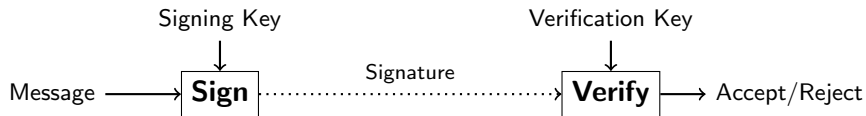


Short Signatures with Short Public Keys From Homomorphic Trapdoor Functions

Jacob Alperin-Sheriff

School of Computer Science
Georgia Tech

Stateless Standard-Model Signature Schemes



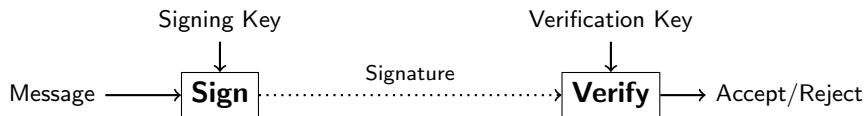
- ▶ Want **short** public key, secret key, signatures

Stateless Standard-Model Signature Schemes



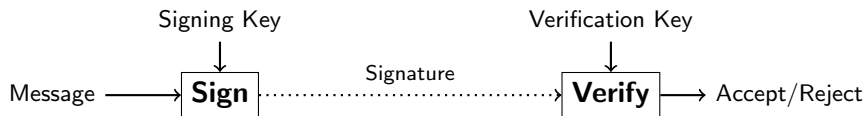
- ▶ Want short public key, secret key, signatures
- ▶ Under classical number-theoretic assumptions [Wat'09,HW'09]:

Stateless Standard-Model Signature Schemes



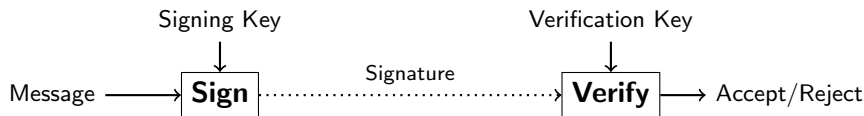
- ▶ Want short public key, secret key, signatures
- ▶ Under classical number-theoretic assumptions [Wat'09,HW'09]:
 - ★ **Constant** number of group elements in sk , sig , vk
 - ★ **Linear** size in security parameter λ

Stateless Standard-Model Signature Schemes



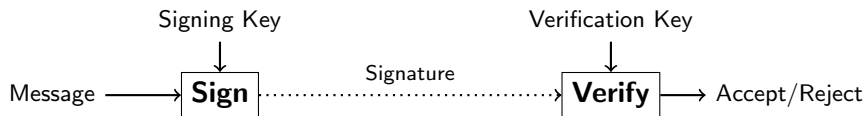
- ▶ Want short public key, secret key, signatures
- ▶ Under classical number-theoretic assumptions [Wat'09,HW'09]:
 - ★ Constant number of group elements in sk , sig , vk
 - ★ Linear size in security parameter λ
- ▶ Under lattice-based assumptions (in ring setting)

Stateless Standard-Model Signature Schemes



- ▶ Want short public key, secret key, signatures
- ▶ Under classical number-theoretic assumptions [Wat'09,HW'09]:
 - ★ Constant number of group elements in sk , sig , vk
 - ★ Linear size in security parameter λ
- ▶ Under lattice-based assumptions (in ring setting)
 - ★ Trapdoors and pre-images already have **quasilinear** ($\tilde{O}(\lambda)$) size

Stateless Standard-Model Signature Schemes



- ▶ Want short public key, secret key, signatures
- ▶ Under classical number-theoretic assumptions [Wat'09,HW'09]:
 - ★ Constant number of group elements in sk , sig , vk
 - ★ Linear size in security parameter λ
- ▶ Under lattice-based assumptions (in ring setting)
 - ★ Trapdoors and pre-images already have quasilinear ($\tilde{O}(\lambda)$) size
 - ★ Best schemes require:
 - **Logarithmic** number of pre-images in signatures [BHJ+14]
 - **Logarithmic** number of trapdoors in the public key [DM14]

Stateless Standard-Model Signature Schemes



- ▶ Want short public key, secret key, signatures
- ▶ Under classical number-theoretic assumptions [Wat'09,HW'09]:
 - ★ Constant number of group elements in sk, sigs, vk
 - ★ Linear size in security parameter λ
- ▶ Under lattice-based assumptions (in ring setting)
 - ★ Trapdoors and pre-images already have quasilinear ($\tilde{O}(\lambda)$) size
 - ★ Best schemes require:
 - Logarithmic number of pre-images in signatures [BHJ+14]
 - Logarithmic number of trapdoors in the public key [DM14]
 - ★ Can we do better?

