

# Quel est le prix du chiffrement fonctionnel ?

## On the Optimal Succinctness and Efficiency of Functional Encryption and Attribute-Based Encryption



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罗辑 (Ji Luo)   

# Partially Hiding Functional Encryption



Setup  $\rightarrow$  mpk, msk

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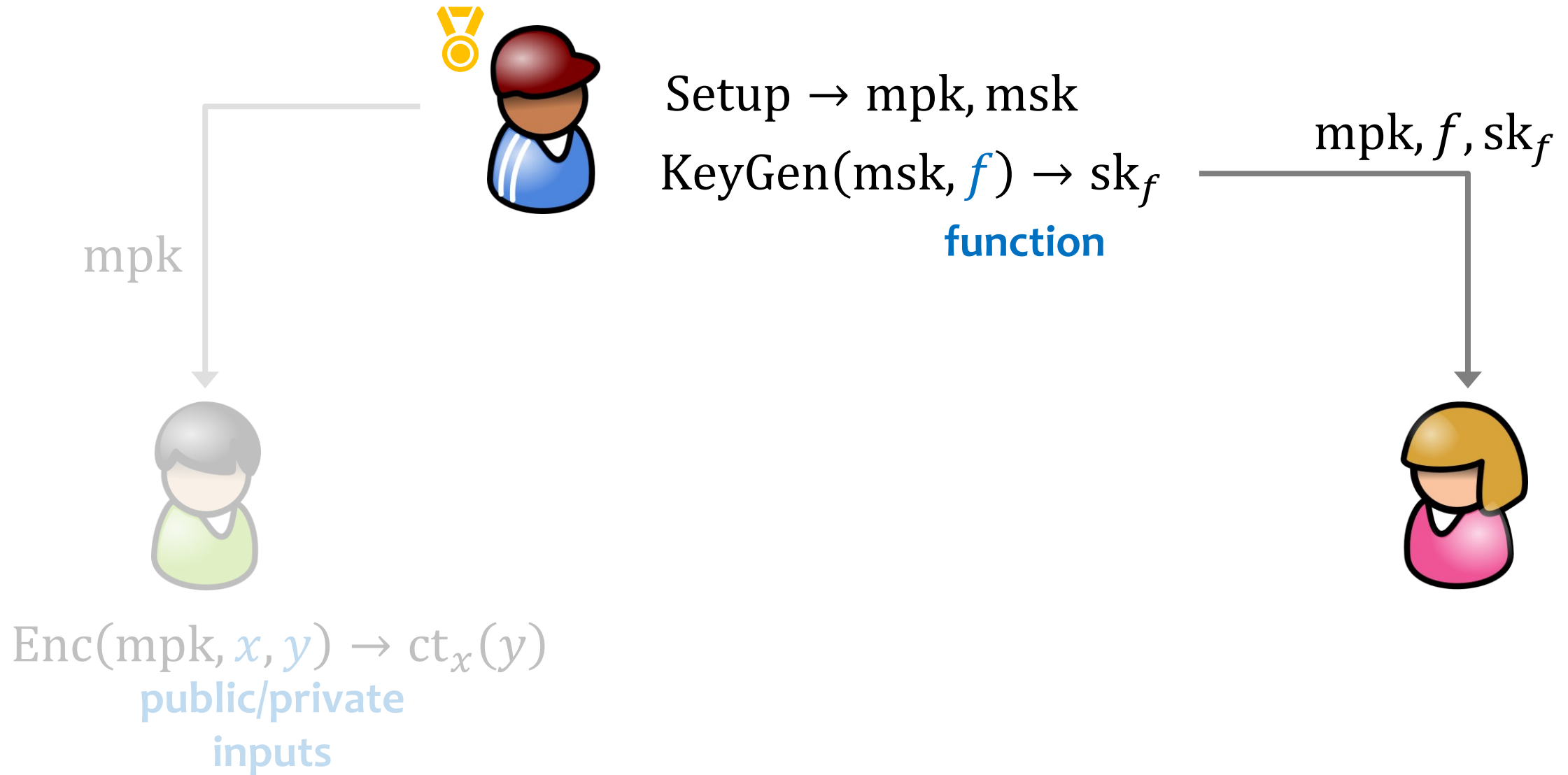
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mpk

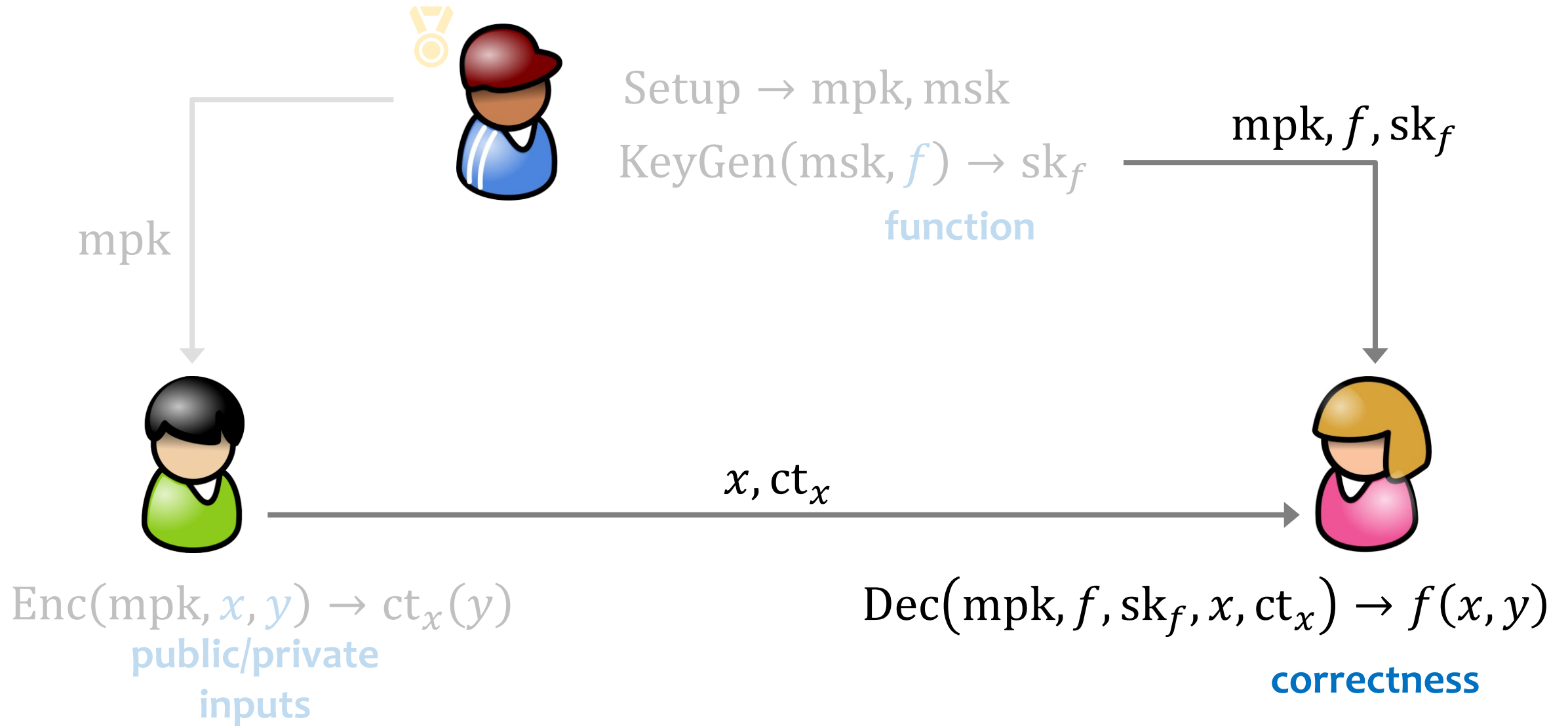


$\text{Enc}(\text{mpk}, x, y) \rightarrow \text{ct}_x(y)$   
public/private  
inputs

