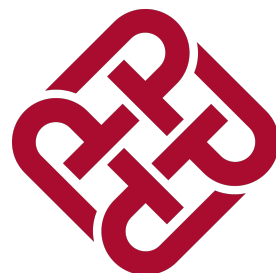


Collusion Resistant Watermarking Schemes for Cryptographic Functionalities

**Rupeng Yang, Man Ho Au, Junzuo Lai,
Qiuliang Xu, and Zuoxia Yu**



Outline

- Background👉
- The Problem
- Our Result

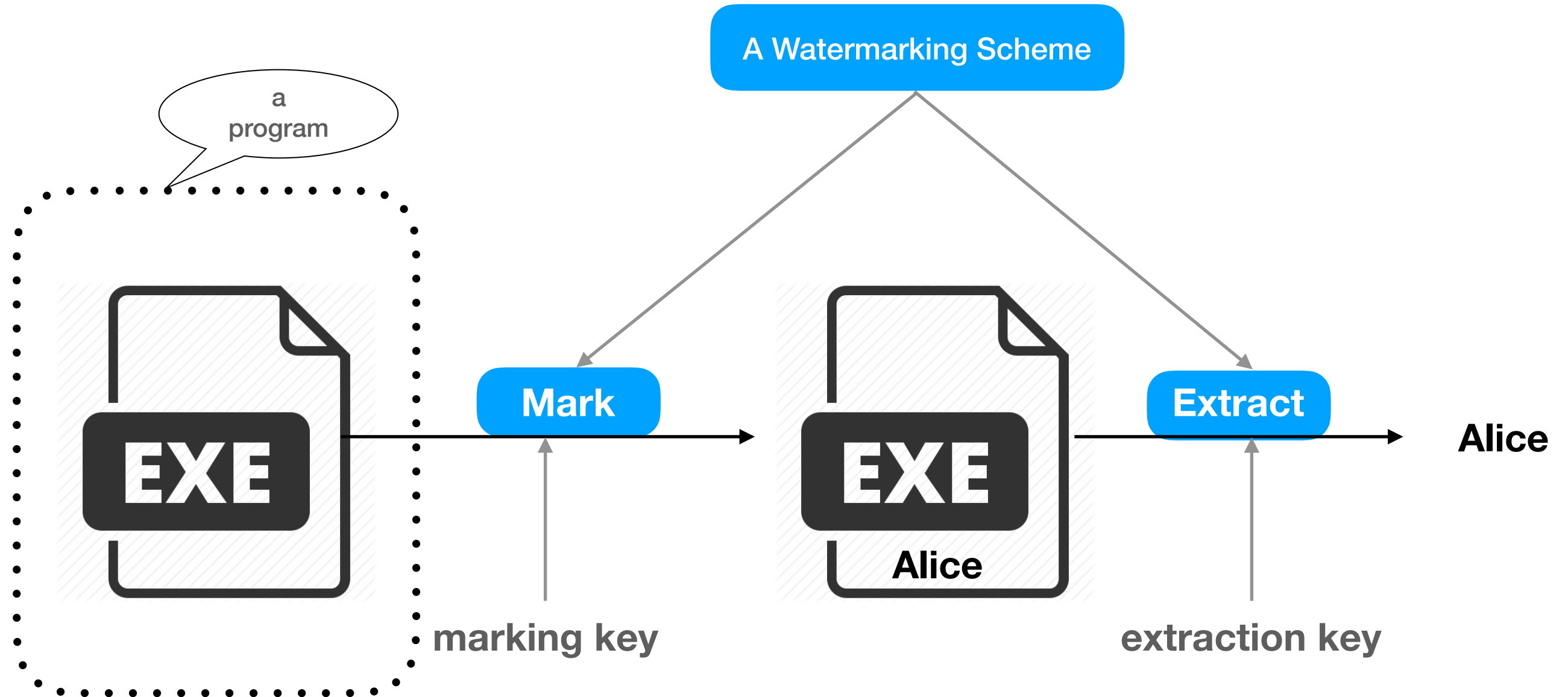
Watermarking A Cryptographic Program



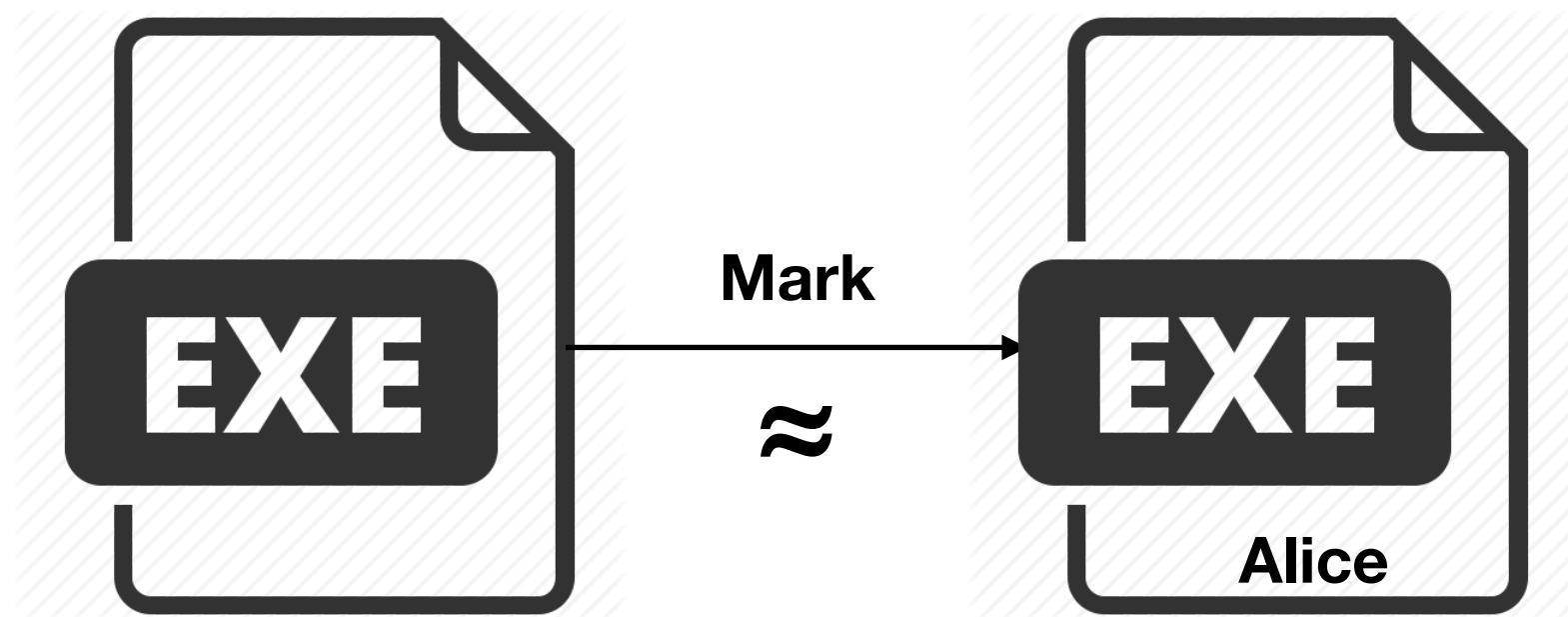
Watermarking A Cryptographic Program



Watermarking A Cryptographic Program

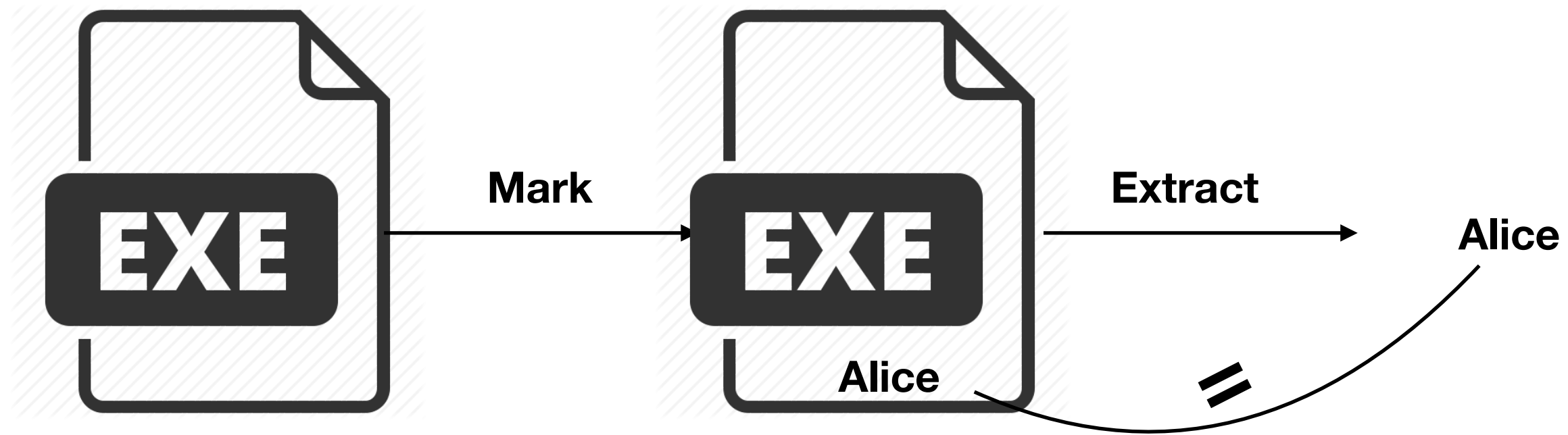


Watermarking A Cryptographic Program



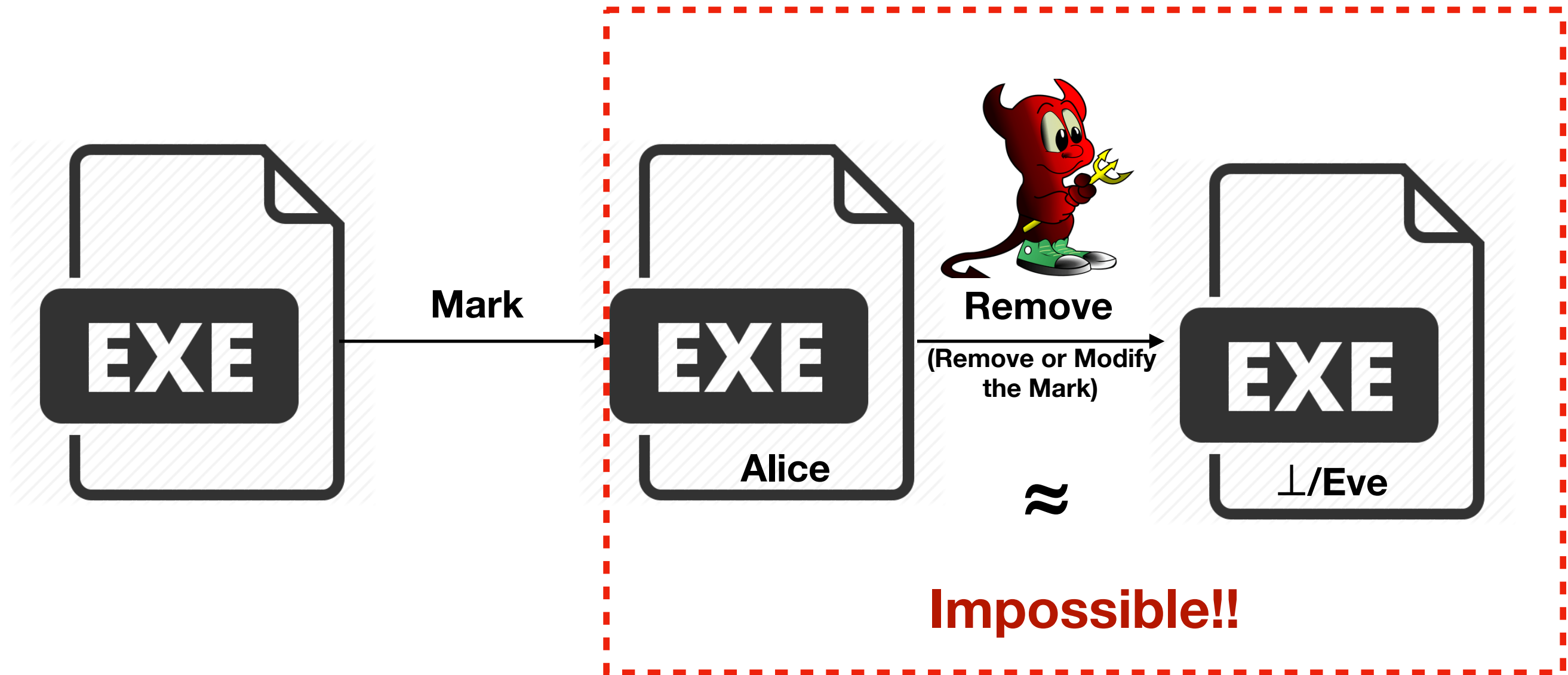
Correctness Requirement : Functionality Preserving

