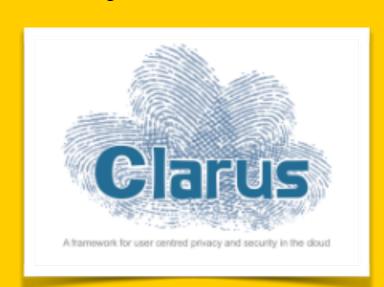
San Francisco | February 29 – March 4 | Moscone Center

SESSION ID: CRYP-W03 - Secure Multiparty Computation

Hybrid Publicly Verifiable Computation

James Alderman, Christian Janson, Carlos Cid, Jason Crampton Royal Holloway, University of London







James Alderman

Post-doctoral Research Assistant Royal Holloway, University of London james.alderman@rhul.ac.uk



Contents

- Background
- Overview of our model
- Technical Details

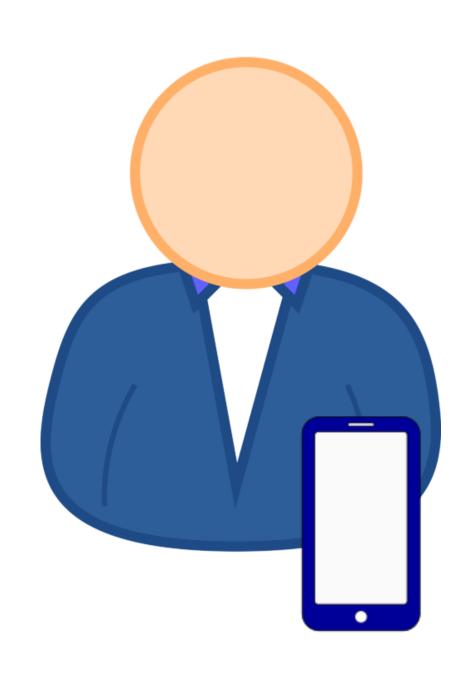




