

Homomorphic Encryption

Lecture 18

And some applications

Homomorphic Encryption

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- Not covered today: Fully Homomorphic Encryption, which supports **ring** homomorphism (addition and multiplication of messages)

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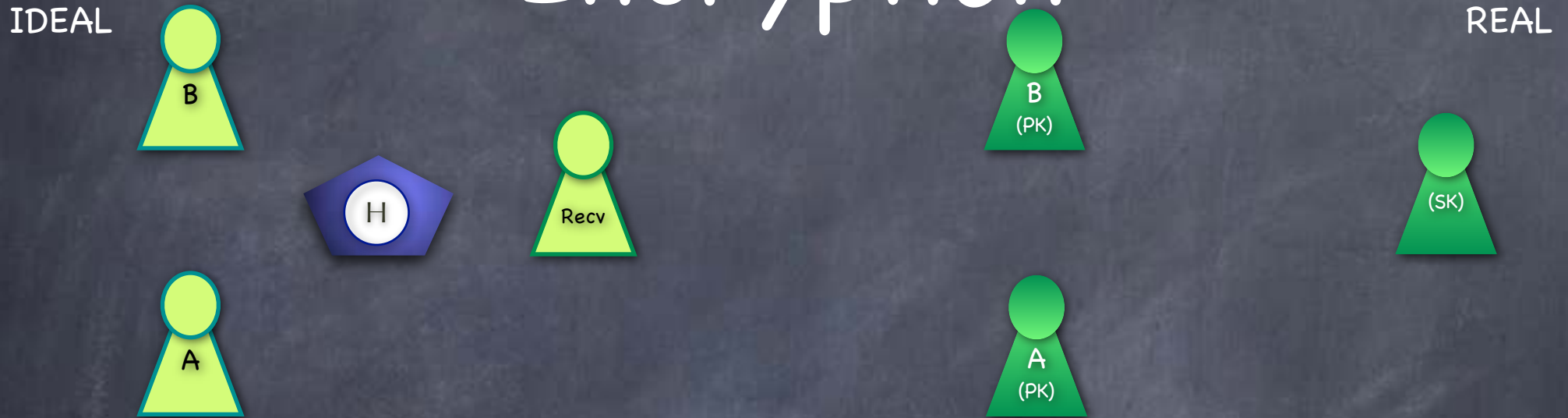
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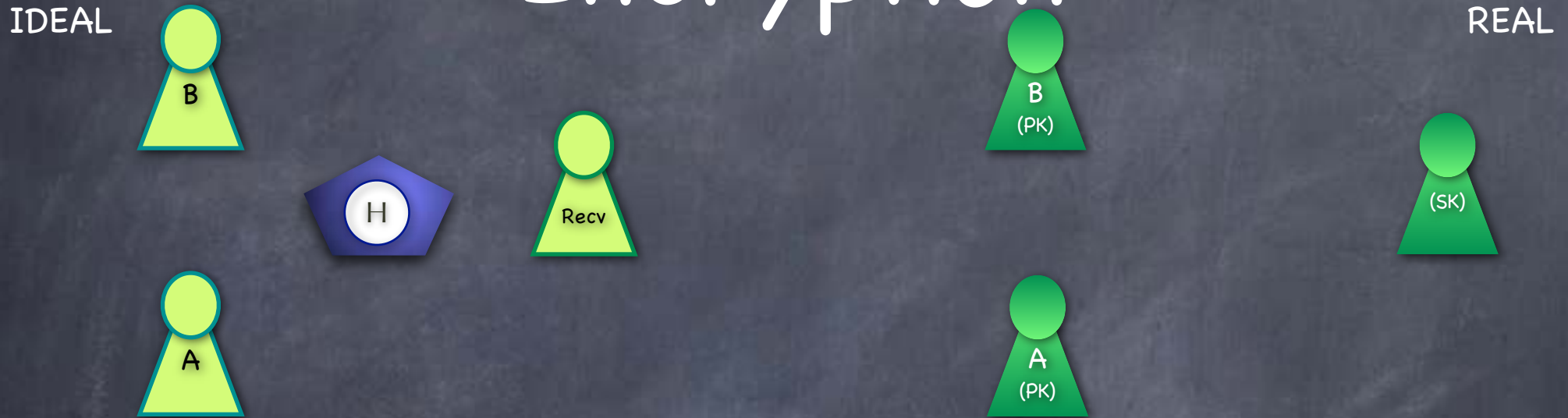
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 - Rerandomization useful even without homomorphism

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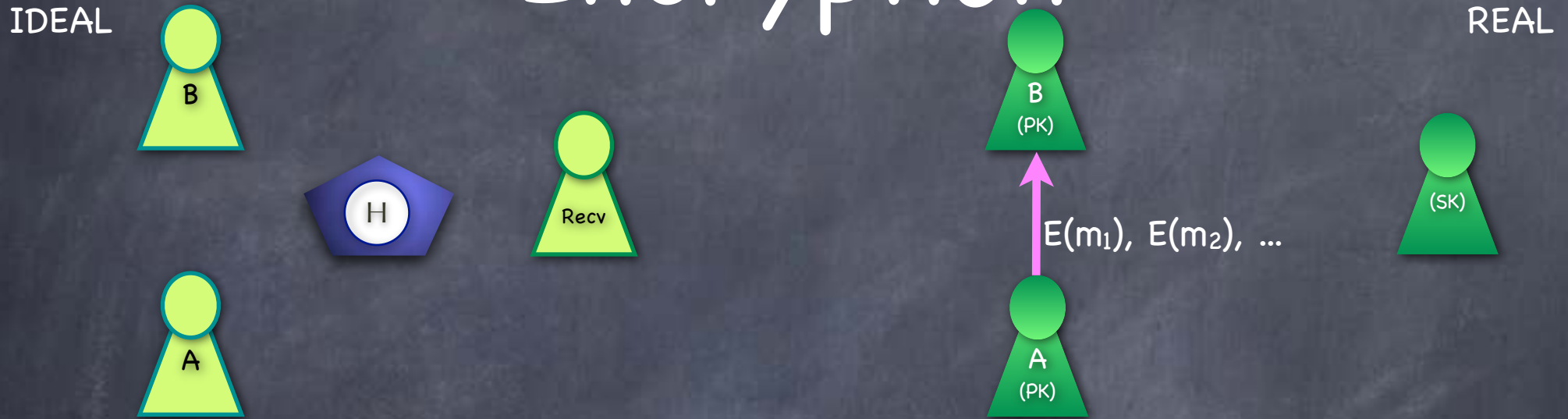


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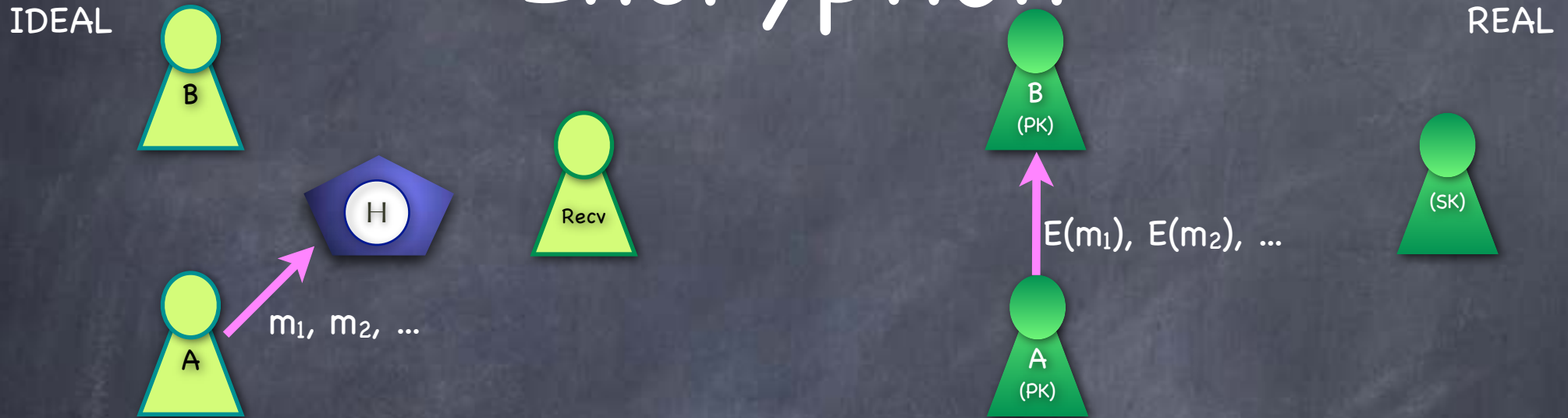
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- Unlinkability: Above, receiver gets only the message $m_1 + m_2$ in IDEAL; is not told if it is a fresh message or derived from other messages

