

Google and Apple cloud services: real time surveillance.

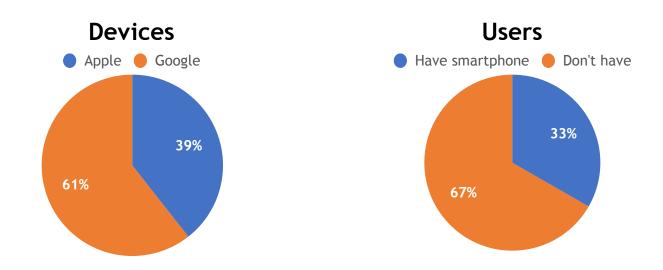
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Smartphone usage over the world

- Apple: 1.3 billion iOS devices (2018)
- Google: over 2 billion Android devices (2017)
- 2.53 billion smartphone users in 2018 (according to Statista)





What's inside the smartphone?

- Contacts & calendars
- Call logs and text messages
- Emails and chats
- Account and application passwords
- Web and Wi-Fi passwords
- Documents, settings and databases
- Web history & searches
- Pictures and videos
- Geolocation history, routes and places
- 3rd party app data
- Cached internet data
- System and application logs
- Social network activities





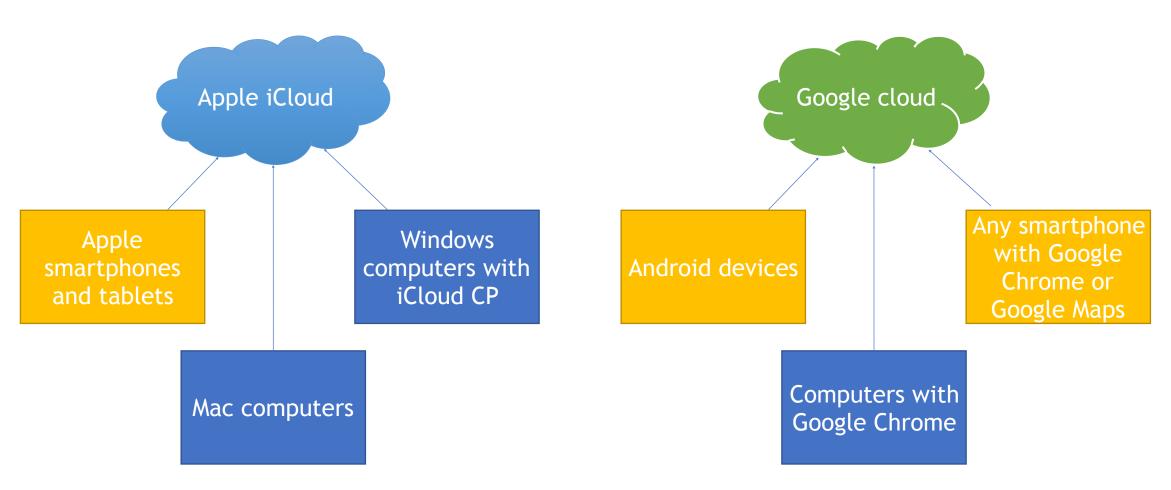
What's in the Cloud?

- Apple
 - iOS device backups: 3 snapshots of each device
 - Synchronized data
- Google
 - Android device backups
 - Synchronized data





Cloud data: not only smartphones





What data is synced?

Apple iOS: iCloud

- Account info
- Calendars, Contacts, Notes
- Call logs (phone, Skype, other apps)
- iOS 11.4 beta: iMessage/SMS
- Safari history, bookmarks, opened tabs
- Health data, Home, News
- Apple Maps: searches, favorites
- Wi-Fi networks
- iBooks
- iCloud Photo Library
- iCloud Keychain
- FileVault2 recovery token
- Some deleted data

Google Account

- Dashboard: devices, stats and personal data
- Location and POI-based mapping data
- Google search history
- Mail, calendars, notes
- Calls
- SMS messages
- Chrome history, bookmarks, auto-fill, passwords
- Wi-Fi networks
- Photo library



Synced data by platform

	Apple	Google		
Contacts/calendars/tasks	+	+		
Call log	+	It depends		
Notes	+	+		
Messages	iOS 11.4 beta + 2FA	8.0+		
Mail	iCloud mail	Gmail		
Internet	Safari	Chrome		
Media	iCloud Photo Library	Google Photos		
Documents	iCloud Drive	Google Docs		
Location	Current/last	Current, history		
3 rd party apps data	iCloud Drive	Google Drive		
Other	Health, Wallet, Maps etc	Dashboard and more		



