

Notes of Cryptography

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Preface

Course

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

1 L1

1.1 Merkle 的故事

Merkle 在大學部修了一個課，然後要交一個 project。他在交這個作業的時候，提到了 Public Key Cryptography 的想法。當時的導師並不看好這個東西，所以 reject 了，最後他也退掉了這門課。之後他找到另一個很欣賞他的老師，覺得應該要「Publish it, win fame and fortune」，所以他將這篇文章那個投到了 CACM (Communications of the ACM)。第一次投期刊就因為「這個想法不是當今的主流想法」而被拒絕。在 Merkle 的某些堅持之下，過了快三年終於讓 CACM 接受了這篇文章。

這邊的故事及當時的論文，可以在 <https://ralphmerkle.com/1974/> 找到。

另外影片中的 link 有誤，應該改成 <https://ralphmerkle.com>，不然你只會找到一間搞 CRM 和賣資料的公司。

1.2 Conventions

- 離散且有限的時間 (discrete and finite world)
⇒ 因為我們正在討論 computer science
- Data v.s. Information
- Machine (function/algorithm) 需要在 polynomial time 下執行
⇒ 因為我們需要能在一定時間內看到結果，不想要等到天荒地老
⇒ 不一定強制要求 polynomial time，但這堂課大部分會是這樣
- Alice and Bob：就是 sender 和 receiver，通常是 Alice 要傳訊息給 Bob
⇒ 還有其他角色，可以參見 Wikipedia：
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alice_and_Bob
- 計算 (computation)：任何遵循 well-defined model (例如 algorithm、protocol) 的 calculation。
- Efficiency
Input size: $|x| = n$ bits
其他的就拿 complexity 概念來作為 efficiency 的概念
- Crypto 像是信仰 (Faith) ?
密碼學不一定總是對的，但我們需要相信某些東西才能繼續在密碼學上前進
這些東西包含：
⇒ 某些數學問題很難被解決
⇒ 某些假設無法被打破 (通常指在 poly-time 底下)
⇒ 某些底層的密碼工具 (underlying crypto primitives) 是安全的
⇒ $P \neq NP$
⇒ 亂數/隨機 (randomness)，因為我們不知道真的亂數長什麼樣，所以無法驗證

1.3 Overview

§ 什麼是密碼學？

如果我們不在意安全，那麼我們不需要密碼學。
(If do not care security, we won't need crypto.)

安全 (security) 可以由以下兩點來定義：

- 目的 (purposes)：我們需要達到什麼效果
- 需求 (requirements)：為了達到目的，我們需要達成哪些目標

一些密碼學相關的內容：

- 加密 (entryption)
- 數位簽章 (signature)
- 零知識 (zero knowledge)
- 安全計算 (secure computation)

1.4 Notations

Private key encryption (or “secret key encryption”)

就是對稱式加密，加密和解密皆使用同一個 key

Public key encryption

公鑰系統。一個公鑰會對應一個私鑰。公鑰會公開，私鑰不公開。

若 Alice 要傳訊息給 Bob，則 Alice 會使用自己的公鑰加密，並且讓 Bob 使用「與 Alice 的公鑰相對應的」私鑰進行解密。

Zero knowledge

A 想向 B 證明某件事情，但不想透漏任何其他的額外資訊。

Ex1：我想向你證明我有 100 萬，但不想真的放 100 萬現金在你眼前（以免被你搶走），所以我可以要求銀行開立證明來達到這個目的。Ex2: 我想向你證明我真的知道「威利在哪裡」。我可以用一張比原圖更大張的紙，並且在上面挖一個威利形狀的洞，以此來達到目的。

1.5 Story of solving impossibility

(這邊的例子經過一點點調整)

你的上司要求你解決一個問題 Q ，並且告知你如果無法解決問題就會被炒魷魚，並被另一個比你聰明的傢伙取代。你雖然不知道怎麼解決 Q ，但你知道另一個**相關的**知名問題 \tilde{Q} (Q tilde) 在現今根本就沒人會解。最後你告訴你的上司，由於「現在根本沒人知道如何解 \tilde{Q} 」，所以「也沒人會解 Q 」，因此這問題解不了，而另一個自稱聰明的傢伙其實是騙子。

重點就是

If there's a good algorithm for Q , then there exists a good one for another well-known problem \tilde{Q} .

這句話的逆否命題就是

If there's no algorithm for \tilde{Q} , then there's no algorithm for Q either.

這背後的概念就是 reduction (就演算法的那個 reduction)。

1.6 Principle of modern crypto

Kerckhoff's principle

「加密方法不能被要求是保密的，就算它落入敵人手中也不應該造成麻煩」
意即，整套加密方法的安全性只仰賴金鑰的保密。

(原文：It should not require secrecy, and it should not be a problem if it falls into enemy hands.)

Principle of modern crypto

1. Formal definition

- System framework (model)：系統長什麼樣子
- Security definition：如何定義安全

2. Precise assumption Π'

通常會是已知難題

從上一節的重點可以知道，我們通常會將加密法與某個已經被研究過的難題 (well-studied hardness) 做連結。若難題不是 well-studied，一來無法說服別人這個加密法安全，二來代表可能有人知道這個問題如何解決。

3. Construction Π

加密法的步驟是什麼

4. Security proof

基本上就是上一節的 reduction

如果假象的攻擊者可以在 definition (即第一個要素) 底下破解 Π ，那麼我可以構造另一個攻擊者，使其破解已知難題 Π' 。

上面逆否命題的推論可以寫成：如果 Π' 是安全的 (意即不被破解)，那麼 Π 就是安全的。

加密系統 = 產生 key (key generation) + 加密 (encryption) + 解密 (decryption)

1.7 History of cryptography

§ Shift cipher

使用 private key encryption。

Key 是每個字母需要做 shift 的次數。

Key generation：選擇一個 $key \in \{0, 1, \dots, 25\}$

Encryption：將每個字母對應的數字 shift key 位

Decryption：將每個字母對應的數字反方向 shift key 位

破解：最多嘗試 26 次就可以找到答案

§ Substitution cipher

使用 private key encryption。

Key generation：將每個字母逐一對應到另一個字母，以此這個 mapping 作為 key

Encryption：將明文中的字母按照 key 逐一對應過去

Decryption：將密文中的字母按照 key 逐一對應回來

破解：字典攻擊（常用詞）+ 頻率分析（「E」在英文中出現的次數比較多）

加強：明文中不使用頻率較高的字母

§ Stronger cipher?

Vigenère cipher：設定偏移量為字母在明文中所在的位置。

DES (first published in 1975, and standardized in 1977)

AES

§ History about PKC

1974: Merkle proposed the notion

1976: Diffie-Hellman proposed the key exchange solution (Turing Award 2015)

1977: Rivest-Shamir-Adleman proposed the first PKE (Turing Award 2002)

UK claimed their Government Communications Headquarters proposed such PKC idea before them.

Other improvements: ID-based encryption from Weil Pairing

使用了不同的 assumption，所以概念上較簡單，執行起來也較有效率（關於 ID-based 的概念，之後如果有時間，可能會提到）

2 L2: Perfect Secrecy

2.1 Encryption definition

三個 space :

- \mathcal{M} : message space
- \mathcal{C} : ciphertext space
- \mathcal{K} : key space

三種動作 :

- Gen (key generation): probabilistic algorithm ◦
 $\text{Gen}(1^\lambda) \rightarrow k \in \mathcal{K}$, where λ is security parameter, or a symbol length (usually related to enc/dec execution time).
- Enc (encryption): probabilistic algorithm ◦
For $m \in \mathcal{M}$, $\text{Enc}_k(m) \rightarrow c \in \mathcal{C}$
- Dec (decryption): deterministic algorithm ◦
For $c \in \mathcal{C}$, $\text{Dec}_k(c) := m \in \mathcal{M}$

注意上述使用 \rightarrow 表示 probabilistic algorithm ; 使用 $:=$ 表示 deterministic algorithm ◦ Probabilistic algorithm 就是每次執行都有可能產生不同結果 , 而 deterministic algorithm 則代表每次執行必定產生出相同結果 ◦

正確性 (Correctness) 定義 :

$$\Pr[\text{Dec}_k(c) := m : c \leftarrow \text{Enc}_k(m), k \leftarrow \text{Gen}(1^\lambda)] = 1$$

即由正確的金鑰一定可以成功進行解密 ◦

對於某些系統 , 我們不一定會要求其機率是 1 , 可能會是接近 1 (即 ≈ 1)

2.2 Notations

Distribution over \mathcal{K} : denoted as $\text{dist}(\mathcal{K})$, which is defined by running Gen, and taking the output key ◦

一個好的 key generation algorithm 應該要均勻地 (uniformly) 選擇 key (即選擇 key space 中的每個 key 的機率都是相等的) ◦ 因為如果我們有意地提高某些 key 的選擇機率 , 那麼攻擊者便可以藉由頻率分析知道我們的偏好 , 進而增加破解的機率 ◦

K : a random variable, denoting the value of key generated by Gen.

$\Pr[K = k]$: for all $k \in \mathcal{K}$, it denotes the probability that the key generated by Gen is equal to k .

上面三項皆可以套用至明文 ($\text{dist}(\mathcal{M})$ 、 M 、 $\Pr[M = m]$) 和密文 ($\text{dist}(\mathcal{C})$ 、 C 、 $\Pr[C = c]$) ◦

當我們固定一個 encryption scheme $\Pi = (\text{Gen}, \text{Enc}, \text{Dec})$ 且 dist over \mathcal{M} , 這就可以根據所給定的 $k \in \mathcal{K}$ 和 $m \in \mathcal{M}$, 確定 $\text{dist}(\mathcal{C})$ ◦

2.3 Examples of notations

§ Example 1

一個 adversary A 知道訊息是「attack today」的機率是 70%、「not attack」的機率是 30%，所以

$$\Pr[M = A.T.] = 0.7, \quad \Pr[M = N.A.] = 0.3$$

Random variables K 和 M 會假設沒有關係 (independent)。因為 $\text{dist}(K)$ 由 Gen 決定，而 $\text{dist}(M)$ 由我們想要加密的 context 決定。

§ Example 2 - Shift cipher

$K = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, 25\}$ with $\Pr[K = k] = \frac{1}{26}$ (aka uniformly distributed).

