

# When Encryption is Not Enough

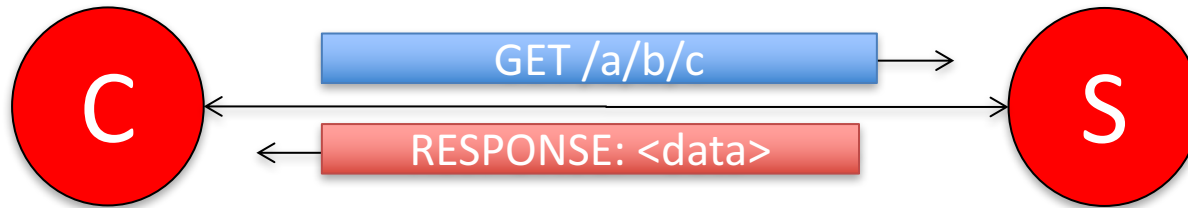
## Privacy Attacks in Content-Centric Networking

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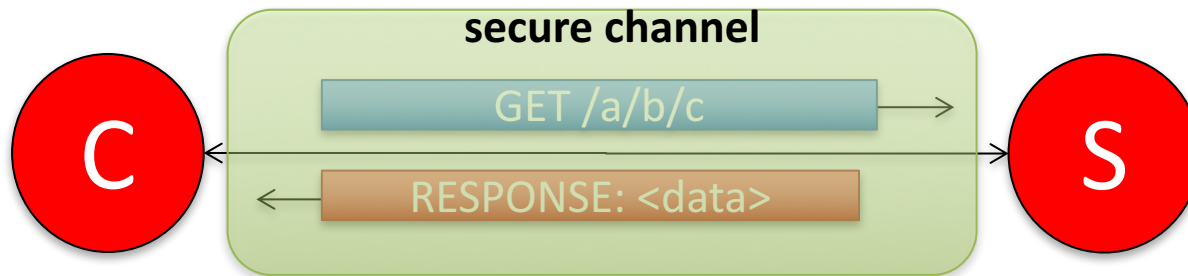
**University of California, Irvine**

**{cghali, gene.tsudik, woodc1}@uci.edu**

# Privacy with IP



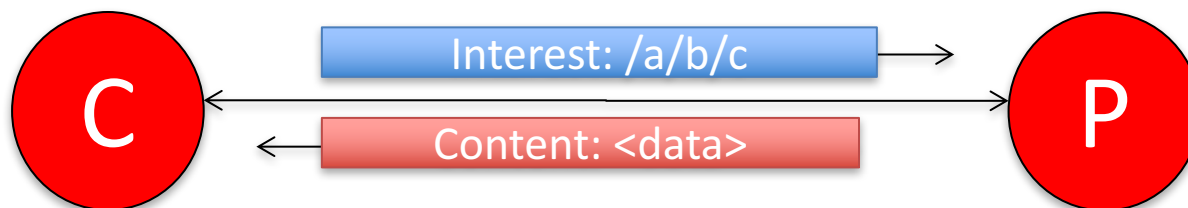
# Privacy with IP



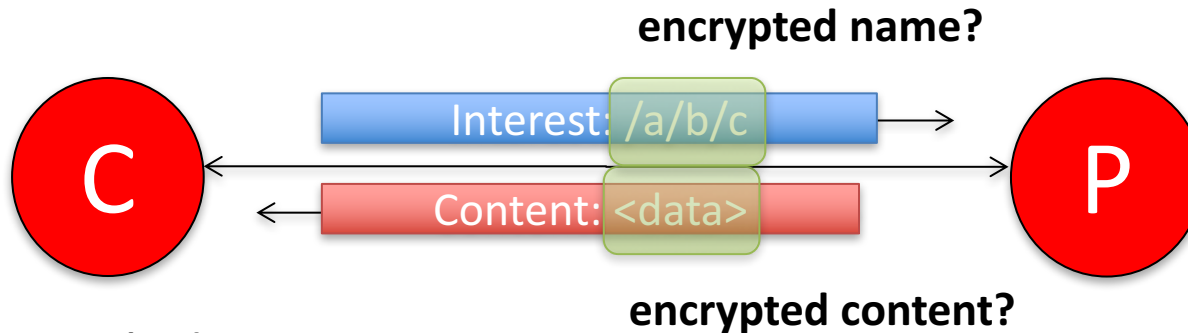
What's revealed?

- Source and destination addresses and port #
- Timing
- Packet sizes

# Privacy with CCN



# Privacy with CCN



What's revealed?

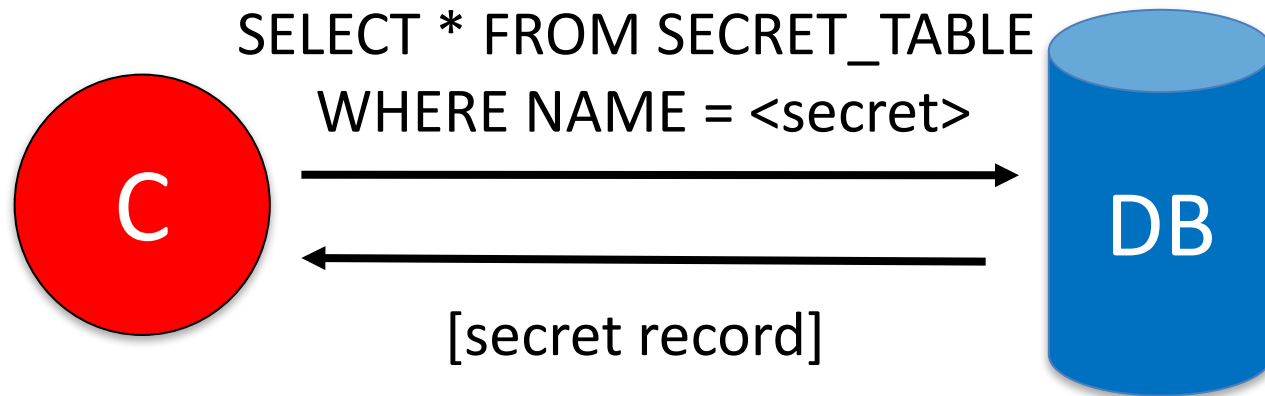
- Consumer and producer locations
- Timing
- Packet sizes
- Producer identity
- **Interest name (and equality)**
- ...

# Motivating Question

What can an adversary do with  
interest equality alone?

Over to encrypted databases...

