



THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT DALLAS

DEMINIFY: Neural Variable Name Recovery and Type Inference

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Background

- ❖ When the source code needs to be executed on the client side, it is often obfuscated, replacing the variable names with short, opaque, and meaningless names.

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def exportSelection(self, root, doc):  
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        return null  
    selection = doc.getSelection()  
    if selection.rangeCount > 0:  
        range_ = selection.getRangeAt(0)  
  
        ...
```

```
def exportSelection(self, w, b):  
    if not w:  
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    q = b.getSelection()  
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        r = q.getRangeAt(0)  
  
        ...
```

Figure. An original code snippet from a project in GitHub (*left*), and its minified version (*right*).

Background

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```

Figure. An original code snippet from a project in GitHub (*left*), and its minified version (*right*).

- ❖ The deminification of the same too, is highly relevant in reverse engineering, helping cybersecurity and software analysts identify potentially malicious code.
-

Motivating Example

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def exportSelection(self, root, doc):
    if not root:
        return null
    selection = doc.getSelection()
    if selection.rangeCount > 0:
        range_ = selection.getRangeAt(0)
        preSelectionRange = range_.cloneRange()
        preSelectionRange.selectNodeContents(root)
        preSelectionRange.setEnd(
            ..., range_.startOffset, range_.endOffset)

        ...

        trailingImageCount = self.getTrailingImageCount(
            root, selectionState, range_.endContainer)

        ...

    if start != 0:
        emptyBlocksIndex =
            self.getIndexRelativeToAdjacentEmptyBlocks(
                doc, root, range_.startContainer)
        if emptyBlocksIndex != 1:

            ...
```

```
def exportSelection(self, w, b):
    if not w:
        return null
    q = b.getSelection()
    if q.rangeCount > 0:
        r = q.getRangeAt(0)
        d = r.cloneRange()
        d.selectNodeContents(w)
        d.setEnd(
            ..., r.startOffset, r.endOffset)

        ...

        a = self.getTrailingImageCount(
            w, p, r.endContainer)

        ...

    if m != 0:
        y =
            self.getIndexRelativeToAdjacentEmptyBlocks(
                b, w, r.startContainer)

        if y != 1:

            ...
```

Motivating Example

```
def exportSelection(self, root, doc):
    if not root:
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    selection = doc.getSelection()
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        d = r.cloneRange()
        d.selectNodeContents(w)
        d.setEnd(
            ..., r.startOffset, r.endOffset)

        ...

    a = self.getTrailingImageCount(
        w, p, r.endContainer)

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    if m != 0:
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Motivating Example

```
def exportSelection(self, root, doc):
    if not root:
        return null
    selection = doc.getSelection()
    if selection.rangeCount > 0:
        range_ = selection.getRangeAt(0)
        preSelectionRange = range_.cloneRange()
        p = self.getTrailingImageCount(
            root, selectionState, range_.startContainer)
        range_.startContainer
        ...
    trailingImageCount = self.getTrailingImageCount(
        root, selectionState, range_.endContainer)
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    if start != 0:
        emptyBlocksIndex =
            self.getIndexRelativeToAdjacentEmptyBlocks(
                doc, root, range_.startContainer)
        if emptyBlocksIndex != 1:
            ...
```

Observation

Dual-Task Learning between Variable Name and Type Prediction.

```
def exportSelection(self, w, b):
    if not w:
        return null
    q = b.getSelection()
    if q.rangeCount > 0:
        r = q.getRangeAt(0)
        d = r.cloneRange()
        ...
    a = self.getTrailingImageCount(
        w, p, r.endContainer)
    ...
    if m != 0:
        y =
            self.getIndexRelativeToAdjacentEmptyBlocks(
                b, w, r.startContainer)
        if y != 1:
            ...
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Motivating Example

```
def exportSelection(self, root, doc):  
    if not root:  
        return null  
    selection = doc.getSelection()  
    if selection.rangeCount > 0:  
        range_ = selection.getRangeAt(0)  
        preSelectionRange = range_.cloneRange()  
        p = self.getPreSelectionRange(doc, root, range_.startContainer)  
        p = self.getPreSelectionRange(doc, root, range_.startContainer)  
        range_.startContainer = p  
        ...  
    trail = self.getTrail(doc, root, range_.startContainer)  
    ...  
    if start != 0:  
        emptyBlocksIndex =  
            self.getIndexRelativeToAdjacentEmptyBlocks(  
                doc, root, range_.startContainer)  
        if emptyBlocksIndex != 1:  
            ...
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Observation

Dual-Task Learning between Variable Name and Type Prediction.

Key Idea - I

Variable Name Learning and Type Learning mutually benefit each other.

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def exportSelection(self, w, b):  
    if not w:  
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    q = b.getSelection()  
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        d = r.cloneRange()  
        ...  
    if m != 0:  
        y =  
            self.getIndexRelativeToAdjacentEmptyBlocks(  
                b, w, r.startContainer)  
        if y != 1:  
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```

Motivating Example

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    if not root:
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    selection = doc.getSelection()
    if selection.rangeCount > 0:
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        preSelectionRange = range_.cloneRange()
        preSelectionRange.selectNodeContents(root)
        preSelectionRange.setEnd(
            ..., range_.startOffset, range_.endOffset)

        ...

    trailingImageCount = self.getTrailingImageCount(
        root, selectionState, range_.endContainer)

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    if start != 0:
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        r = q.getRangeAt(0)
        d = r.cloneRange()
        d.selectNodeContents(w)
        d.setEnd(
            ..., r.startOffset, r.endOffset)

        ...

    a = self.getTrailingImageCount(
        w, p, r.endContainer)

    ...

    if m != 0:
        y =
            self.getIndexRelativeToAdjacentEmptyBlocks(
                b, w, r.startContainer)

        if y != 1:

            ...
```

Motivating Example

```
def exportSelection(self, root, doc):
    if not root:
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    selection = doc.getSelection()
    if selection.rangeCount > 0:
        r = selection.getRangeAt(0)
        p = r.startContainer
        preSelectionRange = r.cloneContents()
        preSelectionRange.setEnd(
            range_.startContainer, range_.startOffset)
        ...
        trailingImageCount = self.getTrailingImageCount(
            root, selectionState, range_.endContainer)
        ...
    if start != 0:
        emptyBlocksIndex =
            self.getIndexRelativeToAdjacentEmptyBlocks(
                doc, root, range_.startContainer)
        if emptyBlocksIndex != 1:
            ...
```

Observation

The name and type of a variable are affected by the names and types of the surrounding variables in the code.

```
def exportSelection(self, w, b):
    if not w:
        return null
    q = b.getSelection()
    if q.rangeCount > 0:
        a = q.getRangeAt(0)
        u = a.startContainer
        u.setEnd(
            r.startContainer, r.startOffset)
        ...
        a = self.getTrailingImageCount(
            w, p, r.endContainer)
        ...
    if m != 0:
        y =
            self.getIndexRelativeToAdjacentEmptyBlocks(
                b, w, r.startContainer)
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            ...
```

Motivating Example

```
def exportSelection(self, root, doc):  
    if not root:  
        return null  
    selection = doc.getSelection()  
    if selection.rangeCount > 0:
```

Observation

The name and type of a variable are affected by the names and types of the surrounding variables in the code.

Key Idea - II

“Tell Me Your Friends, I’ll Tell You Who You Are”

We treat the problem of variable name and type generation as predicting the missing features in a graph neural network – leveraging Missing Feature Graph Convolutional Network (GCN_{MF}) for this purpose.

```
        r = selection.getRangeAt(0)  
        p = r.startContainer  
        preSelectionRange = r.startContainer  
        preSelectionRange.setEnd(  
            range.startContainer, range.startOffset)  
        trailingImageCount =  
            root, selection)  
  
    if start != 0:  
        emptyBlocksIndex =  
            self.getIndexRelativeToAdjacentEmptyBlocks(  
                doc, root, range.startContainer)  
        if emptyBlocksIndex != 1:  
            ...
```

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def exportSelection(self, w, b):  
    if not w:  
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```

```
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Motivating Example

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    a = self.getTrailingImageCount(
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        d.setEnd(
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        ...
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    selection = doc.getSelection()
    if selection:
        range_ = selection.getRange()
        preSelectionRange = doc.getSelectionRange()
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        preSelectionRange.setEnd(
            range_.startContainer, range_.startOffset)
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    trailingImageCount = self.getTrailingImageCount(
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    if start != 0:
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```

Observation

The actual variable name must be in accordance with the names of the accessed fields and called methods.

```
def exportSelection(self, w, b):
    if not w:
        return null
    a = b.getSelection()
    ...
    d.selectNodeContents(w)
    d.setEnd(
        r.startContainer, r.startOffset)
    ...
    a = self.getTrailingImageCount(
        w, p, r.endContainer)
    ...
    if m != 0:
        y =
            self.getIndexRelativeToAdjacentEmptyBlocks(
                b, w, r.startContainer)
        if y != 1:
            ...
```

Motivating Example

```
def exportSelection(self, root, doc):  
    if not root:  
        return null
```

```
    selection = doc.getSelection()
```

```
    if se
```

Observation

The actual variable name must be in accordance with the names of the accessed fields and called methods.