Background

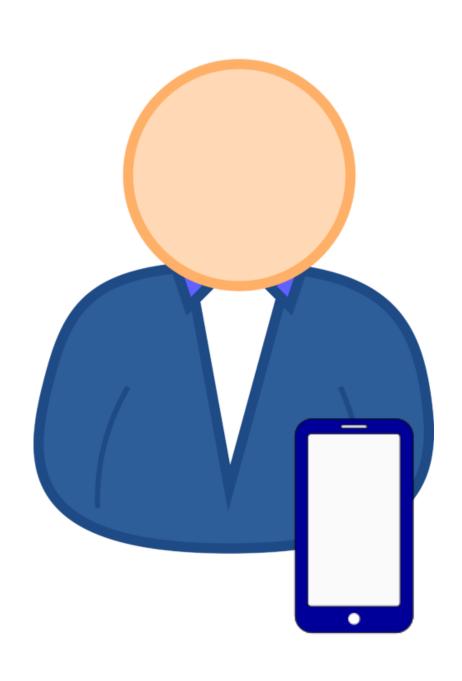


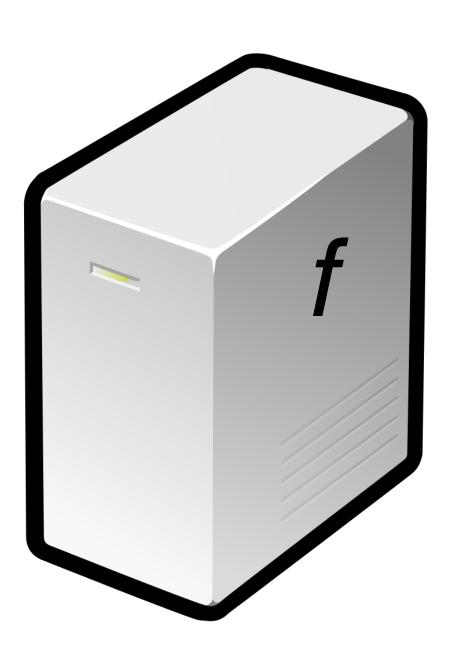






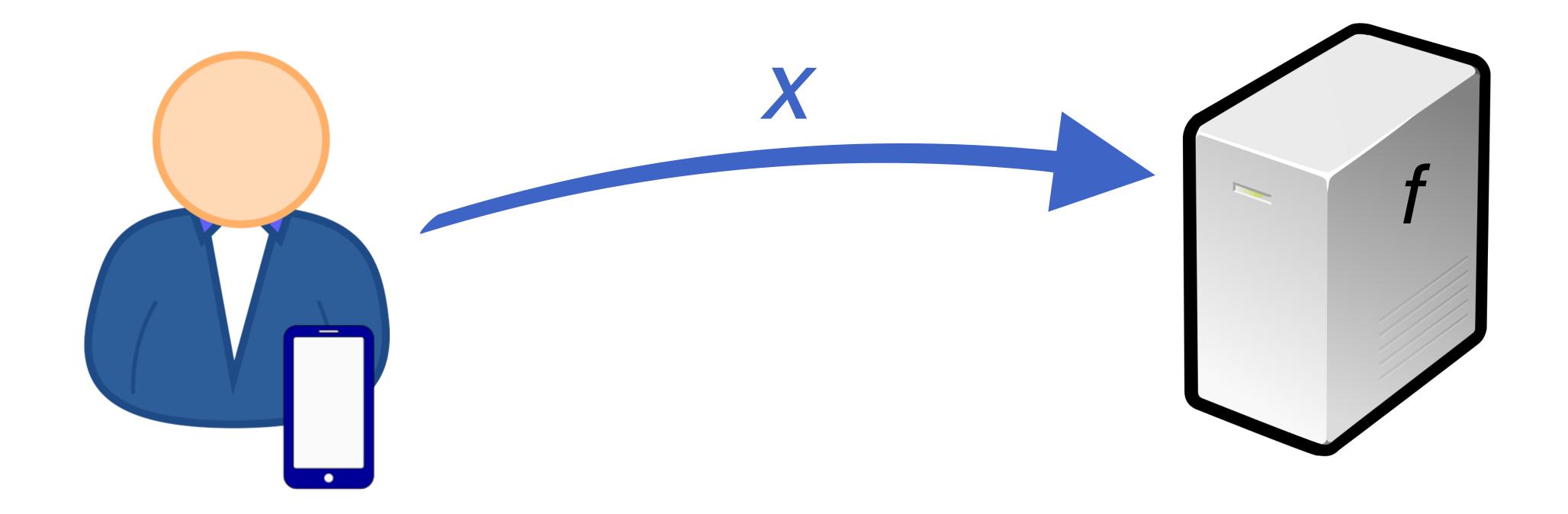






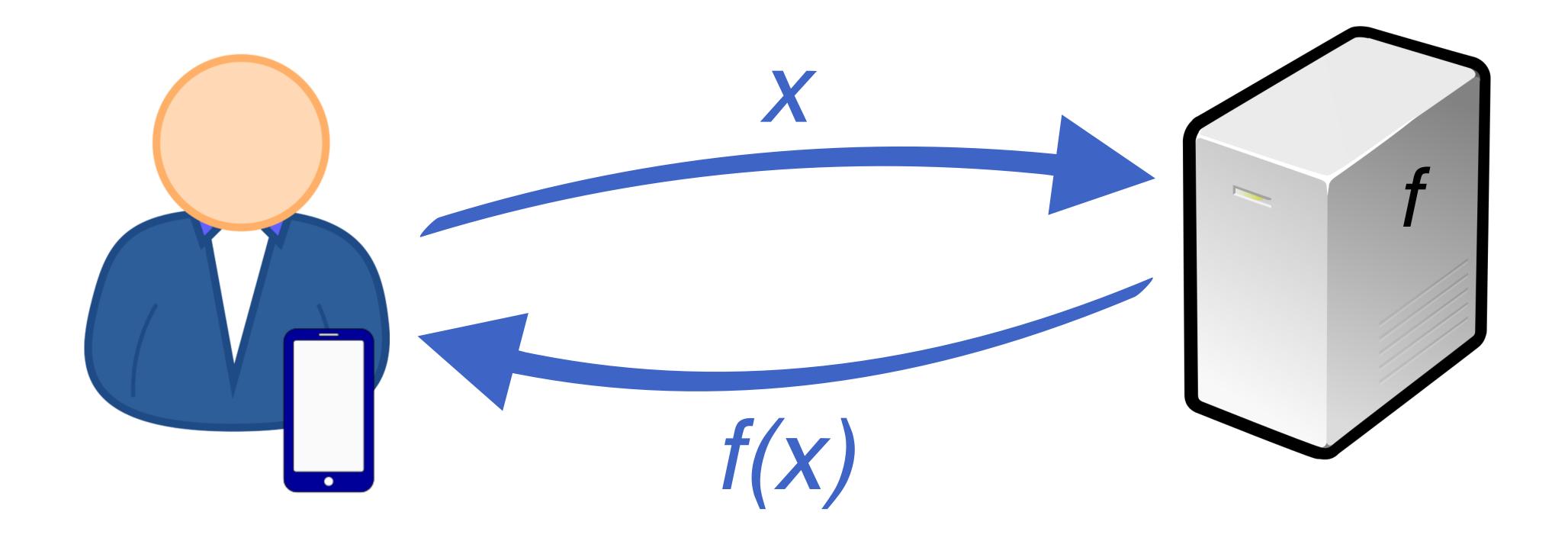






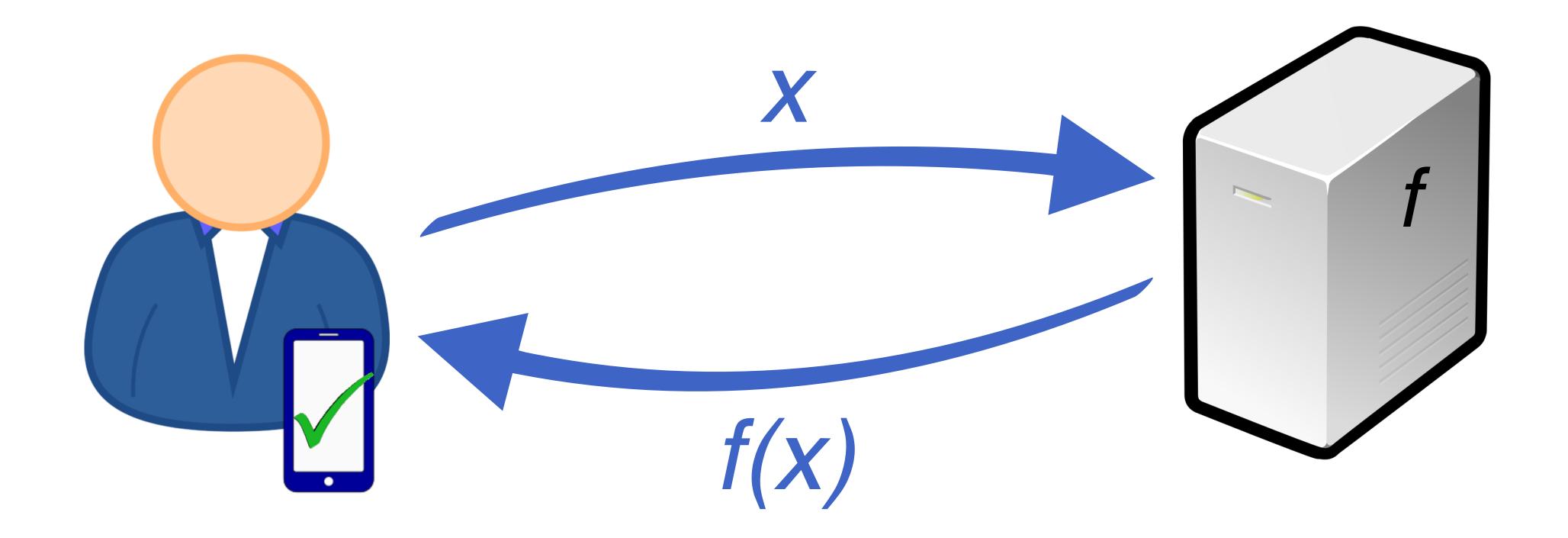






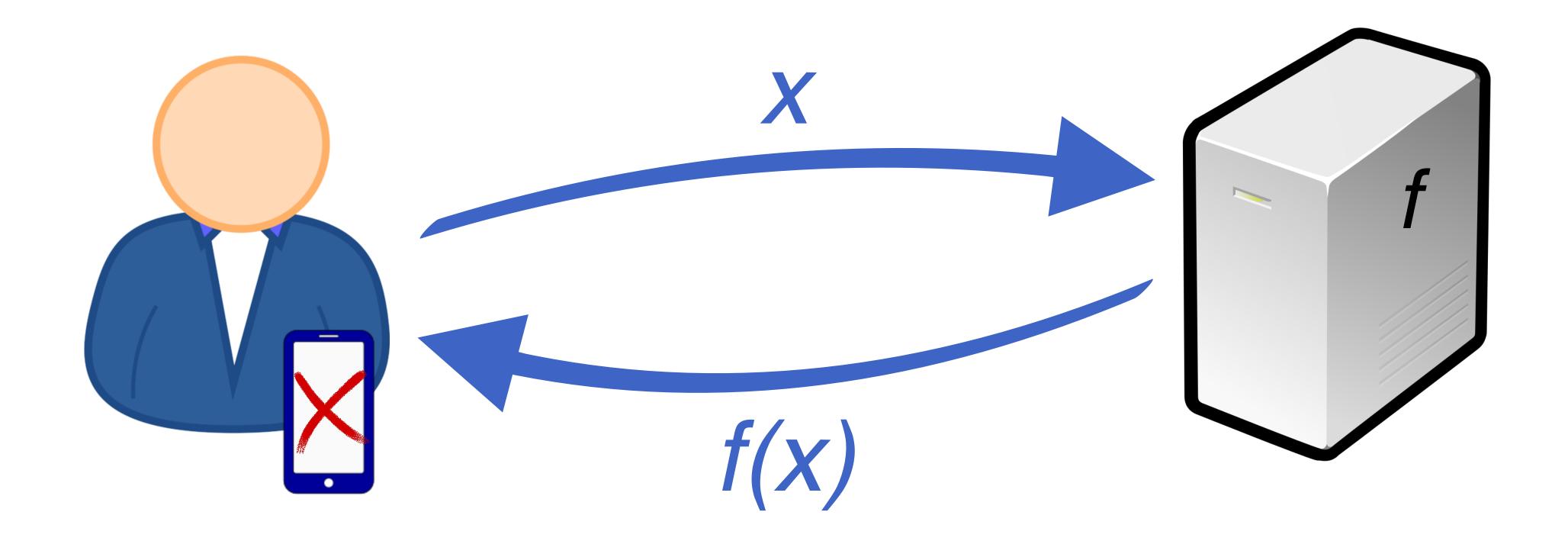






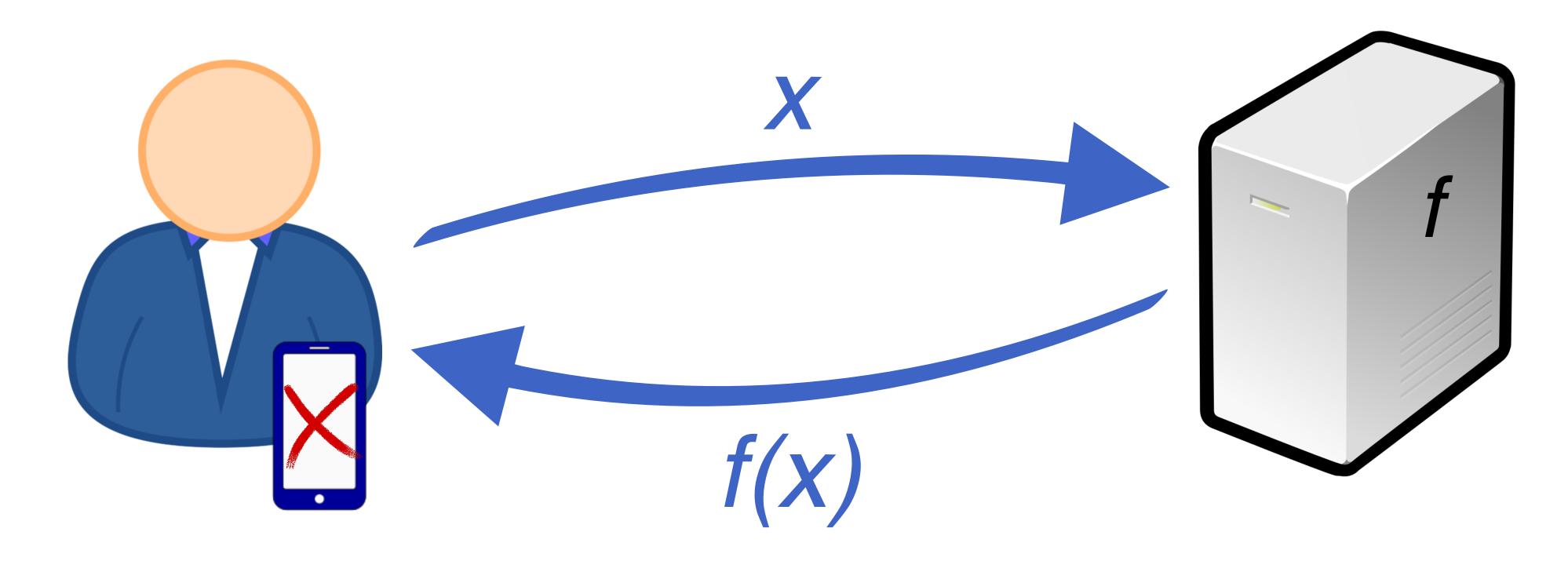








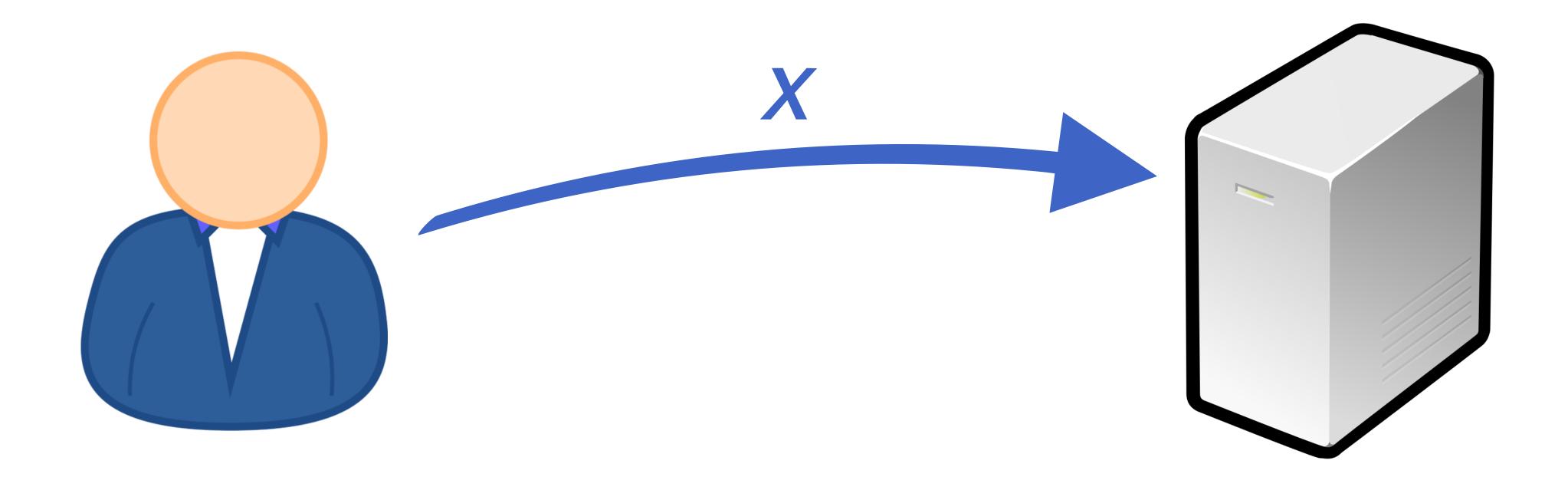




Outsourcing and verifying must be cheaper than computing f(x) locally

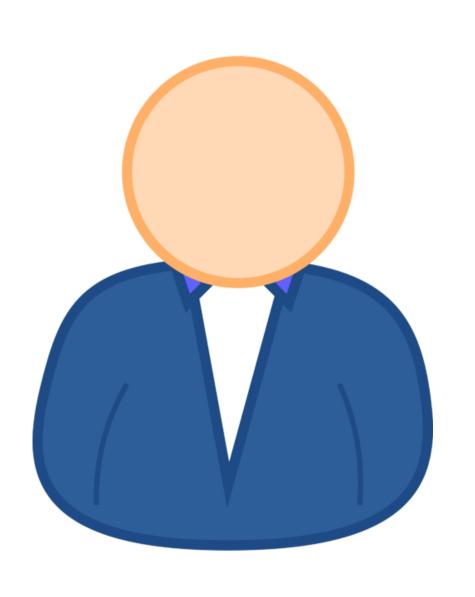


