Stopping Silent Sneaks: Defending against Malicious Mixes through **Topological Engineering**





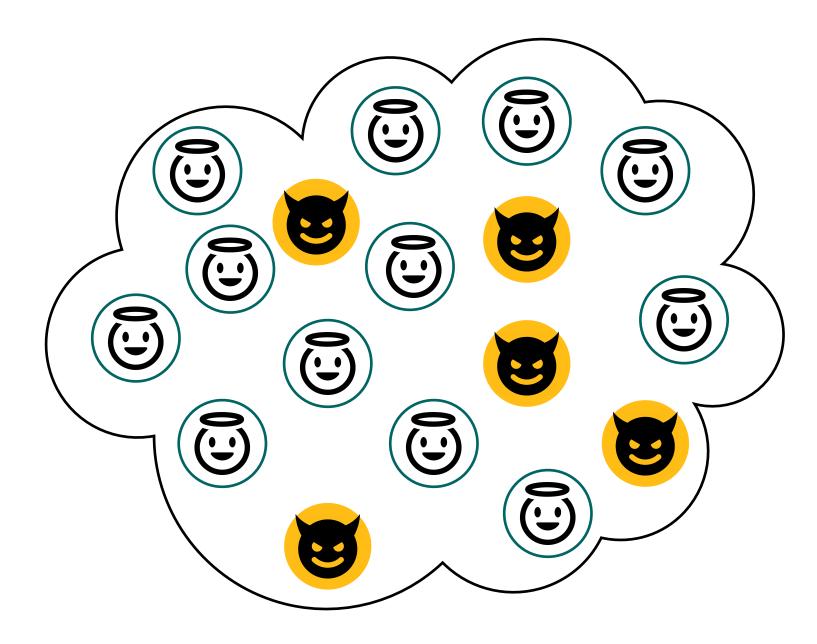


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 - ACSAC, 7 December 2022

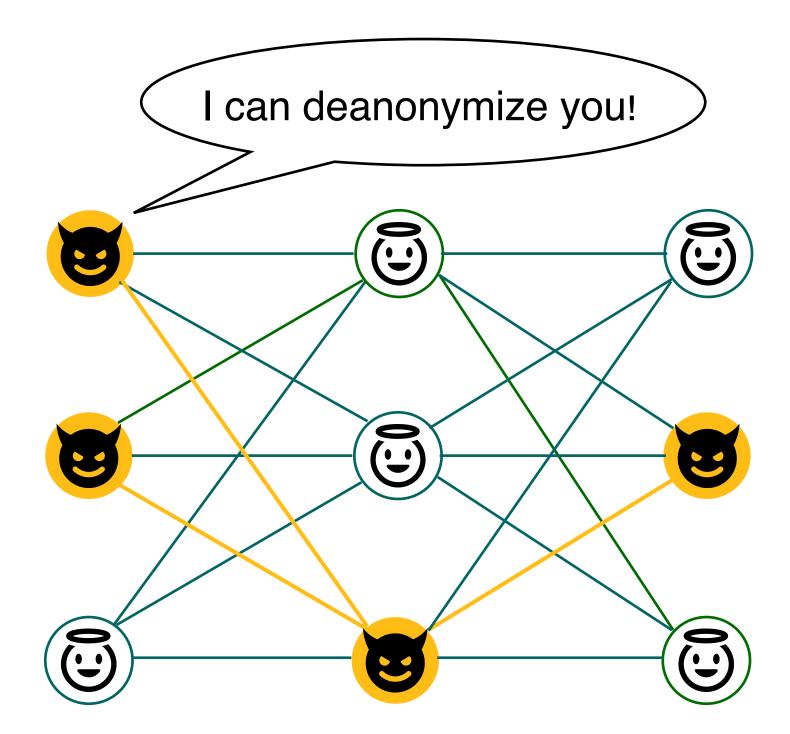


Physical Sciences **Research Council**

