

# iTAP: In-network Traffic Analysis Prevention using Software-Defined Networks



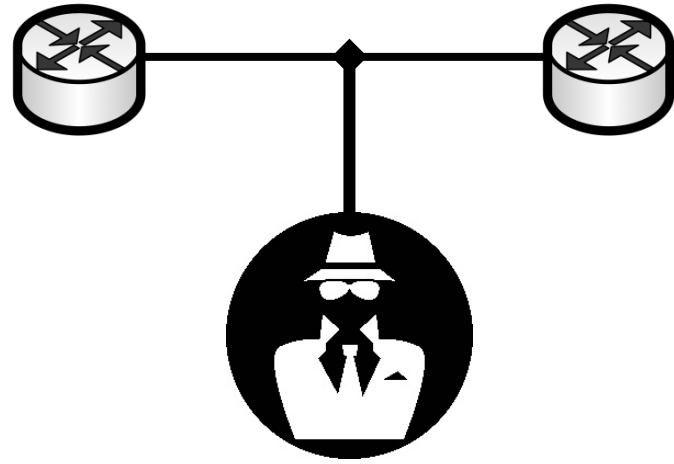
*Roland Meier, David Gugelmann, Laurent Vanbever*

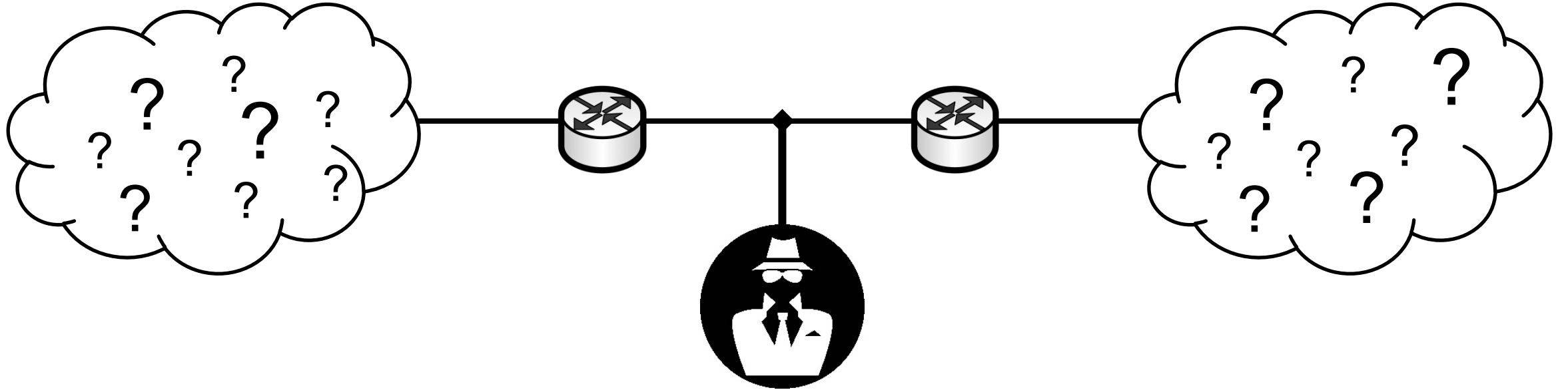
<https://itap.ethz.ch>

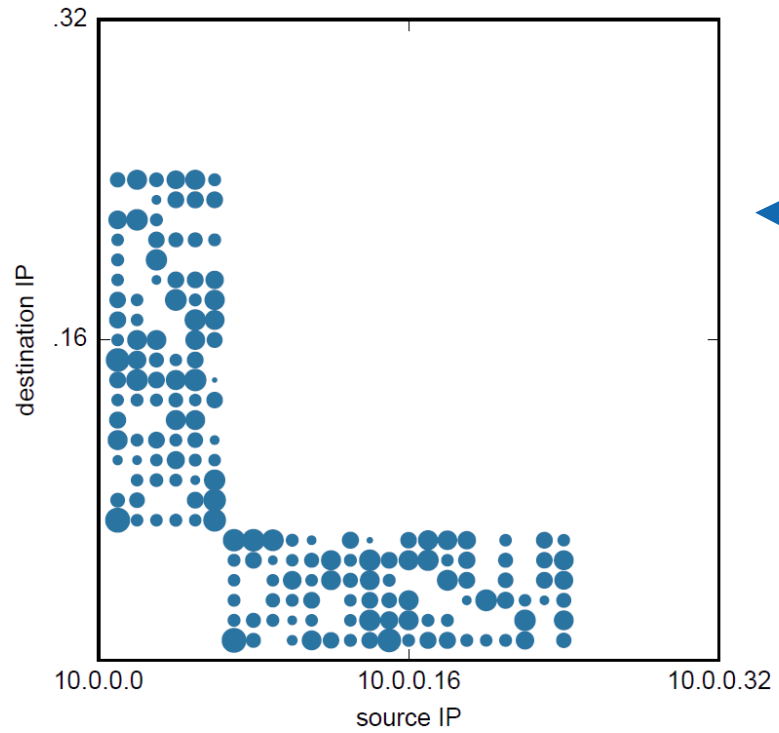
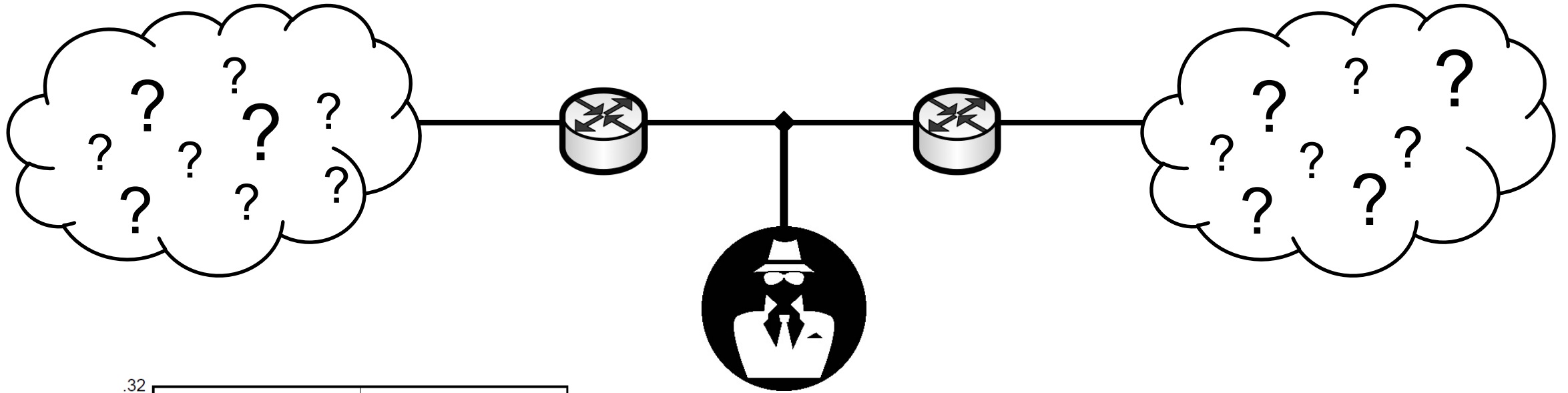
*ACM SOSR 2017. Santa Clara, CA, USA (April 2017).*

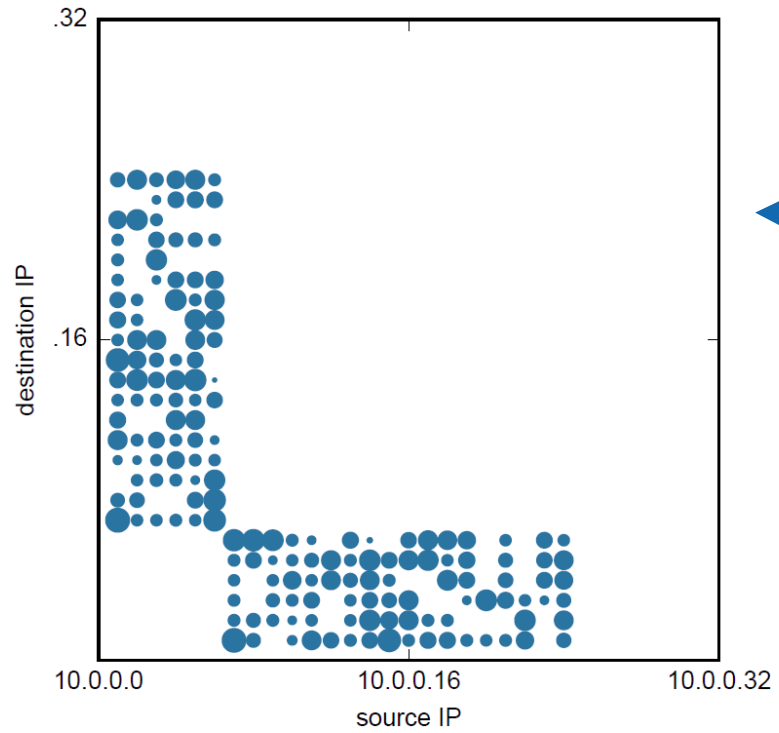
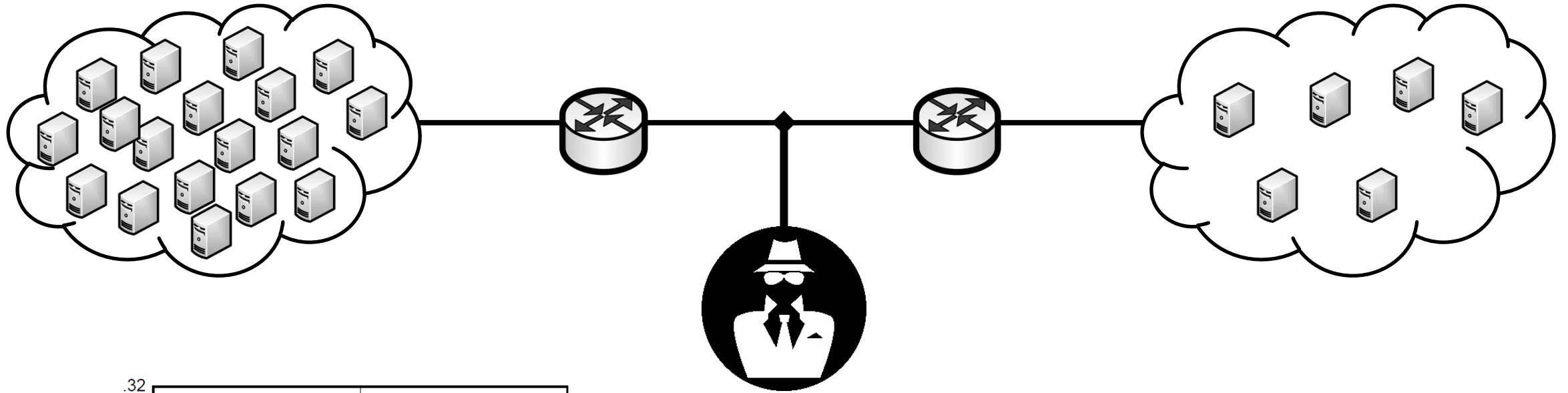
**ETH** zürich

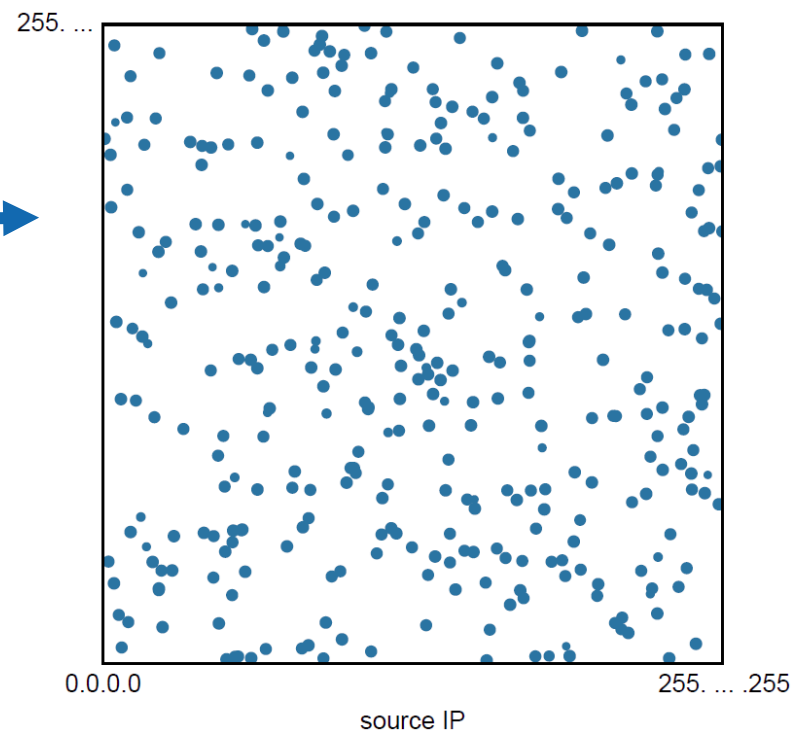
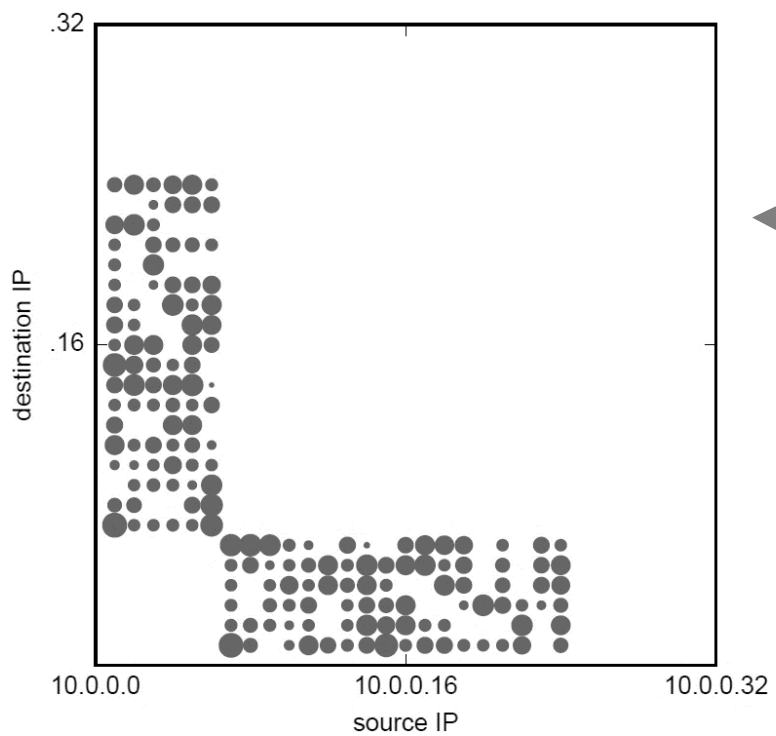
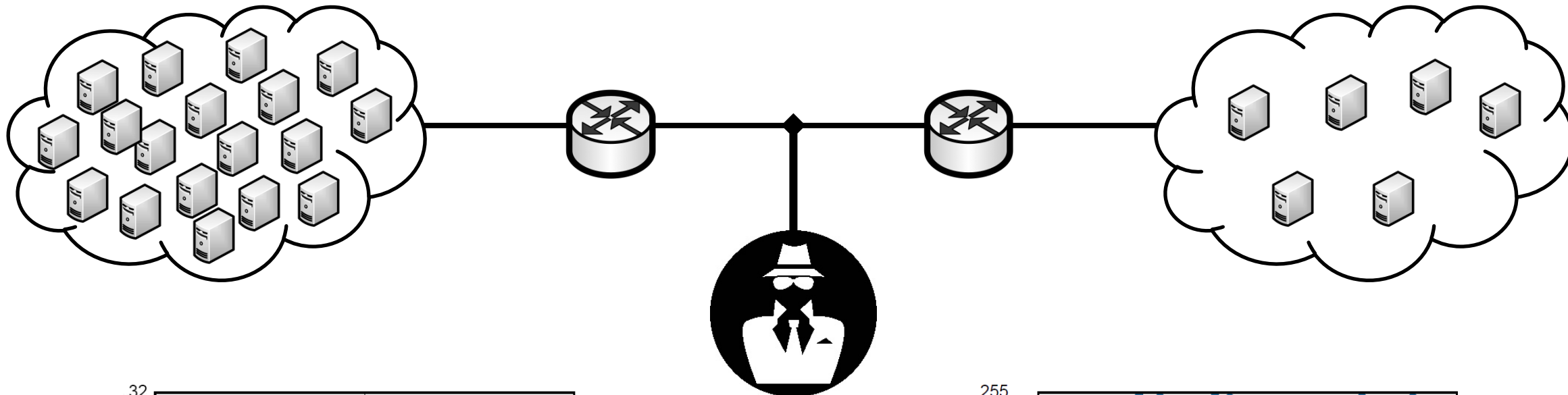


