

CIPHERSPACES/DARKNETS: AN OVERVIEW OF ATTACK STRATEGIES

Adrian Crenshaw



About Adrian

- ▣ I run Irongeek.com
- ▣ I have an interest in InfoSec education
- ▣ I don't know everything - I'm just a geek with time on my hands
- ▣ (ir)Regular on the ISDPodcast
<http://www.isdpodcast.com>
- ▣ Researcher for Tenacity Institute
<http://www.tenacitysolutions.com>



A little background...

- ▣ Darknets: There are many definitions, but the one I'm working from is "anonymizing networks"
- ▣ Use of encryption and proxies (some times other peers) to obfuscate who is communicating to whom
- ▣ Sometimes referred to as Cipherspace (love that term)
- ▣ Tor and I2P will be my reference examples, but there are others



...and some notes

- ▣ Things get subtle
- ▣ Terms vary from researcher to researcher
- ▣ Many weaknesses are interrelated
- ▣ Other anonymizing networks:
Morphmix/Tarzan/Mixminion/Mixmaster/JAP/MUTE/AntsP2P/Haystack
- ▣ Focus on Tor and I2P for illustrations when needed
- ▣ Academic vs. real world

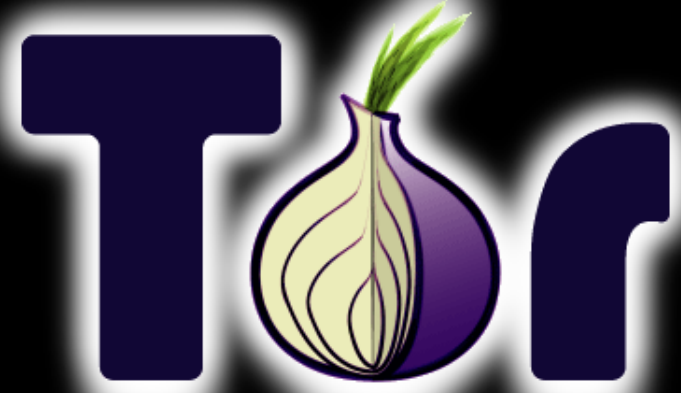


Threat Model and Adversaries matter

- ▣ Threat Model: You can't protect against everything!
 - Some protocols may be lost causes
 - Users may do something to reveal themselves
 - Does an attack reveal the Client/Host or just reduces the anonymity set?
- ▣ Active vs. Passive attackers
- ▣ Location, Location, Location:
 - Internal vs. External
- ▣ Adversaries: Vary by power and interest
 - Nation States
 - ▣ Western Democracies vs. Others
 - Government agency with limited resources
 - ISP/Someone with a lot of nodes on the network
 - Private interests groups (RIAA/MPAA)
 - Adrian (AKA: Some shmuck with time on his hands)

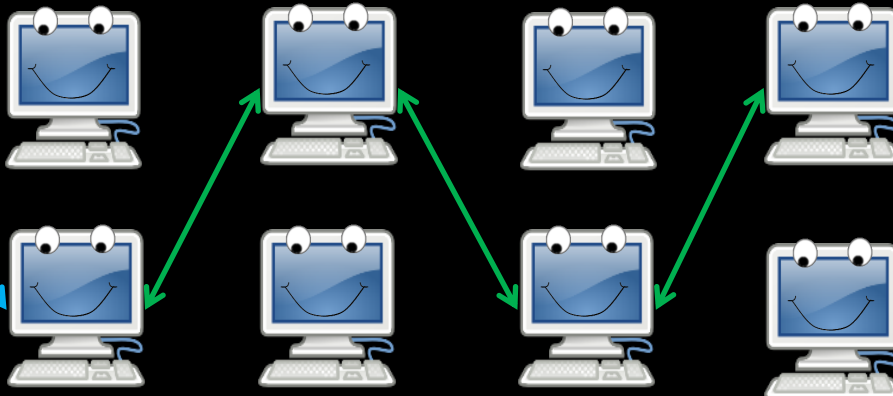


Tor: The Onion Router



- ▣ Layered encryption
- ▣ Bi-directional tunnels
- ▣ Has directory servers
- ▣ Mostly focused on out proxying to the Internet
- ▣ More info at <https://www.torproject.org>

Directory Server



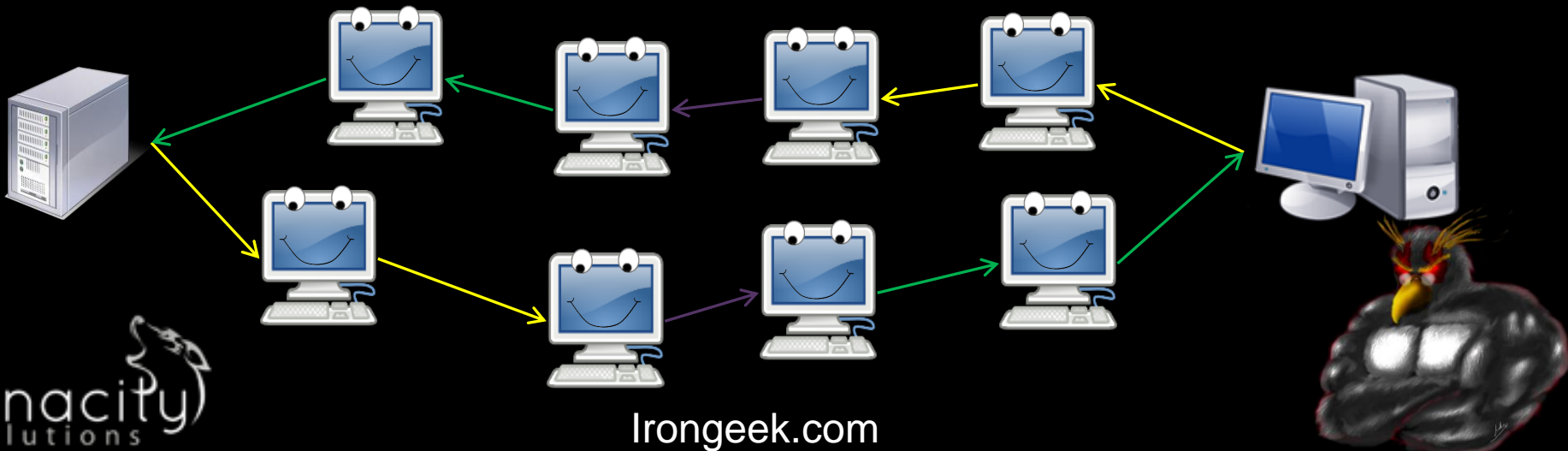
Internet Server



Irongeek.com

I2P

- ▣ Unidirectional connections: In tunnels and out tunnels
- ▣ Information about network distributed via distributed hash table (netDB)
- ▣ Layered encryption
- ▣ Mostly focused on anonymous services
- ▣ More info at <http://www.i2p2.de/>



I2P Encryption Layers



- ❑ ElGamal/SessionTag+AES from A to H
- ❑ Private Key AES from A to D and E to H
- ❑ Diffie-Hellman/Station-To-Station protocol + AES

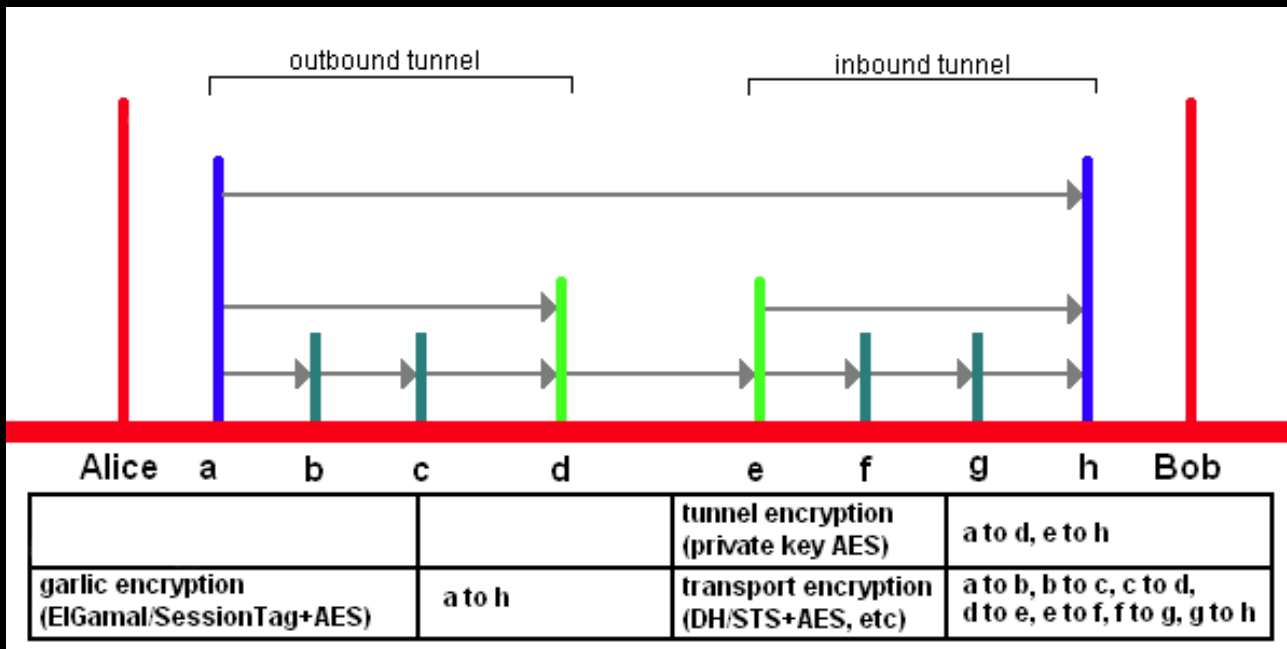


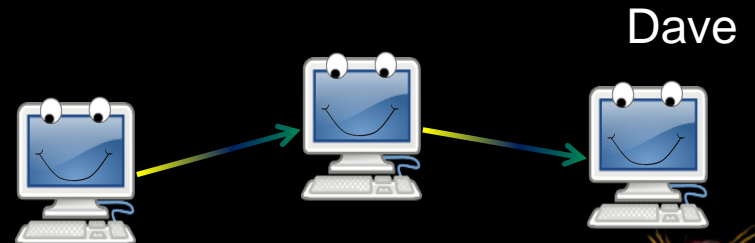
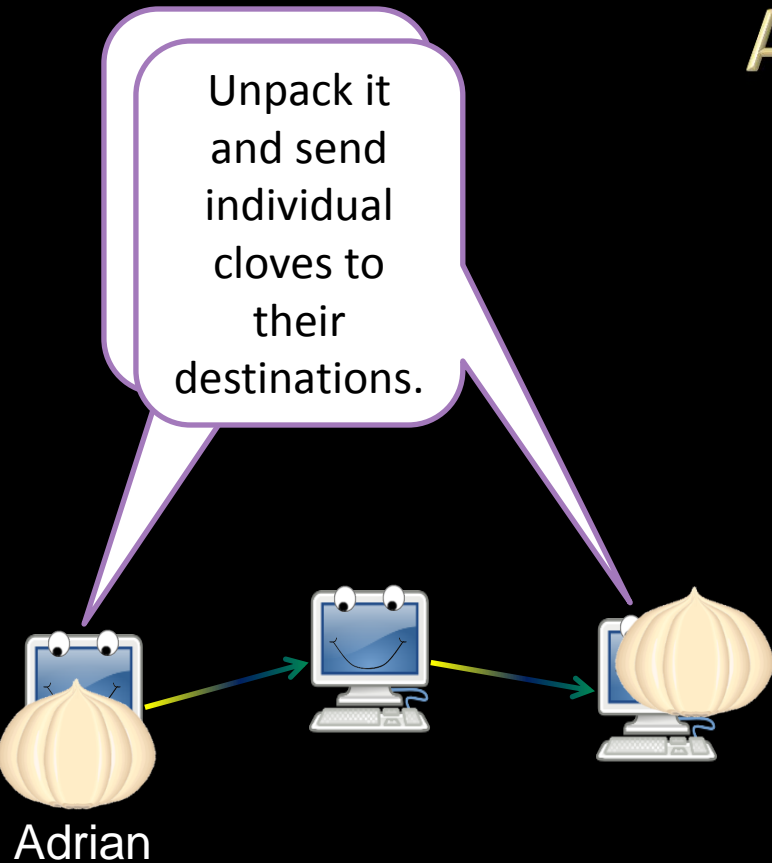
Image from <http://www.i2p2.de/>

Irongeek.com



Silly Garlic Routing Animation

Unpack it and send individual cloves to their destinations.



