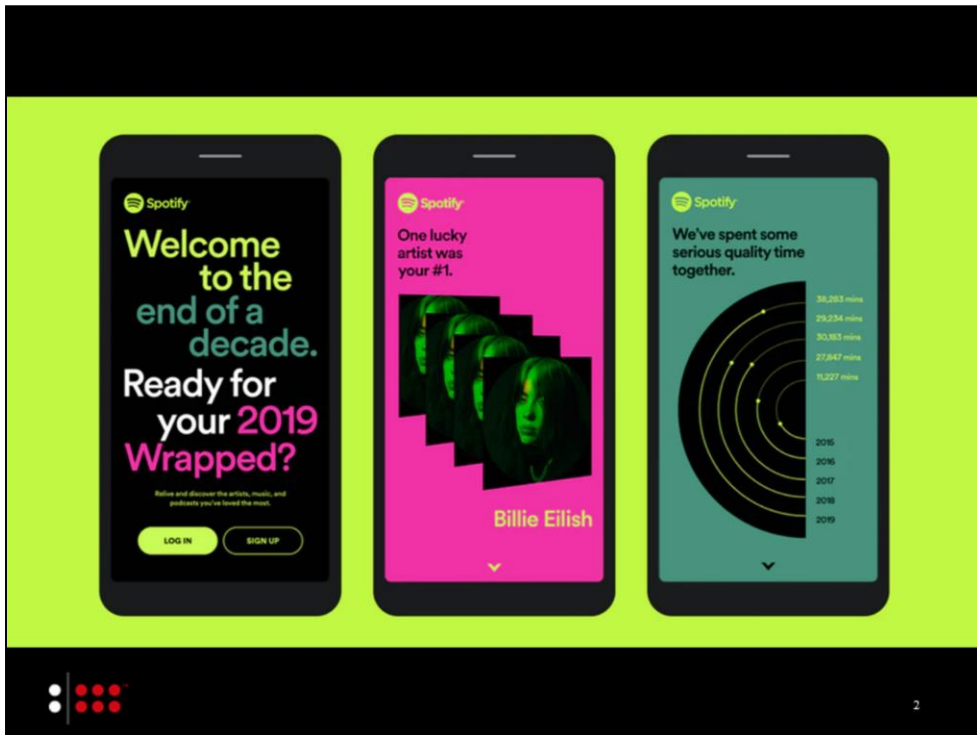


API Privacy: A Look at G Suite Marketplace Permissions and Policies

Irwin Reyes

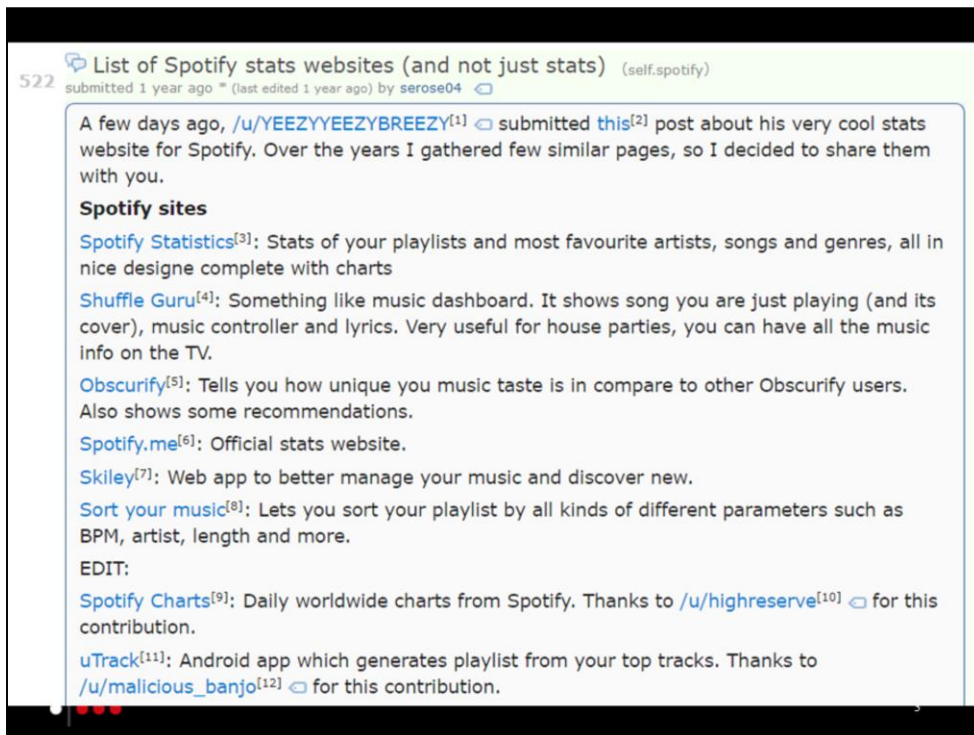
Michael Lack



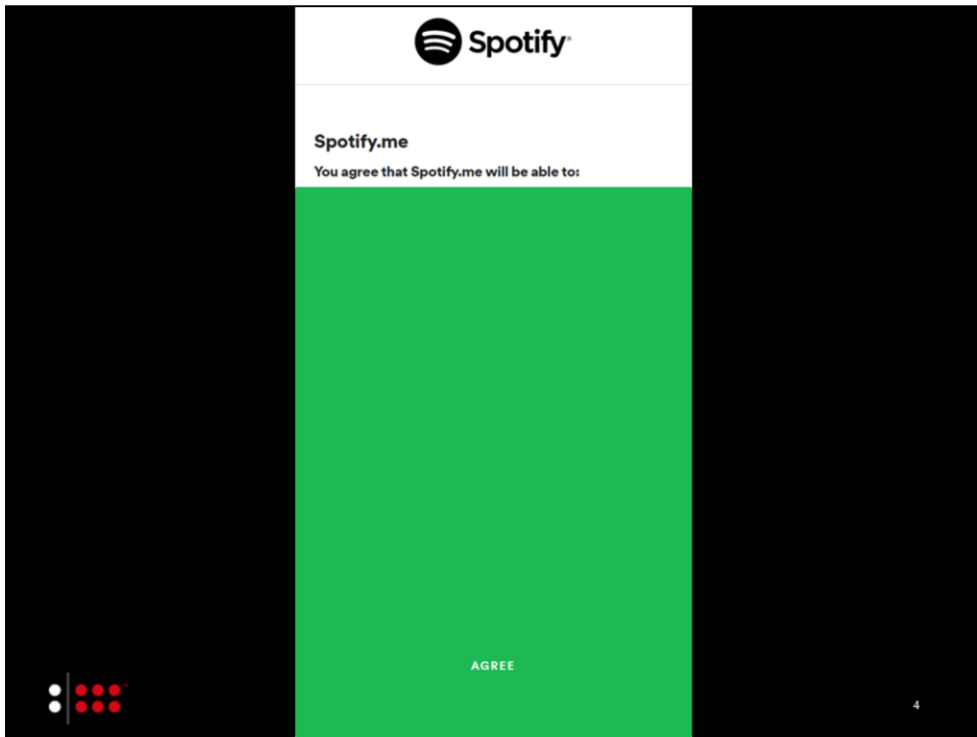