Let distribution of \mathcal{M}

$$\text{dist}(\mathcal{M}) = \begin{cases} \Pr[M = 'a'] = 0.7 \\ \Pr[M = 'z'] = 0.3 \end{cases}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr[C = 'b'] &= \Pr[M = 'a' \wedge K = 1] + \Pr[M = 'z' \wedge K = 2] \\ &= \Pr[M = 'a'] \cdot \Pr[K = 1] + \Pr[M = 'z'] \cdot \Pr[K = 2] \quad (\text{By independence}) \\ &= 0.7 \cdot \frac{1}{26} + 0.3 \cdot \frac{1}{26} \\ &= \frac{1}{26} \end{aligned}$$

Condition probability

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr[M = 'a' \mid C = 'b'] &= \frac{\Pr[C = 'b' \mid M = 'a'] \cdot \Pr[M = 'a']}{\Pr[C = 'b']} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{26} \cdot 0.7}{\frac{1}{26}} \\ &= 0.7 \end{aligned}$$

where $\Pr[C = 'b' \mid M = 'a']$ iff. $K = 1$, and $\Pr[K = 1] = \frac{1}{26}$

[Bayes' theorem]

$$\Pr[A \mid B] = \frac{\Pr[B \mid A] \cdot \Pr[A]}{\Pr[B]} \quad \text{if } \Pr[B] \neq 0$$

2.4 Intuition for security

Adversary 通常在收發兩端的中間進行竊聽 (eavesdrop)。

Adversary 知道 $\text{dist}(\mathcal{M})$ 和 encryption scheme $\Pi = (\text{Gen}, \text{Enc}, \text{Dec})$ ，而不知道 key。

A scheme Π meets **perfect secrecy** means observation (usually from adversary) on ciphertext c should give no additional information.

意即密文 c 不能給攻擊者有更多的資訊可以更準確地進行猜測，也可以說 c 不會洩漏更多的資訊。

2.5 Perfect secrecy

Formal definition of perfect secrecy (Definition 1)

An encryption scheme $\Pi = (\text{Gen}, \text{Enc}, \text{Dec})$ with message space \mathcal{M} is perfect secrecy if for every probability distribution over \mathcal{M} , every message $m \in \mathcal{M}$ and every ciphertext $c \in \mathcal{C}$ for $\Pr[C = c] > 0$

$$\Pr[M = m \mid C = c] = \Pr[M = m]$$

簡單來說，就是在觀察 c 之後，所得知的 $\text{dist}(\mathcal{M})$ 與在觀察 c 之前相等。若 c 洩漏了某些資訊，則上式中的等號 (=) 應該改成大於符號 (>)。

Example: shift cipher

這邊用和前面一樣的例子：

$$\begin{aligned}\Pr[C = 'b'] &= \Pr[M = 'a' \wedge K = 1] + \Pr[M = 'z' \wedge K = 2] \\ &= \Pr[M = 'a'] \cdot \Pr[K = 1] + \Pr[M = 'z'] \cdot \Pr[K = 2] \quad (\text{By independence}) \\ &= 0.7 \cdot \frac{1}{26} + 0.3 \cdot \frac{1}{26} \\ &= \frac{1}{26}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Pr[M = 'a' \mid C = 'b'] &= \frac{\Pr[C = 'b' \mid M = 'a'] \cdot \Pr[M = 'a']}{\Pr[C = 'b']} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{26} \cdot 0.7}{\frac{1}{26}} \\ &= 0.7 \\ &= \Pr[M = 'a']\end{aligned}$$

由此可知，shift cipher 是 perfect secrecy。

3 L3

3.1 Perfect secrecy II

Formal definition of perfect secrecy (Definition 2)

For every $m, m' \in \mathcal{M}$ and every $c \in \mathcal{C}$,

$$\Pr[\text{Enc}_K(m) = c] = \Pr[\text{Enc}_K(m') = c]$$

Example: shift cipher

$$\Pr[M = 'a'] = 0.7$$

$$\Pr[M = 'z'] = 0.3$$

Let $m = 'a'$, and $m' = 'z'$.

Then

$$\Pr[\text{Enc}_K('a') = 'b'] = \frac{1}{26} = \Pr[\text{Enc}_K('z') = 'b']$$

(For further explanation, if $\text{Enc}_K('a') = 'b'$, K must be 1, where probability is $\frac{1}{26}$; similarly, if $\text{Enc}_K('z') = 'b'$, K must be 2. That's why their probabilities are same.)

Lemma

An encryption scheme $\Pi = (\text{Gen}, \text{Enc}, \text{Dec})$ with message space is perfectly secret (which means Π satisfies Def. 1), the above equation (which is Def. 2) holds for every $m, m' \in \mathcal{M}$ and every $c \in \mathcal{C}$.

意即 Def. 1 等價 (equivalent) 於 Def. 2.

Proof (Proof from Def. 2 to Def. 1)

Fix a $\text{dist}(\mathcal{M})$, a message m and a ciphertext c for which $\Pr[C = c] > 0$.

If $\Pr[M = m] = 0$, then $\Pr[M = m \mid C = c] = \Pr[M = m]$. It always holds.

If $\Pr[M = m] > 0$:

(i) $\Pr[C = c \mid M = m] = \Pr[\text{Enc}_K(M) = c \mid M = m] = \Pr[\text{Enc}_K(m) = c] = \alpha$

(ii) For every $m' \in \mathcal{M}$,

$$\Pr[C = c \mid M = m'] = \Pr[\text{Enc}_K(M) = c \mid M = m'] = \Pr[\text{Enc}_K(m') = c] = \alpha$$

(iii) By Bayes' Theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr[M = m \mid C = c] &= \frac{\Pr[C = c \mid M = m] \cdot \Pr[M = m]}{\Pr[C = c]} \\ &= \frac{\Pr[C = c \mid M = m] \cdot \Pr[M = m]}{\sum_{m' \in \mathcal{M}} \Pr[C = c \mid M = m'] \cdot \Pr[M = m']} && \text{(by (i) and (ii))} \\ &= \frac{\alpha \cdot \Pr[M = m]}{\sum_{m' \in \mathcal{M}} \alpha \cdot \Pr[M = m']} \\ &= \frac{\alpha \cdot \Pr[M = m]}{\alpha \cdot \sum_{m' \in \mathcal{M}} \Pr[M = m']} \\ &= \frac{\cancel{\alpha} \cdot \Pr[M = m]}{\cancel{\alpha} \cdot \sum_{m' \in \mathcal{M}} \Pr[M = m']} \\ &= \Pr[M = m] \end{aligned}$$

□

Proof (Proof from Def. 1 to Def. 2 (Quiz))

Fix a $\text{dist}(\mathcal{M})$, a message m and a ciphertext c for which $\Pr[C = c] > 0$.

If $\Pr[C = c] = 0$, then $\Pr[C = c \mid M = m] = \Pr[C = c \mid M = m'] = 0$. It always holds.

If $\Pr[C = c] > 0$:

(i) For $\Pr[\text{Enc}_K(m) = c]$,

$$\begin{aligned}\Pr[\text{Enc}_K(m) = c] &= \Pr[C = c \mid M = m] \\ &= \frac{\Pr[M = m \mid C = c] \cdot \Pr[C = c]}{\Pr[M = m]} \\ &= \frac{\Pr[M = m] \cdot \Pr[C = c]}{\Pr[M = m]} && \text{(by Def. 1)} \\ &= \frac{\cancel{\Pr[M = m]} \cdot \Pr[C = c]}{\cancel{\Pr[M = m]}} \\ &= \Pr[C = c]\end{aligned}$$

(ii) For $\Pr[\text{Enc}_K(m') = c]$,

$$\begin{aligned}\Pr[\text{Enc}_K(m') = c] &= \Pr[C = c \mid M = m'] \\ &= \frac{\Pr[M = m' \mid C = c] \cdot \Pr[C = c]}{\Pr[M = m']} \\ &= \frac{\Pr[M = m'] \cdot \Pr[C = c]}{\Pr[M = m']} && \text{(by Def. 1)} \\ &= \frac{\cancel{\Pr[M = m']} \cdot \Pr[C = c]}{\cancel{\Pr[M = m']}} \\ &= \Pr[C = c]\end{aligned}$$

From (i) and (ii), we know that

$$\Pr[\text{Enc}_K(m) = c] = \Pr[\text{Enc}_K(m') = c]$$

□

3.2 Perfect secrecy III

Adversarial indistinguishability

Adversarial indistinguishable experiment

$$\text{PrivK}_{A,\Pi}^{\text{eav}}$$

其中 A 代表 adversary, Π 代表 scheme, and eav 代表 eavesdropper.

Perfect Secrecy

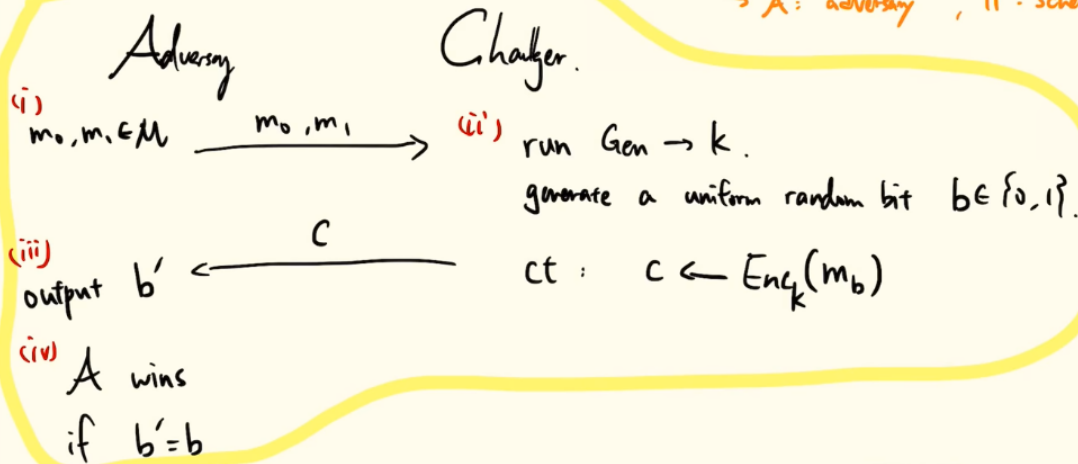
Adversarial indistinguishability

Adversarial indistinguishable experiment

$\text{PrivK}_{A,\Pi}^{\text{eav}}$

eav = eavesdropper.

