Advanced Tools from Modern Cryptography

Lecture 12

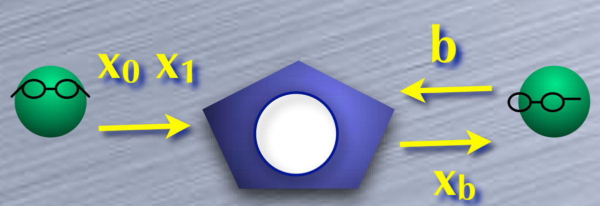
MPC: UC-secure OT

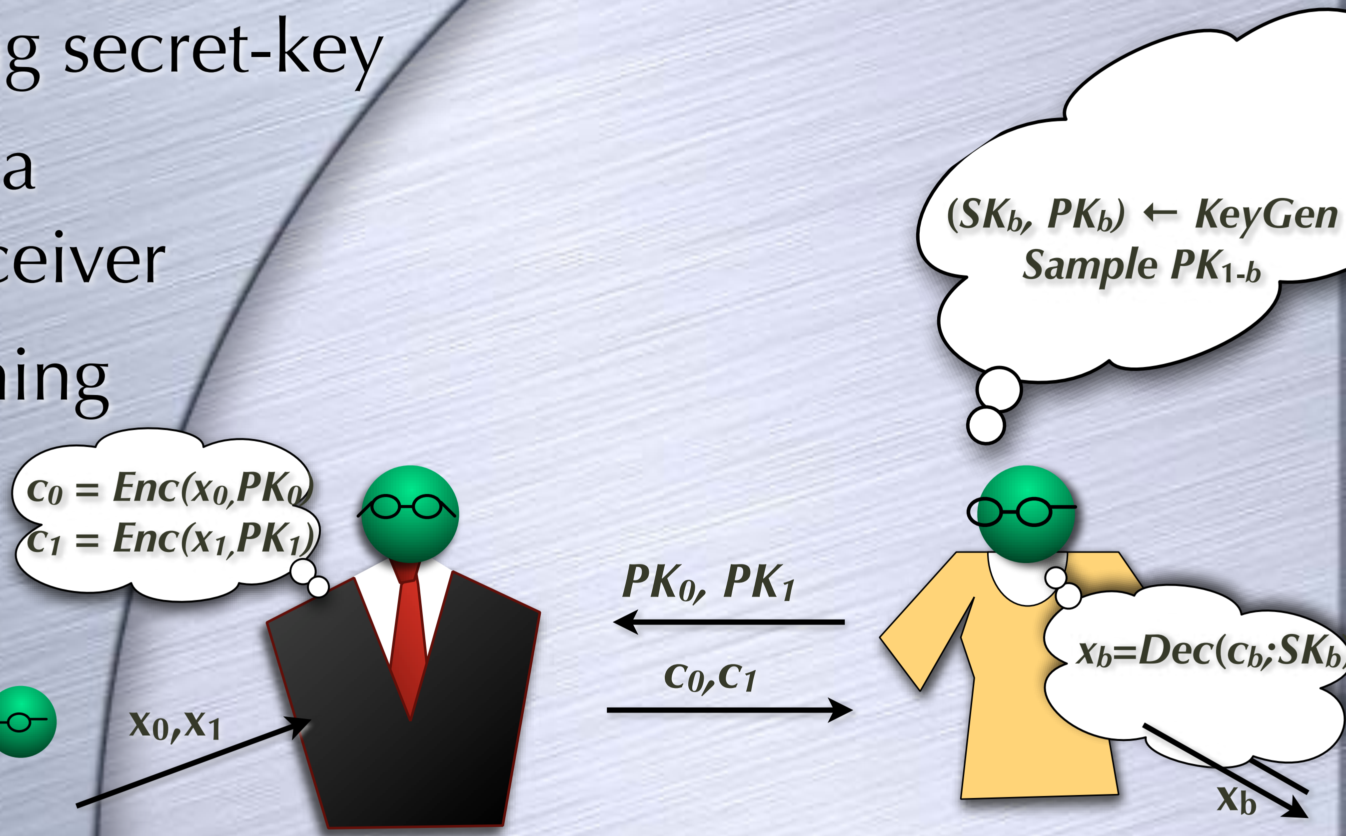
UC-Secure OT

- UC-secure OT is impossible (even against PPT adversaries) in the "plain model" (i.e., without the help of another functionality)
- But possible from simple setups
  - e.g., noisy channel (without computational assumptions)
  - e.g., random coins (needs computational assumptions)
  - Today: from Common random string
    - Like random coins, but reusable across multiple sessions