Our Results

- ▶ **Constant** number of trapdoors in public key, **short signatures**

Our Results

- ▶ Constant number of trapdoors in public key, short signatures
- ▶ Starting Point: DM14 signature scheme

Our Results

- ▶ Constant number of trapdoors in public key, short signatures
- ▶ Starting Point: DM14 signature scheme
 - ★ DM14 used **linear homomorphisms** over trapdoor functions

Our Results

- ▶ Constant number of trapdoors in public key, short signatures
- ▶ Starting Point: DM14 signature scheme
 - ★ DM14 used linear homomorphisms over trapdoor functions
 - ★ **Our idea:** Use **full homomorphisms** over trapdoor functions

Our Results

- ▶ Constant number of trapdoors in public key, short signatures
- ▶ Starting Point: DM14 signature scheme
 - ★ DM14 used linear homomorphisms over trapdoor functions
 - ★ Our idea: Use full homomorphisms over trapdoor functions
- ▶ Comparison to previous work ($d = \omega(\log \log n)$)

Scheme	pk $R_q^{1 \times k}$ mat.	sk $R_q^{k \times k}$ mat.	Sig. R_q^k vec.	SIS param β
Boy10,MP12	n	n	1	$\tilde{\Omega}(n^{5/2})$
BHJ+14	1	1	d	$\tilde{\Omega}(n^{5/2})$
DM14	d	1	1	$\tilde{\Omega}(n^{7/2})$
This work	1	1	1	$\tilde{\Omega}(d^{2d} \cdot n^{11/2})$

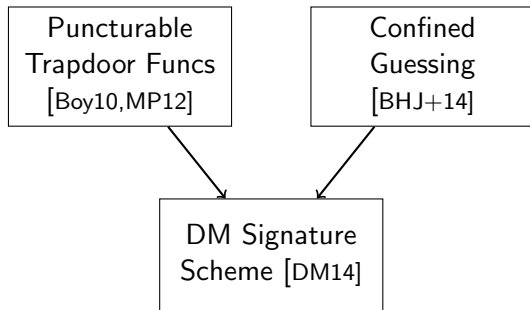
Our Results

- ▶ Constant number of trapdoors in public key, short signatures
- ▶ Starting Point: DM14 signature scheme
 - ★ DM14 used linear homomorphisms over trapdoor functions
 - ★ Our idea: Use full homomorphisms over trapdoor functions
- ▶ Comparison to previous work ($d = \omega(\log \log n)$)

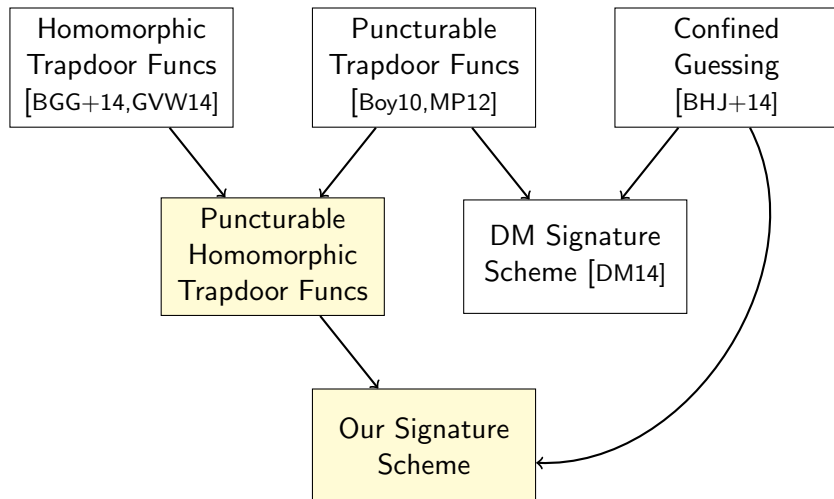
Scheme	pk $R_q^{1 \times k}$ mat.	sk $R_q^{k \times k}$ mat.	Sig. R_q^k vec.	SIS param β
Boy10,MP12	n	n	1	$\tilde{\Omega}(n^{5/2})$
BHJ+14	1	1	d	$\tilde{\Omega}(n^{5/2})$
DM14	d	1	1	$\tilde{\Omega}(n^{7/2})$
This work	1	1	1	$\tilde{\Omega}(d^{2d} \cdot n^{11/2})$

- ▶ SIS param can be (large) poly-sized if we set $d = O(\log n / \log \log n)$

Construction Outline



Construction Outline



Puncturable Homomorphic Trapdoor Functions (PHTDF)

$$f_{pk,a,x}(u) \text{ -----} \rightarrow v$$

- ▶ Trapdoor functions a with associated (hidden) tag $t \in \mathcal{T}$.

Puncturable Homomorphic Trapdoor Functions (PHTDF)

$$t = \tilde{t}^{-1}$$

$$f_{pk,a,x}(u) \quad v$$

- ▶ Trapdoor functions a with associated (hidden) tag $t \in \mathcal{T}$.
- ▶ Tag t is **invertible**:

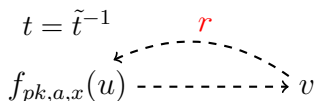
Puncturable Homomorphic Trapdoor Functions (PHTDF)

$$t = \tilde{t}^{-1} \quad \overset{r}{\curvearrowright}$$

$f_{pk,a,x}(u) \quad \leftarrow \quad v$

- ▶ Trapdoor functions a with associated (hidden) tag $t \in \mathcal{T}$.
- ▶ Tag t is invertible: can invert f with trapdoor r .

