

Motivation

Mobile Security 2026

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Some slides based on material by **Johannes Feichtner**

Smartphones – History

Once upon a time...

- PDA combined with a phone (starting in the late 90ies)
- IBM Simon (1994)
 - Touch Screen, Phone, Fax, E-Mail
- Nokia Communicator (1996)
 - Internet, Calendar, E-Mail, Business Apps
- Windows Mobile (2000)



Image: GR8Auser / CC-BY-SA

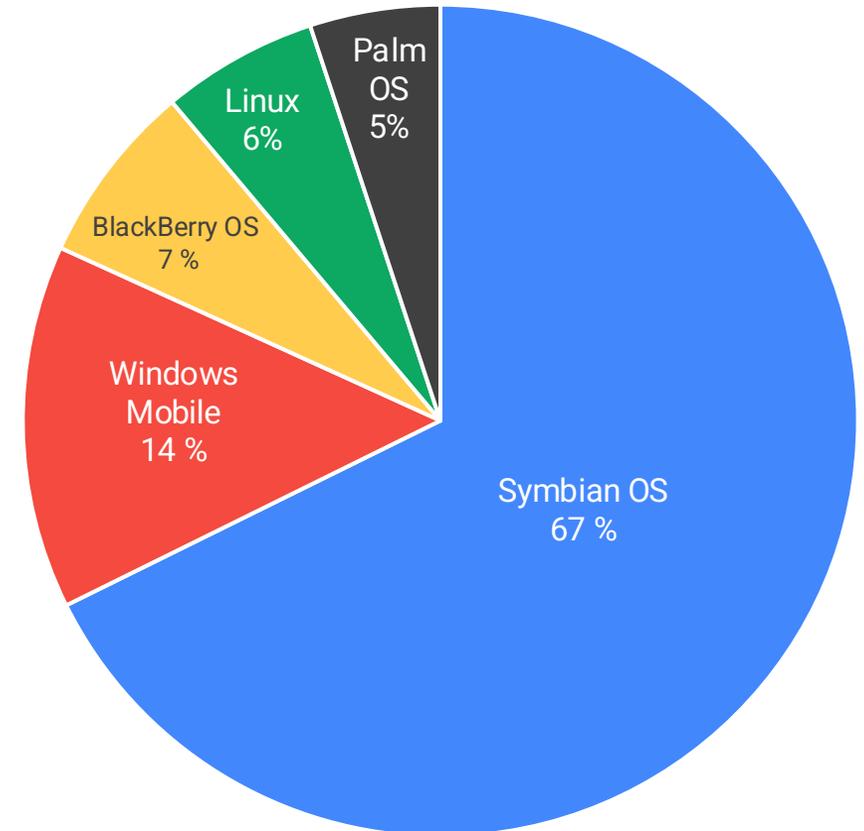
Early Smartphones

- Niche products for business use
 - Expensive
 - Impractical
 - Limited set of 3rd-party applications
- Very limited security
 - Hardware and OS often lacked basic security functionality
 - IBM Simon: No virtual memory
 - Windows Mobile: No file permissions, no real process isolation

Smartphone Trends By 2006

- Code Signing and User-grantable Permissions
 - Symbian OS, BlackBerry OS
- Linux kernel and custom Java VM
 - Nokia Maemo platform
 - Motorola EZX platform
- Smartphones try to enter consumer market

Market Share by OS



2007: The iPhone

- First smartphone fully targeted at consumer market
- Novel capacitive touchscreen UI
 - Pencil-free on-screen keyboard
- "Full-featured" web browser
- Key to emergence of app industry
 - Only web apps in iPhone 1.0
 - Only code-signed native apps later



2008: First Android-based smartphone

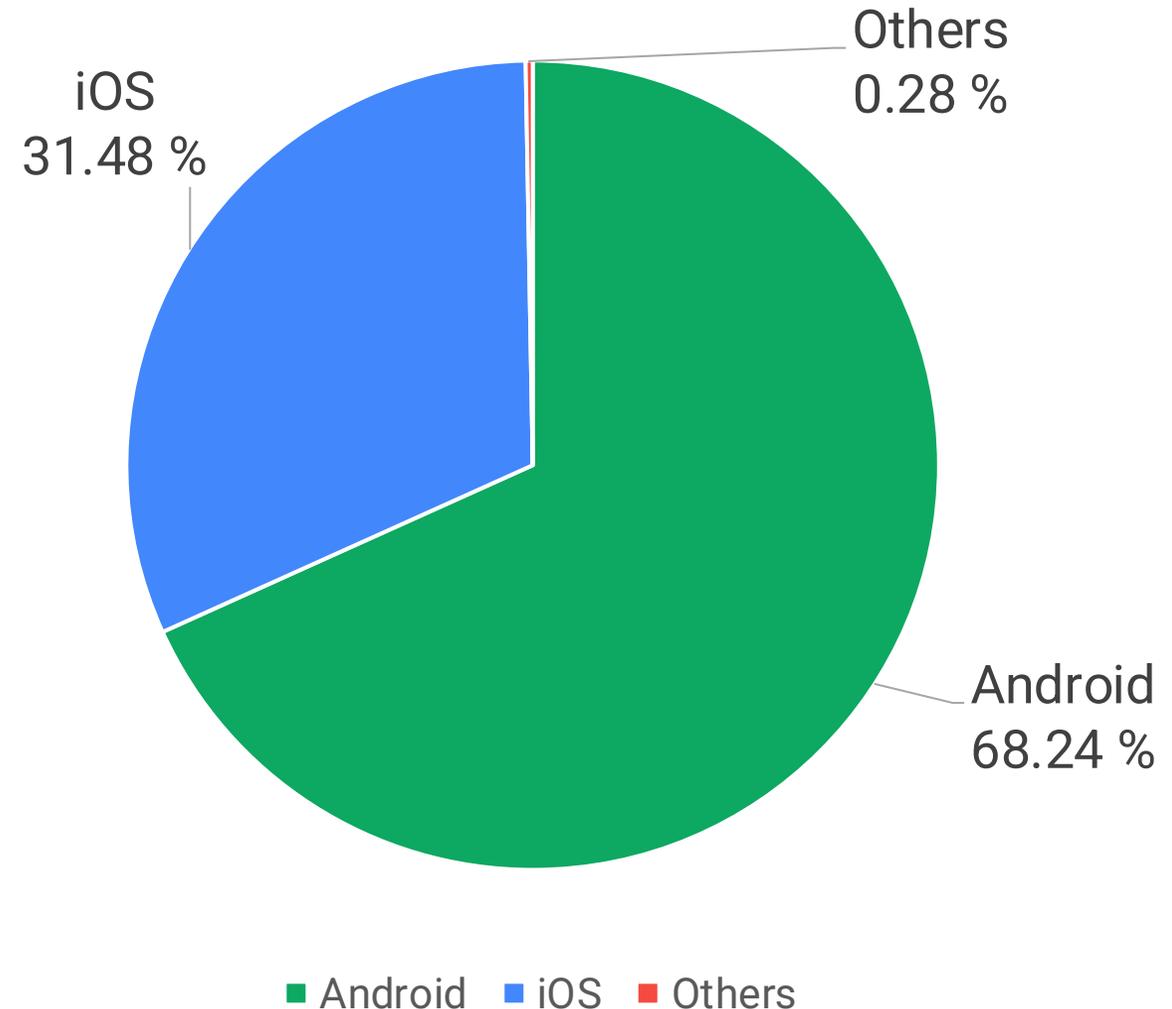
- Startup founded in 2003
 - Goal: Develop OS for smarter mobile devices
 - Competitor to Symbian and Windows Mobile
- 2005: Sold to Google
 - Shipped on devices of Open Handset Alliance
- 2007: Radical shift after introduction of iPhone
 - Focus on touchscreen devices



ANDROID

Today

- Android most popular OS
 - Even when compared to desktops
- 7.3B smartphone subscriptions
 - Close to 90% of world's population!
- Account for ~62% of Internet traffic
- Millions of apps for iOS & Android
 - Industry of hundreds of billions of \$



Sources: [statcounter.com](https://www.statcounter.com); [statista.com](https://www.statista.com); Data from late 2025 / early 2026,

Applications

- **Social networks:** X (Twitter), Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, ...
 - Contact data, Internet, Camera, Location (Network + GPS)
- **Games:** Online, multi-player, huge market
 - Internet, advertisements (Internet, Location, IDs), accelerometers, gyroscope
- **Navigation:** Hiking, biking, cities, maritime, aviation
 - Your location, „where are my friends?“

Applications

- **Business:** e-mail, calendar, container apps
 - Access to critical data, e-mails (!), company infrastructure
- **Augmented reality:** Navigation, games, peaks, ...
 - Camera, Compass, Orientation, Internet
- **Banking:** Online Banking, Mobile Payment
 - PIN / TAN entry, access to Secure Elements
 - Two-factor authentication tends to happen on one device...

