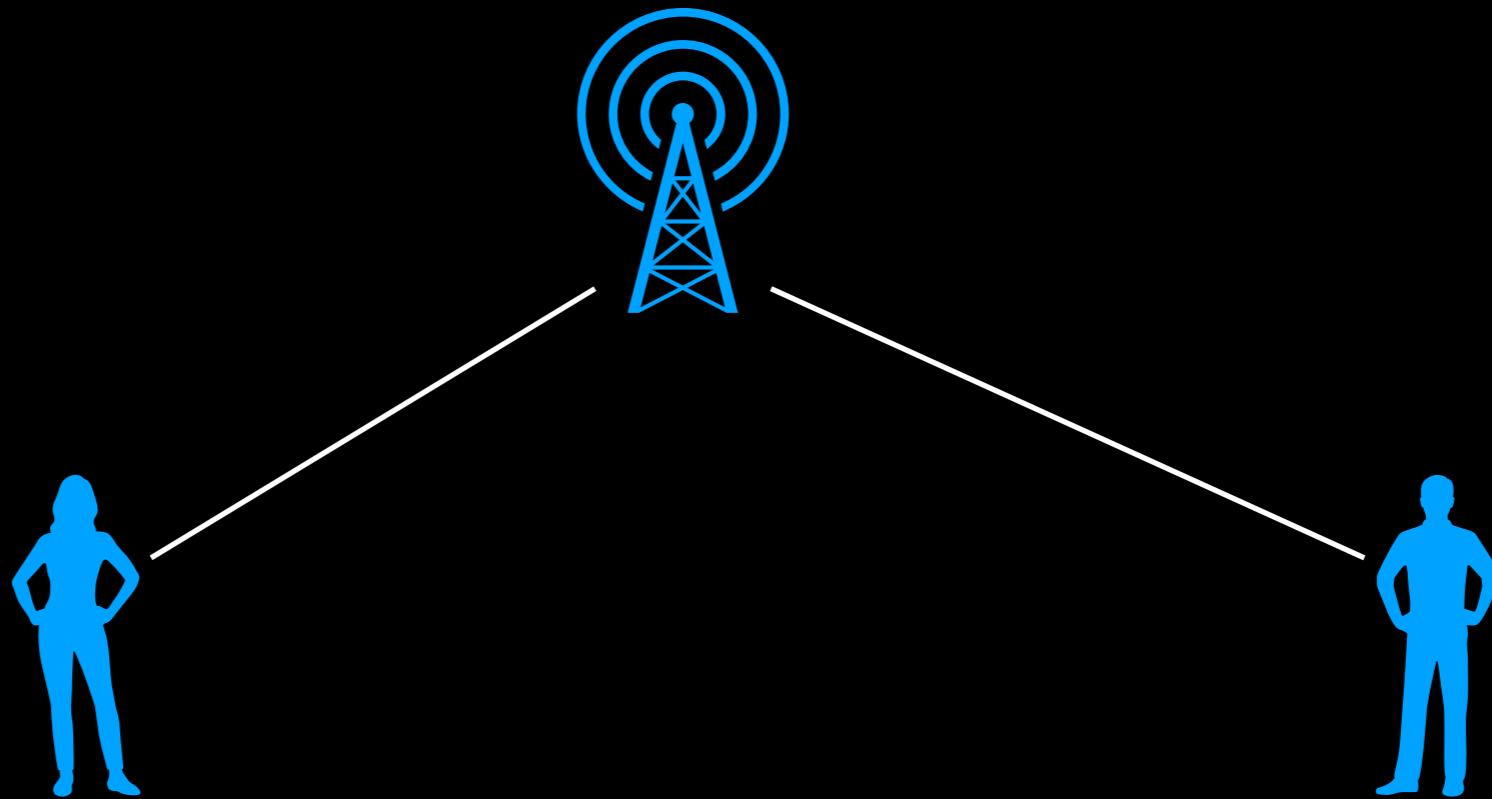


Messaging – Metadata

@WillScott

Messaging

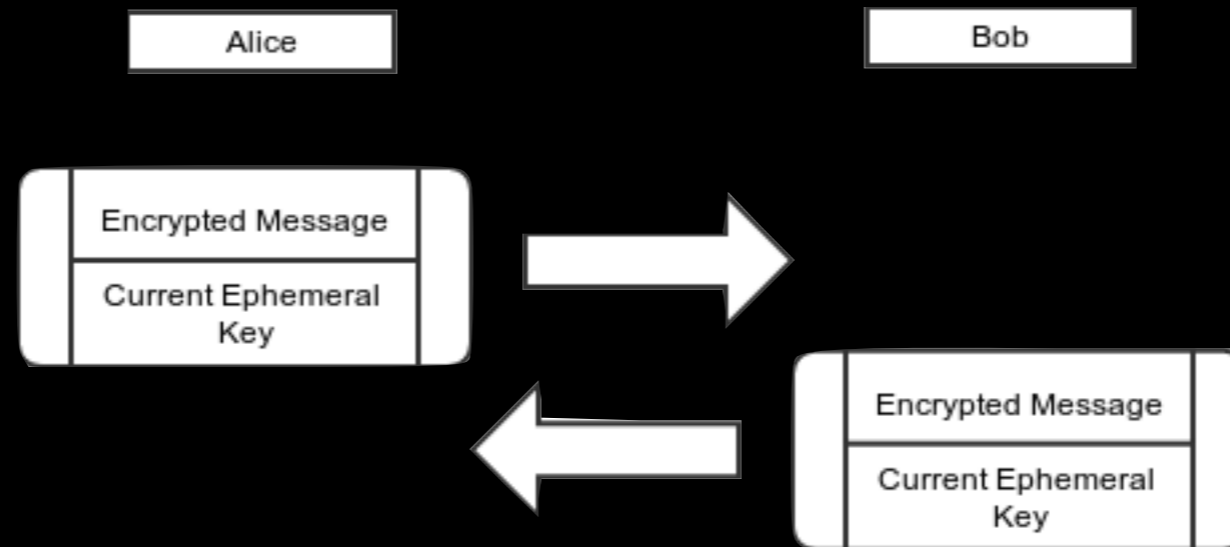


End-to-End Encryption

Signal

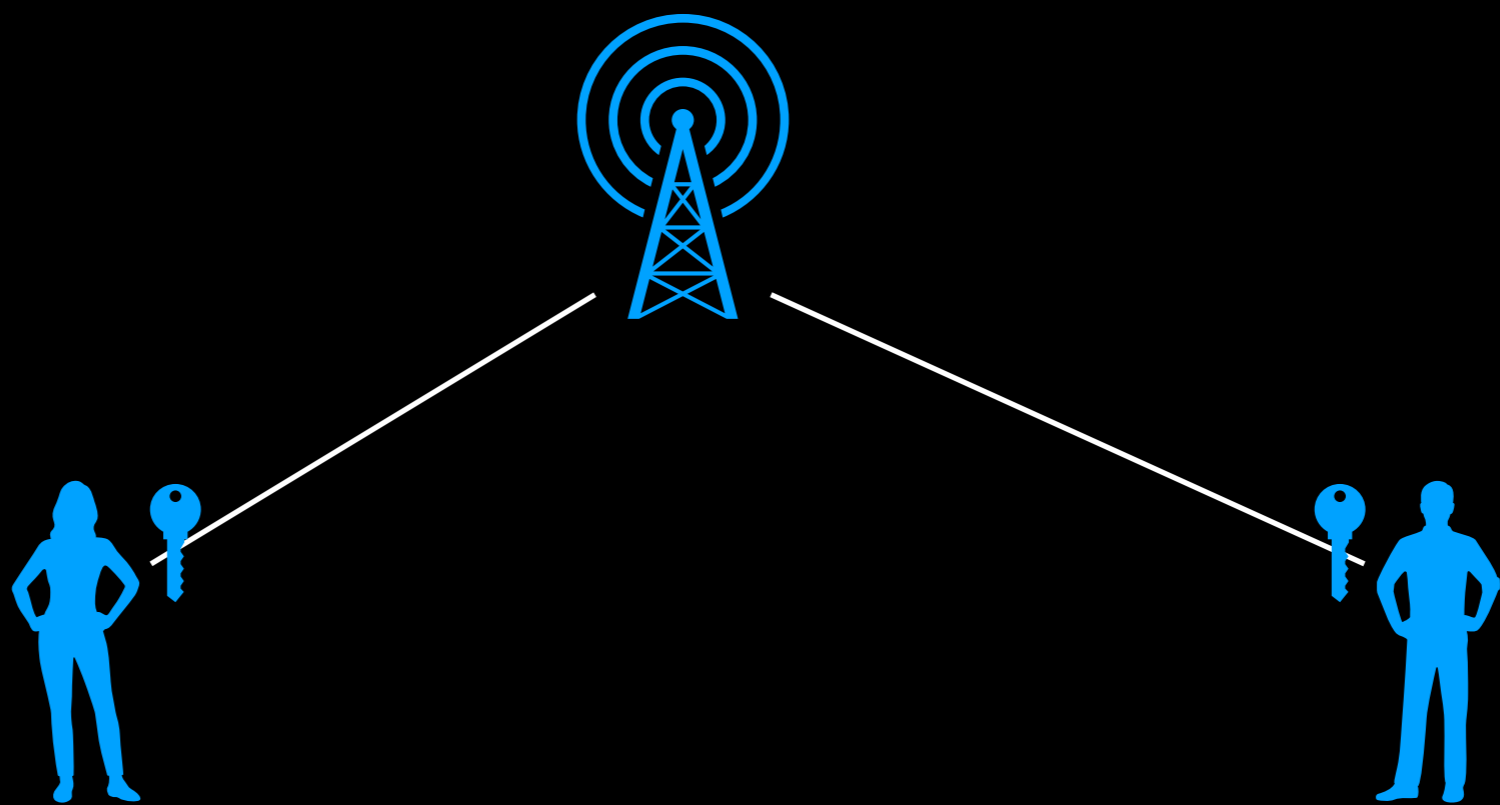


Signal



Signal

- Forward Secret
- Deniable
- Asynchronous



Threat Model

- Network or Server passively watching / monitoring traffic
- Surveillance of the contents of messages

Signal



Scaling



- (n+1)sec



- Flute



- mpENC

Metadata

- When a user is online
- Contact List
- When messages are sent
- Size of messages

Metadata

We kill people based on metadata

—*Michael Hayden, NSA/CIA*

Pond

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'agl / pond'. The browser address bar displays 'GitHub, Inc. github.com/agl/pond'. The repository header includes the GitHub logo, 'This repository', a search bar, and navigation links for 'Pull requests', 'Issues', 'Marketplace', and 'Gist'. On the right, there are notification and user profile icons. Below the header, the repository name 'agl / pond' is shown, followed by statistics: 'Watch 113', 'Star 