## The use of TLS in Censorship Circumvention

Sergey Frolov, Eric Wustrow University of Colorado Boulder



## **High-level overview**

- Conducted **measurement** study of TLS connections
  - How do circumvention tools compare?
  - Some tools stick out  $\Rightarrow$  easy to block
- Developed a library to **blend in**

## Freedom on the Net 2018 Map



Source: https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/freedom-net-2018/map

## Use of TLS in circumventing tools

- Circumvention tools help to get around censorship, and many of them use TLS
- Censors are unlikely to block all of TLS



## TLS ClientHello is sent in the clear



## TLS ClientHello is sent in the clear



## **Differing TLS implementations**

Compare	Chromium 71	Google Chrome 72
Seen	31278819 times (0.56%)	608850557 times (10.94%)
Rank	30	1
TLS Version	TLS 1.0	TLS 1.0
Handshake Version	TLS 1.2	TLS 1.2
Cipher Suites	GREASE (0x0a0a) TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0xc02b) TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0xc02f) TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0xc02c) TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0xc030) TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (0xcca9) TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (0xcca9) TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (0xcca8) TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GC_SHA (0xc013) TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GC_SHA (0xc014) TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0x009c) TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA384 (0x009d) TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCS_SHA (0x002f) TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCS_SHA (0x0035)	GREASE (0x0a0a) + TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0x1301) + TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0x1302) + TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (0x1303) TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0xc02b) TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA326 (0xc02c) TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0xc030) TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0xc030) TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (0xcca9) TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (0xcca9) TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (0xc013) TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (0xc014) TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA384 (0x009d) TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (0x002f) TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (0x0035)
Compression Methods	null (0x00)	null (0x00)
Extensions	GREASE (0x0a0a) server_name (0x0000) extended_master_secret (0x0017) renegotiation_info (0xff01) supported_groups (0x000a) ec_point_formats (0x000b) SessionTicket TLS (0x0023) application_layer_protocol_negotiation (0x0010) status_request (0x0005) signature_algorithms (0x0004) signed_certificate_timestamp (0x0012)	GREASE (0x0a0a) server_name (0x0000) extended_master_secret (0x0017) renegotiation_info (0xff01) supported_groups (0x000a) ec_point_formats (0x000b) SessionTicket TLS (0x0023) application_layer_protocol_negotiation (0x0010) status_request (0x0005) signature_algorithms (0x000d) signed_certificate_timestamp (0x0012)

+ key\_share (0x0033)

+ psk\_key\_exchange\_modes (0x002d) + supported versions (0x002b)

## The use of TLS in Censorship

- Censor's Goal: block only circumvention tools
- Fingerprinting TLS connections minimizes collateral damage:
  - Less popular fingerprint 
     ⇒ cheap to block

## The use of TLS in Censorship

Network Traffic Obfuscation > Cyberoam firewall blocks meek by TLS signature

3 posts by 1 author 🕤



#### **David Fifield**

There was a post on the tor-talk mailing list saying that a recent DPI upgrade to Cyberoam firewalls gives them the ability to detect and block several of Tor's pluggable transports, including meek: https://lists.torproject.org/pipermail/tor-talk/2016-May/040898.html

The poster and I investigated and we think we know what they're doing. Recall that meek uses a web browser (Firefox 38) to camouflage its HTTPS requests. The Cyberoam devices are blocking TLS connections that have Firefox 38's TLS signature and SNI equal to one of our three front domains: www.google.com, a0.awsstatic.com, or ajax.aspnetcdn.com. Basically, they blocked meek, which looks like Firefox 38, by blocking Firefox 38, then reduced the damage by limiting the blocking to a small number of domains.

The blocking is deliberate, as the poster confirmed by talking to Cyberoam support. The connections get logged as a Tor Proxy attempt and 5/11/16

## The use of TLS in Censorship

Network Traffic Obfuscation > Cyberoam firewall blocks meek by TLS signature 3 posts by 1 author 🕤



#### Network Traffic Obfuscation > FortiGuard firewall blocks meek by TLS signature

6 posts by 4 authors 🕤



David Fifield

7/24/16

Other recipients: kjsch...@yahoo.co.in

Here is a case similar to when Cyberoam blocked meek by TLS signature (https://groups.google.com/d/topic/traffic-obf/BpFSCVgi5rs). This time it's a FortiGuard firewall. Kanwaljeet Singh Channey ran some tests to help me figure out what was going on.

