

# *IOweYou* Credit Networks Applications and Privacy



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**CCS 2016 Tutorial** 

# Ever Changing Landscape of Communication PURDUE

**Local Marketplaces** 

## Ever Changing Landscape of Communication PURDUE



## Ever Changing Landscape of Communication PURDU



# Ever Changing Landscape of Communication PURDU



## Ever Changing Landscape of Communication Purl



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#### Ever Changing Landscape of Communication PUP



## Ever Changing Landscape of Communication



## Ever Changing Landscape of Communication



#### Blockchain can change ... well everything



Source: CB Insights

UE

#### Blockchain can change ... well everything



#### Blockchain can change ... well everything



Source: <u>http://startupmanagement.org/blog</u> 4



This talk proudly aims at leaving you with more interesting questions than mere answers regarding credit networks.:)





#### Transactions in the real world





#### Transactions in the real world







#### Transactions in the real world























JE



















JE



Roots in the very old Barter System or Havala

#### Path Selection

- How do we find paths?
  - Max flow algorithms may not scale
- How do we select paths?
  - Social welfare; e.g., allowing many transactions to succeed
    - NP-hard problem

#### Liquidity of the network

- For randomly chosen pair of nodes, and transaction value, what is the probability that the transaction succeeds?
- More and stronger links, better liquidity; Clique!?

#### Sybil Tolerance

- Number of sybil nodes should not matter
- How much IOU credit can we allow the adversary to garner?
  - How many sybil links can we manage?
  - What kind topologies and links values?

#### Why credit networks matter?

- PURDUE
- A flexible-yet-robust design for distributed (transitive) trust
  - through pairwise credit allocations
- Loss incurred due to misbehaving identities is bounded and (sometimes) localized





























- Several Systems
  - Ostra: preventing e-mail spam [NSDI'08]







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Bazaar: strengthening e-commerce [NSDI'11]







- Several Systems
  - Ostra: preventing e-mail spam [NSDI'08]



- Bazaar: strengthening e-commerce [NSDI'11]
- SumUp: Sybil-resilient content voting [NSDI'09]


# **Building trust with credit networks**





## Several Systems

- Ostra: preventing e-mail spam [NSDI'08]
- Bazaar: strengthening e-commerce [NSDI'11]
- SumUp: Sybil-resilient content voting [NSDI'09]
- Ripple: A real-life online settlement network



[NSDI'11]



[NSDI'11]















































We already have cryptocurrencies, then why do we need Ripple?

	Cryptocurrencies	IOU Credit Networks				
Definition	Medium of exchange; future productivity of the public	Credit settlement network: future productivity of a specific borrower				
Transfer of funds	Direct transactions between any two wallets	Transactions only via a path with enough credit				
Fungibility	Good	Restricted by path availability				
Scalability	Limited transaction rate (<100 tps)	Highly scalable				



## IOU (or Credit) Networks

Combining credit and social trust (still not permissioned)



- Combining credit and social trust (still not permissioned)
- Restricted Fungibility of Credit Networks



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- Combining credit and social trust (still not permissioned)
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- The Tyranny of Proof of Work
  - Bitcoin mining could consume as much electricity as Denmark by 2020!
  - (Distributed) credit networks may not require global consensus!
    - I care only about my links to my friends
    - I do not even care about links between friends and friends-of-friends
    - Formalization coming soon ...



## Examples: Ripple, Stellar Settlement Networks

- For Ripple, Trade volume: \$800K Payment volume: \$400K per day
- Several banking systems across the world (US, Canada, Germany, China, Japan, Singapore,...) are getting involved

## Global (Federated!) Consensus

- Non-standard atomic broadcast protocol
  - An interesting problem to study/improve it
- Choice to consensus parties is not convincing
  - A major criticism against Ripple in academics and P2P communities
- Public verifiability of transactions
  - Motivated from the Bitcoin success
  - Same privacy problem!

# Attacks on privacy of Ripple links & transactions PURDUE

#### Transaction Details

## Credit Graph

Account	Destination	Amount
rwctTPLKZgK59f1fXpDk0.	rMnVZ9maUWp5cAvmgBECZM_	300/XRP
rLSBpSquSHKbbfvcKt1c54	rKoDt7VL83AKJZewLxVZEs.	75/XRP
r428G9f5SmD4SYmnDra168.	rBeToNo4AwHaNbRX2n4BNC	0.0693402709148/CCK/rB
rhD759dbJMrzMNL4QbvQe9_	r95pWKA1K55fy7EJWrqJ9b_	300/XRP
r42WJGvV9MJa4t5QcF8Cnx	rBeToNo4AwHaNbRX2n48NC	0.0821058028231/CCK/rB
rUnr1p7xkuSBxyAqHEopZ5	r3H4rynDShFMRKMuJcadLY	1129.916679154465/EUR/
rw7UfGvzCeZwJxxUEeZHLG	rBwgTdzzMHnouLk5DJD3xd	100/XRP
rpVVzfSTUJX9CrKBSS2Z5W_	rDCgaaSBAWYfsxUYhCk1n2_	999.99/XRP