An OT Protocol
(passive corruption)

- Using **(a special) encryption**
    - PKE in which one can sample a public-key without knowing secret-key
- c_{1-b} inscrutable to a passive corrupt receiver
- Sender learns nothing about b





Towards Active Security

- Should not let the receiver pick PK_0 and PK_1 independently!
- (PK_0,PK_1) tied together, in which at most one can be decrypted
  - $(PK_0,PK_1,SK) \leftarrow Gen(b)$ s.t. $check(PK_0,PK_1) = True$
    - SK decrypts $Enc(m;PK_b)$, but not $Enc(m;PK_{1-b})$. (PK_0,PK_1) hides b.
    - But a simulator should be able to extract b from (PK_0,PK_1) (if Receiver corrupt) and m from $Enc(m;PK_{1-b})$ (if Sender corrupt)
      - Scheme will use a common random string Q (to be generated by a trusted party)
      - During simulation Simulator can generate (Q,T) where T is a Trapdoor that can be used for extraction

Towards Active Security

- Need: Gen(Q,b) and check(PK_0,PK_1,Q) such that
  - If (PK_0,PK_1,SK)←Gen(Q,b): SK decrypts Enc(m;PK_b), (PK_0,PK_1) hides b
  - If check(PK_0,PK_1,Q) = True: Enc(m;PK_c) hides m for some c (even if (PK_0,PK_1) maliciously generated). Simulator should have trapdoors.
  - Suppose two different types of setups possible such that:
    Type 1 setup: For honest (PK_0,PK_1), b <u>statistically</u> hidden.
    Trapdoor decrypts both Enc(m;PK_0) and Enc(m;PK_1).
    Type 2 setup: Honest Enc(m;PK_c) <u>statistically</u> hides m for some c
    Trapdoor extracts such a c from any (PK_0,PK_1).
    Type 1 setup ≈ Type 2 setup (computationally)
  - (PK_0,PK_1) computationally hides b in Type 2 setup too.
    Enc(m;PK_c) computationally hides m for some c in Type 1 setup too.

