



The Dark Side of Super Apps: Unmasking the Threats from Miniapp Malware

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The Birth of “Miniapps”



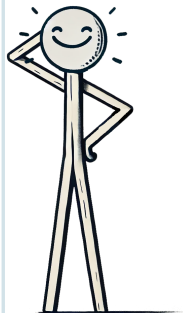
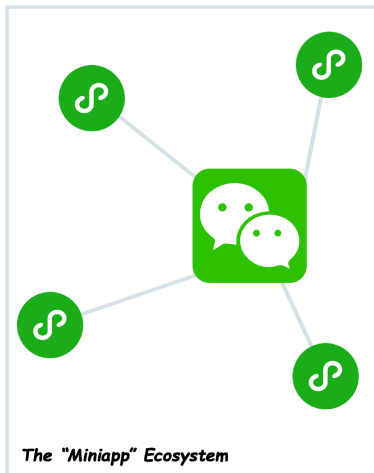
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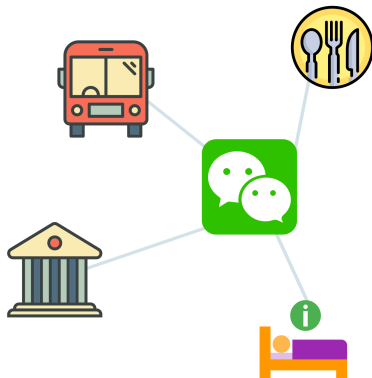


The Birth of “Miniapps”



- A **cross-platform** (Android/iOS) solution
- A product that “**meets all user needs**”
- Merges **convenience** in both PC webpage and mobile QR code

The case of WeChat



- Miniapps are **extending** WeChat
- WeChat provides a single **unified** environment for miniapps
- All miniapps are **centralized** under WeChat platform
- More than **four million** miniapps

What is WeChat?

"It's sort of like Twitter, plus PayPal, plus a whole bunch of things all rolled into one, with a great interface."

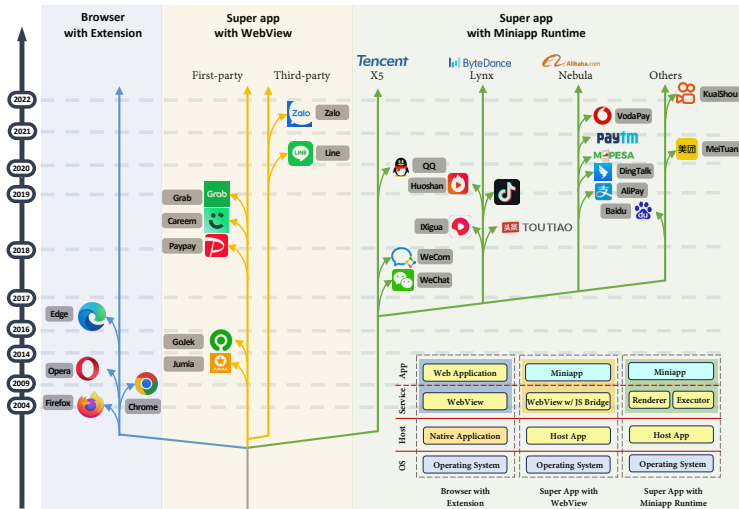
— Elon Musk



Successors worldwide



Successors worldwide



Case study: PinDuoDuo (Shopping Miniapp)

- Chinese shopping app
- 600M+ monthly user
- Mkt cap \$200B

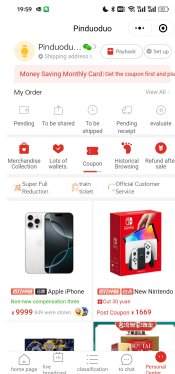
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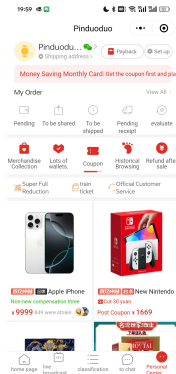
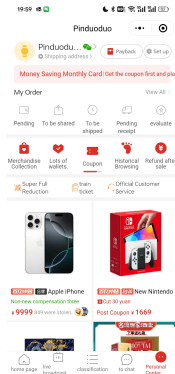
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- Mini Jumper
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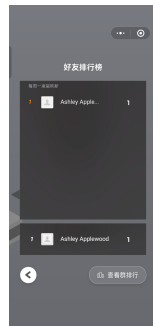
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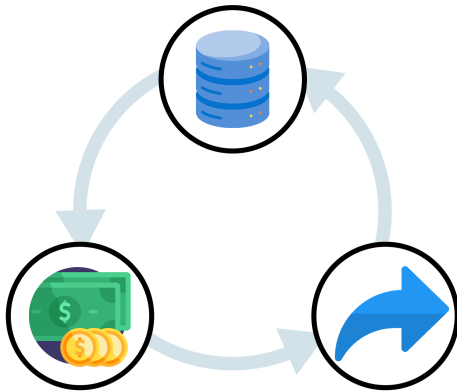


