W1 2-2 Stream Ciphers and Pseudo Random Generators

1. Review

Cipher over (K,M,C): a pair of "efficient" algs (E, D) s.t. \forall m \in M, k \in K: D(k, E(k, m)) = m

Weak ciphers: subs. cipher, Vigener, ... (由于历史原因不应再使用)

A good cipher: OTP M=C=K= $\{0,1\}^n$ E(k, m) = k \oplus m , D(k, c) = k \oplus c

Lemma: OTP has perfect secrecy (i.e. no CT only attacks), OTP好用但不实用

Bad news: perfect-secrecy ⇒ key-len ≥ msg-len

2. Stream Ciphers: making OTP practical

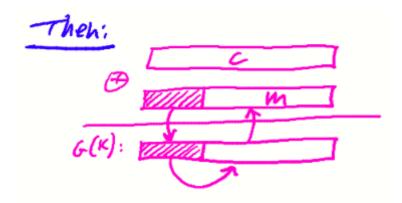
思路:以伪随机密钥来代替随机密钥(replace "random" key by "pseudorandom" key)

PRG是一个函数,接受一个s bit的种子(seed)作为输入,并产生n bit的输出,且n远大于s

对于G而言,必须能高效计算并产生输出,但其并不是真正的随机,仅有输入的种子是随机的

3. PRG must be unpredictable

假设PRG是可预测的,则任给i,对于G(k)的输出,存在某个算法,使得可由G(k)的前l bit计算出第i+1~n bit,则此时的流密码并不安全



如图所示,若攻击者知道了某些有关于明文的信息(如SMTP协议中常见的前缀消息等),攻击者可以将其与密文XOR计算后得知密钥,再加上上述所假设的PRG的可预测性,攻击者可以通过已知的前若干bit密钥来推测完整的密钥,从而恢复完整消息

We say that
$$G: K \to \{0,1\}^n$$
 is **predictable** if:

$$\exists \text{ "eff" alg. } A \text{ and } \exists 0 \leq i \leq k-1 \leq s.\ell.$$

$$\text{ If } A(G(u)) = G(u) = f(u) = f(u) = f(u) = f(u)$$
For non-negligible $f(u) = f(u) = f(u)$

Def: PRG is unpredictable if it is not predictable ⇒ ∀i: no "eff" adv. can predict bit (i+1) for "non-neg" ε

4. Weaks PRGs (donot use for crypto)

线性同余生成器(Linear congruential generator):接收三个参数, a, b, p

a, b为整数, p为素数, 种子seed≡r[0], r[i]←a·r[i-1]+b mod p, 输出r[i]后, i++

glibc random():

$$r[i] \leftarrow (r[i-3] + r[i-31]) \% 2^{32}$$

output $r[i] >> 1$

尽管线性同余法得到的输出有很好的统计特性,但是由于其可预测性,仅需要很少的位数即可预测剩余 的位,因此不应当再使用