One-time pad security:

OTP:
$$\mathcal{K} = \{0,1\}^{\lambda} \qquad \underbrace{\text{KeyGen:}}_{k \leftarrow \mathcal{K}} \qquad \underbrace{\frac{\text{Enc}(k,m):}{\text{return } k \oplus m}}_{\text{return } k \oplus c} \qquad \underbrace{\frac{\text{Dec}(k,c):}{\text{return } k \oplus c}}_{\text{return } k}$$

Claim:

OTP satisfies one-time secrecy. That is,
$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{ots-L}}^{\text{OTP}} \equiv \mathcal{L}_{\text{ots-R}}^{\text{OTP}}$$

We will **use** the fact that OTP ciphertexts are uniformly distributed:

$$\frac{\text{CTXT}(m \in \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}):}{k \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}} = \frac{\text{CTXT}(m \in \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}):}{c \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}} = \frac{\text{CTXT}(m \in \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}):}{c \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}}$$

Overview:

Want to show:

Standard hybrid technique:

- ▶ Starting with $\mathcal{L}_{\text{ots-L}}^{\text{OTP}}$, make a sequence of small modifications
- Each modification has no effect on calling program / adversary
- Sequence of modifications ends with \(\mathcal{L}_{\text{ots-R}}^{\text{OTP}} \)

 $\mathcal{L}_{\text{ots-L}}^{\text{OTP}}$

QUERY $(m_L, m_R \in \text{OTP}.\mathcal{M})$:

 $k \leftarrow \mathsf{OTP}.\mathsf{KeyGen}$

 $c := \mathsf{OTP}.\mathsf{Enc}(k, m_L)$

return c

Starting point is $\mathcal{L}_{\text{ots-L}}^{\text{OTP}}$.

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{ots-L}}^{\text{OTP}}$$

$$\underline{\mathsf{QUERY}}(m_L, m_R \in \mathsf{OTP}.\mathcal{M}):$$

$$k \leftarrow \mathsf{OTP}.\mathsf{KeyGen}$$

$$c := \mathsf{OTP}.\mathsf{Enc}(k, m_L)$$

$$\mathsf{return}\ c$$

Starting point is $\mathcal{L}_{\text{ots-L}}^{\text{OTP}}$. Fill in details of OTP

Security proof • • • • • • •

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{ots-L}}^{\text{OTP}}$$

$$\underline{\text{QUERY}(m_L, m_R \in \{0, 1\}^{\lambda})}:$$

$$k \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}$$

$$c := k \oplus m_L$$

$$\text{return } c$$

Starting point is $\mathcal{L}_{ots-1}^{OTP}$. Fill in details of OTP

Security proof • • • • • • •

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{ots-L}}^{\text{OTP}}$$

$$\underline{\text{QUERY}(m_L, m_R \in \{0, 1\}^{\lambda})}:$$

$$k \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}$$

$$c := k \oplus m_L$$

$$\text{return } c$$

Starting point is $\mathcal{L}_{ots-1}^{OTP}$. Fill in details of OTP

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{ots-L}}^{\text{OTP}}$$

$$QUERY(m_L, m_R \in \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}):$$

$$k \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}$$

$$c := k \oplus m_L$$

$$return c$$

These statements appear also in $\mathcal{L}_{\text{otp-real}}$.

```
\mathcal{L}_{\text{otp-real}}
QUERY(m_L, m_R \in \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}):
                                                            \frac{\mathsf{CTXT}(m \in \{0,1\}^{\lambda}):}{k \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{\lambda}}
   c := \mathsf{CTXT}(m_L)
    return c
                                                                 return k \oplus m
```

Factor out so that $\mathcal{L}_{\text{otp-real}}$ appears.

$$\frac{\text{QUERY}(m_L, m_R \in \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}):}{c := \text{CTXT}(m_L)} \diamond$$

$$\text{return } c$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\mathcal{L}_{\text{otp-real}}}{k \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{\lambda}):}$$

$$\text{return } k \oplus m$$

Factor out so that $\mathcal{L}_{\text{otp-real}}$ appears.

$$\boxed{ \frac{\mathsf{QUERY}(m_L, m_R \in \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}):}{c := \mathsf{CTXT}(m_L)} \\ \mathsf{return} \ c} \diamond$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\mathcal{L}_{\text{otp-rand}} \\
 \xrightarrow{c \times x (m \in \{0,1\}^{\lambda}):} \\
 \xrightarrow{c \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{\lambda}} \\
 \text{return } c
\end{array}$$

 $\mathcal{L}_{\text{otp-real}}$ can be replaced with $\mathcal{L}_{\text{otp-rand}}$.

QUERY
$$(m_L, m_R \in \{0, 1\}^{\lambda})$$
:
 $c := \text{CTXT}(m_L)$
return c

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\mathcal{L}_{\text{otp-rand}}}{\frac{\text{CTXT}(m \in \{0,1\}^{\lambda}):}{c \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{\lambda}}}{\text{return } c}$$

 $\mathcal{L}_{\text{otp-real}}$ can be replaced with $\mathcal{L}_{\text{otp-rand}}$.