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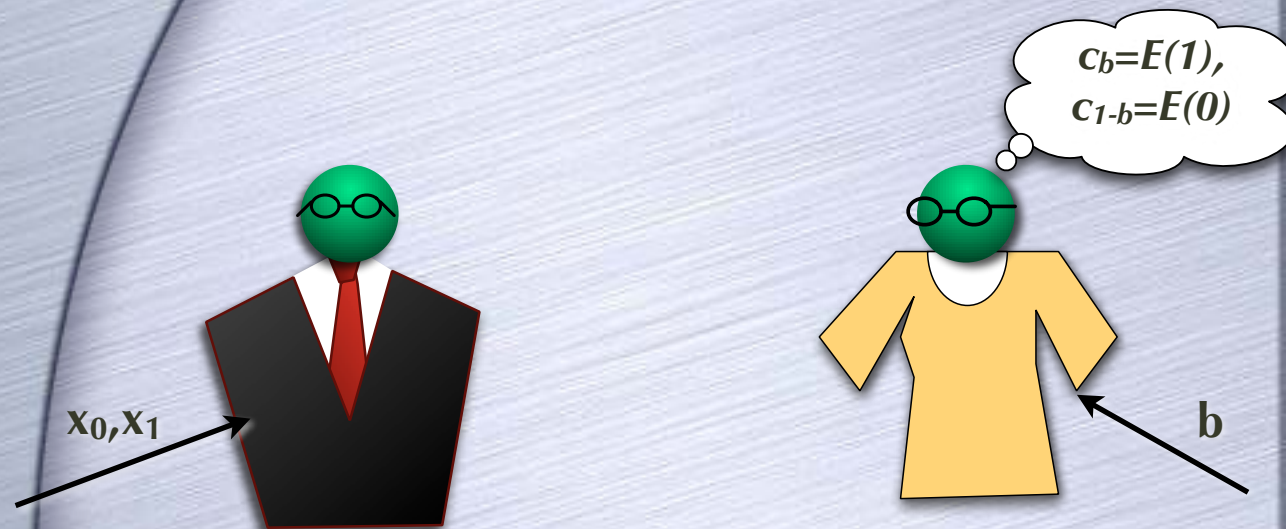
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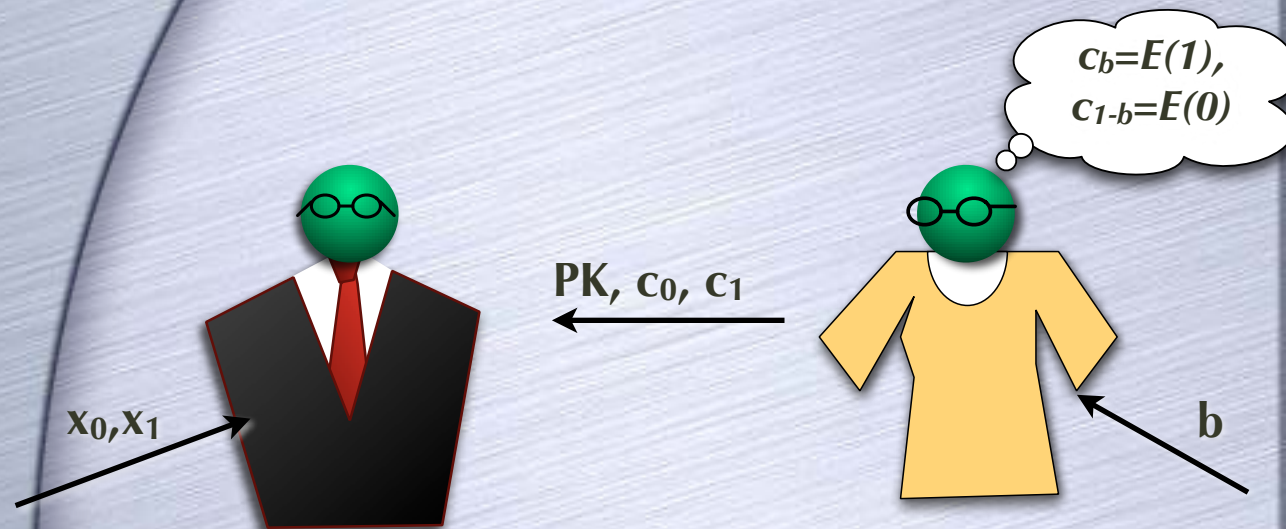
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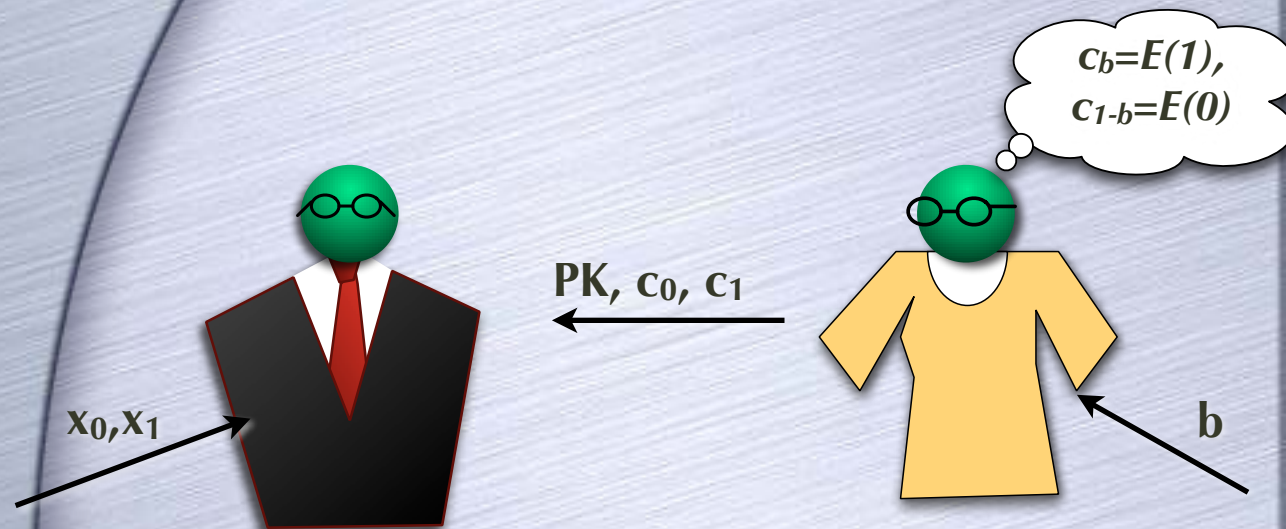
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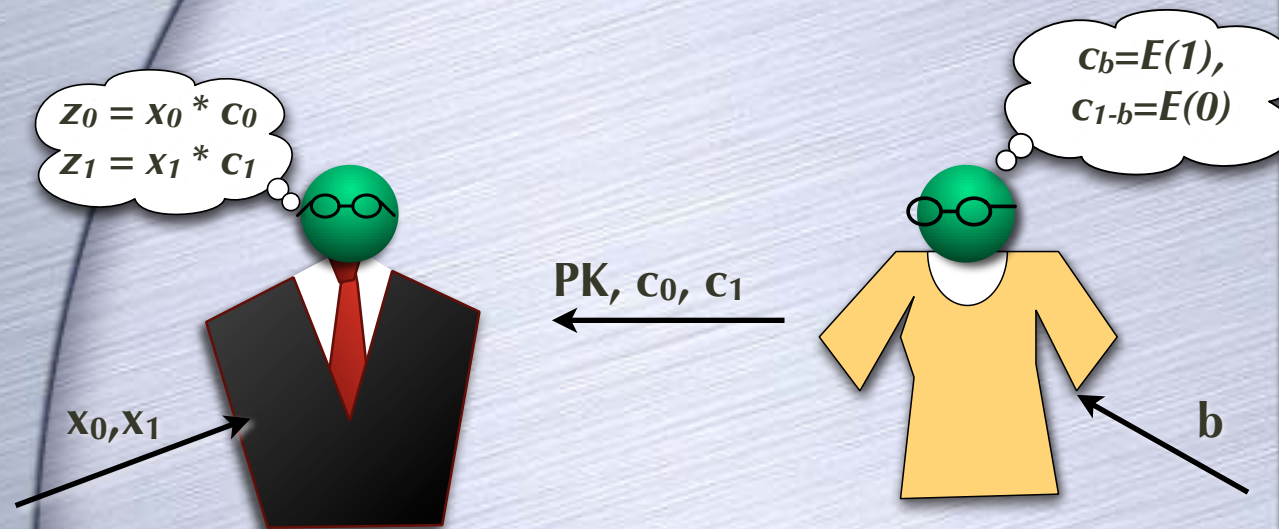
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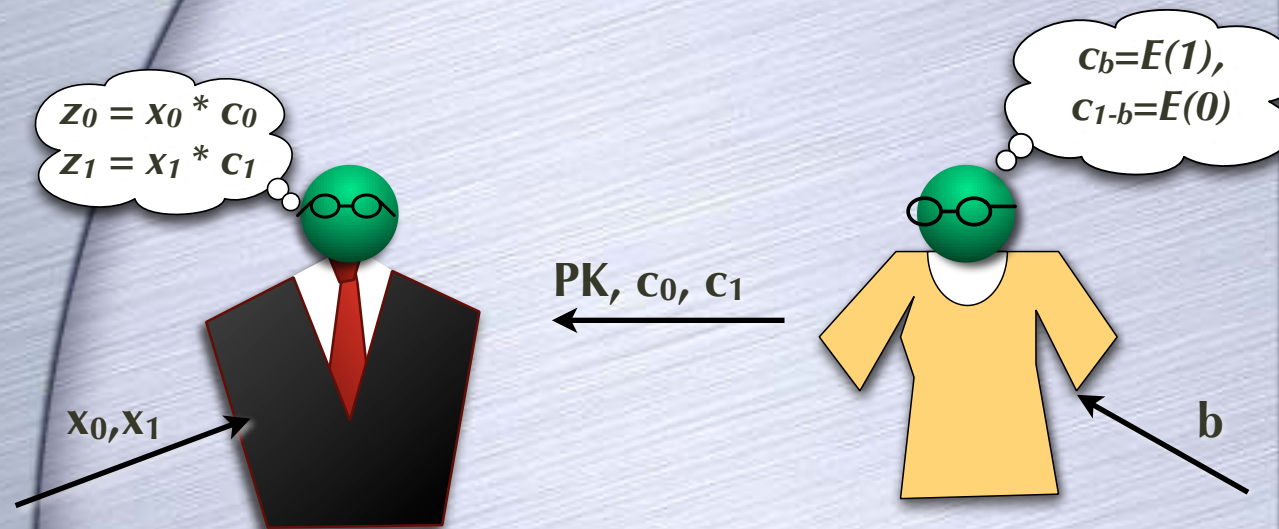
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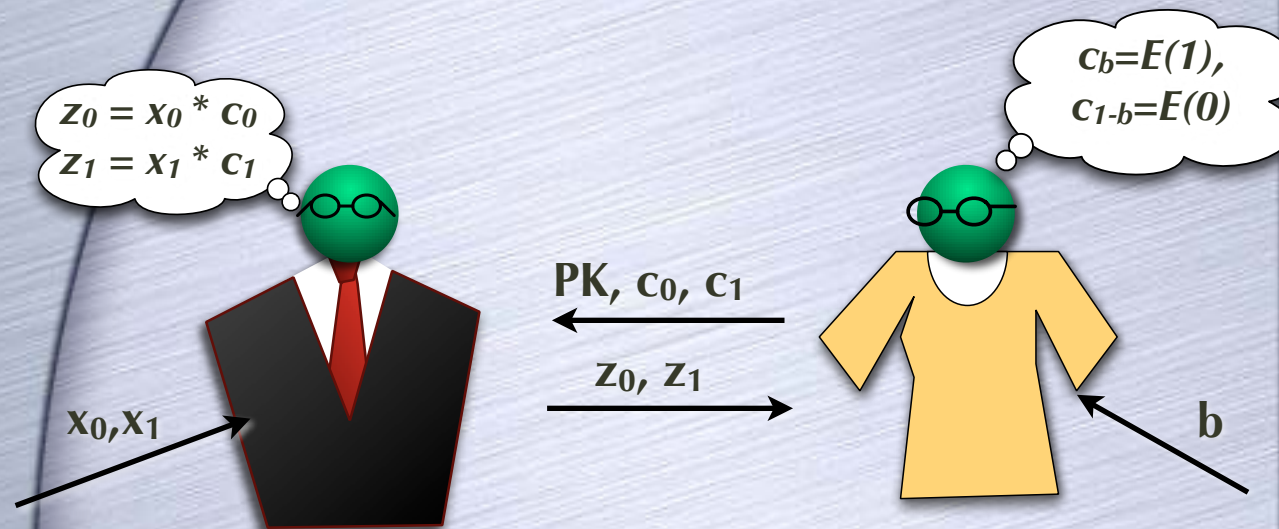
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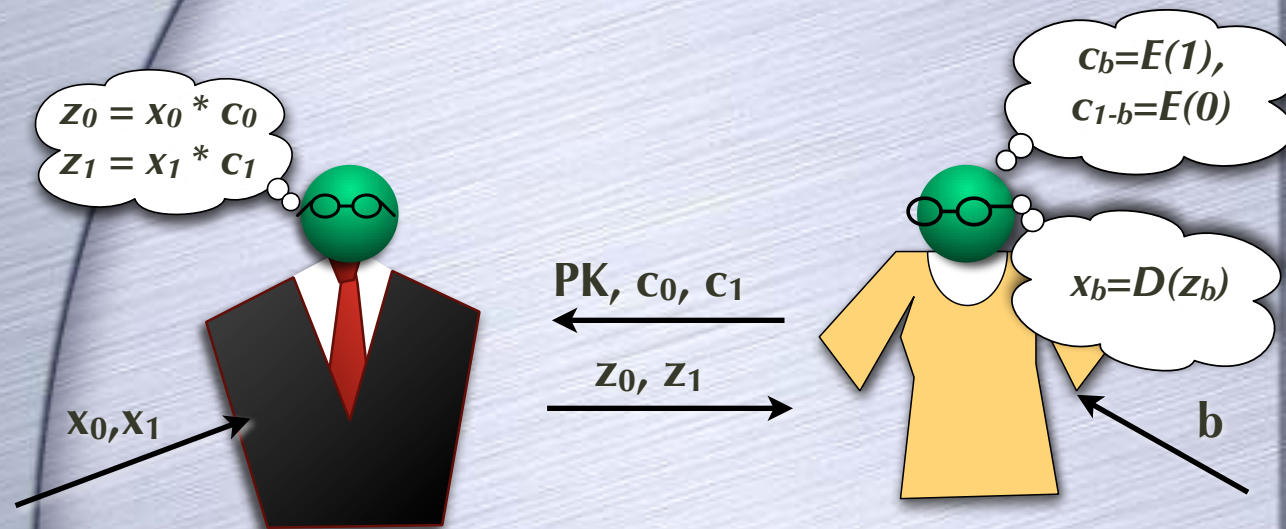
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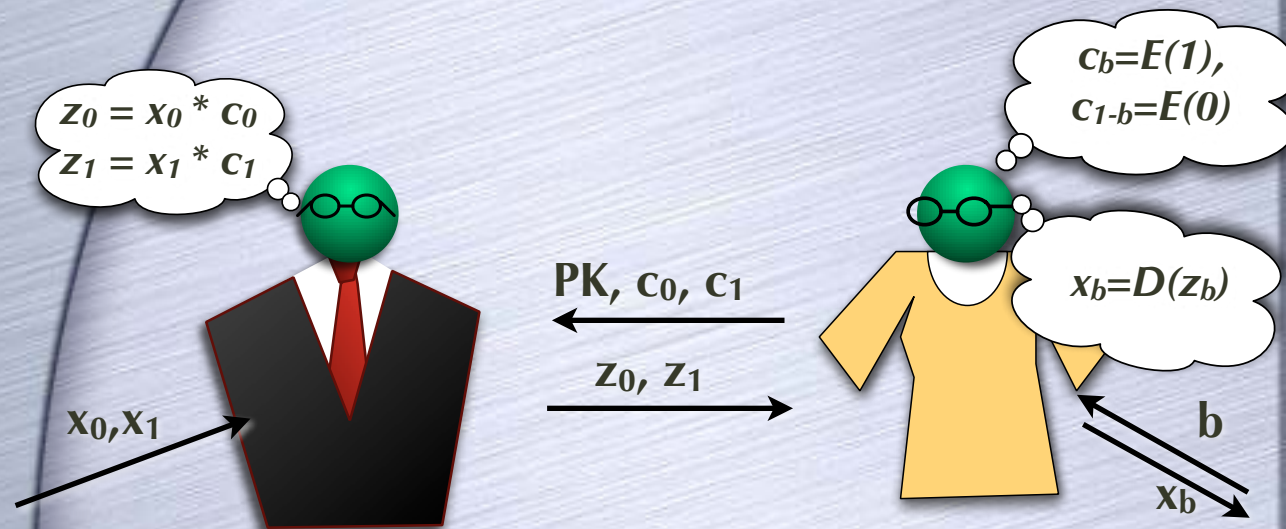
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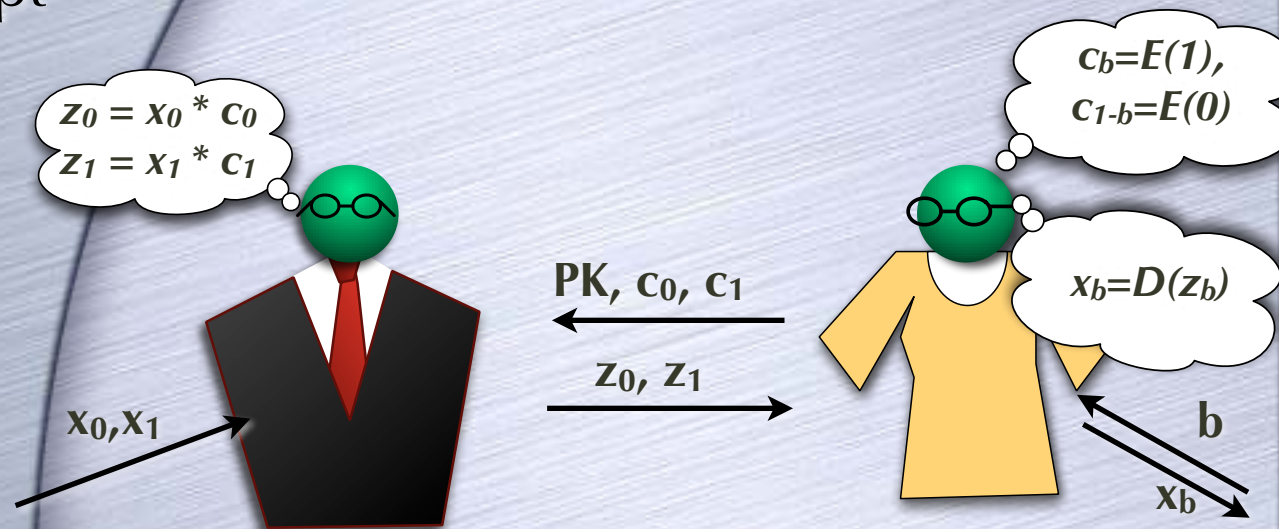
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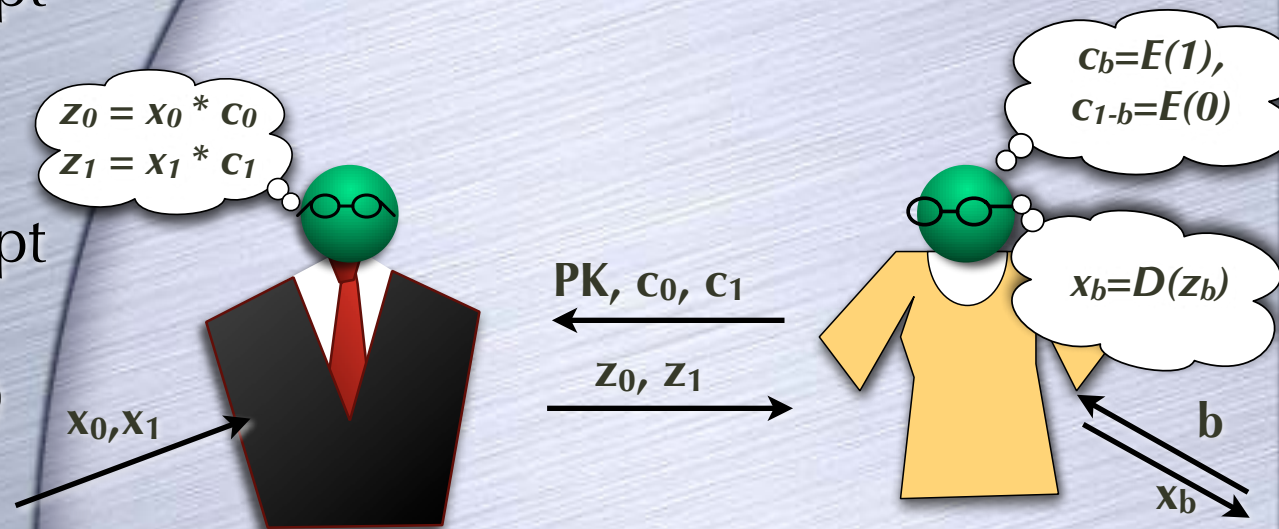
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- Simulation for passive-corrupt sender: Extract x_0, x_1 from input; set c_0, c_1 to be say $E(1)$



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 - When message space is \mathbb{Z}_n : additively homomorphic encryption

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- Unlinkability: $\text{ReRand}(c) = c \cdot \text{Enc}(0)$

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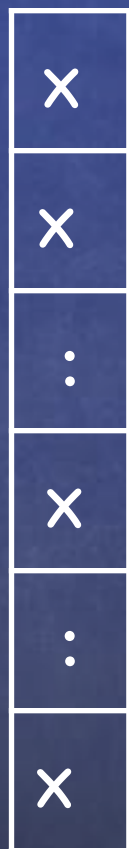
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For Paillier, can use exponentiation

