



How to get out of the e-caves! or Secure computation in untrusted world

Mohammad Hasan Samadani
Isfahan University of Technology
samadani@morvarid.io
September 17, 2016

CRYPTO HISTORY



WHERE DOES ENCRYPTION HAPPEN?

ACCESS CRYPTO
SUMMIT 2015

#CRYPTOSUMMIT

INFORMATION IS
BROADCAST
AT EVERY STAGE

AND ENCRYPTED
AND DECRYPTED AT
EVERY STAGE

OVER
90% OF THE
INTERNET IS
UNENCRYPTED!

ANY
EXCHANGE
LEAKS
DATA!

PHONE

PHONE
ENCRYPTION
SOFTWARE

LOCK
CODE

BIOMETRICS

EASY TO
BREAK!

GAPS

- INTERNET OF THINGS → METADATA
- ENCRYPTION WITH LESS PROCESSING POWER
- ENCRYPTION WITH LITTLE/NO INTERFACE
- USER EDUCATION! BEYOND BROWSERS

PHYSICAL CONNECTIONS



SPs

BIG
ROUTER

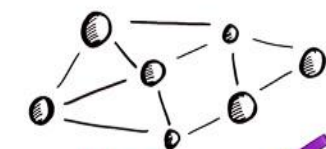
ROUTER

DATA
CENTER

PC

ENCRYPTION
SOFTWARE

UNIQUE
KEY



NETWORK
OF
NETWORKS

TRUST

IP

COMMON
LANGUAGE

CAN'T DO
MUCH WITH
ENCRYPTED
DATA

OTR

TIME STAMPS
IP ADDRESS
HEADERS
LOCATION

META DATA

Tor

TARGET:
POPULAR,
WIDELY
ADOPTED
SOLUTIONS

WHY CARE?

- SAFETY
- SECURITY
- PRIVACY

LOG
OUT!

SHUT
DOWN

A B C
KEY
MANAGEMENT
IS THE HARD
PART!

KEYBASE
SERVICE

OFF THE
RECORD

THINGS YOU
CAN USE TO
GET MORE
SECURE

VPN
VIRTUAL
PRIVATE
NETWORK

END-TO-END
ENCRYPTION

HTTP → HTTPS

MONEY, LEGACY SYSTEMS, INFRASTRUCTURE
ARE HOLDING US BACK!

L
A
Y
E
R
S

OVERLAY

APP

NETWORK

CAN'T WE
JUST
FLIP A
SWITCH?

What can we do?

With the well-known crypto

- Encrypt/Decrypt
- Hash
- Sign/Verify
- Key exchange
- End-to-end encryption
- ...

With the well-known security tools

- Protection (physical, digital, legal)
- Access control
- Intrusion detection
- Policy enforcement
- Audit
- ...

**Till the end of this talk, consider all of them in the ideal form.
Your data is protected, channels are secure, intrusion is impossible,...
Use your imagination!**

Is it enough? No! It is just a secure e-cave!

We are safe here, making money.
Why should we get out of our secure e-caves?



What can we do now?

- What can you do with encrypted data? Just decrypting them!!?
- How can you share your secret data with others? Using your lawyer!!?
- How can you legally access other's useful data? By commanding or bribing them!!?
- How can you effectively use your encrypted data in the cloud? Oh, we do not use the cloud at all!
- How can you use other's private data in your computation and analysis?
- ...

Is it possible to compute on encrypted data?

Is it possible to join a computation and find out the output without revealing the private inputs?