UN-TRUSTED EXIT POINTS

You are only as anonymous as the data you
send!



Overview

Mostly Tor centric:

- ▣ Is the exit point for traffic looking at the data?
- ▣ Traffic may be encrypted inside the network, but not once it is outbound!

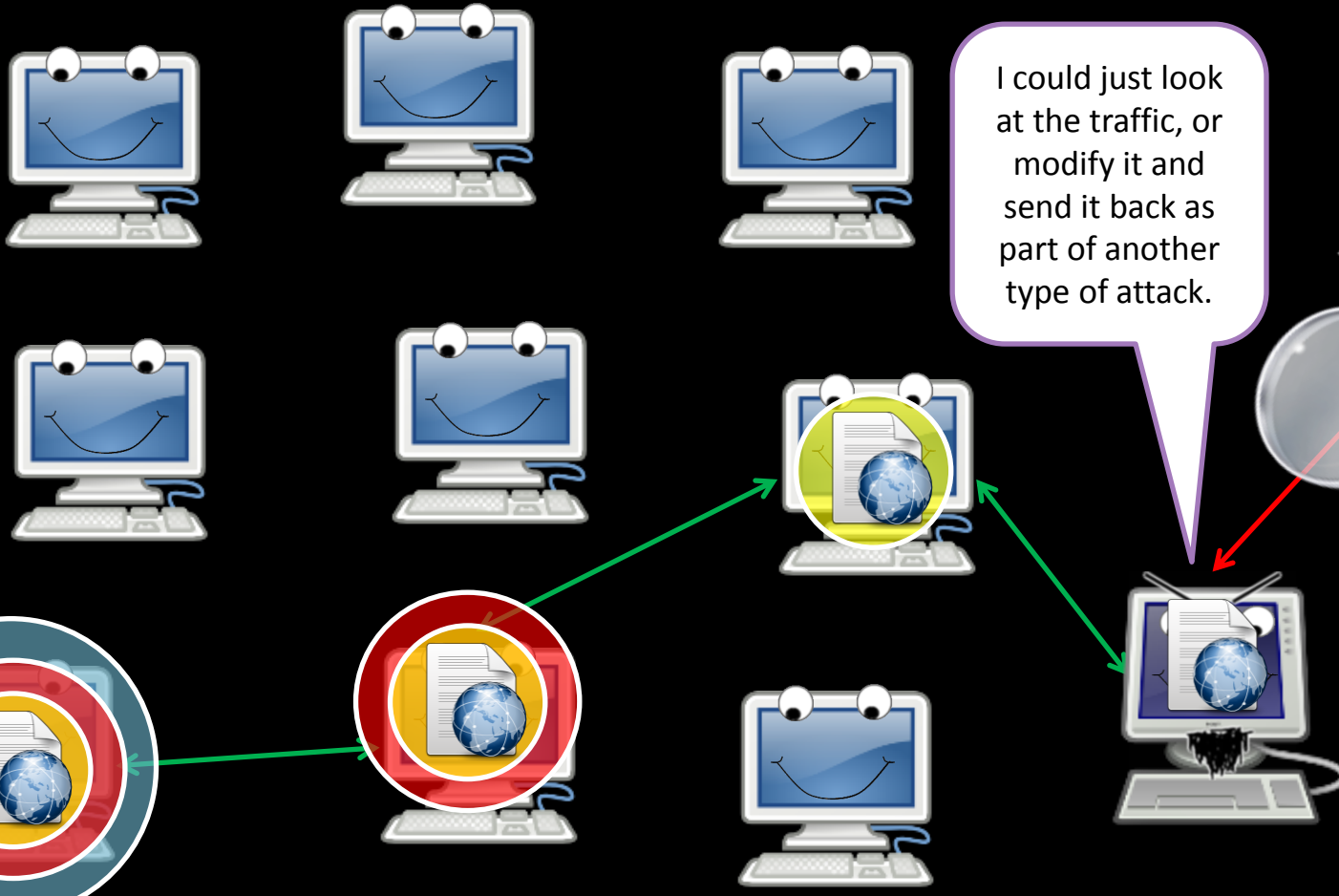


Incidents

- ▣ Dan Egerstad and the “Embassy Hack”
http://www.wired.com/politics/security/news/2007/09/embassy_hacks
- ▣ Tons of passwords sent via plain text protocols (POP3/SMTP/HTTP Basic/Etc)
- ▣ Moxie Marlinspike did something similar with SSLStrip
<http://intrepidusgroup.com/insight/2009/02/moxie-marlinspike-un-masks-tor-users/>



Do you trust your exit node?



Mitigation

- ▣ Tor is for anonymity, not necessarily security
- ▣ Use end-to-end encryption/Don't use plain-text protocols
- ▣ Plain text protocols that send usernames/email addresses in the clear are not very anonymous now are they?



DNS LEAKS, OTHER PROTOCOL LEAKS AND APPLICATION LAYER PROBLEMS



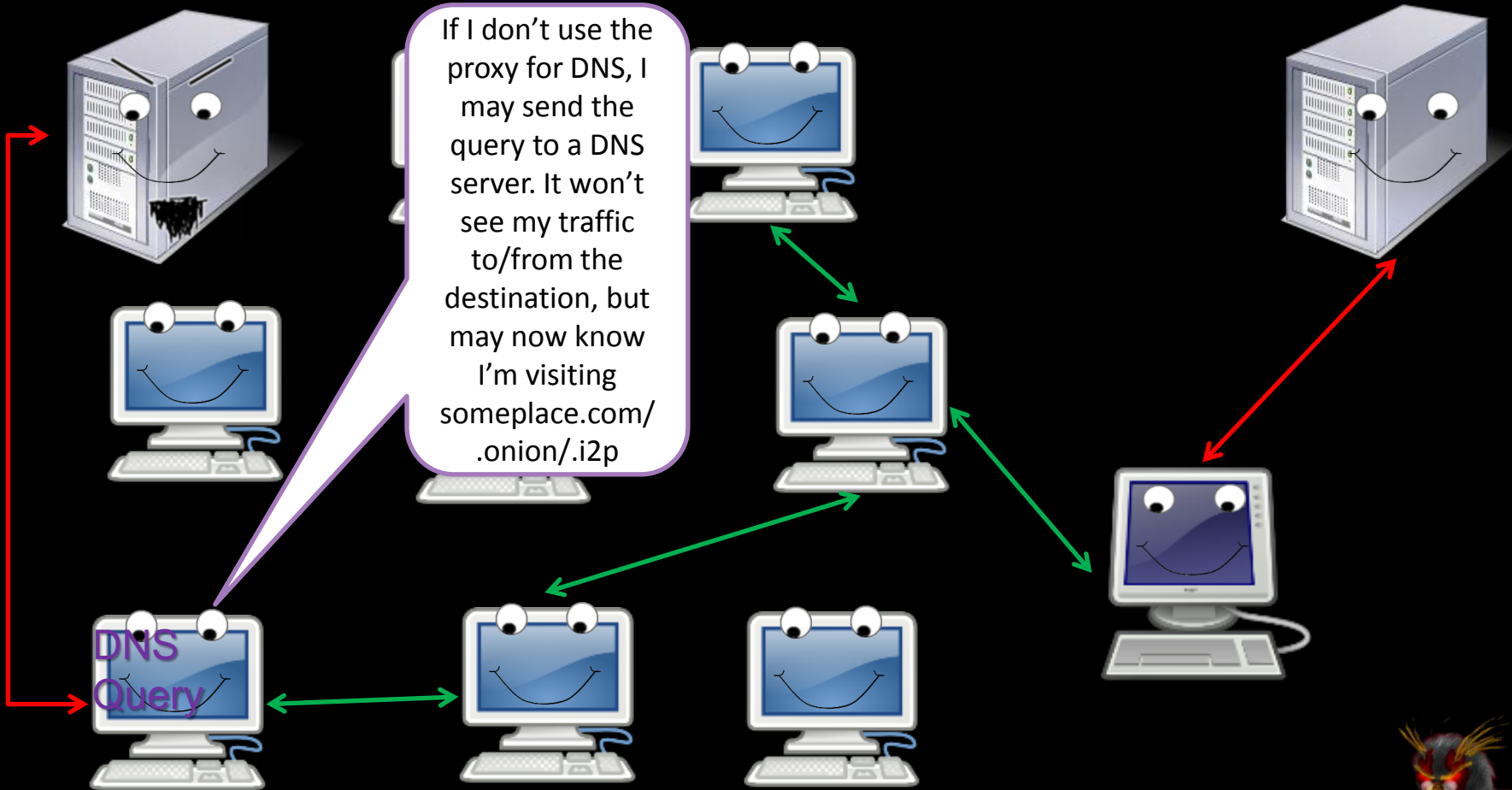
Overview

- ❑ Does all traffic go through the proxy?
- ❑ DNS Leaks are a classic example
- ❑ Badly configured proxy setting could lead some types of traffic to go elsewhere (outside of cipherspace)
- ❑ Snooper can use web bugs to figure out your location
<http://www.irongeek.com/i.php?page=security/webbugs>
- ❑ HTTPS is a good example, but plugins can also be an issue
- ❑ Application level stuff in general is a problem
- ❑ Javascript is just hosed as far as reducing your anonymity set
See: Gregory Fleischer, DEFCON 17: Attacking Tor at the Application Layer



