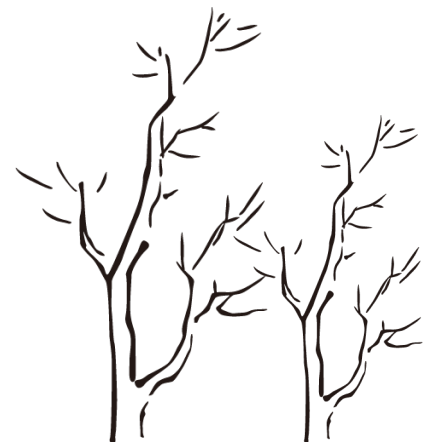




A Framework for Achieving KDM-CCA Secure Public-Key Encryption

Fuyuki Kitagawa (Tokyo Institute of Technology)

Keisuke Tanaka (Tokyo Institute of Technology)



Security notions for PKE



- It has been considered “IND-CCA security = standard”
 - ◆ takes active adversaries into consideration
 - ◆ implies non-malleability



Security notions for PKE



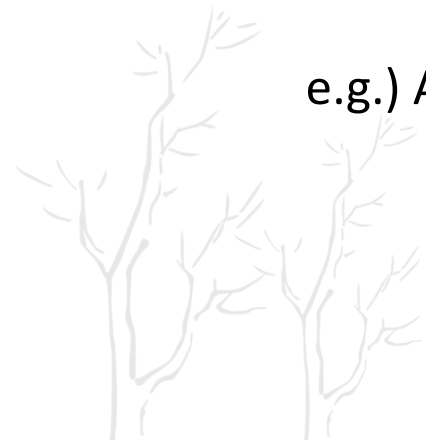
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- IND security falls short if an adversary can obtain side information of secret states



→ One typical example is encrypting secret keys

e.g.) Anonymous credential, hard-disk encryption, FHE...



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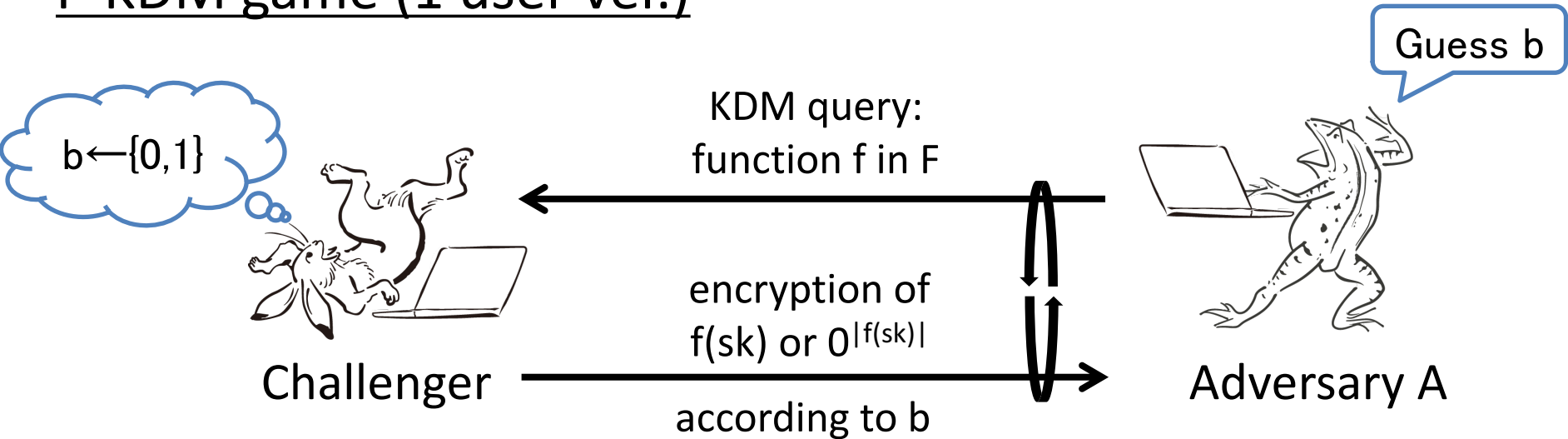


Key dependent message (KDM) security [BRS02]



KDM security

F-KDM game (1 user ver.)



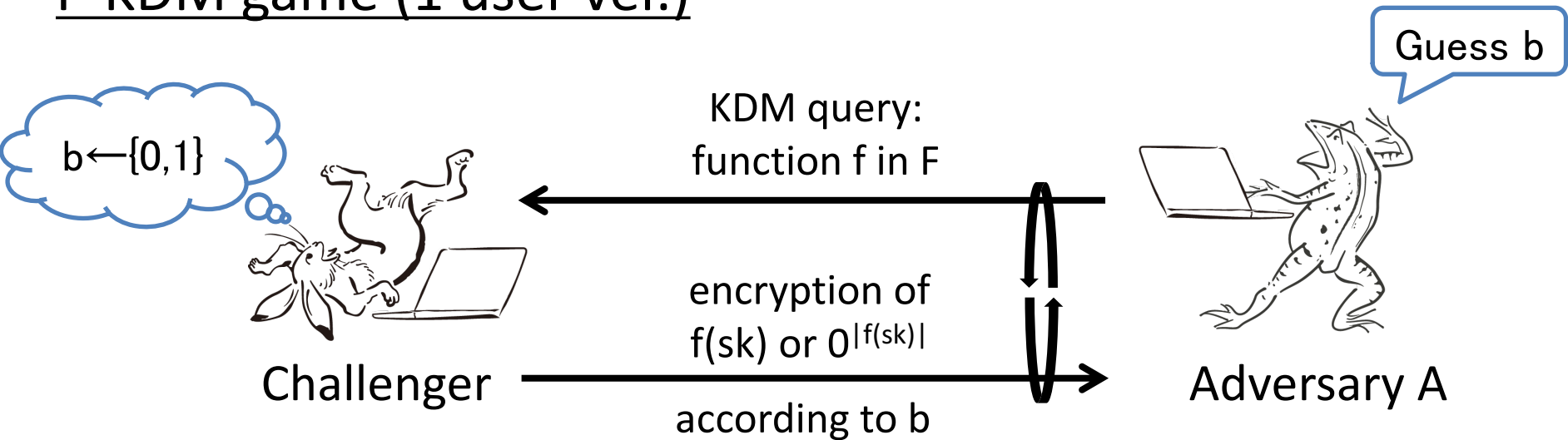
A cannot guess b correctly
with prob. greater than $1/2$



F-KDM-CPA secure

KDM security

F-KDM game (1 user ver.)



