

# Using Indistinguishability Obfuscation with UCEs



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# The results in a nutshell

- New technique to work with indistinguishability Obfuscation
  - Extension of punctured programs technique to hide punctured points



**Use Point Function Obfuscation within iO**

**Universal Hardcore Function**  
(under very strong PO)

**iO (PRF( $k, \cdot$ ))**

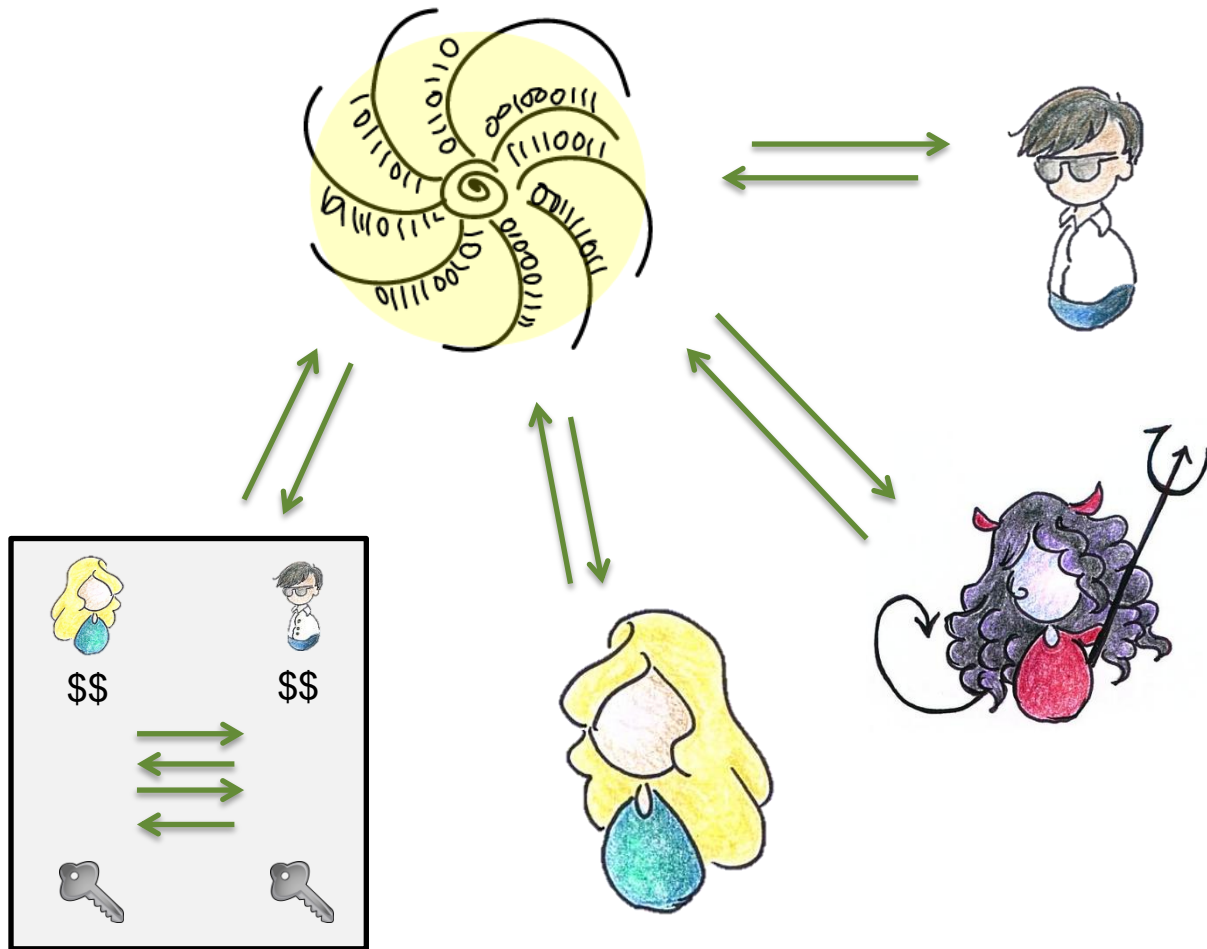
**q-query correlated input  
secure hash function**  
(under weaker PO)



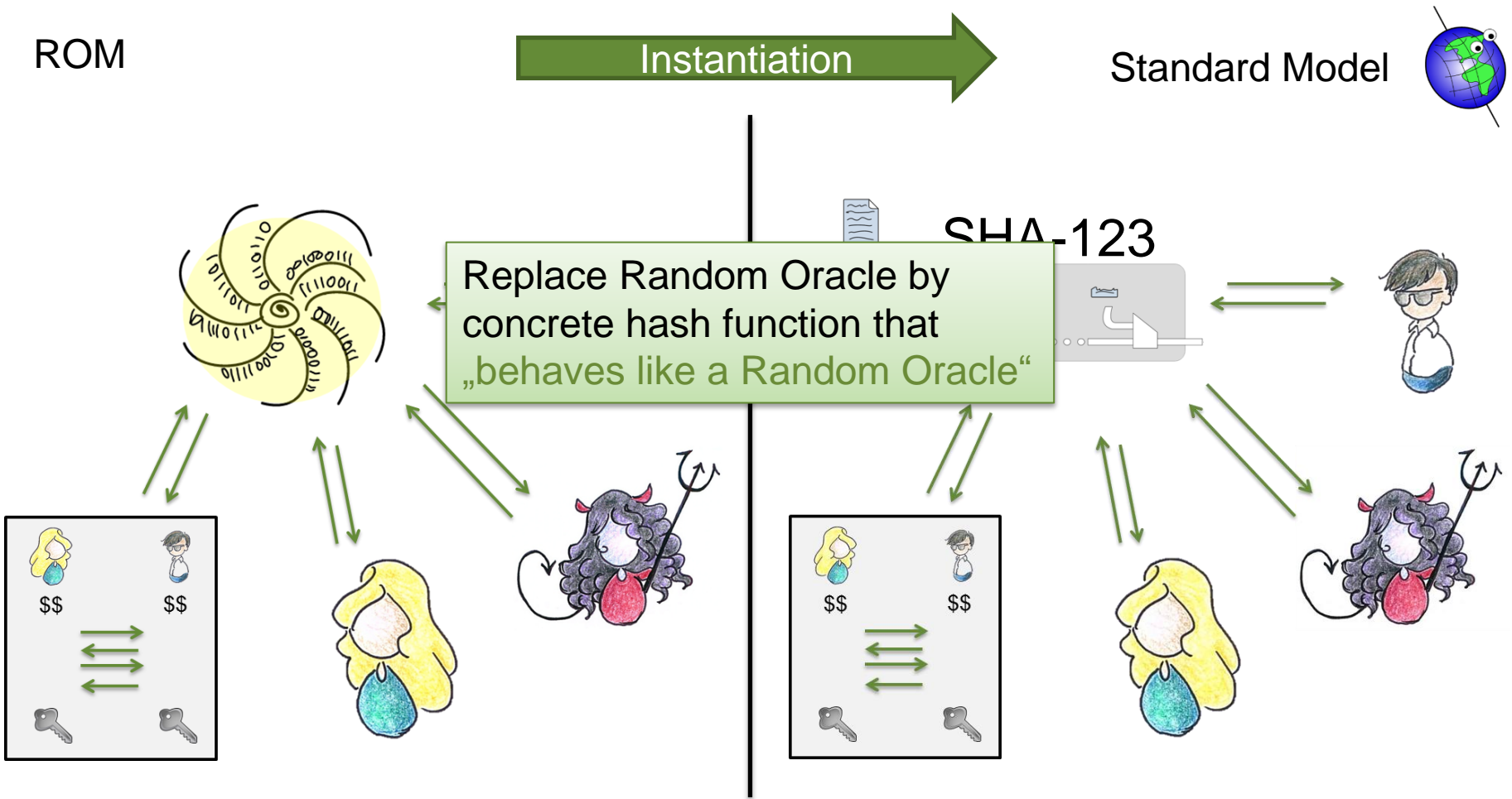
**UCE secure with respect to strong unpredictability**

