

# Computational Fuzzy Extractors

Benjamin Fuller

Joint work with Xianrui Meng and Leonid Reyzin

August 17, 2013

# How Should People Authenticate?

## Passwords?

Lots of evidence that passwords don't have enough entropy for crypto

iPhone PIN	Frequency	iPhone PIN	Frequency
1234	10.713%	9999	0.451%
1111	6.016%	3333	0.419%
0000	1.881%	5555	0.395%
1212	1.197%	6666	0.391%
7777	0.745%	1122	0.366%
1004	0.616%	1313	0.304%
2000	0.613%	8888	0.303%
4444	0.526%	4321	0.293%
2222	0.516%	2001	0.290%
6969	0.512%	1010	0.285%

[datagenetics.com](http://datagenetics.com)

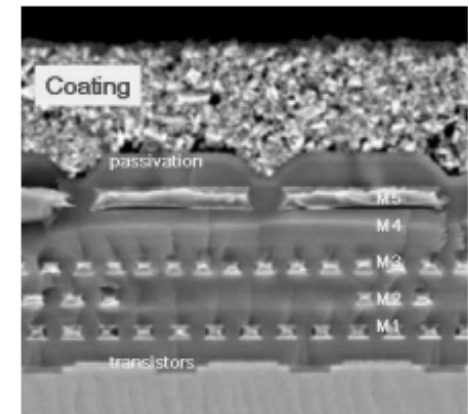
## Biometrics/Physical Unclonable Functions?

High entropy, but suffer from noise

Current techniques for removing noise impose large entropy losses and prevent use in authentication



[wikipedia.org](http://wikipedia.org)



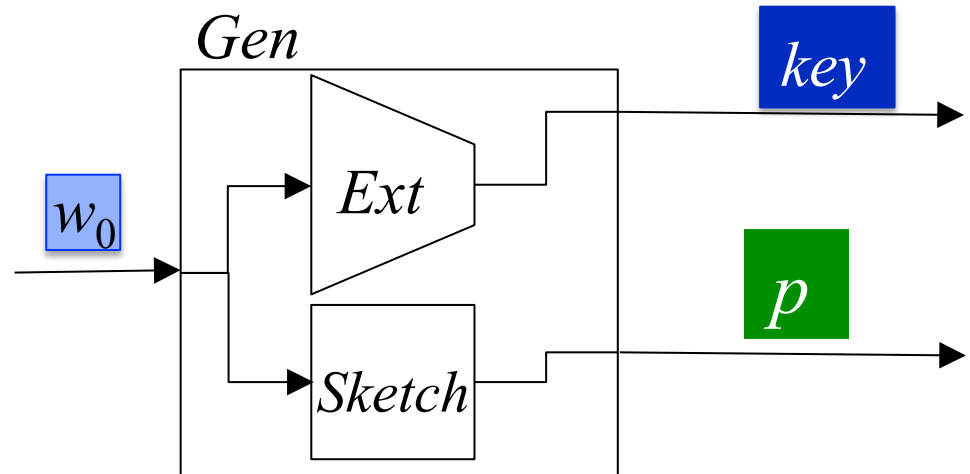
Tuyls et al. 2006

# Fuzzy Extractors

Fuzzy Extractors derive reliable keys from noisy data

[DodisOstrovskyReyzinSmith08]

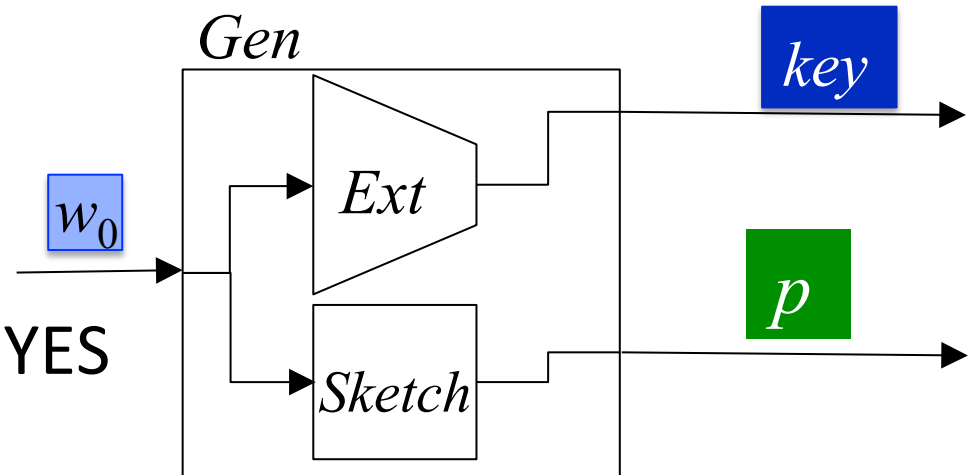
- Correctness: Gen, Rep give same *key* if  $w_0$  and  $w_1$  are “close”
- Traditional Construction
  - Derive *key* with *extractor*
  - *Error-correct* with *Secure Sketch*
- Security info-theoretic:  
*key* close to uniform conditioned on  $p$
- Entropy losses prevent adoption  
(for irises there is 0 entropy after using a secure sketch)