Puncturable Homomorphic Trapdoor Functions (PHTDF)

$$t = \tilde{t}^{-1} \quad r$$


The diagram illustrates the relationship between the trapdoor r , the function $f_{pk,a,x}(u)$, and the tag $t = \tilde{t}^{-1}$. A dashed arrow points from v to $f_{pk,a,x}(u)$, with a red r above it. Another dashed arrow points from $f_{pk,a,x}(u)$ to $t = \tilde{t}^{-1}$.

- ▶ Trapdoor functions a with associated (hidden) tag $t \in \mathcal{T}$.
- ▶ Tag t is invertible: can invert f with trapdoor r .
- ▶ Distributional Equivalence:

$$(r, u \leftarrow \mathcal{U}, v \leftarrow f_{pk,a,x}(u)) \stackrel{s}{\approx} (r, u \leftarrow f_{pk,a,x}^{-1}(v), v \leftarrow \mathcal{V})$$

Puncturable Homomorphic Trapdoor Functions (PHTDF)

$$t = 0$$

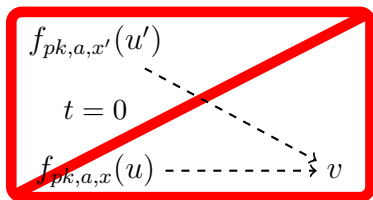
$$f_{pk,a,x}(u) \text{ -----} \rightarrow v$$

- ▶ Trapdoor functions a with associated (hidden) tag $t \in \mathcal{T}$.
- ▶ Tag t is invertible: can invert f with trapdoor r .
- ▶ Distributional Equivalence:

$$(r, u \leftarrow \mathcal{U}, v \leftarrow f_{pk,a,x}(u)) \stackrel{s}{\approx} (r, u \leftarrow f_{pk,a,x}^{-1}(v), v \leftarrow \mathcal{V})$$

- ▶ Tag $t = 0$: trapdoor function a is “punctured:”

Puncturable Homomorphic Trapdoor Functions (PHTDF)

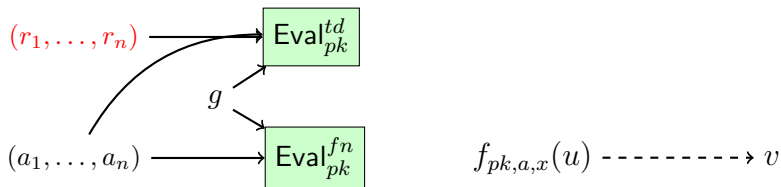


- ▶ Trapdoor functions a with associated (hidden) tag $t \in \mathcal{T}$.
- ▶ Tag t is invertible: can invert f with trapdoor r .
- ▶ Distributional Equivalence:

$$(r, u \leftarrow \mathcal{U}, v \leftarrow f_{pk,a,x}(u)) \stackrel{s}{\approx} (r, u \leftarrow f_{pk,a,x}^{-1}(v), v \leftarrow \mathcal{V})$$

- ▶ Tag $t = 0$: trapdoor function a is “punctured:”
 - ★ $f_{pk,a,\cdot}(\cdot)$ becomes **collision resistant**.

Puncturable Homomorphic Trapdoor Functions (PHTDF)

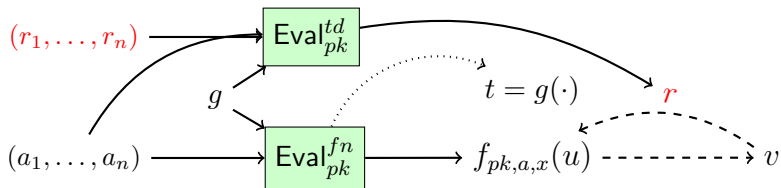


- ▶ Trapdoor functions a with associated (hidden) tag $t \in \mathcal{T}$.
- ▶ Tag t is invertible: can invert f with trapdoor r .
- ▶ Distributional Equivalence:

$$(r, u \leftarrow \mathcal{U}, v \leftarrow f_{pk,a,x}(u)) \stackrel{s}{\approx} (r, u \leftarrow f_{pk,a,x}^{-1}(v), v \leftarrow \mathcal{V})$$

- ▶ Tag $t = 0$: trapdoor function a is “punctured:”
 - ★ $f_{pk,a,\cdot}(\cdot)$ becomes collision resistant.
- ▶ Homomorphic Properties
 - ★ Can evaluate funcs g over tags t_i associated with a_i

Puncturable Homomorphic Trapdoor Functions (PHTDF)



- ▶ Trapdoor functions a with associated (hidden) tag $t \in \mathcal{T}$.
- ▶ Tag t is invertible: can invert f with trapdoor r .
- ▶ Distributional Equivalence:

$$(r, u \leftarrow \mathcal{U}, v \leftarrow f_{pk,a,x}(u)) \stackrel{s}{\approx} (r, u \leftarrow f_{pk,a,x}^{-1}(v), v \leftarrow \mathcal{V})$$

