Improving Mobile Security

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Outline

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Cryptography

Cryptography or 'secret writing' is the study and practice of techniques for securing communications between two parties.

- **plain-text** Readable message to be sent during communications.
- **cipher-text** Unreadable form of the message
- **key** parameter for cryptographic algorithm or cipher
- **cipher** method for transforming plain-text
  - **Encrypt** transform plain-text to cipher-text
  - **Decrypt** transform cipher-text back into plain-text

Cryptography

- **Symmetric cryptography** Both parties share a secret key for encryption and decryption
- **Asymmetric cryptography** Each individual has a public and a private key. Parties use the public keys for encryption and the private keys for decryption

GSM and UMTS

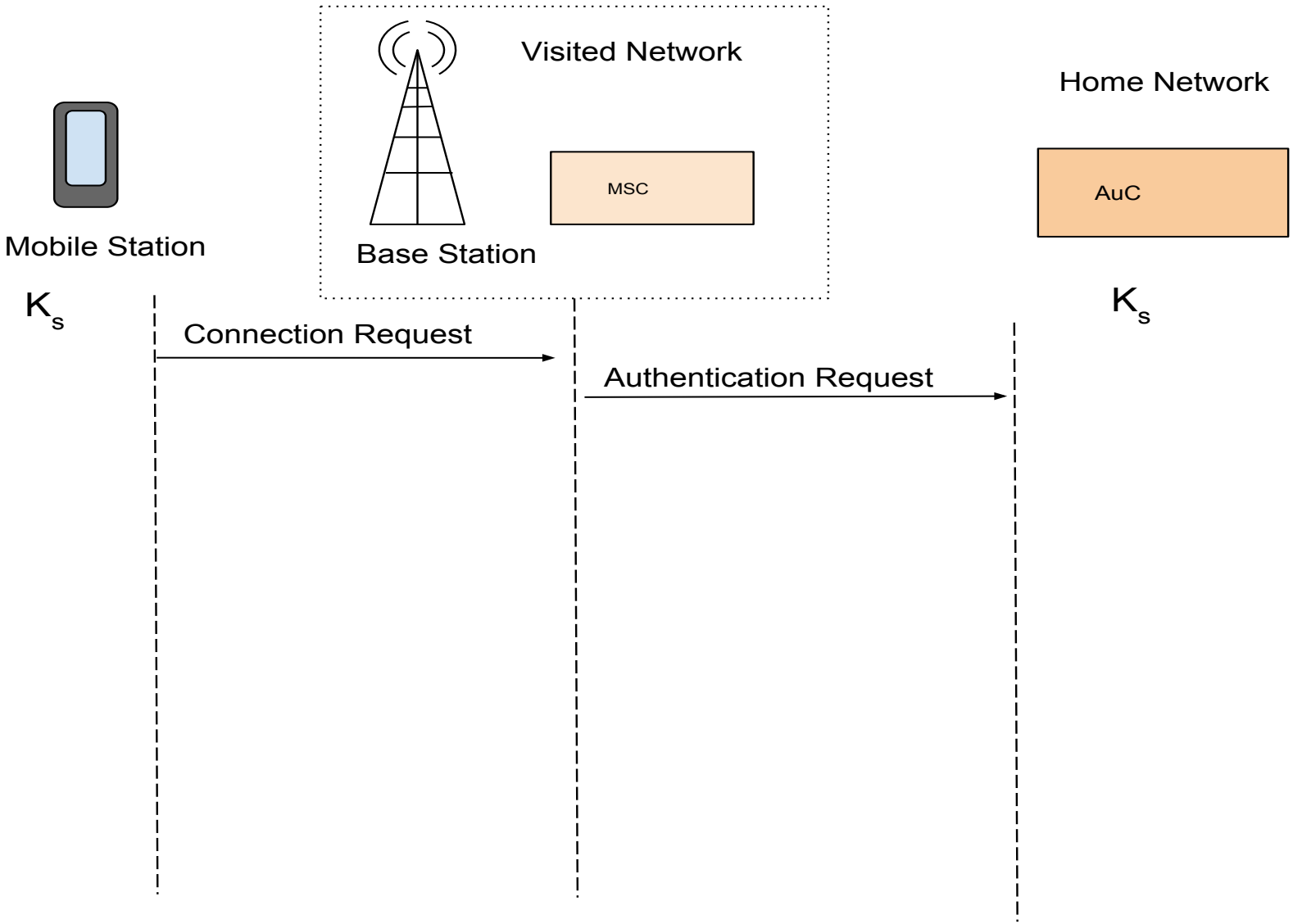
- Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) is a 2G telecommunication standard developed in the early 90s by the European Telecommunications Institute. Has become one of the most widely used standards, reaching an 80% market share at its height.
- Universal Telecommunications Standard (UMTS) is 3G telecommunication standard based on GSM by the Third Generation Partnership Project in the early 2000s.

