

Efficient IBE with Tight Reduction to Standard Assumption in the Multi-challenge Setting

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outline

- background
- motivation
- strategy
- technical result 1: revisiting Blazy-Kiltz-Pan IBE
- technical result 2: towards multi-challenge setting
- comparison

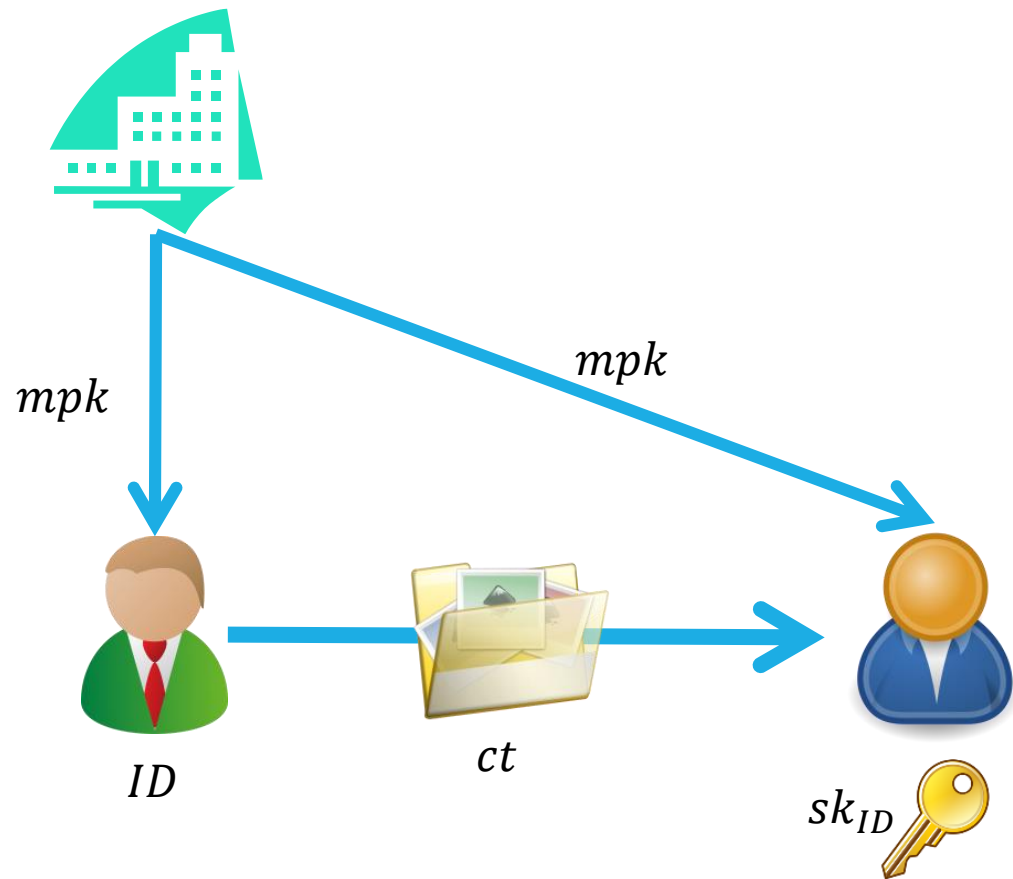


outline

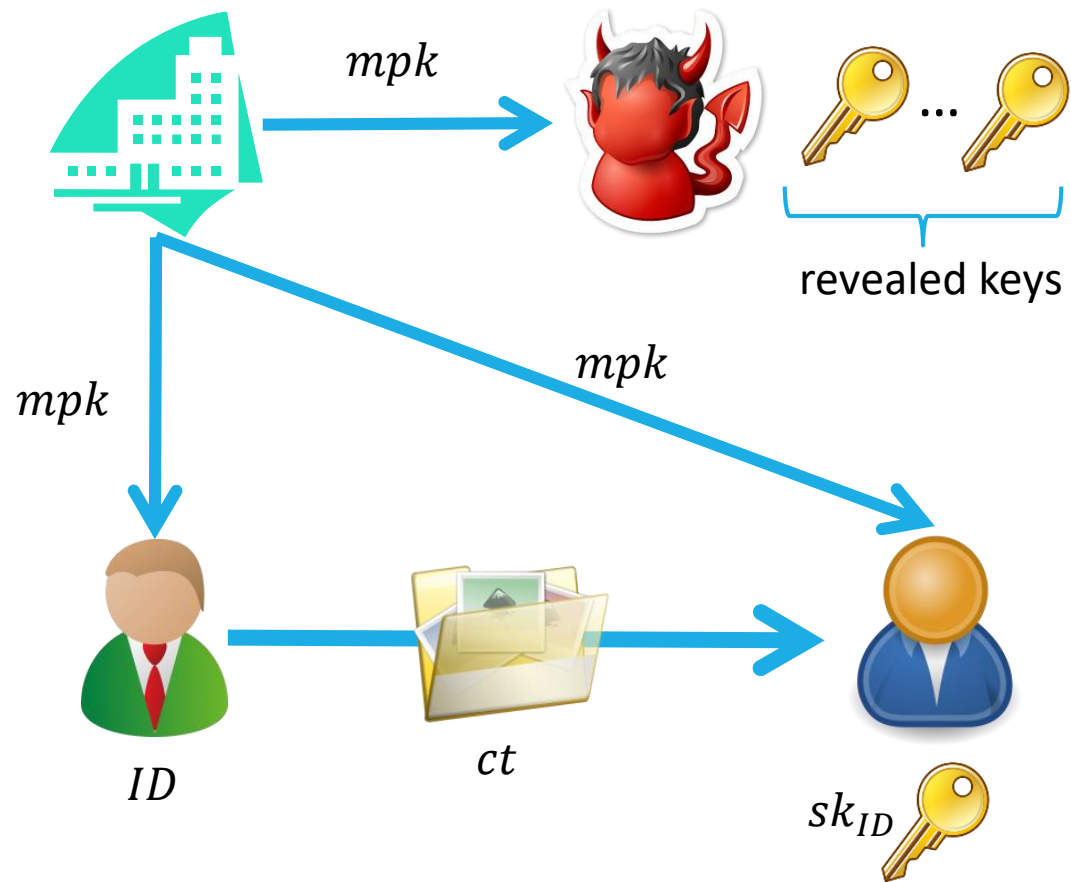
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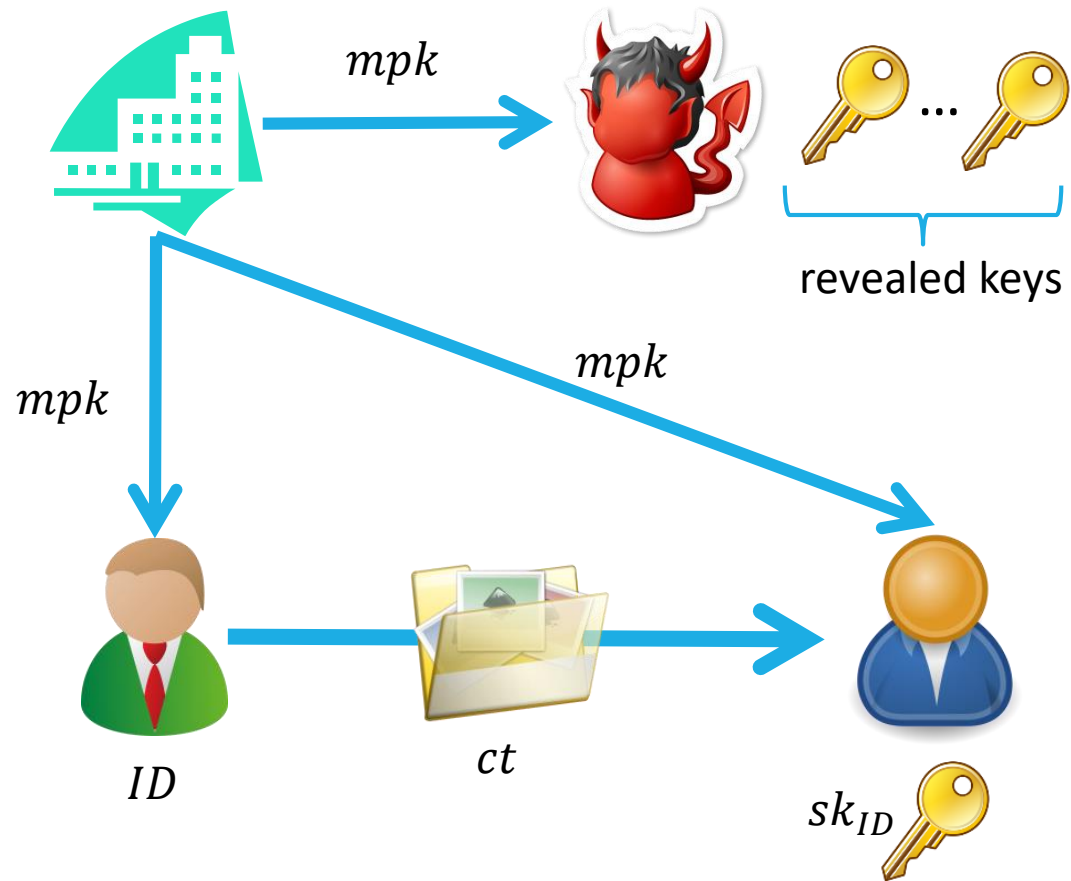
identity based encryption (IBE)



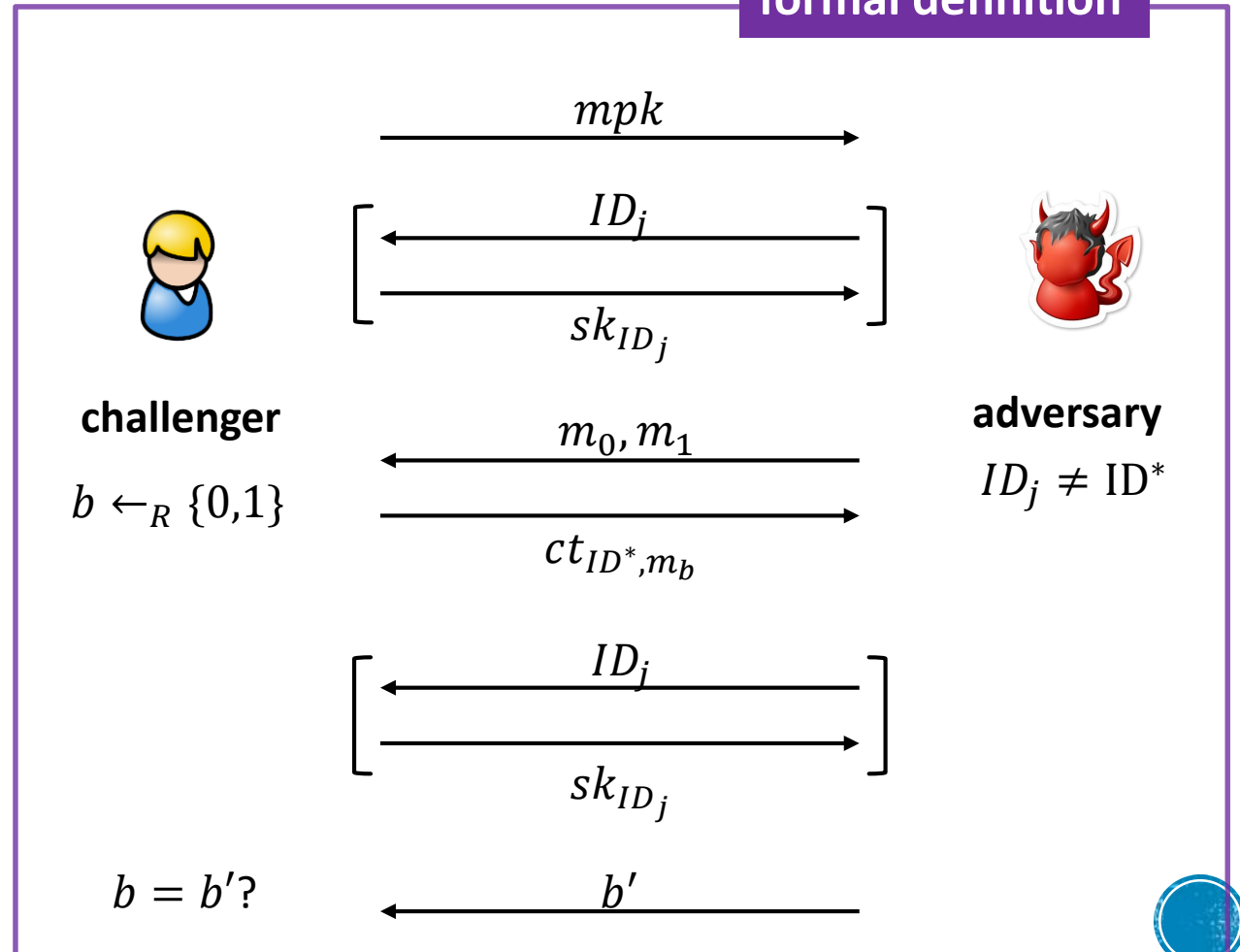
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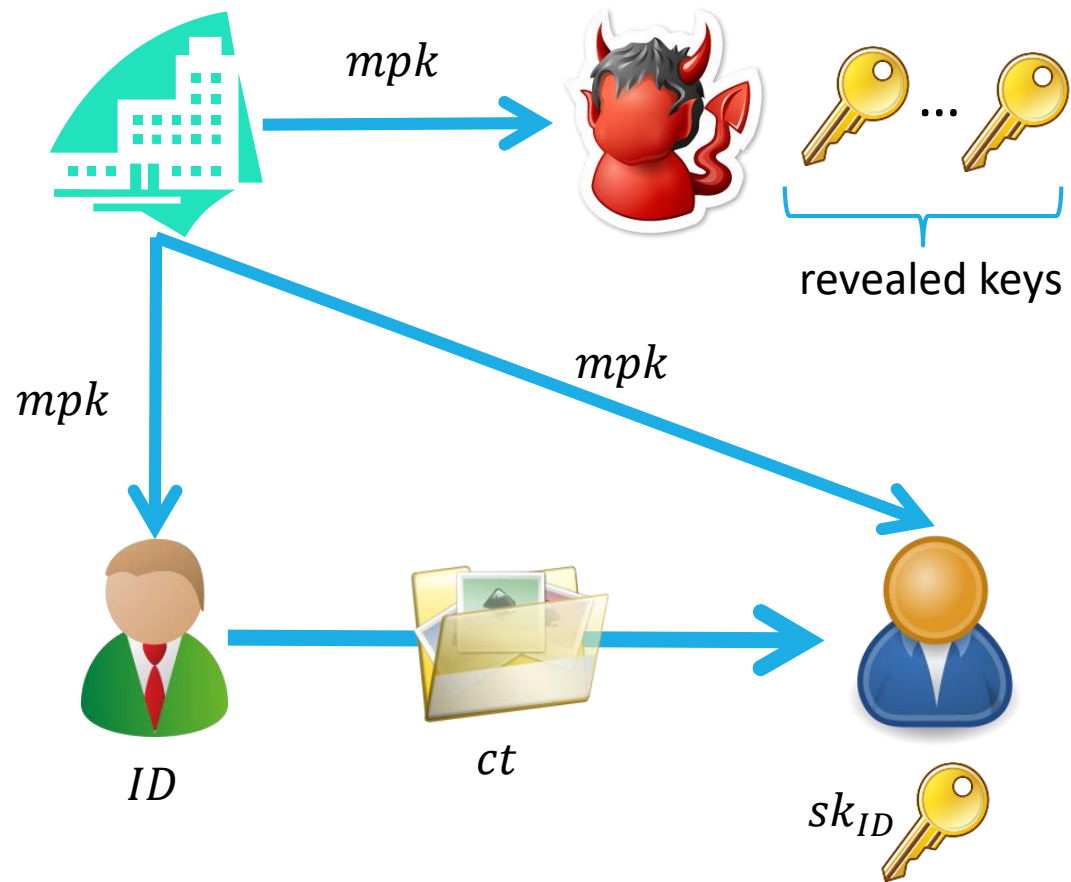
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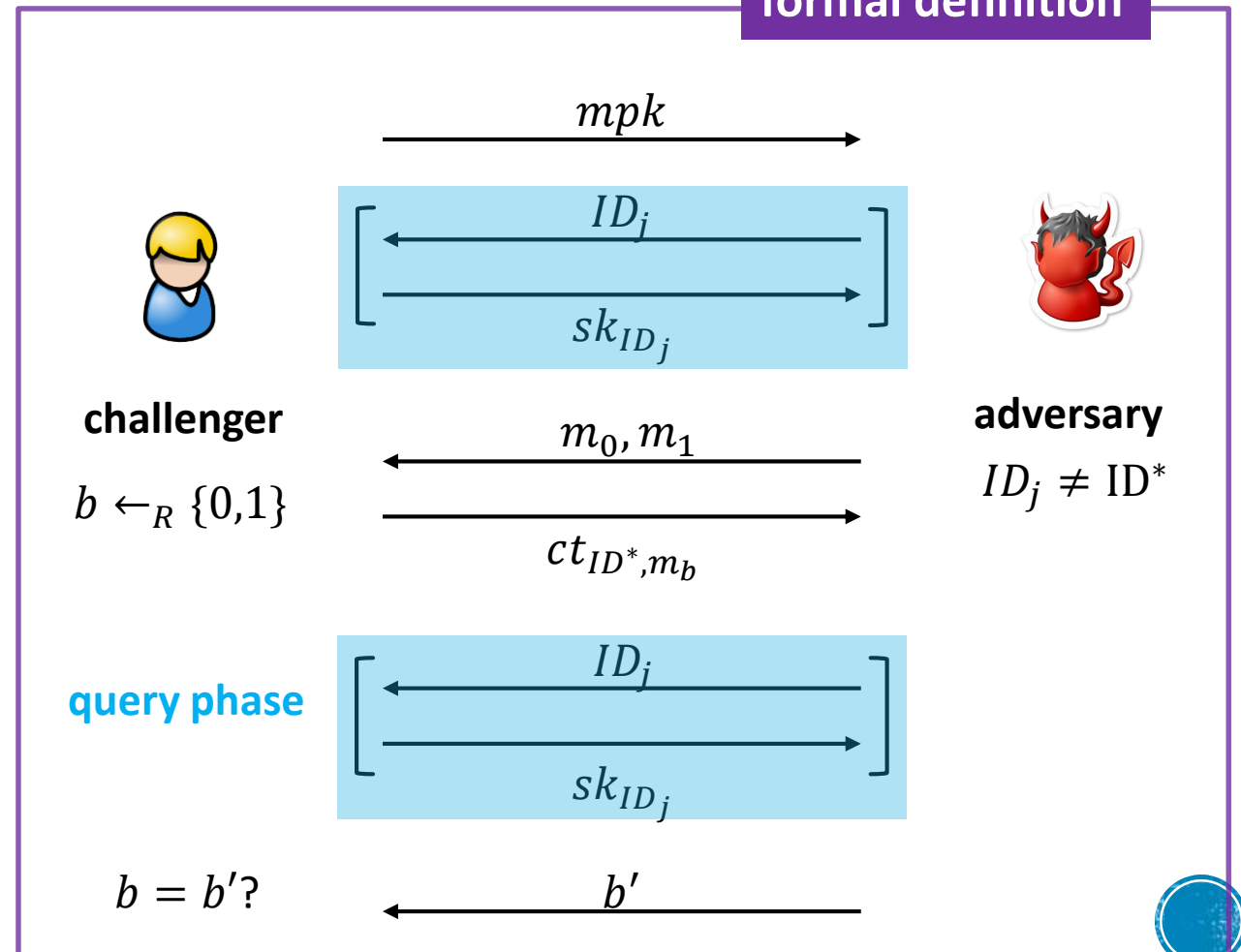
formal definition