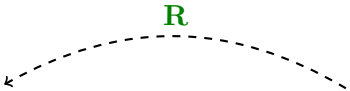
- ▶ Tag $t = 0$: trapdoor function a is “punctured:”
 - ★ $f_{pk,a,\cdot}(\cdot)$ becomes collision resistant.
- ▶ Homomorphic Properties
 - ★ Can evaluate funcs g over tags t_i associated with a_i
 - ★ Yields new trapdoor function a with tag t , trapdoor r

Lattice-Based Construction of PHTDFs

$$f_{(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}), -\mathbf{A}\mathbf{R} + t\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{u}) \dashrightarrow \mathbf{v} := [\mathbf{A} \mid -\mathbf{A}\mathbf{R} + t\mathbf{G}]\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{x}$$

- ▶ Construction itself is simple extension of MP12 trapdoors

Lattice-Based Construction of PHTDFs

$$f_{(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}), -\mathbf{A}\mathbf{R} + t\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{u}) \dashrightarrow \mathbf{v} := [\mathbf{A} \mid -\mathbf{A}\mathbf{R} + t\mathbf{G}]\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{x}$$


- ▶ Construction itself is simple extension of MP12 trapdoors
- ▶ **Short** \mathbf{R} lets us sample **short** preimage \mathbf{u} for a given $\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{B}\mathbf{x}$.

Lattice-Based Construction of PHTDFs

$$f_{(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}), -\mathbf{A}\mathbf{R} + t\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{u}) \dashrightarrow \mathbf{v} := [\mathbf{A} \mid -\mathbf{A}\mathbf{R} + t\mathbf{G}]\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{x}$$

- ▶ Construction itself is simple extension of MP12 trapdoors
- ▶ Short \mathbf{R} lets us sample short preimage \mathbf{u} for a given $\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{B}\mathbf{x}$.
- ▶ Collision resistance when punctured follows from SIS.

Lattice-Based Construction of PHTDFs

$$f_{(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}), -\mathbf{A}\mathbf{R} + t\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{u}) \xrightarrow{\mathbf{R}} \mathbf{v}$$

- ▶ Construction itself is simple extension of MP12 trapdoors
- ▶ Short \mathbf{R} lets us sample short preimage \mathbf{u} for a given $\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{B}\mathbf{x}$.
- ▶ Collision resistance when punctured follows from SIS.
- ▶ Tags may be arbitrary $n \times n$ matrices

Lattice-Based Construction of PHTDFs

$$f_{(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}), -\mathbf{A}\mathbf{R} + t\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{u}) \overset{\mathbf{R}}{\dashrightarrow} \mathbf{v}$$

- ▶ Construction itself is simple extension of MP12 trapdoors
- ▶ Short \mathbf{R} lets us sample short preimage \mathbf{u} for a given $\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{B}\mathbf{x}$.
- ▶ Collision resistance when punctured follows from SIS.
- ▶ Tags may be arbitrary $n \times n$ matrices
 - ★ For trapdoor multiplication, at least one must be scalar multiple of \mathbf{I} .

Lattice-Based Construction of PHTDFs

$$f_{(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}), -\mathbf{A}\mathbf{R}^* + t\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{u}) \overset{\mathbf{R}^*}{\dashrightarrow} \mathbf{v}$$

- ▶ Construction itself is simple extension of MP12 trapdoors
- ▶ Short \mathbf{R} lets us sample short preimage \mathbf{u} for a given $\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{B}\mathbf{x}$.
- ▶ Collision resistance when punctured follows from SIS.
- ▶ Tags may be arbitrary $n \times n$ matrices
 - ★ For trapdoor multiplication, at least one must be scalar multiple of \mathbf{I} .
- ▶ Trapdoor growth from homomorphic computations:
 - ★ **Homom Addition:** Trapdoor grows **additively**.

Lattice-Based Construction of PHTDFs

$$f_{(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}), -\mathbf{A}\mathbf{R}^* + t\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{u}) \overset{\mathbf{R}^*}{\dashrightarrow} \mathbf{v}$$

- ▶ Construction itself is simple extension of MP12 trapdoors
- ▶ Short \mathbf{R} lets us sample short preimage \mathbf{u} for a given $\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{B}\mathbf{x}$.
- ▶ Collision resistance when punctured follows from SIS.
- ▶ Tags may be arbitrary $n \times n$ matrices
 - ★ For trapdoor multiplication, at least one must be scalar multiple of \mathbf{I} .
- ▶ Trapdoor growth from homomorphic computations:
 - ★ **Homom Addition:** Trapdoor grows additively.
 - ★ **Homom Multiplication:** Trapdoor grows **asymmetrically** in $\mathbf{R}_1, \mathbf{R}_2$