The story actually begins with Spotify. A popular streaming service.

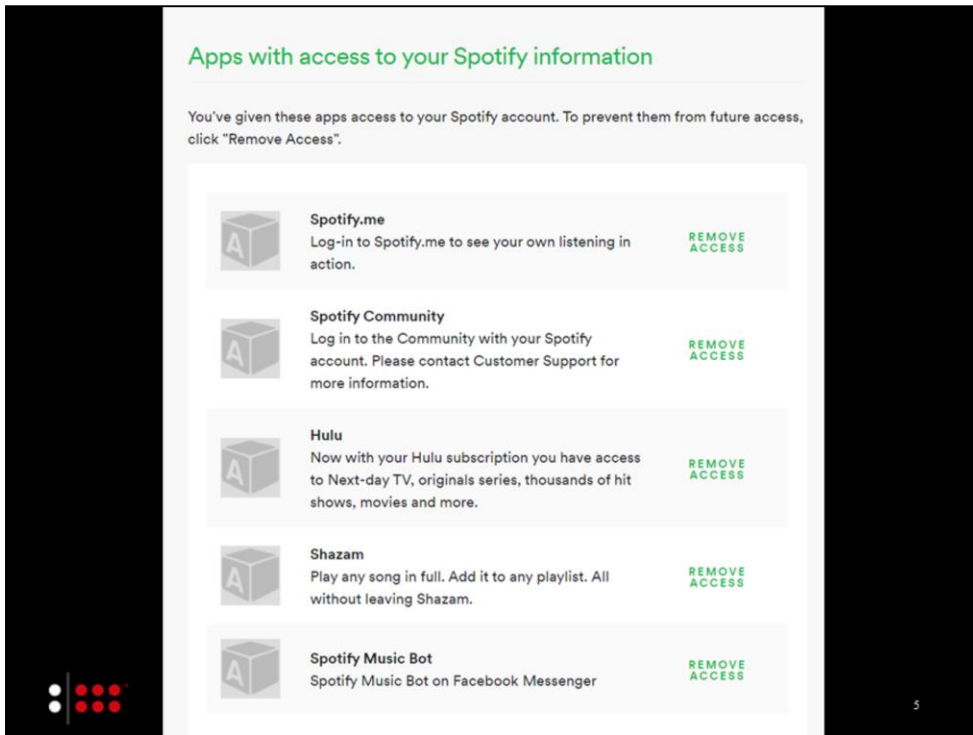
At the end of 2019, they released Spotify Wrapped: Statistics about your listening habits over the course of the year.



