

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

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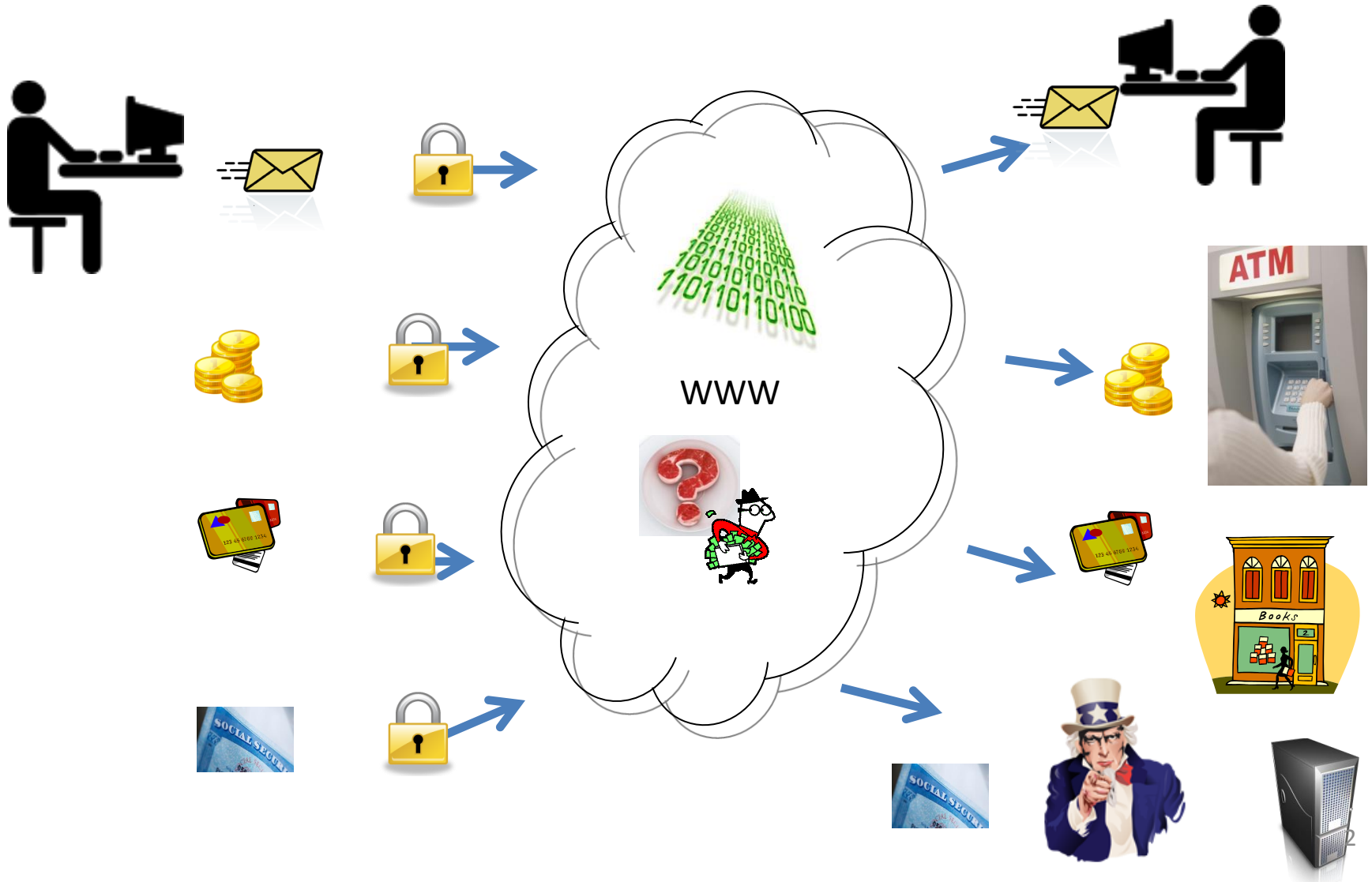
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Encryption



Traditional Encryption

formatted data



unformatted sequence of bytes



Drawback: traditional encryption does not preserve any format

Format Preserving Encryption

(Bellare et. al., 2009)

formatted data



encrypted & formatted data



FPE: plain text and cipher text have similar format

Format Preserving Encryption

(Bellare et. al., 2009)

formatted data

John Doe 1234567890
Jane Doe 2345678909



encrypted & formatted data

Abcd Efg 7865409889
Hlmn Opl 8099087217



John Doe 987-65-4321
Jane Doe 876-54-3210



Mike Kay 900-88-7777
Paul Kim 800-77-5555



FPE: plain text and cipher text have similar format

Format Transforming Encryption

(Dyer et. al., 2013)

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encrypted & formatted data

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Can we change the format?

