# **Atom**

## Horizontally Scaling Strong Anonymity

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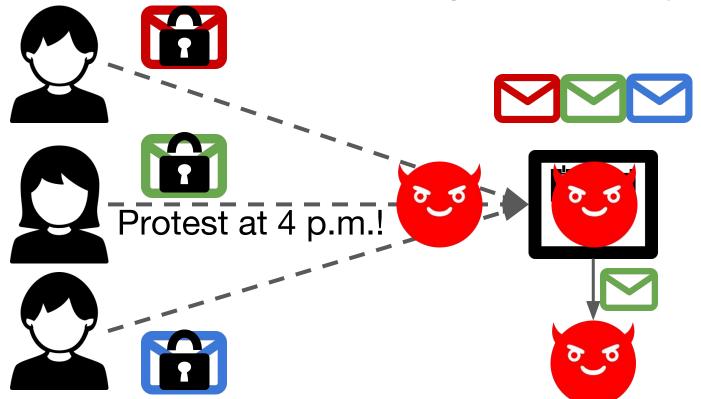
Bryan Ford

**EPFL** 

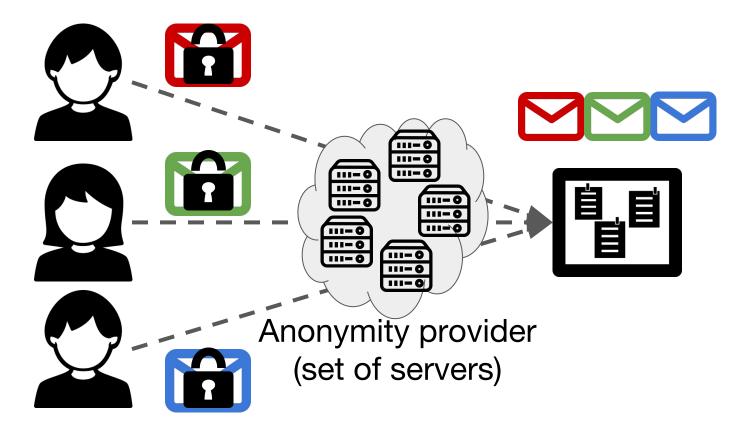
10/30/17, SOSP'17

#### Motivation

Anonymous bulletin board (broadcast) in the face of global adversary



## Anonymous communication networks



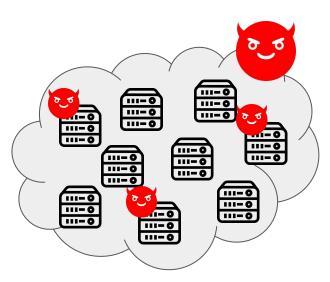
## Existing systems vs. Atom

Properties	<b>Tor</b> [USENIX Sec'04]	<b>Riposte</b> [Oakland'15]	Atom
Scaling	Horizontal	Vertical	Horizontal
Latency (1 million users)	< 10s	11 hrs	28min
Anonymity against global adversaries	Vulnerable	Secure	Secure

#### Deployment and threat model

- Global network adversary
- A large number of users are malicious
- Constant fraction of the servers are malicious
  - 20%