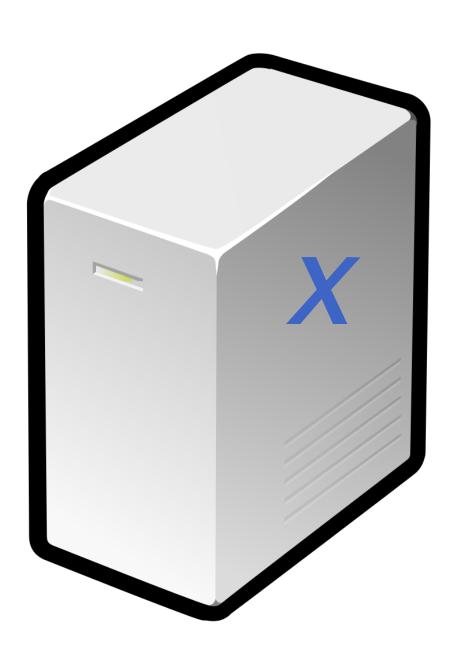






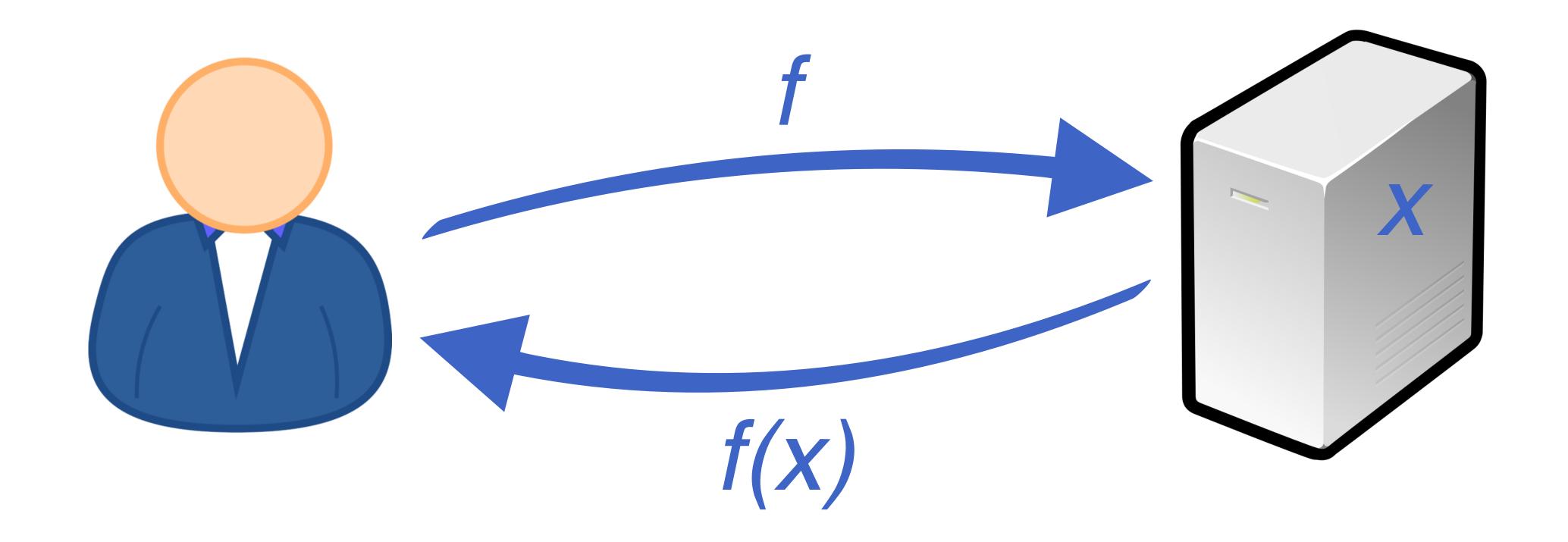






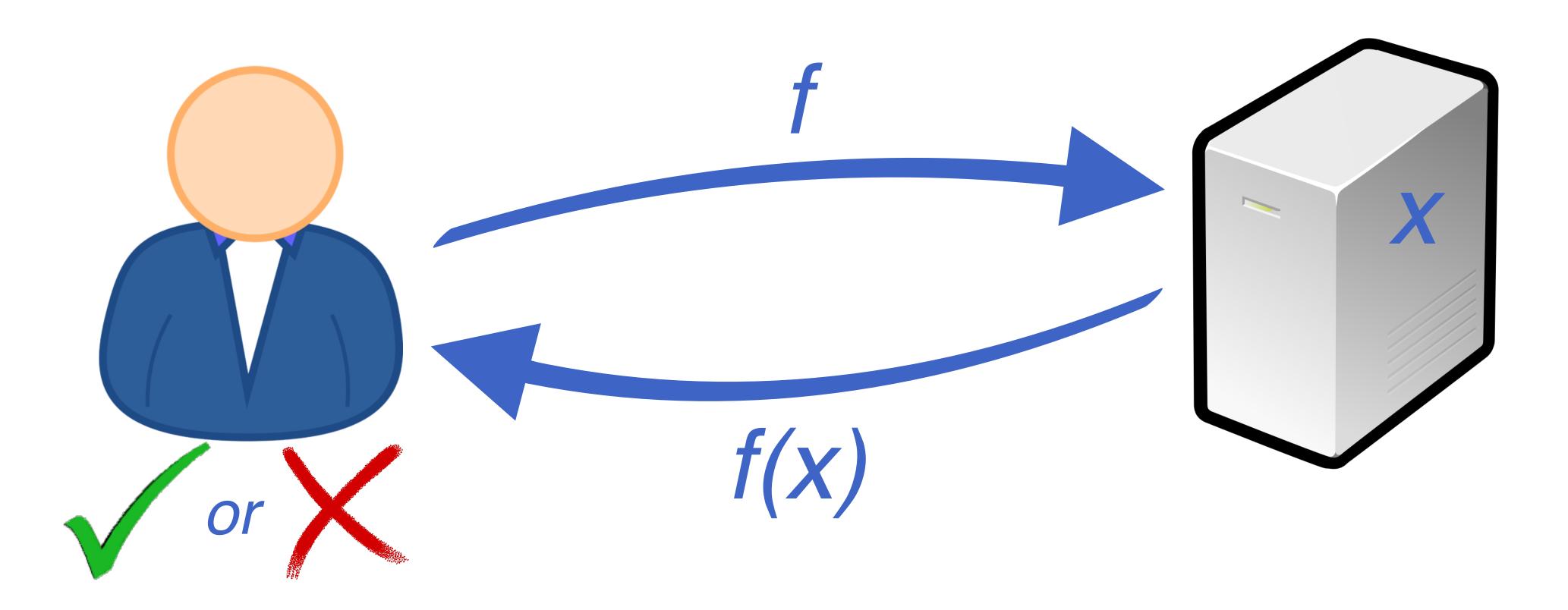
















Our work



Our work - a hybrid system



- Entities can act as both servers and clients as required
- Can sell spare resources to perform computations for others, or request computations when resources run low
- Data to be processed may be provided by the client or stored at the server
- Can restrict which servers can perform a given computation