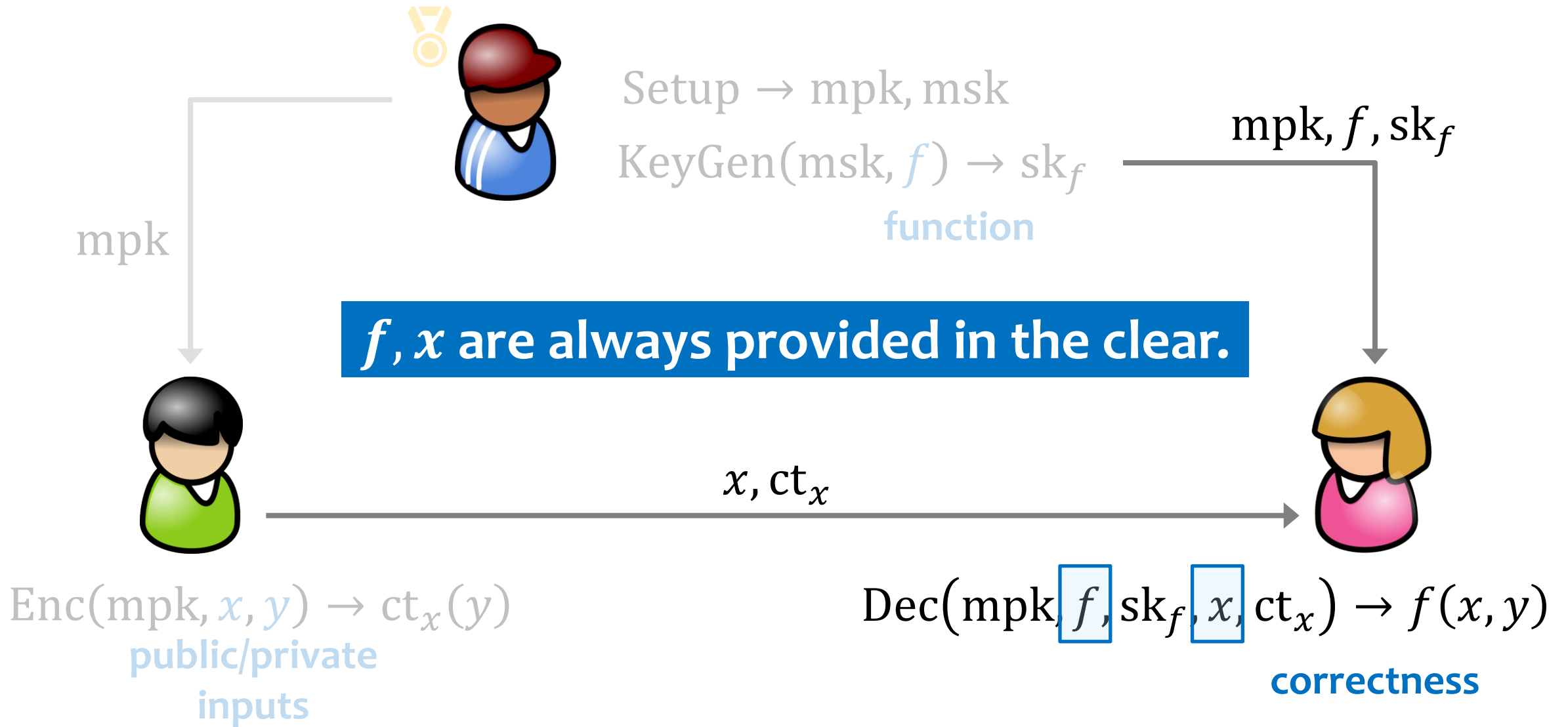
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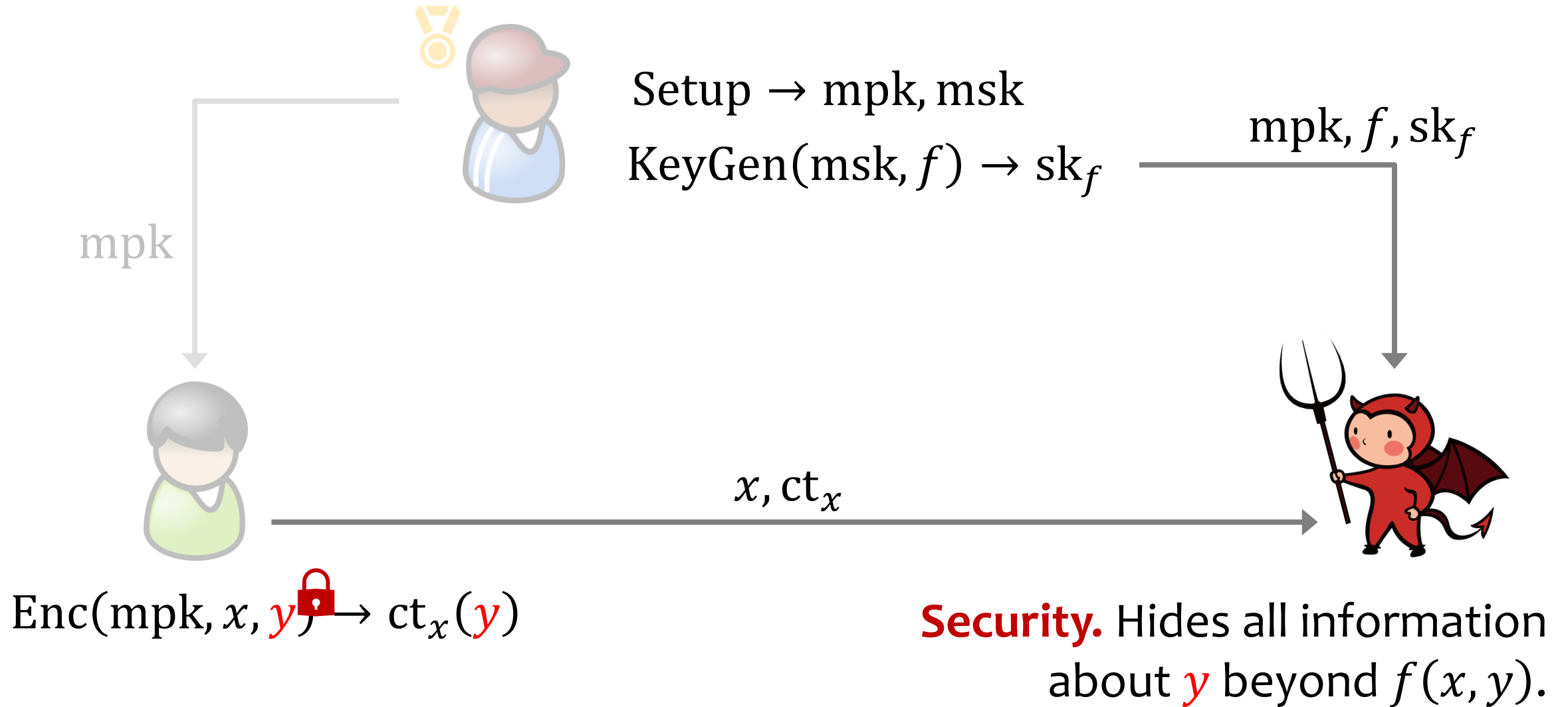
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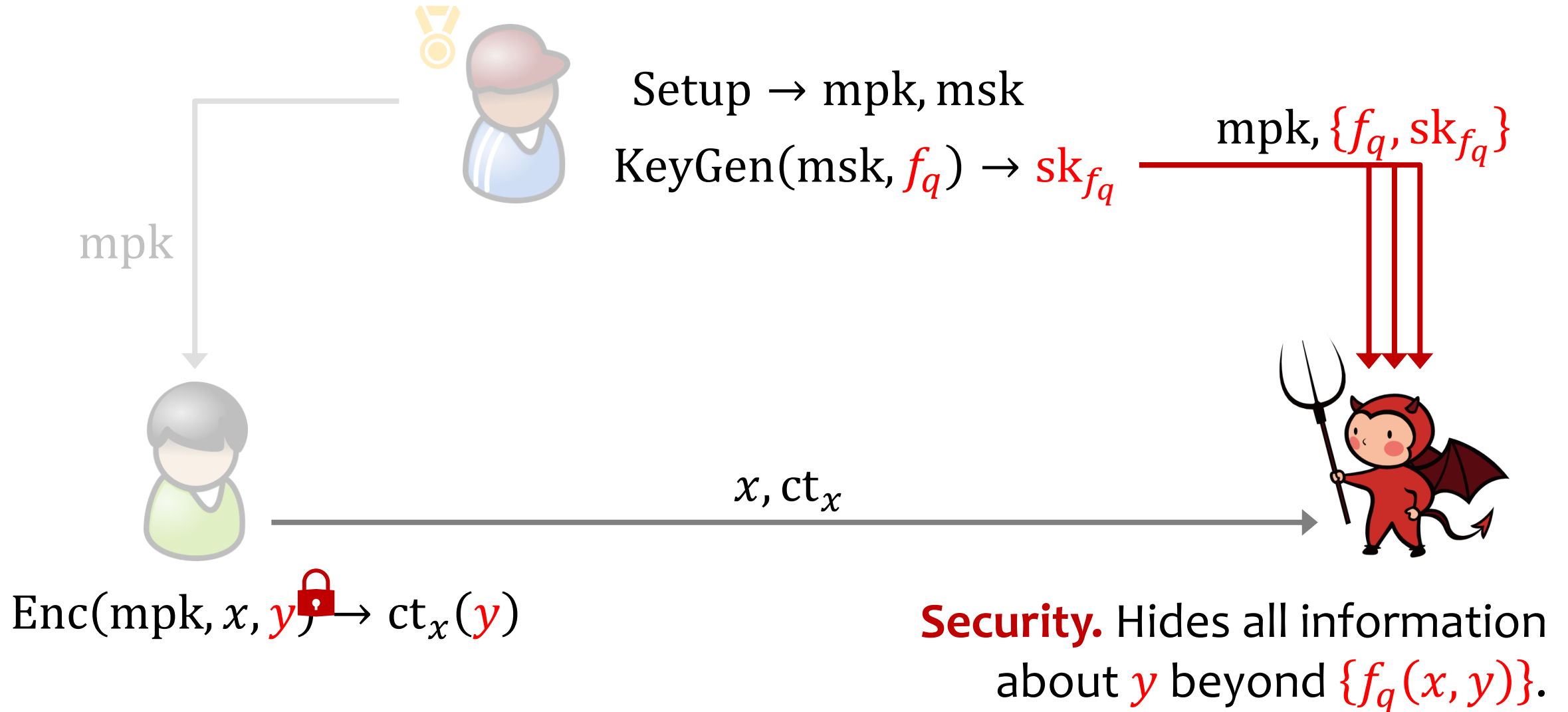
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# PHFE Security

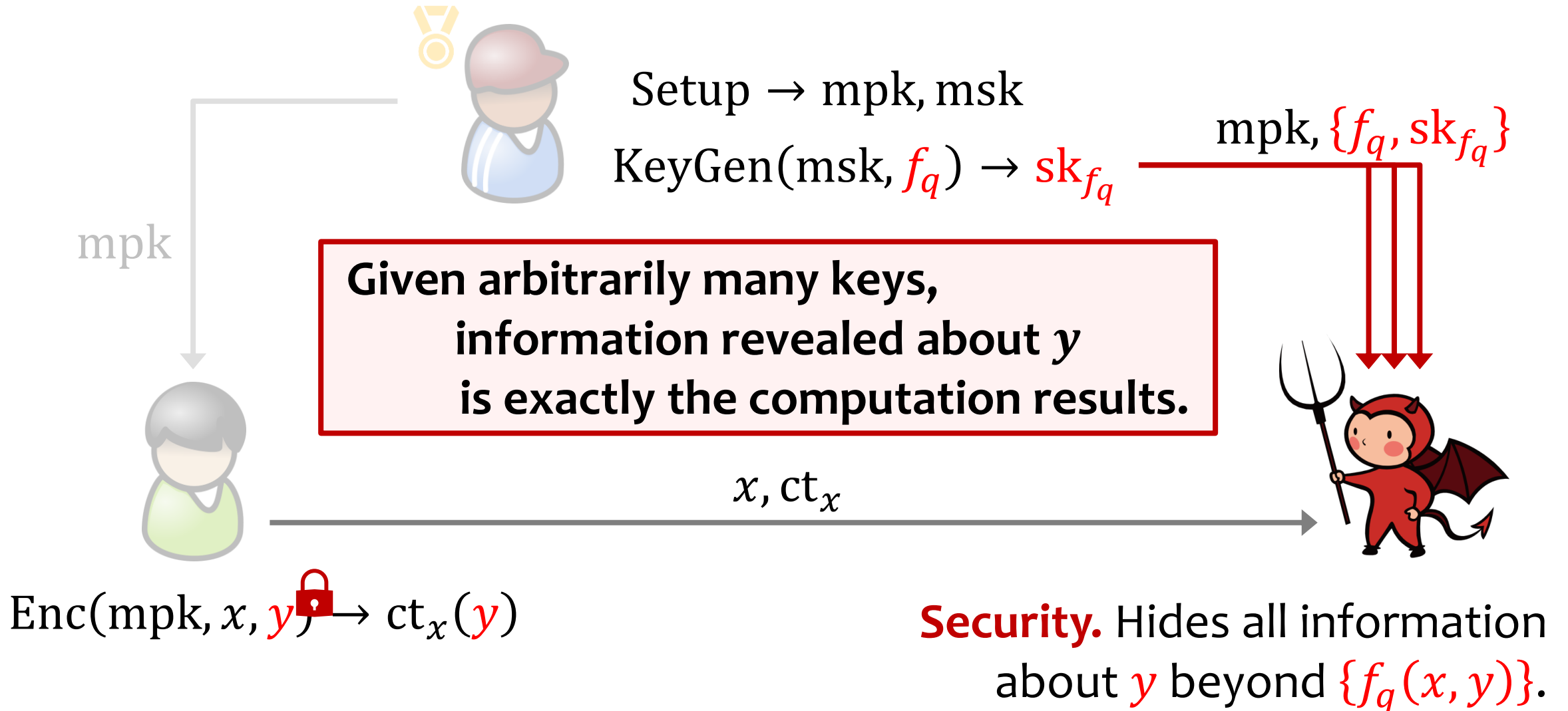


# PHFE Security: **Collusion Resistance**





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# PHFE Security: **IND-CPA**