**Can we do better in computational setting?**

# Can we do better in computational setting?

- Using sketch-and-extract: NO
  - Thm: Defining secure sketches using computational entropy is unlikely to help



- Using a new construction: YES

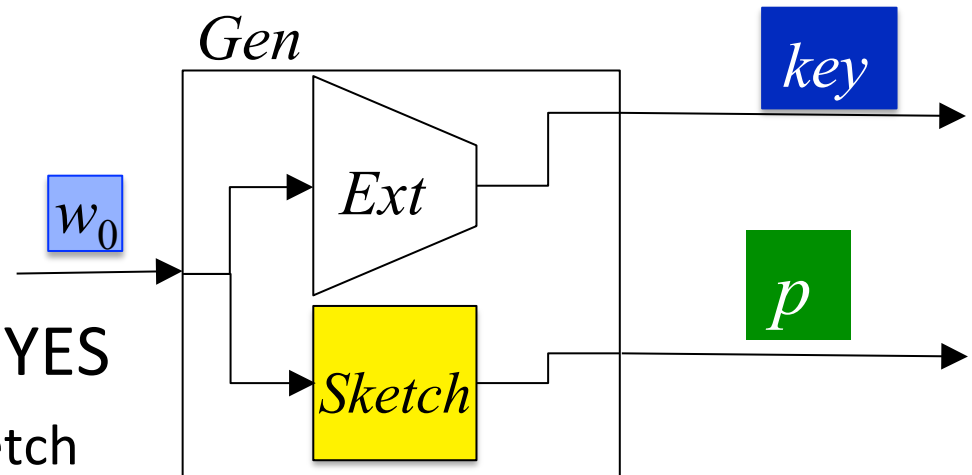
# Can we do better in computational setting?

