GNUnet for mesh communities

2016-05-04

BattleMesh v9, Porto

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Because a community mesh reality goes beyond wireless and routing algorithms

Laggy (and costly) VPNs

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- Evil firewalls/NAT

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- Laggy (and costly) VPNs
- Evil firewalls/NAT
- 'just use 8.8.8.8'
- 'use Tor if you need privacy'

in contemporary community mesh networks

depends a lot on personal awareness and manual configuration

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macchanger

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- macchanger
- dnscrypt

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- macchanger
- dnscrypt
- Tor/VPNs

in contemporary community mesh networks

no built-in security model in most mesh routing algorithms*!

*expections: BMX7

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DoS or inserting malicious routes is trivial

in contemporary community mesh networks

Comparision community mesh VS. commercial ISP

in contemporary community mesh networks

Comparision
community mesh
vs.

commercial ISP

when accessing things on the web

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in contemporary community mesh networks

Comparision

when accessing things on the web*

*which is the most popular and sometimes only application of community mesh networks

in contemporary community mesh networks

Typical community Mesh Network	Typical Commercial ISP
Traffic routed through VPNs: (small set of) static source address(es) for all users of the mesh	Dynamic IPv4 address in a pool shared with tenthousands of users, only ISP can map temporary addresses to users
Layer-2 MAC addresses and DHCP leases (containting hostnames and UIDs) may leave local administrative scope	Routing and NAT on Layer 3, MAC addresses and details about clients shouldn't leave local realm (hopefully)
All other users may easily intercept or even maliciously re-route traffic	Central authority (ISP) governs routing, carriers involved on the way may intercept traffic (practically: any large TIER)
Informal hierachries and knowledge-gap decide over priviledges	Cooperate hierachies and profit decide over priviledges

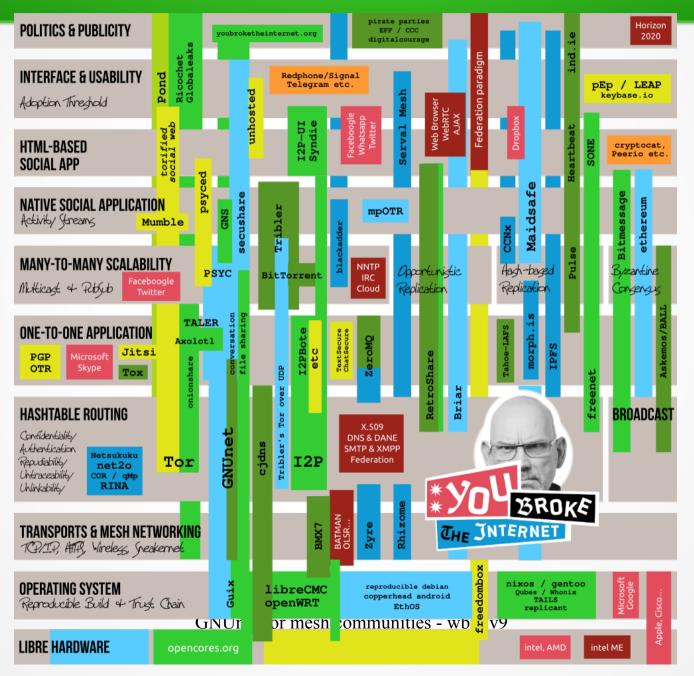
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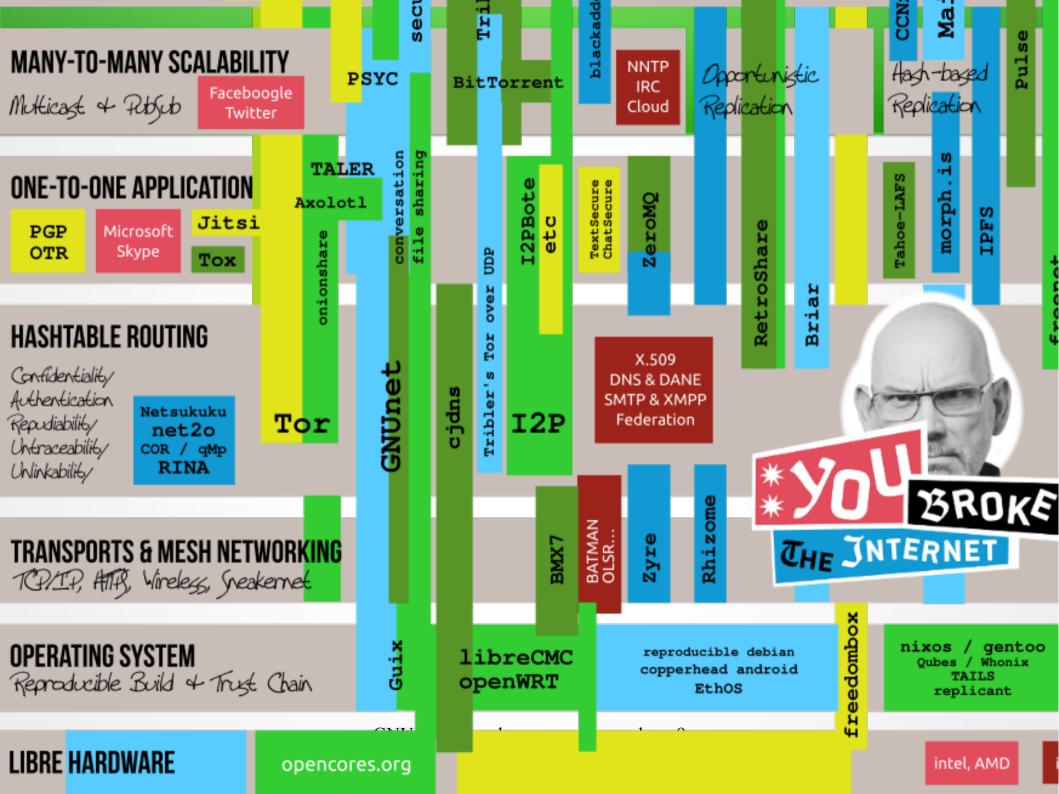
in contemporary community mesh networks

