Metadata-Conscious Anonymous Messaging БУДЬ НА ЧЕКУ, В ТАКИЕ ЛНИ ЮДСЛУШИВАЮТ СТЕНЫ. НЕДАЛЕКО ОТ БОЛТОВНИ и сплетни ДО ИЗМЕНЫ.

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# Anonymity matters



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## Snapshot Adversary



adversary can figure out who got the message

# Spy-based adversary



#### adversary can collect timing information



# Information flow in social networks



information spreads at the same rate in all direction

#### Can you find the source?



## Concentration around the center



high likelihood

low likelihood

#### diffusion spreading = de-anonymization

[Shah et al. 2011, Zhu et al. 2013]

#### Can you find the source?



[Pinto et al. 2012]

## Maximum likelihood detection



high likelihood

low likelihood

#### diffusion spreading = de-anonymization

[Pinto et al. 2012]

#### Prior work: adaptive diffusion



high likelihood

Question: How does adaptive diffusion fare against a spy-based adversary?



low likelihood

provable anonymity guarantees—for a snapshot adversary

[Spy vs. Spy: Rumor Source Obfuscation, ACM SIGMETRICS 2015]

# Our objective



engineer the spread to hide authorship

# Adaptive diffusion over d-regular trees



# Snapshot adversary Question: How does adaptive diffusion fare against a spy-based adversary?

Low likelihood

High likelihood

THEOREM: Probability of detection = 0

#### Spy-based adversary



#### Main Theorem

1. For any network and any protocol that passes the message to at least once node, we have that:

$$\min_{\text{protocol}} \max_{\hat{v}} \mathbb{P}(\hat{v} = v^*) \geq p .$$

2. On d-regular trees, the probability of detection under adaptive diffusion is given by

$$\mathbb{P}(\hat{v}_{\mathrm{ML}} = v^*) = p + o(p).$$

## Results on d-regular trees



## Facebook graph



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