```
        range_ = selection.  
        preSelectionRange  
        preSelectionRange.selectNodeContents(root)
```

```
    p
```

Observation

The fields and methods of a variable are kept intact after minification.

```
        trailingImageCount = self.getTrailingImageCount(  
            root, selectionState, range_.endContainer)
```

```
        ...
```

```
    if start != 0:
```

```
        emptyBlocksIndex =  
            self.getIndexRelativeToAdjacentEmptyBlocks(  
                doc, root, range_.startContainer)  
        if emptyBlocksIndex != 1:
```

```
        ...
```

```
def exportSelection(self, w, b):  
    if not w:  
        return null
```

```
    a = b.getSelection()
```

```
    if
```

```
        a = self.getTrailingImageCount(  
            w, p, r.endContainer)
```

```
    p
```

```
        a = self.getTrailingImageCount(  
            w, p, r.endContainer)
```

```
        ...
```

```
    if m != 0:
```

```
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```
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```


Motivating Example

```
def exportSelection(self, root, doc):  
    if not root:  
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```

Observation

The actual variable name must be in accordance with the names of the accessed fields and called methods.

```
selection = doc.getSelection()  
if selection:  
    range_ = selection.getRange()  
    preSelectionRange = selection.getPreSelectionRange()  
    preSelectionRange.selectNodeContents(root)  
    p = selection.anchorNode.parentNode
```

Observation

The fields and methods of a variable are kept intact after minification.

```
trailingImageCount = self.getTrailingImageCount()
```

Key Idea - III

"Properties of a Variable"

The name of a variable is in accordance with its own properties.

```
if start != 0:  
    emptyBlocksIndex =  
        self.getIndexRelativeToAdjacentEmptyBlocks(  
            doc, root, range_.startContainer)  
    if emptyBlocksIndex != 1:  
        ...
```

```
def exportSelection(self, w, b):  
    if not w:  
        return null
```

```
selection = w.getSelection()
```

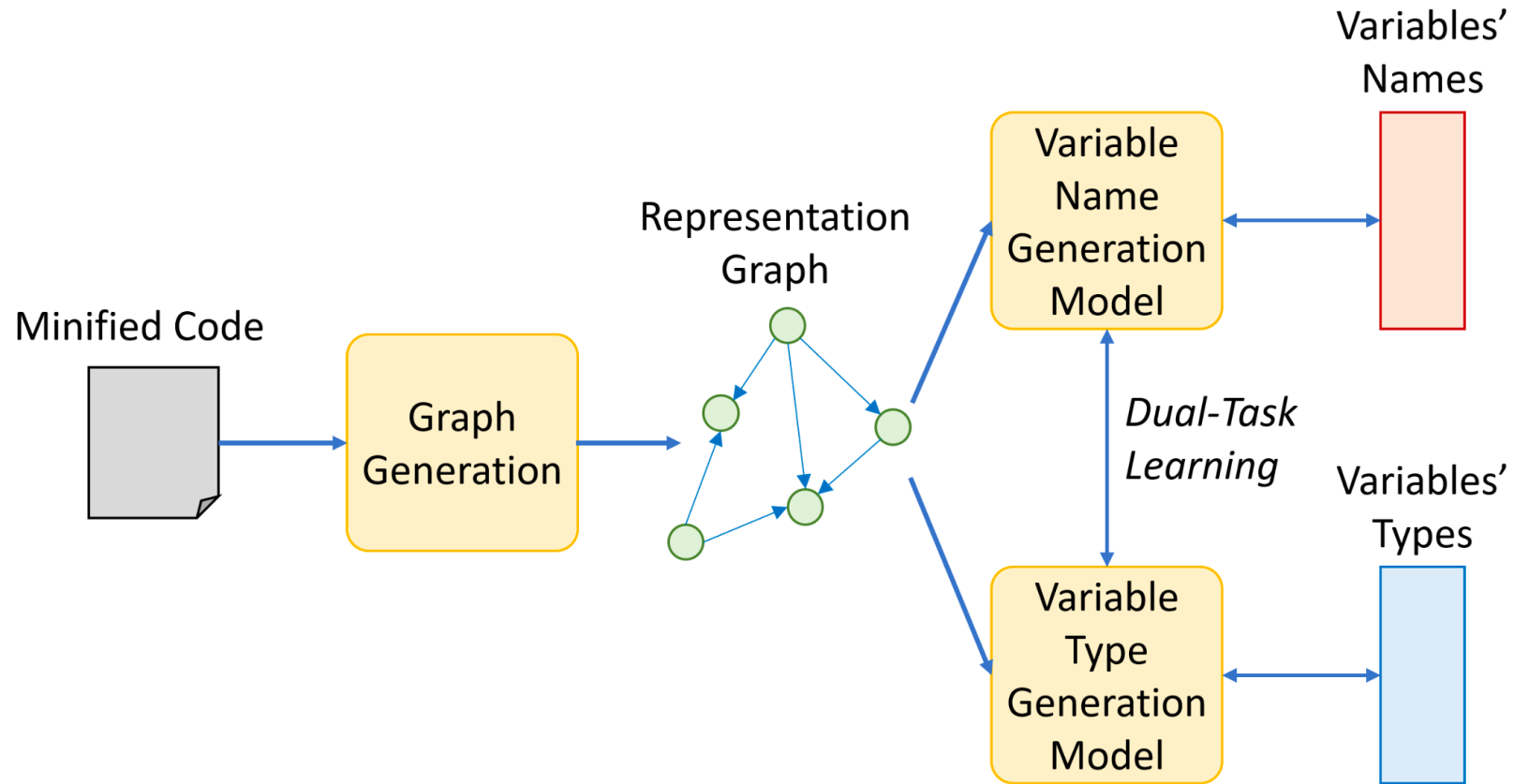
```
d.selectNodeContents(w)
```

```
a = self.getTrailingImageCount()
```

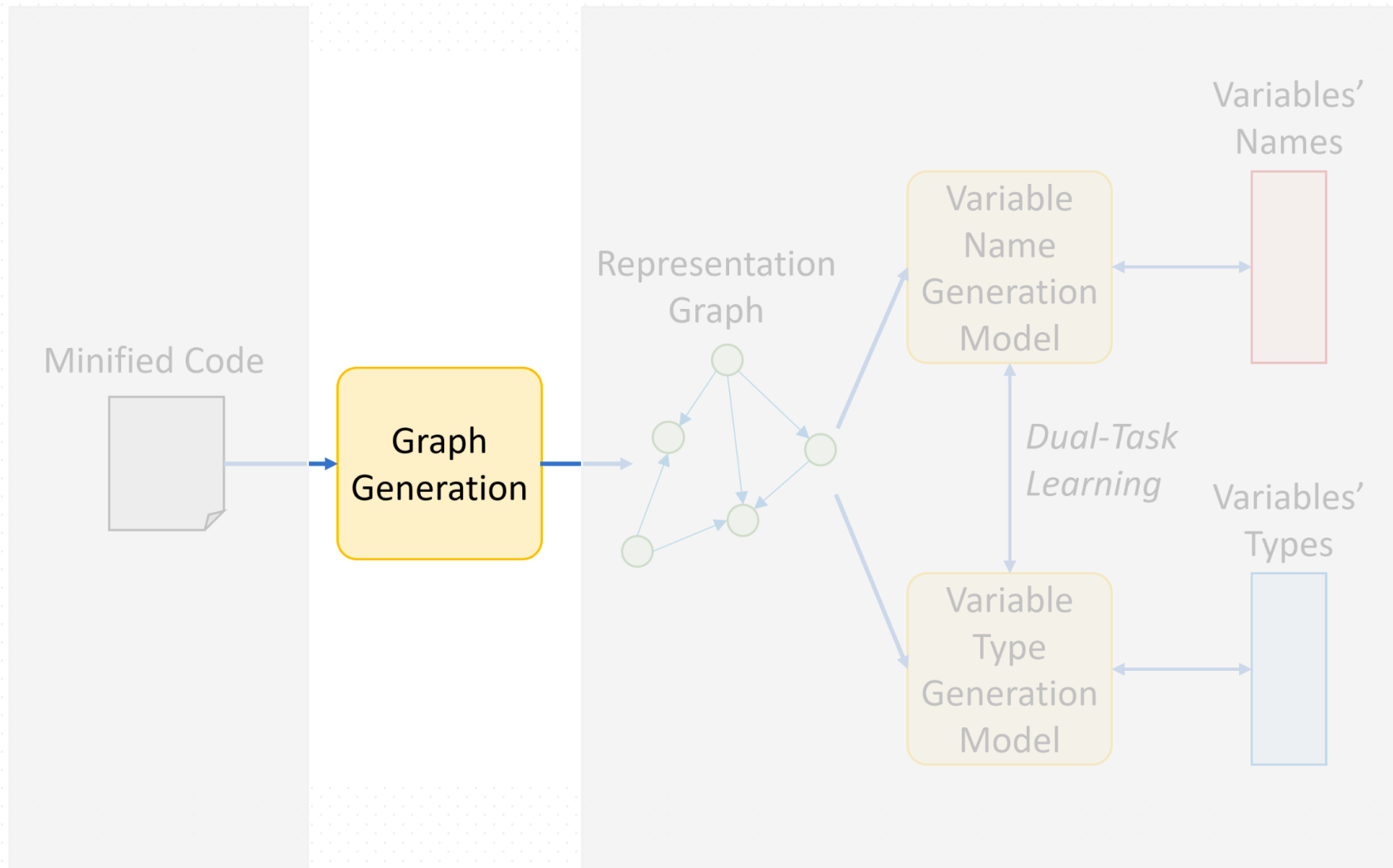
```
y =  
    self.getIndexRelativeToAdjacentEmptyBlocks(  
        b, w, r.startContainer)
```