# What are UCEs?

# The Random Oracle Model (ROM)



# The Random Oracle Model (ROM)



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# Random Oracles are Practical

[BR93]

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# Random Oracles are controversial

[CGH98,Nie02,GK03,MRH04,DOP05  
,BBP04, CGH04,BFM14]...

# Bellare, Hoang, Keelveedhi (Crypto 2013) [BHK13]

The lack of a proof of security for the instantiated scheme is [...] a consequence of an even more fundamental lack, namely that of a definition, of what it means for a family of functions to “**behave like a RO**”

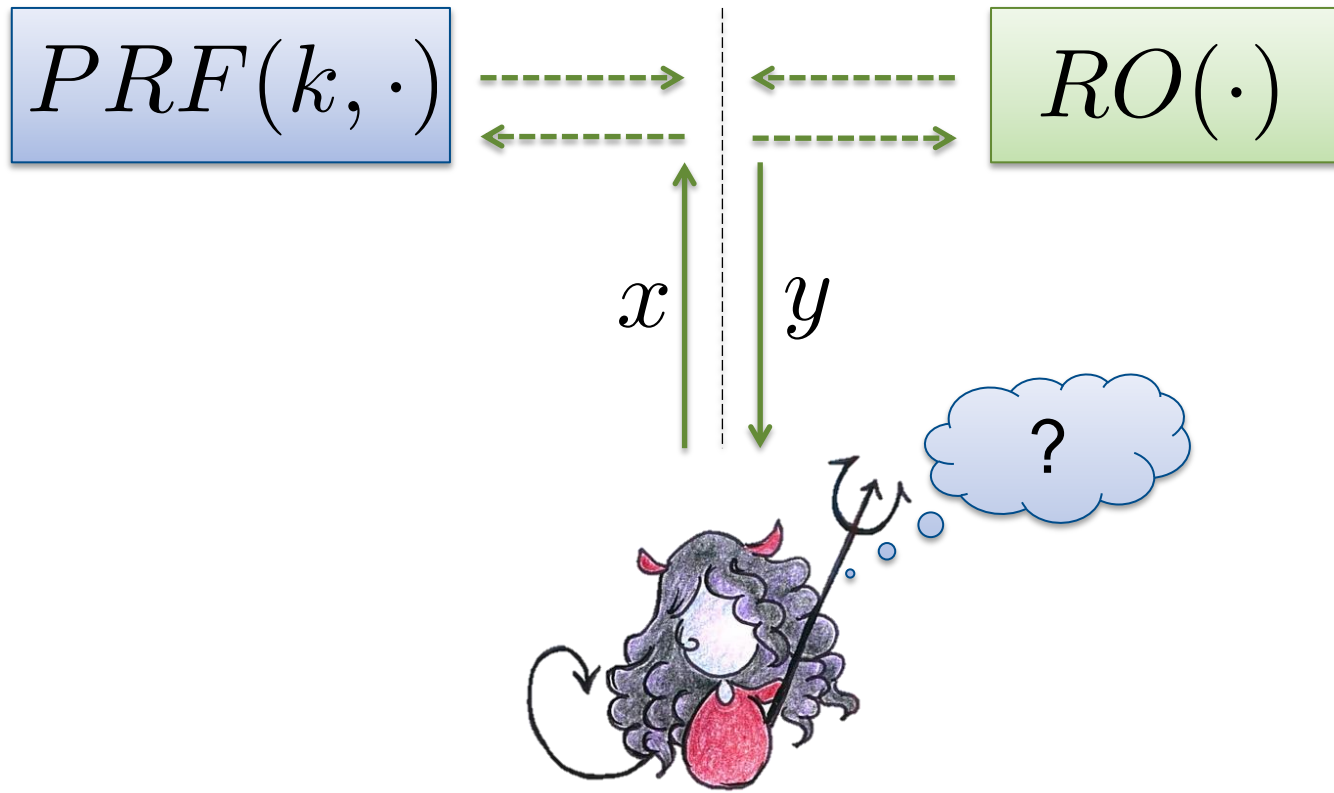
[BHK13]



# UCE Framework [BHK13]

(Universal Computational Extractors)

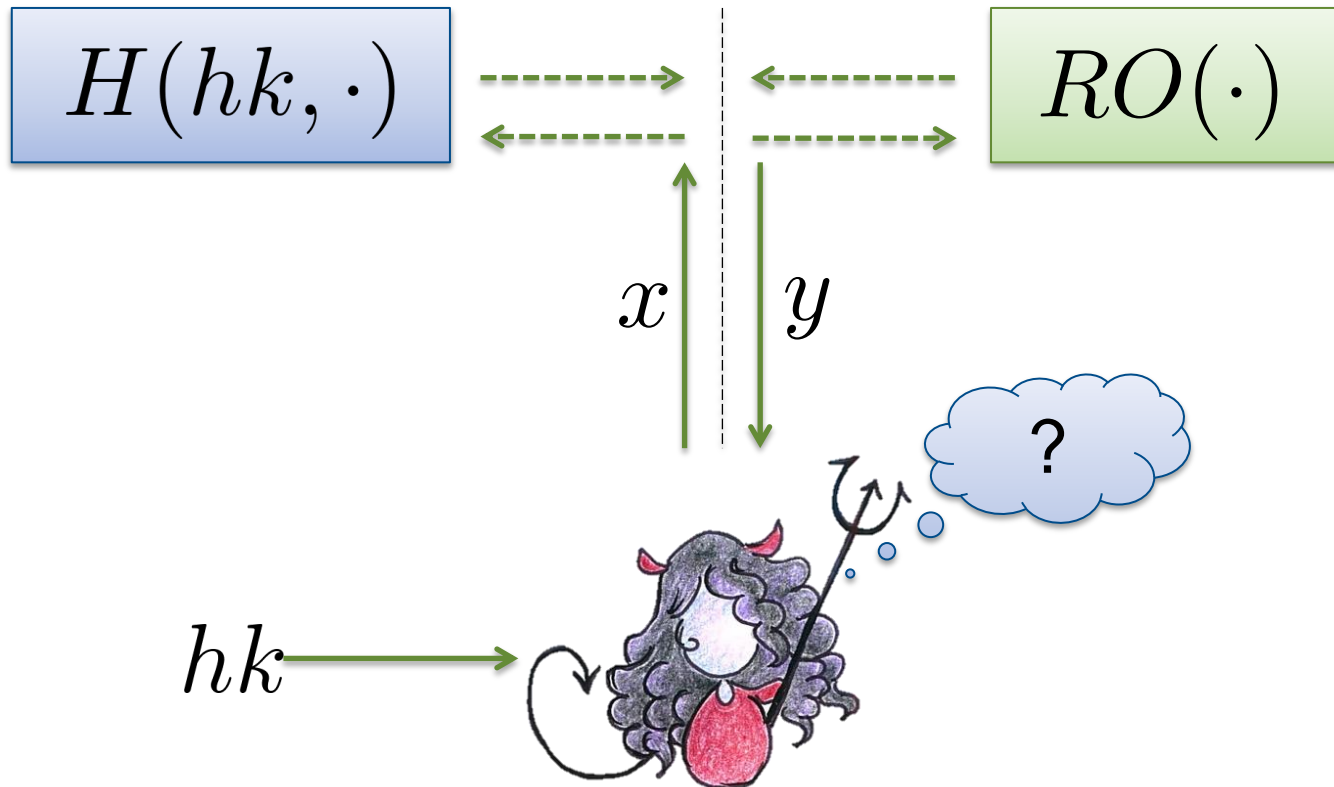
## The symmetric setting:



# UCE Framework [BHK13]

(Universal Computational Extractors)

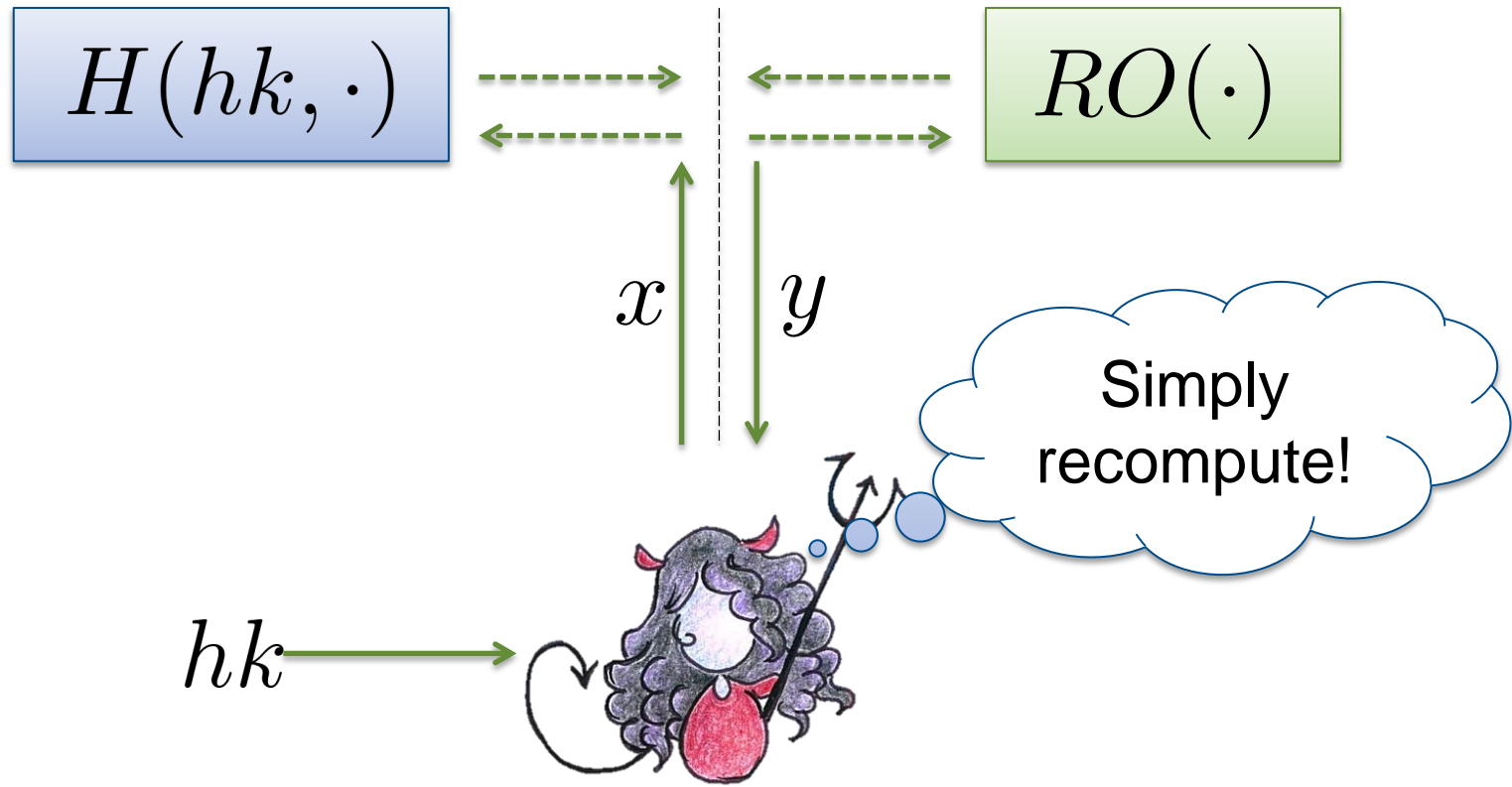
## The public-key setting:



# UCE Framework [BHK13]

(Universal Computational Extractors)