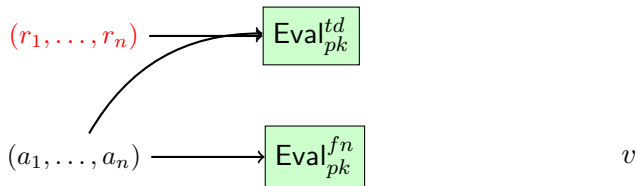
$$\mathbf{R}^* := \mathbf{R}_1 \cdot \text{poly}(n) + t_1 \mathbf{R}_2$$

Lattice-Based Construction of PHTDFs

$$f_{(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}), -\mathbf{A}\mathbf{R}^* + t\mathbf{G}, \mathbf{x}}(\mathbf{u}) \overset{\mathbf{R}^*}{\dashrightarrow} \mathbf{v}$$

- ▶ Construction itself is simple extension of MP12 trapdoors
- ▶ Short \mathbf{R} lets us sample short preimage \mathbf{u} for a given $\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{B}\mathbf{x}$.
- ▶ Collision resistance when punctured follows from SIS.
- ▶ Tags may be arbitrary $n \times n$ matrices
 - ★ For trapdoor multiplication, at least one must be scalar multiple of \mathbf{I} .
- ▶ Trapdoor growth from homomorphic computations:
 - ★ **Homom Addition:** Trapdoor grows additively.
 - ★ **Homom Multiplication:** Trapdoor grows asymmetrically in $\mathbf{R}_1, \mathbf{R}_2$
$$\mathbf{R}^* := \mathbf{R}_1 \cdot \text{poly}(n) + t_1 \mathbf{R}_2$$
- ▶ Larger Trapdoors \rightarrow larger pre-images, larger SIS solutions.

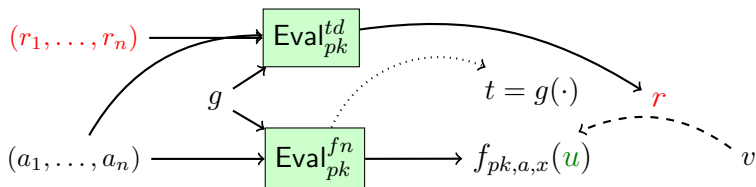
Signatures from PHTDFs



Signature Scheme

Gen(1^λ): Choose $vk = (pk, a_1, \dots, a_n, v)$, $sk = (r_1, \dots, r_n)$

Signatures from PHTDFs

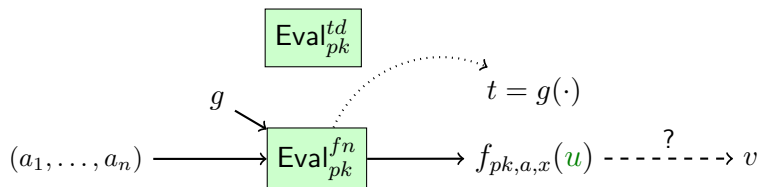


Signature Scheme

Gen (1^λ) : Choose $vk = (pk, a_1, \dots, a_n, v)$, $sk = (r_1, \dots, r_n)$

Sign (x) : Sample $g \leftarrow \mathcal{G}$. Invert to valid u . Output (u, g)

Signatures from PHTDFs



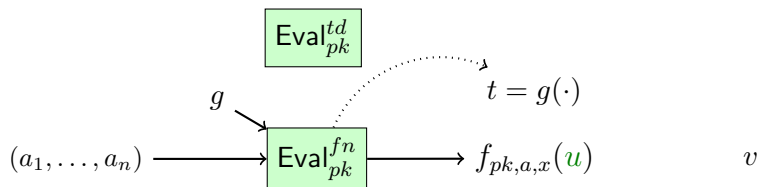
Signature Scheme

Gen(1^λ): Choose $vk = (pk, a_1, \dots, a_n, v)$, $sk = (r_1, \dots, r_n)$

Sign(x): Sample $g \leftarrow \mathcal{G}$. Invert to valid u . Output (u, g)

Ver($x, (u, g)$): Verify that u valid, $f_{pk,a,x}(u) = v$.

Signatures from PHTDFs



Signature Scheme

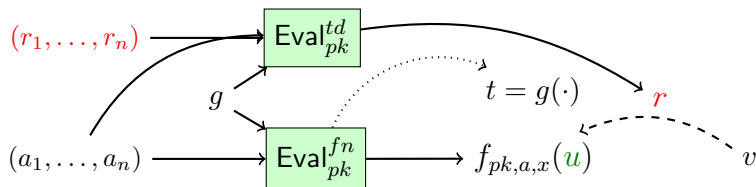
Gen (1^λ) : Choose $vk = (pk, a_1, \dots, a_n, v)$, $sk = (r_1, \dots, r_n)$

Sign (x) : Sample $g \leftarrow \mathcal{G}$. Invert to valid u . Output (u, g)

Ver $(x, (u, g))$: Verify that u valid, $f_{pk,a,x}(u) = v$.

