

Cryptographic Hash and Integrity Protection

Cryptographic Hash Applications

Sang-Yoon Chang, Ph.D.

Module: Cryptographic Hash Applications

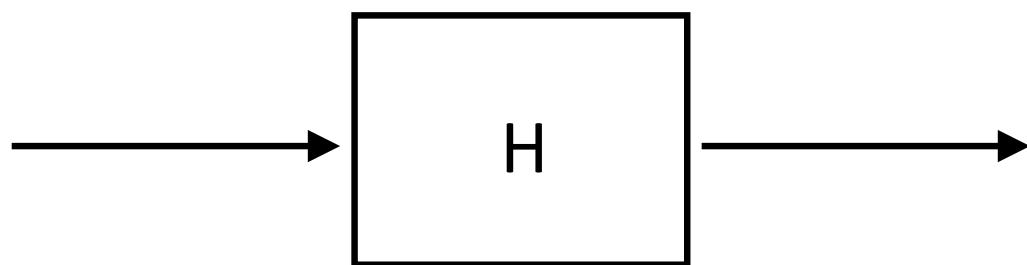
Hash Chain

S/Key: One-Time Password

Hash Tree

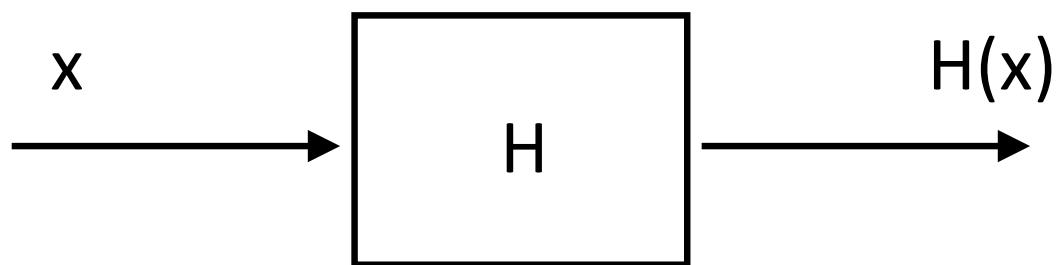
Cryptocurrency and Bitcoin

Cryptographic Hash Applications



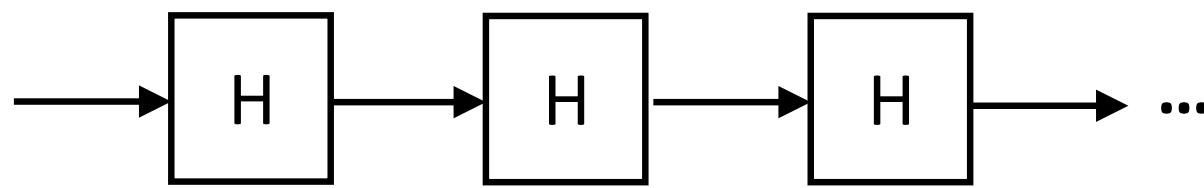
Hash Function

Cryptographic Hash Applications

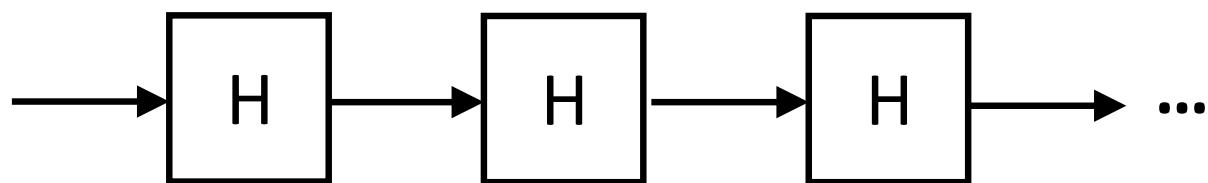


Hash Function

Hash Chain



Hash Chain

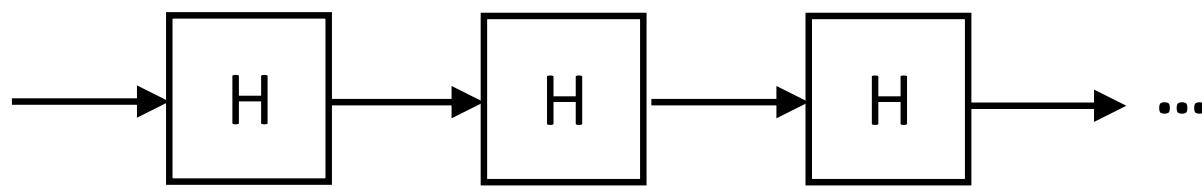


$H^n(x)$: apply H function on x n times

E.g., $H^3(x) = H(H(H(x)))$

One-way (preimage resistance) of H

Hash Chain

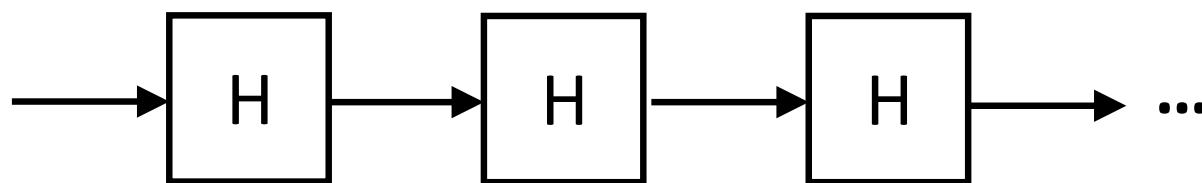


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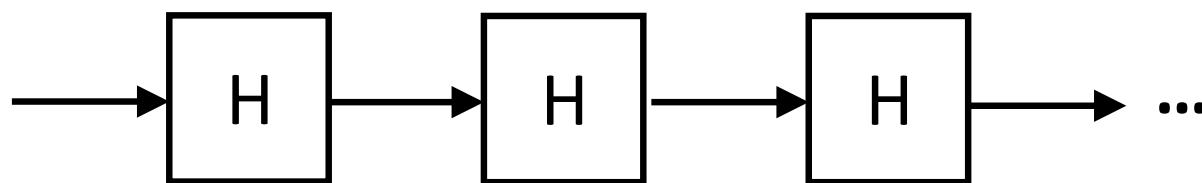