Watermarking A Cryptographic Program



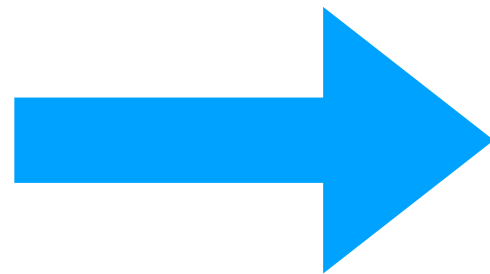
Correctness Requirement : Extraction Correctness

Watermarking A Cryptographic Program



Security Requirement : Unremovability

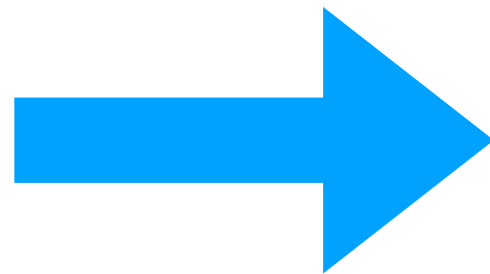
Watermarking A Cryptographic Program



PRF Evaluation
Decryption
Signing
:

It is *impossible* to watermark a learnable functionality.


Watermarking A Cryptographic Program



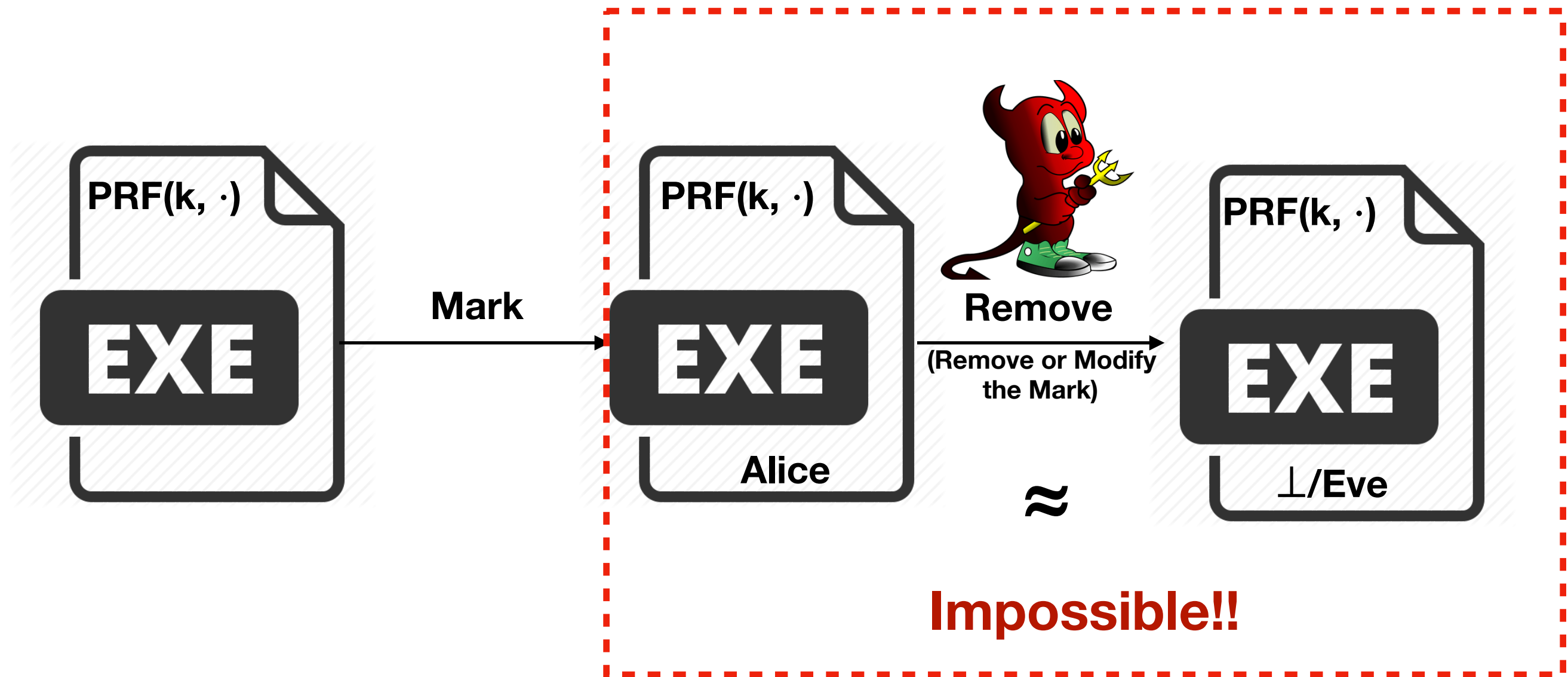
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It is *impossible* to watermark a learnable functionality.

