

DMCFE for Inner Products with Strong Security

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Functional Encryption (FE)

$\text{Setup}(1^\lambda) \rightarrow \text{msk}$

$\text{Enc}(\text{msk}, x) \rightarrow \text{ct}$

$\text{KeyGen}(\text{msk}, f) \rightarrow \text{dk}$

$\text{Dec}(\text{dk}, \text{ct}) \rightarrow f(x)$

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Public-Key vs Secret-Key FE.

- Public-key FE provides unified framework for other encryption primitives, e.g. PKE, IBE, ABE etc.
- Secret-key FE allows stronger function-hiding security

Functional Encryption for Inner Products (IPFE)

$$\text{Setup}(1^\lambda) \rightarrow \text{msk}$$
$$\text{Enc}(\text{msk}, \mathbf{x}) \rightarrow \text{ct}$$
$$\text{KeyGen}(\text{msk}, \mathbf{y}) \rightarrow \text{dk}$$
$$\text{Dec}(\text{dk}, \text{ct}) \rightarrow \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle$$

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Extension 1: Multiple Encryptors (MCFE)

$$\text{Setup}(1^\lambda) \rightarrow (\text{msk}, \text{ek}_1, \dots, \text{ek}_n)$$

$$\text{Enc}(\text{ek}_i, \mathbf{x}_i) \rightarrow \text{ct}_i$$

$$\text{KeyGen}(\text{msk}, \mathbf{y}) \rightarrow \text{dk}$$

$$\text{Dec}(\text{dk}, \{\text{ct}_i\}_{i \in [n]}) \rightarrow \sum_{i \in [n]} \langle \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i \rangle$$

Notation. $\mathbf{y} = (\mathbf{y}_1, \dots, \mathbf{y}_n)$

- multiple clients each encrypting a share of the data
 - no interaction
 - no synchronization
 - possible corruptions

Extension 1: Multiple Encryptors (MCFE)

$$\text{Setup}(1^\lambda) \rightarrow (\text{msk}, \text{ek}_1, \dots, \text{ek}_n)$$

$$\text{Enc}(\text{ek}_i, \text{lab}, \mathbf{x}_i) \rightarrow \text{ct}_{\text{lab},i}$$

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Notation. $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$

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- labels to reduce data leakage

Extension 2: Multiple Key Generators (DMCFE)

$$\text{Setup}(1^\lambda) \rightarrow (\text{sk}_1, \dots, \text{sk}_n, \text{ek}_1, \dots, \text{ek}_n)$$

$$\text{Enc}(\text{ek}_i, \text{lab}, \mathbf{x}_i) \rightarrow \text{ct}_{\text{lab},i}$$

$$\text{KeyGen}(\text{sk}_i, \text{lab}', \mathbf{y}_i) \rightarrow \text{dk}_{\text{lab}',i}$$

$$\text{Dec}(\{\text{dk}_{\text{lab}',i}\}_{i \in [n]}, \{\text{ct}_{\text{lab},i}\}_{i \in [n]}) \rightarrow \sum_{i \in [n]} \langle \mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{y}_i \rangle$$

- **multiple key generators** each providing a decryption key
 - no interaction
 - no synchronization
 - possible corruptions
- **labels** to reduce data leakage

Function-Hiding Security (Message + Function Privacy)

$b \xleftarrow{\$} \{0, 1\}; (sk_1, \dots, sk_n, ek_1, \dots, ek_n) \leftarrow \text{Setup}(1^\lambda)$

$b' \leftarrow \mathcal{A}^{\text{QEnc}, \text{QKeyGen}, \text{QCorrupt}}(1^\lambda)$

$\text{QEnc}(i, \text{lab}, \mathbf{x}_i^{(0)}, \mathbf{x}_i^{(1)}).$

Return $ct_{\text{lab}, i} \leftarrow \text{Enc}(ek_i, \text{lab}, \mathbf{x}_i^{(b)})$

$\text{QKeyGen}(i, \text{lab}', \mathbf{y}_i^{(0)}, \mathbf{y}_i^{(1)}).$

Return $dk_{\text{lab}', i} \leftarrow \text{DKeyGen}(sk_i, \text{lab}', \mathbf{y}_i^{(b)})$

$\text{QCorrupt}(i).$

Return $(sk_i, ek_i)^1$

¹This definition follows [CDGPP18]; see [NPP23] for separated corruptions.

