信息安全 作业1

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本次作业,选择第1、2、3、5、6题进行练习。

Problem 1

• 题目:

Problem 1 Vigenère Cipher. Suppose you have a language with only the 3 letters A, B, C, and they occur with frequencies 0.7, 0.2, and 0.1. The following ciphertext was encrypted by the Vigenère cipher:

ABCBABBBAC.

Suppose you are told that the key length is 1, 2, or 3. Show that the key length is probably 2, and determine the most probable key.

- 在原密文"**AB**CB**AB**BBAC"中,可以发现有2个相同的密文"AB",它们之间的距离为4。因此,可以 猜测,密钥长度为距离4的因子,故"密钥长度=3"可以被排除。此时,**分类讨论** "密钥长度=1或 2":
- 当密钥长度为2时,原密文可以划分如下:

AB|CB|AB|BB|AC

可以发现,在**第2个位置**中,出现了4个"B",而由题可知,在明文中,A:B:C=7:2:1,而在密文中正好有10个字母,所以,为了满足频率要求,上面所说的"B"对应明文中的"A"。(10个字母中,只有A超过了4,所以对应A)所以,第二个位置的密钥为1。

现考虑**第1个位置**,发现密文中的A:B:C=3:1:1,而明文中剩余的字母频率比为 A:B:C=3:1:1,因此可知第一个密钥为0时,满足频率比。

故可能的密钥为(0,1),且此时最符合频率比。

• 当密钥长度为1时,原密文可以划分如下:

A|B|C|B|A|B|B|B|A|C

此时密文中的A:B:C=3:5:2,不可能解密成7:2:1的比例。因此,密钥长度为1不满足题意。

• 综上所述,密钥长度最可能为2,且密钥为 (0,1)。

Problem 2

• 题目:

Problem 2 Perfect secrecy and one-time-pad.

- 1. For a perfect secret encryption scheme E(K, M) = C, prove: $\Pr[C = c | M = m] = \Pr[C = c]$.
- 2. Consider a biased one-time-pad system, where $\Pr[M=b] = p_b$, b=0,1 and $\Pr[K=0] = 0.4$. The first attacker Randy randomly guesses M=1 or M=1: prove that the probability of success is 0.5. The second attacker Smarty guesses M based on C and p_0 , p_0 : suggest a good attack strategy.
- 1. For a perfect secret encryption scheme E(K, M)=C, prove: Pr[C = C|M = m] = Pr[C = C]
- 对于一个 "perfect secret完全安全" 的密码系统, 有

$$Pr[M = m | C = c] = Pr[M = m]$$

由条件概率公式可得:

$$Pr[M=m|C=c] = \frac{Pr[M=m,C=c]}{Pr[C=c]}$$

所以,由上面2式可得:

$$\Pr[M=m,C=c] = \Pr[M=m] \Pr[C=c]$$

变形,有

$$Pr[C=c] = rac{Pr[M=m,C=c]}{Pr[M=m]}$$

由条件概率定义,有

$$Pr[C=c] = Pr[C=c|M=m]$$

证毕。

- 2. Consider a biased one-time-pad system, where $Pr[M = b] = p_b$, b = 0, 1 and Pr[K = 0] = 0.4.
 - (1) The first attacker Randy randomly guesses M = 1 or M = 0: prove that the probability of success is 0.5.
 - 。 设攻击者猜测 M =1的概率为 p', 猜测 M =0的概率为 p''。
 - \circ 由题可知,攻击者是随机猜测的,所以 p'=p''=0.5
 - 因此,攻击者猜测正确的概率为

$$p_{correct} = p_0 * p' + p_1 * p'' = 0.5 * (p_0 + p_1)$$

而已知 b 取0,1, 所以 $p_0 + p_1 = 1$

故

$$p_{correct} = 0.5 * 1 = 0.5$$

- (2) The second attacker Smarty guesses M based on C and p0, p1: suggest a good attack strategy.
 - 首先,我们知道明文取0或1这一事件和密钥取0或1这一事件是相互独立的(明文和密钥的取值无直接关系),所以有

$$p(M=0,k=0) = p(M=0) * p(k=0) = p_0 * 0.4 = 0.4p_0$$

 $p(M=1,k=0) = p(M=1) * p(k=0) = p_1 * 0.4 = 0.4p_1$
 $p(M=0,k=1) = p(M=0) * p(k=1) = p_0 * (1-0.4) = 0.6p_0$
 $p(M=1,k=1) = p(M=1) * p(k=1) = p_1 * (1-0.4) = 0.6p_1$