↳ A: adversary, Π : scheme.



The output of $\text{PrivK}_{A,\Pi}^{\text{eav}}$ is 1 if A wins

這個 experiment 有兩個人：adversary 和 Challenger。

Step 1：Adversary 會從 message space 中選出兩份訊息 m_0 和 m_1 ，並這兩份訊息發送給 Challenger。

Step 2：Challenger 會執行 key generation algorithm Gen 來產生 key k ，並 generate 一個 uniform random bit $b \in \{0, 1\}$ 。最後產生出 ciphertext $c \leftarrow \text{Enc}_k(m_b)$ ，再將 c 回傳給 adversary。

Step 3：Adversary 會 output 一個 b' 來代表它猜測 b 的結果。

Step 4：若 $b' = b$ ，則 adversary 成功猜對了。

這個 experiment $\text{PrivK}_{A,\Pi}^{\text{eav}}$ 的 output 就是 adversary 是否猜對；也可以說，當 $\text{PrivK}_{A,\Pi}^{\text{eav}} = 1$ ，則 $b' = b$ 。

Formal definition of perfect secrecy (Definition 3, defined by perfect indistinguishability)

$\Pi = (\text{Gen}, \text{Enc}, \text{Dec})$ with message space \mathcal{M} is perfectly indistinguishable if for every adversary A , it holds

$$\Pr[\text{PrivK}_{A,\Pi}^{\text{eav}} = 1] = \frac{1}{2}$$

意思：猜中的機率為 $\frac{1}{2}$ ，和沒有 c 的前提下，隨便亂猜的機率（即 $\Pr[(\text{randomly output } b') \wedge (b' = b)] = \frac{1}{2}$ ）是一樣的。代表 c 並沒有洩漏任何額外資訊。

這個命題和 $\Pr[\text{PrivK}_{A,\Pi}^{\text{eav}} = 0] = \frac{1}{2}$ 是等價的。

注意：若 $\Pr[\text{PrivK}_{A,\Pi}^{\text{eav}} = 1] < \frac{1}{2}$ 並不代表攻擊者更不會猜。因為 $\Pr[\text{PrivK}_{A,\Pi}^{\text{eav}} = 1] + \Pr[\text{PrivK}_{A,\Pi}^{\text{eav}} = 0] = 1$ ，所以 $\Pr[\text{PrivK}_{A,\Pi}^{\text{eav}} = 0] > \frac{1}{2}$ 。因此猜另一種情況的正確機率會更高。

Lemma

Π is perfectly secret if and only if it is perfectly indistinguishable.

Proof (Proof from Def. 2 to Def.)

由 Def. 2 可知

$$\Pr[\text{Enc}_K(m_0) = c] = \Pr[\text{Enc}_K(m_1) = c]$$

又因為 $c \leftarrow \text{Enc}_k(m_b)$, 所以

$$\Pr[\text{Enc}_K(m_0) = c] = \Pr[b = 0]$$

$$\Pr[\text{Enc}_K(m_1) = c] = \Pr[b = 1]$$

因此 $\Pr[b = 0] = \Pr[b = 1] = \frac{1}{2}$ (因為在本例中 $\Pr[b = 0] + \Pr[b = 1] = 1$) .

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr[\text{Priv}K_{A,\Pi}^{eav}] &= \Pr[b' = b] \\ &= \Pr[b' = b \wedge b = 0] + \Pr[b' = b \wedge b = 1] && \text{(rewrite)} \\ &= \Pr[b' = b \mid b = 0] \times \Pr[b = 0] + \Pr[b' = b \mid b = 1] \times \Pr[b = 1] && \text{(rewrite)} \\ &= \Pr[b' = 0] \times \Pr[b = 0] + \Pr[b' = 1] \times \Pr[b = 1] && \text{(rewrite)} \\ &= \Pr[b' = 0] \times \frac{1}{2} + \Pr[b' = 1] \times \frac{1}{2} && \text{(by Def. 2 denoted above)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\Pr[b' = 0] + \Pr[b' = 1]) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} && (\because \Pr[b' = 0] + \Pr[b' = 1] = 1) \end{aligned}$$

□

Proof of Def. 3 to Def. 2 (Bonus)

欲證 Def. 3 ($\Pr[\text{Priv}K_{A,\Pi}^{eav} = 1] = \frac{1}{2}$) \Rightarrow Def. 2 ($\Pr[\text{Enc}_K(m) = c] = \Pr[\text{Enc}_K(m') = c]$)

Proof (Prove by contraposition)

□

3.3 One-Time Pad (OTP)

Construction of OTP

Fix an integer $l > 0$, and let $|\mathcal{M}| = |\mathcal{C}| = |\mathcal{K}| = l$.

(which means all are binary strings of length l , i.e., $\{0, 1\}^l$)

Key generation algorithm Gen: uniformly randomly chooses a key $k \in \mathcal{K}$, k is l -bit key.

Encryption algorithm Enc: given $k \in \{0, 1\}^l$ and a message $m \in \{0, 1\}^l$, Enc outputs a ciphertext $c = m \oplus k$.

Decryption algorithm Dec: given k, c , Dec outputs message $m = c \oplus k$.

Prove that OTP is perfectly secret

Proof (Proved by Def. 1)

(i) For an arbitrary $c \in \mathcal{C}$ and $m \in \mathcal{M}$

$$\Pr[C = c \mid M = m] = \Pr[\text{Enc}_K(m) = c] = \Pr[m \oplus K = c] = \Pr[K = m \oplus c] = \frac{1}{2^l}$$

(ii) Fix any $\text{dist}(\mathcal{M})$, for any $c \in \mathcal{C}$

$$\begin{aligned}\Pr[C = c] &= \sum_{m' \in \mathcal{M}} \Pr[C = c \mid M = m'] \cdot \Pr[M = m'] \\ &= \sum_{m' \in \mathcal{M}} \frac{1}{2^l} \cdot \Pr[M = m'] \\ &= 2^{-l} \left(\sum_{m' \in \mathcal{M}} \Pr[M = m'] \right) \\ &= 2^{-l}\end{aligned}$$

(iii)

$$\begin{aligned}\Pr[M = m \mid C = c] &= \frac{\Pr[C = c \mid M = m] \cdot \Pr[M = m]}{\Pr[C = c]} \\ &= \frac{2^{-l} \cdot \Pr[M = m]}{2^{-l}} \\ &= \Pr[M = m]\end{aligned}$$

□

4 L4

4.1 Limitation of Perfect Secrecy

Theorem 1 (Limitation of perfect secrecy)

If $\Pi = (\text{Gen}, \text{Enc}, \text{Dec})$ is a perfectly secret encryption scheme with message space \mathcal{M} and key space \mathcal{K} , then

$$|\mathcal{M}| \leq |\mathcal{K}|$$

Proof

Suppose $|\mathcal{K}| < |\mathcal{M}|$, Π cannot be perfectly secret.

Consider the uniform $\text{dist}(\mathcal{M})$ and fix $c \in \mathcal{C}$, $\Pr[C = c] = 0$.

Let $\mathcal{M}(c)$ be the set of possible message which contains all possible messages decrypted by c . That is,

$$\mathcal{M}(c) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{m \mid m = \text{Dec}_K(c) \text{ for some } k \in \mathcal{K}\}$$

Dec is deterministic function, so $|\mathcal{M}(c)| \leq |\mathcal{K}|$.

(We know $\text{Dec}_k(c) := m$, and different values of k may map to the same m . If all m are distinct for different k , then equation holds; otherwise, $|\mathcal{M}(c)| < |\mathcal{K}|$.)

If $|\mathcal{K}| < |\mathcal{M}|$ and $|\mathcal{M}(c)| \leq |\mathcal{K}|$, there exist some $m' \in \mathcal{M}$ but $m' \notin \mathcal{M}(c)$.
 $\Rightarrow \Pr[M = m' \mid C = c] = 0 \neq \Pr[M = m']$, which is not perfect secrecy. □

Quiz

We know that it's impossible to achieve perfect secrecy with shorter key size. So, what can we do or modify some factors to achieve shorter key? Any tradeoff (factor)?

§ Shannon's Theorem

Theorem 2 (Shannon's theorem)

Let $\Pi = (\text{Gen}, \text{Enc}, \text{Dec})$ be an encryption scheme with message space M for which $|\mathcal{M}| = |\mathcal{K}| = |\mathcal{C}|$.

The scheme is perfectly secret if and only if:

1. Every key $k \in \mathcal{K}$ is chosen with probability $\frac{1}{|\mathcal{K}|}$ by Gen
2. For every $m \in \mathcal{M}$ and every $c \in \mathcal{C}$, there exists a unique key $k \in \mathcal{K}$ such that $\text{Enc}_k(m) = c$.

Quiz

Design a tricky scheme Π that $k \in \mathcal{K}$ is **NOT** uniformly chosen. Show Π is **NOT** perfectly secret by using Definition 1, 2 or 3.

(Hint: modify shift cipher or one-time pad)

4.2 Private Key Encryption

§ Computational Security

Perfect secrecy 的缺點 (weakness) :

- 只能用一次 (one-time use)
- key 的長度一定要大於訊息的長度 ($|\mathcal{K}| \geq |\mathcal{M}|$)

Computational security 是從計算上保證安全的一種安全性。它不像 perfect secrecy 那樣地完美，但可以更靈活地建立 scheme (如減少 key 的長度)。

從 adversary 的觀點來看：

Adversary's power	time/space	success probability
Perfect secrecy	unbounded	= random guess
Computational security	polynomial time	= random guess + small probability

目的：減少安全性，來換取更好的效率 (by weakening the security, to achieve better efficiency)。

§ Concrete Definition

Definition 1 (Concrete definition)

A scheme Π is (t, ϵ) -secure if any adversary A running for time at most t , succeeds in breaking Π with probability at most ϵ .

$$\text{Ex: } t = 2^{10}, \epsilon = \frac{1}{2^{100}}$$

§ Asymptotic Definition

在這裡的 adversary A 的能力 (power) 是以漸進式術語來定義的 (asymptotic setting) :

- Efficient adversary : 這種 adversary 會執行可以在 polynomial time 內跑完的演算法。這種演算法的執行時間是 $p(n)$ ，其中 p 為多項式集合，而 n 為安全參數 (security parameter)。
- Small probability of success: 成功機率小於任何 polynomial 的倒數。也就是

$$\Pr[\text{success}] < \frac{1}{p(n)}, \text{ where } p \text{ is arbitrary polynomial}$$

PPT = Probabilistic Polynomial Time

Definition 2 (Asymptotic definition)

A scheme is secure if for any PPT adversary succeeds in breaking the scheme with at most **negligible** probability.

