A Guided Tour Into Tor Network Health and Performance

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Chaos Communication Camp 2023



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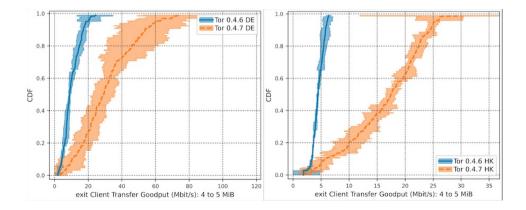
We implemented three congestion control algorithms: Tor-Westwood, Tor-Vegas, and Tor-NOLA. All of them are available in **Tor 0.4.7**.

Both Tor-Westwood and Tor-NOLA exhibited ack compression, which caused them to wildly overestimate the Bandwidth-Delay Product, which lead to runaway congestion conditions.

Google's BBR algorithm also suffers from these problems, and was not implemented in Tor.

Congestion Control

Tor-Vegas performed beautifully, almost exactly as the theory predicted, as seen in the results from **Shadow.**

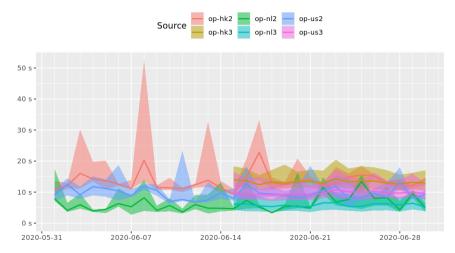


Experimental algorithms have been removed from 0.4.8.x; Vegas left as the winner.

Continued tuning efforts will happen over time using consensus parameters.

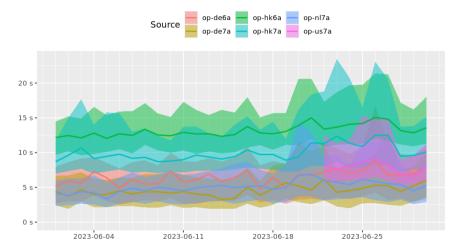
Congestion Control

Time to complete 5 MiB request to public server



Congestion Control

Time to complete 5 MiB request to public server



A massive thank you for upgrading to Tor 0.4.7 so quickly!



Tor 0.4.8 out soon!



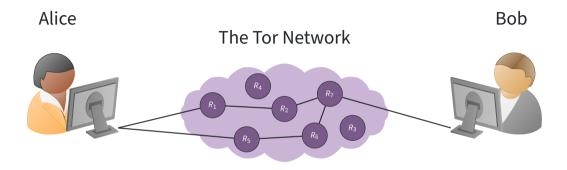
We implemented PoW for Onion Services that can dynamically enable, disable, and adjust the difficulty of the system if pathological situations appears.

Make the cost of attacking an Onion Service higher.

A big thanks to **tevador** for all the help here!

See Proposal #327. And as an Onion Services operator, here is how you can enable it: Community portal - Onion Services - DoS.

Conflux



Testing and tuning happens using a number of tools:

- Chutney
- Shadow

Multiple concurrent Denial of Service attacks significantly impacted the User Experience of the Tor ecosystem.

Funding for continued mitigation work when pathological situations arise. Work tracked under the Sponsor 112 and Denial of Service labels on Gitlab.

Focus on building a library to work with the entire Tor ecosystem:

- Embed the Arti client into your own application.
- Parsing different Tor related network objects.
- Onion Services ecosystem.

... while avoiding the spaghetti architecture of C Tor.

But, why rewrite Tor?

Writing "safe C" is costly, and prone to mistakes:

21 out of 34 of Tor's TROVEs were due to errors that would be impossible (or very unlikely) in Rust.

Most of the Network Team at Tor is very excited about Rust, and was interested in spending more time writing software in it.

0.1.0 API stability. Year I

- 1.0.0 Usability, performance, and stability. Year I
- 1.1.0 Anti-censorship. Year I
- 1.2.0 Onion services. Year II
- 2.0.0 Ready to replace the C client. Year II
- **Future** Relay, bridge, directory authority, etc.

Currently, **the majority of the Network Team are working full-time on Rust and Arti deliverables.** We aim to have the entire team work in this space as soon as possible.

We will **reduce feature additions in C Tor** drastically and will not be adding more Long-Term Support Tor releases.

We will **continue to support C Tor** until Arti can replace the currently used C Tor implementation.

All development is free software and development happens in the public:

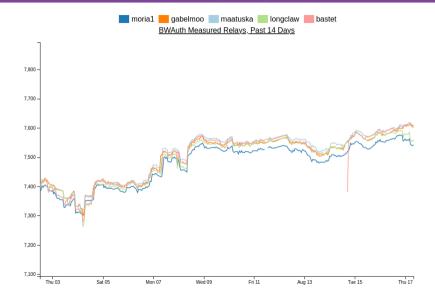
- Day-to-day development happens over IRC at #tor-dev @
 OFTC and via Matrix #tor-dev:matrix.org.
- Gitlab is used for engineering work at gitlab.torproject.org/tpo/core/arti.
- We are encouraging contributions from upcoming Tor hackers! Rust knowledge useful – you will learn about Tor as you progress.

