

# Anonymity in the Bitcoin Peer-to-Peer Network

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# Why do People Use Cryptocurrencies?

Currency Stability



Investment



Technical Properties/  
Ideology



# “Untraceable Bitcoin”

## Teenagers using untraceable currency Bitcoin to buy dangerous drugs online

Fears have been raised as children as young as 14 are getting parcels of legal highs delivered to their home

**Mirror**



This is false.



# Bitcoin Reminder

Transaction  
 $k_A$  sends  $k_{tx}$  to  $k_B$

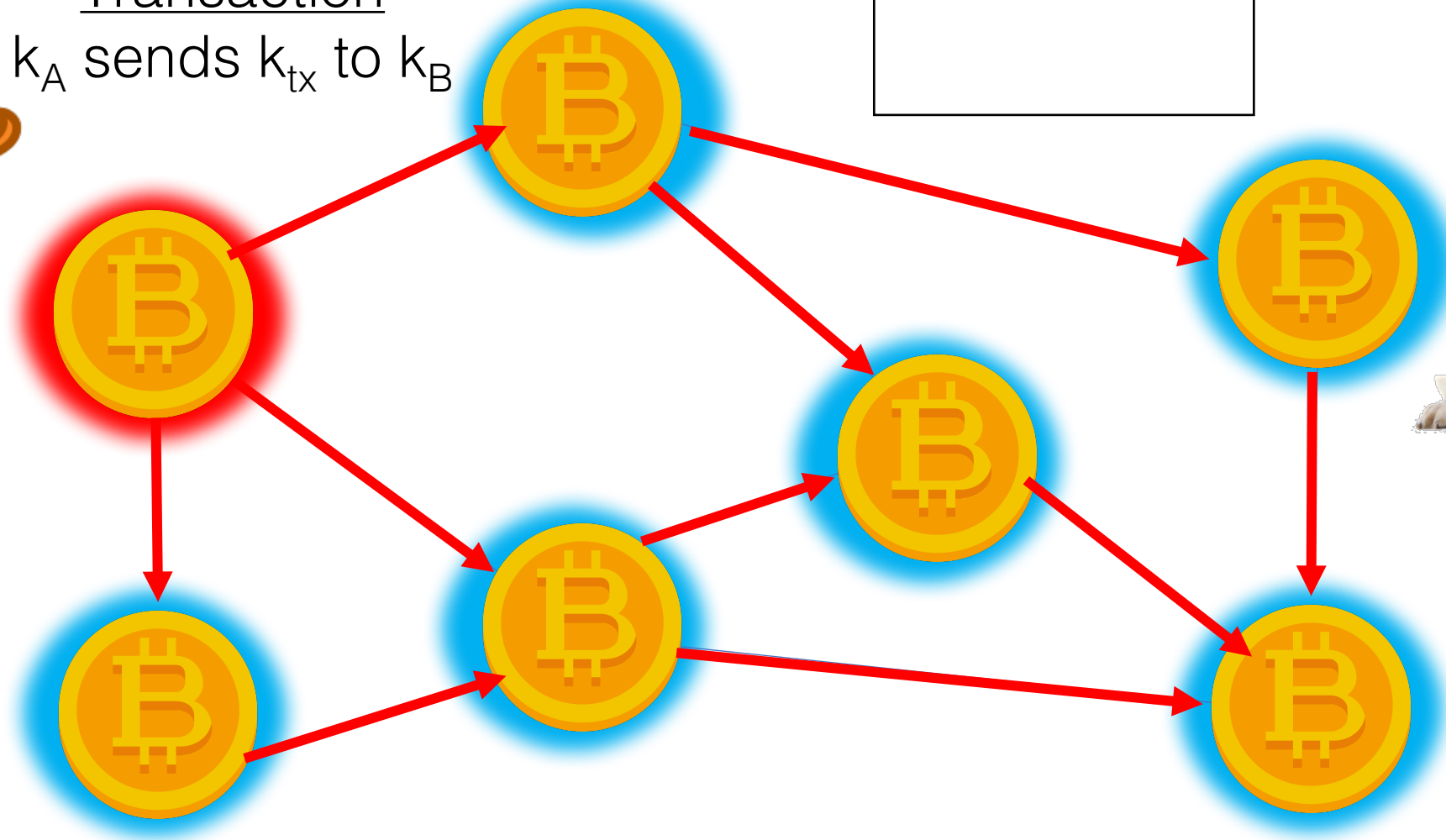
Blockchain  
sd93fjj2  
pckrn29  
...  
our transaction



Alice  
 $k_A$

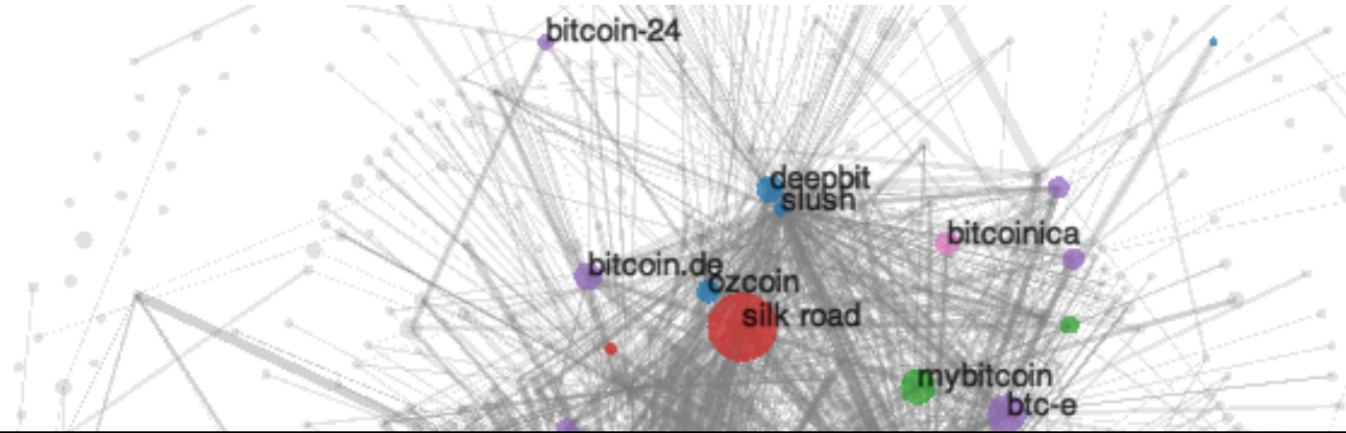


$k_{tx}$



Bob  
 $k_B$

# How can users be deanonymized?



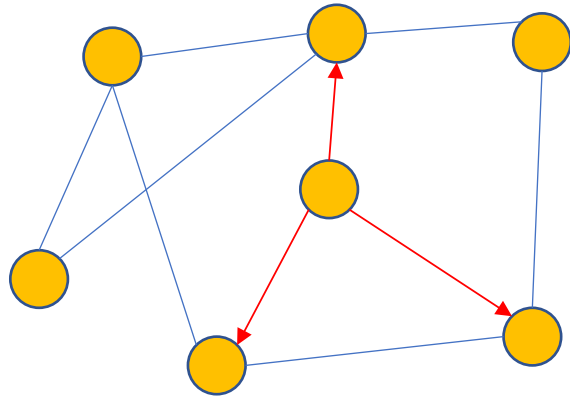
Entire transaction histories  
can be compromised.

What about the peer-to-peer  
network?