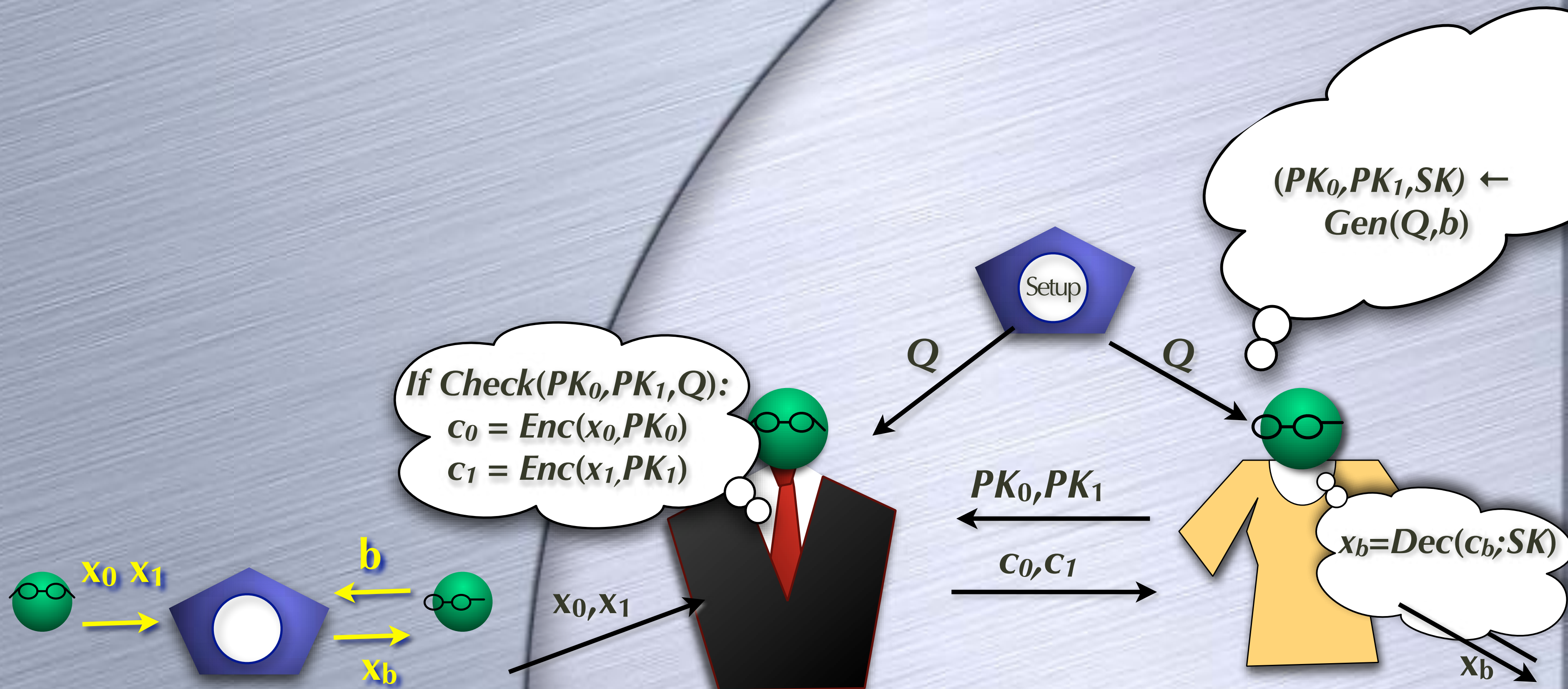
    PK_c said to be "lossy"
  - Simulation when Sender corrupt: Use Type 1 setup
  - Simulation when Receiver corrupt: Use Type 2 setup

Dual-Mode Encryption (DME)

- Algorithms: $\text{Setup}_{\text{Dec}}$, $\text{Setup}_{\text{Ext}}$, Gen, Check, Enc, Dec
  - Q from $\text{Setup}_{\text{Dec}}$ and $\text{Setup}_{\text{Ext}}$ indistinguishable
  - If $(PK_0,PK_1,SK) \leftarrow \text{Gen}(Q,b)$, then $\text{Check}(PK_0,PK_1,Q)=\text{True}$, and $\text{Dec}(\text{Enc}(x,PK_b), SK) = x$
- Two more algorithms required to exist by security property: FindLossy and TrapKeyGen
  - Given trapdoor from $\text{Setup}_{\text{Ext}}$, and a pair PK_0, PK_1 which passes the Check, FindLossy can find a lossy PK out of the two
  - Given trapdoor from $\text{Setup}_{\text{Dec}}$, TrapKeyGen can generate PK_0, PK_1 which will pass the Check, along with decryption keys SK_0, SK_1