Outline

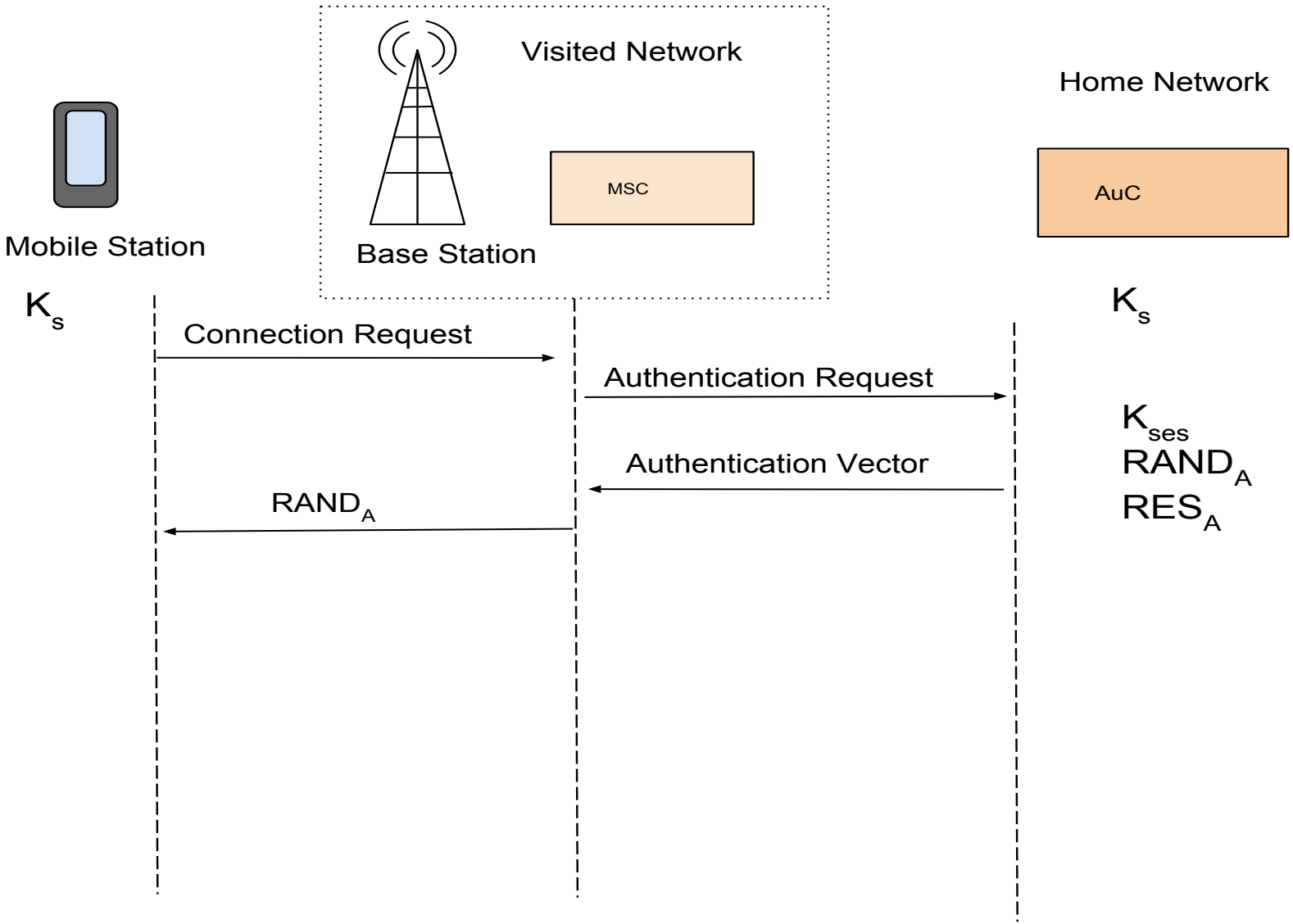
Encryption in GSM and UTMS

- GSM and UMTS both have secret keys that are shared between the mobile and the mobile's home network authentication center.
- GSM and UMTS both utilize the A5 family of encryption algorithms.
  - A5/0
  - A5/1
  - A5/2
  - A5/3

