

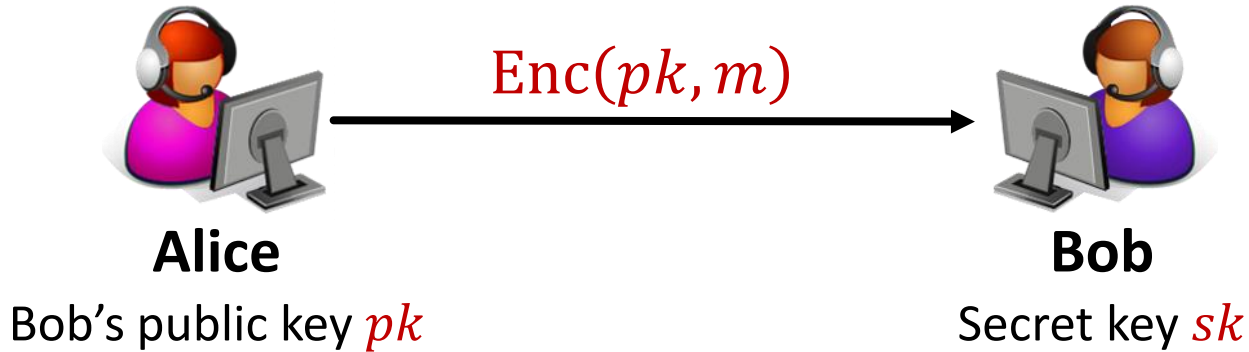
# Functional Encryption: Introduction & Recent Advances

Gil Segev

Hebrew University

# What's Functional Encryption?

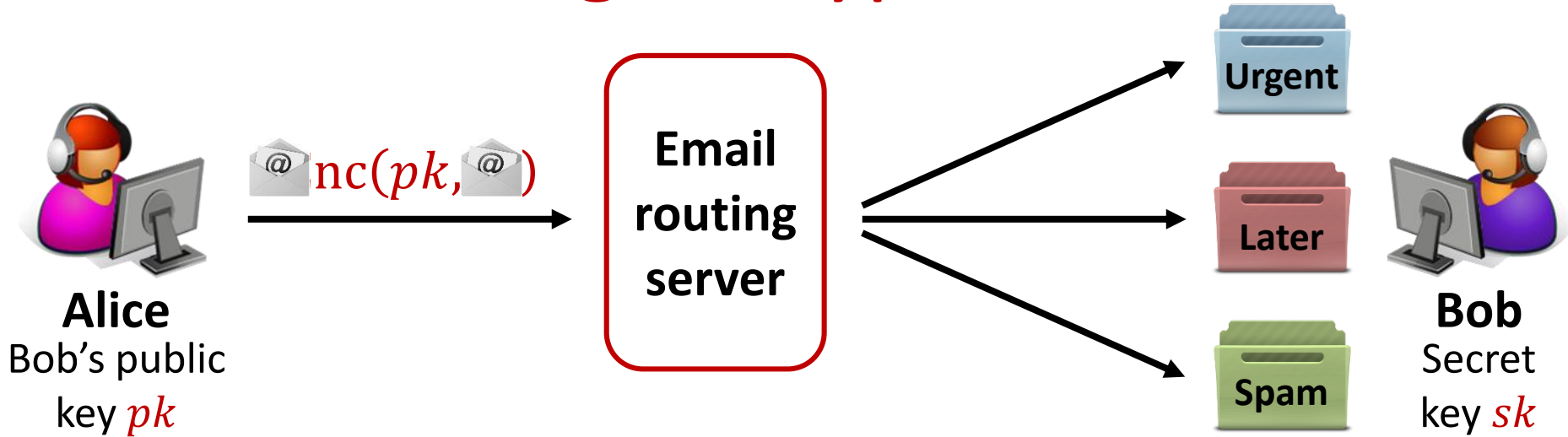
# Public-Key Encryption



## “All-or-nothing” approach:

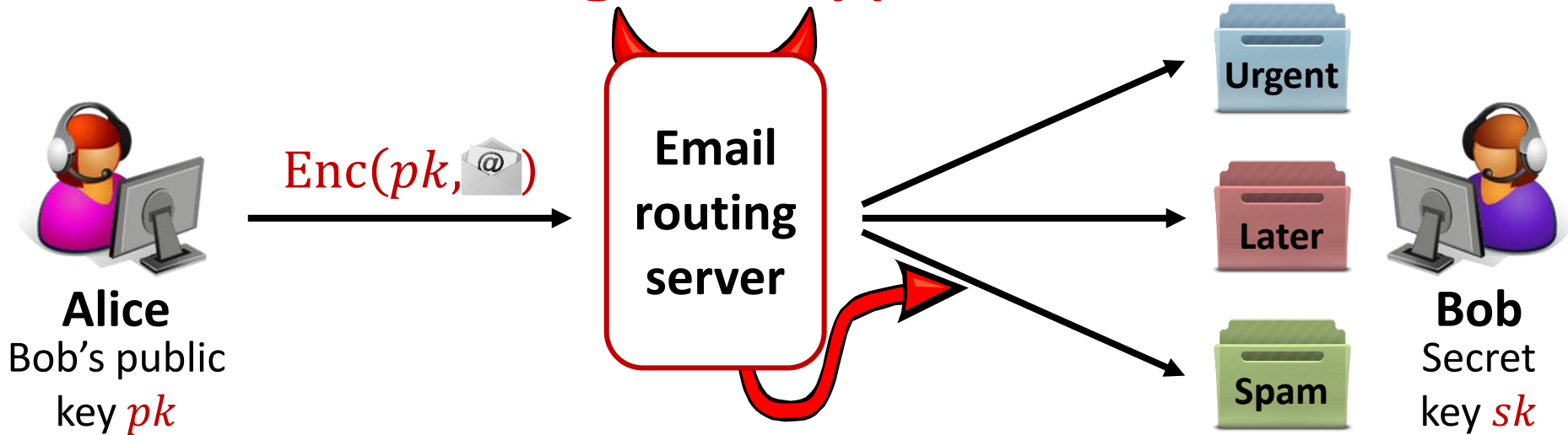
- Without  $sk$ : The ciphertext is useless
- With  $sk$ : Can recover the message

# Filtering Encrypted Email



$$F: \text{Emails} \rightarrow \{\text{Urgent}, \text{Later}, \text{Spam}\}$$

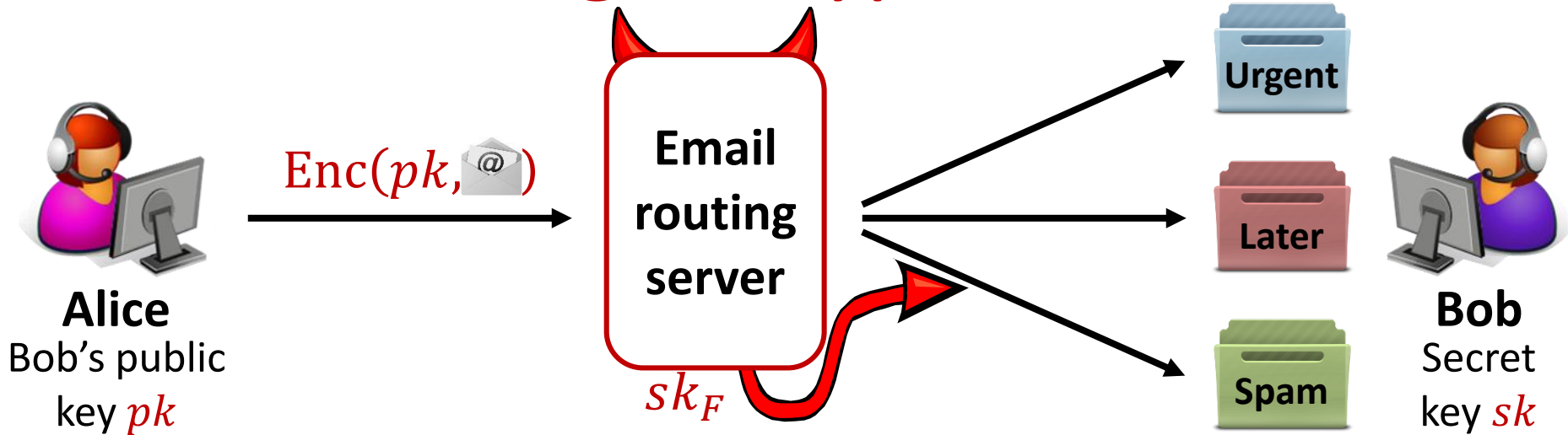
# Filtering Encrypted Email



## Can the server filter encrypted emails?

- Without  $sk$ : The server is useless
- With  $sk$ : The server can decrypt and apply  $F$

# Filtering Encrypted Email



## Solution: Functional Encryption

- Bob issues the server a “restricted” key  $sk_F$
- Given  $Enc(pk, m)$  the server can compute  $F(m)$  but nothing else!