One-way (preimage resistance) for H

S/Key: One-Time Password Generation



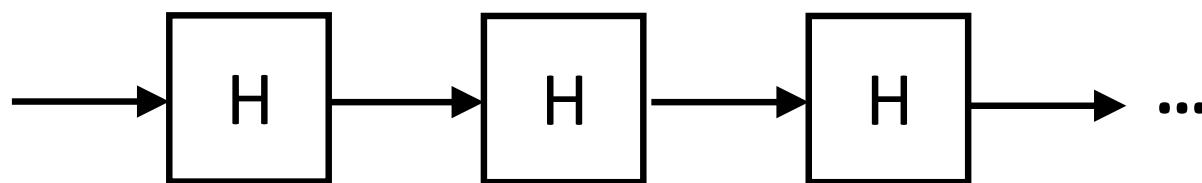
Server (verifier) generates
 $x, H(x), H^2(x), \dots, H^{n+1}(x)$

S/Key: One-Time Password Generation



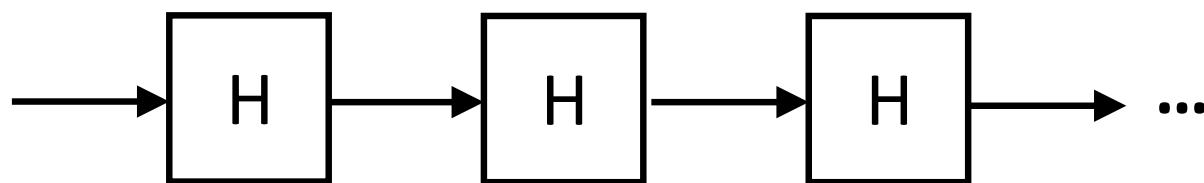
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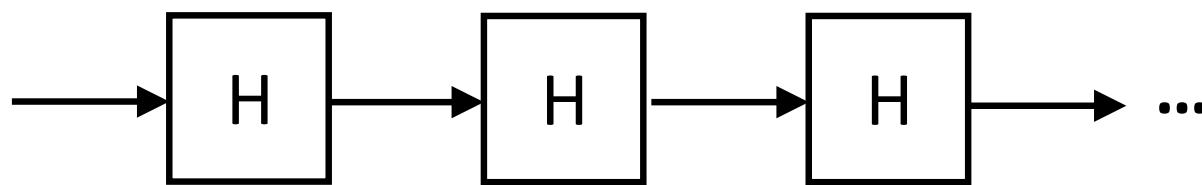
S/Key: One-Time Password Generation



Server (verifier) generates
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User (prover) is given n passwords:
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S/Key: One-Time Password Generation



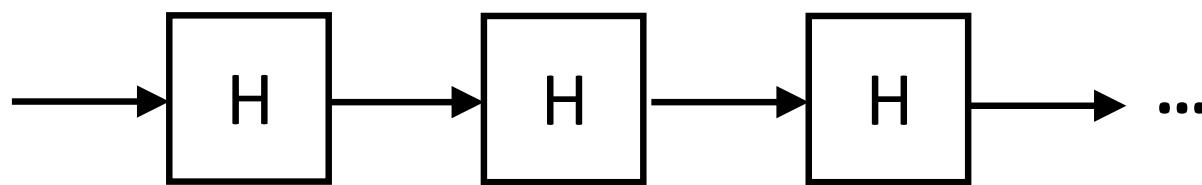
Server (verifier) generates
 $H(x), H^2(x), \dots, \underline{H^{n+1}(x)}$

