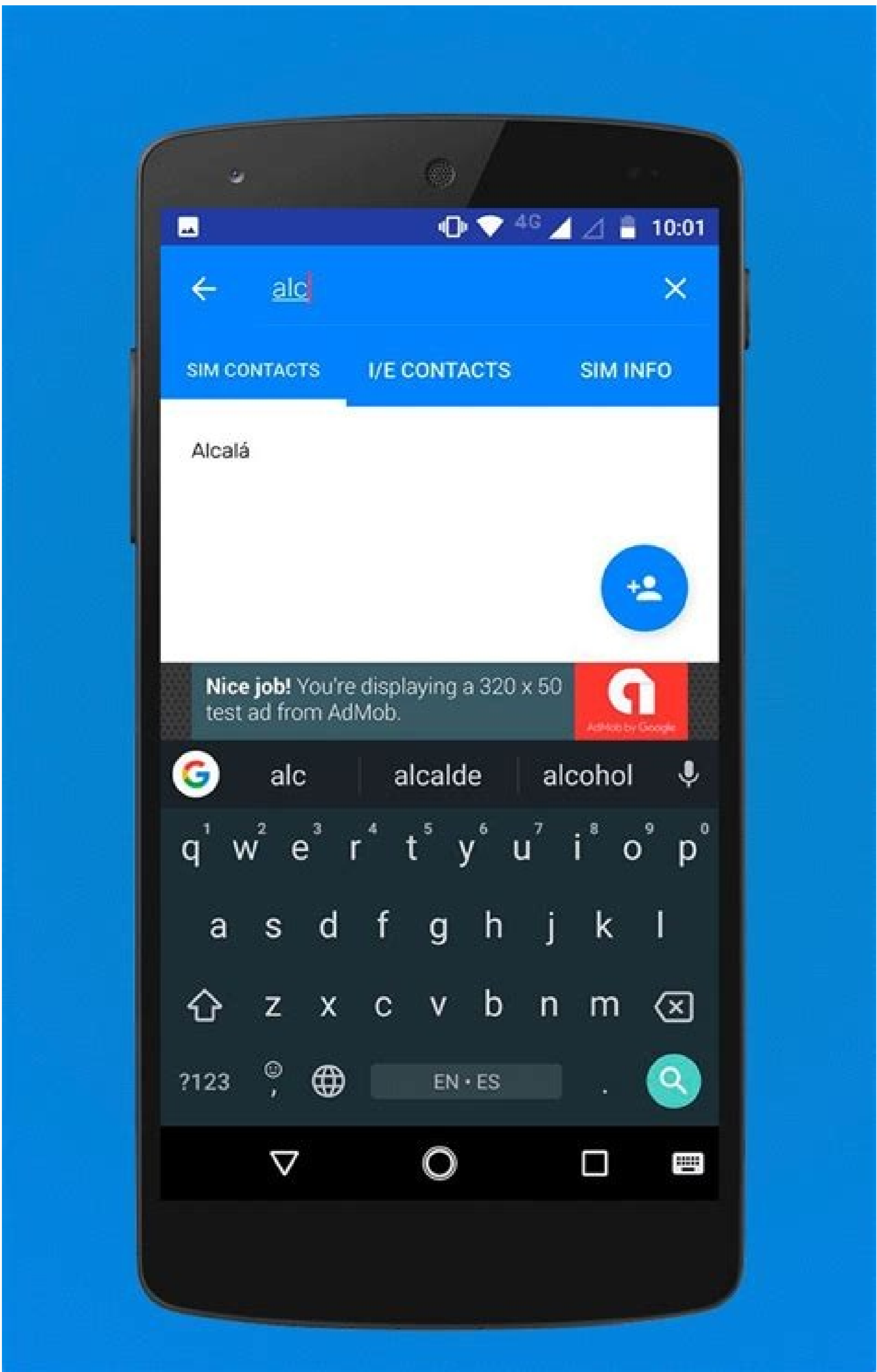
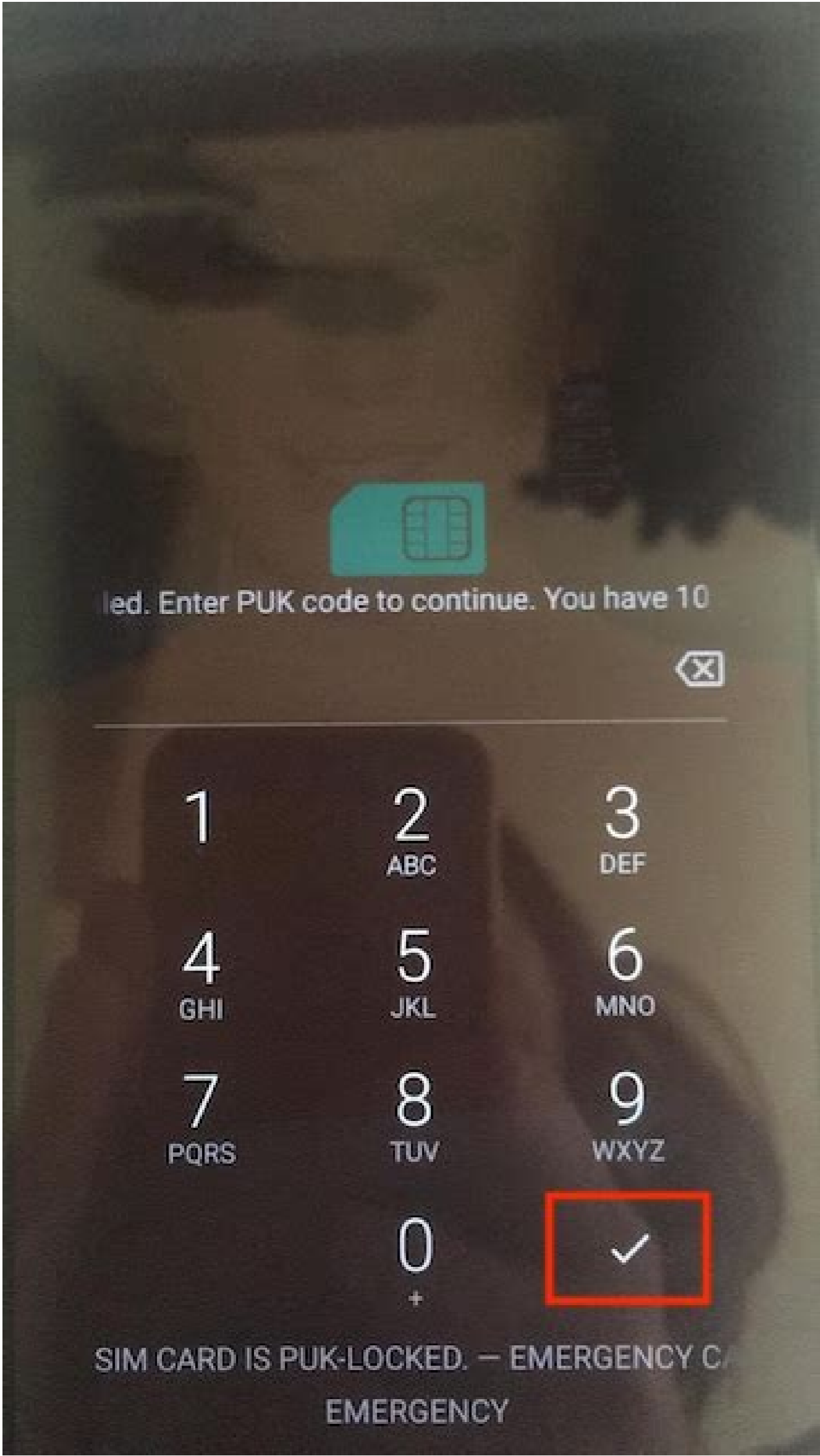
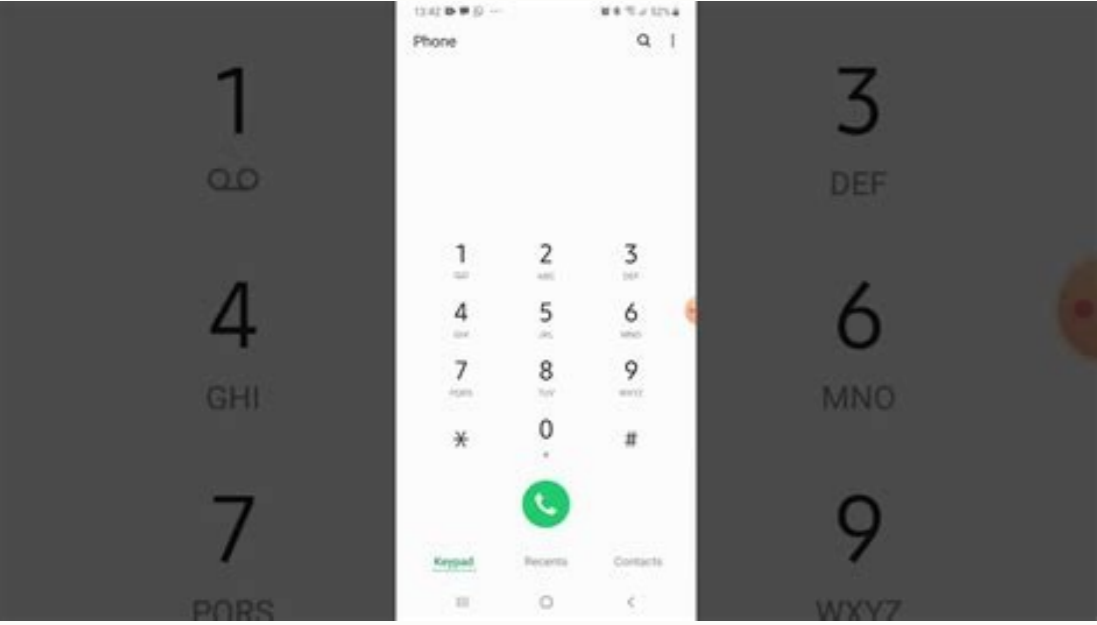
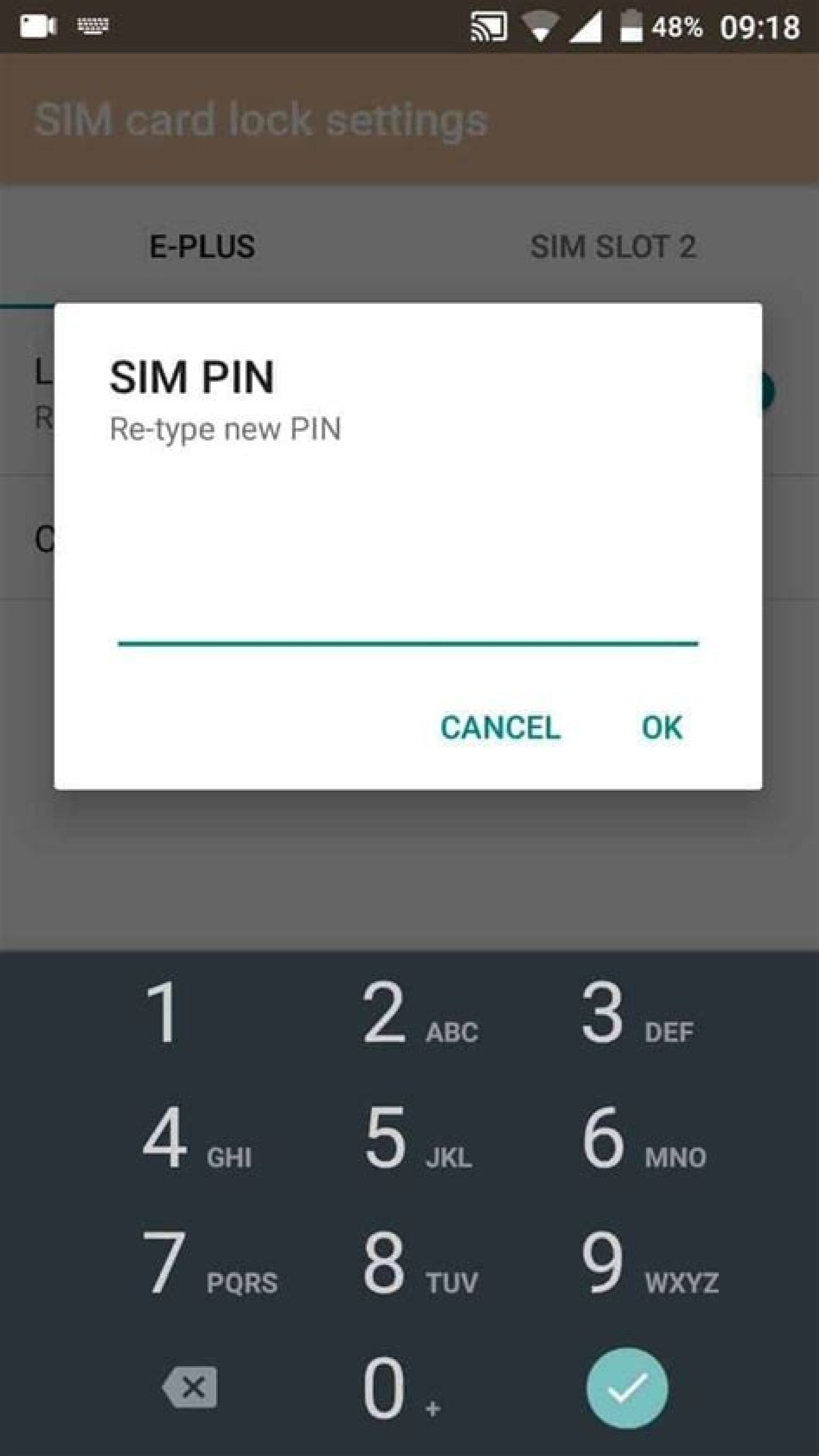


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By Taruna Chhabra i cell phone image by Mat Hayward from Fotolia.com A super SIM card is a type of mobile phone card that allows the mobile phone user to use multiple phone numbers and store all related information on one card, in one phone. Its capabilities include recognizing multiple phone networks and can store all phone numbers and contact information from the different numbers. Manufactures market the super SIM card according to how many different cards' content the one card can store. For instance, a 12-in-1 super SIM card can store 12 different SIM cards' content into one SIM card. Similarly, the 16-in-1 super SIM card can store 16 different SIM cards' content. The super SIM card is compatible with most modern phone network brands that use SIM cards. The operating process is user friendly, with easy transferability between mobile networks and phone numbers. In fact, through an additionally provided USB, you can easily download and edit your super SIM card's phone book and SMS messages from your personal computer. The super SIM card is ideal for consumers who have multiple mobile phone numbers however, do not want to carry multiple cell phones. It prevents the consumer from having to pay large amount of money on multiple phone bills. A Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) card is a chip inside most modern cellular phones that stores information your phone needs to communicate with your carrier's cell towers. SIM cards come in different sizes and if you were to remove the SIM card from your phone you wouldn't be able to text, call, or access anything on the internet. What Is A SIM Card? Believe it or not, SIM cards have been on the scene since 1991. They were first developed by a German manufacturer for a Finnish mobile carrier. Billions of SIM cards have been sold to date. SIM cards are mandatory for phones connecting to the Global System for Mobile communications (GSM) networks, which is the telecommunications standard in over 193 countries that stores identification and security data on the