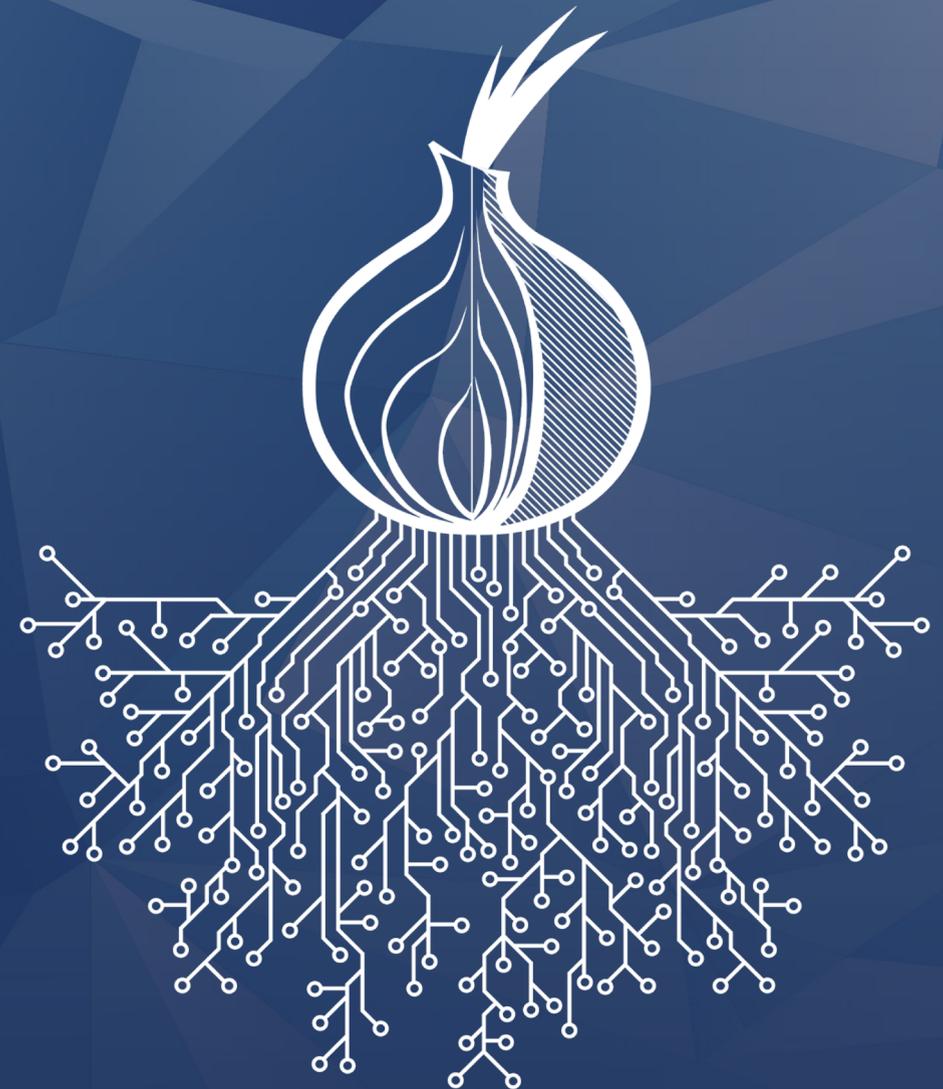


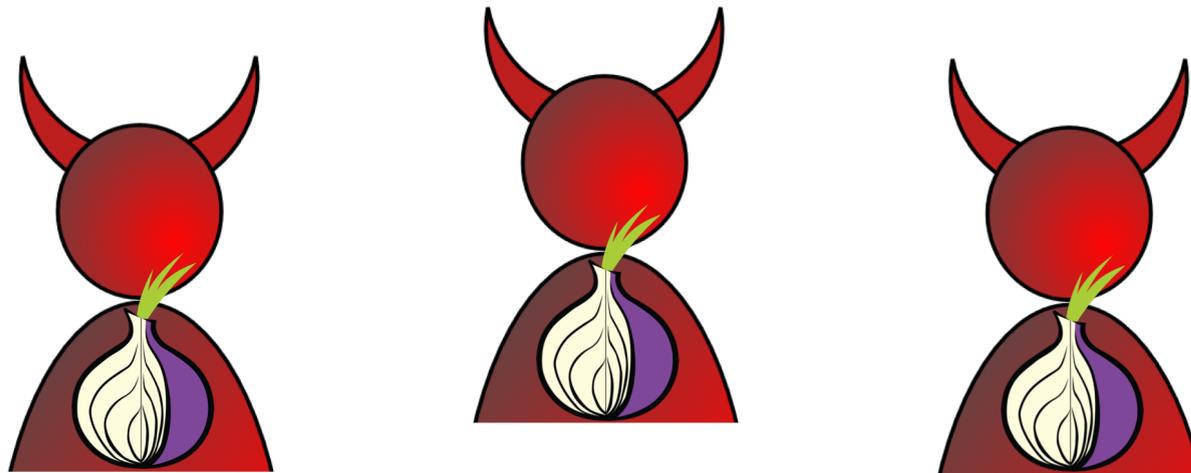
# Point Break: A Study of Bandwidth Denial-of-Service Attacks against Tor

**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

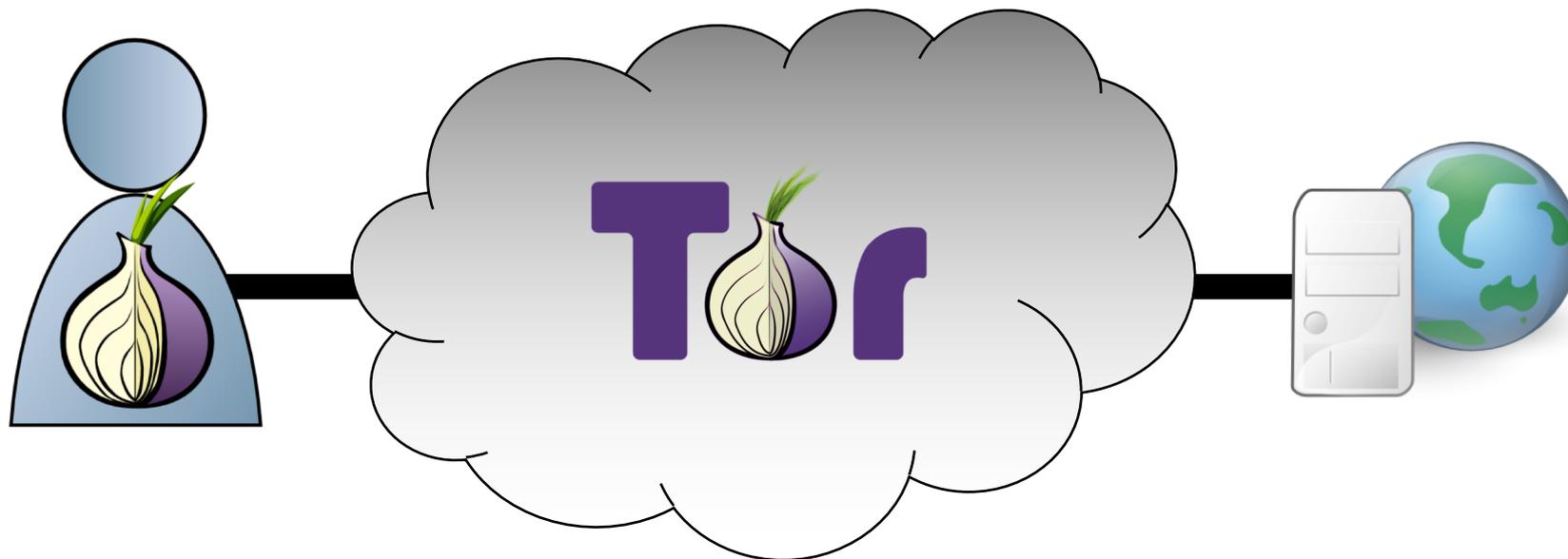


## Anonymous Communication

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

**Tor** Browse Privately.  
Explore Freely.

Defend yourself against tracking and surveillance. Circumvent censorship.



## Tor is Popular

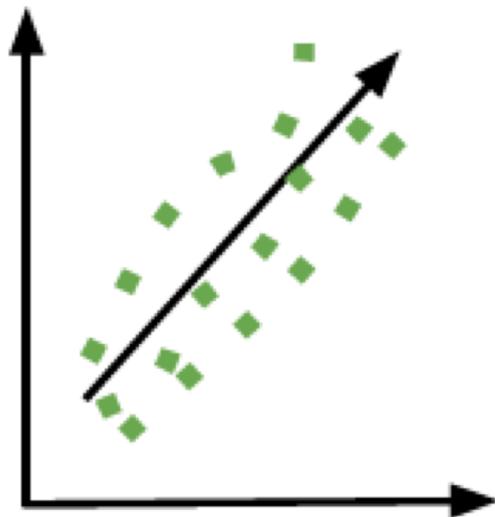
- ~2-8 million daily active users
- ~6,500 volunteer relays
- Transferring ~200 Gbit/s

# 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



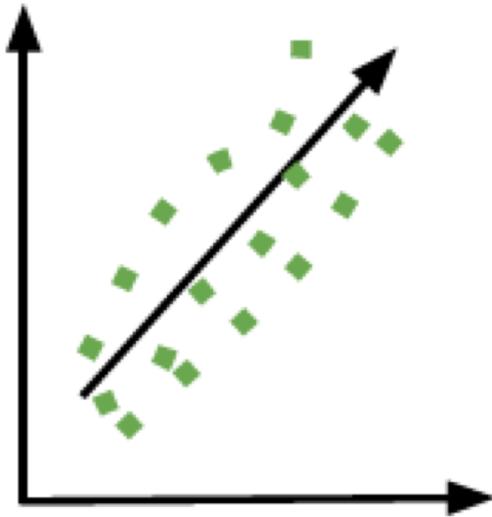
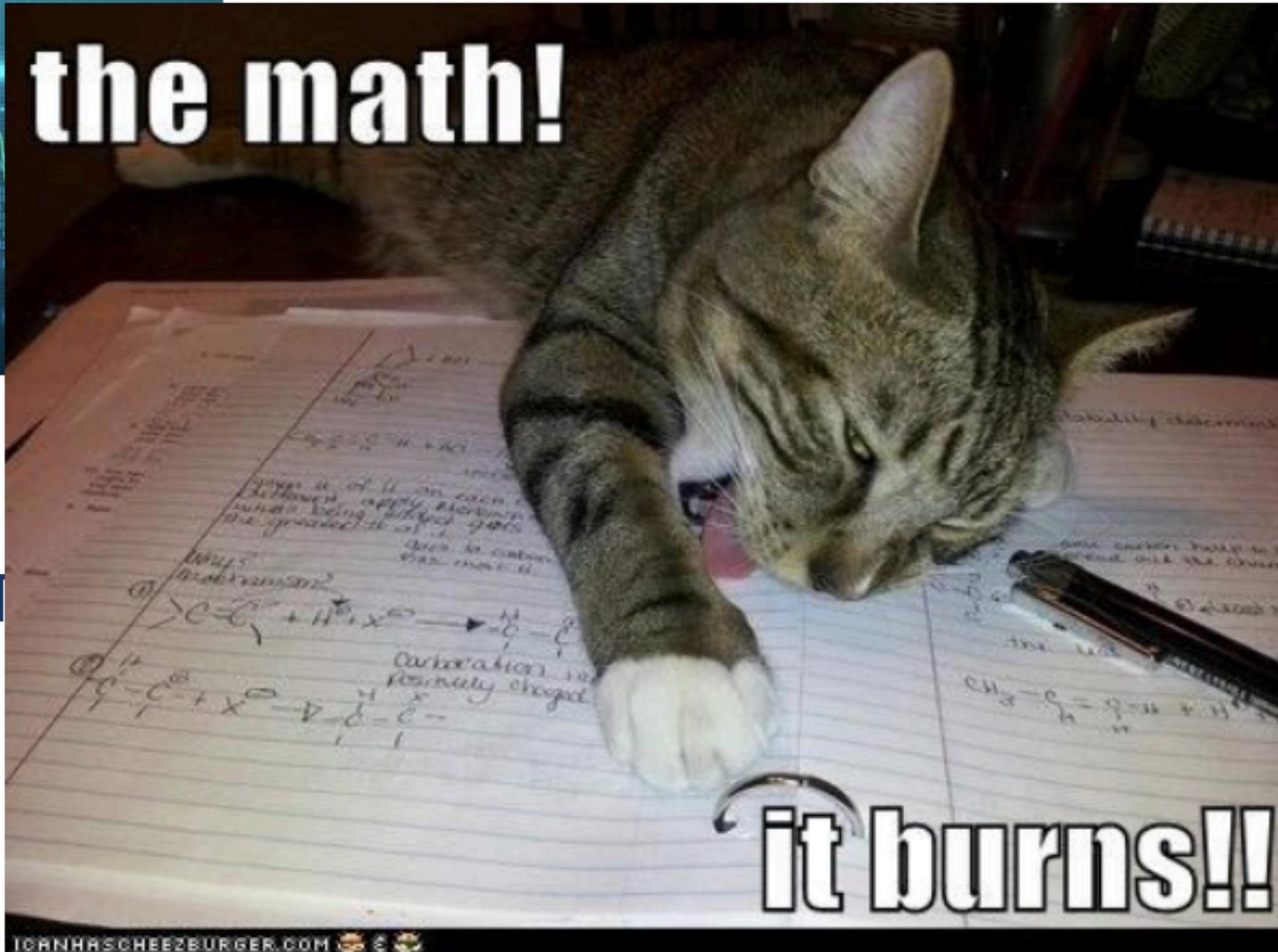
## Traffic correlation attacks