Server only stores $H^{n+1}(x)$

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S/Key: One-Time Password Generation



Server (verifier) generates
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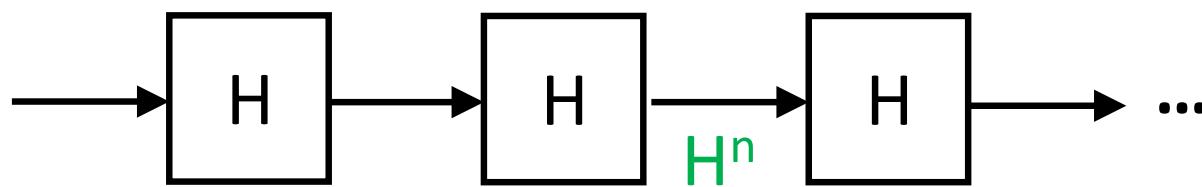
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Uses in the reverse order

S/Key: One-Time Password Authentication



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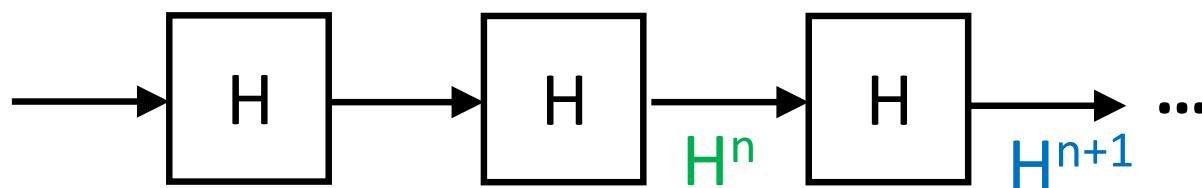
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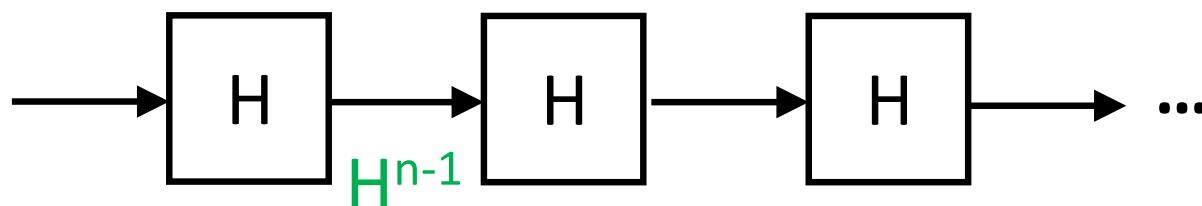
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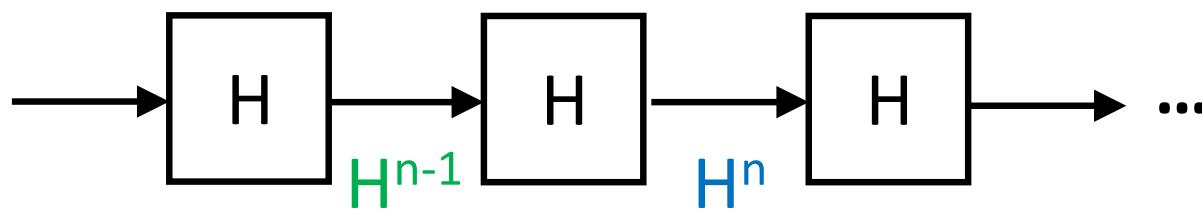
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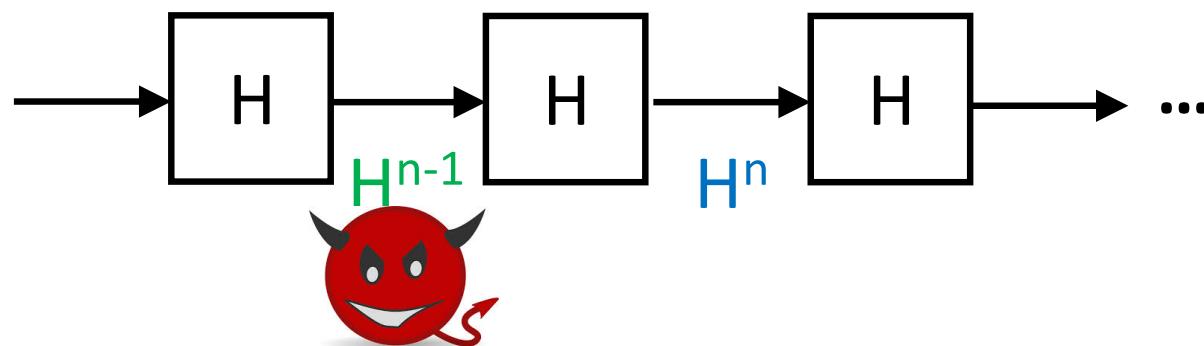
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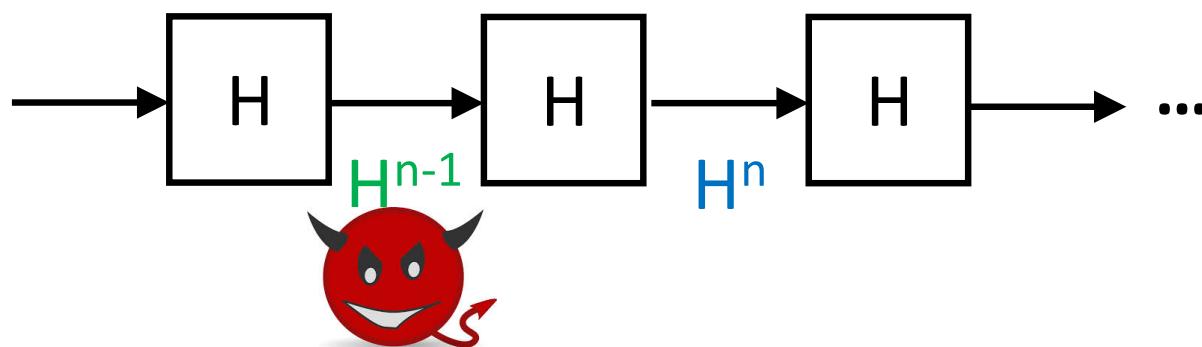
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S/Key: One-Time Password Authentication