```
if y != 1:  
    ...
```

DEMINIFY: Architecture Overview



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Part I: Graph Generation

Given minified code, it is first parsed and two feature graphs are extracted:

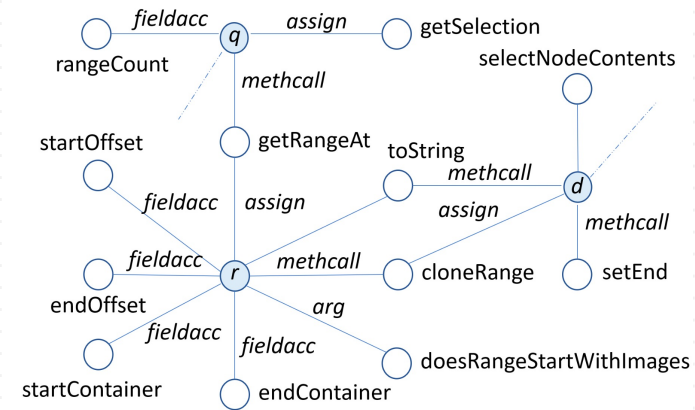
- **Relation Graph** [1]
 - represents the relations among the variables including the ones via field accesses and method calls.

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- **Relation Graph [1]**
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def exportSelection(self, w, b):  
    if not w:  
        return null  
    q = b.getSelection()  
    if q.rangeCount > 0:  
        r = q.getRangeAt(0)  
        d = r.cloneRange()  
        d.selectNodeContents(w)  
        d.setEnd(  
            ..., r.startOffset, r.endOffset)  
        ...  
    a = self.getTrailingImageCount(  
        w, p, r.endContainer)  
    ...  
    if m != 0:  
        y =  
            self.getIndexRelativeToAdjacentEmptyBlocks(  
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        if y != 1:  
            ...
```



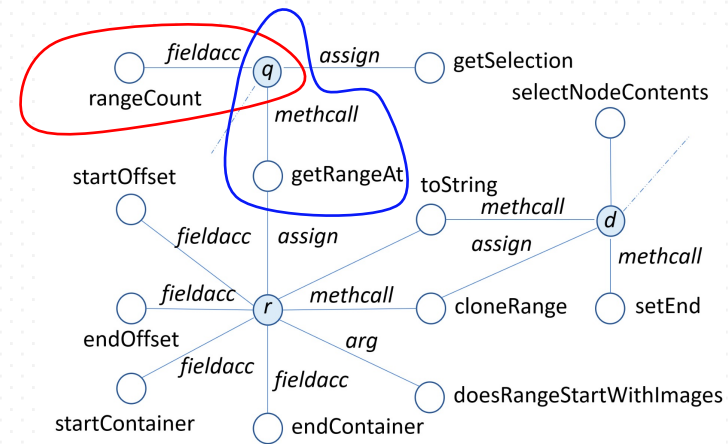
Part I: Graph Generation

Given minified code, it is first parsed and two feature graphs are extracted:

- **Relation Graph [1]**
 - represents the relations among the variables including the ones via field accesses and method calls.

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            self.getIndexRelativeToAdjacentEmptyBlocks(  
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            ...
```

Attribute and Behavior Triplets
< variable, field/method, fieldAccess/methodCall >



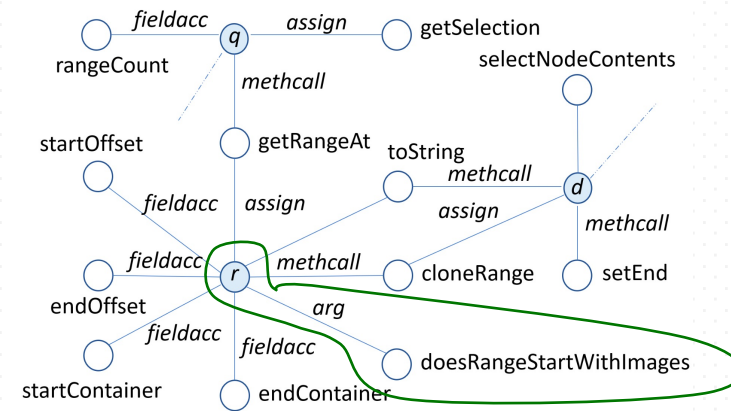
Part I: Graph Generation

Given minified code, it is first parsed and two feature graphs are extracted:

- **Relation Graph [1]**
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        d.selectNodeContents(w)  
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        ...  
    a = self.getTrailingImageCount(  
        w, p, r.endContainer)  
    ...  
    if m != 0:  
        y =  
            self.getIndexRelativeToAdjacentEmptyBlocks(  
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        if y != 1:  
            ...
```

Argument Relation



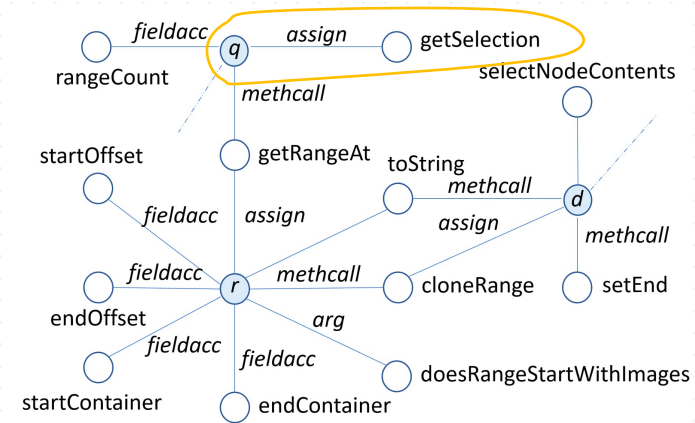
Part I: Graph Generation

Given minified code, it is first parsed and two feature graphs are extracted:

- **Relation Graph [1]**
 - represents the relations among the variables including the ones via field accesses and method calls.