Public Key ↔ IP Address

# Our Work

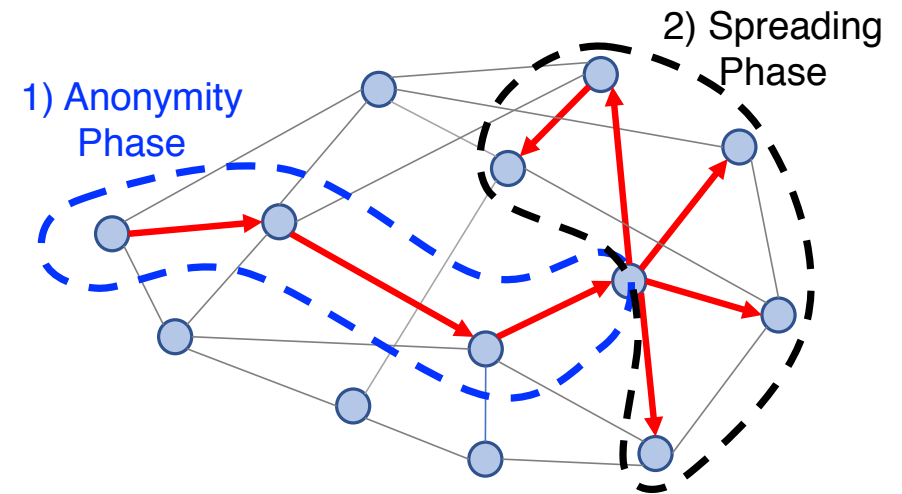
## Analysis



$\text{Pr}(\text{detection})$

*Under submission, 2017*

## Redesign

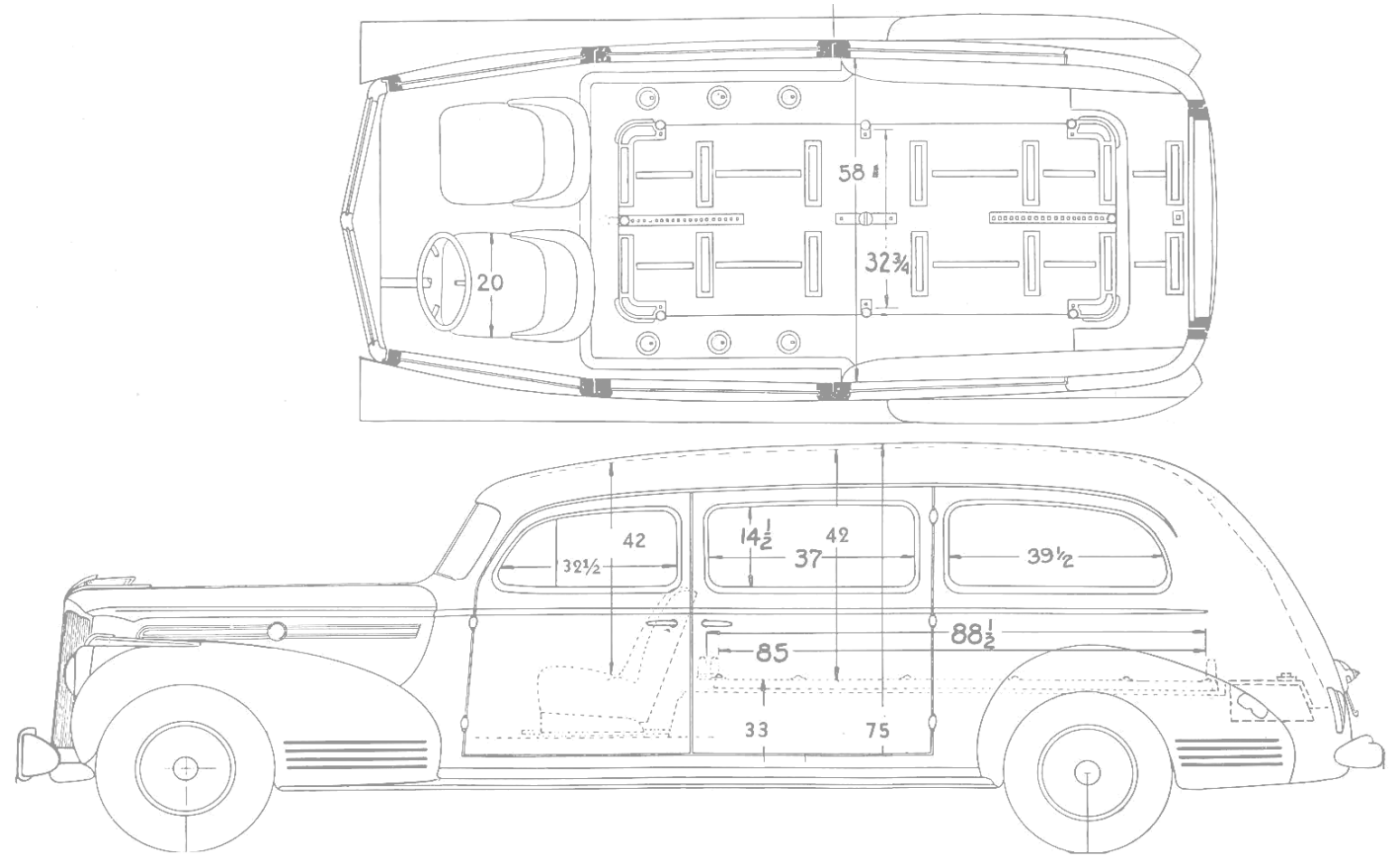


Dandelion

*ACM Sigmetrics 2017*

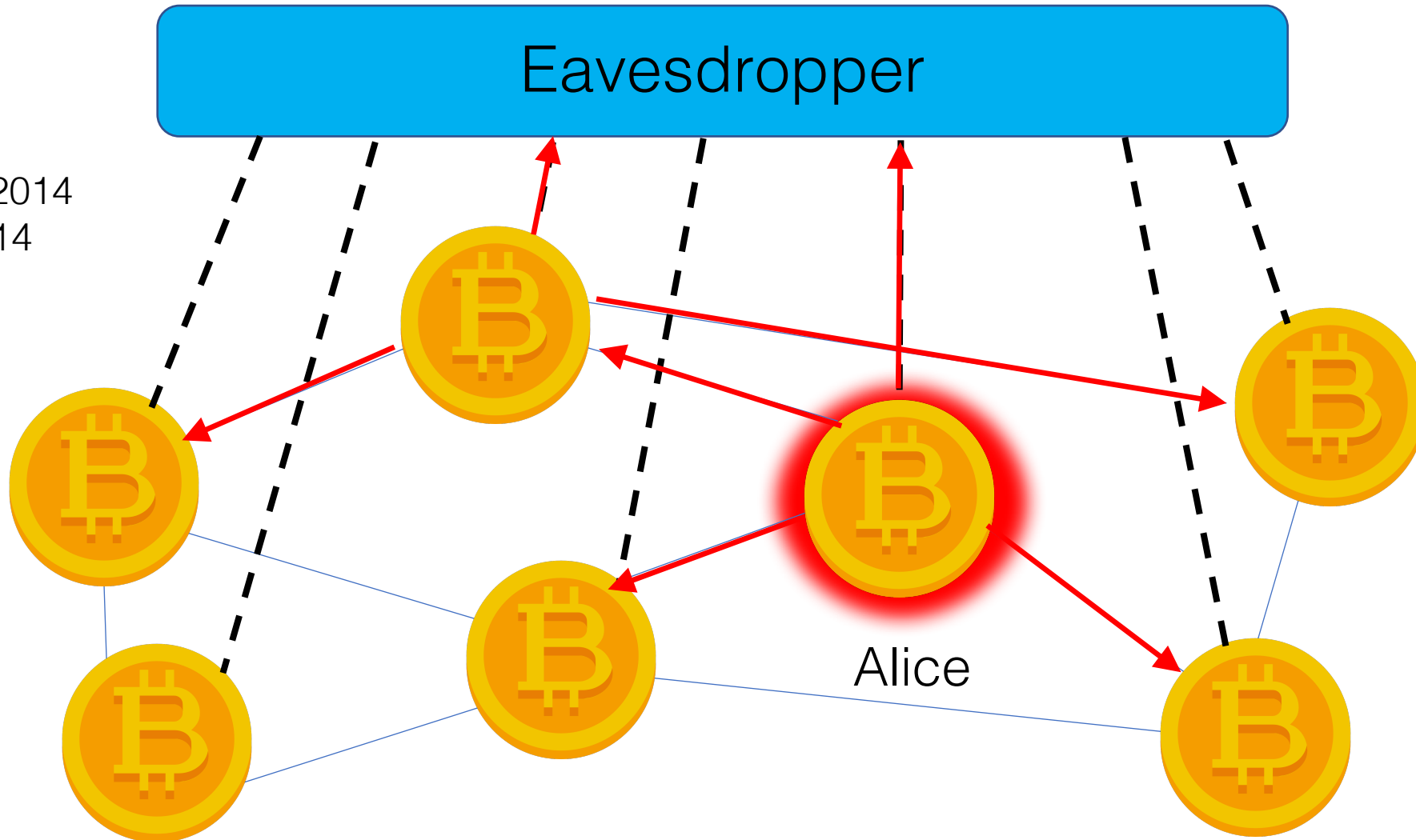
# Model

Assumptions and Notation



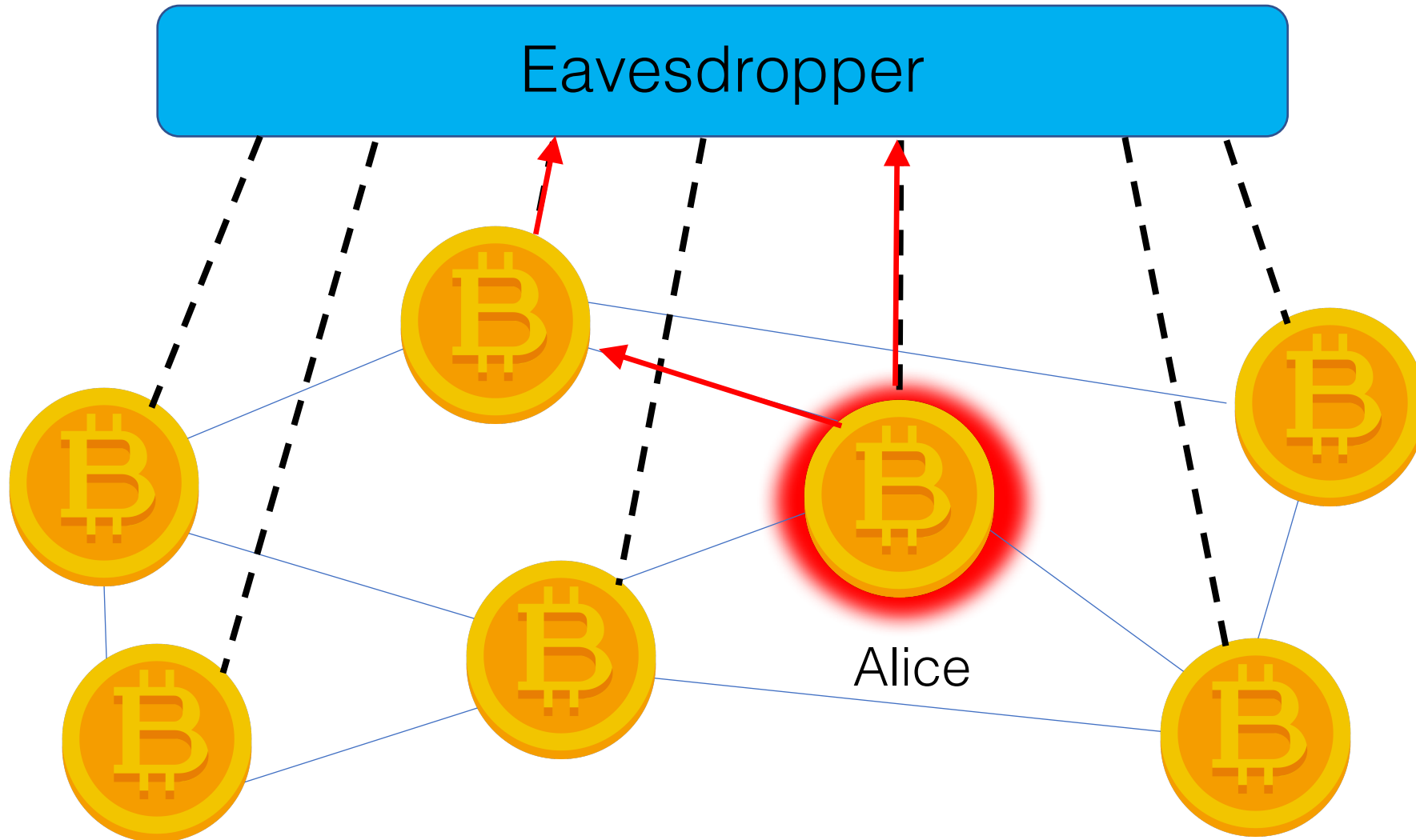
# Attacks on the Network Layer

Biryukov et al., 2014  
Koshy et al., 2014

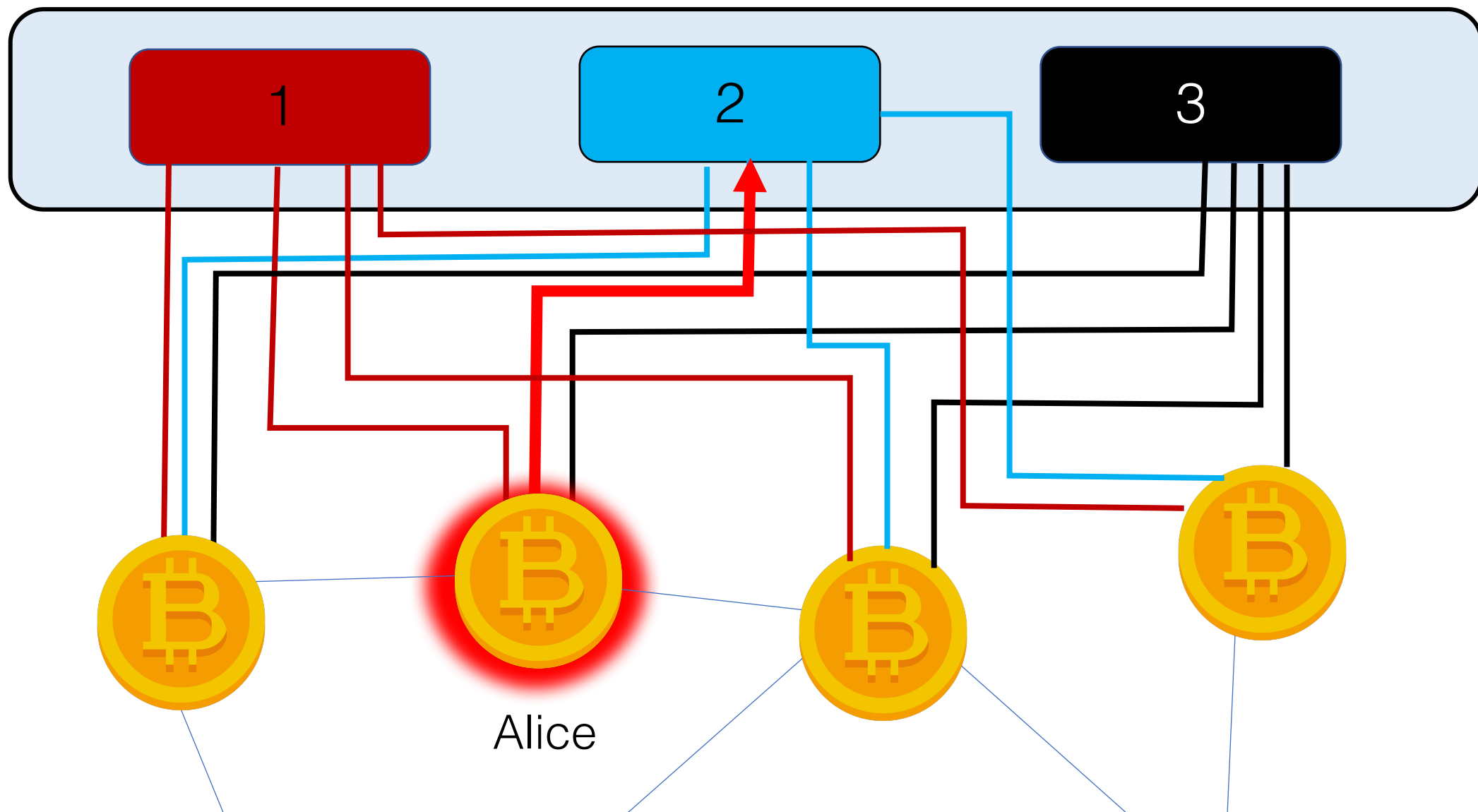




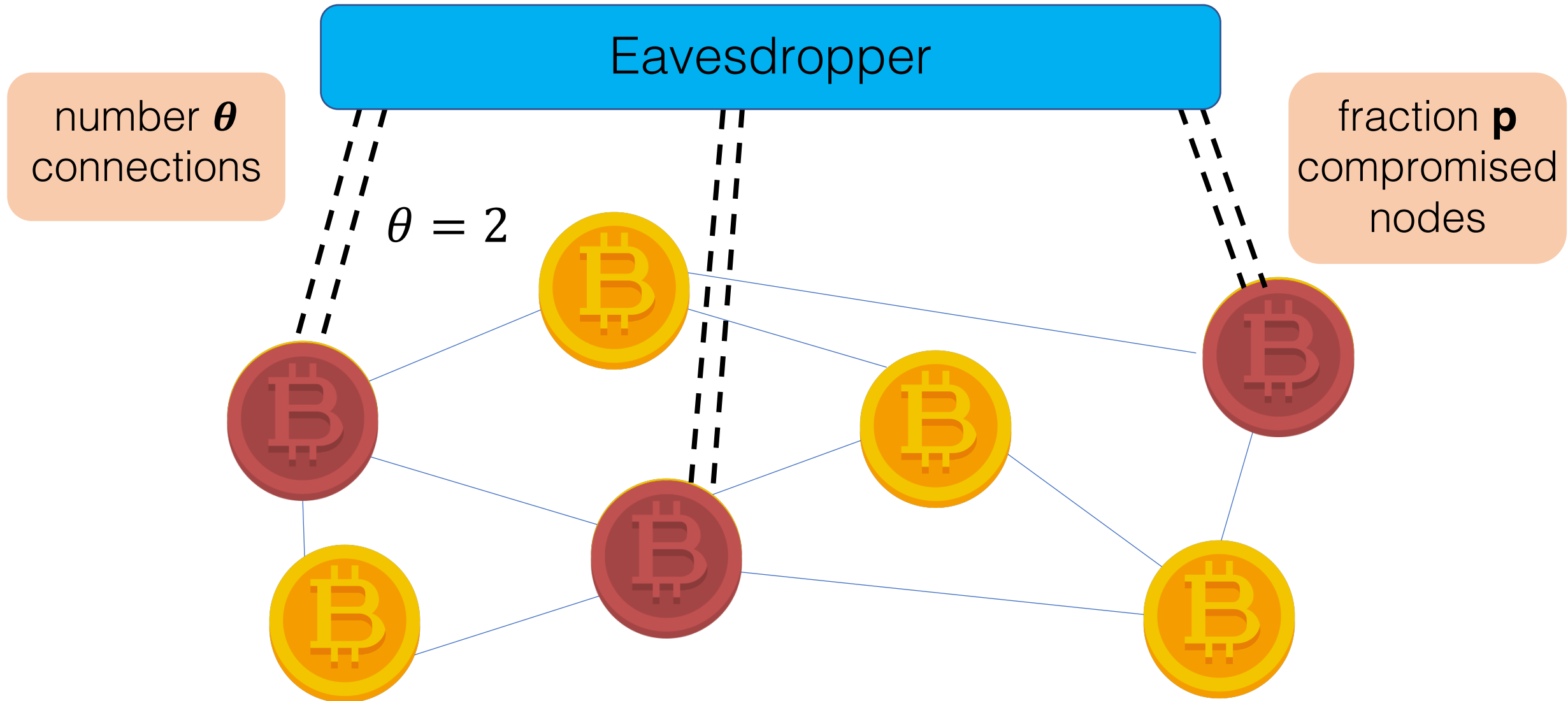
# What can go wrong?



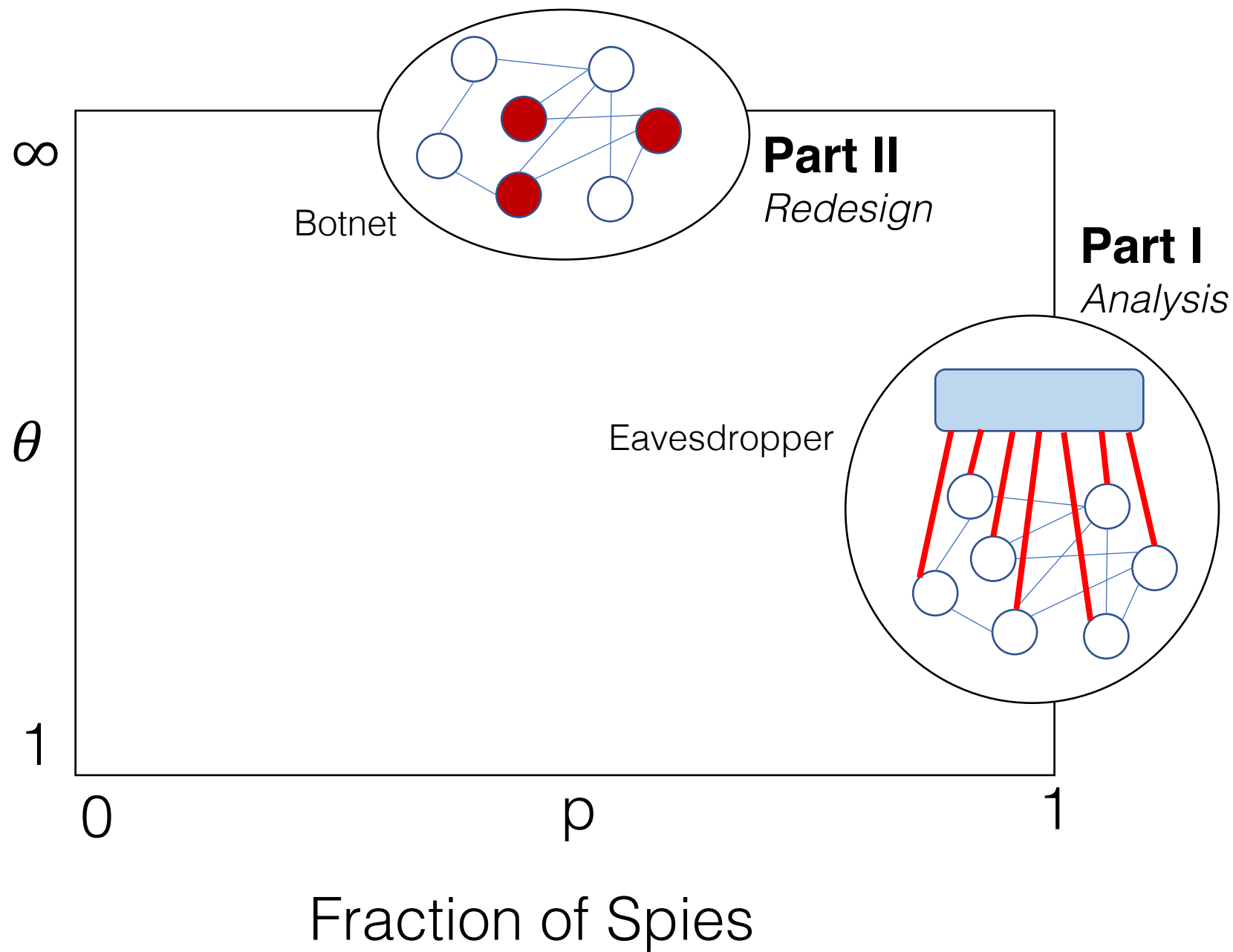
# What the eavesdropper can do about it



# Summary of adversarial model



Connections  
to adversary



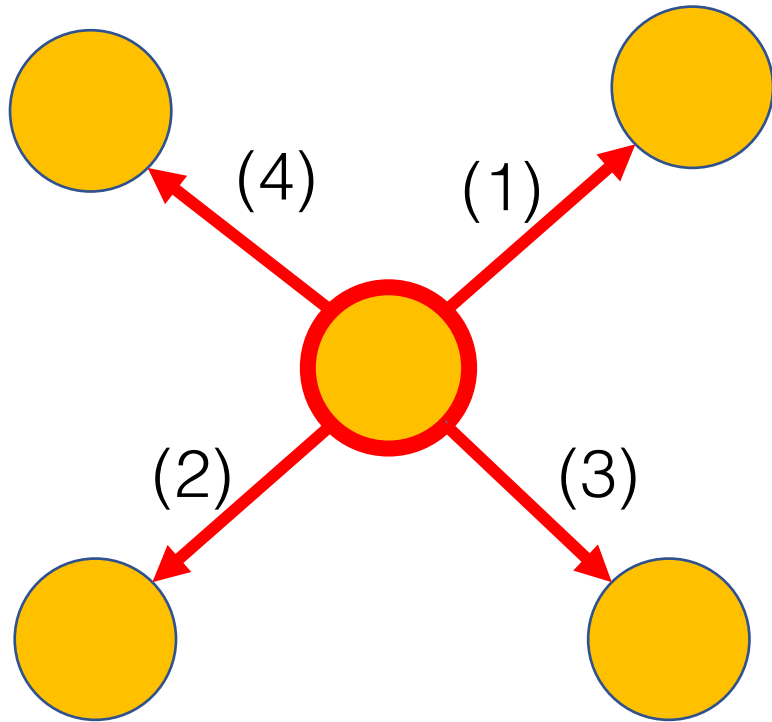
# Analysis

How bad is the problem?

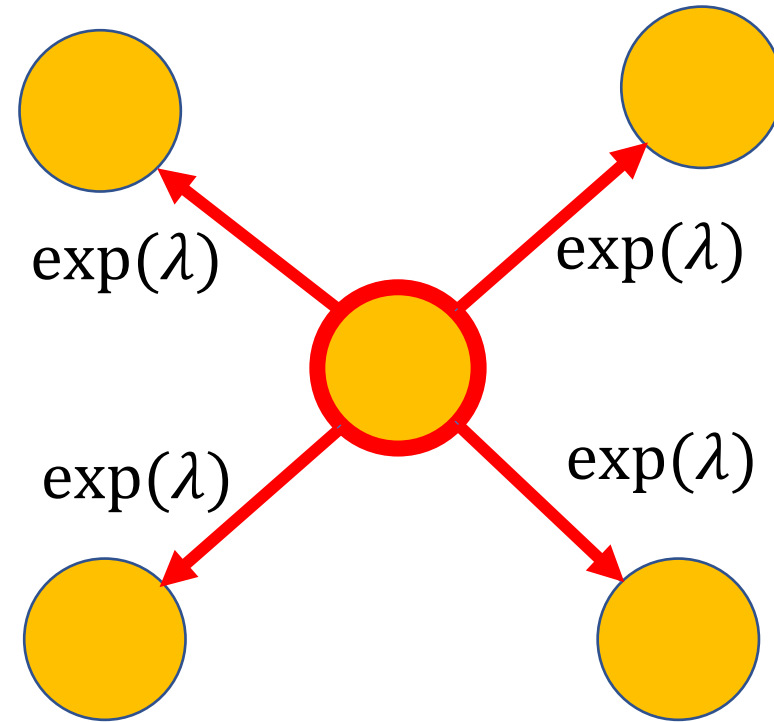


# Flooding Protocols

Trickle (pre-2015)



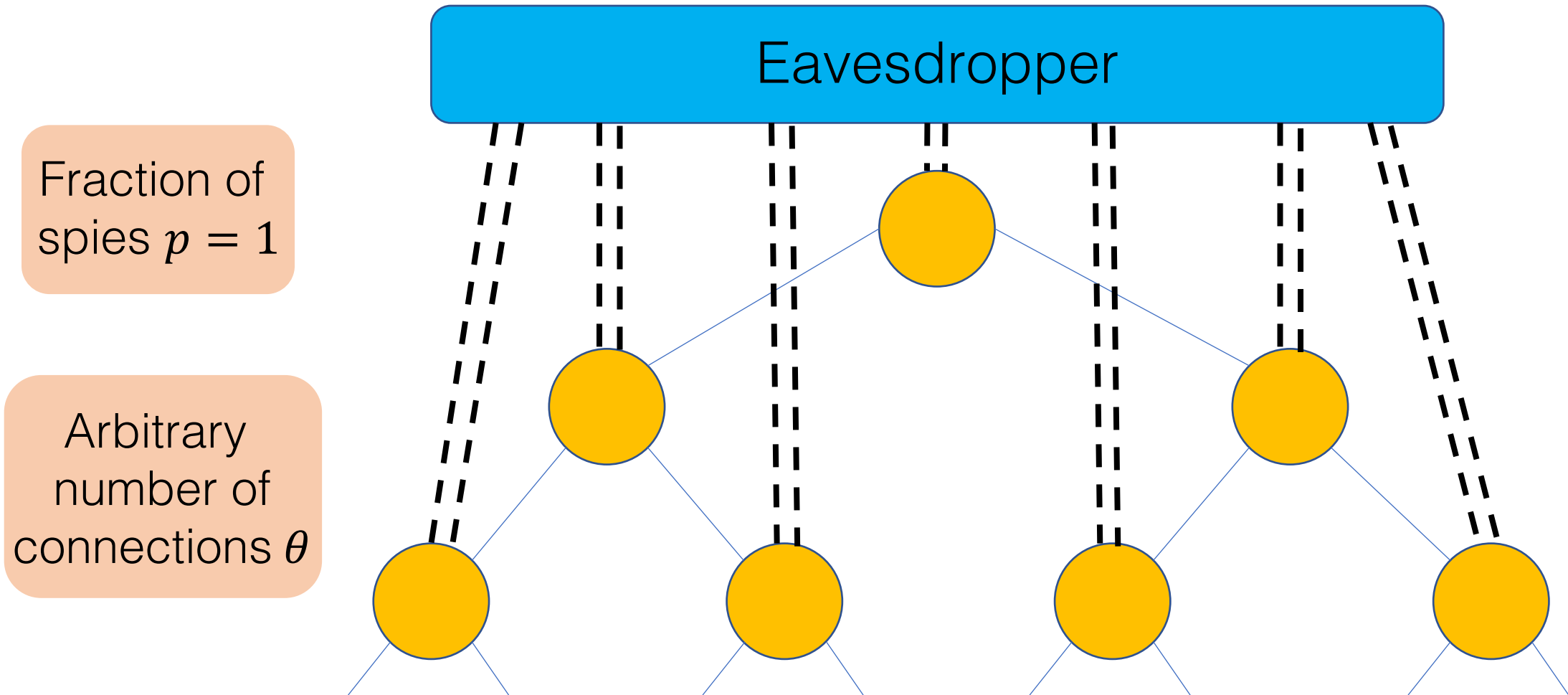
Diffusion (post-2015)





Does diffusion provide stronger anonymity than trickle spreading?

