

IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy (IEEE S&P) 2020

<https://erebus-attack.comp.nus.edu.sg/>

A Stealthier Partitioning Attack against Bitcoin Peer-to-Peer Network

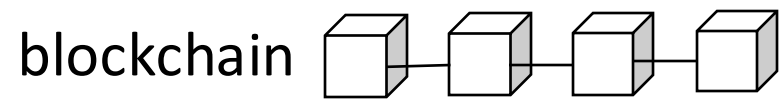
Muoi Tran, Inho Choi, Gi Jun Moon, Anh V. Vu, Min Suk Kang

May 2020

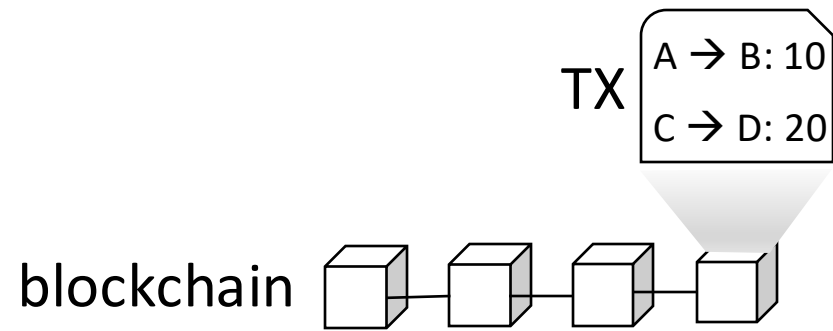


Bitcoin relies on underlying *peer-to-peer* network

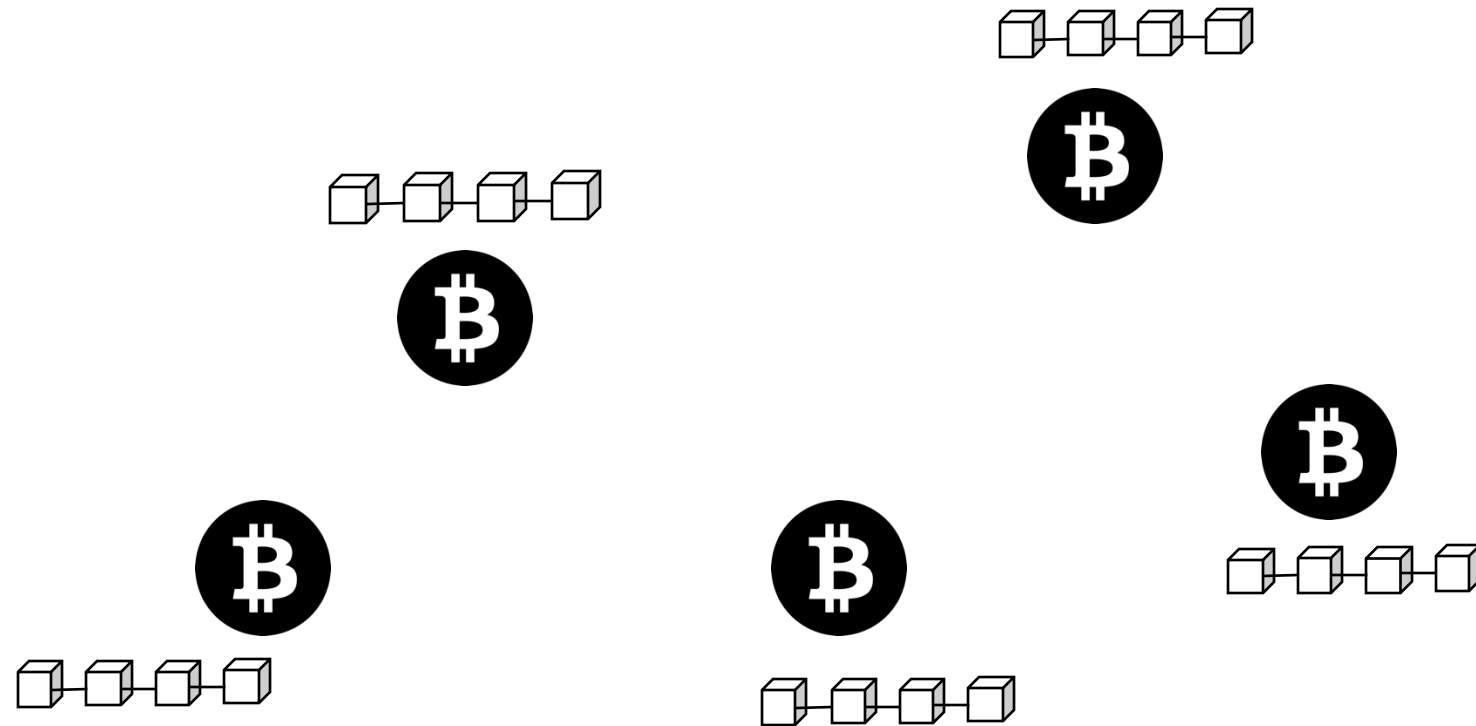
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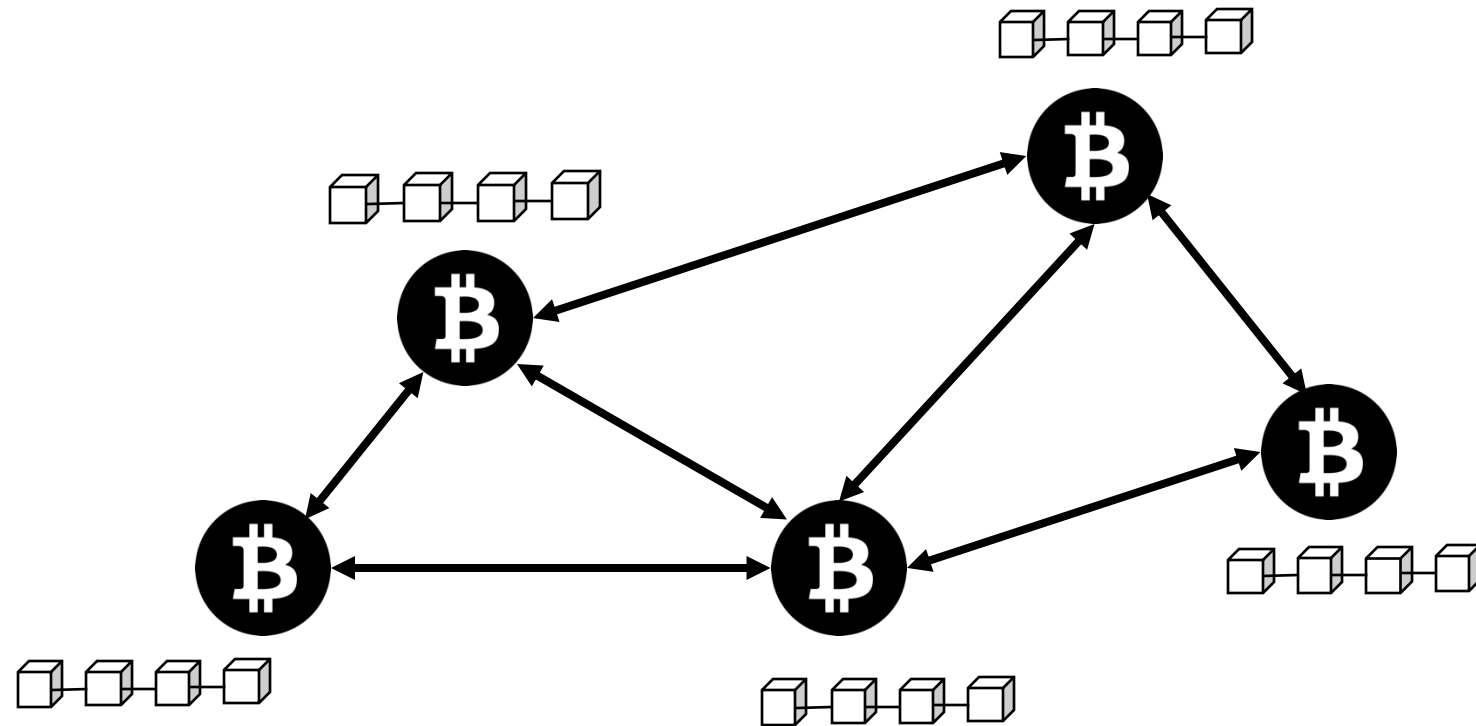


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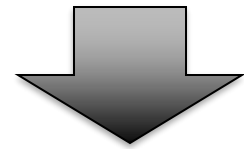


Bitcoin consensus rules

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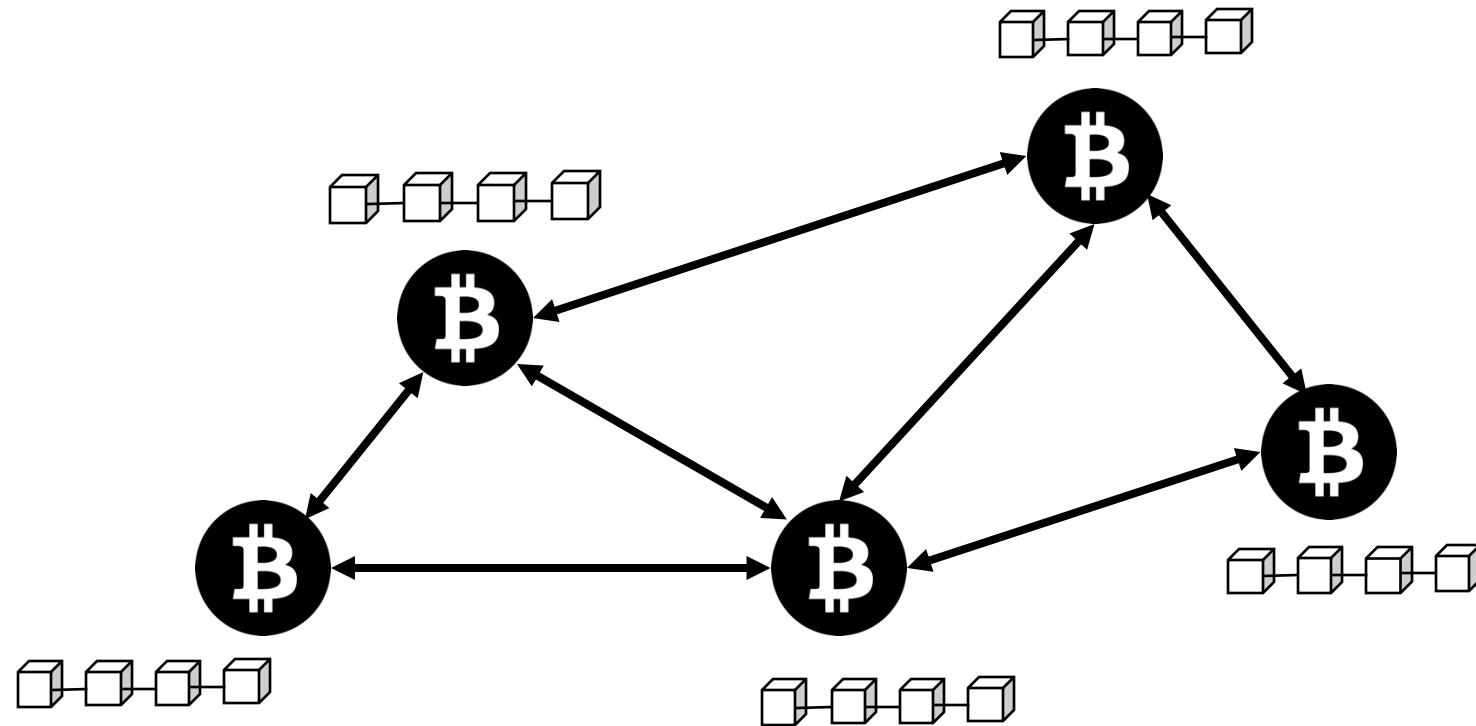


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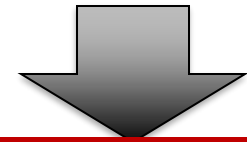


Peer-to-peer network

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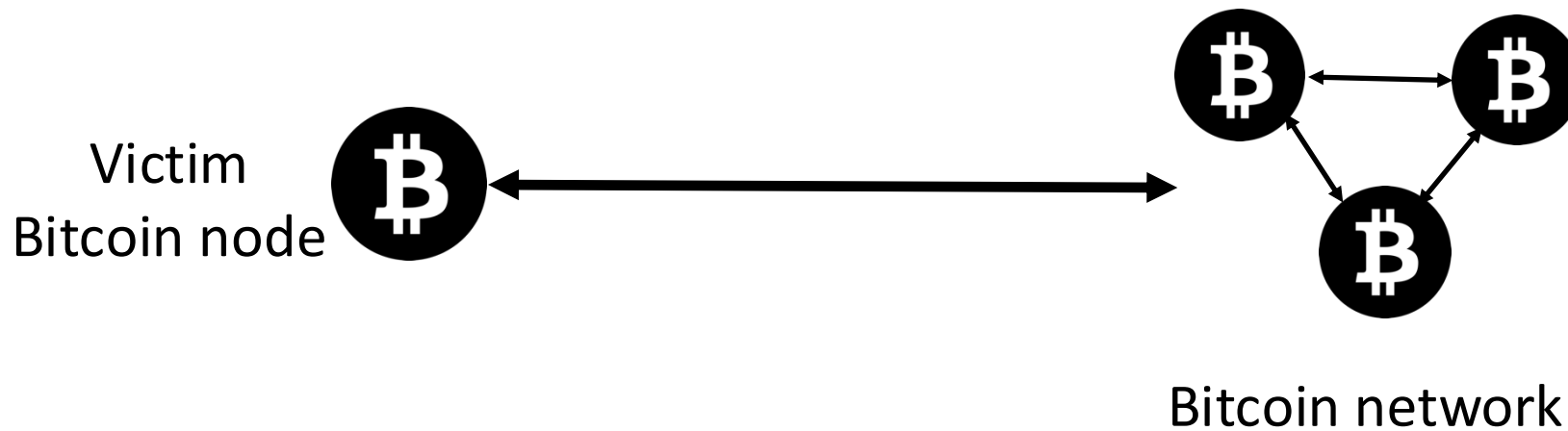


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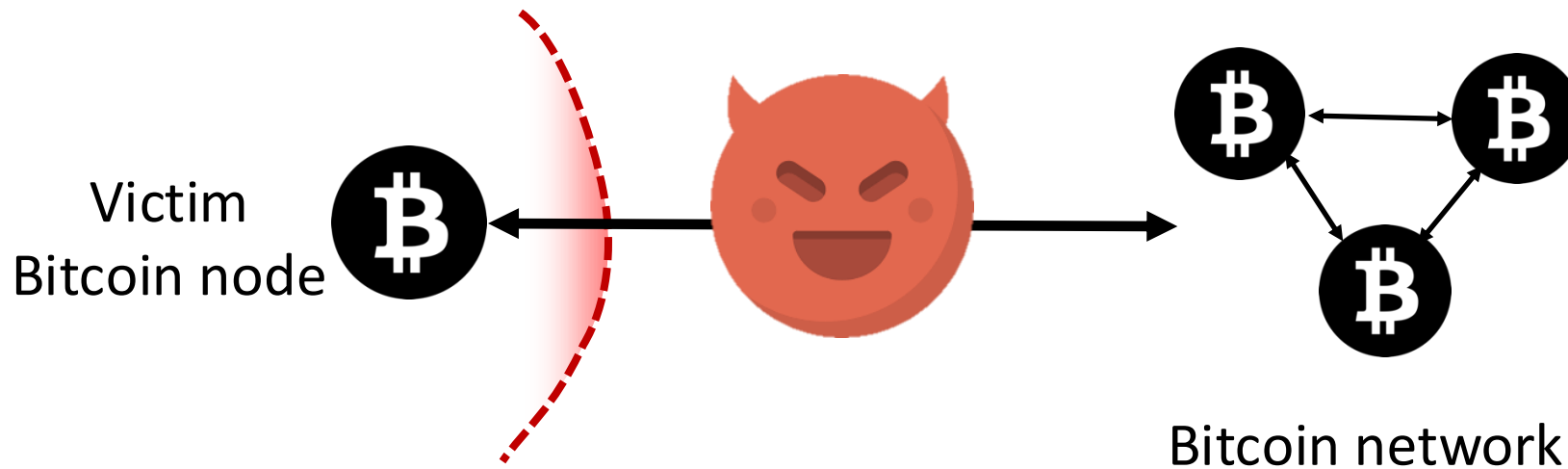


Peer-to-peer network

Bitcoin peer-to-peer network can be *partitioned*

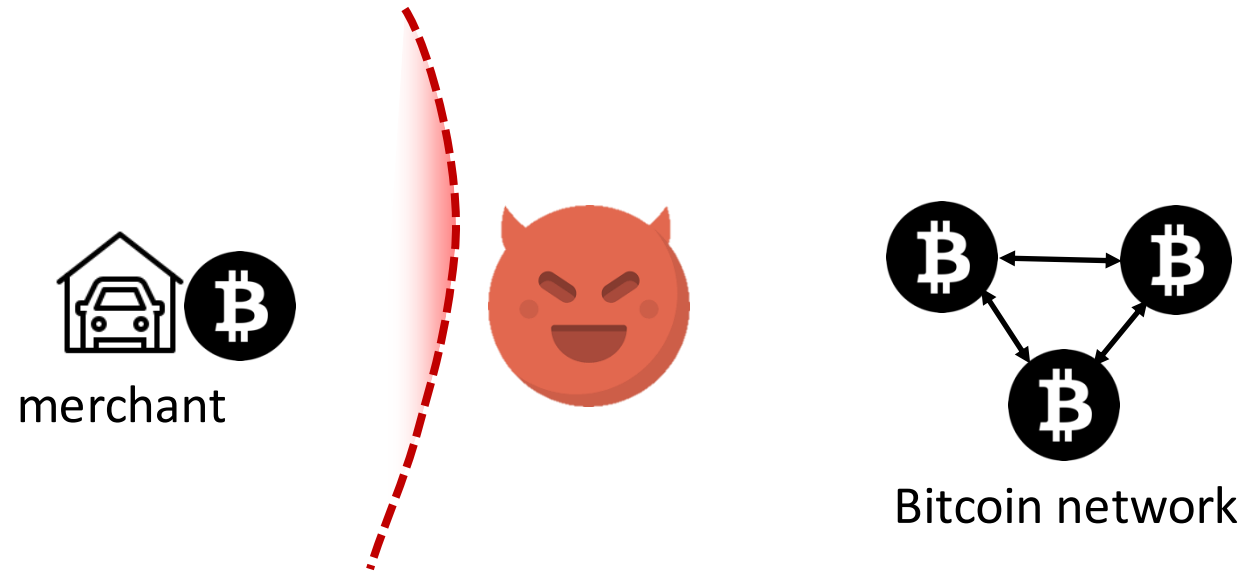


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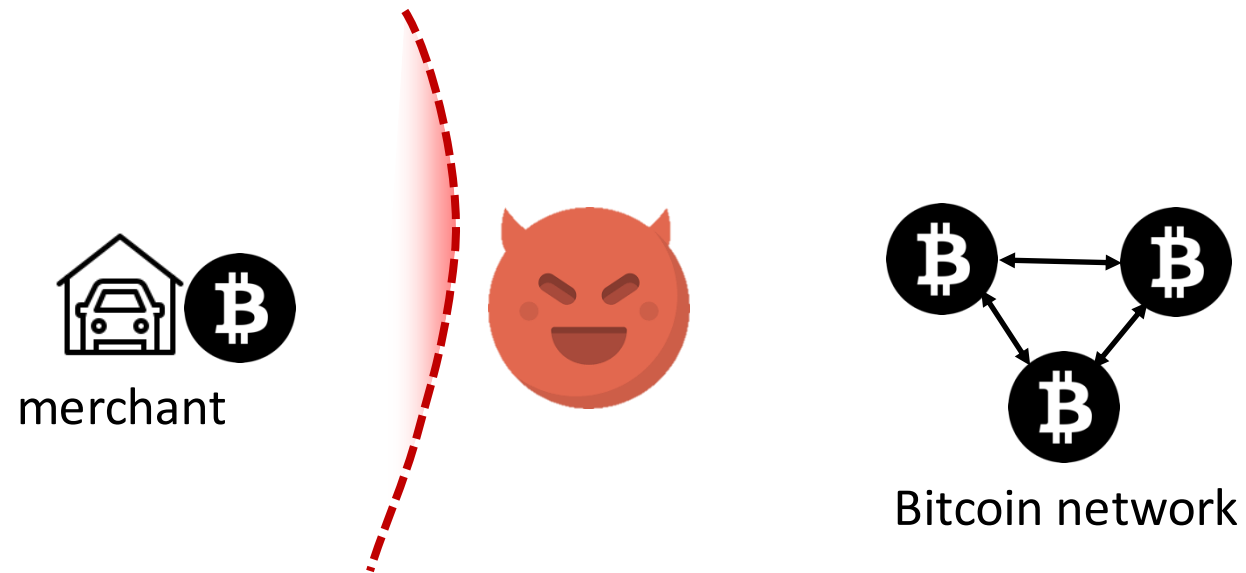


Partitioning attacks: isolate victim node(s)
from the rest of network

Partitioning attack is a *dangerous* threat

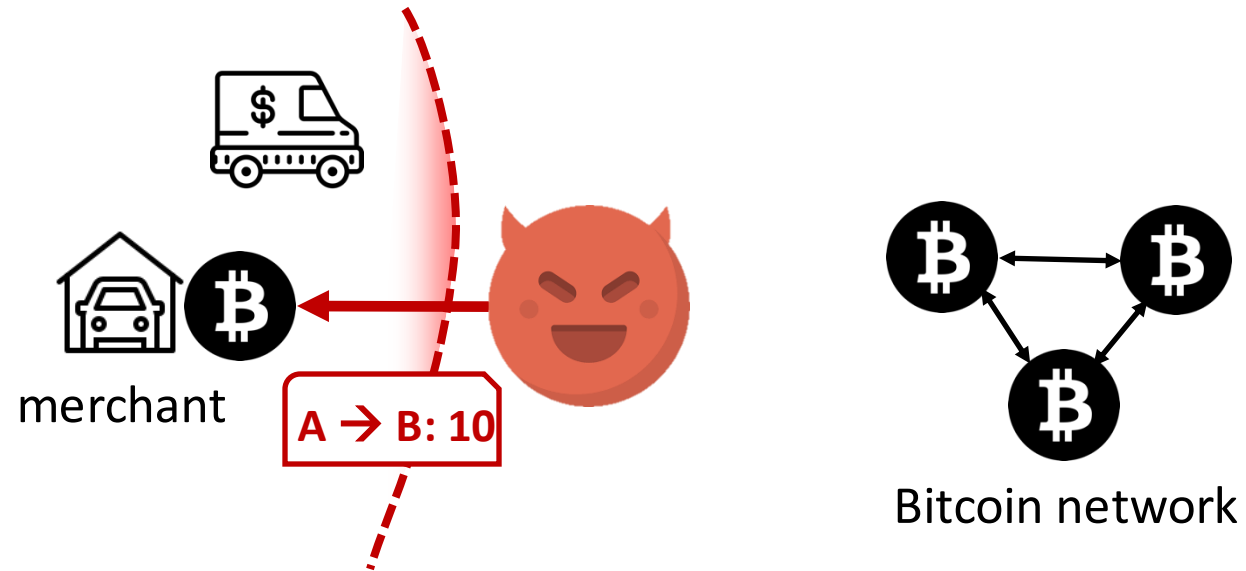


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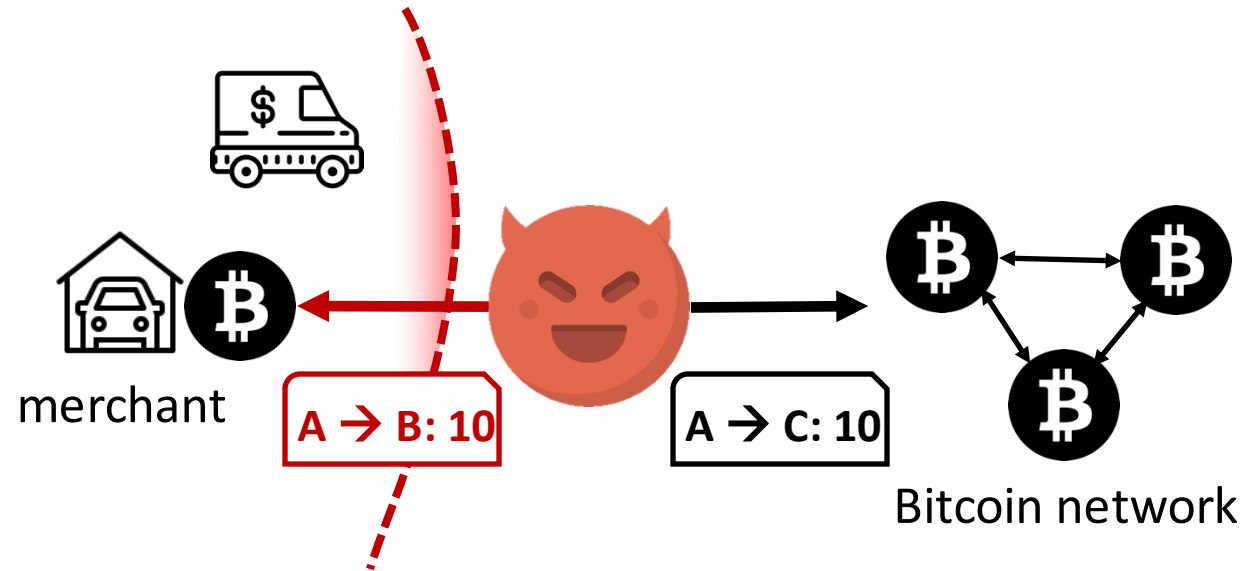
Example: *Double spending* attack