Modes of Operation



- We allow three modes of operation:
 - Revocable Publicly Verifiable Computation (RPVC): client provides data, anybody can verify correctness, misbehaving servers can be revoked
 - Revocable Publicly Verifiable Computation with access control (RPVC-AC): as above, but can restrict the servers that may compute on a given input
 - Verifiable Delegable Computation (VDC): server holds data, clients request computations using public labels of the data, anybody can verify correctness



Definition

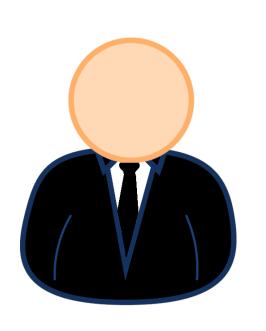


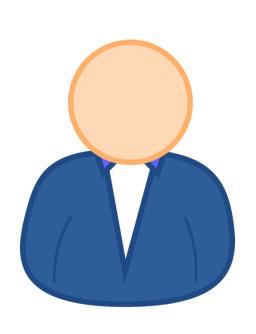
- (PP, MK) ← Setup(1^k, F)
- $PK_F \leftarrow FnInit(F, MK, PP)$
- $SK_S \leftarrow Register(S,MK,PP)$
- $EK_{(O,\Psi),S} \leftarrow Certify(mode, S, (O, \Psi), L_i, F_i, MK, PP)$
- $(\sigma_{F,X}, VK_{F,X}) \leftarrow ProbGen(mode, (\omega, S), L_{F,X}, PK_F, PP)$
- $\theta_{F(X)} \leftarrow Compute(mode, \sigma_{F,X}, EK_{(O,\psi),S}, SK_S, PP)$
- $(y, \tau_{F(X)}) \leftarrow Verify(\theta_{F(X)}, VK_{F,X}, PP)$
- UM ← Revoke($\tau_{F(X)}$, MK, PP)