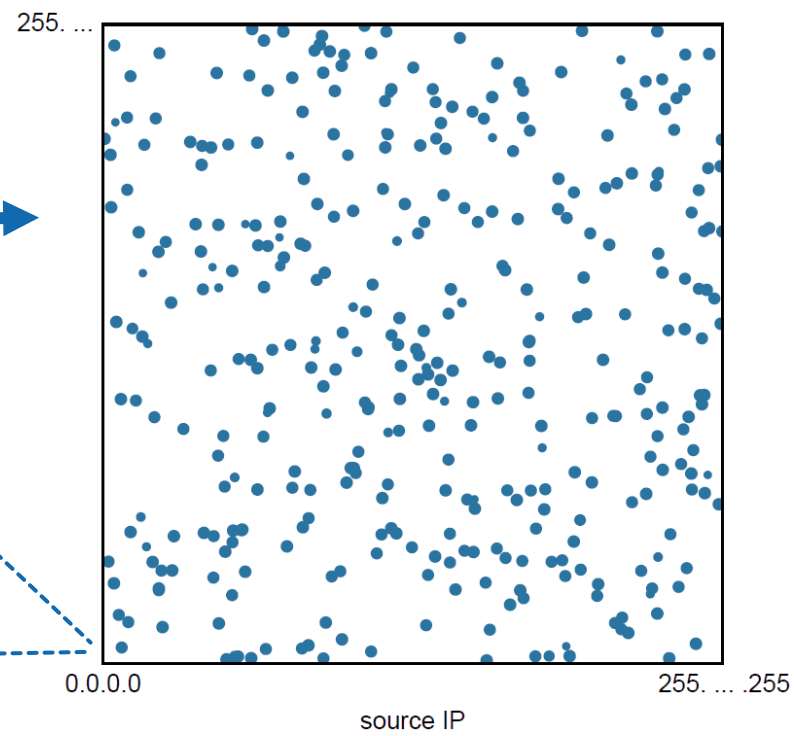
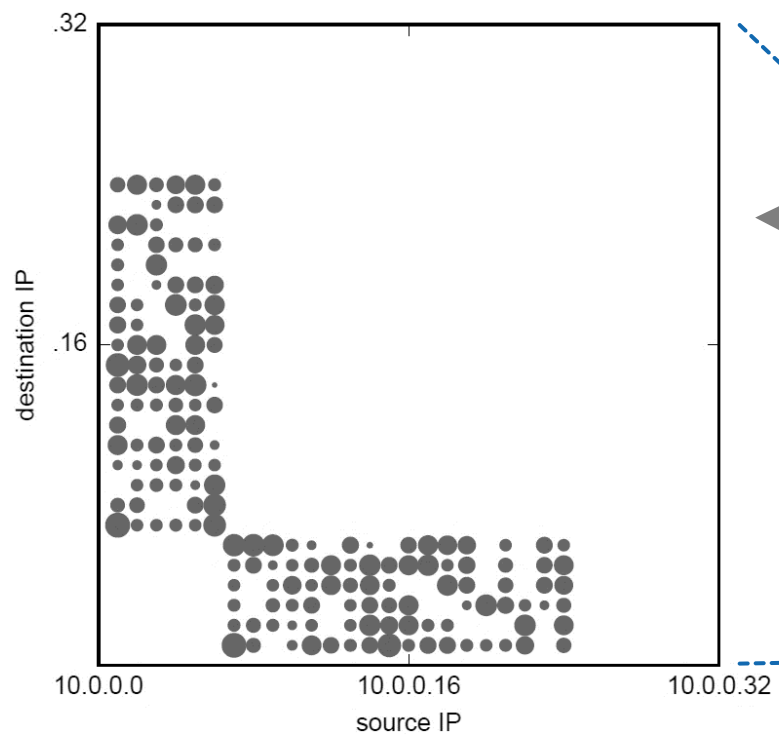
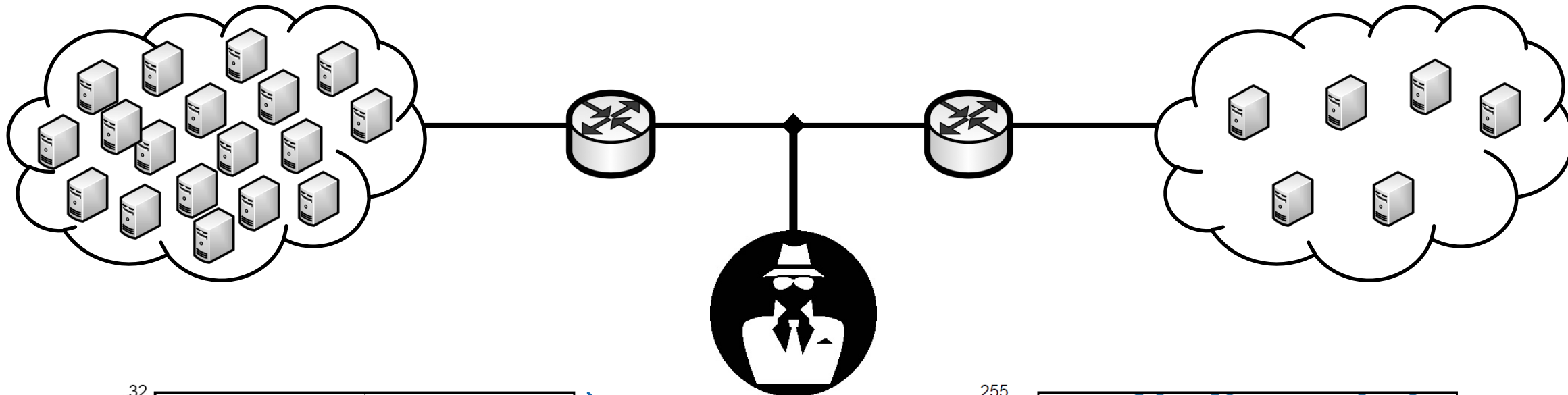


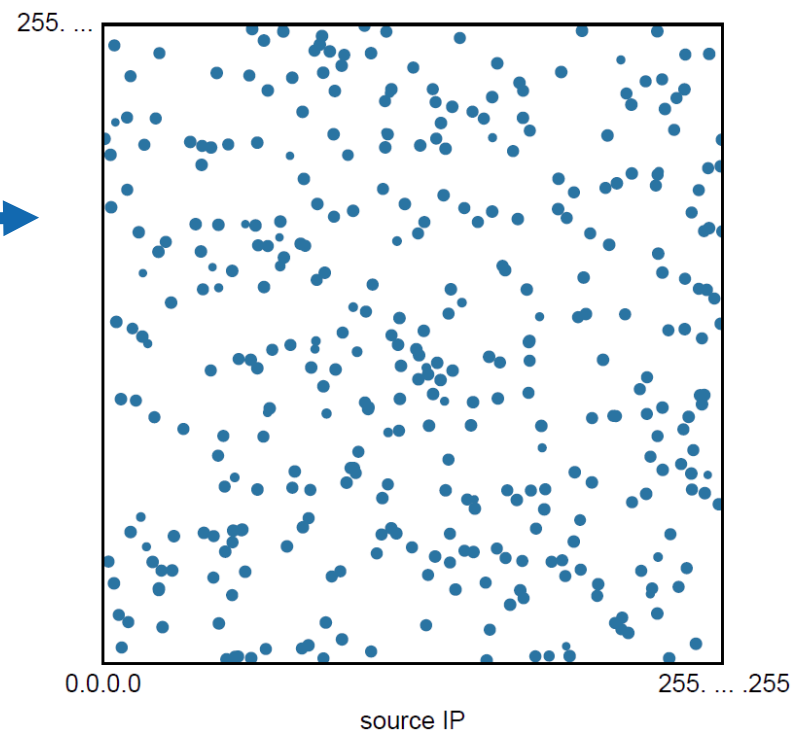
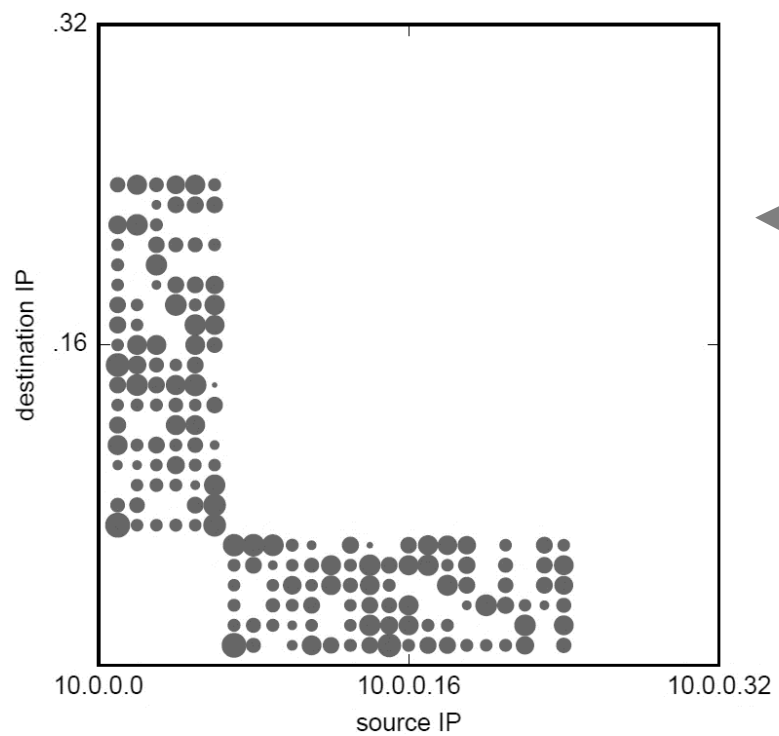
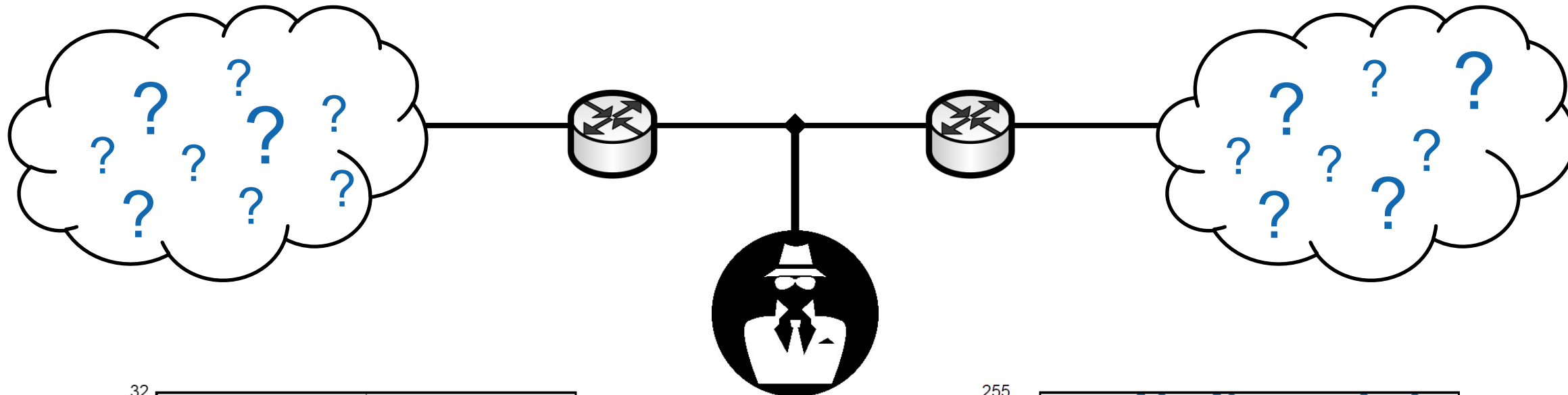


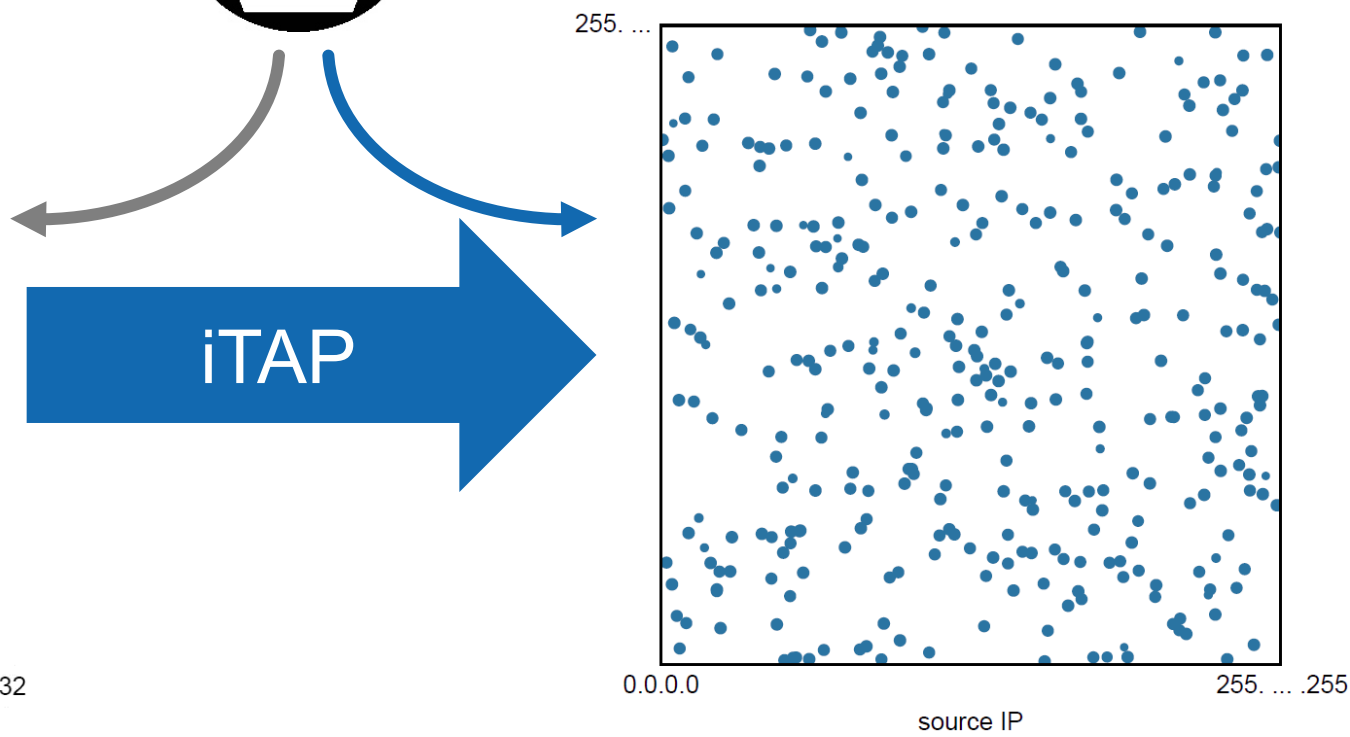
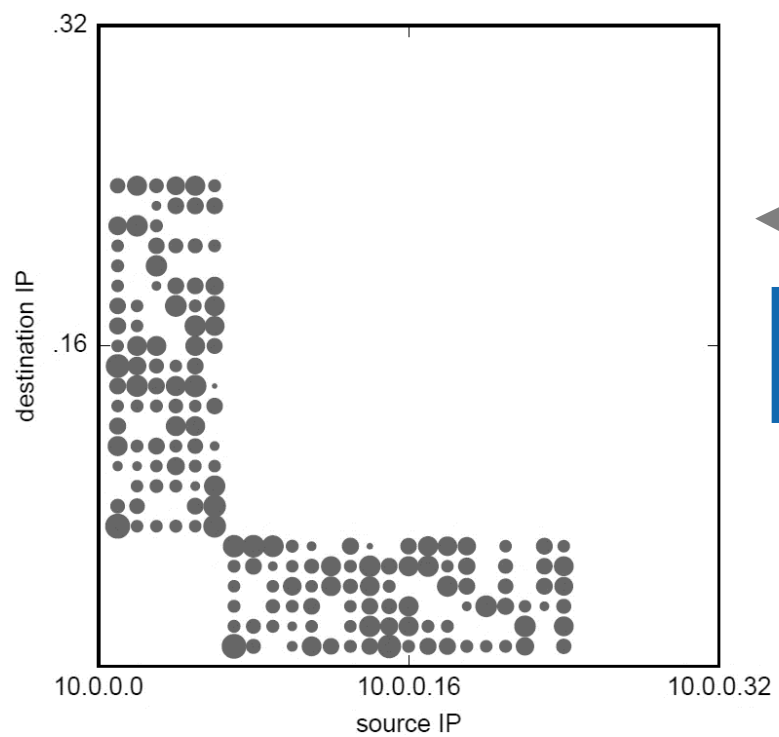
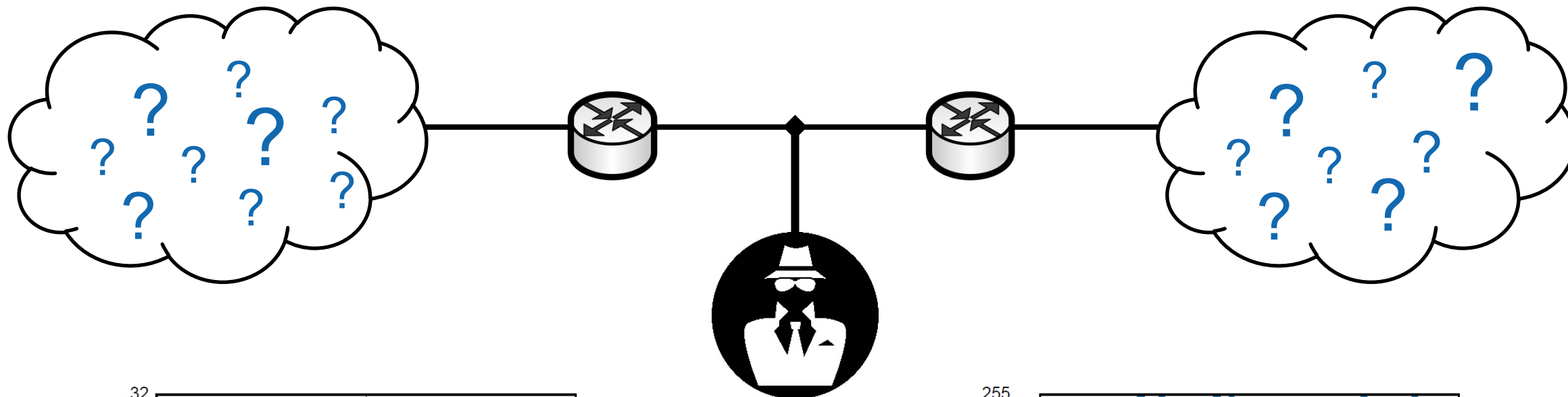












## N.S.A. May Have Hit Internet Companies at a Weak Spot

The Internet companies' data centers are locked down with full-time security [...]. But *between the data centers [...]* information was unencrypted and an easier target for government intercept efforts, according to three people with knowledge of Google's and Yahoo's systems who spoke on the condition of anonymity.

