

Shipping End-to-End Encryption to Billions

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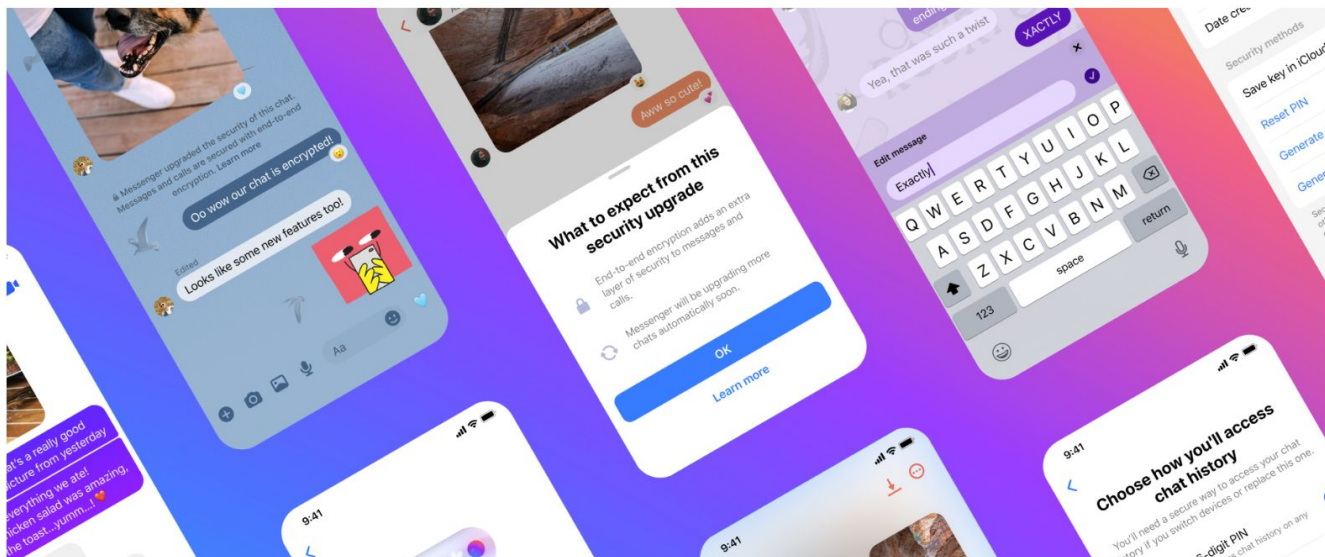


Messenger

Launching Default End-to-End Encryption on Messenger

December 6, 2023

By Loredana Crisan, Head of Messenger



Agenda

- 1 **The Messenger product**
- 2 End-to-end encryption vs “Open” messaging
- 3 Storage
- 4 Protocol challenges
- 5 Features
- 6 Summary



SMS

Single device identities.

Minimal cloud augmentation.

Webmail

Access everywhere anywhere.

No specific home device.

Cloud Rendering

Messenger Product



Facebook account-linked

Accessed via cloud-based account.



Addressed by name/photo

Global identifiers are internal implementation detail.



Multi-device native

No defined home device. Sometimes no de facto home device!



Web heavy

Web remains an important surface for many people.



Feature-rich

Vast number of features, each with their own semantics.

