The Digital Speakeasy: Secure and Anonymous Access to Your Website

php[world] 11/15/2017

Howdy! I'm an engineer at Acquia

Dustin Younse @milsyobtaf https://github.com/milsyobtaf/prez

We're a managed hosting company based out of Boston. In a previous life, I headed the support team at Four Kitchens, based out of Austin, TX. As a support developer, I did a lot of somewhat repetitive work, but every once in a while a client asked us to do something particularly cool, which is what I'm here to talk about.



What is the digital speakeasy?

Plain Text browsing

At it's core, the web is just a bunch of text files and images flying back and forth, which anyone can read. Whether you're using wireless or an ethernet cable, there are always places where people can listen in on your traffic. Text looks like text, images look like images, credit card numbers look like credit card numbers.

You get the web content, of course

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Server: nginx/1.6.1

Date: Sat, 20 Aug 2016 03:42:11 GMT Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8

Content-Length: 56595

Last-Modified: Wed, 17 Aug 2016 00:07:26 GMT

Connection: keep-alive Vary: Accept-Encoding ETag: "57b3aabe-dd13"

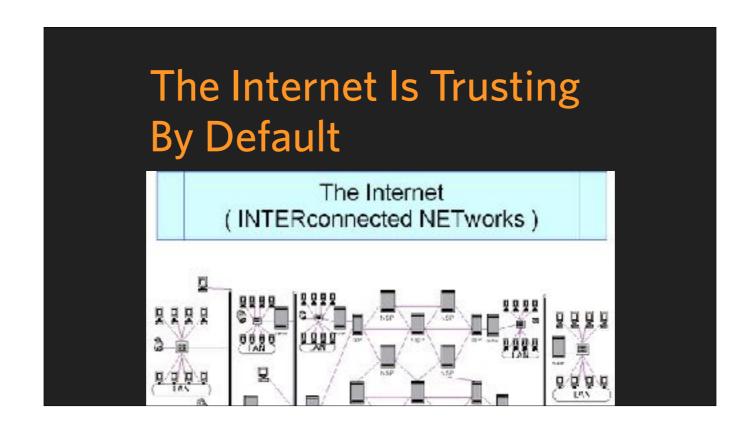
Expires: Sun, 21 Aug 2016 03:42:11 GMT

Cache-Control: max-age=86400

X-UA-Compatible: IE=Edge

Accept-Ranges: bytes

But you also get the metadata



The internet was designed to be open. It's trusting by default. Every computer on a given network segment has access to all of the data on that entire network segment. With the right knowhow you can do things like this.



In 2005 I got my first computer with wireless, a G4 iBook. I discovered a little program called EtherPEG that did exactly one thing – it let you literally snatch the images on the wireless network out of thin air.



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These kinds of things are still _very possible_, with a bit more work.

Browsing in Secret

- Plain Text browsing
- HTTPS browsing

HTTPS is a step up, encrypting your connection from point to point

The content is protected

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Server: nginx/1.6.1

Date: Sat, 20 Aug 2016 03:49:34 GMT Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8

Content-Length: 56595

Last-Modified: Wed, 17 Aug 2016 00:07:26 GMT

Connection: keep-alive Vary: Accept-Encoding ETag: "57b3aabe-dd13"

Expires: Sun, 21 Aug 2016 03:49:34 GMT

Cache-Control: max-age=86400

X-UA-Compatible: IE=Edge

Accept-Ranges: bytes

But you still leak the metadata

Browsing in Secret

- Plain Text browsing
- HTTPS browsing
- Onion Router (gen 0 and gen 1)

Onion Router was a product of the US Naval Research Lab, conceived in the mid 1990s as a method of securing web browsing through obscurity

David M. Goldschlag, Michael G. Reed, and Paul F. Syverson. "Hiding Routing Information," Workshop on Information Hiding, Cambridge, UK, May, 1986.