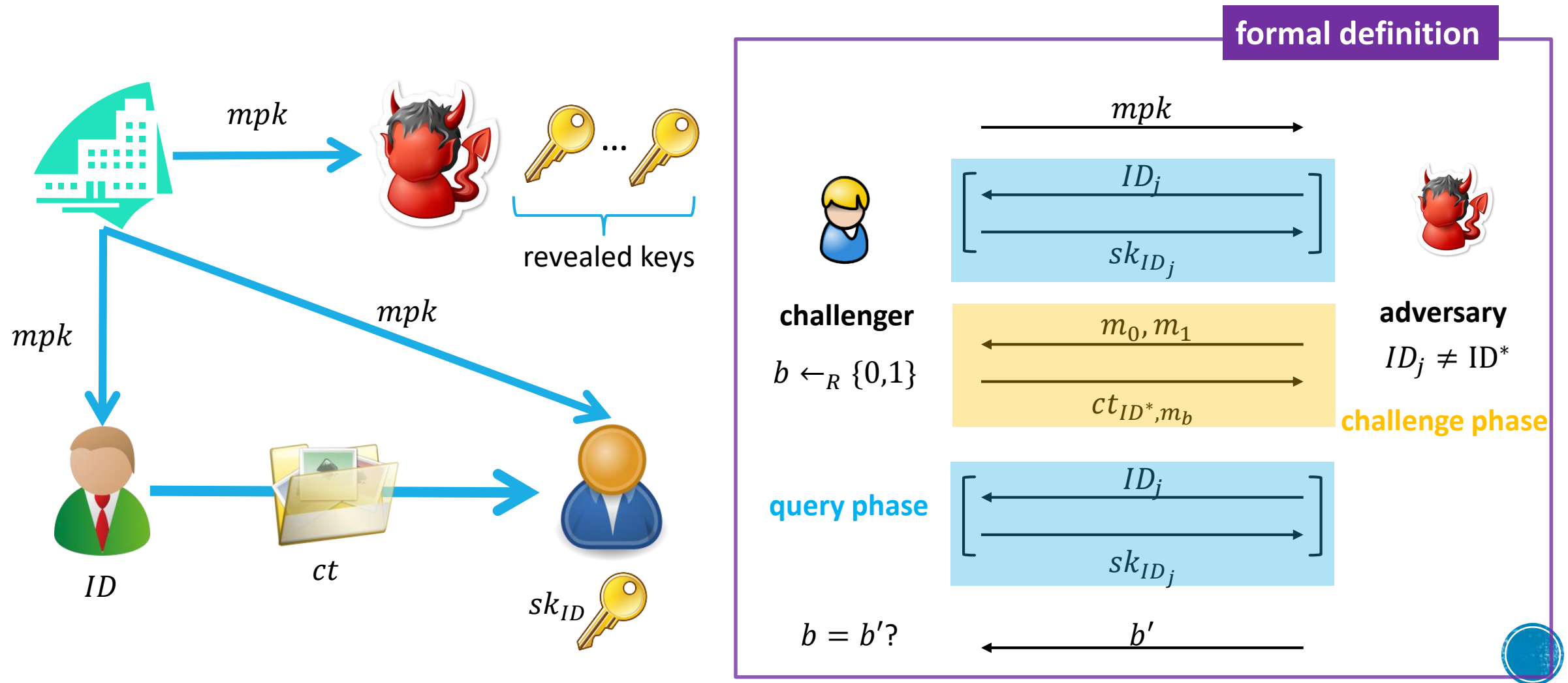
identity based encryption (IBE)



formal definition



identity based encryption (IBE)



tight reduction



tight reduction

adversary \mathcal{A} against IBE

solver \mathcal{B} for hard problem

ϵ_A



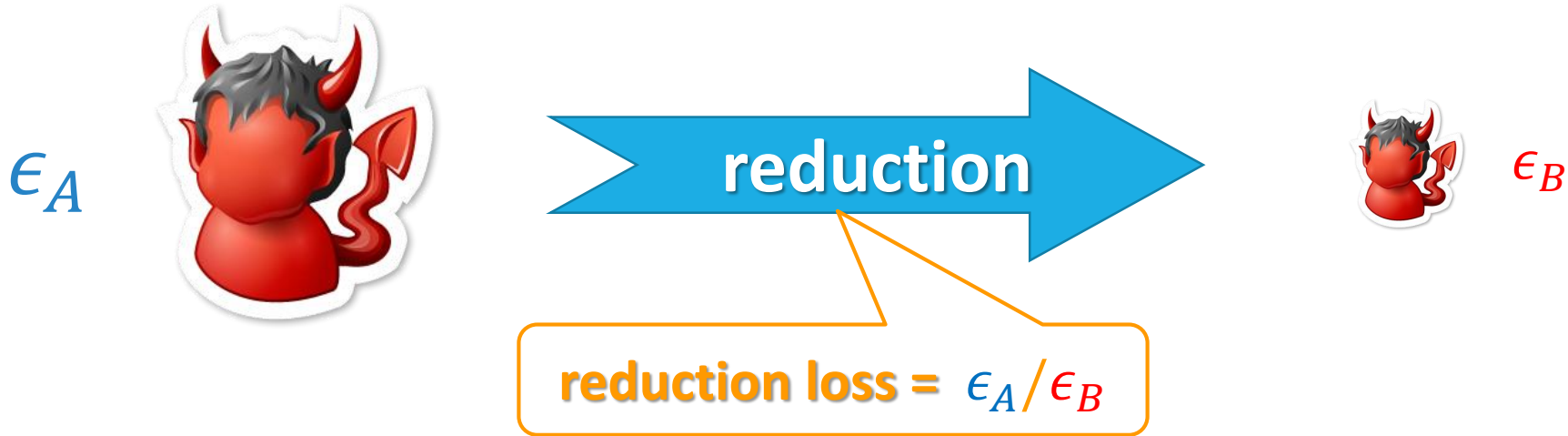
ϵ_B



tight reduction

adversary \mathcal{A} against IBE

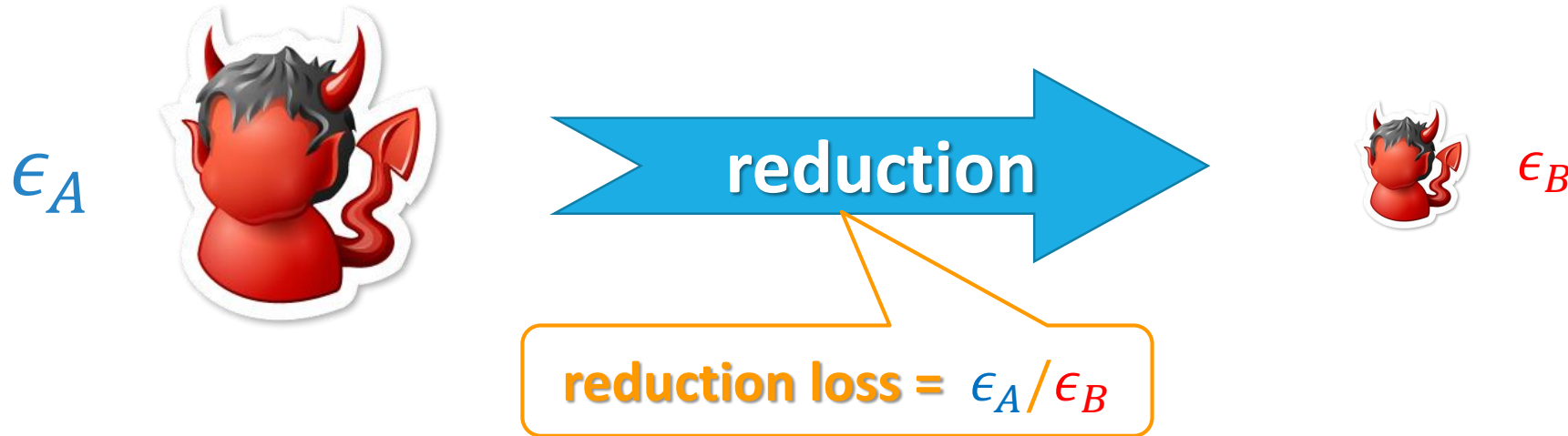
solver \mathcal{B} for hard problem



tight reduction

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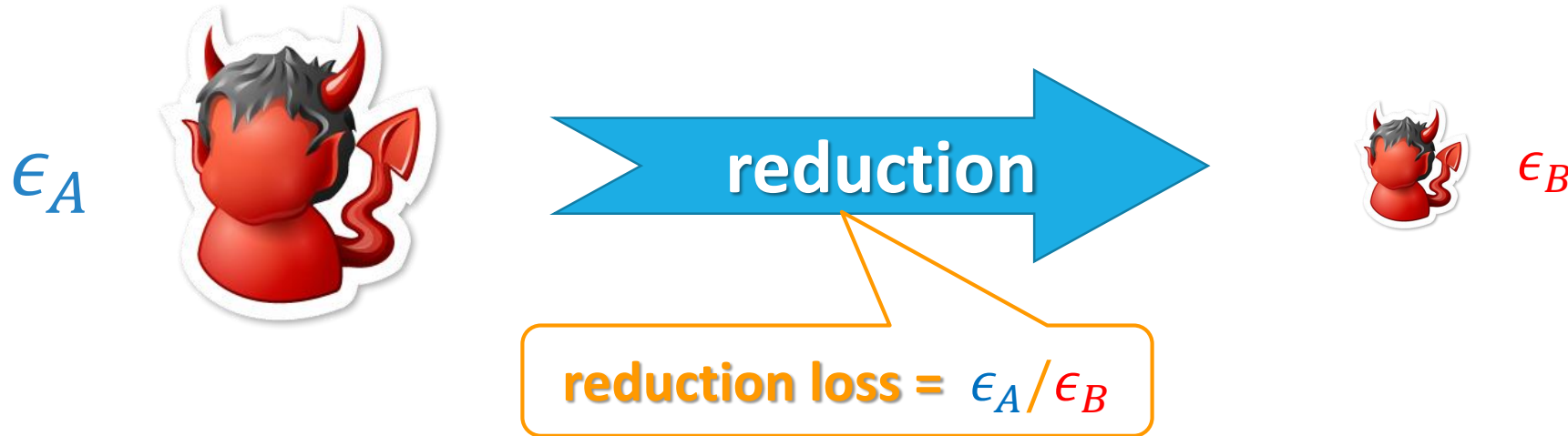
tighter reduction = smaller reduction loss



