



# Functional Encryption

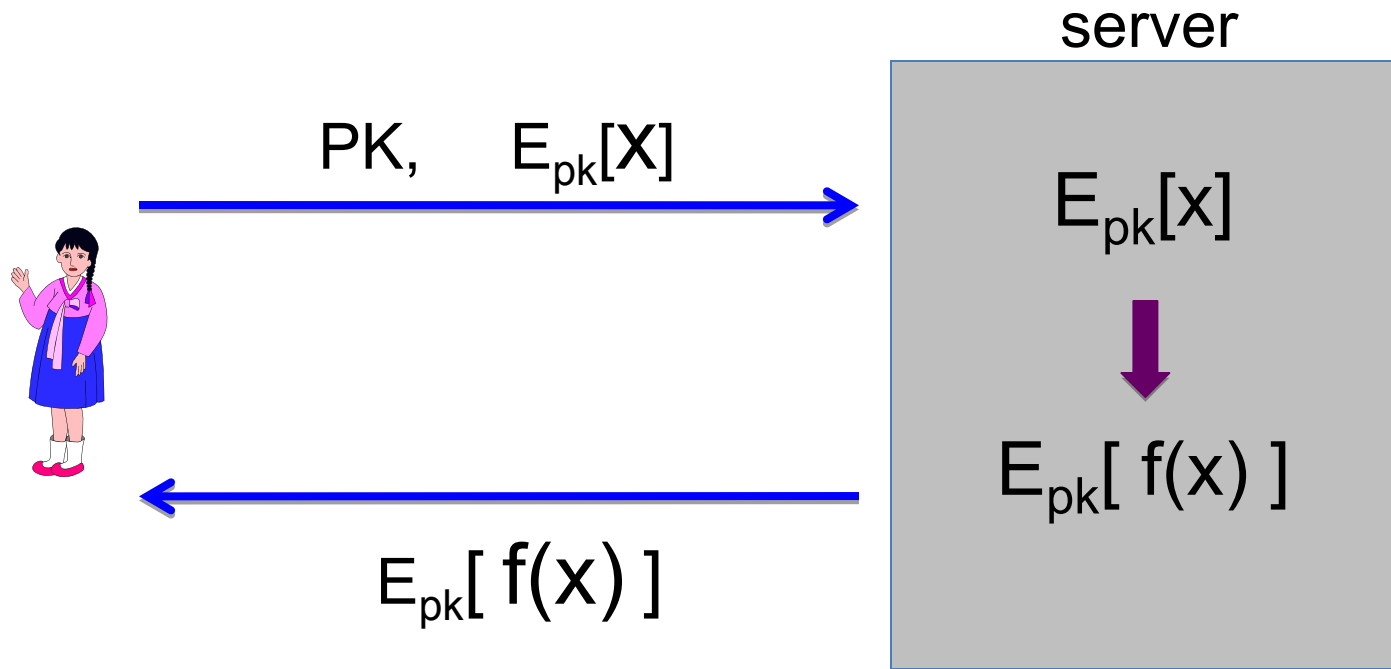
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Joint work with Amit Sahai and Brent Waters