- 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



uting 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

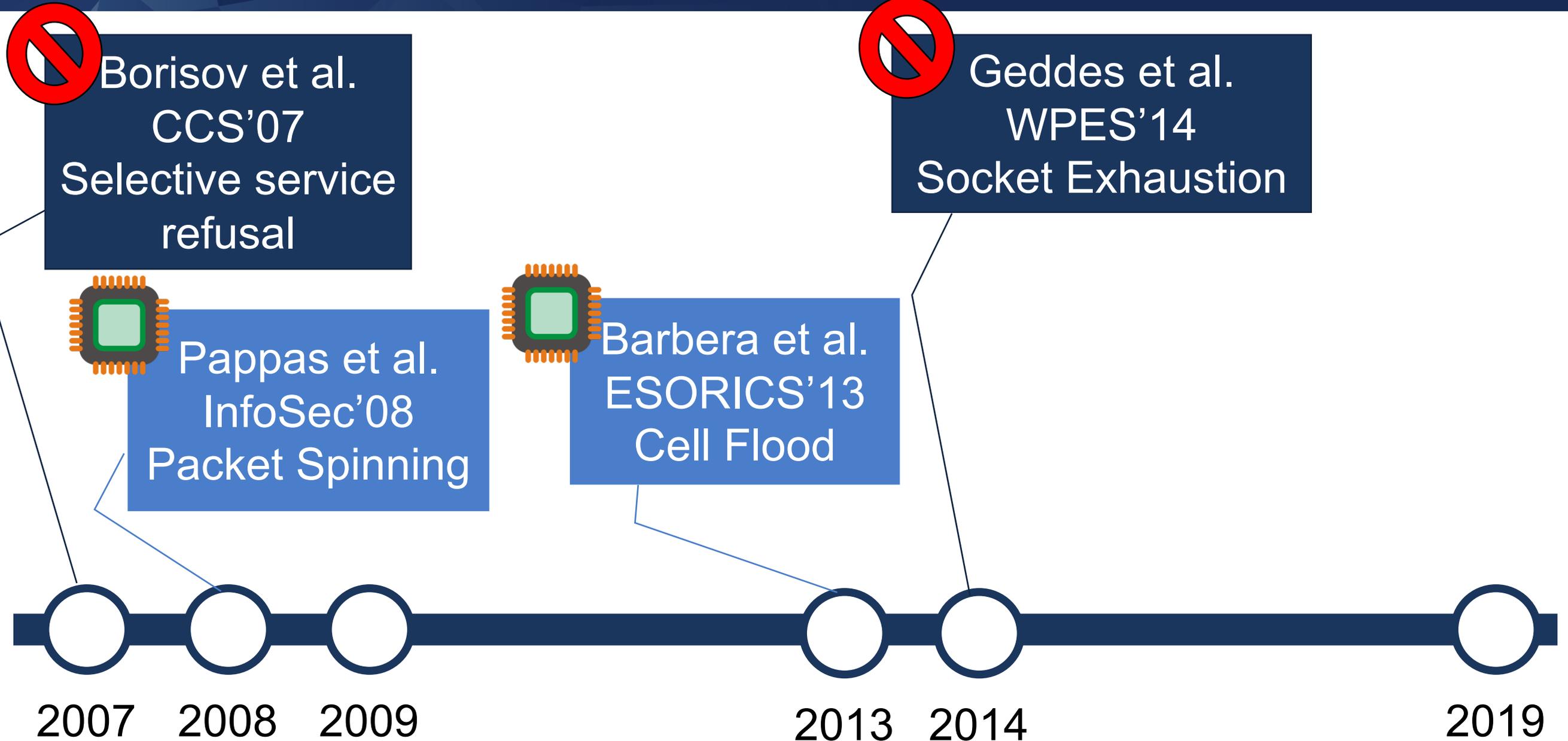


2007 2008 2009

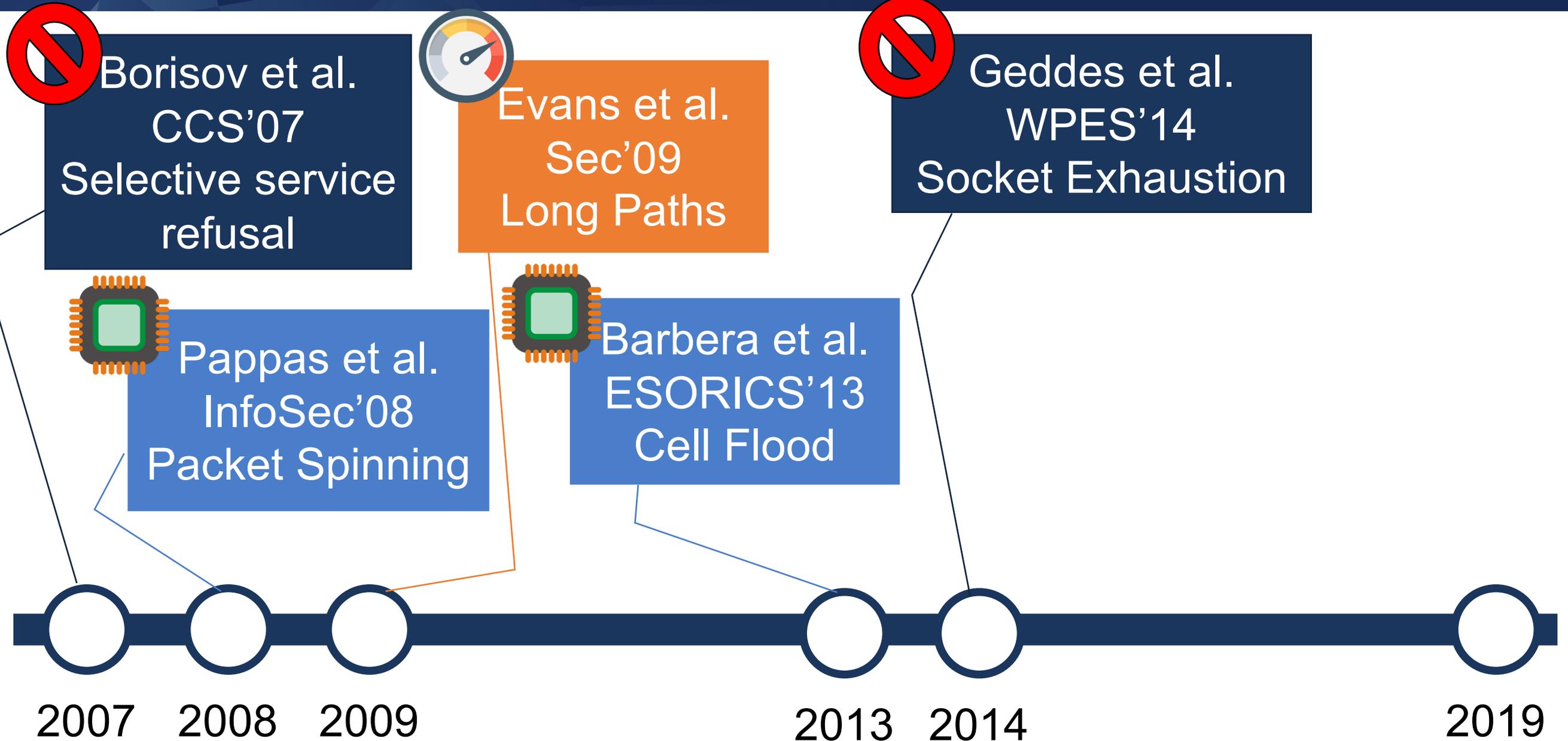
2013 2014

2019

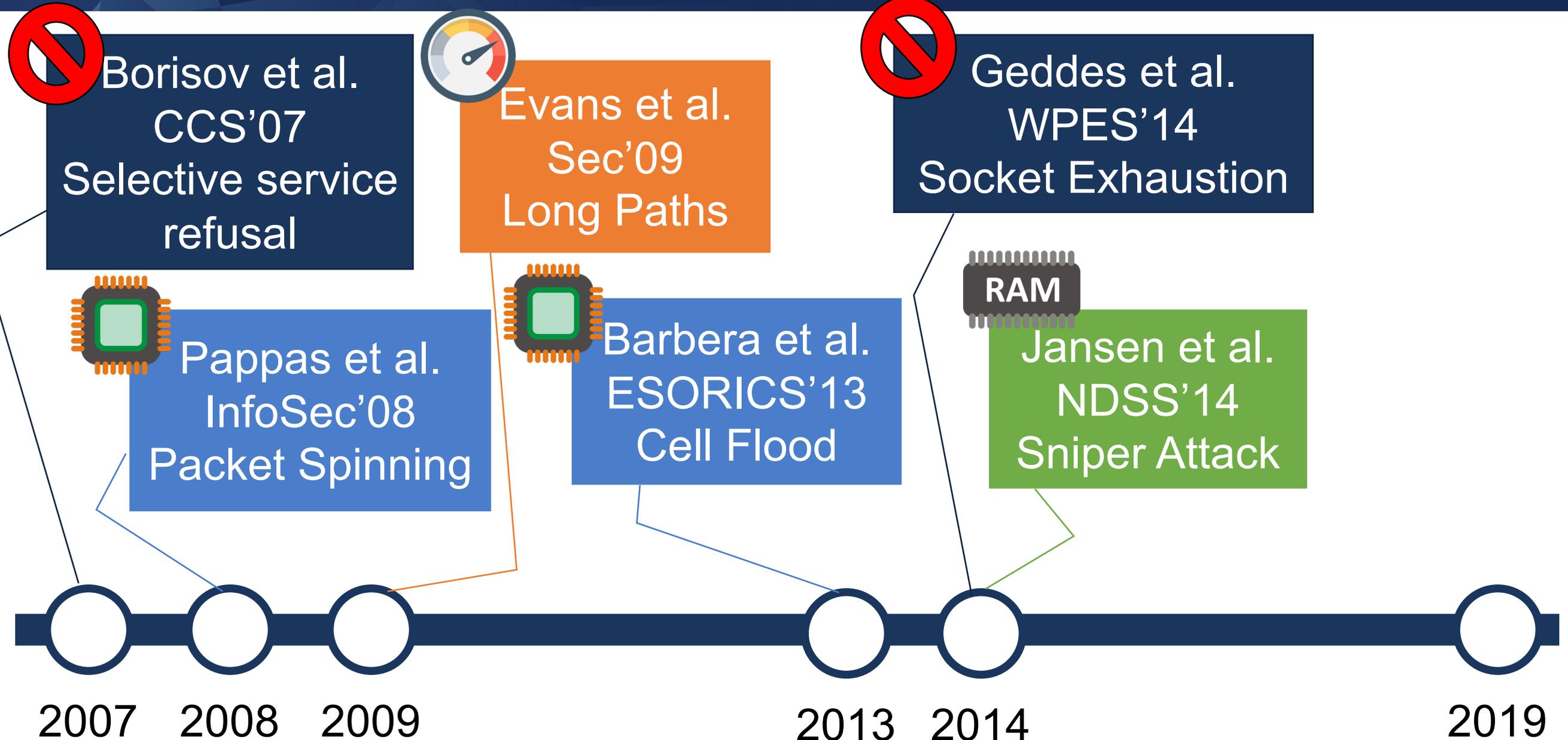
# Our Focus: Denial-of-Service Attacks



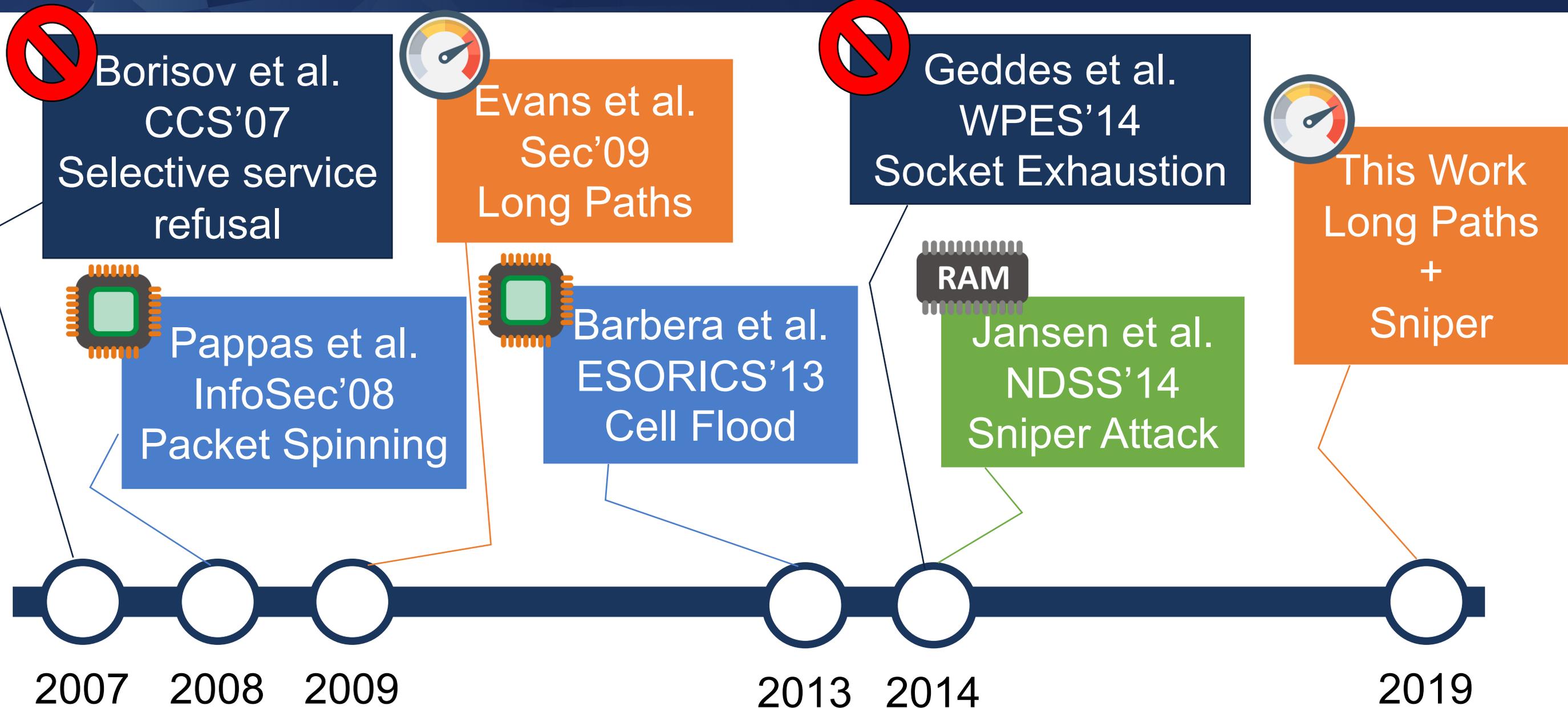
# Our Focus: Denial-of-Service Attacks



# Our Focus: Denial-of-Service Attacks



# Our Focus: Denial-of-Service Attacks



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

David Goulet [dgoulet@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@mit.edu](mailto:arma@mit.edu)

Tue Jan 16 08:27:21 UTC 2018

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

Opened [19 months ago](#)

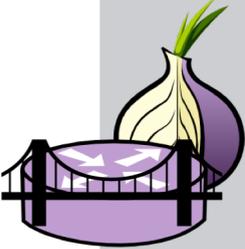
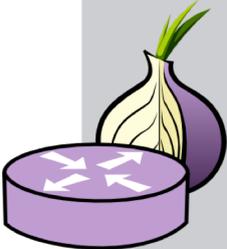
Closed [17 months ago](#)

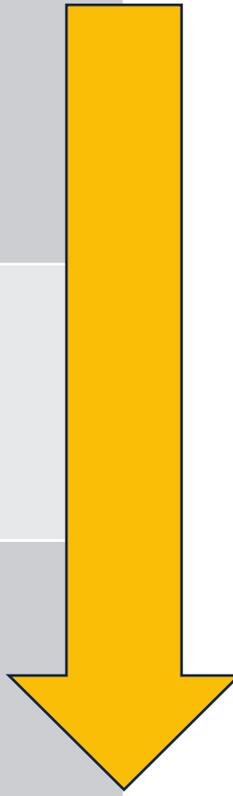