Compromise yields outdated passwords

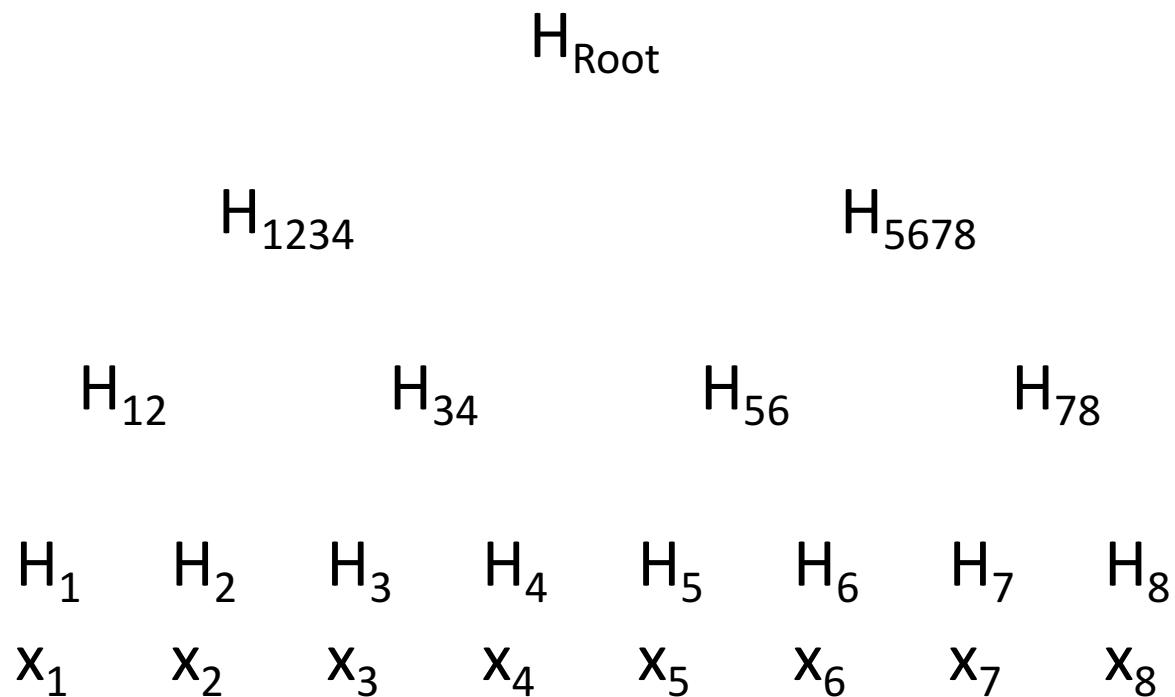
S/Key: One-Time Password Authentication



Compromise yields outdated passwords

Limits the number of passwords to n

Hash Tree (Merkle Tree)