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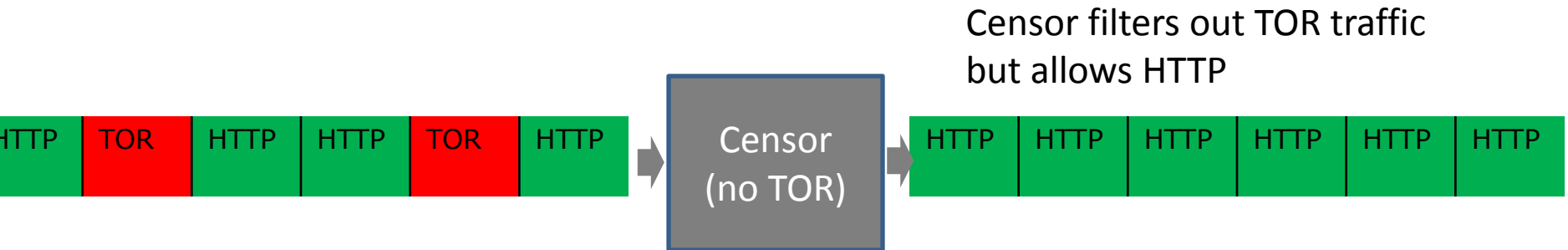
Abcd Efg 7865409889
Hlmn Opl 8099087217



FTE: plain text and cipher text have different formats

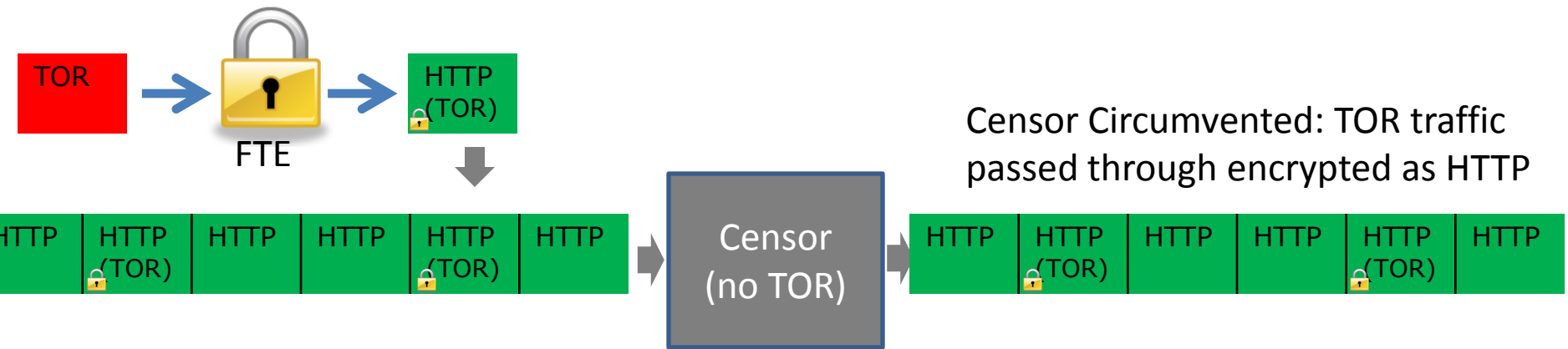
FTE: Censorship Circumvention

(Dyer et. al., 2013)



