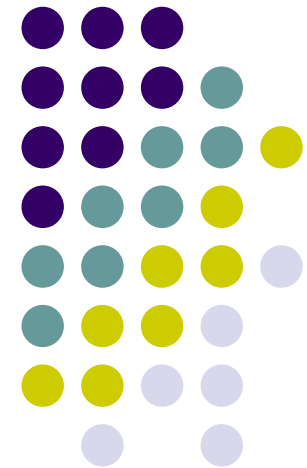


Tracing Traitors

Benny Chor, Amos Fiat, Moni
Naor, Benny Pinkas

Presented by Jesse Wu



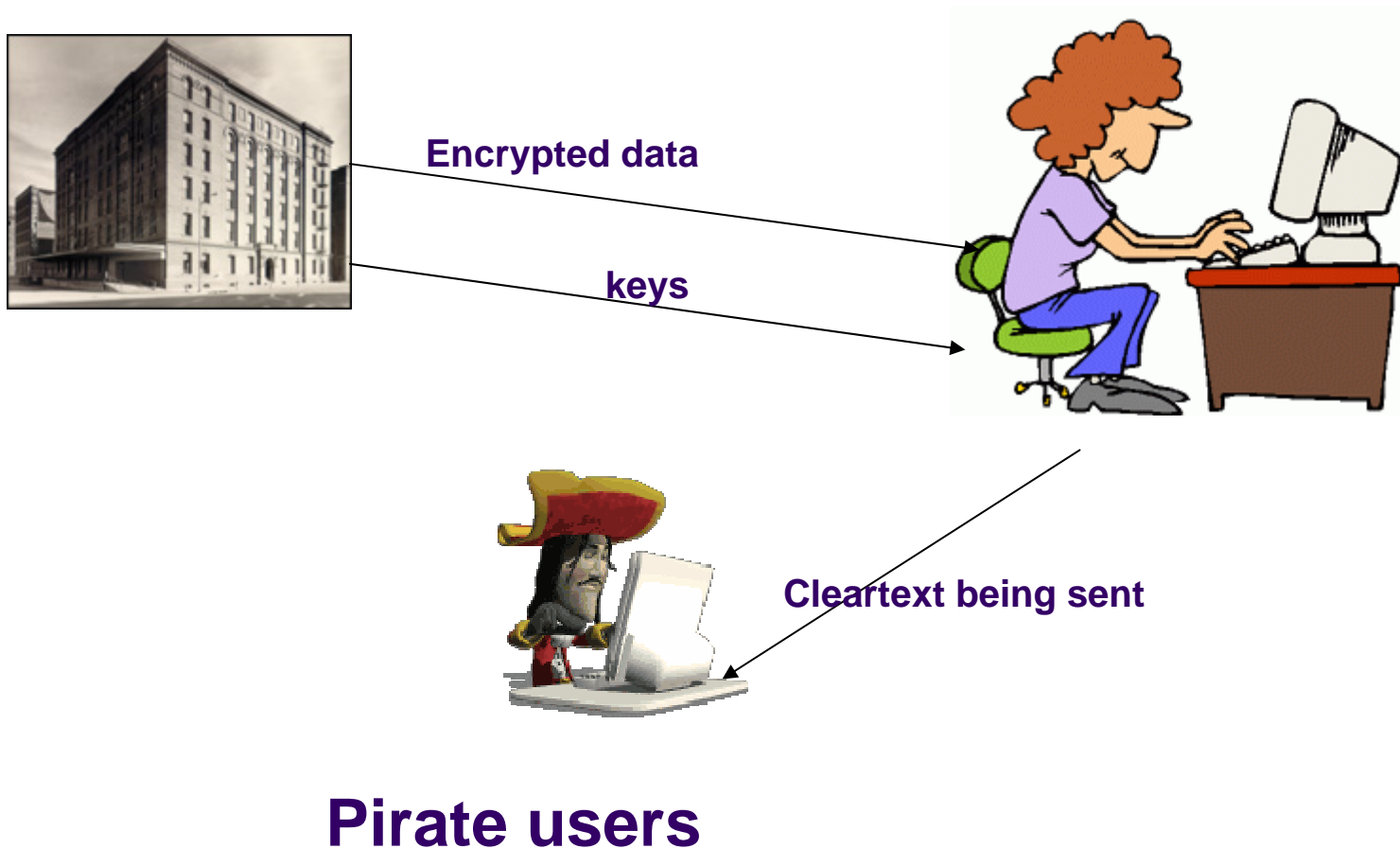
B. Chor, A. Fiat, M. Naor, B. Pinkas, "Tracing Traitors", *IEEE Trans. Inform. Theory*, vol. 46, NO. 3, pp. 893-910, May 2000,