Typical community Mesh Network	Typical Commercial ISP
Traffic routed through VPNs: (small set of) static source address(es) for all users of the mesh (hundreds)	Dynamic IPv4 address in a pool shared with tenthousands of users, only ISP can map temporary addresses to users
Layer-2 MAC addresses and DHCP leases (containting hostnames and UIDs) may leave local administrative scope	Routing and NAT on Layer 3, MAC addresses and number of clients shouldn't leave local realm (hopefully)
All other users may easily intercept or even maliciously re-route traffic	Central authority (ISP) governs routing, carriers involved on the way may intercept traffic (practically: any large TIER)
Informal hierachries and knowledge-gap decide over priviledges	Cooperate hierachies and profit decide over priviledges

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youbroketheinternet.org









services inside mesh structures could (and maybe should) be implemented in a fundamentally different way than cloud (centralized) services

(users of) cloud services lack autonomy

default route failing

users potentially able to communicate directly end up isolated

we need fault tollerance, graceful degradation and all those buzzwords the Erlang crowd has been preaching for over a decade...

X.509 (and thus TLS) is broken what we need is some sort of distributed PKI

DNS is broken*
we need a decent distributed naming system

*DNSSec doesn't help it, new TLDs also won't help.

- to provide robust tools for selforganization
- to architecturally avoid all kinds of surveillance and censorship
- endless list of pathetic arguments, democrazy, freedom-of-speech and all that

what would an IoT lightswitch you can trust have to look like?

Picture: Belkin WEMO Maker™

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don't tell me you are going to rent your own server in a datacentre for a lightswitch...

or that you really believe that portforwarding/UPnP, dyndns and ssh can beat them all and forever

GNUnet or other secure P2P frameworks may be what you are looking for!

'But P2P eats our bandwidth and gives us legal trouble, I don't want that!'

'most P2P tools didn't work well in my mesh environment when I last tried (years ago)'

A general purpose modular P2P framework written in C.

Lots of papers

- Lots of papers
- Some (mostly up to date)
 Documentation

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 Documentation
- Lots of code :)

GNUnet goes embedded

OpenWrt port started in 2015 for wbm v8

- Focus on modularity
- mostly stateless / selective persistency
- UCI integration
- (basic) netifd integration
- (basic) firewall3 integration

GNUnet goes embedded

- core (~700kb) and 20+ modules packaged
- ✓ all transports and services work
- tunneling/VPN works
- Exit-to-ARPAnet setup works
- DNS-interception based integration of the GNUnet naming system works (still a bit tricky)
- sharing/updating, searching and downloading files/folders works
- Audio conversation maybe works :)

Screencast

GNUnet future

- 'social' pub/sub API and CLI tool
- multi-user IRC-like chat based on PSYC working on top
- 'consensus' voting/contract system
- RESTful API

GNUnet embedded future

- More documentation
- Even further split things
- Testing! (volunteers needed)

GNUnet wireless future?

Current injection-based wifi transport very slow due to missing rate-control

→Use Ad-Hoc, P2P or 11s interface instead, extract metrics from lower layers

GNUnet mesh future?

GNUnet has it's own mesh-routing transport called 'dv'

Online resources

- https://gnunet.org
- https://github.com/dangowrt/gnunet-15.05
- http://secushare.org/

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