$\text{Exp}_{\text{PHFE}}^b$



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mpk

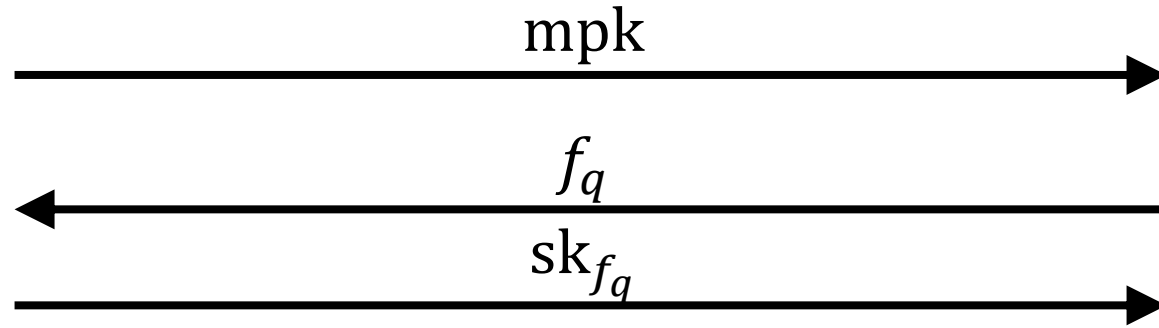


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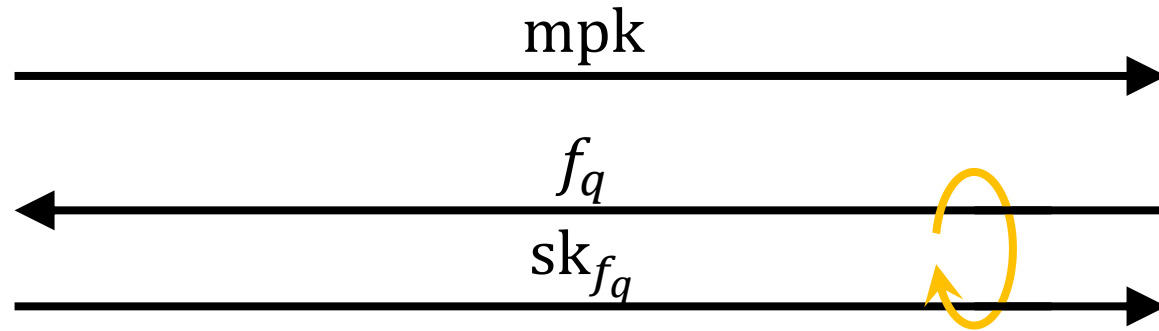
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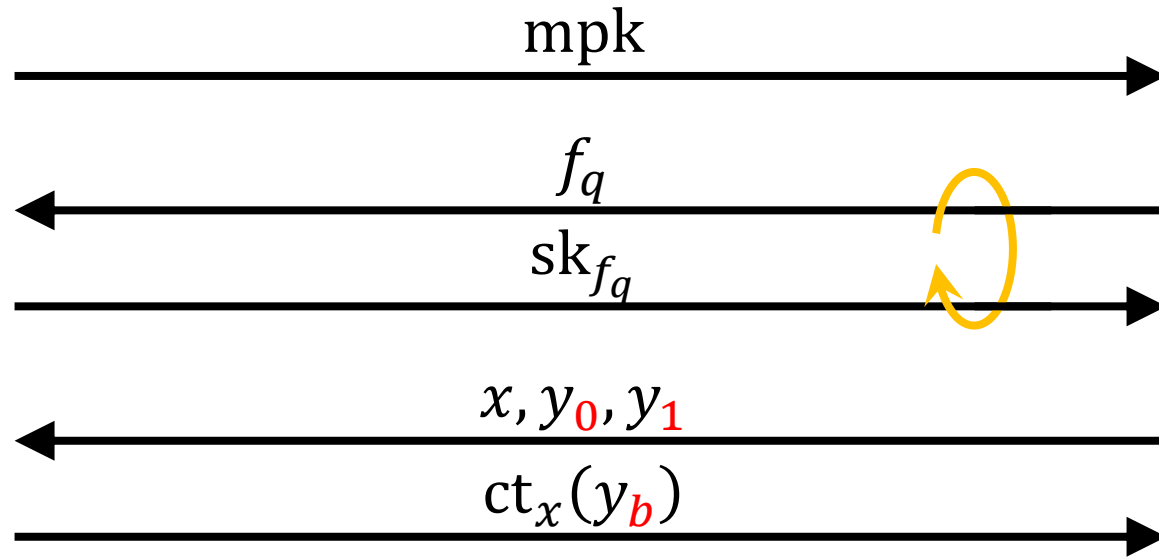
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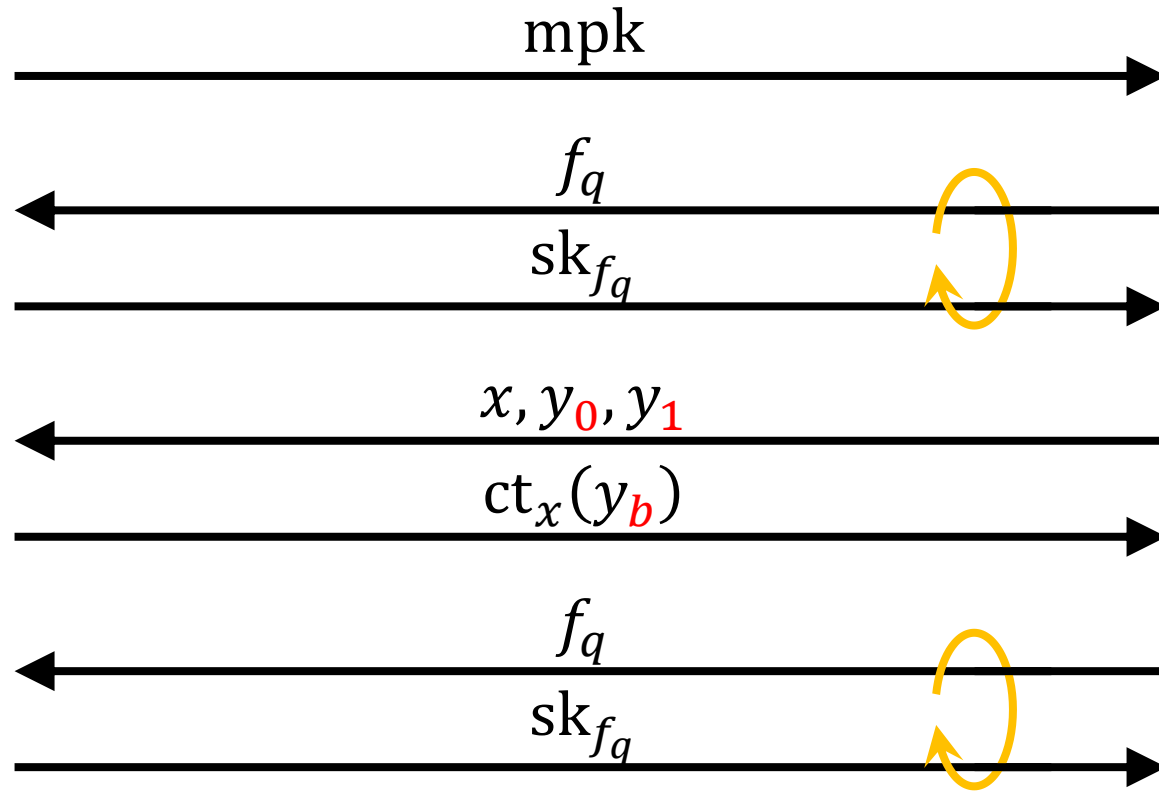
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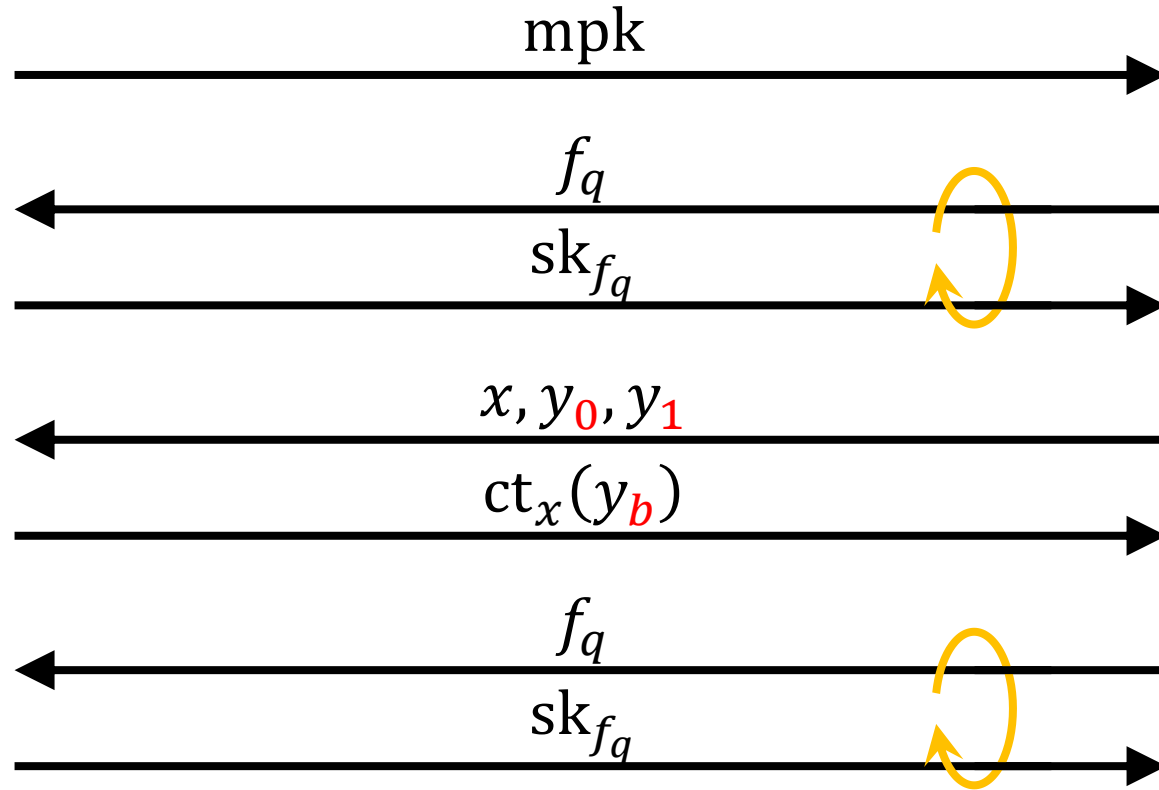
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$\text{Exp}_{\text{PHFE}}^b$



$\text{Exp}_{\text{PHFE}}^0 \approx \text{Exp}_{\text{PHFE}}^1$  if  $|y_0| = |y_1|$  and  $\forall q: f_q(x, y_0) = f_q(x, y_1)$



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$$T_{\text{Dec}} = \text{poly}(|f|, |x|, |y|, T)$$

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expressive functionality  
OR short components  
OR fast decryption  
OR adaptive security  
OR minimal assumption  
OR ONLY SOME OF THEM



**ALL OF THEM**



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What is the **best-possible efficiency** of PHFE?

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(From what assumptions)

Can we **construct** optimally efficient PHFE?

# Our Results: Nearly Optimal PHFE for RAM

polynomially secure FE for circuits

⇒ adaptively secure PHFE for RAM with

$$|\text{mpk}| = O(1), \quad |\text{sk}_f| = O(1), \quad |\text{ct}_x(y)| = 2|y| + O(1),$$

$$T_{\text{KeyGen}} = O(|f|), \quad T_{\text{Enc}} = O(|x| + |y|),$$

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(weakly selective 1-key FE with  $T_{\text{Enc}} = |f|^{1-\varepsilon}$  for circuits)

“obfuscation-minimum” FE [long line of prior works]

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necessary / barrier



# Select Related Works on FE

for	adaptive	$ sk_f $	$ ct_x(y) $	$T_{Dec}$	assumptions
RAM long output	<u>this</u> ✓	$O(1)$	$2 y  + O(1)$	$O(T +  f  +  x  +  y )$	FE

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RAM	<a href="#"><u>ACFQ</u></a>	$\text{poly}( f )$	$\text{poly}( y )$	$T \text{ poly}( f )$	PK-DE-PIR + FE

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	<u>AJS</u> ✓	$c f  + O(1)$	$c y  + O(1)$	$T \text{ poly}( f ,  y )$	subexp $i\mathcal{O}$
TM	<u>AM</u> ✓	$\text{poly}( f )$	$O( y )$	$T \text{ poly}( f ,  y )$	dist. ind. FE
	<u>KNTY</u>	$\text{poly}( f )$	$\text{poly}( y )$	$T \text{ poly}( f ,  y )$	1-key sel. FE

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circuit	<u>GGHRSW</u>	$\text{poly}( C )$	$\text{poly}( y )$	$\text{poly}( C )$	$i\mathcal{O}$
	<u>KNTY</u> ✓	$\text{poly}( C )$	$\text{poly}( y )$	$\text{poly}( C )$	1-key sel. FE
	<u>GWZ</u>	$\text{poly}( C )$	$ y  + O(1)$	$\text{poly}( C )$	$i\mathcal{O}$

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RAM long output	<u>this</u> ✓	$O(1)$	$2 y  + O(1)$	$O(T +  f  +  x  +  y )$ <span style="border: 1px solid red; padding: 2px;">?</span>	FE
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JANE-CLARK.TUMBLR

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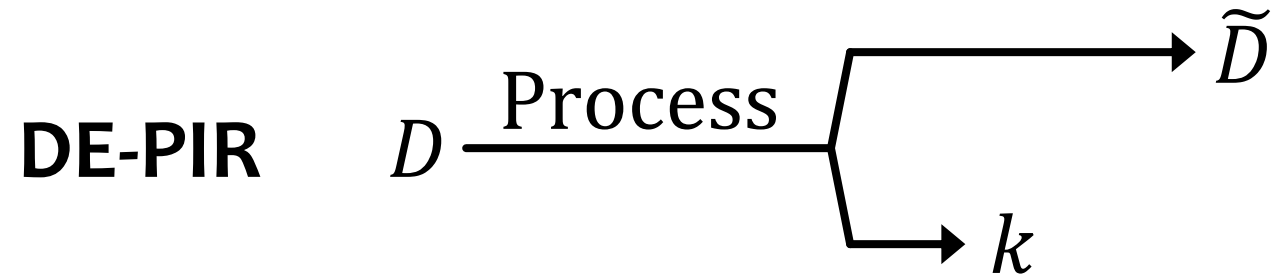
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**$y$ ? Linear-size components?  
Optimal decryption time?  
Connections to **DE-PIR**.**