845', and 'Fork 105'. A secondary navigation bar contains 'Code', 'Issues 59', 'Pull requests 17', 'Projects 0', and 'Insights'. The main content area is titled 'Pond' and features a summary bar with '442 commits', '5 branches', '2 releases', '29 contributors', and 'BSD-3-Clause' license. Below this, there are buttons for 'Branch: master', 'New pull request', 'Create new file', 'Upload files', 'Find file', and 'Clone or download'. A commit message 'agl Mention state of the project in README.md.' is displayed, along with the text 'Latest commit 675020c on May 24, 2016'. A table lists the repository's structure:

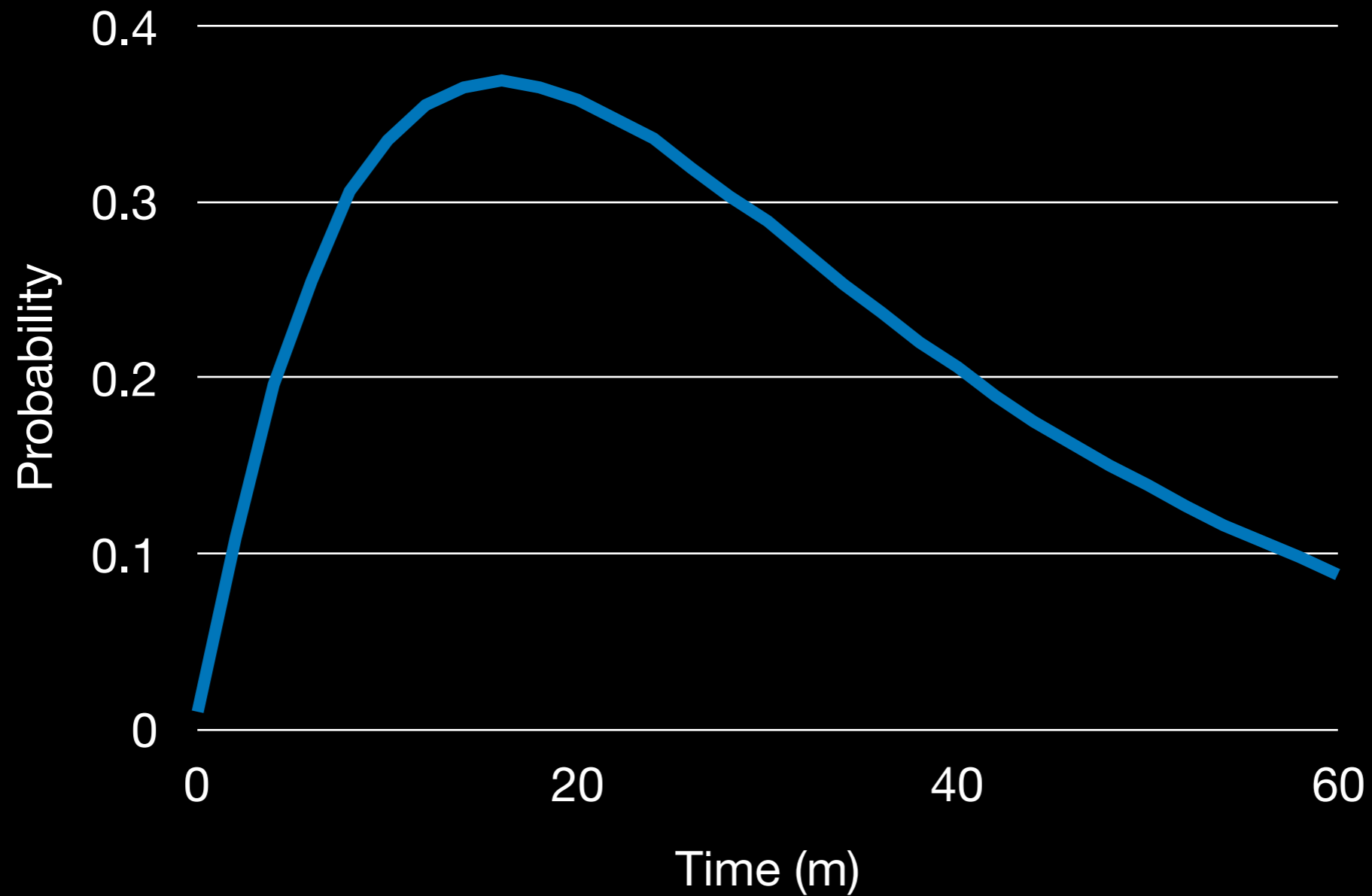
bbssig	Update references from code.google.com to GitHub.	3 years ago
bn256cgo	Update references from code.google.com to GitHub.	3 years ago
client	Set more Vim options to try and minimise any leakage.	2 years ago
decrypt	Update references from code.google.com to GitHub.	3 years ago
doc	Remove links to precompiled binaries.	3 years ago
editstate	Update references from code.google.com to GitHub.	3 years ago

