

Fine-Grained Access Control in Multi-Client Functional Encryption

Ky Nguyen¹, Duong Hieu Phan², David Pointcheval¹

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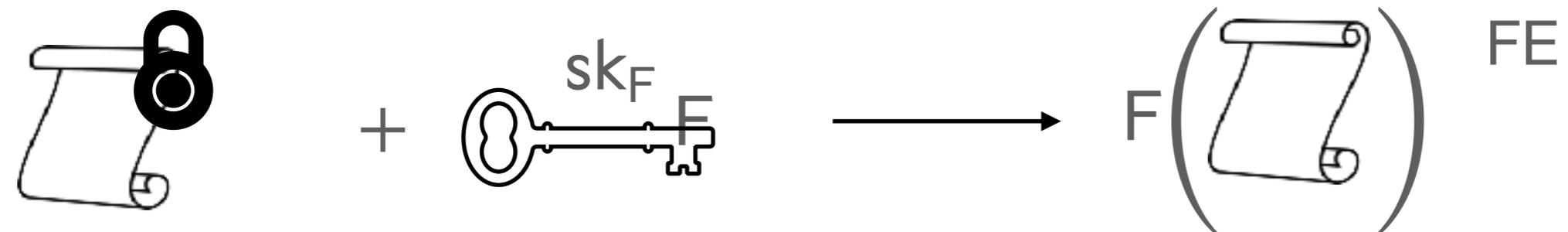
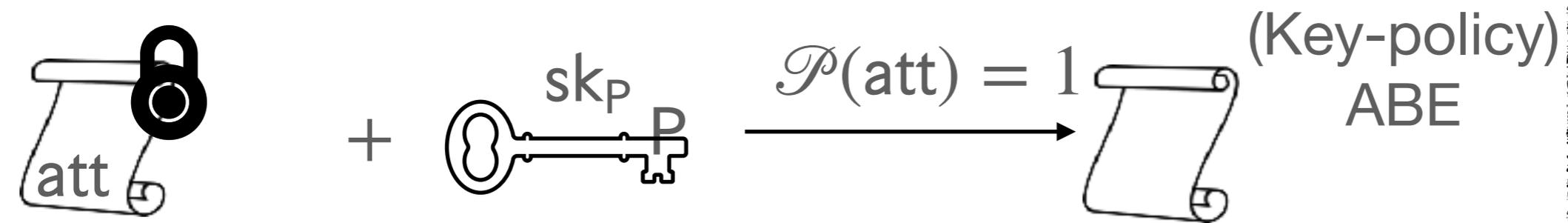
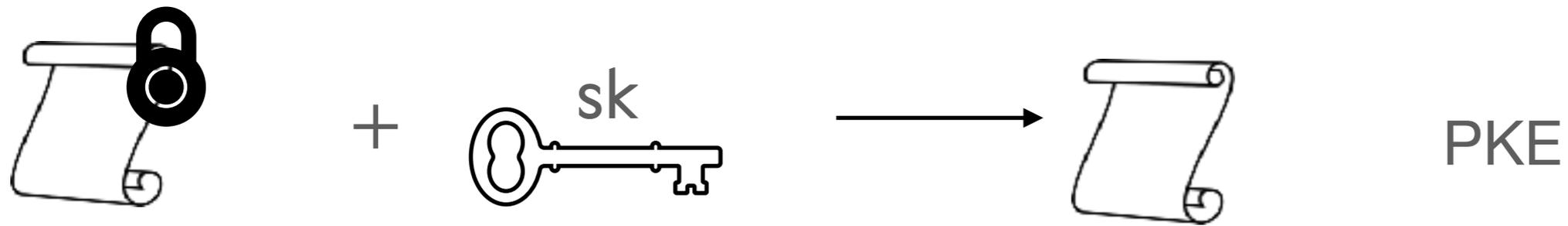
² LTCI, Telecom Paris, Institut Polytechnique de Paris, France

Outline

1. Motivation and Context
2. Related Works and Our Contributions
3. Technical Tools
4. Overview of Constructions

Motivation

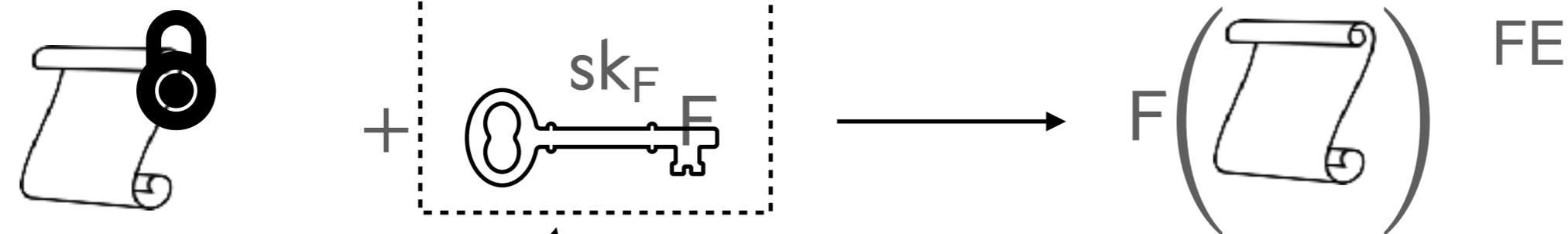
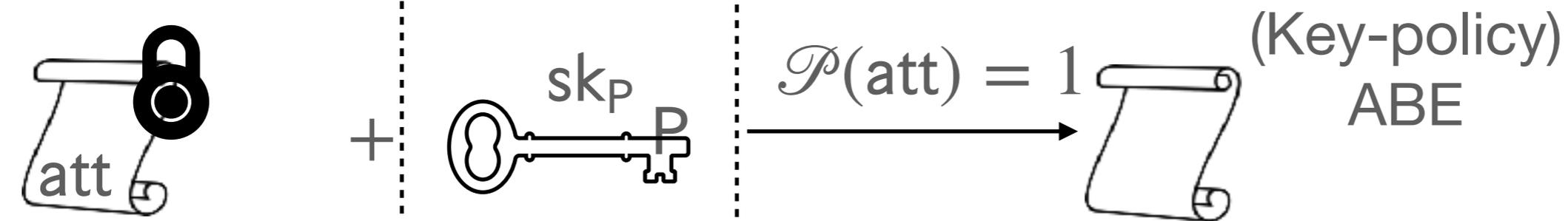
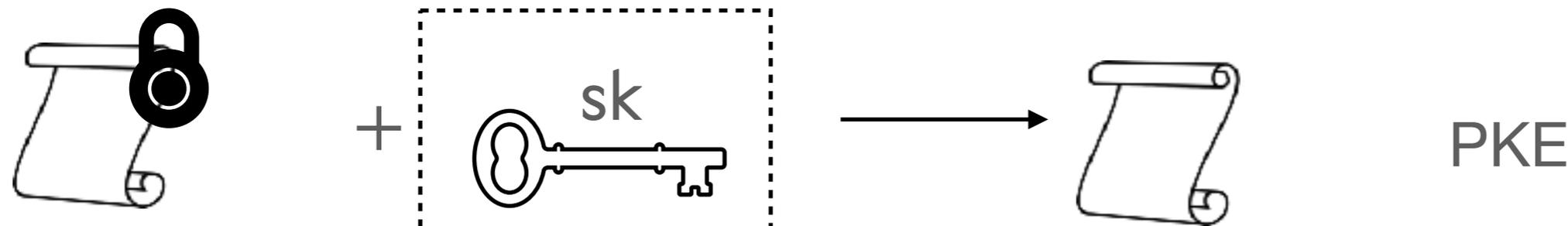
Functional Encryption [O'N10,BSW11]



More control
on 

Motivation

Functional Encryption [O'N10,BSW11]

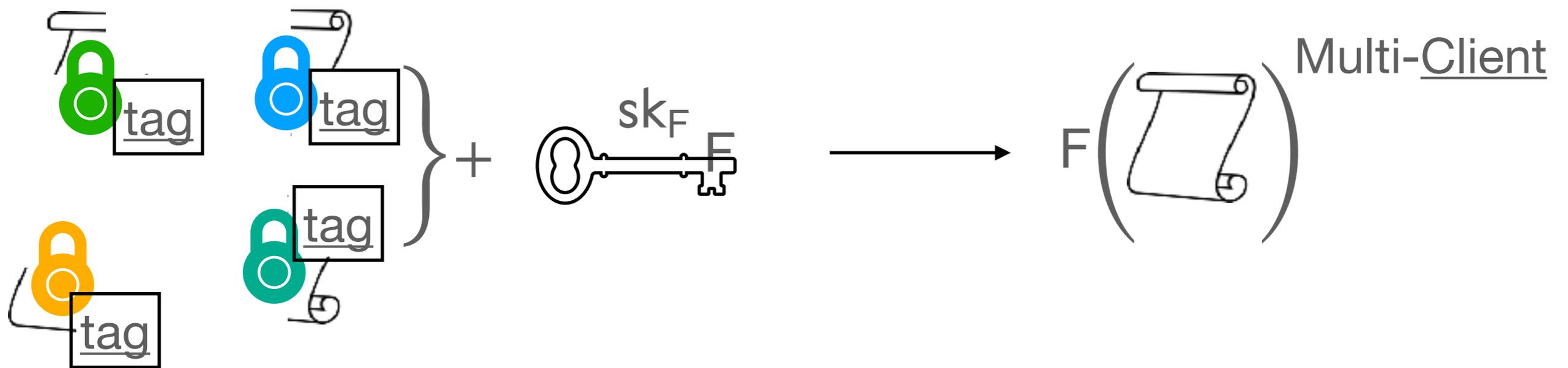
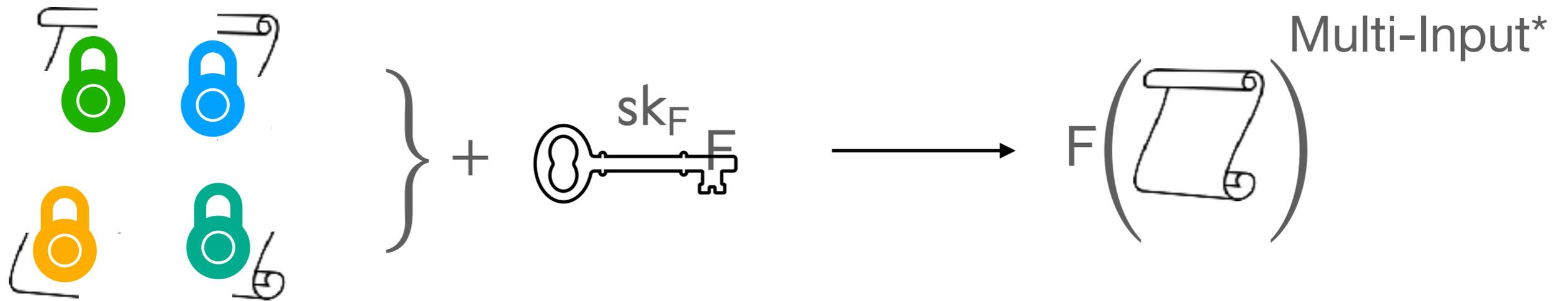


Unlimited usage!