I thought this was really cool, and wanted more. Found a reddit post about other Spotify stats services. Nice!



Of course I decided to install these services. By “install,” I mean consent to whatever terms and permissions this nag screen showed.



Before long, I realized I just granted a whole bunch of these things programmatic access to my Spotify account via the Spotify application programming interface (API).

But this is small potatoes. Who cares if external services can read my Spotify data? What's the worst that could happen?



Well, this was the same mechanism that resulted in Mr. Zuckerberg being hauled in front of Congress in 2018.

A researcher had written a quiz app that obtained programmatic access to people's Facebook data. The scope of that access was far broader than people expected (it collected data from quiz app users *and* their friends), and was later used in targeted political advertising. This was the Cambridge Analytica scandal.

Facebook eventually placed additional restrictions and safeguards on apps using the Facebook API. Limits on what personal data third-party apps can access, and authorizations expiring if the user hasn't used an app for a while.

what about other **major online services**
and their **APIs**?



7

This got me thinking: Have other major online services placed similar safeguards on their APIs?

The screenshot shows the 'Third-party apps with account access' page for a Google account. At the top, it states: 'You gave these sites and apps access to some of your Google Account data, including info that may be sensitive. Remove access for those you no longer trust or use. [Learn about the risks](#)'. Below this, there is a card for 'Zoom for Google Calendar' with a 'REMOVE ACCESS' button. The card lists the following permissions:

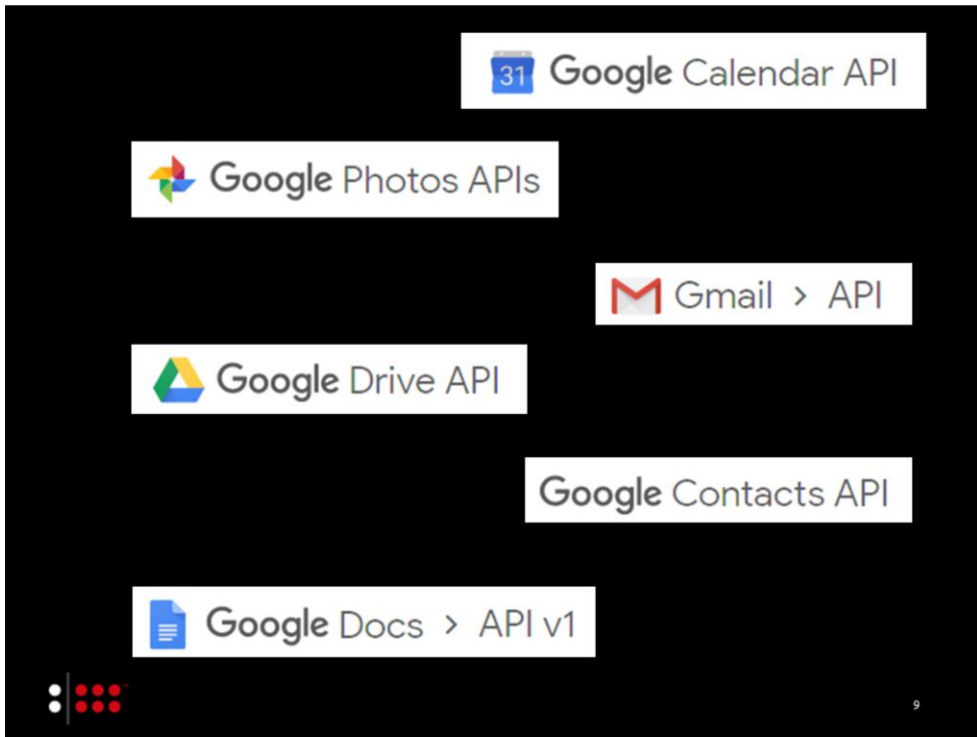
- Gmail:** View your email messages when the add-on is running, Run as a Gmail add-on, Manage drafts and send emails when you interact with the add-on.
- Google Calendar:** Edit the events you open in Google Calendar, View your Calendar settings, View and edit events on all your calendars, See the events you open in Google Calendar, Run as a Calendar add-on.
- Basic account info:** View your email address, Associate you with your personal info on Google.
- Additional access:** Connect to an external service, Allow this application to run when you are not present.