§ Negligible Probability

Negligible function 是漸進小於 (asymptotic smaller) 任何 polynomial function 的函數。

Definition 3

A function f is negligible if

for every positive polynomial p , there exists a number N such that $f(n) < \frac{1}{p(n)}$ where $n > N$.

Example:

Let $g(x) = \frac{1}{2^x}$.

There exists N such that $g(n) < \frac{1}{p(n)}$.

$$\begin{aligned} g(n) &< \frac{1}{p(n)} \\ \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2^n} &< \frac{1}{n^k} && (k \text{ is positive constant}) \\ \Rightarrow 2^n &> n^k \\ \Rightarrow n &> k \cdot \log_2(n) \\ \Rightarrow \frac{n}{\log_2(n)} &> k \end{aligned}$$

If $n > k^2$, this inequality holds.

Quiz

Let $\text{negl}(x)$, $\text{negl}'(x)$ be negligible functions.

1. A function f_1 , defined by $f_1(x) = \text{negl}(x) + \text{negl}'(x)$
2. A function f_2 , defined by $f_2(x) = p(x) \cdot \text{negl}(x)$, where $p(x)$ is positive polynomial.

Are f_1 and f_2 are still negligible functions? **Yes**

Summary

任何關於 computational security 的 security definition 都由下列組成：

1. 破解 scheme 的定義 (也就是怎麼樣才叫 scheme 被破解了)
2. 關於 adversary 的能力

我們通常將 adversary 塑造 (model) 成有效率 (有計算能力) 的演算法，且只考慮 adversary 可以在 polynomial time 之內執行的 probabilistic strategies。

Definition 4

A scheme is secure if for every PPT adversary A carrying out an attack of some formally specified attack type, and the probability that A succeeds is negligible.

§ Private Key Encryption

Definition 5 (Private key encryption)

A private key encryption is a tuple of PPT algorithm $(\text{Gen}, \text{Enc}, \text{Dec})$

- Key generation: $\text{Gen}(1^k) \rightarrow k$. 這裡 n 的意義是 $|\mathcal{K}| \geq n$ 或 $|\mathcal{K}| = \text{poly}(n)$ 。
- Encryption: $\text{Enc}_k(m) \rightarrow c$, where key k and $m \in \{0, 1\}^*$ are inputs. 若 $m \in \{0, 1\}^{l(n)}$ ，我們會稱這個等式為 fixed-length private key encryption with message length $l(n)$ 。
- Decryption: $\text{Dec}_k(c) := m$. If c cannot be decrypted, then output \perp (error).

Basic definition of security

Eavesdropping (竊聽): adversary 的策略或能力

這裡和之前的 $\text{PrivK}_{A,\Pi}^{\text{eav}}$ 大致一樣，參見 [3.2 Perfect secrecy III](#)。

差異：

- Perfect secrecy：沒有 security parameter，因為不在意 adversary 有多少的能力

$$\Pr[\text{PrivK}_{A,\Pi}^{\text{eav}} = 1] = \frac{1}{2}$$

- Computational security：有 security parameter n

$$\Pr[\text{PrivK}_{A,\Pi}^{\text{eav}} = 1] \leq \frac{1}{2} + \text{negl}(n)$$

5 L5

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 ($c \leftarrow \text{Enc}_k(m)$)，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 ($m := \text{Dec}_k(c)$) 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 $\text{PrivK}_{A,\Pi}^{\text{eav}}$ ，參見 3.2 Perfect secrecy III。

5.2 EAV-security

EAV = eavesdropping

Definition 6 (EAV-security 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 ,

$$\Pr[\text{PrivK}_{A,\Pi}^{\text{eav}}(n) = 1] \leq \frac{1}{2} + \text{negl}(n)$$

(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：

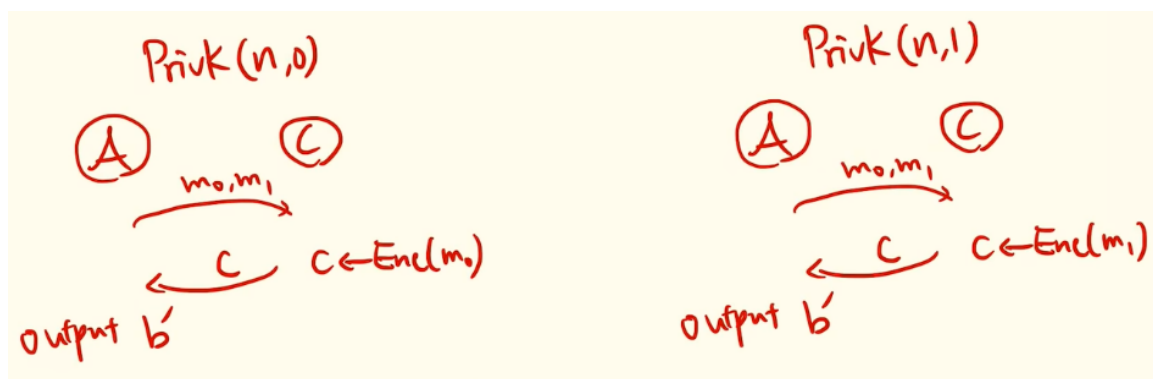
- 修改之前的定義為 $\text{PrivK}_{A,\Pi}^{\text{eav}}(n, b)$ ，其定義都和之前一樣，除了 b 是固定的，而不是隨機選擇的。
- 定義 $\text{out}_A(\text{PrivK}_{A,\Pi}^{\text{eav}}(n, b)) = b'$ ，其中 b' 是 A 的 output。
- 沒有 PPT adversary A 可以知道現在是 experiment $\text{PrivK}_{A,\Pi}^{\text{eav}}(n, 0)$ 或 $\text{PrivK}_{A,\Pi}^{\text{eav}}(n, 1)$ 。

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

$$|\Pr[\text{out}_A(\text{PrivK}_{A,\Pi}^{\text{eav}}(n, 0)) = 1] - \Pr[\text{out}_A(\text{PrivK}_{A,\Pi}^{\text{eav}}(n, 1)) = 1]| \leq \text{negl}(n)$$



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 .
- Pseudorandomness: for any PPT algorithm D (aka distinguisher), there is a negligible function negl such that

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

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

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

Let G be a PRG with expansion factor l .

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

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

Private Key Encryption

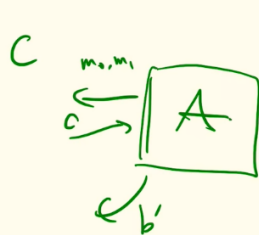
Security proof of PRG-based construction

Proof: Let $\tilde{\Pi} = (\tilde{\text{Gen}}, \tilde{\text{Enc}}, \tilde{\text{Dec}})$ be one-time pad.



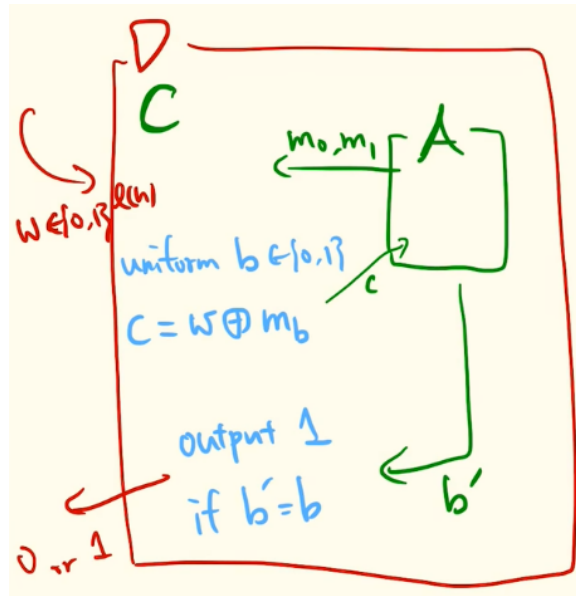
0 : true random
 1 : pseudorandom

$$\left| \Pr[D(G(s))=1] - \Pr[D(r)=1] \right| \leq \text{negl}(n)$$



$\text{PrivK}_{A, \tilde{\Pi}}^{\text{eav}}$

(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 $\tilde{\Pi} = (\tilde{\text{Gen}}, \tilde{\text{Enc}}, \tilde{\text{Dec}})$ be one-time pad.

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

$$\Pr[D(w) = 1] = \Pr[\text{PrivK}_{A, \tilde{\Pi}}^{\text{eav}}(n) = 1] = \frac{1}{2}$$

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 $k \in \{0,1\}^n$,

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

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 $\leq \frac{1}{2} + \text{negl}(n)$

3. If G is PRG,

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

Proof details

Let A be a PPT adversary. Our goal is to construct 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:

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

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

Activities of D : (connect A and D)

Emulate the eav experiment $\text{PrivK}_{A,\Pi}^{\text{eav}}$ 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 $\Pr[\text{PrivK}_{A,\Pi}^{\text{eav}}]$.

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

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

$$\Pr[\text{out}_D = 0] \leq \frac{1}{2} - \text{negl}$$

□

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 $c \leftarrow \text{Enc}_k(m)$ 回傳給 A 。

Experiment $\text{PrivK}_{A,\Pi}^{\text{cpa}}$

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 $c_i \leftarrow \text{Enc}_k(m_i)$ 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 challenge 。之後的事情都和之前的 EAV-secure 的 experiment 一樣。
- Step 5 : 若 A 贏了 , 則 $\text{PrivK}_{A,\Pi}^{cpa}(1^n) = 1$ 。

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

Quiz

Show PRG-based construction Π is not CPA-secure.