A cannot guess b correctly
with prob. greater than $1/2$ \Rightarrow **F-KDM-CPA secure**

- The adversary can also make a decryption query

\Rightarrow **F-KDM-CCA secure**

Our focus

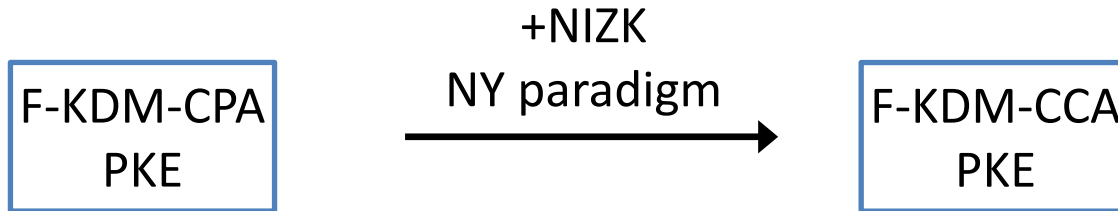


Previous works on KDM-CCA



1. [CCS09]

F: any function class



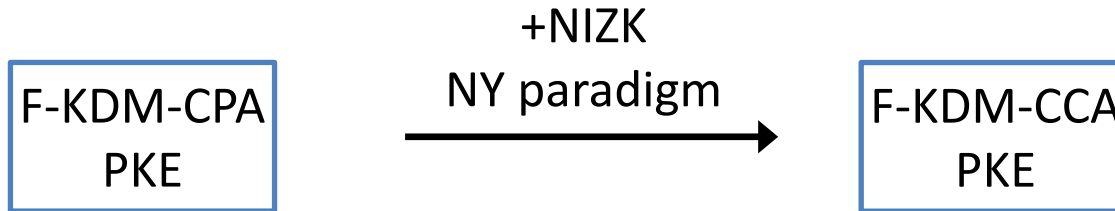
Concrete instantiation: Aff-KDM-CCA PKE from DDH on pairing



Previous works on KDM-CCA

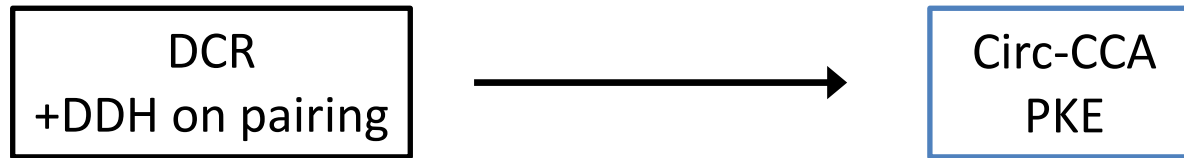
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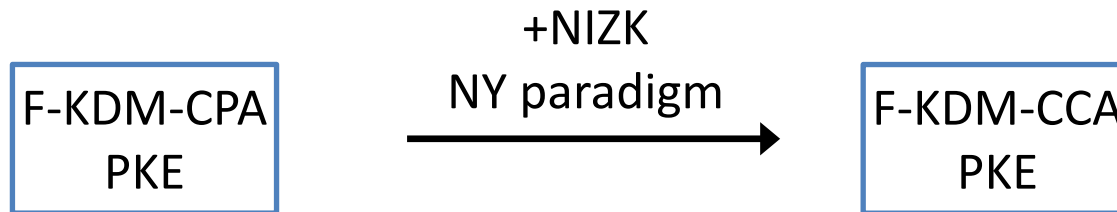


More efficient
than [CCS09]

Previous works on KDM-CCA

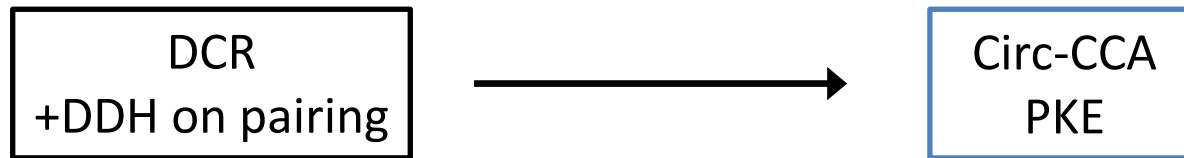
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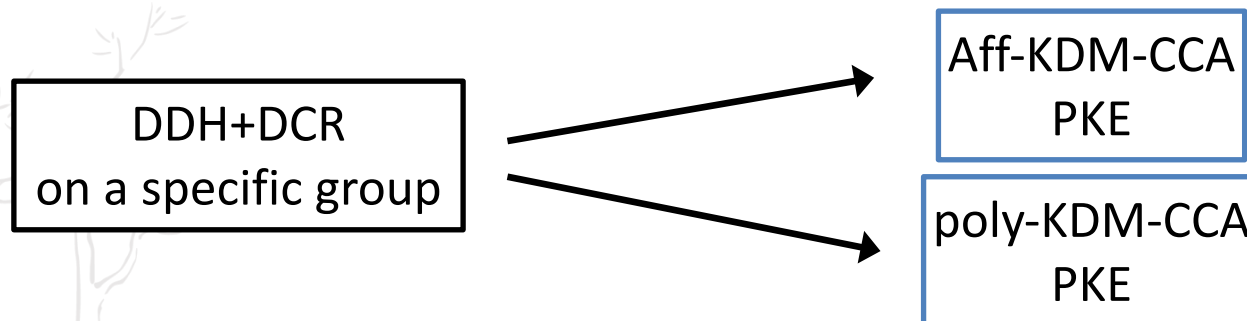
Concrete instantiation: Aff-KDM-CCA PKE from DDH on pairing

2. [Hof13]



More efficient
than [CCS09]

3. [HLL16] (based on [LLJ15])



w/o pairing
and efficient

Open problem

ALL existing KDM-CCA secure PKE rely on

NIZK
or
pairing
or
multiple assumptions
(DDH+DCR)

Especially,

all schemes w/o NIZK are proposed under DDH+DCR on a specific group

→ Removing one of them seems to be difficult



Construction based on a single assumption
using neither NIZK nor pairing??