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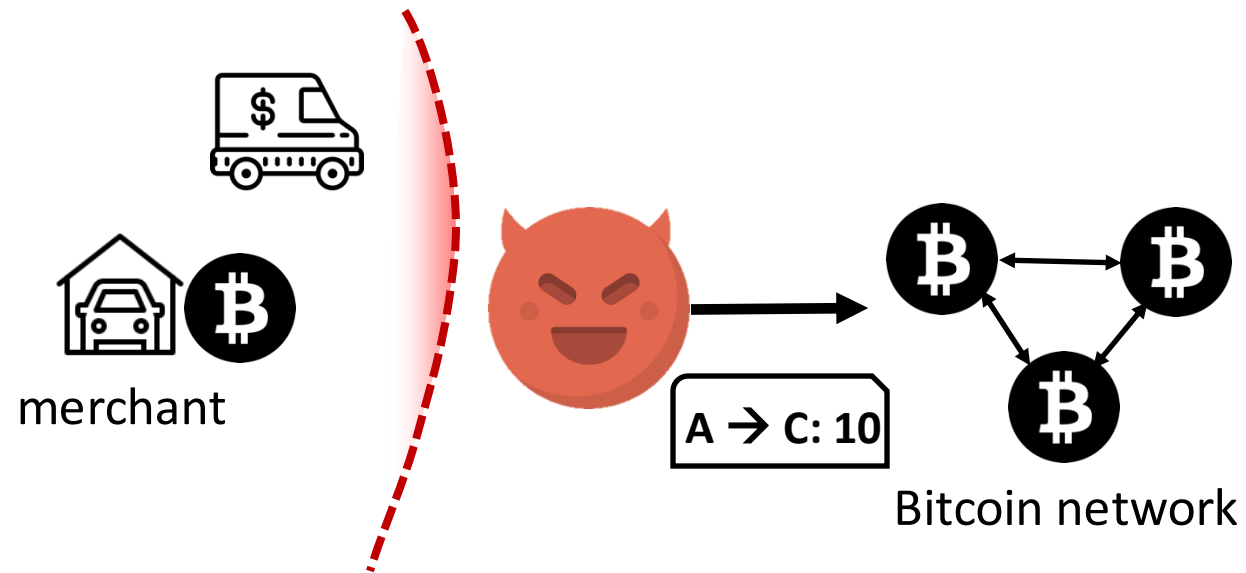
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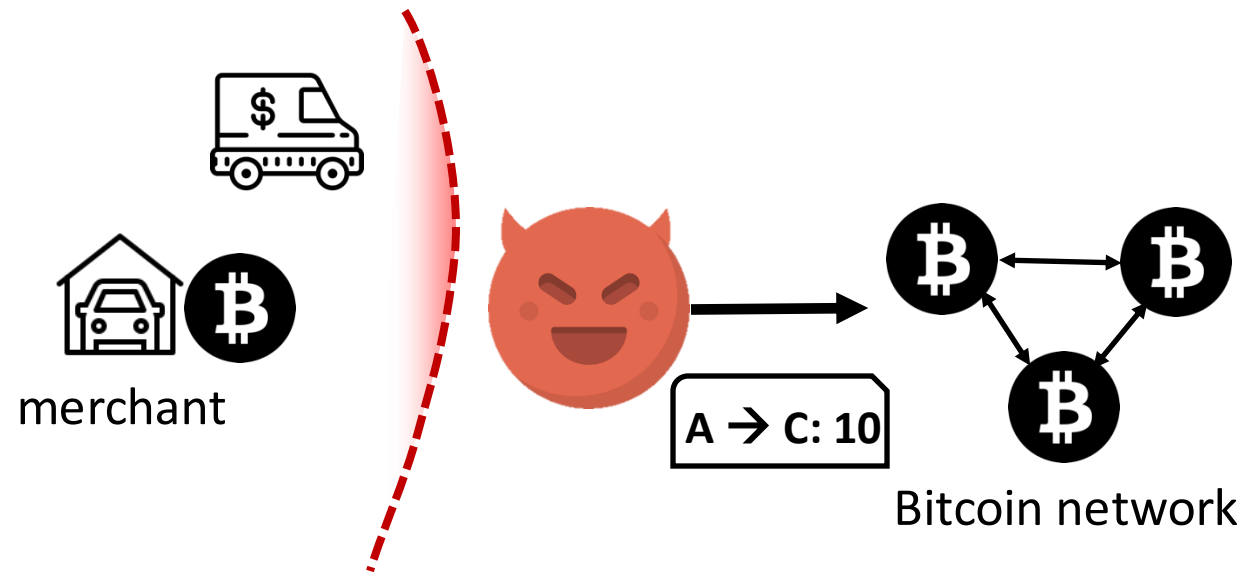
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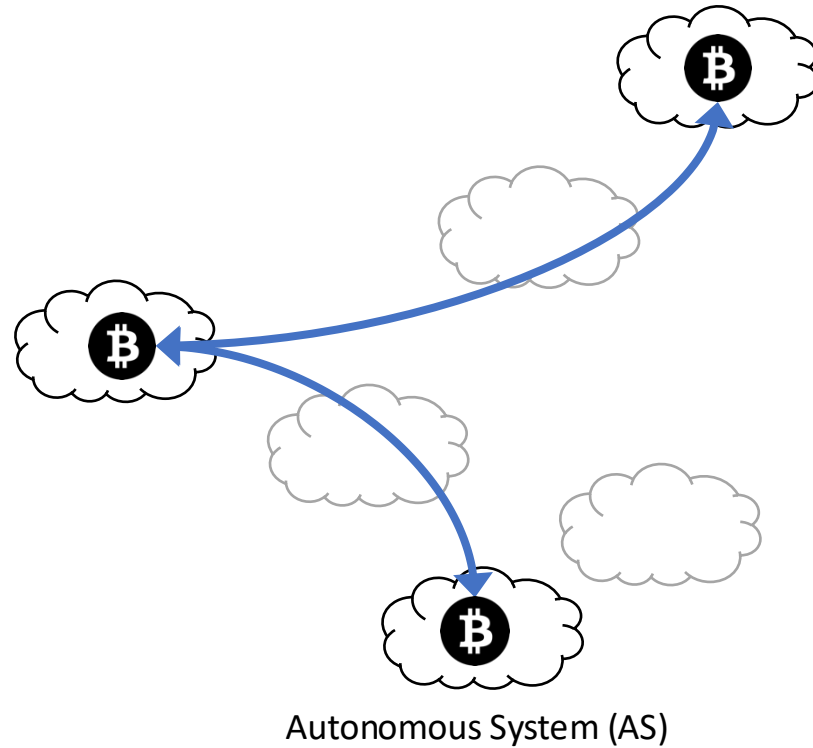


Partitioning *enables/improves* several other attacks:

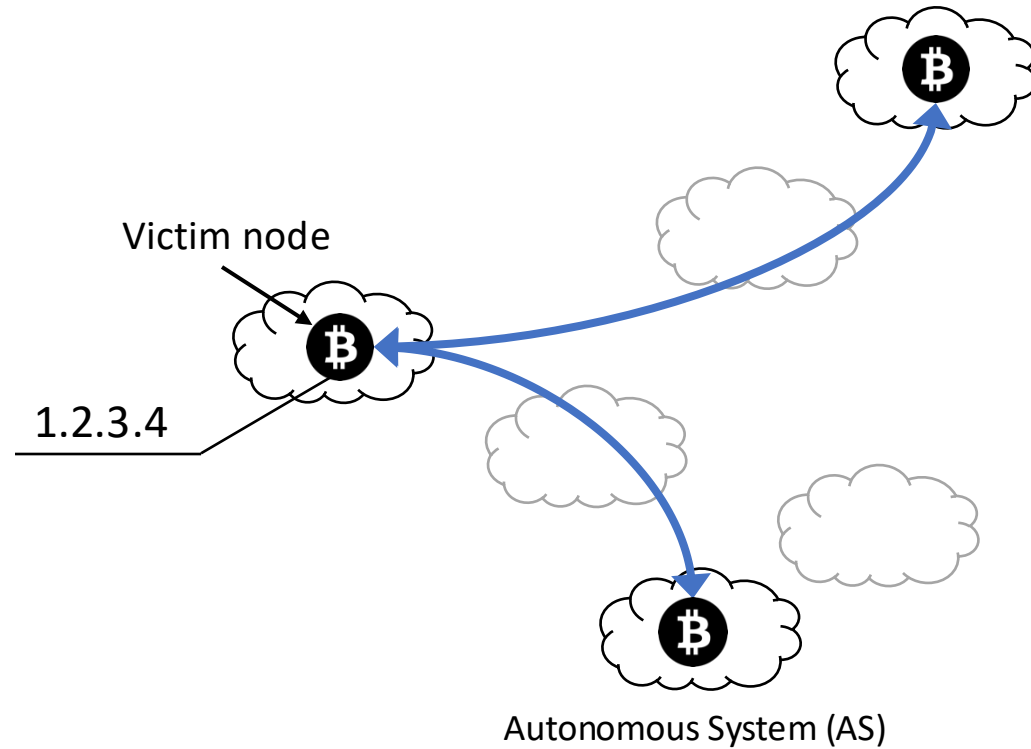
- ✓ 51% attack
- ✓ selfish mining
- ✓ censoring transactions
- ✓ take down cryptocurrencies
- ✓ ...

Example: *Double spending* attack

Previous attack: *routing manipulation* to partition Bitcoin's peer-to-peer network

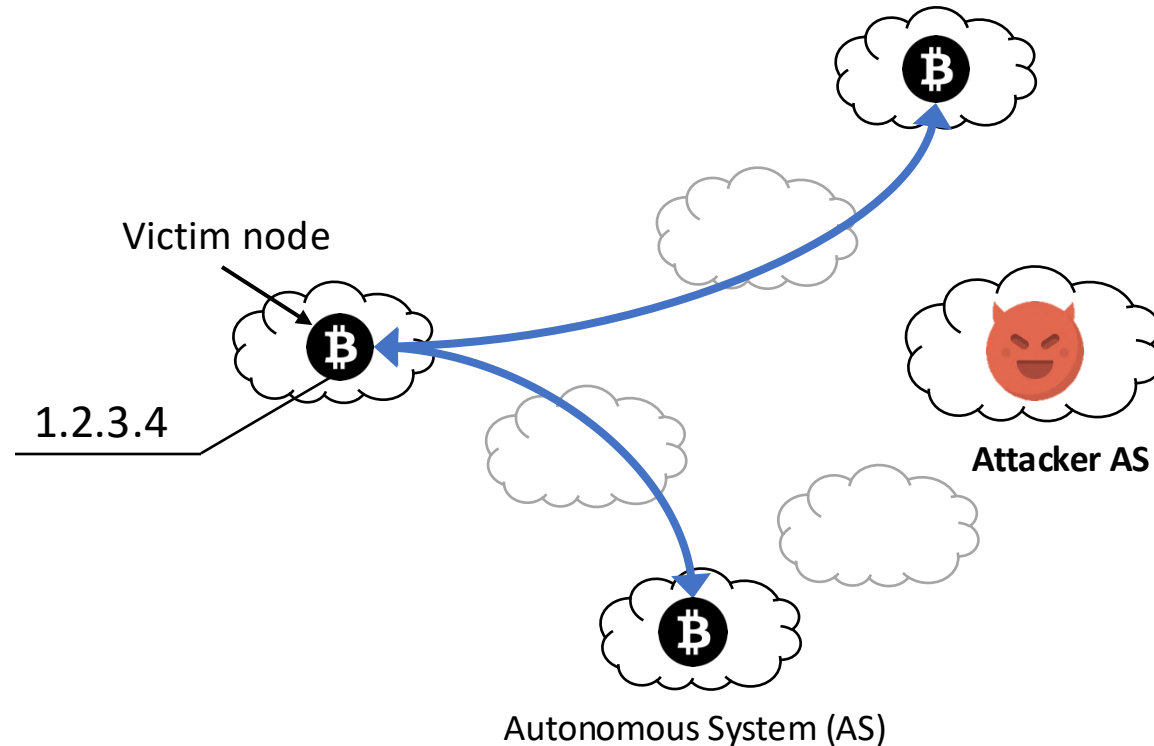


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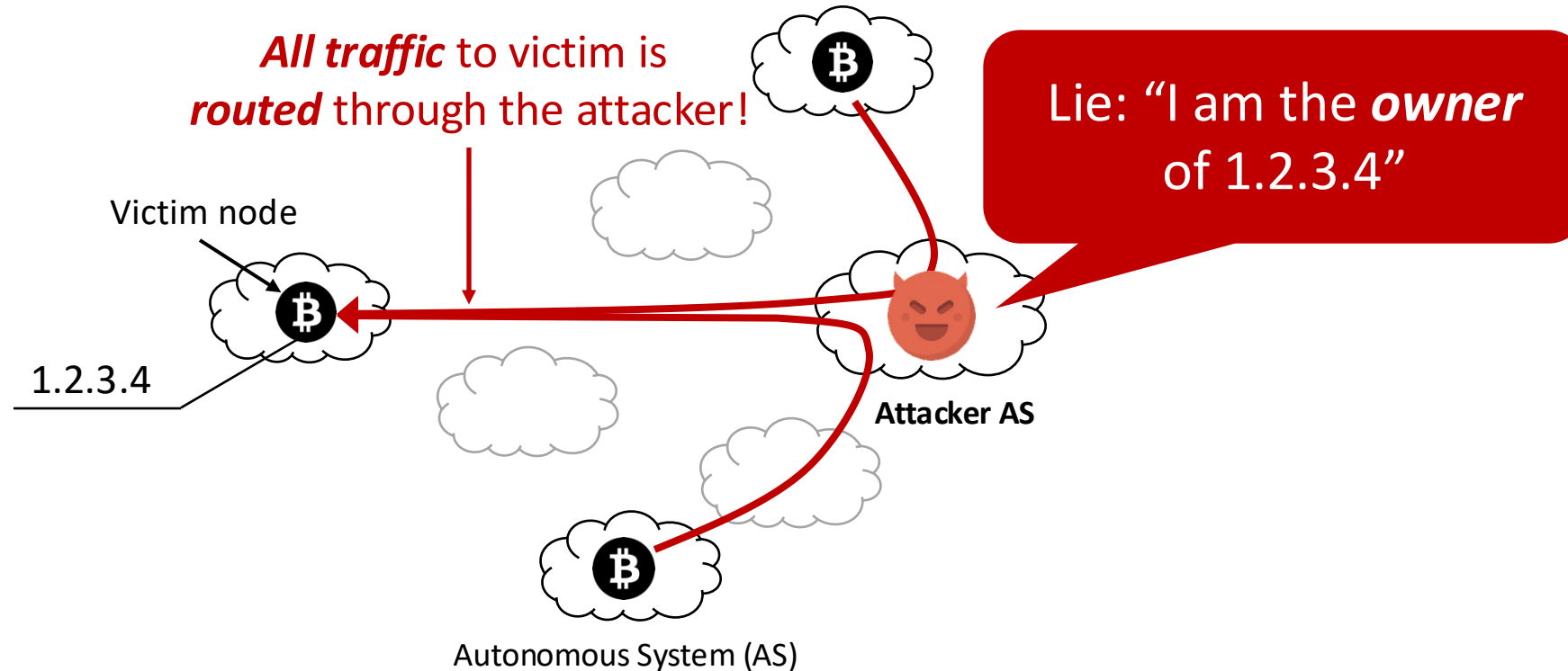
- Bitcoin hijacking (Apostolaki et al., **IEEE S&P'17**)

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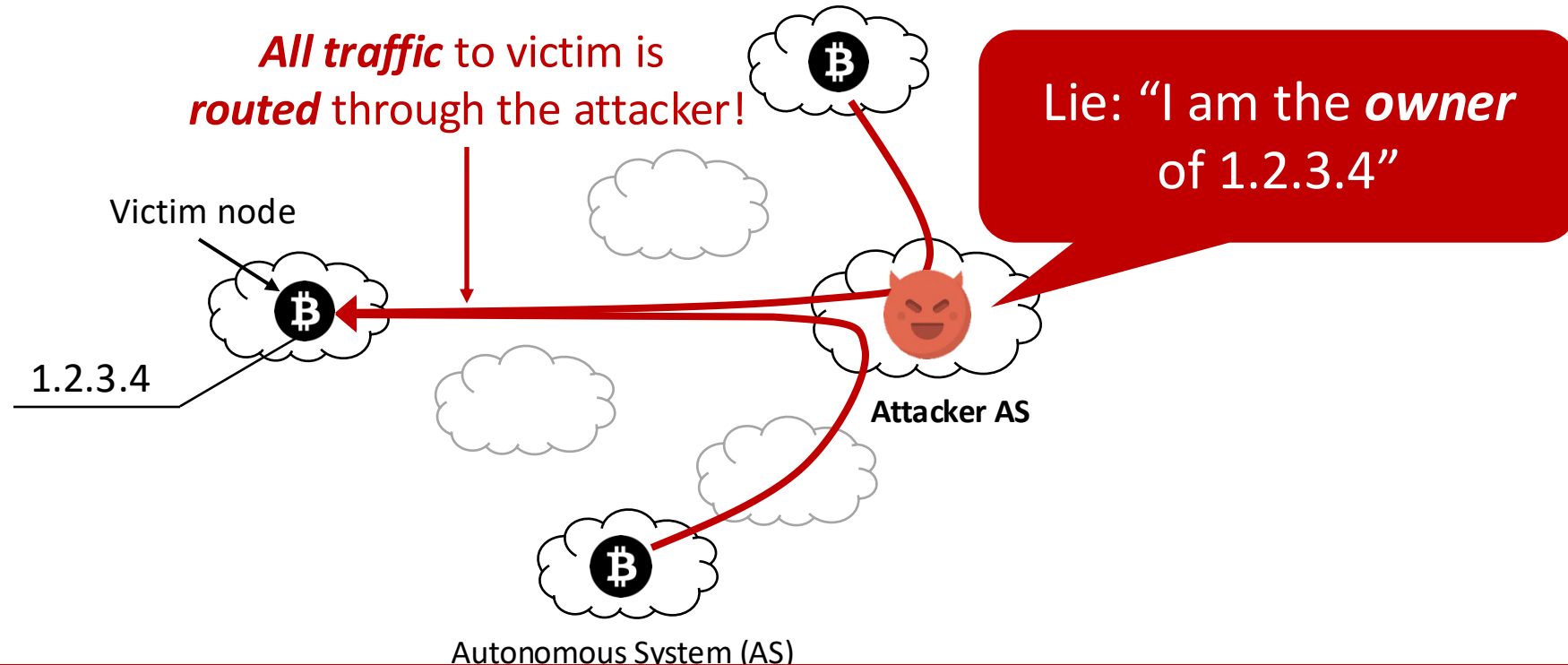
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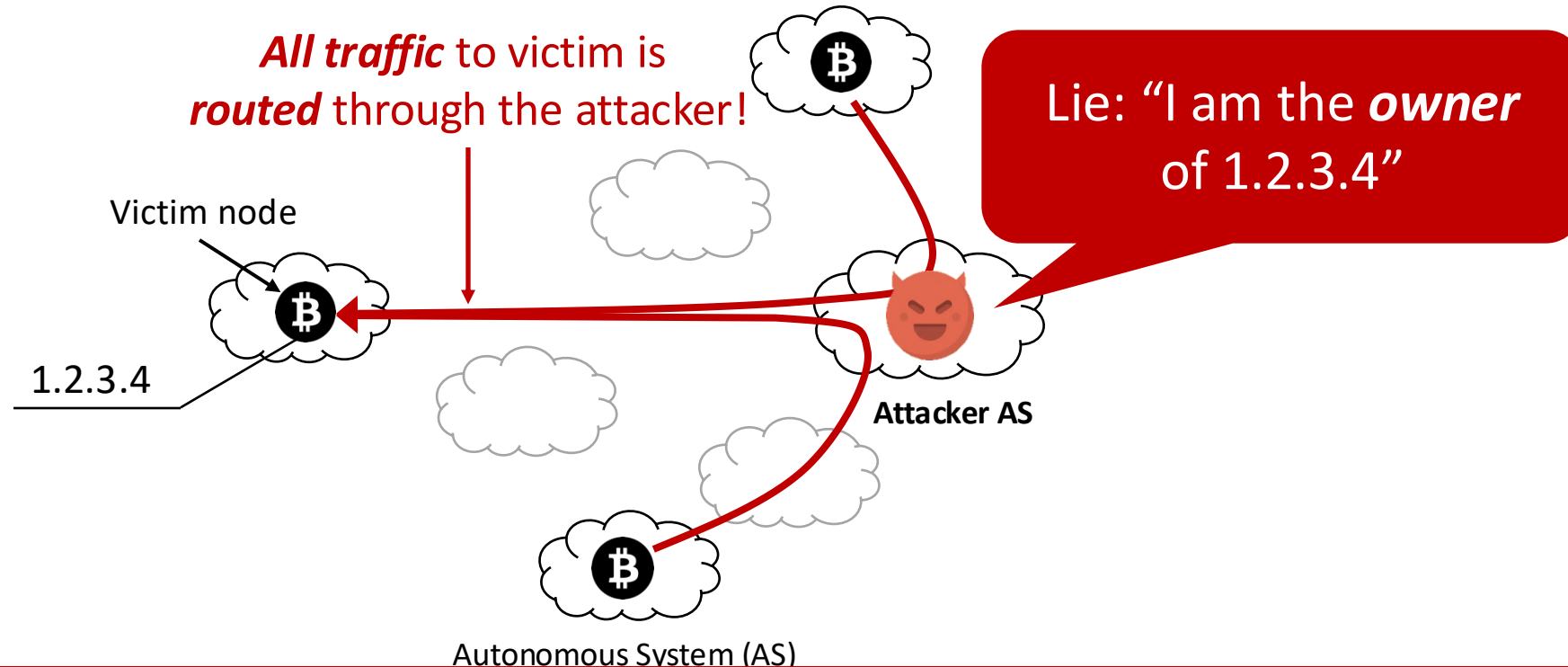
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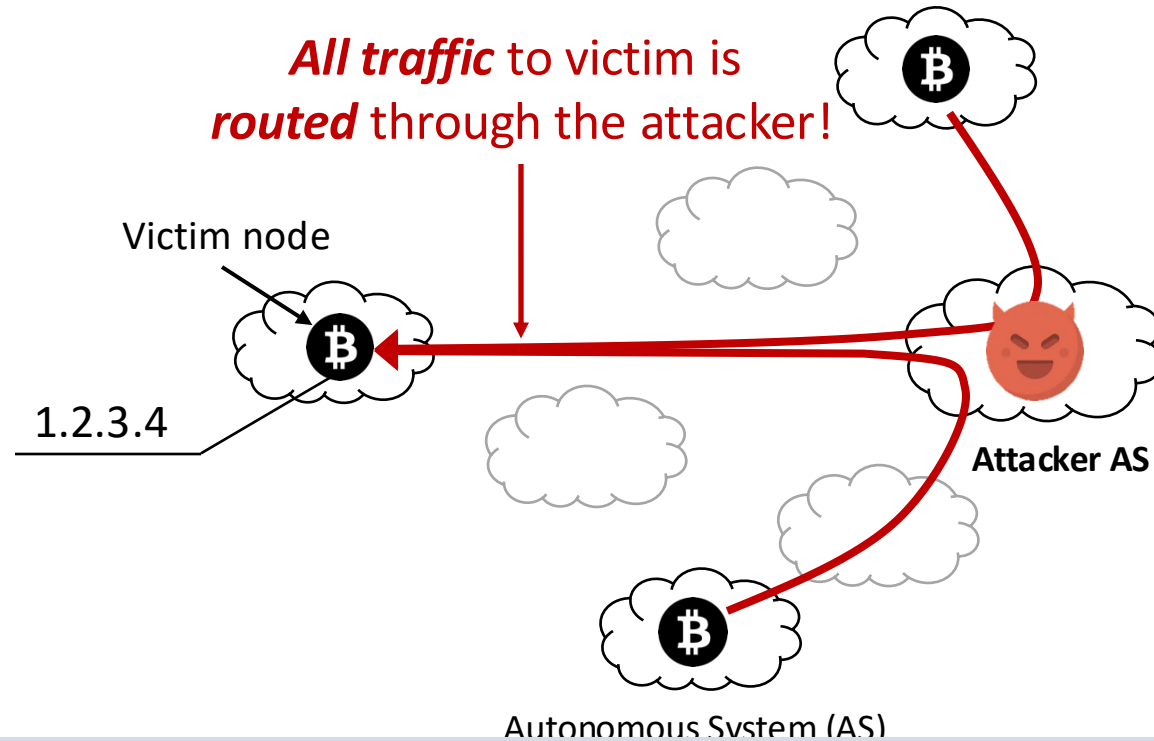
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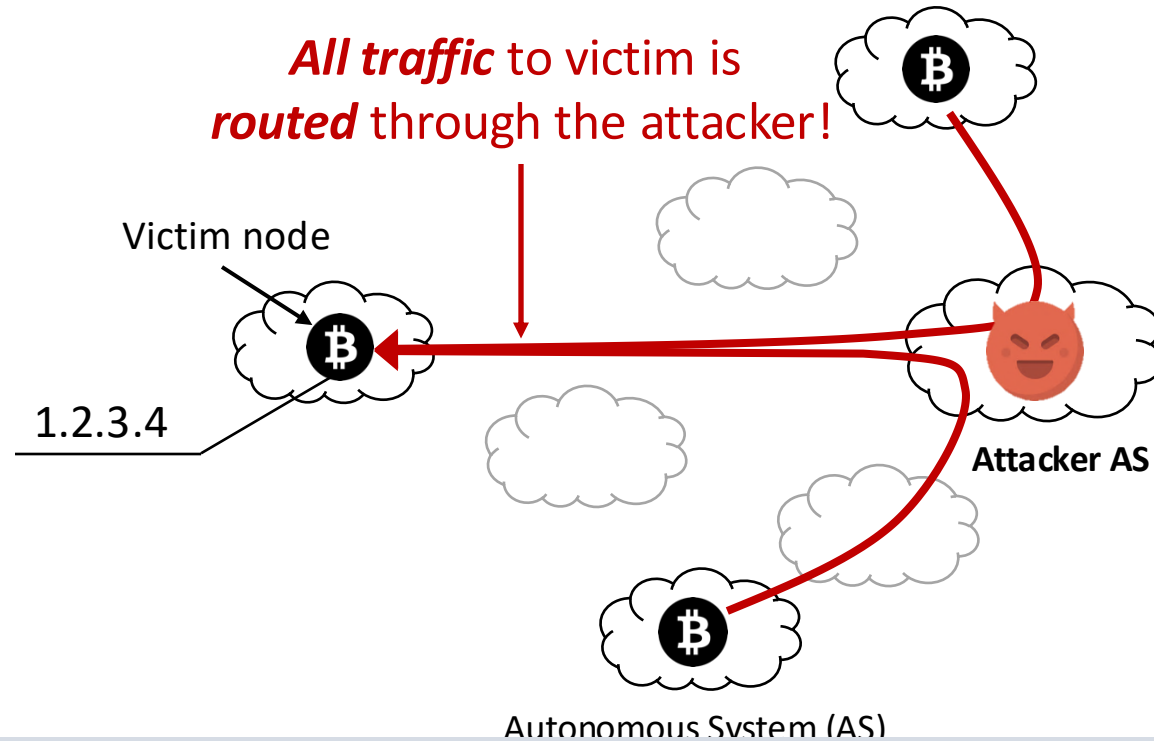
✓ Question: "Do they really launch this attack in practice?"