Hiding Routing Information

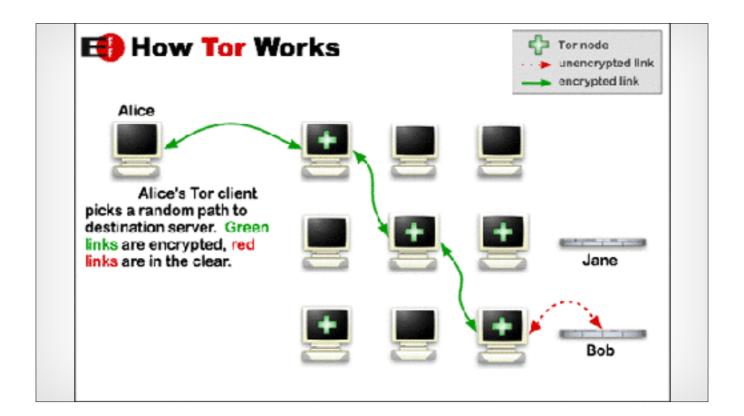
David M. Goldschlag, Michael G. Reed, and Paul F. Syverson

Naval Research Laboratory, Center For High Assurance Computer Systems, Washington, D.C. 20375-5337, USA, phone: +1 202.404.2389, fax: +1 202.404.7942, e-mail: {last name}@itd.nrl.navy.mil.

Browsing in Secret

- Plain Text browsing
- HTTPS browsing
- Onion Router (gen 1)
- Tor (The Onion Router, gen 2)

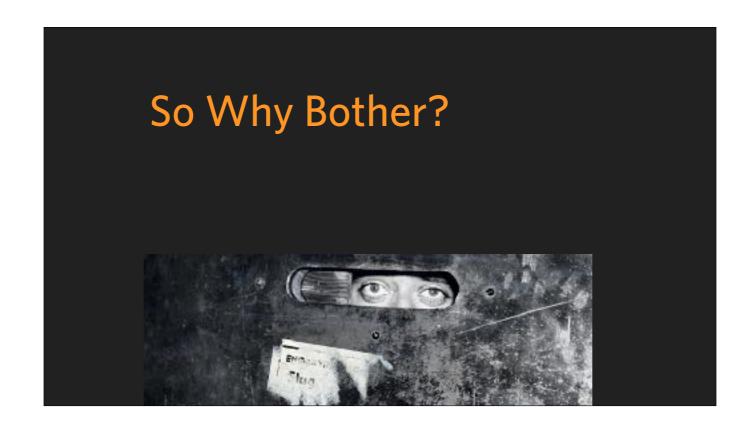
In 2002 this research was turned into Tor, an open source implementation funded in part by the EFF



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So why bother? Seems like a lot of effort just to look at some websites.

The Importance of Privacy

- Not all governments are that forgiving
- Arab Spring
- Turkish Coup

Privacy, particularly online, is kind of an abstract concept. Why is it so important?



From 8/19/2016

The Importance of Privacy

- Not all governments are that forgiving
- Arab Spring
- Turkish Coup
- Not all jobs are fully ethical
- Edward Snowden
- Chelsea Manning
- Your reading habits can have consequences
- Open Societies Foundation

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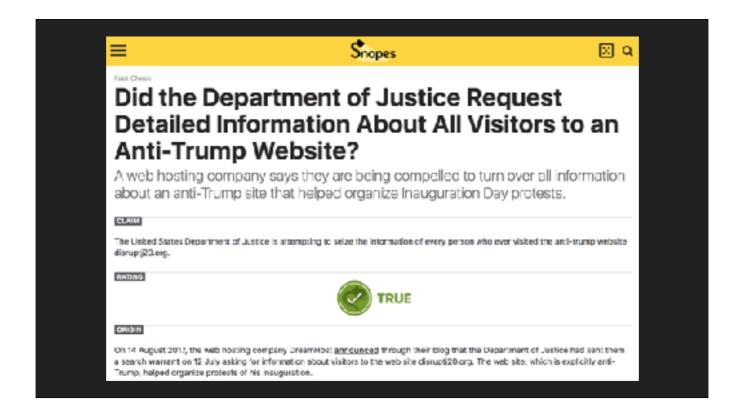
Soros hacked, thousands of Open Society Foundations files released online