DNS Leaks

Monitored DNS Server

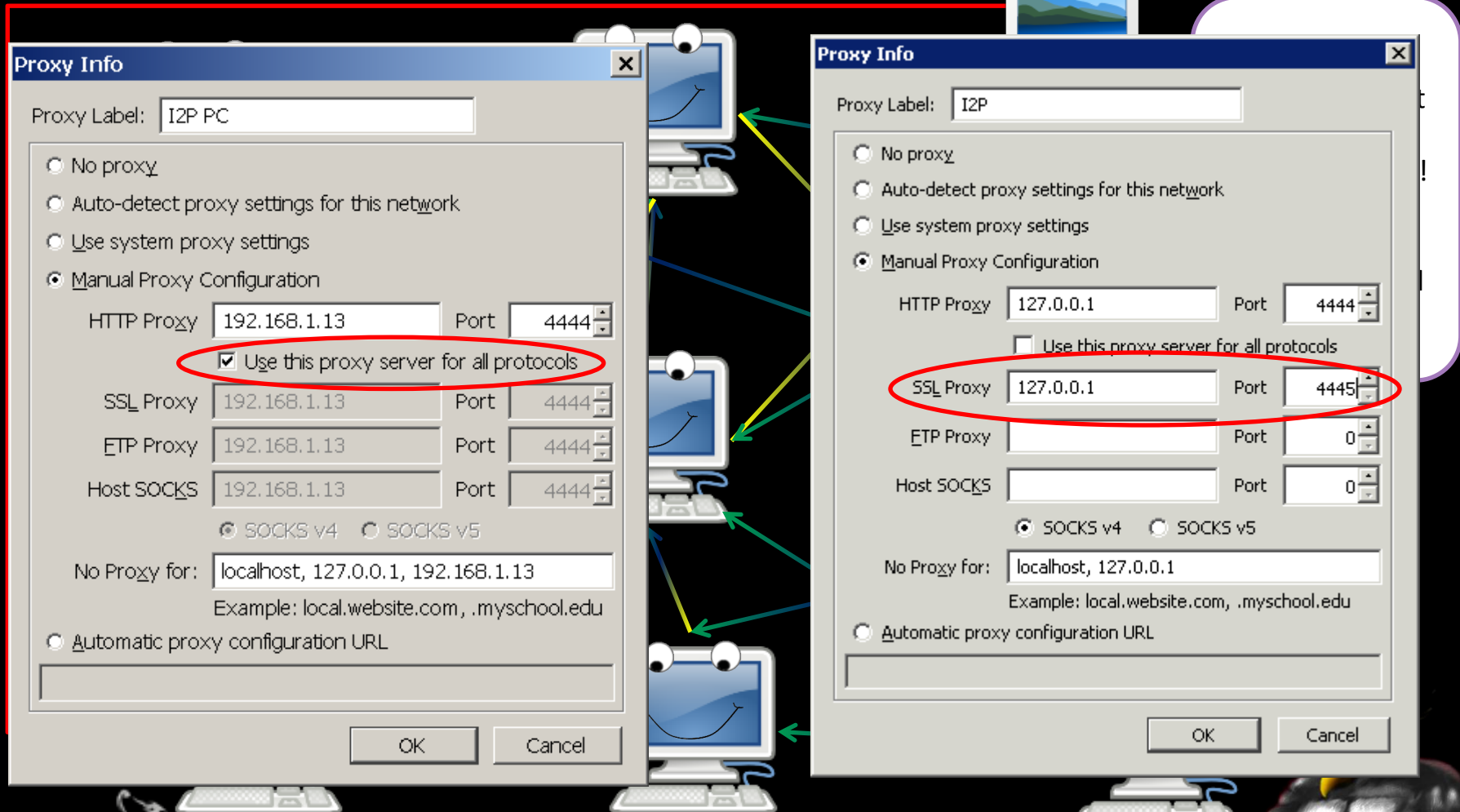


Mitigating DNS Leaks

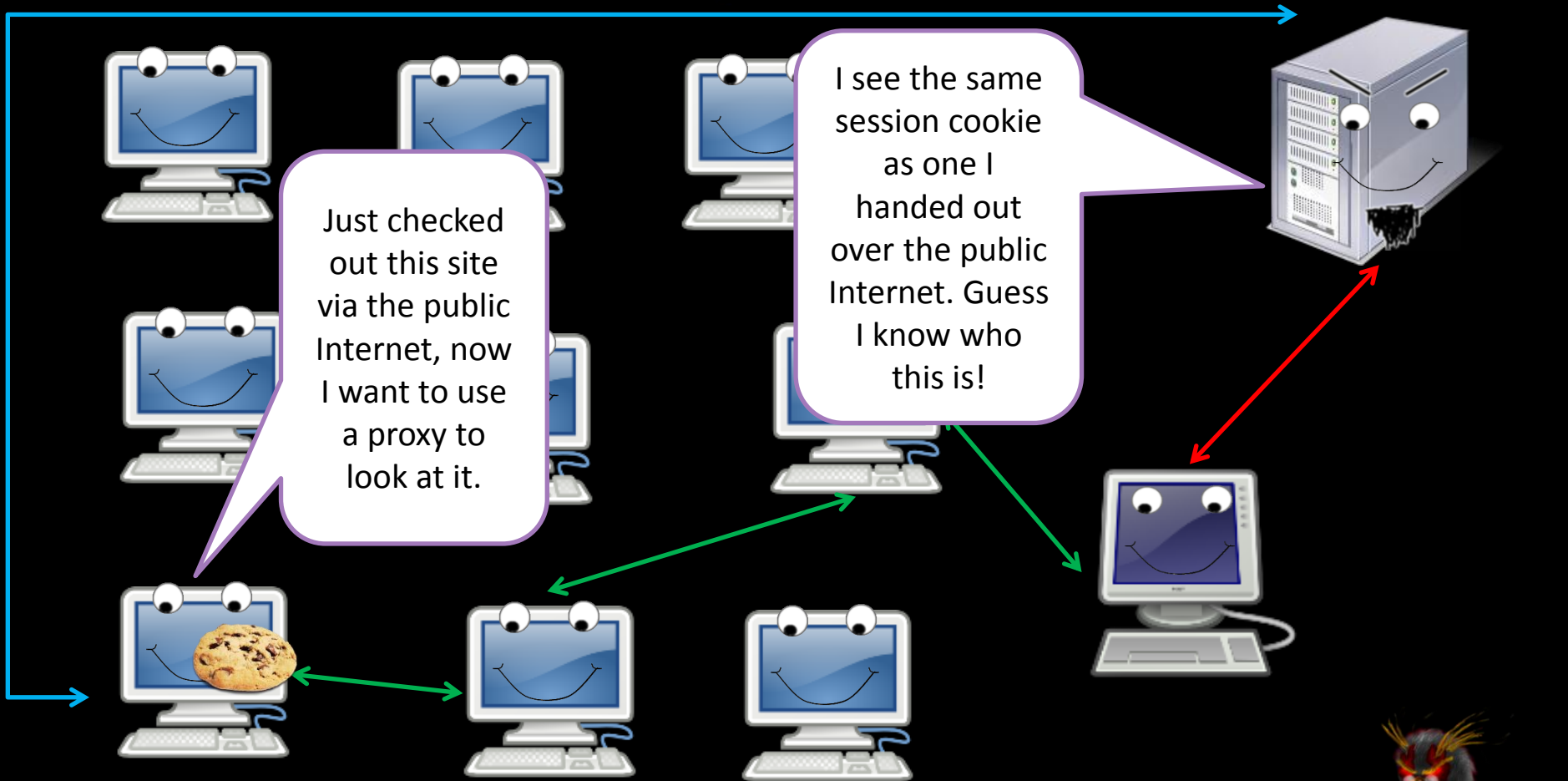
- ❑ Sniff for traffic leaving your box on port 53. The libPcap capture filter:
port 53
should work in most cases.
- ❑ In Firefox, under about:config set `network.proxy.socks_remote_dns` to `true`
- ❑ Torbutton should help
- ❑ Other applications vary
- ❑ May have to firewall off 53 in some cases
- ❑ May want to edit torrc, and add:
`DNSPort 53`
`AutomapHostsOnResolve 1`
Then set your box's DNS to point to 127.0.0.1



