

Watermarking Cryptographic Functionalities from Standard Lattice Assumptions

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Digital Watermarking



Often used to identify owner of content and prevent unauthorized distribution

Digital Watermarking



- Content is (mostly) viewable

Digital Watermarking




- Content is (mostly) viewable
- Watermark difficult to remove (without destroying the image)

Watermarking Programs

[NSS99, BGIRSVY01, HMW07, YF11, Nis13, CHNVW16, BLW17]

```
void serveur1(portServ ports)
{
    int sockServ1, sockServ2, sockClient;
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```



Embed a “mark” within a program



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```

If mark is removed, then program is destroyed

Two main algorithms:

- $\text{Mark}(\text{wsk}, C) \rightarrow C'$: Takes a circuit C and outputs a marked circuit C'
- $\text{Verify}(\text{wsk}, C') \rightarrow \{0,1\}$: Tests whether a circuit C' is marked or not

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Embed

Both marking and verification require a secret watermarking key wsk

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Embed

Extends to setting where watermark can be an (arbitrary) string [See paper]

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Mark



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Functionality-preserving: On input a program (modeled as a circuit C), the Mark algorithm outputs a circuit C' where:

$$C(x) = C'(x)$$

on all but a negligible fraction of inputs x

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Perfect functionality-preserving
impossible assuming
obfuscation [BGIRSVY12]

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```

Unremovability: Given a marked program C , no efficient adversary can construct a circuit C' where

- $C'(x) = C(x)$ on all but a negligible fraction of inputs x
- $\text{Verify}(\text{wsk}, C') = 1$

Watermarking Programs

[NSS99, BGIRSVY01, HMW07, YF11, Nis13, CHNVW16, BLW17]

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  socklen_t lenAddrClient;

  if ((sockServ1 = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0)) == -1) {
    perror("Erreur socket 1");
  }
  if ((sockServ2 = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0)) == -1) {
    perror("Erreur socket 2");
  }
  if ((sockClient = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0)) == -1) {
    perror("Erreur socket 3");
  }
  if (bind(monAddr, &monAddr, sizeof(monAddr)) == -1) {
    perror("Erreur bind");
  }
  if (listen(sockServ1, 5) == -1) {
    perror("Erreur listen");
  }
  if (listen(sockServ2, 5) == -1) {
    perror("Erreur listen");
  }
  while (1) {
    if (accept(sockClient, &addrClient, &lenAddrClient) == -1) {
      perror("Erreur accept");
      continue;
    }
    if (connect(addrClient, &addrServ2, sizeof(addrServ2)) == -1) {
      perror("Erreur connect");
      continue;
    }
    if (connect(addrClient, &addrServ1, sizeof(addrServ1)) == -1) {
      perror("Erreur connect");
      continue;
    }
    if (connect(addrClient, &addrServ2, sizeof(addrServ2)) == -1) {
      perror("Erreur connect");
      continue;
    }
    if (connect(addrClient, &addrServ1, sizeof(addrServ1)) == -1) {
      perror("Erreur connect");
      continue;
    }
  }
}
```

Adversary given access
to marking oracle



Adversary has complete
flexibility in crafting C'

Unremovability: Given a marked program C , no efficient adversary can construct a circuit C' where

- $C'(x) = C(x)$ on all but a negligible fraction of inputs x
- $\text{Verify}(\text{wsk}, C') = 1$


[Also require unforgeability; see paper for details]

Watermarking Programs

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```

- Notion only achievable for functions that are not learnable
- Focus has been on cryptographic functions

Watermarking Cryptographic Programs

[NSS99, BGIRSVY01, HMW07, YF11, Nis13, CHNVW16, BLW17]



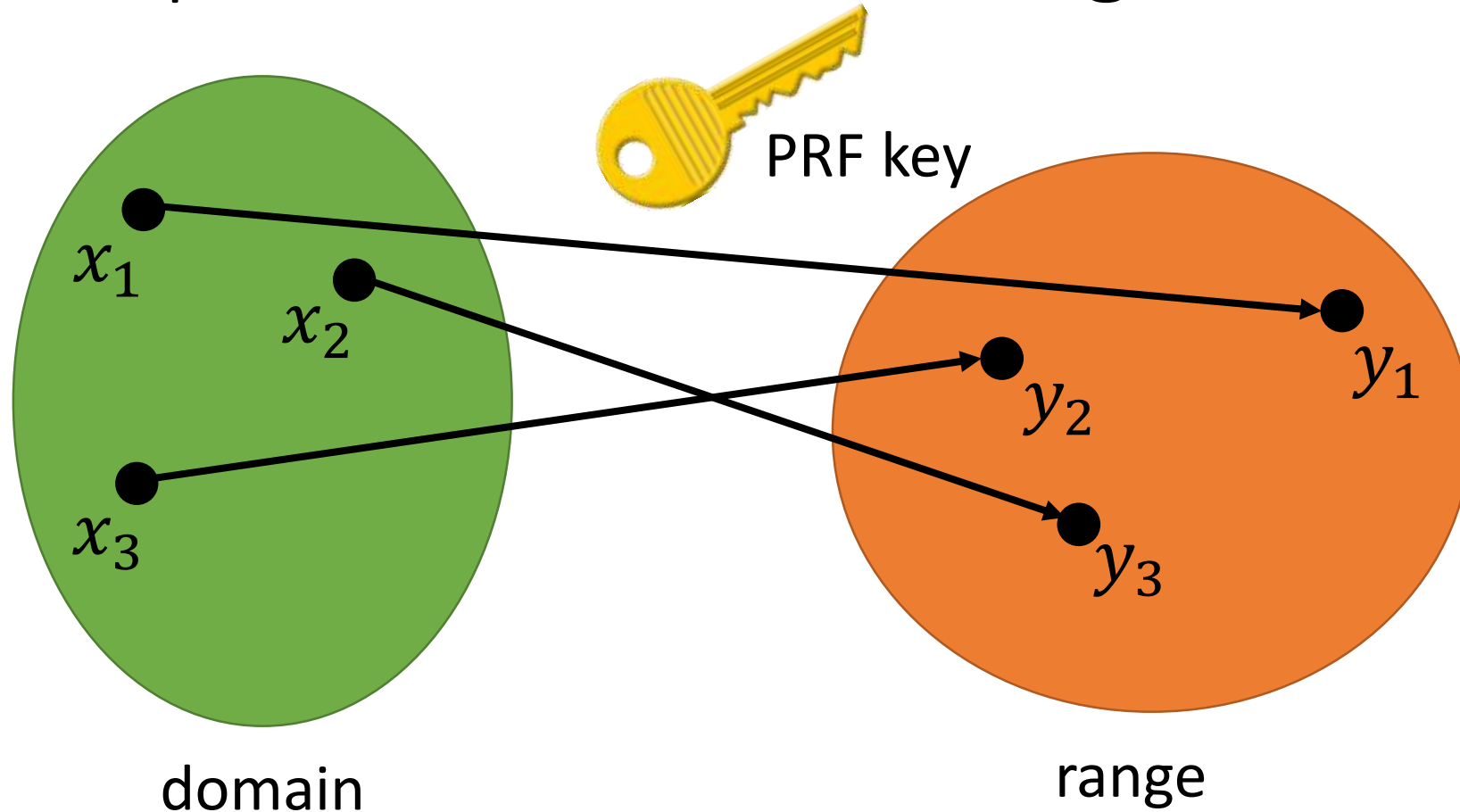
- Focus of this work: watermarking PRFs [CHNVW16, BLW17]
- Enables watermarking of symmetric primitives built from PRFs (e.g., encryption, MACs, etc.)

Main Result



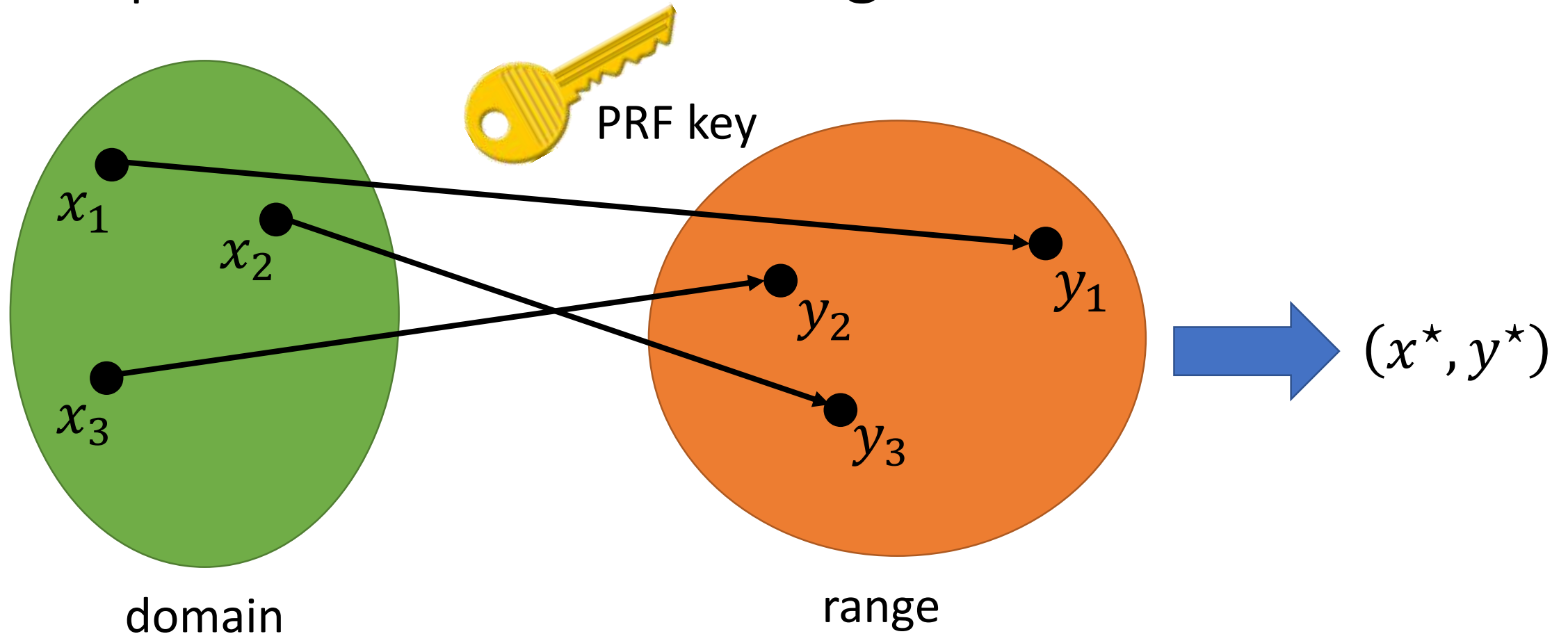
This work: Under *standard lattice assumptions*, there exists a (secretly)-verifiable watermarkable family of PRFs.