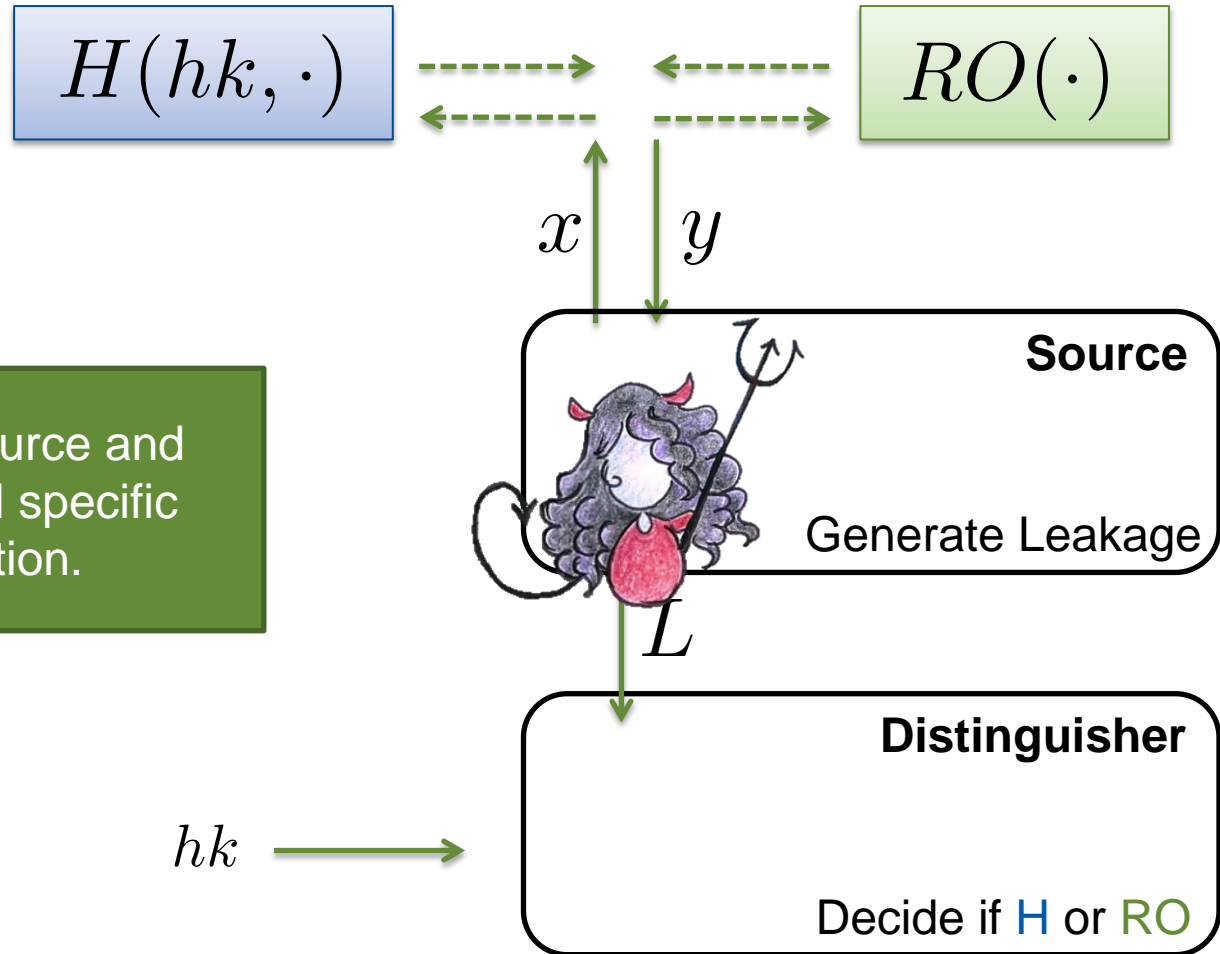
## The public-key setting:



# UCE Framework [BHK13]

(Universal Computational Extractors)

The UCE setting:

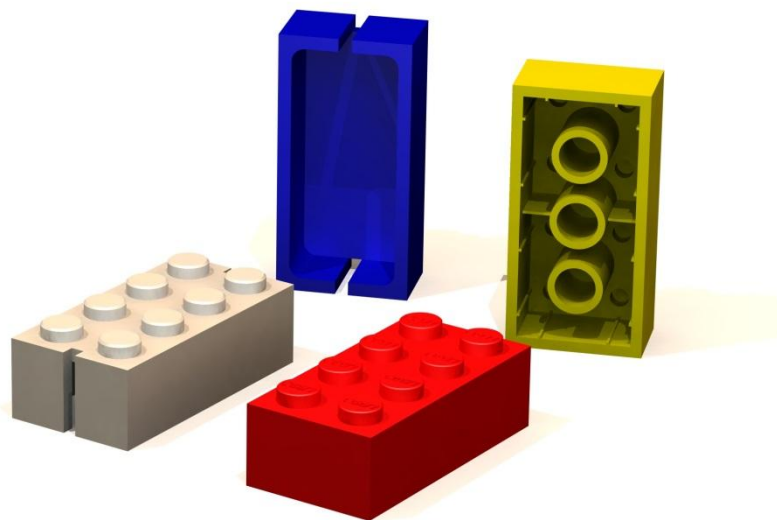


Restrictions on Source and Distinguisher yield specific UCE assumption.

# UCE Framework [BHK13]

(Universal Computational Extractors)

**UCE (Universal Computational Extractors) is a Framework**



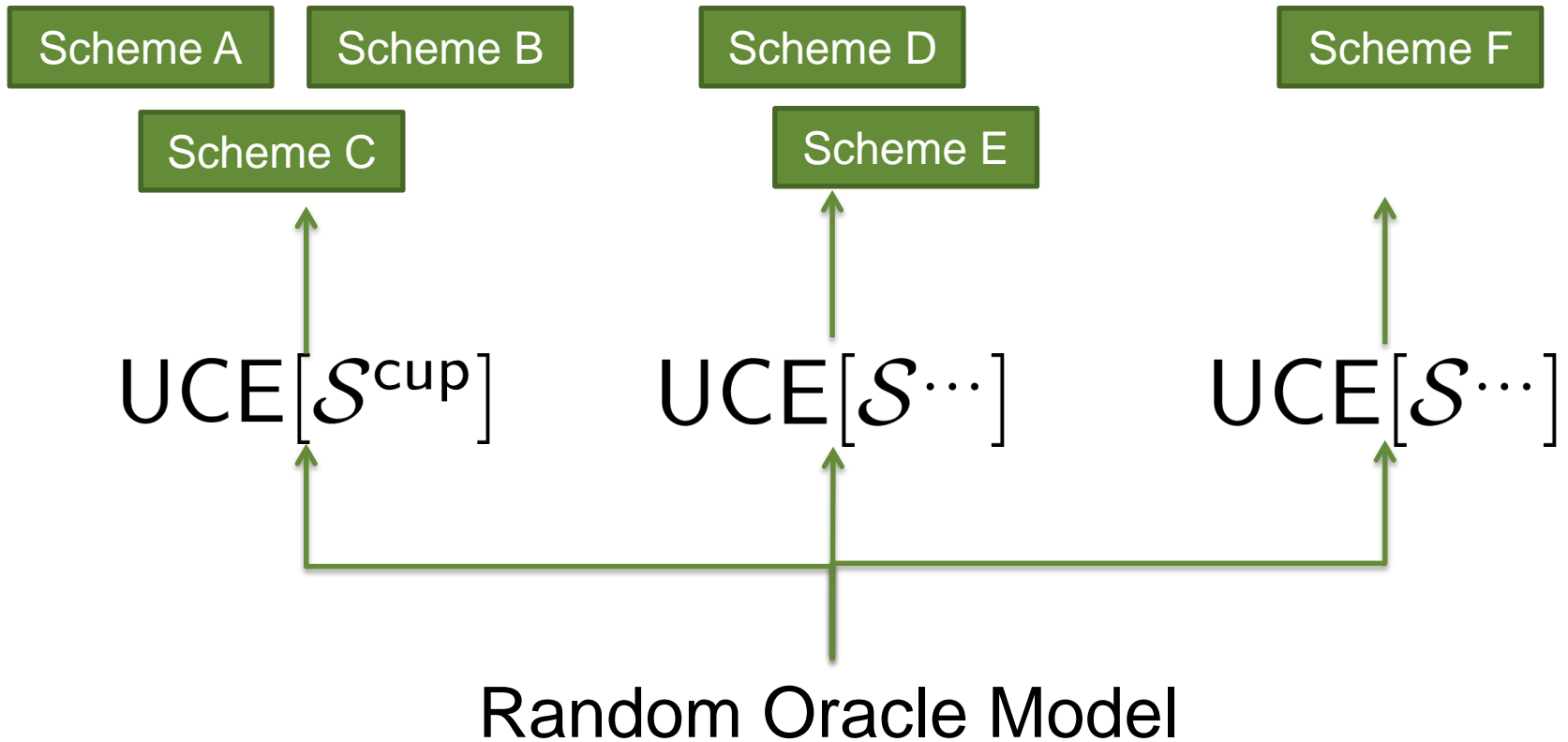
**to design assumptions that describe features of a  
random oracle**