- Using sketch-and-extract: NO

- Thm: Defining secure sketches using computational entropy is unlikely to help

- Using a new construction: YES

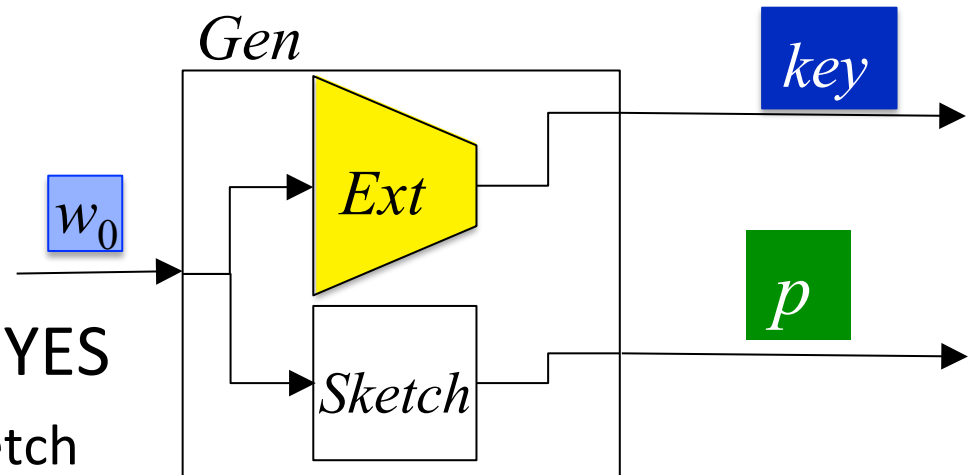
- Know we can't change the sketch



# Can we do better in computational setting?

- Using sketch-and-extract: NO

- Thm: Defining secure sketches using computational entropy is unlikely to help



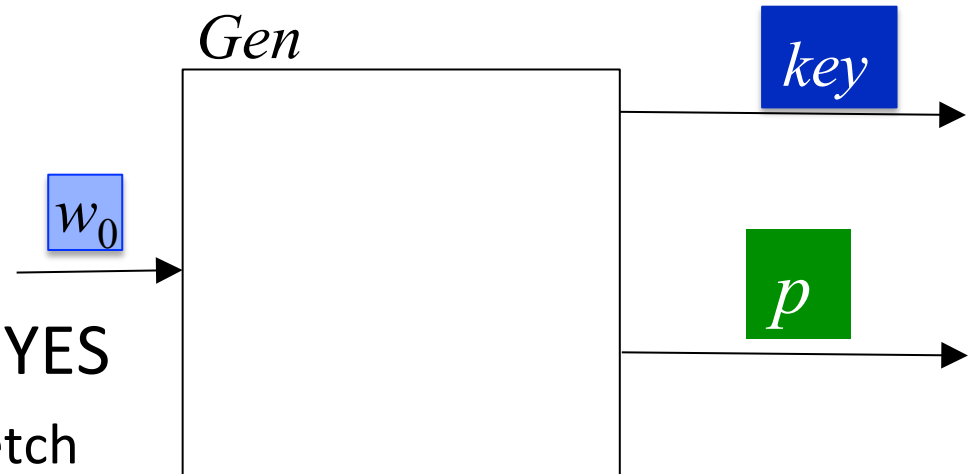
- Using a new construction: YES

- Know we can't change the sketch
- Could use computational extractor  
(Must have enough entropy remaining after the sketch)

# Can we do better in computational setting?

- Using sketch-and-extract: NO

- Thm: Defining secure sketches using computational entropy is unlikely to help

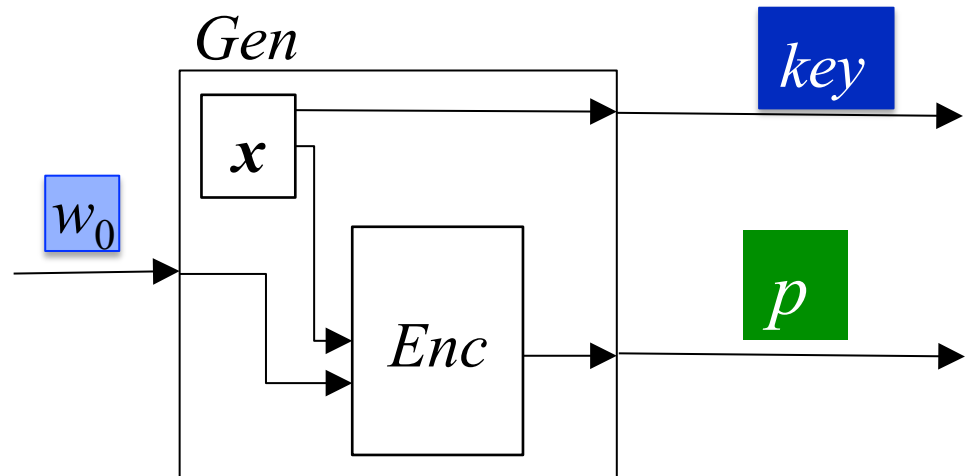


- Using a new construction: YES

- Know we can't change the sketch
- Could use computational extractor  
(Must have enough entropy remaining after the sketch)
- We make the whole process computational

# Computational Fuzzy Extractor

- Key idea: instead of trying to hide  $w_0$ , we use private randomness  $x$  as our key
- Encrypt  $x$  using  $w_0$
- Need encryption algorithm that allows decryption from close  $w_1$
- Our encryption algorithm is the “code-offset” secure sketch instantiated with random linear code (security from LWE)
- First fuzzy extractor where  $|key|$  independent of error tolerance





# Open Problems

- Show security for arbitrary high entropy sources
- Support higher error rates

Thanks!

To appear at Asiacrypt '13

Available:

<http://eprint.iacr.org/2013/416>