所以,由one-time-pad的**异或**操作可知,可以得到取对应密文的概率以及明文和密文取值的 联合概率:

$$egin{aligned} p(C=1) &= p(M=1,k=0) + p(M=0,k=1) = 0.4p_1 + 0.6p_0 \ p(C=0) &= p(M=0,k=0) + p(M=1,k=1) = 0.4p_0 + 0.6p_1 \ p(M=1,C=1) = 0.4p_1 \ p(M=1,C=0) = 0.6p_1 \ p(M=0,C=1) = 0.6p_0 \ p(M=0,C=0) = 0.4p_0 \end{aligned}$$

。 所以,得到明文密文取值的条件概率:

$$egin{aligned} p(M=1|C=1) &= rac{p(M=1,C=1)}{p(C=1)} &= rac{0.4p_1}{0.4p_1 + 0.6p_0} \ p(M=0|C=1) &= rac{p(M=0,C=1)}{p(C=1)} &= rac{0.6p_0}{0.4p_1 + 0.6p_0} \ p(M=1|C=0) &= rac{p(M=1,C=0)}{p(C=0)} &= rac{0.6p_1}{0.4p_0 + 0.6p_1} \ p(M=0|C=0) &= rac{p(M=0,C=0)}{p(C=0)} &= rac{0.4p_0}{0.4p_0 + 0.6p_1} \end{aligned}$$

- 。 由上式可知,当C=1时,若p(M=1|C=1)>p(M=0|C=1),即 $p_1>\frac{3}{2}p_0$ 时,猜测M=1;当 $p_1\leq\frac{3}{2}p_0$ 时,猜测M=0。同理,当C=0时,若 $p_1>\frac{2}{3}p_0$ 时,猜测M=1;当 $p_1\leq\frac{2}{3}p_0$ 时,猜测M=0.
- \circ 综上所述,当 C , p_0 和 p_1 满足下面的条件时,可以做出对应的猜测:

$$guess\ M = egin{cases} 1,\ when\ (p_1 > rac{3}{2}p_0)\ or\ (C = 0\ and\ rac{2}{3}p_0 < p_1 \leq rac{3}{2}p_0) \ 0,\ when\ (0 \leq p_1 \leq rac{2}{3}p_0)\ or\ (C = 1\ and\ rac{2}{3}p_0 < p_1 \leq rac{3}{2}p_0) \end{cases}$$

Problem 3

• 题目:

Problem 3 DES. Before 2-DES and 3-DES was invented, the researchers at RSA Labs came up with DESV and DESW, defined by

$$DESV_{kk_1}(M) = DES_k(M) \oplus k_1, \ DESW_{kk_1}(M) = DES_k(M \oplus k_1).$$

In both schemes, |k| = 56 and $|k_1| = 64$. Show that both these proposals do not increase the work needed to break them using brute-force key search. That is, show how to break these schemes using on the order of 2^{56} DES operations. You have a small number of plaintext-ciphertext pairs.

• 为了**破解DESV**,可以设2对不同的明文-密文对, $< M_1, C_1 >, < M_2, C_2 >$,有:

$$C_1 = DES_k(M_1) \oplus k_1$$

 $C_2 = DES_k(M_2) \oplus k_1$

然后,将上面2式进行异或操作,得:

$$C_1 \oplus C_2 = [DES_k(M_1) \oplus k_1] \oplus [DES_k(M_2) \oplus k_1]$$

= $DES_k(M_1) \oplus DES_k(M_2)$

而 C_1,C_2,M_1,M_2 都是已知的,因此可以用**暴力法**,遍历 k 来寻找合适的 k 满足 $C_1\oplus C_2=DES_k(M_1)\oplus DES_k(M_2)$,这需要 M_12^{56} 和 M_22^{56} 的时间,即复杂度为 $O(2^{56})$ 。

