# DoS Mitigation in Tor

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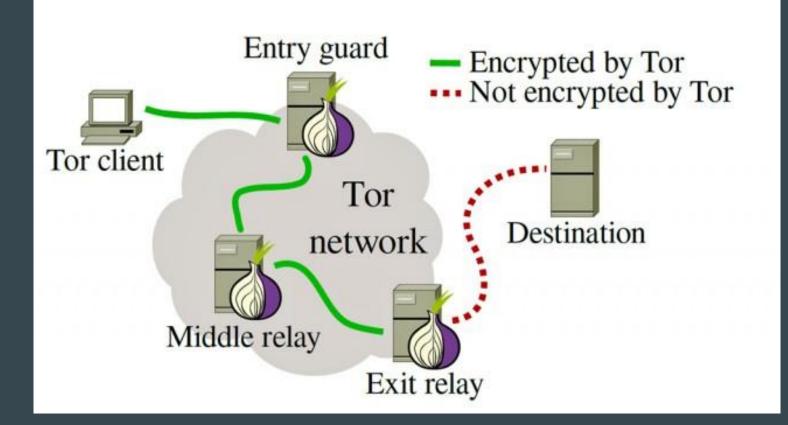
### What is Tor aka "The Onion Router"?

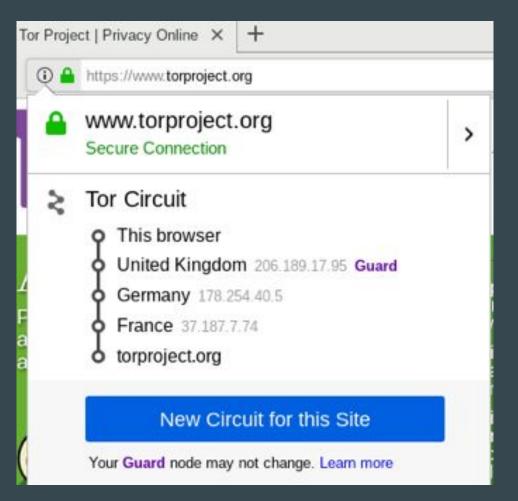
- Tor is an anonymity system that allows users to hide their identities while browsing the internet.

>>>>> How does Tor achieve this? <<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<

By separating the endpoints of the communication through a three-hop circuit. Such circuits are built using relays, which are voluntarily operated nodes that form a worldwide infrastructure.

It means that anyone can donate to become a relay and help Tor network become faster (and therefore more usable), more robust against attacks, more stable in case of outages, safer for its users (spying on more relays is harder than on a few)





# Exhausting the relays

- While this public list of nodes creates transparency, it also opens the door for DoS attacks.

An attacker can simply pick nodes from the list and stress them. To prevent DoS attacks, Tor implements a DoS mitigation that blocks overly frequent requests from clients.

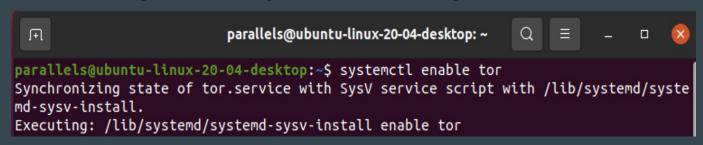
# Steps

- Create a virtual machine, setup your network configurations (Host-only or Shared)
  - Under the OS of your choice, configure Tor Project's repository and install Tor.
- Modify /etc/tor/torrc file in your intention (Control port, Relay test, Sockslisten, ORport, HashedControlPassword etc.)
- Enable the system for tor (systemctl enable tor) and start tor (systemctl start tor)
- Start Nyx, a command-line application for monitoring real time Tor status info.

#### Snapshot of /etc/tor/torrc file

```
parallels@ubuntu-linux-20-04-desktop: ~
## The port on which Tor will listen for local connections from Tor
## controller applications, as documented in control-spec.txt.
ControlPort 9051
## If you enable the controlport, be sure to enable one of these
## authentication methods, to prevent attackers from accessing it.
HashedControlPassword 16:BE5BF9BC96068EF060C4783CF7535742420FFF2AD3EFE8
81F
#CookieAuthentication 1
############ This section is just for location-hidden services ###
## Once you have configured a hidden service, you can look at the
## contents of the file ".../hidden service/hostname" for the address
## to tell people.
## HiddenServicePort x y:z says to redirect requests on port x to the
## address y:z.
#HiddenServiceDir /var/lib/tor/hidden service/
#HiddenServicePort 80 127.0.0.1:80
#HiddenServiceDir /var/lib/tor/other_hidden_service/
                                                               71.1
```