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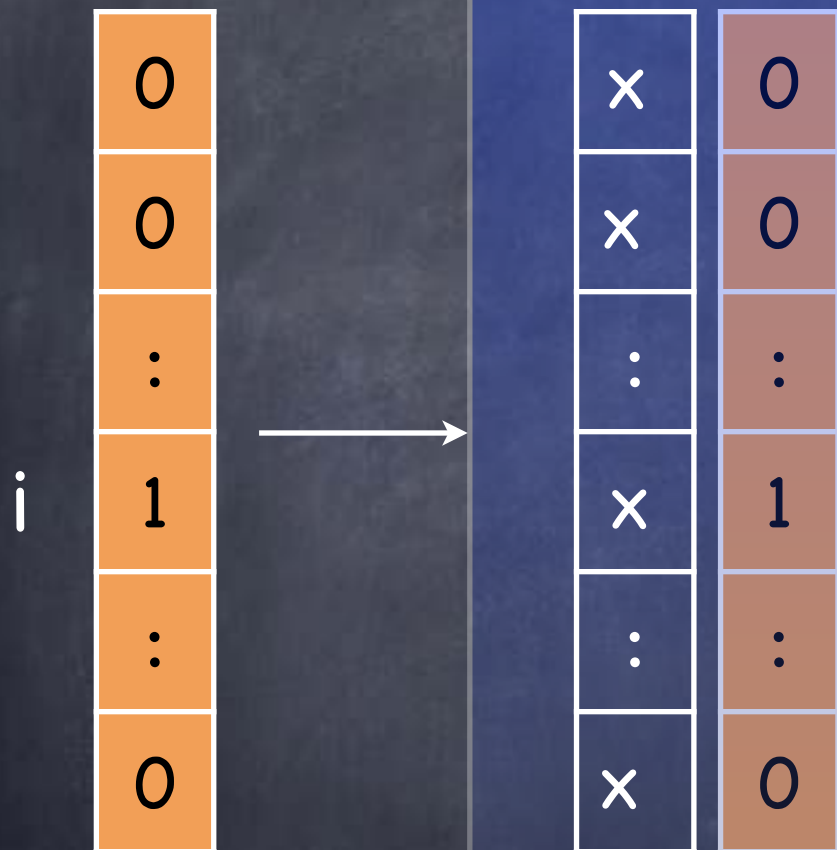
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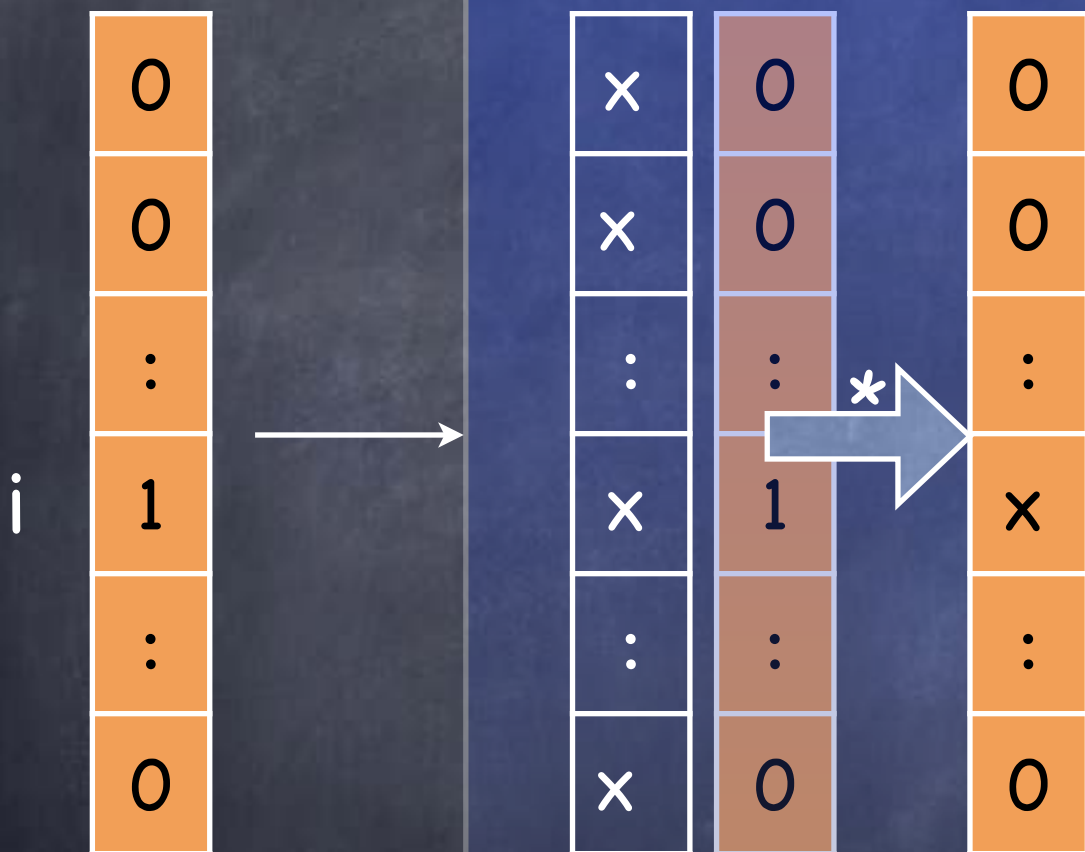
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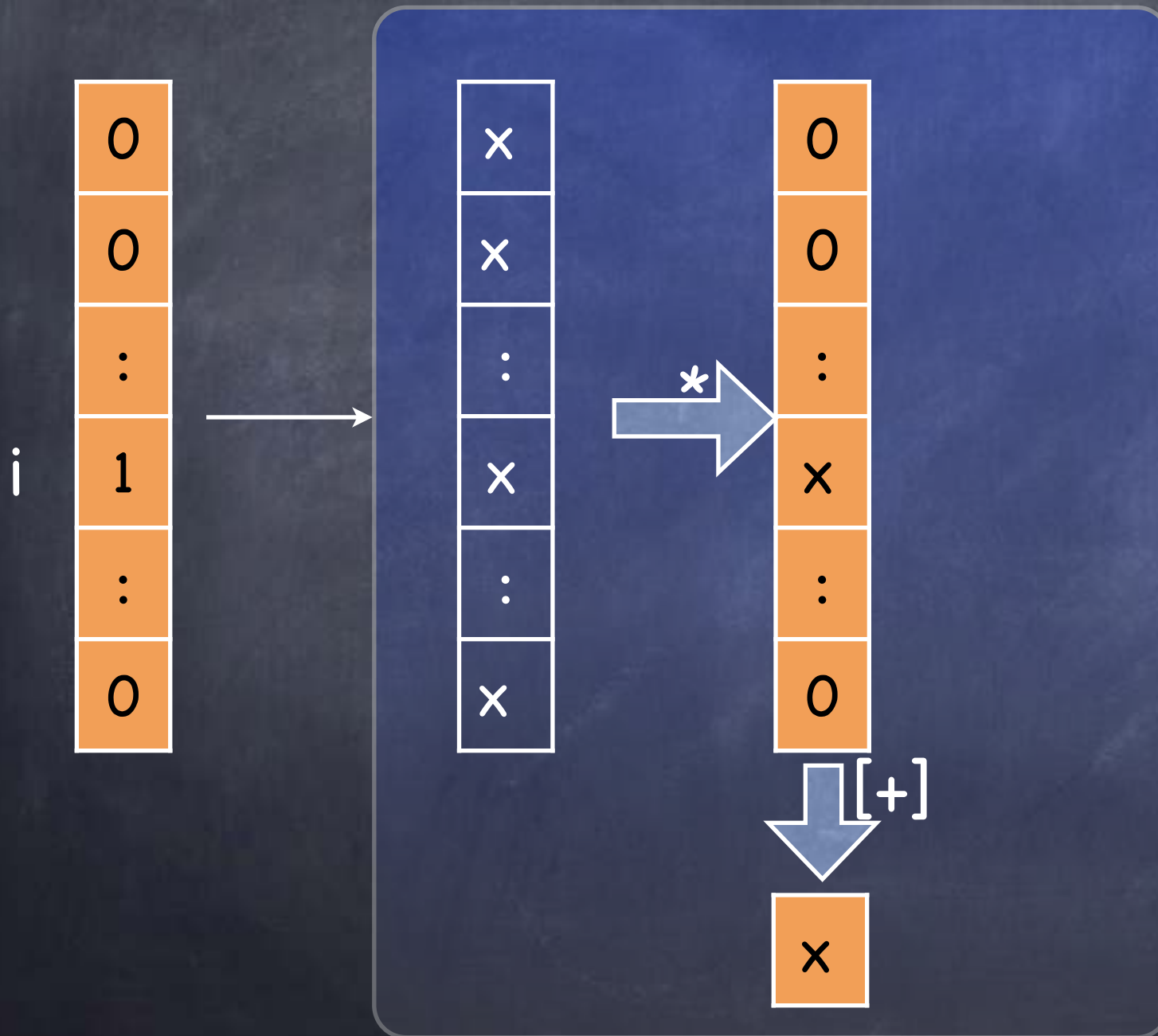
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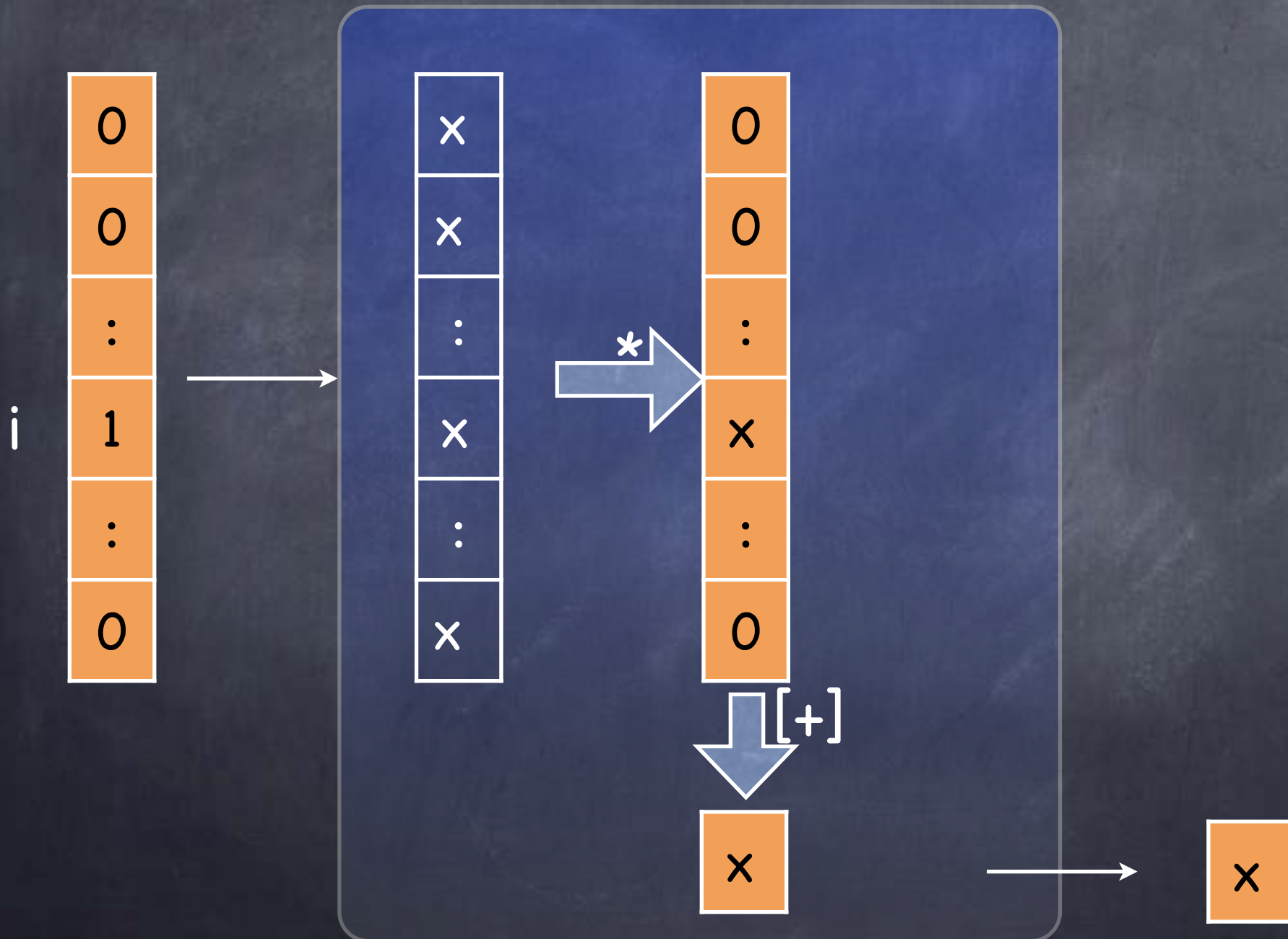
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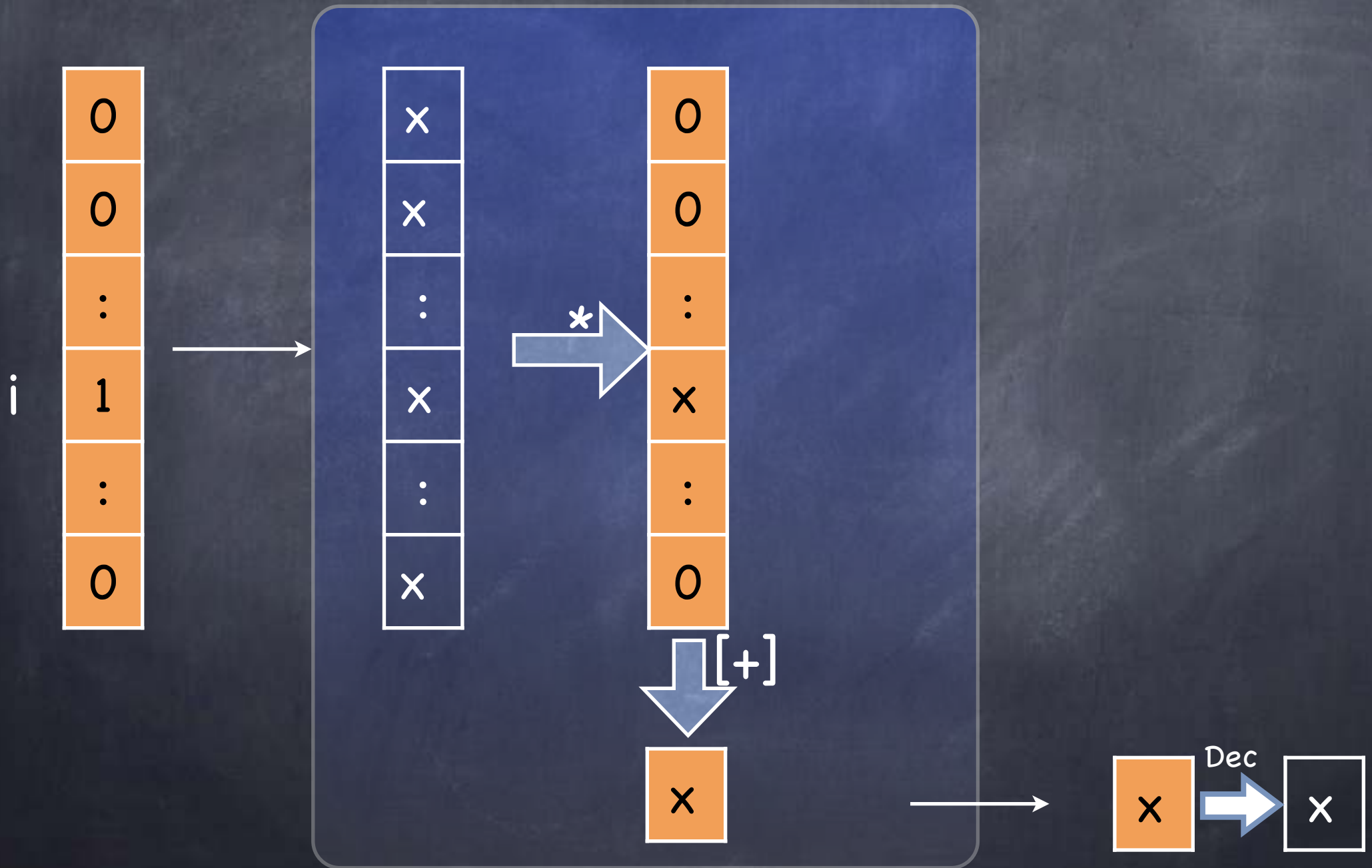
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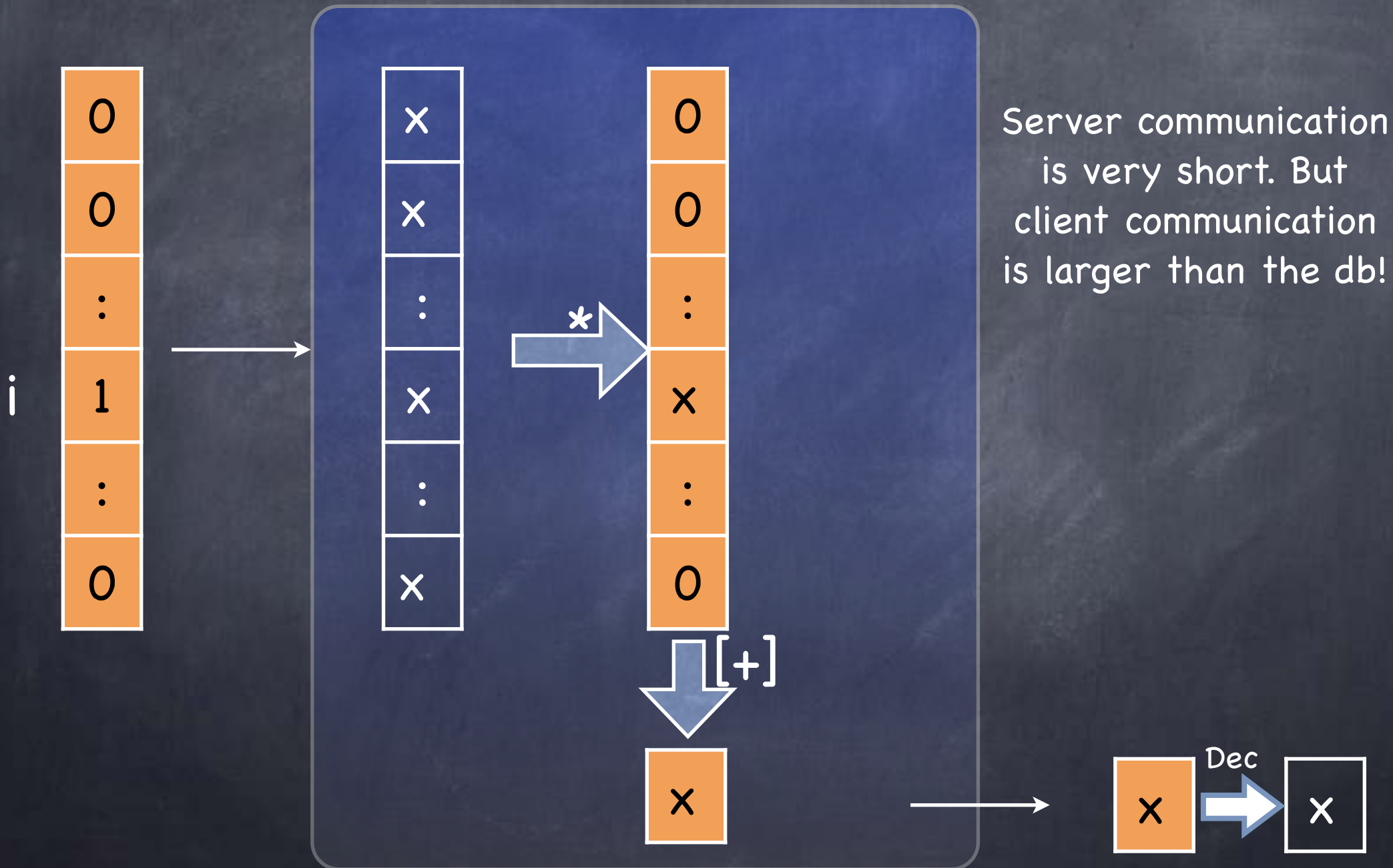
Private Information Retrieval



