

# Private Comparison

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**worldline**  
e-payment services

**REDOCS**





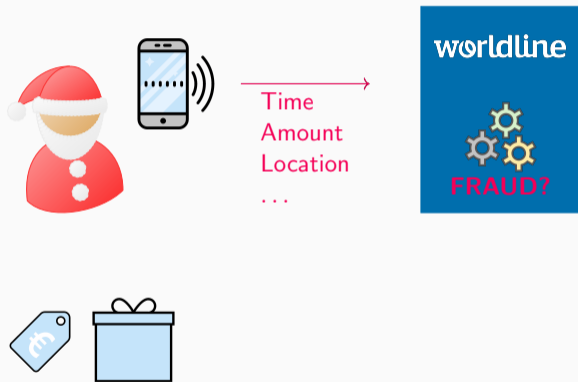
worldline





→  
Time  
Amount  
Location  
...





**Goal:** Detect **FRAUD** in  $< 200ms$



**Private input:**  $x_1, \dots, x_n$



**Private inputs:**

Indv. thresholds:  $t_1, \dots, t_n$

Weights:  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$

Total threshold:  $T$



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Interactive Protocol



**Private input:**  $x_1, \dots, x_n$



**Private inputs:**

Indv. thresholds:  $t_1, \dots, t_n$

Weights:  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$

Total threshold:  $T$



Interactive Protocol

**Output:**  $[\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i [x_i > t_i] > T]$

$[x > t] = 1$  if  $x > t$  and 0 otherwise





**Private input:**  $x_1, \dots, x_n$



**Private inputs:**

Indv. thresholds:  $t_1, \dots, t_n$

Weights:  $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$

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Interactive Protocol

**Output:**  $[\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i [x_i > t_i] > T]$

$[x > t] = 1$  if  $x > t$  and 0 otherwise

**Server** only learns if a fraud occurred

**Client** learns nothing

Sec. w.r.t. Server {

- Server does not learn:
- individual comparisons
- individual  $x_i$ 's
- sum of weighed comparisons

Sec. w.r.t. Client {

- Client does not learn:
- weights  $\alpha_i$
- individual thresholds  $t_i$
- total threshold  $T$

### Client is honest but curious:

- Follows the protocol honestly
- Tries to learn more than his inputs

### Secure against honest but curious:

- Learns nothing beyond his inputs

## ① Unsuccessful Ideas

## ② Retained Solutions

Koda

Tricks

Kenai

Results

## ③ Limitations

## ④ Conclusion

# Unsuccessful Ideas

**Idea:** large garbled circuit containing sub circuits for individual comparisons.

**Idea:** large garbled circuit containing sub circuits for individual comparisons.

- + Secure equality test or comparison
- + Communication-efficient
- Too slow!

## Properties

- Absorption :  $E(x) * \alpha = E(x * \alpha)$
- Addition :  $E(x) + E(y) = E(x + y)$
- Multiplication :  $E(x) * E(y) = E(x * y)$

## Security

- Indistinguishable ciphertexts

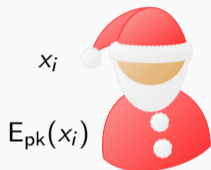


## $PIR(x, D)$

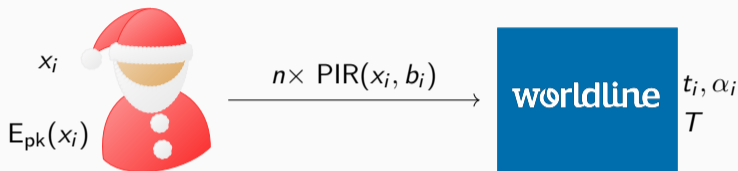
- The client sends  $Q = (E(q_0), \dots, E(q_l))$
- $q_x = 1, q_{k \neq x} = 0$
- The server computes the PIR with  $D = (d_0, \dots, d_l)$

$$\begin{aligned} d_1 \times E(0) &= E(0) \\ d_2 \times E(0) &= E(0) \\ d_3 \times E(1) &= E(d_3) \\ d_4 \times E(0) &= E(0) \\ d_5 \times E(0) &= E(0) \\ d_6 \times E(0) &= E(0) \end{aligned} \quad \begin{array}{l} + \\ + \\ + \\ + \\ + \\ + \end{array} \rightarrow E(0 + 0 + d_3 + 0 + 0 + 0)$$

