

Google and Apple cloud services: real time surveillance.

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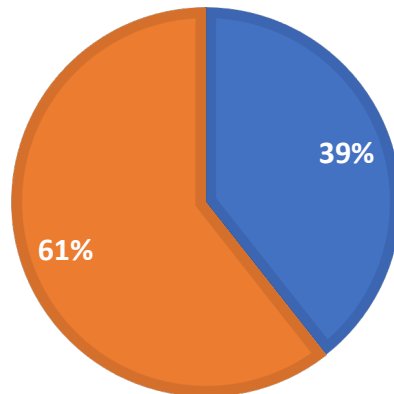


Smartphone usage over the world

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

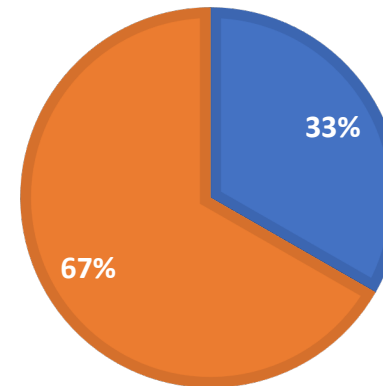
DEVICES

■ Apple ■ Google



USERS

■ Have smartphone ■ Don't have



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

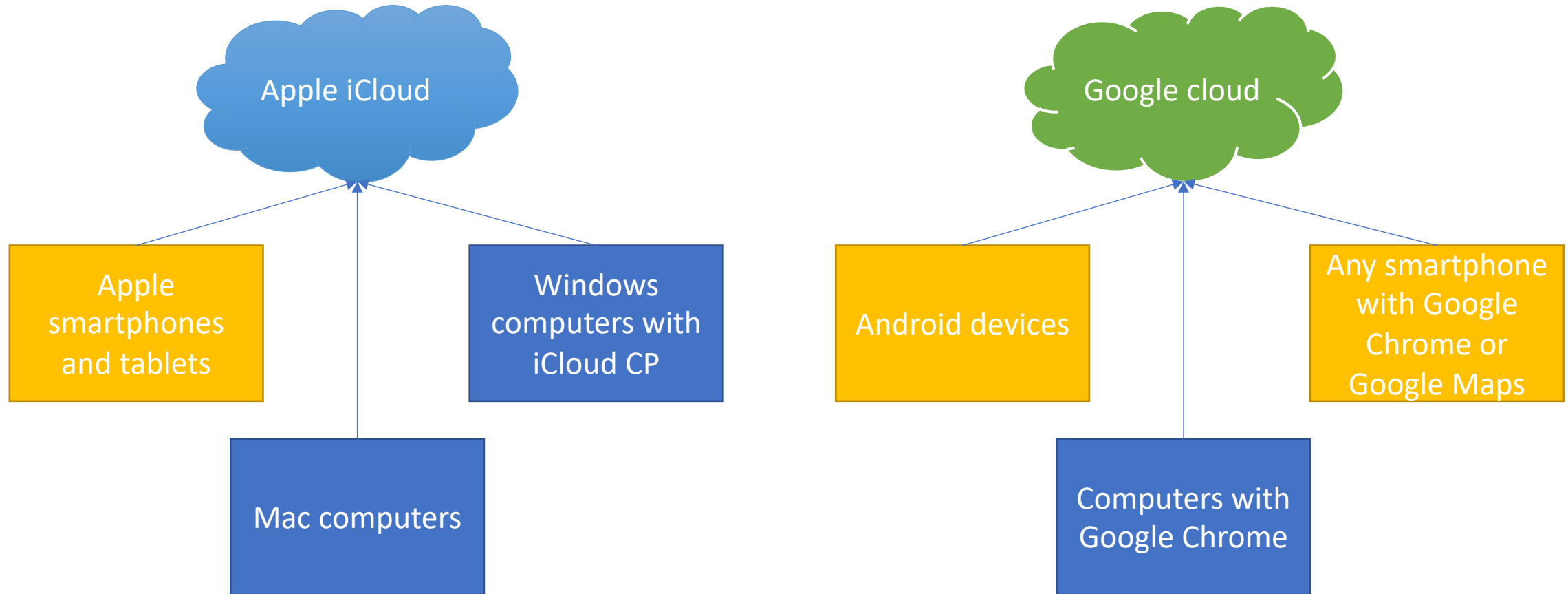


What's in the Cloud?