# Functional Encryption

[Sahai-Waters '05]

**Alice**  
Bob's public  
key  $pk$



$Enc(pk, m)$



**Bob**  
Secret key  $sk$

$F$

$sk_F$



**Server**  
Learns  $F(m)$   
but nothing else  
about  $m$

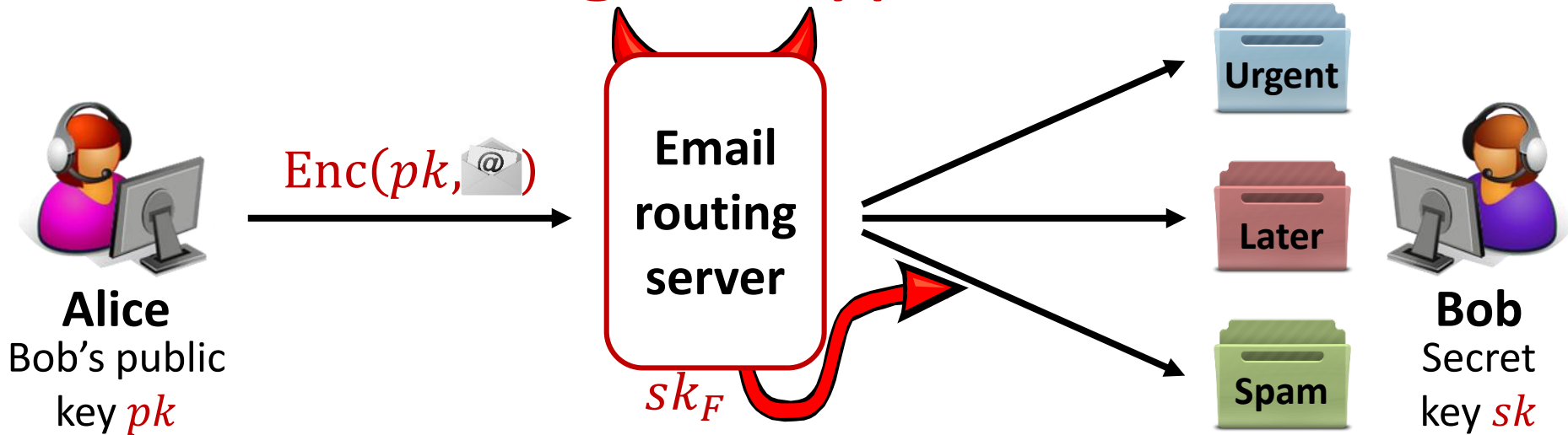
# This Talk

- **Direct applications**

- **The security of functional encryption**
- **The road so far: From public-key to functional encryption**
- **The road ahead**

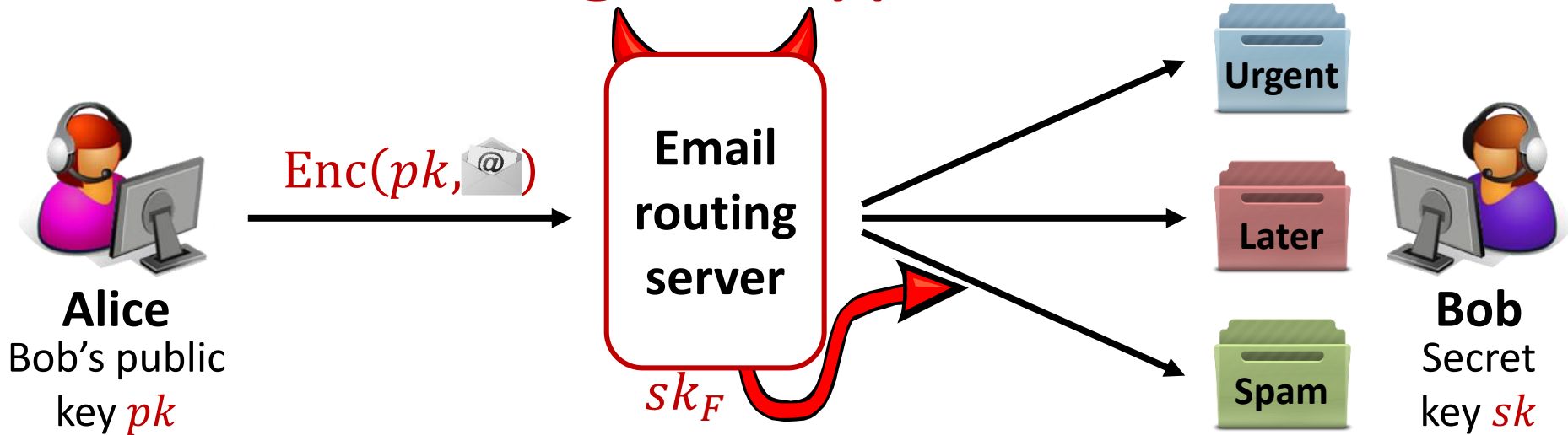


# Filtering Encrypted Email



$$F: \text{Emails} \rightarrow \{\text{Urgent}, \text{Later}, \text{Spam}\}$$

# Filtering Encrypted Email



## More generally: Remote access to encrypted data

- Enable **user-side** encryption!
- ...



