

# Turning a GPS-based dating application into a tracking system



#### About us



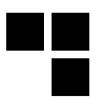
- Julien Legras & Julien Szlamowicz
  - Synacktiv Ninjas
  - NDHers



# Big brother

Big brother is watching you

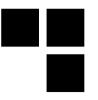




### Many ways to perform GPS tracking

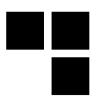


#### Waze



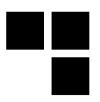
- 2016 Ben Zhao University of California Santa Barbara
- Scan an arbitrary rectangular zone
  - Return verbose information about people in the zone
  - Exact location
- Deploy a 20 probes grid around the target
- Center the grid after every target location update

#### Uber



- June 2016 labs.integrity.pt Bug bounty write up
- Bugs in Uber app:
  - waybill feature allowing to retrieve previous users trip details when calling a driver
  - Users enumeration with full details (location of course) using phone numbers

# Wi-Fi SSID Google Maps



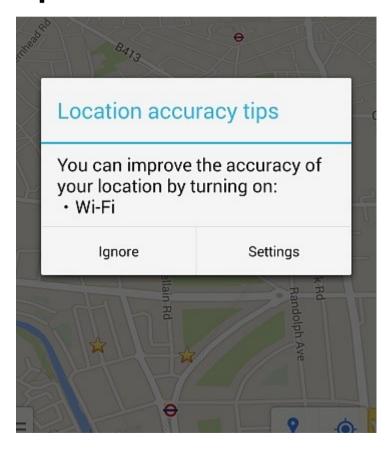
2011 – Google SSID tracking drama

Google Maps used nearby WiFi access points SSID to

determine your location

To refine precision

- If you lose GPS signal for a while
- You can do a similar app of your own using open databases:
  - https://www.wigle.net
- Or check other community projects:
  - https://github.com/sensepost/Snoopy



#### Facebook location recommendations

#### June 2016

[-] crimesofthemind 90 points 15 hours ago

My Facebook app on my iPhone suggested I friend a person who turned out to be the receptionist at my psychiatrist's office, where I had only been once or twice. Really fucking creepy.

I hadn't posted from or (god forbid) checked in at the office. I had only checked/read the news feed while waiting.

- "we're not using location data, such as device location and location information you add to your profile, to suggest people you may know"
- "We often suggest people you may know based on things you have in common, like mutual friends, places you've visited [...]. That's why location is only one of the factors we use to suggest people you may know."





Let's think out of the box... with a dating app

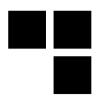


#### Context



- Once upon a time... we looked for love (separately) ... on dating apps of course :-)
- We tested over 9000 apps at least... but not a single real match, bots everywhere :'-(
- We started focusing on GPS-based apps to push our luck a bit!
- How precise is it? Could we follow someone? Let's find out!

### Scenario



- Let's say we are women... Everytime we try to find love using mobile apps:
  - we're spammed by weirdos (here is Jean-Pierre):



\*Ingrid would you f... with me?



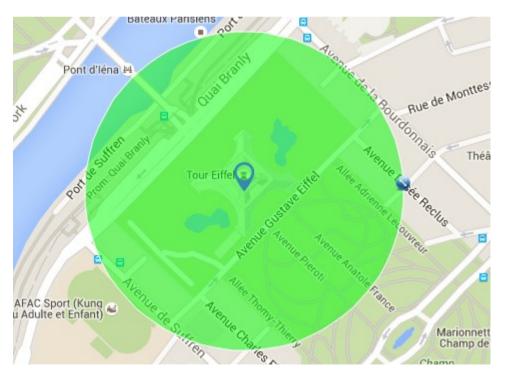




- The app we chose notifies you when you cross people's way
- You are notified only if match preferences are mutual











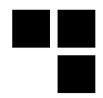


- The app sends your location to a server all day long
- The server computes "matches" regarding location and match preferences
- When the server finds a match:
  - It tells you where and when your were when you crossed someone's path
  - It tells an approximative distance limited to these values:

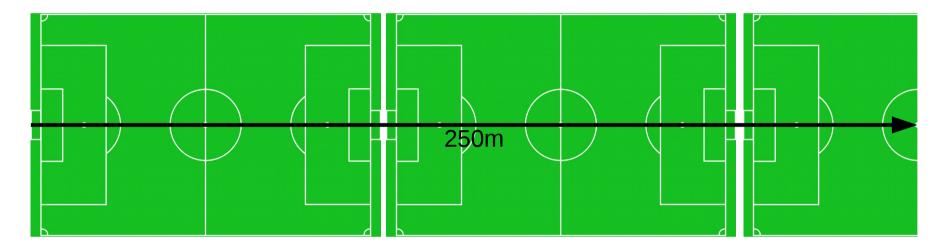
250m, 500m, 750m, 1km



## First problems

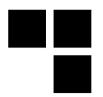


Precision ...



- Wow! That's far! (and 360°!)
- If you move too fast, the server sets a timeout before you can update your location (5 minutes)

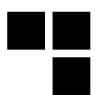
#### Goals of this talk



- Improve the precision so we can catch Jean-Pierre!
- Be able to follow him for a while







### But, how does geolocation work

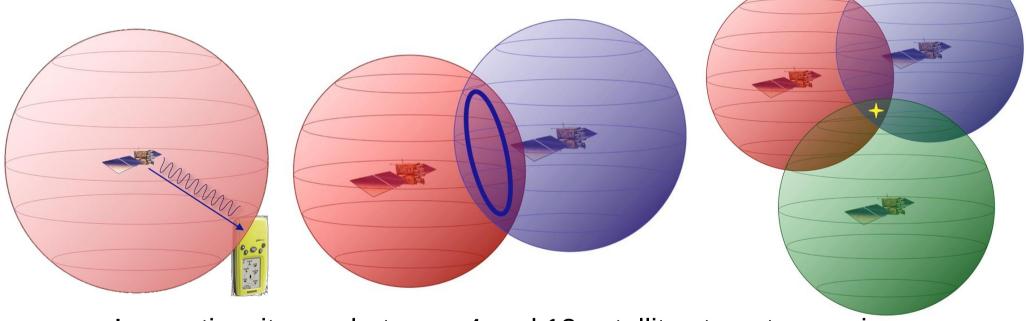






#### Satellites (GPS)

3 satellites needed to get an approximation

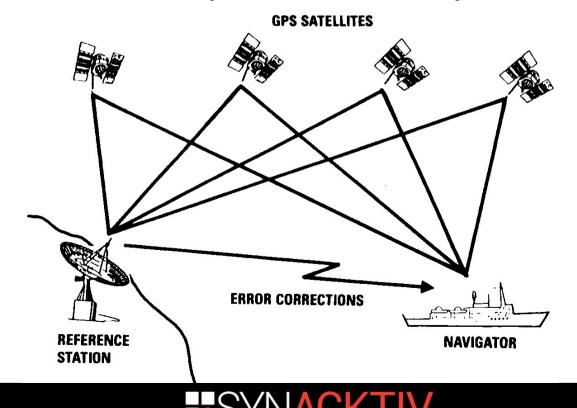


- In practice, it uses between 4 and 12 satellites to get a precise location
- 3-8m precision for civilian use, 1-3m for military use

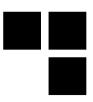




- Differential GPS (DGPS)
  - Same approach but adds a terrestrial fixed point
  - Few centimeters precision after post-treatment







#### GSM geolocation

- Most used technique: Cell ID
- Determine the position based on which antennas are in range
- Can be used by users themselves to navigate: http://opencellid.org/



#### What do we need...

- To refine Jean-Pierre's location?
  - Bring friends! They will be our satellites!
- To track efficiently and avoid being spotted?
  - Bring even more friends!

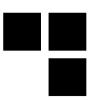




### OK! Let's bring up friends!



### The devil is in the details



- Preferences match
- All our agents must respond to the same characteristics.
  - 30 y/o women looking for men (and women if you want to extend)

#### Problems start...

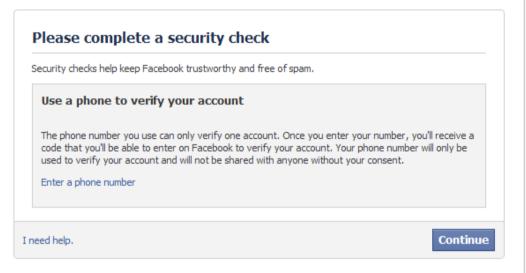


- The app requires a Facebook account to authenticate
- Somehow, Facebook thinks we're creating bots... nasty little Facebook!