Published time: 14 Aug, 2016 19:08

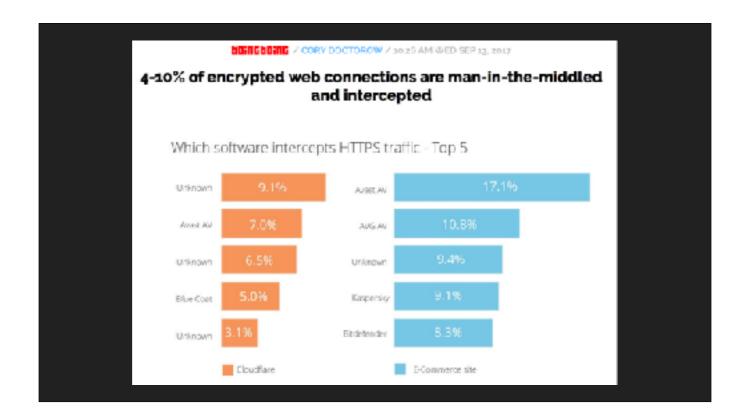
From 8/19/2016



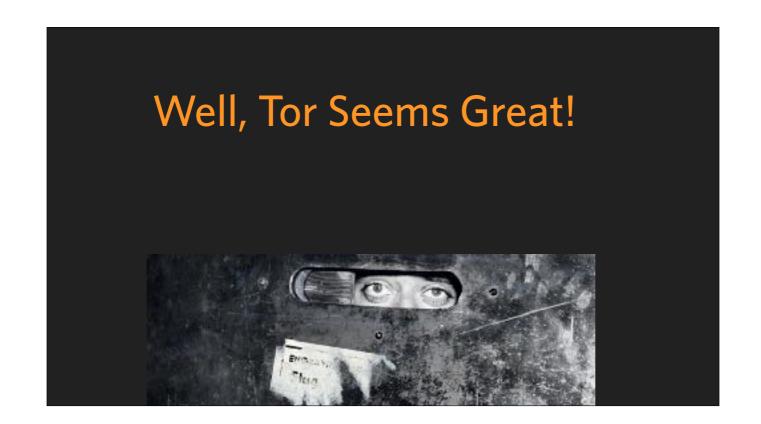
And, y'know.



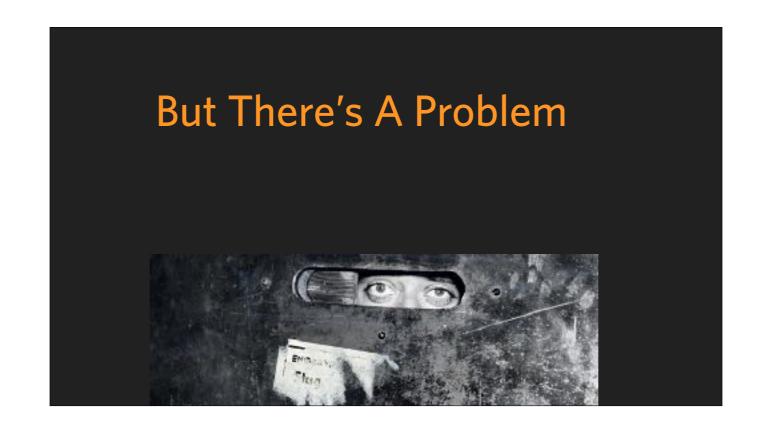
The DoJ tried to subpoen the IP address info of 1.3 million website visitors from a DreamHost hosted website. The government finally backed down after multiple courtroom back and forths.



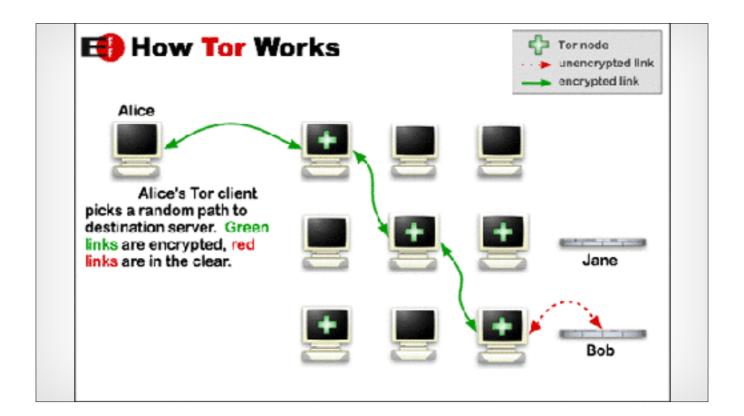
DreamHost research (https://blog.cloudflare.com/understanding-the-prevalence-of-web-traffic-interception/) found some startling numbers regarding man-in-the-middle attacks of HTTPS traffic.