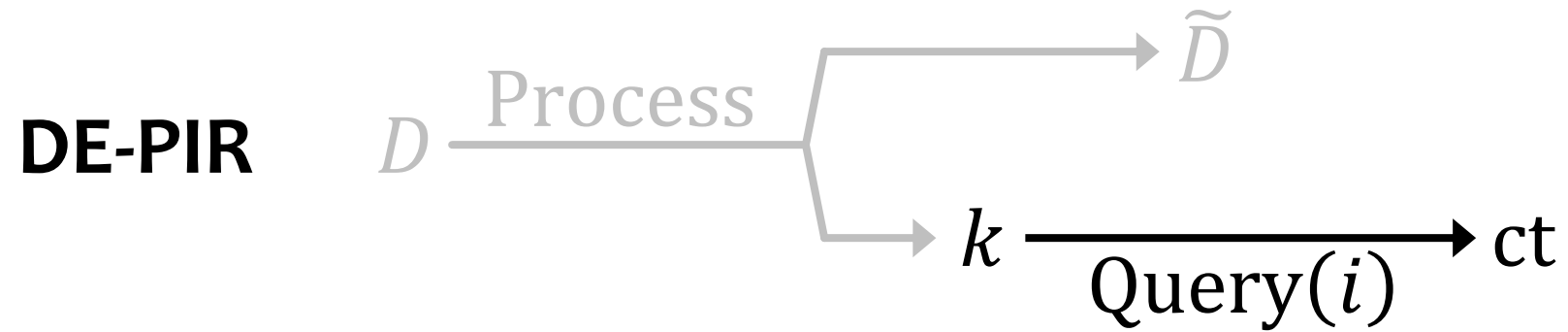
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**DE-PIR**    *D*

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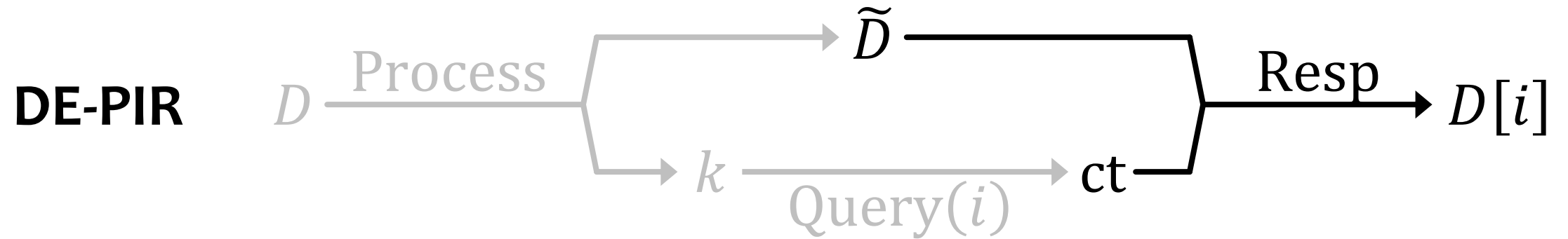


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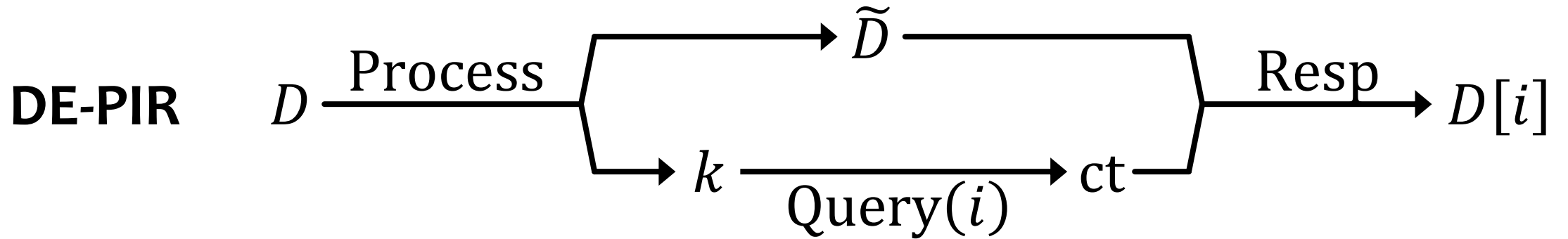




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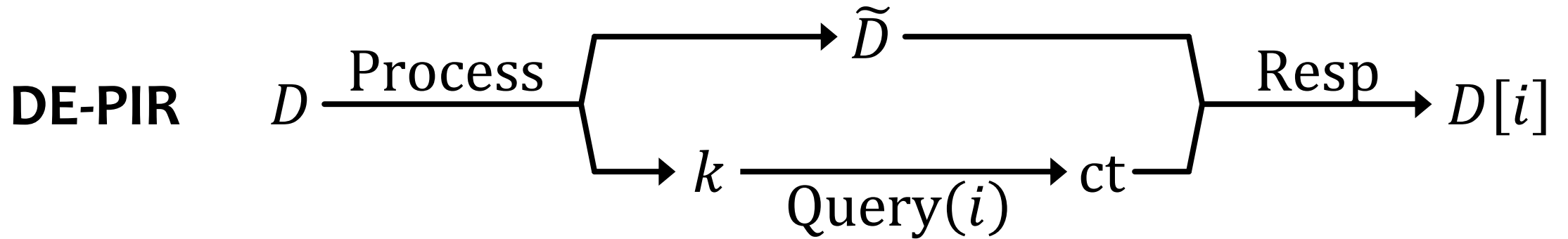
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**client efficiency**       $|k| = O(1)$  and  $T_{\text{Query}} = O(|D|^{1-\varepsilon})$

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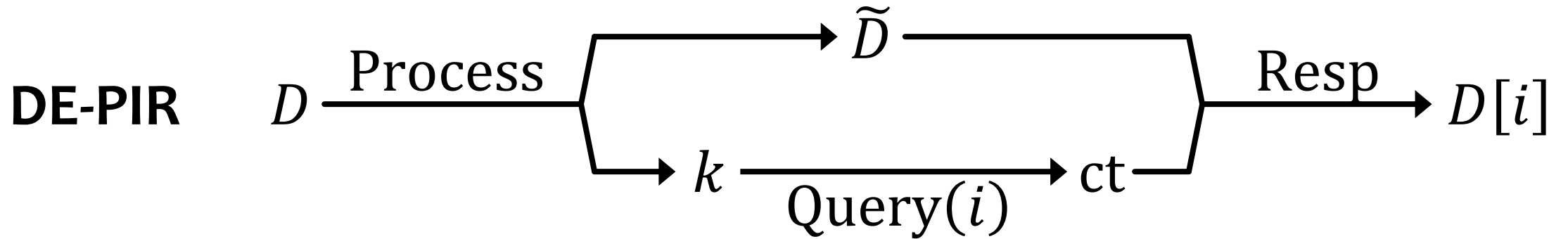


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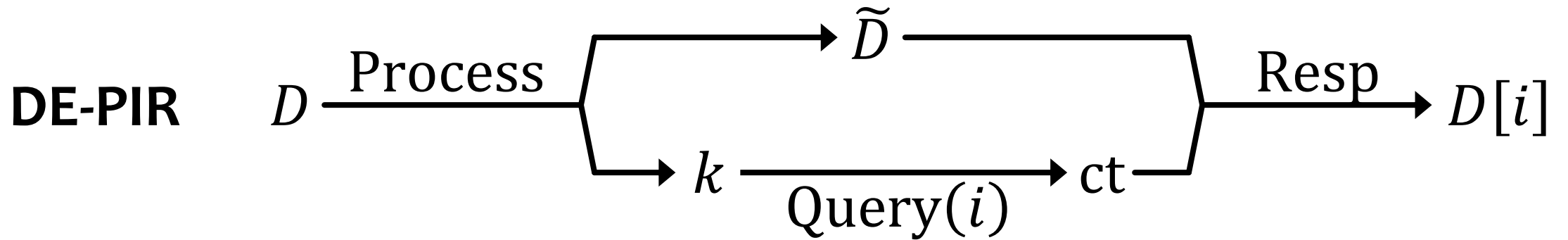
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**dream efficiency**  $|\tilde{D}| = O(|D|)$  and  $T_{\text{Query}}, T_{\text{Resp}} = O(1)$

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$$|k| = O(1) \text{ and } T_{\text{Query}} = O(|D|^{1-\varepsilon})$$

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**dream efficiency**

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**Is it known?**



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Assuming **sufficiently** expressive secure PHFE with

$$|\text{ct}_x(y)| = |x|^A \text{poly}(|y|), \quad T_{\text{Dec}} = |x|^B \text{poly}(T, |f|, |y|),$$

or

$$|\text{ct}_x(y)| = |y|^A \text{poly}(|x|), \quad T_{\text{Dec}} = |y|^B \text{poly}(T, |f|, |x|)$$

for  $B < 1$ , then there exists **secret-key** DE-PIR with

$$|\tilde{D}| = |D| + O(|D|^A), \quad T_{\text{Query}} = O(1), \quad T_{\text{Resp}} = O(|D|^B).$$

**essentially also  
proven in ACFQ**

# Results: Optimal Decryption Time Implies **DE-PIR**

Assuming **mildly** expressive secure PHFE with

new in this work

$$|\text{sk}_f| = O(|f|^A), \quad T_{\text{Dec}} = |f|^B \text{ poly}(T, |x|, |y|)$$

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for  $B < 1$ , then there exists **secret-key** DE-PIR with

$$|\tilde{D}| = |D| + O(|D|^A), \quad T_{\text{Query}} = O(1), \quad T_{\text{Resp}} = O(|D|^B).$$

essentially also  
proven in ACFQ



# Results: Constant-Overhead $i\mathcal{O}$ & ABE for RAM

subexp. secure FE for circuits  
 $\Rightarrow$  subexp. secure  $i\mathcal{O}$  for RAM with  
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<b>ABE for RAM</b>	$ \text{sk}_f $	$ \text{ct}_x $	$T_{\text{Dec}}$
from PHFE	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(T +  f  +  x )$

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4 new!	ABE for RAM	$ \text{sk}_f $	$ \text{ct}_x $	$T_{\text{Dec}}$	
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	minor tweaks	$ f  + 0(1)$	$0(1)$	$0(T +  x )$	can move between size and time
		$0(1)$	$ x  + 0(1)$	$0(T +  f )$	
		$ f  + 0(1)$	$ x  + 0(1)$	$0(T)$	

(adaptive, based on FE for circuits)

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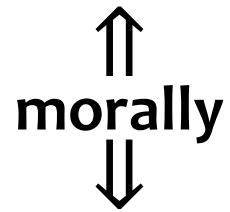
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# Where we stand now: (PH-)FE