- to monitor Tor network's performance
- to better distribute load across the network
- to help verify relay's bandwidth

From measurements to consensus weight

- measurements
- Bandwidth File
- Consensus weight

Number of measured relays by dirauth



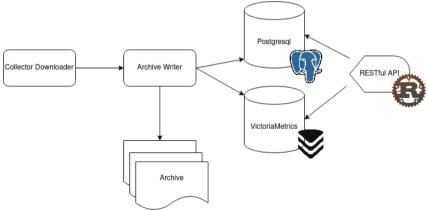
- disbributing bridges over a ratio
- improving user experience



- Focus of current network health work:
 - Defend more effectively against malicious relays (background: https://blog.torproject.org/maliciousrelays-health-tor-network/)
 - Address relay attacks found in the wild or in papers over the years
 - Project timeline: kick-off Oct 2022 end Oct 2024

Metrics Pipeline 2.0

 All metrics data is centralized and can be queried by all metrics services (https://gitlab.torproject.org/tpo/networkhealth/team/-/wikis/metrics/collector/pipeline).





- We are also building a small service to annotate our knowledge of the Tor network.
- This is TagTor (https://gitlab.torproject.org/tpo/networkhealth/metrics/tagtor) and is basically like relay-search with the possibility to add a little note and/or category to a Tor router.
- The idea is that we can use this to annotate the status of our relay community and build tools for bad-relay work on top of that later on.

- Relay side channel attacks (e.g. dropped cells)
- Tagging attacks
- DoS attacks
- Traffic analysis
- Bandwidth inflation attacks
- More details:

https://gitlab.torproject.org/groups/tpo/-/milestones/44

Tor Relay Operator Community

Improving the health of the Tor Relay Operator Community



- Relay operators run the backbone infrastructure of the Tor network. Part of what makes the Tor network successful or unsuccessful is this community.
- Working to improve the health of this community improves the network as a whole.

Combating malicious relays

- Previously we talked about fighting bad relays by using tools, scanners, and the implementation of technical solutions. This is one strategy.
- Another strategy that we're working on is the community building/social approach: writing policies, meeting with operators, and helping to organize the relay operators community.
- It's harder to infiltrate in a more united community. Attackers will need to expend more effort.

Please raise your hand if you're running a Tor node.

Tor Network Health according to 'X' experts

Bruh. The **NSA** controls a significant amount of **TOR** exit nodes. Something like 90%(I don't know how accurate it is). I laughed the day I heard the stat. Nothing is truly safe.

But these two extreme positions aren't helpful:

- Underestimating of the problem: "Everything is fine! Please don't remove my super sketchy nodes, they are just happy relays."
- Overestimation of the problem: "The NSA/CIA is running Tor exit nodes, so let's use this sketchy solution instead." This is an obvious tactic of FUD (Fear Uncertainty and Doubt).

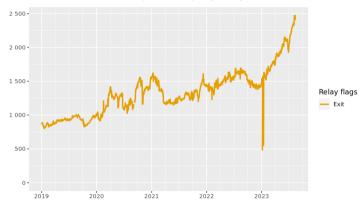
Tor Relay Operators Policies and Processes

- We have started the process of improving the network health by calling on operators to submit proposals and ideas. Also we're collecting previous ideas that have been shared here and there.
- There is now a meta-policy explaining how proposals are to be submitted, approved and implemented in relay operators community.

- Guidelines for maximum consensus weight fraction per Tor operator
- Allow limiting total consensus exit fraction by family
- Guidelines for conducting open source investigations when hunting malicious relays

Another Example

Bumping the limit relays per IPv4 from 2 to 4, 4 to 8 relays.



Number of relays with relay flags assigned

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

- **CCCamp23** : Tor Relay Operator Meetup @ Bornhack village (Friday, 18th 16:00). Everyone interested on Tor is welcome! Bring your questions!
- **CCCamp23** : Pass by **Tor zur Welt** village and see their live Tor exit relay here at camp!
- EFF Tor University Challenge : "How your university can support freedom of expression for people around the world" https://toruniversity.eff.org/

Join the Tor Relay Operator Community!

- tor-relays mailing list (main communication channel) lists.torproject.org.
- Tor Forum: forum.torproject.org.
- Matrix/IRC: tor-relays:matrix.org or tor-relays @ irc.oftc.net.
- Regular online meetups announced on the tor-relays mailing list.
- Official docs: https://community.torproject.org/relay/
- Or if you can't run a relay, please run a Tor snowflake proxy: https://snowflake.torproject.org.

Questions?



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