Modern Cryptography
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Problem Set 6

Problem 1: El Gamal encryption

As in Example 12.17 in [KL], let $\mathbb{G}$ be the subgroup of $\mathbb{Z}^*_{167}$ generated by $g = 4$. We have that the order $q = |\mathbb{G}| = 83$ is prime. Let the secret key be $x = 23 \in \mathbb{Z}_{83}$ and so the public key is $pk = \langle p, q, g, h \rangle = \langle p, q, g, g^x \rangle$

(a) Use the square-and-multiply algorithm to compute the h component in the public key.

(b) Compute the encryption of message $m = 19 \in \mathbb{G}$ with randomness $y = 44$.

(c) Decrypt the ciphertext $\langle c_1, c_2 \rangle = \langle 132, 44 \rangle$.

(d) You happen to have overheard another ciphertext $\langle c_1, c_2 \rangle = \langle 28, 149 \rangle$, and you know that it was encrypted with the private key corresponding to a different public key $\langle p, q, g, h \rangle = \langle 167, 83, 4, 6 \rangle$. What was the message?

Problem 2: RSA

(a) **RSA encryption** Say GenRSA outputs $(N, e, d) = (1005973, 89, d)$. Note that $1005973 = 997 \cdot 1009$.

1. Encrypt the message $m = 1234 \in \mathbb{Z}^*_{1005973}$
2. Compute the private key (N, d) corresponding to the public key $(N, e) = (1005973, 89)$.
3. Decrypt the ciphertext $c = 530339$.

(b) **Attacks on Plain RSA** 1. For the RSA public key $(N, e) = (10000799791, 3)$, decrypt the ciphertext $c = 1000000$. Can you do it without factoring N?

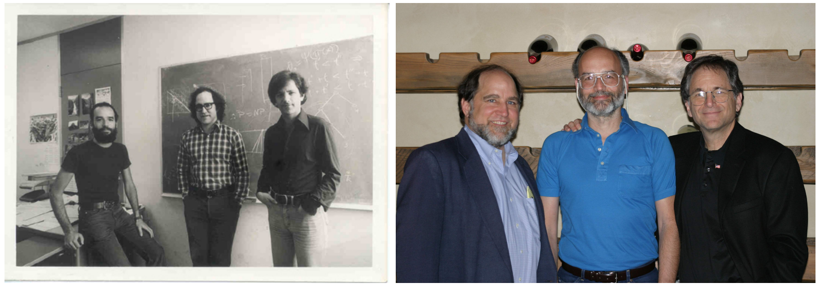

Figure 1: Adi Shamir, Ron Rivest, and Len Adleman as MIT-students and in 2003
Image credit: http://www.ams.org/samplings/feature-column/fcarc-internet, http://www.usc.edu/dept/molecular-science/RSA-2003.htm

2. Suppose we would like to use plain RSA with public exponent $e = 3$ as public-key encryption in a hybrid scheme together with AES-256 in CBC mode. We choose N to have roughly 2048 bits. Use the previous subexercise to argue the insecurity of this hybrid scheme.

Problem 3: CCA security of multiple encryptions

Claim 12.7 in [KL] states that if $\Pi = (\mathsf{Gen}, \mathsf{Enc}, \mathsf{Dec})$ is a CPA-secure public-key encryption scheme for fixed-length messages, then the new encryption scheme $\Pi' = (\mathsf{Gen}, \mathsf{Enc}', \mathsf{Dec}')$ with $\mathsf{Enc}'_{pk}(m_1 \| m_2 \| \ldots \| m_\ell) = \mathsf{Enc}_{pk}(m_1) \| \mathsf{Enc}_{pk}(m_2) \| \ldots \| \mathsf{Enc}_{pk}(m_\ell)$ is CPA secure for arbitrary-length messages.

Show that Claim 12.7 does not hold in the setting of CCA-security: Exhibit a concrete attack on a scheme $\Pi' = (\mathsf{Gen}, \mathsf{Enc}', \mathsf{Dec}')$ constructed from a fixed-length CCA secure encryption scheme $\Pi = (\mathsf{Gen}, \mathsf{Enc}, \mathsf{Dec})$ by defining

$$\mathsf{Enc}'_{pk}(m_1 \| m_2 \| \ldots \| m_\ell) = \mathsf{Enc}_{pk}(m_1) \| \mathsf{Enc}_{pk}(m_2) \| \ldots \| \mathsf{Enc}_{pk}(m_\ell)$$

Make sure you specify the whole CCA attacker $\mathcal{A}$ explicitly: what are the challenge messages, what are the encryption/decryption oracle queries, how is the guess bit b' computed? Then compute $\Pr[\mathsf{PubK}^{\mathsf{cca}}_{\mathcal{A},\Pi'}(n) = 1]$!