Overview



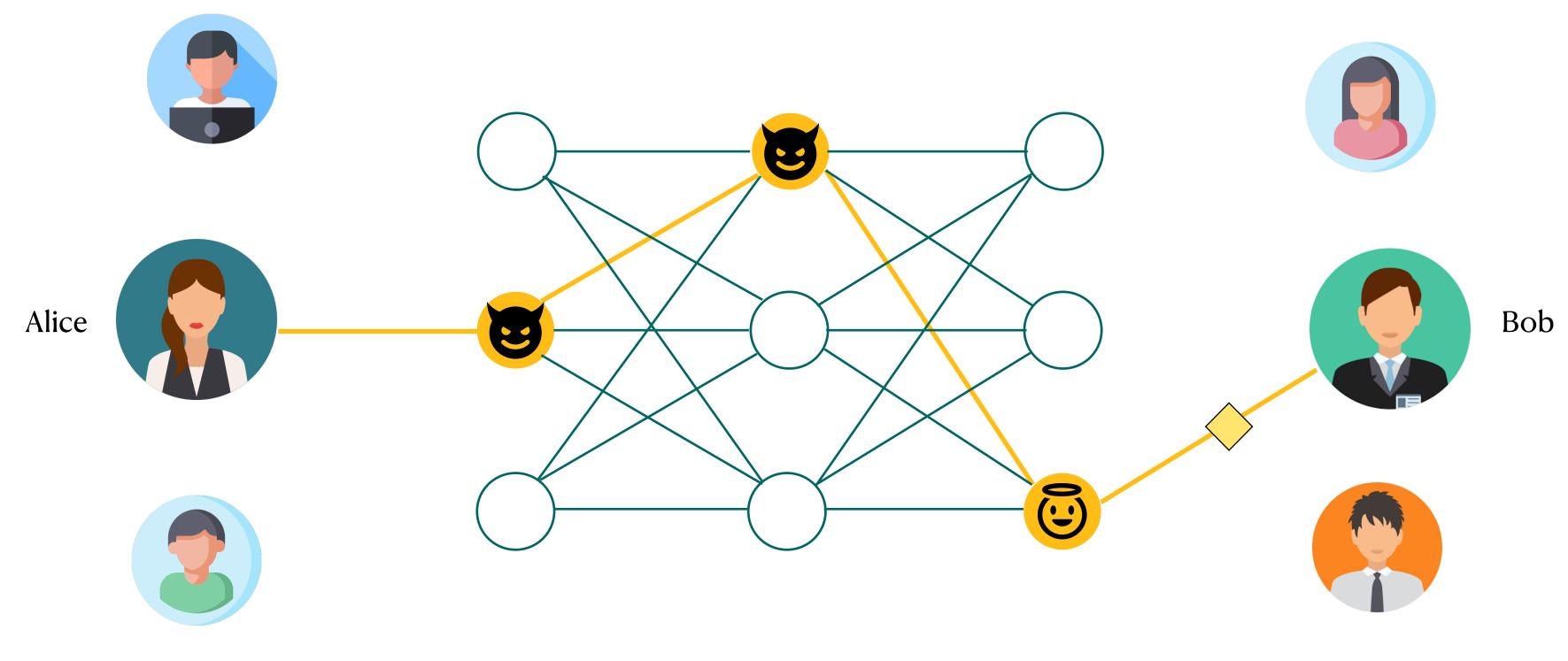
Untrustworthy network resources



End-to-end compromise

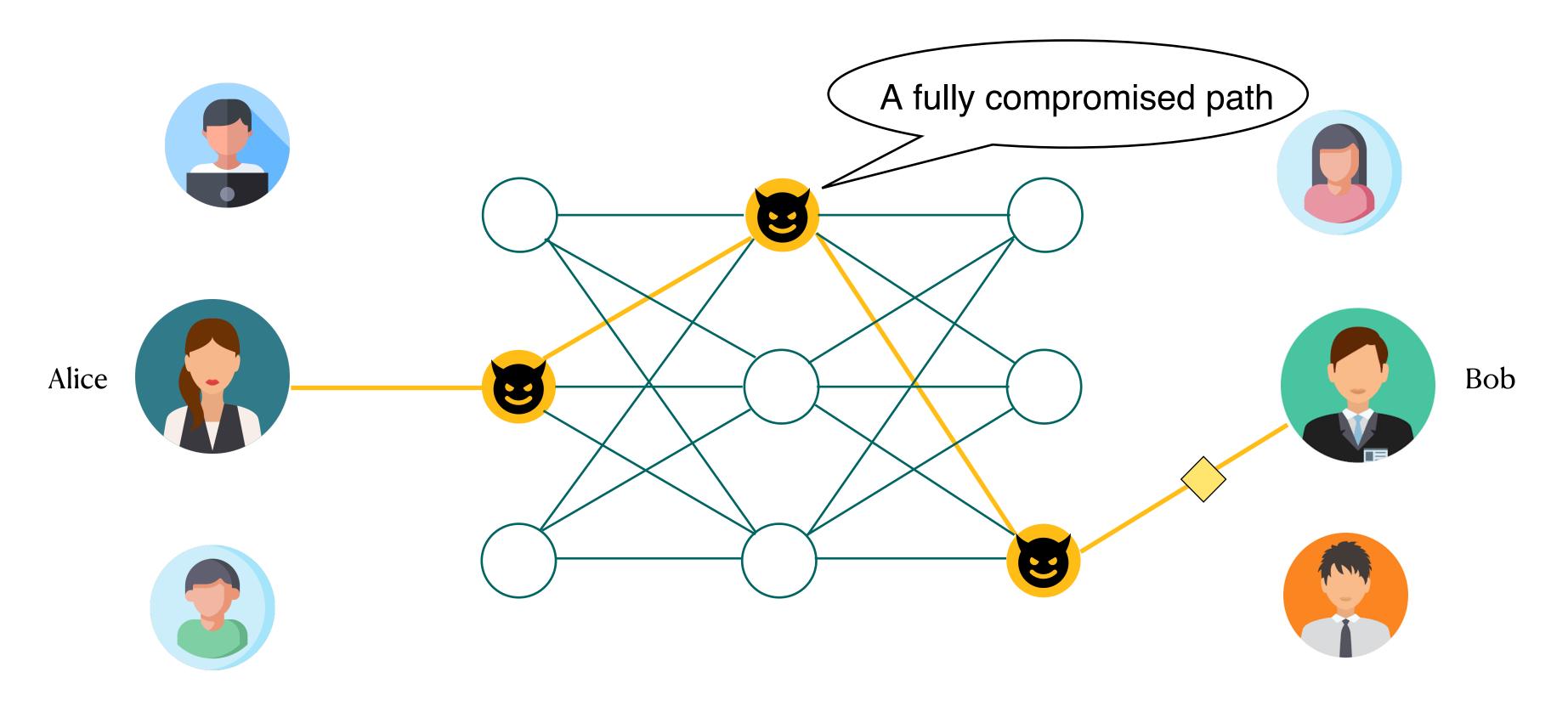
How to construct the mixnets to mitigate the impacts of malicious mixes.

Problem: Trustworthy Mixnet Construction Anytrust assumtion is the security basis.



