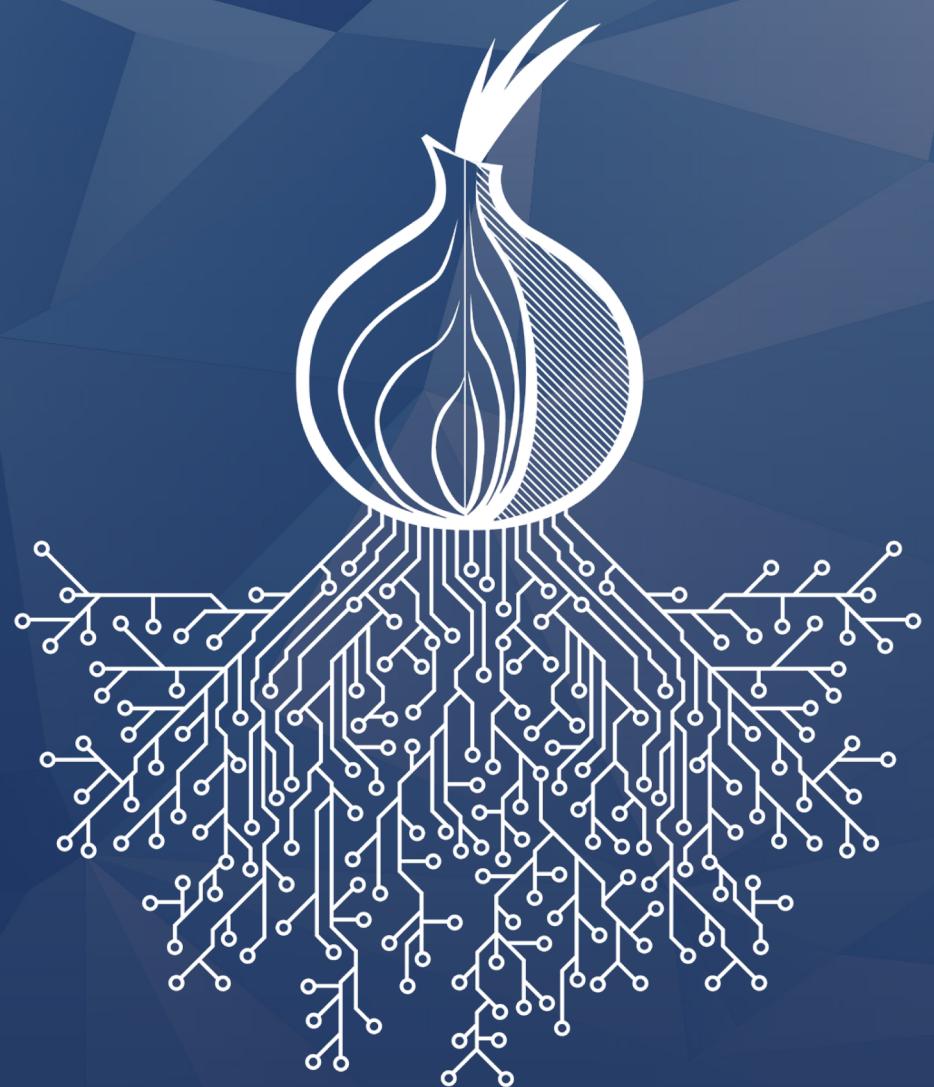


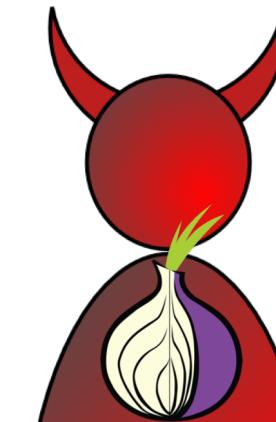
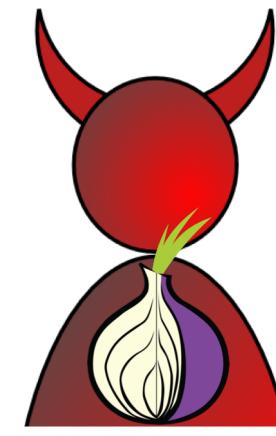
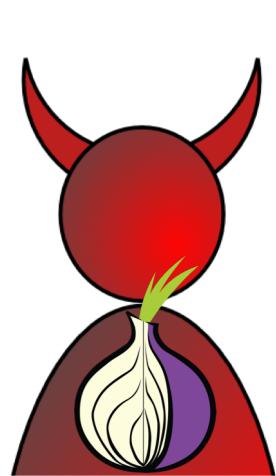
Point Break: A Study of Bandwidth Denial-of-Service Attacks against Tor

Rob Jansen, U.S. Naval Research Laboratory
Tavish Vaidya, Georgetown University
Micah Sherr, Georgetown University



Most Exciting Contribution

Explore the costs and effects of bandwidth denial-of-service attacks on Tor



3 Gbit/s

\$140 - \$1.6K / mo.

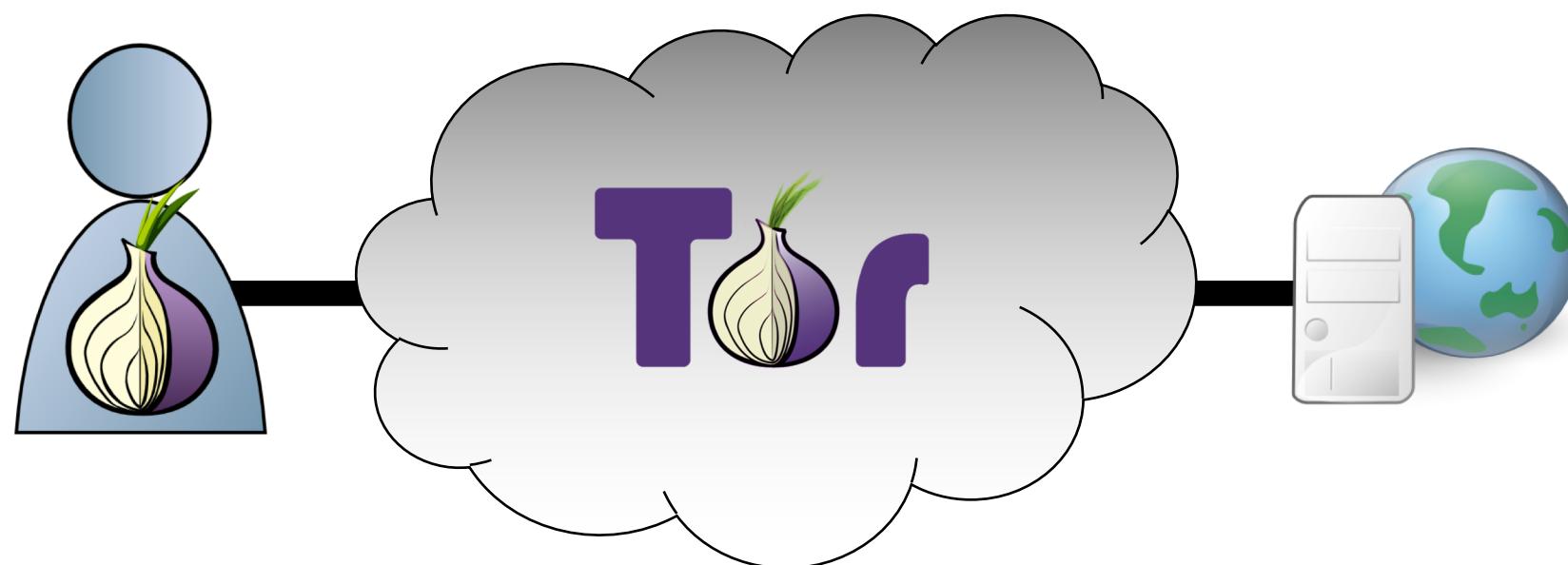


47%
Slower

Tor Protects Users

Anonymous Communication

- Separates **identification** from **routing**
- Provides unlinkable communication
- Protects user privacy and safety online



Tor is Popular

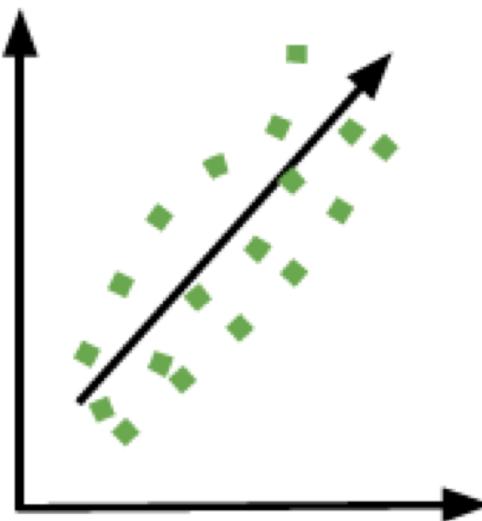
- ~2-8 million daily active users
- ~6,500 volunteer relays
- Transferring ~200 Gbit/s