More control
on 

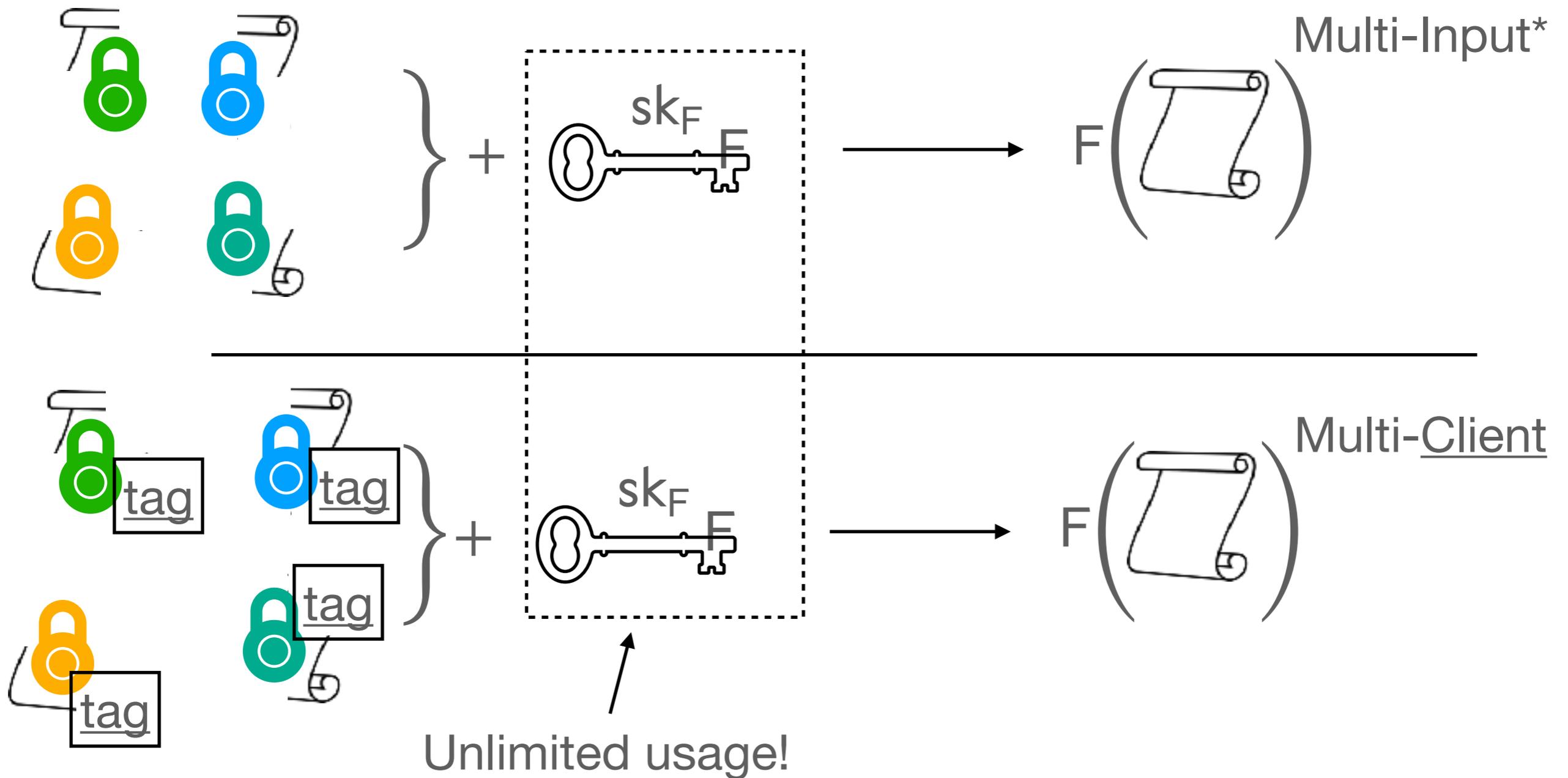
Motivation

FE in Multi-User Setting [GGG+14, GKL+13]



Motivation

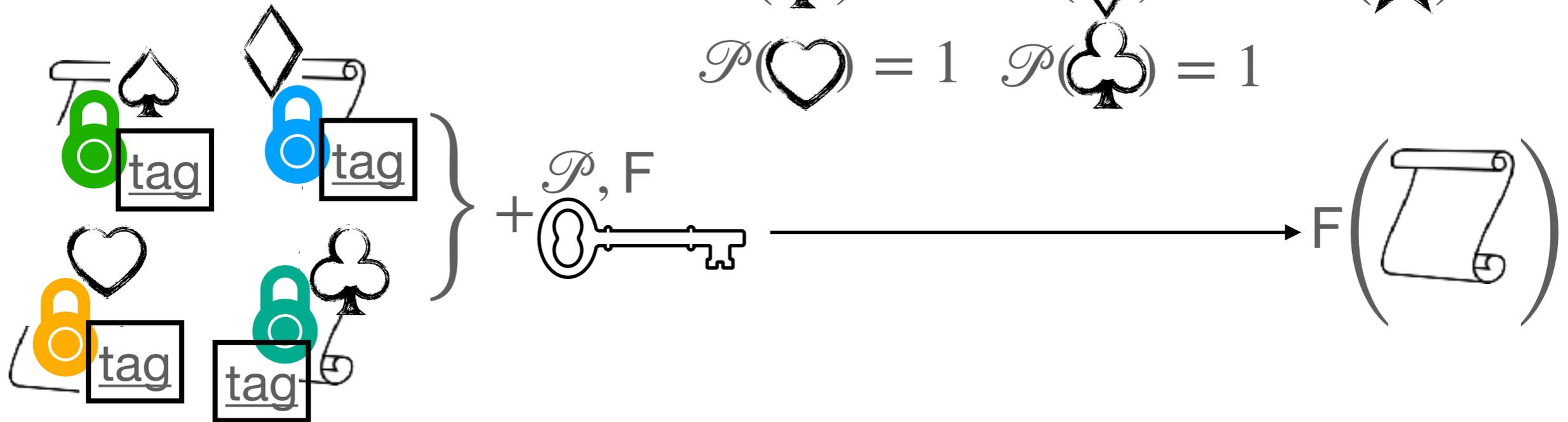
FE in Multi-User Setting [GGG+14, GKL+13]



Motivation

Controlling Decryption Keys in Multi-Client FE (MCFE)

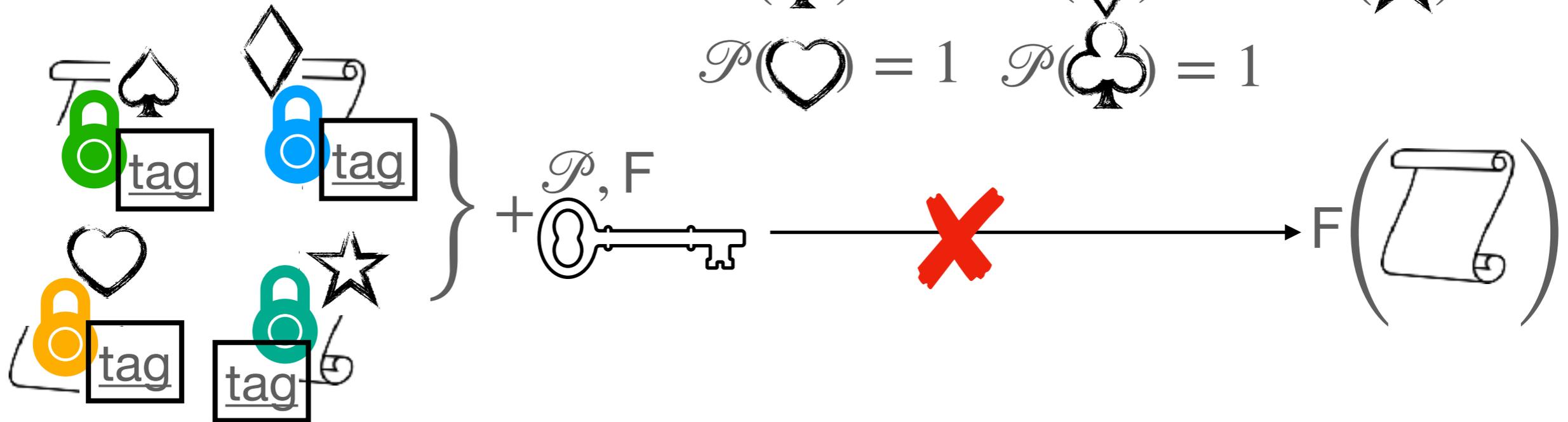
$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}(\spadesuit) &= 1 & \mathcal{P}(\diamondsuit) &= 1 & \mathcal{P}(\star) &= 0 \\ \mathcal{P}(\heartsuit) &= 1 & \mathcal{P}(\clubsuit) &= 1 & & \end{aligned}$$