- Scheme security/correctness depend on properties of sampled $g \leftarrow \mathcal{G}$

Signatures from PHTDFs



Signature Scheme

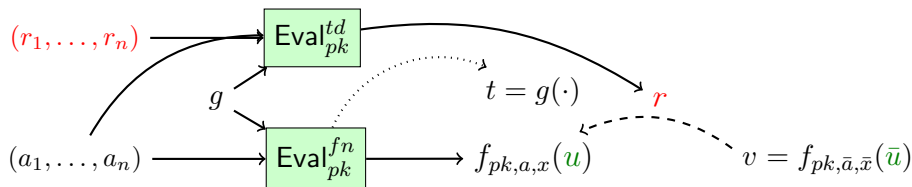
Gen (1^λ) : Choose $vk = (pk, a_1, \dots, a_n, v)$, $sk = (r_1, \dots, r_n)$

Sign (x) : Sample $g \leftarrow \mathcal{G}$. Invert to valid u . Output (u, g)

Ver $(x, (u, g))$: Verify that u valid, $f_{pk,a,x}(u) = v$.

- ▶ Scheme security/correctness depend on properties of sampled $g \leftarrow \mathcal{G}$
- ▶ Actual Scheme: t must always be **invertible**.

Signatures from PHTDFs



Signature Scheme

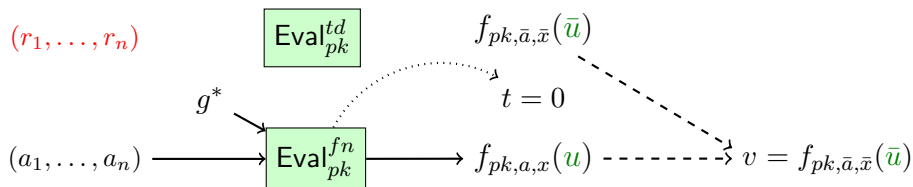
Gen(1^λ): Choose $vk = (pk, a_1, \dots, a_n, v)$, $sk = (r_1, \dots, r_n)$

Sign(x): Sample $g \leftarrow \mathcal{G}$. Invert to valid u . Output (u, g)

Ver($x, (u, g)$): Verify that u valid, $f_{pk,a,x}(u) = v$.

- ▶ Scheme security/correctness depend on properties of sampled $g \leftarrow \mathcal{G}$
- ▶ Actual Scheme: t must always be invertible.
- ▶ Security reduction against \mathcal{A} (with non-negligible probability):
 - 1 $t = g(\cdot)$ must be invertible for **all but one** of queries made by \mathcal{A} .

Signatures from PHTDFs



Signature Scheme

Gen (1^λ) : Choose $vk = (pk, a_1, \dots, a_n, v)$, $sk = (r_1, \dots, r_n)$

Sign (x) : Sample $g \leftarrow \mathcal{G}$. Invert to valid u . Output (u, g)

Ver $(x, (u, g))$: Verify that u valid, $f_{pk,a,x}(u) = v$.

- ▶ Scheme security/correctness depend on properties of sampled $g \leftarrow \mathcal{G}$
- ▶ Actual Scheme: t must always be invertible.
- ▶ Security reduction against \mathcal{A} (with non-negligible probability):
 - 1 $t = g(\cdot)$ must be invertible for all but one of queries made by \mathcal{A} .
 - 2 \mathcal{A} chooses g^* for forgery such that $t = g^*(\cdot) = 0$

Tags and g

- ▶ Each $g \in \mathcal{G}$ is uniquely specified by a tag $t^{(g)} \in \{0, 1\}^n$

Tags and g

$$t^{(g)} = \underbrace{0}_{t_1^{(g)}} \underbrace{1}_{t_2^{(g)}} \underbrace{0}_{t_3^{(g)}} \underbrace{1}_{t_4^{(g)}} 1 0 0 1 \dots$$

- ▶ Each $g \in \mathcal{G}$ is uniquely specified by a tag $t^{(g)} \in \{0, 1\}^n$
- ▶ Tags decompose into prefixes $t_i^{(g)}$ of length $c_i = 2^i$

Tags and g

$$t^{(g)} = \underbrace{0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 1\ \dots}_{t_3^{(g)}} \quad \rightarrow \quad x + x^3$$

- ▶ Each $g \in \mathcal{G}$ is uniquely specified by a tag $t^{(g)} \in \{0, 1\}^n$
- ▶ Tags decompose into prefixes $t_i^{(g)}$ of length $c_i = 2^i$
 - ★ Prefixes embed into $\text{GF}(2^n)$ (higher coefficients set to 0)

Tags and g

$$t^{(g)} = \underbrace{0\ 1\ 0\ 1\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 1\ \dots}_{t_3^{(g)}} \quad \rightarrow \quad x + x^3$$

- ▶ Each $g \in \mathcal{G}$ is uniquely specified by a tag $t^{(g)} \in \{0, 1\}^n$
- ▶ Tags decompose into prefixes $t_i^{(g)}$ of length $c_i = 2^i$
 - ★ Prefixes embed into $\text{GF}(2^n)$ (higher coefficients set to 0)
 - ★ **Key Point:** Embedding of $t^{(g)} - t^{(g')}$ is invertible for $g \neq g'$.