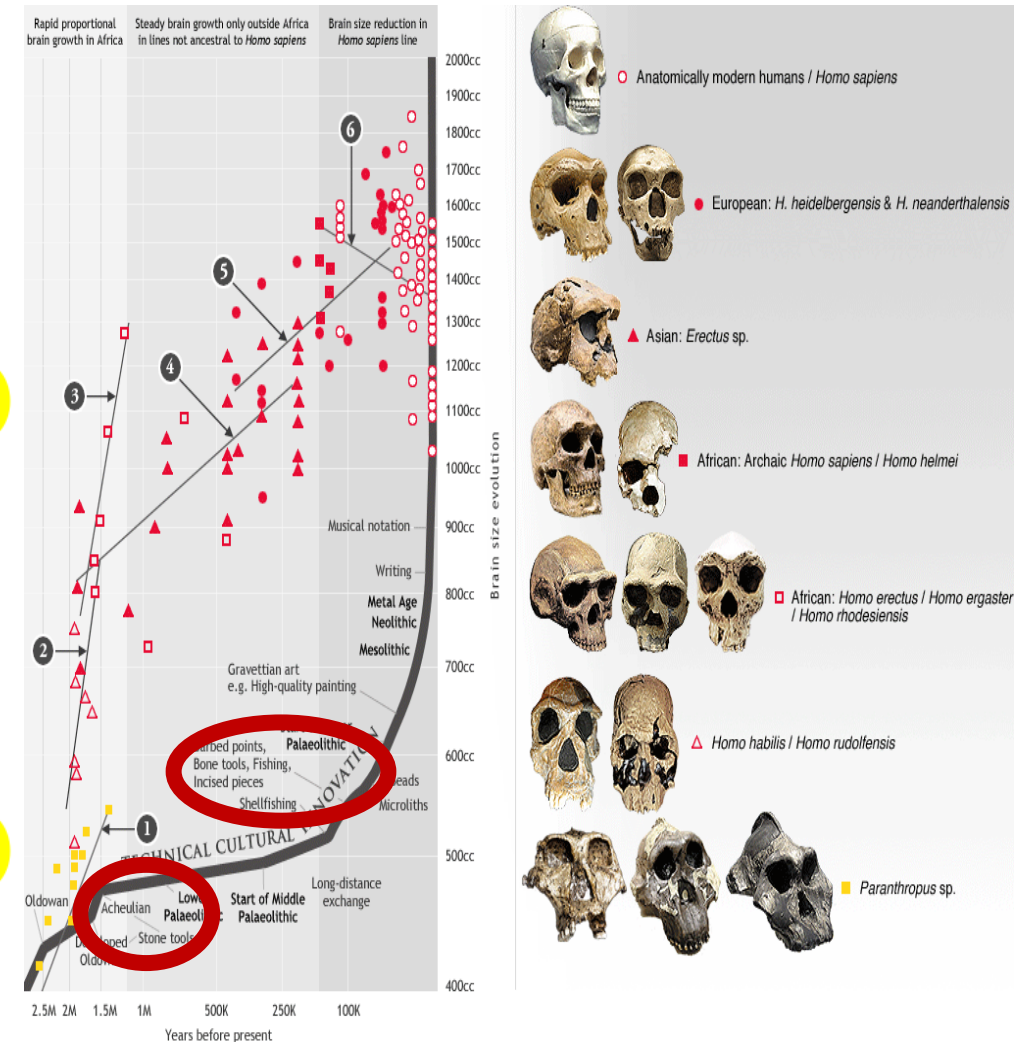
Origins of human intelligence: The chain of tool-making and brain evolution

Kwang Hyun Ko

Hanyang University, kwhyunko@gmail.com

Abstract

Although the definition of intelligence is debatable, it can be allocated to only one anatomical location: the brain. Arguments regarding general measures of animal intelligence and discussions of its evolution up to the Neanderthals arise only because hominids have evolved to have larger brains; i.e., they have become more “intelligent”. Hominids clearly evolved in the past, but whether evolution is still ongoing is debated. Ironically, because hominids have created technologies and innovations to aid their survival, their evolution has included adaptation to the environment generated by their inventions. Similar to the recent evolution of ADHD traits or gluten tolerance, the hominid brain has undergone major changes over the past seven million years due to man-made habitats and technologies. Tool-making creates an environment conducive to increased social interactions, as it facilitates increased provisioning and protection, while increased opportunities for interactions and observations lead to advances in tool-making. These changes have been offset by the concurrent evolution of language and tool-making. Biologically, hominid brains have increased in size in areas where tool-making and language-processing coincide. This increase in brain size allowed advanced provisioning and tools, including the use of fire, and the technological advances during the Palaeolithic that stood on the shoulders of the previous evolutionary innovations of bipedalism and versatile hands enhanced the momentum of brain evolution. The beginnings of the reciprocal cause and effect between brain evolution and tool-making cannot be identified. The applicability of the hunting and fire hypotheses to the evolution of human intelligence is further discussed.