- The New York Times, Nov. 25, 2013

## Google encrypts data amid backlash against NSA spying

By Craig Timberg September 6, 2013

Google is racing to encrypt the torrents of information that flow among its data centers around the world in a bid to thwart snooping by the NSA and other foreign governments.

The move by Google that recent revelations of sweeping surveillance by the NSA have sparked a backlash within and outside the company.

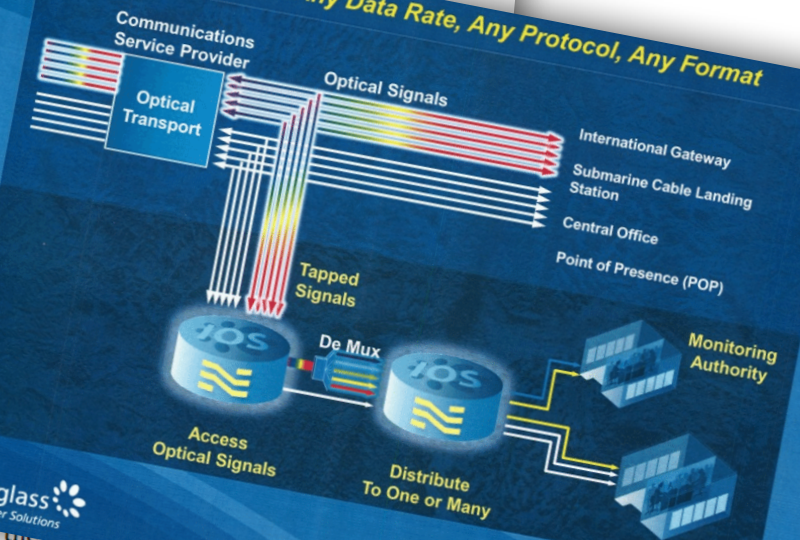
## The Creepy, Long-Standing Practice of Undersea Cable Tapping

The newest NSA leaks reveal that governments are probing "the Internet's backbone." How does that work?



OLGA KHAZAN | JUL 16, 2013

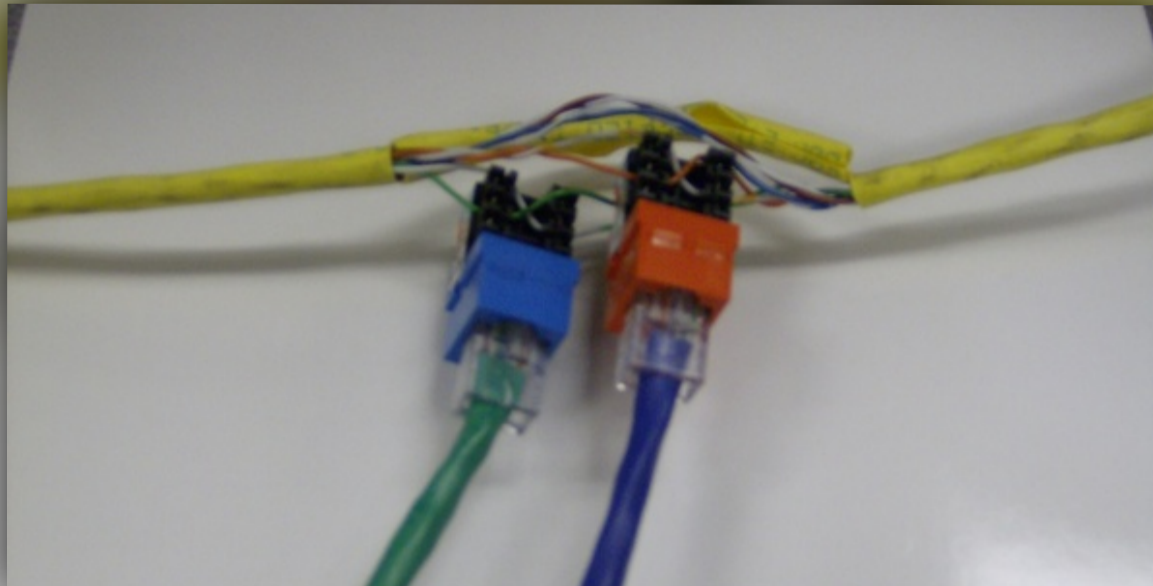
Compatible with Any Data Rate, Any Protocol, Any Format



Glimmerglass  
Optical Cyber Solutions

from American technology companies,  
under various legal authorities.

26142 Eden Landing Road  
Hayward, CA 94545  
T: 510.723.1900 F: 510.780.9851  
Email: sales@glimmerglass.com





# Existing solutions

Do not protect communicating parties

[SSL/TLS, IPsec Transport, MACsec]

Require modifications at end-hosts or additional middleboxes

[APOD, CONTRA]

Do not support partial deployment or have scalability problems

[MACsec, PHEAR]

More references provided in the paper

**iTAP**

# In-network Traffic Analysis Prevention using Software-Defined Networks

*Roland Meier, David Gugelmann, Laurent Vanbever*

# iTAP

In-network Traffic Analysis Prevention  
using Software-Defined Networks

# iTAP

## In-network Traffic Analysis Prevention using Software-Defined Networks

- Communication anonymity  
who is communicating with whom?

# iTAP

## In-network Traffic Analysis Prevention using Software-Defined Networks

- Communication anonymity  
who is communicating with whom?
- Volume anonymity  
how much traffic flows between X and Y?

# iTAP

## In-network Traffic Analysis Prevention using Software-Defined Networks

- Communication anonymity  
who is communicating with whom?
- Volume anonymity  
how much traffic flows between X and Y?
- Topology anonymity  
how many hosts are in the network?