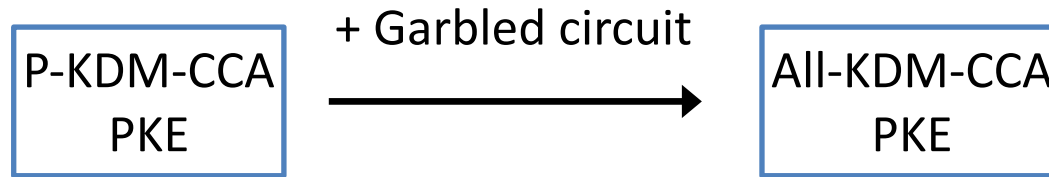
???



KDM-CCA for all functions

[App11] showed

P-KDM: KDM security w.r.t. projection functions



Only [CCS09]'s scheme is compatible with this transformation
→ Need NIZK or pairing

All-KDM-CCA secure PKE
using neither NIZK nor pairing??



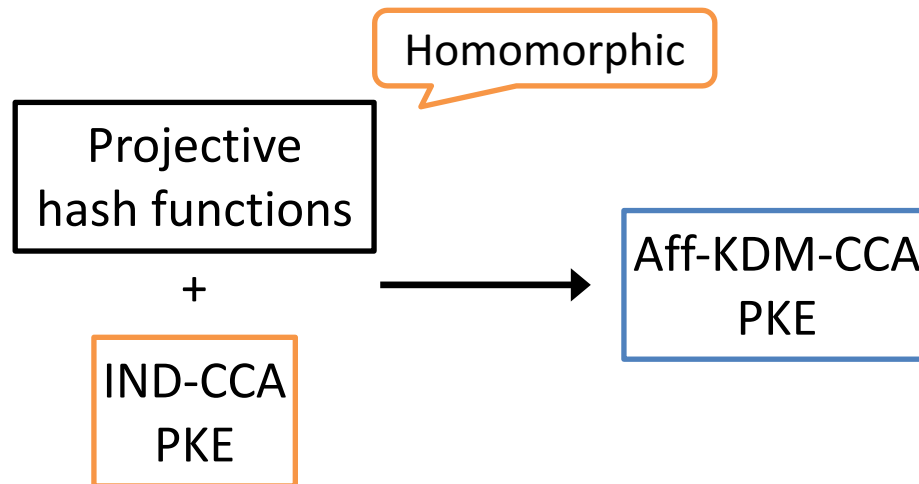
???



This work



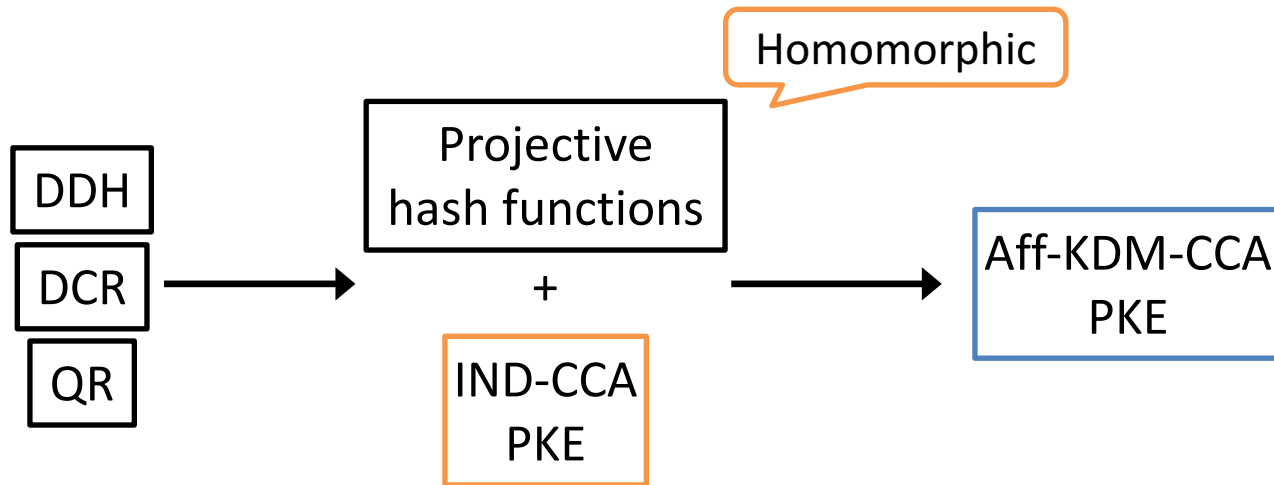
1. A framework achieving KDM-CCA security in 1 user setting