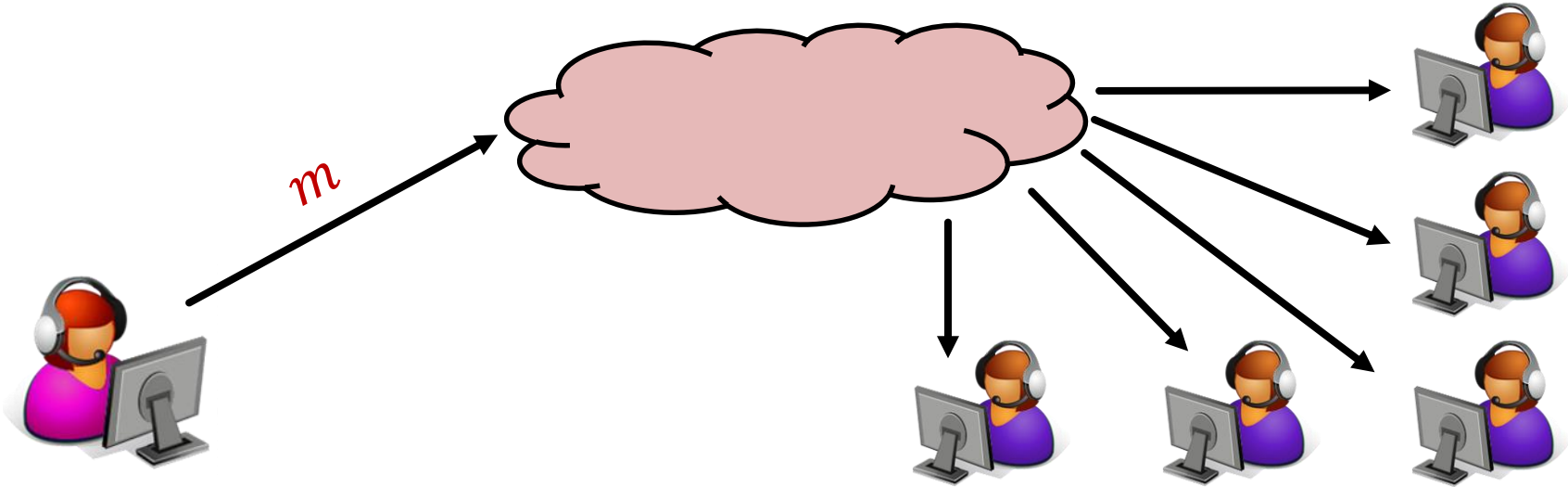
Dropbox



Google Drive



# Expressive Access Control

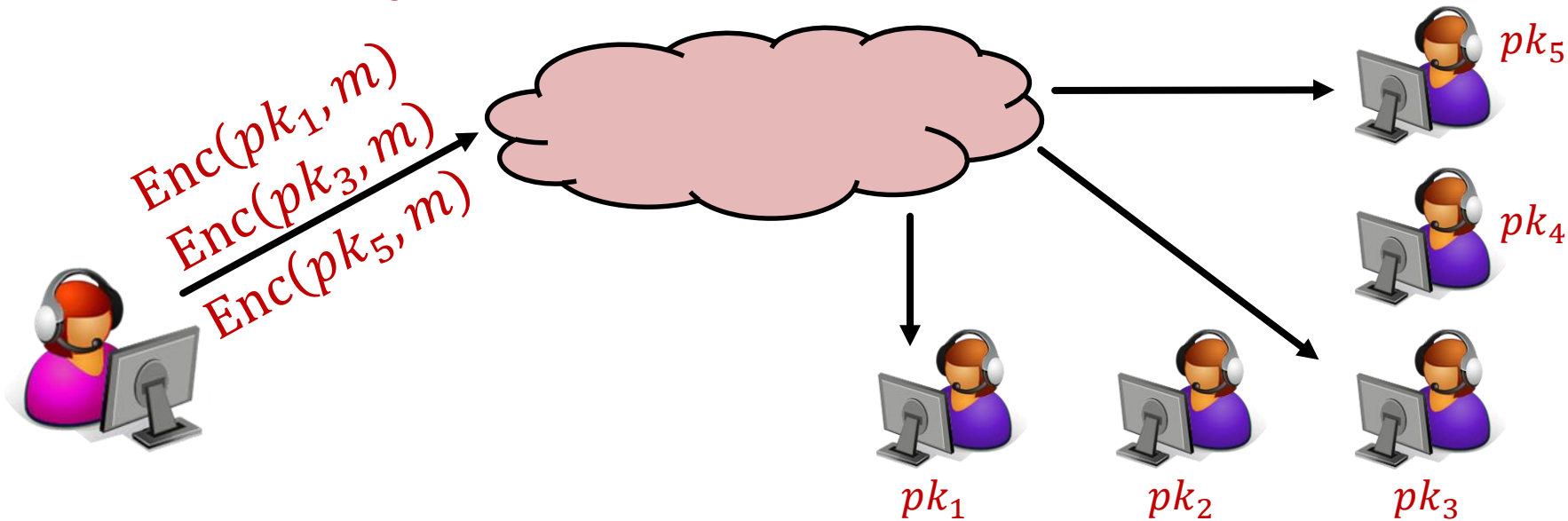


Who should be allowed access?

$$\left( \left( \text{CEO's} \right) \vee \left( \text{Marketing \& Office} \right) \right) \wedge (\text{Age} \geq 24)$$

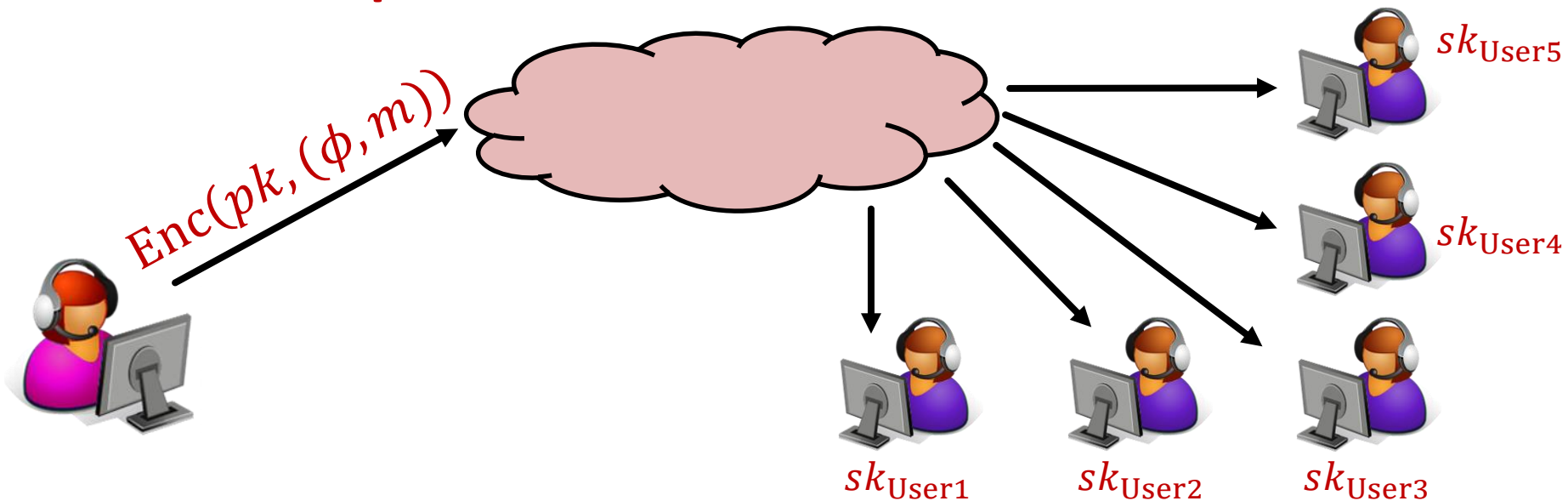
The equation represents an expressive access control policy. It consists of two parts: a disjunction (OR) of two conditions, followed by a conjunction (AND) with a third condition. The first part,  $\left( \left( \text{CEO's} \right) \vee \left( \text{Marketing \& Office} \right) \right)$ , indicates that access is granted to either CEOs or users in Marketing & Office. The second part,  $\wedge (\text{Age} \geq 24)$ , indicates that access is also restricted to users who are at least 24 years old.