- 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)	<i>Apple Pay (Wallet): last 4 digits only</i>	<i>Google Pay (?)</i>
App-specific	<i>It depends</i>	<i>Sometimes</i>
Authentication tokens	+	+
Encryption keys	+	-
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

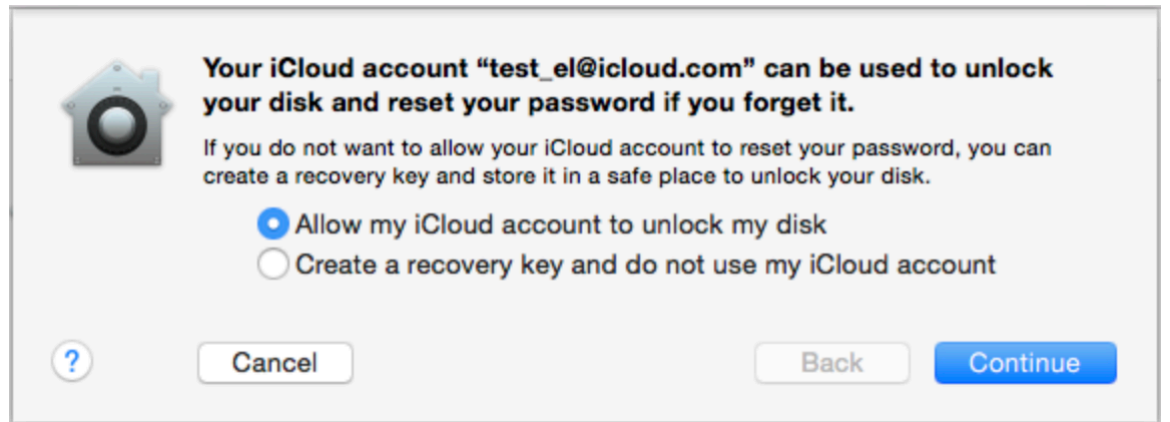
iCloud Keychain

- 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 (+anisetete 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

Recent security events

Review security events from the past 28 days.

- Changed password
August 15, 12:34 PM
- New iPhone signed in (iPhone 6 VK)
August 4, 9:47 PM

[REVIEW EVENTS](#)

Recently used devices

Check when and where specific devices have accessed your account.

- Mac
CURRENT DEVICE
- Windows
8 minutes ago
- iPhone 6 VK
39 minutes ago

(+6 more) → + 6 more

[REVIEW DEVICES](#)

Apps connected to your account

Make sure you still use these apps and want to keep them connected.

- Google Chrome
- Auth
- Chrome Remote Desktop
- Dropbox

(+23 more) → + 23 more

[MANAGE APPS](#)

Saved passwords

Manage your passwords from Chrome and Android that are saved with Google Smart Lock.

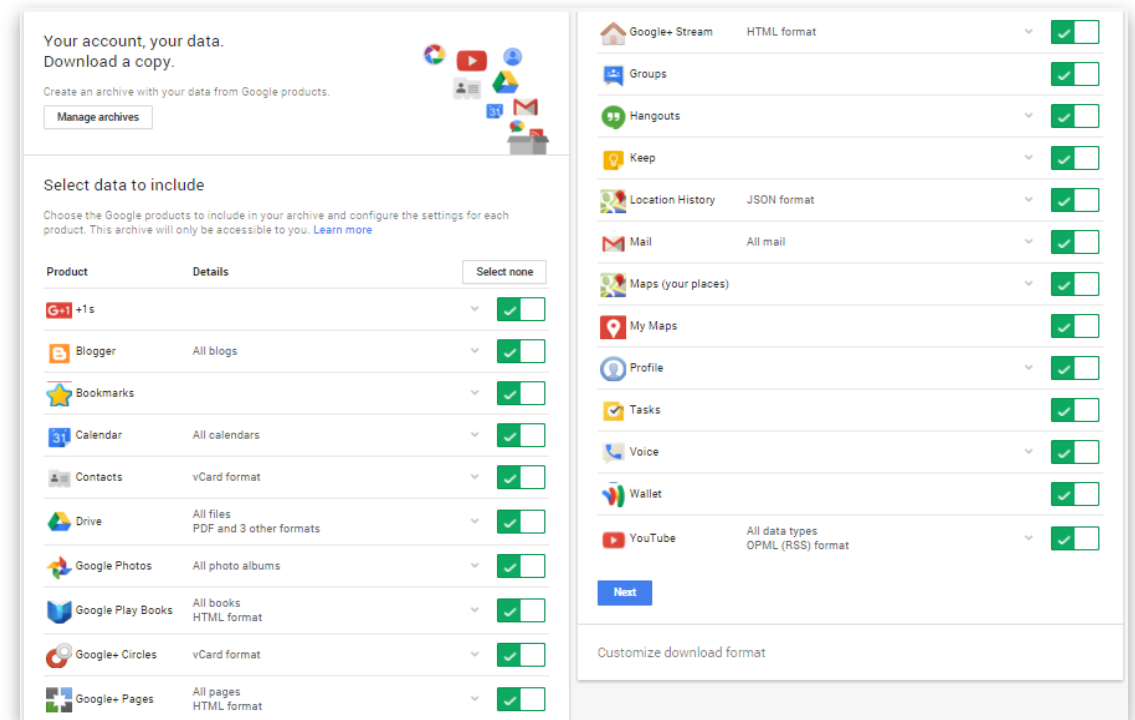
- 192.168.0.1
- acdsee.com
- adobe.com
- aeroflot.ru