# d-regular trees

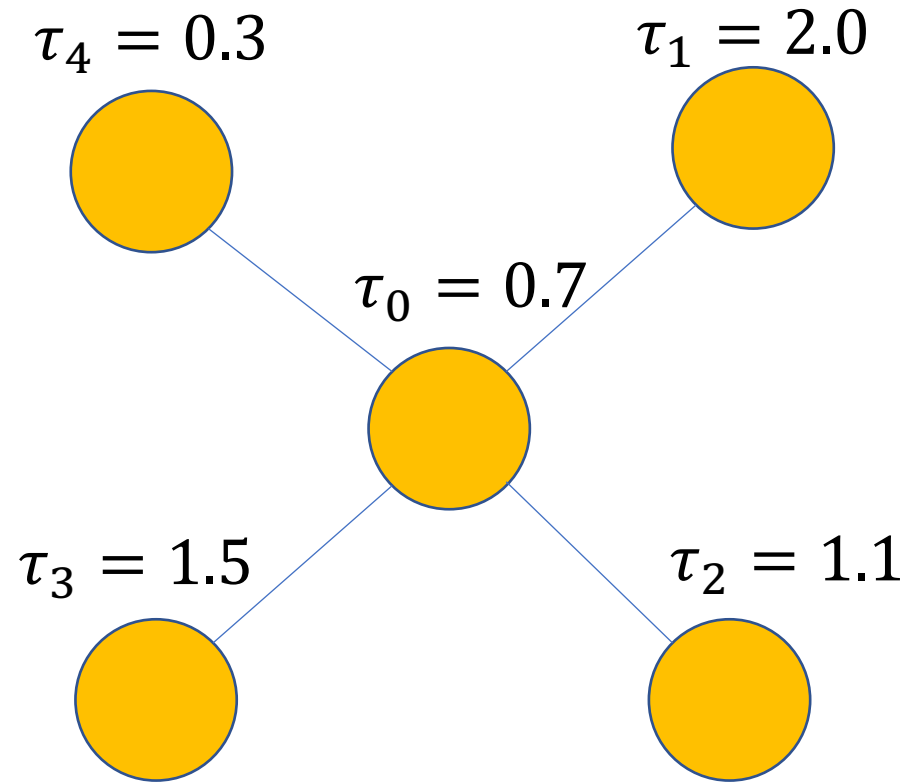


# Anonymity Metric

$$P(\text{detection} | \boldsymbol{\tau}, G)$$

timestamps  
graph

$$\boldsymbol{\tau} = \begin{bmatrix} \tau_1 \\ \tau_2 \\ \dots \\ \tau_n \end{bmatrix}$$

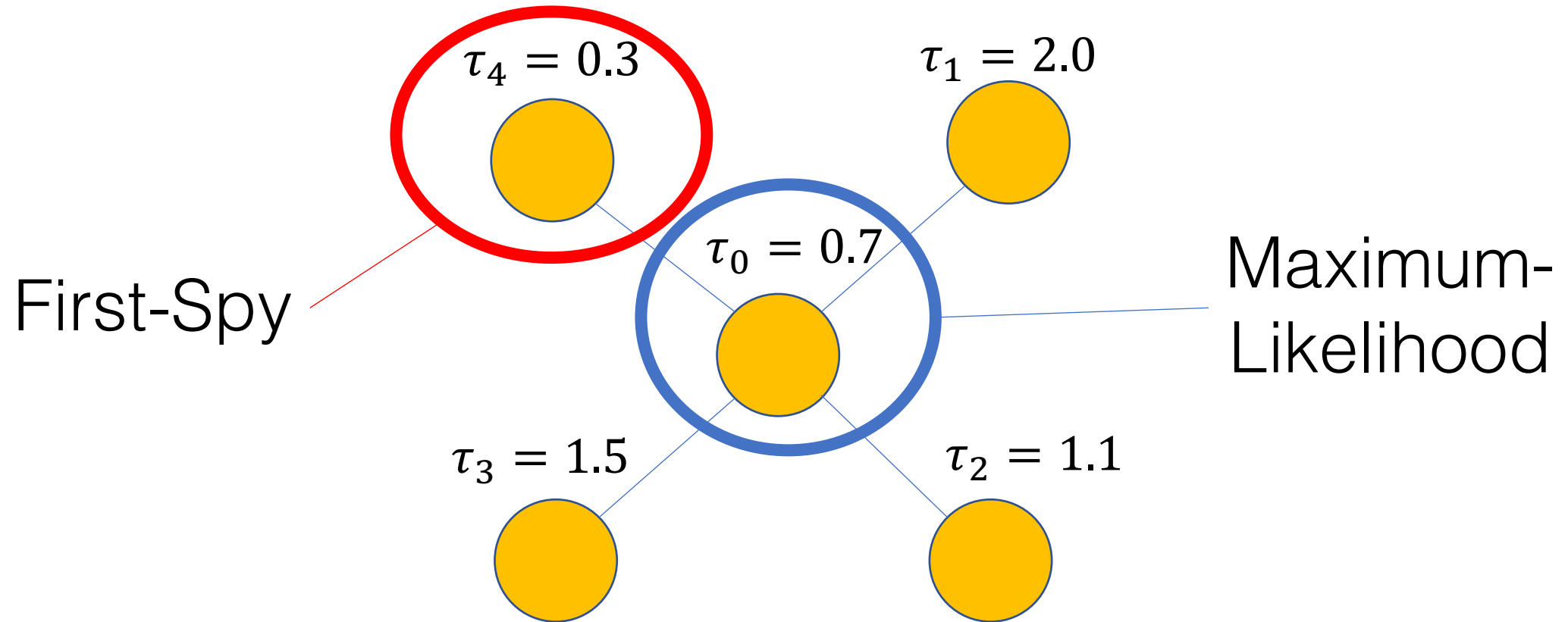


# Estimators

$$P(\text{detection} | \boldsymbol{\tau}, G)$$

timestamps  $\downarrow$

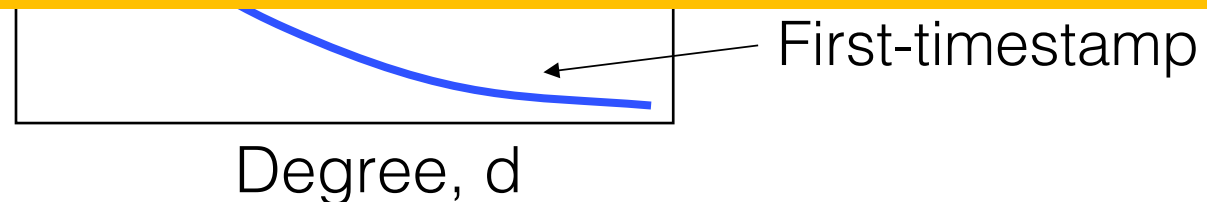
$\swarrow$  graph



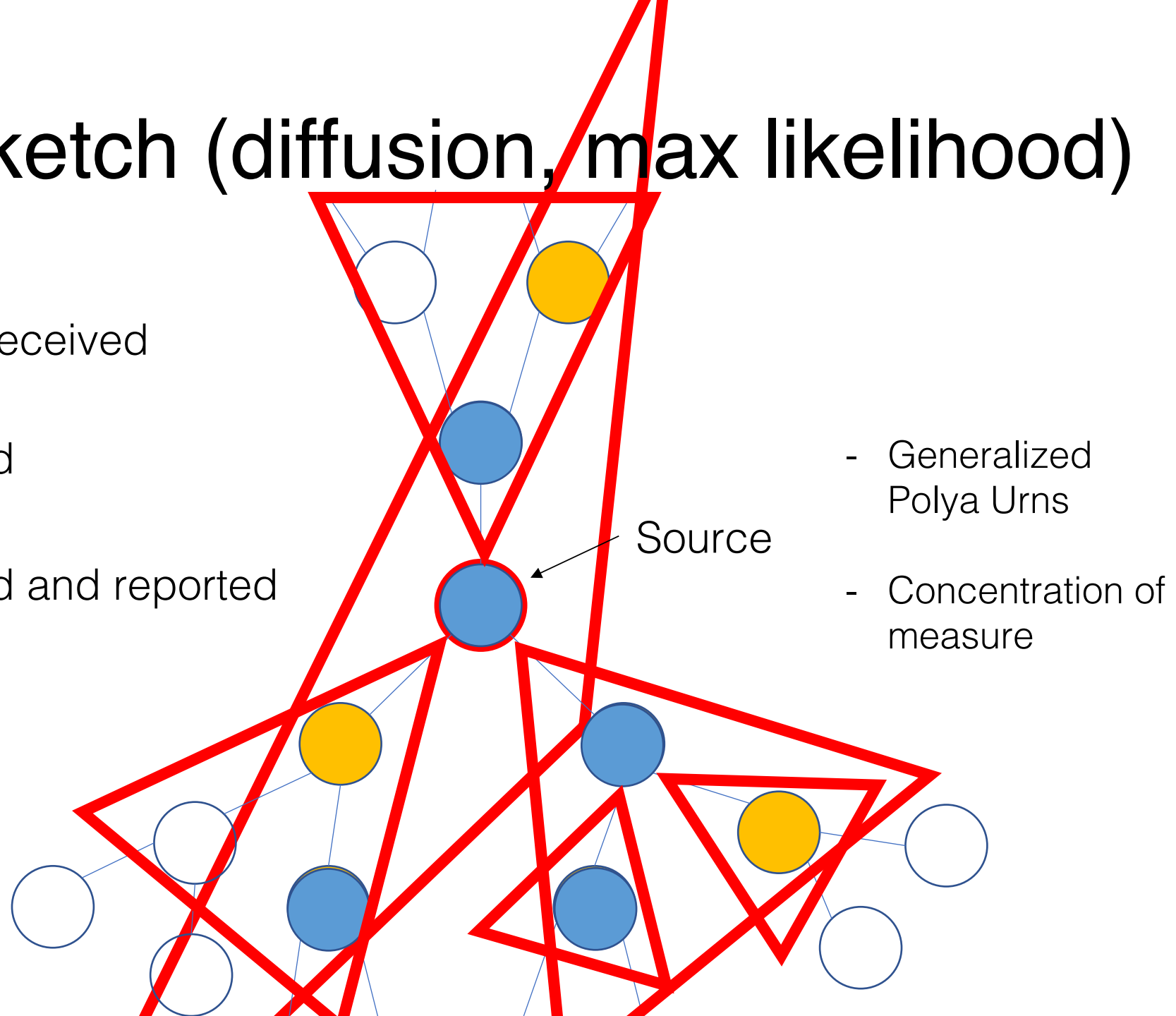
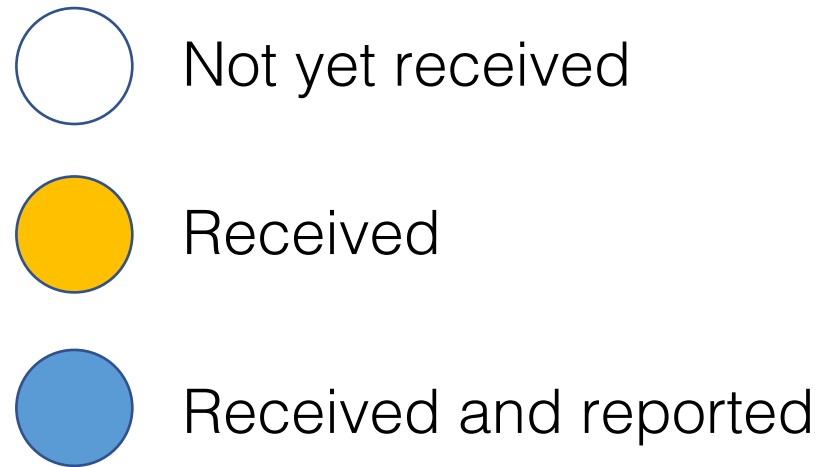
# Results: d-Regular Trees

	Trickle	Diffusion
First-Timestamp	$o\left(\frac{\log d}{d}\right)$	$o\left(\frac{\log d}{d}\right)$
Maximum-Likelihood	$\Omega(1)$	$\Omega(1)$