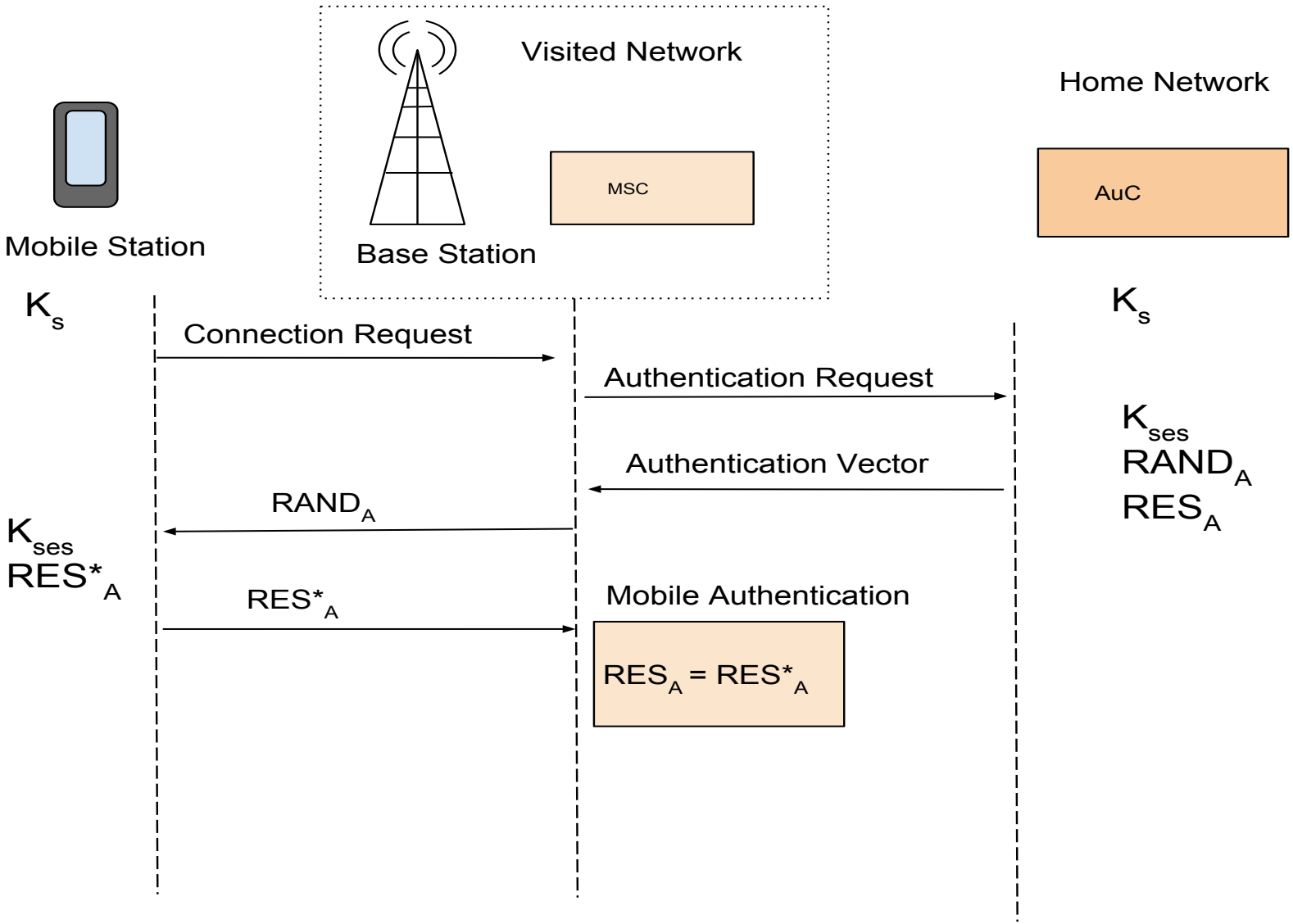
GSM Authentication



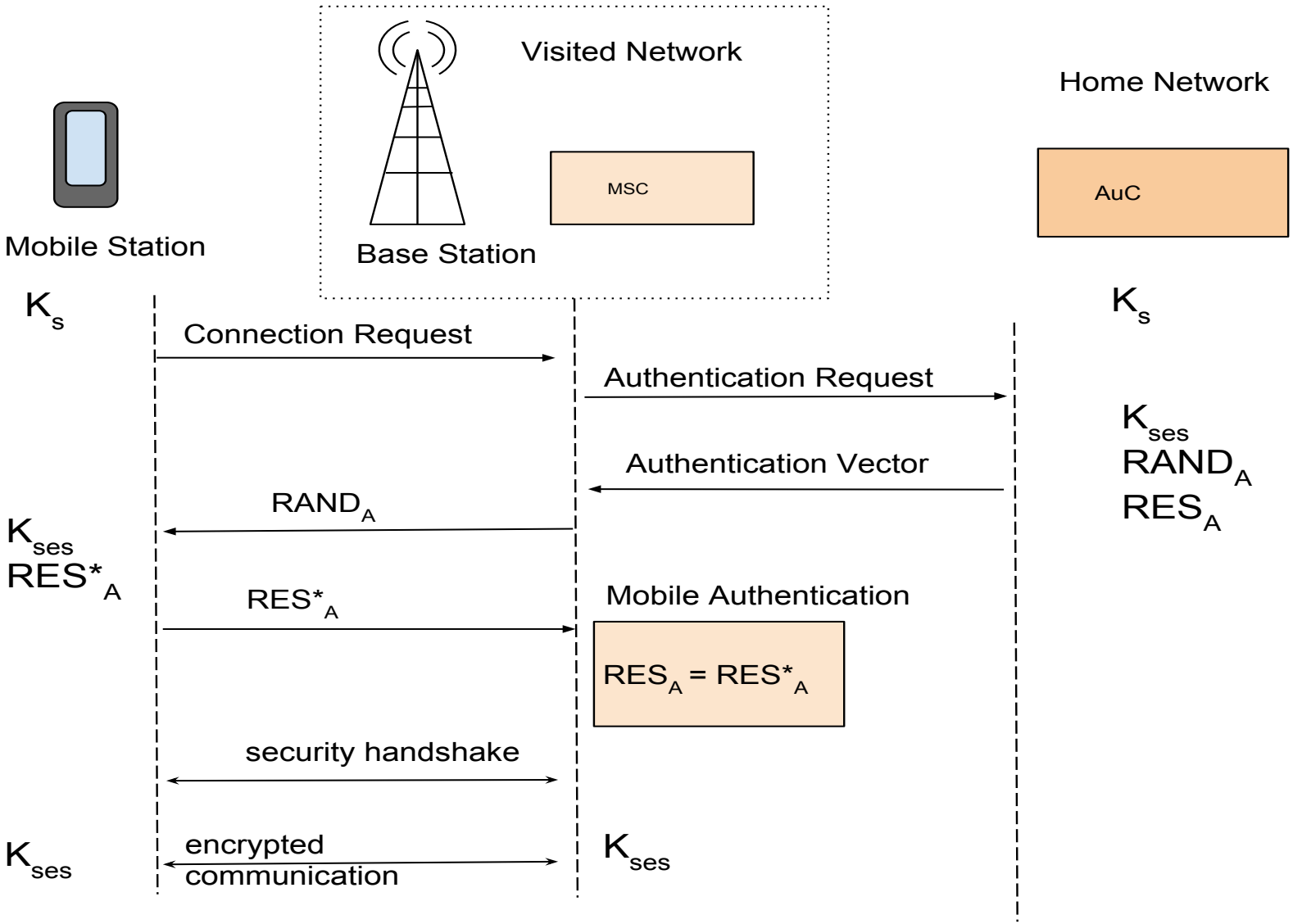
GSM Authentication



GSM Authentication

