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GFWeb: Measuring the Great Firewall's Web Censorship at Scale

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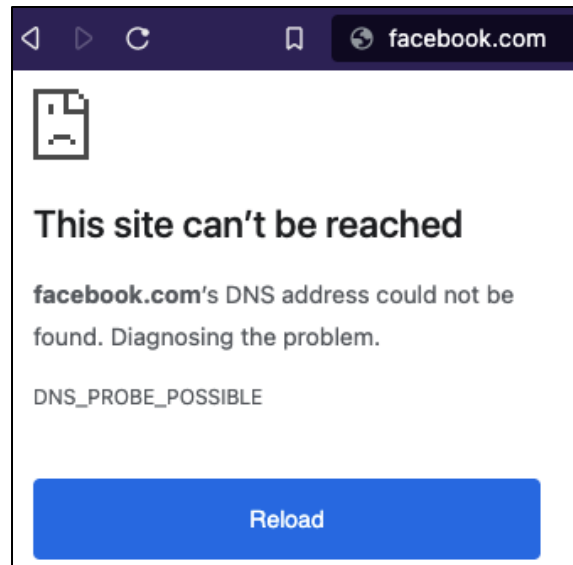


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What is Web censorship?



Overt censorship



Covert censorship

The Great Firewall is one of the most sophisticated



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `wired.com/1997/06/china-3/`. The Wired logo is visible at the top left. Below the logo, the authors "GEREMIE R. BARMÉ" and "SANG YE" are listed. The date "06.01.1997" is highlighted with a red box, and a red dashed arrow points from the year "1997" written in red above it to the box. The main title of the article is "The Great Firewall of China".

The Great Firewall of China

At ISPs, Internet cafés, even state censorship committees, we meet the wired of China – and discover that the technology China needs to build the most powerful country on Earth in the 21st Century threatens to undermine the institutions that rule the nation. And Beijing's control freaks are worried. "Information industries of China unite!" Xia [...]

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China's Great Firewall is blocking around 311k domains, 41k by accident

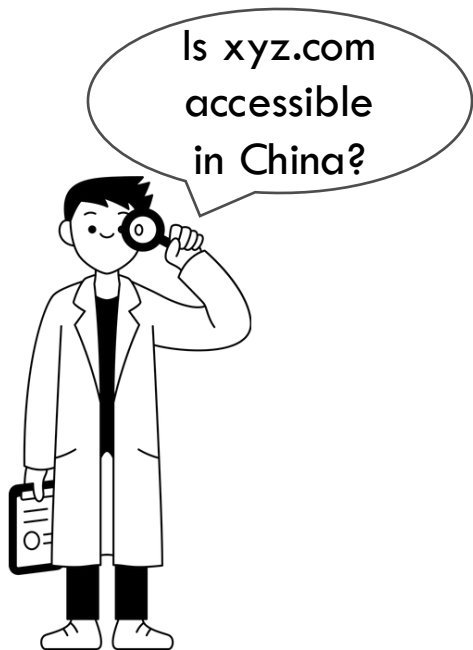
In the largest study of its kind, a team of academics from four US and Canadian universities said they were able to determine the size of China's Great Firewall internet censorship capabilities.

In a research project that lasted nine months, from April to December 2020, academics developed a system called **GFWatch** that accessed domains from inside and outside China's internet space and then measured how the Great Firewall (GFW) would tamper with the connection at the DNS level in order to prevent Chinese users from accessing a domain, or an external entity accessing Chinese internal sites.

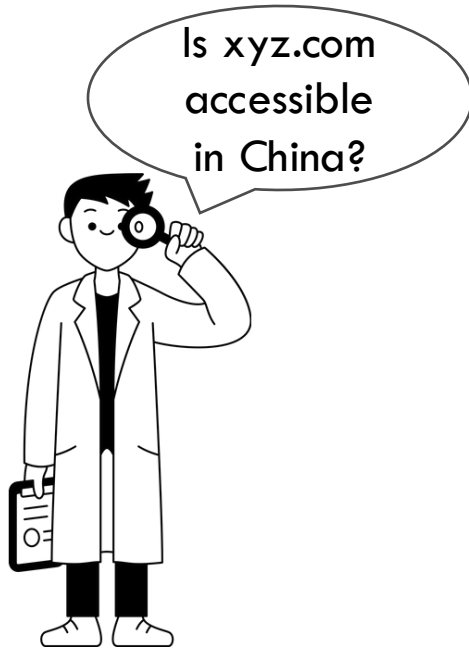
Different filtering techniques used by the GFW

- DNS tampering: inject fake DNS responses
- Filtering of unencrypted network traffic (HTTP)
- SNI-based blocking: inspect HTTPS (TLS) traffic
- Active probing: discover censorship-circumvention proxies
- IP blocking: blackhole (null-route) traffic destined to censored IPs

How to measure censorship?