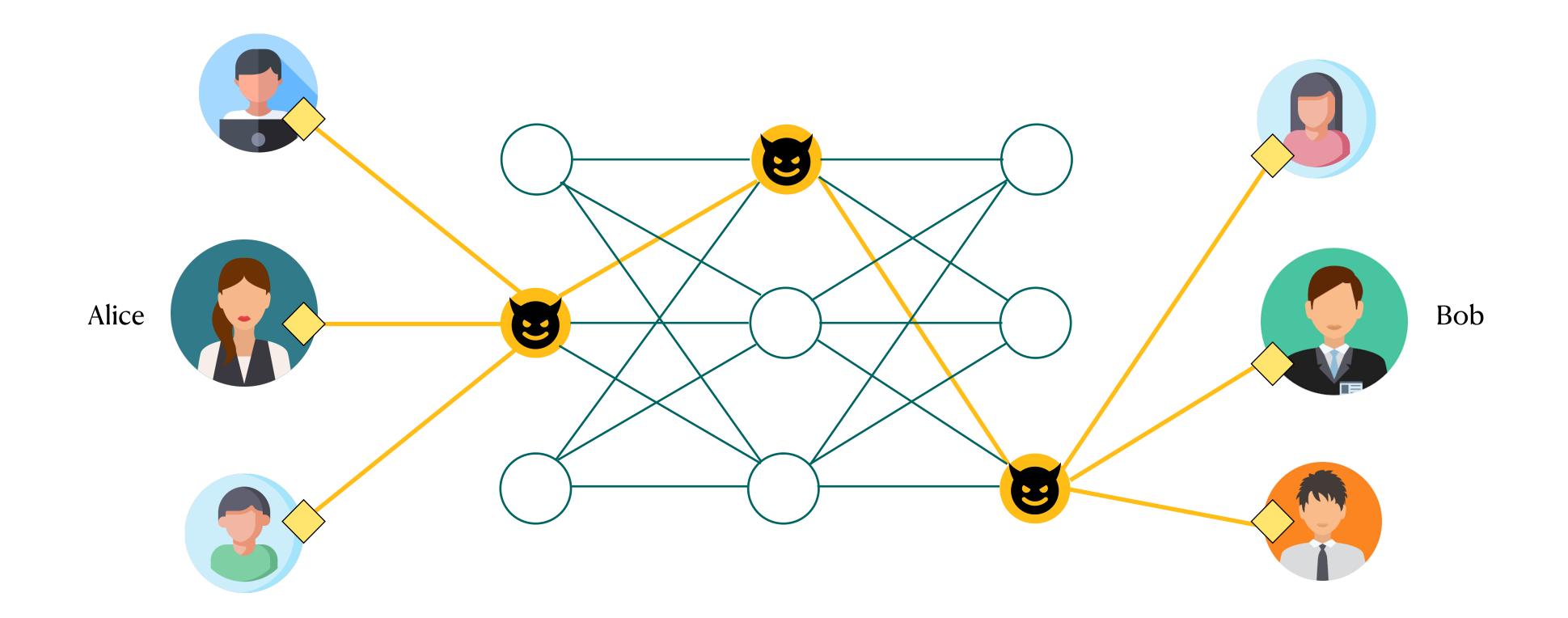
At least one server in the path must be honest.

Anytrust assumtion might break in the real world.



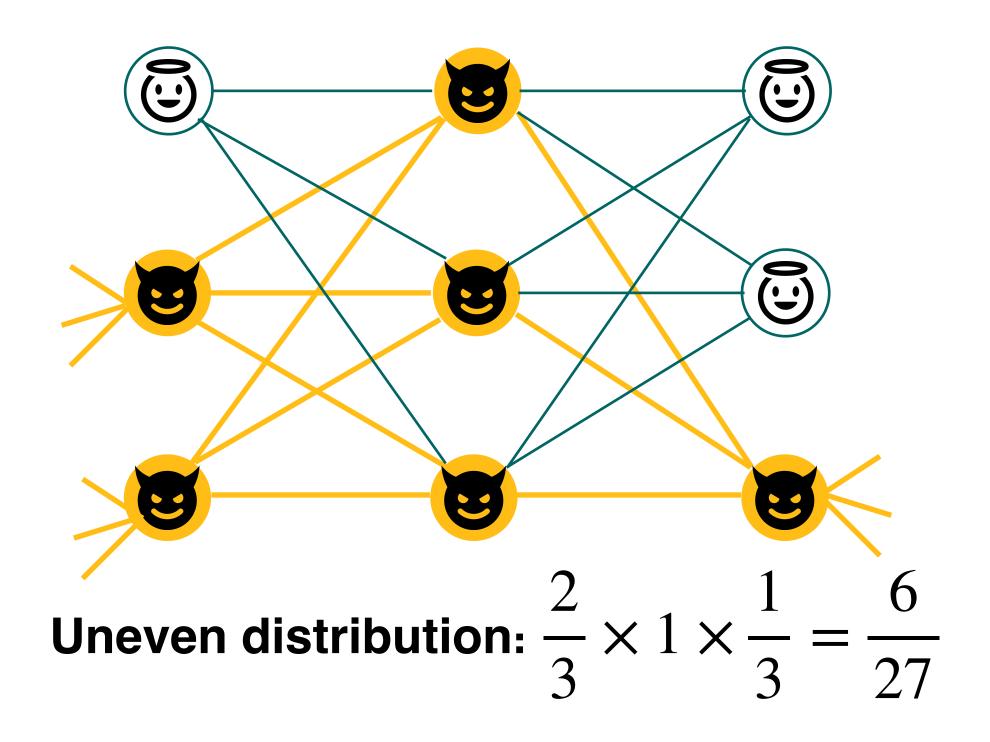
Mixnet literature typically considers active attacks: (n-1) attack and DoS attack. End-to-end deanonymization by passive adversaries.

