Overview of Tor issues

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The Tor Project
https://torproject.org/

Today's plan

- ***0) Crash course on Tor***
- 1) History of Tor censorship attempts
- 2) Attacks on low-latency anonymity
- 3) Tor performance issues
- 4) Next research questions

What is Tor?

Online anonymity 1) open source software, 2) network, 3) protocol

Community of researchers, developers, users, and relay operators

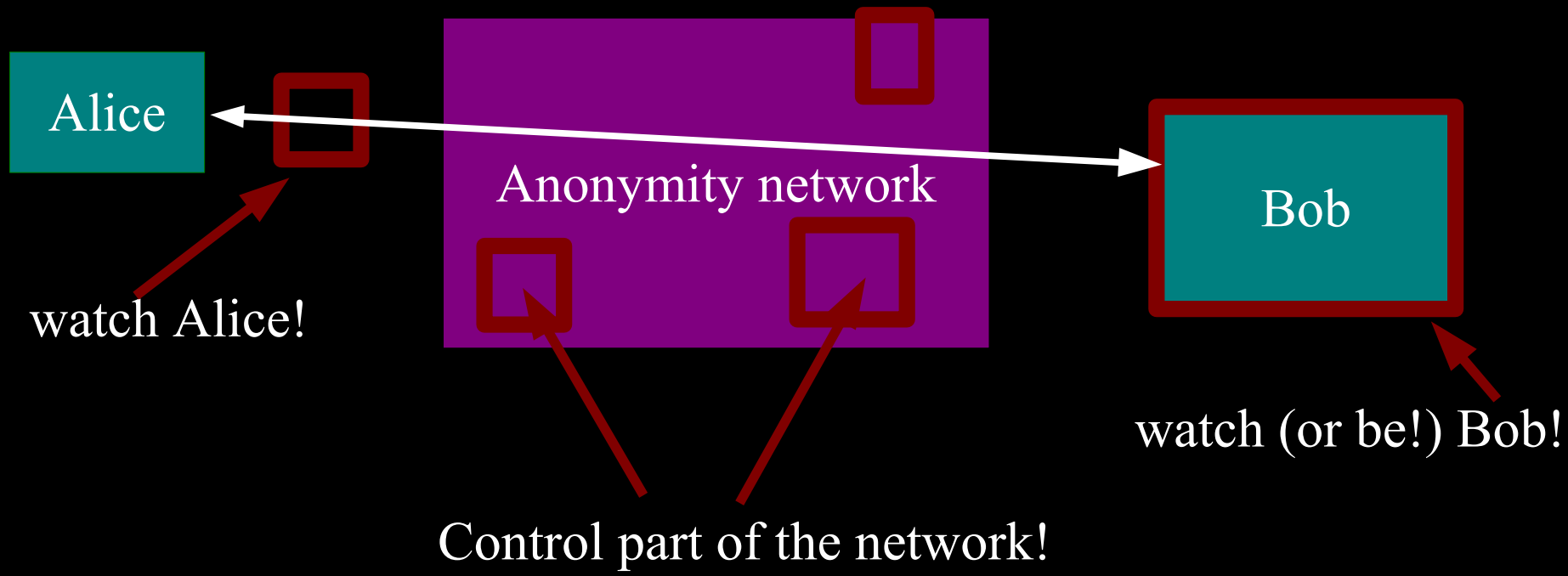
Funding from US DoD, Electronic Frontier Foundation, Voice of America, Google, NLnet, Human Rights Watch, NSF, US State Dept, SIDA, ...

The Tor Project, Inc.

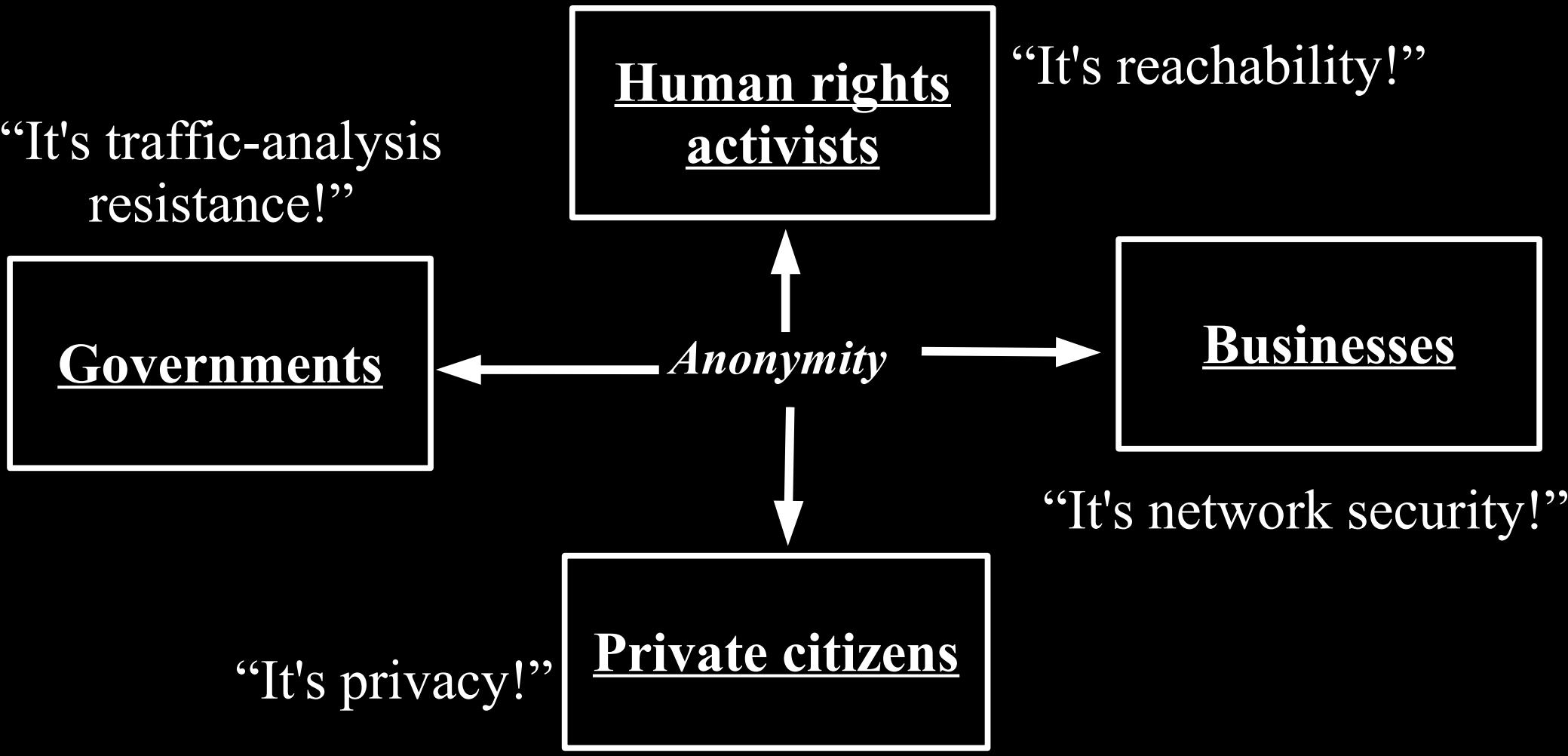
501(c)(3) non-profit organization dedicated to the research and development of tools for online anonymity and privacy


Estimated 400,000?
daily Tor users

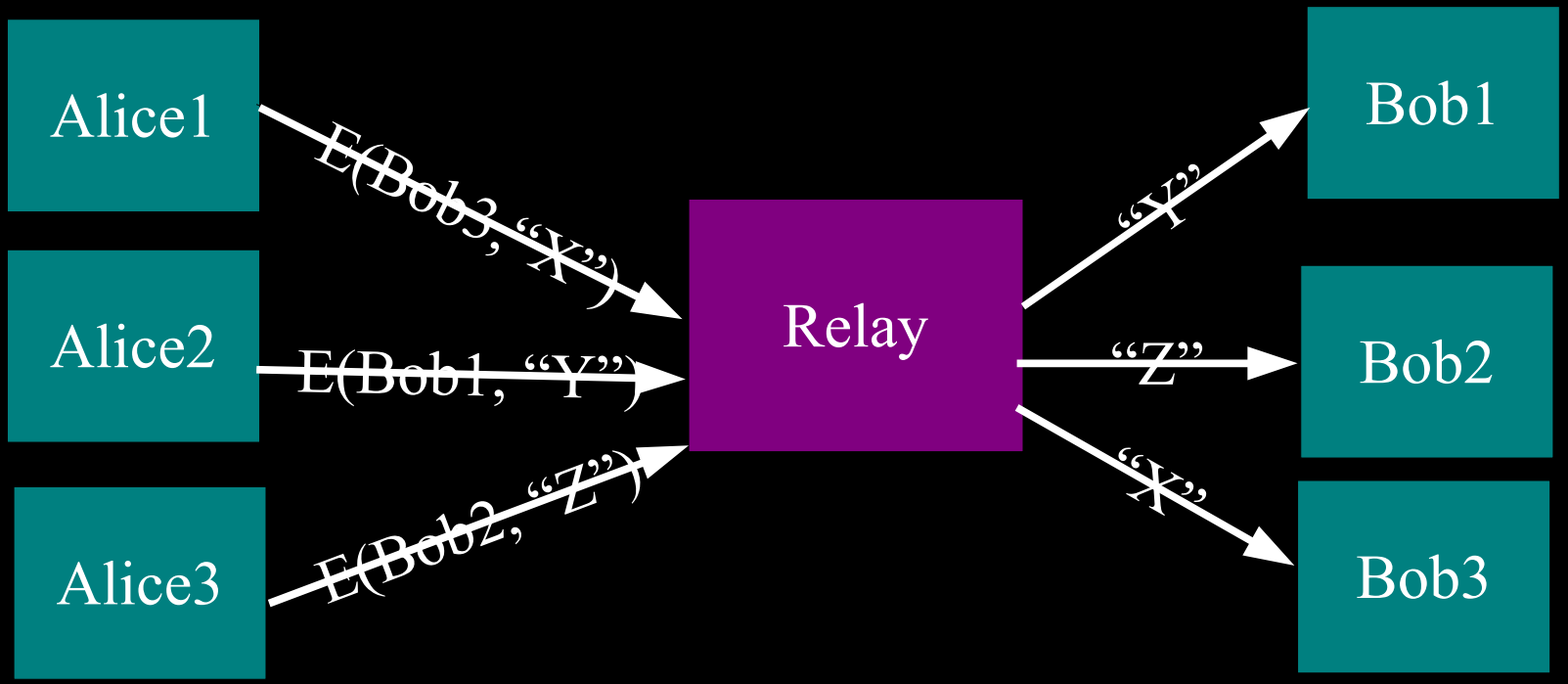
Threat model: what can the attacker do?



Anonymity serves different interests for different user groups.