Anonymity Attacks against Tor



Website fingerprinting attacks

- CCSW'09, WPES'11, CCS'12, WPES'13, Sec'14, NDSS'16, Sec'16, NDSS'18, CCS'18



Traffic correlation attacks

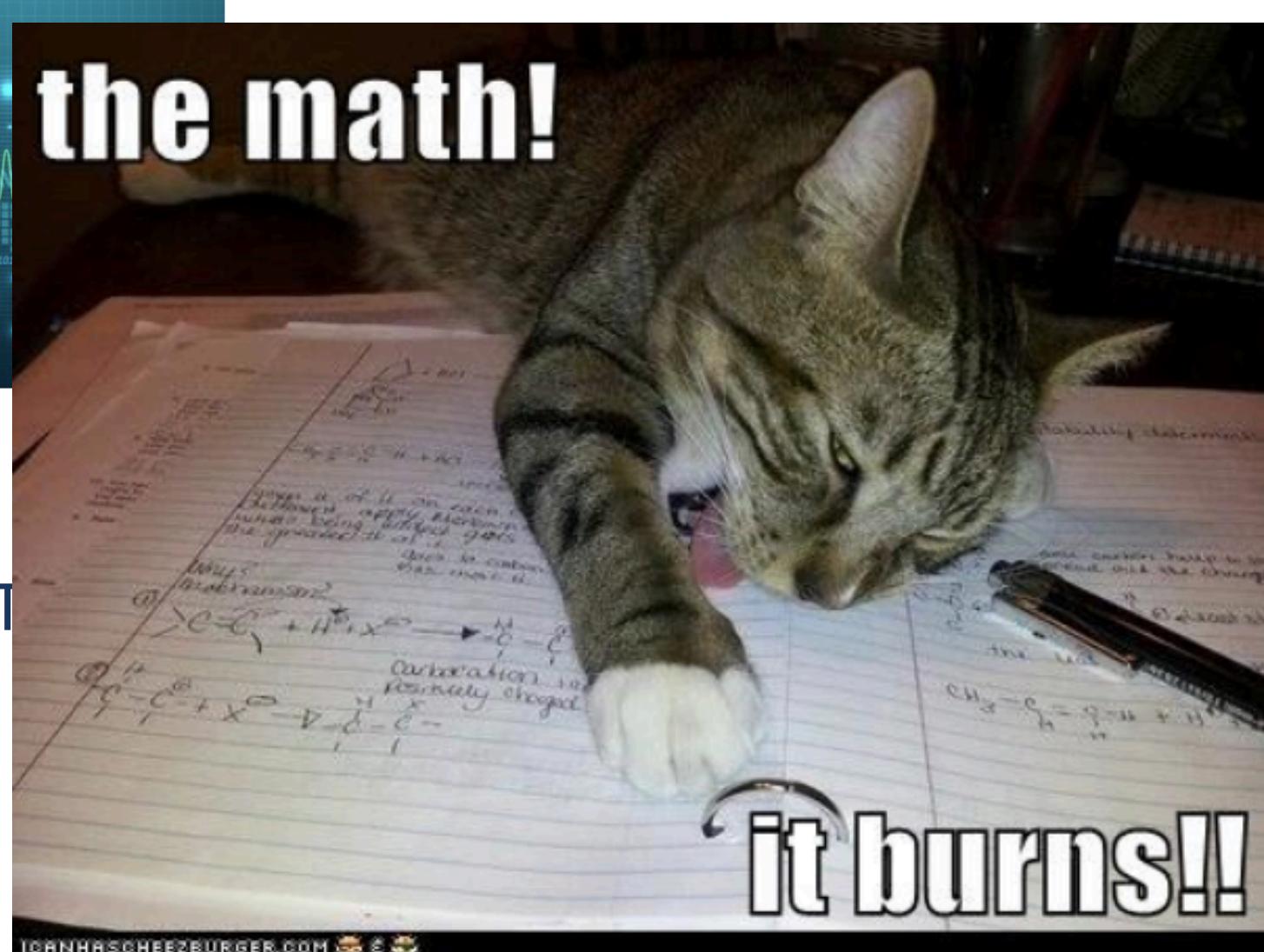
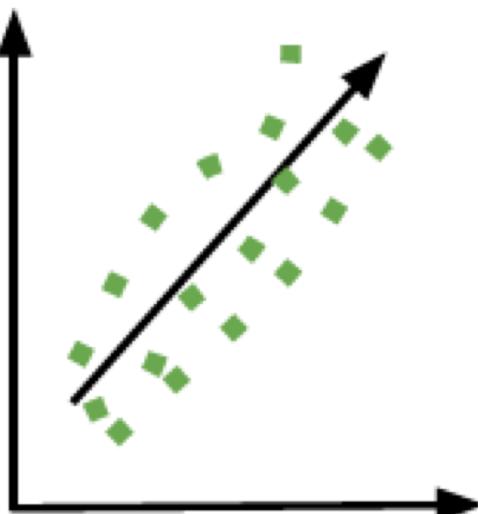
- S&P'05, PET'07, Sec'09, CCS'09, TISSEC'10, CCS'11, PETS'13, CCS'13, CN'13, NDSS'14, CCS'18,



Routing attacks

- WPES'07, CCS'07, Sec'15, PETS'16, S&P'17, PETS'18

Anonymity Attacks against Tor



Computing attacks
WPES'07, CCS'07,
Sec'15, PETS'16,
S&P'17, PETS'18

Our Focus: Denial-of-Service Attacks



Our Focus: Denial-of-Service Attacks



Our Focus: Denial-of-Service Attacks



Borisov et al.
CCS'07
Selective service
refusal



Geddes et al.
WPES'14
Socket Exhaustion



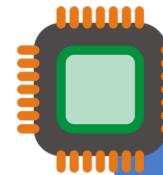
Our Focus: Denial-of-Service Attacks



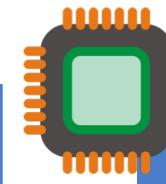
Borisov et al.
CCS'07
Selective service
refusal



Geddes et al.
WPES'14
Socket Exhaustion



Pappas et al.
InfoSec'08
Packet Spinning



Barbera et al.
ESORICS'13
Cell Flood



Our Focus: Denial-of-Service Attacks



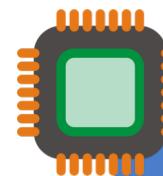
Borisov et al.
CCS'07
Selective service
refusal



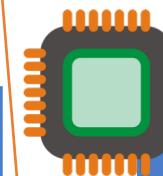
Evans et al.
Sec'09
Long Paths



Geddes et al.
WPES'14
Socket Exhaustion



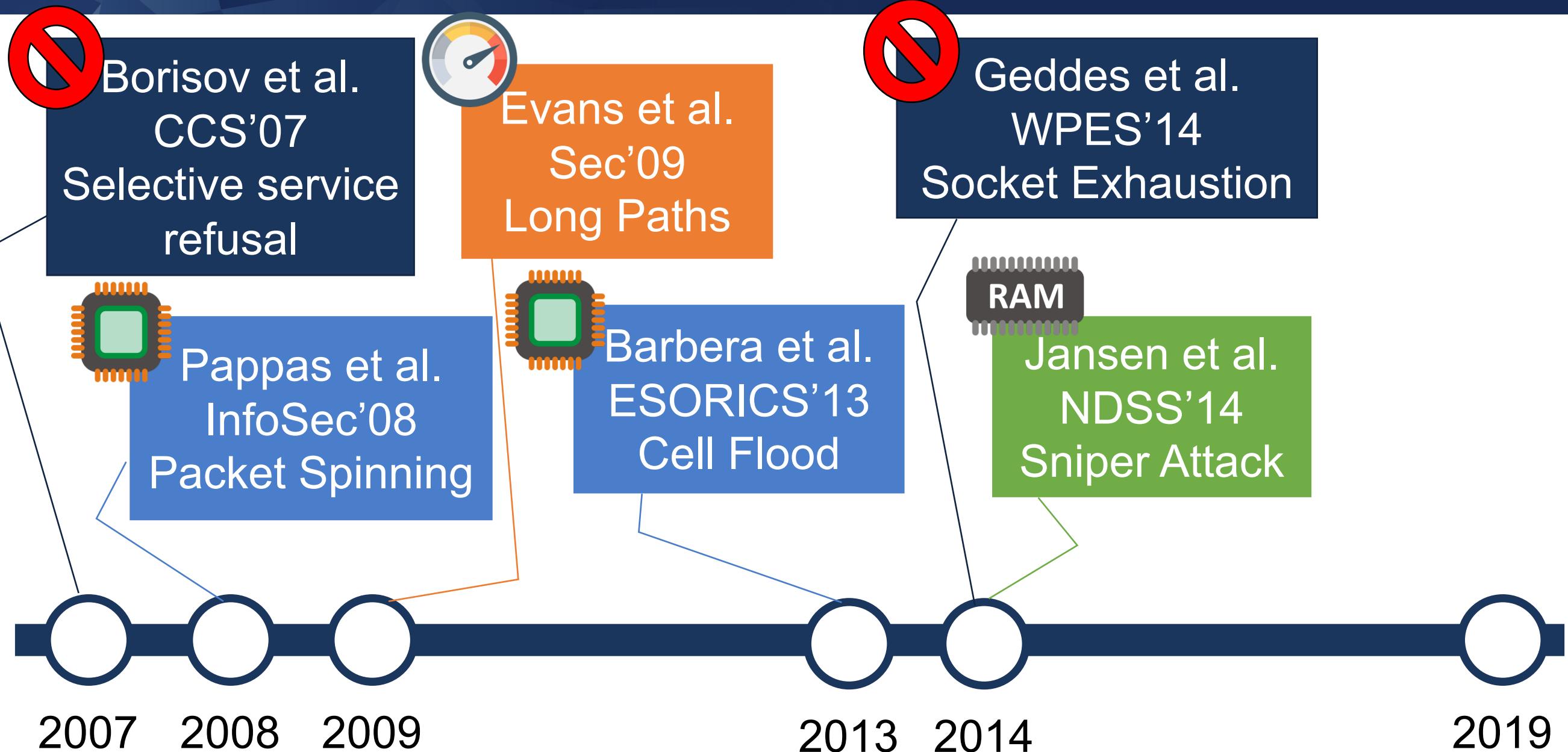
Pappas et al.
InfoSec'08
Packet Spinning



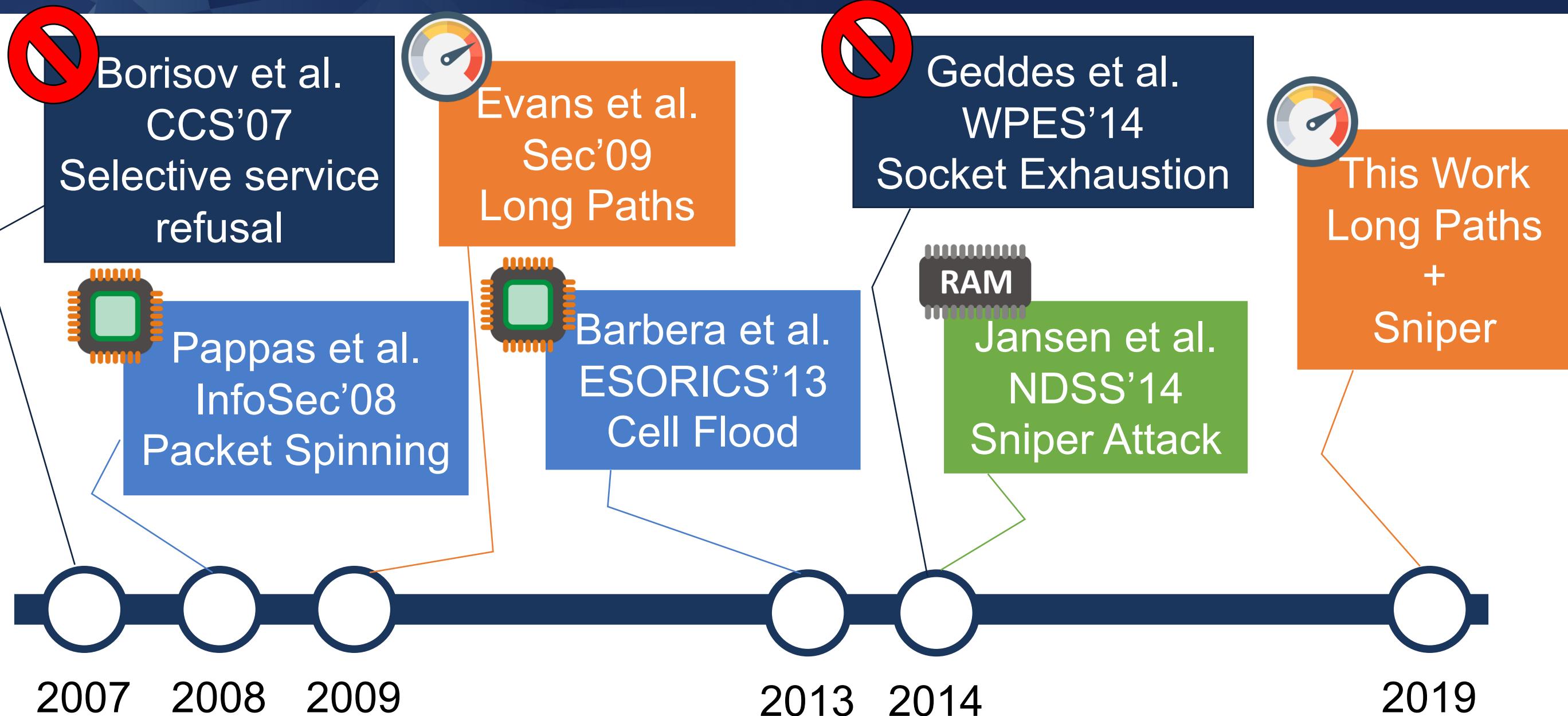
Barbera et al.
ESORICS'13
Cell Flood



Our Focus: Denial-of-Service Attacks



Our Focus: Denial-of-Service Attacks



DoS against Tor – A Realistic Threat

[tor-project] Ongoing DDoS on the Network - Status

David Goulet [dgoulet at torproject.org](mailto:dgoulet@torproject.org)

Wed Dec 20 16:15:39 UTC 2017

[tor-relays] could Tor devs provide an update on DOS attacks?