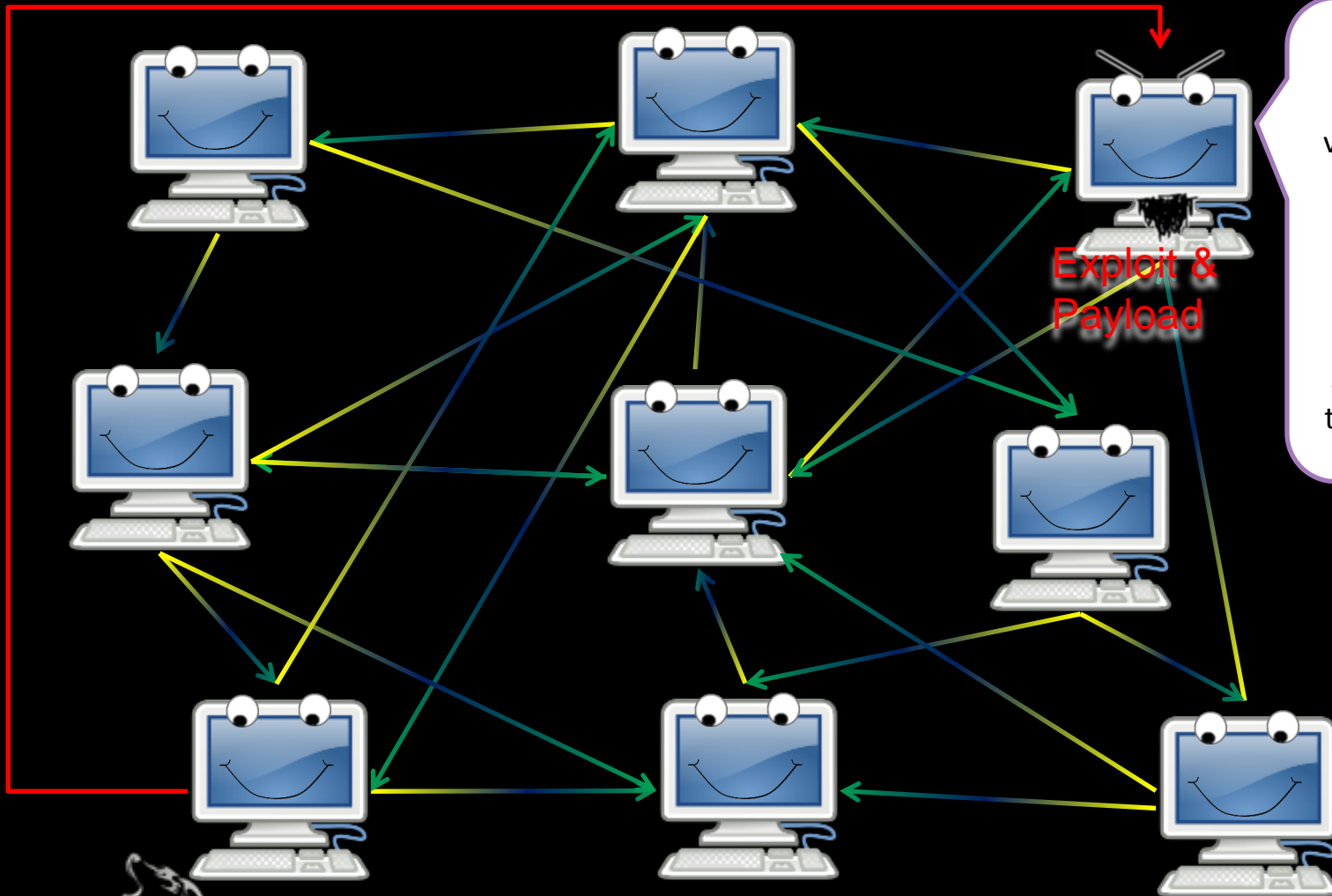
Grabbing content outside of the Darknet



Slightly Related: Cookies/Supercookies/Etc



Make hidden server contact you over public Internet

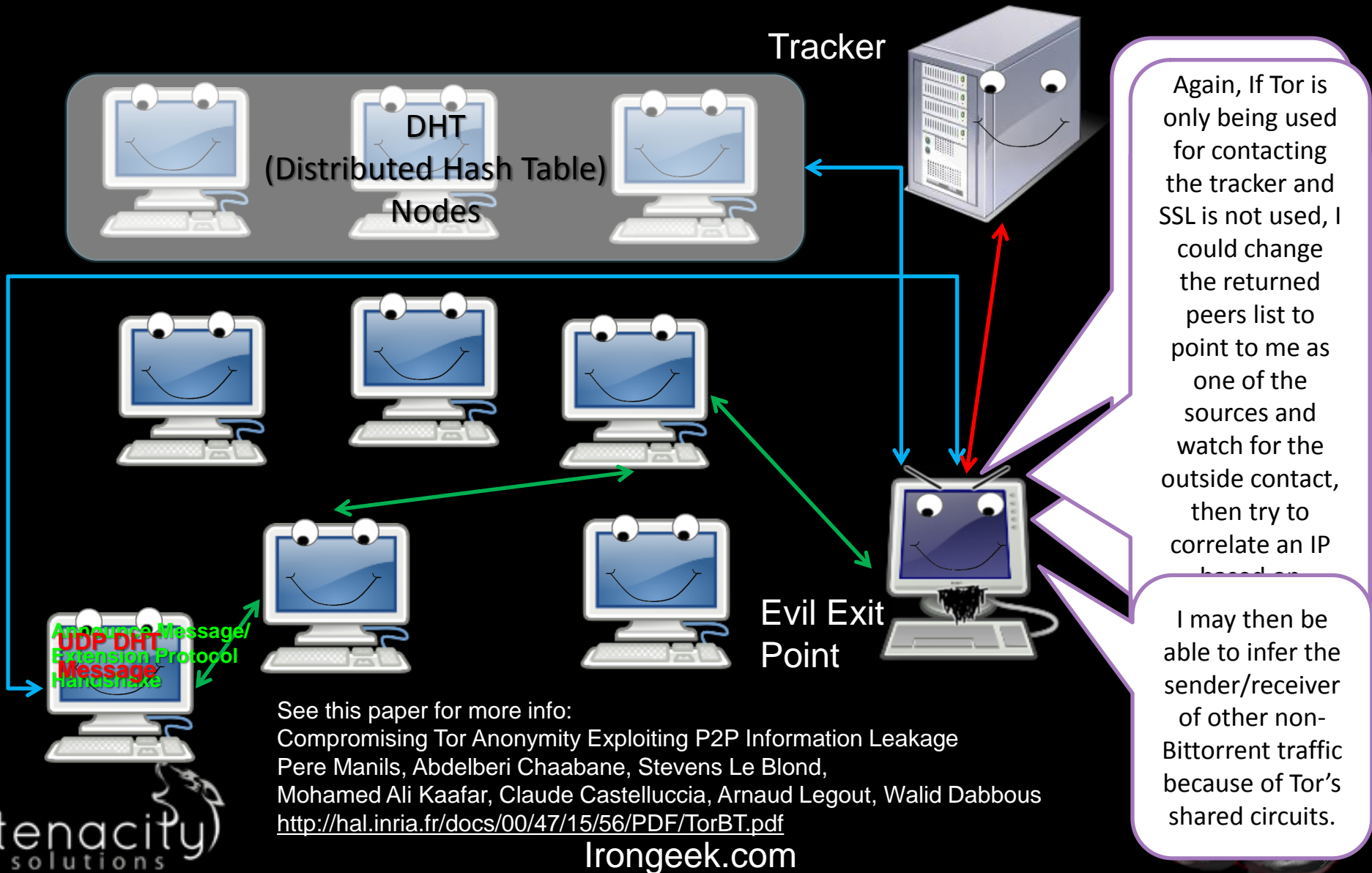


Let's see if the hidden server app is vulnerable to an exploit (buffer overflow/web app shell exec/etc).

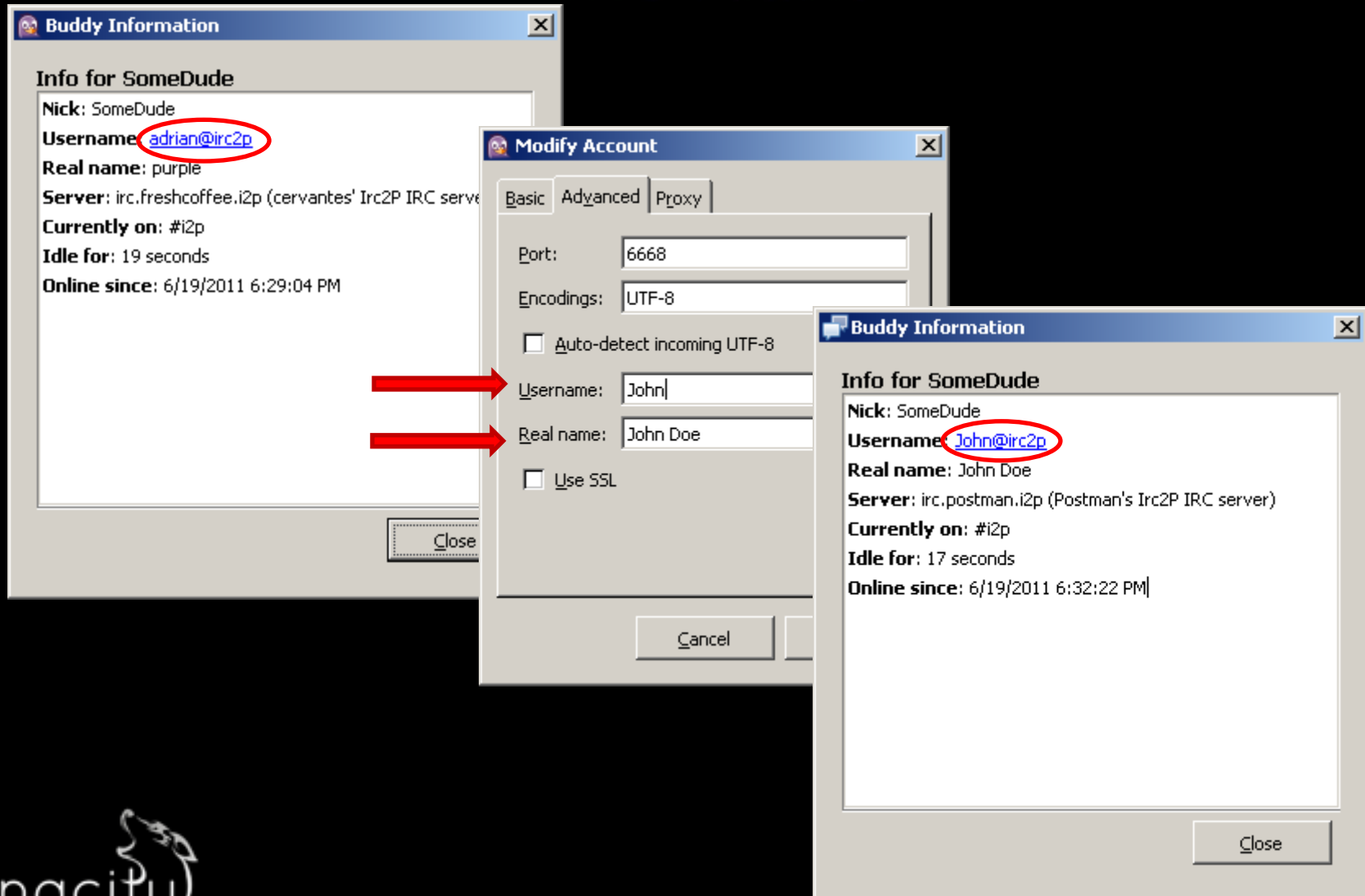
Send a payload that contacts an IP I monitor.



Another example, Bittorrent Issues



Yet Another Example: IRC Ident



General Mitigations

Client wise:

- ❑ Make sure your browser is set to send all traffic though the darknet, or none at all
- ❑ Look into firewall rules
- ❑ Limit plugins used
- ❑ Use a separate browser
- ❑ Check against:
<http://decloak.net/>
<http://panopticlick.eff.org/>

Hidden server wise:

- ❑ Patch your stuff
- ❑ Don't run on a box that routes to the Internet



ATTACKS ON CENTRALIZED RESOURCES/INFRASTRUCTURE ATTACKS/DoS ATTACKS



Overview

- ▣ Not so much against individual nodes, but the network in general
- ▣ Whole bunch of categories, not comprehensive:
 - Starvation attacks
 - Partition attacks
 - Flooding
- ▣ Standard DDoS attacks against resources inside and outside of the network (if going through the network) are likely to be soaked by other peers
- ▣ Shared known infrastructure can be a problem
- ▣ Total (or at least severe) blocking of the Internet



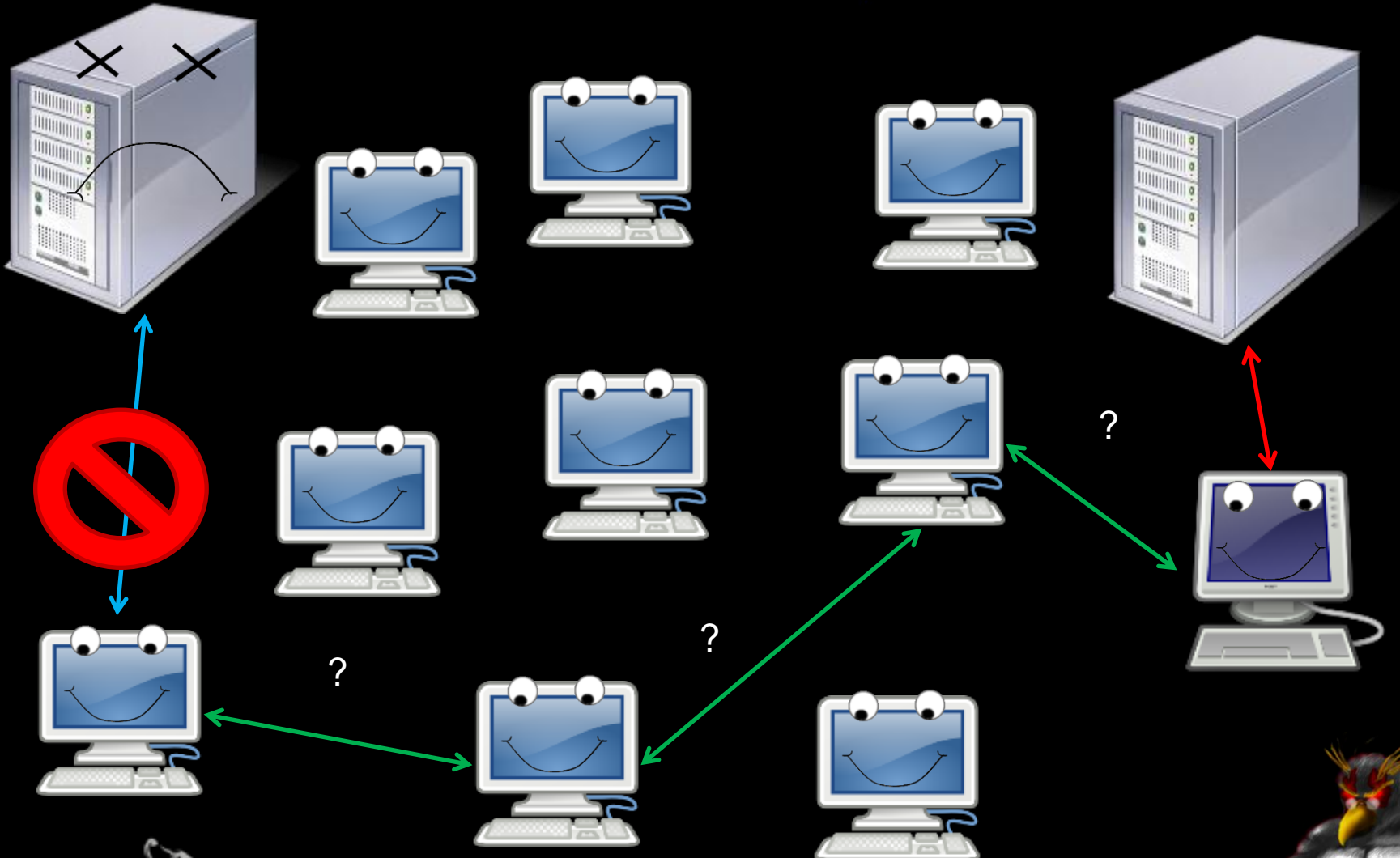
Incidents

- ▣ China blocked access to the core directory servers of Tor on September 25th 2009
<https://blog.torproject.org/blog/tor-partially-blocked-china>
- ▣ Other blocking of Internet access. (Egypt, Libya, Iran)



