W1 2-1 Information Theoretic Security and The One Time Pad

1. Symmetric Ciphers: definition

Def: a cipher defined over is a pair of "efficient" algs (E, D) where

$$E: \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$$
, $D: \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$
S.L. $\forall m \in \mathcal{M}$, $k \in \mathcal{X}: D(k, E(k, m)) = m$

2、The One Time Pad (Vernam 1917)

A secure cipher: key = (random bit string as long the message)

You are given a message m and its One Time Pad encryption c, you can compute the OPT key from m and c that $k=m\oplus c$

OTP效率非常高,但是密钥长度会和明文一样长,即通信双方需要传输相当于明文一样长度的密钥,极 大降低了通信效率

so, is the OTP secure, what is a secure cipher?

3. What is a secure cipher?

攻击者的手段: CT only attack (for now)

可能的安全需求:

- 攻击者不能恢复密钥,即E(k, m)=m would be secure
- 攻击者不能恢复全部的明文,即E(k, m₀||m₁)=m₀||k⊕m₁ would be secure

4、Information Theoretic Security (Shannon 1949)

香农: 第一位严格研究密码算法安全性的专家

<u>Def</u>: A cipher (E, D) over $(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{C})$ has <u>perfect secrecy</u> if

$$\forall m_0, m_i \in \mathbb{N}$$
 ($|e_0(m_0) = |e_0(m_i)$) and $\forall c \in \mathbb{C}$

$$| P_r[E(K, m_0) = c] = |l_r[E(K, m_i) = c]$$
Uhere K is uniform in ∂d ($K \in \mathbb{R} = \mathcal{K}$)

这意味着:

- 对于给定的密文,不能得知其是由m₀还是m₁加密而来的,且对所有消息均成立(for all m₀, m₁)
- 如果使用OTP,无论多么强大日聪明的敌手,都不能根据密文得知任何关于明文的消息

对于一个拥有完美安全性的加密算法,不仅仅只·只有唯密文攻击,还包含其他攻击手段(other attacks maybe possible)

Lemma: OTP has perfect secrecy

Proof:

5. The bad news

香农给出了证明:若一个算法有完美安全性,则密钥总数必须大于等于消息空间中消息数目的总数,即 完美安全性的算法的密钥长度必须大于等于消息长度

OTP密钥长度恰好等于消息长度,因此是一个最佳的方案,但是由于其冗长的密钥导致并不使实用