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Only one attack instance observed in practice. Why?

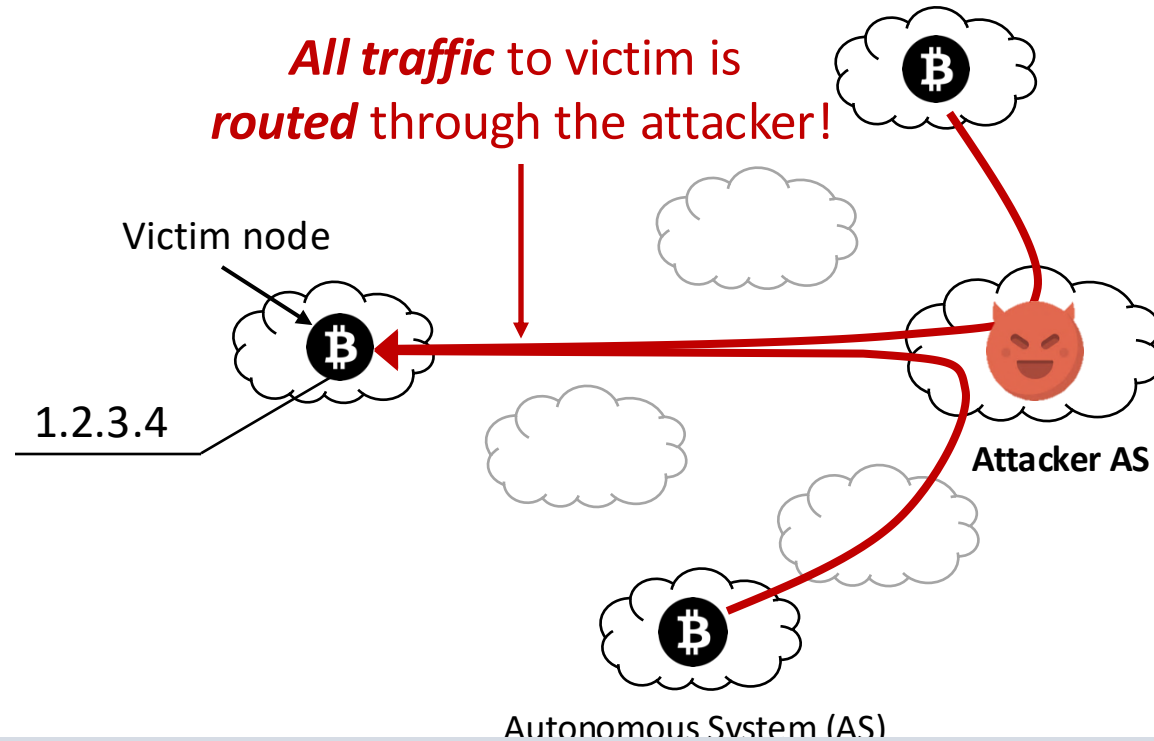
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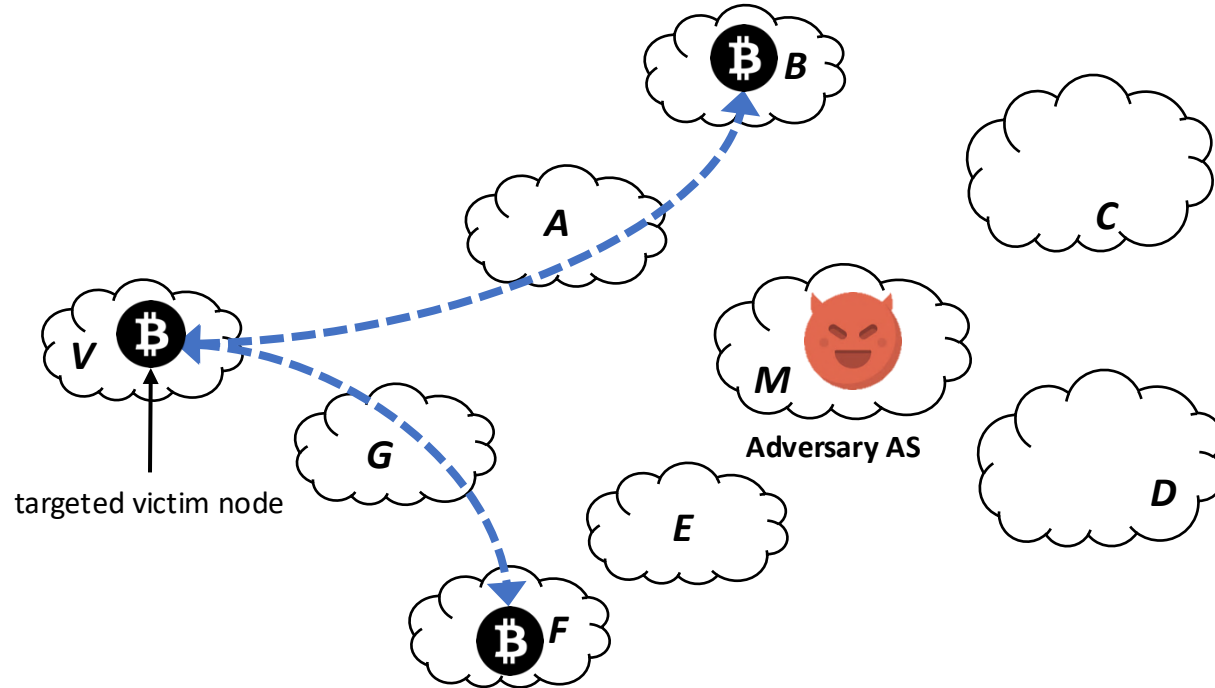
- Route manipulation is *immediately visible* to the public
- Attacker's *identity* (AS number) is *revealed*

Can partitioning attacks be
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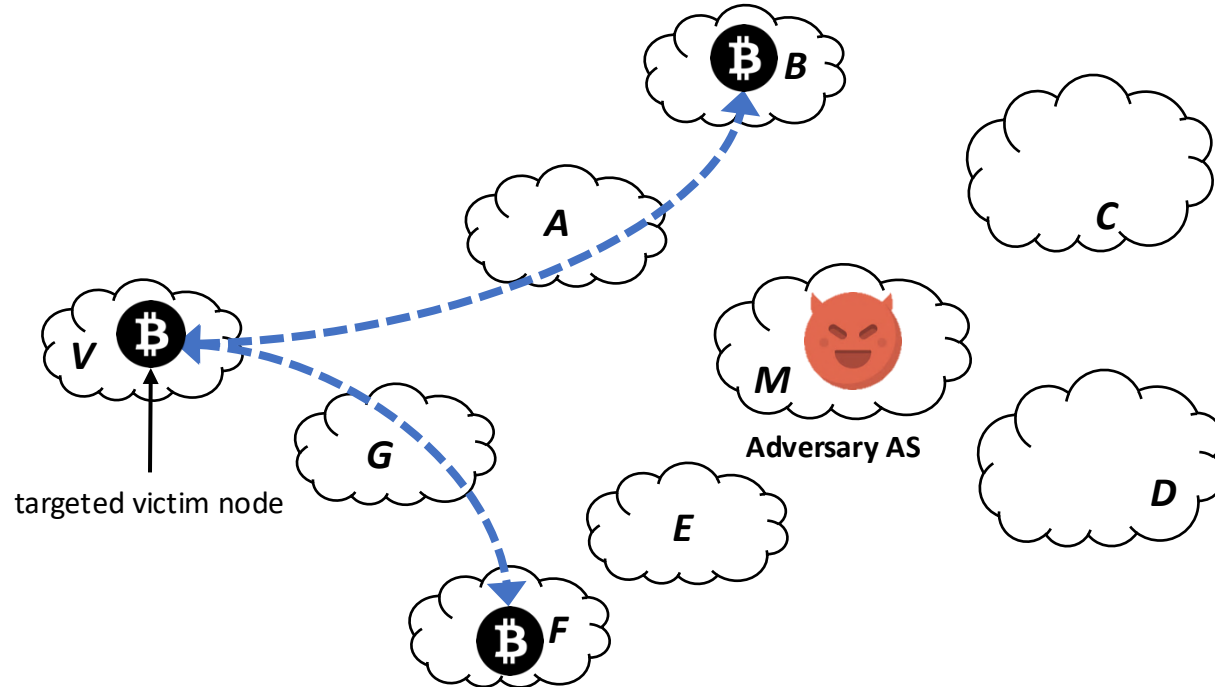
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Erebus attack: A ***stealthier*** partitioning attack against Bitcoin network

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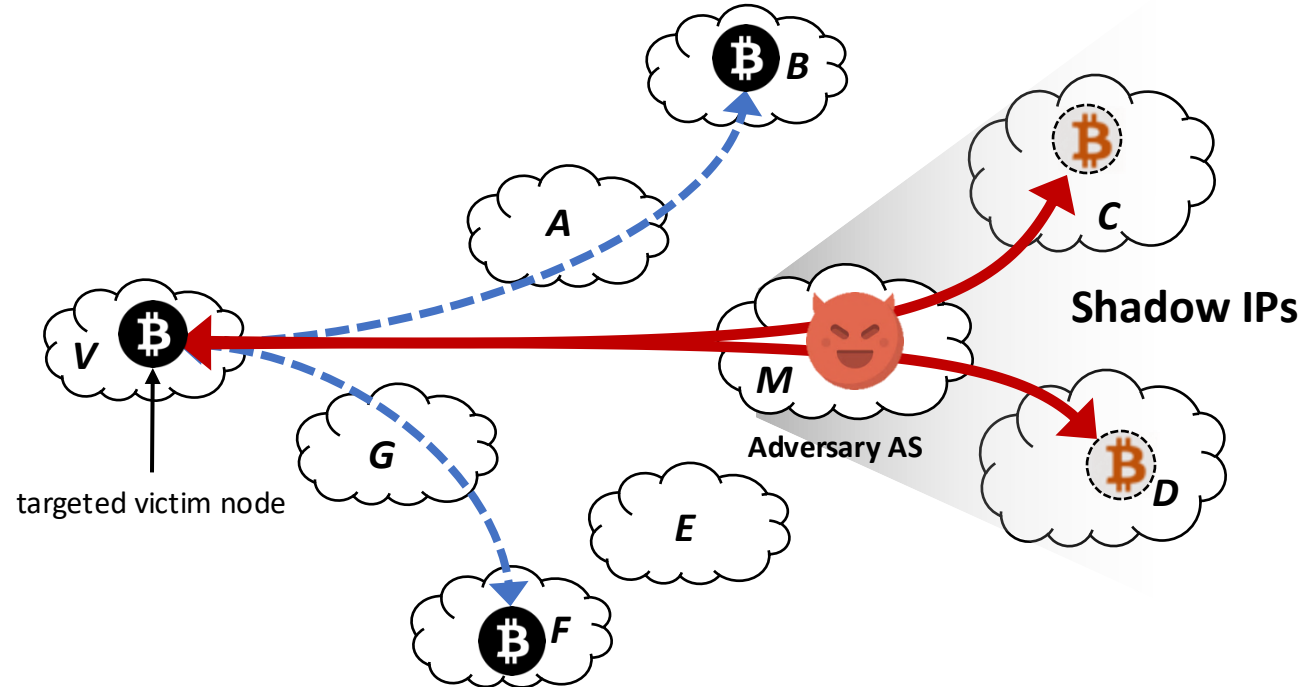


Erebus attack: A *stealthier* partitioning attack against Bitcoin network



Idea: *Indirectly* force the victim node connects to “*shadow*” IPs:

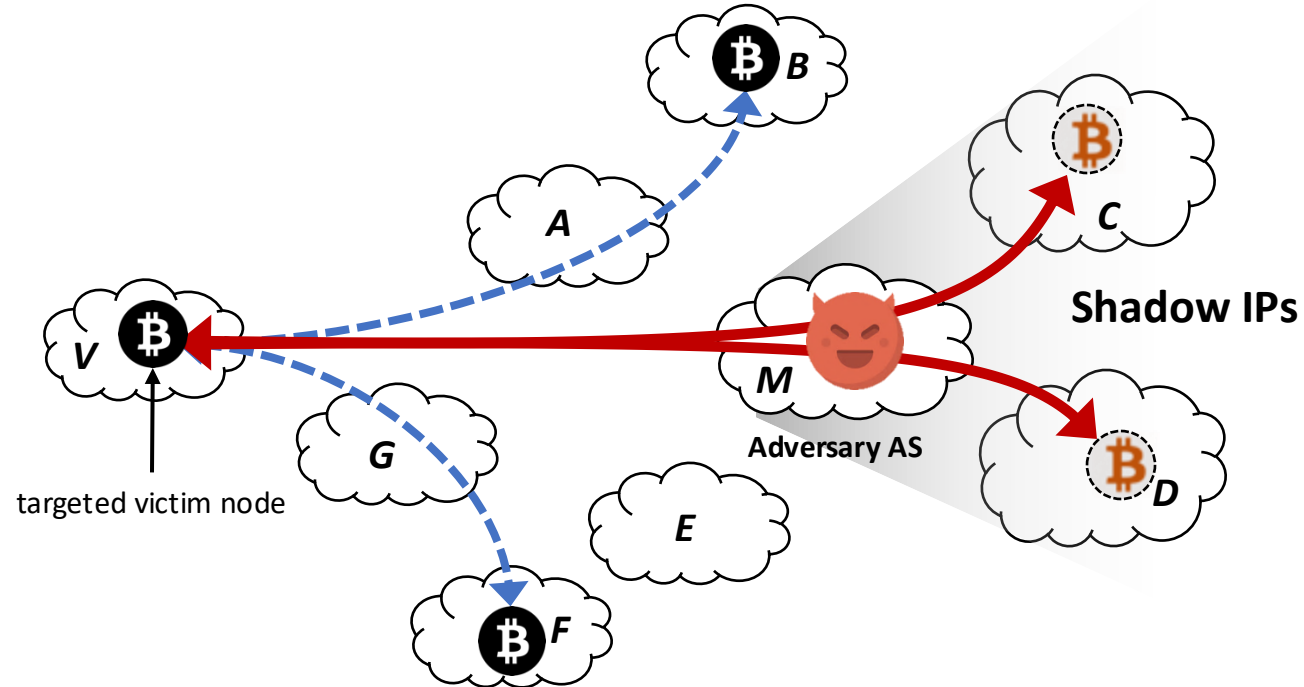
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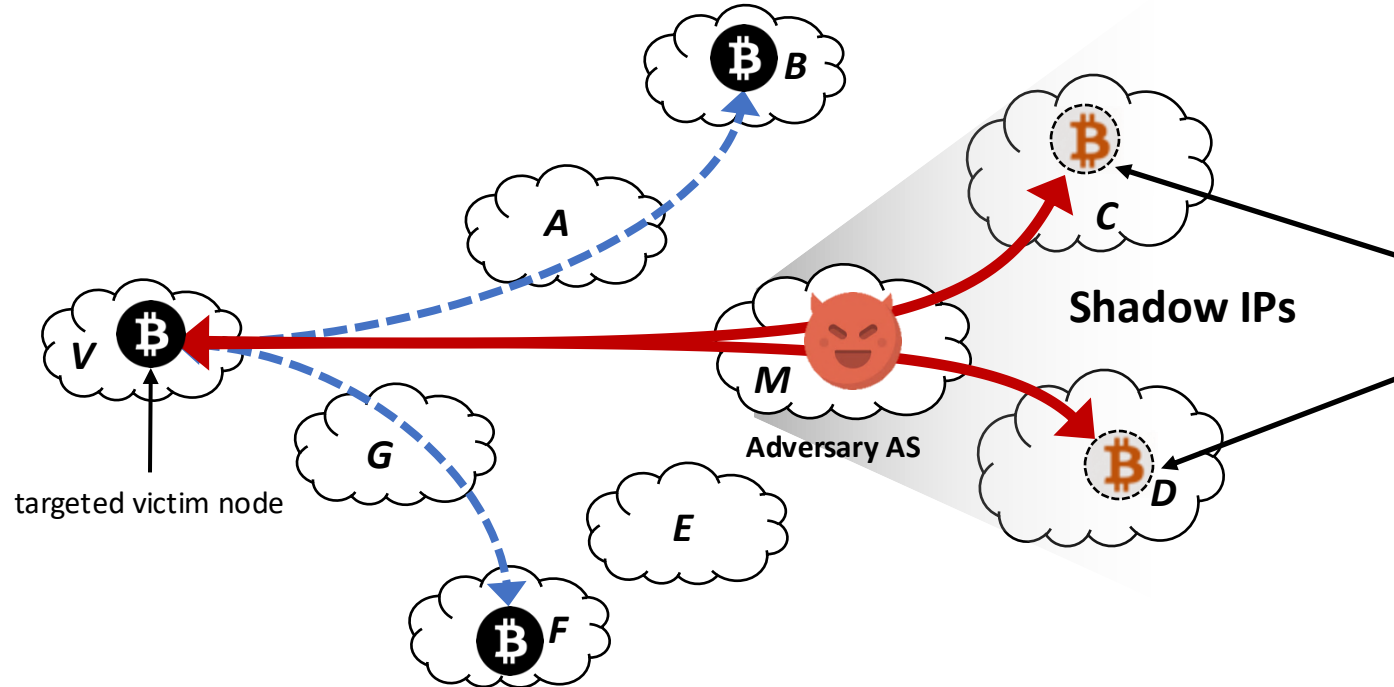
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Challenge 1:
Is there enough shadow IPs that the attacker can use?

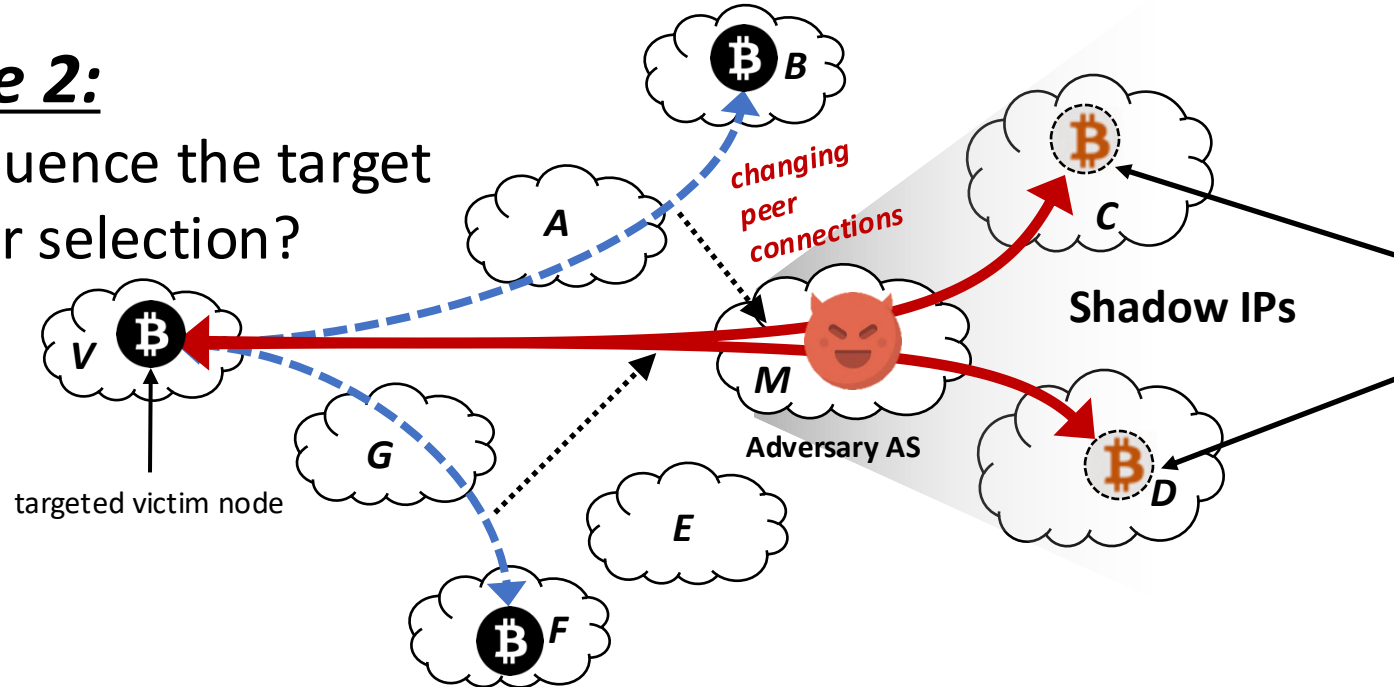
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Erebus attack: A *stealthier* partitioning attack against Bitcoin network

Challenge 2:

How to influence the target node's peer selection?