而解密 k1,只需要在找到 k 的基础上,通过下式解出 k1:

$$k_1 = C_1 \oplus DES_k(M_1)$$

因此,总共需要 2^{56} 的DES操作来破解DESV。

• 为了**破解DESW**,可以同样设2对不同的明文-密文对, $< M_1, C_1 >, < M_2, C_2 >$,有:

$$DES_k^{-1}(C_1) = M_1 \oplus k_1$$

 $DES_k^{-1}(C_2) = M_2 \oplus k_1$

然后,将上面2式进行异或操作,得:

$$DES_k^{-1}(C_1) \oplus DES_k^{-1}(C_2) = (M_1 \oplus k_1) \oplus (M_2 \oplus k_1)$$

= $M_1 \oplus M_2$

由于 C_1,C_2,M_1,M_2 都是已知的,因此可以用**暴力法**,遍历 k 来寻找合适的 k 满足 $DES_k^{-1}(C_1)\oplus DES_k^{-1}(C_2)=M_1\oplus M_2$,这需要 C_12^{56} 和 C_22^{56} 的时间,即复杂度为 $O(2^{56})$

而解密 k1,只需要在找到 k 的基础上,通过下式解出 k1:

$$k_1=M_1\oplus DES_k^{-1}(C_1)$$

因此,总共需要 2^{56} 的DES操作来破解DESW。

Problem 5

• 题目:

Problem 5 Operation mode of block ciphers. Chloé invents a new operation mode as below that can support parallel encryption. Unfortunately, this mode is not secure. Please demonstrate how an attacker knowing IV, C_0 , C_1 , C_2 , and $M_1 = M_2 = M$ can recover M_0 .

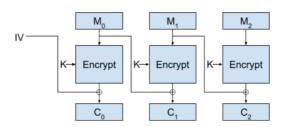


Figure 1: Chloé's invention

• 由Figure 1 可得:

$$C_0 = E(K, M_0) \oplus IV$$

 $C_1 = E(K, M_1) \oplus M_0$
 $C_2 = E(K, M_2) \oplus M_1$

• 而由题目已知条件可知 $M_1=M_2=M$,所以上面三式可变形为

$$C_0 = E(K, M_0) \oplus IV$$
 $C_1 = E(K, M) \oplus M_0$
 $C_2 = E(K, M) \oplus M$

• 因此,可将后面的两式进行异或,得:

$$C_1 \oplus C_2 = (E(K, M) \oplus M_0) \oplus (E(K, M) \oplus M)$$

= $E(K, M) \oplus E(K, M) \oplus M_0 \oplus M = M_0 \oplus M$

而 C_1, C_2, M 均已知,所以可以通过 $C_1 \oplus C_2 = M_0 \oplus M$ 得到 M_0 .

Problem 6

• 题目:

Problem 6 Hash functions. One-wayness and collision-resistance are two indispensable properties of hash functions. They are in fact independent one to the other.

- 1. Give a function that is one-way, but not collision-resistant.
- 2. Give a function that is collision-resistant, but not one-way.
- 具备单向性而不具备抗冲突性的哈希函数:

$$a^x \mod p$$
, $m \ 2^x \mod 5$

此函数不可以从输出推出输入,**满足单向性**;然而,却可以找到 $x_1 \neq x_2$ 满足 $H(x_1) = H(x_2)$,如对于上面的例子,有 $x_1 = 1, x_2 = 5, H(x_1) = H(x_2) = 2$,因此,**不满足抗冲突性。**

• 具备抗冲突性而不具备单向性的哈希函数:

$$H(x) = x$$

此函数不可以找到 $x_1 \neq x_2$ 满足 $H(x_1) = H(x_2)$ (这是单调递增函数),因此**满足抗冲突性**;然 而,由于可以从输出推出输入,所以**不满足单向性**。