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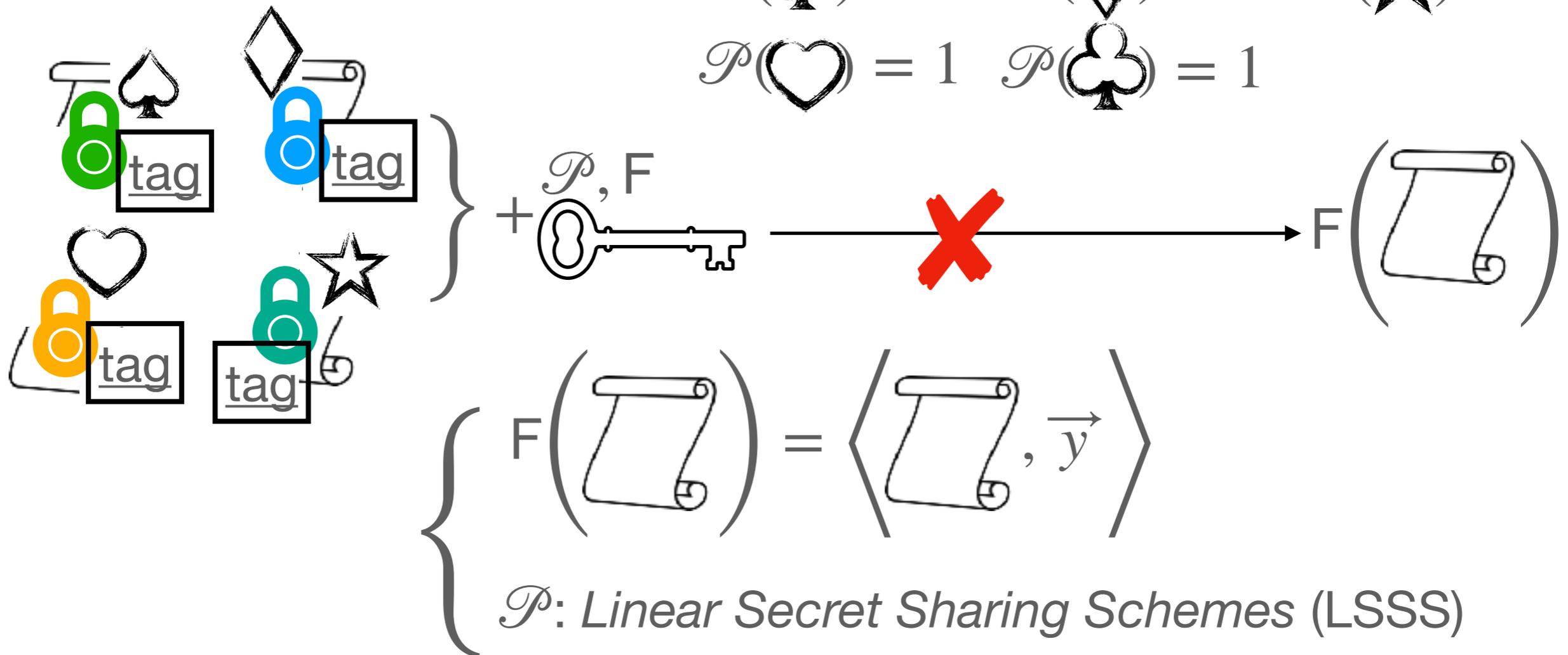
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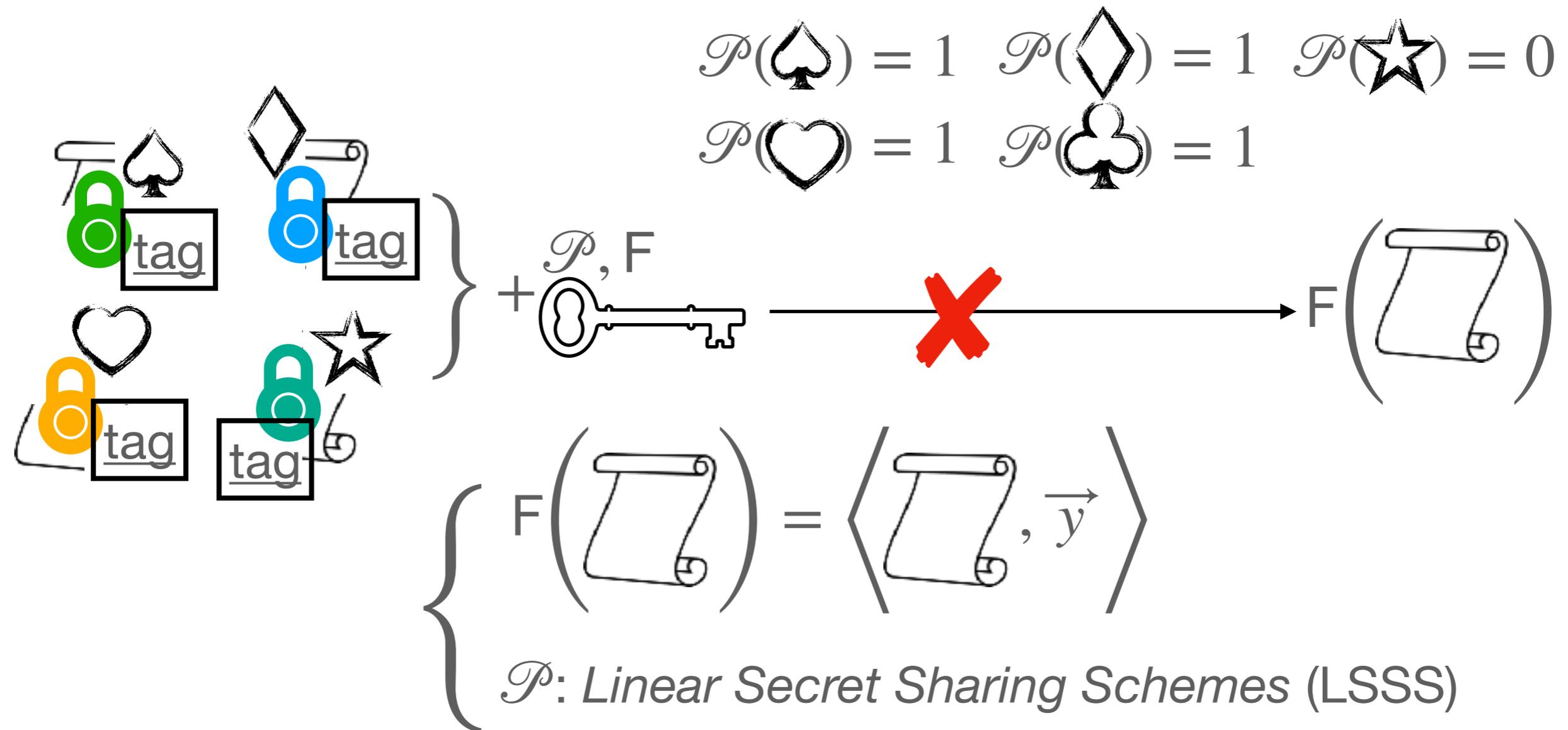
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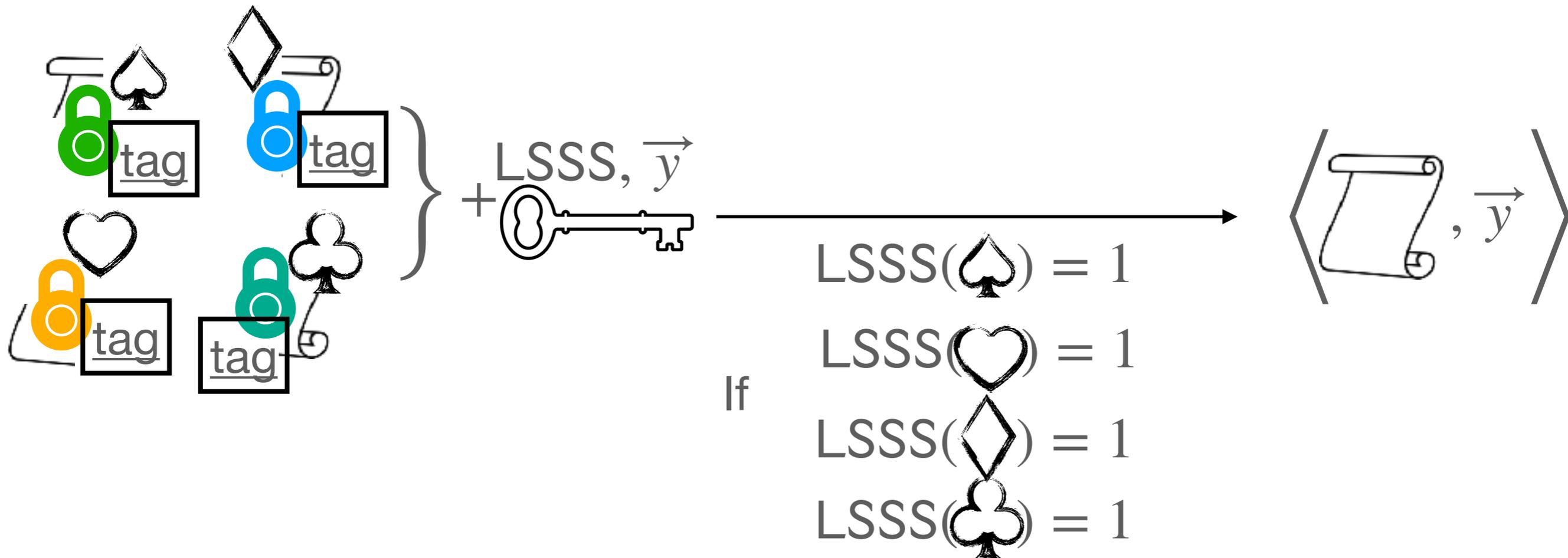
Controlling Decryption Keys in Multi-Client FE (MCFE)



Included in general MCFE if $F(\cdot)$
can express the policy \mathcal{P}

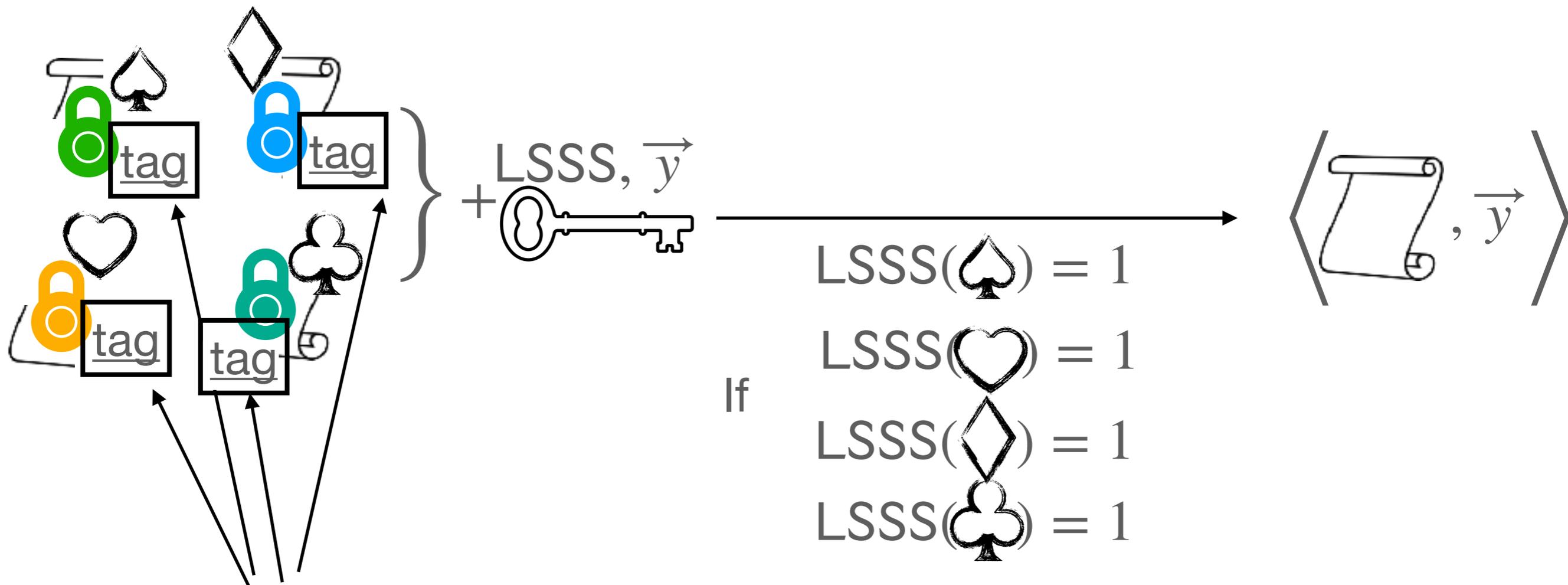
Motivation

Controlling Decryption Keys - Why MCFE? 🤔



Motivation

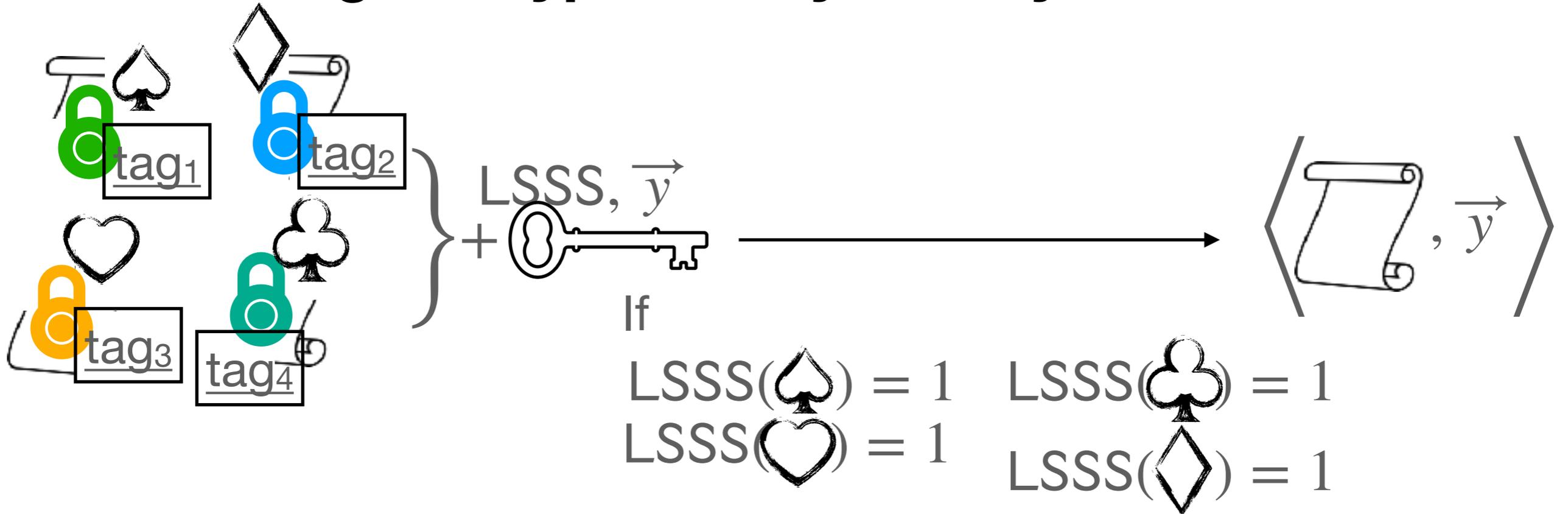
Controlling Decryption Keys - Why MCFE? 🤔



