Notes of Cryptography

Squirrel

March 23, 2025

Preface

Course

密碼學設計與分析 Cryptography Design and Analysis (11320IIS500900) in NTHU

5.1 Basics

§ Scenario

Sender S 和 receiver R 彼此有有一把相同的 key k,且 S 想要發送訊息給 R。 在發送訊息前,S 會先使用 k 將明文 m 加密為密文 c ($c \leftarrow \operatorname{Enc}_k(m)$),之後 S 將 c 傳送給 R。 R 在收到 c 後,使用同一把 key k 將 c 解密 ($m \coloneqq \operatorname{Dec}_k(c)$) 來得到 m。

關於這個 scenario 的正式的定義可以參見 Definition 5 Private key encryption。

§ 安全性定義

使用前面提到的 $PrivK_{A,\Pi}^{eav}$, 參見 3.2 Perfect secrecy III。

5.2 EAV-security

EAV = eavesdropping

Definition 6 (EAV-secruity of private key encryption)

A private key encryption scheme Π is **EAV-secure** if for all PPT adversary A, there is a negligible function negl such that for all n,

$$\Pr[PrivK_{A,\Pi}^{eav}(n) = 1] \le \frac{1}{2} + \operatorname{negl}(n)$$

(The probability is taken over randomness used by adversary and used in experiment.)

§ Equivalent Formulation of EAV-security

前一節 EAV-security 的定義等價於下面這句話:

「無論 PPT adversary A 看到由 m_0 或 m_1 加密過後的密文,其表現都相同。」

(Every PPT adversary behaves the same whether it sees ciphertext of m_0 or m_1 .)

更精確的定義是:

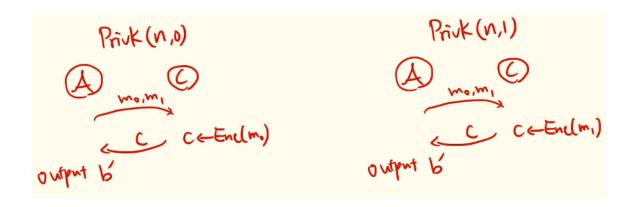
- 修改之前的定義為 $PrivK^{eav}_{A,\Pi}(n,b)$ · 其定義都和之前一樣 · 除了 b 是固定的 · 而不是隨機選擇的 ·
- 定義 $out_A(PrivK_{A,\Pi}^{eav}(n,b)) = b'$ · 其中 b' 是 A 的 output 。
- 沒有 PPT adversary A 可以知道現在是 experiment $PrivK_{A,\Pi}^{eav}(n,0)$ 或 $PrivK_{A,\Pi}^{eav}(n,1)$ 。

正式定義如下:

Definition 7 (Equivalent formulation of EAV-security)

 Π is EAV-secure if for all PPT adversary A, there is a negligible function negl such that

$$|\Pr[out_A(PrivK_{A,\Pi}^{eav}(n,0))=1] - \Pr[out_A(PrivK_{A,\Pi}^{eav}(n,1))=1]| \le \operatorname{negl}(n)$$



Quiz

In PrivK, we define A to choose two messages with the same length. Please write your thought for the impossibility to support arbitrary-length messages.

5.3 Private Key Encryption

§ Pseudorandom Generator

Definition 8 (pseudorandom generator, PRG)

Let l be a polynomial and G is a deterministic polynomial-time algorithm. For any n and input $s \in \{0,1\}^n$, the output of G(s) is l(n)-length.

We say G is a PRG if:

- Expansion: for every n, it holds l(n) > n. l is a so-called expansion factor of G.
- ullet Pseudorandomness: for any PPT algorithm D (aka distinguisher), there is a negligible function negl such that

$$|\Pr[D(G(s)) = 1] - \Pr[D(r) = 1]| < \operatorname{negl}(n)$$

where $s \in \{0,1\}^n$ and $r \in \{0,1\}^{l(n)}$ is a turly random variable.

§ PRG-based Construction of Fixed-length Private Key Encryption

Let G be a PRG with expansion factor l.

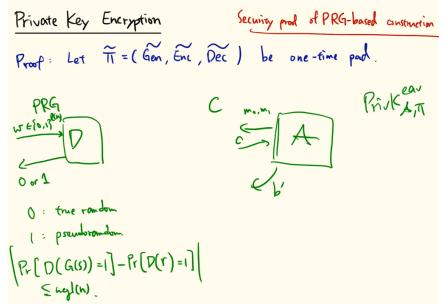
Scheme $\Pi = (Gen, Enc, Dec)$.

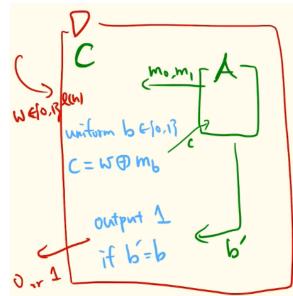
- Gen(1ⁿ): on input 1ⁿ, choose uniform $k \in \{0,1\}^n$.
- $\operatorname{Enc}(k,m)$: with input of a message $m \in \{0,1\}^{l(n)}$ and outputs a ciphertext $c = G(k) \oplus m$
- $\operatorname{Dec}(k,c)$: with input of a ciphertext $c \in \{0,1\}^{l(n)}$ and outputs a message $m = G(k) \oplus c$

這種構造法和 OTP (見 3.3 One-Time Pad (OTP)) 很像。那時候的 OTP 會遇到 perfect secrecy 的限制,也就是 key 的長度至少要和 message 一樣長 ($|\mathcal{K}| \geq |\mathcal{M}|$)。在這裡,我們通過 PRG 來將原本的 key 長度 n 擴展成 l(n),藉此來降低 key 的長度。而其代價就是,這種使用 PRG 的方法一定不是 perfect secrecy。

P.S. 由於 private key encryption 要求雙方要事先使用安全通道交換同一把 key。若在這種情景下使用和 message 一樣長的 key,那我們就可以直接使用這個安全通道交換訊息本身了,而無需進行加密。

§ PRG-based construction is EAV-secure





(a) Distinguisher D and adversary A

(b) Reduction in proof

Theorem 3

If G is a pseudorandom generator, then the construction Π is a EAV-secure.