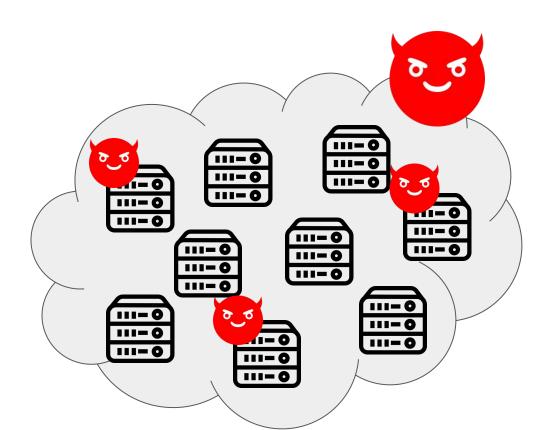


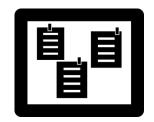


#### Atom overview

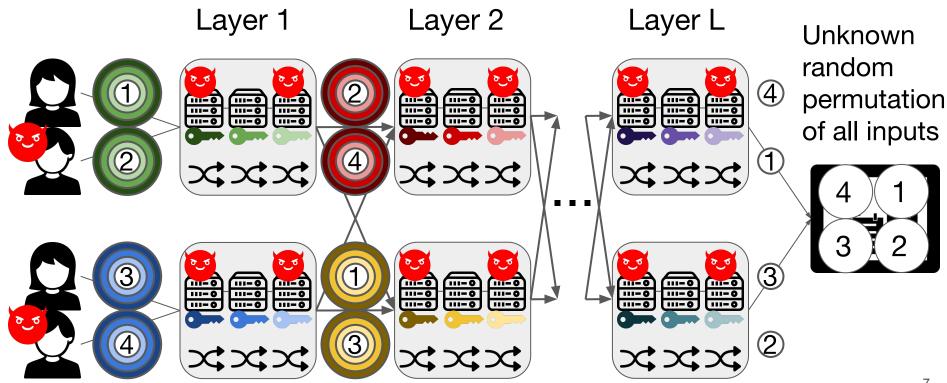








#### Atom overview



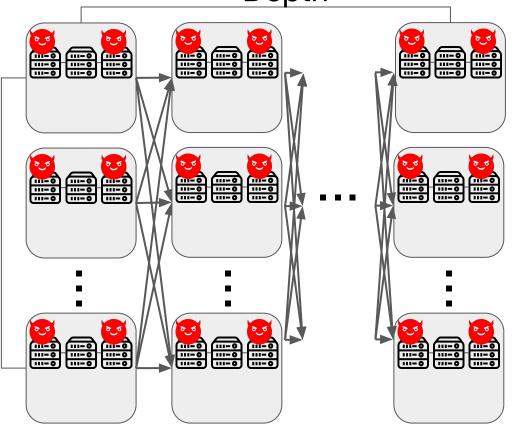
Horizontally scalability

Depth

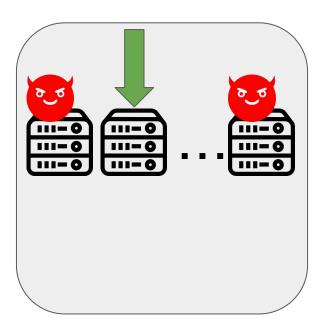
Fixed (Independent of the width)

Width

More servers => Larger width

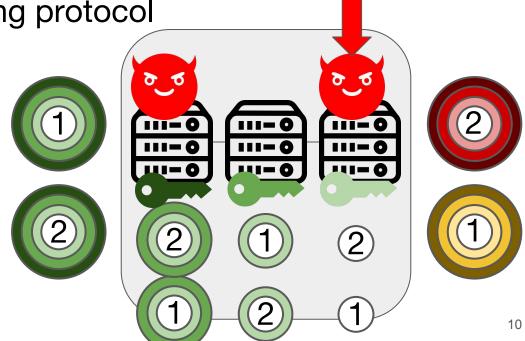


1. Guaranteeing anytrust property



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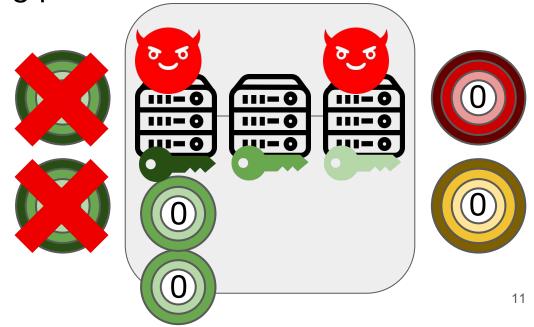
2. Group mixing and routing protocol



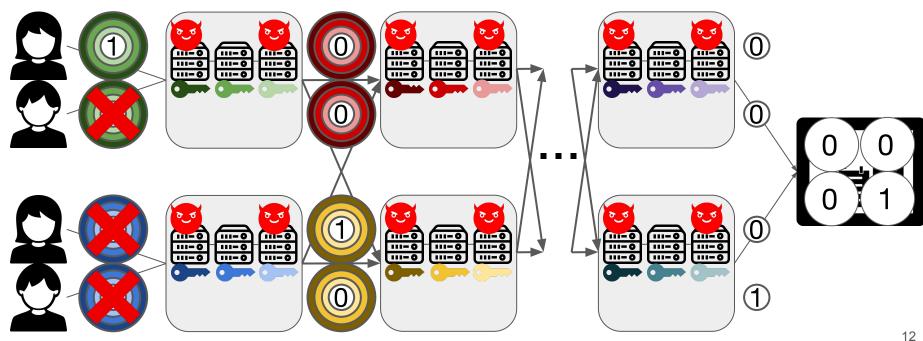
1. Guaranteeing anytrust property

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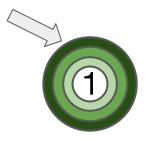
3. Active adversaries