Roger Dingledine [arma at mit.edu](mailto:arma@mit.edu)

Tue Jan 16 08:27:21 UTC 2018

#24902 [closed enhancement \(fixed\)](#)

Opened [19 months ago](#)

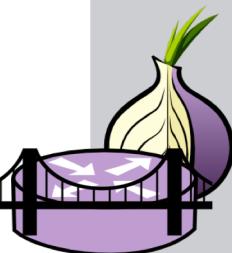
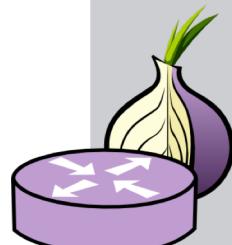
Closed [17 months ago](#)

Last modified [4 months ago](#)

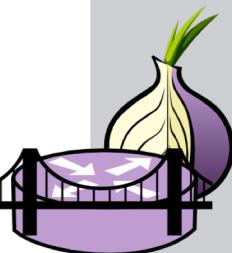
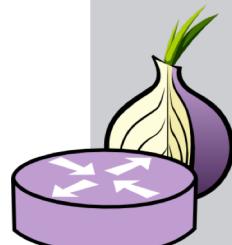
Denial of Service mitigation subsystem

<https://trac.torproject.org/projects/tor/ticket/24902>

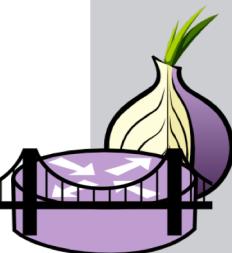
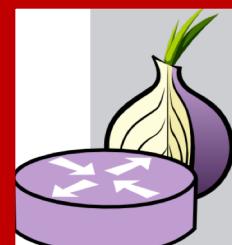
Research Questions and Summary of Results

Component	Cost	Effect
 Bridges	\$17,000 / mo.	44% slower
 TorFlow BW Scanners	\$2,800 / mo.	80% slower
 Relays	\$140 - \$1,600 / mo. or \$6,300 / mo.	47% slower or 120% slower

Research Questions and Summary of Results

Component	Cost	Effect
 Bridges	\$0,000 / mo.	5% slower
 TorFlow Scanner	\$0,000 / mo.	5% slower
 Relay	\$0,000 / mo.	slower or 120% slower

Research Questions and Summary of Results

Component	Cost	Effect
 Bridges	\$17,000 / mo.	44% slower
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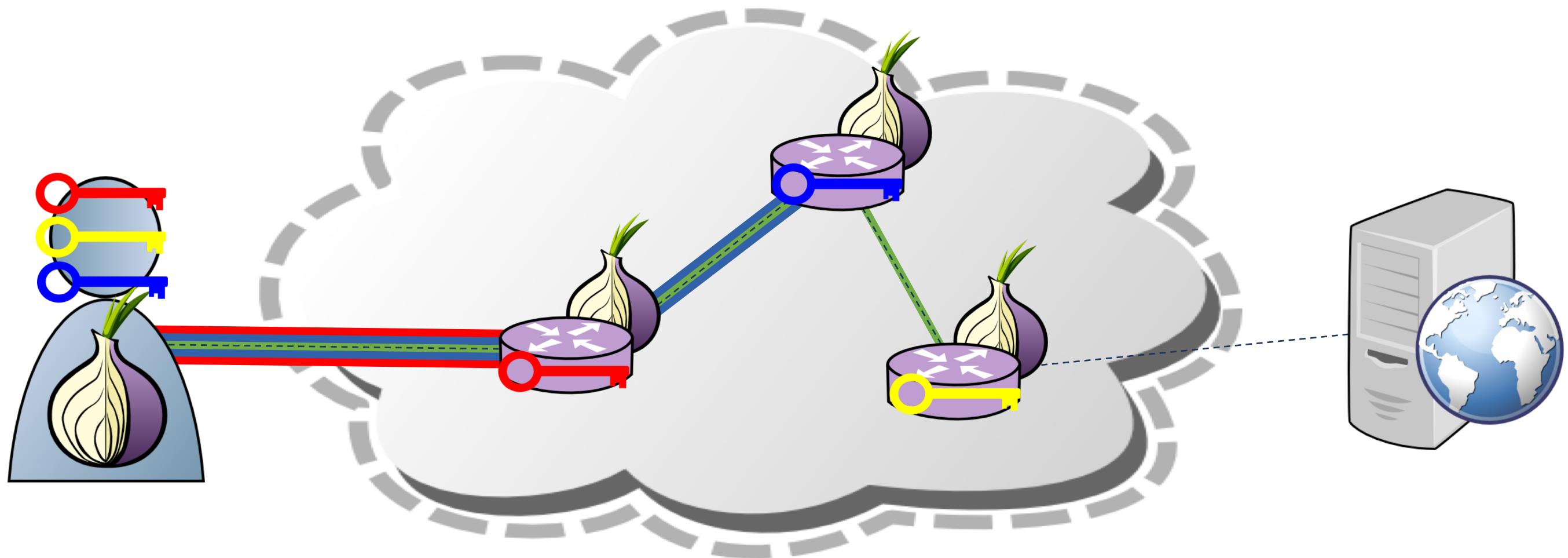
Attack

