

Enabling Practical Traffic Analysis Resistance

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<https://anonymity.ccs.neu.edu>

Strong anonymity despite state-level adversaries

Our goal is to provide **high-performance, strongly anonymous communication** over fixed line and mobile networks---even in the face of today's powerful adversaries

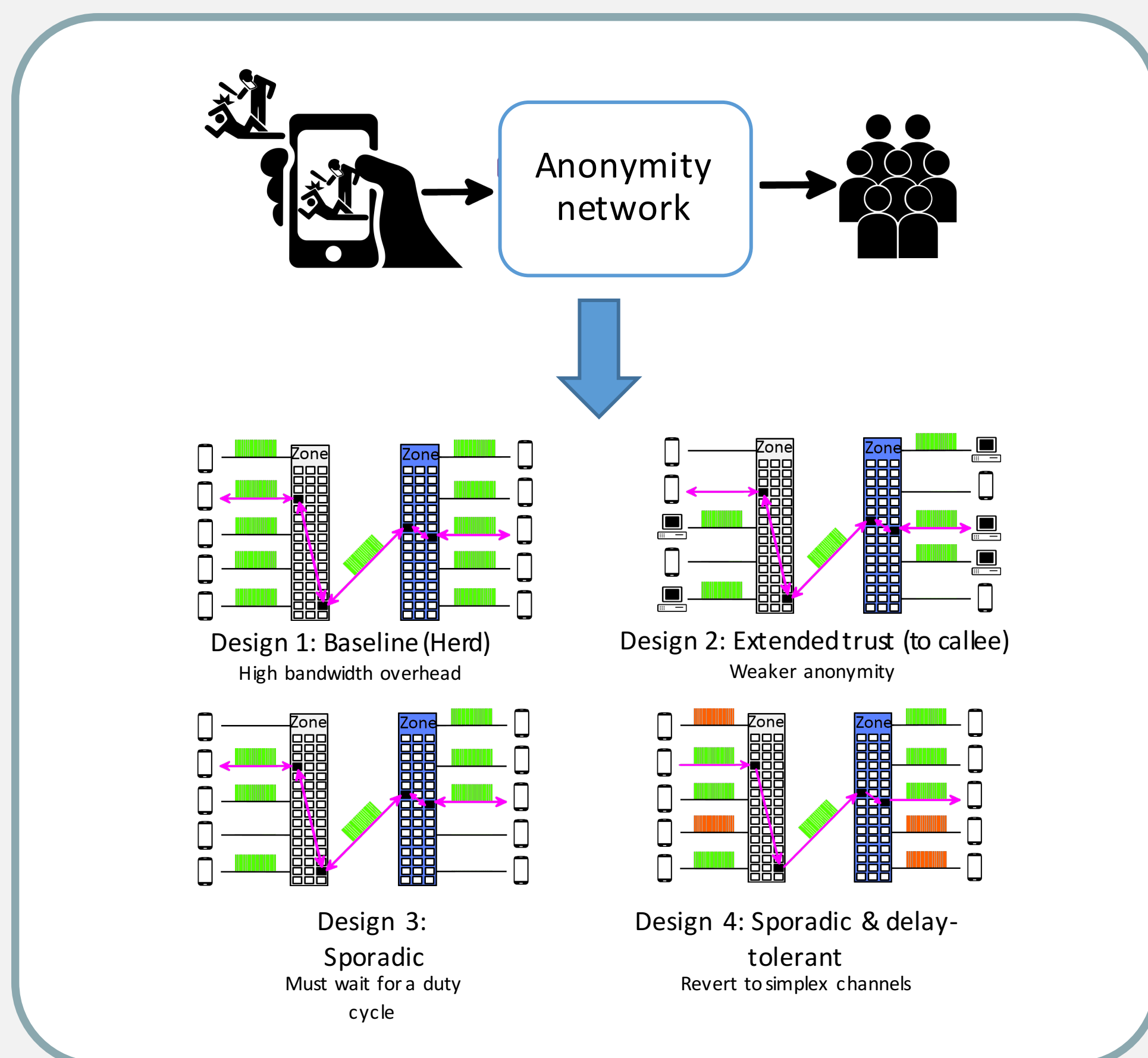
Motivation

Existing anonymity networks face several **shortcomings** that make them **impractical**

- Vulnerable to traffic analysis
- Offer unsuitable (medium/high) latency
- Do not address mobile platforms

Key Challenges

- **Resilience to traffic analysis**
- **Low latency** (for VoIP/video)
- **Scalability** to millions of users is essential for wide adoption

