

# On the Worst-Case Inefficiency of CGKA

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  - **Including those just removed before** or added immediately after sent msg
- **Continuous Group Key Agreement (CGKA)** at the core of SGM
  - Creates shared secret for each group operation (used to encrypt msgs, etc)



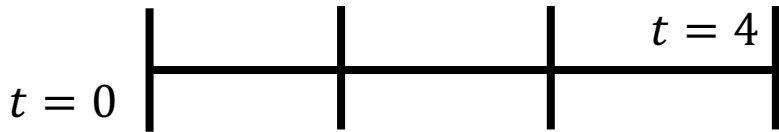
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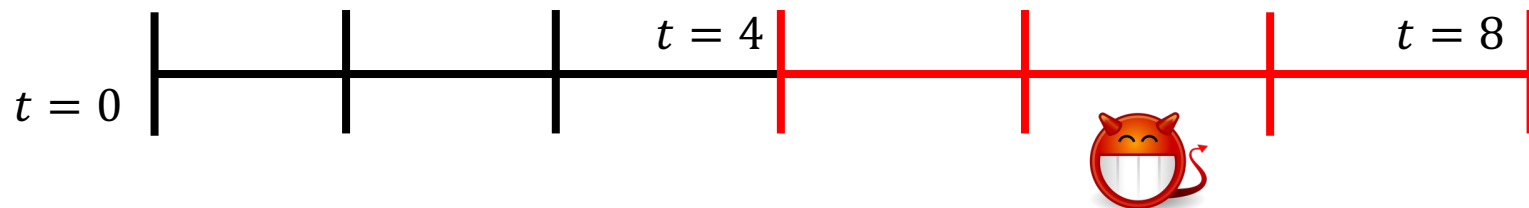
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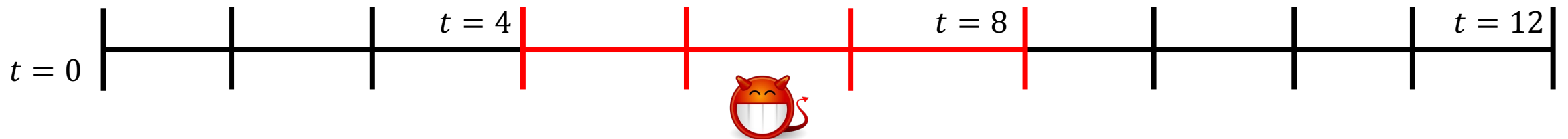
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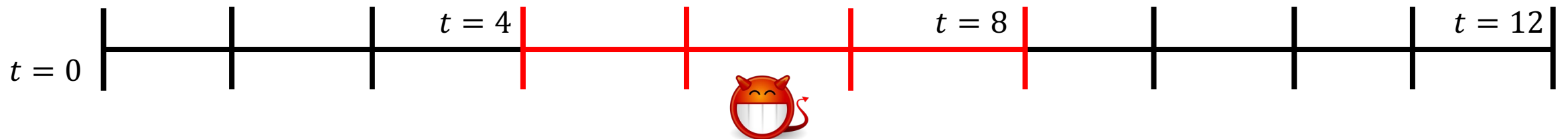
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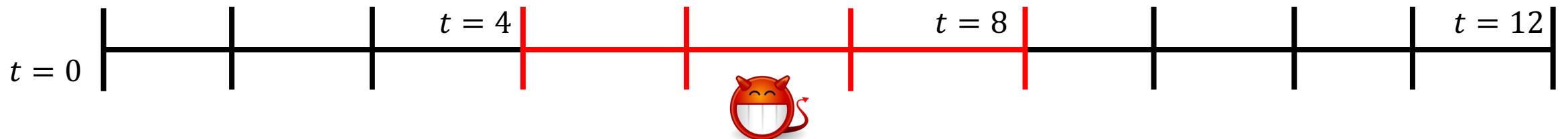
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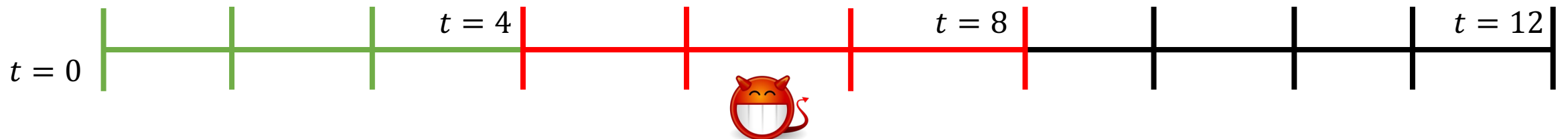
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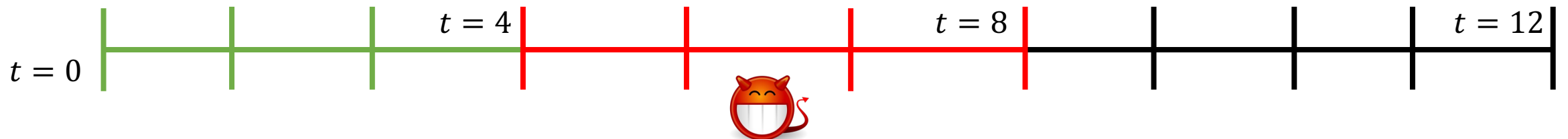
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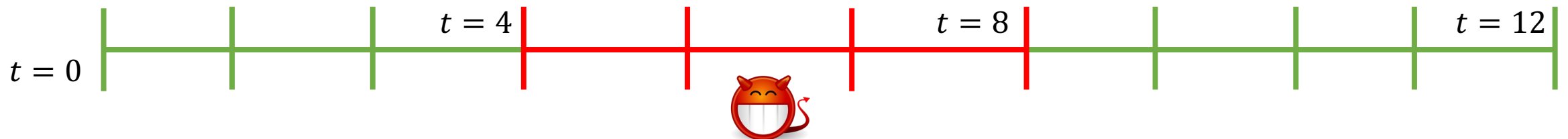
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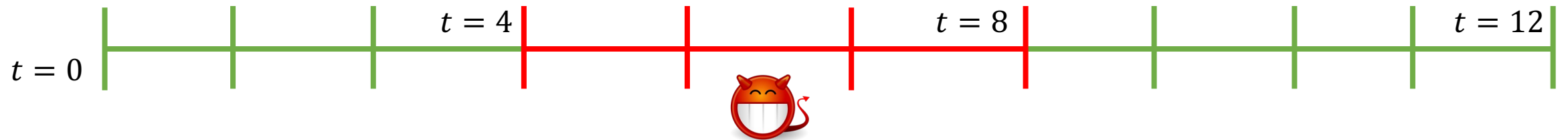


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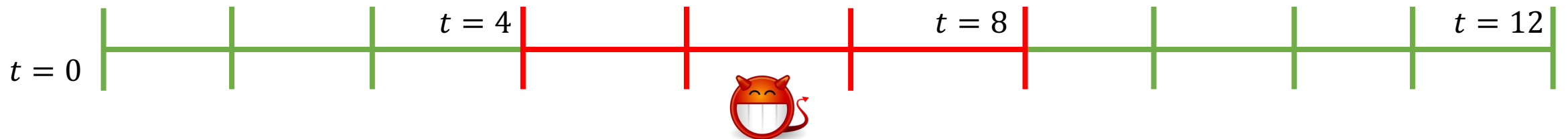


# Important PCS Properties



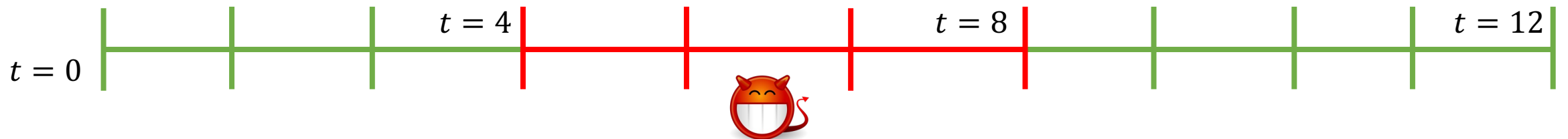
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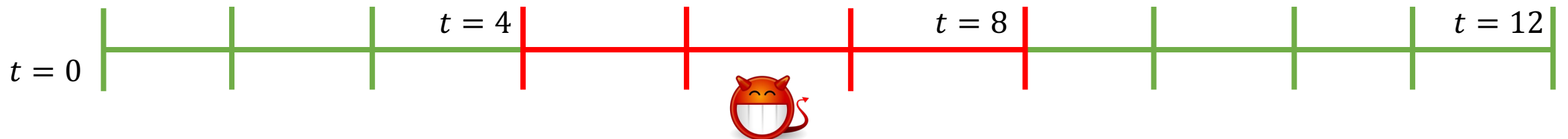
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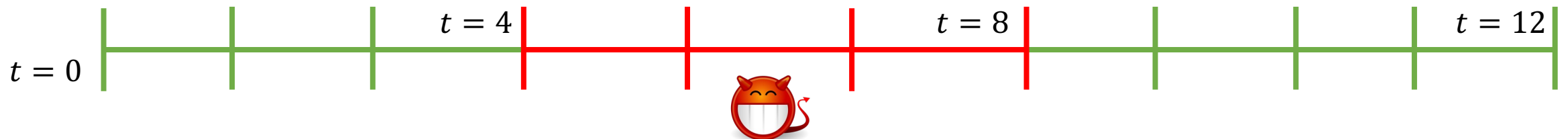
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  - $n$  = number of group members
- Some protocols indeed claim “fair-weather”  $O(\log n)$
- **But all *known* schemes have  $\Omega(n)$  worst-case efficiency**
  - Even for communication!
