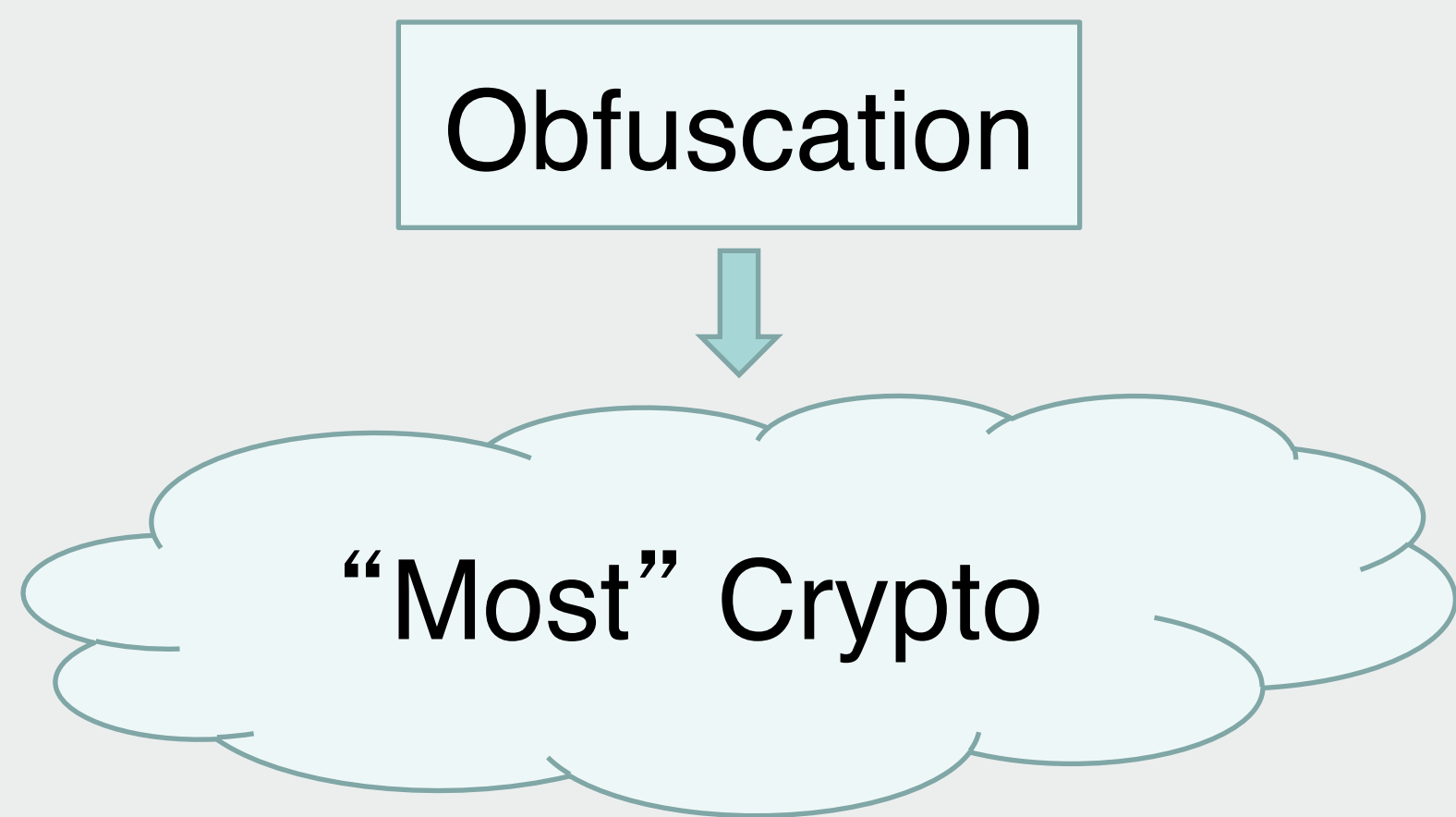


Encryptor Combiners

PI: Mark Zhandry – Princeton University



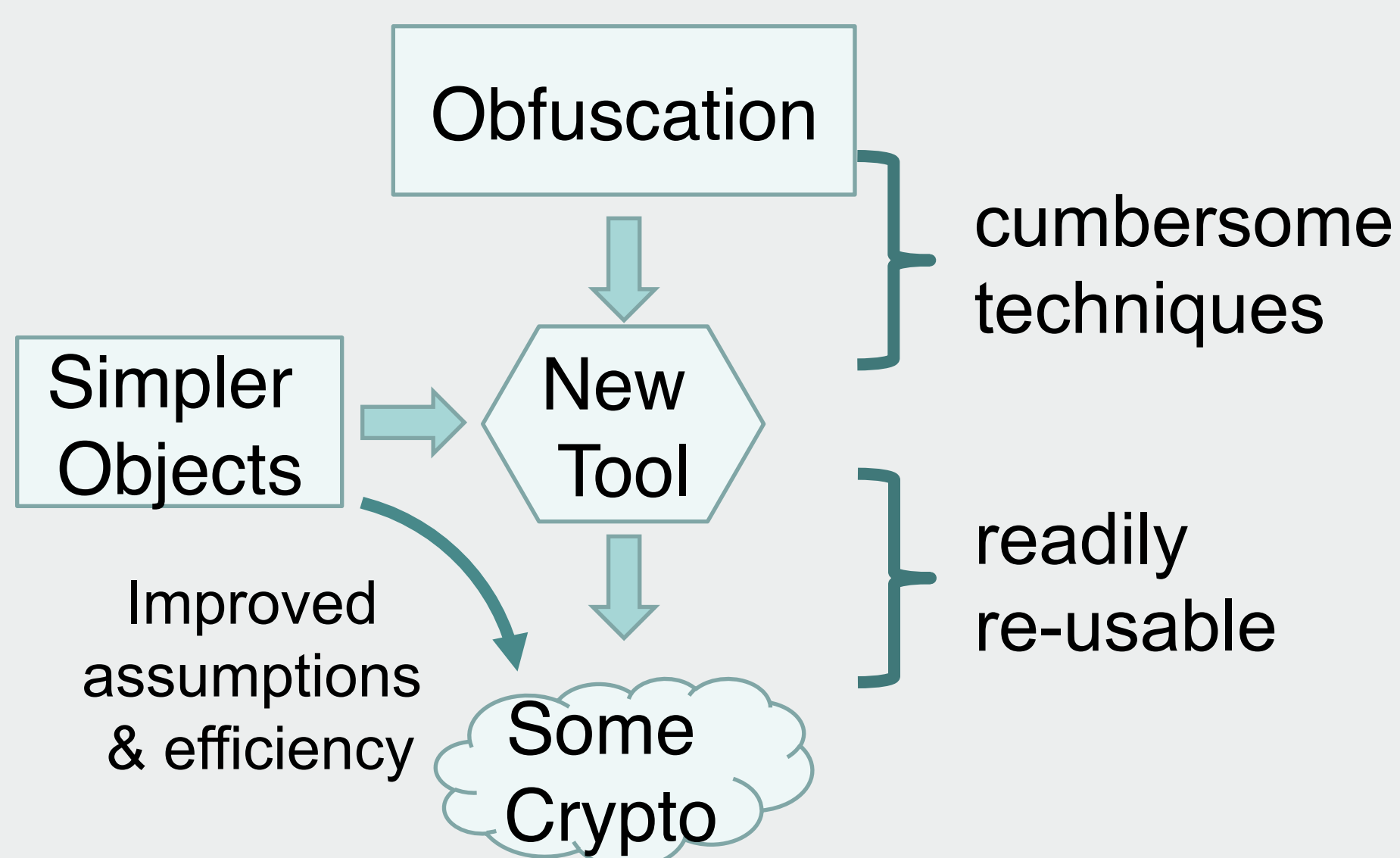
Introduction



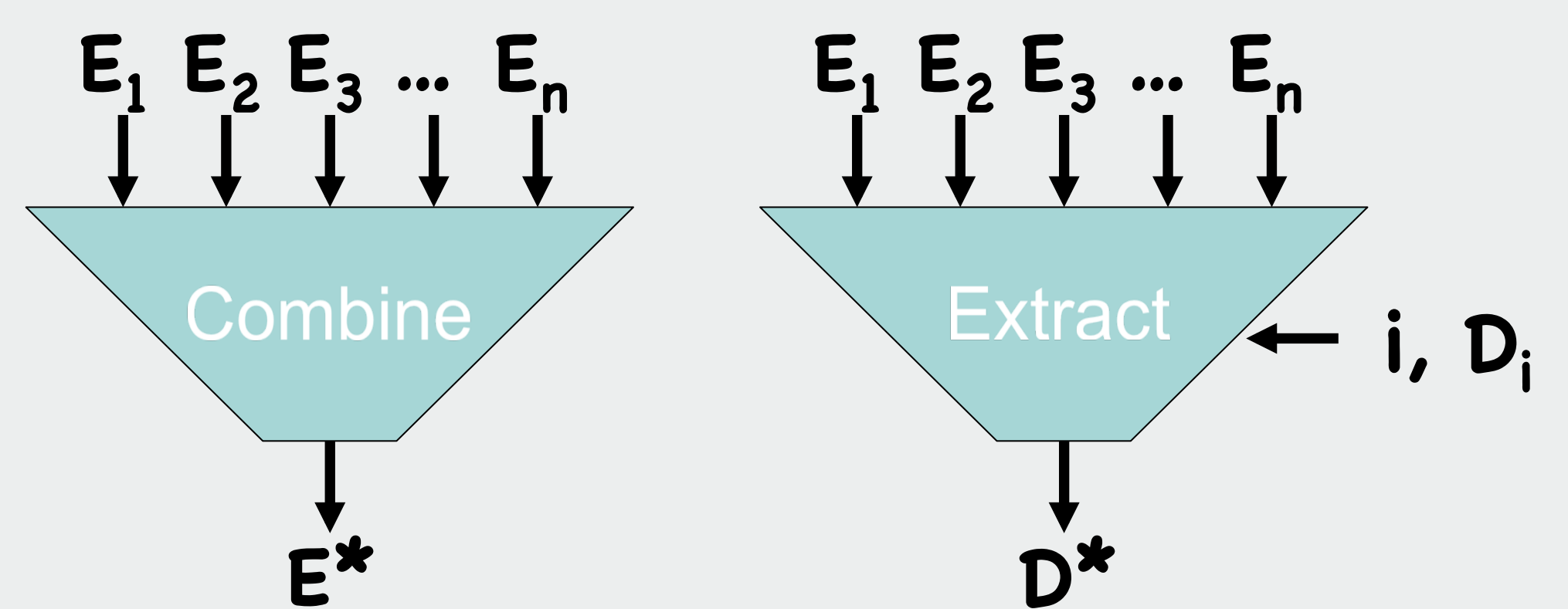
But...

- Obfuscation is unnecessarily powerful for most applications → Applications extremely impractical
- Obfuscation rests on new, unvetted security assumptions → Tenuous security for applications
- Techniques can be very cumbersome → Hard to re-use for other applications

High Level Approach



New Tool: Encryptor Combiners



Correctness: D_i valid for $E_i \Rightarrow D^*$ valid for E^*

Security: If adversary can decrypt E^* , then it can decrypt at least one E_i

Variants:

- Unbounded vs Bounded n
- Unique D^* vs Many D^*
- Compact $|c_{txt}|$ vs $|c_{txt}|$ grows with n

Terminology

Encryptor: $c \leftarrow E(m)$ (randomized)