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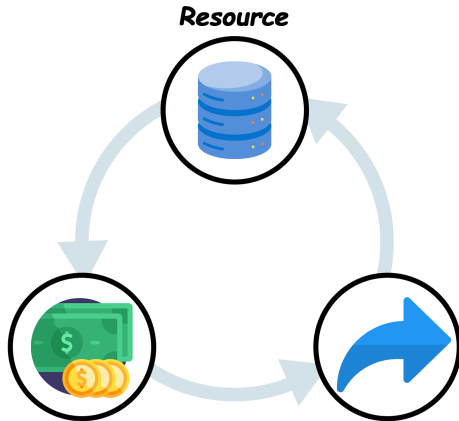
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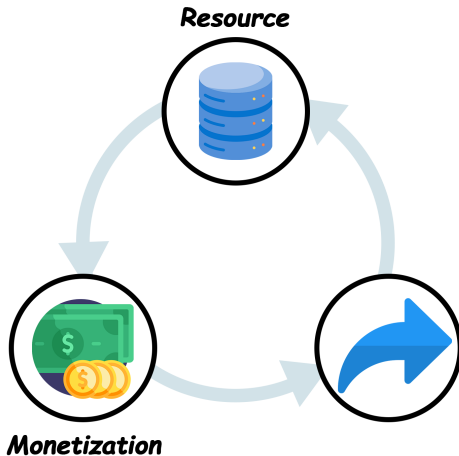
The Miniapp Capability Model



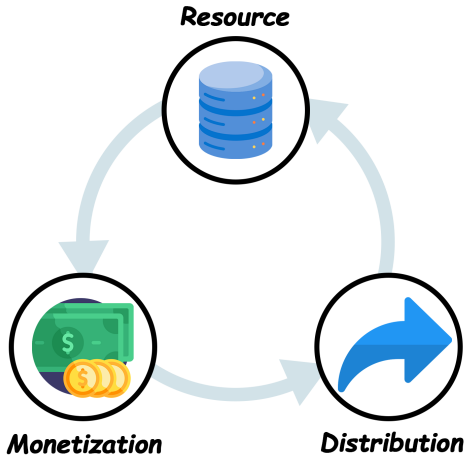
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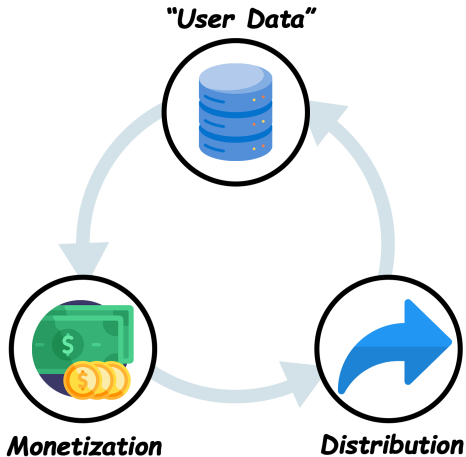
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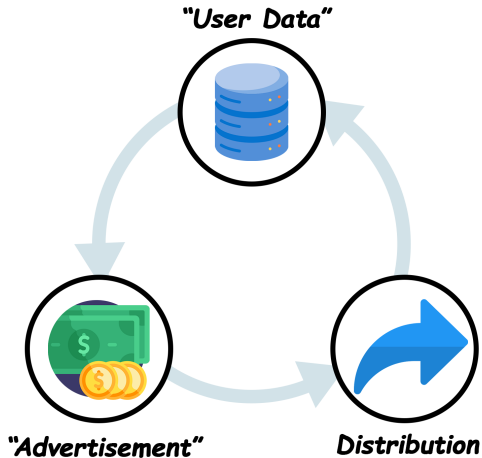
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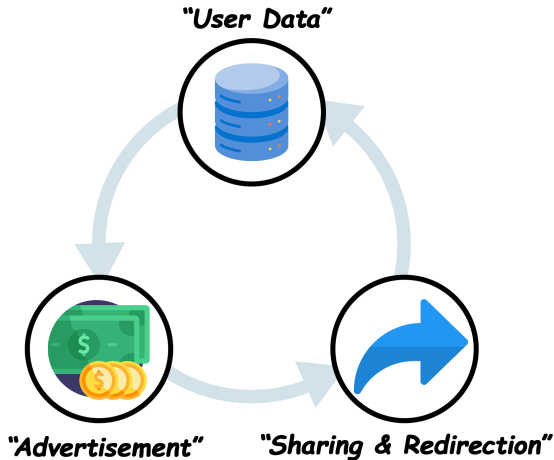
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The Miniapp Capability Model



