

Verifiable Oblivious PRFs

Armando Faz Hernandez
Research Engineer
ask-research@cloudflare.com

MPTS 2023:
NIST Workshop on Multi-party Threshold Schemes
September 28th, 2023

Agenda

- ❑ What is an OPRF?
- ❑ Construction
- ❑ Additional Properties
- ❑ Threshold Version
- ❑ Remarks

Oblivious Pseudorandom Function (PRF)

Two-party protocol between a Server holding a key k and a Client holding input x to compute a PRF.

$$y = \text{PRF}_k(x)$$

When protocol ends:

Client learns the output y of the PRF, and

Obliviousness

Client learns nothing about the Server's key.

Server learns nothing about the input nor the output.

Oblivious PRF – Applications

- Private Set Intersection
- Searchable Encryption
- Password-authentication Protocols
 - OPAQUE (uses OPRF as a subroutine)
[draft-irtf-cfrg-opaque](#)
- Authorization Protocols
 - Privacy Pass (uses VOPRF as a subroutine)
[draft-ietf-privacypass-protocol](#)

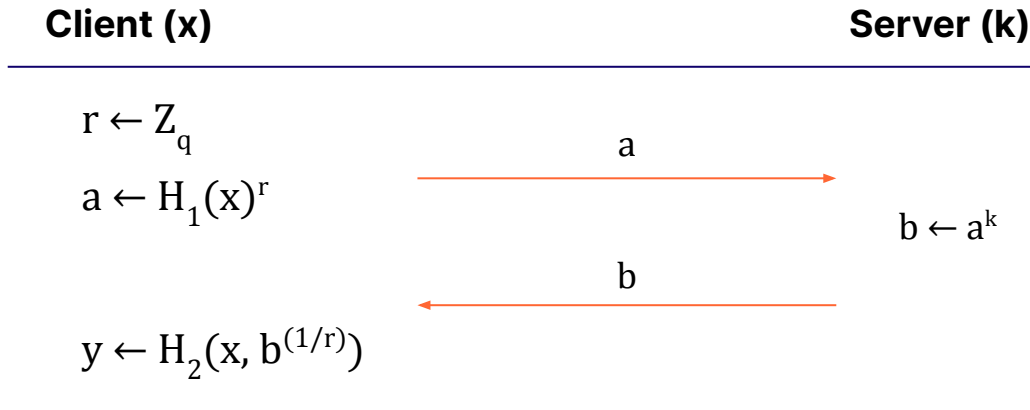
2HashDH – Construction

Jarecki, Kiayias, Krawczyk (2014)

G , an elliptic curve group of order q .

$H_1 : \{0,1\}^* \rightarrow G$ (hash to curve function)

$H_2 : \{0,1\}^* \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$ (hash function)



Additional Properties

- **Verifiability**
 - Ensure the server used a committed key.
- Partial-Obliviousness
 - Additional public input.
- Updatability
 - Mechanisms to rotate the key.
- Threshold Scheme
 - Key distributed to several parties.

2HashDH-NIZK – Verifiable OPRF

Jarecki, Kiayias, Krawczyk (2014)

G , an elliptic curve group of order q .

$H_1 : \{0,1\}^* \rightarrow G$ (hash to curve function)

$H_2 : \{0,1\}^* \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$ (hash function)

DLEQ zk-proof

Client (x)

Server (k)

$r \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q$

$a \leftarrow H_1(x)^r$

a

$b \leftarrow a^k$

$p \leftarrow \text{DLEQ}_k(g, g^k, a, b)$

b, p

if verify(p):

$y \leftarrow H_2(x, b^{(1/r)})$

Additional Properties

- Verifiability
 - Ensure the server used a committed key.
- **Partial-Obliviousness**
 - Additional public input.
- Updatability
 - Mechanisms to rotate the key.
- Threshold Scheme
 - Key distributed to several parties.

3HashSDHI – Partial Oblivious PRF

[Tyagi, et al. \(2022\)](#)

G , an elliptic curve group of order q .