#### Active attacks

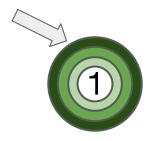


- 1. Guaranteeing anytrust property
- 2. Group mixing and routing protocol
- 3. Active adversaries
- 4. Tolerating server churn



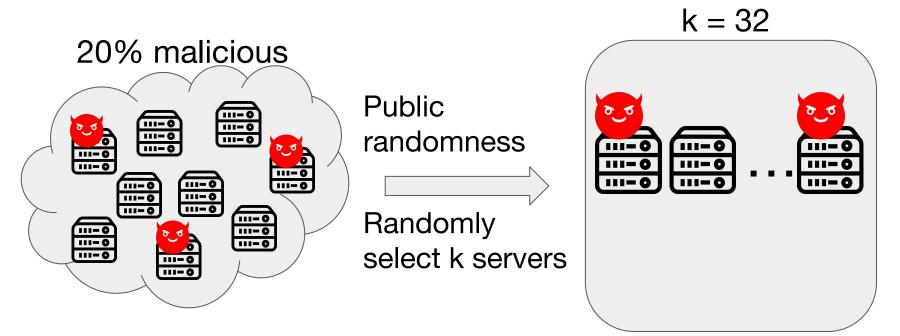


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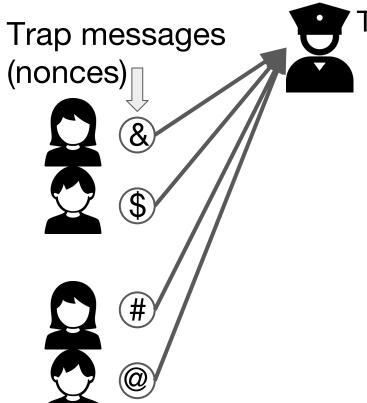
## Generating anytrust groups



Pr[group is fully malicious] =  $0.2^k$ Pr[any group is fully malicious] < (# of groups) •  $0.2^k < 2^{-64}$ 

