Digital & Device Security in Uncertain Times

Updated: 9 April 2025





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1. Introduction to Security



Two Useful Reminders

1. Daily Practice:

- Think of security as a daily shower, not a house repair project.
- Something you practise daily and not every few decades.

2. Keep Rehearsing:

- Under stress, sound decision making is affected.
- Rehearsing security notes is advised → easier to retrieve from memory under pressure.





Working Towards Security

- No silver bullet exists for security, only good daily practice.
- Digital security does not exist as a binary ⇒ you can't qualify as either "safe" or "not safe."
- Your safety and security sits on a spectrum ⇒ the more you take safety measures the more you're protected against threats.
- It's about risk and harm reduction.





Two Main Motives

Two main motives for breaching our security:

- **1.** Profit
- 2. Surveillance

Not mutually exclusive.

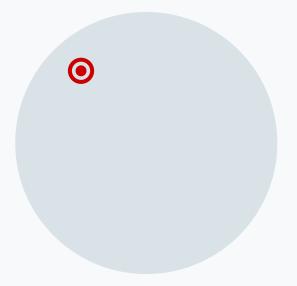
Perpetrators include companies, governments, intelligence agencies, individual hackers, organized crime groups, old friends or partners, etc.





Two broad types of threats:

- **1.** Untargeted → motive is usually profit-making.
- **2.** Targeted → motive is usually surveillance.





Convenience vs. Security



State Intelligence





Civil Society



Legend



PREVENTATIVE



RESPONSIVE



TOOLBOX



2. Search and Seizure



Where Can Devices Be Seized?

- → Borders or checkpoints
- → Protests
- → Conflict sites
- → During a house or office raid



What Can Police Do?

Depending on your location and context, police may take different approaches. While most law enforcement agencies worldwide have digital forensic capabilities, some simply conduct a quick manual search of a device, such as what typically happens at checkpoints.

Manual Search

- → Police take the device.
- → Ask you to unlock it.
- → Device is searched for "incriminating" content.
- → Often conducted in **front of you**.
- → Device usually **remains in your sight**.



Digital Forensic Search

- → Police take the device.
- → Device is transported to **another location**.
- → Device is connected to **specialized equipment**.
- → Device data is **fully extracted**.
- → Process can take **months**, device might not return.



On Digital Forensic Search

Police worldwide use forensic tools such as

Cellebrite and Graykey to:

1. Crack through locked devices.

2. Extract all of the device's data.

These tools can extract: messages, files, photos, passwords, login sessions, deleted data (not all), and much more.



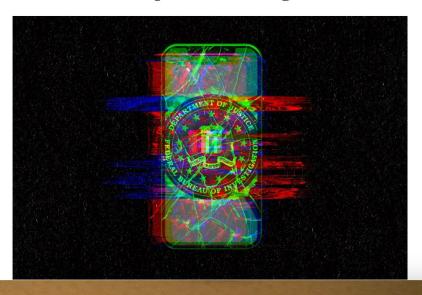






POLICY / US & WORLD / TECH

The FBI got into the Trump rally shooter's phone in just 40 minutes



/ The bureau reportedly used an unreleased Cellebrite tool to open the phone.

By Gaby Del Valle, a policy reporter. Her past work has focused on immigration politics, border surveillance technologies, and the rise of the New Right.

Jul 19, 2024, 6:53 PM GMT+3

Can Police Crack All Phones?

We cannot be sure, but we know that police have a **tougher time** to crack a phone's lock using tools like Cellebrite if:

- Your phone's **operating system** is up-to-date.
- Your phone uses **modern hardware** (i.e. has a modern chip).
- **?** Your phone is **locked** with a strong and complex passcode.
- The phone was **shut down** when it was seized, or **just restarted** and never unlocked since last restart.*
- Tor iPhones: if you have **Lockdown Mode** enabled.



^{*} Files on the device are better secured if the phone was just restarted and hasn't been unlocked yet.

A9 |

A10

A11

A12

A13

A14

A15

A16 |

A15

A16

|A17

BF

BF

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

Supersonic BF

Supersonic BF

BF

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

iPhone 6S | iPhone 6S+ | iPhone

SE gen 1 | iPhone 7 | iPhone 7+

iPhone 8 | iPhone 8+ | iPhone X

iPhone XR | iPhone XS max |

iPhone XS

iPhone 11 | iPhone 11 pro |

iPhone 11 pro max | iPhone SE

gen 2

iPhone 12 | iPhone 12 pro |

iPhone 12 pro max | iPhone 12

mini

iPhone 13 | iPhone 13 pro |

iPhone 13 pro max | iPhone 13

mini | iPhone SE gen 3

iPhone 14 | iPhone 14 Plus |

iPhone 14 pro | iPhone 14 pro

max

iPhone 15 | iPhone 15 Pro |

iPhone Pro Max

Supersonic BF

Supersonic BF

Supersonic BF

Supersonic BF

N/A

N/A

N/A

N/A

iPhone	SoC	≤11	12.0-12.5.x	13.1-13.7.x	14.0-14.8.x	15-15.8.x	16.0-16.7.x	17.0 - 17.0.3	17.1-17.3.1	17.4 - Newer
iPhone 5 iPhone 5C iPhone 5S iPhone 6 iPhone 6+	A6 A7 A8	BF	BF	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Supersonic BF

Supersonic BF

Supersonic BF

Supersonic BF

N/A

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Supersonic BF

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Supersonic BF

AFU + IPR

AFU + IPR

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IPR + Supersonic

BF (1)(6) AFU + IPR

+ Supersonic BF

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AFU + IPR

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AFU + IPR

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N/A

AFU+

IPR + Supersonic B

F(1)(4)

AFU+

IPR + Supersonic B

F(1)(4)

AFU + IPR

AFU + IPR

AFU + IPR

In Research

N/A

N/A

Supersonic BF

Supersonic BF

Coming soon

Coming soon

Coming soon

In Research

N/A

N/A

In

Research

In

Research

In

Research

In

Research

In

Research

In

Research

Table 2: Android OS Access Support Matrix – Locked devices 7.69.1

Vendor (Chipset)		Section 1: COLD - turned off (Secure startup or FBE)		
	0	BFU extractions (for FBE devices)	Brute-Force Password to get the user data (CE) decrypted	
Samsung	Android 6	×	×	
(Exynos / MTK / Qualcomm)	Android 7-14			
Huawei (Kirin / Qualcomm / MTK)		\square	☑	
	Pixel, Pixel XL	\square		
Pixel	Pixel 3 - 5	☑		
	Pixel 6 - 8	\square	*	
Non-Samsung Qualcomm including Huawei, LG, Motorola, Xiaomi, Sony, OnePlus and many more		☑	☑	

Section 2: HOT (AFU or FDE withou	Comments and exceptions		
All Extractions (Even without BF)	Brute-Force password (not needed for extraction)		
	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$		
\square		Added BF support for QC S24, S24+, S24 Ultra	
☑	☑	P40 family is supported for Brute-force only up to ~04-2021 SPL	
\square	☑	Added AFU support for Andro 14 Official and Pixel 8.	
	×	BF support for Pixel 3-5 extended to latest SPLs	
	V	Added AFU, BFU & BF support for Snapdragon 8 Gen 3, 8 Gen 2, 6 Gen 1, 7+ Gen 2, 7s Gen 2, 4 Gen 2.	