# iTAP

## In-network Traffic Analysis Prevention using Software-Defined Networks

- No modifications at end-hosts

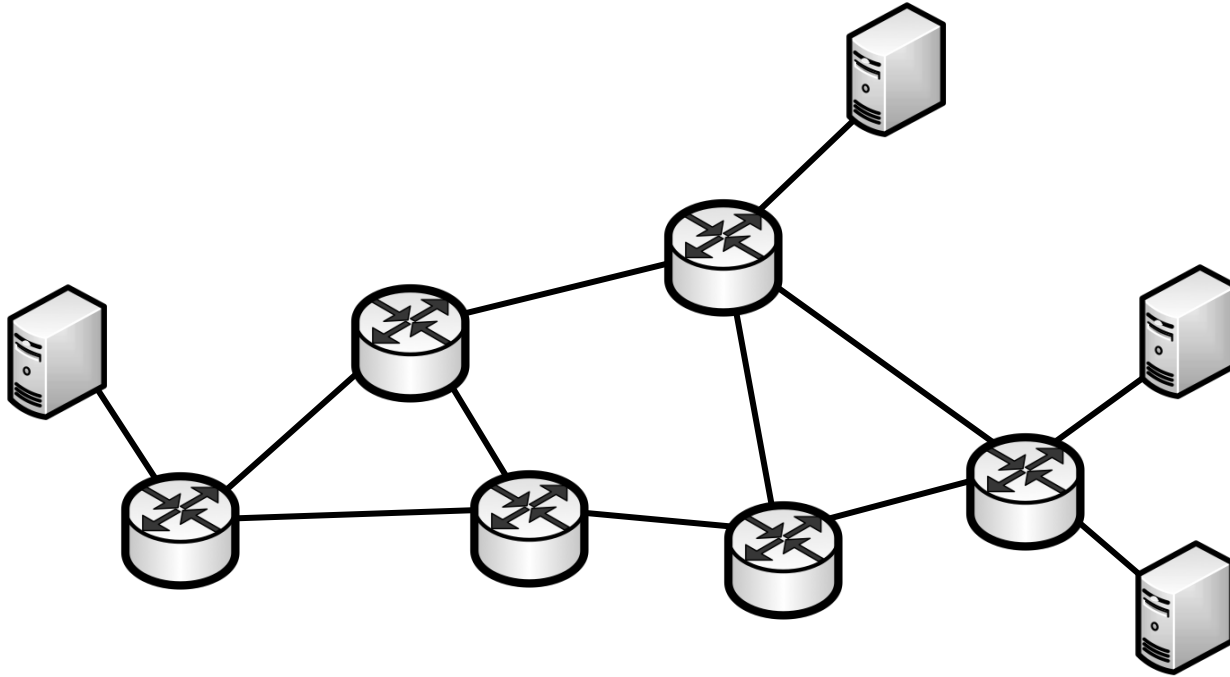
# iTAP


## In-network Traffic Analysis Prevention using Software-Defined Networks

- Central controller
- Rewriting capabilities of switches

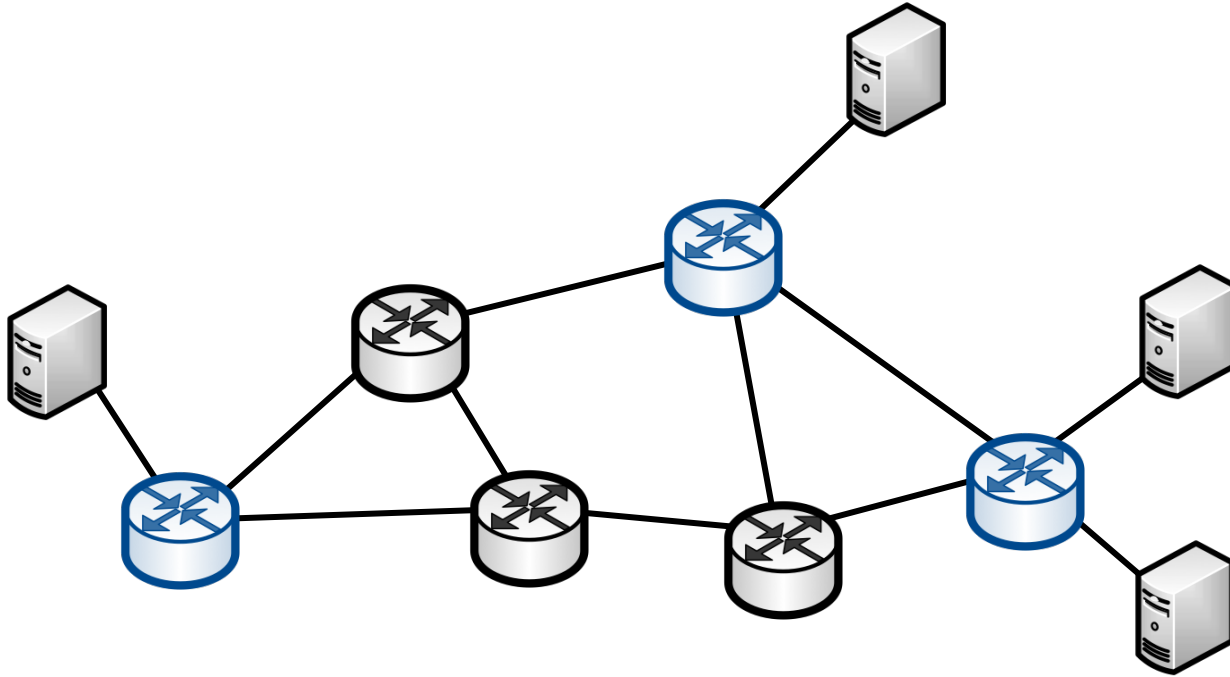
# **An iTAP-protected network**

# An iTAP-protected network



 Layer 2 network

# An iTAP-protected network

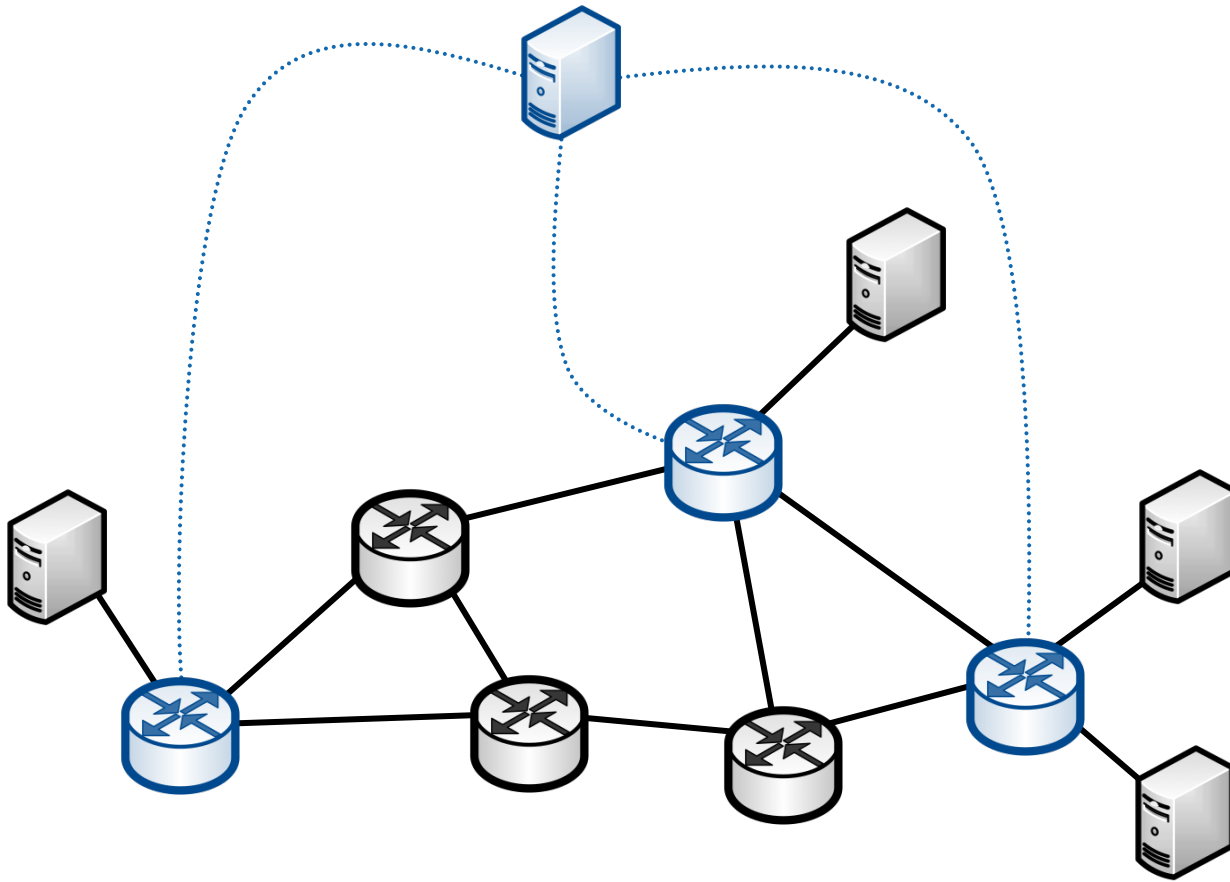





Layer 2 network



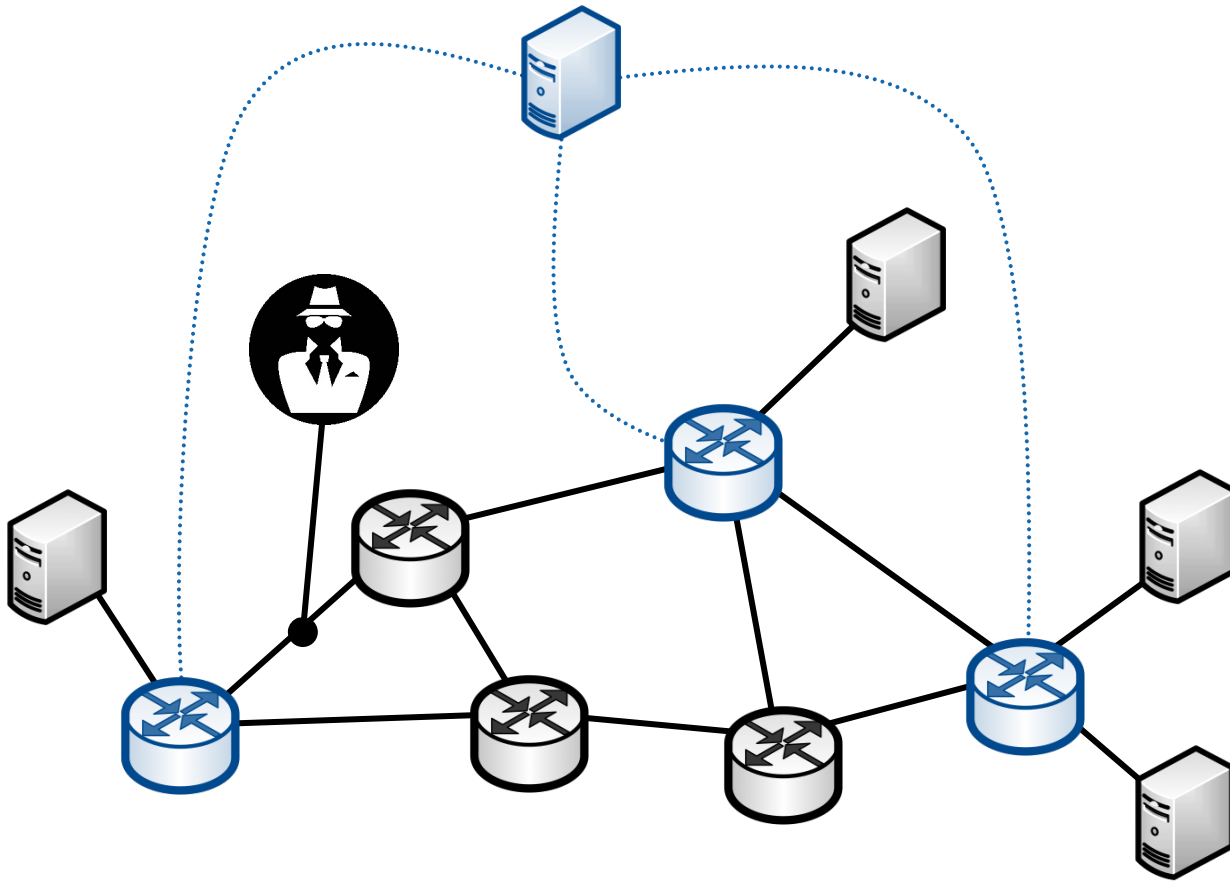
With some SDN switches

# An iTAP-protected network



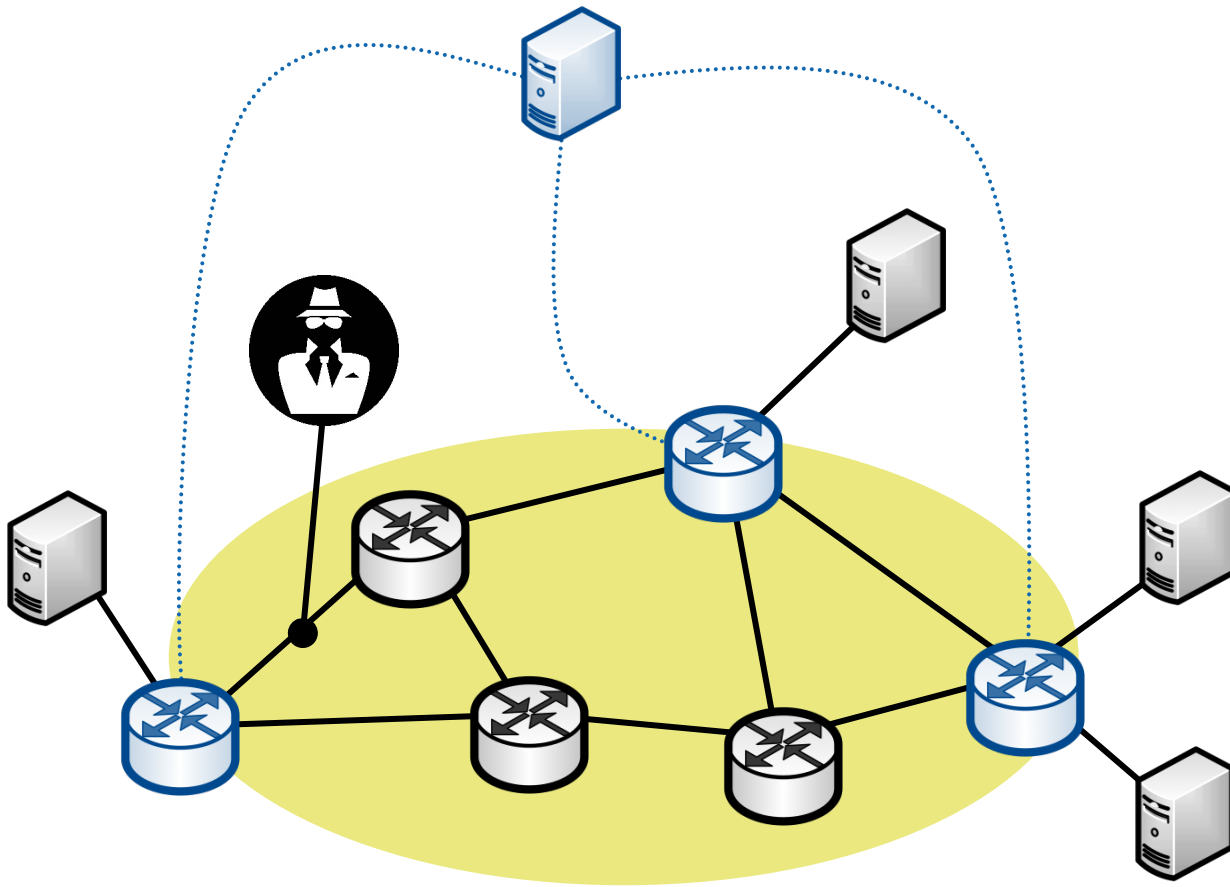
-  Layer 2 network
-  With some SDN switches
-  And a central controller

# An iTAP-protected network



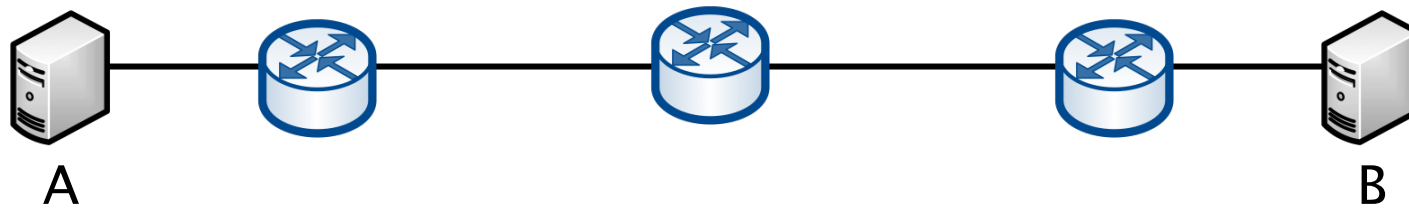
- Layer 2 network
- With some SDN switches
- And a central controller
- Attacked by an eavesdropper

# An iTAP-protected network

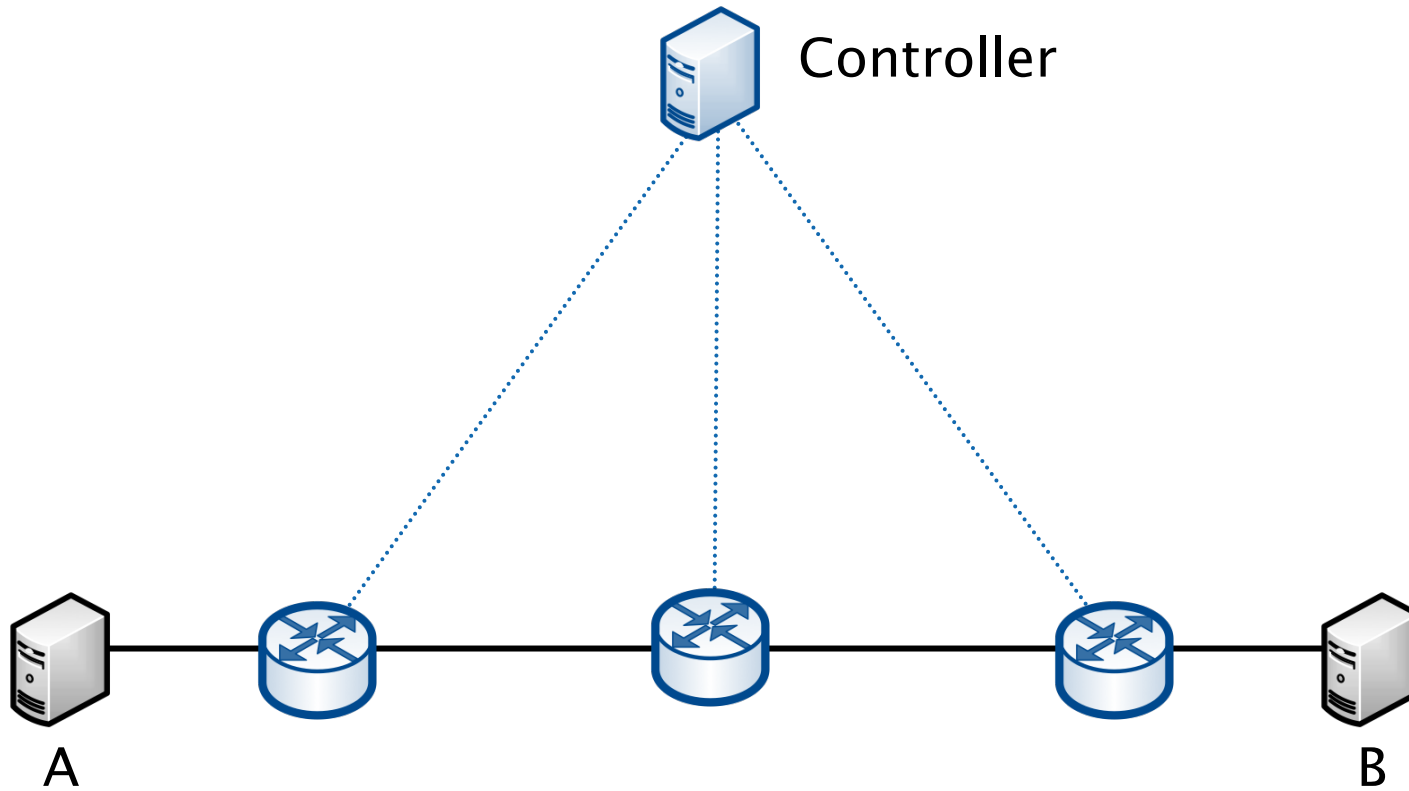


-  Layer 2 network
-  With some SDN switches
-  And a central controller
-  Attacked by an eavesdropper
-  Protected by iTAP