Hashed by $H(\text{tag}) \Rightarrow$ Fixing and publishing $H(\text{tag})$, we obtain MIFE

Motivation

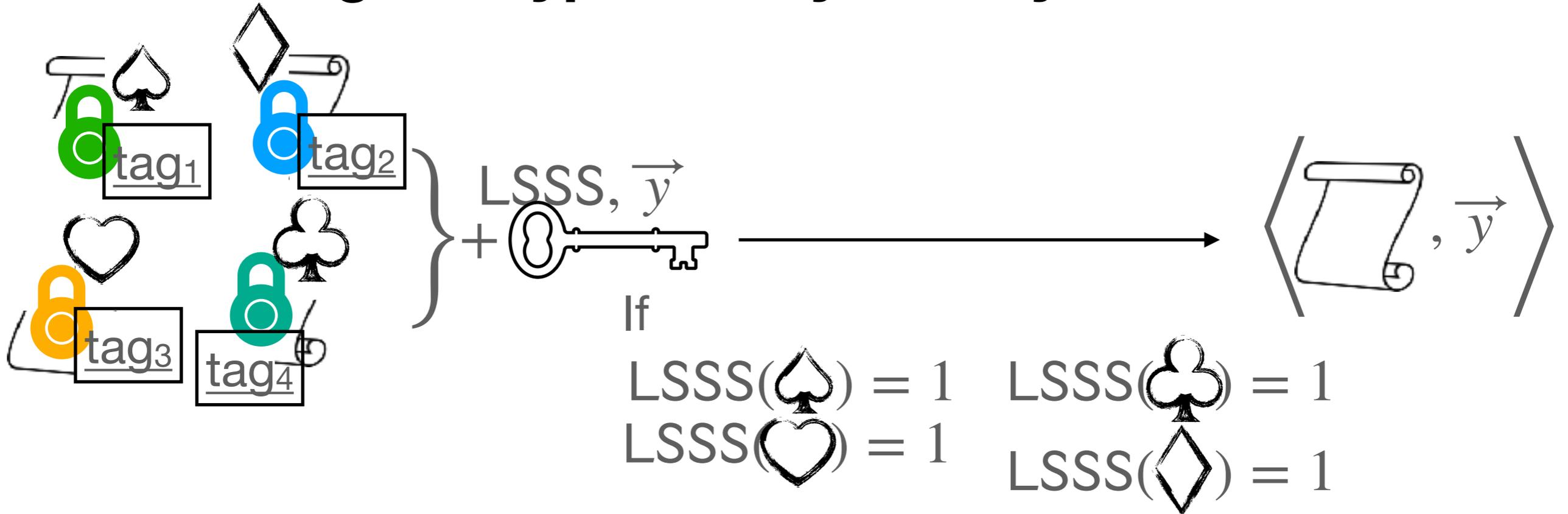
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MIFE for
 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ with LSSS
 \Rightarrow MCFE for
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Motivation

Controlling Decryption Keys - Why MCFE? 🤔

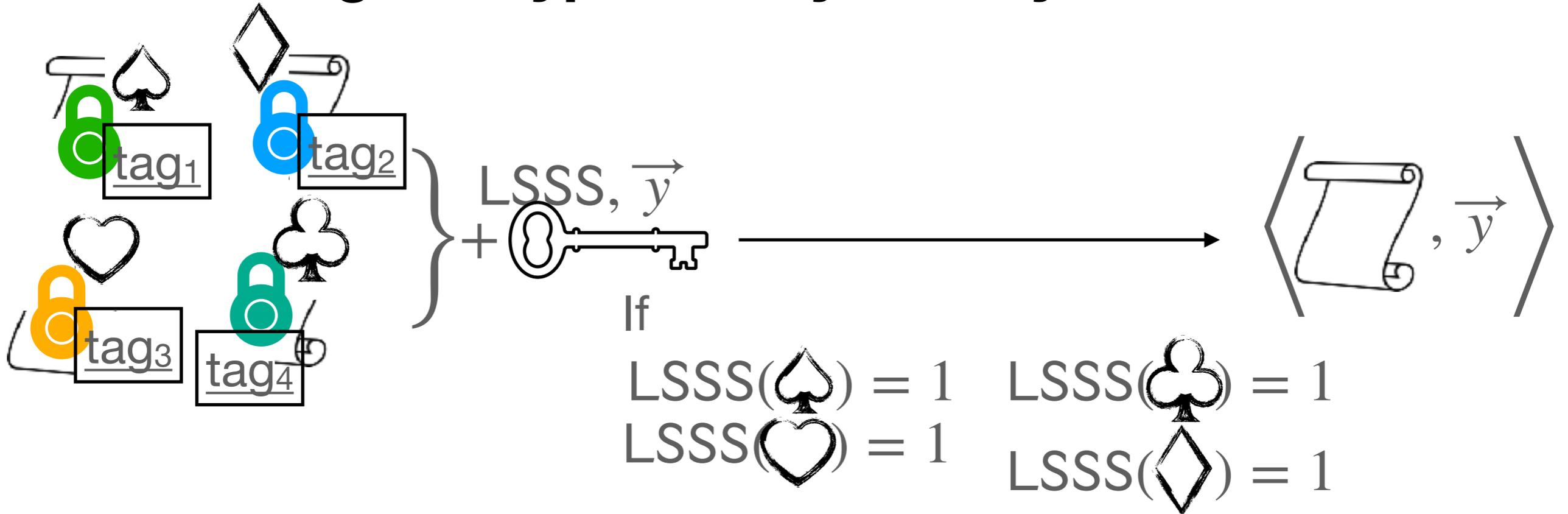


tag₁, tag₂, tag₃, tag₄
in ciphertext

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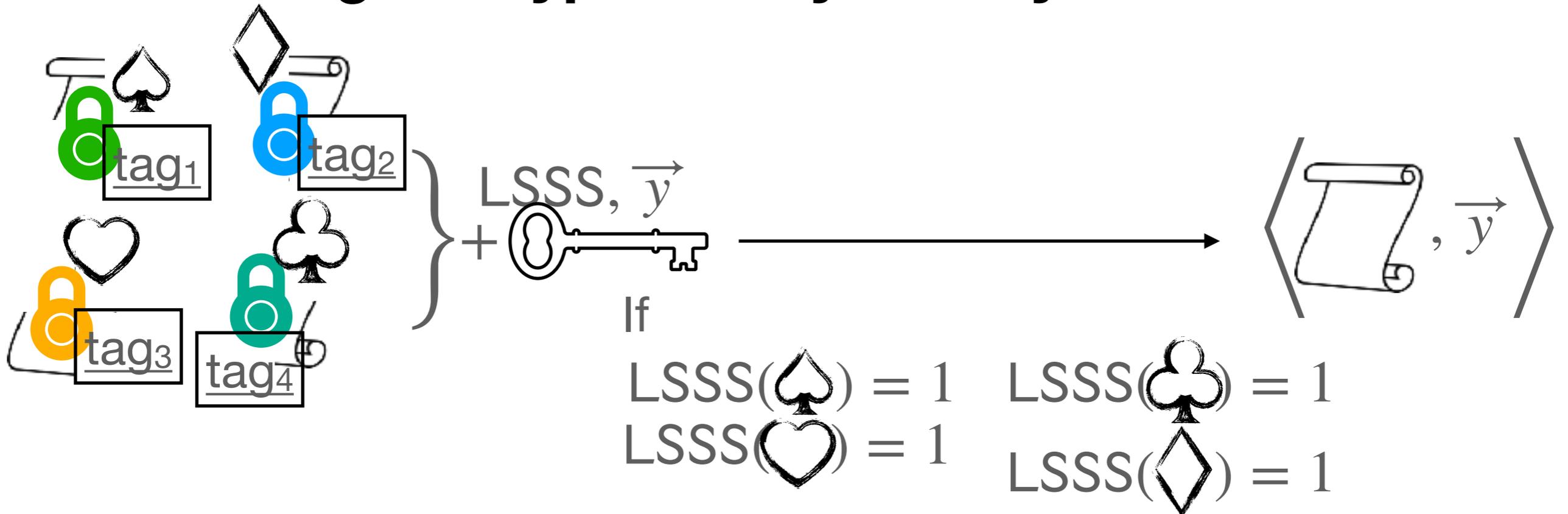


MIFE for
 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ with LSSS
 \Rightarrow MCFE for
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$\underline{\text{tag}_1}, \underline{\text{tag}_2}, \underline{\text{tag}_3}, \underline{\text{tag}_4}$
 in ciphertext \longrightarrow Must check that
 $\underline{\text{tag}_1} = \underline{\text{tag}_2} = \underline{\text{tag}_3} = \underline{\text{tag}_4}$