**How secure your cave is, you need to get out.
But, that requires tools!**

Let's see what's out there?

We do not concern about eavesdroppers, Man-In-The-Middle, ...

We concern about other parties in the joint computation

Semi-honest adversaries



- Follow the protocol
- Try to learn anything more

Malicious adversaries



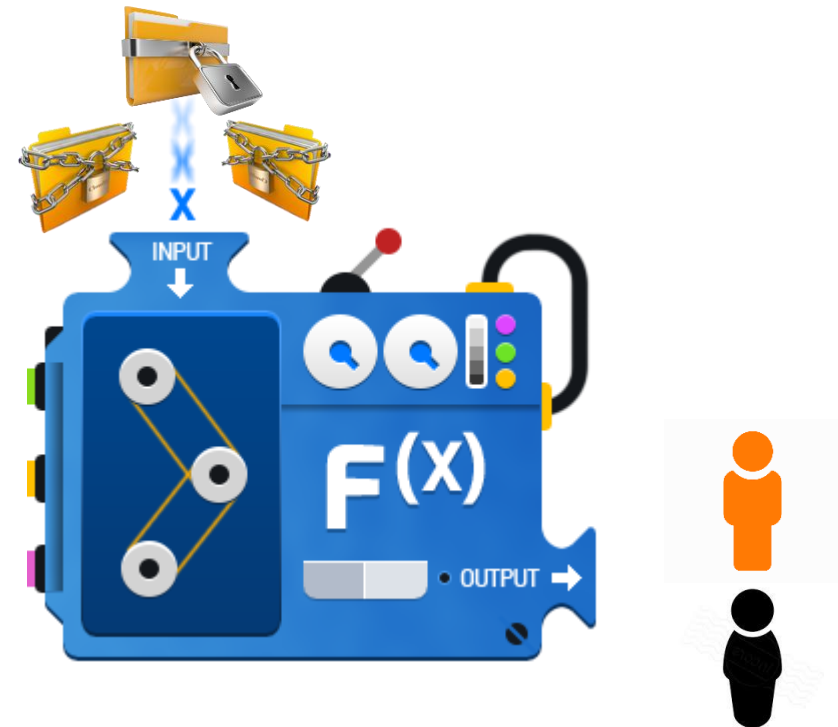
- Arbitrarily misbehave
- Abort

What we have? What we want?

Each party has a private input



A function of the private inputs is needed
(output might be different for each party)