# Three-party Solution



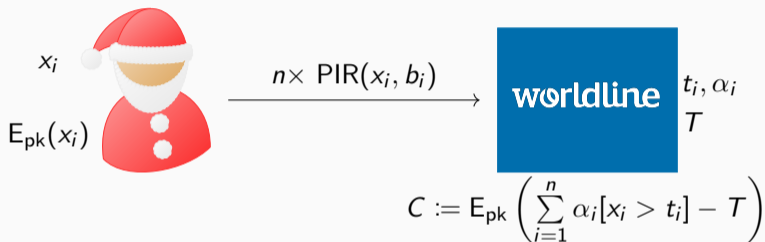
# Three-party Solution



$$b_i = \left( b_i^j \right)_{1 \leq j \leq 2^{|x_i|}} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } j < t_i \\ \alpha_j & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



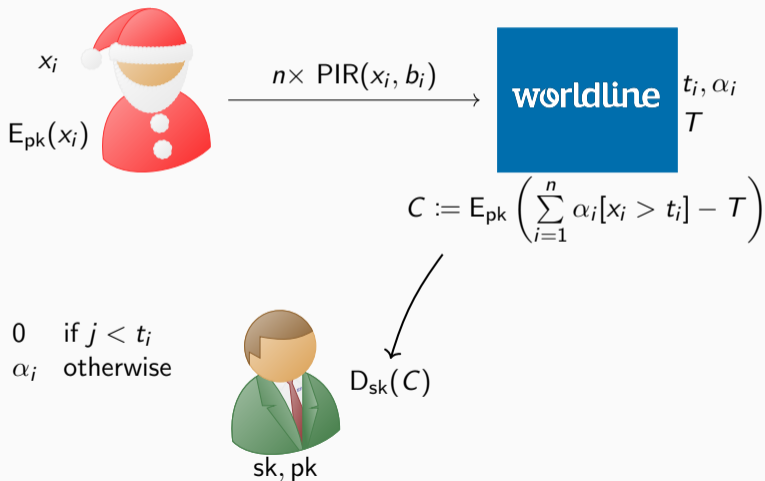
# Three-party Solution



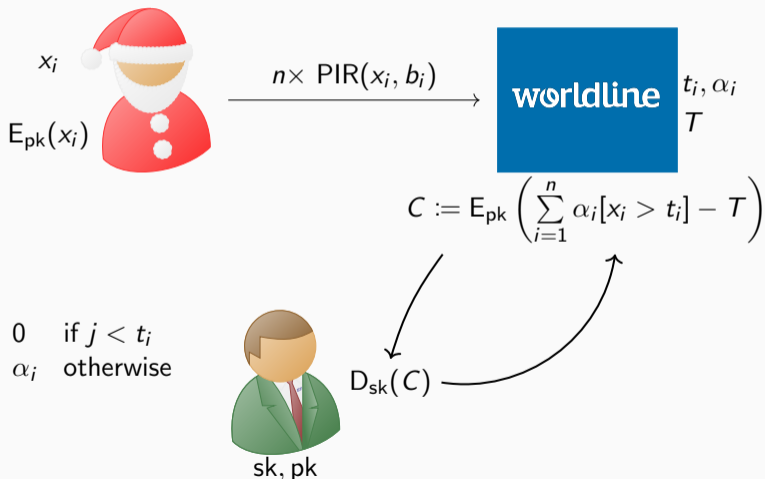
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# Three-party Solution



