### Incompressible Functional Encryption Mahesh Sreekumar Rajasree

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# Functional Encryption (FE)

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## FE Syntax

### $Setup(\lambda) \rightarrow \text{ master public key } master secret key } msk$

### $Setup(\lambda) \rightarrow$ master public key *mpk*, master secret key *msk*

### $Enc(mpk, m) \rightarrow Ciphertext$ ct

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$$Dec(sk_f,ct) \rightarrow f(m)$$

## FE Syntax









# $Enc(mpk, \mathbf{m}_{\mathbf{0}})$ $sk_{f_1}, \dots, sk_{f_q}$





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 $Enc(mpk, \mathbf{m_1})$  $sk_{f_1}, \dots, sk_{f_q}$ 





# $Enc(mpk, \mathbf{m}_1)$ $sk_{f_1}, \dots, sk_{f_q}$

### Adversary

Indistinguishable whenever  $f_i(m_0) = f_i(m_1)$  for all *i* 

Master secret key must remain completely hidden from adversary.

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• Wins if adversary obtains even a single **distinguishing key** ( $sk_f$  such that

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• Wins if adversary obtains even a single **distinguishing key** ( $sk_f$  such that

Unrealistic to expect that every secret key can be securely stored.

 Security is lost if adversary has en to correctness.

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- to correctness.
- security model.

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  - Make ciphertext large so that long-term storage is expensive.

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- Dziembowski'06 and Guan-Wichs-Zhandry'22 proposed incompressible security model.
  - Make ciphertext large so that long-term storage is expensive.
  - Adversary gets a challenge ciphertext  $ct^*$  for  $m_0, m_1$  and then it has to compress/reduce its storage which contains  $ct^*$ .
## Incompressible Cryptography [Dziembowski'06,Guan-Wichs-Zhandry'22]

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  - After which it receives *sk*, but still should not be able to distinguish.



**Primitives** 



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Introduced and constructed the first Incompressible SKE.

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Guan-Wichs-Zhandry'22	Extended the notio

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the notion to Multi-user Incompressible PKE setting.





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## This work

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## This work

- Our goal generalize incompressibility to Functional encryption.
  - Defined 3 levels of security notion.
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- Incompressible ABE from standard assumptions.

# Incompressible FE Security







 $(msk, mpk) \leftarrow Setup()$ 



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mpk

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# mpk, state Adversary 2 distinguishing f









# (Regular)














# (Strong)



#### **Primitive**

Rate ( |m| / |ct| )

#### **Our Results**

Secret-key size

**Adaptive** 

Assumptions

S

#### Rate **Primitive** ( |m| / |ct| ) Semi-Strong 1/2 Incomp FE

ecret-key size	Adaptive	Assumptions
Short	No	FE

Primitive	Rate (  m  /  ct  )	Secret-key size	Adaptive	Assumptions
Semi-Strong Incomp FE	1/2	Short	No	FE
Semi-Strong Incomp FE	1/4	Short	Yes	FE

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Regular Incomp FE	1	Short*	No	FE

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\* = functions with one bit output

Primitive	Rate (  m  /  ct  )	S
Semi-Strong Incomp FE	1/2	
Semi-Strong Incomp FE	1/4	
Semi-Strong Incomp FE	1	
Regular Incomp FE	1	
Regular Incomp ABE	1/2	

\* = functions with one bit output

ecret-key size	Adaptive	Assumptions
Short	No	FE
Short	Yes	FE
Large	No	FE
Short*	No	FE
Short	Yes	subexp LWE

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	Primitive	Rate (  m  /  ct  )	Secret-key size	Adaptive	Assumptions
OPTIMAL [BGKNPR'24]	Semi-Strong Incomp FE	1/2	Short	No	FE
	Semi-Strong Incomp FE	1/4	Short	Yes	FE
	Semi-Strong Incomp FE	1	Large	No	FE
	Regular Incomp FE	1	Short*	No	FE
	Regular Incomp ABE	1/2	Short	Yes	subexp LWE

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### Results

1. Regular FE scheme

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2. Regular SKE scheme

- 1. Regular FE scheme
- 2. Regular SKE scheme
- **3. Incompressible PKE scheme**

 $Setup \rightarrow$ 

 $Setup \rightarrow MPK = ($ 

 $Setup \to MPK = (FE.MPK),$ 

### Rate-1/2 Incomp FE with Large Keys $Setup \rightarrow MPK = (FE.MPK, IncPKE.PK)$









 $Enc(m) \rightarrow$ 



 $Enc(m) \rightarrow$ 

IncPKE.Enc(**0**)



#### $Enc(m) \rightarrow FE \cdot Enc($

IncPKE . Enc(**0**)



•

IncPKE . Enc(**0**)







 $KeyGen(f) \rightarrow$ 













 $\hat{f}_{SKE.CT}($ 






























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Using rate-1/2 incompressible PKE and another layer of SKE encryption,

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- Replacing incompressible PKE constrained but large keys.

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Replacing incompressible PKE component with extractors gives rate-1

- secret keys can be made short.
- but large keys.
- Small keys can be achieved if the functions are Boolean.

Using rate-1/2 incompressible PKE and another layer of SKE encryption,

Replacing incompressible PKE component with extractors gives rate-1

Assuming the (sub-exp) hardness of LWE problem, there exists incompressible ABE for predicate classes with circuit of depth D with |mpk| = poly(λ), |sk| = poly(λ) · D, |ct| = poly(λ) · (D + log(|m|)) + m + S

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  - Uses two-level deferred encryption and this technique could find more applications in other contexts. Refer to the paper for more details.

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  - Uses two-level deferred encryption and this technique could find more applications in other contexts. Refer to the paper for more details.
- From minimal assumption of ABE by extending ideas from Guan-Wichs-Zhandry'22.

### 1. Rate-1 Semi-Strong Incompressible FE with adaptive security.

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- 1. Rate-1 Semi-Strong Incompressible FE with adaptive security.
- 2. Strong Incompressible FE with selective/adaptive security.
- 3. Strong Incompressible ABE/IBE from standard assumptions.
- 4. Using incompressible cryptography to build other primitives.

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