

הנתקה גלגול על רכיב ויככה

1 on sign

313584401

הוכחה של הטענה

$$\Pi = (\text{KeyGen}, \text{Enc}, \text{Dec}) \text{ such that } \Leftarrow$$

, when  $m \neq 0$  or  $m \neq 1$  we have

$M$  will be in  $\{0, 1\}$

,  $M$  will be random

,  $\Pr[M=m] > 0$  since there is at least one  $m \in \{0, 1\}$  for which  $M = m$

: if  $m \in M$  and  $c \in \mathbb{C}$  then  $c \in \{c\}$

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

,  $M$  will be random so  $c \in \{c\}$  with probability 1

,  $m \in M$  with probability 1, so  $c \in \{c\}$  with probability 1

.  $c \in C$  with probability 1,  $\Pr[M=m] > 0$

證據

1/108

$M$  ורchip  $\Pr[C=c] > 0$  מוק  $\otimes$

pol, new new new II

new, new, new

$$\Pr[M=m | C=c] = \Pr[M=m] \quad \text{pol}$$

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

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

pol, pol

new

$M$  ורchip  $\Pr[C=c] = 0$  מוק  $\otimes$

is k

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

2 w

$$\leq \frac{\Pr[C=c]}{\Pr[M=m]} = \frac{0}{\Pr[M=m]} = 0$$

$C=c \wedge M=m$   
Gleichzeit  
 $C=c$

Mit  
Wahrscheinlichkeit

Ergebnisse ergibt sich

$$\Pr[C=c | M=m] = \Pr[C=c] (= 0)$$

$$\Pi = (\text{keyGen}, \text{Enc}, \text{Dec}) \text{ ist } \Rightarrow$$

Wofür ist diese Verteilung nützlich

$\mathcal{M}$  wird von  $M$

ausgetauscht mit  $m \in \mathcal{M}$  für das

$c \in C$  gilt,  $\Pr[M=m] > 0$

ist es wahr,  $\Pr[C=c | M=m] = \Pr[C=c]$

Wie kann man  $\Pi$  so wählen

3x

$M$  မှတ်ပေးနေ ပေါ် $M$  မှတ်ပေးနေ, ဒါ  
အပေါ် ပေါ်  $m \in M$  ဆိုသော သူ

.  $\Pr[C=c] > 0$  မှတ်ပေးနေ ပေါ်  $c \in C$

အကျဉ်းချုပ်,  $\Pr$ ,  $\geq 1$

$M$  မှတ်  $\Pr[M=m] > 0$  မှတ်  $\oplus$

,  $(m, k)$  မှတ်ပေးနေ ပေါ် မှတ်ပေးနေ ရတန်

.  $\Pr[C=c | M=m] = \Pr[C=c] : \cup$  လုပ် မှတ်  $\otimes\otimes$

{ ဂျော့စံ

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

↓

မှတ်ပေးနေ မှတ်

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

↓  
စံ

$\otimes\otimes$

- လုပ်

$M$  မှတ်  $\Pr[M=m] = 0$  မှတ်  $\otimes$

မှတ်

125k

$$\Pr[M=m \mid C=c] = \frac{\Pr[M=m \wedge C=c]}{\Pr[C=c]}$$

↓  
M: event  
C: event

$$\leq \frac{\Pr[M=m]}{\Pr[C=c]} = \frac{0}{\Pr[C=c]} = 0$$

↓  
Pr  
M: event  
↓  
Pr[C=c]  
C: event

$$M=m$$

M: event

$$M=m \wedge C=c$$

getrennter sprach ; fiktiv

$$\therefore \Pr[M=m \mid C=c] = \Pr[M=m] (=0)$$



. UNIV

5 W

71628

Se magen o wa 2 sihe

numans and person with sh. of graph

3) just respin rule (distinguishers)

G has v now, 10300 pairs. Thwut?

$l(n)$  number of  $G$  resp - 10300 71628

(Thwut - if 3300 not ~8) D pair resp  
ie ?

$$\left| \Pr_{S \in \{0,1\}^n} [D(G(S)) = 1] - \Pr_{R \in \{0,1\}^{l(n)}} [D(R) = 1] \right| \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

:  $n \in N$  for

: brute force attack  $\rightarrow$  238.0

103? jns zeli, wa D pair resp

D pair, w C P 71628 : 103, 10300

$S \in \{0,1\}^n$  neli ask jni wa 1 G(s) =

,  $G(S) = w$  ie ?