Blueprint for Watermarking PRFs [CHNVW16, BLW17]



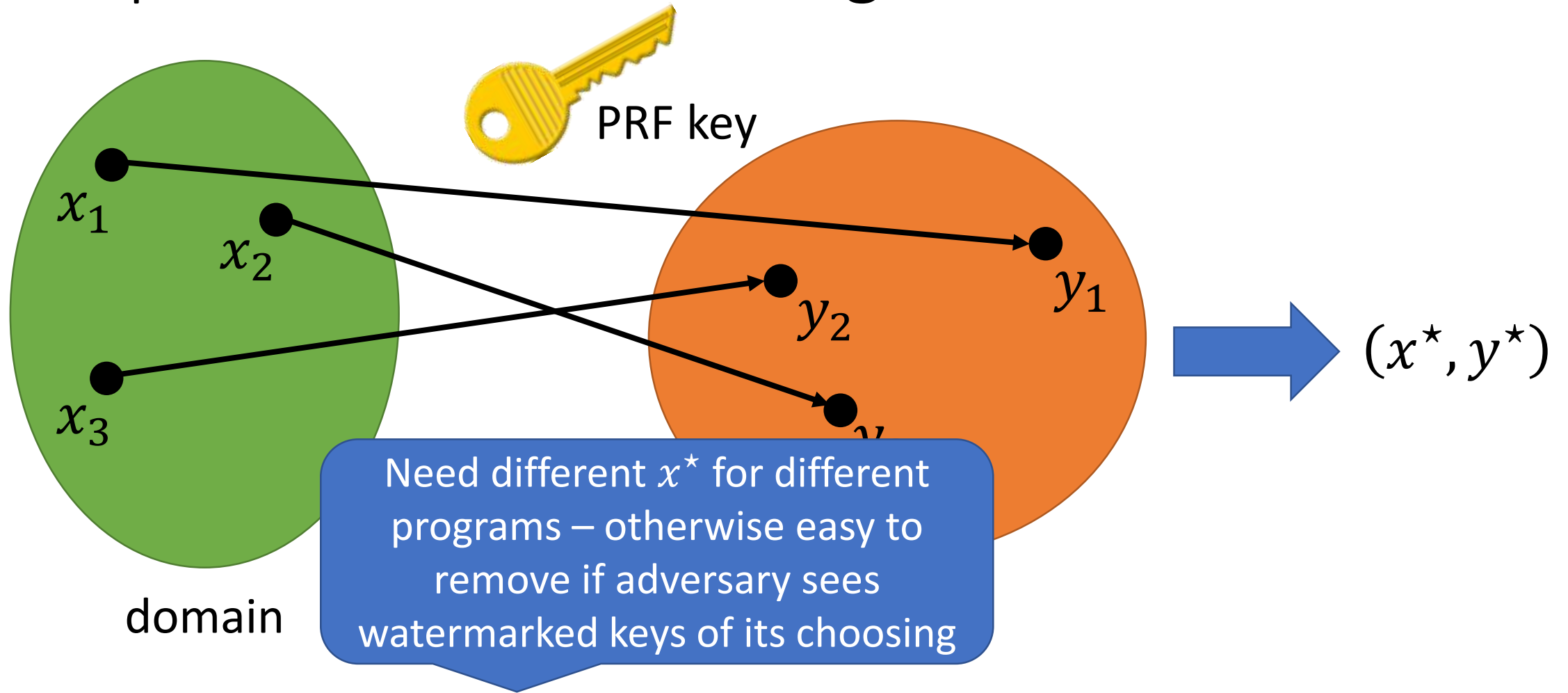
Step 1: Evaluate PRF on test points x_1, x_2, x_3 (part of the watermarking secret key)

Blueprint for Watermarking PRFs [CHNVW16, BLW17]



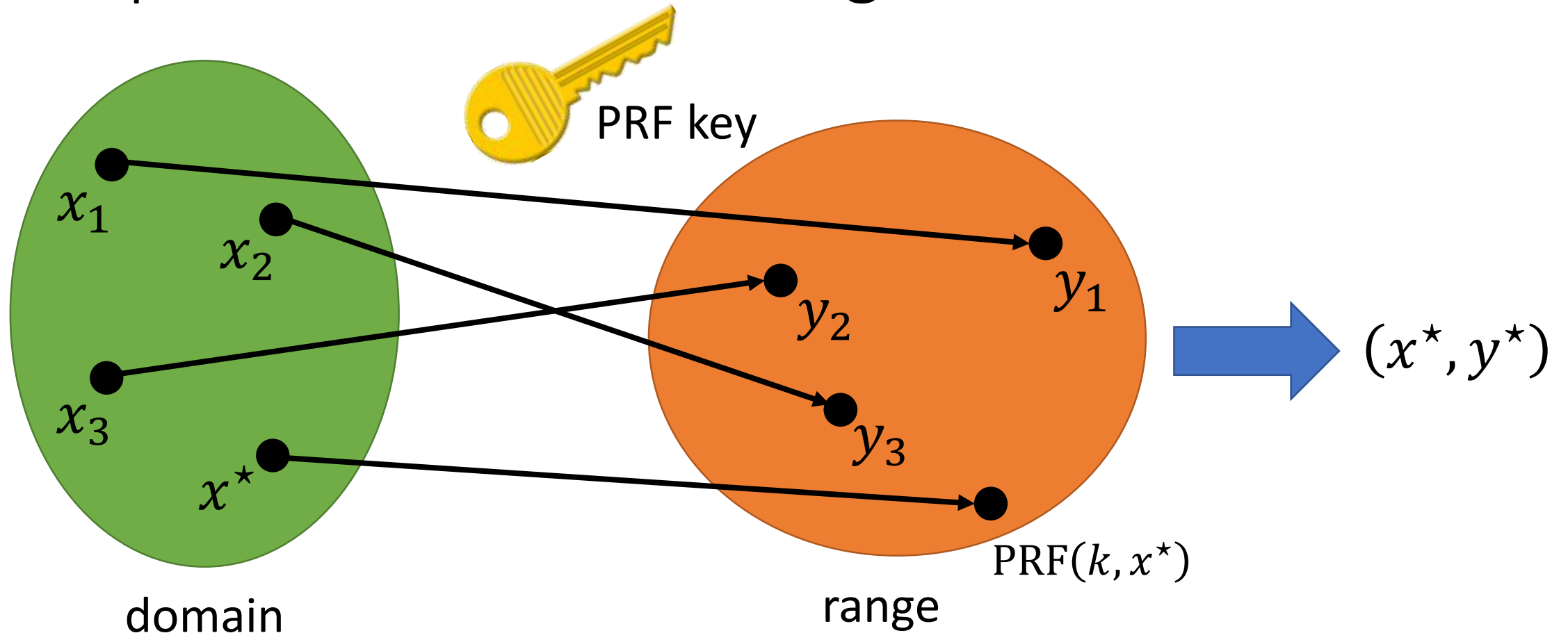
Step 2: Derive a pair (x^*, y^*) from y_1, y_2, y_3

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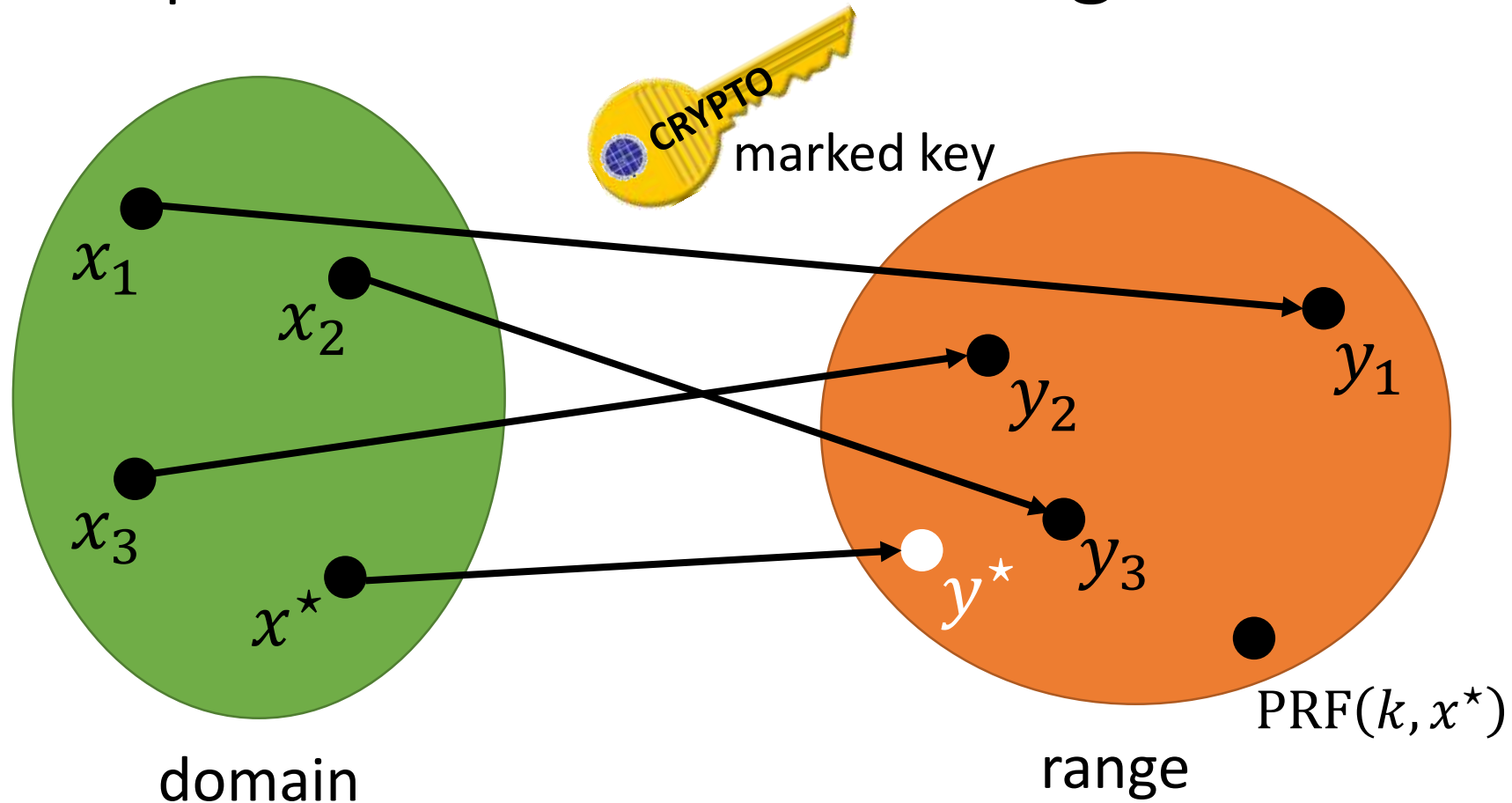
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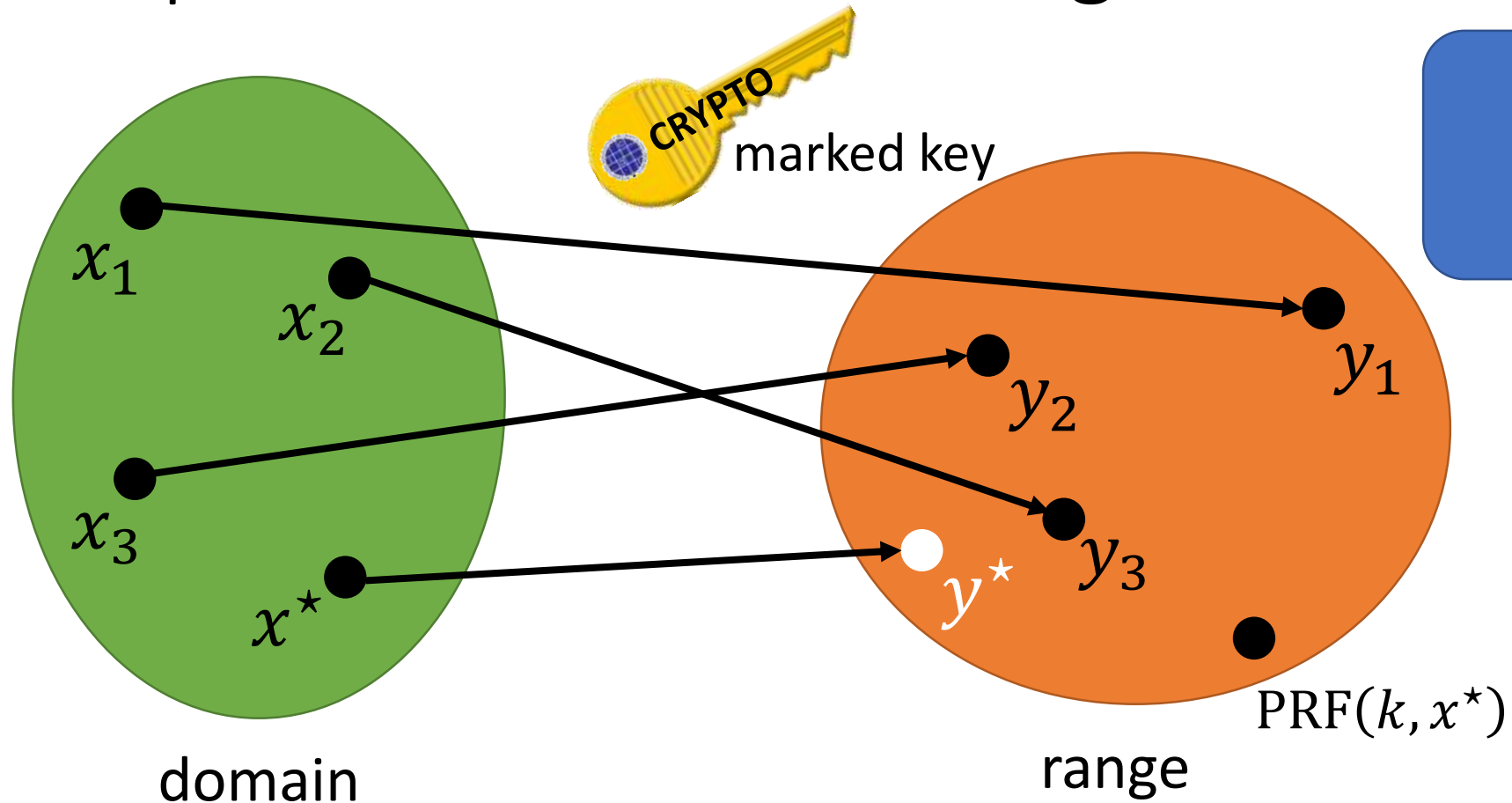
Step 3: “Marked key” is a circuit that implements the PRF at all points, except at x^* , the output is changed to y^*