tight reduction

adversary \mathcal{A} against IBE

solver \mathcal{B} for hard problem



tighter reduction = smaller reduction loss

better theoretical result

more efficient implementation



multi-challenge setting



multi-challenge setting

multi-challenge setting

basic/**single-challenge** setting

+ multiple challenge queries: more than one challenge ct

+ multiple instances: multiple mpk



multi-challenge setting

multi-challenge setting

basic/single-challenge setting

+ multiple challenge queries: more than one challenge ct

+ multiple instances: multiple mpk



multi-challenge setting

multi-challenge setting

basic/single-challenge setting

+ multiple challenge queries: more than one challenge ct

+ multiple instances: multiple mpk

good news

single-challenge setting \Rightarrow multi-challenge setting



multi-challenge setting

multi-challenge setting

basic/*single-challenge* setting

+ multiple challenge queries: more than one challenge ct

+ multiple instances: multiple mpk

good news

single-challenge setting \Rightarrow multi-challenge setting

bad news

NOT tightness preserving



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almost-tightly secure IBE

	multi-challenge	bilinear groups	assumption	ciphertext size
CW13	no	composite & prime	k-lin	$2k + 2k$
BKP14	no	prime	k-lin	$k + (k+1)$
HKS15	yes	composite	static	$1 + 1$
AHY15	yes	prime	stronger 2-lin	$4 + 4 (k=2)$
GCD+16	yes	prime	k-lin	$3k + 3k$
			stronger k-lin	$2k + 2k$



almost-tightly secure IBE

	multi-challenge	bilinear groups	assumption	ciphertext size
	more realistic	composite & prime	k-lin	$2k + 2k$
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more realistic

more efficient in general

yes
yes
yes

prime
prime



almost-tightly secure IBE

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trade-off



almost-tightly secure IBE

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CW13	no	composite & prime	k-lin	$2k + 2k$
<p>short ciphertext and weak/standard assumption simultaneously?</p>				
AHY15	yes	prime	stronger 2-lin	$4 + 4 (k=2)$
GCD+16	yes	prime	stronger k-lin	$k + 3k$
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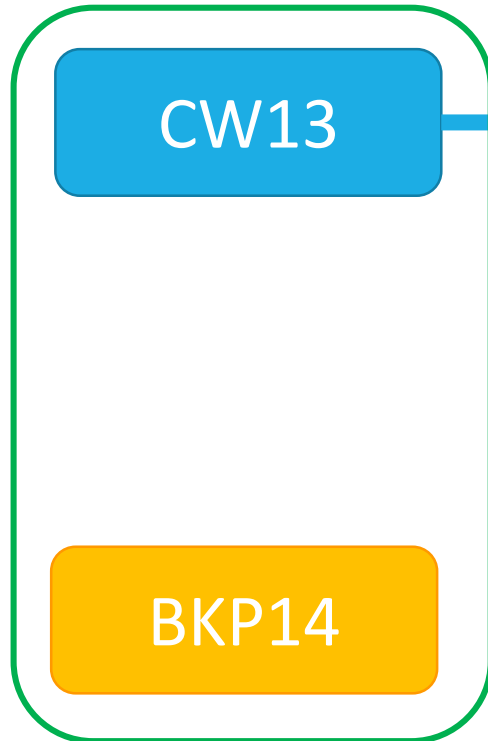
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big picture

single-challenge world



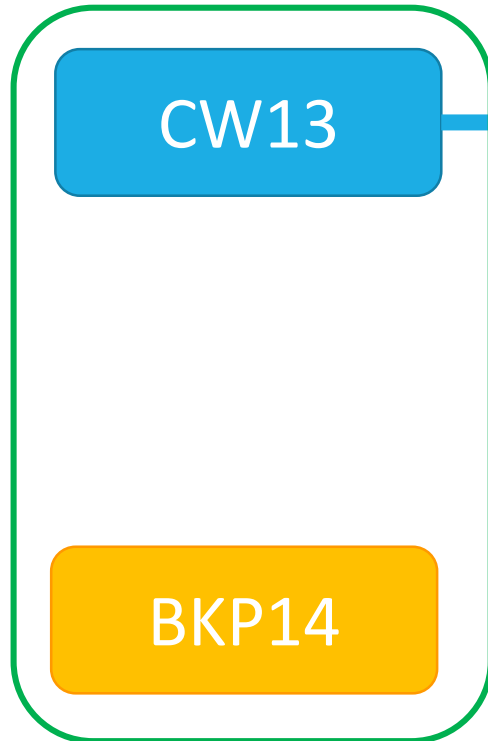
multi-challenge world



big picture

	assumption	ciphertext size
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single-challenge world



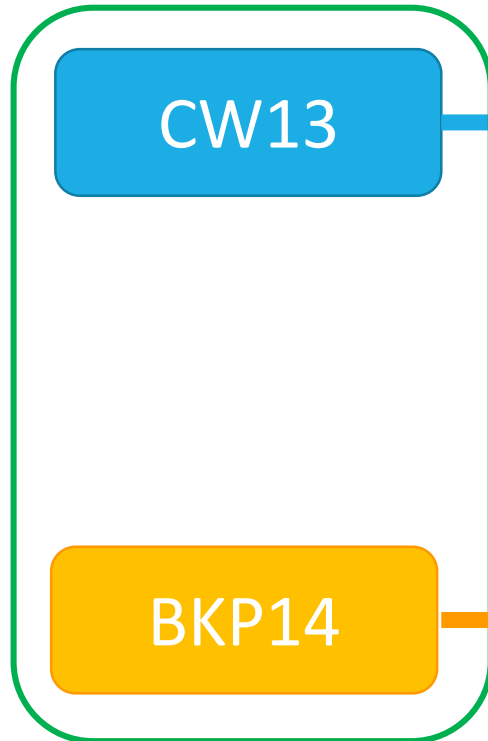
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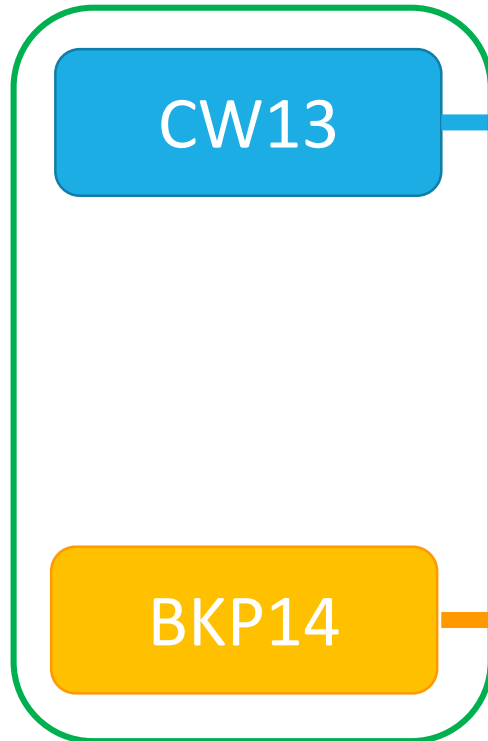
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single-challenge world



multi-challenge world



possible?
more efficient?



Blazy-Kiltz-Pan @ CRYPTO 14

affine MAC + Groth-Sahai proof = IBE



Blazy-Kiltz-Pan @ CRYPTO 14

IBE scheme

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MPK} & : [\mathbf{A}]_1, [\mathbf{Z}_{1,0}]_1, [\mathbf{Z}_{1,1}]_1, \dots, [\mathbf{Z}_{n,0}]_1, [\mathbf{Z}_{n,1}]_1, [\mathbf{z}]_1 \\ \text{SK}_{\text{ID}} & : [\mathbf{k}_0]_2, [k_1]_2 = \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{x}_{i,\text{ID}[i]}^\top \mathbf{k}_0 + x \right]_2 \\ & \quad [k_2]_2 = \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{Y}_{i,\text{ID}[i]}^\top \mathbf{k}_0 + \mathbf{y}^\top \right]_2 \\ \text{CT}_{\text{ID}} & : [\mathbf{As}]_1, \quad \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{Z}_{i,\text{ID}[i]} \mathbf{s} \right]_1, \quad [\mathbf{zs}]_T \cdot M \end{aligned}$$



Blazy-Kiltz-Pan @ CRYPTO 14

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MAC tag for ID



Blazy-Kiltz-Pan @ CRYPTO 14

IBE scheme

commitment key

commitment to SK_{MAC} : $Z_{i,b} = (Y_{i,b} | x_{i,b})A$

$$MPK : [A]_1, [Z_{1,0}]_1, [Z_{1,1}]_1, \dots, [Z_{n,0}]_1, [Z_{n,1}]_1, [z]_1$$

$$SK_{ID} : [k_0]_2, [k_1]_2 = \left[\sum_{i=1}^n x_{i,ID[i]}^T k_0 + x \right]_2$$
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$$CT_{ID} : [As]_1, \left[\sum_{i=1}^n Z_{i,ID[i]} s \right]_1, [zs]_T \cdot M$$

MAC tag for ID



Blazy-Kiltz-Pan @ CRYPTO 14

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MAC tag for ID

Groth-Sahai proof for correctness of the tag



Blazy-Kiltz-Pan @ CRYPTO 14

IBE scheme

they employ the dual system technique [Waters09], but

- normal and semi-functional space is **not** obvious
- **incompatible** with existing extension method

$$\text{MPK} : [\mathbf{A}]_1, [\mathbf{Z}_{1,0}]_1, [\mathbf{Z}_{1,1}]_1, \dots, [\mathbf{Z}_{n,0}]_1, [\mathbf{Z}_{n,1}]_1, [\mathbf{z}]_1$$

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clues in the proof

$$\text{MPK} : [\mathbf{A}]_1, [\mathbf{Z}_{1,0}]_1, [\mathbf{Z}_{1,1}]_1, \dots, [\mathbf{Z}_{n,0}]_1, [\mathbf{Z}_{n,1}]_1, [\mathbf{z}]_1$$

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k-lin assumption

$$[\mathbf{As} + \boxed{h} \cdot \mathbf{e}_{k+1}]_1, \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{Z}_{i, \text{ID}^*[i]} \mathbf{s} + \boxed{h \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{x}_{i, \text{ID}^*[i]}} \right]_1, [\mathbf{zs} + \boxed{h \cdot x}]_T \cdot \text{M}$$



clues in the proof

$$\text{MPK} : [\mathbf{A}]_1, [\mathbf{Z}_{1,0}]_1, [\mathbf{Z}_{1,1}]_1, \dots, [\mathbf{Z}_{n,0}]_1, [\mathbf{Z}_{n,1}]_1, [\mathbf{z}]_1$$

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$$[\mathbf{k}_2]_2 = \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{Y}_{i,\text{ID}[i]}^\top \mathbf{k}_0 + \mathbf{y}^\top \right]_2$$

a simple substitution

$$\mathbf{k}_2 = \overline{\mathbf{A}}^* \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{Z}_{i,\text{ID}[i]}^\top \mathbf{k}_0 + \mathbf{z}^\top - k_1 \underline{\mathbf{A}}^\top \right)$$

$$\text{CT}_{\text{ID}} : [\mathbf{A}\mathbf{s}]_1, \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{Z}_{i,\text{ID}[i]} \mathbf{s} \right]_1, [\mathbf{z}\mathbf{s}]_T \cdot \text{M}$$

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clues in the proof

MPK : $[\mathbf{A}]_1, [\mathbf{Z}_{1,0}]_1, [\mathbf{Z}_{1,1}]_1, \dots, [\mathbf{Z}_{n,0}]_1, [\mathbf{Z}_{n,1}]_1, [\mathbf{z}]_1$

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a simple substitution $\rightarrow \mathbf{k}_2 = \overline{\mathbf{A}}^* \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{z}_{i, \text{ID}[i]}^\top \mathbf{k}_0 + \mathbf{z}^\top - k_1 \mathbf{A}^\top \right)$

CT_{ID} : ~~$[\mathbf{A}\mathbf{s}]_1, \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{z}_{i, \text{ID}[i]}^\top \mathbf{s} + h \cdot x \right]_1, [\mathbf{z}\mathbf{s}]_T \cdot \mathbf{M}$~~

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clues in the proof



Observation

- ✓ no $\mathbf{Y}_{i,b}$;
- ✓ $\mathbf{Z}_{i,b}$ are in the normal space;
- ✓ $\mathbf{x}_{i,b}$ are in the SF space.

MPK : $[\mathbf{A}]_1, [\mathbf{Z}_{1,0}]_1, [\mathbf{Z}_{1,1}]_1, \dots, [\mathbf{Z}_{n,0}]_1, [\mathbf{Z}_{n,1}]_1, [\mathbf{z}]_1$

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transformation

$$\text{MPK} : [\mathbf{A}]_1, [\mathbf{Z}_{1,0}]_1, [\mathbf{Z}_{1,1}]_1, \dots, [\mathbf{Z}_{n,0}]_1, [\mathbf{Z}_{n,1}]_1, [\mathbf{z}]_1$$

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Blazy-Kiltz-Pan IBE



transformation

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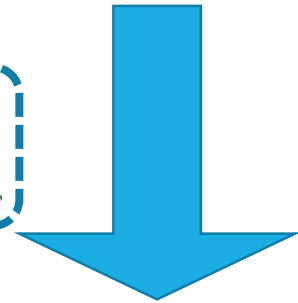
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Blazy-Kiltz-Pan IBE

2

$$\begin{aligned} \text{define } \mathbf{Z}_{i,b} &= \mathbf{W}_{i,b} \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{x}_{i,b} &= \mathbf{W}_{i,b} \mathbf{e}_{k+1} \end{aligned}$$



1

$$\text{rewrite } \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{k}_2 \\ k_1 \end{bmatrix}_2 = \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (\mathbf{A} | \mathbf{e}_{k+1})^* \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{Z}_{i, \text{ID}[i]}^\top \\ \mathbf{x}_{i, \text{ID}[i]}^\top \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{k}_0 \right]_2$$



transformation

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Blazy-Kiltz-Pan IBE

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$$\text{define } \begin{aligned} \mathbf{Z}_{i,b} &= \mathbf{W}_{i,b} \mathbf{A} \\ \mathbf{x}_{i,b} &= \mathbf{W}_{i,b} \mathbf{e}_{k+1} \end{aligned}$$

1

$$\text{rewrite } \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{k}_2 \\ k_1 \end{bmatrix}_2 = \left[\sum_{i=1}^n (\mathbf{A} | \mathbf{e}_{k+1})^* \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{Z}_{i,\text{ID}[i]}^\top \\ \mathbf{x}_{i,\text{ID}[i]}^\top \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{k}_0 \right]_2$$