# Facebook suspicion



Facebook sometimes asks you for an ID card or a phone number





#### Solutions



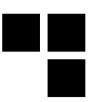
#### FREE!

- Ask real friends to receive the confirmation code (annoying)
- Online SMS services: All phone numbers are blacklisted or already in use
- **\$** 
  - Get an alternative number from your operator

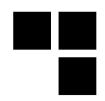
#### **\$\$\$**

Buy several Facebook accounts from an East European shop

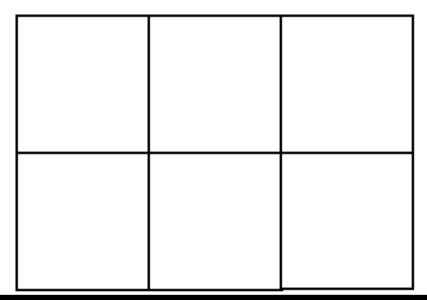


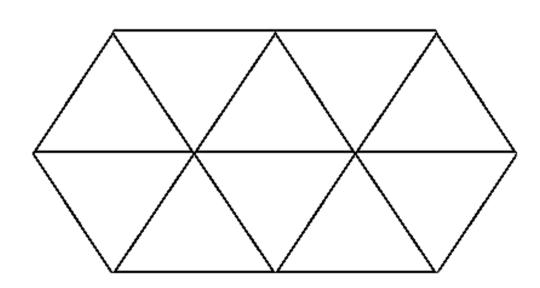


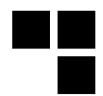
# Now we have agents, how to place them efficiently?



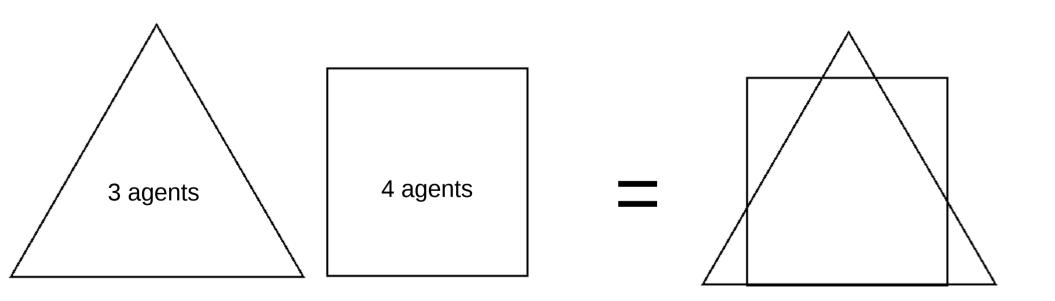
- Limited number of agents
- How to optimize the space covering?
- And keep satisfying location results
- Tesselation, Tiling