card. A SIM card is a small smart card made up of embedded contacts and semiconductors that has gone through four sizes over the years: Full-Size (1FF or 1st Form Factor) was the size of a credit card; 85.6 mm x 53.98 mm. Mini-SIM (2FF) was drastically smaller coming in at 25 mm x 15 mm first being used in 1996. Micro-SIM (3FF) made improvements in length with measurements of 15 mm x 12 mm. Nano-SIM (4FF) is the most recent form and is 12.3 mm x 8.8 mm. As phones got smaller and thinner, the need for smaller components inside became more apparent. Having a card the size of a credit card inside a device the same size wasn't realistic. Nowadays, SIM cards have been stripped down, removing almost all the surrounding plastic, and are essentially just a small chip. The next-generation SIM technology is called an Embedded-SIM (eSIM). It's a non-replaceable chip soldered directly to your device's circuit board and contains something called "Remote SIM Provisioning," which allows customers to remotely activate the e-SIM on their devices. Right now, Google's Pixel 2 and the Apple Watch 3 (along with some cars), are the only real consumer tech using eSIMs, but that's expected to change quickly. What's Stored On A SIM Card? A SIM card stores an International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI) number, which is a unique 15 digit number identifying the card on carrier's mobile network. The IMSI is an important part of the lookup process and determines the network to which a mobile device connects. Along with the IMSI, a 128-bit value authentication key (Ki) is sent to verify your SIM with the GSM cellular network. The Ki is assigned by the operator and stored in a database on their network. A SIM card is also capable of storing SMS messages and the names and phone numbers of up to 500 contacts, depending on the memory size of the SIM card you have. If you have to change phones for whatever reason, you're able to transfer your contacts via the SIM card painlessly. Most SIM cards contain between 64-128 KB of storage. How Does A SIM Work? Essentially, a SIM card serves as your phone's credentials to access the carrier network. Because the SIM holds this information, you're able to pop it into any phone with the same carrier, or an