FTE: Censorship Circumvention

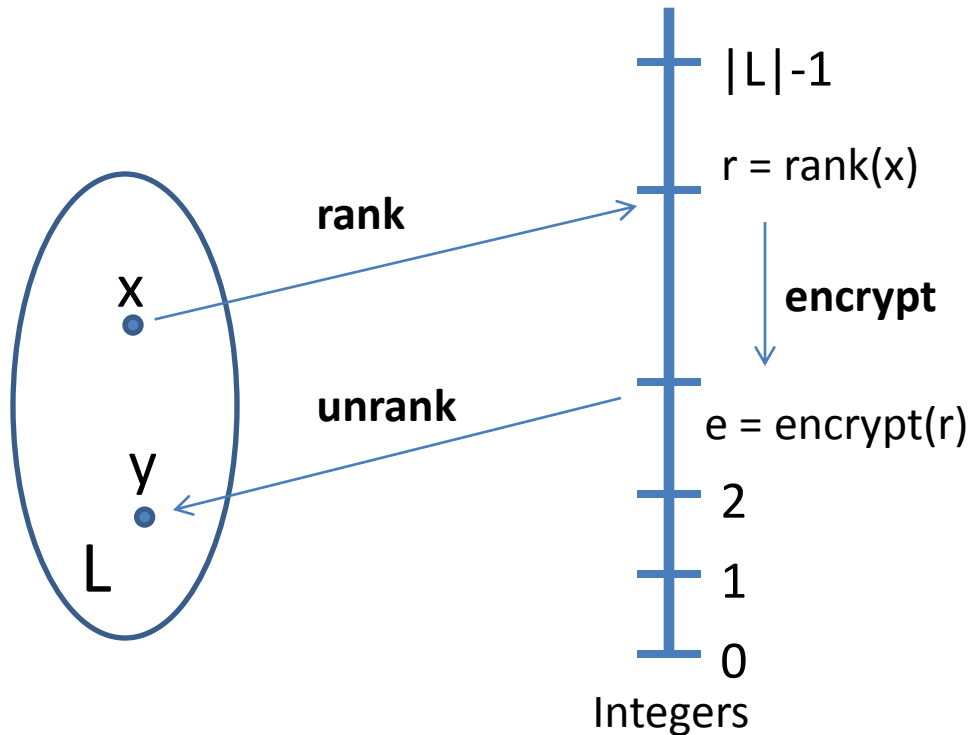
(Dyer et. al., 2013)



Format

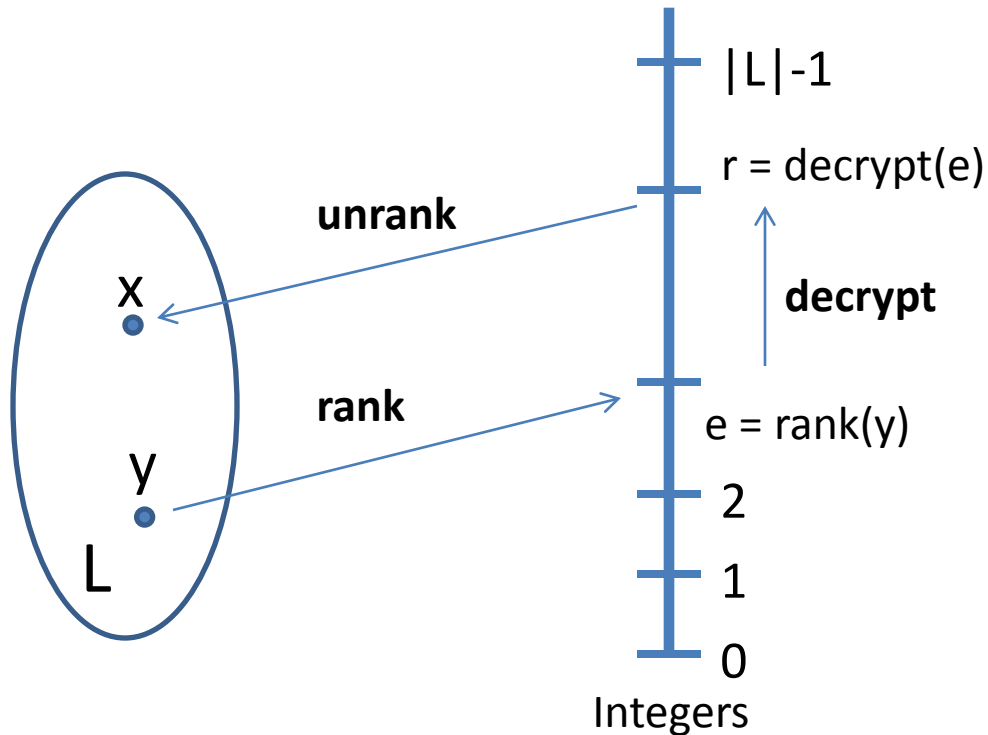
- A format is simply a language L
 - regular languages L defined by regular expressions
 - $[a-zA-Z]^+$
 - $[a-zA-Z]^+ \setminus [a-zA-Z]^+ \setminus [0-9]\{9\}$
 - Finite limits specified by the problem
 - $w \in L([a-zA-Z]^*), \quad |w| < 20$