Resources: platform-managed user data



Tencent Docs requires

the following information

✓ Your avatar and nickname

Agree

Resources: platform-managed user data



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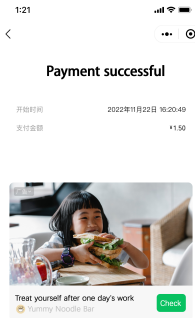
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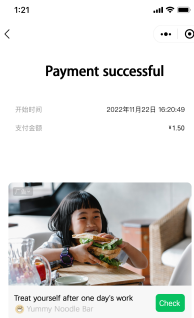
User Data	APIs	Description
userInfo	wx.getUserInfo	User information
userLocation	wx.getLocation	Geographic location
userFuzzyLocation	wx.getFuzzyLocation	Fuzzy location
userLocationBackground	wx.startLocationUpdateBackground	Location in background
address	wx.chooseAddress	Postal address
invoiceTitle	wx.chooseInvoiceTitle	Invoice title
invoice	wx.chooseInvoice	Gets invoice
werun	wx.getWeRunData	WeRun step counts
record	wx.startRecord	Recording feature
writePhotosAlbum	wx.saveImageToPhotosAlbum	Saves to album
writePhotosAlbum	wx.saveVideoToPhotosAlbum	Saves to album
camera	camera Component	Camera
addPhoneContact	wx.addPhoneContact	Add to contact
addPhoneCalendar	wx.addPhoneRepeatCalendar	Add to calendar

Monetization: traffic-based advertisements (texts are translated)

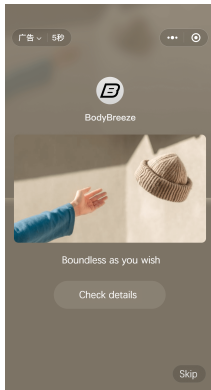


Payment Ad

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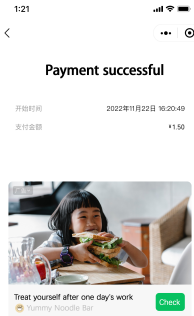


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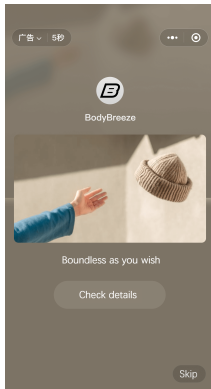


Cover Ad

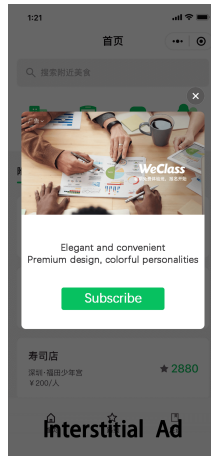
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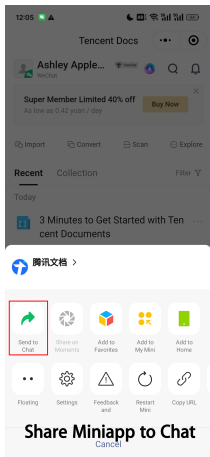
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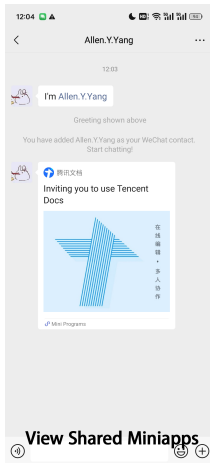
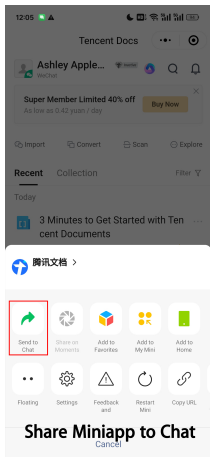
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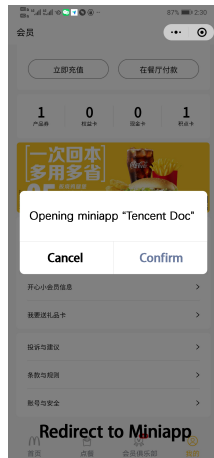
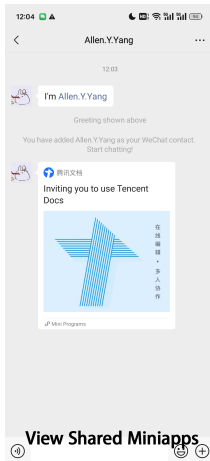
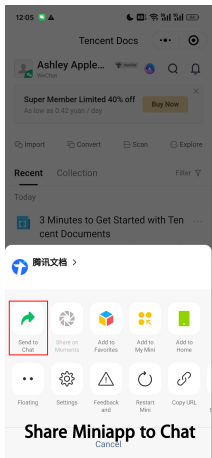
Distribution: platform-controlled channels (texts translated)



