Department of
Computer Science and Engineering
计算机科学与工程系

CSE5014 CRYPTOGRAPHY AND NETWORK SECURITY

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Perfect secrecy

- **Definition 1.5** An encryption scheme (Gen, Enc, Dec) with message space $\mathcal{M}$ and ciphertext space $\mathcal{C}$ is *perfectly secure* if for every distribution over $\mathcal{M}$, every $m \in \mathcal{M}$, and every $c \in \mathcal{C}$ with $\Pr[C = c] > 0$, it holds that

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Equivalently, for every set $A \subseteq \{0,1\}^{\ell}$ of plaintexts, and for every strategy used by Eve, if we choose at random $x \in A$ and a random key $k \in \{0,1\}^n$, then the probability that Eve guesses x after seeing $Enc_k(x)$ is at most $1/|A|$, i.e.,

$$\Pr[Eve(Enc_k(x)) = x] \le 1/|A|$$

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Definition 1.6 *Perfect secrecy*. An encryption scheme (Gen, Enc, Dec) with message space $\mathcal{M}$ and ciphertext space $\mathcal{C}$ is *perfectly secure* if and only if for every two distinct plaintexts $\{x_0, x_1\} \in \mathcal{M}$, and for every strategy used by Eve, if we choose at random $b \in \{0,1\}$ and a random key $k \in \{0,1\}^n$, then the probability that Eve guesses x_b after seeing the ciphertext $c = Enc_k(x_b)$ is at most $1/2$.

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  Definition 1.7 *Perfect secrecy*. Two probability distributions X, Y over $\{0,1\}^\ell$ are *identical*, denoted by $X \equiv Y$, if for every $y \in \{0,1\}^\ell$, $\Pr[X = y] = \Pr[Y = y]$. An encryption scheme (Gen, Enc, Dec) is *perfectly secure* if for every pair of plaintexts x, x', we have $Enc_{U_n}(x) \equiv Enc_{U_n}(x')$.

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  $$\Pr[Eve(Enc_k(x)) = x] \leq 1/|A|$$

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  Proof.
  The "only if" part is easy (by definition, this is the special case that $|A| = 2$).

  The "if" part is tricky.

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  We need to show that if there is some set A and some strategy for Eve to guess a plaintext chosen from A with probability larger than $1/|A|$, then there is also some set A' of size 2 and a strategy Eve' for Eve to guess a plaintext chosen from A' with probability larger than $1/2$.

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We fix $x_0 = 0^\ell$ and pick x_1 at random in A. Then it holds that for random key k and message $x_1 \in A$,

$$\Pr_{k \leftarrow \{0,1\}^n, x_1 \leftarrow A}[Eve(Enc_k(x_1)) = x_1] > 1/|A|.$$

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  On the other hand, for every choice of k, $x' = Eve(Enc_k(x_0))$ is a fixed string independent on the choice of x_1, and so if we pick x_1 at random in A, then the probability that $x_1 = x'$ is at most $1/|A|$, i.e.,

  $$\Pr_{k \leftarrow \{0,1\}^n, x_1 \leftarrow A}[Eve(Enc_k(x_0)) = x_1] \leq 1/|A|.$$

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$$\Pr_{k \leftarrow \{0,1\}^n, x_1 \leftarrow A}[Eve(Enc_k(x_0)) = x_1] \leq 1/|A|.$$

Due to the linearity of expection,there exists some x_1 satisfying

$$\Pr[Eve(Enc_k(x_1)) = x_1] > \Pr[Eve(Enc_k(x_0)) = x_1]. \text{ (why?)}$$

We now define a new attacker Eve' as:

$$Eve'(c) = \begin{cases} x_1, & \text{if } Eve(c) = x_1 \\ x_i, i \in \{0,1\} \text{ at random}, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

This means the probability that $Eve'(Enc_k(x_b)) = x_b$ is larger than 1/2 (Why?).

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The One-time Pad scheme (Vernam 1917, Shannon 1949):
$n = |k| = |x|$, $Enc : \{0,1\}^n \times \{0,1\}^n \to \{0,1\}^n$
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Validity:

$Dec_k(Enc_k(x)) = (x \oplus k) \oplus k = x \oplus (k \oplus k) = x \oplus 0^n = x$

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  Let $y \in \{0,1\}^n$, we need to show that
  $Pr_{k \leftarrow_R \{0,1\}^n}[x \oplus k = y] = 2^{-n}$
  Since there is a unique single value of $k = x \oplus y$, the probability that the equation is true is 2^{-n}.