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# What are good UCEs?

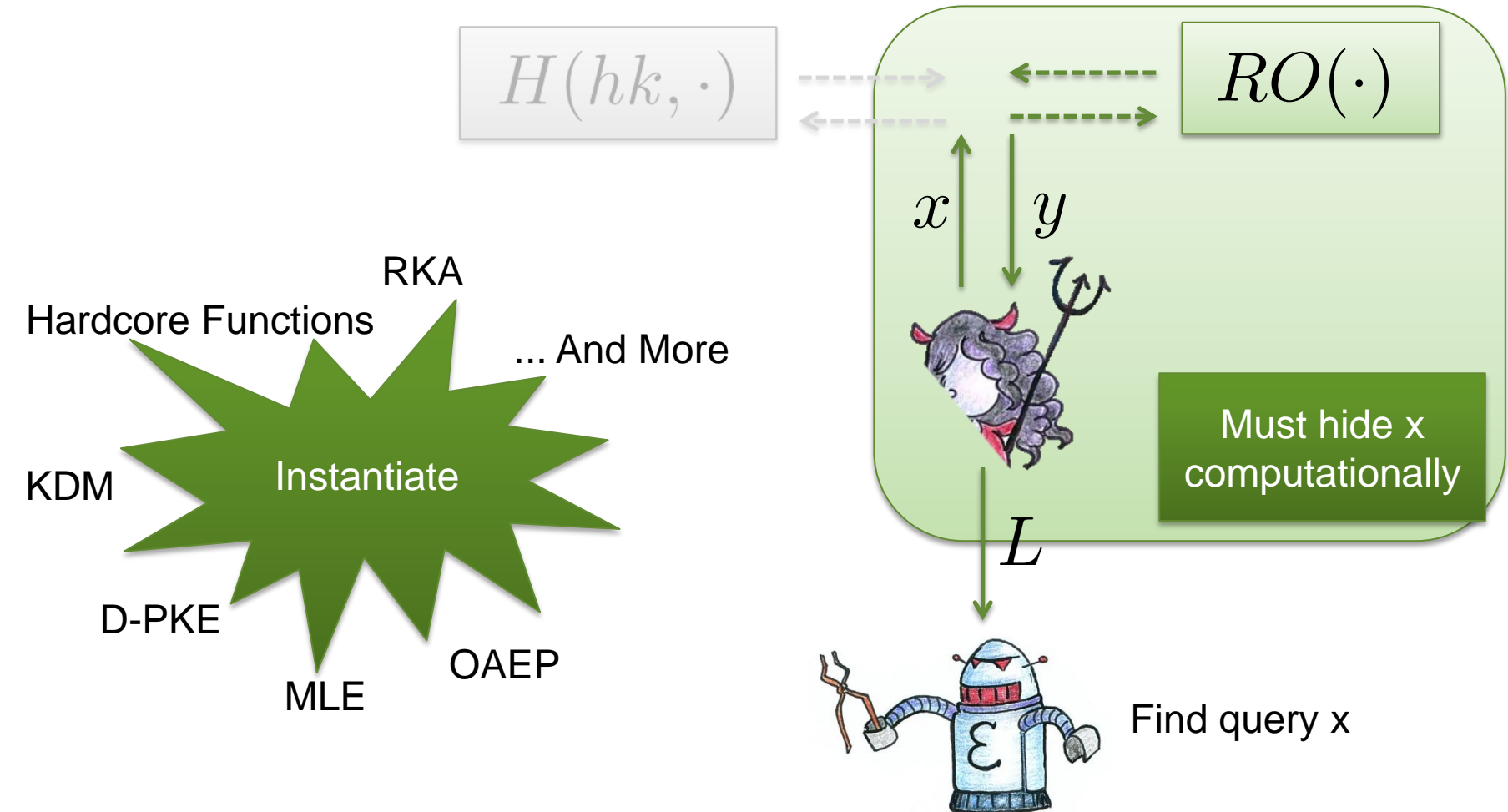
# UCE Framework [BHK13]

## Layered Cryptography Paradigm



# UCE Framework [BHK13]

UCE1=UCE[S<sup>cup</sup>]: Computational Unpredictability





# UCE vs. iO [BrzuskaFarshimMittelbach14]

UCE[ $\mathcal{S}^{\text{cup}}$ ] and indistinguishability obfuscation  
are mutually exclusive [BFM14]



- Split sources: UCE[ $\mathcal{S}^{\text{splt}}$ ]
- ~~• Bounded Parallel Sources: UCE[ $\mathcal{S}_{\tau, \sigma, q}^{\text{sprl}}$ ] [BFM14]~~
- Statistical Sources: UCE[ $\mathcal{S}^{\text{sup}}$ ]
- ...