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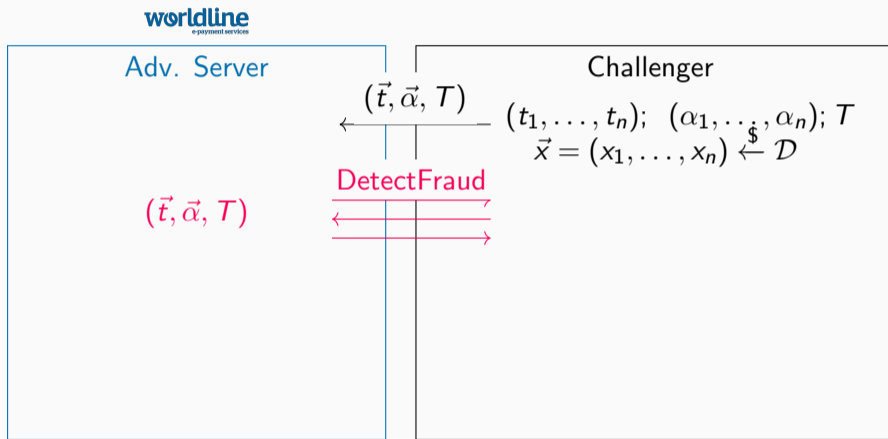


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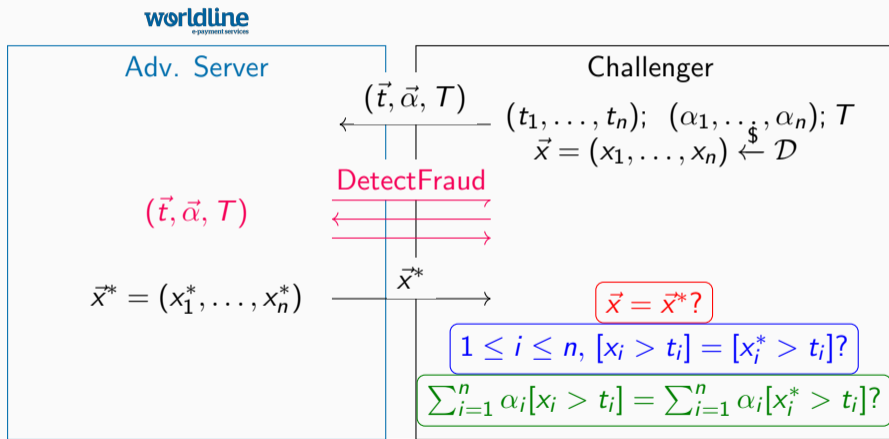
# Retained Solutions