How Tor Works



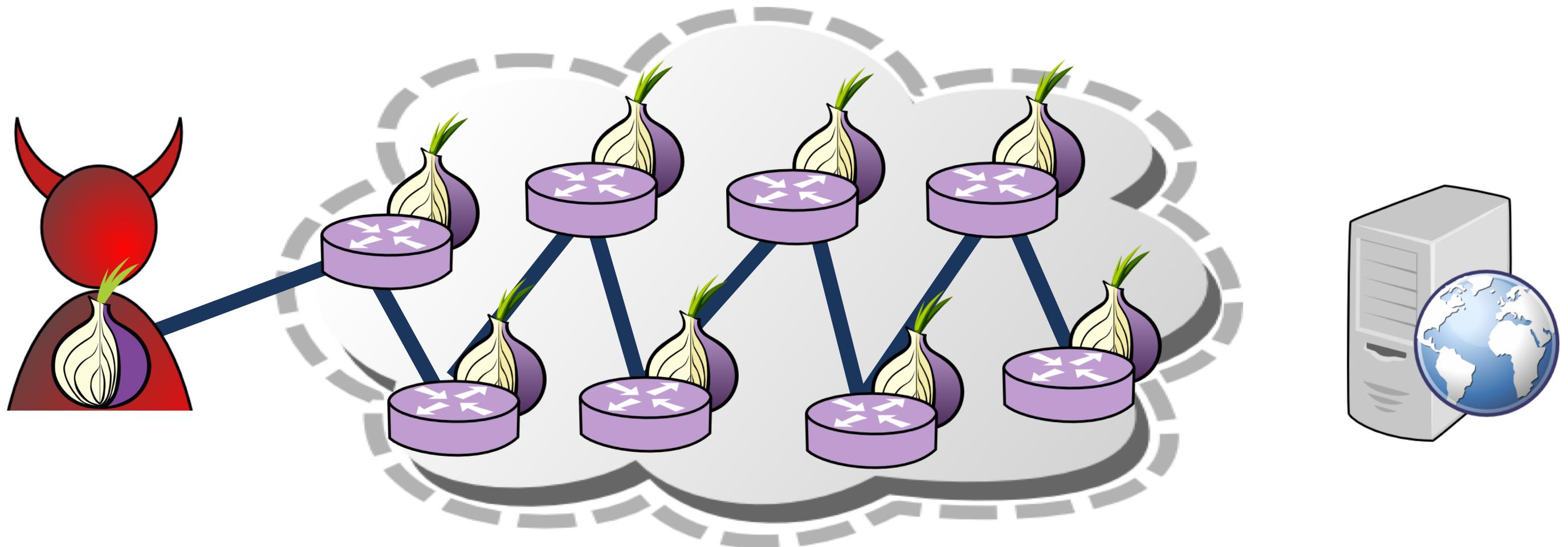
= Circuit

= Stream



The Relay Congestion Attack

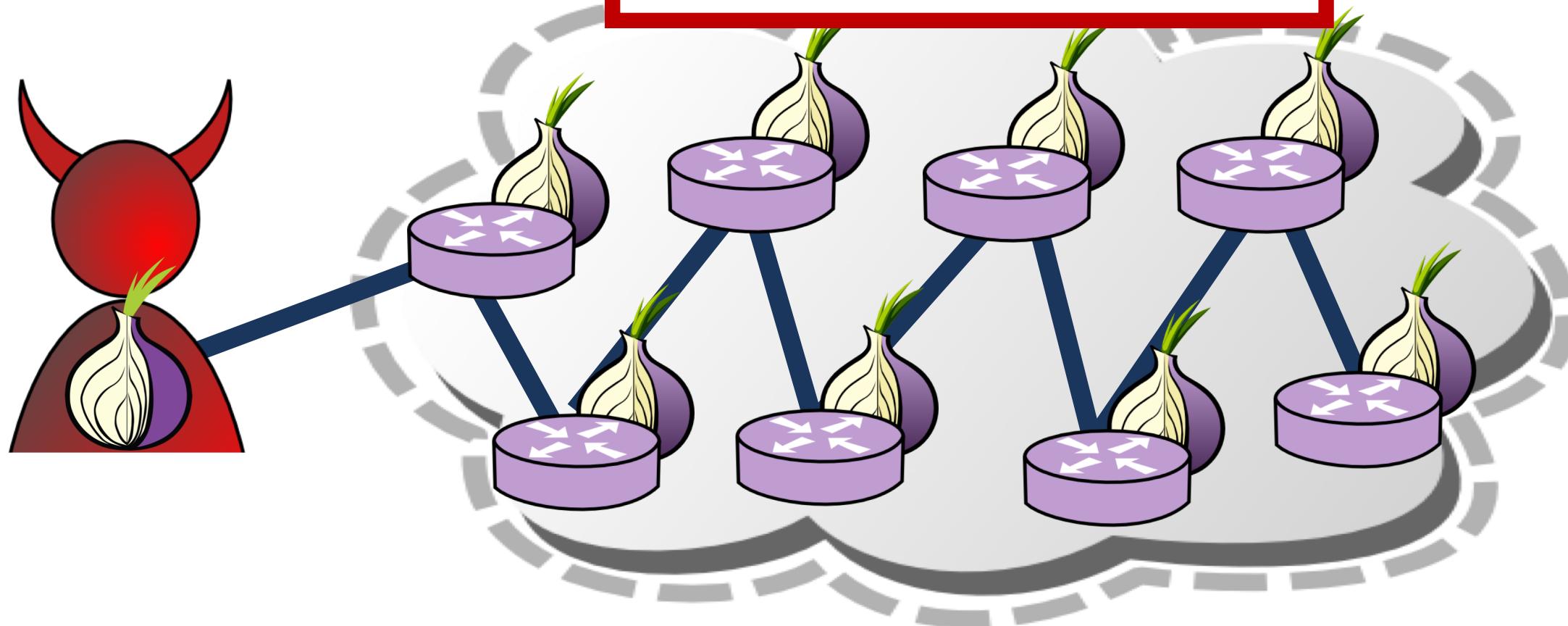
Step 1:
Build 8-hop circuit



The Relay Congestion Attack

Step 1:
Build 8-hop circuit

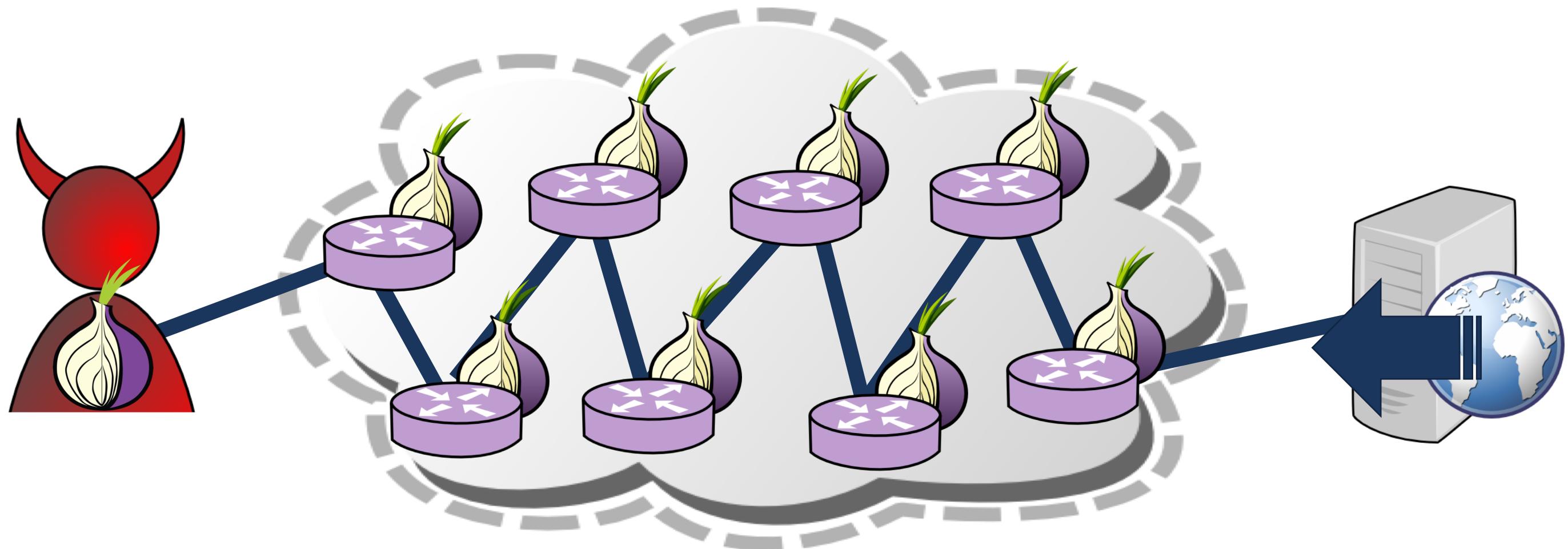
Can be targeted or
indiscriminate



The Relay Congestion Attack

Step 1:
Build 8-hop circuit

Step 2:
GET large files

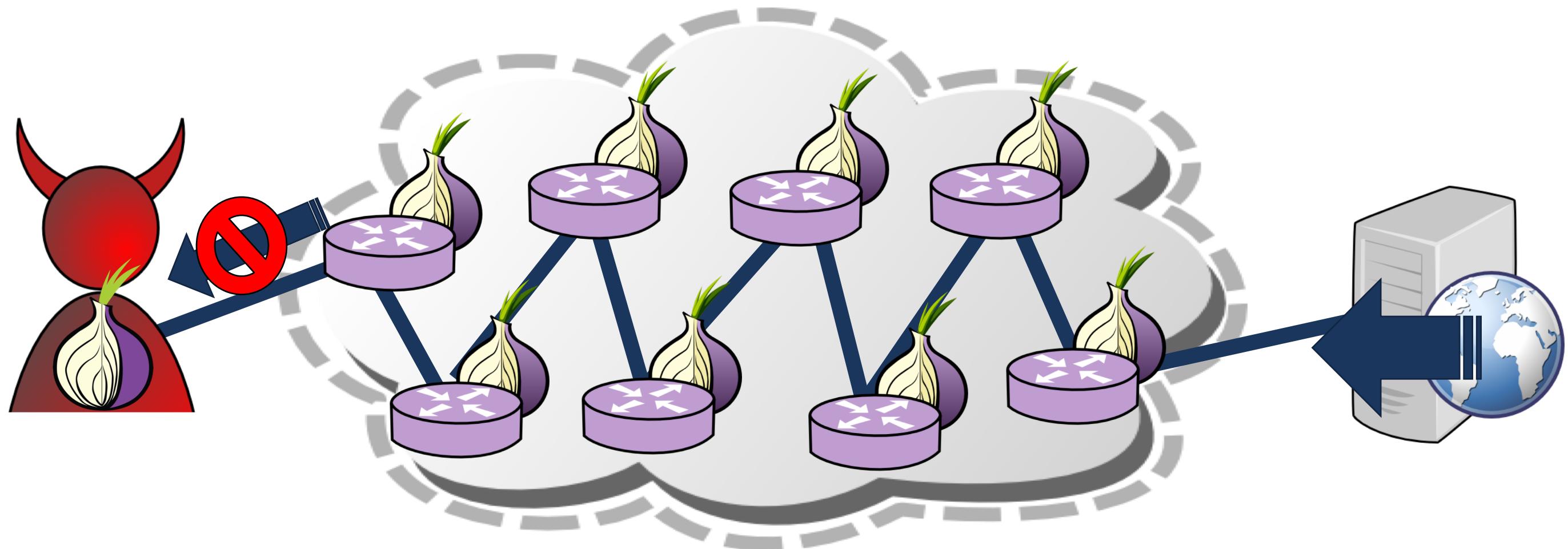


The Relay Congestion Attack

Step 1:
Build 8-hop circuit

Step 2:
GET large files

Step 3:
Stop reading



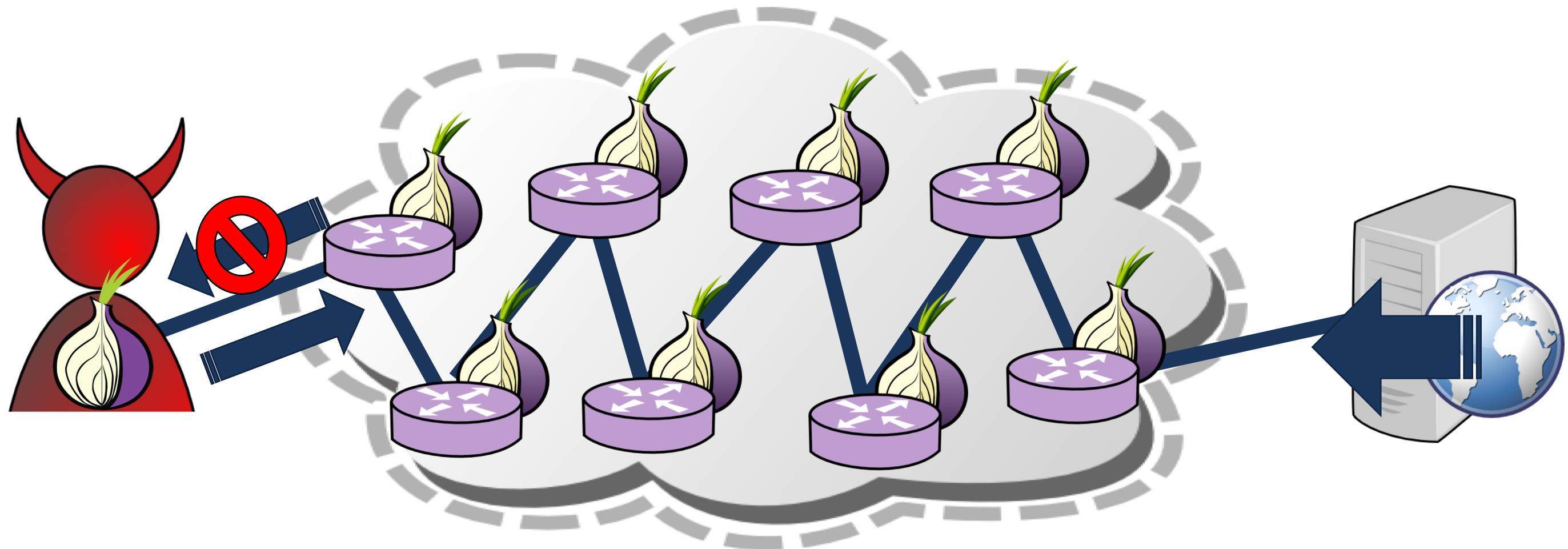
The Relay Congestion Attack

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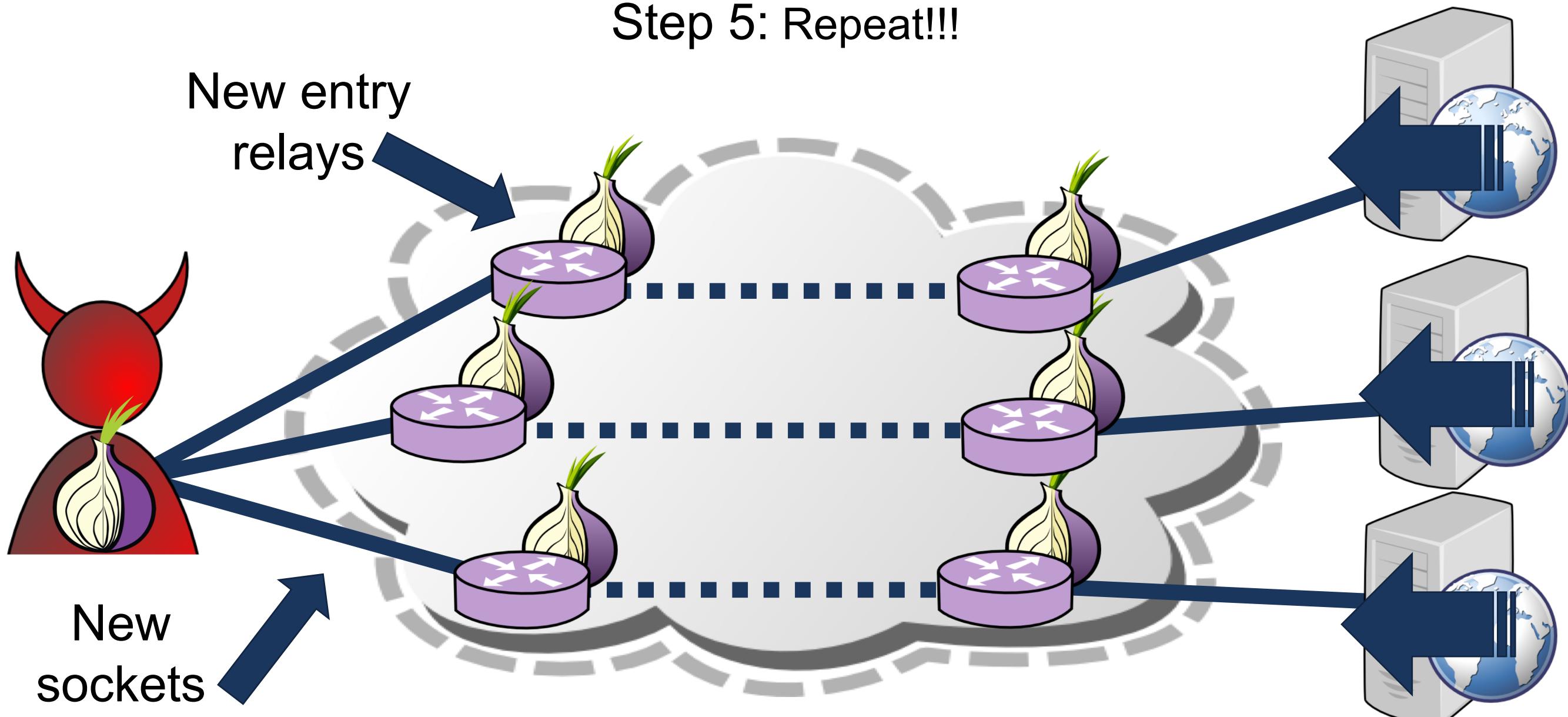
Step 3:
Stop reading

Step 4:
Send flow control cells



The Relay Congestion Attack

Step 5: Repeat!!!