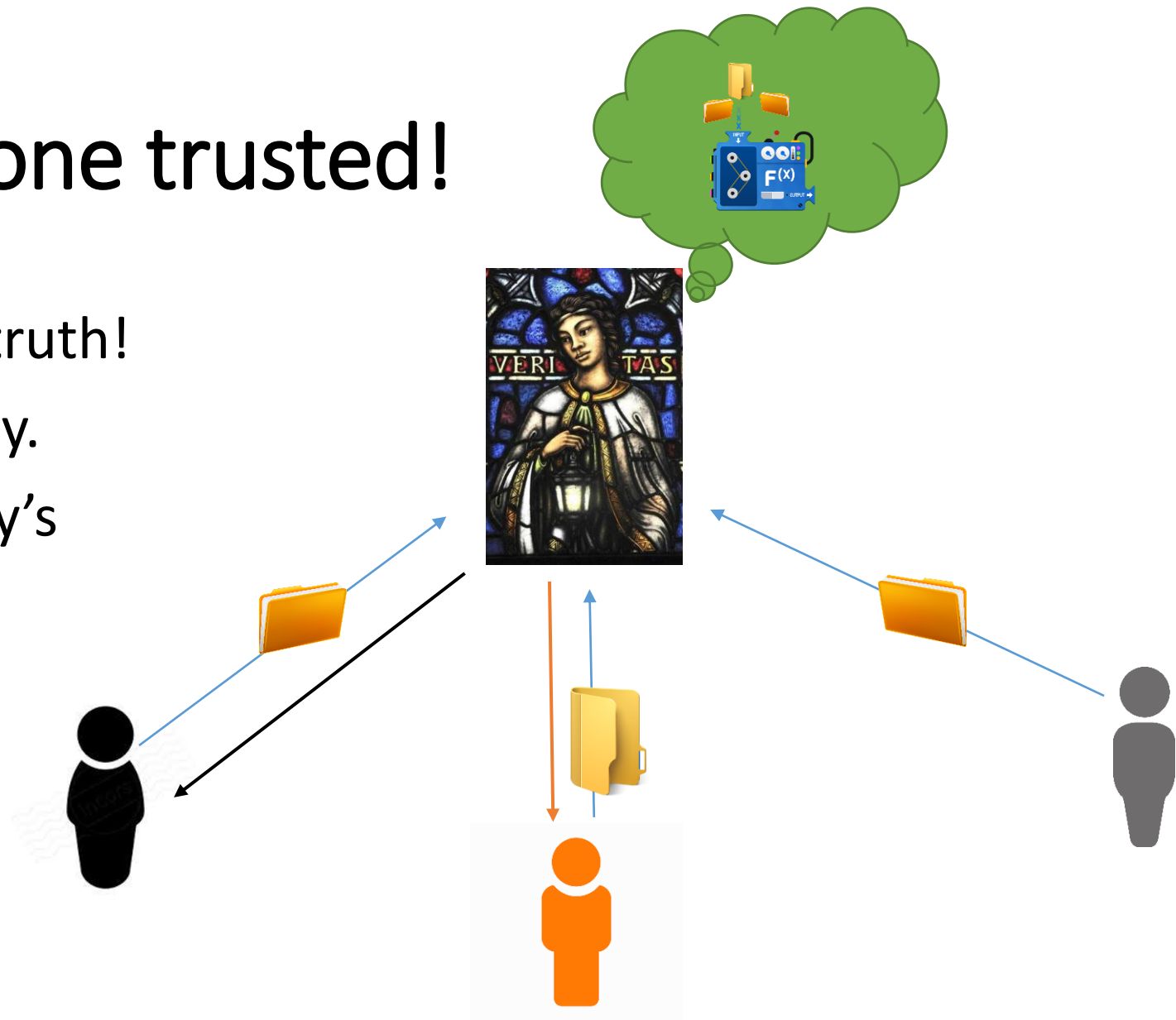


Examples

- Cross-checking two lists of suspicious persons
- Comparing two genomes or finding a genome in a genome DB
- Private email, search,...
- Secure and private cloud services
- Private location based services
- Voting
- IDS with private signatures on private traffic
- Outsourcing any task on private data
- ...

Let's find someone trusted!

- She is the goddess of truth!
- She computes correctly.
- She delivers each party's output honestly.