The story is basically the same as last time: the firewall looks for TLS that has the signature of a specific version of Firefox and is also

## Challenge for circumvention tools

Tools have to:

- Properly mimic/use a **popular** TLS implementation
- Track changes in popularity, and update

## Mimicry is complicated

private static final ConnectionSpec GMAPS\_CONNECTION\_SPEC = new ConnectionSpec.Builder(ConnectionSpec.MODERN\_TLS)
 .tlsVersions(TlsVersion.TLS\_1\_2)

.cipherSuites(CipherSuite.TLS\_ECDHE\_ECDSA\_WITH\_CHACHA20\_POLY1305\_SHA256,

CipherSuite.TLS\_ECDHE\_ECDSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_GCM\_SHA256, CipherSuite.TLS\_ECDHE\_ECDSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA384, CipherSuite.TLS\_ECDHE\_RSA\_WITH\_CHACHA20\_POLY1305\_SHA256, CipherSuite.TLS\_ECDHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_GCM\_SHA256, CipherSuite.TLS\_ECDHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA384, CipherSuite.TLS\_DHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_GCM\_SHA256, CipherSuite.TLS\_DHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA384, CipherSuite.TLS\_ECDHE\_ECDSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_CBC\_SHA, CipherSuite.TLS\_ECDHE\_ECDSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_CBC\_SHA, CipherSuite.TLS\_ECDHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_CBC\_SHA, CipherSuite.TLS\_ECDHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_CBC\_SHA, CipherSuite.TLS\_DHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_CBC\_SHA, CipherSuite.TLS\_DHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_CBC\_SHA, CipherSuite.TLS\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_GCM\_SHA256, CipherSuite.TLS\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA384, CipherSuite.TLS\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_CBC\_SHA, CipherSuite.TLS\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_CBC\_SHA)

Attempts to look
 like Google
 Maps

## Mimicry is complicated by libraries

O Watch

<> Code

square / okhttp

() Issues 163

ຳ Pull requests 14

🔲 Wiki 🔢 Insights

#### Update cipher suites to track Chrome 51 and Firefox 47. I've updated the cipher suites spreadsheet to track rankings of the

cipher suites by client.

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1C3FdZSlCBq\_-qrVwG1KDIzNIB3Hyg\_rKAcgmSzOsHyQ/

With this update we're adding support for the following cipher suites:

- \* TLS\_ECDHE\_ECDSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA384
- \* TLS\_ECDHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA384
- \* TLS\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA384

Pocontly added to Chromo



## Mimicry is complicated by libraries

private static final ConnectionSpec GMAPS\_CONNECTION\_SPEC = new ConnectionSpec.Builder(ConnectionSpec.MODERN\_TLS)
 .tlsVersions(TlsVersion.TLS\_1\_2)

.cipherSuites(CipherSuite.TLS\_ECDHE\_ECDSA\_WITH\_CHACHA20\_POLY1305\_SHA256,

CipherSuite.TLS\_ECDHE\_ECDSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_GCM\_SHA256, CipherSuite.TLS\_ECDHE\_ECDSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA384, CipherSuite.TLS\_ECDHE\_RSA\_WITH\_CHACHA20\_POLY1305\_SHA256, CipherSuite.TLS\_ECDHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_GCM\_SHA256, CipherSuite.TLS\_ECDHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA384, CiphorSuito TLS DHE PSA WITH AES 128 CCM SHA256 CipherSuite.TLS\_DHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AE3\_256\_0CM\_SHA384, CipherSuite.TLS\_ECDHE\_ECDSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_CBC\_SHA, CipherSuite.TLS\_ECDHE\_ECDSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_CBC\_SHA, CipherSuite.TLS\_ECDHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_CBC\_SHA, CipherSuite.TLS ECDHE RSA WITH AES 256 CBC SHA, GipherSuite.TLS\_DHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_CBC\_SHA, CipherSuite.TLS\_DHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_250\_CBC\_SHA, CipherSuite.TLS\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_GCM\_SHA256, CipherSuite.TLS\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA384, CipherSuite.TLS\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_CBC\_SHA, CipherSuite.TLS\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_CBC\_SHA)

Does not look like Google Maps. Looks unique

## TLS Fingerprinting among friends

How well do circumvention tools blend in with general traffic?

What does "general traffic" look like?