Evaluation

Evaluation Setup

Use Shadow for evaluation

- Private Tor network for safety
- 634 relays (10% size, capacity of Tor)
- 15,000 clients and 2,000 servers generating traffic through Tor

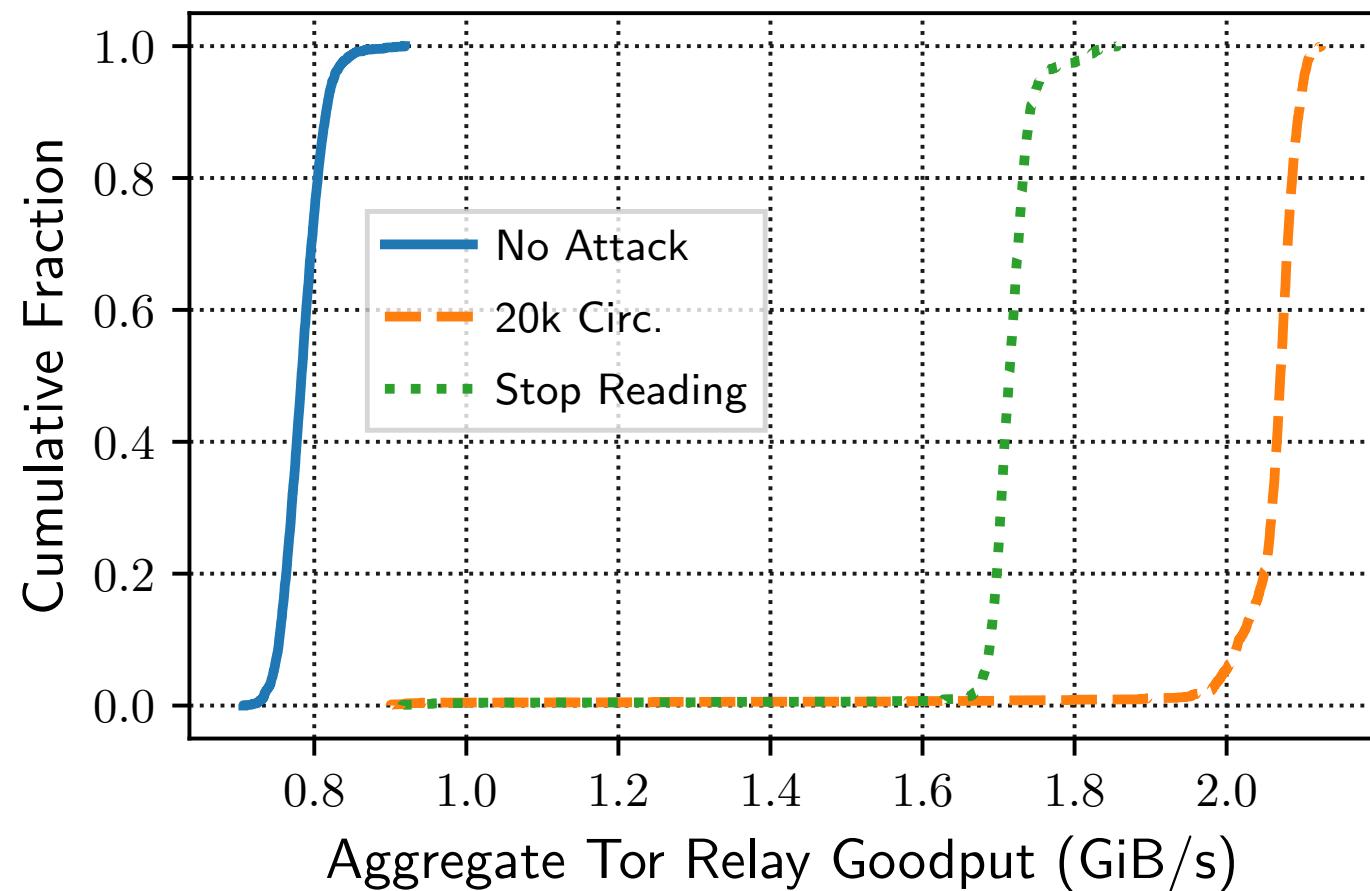
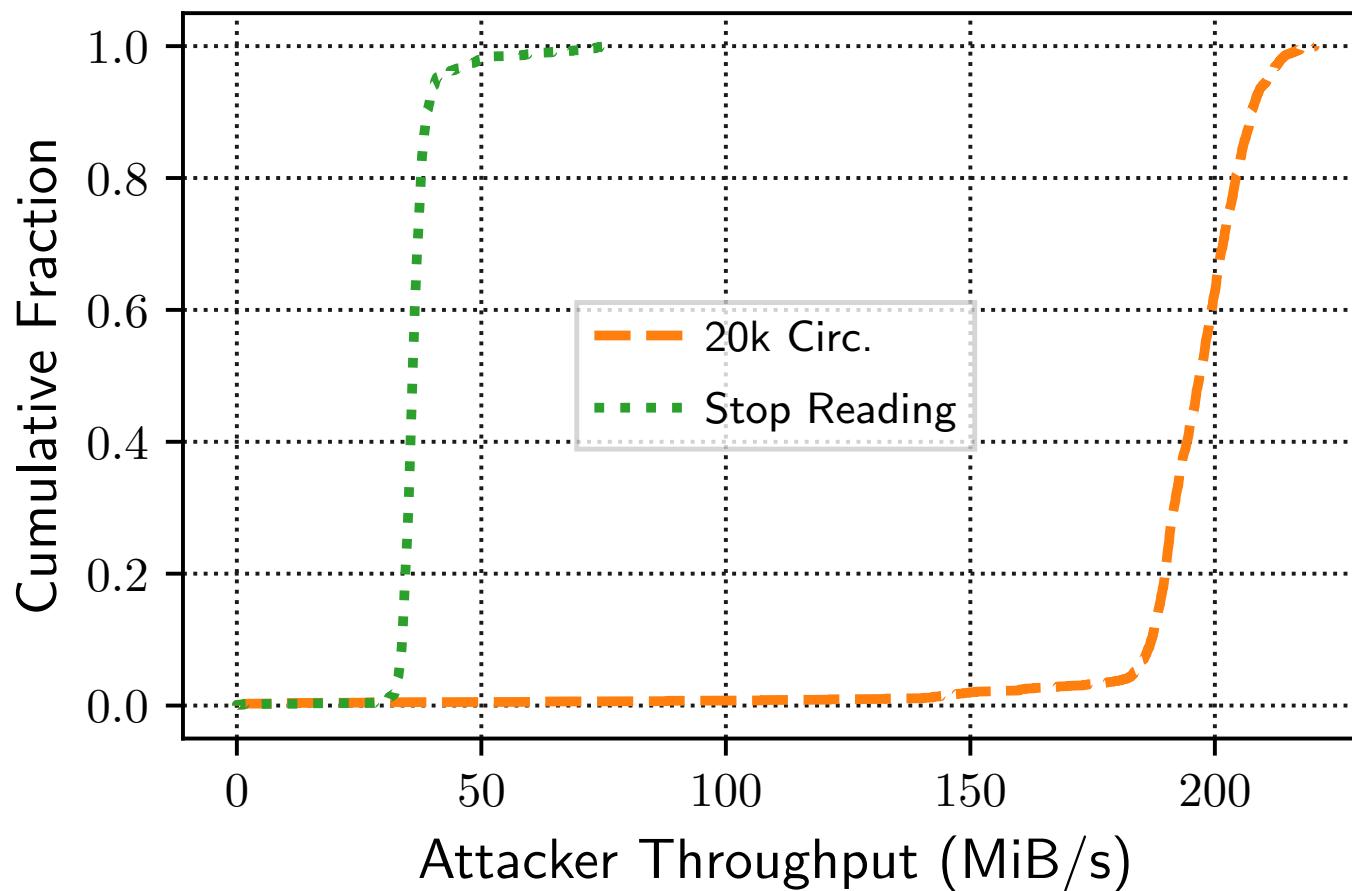
Explore network effects

- Attack strength (num. attack circuits)
- Network load, attacker resource usage, client performance



