

Stream ciphers

Semantic security

Goal: secure PRG ⇒ "secure" stream cipher

## What is a secure cipher?

Attacker's abilities: **obtains one ciphertext** (for now)

Possible security requirements:

attempt #1: attacker cannot recover secret key

$$E(K,M)=M$$

attempt #2: attacker cannot recover all of plaintext  $E(\kappa, m_o | m_s) = m_o | m_s \# \kappa$ 

$$E(K, m_0 | m_1) = m_0 | m_1 \oplus K$$

Recall Shannon's idea:

CT should reveal no "info" about PT

# Recall Shannon's perfect secrecy

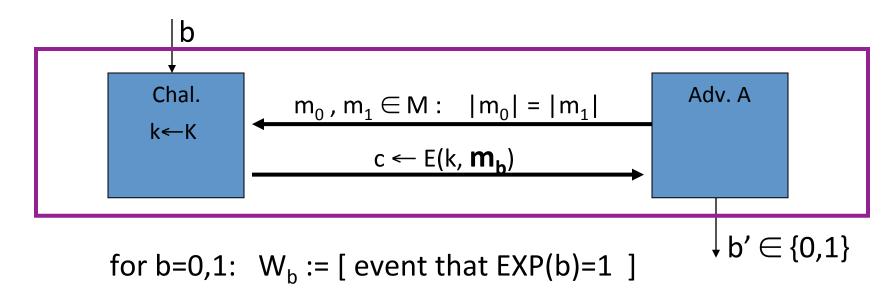
Let (E,D) be a cipher over (K,M,C)

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(E,D) has perfect secrecy if \forall m_0, m_1 \in M (|m_0| = |m_1|)  \{E(k,m_0)\} = \{E(k,m_1)\} \text{ where } k \leftarrow K  (E,D) has perfect secrecy if \forall m_0, m_1 \in M (|m_0| = |m_1|)  \{E(k,m_0)\} \approx_p \{E(k,m_1)\} \text{ where } k \leftarrow K
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... but also need adversary to exhibit  $m_0, m_1 \subseteq M$  explicitly

#### Semantic Security (one-time key)

For b=0,1 define experiments EXP(0) and EXP(1) as:



 $Adv_{ss}[A,E] := | Pr[W_0] - Pr[W_1] | \in [0,1]$ 

### Semantic Security (one-time key)

Def: E is **semantically secure** if for all efficient A

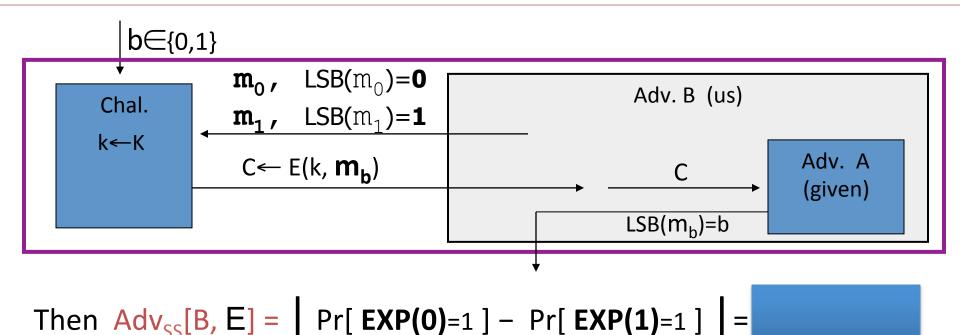
 $Adv_{SS}[A,E]$  is negligible.

 $\Rightarrow$  for all explicit  $m_0$ ,  $m_1 \in M$ :  $\{E(k,m_0)\} \approx_p \{E(k,m_1)\}$ 

## Examples

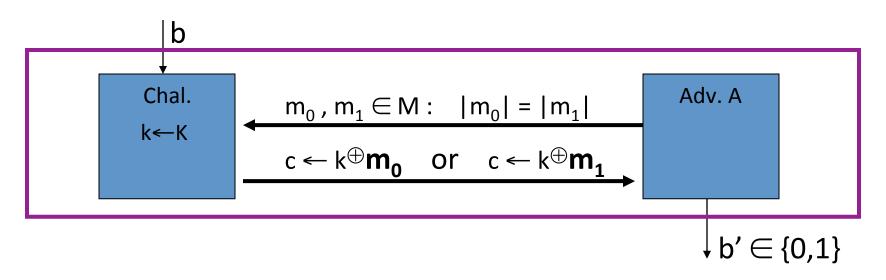
Suppose efficient A can always deduce LSB of PT from CT.

 $\Rightarrow$  E = (E,D) is not semantically secure.



Boneh

# OTP is semantically secure



For all A: 
$$Adv_{SS}[A,OTP] = | Pr[A(k \oplus m_0) = 1] - Pr[A(k \oplus m_1) = 1] | = 0$$

**End of Segment**