  - Even amortized over long periods of time!
- **We show: All CGKA schemes black-box from PKE must suffer from this worst-case inefficiency**

# High-Level Summary of Existing Schemes

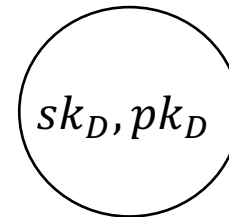
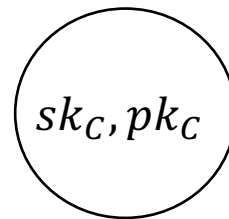
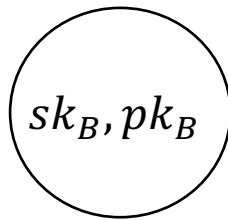
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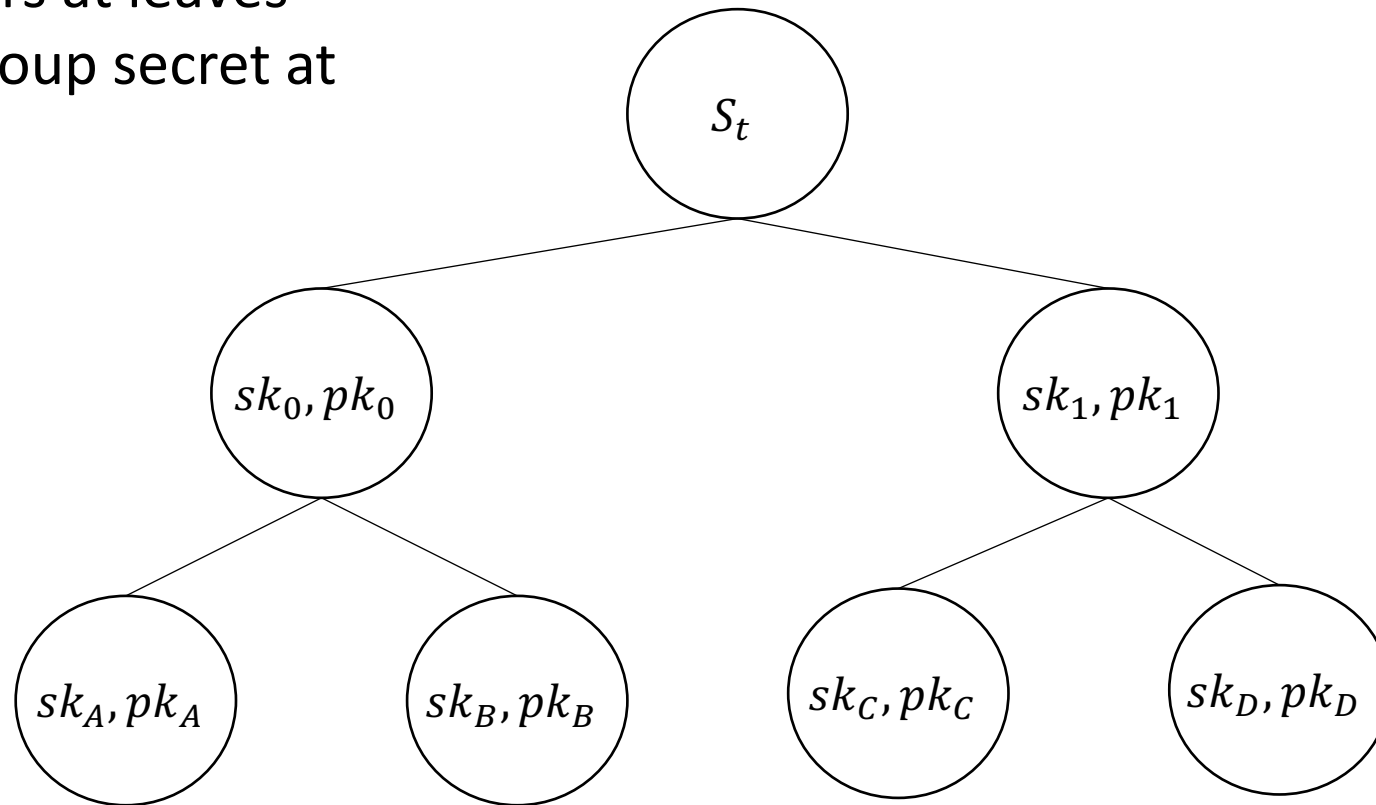