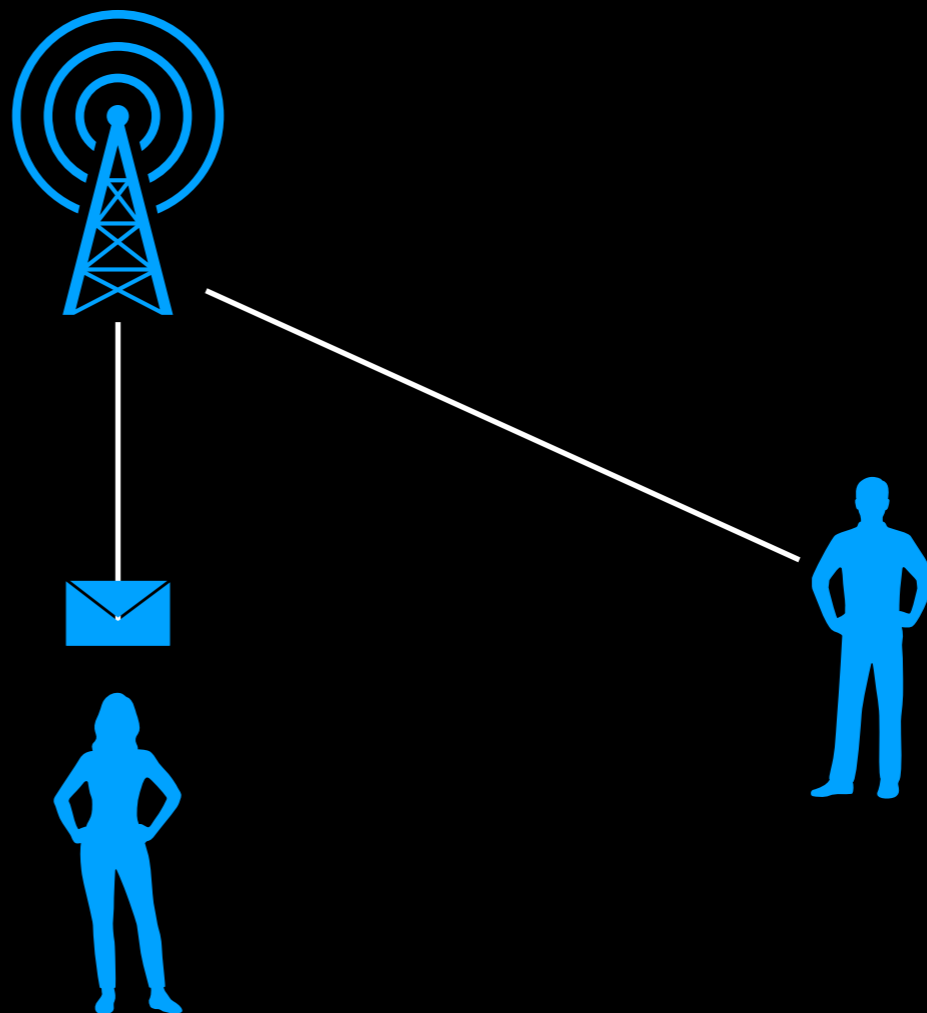
Pond

- Fixed-size messages
- Asynchronous
- PANDA rendezvous

Pond

Server Communication Interval





Threat Model

- Network Adversary (NSA) watching patterns of traffic to understand who is talking to whom.

Loopix

www.usenix.org/system/files/conference/usenixsecurity17/sec17

The Loopix Anonymity System

Ania M. Piotrowska
University College London

Jamie Hayes
University College London

Tariq Elahi
KU Leuven

Sebastian Meiser
University College London

George Danezis
University College London

Abstract

We present *Loopix*, a low-latency anonymous communication system that provides bi-directional ‘third-party’ sender and receiver anonymity and unobservability. Loopix leverages cover traffic and *Poisson mixing*—brief independent message delays—to provide anonymity and