At the bottom of the card, it shows the homepage as <https://zoom.us> and the access was given on March 27, 3 26 PM. A link to report suspicious activity is also present.

<https://myaccount.google.com/permissions>

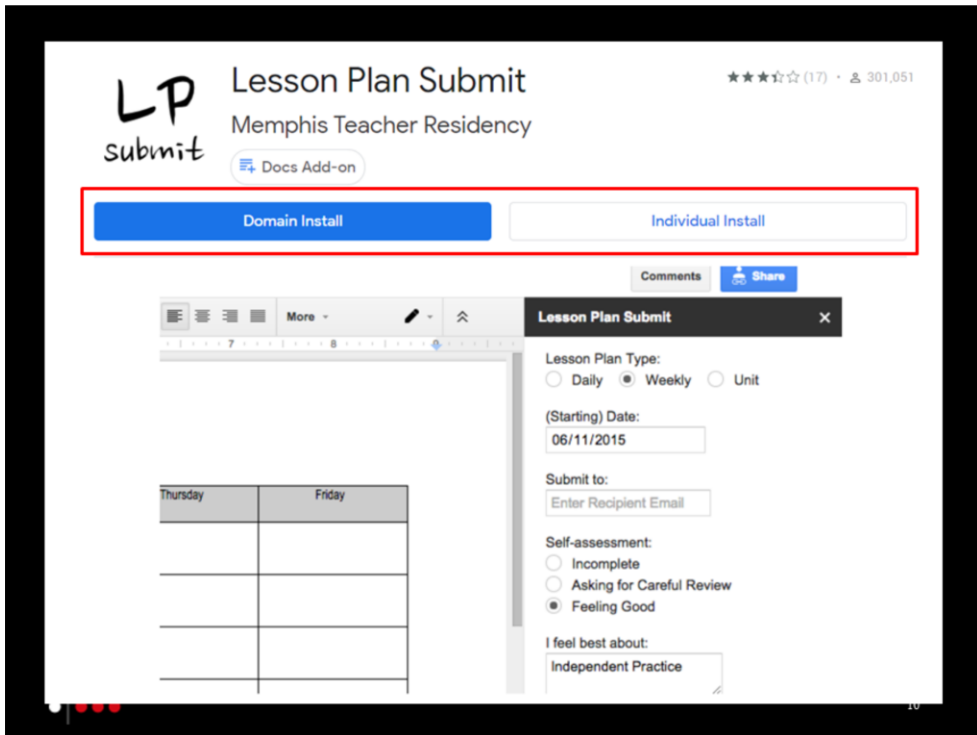
Looked at company Google account. We use Zoom a lot internally, and my account automatically had Zoom integration authorized.

Some interesting permissions.



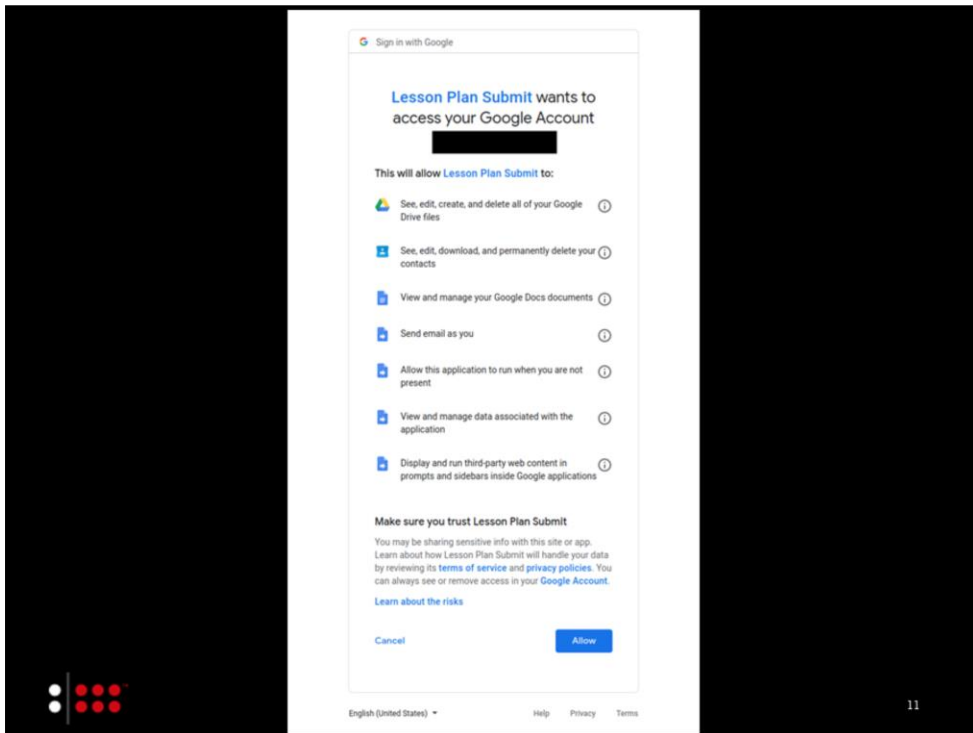
Google offers a large number of APIs, that give third-party software programmatic access to private user data.

