

# LLM-Powered Description Synthesis for Sensitive Behaviors in Software Applications

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## Overview of Proposed Research

This online version of the proposal shows the overview of our proposed research, as indicated in Figure 1. Our proposed research is organized into three phases: Multi-source Data Acquisition and Preparation (Phase I), Privacy-Relevant Node Filter and Summarization (Phase II), and Permission Description Synthesis (Phase III).

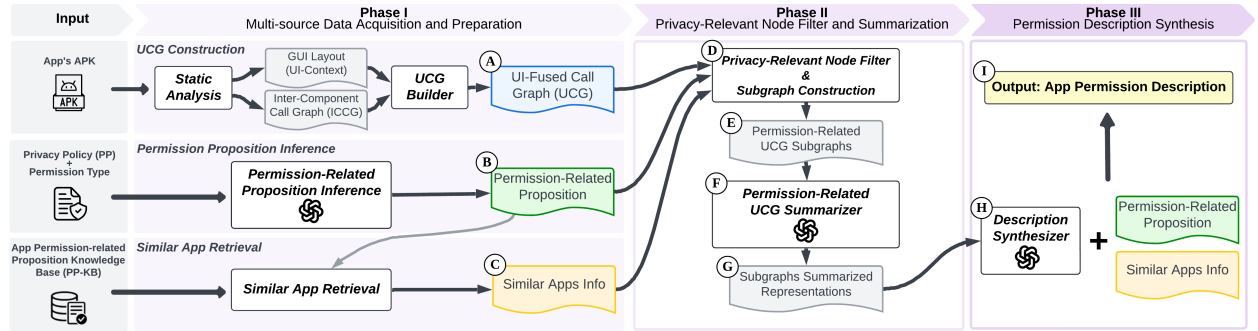


Figure 1: Overview of the proposed research

Phase I will prepare three heterogeneous types of information. First, we will perform static analysis on the input APK to extract GUI layouts containing UI context information and the ICCG, then integrates these elements by mapping UI contextual resources from the GUI layouts to the ICCG nodes to create a “(A) UCG”. Second, we will process the app’s privacy policy and a sensitive permission from the app’s metadata, employing an LLM agent to generate “(B) Permission-Related Propositions”. Third, we will query the Permission-related Proposition Knowledge Base (PP-KB) to find similar apps from the PP-KB based on proposition similarity and retrieves their associated information, forming “(C) Similar App Info”.

Phase II will take the output of Phase I ((A), (B), (C)) as input, and generates a summary of the relevant information (“(G) Subgraphs Summarized Representations”). Specifically, we will implement a “(D) Privacy-Relevant Node Filter” that leverages multiple predefined critical node patterns to extract nodes containing critical privacy-related information from the UCG. These extracted nodes are then reconstructed into three “(E) Permission-Related UCG Subgraphs”. We will then employ an LLM agent (“(F) Permission-Related UCG Summarizer”) to summarize each node within these subgraphs to generate the summaries.

Phase III will implement a “(H) Description Synthesizer” that employs LLM agents to process the summaries of the three subgraphs, and performs cross-validation and integration of the heterogeneous analysis results to synthesize the “(I) App Permission Description”.

## Detailed Example of Proposed Research

Figure 2 provides a step-by-step illustration of LLM4APT’s workflow using a simplified real-world app (`com.gec.MarineApp`), including examples of the input sources, intermediate steps, and the generated description.