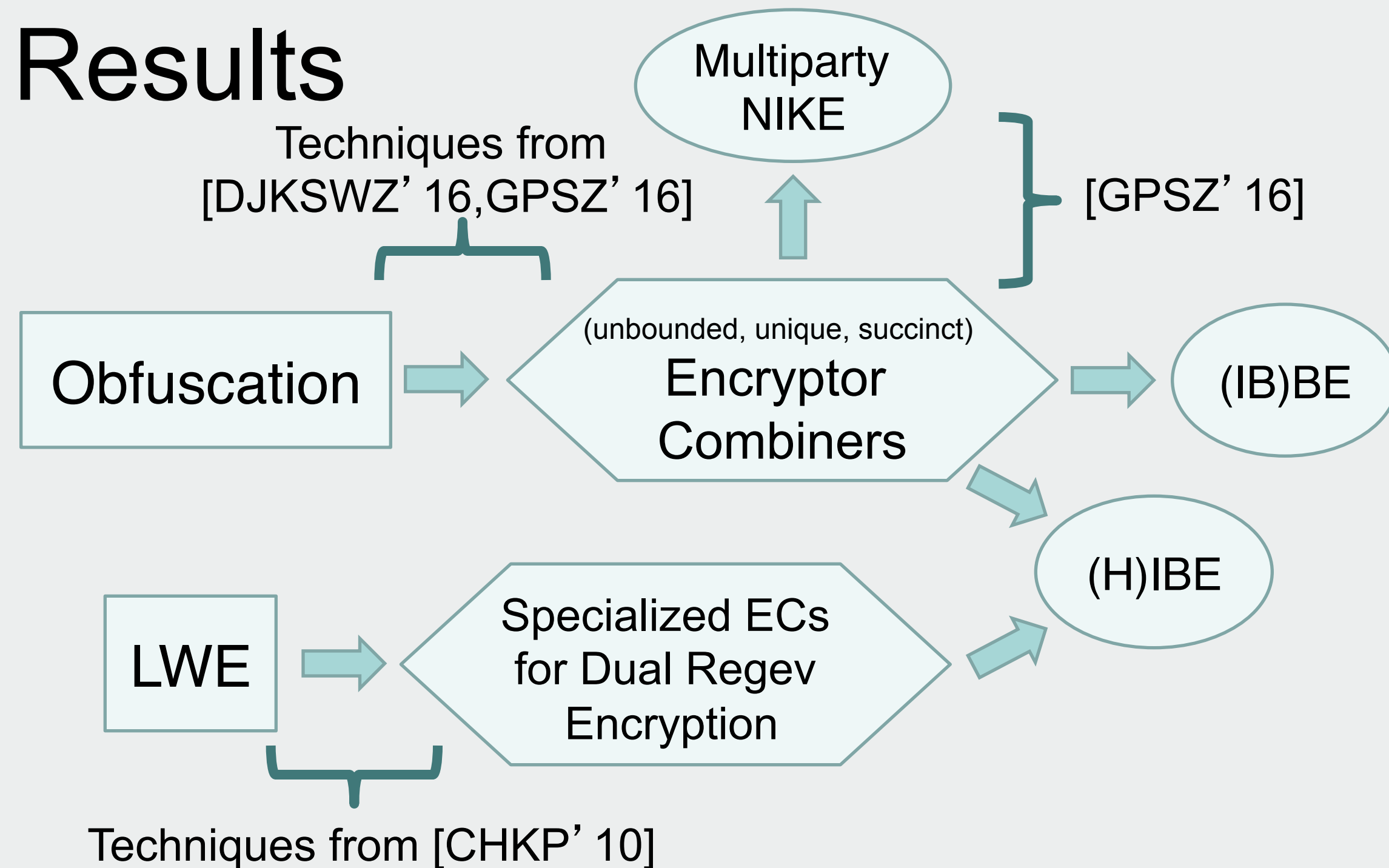
Decryptor: $m \leftarrow D(c)$ (deterministic)