Blueprint for Watermarking PRFs [CHNVW16, BLW17]



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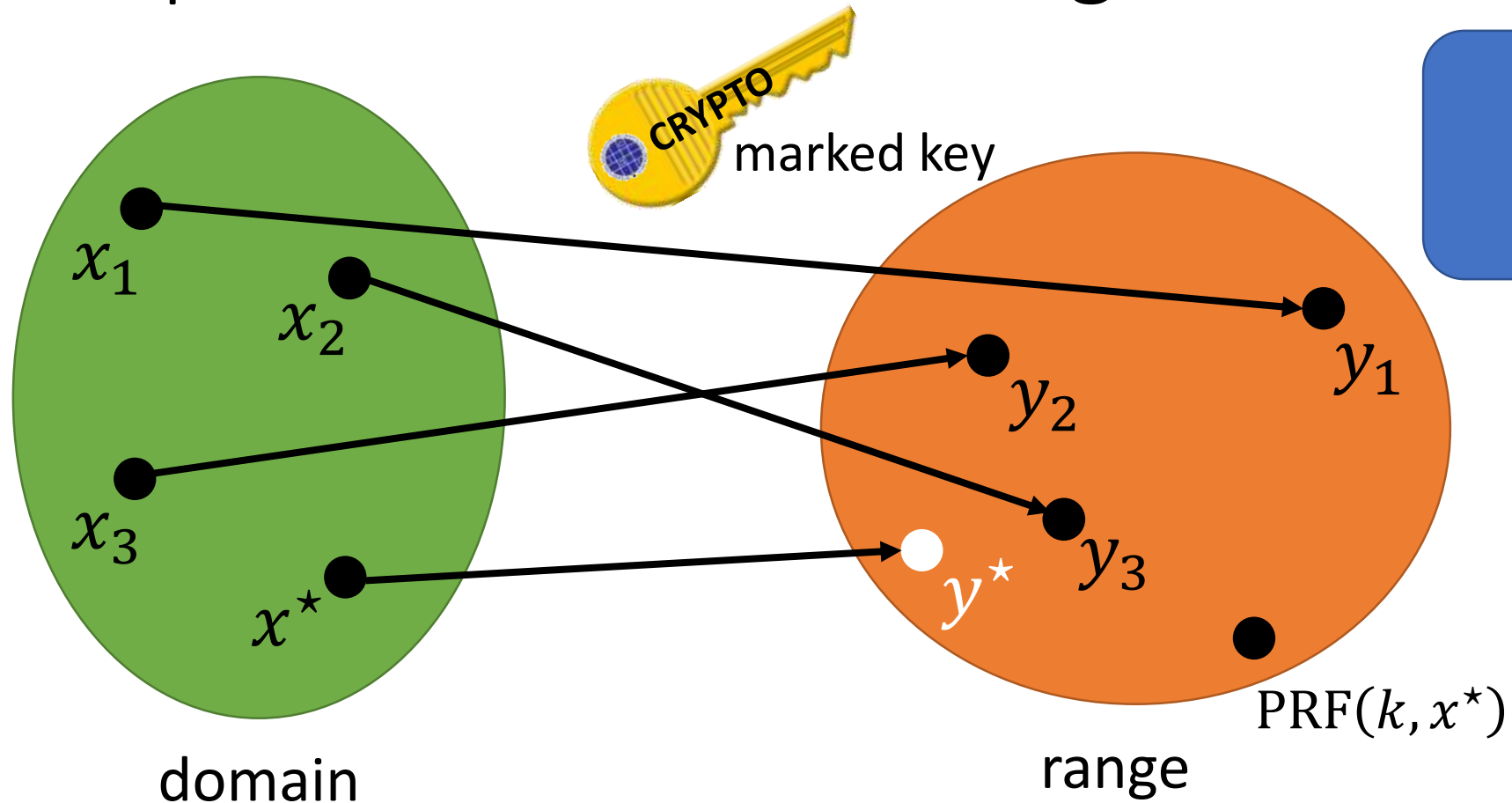
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Defer
implementation
details for now...

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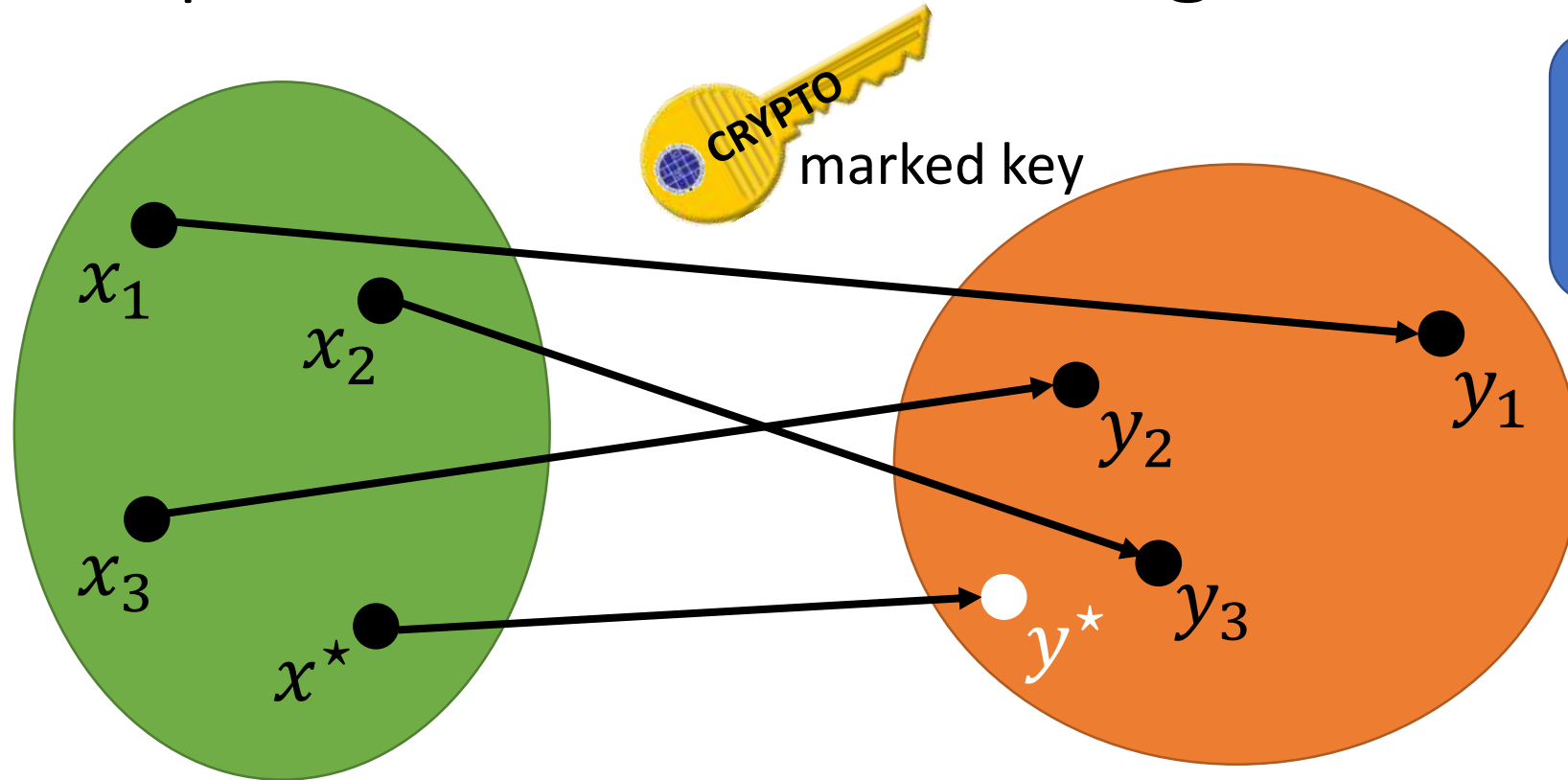
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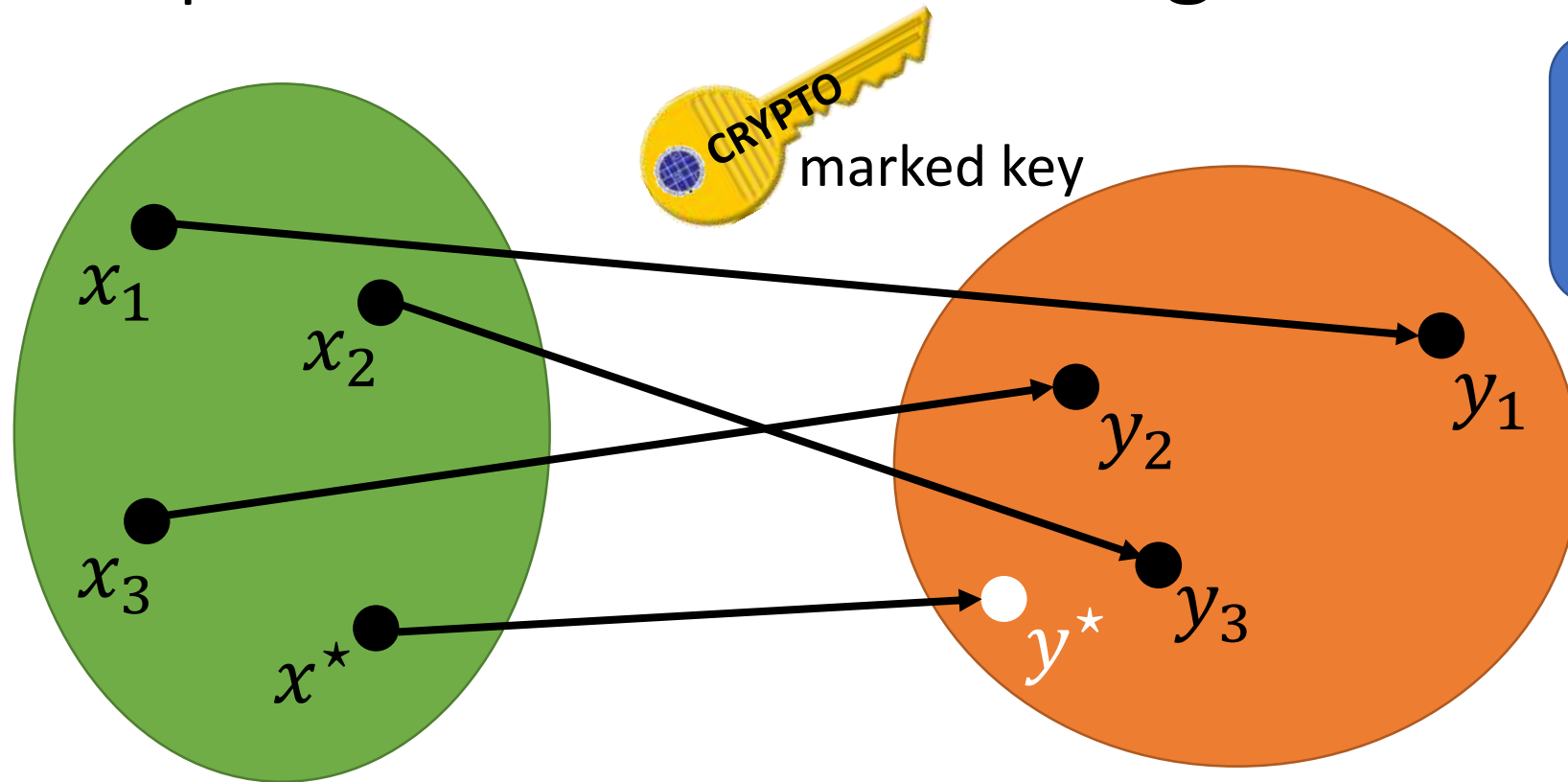
Verification: Evaluate function at x_1, x_2, x_3 , derive (x^*, y^*) and check if the value at x^* matches y^*

