

LibFTE: A Toolkit for Constructing Practical Format-Abiding **Encryption Schemes**

Authors:

Formatted Encryption

- Traditional Encryption: encrypts formatted data as an unformatted sequence of bytes
- Sometimes the encrypted data must be formatted (for instance legacy applications)
- Formatted Encryption: encrypts formatted data as formatted ciphertext
- ...but Formatted Encryption only works for regular languages, when DFA fits memory. Awkward to use.

Format Preserving Encryption (Bellare et. al., 2009) FPE: plain text and cipher text have similar format



Applications: legacy databases, payment industry

Ranking Regular Languages





Old: DFA based

- •Count accepting paths
- Unique accepting paths

Issues:

State space explosion

New: NFA based

- •Count accepting paths
- •Fewer states (works when DFA doesn't)
- Issues:
- Possibly multiple accepting paths

Must account for the possibility of multiple accepting paths: use relaxed ranking

Use Cycle-Walking: Repeat: r = encrypt(r) Until Rank(Unrank(r)) = r

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Format Transforming Encryption (Dyer et. al., 2013) FTE: plain text and cipher text have different format



Applications: censorship avoidance Example: Tor encrypted as HTTP

Relaxed Ranking

Rank: $L \rightarrow Z_N$, is injective Unrank: $Z_N \rightarrow L$, is surjective Unrank(Rank(x)) = x

Condition for correct decryption: Rank(Unrank(r)) = rOnly holds for $r \in Rank(L)$ Must adjust the rank-and-encipher Fast





LibFTE

- Public implementation
- Generic framework, simple specification
 - regular expression, size ranges
 - Improved DFA ranking
- NFA ranking / Relaxed Ranking under the hood Choice of DFA/NFA ranking transparent to user Configuration
 - Input/Output language selection
 - Tool to help user reasoning about configuration choices
- Performance analysis
- Applications:
 - In browser encryption
 - DB encryption and compression