# Encrypted Database

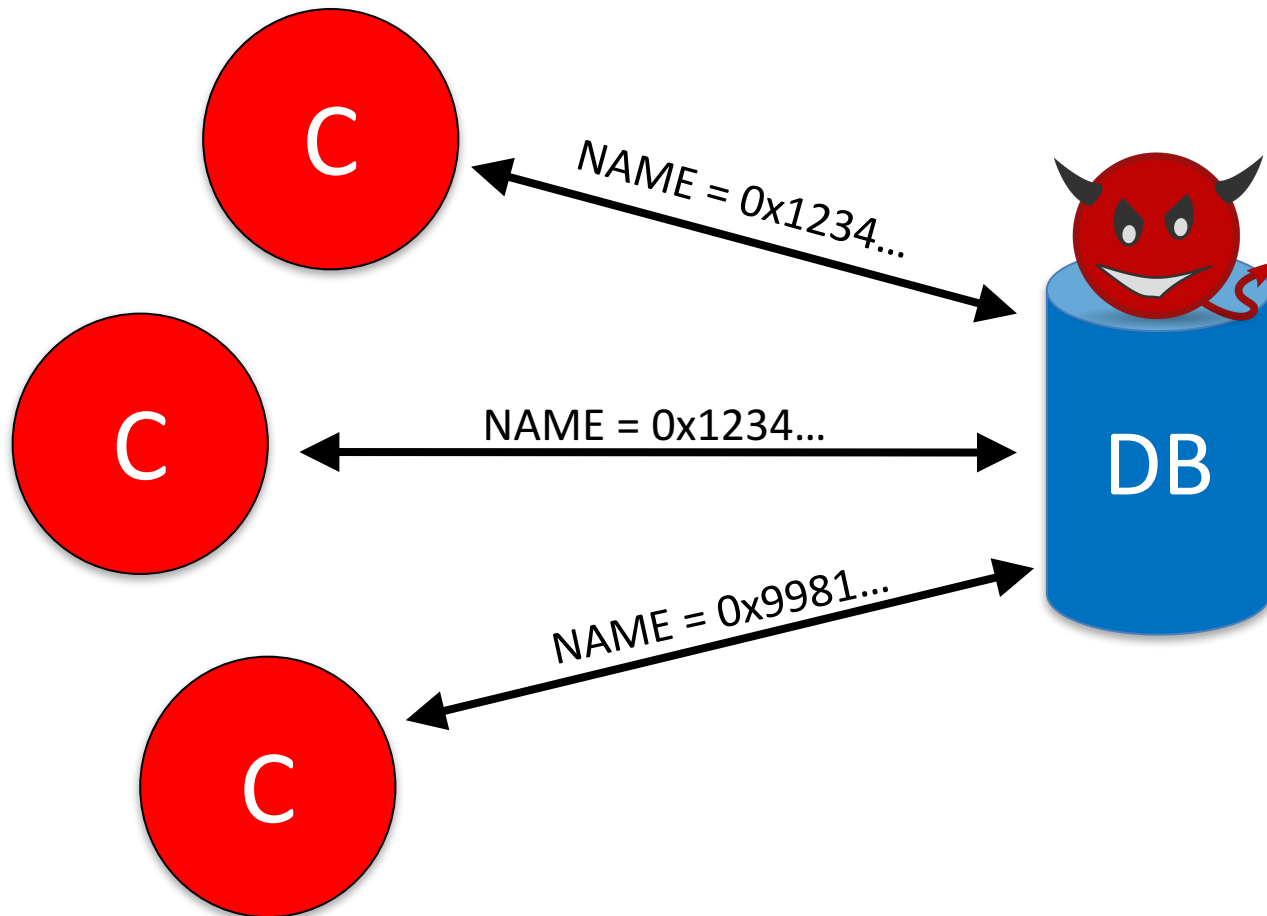




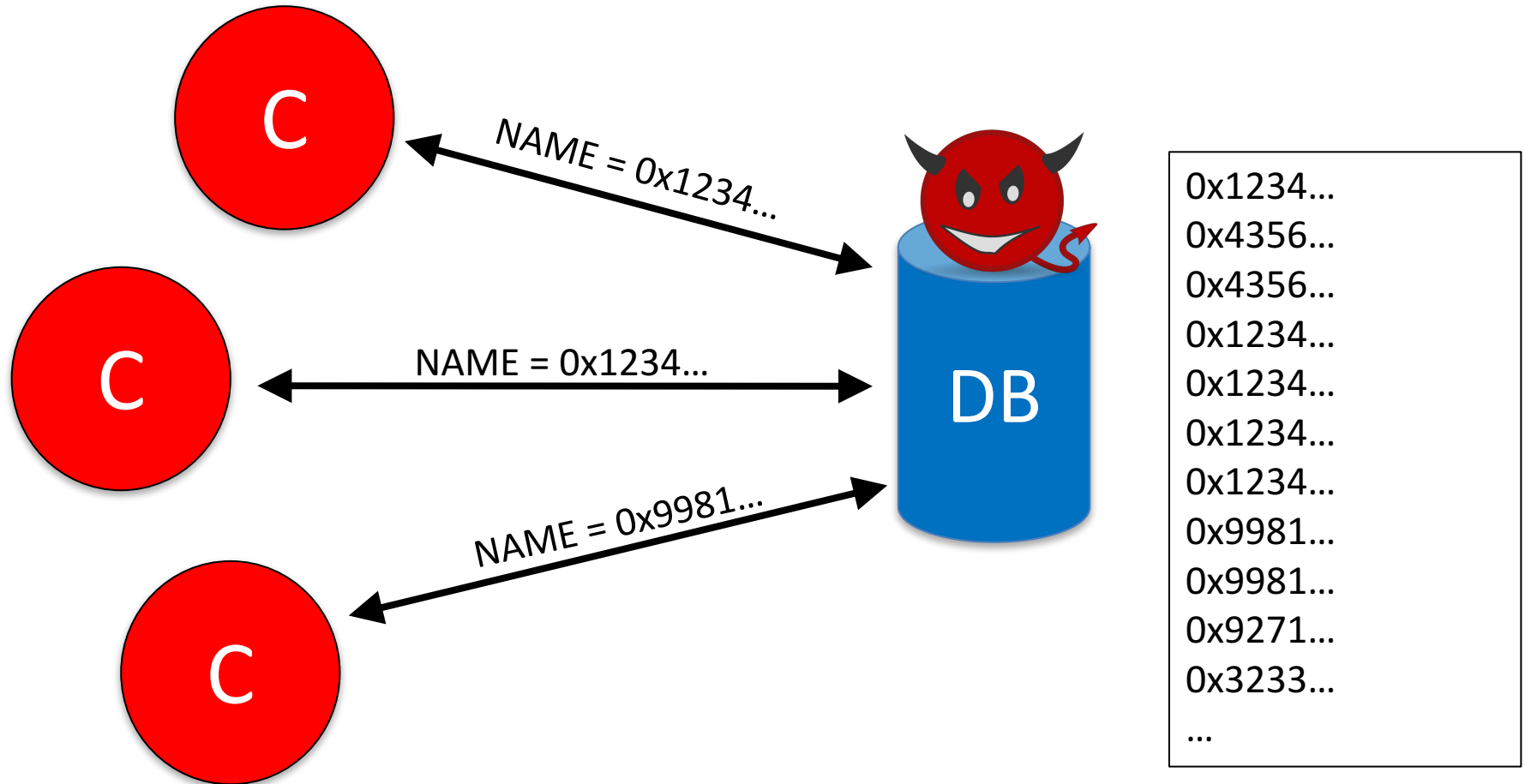
# Encrypted Database



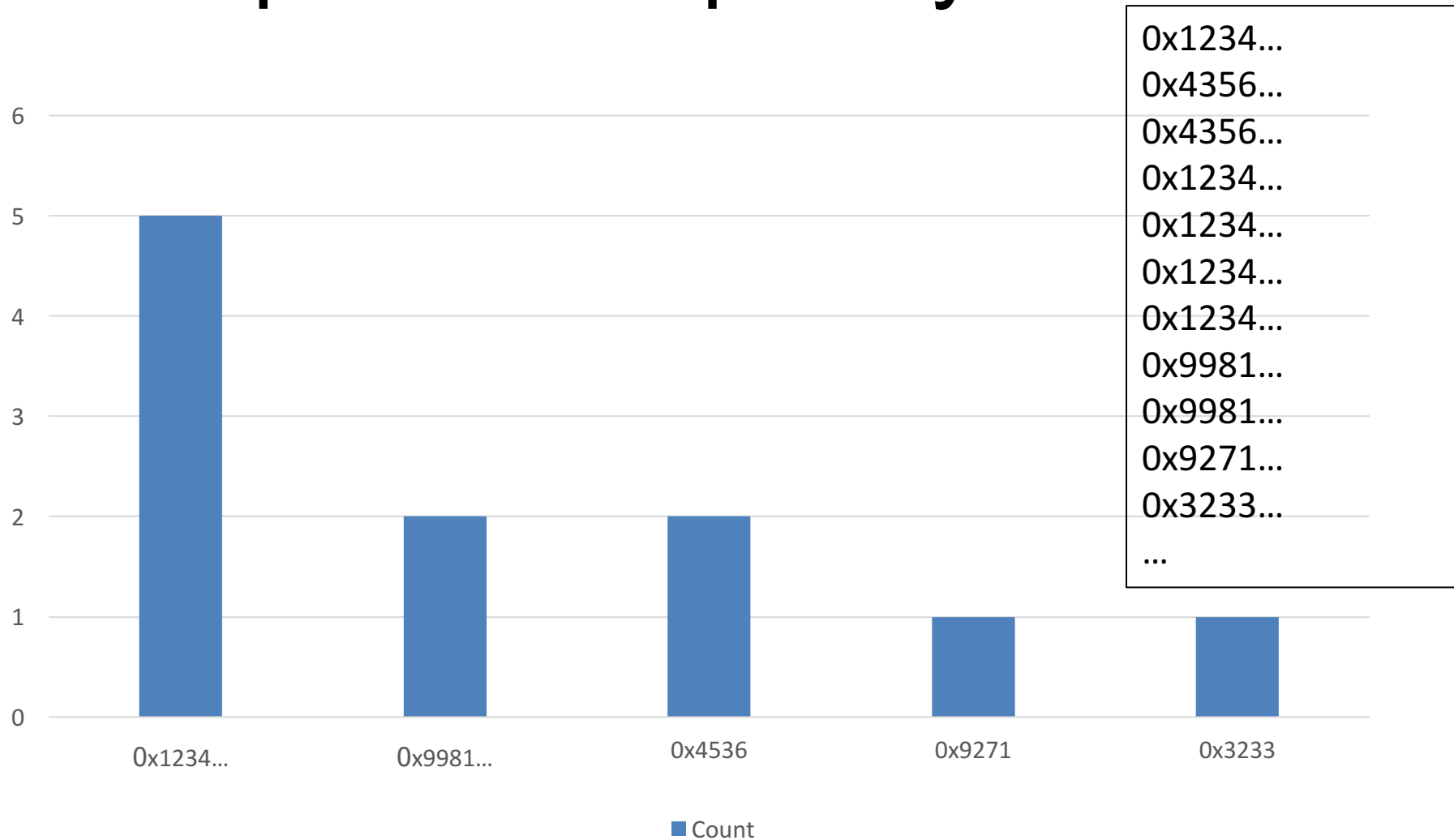