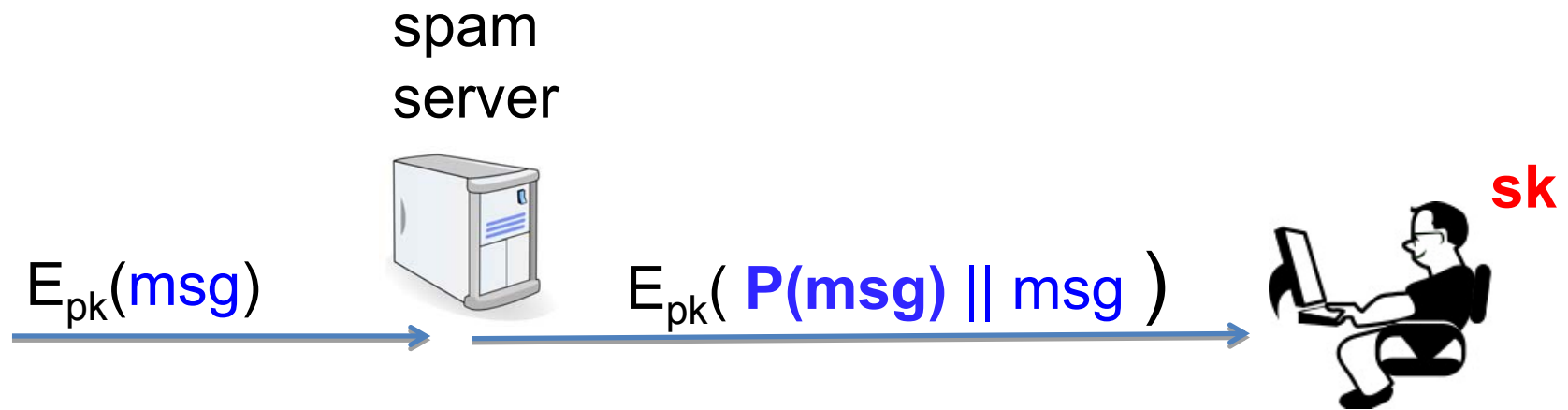
**(TCC 2010)**

# Recall: fully homomorphic encryption



For any function  $f$  [G'09, SV'10, vDGHV'10, ...]

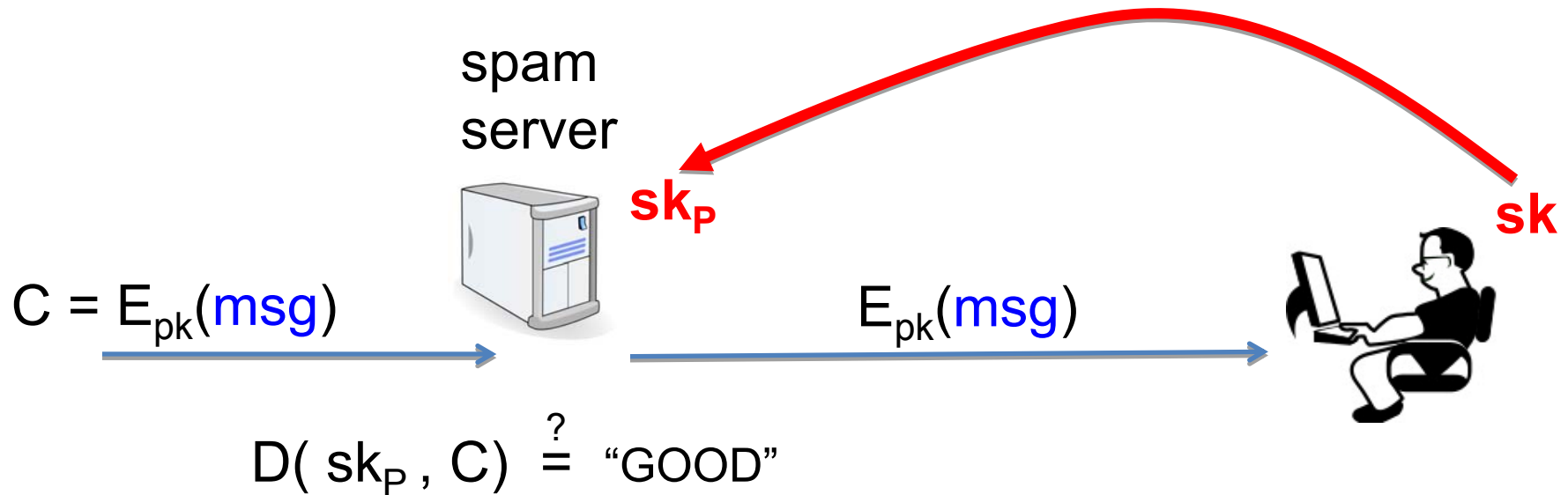
# An Application: spam email



Spam predicate:  $P(msg) = \begin{cases} \text{"SPAM"} & \text{if spam} \\ \text{"GOOD"} & \text{if not} \end{cases}$

- The problem: can only do spam tagging

# A Better Approach



- spam functionality:  $D(sk_p, C) = P(msg)$
- $sk_p$  reveals nothing else about msg

# More generally: functional encryption

Let  $\{f_k: X \rightarrow M\}_{k \in K}$  be a family of functions ( $\varepsilon \in K$ )

Idea: for every  $k \in K$  there is a key  $sk_k$  such that:

Plaintext space

$$\text{decrypt}(sk_k, \text{encrypt}(pp, x)) = f_k(x)$$

Four algorithms:

- $(pp, mk) \leftarrow \text{setup}(\lambda)$
- For  $k \in K$ :  $sk_k \leftarrow \text{KeyGen}(mk, k)$
- $c \leftarrow \text{enc}(pp, x)$
- $\text{dec}(sk_k, c)$  outputs  $f_k(m)$

The empty function:

$f_\varepsilon(x)$ : outputs info leaked by  $c$ , e.g.  $\text{len}(x)$

$$sk_\varepsilon = \varepsilon$$

# A few warm-up examples

Standard public-key encryption:  $K = \{ 1, \epsilon \}$

$$\forall x \in X: f_1(x) = x$$

$$\text{dec}(sk_1, \text{enc}(pp, x)) = x$$

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Identity Based Encryption:  $K = \{ id_1, \dots, id_{2^n}, \epsilon \}$

$$X = \{ (id, m) \} \quad ; \quad f_k((id, m)) = \begin{cases} m & \text{if } k=id \\ \square & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

dec(   $(id, m) ) = (m \text{ iff } k=id)$

# A few warm-up examples

Attribute Based Encryption (ciphertext policy):  $K = \{0,1\}^n \cup \{\epsilon\}$

$$X = \{ (P, m) \} \quad ; \quad f_k( (P, m) ) = \begin{cases} m & \text{if } P(k)=1 \\ \square & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Plaintexts:  
Predicate on n  
variables

$$\text{dec}( \text{sk}_k, \underbrace{\text{enc}(\text{pp}, (P, m))}_{\text{leaks } P} ) = ( m \text{ iff } P(k)=1 )$$

$$f_\epsilon(P, m) = (P, \text{len}(m))$$

# General searching on enc. Data (predicate encryption)

Goal: Test if ciphertext  $\text{enc}(pp, x)$  satisfies  $P(x)=1$

Key space:  $K = \{ P: X \rightarrow \{0,1\} \} \cup \{\epsilon\}$

$$\forall x \in X: f_p(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } P(x)=1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{dec}(sk_p, \underbrace{\text{enc}(pp, x)}_{\text{does not leak } x}) = (1 \text{ iff } P(x)=1)$$



# Functional encryption: security

**Goal:** attacker has keys  $sk_1, \dots, sk_q$  and ciphertext  $enc(pp, x)$ .

should learn nothing more than  $f_1(x), \dots, f_q(x), f_\varepsilon(x)$

## Game based definition:

collusion attacks  
complicate things

- Attacker adaptively requests keys  $sk_1, \dots, sk_q$
- Cannot distinguish  $enc(pp, x_1)$  from  $enc(pp, x_2)$

where  $f_k(x_1) = f_k(x_2)$  for all  $k$  in attacker's possession

( in particular  $f_\varepsilon(x_1) = f_\varepsilon(x_2)$  )

# Known functional constructions

Public policy: [  $f_{\epsilon}(\text{policy}, m) = (\text{policy}, \text{len}(m))$  ]

- IBE, ABE (CP & KP) where predicate is a monotone formula  
(circuits is still open)

Searching on enc. data: (a.k.a predicate encryption)

- Equality predicates:  $P_k(x) = (1 \text{ iff } x=k)$  (anonymous IBE)
- Inner products:  $P_u(v) = (1 \text{ iff } u \square v)$
- Anything beyond inner products is still open

# Future applications

## Main open problem:

- Functional encryption for all (or more) functionalities
- Harder than homomorphic encryption

## Applications:

- Facial recognition on enc. images:

$sk_{\text{face}}$  : locate images that contain a specific face

- Cloud-based data mining on encrypted data:

Run approved data-mining algorithm on enc. data

- Connections to program obfuscation (but not sufficient)

# Restricted Homomorphic Encryption

Joint work with Gil Segev and Brent Waters

# Restricted Homomorphic Encryption

Back in 2008: best homomorphic systems --  
**linear** or **quadratic** operations

Prabhakaran and Rosulek [PR'08] :