Ripple provides **pseudonymity** to its users by employing public-key hashes as identities

# Attacks on privacy of Ripple links & transactions PURDUE

#### **Transaction Details**

## Credit Graph



# Is privacy a real problem in Ripple?

Privacy Attacks: Innocent until Proven Guilty

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## Privacy Attacks: Innocent until Proven Guilty

P. Moreno-Sanchez, M. B. Zafar, A. Kate: Linking Wallets and Deanonymizing Transactions in the Ripple Network. *Privacy Enhancing Technologies Symposium (PETS) 2016.* 

Ripple Forum Discussion: www.xrpchat.com/topic/1721-linking-wallets-and-deanonymizing-transactions-in-ripple/

# **Bitcoin**











# **Bitcoin**

Ripple

Input	Output					
Alice-Bitcoin: 6 BTC	DR-Bitcoin: 6 BTC					
Alice						







# **Bitcoin**

Input	Output				
Alice-Bitcoin: 6 BTC	DR-Bitcoin: 6 BTC				
Alice					

Sender	DR-Ripple			
Receiver	Alice-Ripple			
Value	6 BTC IOU			
Path	Bob -> Alice			
Bob				

**Ripple** 







Bitco	Din		Ripple			
· .		Alice-Bitcoin	Sender	DR-Ripple		
Input	Output	Alice-Ripple	Receiver	Alice-Ripple		
Alice-Bitcoin:	DR-Bitcoin:		Value	6 BTC IOU		
6 BTC 6 BTC			Path	Bob -> Alice		
Ali	ce			Bob		







Bitcoin			Ripple		
		Alice-Bitcoin	Sender	DR-Ripple	
Input	Output	Alice-Ripple	Receiver	Alice-Ripple	
Alice-Bitcoin:	DR-Bitcoin:	adduud damad	Value	6 BTC IOU	
6 BTC	6 BTC	rippler	Path	Bob —> Alice	
Alice		DR-Bitcoin DR-Ripple		Bob	







Bitcoin			Ripple		
· · ·		Alice-Bitcoin	Sender	DR-Ripple	
Input	Output	Alice-Ripple	Receiver	Alice-Ripple	
Alice-Bitcoin:	DR-Bitcoin:	dividend	Value	6 BTC IOU	
6 BTC	6 BTC	rippler	Path	Bob -> Alice	
Alice		DR-Bitcoin DR-Ripple	tcoin Bob		





### How to link these two events?



### Some gateways/exchanges keep public logs of their businesses

RECENTLY ISSUED					RECENTLY REDEEMED					
timestamp	recipient	a	mount	status	timestam	Р	recipient	а	mount	status
2016-01-19 21:38	◆ rBxdQqy3qxJV	erc	0.0020	done	2016-02-16 1	6:41 •\$ 1Dm	jJWLHKKPV	BTC	0.2000	done
2015-10-30 08:09	randomHTp7b1	arc	4.9990	done	2016-02-08 0	8:36 🔹 rsM	n8PEs3TvM	XRP	20.0000	done
2015-10-29 22:30	randomHTp7b1	870	2.0000	done	2016-02-05 1	4:46 🔩 rJQ	FhLdAFaTB	XRP	22.0000	done
2015-10-26 01:18	ranEbQX5Y7Jw	LTC	1.7132	done	2016-02-05 1	4:02 🔩 rJQ	FhLdAFaTB	XRP	0.0000	processing
2015-10-25 16:36	rUgCBSD6SSox	BTC	0.0010	done	2016-01-30 0	8:39 SLMY	sm6Akq5E3	LTC	1.0000	done

This interlog linkability attack possible without public log

timestamps and transaction amounts









## **Heuristic 2: Hot-Cold Wallets**







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## Heuristic 2: Hot-Cold Wallets

€ 20















## Heuristic 2: Hot-Cold Wallets




































#### Ripple Users









#### Ripple Users











## Ripple Users £ 200 Hot Cold BITSTAMP \$ 2300 £ 5500





## **Ripple Users** £ 200 Hot Cold BITSTAMP \$ 2300 £ 5500 Link hot and cold wallets!!





Sender	Receiver	Amount
А	В	€275
В	D	€30
D	С	€10
В	С	€45





Sender	Receiver	Amount
A	В	€275
В	D	€30
D	C	€10
В	С	€45

Cold wallet only issues credit





Sender	Receiver	Amount
А	В	€275
В	D	€30
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В	С	€45