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$\Pr[C = c]$
$= \sum_{m'} \Pr[C = c \mid M = m'] \cdot \Pr[M = m']$
$= \sum_{m'} \Pr[K = m' \oplus c] \cdot \Pr[M = m']$
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  &= 2^{-n} \cdot \Pr[M = m] / 2^{-n} \\
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  Suppose that (Gen, Enc, Dec) is such an encryption scheme. Denote by Y_0 the distribution $Enc_{U_{n-1}}(0^n)$ and by S_0 its support. Since there are only 2^{n-1} possible keys, we have $|S_0| \leq 2^{n-1}$.
  Now for every key k the function $Enc_k(\cdot)$ is one-to-one and hence its image is of size $\geq 2^n$. This means that for every k, there exists x such that $Enc_k(x) \notin S_0$. Fix such a k and x, then the distribution $Enc_{U_{n-1}}(x)$ does not have the same support as Y_0 and hence it is not

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- Precise details depend on the system
  - Linux or unix: /dev/random or /dev/urandom
  - Do not use *rand()* or *java.util.Random*
  - Use crypto libraries instead

Random-number generation

- Two steps:
  1. Continually collect a "pool" of high-entropy ("unpredictable") data
  2. (Smoothing) When random bits are requested, process this data to generate a sequence of uniform, independent bits/bytes

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     - Need to eliminate both *bias* and *dependencies*

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  von Neumann technique for eliminating *bias*:

  – Collect two bits per output bit

    · $01 \rightarrow 0$, $10 \rightarrow 1$, $00, 11 \rightarrow$ skip

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- Read desired number of bytes from "/dev/urandom"

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  – Only secure if each key is used to encrypt a single message
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  $m_1 \oplus m_2$ leaks information about m_1, m_2

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  Whenever faced with an impossibility result, it is a good idea to examine whether we can relax these assumptions to still get what we want (or at least something close to that).

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  $\mathcal{A}$:
  1) Yes, if ϵ is small (say 10^{-6} or even 10^{-100})
  2) No, we cannot have key shorter than the message.

ϵ-Statistical Security

- **Definition 2.1** Let X and Y be two distributions over $\{0,1\}^n$. The *statistical distance* of X and Y, denoted by $\Delta(X,Y)$ is defined to be
$$\max_{T\subseteq\{0,1\}^n} |\Pr[X\in T]-\Pr[Y\in T]|.$$
If $\Delta(X,Y)\le\epsilon$, we say that $X \equiv_\epsilon Y$.

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  Definition 2.2 *ϵ-Statistical Security*. An encryption scheme (Gen, Enc, Dec) is *ϵ-statistically secure* if for every pair of plaintexts m, m', we have $Enc_{U_n}(m)\equiv_\epsilon Enc_{U_n}(m')$.

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- **Lemma 2.3**

$$\Delta(X, Y) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{w \in Supp(X) \cup Supp(Y)} |Pr[X = w] - Pr[Y = w]|$$

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Observations:

$$0 \leq \Delta(X, Y) \leq 1$$
$$\Delta(X, Y) = 0 \text{ if } X = Y$$
$$0 \leq \Delta(X, Y) \leq \Delta(X, Z) + \Delta(Z, Y)$$

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Δ is a *metric*.

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- **Lemma 2.4** Eve has at most $1/2 + \epsilon$ success probability if and only if for every pair of m_1, m_2,
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  Proof.
  Suppose that Eve has $1/2 + \epsilon$ success probability with m_1, m_2. Let $p_{i,j} = \Pr[Eve(Enc_{U_n}(m_i)) = j]$. Then we have

  $$p_{1,1} + p_{1,2} = 1$$
  $$p_{2,1} + p_{2,2} = 1$$
  $$(1/2)p_{1,1} + (1/2)p_{2,2} \leq 1/2 + \epsilon.$$

  The last two together imply that

  $$p_{1,1} - p_{2,1} \leq 2\epsilon,$$

  which means that if we let T be the set $\{c : Eve(c) = 1\}$, then T demonstrates that $\Delta(Enc_{U_n}(m_1), Enc_{U_n}(m_2)) \leq 2\epsilon$.
  Similarly, if we have such a set T, we can define an attacker from it that succeeds with probability $1/2 + \epsilon$.

