

Introduction to Cryptography – LMAT2450

Practical Lesson 2

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Exercise 1 (*An attack*)

Let F be a pseudorandom permutation. Consider the mode of operation in which a uniform value $IV \in \{0, 1\}^n$ is chosen, and the i -th ciphertext block c_i is computed as $c_i := F_k(IV + i + m_i)$, where each $m_i \in \{0, 1\}^n$ and the addition is performed modulo 2^n . Show that this scheme is not EAV-secure.

Exercise 2 (*Reduction.*)

Let $\Pi = \langle \text{Gen}, \text{Enc}, \text{Dec} \rangle$ be an encryption scheme having indistinguishable multiple encryptions in the presence of an eavesdropper. Suppose we define a new scheme $\Pi' := \langle \text{Gen}', \text{Enc}', \text{Dec}' \rangle$ as follows.

- $\text{Gen}' := \text{Gen}$
- $\text{Enc}'_k(m) := \text{Enc}_k(m) \| 1$ (i.e. a ‘1’ bit is appended to the ciphertext)
- $\text{Dec}'_k(c) := \text{Dec}_k(c_1)$, where c_1 is obtained by discarding the last bit of c .

1. Is Π' also a mult-EAV secure encryption scheme? Provide either an (efficient) attack/adversary or a (polynomial) reduction, depending on your claim.
2. Answer the same question, but considering the CPA security of Π' , assuming that Π is CPA secure.

Exercise 3 (*PRG.*) Let G be a pseudorandom generator with expansion factor $\ell(n) > 2n$. In each of the following cases, say whether G' is necessarily a pseudorandom generator. If yes, give a proof; if not, show a counterexample.

1. Define $G'(s) = G(s_1 \cdots s_{\lceil n/2 \rceil})$, where $s = s_1 \cdots s_n \in \{0, 1\}^n$.
2. Define $G'(s) = G(0^{|s|} \| s)$ where $s \in \{0, 1\}^n$, that is, we prepend $|s|$ ‘0’ bits to s .