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def exportSelection(self, w, b):  
    if not w:  
        return null  
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        r = q.getRangeAt(0)  
        d = r.cloneRange()  
        d.selectNodeContents(w)  
        d.setEnd(  
            ..., r.startOffset, r.endOffset)  
        ...  
    a = self.getTrailingImageCount(  
        w, p, r.endContainer)  
    ...  
    if m != 0:  
        y =  
            self.getIndexRelativeToAdjacentEmptyBlocks(  
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        if y != 1:  
            ...
```

Assignment Relation



Part I: Graph Generation

Given minified code, it is first parsed and two feature graphs are extracted:

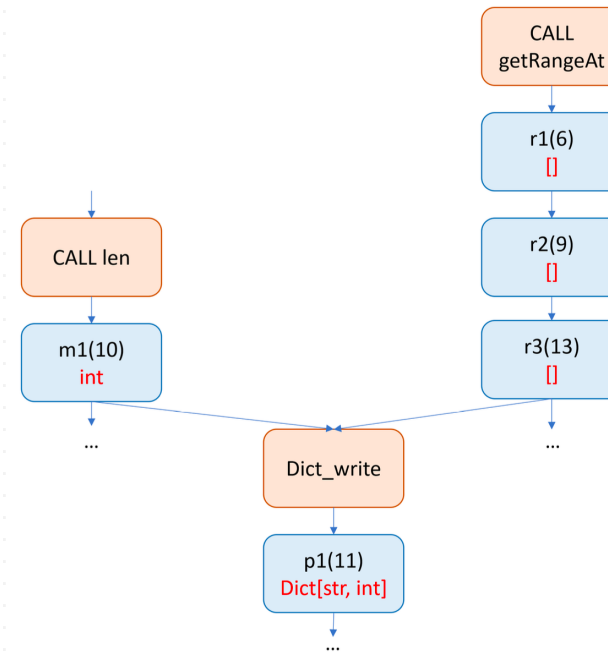
- **Relation Graph** [1]
 - represents the relations among the variables including the ones via field accesses and method calls.
- **Type Dependency Graph** [2]
 - represents the types of the variables in a function/method according to the type inference rules.

Part I: Graph Generation

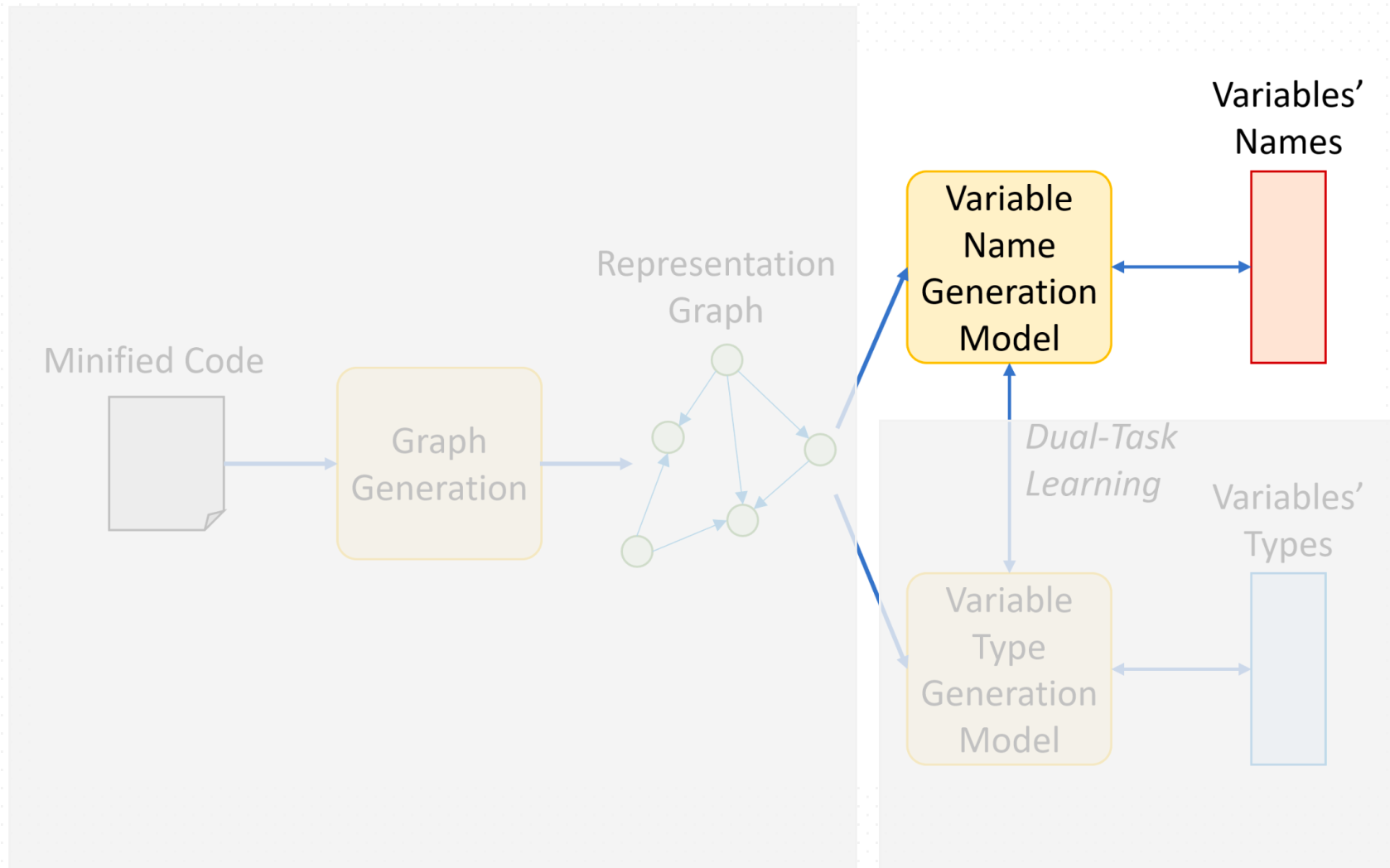