## Measurement Study

- Collected anonymized TLS "fingerprints" on the university campus
  - Got institutional review board exemption
- Compare fingerprints to circumvention tools'
  - Data not representative, but shows overall trend



University of Colorado Boulder





## Measurement Study Results

Between October 2017 and August 2018:

- Observed over 11 billion TLS ClientHello
- Extracted 230,000 unique fingerprints

February 2019:

- Data collection ongoing
- Updated parser to support TLS 1.3

Tool	Fingerprints' Popularity	Note
Psiphon	8.76% 2.42% 0.25% 0.04% 0.04% 0.01% 0.0002% 0.0000% 0.0000%	Generates multiple fingerprints 🖗 One successfully mimics latest Chrome 🏟 Several fingerprints are unique 🥵
Outline	8.76%	Uses Electron (Chrome)
meek	0.50%	Uses Firefox ESR
Snowflake	0.0008%	Still under initial development
Lantern	0.0003%	≈Golang but -SNI, +SessionTicket
TapDance	random	Generated random fingerprints
Signal	0.0000% 0.0000%	No longer circumvents :(

TLS Fingerprintability of various tools as of early May 2018

## Whitelist feasibility



Time

## https://tlsfingerprint.io

Available data:

- Top fingerprints, clusters of fingerprints.
- Usage statistics for cipher suites, extensions, curves, supported versions, signature algorithms, ALPNs, etc.
- Upload a tool's pcap and check its fingerprint

#### **TLS Fingerprint**

We collect anonymized TLS Client Hello messages from the University of Colorado Boulder campus network, in order to measure the popularity of various implementations actually used in practice.

Your browser generates the fingerprint bbf04e5f1881f506 (from Cluster #13), which is seen in **15.61%** of connections, making it ranked **#1** by popularity.

#### Why collect fingerprints?

TLS fingerprints allow us to identify problems in common TLS applications. For example, we can investigate the ability of censorship circumvention tools to mimic and blend in with other popular TLS implementations. Censors can block circumvention tools that send uncommon TLS fingerprints. To combat this, we can observe the fingerprints that circumvention tools produce and compare them to our dataset. Less popular fingerprints are at risk of being blocked by censors at low cost.

We can also measure Weak cipher suites still in widespread use, and track the popularity of TLS Versions and Extensions.

#### uTLS Library

To help mimic rapidly-changing popular TLS implementations, we have developed Hello message, including what cipher suites and extensions are sent. This site als fingerprints we observe.

#### More details

Details on our collected data, analysis, and uTLS library can be found in our paper:

Paper

The use of TLS in Censorship Circumvention

Sergey Frolov and Eric Wustrow (University of Colorado Boulder) To appear at The Network and Distributed System Security Symposium 2019 (NDSS'19)

#### (Visited using Chrome 72)

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#### bbf04e5f1881f506

Seen	(all time) (past week)	693M times (11.37%) 99M times (15.61%)
Rank	(all time) (past week)	1 / 119884 1 / 12701
TLS Version		TLS 1.0
Handshake Ve	rsion	TLS 1.2
Cipher Suites		GREASE (0x0a0a)
exact match		TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0x1301)
		TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0x1302)
		TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (0x1303)
		TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0xc02b)
		TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0xc02f)
		TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0xc02c)
		TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0xc030)
		TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (0xcca9)
		TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (0xcca8)
		TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (0xc013)
		TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (0xc014)
		TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0x009c)
		TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0x009d)
		TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (0x002f)
		TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (0x0035)
		TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA (0x000a)
Compression I	Methods	null (0x00)
Extensions		GREASE (0x0a0a)
exact match		server_name (0x0000)
		extended_master_secret (0x0017)
		renegotiation_info (0xff01)
		supported_groups (0x000a)
		ec_point_formats (0x000b)
		SessionTicket TLS (0x0023)





Percent seen (24 hour averaged)



## **Clustering Fingerprints**

#### Cluster #7

 Fingerprints included 42

 Connections
 3.6%

 Highlighted
 6bfedc5d5c740d58

 Comparing
 4855b34a61fc0e2f



## **Clustering Fingerprints**



#### **Top Fingerprints**

#### **Top Extensions**

Rank	Fingerprint	Connections
1	bbf04e5f1881f506	14.0%
2	ec55e5b4136c7949	8.5%
3	bc3118430dde084a	6.2%
4	340fd4ec4e6b6c49	4.9%
5	19d534641d9ebeb7	3.7%