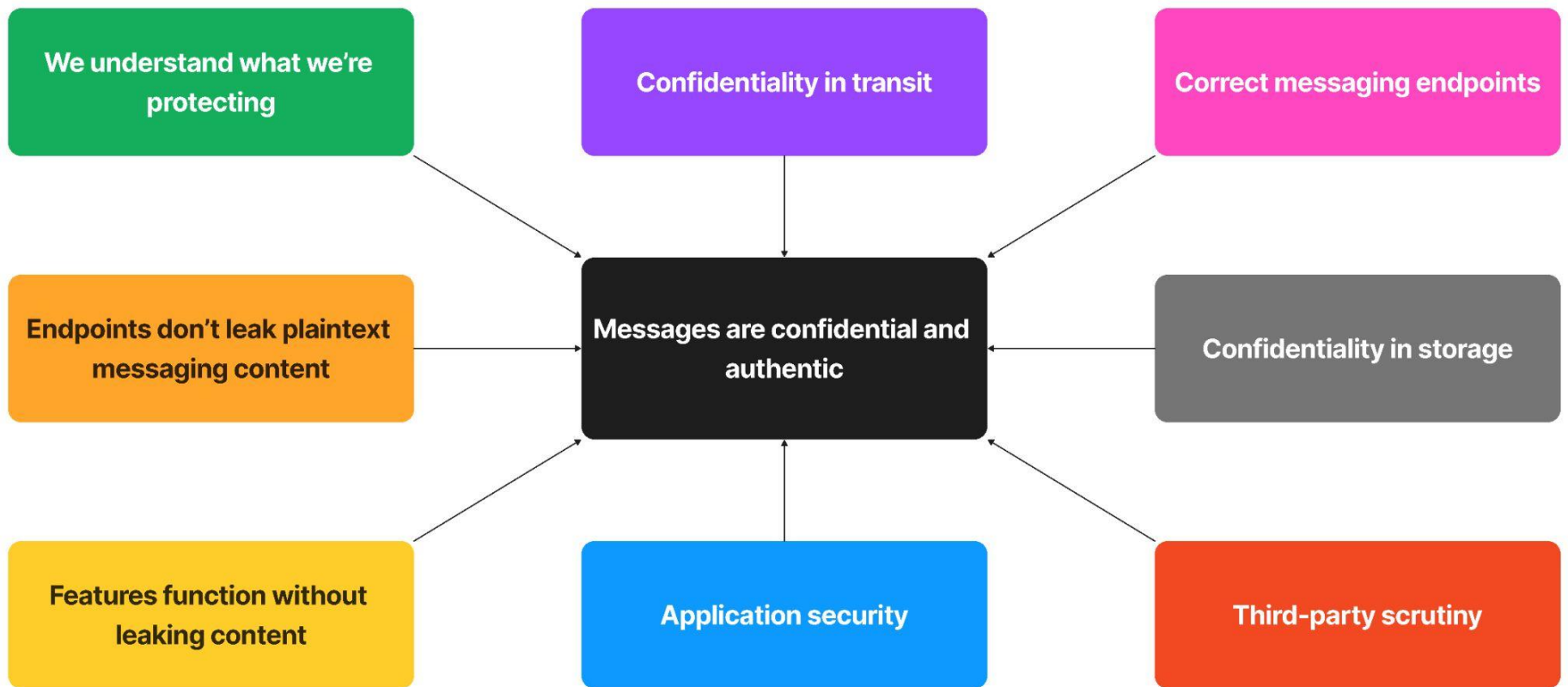


Graph-integrated

Heavily used for sharing Facebook content.

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It's (mostly) not about cryptography!



Few outside of this room cares about the crypto!

People care about protecting data.



E2EE transmission wasn't our hardest problem to solve

Signal Protocol, MLS, etc already exist

It's all about the client device!



Bytes transmitted == bytes received

Features must be architected in a client-centric manner.



Recipient devices known in advance

“End-to-end” implies you know the ends.



Storage managed by endpoints

Devices become source of truth for message history.

The server can't always help you out!



Server can't ensure compatibility

No transcoding, format sanitisation, etc.



Any server augmented features are difficult

Can't reveal data that leaks message content.

