

# Research questions for Tor

- ◆ **Part one: research questions, current and soon.**
- ◆ Part two: research questions we need help on.

# Decentralizing the directory

- ◆ Server descriptors are self-signed, so get them anywhere.
- ◆ Each dirserver distributes a “network status” with its belief about who's in the network, location, timestamp of their latest descriptor, etc.
- ◆ Threshold belief.
- ◆ Partitioning attacks!

# Incentives to relay

- ◆ 1) Incentives to relay traffic
- ◆ 2) Incentives to do it well
- ◆ 3) Incentives to allow exits.
- ◆ Naïve tit-for-tat probably not so smart. But maybe something like it?

## “Run two servers and wait”

- ◆ Over time, Alice will choose your nodes as entry and exit.
- ◆ Helper nodes.
- ◆ What's the right way to do helper nodes in the presence of churn?

## Hidden service safety

- ◆ Against an adversary who runs a tor node, how long do hidden service locations stay safe?
- ◆ Helper nodes are one answer.  
Authentication/authorization is another answer.

# Location diversity

- ◆ When many nodes are at a single ISP, and many paths are observable by a single ISP, what **local** algorithms can Alice use to improve (maximize?) her safety?

# Tor GUI competition

- ◆ Two phase competition: first sketches, then implementation.
- ◆ Judges: Patrick Ball, Simson Garfinkel, Bruce Schneier, Adam Shostack, Edward Tufte, Ka-Ping Yee
- ◆ User studies from CMU?

# University interest in Tor

- ◆ Exit nodes at Harvard, CMU, Georgia Tech, RPI, Drexel, U Texas Arlington, Rose-Hulman, Michigan Tech, U Puerto Rico, ICM (Poland), Politecnico di Milano (Italy), CTI Patras (Greece), University of Thessaloniki (Greece), ...
- ◆ Middleman nodes at Berkeley, MIT, MU Ohio, Virginia Tech, TU Dresden, RWTH Aachen, Cambridge University, Mirovni Institut (Slovenia), Universiteit Maastricht (NL), Uni Bremen (Germany), ...
- ◆ Previous nodes at Brown, Rice, UMass Amherst, U Toronto, United Nations
- ◆ Planetlab?



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# Non-clique topology

- ◆ Right now we assume all nodes can reach all other nodes. We're fine as long as that's mostly true.
- ◆ What about Internet splits?
- ◆ What about nodes in China – or entire Tor networks in China?
- ◆ One answer is Geoff Goodell's “Blossom” project at Harvard.

# Mid-latency

- ◆ How much latency do you need to add to start seeing end-to-end defense?

# Does it mix?

- ◆ Does low-latency traffic provide cover (“mix”) with mid/high-latency traffic?

# Website fingerprinting

- ◆ Do these attacks work against Tor?
- ◆ Does cell size change things?
- ◆ Does variable delay change things?
- ◆ What about a little bit of padding, e.g. long-range dummies?

# Fragmenting streams

- ◆ Should we fragment streams across multiple paths?

# Congestion attacks

- ◆ Can you “measure” Alice by ICMP pings even if she doesn't relay traffic for you?
- ◆ (Cf Murdoch/Danezis Oakland05 paper)

# Incentives to relay

- ◆ Is it always unsafe to use your server for your anonymous traffic?



# Pseudonyms/profiles

- ◆ Logging into your gmail account and then posting to Indymedia is bad.
- ◆ But a new circuit for every request is also bad.
- ◆ What's the right compromise/strategy?

## Puzzles to manage load?

- ◆ If each server demands that Alice solves a puzzle, can we make the puzzle proportional to load?
- ◆ Alice's delay reveals which node she's solving a puzzle for?

# Transporting UDP and IP

- ◆ Need IP-level packet normalization library.
- ◆ Application-level streams still need scrubbing (e.g. privoxy).
- ◆ DNS requests to your local nameserver still leak information.
- ◆ DTLS exists now, but we still need a new Tor protocol that handles tagging attacks, drops, resends, etc.
- ◆ Exit policies for arbitrary IP packets mean building a secure IDS.
- ◆ The Tor-internal name spaces (.onion, .exit) must be redesigned.

# Government-level firewalls

- ◆ Step one: need a set of exit nodes on the “free” side.
- ◆ Step two: need a set of entry nodes on the “free” side.
- ◆ Step three: need a way to give out IP addresses to the good guys without letting the bad guys enumerate them.
- ◆ Step four: need a steg approach that makes an observer not realize you're speaking Tor.