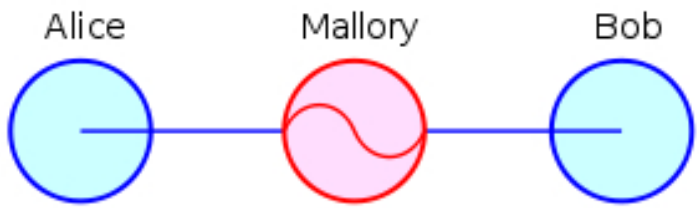


GSM Authentication



Man-in-the-middle Attack

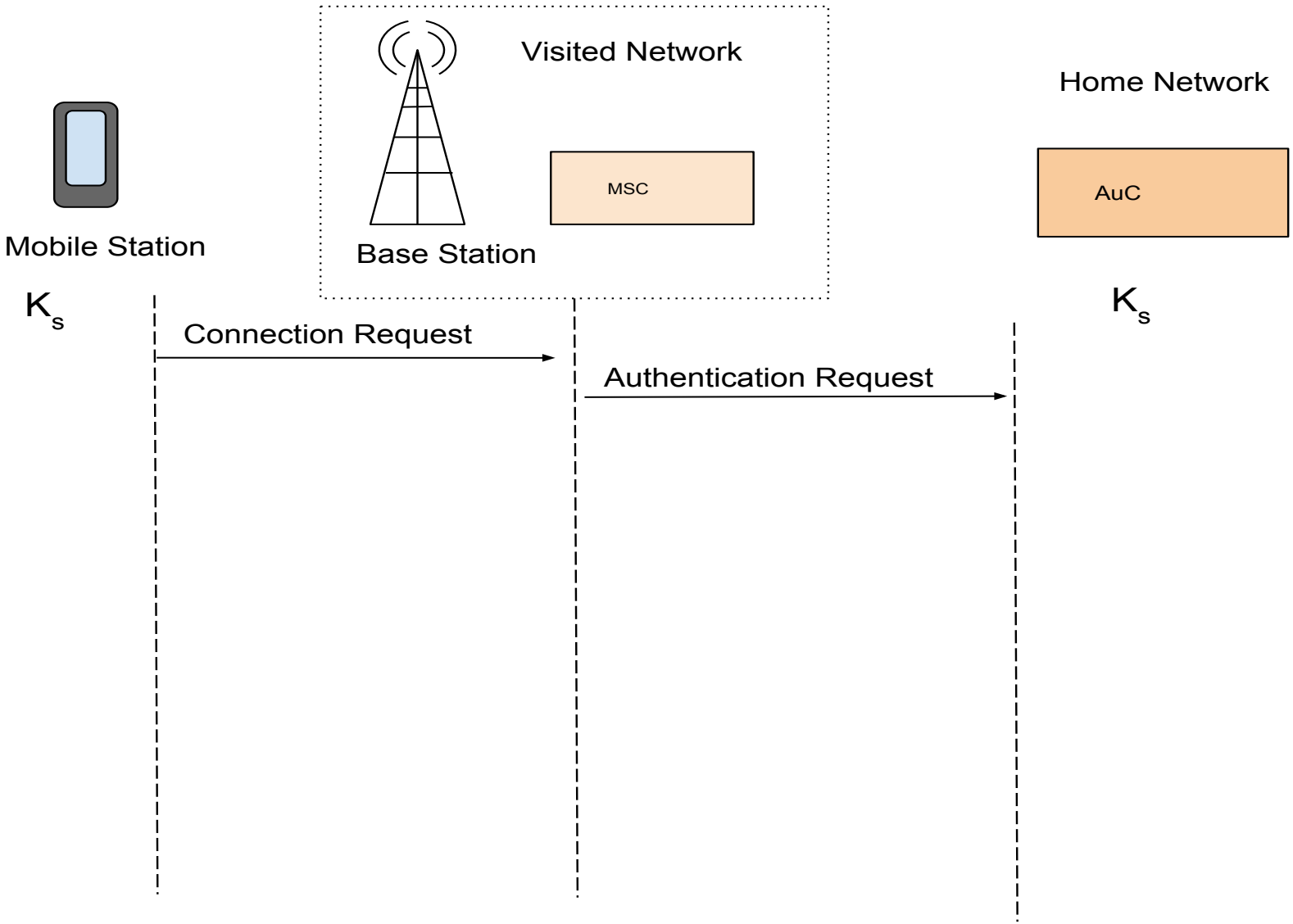
Man-in-the-middle attack is a type of attack in Cryptography where an attacker tricks participants into sending their communications through the attacker.