Our simplified
version

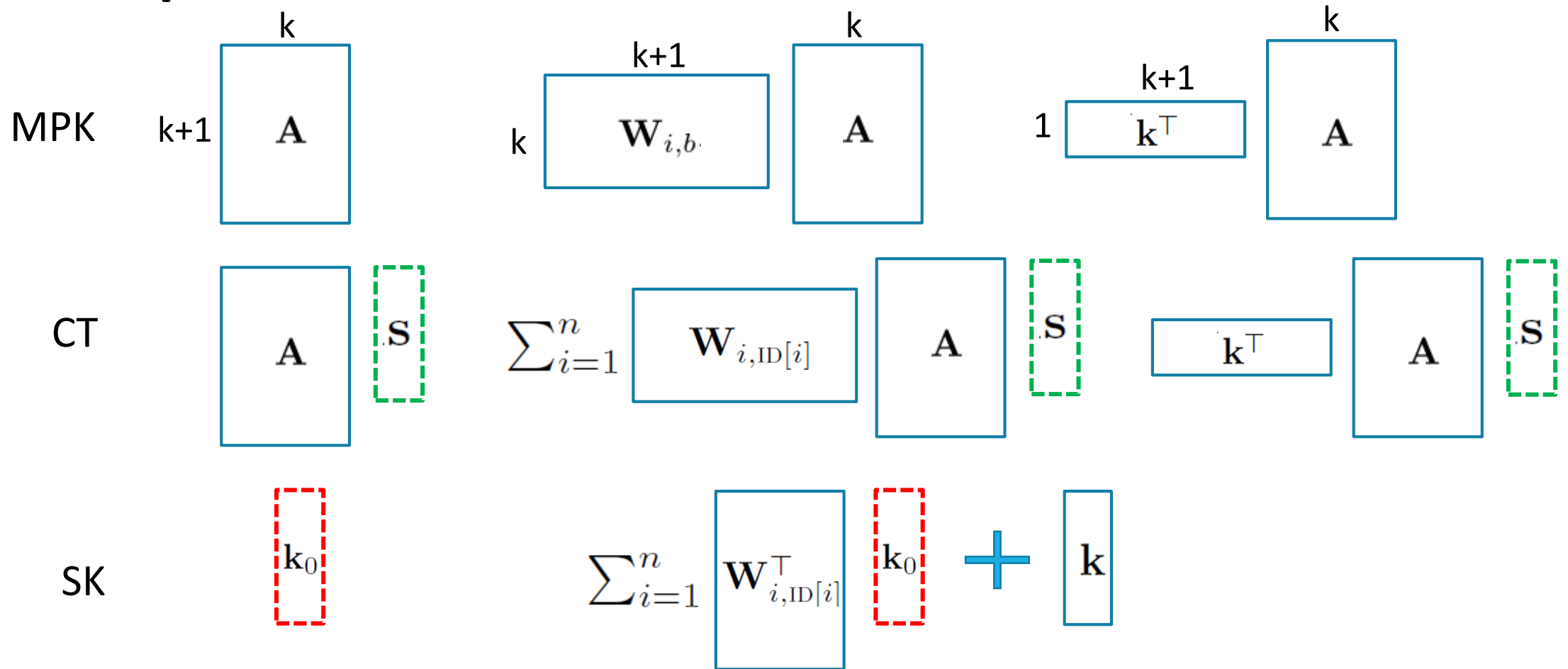
$$\text{MPK} : [\mathbf{A}]_1, [\mathbf{W}_{1,0} \mathbf{A}]_1, [\mathbf{W}_{1,1} \mathbf{A}]_1, \dots, [\mathbf{W}_{n,0} \mathbf{A}]_1, [\mathbf{W}_{n,1} \mathbf{A}]_1, [\mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{k}]_T$$

$$\text{CT}_{\text{ID}} : [\mathbf{As}]_1, \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{W}_{i,\text{ID}[i]} \mathbf{As} \right]_1, [\mathbf{s}^\top \mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{k}]_T \cdot M$$

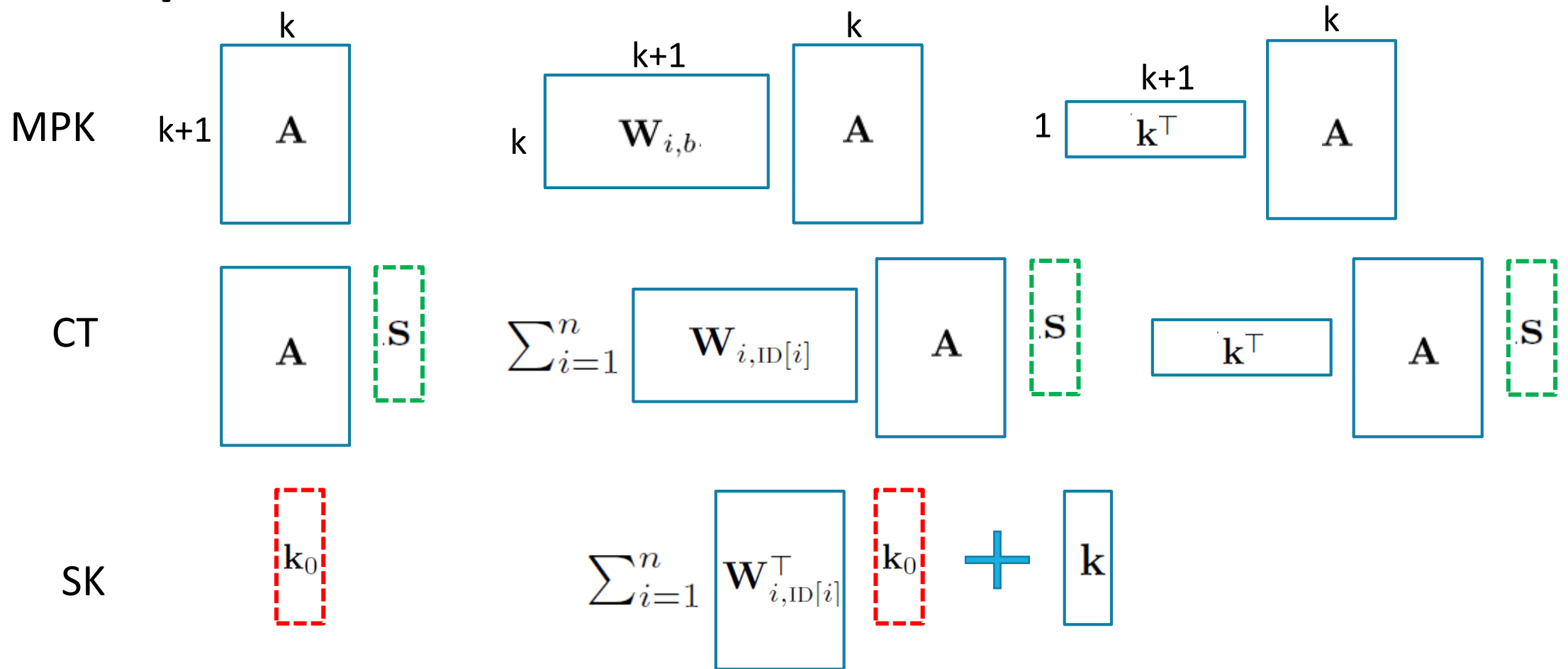
$$\text{SK}_{\text{ID}} : [\mathbf{k}_0]_2, \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{W}_{i,\text{ID}[i]}^\top \mathbf{k}_0 + \mathbf{k} \right]_2$$



simplified BKP14

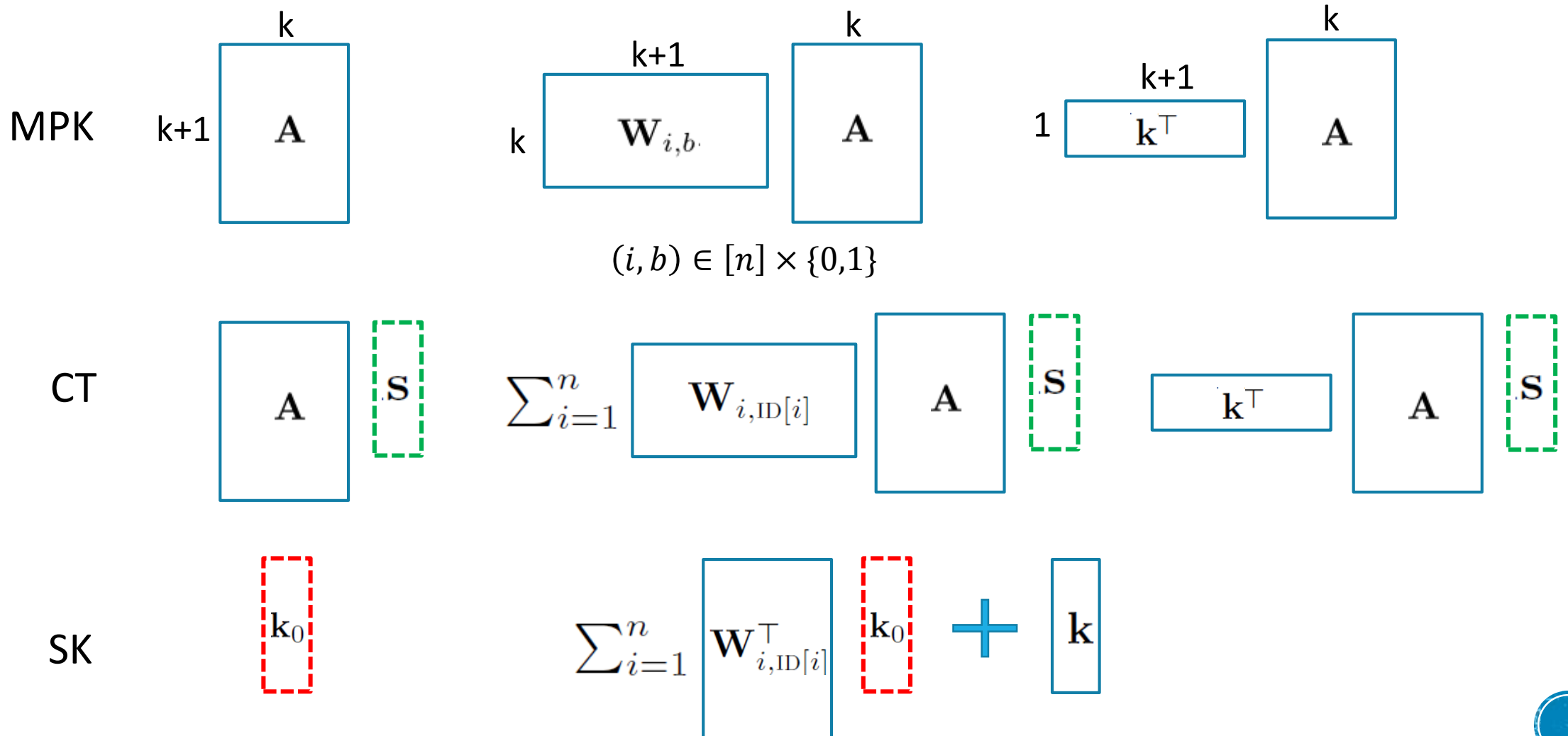


simplified BKP14 is similar to CGW15



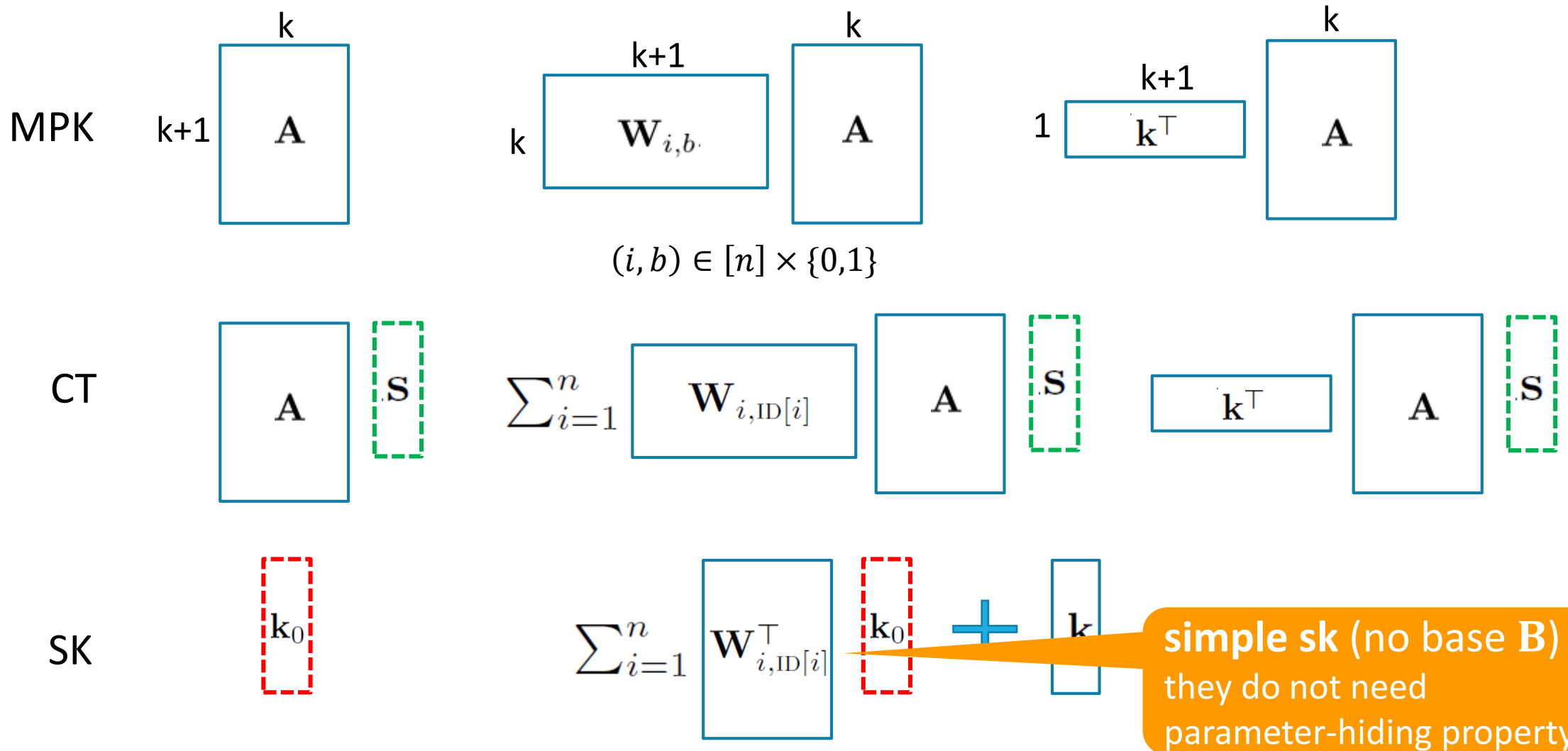
more than simplicity

why BKP14 is better than CW13?



more than simplicity

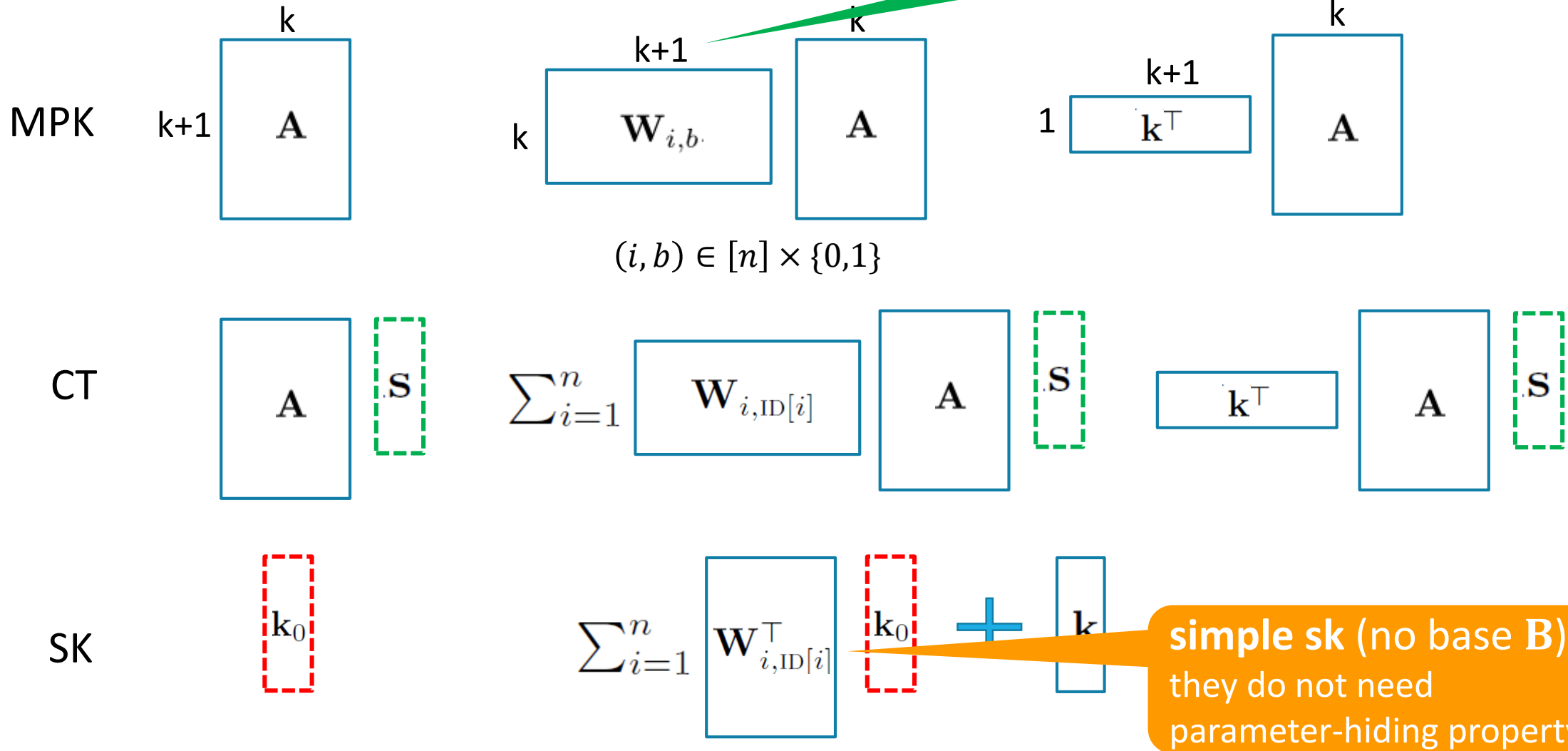
why BKP14 is better than CW13?



