## **Privacy Engineering (408)**

### **Computing on Untrusted Servers**

#### Solutions

Questions 1-3 are for the Longitude privacy-preserving location sharing service.

1. Show that  $c_2$  simplifies to  $m \cdot e(g, g)^{r_a n}$  in step 4.

$$c_{2} = m \cdot Z_{a}^{r_{a}} \cdot e(g^{r_{a}}, g^{n}h_{a2}^{-x_{a}})$$

$$c_{2} = m \cdot e(g^{x_{a}}, g^{z_{a}})^{r_{a}} \cdot e(g^{r_{a}}, g^{n}) \cdot e(g^{r_{a}}, g^{-x_{a}z_{a}})$$

$$c_{2} = m \cdot e(g, g)^{x_{a}z_{a}r_{a}} \cdot e(g^{r_{a}}, g^{n}) \cdot e(g, g)^{-x_{a}z_{a}r_{a}}$$

$$c_{2} = m \cdot e(g^{r_{a}}, g^{n})$$

$$c_{2} = m \cdot e(g, g)^{r_{a}n}$$

2. Show that step 6 produces *m* 

$$c_{2} \cdot c_{1}^{-\frac{1}{y_{b}}}$$

$$m \cdot e(g,g)^{r_{a}n} \cdot e(g^{r_{a}},h_{b1}^{n})^{-\frac{1}{y_{b}}}$$

$$m \cdot e(g,g)^{r_{a}n} \cdot e(g^{r_{a}},g^{y_{b}n})^{-\frac{1}{y_{b}}}$$

$$m \cdot e(g,g)^{r_{a}n} \cdot e(g,g)^{-r_{a}y_{b}n\frac{1}{y_{b}}}$$

$$m \cdot e(g,g)^{r_{a}n} \cdot e(g,g)^{-r_{a}n}$$

$$m$$

- In Longitude in order for Alice to revoke Bob's access to her location, Alice needs to update parts of her secret and public key and both elements of the re-encryption key for each of her remaining location-sharing friends:
  - (i) updates  $x_a$  in her secret key  $(sk_a)$  to a new random value  $x_a$ , note  $x_a$  is not replaced in  $Z_a$  but  $Z_a$ ' will cancel it.

$$sk_a = (x'_a, y_a)$$

(ii) updates  $Z_a$  in her public  $key(pk_a)$  to  $Z_a' = Z_a^{x_a'/x_a}$ 

$$pk_{a} = (h_{a1}, h_{a2}, z'_{a})$$

$$z'_{a} = z'_{a}^{x'_{a}/x_{a}}$$

$$z'_{a} = e(g^{x_{a}}, g^{z_{a}})^{x'_{a}/x_{a}}$$

$$z'_{a} = e(g, g)^{x_{a}z_{a}x'_{a}/x_{a}}$$

$$z'_{a} = e(g, g)^{x'_{a}z_{a}}$$

$$z'_{a} = e(g^{x'_{a}}, g^{z_{a}})$$

$$z'_{a}^{r_{a}} = e(g^{x'_{a}}, g^{z_{a}})^{r_{a}}$$

(iii) raises both elements of the re-encryption key for her remaining friends (but not Bob) to the power  $x_a'/x_a$ 

$$rk_{a o b} = (h_{b1}^n, g^n h_{a2}^{-x_a})$$
 for Alice to Bob  $rk_{a o f} = (h_{f1}^{n'}, (g^n h_{a2}^{-x_a})^{x'_a/x_a})$  where  $n' = nx'_a/x_a$  for Alice's friend  $f$   $rk_{a o f} = (h_{f1}^{n'}, g^{n'} h_{a2}^{-x'_a})$ 

Show that Alice's location sharing friend Carol can still decrypt messages, but revoked Bob can't.

#### For Alice's friend f we have

$$c_{1} = e(g^{r_{a}}, h_{f1}^{n'})$$

$$c_{2} = m \cdot Z_{a}^{\prime r_{a}} \cdot e(g^{r_{a}}, g^{n'}h_{a2}^{-x'_{a}})$$
...
$$c_{2} = m \cdot e(g^{r_{a}}, g^{n'})$$

$$c_{2} = m \cdot e(g, g)^{r_{a}n'}$$

#### **Decryption**

$$m \cdot e(g,g)^{r_a n'} \cdot e(g^{r_a}, g^{y_f n'})^{-\frac{1}{y_f}}$$

$$m \cdot e(g,g)^{r_a n'} \cdot (g,g)^{-r_a n'}$$

$$m$$

# For revoked Bob (b) we have

$$c_{1} = e(g^{r_{a}}, h_{b1}^{n})$$

$$c_{2} = m \cdot Z_{a}^{' r_{a}} \cdot e(g^{r_{a}}, g^{n} h_{a2}^{-x_{a}})$$

$$c_{2} = m \cdot e(g^{x'_{a}}, g^{z_{a}})^{r_{a}} \cdot e(g^{r_{a}}, g^{n}) \cdot e(g^{r_{a}}, g^{-x_{a}z_{a}})$$

$$c_{2} = m \cdot e(g, g)^{x'_{a}z_{a}r_{a}} \cdot e(g^{r_{a}}, g^{n}) \cdot e(g, g)^{-x_{a}z_{a}r_{a}}$$

$$2^{\text{nd}} \text{ and last multiplicands don't cancel!}$$

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