D is **valid** for E if, for any m ,
 $\Pr[D(E(m))=m] > 1 - \text{negl}$

Ex: **PKE:** $E(m) = \text{Enc}(pk, m)$, $D(c) = \text{Dec}(sk, c)$

IBE: $E_{id}(m) = \text{Enc}(mpk, id, m)$, $D_{id}(c) = \text{Dec}(sk_{id}, c)$

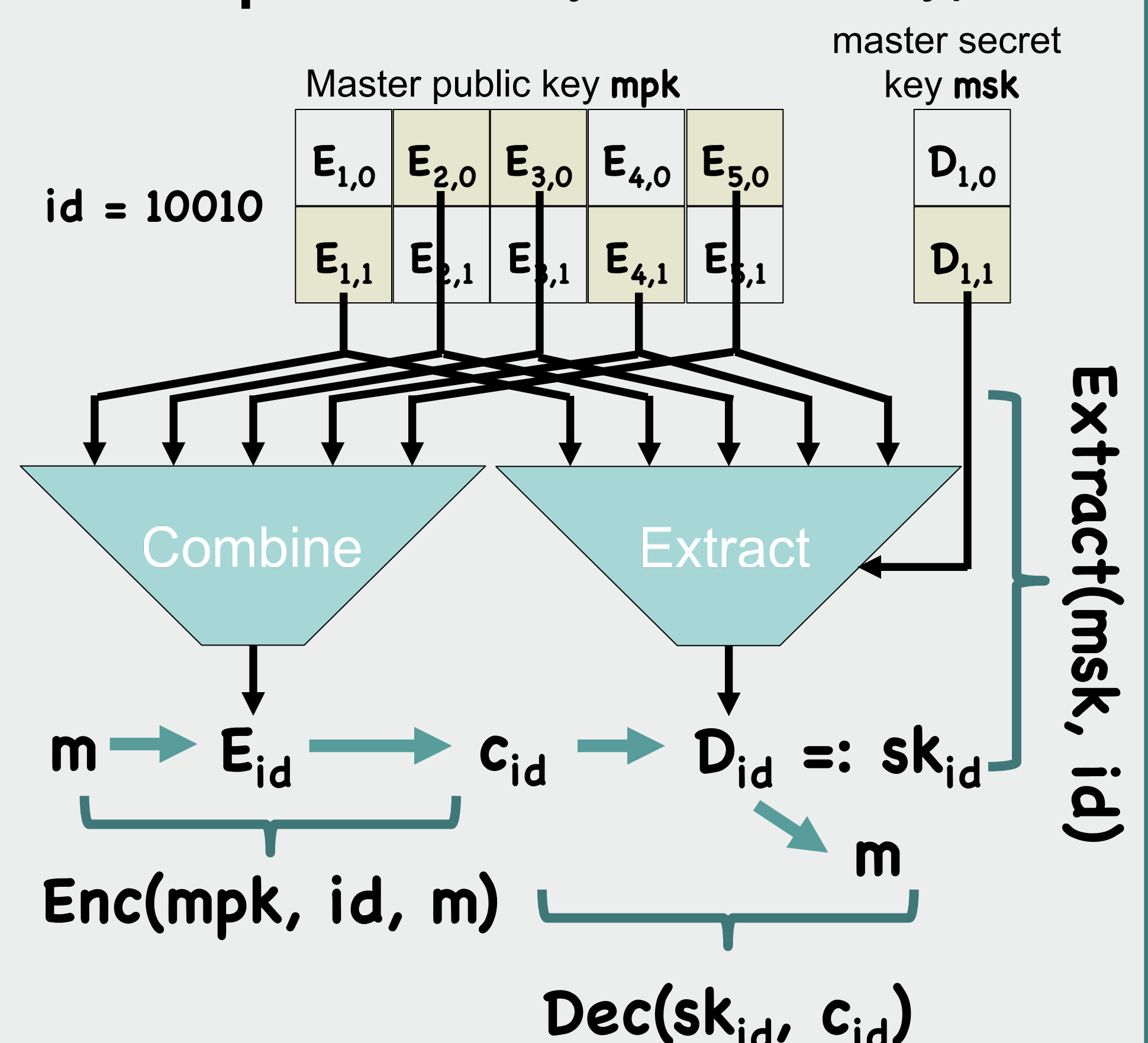
Results



Notes:

- New way to view existing applications of obfuscation, LWE
- Our LWE-based (H)IBE scheme is reminiscent of early schemes [CHKP' 10]
- Identify concrete features needed from LWE to obtain BE (compactness) and multiparty NIKE (uniqueness)

Example: Identity-based Encryption



Interested in meeting the PIs? Attach post-it note below!