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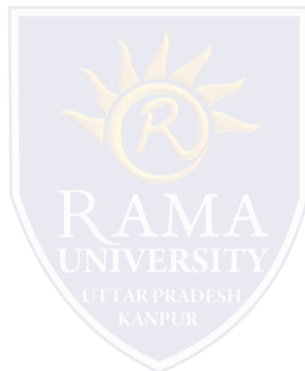
## FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY MOBILE SECURITY

### LECTURE -2

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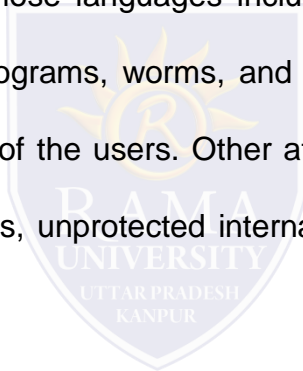
# OUTLINE

- **Mobile Risks and Attacks**
- **Attack Surfaces**
- **Security in Development Lifecycle**
- **Special Risks**
- **MCQ**
- **References**



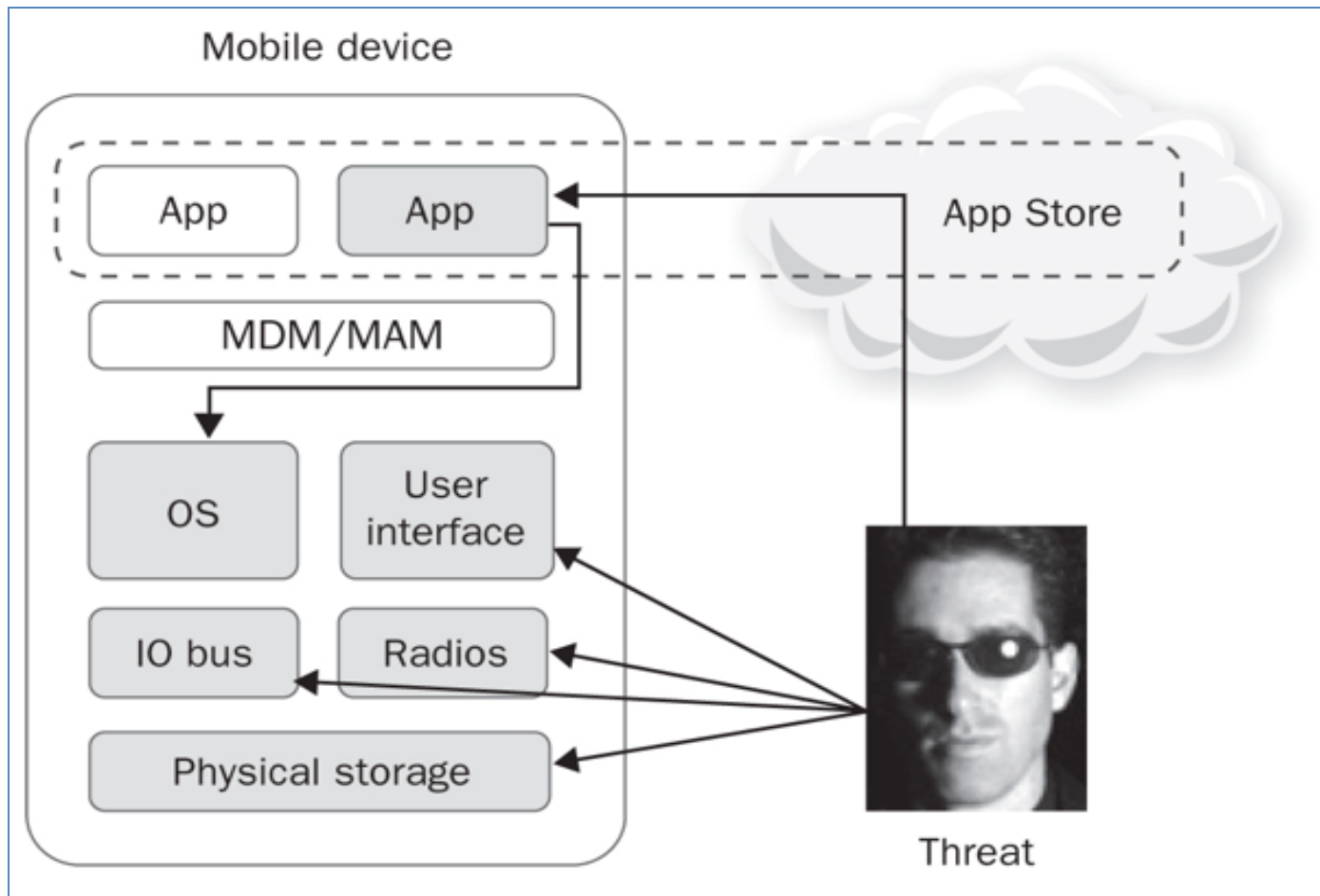
## Mobile Risks and Attacks

Mobile applications are implemented in many of the same languages as their desktop and Web counterparts (e.g., Objective-C and Swift for iOS, Java for Android), and therefore are susceptible to many of the same vulnerabilities and attacks associated with those languages including infection and compromise by malicious software including spyware, Trojan horse programs, worms, and computer viruses. Phishing and other social engineering tactics prey on the weaknesses of the users. Other attacks target the mobile application itself, the server to which the mobile application speaks, unprotected internal APIs, alternate routes through and around security checks, and open server ports