Given minified code, it is first parsed and two feature graphs are extracted:

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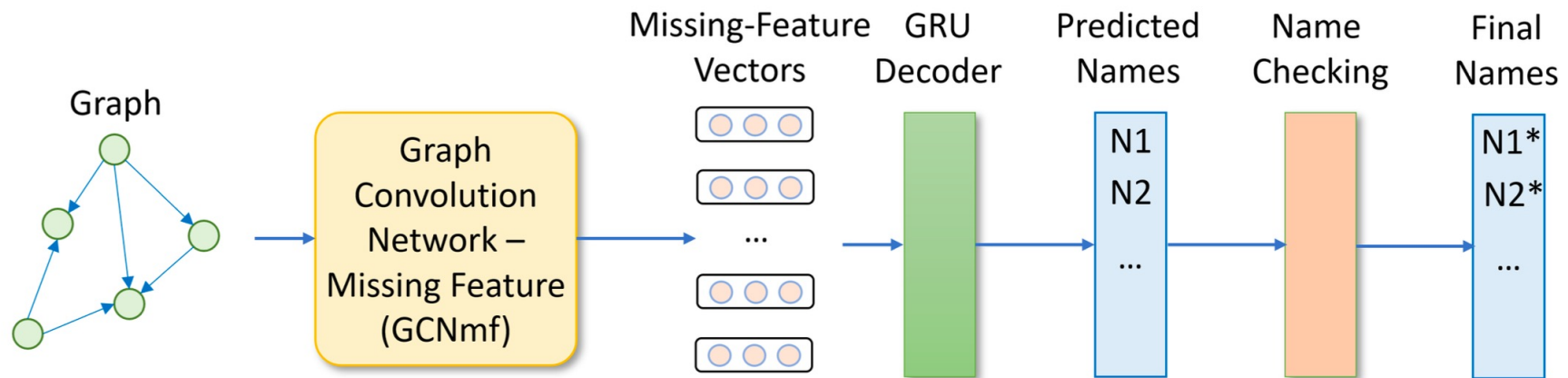
```
def exportSelection(self, w, b):  
    if not w:  
        return null  
    q = b.getSelection()  
    if q.rangeCount > 0:  
        r = q.getRangeAt(0)  
        d = r.cloneRange()  
        d.selectNodeContents(w)  
        d.setEnd(  
            ..., r.startOffset, r.endOffset)  
        ...  
    a = self.getTrailingImageCount(  
        w, p, r.endContainer)  
    ...  
    if m != 0:  
        y =  
            self.getIndexRelativeToAdjacentEmptyBlocks(  
                ..., b, w, r.startContainer)  
        if y != 1:  
            ...
```



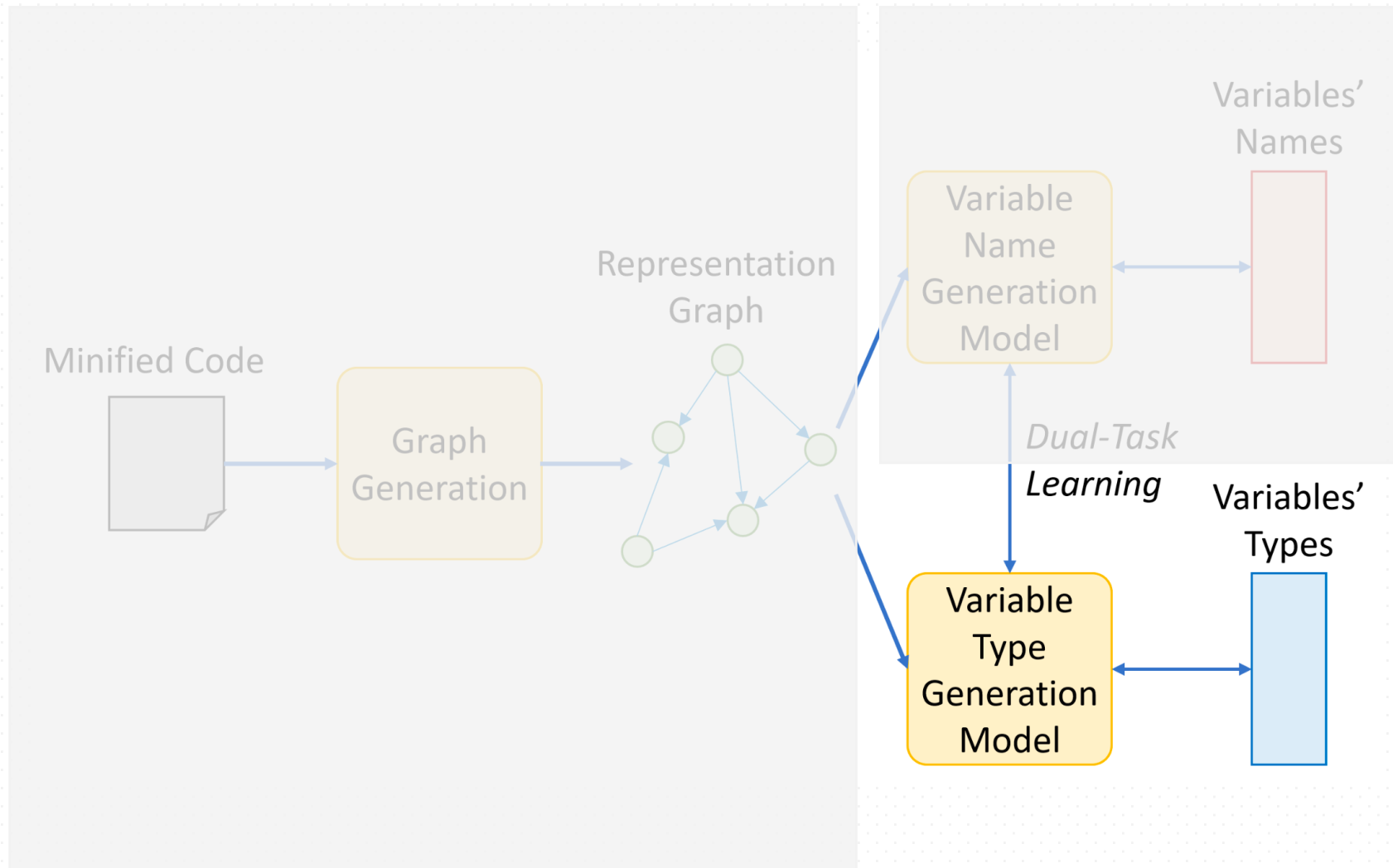
DEMINIFY: Architecture Overview



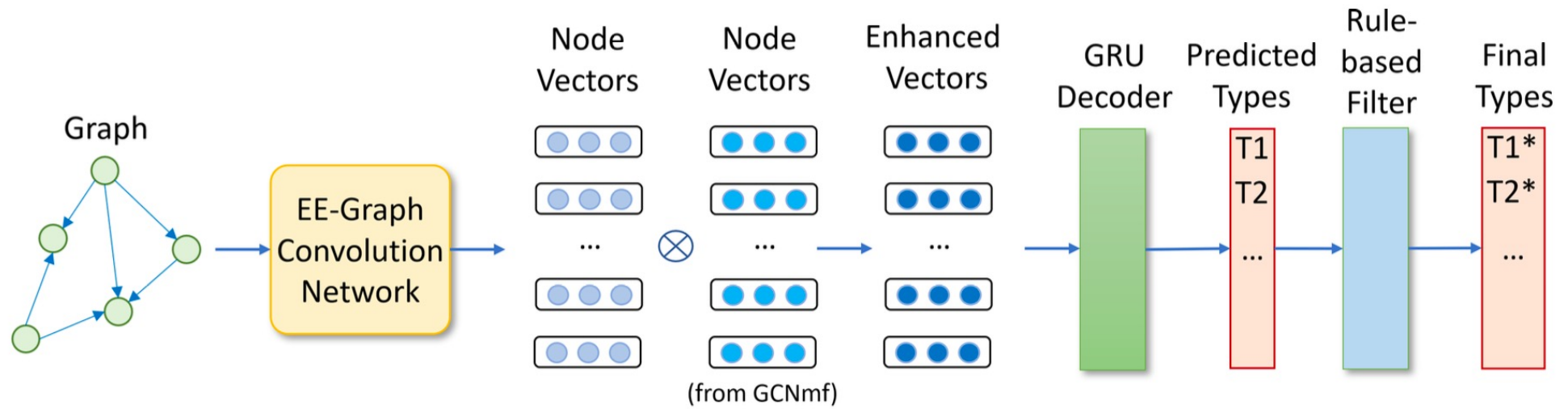
Part II: Variable Name Generation



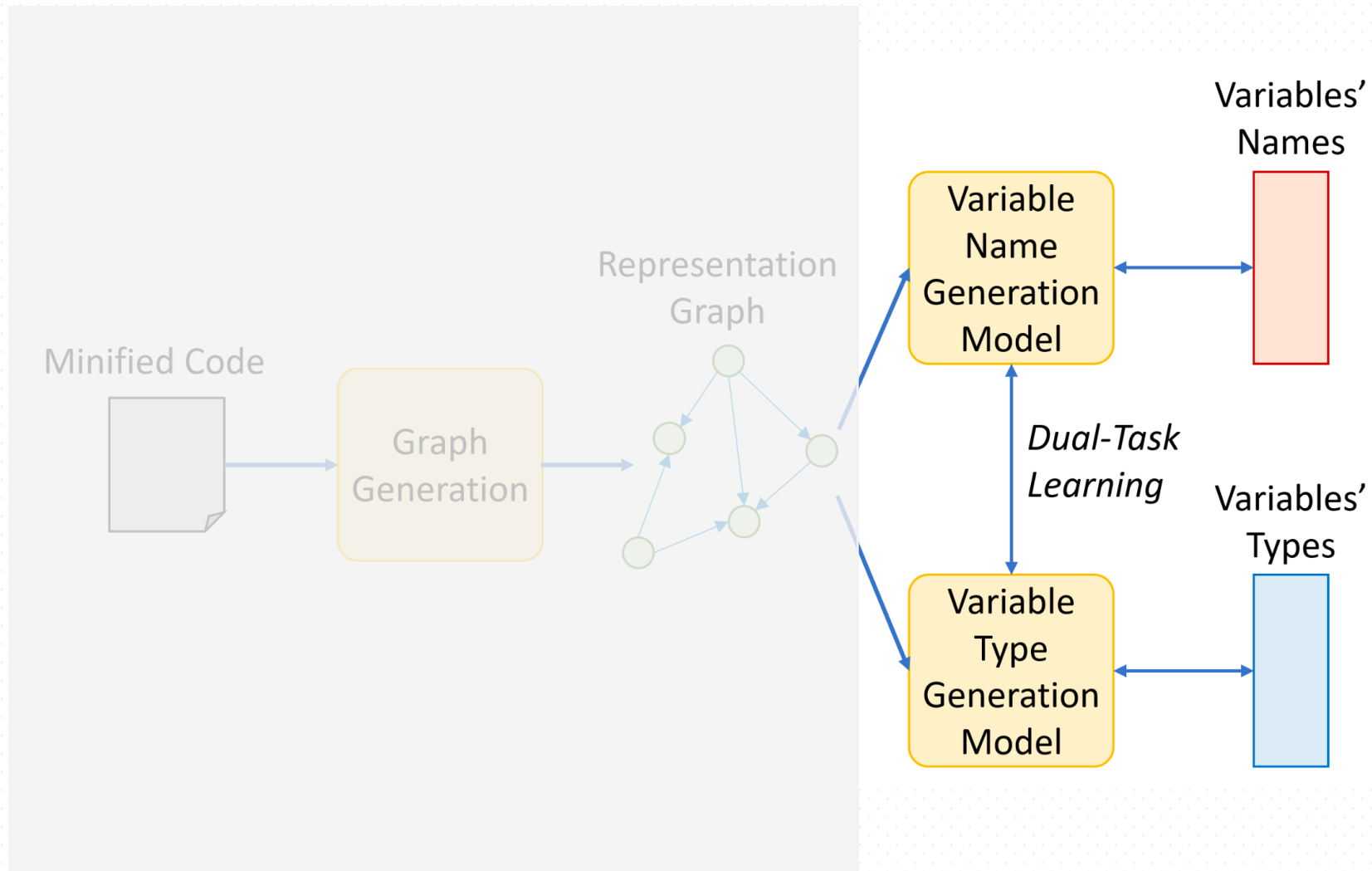
DEMINIFY: Architecture Overview



Part III: Variable Type Generation



DEMINIFY: Architecture Overview



Empirical Evaluation (RQ1)