Admissibility for DMCFE

Admissibility of \mathcal{A} (Without Corruptions).

For all lab , lab' and for all queries $\text{QEnc}(i, \text{lab}, \mathbf{x}_{\text{lab},i}^{(0)}, \mathbf{x}_{\text{lab},i}^{(1)})$ and $\text{QKeyGen}(i, \text{lab}', \mathbf{y}_{\text{lab}',i}^{(0)}, \mathbf{y}_{\text{lab}',i}^{(1)})$, it holds

$$\underbrace{\sum_{i \in [n]} \langle \mathbf{x}_{\text{lab},i}^{(0)}, \mathbf{y}_{\text{lab}',i}^{(0)} \rangle}_{\langle \mathbf{x}_{\text{lab},1}^{(0)} \parallel \dots \parallel \mathbf{x}_{\text{lab},n}^{(0)}, \mathbf{y}_{\text{lab}',1}^{(0)} \parallel \dots \parallel \mathbf{y}_{\text{lab}',n}^{(0)} \rangle} = \underbrace{\sum_{i \in [n]} \langle \mathbf{x}_{\text{lab},i}^{(1)}, \mathbf{y}_{\text{lab}',i}^{(1)} \rangle}_{\langle \mathbf{x}_{\text{lab},1}^{(1)} \parallel \dots \parallel \mathbf{x}_{\text{lab},n}^{(1)}, \mathbf{y}_{\text{lab}',1}^{(1)} \parallel \dots \parallel \mathbf{y}_{\text{lab}',n}^{(1)} \rangle} .$$

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Admissibility of \mathcal{A} (With Corruptions).

1. For all corrupted clients i , $\mathbf{x}_{\text{lab},i}^{(0)} = \mathbf{x}_{\text{lab},i}^{(1)}$ and $\mathbf{y}_{\text{lab}',i}^{(0)} = \mathbf{y}_{\text{lab}',i}^{(1)}$
2. For all lab, lab' and for all queries $\text{QEnc}(i, \text{lab}, \mathbf{x}_{\text{lab},i}^{(0)}, \mathbf{x}_{\text{lab},i}^{(1)})$ and $\text{QKeyGen}(i, \text{lab}', \mathbf{y}_{\text{lab}',i}^{(0)}, \mathbf{y}_{\text{lab}',i}^{(1)})$, it holds

$$\sum_{i \text{ honest}} \langle \mathbf{x}_{\text{lab},i}^{(0)}, \mathbf{y}_{\text{lab}',i}^{(0)} \rangle = \sum_{i \text{ honest}} \langle \mathbf{x}_{\text{lab},i}^{(1)}, \mathbf{y}_{\text{lab}',i}^{(1)} \rangle .$$

[AGT21]² (Generic from FH-IPFE³).

- Selective security, static corruptions
- No repetitions for **QKeyGen** queries

Our Construction 1 (Generic from FH-IPFE).

- Selective security, static corruptions
- **Unbounded** repetitions for **QKeyGen** queries

Our Construction 2 (Based on DPVS).

- **Adaptive** security, static corruptions
- **Poly-bounded** repetitions for **QKeyGen** queries

²In fact, this work constructs function-hiding DDFE for inner products.

³[Lin17] FH-IPFE exists under the SXDH assumption on pairings.