This work



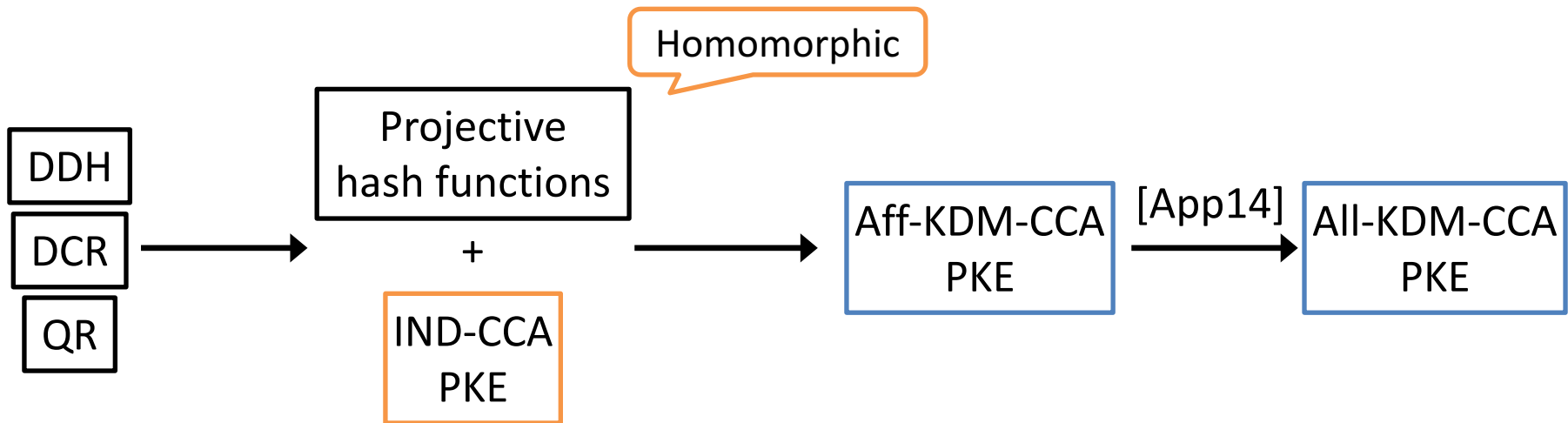
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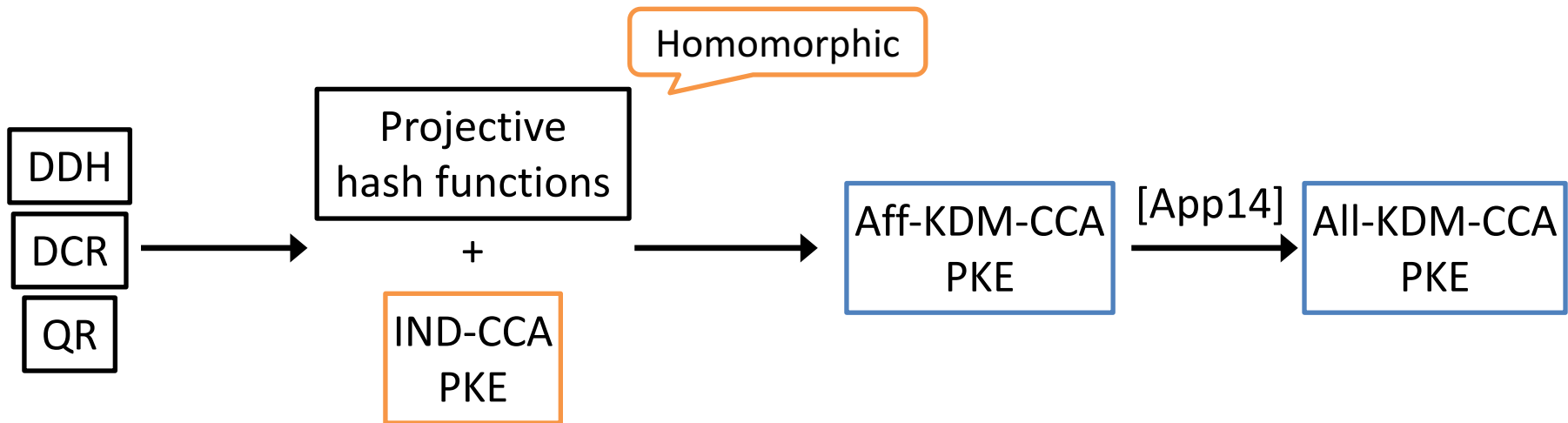
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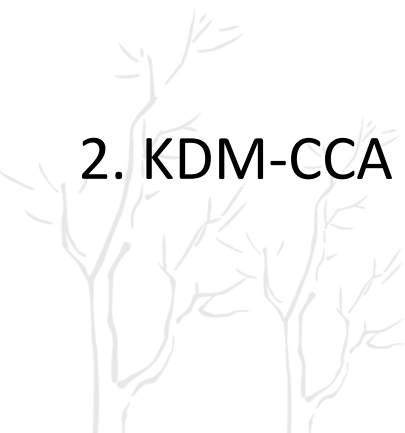
This work



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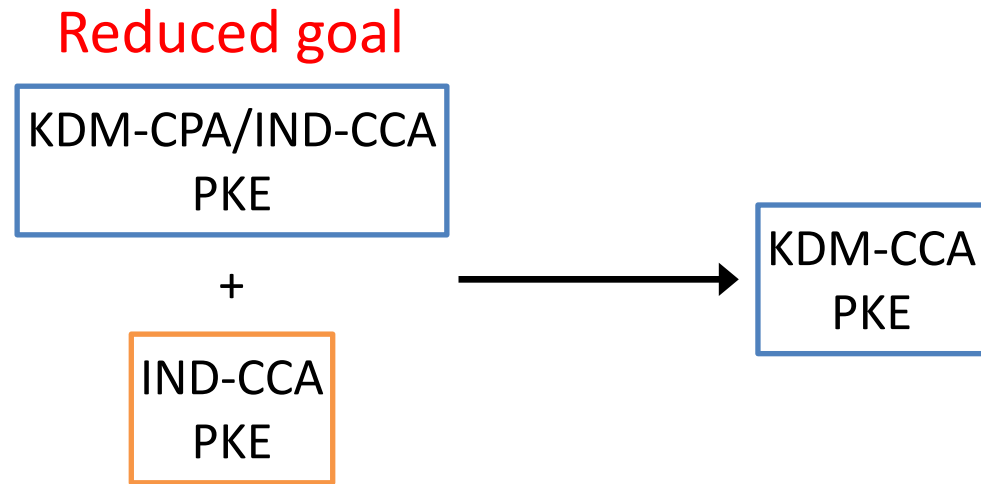
2. KDM-CCA security in multi user setting of concrete instantiations