	Top-1		Top-3		Top-5	
	Local	All	Local	All	Local	All
JSNice [31]	41.6	54.5	52.2	63.0	59.5	67.8
JSNaughty [36]	48.3	59.6	59.8	69.7	66.3	75.0
JSNeat [34]	58.2	66.5	65.3	75.4	71.6	80.1
DEMINIFY	67.5	76.7	75.4	84.3	82.1	90.2

Table 1. Comparative Study on **Variable Name Prediction**

Empirical Evaluation (RQ1)

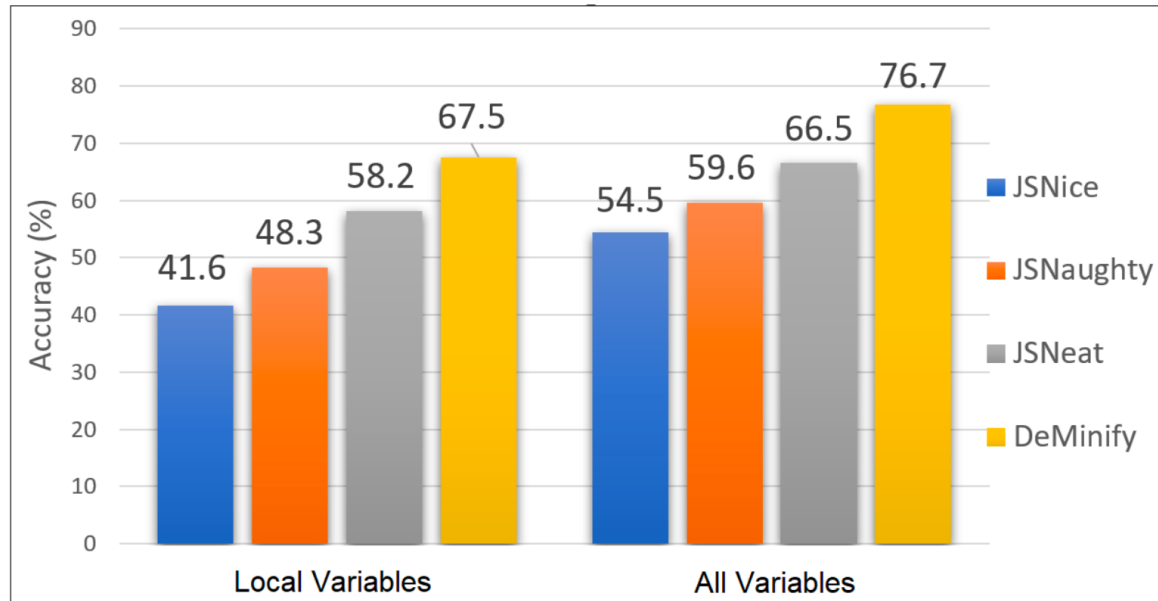


Figure. Top-1 Accuracy on **Variable Name Prediction**

Empirical Evaluation (RQ1)

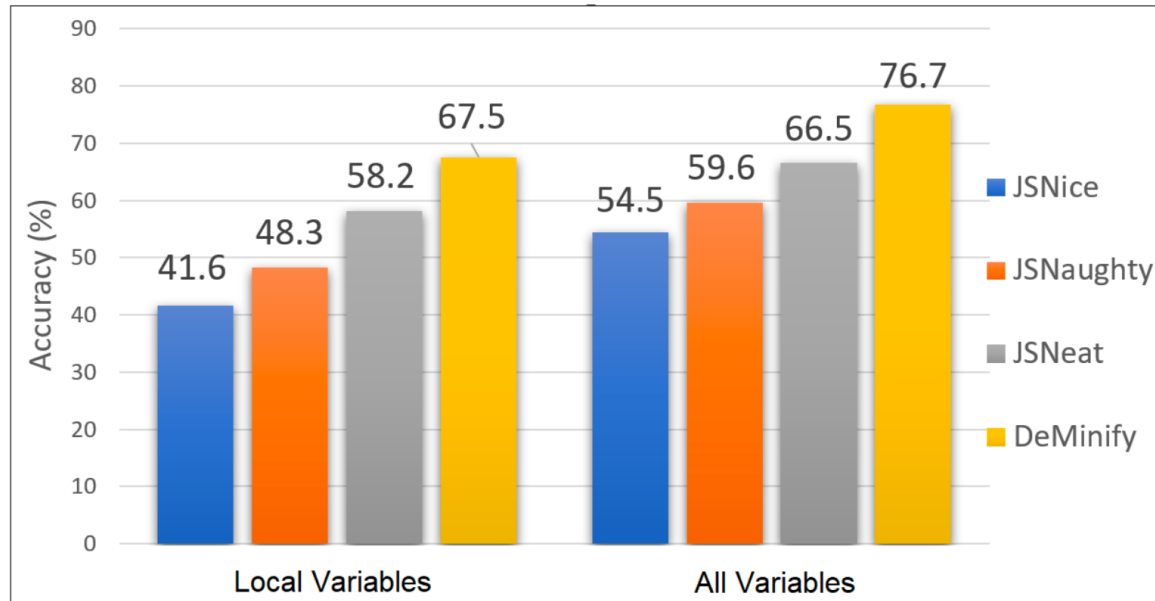


Figure. Top-1 Accuracy on **Variable Name Prediction**

DEMINIFY improves over the state-of-the-art approaches for **predicting variable names** by 10.2% - 22.2%.

Empirical Evaluation (RQ2)

	Top-1		Top-3		Top-5	
	EM	PM	EM	PM	EM	PM
Ivanov <i>et al.</i> [15]	52	58	55	63	60	67
TypeWriter [27]	55	61	59	66	62	70
Typilus [4]	59	66	63	71	64	73
Type4Py [20]	62	66	66	72	67	73
HiTyper [24]	69	77	72	81	72	82
DEMINIFY	79	89	87	90	88	94

Table 2. Comparative Study on **Variable Type Prediction**

Empirical Evaluation (RQ2)

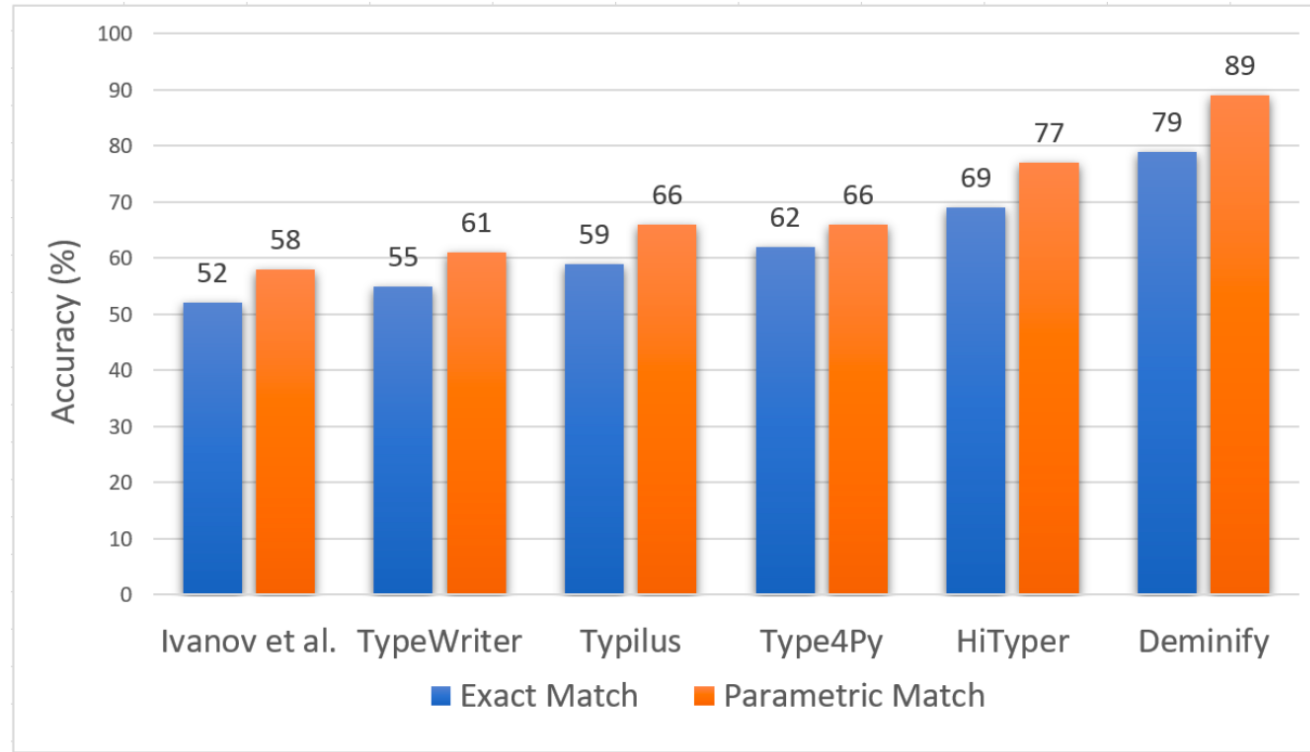


Figure. Top-1 Accuracy on **Variable Type Prediction**

