

# Walking Onions: Scaling Anonymity Networks while Protecting Users

**Chelsea H. Komlo**<sup>1</sup>, Nick Mathewson<sup>2</sup>, Ian Goldberg<sup>1</sup>

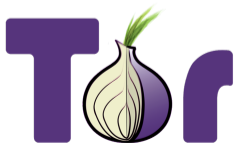
<sup>1</sup> University of Waterloo

<sup>2</sup> The Tor Project

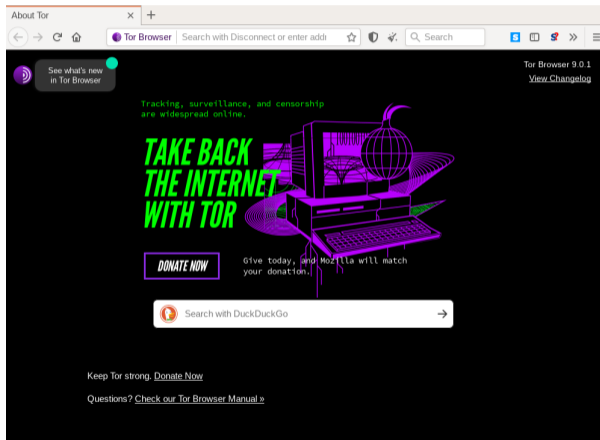
USENIX Security Symposium, 13 August 2020



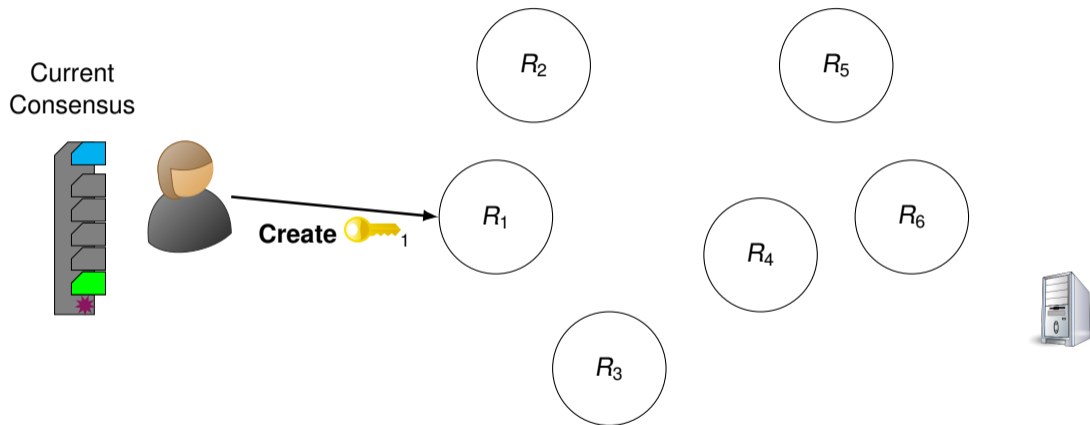
Cryptography, Security, and Privacy  
— Research Group @ uWaterloo —



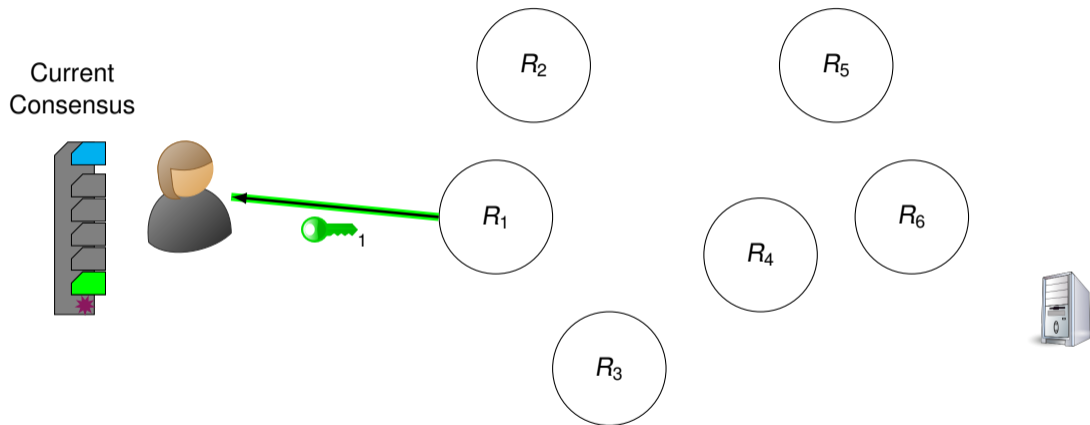
# Tor is a privacy-enhancing tool to use the Internet privately and circumvent censorship.



# Current Tor Path Selection and Circuit Extension

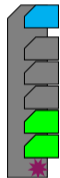


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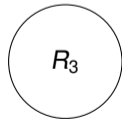
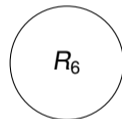
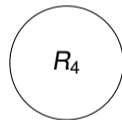
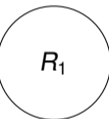
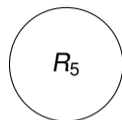
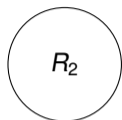


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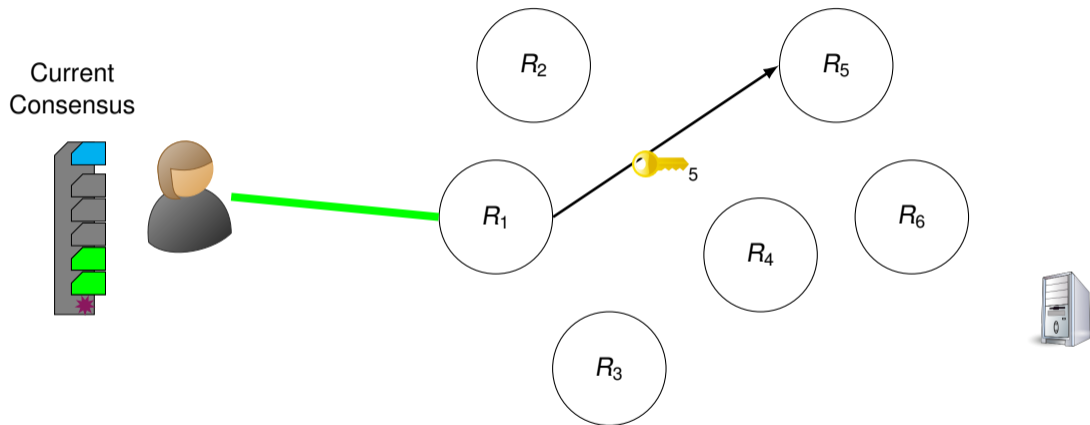
Current  
Consensus