Blueprint for Watermarking PRFs [CHNVW16, BLW17]



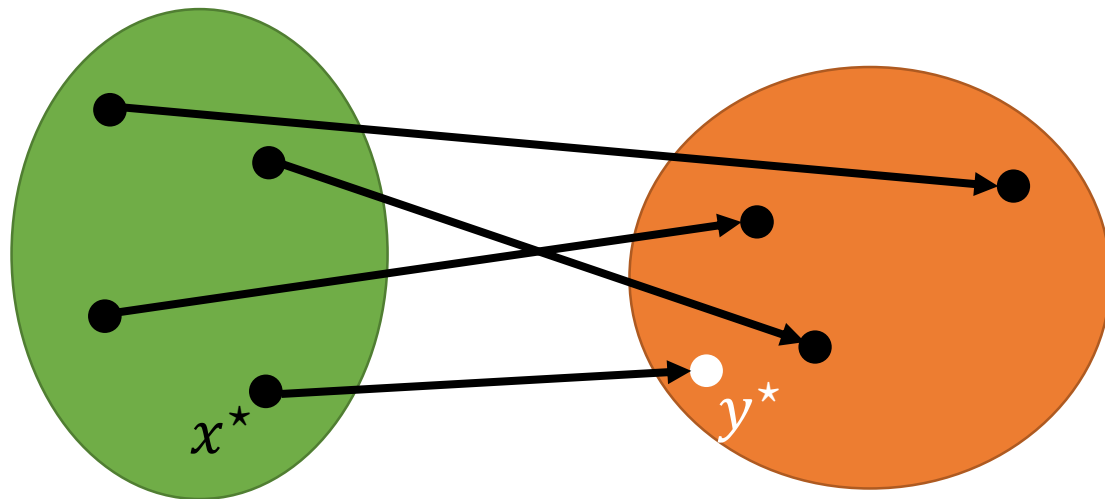
Functionality-preserving: function differs at a single point

Blueprint for Watermarking PRFs [CHNVW16, BLW17]



- ✓ Functionality-preserving: function differs at a single point
- ✓ Unremovable: as long as adversary cannot tell that (x^*, y^*) is “special”

Blueprint for Watermarking PRFs [CHNVW16, BLW17]



Prior solutions: use obfuscation to hide (x^*, y^*)

How to implement this functionality?

Blueprint for Watermarking PRFs [CHNVW16, BLW17]

Obfuscated program:

$P_{(x^*, y^*)}(x)$:

- if $x = x^*$, output y^*
- else, output $\text{PRF}(k, x)$

Prior solutions: use obfuscation to hide (x^*, y^*)

Obfuscated program has PRF key embedded inside and outputs $\text{PRF}(k, x)$ on all inputs $x \neq x^*$ and y^* when $x = x^*$

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Obfuscated program:

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- if $x = x^*$, output y^*
- else, output $\text{PRF}(k, x)$

Essentially relies on
secretly *re-programming*
the value at x^*

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Obfuscated program has PRF key
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functionality?

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Key technical challenge: How to hide (x^*, y^*) within the watermarked key (without obfuscation)?

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Has an obfuscation flavor: need to embed a secret inside a piece of code that cannot be removed

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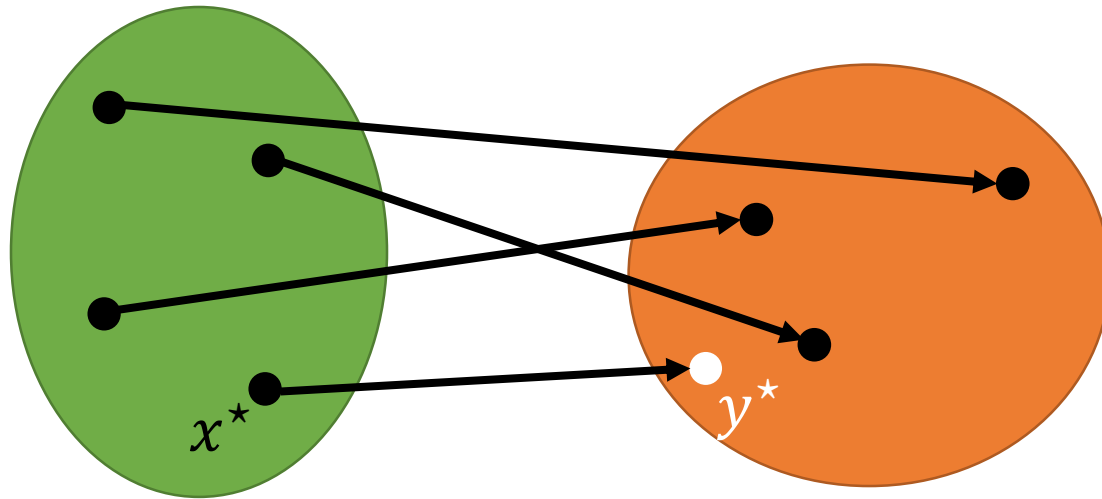
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This work: Under *standard lattice assumptions*, there exists a (secretly)-verifiable watermarkable family of PRFs.

Starting Point: Private Puncturable PRFs [BLW17, BKM17, CC17]

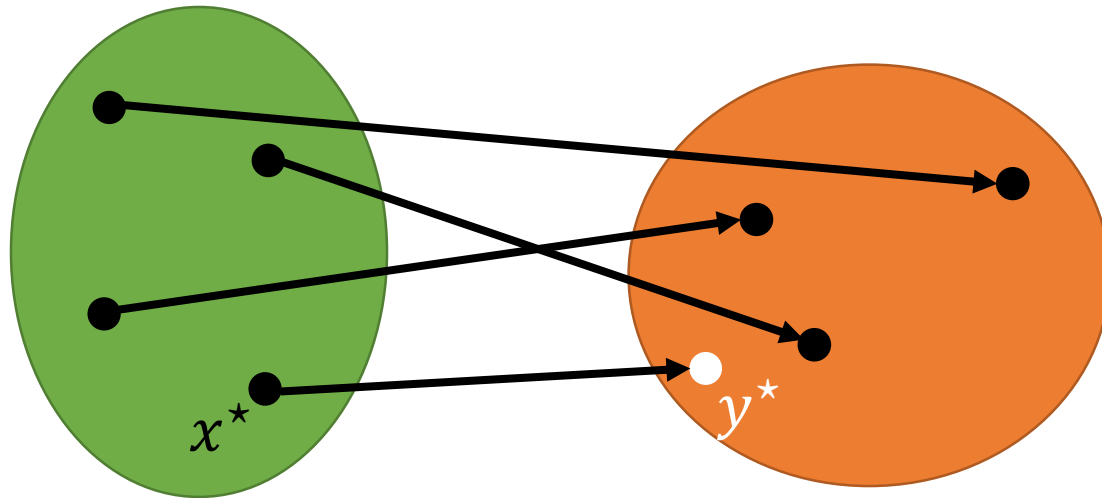


- Watermarked PRF implements PRF at all but a single point
- Structurally very similar to a *puncturable PRF* [BW13, BGI13, KPTZ13]

Puncturable PRF:



Starting Point: Private Puncturable PRFs [BLW17, BKM17, CC17]



- Watermarked PRF implements PRF at all but a single point
- Structurally very similar to a

Can be used to evaluate the PRF on all points $x \neq x^*$

Puncturable PRF:



Starting Point: Private Puncturable PRFs [BLW17, BKM17, CC17]