Tags and g

$$\begin{array}{c} a_0 \\ \vdots \\ \hat{t}_{i^*} \end{array}$$

- ▶ Each $g \in \mathcal{G}$ is uniquely specified by a tag $t^{(g)} \in \{0, 1\}^n$
- ▶ Tags decompose into prefixes $t_i^{(g)}$ of length $c_i = 2^i$
 - ★ Prefixes embed into $\text{GF}(2^n)$ (higher coefficients set to 0)
 - ★ Key Point: Embedding of $t^{(g)} - t^{(g')}$ is invertible for $g \neq g'$.
- ▶ Trapdoor a_0 in public key has random tag prefix of length c_{i^*} .

Tags and g

$$\begin{array}{c} a_0 \\ \vdots \\ \hat{t}_{i^*} \end{array}$$

- ▶ Each $g \in \mathcal{G}$ is uniquely specified by a tag $t^{(g)} \in \{0, 1\}^n$
- ▶ Tags decompose into prefixes $t_i^{(g)}$ of length $c_i = 2^i$
 - ★ Prefixes embed into $\text{GF}(2^n)$ (higher coefficients set to 0)
 - ★ Key Point: Embedding of $t^{(g)} - t^{(g')}$ is invertible for $g \neq g'$.
- ▶ Trapdoor a_0 in public key has random tag prefix of length c_{i^*} .
- ▶ Choice of i^* via **confined guessing** [BHJ+14,DM14]

Tags and g

$$\begin{array}{c} a_0 \\ \vdots \\ \hat{t}_{i^*} \end{array}$$

- ▶ Each $g \in \mathcal{G}$ is uniquely specified by a tag $t^{(g)} \in \{0, 1\}^n$
- ▶ Tags decompose into prefixes $t_i^{(g)}$ of length $c_i = 2^i$
 - ★ Prefixes embed into $\text{GF}(2^n)$ (higher coefficients set to 0)
 - ★ Key Point: Embedding of $t^{(g)} - t^{(g')}$ is invertible for $g \neq g'$.
- ▶ Trapdoor a_0 in public key has random tag prefix of length c_{i^*} .
- ▶ Choice of i^* via confined guessing [BHJ+14,DM14]
 - ★ \mathcal{A} makes Q queries, succeeds with probability ϵ
 - ★ Choose smallest i^* such that $2Q^2/\epsilon \leq 2^{c_{i^*}}$

Tags and g

$$\begin{array}{c} a_0 \\ \vdots \\ \hat{t}_{i^*} \end{array}$$

- ▶ Each $g \in \mathcal{G}$ is uniquely specified by a tag $t^{(g)} \in \{0, 1\}^n$
- ▶ Tags decompose into prefixes $t_i^{(g)}$ of length $c_i = 2^i$
 - ★ Prefixes embed into $\text{GF}(2^n)$ (higher coefficients set to 0)
 - ★ Key Point: Embedding of $t^{(g)} - t^{(g')}$ is invertible for $g \neq g'$.
- ▶ Trapdoor a_0 in public key has random tag prefix of length c_{i^*} .
- ▶ Choice of i^* via confined guessing [BHJ+14, DM14]
 - ★ \mathcal{A} makes Q queries, succeeds with probability ϵ
 - ★ Choose smallest i^* such that $2Q^2/\epsilon \leq 2^{c_{i^*}}$
 - ★ Q random tags will have distinct length c_{i^*} prefixes with prob $\epsilon/2$

Tags and g

a_0
 \vdots
 \hat{t}_{i^*}

- ▶ Each $g \in \mathcal{G}$ is uniquely specified by a tag $t^{(g)} \in \{0, 1\}^n$
- ▶ Tags decompose into prefixes $t_i^{(g)}$ of length $c_i = 2^i$
 - ★ Prefixes embed into $\text{GF}(2^n)$ (higher coefficients set to 0)
 - ★ Key Point: Embedding of $t^{(g)} - t^{(g')}$ is invertible for $g \neq g'$.
- ▶ Trapdoor a_0 in public key has random tag prefix of length c_{i^*} .
- ▶ Choice of i^* via confined guessing [BHJ+14,DM14]
 - ★ \mathcal{A} makes Q queries, succeeds with probability ϵ
 - ★ Choose smallest i^* such that $2Q^2/\epsilon \leq 2^{c_{i^*}}$
 - ★ Q random tags will have distinct length c_{i^*} prefixes with prob $\epsilon/2$
- ▶ i^* must be kept secret from \mathcal{A}

Computing g Homomorphically

a_0
⋮
 \hat{t}_{i^*}

- ▶ Evaluation of g : Subtract i^* th **prefix** of $t^{(g)}$ from \hat{t}_{i^*} .