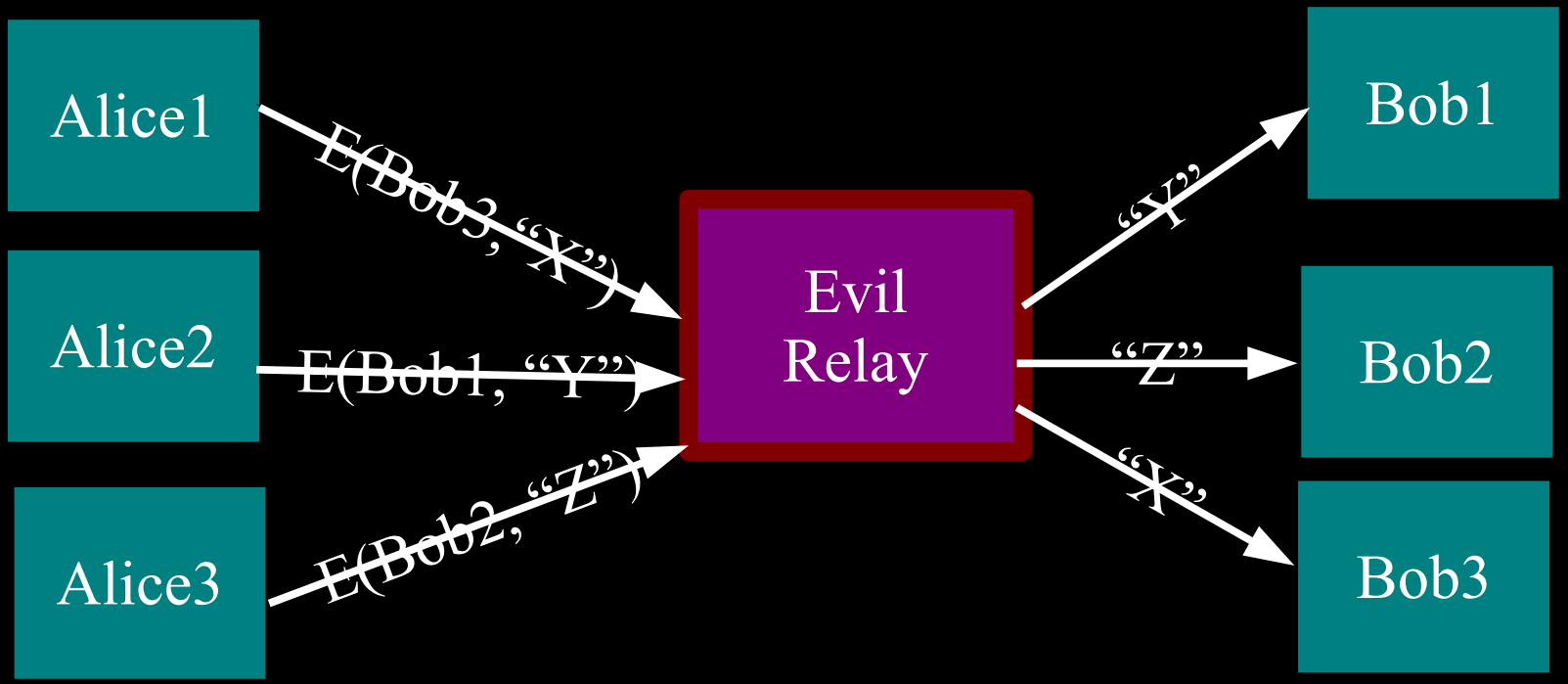


The simplest designs use a single relay to hide connections.

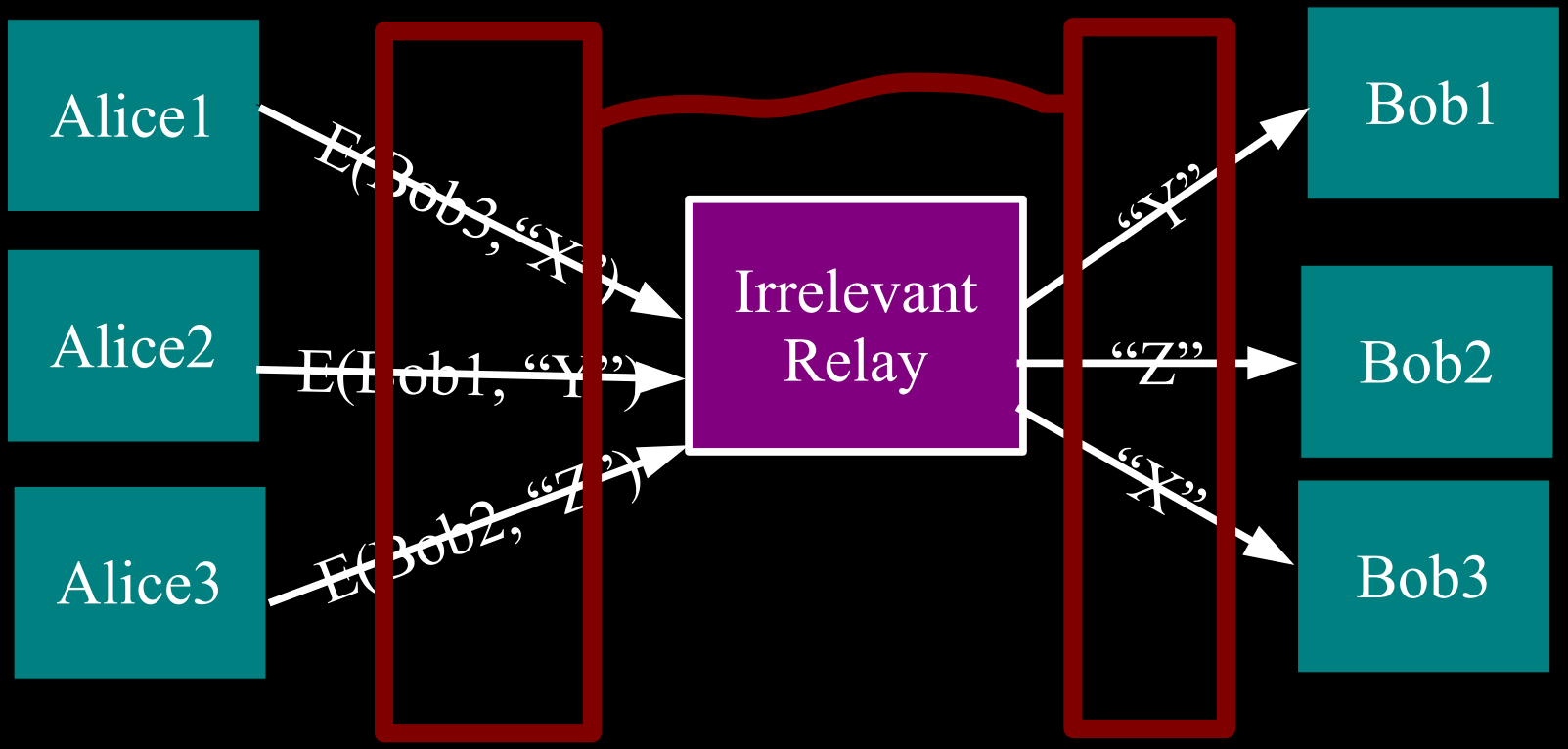


(example: some commercial proxy providers)

But a single relay (or eavesdropper!) is a single point of failure.

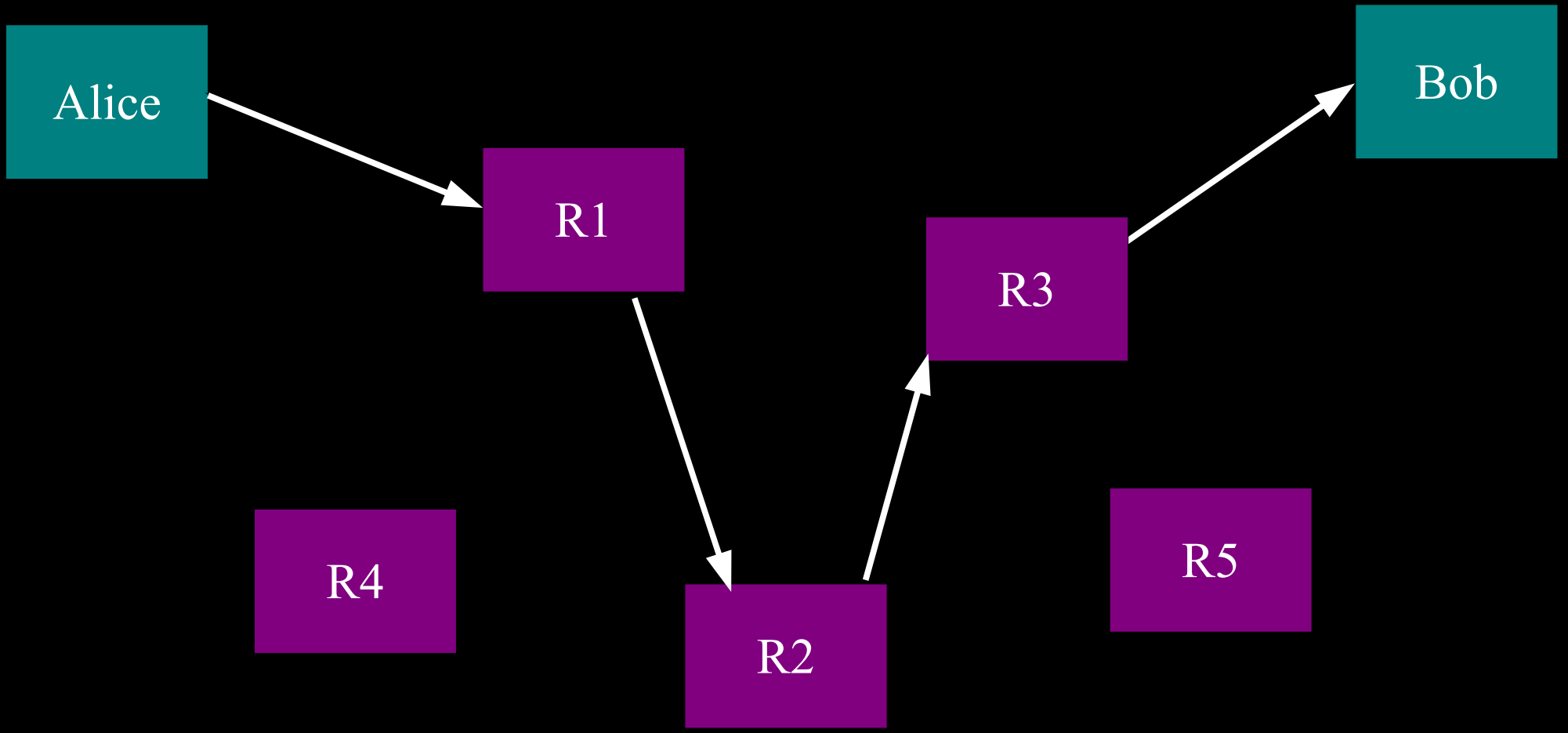


... or a single point of bypass.

