# SNOWFLAKE AUDIT

# SNAPSHOT

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This paper is dedicated to all the brave snowflakes who die every year during winter.

ABSTRACT. STATUS: DRAFT

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#### Preamble

The following document is for discussion purposses only. It gives no warranty for completeness and correctness.

## 1. Introduction

Snowflake is a pluggable transport, which uses WebRTC to proxy traffic through emporary proxies. It aims to work kind of like flash proxy [1] [2]. This document is a short snapshot audit of the current state of the existing snowflake code [3] on https://gitweb.torproject.org/pluggable-transports/snowflake.git/.

### 2. Basic package structure

At first, let's have a first look at the basic package structure of Snowflake [3].

- 2.1. **General package information.** *Snowflake* is a *Go*-based Pluggable Transport using WebRTC, inspired by Flashproxy.
- 2.2. Package tree. Given are the following main parts of the package:
  - appengine (d): Runs an Google App Engine and reflects domain-fronted requests from a client to the Snowflake broker.
  - broker (d): Handles the rendezvous by matching Snowflake clients with proxies. It passes the client's WebRTC session descriptions. So the clients and proxies can establish a peer connection.
  - client (d): Tor client component of Snowflake.
  - proxy (d): Browser proxy component of Snowflake.
  - proxy-go (d): Standalone version of the Snowflake proxy.
  - server (d): Server transport plugin for Snowflake. The client connects to the proxy using WebRTC and the proxy connects to the server using WebSocket.
  - server-webrtc (d): WebRTC server plugin which uses an HTTP server that simulates the interaction that a client would have with the broker, for direct testing.
  - CONTRIBUTING.md (f), LICENSE (f), README.md (f): Standard package files.

d= directory, f=file.

2.3. **Interaction structure.** In figure 1 you can see the interaction structure between the different parts of Snowflake.

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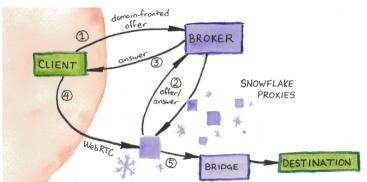


FIGURE 1. Schematic graphic of the interaction structure of Snowflake. Taken from [4].

- 1a. The client makes a request to the broker.
- 1b. The appengine reflects the domain-fronted request from the client to the broker.
- 2a. The broker matches the client with proxies.
- 2b. The broker passes the client's WebRTC session descriptions.
- 3. The broker gives an answer about the matching proxy to the client.
- 4. The client uses WebRTC for the connection to the given proxy.
- 5. Finally, the client connects to a bridge over WebRTC.

## 3. CLIENT

In the following sections we will do a raw audit of the Snowflake client.

3.1. **README and torrc files.** Given are the *README.md*, *torrc*, *torrc-localhost* and *torrc-manual* files which contain similar content.

Listing 1. torrc-Config: Standard values

UseBridges 1

2 DataDirectory datadir

3

Bridge snowflake 0.0.3.0:1

In listing 3.1 are defined the three standard values [5].

- UseBridges 1: Tor will fetch descriptors for bridges.
- DataDirectory datadir: Store working data in datadir. Can not be changed while tor is running.
- Bridge snowflake 0.0.3.0:1: When set along with UseBridges, instructs Tor to use the relay at "IP:ORPort" as a "bridge" relaying into the Tor network. If "transport" is provided, it must match a ClientTransportPlugin line. We then use that pluggable transports proxy to transfer data to the bridge, rather than connecting to the bridge directly.

The Snowflake client torrc default values are

# LISTING 2. torrc-Config: Snowflake client default values

- 1 ClientTransportPlugin snowflake exec ./client \
- 2 -url https://snowflake-broker.azureedge.net/
- $_3\mid$  -front ajax.aspnetcdn.com  $\setminus$
- 4 | -ice stun:stun.l.google.com:19302

and can also be found in the client-README.md [6]

- -url: Should be the URL of a Broker instance. This is required to have automated signalling (which is desired in most use cases). When omitted, the client uses copy-paste signalling instead.
- -front: An optional front domain for the Broker request.
- -ice : A comma-separated list of ICE servers. These can be STUN or TURN servers.
- . Additionally the following values can be set (see also snowflake.go [6]).

### LISTING 3. torrc-Config: Snowflake client additional values

- 1 | -max 3
- - -max: Capacity for number of multiplexed WebRTC peers.
  - -log: Name of log file.

## 4. Broker

In the following sections we will do a raw audit of the Snowflake broker.

## 5. Conclusion

#### References

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#### LICENSE



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