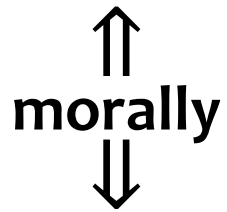
$y$ -independent Dec



DE-PIR

# Where we stand now: (PH-)FE

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DE-PIR

size exponent

1

0

1

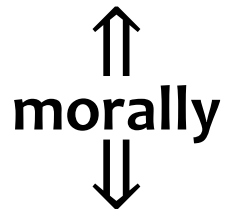
time exponent

dependency on  $f$  or  $x$   
characterized by this work

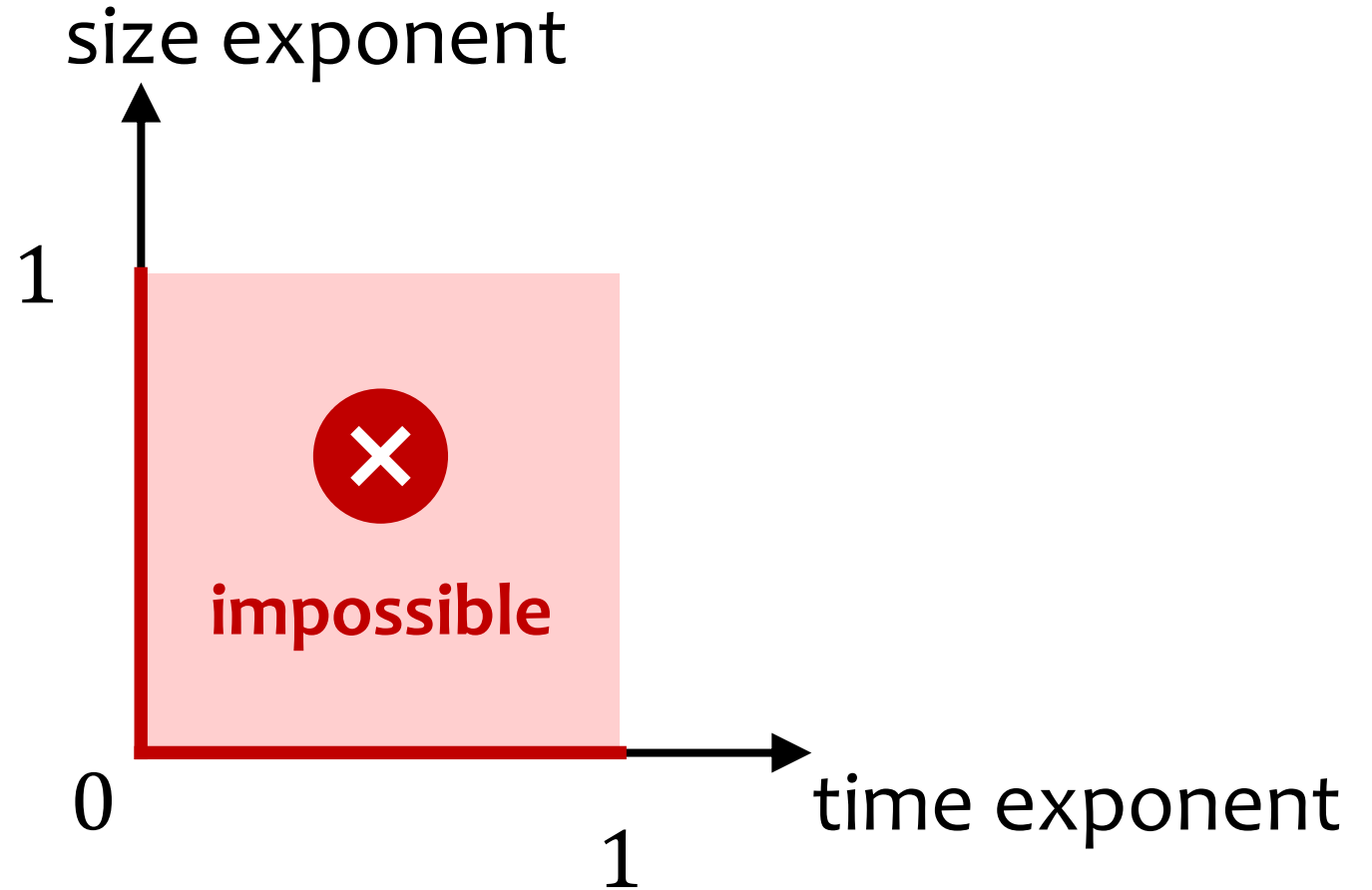


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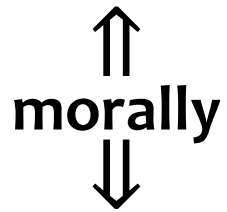
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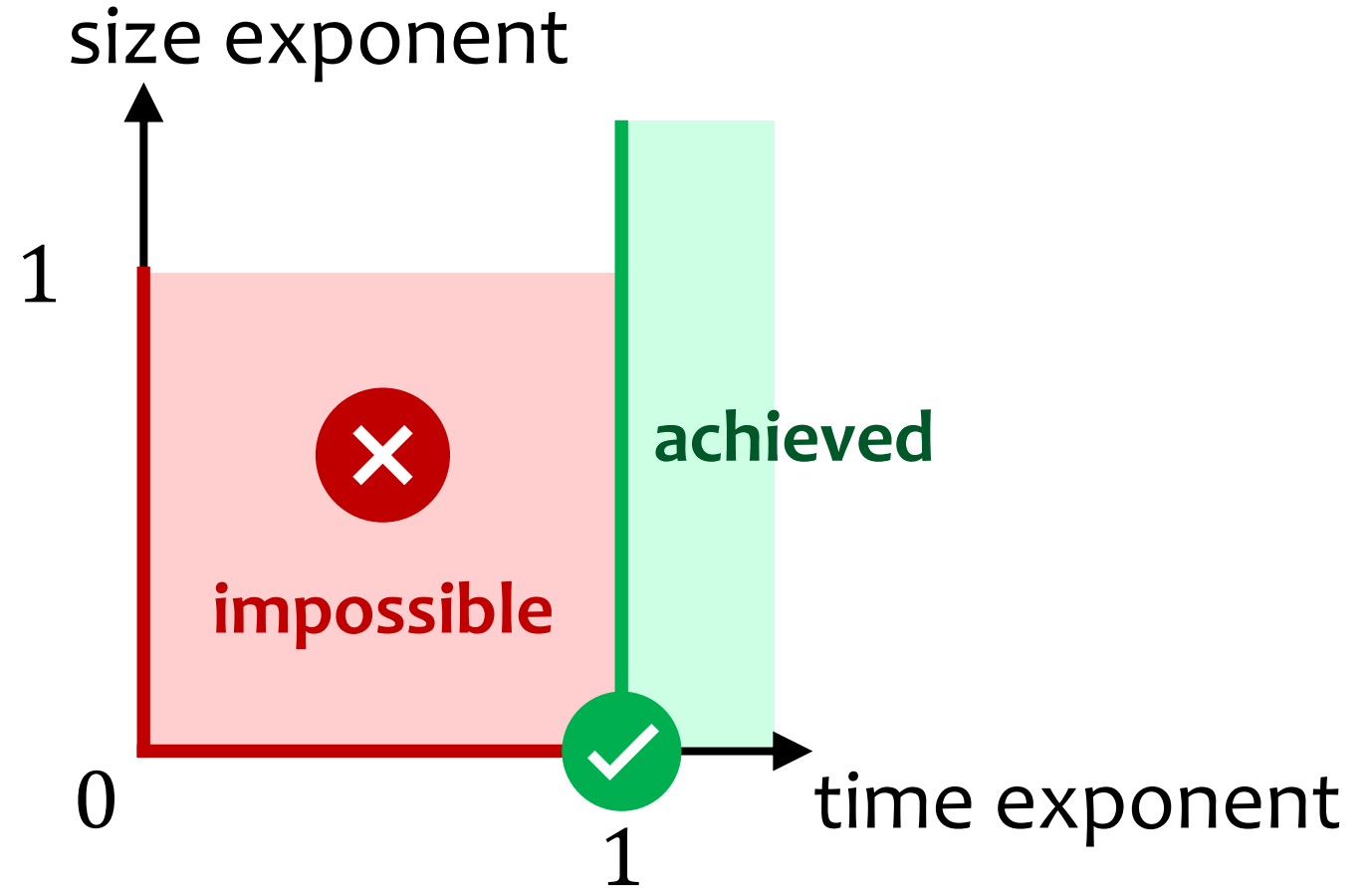
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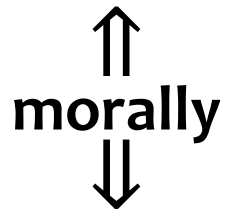
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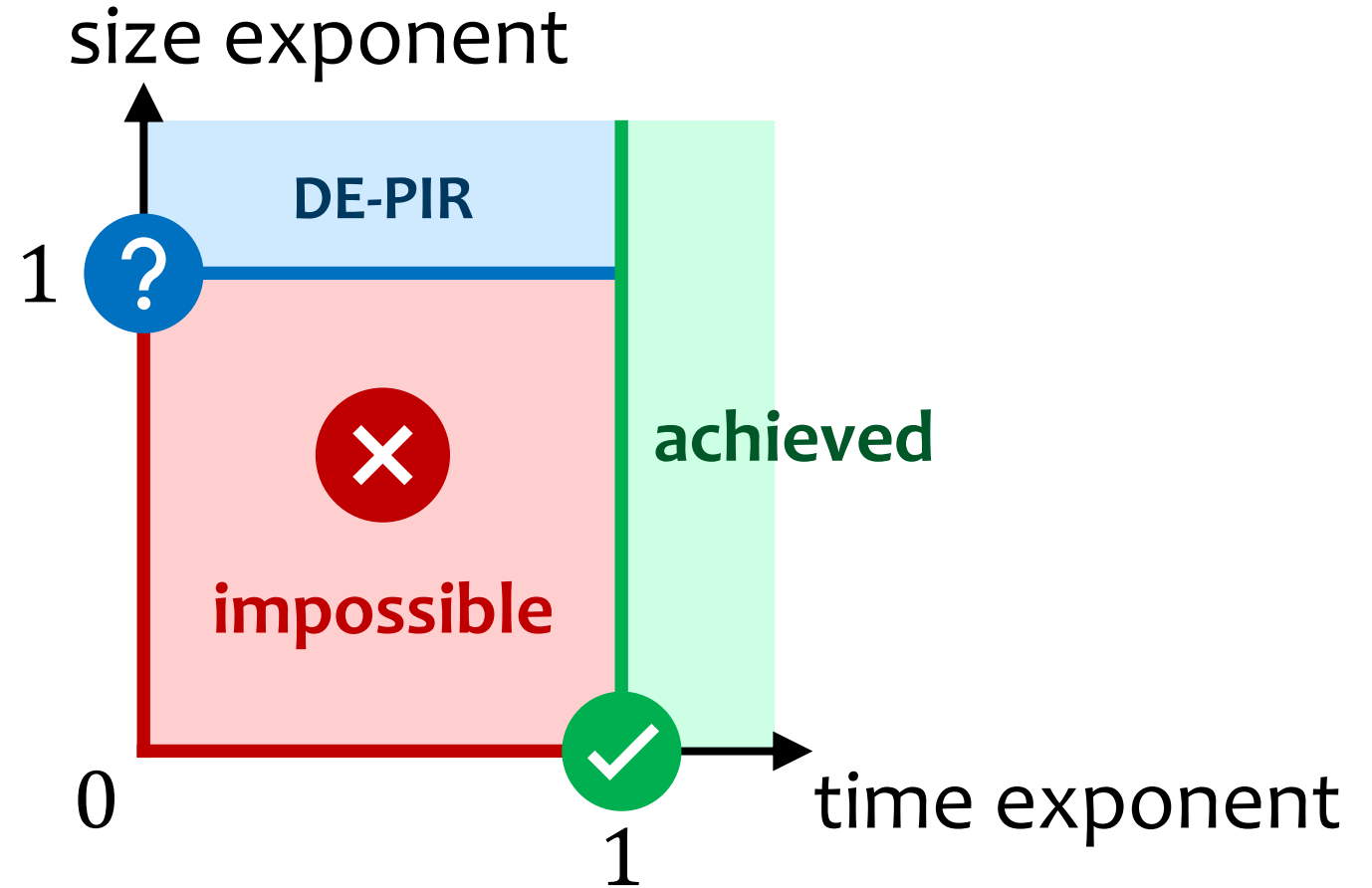
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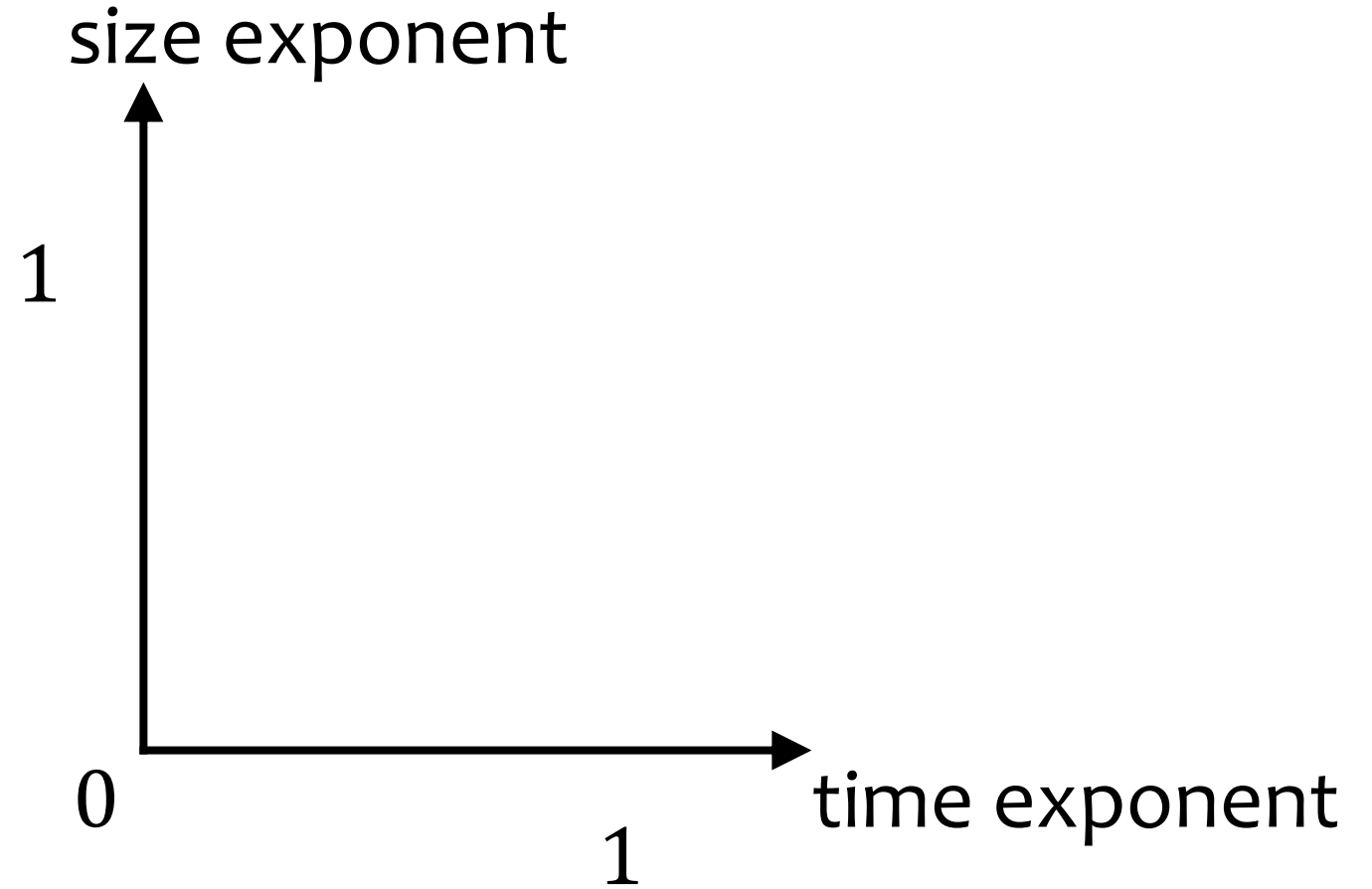