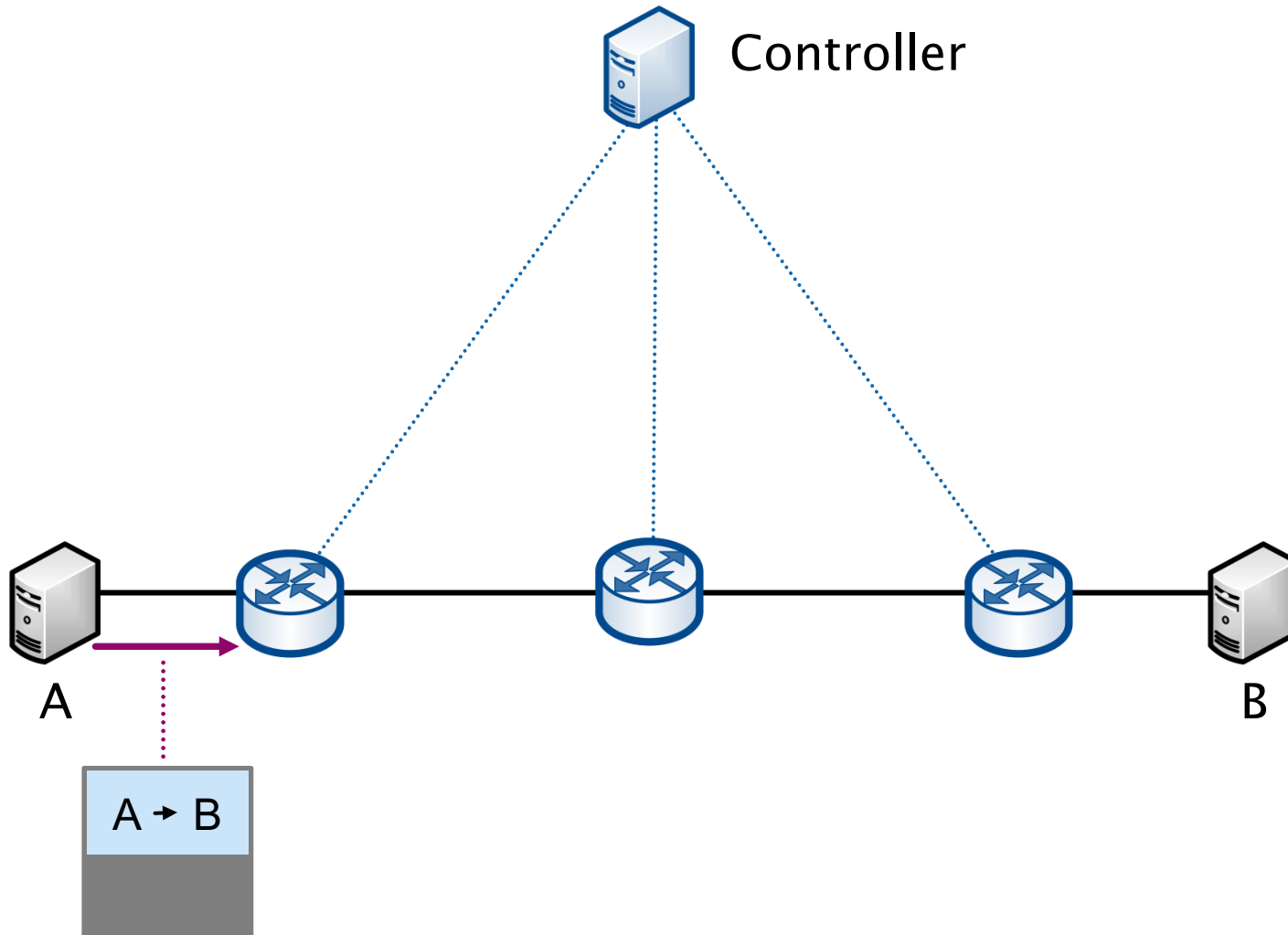
# Example



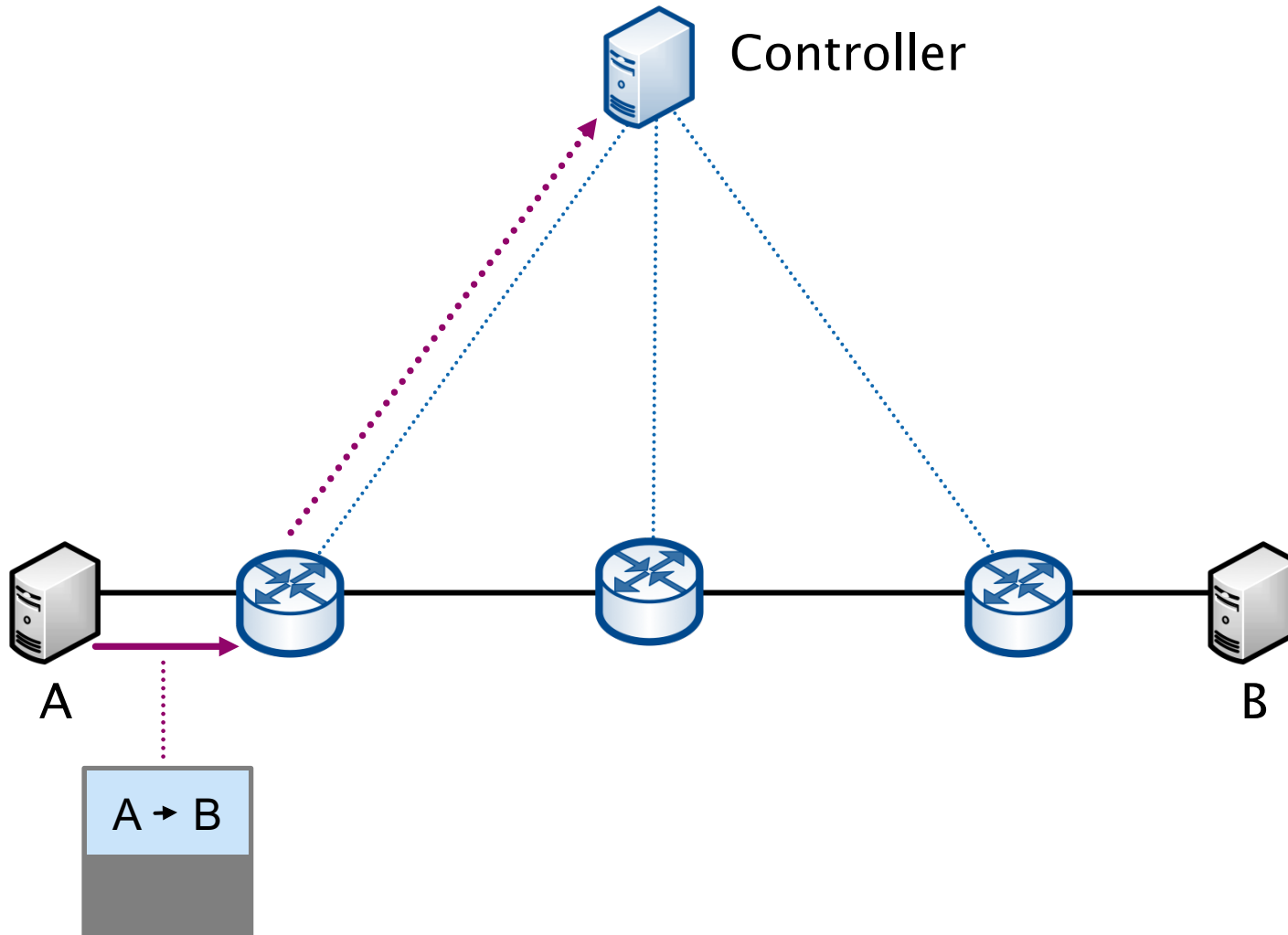
# Example



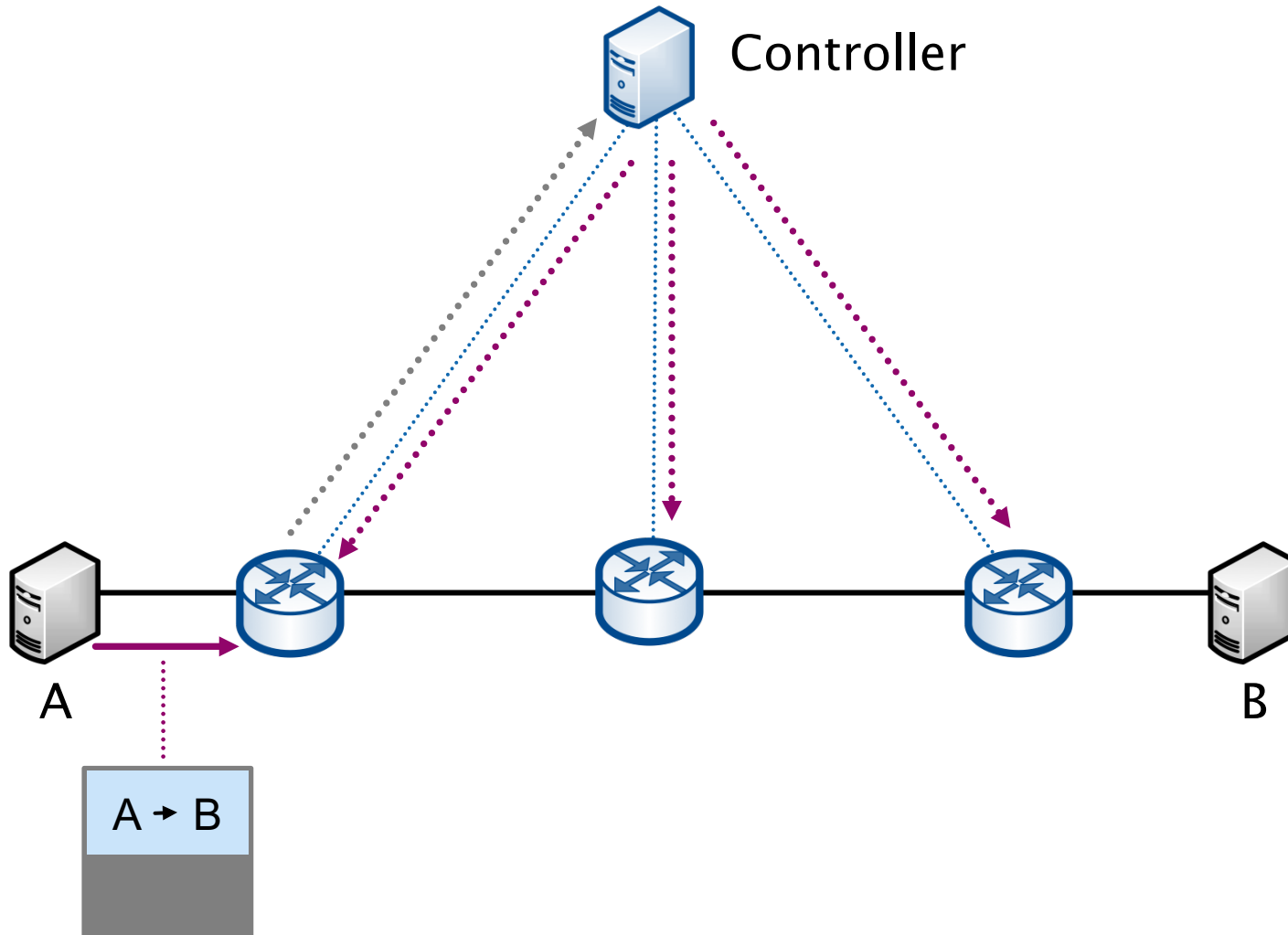
# Packet from A to B enters the network



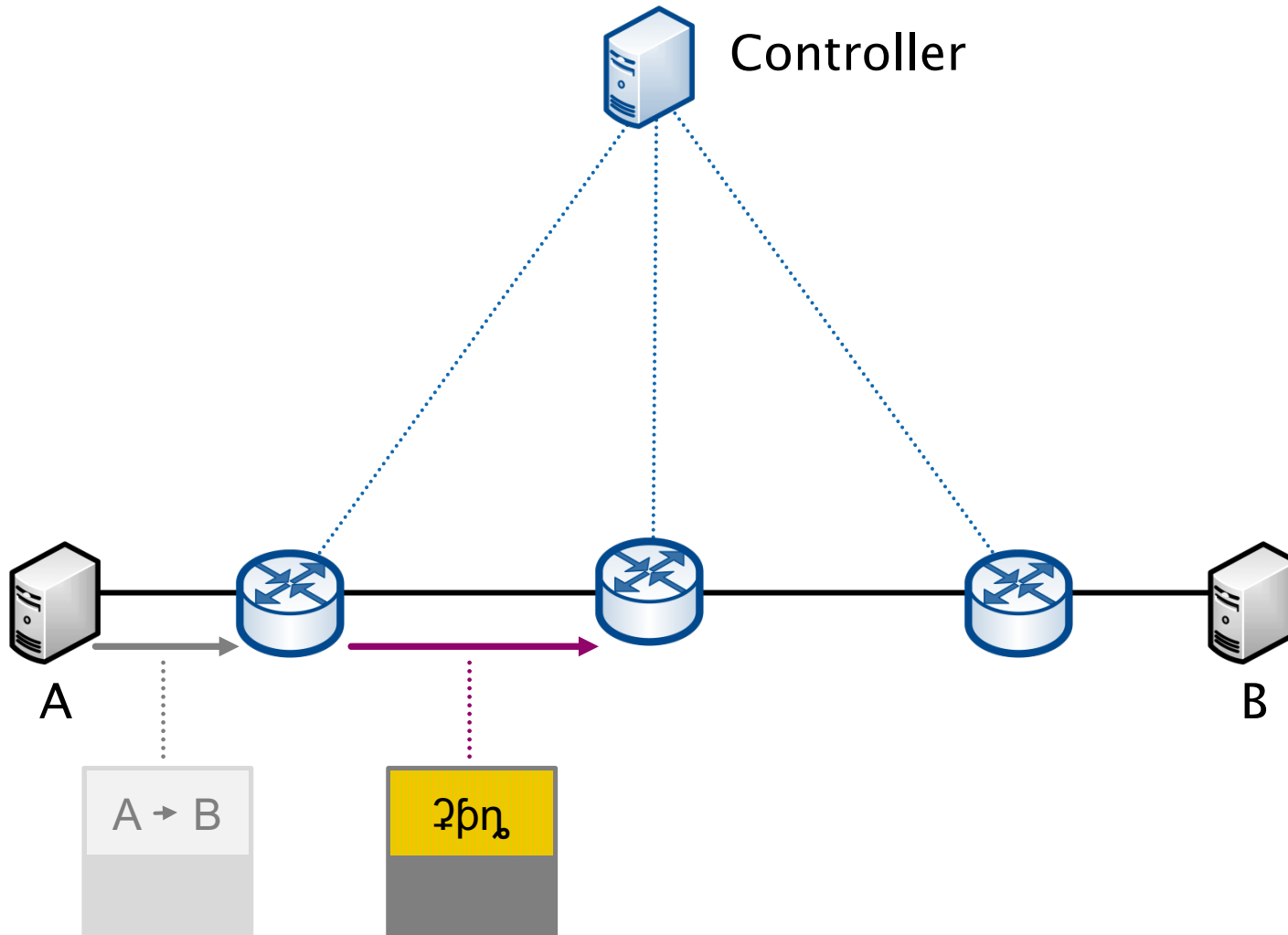
# Ingress switch notifies controller



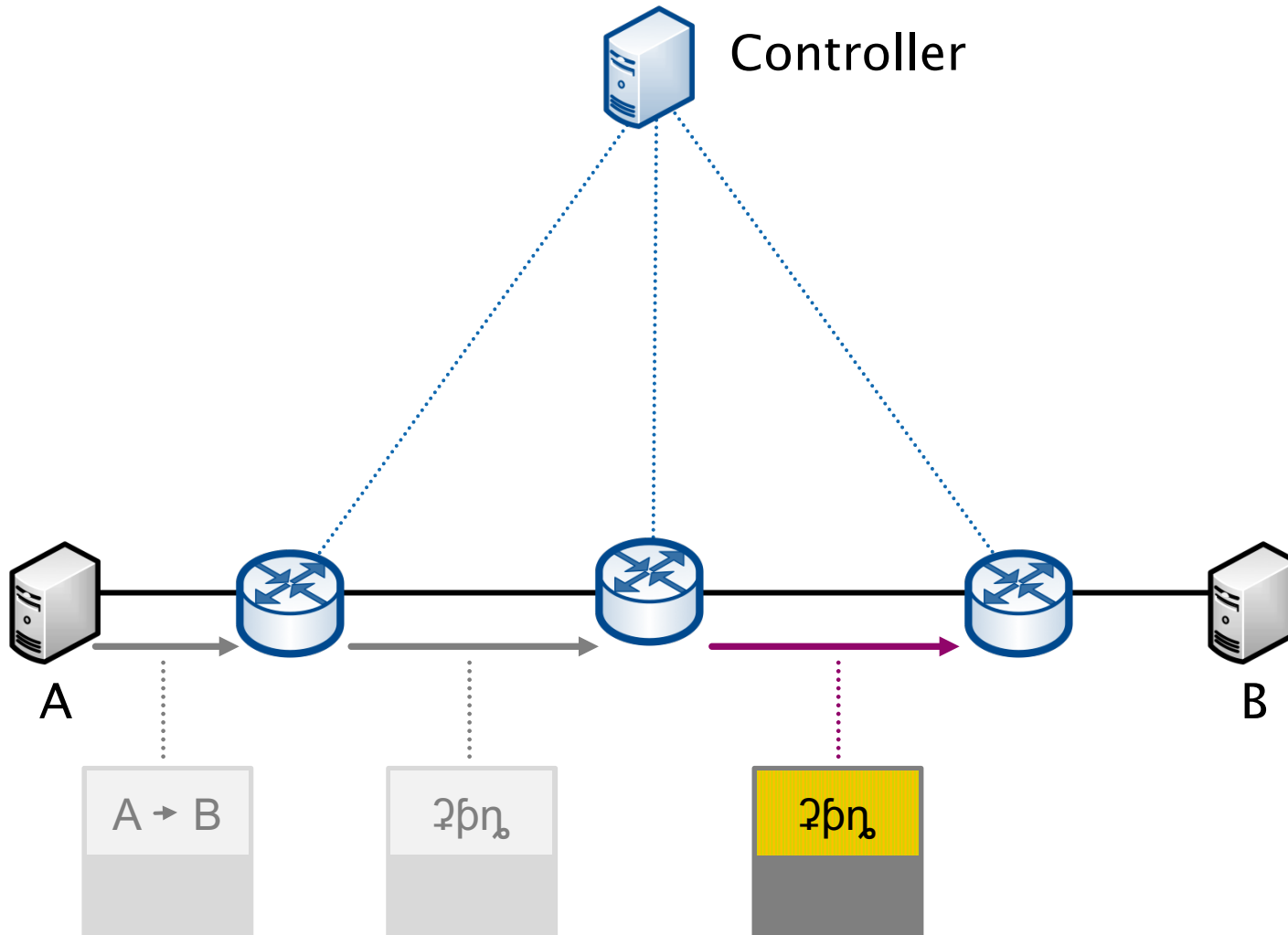
# Controller computes & installs flow rules



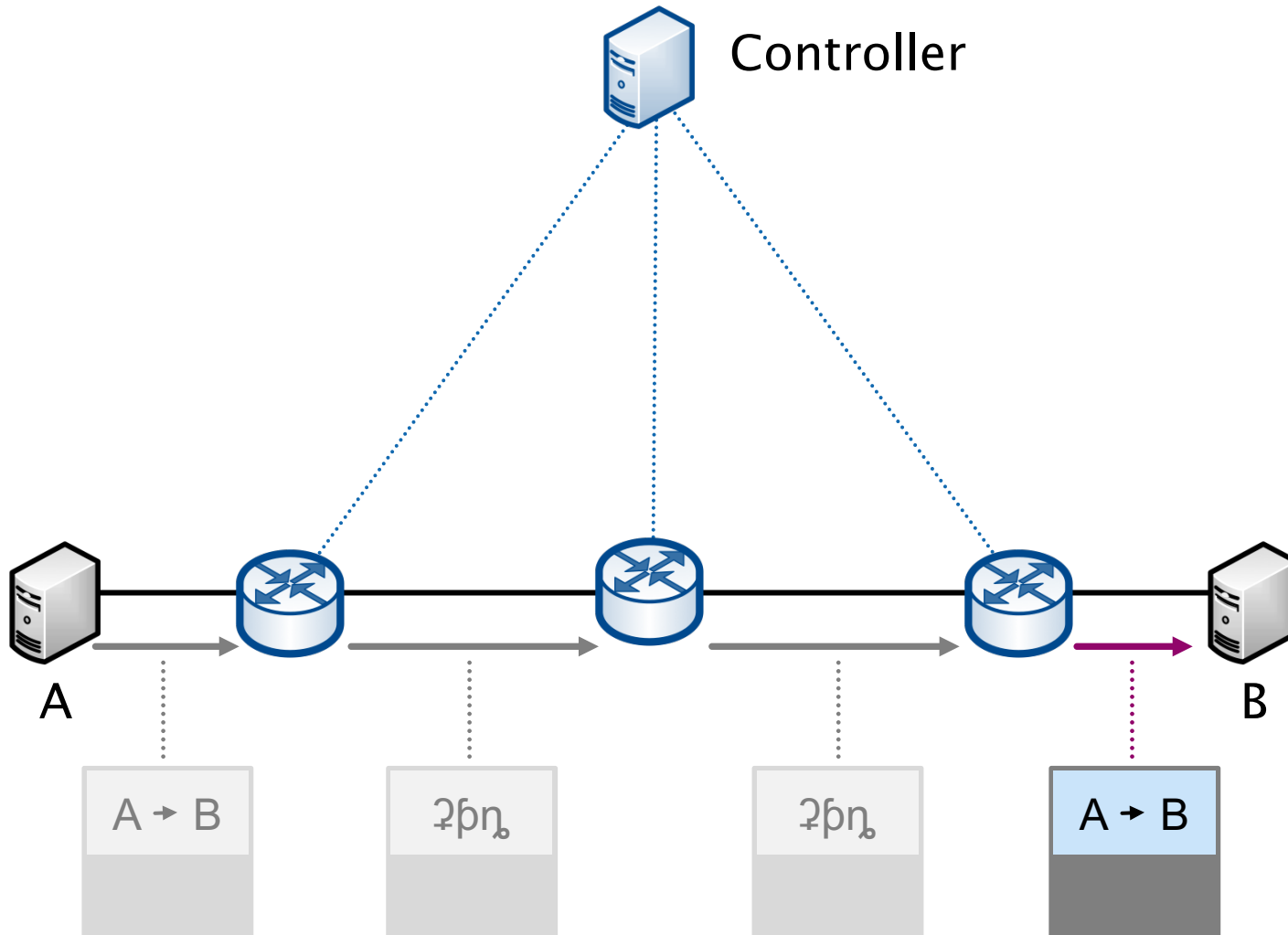
# Ingress switch obfuscates source and destination