**Intuition:** Symmetry outweighs local randomness!

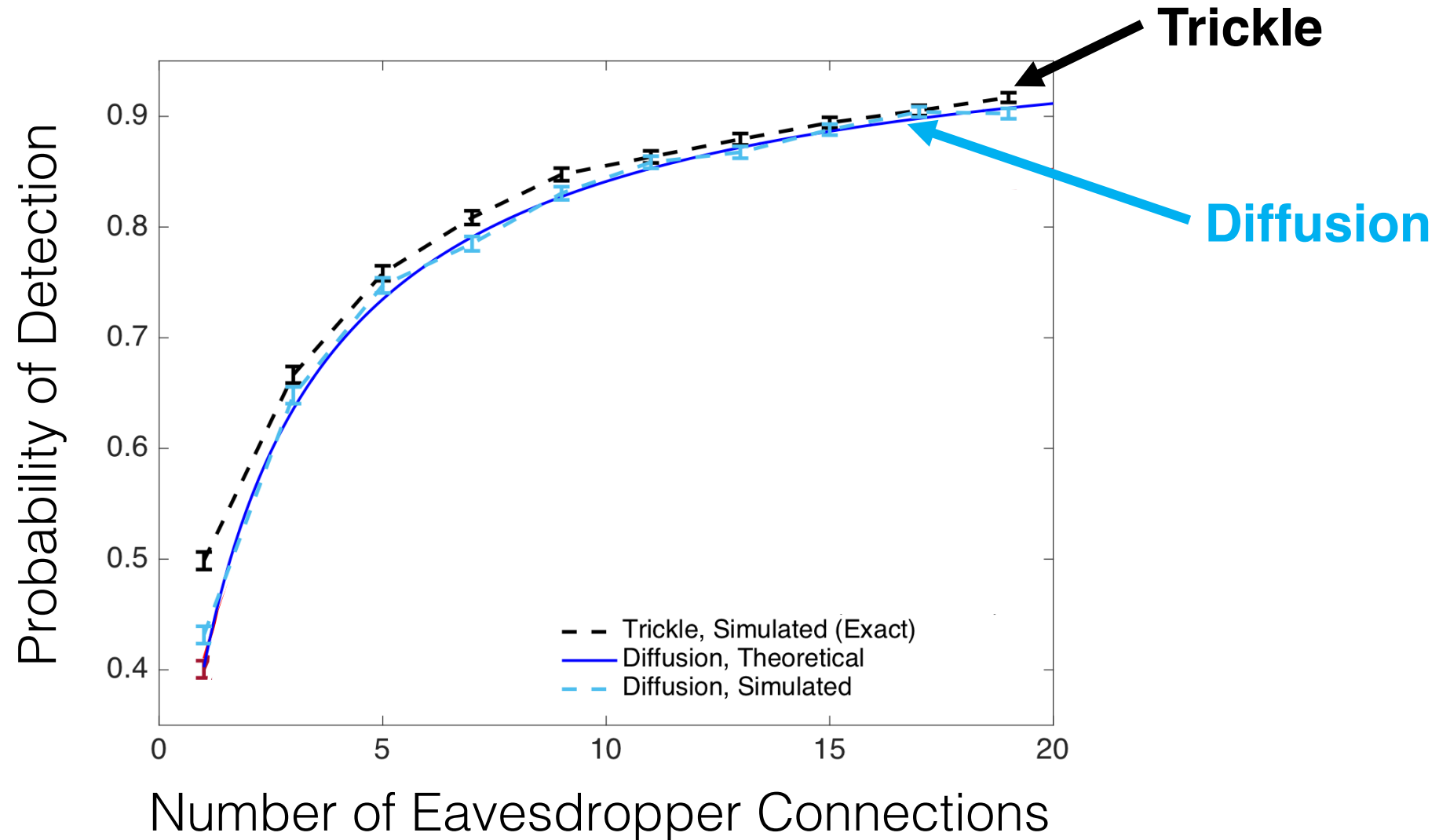


# Proof sketch (diffusion, max likelihood)

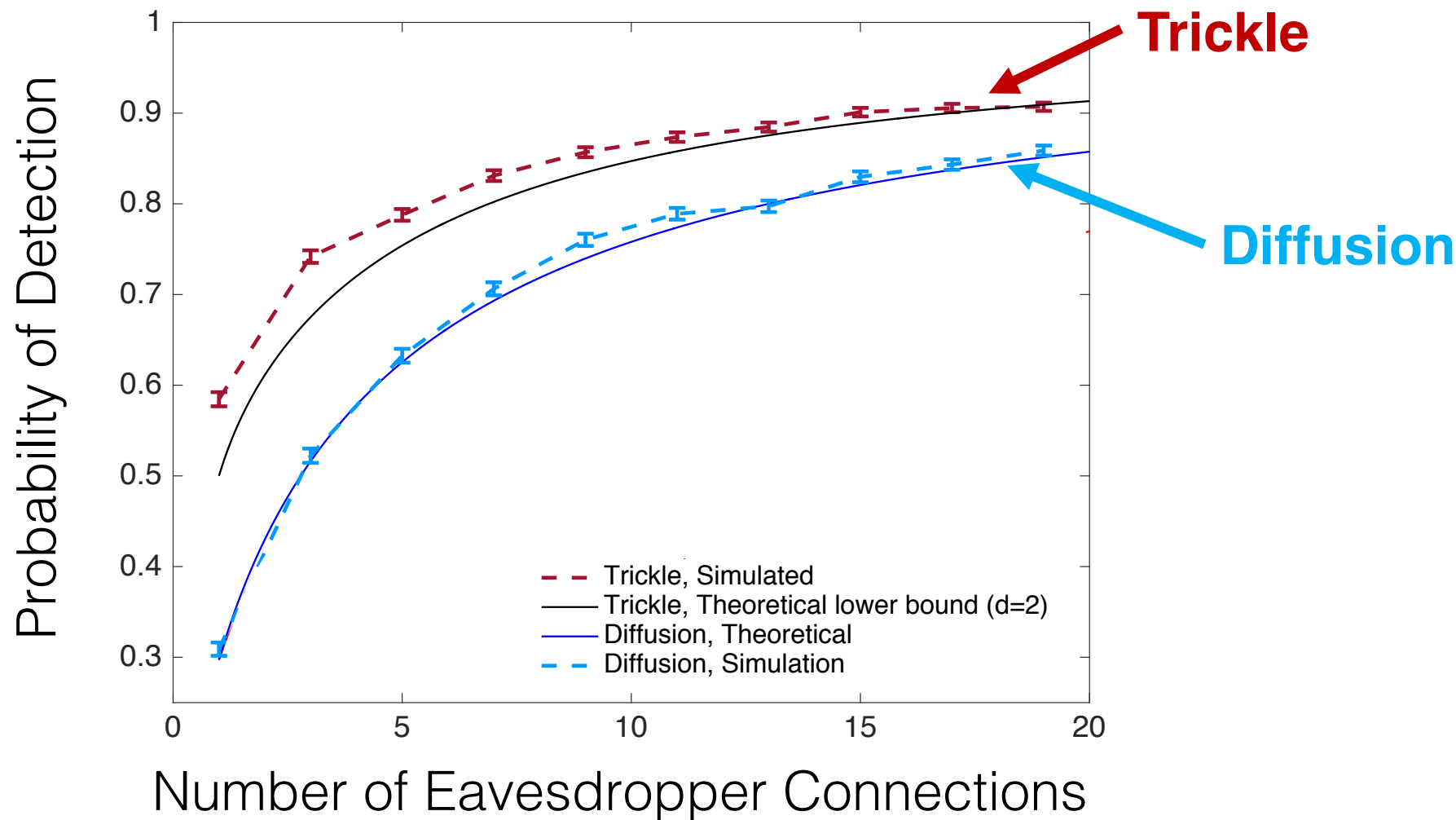




# Results: Trees



# Results: Bitcoin Graph



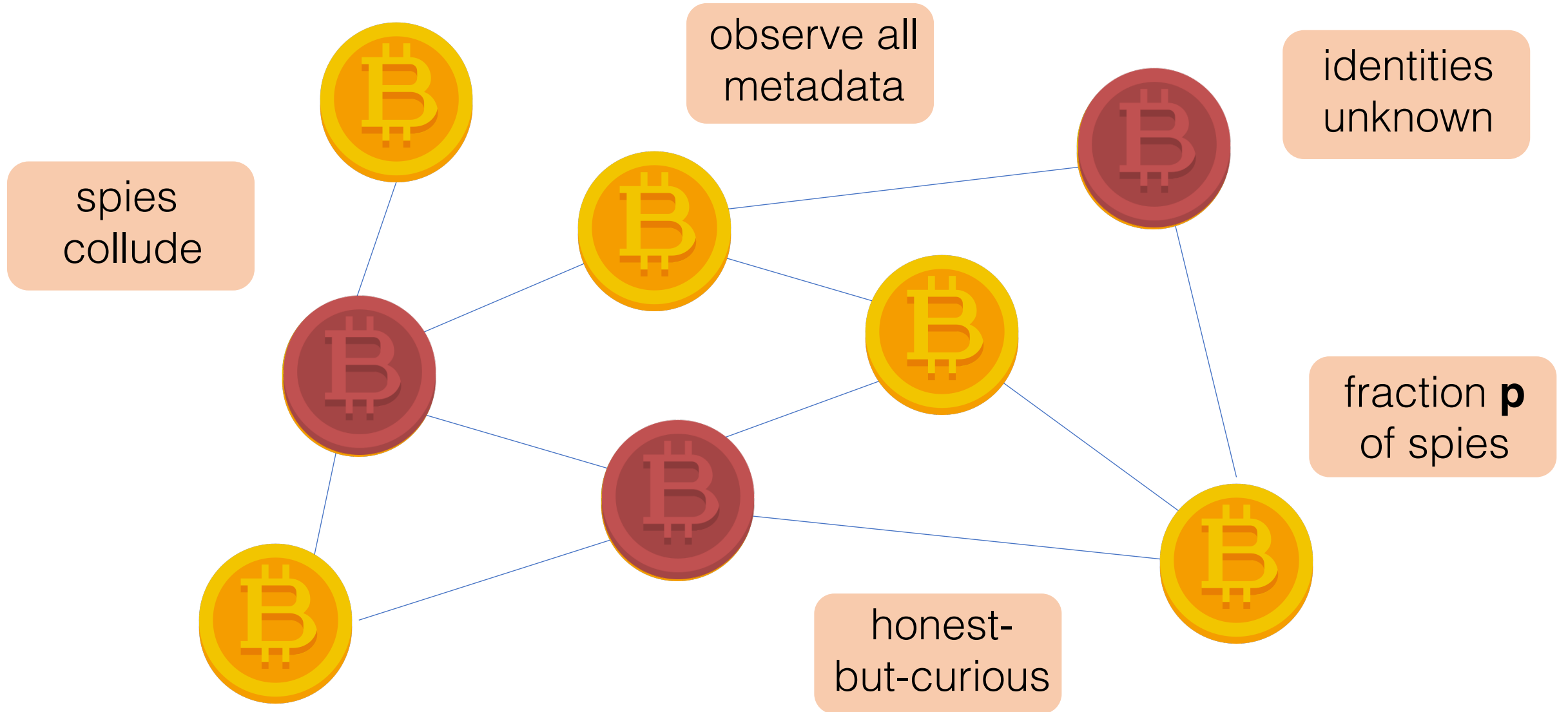
Diffusion does not have  
(significantly) better anonymity  
properties than trickle.

# Redesign

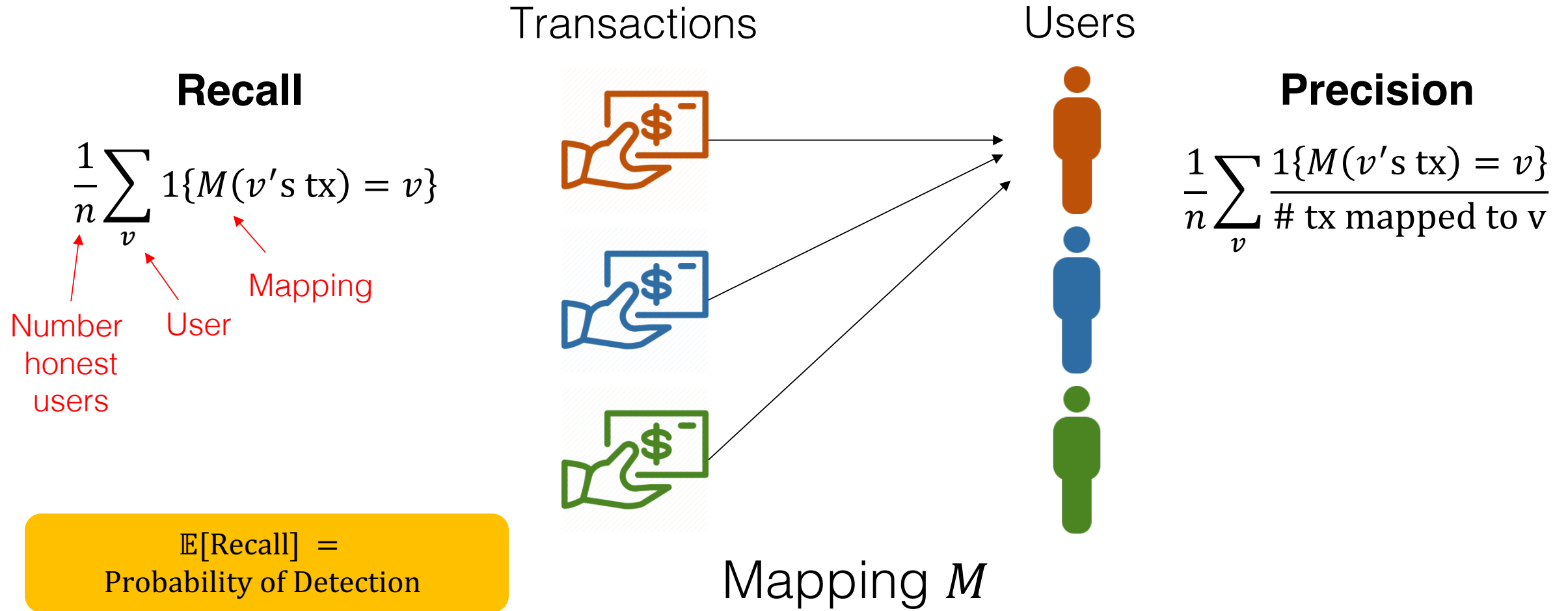
Can we design a better network?



# Botnet adversarial model



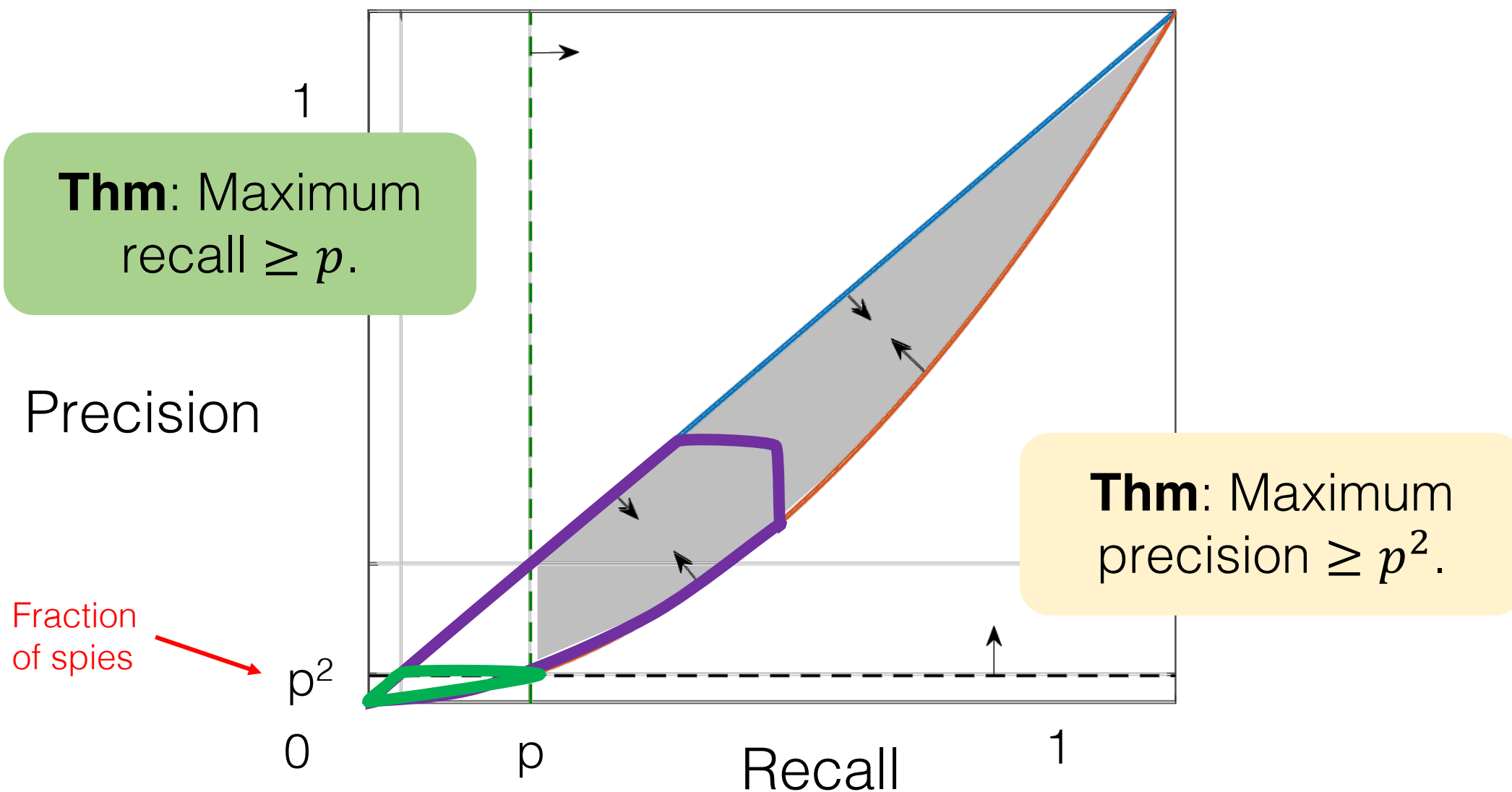
# Metric for Anonymity



# Goal:

Design a distributed flooding protocol that minimizes the maximum **precision** and **recall** achievable by a computationally-unbounded adversary.