In Phase I, (A) depicts a node from the constructed UCG, showing the method signature, a function body that defines three alert dialog types (*poor GPS*, *low battery*, and *outside allowed distance*), and a UI context featuring an *anchor alarm* capability. (B) depicts privacy policy segments related to location data, alongside

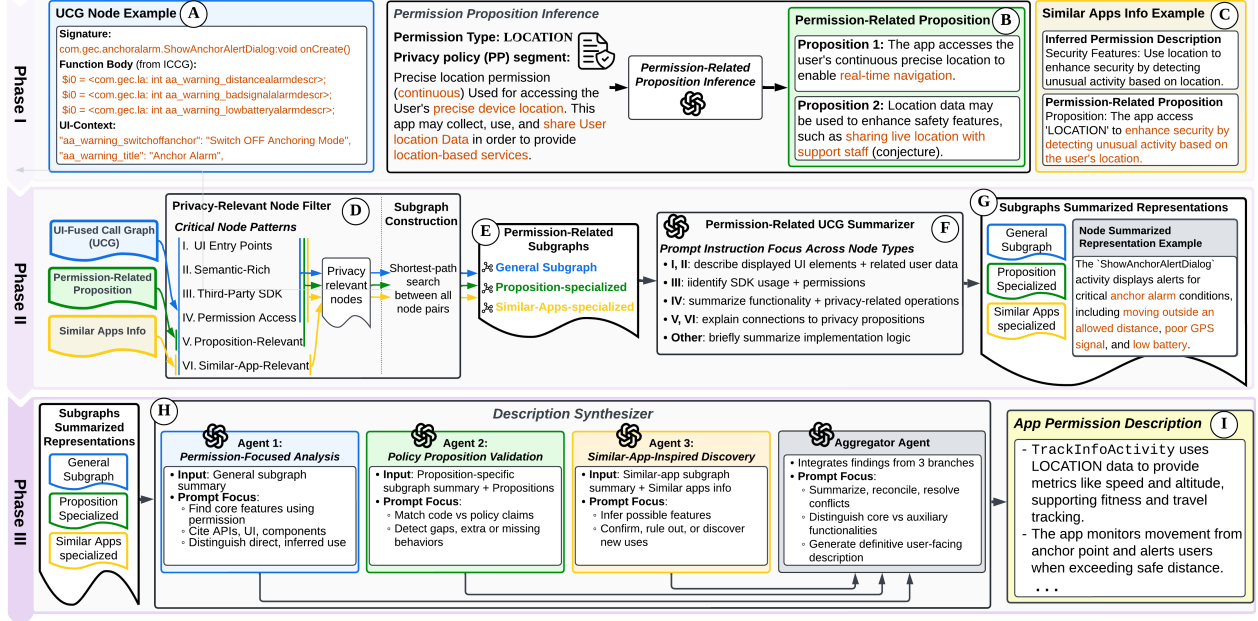


Figure 2: Detailed example of proposed research

two inferred permission-related propositions: *Proposition 1* specifies continuous location tracking for real-time navigation, and *Proposition 2* identifies location sharing with support staff for safety purposes. (C) presents retrieved information of a similar app from the PP-KB, including a relevant proposition and a description emphasizing security and safety purposes for location data usage.

In Phase II, (D) shows the Privacy-Relevant Node Filter, which identifies relevant nodes using six patterns. (E) illustrates the construction of three subgraphs from these nodes: a general subgraph, a proposition-specialized subgraph, and a similar-apps-specialized subgraph. (F) shows the Permission-Related UCG Summarizer, where LLM agents use specialized prompts tailored to different node types to generate summarized representations for each subgraph. (G) shows an example of such a summarized representation for the `onCreate()` method of the class `ShowAnchorAlertDialog`.

In Phase III, (H) shows the Description Synthesizer. This module includes three LLM agents: one extracts permission-related app features (Permission-Focused Analysis), another matches code implementation with policy claims (Policy Proposition Validation), and the third infers related features from similar apps (Similar-App-Inspired Discovery). An aggregator agent then integrates the findings from all three agents.

The final output, (I), shows the generated descriptions for two permission-related features. The *anchor mark and distance alert* functionality is synthesized from the function code and UI evidence in (A), further informed by the safety-focused usage patterns from the similar app in (C). The *location tracking* feature is derived from a separate `TrackInfoActivity` node (not shown in this example node (A)), whose UI context includes speed and altitude indicators, consistent with Proposition 1 from (B). Proposition 2 from (B) (location sharing with support staff) is excluded from the final description due to lack of supporting evidence in the UCG analysis.