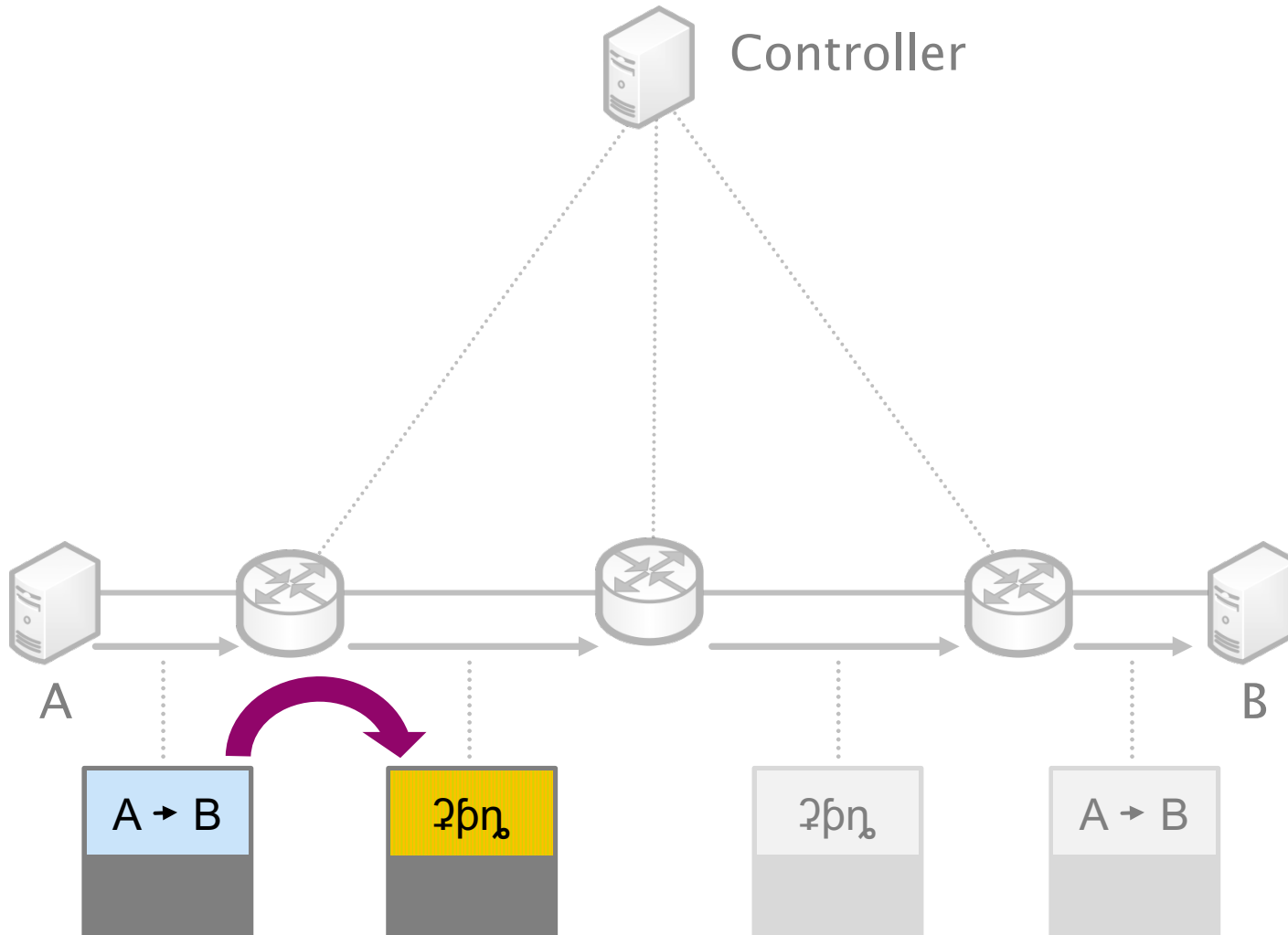
# Core switch forwards obfuscated packet



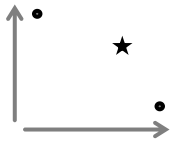
# Egress switch de-obfuscates source and destination



# How does the rewriting work?



# Rewriting packet headers



Trade-off between anonymity and scalability

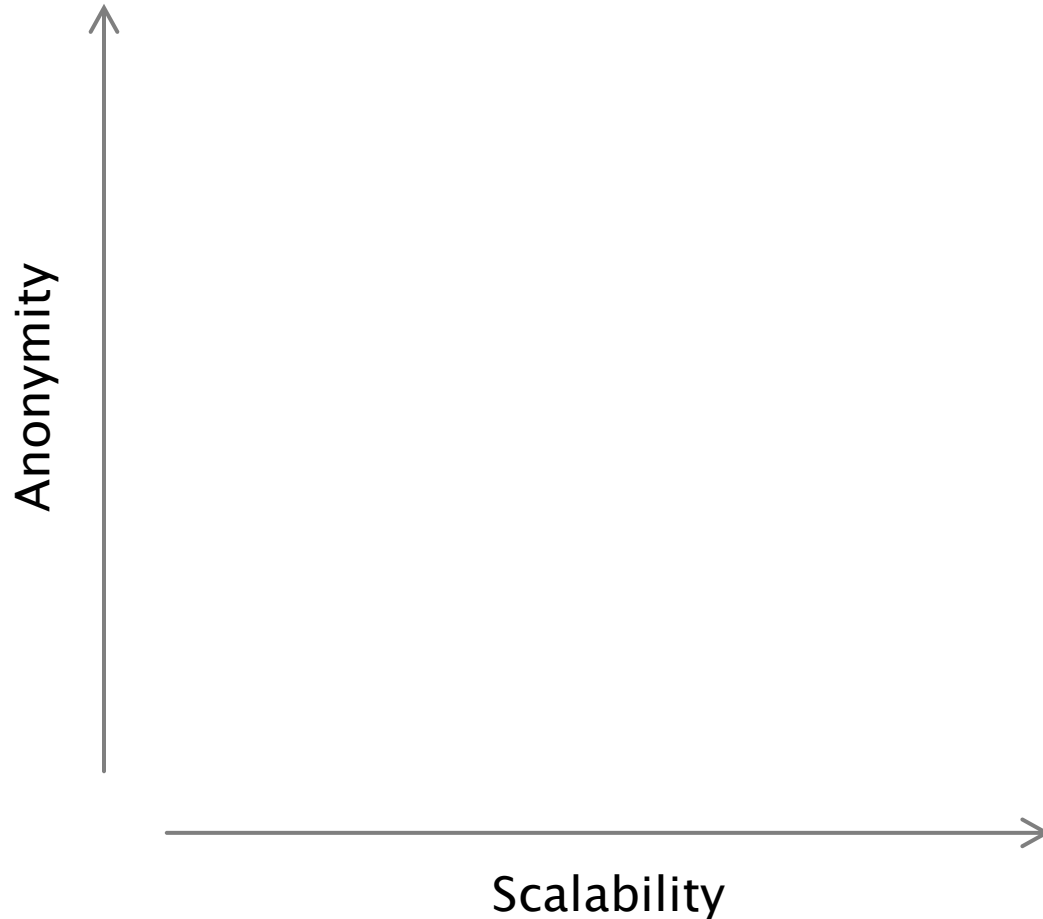


iTAP approach: Mixing per-host IDs and random bits

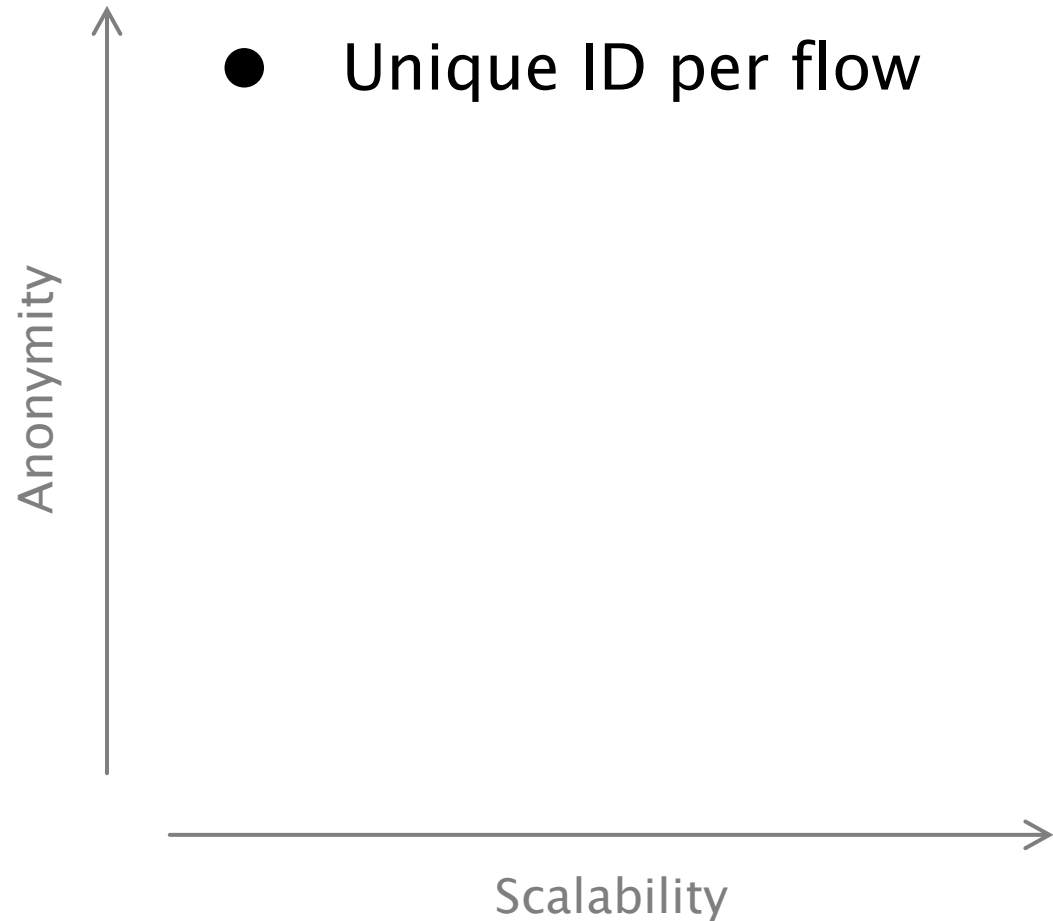


Measure information leakage & counteract attacker

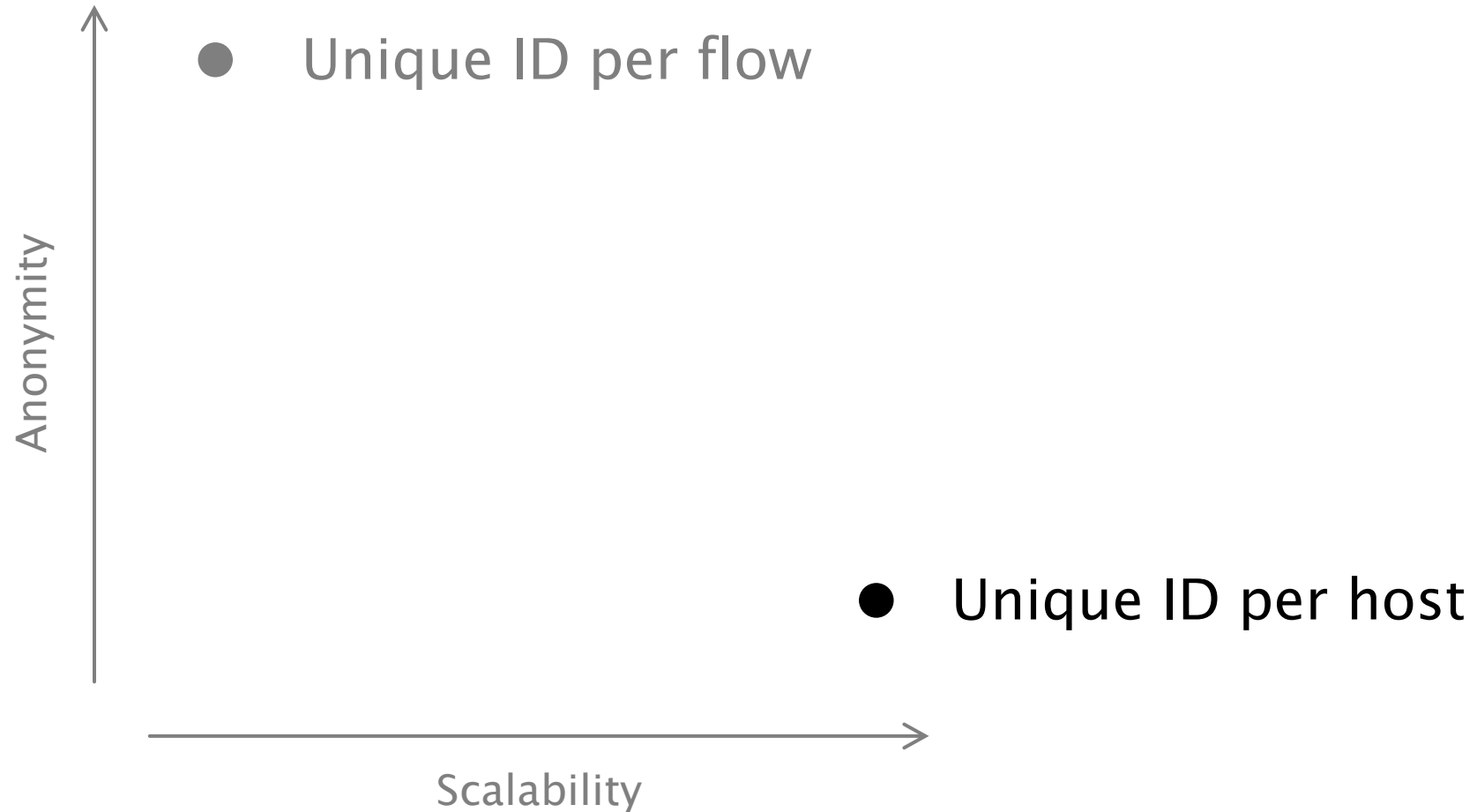
# Rewriting packet headers as a trade-off between anonymity and scalability



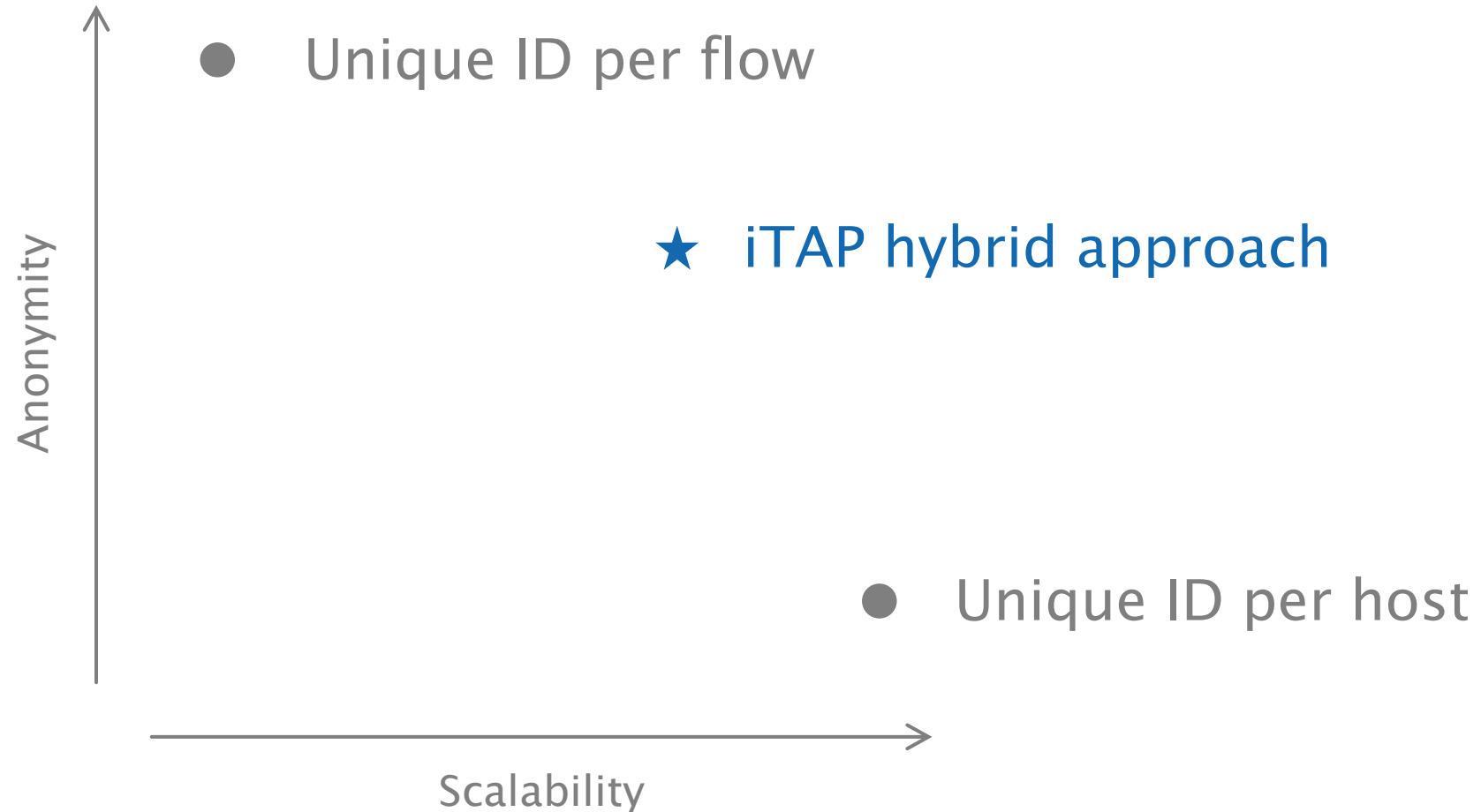
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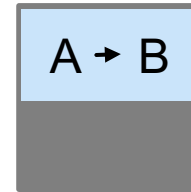