Challenge 1:

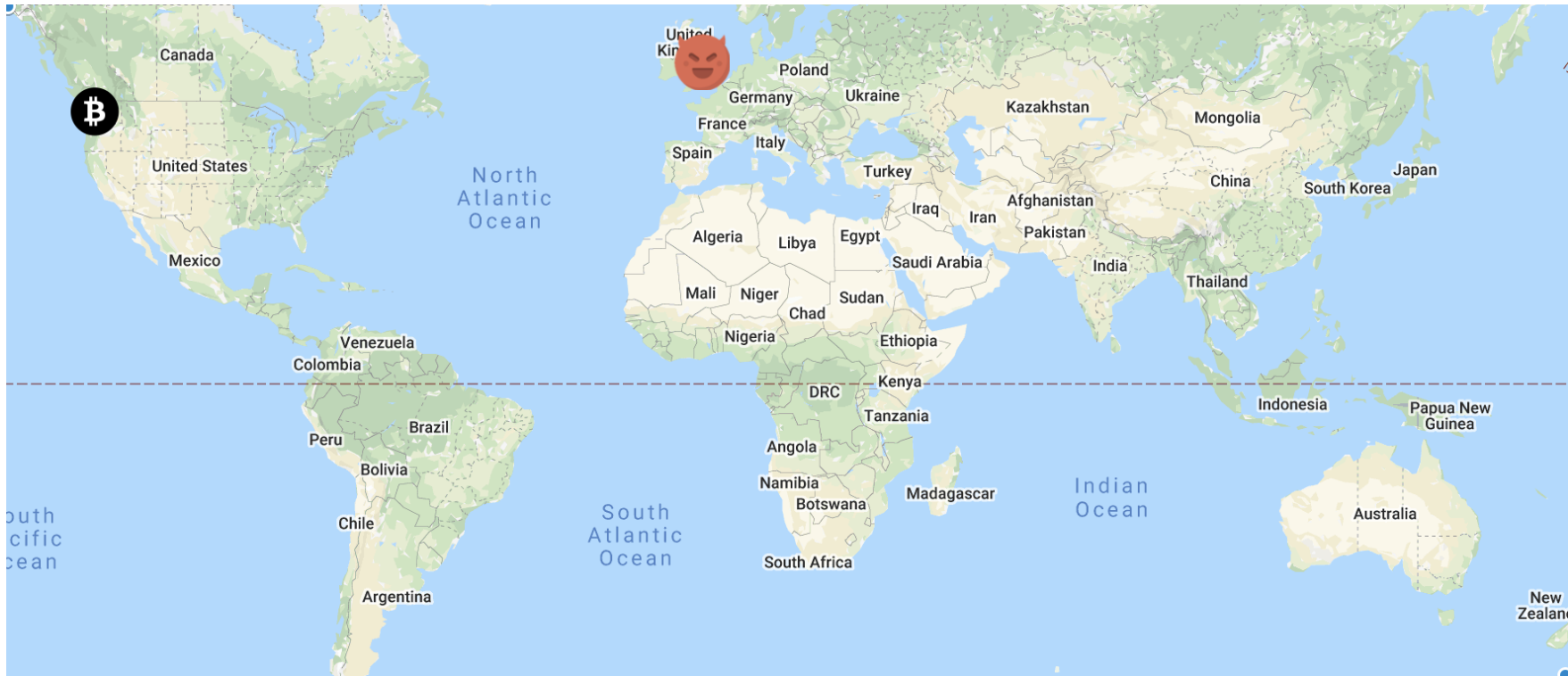
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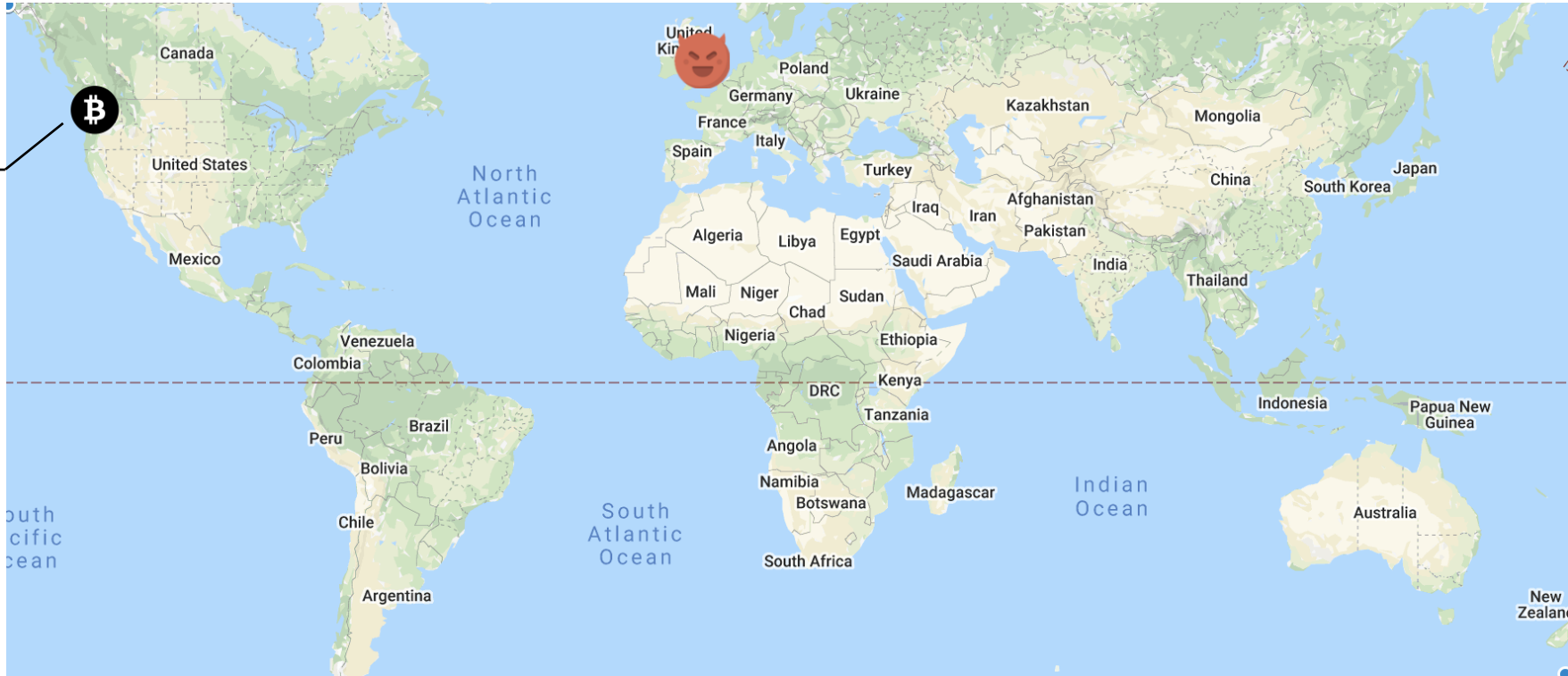
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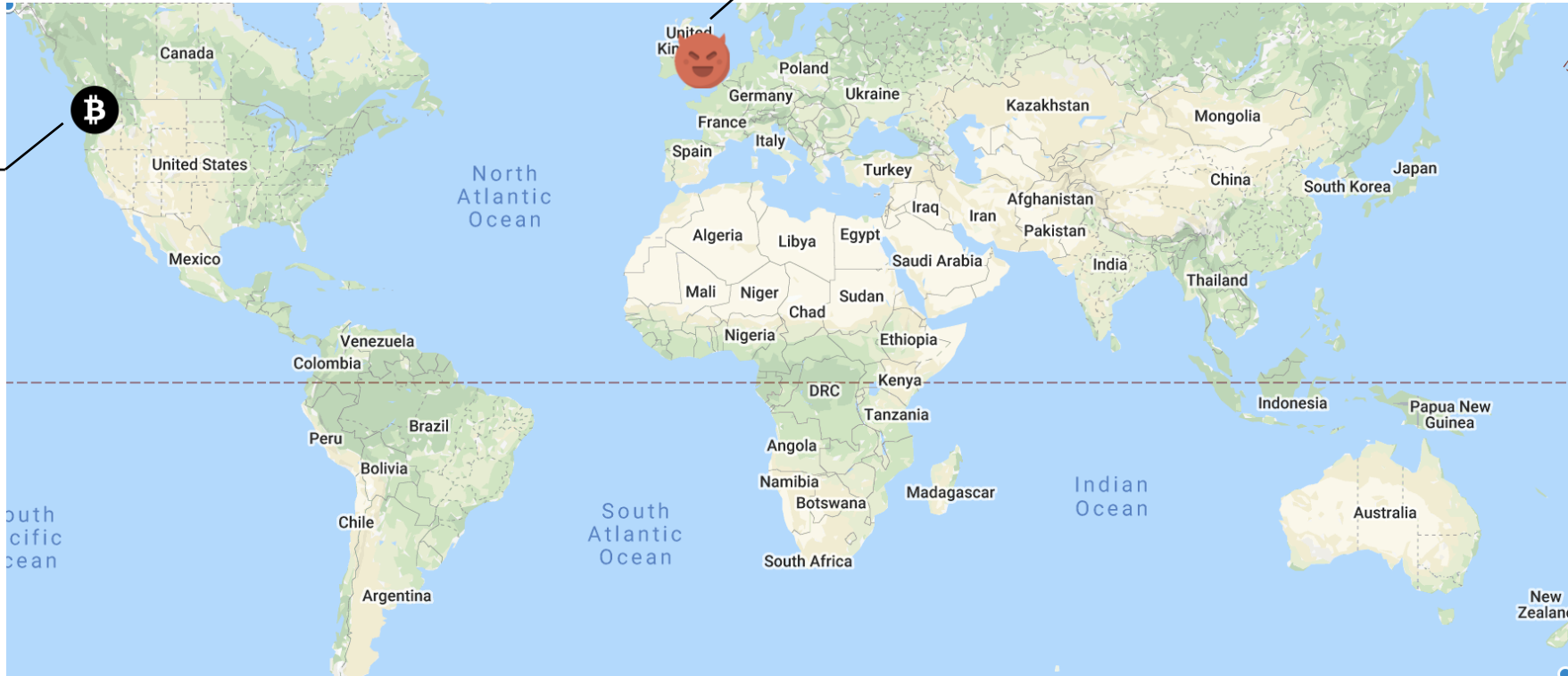
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Victim node
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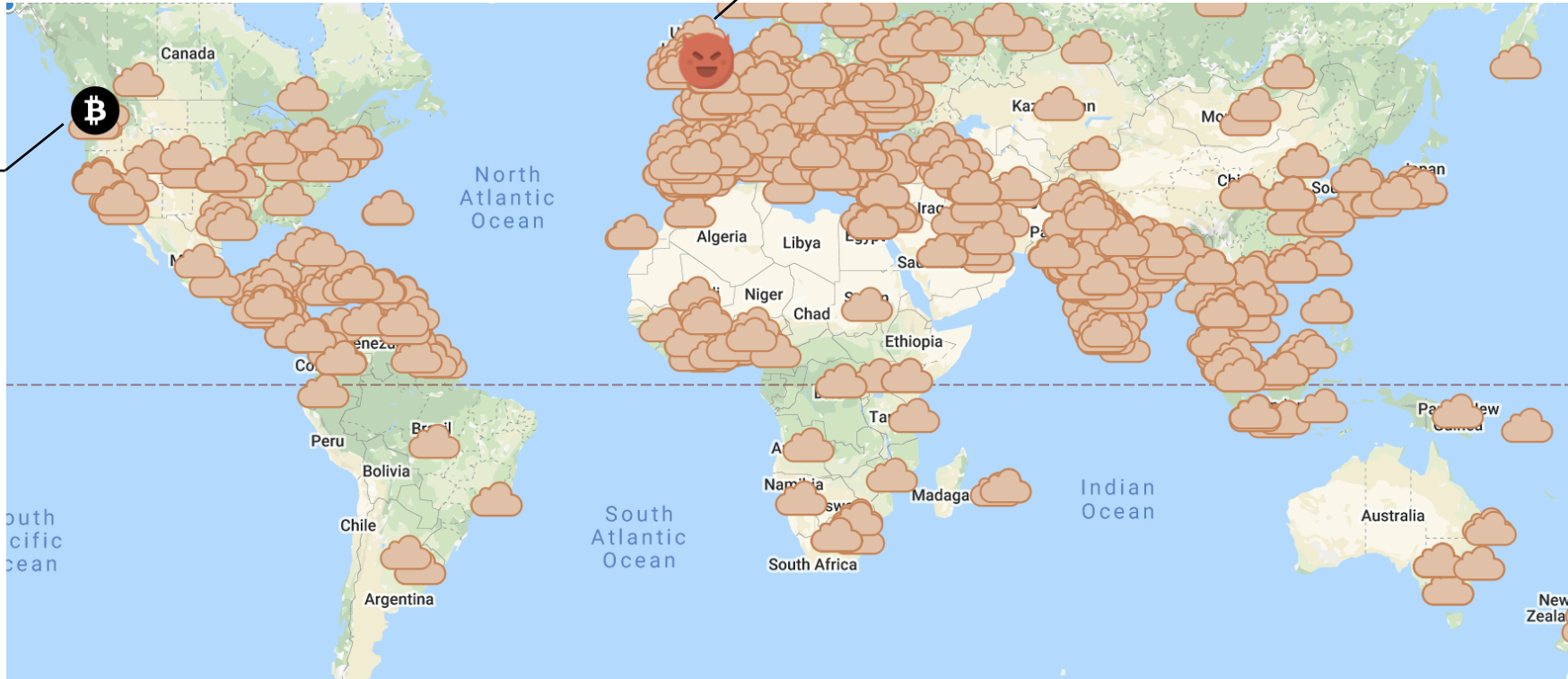
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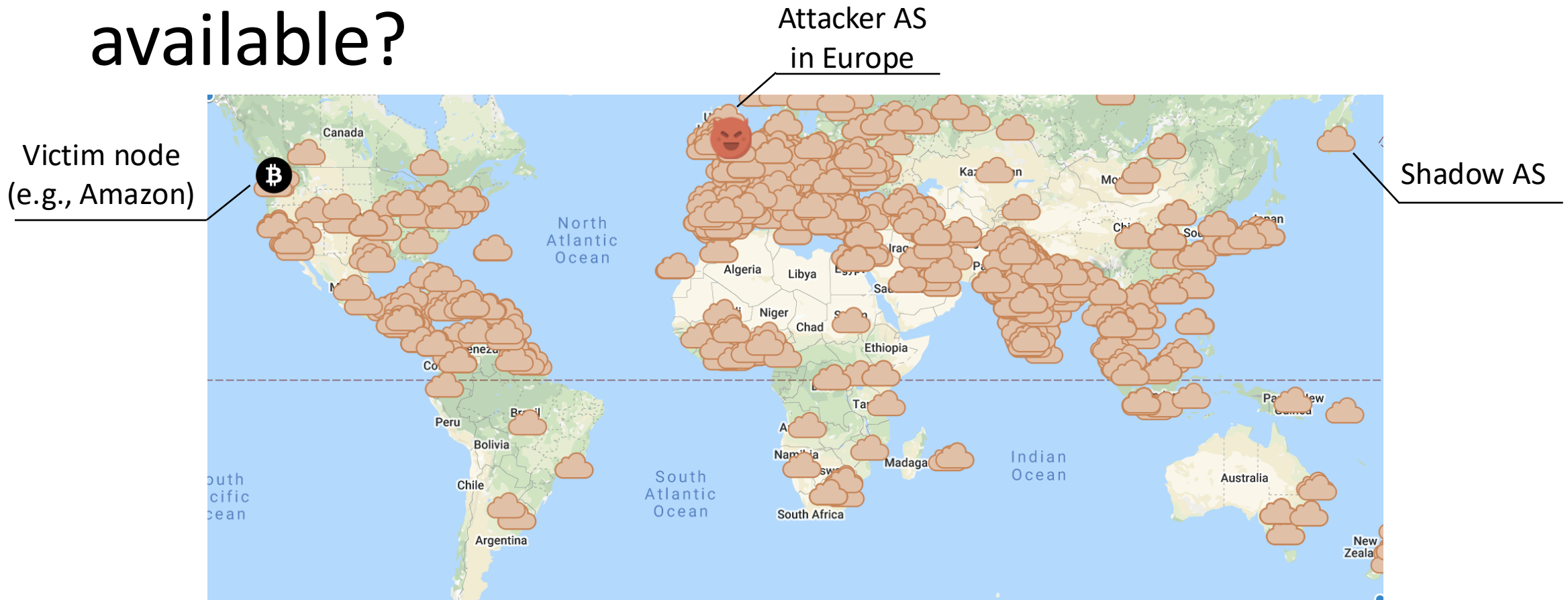


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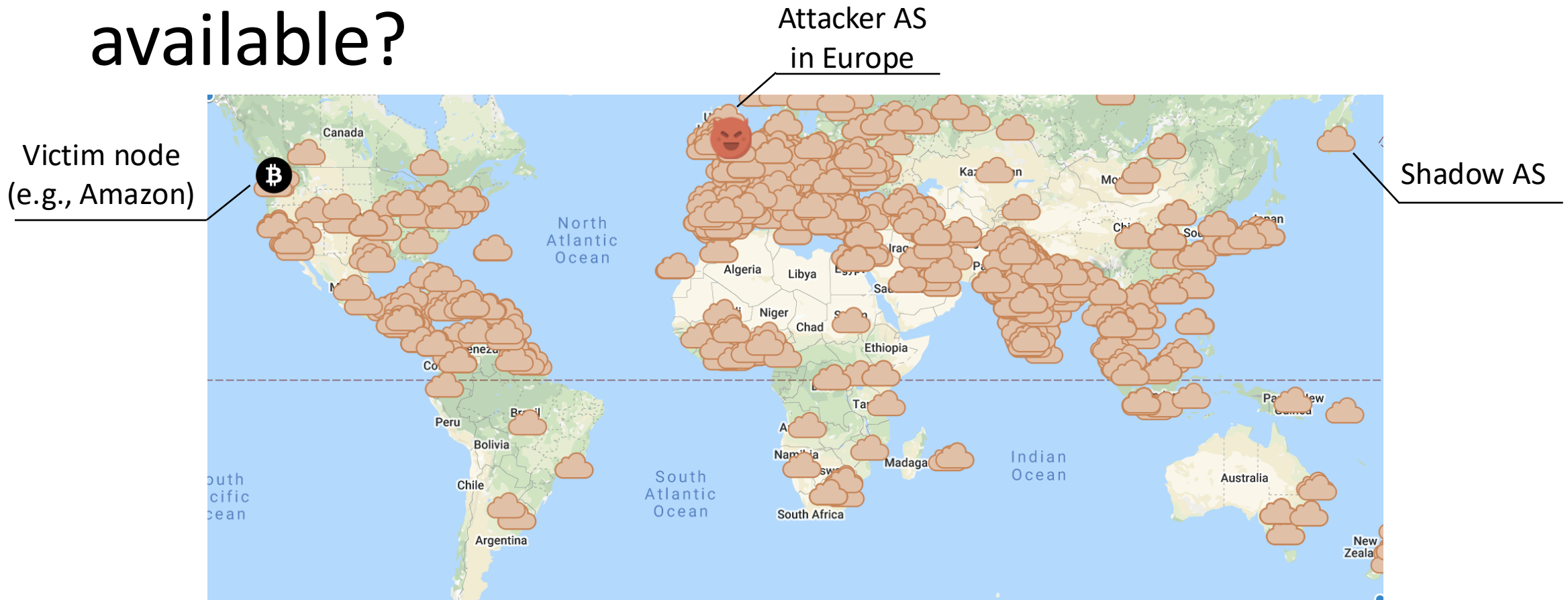


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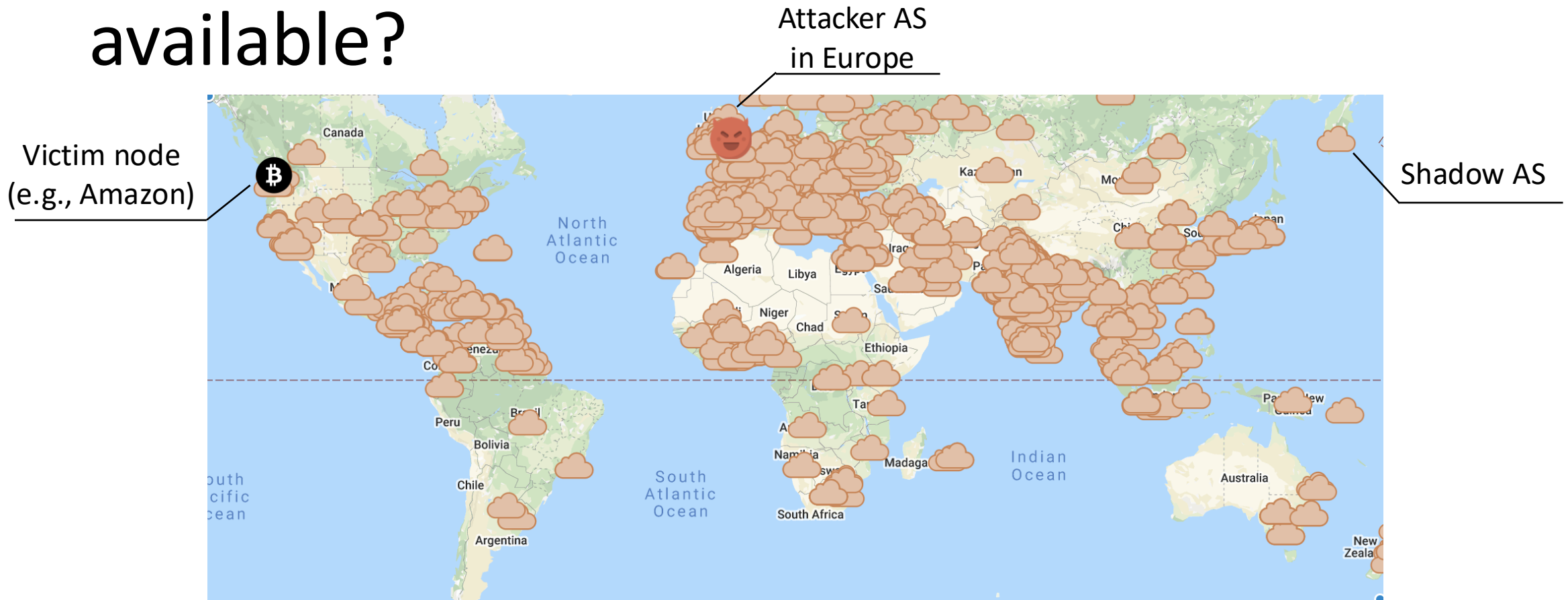
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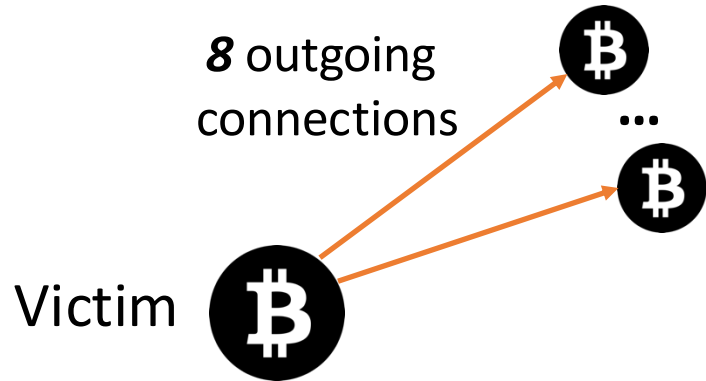


If attacker AS is big enough (e.g., top-100), it can ***easily*** find **hundreds** of shadow ASes => **millions** of shadow IPs