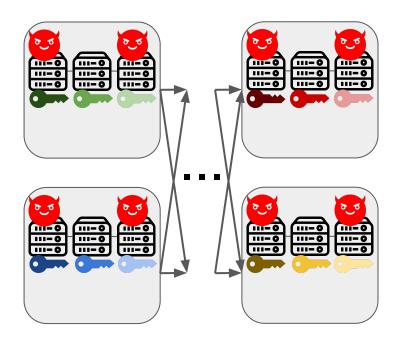
# Idea: use verifiable trap messages

## Handling actively malicious servers

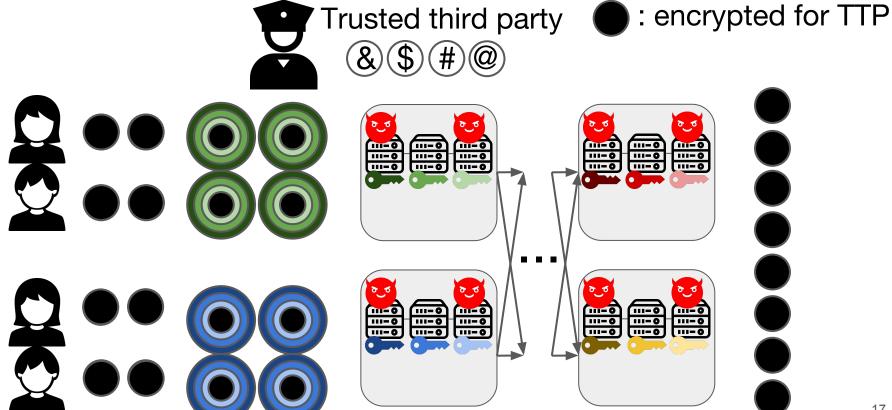


Trusted third party



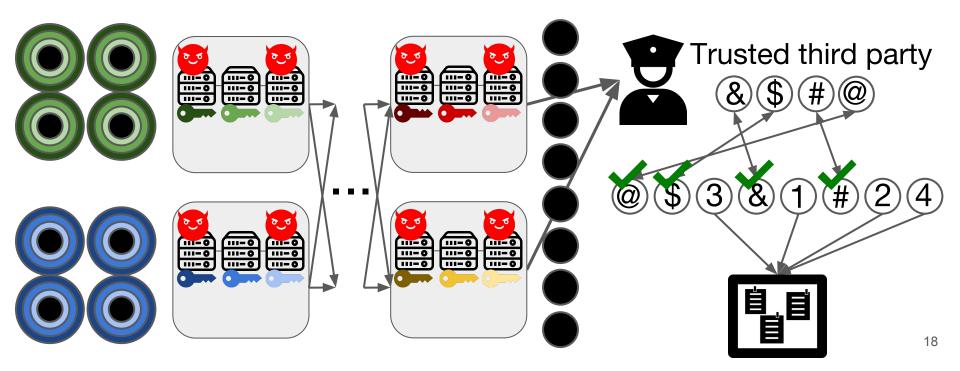


#### Send trap and real messages in a random order

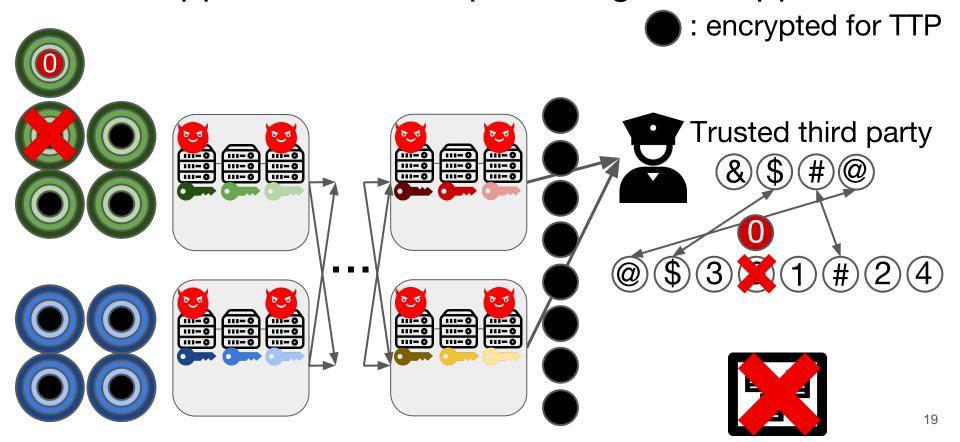


#### TTP checks for the traps

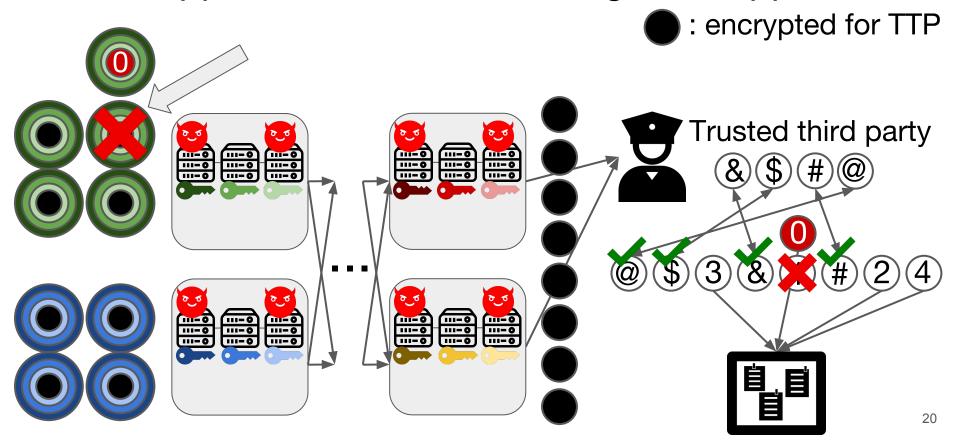
: encrypted for TTP



#### What happens when a trap message is dropped?



## What happens when a real message is dropped?



## Improving the trap messages

- Distributing the trust in the third party
- Distributing the trap verification and decryption

#### Properties of trap-based defense

- If the adversary tampers with any trap, then no plaintext revealed
- Can remove 1 message with probability ½
  - Remove t messages with probability 2<sup>-t</sup>
  - Realistically remove < ~64 msgs</li>
- Reactive

## Two modes of operation

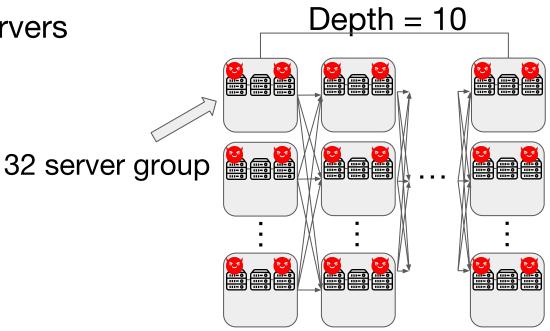
	Trap messages	Zero-knowledge Proof	
Idea	Verify untamperable traps	Verify protocol with ZKP	
Anonymity set size	N - t	N	
Defense type	Reactive	Proactive	
Latency	1x	4x	