Applications

- **Security software:** Virus scanners, remote wipe / access
 - Access everything, sometimes rooted (Android) or with jail-break (iOS)
- **Shopping:** Amazon, Willhaben, AliExpress
 - Account information, credit card data, purchase history
- **Personal data manager:** Google Keep, Photos → Cloud, Password Managers
 - Handling sensitive data
 - User does not know / understand what happens behind the scenes

Everything turns smart

- iOS was the first in a family of related mobile OSs
 - watchOS, tvOS, audioOS
- Android is everywhere
 - Android TV, Wear OS, Home appliances, ...
- Emerging market of embedded, connected, smart devices
 - Similarities to smartphones
 - Internet of Things

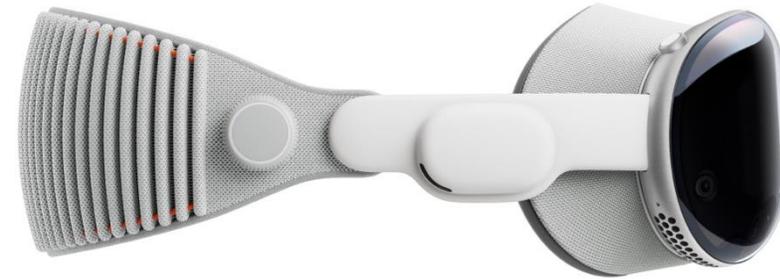


Entirely new smart device categories

- Voice Assistants



- Smart Watches



- Spatial Computers



- Smart Mirrors

Threats

Mobile Devices Attract Attackers

- There is an industry and market for zero-day exploits
- Zerodium (defunct now):
 - Up to \$2,500,000 for mobile exploit

- Apple:

- Up to \$2,000,000 Source: apple.com

- Google:

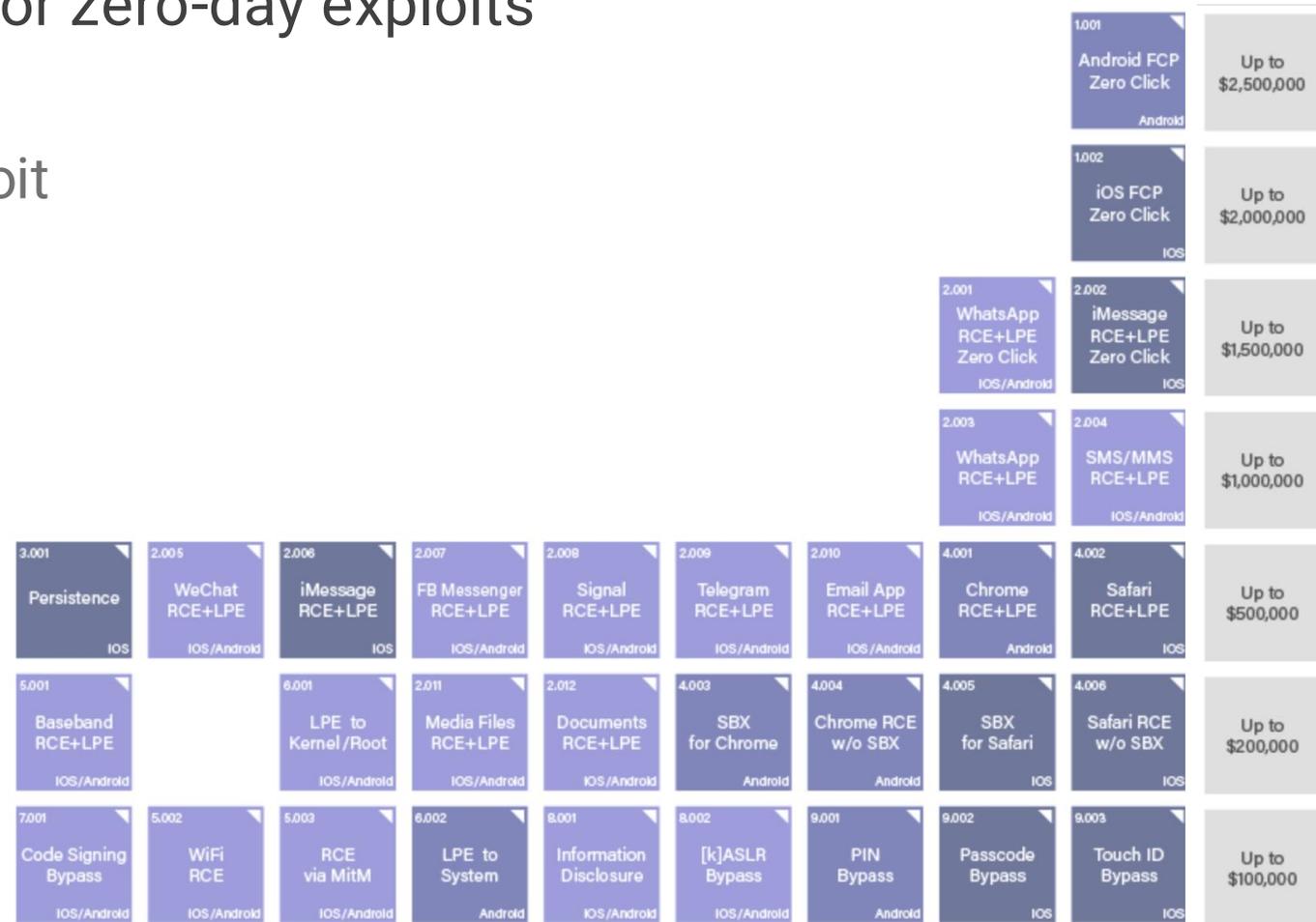
- Up to \$1,000,000 Source: google.com

- Samsung:

- Up to \$1,000,000 Source: samsungmobile.com

- Microsoft:

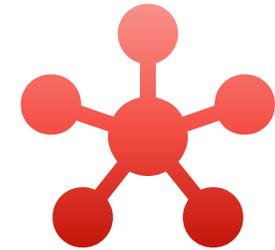
- Up to \$250,000 Source: microsoft.com



Source: zerodium.com

Why Are Mobile Devices Interesting to Attackers?

- High density of sensitive data
 - “Many valuable assets”
- High degree of connectedness
 - “Large attack surface”
- Unique challenges
 - Security vs. Usability
 - Security vs. Innovation
 - Security vs. Customization
 - Security vs. Extensibility



Assets on Mobile Devices

Attackers are aiming at...



- Data (Confidentiality)
 - Personal Data: Pictures, Messages, Files, Browsing History, ...
 - Sensor Data: GPS, Microphone, Camera, Accelerometer, ...
 - Authentication Data: Passwords, Credentials, Bank Accounts, Car Keys, ...
- Availability
 - What if you cannot call emergency when you need it?
 - What if you can no longer access your data?
- Device Resources
 - CPU power, Display space, Network access, ...

Attack Surface: Cellular

- Many standards: GPRS/GSM has many security problems
 - A5/0: broken (and partly banned)
 - A5/1: broken using rainbow tables in 2009
 - A5/2: export version, broken in 1999
 - A5/3: Backport of Kasumi UMTS cipher
- Security is deployed on higher levels (VPNs, HTTPS, etc)
- However:
 - 2G still widely available, particularly in Europe
 - Telephone, SMS, MMS services integrated as apps into phone
 - MMS with Malware, e.g. „Stagefright“ on Android

<https://gsmmap.org>

Cellular Attack: Stagefright Vulnerabilities

- A very dangerous vulnerability haunted Android in 2015
- Media files from many sources were parsed in *libStagefright*
- The code ran as very powerful user `media_server`
- There was an integer overflow in the library
 - Could be exploited to gain code execution
- Attack: Send MMS with maliciously crafted image attachment
 - Get remote code execution just by knowing victim's phone number

Cellular Attack: Stagefright Exploit



Attack Surface: WiFi

- Huge problems:
 - Open WiFi access points
 - WPA2 for public access points
- Old problems re-emerge:
 - ARP Poisoning
 - DHCP Poisoning
 - Sniffing unencrypted traffic
 - Phishing
 - Faking DNS entries
 - Faking TLS certificates (MITM → HTTPS)

Tools:

- Interceptor-NG
- Aircrack-ng
- ...