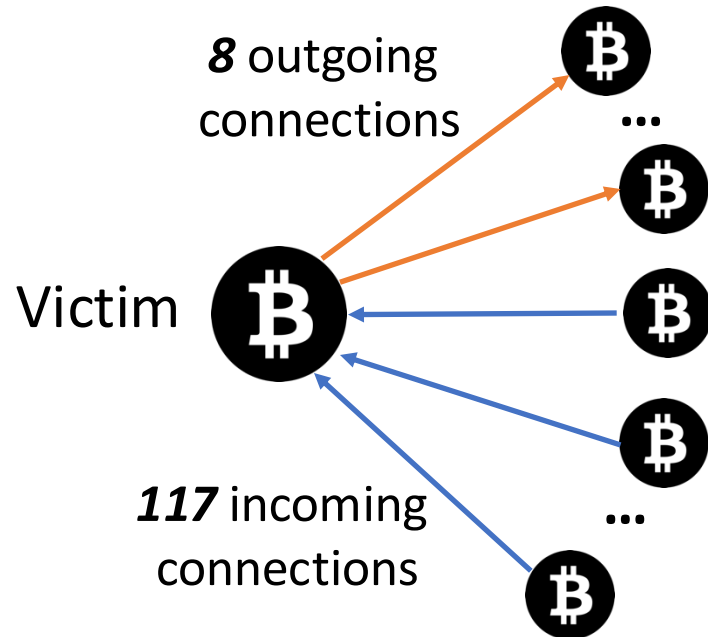
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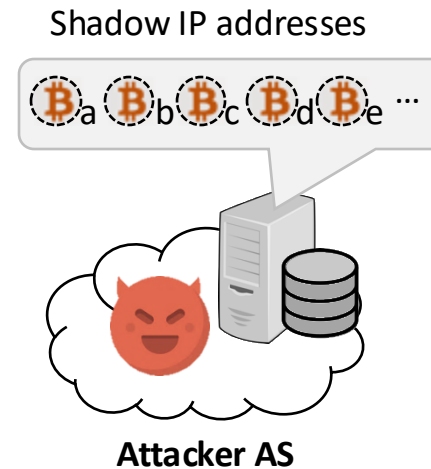
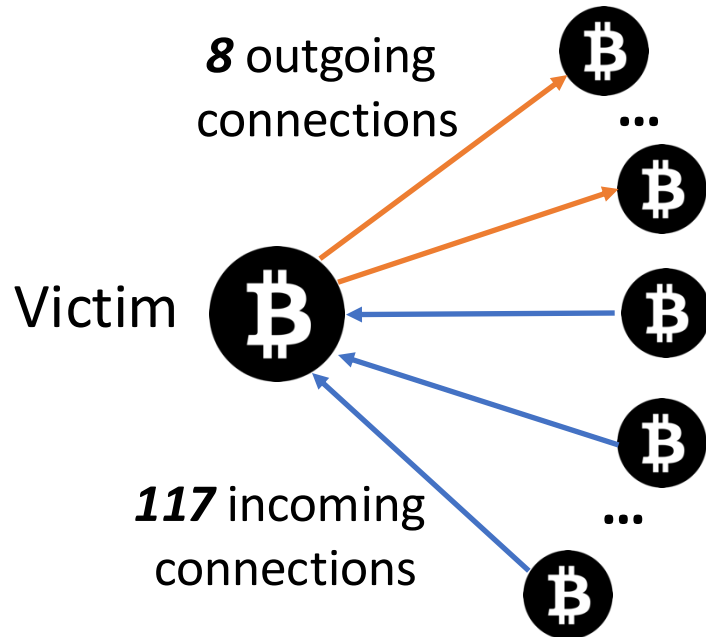
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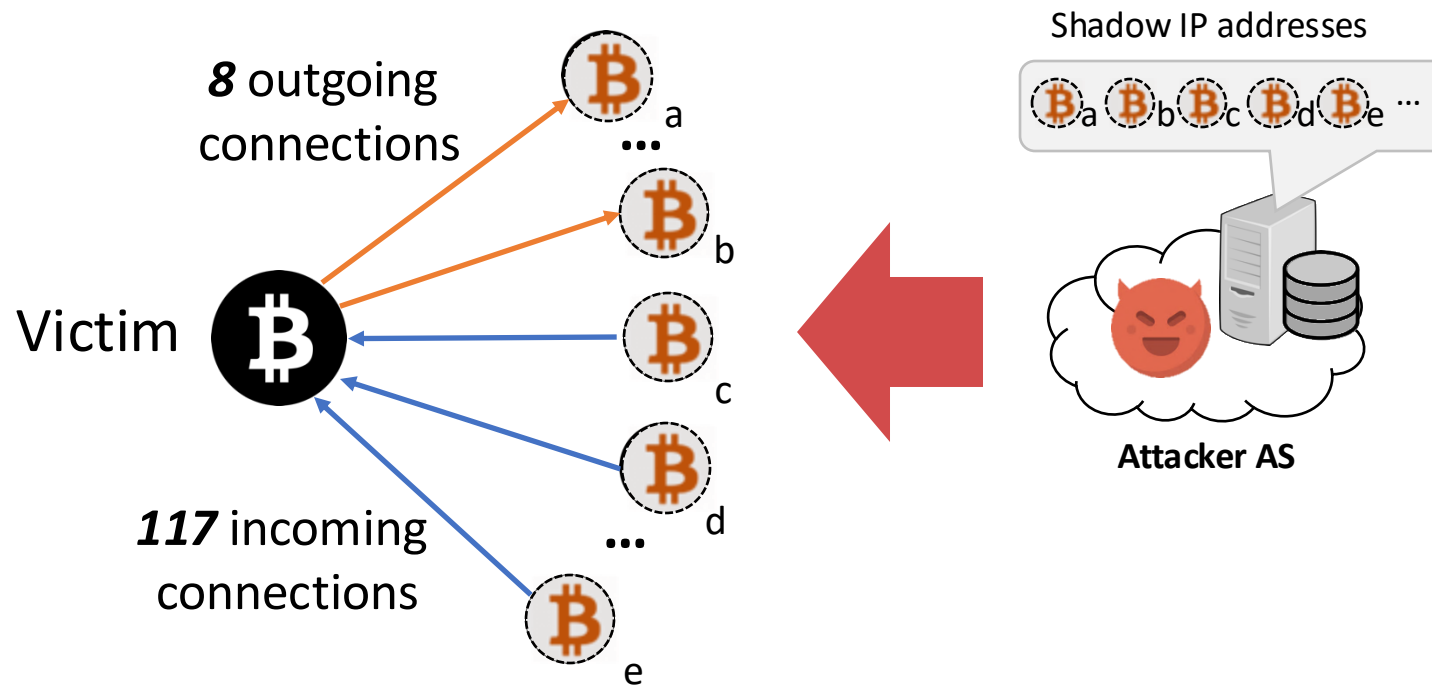
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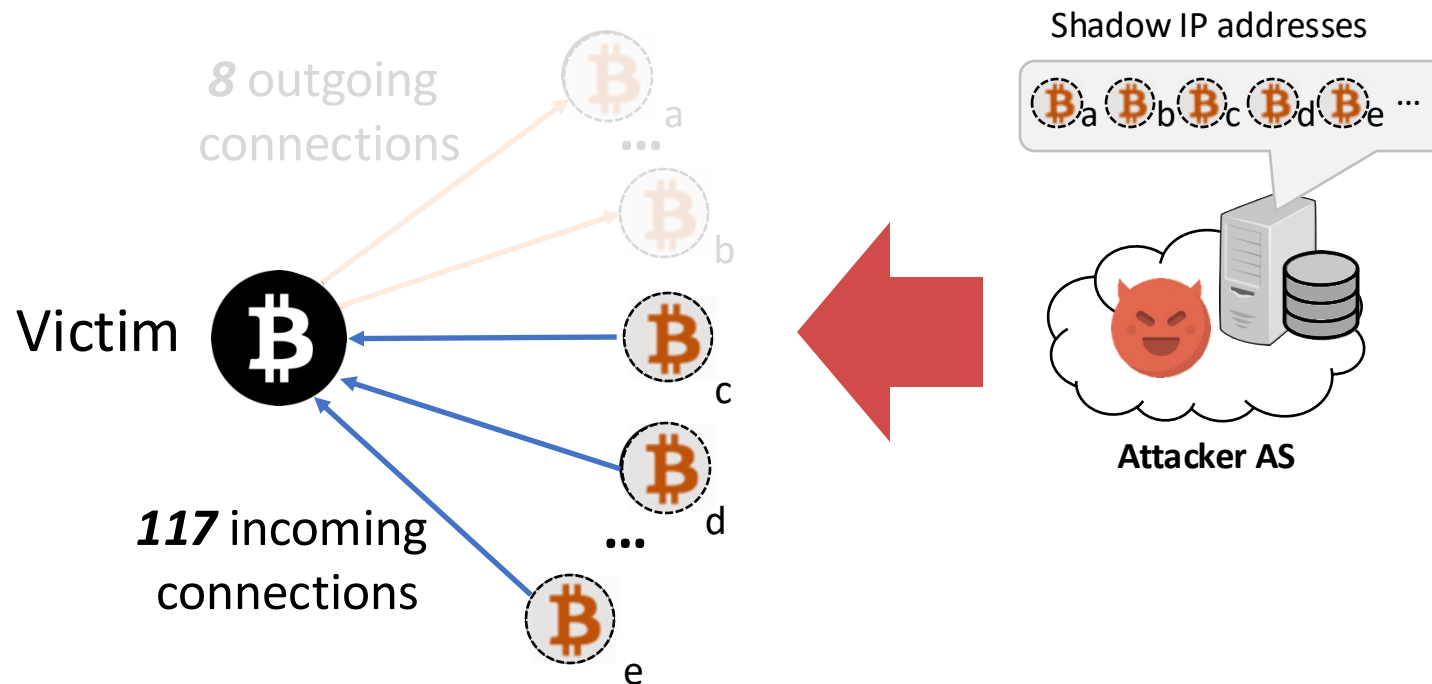
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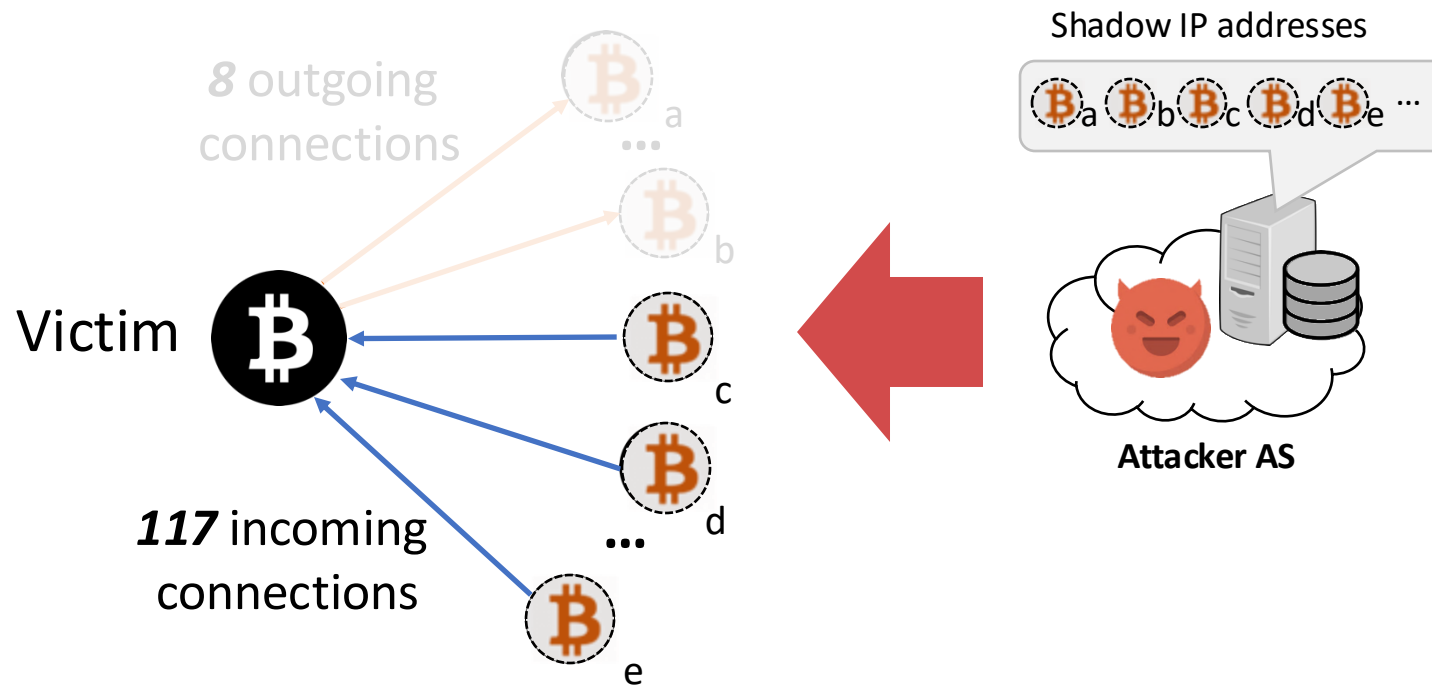


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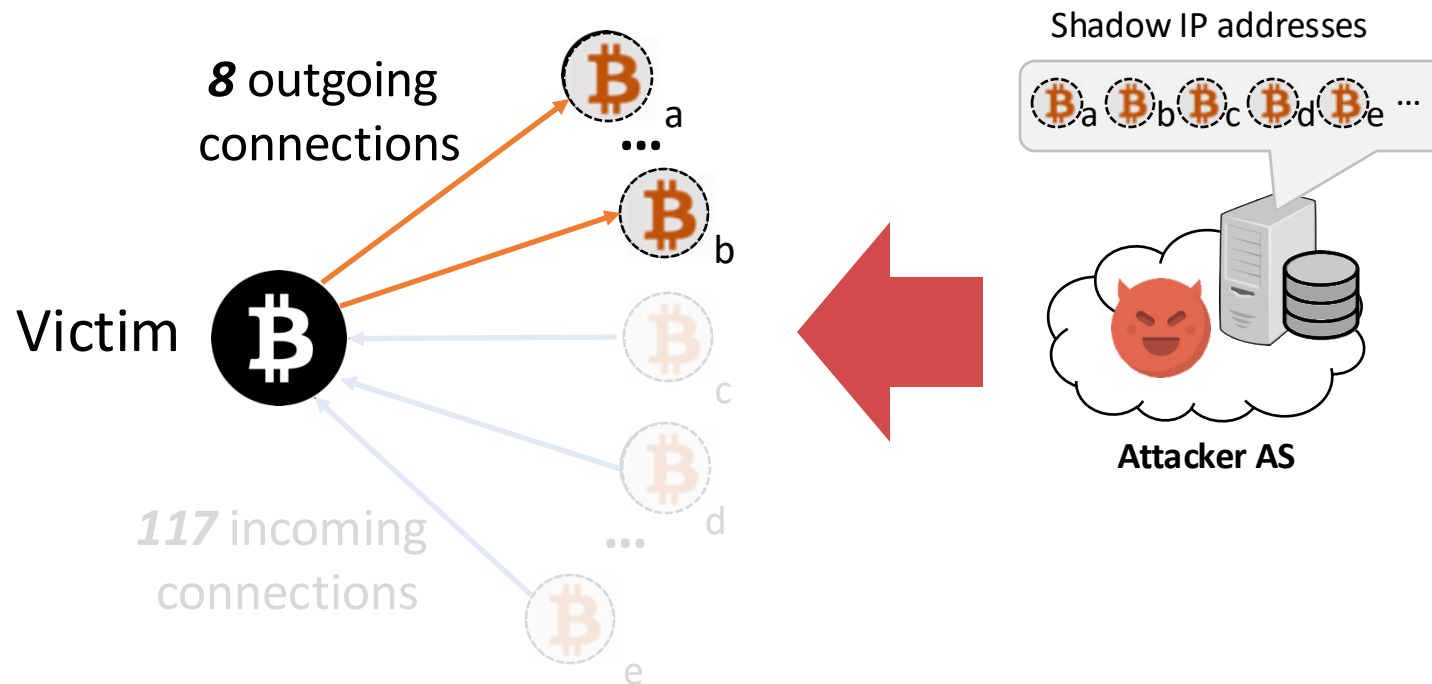
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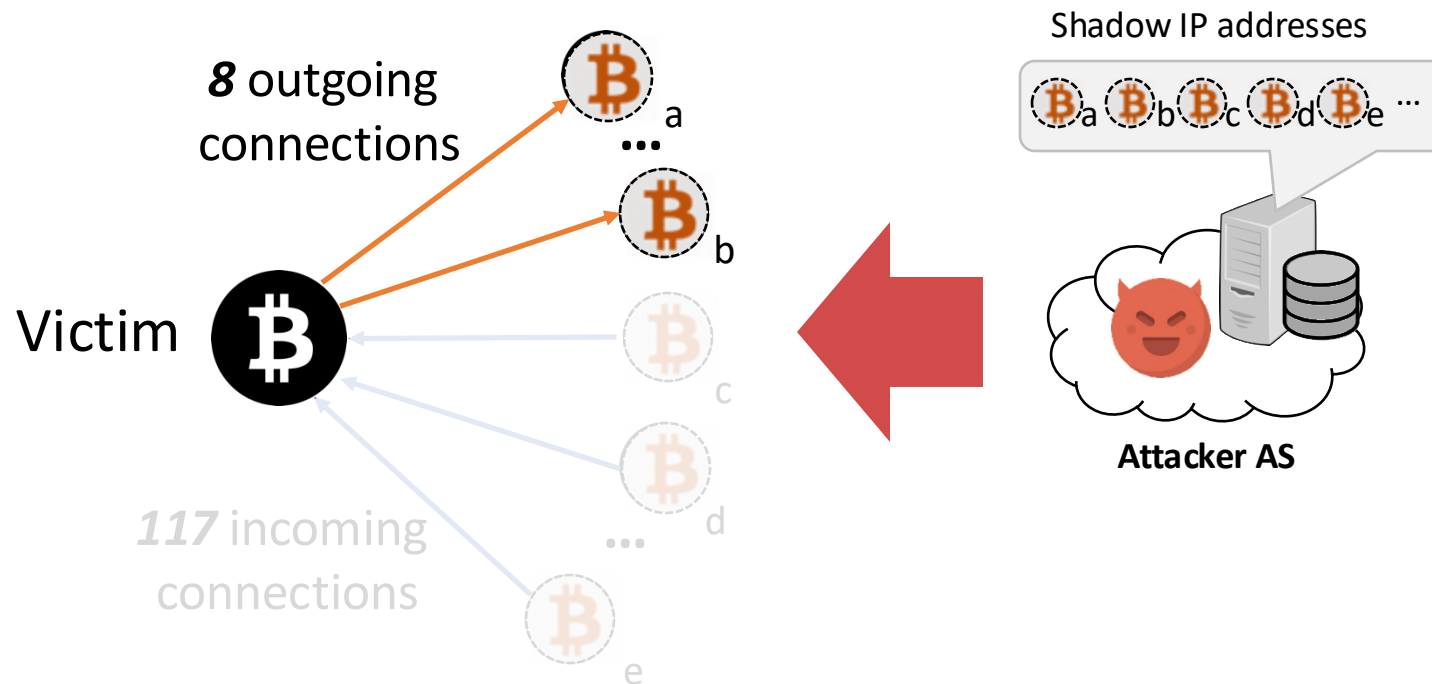
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(*) 10 outgoing connections since Bitcoin version 0.19.1

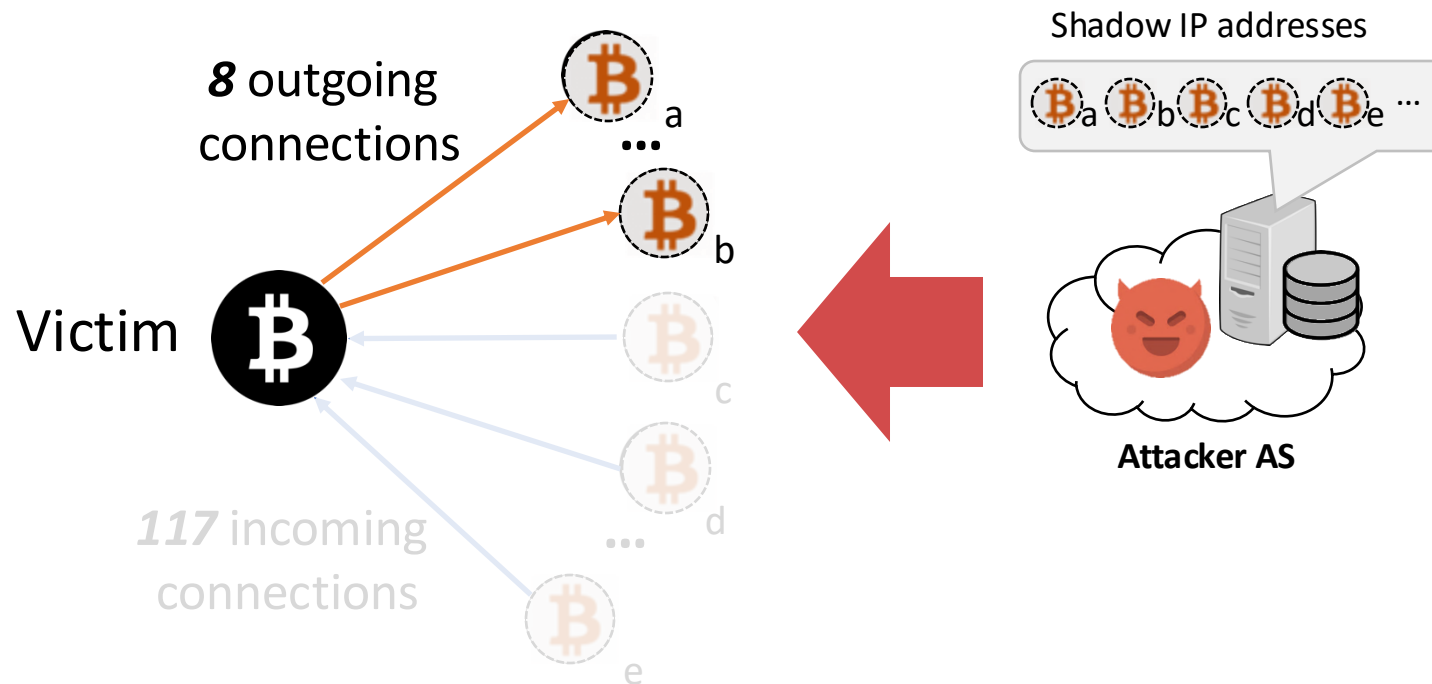
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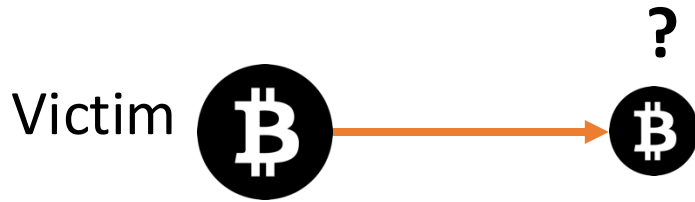
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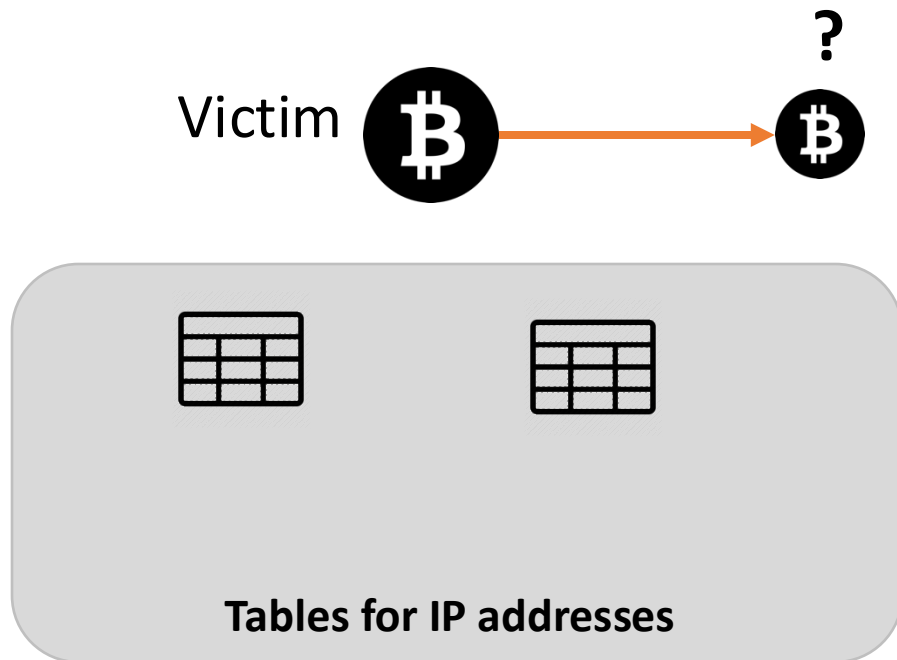
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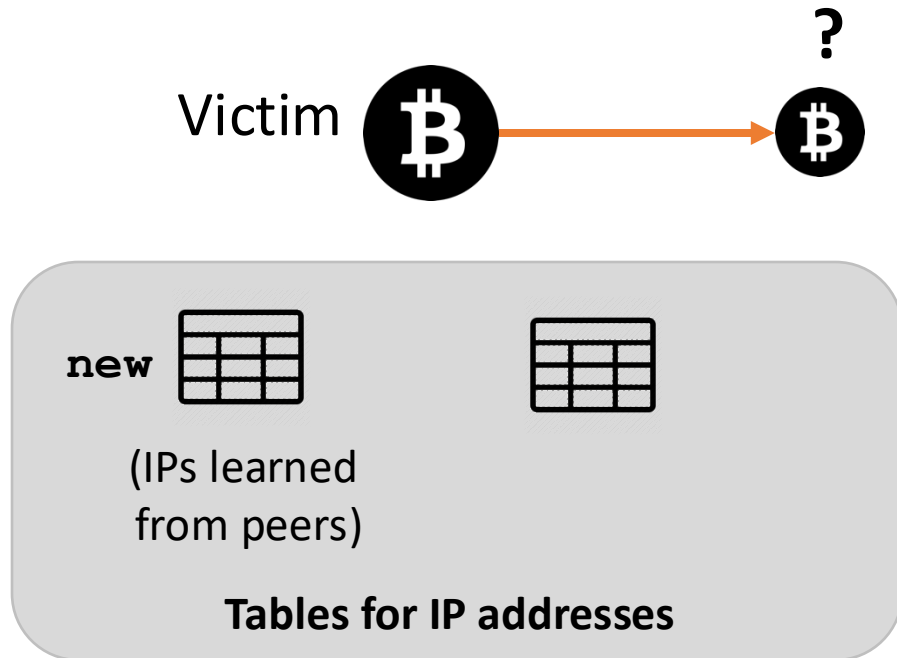
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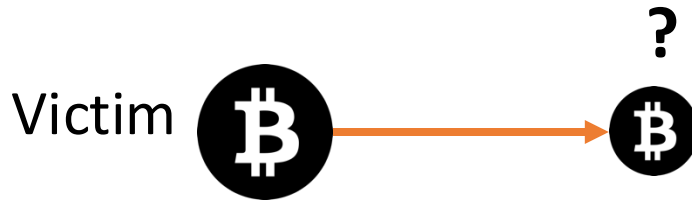
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new



(IPs learned
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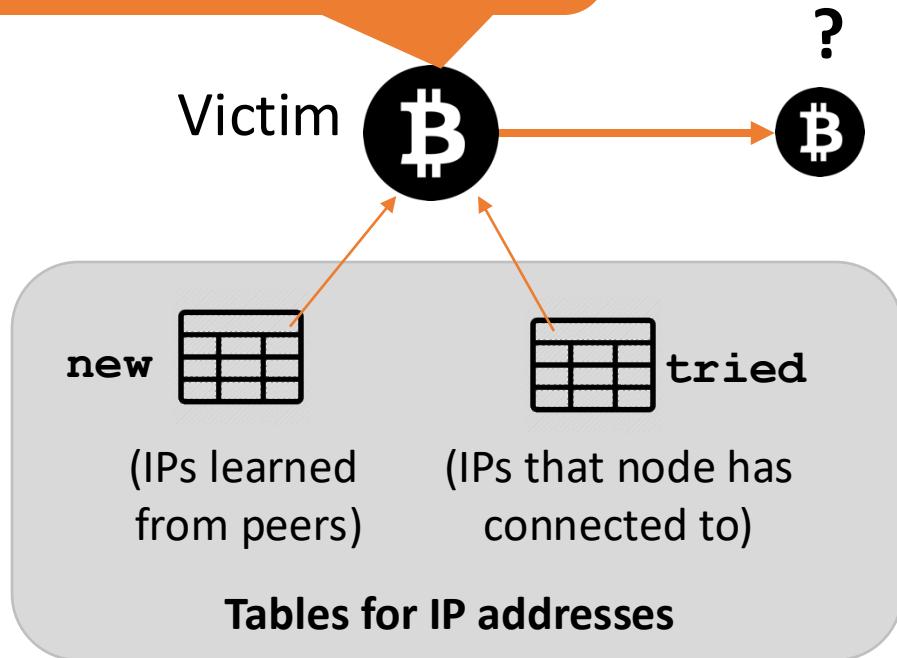
tried

(IPs that node has
connected to)