unlocked phone, to access the network. Here's how it works: When you boot up your device, it obtains the IMSI from the SIM, and then relays the IMSI to the network in order to request access. The operator network searches the database for your IMSI and the associated Ki. Assuming your IMSI and Ki are verified, the operator then generates a random number, signs it with your Ki using the GSM cryptography algorithm for computing SRES 2, and creates a new unique number. The network then sends that unique number back to the device, which then passes it to the SIM to use in the same algorithm, creating a third number. This number is then relayed back to the network. If both numbers match, the SIM card is deemed legitimate and is granted access to the network. So if you break the screen on your phone, while it's getting fixed you can take your SIM out and put it in a replacement phone and still access phone calls, texts, and data from your network. RELATED: How to Unlock Your Cell Phone (So You Can Bring It to a New Carrier) Security So, what if your phone gets stolen? Can someone just pop out your SIM card and stick it into another phone? Well, yeah. Someone could put that card into another phone, and then use it to make calls, which can get quite expensive if it's used to make premium calls. If your SIM also contains contact or other information, they will have access to that as well. The good news is that most modern phones do not store that kind of information on SIM cards. Still, the first thing you should do if your phone or SIM card is stolen is report the theft to your carrier. They can then block that SIM card from being used at all. You can also protect your SIM card with its own PIN using the "SIM Lock" feature on your phone. The feature locks the SIM card with a PIN so that the card can't be used without unlocking it. Even though you set the feature using your phone, the PIN is tied to the SIM card itself. Both Android and iPhone have this feature in the respected settings menu. With so many SIM cards being actively used, they may just be the most used security token in the world. With your phone number being the key to two-factor authentication, hackers are always trying to figure out ways to get hold of your phone number so