Malware Detection In Android

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INTRODUCTION

- Android is the most used operating systems in smart phones.

- So malware apps are being increased.

Literature Search

- Framed search string by using keywords.

- Databases searched are: IEEE, INSPEC, ACM, Scopus.

- Applied Inclusion and Exclusion criteria.

- Finally got 3 articles.

CHOSEN ARTICLES

- [1] P. Faruki, A. Bharmal, V. Laxmi, V. Ganmoor, M. Gaur, M. Conti, and R. Muttukrishnan, "Android Security: A Survey of Issues, Malware Penetration and Defenses," *IEEE Communications Surveys &Tutorials*, pp. 1–27x, 2015

- [2] M. Zaman, T. Siddiqui, M. R. Amin, and M. S. Hossain, "Malware detection in Android by network traffic analysis," in *Networking Systems and Security (NSysS), 2015 International Conference on*, 2015, pp. 1–5

- [3] Y. Wang, "An automated virtual security testing platform for android mobile apps," in *Mobile and Secure Services (MOBISECSERV), 2015 First Conference on*, 2015, pp. 1–2.

Problem Area

- Due growth of malware due to applications in play store or third party apps.

- Lack of effective tools.

- Lack of effective methods.

Research Question

- Are the smart phones are really secured from malware?

- Are we using effective methods for malware control?

- What are the defects of android ?

Method(s) used in articles

- [1] Case study (Empirical Approach)

- [2] Framework (Theoretical Approach)

- [3] Framework (Theoretical Approach)

- Summary:

- Methodology is well defined in [1] whereas not clear methodology is mentioned in [2] and [3].

Why these methods and their application?

- [1] Experiment method is clearly motivated but there is no discussion about other methods.

- [2] As mentioned there is no discussion about what method was chosen.

- [3] No discussion about why this method were chosen.

- Summary:

- The application of methods are well described in three articles.

Results presentation and their relation to problem area & research question

[1] Results are represented in their own way and are well connected to problem.

[2] Results are represented in their own way and are well connected to problem.

[3] Results are not so clear but are connected to question.

References usage

- [1] Complete information is covered and relevant information is provided and each reference is used in the article.

- [2] Complete information is covered but redundant references are provided.

- [3] Complete information is covered but there are minute errors in presenting the references and each reference is used in the article.

- The [1] article presented references in a consistent way compared to other two articles.