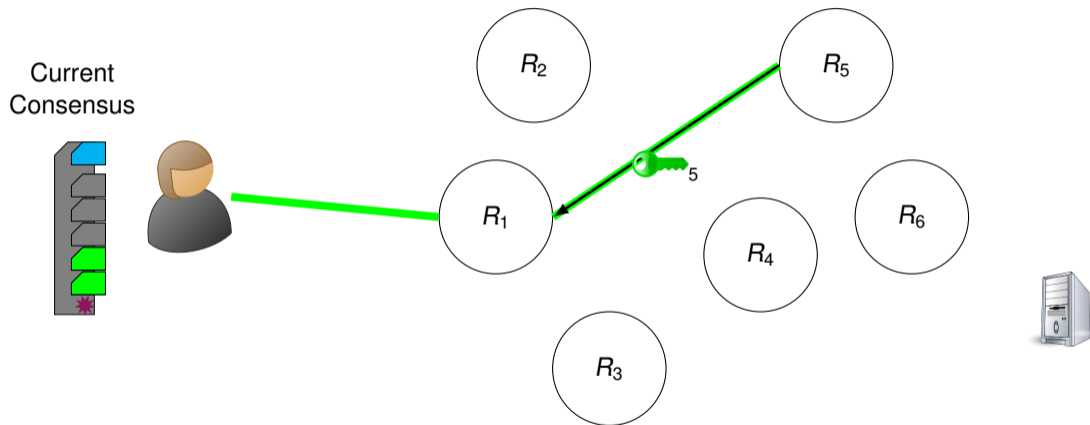
Extend  $R_5$  



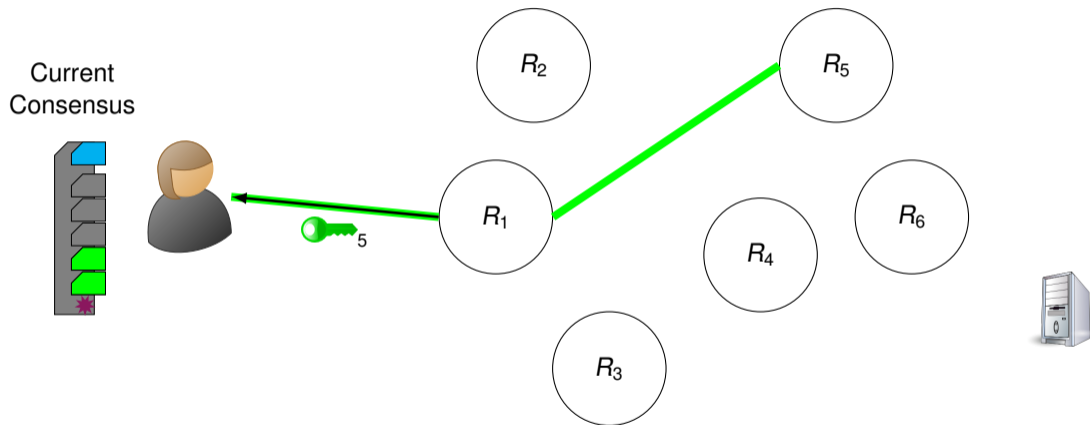
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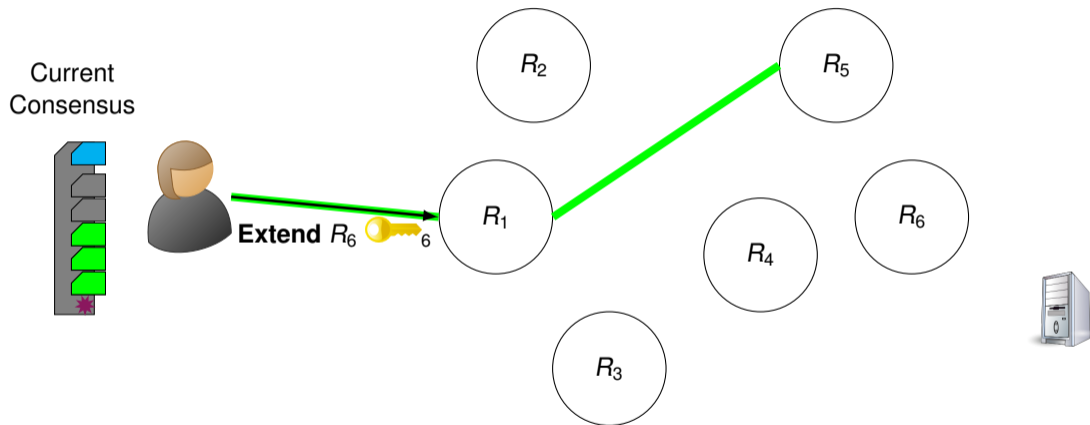


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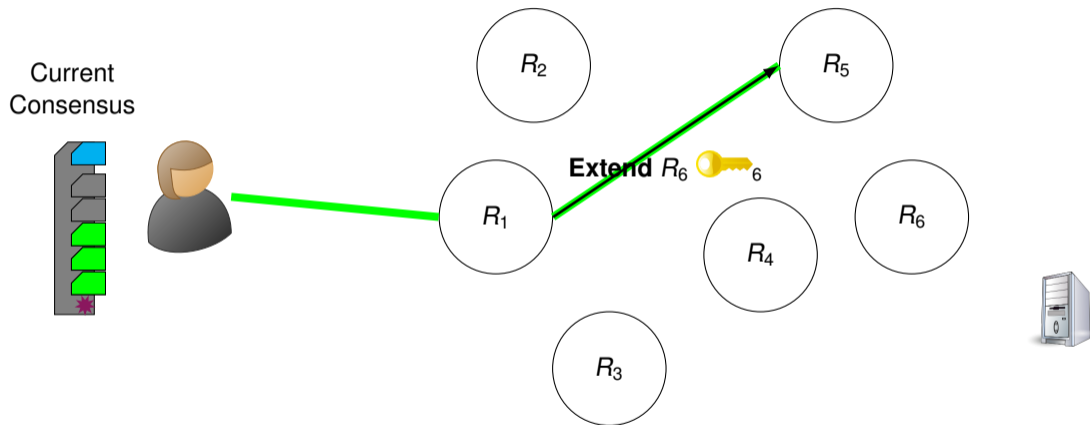