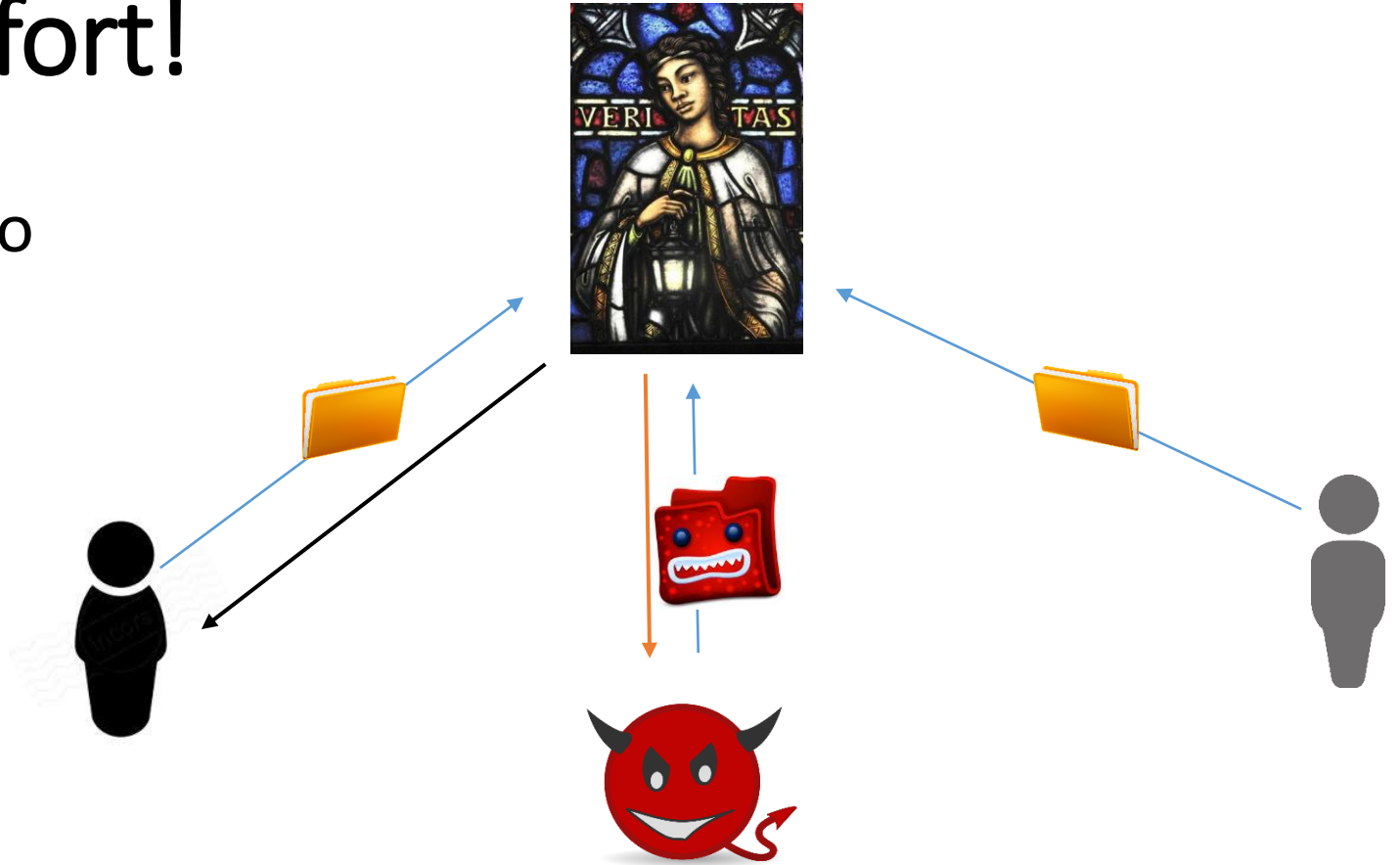
Adversary's best effort!

The adversary is just able to
choose his own input.