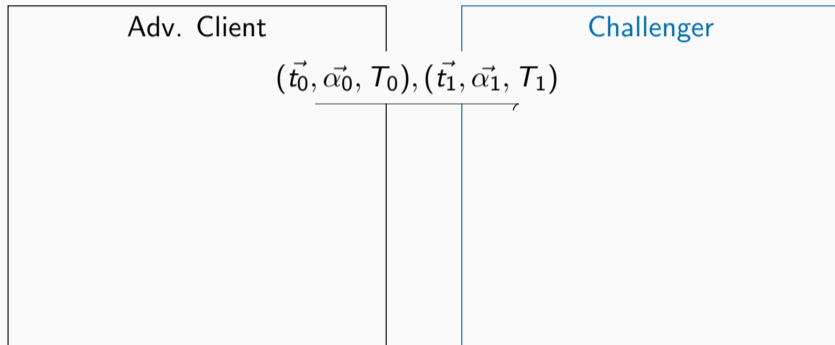
# Security with Respect to the Server



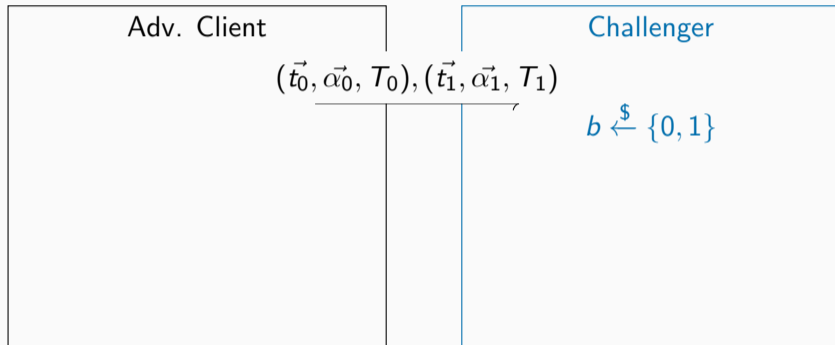
# Security with Respect to the Server



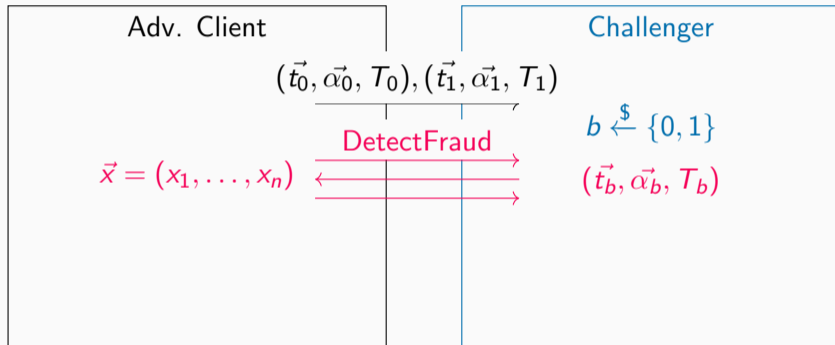
## Security with Respect to the Client



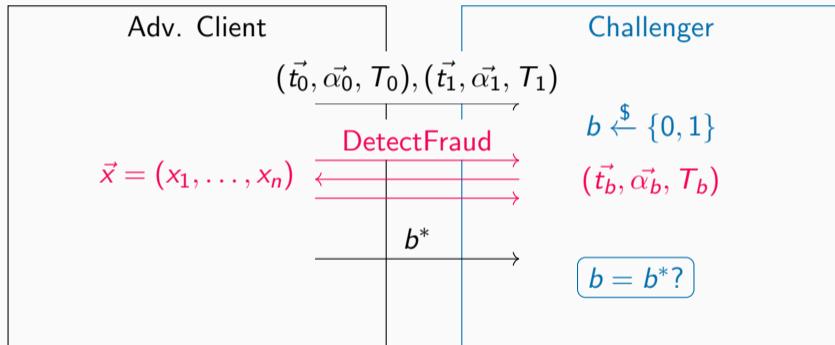
## Security with Respect to the Client



## Security with Respect to the Client



## Security with Respect to the Client



## Ring Learning With Error

- Noise hides secret
- Noise growth : Addition =, Absorption +, Multiplication ++

## Example

- Secret :  $p$ , large random :  $q$ , small random  $r$
- Encrypt binary  $m$  :  $c = q \cdot p + 2 \cdot r + m$
- Decrypt :  $m = (c \bmod p) \bmod 2$

- If  $r > p$  decryption fails
- Addition :  $c_1 + c_2 = p \cdot (q_1 + q_2) + 2 \cdot (r_1 + r_2) + m_1 + m_2$
- Multiplication :  
$$c_1 * c_2 = p \cdot (c_2 q_1 + c_1 q_2 - q_1 q_2) + 2 \cdot (2r_1 r_2 + m_1 r_2 + m_2 r_1) + m_1 \cdot m_2$$



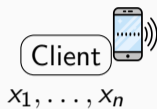
## Parameters

- Plaintext Modulus :  $p$
- Ciphertext Modulus :  $q$
- Ring :  $\mathbb{Z}_p[X]/(X^n + 1)$

