Accelerating Symbolic Analysis for Android Apps

Mingyue Yang, David Lie, Nicolas Papernot University of Toronto myshirley.yang@mail.utoronto.ca,

Motivation

Unsatisfiable path Unsatisfiable path

Unsatisfiable path Unsatisfiable path Unsatisfiable path Unsatisfiable path Unsatisfiable path Unsatisfiable path Unsatisfiable path Unsatisfiable path Unsatisfiable path Unsatisfiable path Unsatisfiable path Unsatisfiable path Unsatisfiable path

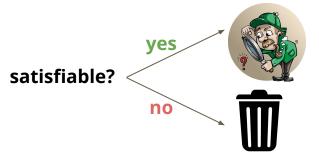
No time to analyze :(



Satisfiable path

- Symbolic execution challenge: path explosion
- **Unsatisfiable** paths: no input can trigger
- Require constraint collection & solving to find out satisfiability (expensive!)





- Predict satisfiability => skip potentially unsatisfiable paths
- Criteria:
 - Satisfiable <u>recall</u>: <u>miss fewer (potentially malicious)</u> satisfiable paths
 - Satisfiable <u>precision</u>: better <u>speedup</u>
 - Security-related analysis => satisfiable recall more important than satisfiable precision
- Use **program features** instead of constraint features
 - More info about code functionality
 - Save constraint collection time

Analysis Platform

- TIRO: symbolic analysis on Android apps
- Overall, only 29.8% of satisfiable paths (258,510 / 868,474)
 - From 127 out of 200 popular Google Playstore apps

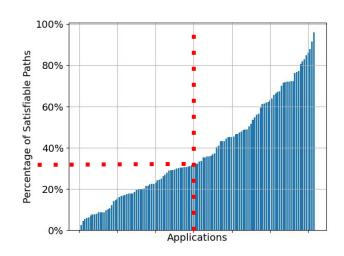
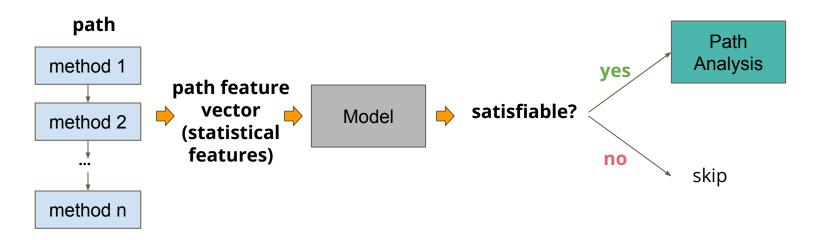


TABLE I PATH PROCESSING TIME

	mean (ms)	std (ms)
Unsatisfiable Path Analysis	1720	15026
Overall Path Finding	32	107

path analysis cost >> path finding cost

Approach



- Statistical features (specific to Jimple IR)
- Simple models: logistic regression & random forest
 - more complex model as future work (require more data; time-consuming to collect)

Approach: Statistical Features Used

Complex data reference => hard for solve

Method-level features: complex execution => Control Flow # of If / Goto / LookupSwitch / TobleSwitch

of If / Goto / LookupSwitch / TableSwitch

of loops, # of statements in loop

of returns / void returns

Method Invocation

of method invocation, # of methods invoked

Operation

of identity statements / assign statements

of cast expressions

of arithmetic / logical / shift / cmp operations

Program Size / Structure

of nop statements program style

of blocks, # of units

Variables & Expressions

of defs / uses / locals

of new arrays, # of new expressions

of array references, # of arrays referred

of field references, # of fields referred

of length expressions

of class constants / concrete value constants / nulls

Others

of enter monitors / exit monitors

of throw statements

Path-level features:

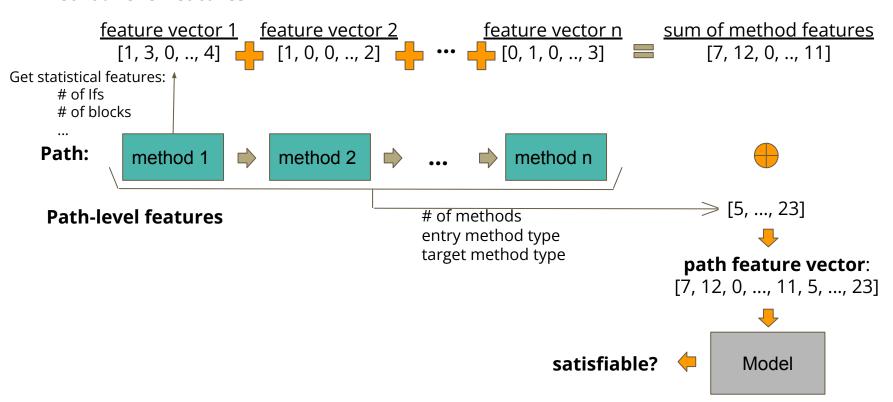
of methods in path

entry method type (if common) target method type (if common)

certain entry easier to reach certain target

Approach: Feature Vector Construction

Method-level features



Evaluation: Google Playstore apps

- Dataset: 127 out of 200 most popular apps in Google Playstore (July 2019)
- **All Apps**: Randomly split all paths into 5 groups & do 5-fold cross validation
 - Paths in training & test set could be from same app

Evaluation	Model	Satisfiable Precision	Satisfiable Recall	Unsatisfiable Precision	Unsatisfiable Recall	Average Accuracy	Balanced Accuracy
All Apps (Section IV-B)	LogReg	0.820	0.883	0.939	0.902	0.896	0.893
All Apps (Section IV-B)	RandForest	0.913	0.947	0.973	0.955	0.952	0.951
Cross-App (Section IV-C)	LogReg	0.743	0.895	0.949	0.858	0.872	0.877
Closs-App (Section IV-C)	RandForest	0.751	0.914	0.956	0.864	0.880	0.889
					ž. į		

- **Cross-App**: predict paths for **unseen** apps; more realistic scenario
 - Randomly split all apps into 5 groups for 5 runs
 - In each run, pick 1 group as test set & other groups as training set
- Random forest overfits for specific apps
- Satisfiable class: higher recall than precision (without tuning)
 - Higher satisfiable recall: miss fewer (potentially malicious) satisfiable paths

Cross-app evaluation: different path types

Inspect paths used in previous cross-app validation (popular Google Playstore apps)

	Num 1	Num Paths		
Path Time	Sat : Unsat		Total Paths	
<10ms	4651:7088 (0.66)		11739 (1.4%)	
10ms-100ms	3857:135175 (0.029)		139032 (16.0%))
100ms-1s	13670:320514 (0.043	(334184 (38.5%))
1s-10s	105522:135863 (0.78		241385 (27.8%)	7
10s-100s	119996:10168 (11.8)		130164 (15.0%))
>100s	10814:1156 (9.4)	1	11970 (1.4%)	
	-			

Max Save Time	Total Time
Max Save Time	Total Time
48 (0.00063%)	67 (0.00088%)
7092 (0.093%)	7231 (0.095%)
122830 (1.61%)	130343 (1.71%)
368698 (4.84%)	888698 (11.7%)
270983 (3.56%)	3924772 (51.5%)
279367 (3.67%)	2667137 (35.0%)

Cross-app evaluation: different path types

Inspect paths used in previous cross-app validation (popular Google Playstore apps)