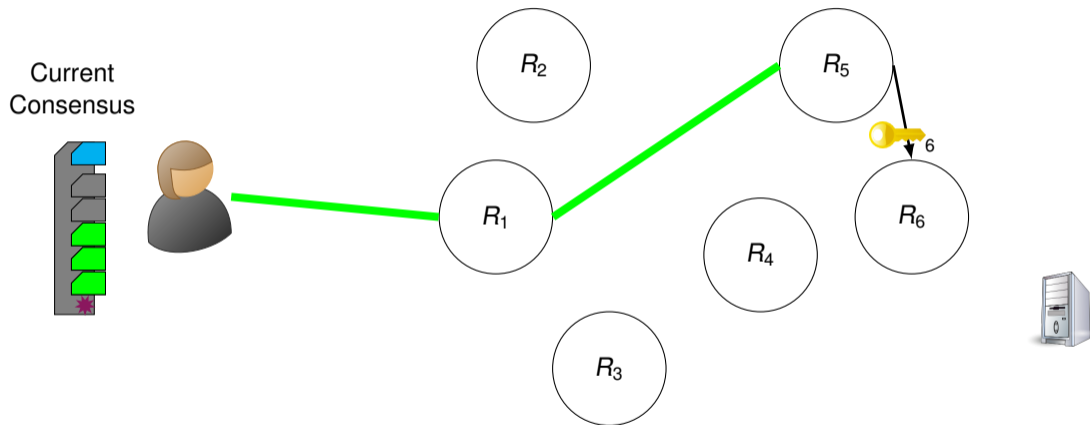
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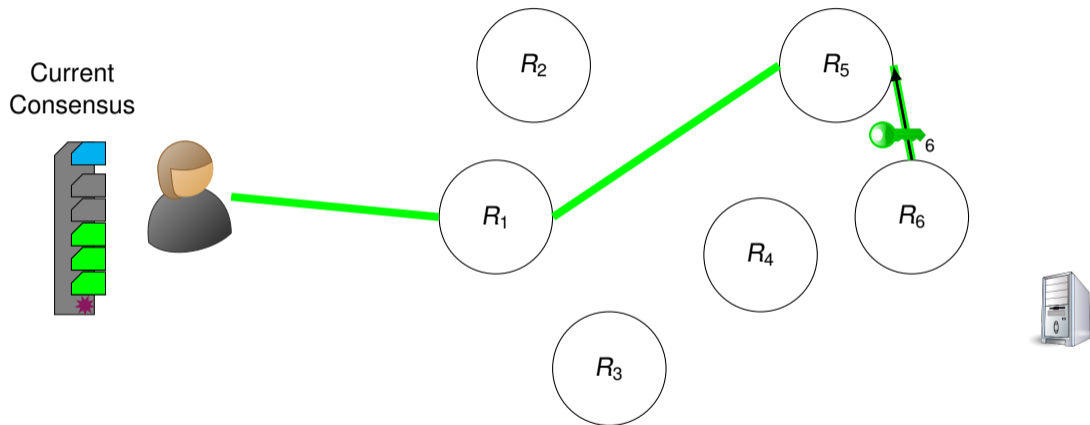
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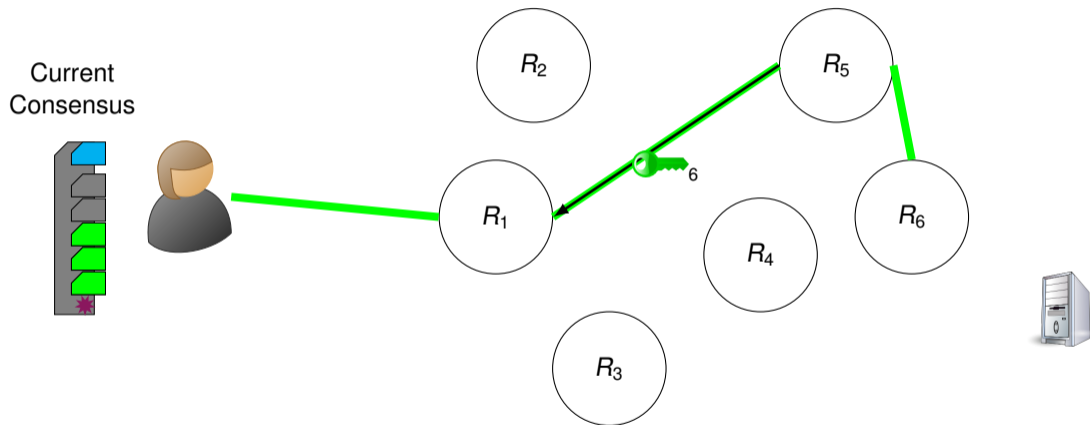
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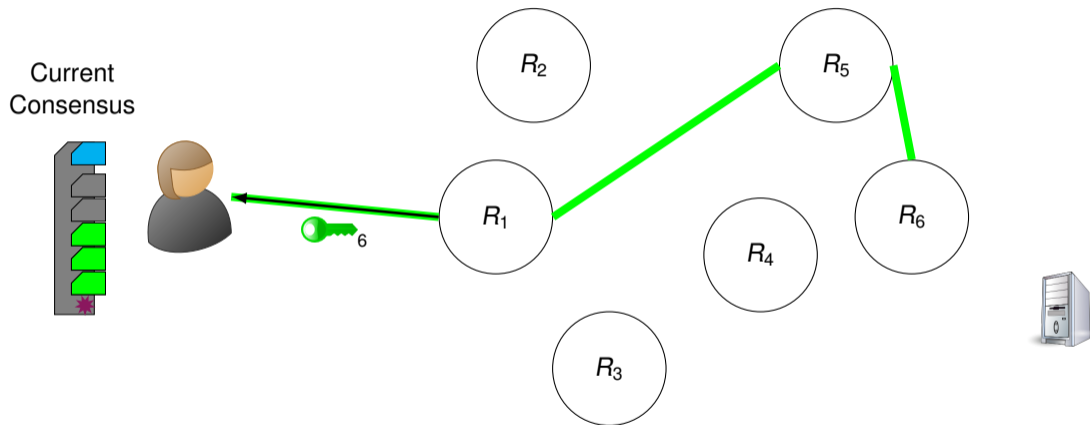
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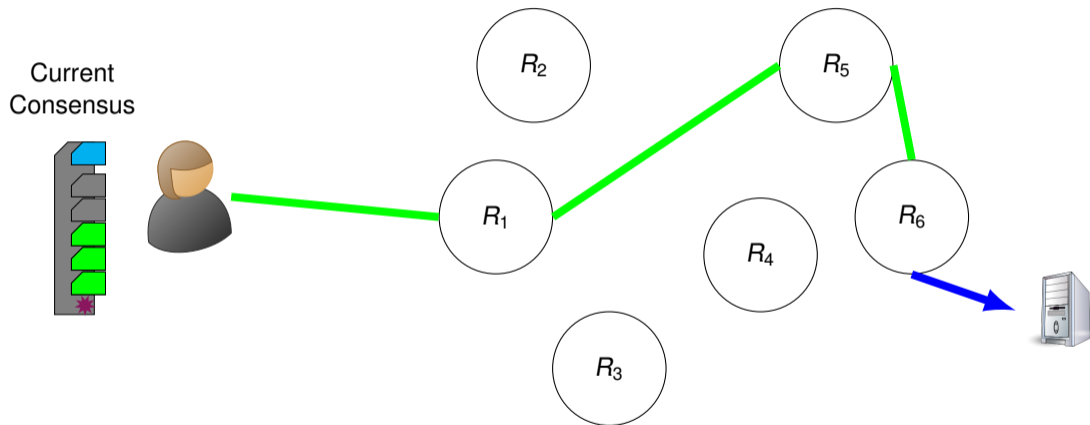
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# Tor Security Model: Security over Scalability

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- ▶ **Route-Capture Attacks:** When an adversary can influence users' relay selection.

**Tor's Protection:** Clients verify relay responses using signing keys in the consensus.

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- ▶ **Immediate Performance Improvements.** Demonstrates improvements at networks the size of Tor today.
- ▶ **Generally Applicable.** Aspects of Walking Onions apply to network designs beyond Tor.

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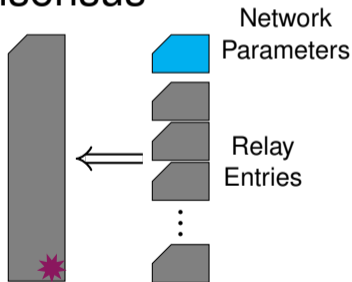
- ▶ How to represent relay information to enable oblivious selection and individual verification?
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- ▶ How to perform more efficient circuit construction?

# What improvements does Walking Onions make?

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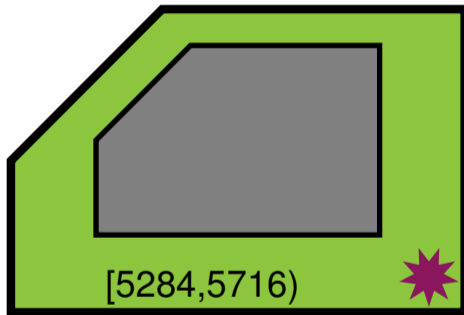
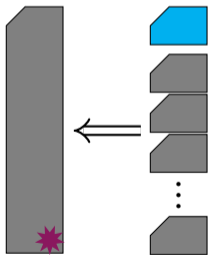
# New Data Structure: Seperable Network Index Proof (SNIP)

Current  
Consensus



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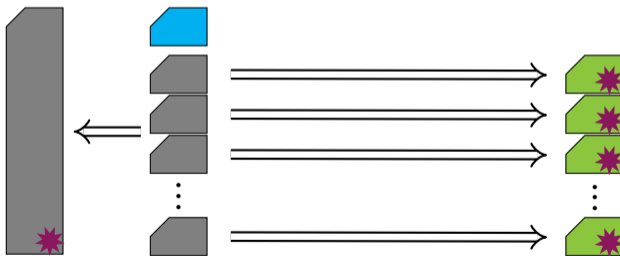
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SNIPs

