Failures in a Hybrid Content Blocking System

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Summary

- Content blocking system taxonomy
- The novel hybrid design of CleanFeed
- Simple evasion of CleanFeed
- Attacking the system itself
- Detecting the IWF & CleanFeed
- The oracle attack to locate blocked content
- Conclusions

Content blocking methods

- Blackhole routeing of IP addresses
 - Edelman identified significant overblocking
- Use web proxy to filter if URL match
 - Expensive, at a time when web proxy caches are going out of fashion
- DNS poisoning (do not provide IP address)
 - Dornseif found that often done incompetently

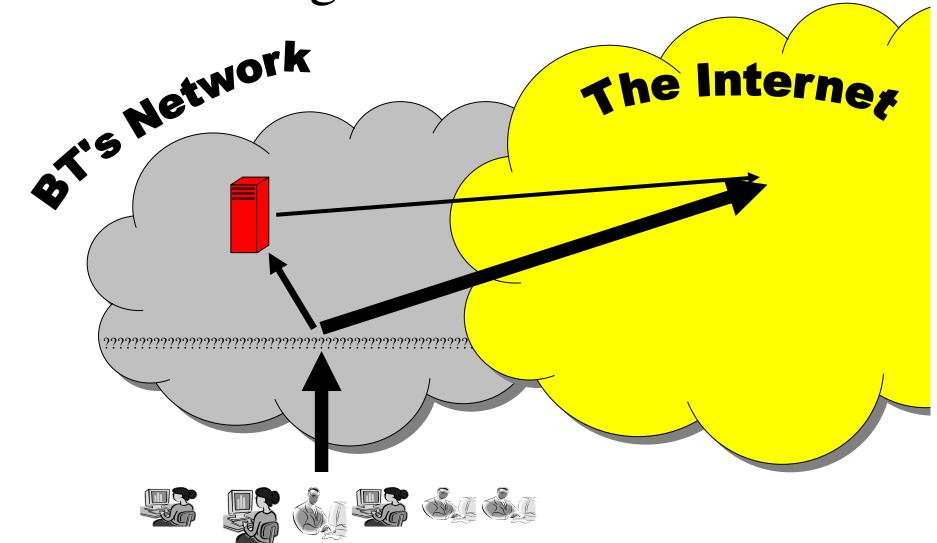
The IWF

- Internet Watch Foundation
- Set up 1996 to address problem of child pornography on Usenet
- Operate a consumer "hot-line" for reports
- Now mainly concerned with websites
- Have a database of sites not yet removed
- Database could underpin a blocking system

Design of CleanFeed

- Part of BT "anti-child-abuse initiative"
 - two stage (hybrid) system, BT, June 2004
- First stage is IP address based
 - candidate traffic for blocking is redirected
- Second stage matches URLs
 - redirected traffic passes through a web proxy
- Best of both worlds?
 - highly accurate
 - but can be low cost because #2 is low volume

Design of CleanFeed



So it's an elegant design...

... are there any problems with it?

YES!

Fragility

- Evading either stage evades the system
- Moving IP address or port evades stage #1
- Using unusual escape forms evades stage #2
 - www.example.com/%%37%37ebpage.html
- Lots more ways of breaking the system
 - By user acting alone
 - By content provider
 - By both acting together
- Limited benefits from hybrid design

Can attack the system

- Redirect extra traffic
 - add specious IP addresses into DNS lookup so
 that high bandwidth sites are sent to stage #2
- Block valid traffic

```
google cache: 66.102.9.104/search=?q=cache:FF9etc 'etc venues': 195.224.53.128/directions/parkstreet
```