(Hint: give A in $\text{PrivK}_{A,\Pi}^{cpa}$ to break Π)

6 L6

6.1 CPA-secure Encryption

§ Pseudorandom Function (PRF)

Let $F : \{0, 1\}^n \times \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^n$ be an efficient length-preserving keyed function.

F is a pseudorandom function (PRF) if all PPT distinguisher D , there is a negligible function such that

$$|\Pr[D^{F_k(\cdot)}(1^n) = 1] - \Pr[D^{f(\cdot)}(1^n) = 1]| \leq \text{negl}(n)$$

where $k \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^n$, and $f \leftarrow \text{Func}_n$ is a random function.

Note that Func_n is a set containing all possibilities of $\{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^n$.

簡而言之，無法區分是否為 random function 的 function，即為 pseudorandom function。

Quiz

Show that the size of Func_n (aka $|\text{Func}_n|$) equals to $2^{n \cdot 2^n}$.

Ans:

The domain $\{0, 1\}^n$ has 2^n elements, and the codomains $\{0, 1\}^n$ also has 2^n elements.

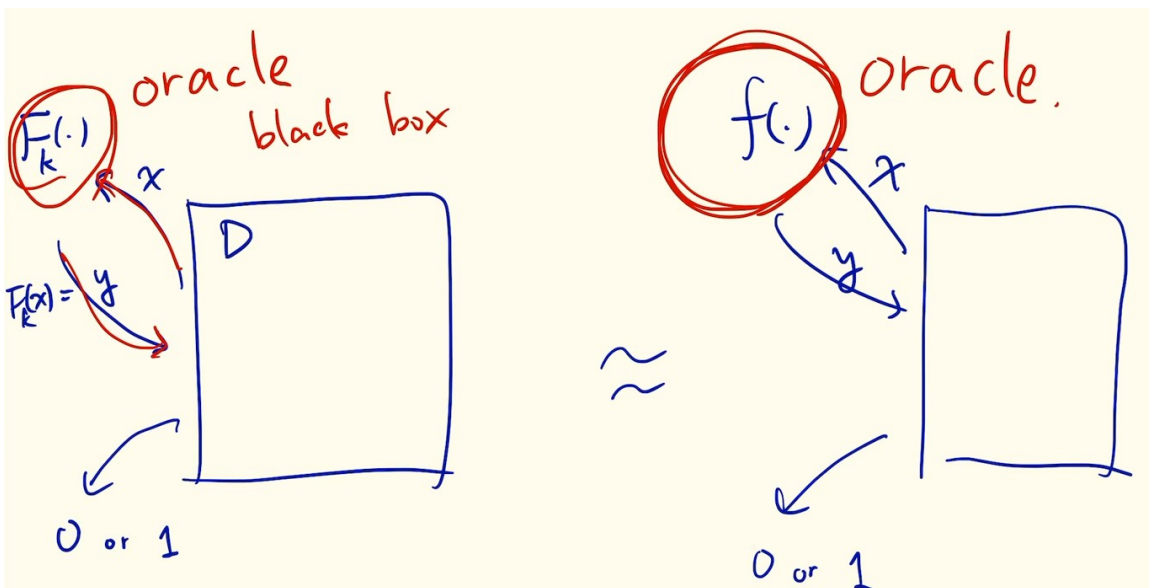
For each of the 2^n inputs, a function can assign any of 2^n outputs.

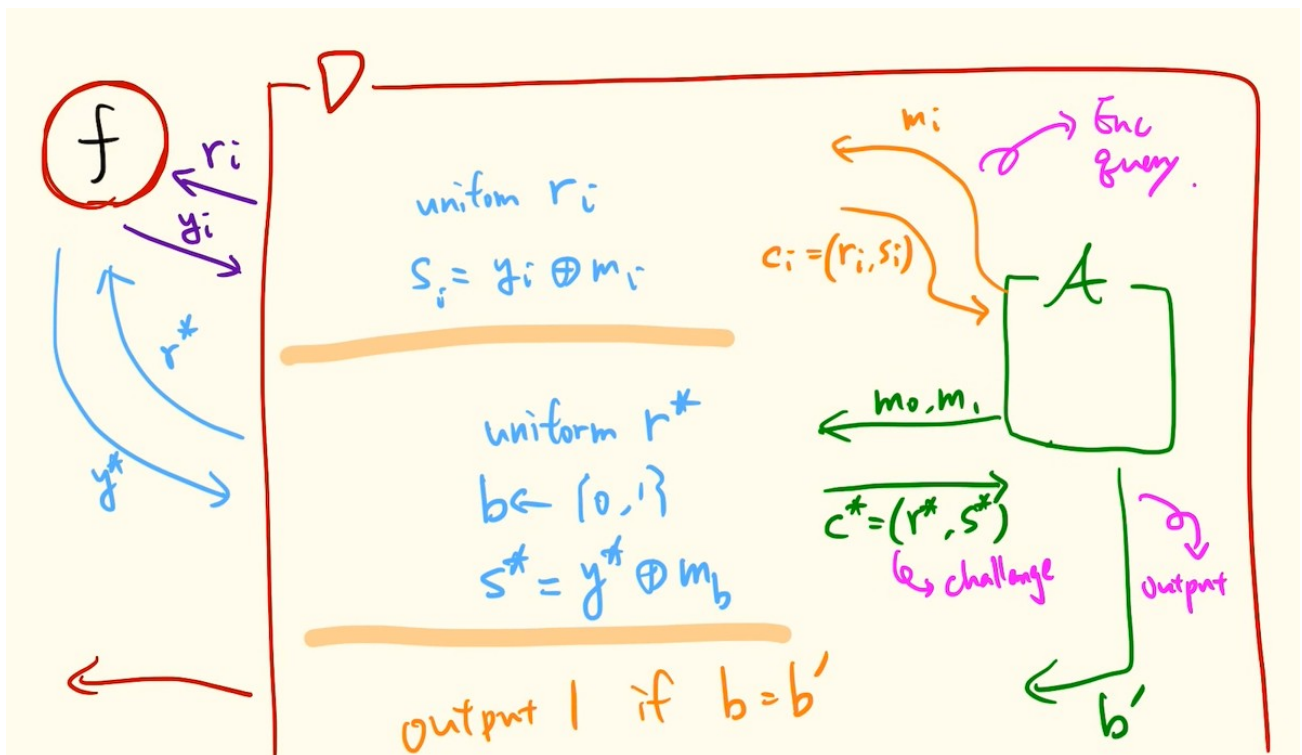
So the number of such functions is

$$(2^n)^{2^n} = 2^{n \cdot 2^n}.$$

§ PRF-based Construction

這裡的 distinguisher D 有一個特別的能力，可以詢問 $F(\cdot)$ (可以將它視為是一種 oracle)，而 $F(\cdot)$ 可能是 PRF $F_k(\cdot)$ 或是 random function $f(\cdot)$ ，但 D 無法區分到底是哪一種。





Let F be a PRF and $\Pi = (\text{Gen}, \text{Enc}, \text{Dec})$:

- $\text{Gen}(1^n)$: uniformly choose $k \in \{0, 1\}^n$ as the key.
- $\text{Enc}(k, m)$: $m \in \{0, 1\}^n$, uniformly choose $r \in \{0, 1\}^n$, and compute $s = F_k(r) \oplus m$ and $c = (r, s)$.
- $\text{Dec}(k, c)$: parse $c = (r, s)$, output $m = F_k(r) \oplus s$

Theorem 4 (PRF-based construction is CPA-secure)

If F is a PRF, the construction Π is CPA-secure.

證明思路

Contraposition: If Π is not CPA-secure, then F is not PRF.

Proof

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

By modeling D and A :

(i)

$$\Pr[D^{F_k(\cdot)}(1^n) = 1] = \Pr[\text{PrivK}_{A, \Pi}^{\text{cpa}}(n) = 1]$$

(ii)

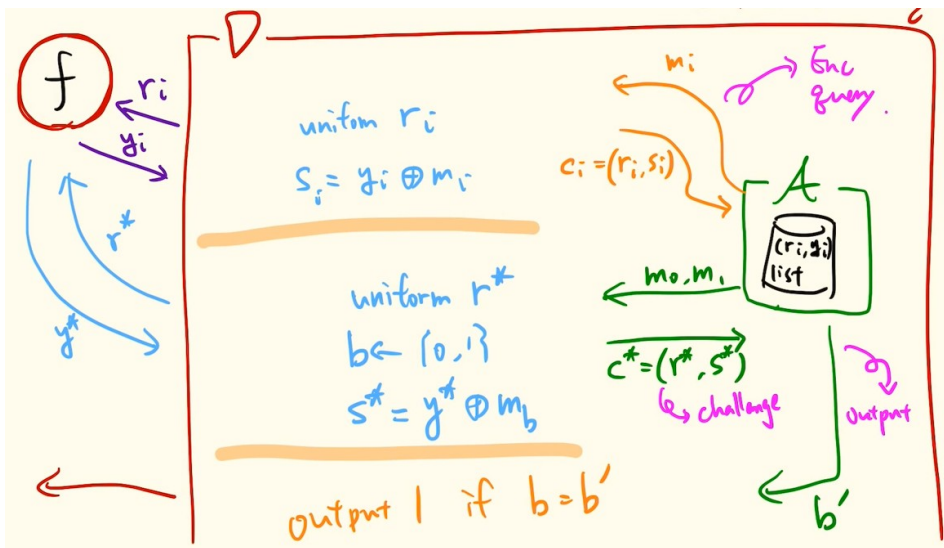
$$\Pr[D^{f(\cdot)}(1^n) = 1] = \Pr[\text{PrivK}_{A, \tilde{\Pi}}^{\text{cpa}}(n) = 1]$$