Fully Supported



Partially Supported



Not Supported

Huawei Kirin temporarily disabled.

For Non-Samsung/Pixel, Qualcomm FBE devices, there may be a requirement for 24hr uptime of the device prior attempting to brute force the device. Affected chipsets: SM4350, SM6150 SM7150, SM8150 and newer

Preventative Tips



- → Set a strong **passcode** for your device.
- → Turn off biometric lock.
- → Update device operating system.
- → Turn off **control panel** from lock screen.
- → Lock your SIM card (add a pin code).
- → Enable Lockdown Mode (iPhones only).
- → **Delete sensitive data** from device.
- → Ensure you can **locate** your device remotely (check next slides).

- → **Hide apps** from home screen if possible.
- → Change **app icons** where possible.
- → Enable disappearing messages.
- → Place files, media in secure folders (<u>Tella</u>).
- → Hide notification content from lock screen.

Click here for a more detailed quide.

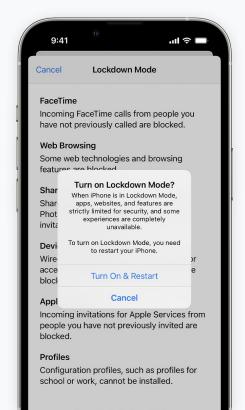


Lockdown Mode on iPhone



- Apple released a feature called Lockdown Mode to protect highly at-risk users against sophisticated cyber attacks.
- To activate it, go to: Settings > Privacy &
 Security > Lockdown Mode.

To date, researchers have not found a single iPhone that was successfully infected with spyware or had its lock successfully broken when Lockdown Mode was activated.





Responsive Tips



→ Keep the device **locked** and **resist** handing over the passcode (during seizure).

After seizure:

- → Locate and **remotely wipe** device data.
- → Change passwords for all accounts on device.
- → Request platforms to **disable** accounts.



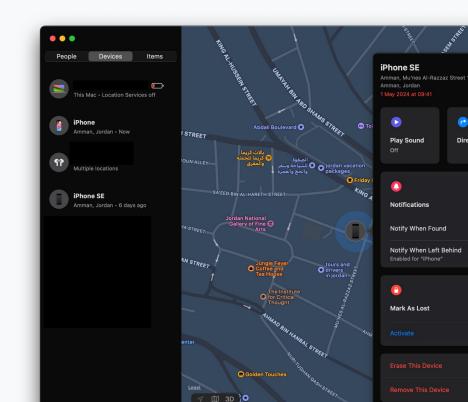
Remotely Wiping Devices



Following seizure, you may still have the option to **locate your device** online and remotely initiate a full content deletion (action cannot be reversed):

- For Android: <u>android.com/find</u>
- For iOS: icloud.com/find

Note: Your device must be online for this to work. Police often put phones in airplane mode!



3. On Spyware



What is Spyware?

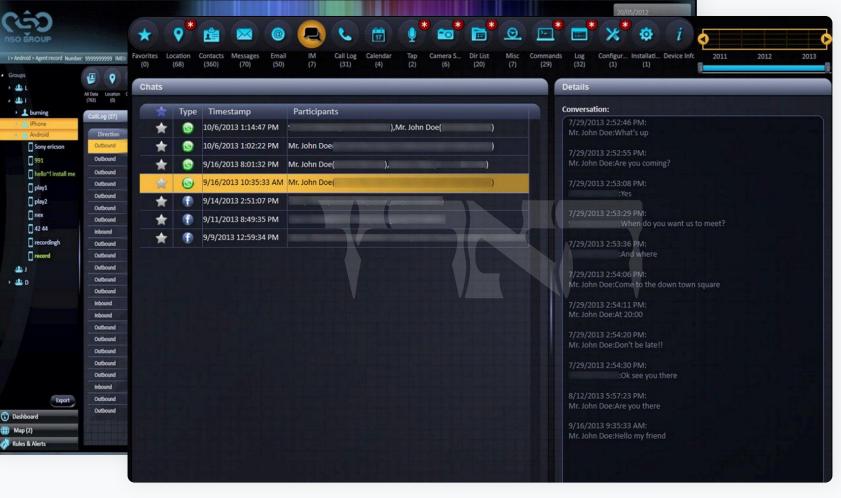
- Spyware is malicious software that installs itself on a device – without the target's knowledge or consent – to spy on the target.
- Spyware can:
 - See virtually everything stored on the device (messages, files, photos, passwords, browsing history),
 - o Conduct live surveillance (through microphone and camera),
 - Transmit this data to the surveilling party (often a state).













Spyware Landscape

- The spyware landscape is **wide**.
- A multitude of commercial vendors.
- Infamous names:
 - **Pegasus** by NSO Group.
 - Predator by Intellexa Consortium.
 - Graphite by Paragon.