## Link

- Security : + when  $n+$ , - when  $q+$
- Batching :  $m_2X^2 + m_1X^1 + m_0$
- $p$  prime,  $p = 1 \pmod{2n}$





worldline  
e-payment services

Server  $pk, sk$

$t_1, \dots, t_n, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, T$

$E_{pk}(0)$

$\dots$

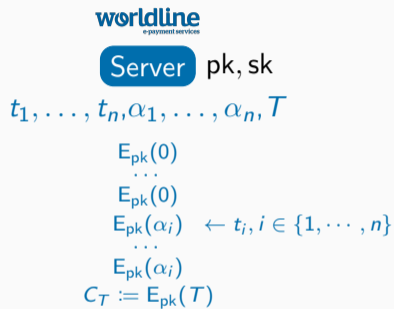
$E_{pk}(0)$

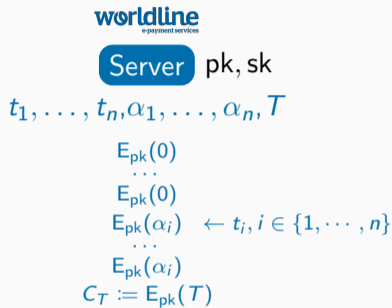
$E_{pk}(\alpha_i) \leftarrow t_i, i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$

$\dots$

$E_{pk}(\alpha_i)$

$C_T := E_{pk}(T)$





For all  $i$ , select the  $x_i$ th  $\longleftarrow$   
 $C_i := E_{pk}(\alpha_i[x_i > t_i])$   
 $r > 0,$   $C = (\sum_{i=1}^n C_i - C_T) \cdot r$



For all  $i$ , select the  $x_i$ th  $\longleftarrow$

$$C_i := E_{pk}(\alpha_i[x_i > t_i])$$

$$r > 0, \quad C = (\sum_{i=1}^n C_i - C_T) \cdot r \quad \longrightarrow$$

worldline  
e-payment services

Server  $pk, sk$

$$t_1, \dots, t_n, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, T$$

$$E_{pk}(0)$$

...

$$E_{pk}(0)$$

$$E_{pk}(\alpha_i) \leftarrow t_i, i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

...

$$E_{pk}(\alpha_i)$$

$$C_T := E_{pk}(T)$$

$$D_{sk}(\lceil C \rceil)$$



For all  $i$ , select the  $x_i$ th  $\longleftarrow$

$$C_i := E_{pk}(\alpha_i [x_i > t_i])$$

$$r > 0, \quad C = (\sum_{i=1}^n C_i - C_T) \cdot r \quad \longrightarrow$$

worldline  
payment services

Server  $pk, sk$

$$t_1, \dots, t_n, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, T$$

$$E_{pk}(0)$$

...

$$E_{pk}(0)$$

$$E_{pk}(\alpha_i) \leftarrow t_i, i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$$

...

$$E_{pk}(\alpha_i)$$

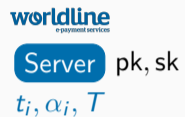
$$C_T := E_{pk}(T)$$

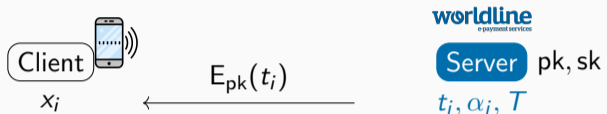
$$D_{sk}(\lceil C \rceil)$$

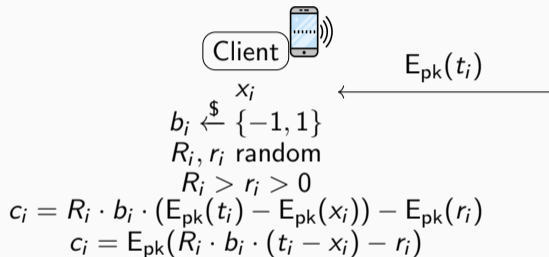
$$C = E_{pk}([\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i [x_i > t_i] > T] \cdot r)$$

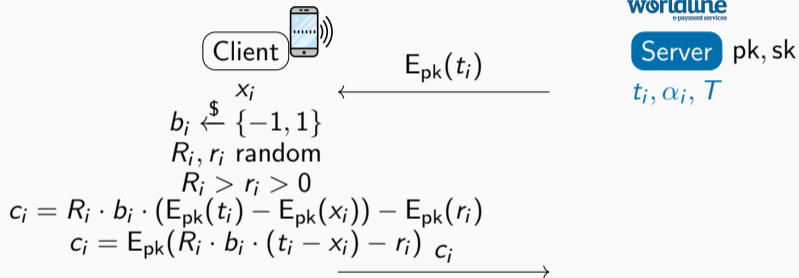
- Easy to make ANDs of Comparison
- For one  $x_j$ , multiple  $\alpha_j$