(iii) By assumption,

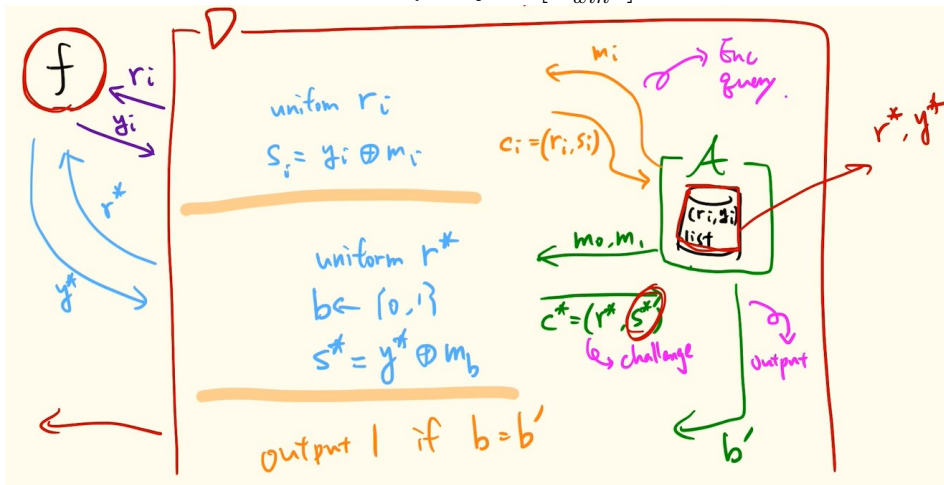
$$|\Pr[D^{F_k(\cdot)}(1^n) = 1] - \Pr[D^{f(\cdot)}(1^n) = 1]| \leq \text{negl}(n)$$

$$\Pr[\text{PrivK}_{A, \tilde{\Pi}}^{\text{cpa}}(n) = 1] = ?$$

- Case 1: If r^* is never used in Enc query, $\Pr[A_{\text{win}}^{\text{case1}}] = \frac{1}{2}$



- Case 2: If r^* is used in Enc query, $\Pr[A_{win}^{case2}] = 1$



Define an event: *Repeat*, if r^* is used.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Pr[PrivK_{A,\tilde{\Pi}}^{cpa}(n) = 1] &= \Pr[PrivK_{A,\tilde{\Pi}}^{cpa}(n) = 1 \wedge Repeat] + \Pr[PrivK_{A,\tilde{\Pi}}^{cpa}(n) = 1 \wedge \neg Repeat] \\
 &\leq \Pr[Repeat] + \Pr[PrivK_{A,\tilde{\Pi}}^{cpa}(n) = 1 \wedge \neg Repeat] \\
 &= \frac{q(n)}{2^n} + \frac{1}{2} \\
 &= \text{negl}(n) + \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

Use this result to the previous (ii), and then we can get the result of

$$\Pr[D^{F_k(\cdot)}(1^n) = 1] \leq \frac{1}{2} + \text{negl}(n)$$

□

6.2 Encryption for Arbitrary Length Message

CPA-security \Rightarrow multiple encryption

當我們有任意長度 L 的訊息需要加密，我們可以對每 n bit 為一塊的訊息個別進行加密，如此便可以達到加密任意長度訊息的目的。

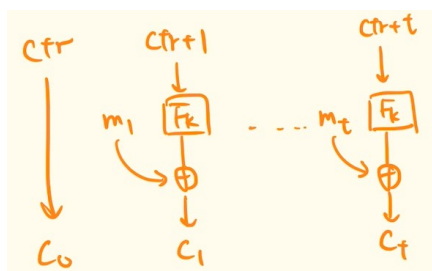
但前面提到的 CPA-secure 的方法會讓密文長度變成明文長度的兩倍，原本 n -bit block message 就會變成 $2n$ -bit ciphertext，最終使得長度為 L 的訊息在加密後會變成長度的 $2L$ 的 ciphertext。

接下來會介紹數個解決這問題的方法，統稱為 mode of encryption。

§ Counter Mode (CTR Mode)

$\text{Enc}_k(m_1, \dots, m_t)$, whose total length is $n \cdot t$

- Randomly choose $\text{ctr} \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^n$, set $c_0 = \text{ctr}$, whose length is n
- For $i = 1$ to t , compute $c_i = m_i \oplus F_k(\text{ctr} + i)$, where F is PRF
- Output ciphertext (c_0, c_1, \dots, c_t) , whose length is $n \cdot (t + 1)$



Theorem 5

If F is PRF, then CTR mode is CPA-secure.

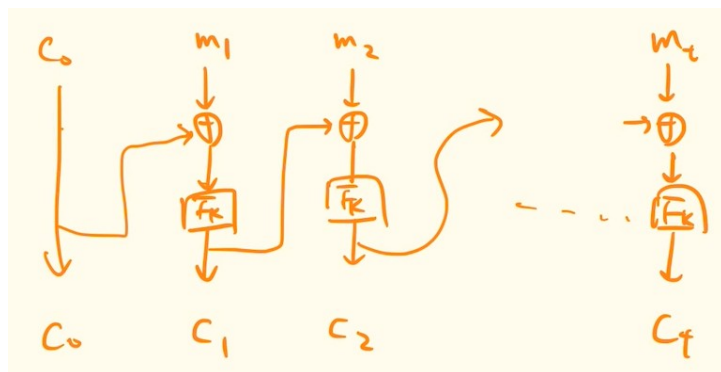
§ Cipher Block Chaining (CBC mode)

CBC mode is more practical and used in our life.

$\text{Enc}_k(m_1, \dots, m_t)$

- Randomly choose $c_0 \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^n$
- For $i = 1$ to t , compute $c_i = F_k(m_i \oplus c_{i-1})$
- Output ciphertext (c_0, c_1, \dots, c_t)

Note that decryption needs F_k^{-1} .



Theorem 6

F is PRF, CBC mode is CPA-secure.

Quiz

Show decryption of CBC. Draw a flowchart.

§ Electronic Codebook (ECB mode)

$$\text{Enc}_k(m_1, \dots, m_t) \rightarrow F_k(m_1), \dots, F_k(m_t)$$

Decryption also needs F_k^{-1} .

ECB is not EAV-secure and CPA-secure (\because ECB is deterministic).

Quiz

Prove ECB is not EAV-secure or CPA-secure.

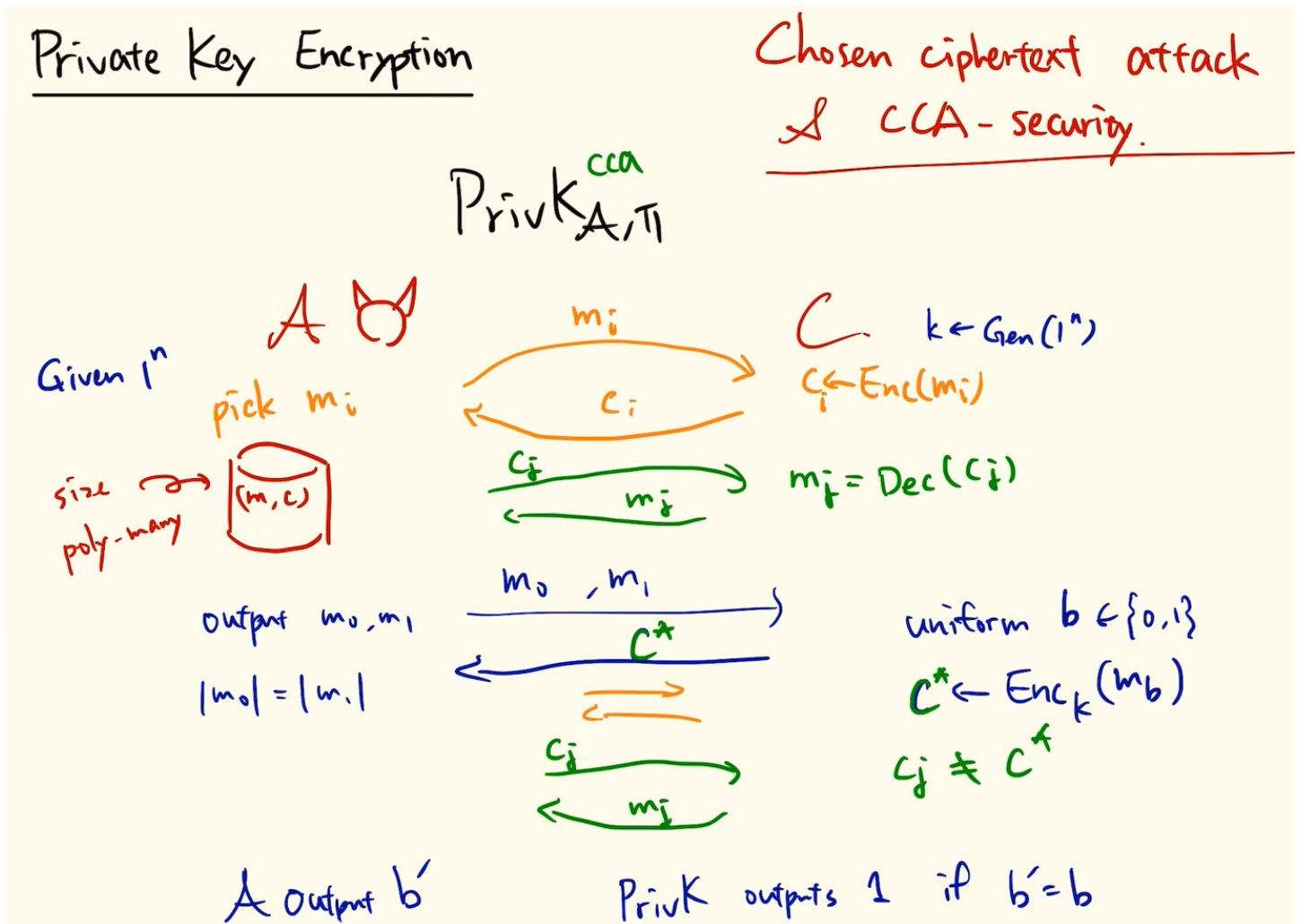
寫出 EAV 的攻擊手段。

7 L7

7.1 CCA-security

CCA = Chosen Ciphertext Attack

允許攻擊者使用 decryption oracle，給予其密文，它會回傳明文。但限制攻擊者不可使用欲 challenge 的密文 c^* 。



§ Remark on CCA-security

CCA => Lunch time attack

Is CCA realistic (現實可行)?

No, but still have weak decryption oracle which only leak 1-bit message from decrypted ciphertext, which is suffice to learn the entire message (plaintext).

§ Padding for Arbitrary Length

Assuming block size is L bytes.

If message length = $L(t - 1) + 2$, then we need padding which is $L - 2$ bytes.