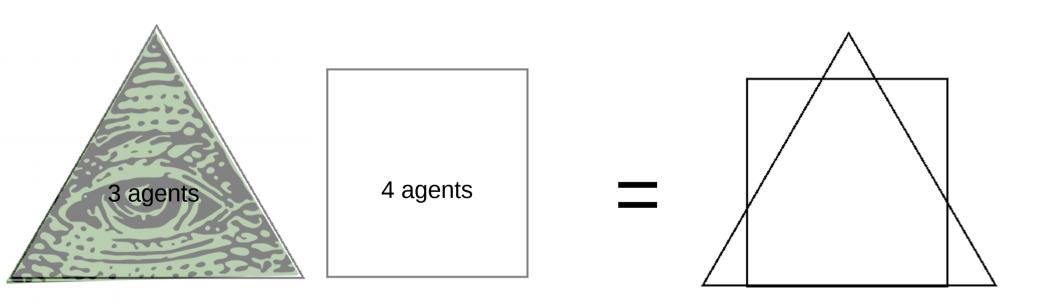


- Square or triangles?
  - Same area



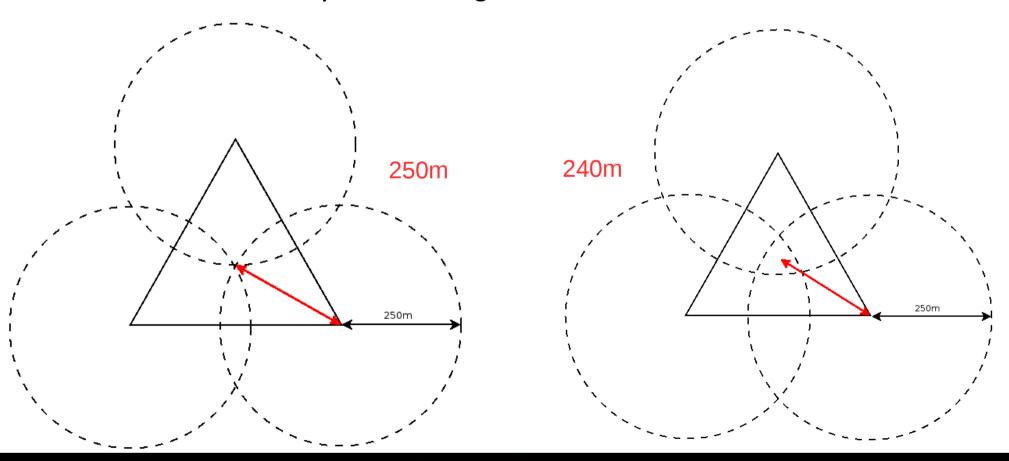


- Square or triangles?
  - Same area





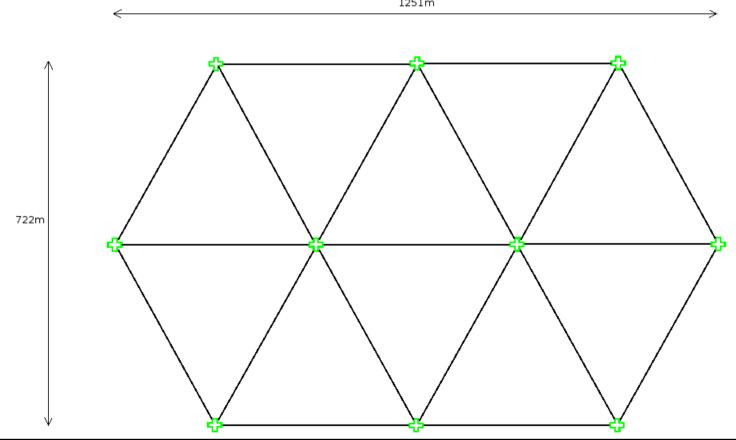
- Ok we chose triangles
  - Now: How to space our agents?



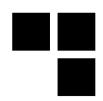




- 240 meters seems good
  - Let's deploy a 10 agents grid



#### A few stats



#### Number of agents needed to cover:

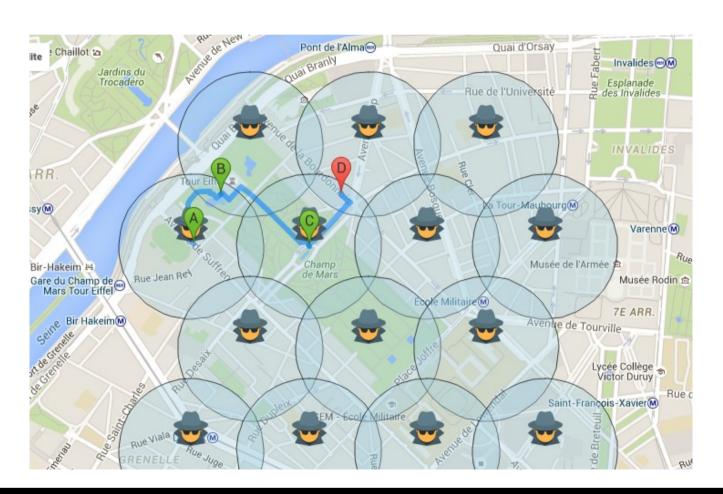
- DisneyLand Paris: ~75 agents
- Paris: ~1K agents
- France: ~ 6M agents



# We are legion ...



Same view on a real map







Jean-Pierre enters our grid!