Tables for IP addresses

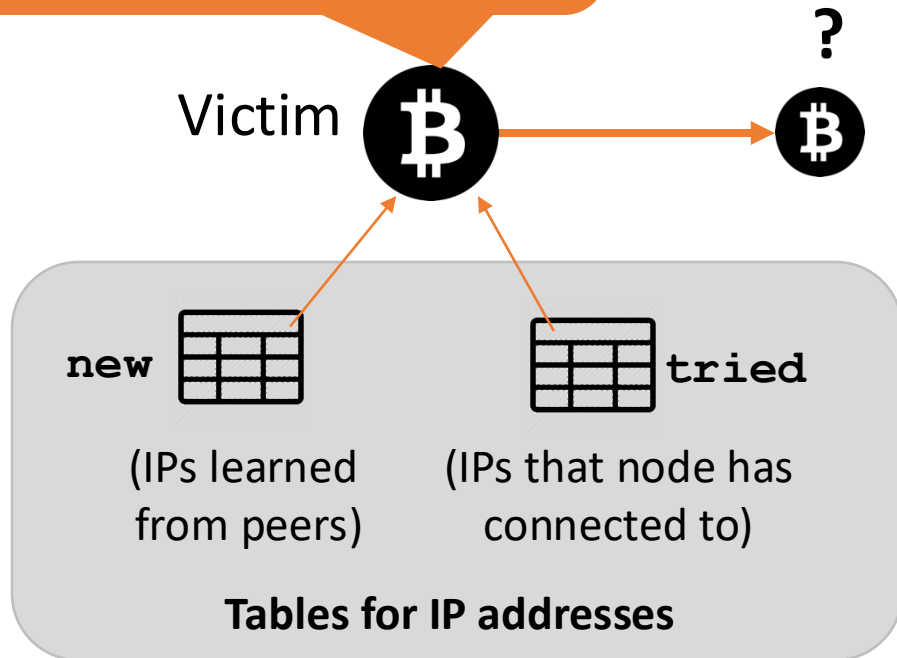
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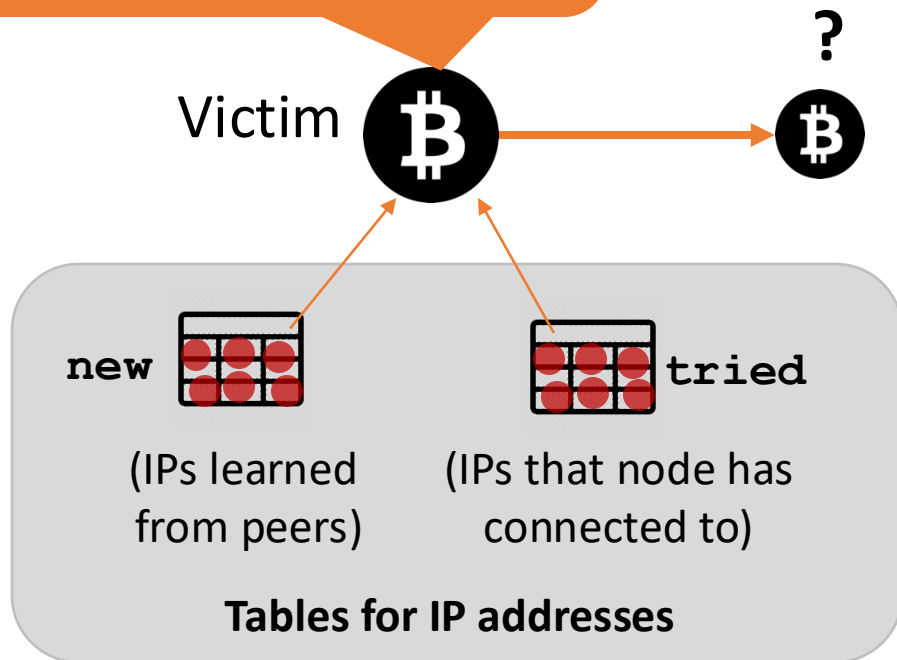
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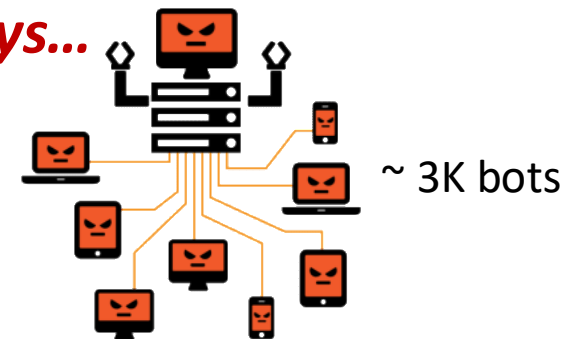
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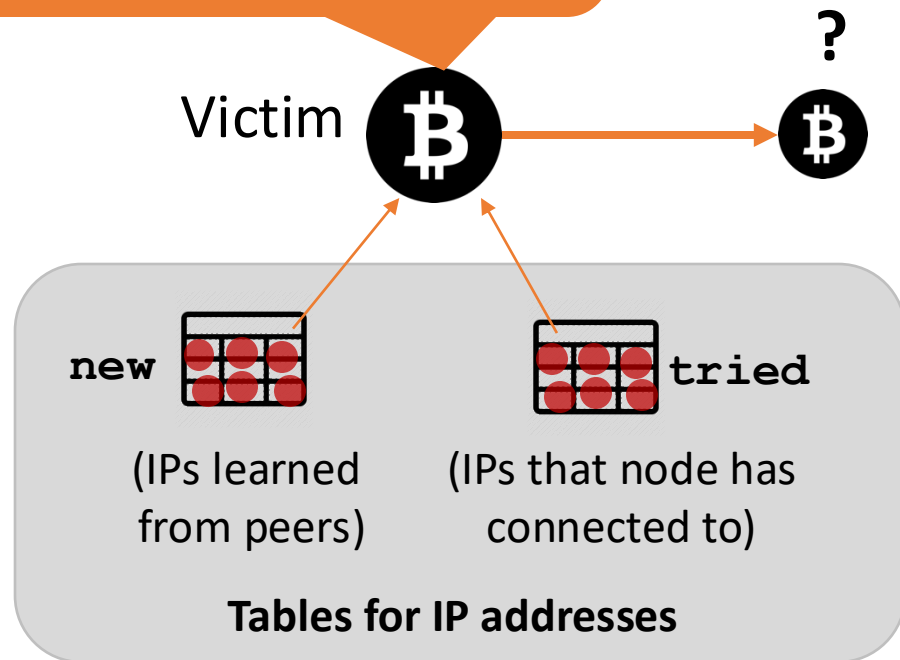


Eclipse attack

(Heilman et al., *USENIX Sec'15*)

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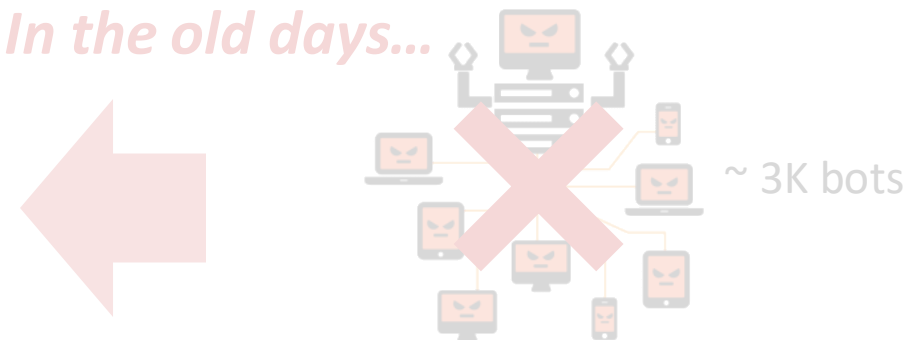


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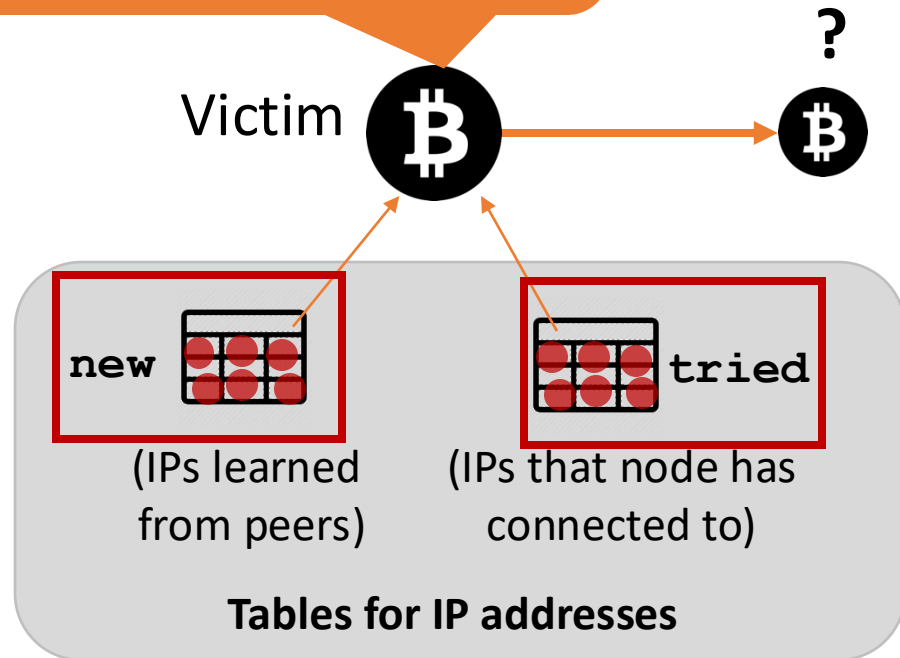


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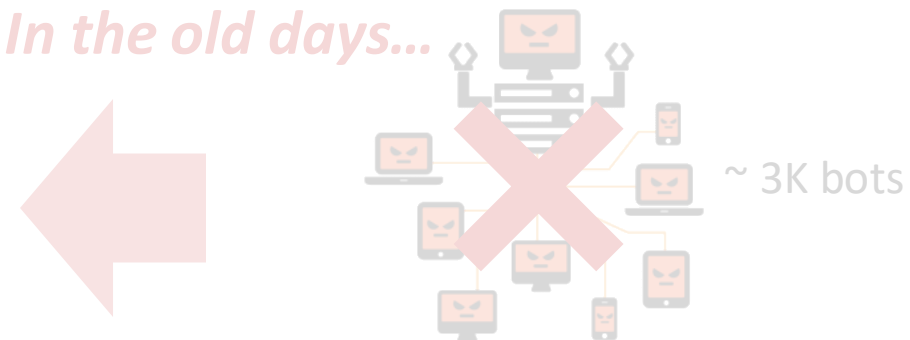