QUERY
$$(m_L, m_R \in \{0, 1\}^{\lambda})$$
:
 $c := \text{CTXT}(m_L)$
return c

$$\frac{\mathcal{L}_{\text{otp-rand}}}{c \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{\lambda}):}$$

$$\frac{c \times m \in \{0,1\}^{\lambda}}{c \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{\lambda}}$$

$$\text{return } c$$

Argument to CTXT is never used!

QUERY
$$(m_L, m_R \in \{0, 1\}^{\lambda})$$
:
$$c := \text{CTXT}(\underline{m_R})$$
return c

$$\begin{array}{c}
\mathcal{L}_{\text{otp-rand}} \\
ctxt(m \in \{0,1\}^{\lambda}): \\
c \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{\lambda} \\
\text{return } c
\end{array}$$

Unused argument can be changed to m_R .

QUERY
$$(m_L, m_R \in \{0, 1\}^{\lambda})$$
:
 $c := \text{CTXT}(m_R)$
return c

$$\frac{\mathcal{L}_{\text{otp-rand}}}{c \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{\lambda}):}$$

$$\frac{c \times (m \in \{0,1\}^{\lambda}):}{c \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{\lambda}}$$

$$\text{return } c$$

Unused argument can be changed to m_R .

QUERY
$$(m_L, m_R \in \{0, 1\}^{\lambda})$$
:
 $c := \text{CTXT}(m_R)$
return c

$$\begin{array}{c}
\mathcal{L}_{\text{otp-real}} \\
 & \xrightarrow{\text{CTXT}(m \in \{0,1\}^{\lambda}):} \\
 & k \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{\lambda} \\
 & \text{return } k \oplus m
\end{array}$$

 $\mathcal{L}_{\text{otp-rand}}$ can be replaced with $\mathcal{L}_{\text{otp-real}}$.



QUERY
$$(m_L, m_R \in \{0, 1\}^{\lambda})$$
:
$$c := \text{CTXT}(m_R)$$
return c

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\mathcal{L}_{\text{otp-real}}}{k \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{\lambda}):} \\
\frac{\text{cTXT}(m \in \{0,1\}^{\lambda}):}{k \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{\lambda}} \\
\text{return } k \oplus m$$

 $\mathcal{L}_{\text{otp-rand}}$ can be replaced with $\mathcal{L}_{\text{otp-real}}$.

QUERY
$$(m_L, m_R \in \{0, 1\}^{\lambda})$$
:
$$c := \text{CTXT}(m_R)$$
return c

$$\begin{array}{c}
\mathcal{L}_{\text{otp-real}} \\
\Rightarrow \frac{\text{CTXT}(m \in \{0,1\}^{\lambda}):}{k \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{\lambda}} \\
\text{return } k \oplus m
\end{array}$$

Inline the subroutine call.



QUERY
$$(m_L, m_R \in \{0, 1\}^{\lambda})$$
:
 $k \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}$
 $c := k \oplus m_R$
return c

Inline the subroutine call.



QUERY
$$(m_L, m_R \in \{0, 1\}^{\lambda})$$
:
 $k \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}$
 $c := k \oplus m_R$
return c

Inline the subroutine call.



QUERY
$$(m_L, m_R \in \{0, 1\}^{\lambda})$$
:
 $k \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}$
 $c := k \oplus m_R$
return c



QUERY
$$(m_L, m_R \in \{0, 1\}^{\lambda})$$
:
 $k \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{\lambda}$
 $c := k \oplus m_R$
return c

```
\mathcal{L}_{\text{ots-R}}^{\text{OTP}}
\underline{\text{QUERY}(m_L, m_R \in \text{OTP.}\mathcal{M})}:
k \leftarrow \text{OTP.KeyGen}
c := \underbrace{\text{OTP.Enc}(k, m_R)}_{\text{return } c}
```

 $\mathcal{L}_{ ext{ots-R}}^{ ext{OTP}}$

QUERY $(m_L, m_R \in OTP.\mathcal{M})$:

 $k \leftarrow \mathsf{OTP}.\mathsf{KeyGen}$

 $c := OTP.Enc(k, m_R)$

return c

Summary

We showed:

$$\frac{\mathcal{L}_{\text{ots-L}}^{\text{OTP}}}{\frac{\text{QUERY}(m_L, m_R \in \text{OTP}.\mathcal{M}):}{k \leftarrow \text{OTP}.\text{KeyGen}}} \equiv \cdots \equiv \frac{\mathcal{L}_{\text{ots-R}}^{\text{OTP}}}{\frac{\text{QUERY}(m_L, m_R \in \text{OTP}.\mathcal{M}):}{k \leftarrow \text{OTP}.\text{KeyGen}}} = \cdots = \frac{\frac{\text{QUERY}(m_L, m_R \in \text{OTP}.\mathcal{M}):}{c = \text{OTP}.\text{Enc}(k, m_R)}}{c = \text{OTP}.\text{Enc}(k, m_R)}$$

So OTP satisfies one-time secrecy.