Motivation

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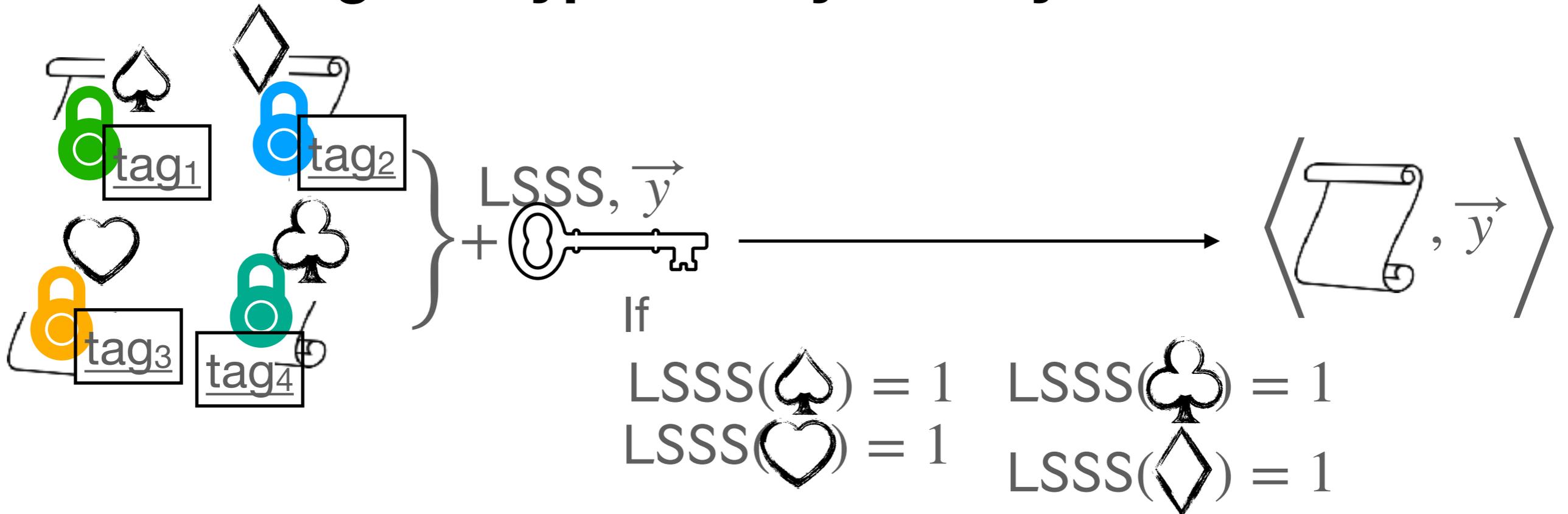
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$\text{tag}_1, \text{tag}_2, \text{tag}_3, \text{tag}_4$
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Infeasible in this case of
 $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ and LSSS

Motivation

Controlling Decryption Keys - Why MCFE? 🤔



$\text{tag}_1, \text{tag}_2, \text{tag}_3, \text{tag}_4$ in ciphertext \longrightarrow Must check that $\text{tag}_1 = \text{tag}_2 = \text{tag}_3 = \text{tag}_4$

MIFE for $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ with LSSS
~~MCFE~~ for $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ with LSSS?

Infeasible in this case of $\langle \text{Ciphertext}, \vec{y} \rangle$ and LSSS

More details in Sect. 3.1 of our paper

Our Goal

**Constructing Multi-Client Functional
Encryption Schemes for Inner Products,
With Access Control using LSSS**

Related Works and Our Contributions

FE + Access Control in the Multi-User Regime

[ACGU20]

- From pairings and LWE
- \mathcal{P} : *Monotone Span Programs*
- F : *Inner Products*
- (Multi-Input) Generic from single-client, adaptive security in standard model
- Quadratic total communication

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Our work

- From pairings
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linear total communication
⇒ (Multi-Input) adaptive security in standard model, linear total comm.

Definition

MCFE with Fine-Grained Access Control

$(\mathcal{P} : \text{LSSS})$   

Access Control: $\text{AC-K} \times \text{AC-Ct}_1 \times \text{AC-Ct}_2 \times \dots \times \text{AC-Ct}_n \rightarrow \{0,1\}$

$\mathcal{P}, \vec{y} \longrightarrow$  (msk)

$\mathcal{T}, \spadesuit, \text{tag} \longrightarrow$  (ek₁)

$\mathcal{T}, \diamond, \text{tag} \longrightarrow$  (ek₂)

...

...

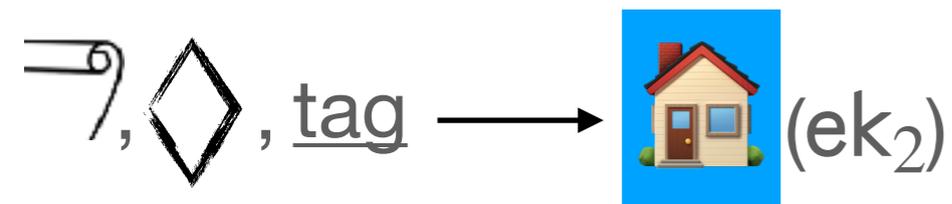
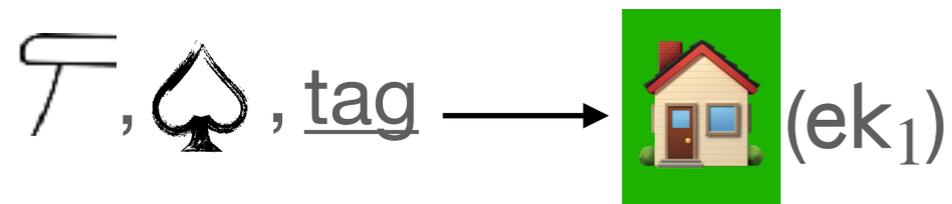
$\mathcal{T}, \clubsuit, \text{tag} \longrightarrow$  (ek_n)

Definition

MCFE with Fine-Grained Access Control

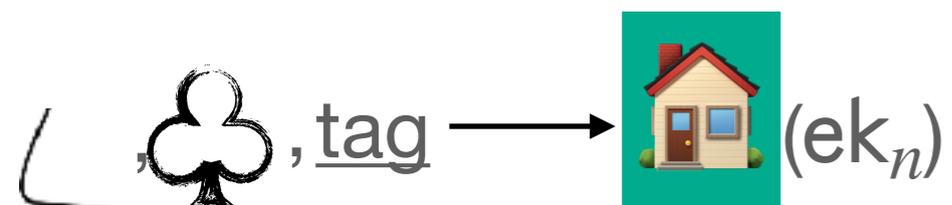
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...

...

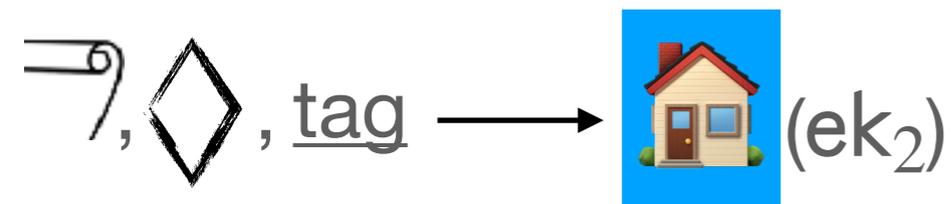


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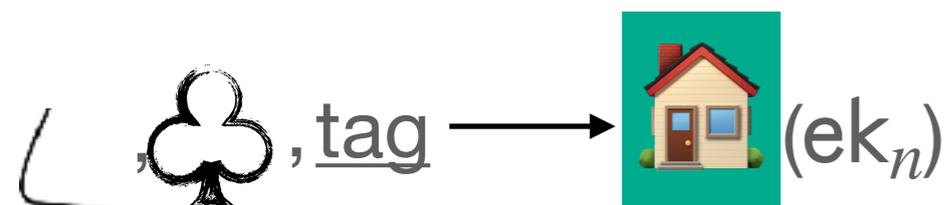
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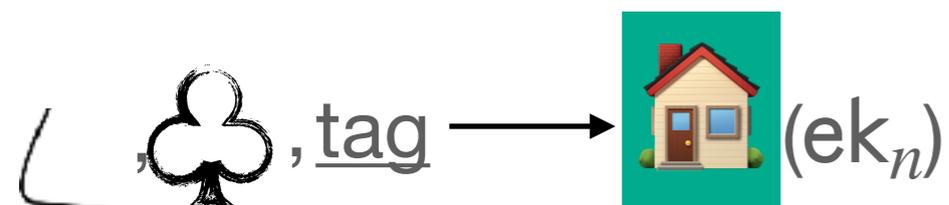
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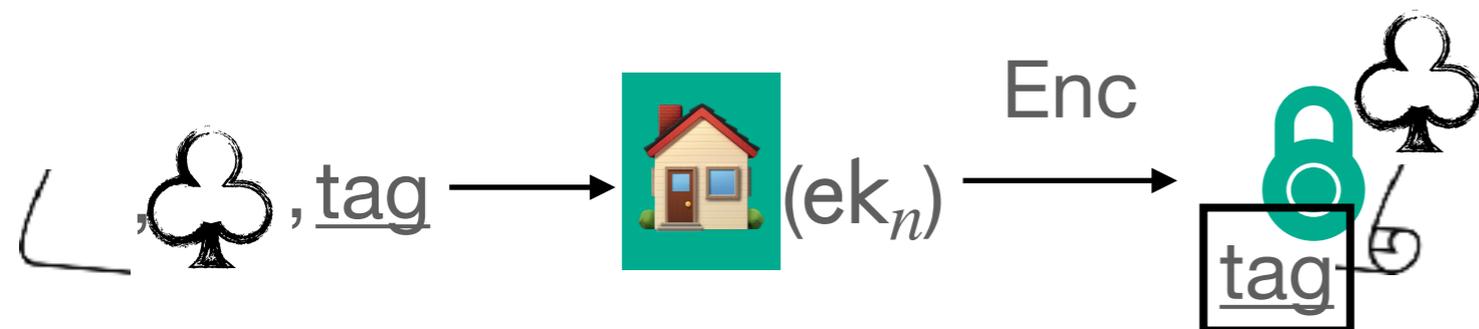
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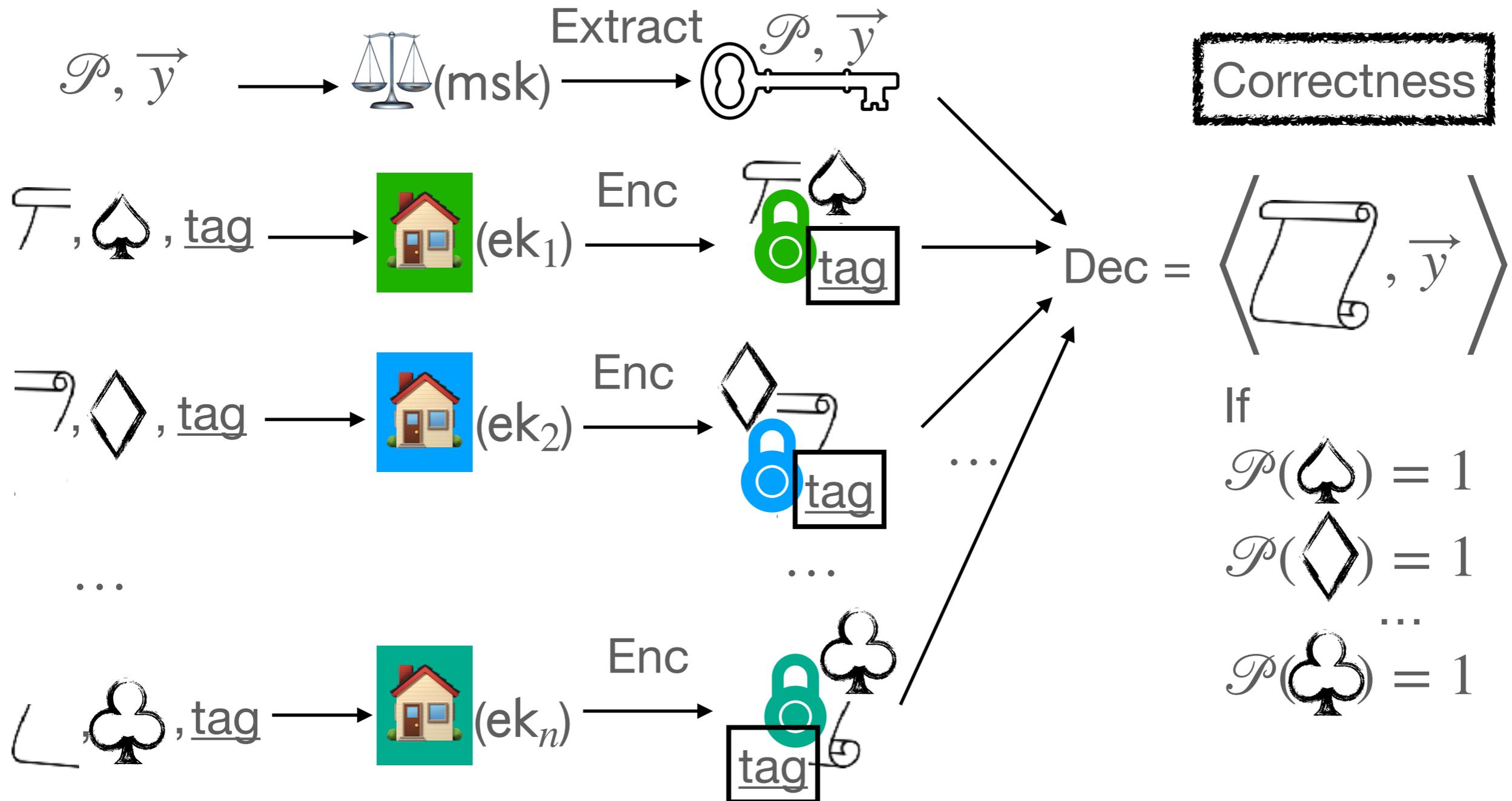