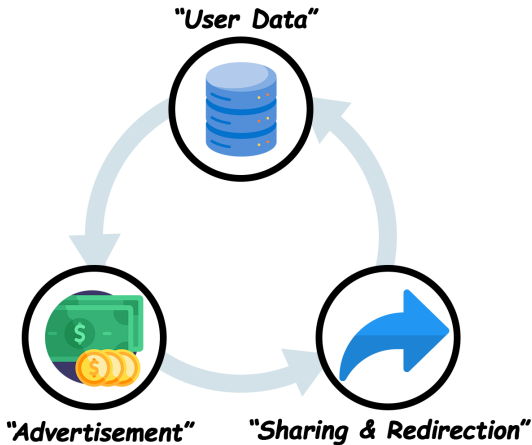
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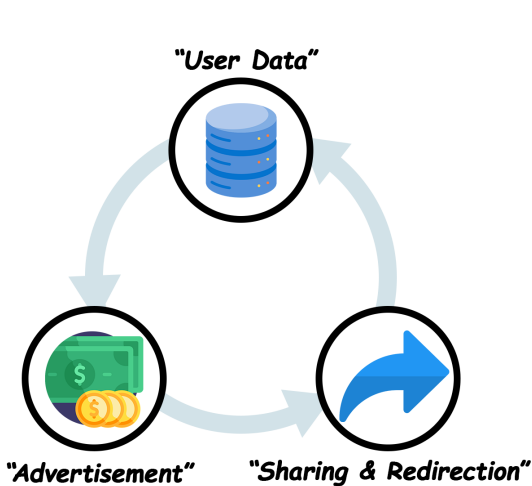
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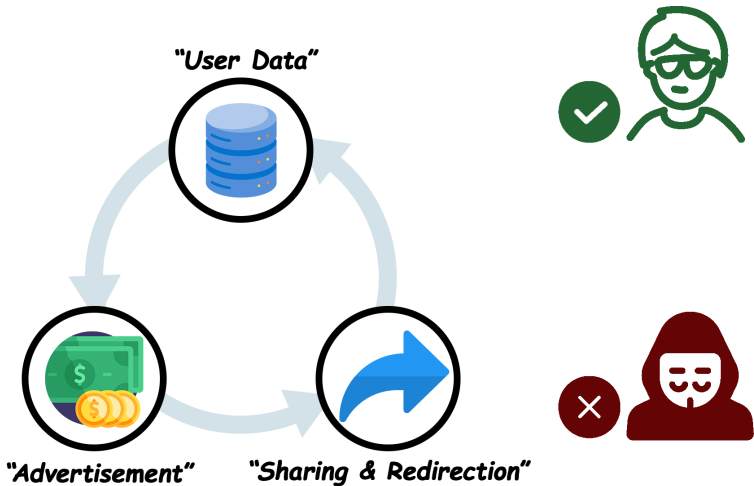
To ensure a secure platform...



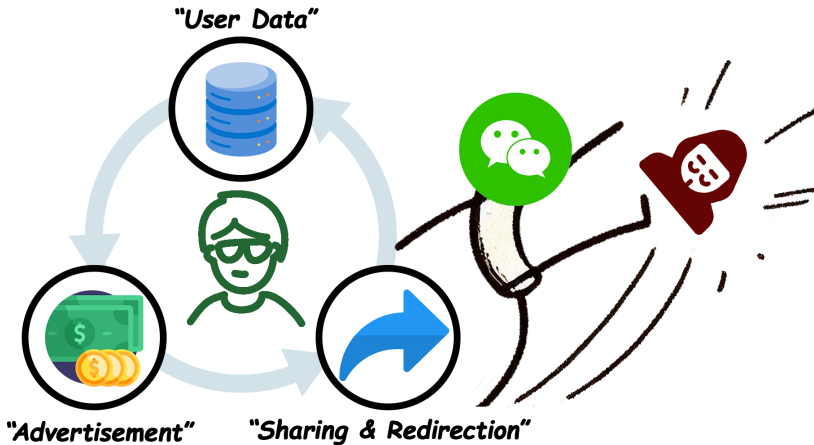
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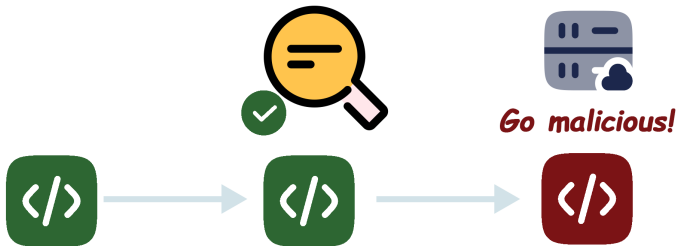


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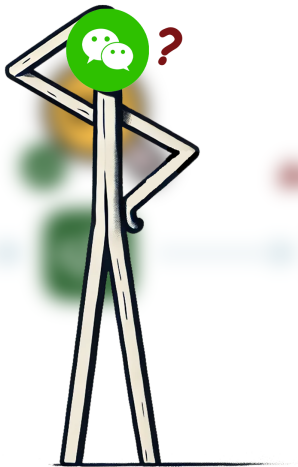
Miniapp Vetting!



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- **Split behavior**: dynamically changing miniapp behavior
 - **Content vetting** evasion

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 - **Code vetting** evasion

Content Vetting Evasion

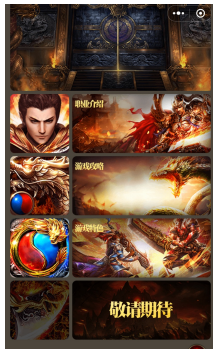
```
<!--pages/add/add.wxml-->
//This is benign path
<view wx:if="{{state===0}}" class="p">
  <view class="w_view">
    <navigator class="w_list" url="{{ite
  ↪ wx:for="{{lists}}">
    <image class="w_icon"
    ↪ src="{{item.icon}}"></image>
    <image class="w_text"
    ↪ src="{{item.text}}"></image>
    ...
  </navigator>
</view>
</view>
//This is malicious path
<web-view src="weburl"
↪ wx:elif="{{state===1}}"></web-view>
```