This is just a small sample.



Google uses OAuth to allow users to authorize third-party software to access their private data held on Google servers.

If I want to authorize an app, I have to be logged into Google, find where the app is being offered, then install it onto my account.



The app installation process will notify me of the app's API permissions and ask for my permission.

This screen is generated by Google, and is standard for all apps that ask for authorization for user data. Same prompt for web apps, mobile apps, Slack addons, etc.

what **API authorizations** are
third-party apps asking from Google users?



12

There's a whole ecosystem of software products that request access to Google user data. Totally legitimate purposes, like email apps, Slack bots, document editors that save to Google Drive, etc.

Got me thinking about research questions though.

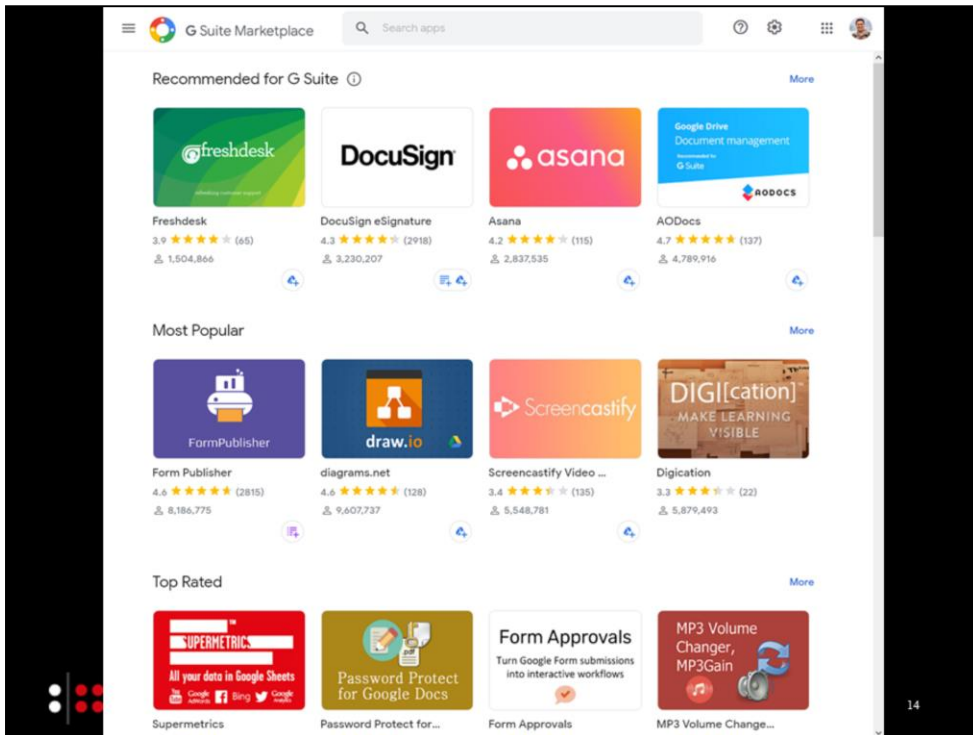
what **safeguards** are in place
to reduce **risk of API misuse**?



13

There's a whole ecosystem of software products that request access to Google user data. Totally legitimate purposes, like email apps, Slack bots, document editors that save to Google Drive, etc.

Got me thinking about research questions though.



The G Suite Marketplace is a convenient centralized repository of web apps that integrate with Google APIs

Mostly business and productivity focused.

scraped all marketplace categories
(e.g., “business tools,” “utilities,” etc.)

data from **January 2, 2020**

987 apps installable on free account

889 apps requested API permissions




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Scraped the G Suite marketplace.