Problem 4: RSA Signatures

(a) **Plain RSA Signatures** Say the public key is $\langle N, e\rangle = \langle 91, 11\rangle$.

1. Use the square-and-multiply algorithm to verify that $(43, 36)$ is a valid message-signature pair.
2. Compute $\phi(N)$.
3. Calculate the private key d.
4. Sign the message $m = 28$.

(b) **Insecurity of plain RSA Signatures** Section 13.4.1 describes an attack on the plain RSA signature scheme in which an attacker forges a signature on an arbitrary message using two signing queries. Show how an attacker can forge a signature on an arbitrary message using a *single* signing query.
Hint: Use the no-query and the two-query attacks.

Problem 5: One-time-secure signature scheme?

A signature scheme is one-time-secure if no PPT adversary making a *single* query can output a valid forgery.

Let $f : \{0,1\}^n \to \{0,1\}^n$ be a one-way permutation, i.e. it is hard to calculate the inverse of f. Consider the following signature scheme for messages in the set $\{1, \ldots, n\}$:

- To generate keys, choose uniform $x \in \{0,1\}^n$ and set $y := f^{(n)}(x)$ (where $f^{(i)}(.)$ refers to i-fold iteration of f, and $f^{(0)}(x) = x$). The public key is y and the private key is x.
- To sign message $i \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$, output $f^{(n-i)}(x)$.
- To verify signature σ on message i with respect to public key y, check whether $y = f^{(i)}(\sigma)$.

(a) Show that the verification procedure will output 1 for every legal message-signature pair.

(b) Show that the above is not a one-time-secure signature scheme. Given a signature on a message i, for what messages j can an adversary output a forgery?

(c) Prove that no PPT adversary given a signature on message $i = 1$ can output a forgery on any message $j > 1$ except with negligible probability.

Problem 6: El-Gamal variant

Consider the following public-key encryption scheme. The public key is (G, q, g, h) and the private key is x, generated exactly as in the El-Gamal encryption scheme. In order to encrypt a bit b, the sender does the following:

1. If $b = 0$ then choose independent random $y, z \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q$, compute $c_1 = g^y$ and $c_2 = g^z$, and set the ciphertext equal to (c_1, c_2).
2. If $b = 1$ then choose a random $y \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q$ and compute $c_1 = g^y$ and $c_2 = h^y$. The ciphertext is (c_1, c_2).

(a) Show that it is possible to decrypt efficiently given knowledge of x.

(b) Prove that this encryption scheme is EAV-secure according to Def. 12.2 if the decisional Diffie-Hellman problem is hard relative to $\mathcal{G}$, as defined in Def. 9.64.

★ Problem 7: Perfectly secure public-key encryption?

Assume a public-key encryption scheme for single-bit messages with no decryption error. Show that, given pk and a ciphertext c computed via $c = \mathsf{Enc}_{pk}(m)$, it is possible for an unbounded adversary to determine m with probability 1.

★ Problem 8: Another one-time secure signature scheme

Let f be a permutation and $f^{(i)}(x)$ the i-fold iteration of f, and $f^{(0)}(x) := x$. Let us consider the following signature scheme $\Pi = (\mathsf{Gen}, \mathsf{Sign}, \mathsf{Vrfy})$ for messages $m \in \{1, \ldots, p\}$ with $p = p(n)$ polynomial in n.

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \mathsf{Gen}(1^n) & : & \text{Choose } \mathsf{sk}_1, \mathsf{sk}_2 \in_R \{0,1\}^n,\ \mathsf{pk}_1 := f^p(\mathsf{sk}_1) \text{ and } \mathsf{pk}_2 := f^p(\mathsf{sk}_2). \\ & & \text{Set } \mathsf{sk} := (\mathsf{sk}_1, \mathsf{sk}_2) \text{ and } \mathsf{pk} := (\mathsf{pk}_1, \mathsf{pk}_2). \\ \mathsf{Sign}_{\mathsf{sk}}(m) & : & \text{Compute } \sigma_1 := f^{(p-m)}(\mathsf{sk}_1) \text{ and } \sigma_2 := f^{(m-1)}(\mathsf{sk}_2). \\ & & \text{Return } \sigma := (\sigma_1, \sigma_2). \\ \mathsf{Vrfy}_{\mathsf{pk}}(m, \sigma) & : & \text{If } \mathsf{pk}_1 = f^{(m)}(\sigma_1) \text{ and } \mathsf{pk}_2 = f^{(p-m+1)}(\sigma_2) \text{ return } 1, \text{ else return } 0. \end{array}$$

(a) Show that Π is correct.

(b) Prove that Π is a one-time-secure signature scheme, if f is a one-way permutation.

★ Problem 9: Hash-based signatures

Read Section 12.6 in [KL] to learn about hash-based signatures, one of the prime candidates for a signature scheme which remains secure against quantum attackers.