Cold wallet only issues credit



#### Correlation between network topology and transactions



Sender	Receiver	Amount
А	В	€275
В	D	€30
D	C	€10
В	С	€45

Cold wallet only issues credit





Sender	Receiver	Amount
А	В	€275
В	D	€30
D	C	€10
В	С	€45

- Cold wallet only issues credit
- Cold wallet must top off hot wallet





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A, B belong to the same user

#### **Deanonymization of several gateways**



# Transactions in the Ripple Network Linked to Gateways (Jan-13 — Dec-15)



# Towards privacy-preserving transactions credit networks

P. Moreno-Sanchez, A. Kate, M. Maffei, and K. Pecina: **Privacy Preserving Payments in Credit Networks.** *NDSS 2015* 

### Defining privacy for a credit network





Transaction receiver privacy

Transaction sender privacy can be defined similarly

### **Transaction Value Privacy: Definition (II)**

A credit network satisfies value privacy if:







A decentralized or centralized architecture?

- A decentralized or centralized architecture?
- Centralized setting: the network is maintained by a server
  - The service provider can trivially break the privacy
    - The routing computation can be performed privately, but any modifications to the edges not
    - Use of pseudonyms and anonymous channels (e.g, Tor) is not sufficient
  - In our NDSS'15 paper, we resolve this issue using minimally trusted hardware and oblivious algorithms





- A decentralized or centralized architecture?
- Centralized setting: the network is maintained by a server
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    - The routing computation can be performed privately, but any modifications to the edges not
    - Use of pseudonyms and anonymous channels (e.g, Tor) is not sufficient
  - In our NDSS'15 paper, we resolve this issue using minimally trusted hardware and oblivious algorithms
- Decentralized setting: edges are maintained locally
  - A transaction passing through a node requires its active involvement
  - We will consider this later during the talk







- Centralized setting
  - The network is maintained by a service provider



- The service provider is honest-but-curious
- Some users are controlled by the service provider
- The service provider can trivially break the privacy
  - The routing computation can be performed privately, but any modifications to the edges cannot
- We resolve this feasibility issue using minimally trusted hardware







## Our centralized approach: PrivPay

#### Threat Model

- The service provider is honestbut-curious
- Some users are controlled by the service provider
- A service-side trusted hardware module maintains the network graph in the untrusted server memory
- Correctness of the hardware module can be verified using remote code attestation
- Encryption by itself prevents an attacker from learning the database entry but monitoring memory accesses is still possible
- We develop oblivious algorithms for routing to solve this problem







Routing challenge:

Known max-flow algorithms are not scalable:  $O(V^3)$  or  $O(V^2log(E))$ 

We employ landmark routing:



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#### **PrivPay architecture**








- Landmark universe creator module
  - Oblivious BFS computation for selected landmark nodes





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- Transaction (path stitcher) module
  - Given a sender and a receiver, traverse the BFS trees in an oblivious manner for the overlapping landmark nodes





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# **Applying PrivPay to the Ripple network**

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- We have implemented PrivPay as a C++ library
- We employed real-world Ripple transactions over a period of four months (Oct'13 – Jan'14)

			Ripple takes 5
Time in <i>msec</i>	Non-Private [Eurosys'12]	PrivPay	transaction Background
Payment	0.078	1510	
Change link	0.005	95	Process
<b>Oblivious BFS</b>	50	22000 🥌	
Coverage	97%	95%	No false positive.
			only false negative

# **PrivPay: Deployment Challenges**

- Ripple is currently focusing on their business growth
  - The privacy concerns was secondary to them
  - Trusted hardware-based solutions require investment
    - Ripple is not ready for the challenge yet!
- Scalability of (background) Oblivious BFS algorithm as number of users have increased ten holds
  - the coverage will reduces
- Question: Can we find some solution that is compatible with the current Ripple architecture?
  - Yes! but with a caveat





- Idea: Perform several transactions simultaneously enables privacypreserving transactions
  - Similar to Conjoin or CoinShuffle for Bitcoin
    60/50
    20/30
    30/20
    dividend rippler
     10/20
     15/05
     12/22



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- Ripple only allows single sender/receiver per transaction
  - Employ threshold signature techniques overcome the problem
  - Pathjoin!



- Idea: Perform several transactions simultaneously enables privacypreserving transactions
  - Similar to Conjoin or CoinShuffle for Bitcoin



- Ripple only allows single sender/receiver per transaction
  - Employ threshold signature techniques overcome the problem
  - Pathjoin!
- 100% Compatible with Ripple. We tested it on the real Ripple network!