One of the practical padding solution is PKCS #5:

- Block length: L byte
- b bytes to append the message to a multiple of L , where $1 \leq b \leq L$. Note that $b \neq 0$.
- Append b (encoded 1 byte), b time(s).
i.e., $b=3 \Rightarrow 0x\underline{03} \underline{03} \underline{03}$, where underlines indicate 1 byte.

Quiz

當最後一個 block 本來就是滿的，應該如何進行 padding？

Ans：

額外補上一個 block，並在每個 byte 填入 block size 大小的數值。

E.g. 設 block size 為 8 bytes，則額外新增一個 block，並在八個 bytes 中填入 0x08。

§ Decryption

使用 CBC mode 解密。

在 decryption 後檢查 encoded data，設最後一個 byte 為 b :

- 若 $b = 0$ 或 $b > L$ ，return error
- 若最後 b 個 bytes 並不全都等於 b ，return error
- 否則，去除 padding 的部分，並 return message

Quiz

Assume $L = 8$ bytes

Choose the correct "hexadecimal" format by PKCS#5 encoding

1.

AF	0E	05	04	04	04	04	04
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

2.

FF	0E	05	04	6F	00	02	02
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

3.

E9	08	07	07	07	07	07	07
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

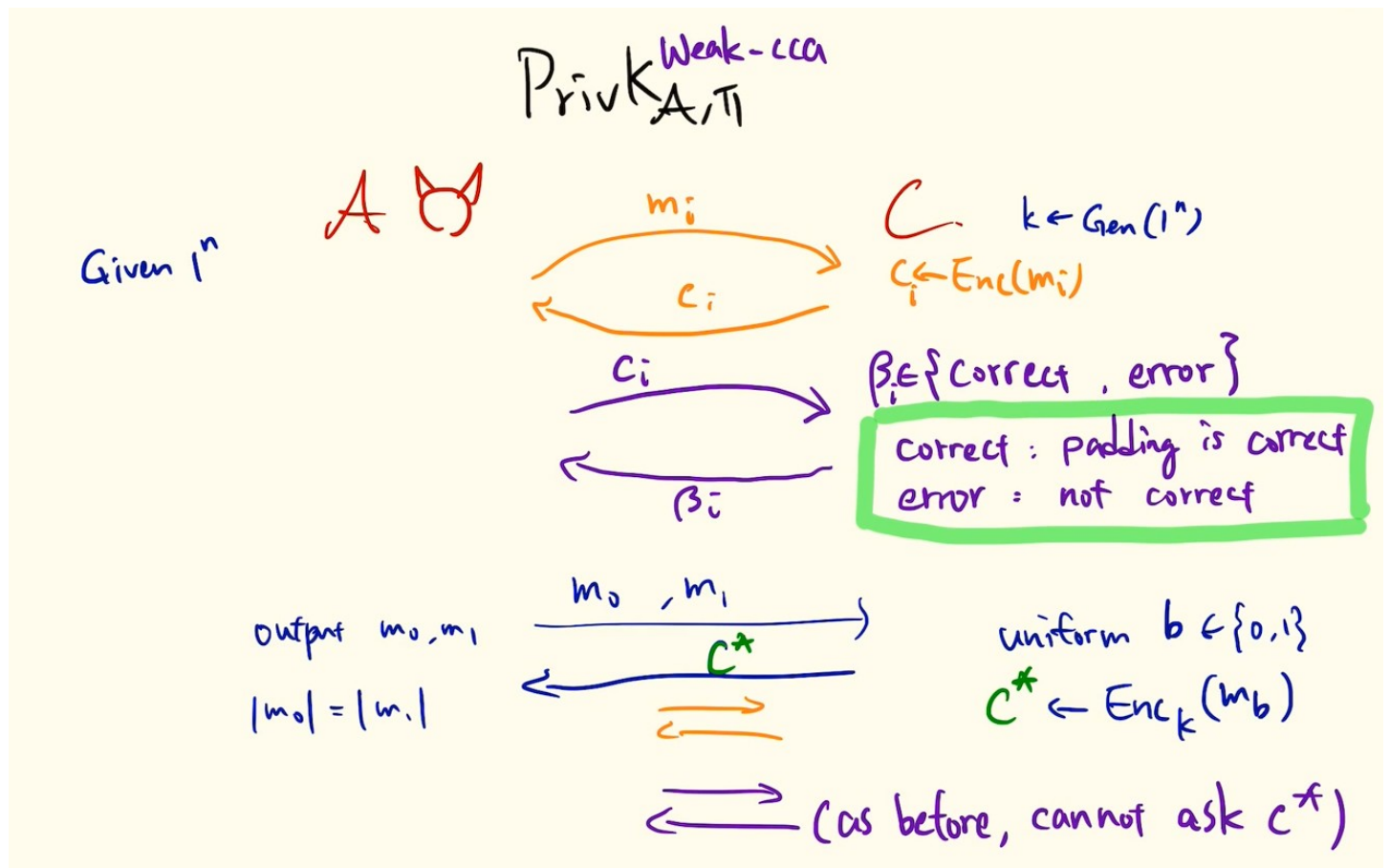
4.

07	06	05	04	03	02	01	00
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Ans: (2)

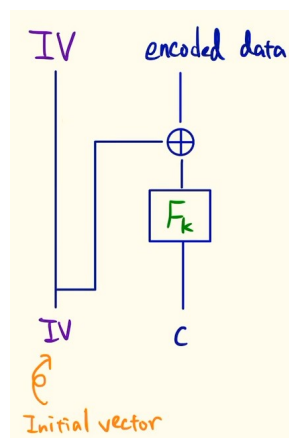
§ Weak CCA with Padding Oracle

這裡出現了一種新的 oracle。給定 ciphertext，它會 return padding 是正確或錯誤。



§ Padding Oracle Attack

基本原理



其中 $\text{encoded data} = F_k^{-1}(c) \oplus IV$

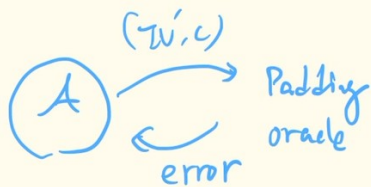
我們可以觀察到，若 attacker A 修改了 IV 的第 i 個 byte，這個動作只會影響到 encoded data 的第 i 個 byte。（ \because CBC 使用 XOR 運算）

攻擊過程

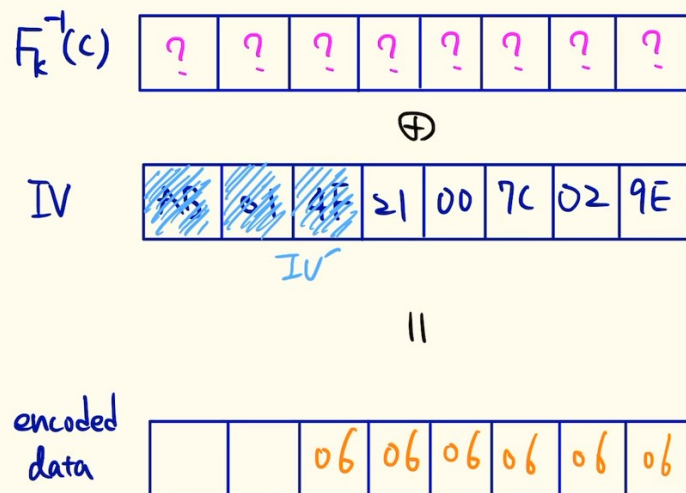
Attacker 會先由左至右逐個修改 byte，並在每次修改完之後都詢問 oracle。直到 oracle return error，該 byte 到最右邊即為 padding bytes：

Private Key Encryption

$A \leftarrow c^* := (IV, c)$



Padding oracle attack

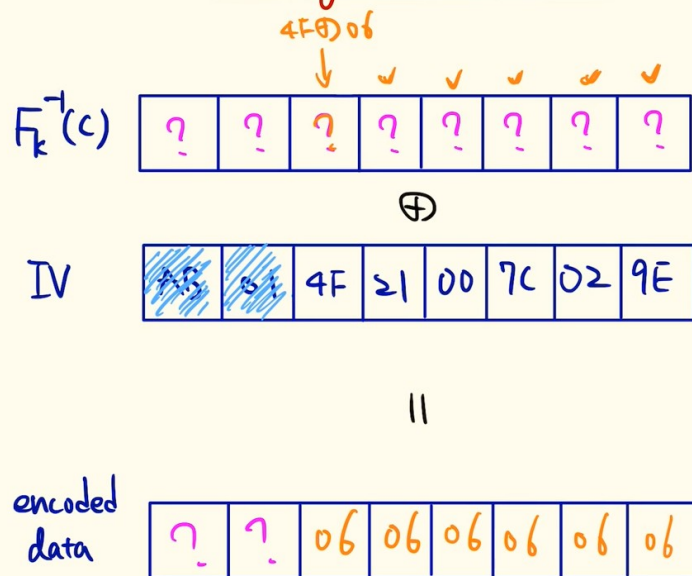


之後 attacker 便可藉由 IV 和 encoded data 反推 $F_k^{-1}(c)$ 的 padding 部分為何：

Private Key Encryption

$A \leftarrow c^* := (IV, c)$

Padding oracle attack

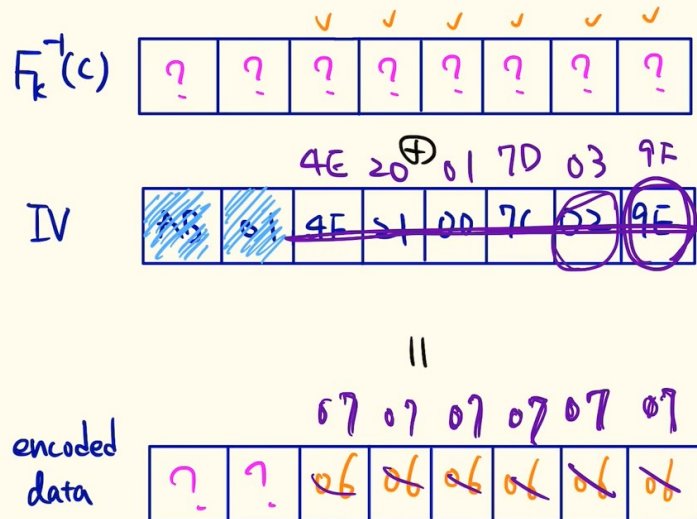


為了得到非 padding 部分的 message 為何，attacker 可以藉由修改 padding 部分為原本的值再加一，並重新計算新 IV 的 padding 部分：