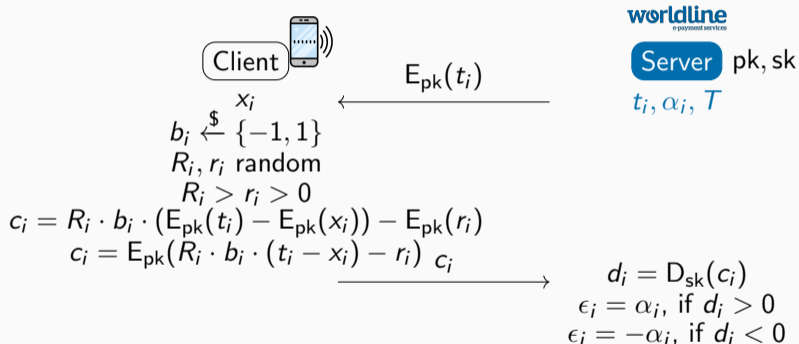


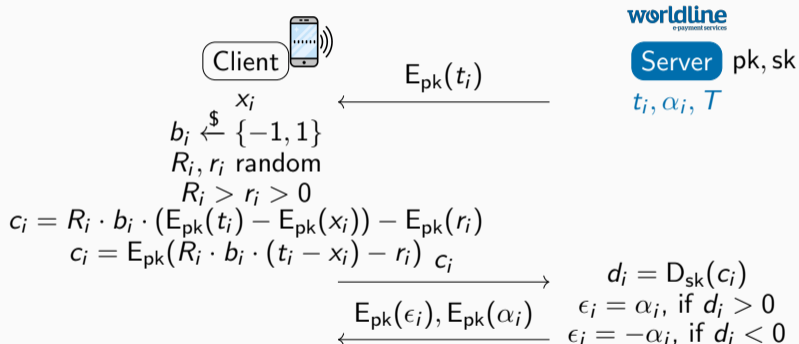














Client

 $E_{pk}(t_i)$  $x_i$  $b_i \xleftarrow{\$} \{-1, 1\}$  $R_i, r_i$  random $R_i > r_i > 0$ 

$$c_i = R_i \cdot b_i \cdot (E_{pk}(t_i) - E_{pk}(x_i)) - E_{pk}(r_i)$$

$$c_i = E_{pk}(R_i \cdot b_i \cdot (t_i - x_i) - r_i) \quad c_i$$

 $E_{pk}(\epsilon_i), E_{pk}(\alpha_i)$ 

$$d_i = D_{sk}(c_i)$$

$$\epsilon_i = \alpha_i, \text{ if } d_i > 0$$

$$\epsilon_i = -\alpha_i, \text{ if } d_i < 0$$

$$b_i \cdot E_{pk}(\epsilon_i) = \pm E_{pk}(\alpha_i)$$

$$a_i = b_i \cdot E_{pk}(\epsilon_i) + E_{pk}(\alpha_i) \in \{E_{pk}(0), E_{pk}(2\alpha_i)\}$$

$$U = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i = E_{pk}(2S)$$

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \cdot [x_i > t_i]$$

worldline  
payment servicesServer  $pk, sk$   
 $t_i, \alpha_i, T$


 $E_{pk}(t_i)$ 
 $x_i$ 
 $b_i \xleftarrow{\$} \{-1, 1\}$ 
 $R_i, r_i$  random

 $R_i > r_i > 0$ 

$$c_i = R_i \cdot b_i \cdot (E_{pk}(t_i) - E_{pk}(x_i)) - E_{pk}(r_i)$$

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 $E_{pk}(\epsilon_i), E_{pk}(\alpha_i)$ 
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$$U = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i = E_{pk}(2S)$$