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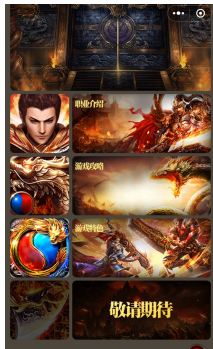


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```



Content Vetting Evasion

- state == 0: A “Tool” Miniapp providing game tutorial
- state == 1: A camouflaged gaming miniapp supporting fraudulent payment
- Webview points to URL **controlled fully by malicious developers**

Code Vetting Evasion: Libs supporting hot-update banned in 2022

Regarding the prohibition of the use of JavaScript interpreters in mini-programs 18/29

WeChat Team 2022-06-22

To further improve the security and user experience of Mini Programs, the platform currently requires security testing of all Mini Programs submitted for review. During the testing process, it was found that some Mini Programs used built-in JavaScript interpreters (such as `eval5`, `estime`, `evil-eval`, etc.) to dynamically execute JS code and hot update the Mini Program wxml code. For Mini Programs using interpreters, the platform will **reject them** in the code review process starting from **July 6, 2022**. Developers are requested to complete self-inspection and repair before July 6.

Specific violation cases

1. Dynamically send code for execution

A small program introduces a JS interpreter module, triggers the logic of dynamic code execution in the pre-embedded scenario, thereby pulling the code or field to be dynamically executed from the server backend, and dynamically executing the code in the JS interpreter;

```
var l = require('utils/jsvm/index.js');

var x = l.getVm();
P = l.getScope({
  r2xRuntime: xxx,
  regeneratorRuntime: xxx,
  exports: {},
});

wx.request({
  url: url,
  data: {
    a: 'pull_code',
  },
  success(res) {
    x.runInScope(P, res, {
      onError: function () {},
      onSuccess: function () {},
    });
  },
});
```

Code Vetting Evasion: Developing their own hot-update code

```

↵ = new Rs(), Ps(o, " ob ", this),
7  Array.isArray(o) ? ((ks ? Is : Cs)(o, Ds, js),
   ↵ this.observeArray(o)) : this.walk(o);
8  }
9  return Ri(t, [ {
10   key: "walk",
11   value: function(t) {
12     for (var e = ft(t), r = 0; r < e.length; r++)
13       ↵ qs({
14         vm: this.vm,
15         obj: t,
16         key: e[r],
17         value: t[e[r]],
18         parent: t
19       });
20   }, {
21     key: "get",
22     value: function() {
23       Rs.target && Fs.push(Rs.target), Rs.target =
24       ↵ this;
25       var t = this.getter.call(this.vm, this.vm);
26       return Rs.target = Fs.pop(),
27       ↵ this.cleanupDeps(), t;
28     }
29   }, {
30     key: "evaluate",
31     value: function() {
32       this.value = this.get(), this.dirty = !1;
33     }
34   }
35 ], {

```

Code Vetting Evasion: Developing their own hot-update code

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9   return Ri(t, [ {
10    key: "walk",
11    value: function(t) {
12      for (var e = ft(t), r = 0; r < e.length; r++)
13        ↪ qs({
14          vm: this.vm,
15          obj: t,
16          key: e[r],
17          value: t[e[r]],
18          parent: t
19        });
20    }, {
21    key: "get",
22    value: function() {
23      Rs.target && Fs.push(Rs.target), Rs.target =
24        ↪ this;
25      var t = this.getter.call(this.vm, this.vm);
26      return Rs.target = Fs.pop(),
27        ↪ this.cleanupDeps(), t;
28    }
29  }, {
30    key: "evaluate",
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```

- Implements APIs to evaluate node value
- Resembles relevant code in hot update libs

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 - Code-based evasion: signatures of “hot-update” libraries
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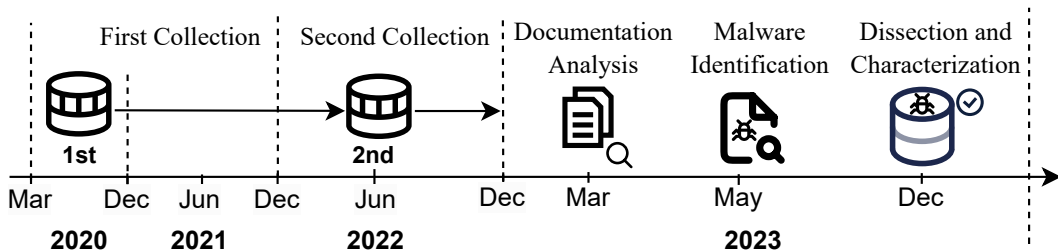
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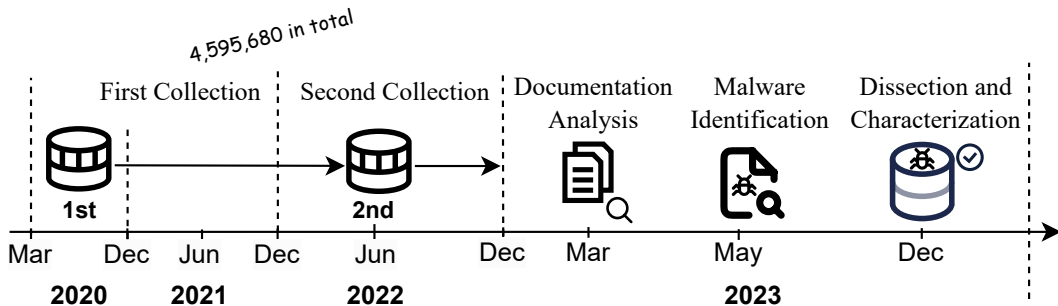
Defining the maliciousness signatures