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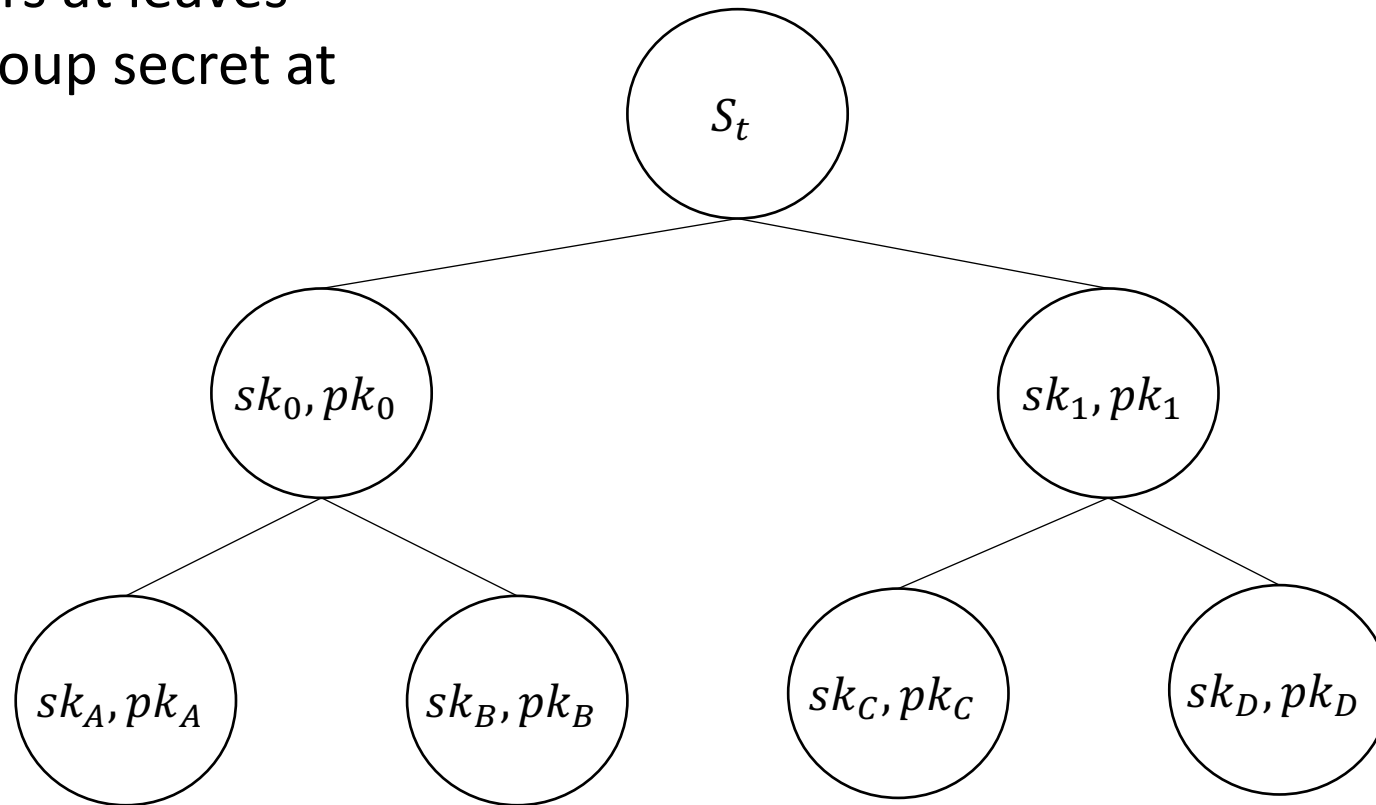
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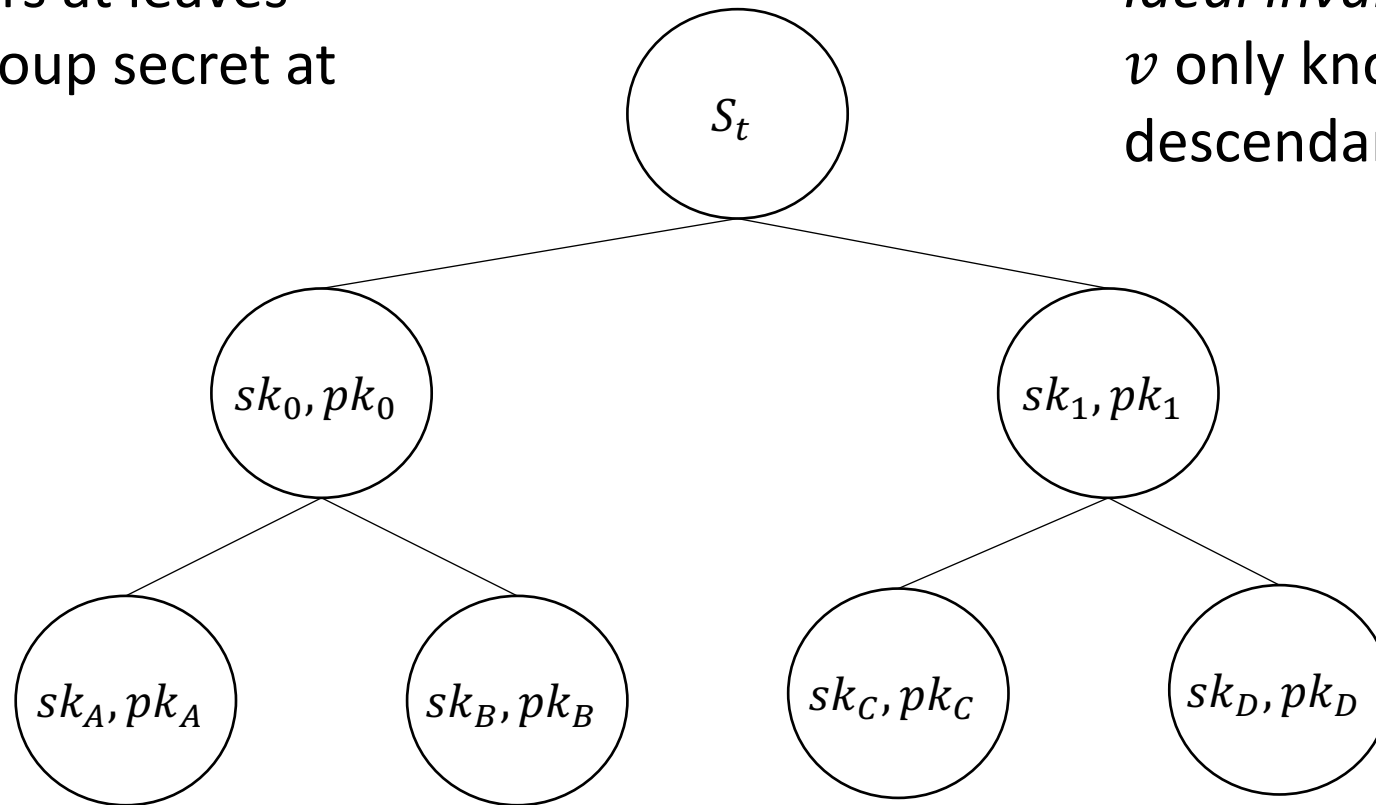
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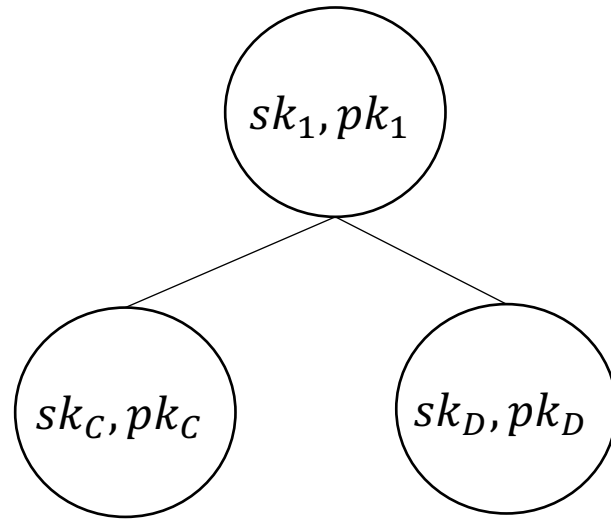
- $pk$ 's known to all
- *Ideal invariant*:  $sk_v$  at node  $v$  only known to descendants





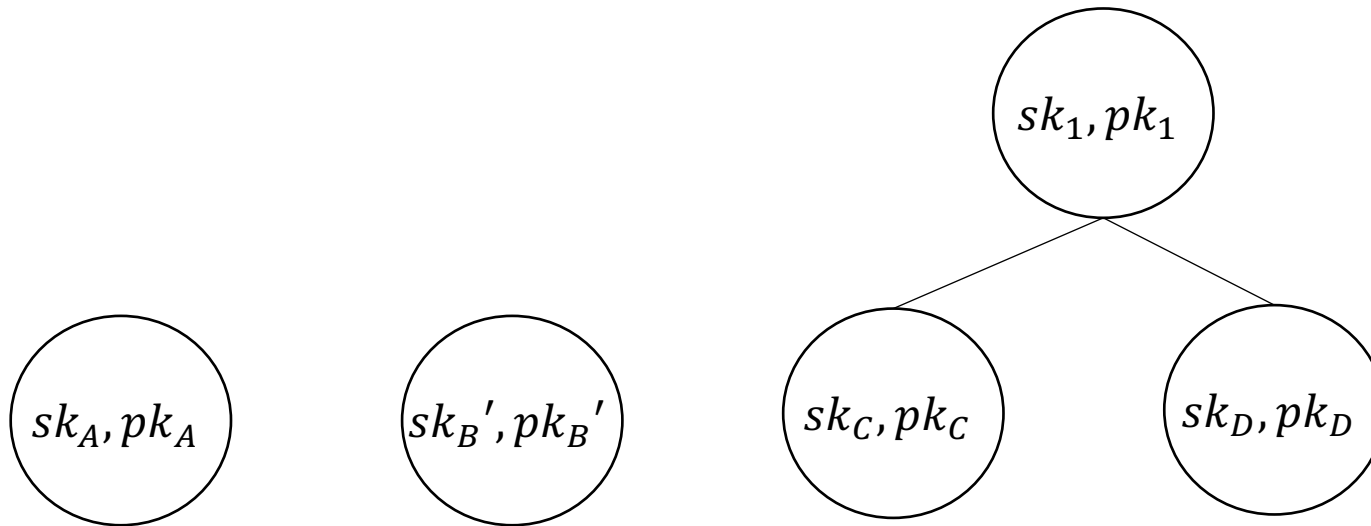
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- Example op:  $B$  updates