Last modified [4 months ago](#)

**Denial of Service mitigation subsystem**

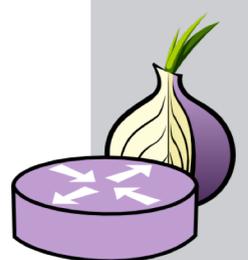
<https://trac.torproject.org/projects/tor/ticket/24902>

# Research Questions and Summary of Results

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

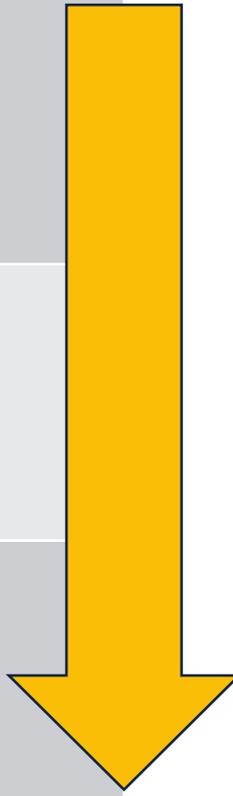


# Research Questions and Summary of Results

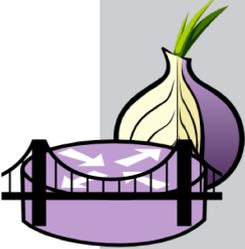
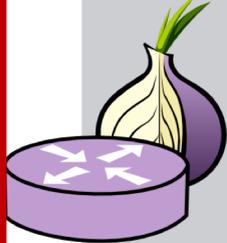
Component	Cost	Effect
 Bridge		5% slower
 TorFlow Scanner		5% slower
 Relay	\$0,000 / mo.	slower or 120% slower

## Ethical research:

- No attacks on the public Tor network
- Analyzed performance effects with Shadow
- Conducted some Tor measurements as client, stored no information about users



# Research Questions and Summary of Results

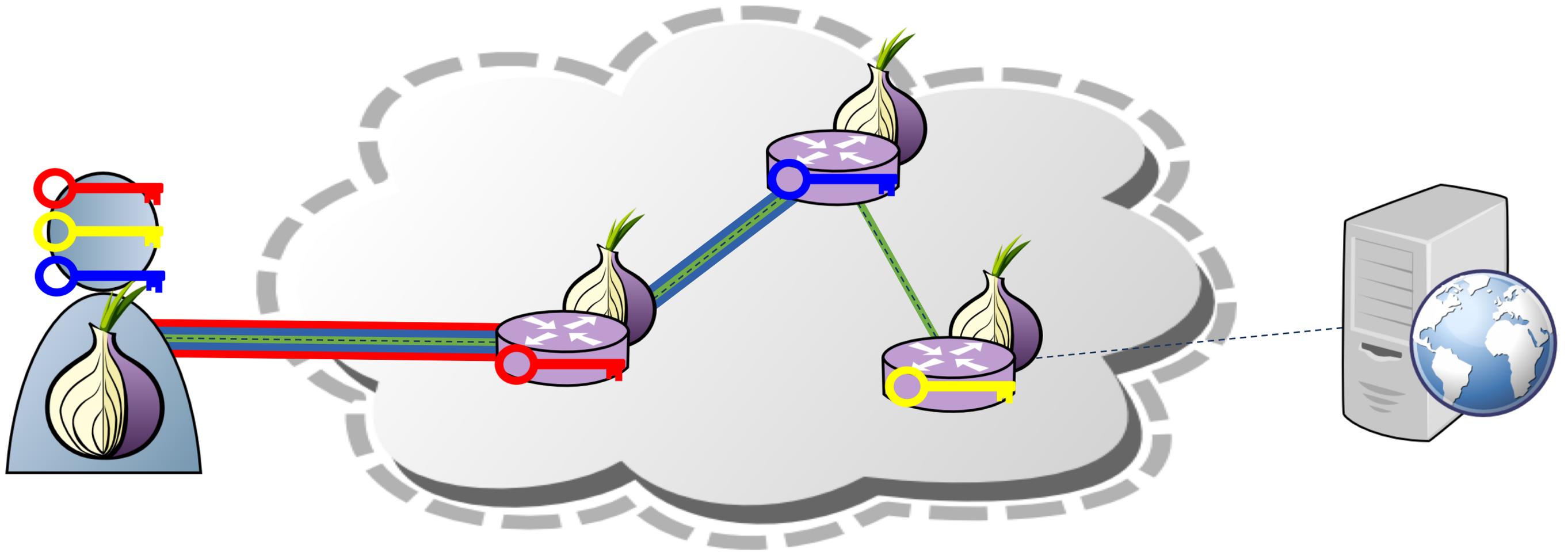
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**Attack**