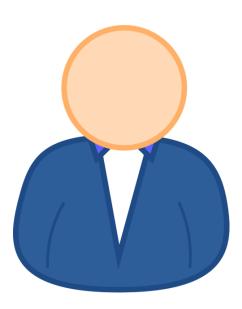


Our model







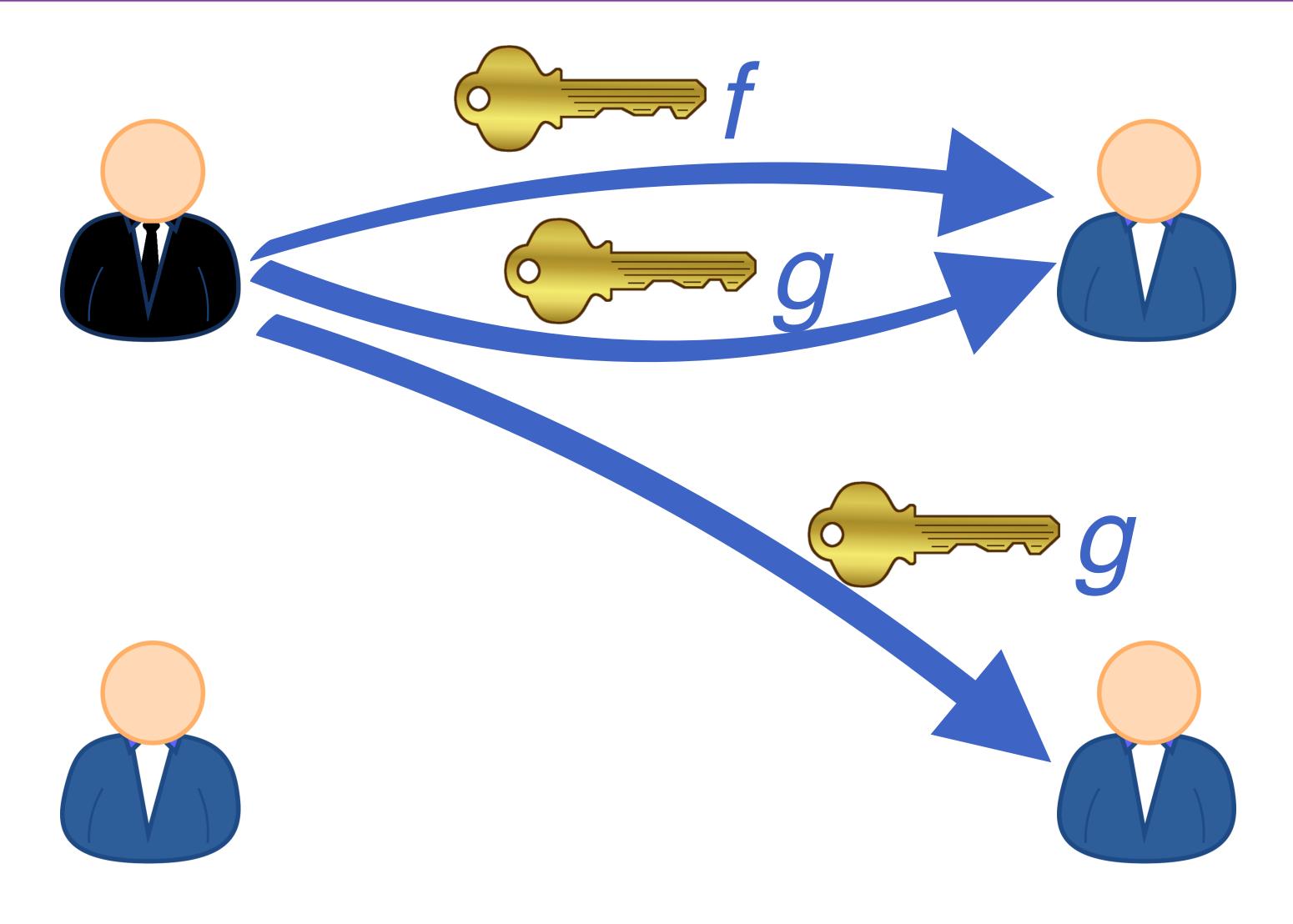






Our model - certifying servers

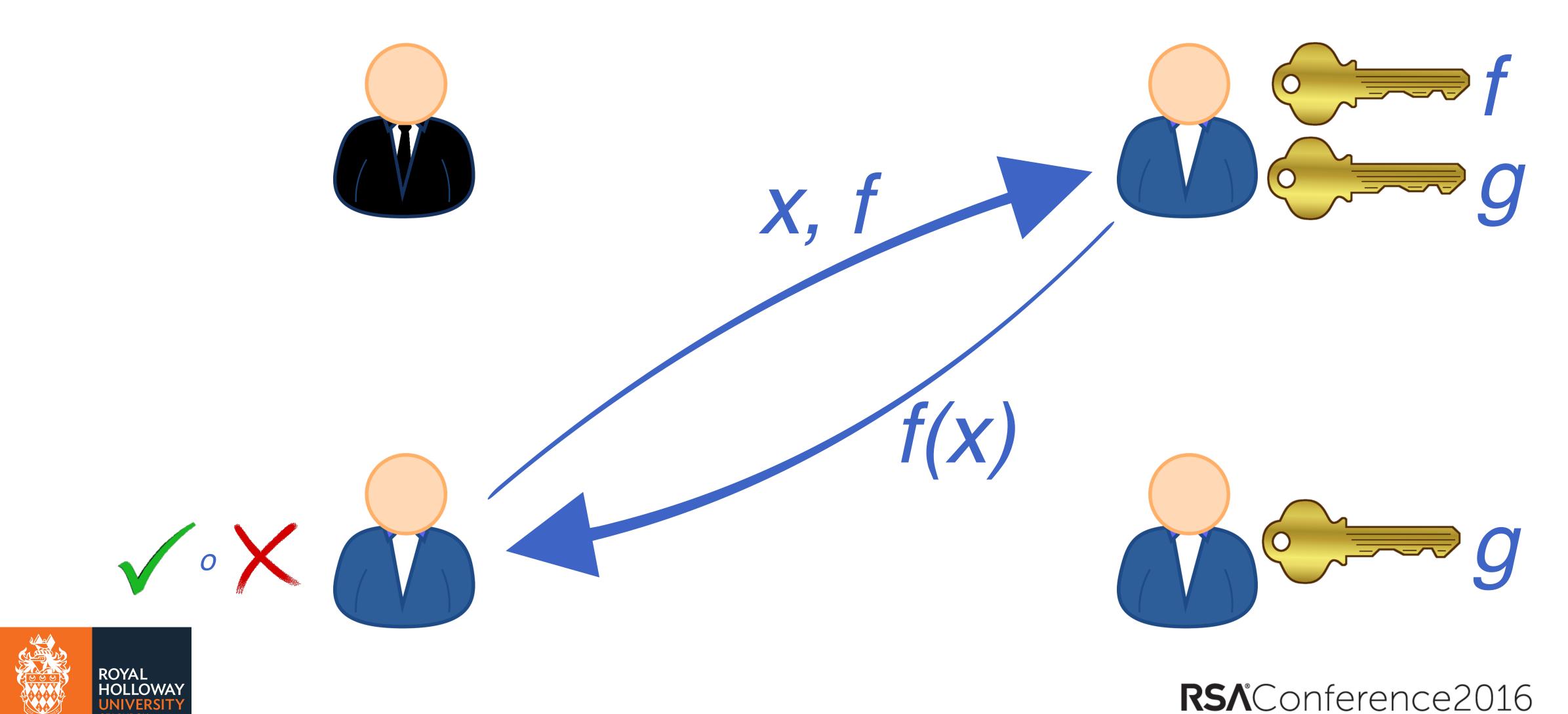






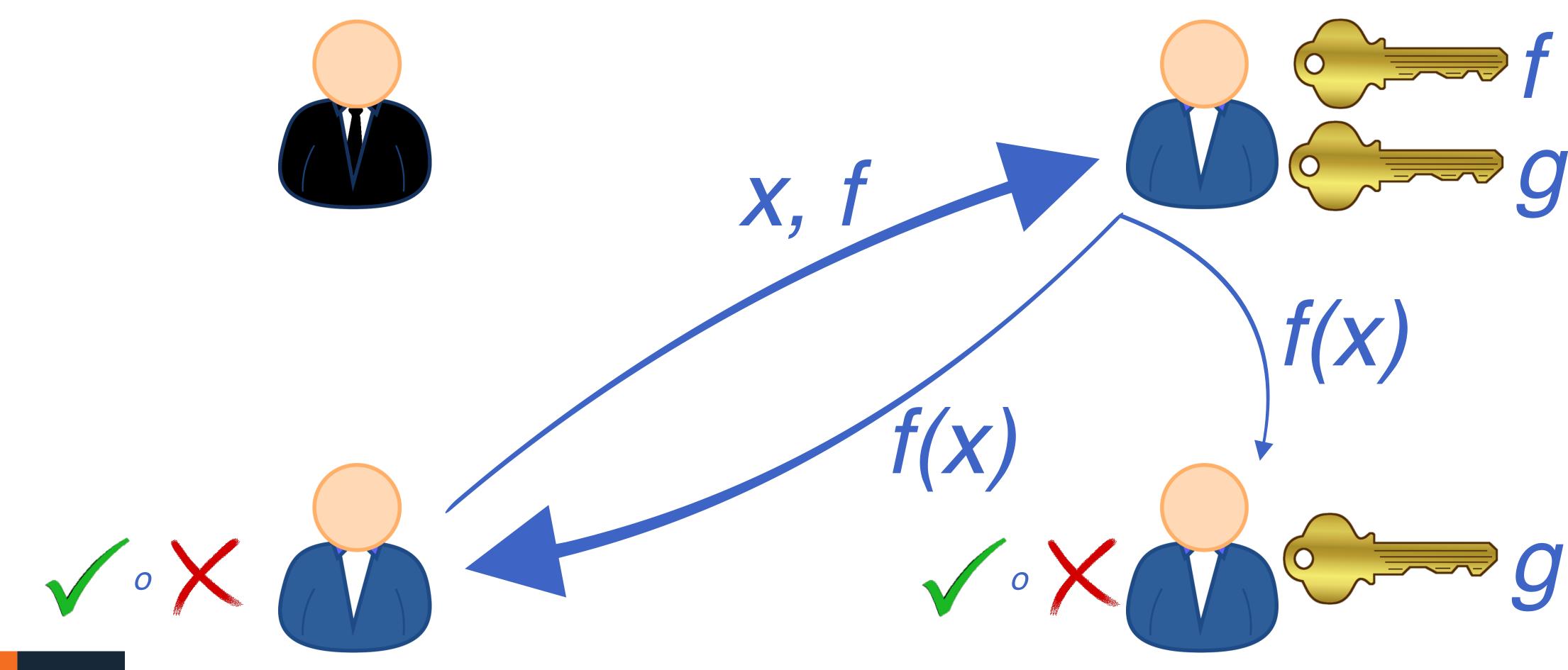
Our model - RPVC





Our model - public verifiability

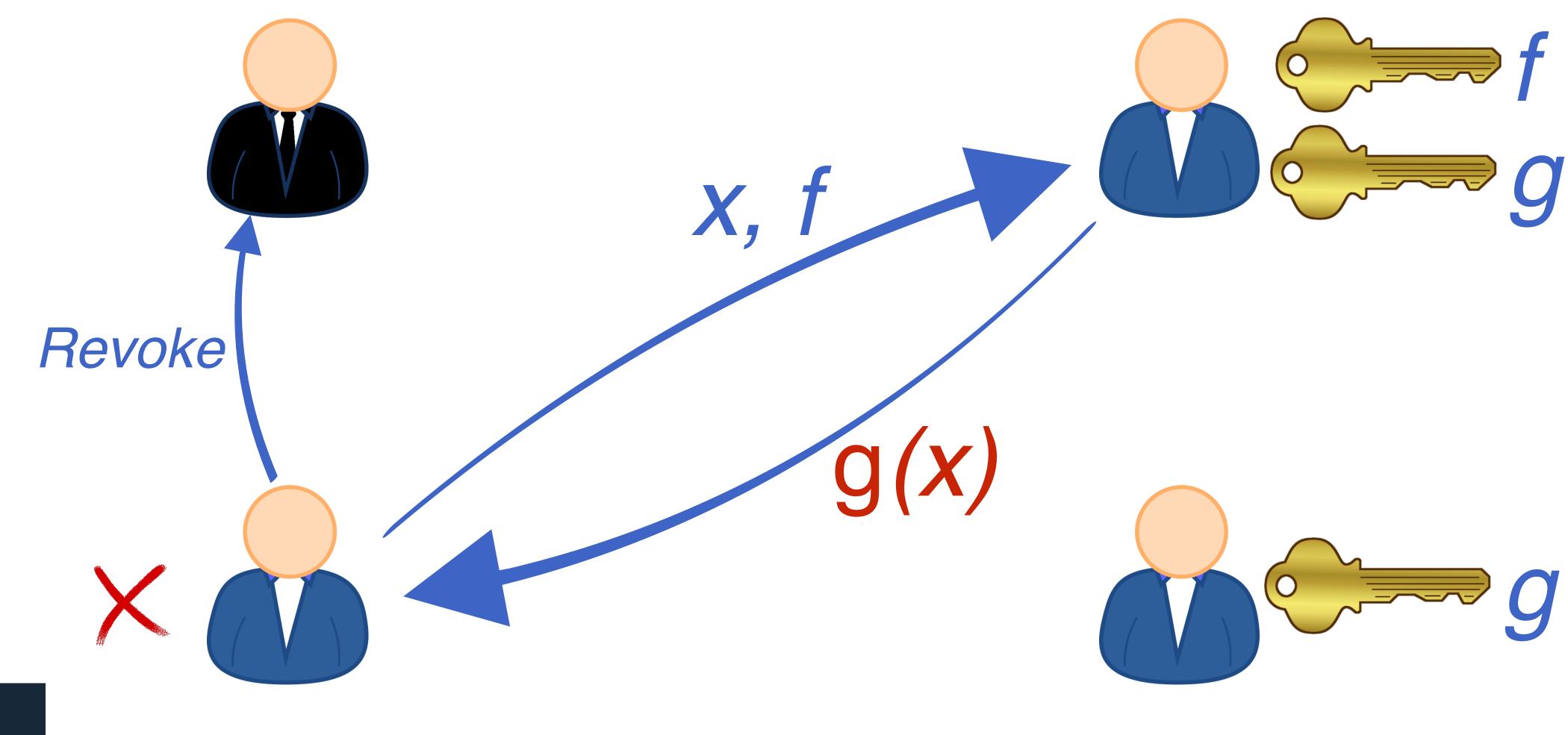






Our model - revocation

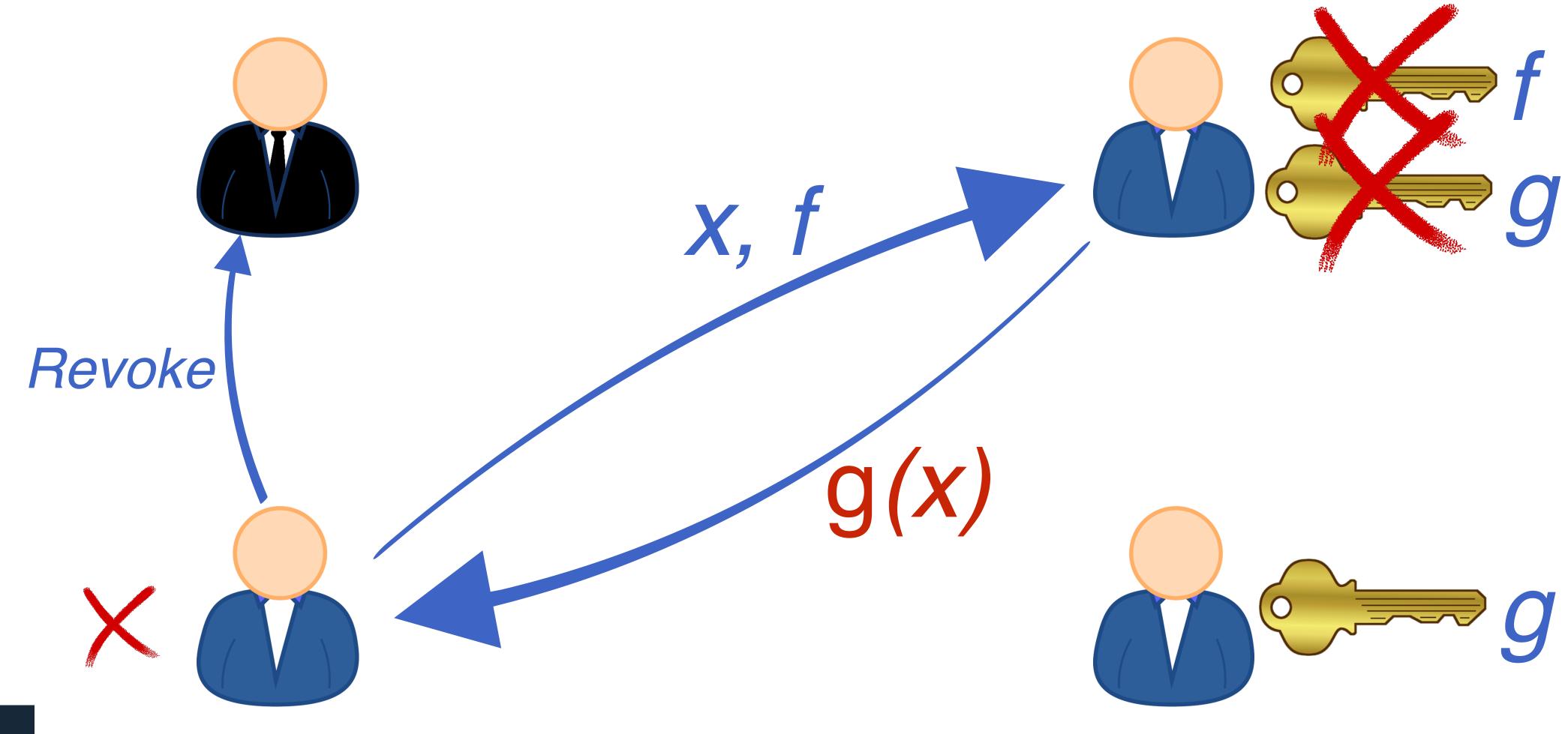




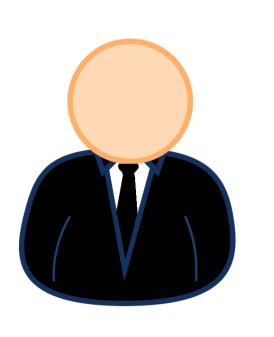


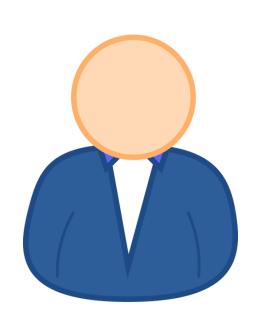
Our model - revocation

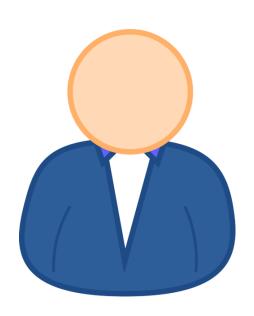


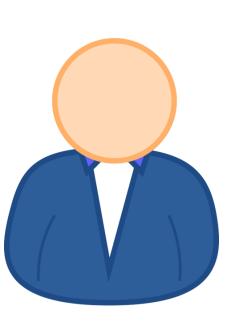






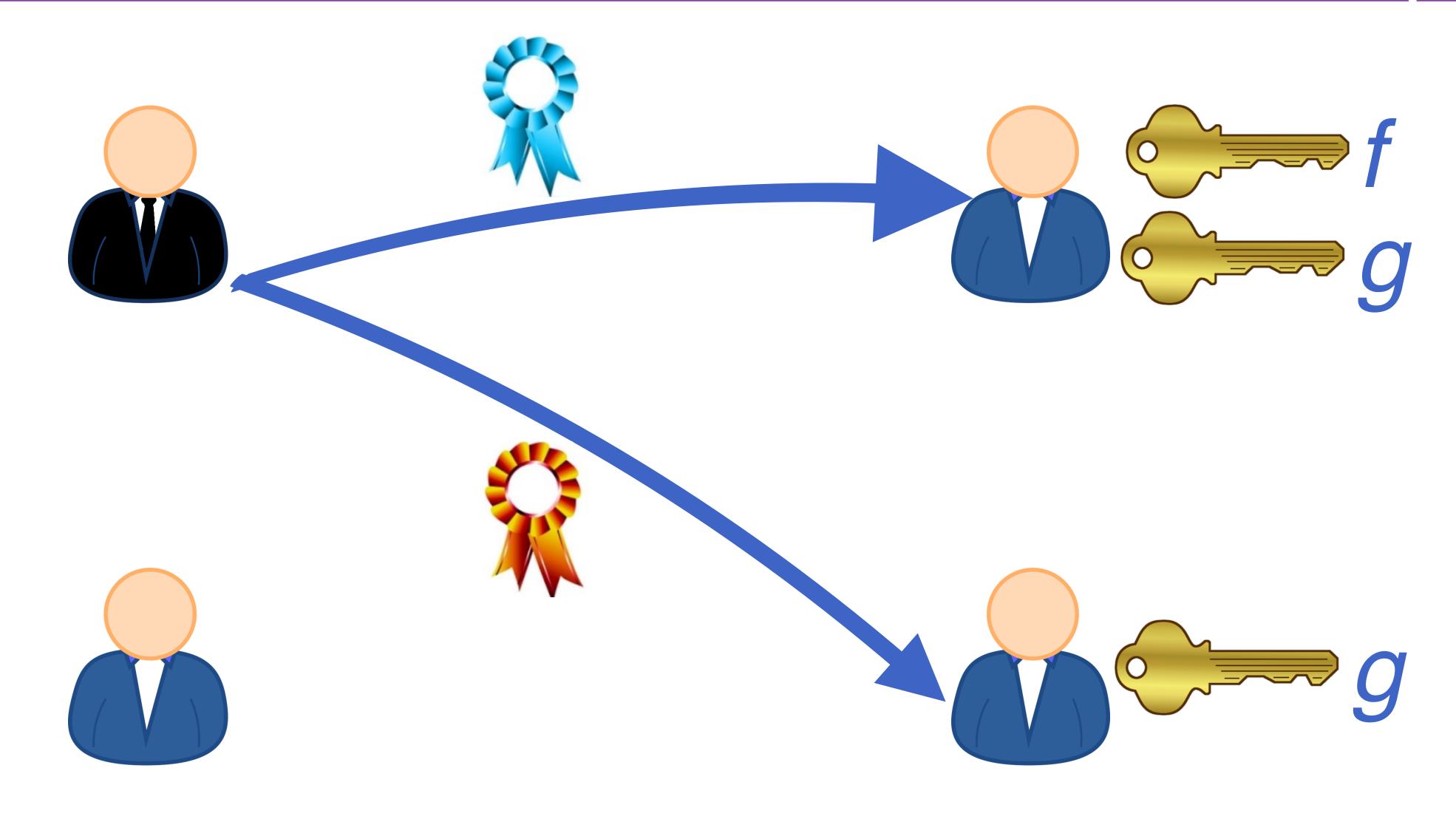






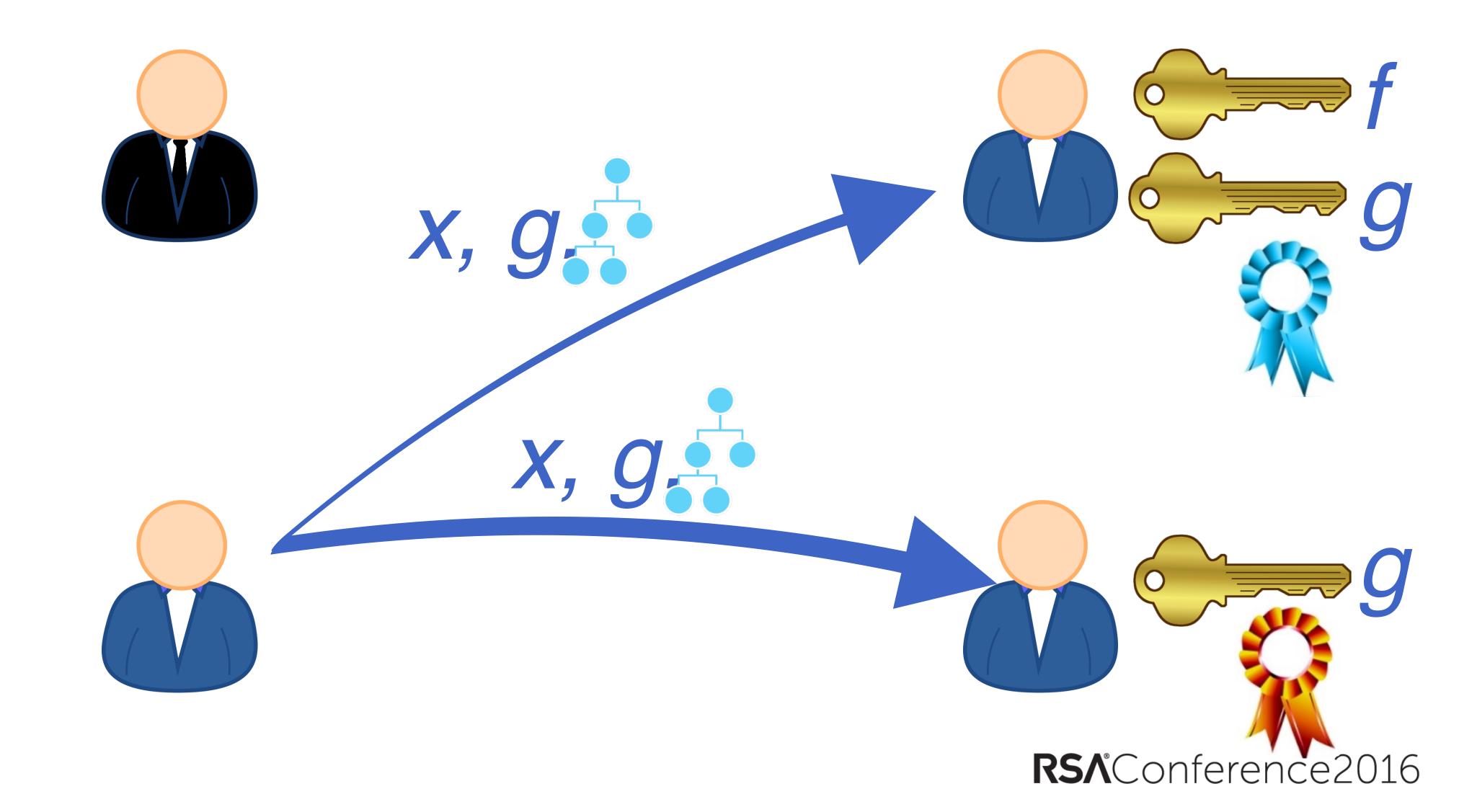






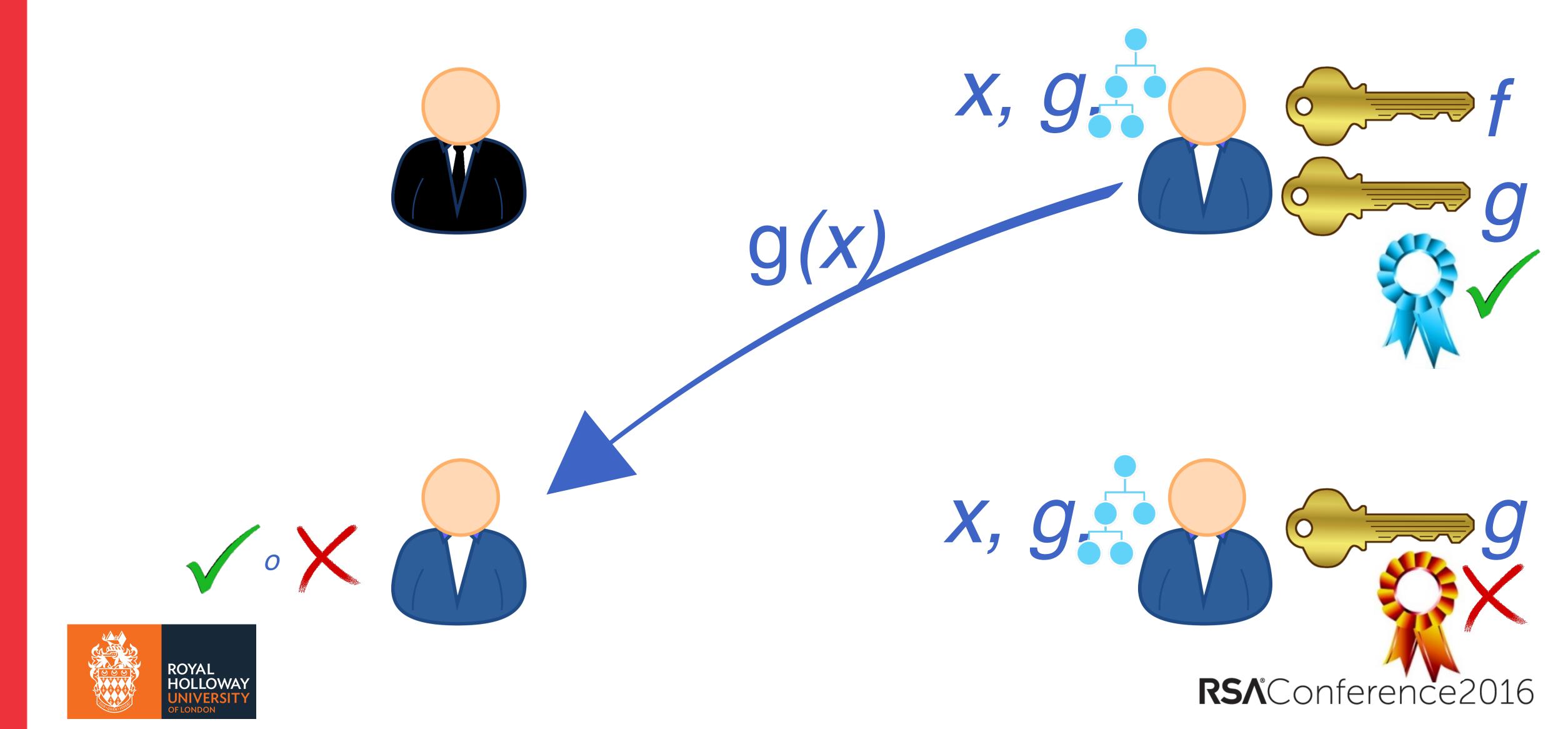






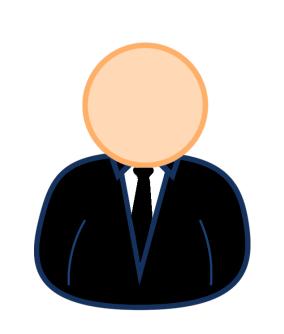




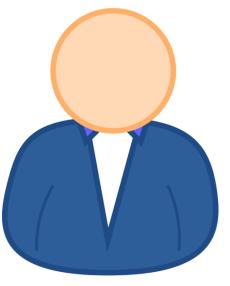


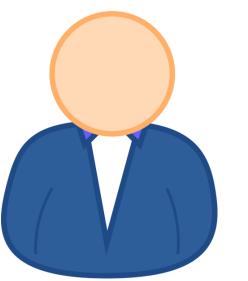
Our model - VDC

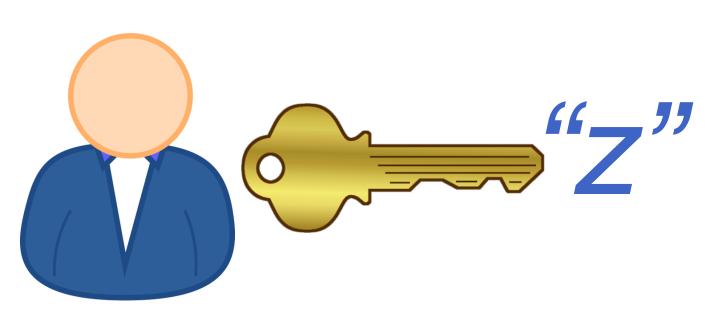








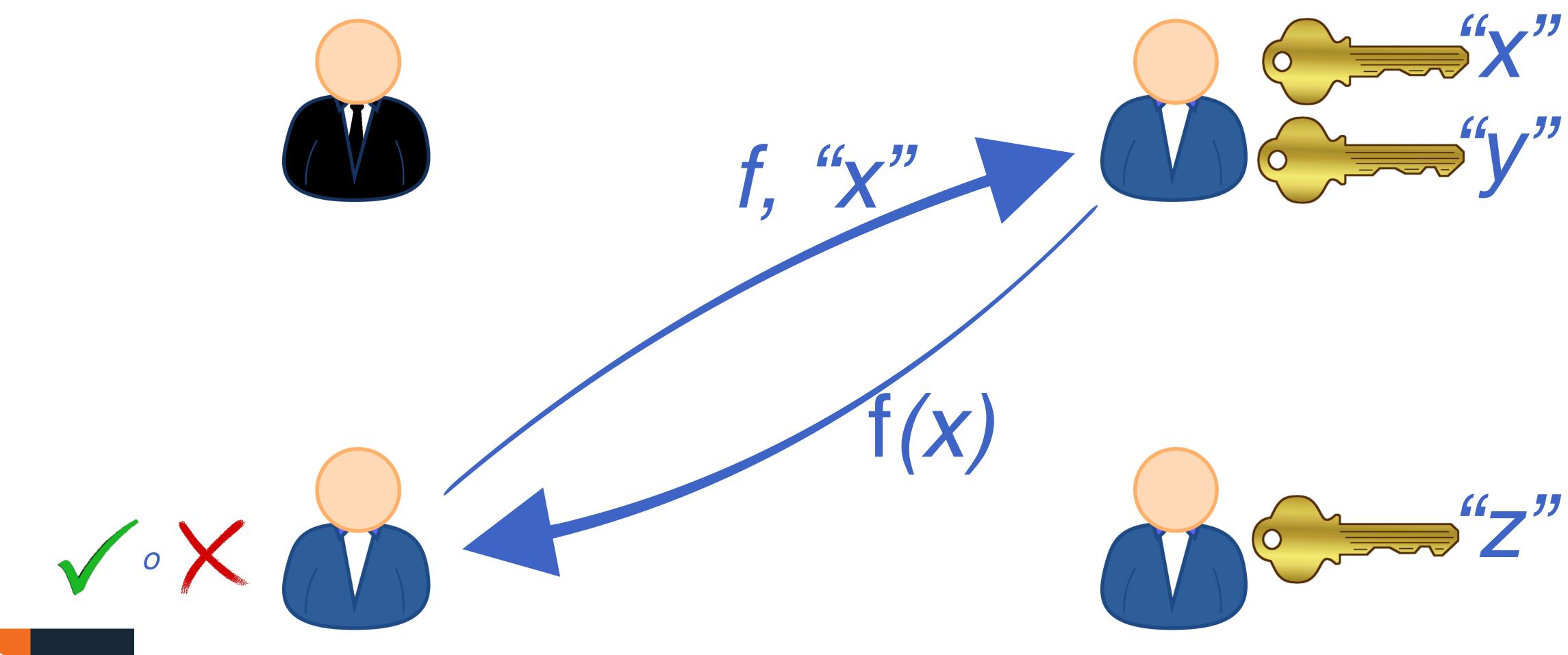






Our model - VDC



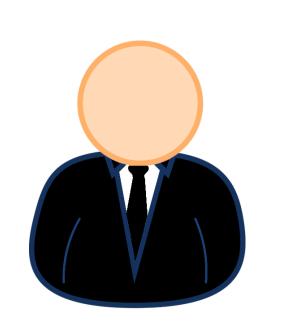