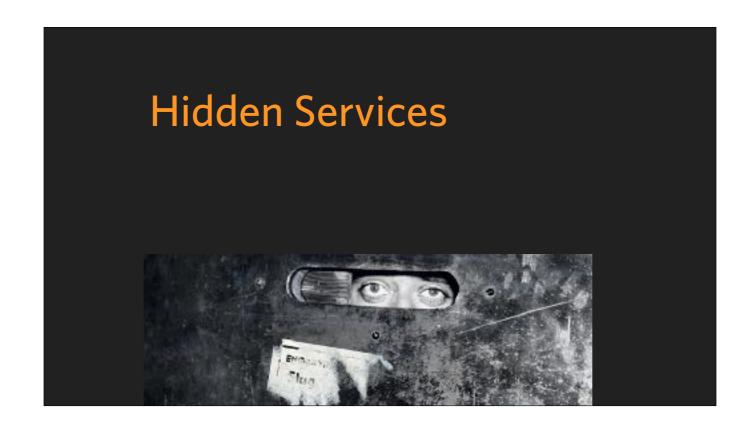
That's all fine and good as long as you trust all the monkeys. But what if you don't?



That's all fine and good as long as you trust all the monkeys. But what if you don't?



If you notice, in the red line, there is an unencrypted hop. That final node, known as the exit node, has to decrypt your traffic to deliver it to a web server that doesn't speak Tor. This is where bad actors can prey on the chain of trust, either breaking into these exit nodes to spy, or even setting up their own exit nodes explicitly to spy.



And that's where hidden services come in. This is where you actually put your server on the Tor network. It is no longer directly accessible, you need the Tor browser just to find it.



This is what you URL looks like. Not the friendliest. 16 cryptographically generated characters.



These are real vanity domain names. These can't be bought, they can only be earned. These URLs are the hash result of a public key, so you have to generate the public keys, and then generate the hash, and then sort.

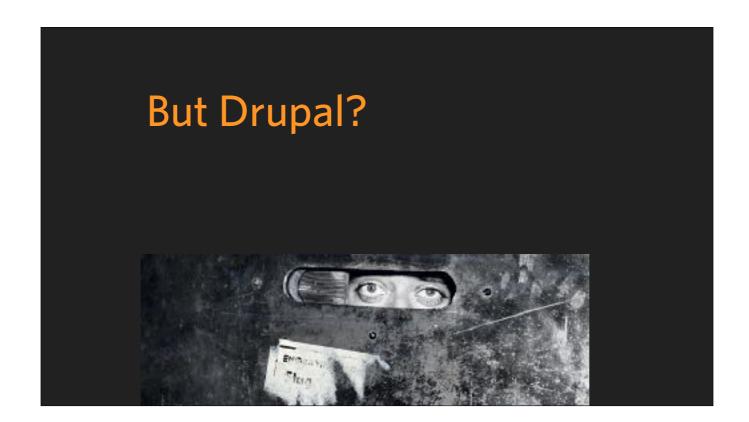
```
Cooking up some delicious scallions...
Using kernel optimized from file kernel.cl (Optimized4)
Using work group size 128
Compiling kernel... done.
Testing SHA1 hash...
CPU SHA-1: d3486ae9136e7856bc42212385ea797094475802
GPU SHA-1: d3486ae9136e7856bc42212385ea797094475802
Looks good!
LoopIteration:40 HashCount:671.09MH Speed:9.5MH/s Runtime:
00:01:10 Predicted:00:00:56 Found new key! Found 1 unique keys.
<XmlMatchOutput>
 <GeneratedDate>2014-08-05T07:14:50.329955Z</GeneratedDate>
 <Hash>prefix64kxpwmzdz.onion/Hash>
 <PrivateKey>----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY----
MIICXAIBAAKBgQCmYmTnwGOCpsPOqvs5mZQbIM1TTqOHK1r6zGvpk61ZaT7z2BCE
FPvdTdkZ4tQ3/95ufjhPx7EVDjeJ/JUbT0QAW/YflzUfFJuBli0J2eUJzhhiHpC/
1d3rb6Uhnwvv3xSnfG8m7LeI/Ao3FLtyZFgGZPwsw3BZYyJn3sD1mJIJrQIEB/ZP
```