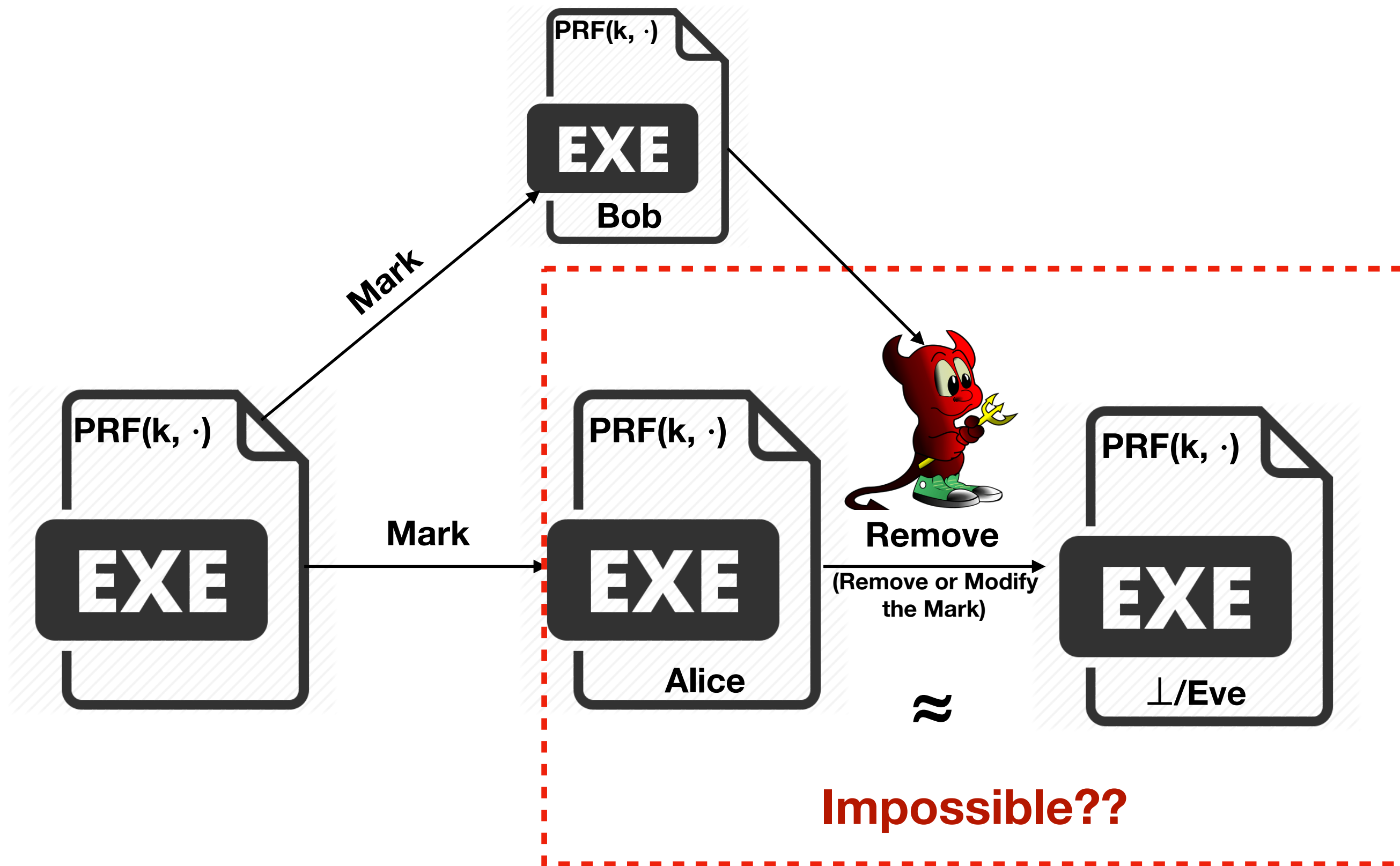
Outline

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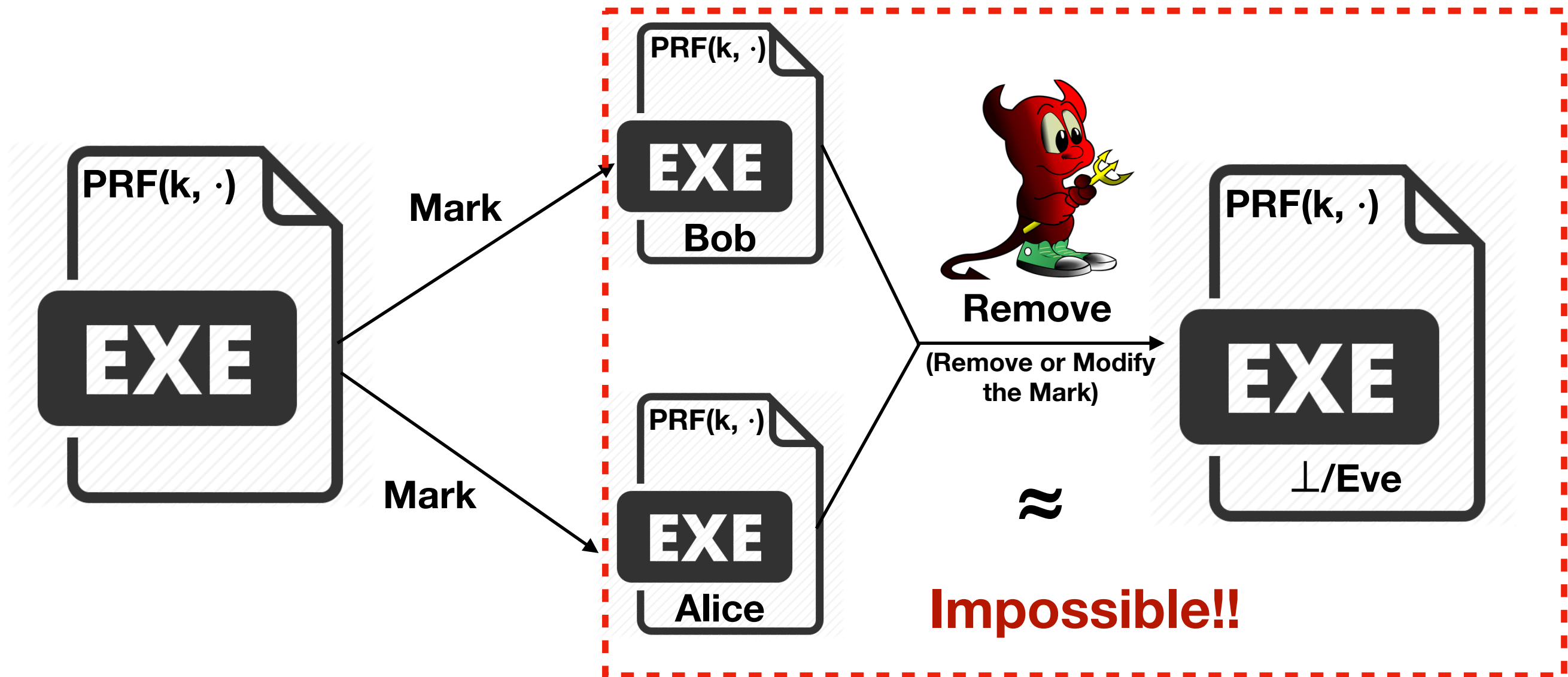
Unremovability, Revisited



Unremovability, Revisited




Collusion Resilient Watermarking



New Security Requirement : *Collusion Resilient Unremovability*

Outline

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- The Problem
- Our Result 

Warmup: The Watermarking Scheme in [CHN+ 16]

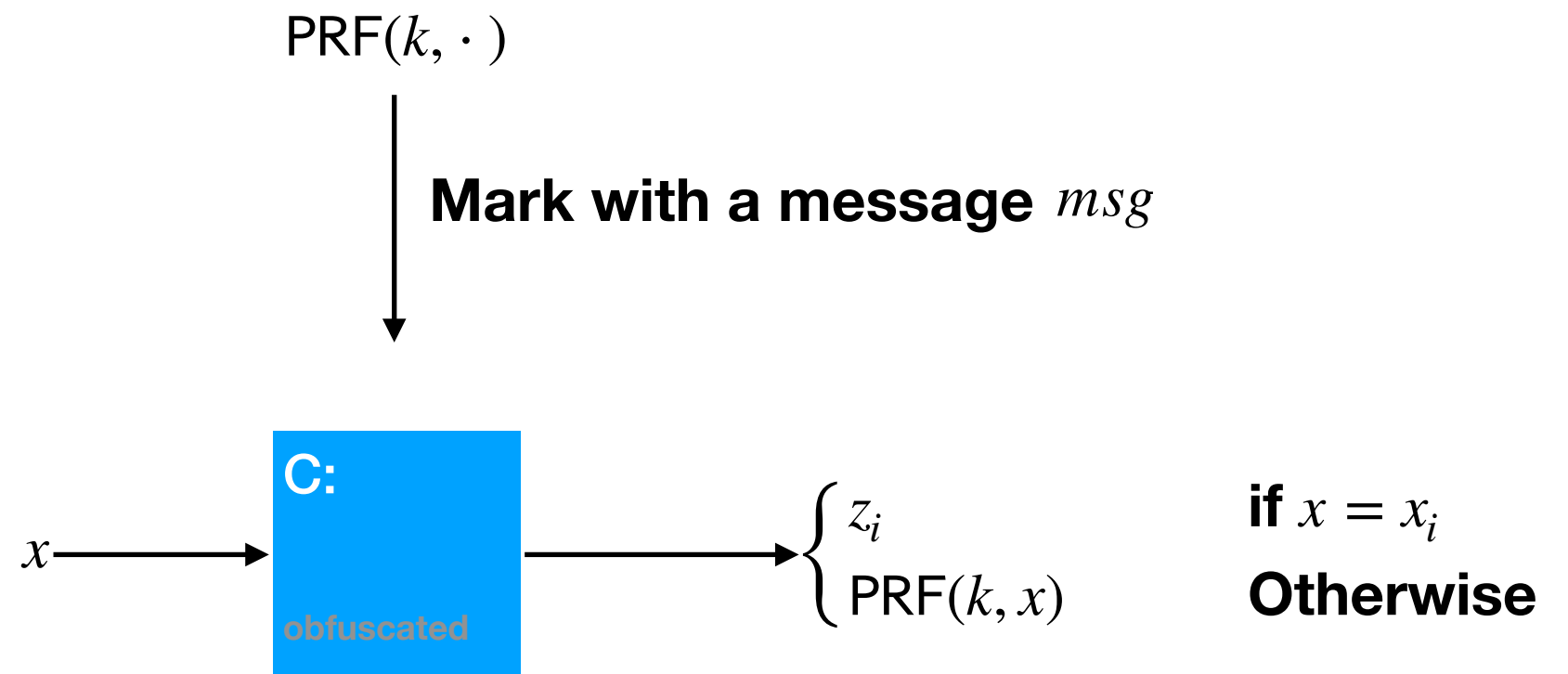
$\text{PRF}(k, \cdot)$



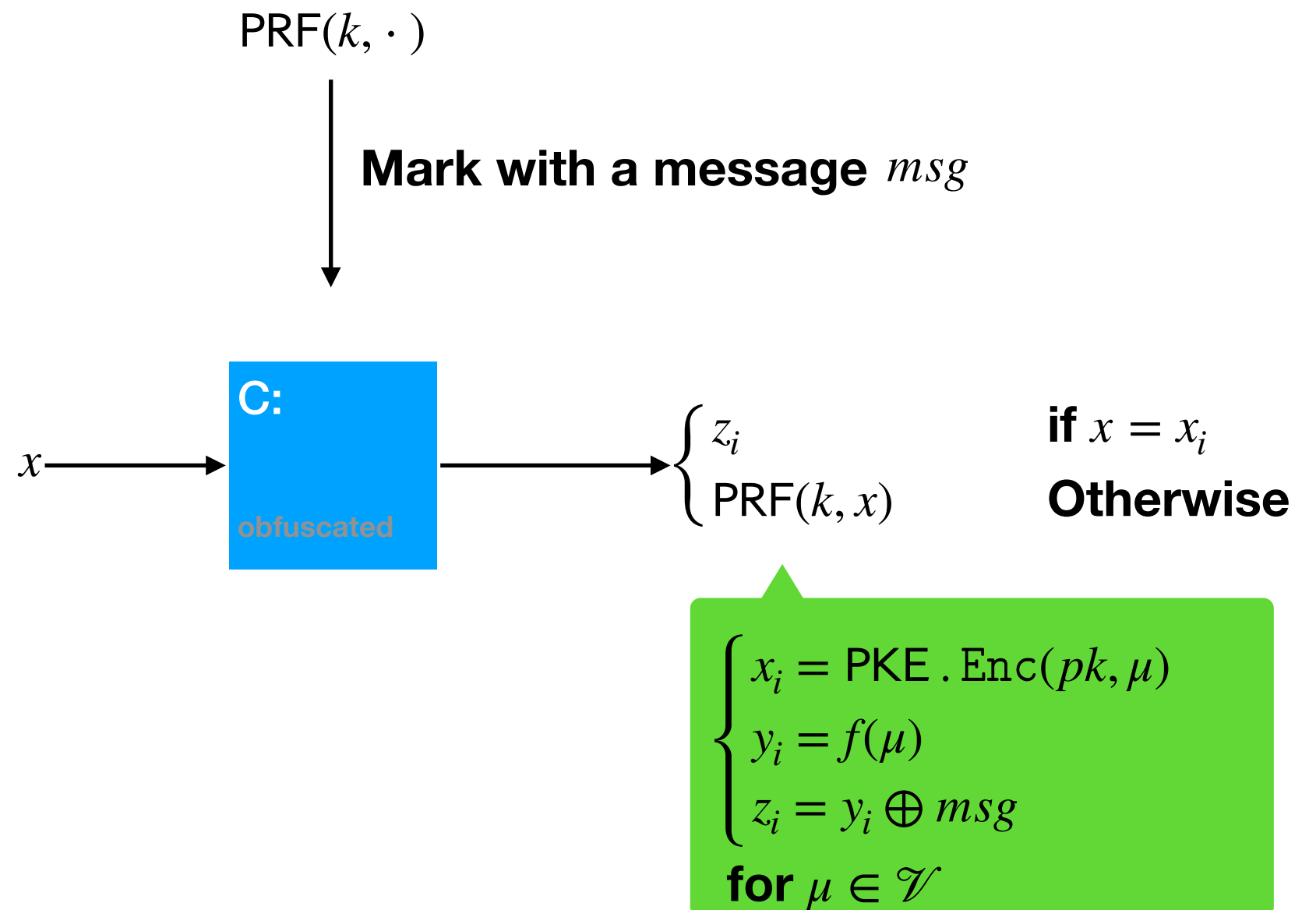
Mark with a message msg

C:
obfuscated

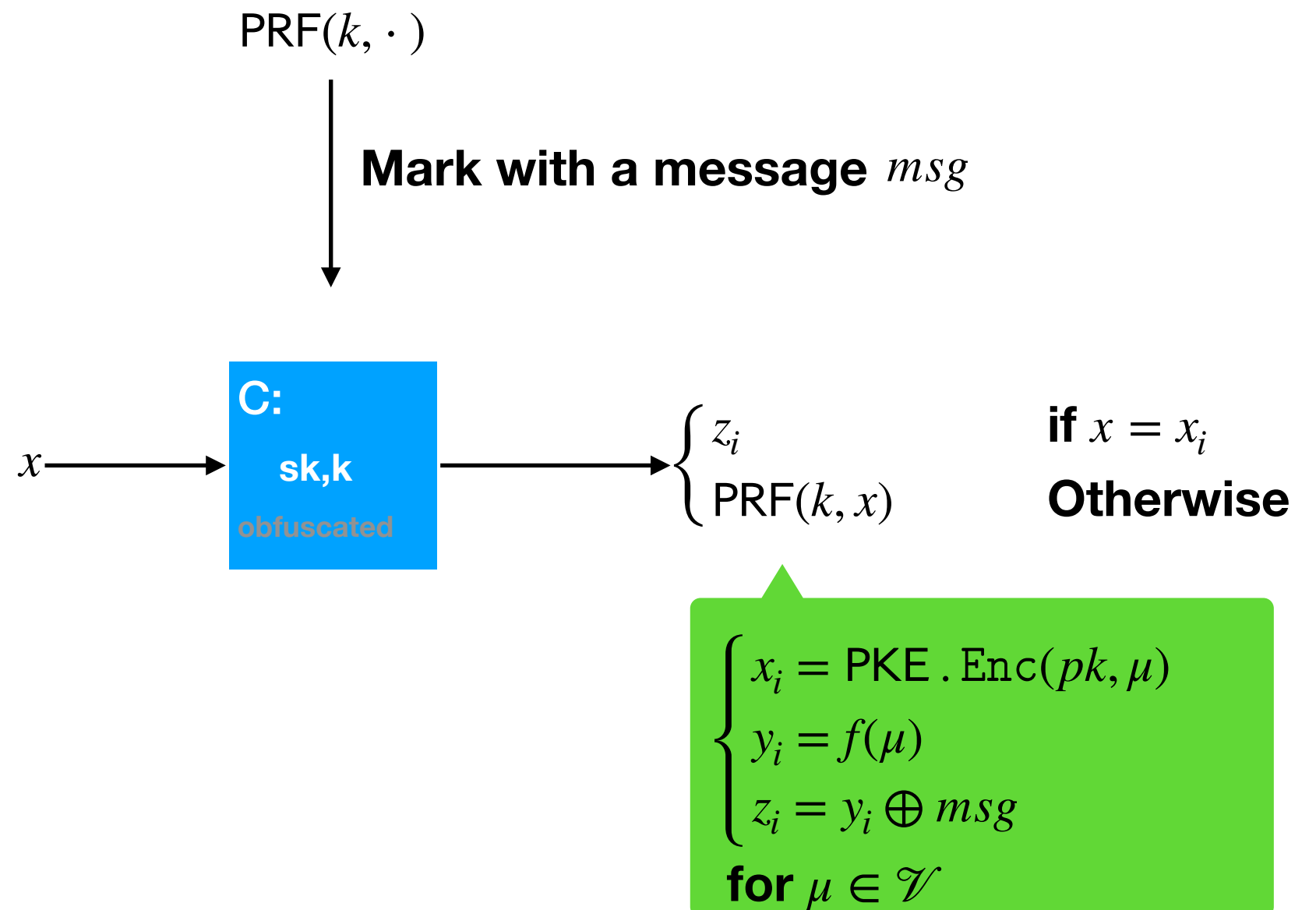
Warmup: The Watermarking Scheme in [CHN+ 16]