- Assumption: malware **must** pass the vetting to cause effect
- The “**Evasive signature**” check:
 - Code-based evasion: signatures of “hot-update” libraries
 - Content-based evasion: webview in conditional rendering (wx:if)
- The “**Platform removal**” check:
 - Delisted miniapps are highly likely to violate regulation
 - Finding delisted miniapps helps to certify “evasive signature” check

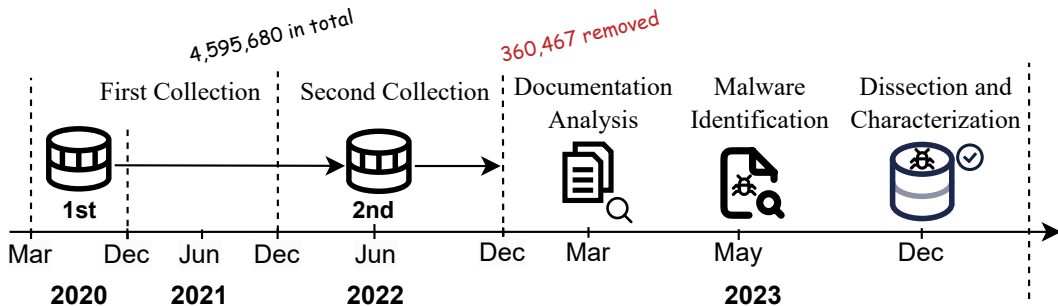
A three year collection process



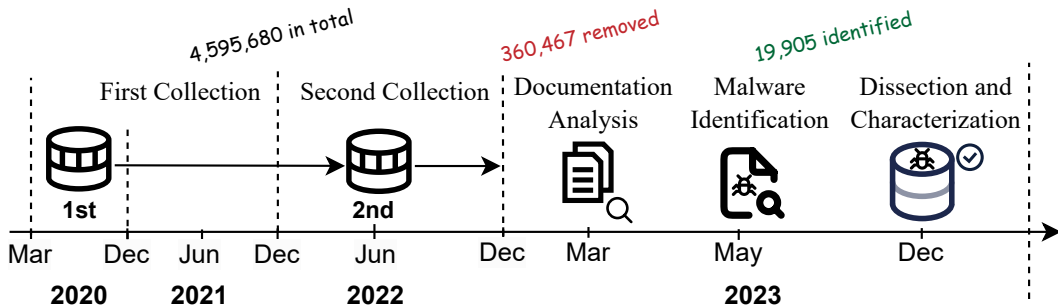
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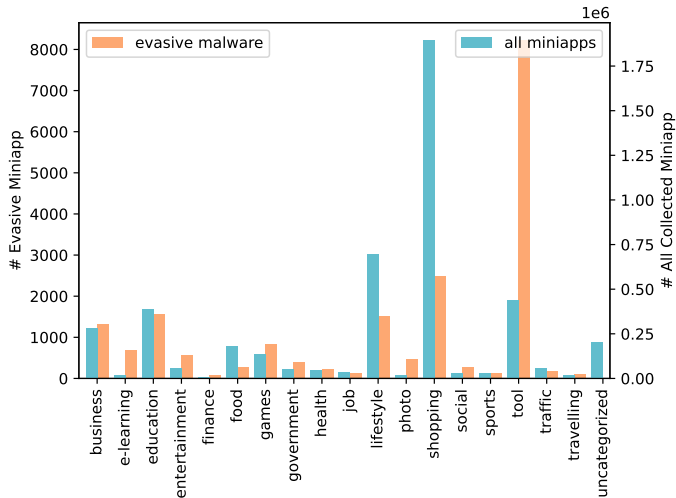
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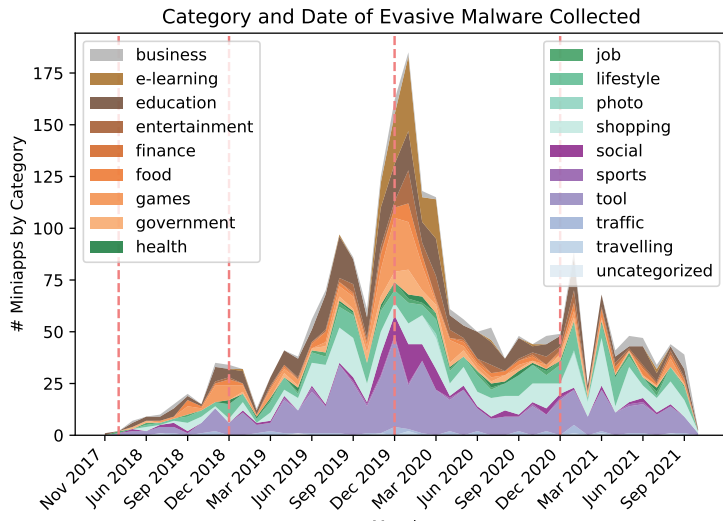
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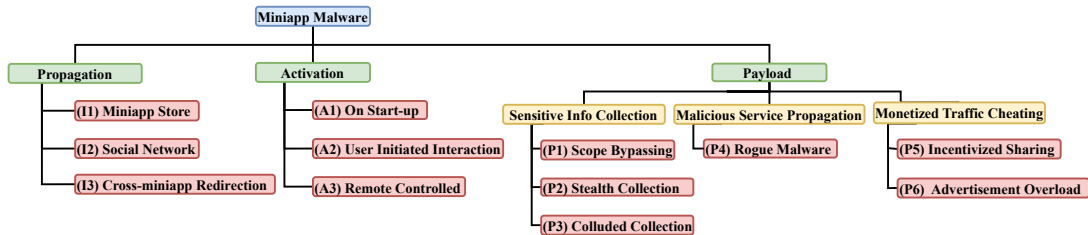
Categorical Distribution