How to measure censorship?



→ Traditional methods pose risks to volunteers and do not scale well.

How to measure the GFW's Web censorship at scale?



Measure
DNS censorship

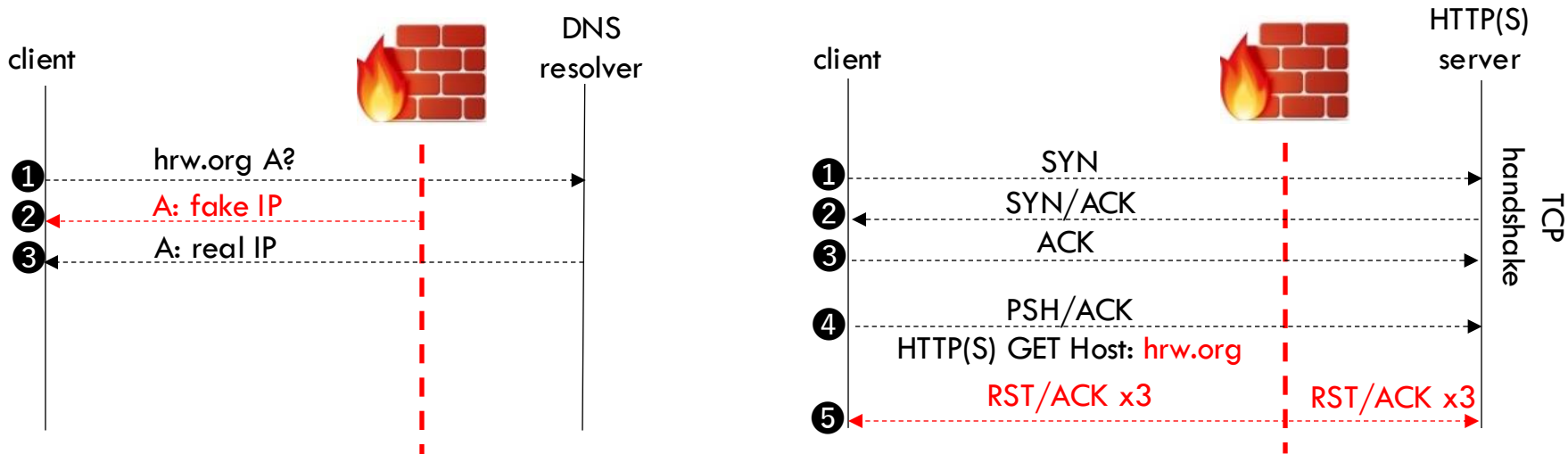
(USENIX Security'21)



Measure
HTTP(S) censorship

(this presentation)

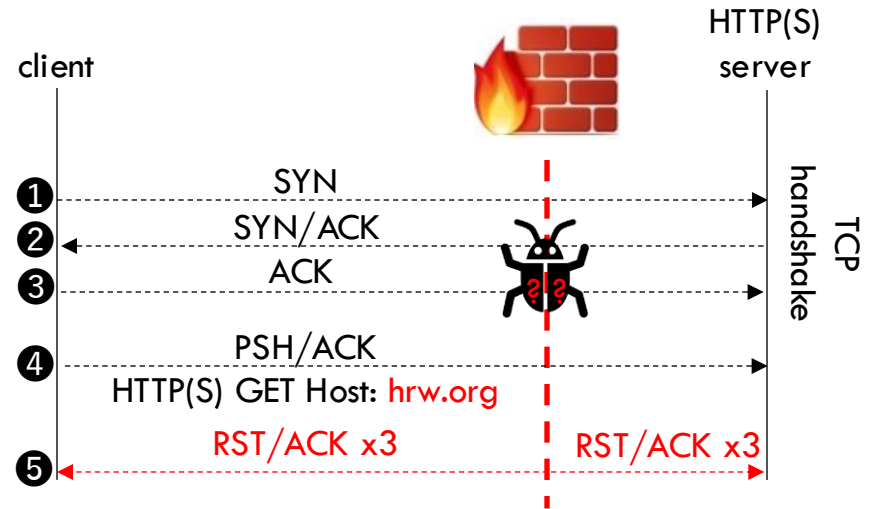
What do we know about the GFW's Web blocking?