more than simplicity

why BKP14 is better than CW13?

smaller matrices
they employ a better mechanism for nested-hiding indistinguishability

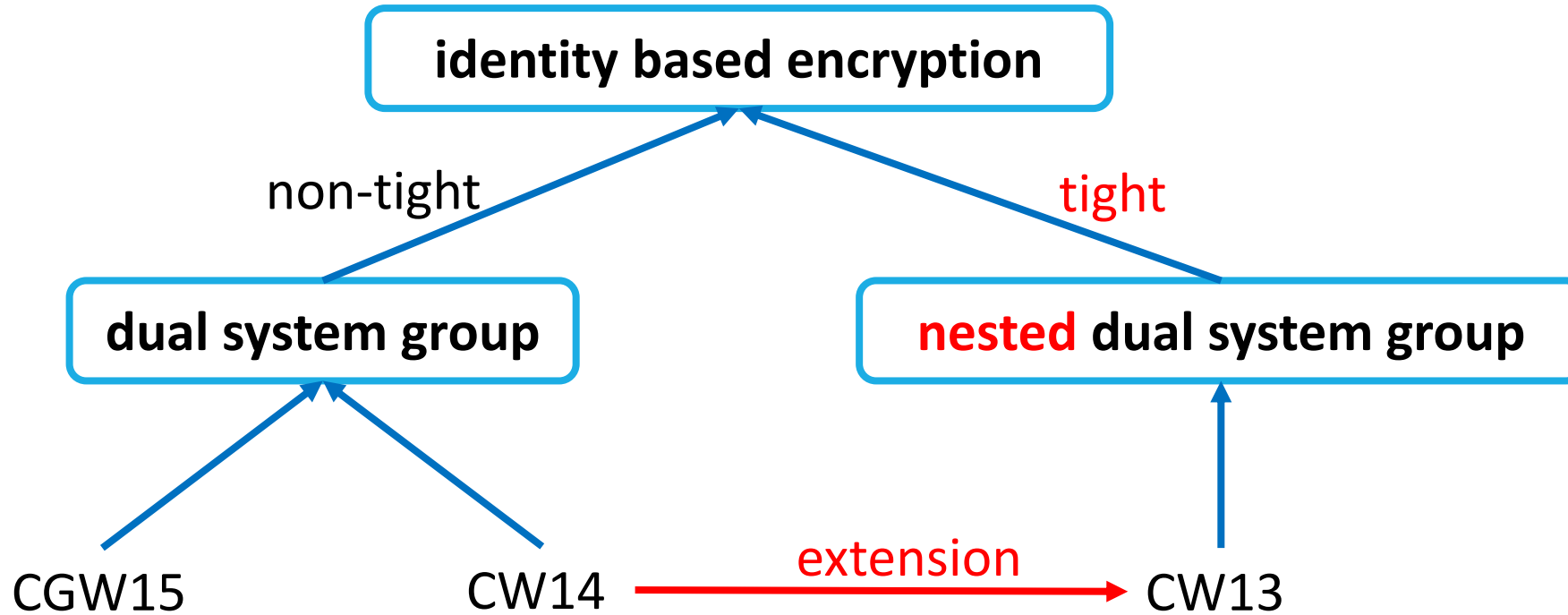


simple sk (no base B)
they do not need parameter-hiding property

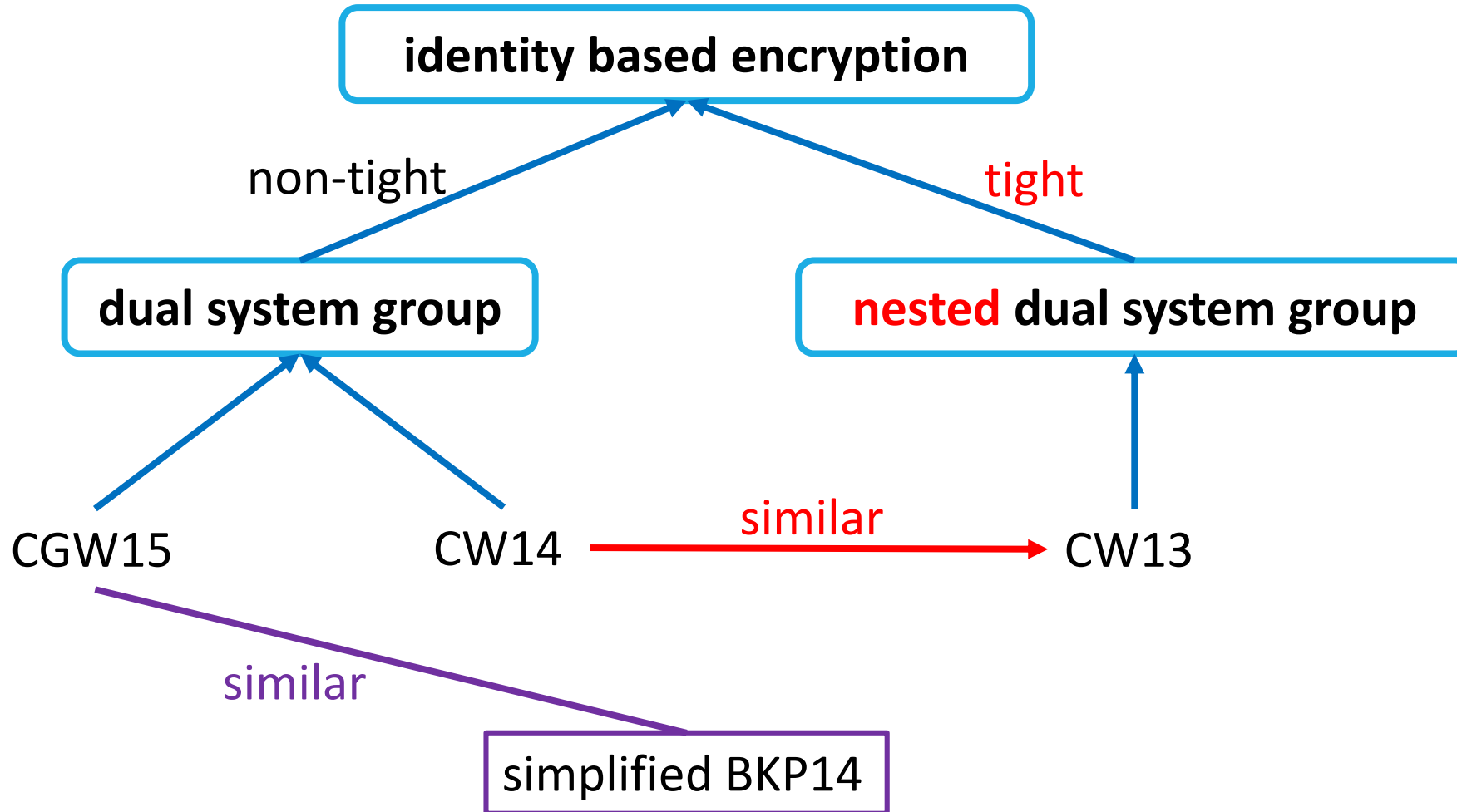
let's be formal



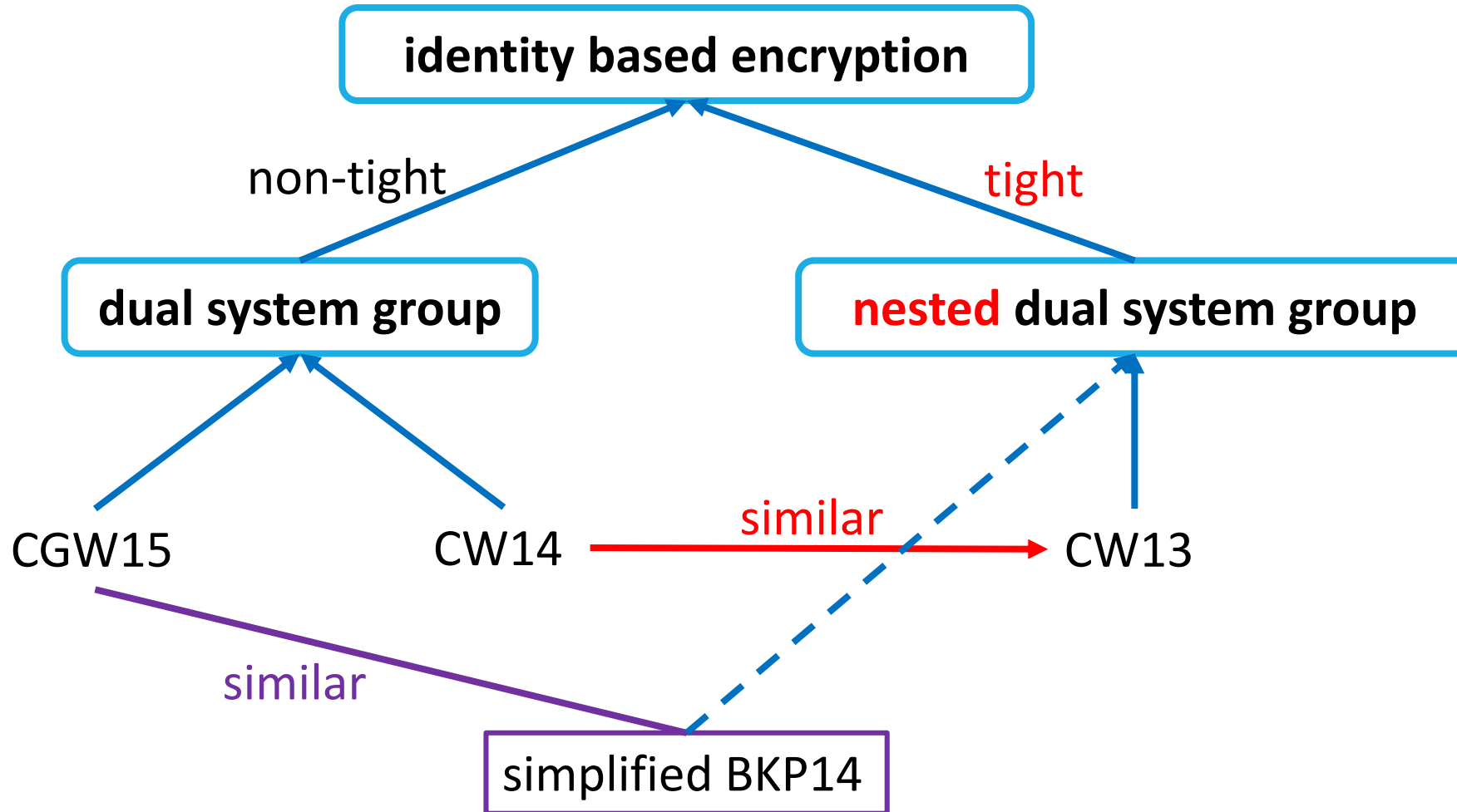
let's be formal



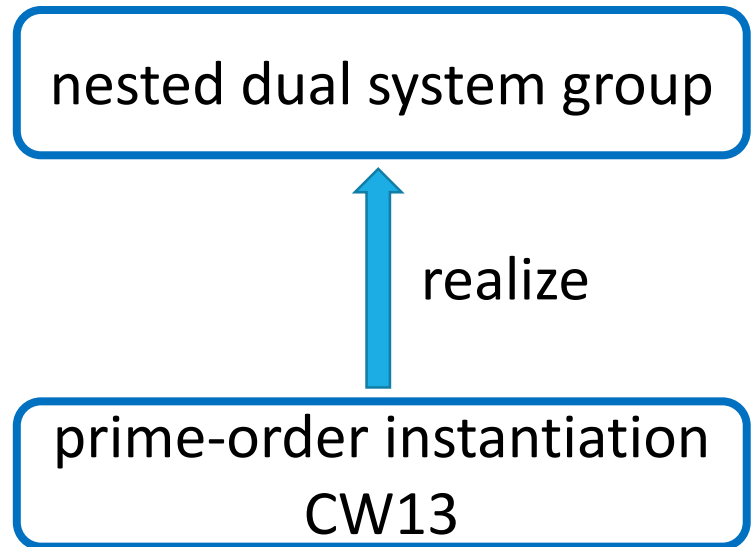
let's be formal



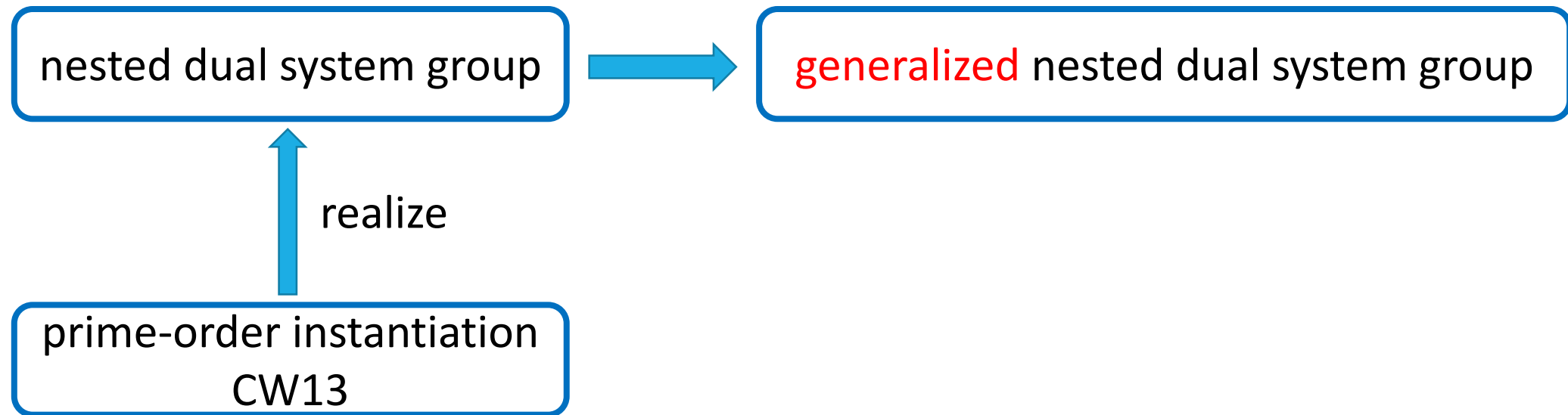
let's be formal



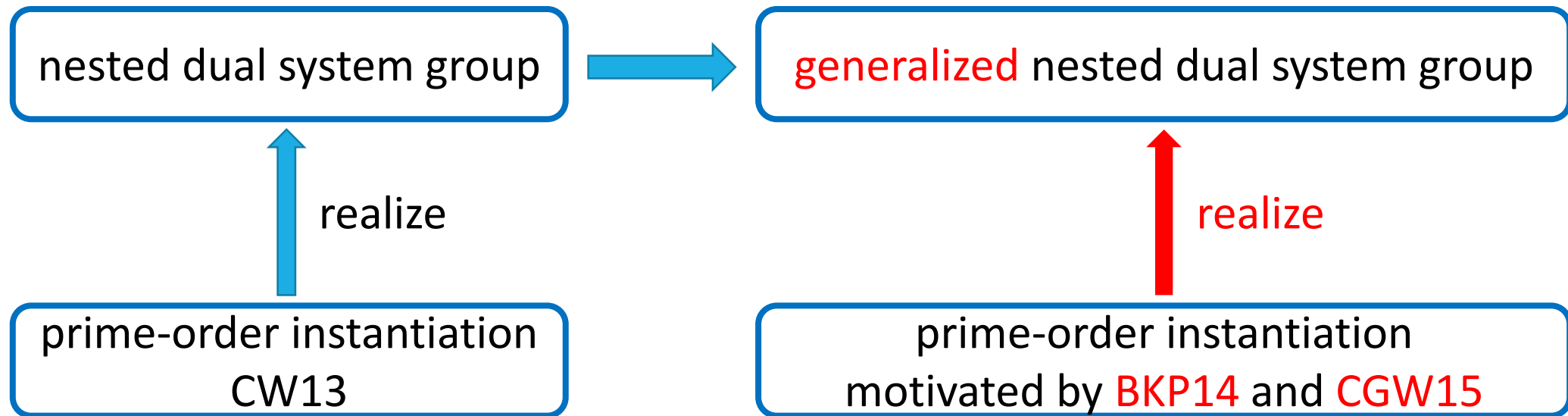
formal result



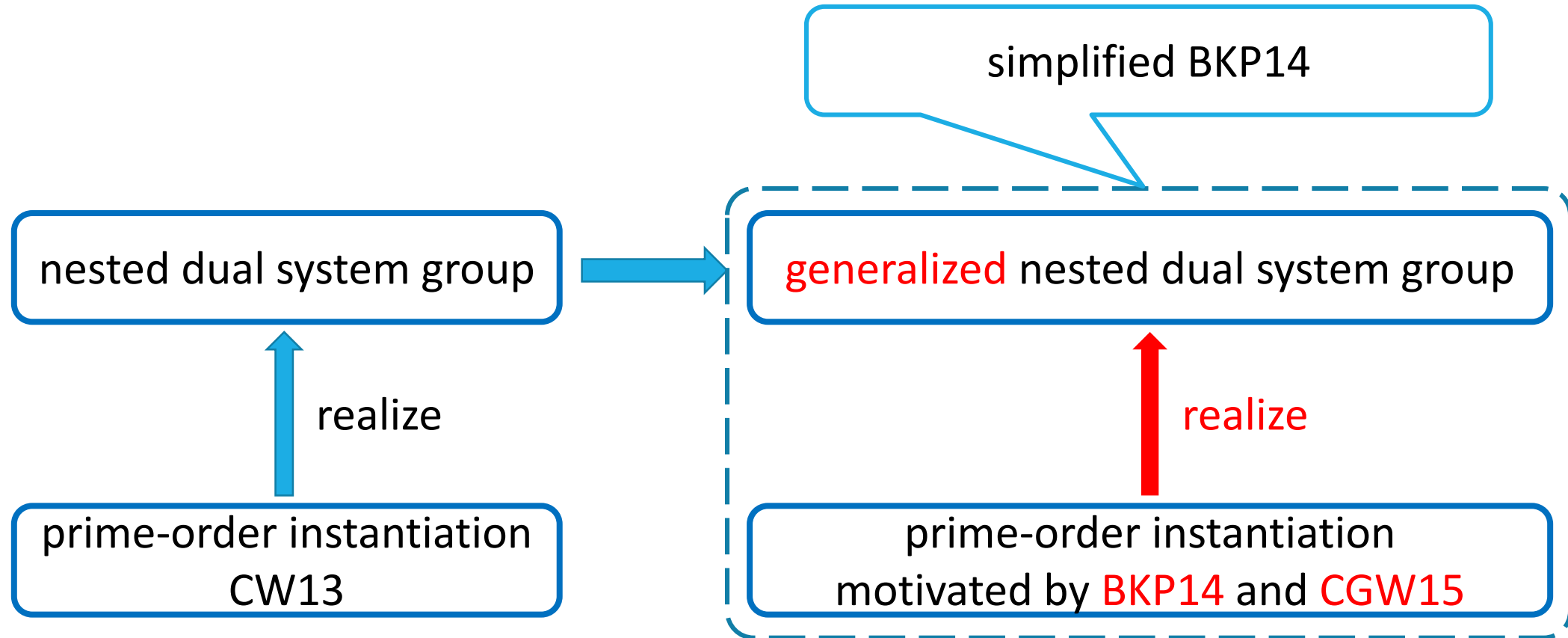
formal result



formal result



formal result



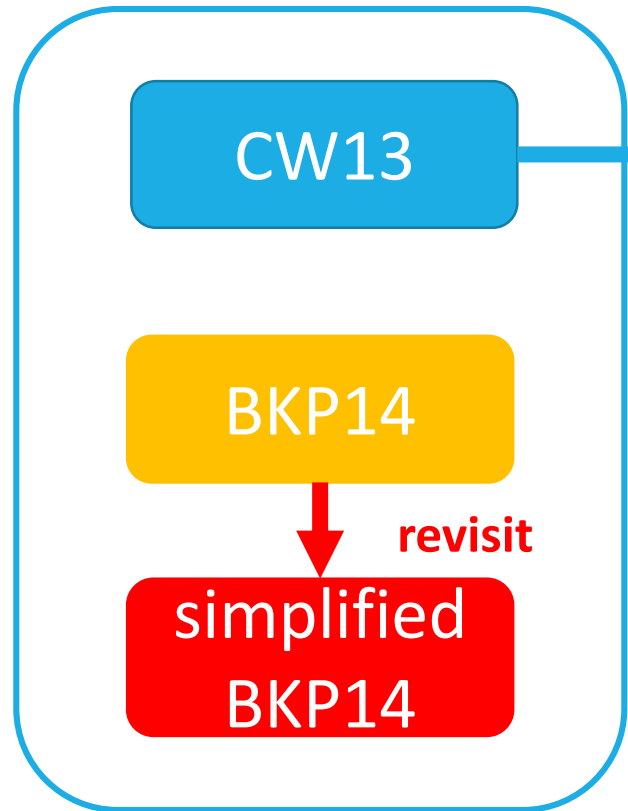
outline

- background
- motivation
- strategy
- technical result 1: revisiting Blazy-Kiltz-Pan IBE
- technical result 2: towards multi-challenge setting
- comparison