• NB: more efficient when sure is the IWF

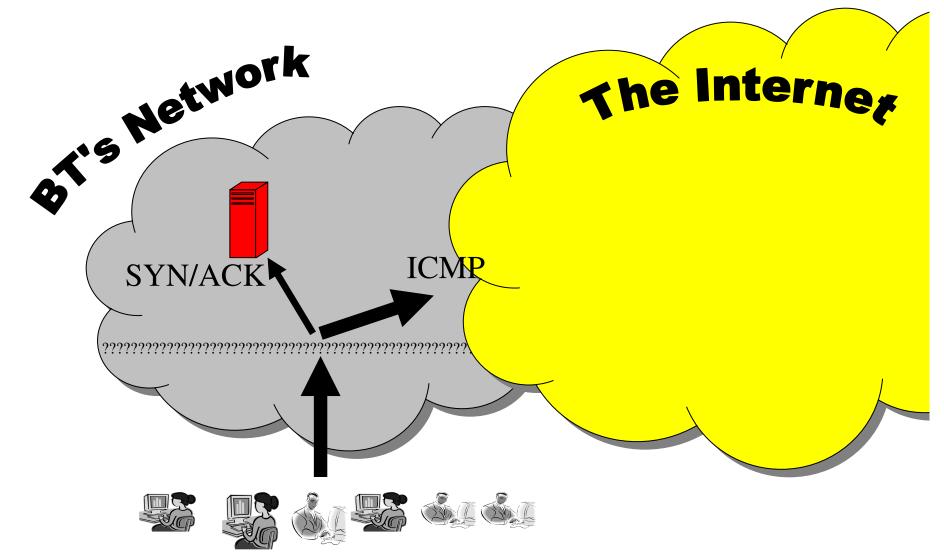
Detecting IWF accesses

- Content providers can self-report
 - provides valuable info about timing etc
 - NB: recognising CleanFeed also relevant
- IWF have a fixed /26 network
 - need anonymising systems (caches, Tor, JAP..)
- Detect multiple accesses for same identifier
 - first AS is (outraged) consumer, second IWF,
 third the police or other investigators

The oracle attack

- Detect the redirection by the first stage by seeing that traffic reaches the second
- Send tcp/80 packets with TTL set to 8, see what then comes back:
 - ICMP time exceeded means no redirect
 - RST (or SYN ACK) means redirect to proxy
- Then use a suitable database to get domain names, eg: whois.webhosting.info

The oracle attack



Oracle attack results I

```
17:54:28 Scan: To [~~~.~~.191.38] : [166.49.168.9], ICMP
17:54:28 Scan: To [~~~.~~.191.39] : [166.49.168.1], ICMP
17:54:28 Scan: To [~~~.~~.191.40] : [~~~.~~.191.40], SYN/ACK
17:54:28 Scan: To [~~~.~~.191.41] : [166.49.168.13], ICMP
17:54:28 Scan: To [~~~.~~.191.42] : [~~~.~~.191.42], SYN/ACK
17:54:28 Scan: To [~~~.~~.191.43] : [166.49.168.9], ICMP
         Scan: To [~~~.~~.191.44] : [166.49.168.5], ICMP
17:54:28
17:54:28 Scan: To [~~~.~~.191.45] : [166.49.168.9], ICMP
17:54:28 Scan: To [~~~.~~.191.46] : [166.49.168.13], ICMP
17:54:28 Scan: To [~~~.~~.191.47] : [166.49.168.9], ICMP
17:54:28 Scan: To [~~~.~~.191.48] : [166.49.168.9], ICMP
17:54:28 Scan: To [~~~.~~.191.49] : [~~~.~~.191.49], SYN/ACK
17:54:28 Scan: To [~~~.~~.191.50] : [~~~.~~.191.50], SYN/ACK
```

Oracle attack results II

NB: missing names probably .ru or outdated database

NB: dodgy names on .41 .43 ... BUT no IWF "endorsement"

NB: It is illegal for me to check the ACTUAL contents

Conclusions

- Two stages; means two stages to fail
- You can use one stage to attack another
- Many (and deep) flaws come from relying on validity of content providers data
- Without attacks, assessing expense invalid
- Oracle attack shows risk of worse outcome when full public policy aspects considered

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http://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/~rnc1/