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Private Information Retrieval



Private Information Retrieval

x					x
x					x
:					:
x			x		x
:					:
x					x

Private Information Retrieval

0
0
:
1
:
0

x					x
x					x
:					:
x			x		x
:					:
x					x

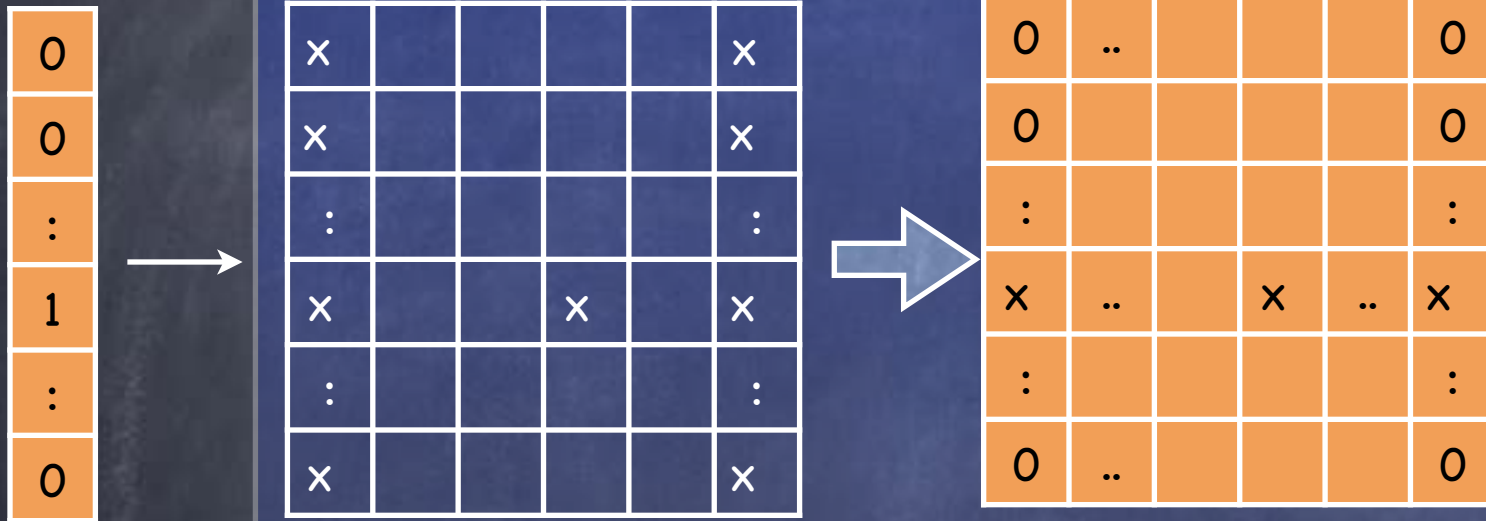
Private Information Retrieval

0
0
:
1
:
0

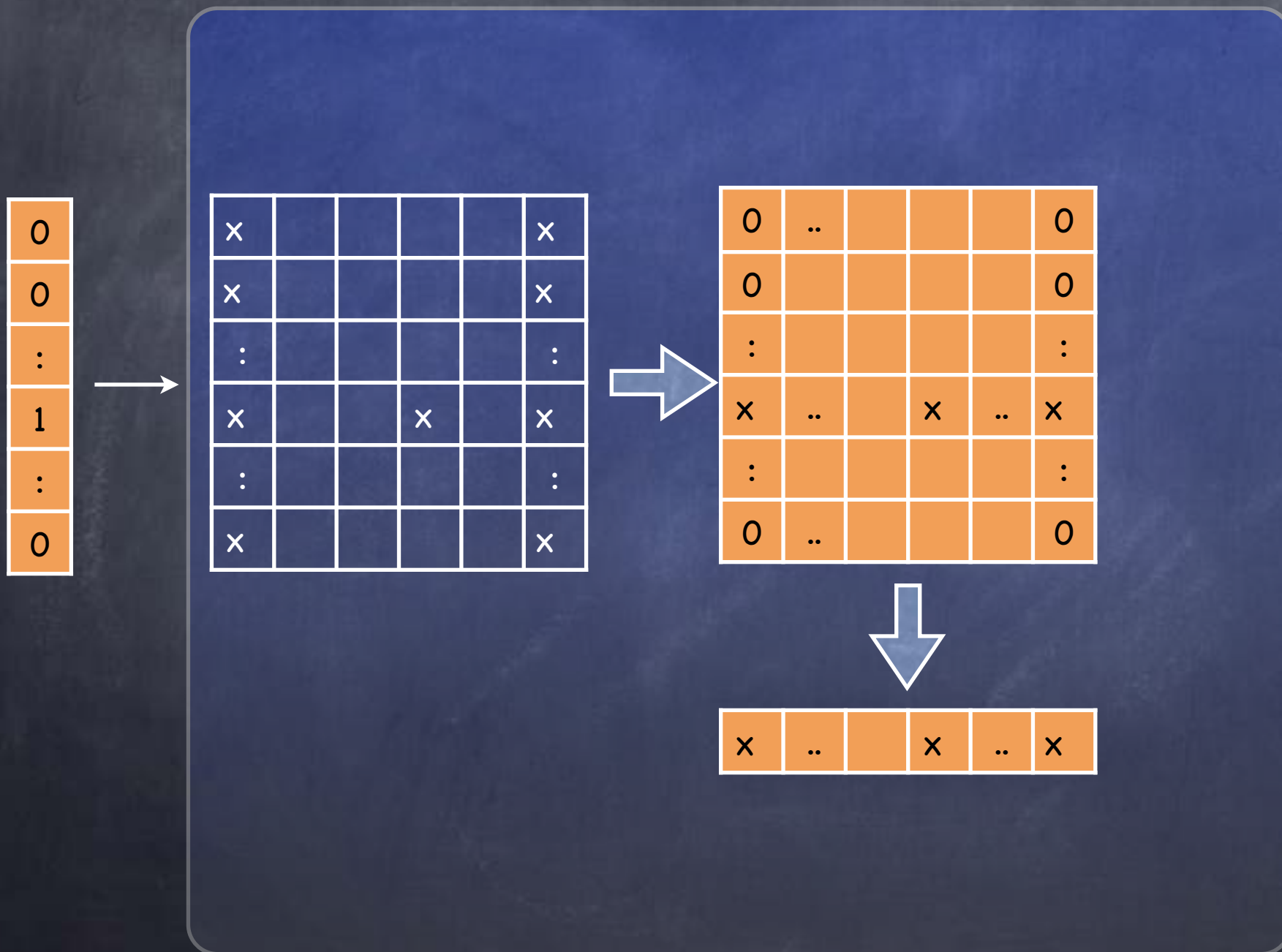


x					x
x					x
:					:
x			x		x
:					:
x					x

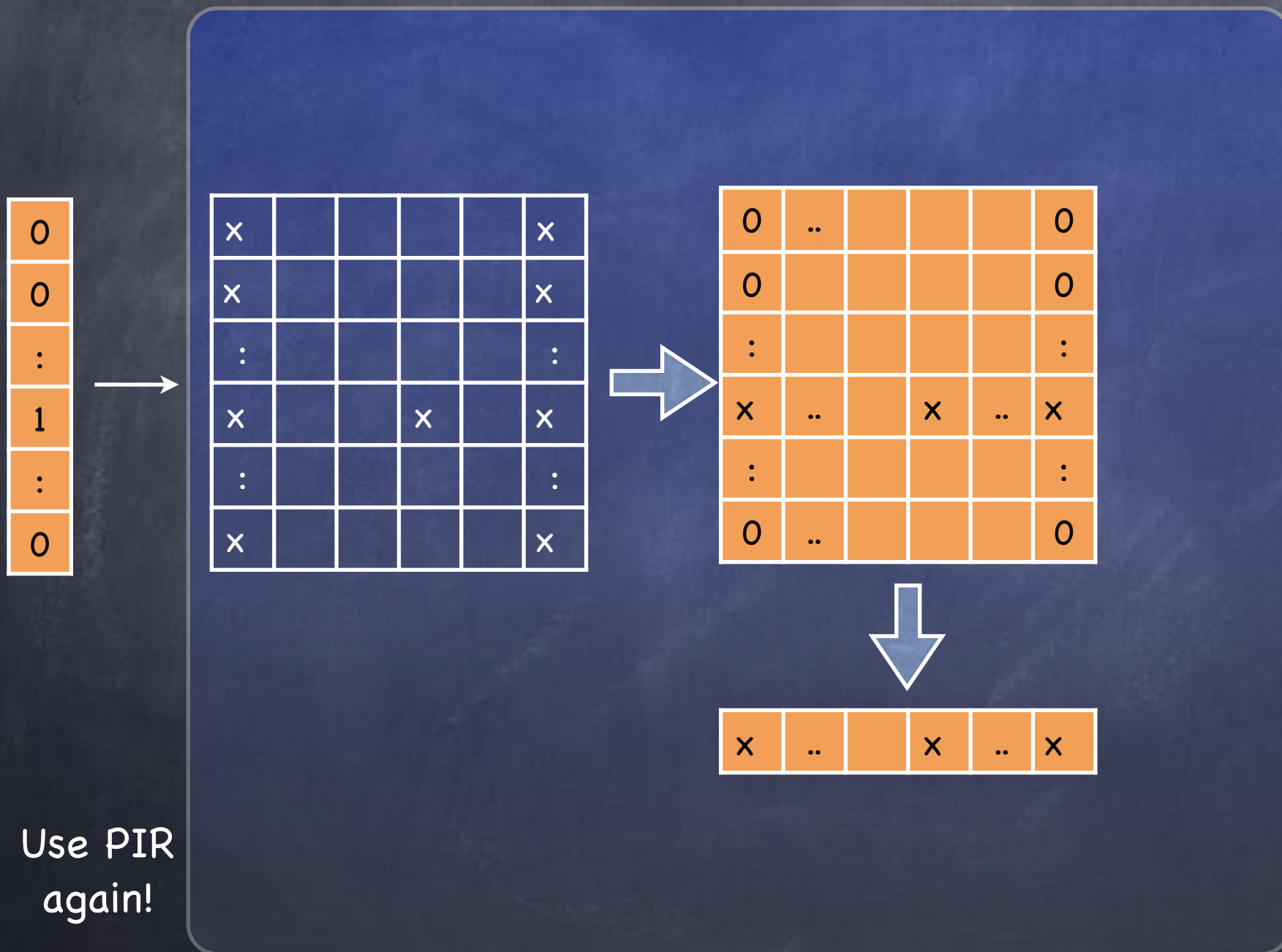
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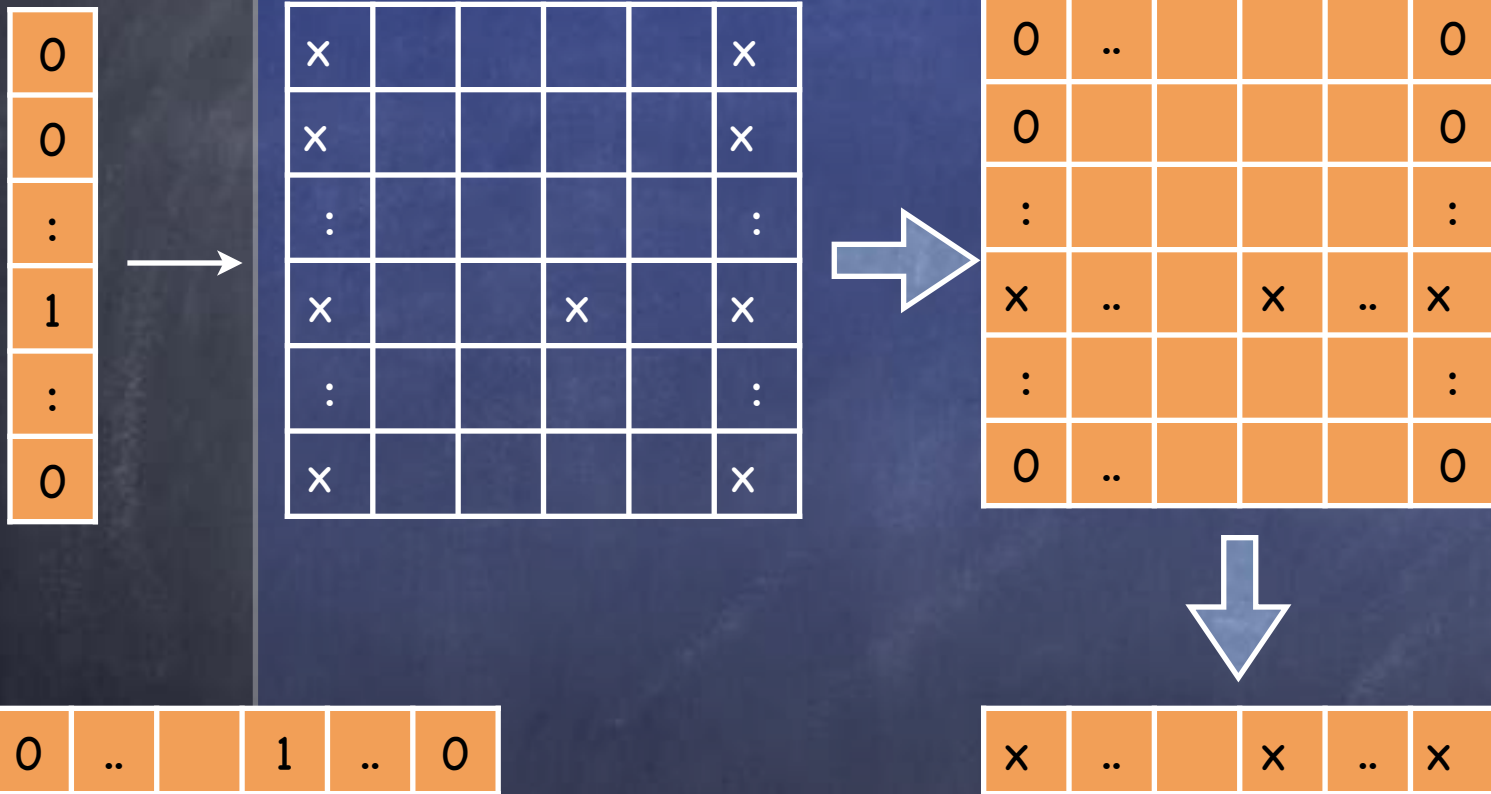
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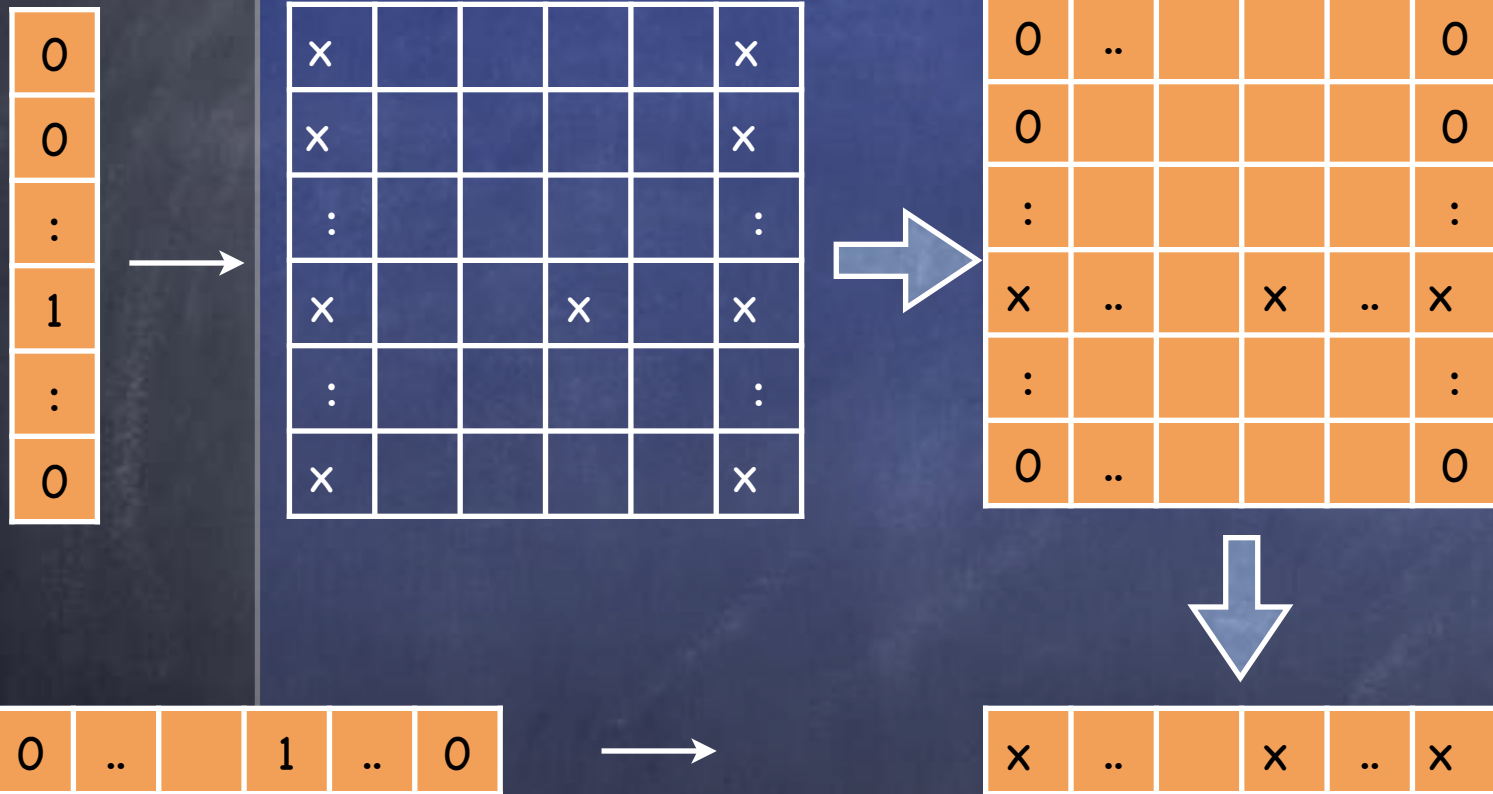