Name	Aliases	Spyware products	0-days target	ing Google products	0-days targe	ting other product
Candiru	remora-tech	DevilsTongue	CVE-2021-21166	Google Chrome	CVE-2018-5002	Adobe Flash [1, 2]
	candiru		CVE-2021-30551	Google Chrome	CVE-2021-31979	Microsoft Windows
	cyna-tech		CVE-2022-2294	Google Chrome	CVE-2021-33742	Microsoft Internet Explo
	nerfwall		CVE-2022-3723	Google Chrome	CVE-2021-33771	Microsoft Windows
	tavetasolution		CVE-2023-5217	Google Chrome		
Cy4Gate		Epeius	CVE-2021-22600	Linux kernel, exploited against Android		
-,			CVE-2021-25394	Samsung MFC charger driver, exploited against Android		
			CVE-2023-4211	Arm Mali GPU, exploited against Android		
			CVE-2023-33106	Qualcomm Adreno GPU, exploited against Android		
			CVE-2023-33107	Qualcomm Adreno GPU, exploited against Android		
Delbe		Subzero		33 - 2	CVE-2021-28550	Adobe Reader
DSIRF		000000			CVE-2021-31199	Microsoft Windows
					CVE-2021-31201	Microsoft Windows
					CVE-2021-36948	Microsoft Windows
					CVE-2022-22047	Microsoft Windows
Intellexa	Cytrox	Nova	CVE-2019-2215	Android kernel	CVE-2023-41991	Apple iOS
птопеха	Nexa Technologies	Triton	CVE-2021-1048	Google Android	CVE-2023-41992	Apple iOS
	WiSpear	Helios	CVE-2021-1905	Qualcomm Adreno GPU, exploited against Android	CVE-2023-41993	Apple iOS
		ALIEN (stager)	CVE-2021-1906	Qualcomm chipsets, exploited against Android		
		PREDATOR (Android/iOS)	CVE-2021-28664	Arm Mali GPU, exploited against Android		
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	CVE-2021-39793	Arm Mali GPU, exploited against Android		
			CVE-2021-30554	Google Chrome		
			CVE-2021-37973	Google Chrome		
			CVE-2021-37976	Google Chrome		
			CVE-2021-31976	Google Chrome		
			CVE-2021-38003	Google Chrome		
			CVE-2022-3075	Google Chrome		
			CVE-2023-2033	Google Chrome		
			CVE-2023-2136 CVE-2023-3079	Google Chrome Google Chrome		
100		Trus.				
Negg		Vbiss	CVE-2021-28663	Arm Mali GPU, exploited against Android	CVE-2022-42856	Apple Safari
			CVE-2022-3723 CVE-2022-4135	Google Chrome Google Chrome		
	0.01	DE04010 (4-4-14/00)			01/5 004/ 4:	41-100
NSO Group	Q-Cyber Circles	PEGASUS (Android/iOS)	CVE-2019-2215	Android kernel	CVE-2016-4655	Apple iOS
	Circles		CVE-2023-7024	Google Chrome	CVE-2016-4656	Apple iOS
					CVE-2016-4657	Apple iOS
					CVE-2019-3568	Facebook WhatsApp
					CVE-2021-30860	Apple iOS
					CVE-2021-31010	Apple iOS
					CVE-2023-41061	Apple iOS
					CVE-2023-41064	Apple iOS
					Exploits without pu KISMET, exploited	iblicly confirmed CVE's: against Apple iOS
PARS Defense					CVE-2023-42916	Apple WebKit
					CVE-2023-42917	Apple WebKit
QuaDream		REIGN				iblicly confirmed CVE's: ited against Apple iOS
RCS Lab		Hermit			CVE-2021-30883	Apple iOS kernel
					CVE-2021-30983	Apple iOS kernel
Variston	Variston IT	Heliconia	CVE-2022-4262	Google Chrome	CVE-2022-26485	Mozilla Firefox
variston	TruelIT	(exploitation framework)	CVE-2023-0266	Google Android	CVE-2022-28485	Apple WebKit
	Protected.AE	BridgeHead	CVE-2023-0266 CVE-2023-21492	Samsung Android	CVE-2023-28206	Apple iOS
E	EdgeGroup		CVE-2023-26083 CVE-2023-33063	Arm Mali GPU, exploited against Android Qualcomm Adreno GPU, exploited against Android	CVE-2023-32409	Apple WebKit
				7. 24 Mars - 2		
Wintego			CVE-2019-2215	Android kernel		
Systems			CVF-2021-0920	Google Android		

How Are Devices Hacked?

- A link that you're tricked into clicking.
- A file that you're made to download and open.
- H Malicious **USBs** inserted into your device.
- Malicious websites.
- Through an unsecured Wi-Fi network.
- Reckless device use, such as leaving it open and unattended.
- •• No action from your side → zero-click attacks.



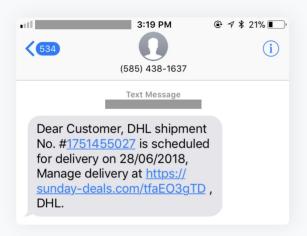
How Are Devices Commonly Hacked?

- A link that you're tricked into clicking.
- A file that you're made to download and open.
- H Malicious **USBs** inserted into your device.
- Malicious websites.
- Through an unsecured Wi-Fi network.
- Reckless device use, such as leaving it open and unattended.
- •• No action from your side → zero-click attacks.



Saudi Dissident in Exile

- Omar Abdulaziz, friend of Jamal Khashoggi, Saudi political activist living in exile in Canada.
- One day in 2018, Abdulaziz made a purchase on Amazon. Later that day he received an SMS purporting be a package shipment notification from DHL.
- The URL in the message was from the domain sunday-deals[.]com, which The Citizen Lab identified as a Pegasus domain (i.e. clicking on the link would result in Abdulaziz's phone infection).