Secrets stored in the cloud

	Apple	Google
Wi-Fi passwords	+	+
Web site passwords	+	+
Credit cards (autofill)	CVC/CVV is not stored	CVC/CVV is not stored
Credit cards (payment systems)	Apple Pay (Wallet): last 4 digits only	Google Pay (?)
App-specific	It depends	Sometimes
Authentication tokens	+	+
Encryption keys	Ŧ	-
Certificates	+	-
Autocomplete	+	+



Synced data vs backups

- Real-time synchronization, data appears in the Cloud in several minutes.
- Backups are huge, hard to download, contain many useless information
- Apple detects backup downloads by third-party apps and locks account
- Some types of synced data not included in iCloud backups if sync is enabled:
 - Photos (if iCloud Photo Library is enabled)
 - Text messages and iMessages (iOS 11.4 beta, if synced)

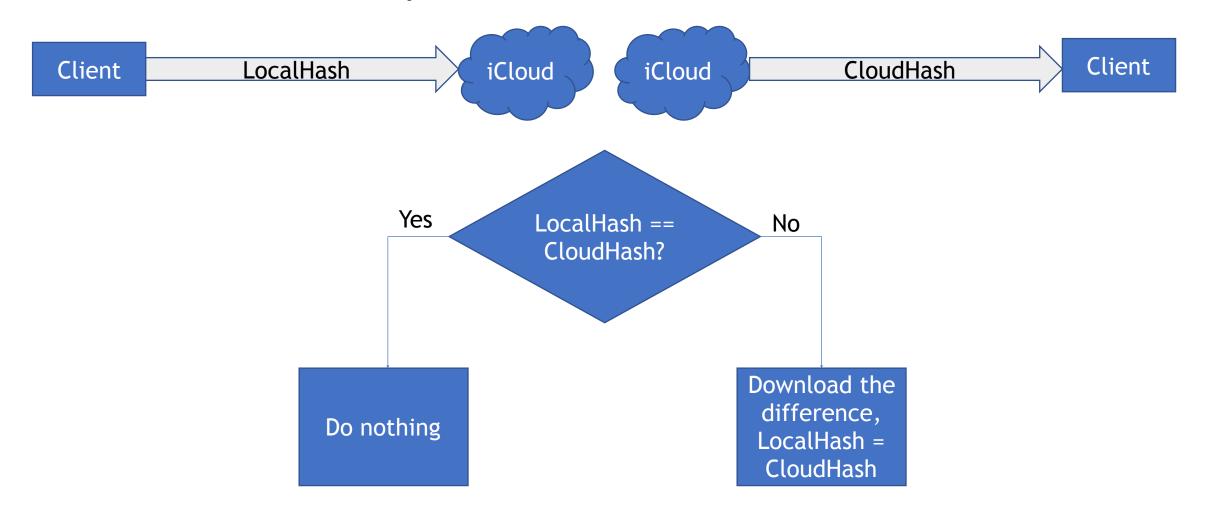


Advantages of obtaining synced data

- Usually enabled by default
- Little known, rarely disabled
 - Challenge: try making your iPhone to NOT sync call logs via cloud
- Real-time data and real-time availability
- Deleted data is available for many categories (documents, call logs, pictures: up to 30 days)
- Weaker protection compared to cloud backups
- Current location



iCloud synced data: some technical details





iCloud Keychain

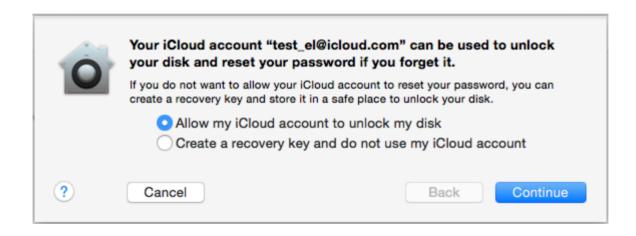
- Synchronized over all connected devices
- Supports 2FA or iCloud security code
- Contains:
 - Apple IDs with passwords
 - Wi-Fi passwords
 - E-Mail account passwords
 - Passwords stored in browser
 - Credit cards (no CVC/CVV)
 - Authentication tokens





Apple FileVault key in iCloud

- FileVault is a disk encryption feature, introduced in OS X 10.7.
- Several methods to access encrypted volume
 - Password
 - Recovery passphrase
 - Recovery certificate
 - Recovery key stored in iCloud





Apple Wallet

- Stored in iCloud
- Synchronized between devices in real-time
- Contains:
 - Discount cards and coupons
 - Event tickets
 - Frequent flyer cards
 - Boarding passes





Apple iCloud: authentication tokens

- Tokens are binary files
- Do not contain account password or password hash
- Are saved to desktop computers to access iCloud from iTunes or iCloud CP
- Allow users to bypass entering login-password
- Allow investigators to bypass 2FA