However, all assumptions validated only in the ROM

# What are good UCEs?

**One Definition:** Good UCEs are those that strike the right balance between being powerful and feasible.

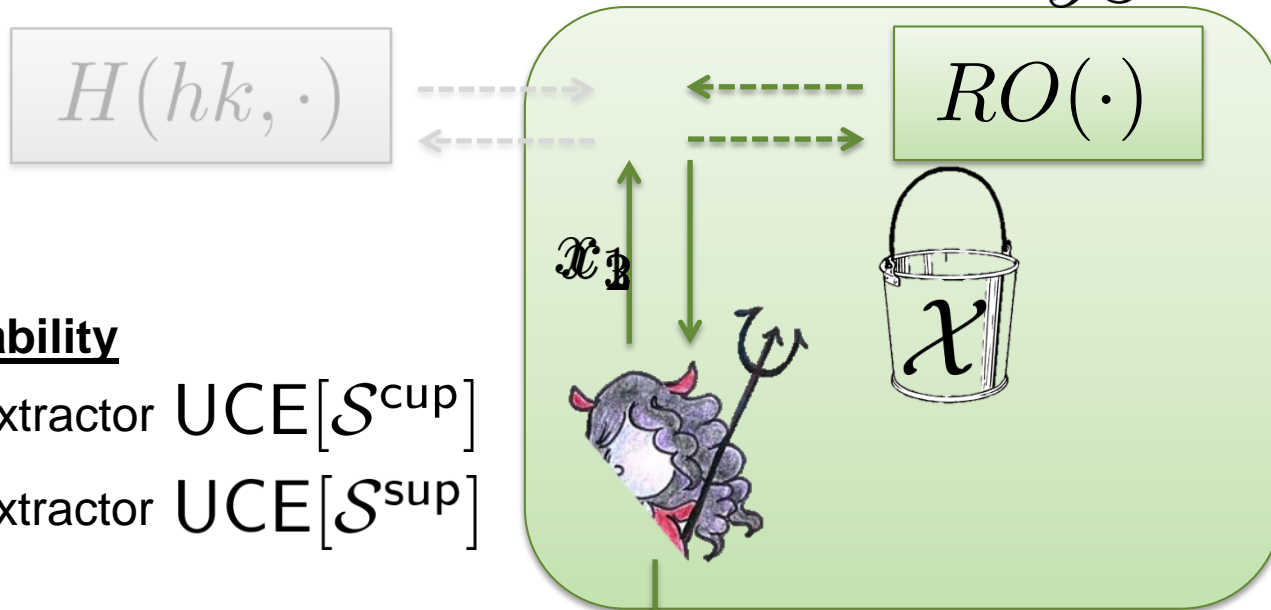
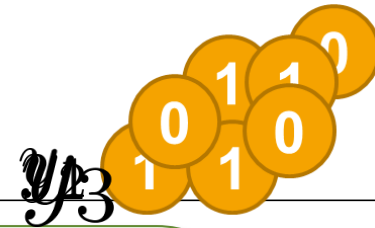
**Nice Applications**

**Candidate Construction in Standard Model**

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# UCEs with Strongly Unpredictable Sources

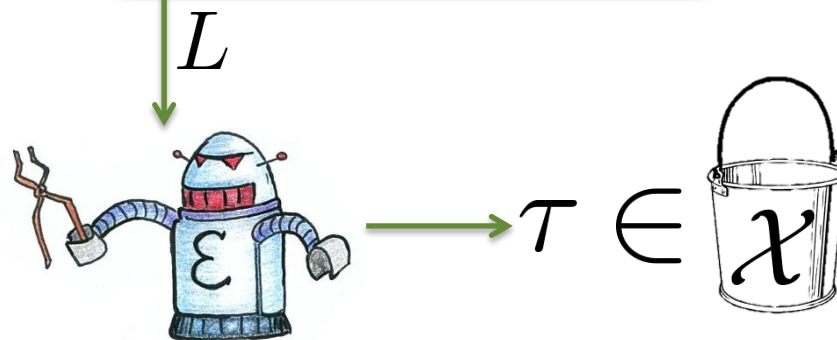
# UCE with unpredictable sources



## unpredictability

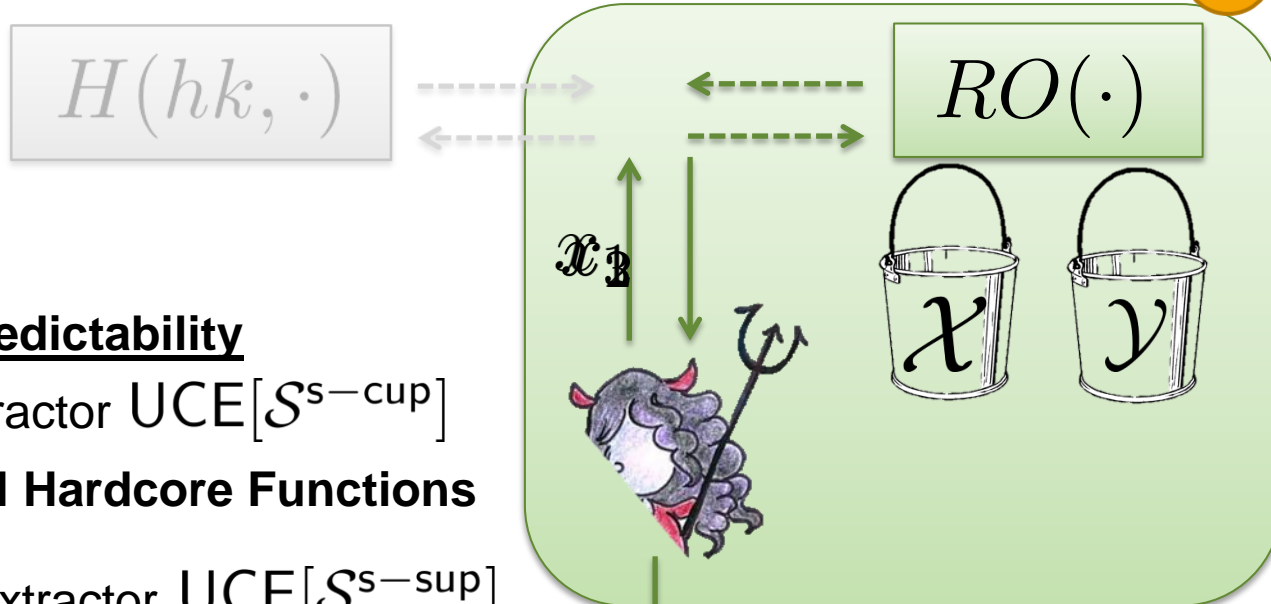
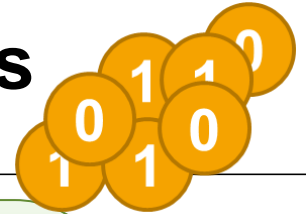
Efficient extractor  $UCE[S^{\text{cup}}]$

Unbounded extractor  $UCE[S^{\text{sup}}]$



# UCE with strongly unpredictable sources

~~UCB~~



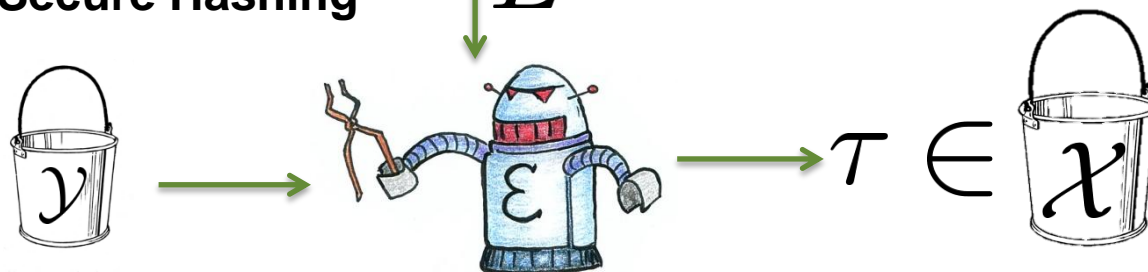
## Strong unpredictability

Efficient extractor  $UCE[\mathcal{S}^{s-cup}]$

➔ **Universal Hardcore Functions**

Unbounded extractor  $UCE[\mathcal{S}^{s-sup}]$

➔ **Correlated Input-Secure Hashing**



# UCEs with strongly unpredictable sources In the standard model

Indistinguishability  
Obfuscation

Strong Point Obfuscation

**Computational unpredictability for single query:**  $\text{UCE}[\mathcal{S}^{\text{sup}} \cap \mathcal{S}^{1\text{-query}}]$