Recall general approach for watermarking:

1. Derive (x^*, y^*) from input/output behavior of PRF
2. Give out a key that agrees with PRF everywhere, except has value

y^* at $x = x^*$

PRF key
punctured at x^*

However, punctured key does not necessarily hide x^* , which allows adversary to remove watermark

Starting Point: Private Puncturable PRFs [BLW17, BKM17, CC17]



Punctured keys typically do not provide flexibility in programming value at punctured point: difficult to test if a program is watermarked or not

Reconstruction of PRF
2. Give key that agrees with PRF everywhere, except has value

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Starting Point: Private Puncturable PRFs [BLW17, BKM17, CC17]



Problem 1: Punctured keys do not hide the punctured point x^*

- Use *private* puncturable PRFs

Problem 2: Difficult to test whether a value is the result of using a punctured key to evaluate at the punctured point

Starting Point: Private Puncturable PRFs [BLW17, BKM17, CC17]



In existing lattice-based private puncturable PRF constructions [BKM17, CC17], value of punctured key at punctured point is a *deterministic* function of the PRF key

Problem 1: P

- Use private key

Problem 2: Difficult to test whether a value is the result of using a punctured key to evaluate at the punctured point

Starting Point: Private Puncturable PRFs [BLW17, BKM17, CC17]



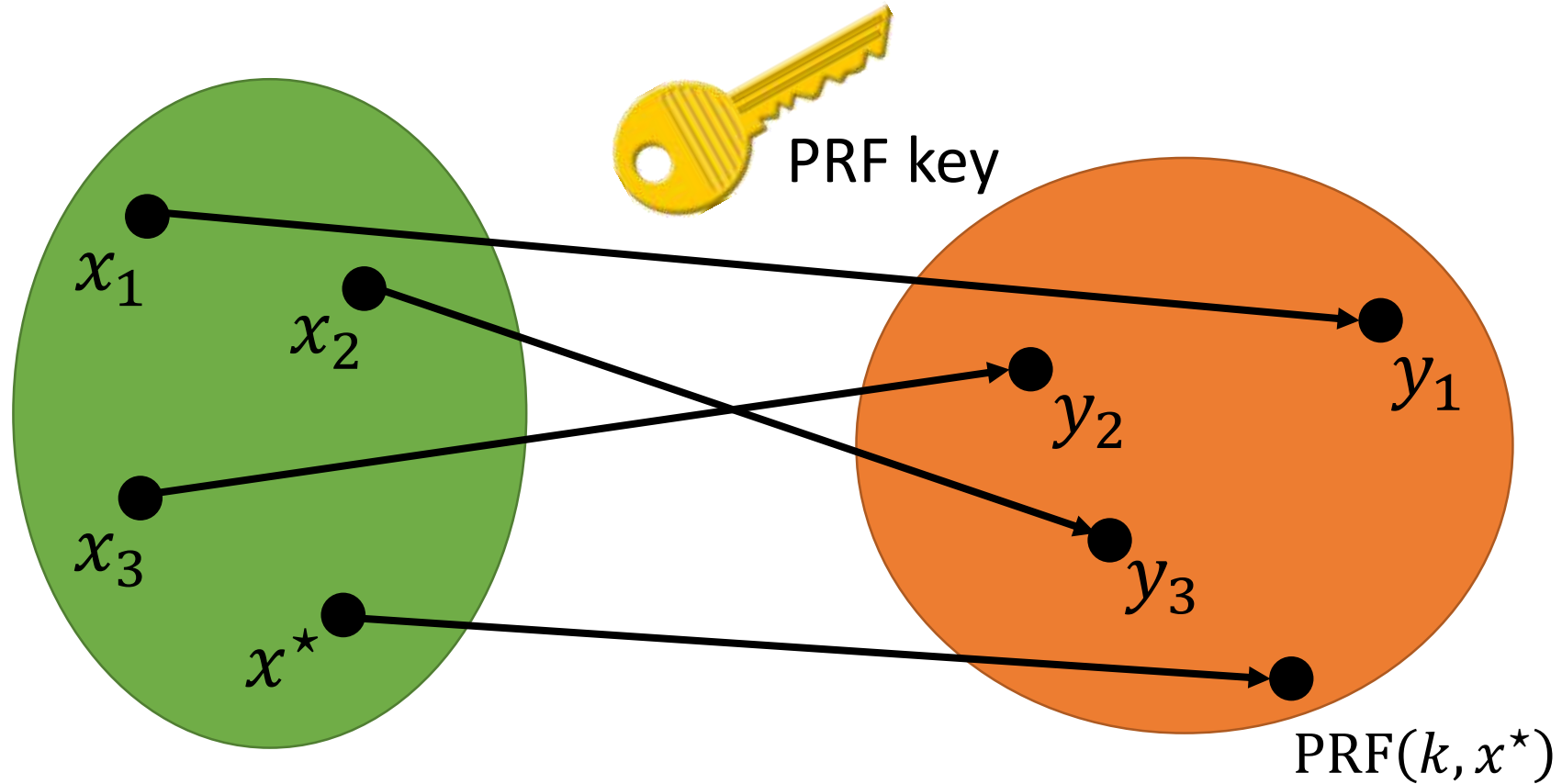
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- Use *privately* puncturable PRFs

Problem 2: Difficult to test whether a value is the result of using a punctured key to evaluate at the punctured point

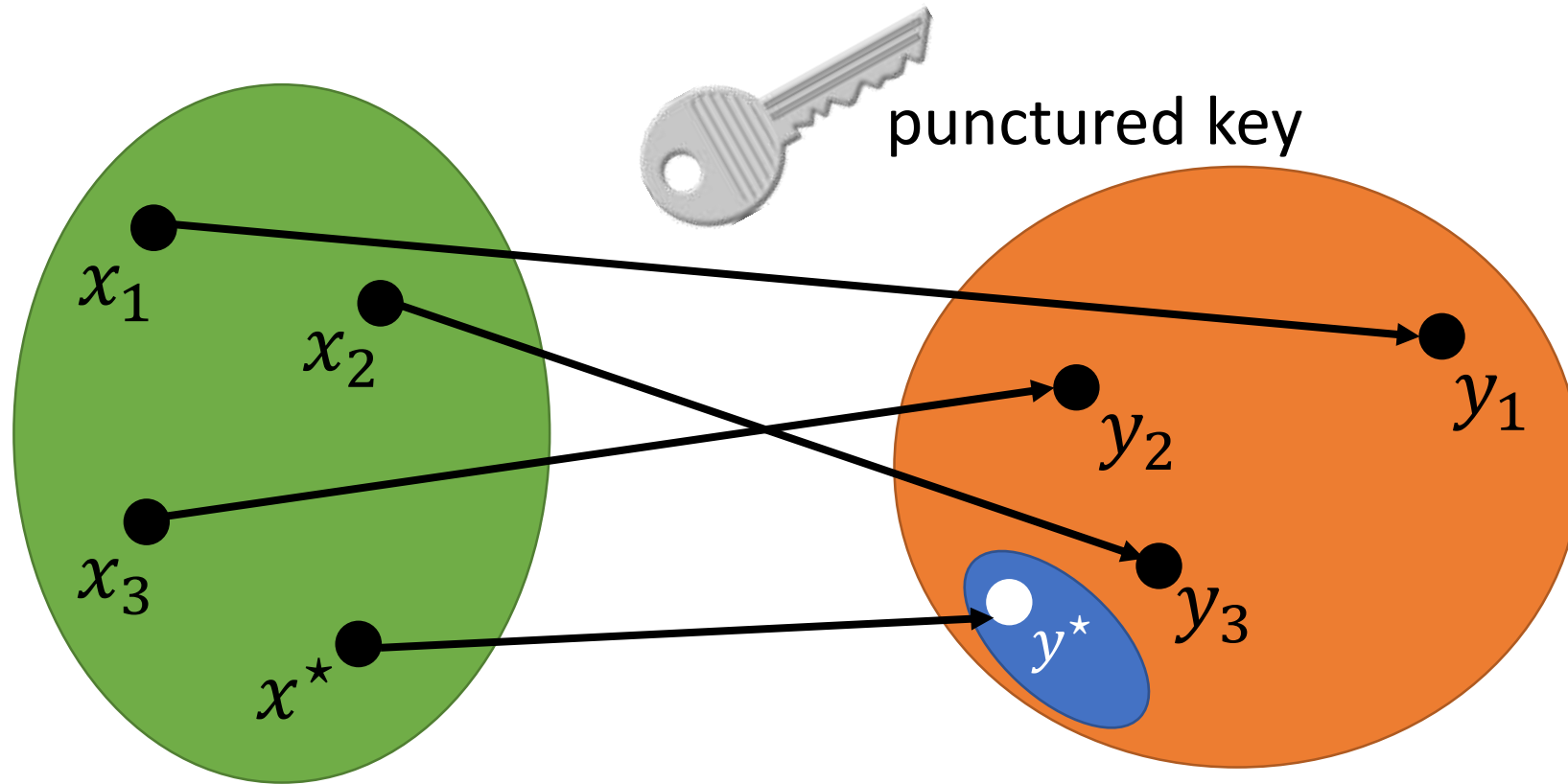
- Relax programmability requirement

Private Translucent PRFs



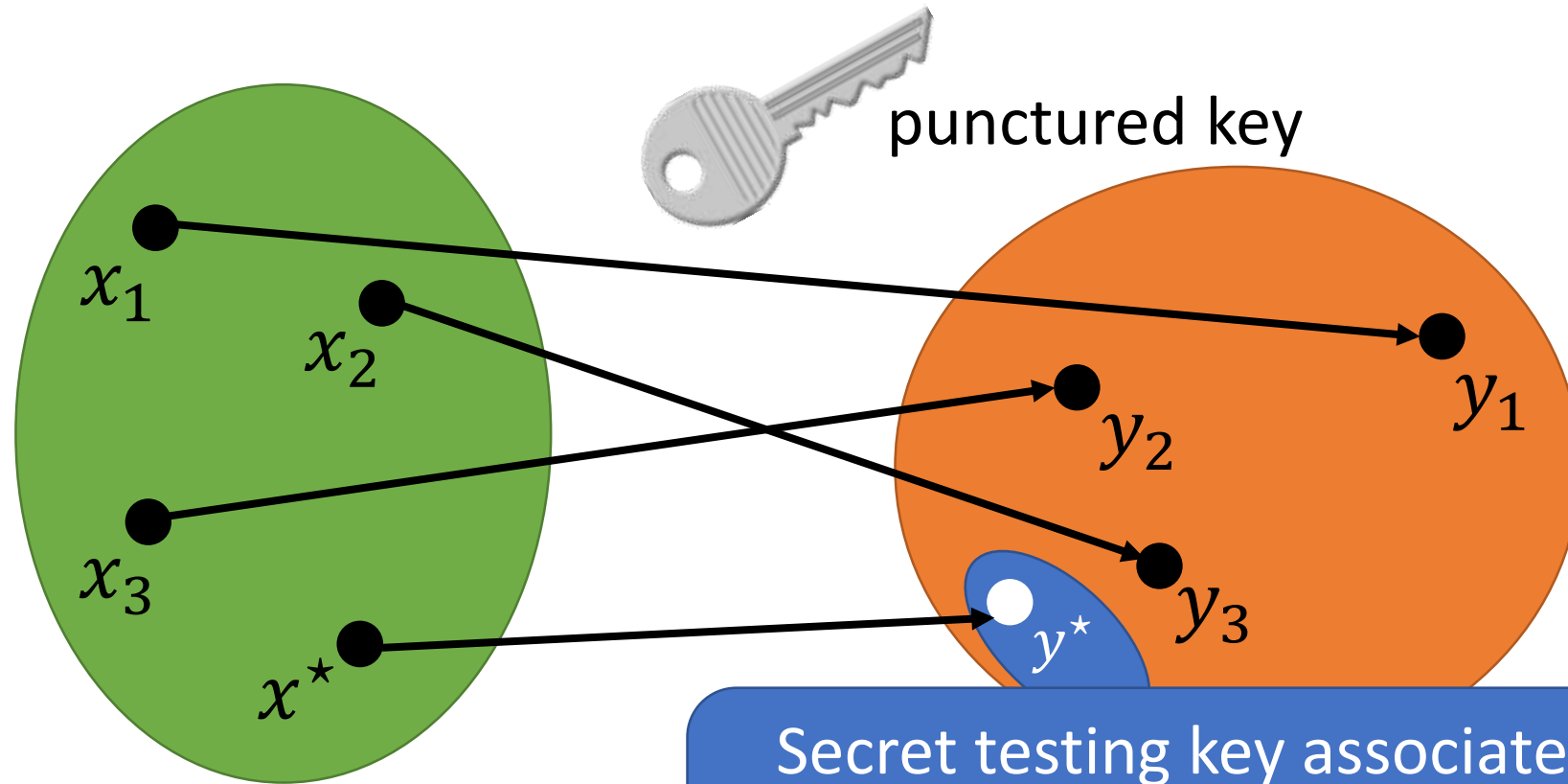
Private puncturable PRF *family* with the property that output of any punctured key on a punctured point lies in a sparse, hidden subspace