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Caveat Typor

- Reduction of randomness per character
- Loss of .onion domain
- Phishing attacks
- smspriv6fynj23u6.onion vs smsprivyevs6xn6z.onion

http://incoherency.co.uk/blog/stories/hidden-service-phishing.html

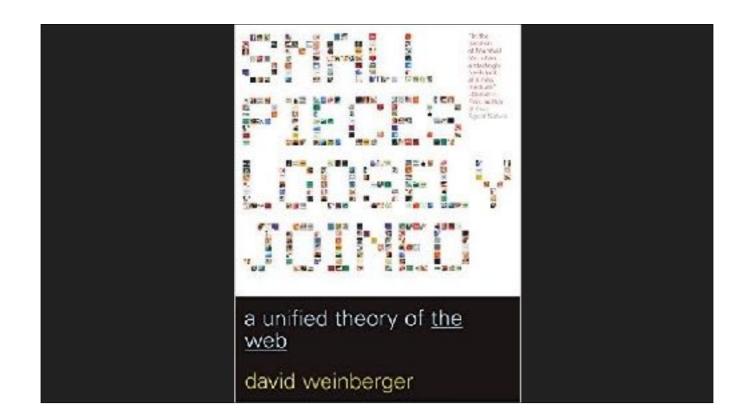


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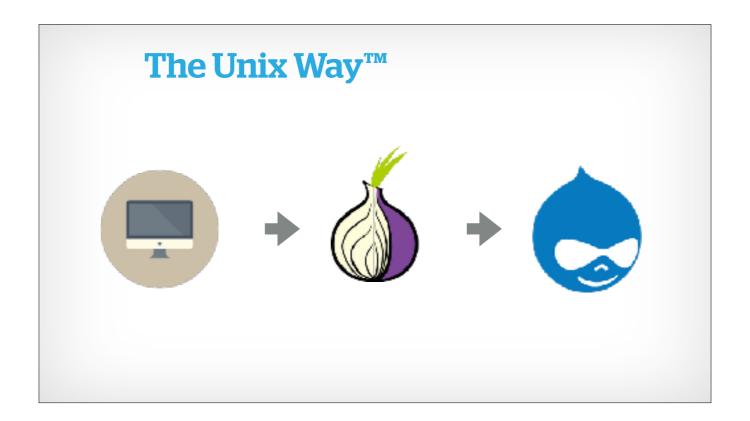
Drupal Hidden Services

- Drupal Module (http://dgo.to/tor)
- Very out of date, somewhat clunky
- Tor on Production Server
- Complicates production server
- Potential attack vectors
- Something else?

The Drupal module is wicked out of date Putting the Tor service on the same server is fine, but complicates the setup, and leaves attack surface



And that's where hidden services come in. This is where you actually put your server on the Tor network. It is no longer directly accessible, you need the Tor browser just to find it.



Two servers. Standard production Drupal server is hidden behind an Nginx proxy server with Tor installed.

Reverse Proxy Setup

- Drupal server only accessed as standard web server
- Can't blame Tor if the server white screens
- Drupal server can continue to collect logs normally
- Tor server can be locked down and scrubbed