$\{0,1\}^n$  -> 3300 G fx -> 238.0 as 216.0

6 W8

$s \in \{0,1\}^n$  so  $G(s)$  is even

( $\exists$   $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$  such that  $s_i = 1$ )

$G$  is even if and only if

-1  $\oplus$  1  $\oplus$  1  $\oplus$  D = 1

so  $\sum s_i$  is odd if and only if

$s$  has an even number of 1's,  $\{0,1\}^{l(n)}$  ->

so  $G(s) = w$  if  $\sum s_i \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$

~~so  $G$  is even if and only if  $\sum s_i \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$~~

so  $G$  is even if and only if  $\sum s_i \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ .

$l(n) > n$  so  $\sum s_i \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ ,  $G$  is even

so  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  so  $\sum s_i \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  so

$\frac{2^n}{2^{l(n)}} \leq \frac{1}{2^{n+1-n}} = \frac{1}{2}$  so  $\sum s_i \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ ,  $l(n) \geq n+1$

so  $G$  is even if and only if  $\sum s_i \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$

$\frac{1}{2}$  of  $\{0,1\}^{l(n)}$  is even

so  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  so  $\sum s_i \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$

$\left| \Pr[s \in G] - \Pr[r \in G] \right| \geq 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

~88%

7/18

הינה אוסף כל פונקציית  $f$  על 3 דיבר

$G : \{0,1\}^k \rightarrow \{0,1\}^k$  : אוסף מושגים

לכל פתרון  $\pi \in \binom{[n]}{k}$

$G(s) = F_s(1) \sqcup F_s(2) \sqcup \dots \sqcup F_s(n+1)$

הנראה כי  $G$  הוא און  $n = |S|$  סט

כל  $F$  אוסף נסיבת מילוי ק-ר

הנראה כי  $G$  הוא און  $n+1$

אנו נוכיח כי  $G$  הוא און  $n+1$

הנראה כי  $G$  הוא און  $n+1$

$K(n+1)$  הינו און  $n+1$ ,  $G - F$  און

הנראה כי  $G$  הוא און  $n+1$

הנראה כי  $G$  הוא און  $n+1$

8 סע

לעתה נזכיר את הינה,  $F$  גזברת הינה  
הינה  $n \rightarrow$

לעתה  $G$  הוא גזבר הינה יפה  
וניגן עתה,  $(\text{הנה } 13 \text{ ו } k=13)$   $D_1$   $\vdash 13$

לכט, שיעריה מושג  $D_1$  וניגן  
ווקטור גזבר  $p$ ,  $p(h)$  מופיע ניגן

וניגן  $h \in N$

$$\left| \Pr_{S \in \{0,1\}^n} [D_1(G(S)) = 1] - \Pr_{R \in \{0,1\}^{(n+1)k}} [D_1(R) = 1] \right| > \frac{1}{p(n)}$$

:  $k \geq 2$  פונקציית  $D_2$   $\rightarrow$  פונקציית  $D_2$

גזבר שפוץ מילא  $1^n$  גזבר שפוץ  $D_2$

$$x_i = 0(i)$$

$$0 = F_{\text{key}}(\cdot) \vee f(\cdot)$$

(key  $\in \{0,1\}^n$ ,  $f$  - function)

מוניטור

$$0 - N, 1 \leq i \leq n+1$$

מוניטור

$$D_1(x_1 || x_2 || \dots || x_{n+1}) \sim_k \text{וניגן}$$

וניגן  $y_j$ ,  $y_j$

8/8

for some  $f \in \mathcal{D}_1$   $\Theta = f$  with  
 (for all  $s \in \{0,1\}^n$ ,  $D_1(s) \sim_{\text{uniform}} f(s)$ )  
 $D_2 \sim_{\text{uniform}} \{0,1\}^n$ ,  $\Theta = f_s$  with  $D_2(s) \sim_{\text{uniform}} f_s(s)$   
 $s \in \{0,1\}^n$ ,  $\Theta = f_s$  with  $D_2(s) \sim_{\text{uniform}} f_s(s)$