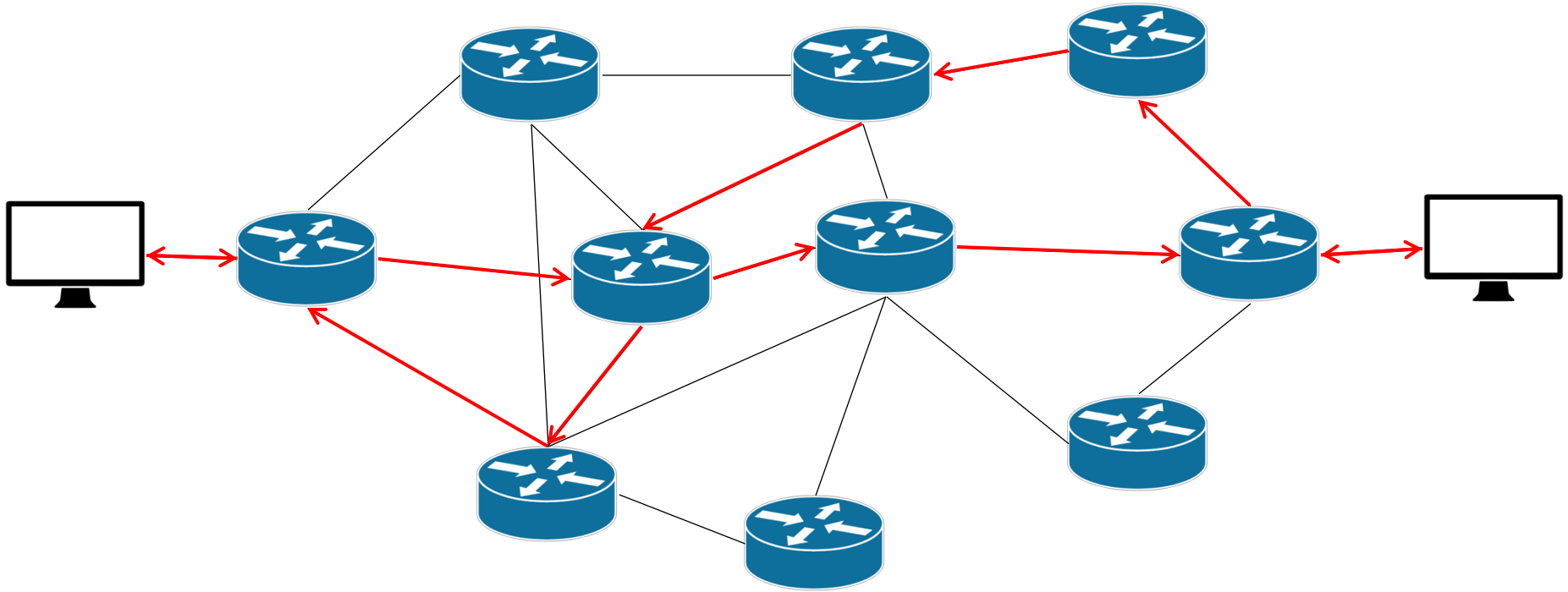
The GFW is **bidirectional**: both egress and ingress network packets sent from/to inside the country can trigger its filtering middleboxes.