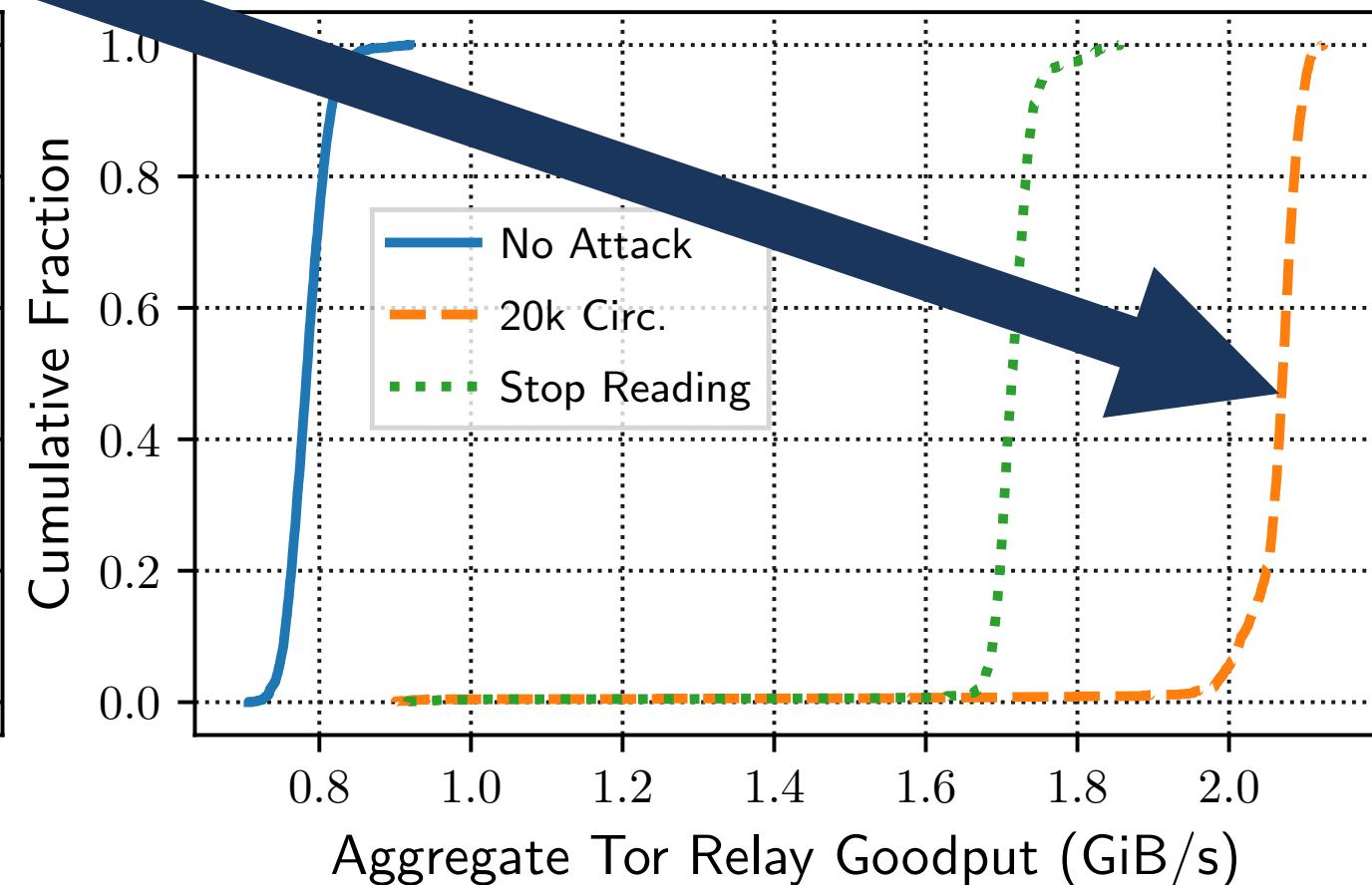
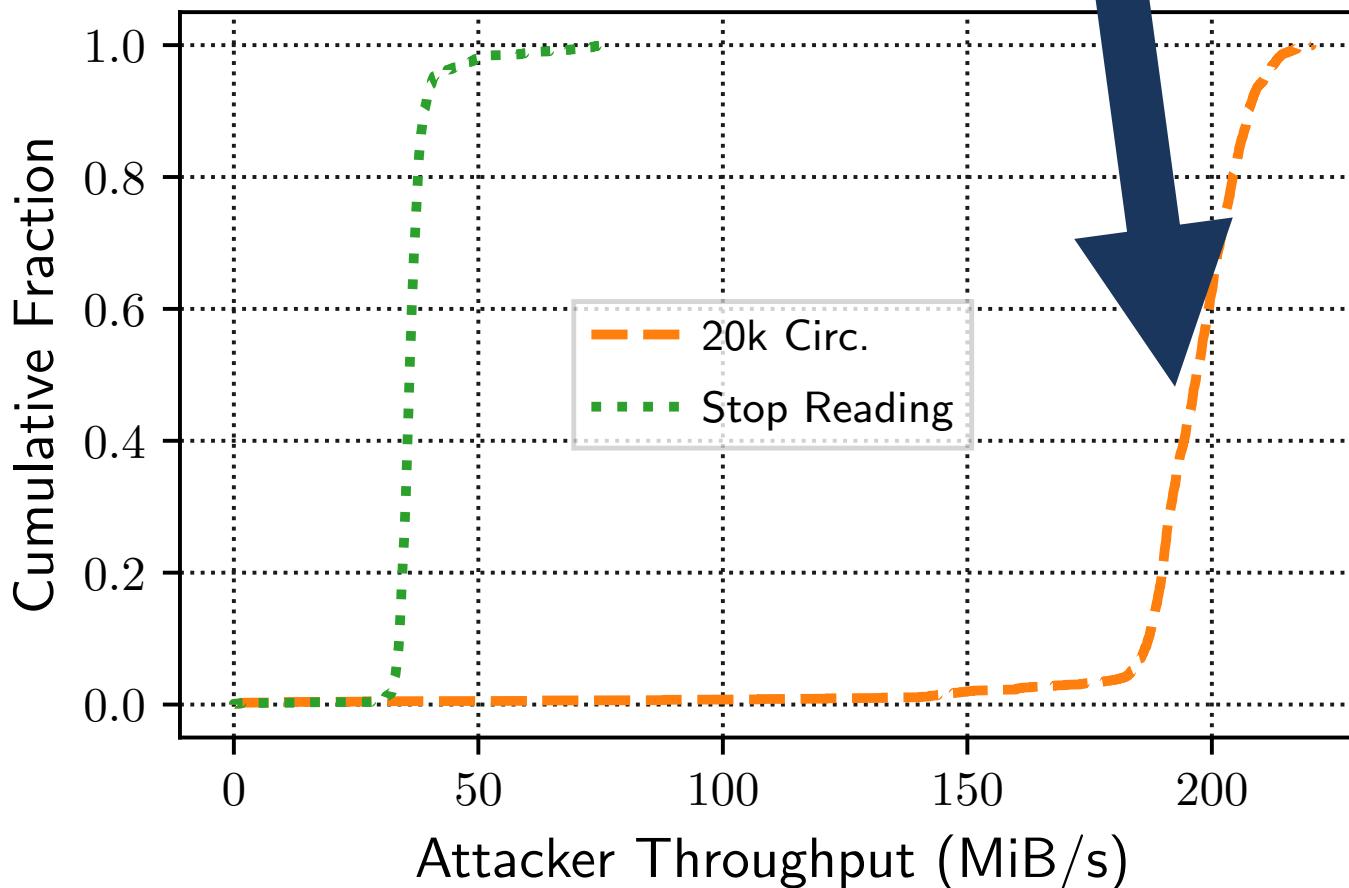
<https://github.com/shadow/shadow>

Bandwidth Used by Attacker and Tor Network



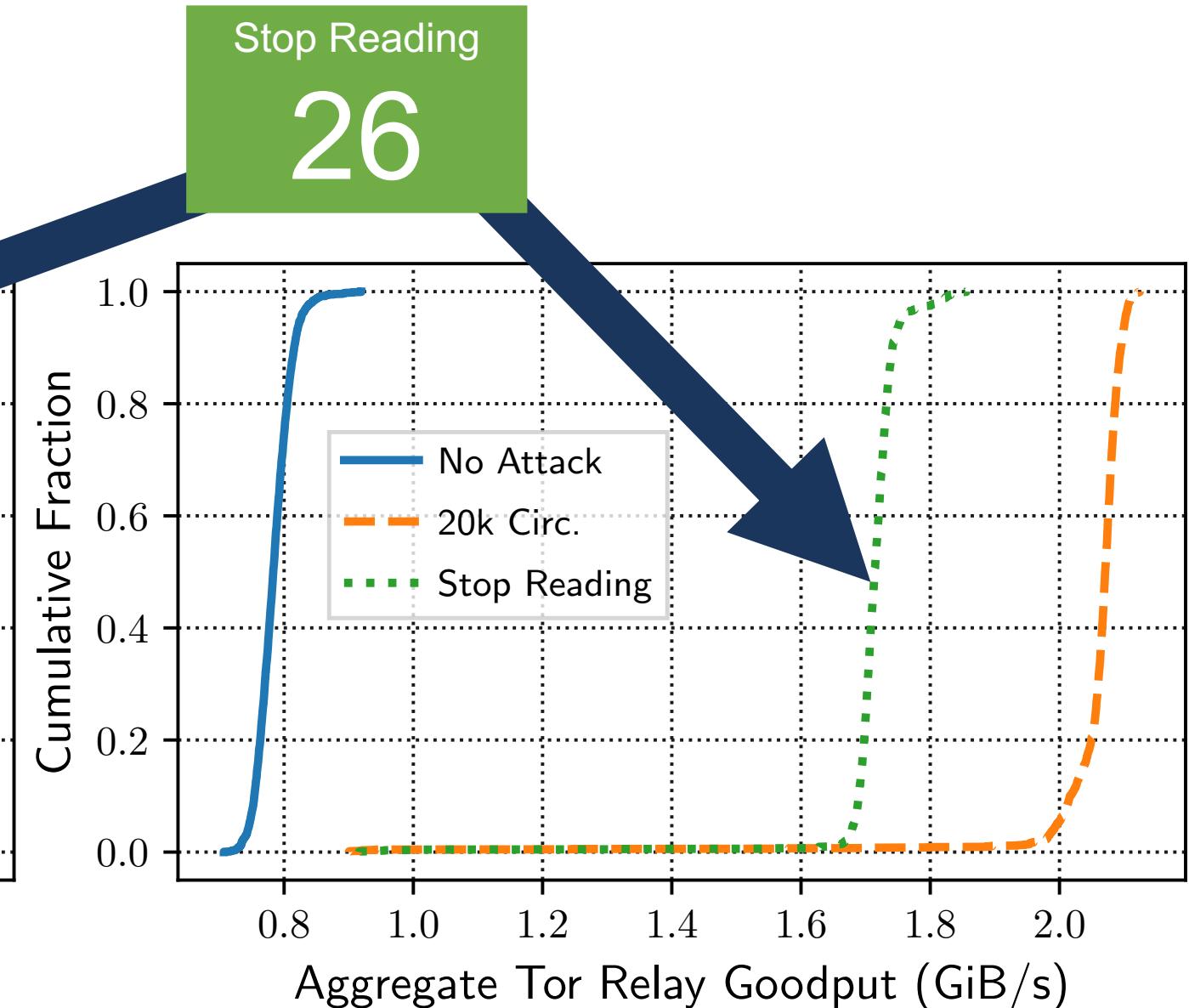
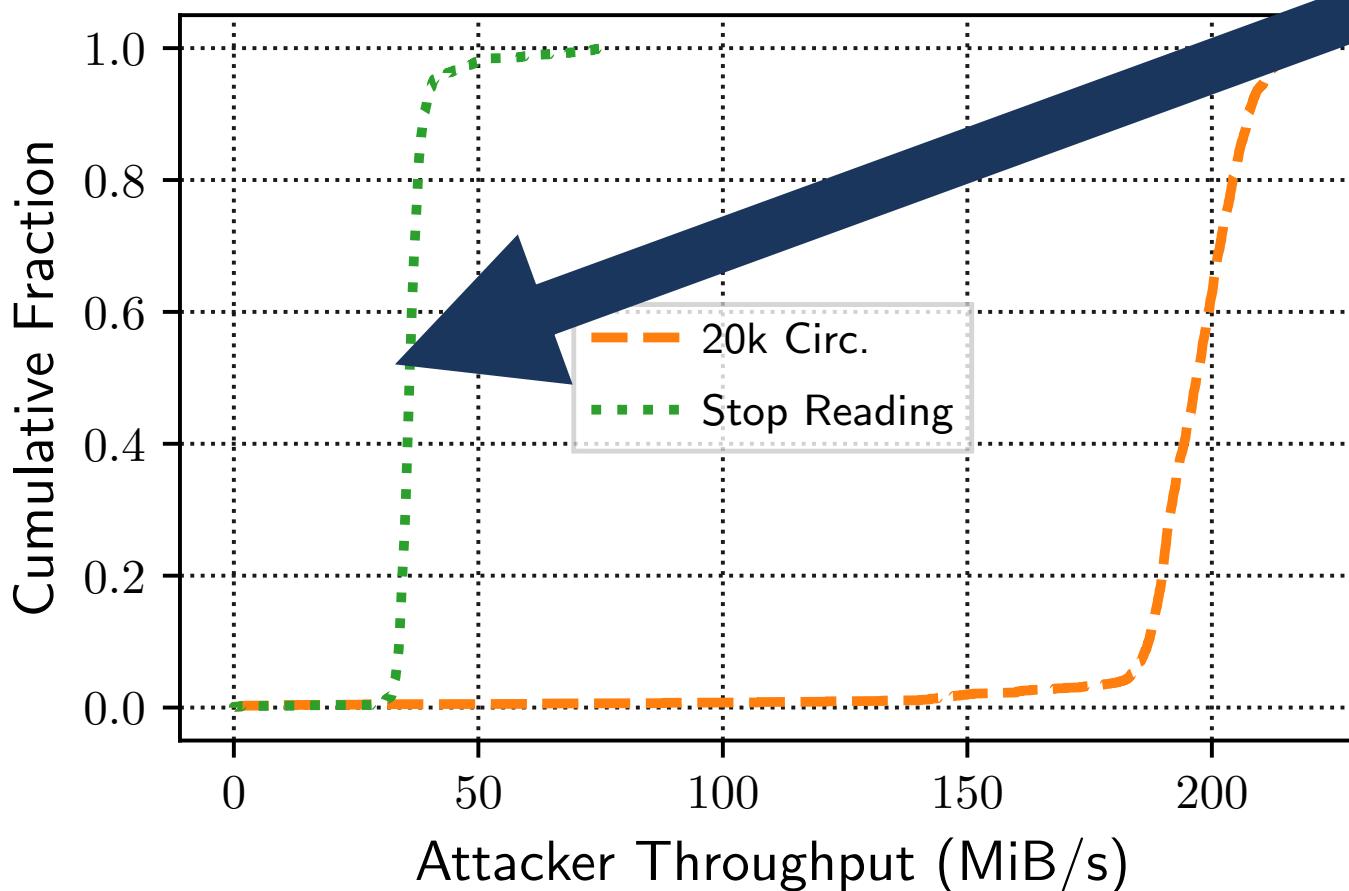
Bandwidth Used by Attacker and Tor Network