for  $D_1 \sim_{\text{uniform}} D_2$ ,  $\Pr[D_1 \neq D_2]$

$\Pr[D_1 \neq D_2] = \Pr[D_1(s) \neq D_2(s) \text{ for all } s \in \{0,1\}^n]$

$$\left| \Pr_{s \in \{0,1\}^n} [D_2^{f_s(\cdot)}(1^n) = 1] - \Pr_{f \in \text{Func}_{n,k}} [D_2^{f(\cdot)}(1^n) = 1] \right| =$$

$$= \left| \Pr_{s \in \{0,1\}^n} [D_1(f_s(1) \parallel \dots \parallel f_s(n+1)) = 1] - \Pr_{f \in \text{Func}_{n,k}} [D_1(f(1) \parallel \dots \parallel f(n+1)) = 1] \right|$$

$$= \left| \Pr_{s \in \{0,1\}^n} [D_1(G(s)) = 1] - \Pr_{r \in \{0,1\}^{k(n+1)}} [D_1(r) = 1] \right| > \frac{1}{P(n)}$$

2nd part of proof now  
 easy enough to follow  
 end

10/18

מתקה - מודולו אוניברסיטאי F. קורן ; 4.9.16

$\kappa \in \{0,1\}^n$  ועוד  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  בפה גז

-  $F_K : \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$  יונגן

,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  ול  $H_K(x) = F_K(x) \oplus F_{1^n}(x)$  ; לוגר (1)

-  $x \in \{0,1\}^n$  ->  $K \in \{0,1\}^n$  ->

מתקה - מודולו אוניברסיטאי H. קורן ; 1.10.16

מתקה - מודולו אוניברסיטאי H. קורן ; 1.10.16

~ נק' D<sub>1</sub> בפונקציית ~ נק' f

$n \in \mathbb{N}$  ו-  $\{f_{1^n}\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  גז  $P(n)$  • ~ נק' f

יונגן

$$\left| \Pr_{K \in \{0,1\}^n} [D_1^{H_K(1)}(1^n) = 1] - \Pr_{\substack{\tilde{f} \in \text{func}_{n,2^n} \\ f \sim P(n)}} [\tilde{f}(1^n) = 1] \right| > \frac{1}{P(n)}$$

⊗⊗

לעתה D<sub>2</sub> פונקציית ~ נק' f

ונק' f, 0 נק' f סט נס' f ו-

ונק' f נק' f, f סט f ו-  $\sim \text{func}_n$

11/18

$\cdot 1^n$   $\int y$   $D_1$

$Q = N \oplus P$ ,  $X \in \{0,1\}^n$  faire miss

,  $f_{1n}(x)$  ას უნდა იქნაოს  $O(x)$  რიცხვი

•  $\Omega(X) \oplus F_{1^n}(X)$  ก็จะได้  $D_1 - f$  จะเป็น  
 $\cdot 1(GS) \text{ และ } GNS \text{ จะ } D_1 - e$

Shuttlecock D1 - P 120, Shuttlecock D3 115 and D2 - F

negative pole

$f(1) = 1$   $\{ \text{for } n \in \mathbb{N} \}$   $\cup_{n=1}^{\infty} D_2 \text{ not } \emptyset$

,  $\text{Func}_{n,2n}$  fallen opnli wjgred) wjgall

$D_1 = \{ \text{graphs } X \in \{0,1\}^n \mid S \text{ is a path in } X \}$

جذب الماء  $f(x) \oplus f_{1^n}(x) = g(x)$

26 April. D, Se west arid

Se esem può D1 -f una gara D2

$$f(t) = h(t) - \int_{\text{specific value}}$$

1998, function  $\sim$  2%

$$\Pr_{f \in \text{Func}_{n,h}} [D_1^{f(1)}(1^n) = 1] = \Pr_{h \in \text{Func}_{n,2h}} [D_1^{h(1)}(1^n) = 1]$$

suppose  $f_1$  is a function  $D_2$  holds  $\otimes$

such that,  $k \in \{0,1\}^n$  such that  $f_k(1)$

:  $D_1 - f$  is  $\otimes$   $X \in \{0,1\}^n$  and  $f_k(X)$

$$f_k(X) \oplus f_{1^n}(X) = H_k(X)$$

refers to  $f$  is a function  $D_2$  is a function,  $\otimes$

$H_k(1)$  suppose  $f_1$  is a function  $D_1 - f$

:  $\otimes$ ,  $k \in \{0,1\}^n$  such that

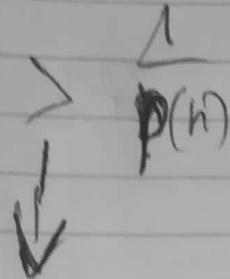
$$\Pr_{k \in \{0,1\}^n} [D_2^{f_k(\cdot)}(1^n) = 1] = \Pr_{k \in \{0,1\}^n} [D_1^{H_k(\cdot)}(1^n) = 1]$$

in particular  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  we have  $f_1$  is a function,  $\otimes$

$$|\Pr_{k \in \{0,1\}^n} [D_2^{f_k(\cdot)}(1^n) = 1] - \Pr_{h \in \text{Func}_{n,2h}} [D_1^{h(1)}(1^n) = 1]| =$$