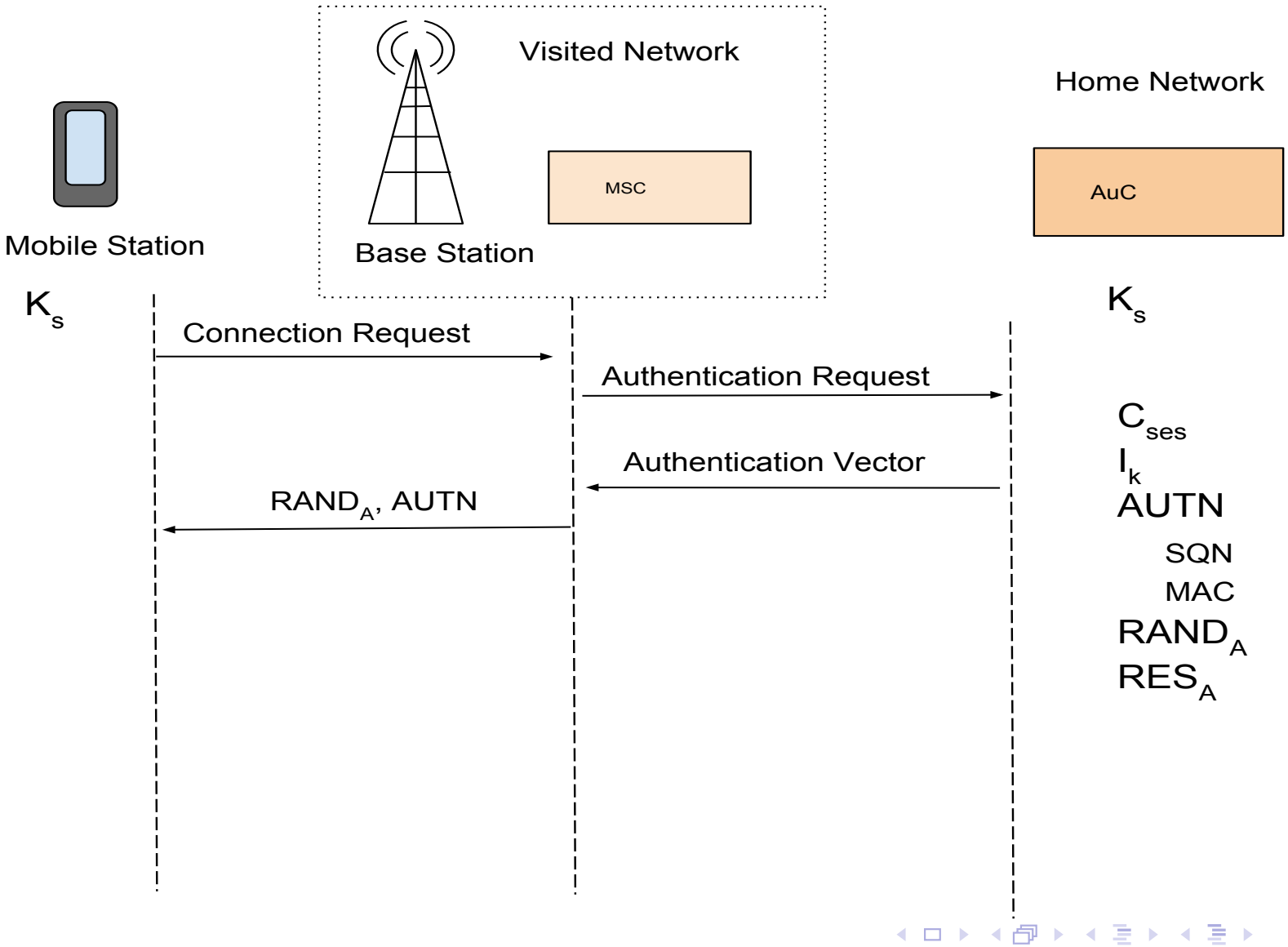
Man-in-the-middle Attack

TODO: add Example Diagram of Man-in-the-middle attack modeled after example in paper? maybe just explain it using GSM weakness.