Attack Surface: WiFi

- Problems also in the protocol itself
 - Design and Implementation
- 2017: KRACK
 - Key Reinstallation Attack effectively allowed bypassing WPA2 encryption
- 2019: KR00K
 - Newer variation of KRACK
- 2021: FragAttacks
 - Inject WiFi frames into WPA3 protected network
 - Allows e.g. to enforce malicious DNS server



Attack Surface: WiFi

- Interesting demo by Ian Beer of Google's Project Zero
 - AWDL Proximity exploit
- AWDL: Apple Wireless Direct Link
 - Ad-hoc WiFi protocol underlying AirDrop, AirPlay, CarPlay, Handoff, Quickstart, ...
- iOS kernel driver contained double-free in frame parsing
 - Can be exploited over the air!
- Enables kernel read and write, which allows infiltrating any app process

Attack Surface: WiFi



AWDL Proximity exploit



Source:

<https://googleprojectzero.blogspot.com/2020/12/an-ios-zero-click-radio-proximity.html>

Attack Surface: Bluetooth

Problems by design

- Visibility
- Pairing

Problems by implementation

- BrakTooth (2021): DoS or code execution on 1400 chipsets Source: asset-group.github.io
 - Family of vulnerabilities in Bluetooth Classic Controllers
 - All running the same vulnerable firmware
- SweynTooth (2020): DoS, code execution or security bypass Source: asset-group.github.io
 - Family of vulnerabilities in Bluetooth LE SDKs of multiple SoC vendors
- Attackers just need to be in radio range
- Highlight flaws in the Bluetooth Stack Certification Process

Attack Surface: Bluetooth

- Both iOS and Android added device finding capabilities
 - Based on Bluetooth technology, even if Bluetooth is seemingly disabled
- Devices constantly scan for tags in surrounding: Report lost tags to server
- Attack allows exploiting this network
 - Track any device's location
 - Just using its Bluetooth address

Source: [macworld.com](https://www.macworld.com)



The screenshot shows a mobile web browser interface for Macworld. At the top is a blue header with a hamburger menu icon on the left, the word "Macworld" in white, and a search icon on the right. Below the header, the breadcrumb "Home / Software / News" is visible. A "NEWS" section is followed by a large, bold headline: "Researchers hack Bluetooth devices so they can be trackable in Apple's Find My". Below the headline is a sub-headline: "The nRootTag hack can be performed remotely and doesn't require administrator privilege, which is a little scary." At the bottom left of the article preview is a circular profile picture of Roman Loyola. To its right, the text reads "By Roman Loyola" and "Senior Editor, Macworld | MAR 1, 2025 2:46 PM PST".

Attack Surface: NFC

- Near Field Communication (NFC)
 - Short range (freq. 13.56 MHz) → some kind of security
 - Payments, Social Networking, Access tokens, ...
- Devices can act as both reader and tag
- 2022: MitM attack against Apple Pay Source: practical.emv.gitlab.io
 - Payments without user authorization
- 2019: Flaw in Android Beam Source: [trendmicro.com](https://www.trendmicro.com)
 - Allows installing apps through NFC (install dialog has to be confirmed though)



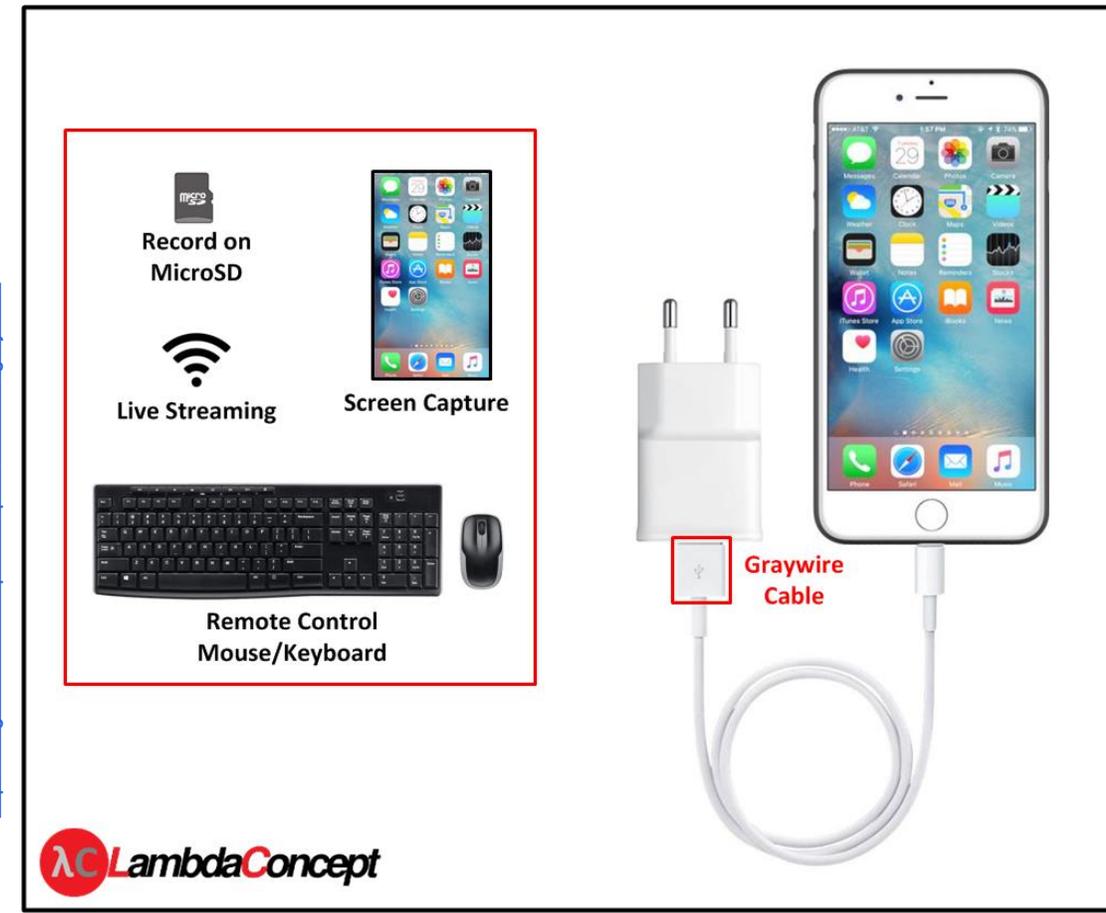
Picture: [mirrorsnake](#) / [CC BY-SA](#)

Attack Surface: USB

- Most modern smartphones can act as USB host and client / accessory
- iOS
 - Proprietary protocols for Network, Audio, Screen Sharing via USB (Largely undocumented)
 - iOS Accessory Protocol (Licensable)
 - Debugging and management via *usbmuxd* and *lockdownd* (Reverse-Engineered by [libimobiledevice](#))
- Android
 - Class-compliant Network, Audio implementations
 - Open Accessory Protocols for Audio and custom functionality
 - Debugging and socket muxing via *Android Debug Bridge (ADB)*

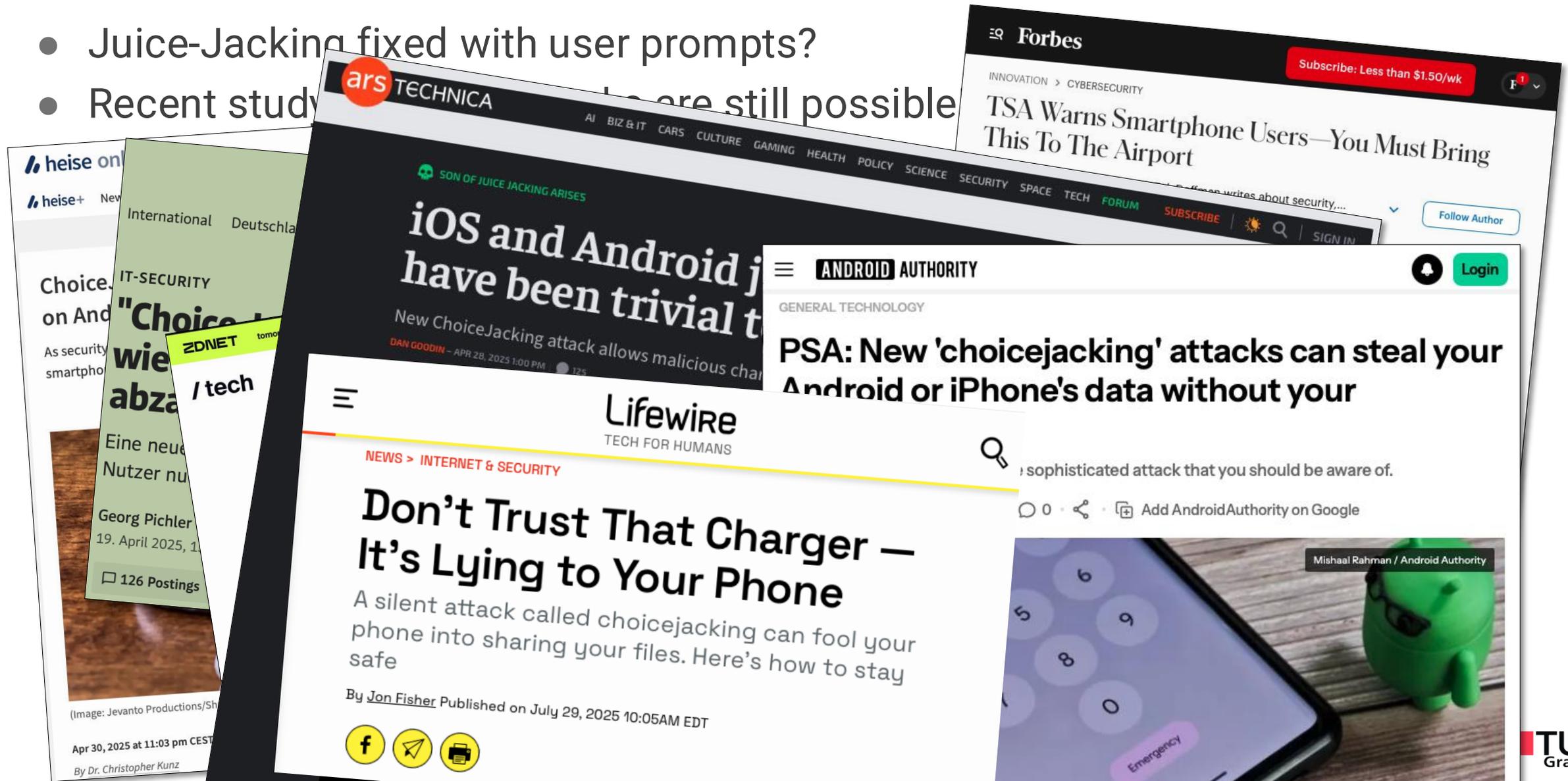
Attack Surface: USB (High-Level)