# Expressive Access Control



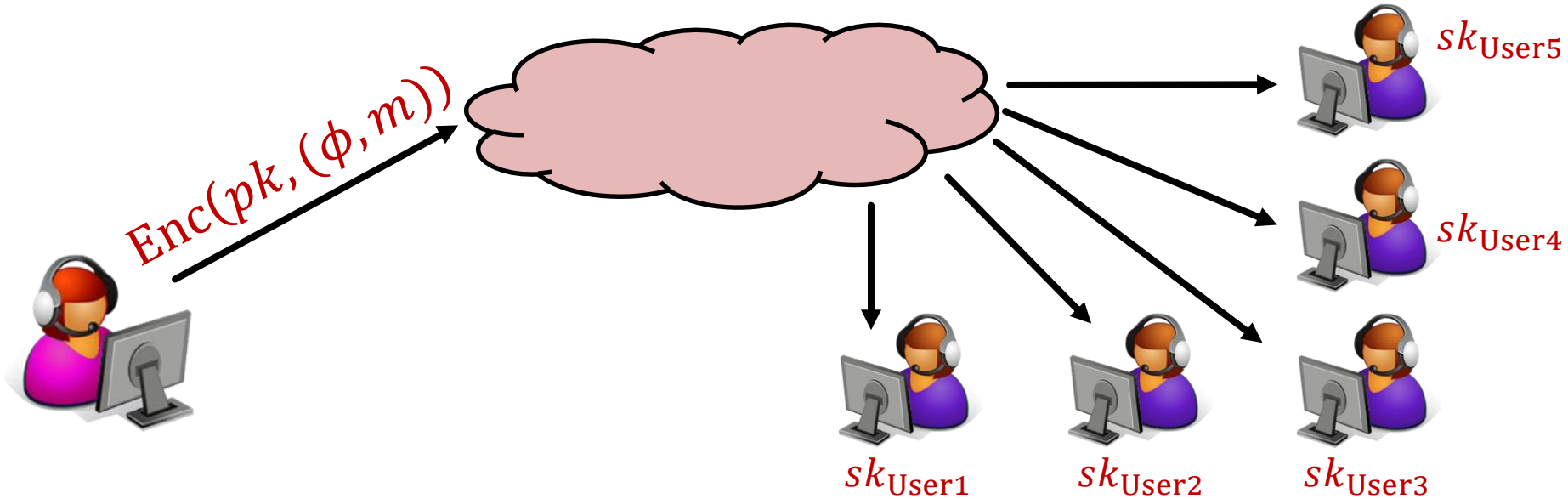
**Any better ideas?**

# Expressive Access Control



$$\phi = \left( \begin{pmatrix} \text{CEO's} \\ \text{Office} \end{pmatrix} \vee \begin{pmatrix} \text{Marketing \&} \\ \text{Location = CA} \end{pmatrix} \right) \wedge (\text{Age} \geq 24)$$

# Expressive Access Control



$$F_{User}(\phi, m) = \begin{cases} m & \text{if } \phi(\text{User}) = 1 \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