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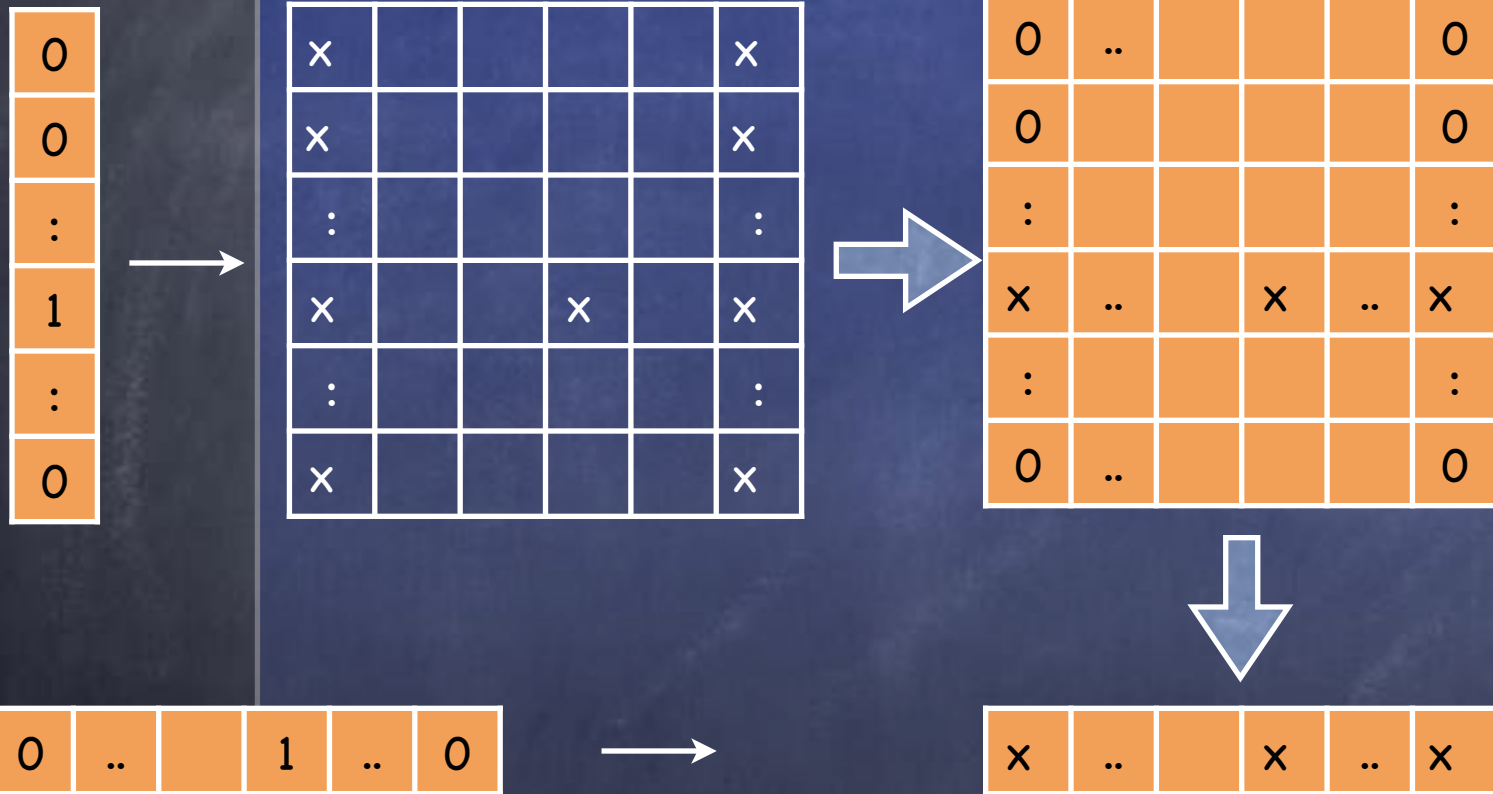


Use PIR
again!

Private Information Retrieval



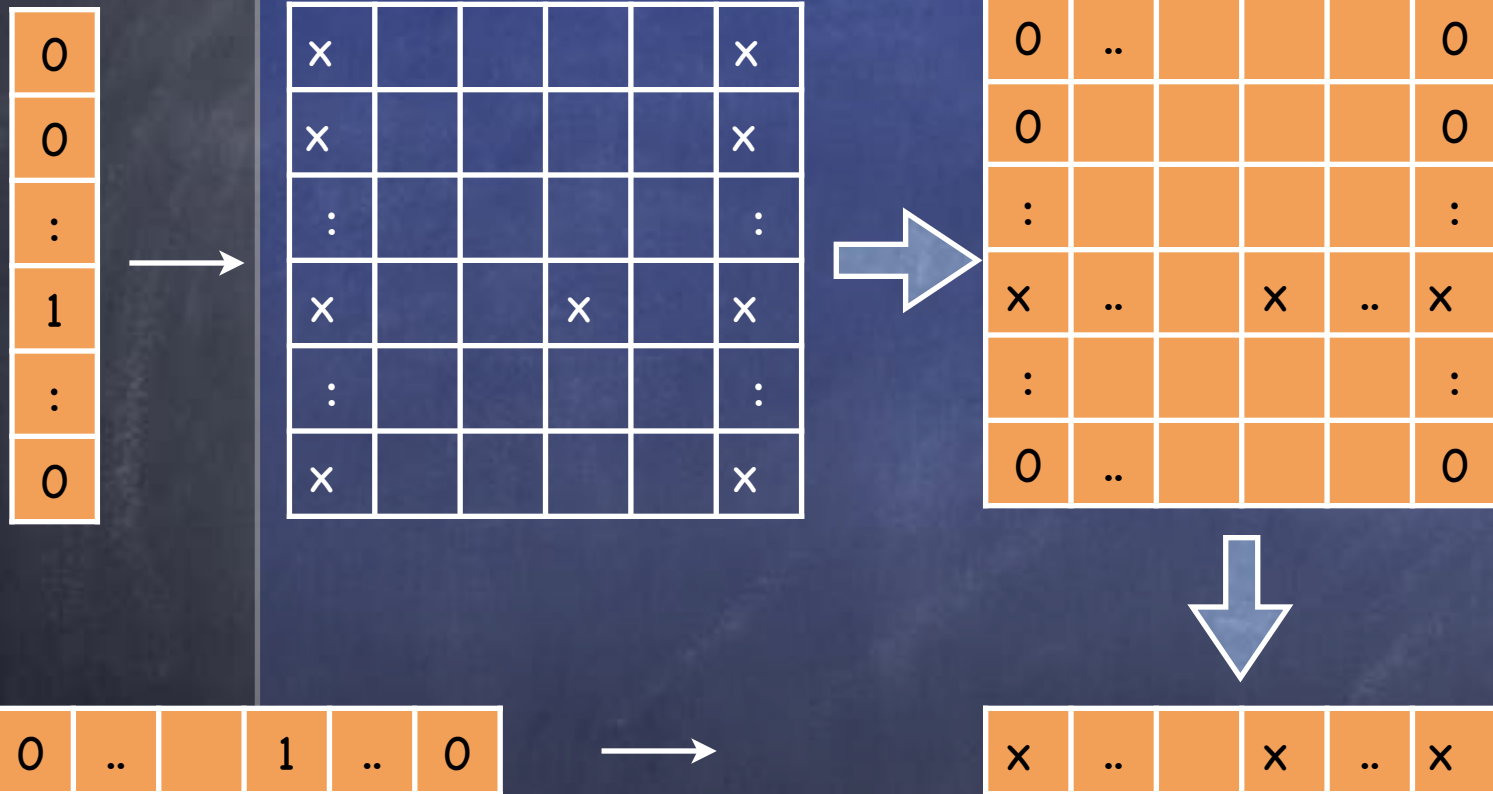
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Considering ciphertext as plaintext for the sub-PIR

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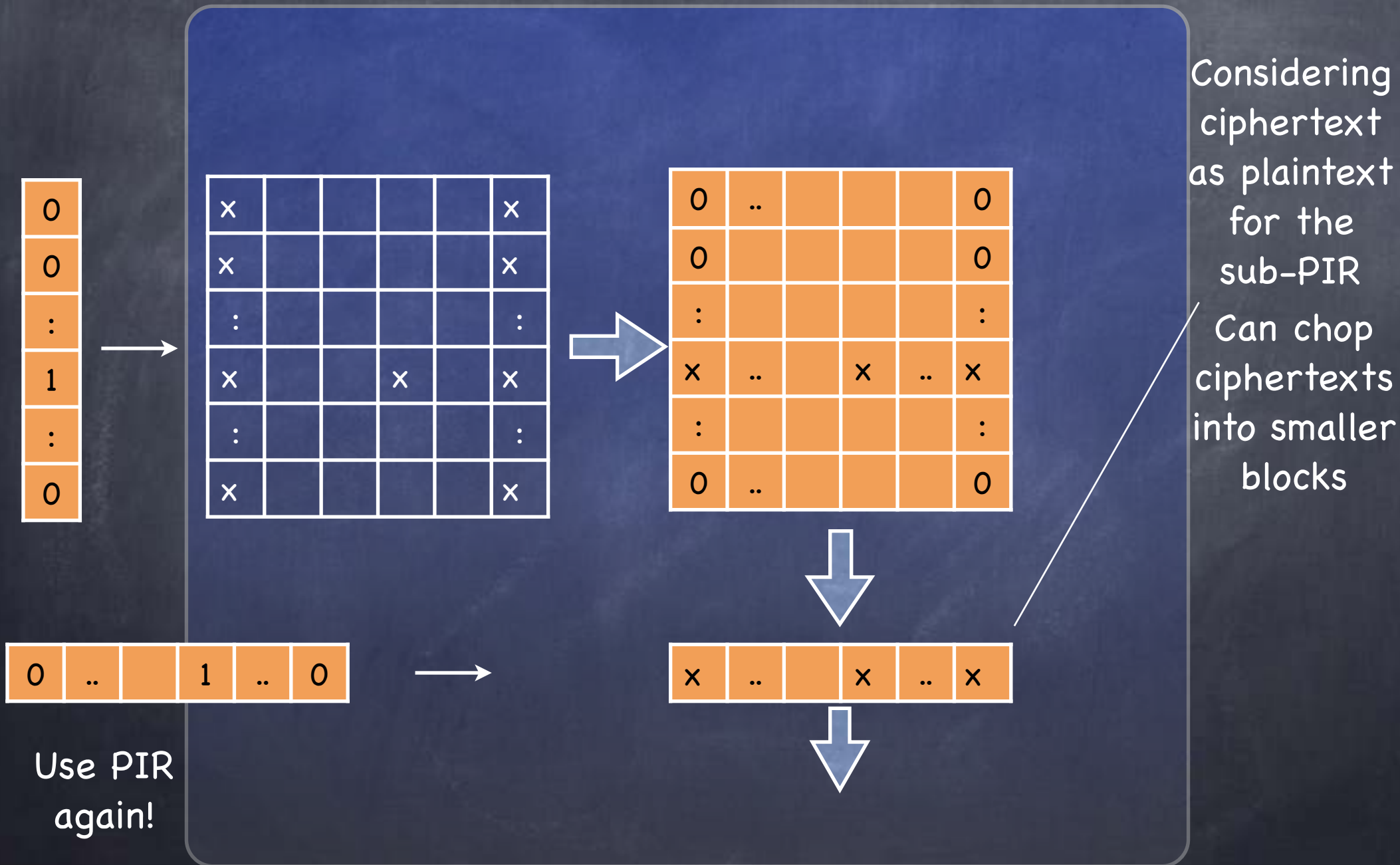
Private Information Retrieval



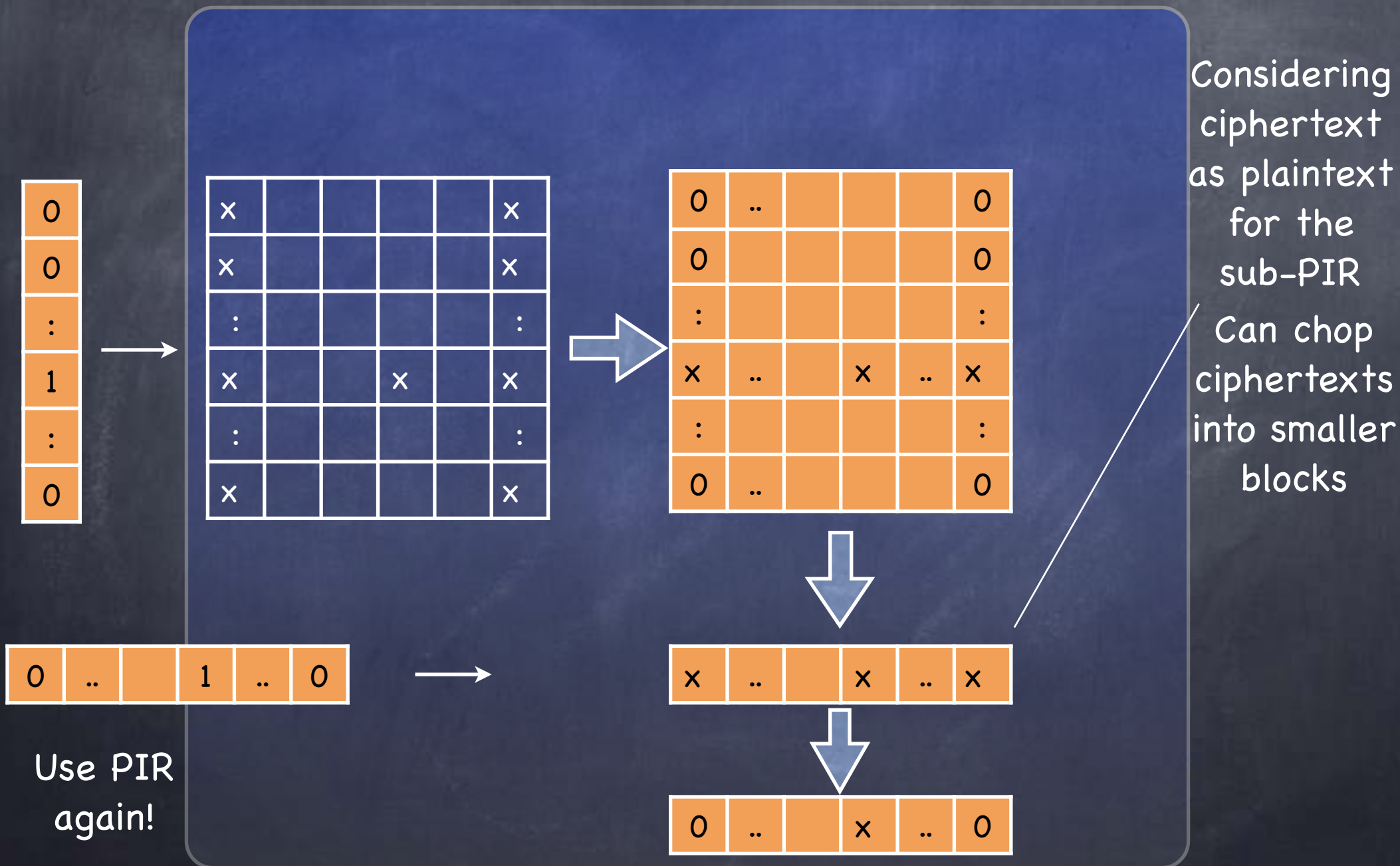
Considering ciphertext as plaintext for the sub-PIR
Can chop ciphertexts into smaller blocks

Use PIR again!