Computing g Homomorphically

a_0
⋮
 \hat{t}_{i^*}

- ▶ Evaluation of g : Subtract i^* th prefix of $t^{(g)}$ from \hat{t}_{i^*} .
- ▶ Selection of prefix of $t^{(g)}$ needs to be done **homomorphically**

Computing g Homomorphically

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} a_0 & & a_1 & & a_2 & \cdots & a_{i^*} & \cdots & a_d \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \hat{t}_{i^*} & & 0 & & 0 & & 1 & & 0 \end{array}$$

- ▶ Evaluation of g : Subtract i^* th prefix of $t^{(g)}$ from \hat{t}_{i^*} .
- ▶ Selection of prefix of $t^{(g)}$ needs to be done homomorphically
- ▶ Old way: [DM14] Length d indicator vector for i^* in pk

Computing g Homomorphically

$$\begin{array}{cc} a_0 & b \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \hat{t}_{i^*} & i^* \end{array}$$

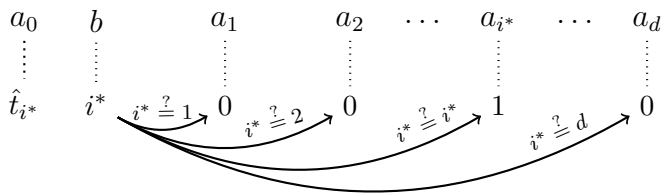
- ▶ Evaluation of g : Subtract i^* th prefix of $t^{(g)}$ from \hat{t}_{i^*} .
- ▶ Selection of prefix of $t^{(g)}$ needs to be done homomorphically
- ▶ Old way: [DM14] Length d indicator vector for i^* in pk
- ▶ Our way: Store i^* as tag in pk

Computing g Homomorphically

$$\begin{array}{cc} a_0 & b \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \hat{t}_{i^*} & i^* \end{array}$$

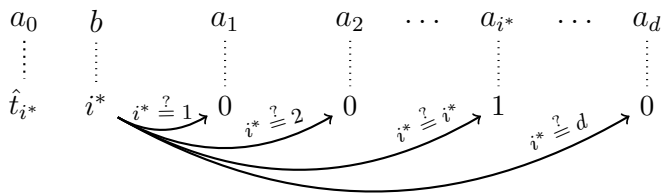
- ▶ Evaluation of g : Subtract i^* th prefix of $t^{(g)}$ from \hat{t}_{i^*} .
- ▶ Selection of prefix of $t^{(g)}$ needs to be done homomorphically
- ▶ Old way: [DM14] Length d indicator vector for i^* in pk
- ▶ Our way: Store i^* as tag in pk
 - ★ Degree $d - 1$ interpolation polynomial computes $i \stackrel{?}{=} i^*$

Computing g Homomorphically



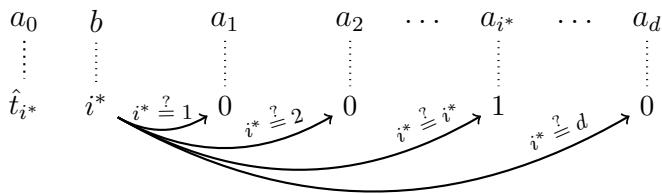
- ▶ Evaluation of g : Subtract i^* th prefix of $t^{(g)}$ from \hat{t}_{i^*} .
- ▶ Selection of prefix of $t^{(g)}$ needs to be done homomorphically
- ▶ Old way: [DM14] Length d indicator vector for i^* in pk
- ▶ Our way: Store i^* as tag in pk
 - ★ Degree $d - 1$ interpolation polynomial computes $i \stackrel{?}{=} i^*$
 - ★ Can compute vector homomorphically from b alone.

Computing g Homomorphically



- ▶ Evaluation of g : Subtract i^* th prefix of $t^{(g)}$ from \hat{t}_{i^*} .
- ▶ Selection of prefix of $t^{(g)}$ needs to be done homomorphically
- ▶ Old way: [DM14] Length d indicator vector for i^* in pk
- ▶ Our way: Store i^* as tag in pk
 - ★ Degree $d - 1$ interpolation polynomial computes $i \stackrel{?}{=} i^*$
 - ★ Can compute vector homomorphically from b alone.
- ▶ Asymmetric trapdoor growth in multiplication is key

Computing g Homomorphically



- ▶ Evaluation of g : Subtract i^* th prefix of $t^{(g)}$ from \hat{t}_{i^*} .
- ▶ Selection of prefix of $t^{(g)}$ needs to be done homomorphically
- ▶ Old way: [DM14] Length d indicator vector for i^* in pk
- ▶ Our way: Store i^* as tag in pk
 - ★ Degree $d - 1$ interpolation polynomial computes $i \stackrel{?}{=} i^*$
 - ★ Can compute vector homomorphically from b alone.
- ▶ Asymmetric trapdoor growth in multiplication is key
 - ★ Yields $d^d \text{poly}(n)$ growth instead of $d^d n^{\log d}$ growth

Concluding Thoughts

- ▶ Open problems:

Concluding Thoughts

- ▶ Open problems:
 - ★ Short signatures with short public keys with less trapdoor growth?

Concluding Thoughts

- ▶ Open problems:
 - ★ Short signatures with short public keys with less trapdoor growth?
 - ★ Can techniques be extended to achieve fully secure IBE?

Concluding Thoughts

- ▶ Open problems:
 - ★ Short signatures with short public keys with less trapdoor growth?
 - ★ Can techniques be extended to achieve fully secure IBE?

Hiring? Talk to me!