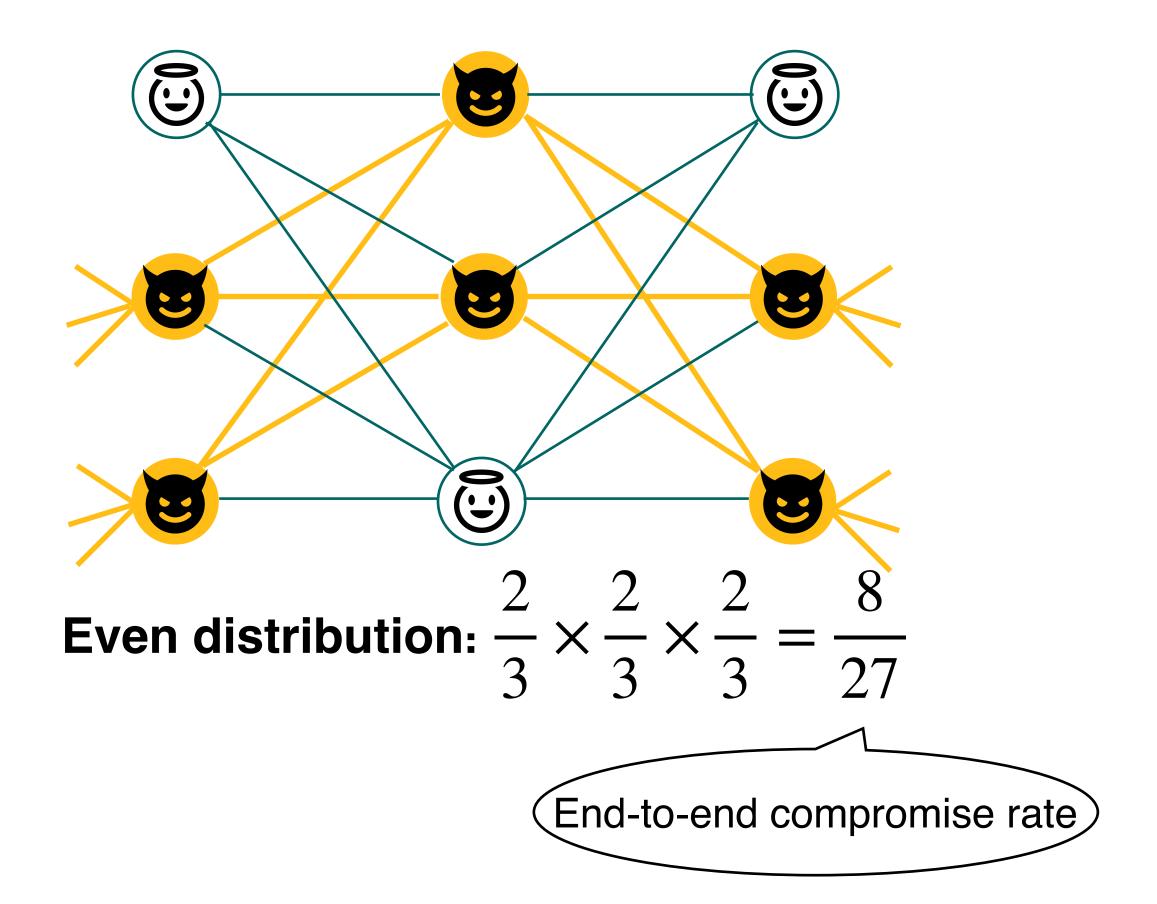
<u>Client enumeration: the number of deanonymized clients matters.</u>



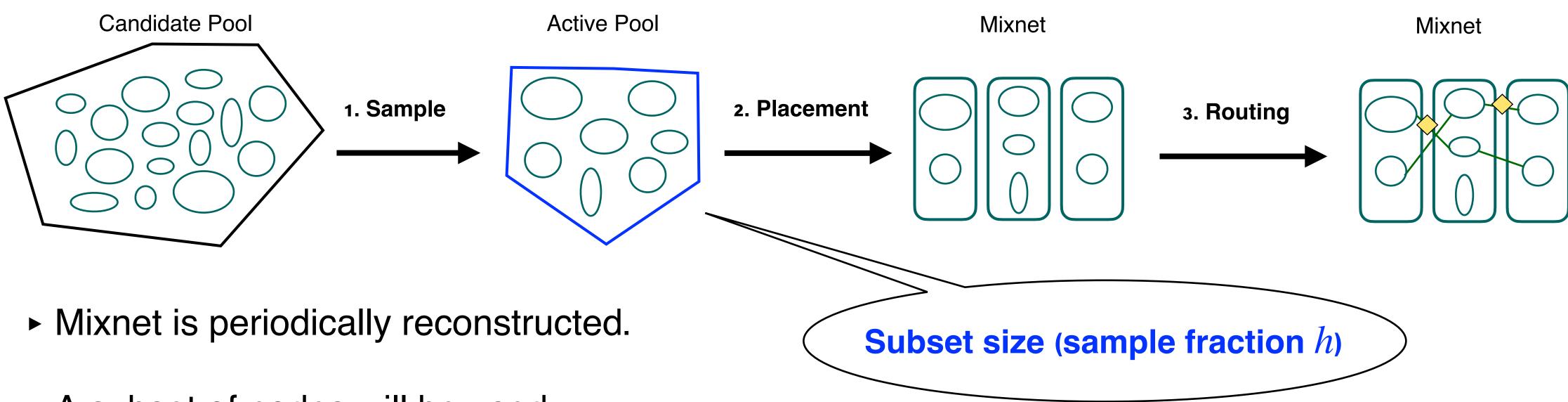
Eventually, each user has at least one message traverses a fully compromised path.

Adversary's best resource allocation to maximise the compromise rate





Problem: Trustworthy Mixnet Construction Mixnet construction model: 3-stages process



- A subset of nodes will be used.
- We consider these heuristic choices:
 - Sample: bw-weighted, random
 - 2. Placement: random

Example: How adversary manipulates the construction process?