Tor Directory Server

DoS of directory servers

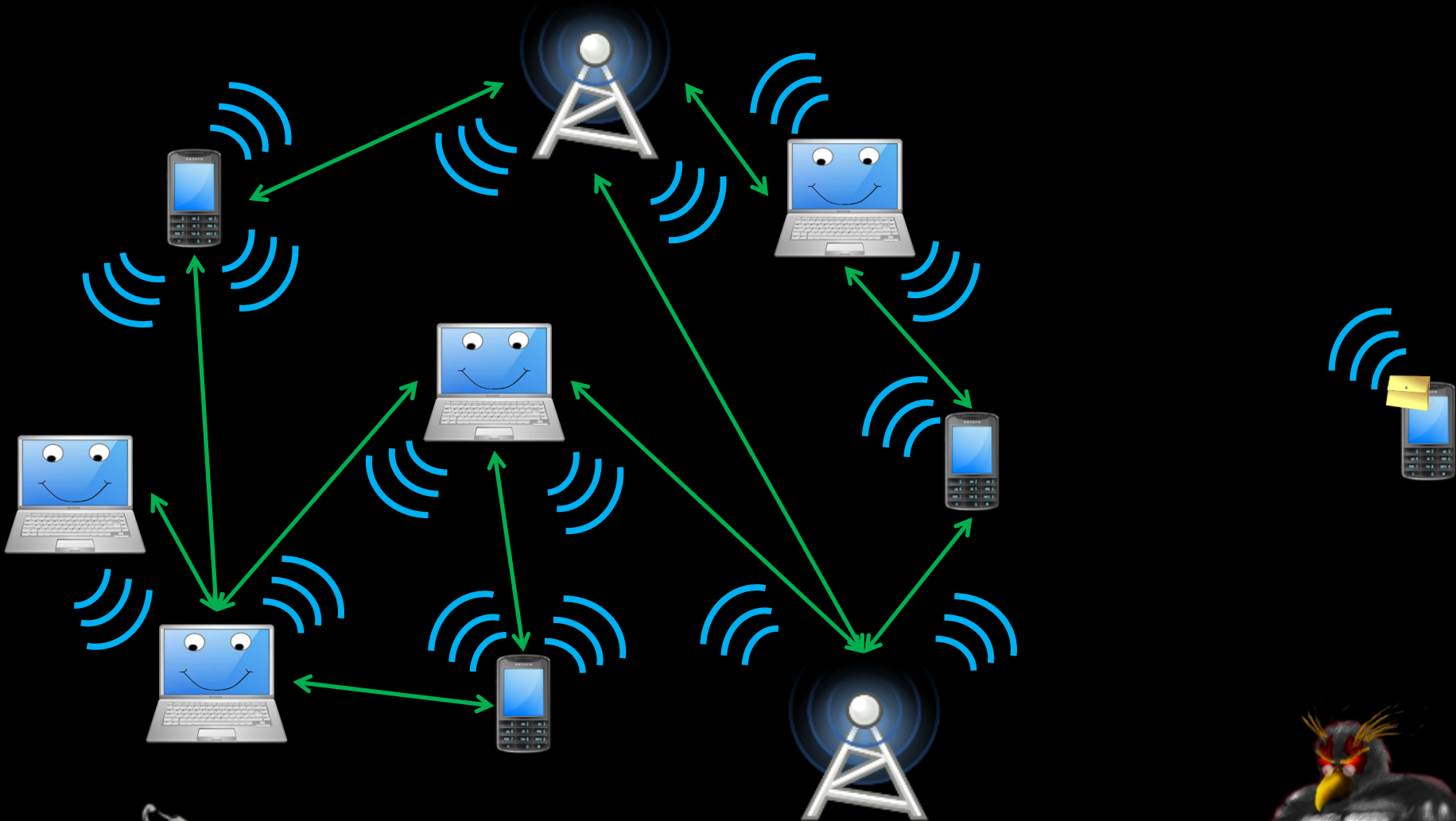


Mitigation

- ▣ Bridge nodes (Tor)
- ▣ Distributed infrastructure (I2P)
 - ▣ Taking out dev site would still be an issue
- ▣ Distributed Hash Table
- ▣ Protocol obfuscation
- ▣ Total/Severe blocking will take a bit more:
(see next slide)



Mesh/Store and forward



For more info on mesh networks

- ▣ Needs a clear front runner for setting up such a system
- ▣ Wikipedia if nothing else
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wireless mesh network](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wireless_mesh_network)
- ▣ Village Infrastructure in a Kit-Alpha (VIKA) Project
<http://www.cuwin.net/node/325>
- ▣ U.S. Underwrites Internet Detour Around Censors
[http://www.nytimes.com/2011/06/12/world/12internet.html? r=2&pagewanted=all](http://www.nytimes.com/2011/06/12/world/12internet.html?_r=2&pagewanted=all)



CLOCK BASED ATTACKS



Overview

- ▣ Some protocols allow you to check the remote system's clock
- ▣ Clock difference could be an issue
- ▣ Minor clock issues may need statistical analysis



Incidents

- ▣ For skew, see:
Steven J. Murdoch, "Hot or Not: Revealing Hidden Services by their Clock Skew"
University of Cambridge, Cambridge, 2006
<http://www.freehaven.net/anonbib/cache/HotOrNot.pdf>
- ▣ I2P Clock differences in I2P
<http://www.irongeek.com/i.php?page=security/darknets-i2p-identifying-hidden-servers>

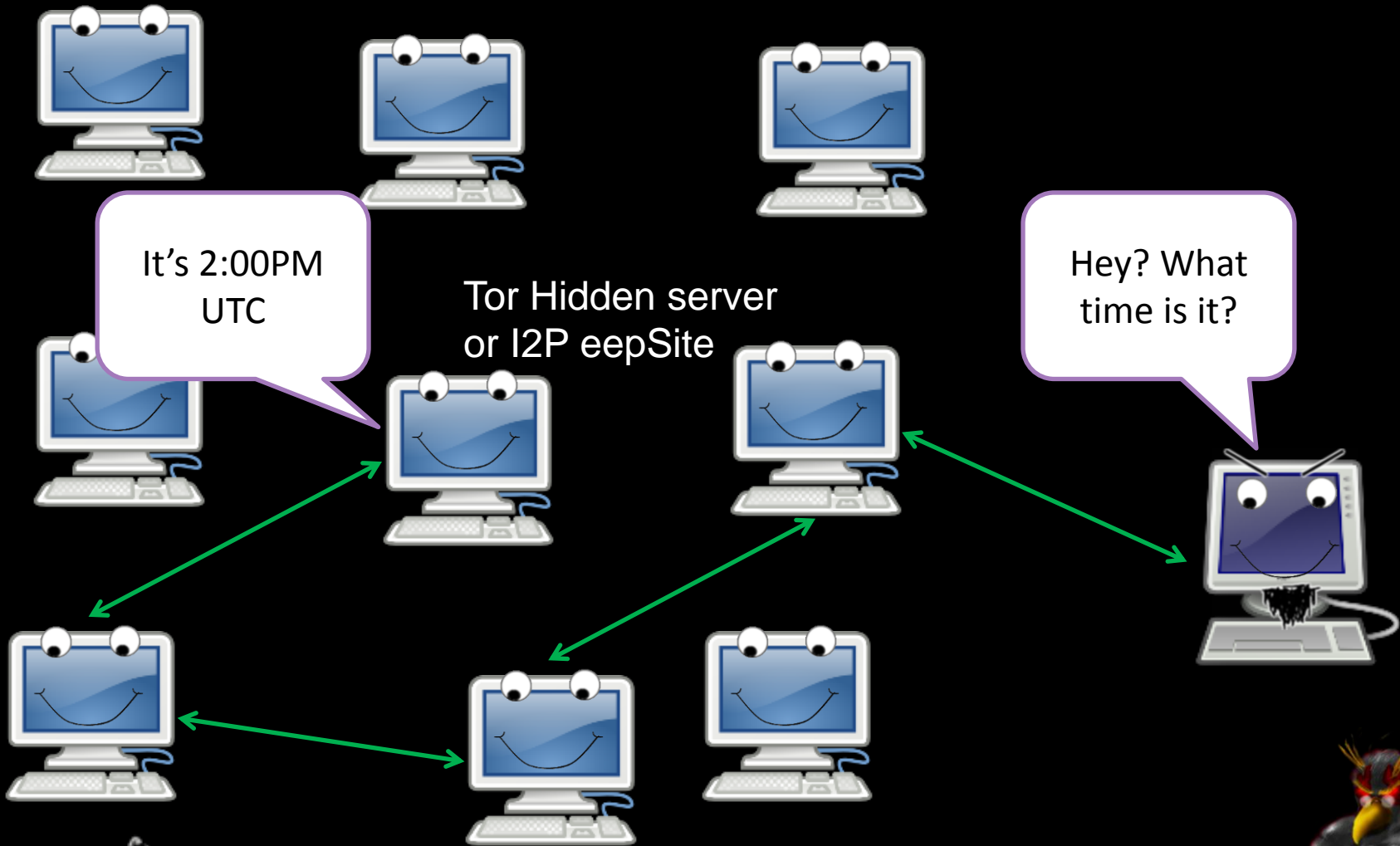


Clock Differences

Time Difference	Retrieval Time	Host	Header
40.417	0.436	89.31.112.91	Apache/2.2.13 (Linux/SUSE)
50.294	10.549	medosbor.i2p	Apache/2.2.13 (Linux/SUSE)
3.418	0.35	85.229.85.244	Apache/2.2.15 (Debian)
4.325	5.059	jonatan.walck.i2p	Apache/2.2.15 (Debian)
-4325.58	0.353	84.55.73.228	Apache/2.2.3 (CentOS)
-4321.66	8.946	ipredia.i2p	Apache/2.2.3 (CentOS)
4488.434	0.702	130.241.45.216	Apache/2.2.9 (Debian) PHP/5.2.6-1+lenny8 with Suhosin-Patch
4490.365	4.894	error.i2p	Apache/2.2.9 (Debian) PHP/5.2.6-1+lenny8 with Suhosin-Patch
2.407	4.89	bolobomb.i2p	Apache/2.2.9 (Debian) PHP/5.2.6-1+lenny9 with Suhosin-Patch mod_ssl/2.2.9 OpenSSL/0.9.8g
2.421	0.091	83.222.124.19	Apache/2.2.9 (Debian) PHP/5.2.6-1+lenny9 with Suhosin-Patch mod_ssl/2.2.9 OpenSSL/0.9.8g
3.43	0.282	188.40.181.33	lighttpd/1.4.22
5.366	2.901	docs.i2p2.i2p	lighttpd/1.4.22
6.274	3.673	zzz.i2p	lighttpd/1.4.22
53.415	0.26	93.174.93.93	Microsoft-IIS/6.0
54.404	3.92	colombo-bt.i2p	Microsoft-IIS/6.0
3.287	0.531	www.i2p2.i2p	nginx/0.6.32
3.429	0.285	46.4.248.202	nginx/0.6.32
11.323	8.989	lurker.i2p	nginx/0.7.65
12.433	8.882	178.63.47.16	nginx/0.7.65