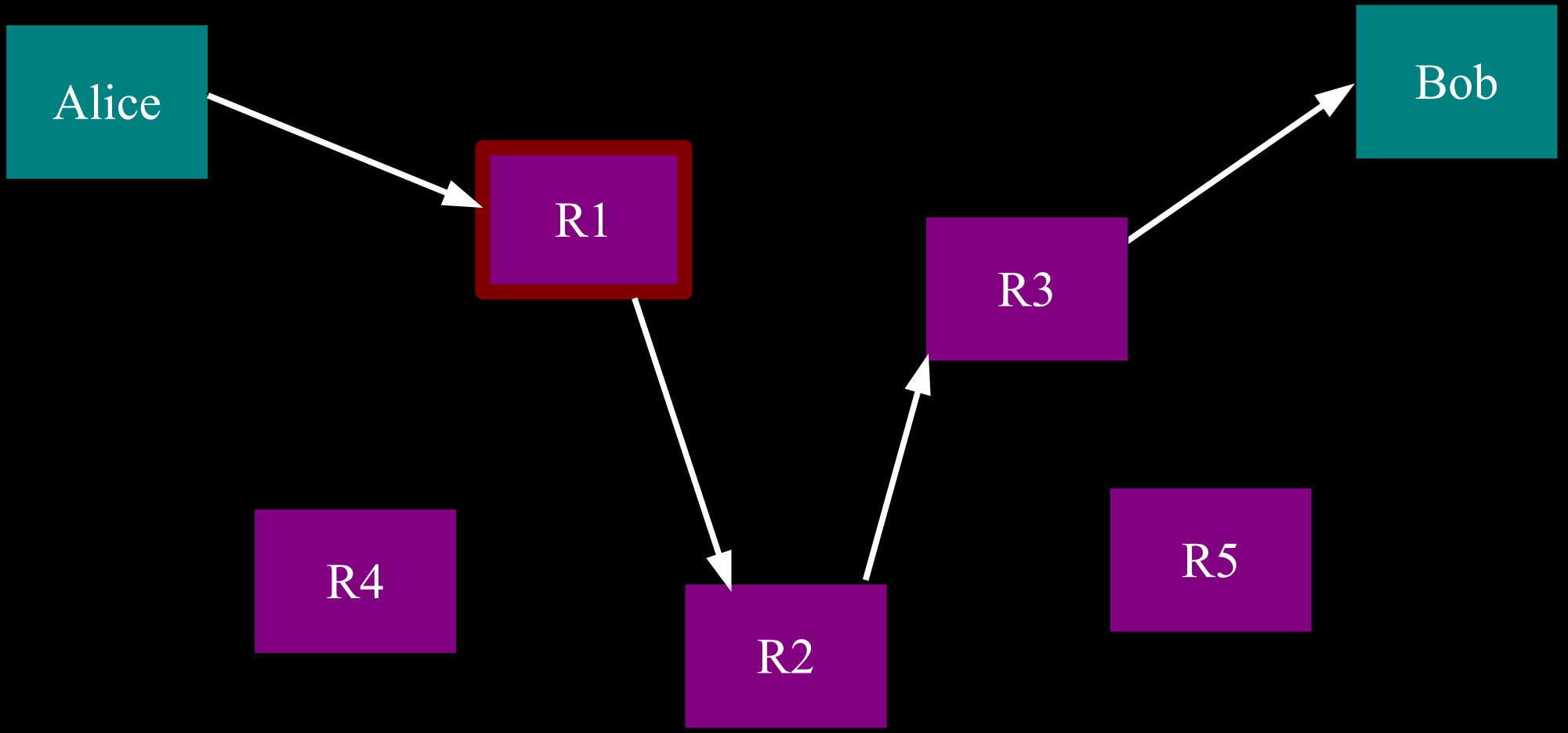


Timing analysis bridges all connections through relay ⇒ An attractive fat target

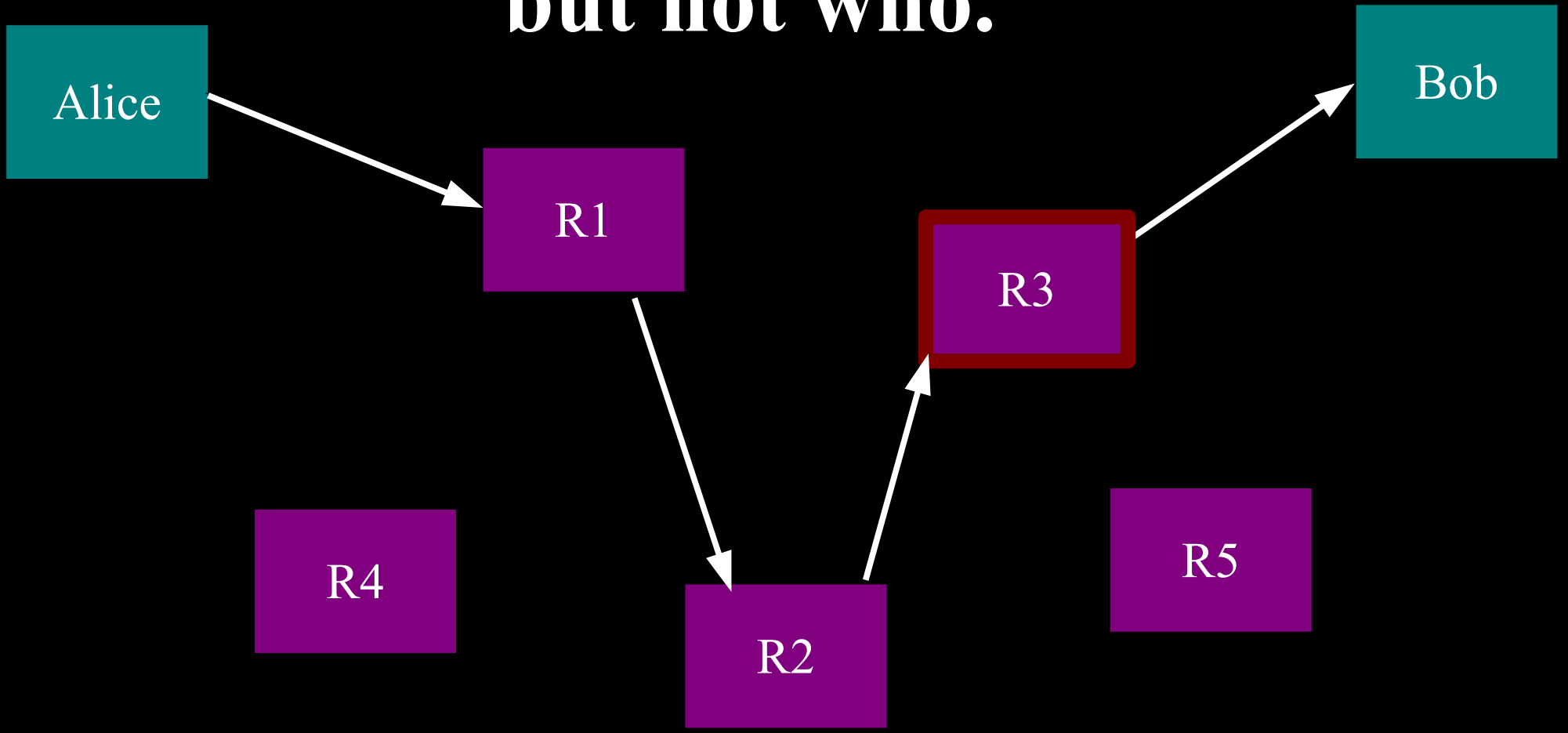
So, add multiple relays so that no single one can betray Alice.



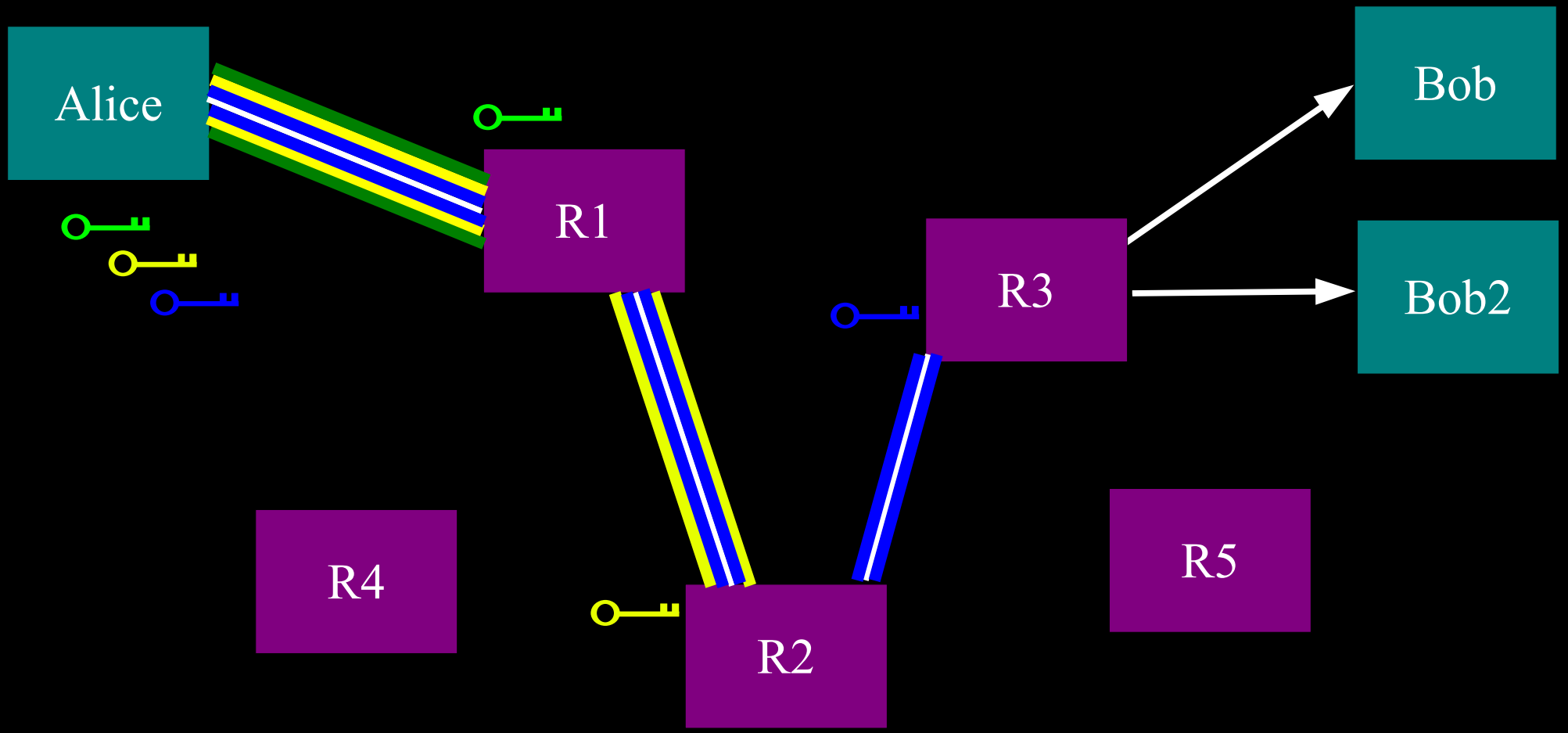
A corrupt first hop can tell that Alice is talking, but not to whom.



A corrupt final hop can tell that somebody is talking to Bob, but not who.



Alice makes a session key with R1 ...And then tunnels to R2...and to R3



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Smartfilter/Websense (2006)

- Tor used TLS for its encrypted connection, and HTTP for fetching directory info.
- Smartfilter just cut all HTTP GET requests for “/tor/...”

Iran/Saudi Arabia/etc (2007)

- Picked up these Smartfilter/Websense rules by pulling an update
- The fix was to tunnel directory fetches inside the encrypted connection
- When Iran kicked out Smartfilter in early 2009, Tor's old (non-TLS) directory fetches worked again!

Iran throttles SSL (June 2009)

- We made Tor's TLS handshake look like Firefox+Apache.
- So when Iran freaked out and throttled SSL bandwidth by DPI in summer 2009, they got Tor for free

Tunisia (summer 2009)

- As of the summer of 2009, Tunisia used Smartfilter to filter every port but 80 and 443
- And if they didn't like you, they could block 443 just for you
- You could use a Tor bridge on port 80, but couldn't bootstrap into the main network
- So we set up a Tor directory authority doing TLS on port 80

China (September 2009)

- China grabbed the list of public relays and blocked them
- They also enumerated one of the three bridge buckets (the ones available via https://bridges.torproject.org/)
- But they missed the other bridge buckets.

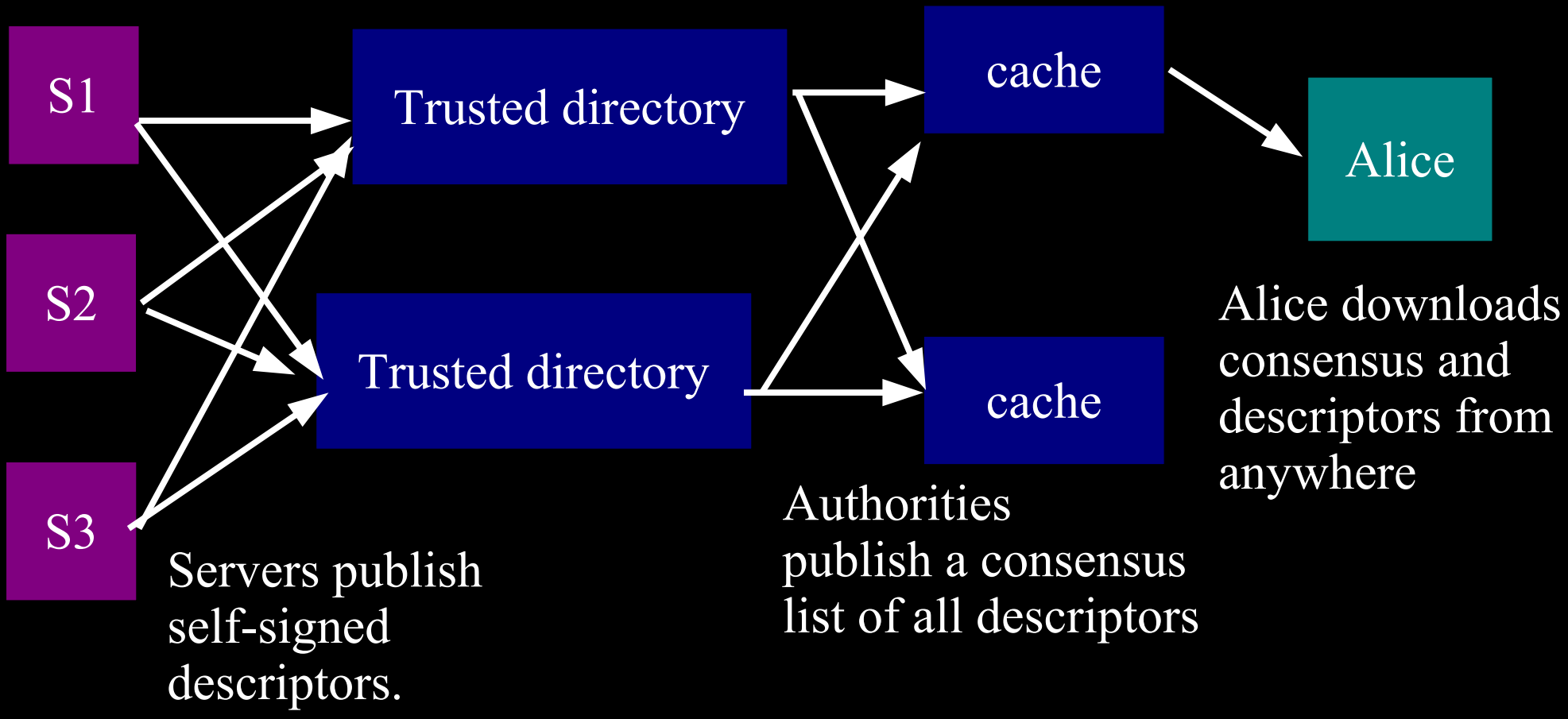
Relay versus Discovery

There are two pieces to all these "proxying" schemes:

a **relay** component: building circuits, sending traffic over them, getting the crypto right