Private Key Encryption

$$A \leftarrow C^* := (IV, c)$$

Padding oracle attack



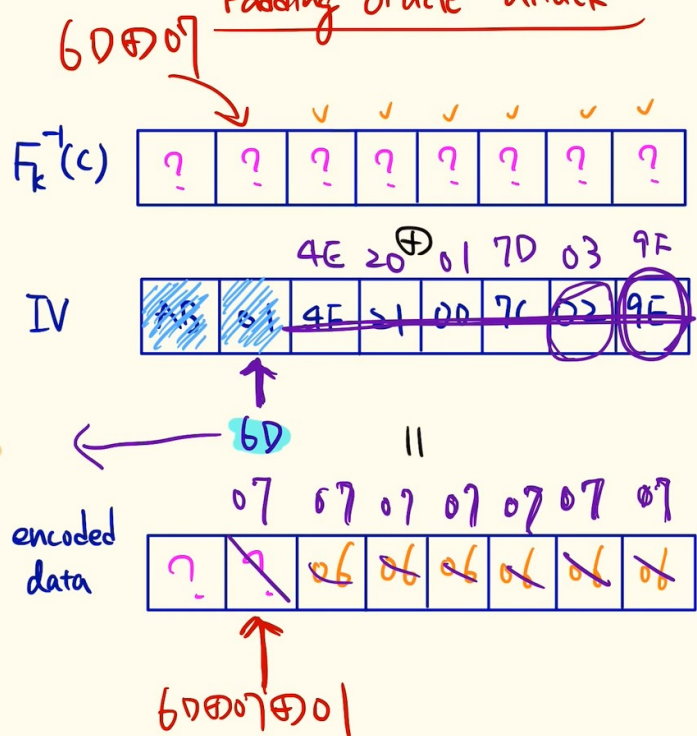
再來是持續修改非 padding 部分的最後（最右）一個 byte，直到 padding oracle return correct，attacker 就可以知道此時的 encoded data 中的對應 byte 為原本的 padding 值再加一。最後依序計算 $F_k^{-1}(c)$ 得到密鑰，再將密鑰與 IV 做 XOR 得到原本的 encoded data。

Private Key Encryption

$$A \leftarrow C^* := (IV, c)$$

Padding oracle attack

padding oracle
returns "correct"



持續進行這些步驟就可以得到完整的 encoded data 為何。

Remark on Padding Oracle Attack

- # of padding bytes: $< L$ padding oracle queries (確定 padding byte 的數量所需的次數)
- contain of one byte of the message: $\leq 2^8 = 256$ padding oracle queries (最多嘗試 256 次即可猜到 encoded data 中非 padding 部分的一個 byte)
- In $PrivK_{A,\Pi}^{weak-cca}$ with padding oracle, A choose m_0, m_1 such that $|m_0| = |m_1|$ and last significant byte of m_0 is different from correspondence of m_1 . And it only needs $\leq L + 2^8$ padding

oracle queries to finish it.

7.2 Message Authentication Code (MAC)

Secrecy : 由 Enc 提供、adversary 無法知道訊息內容、不能涵蓋所有的 concerns (例如：訊息篡改)
Integrity : 確保訊息不被篡改 (tampering)、驗證訊息的正確性

MAC = Message Authentication Code

§ Syntax

Alice 傳 message m 及一個可以驗證 message 的 tag t 給 Bob，而 Bob 在收到訊息後，透過 t 來驗證 m 。

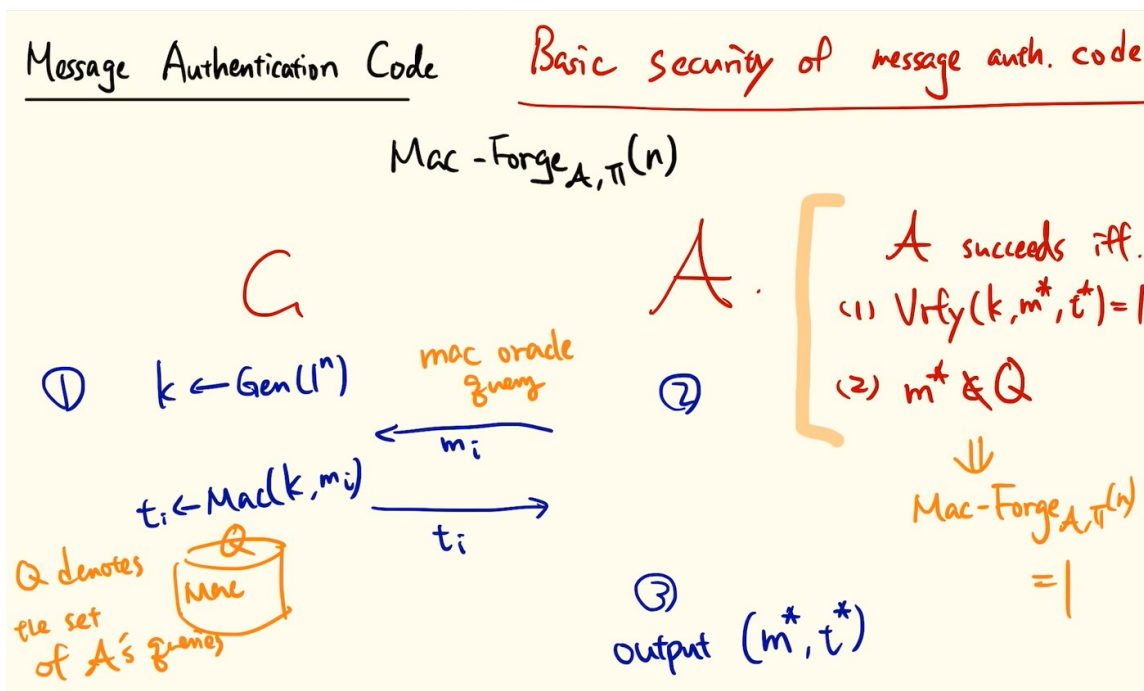
Π is a MAC construction. $\Pi = (\text{Gen}, \text{Mac}, \text{Vrfy})$

- Key generation $\text{Gen}(1^n) \rightarrow k$: a key
- Message authentication code $\text{Mac}(k, m) \rightarrow t$: a tag
- Verification $\text{Vrfy}(k, m, t) := 0$ or 1 , where 0 stands for rejection, 1 stands for acceptance.

Remark

- m is not hidden for Vrfy .
- 對於一個 deterministic MAC， Vrfy 在做的事情就是重新建立一次 t ，並比較其是否與接收到的 t 相同。
- If $m \in \{0, 1\}^{l(n)}$ where $l(n)$ is a polynomial, then MAC is fixed-length MAC.

§ Experiment $\text{MAC-Forge}_{A, \Pi}(n)$



有 challenger C 和 adversary A :

Step 1 : C 產生 key · 即 $k \leftarrow \text{Gen}(1^n)$

Step 2 : A 選擇一個 message m_i , 以此詢問 C , 而 C 再 return 一個計算過後的 tag $t_i \leftarrow \text{Mac}(k, m_i)$ 給 A 。此外 , C 可以使用一個 list Q 來收集所有來自 A 的 queries 。

Step 3 : A outputs 他的偽造 (m^*, t^*)

A 成功的條件 (即 $\text{MAC-Forge}_{A, \Pi}(n) = 1$) 有兩個 (都要符合 , if and only if) :

(1) $\text{Vrfy}(k, m^*, t^*) = 1$

(2) $m^* \notin Q$

Remark

MAC-Forge 的 strong 版本是 MAC-sForge 。

MAC-sForge : 比 MAC-Forge 寬鬆一點 , 只要求 (m^*, t^*) 也不在 Q 中 , 即 $(m^*, t^*) \notin Q$ 。

If a deterministic MAC satisfies existential unforgeability in MAC-Forge, it also satisfies strong unforgeability in MAC-sForge.

解釋 : 因為 deterministic MAC 會將一個 m 只對應到一個 t , 所以如果 m^* 不在 Q 中 , 則與之對應的 t^* 也不會在 Q 中。因此 $(m^*, t^*) \notin Q$ 。

§ Strong Version of Previous Experiment $\text{MAC-sForge}_{A, \Pi}(n)$

大致和之前相同 , 唯一不同處在於 A 成功的第二個條件改成 $(m^*, t^*) \notin Q$ 。這意味著 A 可以向 C query m^* , 但只要可以偽造另一組不在 Q 中的 (m^*, t^*) 並且仍可以使用它通過 Vrfy , 那麼就算 A 成功了。

只要在 MAC-sForge 是安全的 , 那它在 MAC-Forge 也是安全的。反之則不成立。

Definition 9 (Strong Security)

$$\Pr[\text{MAC-sForge}_{A, \Pi}(n) = 1] \leq \text{negl}(n)$$

§ Security Definition of MAC

Definition 10

A message authentication code $\Pi = (\text{Gen}, \text{Enc}, \text{Vrfy})$ is existentially unforgeable under adaptive chosen message attacks, if for all PPT adversaries A there is a negligible function negl such that

$$\Pr[\text{MAC-Forge}_{A, \Pi}(n) = 1] \leq \text{negl}(n)$$

§ Construction

Pseudorandom Function

Pseudorandom function (PRF) 的定義請參見 [6.1 CPA-secure Encryption](#) 。

Construction of Fixed-length MAC

Let $F : \{0, 1\}^n \times \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^n$ be a PRF.

$\Pi = (\text{Gen}, \text{Mac}, \text{Vrfy})$ is a fixed-length MAC for message of length n .

- $\text{Gen}(1^n)$: uniform $k \in \{0, 1\}^n$
- $\text{Mac}(k, m)$: on input k and message $m \in \{0, 1\}^n$, outputs a tag $t = F_k(m)$ where t is t -bit tag.
- $\text{Vrfy}(k, m, t)$: on input k, m, t , outputs 1 if and only if $t = F_k(m)$; otherwise, outputs 0.