Private Translucent PRFs



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Private Translucent PRFs

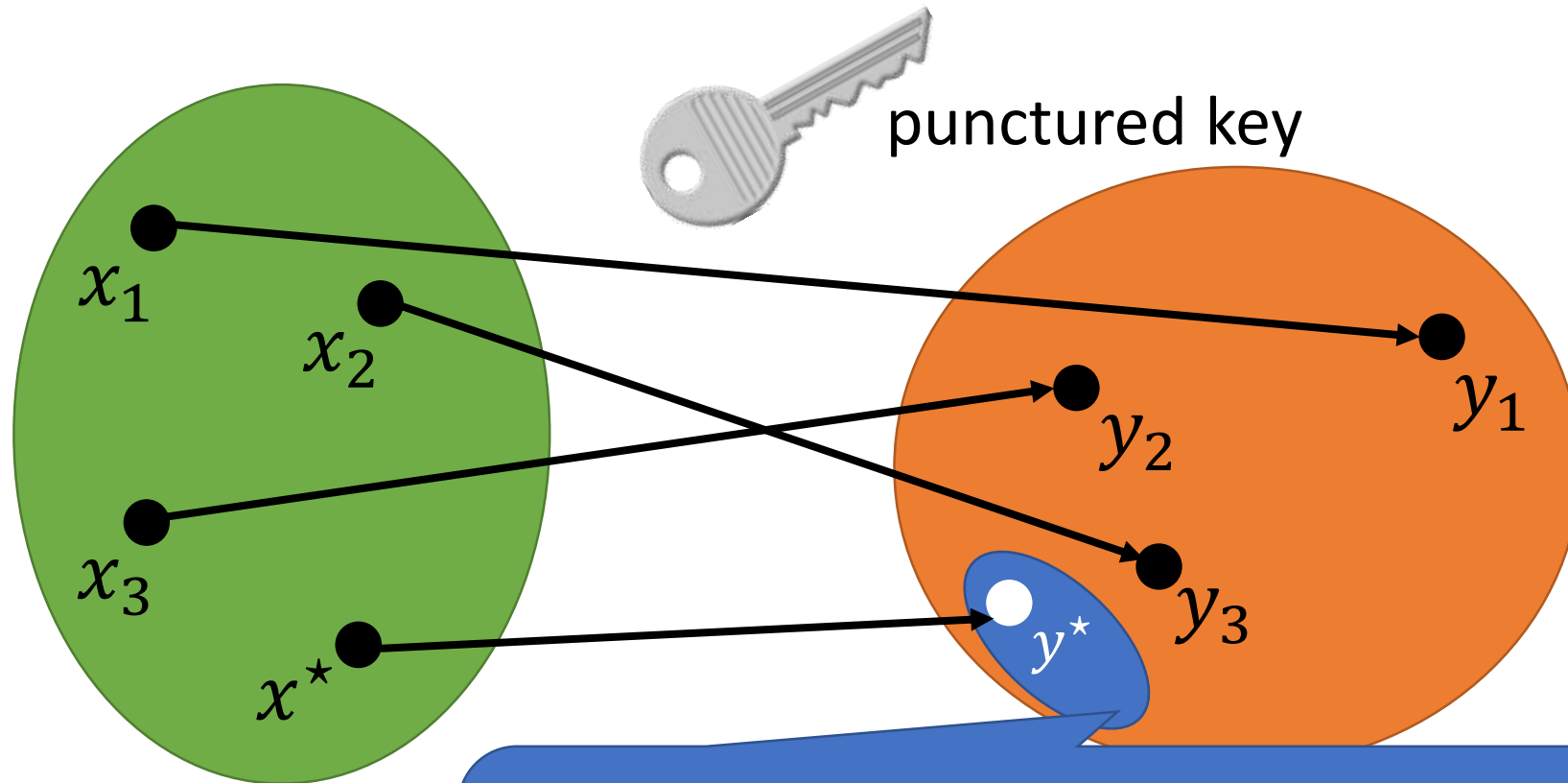


Secret testing key associated with the PRF family can be used to test for membership in the hidden subspace

Private puncturable PRF family

punctured key on a punctured point lies in a sparse, hidden subspace

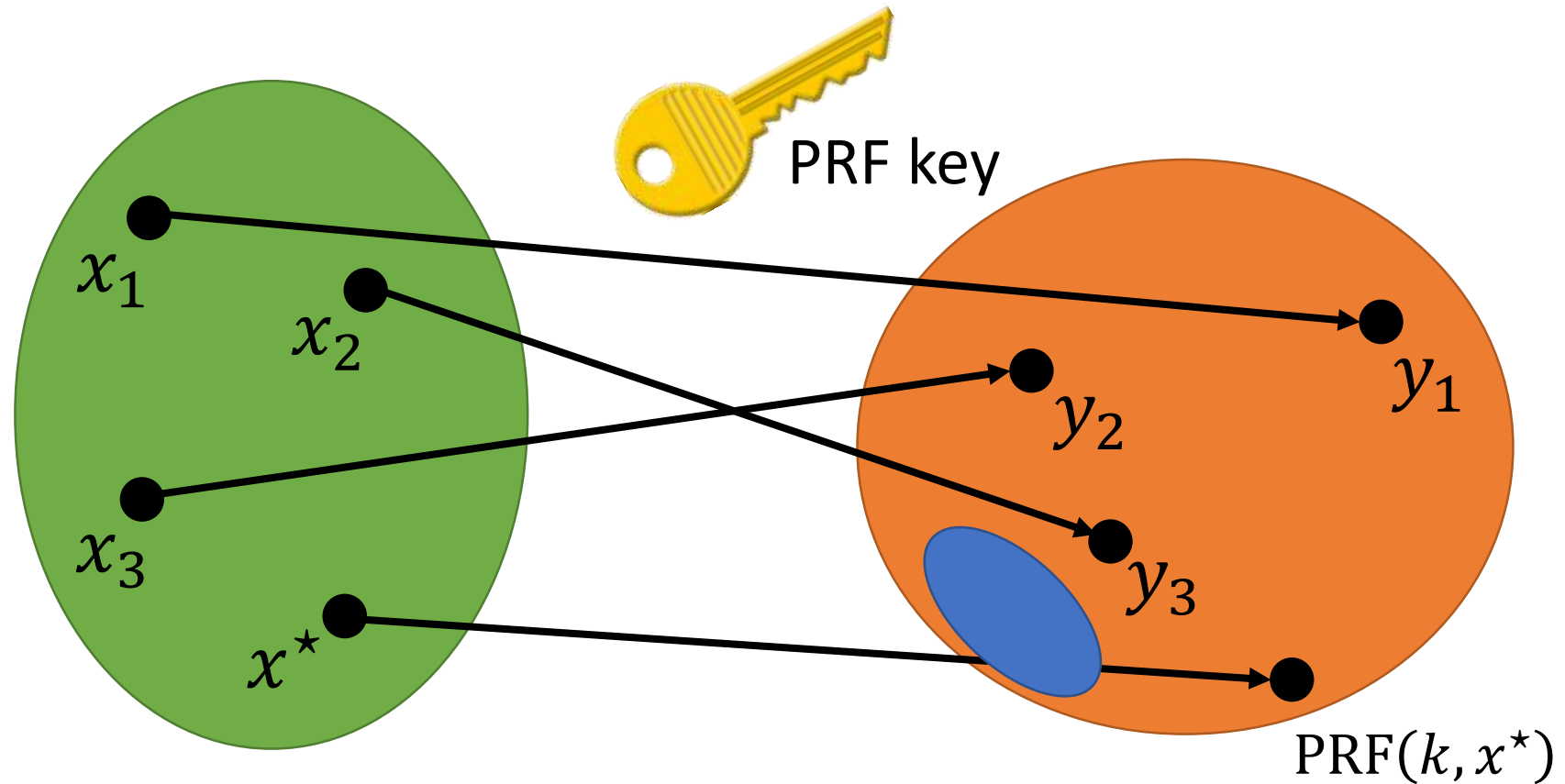
Private Translucent PRFs



Sets satisfying such properties are called *translucent* [CDN097]