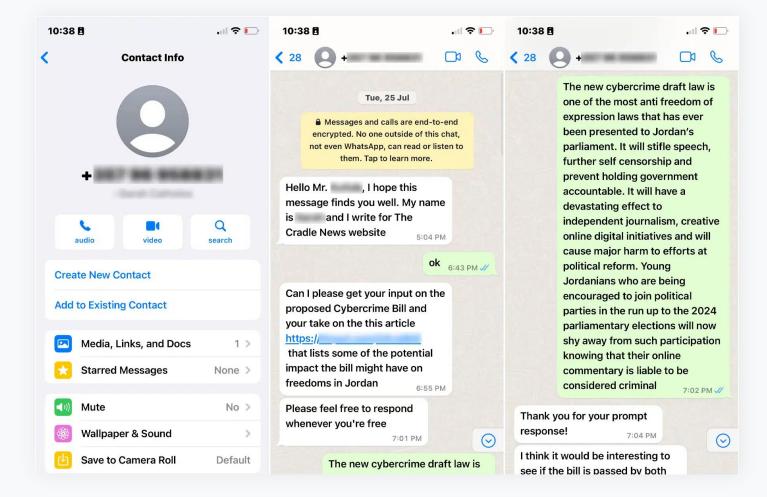


Pegasus'd via WhatsApp

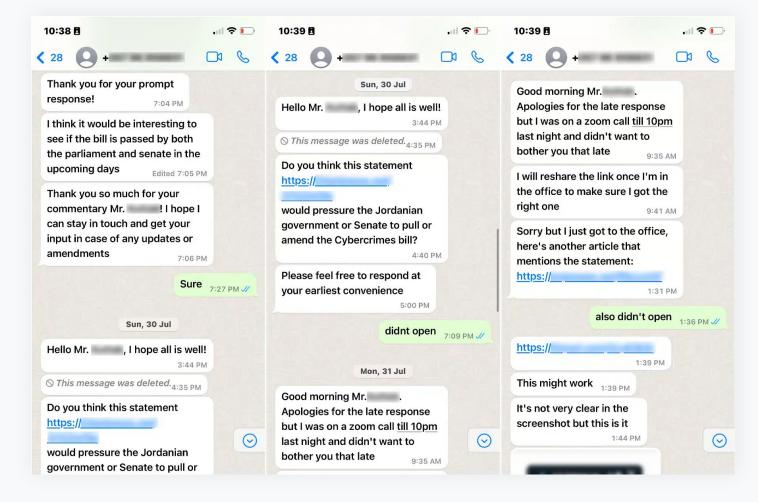
- Daoud Kuttab is a Palestinian-American journalist based in Jordan.
- In the summer of 2023, Kuttab received a message on WhatsApp from someone claiming to be a journalist from The Cradle and asking for Kuttab's input on a local draft law.
- The message contained URLs that The Citizen Lab identified as
 Pegasus domains.
- Kuttab was found to be hacked multiple times between February 2022 and September 2023.



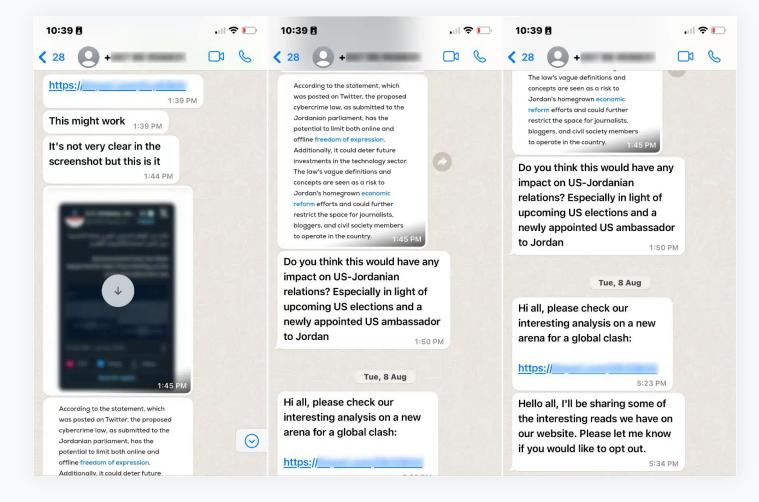




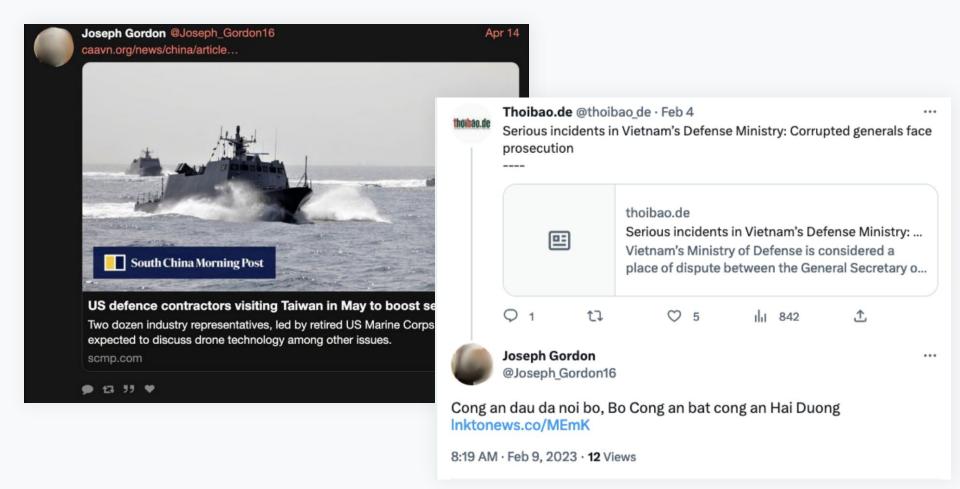
















scmp.com

Apr 14

Mission Ocean Waters @ @eumissionocean · 21h

"We have decided to transform how we live on Aran Islands with a population of 1500 on three islands.

"Individually Inis Mór (large island) has a population of 1000 people, Inis Meáin (middle island) has 200 inhabitants and Inis Oírr (easterly Island) although the smallest... Show more



Joseph Gordon @Joseph Gordon16 · 8h

Replying to @eumissionocean

As more nations oppose China, how seriously does the world take Beijing? southchinapost.net/VuAfn

111 32

Defense Ministry: Corrupted generals face

cidents in Vietnam's Defense Ministry: ... Ministry of Defense is considered a ispute between the General Secretary o...

842

bat cong an Hai Duong



What About Zero-Click Attacks?

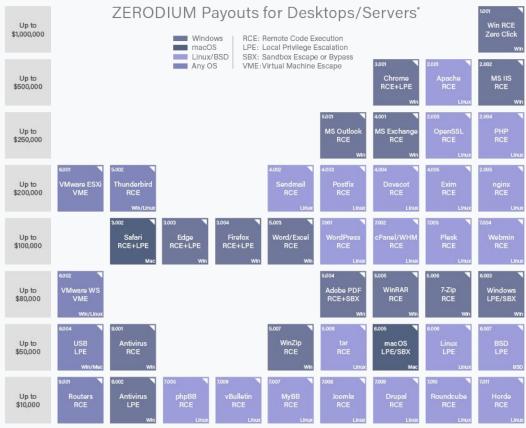
All software contains bugs!

- Bugs are errors or flaws in the program.
- Some bugs can cause apps to crash, others represent severe security vulnerabilities.
- Hackers are constantly searching for these bugs.

Hackers have two choices:

- Exploit bugs to hack devices remotely without target interaction (zero-click).
- **2. Report** them to software developers and get compensated for it.