Rank And Encipher: FPE



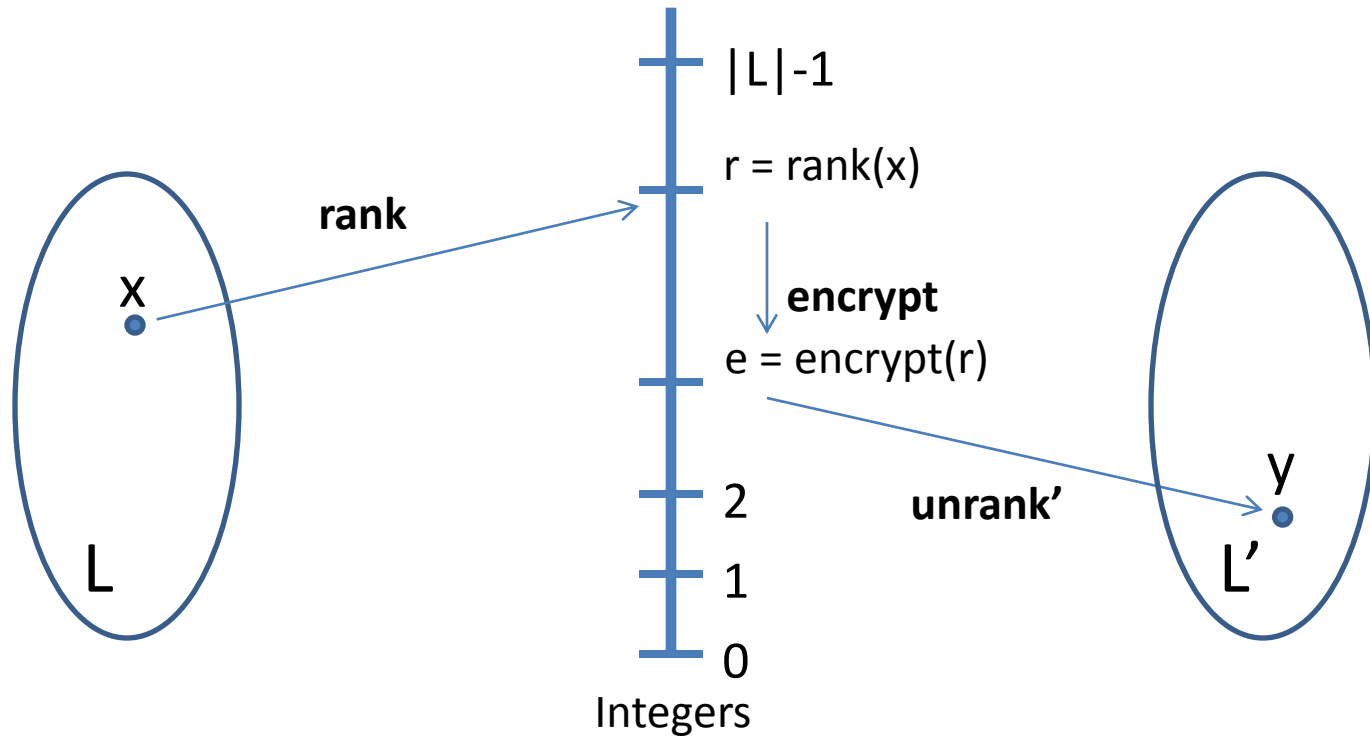
- Ranking Scheme:
 - rank: $L \rightarrow Z_{|L|}$
 - unrank: $Z_{|L|} \rightarrow L$
- Integer encryption:
 - encrypt $E: Z_{|L|} \rightarrow Z_{|L|}$
 - decrypt $D: Z_{|L|} \rightarrow Z_{|L|}$
- FPE
 - encryption of x :
 $y = \text{unrank}(\text{encrypt}(\text{rank}(x)))$
 - decryption of y :
 $x = \text{rank}(\text{decrypt}(\text{unrank}(y)))$