# ATTACKS POSSIBILITY

## Attack Surfaces



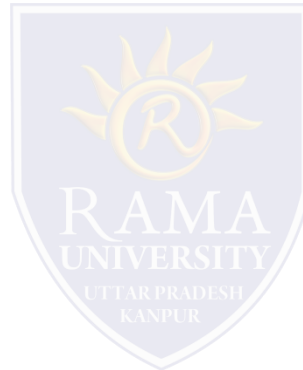
## Attack Surface

### Physical theft

- Access to the user interface, physical storage, IO Bus, and radios

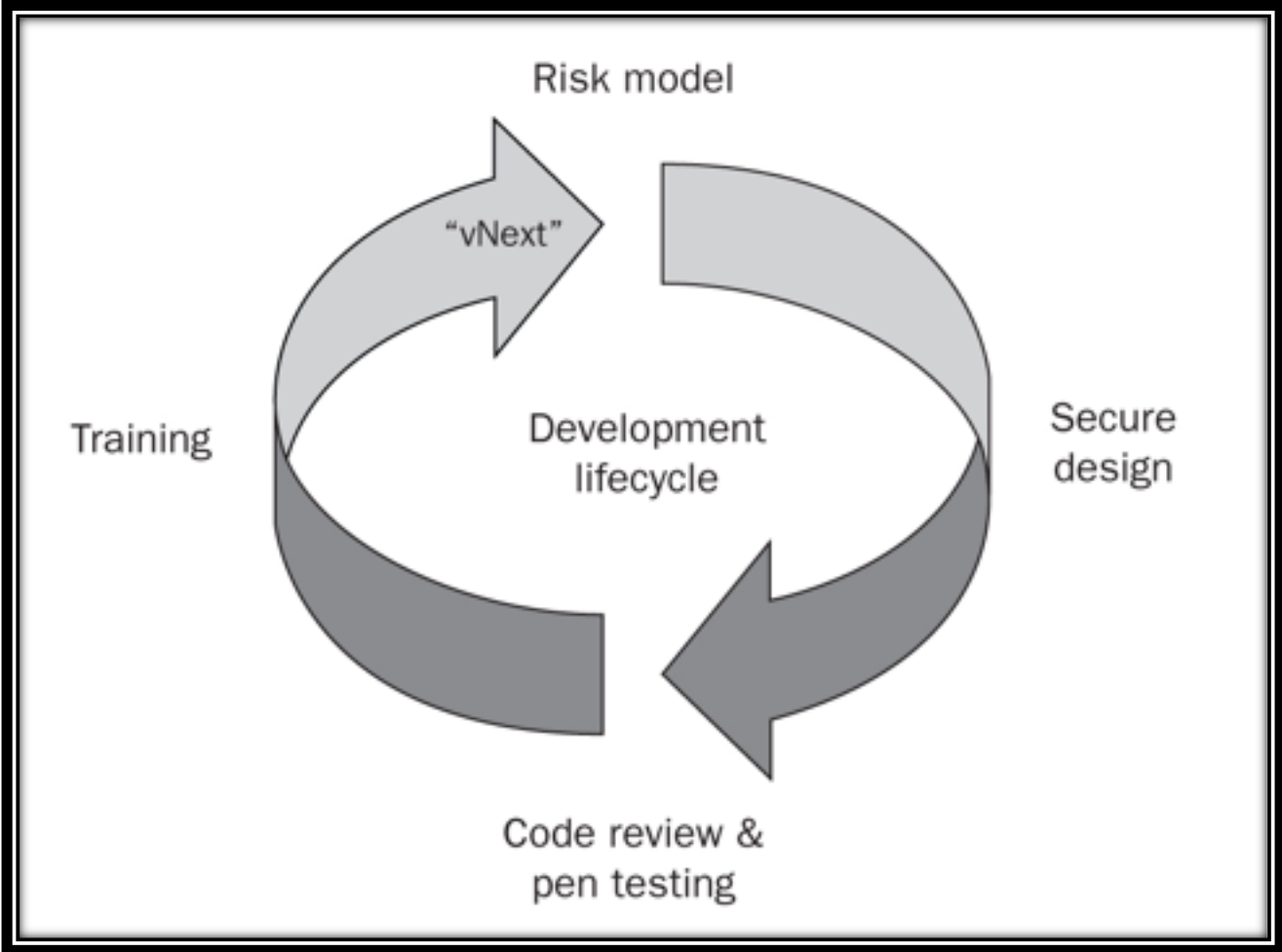
### App publication

- Trojan horse or other malware
- Access to OS resources
- Interposes communication
- Phone may be jail broken/rooted
- App permissions may be weak
- User may allow excessive permissions



# SECURITY DEVELOPMENT CYCLE

## Security in Development Lifecycle



## Special Risks

- Mobile devices are connected to many networks
  - Often insecure or unknown ones
- Mobile devices are used for personal, private purposes
  - Banking, selfies, SMS messages, phone calls



6. Mobile security is also known as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) OS Security
- b) Wireless security
- c) Cloud security
- d) Database security