Corpus of 987 installable apps. Some apps were only installable on proper G Suite accounts with admins (i.e., organizations)

Permission	Frequency (from N=987 apps)
Display and run third-party web content in prompts and sidebars	50%
Connect to an external service	49%
See, edit, create, and delete your spreadsheets in Google Drive	27%
Allow this application to run when you are not present	25%
See, edit, create, and delete all of your Google Drive files	21%



16

Most common permissions requested

481 apps can connect to external services

21% have full access to Google Drive data

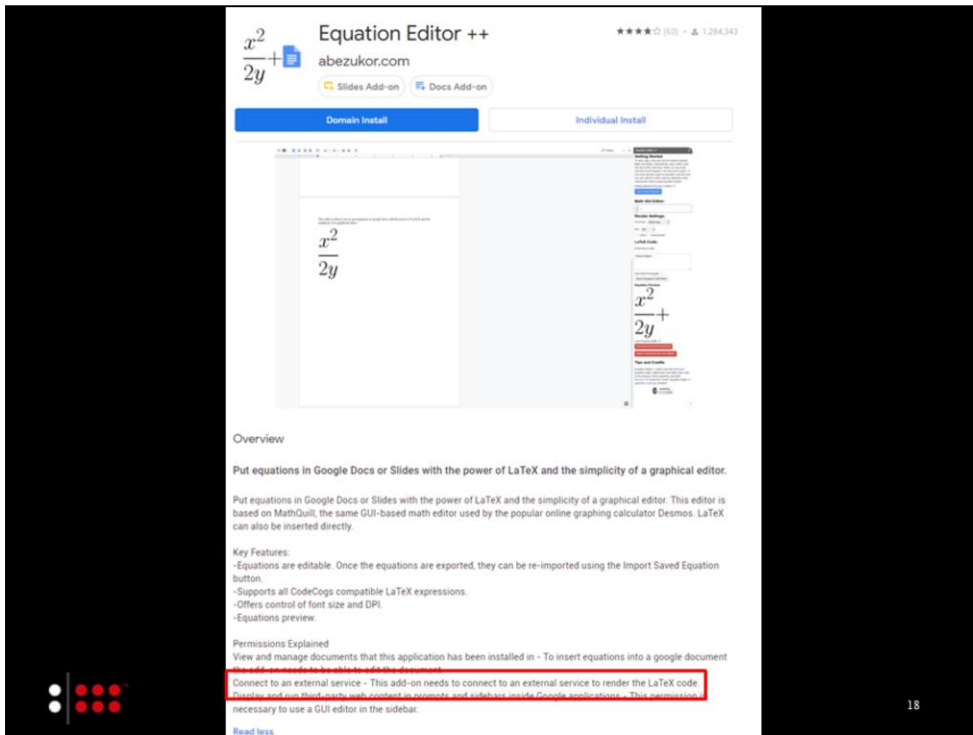
17% can read email while running as an add-on