Rank And Encipher: FPE



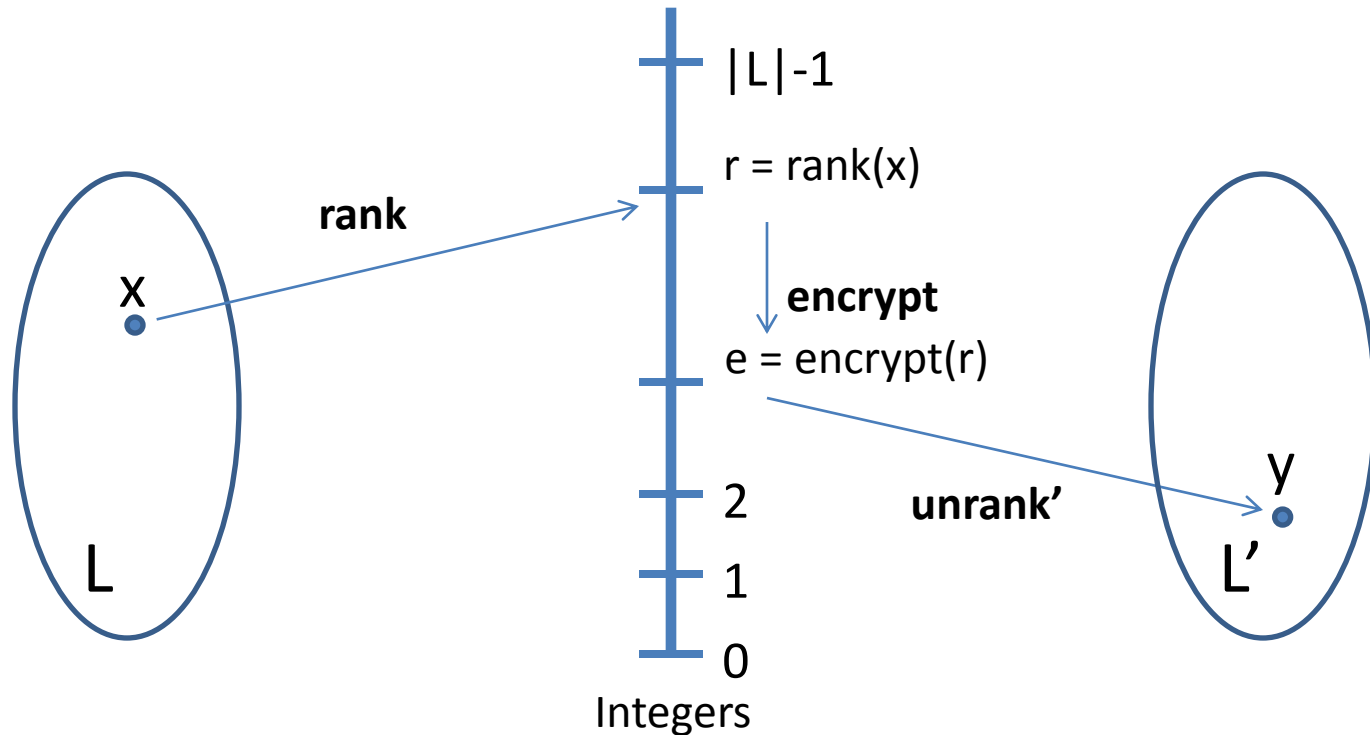
- Ranking Scheme:
 - rank: $L \rightarrow Z_{|L|}$
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 - encrypt $E: Z_{|L|} \rightarrow Z_{|L|}$
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 - encryption of x :
 $y = \text{unrank}(\text{encrypt}(\text{rank}(x)))$
 - decryption of y :
 $x = \text{rank}(\text{decrypt}(\text{unrank}(y)))$

Rank And Encipher: FTE



- What about $|L|$ versus $|L'|$?
 - $|L| > |L'|$ cannot encrypt
 - $|L| \leq |L'|$ ok

Formatted Encryption



- Specification of language/formats L, L'
 - finite vs. infinite
- Aware of sizes $|L|, |L'|$
- Efficient rank/unrank
- Efficient integer encryption

Limitations of prior work

- Limited Ranking/Unranking
 - DFA based: only work with simple regex
 - NFA ranking thought impossible
- No public implementation
- Awkward format specification
 - theoretically specified for fixed slices of regular lang.
- No performance analysis
- No configuration
 - Input/Output language selection
 - Reasoning about language sizes.
- Need: generic framework, simple specification, yet fast

New Work: LibFTE (Luchaup et. al., 2013)