^{*} All payouts are subject to change or cancellation without notice. All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

2019/01 © zerodium.com



Preventative Tips



- → **Update** device operating system.
- → **Update** all apps on device.
- → **Do not click** on links from untrusted sources.
- → Limit data on mobile device.
- → Enable disappearing messages.
- → Enable Lockdown Mode (Apple only).
- → Enabled Android Protection Mode (Android only).
- → Get a second device (if resources are available).



Responsive Tips

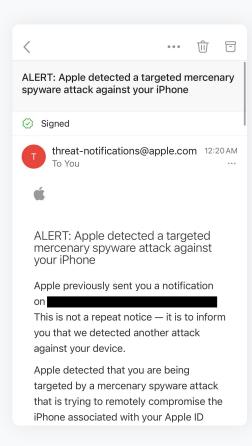


- → Change passwords for all accounts on the device.
- → Enable two-factor authentication across accounts.
- → Cover cameras, especially front-facing ones.
- → **Test device** to learn when, what, how.



Symptoms of a Hack

- Spyware generally presents no **noticeable symptoms**.
- Spyware infects silently.
- However, some common complaints from targets have included:
 - Rapid drainage of the phone battery
 - Suspicious behavior from apps
 - Abnormal data usage
 - Receipt of suspicious links or attachments
 - The camera opening without user prompt
- For Apple users, Apple now sends regular threat notifications →





Testing Devices

Citizen Lab:

https://citizenlab.ca/spyware-outreach/

Access Now:

https://www.accessnow.org/help/

Amnesty Security Lab:

https://securitylab.amnesty.org/get-help/



4.Protecting Accounts from Hacking



From: "Dropbox Notification" < dropbox.noreplay@gmail.com>

Date: Dec 7, 2016

Subject: You have 1 new file in your inbox

To: Cc:

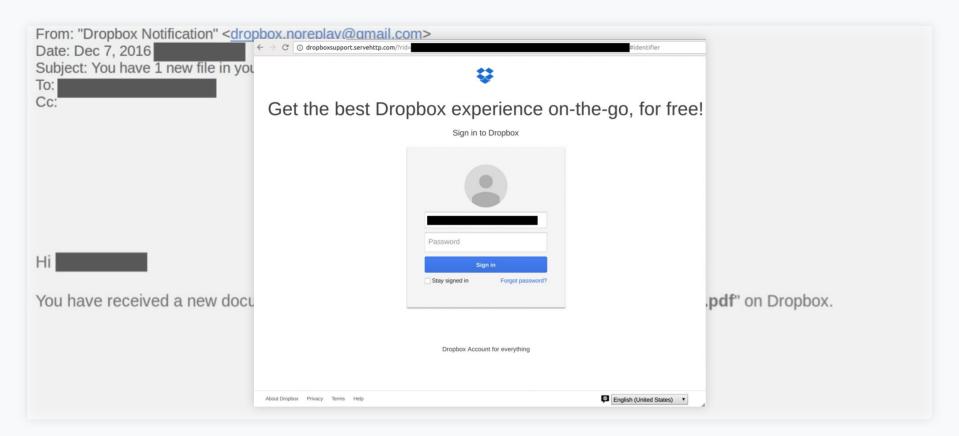


Hi

You have received a new document in your inbox, view the file "مذكرة القبض على عزة سليمان. pdf" on Dropbox.

View file







How Are Accounts Hacked?

Accounts = email, cloud, social media, etc.

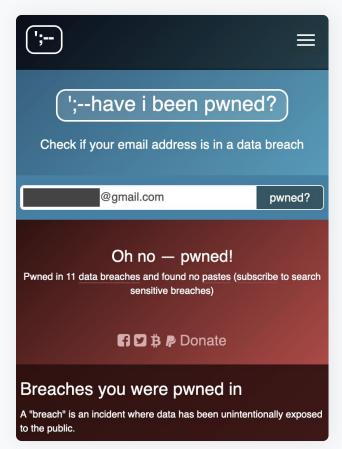
- You fall for a phishing attempt (link).
- Your password is easy to guess.
- Your password is already online: haveibeenpwned.com



Check for Leaks

 Check whether your account credentials (password, phone number, etc.) have been leaked on some hacker forum: https://haveibeenpwned.com/

Note: passwords are not leaked in plaintext but in hashed form.





Preventative Tips



- → Have a **strong and unique password** for each account.
- → Store passwords in a **password manager**.
- → Enable two-factor authentication (not through SMS).
- → Beware of **phishing links**.
- → Activate **login alerts** (where available).



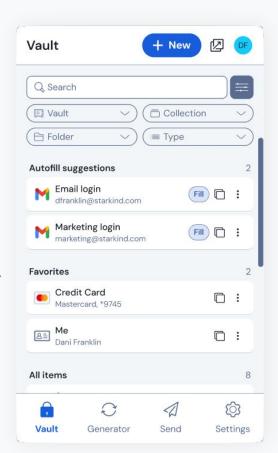
Where do you store your account passwords?



Password Managers

- Unreasonable to expect humans to memorize multiple jumbled characters for hundreds of accounts.
- Store passwords in a secure vault → password managers.
- Password managers can also **generate complex passwords** for you.

The only thing you need to **memorize** is the password to access the password manager.





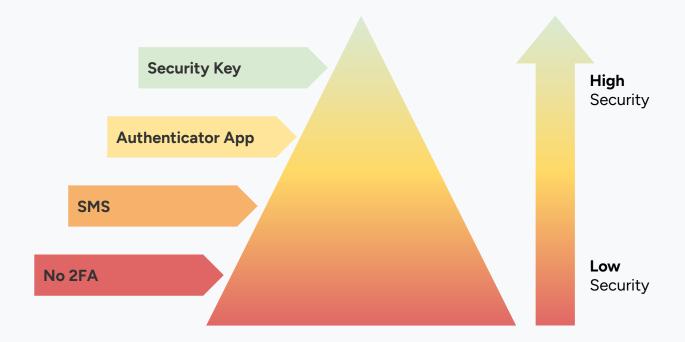
Two Passwords to Memorize

- 1. Password to unlock/access your device (passcode).
- **2.** Password to access your password manager.

You can rely on your password manager to remember all other passwords.



Two-Factor Authentication





Make a To-Do List

Service	Is 2FA Enabled?	What Kind of 2FA?	Strong Password?	Stored in Password Manager?
Facebook	~	Authenticator App	~	
Google	~	Security Key	~	
X	~	SMS	\otimes	\otimes
Proton	\otimes	-	~	



Responsive Tips



→ Attempt to login again using the same device and credentials.