Two servers. Standard production Drupal server is hidden behind an Nginx proxy server with Tor installed. Debugging a server without logs is kind of a pain, so keep them turned on where you need them, but now where you don't.

```
# Try to run Tor more securely via a syscall sandbox.
# https://www.torproject.org/docs/tor-manual.html.en#Sandbox
Sandbox 1

# Disable the SOCKS port. Not like anything else on this box is using tor.
SocksPort 0

HiddenServiceDir /var/lib/tor/hidserv
#HiddenServicePort 80 127.0.0.1:80

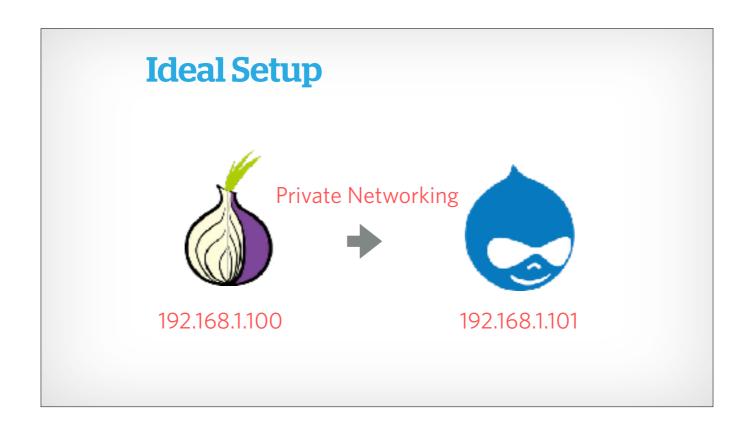
HiddenServicePort 80 unix:/var/run/nginx-80.sock
#HiddenServicePort 443 unix:/var/lib/nginx/nginx-443.sock
```

For a command line, hacker centric piece of software, Tor is surprisingly simple to setup

```
server {
    server_name fdg22p3lmweopgho.onion;
    listen unix:/var/run/nginx-80.sock;
    allow "unix:";
    deny all;
    #listen 80;
    #allow 127.0.0.1;

# Set cache on this nginx end so that we avoid fetching from
    # the real infrastructure when possible.
    proxy_cache tor;
    proxy_cache_valid any 5m;
    proxy_cache_revalidate on;
    proxy_cache_use_stale timeout updating;
    proxy_cache_key $request_uri;
    proxy_ignore_headers expires set-cookie;
```

nginx less so, but it's not too much work first we setup the basic server and point it to our Tor socket, and throw some caching into the mix



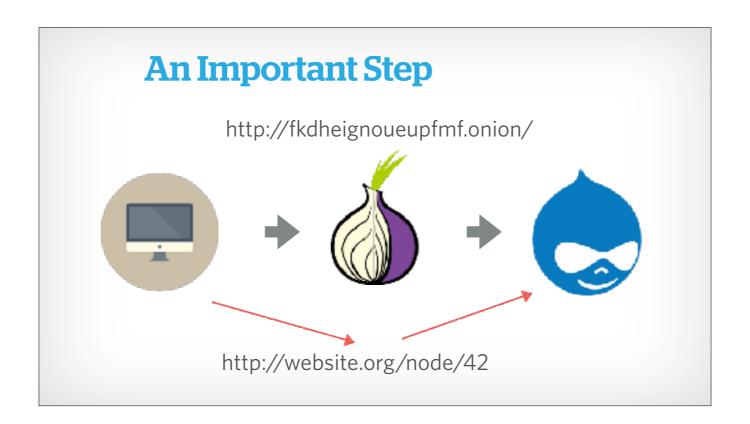
You aren't doing a lot of good if you let Drupal and Tor talk to each other over public networking. Our particular setup was easily accomplished because the client was in the Rackspace Cloud, which allows for direct machine to machine internal networking. This kind of setup wouldn't be possible in all managed hosting, like on Pantheon, but can be accomplished when you control the full stack or use something like Rackspace. You could maybe do it on Acquia? If you asked really nice.

```
location / {
    proxy_pass https://192.168.1.100;
    proxy_http_version 1.1;
    proxy_set_header Host "www.website.org";
    proxy_set_header Connection $connection_upgrade;
    proxy_set_header Upgrade $http_upgrade;
    #proxy_ssl_server_name on;
    proxy_read_timeout 30;
    proxy_connect_timeout 30;

# Don't compress data, since the subs module can't replace proxy_set_header Accept_Encoding "";

# TODO: denying non_GET requests due to some bot_related # abuse on some endpoints that poorly handle that.
limit_except GET {
        deny all;
    }
}
```

Make the actual reverse proxy connection to the internal IP of our host Drupal server



We need to make sue we don't accidentally kick people out of their protected connection