# Precision improvement



Jean-Pierre could only be

located in 3 different type

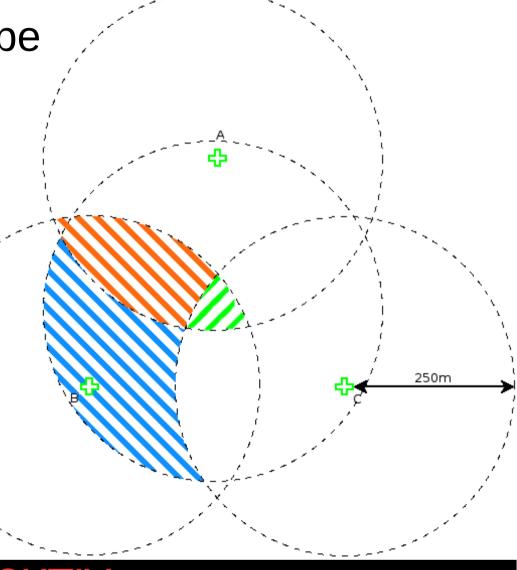
of areas

Precision improvement

Blue: x 4

Orange : x 18

Green: x 357



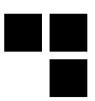
#### Can't we do better?



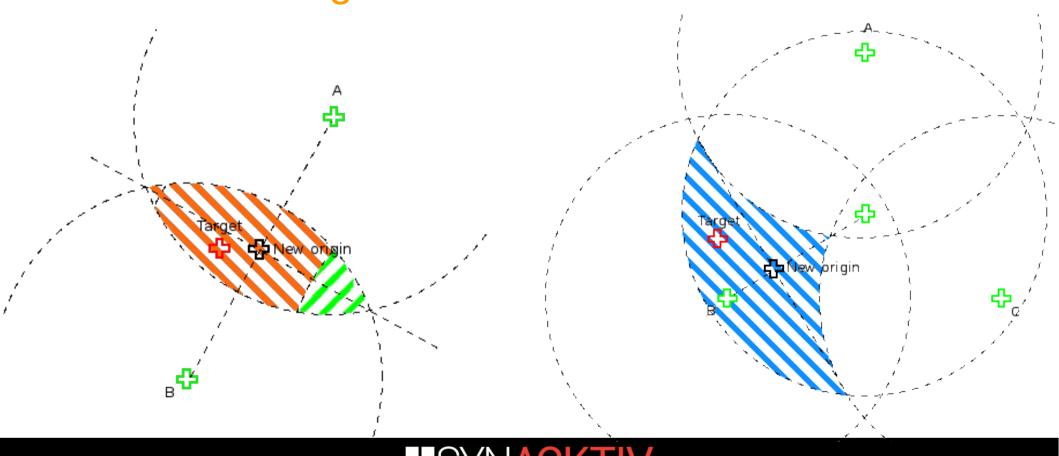
- Blue and Orange cases are more precise but still not satisfying
- What if we move our agents and try to get Jean-Pierre in the Green zone?
  - Reminder: Our agents just moved and there might be a 5 minutes timeout before they can move again
  - Solution: Recruit 3 flying agents!



## How to build a 6 pack?



- Define a new origin
- Refine Orange and Blue cases!



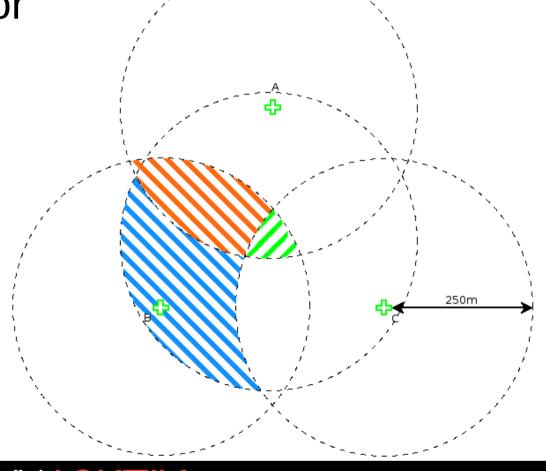
# Precision improvement 2

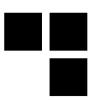


Repeat the process from the new origin

6 agents required for

the operation





Let's put all that geometry stuff inside a web app



### Idle mode

- Deploy the grid
- List potential Jean-Pierres detected by friends

Monitor people's moves





### Track mode

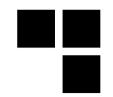
- Jean-Pierre is in the grid!
- Improve precision
- Shift the grid to keep him in the center
- Repeat