Longitudinal Distribution



Malware Lifecycle



Malware Payloads

	Category	Sub Category	# Miniapps	# Families	%
P1	Auth. Bypass	-	4,360	48	21.91%
P2	Stealth Collection	getSystemInfoSync	1,078	17	5.42%
		getSystemInfo	192	22	0.96%
		getScreenBrightness	1	1	0.01%
		getDeviceInfo	1	1	0.01%
		getClipboardData	2	2	0.01%
P3	Collusion	Account info	17	2	0.09%
		Password	16	2	0.08%
		User ID	33	6	0.17%
		User Name	7	2	0.04%
		Extradata	23	3	0.12%
		Phone	18	5	0.09%
		Address	1	1	0.01%
		Userdata	1	1	0.01%
		Vehicle Plate	2	1	0.01%
P4	Rogue Malware	Web Earning	4,105	41	20.63%
		Redpocket	1,202	29	6.04%
P5	Incentivized Sharing	Pyramid Selling	5,040	38	25.33%
		Induce Share	2,167	31	10.89%
		Forced Share	1,456	28	7.32%
P6	Ad Overload	-	420	30	2.15%

Privacy Collection Going Stealth

```

1  try {
2      var on = wx.getSystemInfoSync();
3      K.br = on.brand, K.pm = on.model, K.pr =
        ↳ on.pixelRatio, K.wv = on.windowWidth, K.wh =
        ↳ on.windowHeight,
4      K.lang = on.language, K.vv = on.version, K.vv =
        ↳ on.platform, K.wsd = on.SDKVersion,
5      K.sv = on.system;
6  } catch (o) {}
7  return wx.getNetworkType({
8      success: function(n) {
9          K.nt = n.networkType;
10     }
11  }), wx.getSetting({
12      success: function(n) {
13          n.authSetting["scope.userLocation"] ?
14              ↳ wx.getLocation({
15                  type: "wgs84",
16                  success: function(n) {
17                      K.lat = n.latitude, K.lng = n.longitude,
18                      ↳ K.spd = n.speed;
19                  }
20              }) : D.getLocation && wx.getLocation({
21                  type: "wgs84",
22                  success: function(n) {
23                      K.lat = n.latitude, K.lng = n.longitude,
24                      ↳ K.spd = n.speed;
25              })
26      }
27  });
28  },
29  );

```

Collection upon start-up

```

1  var p = [ {
2      method: wx.getSystemInfo,
3      infos: [ "brand", "model", "pixelRatio",
4              ↳ "screenWidth", "screenHeight", "windowWidth",
5              ↳ "windowHeight", "language", "version", "system",
6              ↳ "platform" ... ]
7  } ... ]
8  function s() {
9      // execute all methods in p and return info of return
10     ↳ value
11  }
12  function a(t) {
13      var o = [ "brand", "model", "pixelRatio",
14              ↳ "screenWidth", "screenHeight", "system", "platform"
15      ];
16
17      var n = t.reduce(function(e, t) {
18          return o.indexOf(t.key) > -1 ? e + t.value + "," : e
19          ↳ + "";
20      }, "");
21      n = f.hex_md5(n.substring(0, n.length - 1)),
22      ↳ l.setCookie({
23          data: {
24              shshshfp: {
25                  value: n,
26                  maxAge: 3153e3
27              }
28          }
29      });
30  }

```

Fingerprinting user device info

Data Acquisition Being Sensitive

Type	Data Category	API/Data	# Miniapps
Acquisition	User Information	getUserProfile	1,314
	Location Information	getLocation	4,870
		startLocationUpdateBackground	50
		startLocationUpdate	15
		getWifiList	31
	Bluetooth Access	openBluetoothAdapter	117
	Phone Information	addPhoneContact	1,198
		getPhoneNumber	403
	Microphone Access	startRecord	177
	Health Information	getWeRunData	72

Storage	Account Information	openid	3,029
		openId	1,336
		user_openid	172
		nickName	162
		avatarUrl	168
	User Information	\$userInfo	2,794
		userInfo	2,680
		userinfo	310
		phone	306
		mobile	117
		city	2,234
		address	195
		username	205
	Device Information	latitude	1,888
		longitude	186
		\$ip	2,776
	Share Information	versionInfo	921
		aldstat_uuid	327
	Cryptographic Keys	shareDate	776
		session_key	323