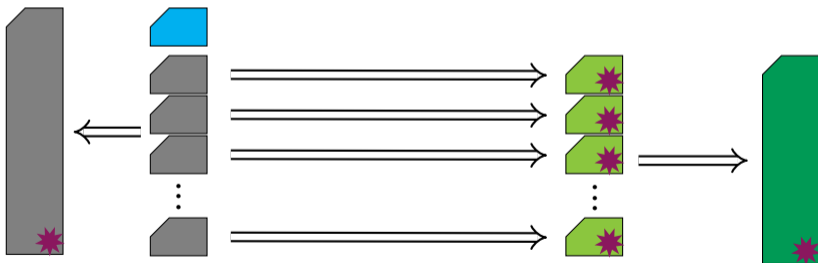


# ENDIVE: Efficient Network Directory with Independently Verifiable Entries

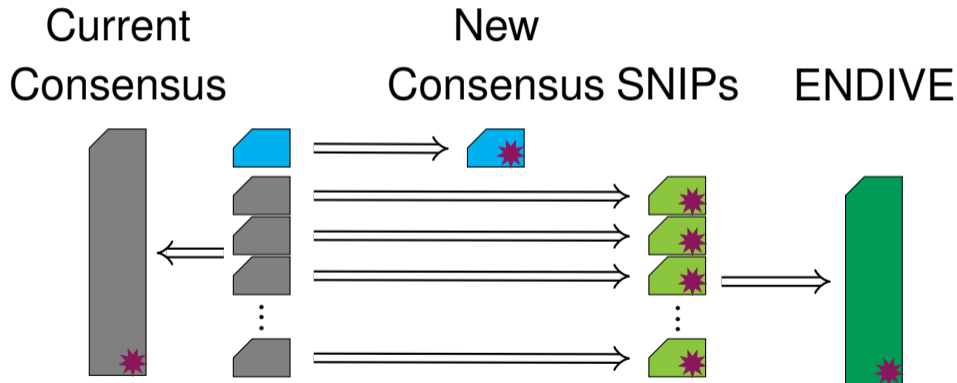
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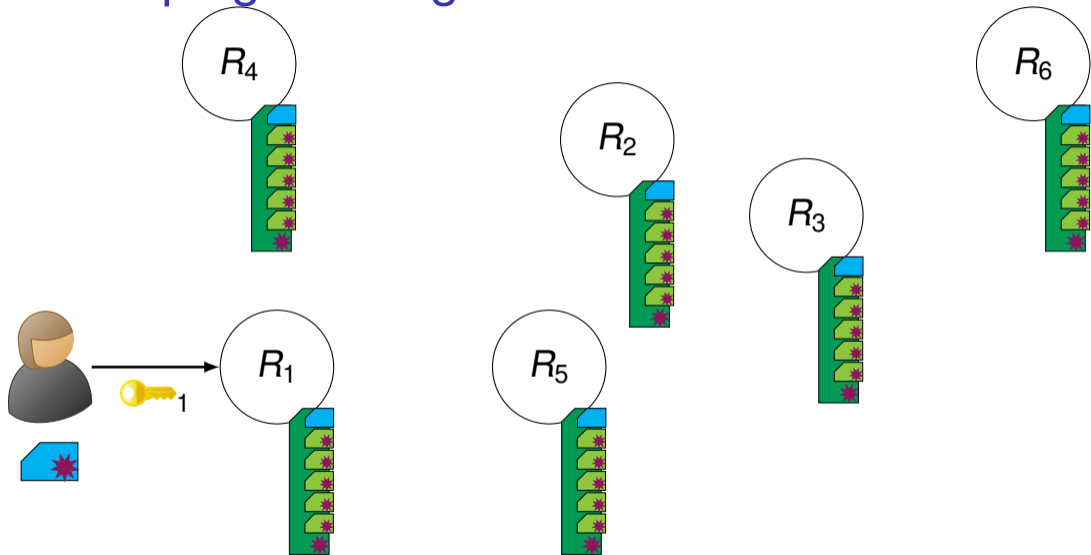




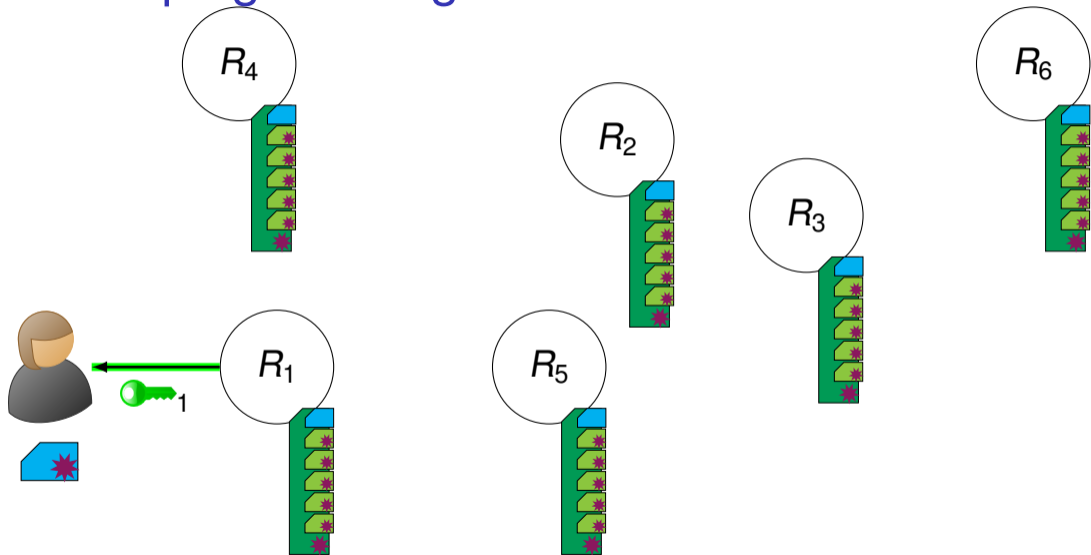
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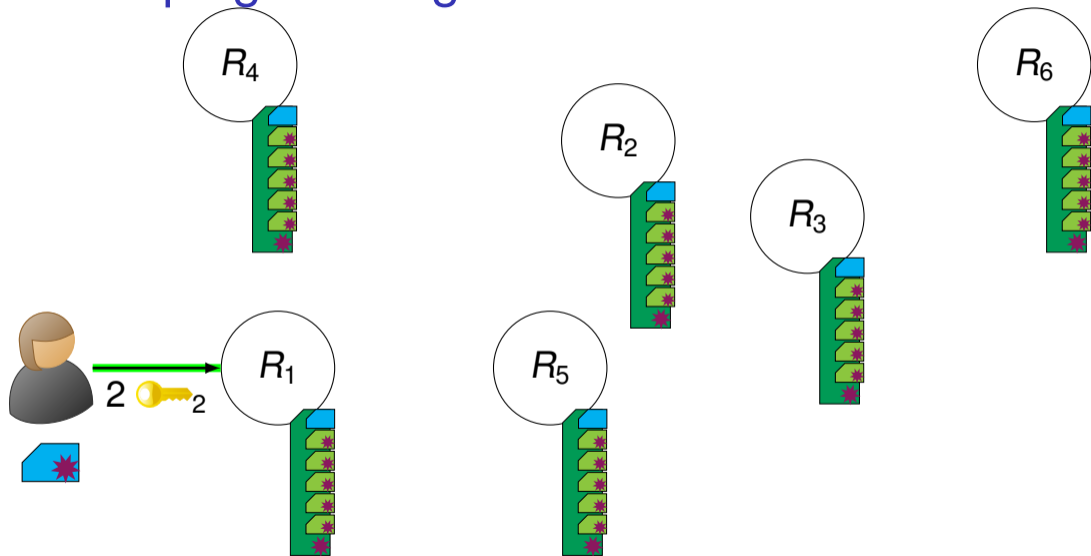
# Telescoping Walking Onions