#### Implementation

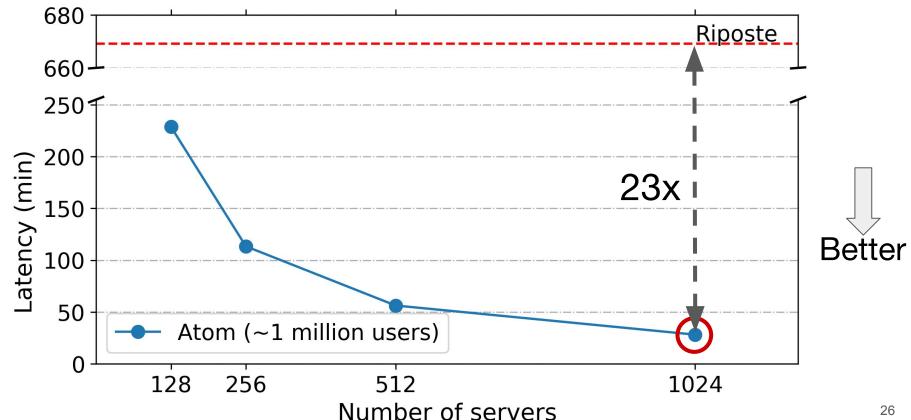
- ~4000 lines of Go
- Both trap and ZKP based defenses
- Code available at github.com/kwonalbert/atom

#### Evaluation setup

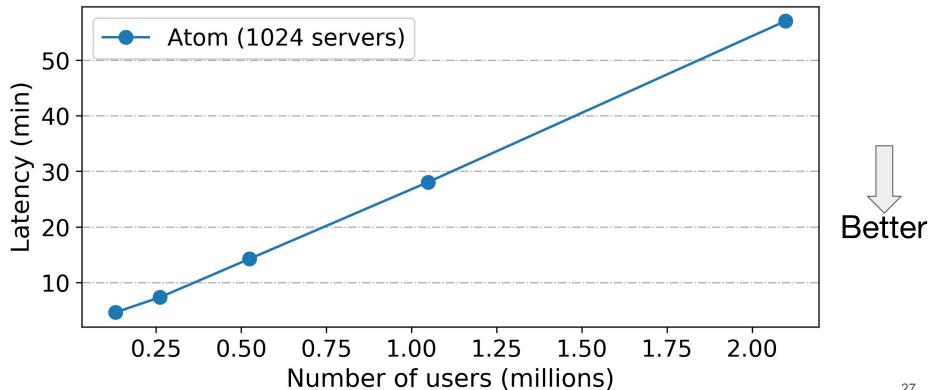
- Heterogenous set of 1024 EC2 servers
  - 80% of the servers were 4-core machines
- 20% malicious servers
- Trap messages
- 160-byte msgs



#### Latency is inversely proportional to the number of servers

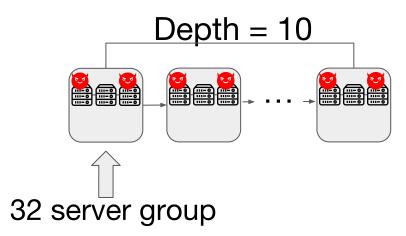


#### Latency scales linearly with the number of users



#### Limitations

- Medium to high latency
- Denial-of-service



#### Related work

- Strong anonymity but veritically scaling
  - Dissent[OSDI'12], Riffle [PETS'16], Riposte [Oakland'15], ...
- Horizontally scaling systems but weaker anonymity
  - Crowds [ACM'99], Mixminion [Oakland'03], Tor [USENIX Sec'04],
     Aqua [SIGCOMM'13], Loopix [USENIX Sec'17], ...
- Distributed mixing
  - Parallel mix-net [CCS'04], matrix shuffling [Håstad'06], random switching networks [SODA'99, CRYPTO'15], ...
- Private point-to-point messaging
  - Vuvuzela [SOSP'15], Pung [OSDI'16], Stadium [SOSP'17]

#### Conclusion

- Atom provides horizontally-scaling strong anonymity
  - Global anonymity set
  - Latency is inversely proportional to the number of servers
- Supports 1 million users with 160 byte msgs in 28min

github.com/kwonalbert/atom

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