OT from DME

- Protocol could use either $Setup_{Dec}$ or $Setup_{Ext}$



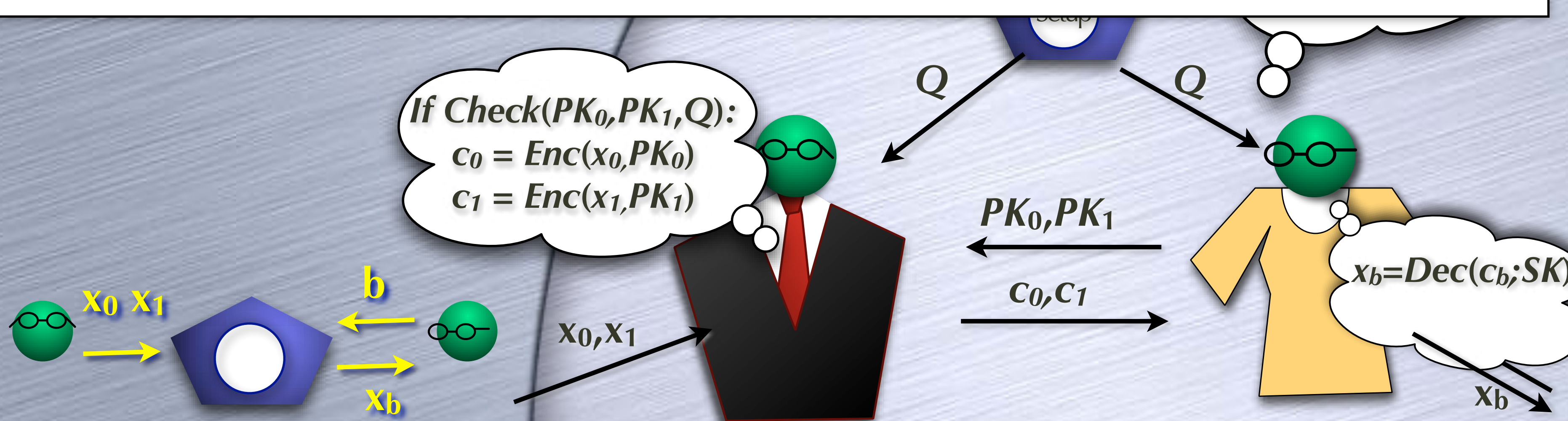
OT from DME

- Simulation for corrupt sender:

  0. $(Q,T) \leftarrow \text{Setup}_{\text{Dec}}$, send Q.
  1. Send $(PK_0,PK_1,SK_0,SK_1) \leftarrow \text{TrapKeyGen}(T)$
  2. On getting (c_0,c_1), extract (x_0,x_1) using (SK_0,SK_1) and send to F_{OT}

- For corrupt receiver:

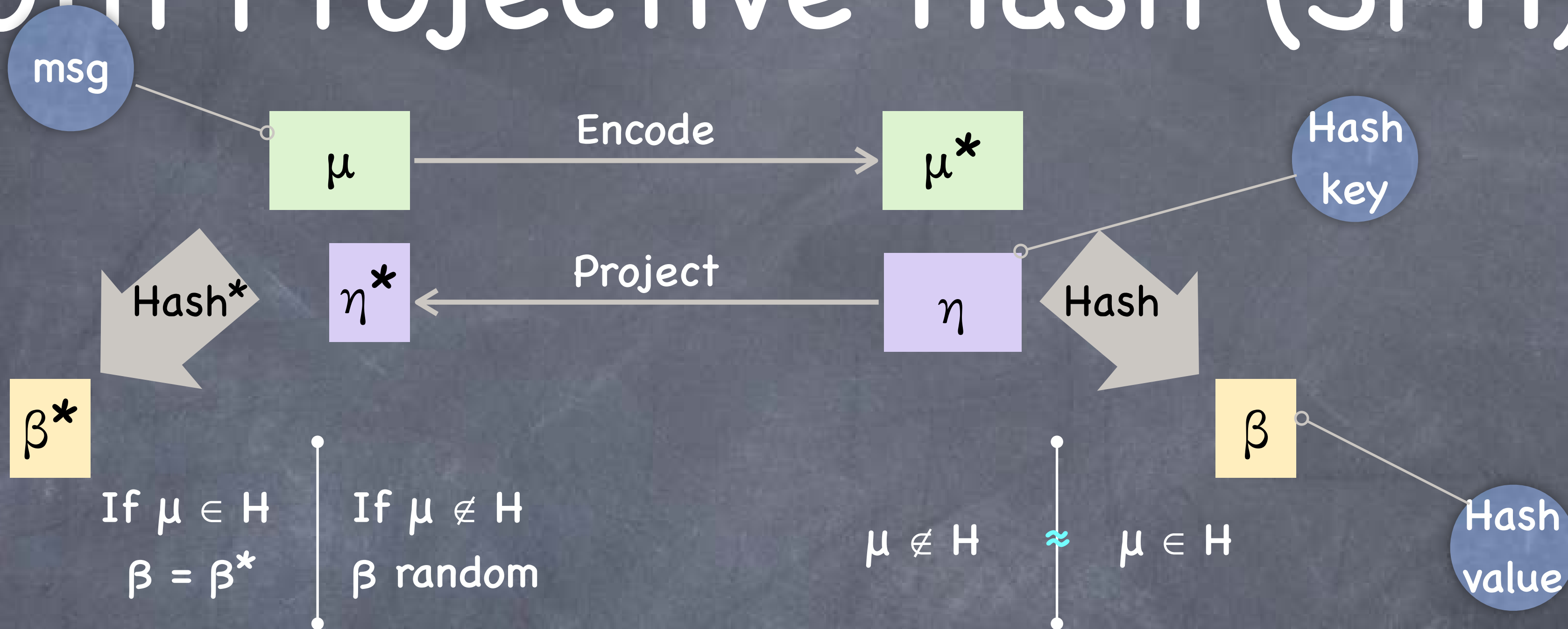
  0. $(Q,T) \leftarrow \text{Setup}_{\text{Ext}}$, send Q.
  1. On getting (PK_0,PK_1), send b:=1-FindLossy(PK_0,PK_1,T) to F_{OT}, get x_b
  2. Send $c_b = \text{Enc}(x_b, PK_b)$ and $c_{1\text{-}b} = \text{Enc}(0, PK_{1\text{-}b})$