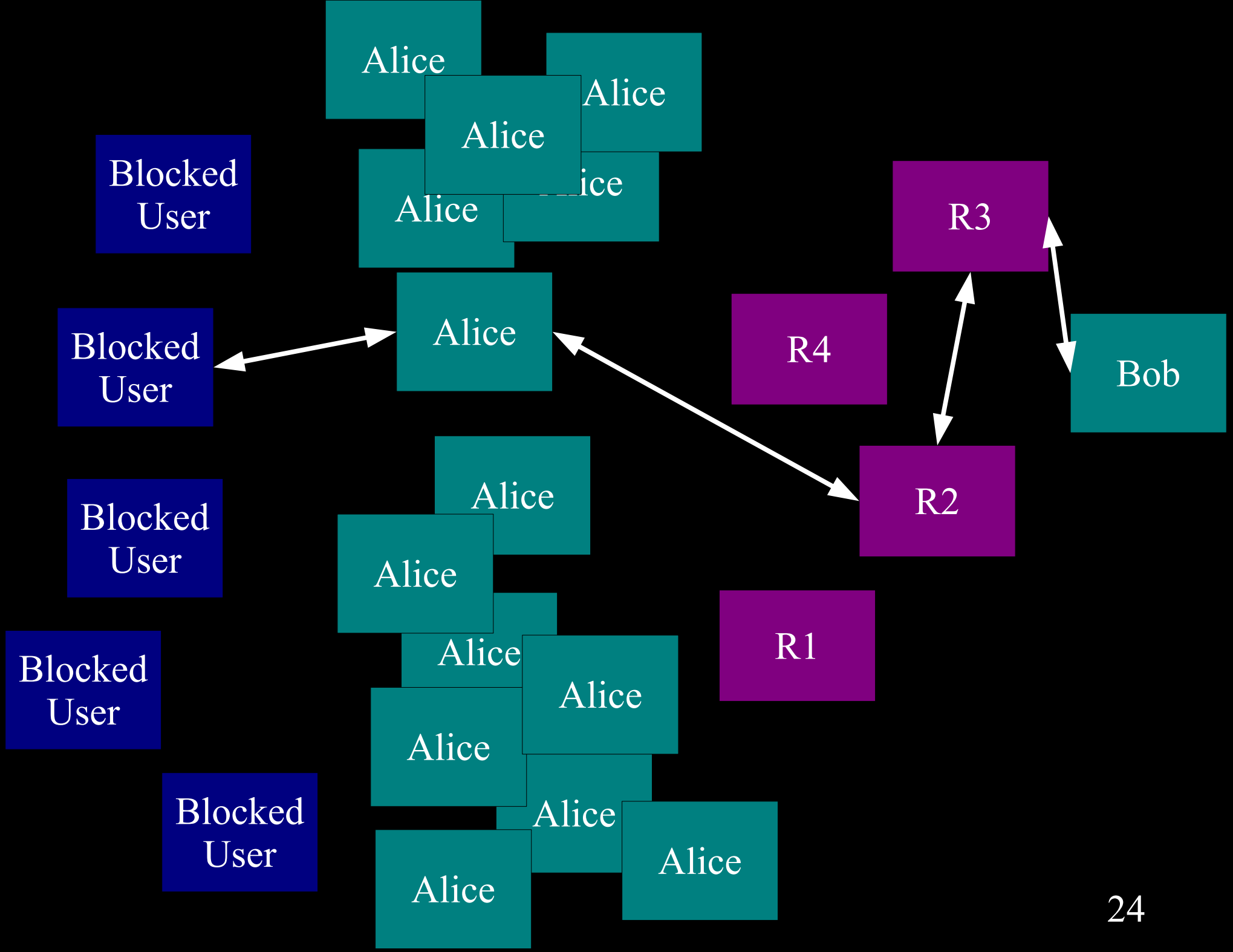
a **discovery** component: learning what relays are available

The basic Tor design uses a simple centralized directory protocol.



Attackers can block users from connecting to the Tor network

- By blocking the directory authorities
- By blocking all the relay IP addresses in the directory
- By filtering based on Tor's network fingerprint
- By preventing users from finding the Tor software


Alice
Alice
Alice
Alice
Alice
Blocked User
Blocked User
Blocked User
Blocked User
Blocked User
Alice
Alice
Alice
Alice
Alice
Alice
Alice
R3
R4
R2
R1
Bob

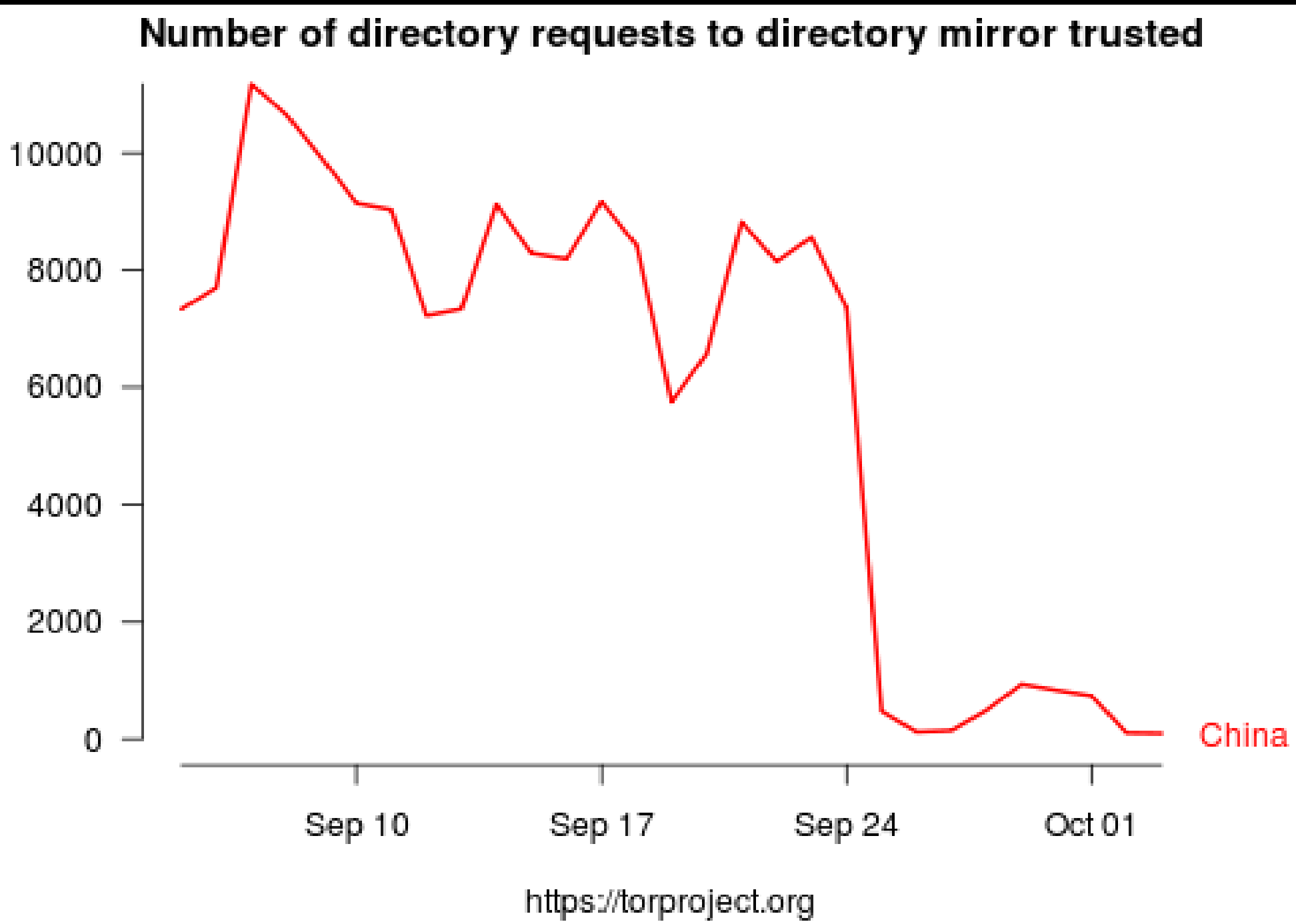
How do you find a bridge?

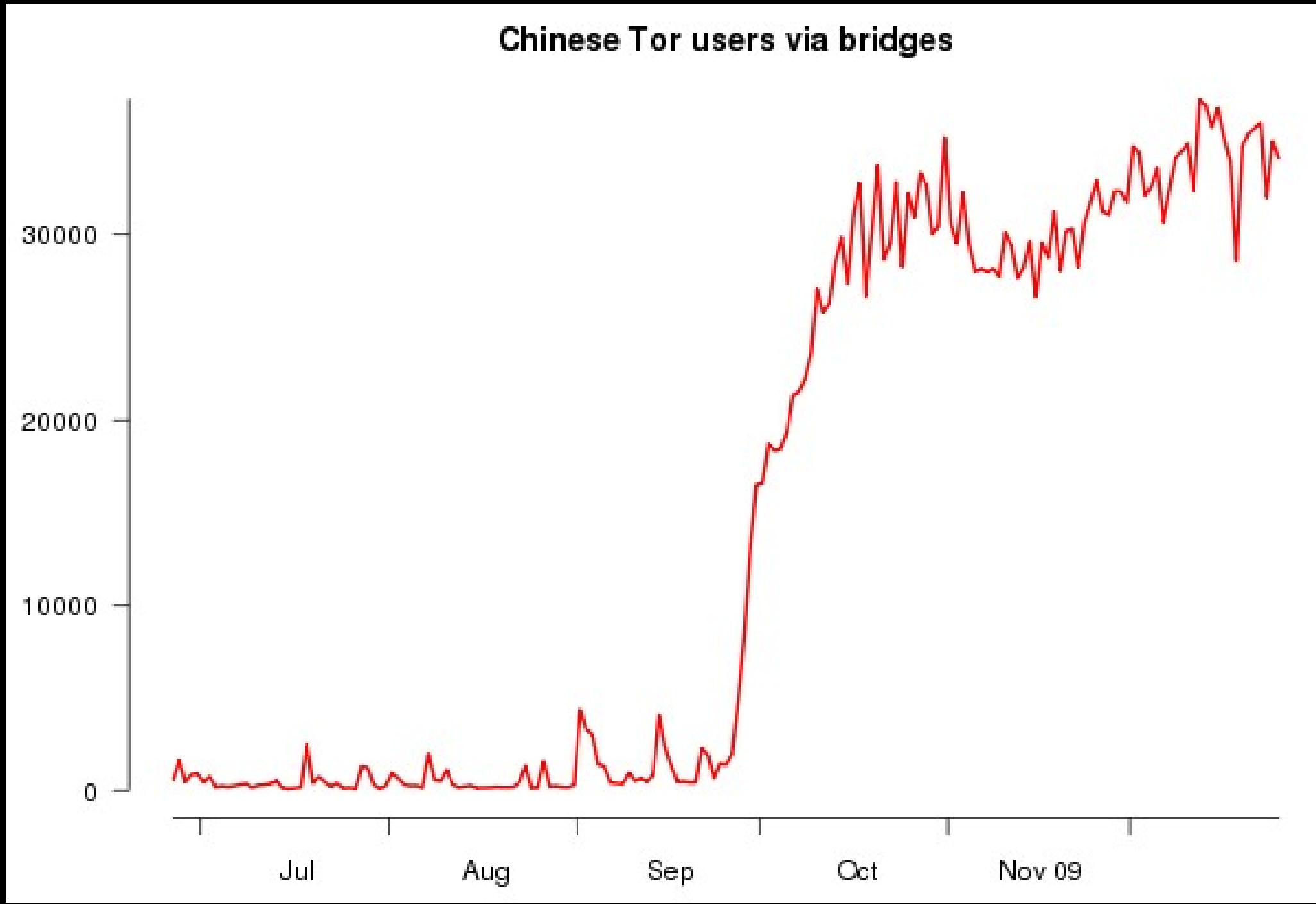
1) **https://bridges.torproject.org/** will tell you a few based on time and your IP address