they can take control of your email, social media account, and even your bank account. To do this, they use a method called "SIM swapping," which allows them to take over anything tied to your number. By calling your mobile provider and pretending to be you, they trick the representative into sending a new SIM card to them, gaining complete control. How do you combat this technique? With another PIN, of course. This time, you just call your carrier and ask them to add a security PIN to your account. That way, anybody who talks to them to make account changes (including you) must provide the PIN number first. Image Credit: fortton/Shutterstock A SIM card (Subscriber Identity Module) card is a tiny, portable memory chip or integrated circuit containing unique information that identifies it to a specific mobile network. SIM cards store relevant information needed in identifying and authenticating subscribers on mobile telephony devices to receive calls, send SMS messages, or connect to mobile internet services with their mobile devices. In addition, SIM cards are also used in satellite phones, smartwatches, computers, and cameras. SIM cards and GSM The SIM card is fundamental to the Global System of Mobile Communication (GSM) network. Developed and overseen by the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI), GSM is used to describe protocols for second-generation (2G) cellular networks. It is the primary network type used all over the world. Users can swap SIM cards from one GSM phone to another without loss of data. The new phone will connect to the GSM network that the SIM card is tied to, e.g., T-Mobile or AT&T, without requiring approval. The mobile SIM is a necessity for all GSM phones. A notable exception is mobile devices that operate on a Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) network—an additional network type used in the United States and provided by carriers like Verizon Wireless, Virgin Mobile, and Spring. Phones using CDMA may have SIM Card or SIM card slots in line with the LTE standard requirement or for use with foreign GSM networks. Types of SIM card Variation in SIM sizes. (US Mobile) Different SIM card sizes exist with different memory capacities ranging from 32KB to 128KB. This memory space is