If that doesn't work, try:

- → Google: https://q.co/AccountRecoveryRequest
- → Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/hacked
- → Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/hacked
- → **Seek support** from a digital security hotline.



Toolbox Recommendations



Password Manager

→ Bitwarden: <u>bitwarden.com</u>

→ KeyPass: <u>keepassxc.org</u>

→ Proton Pass: <u>proton.me/pass</u>

Authenticator App

→ Google Authenticator

→ FreeOTP: <u>freeotp.github.io</u>



5.Search Warrants and Warrantless Searches



Number of government requests for user data issued to Meta.

United States

Meta responds to government requests for data in accordance with applicable law and our terms of service. Each and every request we receive is carefully reviewed for legal sufficiency and we may reject or require greater specificity on requests that appear overly broad or vaque. The charts below provide data on the number of requests we received, the number of users/accounts requested, and the rate we complied with all or some of the government's request.



77,603 Legal process requests

87.90%

produced

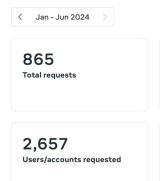
Of requests where some data

Emergency disclosu requests

4,281

Israel

Meta responds to government requests for data in accordance with applicable law and our terms of service. Each and every request we receive is carefully reviewed for legal sufficiency and we may reject or require greater specificity on requests that appear overly broad or vaque. The charts below provide data on the number of requests we received, the number of users/accounts requested, and the rate we complied with all or some of the government's request.



314

Legal process requests

551 **Emergency disclosure** requests

79%

Of requests where some data produced



Email informing a journalist that the FBI issued a legal process requesting information related to their **Google** account.



usernotice@google.com to usernotice-noreply ▼



Dear Google User,

Google received and responded to a legal process issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation compelling the release of information related to your Google account. A court order previously prohibited Google from notifying you of the legal process. We are now permitted to disclose the receipt of the legal process to you. The agency reference number or case number on the legal process is

For more information about how Google handles legal processes, view our transparency report at http://www.google.com/transparencyreport/userdatarequests/legalprocess/.

Google is not in a position to provide you with legal advice or discuss the substance of the legal process. If you have other questions regarding this matter, you may wish to contact an attorney.

Reply directly to this email in any further communications regarding this matter. Any communications not sent as a direct reply to this email must contain the subject line "Attention Google Legal Investigations Support," reference the case identification number, and be sent to usernotice@google.com in order to ensure the appropriate routing and processing.

Regards, Legal Investigations Support Google LLC



You received this announcement to update you about important information in regards to your Google account.

© 2023 Google LLC, 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway, Mountain View, CA 94043, USA



Why Encryption Matters

- Platforms frequently comply with legal requests or state pressure to handover data about users.
- Data can encompass: IP addresses, device information, and potentially even the content of emails, documents, photos, etc.

Data produced depends on whether platform **encrypts data AND metadata** on its servers.



Result of a legal order issued to **WhatsApp**.

Download results of your legal order on the WhatsApp Law Enforcement Portal Service WhatsApp Account Identifier Account Type WhatsAppUser Generated **Date Range** Message Log: Information about WhatsApp text, audio, image, and video messages sent and received by the account holder Message Log Definition Target IPs and Ports: Text, audio, image, and video messages IP addresses and Port numbers for only the target account holder Sender IPs and Ports: IP addresses and port numbers for all WhatsApp users involved in sending WhatsApp text, audio, image, and video messages with the target account holder. Timestamp Message Id Sender Recipients Group Id Sender Ip Message Sender Port Sender Device Type text Message Style group Message Size 504



Attachment A

Account	Responsive Information in Signal's Possession		
	Last connection date: 1634169600000 (unix millis) Account created: 1606866784432 (unix millis)		



Check Transparency Reports

- → Meta: https://transparency.meta.com/reports/government-data-requests/
- → Google: https://transparencyreport.google.com/user-data/overview
- → **Proton:** https://proton.me/legal/transparency
- → Signal: https://signal.org/bigbrother/



Preventative Tips



- → Use tools that encrypt both data and metadata (e.g. Signal).
- → Avoid storing sensitive information on big tech platforms (e.g. Meta, Google, OpenAl, Amazon, etc.).



Responsive Tips



→ Archive and delete data stored on big tech platforms

(e.g. Google: https://takeout.google.com).

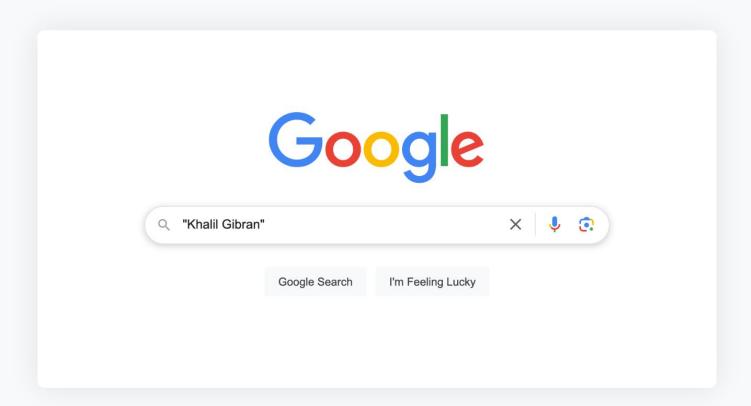


6.
Dealing with Doxxing and Harassment



Ask ChatGPT: "Tell me everything you know about [full name]."







Data Brokers

- When searching yourself through a search engine, you might find results pointing to a website run by a data broker.
- Data brokers use public records to aggregate information about you, including:
 - Current and previous addresses, phone numbers, names of family members, or previous names (if you've changed your name).
- You can opt out:
 - https://github.com/yaelwrites/Big-Ass-Data-Broker-Opt-Out-List



Preventative Tips



→ Setup **Google Alerts** for your name:

https://www.google.com/alerts

- → Request for search results to be **de-indexed**.
- → Remove personal details from social media pages (phone number, home address, etc.)
- → **Review privacy settings** on social media pages.
- → Opt-out of data brokers.
- → Consider creating **pseudonymous identities**.