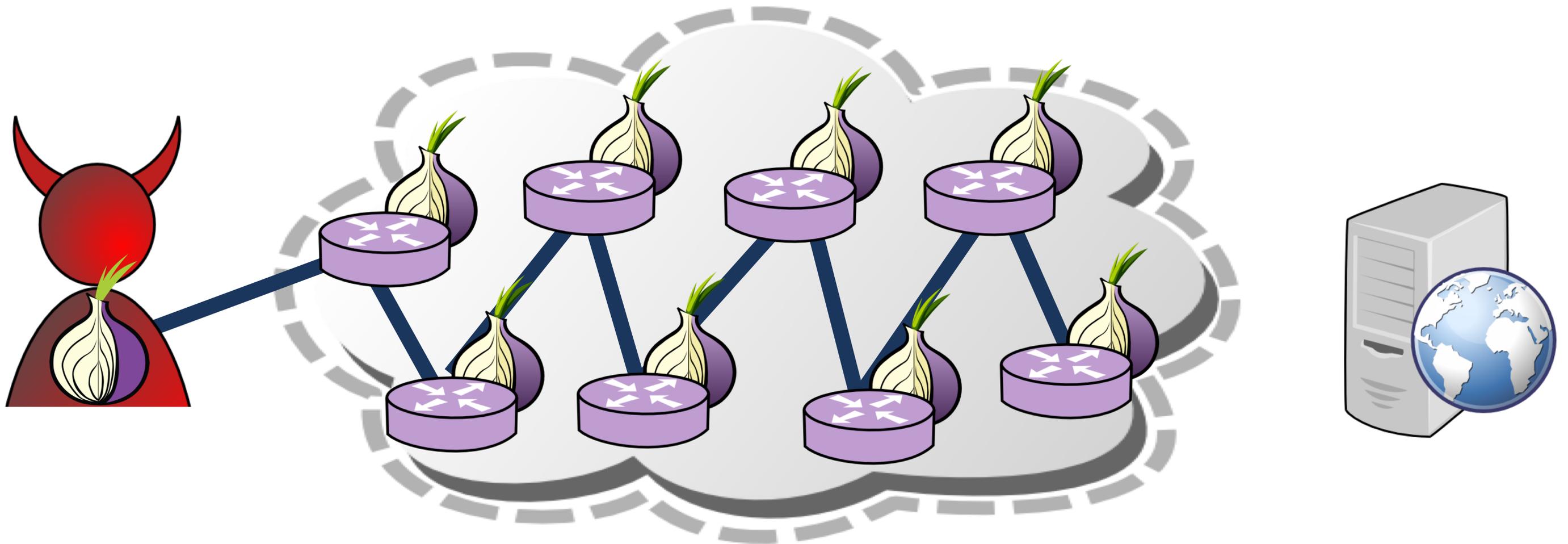
# How Tor Works

 = Circuit      ----- = Stream



# The Relay Congestion Attack

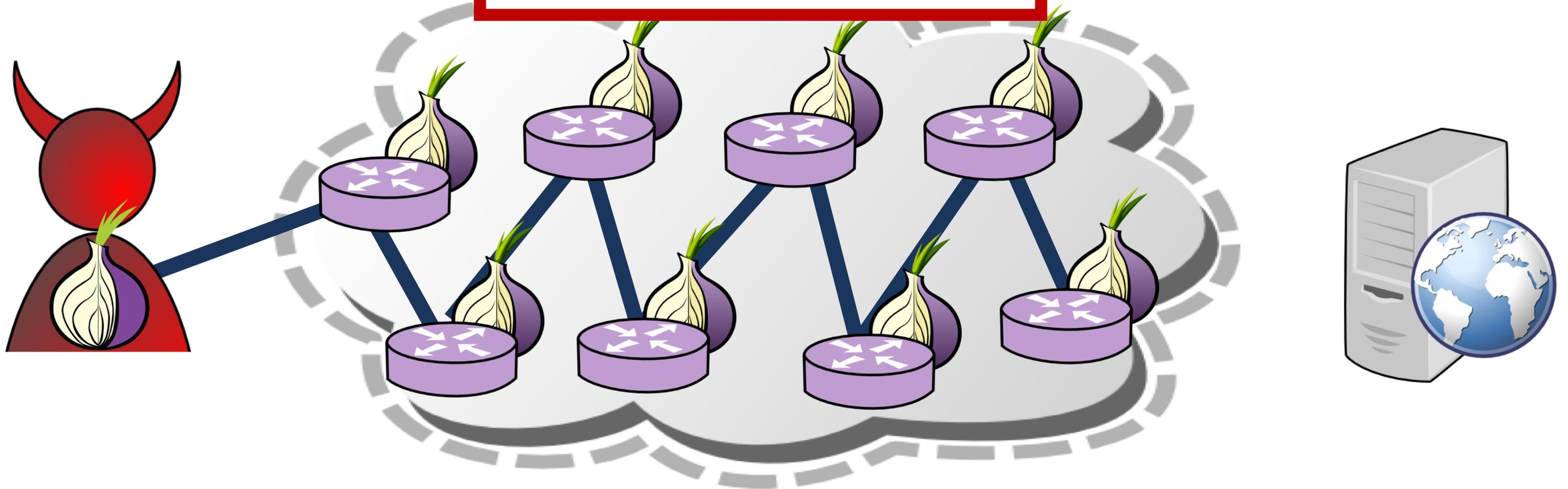
Step 1:  
Build 8-hop circuit



# The Relay Congestion Attack

Step 1:  
Build 8-hop circuit

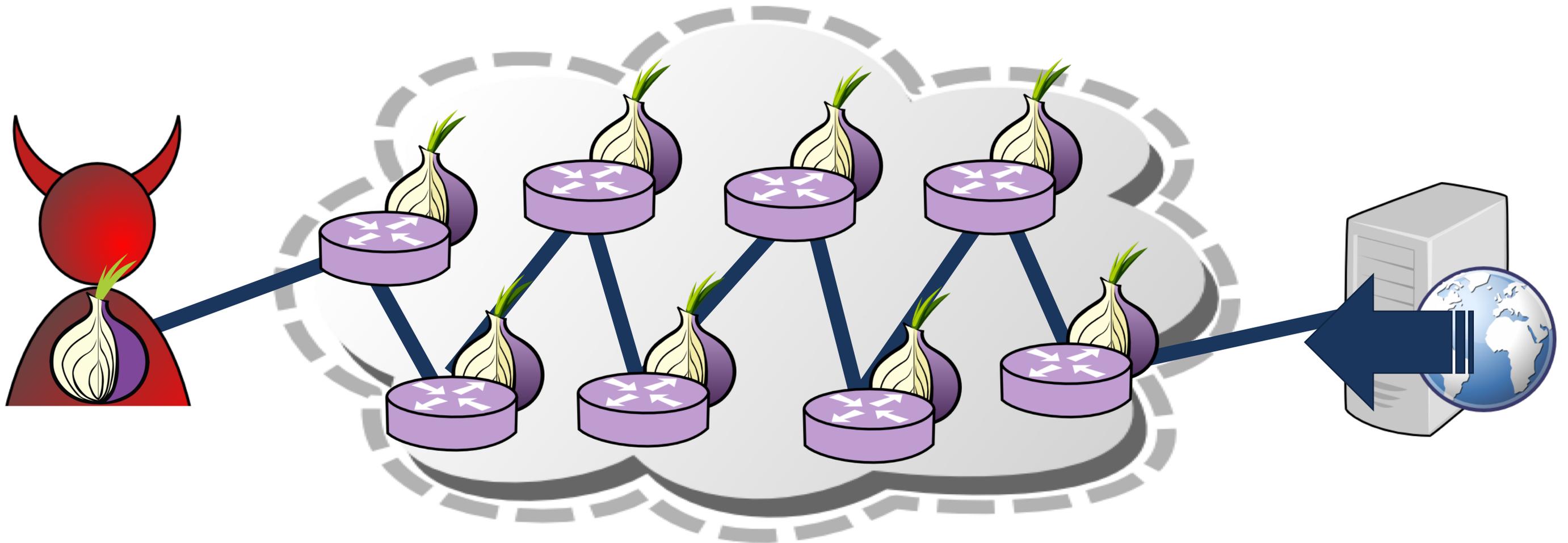
Can be targeted or  
indiscriminate



# The Relay Congestion Attack

Step 1:  
Build 8-hop circuit

Step 2:  
GET large files

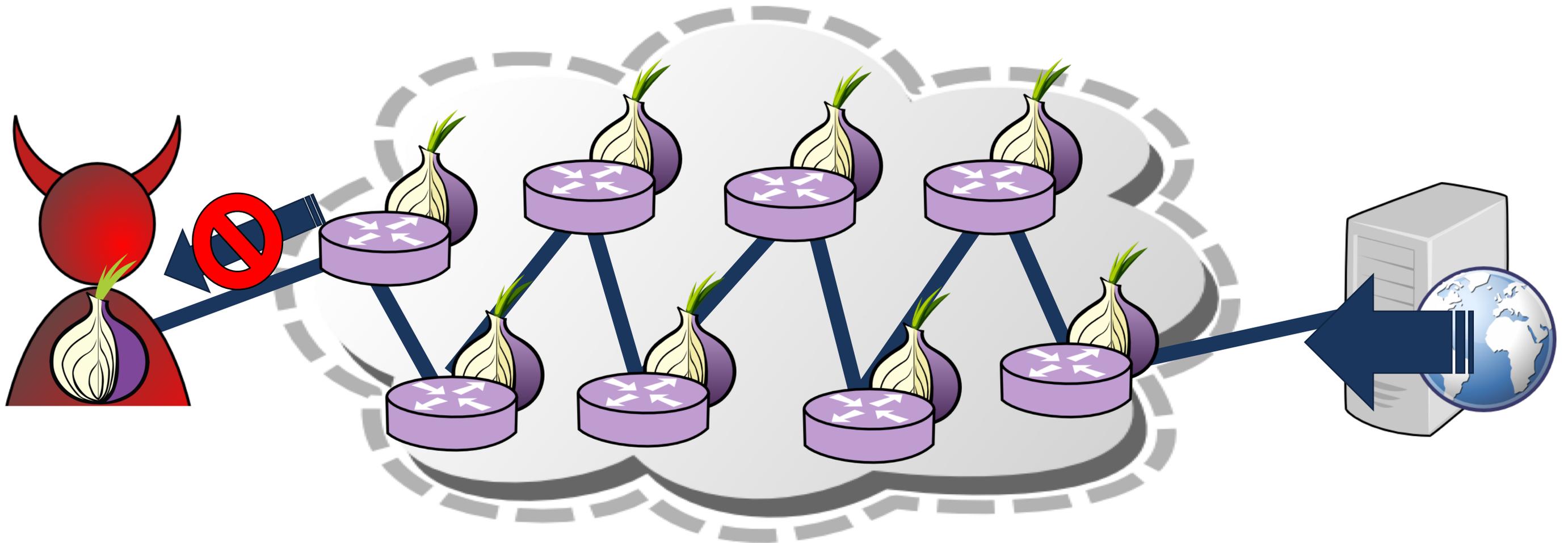


# The Relay Congestion Attack

Step 1:  
Build 8-hop circuit

Step 2:  
GET large files

Step 3:  
Stop reading



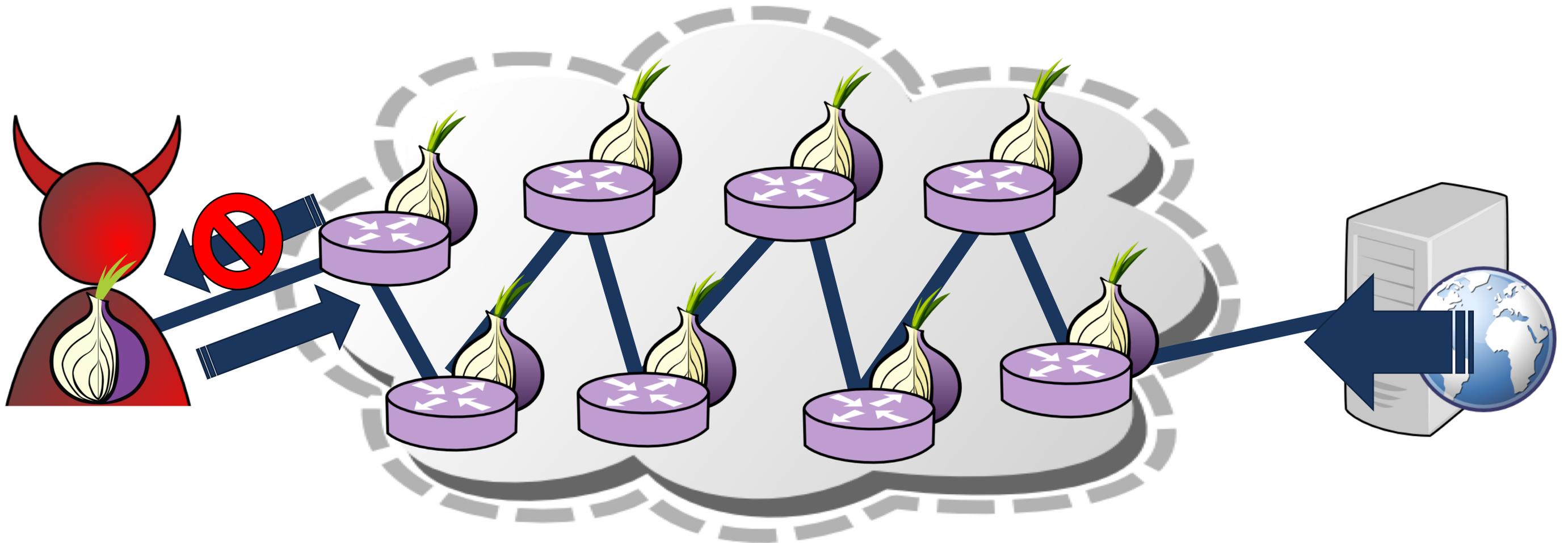
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Step 1:  
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Step 2:  
GET large files