# Rewriting packet headers as a trade-off between anonymity and scalability



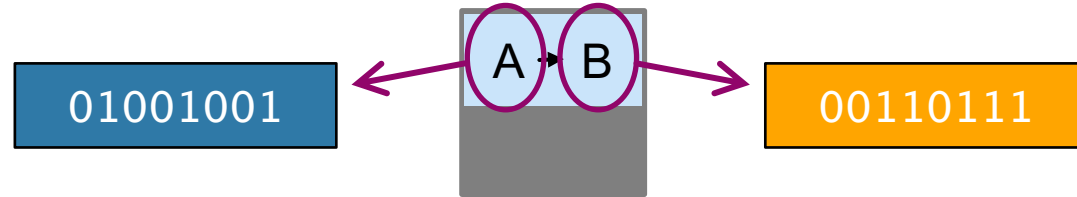
# **iTAP hybrid obfuscation scheme**

# iTAP hybrid obfuscation scheme



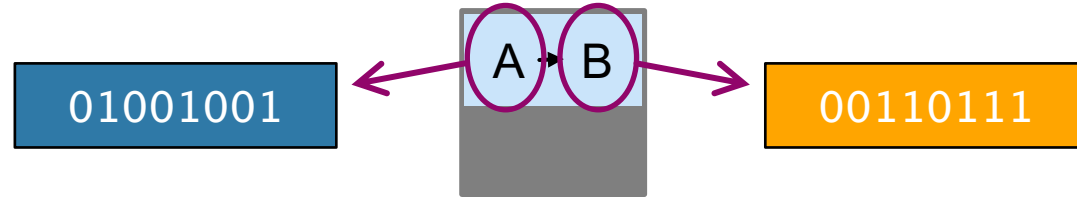
# iTAP hybrid obfuscation scheme

Map source and destination to IDs



# iTAP hybrid obfuscation scheme

Map source and destination to IDs

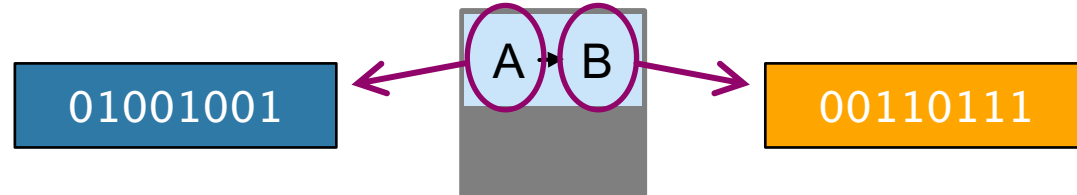


Match-fields with arbitrary bitmasks



# iTAP hybrid obfuscation scheme

Map source and destination to IDs



Match-fields with arbitrary bitmasks

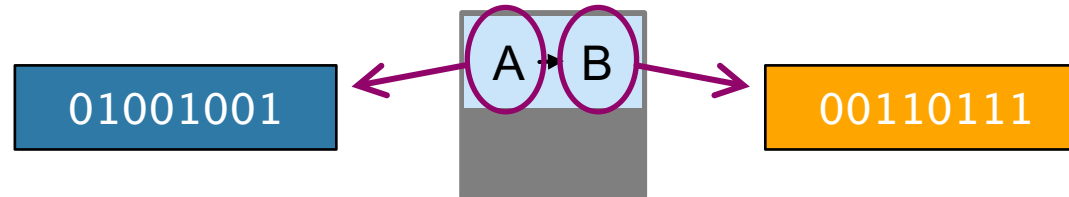
MAC src	MAC dst	IP src	IP dst
---------	---------	--------	--------

Interpret as bit-string of 160 bits



# iTAP hybrid obfuscation scheme

Map source and destination to IDs



Match-fields with arbitrary bitmasks



Interpret as bit-string of 160 bits

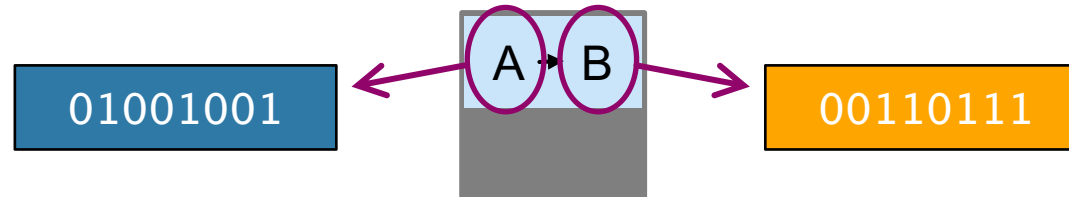


Randomly select bits that are used for  
source and destination ID



# iTAP hybrid obfuscation scheme

Map source and destination to IDs



Match-fields with arbitrary bitmasks

MAC src	MAC dst	IP src	IP dst
---------	---------	--------	--------

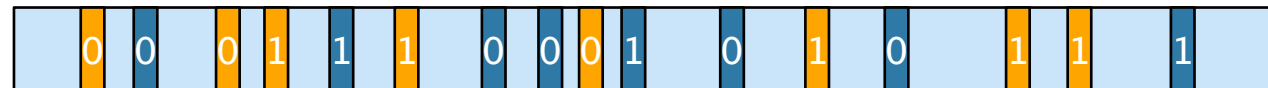
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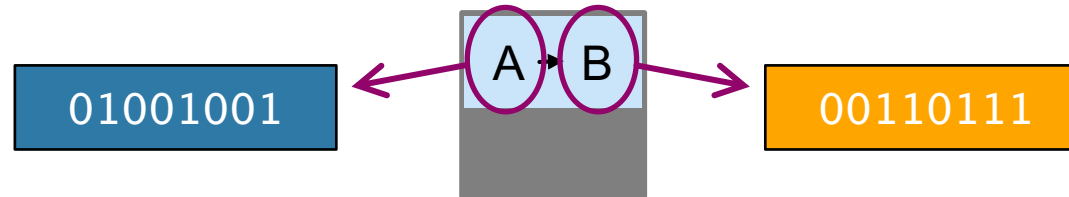


Add **source** and **destination** ID



# iTAP hybrid obfuscation scheme

Map source and destination to IDs



Match-fields with arbitrary bitmasks

MAC src	MAC dst	IP src	IP dst
---------	---------	--------	--------

Interpret as bit-string of 160 bits



Randomly select bits that are used for source and destination ID



Add source and destination ID

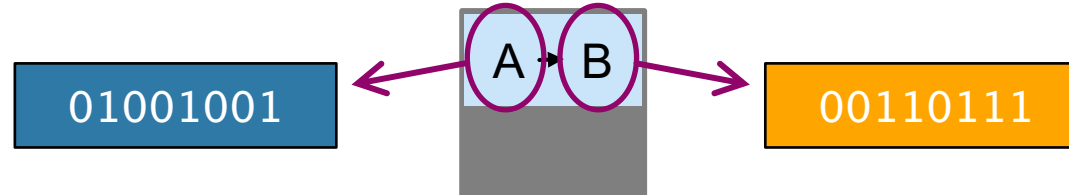


Set other bits to **random** values



# iTAP hybrid obfuscation scheme

## Map source and destination to IDs



## Match-fields with arbitrary bitmasks

MAC src	MAC dst	IP src	IP dst
---------	---------	--------	--------

Interpret as bit-string of 160 bits

--

Randomly select bits that are used for source and destination ID

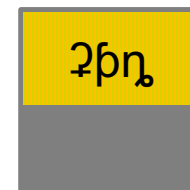
[illegible]

## Add source and destination ID

0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

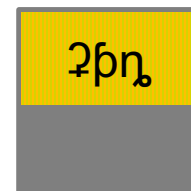
## Set other bits to random values

0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



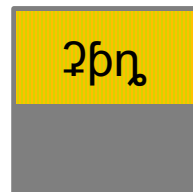
# iTAP hybrid obfuscation scheme

Forwarding based on the destination ID  
→ good scalability

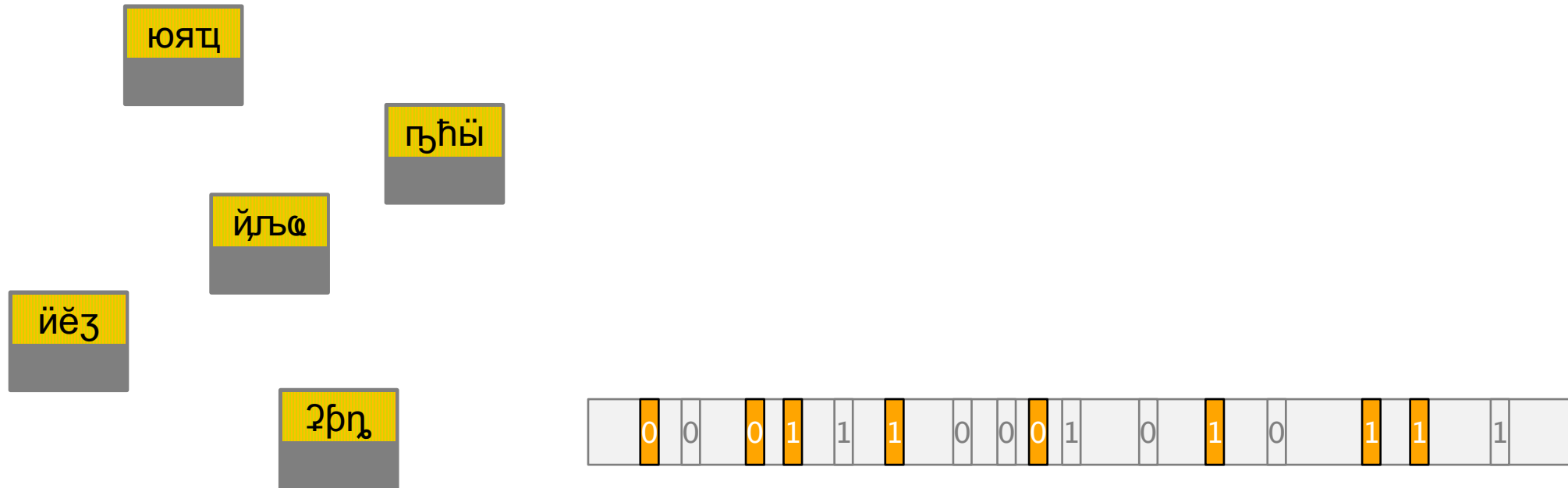


# iTAP hybrid obfuscation scheme

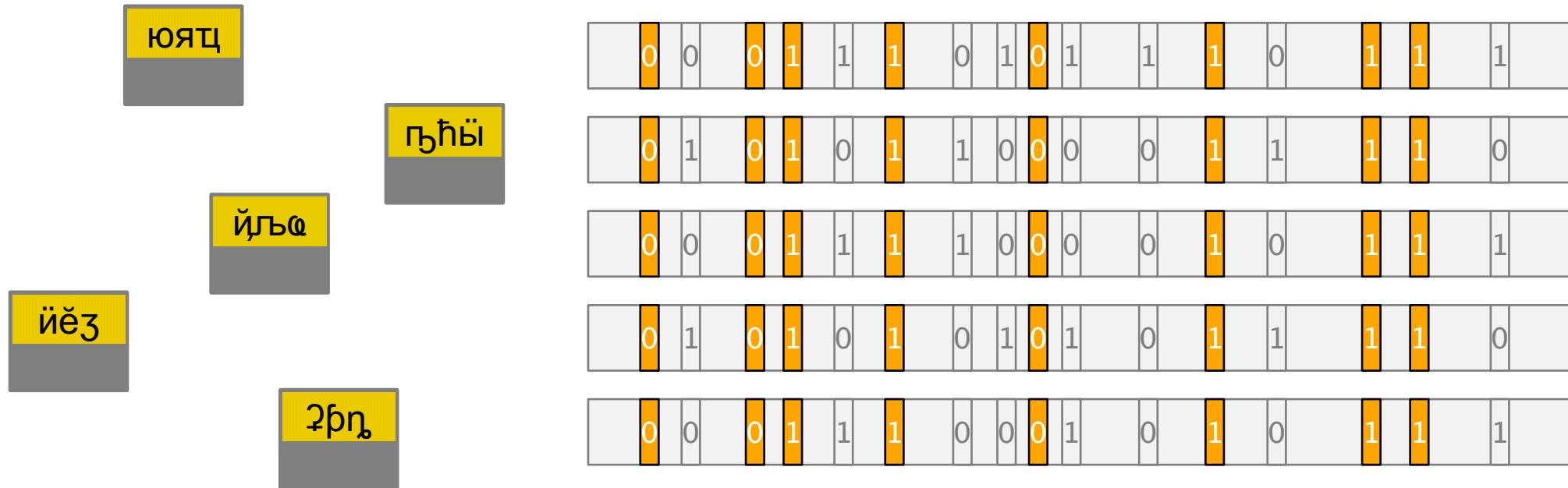
Eavesdropper cannot distinguish between  
random and non-random bits  
→ good anonymity



# What if an attacker analyzes multiple flows?



# What if an attacker analyzes multiple flows?



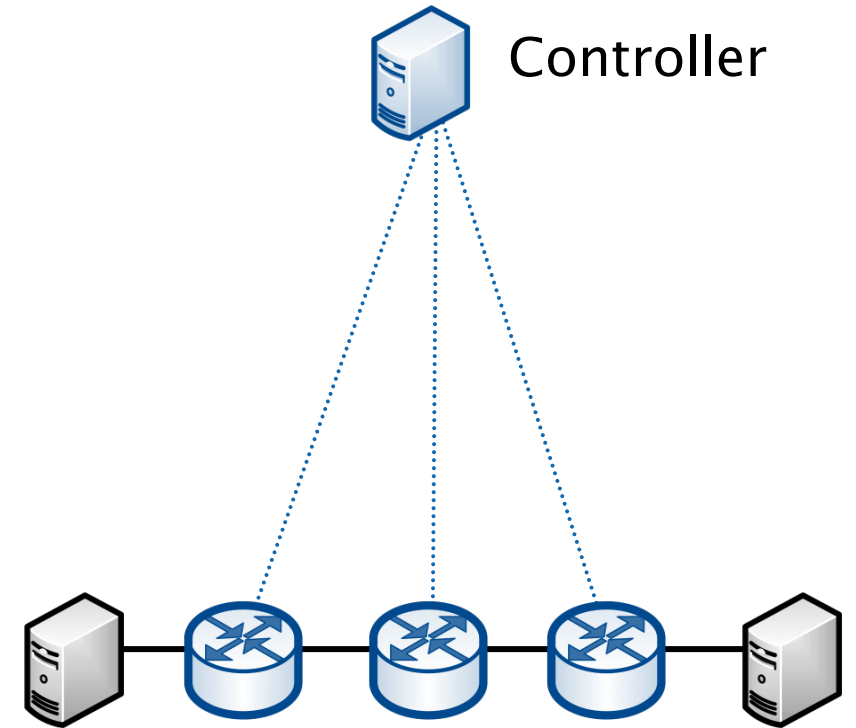
# What if an attacker analyzes multiple flows?



# iTAP controls information leakage and proactively adapts the encoding

The controller monitors the observed entropy for each link...

... and changes the encoding before an eavesdropper is able to break it.

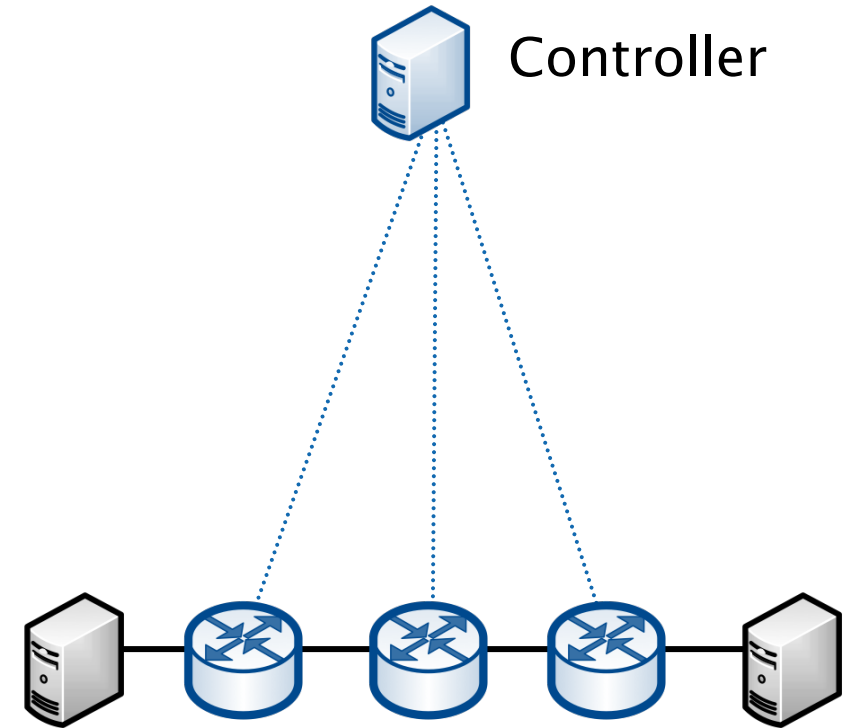


# iTAP controls information leakage and proactively adapts the encoding

The controller monitors the observed entropy for each link...