# Eavesdropping



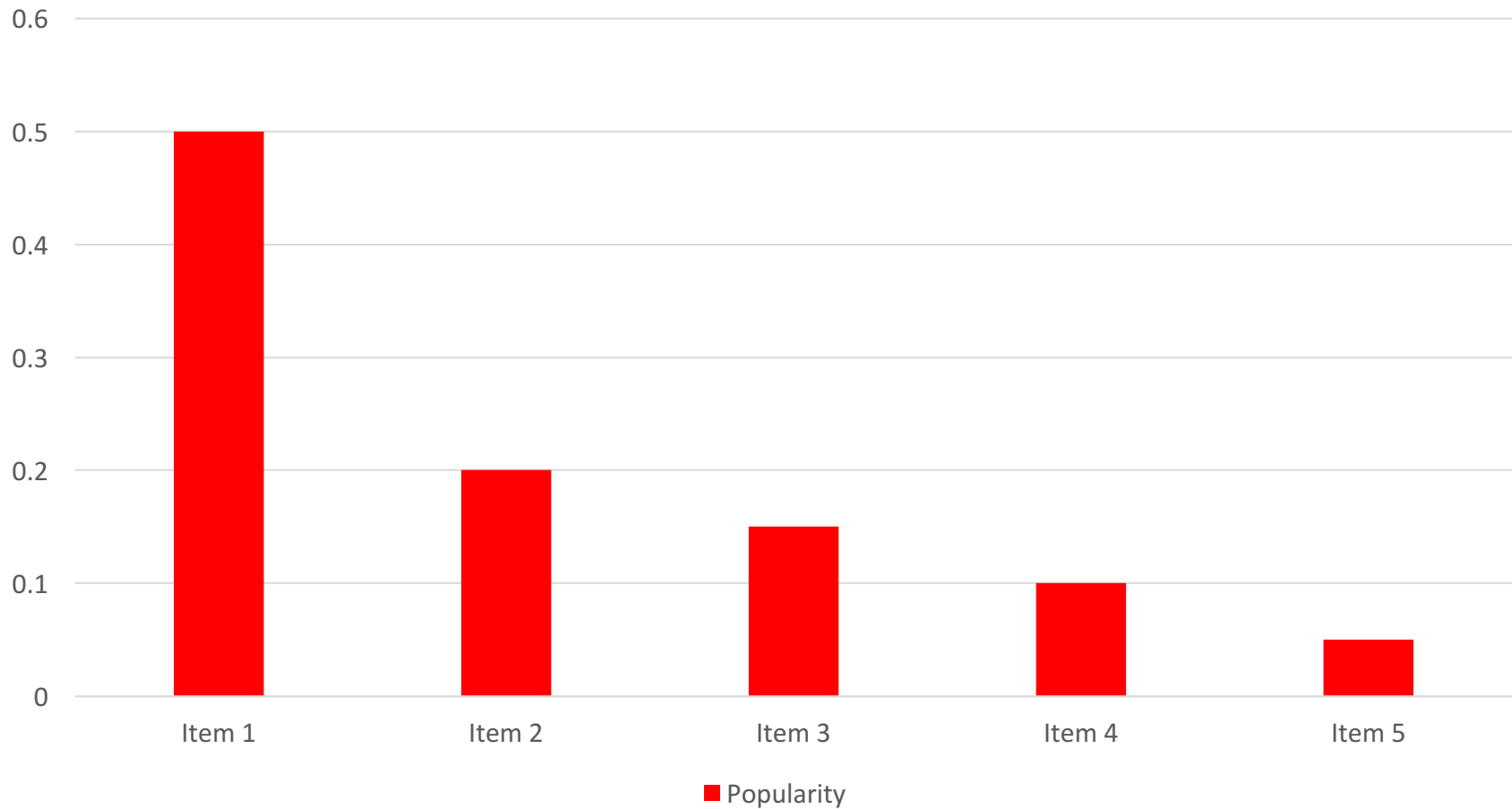
# Eavesdropping



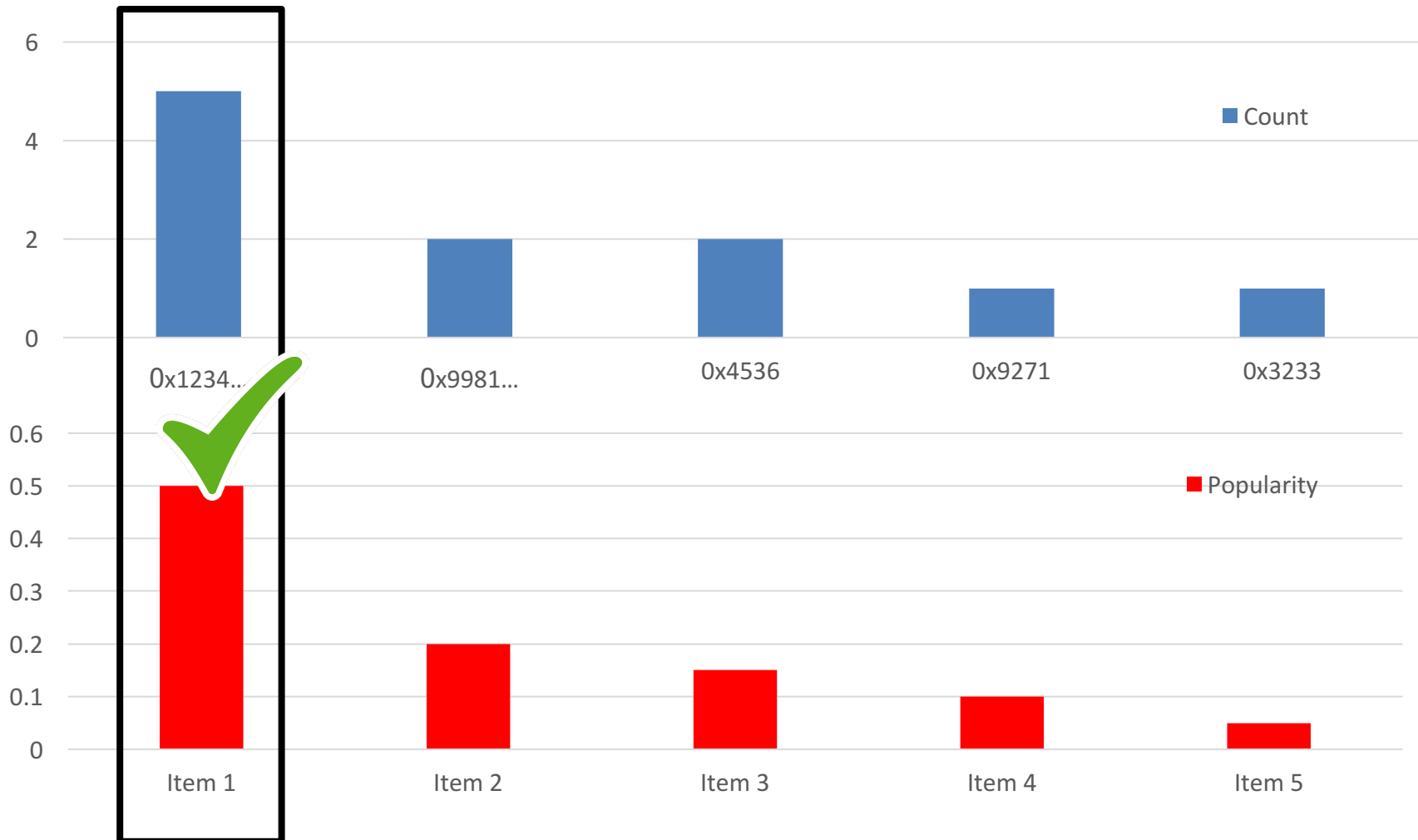
# Empirical Frequency Counts



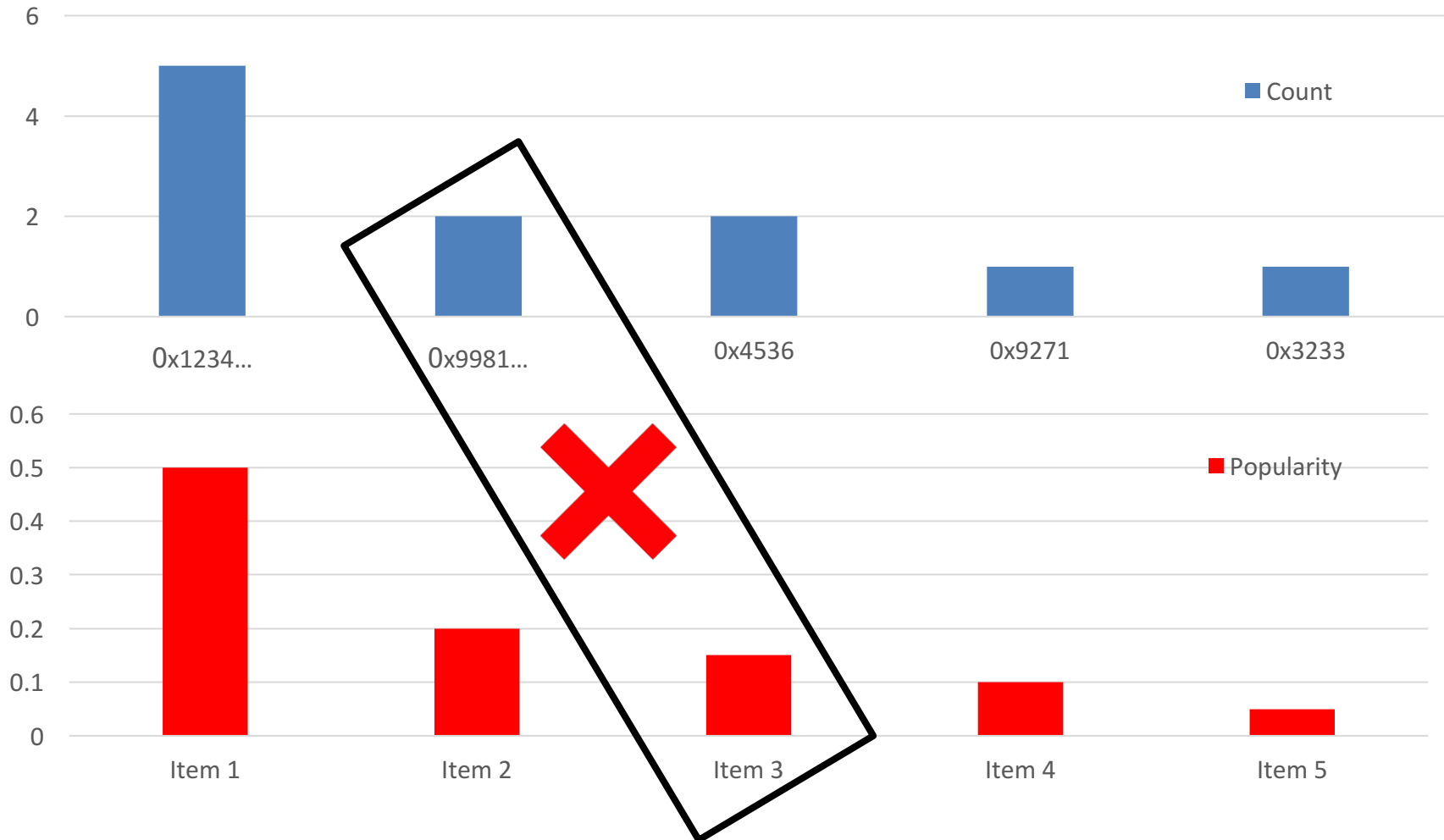