其逆否命題為「如果 Π 不是 EAV-secure,則 G 也不是 PRG」。

證明思路

由D扮演 challenger。

在 reduction 時是 D 包在 A 的外面。

Let $\widetilde{\Pi} = (\widetilde{\operatorname{Gen}}, \widetilde{\operatorname{Enc}}, \widetilde{\operatorname{Dec}})$ be one-time pad.

1. If w is uniform chosen form $\{0,1\}^{l(n)}$,

$$\Pr[D(w) = 1] = \Pr[PrivK_{A,\widetilde{\mathbf{n}}}^{eav}(n) = 1] = \frac{1}{2}$$

這種情況是 one-time pad 的情況,也就是使用 true randomness。

2. If w = G(k) by choosing uniform $k \in \{0, 1\}^n$,

$$\Pr[D(G(k)) = 1] = \Pr[PrivK_{A, \Pi}^{eav}(n) = 1]$$

這種情況是使用 pseudorandomness。

這個機率是我們所要證明的,可以透過第三點來反推其機率為 $\leq \frac{1}{2} + \operatorname{negl}(n)$

3. If G is PRG,

$$|\Pr[D(G(k)) = 1] - \Pr[D(w) = 1]| \le \text{negl}(n)$$

Proof details

Let A be a PPT adversary. Our goal is to contract a distinguisher D (which is going to break PRG) that takes a string w as input.

Goal of D: determine whether

- (i) w was chosen uniformly (where $w \in \{0,1\}^{l(n)}$)
- (ii) w was generated by choosing uniform $k \in \{0,1\}^n$ and computing w = G(k) (where $w \in \{0,1\}^{l(n)}$ and l(n) > n)

Output of D: outputs 1 if case (i) mentioned above; otherwise, outputs 0

Theorem used:

$$|\Pr[D(r) = 1] - \Pr[D(G(k)) = 1]| \le \operatorname{negl}(n)$$

where $r \leftarrow \{0,1\}^{l(n)}$, and $k \leftarrow \{0,1\}^n$.

Activites of D: (connect A and D)

Emulate the eav experiment $PrivK_{A\Pi}^{eav}$ for A

- If A wins, D thinks w := G(k).
- If A fails, D thinks w is uniform chosen.

Proof

(Refer to figure Reduction in proof)

Distinguisher D get an input of a string $w \in \{0,1\}^{l(n)}$.

Step 1: Run A to obtain a pair of messages $m_0, m_1 \in \{0, 1\}^{l(n)}$

Step 2 : Choose a uniform bit $b \in 0, 1$. Set $c = w \oplus m_b$

Step 3: Send c to A

Step 4: Later, A returns b'

D outputs

— 1, if b' = b

— 0, if $b' \neq b$

Note that probability of output of D is related to $\Pr[PrivK_{A}^{eav}]$.

If
$$\Pr[PrivK_{A,\Pi}^{eav}] > \frac{1}{2} + \text{negl}$$
,

$$\Pr[out_D = 1] > \frac{1}{2} + \text{negl}$$

$$\Pr[out_D = 0] \le \frac{1}{2} - \text{negl}$$

5.4 Chosen Plaintext attack & CPA-security

CPA = Chosen Plaintext Attack

§ CPA security

在這個情景下的 adversary A 可以存取 encryption oracle。

Encryption oracle:是一個黑盒子,我們不知道其運作原理,但給它輸入和取得它的輸出。A 可以將明文 m 給 oracle · 之後 oracle 會將明文加密為密文 $c \leftarrow \operatorname{Enc}_k(m)$ 回傳給 A 。

Experiment $PrivK_{A,\Pi}^{cpa}$

Step 1: A 可以選擇明文 m_i 給 C

Step 2: C 建立密鑰 $k \leftarrow \text{Gen}(1^n)$,並將明文加密為密文 $c_i \leftarrow \text{Enc } m_i$) 回傳給 A。

Step 3: A 此時可以將這些收集到明文-密文對(plaintext-ciphertext pair)儲存起來。由於 A 是 PPT adversary,所以 A 可以收集的 pair 數為 poly-many。

Step 4: A 選擇 m_0 和 m_1 傳給 C 進行 chanllenge。之後的事情都和之前的 EAV-secure 的 exper-

iment 一樣。

Step 5: 若 A 贏了,則 $PrivK_{A,\Pi}^{cpa}(1^n) = 1$ 。

P.S. 前三步稱為 encryption oracle query。而 challenge 之後一樣可以進行 eneryption oracle query \cdot 直到 A output b' 。

Quiz

Show PRG-based construction $\boldsymbol{\Pi}$ is not CPA-secure.

(Hint: give A in $PrivK_{A,\Pi}^{\ \ \ \ \ \ \ }$ to break Π)

6 L6

6.1