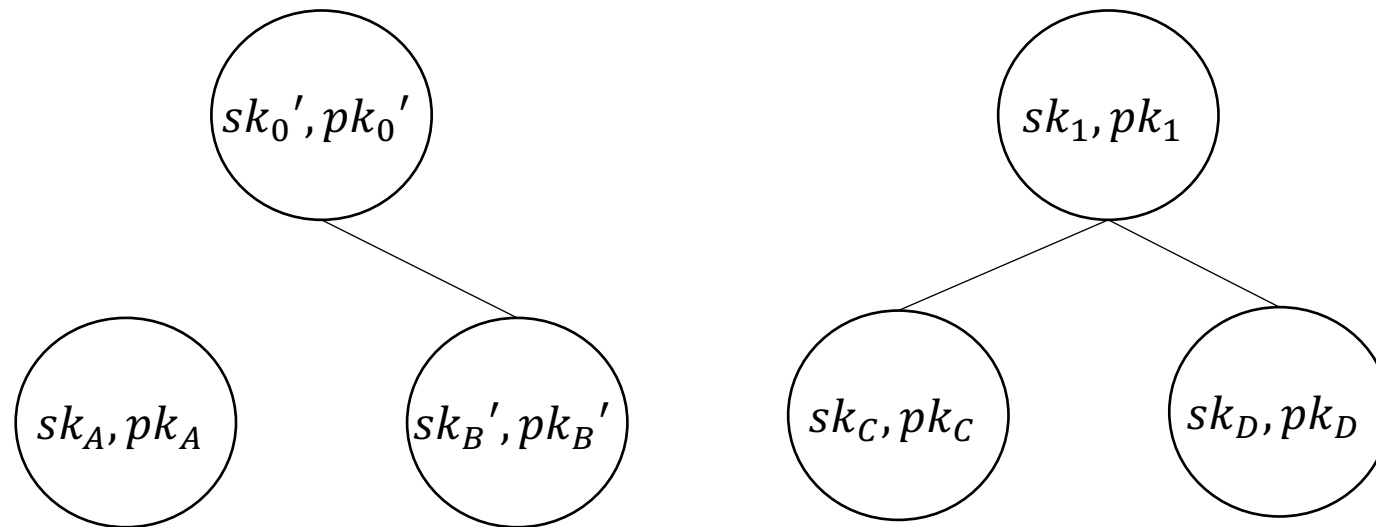
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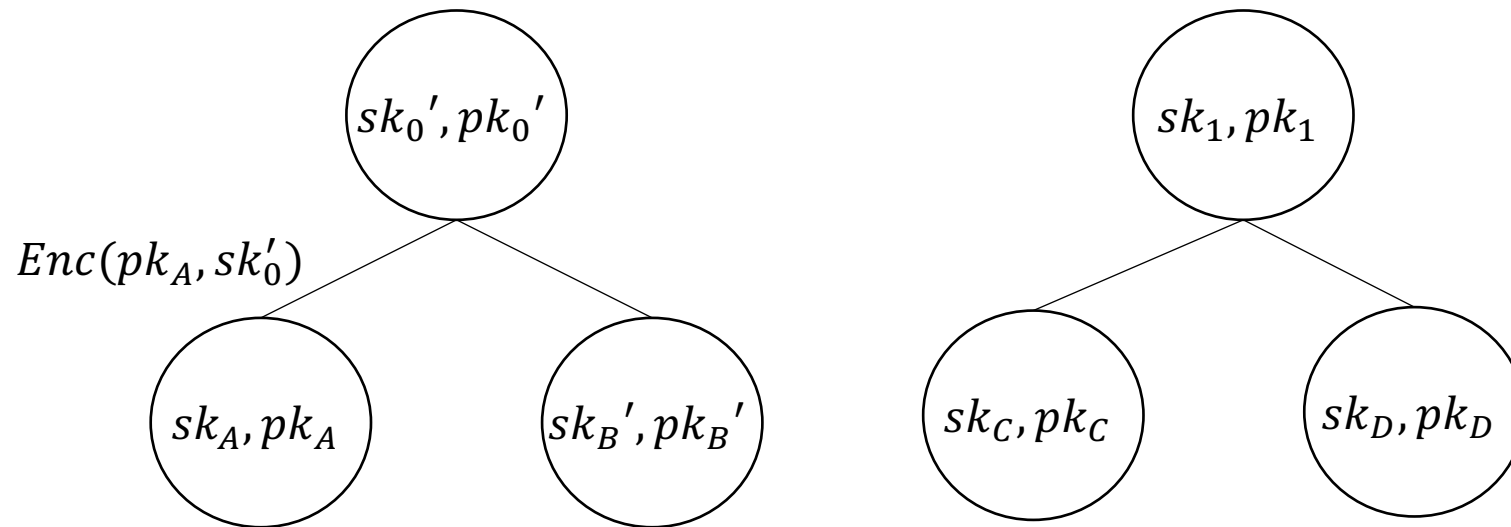
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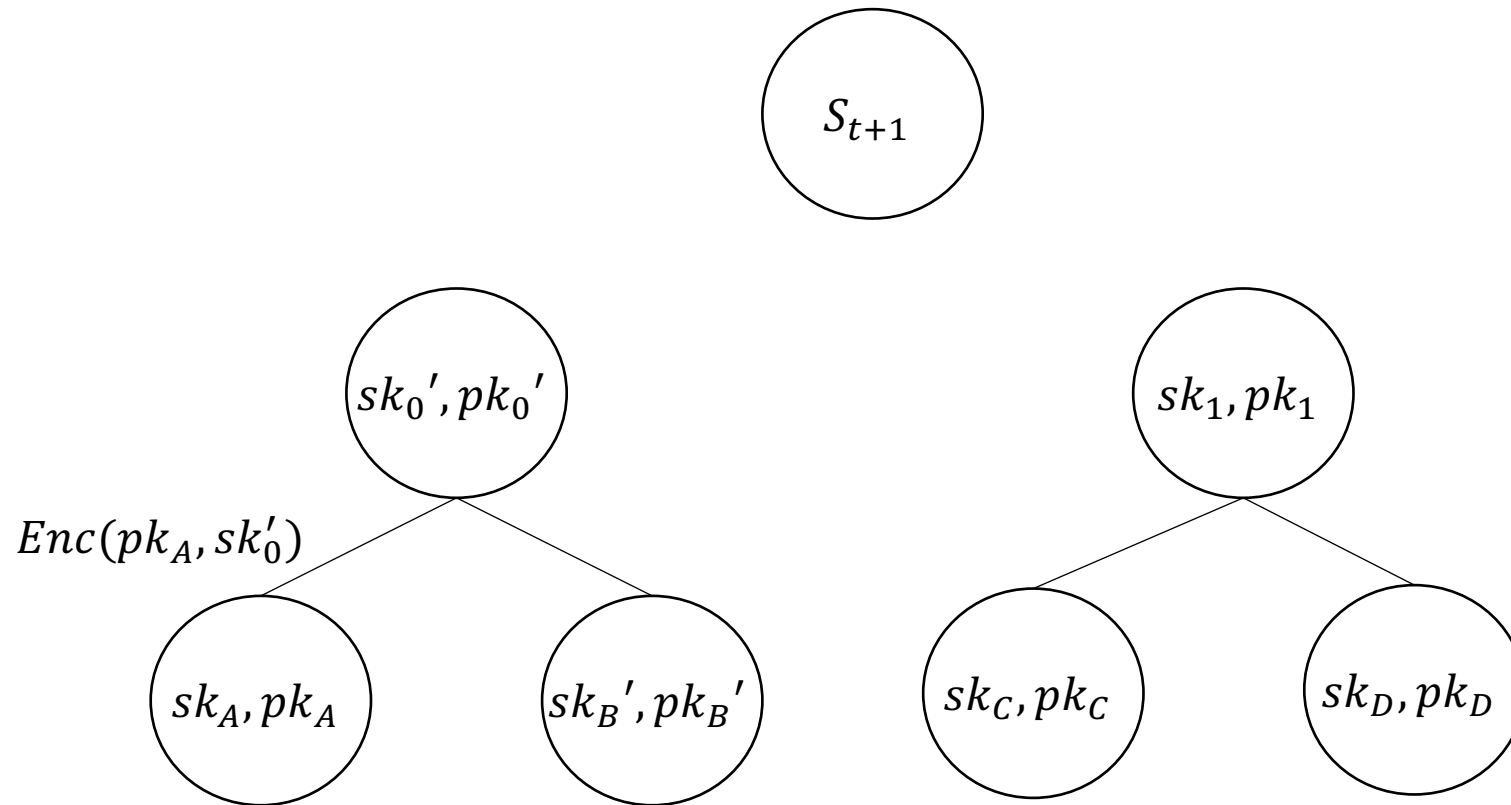
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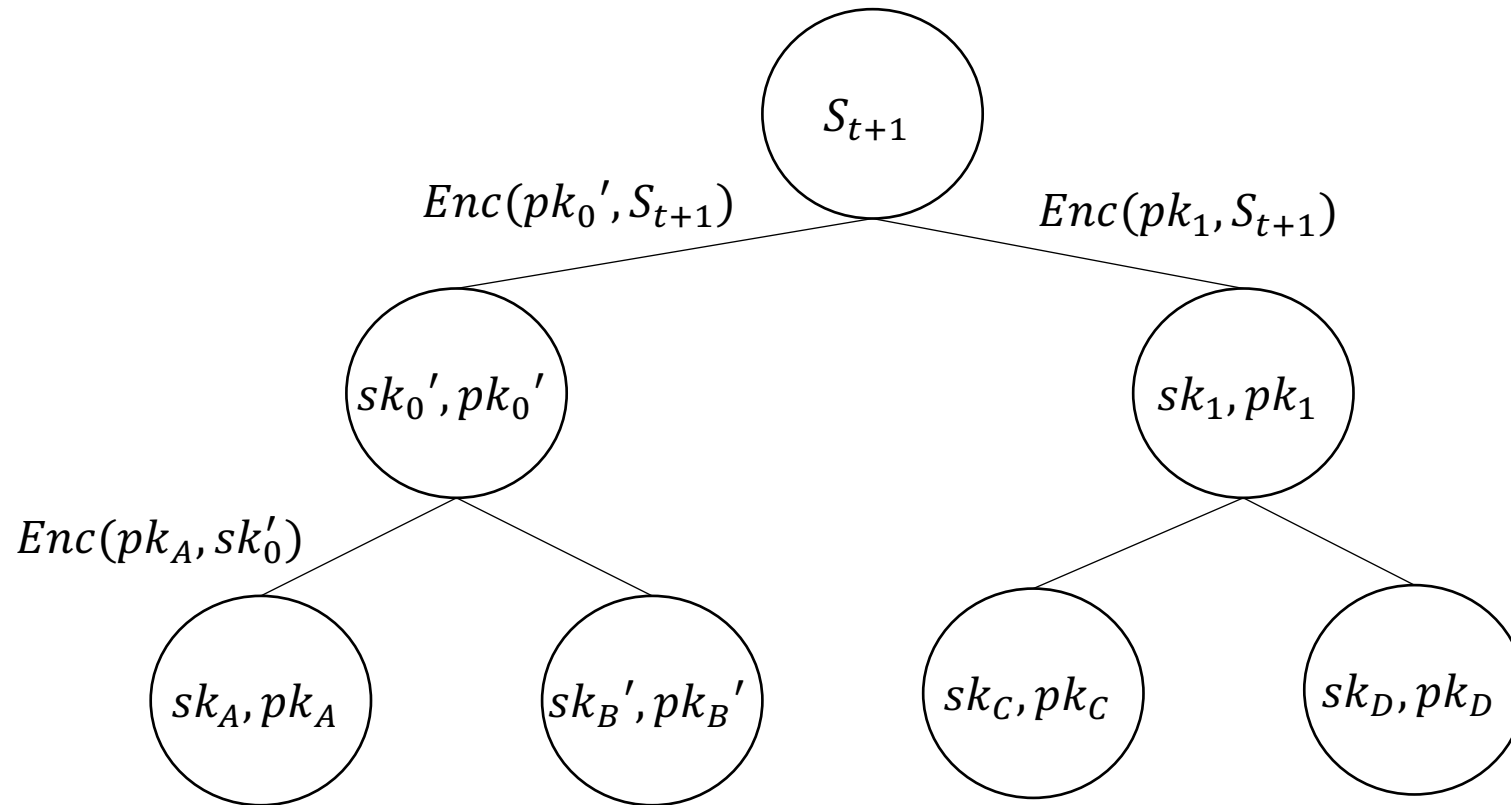
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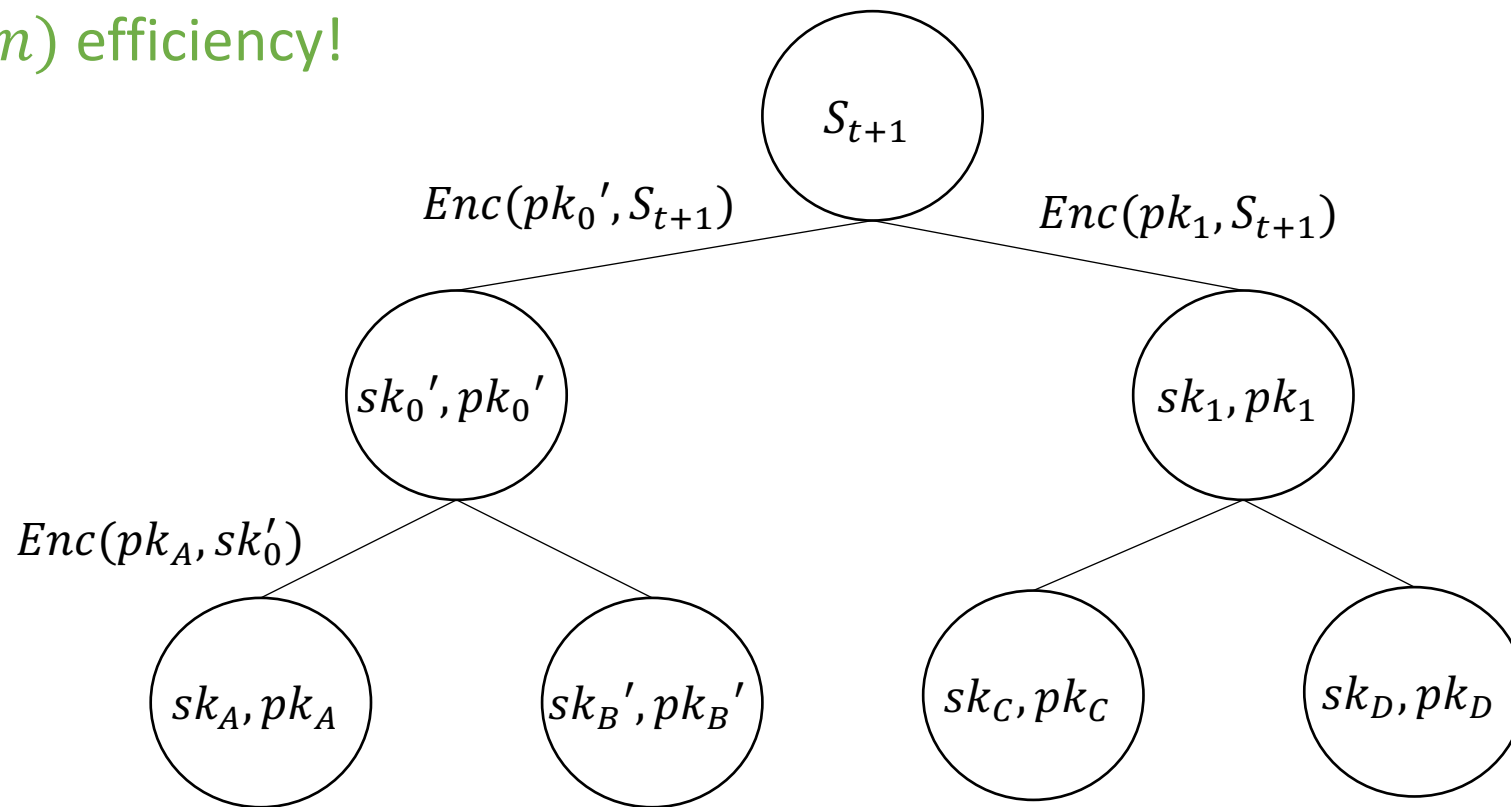