# Auxiliary Popularity Info



# Frequency Analysis Attack



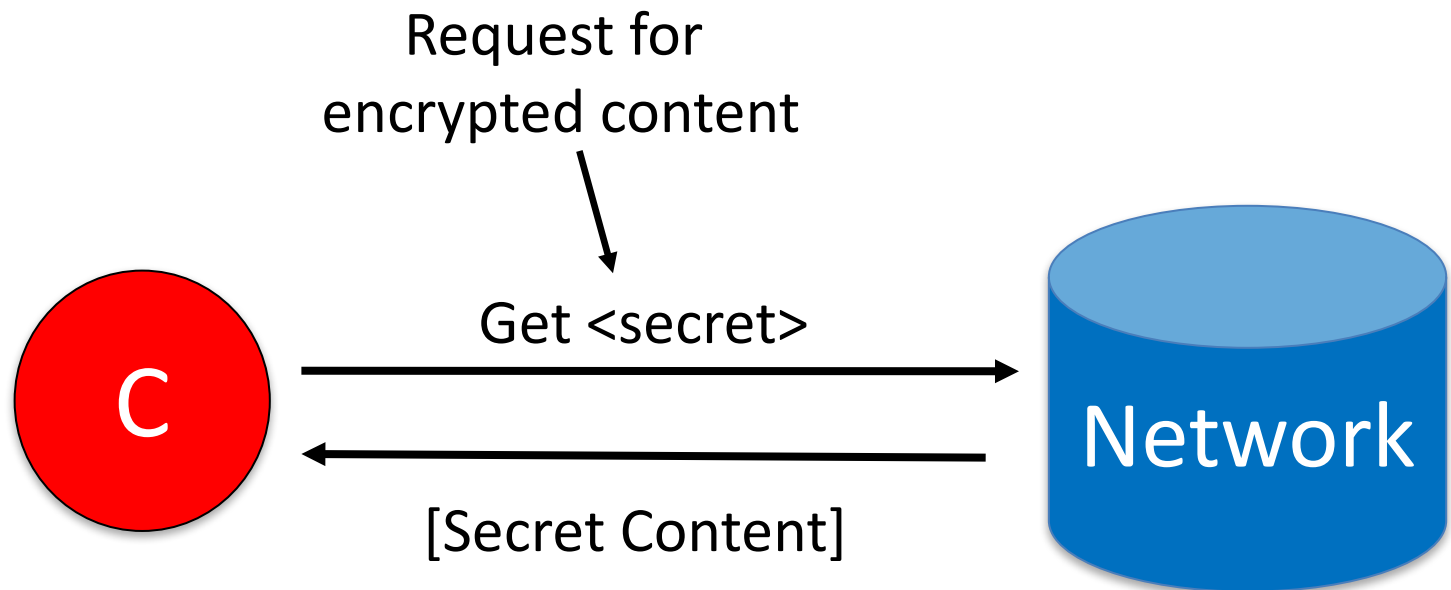
# Frequency Analysis Attack



Back to CCN...