RS∧°Conference2016

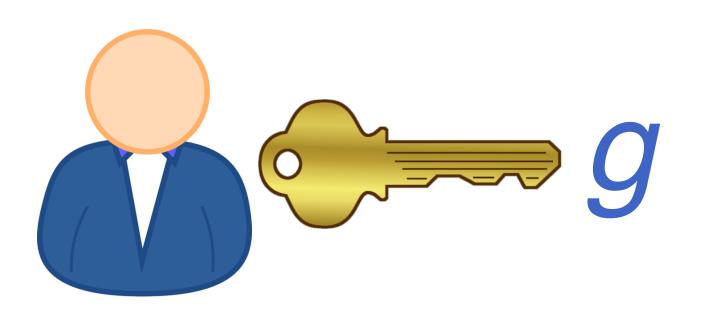
Our model - hybrid















Technical Details



Our approach



- Our approach extends the key-policy attribute-based encryption scheme of Parno et al. [TCC '12] for Boolean functions
- Functions are encoded as attribute-based policies
- Input data is encoded as attributes
- Outsourced computations are encryptions of random messages under the input attributes
- Successful decryption ⇒ Policy satisfied ⇒ Function evaluates to 1 on input. Repeat for the compliment function



Our approach



- We introduce Revocable-Key Dual-policy Attribute-based Encryption
- DP-ABE combines key-policy and ciphertext-policy attributebased encryption
- RPVC mode uses KP-ABE (functions in server evaluation keys)
- VDC mode uses CP-ABE (data in server evaluation keys)
- RPVC with access control mode uses both server key comprises function and authorisation attributes, ciphertext comprises input data and authorisation policy



Revocable-key DP-ABE