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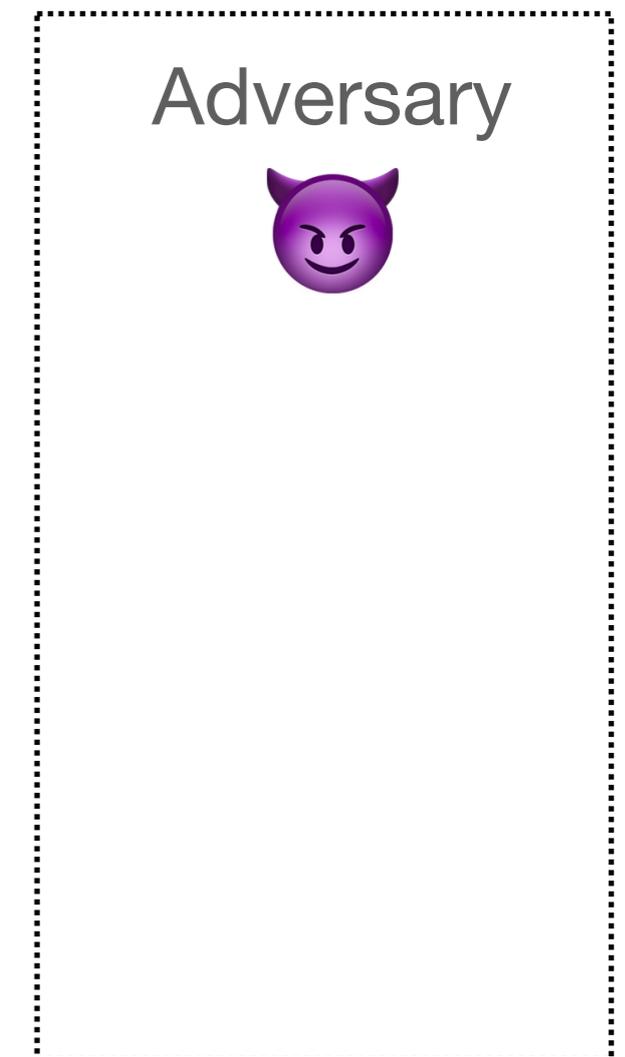
(\mathcal{P} : LSSS)



$$AC-K \times AC-Ct_1 \times \dots \times AC-Ct_i \times \dots \times AC-Ct_n \rightarrow \{0,1\}$$

Challenger: $b \leftarrow^{\$} \{0,1\}$

Security



Definition

MCFE with Fine-Grained Access Control

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Security



Extract(\mathcal{P}, \vec{y})



(ek₁)
...
(ek₂) (ek_i)



Adversary



Definition

MCFE with Fine-Grained Access Control

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Extract(\mathcal{P}, \vec{y})



Corrupt(i)

ek_i



Adversary



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Security



Extract(\mathcal{P}, \vec{y})



Corrupt(i)

ek_i

Chall($i, x_{0,i}, x_{1,i}, tag, \heartsuit$)

Enc($x_{b,i}, tag, \heartsuit$)

Adversary



Definition

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 (msk)

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 (ek_1)
...
 (ek_i)
 (ek_2)



Corrupt(i)

ek_i

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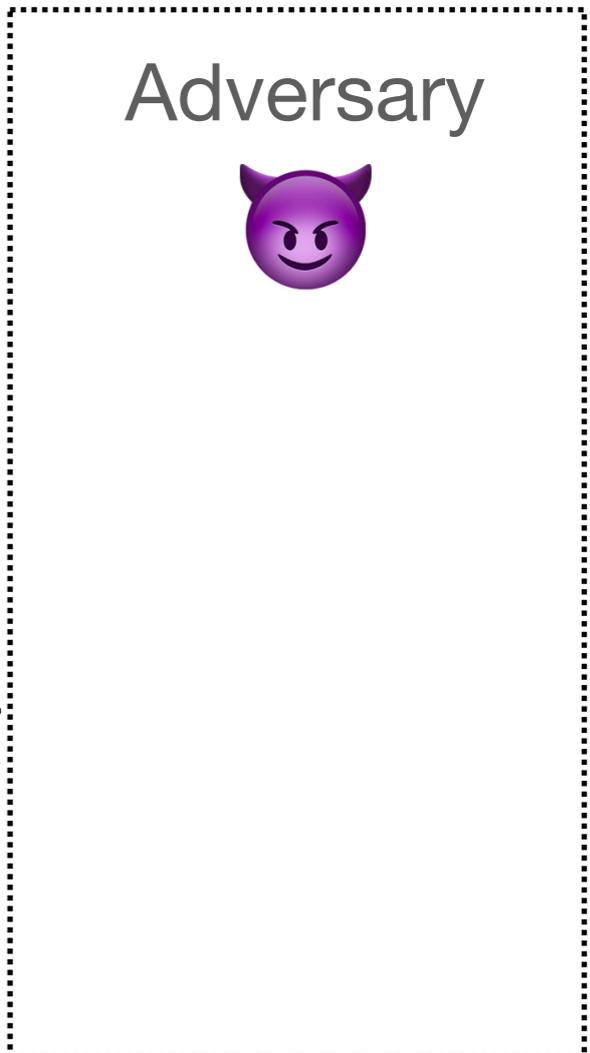


Enc($x_{b,i}, tag, \heartsuit$)



(i, x_i, tag', \heartsuit)

Enc(x_i, tag', \heartsuit)



Definition

MCFE with Fine-Grained Access Control

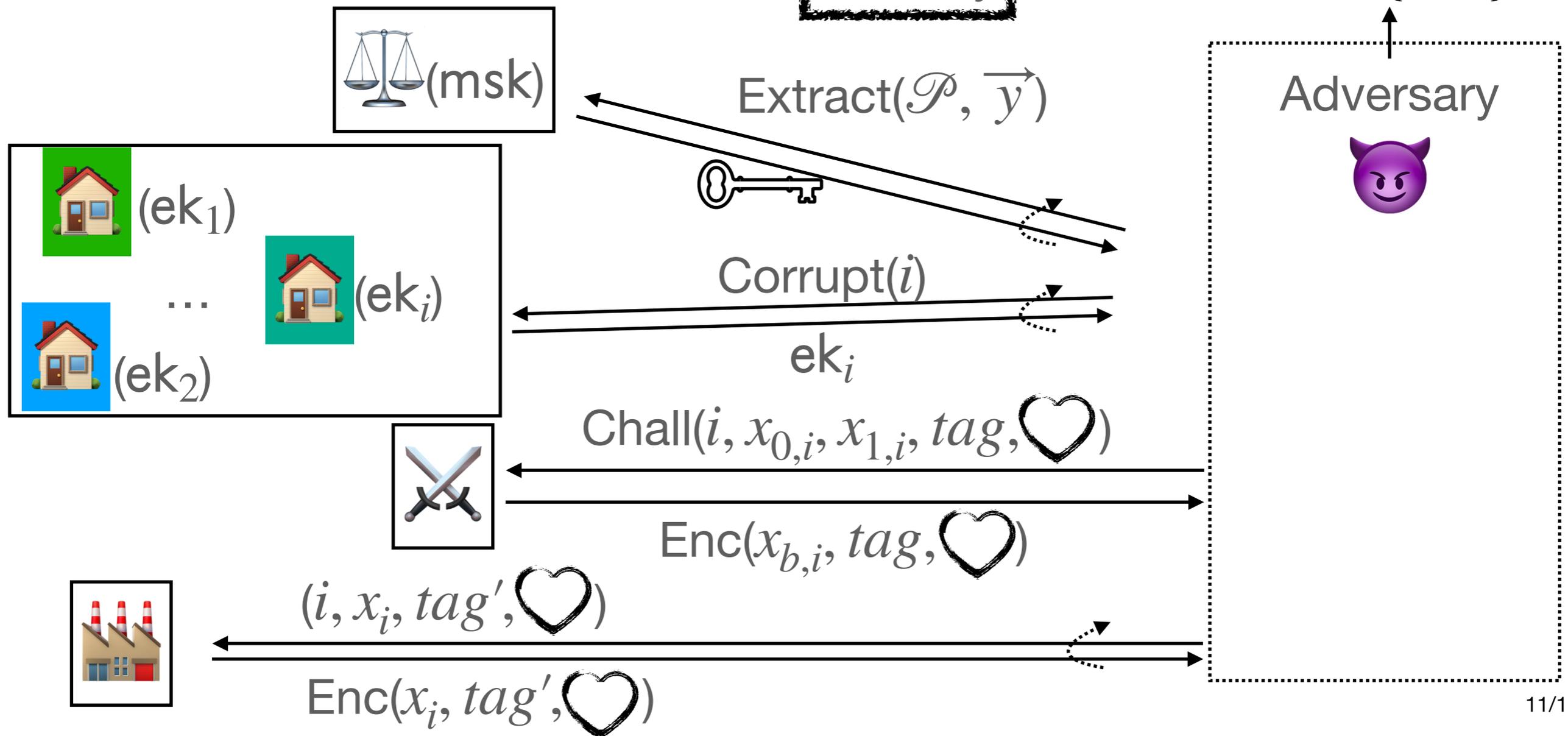
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Security