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \cdot [x_i > t_i]$$

Server pk, sk

 $t_i, \alpha_i, T$



## Software requirements

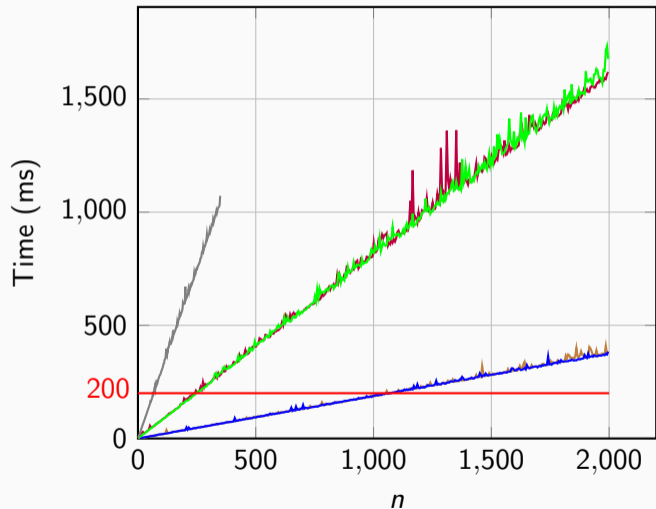
- SEAL 3.0
- C++

## Encryption parameters

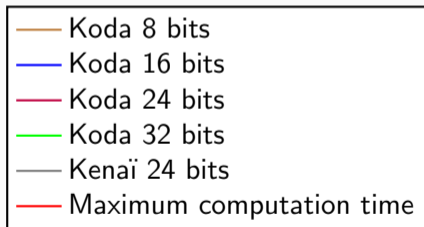
- Encryption scheme: FV-RNS variant (BFV)
- Security: 128 bits

## Benchmark platform

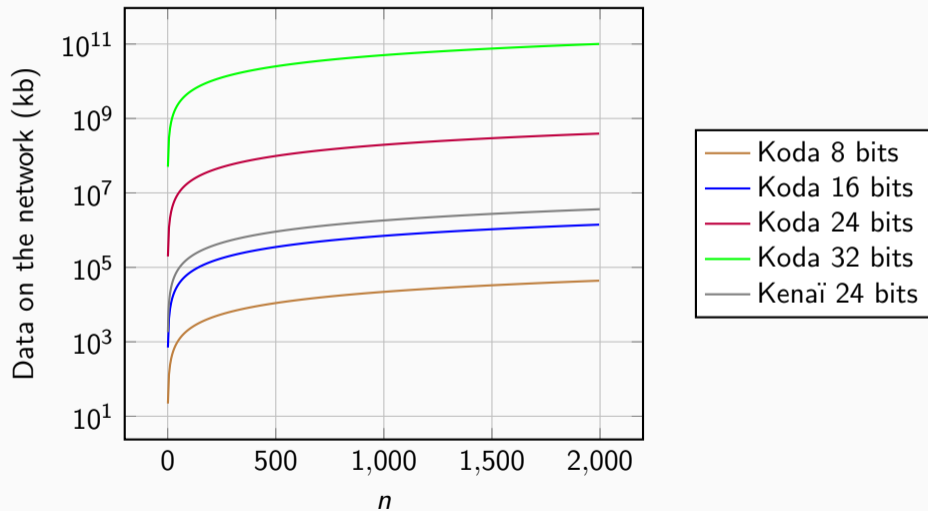
- Intel® Core™ i7-6500U CPU @ 2.50GHz



- Koda 8 & 16 bits:  $n \approx 1050$
- Koda 24 & 32:  $n \approx 250$
- Kenai 24 bits:  $n \approx 65$



## Simulated network cost



	Koda				Kenai
word size (bits)	8	16	24	32	24
n max	1050		250		65
cost @ n max (MB)	23	740	4800	12381600	118

# Limitations

### Pros:

- Client: little memory
- Server: fast

### Cons:

- Malicious Client can cheat
- Information leak on Client inputs (one time security)
- Client side computations expensive for payment terminal

# Conclusion

## Results

- Koda and Kenai allow a lot of comparisons

## Perspective

- Improve the network costs
- Resist against a malicious client



# Thank You

- Questions ?