Clock Issues



Mitigation

- ▣ Attack can be hard to pull off because of network jitter
- ▣ Set clocks with a reliably and often used NTP server
- ▣ Some mitigation may take place in the darknet protocol itself



METADATA IN FILES



Overview

- ▣ Metadata is data about data
- ▣ Just a few files types that contain metadata
 - JPG
 - EXIF (Exchangeable image file format)
 - IPTC (International Press Telecommunications Council)
 - PDF
 - DOC
 - DOCX
 - EXE
 - XLS
 - XLSX
 - PNG
 - Too many to name them all
- ▣ Things stored: User names, edits, GPS info, network paths, MAC addresses in odd cases. It all depends on the file format.



Incidents: Pwned by Metadata

Cat Schwartz

Is that an unintended thumbnail in your EXIF data, or are you just happy to see me?



Dennis Rader (BTK Killer)

Metadata in a Word DOC he sent to police had the name of his church, and last modified by "Dennis" in it.

Darkanaku/Nephew chan

A user on 4chan posts a pic of his semi-nude aunt taken with an iPhone, Anonymous pulls the EXIF GPS info from the file and hilarity ensues.

More details can be on the following VNSFW site:

http://encyclopediadramatica.com/User:Darkanaku/Nephew_chan

http://web.archive.org/web/20090608214029/http://encyclopediadramatica.com/User:Darkanaku/Nephew_chan



Mitigation

- ▣ Well, clean out the metadata, duh!
- ▣ Apps vary on how to do it



LOCAL ATTACKS

(at this point, it is already probably a lost cause)



Overview

- ▣ If they have access to the local box, your hosed
- ▣ Comes down to mostly traditional forensics
 - Data on hard drive
 - Cached data and URLs
 - Memory Forensics



Mitigations

- ▣ Anti-forensics
<http://www.irongeek.com/i.php?page=videos/anti-forensics-occult-computing>
- ▣ Live CD/USB, but see Andrey Case's work:
[https://media.blackhat.com/bh-dc-11/Case/BlackHat DC 2011 Case De-Anonymizing Live CDs-wp.pdf](https://media.blackhat.com/bh-dc-11/Case/BlackHat%20DC%202011%20Case%20De-Anonymizing%20Live%20CDs-wp.pdf)
- ▣ Full hard drive encryption



SYBIL ATTACKS

Sock puppetry

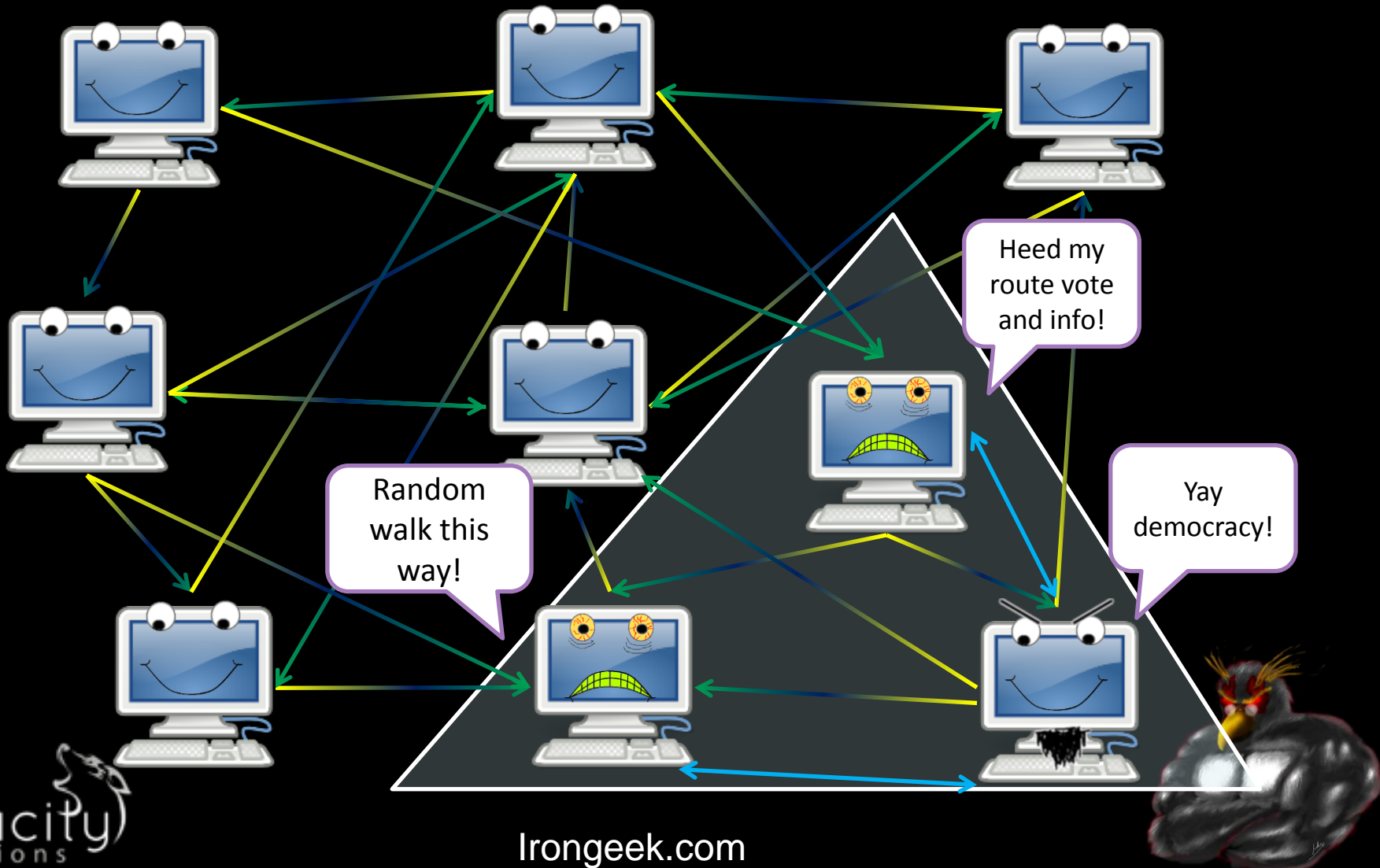


Overview

- ▣ Ever heard of Sybil attacks?
- ▣ Think sock puppet, one entity acting as many
- ▣ May allow for control of routing, elections, etc.
- ▣ Makes many of the other attacks easier



Sock puppetry/Sybil



Mitigation

No absolute fixes

- ▣ Make it cost more to have nodes (hashcash)
- ▣ IP restrictions:
Both Tor and I2P restrict peering between IPs on the same /16
- ▣ Central infrastructure may be more resilient against Sybil attacks (but has other issues)
- ▣ Peering strategies
- ▣ SybilLimit/SybilGuard/SybilInfer



TRAFFIC ANALYSIS ATTACKS

First/Last in chain attacks

Tagging attacks

Timing attacks

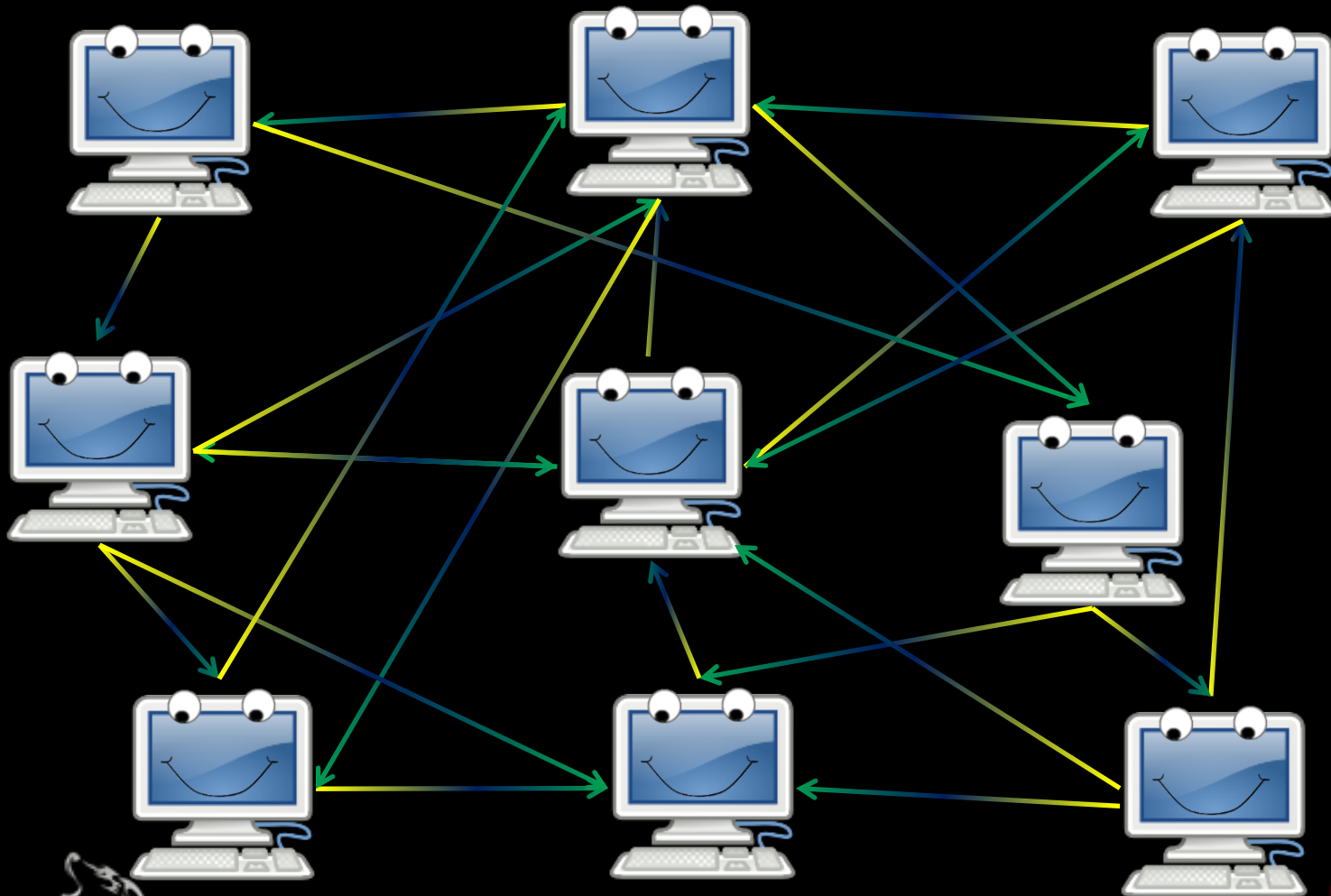


Overview

- ▣ There's much focus on this in academia, but I imagine application layer flaws are more likely to snag someone
- ▣ So many subtle variation on profiling traffic
- ▣ Could be:
 - Timing of data exchanges
 - Amount of traffic
 - Tagging of traffic by colluding peers
- ▣ Generally takes a powerful adversary
- ▣ Hard to defeat in "low latency" networks