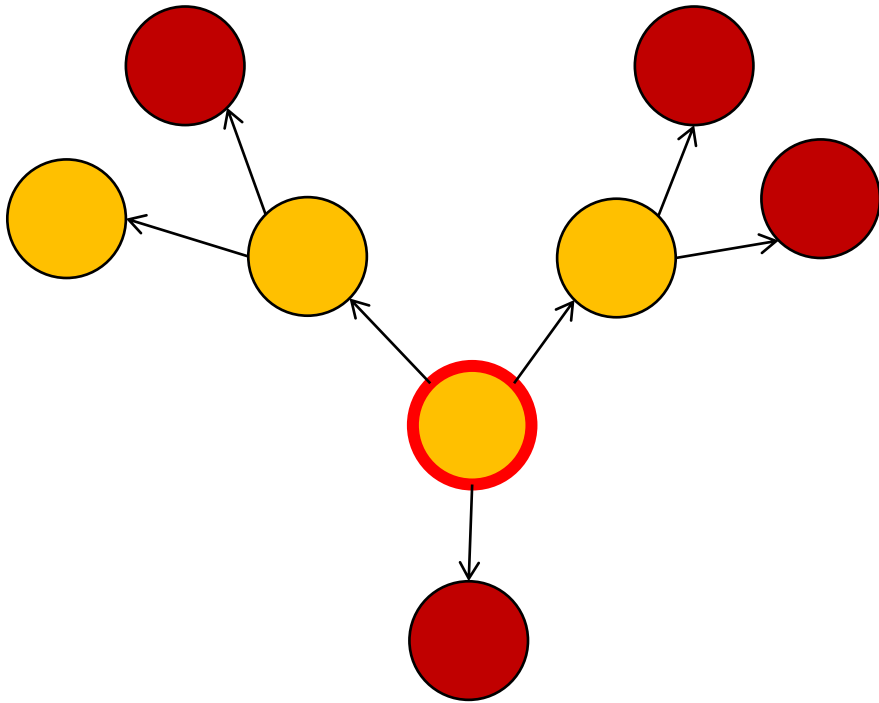
# Fundamental Limits



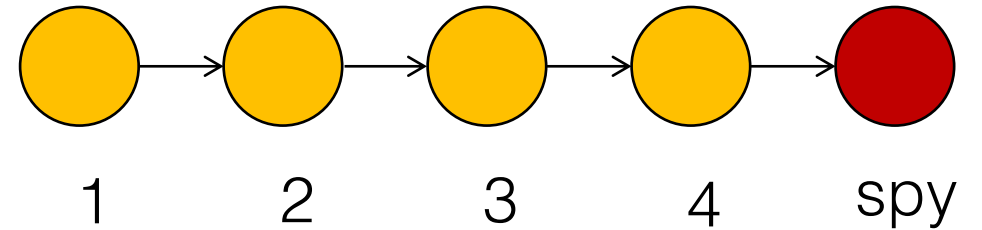


# What are we looking for?

## Asymmetry



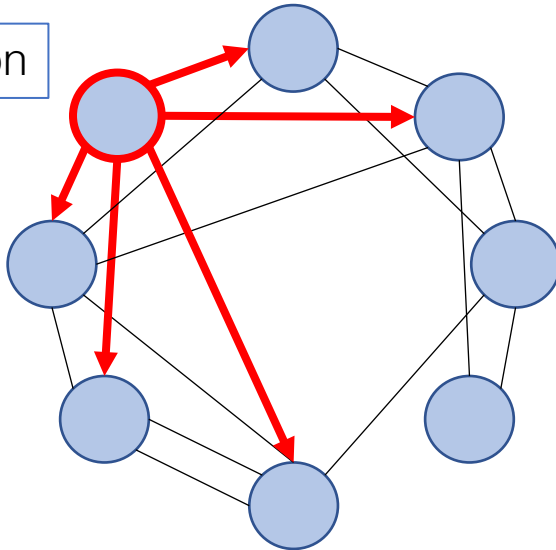
## Mixing



# What can we control?

## Spreading Protocol

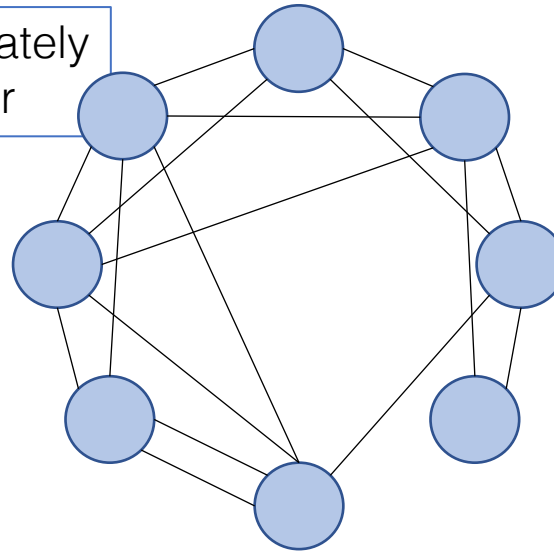
Diffusion



*Given a graph, how do we spread content?*

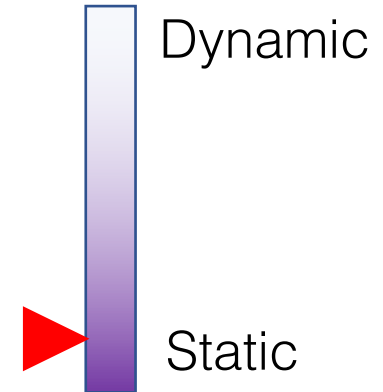
## Topology

Approximately regular



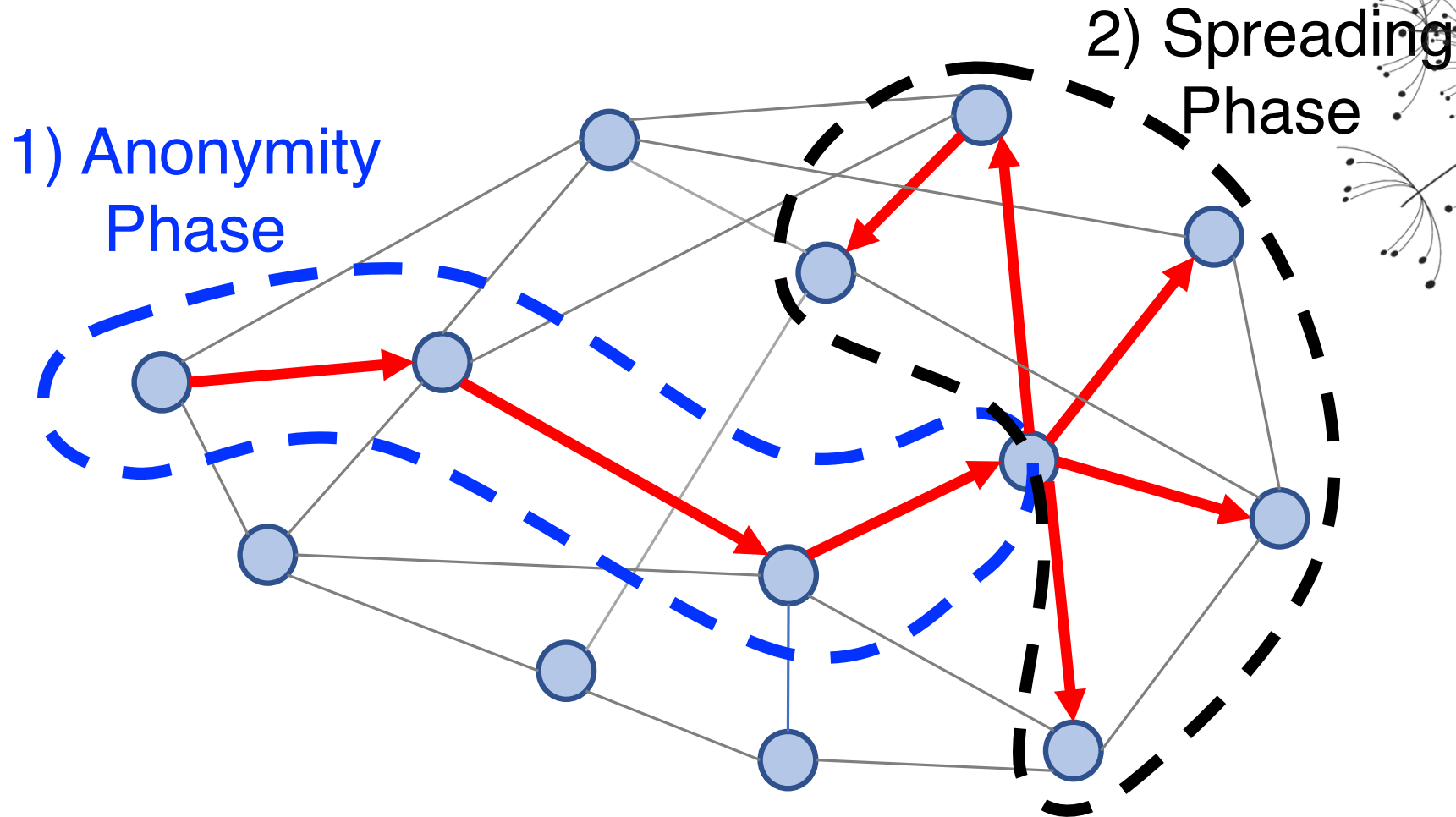
*What is the underlying graph topology?*

## Dynamicity



*How often does the graph change?*

# Spreading Protocol: Dandelion



# Why Dandelion spreading?

**Theorem:** Dandelion spreading has an **optimally low** maximum recall of  $p + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ .

lower bound =  $p$

A blue arrow points from the text 'lower bound = p' to the 'p' in the expression 'p + o(1/n)' within the theorem statement.

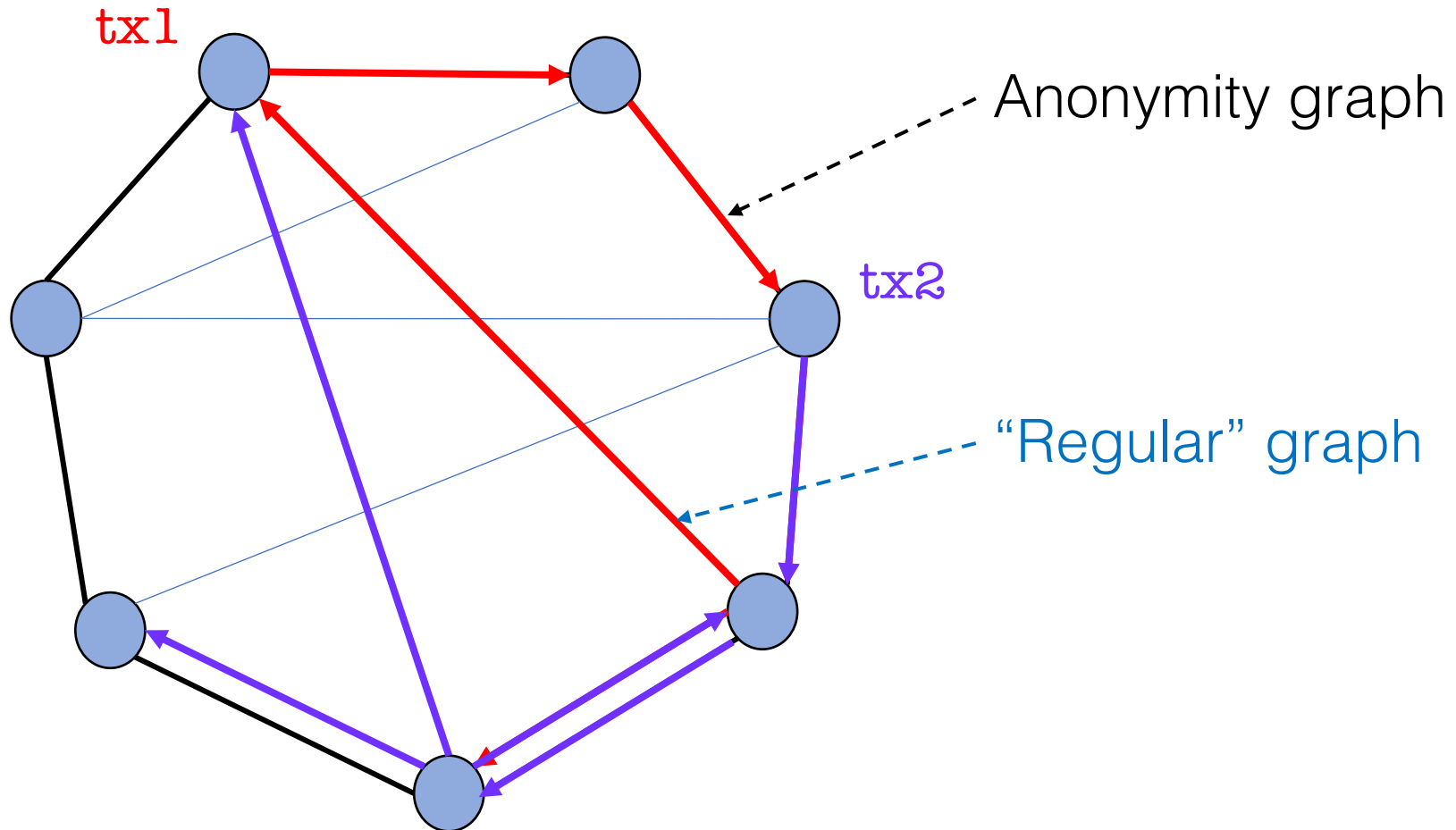
fraction  
of spies

A blue arrow points from the text 'fraction of spies' to the 'p' in the expression 'p + o(1/n)' within the theorem statement.

number of  
nodes

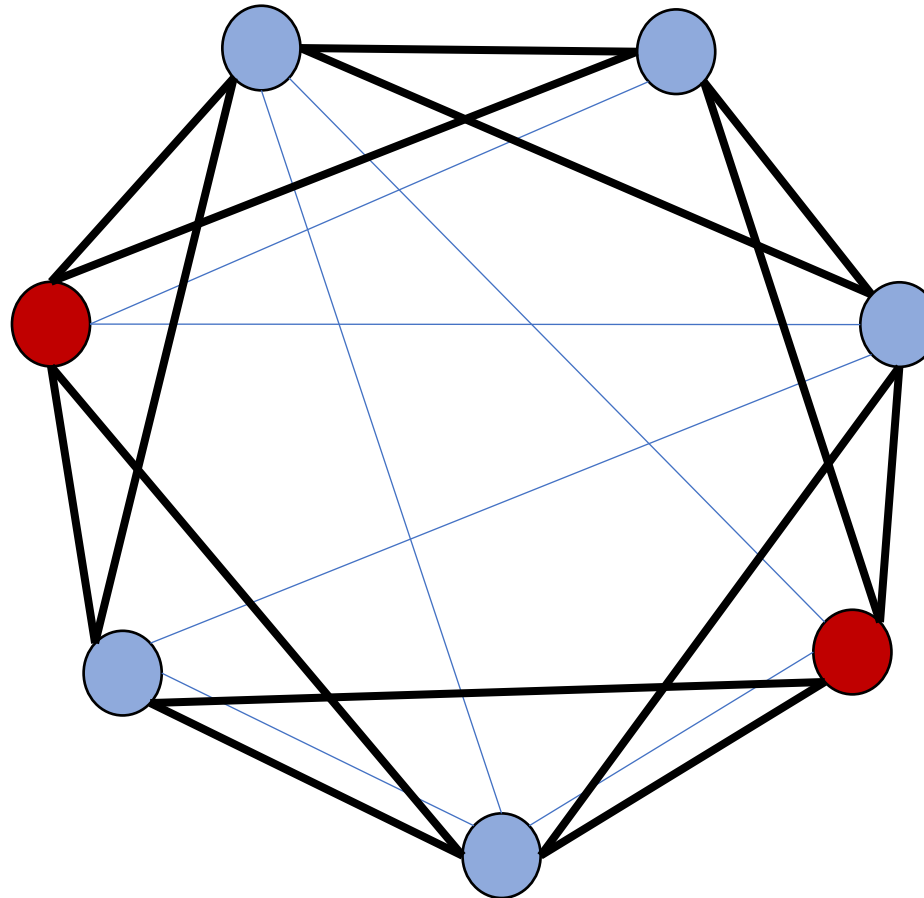
A blue arrow points from the text 'number of nodes' to the 'n' in the denominator of the fraction '1/n' within the expression 'p + o(1/n)' in the theorem statement.

# Graph Topology: Line



# Dynamicity: High

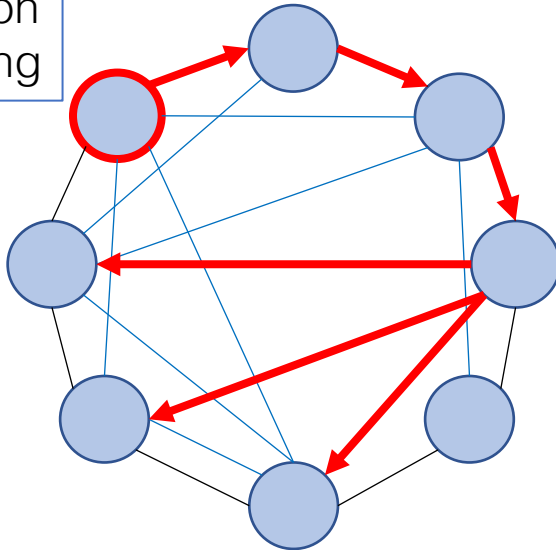
Change the anonymity graph frequently.



# DANDELION Network Policy

## Spreading Protocol

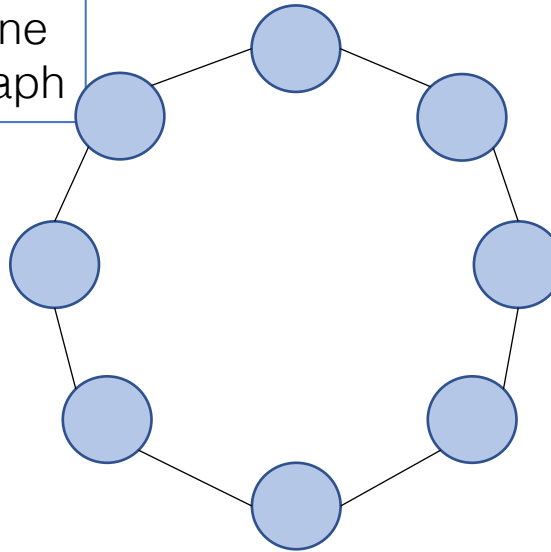
Dandelion Spreading



*Given a graph, how do we spread content?*

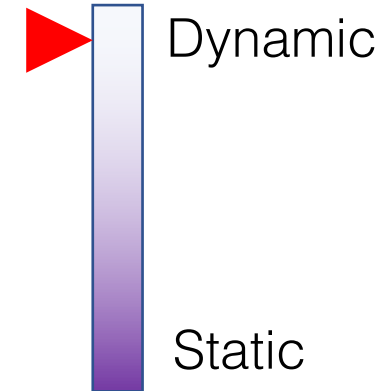
## Topology

Line graph



*What is the anonymity graph topology?*

## Dynamicity



*How often does the graph change?*

lower bound =  $p^2$

**Theorem:** DANDELION has a **nearly-optimal**  
maximum precision of  $\frac{2p^2}{1-p} \log\left(\frac{2}{p}\right) + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^*.$