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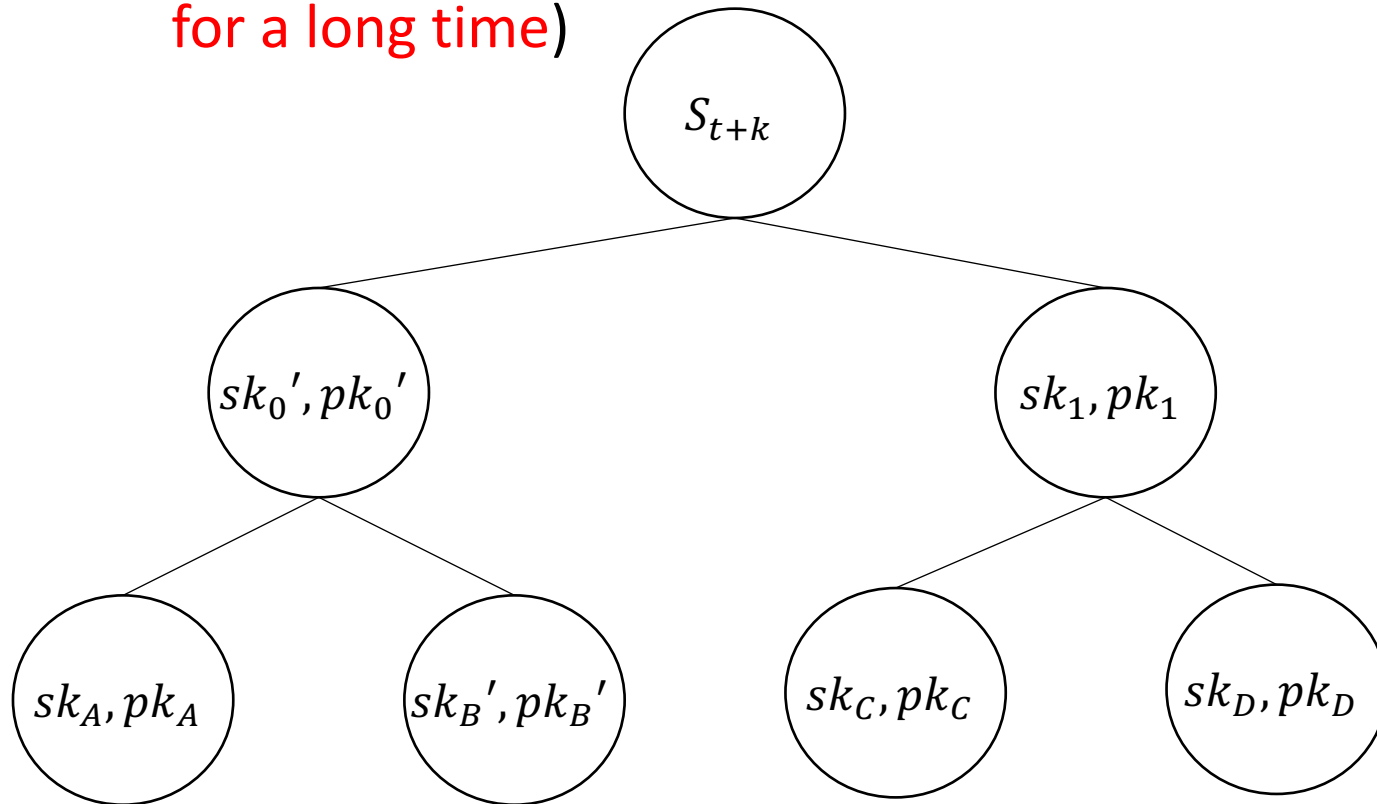
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- $O(\log n)$  efficiency!



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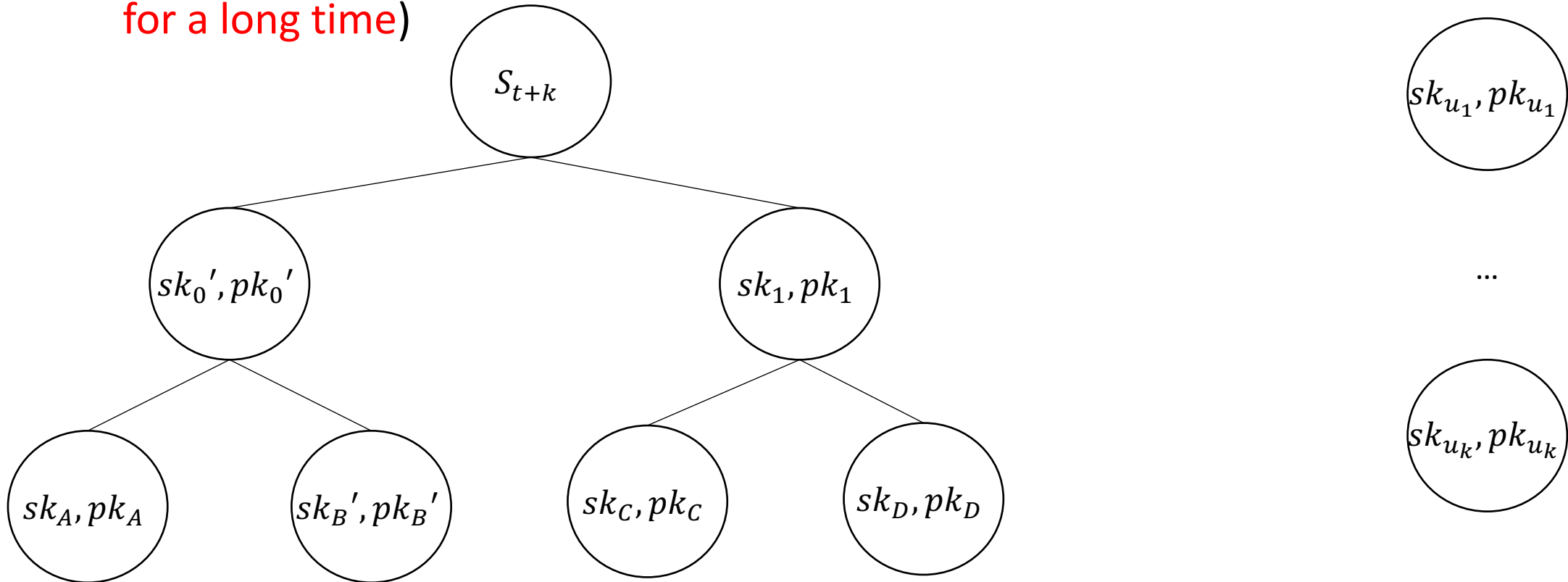
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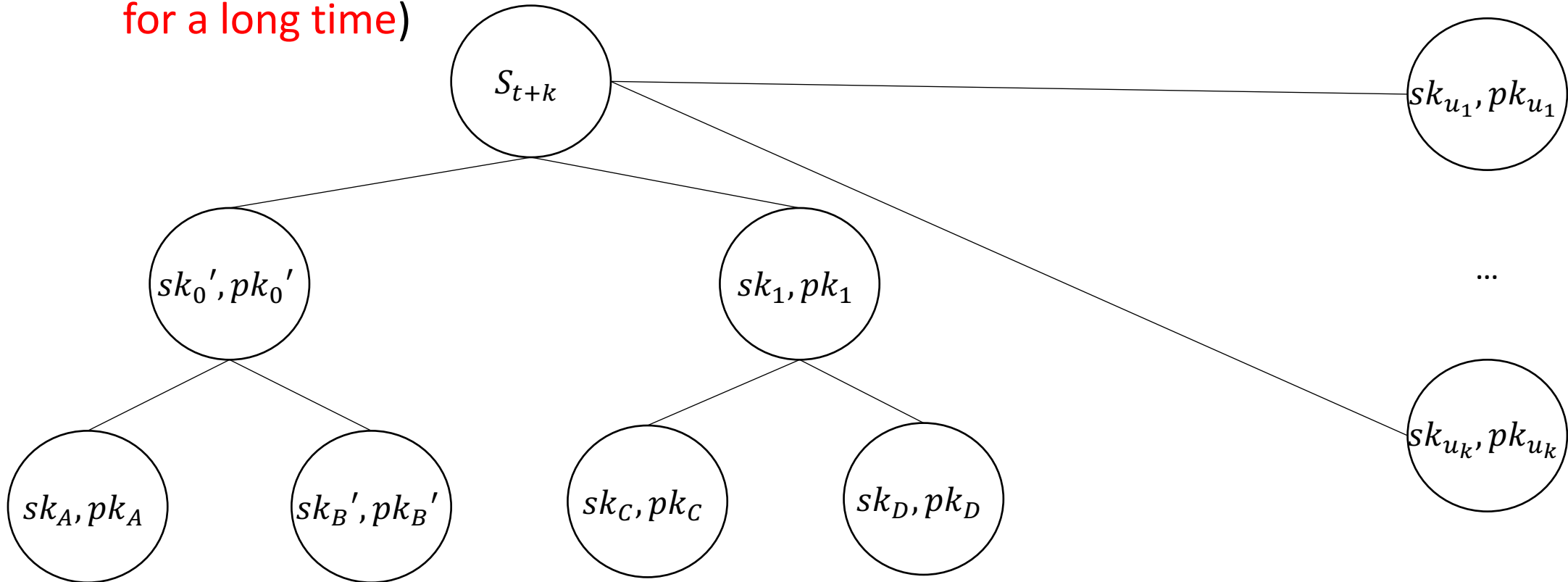
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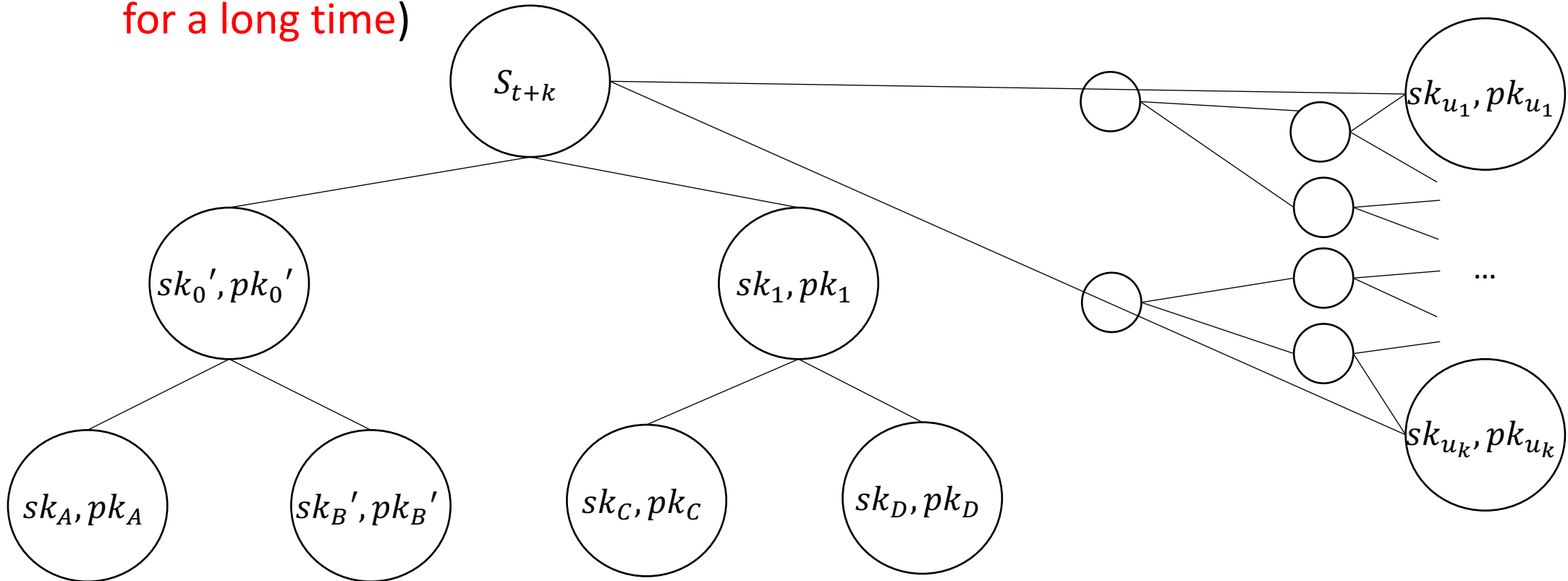