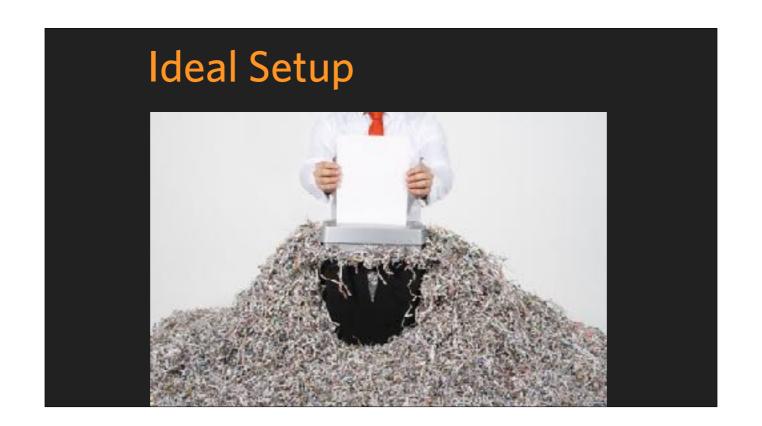
```
### SUBS https://github.com/yaoweibin/
ngx_http_substitutions_filter_module ###
        # We're rewriting links, but we need to preserve
rel=canonical for analytics.
       subs_filter "rel=\"canonical\" href=\"http://
www.website.org" "----CANONICALHTTPfdqDOTORG----" i;
       subs_filter "rel=\"canonical\" href=\"https://
www.website.org" "----CANONICALHTTPSfdqDOTORG----" i;
 # Keep links in .onion
 subs_filter (http://ttps:)?//(www\.)?website.org //$server_name
gir;
       # Restore the rel="canonical" tag
       subs_filter "----CANONICALHTTPfdgDOTORG----"
'rel=\"canonical\" href=\"http://www.website.org" i;
       subs filter "----CANONICALHTTPSfdqDOTORG----"
'rel=\"canonical\" href=\"https://www.website.org" i;
       ### /SUBS ###
```

The fun begins. We first need to recompile nginx to enable rewriting of strings I'm not 100% clear why analytics are important to onion sites, but publishers always want their metatags. Then we rewrite all links and images on the site to keep them communicating over tor