3% have full access to Contacts data



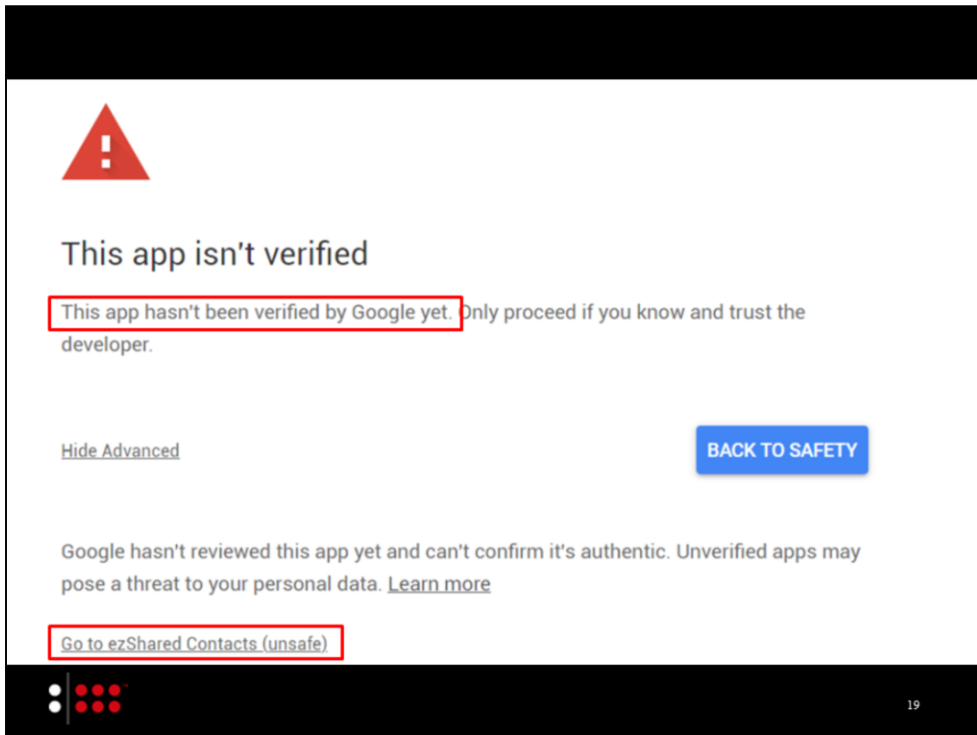
17

Most common permissions requested for apps that can connect to an external service.



There's no mandatory disclosure for what external services are used or for what purpose.

Developers can voluntarily disclose this in the app description or the privacy policy, but that's optional. User has to go out of the way to find out, and not even reliable.



Given these risks, what's the platform doing?

Some apps threw this warning at installation. Something about app verification, but can still be installed.

OAuth user quotas

The OAuth user quotas are summarized in the following table. These might be adjusted for specific apps based on the app history, developer reputation, and riskiness.

	Applicable apps	Quota	Appeal
New user cap	Apps that present the unverified app screen to users	100 new users in total, after the app presents the unverified app screen	Request verification for your app

For more information, see the [OAuth Application Rate Limits](#) page.



Apps require verification if they use “sensitive” or “restricted” scopes for API authorizations. The most stringent review is for the Gmail and Drive scopes.

Apps under review have a limit on new users, but subject to Google’s discretion. What does this discretion look like?

277 unverified apps encountered

144 unverified apps could still be installed

initial data collection on January 2, 2020

re-examined 144 unverified apps **16 days later**



Unverified App	User growth (Jan. 2 to 18)
Chemistry Question Generator	+9,398
YouCanBook.me	+7,158
siteMaestro	+3,632
Hippo Video	+2,332
ezShared Contacts	+1,135



Sign in with Google

ezShared Contacts wants to access your Google Account

This will allow ezShared Contacts to:

- Read, compose, send, and permanently delete all your email from Gmail
- See, edit, create, and delete all of your Google Drive files
- View users on your domain
- See, edit, download, and permanently delete your contacts
- See, edit, create, and delete your spreadsheets in Google Drive
- Connect to an external service
- Allow this application to run when you are not present
- View and manage data associated with the application
- Display and run third-party web content in prompts and sidebars inside Google applications

Make sure you trust ezShared Contacts

You may be sharing sensitive info with this site or app. Learn about how ezShared Contacts will handle your data by reviewing its [terms of service](#) and [privacy policies](#). You can always see or remove access in your [Google Account](#).

[Learn about the risks](#)

Cancel Allow

what's next?



24











Close off with thoughts on future research directions

Access Google APIs more easily

Google APIs give you programmatic access to Google Maps, Google Drive, YouTube, and [many other Google products](#). To make coding against these APIs easier, Google provides client libraries that can reduce the amount of code you need to write and make your code more robust.

The libraries can also make it simpler to set up authorization and authentication. If your website or app requires users to sign in, check out Google's [Identity Platform](#) products.