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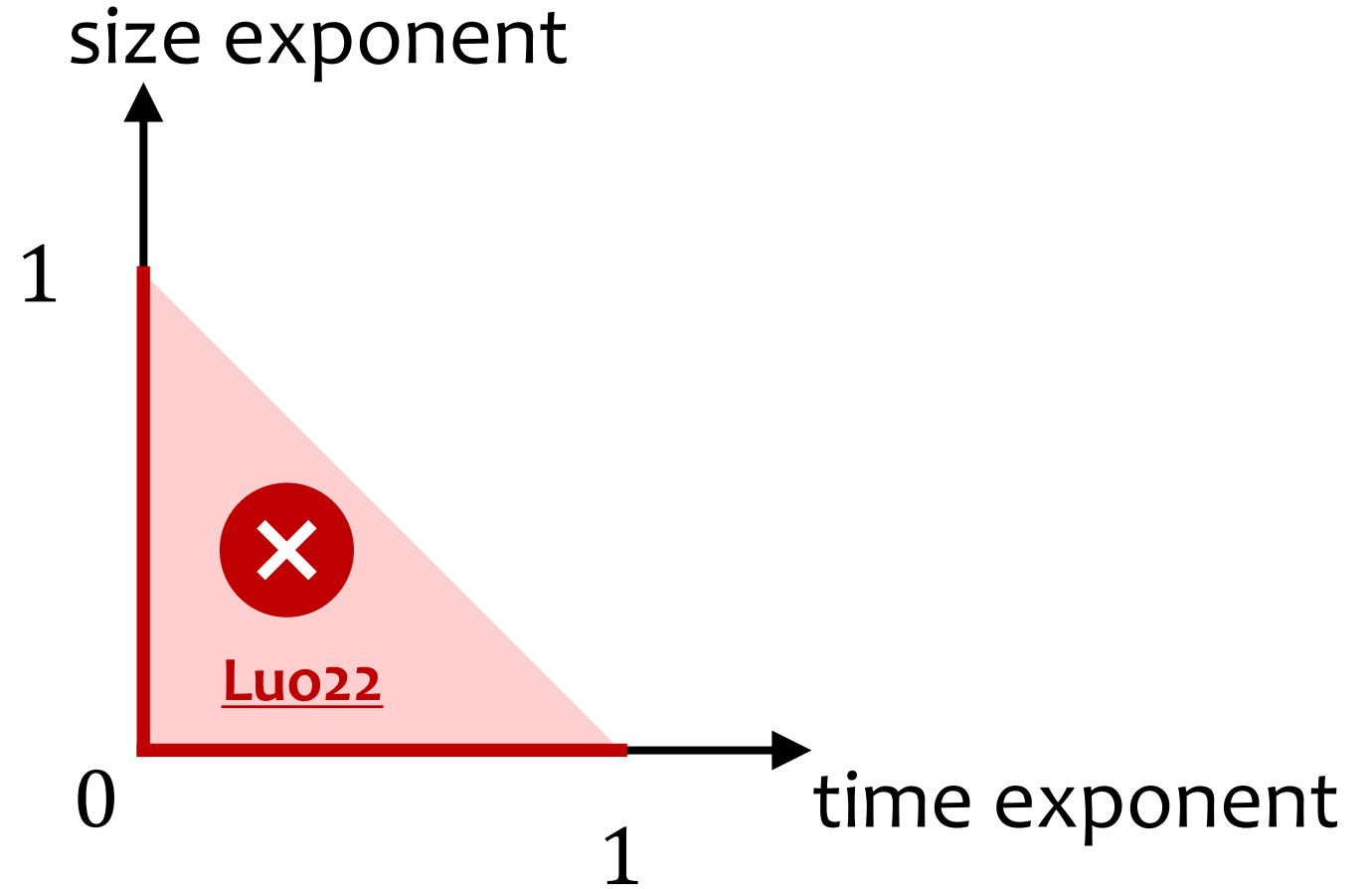
# Where we stand now: **ABE**



**dependency on  $f$  or  $x$**

$$T_{\text{Dec}} = O(T + \dots)$$

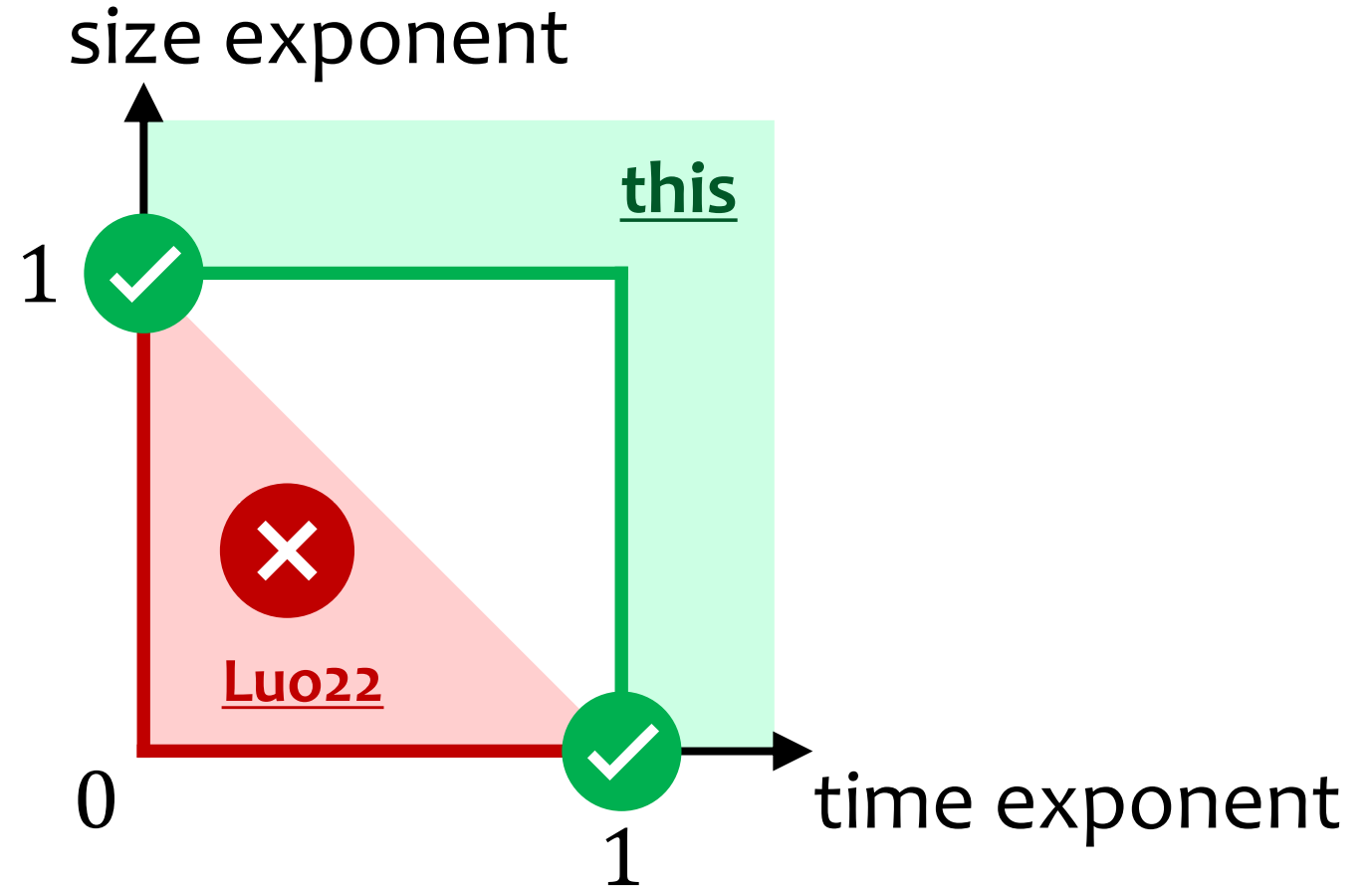
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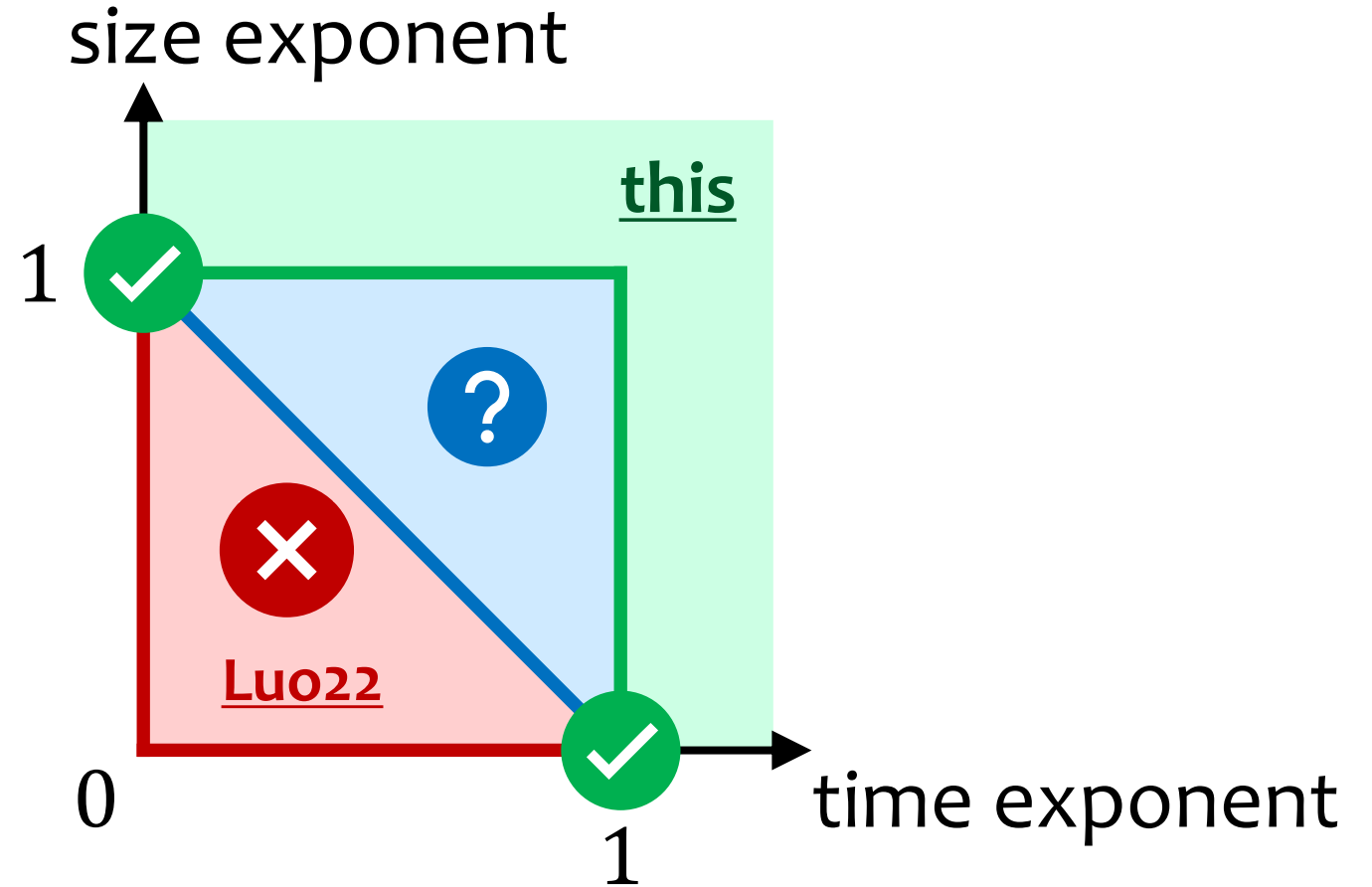
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# Proof Sketch of **Unconditional** Lower Bound

$$|\text{sk}_f| = |f|^A, \quad T_{\text{Dec}} = T + |f|^B + |x| + |y|, \quad A, B < 1.$$