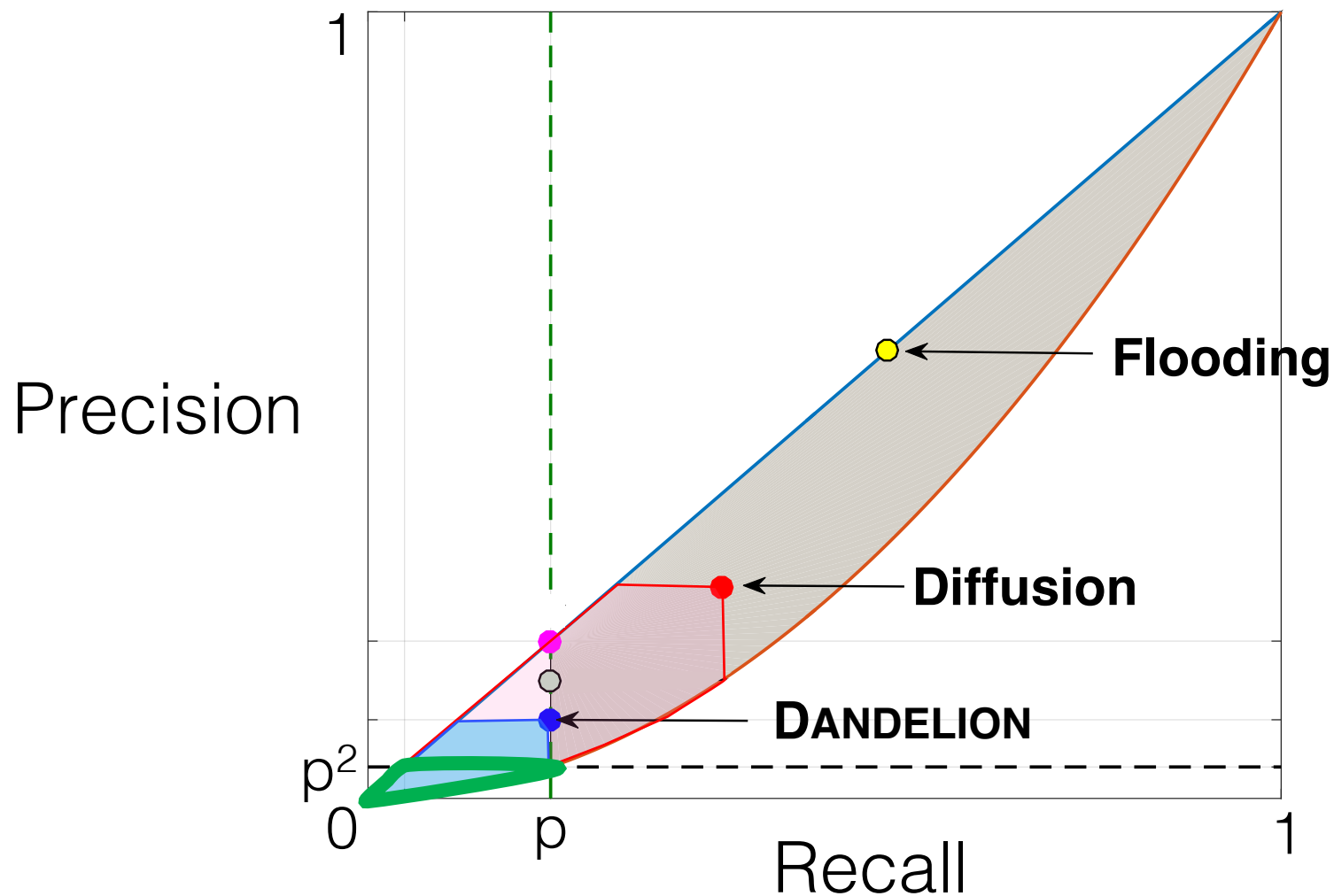
fraction  
of spies

number of  
nodes

\*For  $p < \frac{1}{3}$



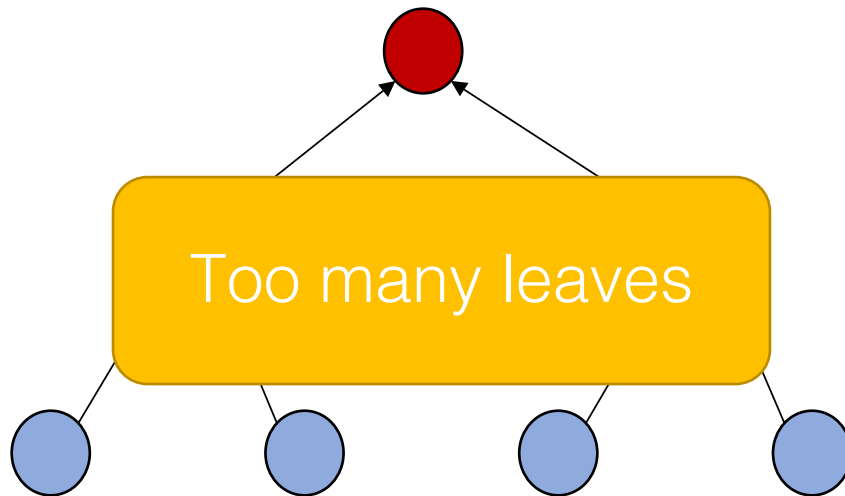
# Performance: Achievable Region



# Why does DANDELION work?

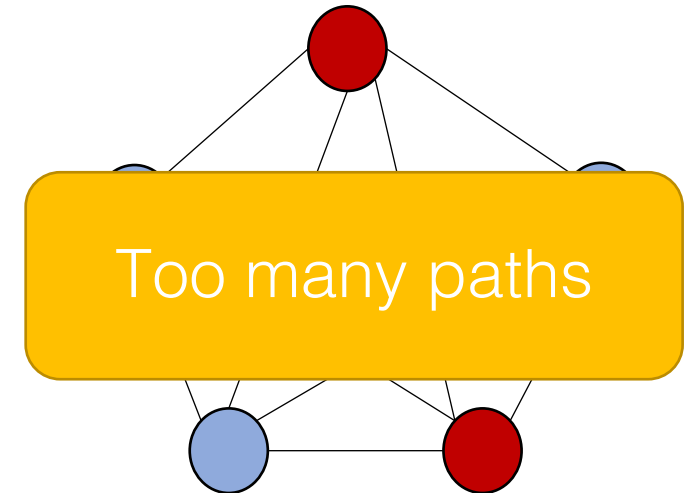
Strong mixing properties.

**Tree**



Precision:  $O(p)$

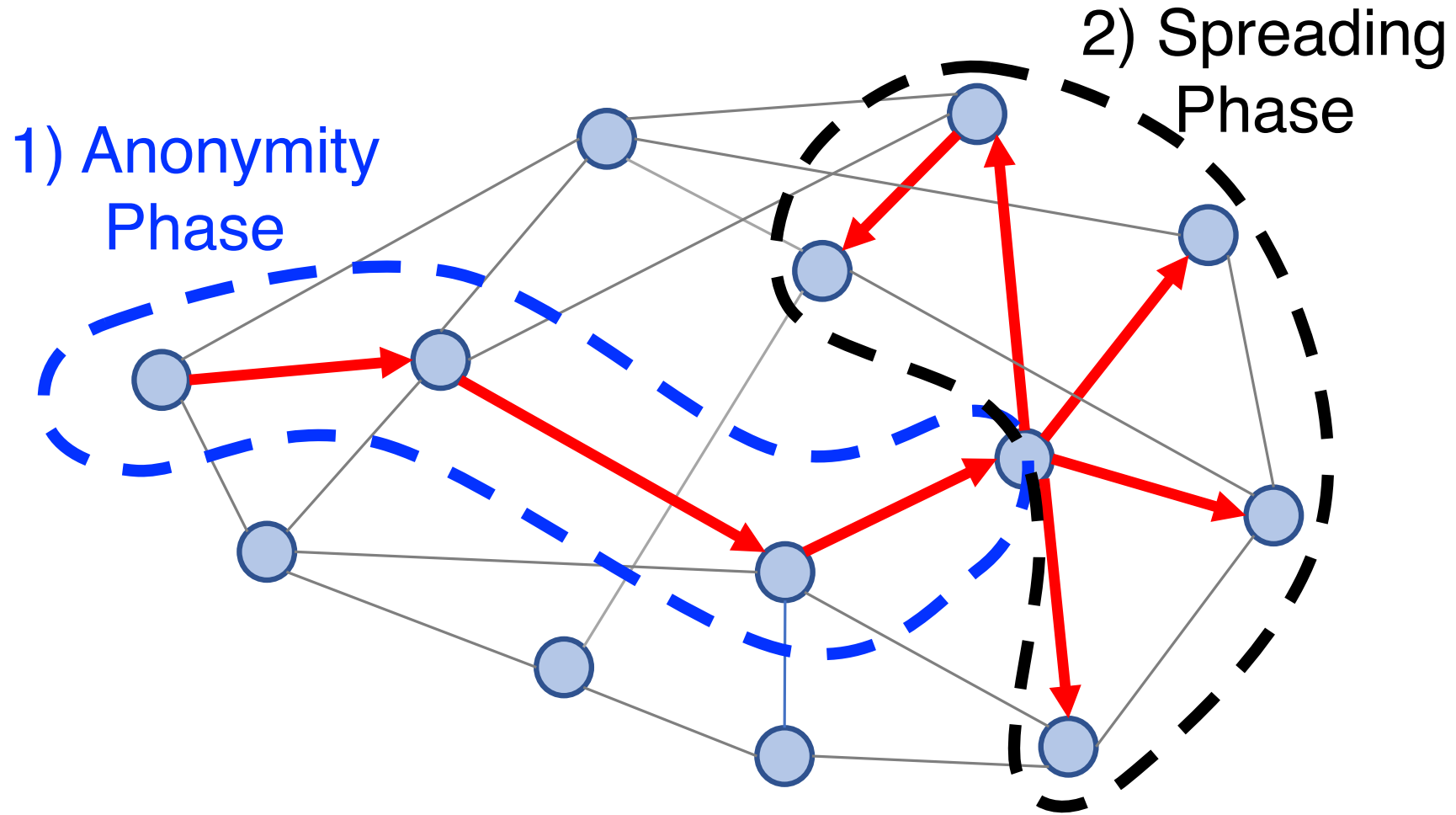
**Complete graph**



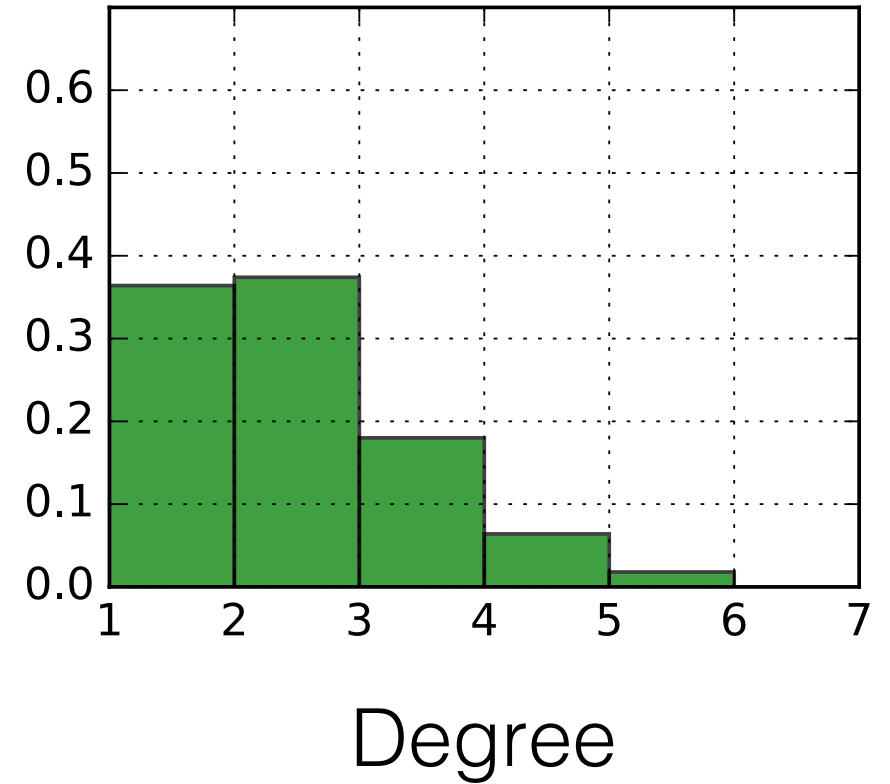
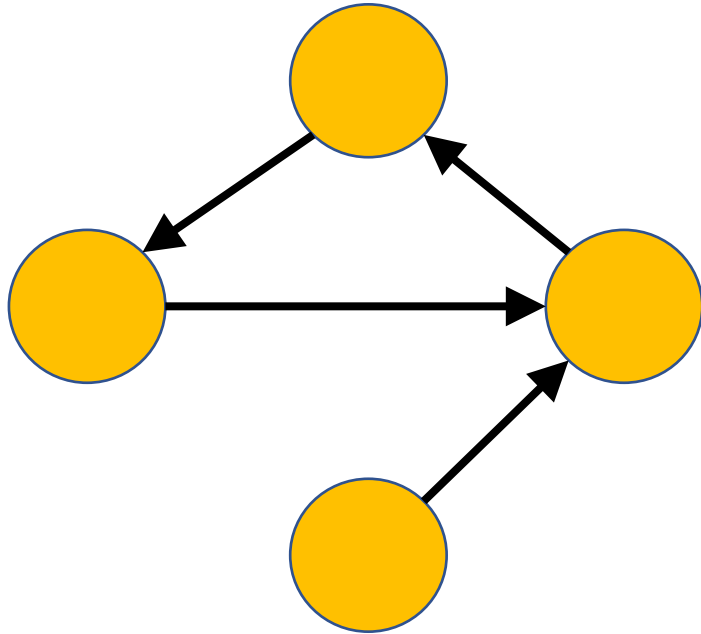
Precision:  $\frac{p}{1-p} (1 - e^{p-1})$

How practical is this?

# Dandelion spreading



# Anonymity graph construction



# Dealing with stronger adversaries

**Learn the graph**



**4-regular graphs**

**Misbehave during graph construction**



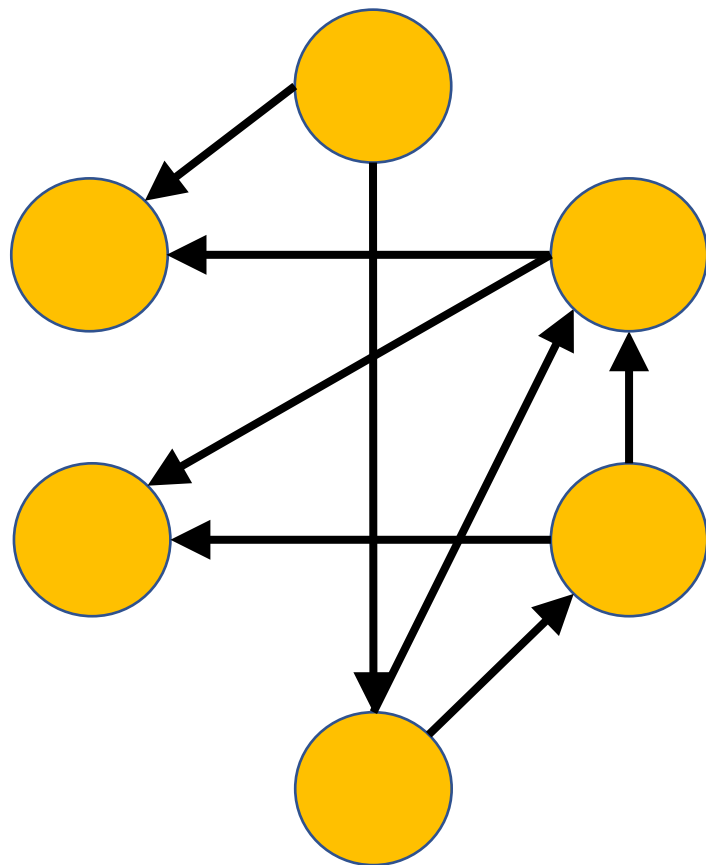
**Only send messages on outgoing edges**