Selective FH-IP-DMCFE from FH-IPFE

Setup(1^λ) : $s_1, \dots, s_n \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_q$ s.t. $\sum_{i \in [n]} s_i = 0$;
for all $i \in [n]$: $\text{imsk}_i \leftarrow \mathbf{iSetup}(1^\lambda)$,
 $\text{ek}_i = (\text{imsk}_i, s_i)$ and $\text{sk}_i = \text{imsk}_i$

KeyGen($\text{sk}_i, \text{lab}', \mathbf{y}_i$) :

Enc($\text{ek}_i, \text{lab}, \mathbf{x}_i$) :

Dec($\{(\text{dk}_i, \text{ct}_i)\}_{i \in [n]}$) :

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KeyGen($\text{sk}_i, \text{lab}', y_i$) : $\llbracket \tau' \rrbracket_2 = H_2(\text{lab}')$;
 $\text{dk}_i \leftarrow \mathbf{iKeyGen}(\text{imsk}_i, \llbracket (y_i, \tau', 0) \rrbracket_2)$

Enc($\text{ek}_i, \text{lab}, x_i$) : $\llbracket \tau \rrbracket_1 = H_1(\text{lab})$;
 $\text{ct}_i \leftarrow \mathbf{iEnc}(\text{imsk}_i, \llbracket (x_i, s_i \tau, 0) \rrbracket_1)$

Dec($\{(\text{dk}_i, \text{ct}_i)\}_{i \in [n]}$) :

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Dec($\{(\text{dk}_i, \text{ct}_i)\}_{i \in [n]}$) : for all $i \in [n]$: $\{ \llbracket z_i \rrbracket_t \leftarrow \mathbf{iDec}(\text{dk}_i, \text{ct}_i) \}_{i \in [n]}$;
output discrete log of $\llbracket \sum_{i \in [n]} z_i \rrbracket_t$

Correctness.

$$\sum_{i \in [n]} z_i = \sum_{i \in [n]} \langle x_i, y_i \rangle + s_i \tau \tau' = \sum_{i \in [n]} \langle x_i, y_i \rangle + \tau \tau' \sum_{i \in [n]} s_i = \sum_{i \in [n]} \langle x_i, y_i \rangle$$

If we had SIM-Security ...

$$\llbracket \langle \mathbf{x}_{\text{lab},i}^{(j_i,0)}, \mathbf{y}_{\text{lab}',i}^{(j_i',0)} \rangle + S_i \tau_{\text{lab}} \tau_{\text{lab}'} \rrbracket_{\mathbf{t}} \approx_{\mathbf{c}}$$

\equiv

$=$

$$\approx_{\mathbf{c}} \llbracket \langle \mathbf{x}_{\text{lab},i}^{(j_i,1)}, \mathbf{y}_{\text{lab}',i}^{(j_i',1)} \rangle + S_i \tau_{\text{lab}} \tau_{\text{lab}'} \rrbracket_{\mathbf{t}}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket \langle \mathbf{x}_{\text{lab},i}^{(j_i,0)}, \mathbf{y}_{\text{lab}',i}^{(j'_i,0)} \rangle + S_i \tau_{\text{lab}} \tau_{\text{lab}'} \rrbracket_t &\approx_c \llbracket \langle \mathbf{x}_{\text{lab},i}^{(j_i,0)}, \mathbf{y}_{\text{lab}',i}^{(j'_i,0)} \rangle + S_{\text{lab},\text{lab}',i} \rrbracket_t \\ &\equiv \\ &= \\ &\approx_c \llbracket \langle \mathbf{x}_{\text{lab},i}^{(j_i,1)}, \mathbf{y}_{\text{lab}',i}^{(j'_i,1)} \rangle + S_i \tau_{\text{lab}} \tau_{\text{lab}'} \rrbracket_t \end{aligned}$$

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Admissibility of \mathcal{A} . For all j_i, j'_i , it holds that

$$\sum_i \langle \mathbf{x}_{\text{lab},i}^{(j_i,0)}, \mathbf{y}_{\text{lab}',i}^{(j'_i,0)} \rangle = \sum_i \langle \mathbf{x}_{\text{lab},i}^{(j_i,1)}, \mathbf{y}_{\text{lab}',i}^{(j'_i,1)} \rangle .$$

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This implies that

$$\Delta_{\text{lab},\text{lab}',i} := \langle \mathbf{x}_{\text{lab},i}^{(j_i,0)}, \mathbf{y}_{\text{lab}',i}^{(j'_i,0)} \rangle - \langle \mathbf{x}_{\text{lab},i}^{(j_i,1)}, \mathbf{y}_{\text{lab}',i}^{(j'_i,1)} \rangle$$

is constant for all j_i, j'_i and $\sum_i \Delta_{\text{lab},\text{lab}',i} = 0$.