**Statistical unpredictability for poly many queries:**  $\text{UCE}[\mathcal{S}^{\text{sup}} \cap \mathcal{S}^{q\text{-query}}]$

# The Construction

Indistinguishability Obfuscation

Puncturable Pseudorandom Function

$iO(\text{PRF}(k, \cdot))$

## Puncturable Pseudorandom Function

$k_{x^*}^* := \text{puncture}(k, x^*)$

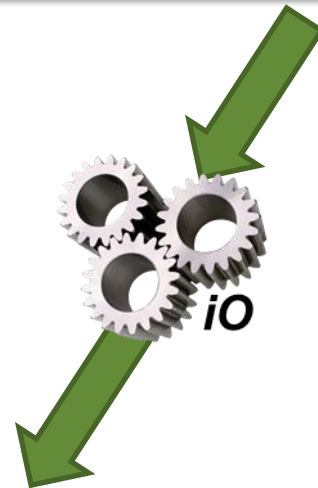
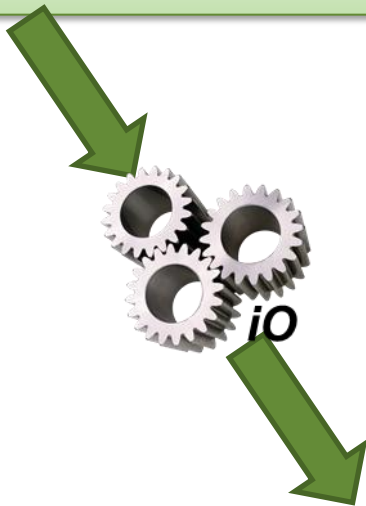
$k_{x^*}^*$  allows to evaluate  $\text{PRF}(k, \cdot)$  on all points except for  $x^*$ .

$$(k_{x^*}^*, \text{PRF}(k, x^*)) \approx (k_{x^*}^*, \$)$$

# Indistinguishability Obfuscation (iO)

$$P_0(a, b) := (a + b)^2$$

$$P_1(a, b) := a^2 + 2ab + b^2$$



$iO(P_0)$

Is it  $iO(P_0)$   
or  $iO(P_1)$





# The Construction

Indistinguishability Obfuscation

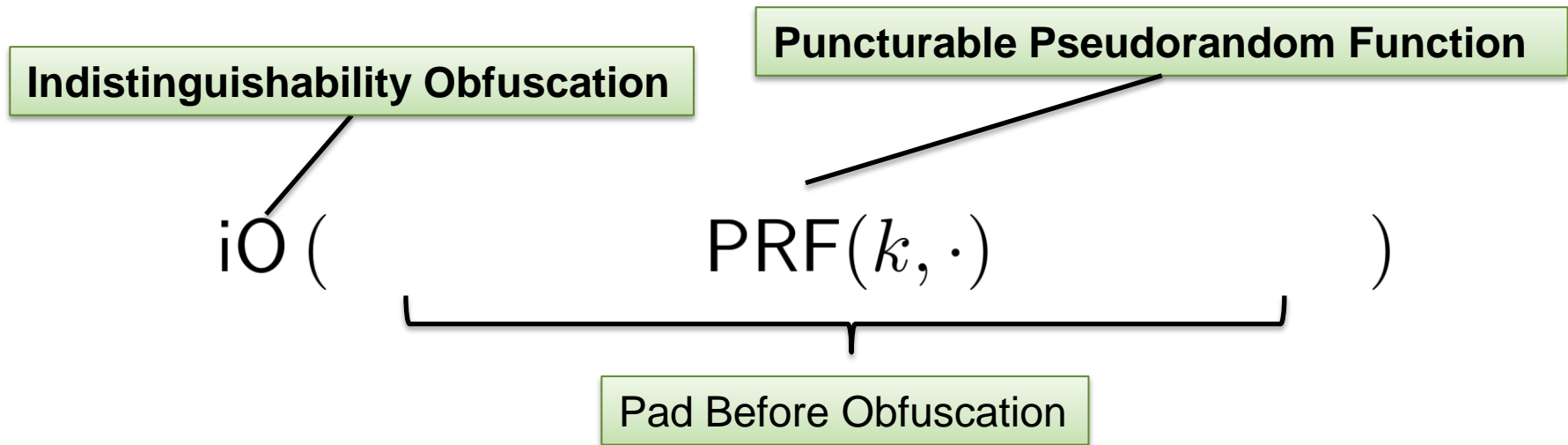
Puncturable Pseudorandom Function

$$iO(\text{PRF}(k, \cdot))$$

**[BST14] (previous talk)**

The above construction is hardcore for an injective one-way function if padded sufficiently before obfuscation.

# The Construction



**Padding depends on number of adversarial queries.**

# UCEs with strongly unpredictable sources In the standard model

Indistinguishability  
Obfuscation

Strong Point Obfuscation

## Hang On!

- Where is the Point Obfuscation?

# The Construction

## Hang On!

- Where is the Point Obfuscation?

# iO (PRF( $k, \cdot$ ))

## Point Obfuscation

- Only used within the proof
- AIPO: Point obfuscation secure in the presence of auxiliary information

```
 $b \leftarrow \{0, 1\}$   
 $(z, x_0) \leftarrow \mathcal{B}_1(1^\lambda)$   
 $x_1 \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda$   
 $p \leftarrow \text{AIPO}(x_b)$   
 $b' \leftarrow \mathcal{B}_2(1^\lambda, p, z)$   
return  $b = b'$ 
```

AIPOs have been built from non-standard assumptions [C97, BP12]

z hides  $x_0$  computationally  $\Rightarrow$   $\text{UCE}[\mathcal{S}^{\text{sup}} \cap \mathcal{S}^{1\text{-query}}]$   
statistically  $\Rightarrow$   $\text{UCE}[\mathcal{S}^{\text{sup}} \cap \mathcal{S}^{q\text{-query}}]$

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# Point Obfuscation with iO

## A new proof technique

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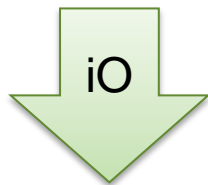
Point obfuscation allows to hide where puncturing takes place.