### Snapshot of starting tor (authentication required)



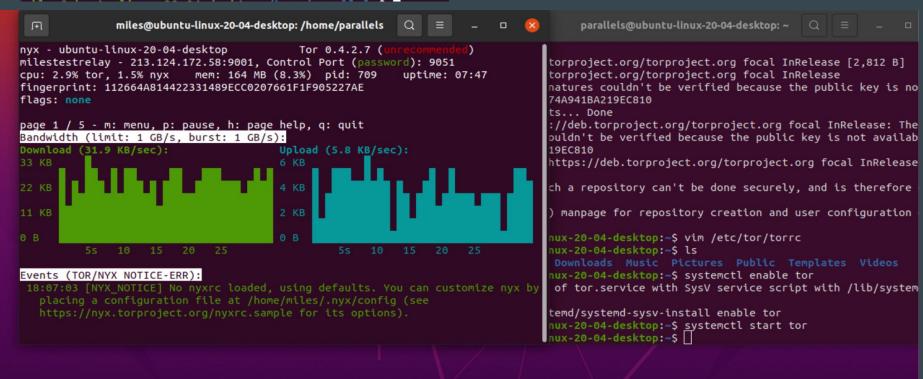
# Steps continued

- Control Tor client from the control port

- Enable netcat and test the connection between client and local host (listen port allows certain incoming connections to bind etc.) The control port is opened on localhost.

- Monitor your relay and tcp connections, 3 way handshakes(SYN, SYN-ACK, ACK) that are established.

#### miles@ubuntu-linux-20-04-desktop:/home/parallels\$ nyx Tor controller password:



```
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                          miles@ubuntu-linux-20-04-desktop: /home/parallels
                                                                      Q
                                                                                    parallels@ubuntu-linux-20-... ×
                              miles@ubuntu-linux-20-04-d... ×
                                                           parallels@ubuntu-linux-20-... ×
milestestrelay - 213.124.172.58:9001, Control Port (password): 9051
cpu: 2.7% tor, 1.3% nyx mem: 120 MB (6.1%) pid: 5156
                                                      uptime: 17:21
fingerprint: CCF1A95574F40AED3A23515D315A1CB2AC2143ED
flags: none
page 2 / 5 - m: menu, p: pause, h: page help, q: quit
Connections (1 inbound, 244 outbound, 46 circuit, 7 directory, 1 control):
  <scrubbed>:42810 --> 213.124.172.58:9001
                                                                        38.4s (INBOUND)
                                                                        2.7m (OUTBOUND)
                                                                       43.7s (OUTBOUND)
                                                                        3.0m (OUTBOUND)
                                                                        1.7m (OUTBOUND)
                            5.9.121.207:443 (de)
                                                                        13.1m (OUTBOUND)
                                                                        2.5m (OUTBOUND)
                                                                        13.2m (OUTBOUND)
                                                                        4.3m (OUTBOUND)
                                                                        1.9m (OUTBOUND)
                                                                         1.4m (OUTBOUND)
                                                                         3.0m (OUTBOUND)
                                                                        3.1m (OUTBOUND)
                                                                         3.3m (OUTBOUND)
                                                                        4.3m (OUTBOUND)
                                                                         2.0m (OUTBOUND)
```

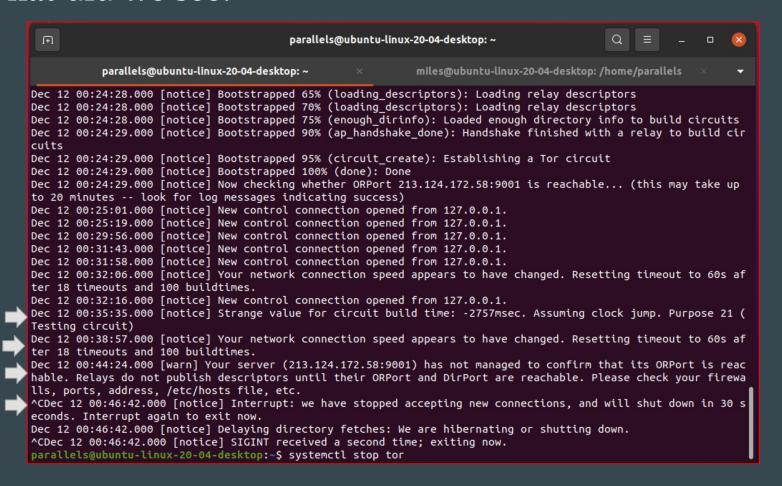
### Attack Phase

- The type of attack we would like to accomplish is called Tor's Hammer, a type of Denial of Service attack that the connection purpose is the ability to exhaust the relay ip and port.

