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Fully Malicious Authenticated PIR

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 $q, st \leftarrow Query(i)$

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 $a \leftarrow \operatorname{Answer}(\mathbf{x}, q)$





Client

wants: X_i



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 $a \leftarrow \operatorname{Answer}(\mathbf{x}, q)$





2

Privacy: *q* reveals nothing about *i*



 $a \leftarrow \operatorname{Answer}(\mathbf{x}, q)$







2



 $a \leftarrow \operatorname{Answer}(\mathbf{x}, q)$

This has no integrity guarantees!

[CGKS95], [CNCWF23]



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[CGKS95], [CNCWF23]



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This has no integrity guarantees!

Example: If **x** is a public-key directory, server may inject arbitrary keys

[CGKS95], [CNCWF23]



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 $d \leftarrow \text{Digest}(\mathbf{x})$



 $\mathbf{x} \in \{0,1\}^N$ Server

[CNCWF23]



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[CNCWF23]



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[CNCWF23]



5











Integrity game



Win if $b_0 = 0$ **&** $b_1 = 1$

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(insufficient) **Privacy** game









 $q, st \leftarrow Query(i)$

$i \in [N]$ Challenger



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(insufficient) **Privacy** game







Server must be able to simulate q.





 $i \in [N]$ Challenger



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(insufficient) **Privacy** game













Vulnerable to selective-failure attacks: [KO97]

 $i \in [N]$ Challenger



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(insufficient) **Privacy** game















$i \in [N]$ Challenger

Vulnerable to selective-failure attacks: [KO97]



If $b = \bot$:

"I received an error"



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Prior work [CNCWF23]: Honest-digest assumption







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Prior work [CNCWF23]: Honest-digest assumption



This work: Malicious-digest privacy



Applications:

- Password breach database
- Certificate Transparency
- Streaming service

Prior work [CNCWF23]: Honest-digest assumption



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Main Contributions

(1) Concrete attackif malicious digestsare allowed

Authenticated PIR [CNCWF23] with **Honest-digest** assumption



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Authenticated PIR [CNCWF23] with **Honest-digest** assumption

Authenticated PIR with Malicious-digest privacy



Main Contributions

(1) Concrete attackif malicious digestsare allowed



Authenticated PIR [CNCWF23] with **Honest-digest** assumption

Everything is based on DDH!

(2) Lightweight"digest validation"

Authenticated PIR with Malicious-digest privacy



Transforming [CNCWF23] into a malicious-digest version

Prove validity of digest *d* using:



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Prove validity of digest d using:

• SNARKs

Cannot do so with plain DDH [GW11]



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Interactive protocols (e.g. Kilian's 4-round protocol [Kilian94])

Requires non-black-box techniques



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Requires non-black-box techniques

Bulletproof-like techniques [BBBPWM17] Linear verification time



Concurrent work: VeriSimplePIR [dCL24]

SimplePIR [HHCMV23]

SIS-based proofs

VeriSimplePIR



Concurrent work: VeriSimplePIR [dCL24]

SimplePIR [HHCMV23]

- Lower computation in practice •
- More client storage
- ROM

SIS-based proofs

VeriSimplePIR







1	5

Public: $\mathbf{h} = (\mathbf{h}_1, \dots, \mathbf{h}_N) \in \mathbb{G}^N$





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"non-hiding vector Pedersen commitment"





1	5

Public: $\mathbf{h} = (\mathbf{h}_1, \dots, \mathbf{h}_N) \in \mathbb{G}^N$







1	5

Client

Public: $\mathbf{h} = (\mathbf{h}_1, \dots, \mathbf{h}_N) \in \mathbb{G}^N$

$$d = \prod_{j \in [N]} \mathbf{h}_j^{\mathbf{x}_j}$$







1	5

Public: $\mathbf{h} = (\mathbf{h}_1, \dots, \mathbf{h}_N) \in \mathbb{G}^N$

$$d = \prod_{j \in [N]} \mathbf{h}_j^{\mathbf{x}_j}$$







1	5






Privacy with abort game

 $d = \prod_{j} \mathbf{h}_{j}^{\mathbf{x}_{j}}$ $j \in [N]$





Simulation for privacy with abort



Privacy with abort game

 $d = \prod_{j} \mathbf{h}_{j}^{\mathbf{x}_{j}}$ $j \in [N]$





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Simulation for privacy with abort





Honest-digest Authenticated PIR [CNCWF23] Communication Complexity

- Digest: O(1)
- Query:
 - O(N) upload O(1) download

[CNCWF23], [KO97]

After rebalancing

- Digest: O(1)
- Query: $O(\sqrt{N})$ upload $O(\sqrt{N})$ download

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Is there an attack on [CNCWF23] when the digest is malicious?