- Juice-jacking attacks
 - Seemingly harmless charger or charging cable
 - Actually acts as an accessory or computer to the smartphone
- Early attacks (malicious USB host):
 - Extract files, Install apps
 - Fixed by user confirmation prompts
- Recent attacks (malicious USB device):
 - Record screen contents
 - Trigger voice commands
 - Inject user input



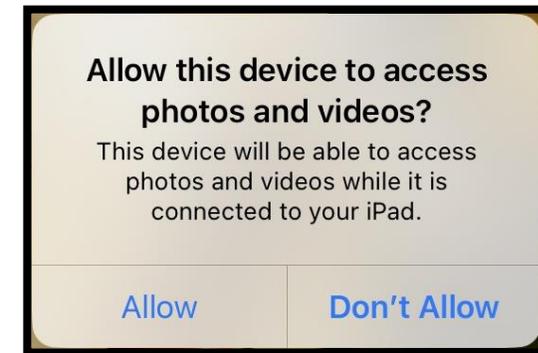
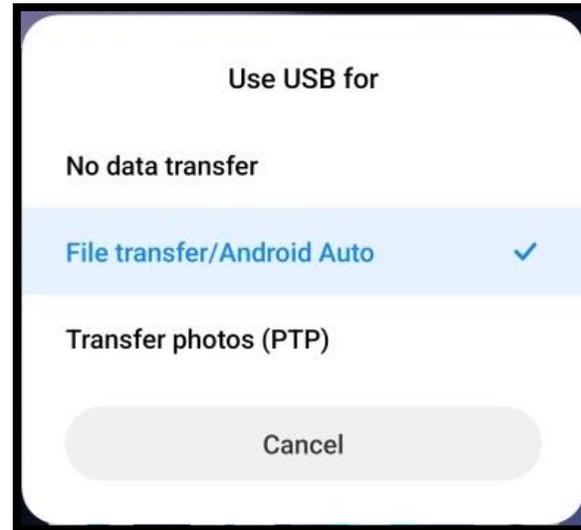
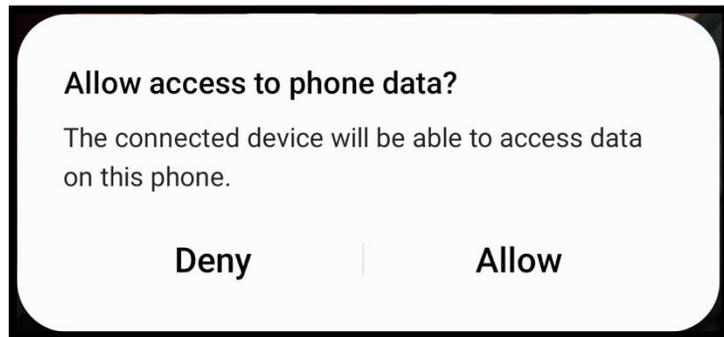
Attack Surface: USB (High-Level)

- Juice-Jacking fixed with user prompts?
- Recent studies show these are still possible



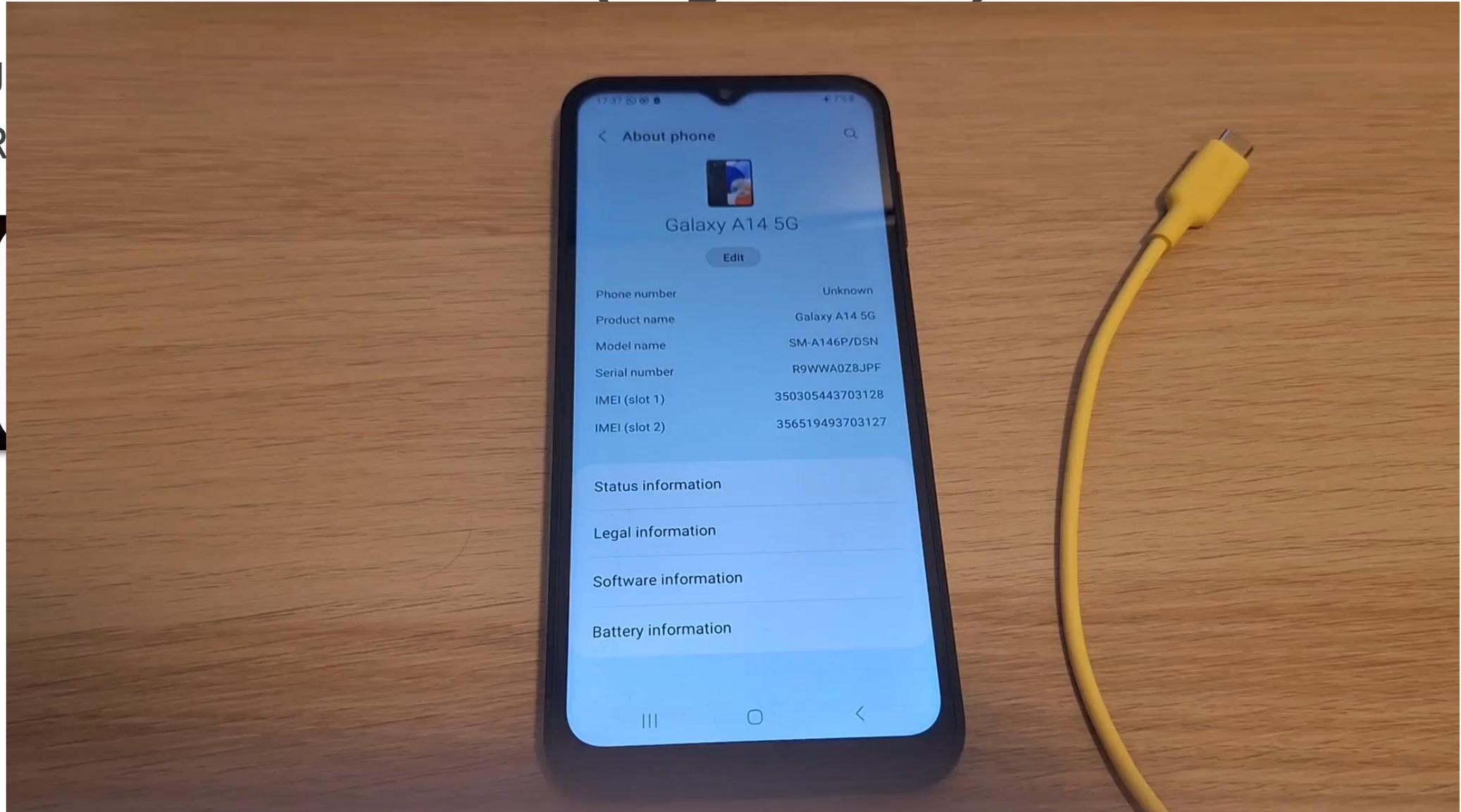
Attack Surface: USB (High-Level)

- Juice-Jacking fixed with user prompts?
- Recent study by ISEC: Attacks are still possible!