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```
### HEADERS http://wiki.nginx.org/HttpHeadersMoreModule ###
    more_clear_headers "Age";
    more_clear_headers "Server";
    more_clear_headers "Via";
    more_clear_headers "X-From-Nginx";
    more_clear_headers "X-NA";
    more_clear_headers "X-Powered-By";
    more_clear_headers "X-Request-Id";
    more_clear_headers "X-Runtime";
    more_clear_headers "X-Varnish";
    more_clear_headers "Content-Security-Policy-Report-Only";
    ### /HEADERS ###
}
```

Finally, we use another custom module to keep nginx from lying to browsers



All of this is well and good, but what if someone shows up with a warrant?



It's only secure if they can't prove anything

It's only illegal if you *get caught* - me, 1998

The motto of my misspent youth

It's only secure if they can't prove anything

It's only secure if they can't prove anything
- me, 2016

The motto of my misspent youth

It's only secure if they can't prove anything

Ideal Setup All logging turned off All log paths set to /dev/null Belt and suspenders? Increase speed One instead of three?

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Press The Easy Button!

The Enterprise Onion Tool Kit

https://github.com/alecmuffett/eotk

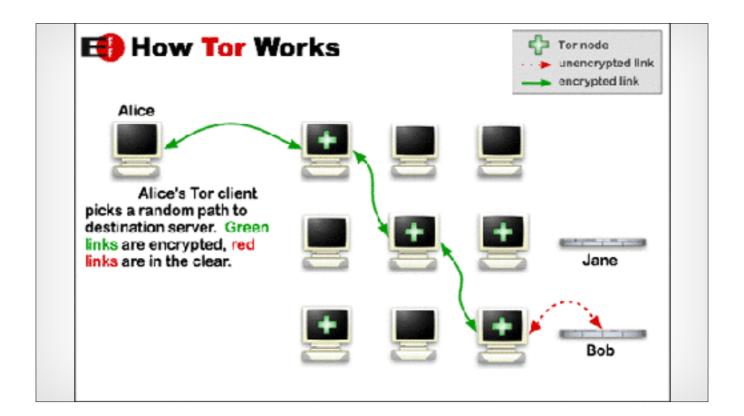
Since I last gave this talk, this awesome fellow named Alec Muffett has taken the work required and packaged it up in a neat Github bundle, making this even easier and harder to misconfigure.

Future Improvements

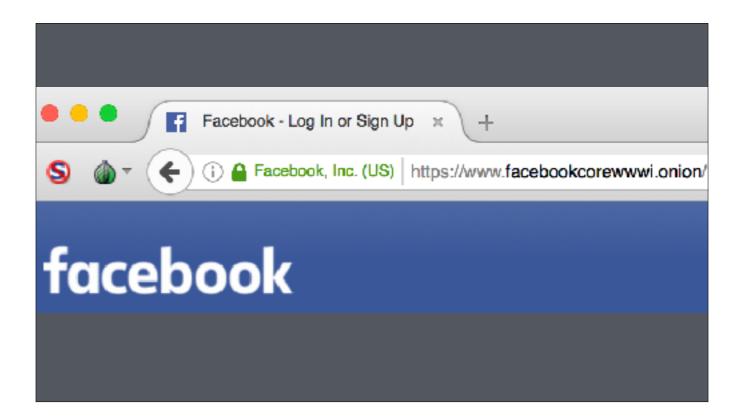
- Future Improvements
- Single Onion Services 1 hop server ()
- OnionBalance load balancing
- SSL Certificates

There Can Be Only One

- Hidden sites, by their nature, have unique and secure URLs
- It's still possible to be exposed to malicious Tor nodes
- Your browser might try to communicate to non-Onion addresses



If you notice, in the red line, there is an unencrypted hop. That final node, known as the exit node, has to decrypt your traffic to deliver it to a web server that doesn't speak Tor. This is where bad actors can prey on the chain of trust, either breaking into these exit nodes to spy, or even setting up their own exit nodes explicitly to spy.



This is a real vanity domain name. These can't be bought, they can only be earned. These URLs are the hash result of a public key, so you have to generate the public keys, and then generate the hash, and then sort.

There Can Be Only One

- DigiCert
- Only game in town, currently

September 11, 2015 by Jeremy Rowley+

Pasted Under: Browser, Encryption, News

.Onion Officially Recognized as Special-Use Domain

Onion now classified as a special-use, top-level domain by Internet Engineering Steering Group (IESG).

There Can Be Only One

- DigiCert
- Only game in town, currently
- Working to standardize .onion as a TLD

Extra Credit Assignments

- Put your site on the https://github.com/alecmuffett/
 onion-sites-that-dont-suck list
- Generally secure networking email, calendar, etc
- OnionShare filesharing
- Hidden and protected sharing (Tor + secret key)
- A true speakeasy!
- DNS circumventing routing share your localhost

Setup secure tunnels between your mail and yourself Sharing files easily and securely Like an address plus a password, a true speakeasy Unlike traditional HTTP, Tor is bidirectional by default, so you can bypass DNS limitations

Resource Links

General

https://www.torproject.org/about/overview.html.en

https://www.torproject.org/docs/hidden-services.html.en

https://www.eff.org/pages/tor-and-https

 $\underline{\text{http://incoherency.co.uk/blog/stories/hidden-service-phishing.html}}$

ProPublica setup:

 $\underline{https://www.propublica.org/nerds/item/a-more-secure-and-anonymous-propublica-using-tor-hidden-services}$

https://gist.github.com/mtigas/9a7425dfdacda15790b2

HTTPS:

https://www.cybersecureasia.com/blog/tor-ssl-onion-certificate-from-digicert

Vanity URL:

 $\underline{\text{http://www.zdnet.com/article/facebook-sets-up-hidden-service-for-tor-users/}}$

Future Stuff:

https://github.com/alecmuffett/eotk

https://github.com/alecmuffett/onion-sites-that-dont-suck

https://onionshare.org



Don't write these down!

Thanks! Questions?

@milsyobtaf

https://github.com/milsyobtaf/prez