Bandwidth
Amplification
Factors:

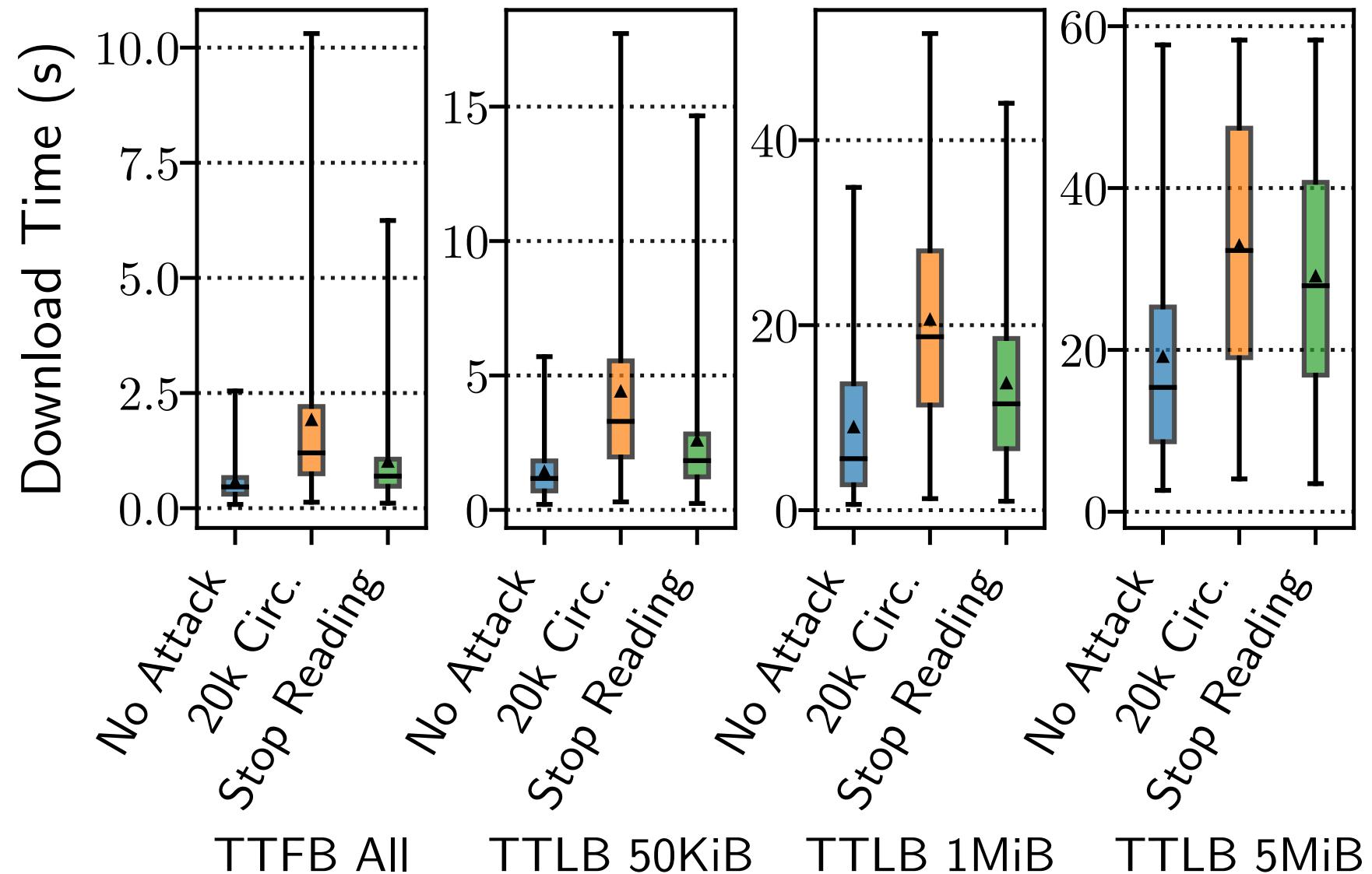


Bandwidth Used by Attacker and Tor Network

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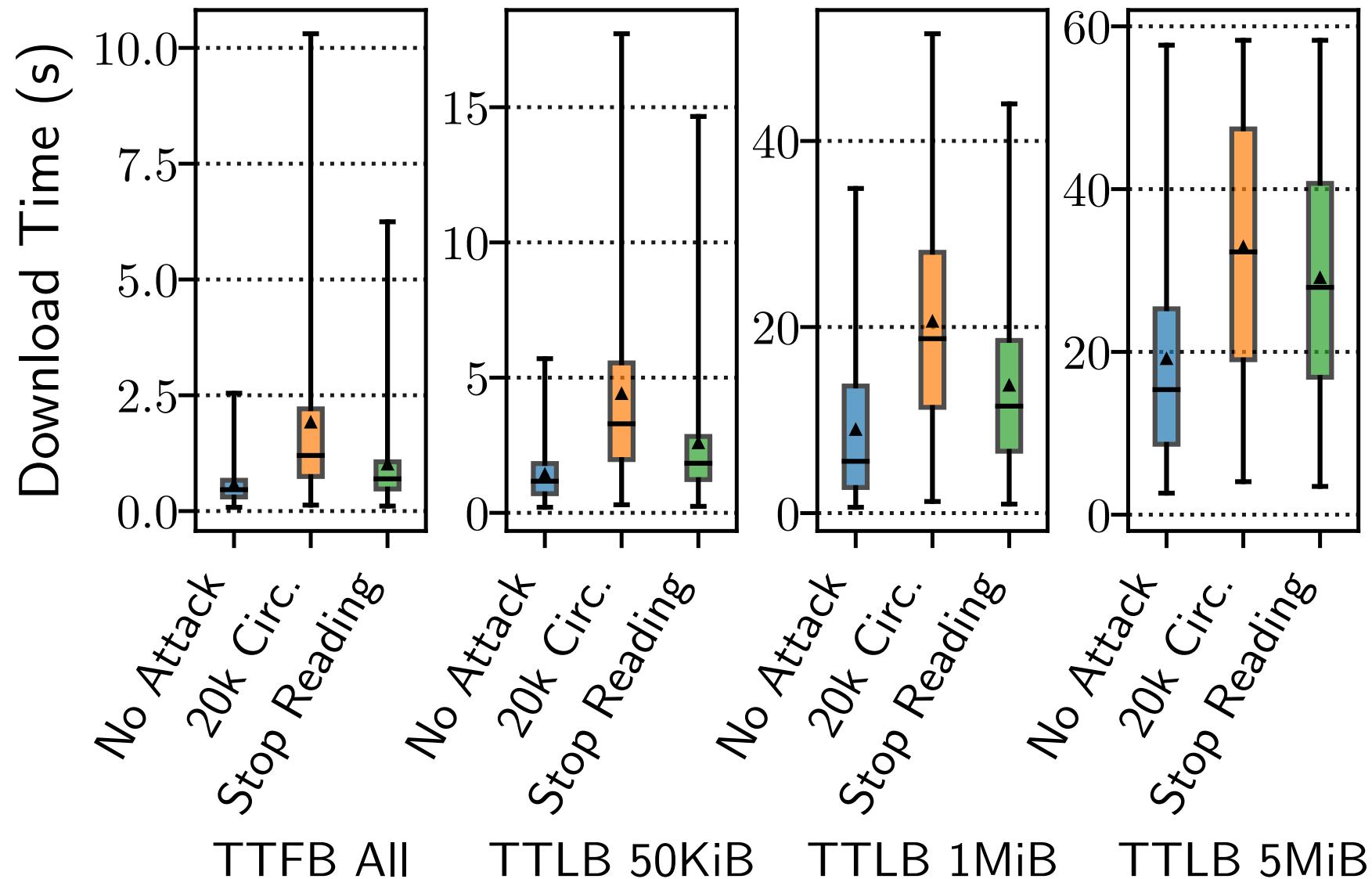
Effect on Client Performance



