

Exercise 3

3.1 Nested encryption scheme (3pt)

Let Σ denote an encryption scheme where $\Sigma.\mathcal{C} \subseteq \Sigma.\mathcal{M}$ (so that it is possible to use the scheme to encrypt its own ciphertexts). Define Σ^2 to be the following nested-encryption scheme:

$\mathcal{K} = (\Sigma.\mathcal{K})^2$	KeyGen:	Enc $((k_1, k_2), m)$:	Dec $((k_1, k_2), c_2)$:
$\mathcal{M} = \Sigma.\mathcal{M}$	$k_1 \leftarrow \Sigma.\mathcal{K}$	$c_1 := \Sigma.\text{Enc}(k_1, m)$	$c_1 := \Sigma.\text{Dec}(k_2, c_2)$
$\mathcal{C} = \Sigma.\mathcal{C}$	$k_2 \leftarrow \Sigma.\mathcal{K}$	$c_2 := \Sigma.\text{Enc}(k_2, c_1)$	$m := \Sigma.\text{Dec}(k_1, c_1)$
	return (k_1, k_2)	return c_2	return m

Prove that if Σ satisfies one-time secrecy, then so does Σ^2 .

3.2 Negligible functions (2pt)

a) Which of the following are negligible functions in λ ? Justify your answers.

$$\frac{1}{2^{\frac{\lambda}{2}}}, \frac{1}{\lambda^2}, \frac{1}{(\lambda)^{\frac{1}{\lambda}}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}}, \frac{1}{2^{\sqrt{\lambda}}}$$

b) Suppose f and g are negligible.

- Show that $f \cdot g$ is negligible.
- Give an example f and g which are both negligible, but where $\frac{f(\lambda)}{g(\lambda)}$ is not negligible.

3.3 Hashrate (2pt)

Let us consider a blockchain scenario and in particular the Bitcoin cryptocurrency. Miners inside the network repeatedly compute hashes of a block of size 1 MB until the resulting hash is smaller than a target. Let us assume that miners call one instance of SHA-256 per block.

The performance of fast SHA-256 implementations on Intel Architecture Processors are shown here <https://www.intel.com/content/dam/www/public/us/en/documents/white-papers/sha-256-implementations-paper.pdf>.

In particular, page 15 shows the performance in cycles/byte for varying sizes of an implementation-specific buffer.

- Assuming you have one Intel CPU with 2GHz clock speed, how many cycles per block can one have in case of a single-threaded AVX1 implementation? How much is the hash rate?
- How many such CPUs one should have to reach Bitcoin's current hash rate (consult <https://www.blockchain.com/> for example)?

3.4 A random cipher (3pt)

Consider a symmetric-key encryption scheme Σ that encrypts κ -bit strings into κ -bit ciphertexts.

- a) Describe the algorithms of Σ formally.
- b) Consider the following library, which uses Σ and gives an adversary \mathcal{A} access to $\Sigma.\text{Enc}()$, but not to $\Sigma.\text{Dec}()$.

$$\begin{array}{l} k \leftarrow \Sigma.\text{KeyGen}() \\ \hline \text{ENCRYPT}(x \in \{0, 1\}^\kappa) \\ \text{return } \Sigma.\text{Enc}(k, x) \end{array}$$

A random $m \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\kappa$ is chosen and \mathcal{A} receives $c := \text{ENCRYPT}(m)$. \mathcal{A} is allowed to access the library at most q times and the task of \mathcal{A} is to guess m . Give an upper bound on the probability that \mathcal{A} succeeds, that is, on

$$P[\mathcal{A}(c) \Rightarrow m].$$