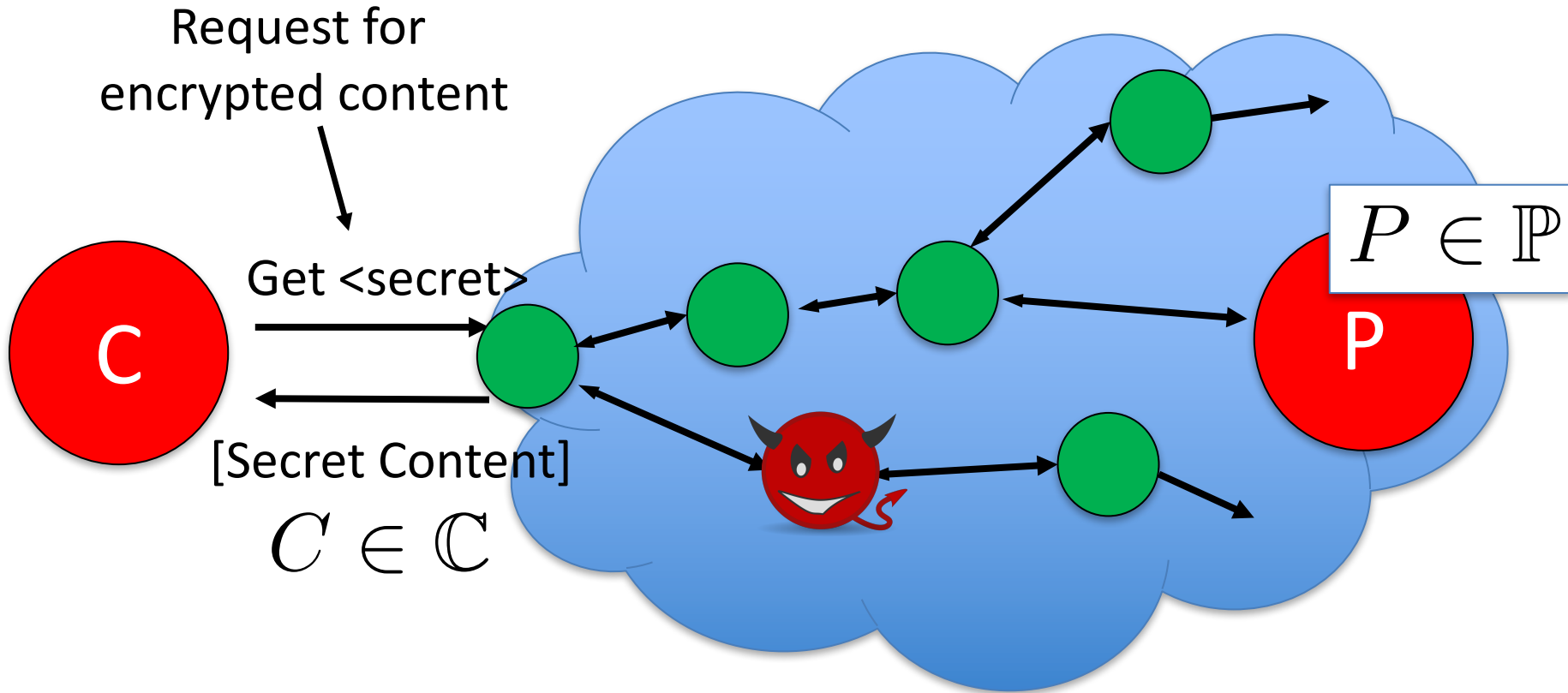
# CCN as a Content Database



$\mathbb{P}$  Application data items

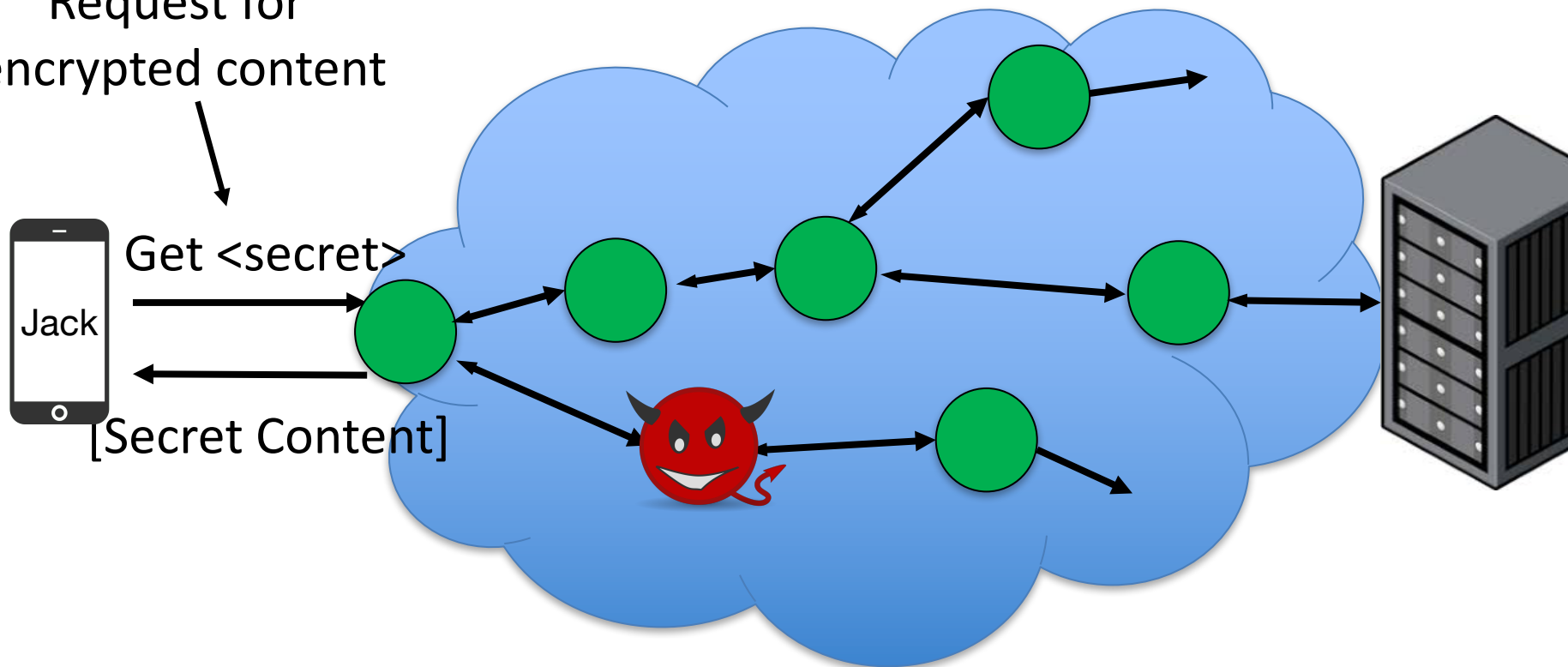
$\mathbb{C}$  Encrypted data items

# CCN as a Content Database



# CCN as a Content Database

Request for  
encrypted content



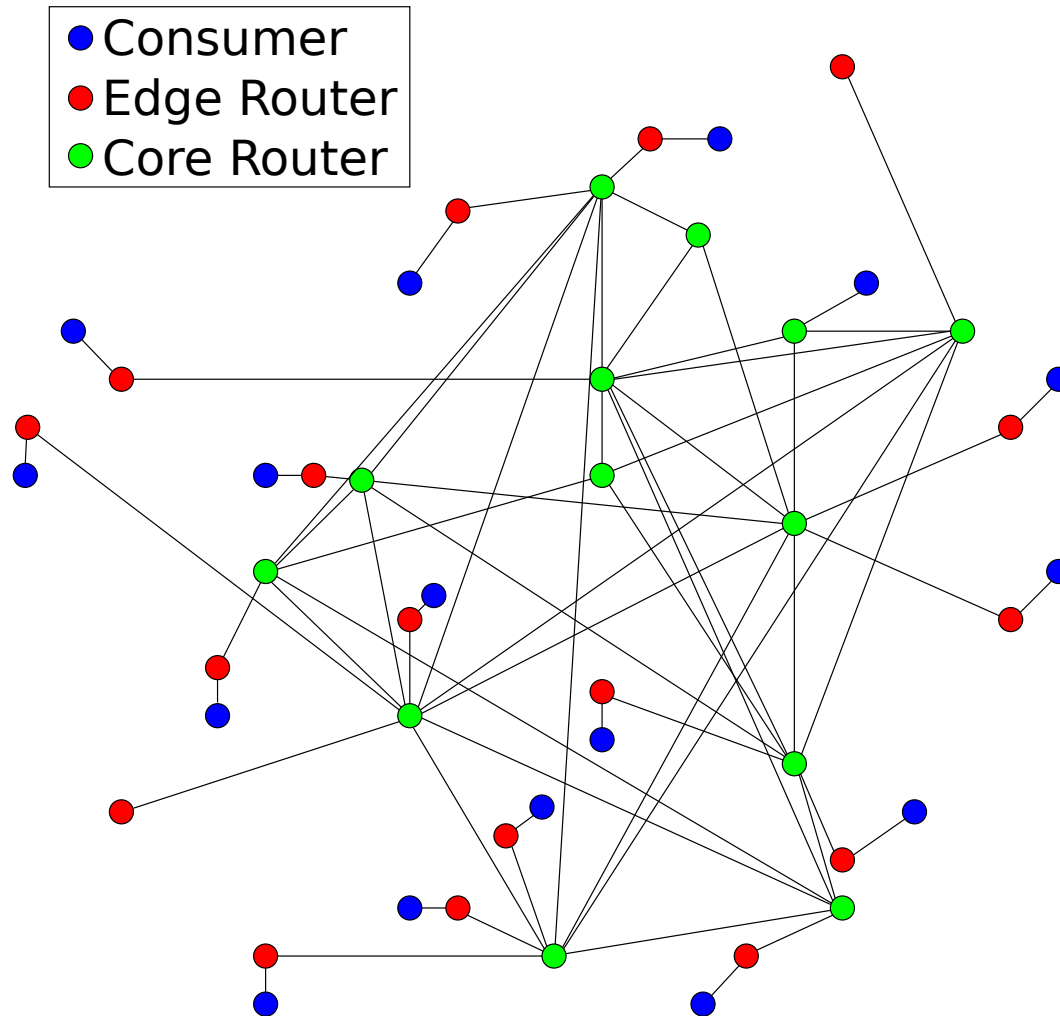
# Relevant Distributions

- Real popularity distribution  $\mathcal{D}_R(\mathbb{P})$
- Auxiliary information distribution  $\mathcal{D}_A^{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbb{P})$
- Empirical frequency distribution  $\mathcal{D}_E(\mathbb{C})$

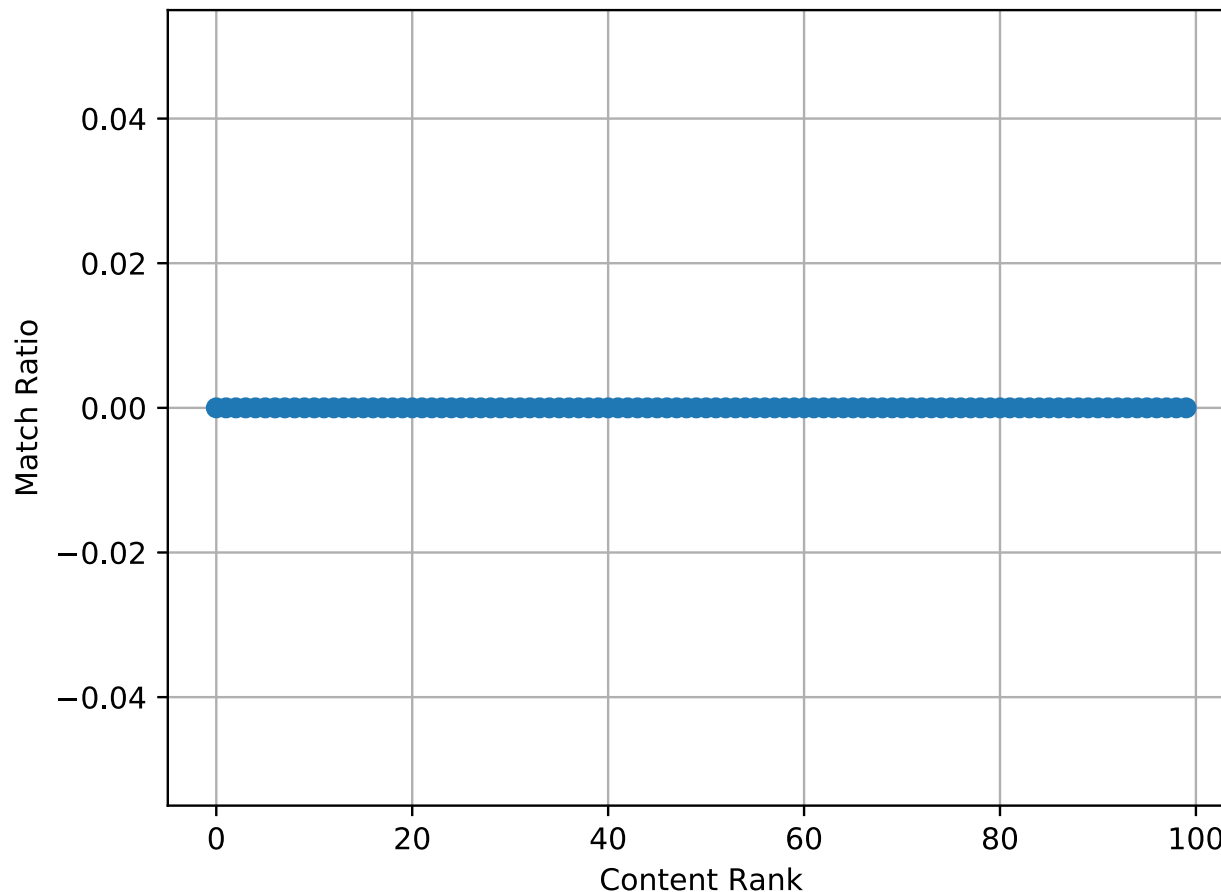
# Global Eavesdropping Adversary

- Nefarious ISPs, nation states, etc.
- Questions:
  - To what extent does auxiliary information accuracy matter?
  - To what extent does universe size matter?