Attack Surface: USB (High-Level)

- J
- R



Attack Surface: USB (Low-Level)

Commercial solutions allow file extraction from locked devices

- Exploiting a collection of low-level vulnerabilities
- Magnet GrayKey Box
 - Brute-force pin and extract data from locked iOS device
 - iOS 9.x-18.x, Android 10-13 magnetforensics.com
- Cellebrite Inseyets / UFED cellebrite.com
 - Supports iOS and Android, exact versions unknown
- MSAB XRY
 - Few details available msab.com

Malwarebytes LABS

How it works

GrayKey is a gray box, four inches wide by four inches deep by two inches tall, with two lightning cables sticking out of the front.

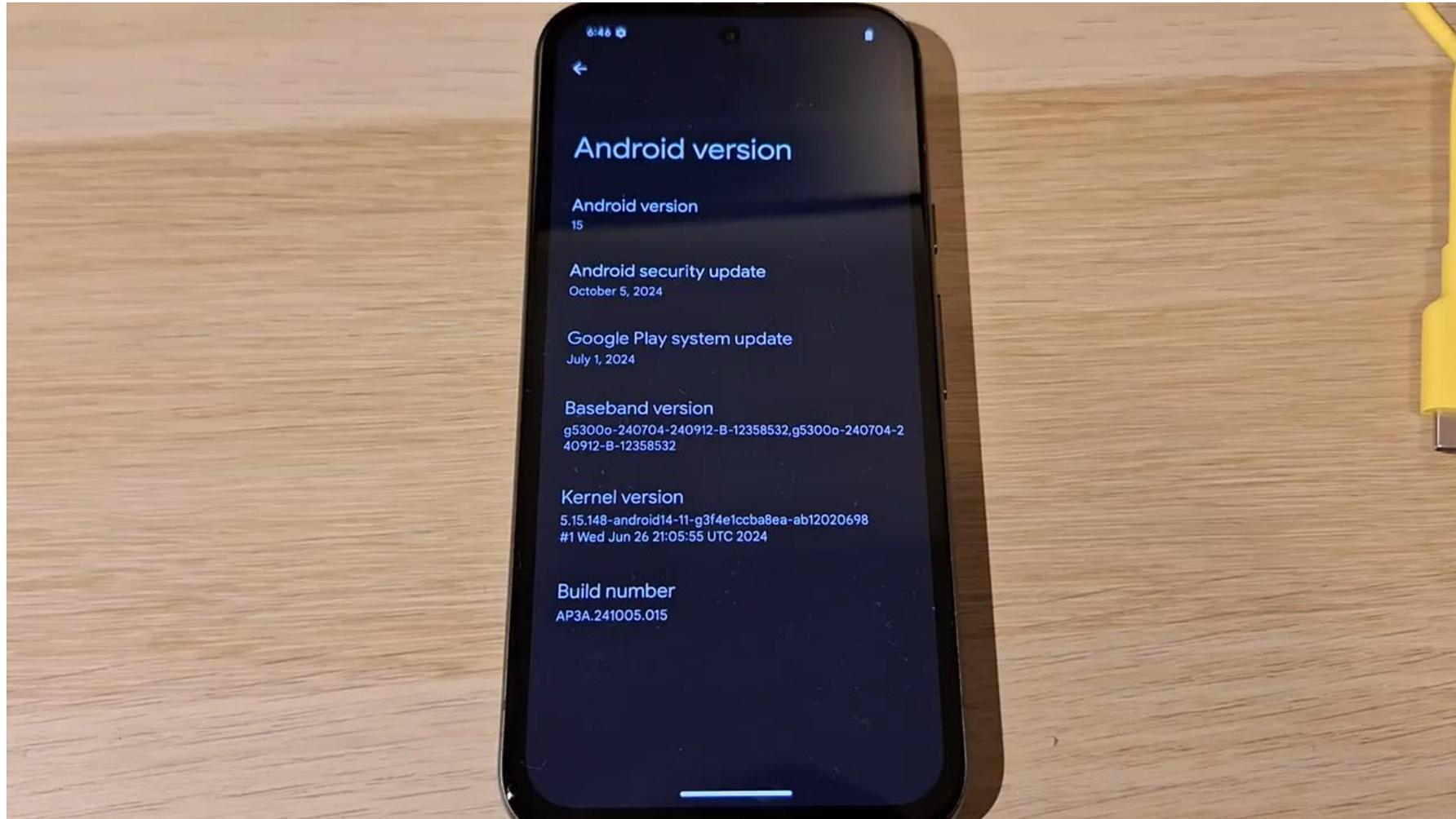


Two iPhones can be connected at one time, and are connected for about two minutes. After that, they are disconnected from the device, but are not yet cracked. Some time later, the phones will display a black screen with the passcode, among other information. The exact length of time varies, taking about two hours in the observations of our source. It can take up to three days or longer for six-digit passcodes, according to Grayshift documents, and the time needed for longer passphrases is not mentioned. Even disabled phones can be unlocked, according to Grayshift.

Source: malwarebytes.com

Attack Surface: USB (Low-Level)

- Demo: USB-based file access on locked devices



Attack Surface: USB (Low-Level)

- Demo: USB-based file deletion on locked devices



Attack Surface: USB (Low-Level)

- Cellebrite UFED has been investigated recently
 - Was used for spying on activists in Serbia
 - Cellebrite allowed installing persistent spyware
- Google Project Zero analysed the attack:
 1. Cellebrite UFED used to unlock phone
 2. Manually installed third-party app
 3. App exploited vulnerability in kernel driver
 - Some drivers are accessible to apps
 4. Installed privileged persistent spyware



Attack Surface: USB (Low-Level)

- Multiple iOS Jailbreaks were made possible by exploits of USB vulnerabilities
- Checkrain jailbreak / Checkm8 exploit (2019):
 - Use-after-free in USB code Source: habr.com
 - Same code in iOS and BootROM
- evasi0n jailbreak (2013):
 - Insufficient pointer validation in IOUSBDeviceFamily driver Source: azimuthsecurity.com

Attack Surface: Internet Connection

- A considerable portion of apps misconfigure TLS
 - Trust any server certificate
 - Don't check certificate subject
- Consequence:
 - MITM attacks may extract e.g. credentials, credit card data, ...
- Additionally: Most apps do not use certificate pinning
 - They only limit the allowed Certificate Authorities
 - State-scale actors may still intercept traffic!

Attack Surface: Location

Finding a GPS fix can take a long time...

→ *Solution: Assisted GPS (A-GPS)*

- Send coarse location + IMSI to SUPL server
 - „Secure User Plane Location Protocol“
- SUPL server depends on device

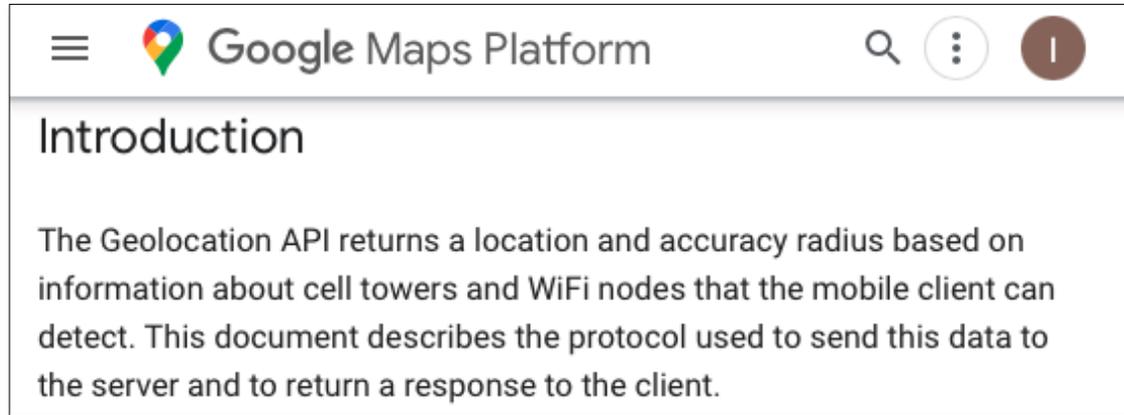
```
cat /etc/system/gps.conf | grep SUPL_HOST (or /vendor/etc/gps.conf)
SUPL_HOST=supl.google.com # Google
SUPL_HOST=supl.sonyericsson.com # Sony
SUPL_HOST=supl.qxwz.com # China(?)
...
```

Good: TLS is used to protect transfer

Bad: The certificate's validity is not checked on some devices! [Source: wirelessmoves.com](http://source.wirelessmoves.com)

Attack Surface: Location

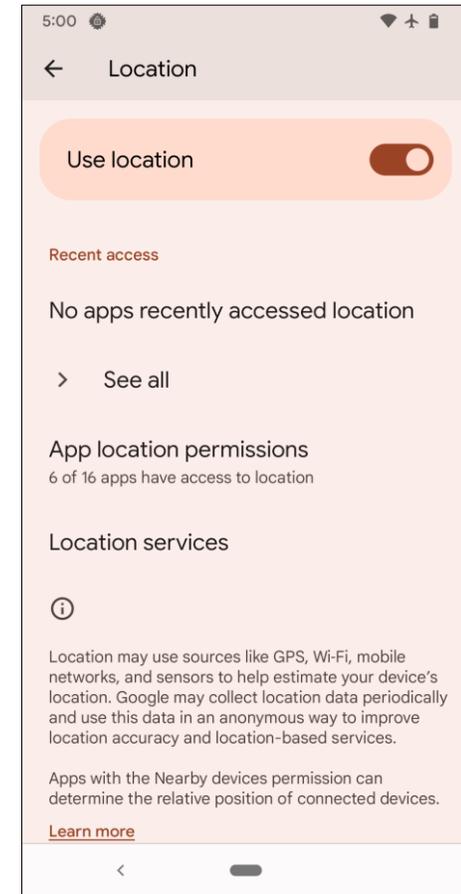
Google and others can locate you from connected WiFi nodes and cell towers



Source: developers.google.com

How do they learn this mapping?