- We have used a python script based on slow post tool. As localhost, we have the IP/Server/Port with necessary permissions. (see /etc/tor/torrc)

- Then we have attacked our own relay.

### What did we see?



#### Events (TOR/NYX NOTICE-ERR):

circuit. [244 duplicates hidden]

21:58:24 [NOTICE] Your network connection speed appears to have changed. Resetting timeout to 60 after 18 timeouts and 100 buildtimes.

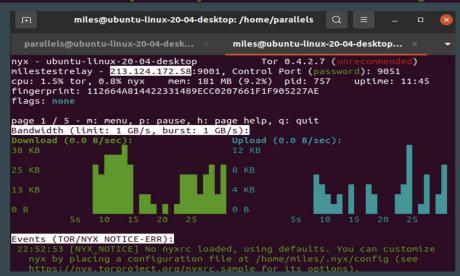
21:58:13 [NOTICE] We tried for 15 seconds to connect to '[scrubbed]' using exit

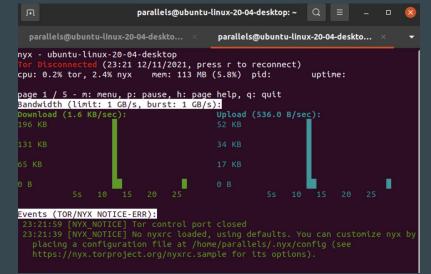
\$50AA9FEA6A3A609686276C4CF0C2A1AFB2ECCA1B~F3Netze at 185.220.100.241. Retrying on a new circui.21:57:58 [NOTICE] We tried for 15 seconds to connect to '[scrubbed]' using exit

\$E8C8667CAF3D5148E52ECF736A7B204982F78EAA~F3Netze at 185.220.100.254. Retrying on a new circui

21:56:37 [WARN] Rejecting SOCKS request for anonymous connection to private address [scrubbed]. 21:51:52 [WARN] Ignoring ports in SocksPolicy option. [1 duplicate hidden]

21:51:52 [NOTICE] Your ContactInfo config option is not set. Please consider setting it, so we contact you if your server is misconfigured or something else goes wrong. **[1 duplicate hidden** 





milestestrelay - 213.124.172.58:9001, Control Port (password): 9051 cpu: 0.8% tor, 1.0% nyx mem: 121 MB (6.1%) pid: 5156 uptime: 22:14 fingerprint: CCF1A95574F40AED3A23515D315A1CB2AC2143ED flags: none page 1 / 5 - m: menu, p: pause, h: page help, q: quit Bandwidth (limit: 1 GB/s, burst: 1 GB/s): Download (7.9 KB/sec - avg: 45.9 KB/sec): Upload (0.0 B/sec - avg: 5.6 KB/sec): 4 KB 0 B 0 B

#### Events (TOR/NYX NOTICE-ERR):

- 00:44:24 [WARN] Your server (213.124.172.58:9001) has not managed to confirm that its ORPort is reachable. Relays do not publish descriptors until their ORPort and DirPort are reachable. Please check your firewalls, ports, address, /etc/hosts file, etc.
- 00:38:57 [NOTICE] Your network connection speed appears to have changed. Resetting timeout to 60s after 18 timeouts and 100 buildtimes. [1 duplicate hidden]
- 00:35:35 [NOTICE] Strange value for circuit build time: -2757msec. Assuming clock jump. Purpose 21 (Testing circuit)
- 00:32:16 [NOTICE] New control connection opened from 127.0.0.1. [3 duplicates hidden]
- 00:25:01 [NYX\_NOTICE] No nyxrc loaded, using defaults. You can customize nyx by placing a configuration file at /home/miles/.nvx/config (see https://nvx.torproject.org/nyxrc.sample for its options).

# Findings

- Realized that the protection in the relay is determined by the amount of requests the client send. Although the relay remains in place, the IP that is reaching the node will be blocked after too many requests.
- Acknowledged that due to the nature of the Tor network and the anonymity of it make the nodes susceptible to distributed DoS attacks. Although the reluctant changes in our relay itself lasted for a limited amount of time until the server dropped the connection, we effectively used our relay's resources with our meaningless requests and made it temporarily available.
- Concluded that having more relays build and help Tor network become faster (and therefore more usable), more robust against attacks, more stable in case of outages, safer for its users (spying on more relays is harder than on a few)

- In a real world-setting, although there is no specific filter which we could analyze, the possible indicators of a Dos Attack would be following the TCP streams; numerous TCP handshakes followed by TCP segmented packets only, absence of

meaningful data packets, absence of FIN packets.