Hash Tree

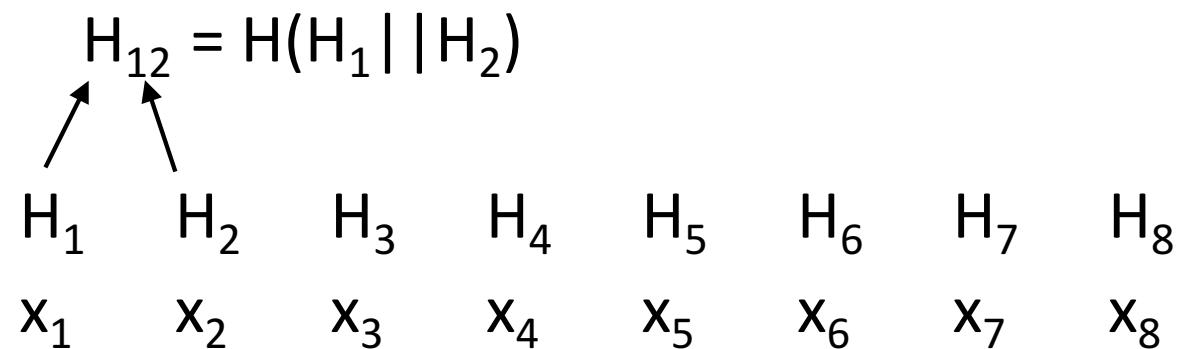
$H(x_1) \ H(x_2) \ H(x_3) \ H(x_4) \ H(x_5) \ H(x_6) \ H(x_7) \ H(x_8)$

$x_1 \quad x_2 \quad x_3 \quad x_4 \quad x_5 \quad x_6 \quad x_7 \quad x_8$

Hash Tree

H_1	H_2	H_3	H_4	H_5	H_6	H_7	H_8
x_1	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_6	x_7	x_8