big picture

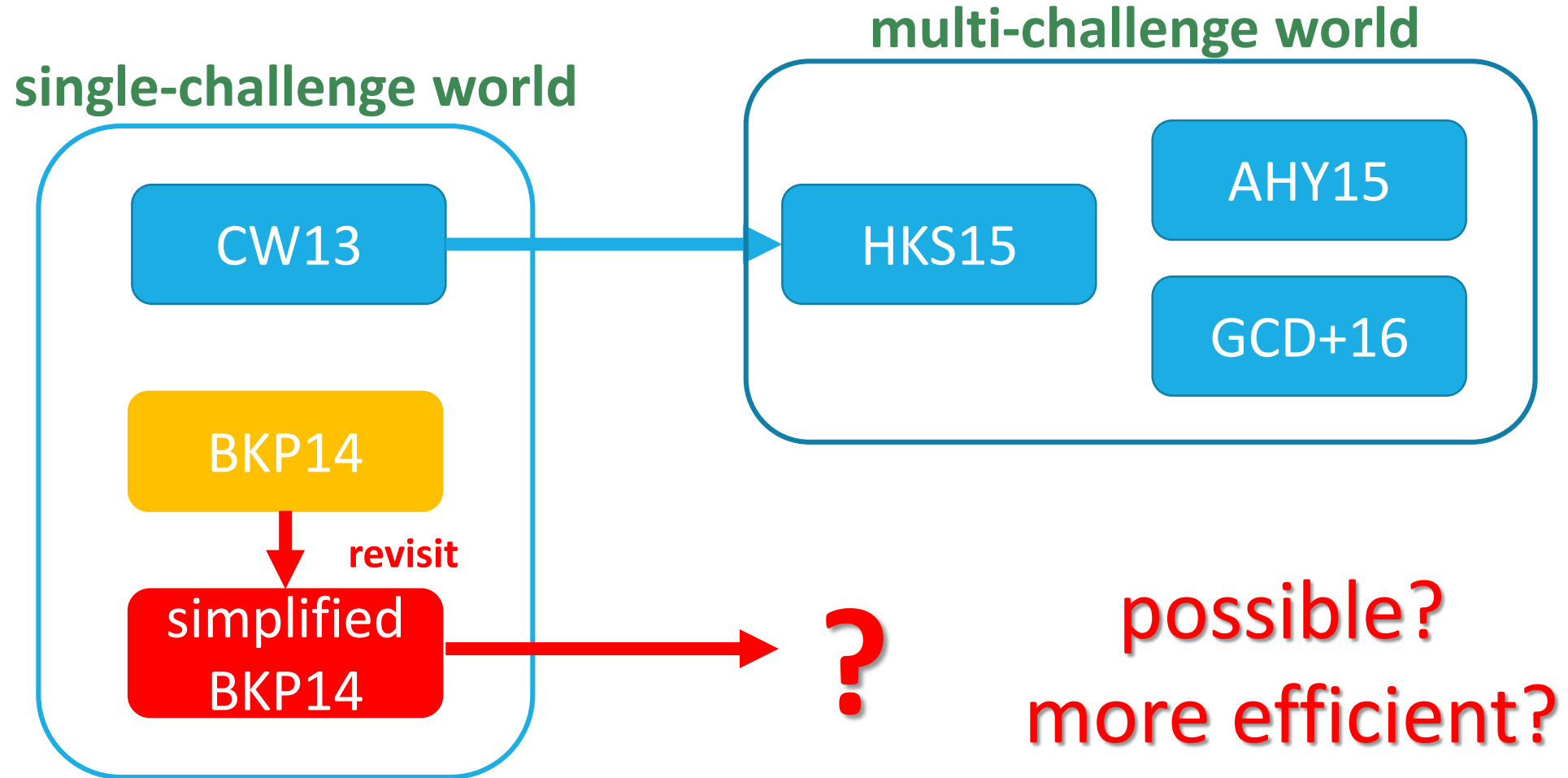
single-challenge world



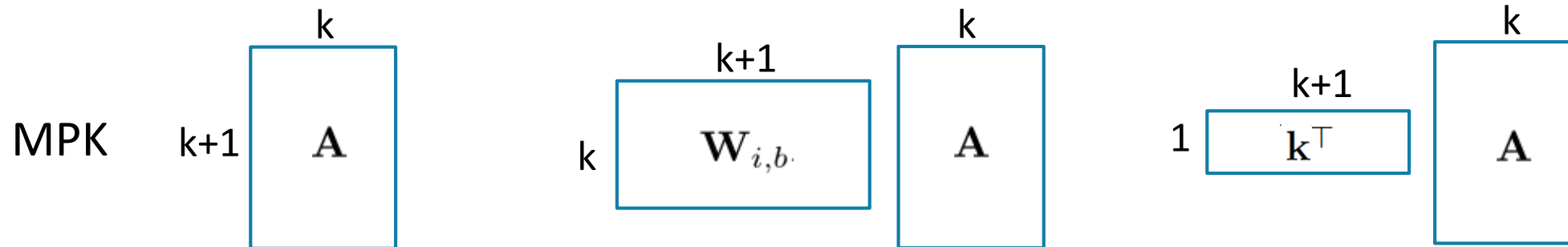
multi-challenge world



big picture



extension: [GCD+16]+[GHKW16]

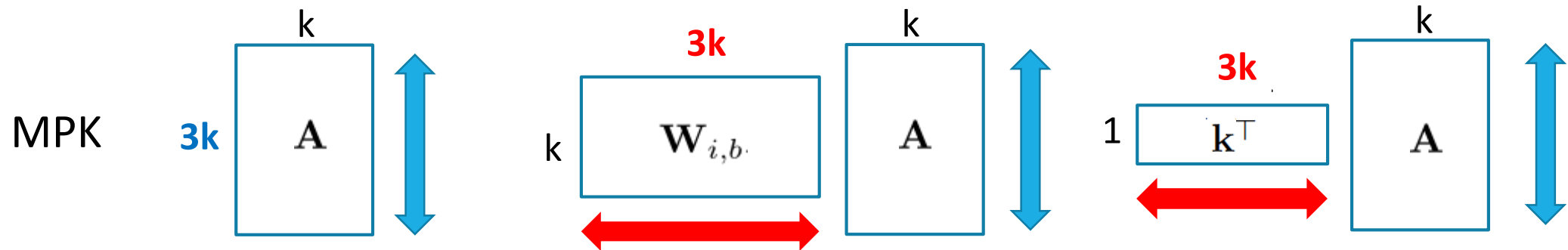


[GCD+16] *J. Gong, J. Chen, X. Dong, Z. Cao, S. Tang*. Extended Nested Dual System Groups, Revisited. PKC 2016.

[GHKW16] *R. Gay, D. Hofheinz, E. Kiltz, H. Wee*. Tightly CCA-Secure Encryption without Pairings. EUROCRYPT 2016.



extension: [GCD+16]+[GHKW16]



Dimension extension:

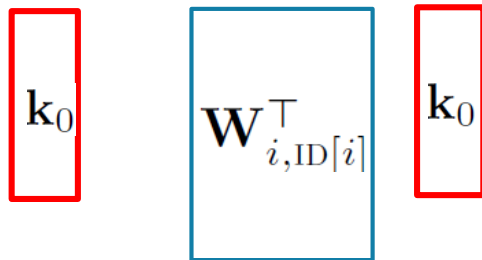
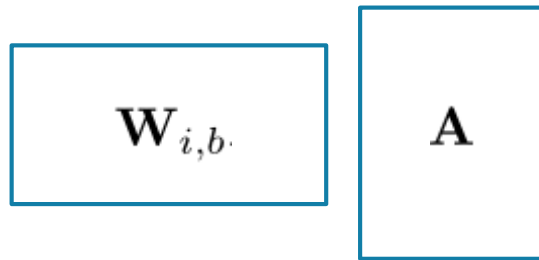
- base matrix \mathbf{A} : from $(k+1) \times k$ to $3k \times k$
- \mathbf{W} and \mathbf{k} : from $k \times (k+1)$ to $k \times 3k$

[GCD+16] J. Gong, J. Chen, X. Dong, Z. Cao, S. Tang. Extended Nested Dual System Groups, Revisited. PKC 2016.