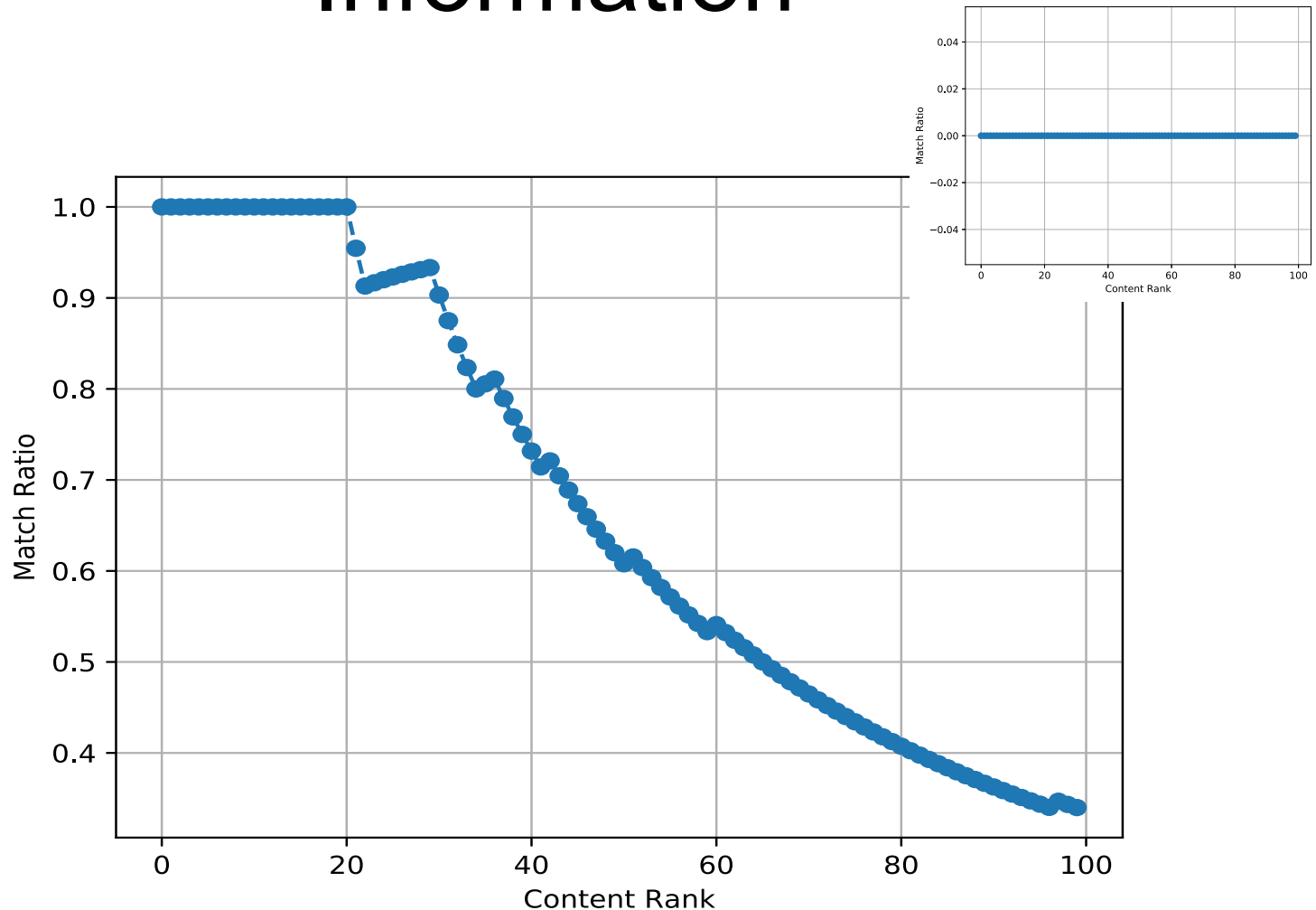
# Topology



# Different Auxiliary and Popularity Information



# Matching Auxiliary and Popularity Information



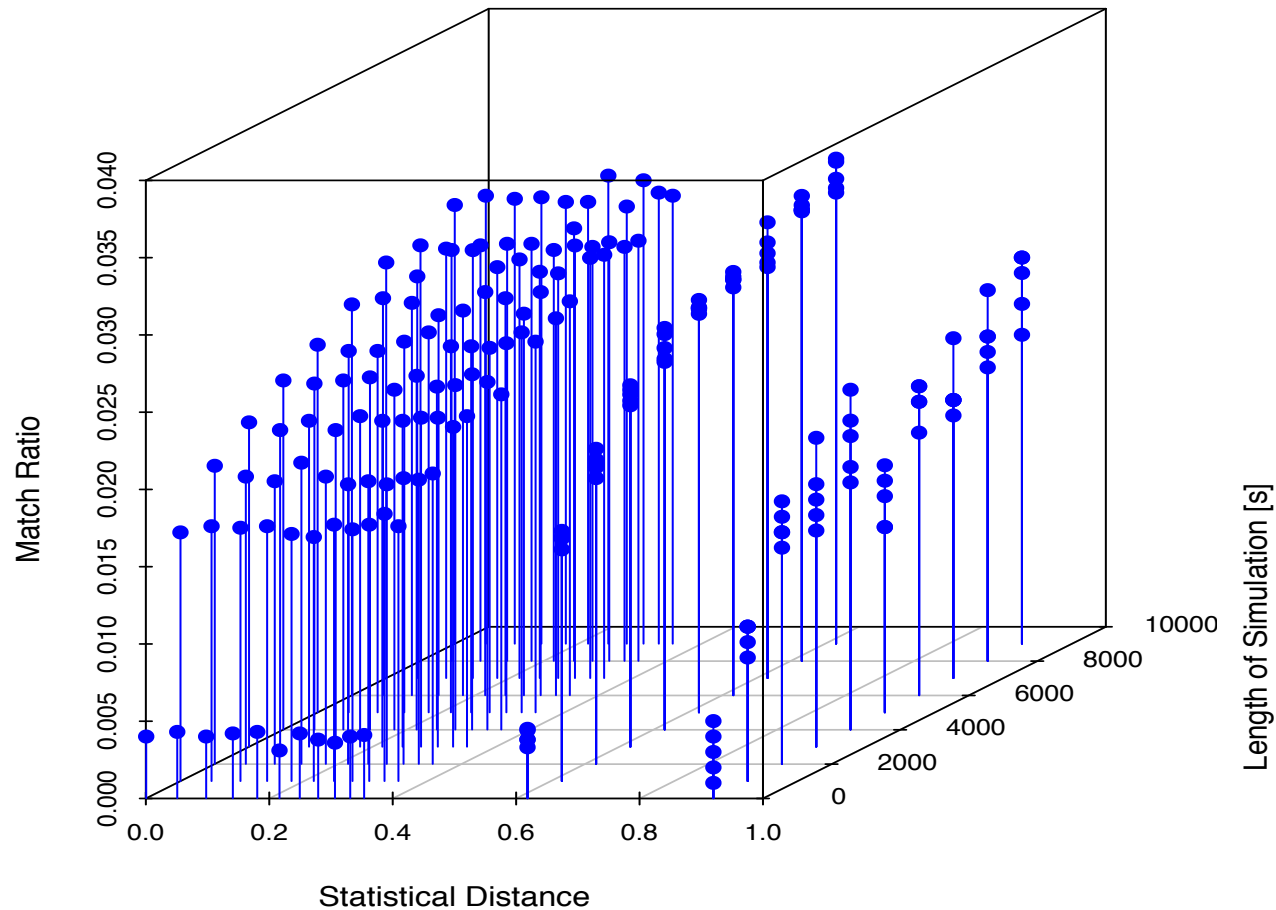


# Takeaway

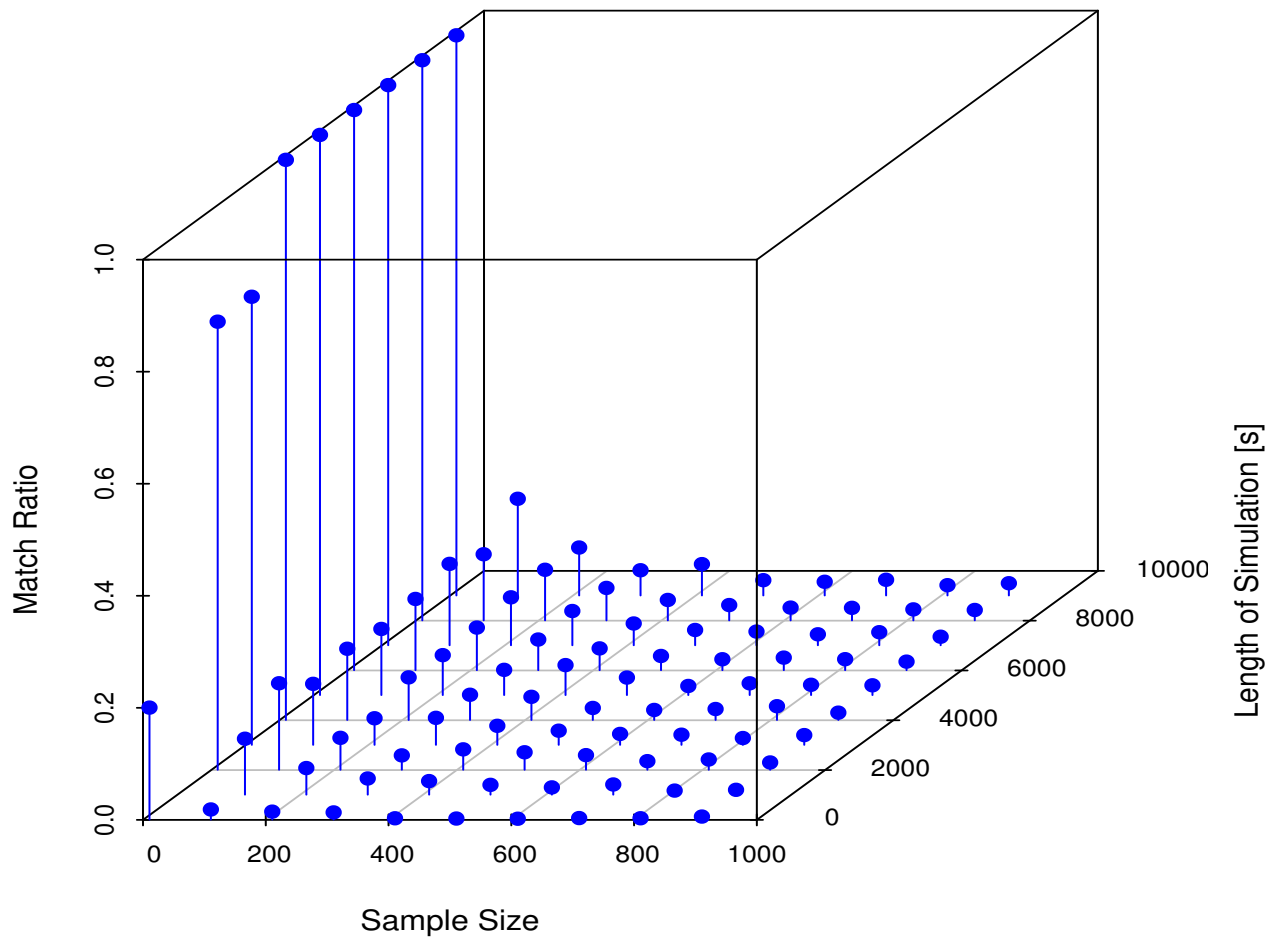
$$\Delta(\mathcal{D}_A^{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbb{P}), \mathcal{D}_R(\mathbb{P})) \approx 0.0$$

$$\Delta(\mathcal{D}_E(\mathbb{C}), \mathcal{D}_A^{\mathcal{A}}(\mathbb{P})) \approx 0.0$$