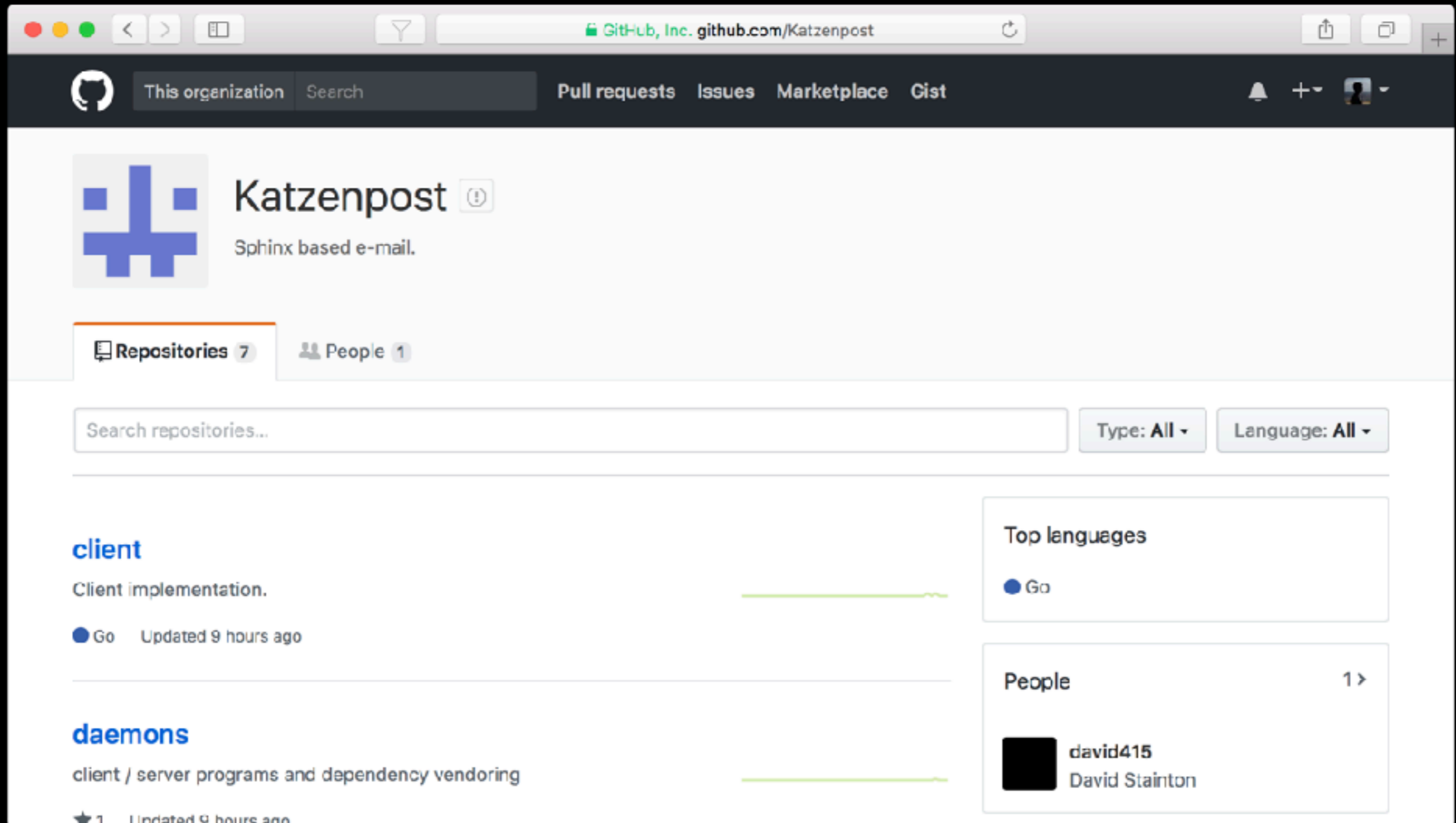
cent leaks of extensive mass surveillance programs¹, exposing such meta-data leads to significant privacy risks.

Since 2004, Tor [20], a practical manifestation of circuit-based onion routing, has become the most popular anonymous communication tool, with systems such as Herd [33], Riposte [11], HORNET [10] and Vuvuzela [46] extending and strengthening this paradigm.

Loopix




Katzenpost



The screenshot shows the GitHub organization page for 'Katzenpost'. The browser address bar displays 'GitHub, Inc. github.com/Katzenpost'. The organization's profile includes a blue logo, the name 'Katzenpost', and the description 'Sphinx based e-mail.'. Navigation tabs for 'This organization', 'Search', 'Pull requests', 'Issues', 'Marketplace', and 'Gist' are visible. Below the profile, there are tabs for 'Repositories 7' and 'People 1'. A search bar for repositories is present, along with filters for 'Type: All' and 'Language: All'. The repository list shows 'client' (Go, updated 9 hours ago) and 'daemons' (Go, updated 9 hours ago). A sidebar on the right highlights 'Top languages' (Go) and 'People' (david415, David Stainton).

GitHub, Inc. github.com/Katzenpost

This organization Search Pull requests Issues Marketplace Gist

 **Katzenpost** ⓘ
Sphinx based e-mail.

Repositories 7 People 1

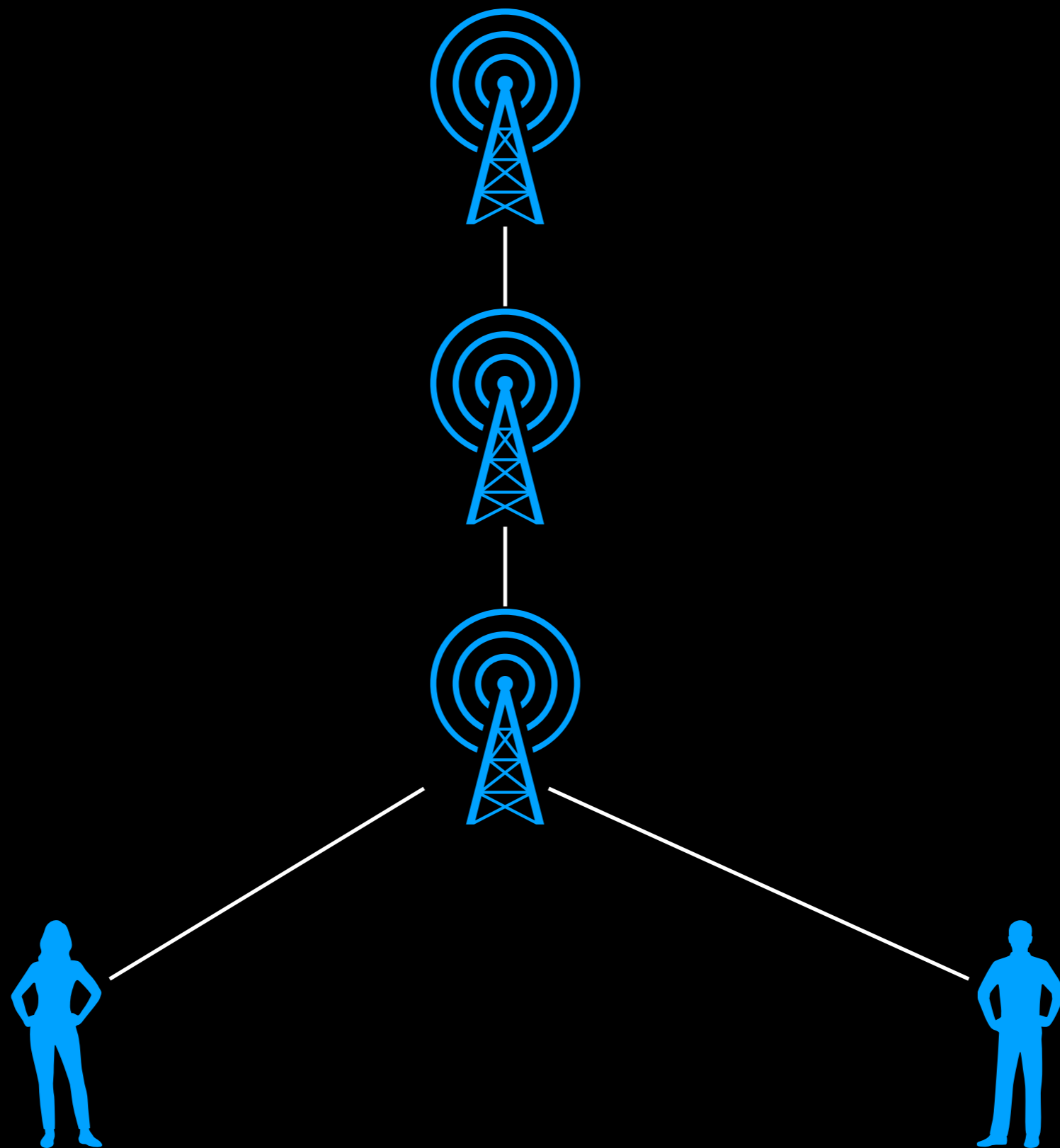
Search repositories... Type: All Language: All

client
Client implementation.
Go Updated 9 hours ago


daemons
client / server programs and dependency vendoring
Go Updated 9 hours ago

Top languages
Go

People 1 >
david415
David Stainton



Ricochet



Ricochet


- [About](#)
- [Latest changes](#)
- [GitHub](#)
- [Sponsors](#)


Anonymous instant messaging for real privacy


Ricochet is a different approach to instant messaging that **doesn't trust anyone** in protecting your privacy.