Empirical Evaluation (RQ2)

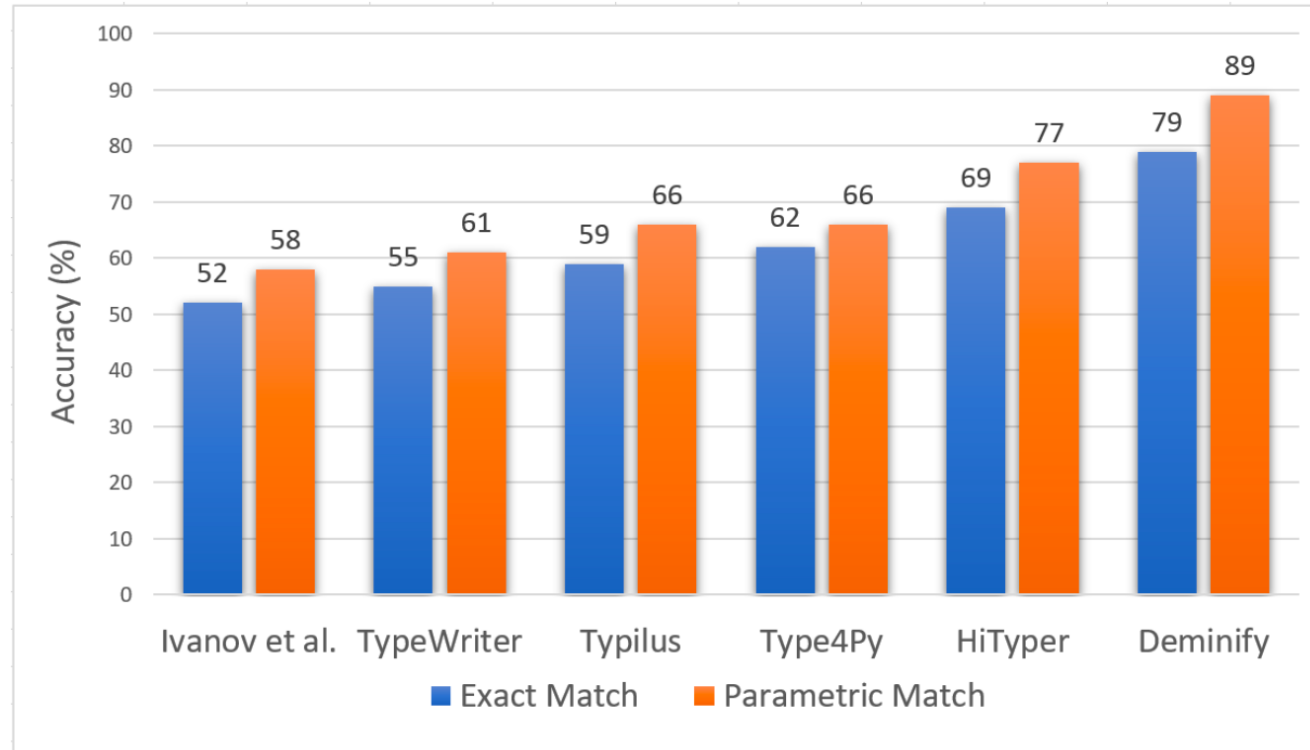


Figure. Top-1 Accuracy on **Variable Type Prediction**

DEMINIFY *improves over the state-of-the-art approaches for **predicting variable types** by 10% - 27%.*

Empirical Evaluation (RQ3)

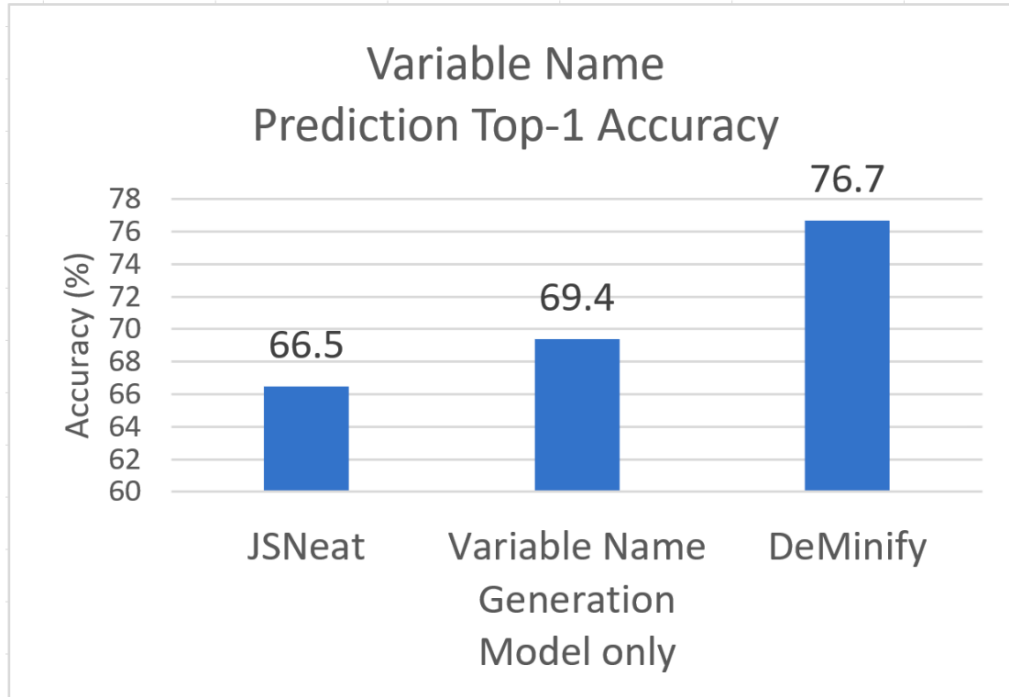


Figure. Impact of Dual-Task Learning on **Variable Name Prediction** (left)

Empirical Evaluation (RQ3)

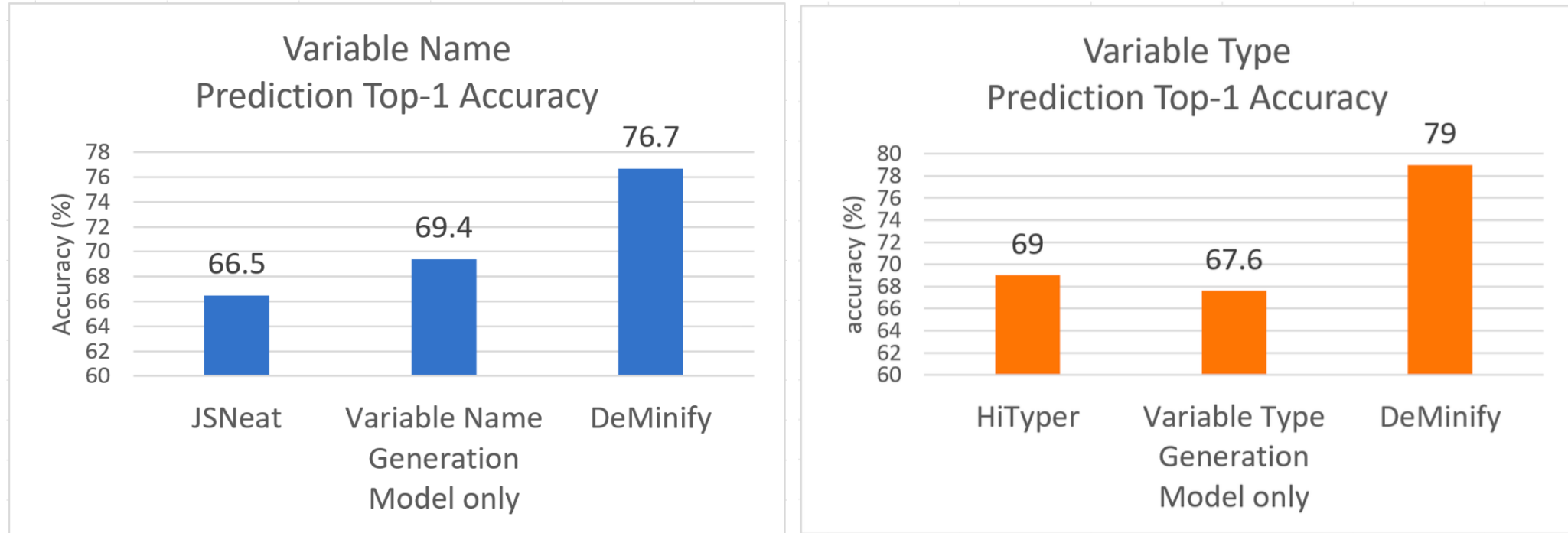


Figure. Impact of Dual-Task Learning on **Variable Name Prediction** (left), and **Variable Type Prediction** (right).

Empirical Evaluation (RQ3)

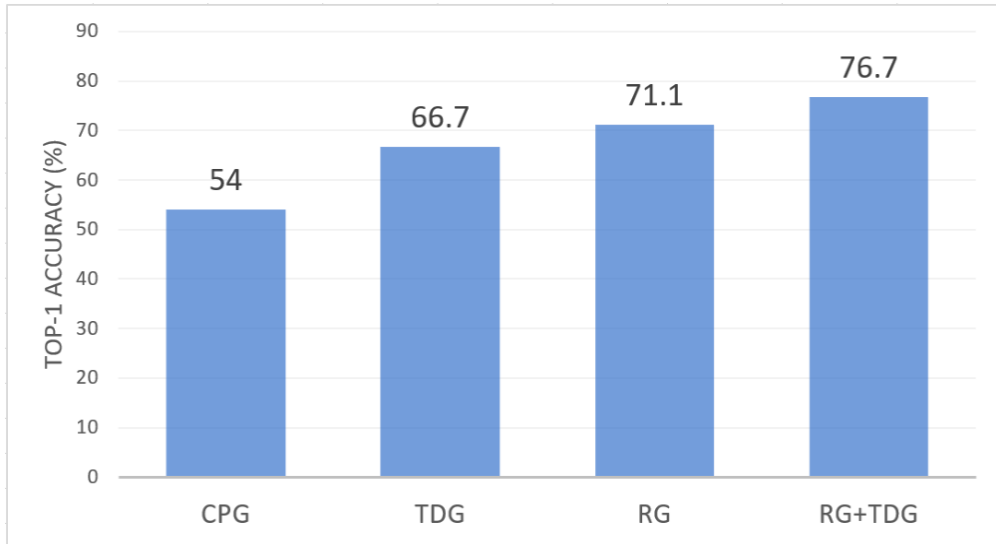


Figure. Impact of input graphs on **Variable Name Prediction** (*left*)

Here, **CPG**: Code Property Graph, **TDG**: Type Dependency Graph, **RG**: Relation Graph

Empirical Evaluation (RQ3)

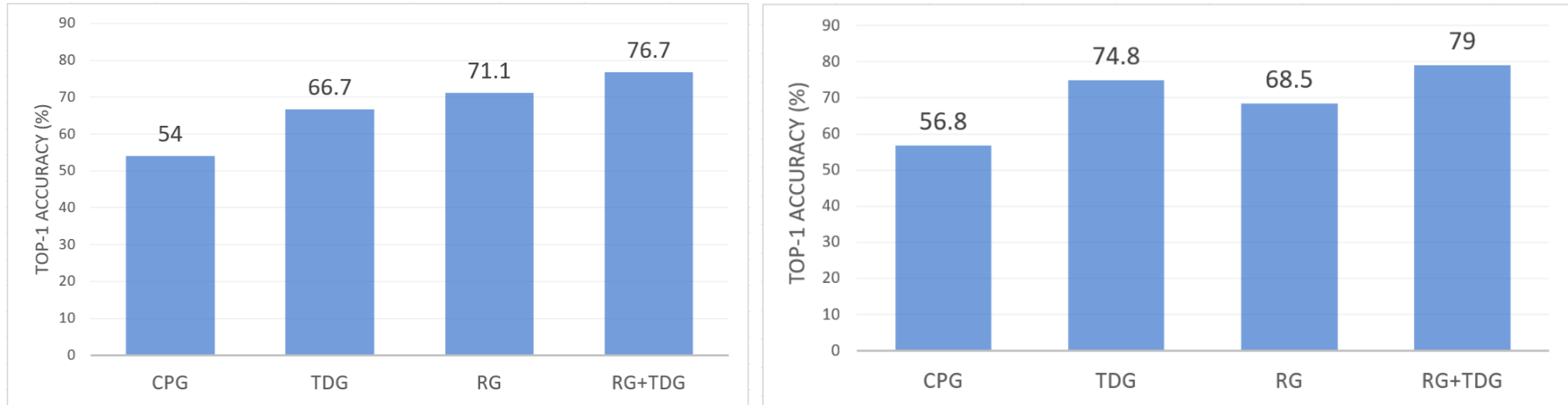


Figure. Impact of input graphs on **Variable Name Prediction** (left), and **Variable Type Prediction** (right). Here, **CPG**: Code Property Graph, **TDG**: Type Dependency Graph, **RG**: Relation Graph

DEMINIFY in Action