Dual-Mode Encryption (DME)

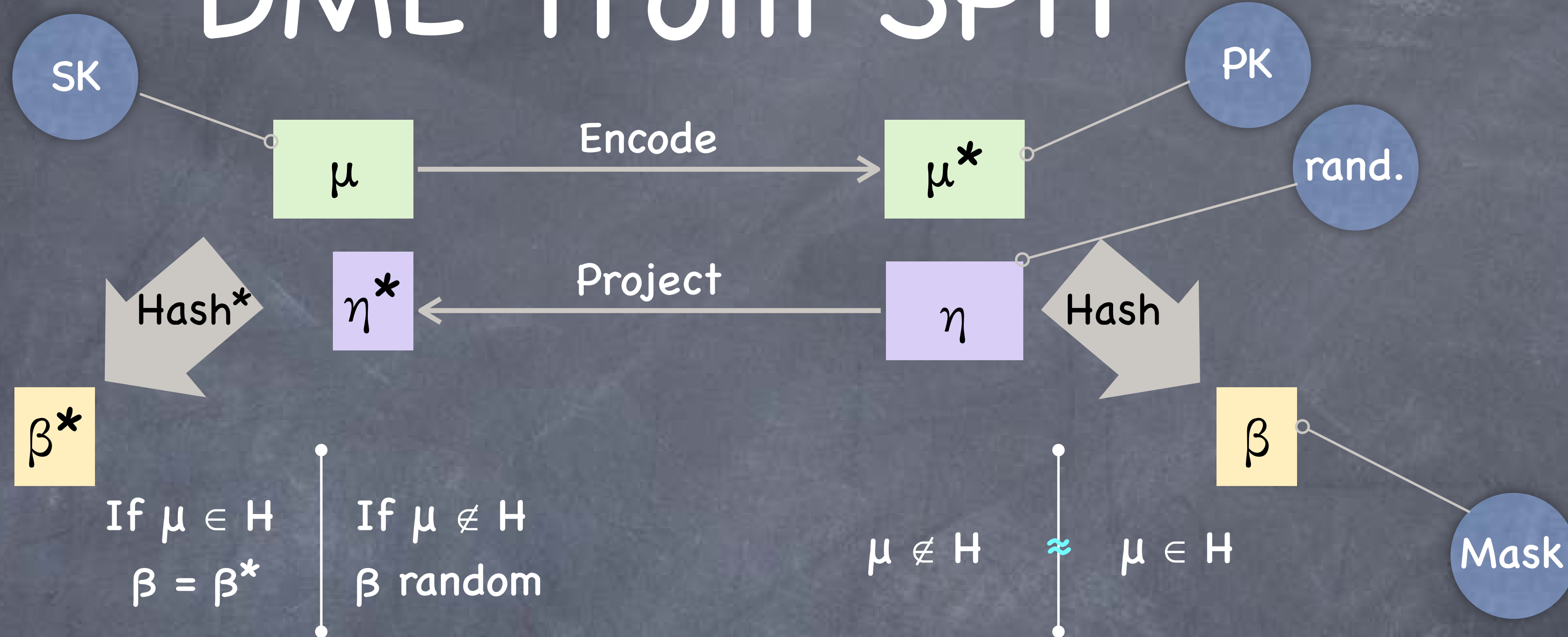
- High-level idea
  - PKE s.t. a (hidden) subset of the PK-space is "lossy"
  - Q = PK. Require that $PK_0 \cdot PK_1 = PK$
    - Receiver can pick only one PK_b. Other gets determined by Q
    - But maybe both can still be non-lossy!
  - Fix: Non-lossy subset is a sub-group, and Q = PK, a lossy key
    - $PK_0 \cdot PK_1 = PK \Rightarrow$ not both in the non-lossy subgroup!
- Coming up: A primitive called SPH which allows a DME construction as above
  - And a construction of SPH from "Decisional Diffie-Hellman" assumption