$H_1 : \{0,1\}^* \rightarrow G$ (hash to curve function)

$H_2 : \{0,1\}^* \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$ (hash function)

$H_3 : \{0,1\}^* \rightarrow \{0,1\}^{2n}$ (hash function)

DLEQ zk-proof

Client (x, t)

Server (k, t)

$r \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q$

$a \leftarrow H_1(x)^r$

a

b, p

$w \leftarrow k + H_3(t)$

$b \leftarrow a^{1/w}$

$p \leftarrow \text{DLEQ}_k(g, g^w, b, a)$

if verify(p):

$y \leftarrow H_2(t, x, b^{(1/r)})$

Additional Properties

- Verifiability
 - Ensure the server used a committed key.
- Partial-Obliviousness
 - Additional public input.
- **Updatability**
 - Mechanisms to rotate the key.
 - See: <https://ia.cr/2019/1275>
- Threshold Scheme
 - Key distributed to several parties.

Additional Properties

- Verifiability
 - Ensure the server used a committed key.
- Partial-Obliviousness
 - Additional public input.
- Updatability
 - Mechanisms to rotate the key.
- **Threshold Scheme**
 - Key distributed to several parties.

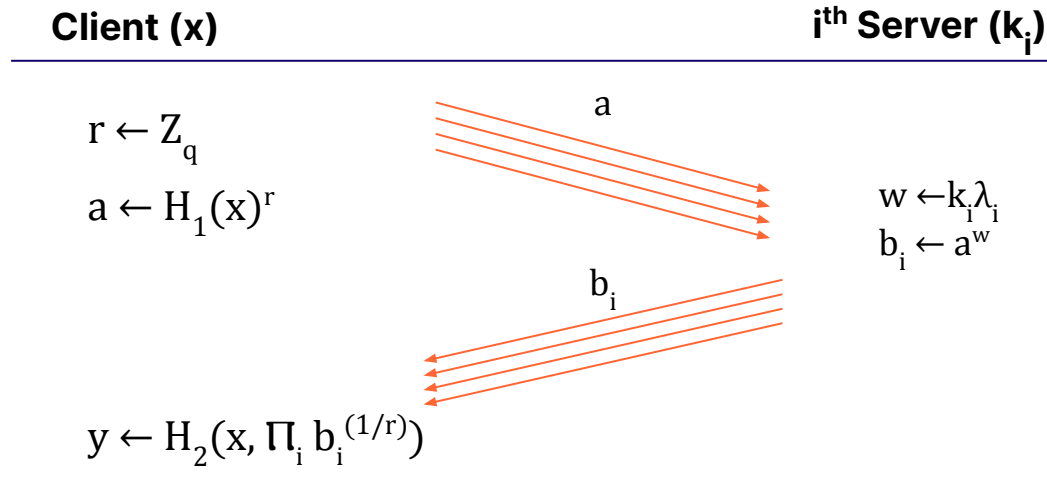
Threshold OPRF

Jarecki, Krawczyk, Resch (2018)

G , an elliptic curve group of order q .

$H_1 : \{0,1\}^* \rightarrow G$ (hash to curve function)

$H_2 : \{0,1\}^* \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$ (hash function)



Specification of OPRFs

Work in progress at CFRG/IETF.

Document:

[draft-irtf-cfrg-voprf](#)

Describes:

OPRF, VOPRF, POPRF

Ciphersuites:

P-384 & P-521 & Decaf448

[Implementations:](#)

C, Go, rust, Typescript, SageMath

<https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-irtf-cfrg-voprf/>

Points to Consider

Goal: Raise interest in the research, application, as well as in the standardization of OPRFs.

Specification for Threshold OPRFs.

Alternatives and other constructions.

Use cases and applications.

Threshold OPRF as a gadget for other protocols:

t-PAKE.

t-Authorization Tokens.

Thanks!

Cloudflare Research

ask-research@cloudflare.com

<https://research.cloudflare.com>