

Lecture Notes

6.876

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1 Outline

Last Time: We constructed IBE using Random Oracles.

This Time: We'll construct IBE without Random Oracles, and we'll construct Attribute-Based Encryption.

Key Property: With high probability over $A \in \mathbb{Z}_q^{n \times m}$, for every trapdoor S of A , the following two distributions are statistically equivalent:

1. $\{(r, u) : u \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q^n, r \leftarrow \text{GPV} - \text{Sample}(A, S, u, \sigma)\}$.
2. $\{(r, u) : r \leftarrow D_{\mathbb{Z}^m, \sigma}, u = Ar \in \mathbb{Z}_q^n\}$.

2 IBE without Random Oracles

For each $x \in \{0, 1\}^{\leq d}$, we take a matrix $B_x \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q^{n \times m}$. $B_\emptyset = A$, generated with trapdoor S . For nonempty x , $A_x = [A|B_{x_1}|\dots|B_x] \in \mathbb{Z}_q^{n \times m(d+1)}$; this is the "tree construction" referred to last time.

Claim: Given A , S , and $A_x = [A|B]$, we can get a trapdoor S_x for A_x which reveals nothing about S . (This is what we need for IBE-Extract, as in last class)

Proof: Let the dimensions of A_x be $n \times m'$. Choose m' linearly independent vectors t'_i from $D_{\mathbb{Z}^{m'-m}, \sigma}$, and set $u_i = -Bt'_i$. Choose $t_i \leftarrow \text{GPV} - \text{Sample}(A, S, u_i, \sigma)$, and let $s'_i = \begin{pmatrix} t_i \\ t'_i \end{pmatrix}$. Then output S_x whose columns are the s'_i . One can check that this is secure by some combination of the Key Property, the Leftover Hash Lemma, and LWE.

3 Attribute-Based Encryption

ABE is like IBE, but based on an attribute: the private key should be an encryption of a circuit that evaluates to 1 on that attribute, so you can give different people the ability to decrypt different things.

Needs four methods:

1. $\text{ABE-Setup}(1^\lambda, 1^\ell)$ outputs (MPK, MSK) .
2. $\text{ABE-Encrypt}(\text{MPK}, \text{att}, \text{msg})$ outputs ct_{att} , contains att.
3. $\text{ABE-KeyGen}(\text{MPK}, \text{MSK}, c)$ outputs sk_c , contains c .

4. ABE-Decrypt(ct_{att}, sk_c) outputs msg.

Security is based on the following game: the Adversary sends an attribute and gets the master's public key for it; then can send circuits that evaluate to 0 on that attribute and get their secret keys, then sends two messages and guesses which one was encrypted.

Correctness requires that for every attribute att and circuit C s.t. $C(att) = 1$ and every message msg, $ABE-Decrypt(ABE-Encrypt(MPK, att, msg), ABE-Gen(MPK, MSK, C)) = msg$.

1. ABE-Setup: for $i \in \{1, \dots, \ell\}$ and $b \in \{0, 1\}$, choose $A_{i,b} \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q^{n \times m}$ with trapdoor $S_{i,b}$. Also choose $A_{out} \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q^{n \times m}$. Then $(MPK, MSK) = ((\{A_{i,b}\}, A_{out}), \{S_{i,b}\})$.
2. ABE-Encrypt: choose $s \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q^n$ and $e_1, \dots, e_\ell, e_{out} \leftarrow D_{\mathbb{Z}^m, \sigma}$. Let $v_i = A_{i,att_i}^t s + e_i$ and $v_{out} = A_{out}^t s + e_{out} + (\frac{q}{2})msg$. Then $ct_{att} = (att, v_1, \dots, v_\ell, v_{out})$. Note that of the v , the only one that has anything about the message is v_{out} , but they're all LWE instances.
3. ABE-KeyGen: for $i \in \{\ell+1, \dots, |C|\}$ and $b \in \{0, 1\}$, choose $A_{i,b} \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q^{n \times m}$ with trapdoor $S_{i,b}$, except that $A_{|C|,1} = A_{out}$. That is, we choose a matrix and trapdoor for every possible value of every non-input wire of the circuit. Also, for every gate $G_k \in C$ and $a, b \in \{0, 1\}$, compute a short $R_{a,b}^k \in \mathbb{Z}_q^{2m,m}$ s.t. $[A_{i,a}|A_{i,b}]R = A_{k,G_k(a,b)}$. Output $sk_C = (C, \{R_{a,b}^k\}_{a,b \in \{0,1\}, G_k \in C})$.
4. ABE-Decrypt: for intuition, we use the matrices $R_{a,b}^k$ to compute encryptions of the outputs of gates from encryptions of their inputs, and chase those through the circuit. Specifically, if we have $(A_{i,a}, v_i)$ and $(A_{j,b}, v_j)$, $R_{a,b}^k$, and $A_{k,G_k(a,b)}$, we need $v_k = A_{k,G_k(a,b)}^t s + e_k$. Note that $(R_{a,b}^k)^t \begin{bmatrix} v_i \\ v_j \end{bmatrix} = (R_{a,b}^k)^t \begin{bmatrix} A_{i,a}^t \\ A_{j,b}^t \end{bmatrix} s + (R_{a,b}^k)^t \begin{bmatrix} e_i \\ e_j \end{bmatrix}$, which differs by only a short vector from $A_{k,G_k(a,b)}^t s$.

[The details of this are unfinished in these notes.]