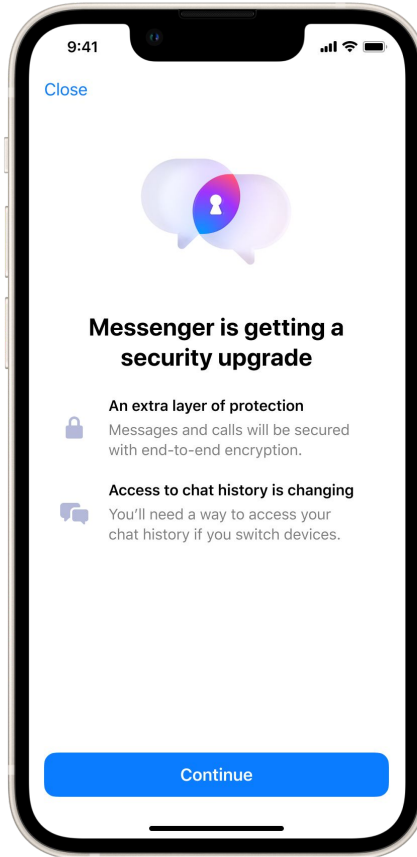


Can't shim for clients when version changes happen

Data formatting, protocol versioning, etc

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9:41




Close




Messenger is getting a security upgrade

An extra layer of protection

 Messages and calls will be secured with end-to-end encryption.

Access to chat history is changing

 You'll need a way to access your chat history if you switch devices.

Continue

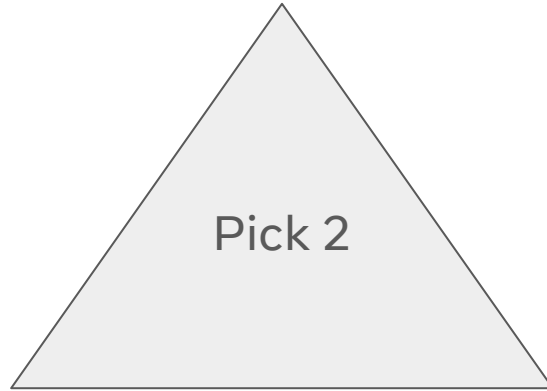


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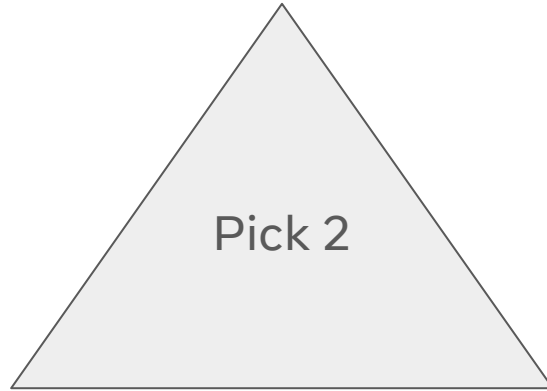
Message history is available
whenever messaging works



User can log in without
cryptographic key material

Messaging functions
whenever the user is logged in

~~Message history is available
whenever messaging works~~



User can log in without
cryptographic key material

Messaging functions
whenever the user is logged in

Storage Scenarios



Changing “primary” device

Must support upgrade / transfer



Lost devices

Must function as a true backup.



Low-storage devices

Offload data to the server.



Platform switching

Support users who roam across platforms..



Web support

Can't rely on mobile-only infrastructure.



Multi-device

Seamlessly shared across devices

Storage Privacy



Inaccessible to Meta

Important E2EE goal.



Under user's control

We can't override their settings.



User friction is rough!



Users don't want to be interrupted when opening Messenger

Frequently click away; often don't read; sometimes permanently churn!



Purpose is hard to grok

Why does this matter? Is it authentication?