Hash Tree



Hash Tree

H_{12}

H_{34}

H_{56}

H_{78}

H_1

H_2

H_3

H_4

H_5

H_6

H_7

H_8

x_1

x_2

x_3

x_4

x_5

x_6

x_7

x_8

Hash Tree

H_{1234}

H_{5678}

H_{12}

H_{34}

H_{56}

H_{78}

H_1

H_2

H_3

H_4

H_5

H_6

H_7

H_8

x_1

x_2

x_3

x_4

x_5

x_6

x_7

x_8

Hash Tree

H_{Root}

H_{1234}

H_{5678}

H_{12}

H_{34}

H_{56}

H_{78}

H_1

H_2

H_3

H_4

H_5

H_6

H_7

H_8

x_1

x_2

x_3

x_4

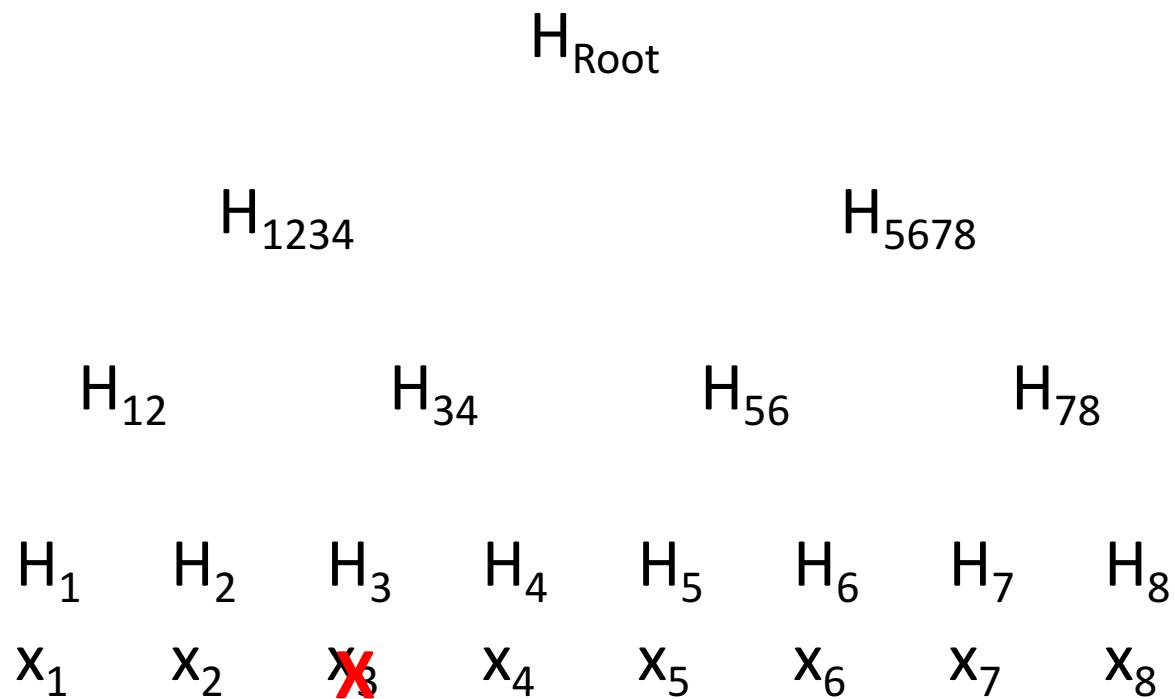