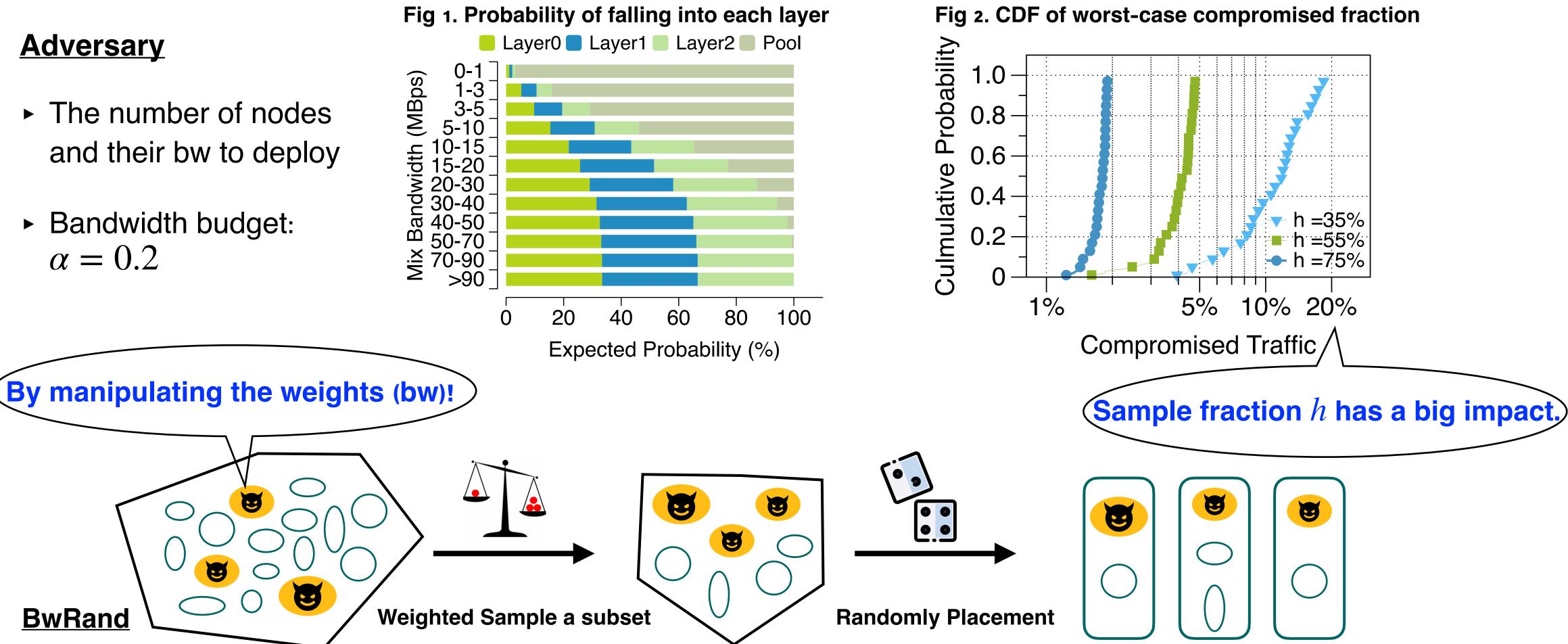
Adversary

BwRand

The number of nodes and their bw to deploy

E

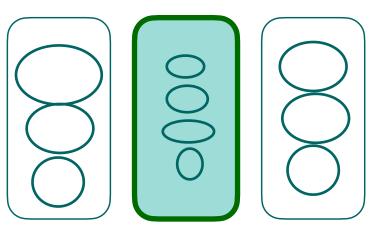
Bandwidth budget: $\alpha = 0.2$



Challenges

- 1. The adversary's manipulation is hard to prevent.
- 2. The adversary can do client enumeration with merely one fully compromised path.
- 3. The generated network should be performant.
- 4. Nodes churn in real-world deployments.





Bottleneck



Challenges

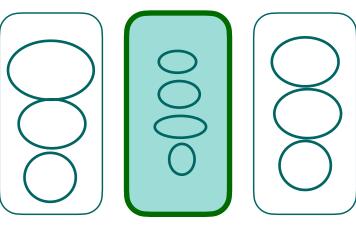
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Solution Intuition

- A constrained <u>guard layer</u> that is populated with <u>stable</u> and <u>high performance</u> relays. This creates a challenge for the adversary to achieve even placement.
- Bin-packing placement to improve the performance.