Step 3:  
Stop reading

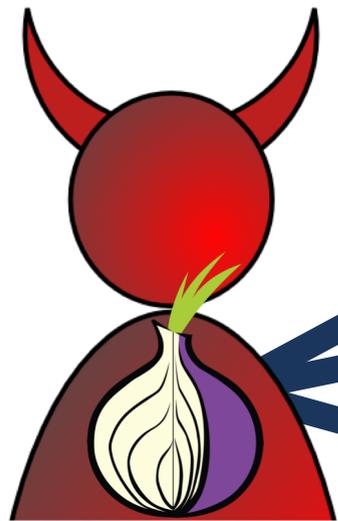
Step 4:  
Send flow control cells



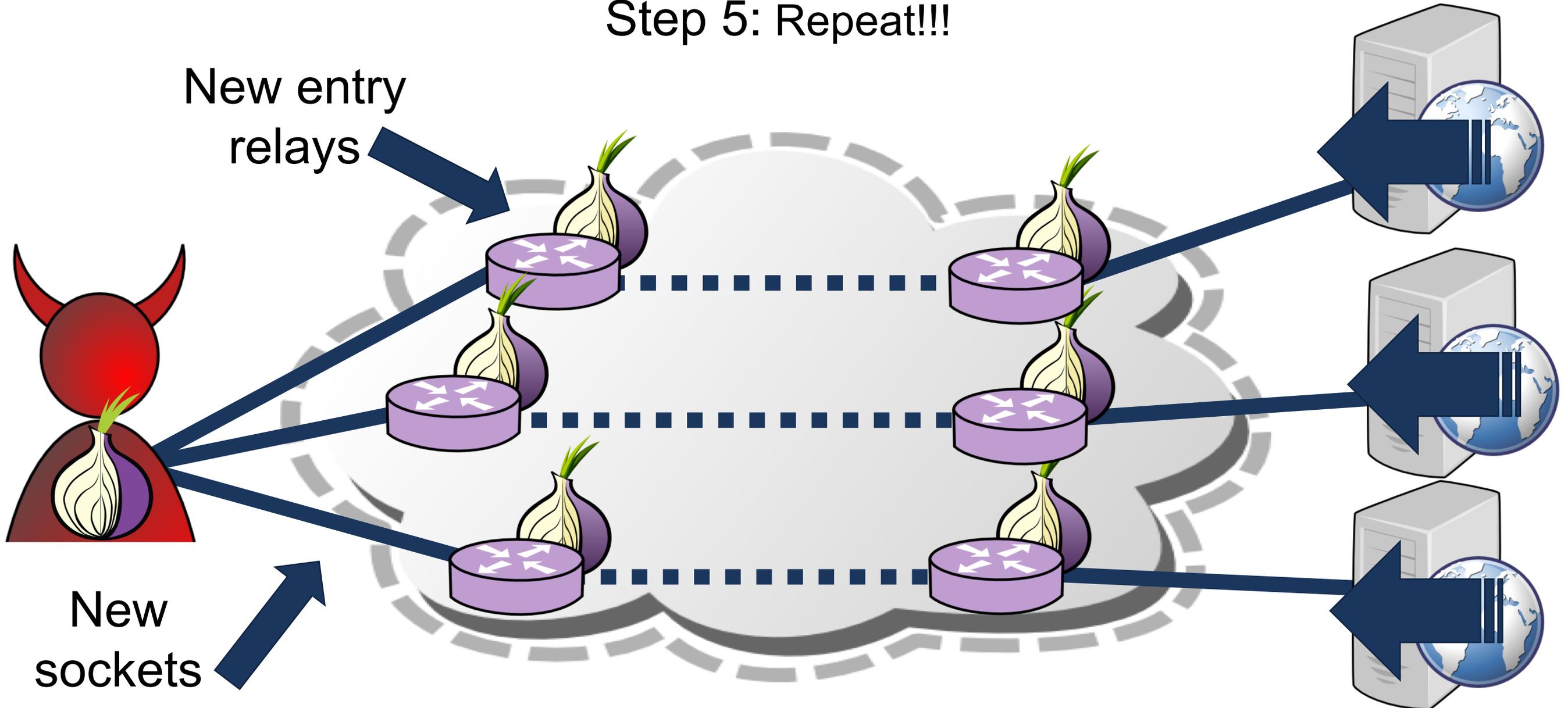
# The Relay Congestion Attack

Step 5: Repeat!!!

New entry  
relays



New  
sockets



# Evaluation

## 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

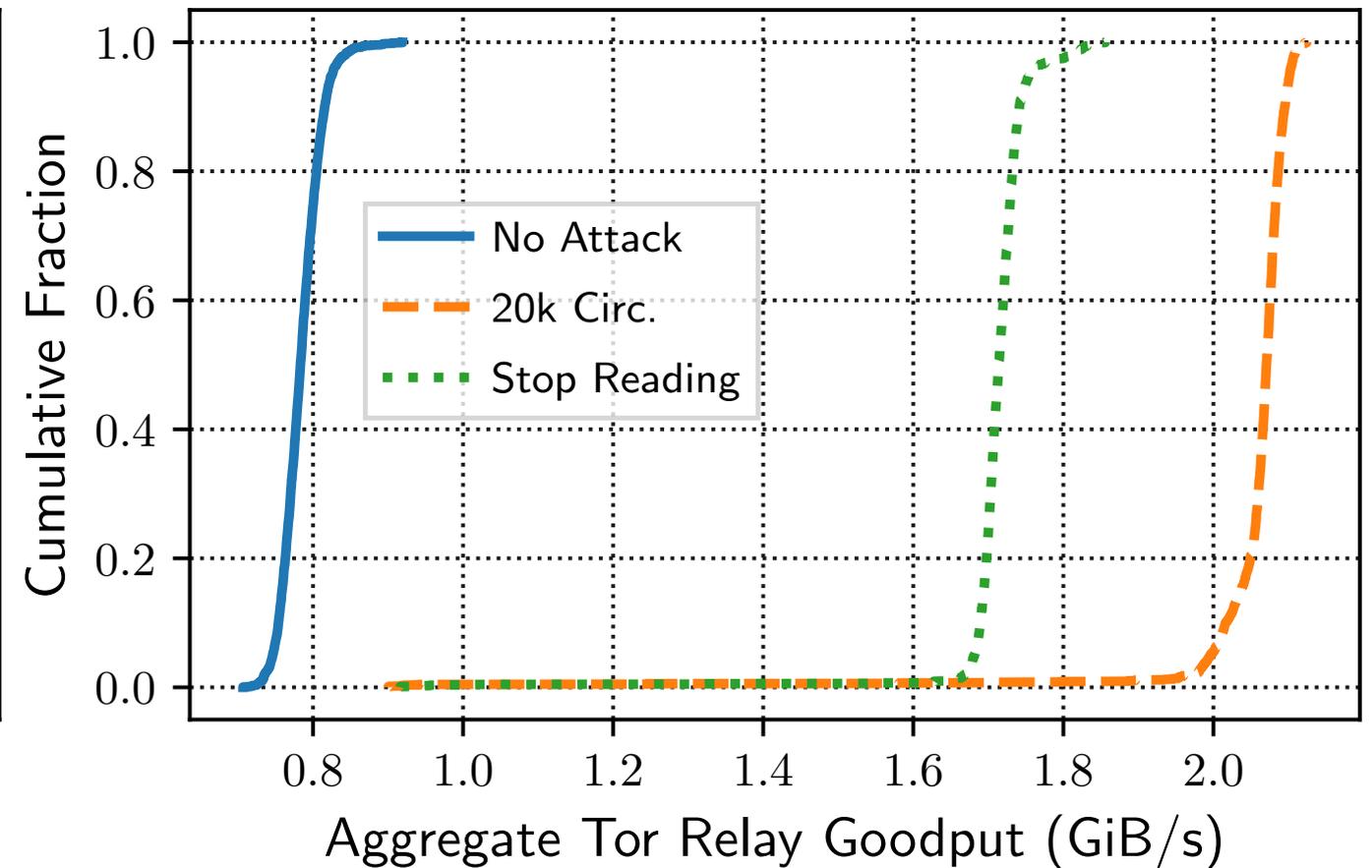
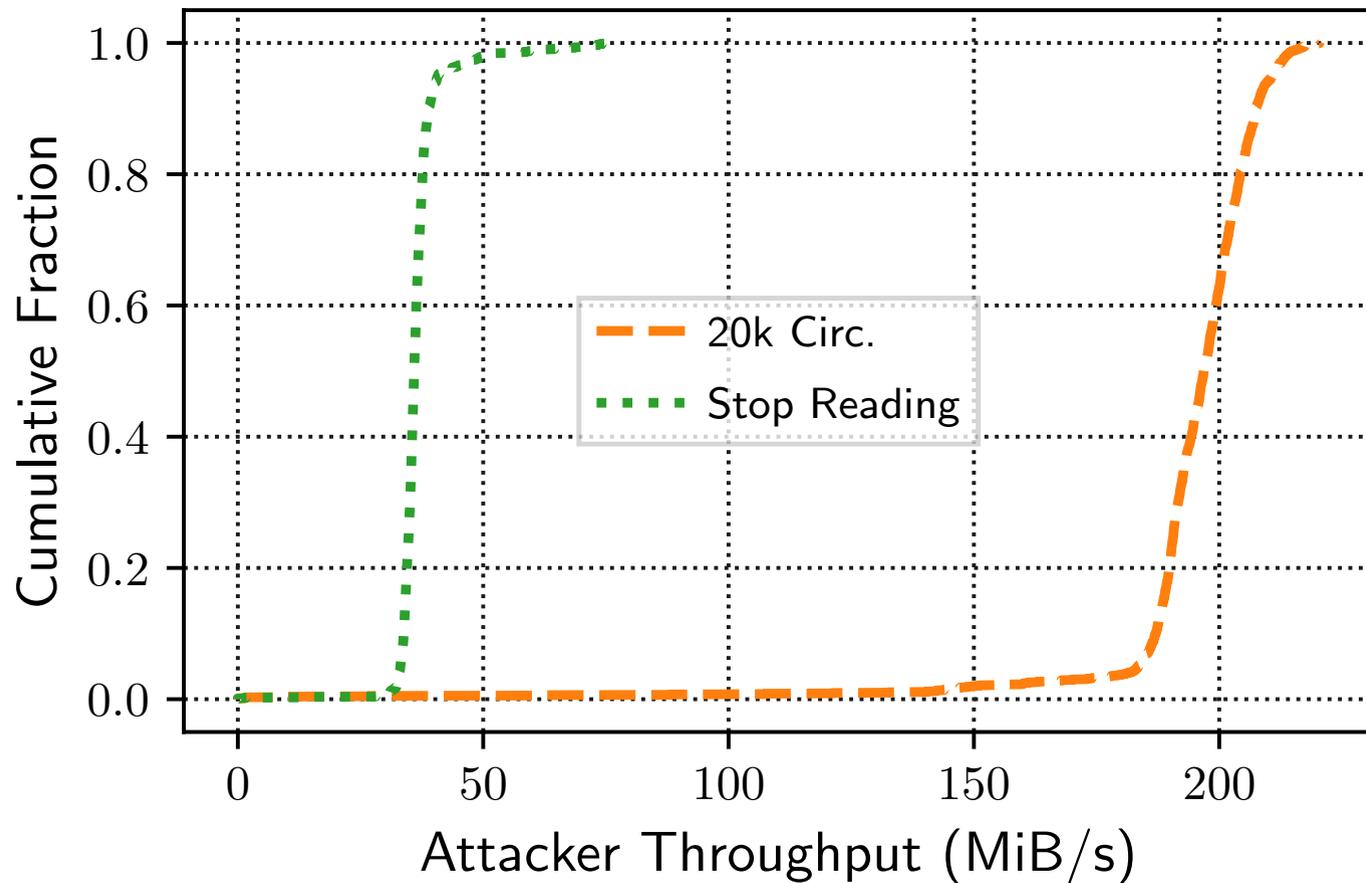
## Explore network effects