Reduced goal



We essentially show



Reduced goal



We essentially show

Much easier to construct
than KDM-CCA PKE 😊

Reduced goal

KDM-CPA/IND-CCA
PKE

+

IND-CCA
PKE



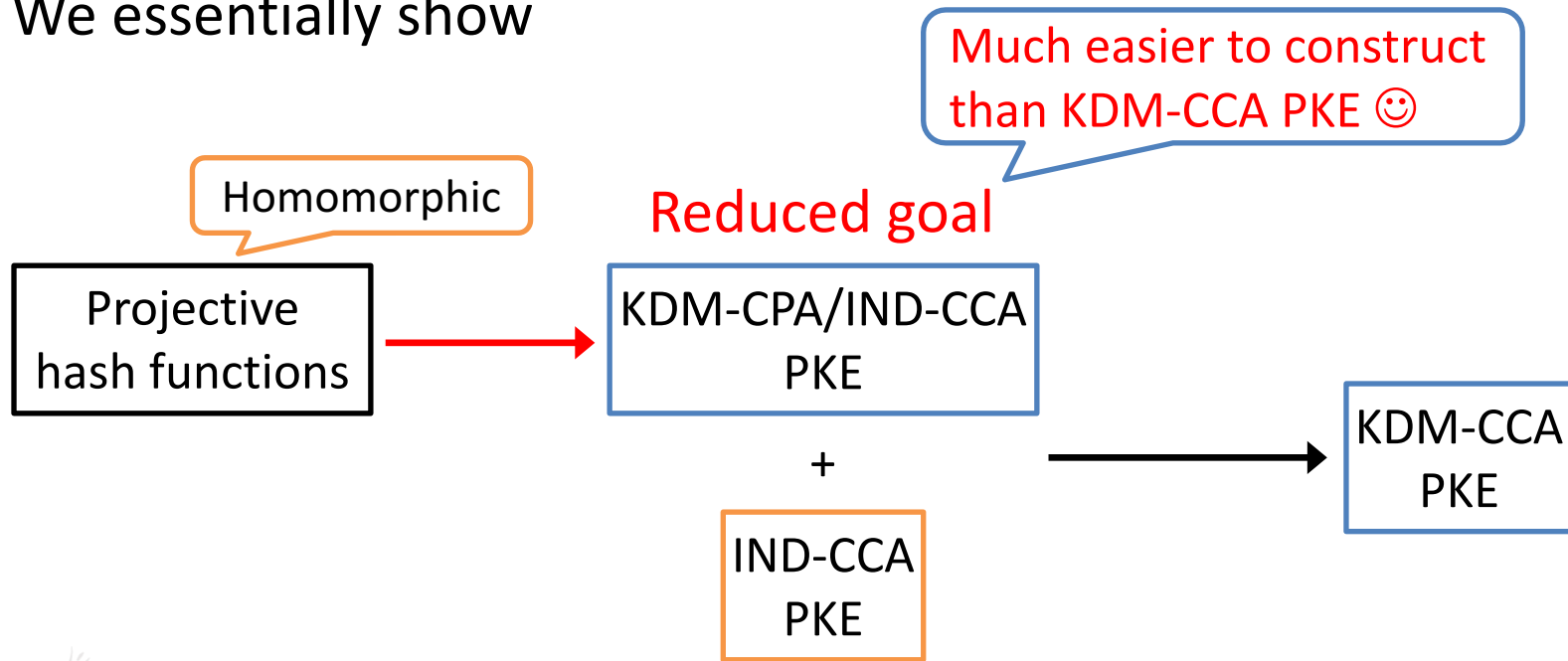
KDM-CCA
PKE



Reduced goal



We essentially show



Triple mode proof [MTY11]



- Framework for proving KDM-CPA

Standard mode

$$E(pk, f(sk))$$

It is difficult to directly prove it based on the secrecy of secret-key... ☹

Hide mode

$$E(pk, 0)$$


Triple mode proof [MTY11]

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Using secrecy of **encryption randomness**

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Complete entire proof 😊

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Using secrecy of **secret-key**

Reduction does not need it 😊

It is difficult to directly prove it based on the secrecy of secret-key... ☹️

Complete entire proof 😊

Extension to CCA setting

Standard mode

$E(pk, f(sk))$

$\gg (1)$

Fake mode

$Sim(pk, f)$

$\gg (2)$

Hide mode

$E(pk, 0)$

Using secrecy of **encryption randomness**

→ Reduction knows secret-key

→ This step goes through when proving KDM-CCA 😊

Using secrecy of **secret-key**

→ Reduction does not know secret-key

→ **This step fails when proving KDM-CCA** 😞

Extension to CCA setting

Standard mode

$E(pk, f(sk))$

$\}} (1)$

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$\}} (2)$

Hide mode

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→ Reduction knows secret-key

→ This step goes through when proving KDM-CCA 😊

Using secrecy of **secret-key**

→ Reduction does not know secret-key

→ **This step fails when proving KDM-CCA** 😞

We need new technique



First try



$$E_{cca}(pk_{cca}, E(pk, m))$$

Outer scheme:
IND-CCA

Inner scheme:
KDM-CPA

Shown using
triple mode proof

Standard mode

$$E_{cca}(pk_{cca}, E(pk, f(sk)))$$

Fake mode \rightsquigarrow (1)

$$E_{cca}(pk_{cca}, \text{Sim}(pk, f))$$

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Using IND-CCA of outer scheme



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Using IND-CCA of outer scheme

Reduction can use

[sk of inner scheme
decryption oracle for outer scheme
→ Simulate decryption oracle 😊

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But, this idea has a problem...