Path Predic	tion Type	Sa	t Perfor	mance	Unsat Perf	ormance	Confidence	:		
Path Time	Model	Pre	cision	Recall	Precision	Recall		Total Paths	Saved Time	Max Save Time
10ms	LogReg RandForest	ase 0.	.463 .543	1.000 0.994	0.999 0.991	0.239 0.452	0.826 0.828	11739 (1.4%)	13.6 (0.00018%) 24 (0.00031%)	48 (0.00063%)
10ms-100ms	LogReg RandForest		.079 .079	0.982 0.980	0.999 0.999	0.671 0.675	0.817 0.746	139032 (16.0%)	5110 (0.067%) 5148 (0.068%)	7092 (0.093%)
100ms-1s	Logiccg	_	.346 .337	0.996 0.985	1.000 0.999	0.920 0.917	0.926 0.861	334184 (38.5%)	115711 (1.52%) 115245 (1.51%)	122830 (1.61%)
1s-10s		<u>이</u> 0.	.958 .950	0.933 0.956	0.949 0.966	0.968 0.961	0.921 0.889	241385 (27.8%)	356483 (4.68%) 352983 (4.63%)	368698 (4.84%)
10s-100s	RandForest	<u>o</u> 0.	.984 .985	0.852 0.874	0.323 0.363	0.836 0.846	0.814 0.789	130164 (15.0%)	209206 (2.75%) 213817 (2.81%)	270983 (3.56%)
>100s	LogReg RandForest		.987 .977	0.778 0.786	0.304 0.291	0.907 0.825	0.809 0.745	11970 (1.4%)	240624 (3.16%) 221619 (2.91%)	279367 (3.67%)

For better satisfiable recall >10s: can increase overall confidence threshold

Cross-application speedup

- Project speedup for Google Playstore apps
- Additional prediction overhead: feature extraction + model prediction
 - Method-level feature: save extracted features for encountered methods into hash-map; later retrieve (only retrieval overhead)
 - Presented as proportion of total path analysis time
 - Added overhead **negligible**

Model	Prediction Time
	Added Prediction Overhead
LogReg	0.021%
RandForest	0.022%

Cross-application speedup

Threshold	Model		Unsatisfiable Path Sav	vings	
		Saved Analysis Time	Max Achievable Analysis Time	Saved Paths	Max Achievable Paths
0.5		13.9%		51.7%	
0.7	LogReg	13.2%		47.3%	
0.9		12.1%		40.5%	
0.5		13.9%	15.9%	51.2%	61.4%
0.6	RandForest	13.0%		47.5%	
0.7	Kanuroiest	11.7%		43.0%	
0.9		7.4%		26.9%	

Threshold	Model	Satisfiable Path Savings			
		Missed Analysis Time	Missed Paths]	
0.5		13.8%	3.6%	\triangleright	
0.7	LogReg	6.8%	1.6%		
0.9		1.9%	0.49%	D	
0.5		12.4%	3.1%	D	
0.6	RandForest	7.18%	1.8%		
0.7	Kallurolest	3.8%	0.97%	D	
0.9		0.53%	0.17%		

- Saved analysis time close to max achievable
- Some time-consuming paths are missed
- Adjust confidence threshold
 - Find points that balance missed path rate & saved analysis time

Cross-application speedup

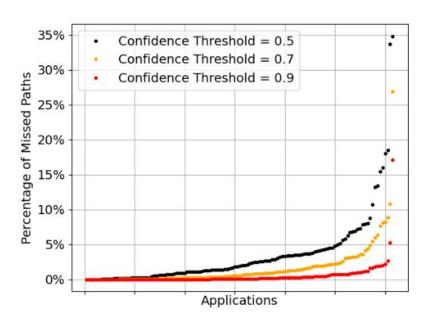


Fig. 2. Sorted Percentage of Missed Paths per App (Logistic Regression)

Cross-app evaluation on malware

- Train on benign apps & test on malware (Genome dataset)
- Malware: important not to miss paths (potentially malicious) => require
 high satisfiable recall
 - 61% of malware paths are satisfiable