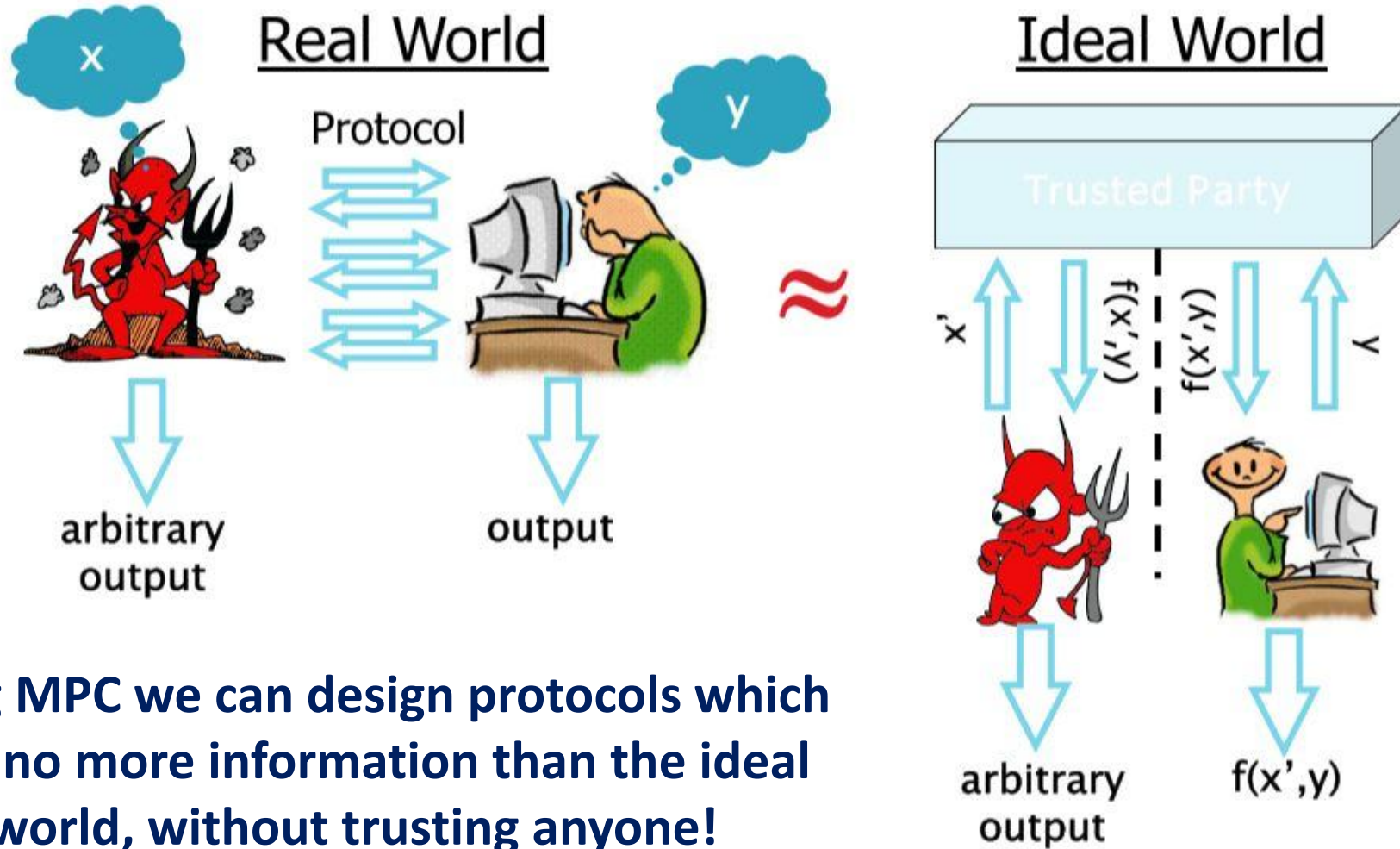
More security cannot be
imagined!

It is secure by definition!

Bad news; there is no such
goddess.