x_5

x_6

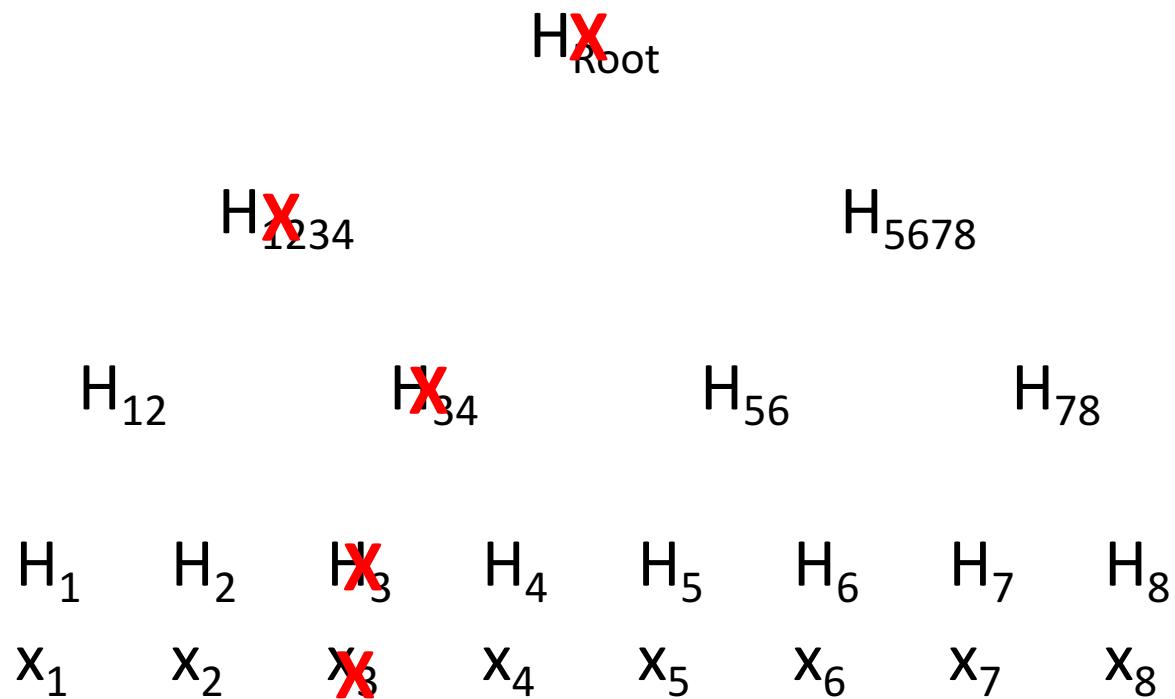
x_7

x_8

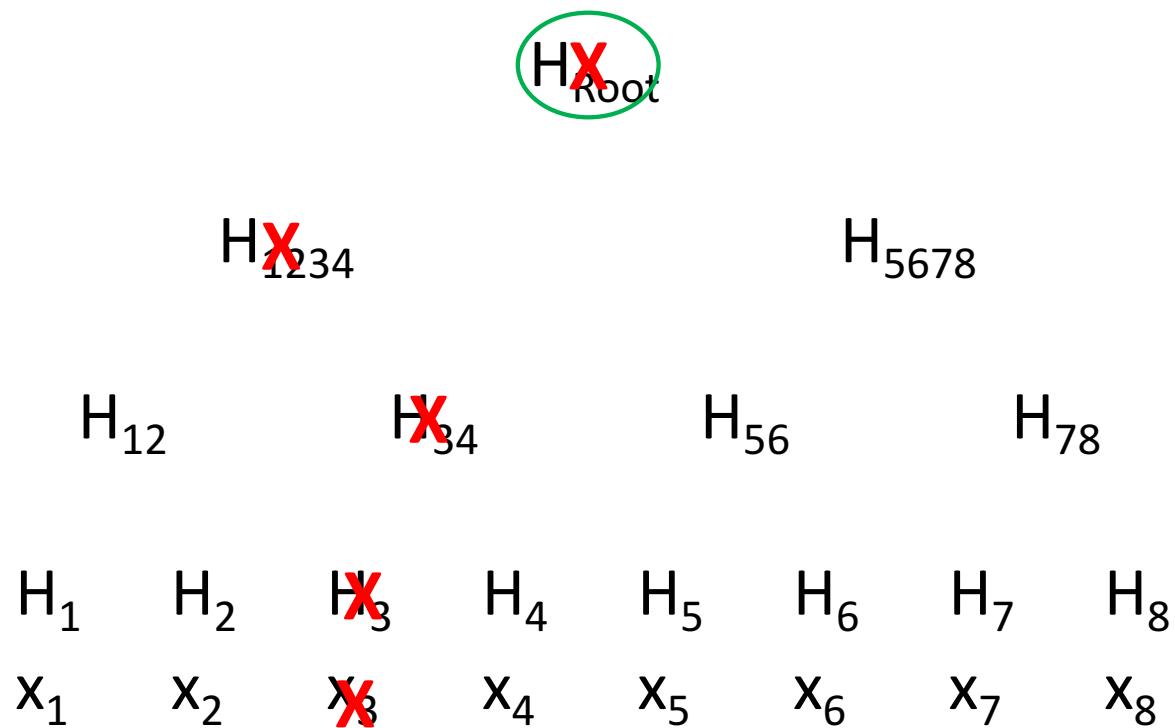
Hash Tree



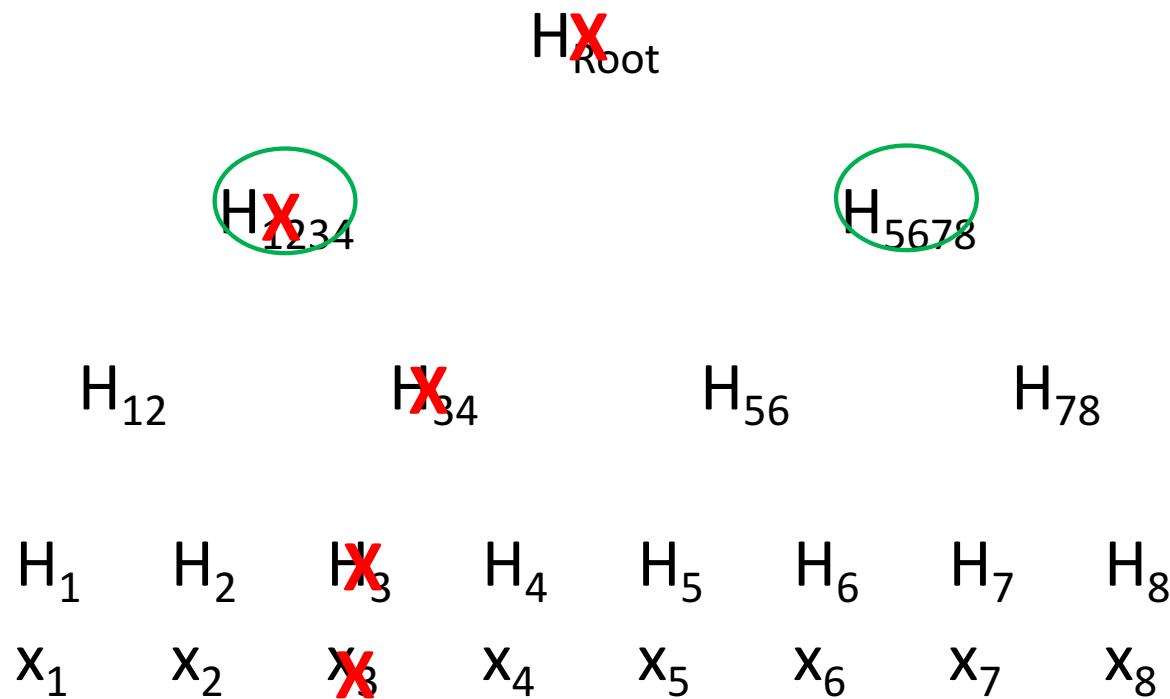
Hash Tree



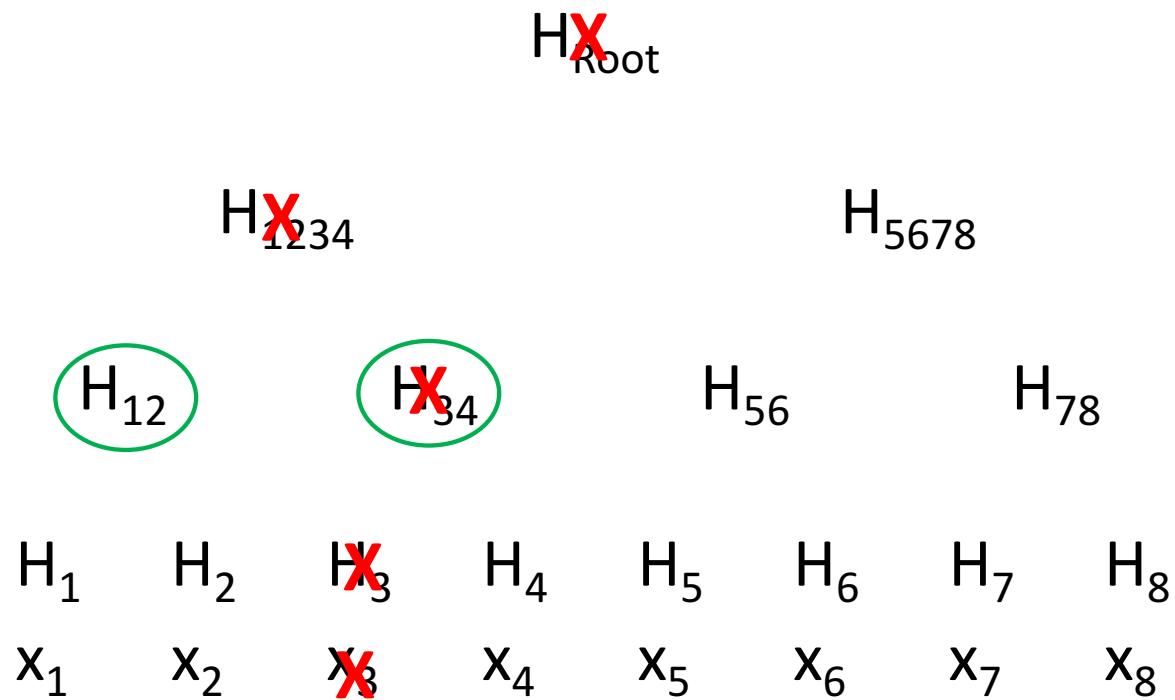
Hash Tree – Integrity Detection



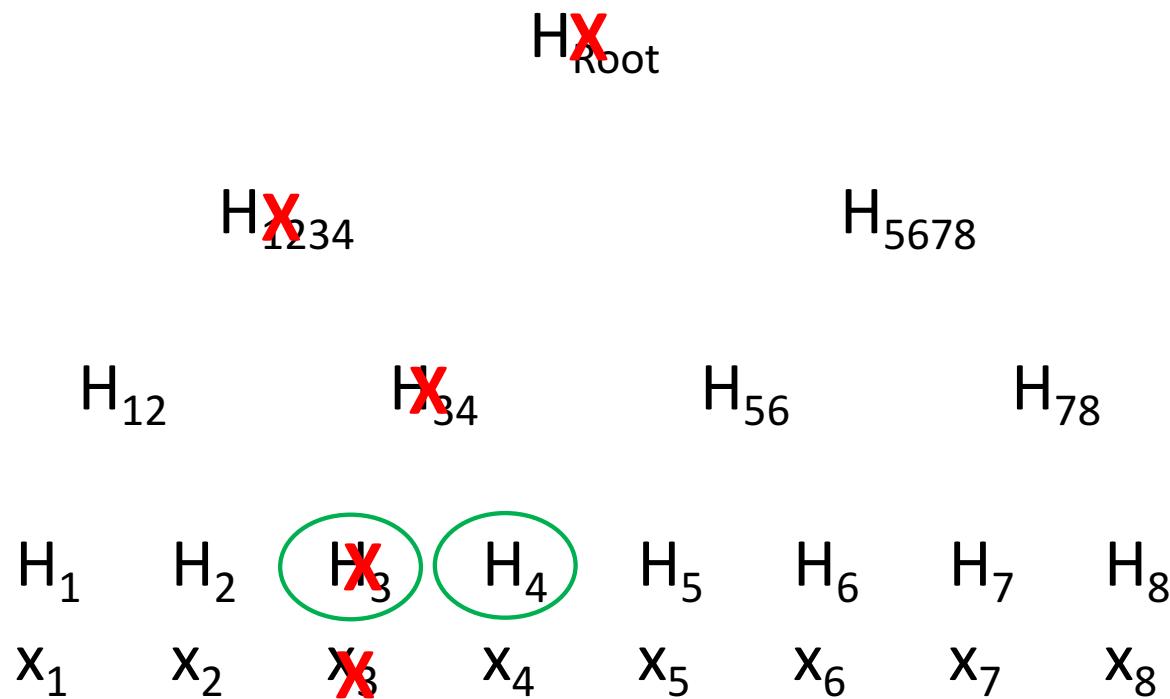
Hash Tree – Integrity Detection



Hash Tree – Integrity Detection



Hash Tree – Integrity Detection



Hash Tree

Verification efficiency

Scale exponentially with tree depth

Bitcoins

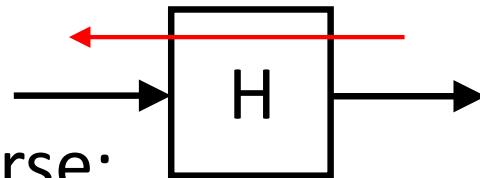
Verification with hash tree:

Merkle root (the root of hash tree)
appended at the transactions

Bitcoins

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Merkle root (the root of hash tree)
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Mining with hash reverse:

Bitcoin mining based on reversing
hash function (SHA-256)