- *Eliminate metadata.* Nobody knows who you are, who you talk to, or what you say.
- *Stay anonymous.* Share what you want, without sharing your identity and location.
- *Nobody in the middle.* There are no servers to monitor, censor, or hack.
- *Safe by default.* Security isn't secure until it's automatic and easy to use.

Get started

 **WINDOWS**

 **MAC**

 **LINUX**

The latest version is **1.1.4** (November 5, 2016). You can also [build from source](#).

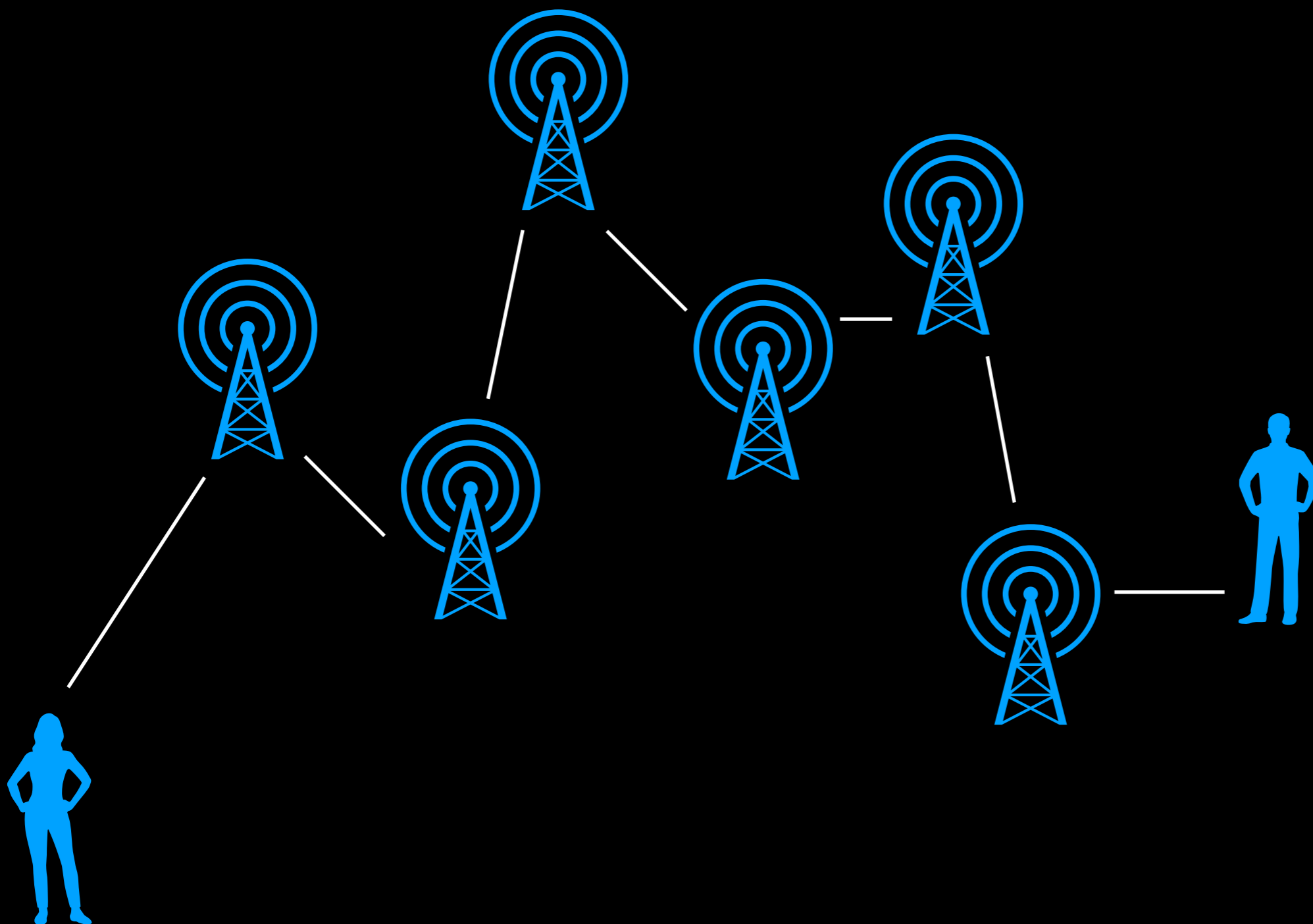
How it works

Ricochet uses the [Tor network](#) to reach your contacts without relying on messaging servers. It creates a [hidden service](#), which is used to rendezvous with your contacts without revealing your location or IP address.

Ricochet

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for `ricochet-im / ricochet-go`. The repository is described as an "Experimental multiprocess Ricochet client in Go" with a link to <https://ricochet.im/>. It has 86 commits, 1 branch, 0 releases, and 2 contributors. The repository is currently on the `master` branch. The file list shows the following files and their commit messages:

File	Commit Message	Time
<code>core</code>	core: Minor fixes for inbound contact requests	10 days ago
<code>ricochet-cli</code>	cli: Only print 'new message' for inbound messages	10 days ago
<code>rpc</code>	core: Implement inbound contact requests	11 days ago
<code>vendor</code>	vendor: Switch go-ricochet back to upstream	7 months ago
<code>.gitignore</code>	Delete backend and rename cli to ricochet-cli	10 months ago
<code>.travis.yml</code>	Add minimal travis config	9 months ago