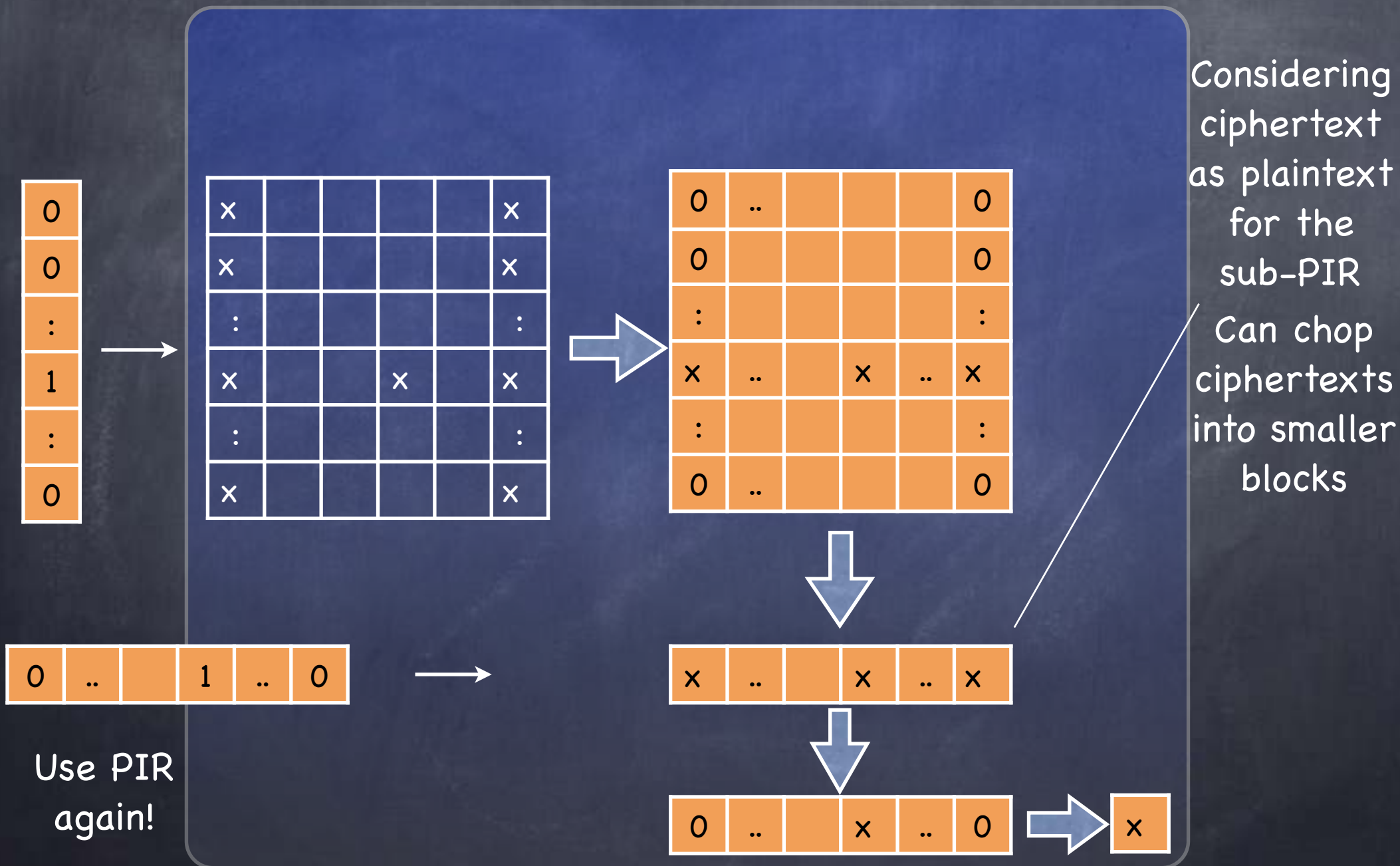
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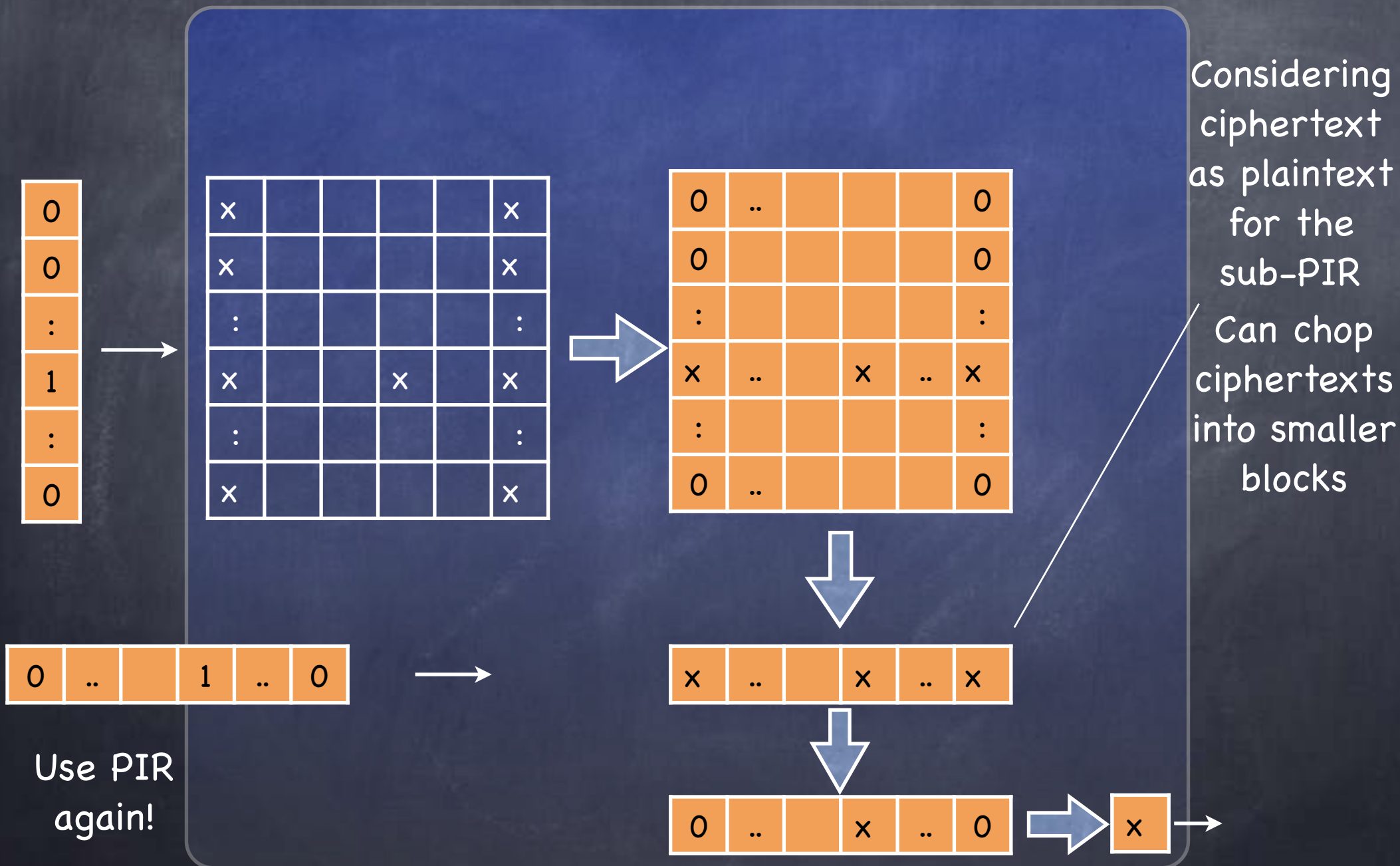
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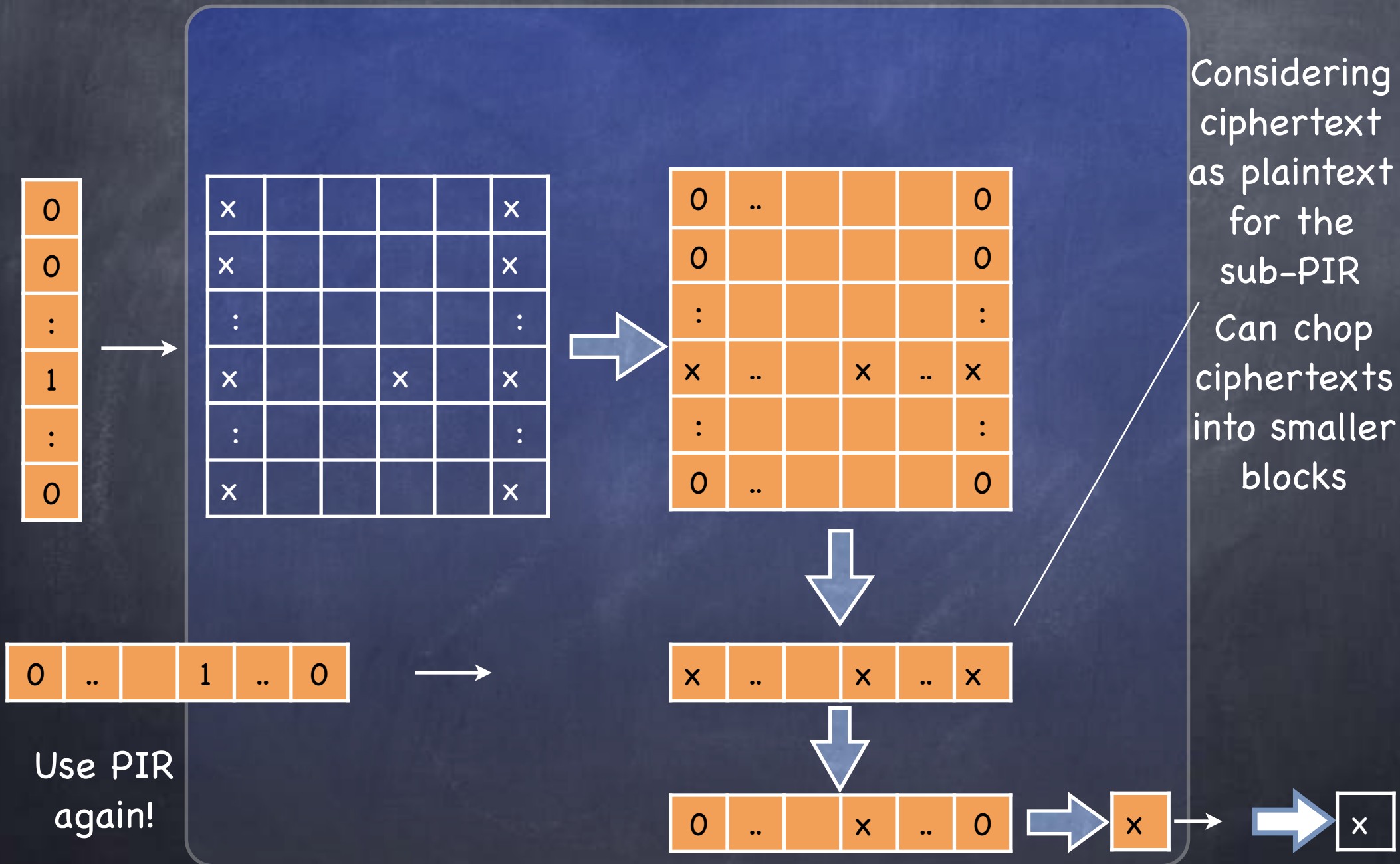
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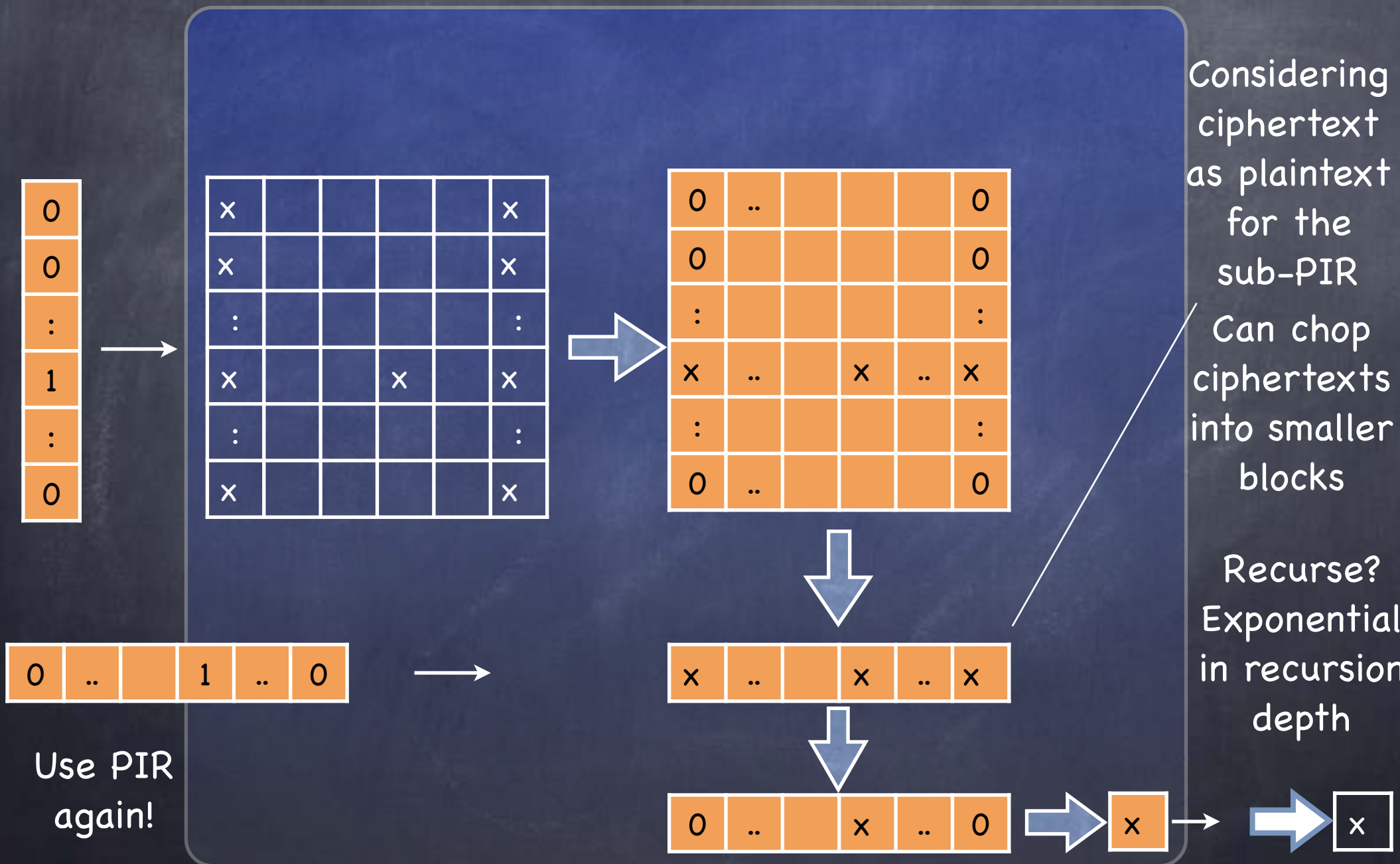
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- Does such a family of encryption schemes exist?