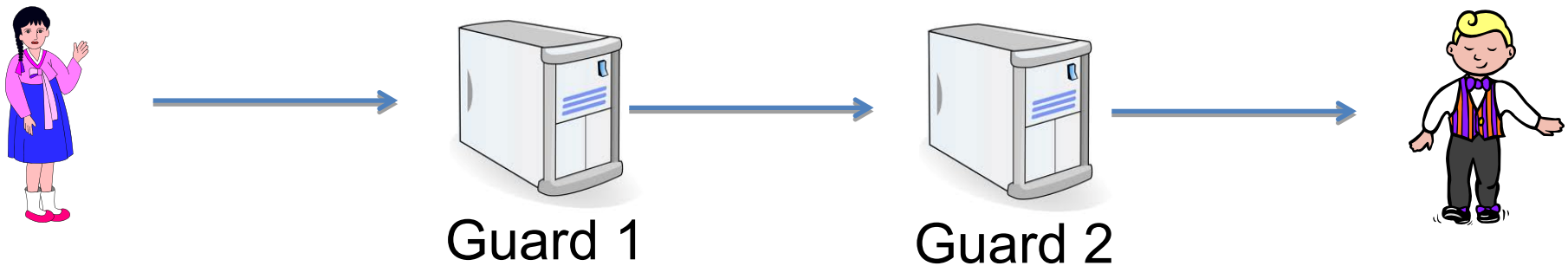
- Built systems that **provably** support only linear operations.

More generally: can we build systems that support a restricted set of homomorphisms  $F$  ?

# Applications

[BSW'11]

Network guards on encrypted traffic:



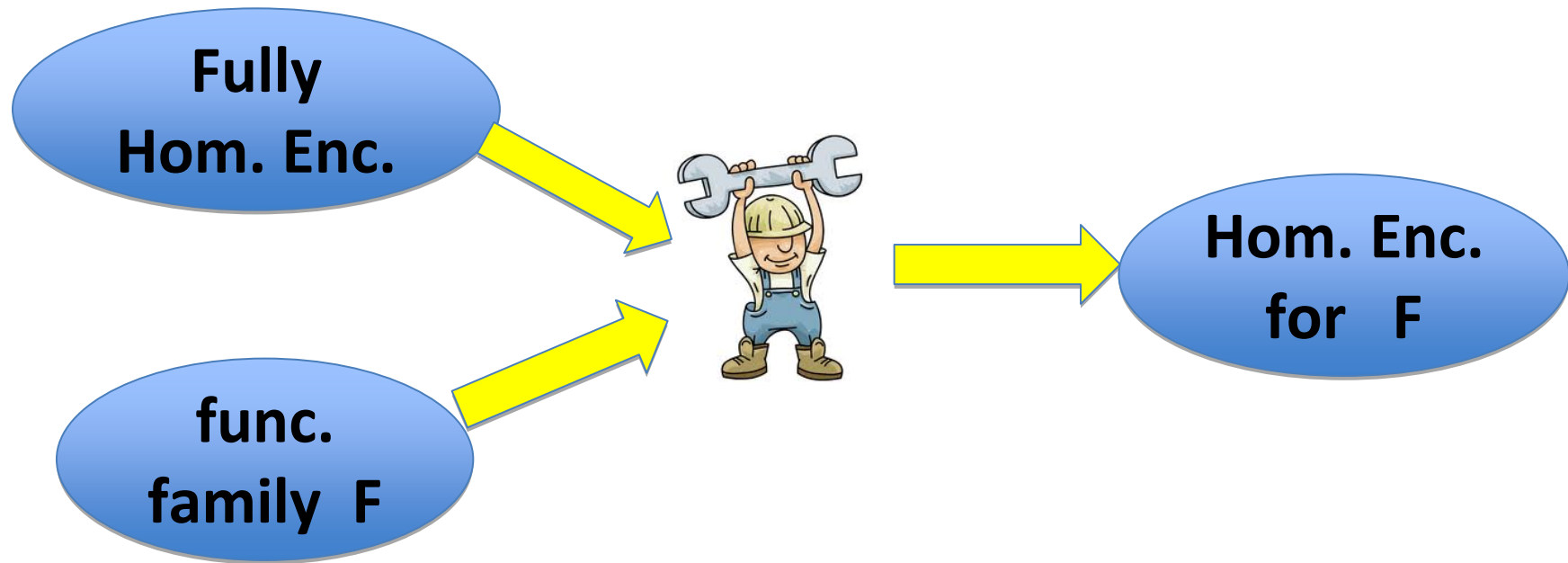
With restricted FHE:

guard can implement policy, but nothing else

Goal: restricted FHE that keeps ciphertext size short

# A New Construction

[BSW'11]



- Properties: no ciphertext expansion under constant iteration

THE END