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How to maintain $sk_{cca}??$



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$$E_{cca}(pk_{cca}, E(pk, \text{f(sk)}))$$

If we maintain sk_{cca} as a part of secret-key

$f(sk || sk_{cca})$ is encrypted

Fake mode \rightsquigarrow (1)

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→ There is a circularity involving outer scheme

Not KDM secure

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$f(\cdot || sk_{cca})$ The circularity remains
after completing step (1)

Hide mode (2)

$$E_{cca}(pk_{cca}, E(pk, 0))$$

→ We need to remove it
to use **IND-CCA of outer scheme**

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Hide mode $\}} (2)$

$$E_{cca}(pk_{cca}, E(pk, 0))$$

→ We can do it if **inner scheme is also IND-CCA**

Remove circularity



- We maintain sk_{cca} as a part of public-key after encrypted by inner scheme

Public-key: $(pk, pk_{cca}, E(pk, sk_{cca}))$

Encryption: $E_{cca}(pk_{cca}, E(pk, m))$

Secret-key: sk

Decryption: Reject $E(pk, sk_{cca})$



Remove circularity



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Standard mode

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Remove circularity



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Using the property of inner scheme



Remove circularity



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Using the property of inner scheme

There is no circularity 😊



Remaining proof strategy

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Secret-key: sk

Eliminate it before step (2)
using IND-CCA of inner scheme

Standard mode

$E_{cca}(pk_{cca}, E(pk, f(sk)))$

Fake mode \rightsquigarrow (1)

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Reduction needs
to simulate decryption oracle

Using the property of inner scheme

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$E_{cca}(pk_{cca}, E(pk, 0))$

Using the property of inner scheme

There is no circularity 😊

Using IND-CCA of outer scheme

Complete entire proof 😊

Reduced goal



KDM-CPA is proved via
triple mode proof

KDM-CPA/IND-CCA
PKE

Inner scheme

+

IND-CCA
PKE

Outer scheme

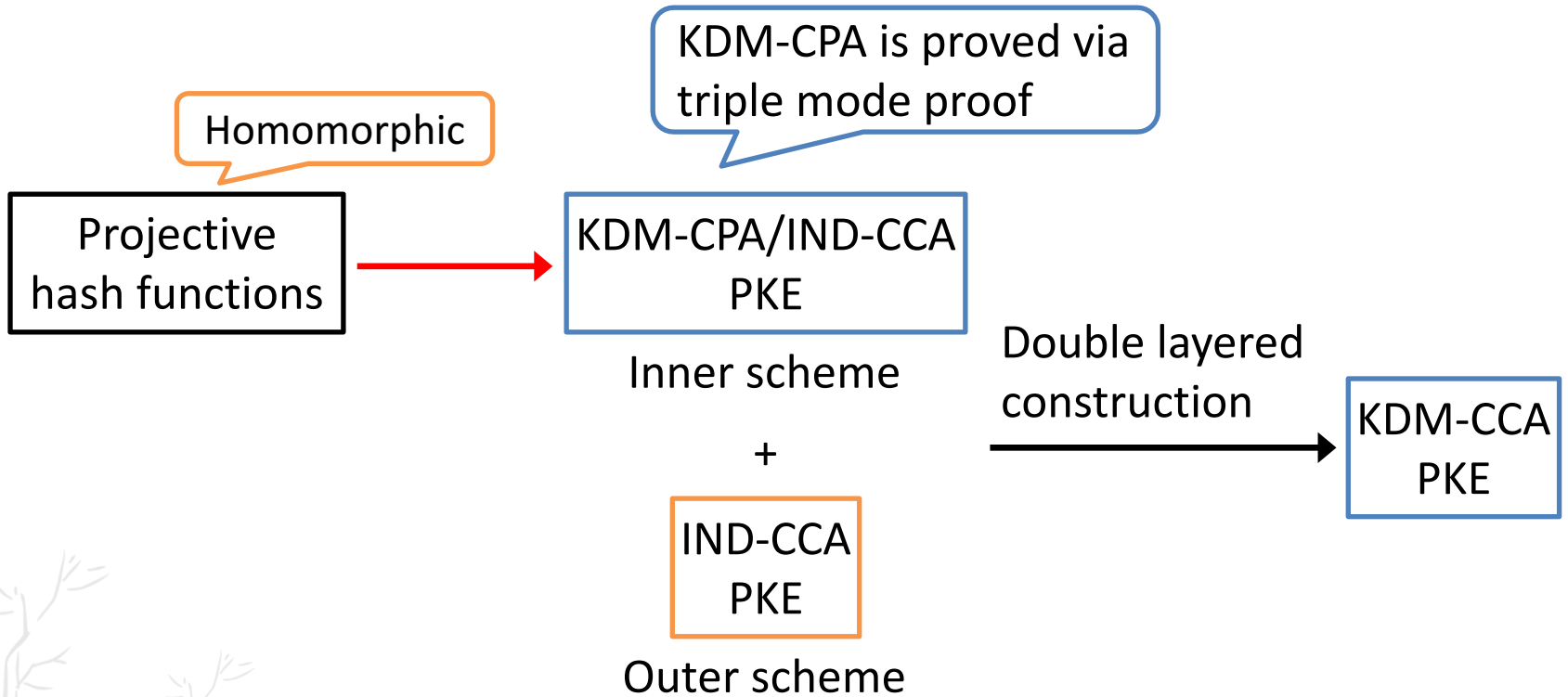
Double layered
construction



KDM-CCA
PKE



Reduced goal



Inner scheme from PHF



- Extend [Wee16] that is a generalization of [BHHO08,BG10]