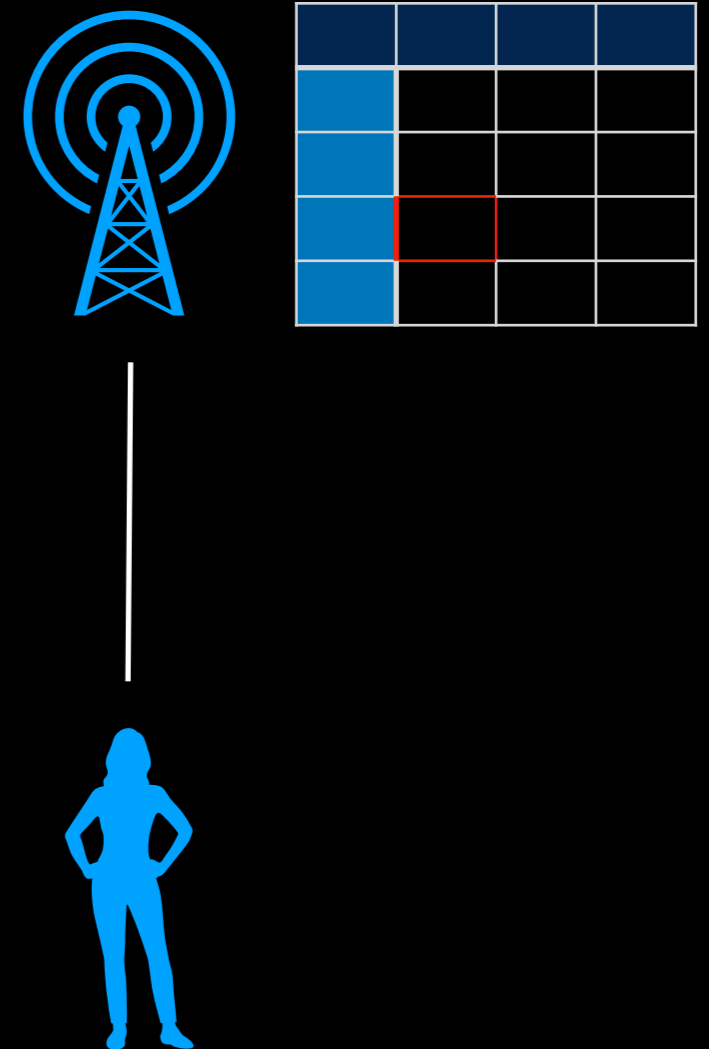
Threat Model

- Network Adversary, *or Server*, watching patterns of traffic to understand who is talking to whom.

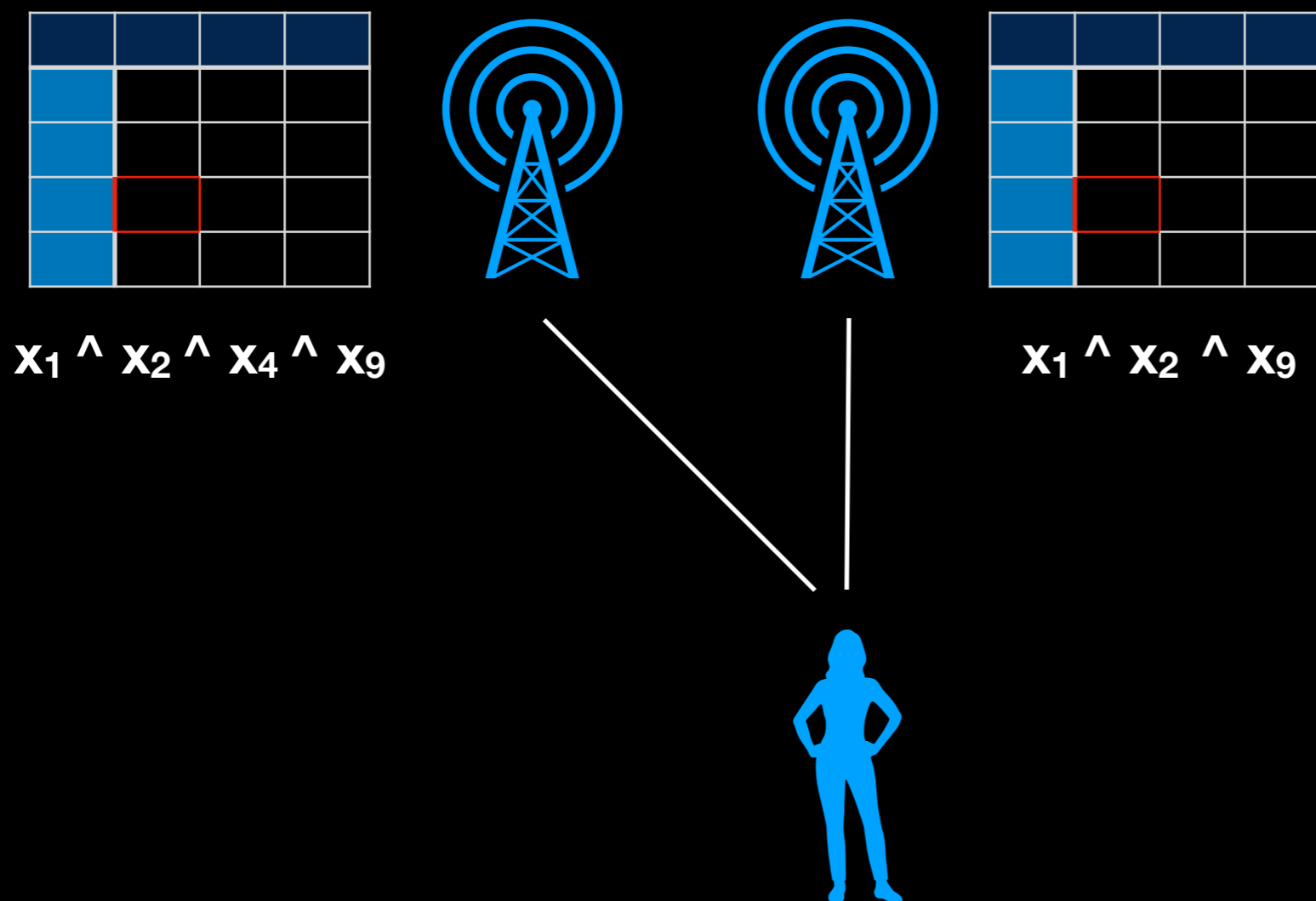
Private Information Retrieval

Can I retrieve a message from a server without the server knowing which message it gave me?