# Point Obfuscation with iO

## A new proof technique

### 1. „Standard Puncturing“ [SW13]

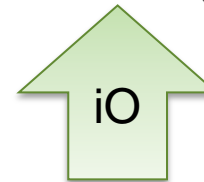
$C_1[k](x)$   
return PRF( $k, x$ )



$C_2[k^* \leftarrow \text{PRF.puncture}(k, x^*),$   
 $x^*, y^* \leftarrow \text{PRF}(k, x^*)](x)$   
if  $x = x^*$  then  
return  $y^*$   
return PRF( $k^*, x$ )



$C_4[k, x^*, y^* \leftarrow \$](x)$   
if  $x = x^*$  then  
return  $y^*$   
return PRF( $k, x$ )



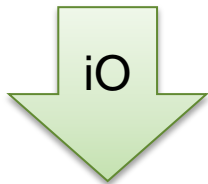
$C_3[k^* \leftarrow \text{PRF.puncture}(k, x^*),$   
 $x^*, y^* \leftarrow \$](x)$   
if  $x = x^*$  then  
return  $y^*$   
return PRF( $k^*, x$ )

# Point Obfuscation with iO

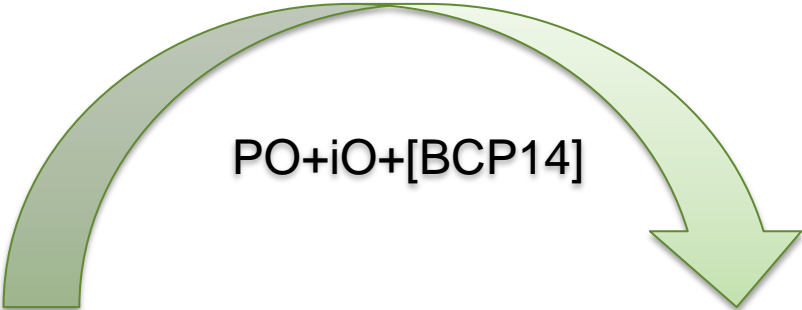
## A new proof technique

### 2. „Hide Punctured Point“

$C_4[k, x^*, y^* \leftarrow \$](x)$   
**if**  $x = x^*$  **then**  
     **return**  $y^*$   
     **return**  $\text{PRF}(k, x)$

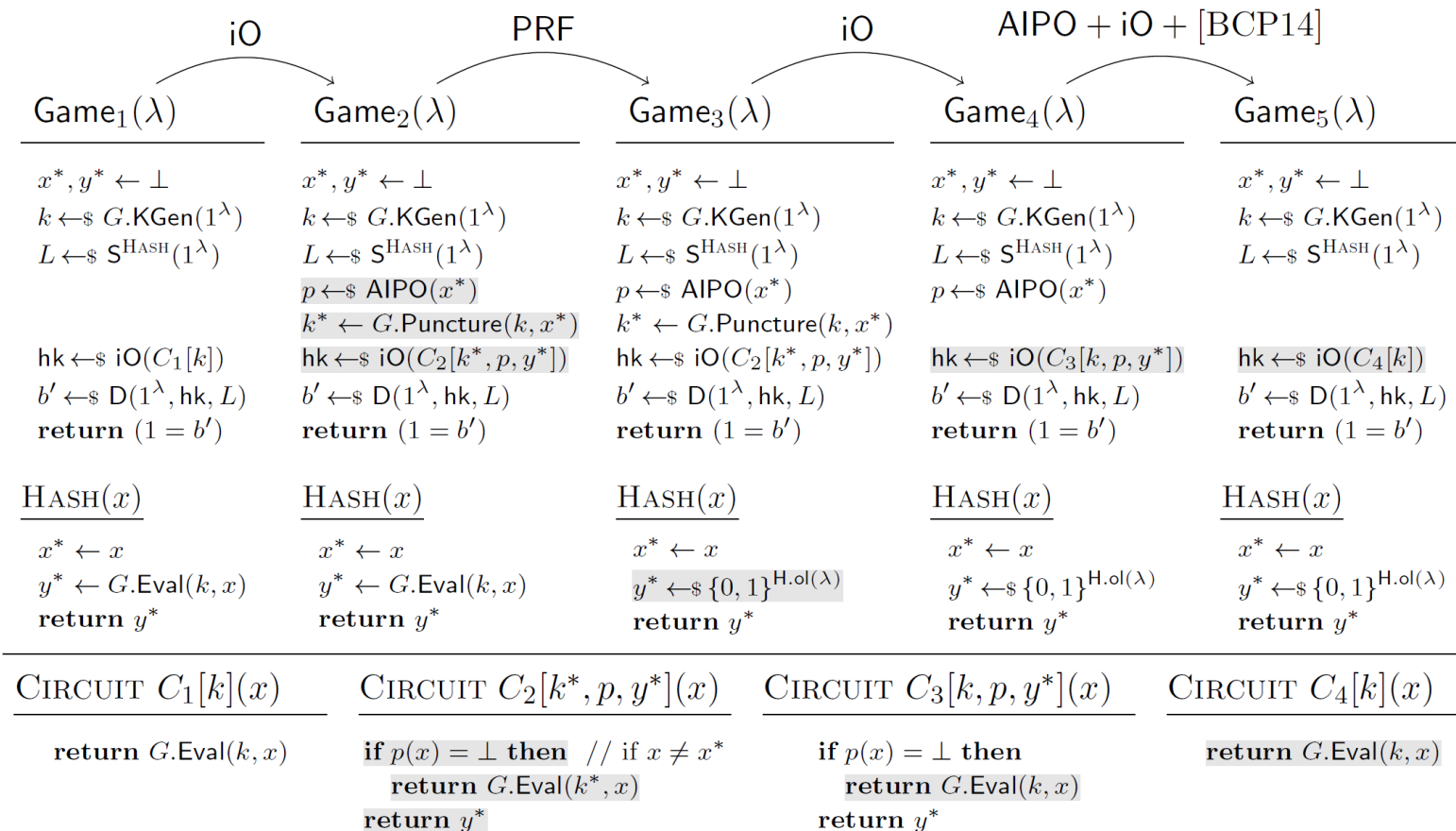


$C_5[k, p_{x^*} \leftarrow (\text{AI})\text{PO}(x^*), y^* \leftarrow \$](x)$   
**if**  $p_{x^*}(x) \neq \perp$  **then**  
     **return**  $y^*$   
     **return**  $\text{PRF}(k, x)$



$C_6[k](x)$   
     **return**  $\text{PRF}(k, x)$

# Proof Overview





# Summary

- Propose UCE with strong unpredictability
  - statistical  $\text{UCE}[\mathcal{S}^{\text{s-sup}}] \longrightarrow$  correlated input security
  - computational  $\text{UCE}[\mathcal{S}^{\text{s-cup}}] \longrightarrow$  hardcore functions
- Standard Model Constructions from iO and AIPO
  - $\text{UCE}[\mathcal{S}^{\text{s-cup}} \cap \mathcal{S}^{\text{1-query}}] \longrightarrow$  (universal) hardcore functions
  - $\text{UCE}[\mathcal{S}^{\text{s-sup}} \cap \mathcal{S}^{\text{q-query}}] \longrightarrow$  q-query correlated input secure hashes
- New iO proof technique: use Point Obfuscation  
Extension of punctured programs technique to hide punctured point