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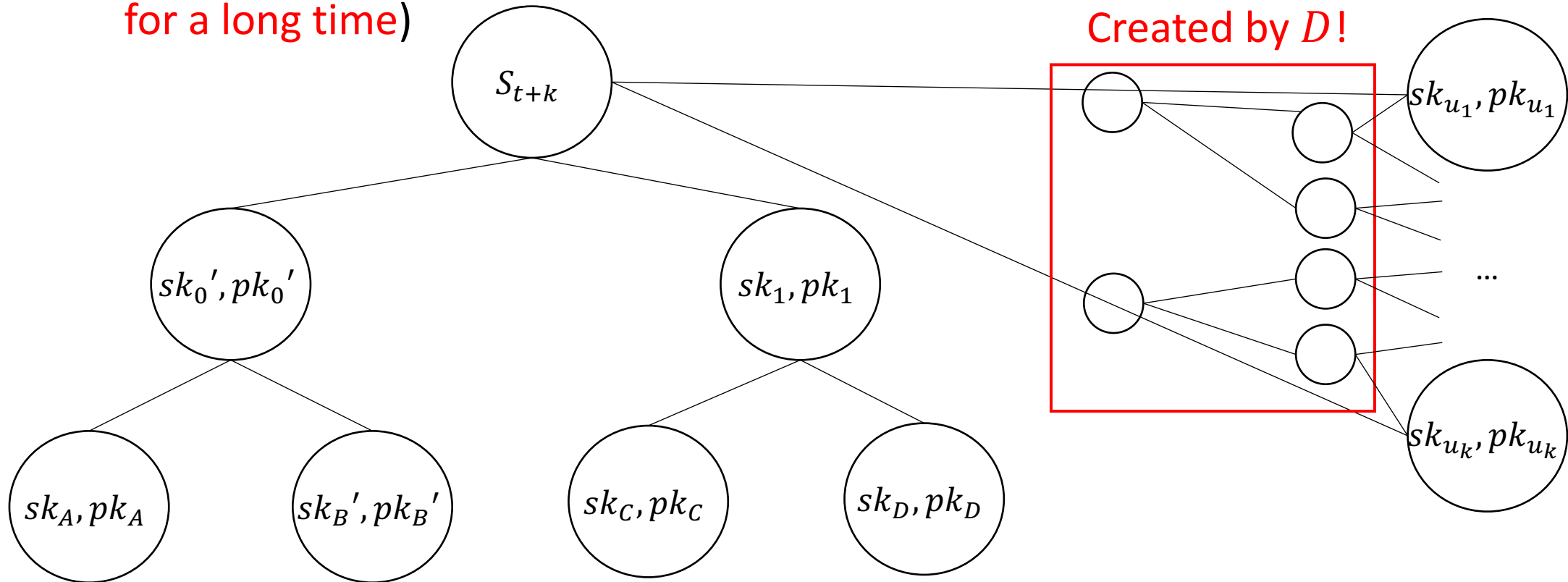
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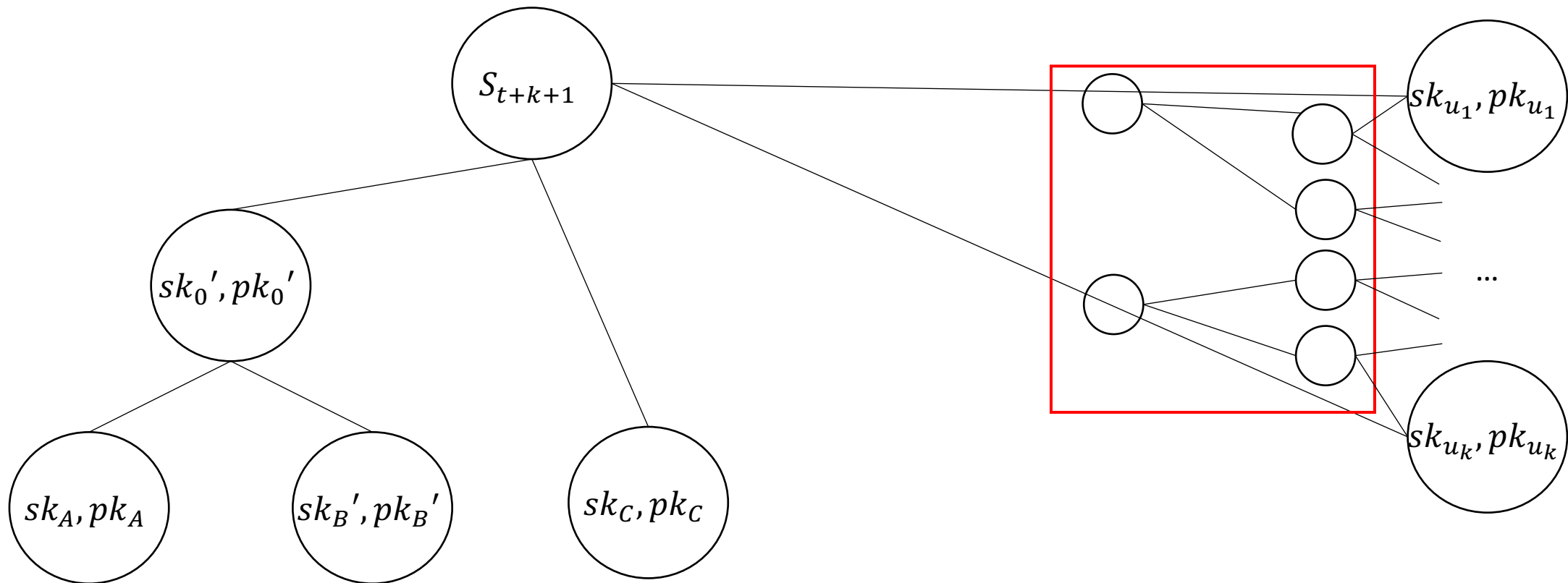
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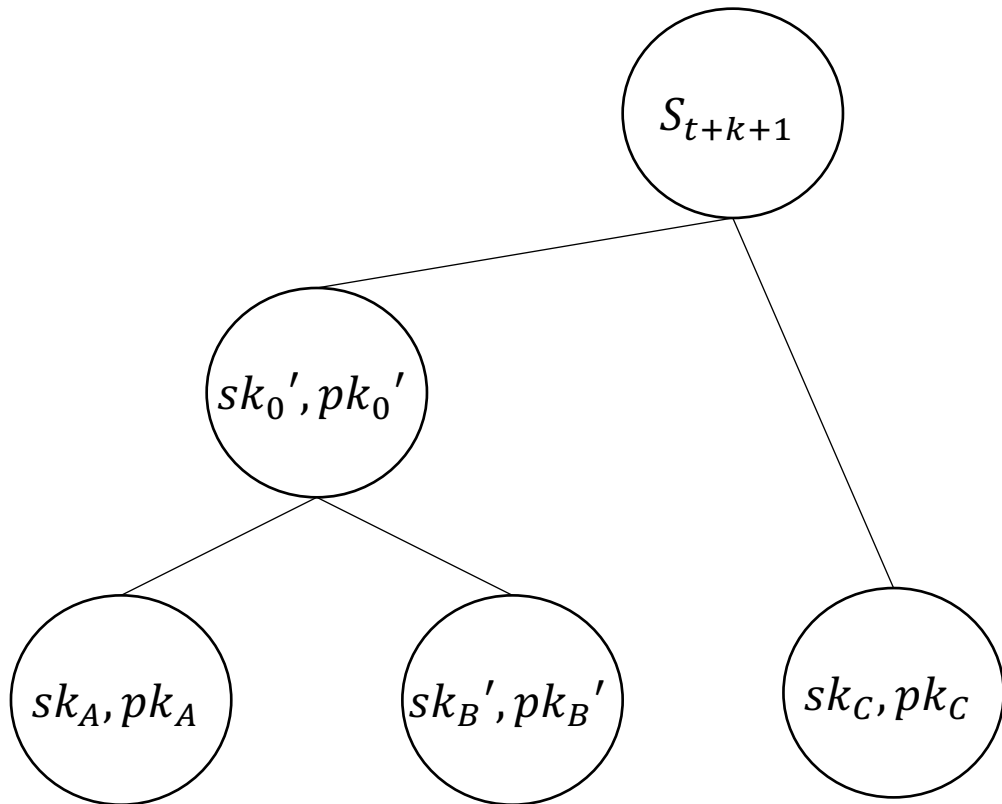
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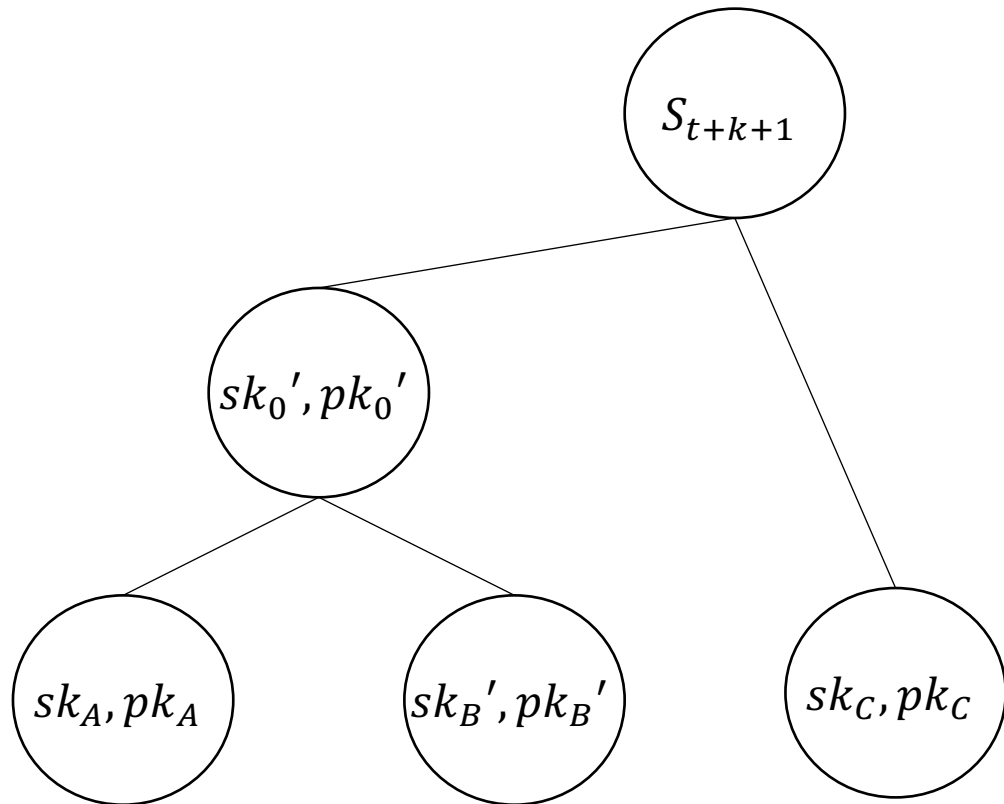