Smooth Projective Hash (SPH)



- Public parameters θ used by all algorithms. Trapdoor τ
- Encode: $M \to M^*$ is a group homomorphism
- $H \subseteq M$ group s.t. given only θ, distributions $\{\mu^*\}_{\mu \leftarrow H} \approx \{\mu^*\}_{\mu \leftarrow M \setminus H}$
  - But using τ, can perfectly distinguish the two distributions

DME from SPH



- SPH gives a PKE scheme, with Hash as Enc, Hash* as Dec
- Setup: Sample SPH params (θ,τ). Let $\mu \leftarrow M$. Let $Q=(\mu^*,\theta)$, $T=(\mu,\tau)$
    - $\mathrm{Setup}_{\mathrm{Dec}}$: $\mu \in H$. $\mathrm{Setup}_{\mathrm{Ext}}$: $\mu \notin H$.
- If $\mu^* \notin H^*$, given (μ_0^*,μ_1^*) s.t. $\mu_0^* \cdot \mu_1^* = \mu^*$, at least one of $\mu_0,\mu_1 \notin H$. Can find using τ. (FindLossy)

  This is Check(PK_0,PK_1)
- If $\mu^* \in H^*$, using μ, can find (μ_0,μ_1) s.t. $\mu_0^* \cdot \mu_1^* = \mu^*$ and both $\mu_0,\mu_1 \in H$ (TrapKeyGen)

Groups

- A set G (for us finite, unless otherwise specified) and a "group operation" $*$ that is associative, has an identity, is invertible, and (for us) commutative
- Examples: $\mathbb{Z}$ = (integers, +) (this is an infinite group),