## **Towards Secure Distributed Credit Networks**

A. Kate, M. Maffei, G. Malavolta, and P. Moreno-Sanchez: **SilentWhispers: Enforcing Security and Privacy in Decentralized Credit Networks** To appar at **NDSS 2017** *TechReport: http://crypsys.mmci.uni-saarland.de/projects/DecentralizedPrivPay/* 

# **A Distributed Credit Network**



Each user maintains her own credit links



# **A Distributed Credit Network**



Each user maintains her own credit links





# **A Distributed Credit Network**



Each user maintains her own credit links





Credit links of a user determine his credit in the network



Credit links of a user determine his credit in the network



In-flow = 
$$450$$
  
Out-flow =  $40$   
Net-flow =  $410$ 





In-flow = 
$$450$$
  
Out-flow =  $40$   
Net-flow =  $410$ 

A user checks net-flow does not change

Credit links of a user determine his credit in the network

15

25

A user checks net-flow does not change

Bob

450

CBW BANK



In-flow = 450

Out-flow = 40

Net-flow = 410





Credit links of a user determine his credit in the network

A user checks net-flow does not change



In-flow = 450Out-flow = 40Net-flow = 410

In-flow = 450

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Out-flow = 40

Net-flow = 410

445

35





# Challenges

- How to find paths between a sender and a receiver?
- How to find the IOU credit available in the path?
- How to ensure credit links form a path?
- And maintaining strong privacy, availability, and accountability guarantees...







[x]: Secret sharing of x





#### [x]: Secret sharing of x















#### Given [x] it is not possible to know x





- Given [x] it is not possible to know x
- How to ensure that [x] comes from a user in a path?





- Given [x] it is not possible to know x
- How to ensure that [x] comes from a user in a path?



















 $\sigma_1 := Sig(sk_1, ([30], vk1, vk2)) \\ \sigma_2 := Sig(sk_2, ([30], vk1, vk2))$ 








#### Correct proof for a path

 $(vk_{1}, vk_{2}), (vk_{2}, vk_{3}), (vk_{3}, vk_{4}), \dots$ 





#### Correct proof for a path





# Correct proof for a path

$$(vk_1 vk_2) (vk_2, vk_3), (vk_3, vk_4), \dots$$





# Correct proof for a path (vk<sub>1</sub> vk<sub>2</sub>) (vk<sub>2</sub>, vk<sub>3</sub>), (vk<sub>3</sub>, vk<sub>4</sub>), ...

Fresh keys per transaction





























Landmarks perform SMPC min computation over the shared link values





Landmarks perform SMPC min computation over the shared link values





- Landmarks perform SMPC min computation over the shared link values
- Given enough "copies" of [x] it is possible to recover x for Alice





Sequential friend-to-friend communication

- Sequential friend-to-friend communication
- Two-step transaction: on hold (or block) and settle



- Sequential friend-to-friend communication
- Two-step transaction: on hold (or block) and settle
- Example:







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- Example:







# SilentWhispers: Characteristics/Limitations

- Distributed credit network transactions are possible without requiring
  - a blockchain ledger
  - a proof-of-work
- SilentWhispers can be modified by using landmarks as distributed stores

[more details in the paper]

- In case of disputes, this leaves task of proving links to the users
- It is blocking solution, and deadlocks are possibles
  - Problem: designing non-blocking solutions in the asynchronous communication setting
    - distributed max-flow computation and atomic broadcast



Payment Channels and lighting network

https://lightning.network

Designing distributed solutions for lighting network

The Interledger Protocol

https://www.w3.org/community/interledger

- Several distributed/decentralized/centralized ledger solutions are coming up
- Performing transactions across different ledgers



# Thanks to My Collaborators





Pedro Moreno-Sanchez



Tim Ruffing



Matteo Maffei



**Kim Pecina** 



Muhammad Bilal Zafar



Giulio Malavolta



Sonia Fahmy



Srivatsan Ravi

#### **Thanks to My Collaborators**





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Giulio Malavolta



Sonia Fahmy



Srivatsan Ravi



To make credit networks great again!

# Take home message



 Credit networks have interesting properties and can be used in multiple scenarios



 SlientWhispers: a decentralized architecture for providing accountability and privacy for credit networks



 Ledgers although provide accountability, + it makes privacy a real problem in credit networks



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# Several questions remain unanswered leaving lots of open problems

	In the Future	PURDUE
	<ul> <li>Payment Channels and lighting network         https://lightning.network         Designing distributed solutions for lighting network     </li> </ul>	
	The Interledger Protocol     https://www.w3.org/communit	v/interledger
	<ul> <li>Several distributed/decentralized/centralized ledger solutions are coming up</li> <li>Performing transactions across different ledgers</li> </ul>	
Thanks!		

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