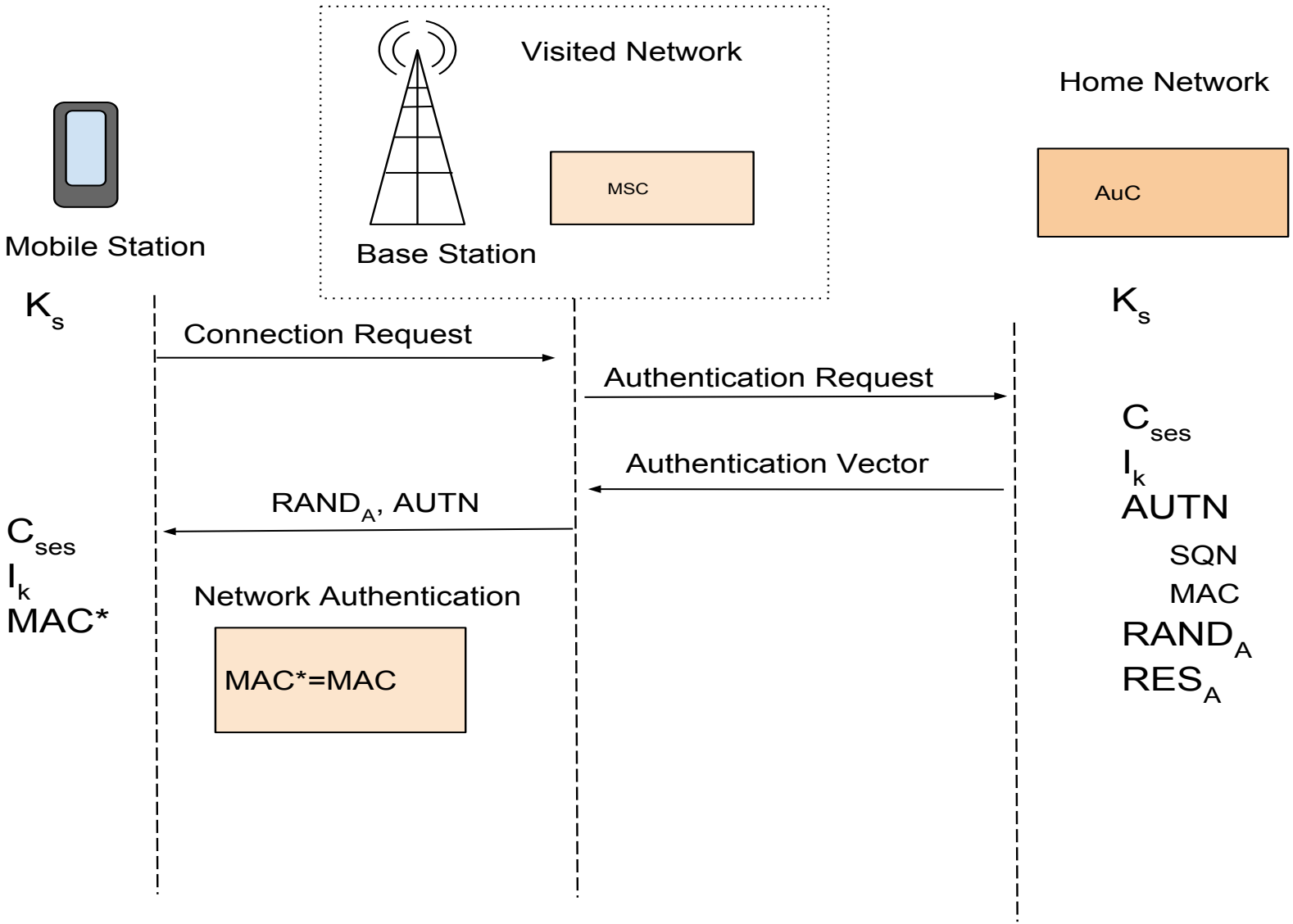
UMTS Authentication



UMTS Authentication



UMTS Authentication



Transitional Networks

bullet points?
There are transitional periods between old and new technologies such as GSM and UMTS are required as old infrastructure and devices are replaced with the new. During these periods both old and new technologies will need to be able to successfully interact with one another.
2011 survey where 2G devices had around 90% population coverage where as 3G only had 45%

Inter-working networks GSM and UMTS Hand Over

In order for GSM and UMTS systems to work all UMTS systems must be capable of performing GSM communication. For encryption this means there needs to be ways of transforming 128 bit UMTS keys into the 64 bit GSM keys
– describe Hand over–

$$K_{ses} = c_3(I_K, C_{ses}) = C_{ses1} \oplus C_{ses2} \oplus I_{K1} \oplus I_{K2} \quad (1)$$

$$C_{ses} = c_4(K_{ses}) = K_{ses} \| K_{ses} \quad (2)$$

$$I_K = c_5(K_{ses}) = K_{ses1} \oplus K_{ses2} \| K_{ses} \| K_{ses1} \oplus K_{ses2} \quad (3)$$

GSM Man-in-the-middle weakness in UMTS

Meyer et al describe a Man-in-the-middle attack against UMTS using GSM's weakness.

Protecting UMTS from GSM Man-in-the-middle attack

Outline

Applications (Apps)

- Applications or Apps are software designed to run on mobile devices
- Apple reported 40 billion app downloads in first quarter of 2013
- Apps pose a security threat as they can have access to both user and the system such as contacts and camera.

Application Threat keyboard Key-logger

- Mohsen et al. describes the possibility of an Android keyboard application that acts as a key-logger
- A key-logger is a device or piece of software that records key strokes
- usernames, passwords and credit card numbers

Application Permissions in Android

KBS Checker

Outline

What is a Side channel attack?

RSA Example

Ranged Side channel

Findings

Solution

Outline

Conclusion

Questions

Questions?