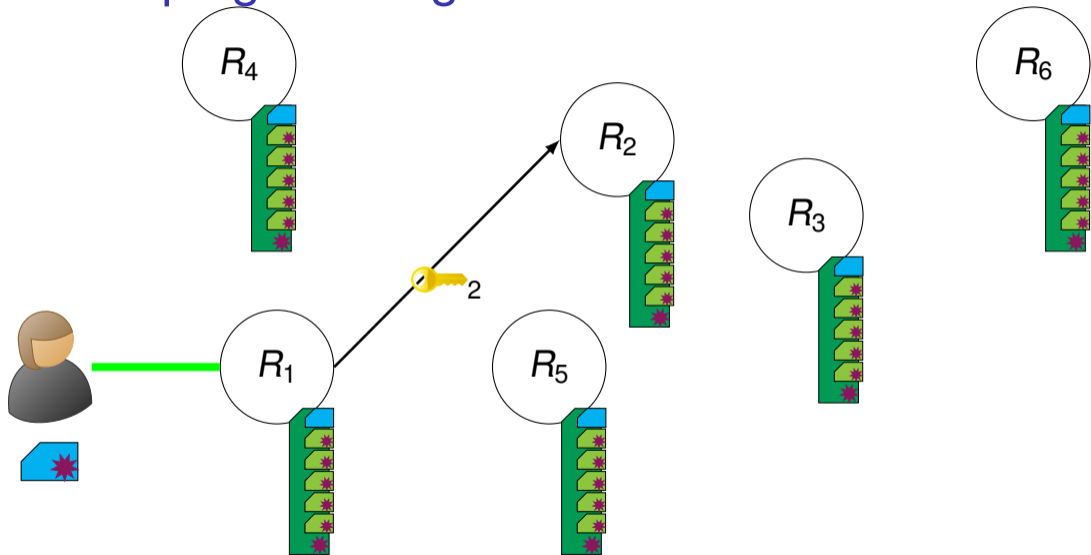
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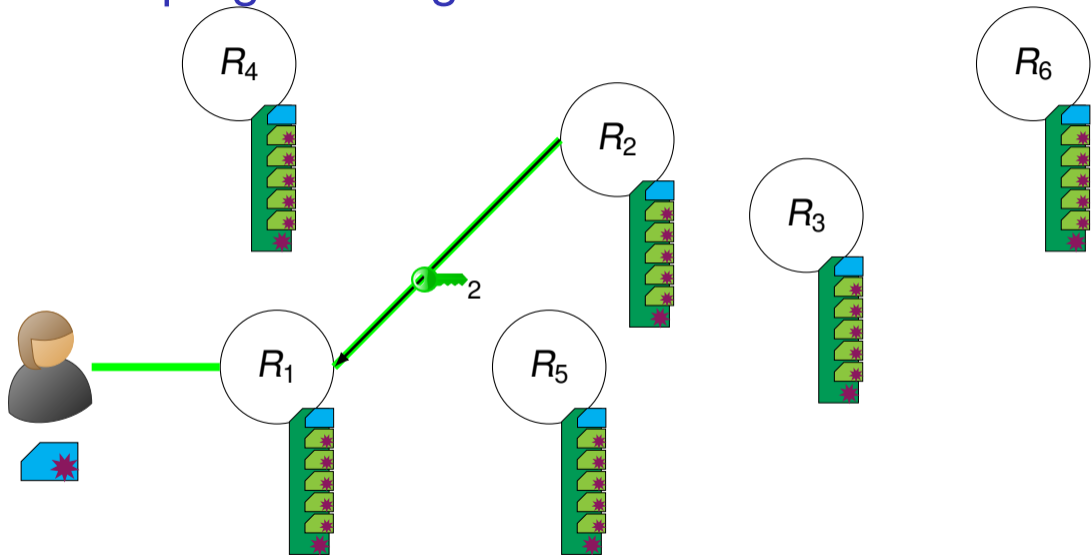
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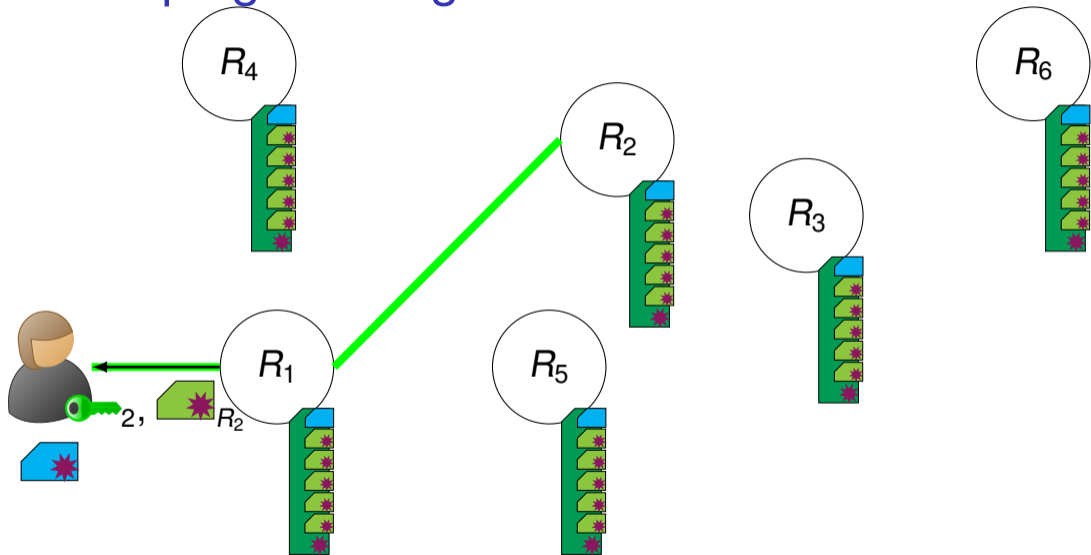
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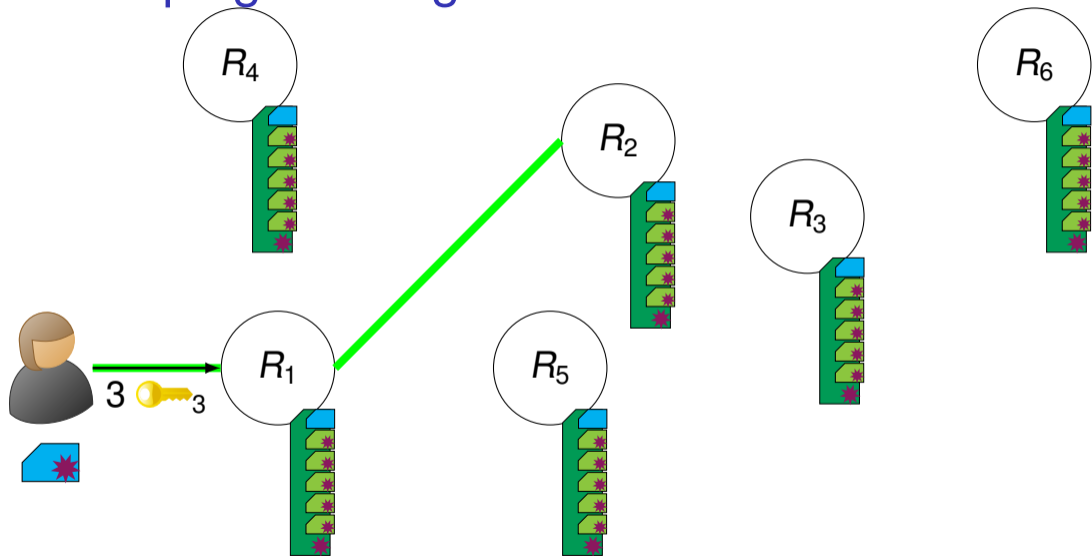
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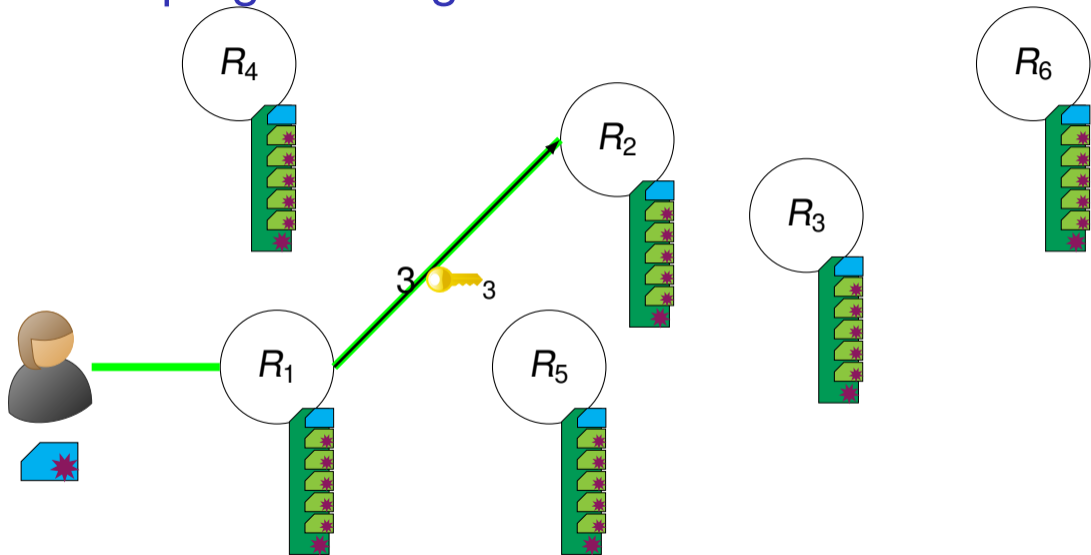


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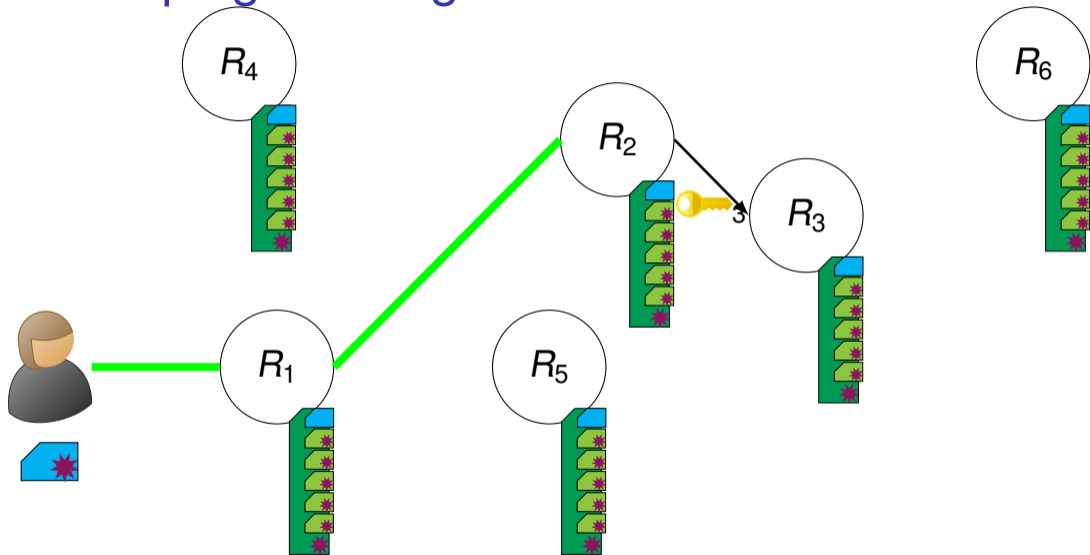