ard to prevent. Peration with



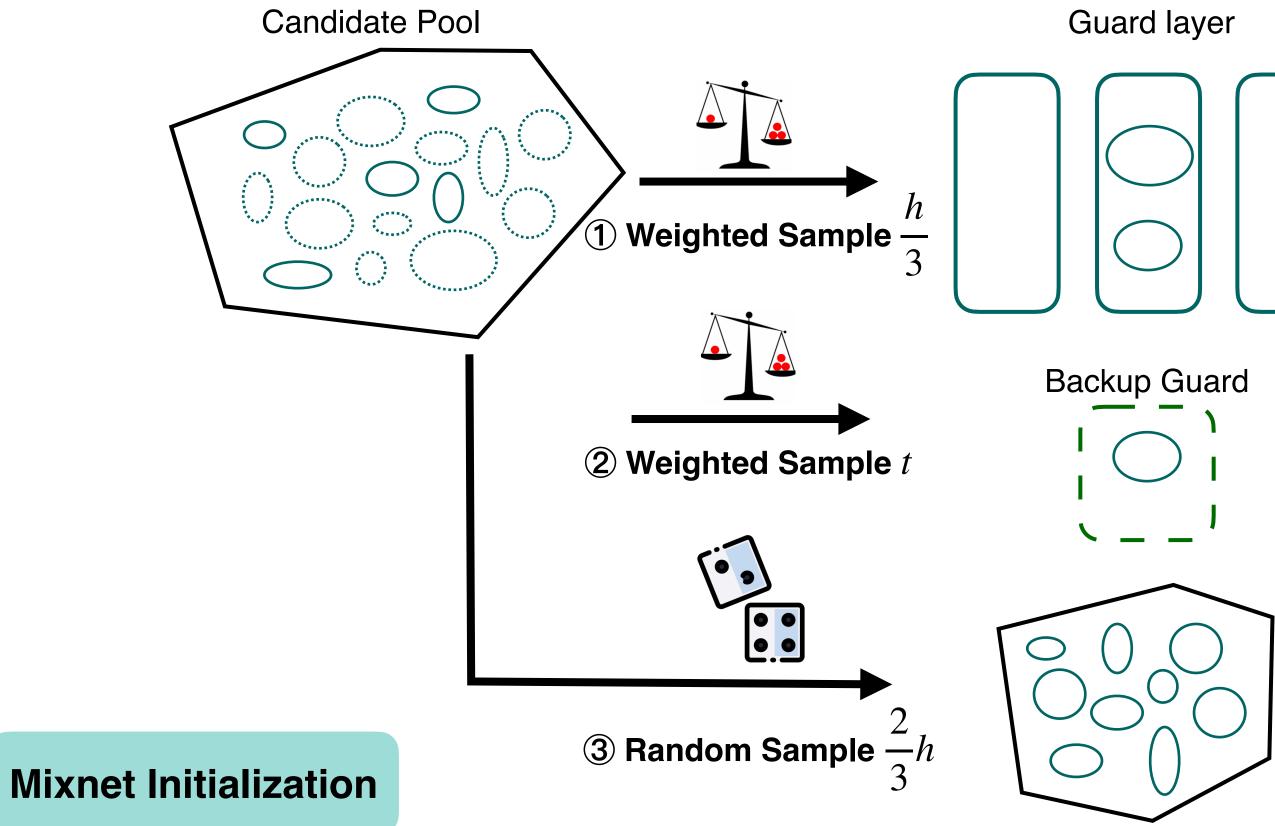


Bottleneck

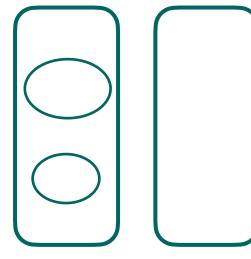


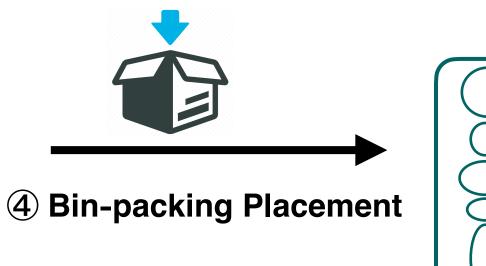
Bow-Tie: High-level Overview

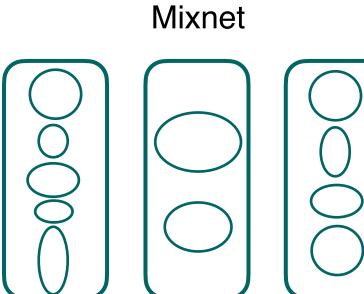
How to shape the network to strengthen anytrust assumption?