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$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} R[I] \oplus w, & y = (I, w); \\ z, & y = z. \end{cases}$$

# Proof Sketch of Unconditional Lower Bound

$$\begin{aligned} |\text{sk}_f| &= |f|^A, & T_{\text{Dec}} &= T + |f|^B + |x| + |y|, & A, B < 1. \\ &= N^A \ll n & &= n + N^B + 0 + n \approx n \ll N \end{aligned}$$

make  $N^A, N^B \ll n \ll N$

$$f = R \in \{0,1\}^N, \quad \begin{array}{l} I \subseteq [N] \text{ is of size } n \\ x = \perp, \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} w \in \{0,1\}^n \\ y_0 = (I, w), \end{array} \quad y_1 = z.$$

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# Unconditional Lower Bound (continued)

$$|\text{sk}_f| \ll n,$$

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does  $\text{Dec}^R(\text{sk}_f, \text{ct})$  read?



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choose random  $I, w$   
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must read **almost all** of  $R[I]$  (incompressibility argument)



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When  $y = y_1 = z$ :

behavior of  $\text{Dec}^R(\text{sk}_f, \text{ct})$  **independent** of  $I$

can **only** read  $|I| \cdot \frac{T_{\text{Dec}}}{N} \ll n$  bits from  $R[I]$  (hypergeometric distribution)

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# Proof Sketch of Technical Barrier of **DE-PIR**

$$|\text{sk}_f| = |f|^A, \quad T_{\text{Dec}} = |f|^B \text{poly}(T, |x|, |y|), \quad B < 1.$$

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⚠ IND-secure, selective, non-output-hiding, (if SK) non-database-hiding.

Generic efficiency-preserving transformation for  
SIM-secure, adaptive, output-hiding, (if SK) database-hiding.



# Core of PHFE: **Laconic Garbled (Multi-Tape) RAM**

Step 1: **Formulate the right definition.**

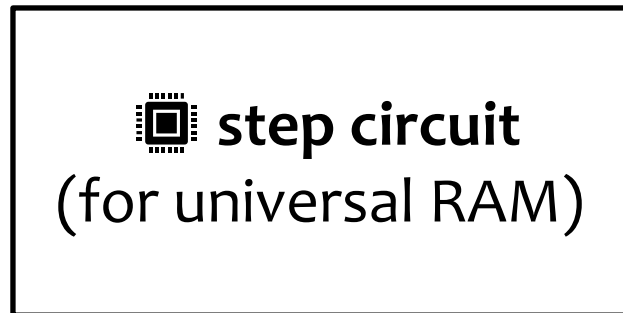
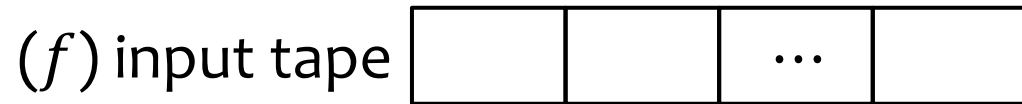
Step 2: **Achieve it.**



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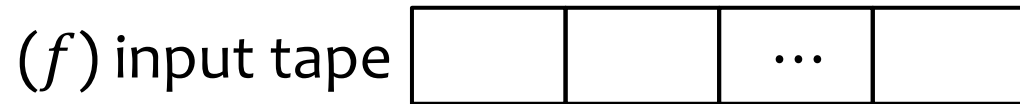
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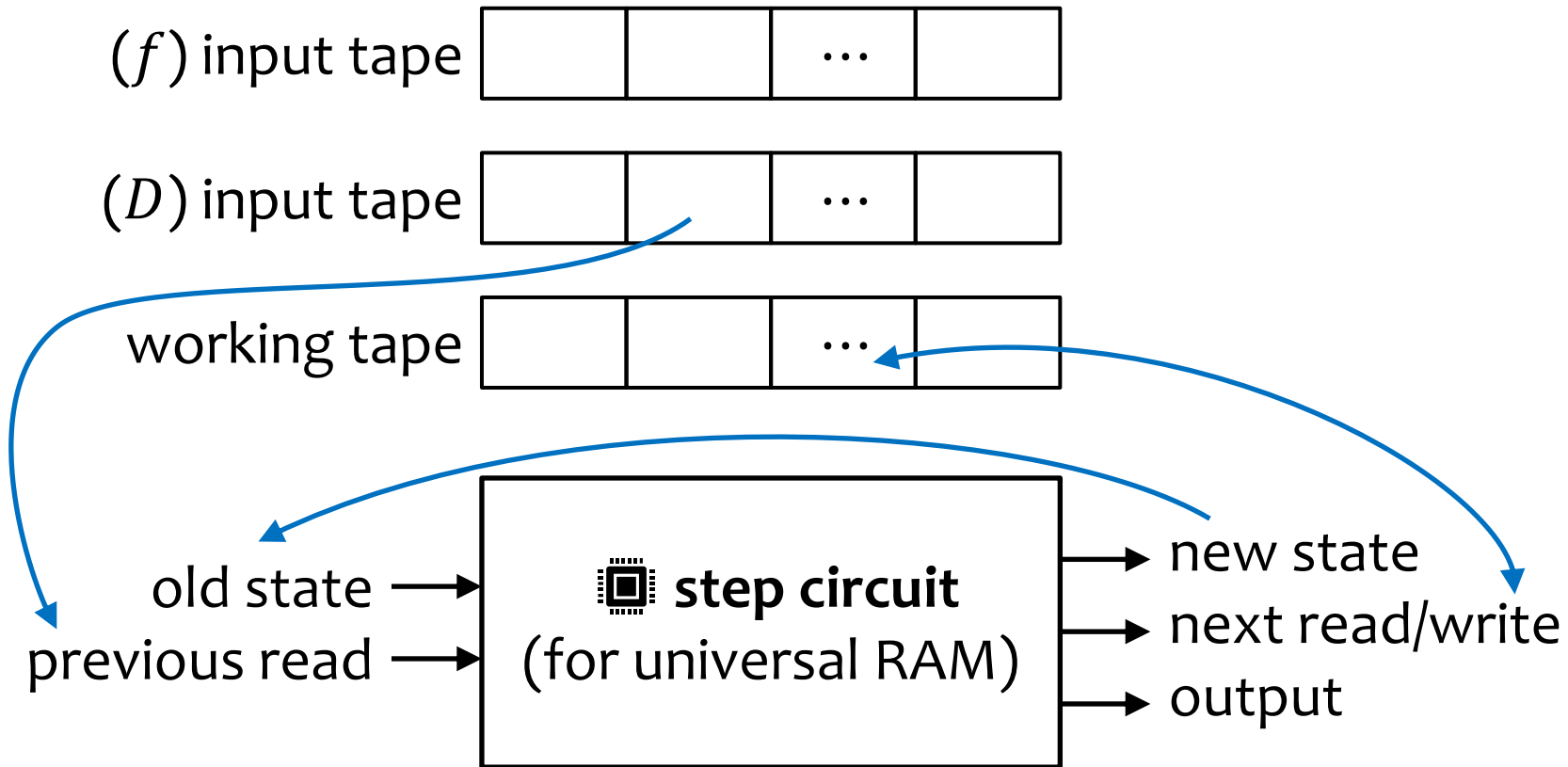
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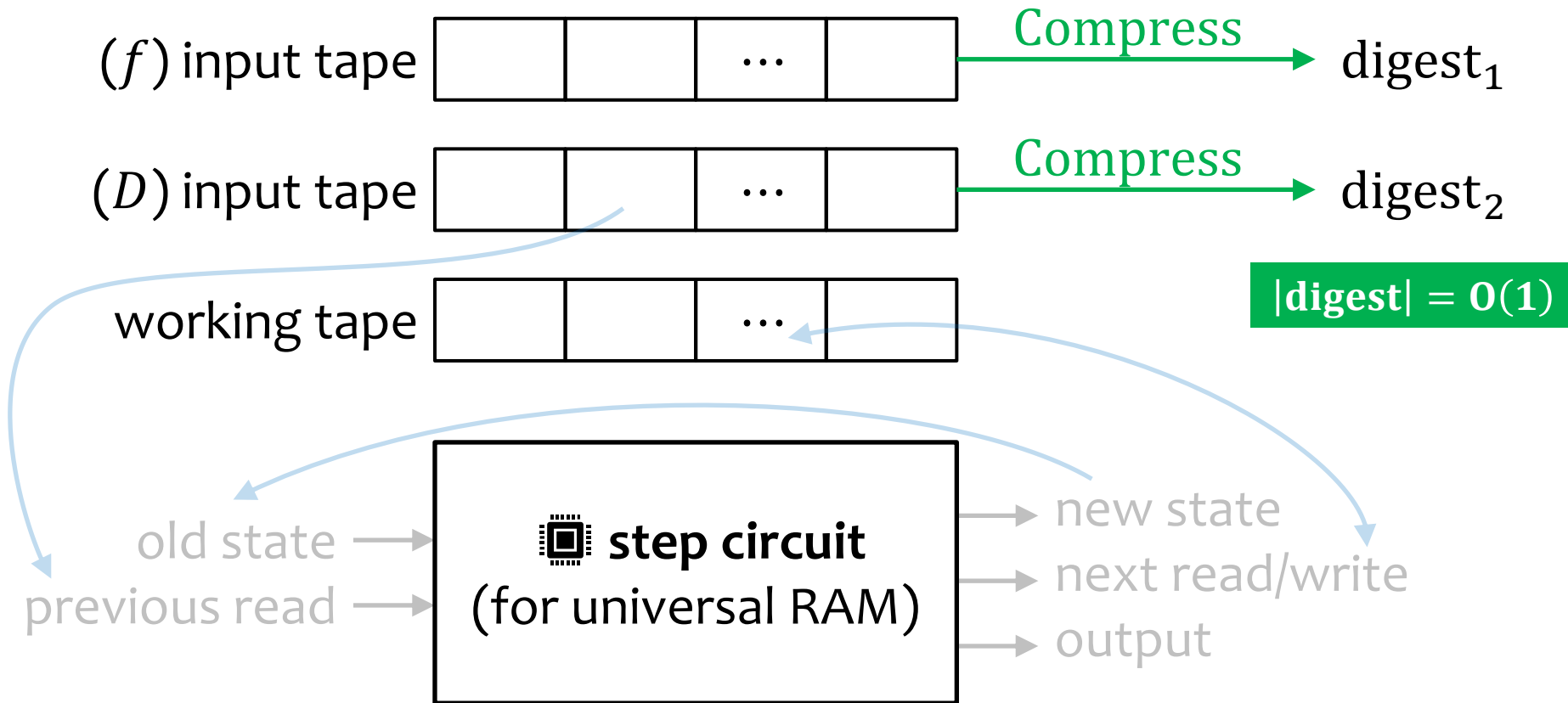
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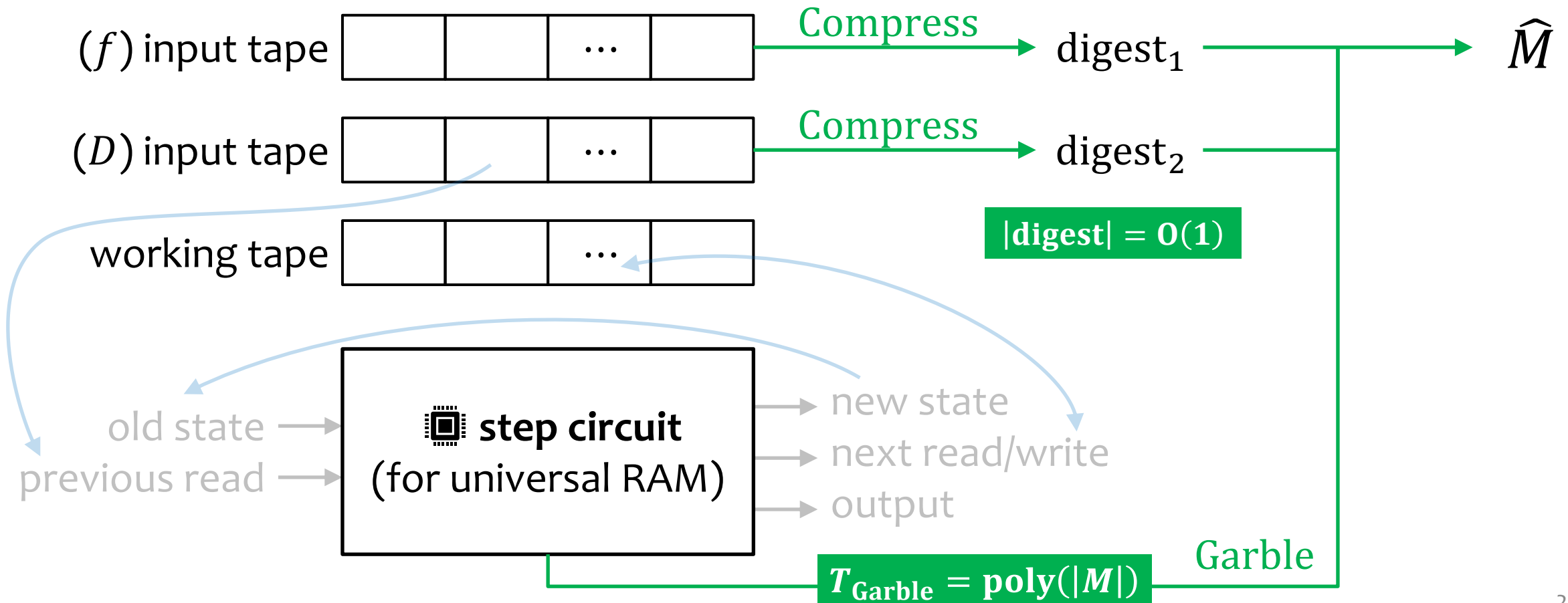
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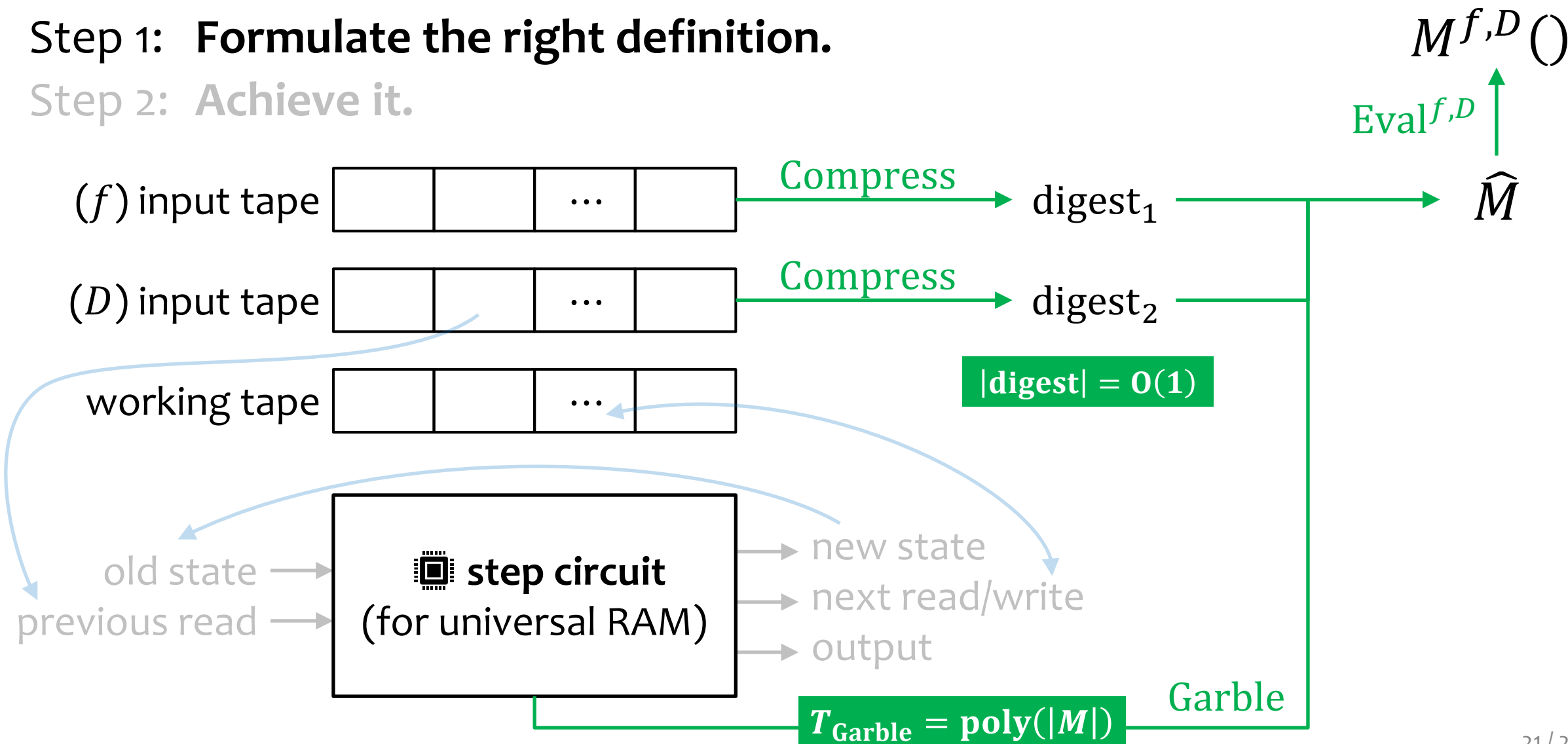