# This Talk

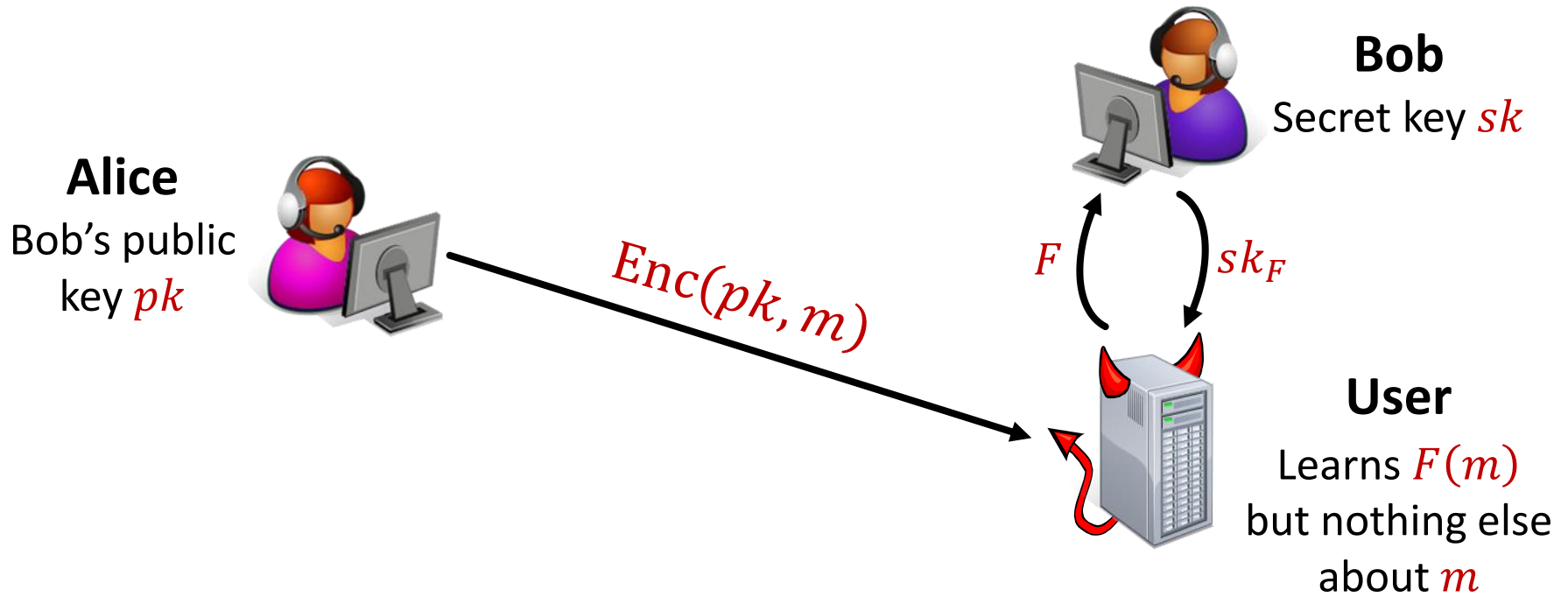
- **Direct applications**

- **The security of functional encryption**

- **The road so far: From public-key to functional encryption**

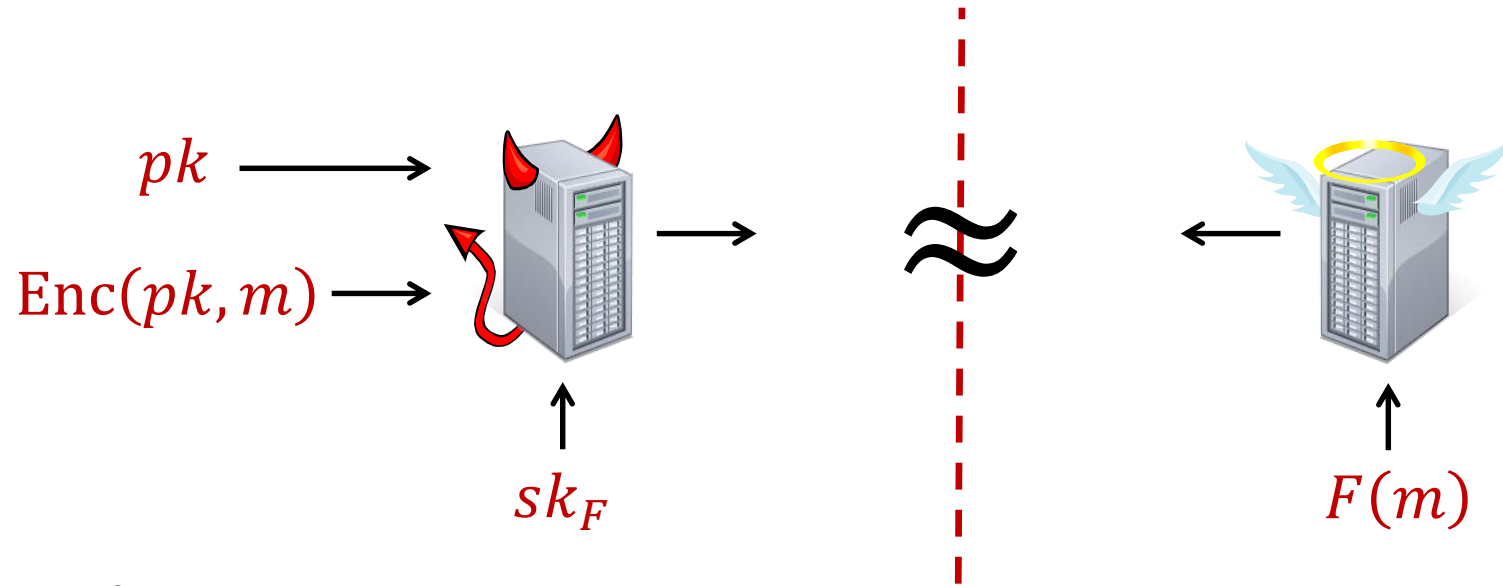
- **The road ahead**

# What About Security?





# Simulation-Based Security

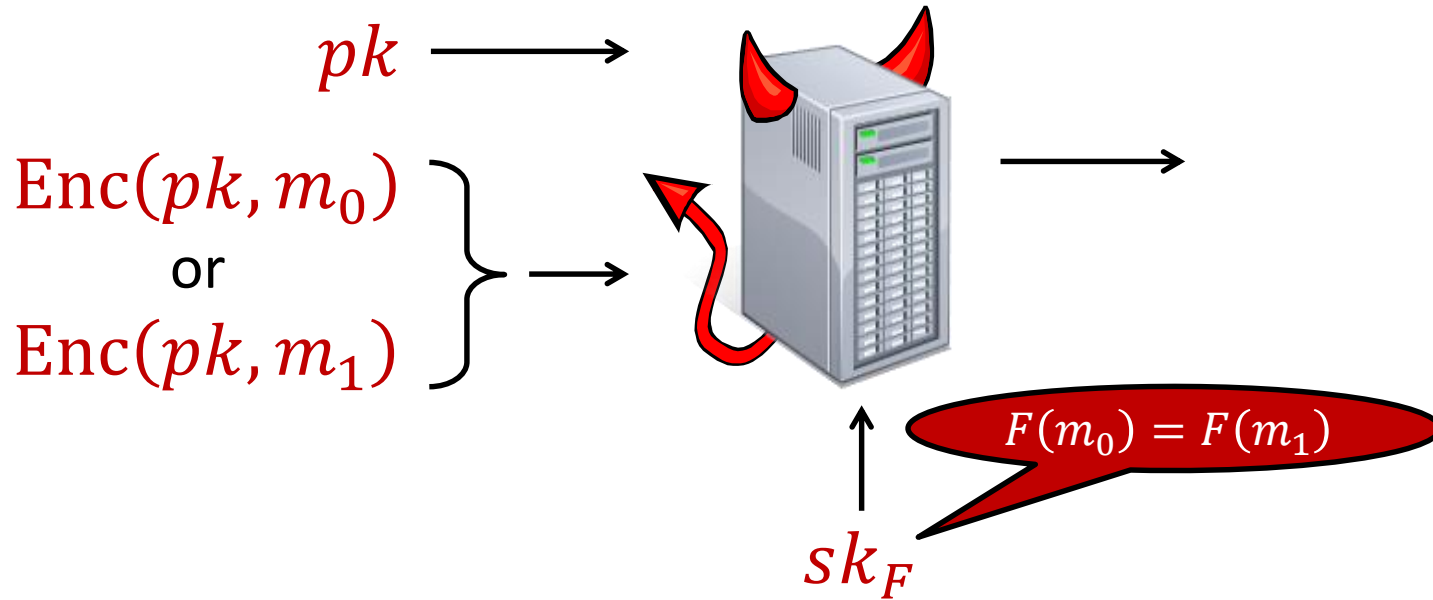


## Variants:

- Random vs. selective vs. adaptive
- Bounded vs. unbounded collusions (# of keys)
- Poly-time vs. unbounded simulator
- ...

Bad news [BSW11,AGVW13,...]:  
**Generally impossible for unbounded collusions...**

# Indistinguishability-Based Security



## Simulation vs. Indistinguishability:

- Equivalent for non-functional encryption [GM82]
- Indistinguishability suffices for most FE applications

# This Talk

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# The Road So Far

Public-Key  
Encryption:  
 $F(m) = m$

PKE

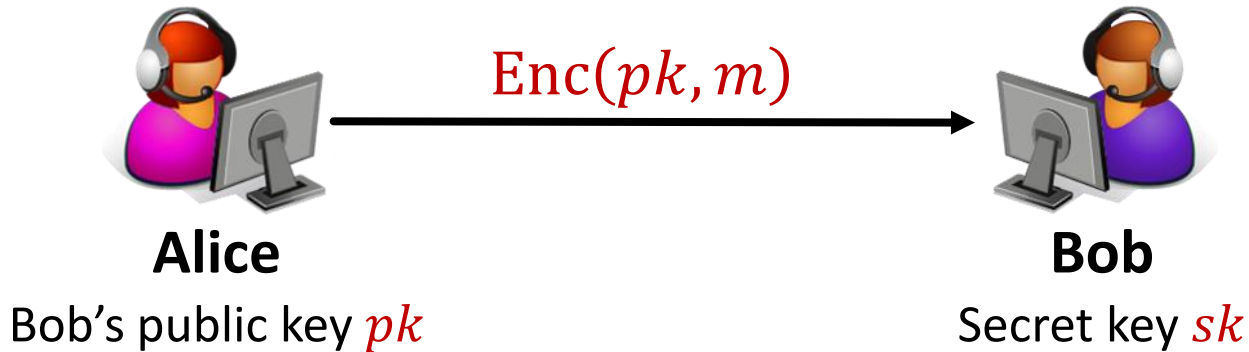


[DH76]

[RSA77]

[GM82]

# Public-Key Encryption

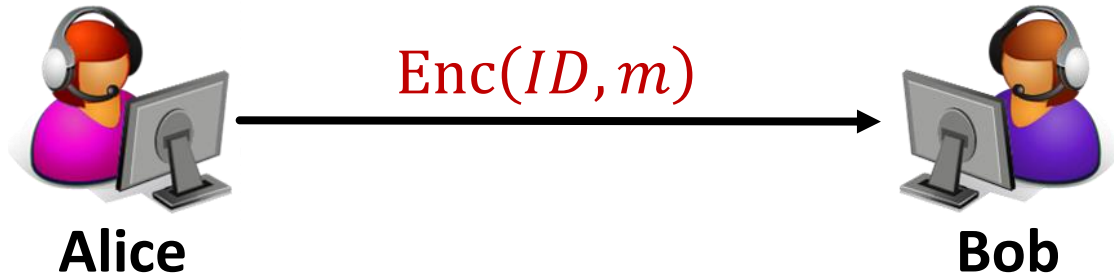


**Shamir (CRYPTO '84):**

**Can Bob's public key be an arbitrary string?**

$pk = \text{"bob@company.com"}$

# Identity-Based Encryption

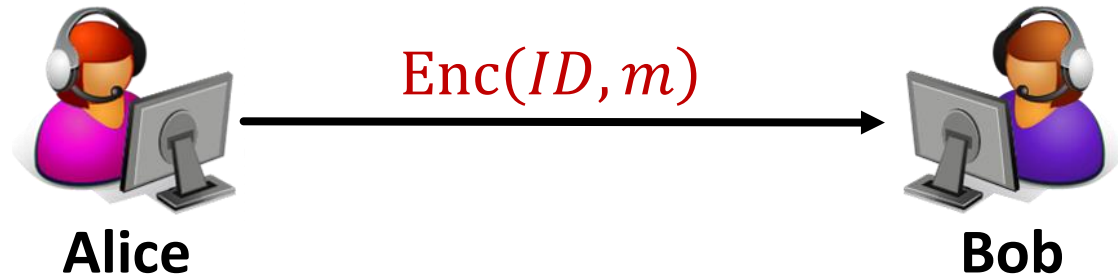


Bob's  $ID = \text{"bob@company.com"}$

Secret key  $sk_{ID}$

$$F_{ID}(x, m) = \begin{cases} m & \text{if } x = ID \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