**Misbehave during propagation**

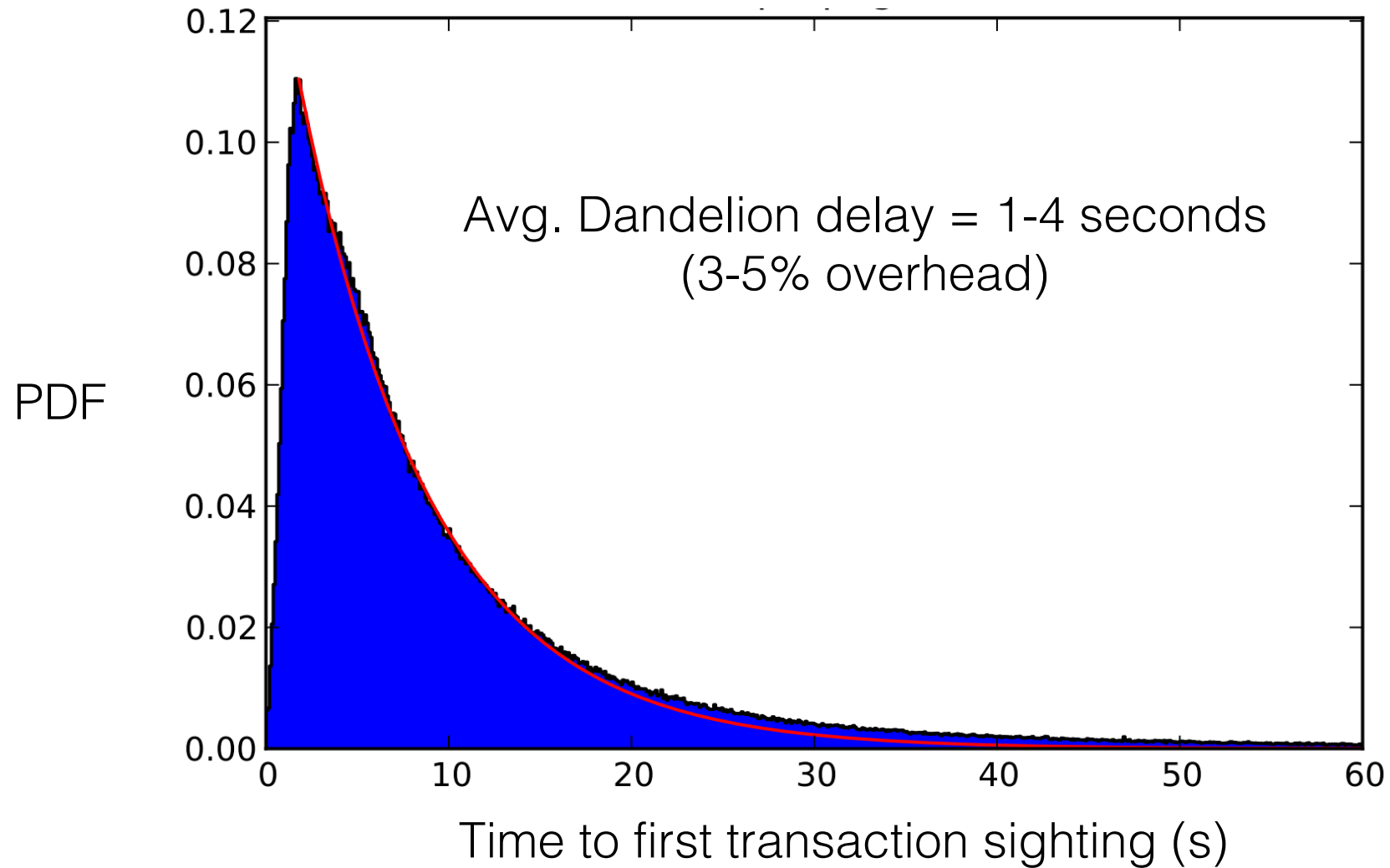


**Multiple nodes diffuse**

# Anonymity graph construction

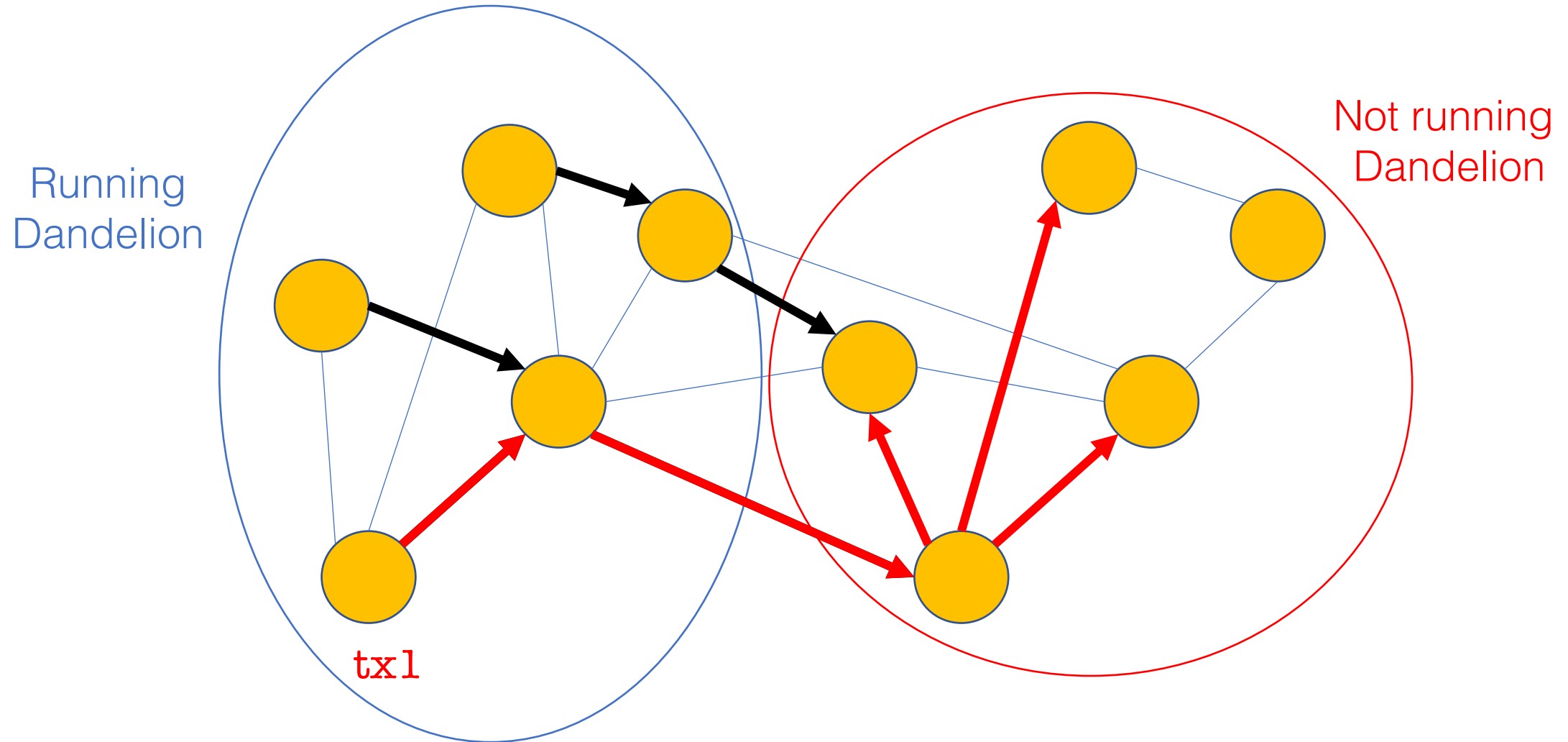


# Latency Overhead: Estimate



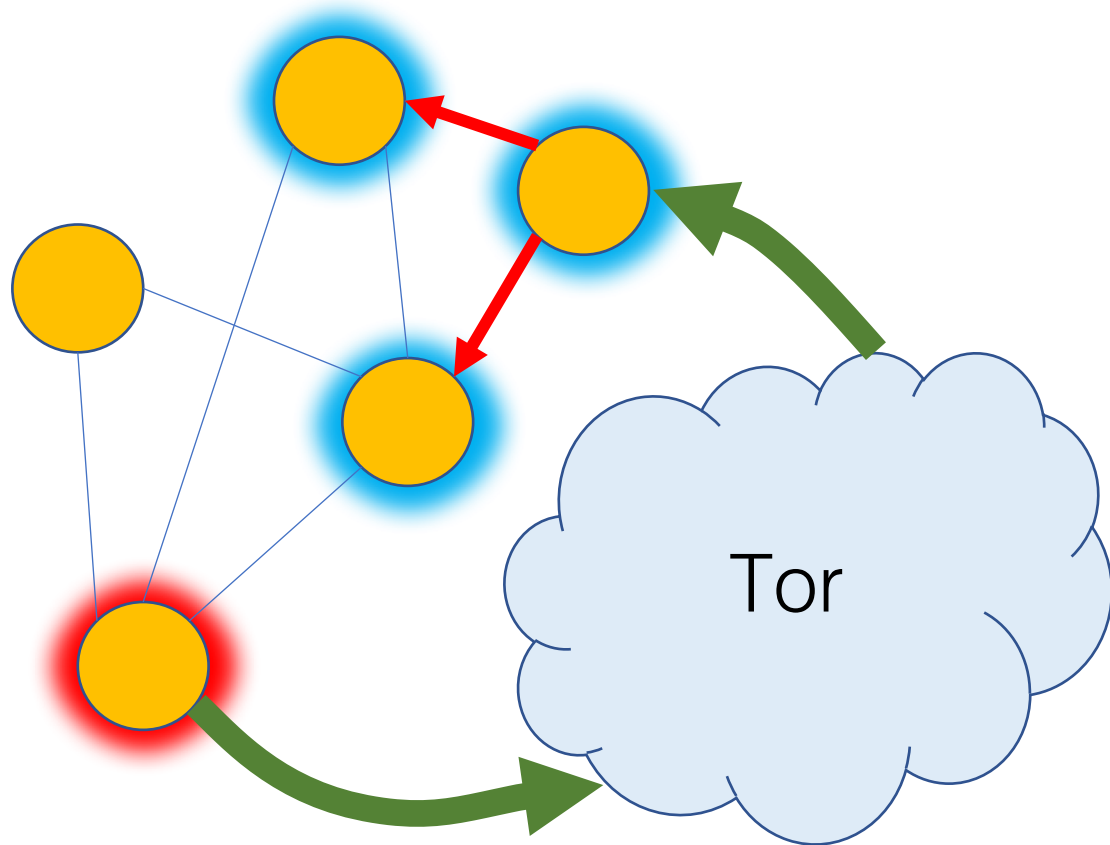


# Deployment considerations

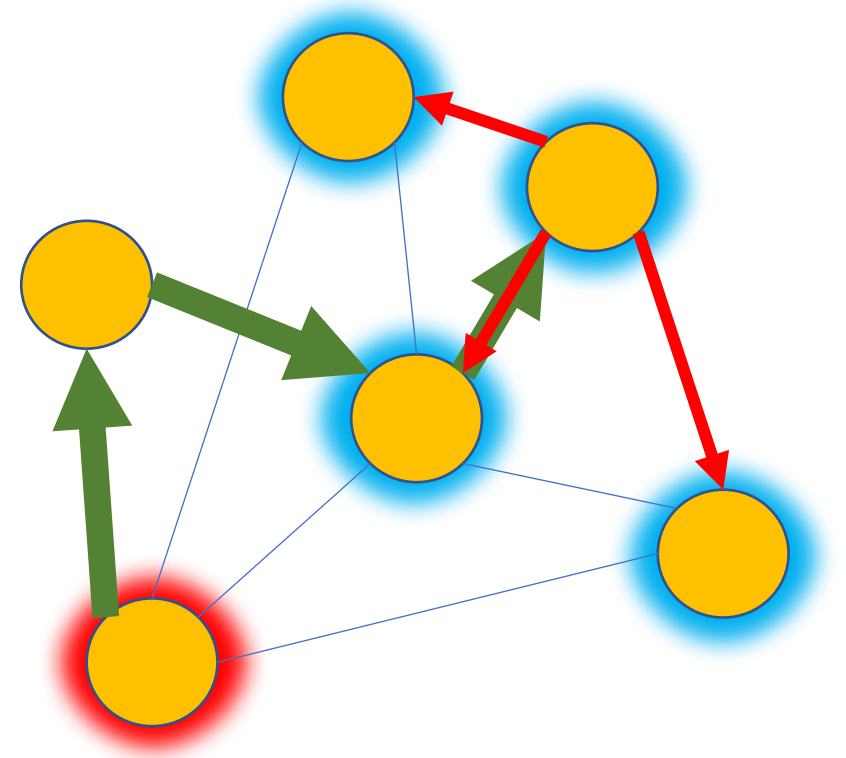


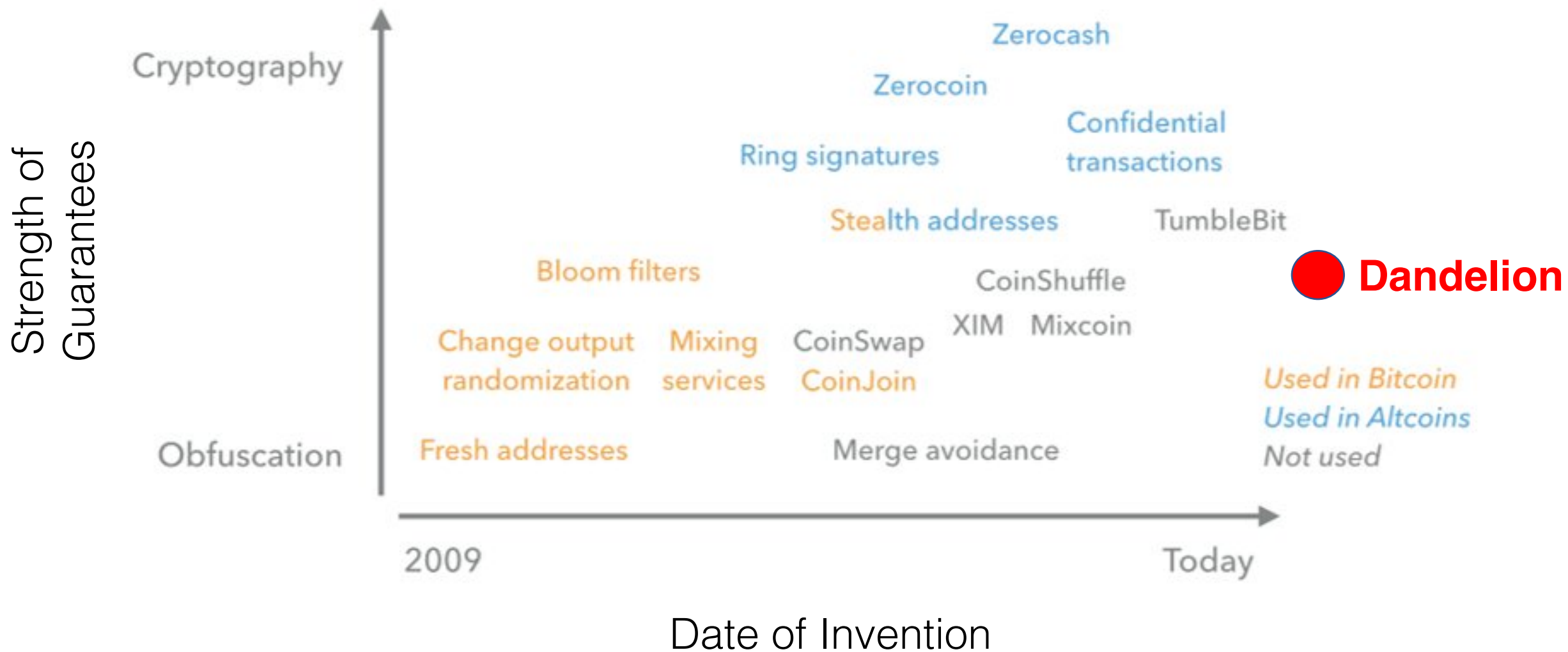
# Why not alternative solutions?

## Connect through Tor



## I2P Integration (e.g. Monero)



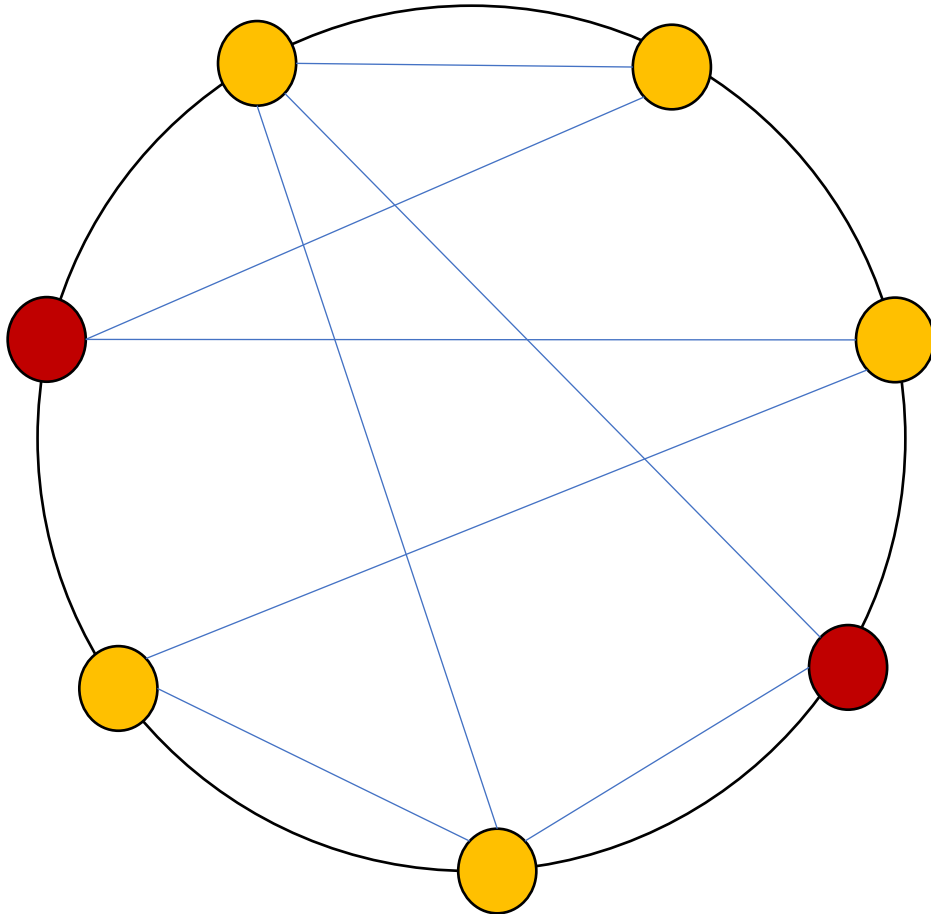


# Take-Home Messages

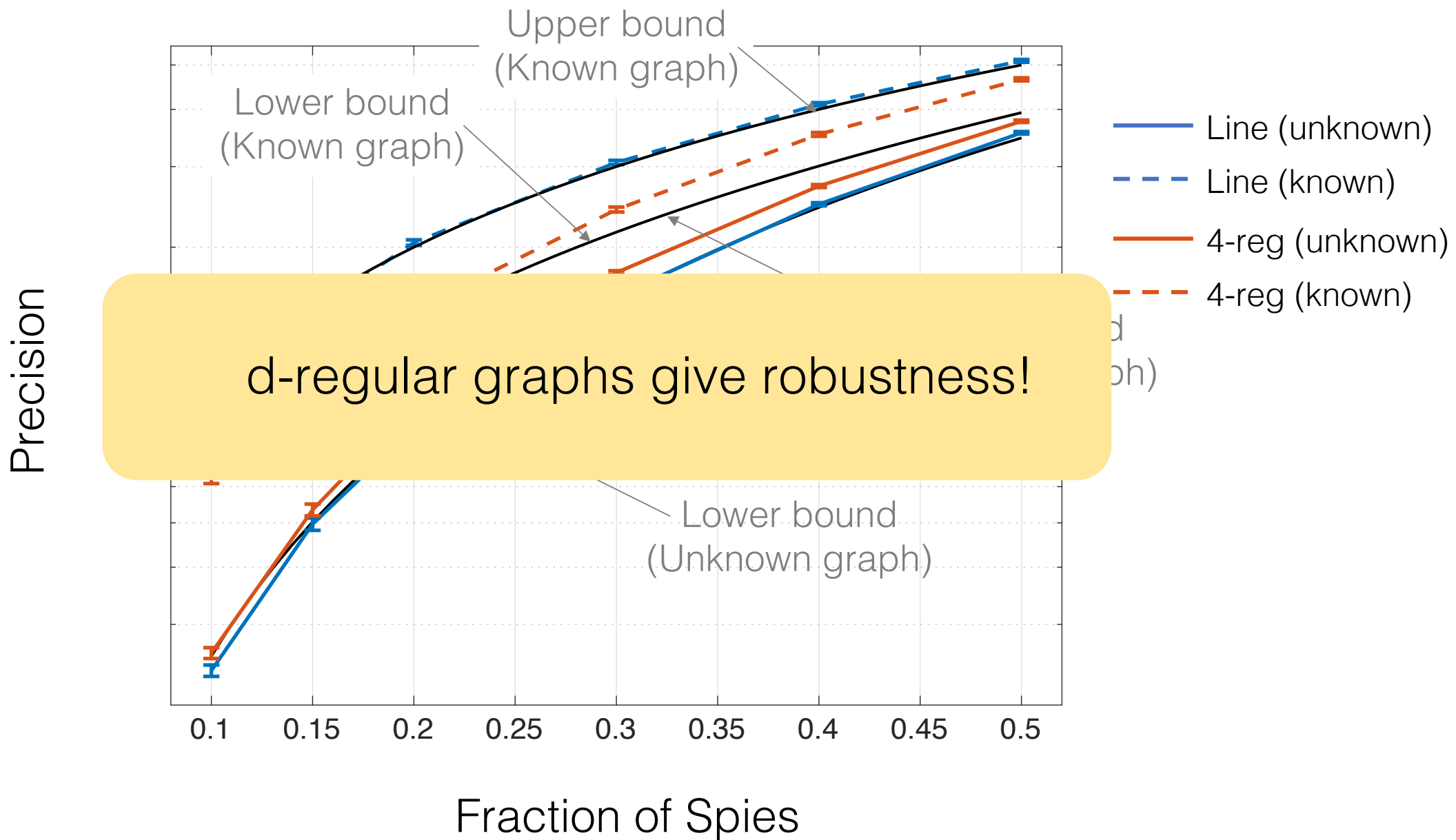
- 1) Bitcoin's P2P network has poor anonymity.
- 2) Moving from trickle to diffusion did not help.
- 3) DANDELION may be a lightweight solution for certain classes of adversaries.