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Note: $s \log n$ bits encrypted to $(s+1)\log n$ bits.

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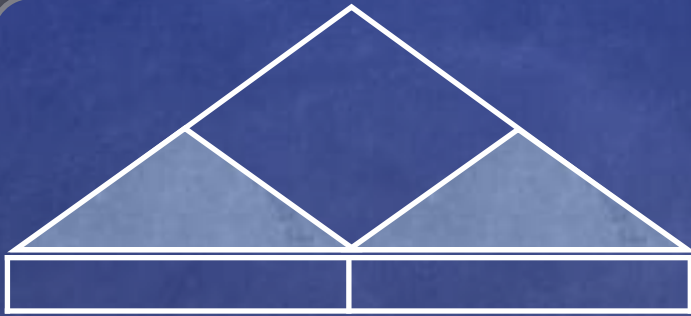
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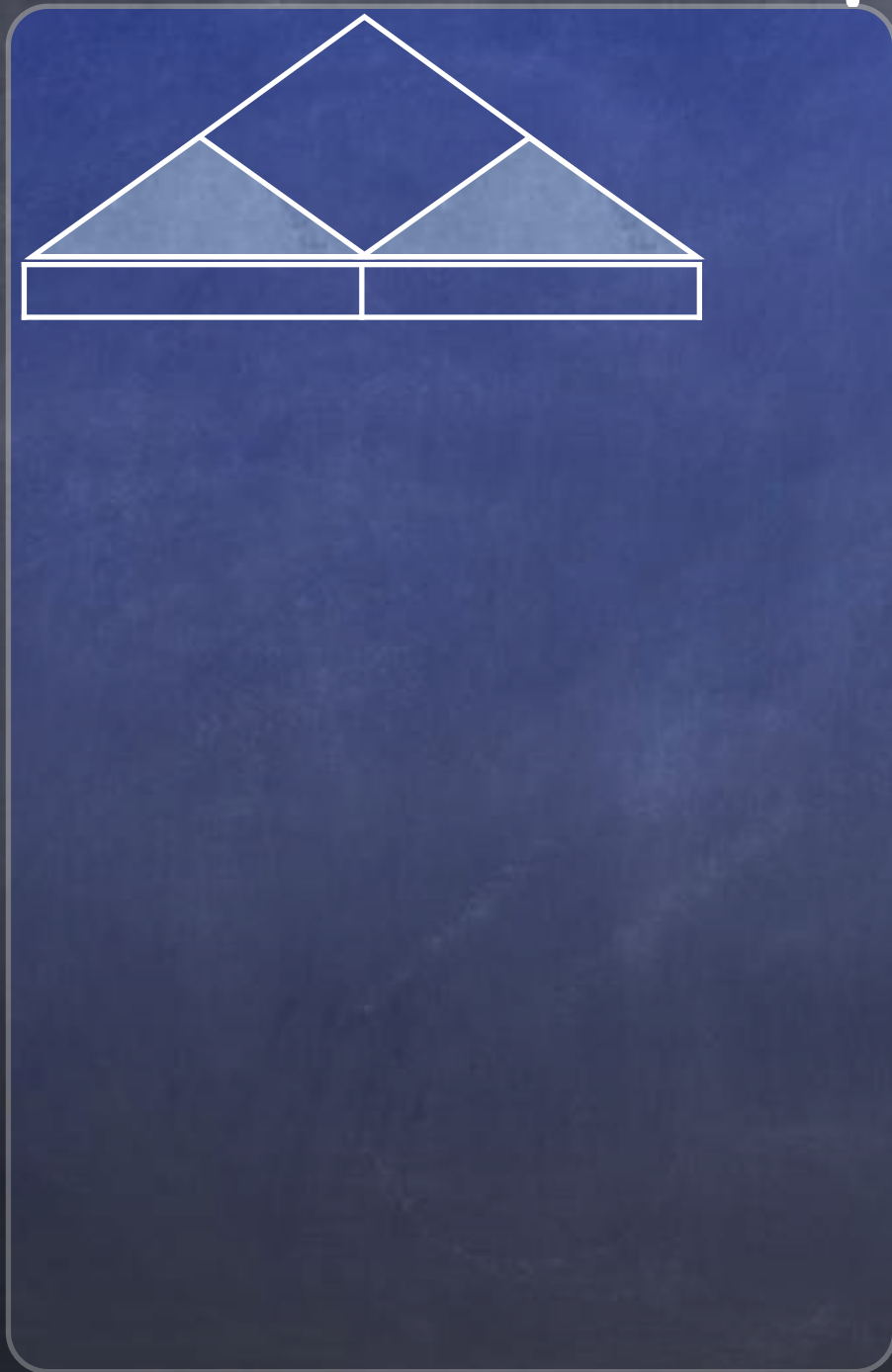
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- Unlinkability: $\text{ReRand}(c) = c \cdot \text{Enc}(0)$ (using same s in Enc as for c)

Final PIR protocol



⋮

Final PIR protocol



0

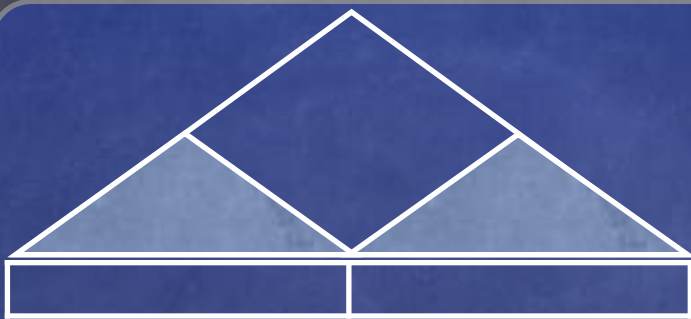
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⋮

Final PIR protocol

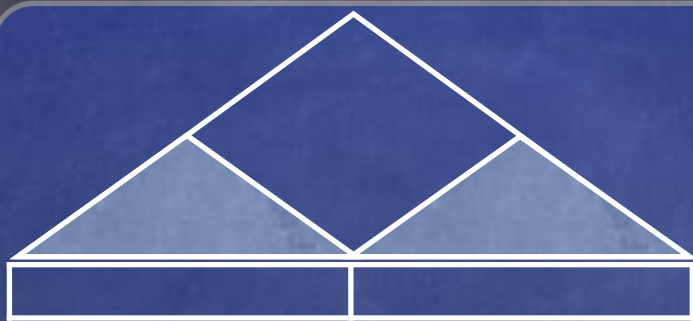
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⋮

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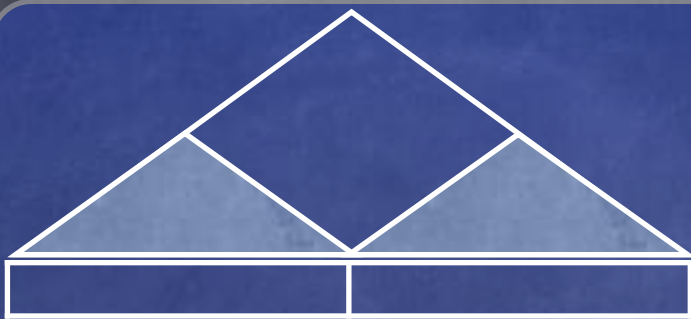
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⋮

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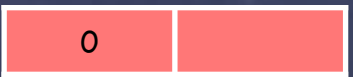
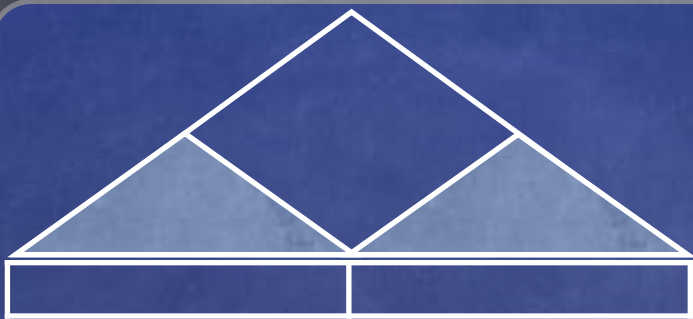


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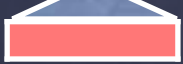
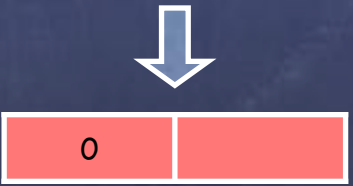
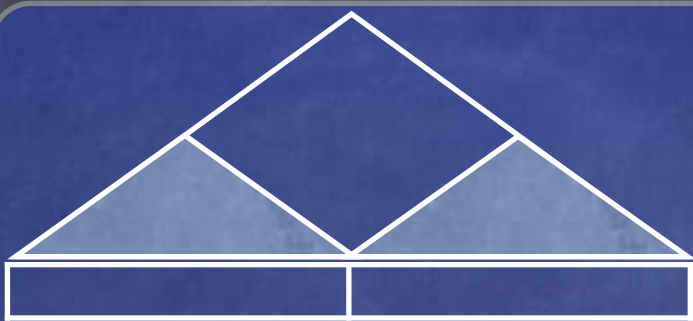


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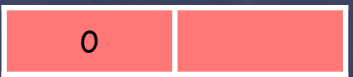
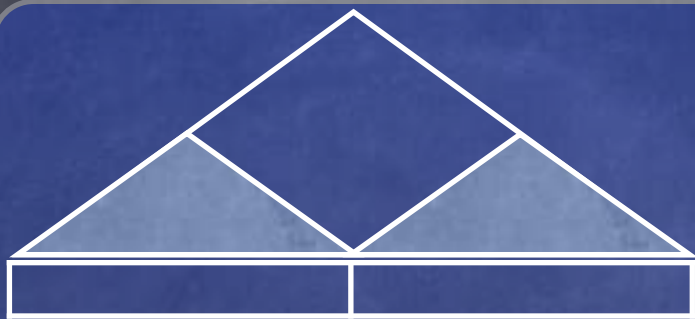


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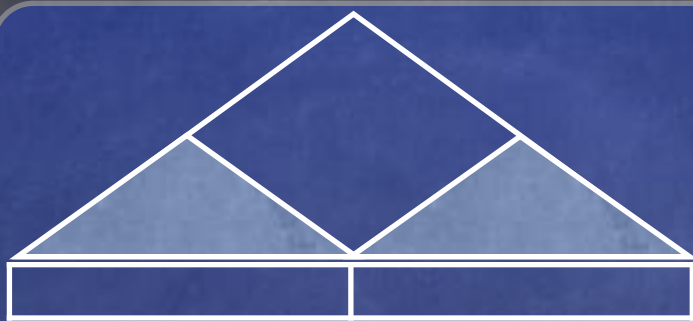
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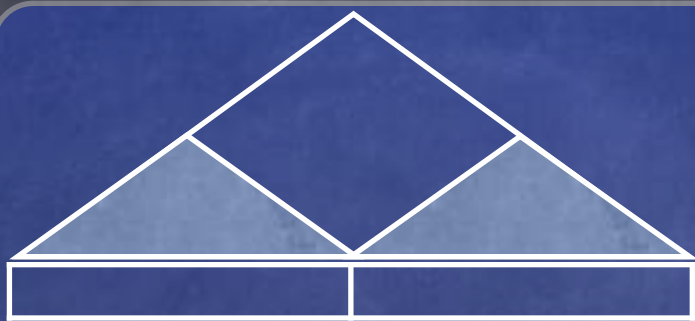
0 1