- (PP, MK) ← Setup(1^k, U)
- $CT_{(\omega,S),t} \leftarrow Encrypt(m, (\omega, S), t, PP)$
- S, O policies
 ψ, ω attribute sets

 π' ω autunne sets
- $SK_{(O,\psi),ID} \leftarrow KeyGen(ID, (O, \psi), MK, PP)$
- $UK_{R,t} \leftarrow KeyUpdate(R, t, MK, PP)$
- m ← Decrypt(CT_{(ω ,S),t},(ω ,S),SK_{(O, ψ),ID},(O, ψ),UK_{R,t},PP)
 - if and only if $\omega \in O$ and $\psi \in S$
 - if and only if $O(\omega) = 1$ and $S(\psi) = 1$



Definition



Recall:

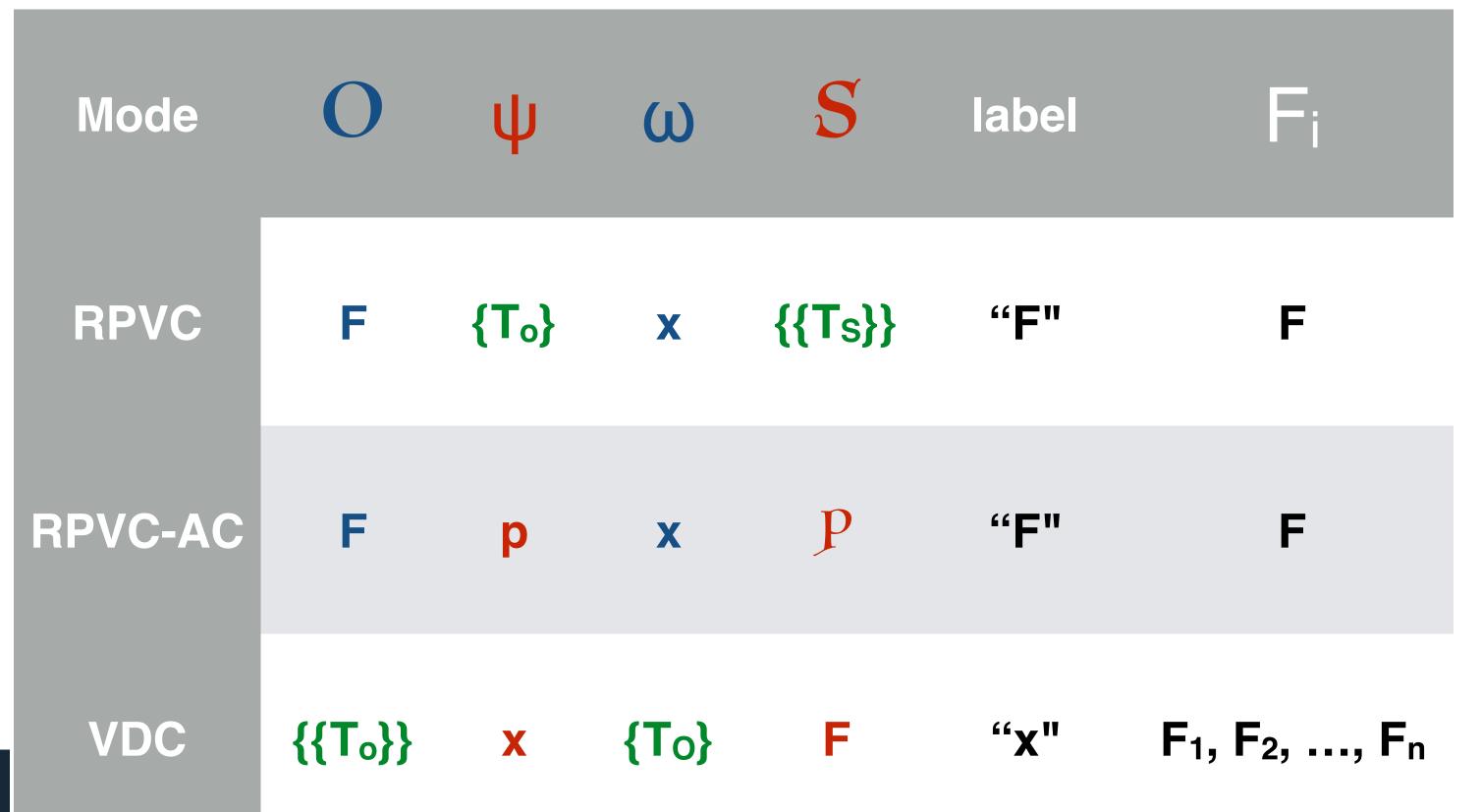
- (PP, MK) ← Setup(1^k, F)
- $PK_F \leftarrow FnInit(F, MK, PP)$
- $SK_S \leftarrow Register(S,MK,PP)$
- $EK_{(O,\Psi),S} \leftarrow Certify(mode, S, (O, \Psi), L_i, F_i, MK, PP)$
- $(\sigma_{F, X}, VK_{F,X}) \leftarrow ProbGen(mode, (\omega, S), L_F, X, PK_F, PP)$
- $\theta_{F(X)} \leftarrow Compute(mode, \sigma_{F,X}, EK_{(O,\psi),S}, SK_S, PP)$
- $(y, \tau_{F(X)}) \leftarrow Verify(\theta_{F(X)}, VK_{F,X}, PP)$
- UM ← Revoke($\tau_{F(X)}$, MK, PP)



Parameter Choices



- Recall: key has policy Ο and attributes ψ
- Ciphertext has policy S and attributes ω



P authorisation policy
 D authorisation policy
 D anthorisation attributes
 D anthorisation attributes
 D anthorisation bolicy
 D anthorisation policy



Security Models



- Public Verifiability cheating servers are detected, servers can't use evaluation keys for different functions
- Revocation revoked servers can't produce acceptable outputs
- Authorised Computation only servers that satisfy the authorisation policy can produce acceptable outputs
- Indistinguishability against selective-target with semistatic query attack (IND-sHRSS) — security model for revocable-key DP-ABE



Summary



- We introduce a hybrid framework for flexible outsourcing of computations
 - RPVC revocable outsourcing on local data
 - RPVC-AC RPVC with access control policies detailing which servers can perform the computation
 - VDC verifiable querying on remote data
- We introduce Revocable-Key Dual-policy Attribute-based Encryption to enable revocation of misbehaving entities





Thank you

eprint.iacr.org/2015/320



