Introduction to **Homomorphic Encryption**

Privacy in the Cloud

- Many individuals and companies are outsourcing their storage and computing needs to the cloud
- This developments raise many privacy issues
 Clients no longer have direct control of their data
- Privacy issues Data privacy
- Function privacy
 Query privacy
 Server privacy
 Current encryption schemes only guarantee data privacy
 Data becomes unusable

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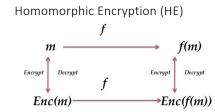
Homomorphism

• A homomorphism is a map (function) between two algebraic structures of the same type , that preserves the operation of the structures.

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$$f(x * y) = f(x) * f(y)$$

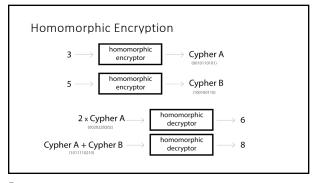
ullet The map f is a homomorphism or is said to preserver the operation ullet

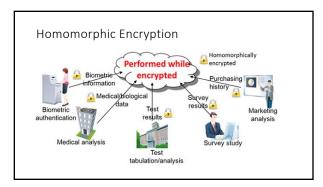


• ENC() – Homomorphic Encryption function

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• f() – Function that is preserved after the application of ENC()





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Homomorphic Encryption – Use Case

Types of Homomorphic Encryption Schemes

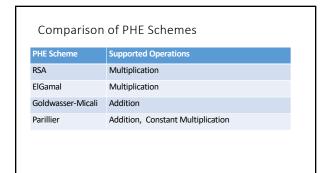
- Partially Homomorphic Encryption (PHE)
- Supports only addition or multiplication operations on plaintext
- Fully Homomorphic Encryption (FHE)
- Supports any arithmetic operation including addition and multiplication on plaintext
- Somewhat Homomorphic Encryption

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Fully homomorphic encryption is only possible for fixed number of calculations after which the system becomes unstable

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FHE Schemes

- First FHE scheme was proposed in 2009 by *Craig Gentry*
 - PhD thesis at Stanford University
 - Scheme was based on Lattice-based cryptography
- In 2010 van Dijk et.al. proposed an improvement to Gentry's scheme

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- FHE over integers
 Utilizes most of the ideas from Gentry's scheme but replaces Lattice-based algebraic structures with integers
- FHE schemes based on LWE (Learning with Errors)
 Learning with errors is a problem in machine learning that is hard to solve

FHE Schemes

- Not very efficient
- Only practical on small amounts of data
- In Dec 2020, IBM launched its homomorphic encryption service

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