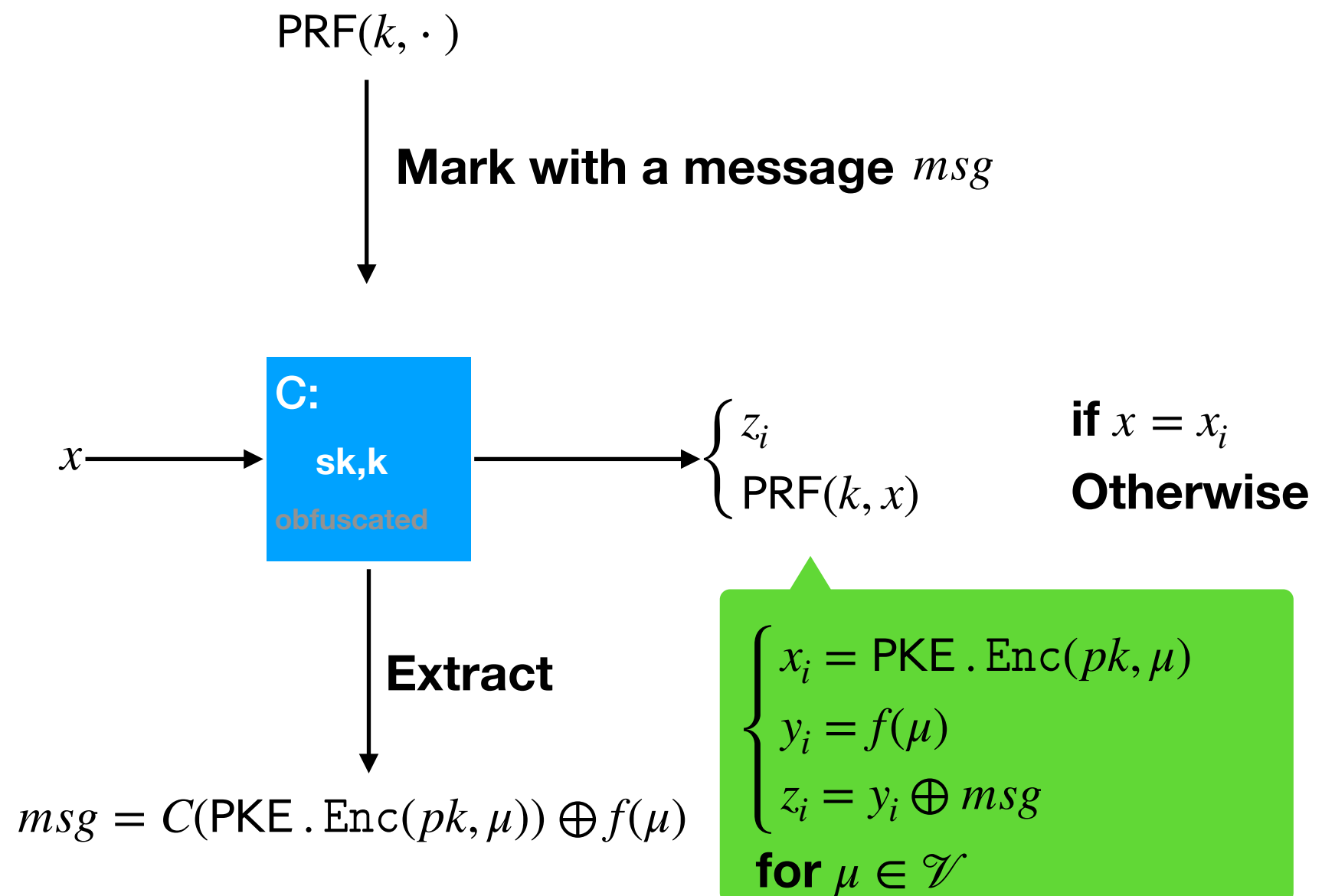
Warmup: The Watermarking Scheme in [CHN+ 16]



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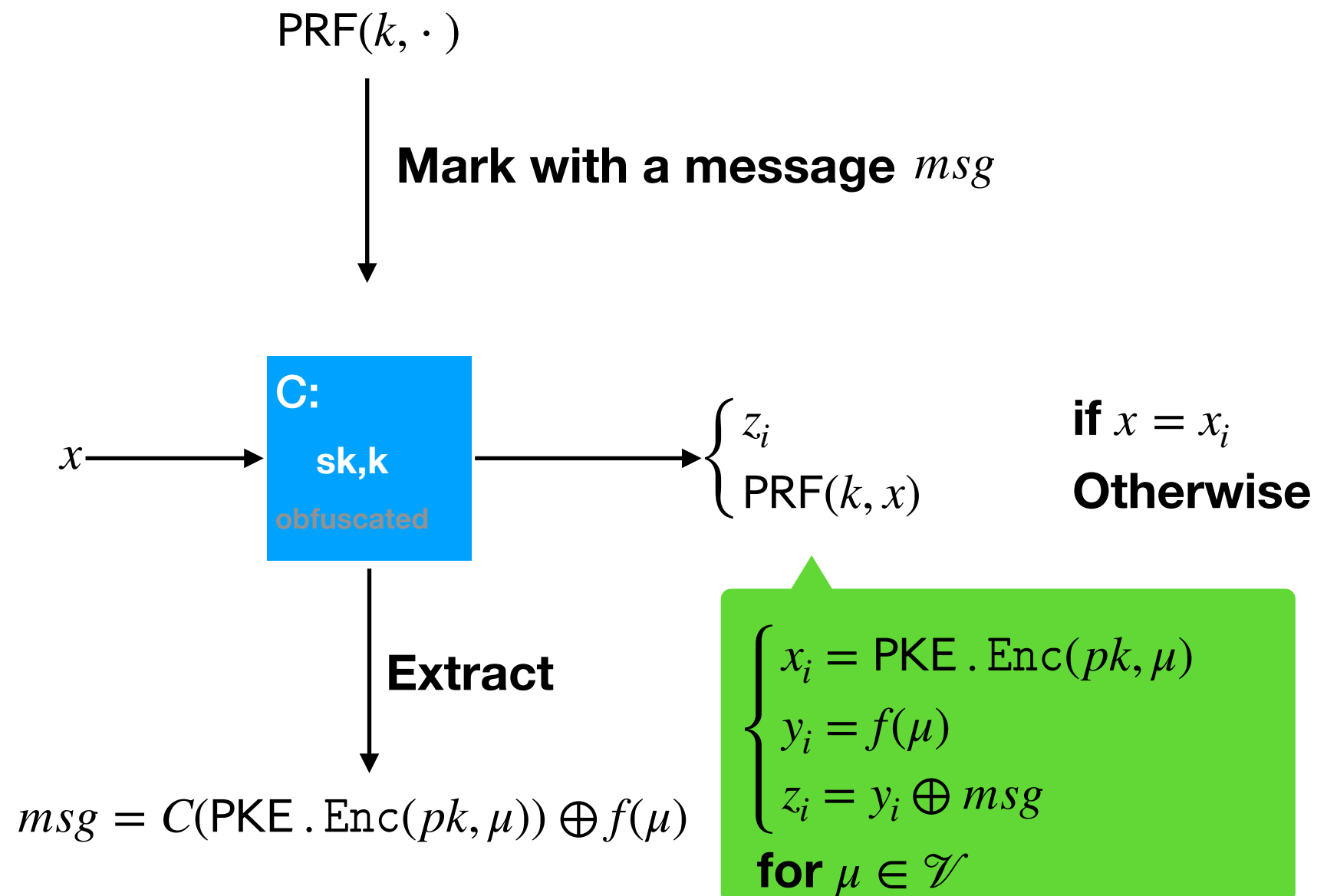


Warmup: The Watermarking Scheme in [CHN+ 16]



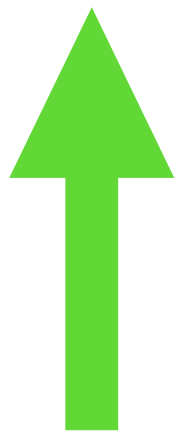
Warmup: The Watermarking Scheme in [CHN+ 16]