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Final PIR protocol

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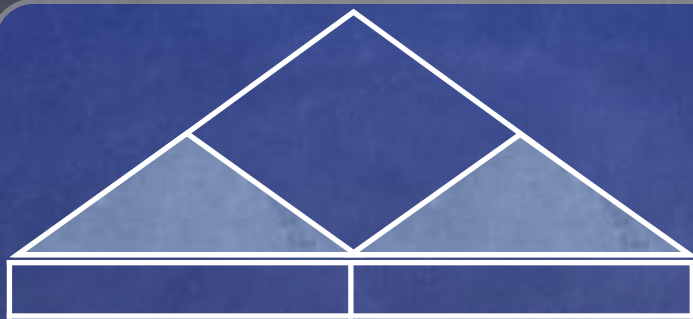
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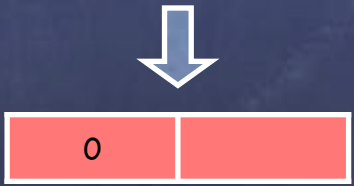
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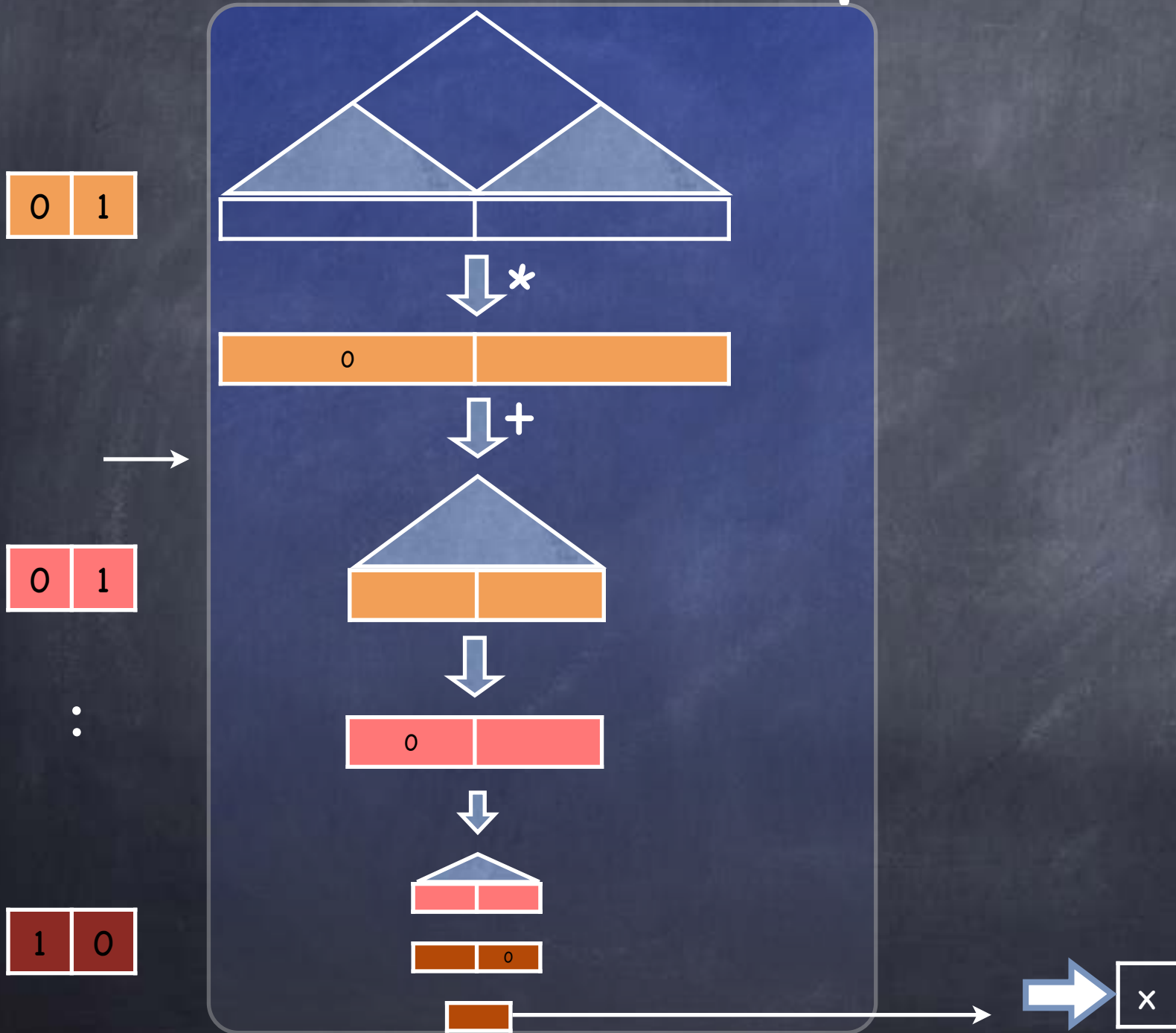
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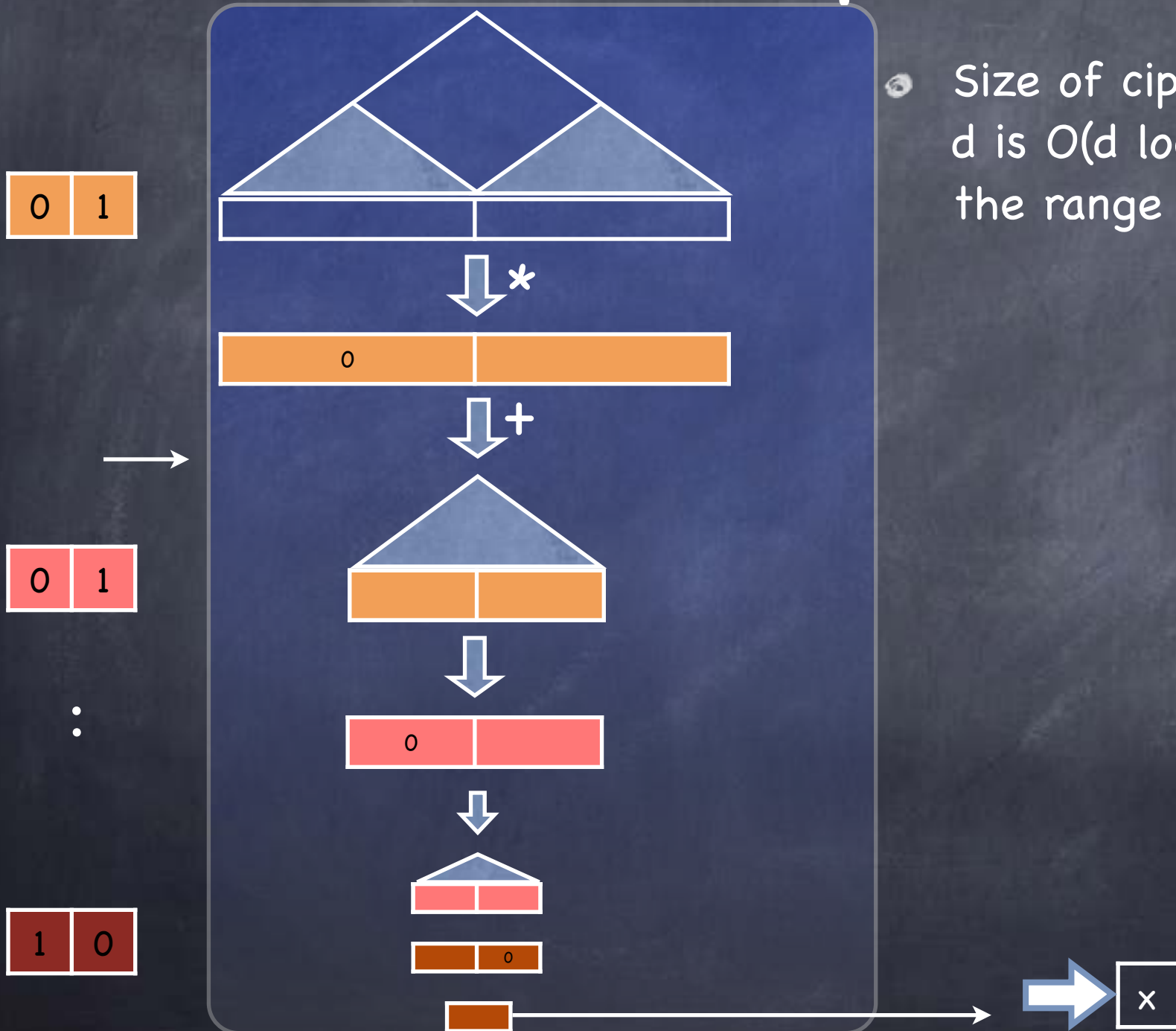
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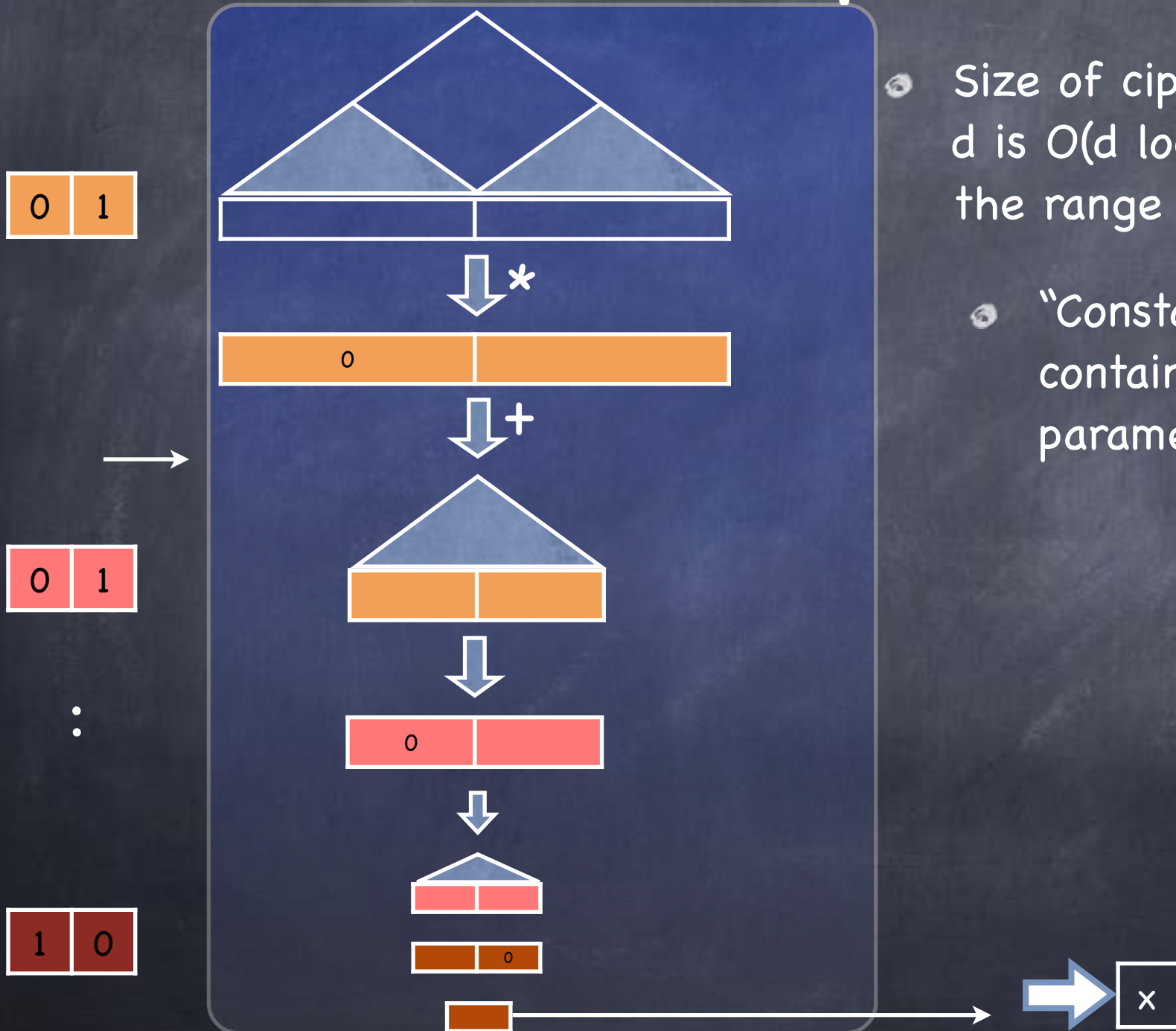
Final PIR protocol



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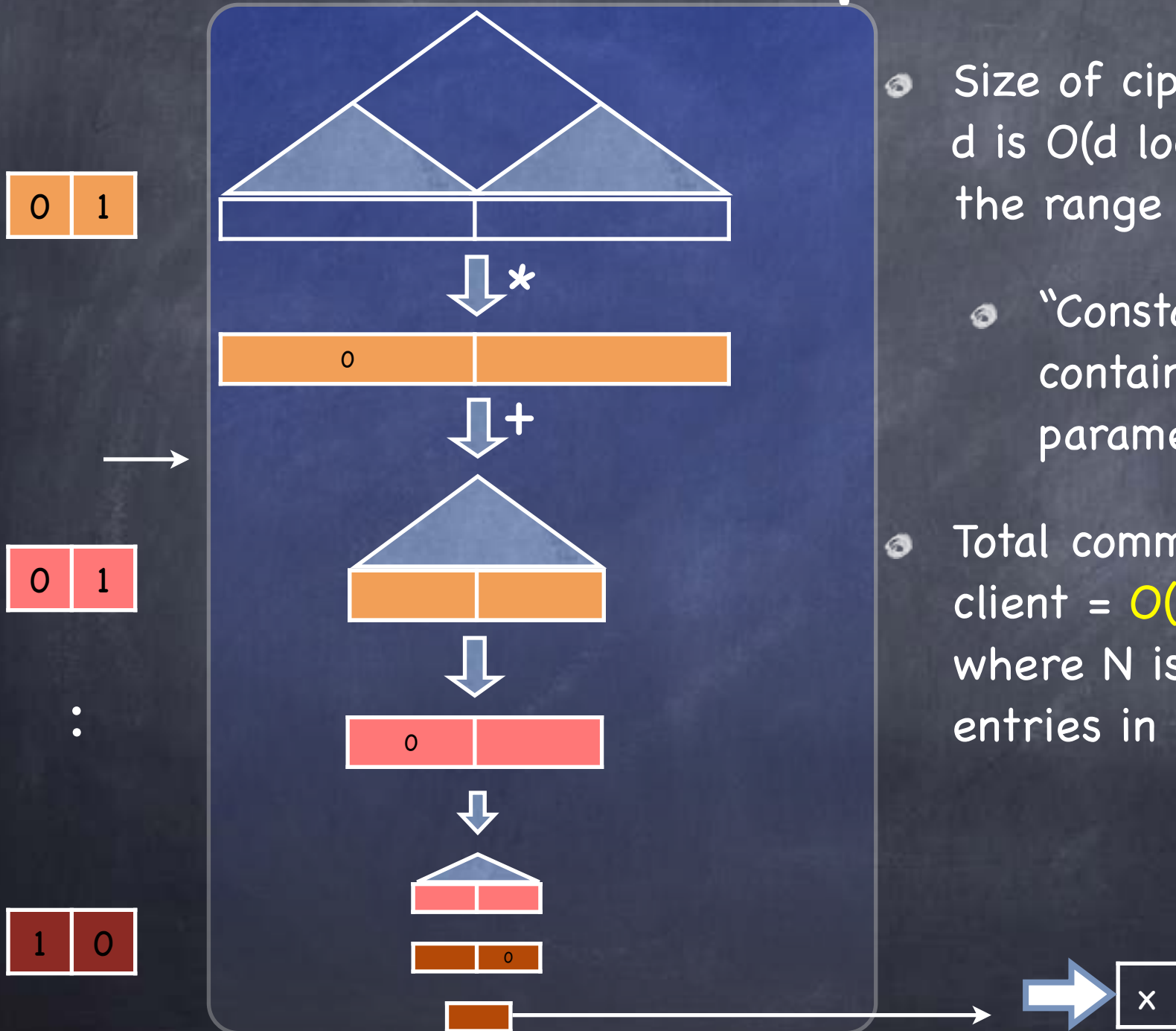


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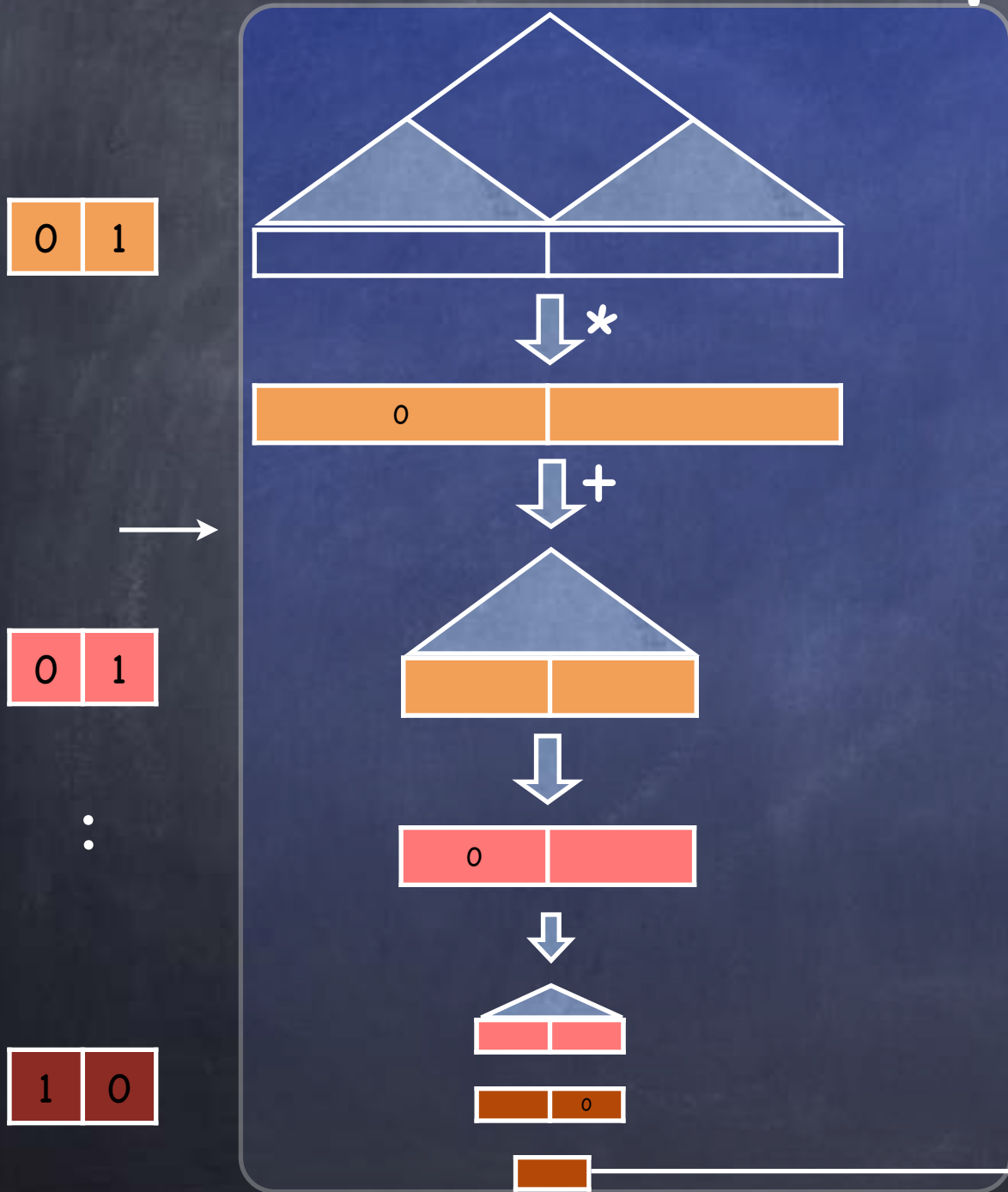
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For active-security, include ZK proofs of correctness/knowledge of plaintext, when publishing

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- For non-homomorphic encryption, not critical: can use a scheme with a larger domain into which the required domain can be embedded
- But not good for homomorphic encryption: say, an application needs to use addition modulo 10; can we use Paillier?

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 - Each time add a large random multiple of 10 (but not large enough to cause overflow): $9+3+10r$ and $2+10r$ are statistically close if r drawn from a large range

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- Coming up: more applications - in voting