# Identity-Based Encryption



Bob's  $ID = \text{"bob@company.com"}$

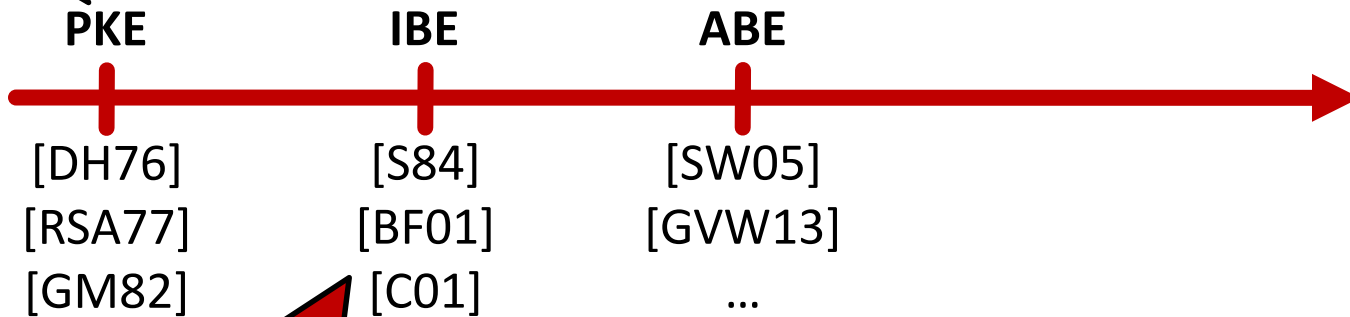
Secret key  $sk_{ID}$

## Current status:

- First schemes in 2001 [BF01,C01]
- By now a variety of known schemes based on standard assumptions
- Generalizations: Hierarchical IBE [HL02,GS02], fuzzy IBE [SW05],...
- Better security: Anonymity [BF01], leakage resilience [ADNSWW10], function privacy [BRS13],...

# The Road So Far

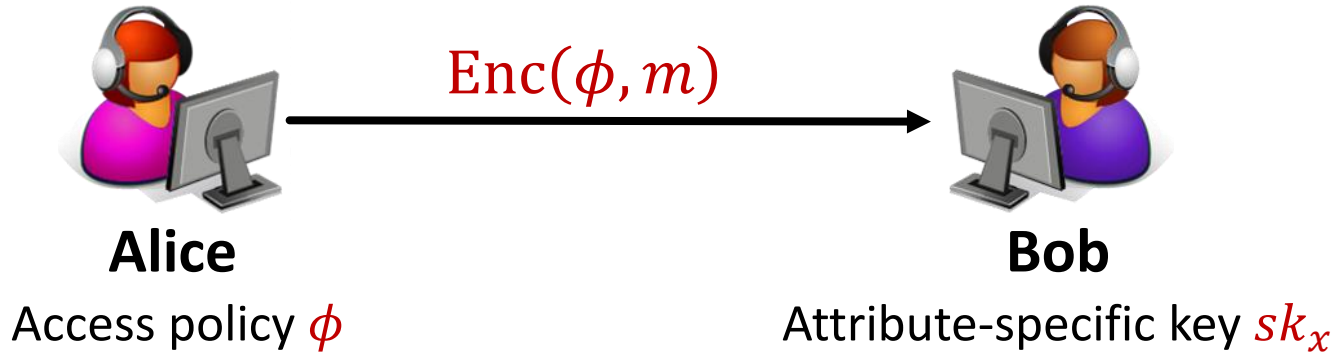
**Public-Key  
Encryption:**  
 $F(m) = m$



**Identity-Based Encryption:**  
$$F_{ID}(x, m) = \begin{cases} m & \text{if } x = ID \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

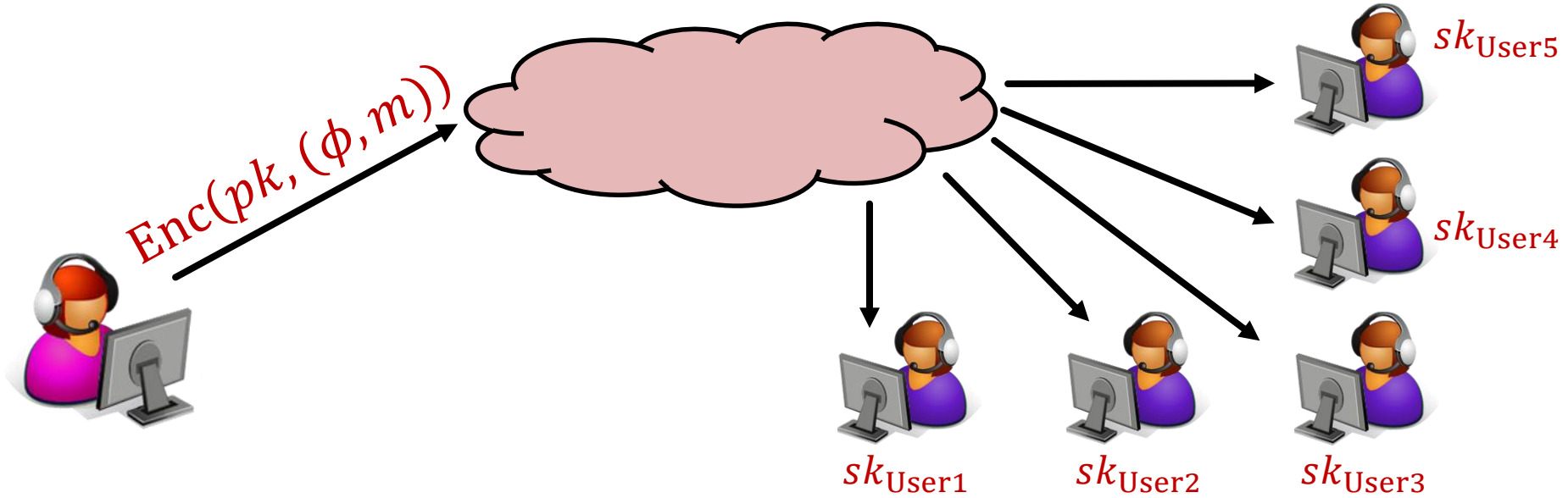


# Attribute-Based Encryption



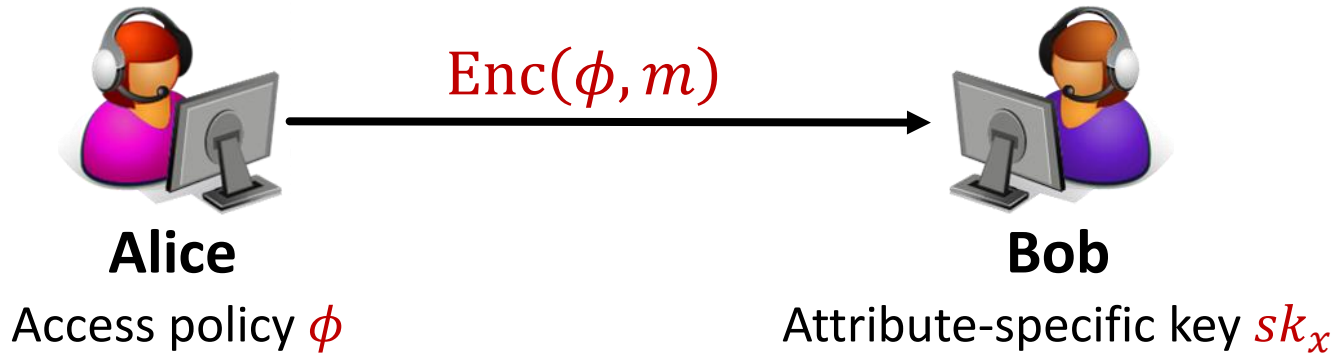
$$F_x(\phi, m) = \begin{cases} m & \text{if } \phi(x) = 1 \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

# Expressive Access Control



$$\phi = \left( \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{CEO's} \\ \text{Office} \end{array} \right) \vee \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{Marketing \&} \\ \text{Location = CA} \end{array} \right) \right) \wedge (\text{Age} \geq 24)$$