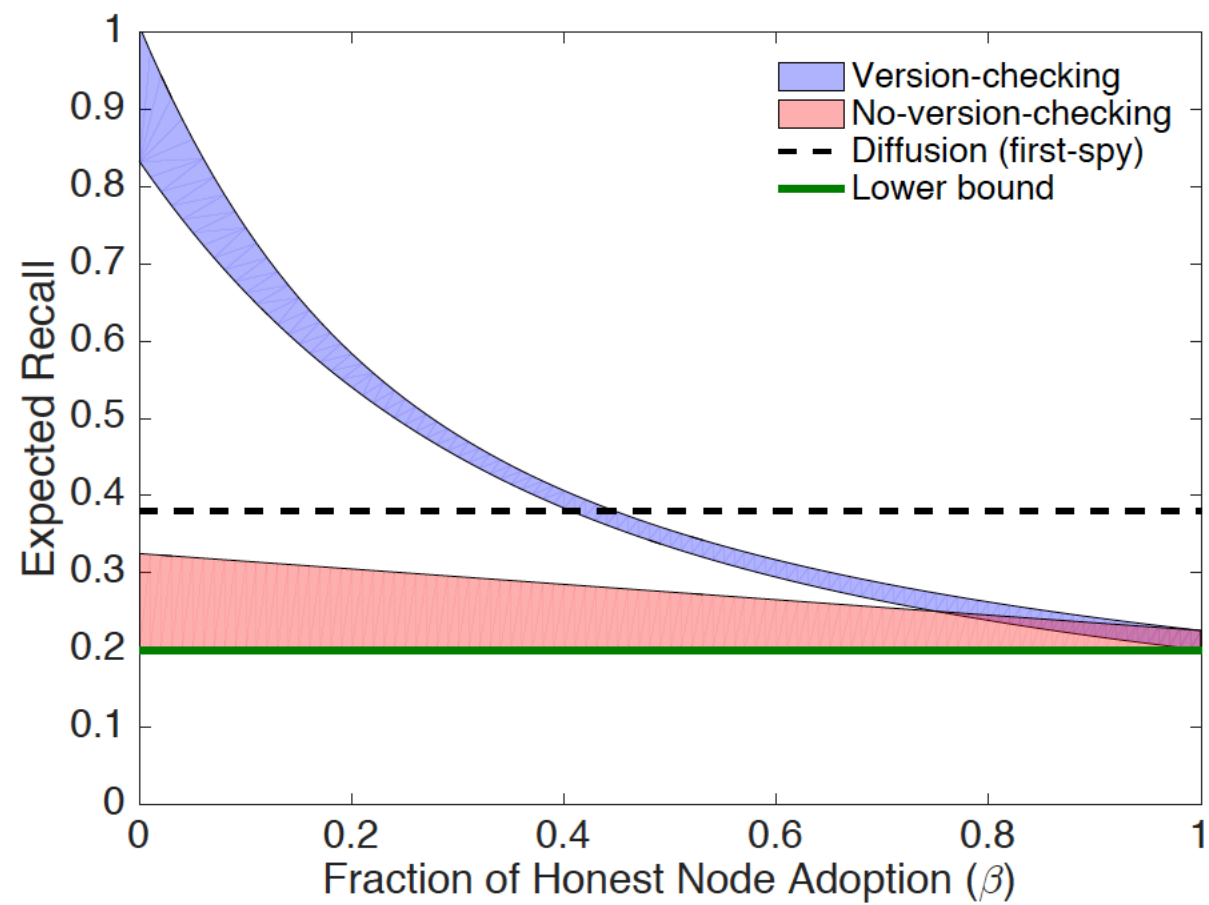
**<https://github.com/gfanti/bitcoin>**

# DANDELION vs. Tor, Crowds, etc.

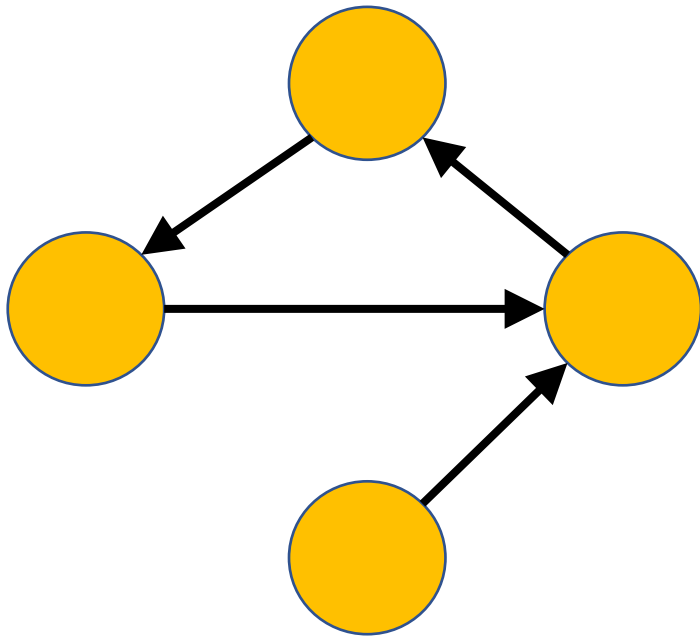


- 1) Messages propagate over the **same** cycle graph
- 2) Anonymity graph changes dynamically.
- 3) No encryption required.

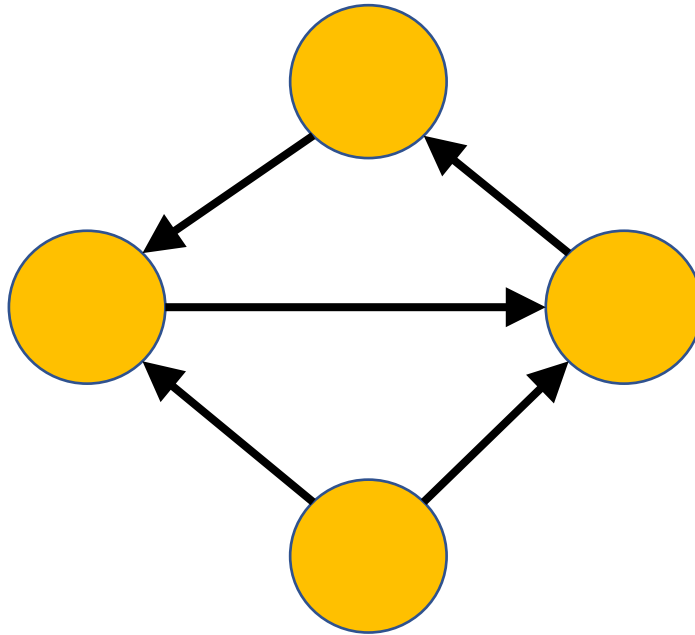




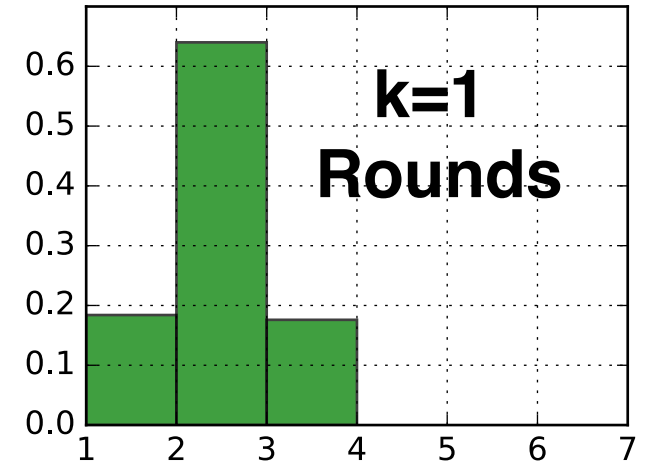
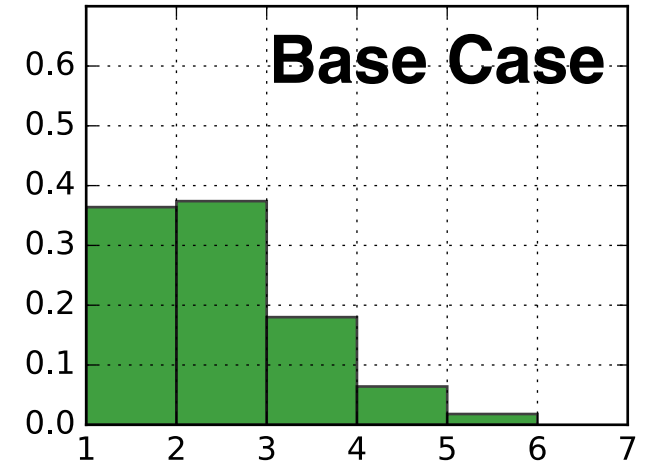
# Anonymity graph construction



**Base Case**



**k=1 rounds of  
Degree-Checking**



**Degree**



# Dealing with stronger adversaries

**Learn the  
graph**



**4-regular  
graphs**

**Misbehave during  
graph construction**



**Get rid of  
degree-checking**

**Misbehave during  
propagation**

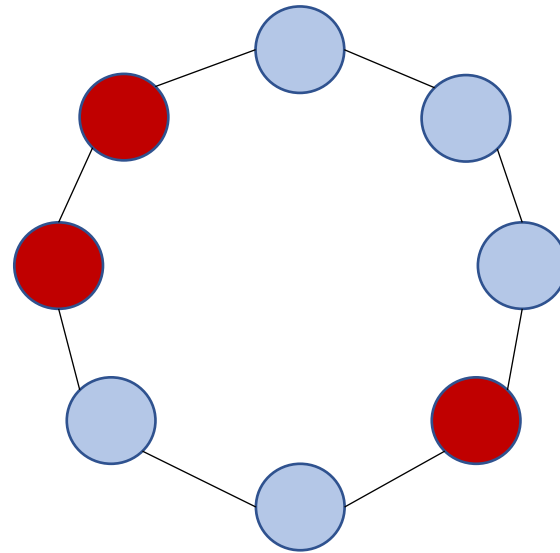


**Multiple nodes  
diffuse**

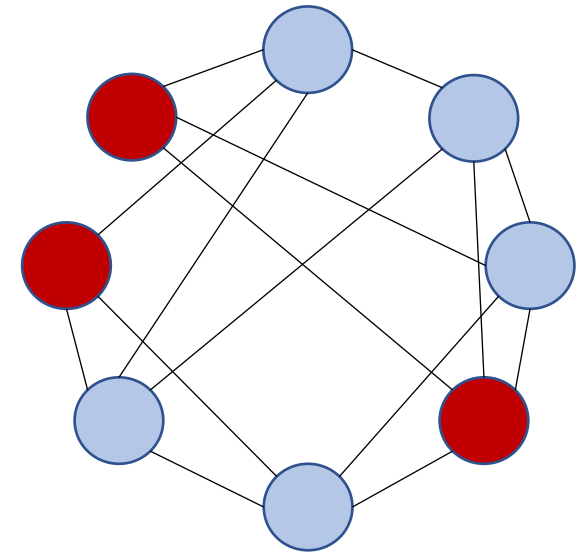
# Learning the anonymity graph

## Precision

Line



Random regular



Graph unknown

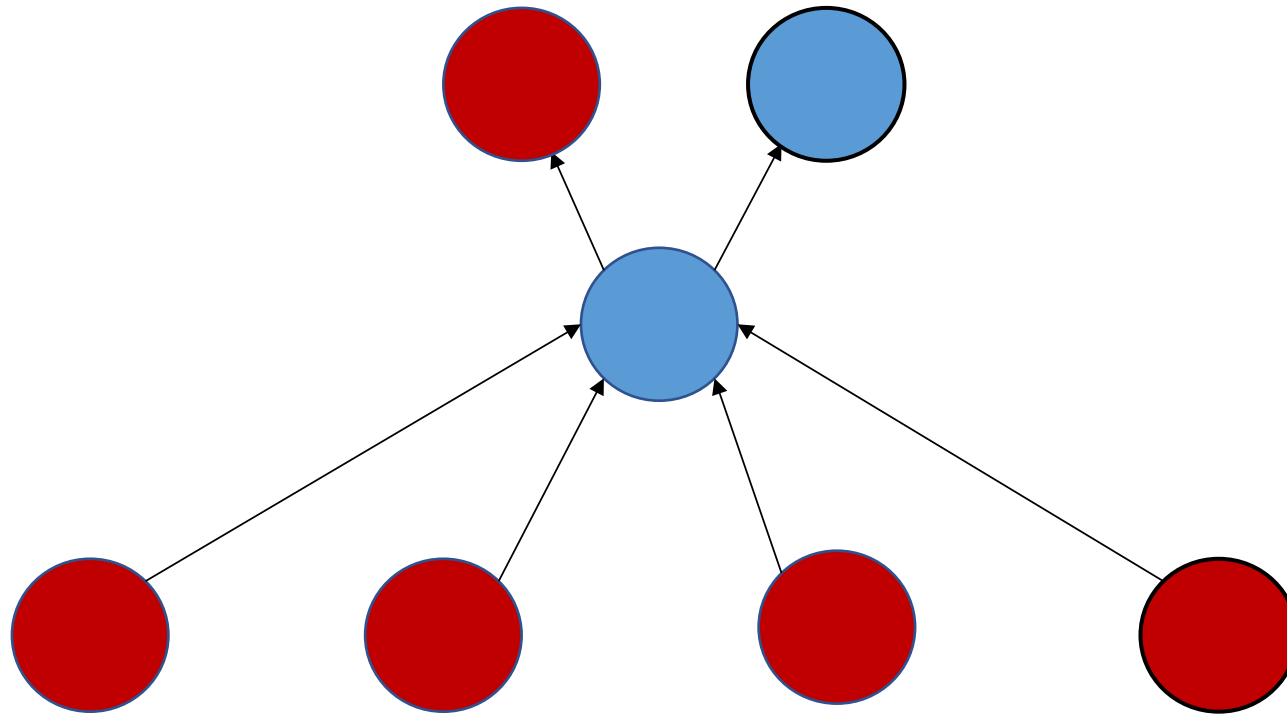
$$O\left(p^2 \log\left(\frac{1}{p}\right)\right)$$

Graph known

$$\Omega(p)$$

?

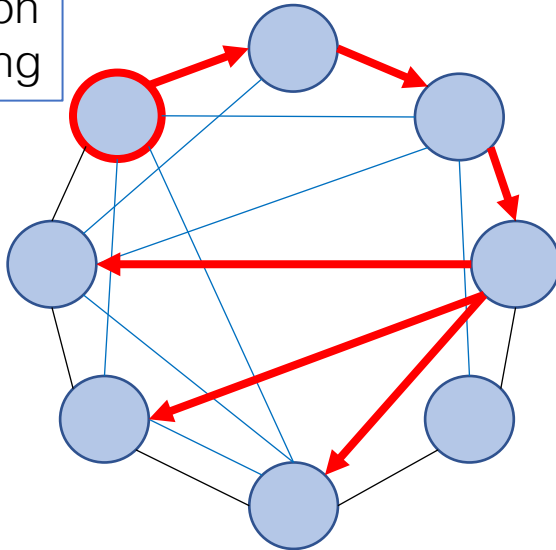
# Manipulating the anonymity graph



# DANDELION++ Network Policy

## Spreading Protocol

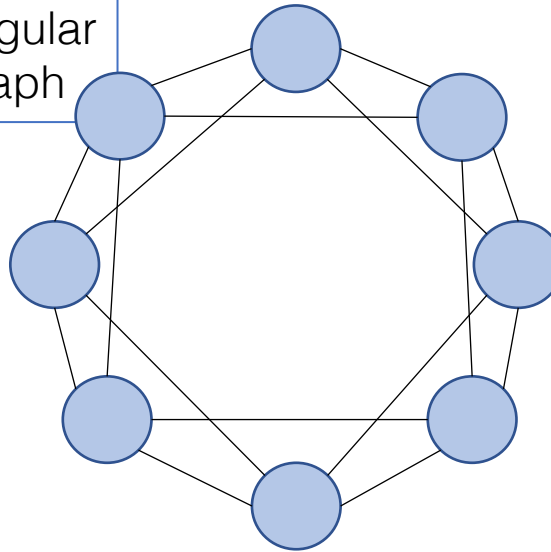
Dandelion Spreading



*Given a graph, how do we spread content?*

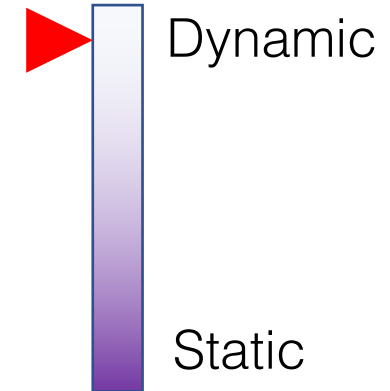
## Topology

4-regular graph



*What is the anonymity graph topology?*

## Dynamicity



*How often does the graph change?*