“Google may collect location data periodically and use this data in an anonymous way to improve location accuracy and location-based services”



Attack Surface: Apps

Potentially malicious developers can get code execution and escalate from there

- **Psychic Papers**
 - iOS apps could get arbitrary entitlements due to XML parser bugs
- **DirtyCOW**
 - Linux race condition in COW that allows to gain temporary root access
- **macDirtyCOW**
 - Similar more recent vulnerability allows temporary system modification on iOS
- **Vulnerabilities in Kernel Drivers**
 - These still come from vendors, and sometimes are accessible to untrusted apps

Additional Challenges

Smartphone - Threats

- Companies know much about PC security
→ *Can we apply this to mobile devices / smartphones?*

Only in a very limited way!

- Many parts of Android and iOS were implemented specifically for them
- Only a handful of security experts on teams
 - No chance to *review* every single code line!
 - Help *design* features with security in mind



Smartphone - Challenges

- New technologies in combination with old ones
 - E.g. Linux as basis + key storage in hardware
- Mixed private / business use cases
 - How to properly separate these two spheres?
 - Limited administrative access to devices
- Smartphones are every-day companions
 - Mobility poses risks



Data & Sensors

- Smartphone is taken everywhere
 - Collecting data even while not actively used
- Location
 - Network Cell ID (coarse)
 - GPS (fine)
 - Usually used with A-GPS for faster 3D fix
- Microphone, Motion Data, ...
 - Ads may collect sensor data that leaks credit card info

Source: [Diamantaris et al., 2021](#)

Google tracks you even if you turn off 'location history': report



IMAGE: JAAP ARRIENS/NURPHOTO VIA GETTY IMAGES

Source: [mashable.com](https://www.mashable.com)

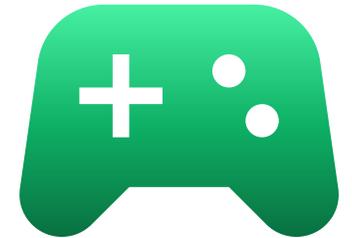
Mobility

- We take smartphones wherever we go
 - Physical attacks very realistic scenario
- Install malware on smartphone on-the-fly
 - Steal it from a jacket, take it from a table, ...
- Use it for attacks
 - Spy with its microphone, camera
 - Do ARP Spoofing / MITM in WiFis
 - Scan networks
 - Open a rogue access point

```
Projects -- -bash -- 63x34
Starting Nmap 7.92 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2022-02-10 13:04 CET
NSE: Loaded 155 scripts for scanning.
NSE: Script Pre-scanning.
Initiating NSE at 13:04
Completed NSE at 13:04, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 13:04
Completed NSE at 13:04, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 13:04
Completed NSE at 13:04, 0.00s elapsed
Initiating Ping Scan at 13:04
Scanning scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156) [2 ports]
Completed Ping Scan at 13:04, 1.18s elapsed (1 total hosts)
Initiating Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 13:04
Completed Parallel DNS resolution of 1 host. at 13:04, 0.01s elapsed
Initiating Connect Scan at 13:04
Scanning scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156) [1000 ports]
Discovered open port 22/tcp on 45.33.32.156
Discovered open port 80/tcp on 45.33.32.156
Discovered open port 9929/tcp on 45.33.32.156
Discovered open port 31337/tcp on 45.33.32.156
Completed Connect Scan at 13:05, 40.91s elapsed (1000 total ports)
Initiating Service scan at 13:05
Scanning 4 services on scanme.nmap.org (45.33.32.156)
Completed Service scan at 13:05, 6.54s elapsed (4 services on 1 host)
NSE: Script scanning 45.33.32.156.
Initiating NSE at 13:05
Completed NSE at 13:05, 5.38s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 13:05
Completed NSE at 13:05, 0.72s elapsed
Initiating NSE at 13:05
Completed NSE at 13:05, 0.00s elapsed
```

Business vs. Private Use

- Complete mixture of two areas
- Usually strict security policy for corporate apps
- No security policy for private apps on same device
 - Still effects on device's security
- BYOD – Bring your own device
 - Corporate apps on potentially insecure system



Security vs. Usability

Smart phones need to be easily approachable!

- PIN codes, short passwords, screen unlock patterns
- Two-Factor-Authentication on one device
- Take pictures without unlocking the device



Access Protection – PINs / Passwords

- PIN: Typically 4 digits, quite low entropy
- Passwords: No limits **but** usability?
- Patterns (Android):
Nice but entropy? Looking over shoulder...
- Face ID / Unlock: Circumvent with photo?
- Fingerprints: TouchID with iOS 8, Android 6.0

Access Protection – Screen Locks

Mashable

Tech Apple

iOS 15 bug lets anyone bypass locked iPhone to access Notes app

A security researcher unhappy with Apple published details of the exploit.

By [Matt Binder](#) on September 21, 2021

f t v

Apple released [iOS 15](#) on Monday and there's already a vulnerability making the rounds.

Security researcher Jose Rodriguez published a video Monday detailing how he was able to bypass the lock screen on an iPhone with iOS 15 (and iOS 14.8) in order to access the Notes app.

The vulnerability requires an attacker to have physical access to the targeted device.

In the video, with his iPhone locked, Rodriguez asks Siri to activate VoiceOver, a feature that audibly describes what's on the screen. He then pulls down the Control Center and taps Instant Notes, which

Source: mashable.com

SAMSUNG

Can you unlock face recognition with a picture on Galaxy device

Last Update date : Apr 19, 2021

Face recognition lets you unlock your phone in one quick move. Use the Facial recognition feature to unlock your phone with your face.

When using face recognition to unlock your device, your phone could be unlocked by someone or something that looks like your image. The possibility of the exceptional cases where the current detector can mistake fake image as a live input, the decision logic was already applied to strengthen the anti-spoofing function.

However, there are technical limitations in coping with all spoofing attempts such as high-resolution images.

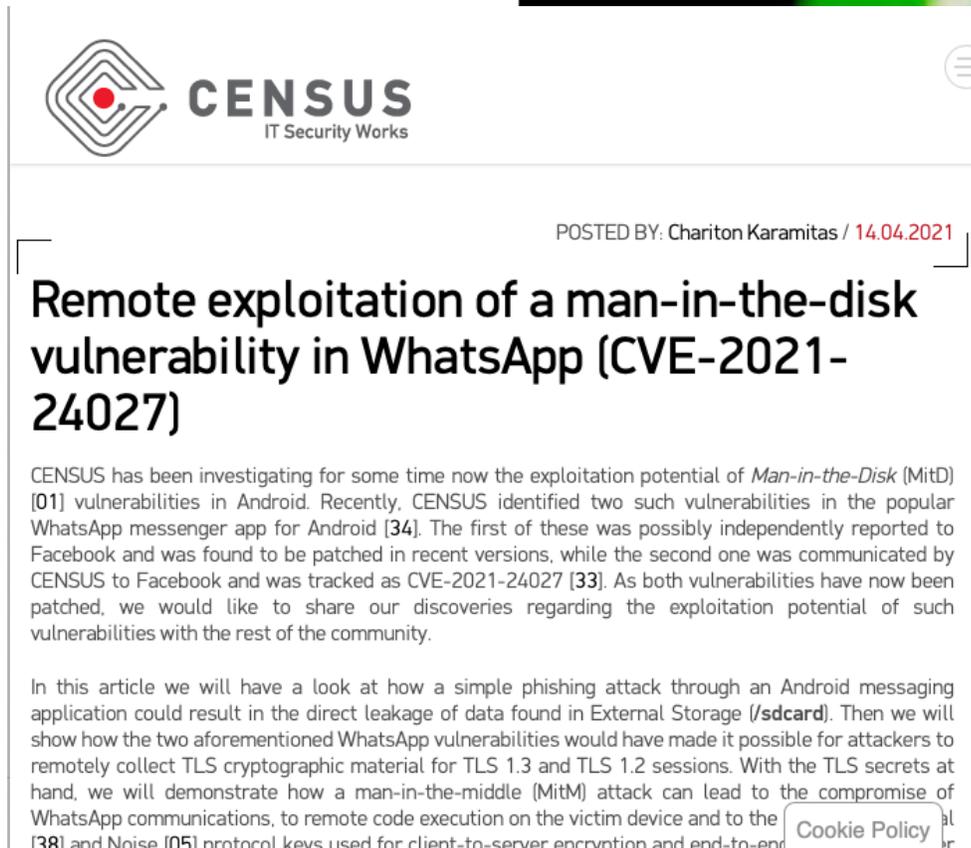
Thus we do not recommend the usage of face recognition for high-security authentication applications. As Face recognition is less secure than Pattern, Pin, or Password, we recommend using Fingerprint recognition, Pattern, Pin, or Password to lock the device.