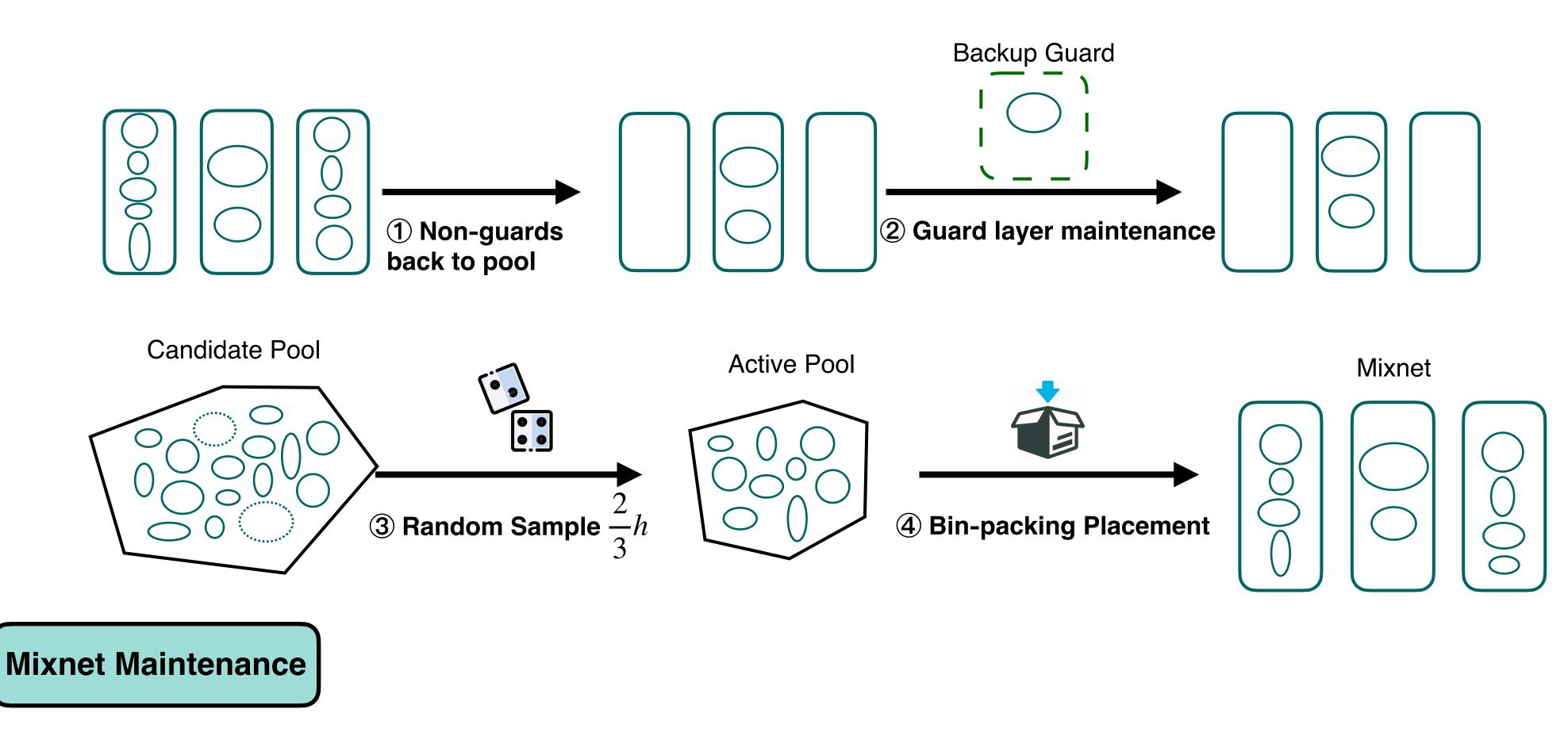




Active Pool

Bow-Tie: High-level Overview

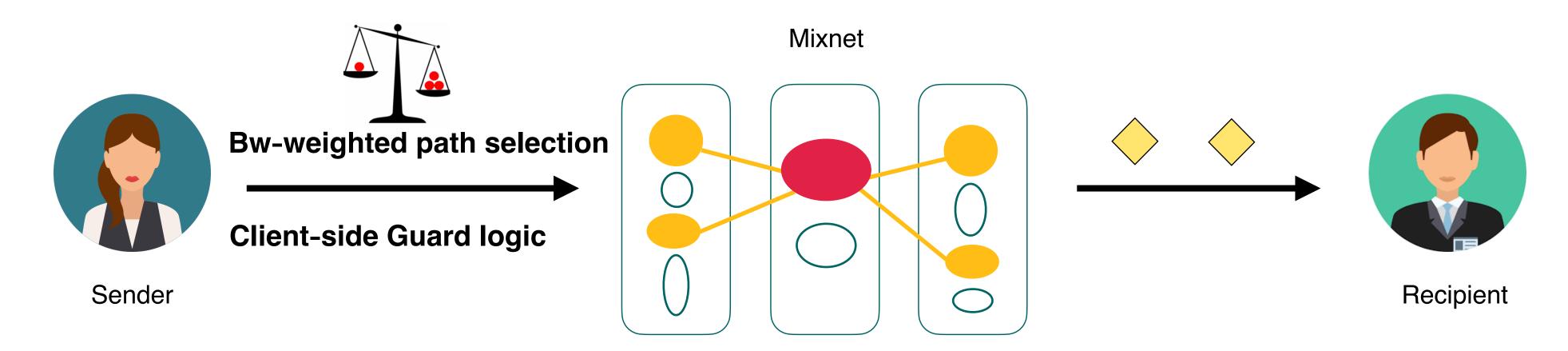
How to shape the network to strengthen anytrust assumption?





Bow-Tie: High-level Overview

How to shape the network to strengthen anytrust assumption?



Mixnet Routing



Keep using one guard node in all potential paths.