2) Mail bridges@torproject.org from a gmail address and we'll send you a few

3) I mail some to a friend in Shanghai who distributes them via his social network

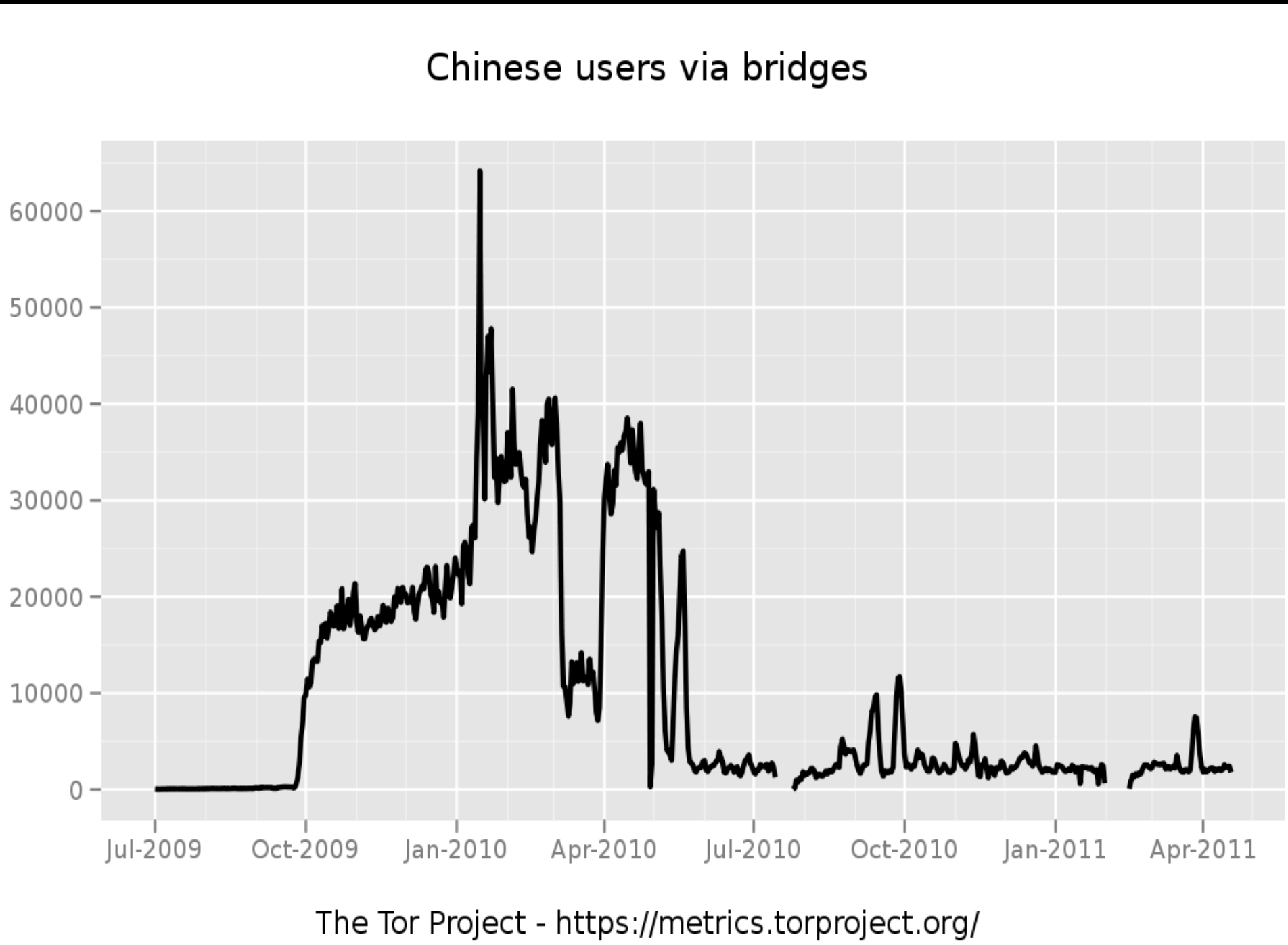
4) You can set up your own private bridge and tell your target users directly


Number of directory requests to directory mirror trusted
10000
8000
6000
4000
2000
0
Sep 10
Sep 17
Sep 24
Oct 01
China
https://torproject.org


Chinese Tor users via bridges
30000
20000
10000
0
Jul
Aug
Sep
Oct
Nov 09

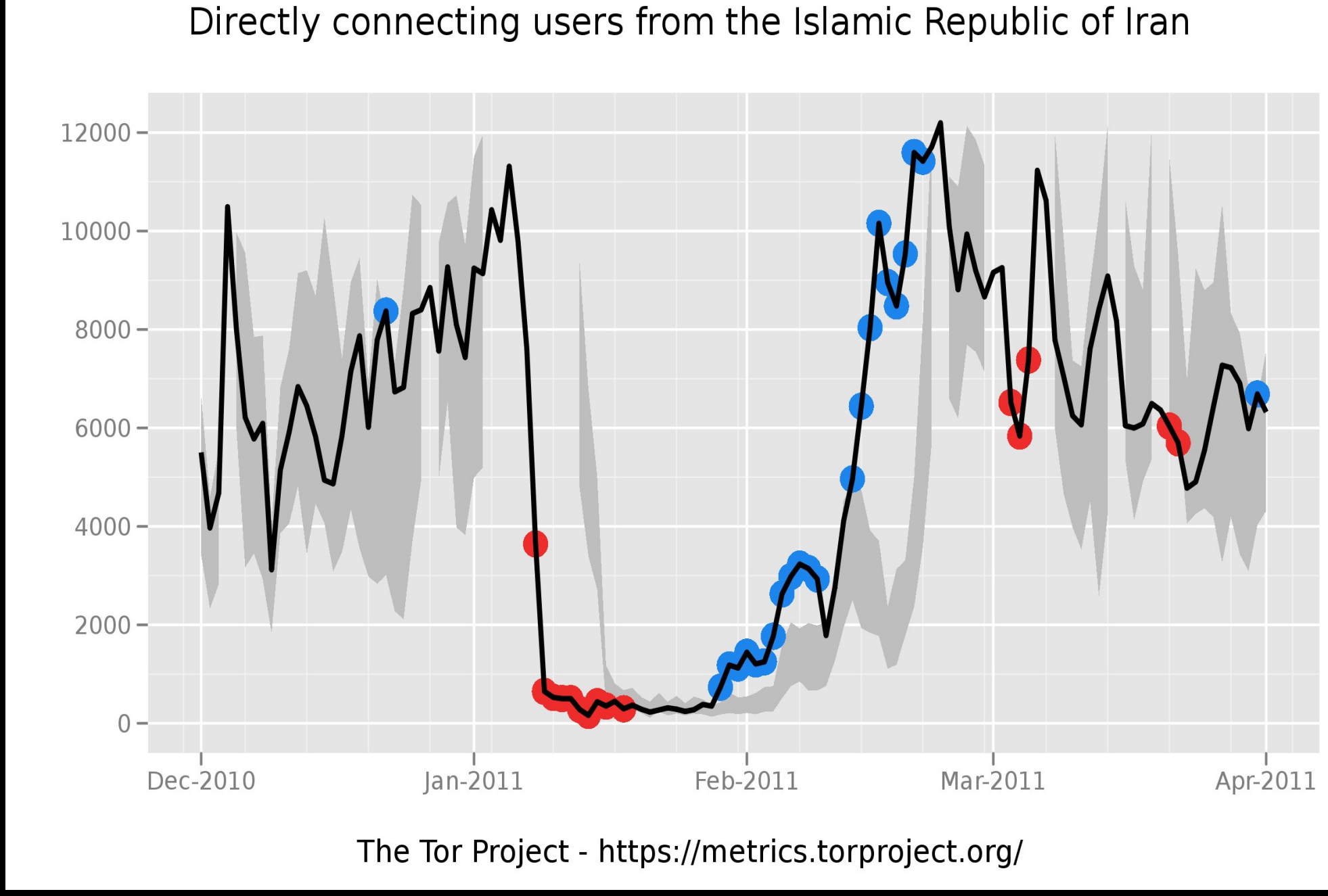
China (March 2010)

- China enumerated the second of our three bridge buckets (the ones available at bridges@torproject.org via Gmail)
- We were down to the social network distribution strategy, and the private bridges


Chinese users via bridges
60000
50000
40000
30000
20000
10000
0
Jul-2009
Oct-2009
Jan-2010
Apr-2010
Jul-2010
Oct-2010
Jan-2011
Apr-2011
The Tor Project - https://metrics.torproject.org/

Iran (January 2011)

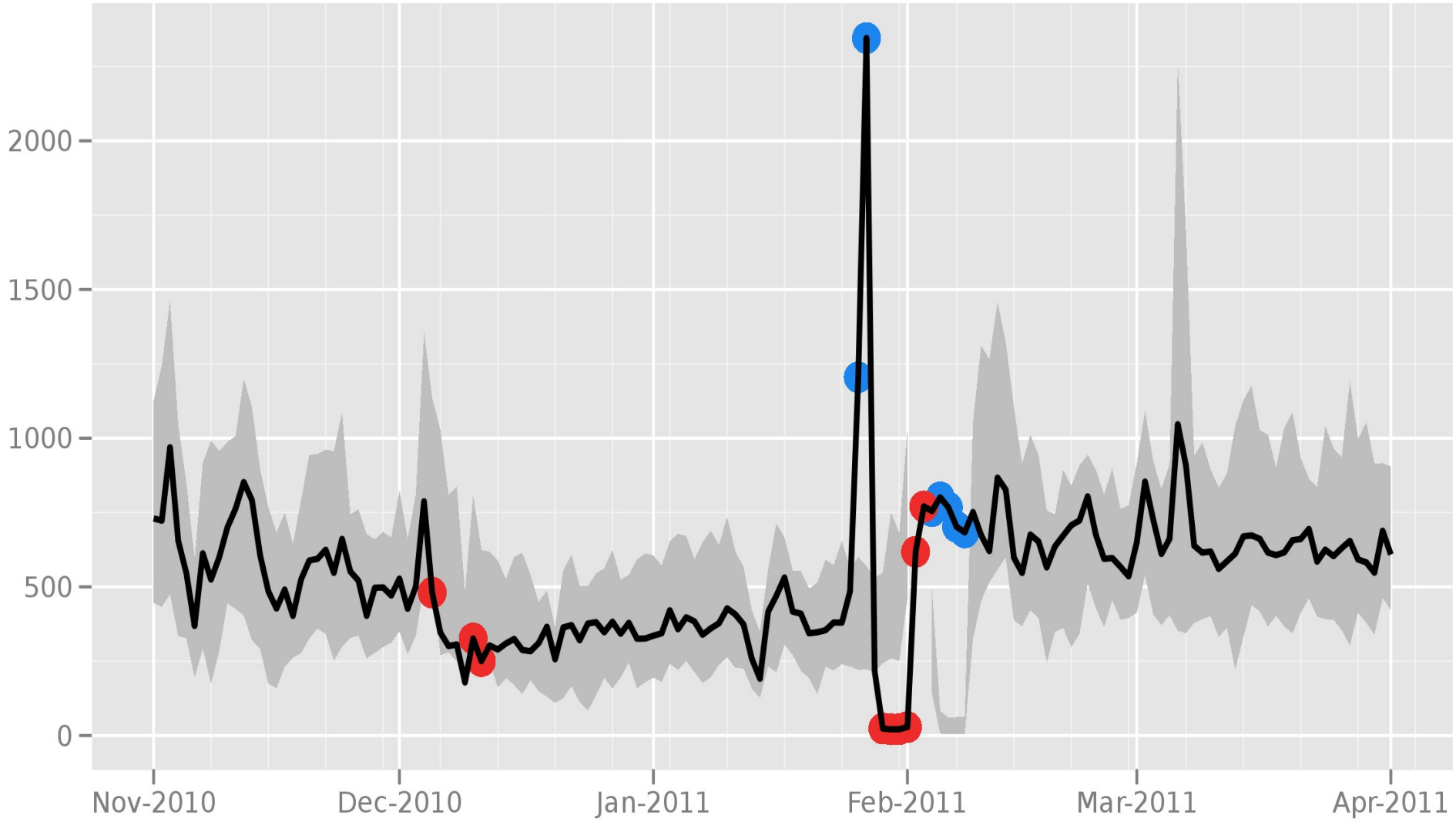
- Iran blocked Tor by DPI for SSL and filtering our Diffie-Hellman parameter.
- Socks proxy worked fine the whole time (the DPI didn't pick it up)
- DH p is a server-side parameter, so the relays and bridges had to upgrade, but not the clients


Directly connecting users from the Islamic Republic of Iran
12000
10000
8000
6000
4000
2000
0
Dec-2010
Jan-2011
Feb-2011
Mar-2011
Apr-2011
The Tor Project - https://metrics.torproject.org/

Egypt (January 2011)

- When Egypt unplugged its Internet, no more Tor either.