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$$= \left| \Pr_{\substack{k \in \{0,1\}^n \\ h \in \text{func}_{n,2n}}} [D_1^{H_k(\cdot)}(1^n) = 1] - \Pr_{\substack{h \in \text{func}_{n,2n}}} [D_1^{h(\cdot)}(1^n) = 1] \right| >$$



$\oplus \otimes - \wedge$

high error implies  $F$  is hard to learn

$$G(s) = f_{0^n}(s) \text{ for } (2 \text{ bits})$$

$s \in \{0,1\}^n - ! n \in N \text{ of}$

manually  $G$  appears to work  
apple - apple | 23'

high error implies  $H$  is hard to learn

$n \in N$  of  $H_k : \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}^{2n}$ : e.g.  $\gamma$

$k \in \{0,1\}^n$  and for

error part in  $F$  (and vice versa)

$$F_k(x) = P_{1^k}(x) \oplus P_{0^n}(x)$$

17/08

$x \in \{0, 1\}^n$ ,  $\beta \in \{0, 1\}^n$  and  $n \in N$  is  
defined as  $\beta$ ,  $\beta$  is sum, if  
then sum  $\beta$  is  $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$  where  $\beta_i \in \{0, 1\}$

where  $0^n$ , one  $\gamma$  is called zero,  $1^n$

$(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n) \in \{0, 1\}^n$

$G(s) = F_{0^n}(s) \rightarrow$  all ones  $\beta$

$G(s) = 0$  when  $s$  is  $0^n$  and  $1^n$  for

,  $(0^n \text{ sum } 1^n \text{ is } 1^n \text{ for } 1^n)$

- $G(s) = 1^n$  -  $1^n$   $\rightarrow$  all  $\beta$  such that  $G(\beta) = 1^n$   
means  $\beta$  is  $0^n$  and

,  $G(s) = F_{0^n}(s) = P_{0^n}(s) \oplus P_{0^n}(s) = 0^{2n}$

- 6/2/20

15/26

$m \in \{0, 1\}^{n+1}$  გვარს აკვთ (1 ის ჭირობა)

Q6) Is  $\{0, 1\}^n$  le  $\omega$  n y?

$$: (r, G(r) \oplus m)$$

W3d y3d3n k3f f333 15 w3y3n

(1921), which was also the first film

John Smith, CPA 300 200 100

reinige lange Hölzer auf

1978(1), 111-113 (no. 1) p. 5e, A

$$\text{If } n \in N \text{ for some } S, \quad \Pr[\text{IND}_{\pi, A}(a) = 1] = 1$$

•(22) A respiratory pain

the next, 1<sup>n</sup> after 9600 7128

$$m_1 = 1^n, m_0 = 0^n \quad \text{SIP/112}$$

$c = (r, g)$  ဆုတေသန

$$G(r) \oplus g = o^n$$

noic seongnp i8n

$$G(r) = g = G(r) \oplus m$$

- 16 -

, (107) usual  $m = m_0$  and  $p$

$b' = 1$  year and  $f' = 0$  year

should result to  $\pi = 28$  per

Year;  $IND_{ILA}(n) = 1$  year per 10

Years extra capital required to obtain  $p$

- CPA  $\pi$  is same as  $\pi$  but  $m$  is different

,  $m \in \{0, 1\}^n$  then  $\pi$  is ( $\pi$  is like

:  $f_k(0^n) + m$  for  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ )

$\pi$  is given by  $\pi(n)$  or  $\pi(n)$

and  $\pi(n)$  is equal to  $\pi(n)$  when  $n$

~~is~~ ~~is~~ CPA ~~is~~

~~is~~ ~~is~~ ~~is~~ ~~is~~ ~~is~~

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CPA 2nd is known as the

ADP, A, PPT elliptic curve, DH

elliptic curve  $p$ ,  $p(n)$  RSA

$\Pr[\text{IND}_{\text{II}, A}^{\text{CPA}}(n) = 1] = 1$  known as

standard base, A uniform random

$m_1 \sim \{0, 1\}$  (1) A,  $k \leftarrow \text{keyGen}(1^n)$  key pair

in the next step,  $c \sim \{0, 1\}$  A random

value is,  $\text{Enc}_k(m) = m \oplus f_{12}(c) = f_k(c)$

if  $m_b$  chosen in random form, first

$m_b = \text{Enc}_k(m) \oplus c = f_{12}(m) \oplus f_{12}(c) \oplus m_b$

then,  $m_b = m_1 \sim \{0, 1\}$  + sign

$\Pr[\text{IND}_{\text{II}, A}^{\text{CPA}}(n) = 1] = 1$  known as

CPA 2nd known as, RSA, PPT

Let  $D$  be a distribution over  $\{0,1\}^n$ .  
Let  $A$  be a function from  $\{0,1\}^n$  to  $\{0,1\}$ .  
 $p(h)$  denotes the probability that  $A$  outputs  $1$  when given input  $h$ .  
Then  $\Pr_{h \sim D} [A(h) = 1] \geq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{p(h)}$

Let  $D$  be a distribution over  $\{0,1\}^n$ .  
Let  $f$  be a function from  $\{0,1\}^n$  to  $\{0,1\}$ .  
 $p(h)$  denotes the probability that  $f(h) = 1$ .

$\Pr_{h \sim D} [f(h) = 1] - \Pr_{h \sim D} [f^{h \leftarrow t}(h) = 1] \geq \frac{1}{p(h)}$

Let  $D$  be a distribution over  $\{0,1\}^n$ .  
Let  $A$  be a function from  $\{0,1\}^n$  to  $\{0,1\}$ .  
Let  $t \in \{0,1\}^n$ .  
Let  $b \in \{0,1\}$ .  
Then  $\Pr_{h \sim D} [A(h) = b] \geq \Pr_{h \sim D} [A(h \oplus t) = b]$

$$C = O(0^n) \oplus m_6$$

$D$  ו- $m_6$ ,  $b' (D)$  ערך  $A$

ונען  $b = b'$  נתקל 1 95%

הנחות  $f$  גורן,  $O = f$  נתקל  $\otimes$

ונכון,  $f \in \text{Func}_{n,n}$  נתקל

נתקל  $\otimes$  ~~ונתקל~~  $O(0^n)$

( $\Rightarrow A$  ב- $n$  מילים הינה גורן אפשרי

הנחות גורן

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}: \Pr_{f \in \text{Func}_{n,n}} [D^{f(1)}(1^n) = 1] = \frac{1}{2}$$

נתקל  $\otimes$ , נתקל  $b \in \{0,1\}^n$  ונתקל  $O$

נתקל  $\otimes$   $D$  גורן  $O = f_k$  נתקל  $\otimes$

ונתקל  $\otimes$ ,  $\text{IND}_{II,A}(n)$  הוגן נתקל  $A$  גורן

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}: \Pr_{k \in \{0,1\}^n} [D^{f_k(1)}(1^n) = 1] = \Pr[\text{IND}_{II,A}(n) = 1]$$

$$k \in \{0,1\}^n$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\Delta}{P(n)}$$

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napravlenijski rezultati za fukciju f

$$\left| \Pr_{k \in \{0,1\}^n} [D^{f_k(t)}(x) = 1] - \Pr_{k \in \text{funkcijm}} [D^{f_k(t)}(x) = 1] \right| =$$

$$= \left| \Pr_{k \in \{0,1\}^n} [IND_{R,A}(k) = 1] - \frac{1}{2} \right| > \frac{1}{pm}$$

zadaci za funkciju F le uobičajeni

,  $m \in \{0,1\}^n$  da je  $\exists k$  : s ali

:  $r \in \{0,1\}^n$  da je  $\exists k$

$$: (r, r \oplus f_k(r) \oplus m)$$

• CPA rezultat je rezultat ovo

• IND rezultat je rezultat

, ali CPA rezultat je rezultat ovo

što je logično A neizgubljeni rezultati

zbog toga da je  $P(M)$  uobičajeno

$$\Pr_{k \in \{0,1\}^n} [IND_{R,A}^{CPA}(k) = 1] > \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{pm}$$