Rank	Extension	Connections
1	supported_groups (0x000a)	99.3%
2	server_name (0x0000)	98.9%
3	signature_algorithms (0x000d)	98.4%
4	ec_point_formats (0x000b)	96.4%
5	extended_master_secret (0x0017)	85.8%

#### **Top Named Groups**

#### **Top** supported\_versions

Connections

Rank	Named Group	Connections	Rank	Version	Conne
1	secp256r1 (0x0017)	99.3%	1	TLS 1.3 (0x0304	4) 30.7%
2	secp384r1 (0x0018)	95.9%	2	TLS 1.2 (0x0303	3) 28.8%
3	x25519 (0x001d)	81.7%	3	TLS 1.1 (0x030)	2) 28.7%
4	sect239k1 (0x0008)	60.7%	4	TLS 1.0 (0x030)	1) 28.7%
5	secp521r1 (0x0019)	47.9%	5	GREASE (0x0a0a	a) 24.0%

#### **Top Cipher Suites**

#### **Top Clusters**

Rank	Cipher Suite	%Client Hellos	%Server Hellos	(
1	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA	96.1%	1.0%	4
2	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA	95.9%	1.0%	4
3	TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	93.4%	14.8%	4
4	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256	92.9%	49.0%	1
5	TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384	92.8%	1.7%	

r	Cluster #	Fingerprints	Connections
	#5	52	24.4%
	#13	20	<mark>21.1%</mark>
	#3	66	11.2%
	#1	151	7.3%
	#10	31	4.4%

## Extension popularity: SNI

- Server Name Indication (SNI) specifies host name
- Some circumvention tools do not send SNI
  - **Uncommon** in our dataset (< 1% of connections)



## Protecting circumvention tools

How do we **protect** tools from TLS fingerprinting?

- Bundle in latest Chrome? (Updates?)
- Use other (non-TLS) protocols?
   Onpopular protocols can be blocked
- Purpose-built TLS library for mimicry



We built a library to assist circumvention tool developers:

- **Mimic** popular fingerprints
- Generate **randomized** fingerprints to defeat blacklists



uTLS is a fork of Golang's crypto/tls

- Designed to be an addition to crypto/tls
  - Enables easy merges
- Most crypto handled by crypto/tls code



Other useful features for anti-censorship

- Fake Session Tickets
- Low-level access to handshake details
- Forge TLS connections with master secret / parameters exchanged out-of-band

## uTLS + tlsfingerprint.io = code generation

uTLS Click to expand generated code // import tls "github.com/refraction-networking/utls" tcpConn, err := net.Dial("tcp", "tlsfingerprint.io:443") if err != nil { fmt.Printf("net.Dial() failed: %+v\n", err) return config := tls.Config{ServerName: "tlsfingerprint.io"} // unsupported features are highlighted with dark red // only use this fingerprint to talk to servers that also do not support those features tlsConn := tls.Client(tcpConn, &tlsConfig, utls.HelloCustom) clientHelloSpec := tls.ClientHelloSpec { CipherSuites: []uint16{ tls.GREASE\_PLACEHOLDER, tls.TLS\_ECDHE\_ECDSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_GCM\_SHA256, tls.TLS\_ECDHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_GCM\_SHA256, tls.TLS\_ECDHE\_ECDSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA384, tls.TLS\_ECDHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA384, tls.TLS\_ECDHE\_ECDSA\_WITH\_CHACHA20\_POLY1305, tls.TLS\_ECDHE\_RSA\_WITH\_CHACHA20\_POLY1305, tls.TLS\_ECDHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_CBC\_SHA, tls.TLS\_ECDHE\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_CBC\_SHA, tls.TLS\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_GCM\_SHA256, tls.TLS\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA384, tls.TLS\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_CBC\_SHA, tls.TLS RSA WITH AES 256 CBC SHA, tls.TLS\_RSA\_WITH\_3DES\_EDE\_CBC\_SHA, Screenshot with auto-generated code to **mimic** }, Chromium 71 was taken on CompressionMethods: []byte{ 0x00, // compressionNone https://tlsfingerprint.io/id/e741ba143f8bd568 }, Extensions: []tls.TLSExtension{ &tls.UtlsGREASEExtension{}, &tls.SNIExtension{},



https://github.com/refraction-networking/utls

uTLS is (being) integrated by numerous tools, including

- Psiphon
- Lantern
- meek\_lite
- $\circ$  TapDance

## Summary

- Collected tens of billions of TLS fingerprints
- Analyzed censorship circumvention tools and determined ones at risk
- Developed uTLS library to assist circumvention tool developers
- Ongoing study; open access to data

FIN

## Questions?

Links:

https://tlsfingerprint.io

https://github.com/refraction-networking/utls

Acknowledgments:

Thanks to Ben Schwartz, David Fifield, Rod Hynes, Ox Cart,

Dan Jones, Conan Moore, and J. Alex Halderman.