Homomorphic and Smooth
PHF



KDM-CPA
PKE



Inner scheme from PHF



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Homomorphic and Smooth
PHF



KDM-CPA
PKE

- KDM-CPA of Wee's scheme can be shown using triple mode proof

$E(pk, f(sk))$

\approx

$\text{Sim}(pk, f)$

Homomorphism
projective property
Subset membership problem

Using the secrecy of
encryption randomness



Inner scheme from PHF



- Extend [Wee16] that is a generalization of [BHHO08,BG10]

Homomorphic and Smooth
PHF



KDM-CPA
PKE

- KDM-CPA of Wee's scheme can be shown using triple mode proof

$E(pk, f(sk))$

\rightsquigarrow

$\text{Sim}(pk, f)$

Homomorphism
projective property
Subset membership problem

Using the secrecy of
encryption randomness

- It is also IND-CPA

$E(pk, sk_{cca})$

\rightsquigarrow

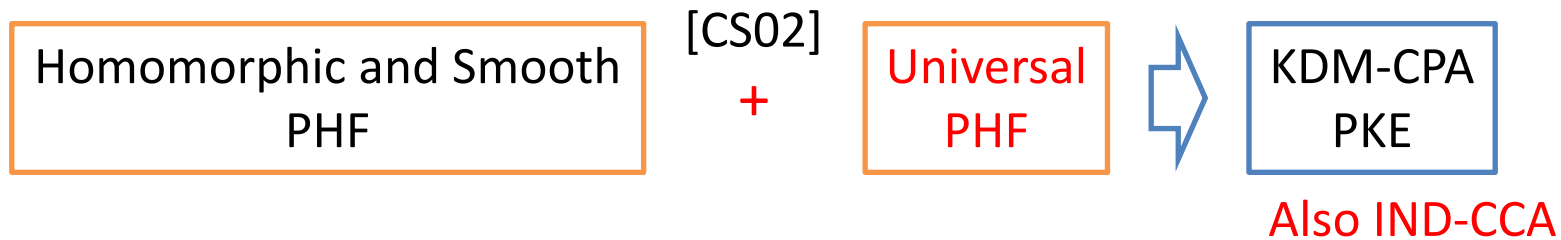
$E(pk, 0)$

Smoothness
Subset membership problem

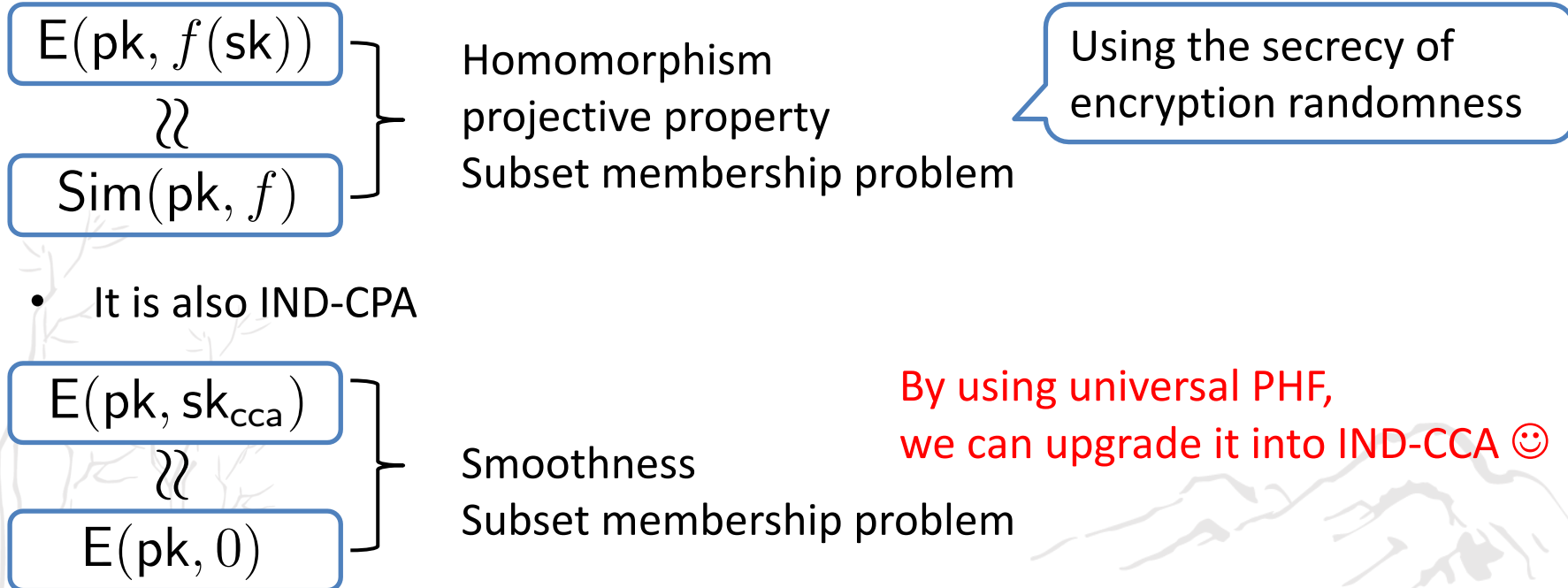


Inner scheme from PHF

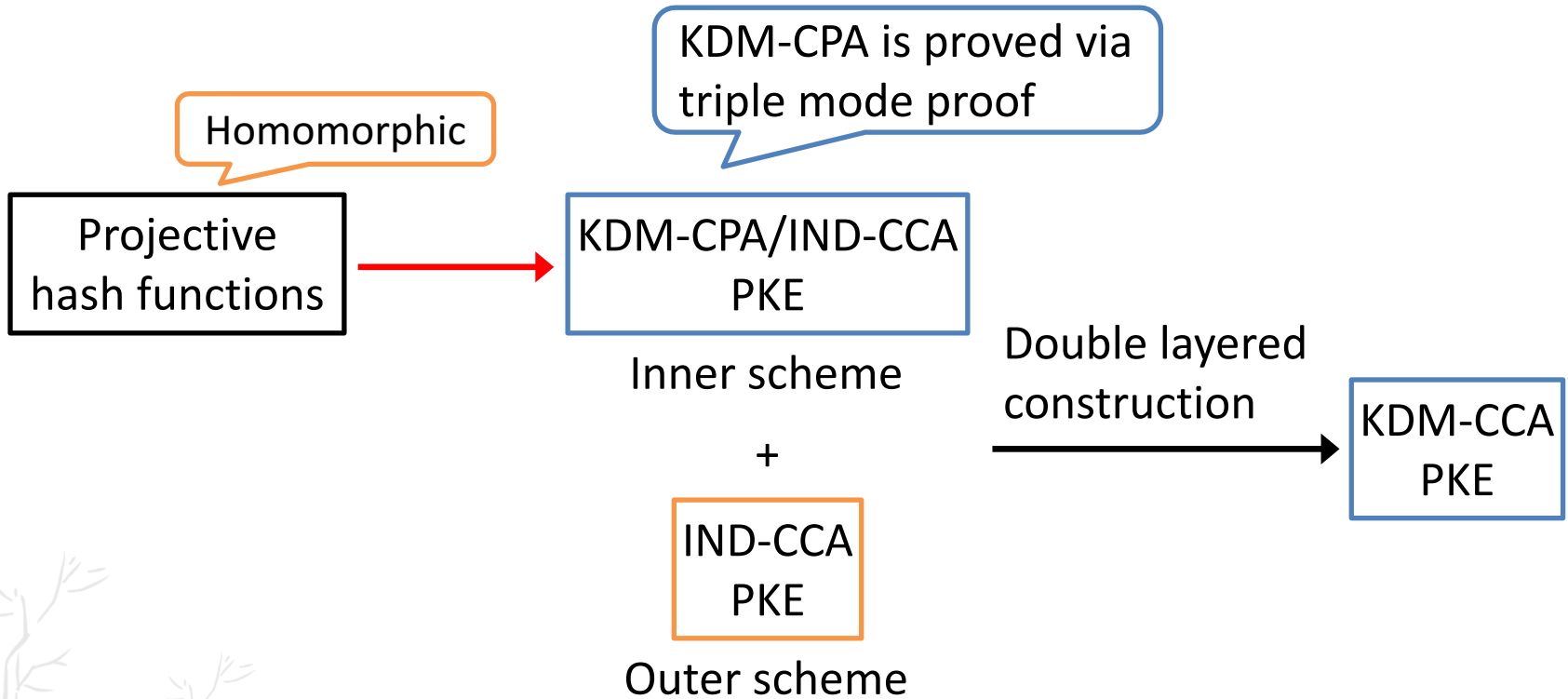
- Extend [Wee16] that is a generalization of [BHHO08,BG10]



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Our generic construction



Instantiations and multi-user security