# Auxiliary Information Gap



# Content Universe Size



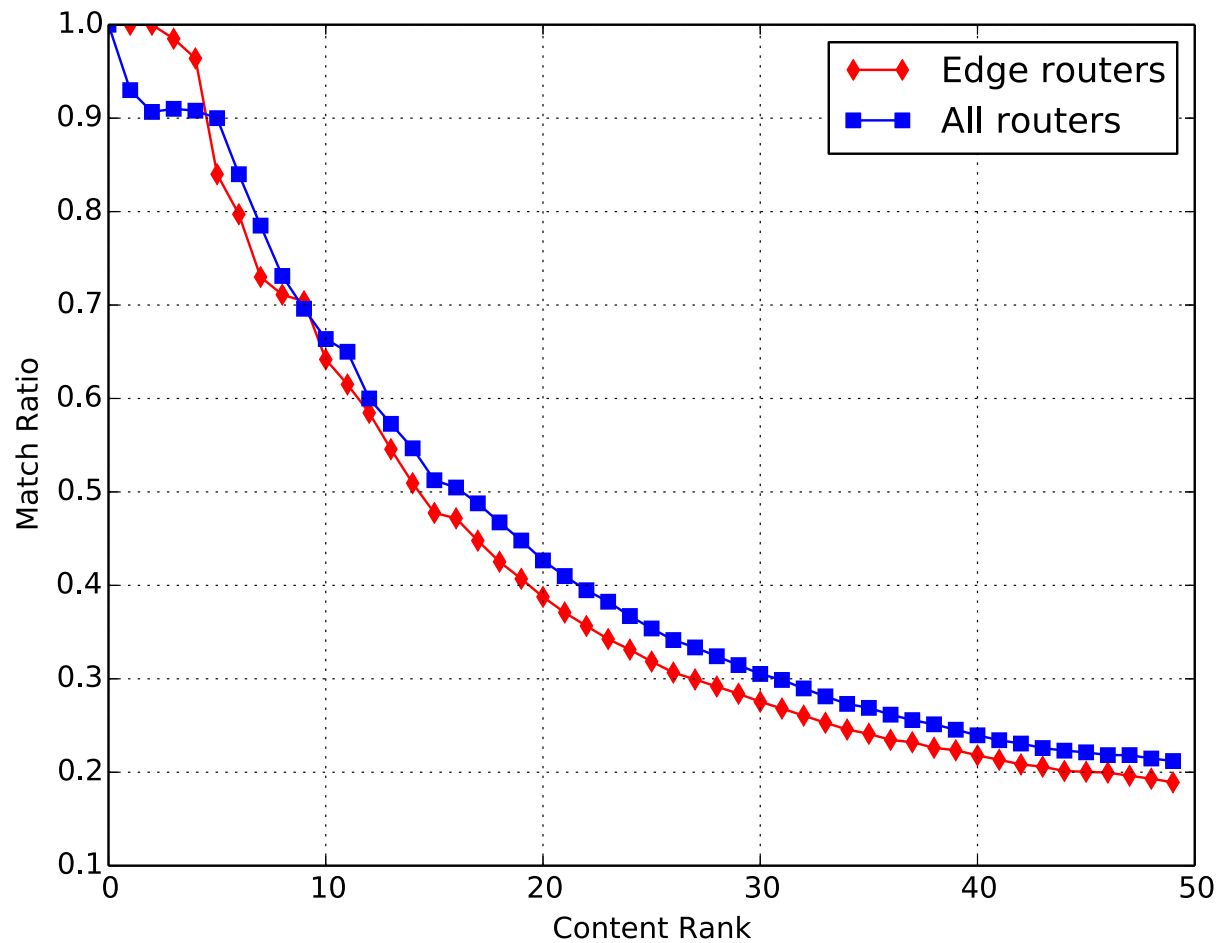
# Takeaway

Auxiliary information accuracy is not as important as sample size

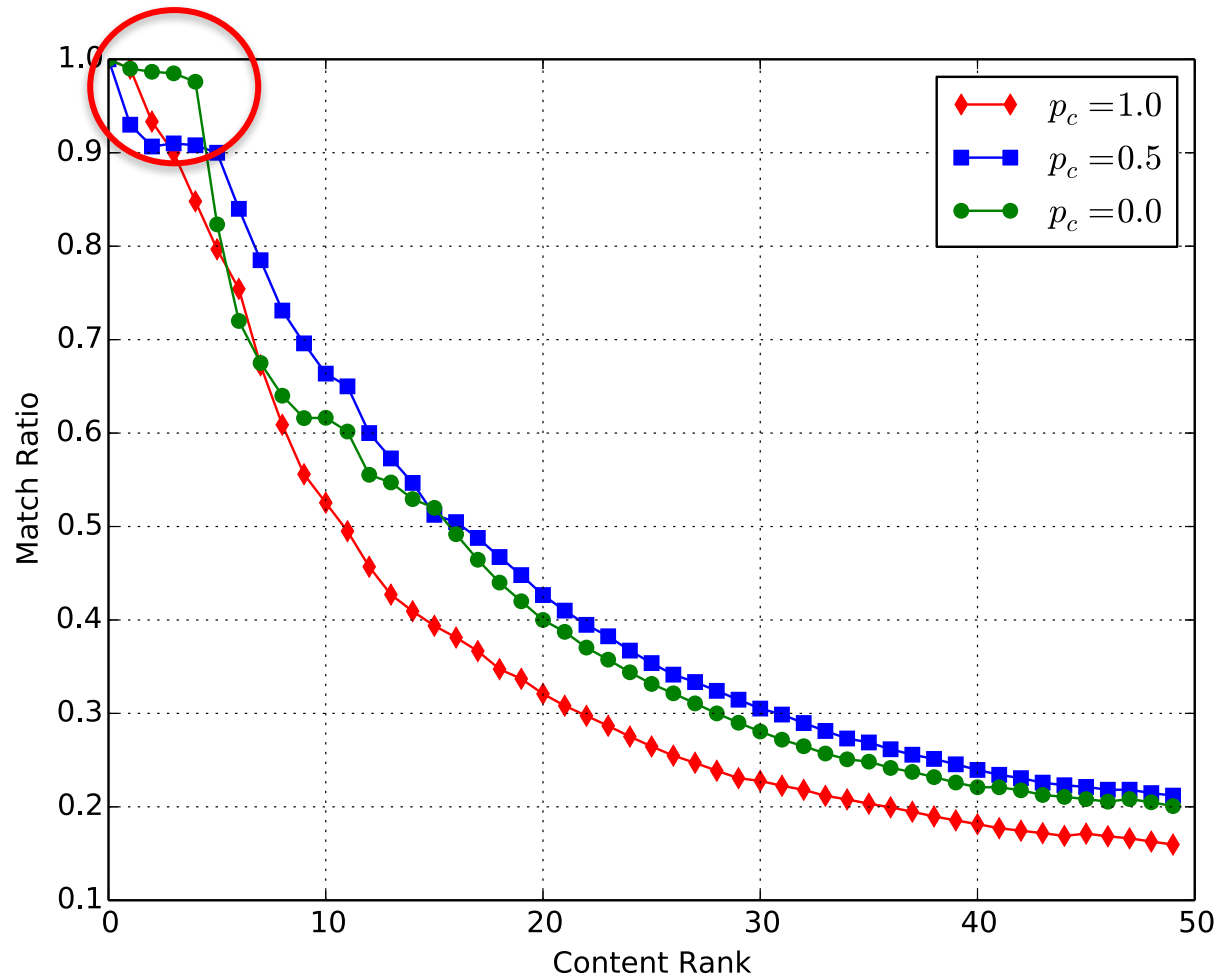
# Distributed Adversary

- Access point, enterprise network middlebox, compromised transit router, etc.
- Questions:
  - Where does the adversary have the best chance at succeeding?
  - To what extent does caching dampen attack efficacy?
  - Can content replication (across different producers) help?