20/8

alg of D weighs 131 bits  
just like 100 bits of 0's & 1's  
number length = 17 bits, weight = 13, f = 13  
and all pairs, and weigh

$b \in \{0, 1\}$  such that  $\text{wt}(b) = 13$

~~$b \in \{0, 1\}$  such that  $\text{wt}(b) = 13$~~

$O(k)$  means  $r \in \{0, 1\}^n$  such that  $\text{wt}(r) = k$

$c = (r, r \oplus O(k) \oplus m)$  such that  $A - c$  has

$A$  is ~~such~~ such that  $b' = m'$

such that  $b' = b$  which is 1 in all  $D$  bits

length 13

$c = (r, r \oplus O(k) \oplus m)$  such that  $O = f_k$  ~~such that~~  $\otimes$

length 13

$\Pr[D^{f_k(\cdot)}(1^n) = 1] = \Pr[IND_{SL, A}^{CPA}(n) = 1] > \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{16n}$

$A$  is ~~such~~ ~~length 13~~ such that  $O = f$  ~~such that~~  $\otimes$

$\Pr[D^{f(\cdot)}(1^n) = 1] = \frac{1}{2}$  ~~length 13~~ even

length 13

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zwei von  $n$  Einheiten für Klasse  $i$  geben

$$\left| \Pr[D^{f_k(1^n)}(1^n) = 1] - \Pr[D^{f_{\ell}(1^n)}(1^n) = 1] \right| >$$

$$> \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{p(n)} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{p(n)}$$

ausreichend großes  $F$  für  $\epsilon$ -Fehler

für jedes  $i: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$  ist  $(1, f_i)$  falsch

$F$  ist  $\cdot n \in \mathbb{N}$  ausreichend groß für  $\epsilon$

ausreichend groß, um zu zeigen, dass  $\epsilon$  groß

KeyGen:  $\{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}^{l(n)}$ : zeros ( $\text{KeyGen}, f$ )

$f: \{0,1\}^n \times \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}^{l(n)}$  :

$D$  kann für alle  $n \in \mathbb{N}$   $f$

$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \exists k \in \{0,1\}^n$  mit  $f(k) = 1^n$

weiter  $V(\cdot)$  ausreicht mit  $n > N$  für

$$\left| \Pr_{k \in \text{KeyGen}(1^n)} [D^{f_k(1^n)}(1^n) = 1] - \Pr_{f \leftarrow \text{function}_n \rightarrow l(n)} [D^f(1^n) = 1] \right| \leq V(n)$$
$$k \in \text{KeyGen}(1^n)$$

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$(\text{KeyGen}', F')$   $\sim$   $\exists$  2 : 6 the  
same form

,  $1^n$  as input,  $\text{KeyGen}'$  outputs

,  $f_K(1^n)$  given  $K \leftarrow \text{KeyGen}(1^n)$   $f_K$

.  $\text{KeyGen} : \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}^{l(n)}$  output

$m \in \{0,1\}^n$  as input,  $F'$  outputs

,  $K \leftarrow \text{KeyGen}'(1^n)$  as input, and

.  $f_K : \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}^{l(m)}$ : if  $f_K(m) \sim_K$  then

return as output if  $f$  is "good" else

, otherwise must return, reject

and  $F'$  is  $\text{KeyGen}'$  as part

function from input to output must

$f \leftarrow \text{Func}_{n, l(m)}$  is part  $F$  as

part from input to output, reject any case

reject any case if not  $f \neq \text{KeyGen}'$  for

then return KeyGen' as, Func\_{n, l(m)} as  
reject any case

PRF  $\leftarrow$   $\text{PRF}_{\text{left}} \parallel \text{PRF}_{\text{right}}$

PRF  $\sim_{\text{IND-CPA}} (\text{KeyGen}, F)$

leftmost-bit leakage resilience ( $\text{KeyGen}', F'$ )

left part  $\xrightarrow{\text{IND-CPA}} (\text{LBLR}, F')$

then  $\text{KeyGen}'$  receives  $1^n$  from user

$\rightarrow f_K : \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$ ,  $K \in \{0,1\}^{n+1}$  and

$$f_K'(x) = k_1 \parallel f_m(x)$$

$$m = k_2 \parallel \dots \parallel k_{n+1}, K = k_1 \parallel k_2 \parallel \dots \parallel k_{n+1}$$

pf. PRF work  $f' \circ f_K$  will work

$\exists p(n) \sim_{\text{Unif}} \mathbb{N}$  such that  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$   $\Pr_{k \in \{0,1\}^n} [f_K'(x) = y] \geq p(n)$

$$\left| \Pr_{\substack{k \in \text{KeyGen}(1^n)}} [D^{f_K(\cdot)}(1^n, k_1) = 1] - \Pr_{\substack{k \in \text{KeyGen}(1^n)}} [D^{f(\cdot)}(1^n, k_1) = 1] \right| > \frac{1}{p(n)}$$