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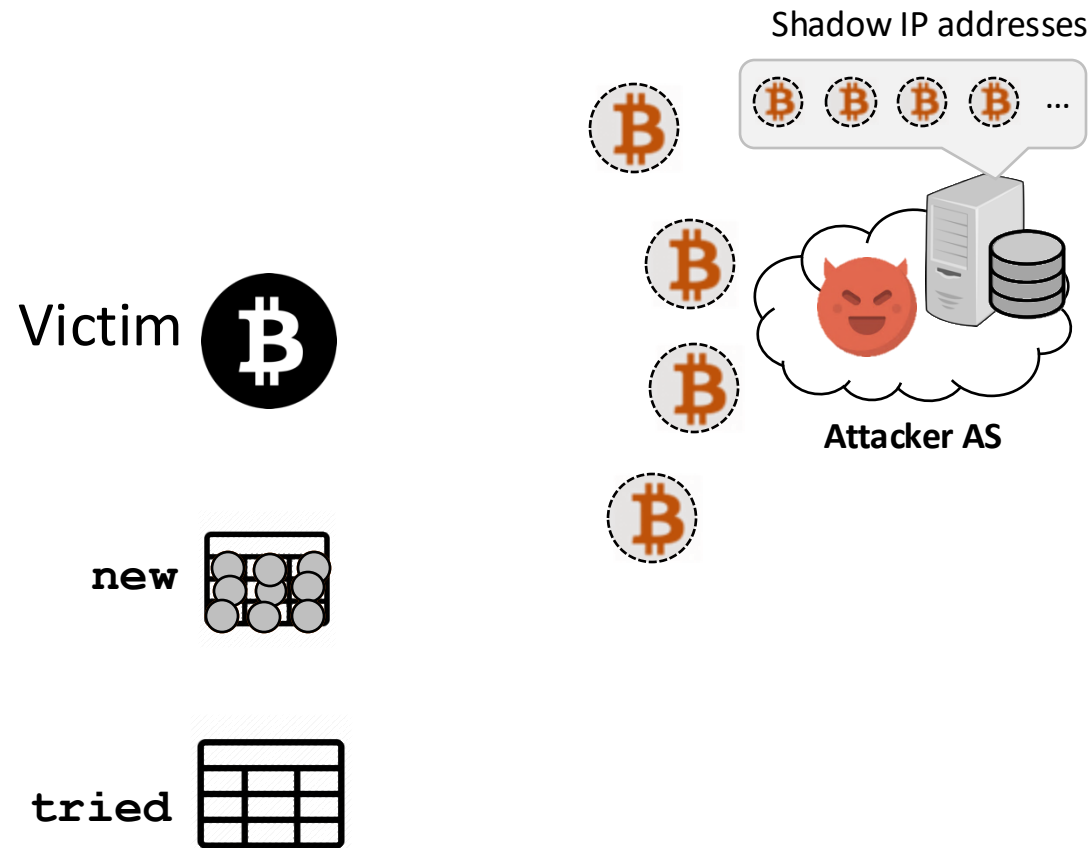
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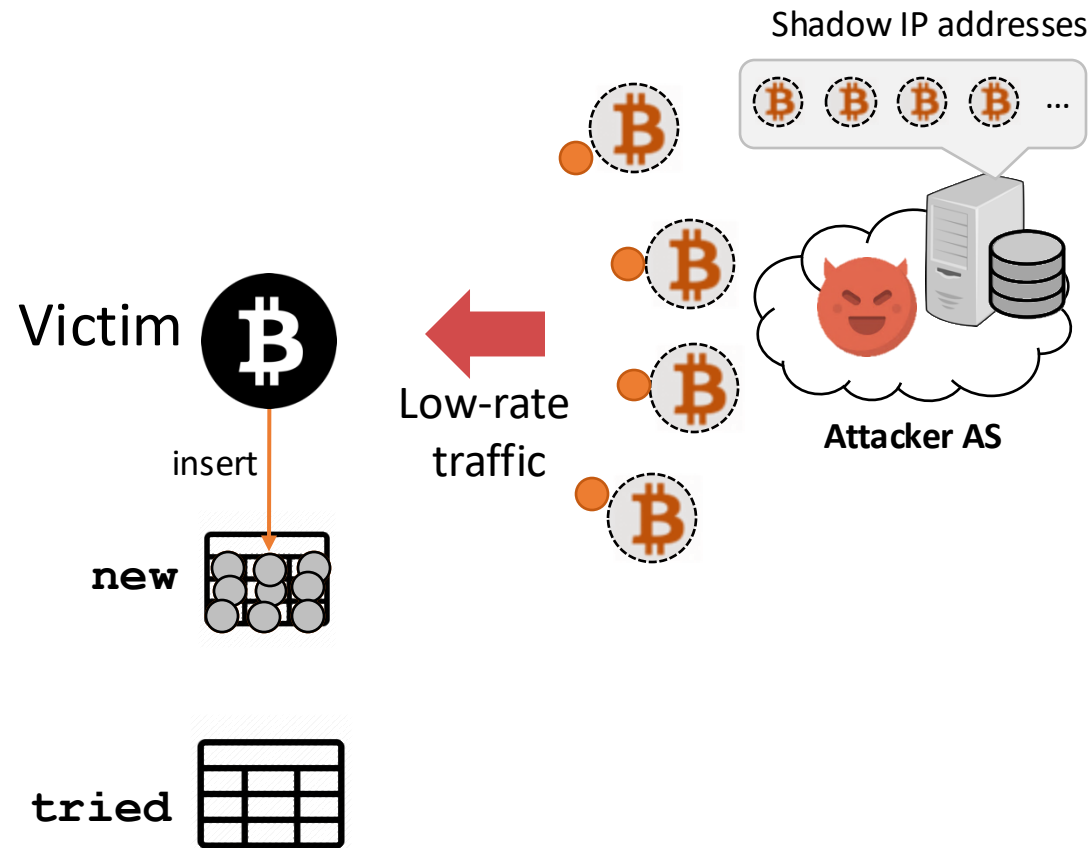
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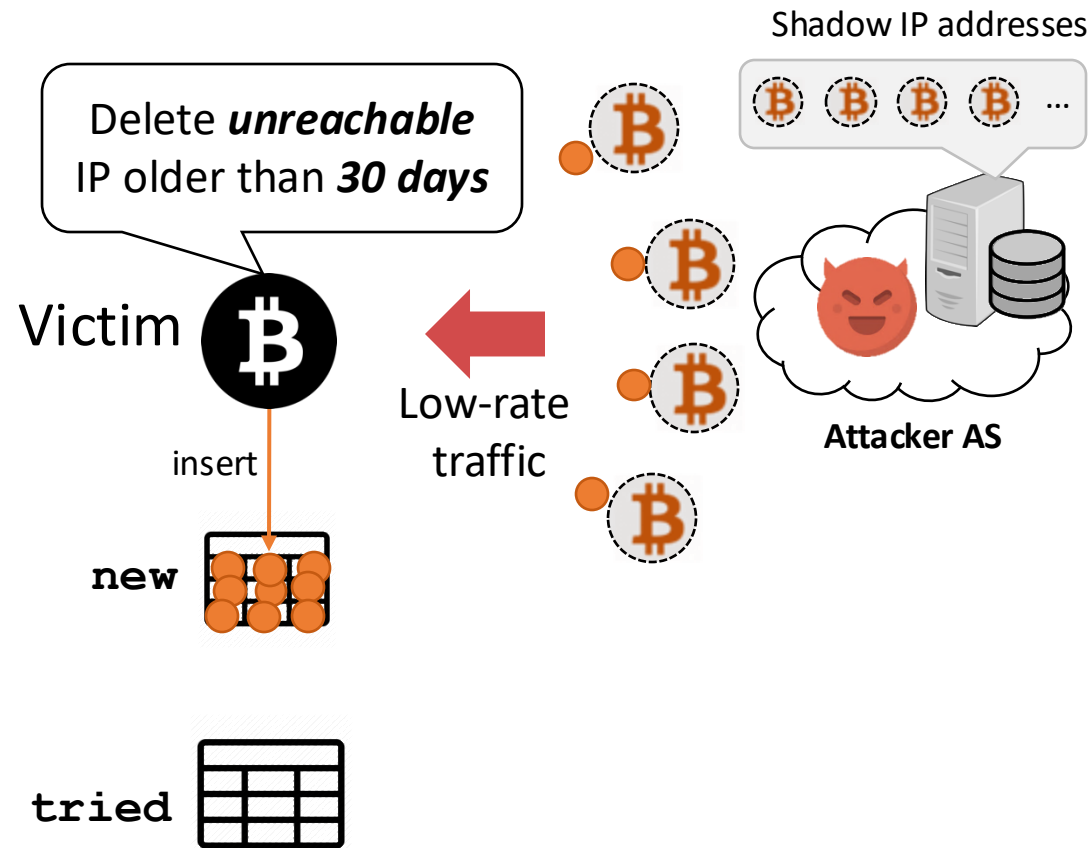
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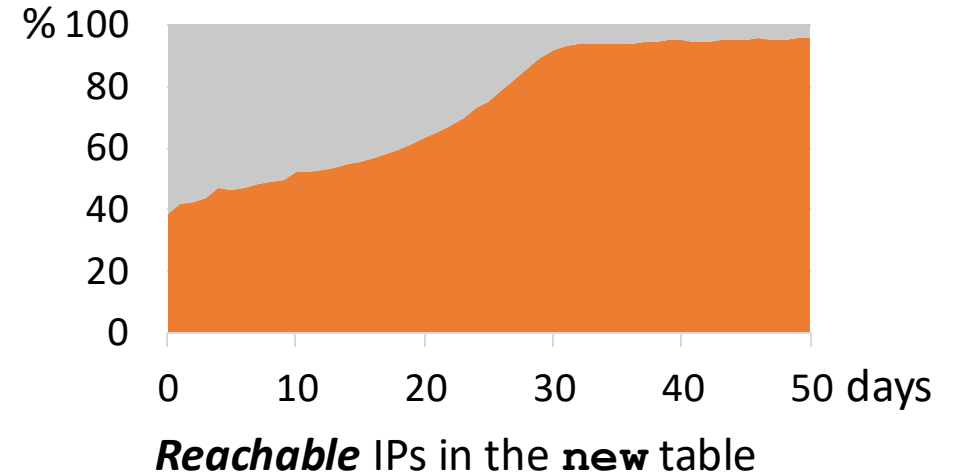
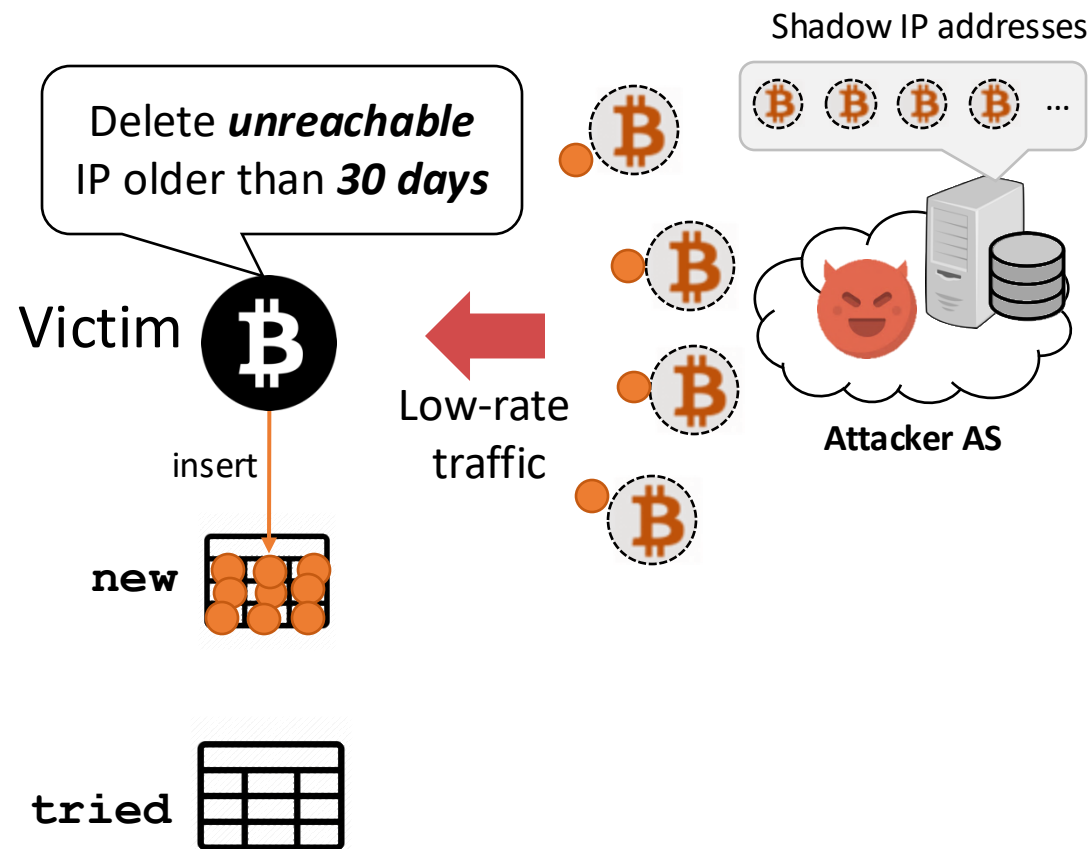
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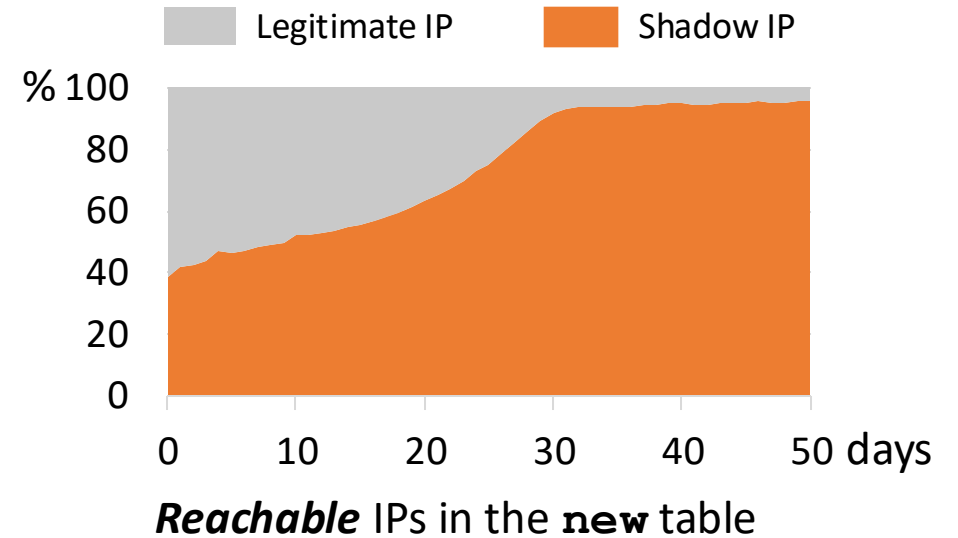
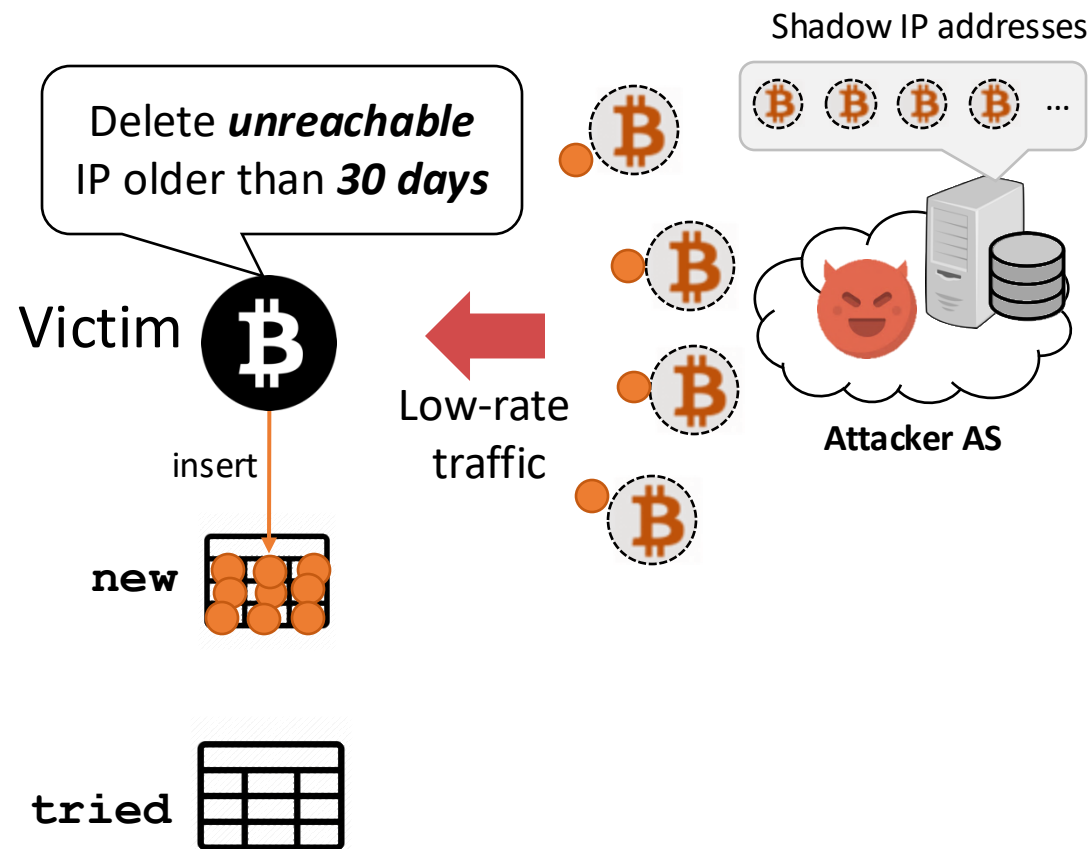
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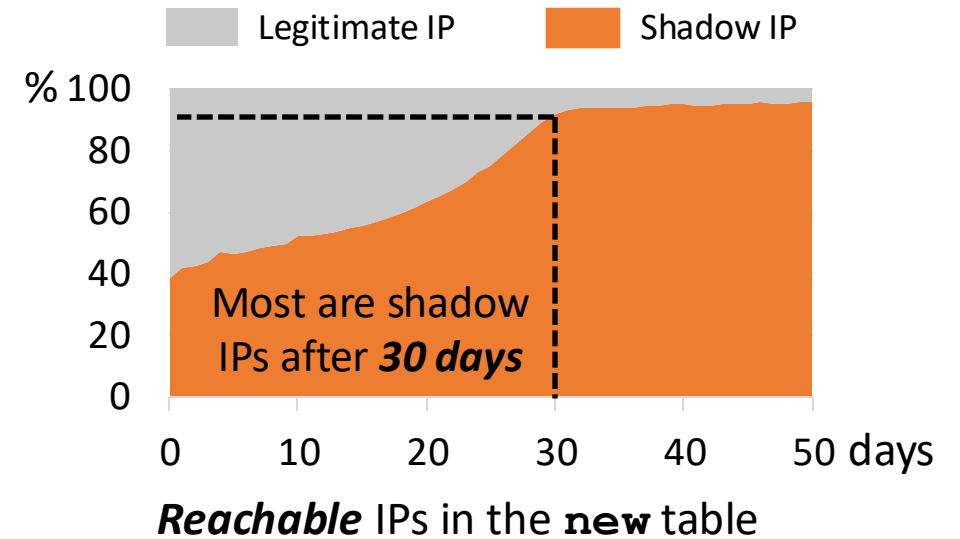
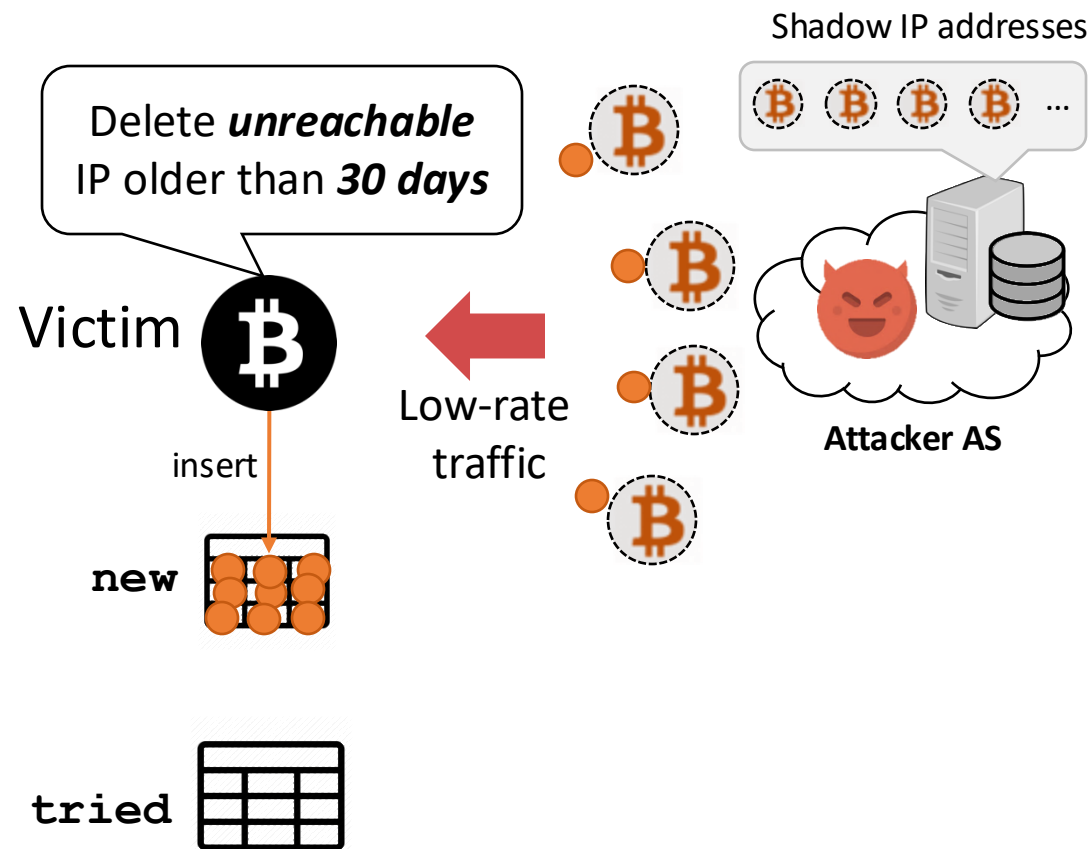
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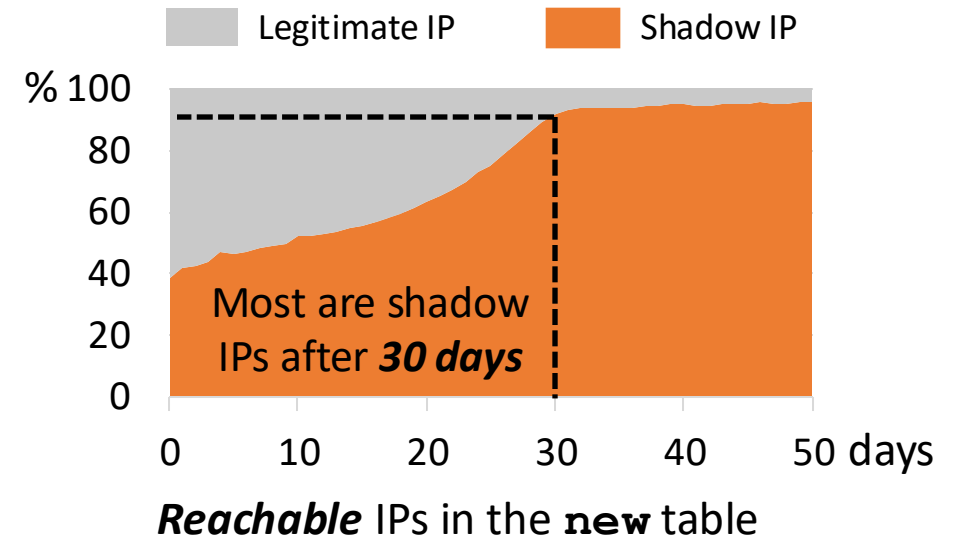
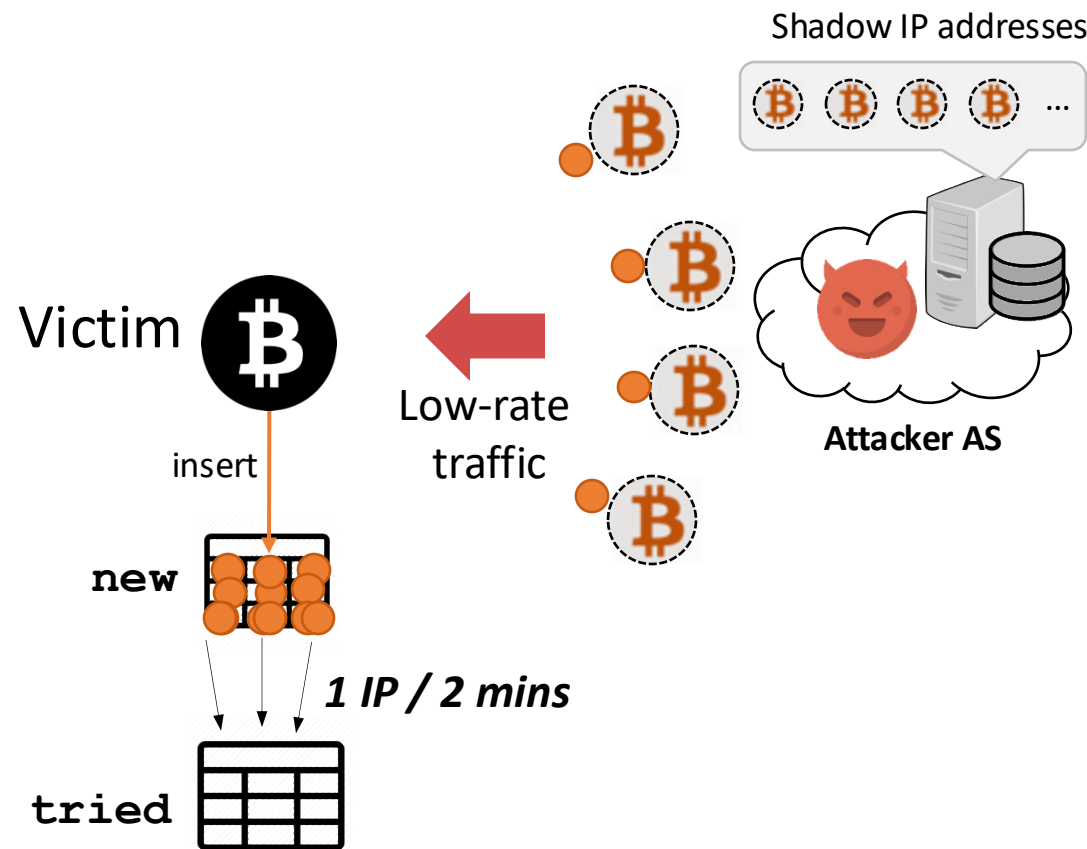
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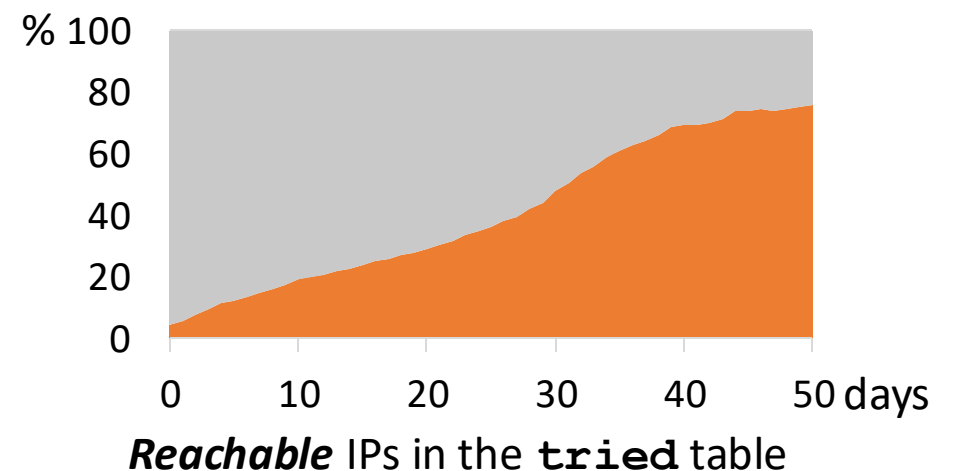
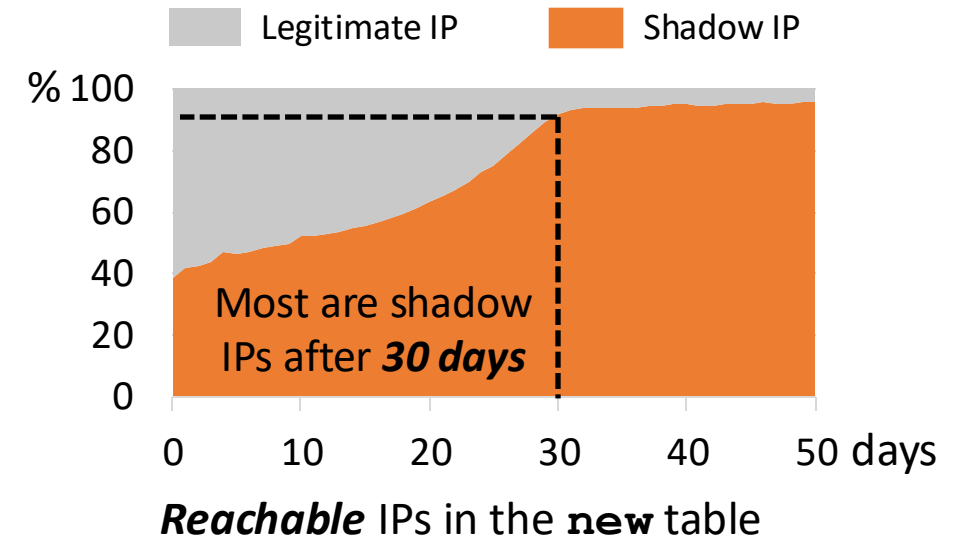
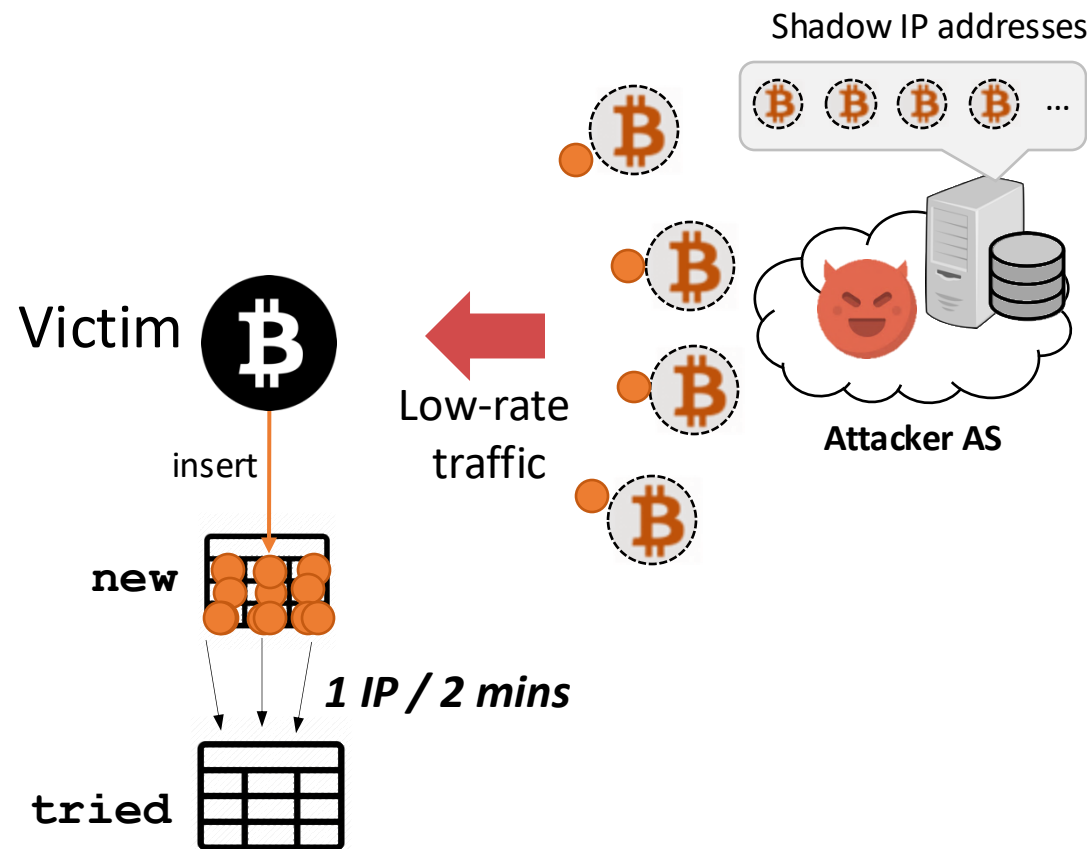
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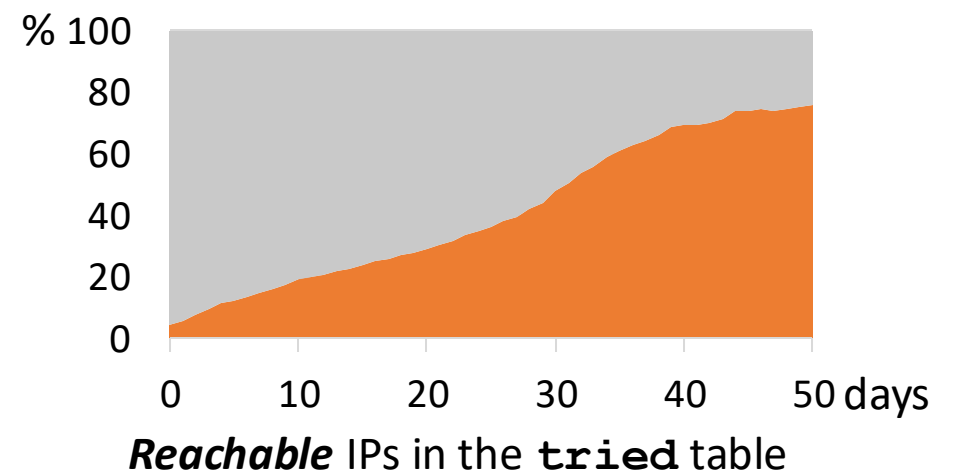
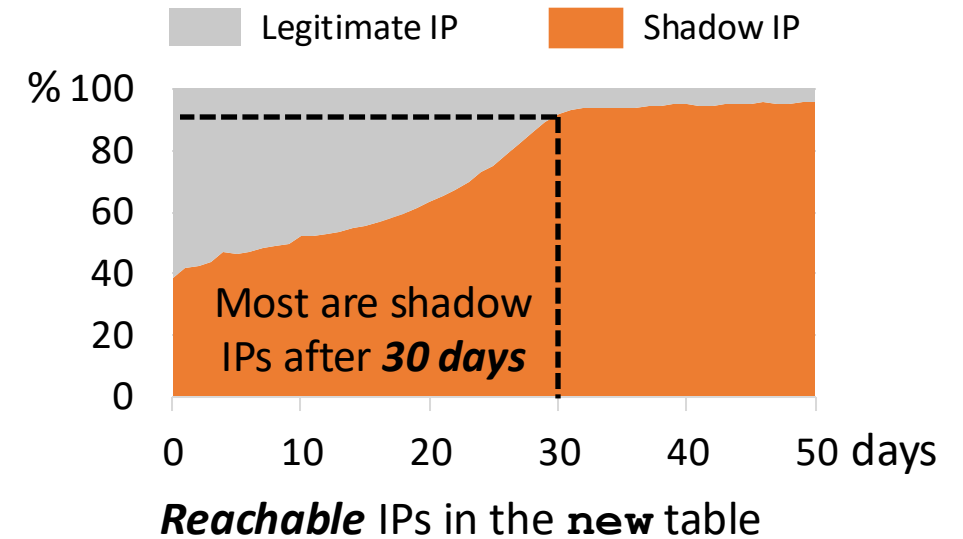
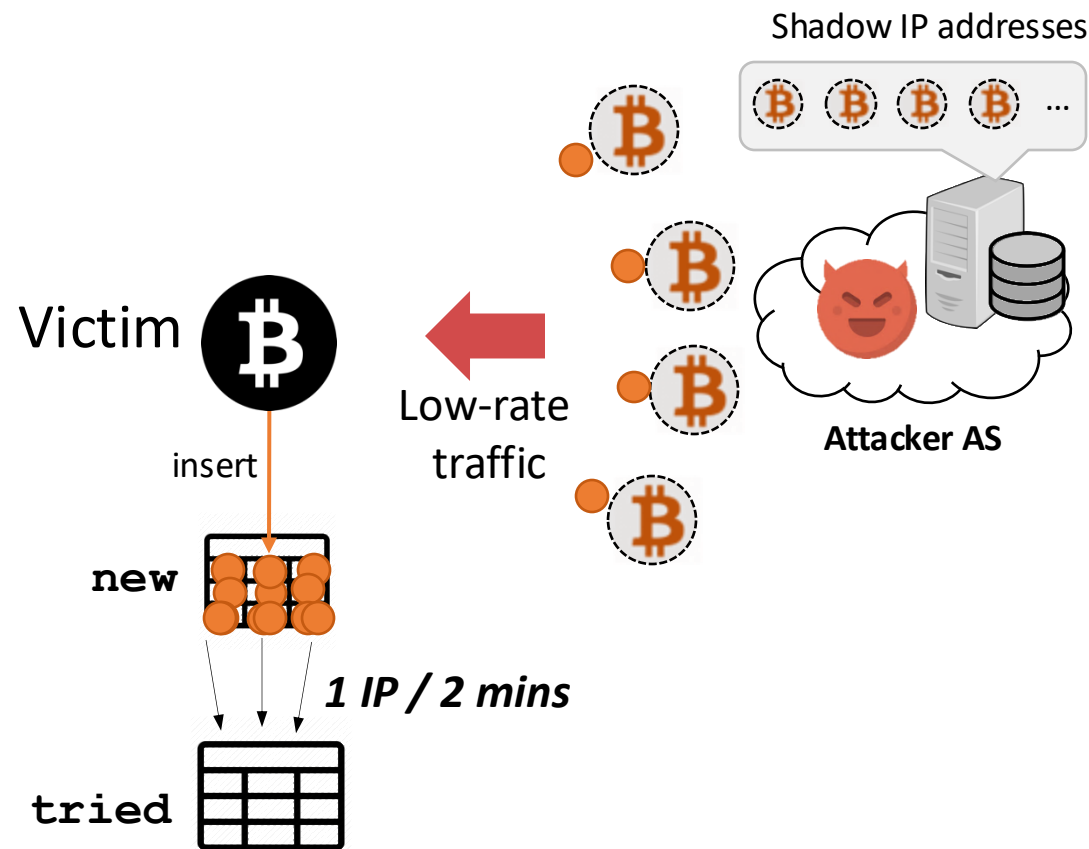
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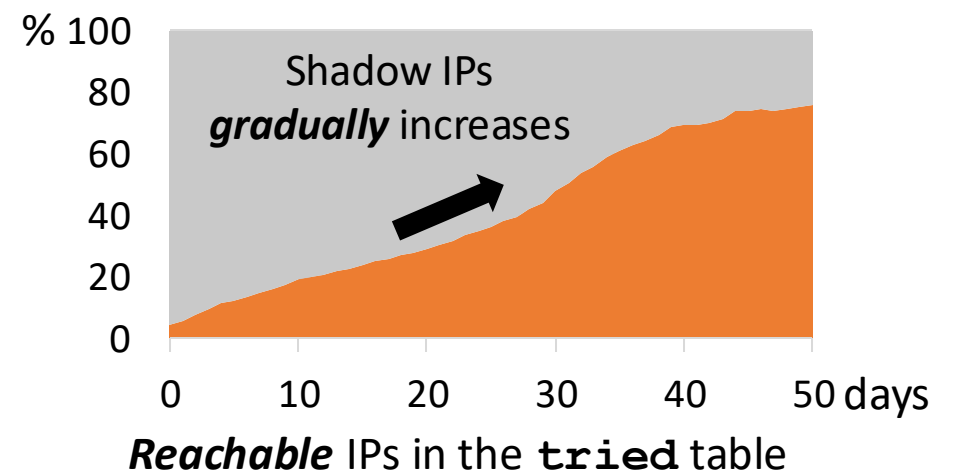
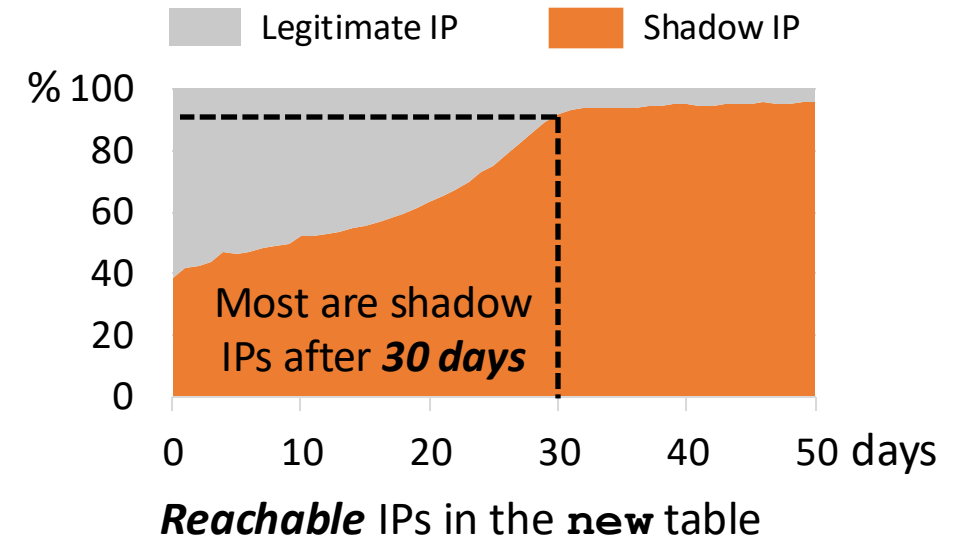
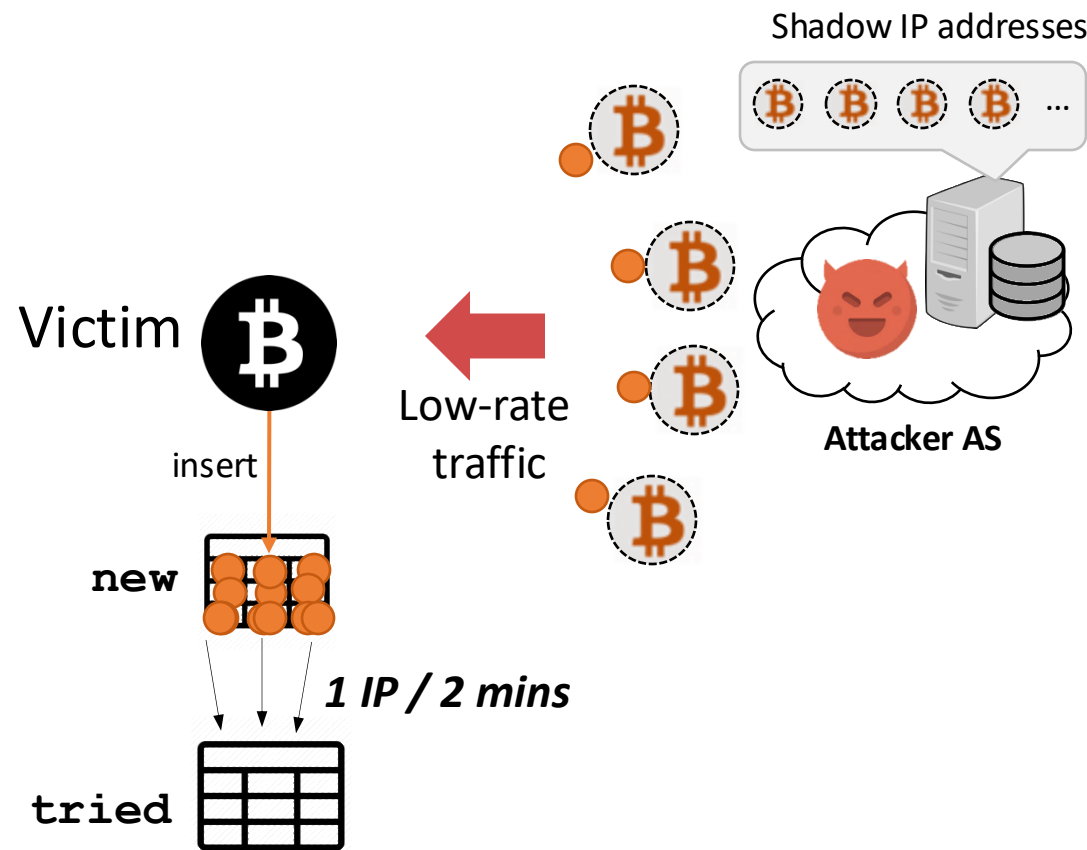
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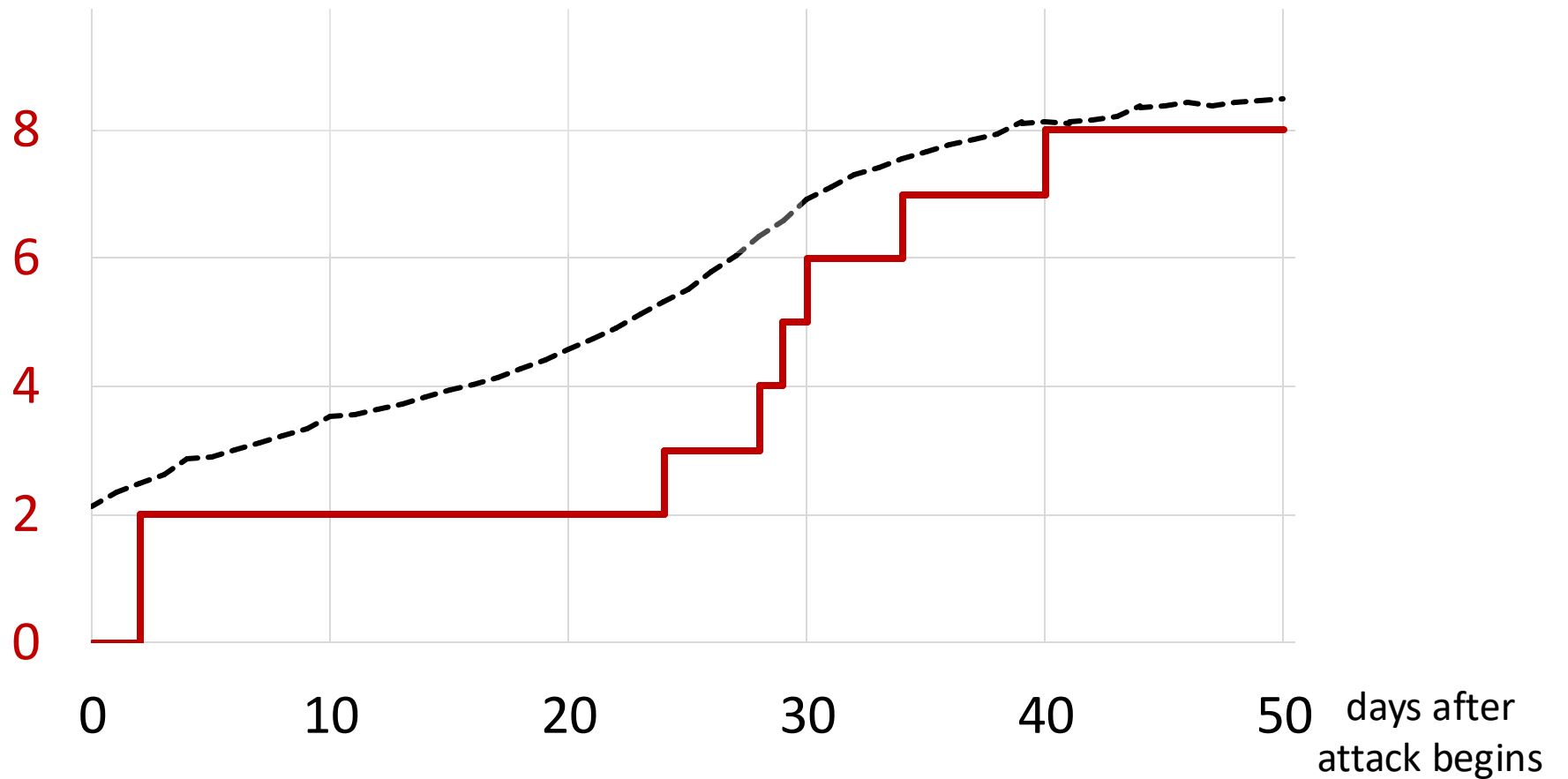