Security comes from
hidden of x_i

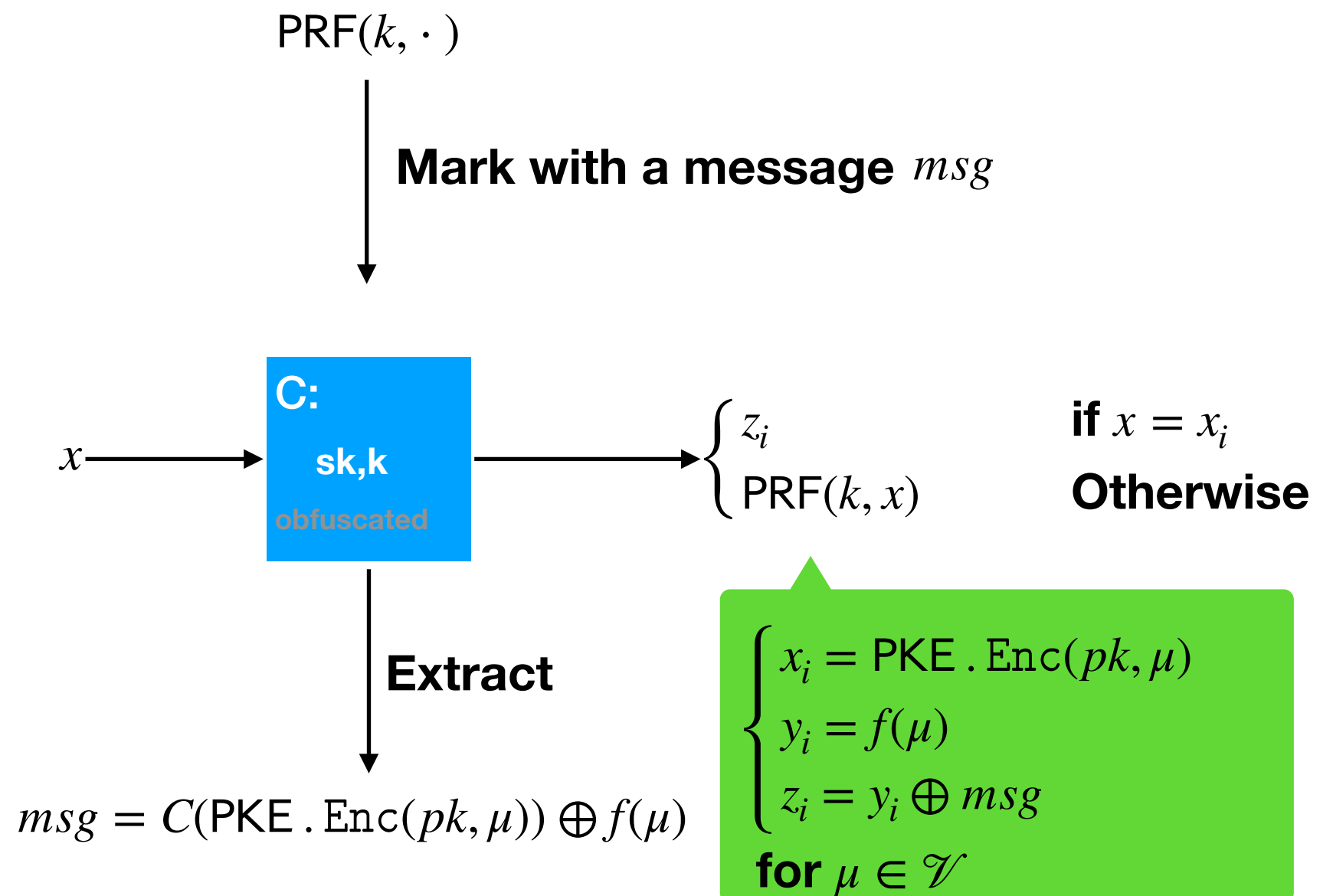


Warmup: The Watermarking Scheme in [CHN+ 16]

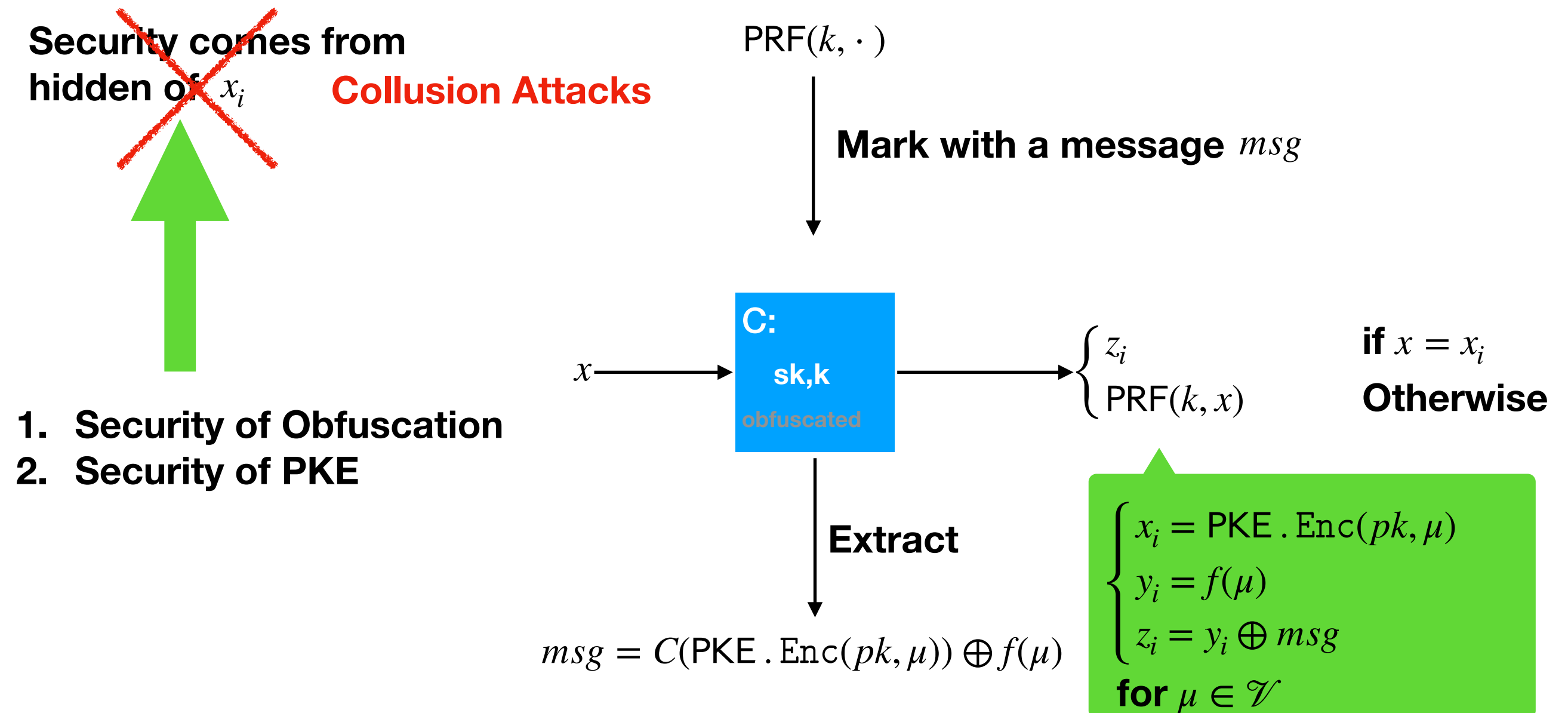
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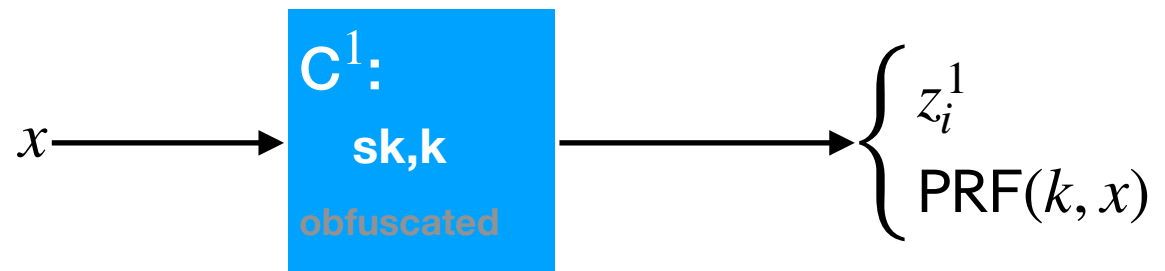
1. Security of Obfuscation
2. Security of PKE



Warmup: The Watermarking Scheme in [CHN+ 16]



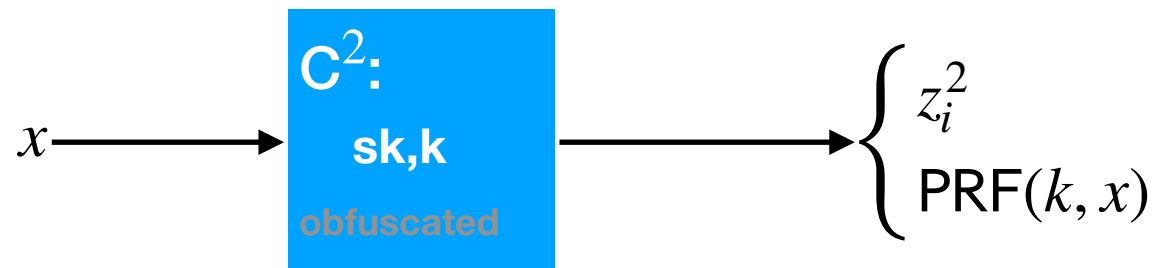
A Collusion Attack



if $x = x_i$
Otherwise

$$\begin{cases} x_i = \text{PKE} . \text{Enc}(pk, \mu) \\ y_i = f(\mu) \\ z_i^1 = y_i \oplus msg^1 \end{cases}$$

for $\mu \in \mathcal{V}$

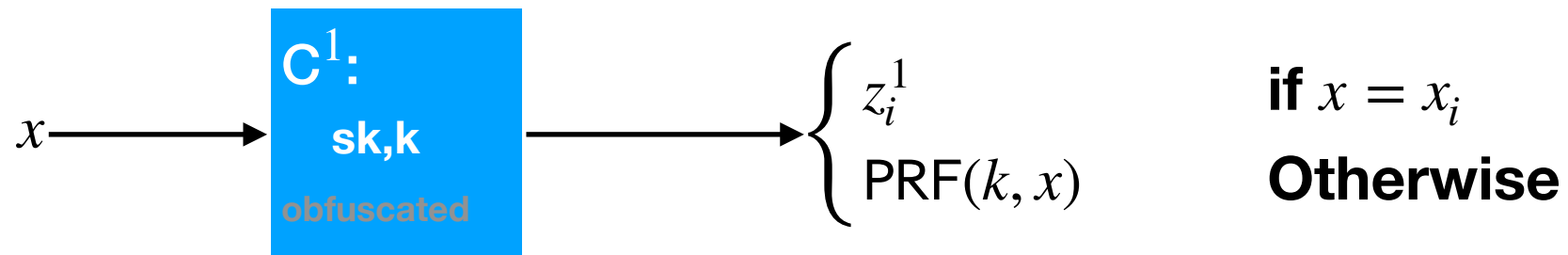


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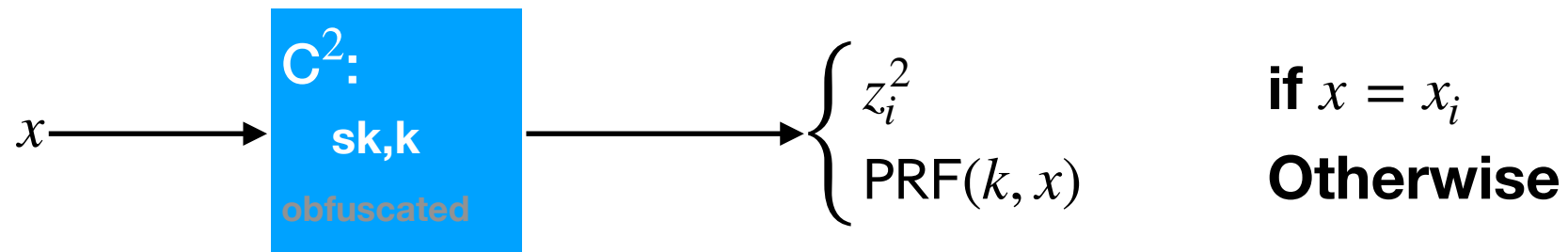
A Collusion Attack



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$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{C}^1(x) \neq \mathbf{C}^2(x) & \text{if } x = x_i \\ \mathbf{C}^1(x) = \mathbf{C}^2(x) & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$$