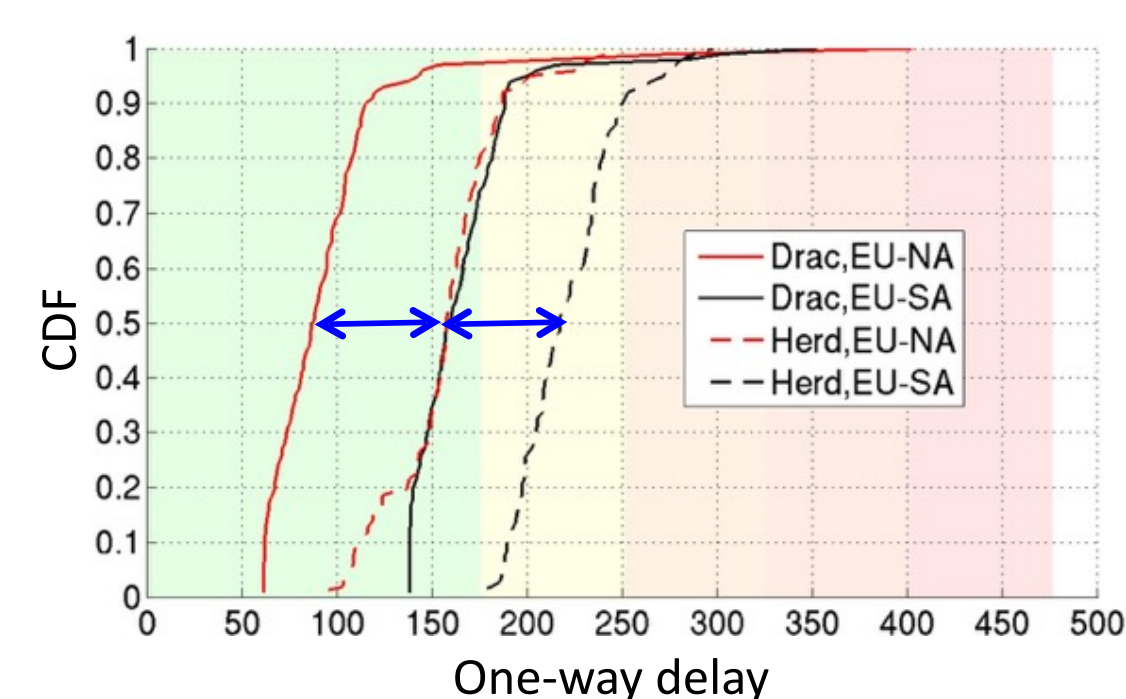
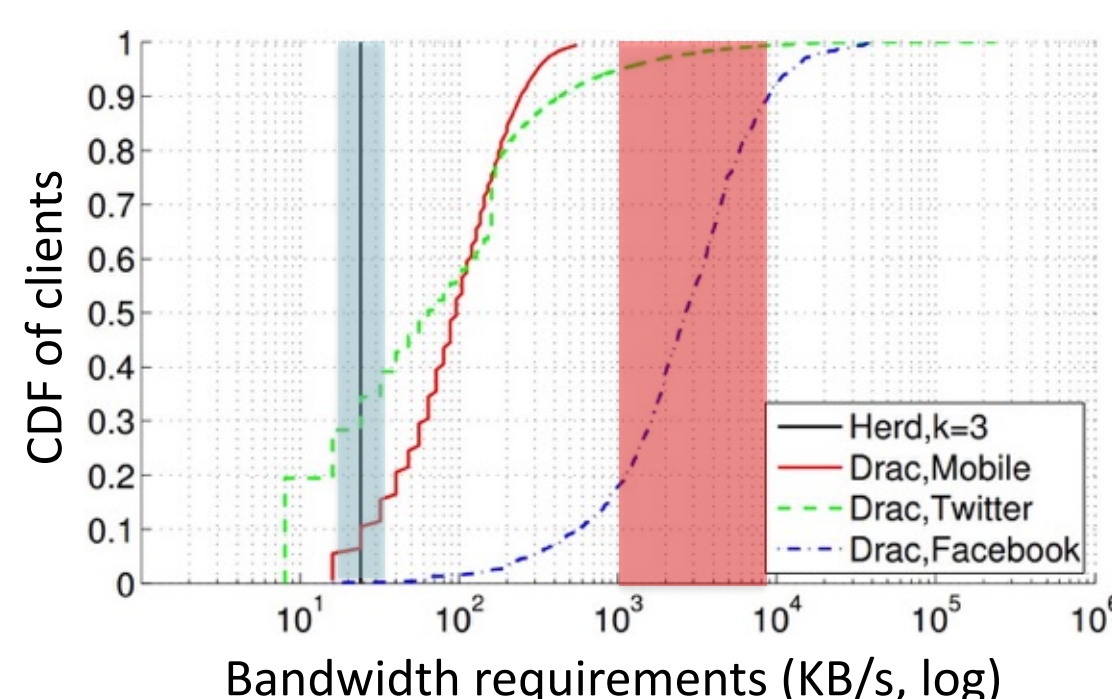


Approach

- **Trust zones**: a set of data centers in a jurisdiction
 - Client's anonymity depends on their choice of trust zone only
 - No single adversary has access to all parts of the Internet
 - There is likely a jurisdiction that is friendly or indifferent
- **Low latency** due to fully connected zone mixes
- **Traffic-analysis resistance** from continuous chaff at rate proportional to VoIP

Herd: Support for fixed-line clients

- Large anonymity sets
- Scalable bandwidth
- Low latency (50-100ms)
- Reasonable cost per user



Transitioning to Mobile

- **Variable last-mile latency** (cell tower or WiFi AP)
- **Limited or costly traffic volume** on mobile network
- **Limited energy available** & high energy consumption on 3G
- Impact of mobility across networks (3G/LTE/WiFi)
- Good cross-platform implementation (Android & iOS) is necessary for wide adoption

Future challenges

- Enable anonymous, group communications
- Compose designs to federate applications with different requirements
- Enhance private VoIP/messaging applications (e.g., Signal) with anonymity
- Prevent abuse of bandwidth and storage