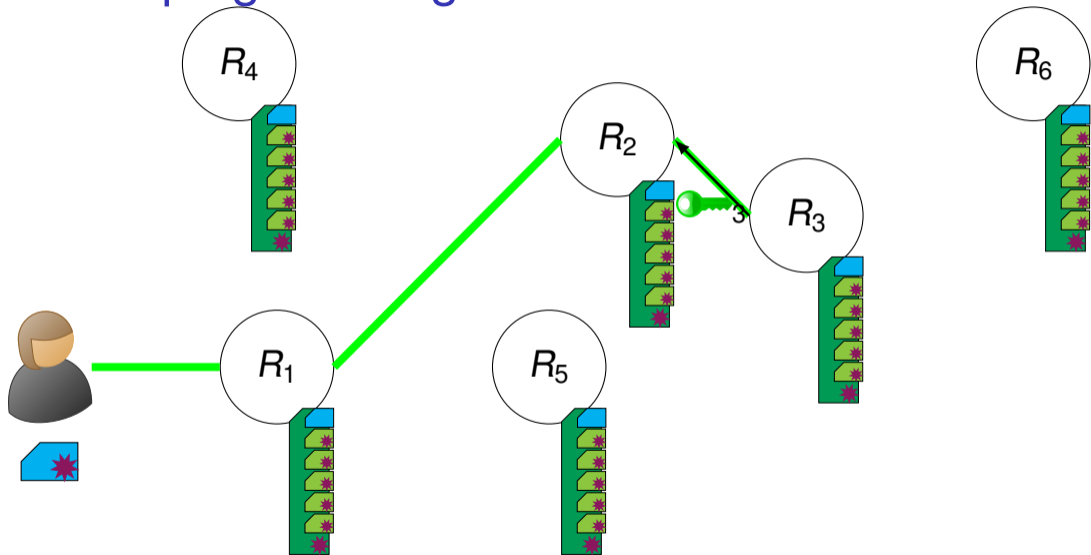
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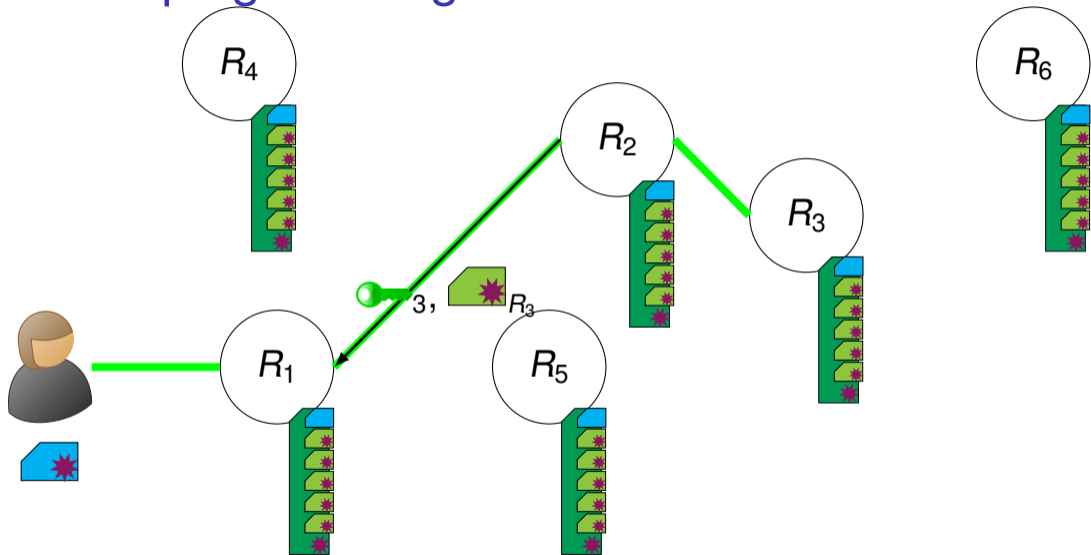
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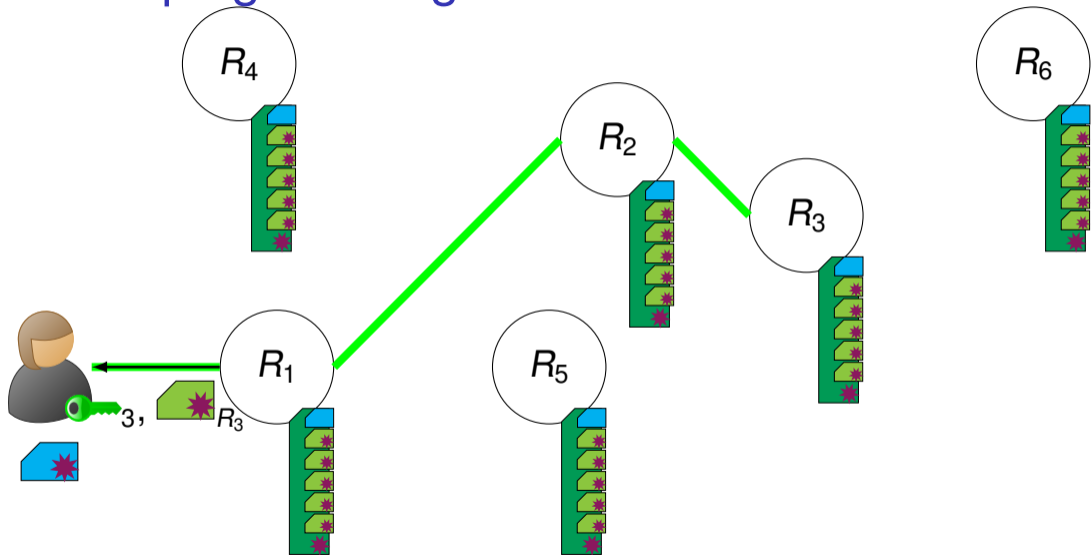
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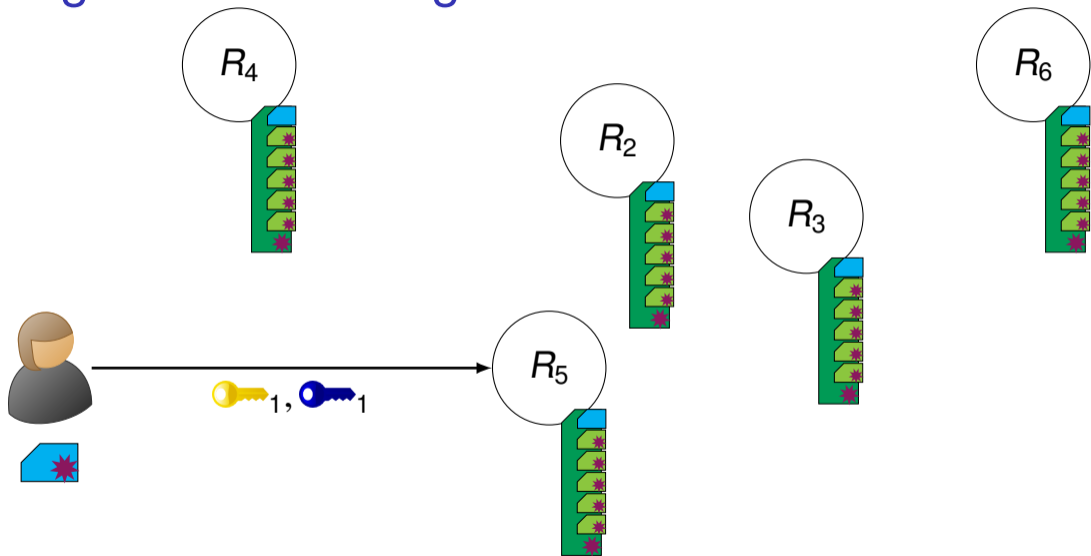
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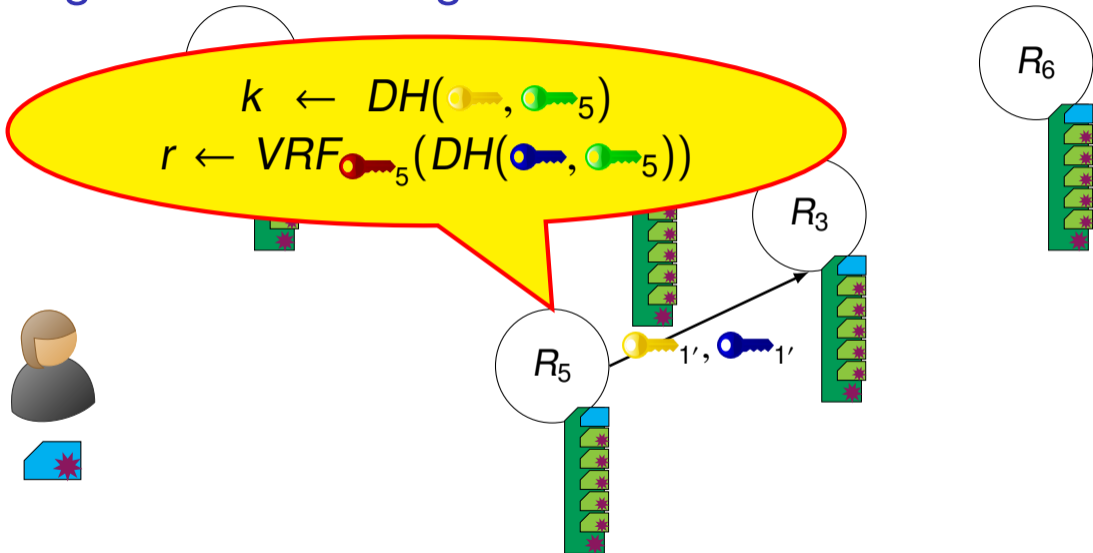
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# Single-Pass Walking Onions