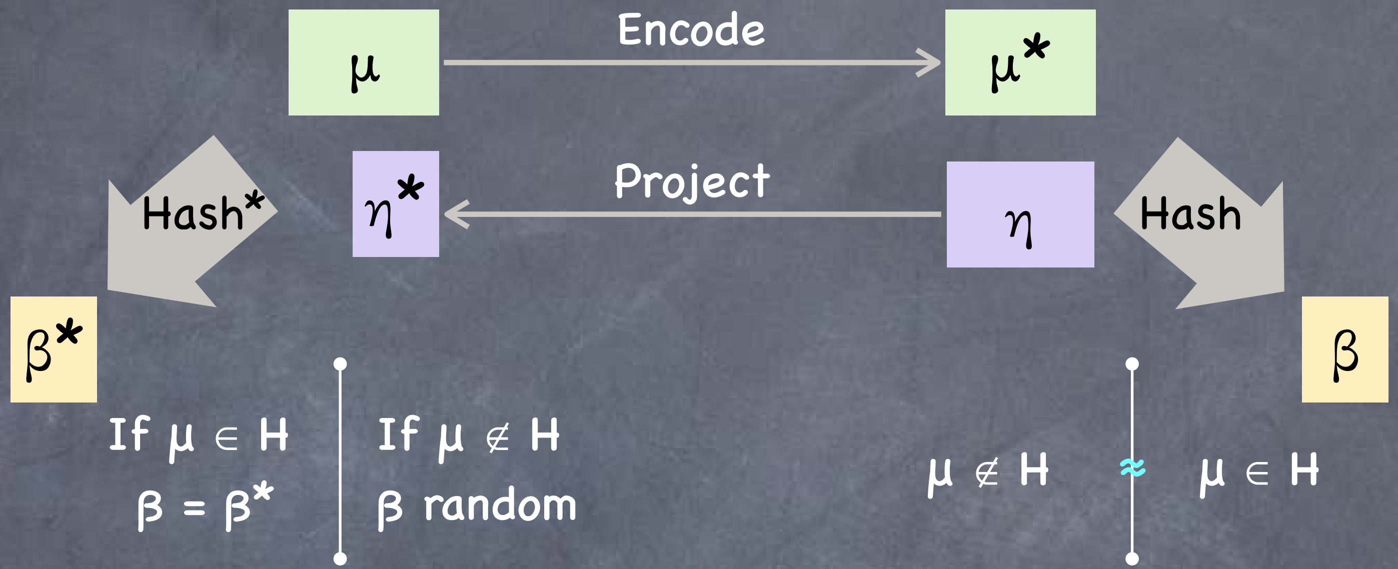
  $\mathbb{Z}_N$ = (integers modulo N, + mod N),

  G^n = (Cartesian product of a group G, coordinate-wise operation)
- Order of a group G: $|G|$ = number of elements in G
- For any $a \in G$, $a^{|G|} = a * a * \ldots * a$ ($|G|$ times) = identity
- Finite Cyclic group (in multiplicative notation): there is one element g such that $G = \{g^0, g^1, g^2, \ldots g^{|G|-1}\}$
  - Prototype: $\mathbb{Z}_N$ (additive group), with g=1. Corresponds to arithmetic in the exponent.

Decisional Diffie-Hellman (DDH) Assumption

- Assumption about a distribution of finite cyclic groups and generators
- $\{(G, g, g^x, g^y, g^{xy})\}_{(G,g)\leftarrow\mathbf{Gen};\ x,y\leftarrow[|G|]} \approx \{(G, g, g^x, g^y, g^r)\}_{(G,g)\leftarrow\mathbf{Gen};\ x,y,r\leftarrow[|G|]}$
- Note: Requires that it is hard to find x from g^x
- Typically, G required to be a prime-order group. So arithmetic in the exponent is in a field.
- Formulation equivalent to DDH in prime-order groups:
  - $\{(G, g, g^a, g^b, g^{au}, g^{bu})\}_{(G,g),a,b,u} \approx \{(G, g, g^a, g^b, g^{au}, g^{bv})\}_{(G,g),a,b,u,v}$
    - If can distinguish the above, then can break DDH: map $(G, g, g^x, g^y, h) \mapsto (G, g, g^a, g^x, g^{y.a}, h)$

SPH from DDH Assumption



- SPH from DDH assumption on a prime order group G
  - $\{(G, g, g^a, g^b, g^{au}, g^{bu})\}_{(G,g),a,b,u} \approx \{(G, g, g^a, g^b, g^{au}, g^{bv})\}_{(G,g),a,b,u,v}$
- $\theta = (G,g,g^a,g^b)$, $\tau = (a,b)$
  $\eta = (s,t)$ and $\eta^* = g^{as+bt}$.
  $\mu = (u,v)$ and $\mu^* = (g^{a.u}, g^{b.v})$. $\mu \in H$ iff $u=v$.
  $\mathrm{Hash}(\mu^*,\eta) = g^{a.u.s} \cdot g^{b.v.t}$ and $\mathrm{Hash}^*(\mu,\eta^*) = g^{(as+bt).u}$