# Attribute-Based Encryption



## Current status:

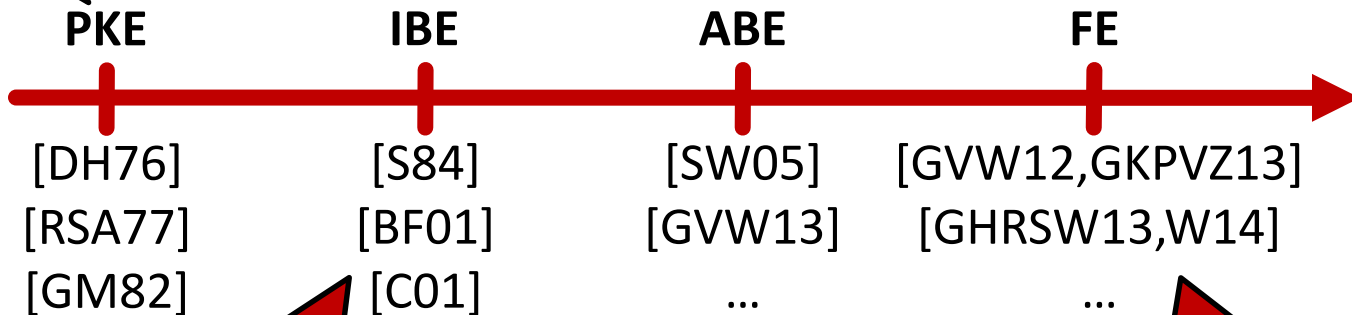
- Various schemes for specific predicates: Inner-product, subspace membership,...
- Recently: Schemes for all predicates based on lattices [GVW13,BGGHNSVV14] or multilinear maps [GGHSW13,GGHZ14]
- Extensive on-going research

# The Road So Far

**Public-Key Encryption:**  
 $F(m) = m$

**Attribute-Based Encryption:**

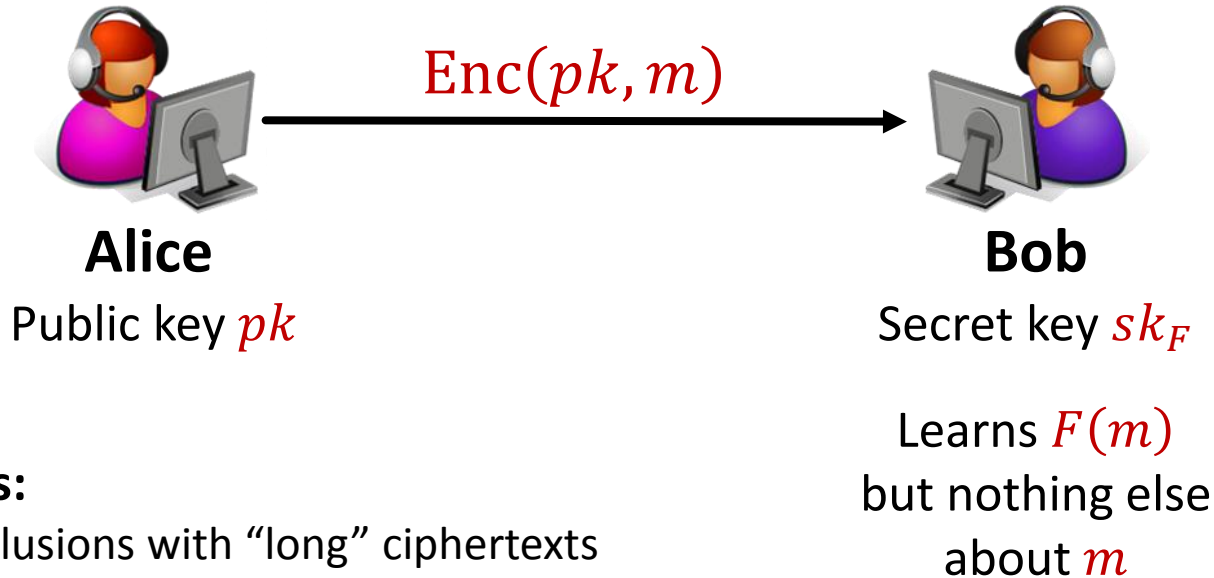
$$F_{\phi}(x, m) = \begin{cases} m & \text{if } \phi(x) = 1 \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



**Identity-Based Encryption:**  
 $F_{ID}(x, m) = \begin{cases} m & \text{if } x = ID \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

**Functional Encryption:**  
Any function family!

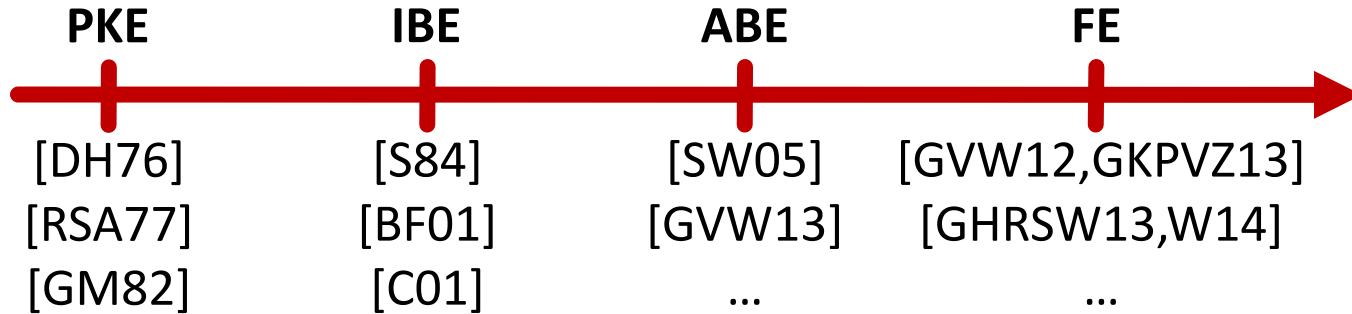
# Functional Encryption



## Current status:

- Bounded collusions with “long” ciphertexts based on any PKE [GVW12]
- Bounded collusions with “short” ciphertexts based on lattices [GKPVZ13]
- Unbounded collusions based on breakthroughs in program obfuscation [GHRWS13,W14]

# The Road So Far



# The Road So Far



[BF01]

Next:  
The Boneh-Franklin IBE

# The Boneh-Franklin IBE

(In fact, a simplified variant based on a stronger assumption)

## Pairing-based cryptography:

- Let  $\mathbb{G}$  and  $\mathbb{G}_T$  be cyclic groups of prime order  $q$
- Let  $g \in \mathbb{G}$  be a generator of  $\mathbb{G}$
- Let  $e: \mathbb{G} \times \mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_T$  be a non-degenerate bilinear map:
  - $e(g, g)$  generates  $\mathbb{G}_T$
  - $e(g^a, g^b) = e(g, g)^{ab}$  for all  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_q$



# Recall: ElGamal Encryption '84

## Setup:

- Sample  $sk = \alpha \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q$
- Let  $pk = h = g^\alpha$

## Encryption of $m$ :

- Sample  $r \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q$
- Output  $(c_0, c_1) = (g^r, h^r \cdot m)$

Decrypting  $(c_0, c_1)$  using  $sk$ :

$$\frac{c_1}{(c_0)^\alpha} = \frac{h^r \cdot m}{g^{r\alpha}} = \frac{g^{\alpha r} \cdot m}{g^{r\alpha}} = m$$

## The Decisional Diffie-Hellman (DDH) Assumption:

$$(g, g^\alpha, g^r, g^{\alpha r}) \approx^c (g, g^\alpha, g^r, g^z)$$

where  $\alpha, r, z \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q$ .