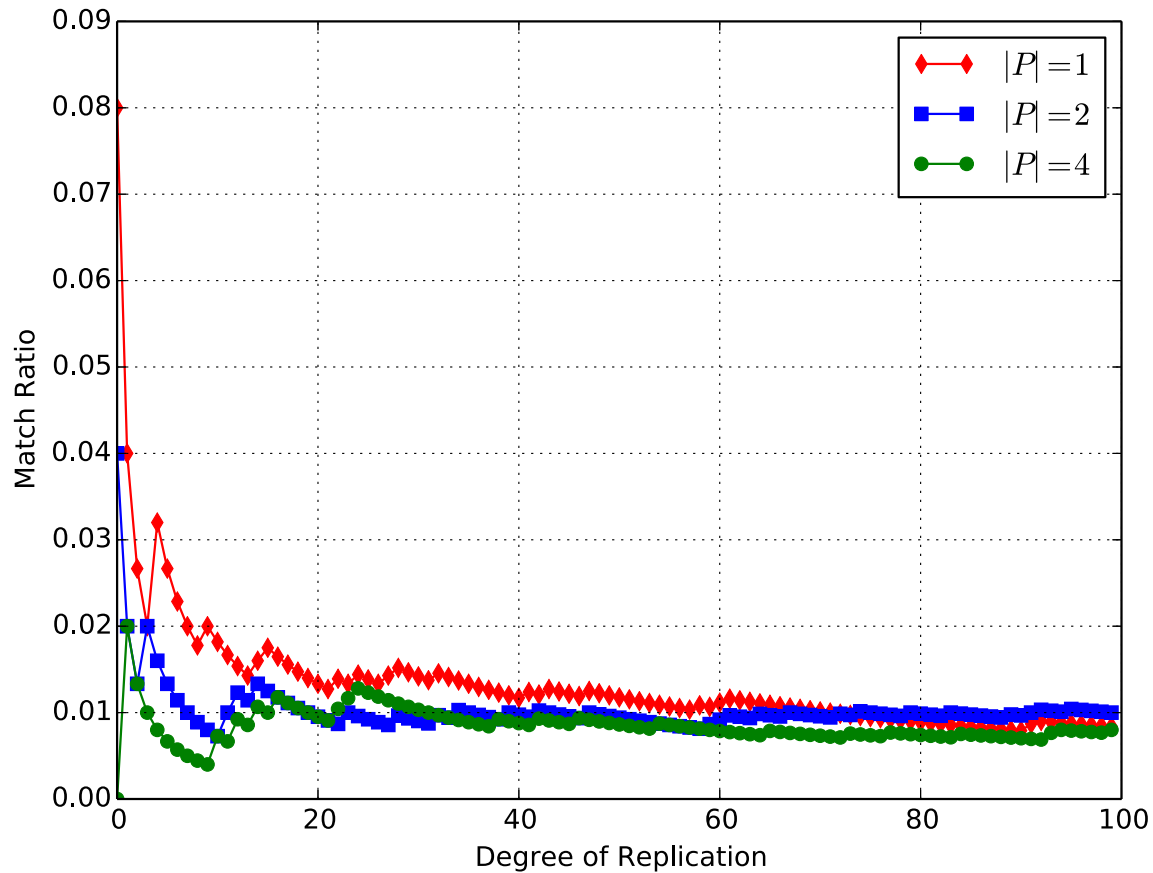
# Edge vs Inner Router



# Cache Presence




# Replication





# Probing for Popularity

- What does  do if it has no popularity information?
- Exploit caches to learn popularity
  - Assumes plaintext and ciphertext equivalents are fetched with equal distributions

# Summary

- Caching both helps and hurts privacy
- Eavesdropping at the edge is enough
- Content replication helps bypass adversaries
- Preventing namespace enumeration is key to mitigating the attack

# Future Work

- Expand simulator and widen experiments
- Analytically quantify the attack match percentage given distributions, network topologies, and cache hit probabilities
- Study attack on CDNs today


`/this/is/the/end/version=0x00/chunk=0x01/PID=0x02`

Questions?

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# Probing Algorithm

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## Algorithm 1 InferPopularity

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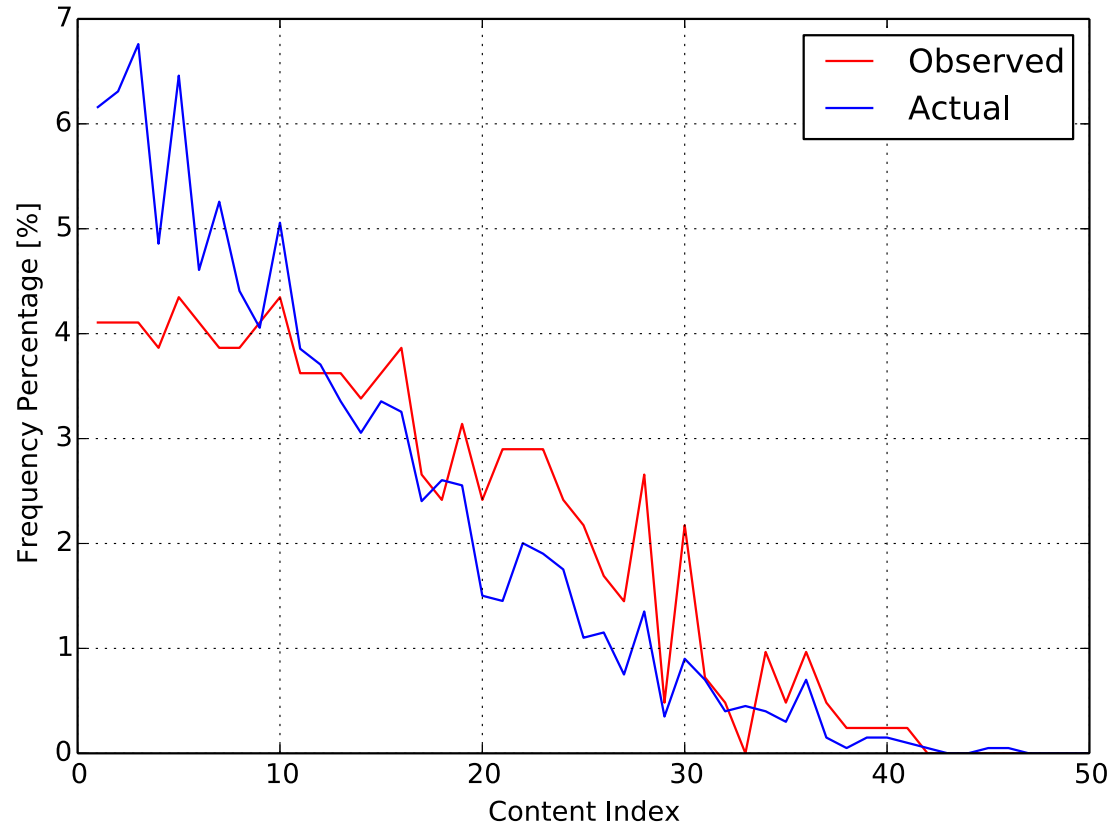
```

1: Input:  $\mathcal{N}, r, t_c, \epsilon$ 
2: Output:  $\alpha : \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ 
3: for  $N \in \mathcal{N}$  do
4:    $\alpha[N] = 0$ 
5: end for
6: for  $i = 1, \dots, r$  do
7:   for  $N \in \mathcal{N}$  do
8:      $N_h = N; N_m = \text{AppendRandomComponent}(N, 128)$ 
9:      $t_N = \text{now}()$ 
10:    Send requests for  $N_h$  and  $N_m$  in parallel and record their time of arrival in  $t_N^h$  and  $t_N^m$ 
11:     $\Delta_N = ||(t_N^h - t_N)| - |(t_N^m - t_N)||$ 
12:    if  $\Delta_N > \epsilon$  then
13:       $\rho[N] = \rho[N] + 1$ 
14:    end if
15:    Sleep for  $t_c$ 
16:   end for
17: end for
18: return  $\alpha$ 

```

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# Probe Results ( $S = 50$ )





# Probe Results ( $S = 100$ )

