Onion Routing

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Tor History

- 1996: "Hiding routing information", by David Goldschlag, Michael Reed and Paul Syverson, International Workshop on Information Hiding
- 1997: "Anonymous connections and onion routing", by Michael Reed, Paul Syverson, and David Goldschlag, IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy
- 1998: Distributed network of 13 nodes at Naval Research Lab (NRL), UMD
- 2000: "Towards an analysis of onion routing security", Paul Syverson, Gene Tsudik,
 Michael Reed, and Carl Landwehr, Designing Privacy Enhancing Technologies

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 Michael Reed, and Carl Landwehr, Designing Privacy Enhancing Technologies
- 2003: Tor network deployed (12 US nodes, 1 German), Tor code released by Roger Dingledine and Nick Mathewson under free MIT license
- 2004: "Tor: The Second-Generation Onion Router", by Roger Dingledine, Nick Mathewson, and Paul Syverson, USENIX Security Symposium
- **2006**: The Tor Project, Inc., as a non-profit

Hiding Routing Information

- Onion routing: Why encryption alone is not enough?
 - Headers can't be encrypted
- Advantage
 - Well-written
- Disadvantage
 - Need to know all routers
 - Attacks not in details
 - One-way anonymity
 - Padding

Hiding Routing Information

Issues

- Computationally expensive: public key encryption
- Padding wastes bandwidth
- Network congestion
- Hostile proxy
- Once a circuit established, can't change the circuit

What's missing?

- How to find proxy servers?
- What if the server wants to be hidden? You can DDoS a server