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for $\mu \in \mathcal{V}$

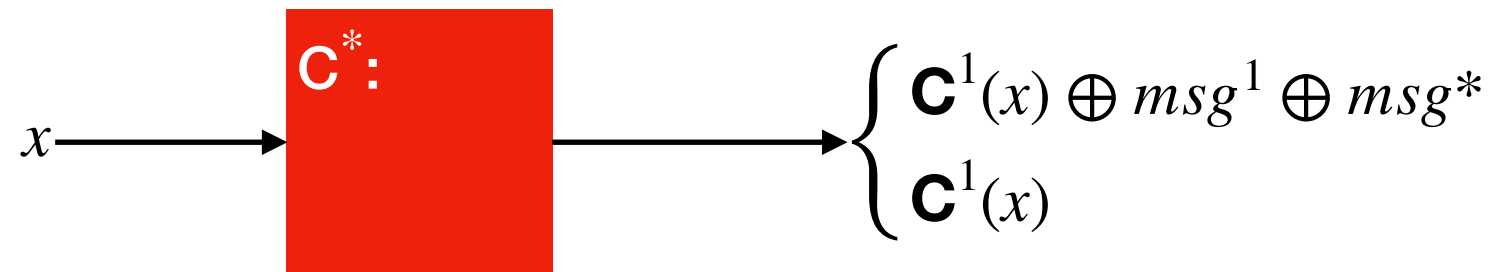
A Collusion Attack



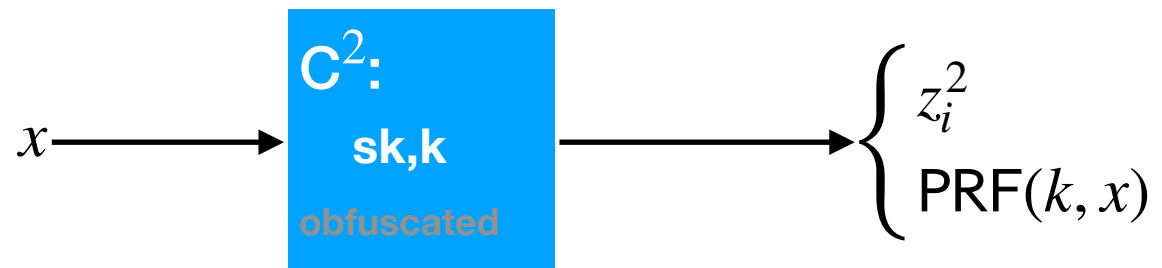
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if $\mathbf{C}^1(x) \neq \mathbf{C}^2(x)$
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if $x = x_i$
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for $\mu \in \mathcal{V}$

A Collusion Attack

The attack strategy works for all previous watermarkable PRFs.
[CHN+16, BLW17, KW17, PS18, YAL+18, QWZ18, KW19]

A Collusion Attack

Q: Why the collusion attack works?

A: The collusion attacker is able to:

1. locate some/all punctured points;
2. modify/remove the embedded message via resetting outputs on located punctured points.

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A Collusion Attack

Q: Why the collusion attack works?

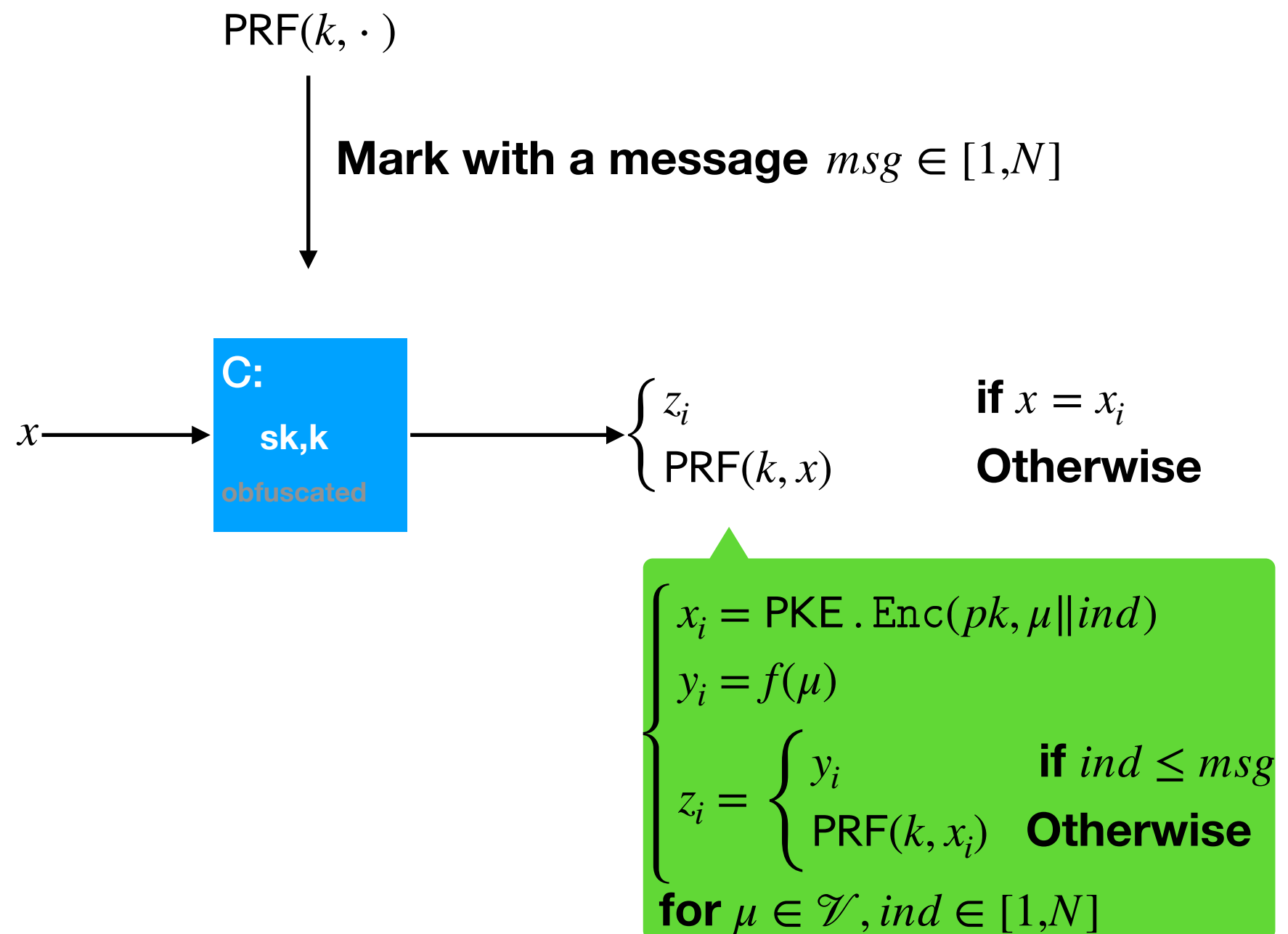
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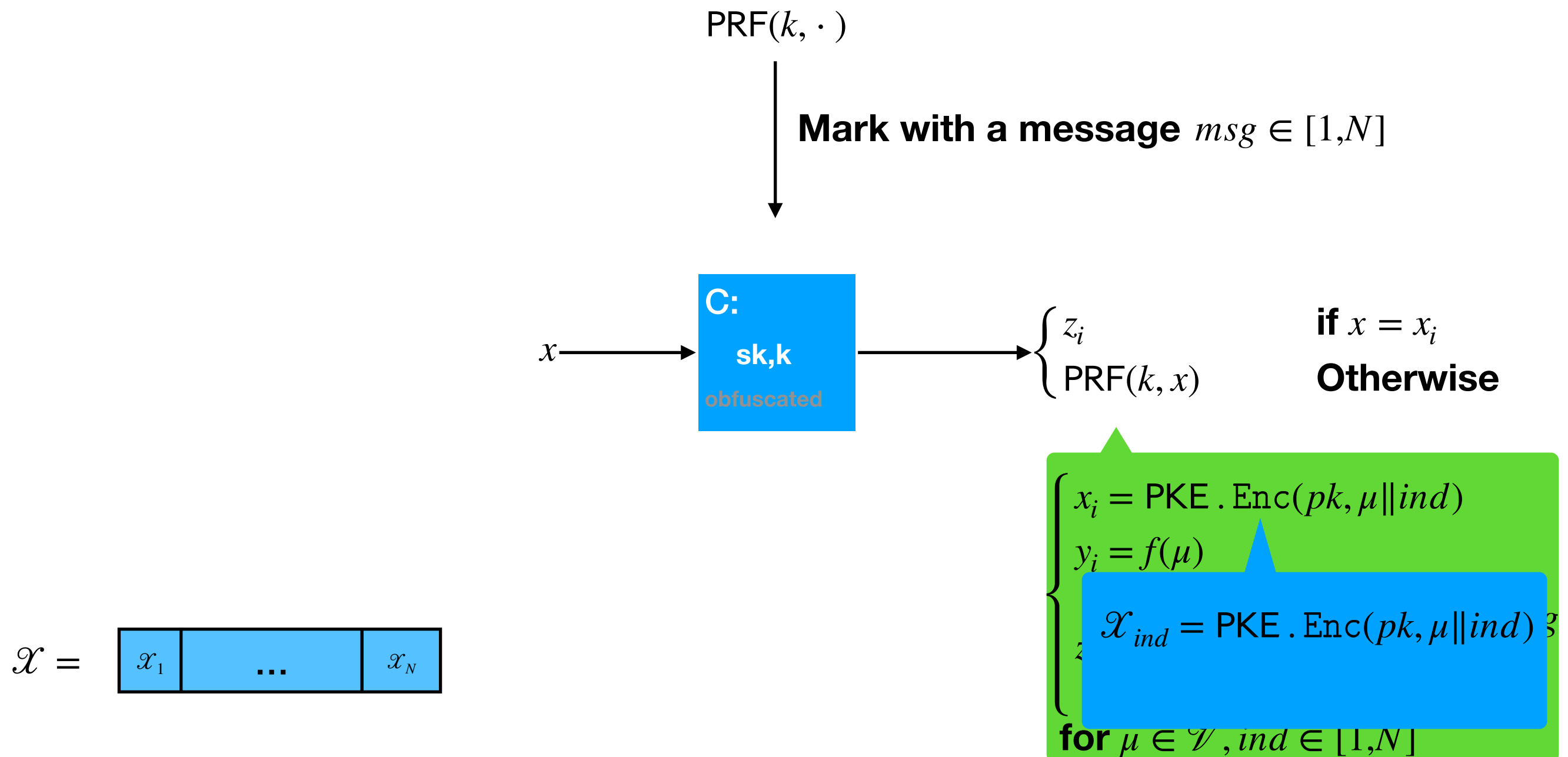
Unavoidable if black-box extraction is required.

We need a robust way for message embedding to prevent this.

