The Sniper Attack: Anonymously Deanonymizing and Disabling the Tor Network

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Rob Jansen<sup>1</sup>, Florian Tschorsch<sup>2</sup>, Aaron Johnson<sup>1</sup>, Björn Scheuermann<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>U.S. Naval Research Laboratory <sup>2</sup>Humboldt University of Berlin

# The Tor Anonymity Network



### Censorship Arms Race



The Tor Project - https://metrics.torproject.org/

Downturns	Upturns
55	69
53	50
47	33
28	46
27	42
20	26
14	7
12	17
11	14
11	5
	Downturns 55 53 47 28 27 20 14 12 11 11

### **Censorship Arms Race**



#### **Beyond the Finish Line**

- As the cost to block access increases, a viable alternative is to degrade service
- Active attacks are increasingly pervasive
- Understanding the attack space and how to defend is vital to Tor's continued resilience:
  - As adversaries become increasingly sophisticated
  - When attacks subvert explicit security goals

### Outline

- Background
- The Sniper DoS Attack Against Tor's Flow
  Control Protocol
- How DoS Leads to Hidden Service
  Deanonymization

# Tor Background





### Tor Background





### Tor Background



## **Tor Flow Control**



### **Tor Flow Control**



#### **Tor Flow Control**

#### SENDME Signal Every 100 Cells



1000 Cell

Limit

Memory-based denial of service (DoS) attack

 Exploits vulnerabilities in Tor's flow control protocol

Can be used to disable arbitrary Tor relays



















#### The Sniper Attack: Results

- Implemented Sniper Attack Prototype
  - Control Sybils via Tor Control Protocol
- Tested in Shadow (shadow.github.io)
- Measured:
  - Victim Memory Consumption Rate
  - Adversary Bandwidth Usage

#### Mean RAM Consumed at Victim



#### Mean BW Consumed at Adversary



		Direct		Anonymous	
Relay Groups	Select %	<u>1 GiB</u>	<u>8 GiB</u>	<u>1 GiB</u>	<u>8 GiB</u>
Top Guard	1.7				
Top 5 Guards	6.5				
Top 20 Guards	19				
Top Exit	3.2				
Top 5 Exits	13				
Top 20 Exits	35				

Path Selection Probability  $\approx$  Network Capacity

		Diı	rect	Anonymous		
Relay Groups	Select %	<u>1 GiB</u>	<u>8 GiB</u>	<u>1 GiB</u>	<u>8 GiB</u>	
Top Guard	1.7	0:01	0:18	0:02	0:14	
Top 5 Guards	6.5	0:08	1:03	0:12	1:37	
Top 20 Guards	19	0:45	5:58	1:07	8:56	
Top Exit	3.2	0:01	0:08	0:01	0:12	
Top 5 Exits	13	0:05	0:37	0:07	0:57	
Top 20 Exits	35	0:29	3:50	0:44	5:52	

		Dir	rect	Anonymous		
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< 1 GiB RAM < 50 KiB/s Downstream BW < 100 KiB/s Upstream BW

- Cause HS to build new rendezvous circuits to learn its guard
- 2. Snipe HS guard to force reselection
- 3. Repeat until HS chooses adversarial guard





















### **Speed of Deanonymization**

Guard BW (MiB/s)	Guard Probability (%)	Average # Rounds	Average # Sniped	Average Time (h) 1 GiB	Average Time (h) 8 GiB
8.41	0.48				
16.65	0.97				
31.65	1.9				
66.04	3.8				
96.61	5.4				

### **Speed of Deanonymization**

Guard BW (MiB/s)	Guard Probability (%)	Average # Rounds	Average # Sniped	Average Time (h) 1 GiB	Average Time (h) 8 GiB
8.41	0.48	66	133	46	279
16.65	0.97	39	79	23	149
31.65	1.9	24	48	13	84
66.04	3.8	13	26	6	44
96.61	5.4	9	19	5	31

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1 GiB/s Relay Can Deanonymize HS in about a day

#### Countermeasures

- Sniper Attack Defenses
  - Authenticated SENDMEs
  - Queue Length Limit
  - Adaptive Circuit Killer -

Countermeasure deployed in Tor!

- Deanonymization Defenses
  - Entry-guard Rate-limiting
  - Middle Guards



#### cs.umn.edu/~jansen rob.g.jansen@nrl.navy.mil

think like an adversary

### How Tor Works

#### Tor protocol aware



## Sniper Attack Experimental Results

### **Sniper Resource Usage**

		Direct		Anonymous		
<u>Config</u>	RAM (MiB)	<u>Tx</u> (KiB/s)	<u>Rx</u> (KiB/s)	RAM (MiB)	<u>Tx</u> (KiB/s)	<u>Rx</u> (KiB/s)
1 team, 5 circuits	28	4.0	2.3	56	3.6	1.8
1 team, 10 circuits	28	6.1	2.6	57	9.4	2.1
5 teams, 50 circuits	141	30.0	9.5	283	27.7	8.5
10 teams, 100 circuits	283	56.0	20.9	564	56.6	17.0

#### Memory Consumed over Time



### Sniper Attack Through Tor



















### Tor Hidden Services Background



