$f \in \text{Func}_{n,n}$

$\rightarrow$  more A now work,  $\approx$

:  $F \leftarrow \text{multi-bit PRF}$

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input, O spille  $\rightarrow$   $x \in \{0, 1\}^n$  (for jv)

,  $b = D(1^n, k_1)$  til  $S_1$ ,  $k \in \text{keyGen}'(1^n)$

tilgjør følge A til muligheten for  $x$

$O(x)$  til spilleren  $\rightarrow$   $x$  denne løs

$b || O(x)$  til  $A - S$  gjennom

$\rightarrow$  1 på  $\rightarrow$  1  $\sim_{\text{SNN}}$  A  $\sim_{\text{SNN}}$   
0 på  $\rightarrow$  0  $\sim_{\text{SNN}}$  A  $\sim_{\text{SNN}}$

hvilket resulterer i  $\mu_{\text{SNN}}$

motiveret til  $'b'$ ,  $O = F_K$  ~~til~~

med en refleksjon på  $F'$  ~~til~~

$$\Pr_{K \in \text{keyGen}(1^n)} [D^{F_K(\cdot)}(1^n, k_1) = 1] = \Pr_{K \in \text{keyGen}(1^m)} [A^{F_K(\cdot)}(1^m) = 1]$$

$\therefore$  ~~til~~  $b = D(1^n, k_1)$  pe

$A(b || O(x)) = A(k_1 || f_m(x)) = D(x)$   $\rightarrow$  S

$\therefore$  ~~til~~

25Wx

$\vdash \exists h \left( f \in \text{Func}_{n,h} \wedge \forall x \right) : \underline{D = f} \quad \text{not } -$

~~exists~~  $b \parallel D(x) = b \parallel f(x) \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^n$

$\Pr[A^{f(1^n)}(1^n, k_1) = 1]$

$k \in \text{KeyGen}(1^n)$

$f \in \text{Func}_{n,h}$

~~random~~

~~1 - f is a 0-fake b for~~

given  $f(k)$  ~~random~~  $f \dashv$ ,  $\exists$

$\rightarrow g \circ f \in \text{Func}_{n,h}$   $\sim$

$\Pr[D^{f(1^n)}(1^n, k_1) = 1] = \Pr[A^{f(1^n)}(1^n) = 1]$

$k \in \text{KeyGen}(1^n)$

$k \in \text{KeyGen}(1^n)$

$f \in \text{Func}_{n,h}$

$f \in \text{Func}_{n,h}$

$\rightarrow$  ~~for~~ ~~for~~  $\rightarrow$   $\neg P$

26 wj

new paper n ∈ N 08 Frank 2008

$$\left| \Pr_{k \leftarrow \text{KeyGen}(1^n)} [A^{f_k(\cdot)}(1^n) = 1] - \Pr_{k \leftarrow \text{KeyGen}'(1^n)} [A^{f_k(\cdot)}(1^n) = 1] \right| =$$
$$f \leftarrow \text{Func}_{n,n}$$

$$= \left| \Pr_{\substack{k \leftarrow \text{KeyGen}'(1^n)}} [D^{f_k(\cdot)}(1^n, k_1) = 1] - \Pr_{\substack{k \leftarrow \text{KeyGen}'(1^n)}} [D^{f_k(\cdot)}(1^n, k_1) = 1] \right| > \frac{1}{P(n)}$$
$$f \leftarrow \text{Func}_{n,n}$$

implies f is not PRF

so keyGen is not PRF

(keyGen, f) is not PRF

: LBR PRF -> PRF

then if we get (keyGen', f')

(LBR : f, f') leftmost-bit leakage resilient

$$\text{keyGen}'(1^n) = \begin{cases} 0 \parallel \text{keyGen}(1^n) & \text{if } \frac{1}{2} \sim 1 \\ 1 \parallel \text{keyGen}(1^n) & \text{if } \frac{1}{2} \sim 0 \end{cases}$$