Effect on Client Performance

20k Circuits
TTFB:
+138%

20k Circuits
TTLB:
+120%



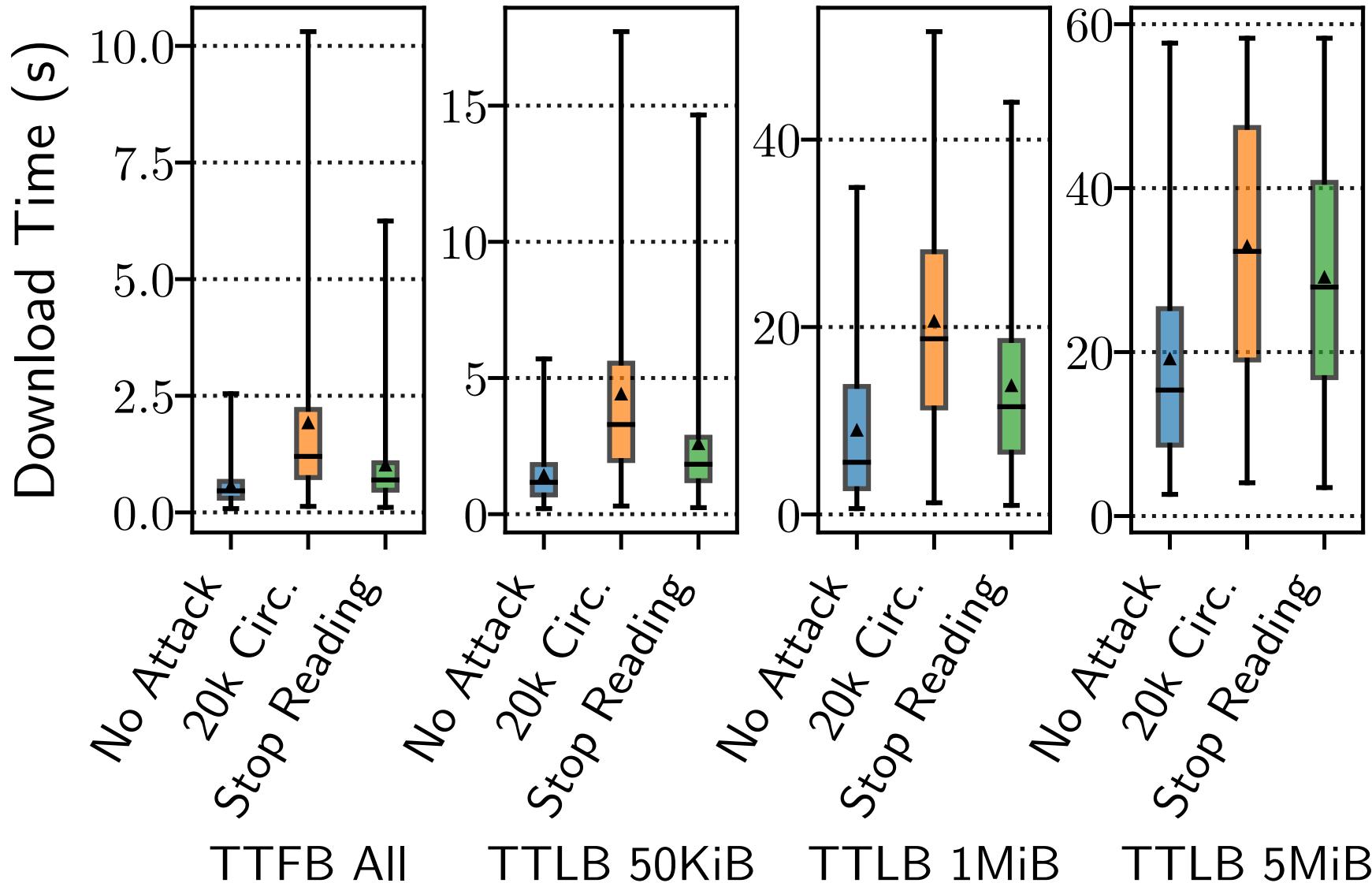
Effect on Client Performance

20k Circuits
TTFB:
+138%

Stop Reading
TTFB:
+48%

20k Circuits
TTLB:
+120%

Stop Reading
TTLB:
+47%



Cost to Conduct Relay Congestion Attack

Requirements for “stop reading” attack

- 200,000 circuits
- 3 Gbit/s, 20 IP addresses

Cost of Bandwidth and IP addresses

- 3 dedicated servers at 1 Gbit/s each, amortized cost of **0.70 \$/hour/Gbit/s**
- 17 additional IPs at \$5 each, **\$85 total**

Total Cost Estimates

- Conservative: **\$1,647 per month**
- Optimistic: **\$140 per month (\$7 * 20 VPSes)**

Table 2: The estimated mean hourly cost to flood a single target with 1 Gbit/s using various dedicated server providers. The amortized cost is the hourly price per Gbit/s of traffic. Prices include 4 CPU cores with minimum 16 GB RAM and 500 GB storage.

Service	Speed (Gbit/s)	Quota (TB)	\$/mo. (USD)	Amort. (USD)
Liquid Web	1.00	5	\$ 249.00	\$ 0.35
InMotion	1.00	10	\$ 166.59	\$ 0.23
DreamHost	Unkn.	Unmet.	\$ 249.00	–
GoDaddy	1.00	Unmet.	\$ 239.99	\$ 0.33
BlueHost	0.10	15	\$ 249.99	\$ 3.47
1&1	1.00	Unmet.	\$ 130.00	\$ 0.18
FatCow	Unkn.	15	\$ 239.99	–
OVH	0.50	Unmet.	\$ 119.99	\$ 0.33
SiteGround	1.00	10	\$ 269.00	\$ 0.37
YesUpHost	1.00	100	\$ 249.00	\$ 0.35
Mean amortized cost (\$/hour/Gbit/s):				\$ 0.70

Comparison to Sybil Attacks

Comparison to relay Sybil attacks with the same bandwidth budget (3 Gbit/s)

Sybil DoS Attack

Sybil Deanonymization Attack

Comparison to Sybil Attacks

Comparison to relay Sybil attacks with the same bandwidth budget (3 Gbit/s)

Sybil DoS Attack

- Goal: drop all circuits containing Sybil relays
- Exit BW is scarcest and gives highest probability of selection
- 3 Gbit/s = 4.5% dropped circuits

Sybil Deanonymization Attack

Comparison to Sybil Attacks

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Sybil Deanonymization Attack

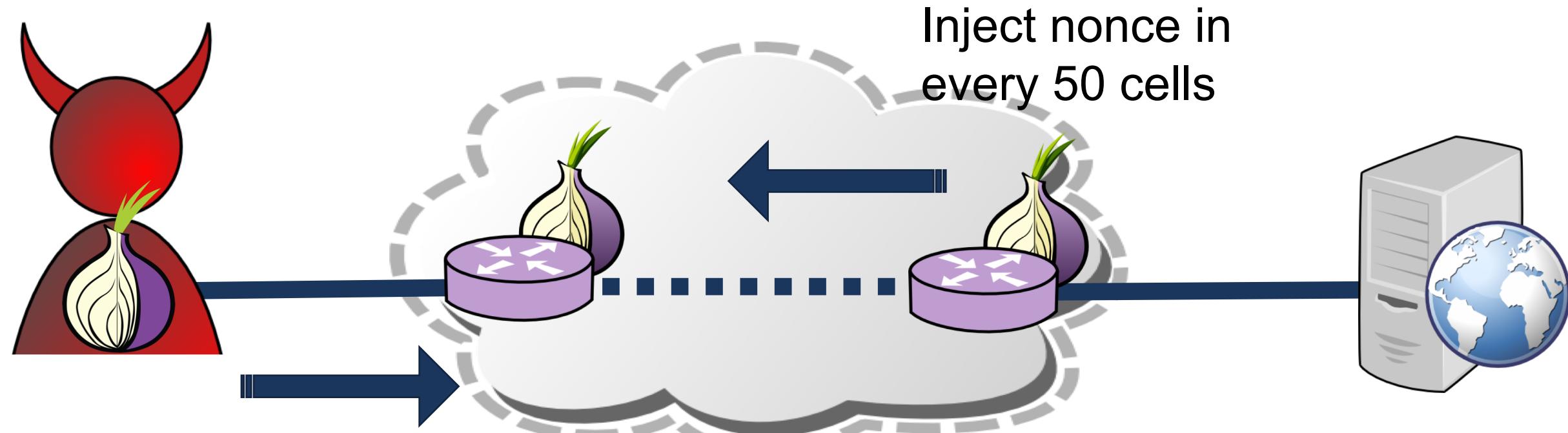
- Goal: appear on both ends of circuits to compromise anonymity
- 5:1 guard-to-exit BW allocation
- $2.8\% \text{ guard} * 0.8\% \text{ exit} = 0.02\%$ total circuits compromised

Mitigation

Mitigations to Relay Congestion Attack

Ability to stop reading from circuits

- Authenticated SENDMEs, Tor Proposal 289, implemented in 0.4.1.1-alpha



Must read and return
nonce in SENDME cell

Mitigations to Relay Congestion Attack

Ability to stop reading from circuits

- Authenticated SENDMEs, Tor Proposal 289, implemented in 0.4.1.1-alpha

Ability to build 8 hop circuits

- Reduce to 4 hops to reduce BW amplification factor

Mitigations to Relay Congestion Attack

Ability to stop reading from circuits

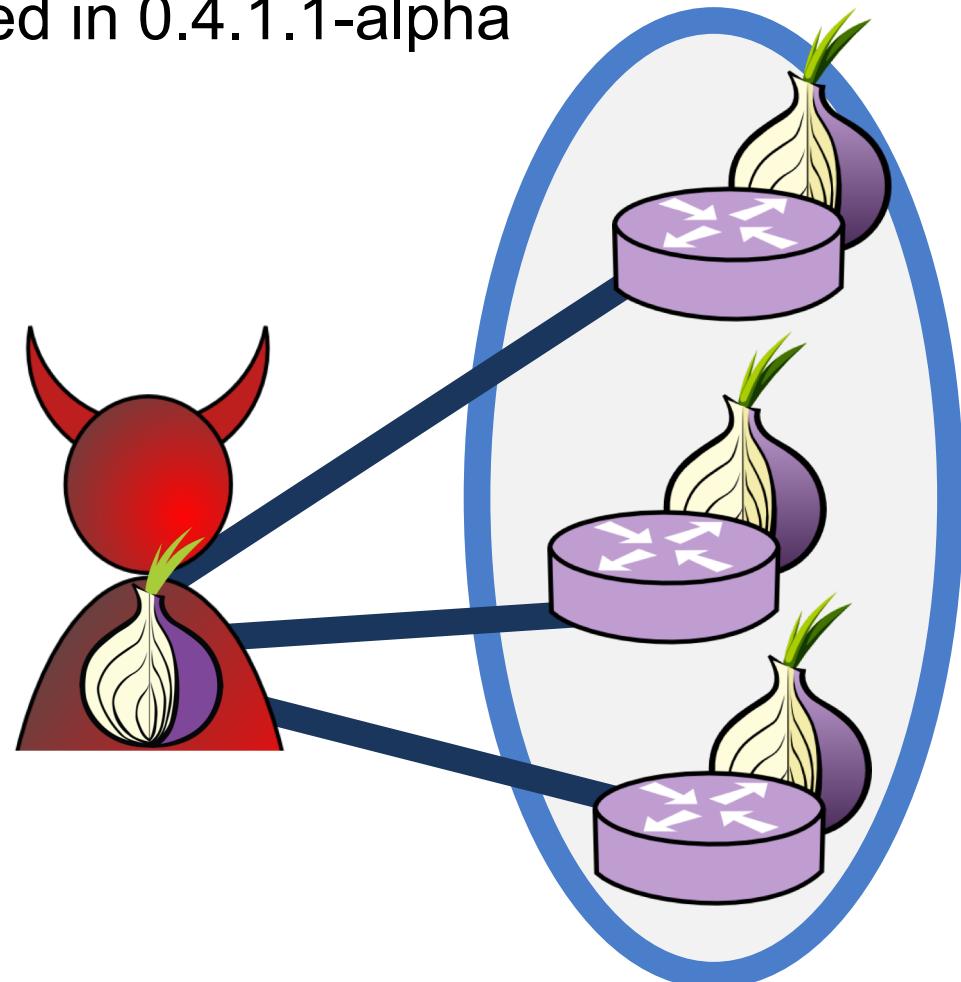
- Authenticated SENDMEs, Tor Proposal 289, implemented in 0.4.1.1-alpha

Ability to build 8 hop circuits

- Reduce to 4 hops to reduce BW amplification factor

Ability to use any relay as entry

- Privacy-preserving defense against Sybil attacks
- Detect, measure, and prevent such attacks



Summary

Contributions

- Bridge congestion attack: \$17K/mo., 44% slower
- Bandwidth authority attack: \$2.6K/mo., 80% slower
- Relay congestion attack: \$140-\$1.6K/mo., 47% slower (or \$6.3K/mo., 120% slower)

Future Work

- Deploy simple mitigation techniques in short term
- Need research in Sybil attack detection, measurement, and prevention

Contact

- <rob.g.jansen@nrl.navy.mil>, robgjansen.com, [@robgjansen](https://twitter.com/robgjansen)