[GHKW16] R. Gay, D. Hofheinz, E. Kiltz, H. Wee. Tightly CCA-Secure Encryption without Pairings. EUROCRYPT 2016.



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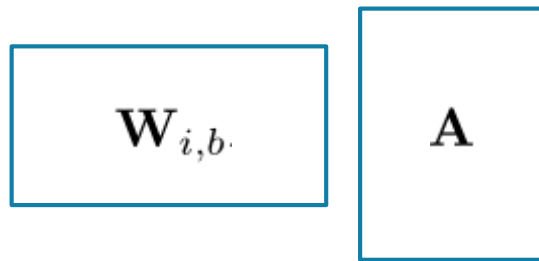


[GCD+16] *J. Gong, J. Chen, X. Dong, Z. Cao, S. Tang*. Extended Nested Dual System Groups, Revisited. PKC 2016.

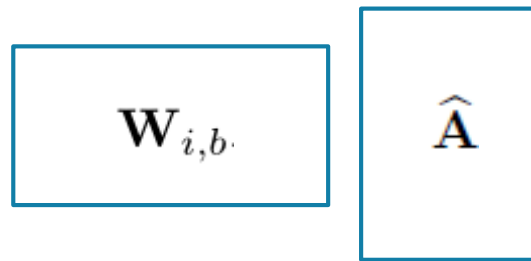
[GHKW16] *R. Gay, D. Hofheinz, E. Kiltz, H. Wee*. Tightly CCA-Secure Encryption without Pairings. EUROCRYPT 2016.



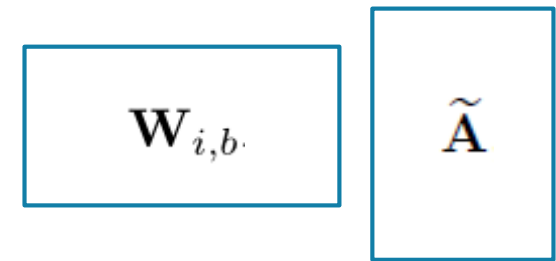
extension: [GCD+16]+[GHKW16]



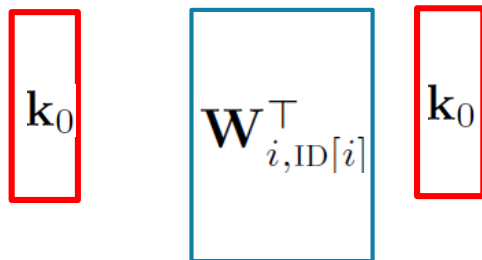
normal space



Λ -semi-functional space



\sim -semi-functional space



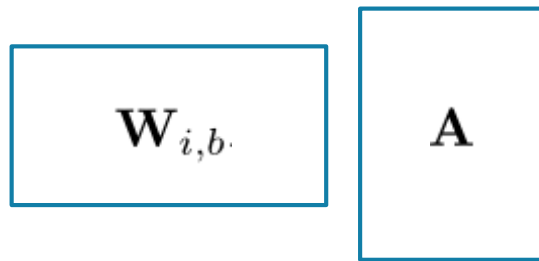
Define bases for three spaces:

[GCD+16] *J. Gong, J. Chen, X. Dong, Z. Cao, S. Tang*. Extended Nested Dual System Groups, Revisited. PKC 2016.

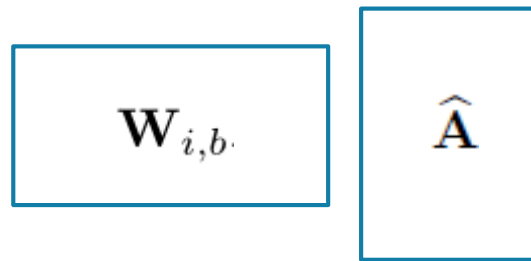
[GHKW16] *R. Gay, D. Hofheinz, E. Kiltz, H. Wee*. Tightly CCA-Secure Encryption without Pairings. EUROCRYPT 2016.



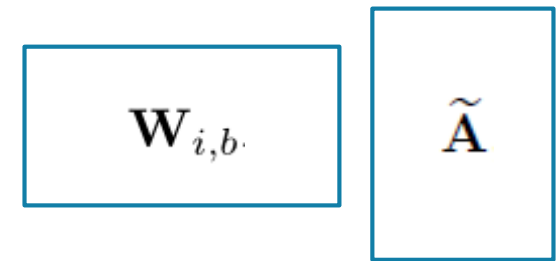
extension: [GCD+16]+[GHKW16]



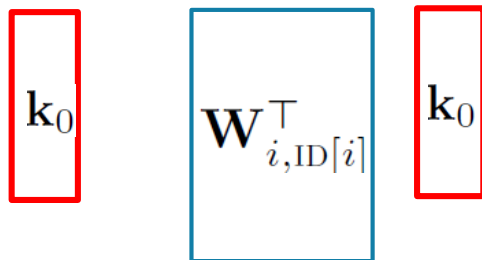
normal space



Λ -semi-functional space



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Define bases for three spaces:

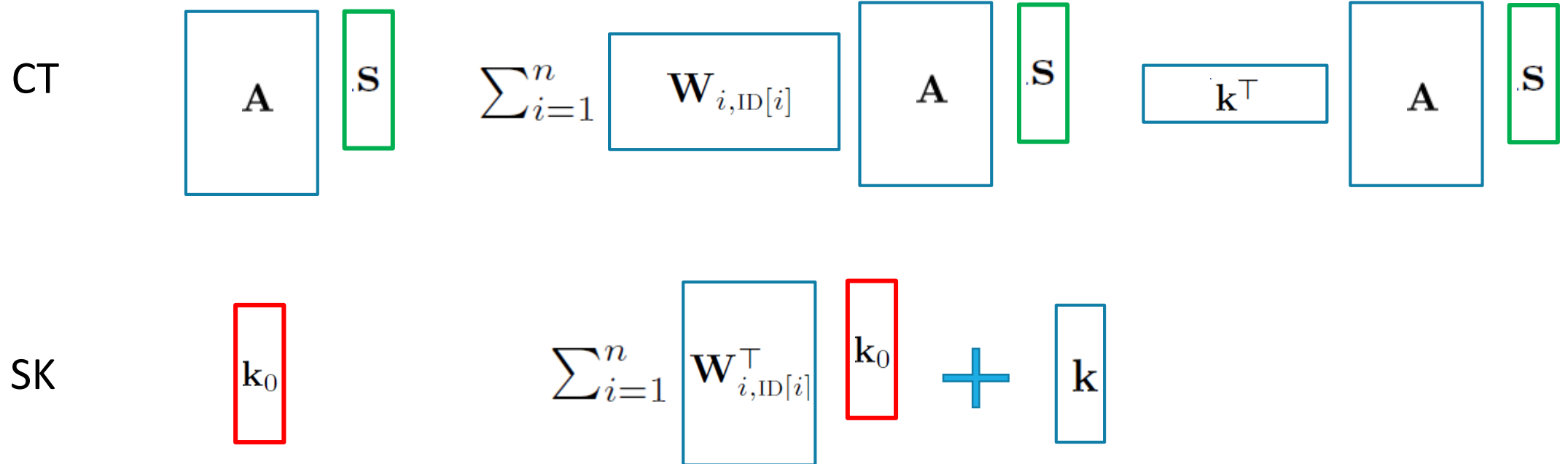
- hide different parts of W
- support nested-hiding using leftover entropy

[GCD+16] *J. Gong, J. Chen, X. Dong, Z. Cao, S. Tang*. Extended Nested Dual System Groups, Revisited. PKC 2016.

[GHKW16] *R. Gay, D. Hofheinz, E. Kiltz, H. Wee*. Tightly CCA-Secure Encryption without Pairings. EUROCRYPT 2016.

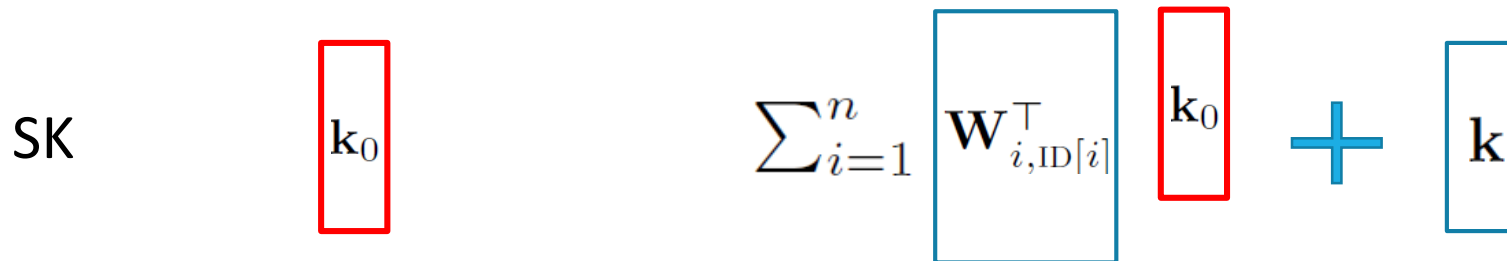
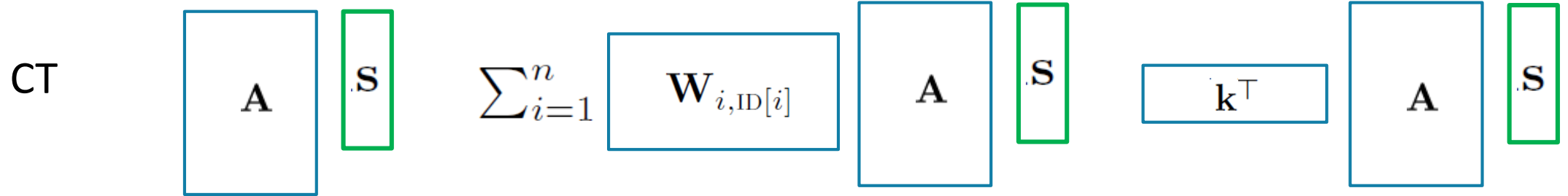


why shorter ciphertext?



why shorter ciphertext?

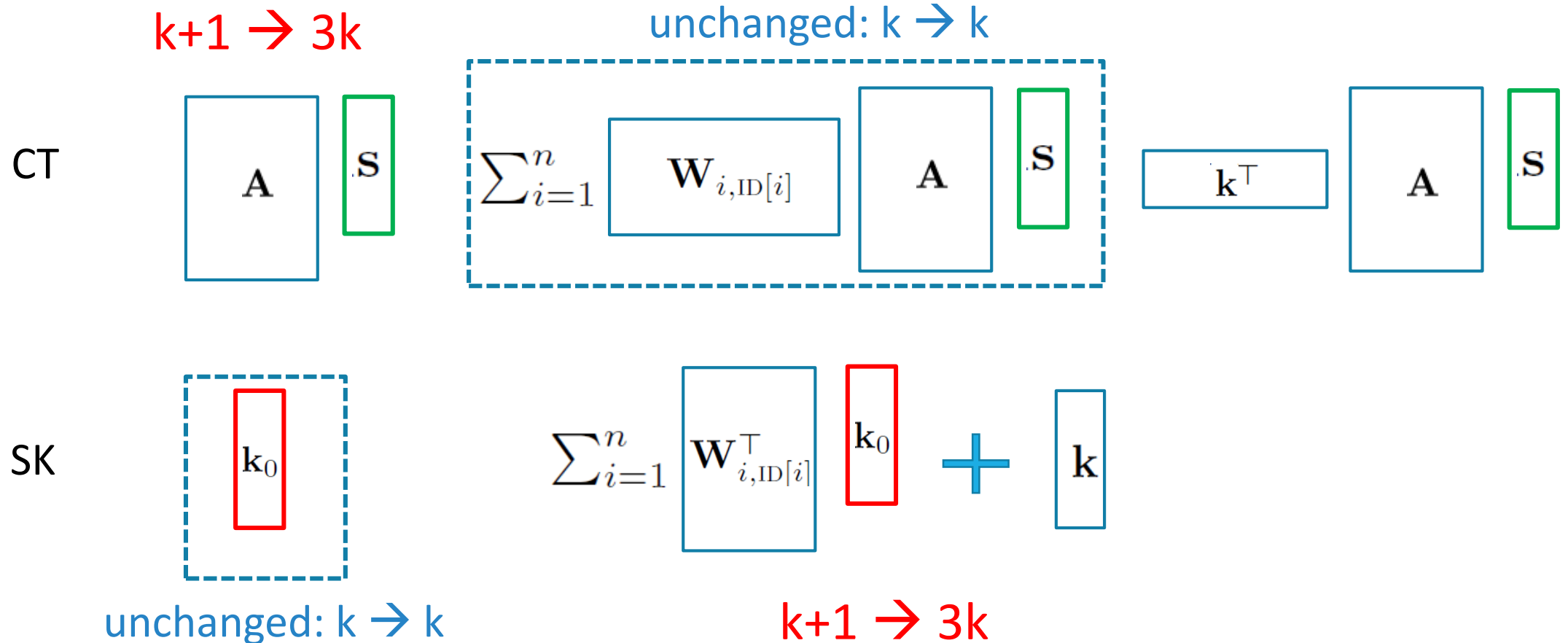
$k+1 \rightarrow 3k$



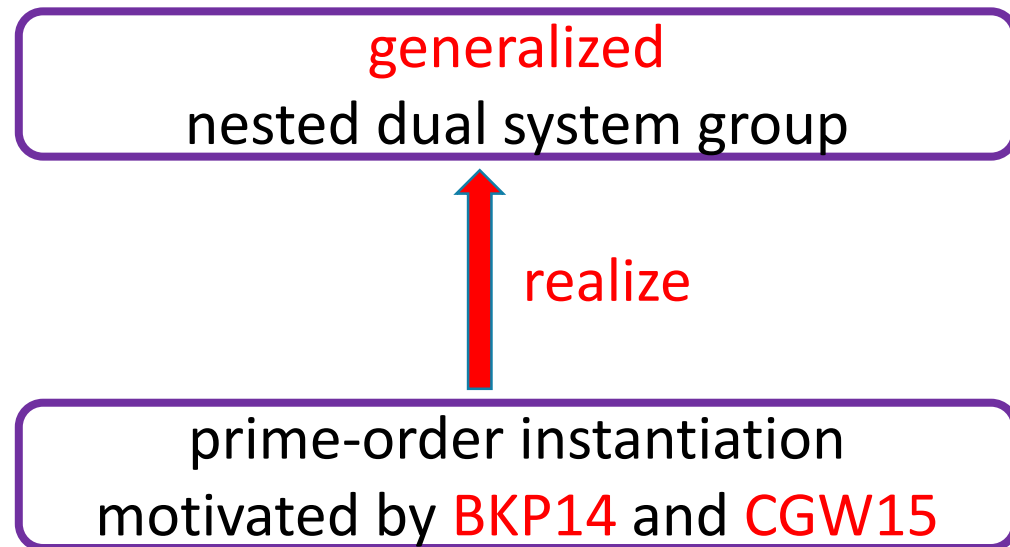
$k+1 \rightarrow 3k$



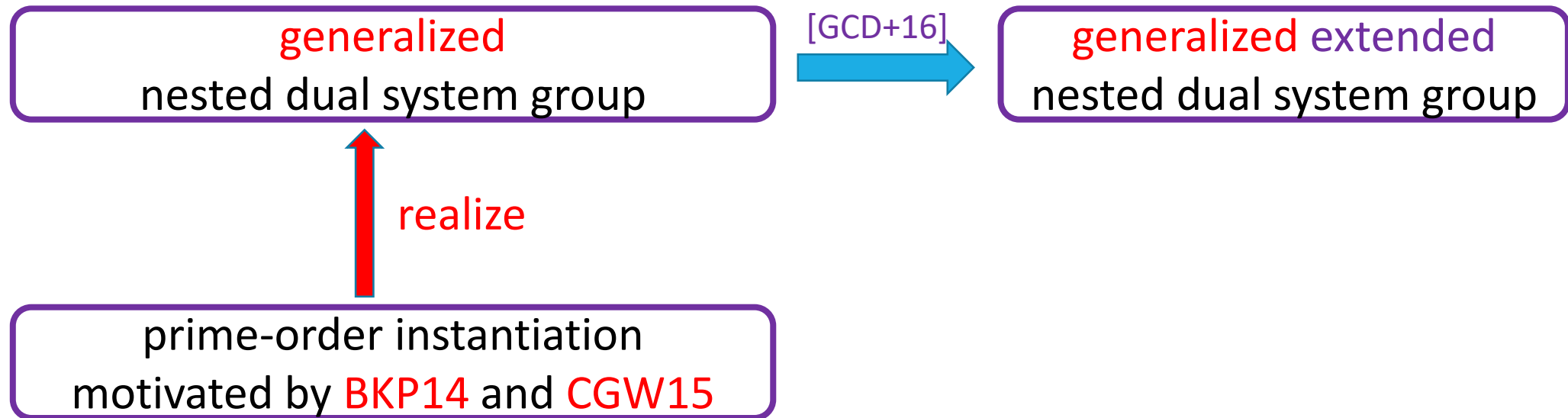
why shorter ciphertext?



