

Exploiting SocialNavigation

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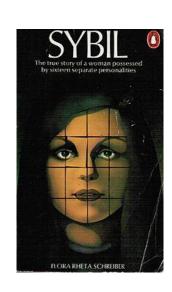
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Research Goal

- Successfully apply a Sybil Attack to a social navigation system
 - And explore what can be gained

"In a Sybil attack the attacker subverts the <u>reputation system</u> of a <u>peer-to-peer network</u> by creating a large number of <u>pseudonymous</u> identities, using them to gain a disproportionately large influence"





Social Navigation

- Social navigation apps collect all their data from users
 - Including maps and routes, congestion data etc.
 - They use the data to calculate routes and send users on the fastest one
- Waze is the prominent social navigation application
 - Used by over 50 million users
 - Affects Google Maps, Radio & TV Stations, etc.





Motivation





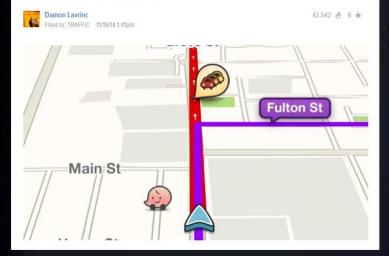


- Social data is becoming reliable data
 - Facebook, 4Square, Swarmly, Waze
- Sybil attack never carried out in the navigation context
- Virtually no research done in attacking navigation applications
 - One previous replay attack on Google floating car data published in BlackHat 13"



Motivation

Irate Homeowners Are Spoofing Waze To Reroute LA Traffic



Cops accused of fiddling with their locations on Waze to fool drivers

Technically Incorrect: Hundreds of Miami police officers allegedly log on to the app and register false locations, thereby being able to still surprise drivers. There's only one problem: there's no evidence.

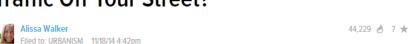
by Chris Matyszczyk y @ChrisMatyszczyk / February 12, 2015 4:19 PM PST



WAZE IS THE DEVIL!



Is It Really Possible To Trick Waze To Keep Traffic Off Your Street?



Waze: You can't fool our app with fake traffic reports

Israel-based company refutes report that affluent residents of LA were pushing traffic back to crowded freeway by reporting pretend traffic jams.

By Haaretz | Nov. 16, 2014 | 5:12 PM





Attacks



Attack #1 – Creating False Congestion & Affecting Routing

(Insert Demo Here)



Creating Bot Drivers

Becoming an influential part of the WAZE community requires a

Sign in to get started, or start with

- single click
- Registration does not require validation
 - CAPTCHA required for deleting account!
- WAZE has a user rating system
 - The more you drive the higher you rate
- Bots can be "trained" to achieve higher rating
 - Mitigation idea: detect bots based on human behavior pattern
 - Problem: human behavior could be easily mimicked (in the geo context)
 - Still, some effort could be made
- All of the experiments were carried out with (almost) 0



Creating False Congestion

- WAZE deduces traffic congestion and routing time information from location and movement data reported by its users
 - This algorithm resides on the server side of the WAZE system and was never publicly disclosed
- The main challenge of this work, was experimentally deducing and exploiting this algorithm.
- Our experiments consisted of explorative adjustment of the following parameters:
 - Data set size (# of bots)
 - Drive duration
 - Speed and movement pattern



Creating False Congestion

- Initially, we spawned botnets of increasing sizes and scattered them at the target area
 - No congestion was reported
- Our next round of experiments consisted of simulating a gradual slowdown in traffic.
 - We sent increasingly larger groups of bots to the target location
 - but this time they moved through the area in gradually slower speeds
 - Still, no jam ⊗
- The WAZE congestion reporting algorithm is a relative one
 - a route is congested if its current average speed is considerably lower relative to former known speeds.
- Thus, we "taught" WAZE that you can drive 70kph inside the Technion (don't try this at home)
- Final speed pattern included an initial phase of fast driving, followed by a gradual slowdown



Affecting Routing

- Faking congestion affects WAZE routing
 - Sends users on other routes
- Vast financial and security implications.
 - Clear roads for attacker
 - Waste time & fuel of benign users
 - Make users avoid congested toll roads, businesses in congested regions
 - Force users down an attacker controlled road
 - Etc.



Attack #2: Tracking Users

• (Insert Demo Here)



Tracking Users

- Bots are deployed over the target area
- The surroundings are analyzed to find users, display their data and extract text
 - Using OpenCV, Tesseract
 - This requires no RE
- The data, along with GPS coordinates and time of day are stored in a DB
- The DB is searched to correlate re-appearing handles and join them into routes



Tracking Anonymous Users

- Using location data and knowing a probable route for a (real life) individual could supply you with their Waze handle
 - And then you can target the tracking better and even affect their routing ©
- Note that changing the handle will not help



Attack System

- Attack #1:
 - WAZE clients emulated using the ADT emulator
 - Mock GPS locations generated via android application
 - Emulators controlled using the Android Debug Bridge
 - Controlled via python scripting
 - All running on faculty servers
- Attack #2:
 - WAZE clients were actual devices
 - Since we required good images for manipulation





Defense





Mitigating Attacks

- We discuss two approaches for mitigating the 1st attack:
- 1. Behavioral analysis
- 2. Relying on carrier data

 We compare these by parameters of simplicity, user experience, security level and cost



Behavioral Analysis

- Relying on existing validation mechanisms
 - Add CAPTCHAS or use Google\Facebook validation
 - And give better standing to these users
- Network Traffic Analysis
 - Give better standing to 3G addresses
- Analyzing user Creation, Movement & Report patterns
 - bots were created together, drove repeatedly on the same road, with same movement patterns
 - Could detect based on individual or group behavior
- Overall: Cheap & relatively user friendly but complex and less secure



Relying on Carrier Data



- Upon registration, WAZE can retrieve and validate user cellular number
 - Force attackers to buy SIM cards
 - Registration process no longer easily automated
- Query the carrier to receive the cell tower the user is currently near
 - Using the user provided phone number
- Cross reference with their reported GPS location
 - Mark those who fail as potential bots
- Simple, secure and user friendly solution.
 - Is it 100% secure?



Mitigating Attacks

- Waze allows you to opt-out of appearing on the live map
 - This is sufficient to mitigate the attack
- However that is not that default, and the user is not notified of the risk
- Showing fellow users without displaying their data will mitigate the attack as well



Summary

- A Sybil attack on Social navigation is possible
- We demonstrated two cheap, easily facilitated attack
- Successfully created false congestion reports
 - Reproducible
 - Routing affected
 - Vast implications
 - Two approaches for mitigating
 - Simple, secure and expensive vs. Complex, breakable and cheap.
- Successfully tracked users