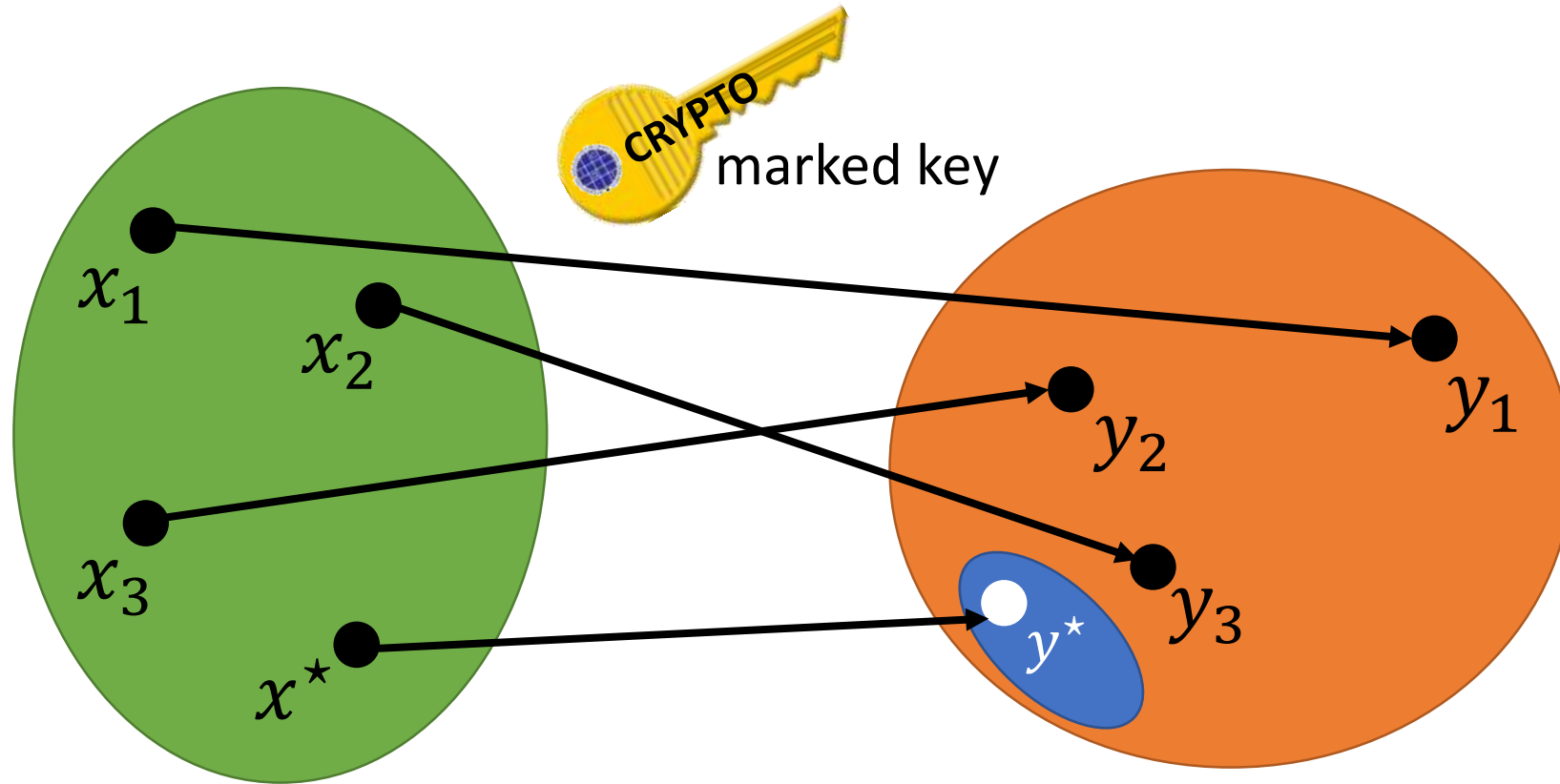
- Values in special set looks indistinguishable from a random value (without secret testing key)
- Indistinguishable even though it is easy to sample values from the set

Watermarking from Private Translucent PRFs



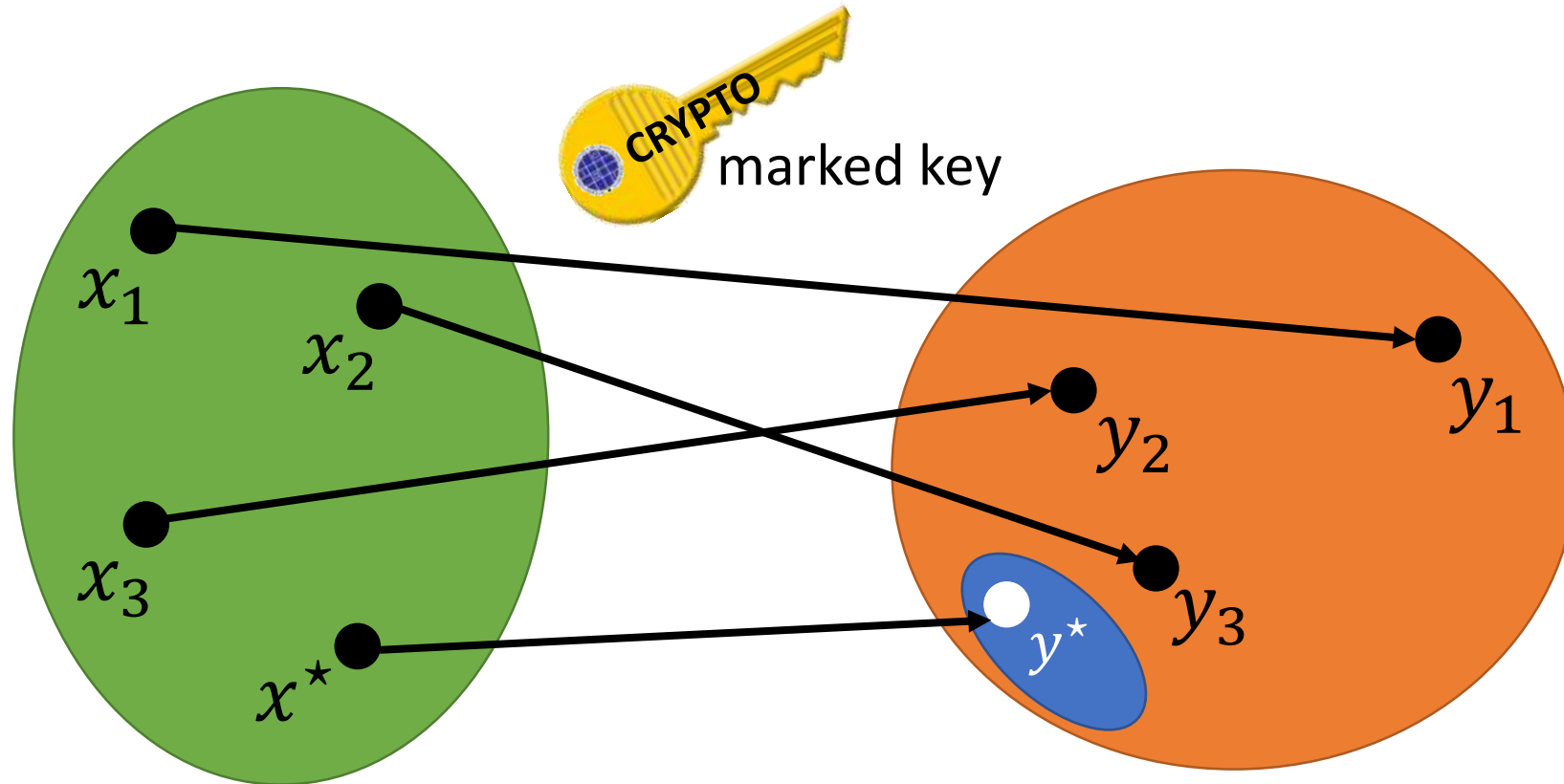
Watermarking secret key (wsk): test points x_1, \dots, x_d
and testing key for private translucent PRF

Watermarking from Private Translucent PRFs



To mark a PRF key k , derive special point x^* and puncture k at x^* ; watermarked key is a program that evaluates using the punctured key

Watermarking from Private Translucent PRFs



To test whether a program C' is watermarked, derive test point x^* and check whether $C'(x^*)$ is in the translucent set (using the testing key for the private translucent PRF)

Constructing Private Translucent PRFs

Learning with Errors (LWE) [Reg05]:

$$\left(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{s}^T \mathbf{A} + \mathbf{e}^T \right) \approx \left(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{u}^T \right)$$

$$\mathbf{A} \stackrel{\text{R}}{\leftarrow} \mathbb{Z}_q^{n \times m}, \mathbf{s} \stackrel{\text{R}}{\leftarrow} \mathbb{Z}_q^n, \mathbf{e} \stackrel{\text{R}}{\leftarrow} \chi^m, \mathbf{u} \stackrel{\text{R}}{\leftarrow} \mathbb{Z}_q^m$$

Homomorphic Matrix Encodings [BGGHNSVV14]

A way to encode $x \in \{0,1\}^\ell$ as a collection of LWE samples
take LWE matrices $\mathbf{A}_1, \dots, \mathbf{A}_\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_q^{n \times m}$ and a secret $\mathbf{s} \in \mathbb{Z}_q^n$:

Homomorphic Matrix Encodings [BGGHNSVV14]

LWE matrix
associated with each
input bit

G denotes a special
“gadget” matrix

collection of LWE samples
 m and a secret $\mathbf{s} \in \mathbb{Z}_q^n$:

$$\mathbf{s}^T (\mathbf{A}_1 + x_1 \cdot \mathbf{G}) + \mathbf{e}_1$$

encoding of x_1 with respect to \mathbf{A}_1

Homomorphic Matrix Encodings [BGGHNSVV14]

LWE matrix associated with each input bit

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collection of LWE samples m and a secret $s \in \mathbb{Z}_q^n$:

$$s^T (A_1 + x_1 \cdot G) + e_1$$

\vdots encoding of x_1 with respect to A_1

$$s^T (A_\ell + x_\ell \cdot G) + e_\ell$$

Homomorphic Matrix Encodings [BGGHNSVV14]

LWE matrix associated with each input bit

e
matrix

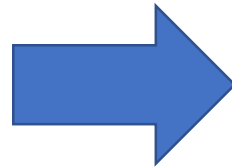
G denotes a special "gadget" matrix

function of LWE samples m and a secret $s \in \mathbb{Z}_q^n$:

$$s^T (A_1 + x_1 \cdot G) + e_1$$

\vdots

$$s^T (A_\ell + x_\ell \cdot G) + e_\ell$$



Function of f and A_1, \dots, A_ℓ

$$s^T (A_f + f(x) \cdot G) + \text{noise}$$

Encodings support homomorphic operations

Puncturable PRFs from LWE [BV15]

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{s}^T (\mathbf{A}_1 + x_1 \cdot \mathbf{G}) + \mathbf{e}_1 & & \\ & \vdots & \\ \mathbf{s}^T (\mathbf{A}_\ell + x_\ell \cdot \mathbf{G}) + \mathbf{e}_\ell & \xrightarrow{\quad \text{blue arrow} \quad} & \mathbf{s}^T (\mathbf{A}_f + f(x) \cdot \mathbf{G}) + \text{noise} \end{array}$$

For any function f , two ways to (approximately) compute $\mathbf{s}^T \mathbf{A}_f$

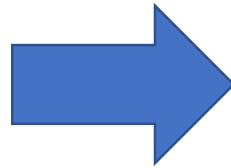
- Directly given the LWE secret \mathbf{s} and public matrices $\mathbf{A}_1, \dots, \mathbf{A}_\ell$
- Homomorphically given encodings $\mathbf{s}^T (\mathbf{A}_i + x_i \cdot \mathbf{G})$
 - Works as long as $f(x) = 0$

Puncturable PRFs from LWE [BV15]

$$\mathbf{s}^T (\mathbf{A}_1 + x_1 \cdot \mathbf{G}) + \mathbf{e}_1$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\mathbf{s}^T (\mathbf{A}_\ell + x_\ell \cdot \mathbf{G}) + \mathbf{e}_\ell$$



$$\mathbf{s}^T (\mathbf{A}_f + f(x) \cdot \mathbf{G}) + \text{noise}$$

For puncturing at x^* , let $f_x(x^*) = \text{eq}(x, x^*)$ be the equality function

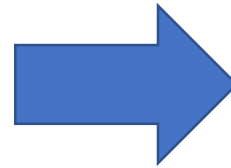
- PRF evaluation at x with secret key \mathbf{s} : $\text{PRF}(\mathbf{s}, x) := \lfloor \mathbf{s}^T \mathbf{A}_{f_x} \rfloor_p$

Puncturable PRFs from LWE [BV15]

$$\mathbf{s}^T (\mathbf{A}_1 + x_1 \cdot \mathbf{G}) + \mathbf{e}_1$$

\vdots

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$$\mathbf{s}^T (\mathbf{A}_f + f(x) \cdot \mathbf{G}) + \text{noise}$$

To evaluate at x ,
homomorphically compute \mathbf{A}_{f_x}

For puncturing at x^* , let $f_x(x^*) = \text{eq}(x, x^*)$ be the equality function.