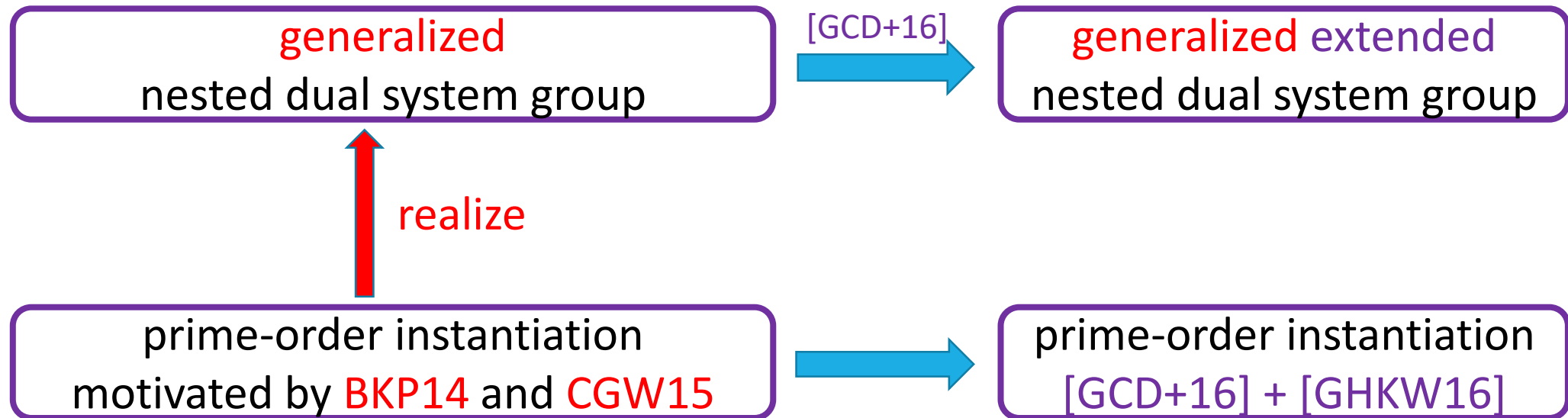
formal result



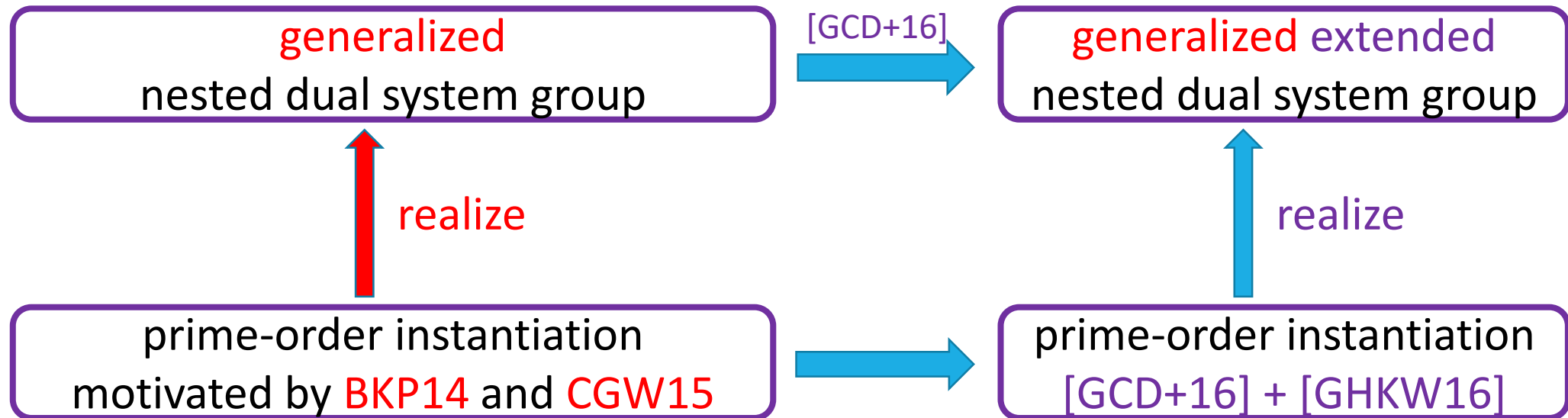
formal result



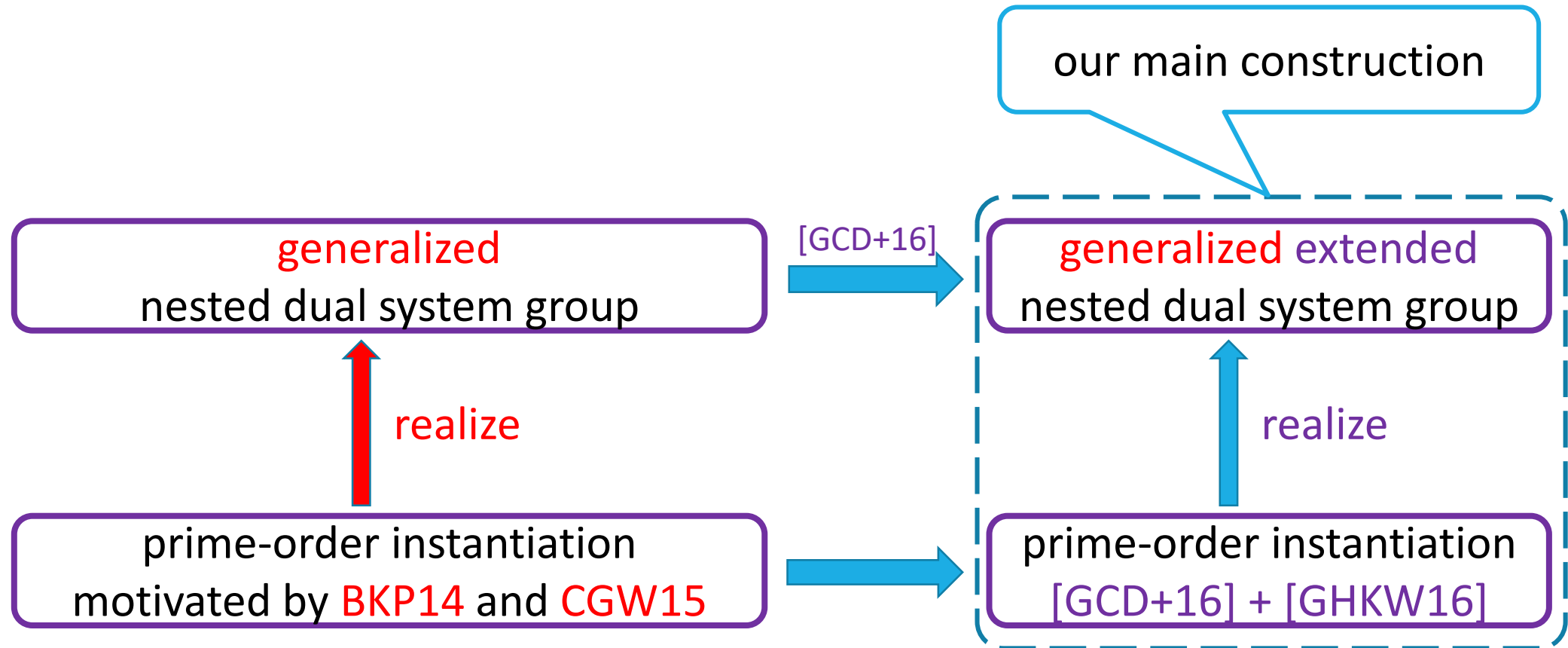
formal result



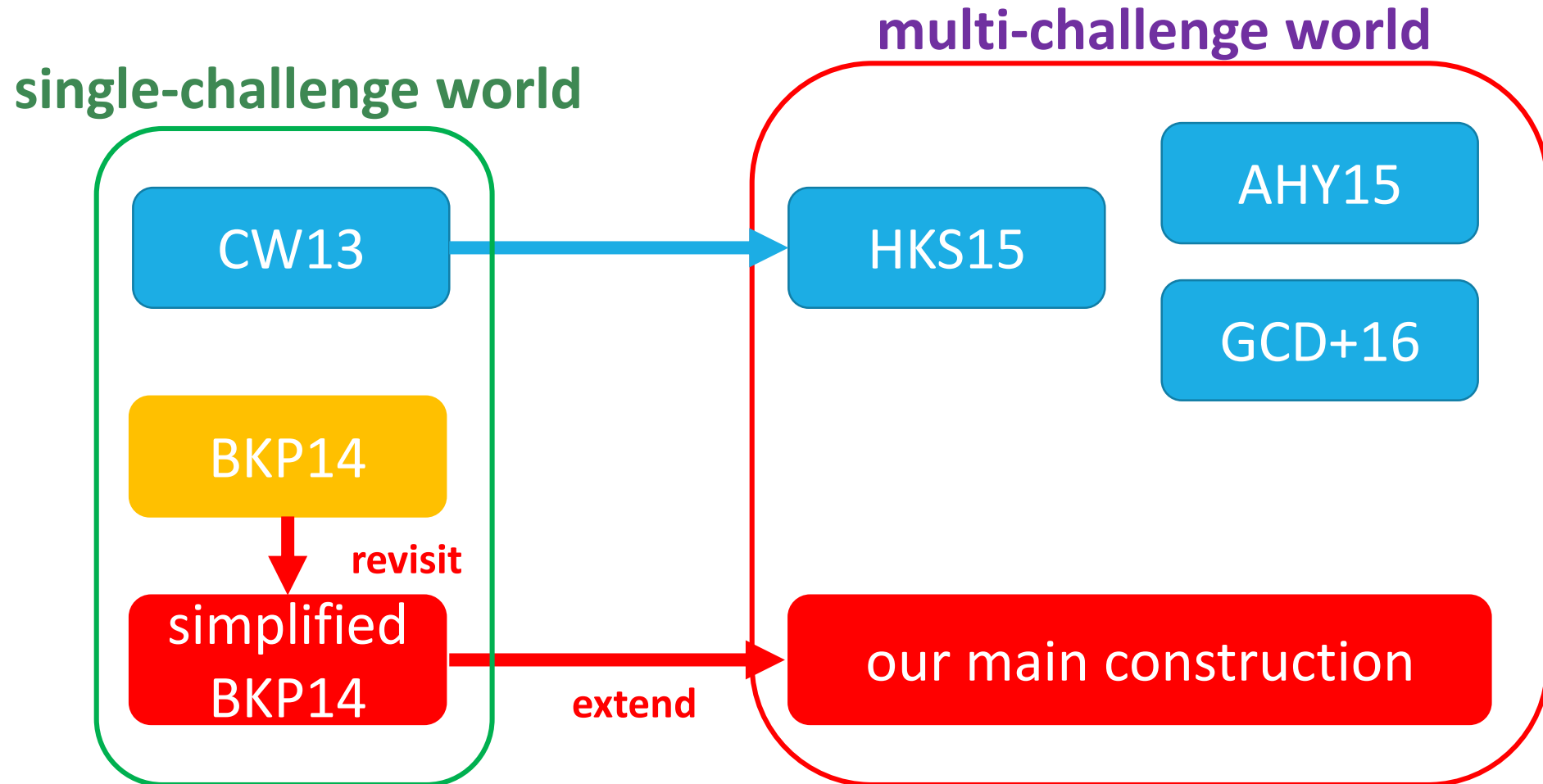
formal result



formal result



big picture



outline

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almost-tightly secure IBE

	multi-challenge	bilinear groups	assumption	ciphertext size
CW13	no	composite & prime	k-lin	$2k + 2k$
BKP14	no	prime	k-lin	$k + (k+1)$
HKS15	yes	composite	static	$1 + 1$
AHY15	yes	prime	stronger 2-lin	$4 + 4 (k=2)$
GCD+16	yes	prime	k-lin	$3k + 3k$
			stronger k-lin	$2k + 2k$
this work	yes	prime	k-lin	$k+3k$



concrete comparison

	multi-challenge	bilinear groups	assumption	ciphertext size
CW13	no	composite & prime	1-lin	4
BKP14	no	prime	1-lin	3
HKS15	yes	composite	static	2
AHY15	yes	prime	stronger 2-lin	8
GCD+16	yes	prime	1-lin	6
			stronger 2-lin	8
this work	yes	prime	1-lin	4



concrete comparison

	multi-challenge	bilinear groups	assumption	ciphertext size
CW13	no	composite & prime	1-lin	4
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HKS15	yes	composite	static	2
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GCD+16	yes	prime	1-lin	6
			stronger 2-lin	8
this work	yes	prime	1-lin	4



concrete comparison

	multi-challenge	bilinear groups	assumption	ciphertext size
CW13	no	composite & prime	1-lin	4
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HKS15	yes	composite	static	2
AHY15	yes	prime	stronger 2-lin	8
GCD+16	yes	prime	1-lin	6
			stronger 2-lin	8
this work	yes	prime	1-lin	4



summary

1. revisit/simplify BKP14 IBE

- ✓ a new instantiation of (generalized) nested dual system group
- ✓ compare CW13 and BKP14 in a more clear way

2. extend simplified BKP14 to the multi-challenge setting

- ✓ achieve short ciphertexts (also high performance in other aspects) under standard assumption
- ✓ lead to the most efficient concrete construction

additional feature

- ✓ both of them are **weak** anonymous [AHY15]
- ✓ “weak” means each id has unique secret key



Thank you for your attention!

Any question?