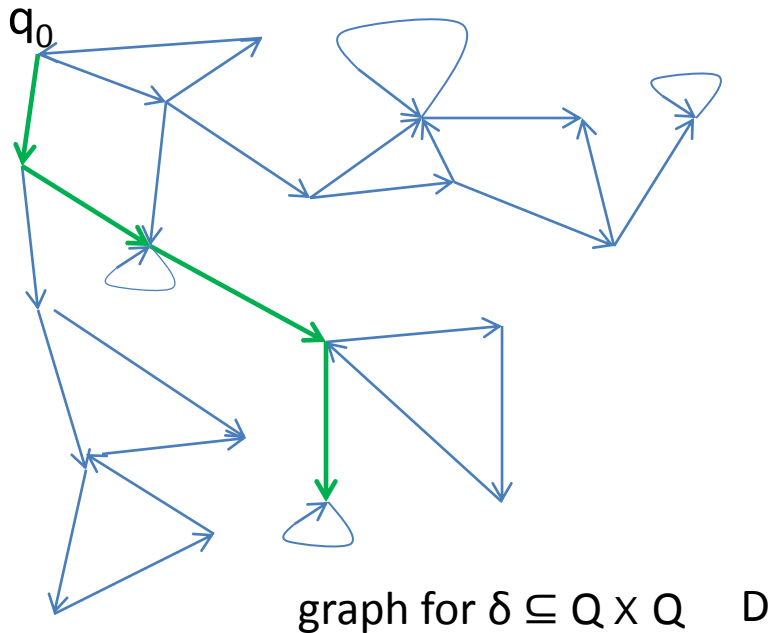
- Public implementation
- Generic framework, simple specification
 - regular expression, size ranges
- Fast
 - Improved DFA ranking
 - NFA ranking
 - Choice of DFA/NFA ranking transparent to user
- Configuration
 - Input/Output language selection
 - Tool to help user reasoning about configuration choices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

LibFTE: NFA-based ranking

DFA:

- $D = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$
 - δ is deterministic
 - count accepting paths
 - unique accepting paths

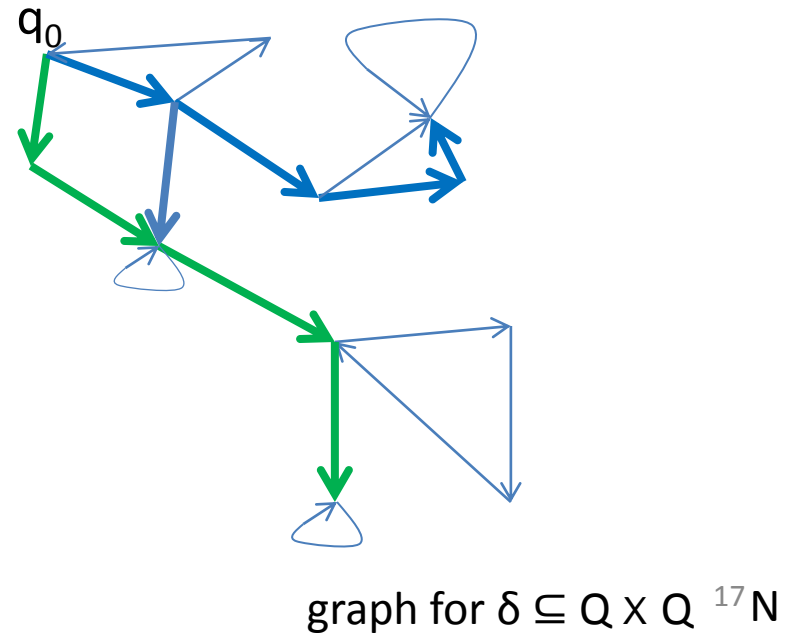
large



NFA:

- $N = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$
 - δ is **not** deterministic
 - count accepting paths
 - multiple accepting paths possible