Initial observations of GFW's HTTP(S) filtering

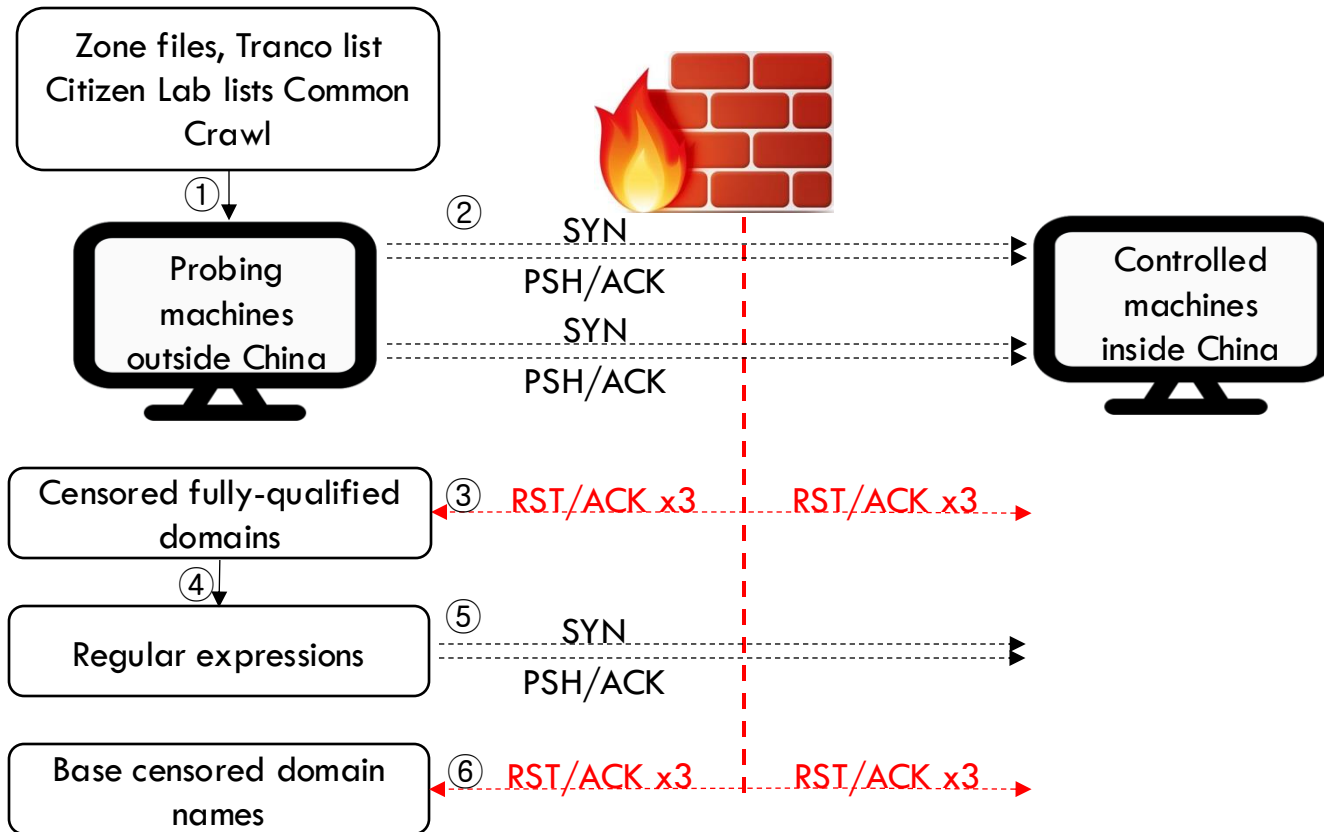
- Multiple tear-down injections
- Loss-tolerant



