvik bytecode.

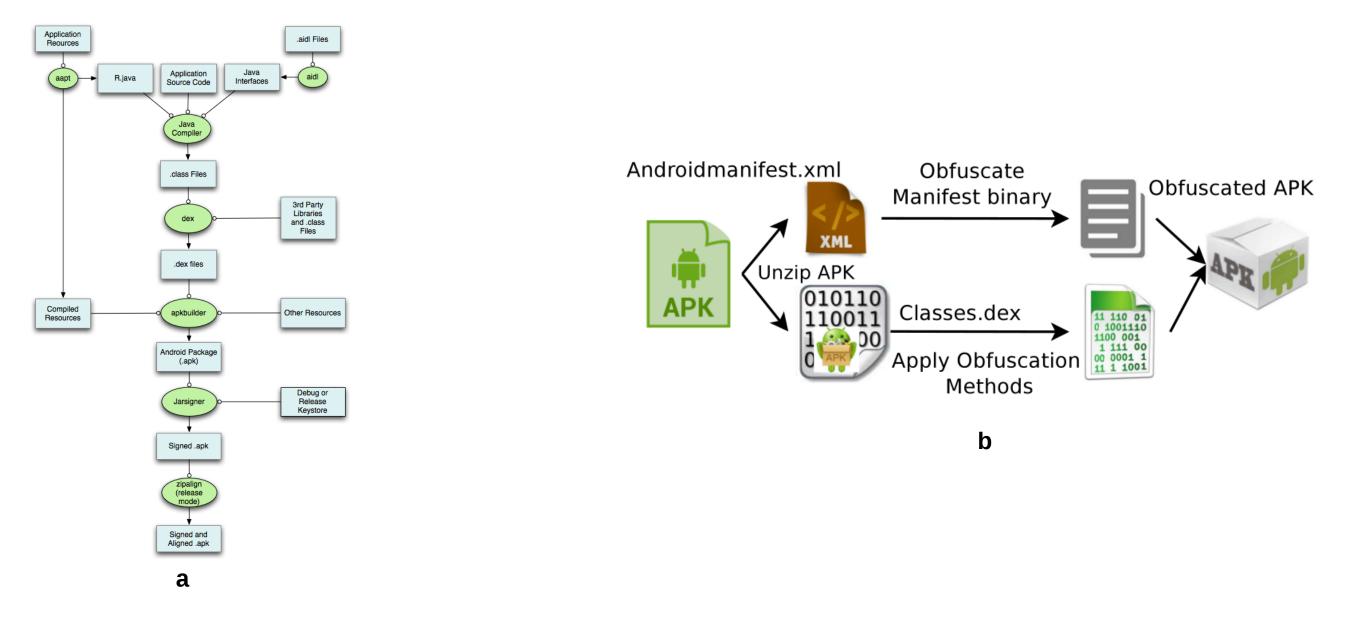


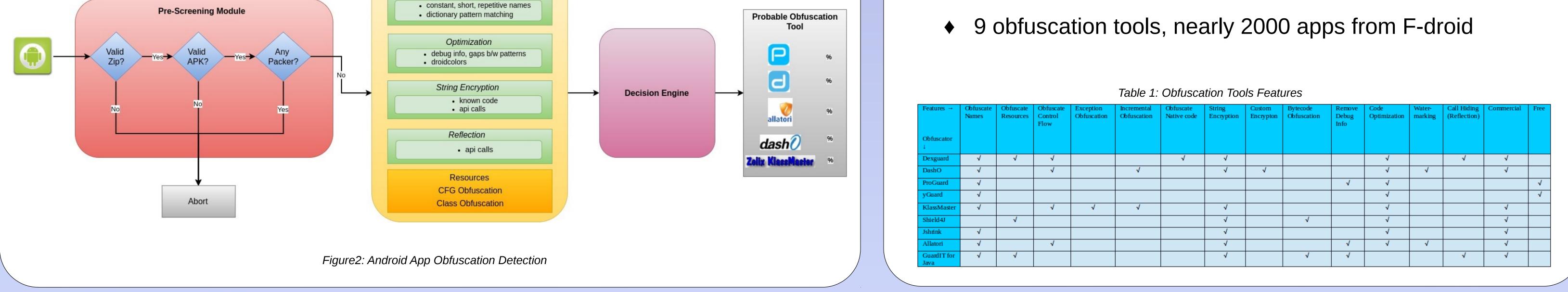
Figure1: (a) Android Compilation Process (b) Android App Obfuscation

## **PROPOSED METHOD**

Obfuscation Detection Engine Renaming

#### DATASET

 Android apps obfuscated with each different obfuscation option of a tool.



#### **CONTRIBUTION & FUTURE WORK**

The proposed method detects obfuscation tools like ProGurad (renaming feature), Allatori (string encryption), Dasho (string encryption) and packers like bangcle, 360, baidu, tencent, ijiami. The future work will include designing and implementation of detection techniques for other obfuscation features and to publish the obfuscated dataset with different tools and options for research community.