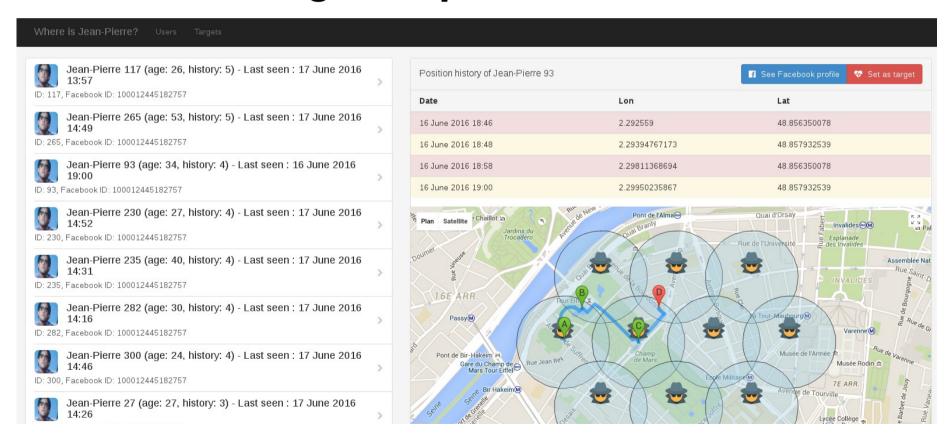




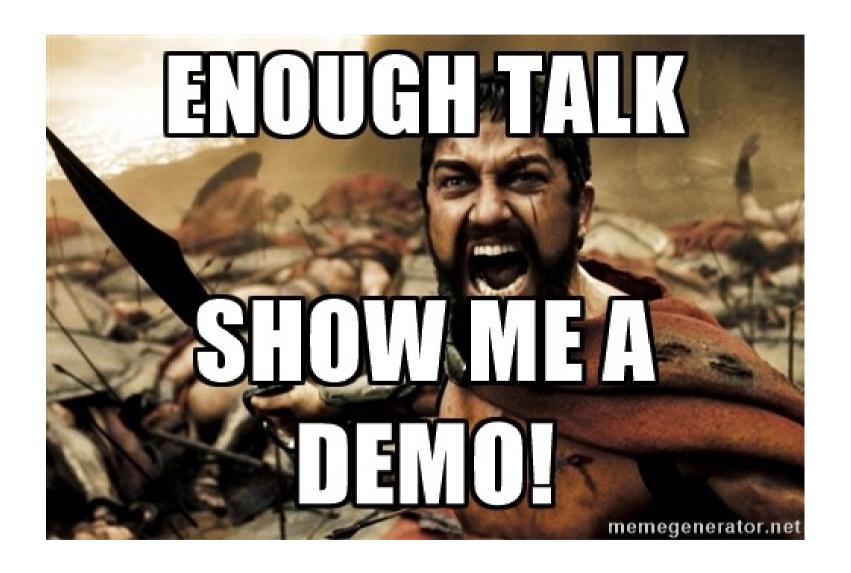
### It works!



2016 trends: Python, Flask, Bootstrap, Docker, Google Maps API ...









## Mitigations



#### Possibility to turn on invisible mode

- Similar as a plane mode
- Used by other similar apps to protect users

#### Possibility to blacklist some users

- If you don't like them
- If you feel they might be following you
- Whatever reason



## Extending the tool



- Detect if an agent have been blacklisted by Jean-Pierre
- Use other geoloc methods as "plugins"
- Intersect data sources to improve precision
- Crawl related social networks to find more location data
  - Google+ images EXIF data
  - Facebook Nearby friends or location pinning



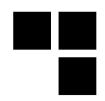
### Conclusion



- Now we are able to
  - locate Jean-Pierre quite precisely
  - track him for a while
- Almost any app using GPS can be turned into a tracking system, we just need:
  - A user identifier
  - Partial location
  - Timestamp
- You don't need to be a government agency or an Internet Giant to do it!



## Conclusion



#### When installing an App

- Try to think how it could be used against yourself
- Not limited to location (WiFi, Bluetooth, NFC...)
- Don't be a Jean-Pierre