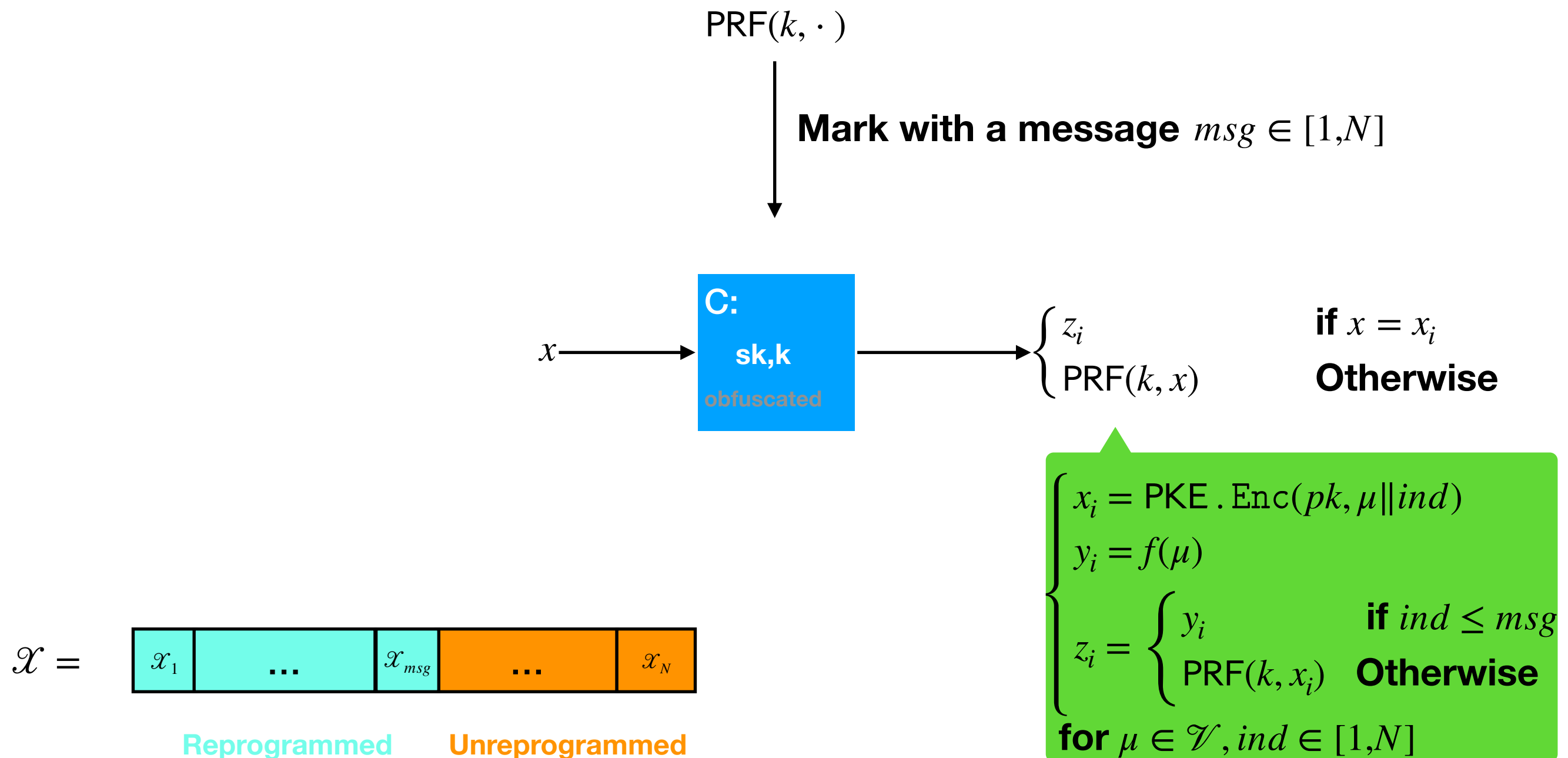
Our Solution



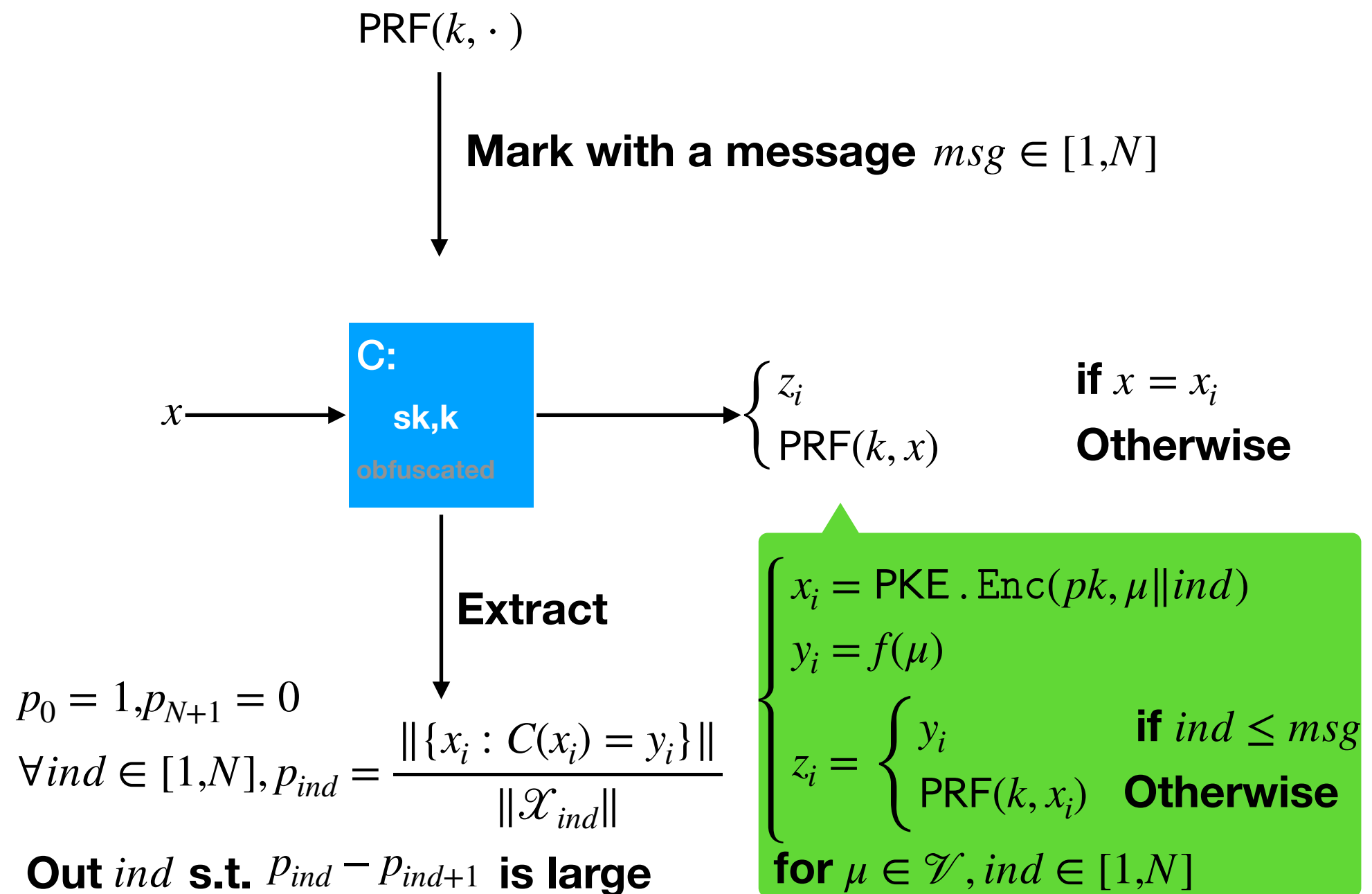
Our Solution



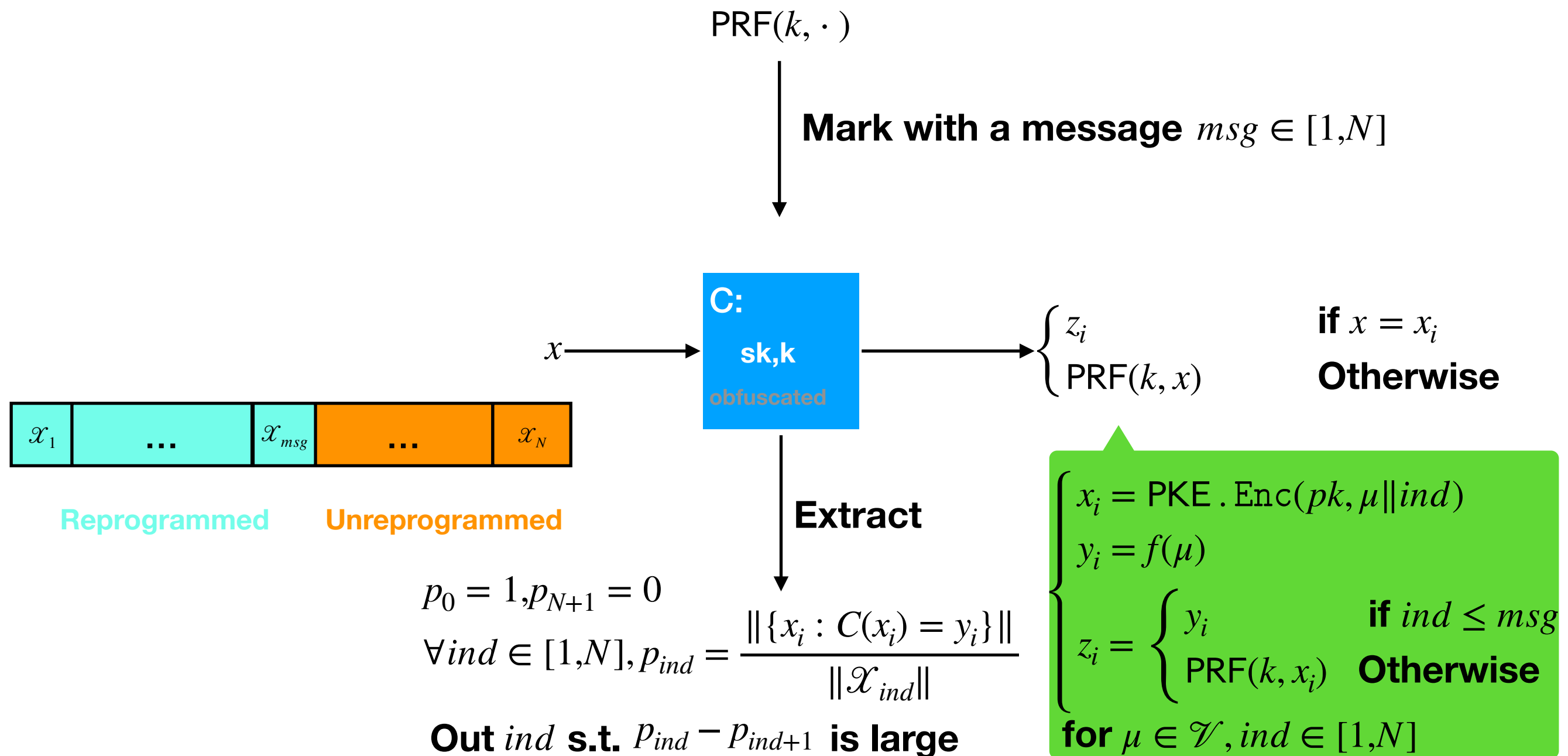
Our Solution



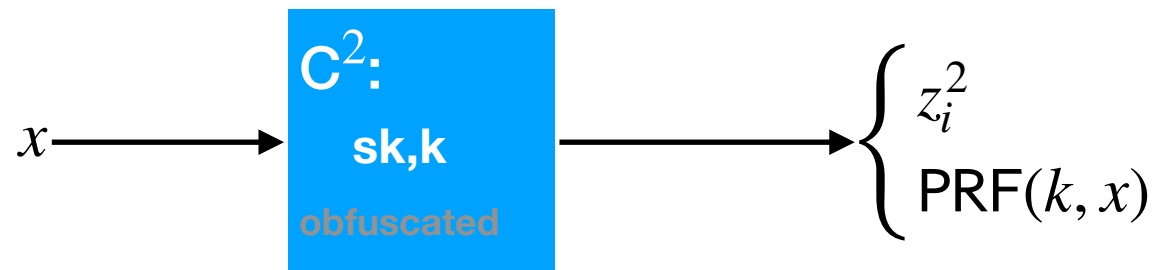
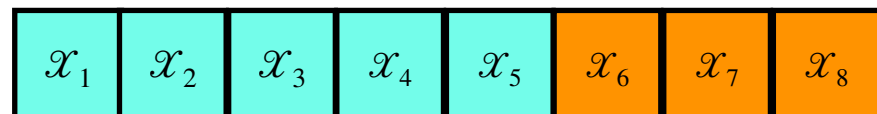
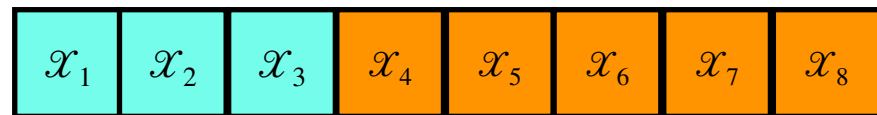
Our Solution