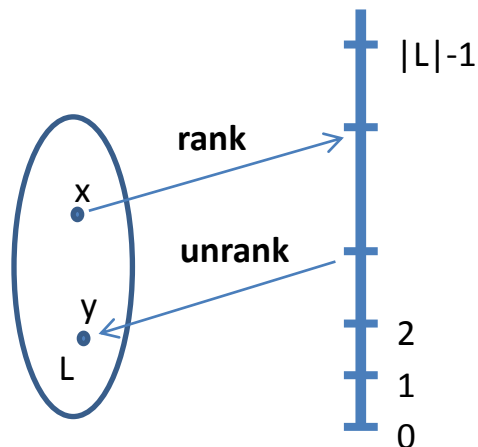
small



LibFTE: NFA-based ranking

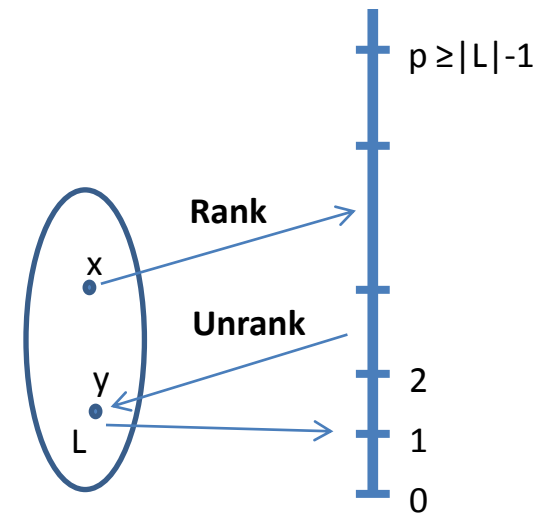
DFA:

- $D = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$
 - δ is deterministic
 - count accepting paths
 - rank/unrank bijection
 - $\text{unrank}(\text{rank}(x)) = x$
 - $\text{rank}(\text{unrank}(n)) = n$

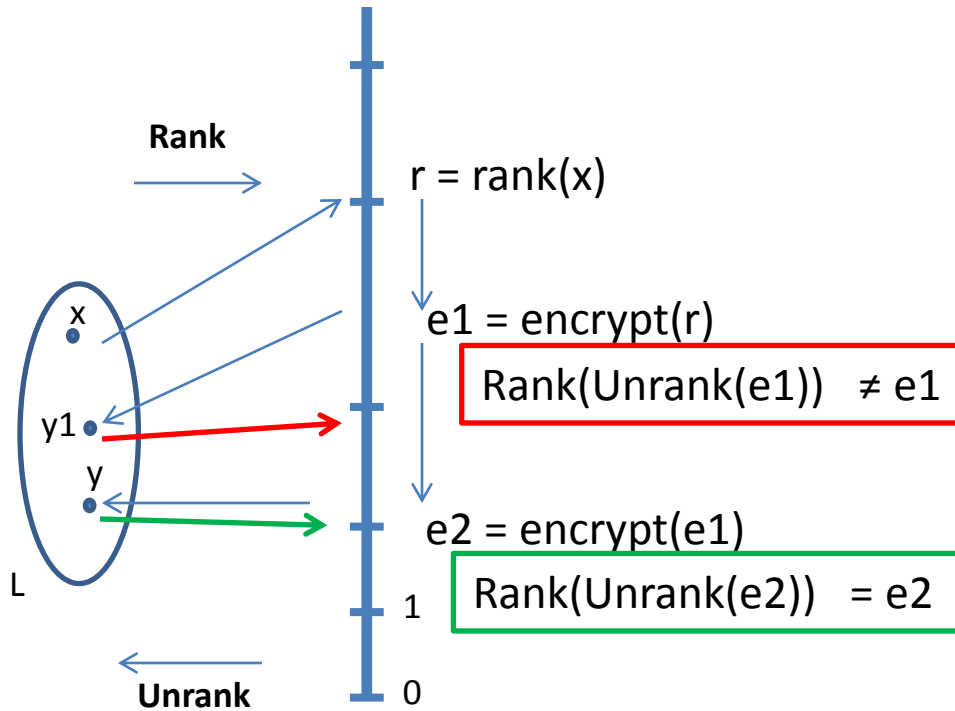


NFA:

- $D = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$
 - δ is **not** deterministic
 - count accepting paths
 - Rank injective/ Unrank
 - $\text{Unrank}(\text{Rank}(x)) = x$
 - $\text{Rank}(\text{Unrank}(n))$? n may not hold



Cycle Walking



NFA:

- $D = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$
 - δ is **not** deterministic
 - count accepting paths
- Rank injective/ Unrank
 $\text{Unrank}(\text{Rank}(x)) = x$
 $\text{Rank}(\text{Unrank}(n)) \text{ ? } n$ may not hold

Rank And Encipher with Injective Ranking

Adaptations:

- Cycle walk
- Nondeterministic encryption
- Language sizes are relevant
- Details in the paper (*Luchaup et. al., 2013*)

New Work: LibFTE

- Public implementation
- Generic framework, simple specification
 - regular expression, size ranges
- Fast
 - Improved DFA ranking
 - Relaxed ranking
 - NFA ranking
 - 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

QUESTIONS?

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