Miniapp Malware vs Traditional Malware

Category	Item	Desktop	Mobile	Miniapp
Capabilities	Invoke System Call	●	●	○
	Accessing Network	●	●	●
	Accessing SMS	○	●	○
	Accessing Peripherals	●	●	○
	Accessing Disks Directly	●	●	○
	Running Background	●	●	○
Infection	Market to Device	●	●	●
	Web to Device	●	●	●
	QRCode to Device	○	●	●
	Wireless to Device	●	○	○
	USB to Device	●	●	○
	Email to Device	●	●	○
	SMS to Device	○	●	○
	App to Device	●	●	●
Payloads	Information Collection	●	●	●
	Rootkits	●	●	○
	Spyware	●	●	●
	Ransomware	●	●	○
	Adware	●	●	●
	Backdoor	●	●	●
	Worm	●	●	○
	Phishing (or Trojans)	●	●	●
	Financial Charge	●	●	●
	Bots and Botnets	●	●	○
	Keylogger	●	●	○
	Wiper	●	●	○
	Hijackers	●	●	○

- Miniapp capabilities are more restricted

Miniapp Malware vs Traditional Malware

Category	Item	Desktop	Mobile	Miniapp
Capabilities	Invoke System Call	●	●	○
	Accessing Network	●	●	●
	Accessing SMS	○	●	○
	Accessing Peripherals	●	●	○
	Accessing Disks Directly	●	●	○
	Running Background	●	●	○
Infection	Market to Device	●	●	●
	Web to Device	●	●	●
	QRCode to Device	○	●	●
	Wireless to Device	●	○	○
	USB to Device	●	●	○
	Email to Device	●	●	○
	SMS to Device	○	●	○
	App to Device	●	●	●
Payloads	Information Collection	●	●	●
	Rootkits	●	●	○
	Spyware	●	●	●
	Ransomware	●	●	○
	Adware	●	●	●
	Backdoor	●	●	●
	Worm	●	●	○
	Phishing (or Trojans)	●	●	●
	Financial Charge	●	●	●
	Bots and Botnets	●	●	○
	Keylogger	●	●	○
	Wiper	●	●	○
	Hijackers	●	●	○

- Miniapp capabilities are more restricted
- Miniapps rely on social networks

Miniapp Malware vs Traditional Malware

Category	Item	Desktop	Mobile	Miniapp
Capabilities	Invoke System Call	●	●	○
	Accessing Network	●	●	●
	Accessing SMS	○	●	○
	Accessing Peripherals	●	●	○
	Accessing Disks Directly	●	●	○
	Running Background	●	●	○
Infection	Market to Device	●	●	●
	Web to Device	●	●	●
	QRCode to Device	○	●	●
	Wireless to Device	●	○	○
	USB to Device	●	●	○
	Email to Device	●	●	○
	SMS to Device	○	●	○
	App to Device	●	●	●
Payloads	Information Collection	●	●	●
	Rootkits	●	●	○
	Spyware	●	●	●
	Ransomware	●	●	○
	Adware	●	●	●
	Backdoor	●	●	●
	Worm	●	●	○
	Phishing (or Trojans)	●	●	●
	Financial Charge	●	●	●
	Bots and Botnets	●	●	○
	Keylogger	●	●	○
	Wiper	●	●	○
	Hijackers	●	●	○

- Miniapp capabilities are more restricted
- Miniapps rely on social networks
- Victims can be the super apps

Dataset Release



MiniMalware Dataset Release



Figure 2: The timeline of the malware collection
The webpage to release miniapp malware dataset

[View My GitHub Profile](#)

Dataset Release Policy

To mitigate malware threats on mobile platforms (e.g., Android) and engage the research community to better our understanding and defense, we are happy to release our dataset to the community. However, to avoid this dataset from being misused, we feel the need to have some sort of authentication in place to verify user identity or require necessary justification, instead of making the dataset completely public. For that purpose, if you are interested in getting access to our dataset, please read the following instructions carefully – before sending us emails.

Instruction on Requesting the Malware Dataset

(1) If you are currently in academia:

(a) If you are a student (or postdoc), please ask your advisor (or host) to send us an email for the access. If you are a faculty, please send us the email from your university's email account.

(b) In your email, please include your name, affiliation, and homepage (if we do not know each other). The information is needed for verification purpose. Note that your request may be ignored if we are not able to determine your identity or affiliation. Again, please send us the request from your university's email account.

(c) If your papers or articles use our dataset, please cite our NDSS 2025 paper as follows.

Yuying Yang, Yue Zhang, and Zhiqiang Lin, "Understanding Miniapp Malware: Identification, Dissection, and Characterization," The Network and Distributed System Security (NDSS) Symposium, 2025

⁰ "Understanding Miniapp Malware: Identification, Dissection, and Characterization" Yuying Yang, Yue Zhang, and Zhiqiang Lin. In NDSS 2025

Thank You

The Dark Side of Super Apps: Unmasking the Threats from Miniapp Malware

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