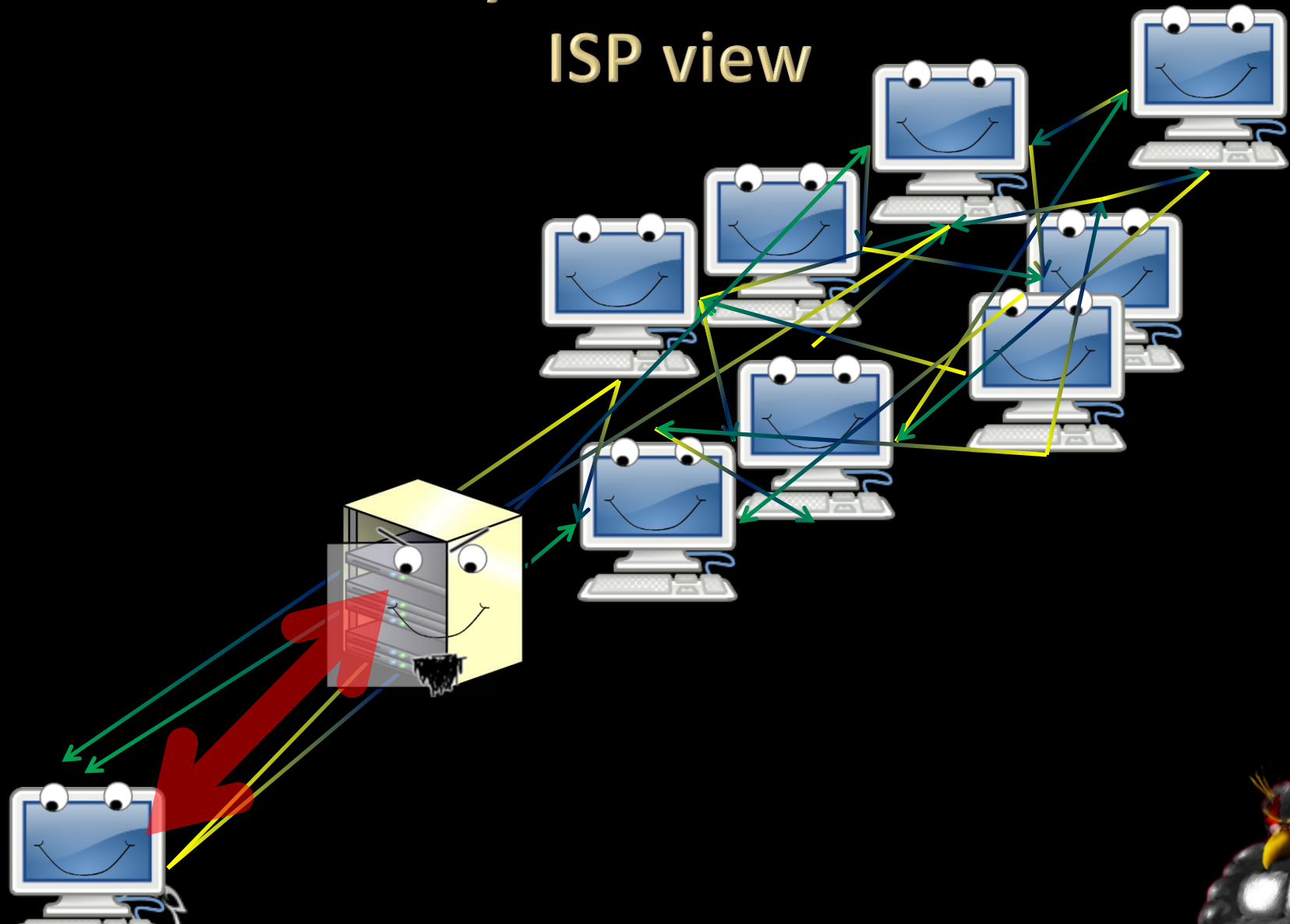


I2P one-way tunnel mesh network: Logical view

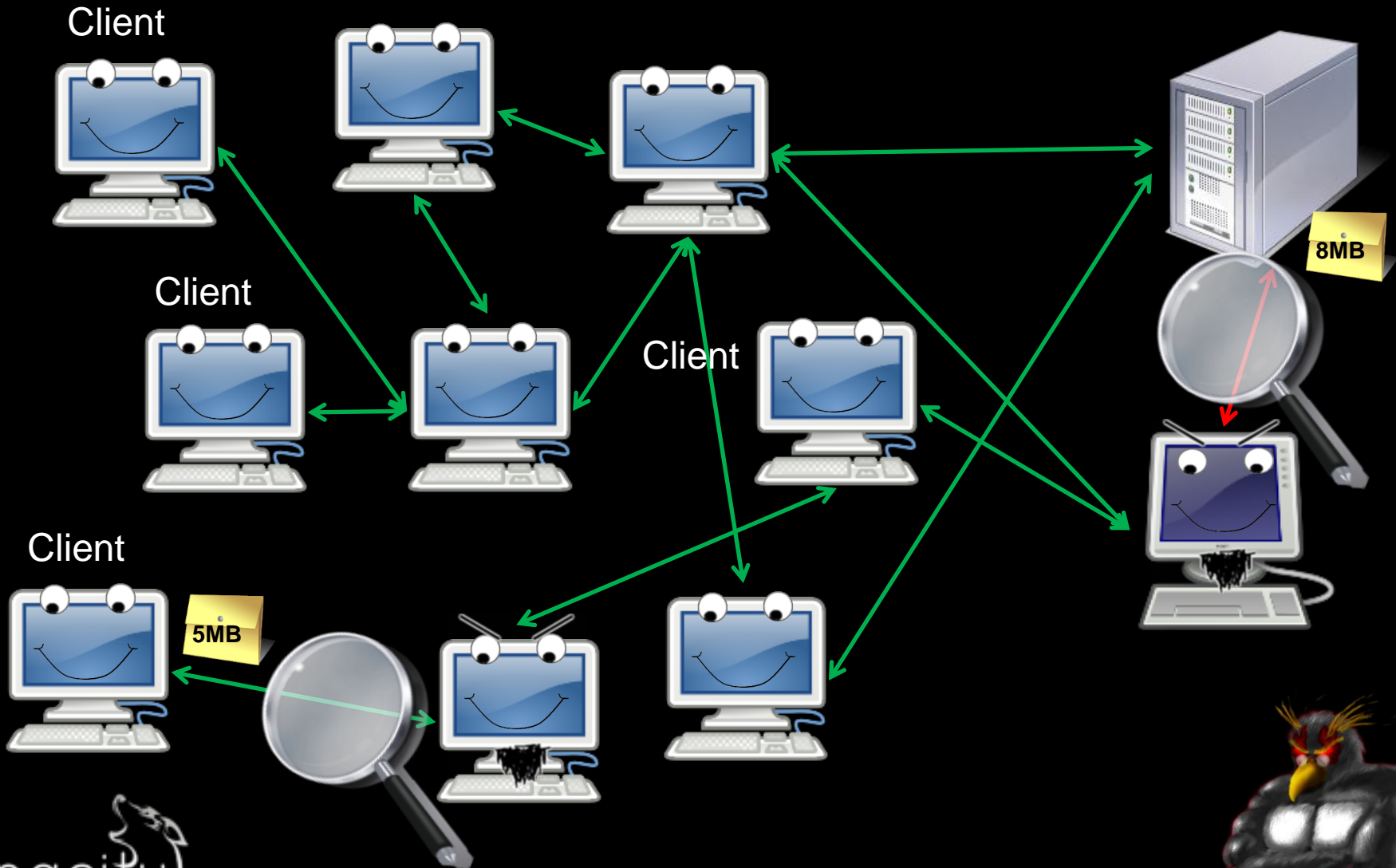


I2P one-way tunnel mesh network:

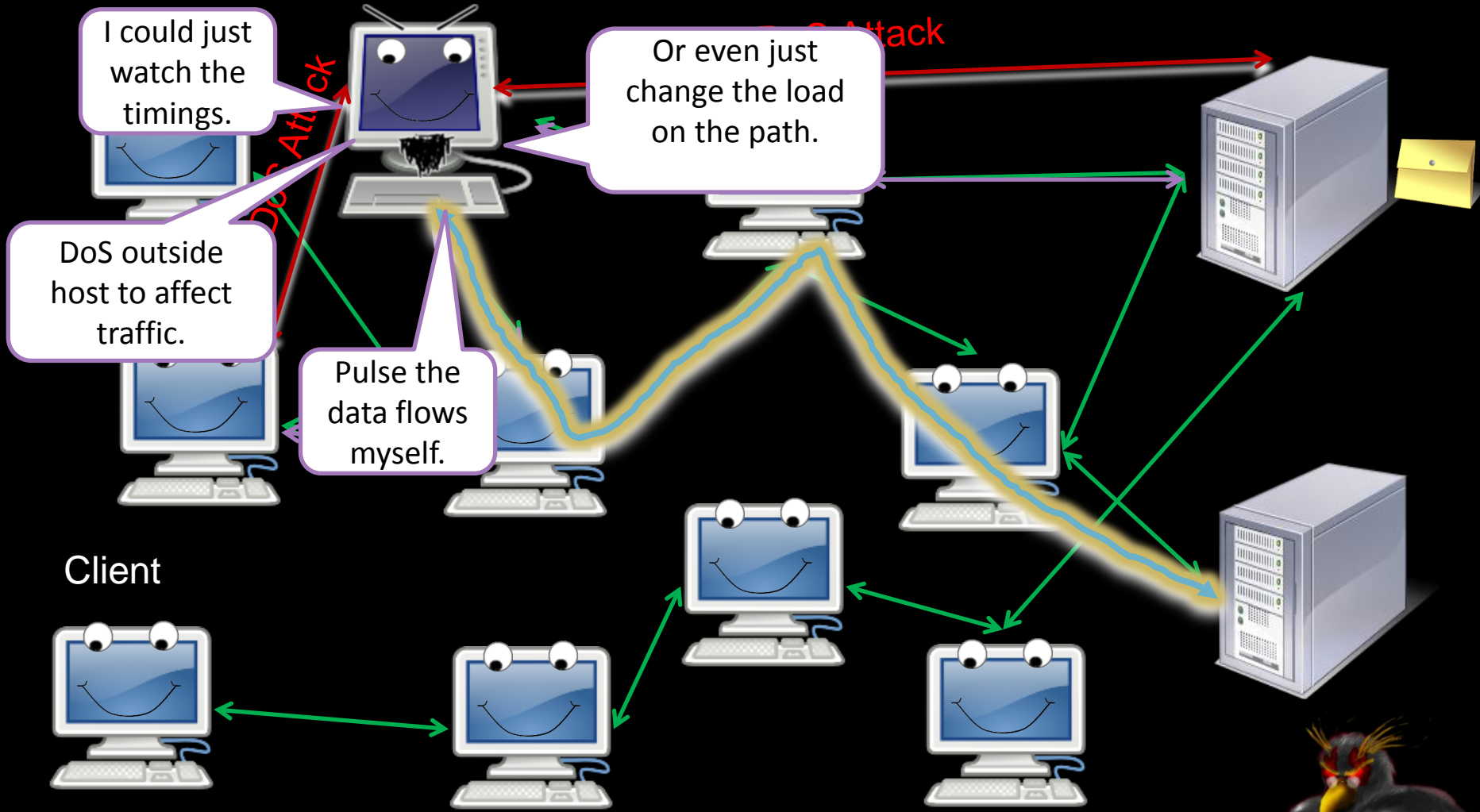
ISP view



End point and exit point



Timing Correlation



Mitigation

- ▣ More routers
- ▣ More cover traffic
(smaller needle in a larger haystack)
- ▣ Entry Guards for first hop
- ▣ One way tunnels
- ▣ Short lived tunnels may help, ends of tunnels act as rendezvous points
- ▣ Better peer profiling
- ▣ Signing of the data
- ▣ Fixed speeds
- ▣ Padding and Chaff
- ▣ Non-trivial delays and Batching