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 &\equiv \llbracket \langle \mathbf{x}_{\text{lab},i}^{(j_i,0)}, \mathbf{y}_{\text{lab}',i}^{(j'_i,0)} \rangle + (S_{\text{lab},\text{lab}',i} - \Delta_{\text{lab},\text{lab}',i}) \rrbracket_t \\
 &= \\
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... but we have only IND-Security

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 $\text{Enc}(\text{ek}_i, \text{lab}, \mathbf{x}_{\text{lab}, i}) :$ $\llbracket \tau_{\text{lab}} \rrbracket_1 = H_1(\text{lab})$;
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$$(\llbracket (\mathbf{y}_{\text{lab}', i}^{(0)}, \tau_{\text{lab}'}, 0) \rrbracket_2, \llbracket (\mathbf{x}_{\text{lab}, i}^{(0)}, S_i \tau_{\text{lab}}, 0) \rrbracket_1)$$

$$\vdots$$
$$\approx_c$$
$$\equiv$$
$$\vdots$$

$$\approx_c (\llbracket (\mathbf{y}_{\text{lab}', i}^{(1)}, \tau_{\text{lab}'}, 0) \rrbracket_2, \llbracket (\mathbf{x}_{\text{lab}, i}^{(1)}, S_i \tau_{\text{lab}}, 0) \rrbracket_1)$$

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KeyGen($sk_i, lab', y_{lab',i}$) : $\llbracket \tau_{lab'} \rrbracket_2 = H_2(lab')$;
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Enc($ek_i, lab, x_{lab,i}$) : $\llbracket \tau_{lab} \rrbracket_1 = H_1(lab)$;
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\vdots

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\equiv

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Dual Pairing Vector Spaces [OT10,12]

$$B \xleftarrow{s} \text{GL}_N(\mathbb{Z}_q)$$

$$B^* = (B^{-1})^\top$$

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For vectors $(x_1, \dots, x_N) \in \mathbb{Z}_q^N$ and $(y_1, \dots, y_N) \in \mathbb{Z}_q^N$, write

$$(x_1, \dots, x_N)_{\mathbf{B}} := \sum_{i \in [N]} x_i \mathbf{b}_i \in \mathbb{G}_1 \quad (y_1, \dots, y_N)_{\mathbf{B}^*} := \sum_{i \in [N]} y_i \mathbf{b}_i^* \in \mathbb{G}_2 .$$

Dual Pairing Vector Spaces [OT10,12]

$$B \xleftarrow{s} \text{GL}_N(\mathbb{Z}_q)$$

$$B^* = (B^{-1})^\top$$

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Define operation \times which computes inner product in the exponent

$$(x_1, \dots, x_N)_{\mathbf{B}} \times (y_1, \dots, y_N)_{\mathbf{B}^*} := \llbracket x_1 y_1 + \dots + x_n y_n \rrbracket_t$$

Basis Changing Matrices

Type 1: Matrix embeds computational problem (e.g. DDH)

Type 2: Matrix does not embed computational problem

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 - Negligible distinguishing advantage
- Resemblance to (blackbox) IPFE

Type 2: Matrix does not embed computational problem

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 - Information-theoretic change, i.e. **advantage is 0**
- Not provided by security definition of IPFE

Formal Basis Changes

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- Distinguishing advantage of 0
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After guessing oracle queries, the advantage is

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- Basis change modifies **all** vectors in the same way
 - Move repetitions in distinct (hidden) coordinates
 - Number of repetitions impacts dimension of vectors
 - A-priori bound on number of **QKeyGen** repetitions

Conclusion

Generic Construction from FH-IPFE.

- **Selective** security, static corruption
- **Unbounded** repetitions for **QKeyGen** queries

Concrete Construction Based on DPVS (SXDH + pairings).

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Thank you for your attention!