Apple iCloud: Anisette data

- Anisette data is a set of binary data stored on PC or Mac
- It's random data, generated by Apple servers
- It's downloaded when user logged into iCloud and completely passed 2FA
- When we have Anisette data, second step of 2FA is not needed
- But we still need login and password



Apple authentication token limitations

- iOS 8: Authentication tokens are short-lived
 - iCloud backups can only be downloaded within a limited timeframe
 - Exact expiry timeframe not known
- iOS 9, 10: Backups stored in iCloud Drive, authentication tokens do not expire
- iOS 11: authentication tokens expire again; after expiration, allow to get everything but iCloud backups (so only files at iCloud Drive, synced data, iCloud Photo Library)
- iCloud keychain: the other token (+anisette data); heavily obfuscated private APIs in macOS X



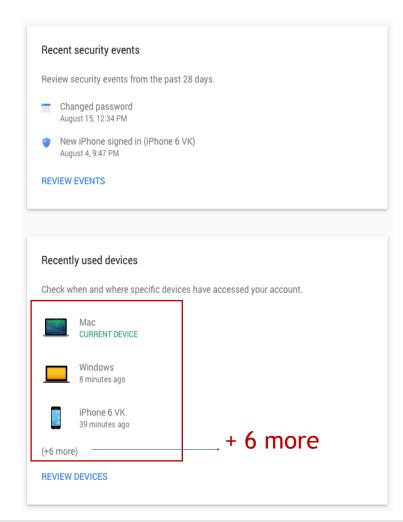
Google: collecting data from multiple sources

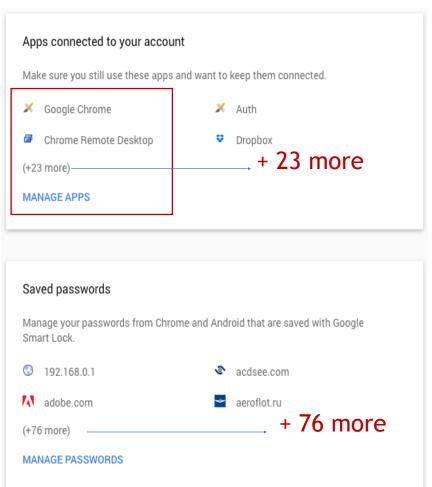
Multiple devices

- Mac
- Windows
- iPhone
- iPad
- ...and Android

Apps

- Dropbox
- Auth
- Chrome
- Remote desktop
- Many more

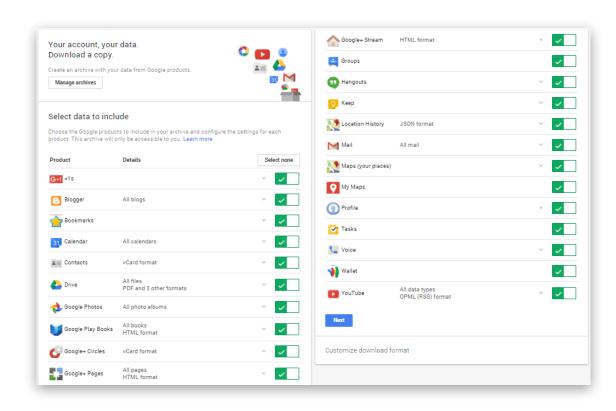






Google Takeout

- Leaves many traces
- Not everything is exported
- Limited flexibility
- Numerous awkward formats
- User alerted via email





Google Dashboard – not available in Google Takeout

Account

- email
- number of Google API clients (sites and apps) last image search
- account time: personal, work, both
- · Activities in last 28 days
 - browsers and OSs that had access
 - locations
 - new apps and sites

YouTube

- number of videos and playlists loaded
- user name
- sex
- last video rating (+video name and date)
- activities for last 28 days
 - number of views, by day
 - total views
 - searches
 - likes and dislikes

Search history (query + date)

- last Web search
- last mage search
- last video search
- last maps search
- last books search
- activities for last 28 days
 - top 10 searches
 - percentage of searches
 by category (web, image etc.)
 - activity (by day)

Google Sync. (non-Android devices)

- number of bookmarks
- last sync date
- number of passwords
- number of Chrome extensions

Profile info

- Google+ name
- profile URL
- number of phone numbers
- number of "+1"

Gmail

- number of mail threads
- last thread subject
- number of messages in inbox
- last incoming message subject
- number of sent mails
- last sent mail subject