Results: A Balance between Security and Performance

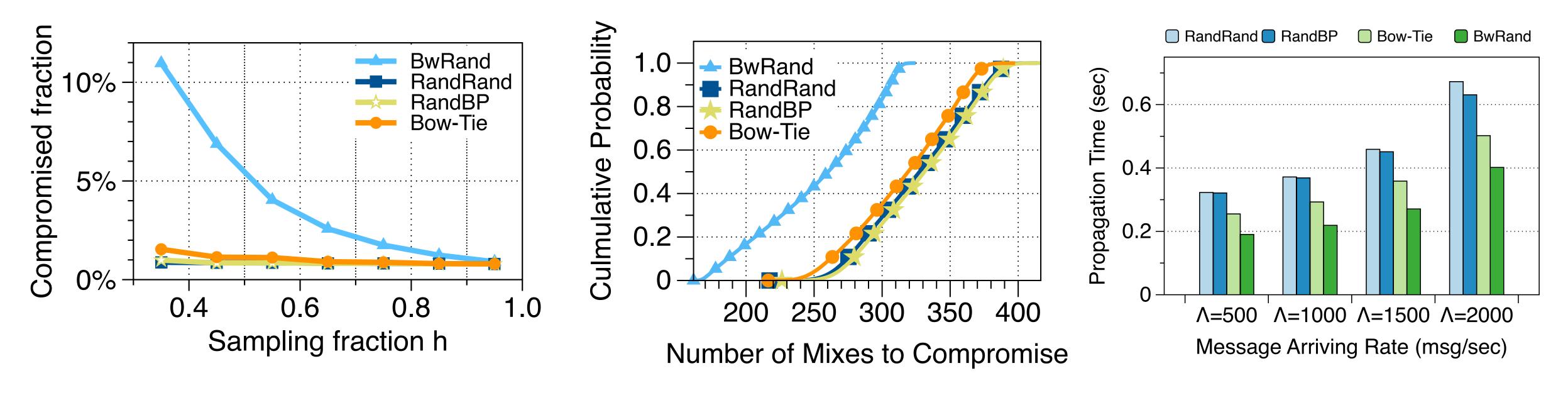


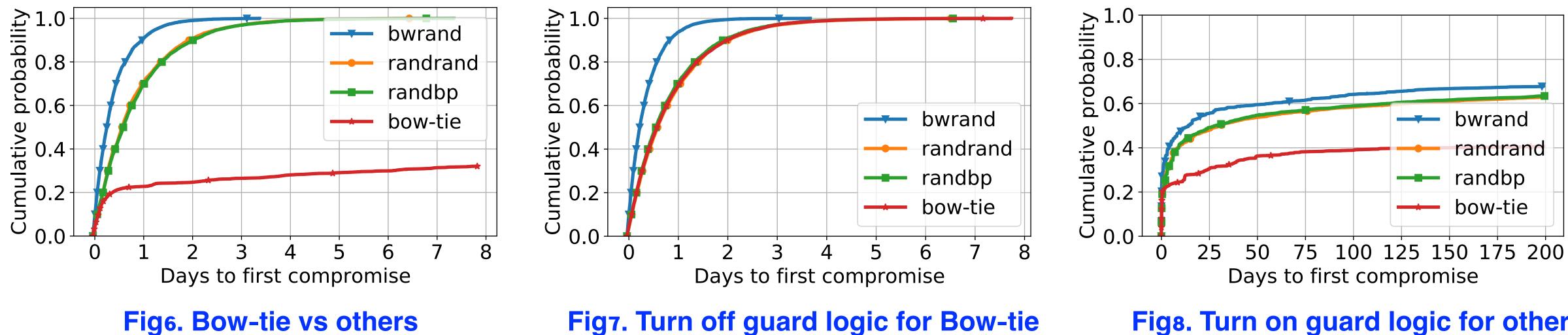
Fig3. End-to-end compromise rate

Fig4. Guessing entropy

Fig5. Average Queuing delay



Results: Necessity of Guard Design



more effectively than they each could alone.

Fig7. Turn off guard logic for Bow-tie

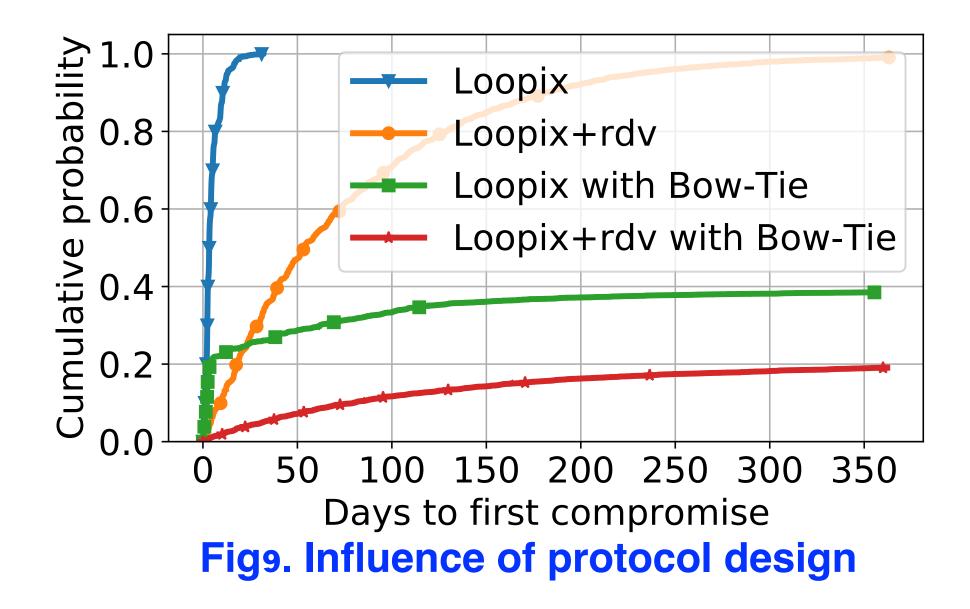
Figs. Turn on guard logic for others

The combination of guard layer and client-side guard logic reduces clients, exposure

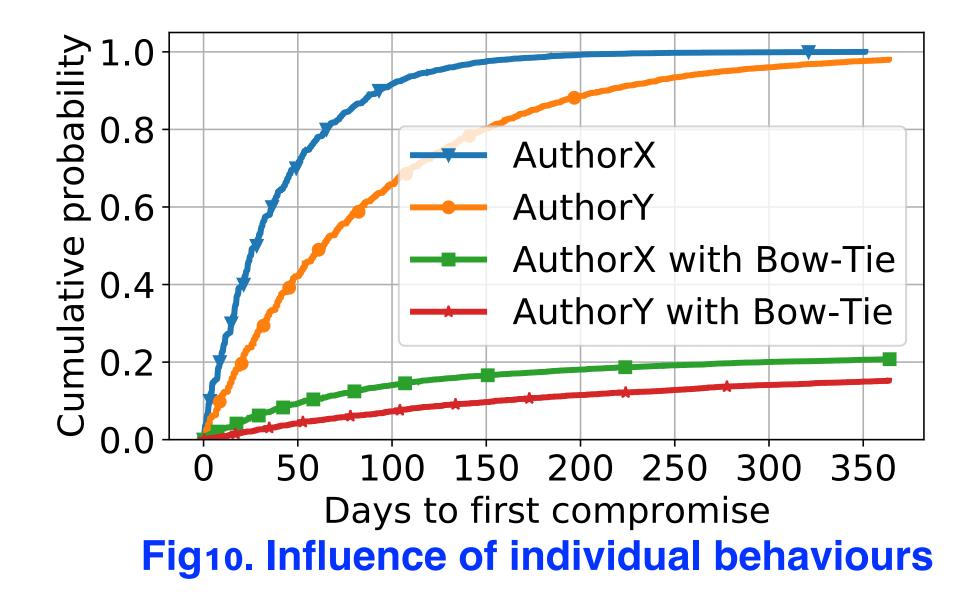


Results: Analysis of Other Aspects

Influence of Protocol designs and User behaviour



- User Model-1: dataset of UoE staff members over two months.
- Bow-Tie's effect is compatible to protocol designs.



- User Model-2: years of two authors' own email usage patterns.
- Users can figure out how long they could safely use the network based on their behaviours.

Takeaways

- & performance.
- Our Design: A constrained <u>quard layer</u> that is populated with <u>stable</u> and <u>high</u> placement.
- Results: Bow-Tie finds a good balance between security and performance.
- Simulator&Tools: <u>https://github.com/susopid/BowTie-Artifacts</u>

Problem: How to construct a mixnet using untrustworthy resources with high security

<u>performance</u> relays. This creates a challenge for the adversary to achieve even