Responsive Tips



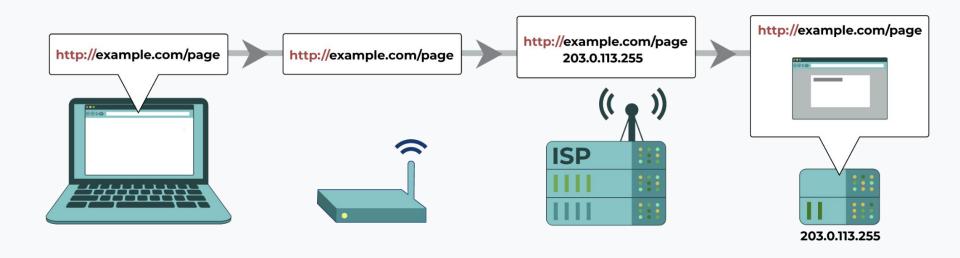
- → Aggregate all harassing and doxxing posts: grab screenshots, link to profiles.
- → **Report campaign** to a digital security hotline.
- → Consider **going offline** temporarily.



7. Obfuscating Location

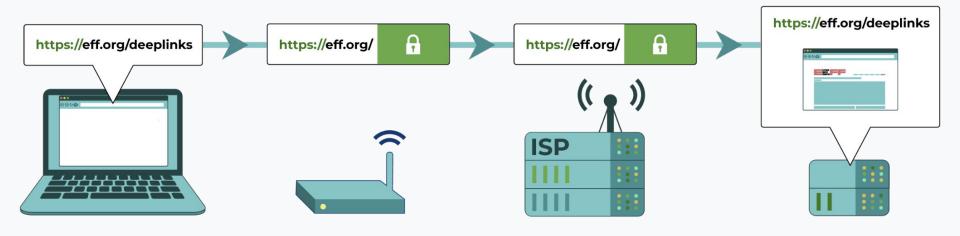


Connecting through HTTP



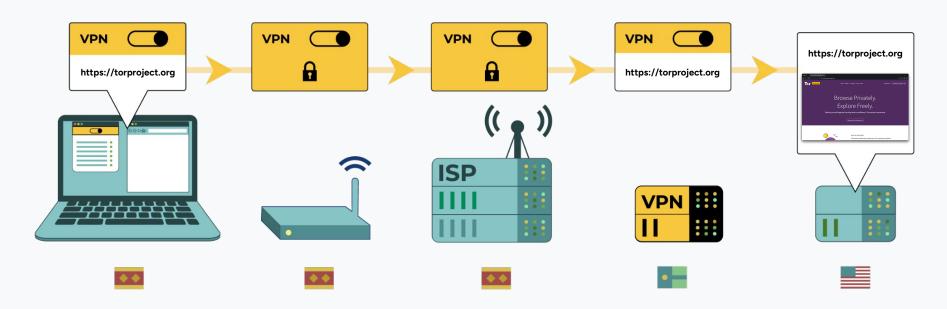


Connecting through **HTTPS**



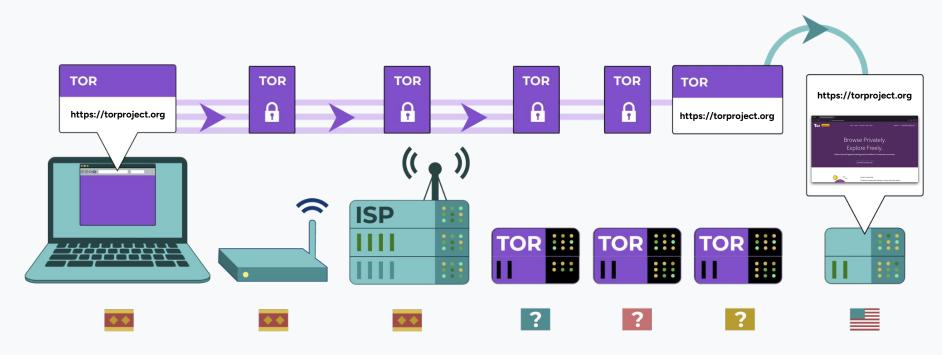


Connecting to a Website Through a VPN





Connecting to a Website Through <u>Tor</u>





Toolbox Recommendations



Browser

→ Mullvad: mullvad.net

→ Brave: <u>brave.com</u>

→ Firefox: <u>www.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/new</u>

→ Tor: torproject.org/download

VPN

→ Mullvad: mullvad.net

→ Psiphon: psiphon.ca

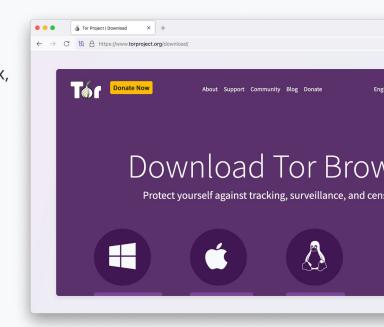
→ Proton: <u>proton.me</u>

→ Orbot: <u>orbot.app</u>



What is Tor Browser?

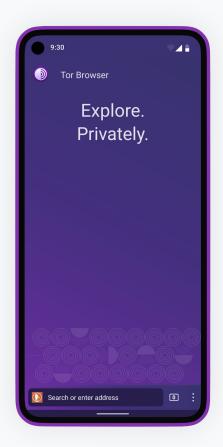
- Tor Browser is just like any other browser (Chrome, Firefox, Safari) except it does not expose who you are and what websites you're visiting to anyone surveilling your traffic.
- Tor Browser is available in 37 languages in a single multi-locale download.
- The Tor Project maintains a <u>user-friendly guide</u> for novice users which is also multilingual.





Tor Browser for Android

- Tor Browser for Android resembles Tor Browser for desktop in terms of features and protections. It is developed and maintained by the Tor Project.
- Users can download the application from the Google Play or F-Droid repository.
- Alternatively, users can download the .apk file from:
 https://torproject.org/download/





Onion Browser for iOS

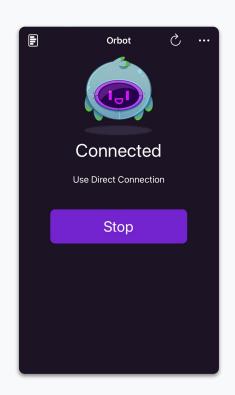
- Onion Browser is the unofficial Tor browser for iOS and the only one endorsed by the Tor Project.
- It is also free and open source, and is developed and maintained by <u>The Guardian Project</u>.
- There is no official browser called 'Tor Browser' for iOS → Be careful as many fake Tor browsers exist on iOS!
- Onion Browser is available through the Apple App Store:
 https://onionbrowser.com/





Orbot for Android and iOS

- Orbot is a mobile application that essentially routes all your smartphone's traffic through Tor, instead of just a browser going through Tor such as with Tor Browser.
- For example, you can route apps like Signal through Tor for enhanced privacy and security.
- It is developed and maintained by <u>The Guardian Project</u> as free and open-source software, and is available on both iOS and Android: https://orbot.app/





What About Mobile Networks?