Good news; Multi-Party Computation



Two and Multi Party Computation

Specific Constructions

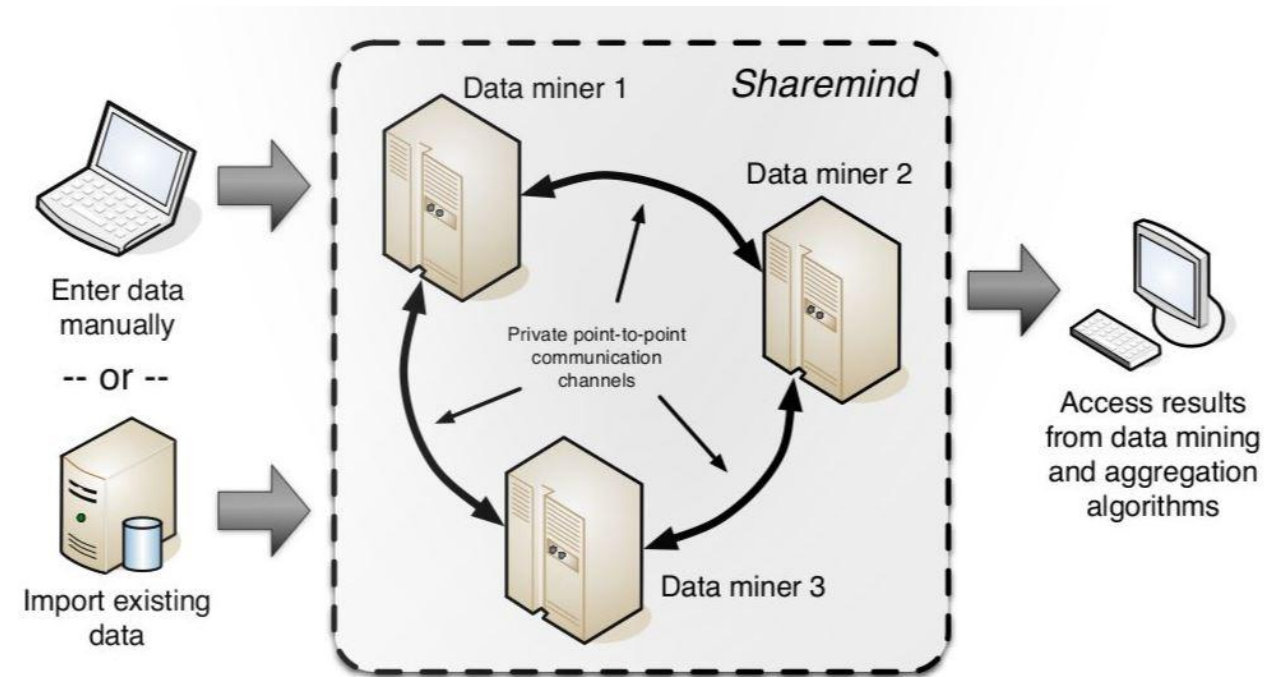
- Using the function's properties to design efficient protocols
- Very efficient protocols can be designed for semi-honest setting
- It is possible (but difficult) for malicious setting

General Constructions

- Any efficiently computable function can be evaluated securely
- Both two and multi party settings
- Communication and round complexity is very high
- Inefficient when number of parties is large

General Constructions in practice

- Consider any (1 or more) number of input owners
- We usually use 3-5 parties to run the protocol
- Practical and efficient for many functions
- Computation parties might be considered semi-honest or malicious



There is also Fully Homomorphic Encryption

It is possible to evaluate any function on encrypted data

1. Alice encrypts her data using a FHE scheme
 2. Sends it to Bob
 3. Bob evaluates any desired function on encrypted data and finds out the encrypted result
 4. Encrypted result is sent back to Alice
 5. Alice decrypts and finds out the result
- 80s, existence proved
 - 2009, First instance proposed
 - Secure computation in **one round**
 - Communication and round complexity is efficient
 - Computation is very high!
 - Now, cannot be used in practice!
 - But for very simple functions

MPC in action

- Sugar beet bidding in Denmark since 2009
- Cross matching of suspicious persons in Israel
- Virtual HSM in Israel
- Survey on Tax information in Estonia
- Survey on IT companies in Estonia
- Location based services in Estonia
- Private satellite collision prediction, NASA, ESA,...
- Collaborative medical research between several drug companies
- Private supply chain management by SAP
- Emerging cloud services by Microsoft

“Any sufficiently advanced technology is
indistinguishable from magic.”

– Arthur C. Clarke

Be the magician.



Our magic

- Secret sharing schemes
- Sigma protocols and Zero-knowledge proof of knowledge
- Commitment protocols
- Oblivious Transfer protocols
- Homomorphic Encryption schemes
- Functional Encryption schemes

Thank you.