... and changes the encoding before an eavesdropper is able to break it.\*

\* According to the Unicity Distance



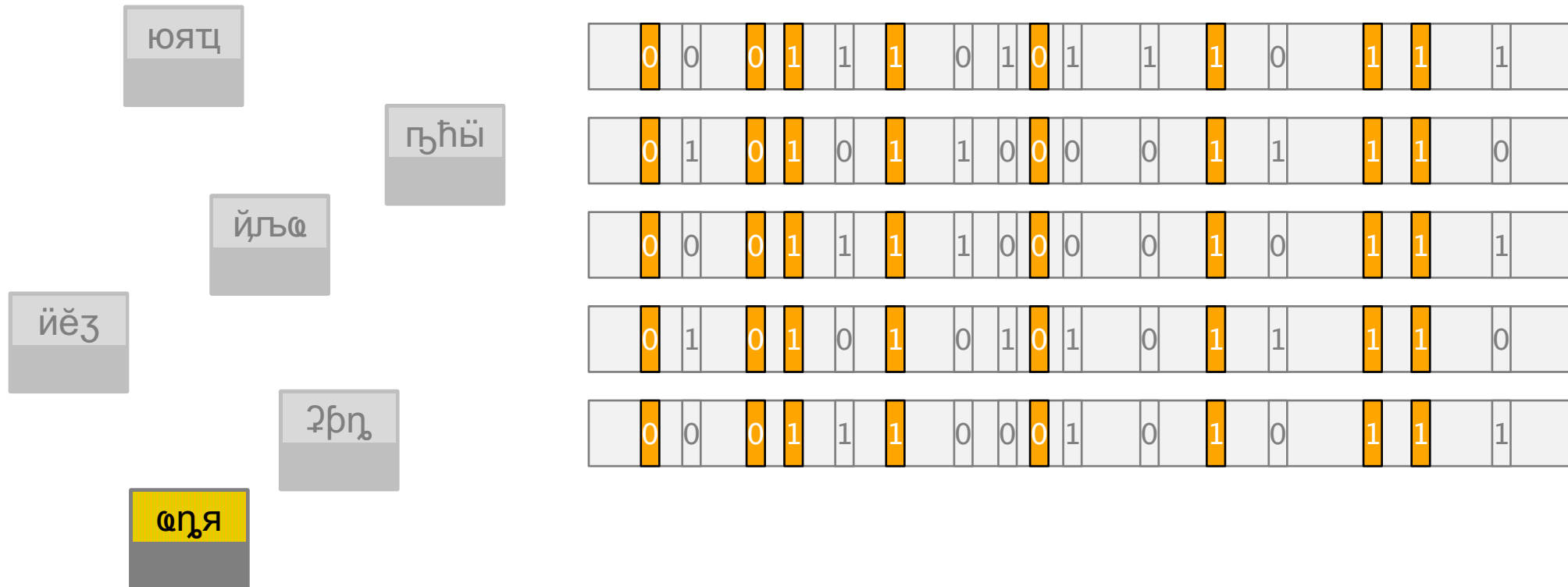
# iTAP controls information leakage and proactively adapts the encoding



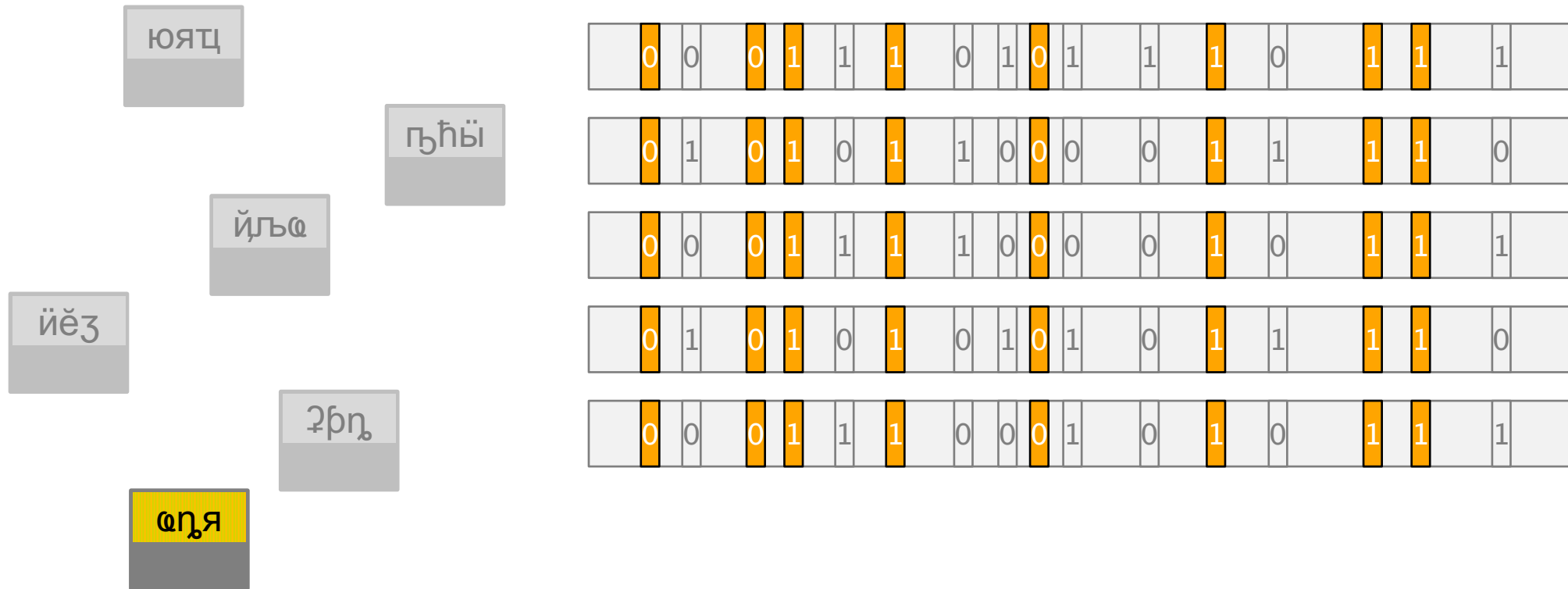
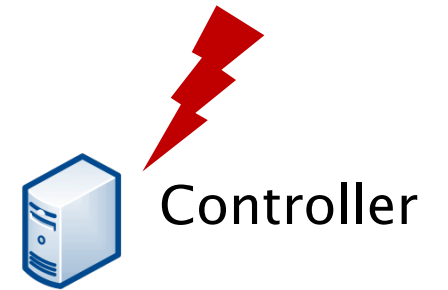
# iTAP controls information leakage and proactively adapts the encoding



Controller



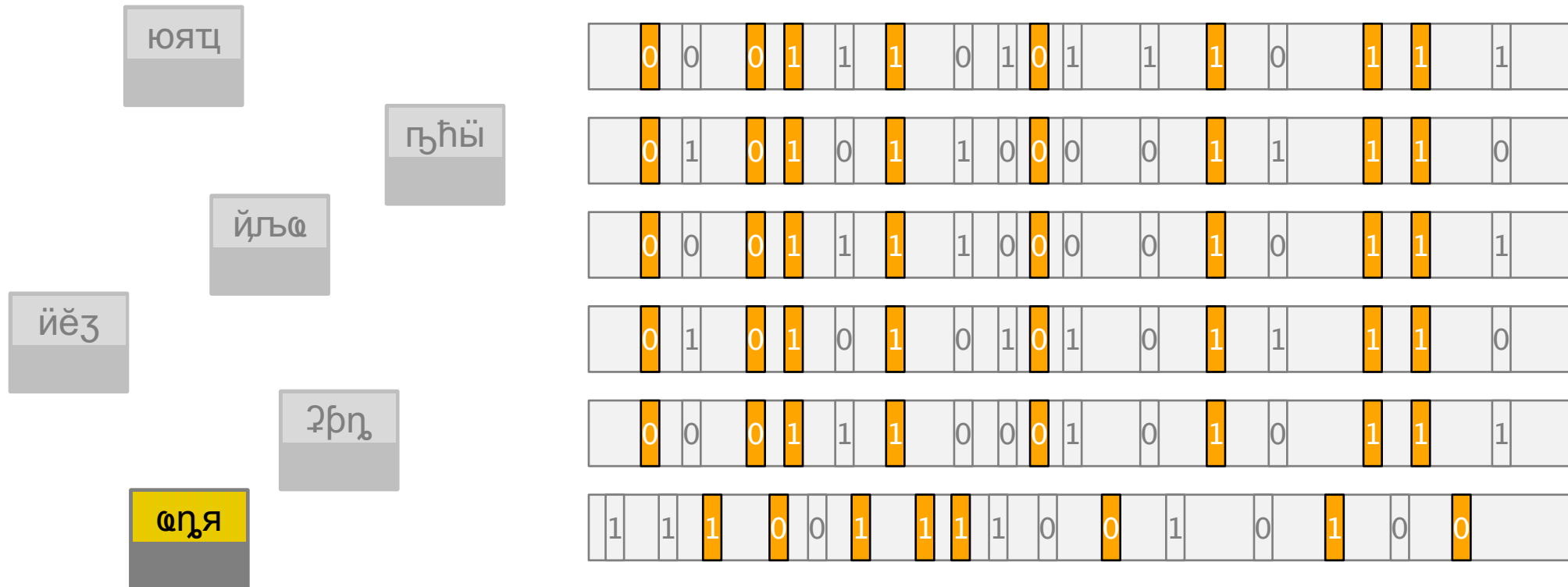
# iTAP controls information leakage and proactively adapts the encoding



# iTAP controls information leakage and proactively adapts the encoding



new  
encoding



# iTAP evaluation based on real network traffic

iTAP evaluation based on

7 days of network traffic

400 hosts

128 M flows

# iTAP evaluation based on real network traffic

7 days of network traffic

400 hosts

128 M flows

Indicators: controller actions / s

flow table updates / s

forwarding rules

# iTAP works in practice

7 days of network traffic

400 hosts

128 M flows

avg

max

200

700

controller actions / s

50

250

flow table updates / s

600

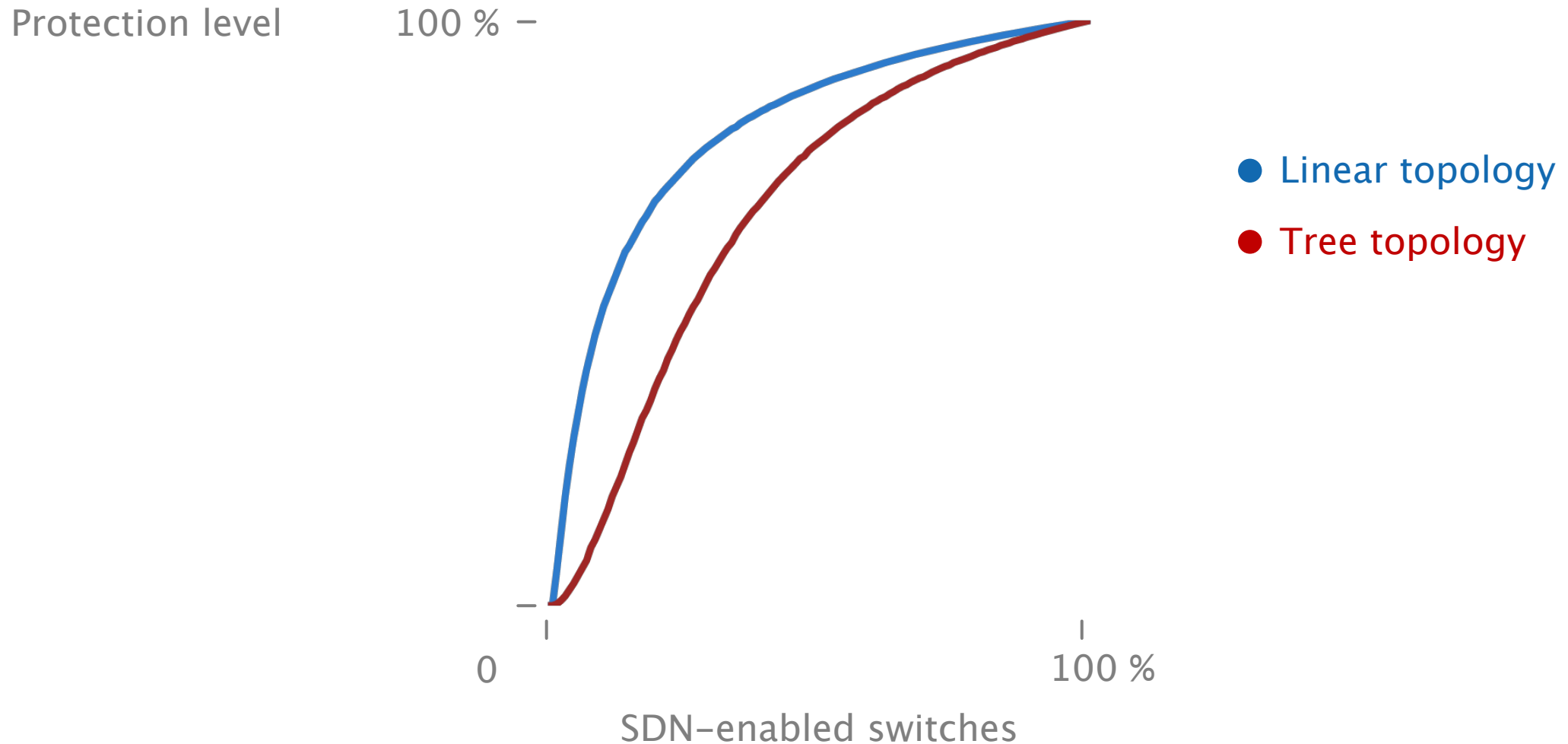
2.5 k

forwarding rules

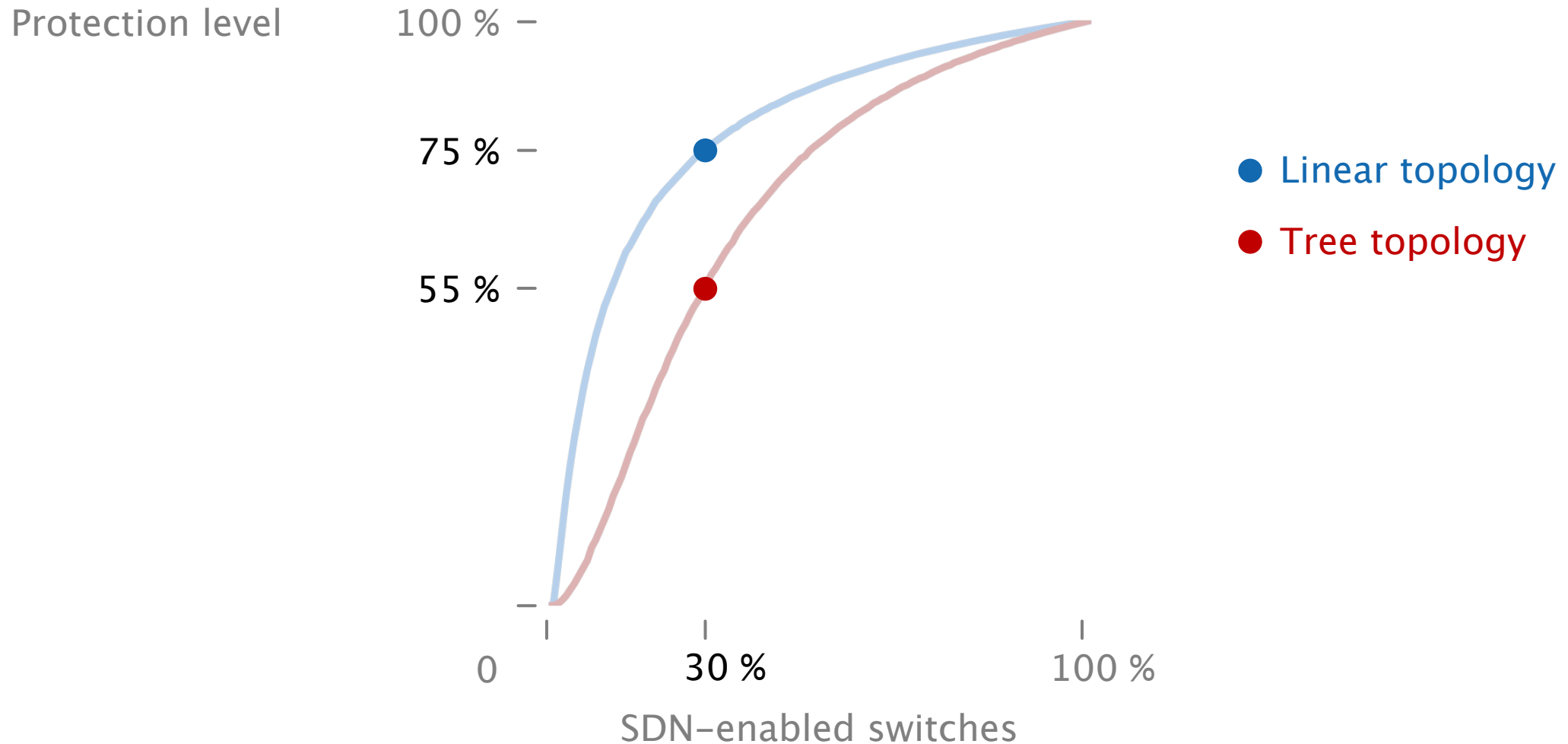
# Only a small share of SDN switches is sufficient to protect a large share of the network traffic



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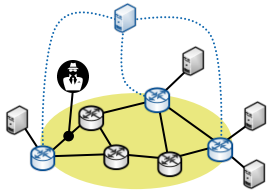


# Only a small share of SDN switches is sufficient to protect a large share of the network traffic

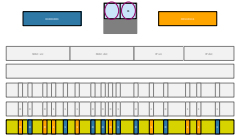


# Contributions

<https://itap.ethz.ch>



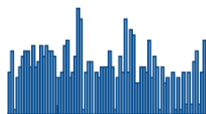
iTAP design



Scalable & anonymity-providing  
header rewriting scheme



iTAP prototype implementation



Evaluation based on real user traffic