(+76 more) → + 76 more

[MANAGE PASSWORDS](#)

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)
- 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 image search
- last news 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

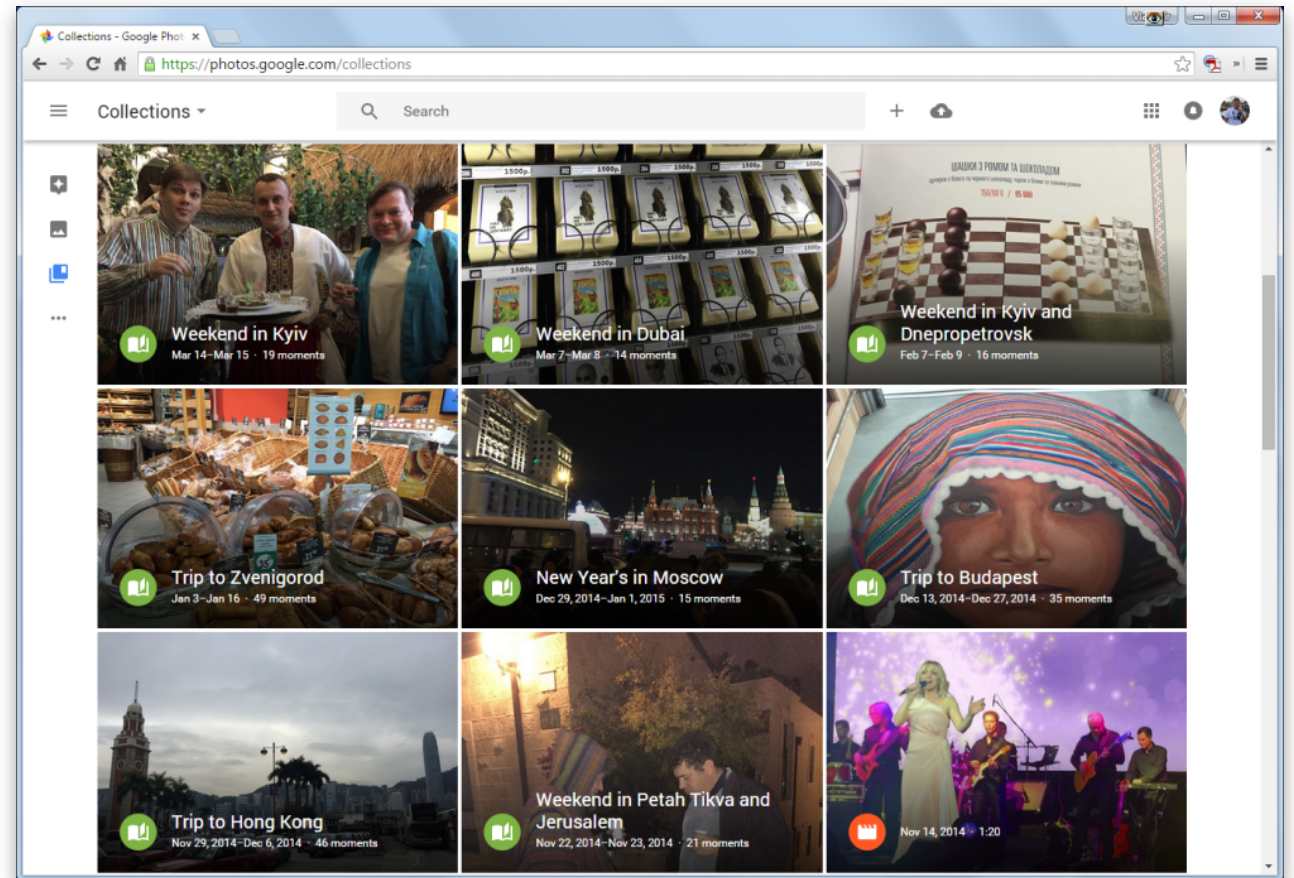
- number of mail threads
- last thread subject
- number of messages in inbox
- last incoming message subject
- number of sent mails
- last sent mail subject