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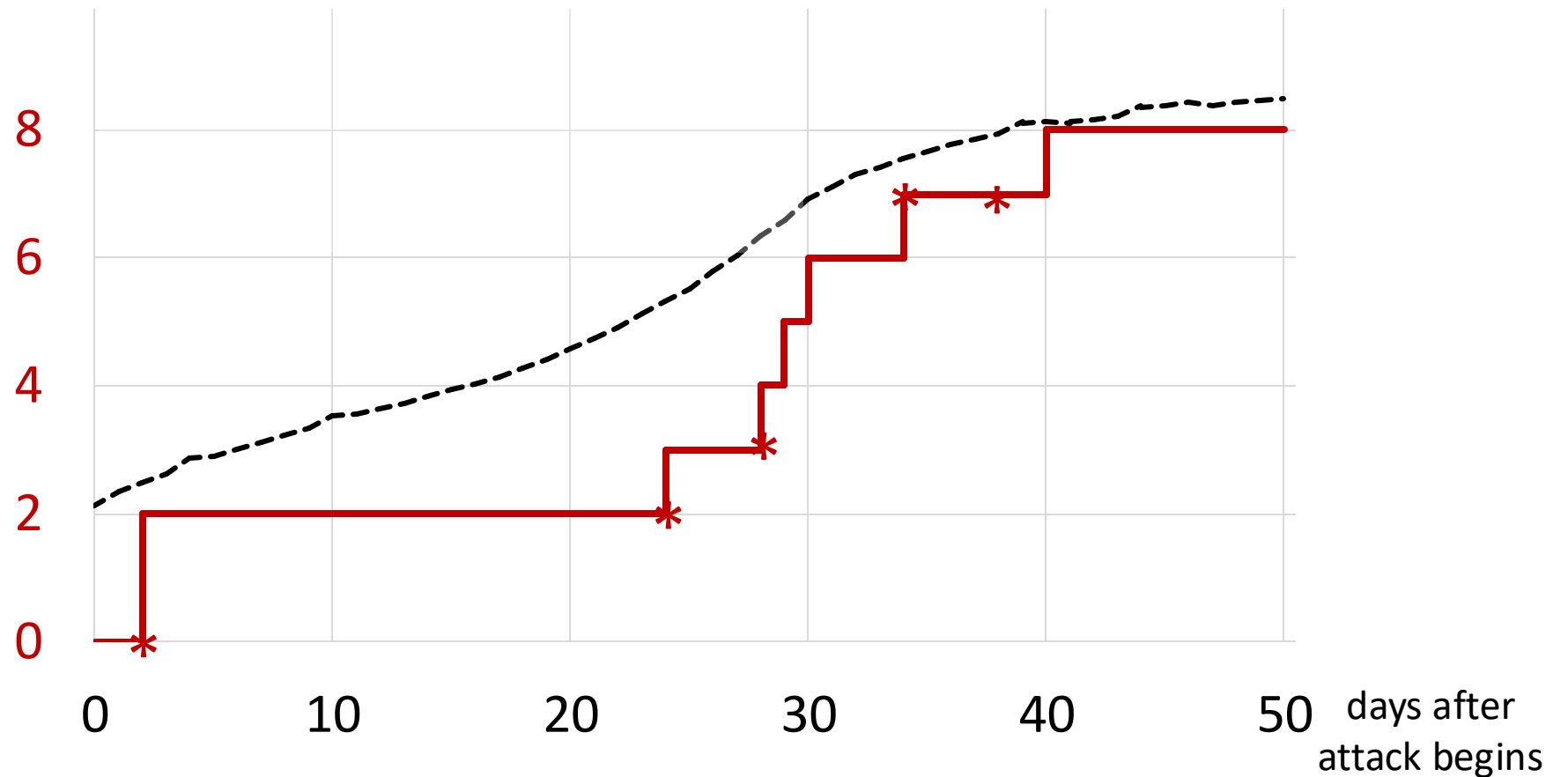
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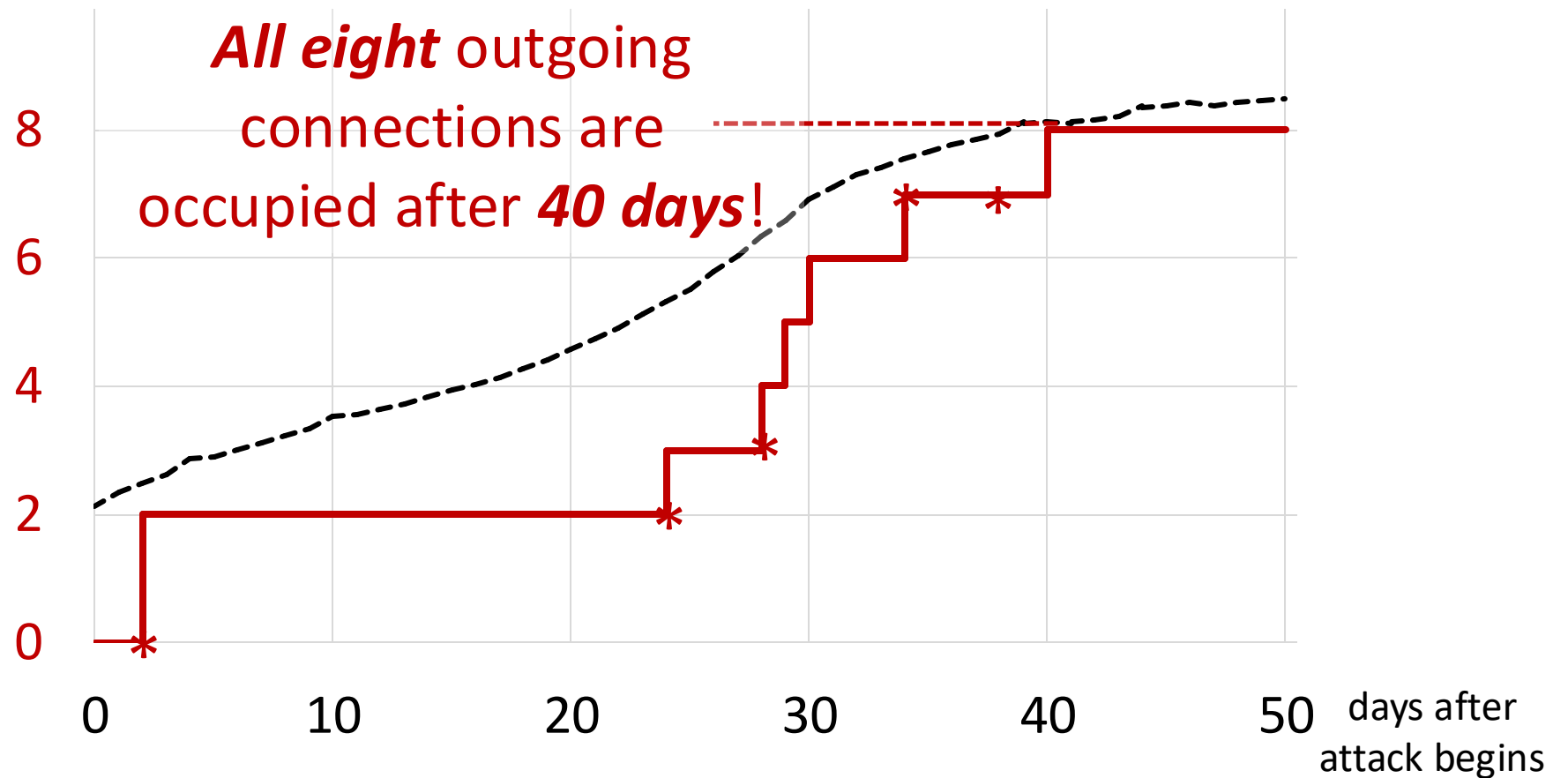
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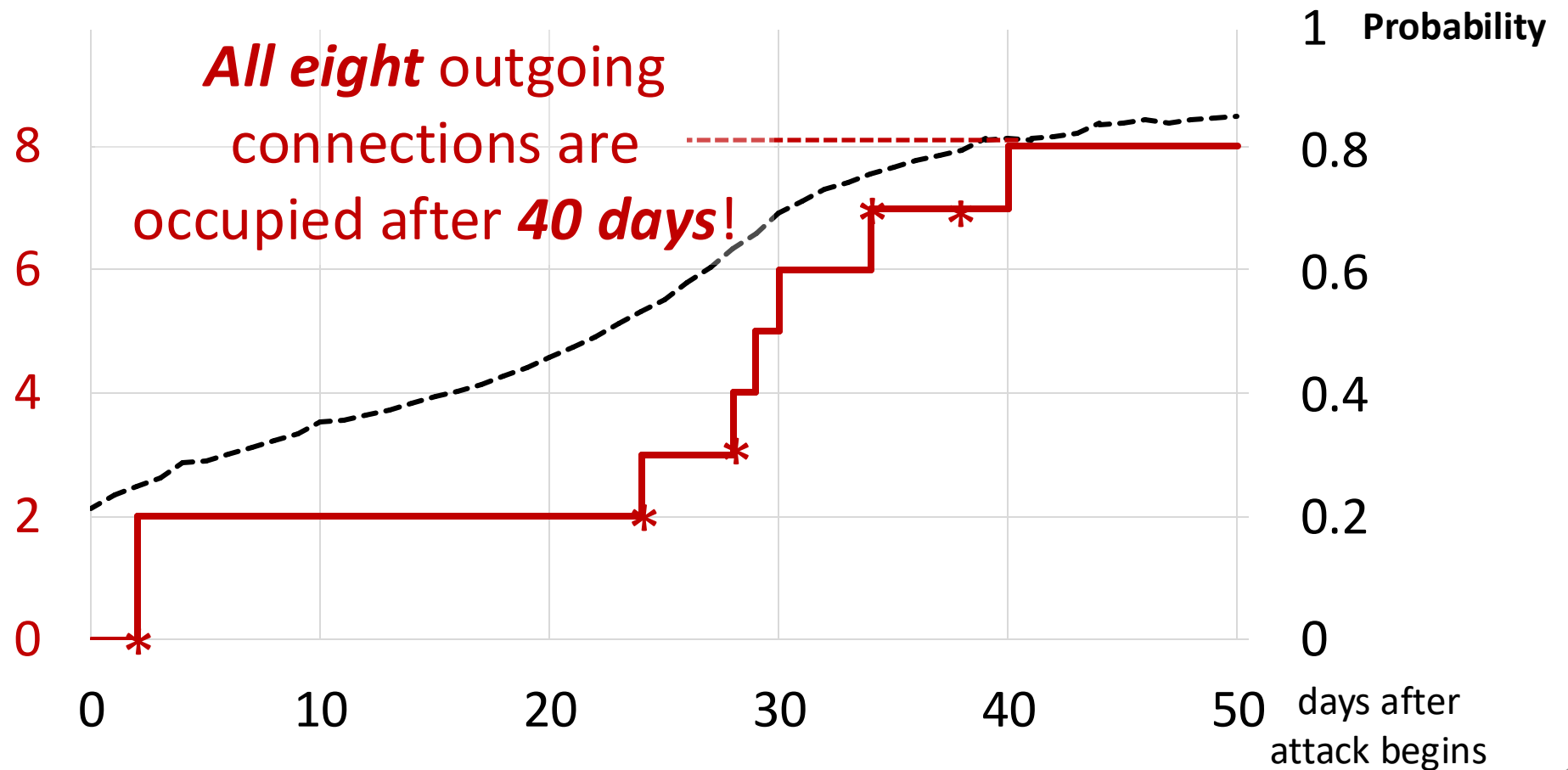


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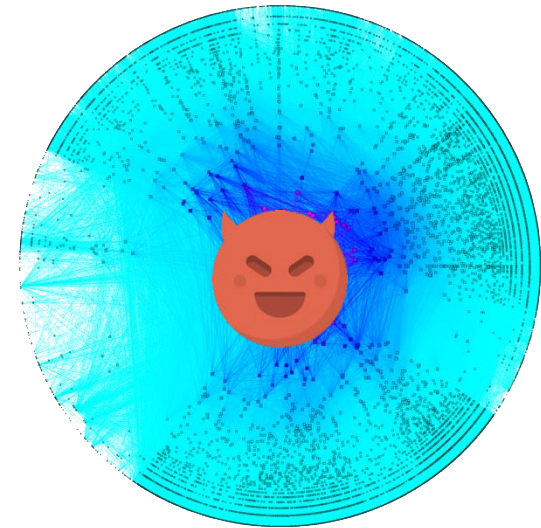
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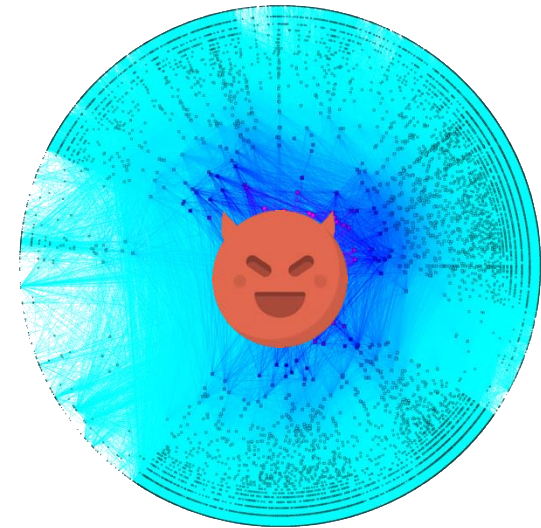
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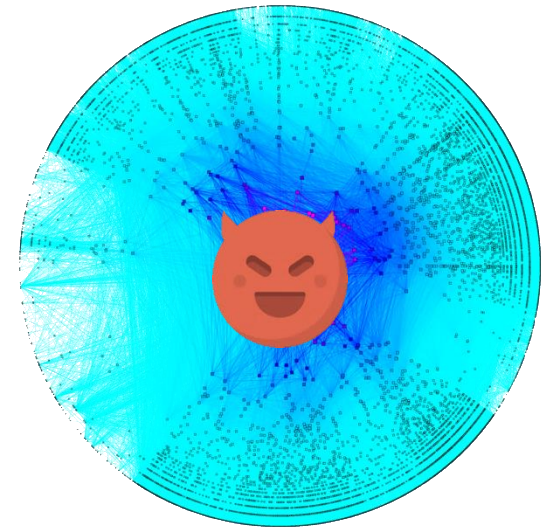
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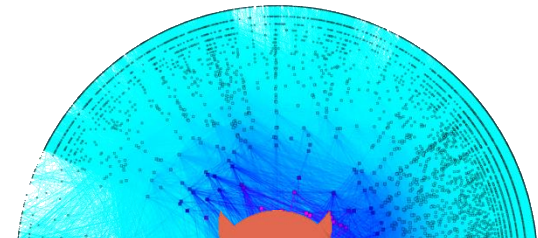
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New Report: North Korean Hackers Stole Funds From South Korean Cryptocurrency Exchanges

US cybersecurity firm Recorded Future has released a new report linking Lazarus, a North Korean hacking group, to various South Korean cryptocurrency exchange hacking attacks and security breaches.

189722 Total views

871 Total shares

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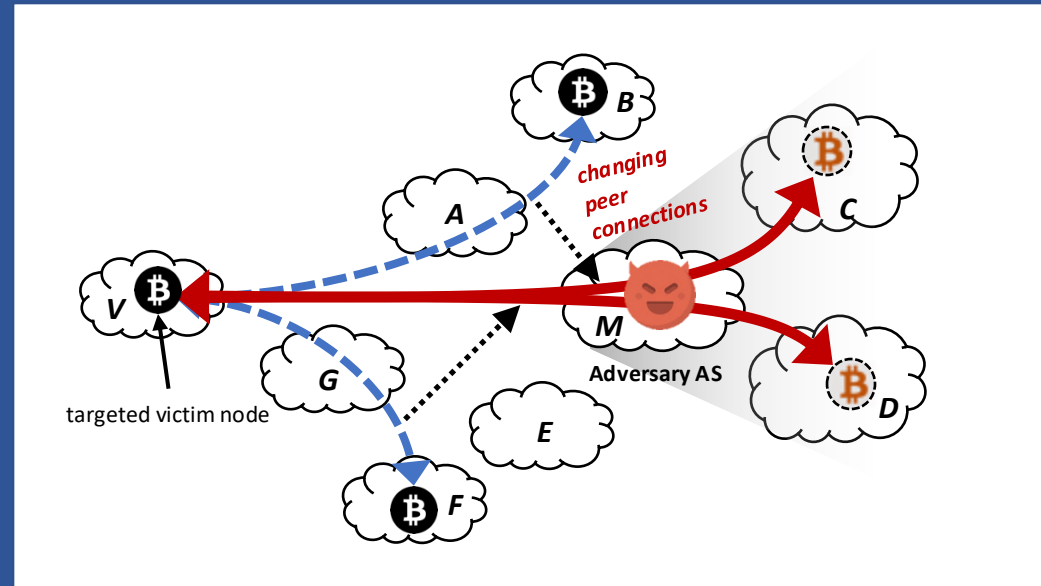
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- Updates on countermeasures: <https://erebus-attack.comp.nus.edu.sg/>

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