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$\{s \in \{0,1\}^n \mid s$

$$f'_{k_1 || k_2 || \dots || k_N}(s) = k_1 || f'_{k_2 || \dots || k_N}(s)$$

$$\cdot k_1 || k_2 || \dots || k_N = k' \leftarrow \text{KeyGen}'$$

, PRF of  $(\text{KeyGen}', F')$   $\rightarrow$  SICR now

Spiele  $\sim$  zu Spur  $D^{(0)}$  | nun  $\sim$  zu  $D^{(1)}$   
ausprobieren  $f'(.)$  in  $f'_{k'}$  und  $\sigma' - f$

$\geq p(h) \sim$  zu  $D^{(1)}$ ,  $\sim$  zu  $D^{(0)}$   
wegen  $h \in N$  vor  $f_{k'}$   $\rightarrow$  sie

$$|\Pr[D^{(F'_{k'}(.))}(1^n)} = 1] - \Pr[D^{(f(.))}(1^n)} = 1]| > \frac{\epsilon}{p(h)}$$

new Spur  $D^{(0)}$  zu  $D^{(1)}$ ,  $y_h$   
 $f(.)$  in  $F'$  wie  $\sigma$ -f Spur

neue Spur  $D^{(1)}$  also  $\sim$  zu  $D^{(0)}$   
 $k_1 \leftarrow \{0,1\}$  für -

,  $s \in D^{(0)}$   $\sim$  zu  $D^{(1)}$  für -  
,  $k_1 || 0(s)$   $\sim$  zu  $D^{(1)}$  für -

• 1 user  $D^{(0)}$  with 1 sign bit -

•  $f'_{k'}(s)$  &  $f'_{k''}(s)$  (one of each)

•  $O - \int_{\text{keyGen}}, k' \rightarrow \text{the sign } f'$

new sign bit,  $\frac{1}{2}$  - most

$f' \leftarrow f'_{k'}(s)$  &  $f'_{k''}(s)$  are

$f_{k_2 \dots k_N}(s)$   $\neq$

•  $\Pr[D^{(0)} = 1] - \Pr[D^f = 1]$

$$\left| \Pr_{k \in \text{keyGen}} [D^{f_k}(1^n) = 1] - \Pr_{f \in \text{Func}_{n,n}} [D^f(1^n) = 1] \right| =$$

$$= \left| \Pr_{k' \in \text{keyGen}} [D^{f'_{k'}}(1^n) = 1] - \Pr_{f' \in \text{func}_{n,n}} [D^{f'}(1^n) = 1] \right| \xrightarrow{\text{Prm}} \frac{1}{2}$$

•  $\text{sign} \rightarrow \text{sign}, f \vdash \text{sign } D^0, \text{sign}$

•  $\text{sign } f \vdash \text{sign}, F \vdash f, \text{sign}$

•  $\text{sign } f, \text{PRF } \text{sign } (\text{keyGen}, f); f$

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• PRF  $\rightarrow$   $(\text{keyGen}', F')$  पर

मध्ये दोन सूची  $(\text{keyGen}', F')$  , तिथे

दोस्रा प्राप्त जाते , (LBR) वाई का

0-1 संख्या वर्ग लगे  $D^0$  प्राप्त

मध्ये दोस्रा  $f_{(1)}$  ना  $F'_{(1)}$  ठेकावा

दोस्रा 1 असता ,  $k_1$  वरीले वर्ग लगावा , तरी

-  $k_1$  इंद्रा  $O(n)$  के प्राप्त होता

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$$\left| \Pr_{k \leftarrow \text{keyGen}}[D^{F'_{(1)}}(1^n, k_1) = 1] - \Pr[D^{f_{(1)}}(1^n, k_1) = 1] \right| =$$

~~$f \in \mathcal{P}_{\text{anc}, n}$~~

$$= \left| 1 - \frac{1}{2} \right| = \frac{1}{2}$$

प्राप्त  $D^0$  प्राप्त , तिथे दोस्रा वर्ग 15

तरीले वर्ग लगे  $F'$  प्राप्त

$(\text{keyGen}', F')$  जाते , तिथे दोस्रा प्राप्त

दोस्रा , (LBR) वाई का दोस्रा वर्ग लगावा

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