7. DDoS in mobile systems wait for the owner of the \_\_\_\_\_ to trigger the attack.

- a) worms
- b) virus
- c) botnets
- d) programs

8. Hackers cannot do which of the following after compromising your phone?

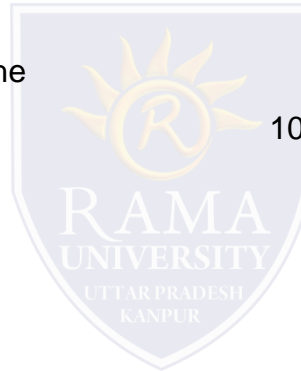
- a) Steal your information
- b) Rob your e-money
- c) Shoulder surfing
- d) Spying

9. Hackers cannot do which of the following after compromising your phone?

- a) Shoulder surfing
- b) Accessing your voice mail
- c) Steal your information
- d) Use your app credentials

10. App permissions can cause trouble as some apps may secretly access your memory card or contact data.

- a) True
- b) False





# REFERENCES

- ❑ [https://www.slideshare.net/SamBowne/cnit-128-ch-1-the-mobile-risk-ecosystem?from\\_action=save](https://www.slideshare.net/SamBowne/cnit-128-ch-1-the-mobile-risk-ecosystem?from_action=save)
- ❑ <https://www.sanfoundry.com/cyber-security-questions-answers-mobile-phone-security/>