# Recall: ElGamal Encryption '84

## Setup:

- Sample  $sk = \alpha \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q$
- Let  $pk = h = g^\alpha$

## Encryption of $m$ :

- Sample  $r \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q$
- Output  $(c_0, c_1) = (g^r, h^r \cdot m)$

## Boneh-Franklin '01: From ElGamal to IBE

- For each  $ID$  implicitly define  $pk_{ID}$  by “projecting”  $pk$  onto  $ID$  in  $\mathbb{G}_T$
- Encrypt to  $pk_{ID}$  by splitting El-Gamal between  $\mathbb{G}$  and  $\mathbb{G}_T$
- Security proof: Projections are “computationally independent”

$$pk = h \xrightarrow{ID} pk_{ID} = e(h, H(ID))$$

$$sk = \alpha \xrightarrow{ID} sk_{ID} = H(ID)^\alpha$$

# The Boneh-Franklin IBE

## Setup:

- Sample  $sk = \alpha \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q$
- Let  $pk = h = g^\alpha$

## Key generation for $ID$ :

- Output  $sk_{ID} = H(ID)^\alpha$

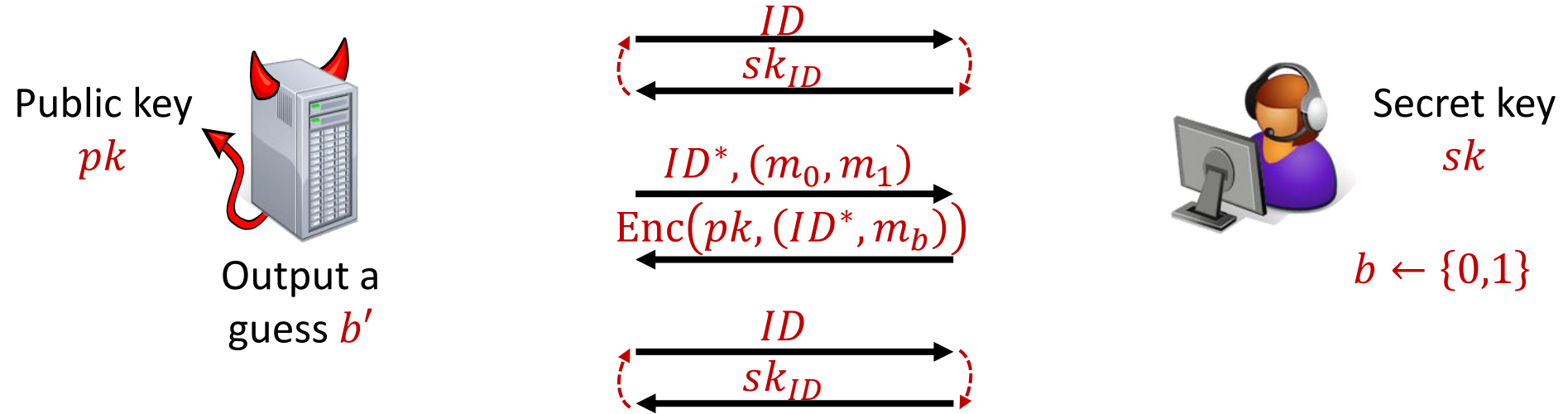
## Encryption of $(ID, m)$ :

- Sample  $r \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q$  and output  $(c_0, c_1) = (g^r, e(h, H(ID))^r \cdot m)$

Decrypting  $(c_0, c_1)$  using  $sk_{ID}$ :

$$\frac{c_1}{e(c_0, sk_{ID})} = \frac{e(h, H(ID))^r \cdot m}{e(g^r, H(ID)^\alpha)} = \frac{e(g^\alpha, H(ID))^r \cdot m}{e(g^r, H(ID)^\alpha)} = m$$

# IBE Security



**IBE security requirement:**

For any efficient adversary  $|\Pr[b' = b] - 1/2|$  is negligible

# This Talk

- **Direct applications**
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- **The road so far: From public-key to functional encryption**
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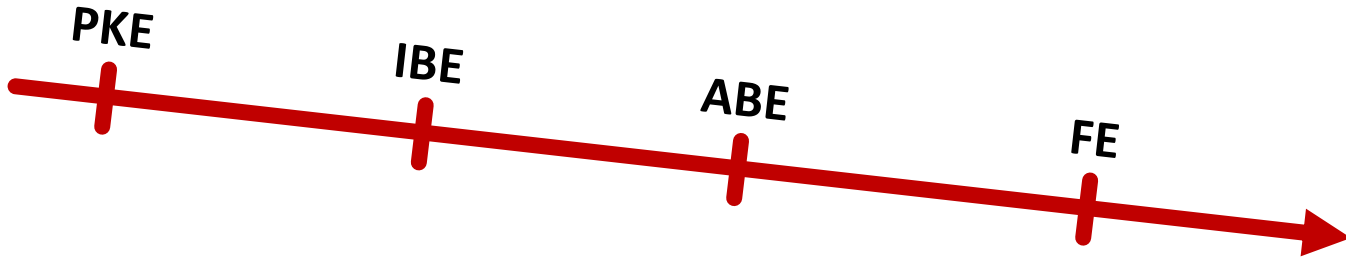
# The Road Ahead

- We are current losing the **functionality vs. efficiency** battle
  - Deployment beyond identity-based encryption?
  - Better efficiency in the symmetric-key setting?



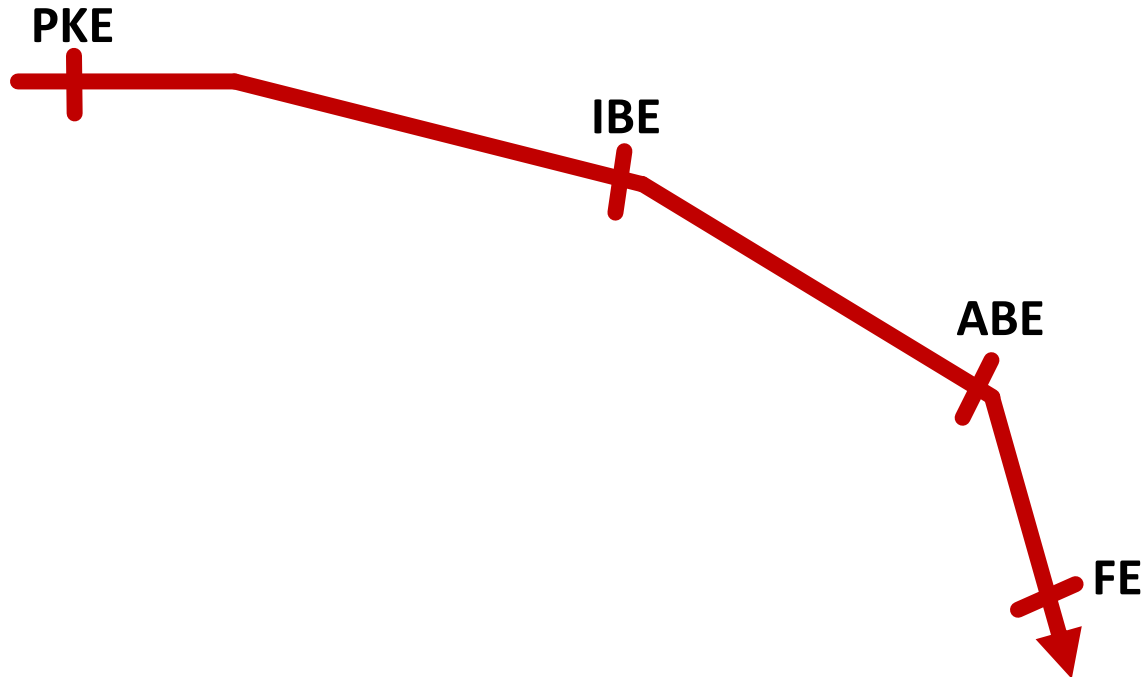
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# The Road Ahead

- **We are current losing the **functionality vs. efficiency** battle**
- Deployment beyond identity-based encryption?
- Better efficiency in the symmetric-key setting?
- **More schemes based on more standard assumptions**
  - More bilinear maps & lattices
  - Less obfuscation
  - Weaker assumptions in the symmetric-key setting? [ABSV14,BS15,KS15]
- **Better security for functional encryption**
  - Function privacy: Does  $sk_F$  reveal  $F$ ? [BRS13,...]
  - Application-specific security (e.g., deduplication [BKR13,ABMRS13,...])
- **We're just getting started...**

Thank You

[www.cs.huji.ac.il/~segev](http://www.cs.huji.ac.il/~segev)