Privacy with abort game







Server



 $a \in \{d^r, d^r \cdot g^\alpha\}$



Privacy with abort game





Privacy with abort game







 $a = \prod \mathbf{q}_{j}^{\mathbf{x}_{j}}$ $j \in [N]$

 $a \in \{d^r, d^r \cdot g^\alpha\}$



Privacy with abort game







 $a = \prod \mathbf{q}_{j}^{\mathbf{x}_{j}}$ $j \in [N]$

 $a \in \{d^r, d^r \cdot g^{\alpha}\} \Leftrightarrow i \in \{2,3\}$



Privacy with abort game







 $a = \prod \mathbf{q}_{j}^{\mathbf{x}_{j}}$ $j \in [N]$



Server learns whether a non-binary entry was queried!



Can we make [CNCWF23] secure against malicious-digests?









For now: "honest-digest assumption", except that **x** may be non-binary





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For now: "honest-digest assumption", except that **x** may be non-binary

Goal: protocol to ensure that d was generated from a binary \mathbf{x}





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Expected: $(d^{-r} \cdot a)^{1/\alpha} = g^{\mathbf{x}_i}$

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Generalized Query Protocol

 $d = \prod_{j \in [N]} \mathbf{h}_j^{\mathbf{x}_j}$







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Generalized Query Protocol

 $d = \prod_{j \in [N]} \mathbf{h}_j^{\mathbf{x}_j}$



 $a = \prod_{j \in [N]} \mathbf{q}_j^{\mathbf{x}_j}$



Client can ask for arbitrary inner products of **x**!

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 $d = \prod \mathbf{h}_{i}^{\mathbf{x}_{j}}$ $j \in [N]$







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 $d = \prod_{i} \mathbf{h}_{i}^{\mathbf{x}_{i}}$ $j \in [N]$







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 $d = \prod_{i=1}^{k} \mathbf{h}_{i}^{\mathbf{x}_{i}}$ $j \in [N]$







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Validation







Validation



if $\mathbf{x}_i \notin \{-N, \dots, N\}$ for some j, then with p

probability
$$\geq 1 - \frac{1}{2^{\lambda}} - \operatorname{negl}(\lambda)$$
, validation fails



Validation



Communication cost: $O(N \cdot \lambda)$ upload $O(\lambda)$ download

Pass if for all *i***:** $(d^{-r^{(i)}} \cdot a^{(i)})^{1/\alpha^{(i)}} \in \{1, g^1, ..., g^N\}$



 $O(\sqrt{N \cdot \lambda})$ upload $O(\sqrt{N} \cdot \lambda)$ download





Modified Query Protocol (Assuming that digest was validated successfully)









Privacy with abort game









 $i \in [N]$ Challenger

abort

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Privacy with abort game









Simulation for privacy with abort

 $i \in [N]$ Challenger

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Privacy with abort game









Simulation for privacy with abort

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Simulation for privacy with abort

Privacy with abort game

 $i \in [N]$ Challenger













Simulation for privacy with abort

Privacy with abort game

As long as the adversary can find some answer a' that will not abort, we could simulate $\widetilde{\text{abort}} := \begin{bmatrix} ? \\ a \neq a' \end{bmatrix}$



 $i \in [N]$

Challenger

Answer Extraction: the (malicious) server always has a way of answering any query without the client aborting

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Answer Extraction: the (malicious) server always has a way of answering any query without the client aborting



32

Answer Extraction: the (malicious) server always has a way of answering any query without the client aborting



1-time successful validation step

"probability amplification"

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1-time successful validation step

Answer Extraction: the (malicious) server always has a way of answering any query without the client aborting



"probability amplification"

Non-trivial, because we still need a way of picking a "good" answer from a large pool of options!





Open Problems

- Adaptation towards lattice-based schemes
- Reduce overhead compared to plain PIR schemes

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- Adaptation towards lattice-based schemes
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Thank you!



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