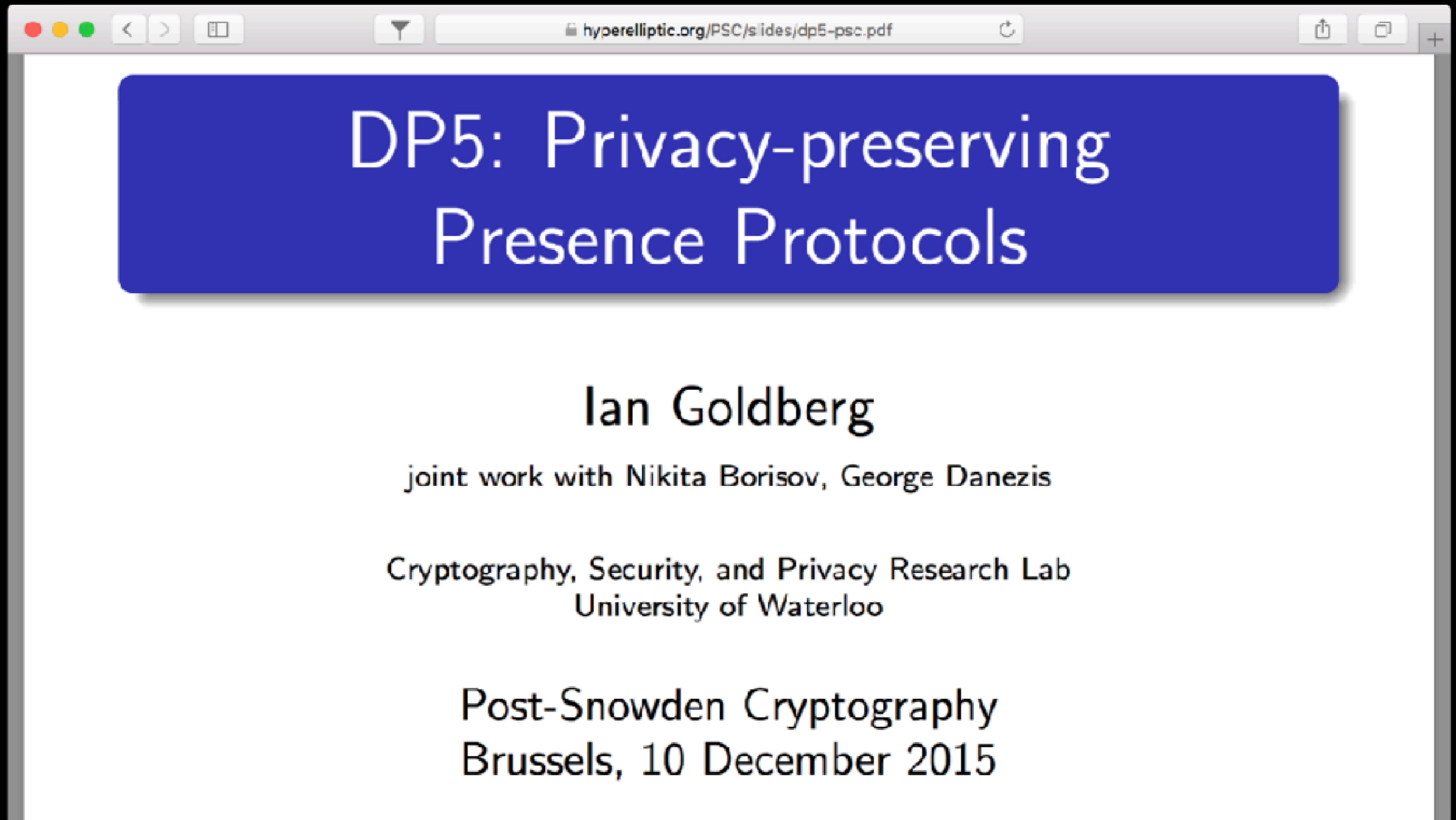
With reasonable network costs?



Private Information Retrieval



DP5



hyperelliptic.org/PSC/slides/dp5-psc.pdf

DP5: Privacy-preserving Presence Protocols

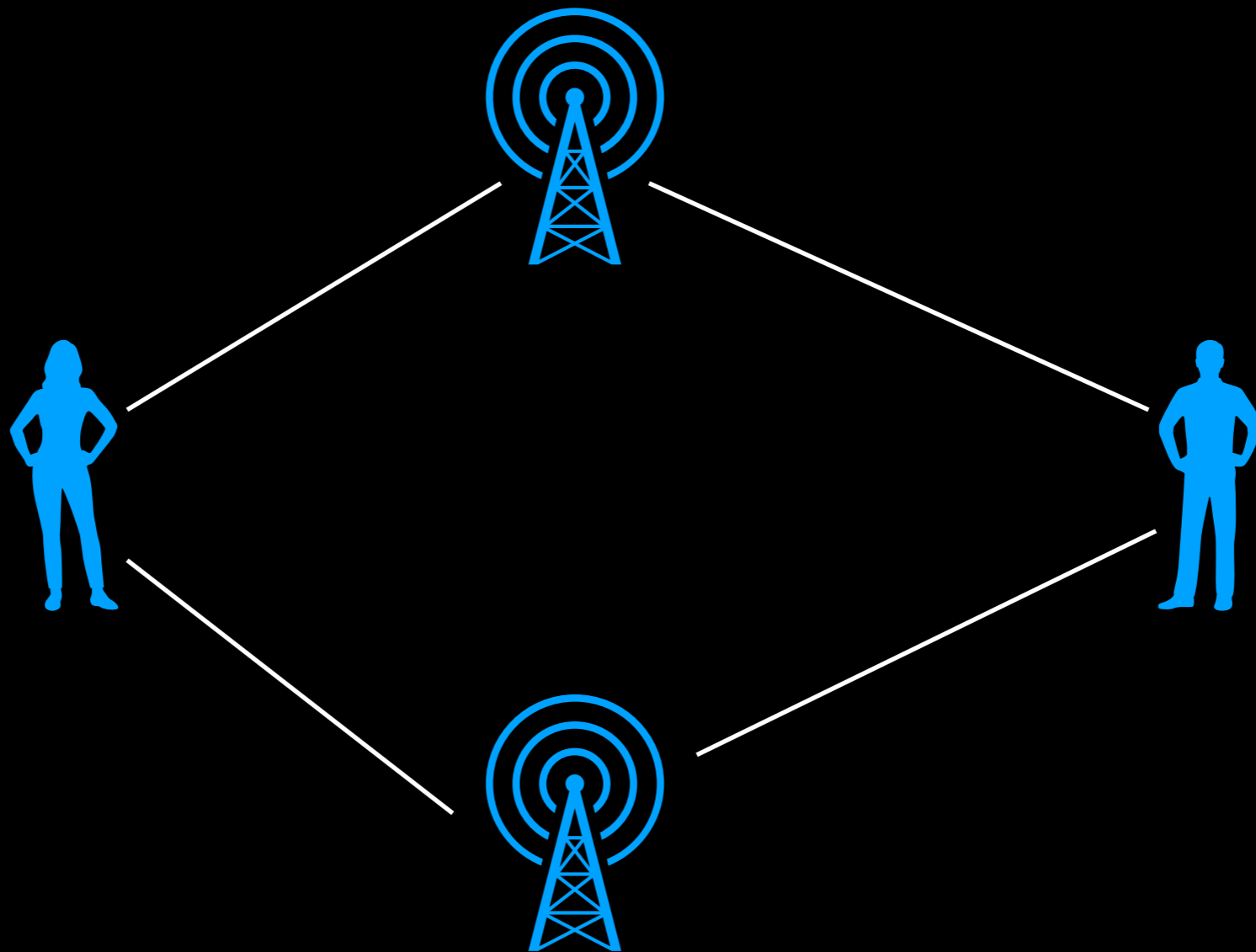
Ian Goldberg

joint work with Nikita Borisov, George Danezis

Cryptography, Security, and Privacy Research Lab
University of Waterloo

Post-Snowden Cryptography
Brussels, 10 December 2015

Messaging



DP5

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for `szechuen/dp5_proxy`. The browser address bar shows the URL `github.com/szechuen/dp5_proxy`. The repository name is `szechuen / dp5_proxy`. The page shows the repository has 445 commits, 1 branch, 1 release, and 3 contributors. The latest commit is `cd4c99e` on Mar 31. The repository description is "XMPP Proxy for DP5". The file list includes `dp5`, `.gitignore`, `.gitmodules`, `Dockerfile-client`, `Dockerfile-server`, and `README.md`.