No quick tests of long-term performance

It will take months or years to understand some edge cases

Minimising impact



Provide best option for each user

Different methods work best for different usage patterns



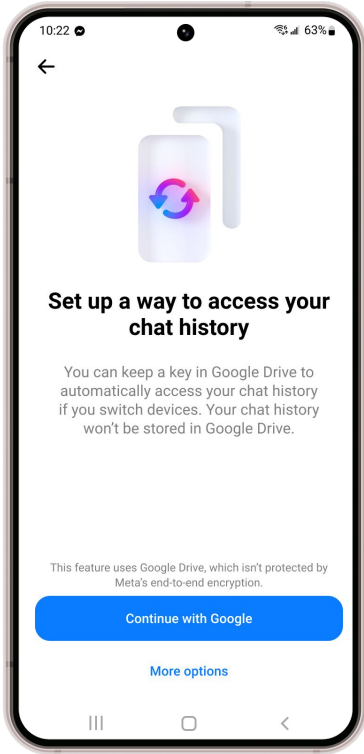
Give them multiple opportunities

Choice is forced; but allow dismissal initially

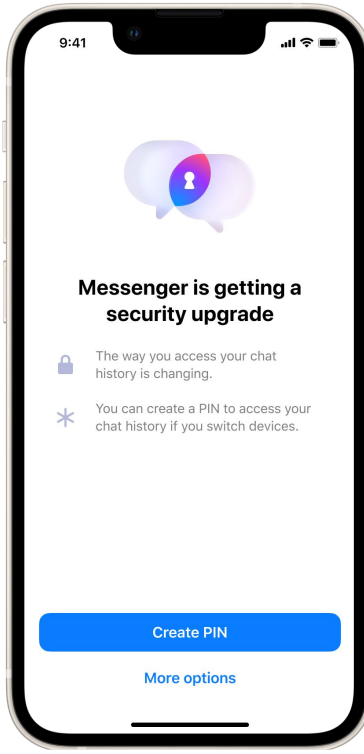


Focus on immediate impact to them

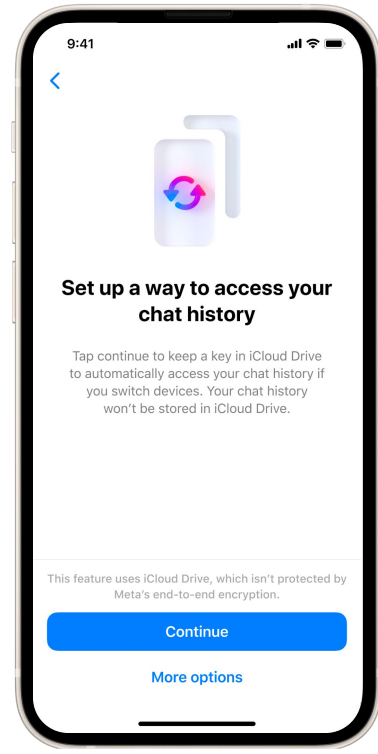
Security benefits don't always resonate



Google Drive



PIN



iCloud Drive

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New storage protocol



Storage required new protocol design

Ratcheted encryption not suitable for long-term storage



No forward secrecy

Explicit anti-goal of backups-like system



Endpoints can be virtual devices

Enable data recovery without a physical device



Device revocation

Key rotation is on its way!

The Labyrinth Encrypted Message Storage Protocol

December 6, 2023
Version 1



Metadata was operationally necessary



We tried to de-identify storage!

Unlinked mailboxes, PRFs for thread IDs, OPE for timestamps



De-identification made debugging infeasible

Employees reported problems, but no way to dig in



Re-identified storage to achieve product readiness

Closer to original well-understood architecture

Edge cases remain!



Messages encrypted to known devices

Signal Protocol endpoints are physical devices



Storage only populated on message receipt

Must decrypt before storing



Message loss if devices go permanently offline

Nothing to decrypt and store

Performance explorations



Offline devices take a while to catch up

Signal Protocol assumes mostly in-order delivery



Sometimes use Labyrinth over Signal

Faster to populate multi-device inbox from secure storage than transport.



Groups will be harder to scale

Some per-device costs scale linearly with devices

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Client-side limitations



Some features cannot function purely client-side

Key data lives on the server



Prioritising functionality alongside privacy

Tough trade offs required in places

Example: Sticker Search



Sticker library only useful with generic search queries

Not interesting on their own



Large sticker library

Can't store fully client-side



Hosted by Meta

Nobody else to query

De-identification Technology



Generic values are not always sensitive

Primarily aim to protect when user-linked.



Oblivious HTTP

Hide IP addresses, which can be personally identifiable.



Anonymous Credentials

Authenticate access; rather than users.

First-party previews



Users value in-thread previews

Especially important for a social network chat function.



Content IDs already known to Meta

These aren't new information.



Shared content skews public

Can be loaded without knowing who's accessing it

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Summary



E2EE is complex for cloud-style services

Webmail vs SMS is a huge difference in messaging



Key management remains hard for users

Not a simple transition, and we're still learning



We're getting there!

5 years in the making, and we're shipping!



Thanks!