- PRF evaluation at x with secret key \mathbf{s} : $\text{PRF}(\mathbf{s}, x) := \left[\mathbf{s}^T \mathbf{A}_{f_x} \right]_p$

Puncturable PRFs from LWE [BV15]

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{s}^T (\mathbf{A}_1 + x_1 \cdot \mathbf{G}) + \mathbf{e}_1 & & \\ & \vdots & \\ \mathbf{s}^T (\mathbf{A}_\ell + x_\ell \cdot \mathbf{G}) + \mathbf{e}_\ell & \xrightarrow{\quad \text{blue arrow} \quad} & \mathbf{s}^T (\mathbf{A}_f + f(x) \cdot \mathbf{G}) + \text{noise} \end{array}$$

For puncturing at x^* , let $f_x(x^*) = \text{eq}(x, x^*)$ be the equality function

- PRF evaluation at x with secret key \mathbf{s} : $\text{PRF}(\mathbf{s}, x) := \lfloor \mathbf{s}^T \mathbf{A}_{f_x} \rfloor_p$
- Punctured key consists of encodings of bits of x^*
 - Allows computing $\mathbf{s}^T (\mathbf{A}_{f_x} + \text{eq}(x, x^*) \cdot \mathbf{G}) + \text{noise}$ for all x

Puncturable PRFs from LWE [BV15]

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathbf{s}^T (\mathbf{A}_1 + x_1 \cdot \mathbf{G}) + \mathbf{e}_1 & & \\
 \vdots & \rightarrow & \mathbf{s}^T (\mathbf{A}_f + f(x) \cdot \mathbf{G}) + \text{noise} \\
 \mathbf{s}^T (\mathbf{A}_\ell + x_\ell \cdot \mathbf{G}) + \mathbf{e}_\ell & &
 \end{array}$$

For puncturing at x^* , let $f_x(x^*) = \text{eq}(x, x^*)$ be the equality function

- PRF evaluation at x with secret key $(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{A}_{f_x})$ yields $\mathbf{s}^T (\mathbf{A}_{f_x} |_p + x \cdot \mathbf{G}) + \text{noise}$
- Punctured key consists of encoding $\mathbf{A}_{f_x} |_p$ bits of x
- Allows computing $\mathbf{s}^T (\mathbf{A}_{f_x} + \text{eq}(x, x^*) \cdot \mathbf{G}) + \text{noise}$ for all x

Enables evaluation at all x except when $x = x^*$

Privately Puncturable PRFs [BKM17]

$$\text{PRF}(\mathbf{s}, x) := \left[\mathbf{s}^T \mathbf{A}_{f_x} \right]_p$$

$$\mathbf{s}^T (\mathbf{A}_1 + x_1^* \cdot \mathbf{G}) + \mathbf{e}_1$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\mathbf{s}^T (\mathbf{A}_\ell + x_\ell^* \cdot \mathbf{G}) + \mathbf{e}_\ell$$

Evaluating PRF using punctured key requires knowledge of x^*

Evaluating using punctured key outputs

$$\mathbf{s}^T \mathbf{A}_{f_x} + \mathbf{s}^T \left(\frac{q}{2} \cdot \text{eq}(x, x^*) + e \right) \cdot \mathbf{G} + \mathbf{e}'$$

Key idea in [BKM17]: encrypt the punctured point using an FHE scheme and homomorphically evaluate the equality function

Privately Puncturable PRFs [BKM17]

$$\text{PRF}(\mathbf{s}, x) := \left[\mathbf{s}^T \mathbf{A}_{f_x} \right]_p$$

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Key idea in [BKM17]: encrypt the punctured point using an FHE scheme and homomorphically evaluate the equality function

Evaluating PRF using punctured key requires

Value after FHE evaluation and decryption

Evaluating using

$$\mathbf{s}^T \mathbf{A}_{f_x} + \mathbf{s}^T \left(\frac{q}{2} \cdot \text{eq}(x, x^*) + e \right) \cdot \mathbf{G} + \mathbf{e}'$$

Privately Puncturable PRFs [BKM17]

$$\text{PRF}(\mathbf{s}, x) := \left[\mathbf{s}^T \mathbf{A}_{f_x} \right]_p$$

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$$\mathbf{s}^T \mathbf{A}_{f_x} + \mathbf{s}^T \left(\frac{q}{2} \cdot \text{eq}(x, x^*) + e \right) \cdot \mathbf{G} + \mathbf{e}'$$

Key idea in [BKM17]: encrypt the punctured point using an FHE scheme and homomorphically evaluate the equality function

Rounding away the FHE error: small if \mathbf{s} is short and we restrict to low-norm columns of \mathbf{G}

Private Translucent PRFs

Change real PRF evaluation: $\text{PRF}(\mathbf{s}, x) := \left[\mathbf{s}^T \mathbf{A}_{f_x} \mathbf{G}^{-1}(\mathbf{D}) \right]_p$

Evaluating using a punctured key yields

$$\mathbf{s}^T \left(\mathbf{A}_{f_x} + (w \cdot \text{eq}(x, x^*) + e) \cdot \mathbf{G} \right) \mathbf{G}^{-1}(\mathbf{D}) + \text{noise}$$

Use a different scaling factor in FHE scheme (instead of $q/2$)

Private Translucent PRFs

Change real PRF evaluation: $\text{PRF}(\mathbf{s}, x) := \lfloor \mathbf{s}^T \mathbf{A}_{f_x} \mathbf{G}^{-1}(\mathbf{D}) \rfloor_p$

Evaluating using a punctured key yields

$$\mathbf{s}^T (\mathbf{A}_{f_x} \mathbf{G}^{-1}(\mathbf{D}) + (w \cdot \text{eq}(x, x^*) + e) \cdot \mathbf{D}) + \text{noise}$$

When $x = x^*$, this becomes $\lfloor \mathbf{s}^T (\mathbf{A}_{f_x} \mathbf{G}^{-1}(\mathbf{D}) + w\mathbf{D}) \rfloor_p$

Can choose w (part of the punctured key) to tweak the value at punctured point

Private Translucent PRFs

If $x = x^*$, evaluating using the punctured key yields $\left[\mathbf{s}^T (\mathbf{A}_{f_x} \mathbf{G}^{-1}(\mathbf{D}) + w\mathbf{D}) \right]_p$

Key idea: sum up multiple evaluations with different multiples w_i and \mathbf{D}_i yields

$$\left[\sum_i \mathbf{s}^T (\mathbf{A}_{f_x} \mathbf{G}^{-1}(\mathbf{D}) + w_i \mathbf{D}_i) \right] = \left[\mathbf{s}^T \mathbf{W} \right]_p$$

Output at punctured point is an LWE sample with respect to \mathbf{W} (fixed public matrix) – critical for implementing a translucent set

Private Translucent PRFs

If $x = x^*$, evaluating using the punctured key yields $\left[\mathbf{s}^T (\mathbf{A}_{f_x} \mathbf{G}^{-1}(\mathbf{D}) + w\mathbf{D}) \right]_p$

Key idea: sum up multiple evaluations with different multiples w_i and \mathbf{D}_i yields

$$\left[\sum_i \mathbf{s}^T (\mathbf{A}_{f_x} \mathbf{G}^{-1}(\mathbf{D}) + w_i \mathbf{D}_i) \right]_p = \left[\mathbf{s}^T \mathbf{W} \right]_p$$

Testing key is a short vector \mathbf{z} where $\mathbf{W}\mathbf{z} = 0$:

$$\left\langle \left[\mathbf{s}^T \mathbf{W} \right]_p, \mathbf{z} \right\rangle \approx \left[\mathbf{s}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{z} \right]_p = 0$$

Conclusions

private puncturable PRFs
[BKM17, CC17]



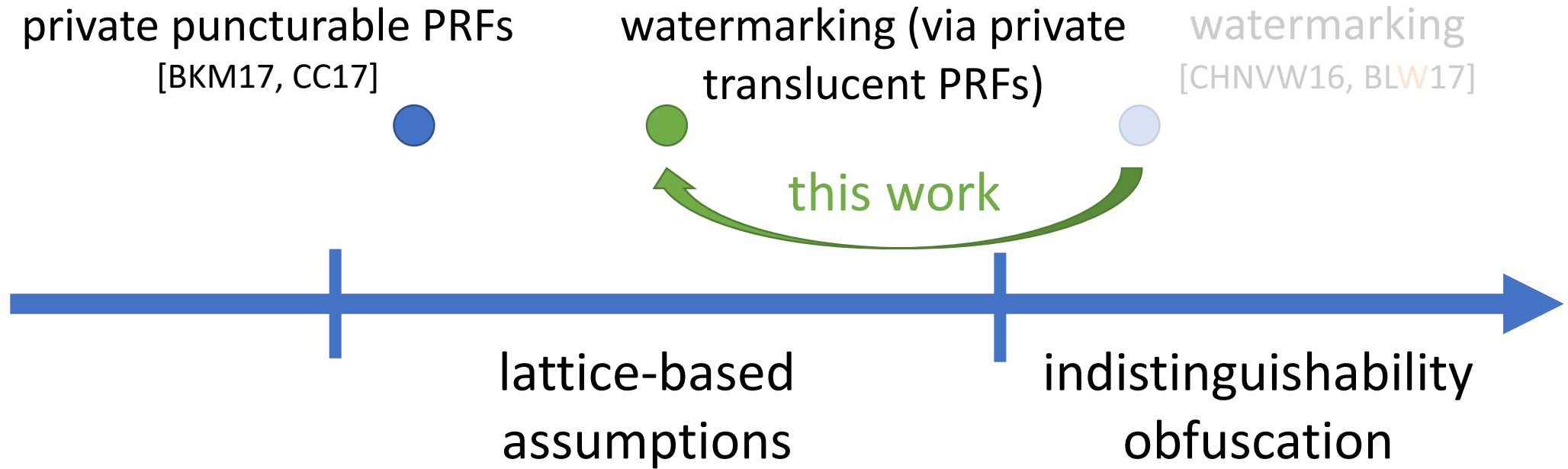
watermarking
[CHNVW16, BLW17]



lattice-based
assumptions

indistinguishability
obfuscation

Conclusions



Open Problems

Publicly-verifiable watermarking without obfuscation?

- Current best construction relies on iO [CHNVW16]

Additional applications of private translucent PRFs?

Thank you!

<http://eprint.iacr.org/2017/380>