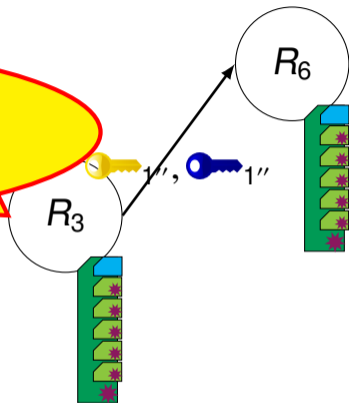
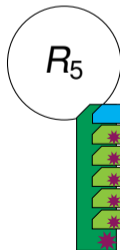
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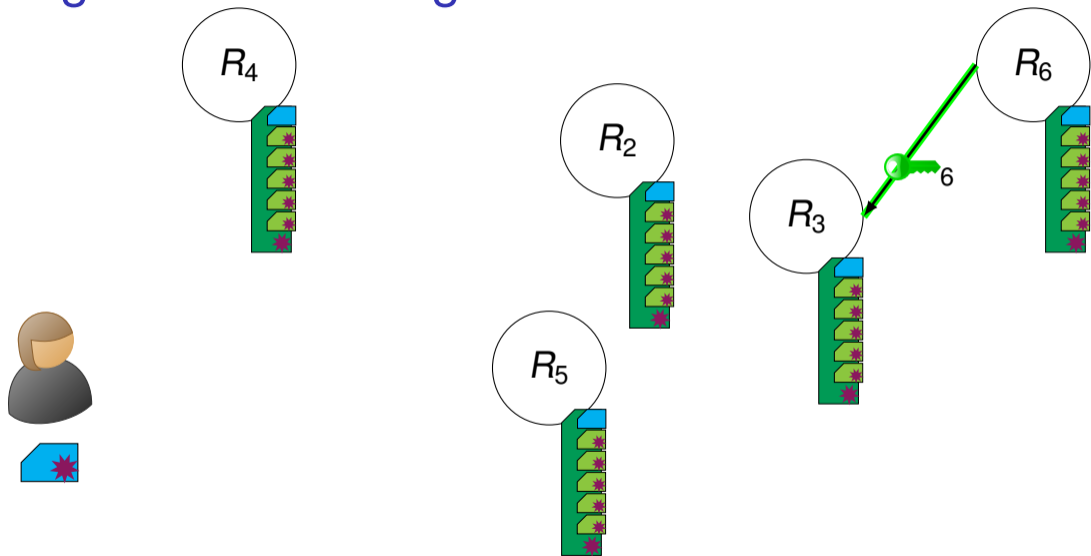


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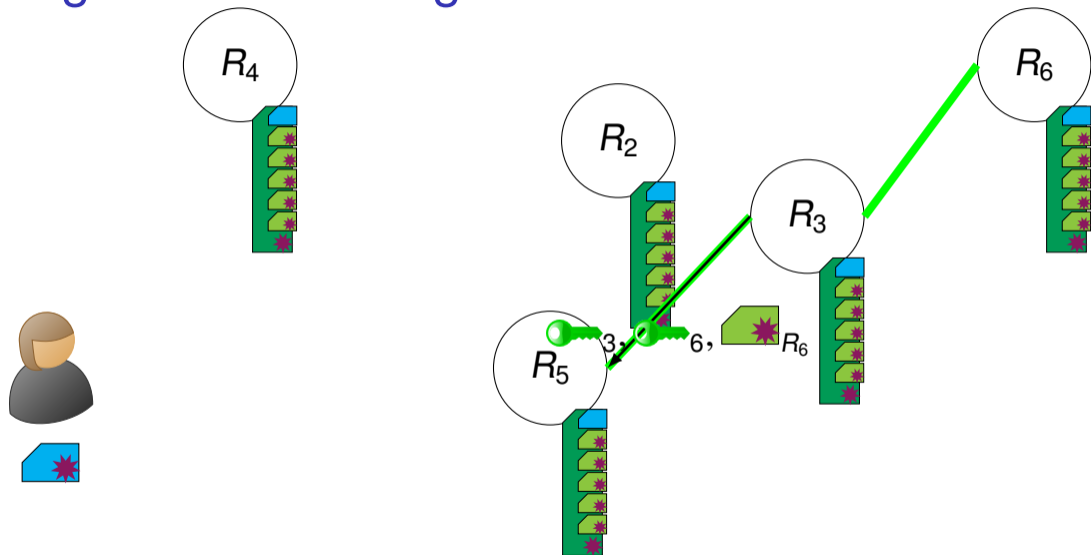
$$k' \leftarrow \text{DH}(\text{key}'_1, \text{key}_3)$$
$$r' \leftarrow \text{VRF}_{\text{key}_3}(\text{DH}(\text{key}'_1, \text{key}_3))$$