Directly connecting users from Egypt



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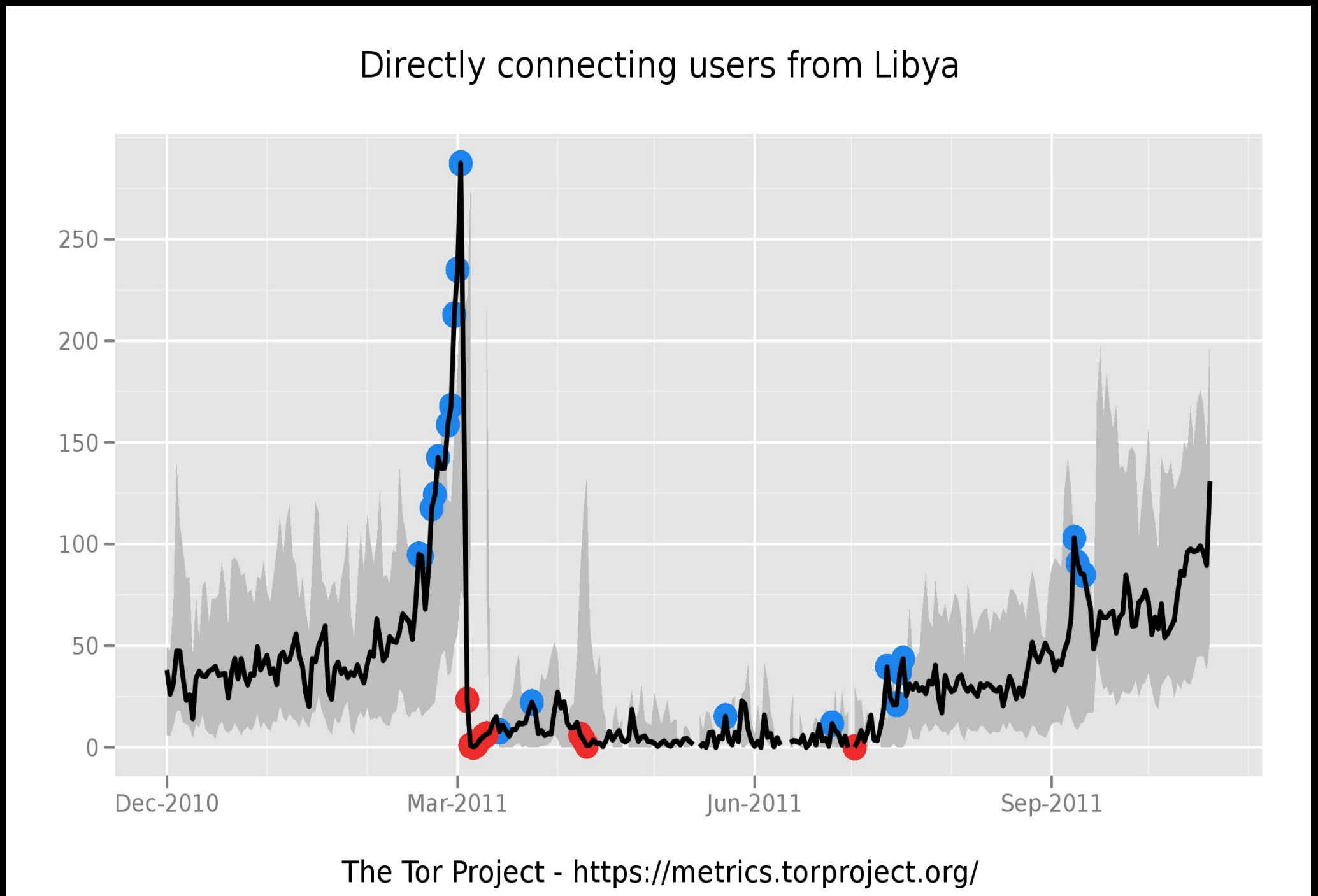
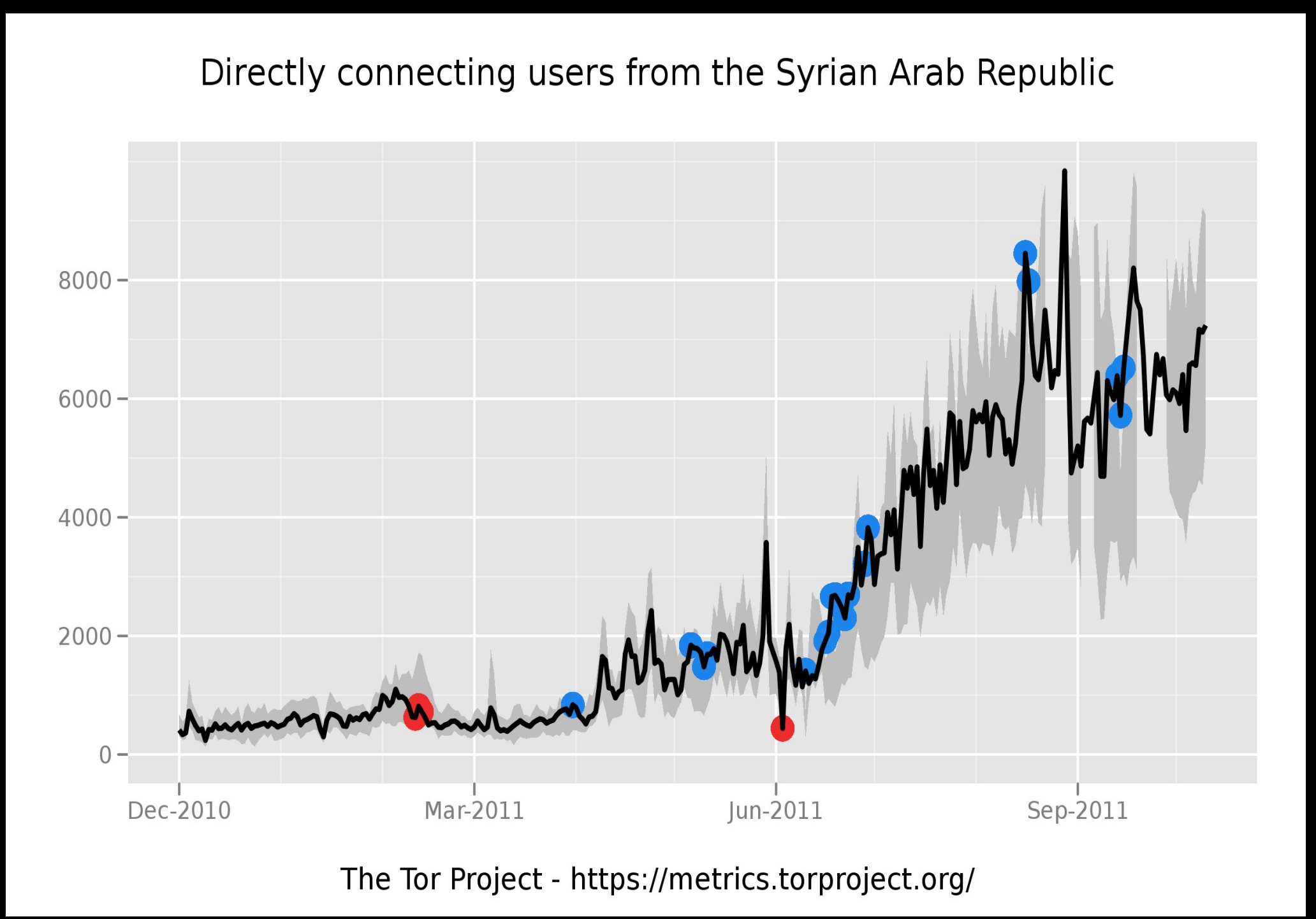
Libya (March-July 2011)

- Libya might as well have unplugged its Internet.
- But they did it through throttling, so nobody cared.


Directly connecting users from Libya
250
200
150
100
50
0
Dec-2010
Mar-2011
Jun-2011
Sep-2011
The Tor Project - https://metrics.torproject.org/

Syria (June 2011)

- One ISP briefly DPIed for Tor's TLS renegotiation and killed the connections.
- A week later, that ISP went offline. When it came back, no more Tor filters.
- Who was testing what?


Directly connecting users from the Syrian Arab Republic
8000
6000
4000
2000
0
Dec-2010
Mar-2011
Jun-2011
Sep-2011
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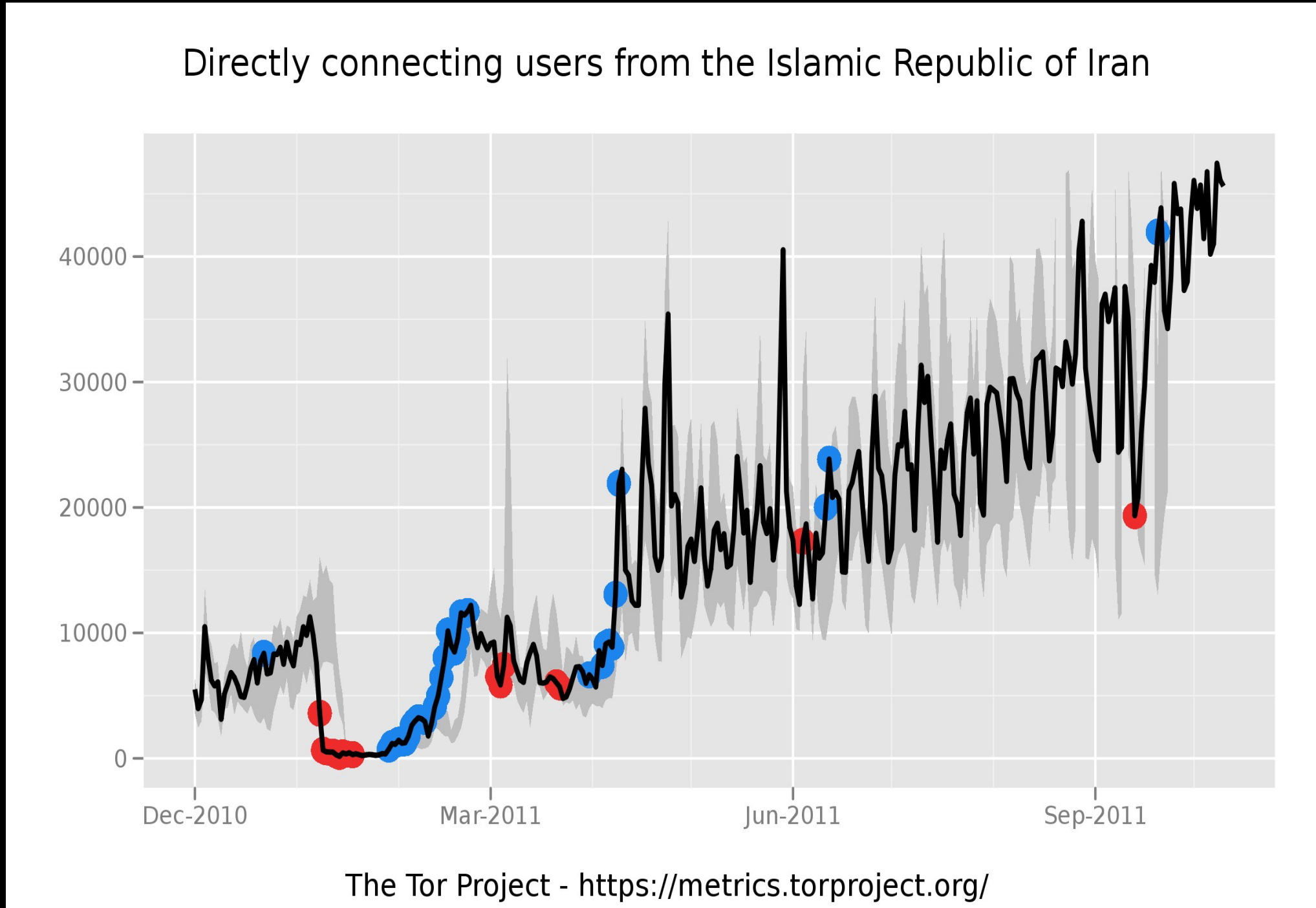
Iran (September 2011)

- This time, DPI for SSL and look at our TLS certificate lifetime.
- (Tor rotated its TLS certificates every 2 hours, because key rotation is good, right?)
- Now our certificates last for a year
- These are all low-hanging fruit. How do we want the arms race to go?