Introduction



The Data Supplier

Authorized Users

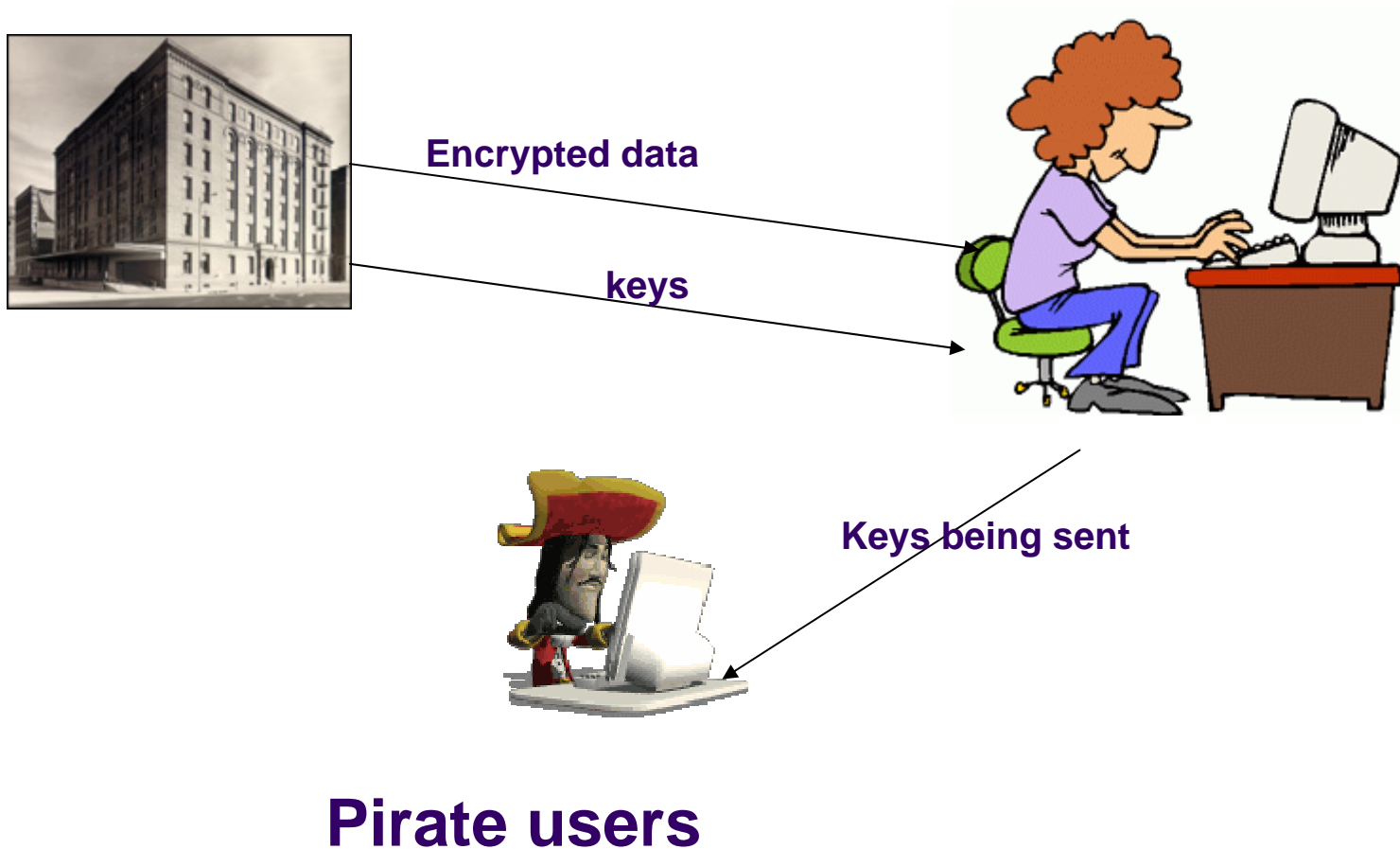


Introduction



TRAITOR!!!

The Data Supplier



Pirate users

A traitor tracing scheme includes ...



- **User Initialization scheme**
used by the data supplier to add new users and give them keys.
A hash function is used assign the keys to guarantee that any combination of keys is different to anyone else.
- **Encryption/Decryption scheme**
How data gets encrypted/decrypted.
- **Traitor tracing algorithm**
used when a pirate decoder is found to determine the keys that have been used.

Critical Comment



- The paper does not emphasize much on the probability of a traitor's innocence.
(false positives)

The paper only mentions one case:

For **1 million users** and

At most **500 traitors**

Then the probability of a false identification is **2^{-10}** (1 in 5 billion)

Things that could go wrong when transferring keys



The Data Supplier



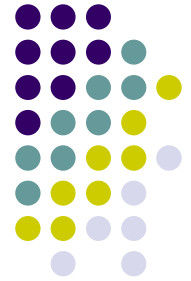
Authorized Users



keys

Keys could have been intercepted,
user's computer might get stolen,
data supplier may be corrupt etc...

Critical Comment 2



- The paper goes into too much detail analyzing the algorithms of different traitor tracing schemes, and not enough real world applications

Appreciative Comment



The idea of keys being able to be traced is good because:

- **It could reduce piracy**

Deters users from co-operating with pirates just by knowing that keys could be traced.

- **It could be used in many real world applications**

 - Pay-Television

 - Games

 - DVD's

Question



Could an authorized user labeled as a traitor by the data supplier in actual fact be innocent?