Repository: `szechuen / dp5_proxy`

Actions: Watch (1), Unstar (5), Fork (1)

Navigation: Code, Issues (5), Pull requests (0), Projects (0), Wiki, Insights

Repository Statistics:

- 445 commits
- 1 branch
- 1 release
- 3 contributors

Branch: master | New pull request | Create new file | Upload files | Find file | Clone or download

Latest commit: `cd4c99e` on Mar 31

Commit History:

File	Commit Message	Time Ago
<code>dp5</code>	Fix static path to certificate	8 months ago
<code>.gitignore</code>	Exclude compiled binary	5 months ago
<code>.gitmodules</code>	Removed relicwrapper module	3 years ago
<code>Dockerfile-client</code>	Added Docker build for client proxy	5 months ago
<code>Dockerfile-server</code>	Not checking cert in health check for now	5 months ago
<code>README.md</code>	Added Docker build for client proxy	5 months ago

Threat Model

- *Global Passive Network Adversary*, or Server, watching patterns of traffic to understand who is talking to whom.

Talek

raymondcheng.net/download/papers/talek-tr.pdf

Talek: a Private Publish-Subscribe Protocol

Raymond Cheng[†], William Scott[†], Bryan Parno[‡], Irene Zhang[†]
Arvind Krishnamurthy[†], Thomas Anderson[†]

[†]University of Washington, [‡]Carnegie Mellon University

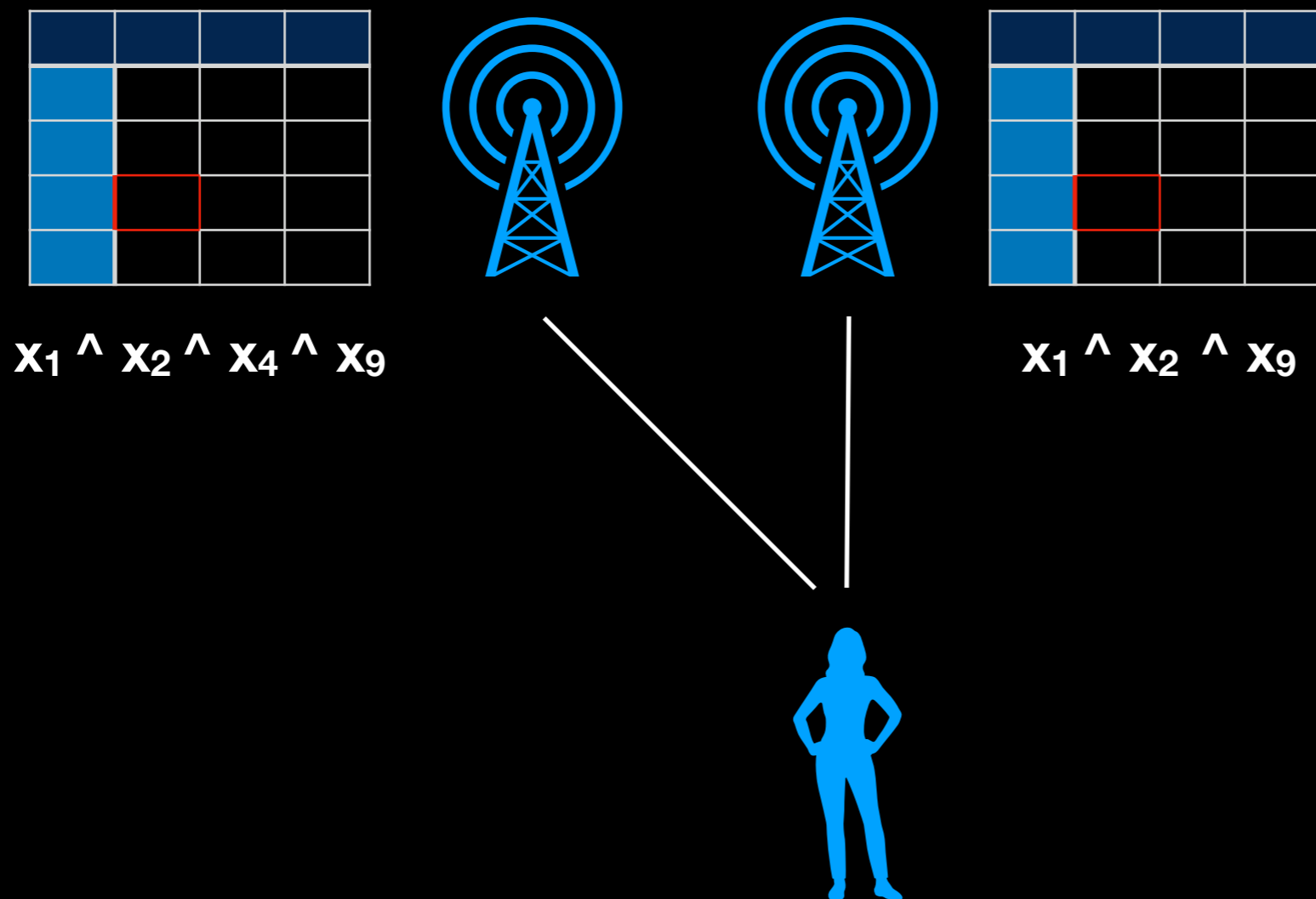
Abstract

Modern applications share user-generated data over the cloud, often exposing sensitive information. Talek is a private publish-subscribe (pub/sub) system that shares user data through potentially untrustworthy servers, while hiding both data content and the communication patterns among its users. Talek is designed with two goals that distinguish it from the prior work in private messaging. First, Talek is designed with the strong security goal of *access sequence indistinguishability*, where clients leak no information to adversarial servers that might help an adversary distinguish between two arbitrary-length client access sequences. Second, our system aims to be practical for general-purpose work-

range of applications, including group messaging, news feeds, and data synchronization. Publishers create message logs, which groups of trusted subscribers read at a later time. As long as clients and at least one server are uncompromised and running authentic versions of the software, Talek prevents a cloud operator from learning anything about the communication patterns of the users. Combined with encryption, developers conceal both the *contents* and *metadata* of users' application usage without losing the reliability and availability of the cloud.

Recent research has advanced both one-to-one private messaging [2, 3, 52, 59] and anonymous broadcasting [17–19, 42, 60]. These systems offer security guarantees rooted in k-anonymity [57], plausible deniability [62], and differential privacy [26, 28]. Talek focuses on

Talek



Talek

- Deterministic-Random Writes
- Dense packing of messages (Cuckoo hashing)
- Efficient lookup (GPU)

Talek

- 5,000 Lines of Go
- (+500 lines for XMPP shim; talexmpp)
- 3 Components
 - App client library: Libtalek
 - Talek Server: 'Replica'
 - Coordinator: 'Frontend'

Talek

<https://wills.co.tt/talexmpp>

Trade-offs

- Signal - Server trust
- Mix Networks - Latency
- Tor - Global passive adversary. Asynchronous
- PIR - Computation

Messaging Without Metadata

<https://github.com/privacylab/>
@WillScott