# Core of PHFE: Laconic Garbled (Multi-Tape) RAM

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Step 1: **Formulate the right definition.**

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Security is IND-based,  
not SIM-based.

reusable

$M^{f,D}()$

$\text{Eval}^{f,D}$

$\hat{M}$



Compress



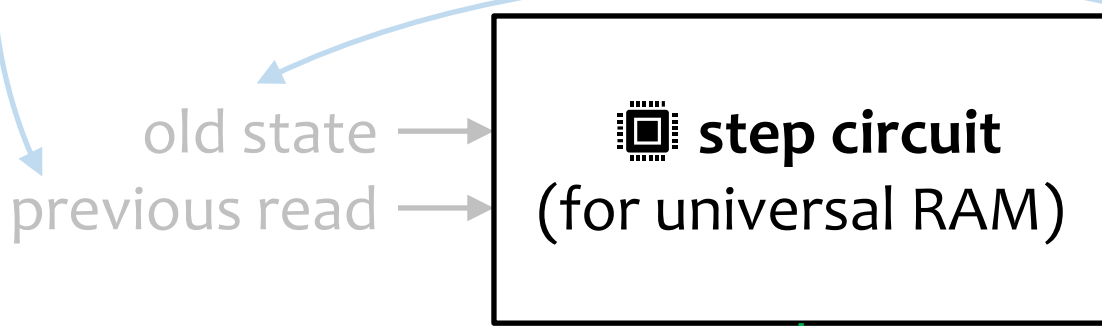
Compress

digest<sub>1</sub>

digest<sub>2</sub>

$$|\text{digest}| = \mathcal{O}(1)$$

working tape



$$T_{\text{Garble}} = \text{poly}(|M|)$$

Garble

# Core of PHFE: Laconic Garbled (Multi-Tape) RAM

important for nearly optimal efficiency

$$T_{\text{Eval}} = (T + |f| + |D|) \text{poly}(|M|)$$

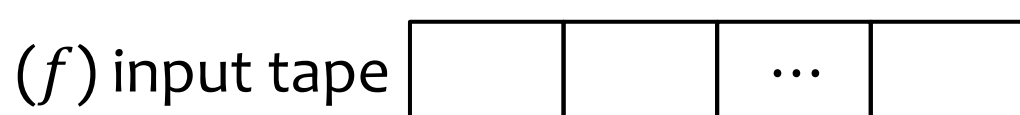
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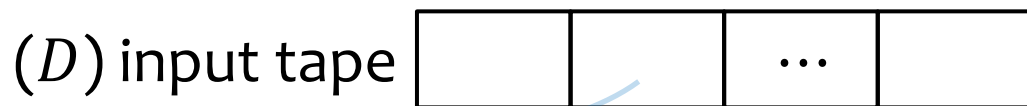
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$$M^{f,D}()$$
$$\text{Eval}^{f,D} \uparrow$$
$$\hat{M}$$



Compress

digest<sub>1</sub>

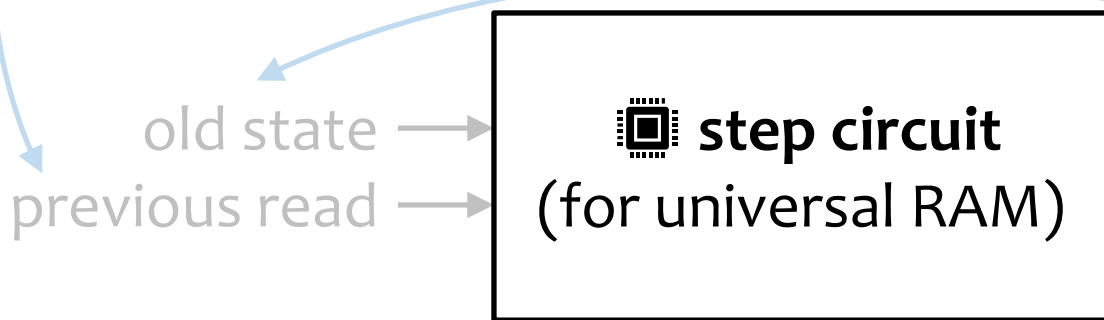


Compress

digest<sub>2</sub>



$$|\text{digest}| = \mathcal{O}(1)$$



$$T_{\text{Garble}} = \text{poly}(|M|)$$

Garble



# Open Questions: What's next for (PH-)FE/ABE?

1. **Construct** PHFE with optimal  $T_{\text{Dec}}$  from/and dream DE-PIR.
2. **Achieve** rate-1 in  $y$  with adaptive security and/or long output.

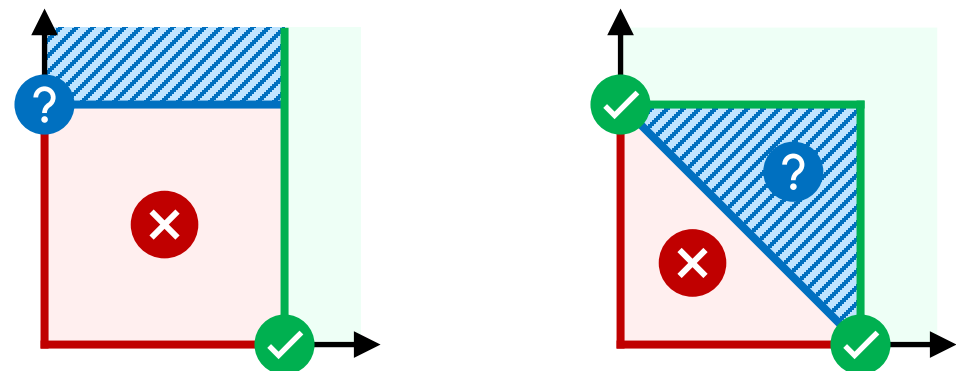
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3. **Tight relation** between optimal  $T_{\text{Dec}}$  and DE-PIR.  
FE for circuits + **PK**-DE-PIR  $\Rightarrow$   $(x, y)$ -optimal Dec time  $\Rightarrow$  **SK**-DE-PIR.  
FE for circuits + **SK**-DE-PIR  $\Rightarrow$  ...?

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FE for circuits + **SK**-DE-PIR  $\Rightarrow$  ...?
4. **Pin down** the exact Pareto frontier of efficiency.

Demystify the **stripe area**.



*Thanks!*

[ePrint 2022/1317](#) (revision coming soon)