$b' \in \{0,1\}$



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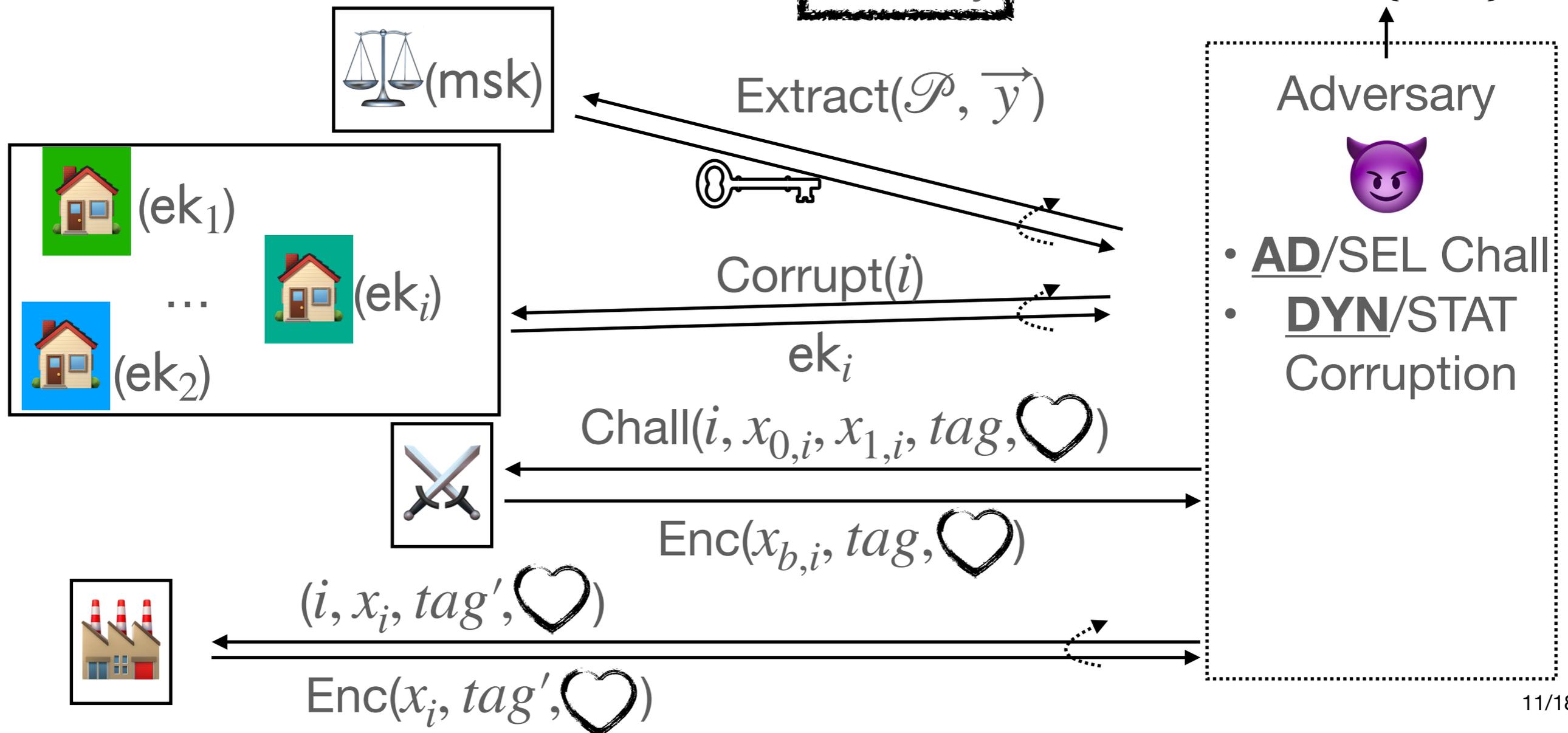
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(msk)

Extract(\mathcal{P}, \vec{y})

(ek₁)
...
(ek_i)
(ek₂)



Corrupt(i)

ek_i

Chall($i, x_{0,i}, x_{1,i}, tag, \heartsuit$)



Enc($x_{b,i}, tag, \heartsuit$)



(i, x_i, tag', \heartsuit)

Enc(x_i, tag', \heartsuit)

Adversary

\mathcal{P} allows decrypting
 $\Rightarrow \langle \vec{x}_0 - \vec{x}_1, \vec{y} \rangle = 0$

Technical Tools

Dual Pairing Vector Spaces [Okamoto, Takashima'10,12]

Prime-order (additive) bilinear group: $(\mathbb{G}_1, \mathbb{G}_2, \mathbb{G}_t, g_1, g_2, g_t, e, q), N \in \mathbb{N}$

~~Public~~
Public
vectors

Private
vectors

$$\mathcal{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Public} \\ \text{Public} \\ \text{Public} \\ \dots \\ \text{Private} \\ \text{Private} \\ \text{Private} \end{bmatrix} \in GL_N(\mathbb{Z}_q)$$

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 Public vectors  Private vectors

$$\mathcal{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Public vectors} \\ \dots \\ \text{Private vectors} \end{bmatrix}; \quad (\mathcal{B}^{-1})^T = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Private vectors} \\ \dots \\ \text{Public vectors} \end{bmatrix} \in GL_N(\mathbb{Z}_q)$$

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$$\begin{array}{ccc}
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 \downarrow \cdot g_1 & & \downarrow \cdot g_2 \\
 \mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Public vectors} \\ \dots \\ \text{Private vectors} \end{bmatrix} & \in \mathbb{G}_1^{N \times N} & ; \quad \mathbf{B}^* = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Private vectors} \\ \dots \\ \text{Public vectors} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{G}_2^{N \times N} \\
 & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{2}
 \end{array}$$

Technical Tools

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$(x_1, \dots, x_n) \cdot$

$(x_1 \mid \dots \mid x_n)_{\mathbf{B}} \in \mathbb{G}_1^N$

Technical Tools

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$(x_1, \dots, x_n) \cdot$



$$(x_1 \mid \dots \mid x_n)_{\mathbf{B}} \in \mathbb{G}_1^N$$

$(y_1, \dots, y_n) \cdot$



$$(y_1 \mid \dots \mid y_n)_{\mathbf{B}^*} \in \mathbb{G}_2^N$$

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$$(y_1, \dots, y_n) \cdot$$

$$(x_1 \mid \dots \mid x_n)_{\mathbf{B}} \in \mathbb{G}_1^N$$

$$(y_1 \mid \dots \mid y_n)_{\mathbf{B}^*} \in \mathbb{G}_2^N$$

\times

$$[[x_1y_1 + \dots + x_ny_n]]_t$$

Technical Overview - Single-Client

AB-IPFE for LSSS - Adaptive Security, linear ciphertext's size

$$(\mathcal{P} : \text{LSSS}) \quad \text{AC-K} \times \text{AC-Ct} \rightarrow \{0,1\} \quad \text{Scroll} = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad \text{Key} = (\mathcal{P}, \vec{y}) \quad S = (s_1, \dots, s_n) \\
 U = (u_1, \dots, u_n)$$

$$\text{Ciphertext} \begin{cases} \left(\left[\omega(s_i + \mu u_i) + x_i \right]_1 \right)_{i \in [n]} \\ \vec{c}_{att} = (\dots | \psi | 0 | \dots)_{\mathbb{F}} \quad ; \quad \vec{c}_0 = (\omega | \mu\omega | \psi | 0)_{\mathbb{H}} \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{k}_{att}^* = (\dots | a_{att} | 0 | \dots)_{\mathbb{F}^*}; \quad \vec{k}_0^* = (\langle S, \vec{y} \rangle | \langle U, \vec{y} \rangle | a_0 | 0)_{\mathbb{H}^*}$$

Technical Overview - Single-Client

AB-IP^{FE} for LSSS - Adaptive Security, linear ciphertext's size

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$$\text{Ciphertext} \begin{cases} (\llbracket \omega(s_i + \mu u_i) + x_i \rrbracket_1)_{i \in [n]} \\ \vec{c}_{att} = (\dots | \psi | 0 | \dots)_{\mathbb{F}} \quad ; \quad \vec{c}_0 = (\omega | \mu\omega | \psi | 0)_{\mathbb{H}} \end{cases}$$

Key-Policy, $(a_{att})_{att} \leftarrow \text{LSSS-Share}(a_0)$

$$\vec{k}_{att}^* = (\dots | a_{att} | 0 | \dots)_{\mathbb{F}^*}; \quad \vec{k}_0^* = (\langle S, \vec{y} \rangle | \langle U, \vec{y} \rangle | a_0 | 0)_{\mathbb{H}^*}$$

Technical Overview - Single-Client

AB-IPFE for LSSS - Adaptive Security, linear ciphertext's size

$$(\mathcal{P} : \text{LSSS}) \quad \text{AC-K} \times \text{AC-Ct} \rightarrow \{0,1\} \quad \text{Scroll} = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad \text{Key} = (\mathcal{P}, \vec{y}) \quad S = (s_1, \dots, s_n) \\ U = (u_1, \dots, u_n)$$

Randomness

$$\text{Ciphertext} \begin{cases} ((\llbracket \omega(s_i + \mu u_i) + x_i \rrbracket_1))_{i \in [n]} \\ \vec{c}_{att} = (\dots | \psi | 0 | \dots)_{\mathbb{F}} \end{cases} ; \quad \vec{c}_0 = (\omega | \mu\omega | \psi | 0)_{\mathbb{H}}$$

Key-Policy, $(a_{att})_{att} \leftarrow \text{LSSS-Share}(a_0)$

$$\vec{k}_{att}^* = (\dots | a_{att} | 0 | \dots)_{\mathbb{F}^*}; \quad \vec{k}_0^* = (\langle S, \vec{y} \rangle | \langle U, \vec{y} \rangle | a_0 | 0)_{\mathbb{H}^*}$$



Technical Overview - Single-Client

AB-IPFE for LSSS - Adaptive Security, linear ciphertext's size

$$(\mathcal{P} : \text{LSSS}) \quad \text{AC-K} \times \text{AC-Ct} \rightarrow \{0,1\} \quad \text{document} = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad \text{key} = (\mathcal{P}, \vec{y}) \quad S = (s_1, \dots, s_n) \\ U = (u_1, \dots, u_n)$$

Randomness

$$\text{Ciphertext} \begin{cases} (\llbracket \omega(s_i + \mu u_i) + x_i \rrbracket_1)_{i \in [n]} \\ \vec{c}_{att} = (\dots | \psi | 0 | \dots)_{\mathbb{F}} \end{cases} ; \quad \vec{c}_0 = (\omega | \mu\omega | \psi | 0)_{\mathbb{H}}$$

Key-Policy, $(a_{att})_{att} \leftarrow \text{LSSS-Share}(a_0)$

$$\vec{k}_{att}^* = (\dots | a_{att} | 0 | \dots)_{\mathbb{F}^*}; \quad \vec{k}_0^* = (\langle S, \vec{y} \rangle | \langle U, \vec{y} \rangle | a_0 | 0)_{\mathbb{H}^*}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{att \in \text{LSSS-Reconstr}} \vec{c}_{att} \times \vec{k}_{att}^* \\ = \llbracket \sum_{att \in \text{LSSS-Reconstr}} \psi a_{att} \rrbracket_t = \llbracket \psi a_0 \rrbracket_t$$



Technical Overview - Single-Client

AB-IPFE for LSSS - Adaptive Security, linear ciphertext's size

$$(\mathcal{P} : \text{LSSS}) \quad \text{AC-K} \times \text{AC-Ct} \rightarrow \{0,1\} \quad \text{Scroll} = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad \text{Key} = (\mathcal{P}, \vec{y}) \quad S = (s_1, \dots, s_n) \\ U = (u_1, \dots, u_n)$$

Randomness

$$\text{Ciphertext} \begin{cases} (\llbracket \omega(s_i + \mu u_i) + x_i \rrbracket_1)_{i \in [n]} \\ \vec{c}_{att} = (\dots | \psi | 0 | \dots)_F \quad ; \end{cases} \quad \vec{c}_0 = (\omega | \mu\omega | \psi | 0)_H$$