INTERSECTION/CORRELATION ATTACKS

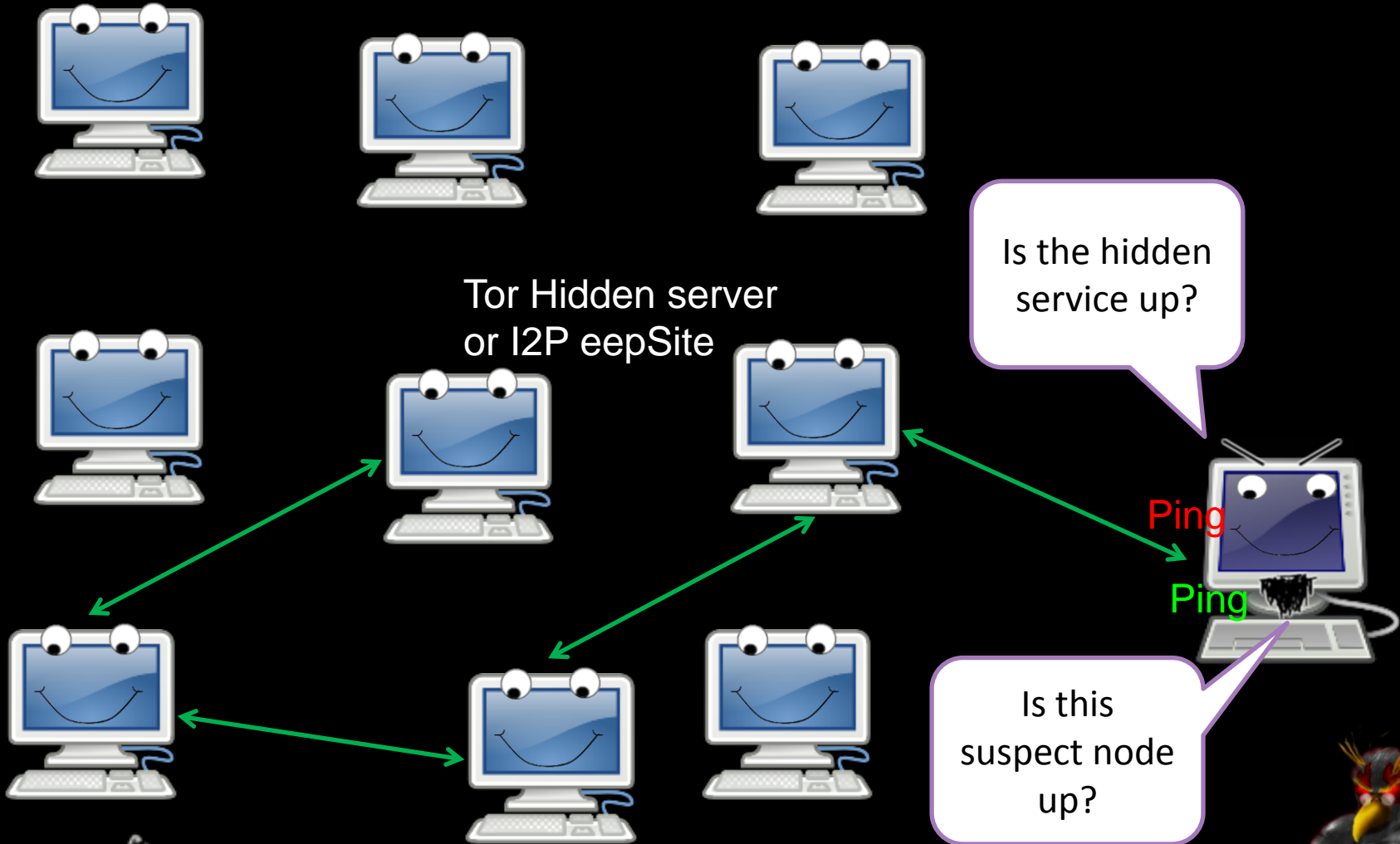


Overview

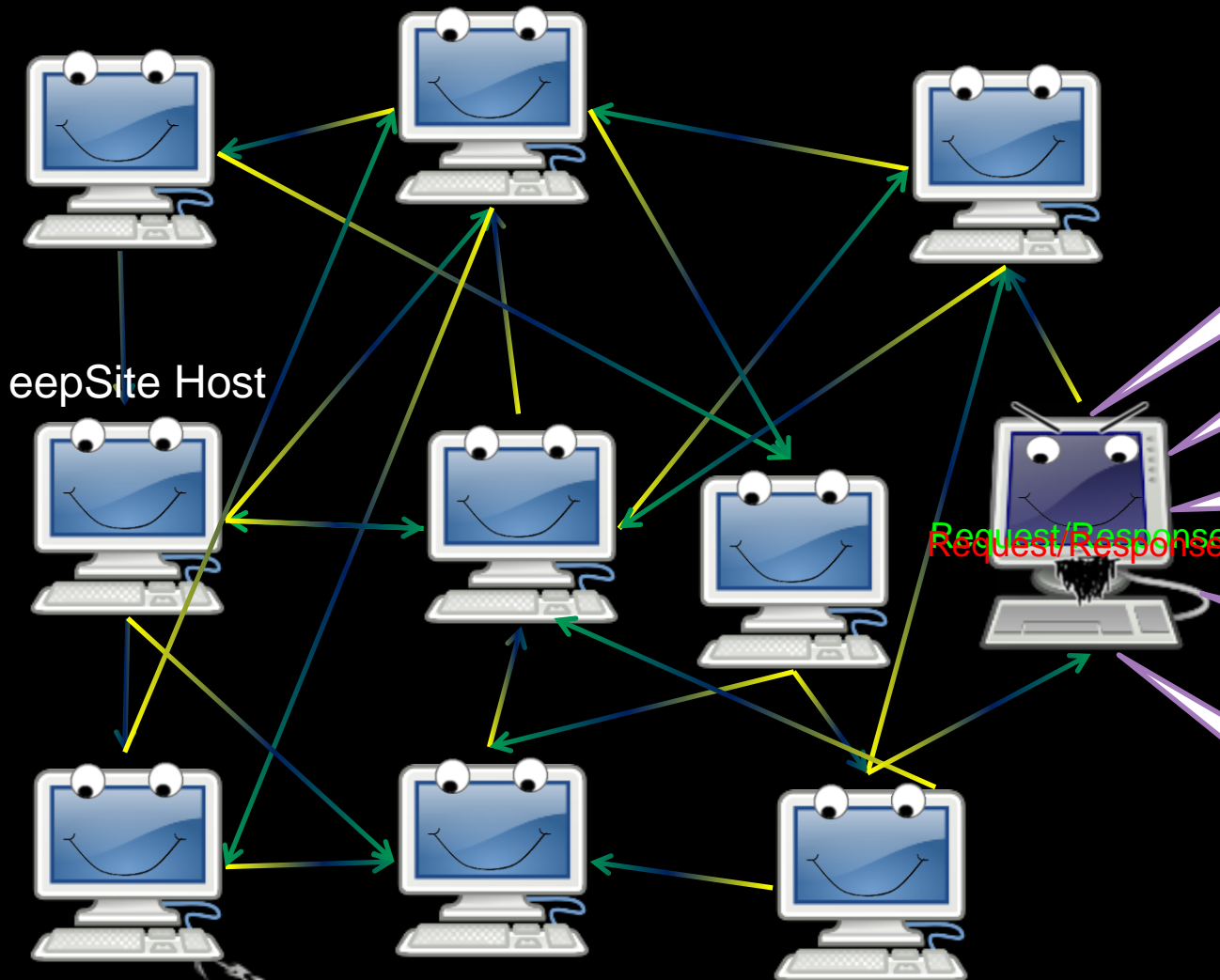
- ▣ Could be as simple as knowing who is up when a hidden service can be accessed
- ▣ Techniques can be used to reduce the search set
- ▣ Application flaws and information leaks can narrow the anonymity set
- ▣ Harvesting attacks



Correlation



Cut down needed checks



1. What server software are you running an eepSite on?

2. Harvest as many peer IPs as I can.

3. Is there a web service on the public facing IP using the same daemon?

4. Does it respond to the same Vhost request?

5. If so, yippy! Found you!

Mitigation

- ▣ More nodes
- ▣ Give less data that could be used to reduce the anonymity set
- ▣ Make harvesting/scrapping attacks harder
- ▣ Checkout “De-anonymizing I2P” paper and talk I’ll link to later



Links

- ▣ Selected Papers in Anonymity

<http://www.freehaven.net/anonbib/>

- ▣ I2P's Threat Model Page

http://www.i2p2.de/how_threatmodel.html

- ▣ General Darknets Talk

<http://www.irongeek.com/i.php?page=videos/aide-winter-2011#Cipherspace/Darknets: anonymizing private networks>

- ▣ De-anonymizing I2P

<http://www.irongeek.com/i.php?page=security/darknets-i2p-identifying-hidden-servers>
<http://www.irongeek.com/i.php?page=videos/identifying-the-true-ip-network-identity-of-i2p-service-hosts-talk-adrian-crenshaw-blackhat-dc-2011>



Thanks

- ▣ Conference organizers for having me
- ▣ Tenacity for helping get me to Defcon
- ▣ By buddies from Derbycon and the ISDPodcast
- ▣ Open Icon Library for some of my images
<http://openiconlibrary.sourceforge.net>



Events

- ▣ DerbyCon 2011, Louisville Ky
Sept 30 - Oct 2
<http://derbycon.com>
- ▣ Louisville Infosec
<http://www.louisvilleinfosec.com>
- ▣ Other Cons:
<http://skydogcon.com>
<http://dojocon.org>
<http://hack3rcon.org>
<http://phreaknic.info>
<http://notacon.org>
<http://outerz0ne.org>



QUESTIONS?

42