Libraries for Google APIs

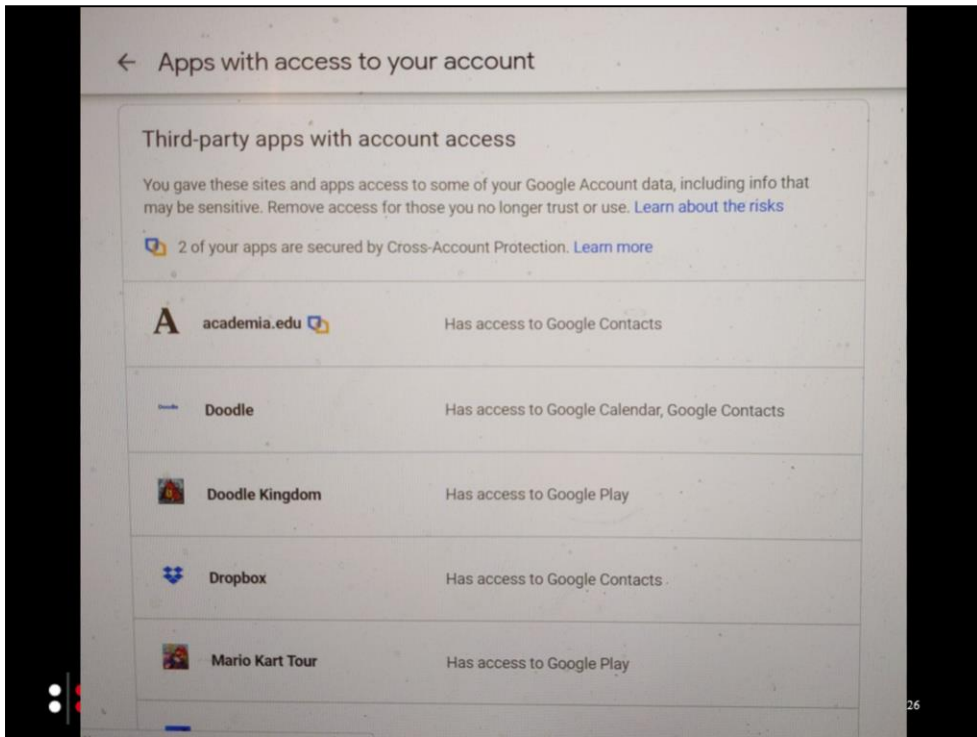
 Java	 Python	 PHP	 .NET
 JavaScript	 Objective-C	 Dart	 Ruby
 Node.js	 Go		

25

This initial investigation only looked at web apps offered on the G Suite Marketplace.

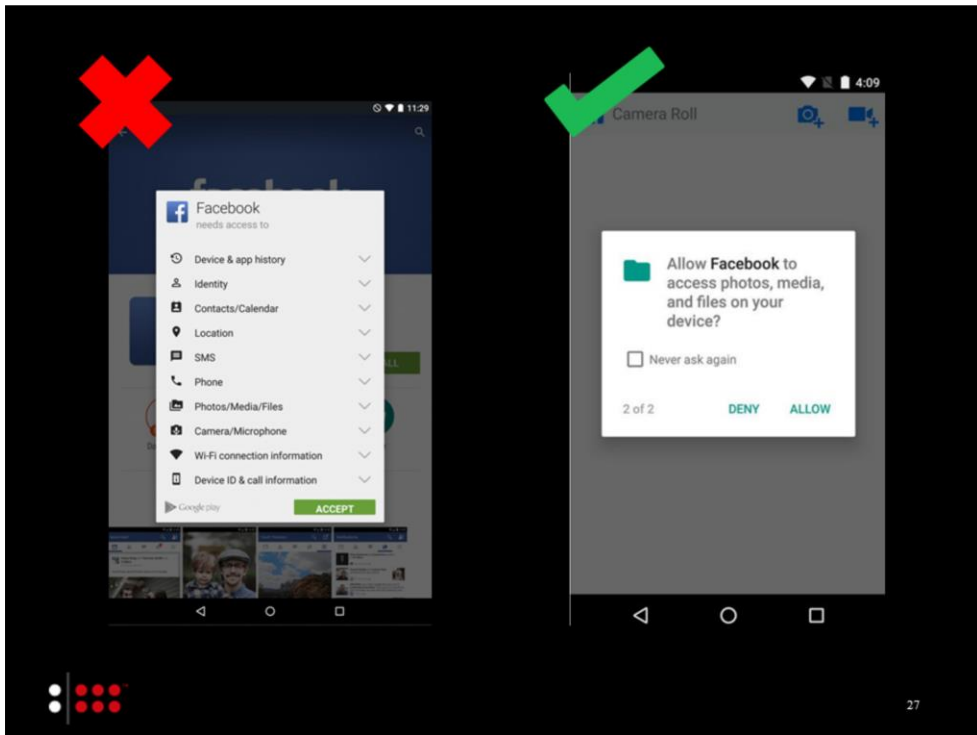
There are many other classes of software that integrate with these APIs: mobile apps, desktop apps, etc.

Worth it to look at a broader set of software that use these APIs.



I asked a friend to look at his Google account for API authorizations. Found lots.

How prevalent are these apps? What permissions do they use? How long have they been authorized? Are users surprised?



How about controls and disclosure?

We've learned a lot about how users navigate permissions on mobile devices. Install-time permissions are out, and run-time permissions are in.

Users can understand context and infer when and why an app needs to exercise a certain privilege. Can we do the same for web API authorizations?

THANKS!



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irwin.reyes@twosixlabs.com