# backup slides

## Popular fingerprints change rapidly

		August 2018	
R	ank	Client	% Connections
-	1	Chrome 65-68	16.51%
	2	iOS 11/macOS 10.13 Safari	5.95%
	3	MS Office 2016 (including Outlook)	5.34%
	4	Chrome 65-68 (with padding)	4.62%
	5	Edge 15-18, IE 11	4.05%
	6	Firefox 59-61 (with padding)	3.62%
	7	Safari 11.1 on Mac OS X	2.82%
	8	iOS 10/macOS 10.12 Safari	2.49%
	9	iOS 11/macOS 10.13 Safari (with padding)	2.42%
	10	Firefox 59-61	2.22%
		December 2018	
Rank		Client	% Connections
new	1	Chrome 70 (with padding)	8.49%
new	2	iOS 12/macOS 10.14 Safari	7.55%
new	3	iOS 12/macOS 10.14 Safari (without ALPN)	4.15%
new	4	Chrome 70	4.10%
new	5	iOS 12/macOS 10.14 Safari (with padding)	4.09%
	6	Edge 15-18, IE 11	3.27%
	7	MS Office 2016 (including Outlook)	3.01%
	8	iOS 10/macOS 10.12 Safari	2.72%
	9	iOS 11/macOS 10.13 Safari	2.68%
new	10	Chrome 71 (with padding)	2.48%

Compare	ada0dd7bc92244b1	280d49bab731a7b1
Seen	312591691 times (7.09%)	2076979 times (0.05%)
Rank	3	157
TLS Version	TLS 1.0	TLS 1.0
Handshake Version	TLS 1.2	TLS 1.2
Cipher Suites	TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0xc02c)	TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0xc02c)
	TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0xc02b)	TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0xc02b)
	TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384 (0xc024)	TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384 (0xc024)
	TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256 (0xc023)	TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256 (0xc023)
	TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (0xc00a)	TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (0xc00a)
	TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (0xc009)	TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (0xc009)
	TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (0xcca9)	TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (0xcca9)
	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0xc030)	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0xc030)
	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0xc02f)	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0xc02f)
	TLS ECDHE RSA WITH AES 256 CBC SHA384 (0xc028)	TLS ECDHE RSA WITH AES 256 CBC SHA384 (0xc028)
	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256 (0xc027)	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256 (0xc027)
	TLS ECDHE RSA WITH AES 256 CBC SHA (0xc014)	TLS ECDHE RSA WITH AES 256 CBC SHA (0xc014)
	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (0xc013)	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (0xc013)
	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (0xcca8)	TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (0xcca8)
		+ TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA (0xc008)
		+ TLS ECDHE RSA WITH 3DES EDE CBC SHA (0xc012)
	TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0x009d)	TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0x009d)
	TLS RSA WITH AES 128 GCM SHA256 (0x009c)	TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0x009c)
	TLS RSA WITH AES 256 CBC SHA256 (0x003d)	TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA256 (0x003d)
	TLS RSA WITH AES 128 CBC SHA256 (0x003c)	TLS RSA WITH AES 128 CBC SHA256 (0x003c)
	TLS RSA WITH AES 256 CBC SHA (0x0035)	TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (0x0035)
	TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (0x002f)	TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (0x002f)
		+ TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA (0x000a)
Compression Methods	nuli (0x00)	null (0x00)
Extensions	renegotiation_info (0xff01)	renegotiation_info (0xff01)
	server_name (0x0000)	server_name (0x0000)
	extended_master_secret (0x0017)	extended_master_secret (0x0017)
	signature_algorithms (0x000d)	signature_algorithms (0x000d)
	status_request (0x0005) - NPN (0x3374)	status_request (0x0005)
	signed_certificate_timestamp (0x0012)	signed_certificate_timestamp (0x0012)
	- application_layer_protocol_negotiation (0x0010)	
	ec_point_formats (0x000b)	ec_point_formats (0x000b)
	supported_groups (0x000a)	supported_groups (0x000a)

#### Internet shutdowns are common

#### **The Countries Shutting Down The Internet The Most**

Number of internet shutdowns by country (Jan 2016–May 2018)\*



\* An internet shutdown occurs when someone (usually the government) intentionally disrupts the internet or mobile apps to control what people say or do.