Source: samsung.com

Security vs. Efficiency

Kritische Sicherheitslücke gefährdet Milliarden WhatsApp-Nutzer

 Alert! 10.10.2018 10:43 Uhr – Jürgen Schmidt 





POSTED BY: Chariton Karamitas / 14.04.2021

Remote exploitation of a man-in-the-disk vulnerability in WhatsApp (CVE-2021-24027)

CENSUS has been investigating for some time now the exploitation potential of *Man-in-the-Disk* (MitD) [01] vulnerabilities in Android. Recently, CENSUS identified two such vulnerabilities in the popular WhatsApp messenger app for Android [34]. The first of these was possibly independently reported to Facebook and was found to be patched in recent versions, while the second one was communicated by CENSUS to Facebook and was tracked as CVE-2021-24027 [33]. As both vulnerabilities have now been patched, we would like to share our discoveries regarding the exploitation potential of such vulnerabilities with the rest of the community.

In this article we will have a look at how a simple phishing attack through an Android messaging application could result in the direct leakage of data found in External Storage (/sdcard). Then we will show how the two aforementioned WhatsApp vulnerabilities would have made it possible for attackers to remotely collect TLS cryptographic material for TLS 1.3 and TLS 1.2 sessions. With the TLS secrets at hand, we will demonstrate how a man-in-the-middle (MitM) attack can lead to the compromise of WhatsApp communications, to remote code execution on the victim device and to the [38] and Noise [05] protocol keys used for client-to-server encryption and end-to-end

[Cookie Policy](#)



ermöglicht es, ein Smartphone mit einem einzigen troffen sind Milliarden WhatsApp-Nutzer.

Source: <https://goo.gl/3mEYGf>

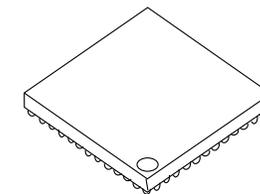
Source: census-labs.com

Security vs. Performance

Protecting data using encryption

→ Which scope? Whole storage or just certain data?

- Performance issue
 - Symmetric keys, often protected with asymmetric ones
- Where to store the keys?
 - **Nowhere!** → Derived from PIN / password!
 - **Isolated Area** → Device storage or Secure Element



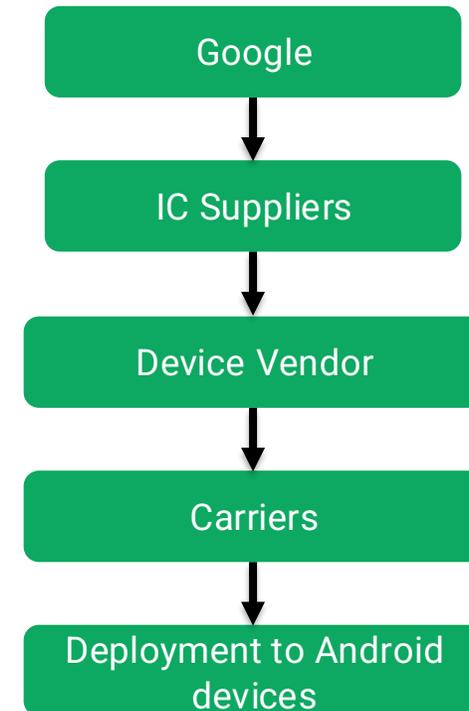
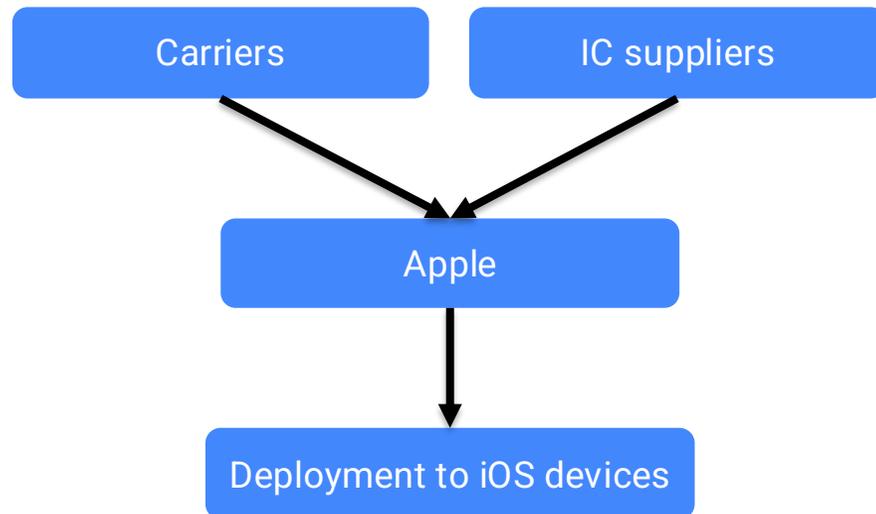
Mobile Device Management (MDM)

- **Deploy** security policies that the user cannot change
 - Password strength, encryption, applications, proxy, VPN, etc.
 - Forbid installation / removal of apps, limit bluetooth functionality, ...
- **Get** information from device
 - Location, Call logs, SMS, Backups, ...
- **Remote Actions**
 - OS Updates, Device Wipe, enforce device encryption, ...

Challenge: Bring-your-own-device!

Updates

- Security updates are vital, especially in business environments
- Android: Slow update adoption
 - Improvements: Project Treble, Generic Kernel Image



Source: googleblog.com

Version Distributions (Q1/2026)

ANDROID PLATFORM VERSION	API LEVEL	CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION	
5	Lollipop	21	
5.1	Lollipop	22	99.9%
6	Marshmallow	23	99.6%
7	Nougat	24	99.2%
7.1	Nougat	25	98.8%
8	Oreo	26	98.4%
8.1	Oreo	27	97.6%
9	Pie	28	95.3%
10	Q	29	90.8%
11	R	30	83.0%
12	S	31	69.3%
13	T	33	57.9%
14	U	34	44.0%
15	V	35	26.8%
16	B	36	7.5%

Source: Android Studio

Last updated: December 1, 2025

Android 16: Released in June 2025

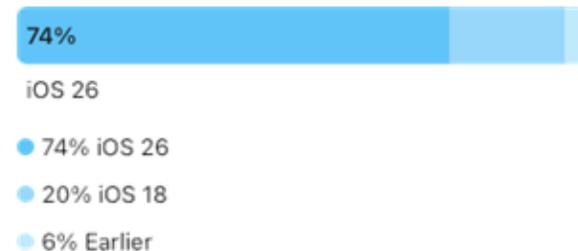
iOS and iPadOS usage

As measured by devices that transacted on the App Store on February 12, 2026.

iPhone

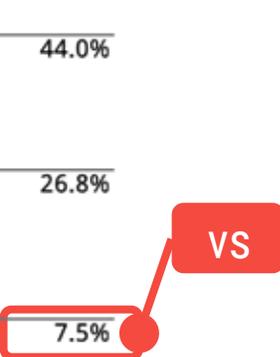
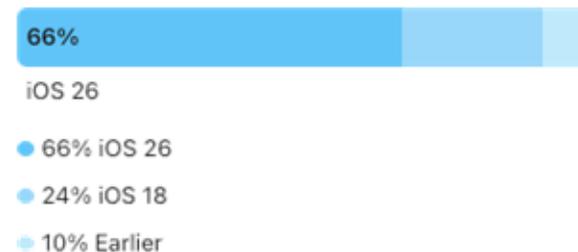


74% of all devices introduced in the last four years use iOS 26.



