Notes of Cryptography

Squirrel

March 17, 2025

Preface

Course

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

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 ($c \leftarrow \operatorname{Enc}_k(m)$),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:

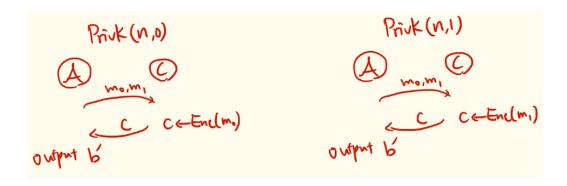
- 修改之前的定義為 $PrivK_{A,\Pi}^{eav}(n,b)$ · 其定義都和之前一樣 · 除了 b 是固定的 · 而不是隨機選擇的 。
- 定義 $out_A(PrivK_{A,\Pi}^{eav}(n,b)) = b'$ · 其中 b' 是 A 的 output 。
- 沒有 PPT adversary A 可以知道現在是 experiment $PrivK_{A,\Pi}^{eav}(n,b)$ 或 $PrivK_{A,\Pi}^{eav}(n,b)$ 。

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 (pseduorandom 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:

- Exampsion: 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

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

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

- 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 pefect secrecy 的限制,也就是 key 的長度至少要和 message 一樣長 $(|\mathcal{K}| \ge |\mathcal{M}|)$ 。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

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

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

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

這種情況下是 one-time pad 的情況,也就是使用 ture randomness。

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

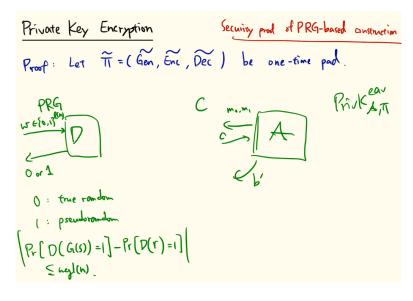
$$\Pr[D(G(k)) = 1] = \Pr[PrivK_{A,\Pi}^{eav}(n) = 1]$$

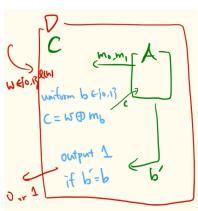
這種情況下是使用 pseudorandomness。

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,

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





Proof

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