The following section was adapted from learning resources created by the **Freedom of the Press Foundation**. Learn more here:

freedom.press/digisec/blog/obfuscating-location-module



What Makes a Phone, a Phone?

 Smartphones have at least three wireless transmitters and receivers:

- Cellular (GSM, CDMA)
- WiFi
- Bluetooth
- Smartphones also have GPS, but that is only one part of what contributes to finding your position.



Cell Tower Triangulation

- Location based on distance from 3+ nearby cell towers.
- Based on device strength, round-trip signal time.
- The more tower density (e.g. in cities), the more specific the location.

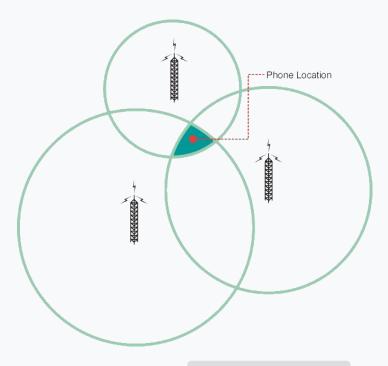


IMAGE SOURCE: O'REILLY



WiFi Positioning System

- Similarly, WiFi databases (e.g., Wigle.net location service)
 log the relative location of WiFi routers.
- When WiFi is enabled, your device may check location in a Wi-Fi positioning database.

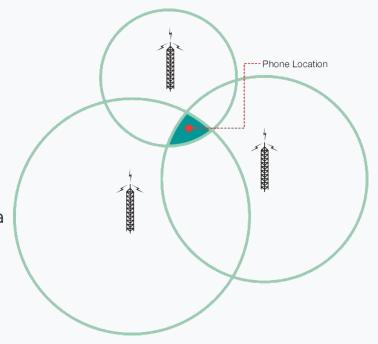


IMAGE SOURCE: O'REILLY



Global Positioning System (GPS)

- There are **31 navigation satellites** circling the Earth.
- Your device receives signals from 4+ GPS satellites, and calculates distance from each one.
- Depending on the receiver, can be accurate to a few yards, or even inches.





What to Do with Cell Phones?

- We have to understand that this is a risk with all mobile phones.
- If it's on, the phone company gets the location.
 - That provider may be compelled to share your location data, if they receive a legal request.
- Is this a problem? Depends on your threat model.
 - When broadcasting your location is a problem, you could leave your phone at home.
 - ... But what's the tradeoff of not bringing it? What if you need it for something? That will depend on your particular situation.



What to Do with Cell Phones?

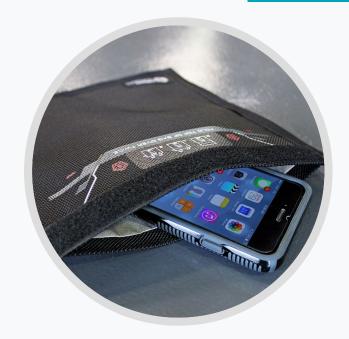
- If you really need it in the future, your may be equipped to access a temporary phone, that is not tied to you.
- The longer you use two phones in the same place, the more the two devices look like they are tied to the same person.
 - o If this is a problem for you, keep them separated when possible.



Toolbox Recommendations



→ Placing devices inside **Faraday pouches** takes them off the grid, making them unable to send or receive any signals.

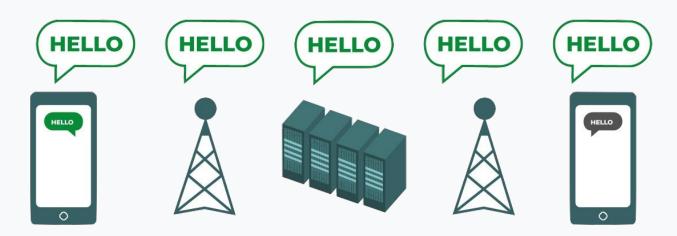




8. Secure Communication



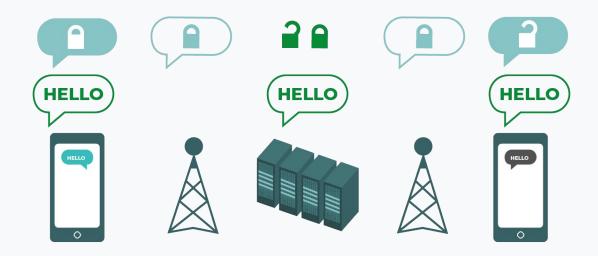
Without Encryption



Example: SMS, phone calls



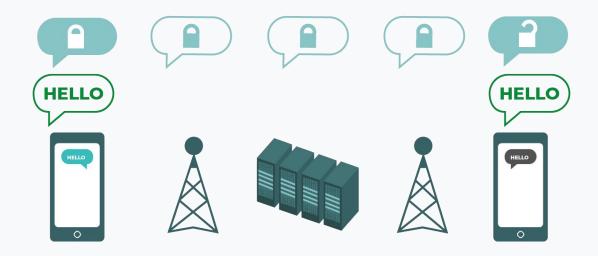
Some Encryption



Example: email (sometimes), Telegram, Instagram DMs, Twitter DMs, etc.



End-to-End Encryption



Example: Signal, WhatsApp (partly)



Toolbox Recommendations



Messaging

→ Signal: <u>signal.org</u>

→ Simplex: simplex.chat

→ Element: <u>element.io</u>



More Toolbox Recommendations



Search Engine

→ DuckDuckGo: <u>duckduckgo.com</u>

→ Mullvad Leta: <u>leta.mullvad.net</u>

→ StartPage: <u>startpage.com</u>

📁 Storage

→ Proton Drive: proton.me/drive

→ Tresorit: <u>tresorit.com</u>

→ Offline storage (USBs and hard drives)

⊠ Email

→ Protonmail: <u>proton.me/mail</u>

→ Riseup Mail: <u>riseup.net</u>

→ Tuta: tuta.com



Thank you!





The Tor Project Support Channels

Signal: https://signal.me/#p/+17787431312

Email: frontdesk@torproject.org

WhatsApp: https://wa.me/447421000612

Telegram: https://t.me/torprojectsupportbot

Forum: https://forum.torproject.org