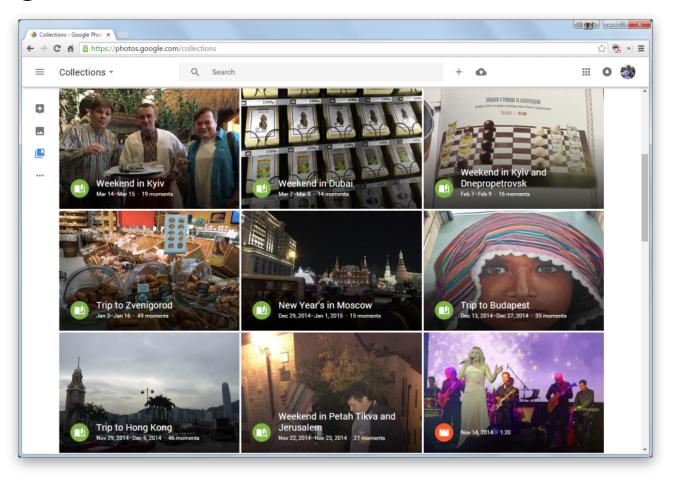
Android

- make, model
- first auth date/time
- last activity date/time
- apps that backup their data (name, date, size)



Google Photos

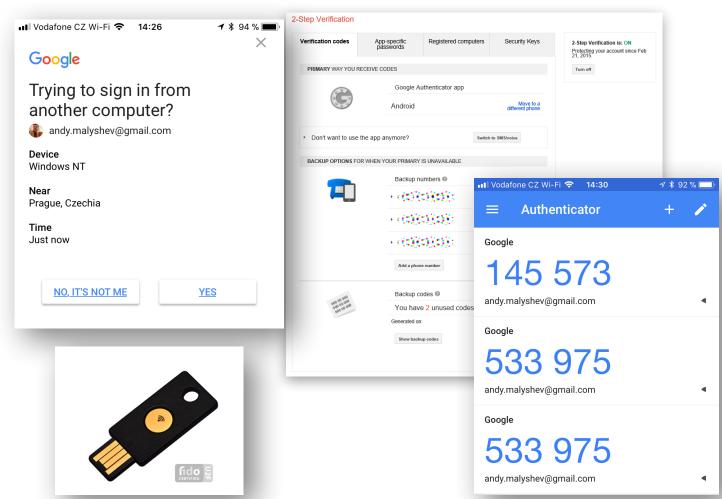
- Albums/events
- Comments
- EXIF
- Geo tags
- Subscriptions
- View counters
- People





Google account: 5 different 2FA types

- Google prompt: application on mobile device
- Authenticator app: time limited codes
- Single-use backup codes
- SMS codes
- FIDO hardware security key (Yubico etc)
- All 2FA types can be bypassed using authentication token from Google Chrome or Google Drive





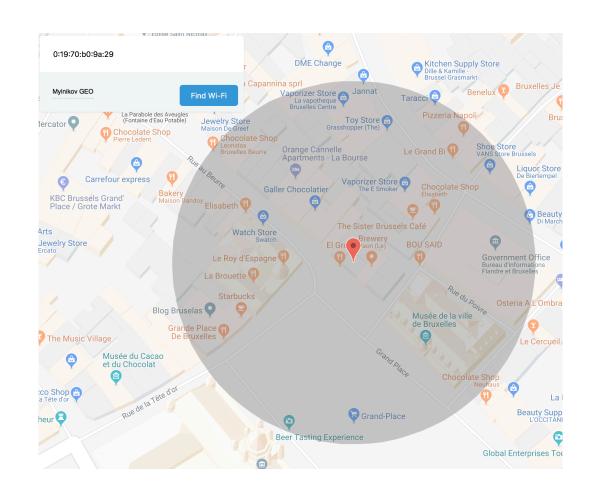
Locations by devices and applications

Source	On device	Apple iCloud	Google cloud
Apple device: last location	+	+	-
Apple device: location history	+	-	-
Apple Maps: searches and favorites	+	+	-
Apple: significant locations	+	-	-
Google Maps: Android devices	+	-	+
Google Maps: iOS and WM devices	+	-	+
Uber	+	Backups	-
Other taxi services	It depends	?	?



Wi-Fi hotspots: getting locations

- Both Google and Apple clouds store wi-fi hotspot BSSID
- BSSID can be used to determine hotspot location
- Databases of hotspot locations:
 - Google
 - Mylnikov GEO
 - Wigle.net
 - openBMAP





Synchronized data: conclusion

- Apple and Google collect as much data as possible
- Most of data is synchronized in realtime
- Both Apple and Google use 2FA to secure cloud access
- In certain cases 2FA can be bypassed using authentication tokens





Thank you!

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