independent of the card's size. Also, the same unique piece of information regarding ICCID, IMSI, etc., are stored on the integrated circuit regardless of the size. The first SIM cards (full SIM) were considerably larger than those used today. . With a dimension of 85 mm x 53 mm, they're roughly the size of a credit card and have gone out of use. Other popular types of SIM and their sizes are: Mini-SIM:25 mm x 15 mm Micro-SIM: 15 mm x 12 mm Nano-SIM: 12.3 mm x 8.8 mm Phones using Nano-SIMs include Samsung Galaxy S6 & S7 and iPhone 5 & later versions. Samsung Galaxy S4 & S5, iPhone 4 and 4S use large Micro-SIM cards. With a 6mm x 5mm dimension, the embedded SIM (eSIM) is the next generation SIM. Most phone models made after 2018 use eSIM. How a SIM card works Once you buy a new GSM phone, you need to connect it to a mobile phone network to make calls. If you already have a SIM that you're using in your old phone, you can insert it into the new phone and start making calls, texting, etc. However, if you're a new subscriber, or don't have a SIM card from your previous phone, you need to sign up for an account plan with your favorite network to be able to make calls. During sign-up, you provide vital information about yourself and agree to pay a certain amount monthly as stipulated in the plan. This information is stored in the company's database. After signing up, your network operators will provide you a SIM card which you'll then use to activate the plan and start using your phone. The SIM card links your account to your phone and, through the International Mobile Subscriber Identifier (IMSI), identifies your phone to the network. That way, networks can link what you do on your handset to your account and charge you accordingly. Features of a SIM card The tiny integrated circuit at the back of the SIM contains its primary features. These include: Integrated Circuit Card Identifier (ICCID): The ICCID is 19-digits long and is the primary account number. It incorporates sections like Individual Account Identification (IAI), Issuer Identification Number (IIN), checks digits, etc. International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI): The IMSI is 15 digits long and occupies 64-bit space. It is used in identifying an individual