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**

The image displays four screenshots related to Google's 2FA methods:

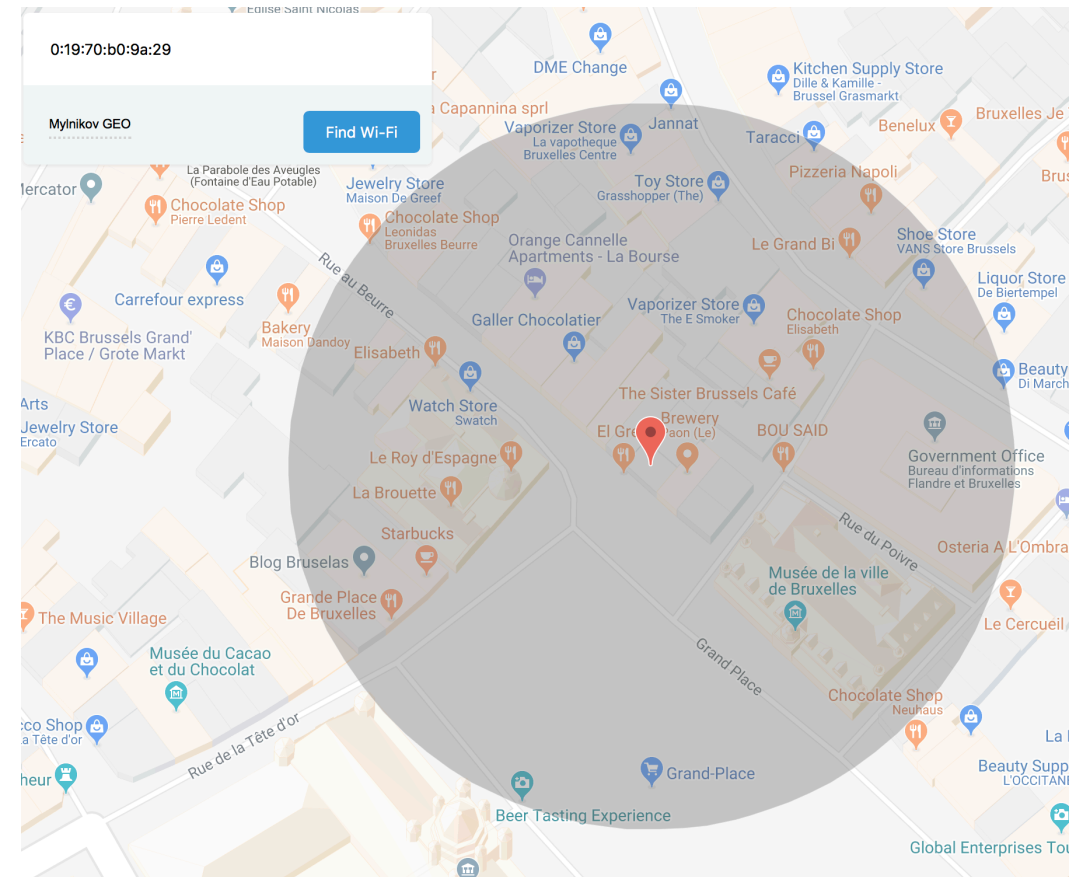
- Top Left:** A mobile sign-in prompt for 'andy.malyshev@gmail.com' on a Windows NT device, with 'NO, IT'S NOT ME' and 'YES' buttons.
- Top Right:** The '2-Step Verification' settings page, showing 'App-specific passwords' as the primary method and 'Backup numbers' and 'Backup codes' as alternatives.
- Bottom Left:** A black FIDO-certified U2F hardware security key.
- Bottom Right:** The Google Authenticator app interface showing three time-based codes for 'andy.malyshev@gmail.com': 145 573, 533 975, and 533 975.

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 real-time
- 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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