Instantiations

We can instantiate inner scheme based on instantiations of [Wee16]

DDH [BHHO08]

DCR/QR [BG10]



Instantiations and multi-user security

Instantiations

We can instantiate inner scheme based on instantiations of [Wee16]

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We obtain KDM-CCA PKE based on

[DDH
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Instantiations and multi-user security

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We obtain KDM-CCA PKE based on

$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{DDH} \\ \text{DCR} \\ \text{QR} \end{array} \right.$

1-user/multi-user

Our generic construction achieves only KDM-CCA in 1-user setting

However, we can prove KDM-CCA in multi-user setting of instantiations

Instantiations and multi-user security

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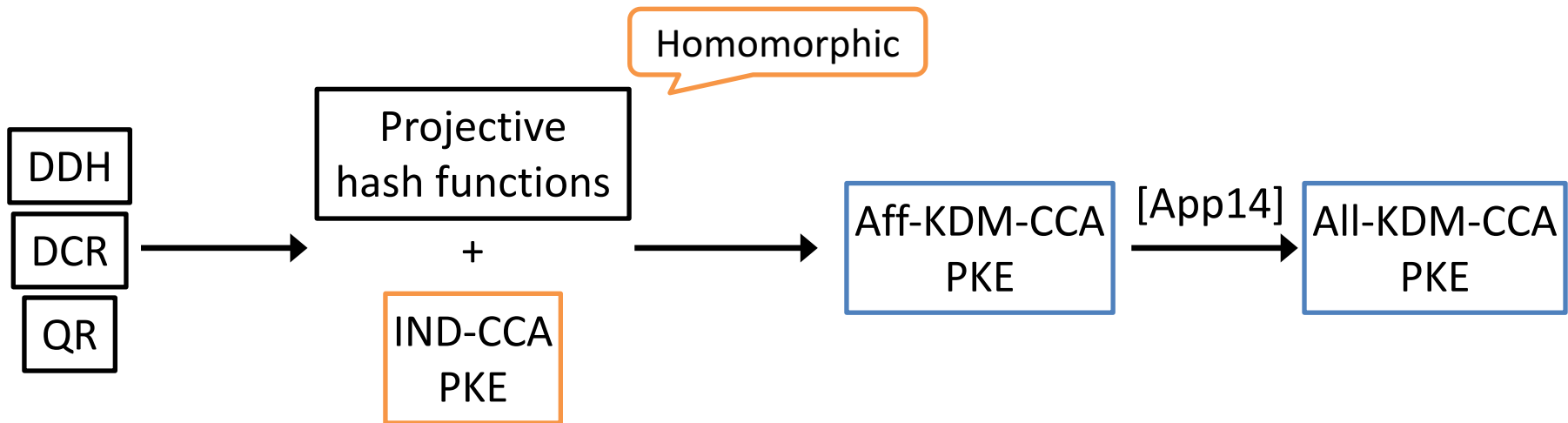
Our instantiations are extensions of [BHHO08, BG10]

Using similar technique as them,
we can prove multi-user security 😊

Summary



1. A framework achieving KDM-CCA security in 1 user setting



2. KDM-CCA security in multi user setting of concrete instantiations