Source: apple.com

66% of all devices use iOS 26.



iOS 26: Released in September 2025

Version Distributions (Q1/2026)

Source: Android Studio

ANDROID PLATFORM VERSION	API LEVEL	CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION
5 Lollipop	21	
5.1 Lollipop	22	99.9%
6 Marshmallow	23	99.6%
7 Nougat	24	99.2%
7.1 Nougat	25	98.8%
8 Oreo	26	98.4%
8.1 Oreo	27	97.6%
9 Pie	28	95.3%
10 Q	29	90.8%
11 R	30	83.0%
12 S	31	69.3%
13 T	33	57.9%
14 U	34	44.0%
15 V	35	26.8%
16 B	36	7.5%

Last updated: December 1, 2025

Android 12: Released in October 2021

iOS and iPadOS usage

As measured by devices that transacted on the App Store on February 12, 2026.

iPhone

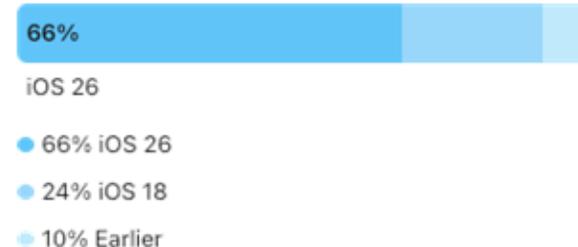


74% of all devices introduced in the last four years use iOS 26.



Source: apple.com

66% of all devices use iOS 26.



iOS 26: Released in September 2025

VS

Vulnerable Android Devices



USENIX
THE ADVANCED COMPUTING
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THE DOOM OF DEVICE DRIVERS: Your Android Device (Most Likely) has N-Day Kernel Vulnerabilities

Lukas Maar, *Graz University of Technology*; Florian Draschbacher, *Graz University of Technology and A-SIT Austria*; Lorenz Schumm, Ernesto Martínez García, and Stefan Mangard, *Graz University of Technology*

<https://www.usenix.org/conference/usenixsecurity25/presentation/maar-doom>

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Open access to the Proceedings of the
34th USENIX Security Symposium is sponsored by USENIX.

Table 4: Devices’ n-day susceptibility to vulnerabilities known as of their most recent firmware release. **All Device Analyzed** includes all studied devices with the most firmware versions, while **Devices with Target Drivers** refers to those having hardware support for at least one of the target drivers.

OEM	All Devices Analyzed		Devices with Target Drivers	
	Crit Vuln %	Any Vuln %	Crit Vuln %	Any Vuln %
Samsung	45.5	45.5	74.1	74.1
Xiaomi	67.3	71.4	75.0	79.5
Asus	75.0	100.0	75.0	100.0
Realme	56.2	62.5	56.2	62.5
Vivo	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Oppo	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9
OnePlus	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7

Table 5: Lower bound for average n-day patch delays in years across device OEM vendors and vulnerability categories.

OEM	Average Delay Time (Lower Bound)			
	UAF	OOB	Others	ID
Samsung	0.32 y±0.4	0.40 y±0.1	0.32 y±0.0	0.79 y±0.7
Xiaomi	0.56 y±0.4	0.70 y±0.9		0.88 y±0.6

Proprietary Technology

- iOS and Android split almost the entire industry among them
 - A single vulnerability may affect an incredibly large number of users
- Much of the technology is proprietary
 - iOS is closed source
 - All major Android vendors ship closed-source proprietary additions
- No choice but use device vendor's OS
 - Otherwise no full functionality (e.g. device attestation)
 - Forced to accept preinstalled adware and malware

Android Open Source Project

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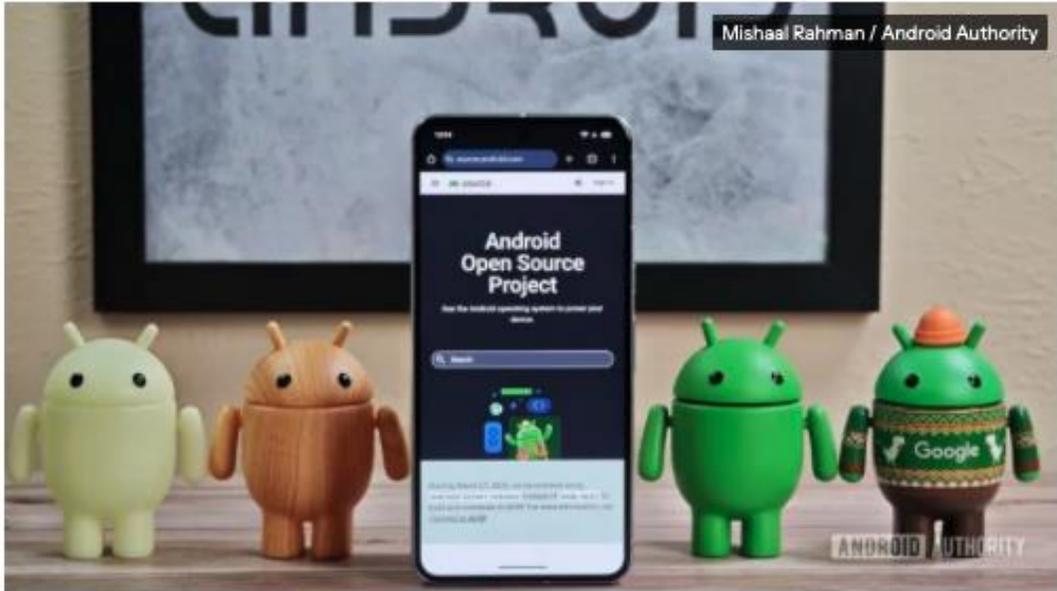
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MOBILE → ANDROID OS

Breaking: Google will now only release Android source code twice a year

Google has announced that it will publish Android source code to AOSP in Q2 and Q4 of each year.

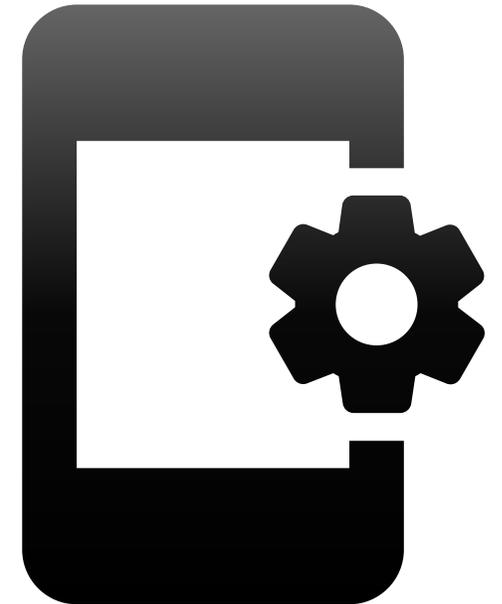
By [Mishaal Rahman](#) · January 6, 2026 · 3 · Add AndroidAuthority on Google



The operating system that powers every Android phone and tablet on the market is based on AOSP, short for the Android Open Source Project. Google develops and releases AOSP under the permissive Apache 2.0 License, which allows any developer to use, modify, and distribute their own operating systems based on the project without paying fees or releasing their own modified source code. Since beginning the project, Google released the source code for nearly every new version of Android for mobile devices, typically doing so within days of rolling out the corresponding update to its own Pixel mobile devices. Starting this year, however, Google is making a major change to its release schedule for Android source code drops: AOSP sources will only be released twice a year.

Applications – OS Integration

- Access to APIs, Sensors, other Apps
 - Inter-Process Communication (IPC)
 - Android Permissions
 - How does the user know what purpose a permission serves?
- Protection of application data?
 - [Disk encryption vs. App-specific storage](#)
- How deep can apps integrate with the system?
- Rooted / jailbroken vs. normal use cases



Picture: [Google / Apache 2.0](#)

Access Protection – User Credentials

- How are credentials stored?
 - Hardware / Software?
- Complex passwords will be stored...
 - VPN to infrastructure
- WiFi, VPN, website passwords, etc.
- Are they encrypted, protected via PIN / password?
- How can they be accessed?

Outlook

Topics Mobile Security 2026

- iOS Platform Security
 - iBoot, SEP, Data Protection, Jailbreak
- iOS Application Security
 - Components, Permissions, Crypto, ...
 - Sandbox, Signing, Malware, ...
- Android Platform Security
 - Verified Boot, FBE, SELinux, Root, ...
- **Guest Lecture from A1 Telekom**
 - Georg Löffelmann, Head of Dpt. Mobile
- Android Application Security I & II
 - Components, Permissions, Crypto, ...
 - Sandbox, Signing, SafetyNet, ...
- Mobile Hardware Security
 - IoT, Embedded, Interfaces, FW
- Mobile Network Security
 - GSM, 3G, 4G, Attacks
- Mobile Security Research
 - Approach, Bounties, Laws, News

Outlook

- 13.03.2026
 - Android Platform Security
 - Assignment 1 Details

- 27.03.2026
 - Android Application Security I