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



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

# Bandwidth Used by Attacker and Tor Network

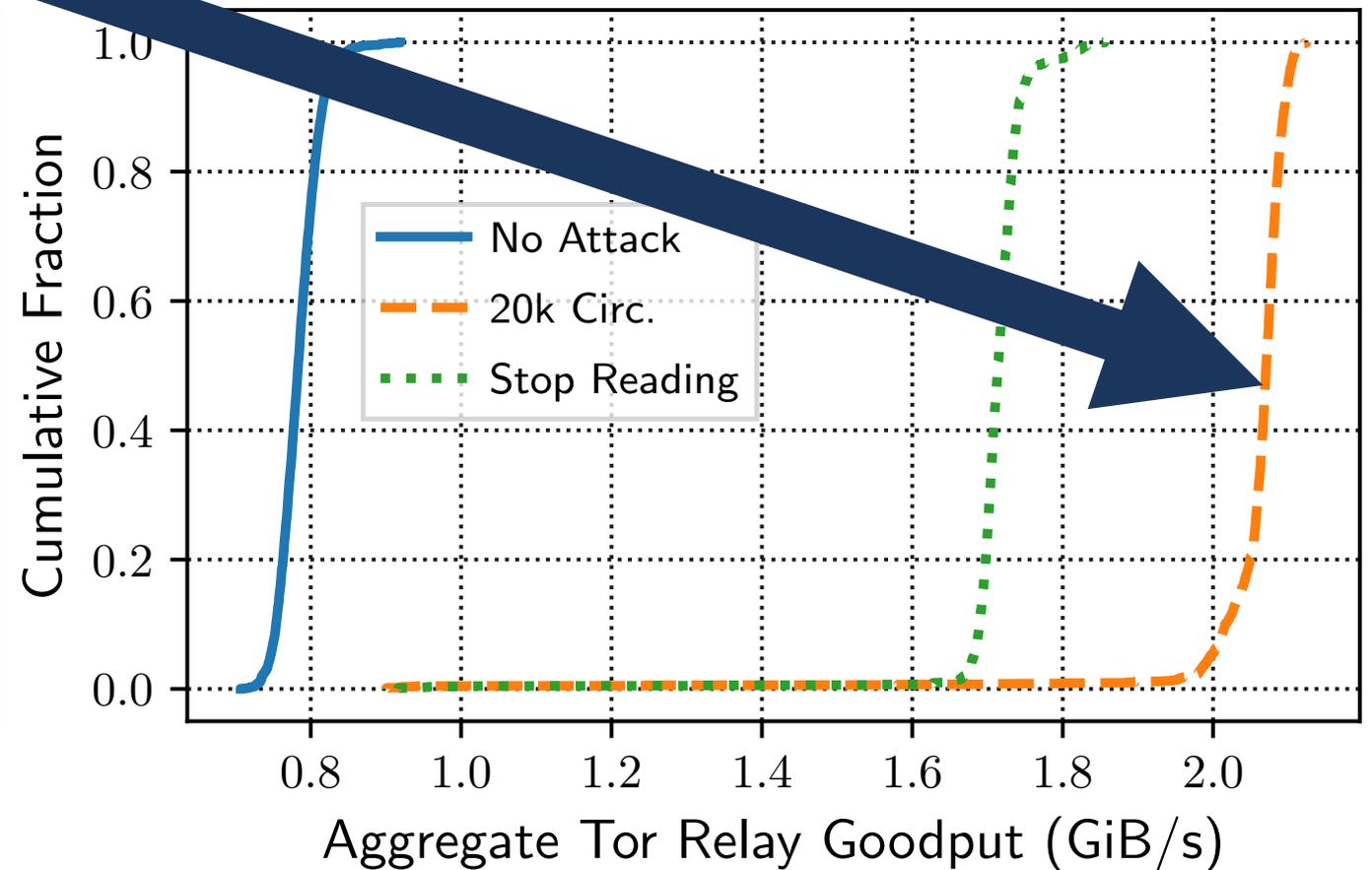
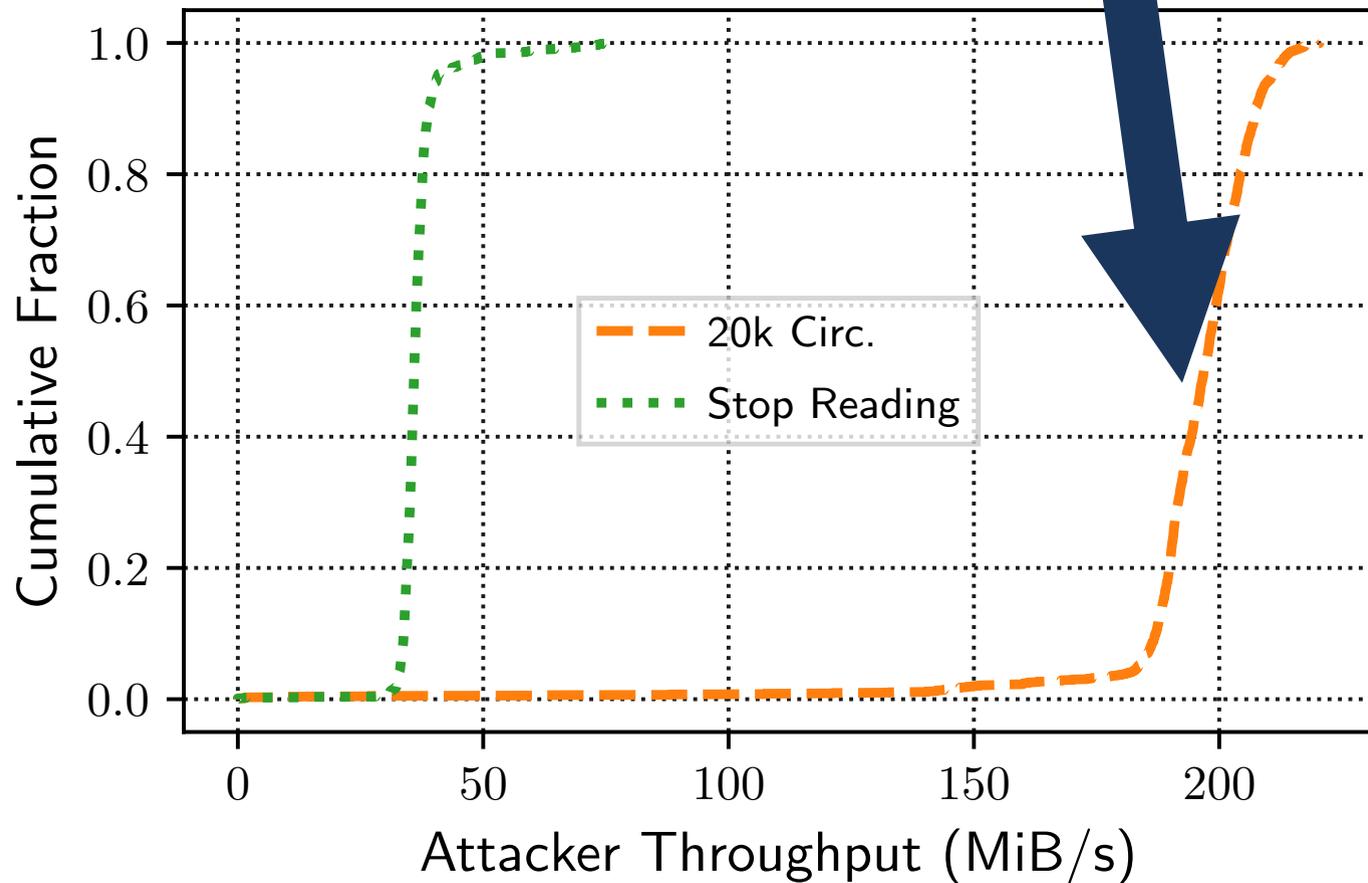


# Bandwidth Used by Attacker and Tor Network

Bandwidth  
Amplification  
Factors:

20k Circuits

6.7



# Bandwidth Used by Attacker and Tor Network

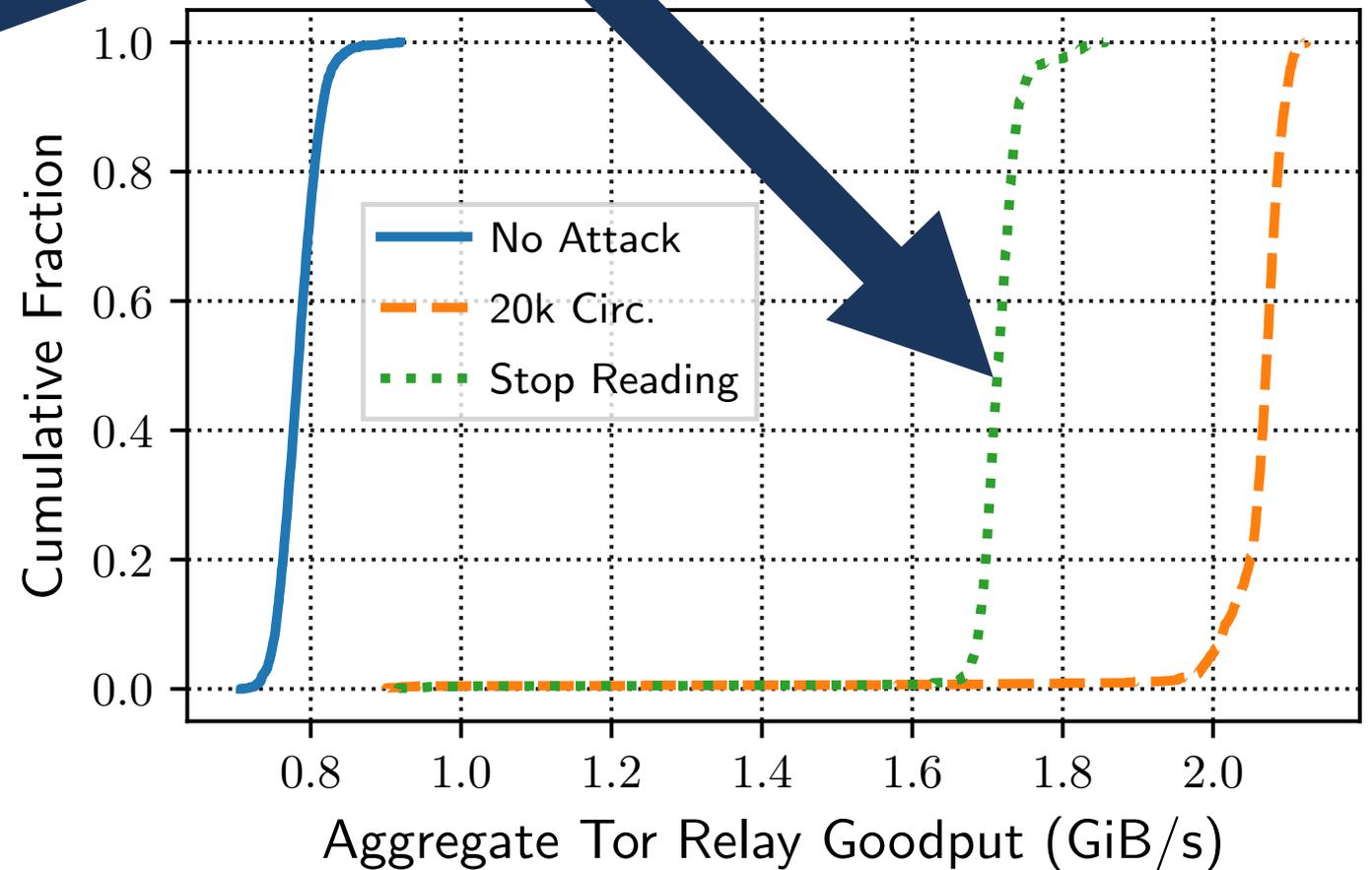
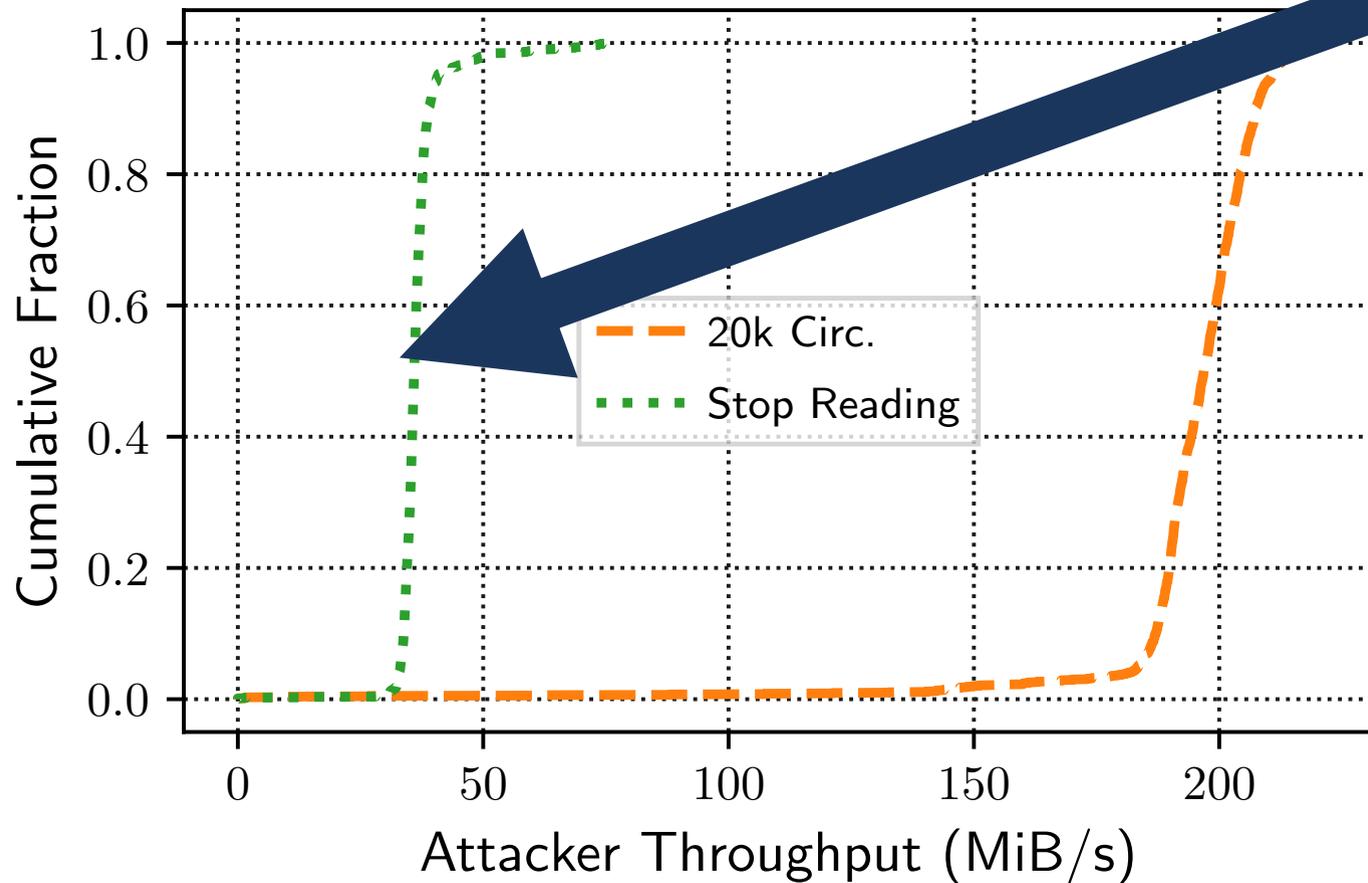
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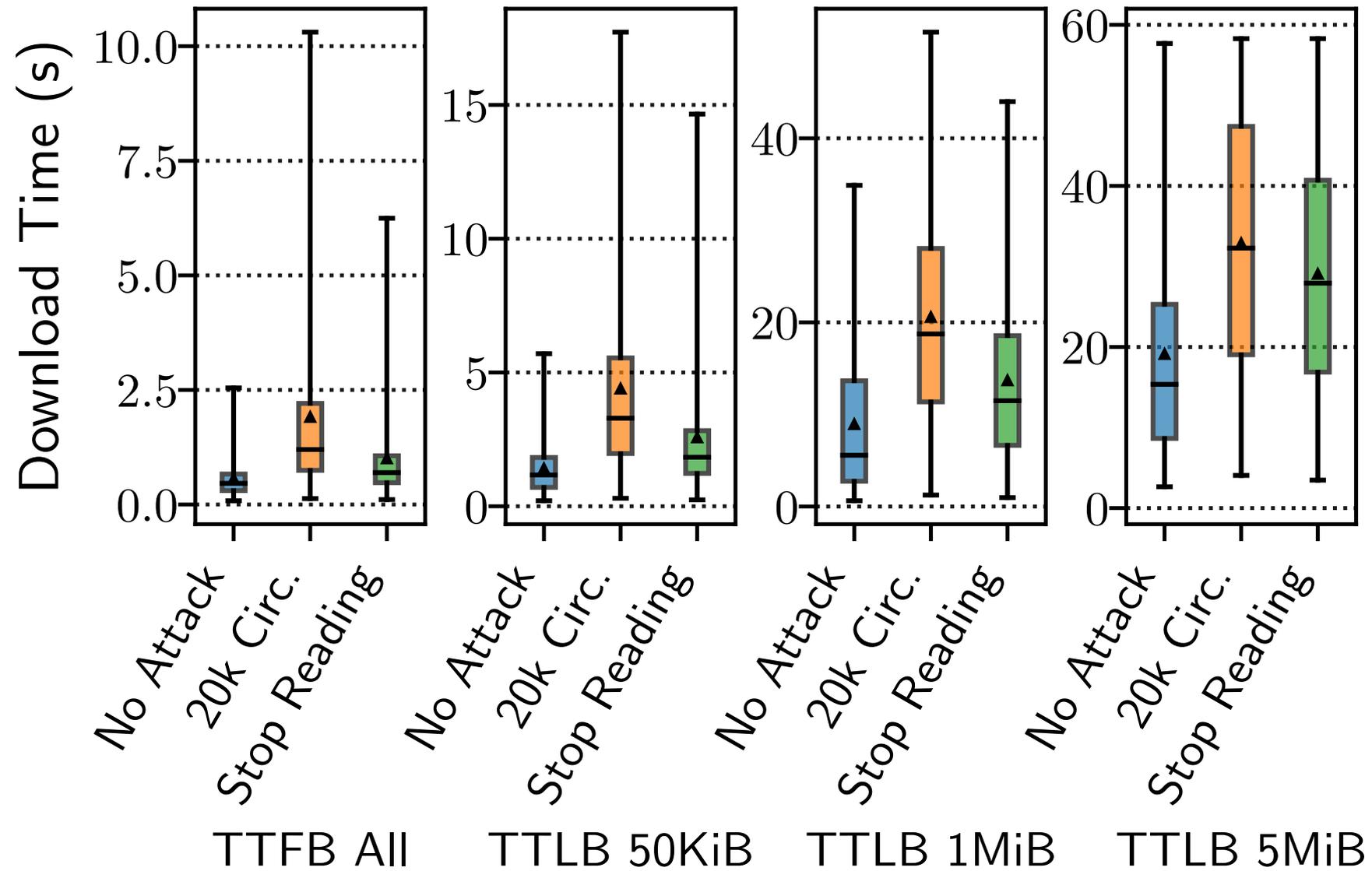
6.7