Key-Policy, $(a_{att})_{att} \leftarrow \text{LSSS-Share}(a_0)$

$$\vec{k}_{att}^* = (\dots | a_{att} | 0 | \dots)_{F^*}; \quad \vec{k}_0^* = (\langle S, \vec{y} \rangle | \langle U, \vec{y} \rangle | a_0 | 0)_{H^*}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \vec{c}_0 \times \vec{k}_0^* \\ = \llbracket \omega \langle S + \mu U, \vec{y} \rangle \rrbracket_t + \llbracket \psi a_0 \rrbracket_t$$

Technical Overview - Single-Client

AB-IPFE for LSSS - Adaptive Security, linear ciphertext's size

$$(\mathcal{P} : \text{LSSS}) \quad \text{AC-K} \times \text{AC-Ct} \rightarrow \{0,1\} \quad \text{document} = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad \text{key} = (\mathcal{P}, \vec{y}) \quad S = (s_1, \dots, s_n) \\ U = (u_1, \dots, u_n)$$

$$\text{Ciphertext} \begin{cases} \left(\llbracket \omega(s_i + \mu u_i) + x_i \rrbracket_1 \right)_{i \in [n]} \xrightarrow{\cdot y_i} \sum_{i=1}^n \llbracket \omega \langle S + \mu U, \vec{y} \rangle \rrbracket_t + \llbracket \langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle \rrbracket_t \\ \vec{c}_{att} = (\dots | \psi | 0 | \dots)_F \quad ; \quad \vec{c}_0 = (\omega | \mu\omega | \psi | 0)_H \end{cases}$$

Key-Policy, $(a_{att})_{att} \leftarrow \text{LSSS-Share}(a_0)$

$$\vec{k}_{att}^* = (\dots | a_{att} | 0 | \dots)_{F^*}; \quad \vec{k}_0^* = (\langle S, \vec{y} \rangle | \langle U, \vec{y} \rangle | a_0 | 0)_{H^*}$$

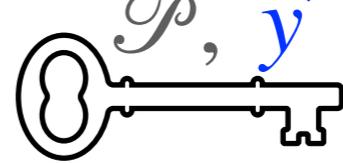
$$\Rightarrow \sum_{att \in \text{LSSS-Reconstr}} \vec{c}_{att} \times \vec{k}_{att}^* \\ = \llbracket \sum_{att \in \text{LSSS-Reconstr}} \psi a_{att} \rrbracket_t = \llbracket \psi a_0 \rrbracket_t$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{c}_0 \times \vec{k}_0^* \\ = \llbracket \omega \langle S + \mu U, \vec{y} \rangle \rrbracket_t + \llbracket \psi a_0 \rrbracket_t$$

Technical Overview - Single-Client

AB-IPFE for LSSS - Adaptive Security, linear ciphertext's size

$(\mathcal{P} : \text{LSSS})$
 $\text{AC-K} \times \text{AC-Ct} \rightarrow \{0,1\}$

 = (x_1, \dots, x_n)
 \mathcal{P}, \vec{y}

$S = (s_1, \dots, s_n)$
 $U = (u_1, \dots, u_n)$

Ciphertext

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left(\llbracket \omega(s_i + \mu u_i) + x_i \rrbracket_1 \right)_{i \in [n]} \xrightarrow{\cdot y_i} \sum_{i=1}^n \llbracket \omega \langle S + \mu U, \vec{y} \rangle \rrbracket_t + \llbracket \langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle \rrbracket_t \\ \vec{c}_{att} = (\dots | \psi | 0 | \dots)_F \quad ; \quad \vec{c}_0 = (\omega | \mu\omega | \psi | 0)_H \end{array} \right.$$

Key-Policy, $(a_{att})_{att} \leftarrow \text{LSSS-Share}(a_0)$

$$\vec{k}_{att}^* = (\dots | a_{att} | 0 | \dots)_{F^*}; \quad \vec{k}_0^* = (\langle S, \vec{y} \rangle | \langle U, \vec{y} \rangle | a_0 | 0)_{H^*}$$

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Technical Overview - Single-Client

AB-IPFE for LSSS - Adaptive Security, linear ciphertext's size

AC-K \times AC-Ct $\rightarrow \{0,1\}$, Key-Policy, $(a_{att})_{att} \leftarrow \text{LSSS-Share}(a_0)$

$[\omega(s_i + \mu u_i) + x_{b,i}]_1$, $\Delta x_i = x_{0,i} - x_{b,i}$, $(a'_{att})_{att} \leftarrow \text{LSSS-Share}(a'_0)$

Changes using
Basis changes
In DPVS

$$\vec{c}_{att} = (\cdots | \psi | \tau \Delta x_1 z_{att} | \cdots | \tau \Delta x_n z_{att})_{\mathbf{F}}$$

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$$\vec{c}_0 = (\omega | \mu \omega | \psi | \tau \Delta x_1 | \cdots | \tau \Delta x_n)_{\mathbf{H}}$$

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Technical Overview - Single-Client

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Random z_{att}

Technical Overview - Single-Client

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Random z_{att}



$(\vec{k}_{att}^*, \vec{k}_0)$ can't decrypt: ABE technique

Technical Overview - Single-Client

AB-IPFE for LSSS - Adaptive Security, linear ciphertext's size

AC-K \times AC-Ct $\rightarrow \{0,1\}$, Key-Policy, $(a_{att})_{att} \leftarrow \text{LSSS-Share}(a_0)$

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Basis changes
In DPVS

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Random z_{att}



$(\vec{k}_{att}^*, \vec{k}_0)$ can't decrypt: ABE technique



$(\vec{k}_{att}^*, \vec{k}_0)$ can decrypt $\Rightarrow \langle \Delta x, \vec{y} \rangle = 0$

Technical Overview - Single-Client

AB-IPFE for LSSS - Adaptive Security, linear ciphertext's size

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Basis changes
In DPVS

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$$\vec{k}_0^* = (\dots | a_0 | a'_0 y_1 | \dots | a'_0 y_n)_{\mathbb{H}^*}$$

Random z_{att}



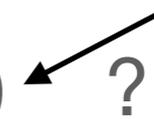
$(\vec{k}_{att}^*, \vec{k}_0)$ can't decrypt: ABE technique



Adaptive



$(\vec{k}_{att}^*, \vec{k}_0)$ can decrypt $\Rightarrow \langle \Delta x, \vec{y} \rangle = 0$



Security 🤔

Technical Overview - Single-Client

AB-IPFE for LSSS - Adaptive Security, linear ciphertext's size

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In DPVS

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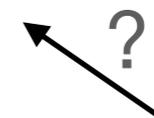
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Random z_{att}



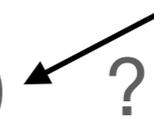
$(\vec{k}_{att}^*, \vec{k}_0)$ can't decrypt: ABE technique



Adaptive



$(\vec{k}_{att}^*, \vec{k}_0)$ can decrypt $\Rightarrow \langle \Delta x, \vec{y} \rangle = 0$



Security 🤔

Technical Overview - Single-Client

AB-IPFE for LSSS - Adaptive Security, linear ciphertext's size

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Basis changes
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$$\vec{k}_0^* = (\dots | a_0 | r'_0 y_1 | \dots | r'_0 y_n)_{\mathbf{H}^*}$$

$$\vec{c}_0 = (\omega | \mu \omega | \psi | \tau \Delta x_1 | \dots | \tau \Delta x_n)_{\mathbf{H}}$$

Technical Overview - Single-Client

AB-IPFE for LSSS - Adaptive Security, linear ciphertext's size

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Basis changes
In DPVS

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n coordinates

Technical Overview - Single-Client

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Changes using
Basis changes
In DPVS

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$$\vec{c}_0 = (\omega | \mu \omega | \psi | \tau \Delta x_1 | \dots | \tau \Delta x_n)_{\mathbf{H}}$$

$$|\text{ciphertext}| = nd + 2n + 7d + 3$$

Technical Overview - Single-Client

AB-IPFE for LSSS - Adaptive Security, linear ciphertext's size

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Vector's length

$$|\text{ciphertext}| = nd + 2n + 7d + 3$$

#att's needed in ciphertext

Technical Overview - Single-Client

AB-IPFE for LSSS - Adaptive Security, linear ciphertext's size

AC-K \times AC-Ct $\rightarrow \{0,1\}$, Key-Policy, $(a_{att})_{att} \leftarrow \text{LSSS-Share}(a_0)$
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More details in Sect. 5.3
of our paper

$$\vec{c}_0 = (\omega | \mu \omega | \psi | \tau \Delta x_1 | \dots | \tau \Delta x_n)_{\mathbf{H}}$$

Vector's length

$$|\text{ciphertext}| = nd + 2n + 7d + 3$$

E.g.: $d = 1$ for

Identity-based Control

#att's needed in ciphertext

Towards Multi-Client - “Compress-and-Duplicate”

MC-AB-IPFE for LSSS - Adaptive Security, linear total communication

$(\mathcal{P} : \text{LSSS})$ 

$$\text{AC-K} \times \text{AC-Ct}_1 \times \dots \times \text{AC-Ct}_i \times \dots \times \text{AC-Ct}_n \rightarrow \{0,1\}$$



More details in Sect. 5.2
of our paper

“Compress” in
 $(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{F}^*)$

$$\vec{k}_{i,att}^* = (\dots | a_{att} | a'_{att} y_i / z_{att} | 0..0)_{\mathbf{F}^*}$$

“Duplicate” $(\mathbf{H}_i, \mathbf{H}_i^*)$

$$\vec{k}_{i,0}^* = (\dots | a_0 | r'_0 y_i | 0..0)_{\mathbf{H}_i^*}$$

$\Theta(1)$
aux coordinates
per i, att



“Compress” in
 $(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{F}^*)$

$$\vec{c}_{i,att} = (\dots | \psi_i | \tau \Delta x_i z_{att} | 0..0)_{\mathbf{F}}$$

“Duplicate” $(\mathbf{H}_i, \mathbf{H}_i^*)$

$$\vec{c}_{i,0} = (\omega | \omega' | \psi_i | \tau \Delta x_i | 0..0)_{\mathbf{H}_i}$$

↑
Hash(tag) as RO

Towards Multi-Client - “Compress-and-Duplicate”

MC-AB-IPFE for LSSS - Adaptive Security, linear total communication

$(\mathcal{P} : \text{LSSS})$ 

$$\text{AC-K} \times \text{AC-Ct}_1 \times \dots \times \text{AC-Ct}_i \times \dots \times \text{AC-Ct}_n \rightarrow \{0,1\}$$



More details in Sect. 5.2
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“Compress” in
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$$\vec{k}_{i,att}^* = (\dots | a_{att} | a'_{att} y_i / z_{att} | 0..0)_{\mathbf{F}^*}$$

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“Compress” in
 $(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{F}^*)$

$$\vec{c}_{i,att} = (\dots | \psi_i | \tau \Delta x_i z_{att} | 0..0)_{\mathbf{F}}$$

| ciphertexts |
= $8nd + 5n$

“Duplicate” $(\mathbf{H}_i, \mathbf{H}_i^*)$

$$\vec{c}_{i,0} = (\omega | \omega' | \psi_i | \tau \Delta x_i | 0..0)_{\mathbf{H}_i}$$

\uparrow
Hash(tag) as RO

Conclusion

MCFE Candidates for Inner Products with LSSS, achieving Adaptive Security in ROM and Linear Total Communication



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Thanks to
“Compress-and-Duplicate”