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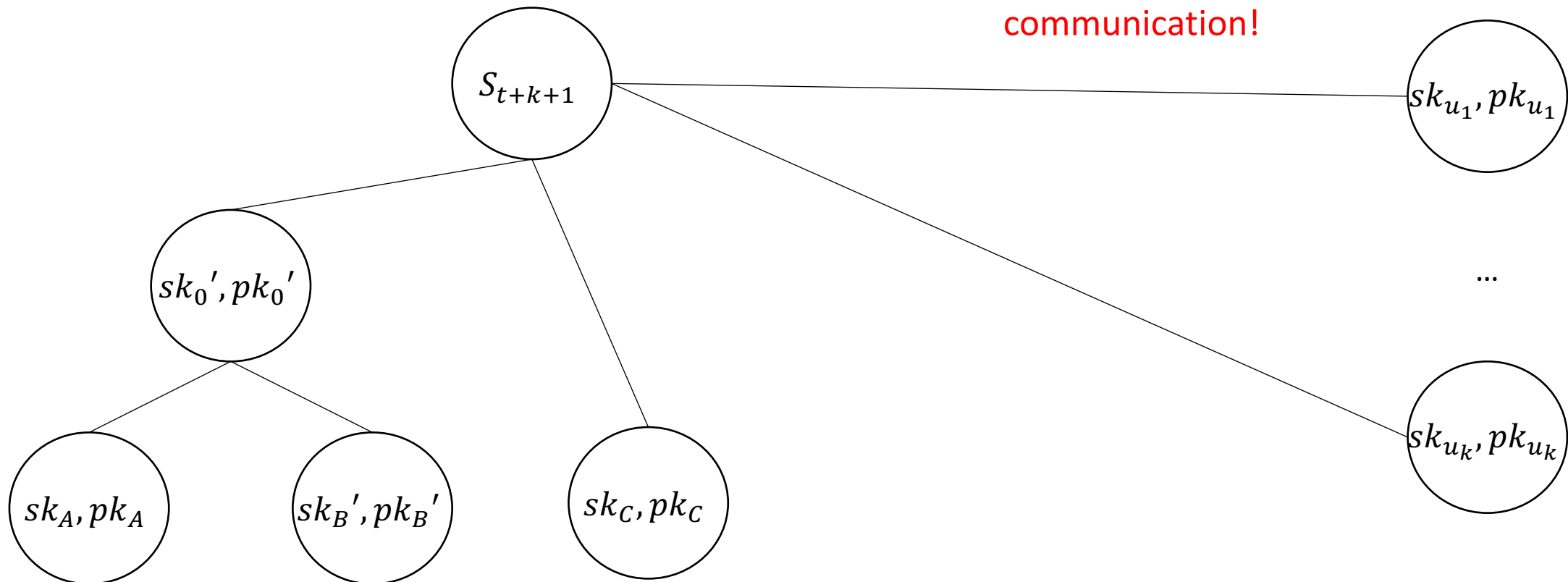
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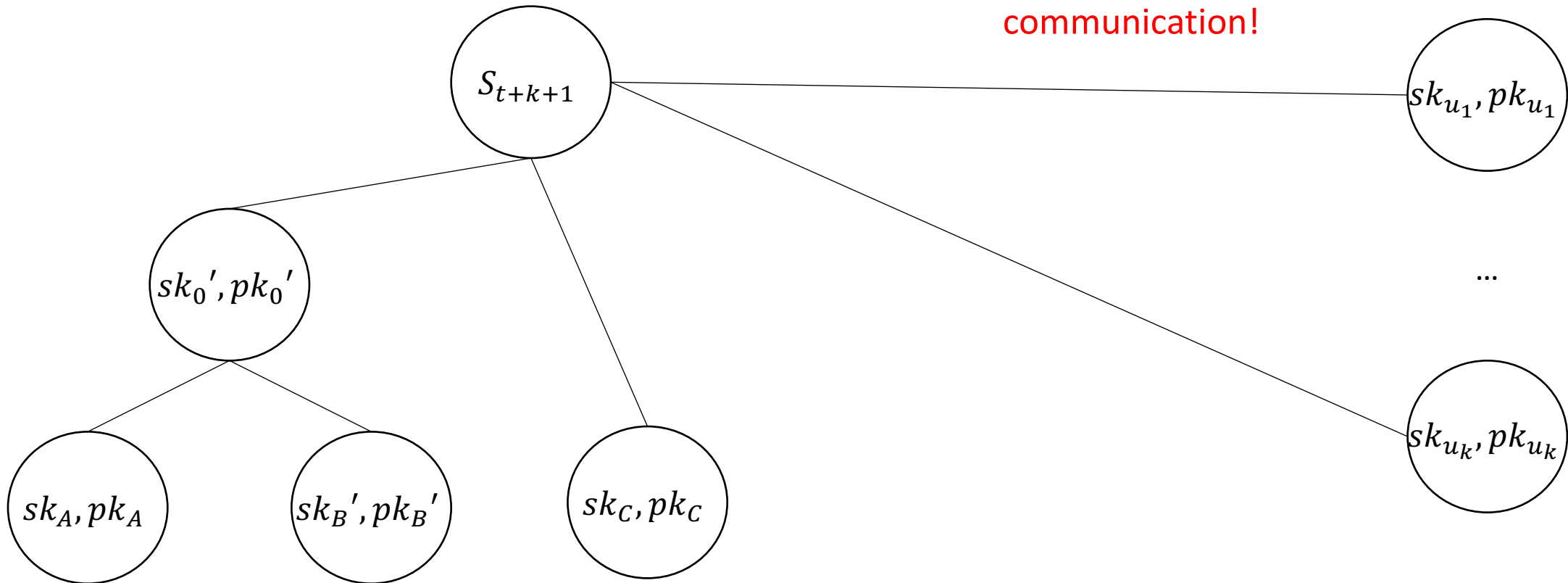




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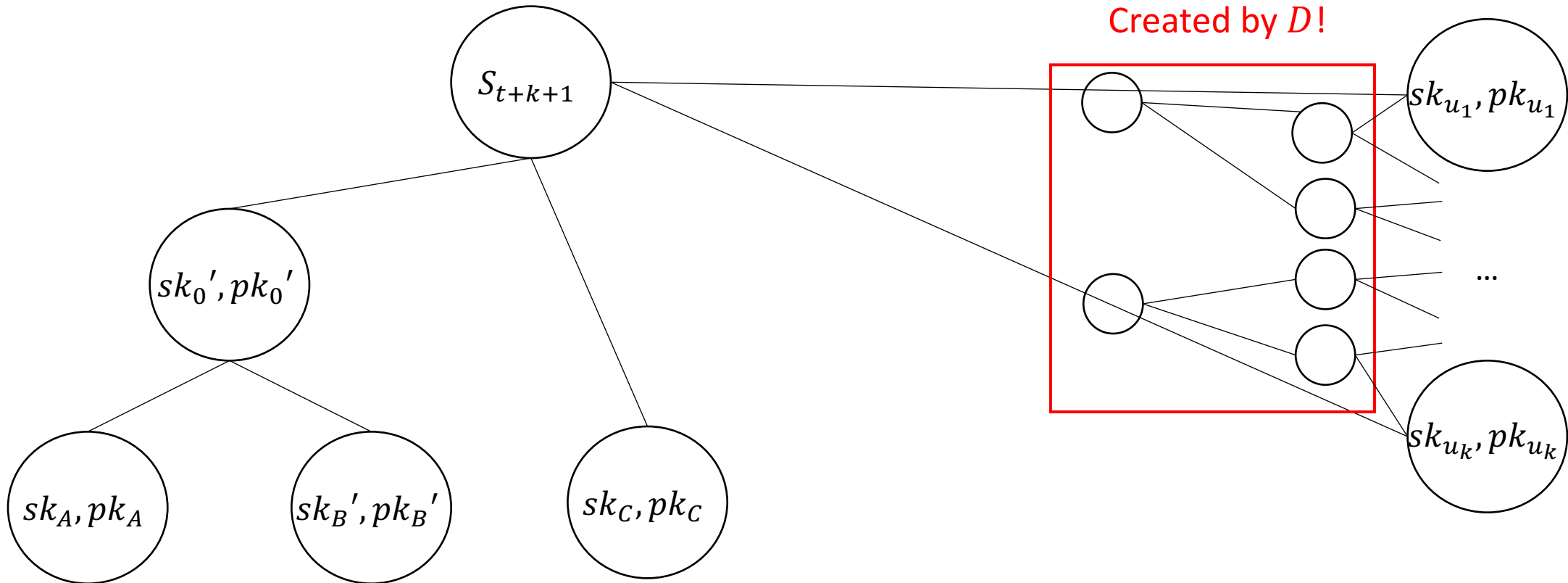
- Consider: Now  $A$  removes  $D$
- Can continue *ad infinitum*

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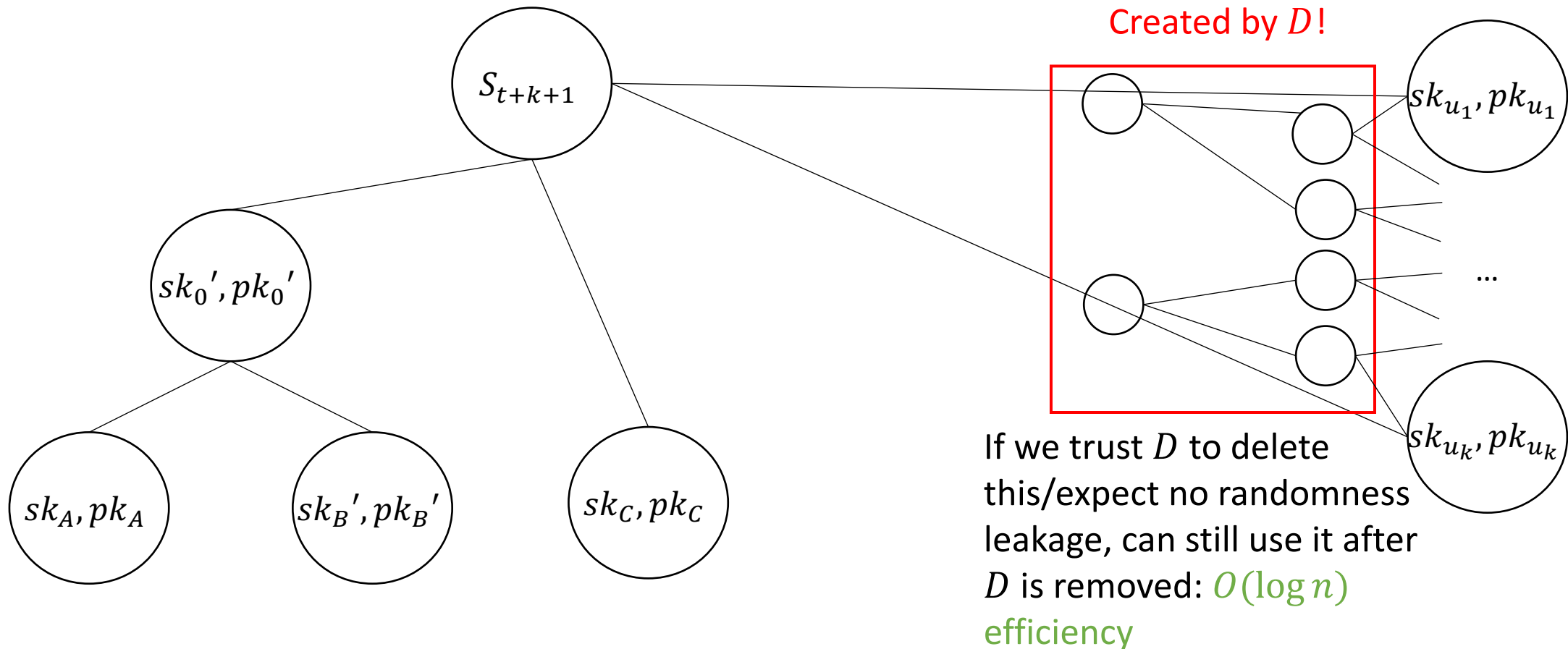
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  - So after  $D$  removed, must communicate fresh key to  $k$  independent  $pk$ 's
  - Also a bit more general (not just  $D$ , but multiple users)

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  - Prove the lower bound w.r.t. stronger primitives/assumptions than PKE
  - Prove better “average-case” communication upper bounds
  - What sequences are average? (huge space between trivially good and very bad)