Loss-tolerance is a design choice, not a bug



GFWeb design

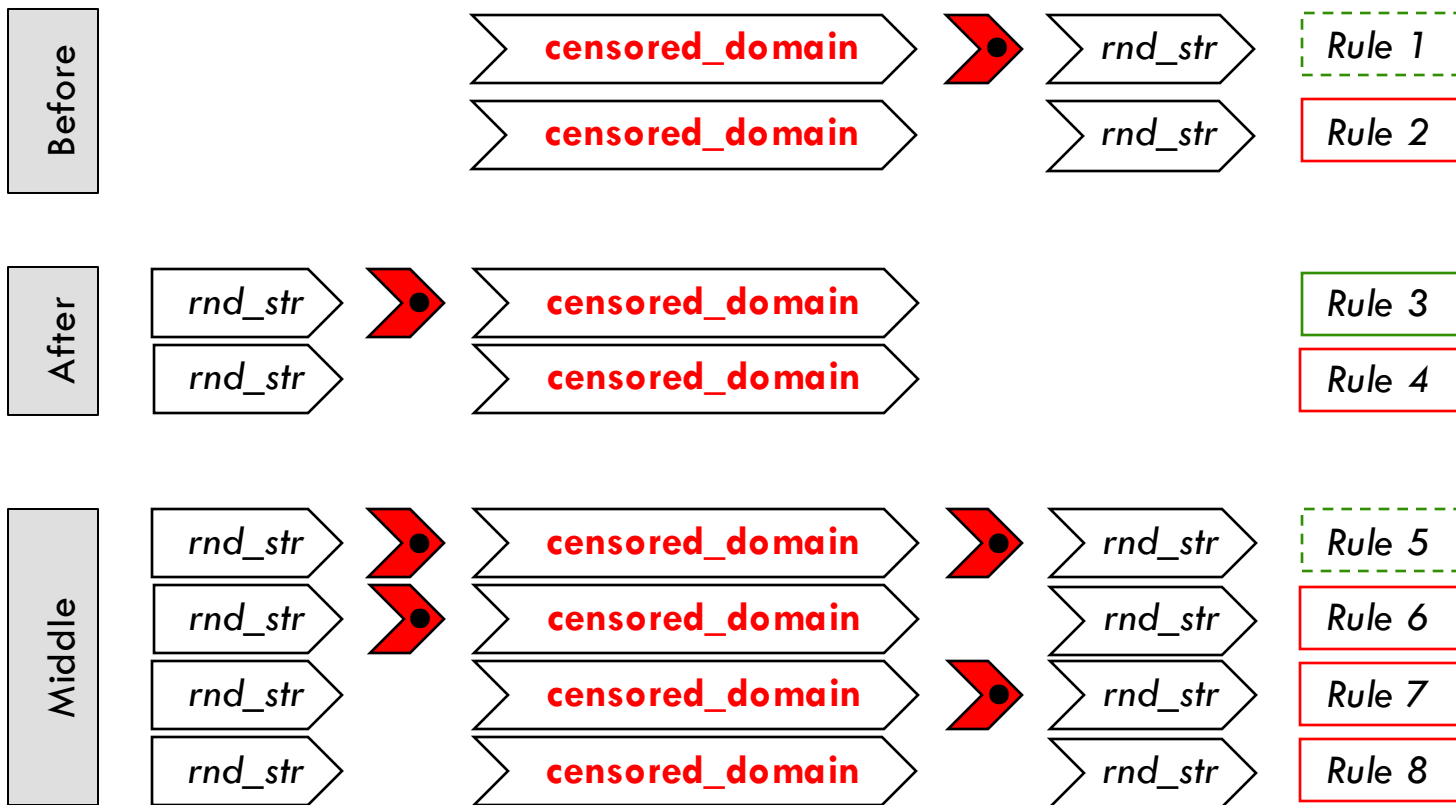


Base censored domains probing

- Goal: find the shortest domain that triggers blocking
- Method: test 8 permutations of the domain + random strings

→ More precise counting of censored domains

Base censored domains probing



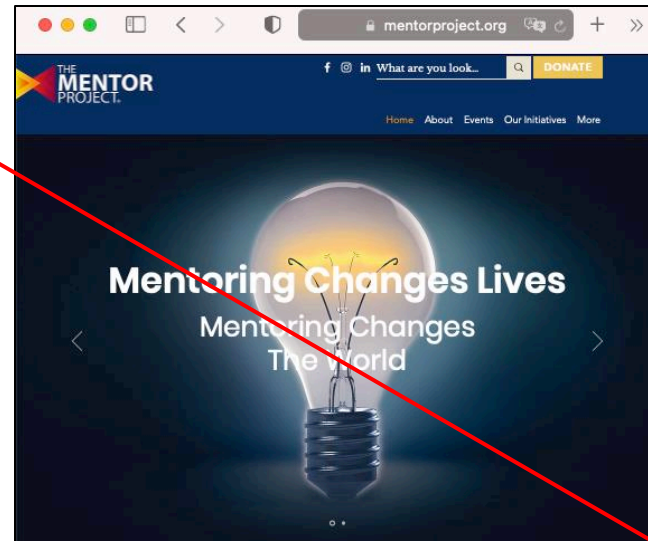
Over-blocked domains

The Tor Project's domain *TorProject.org* is blocked under the rule:

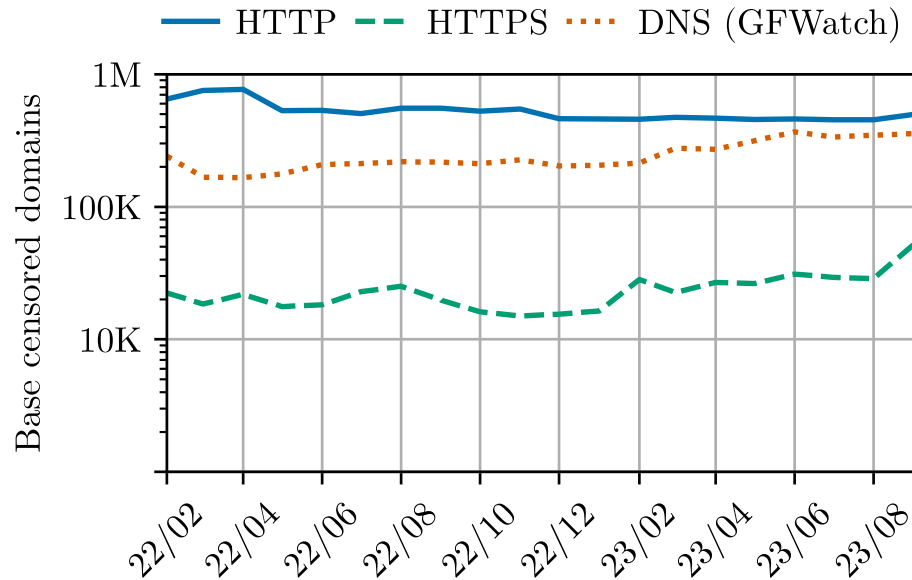
**torproject.org*

*NOW FIXED → *.torproject.org*

→ Any domains ending with *torproject.org* are censored

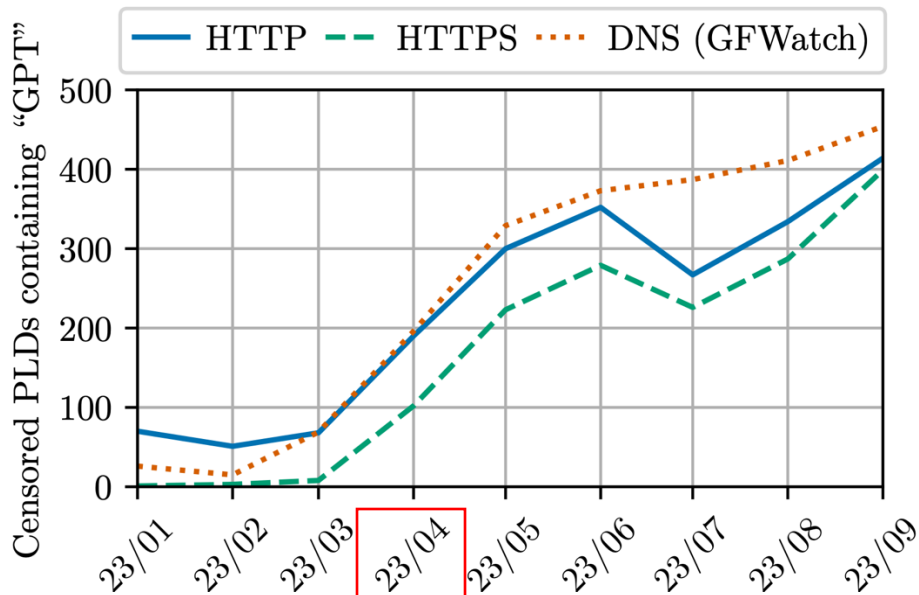


Base censored domains



In average, GFWatch and GFWeb discover 528K, 247K, and 24K domains/month blocked by the HTTP, DNS, and HTTPS middleboxes.

Censored AI-related domains



On April 11, 2023, the China's Cyberspace Administration released draft measures for regulating generative AI services → popular AI tools blocked

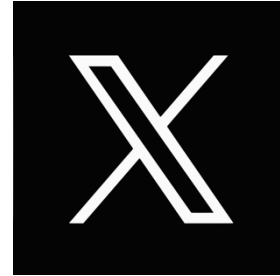
Key contributions of GFWeb

- ✓ Discovered Web blocking behaviors of GFW:
 - Different blocklists for DNS, HTTP, and HTTPS
 - Fixed overblocking rules
 - Asymmetric filtering (more detail in paper)
- ✓ Implications on
 - Measurement based on a single protocol
 - Probing-based censorship evasion strategy
 - External measurement based on bidirectional filtering

I am hiring @UBC. Let's make the Internet a better place!



<https://np-tokumei.net>



@NP_tokumei



<https://GFWatch.org>



<https://GFWeb.ca>
(To appear next month)