Directly connecting users from the Islamic Republic of Iran
40000
30000
20000
10000
0
Dec-2010
Mar-2011
Jun-2011
Sep-2011
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October 2011 advances?

- Iran DPIs for SSL, recognizes Tor, and throttles rather than blocks?
- China DPIs for SSL, does active follow-up probing to see what sort of SSL it is?

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Operational attacks

- You need to use https – correctly.
- Don't use Flash.
- Who runs the relays?
- What local traces does Tor leave on the system?
- ...Different talk.

Traffic confirmation

- If you can see the flow into Tor and the flow out of Tor, simple math lets you correlate them.
- Feamster's AS-level attack (2004), Edman's followup (2009), Murdoch's sampled traffic analysis attack (2007).

Countermeasures?

- Defensive dropping (2004)? Adaptive padding (2006)?
- Traffic morphing (2009), Johnson (2010)
- Tagging attack, traffic watermarking

Tor gives three anonymity properties

- **#1**: A local network attacker can't learn, or influence, your destination.
  - Clearly useful for blocking resistance.
- **#2**: No single router can link you to your destination.
  - The attacker can't sign up relays to trace users.
- **#3**: The destination, or somebody watching it, can't learn your location.
  - So they can't reveal you; or treat you differently.

Tor's safety comes from diversity

- #1: Diversity of relays. The more relays we have and the more diverse they, the fewer attackers are in a position to do traffic confirmation. (Research problem: measuring diversity over time)
- #2: Diversity of users and reasons to use it. 60000 users in Iran means almost all of them are normal citizens.

Website fingerprinting

- If you can see an SSL-encrypted link, you can guess what web page is inside it based on size.
- Does this attack work on Tor? “maybe”
- Considering multiple pages (e.g. via hidden Markov models) would probably make the attack even more effective.

Low-resource routing attacks

- Bauer et al (WPES 2009)
- Clients use the bandwidth as reported by the relay
- So you can sign up tiny relays, claim huge bandwidth, and get lots of traffic
- Fix is active measurement.

Long-term passive attacks

- Matt Wright's predecessor attack
- Øverlier and Syverson, Oakland 2006
- The more circuits you make, the more likely one of them is bad
- The fix: guard relays

Denial of service as denial of anonymity

- Borisov et al, CCS 2007
- If you can't win against a circuit, kill it and see if you win the next one
- Guard relays also a good answer here.

Epistemic attacks on route selection

- Danezis/Syverson (PET 2008)
- If the list of relays gets big enough, we'd be tempted to give people random subsets of the relay list
- But, partitioning attacks

Congestion attacks (1)

- Murdoch-Danezis attack (2005) sent constant traffic through every relay, and when Alice made her connection, looked for a traffic bump in three relays.
- Couldn't identify Alice – just the relays she picked.

Congestion attacks (2)

- Hopper et al (2007) extended this to (maybe) locate Alice based on latency.
- Chakravarty et al (2008) extended this to (maybe) locate Alice via bandwidth tests.
- Evans et al (2009) showed the original attack doesn't work anymore (too many relays, too much noise) – but “infinite length circuit” makes it work again?

Profiling at exit relays

- Tor reuses the same circuit for 10 minutes before rotating to a new one.
- (It used to be 30 seconds, but that put too much CPU load on the relays.)
- If one of your connections identifies you, then the rest lose too.
- What's the right algorithm for allocating connections to circuits safely?

Declining to extend

- Tor's directory system prevents an attacker from spoofing the whole Tor network.
- But your first hop can still say “sorry, that relay isn't up. Try again.”
- Or your local network can restrict connections so you only reach relays they like.

Attacks on Tor

- Pretty much any Tor bug seems to turn into an anonymity attack.
- Many of the hard research problems are attacks against all low-latency anonymity systems. Tor is still the best that we know of – other than not communicating.
- People find things because of the openness and thoroughness of our design, spec, and code. We'd love to hear from you.

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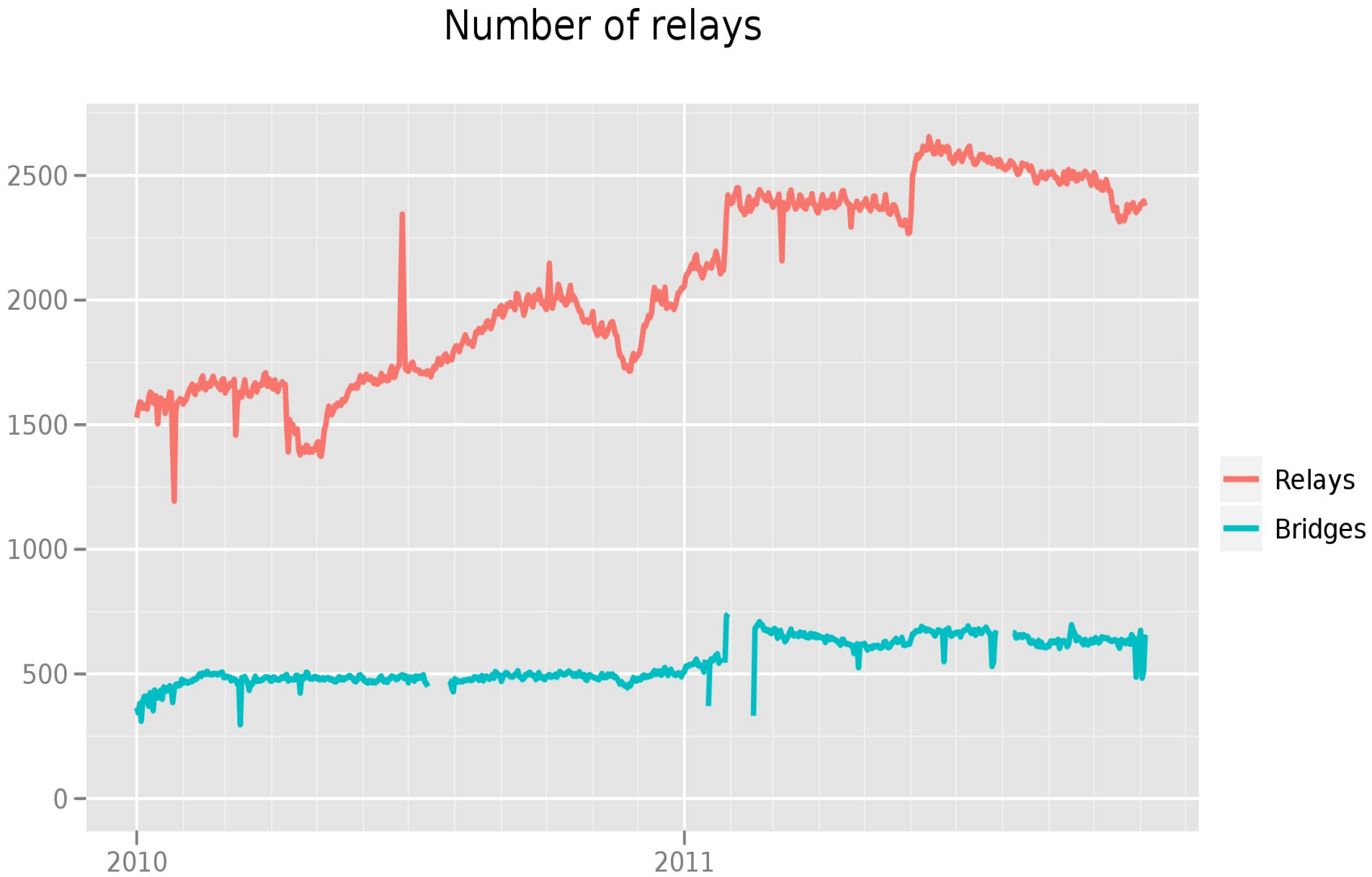