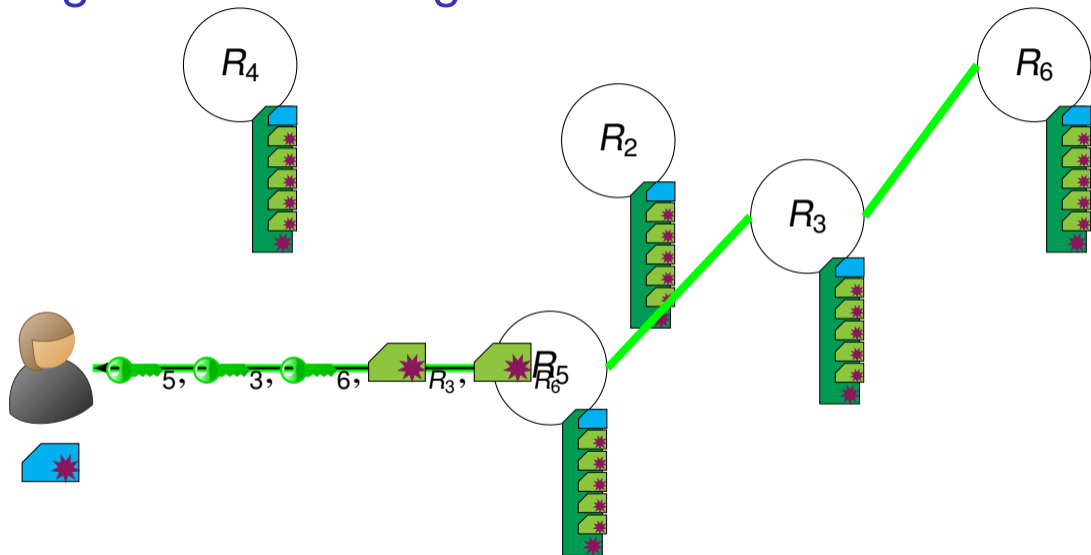
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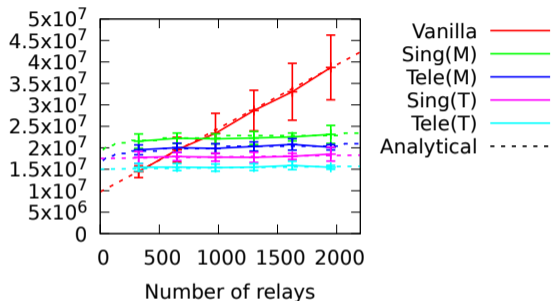
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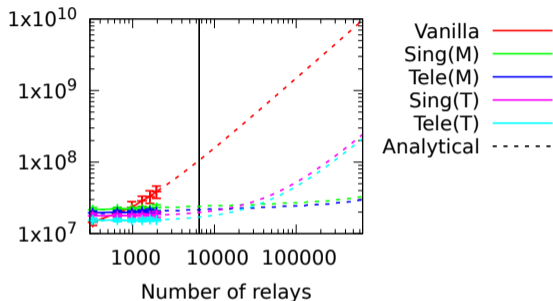
# Performance Evaluation

# Bandwidth Results for Tor Relays

Relay total bytes each

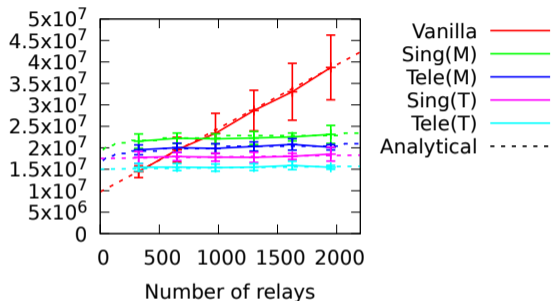


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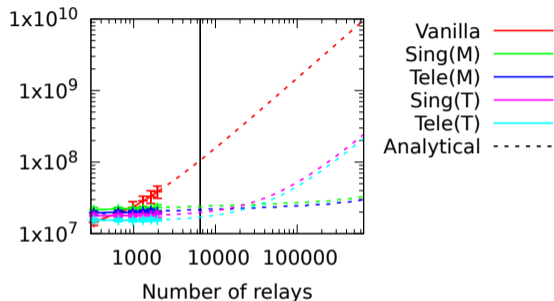


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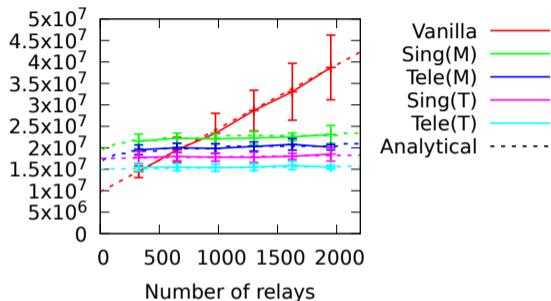
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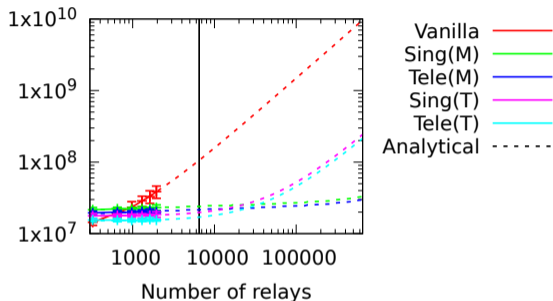
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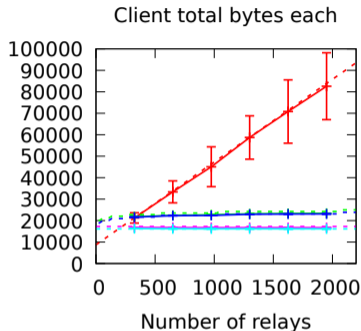
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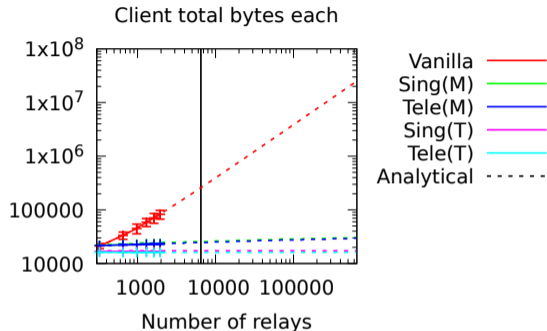
- ▶ Walking Onions requires 4–6 times less bandwidth than Vanilla Onion Routing at a network the size of Tor today.
- ▶ Improvement of 25–40 times less bandwidth at a network 10 times the size of Tor.



# Bandwidth Results for Tor Clients

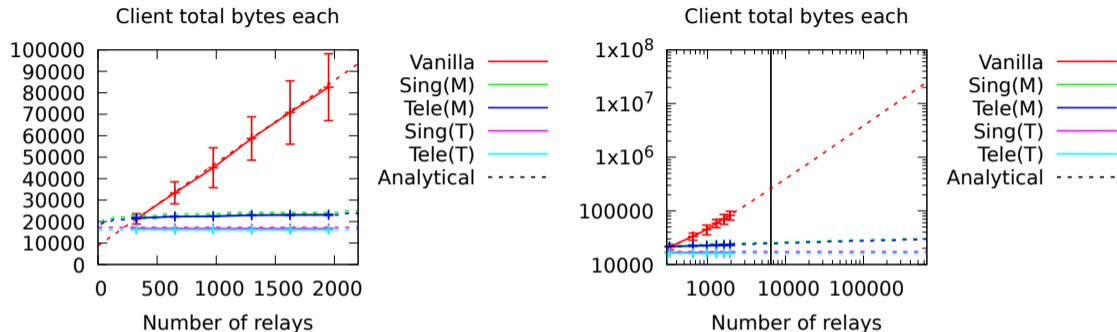


Vanilla —  
Sing(M) —  
Tele(M) —  
Sing(T) —  
Tele(T) —  
Analytical - - -



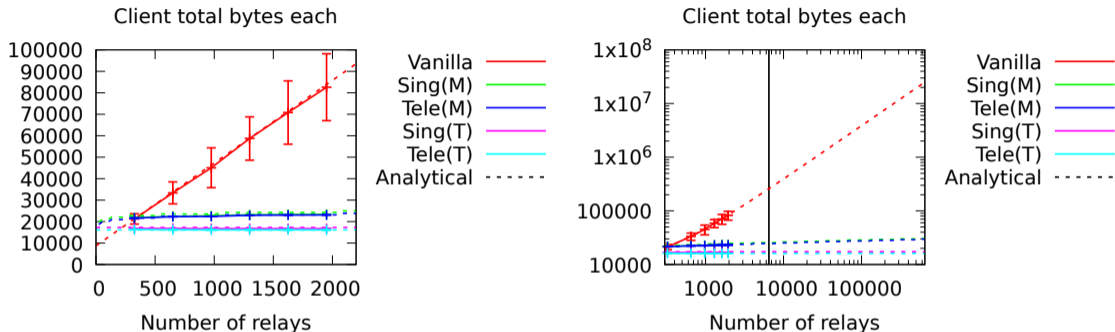
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- ▶ Clients in Walking Onions save 10–15 times the bandwidth over Vanilla Onion Routing in a network the size of Tor today.
- ▶ In a network 10 times the size of Tor, Walking Onions saves clients 90–150 times the bandwidth over Vanilla.

# Takeaways

- ▶ The design of Tor today imposes impractical overheads to clients as the network scales.

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Find our paper and artifact at <https://crysp.uwaterloo.ca/software/walkingonions>

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- ▶ Tor has already begun the specification work to integrate Walking Onions into the Tor protocol.

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