operator's network. It encompasses Mobile Country Code or MCC (the first three digits), the Mobile Network Code or MNC (2 to 3 digits next to the MCC), and Mobile Subscriber Identification Number or MSIN (remaining digits after the MNC). Authentication Key or Ki: The Ki occupies a 128-bit space in the SIM memory and is used to authenticate your phone on the mobile network. It is assigned by the network operators during personalization and is unique to each SIMs. The authentication key is stored in the operator's database. Location Area Identity (LAI): The LAI is a series of digits representing a specific usage location. The operator's mobile network is divided into smaller locations referred to as Local Area. Each location has its unique identification number. Personal Identification Number (PIN) and Personal Unblocking Key (PUK): Both of these numbers serve security purposes. Phone networks set a default PIN which you can change to a more secured digit that you can easily remember. Enabling PIN protection means that you have to enter your PIN whenever your phone is switched on. The PIN prevents unauthorized access to your phone. Entering the wrong PIN three times in a row blocks the SIM card. You then will need a PUK number from the network operators to unblock it. Entering the PUK incorrectly ten times in a row permanently disables the SIM card. Benefits of SIM cards SIM cards are beneficial in two key ways. Communication access: While you can still snap pictures, listen to downloaded music, and watch videos without a SIM, making calls, sending SMS messages, and connecting to mobile internet services like 3G, 4G, and 5G becomes impossible. However, you can still connect to WiFi. Information storage: The SIM card stores text messages, up to 250 contacts, and other vital information used in identifying subscribers, authenticating them, and providing security. Other information stored includes a Short Message Service Centre (SMSC) number, Service Provider Name (SPN), Service Dialing Number (SDN), Value Added Service (VAS), etc. By leveraging the SIM Tool Kit standard, basic applications like chatting, cell broadcast, phonebook backup, location-based services are also possible.

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