Our Solution



Security of Our Solution



if $x = x_i$
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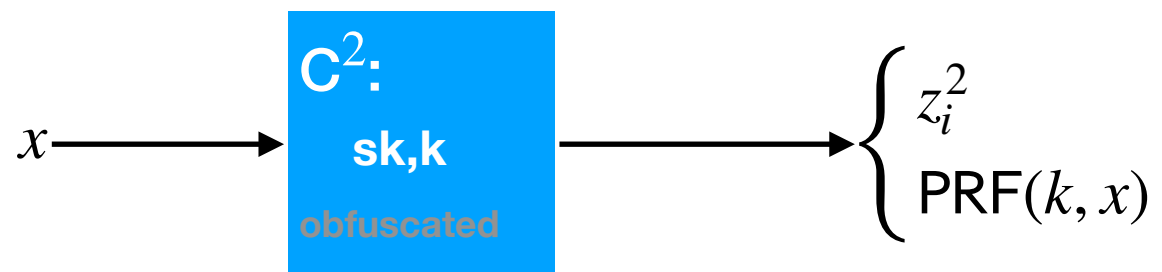
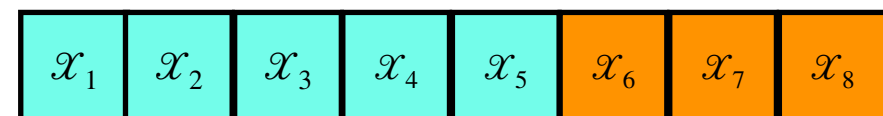
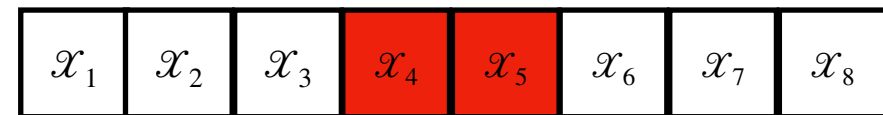
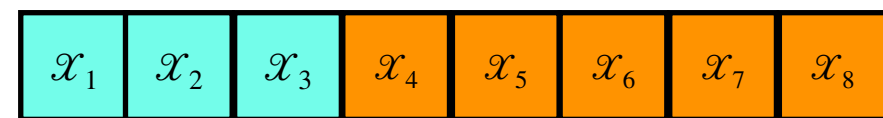
$$\begin{cases} x_i = \text{PKE} . \text{Enc}(pk, \mu || ind) \\ y_i = f(\mu) \\ z_i^1 = \begin{cases} y_i & \text{if } ind \leq 3 \\ PRF(k, x_i) & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases} \end{cases} \text{ for } \mu \in \mathcal{V}, ind \in [1, N]$$

$$\begin{aligned} N &= 8 \\ msg^1 &= 3 \\ msg^2 &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

if $x = x_i$
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Security of Our Solution

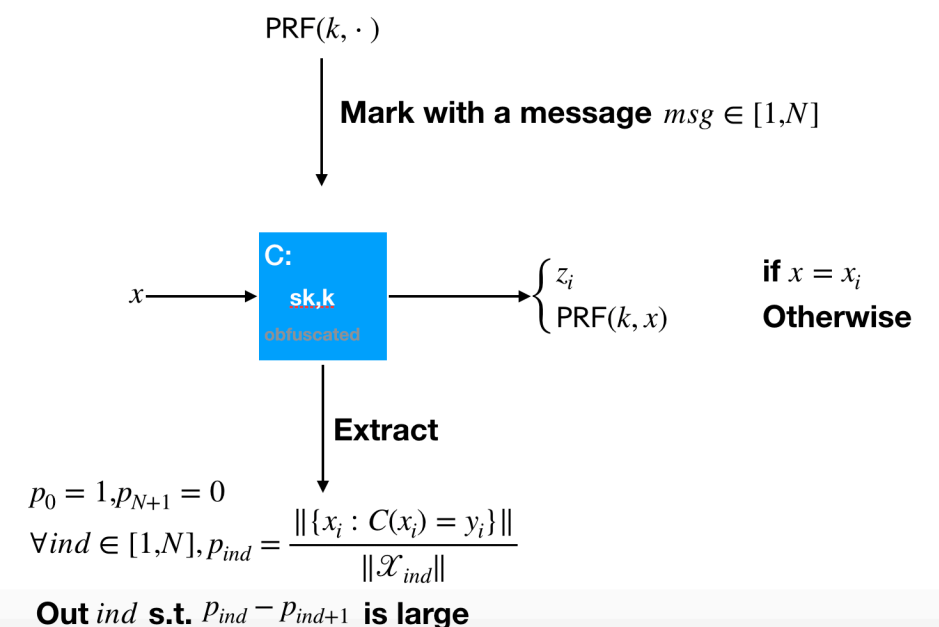
The adversary cannot reset outputs on an input x for $x \in \mathcal{X}_{ind}$, where $ind \notin [4,5]$.
 $(p_1, p_2, p_3 \approx 1, p_6, p_7, p_8 \approx 0)$

Security holds if the adversary cannot:

1. distinguish a point in \mathcal{X}_{ind} and a random point for $ind \notin [4,5]$.



Located Points



Security of Our Solution

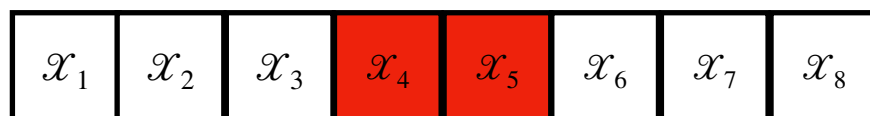
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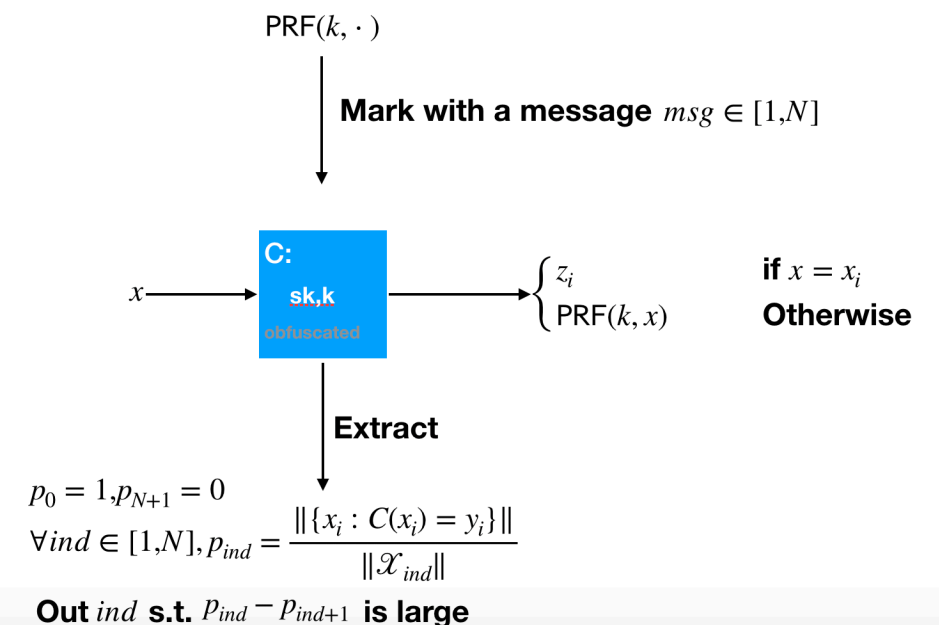
Security holds if the adversary cannot:

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2. distinguish a point in \mathcal{X}_4 and that in \mathcal{X}_5 .

$|p_4 - p_5|$ is small.



Located Points



Security of Our Solution

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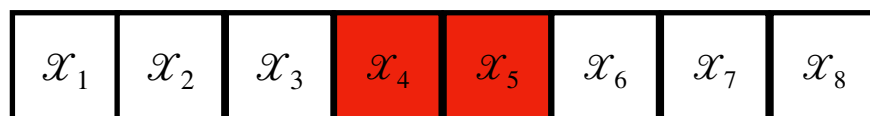
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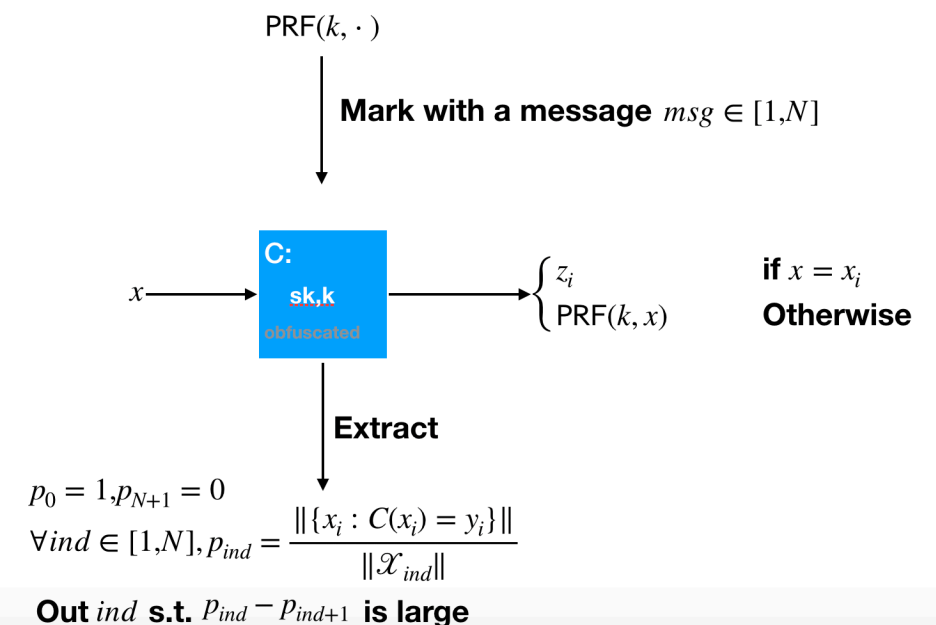
$(p_1, p_2, p_3 \approx 1, p_6, p_7, p_8 \approx 0)$

$|p_3 - p_4|$ is large or
 $|p_5 - p_6|$ is large or both

$|p_4 - p_5|$ is small.



Located Points



Security of Our Solution

Security of Obfuscation
and Security of PKE

Security holds if the adversary cannot:

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Located Points

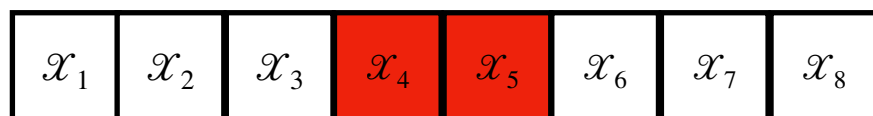
Security of Our Solution

Security holds if the adversary cannot:

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Security of PKE is not enough, use Function Encryption instead (Actually, puncturable functional encryption presented in this work). Security of Obfuscation is also needed.



Located Points

Conclusion

- 👎: All previous watermarkable PRF is not secure under collusion attacks.
- 👍: We present a new approach to embed messages in the watermarking setting and construct collusion resistant watermarkable PRF.

Conclusion

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- 👍: We present a new approach to embed messages in the watermarking setting and construct collusion resistant watermarkable PRF.

What is not covered in this talk:

1. How to deal with exponentially large message space.
2. How to construct puncturable functional encryption.
3. How to construct collusion resistant watermarking schemes for PKE and signature.

Please see our paper ia.cr/2017/1201

THANK
YOU!