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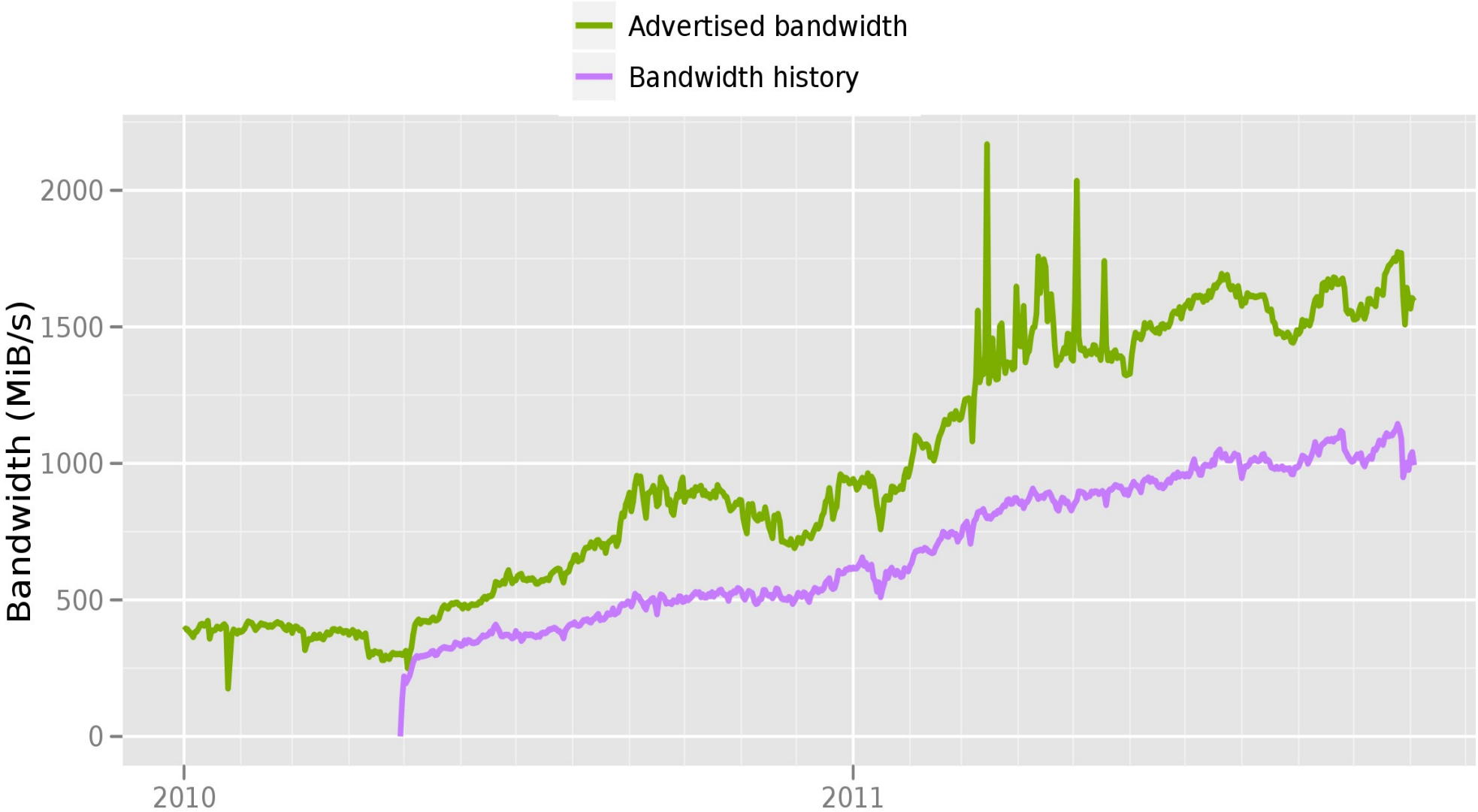
Total relay bandwidth
Advertised bandwidth
Bandwidth history
Bandwidth (MiB/s)
2000
1500
1000
500
0
2010
2011
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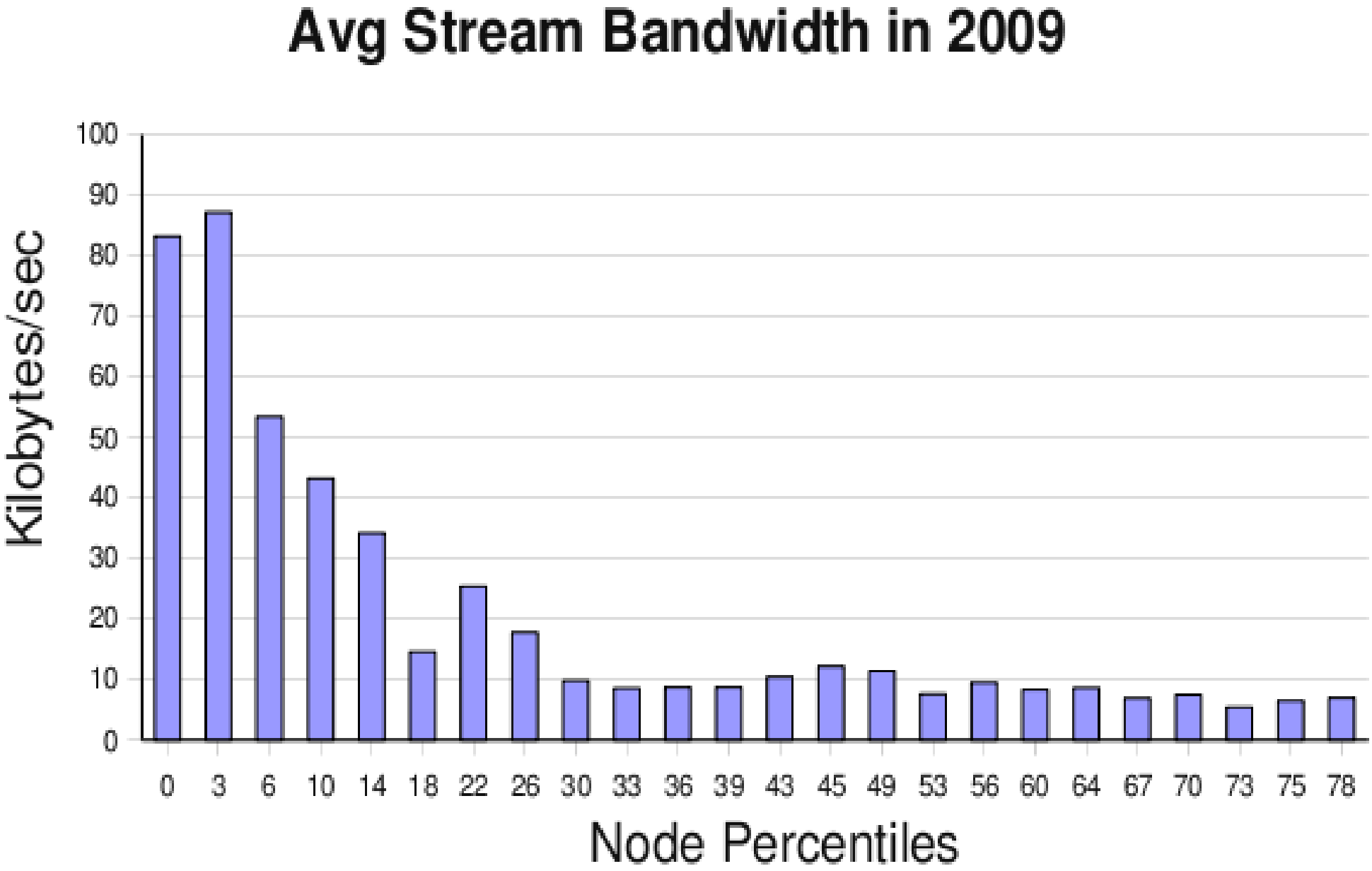
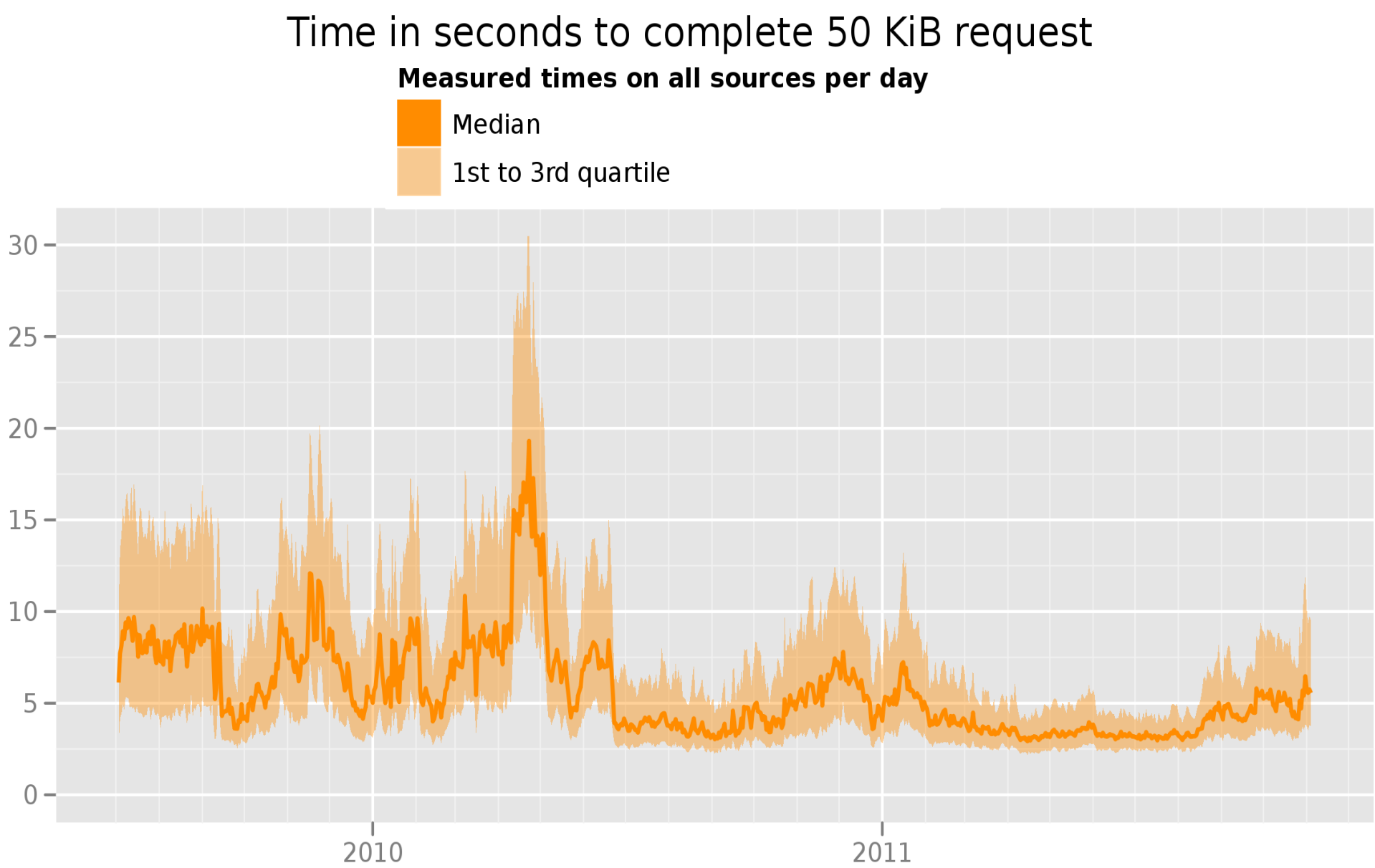

Avg Stream Bandwidth in 2009
Kilobytes/sec
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
0 3 6 10 14 18 22 26 30 33 36 39 43 45 49 53 56 60 64 67 70 73 75 78
Node Percentiles



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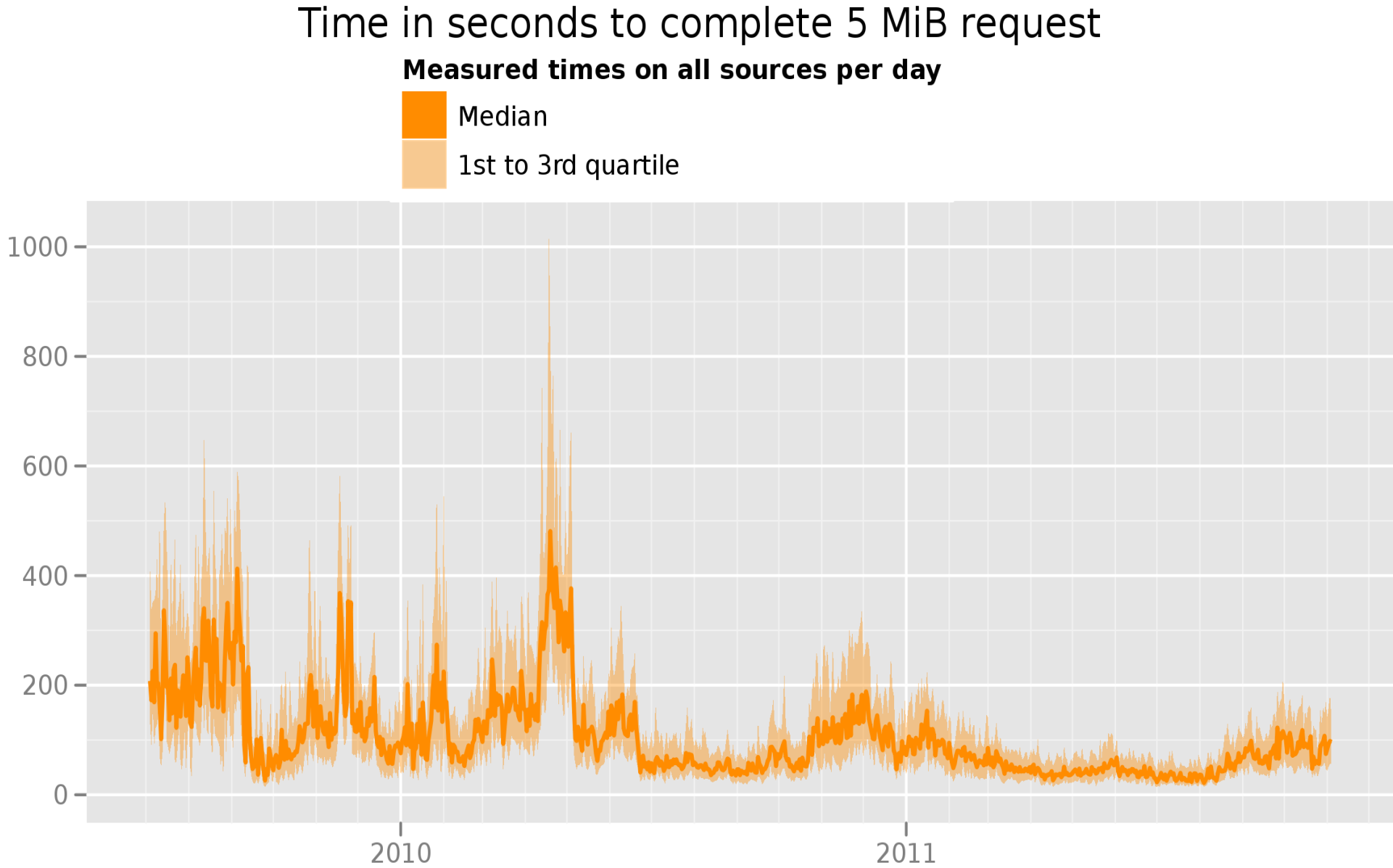

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Performance issues

- Not enough capacity
- Bulk downloaders
- Multiplexing circuits over one TCP flow
- ExperimenTor / Shadow
- Flow control, N23. Slow first hop?
- Drop relays with less than x bandwidth

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What we're up against

Govt firewalls used to be stateless. Now they're buying fancier hardware.

Burma vs Iran vs China

New filtering techniques spread by commercial (American) companies :(

How to separate “oppressing employees” vs “oppressing citizens” arms race?

Only a piece of the puzzle

Assume the users aren't attacked by their hardware and software

No spyware installed, no cameras watching their screens, etc

Users can fetch a genuine copy of Tor?

Publicity attracts attention

Many circumvention tools launch with huge media splashes. (The media loves this.)

But publicity attracts attention of the censors.

We threaten their *appearance* of control, so they must respond.

We can control the pace of the arms race.

BridgeDB needs a feedback cycle

- Measure how much use each bridge sees
- Measure bridge blocking
- Then adapt bridge distribution to favor efficient distribution channels
- (Need to invent new distribution channels)

Measuring bridge reachability

- Passive: bridges track incoming connections by country; clients self-report blockage (via some other bridge)
- Active: scan bridges from within the country; measure remotely via FTP reflectors
- Bridges test for duplex blocking

Other discussion points

- Can bridges just be proxies?
- Secure update (Diginotar/Iran)
- Usability work
- Can't bad people use Tor?
- Hidden services