Stop Reading

26

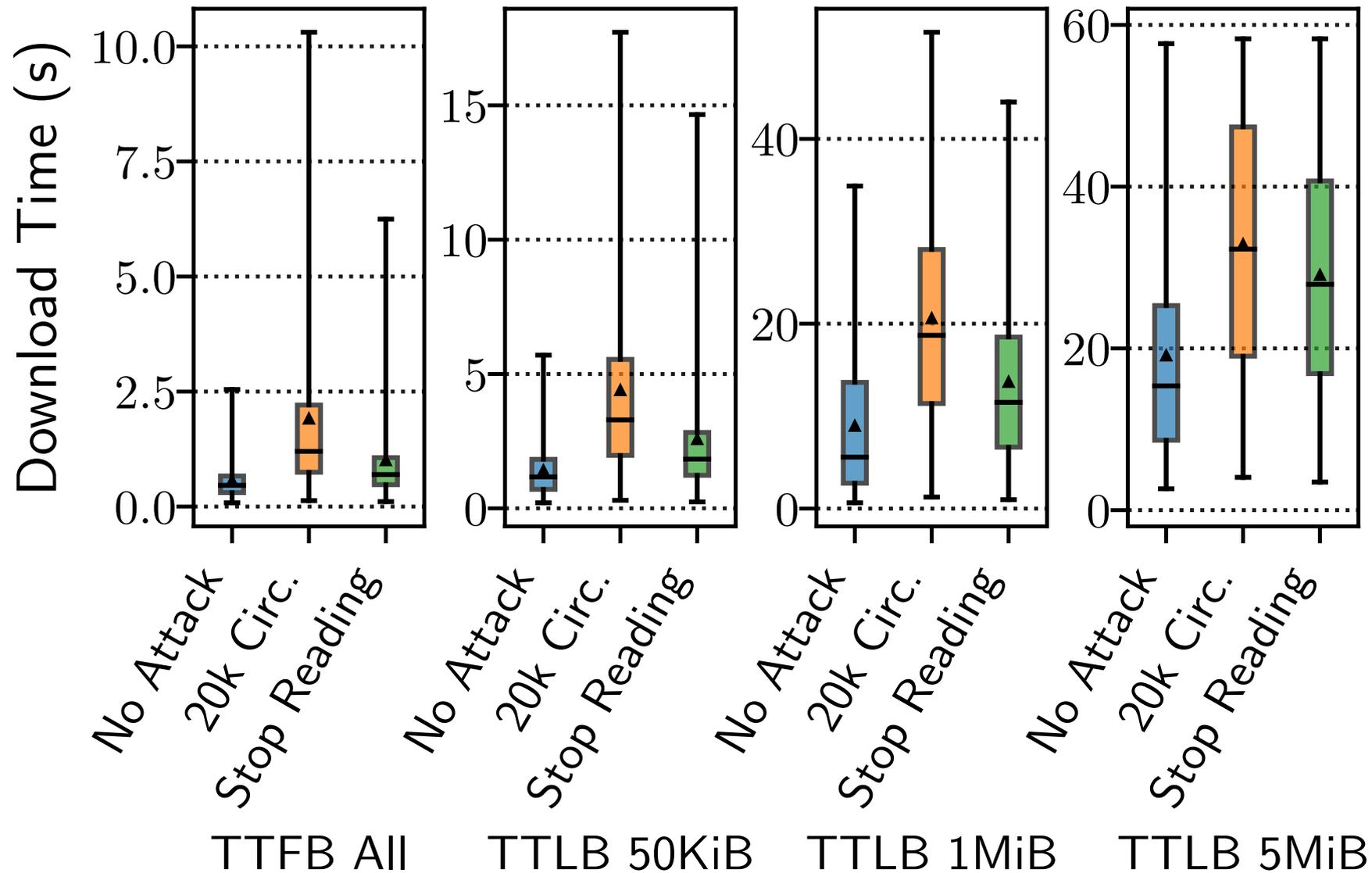


# Effect on Client Performance



# Effect on Client Performance

20k Circuits  
**TTFB:  
+138%**

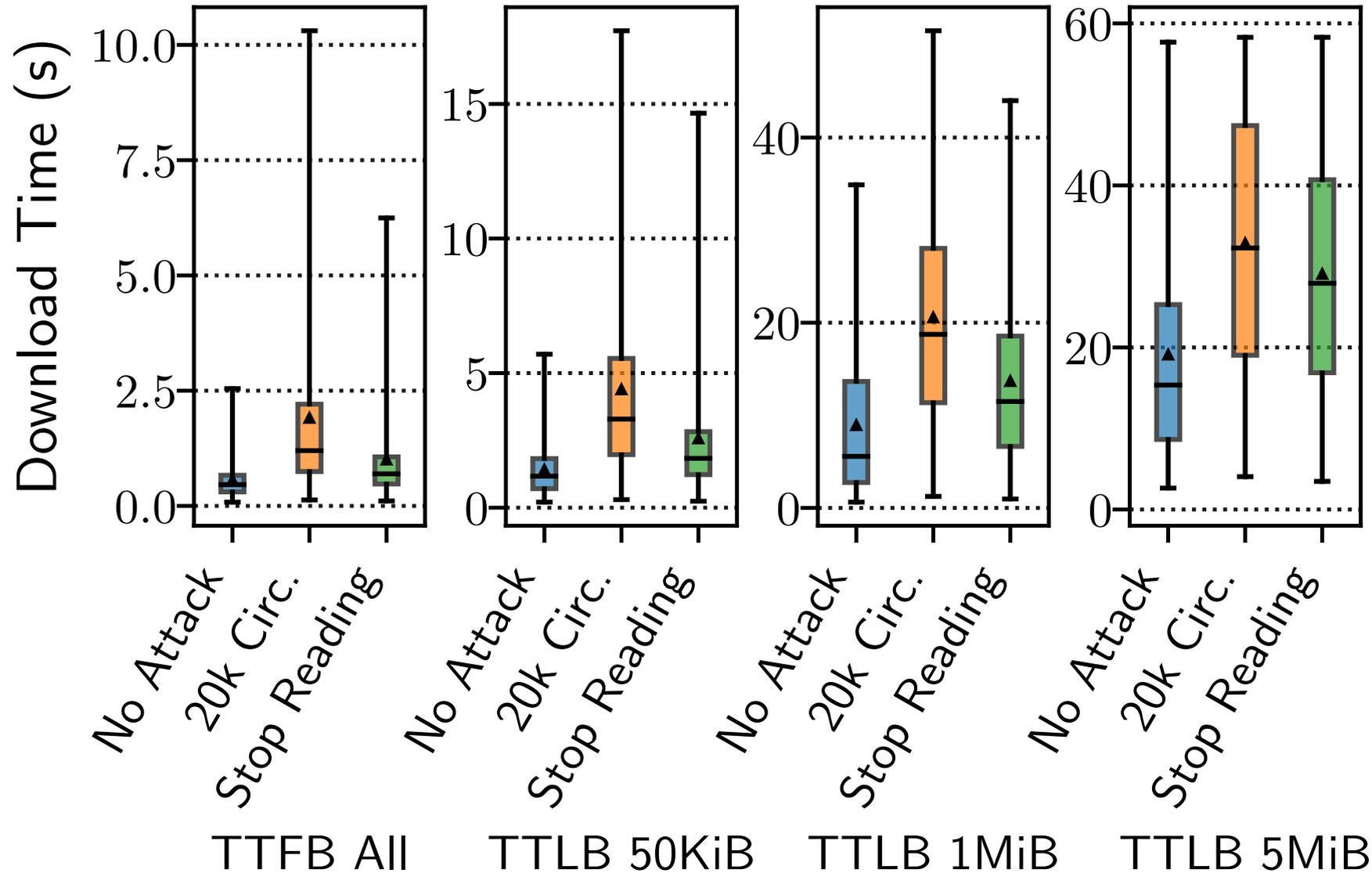


20k Circuits  
**TTLB:  
+120%**

# 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
<b>Mean amortized cost (\$/hour/Gbit/s):</b>				<b>\$ 0.70</b>

## 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

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

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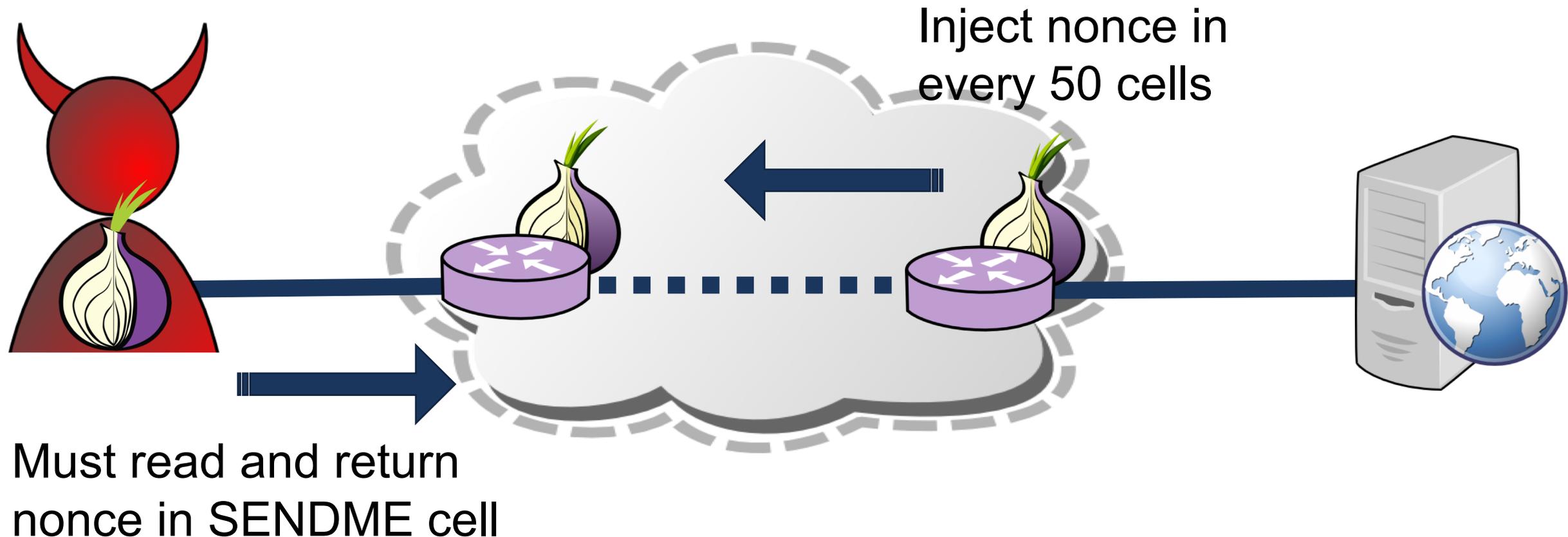
- Goal: appear on both ends of circuits to compromise anonymity
- 5:1 guard-to-exit BW allocation
- 2.8% guard \* 0.8% exit = 0.02% total circuits compromised

**Mitigation**

# Mitigations to Relay Congestion Attack

## Ability to stop reading from circuits

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



# Mitigations to Relay Congestion Attack

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- Reduce to 4 hops to reduce BW amplification factor

# Mitigations to Relay Congestion Attack

## Ability to stop reading from circuits

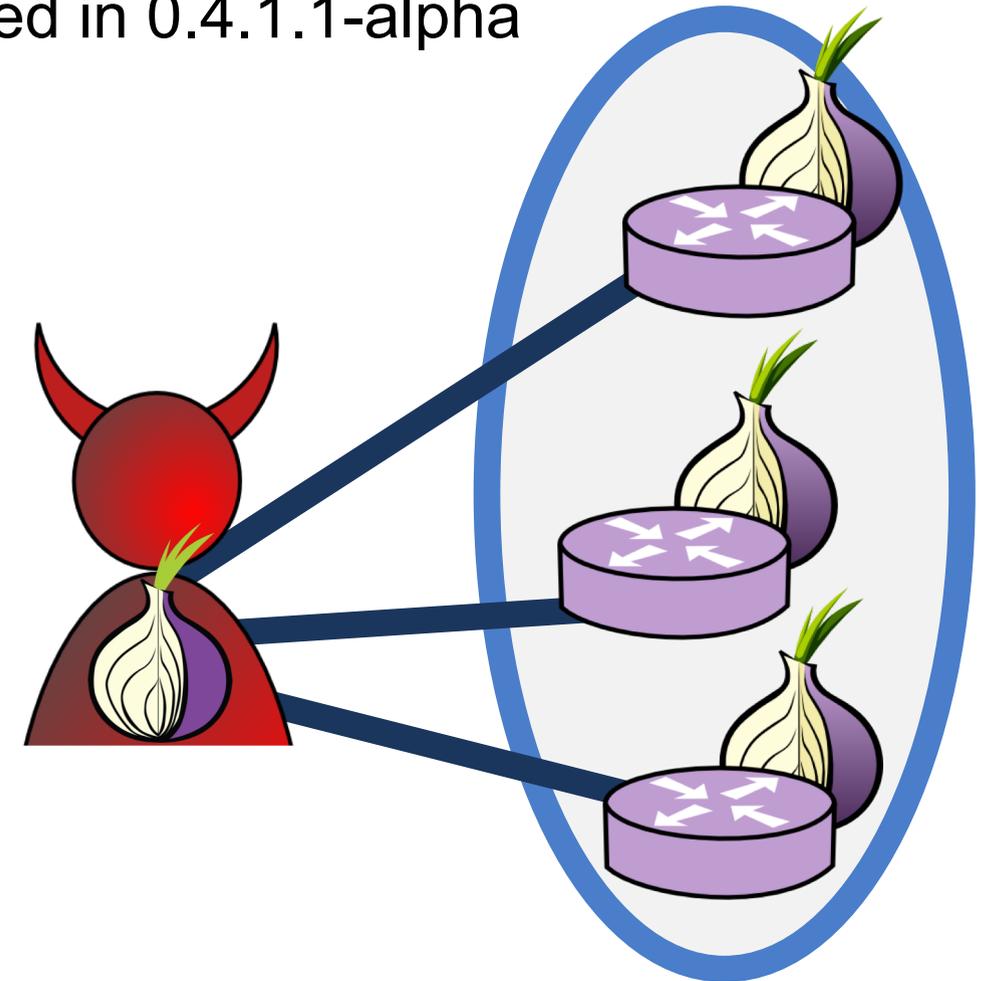
- Authenticated SENDMEs, Tor Proposal 289, implemented in 0.4.1.1-alpha

## 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



## 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