© (i) = @StatistaCharts Source: Access Now via Vice News



#### **TLS Fingerprint**

We collect anonymized TLS Client Hello messages from the University of Colorado Boulder campus network, in order to measure the popularity of various implementations actually used in practice.

Your browser generates the fingerprint e708f363a76a041d (from Cluster #7), which is seen in **0.01%** of connections, making it ranked **#505** by popularity.

#### Why collect fingerprints?

TLS fingerprints allow us to identify problems in common TLS applications. For example, we can investigate the ability of censorship circumvention tools to mimic and blend in with other popular TLS implementations. Censors can block circumvention tools that send uncommon TLS fingerprints. To combat this, we can observe the fingerprints that circumvention tools produce and compare them to our dataset. Less popular fingerprints are at risk of being blocked by censors at low cost.

We can also measure Weak cipher suites still in widespread use, and track the popularity of TLS Versions and Extensions.

#### uTLS Library

To help mimic rapidly-changing popular TLS implementations, we have developed the uTLS library, that provides fine-grained control over the Client Hello message, including what cipher suites and extensions are sent. This site also provides auto-generated uTLS configuration code to mimic fingerprints we observe.

#### More details

Details on our collected data, analysis, and uTLS library can be found in our paper:

Paper The use of TLS in Censorship Circumvention Sergey Frolov and Eric Wustrow (University of Colorado Boulder) To appear at The Network and Distributed System Security Symposium 2019 (NDSS'19) (Visited using Firefox 65 on Linux Fedora 29)

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#### e708f363a76a041d

Seen	(all time) (past week)	306K times (0.01%) 36K times (0.01%)
Rank	(all time) (past week)	566 / 119267 505 / 12607
TLS Versi	on	TLS 1.0
Handshal	e Version	TLS 1.2
Cipher Su exact match	lites	TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0x1301) TLS_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (0x1303) TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0x1302) TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0xc02b) TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (0xc02f) TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (0xcca9) TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_CHACHA20_POLY1305_SHA256 (0xcca8) TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0xc02c) TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0xc030) TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (0xc00a) TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (0xc00a) TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (0xc009) TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (0xc013) TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (0xc014) TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (0x0033) TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (0x0039) TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (0x002f) TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA (0x0035)
Compress Methods	sion	null (0x00)
Extension exact match	IS	server_name (0x0000) extended_master_secret (0x0017)

Supported Groups exact match	x25519 (0x001d) secp256r1 (0x0017) secp384r1 (0x0018) secp521r1 (0x0019) ffdhe2048 (0x0100) ffdhe3072 (0x0101)
Signature Algorithms	ecdsa_secp256r1_sha256 (0x0403) ecdsa_secp384r1_sha384 (0x0503) ecdsa_secp521r1_sha512 (0x0603) rsa_pss_rsae_sha256 (0x0804) rsa_pss_rsae_sha384 (0x0805) rsa_pss_rsae_sha512 (0x0806) rsa_pkcs1_sha256 (0x0401) rsa_pkcs1_sha384 (0x0501) rsa_pkcs1_sha512 (0x0601) ecdsa_sha1 (0x0203) rsa_pkcs1_sha1 (0x0201)
EC Point Formats	uncompressed (0x00)
ALPN	h2 http/1.1
Key Share	x25519 (0x001d) - 32-byte key secp256r1 (0x0017) - 65-byte key
PSK Key Exchange Modes	psk_dhe_ke (0x01)
Supported Versions exact match	TLS 1.3 (0x0304) TLS 1.2 (0x0303) TLS 1.1 (0x0302) TLS 1.0 (0x0301)
Certificate Compression Algorithms	

#### Times seen (per hour)



#### Percent seen (24 hour averaged)











## It's all about collateral damage



Overblocking is costly:

- Damages economy
- Upsets productivity
- Angers residents
- Impacts trade