TABLE V
CROSS-APPLICATION PERFORMANCE ON MALWARE

Threshold	Model	Satisfiable Precision	Satisfiable Recall
0.5	LogReg	0.765	0.934
0.5	RandForest	0.723	0.967
0.7	LogReg	0.714	0.976
	RandForest	0.647	0.998
0.0	LogReg	0.657	0.995
0.9	RandForest	0.621	1

Conclusion

- **Reduce path explosion**: predict unsatisfiable paths with ML classifiers
- Use statistical features with **path-level** program analysis info

- Evaluation: TIRO deobfuscation tool for Android
- Able to generalize patterns about satisfiability to unseen apps & malware
- Saved analysis time close to max achievable save time
- Miss a small number of time-consuming satisfiable paths
 - Adjust confidence threshold: trade-off small amount of saved analysis time => reduce missed satisfiable paths

Thank you!

Related Work

- Use constraint features to predict best constraint solver / satisfiability: [DeepSolver, Path Constraint Classifier(PCC), SMTimer]
 - Still need to run constraint collection
 - We use **program features** before constraint collection: more info about code functionality
- Predict satisfying values for constraints that are difficult to solve: [NeuEx, MLB]
- Android program analysis tools: [IntelliDroid, AppIntent, AppAudit]
 - find paths statically and then dynamically execute them
 - also path explosion: can apply our technique
- Reduce path explosion: [Statsym, Fitnex, Mutation-based Validation Paradigm (MVP)]
 - Instead of filter out unsatisfiable ones, use path search algorithm to select paths matching specific objectives

References

- [1] Wong, Michelle Y., and David Lie. "Tackling runtime-based obfuscation in android with {TIRO}." 27th {USENIX} Security Symposium ({USENIX} Security 18). 2018.
- [2] Zhou, Yajin, and Xuxian Jiang. "Dissecting android malware: Characterization and evolution." 2012 IEEE symposium on security and privacy. IEEE, 2012.
- [3] Wen, Junye, et al. "Constraint Solving with Deep Learning for Symbolic Execution." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2003.08350* (2020).
- [4] Wen, Sheng-Han, et al. "Enhancing symbolic execution by machine learning based solver selection." *Proceedings of the NDSS Workshop on Binary Analysis Research*. 2019.
- [5] Luo, Sicheng, et al. "Boosting symbolic execution via constraint solving time prediction (experience paper)." *Proceedings of the 30th ACM SIGSOFT International Symposium on Software Testing and Analysis*. 2021.
- [6] Shen, Shiqi, et al. "Neuro-Symbolic Execution: Augmenting Symbolic Execution with Neural Constraints." NDSS. 2019.
- [7] Li, Xin, et al. "Symbolic execution of complex program driven by machine learning based constraint solving." 2016 31st IEEE/ACM International Conference on Automated Software Engineering (ASE). IEEE, 2016.

References

- [8] Wong, Michelle Y., and David Lie. "IntelliDroid: A Targeted Input Generator for the Dynamic Analysis of Android Malware." *NDSS*. Vol. 16. 2016.
- [9] Yang, Zhemin, et al. "Appintent: Analyzing sensitive data transmission in android for privacy leakage detection." *Proceedings of the 2013 ACM SIGSAC conference on Computer & communications security*. 2013.
- [10] Xia, Mingyuan, et al. "Effective real-time android application auditing." 2015 IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy. IEEE, 2015.
- [11] Yao, Fan, et al. "Statsym: vulnerable path discovery through statistics-guided symbolic execution." 2017 47th Annual IEEE/IFIP International Conference on Dependable Systems and Networks (DSN). IEEE, 2017.
- [12] Xie, Tao, et al. "Fitness-guided path exploration in dynamic symbolic execution." 2009 IEEE/IFIP International Conference on Dependable Systems & Networks. IEEE, 2009.
- [13] Kolchin, Alexander. "A novel algorithm for attacking path explosion in model-based test generation for data flow coverage." 2018 IEEE First International Conference on System Analysis & Intelligent Computing (SAIC). IEEE, 2018.