```
1 def get(self, request):
2     client_ip = self.extract_ip_from(request)
3     is_limited = self.check_request_limit(client_ip)
4     if is_limited:
5         return Response({}, status=rest_framework.status.HTTP_403_FORBIDDEN)
6     count = BirdNameDatabase.objects.count() - 1
7     index = randint(0, count)
8     bn = BirdNameDatabase.objects.all()[index]
9     serialized = BirdNameSerializer(bn, many=False)
10    self.save_general_statistics(client_ip, bn)
11    return Response(serialized.data)
12
13 def get(self, r):
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18     m = BirdNameDatabase.objects.count() - 1
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23     return Response(s.data)
```

Figure. Python code listing **correctly** deobfuscated by DEMINIFY

Conclusion



Background

- ❖ When the source code needs to be executed on the client side, it is often obfuscated, replacing the variable names with short, opaque, and meaningless names.
- ❖ The minification of variable names in this manner helps hide the business logic from the readers.

```
def exportSelection(self, root, doc):  
    if not root:  
        return null  
    selection = doc.getSelection()  
    if selection.rangeCount > 0:  
        range_ = selection.getRangeAt(0)  
        ...
```

```
def exportSelection(self, w, b):  
    if not w:  
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        ...
```

Figure. An original code snippet from a project in GitHub (left), and its minified version (right).

- ❖ The deminification of the same too, is highly relevant in reverse engineering, helping cybersecurity and software analysts identify potentially malicious code.

usion



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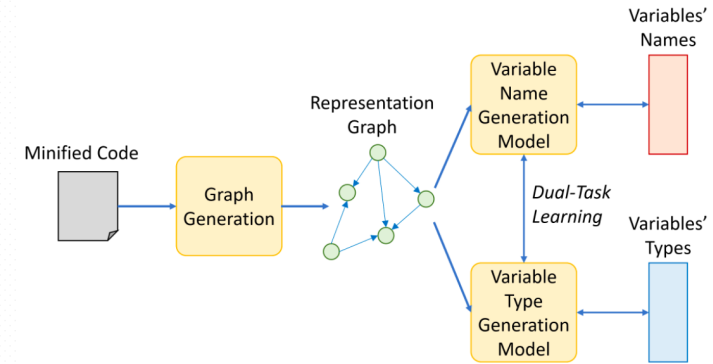
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DEMINIFY: Architecture Overview



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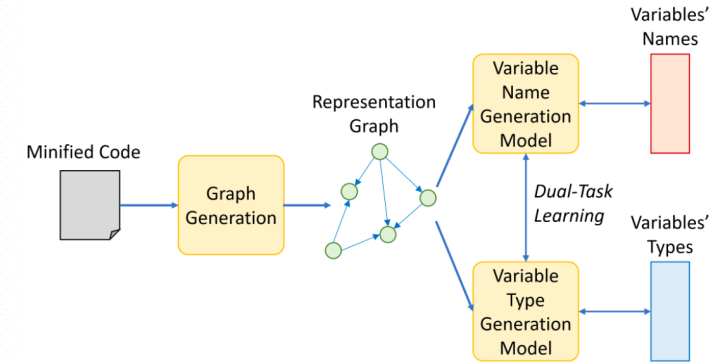
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- ❖ The deminification of the same too, is highly relevant in reverse engineering, helping cybersecurity and software analysts identify potentially malicious code.

DeMINIFY: Architecture Overview



Empirical Evaluation

- DeMINIFY improves over the state-of-the-art approaches for **predicting variable names** by **10.2% - 22.2%**.
- DeMINIFY improves over the state-of-the-art approaches for **predicting variable types** by **10% - 27%**.
- All model components and design choices in DeMINIFY contribute to an improved performance in both variable name and type prediction.



Background

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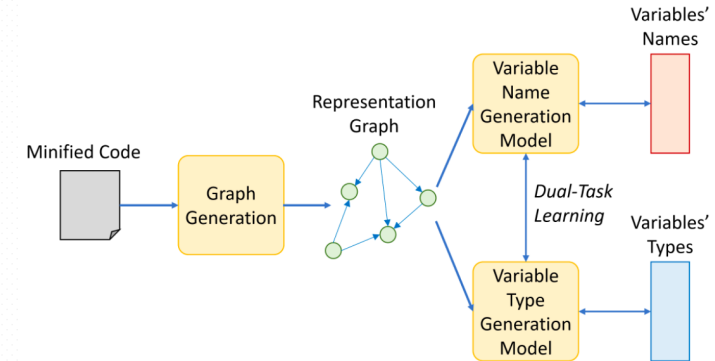
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DEMINIFY: Architecture Overview



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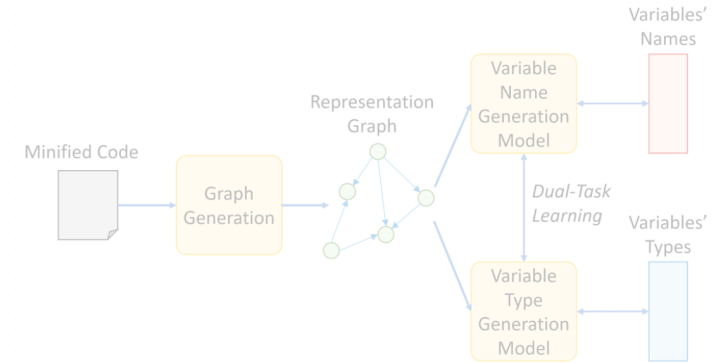
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DEMINIFY: Architecture Overview



Thank you!

Empirical Evaluation

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EXTRA SLIDES

Empirical Evaluation

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- *All model components and design choices in DEMINIFY contribute to an improved performance in both variable name and type prediction.*