Limitation of ϵ-Statistical Security

- **Theorem 2.5** Let (Gen, Enc, Dec) be a valid encryption with $Enc : \{0,1\}^{n} \times \{0,1\}^{n+1} \to \{0,1\}^{*}$. Then there exist plaintexts m_1, m_2 with $\Delta(Enc_{U_n}(m_1), Enc_{U_n}(m_2)) > 1/2$.

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Proof. See blackboard.

Fact. For a random variable Y, if $E[Y] \leq \mu$ the $\Pr[Y \leq \mu] > 0$.
Let $m_1 = 0^{n+1}$, and let $S = Supp(Enc_{U_n}(m_1))$, then $|S| \leq 2^n$.
We choose a random message $m \leftarrow_R \{0,1\}^{n+1}$ and define the following 2^n random variables for every k:

$$T_k(m) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } Enc_k(m) \in S \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Since for every k, $Enc_k(\cdot)$ is one-to-one, we have $\Pr[T_k = 1] \leq 1/2$. Define $T = \sum_{k \in \{0,1\}^n} T_k$, then

$$E[T] = E[\textstyle\sum_k T_k] = \sum_k E[T_k] \leq 2^n/2.$$

This means the probability $\Pr[T \leq 2^n/2] > 0$. In other words, there exists an m s.t. $\sum_k T_k(m) \leq 2^n/2$. For such m, at most half of the keys k satisfy $Enc_k(m) \in S$, i.e.,

$$\Pr[Enc_{U_n}(m) \in S] \leq 1/2.$$

Since $\Pr[Enc_{U_n}(0^{n+1}) \in S] = 1$, we have

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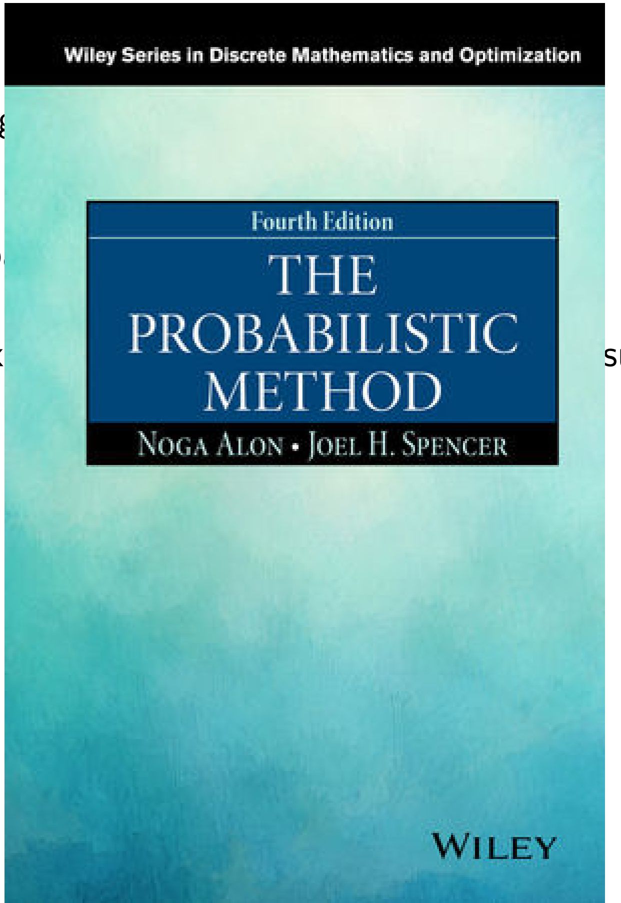

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  - Allowing security to "fail" with tiny probability
  - Restricting attention to "efficient" attackers

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  - Should we be concerned about this?
  - With probability $> 2^{-60}$, the sender and receiver will both be struck by lightning in the next year ...
  - Something that occurs with probability $2^{-60}/sec$ is expected to occur once every 100 billion years

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Modern key space: 2^{128} keys or more ...

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"Breaking E is very hard"?
"Problem P cannot be solved in reasonable time"?

$\mathcal{Q}$: How do we model the resources of Eve (the adversary)?

Perfect indistinguishability

- **Definition 1.6** *Perfect secrecy*. An encryption scheme (Gen, Enc, Dec) with message space $\mathcal{M}$ and ciphertext space $\mathcal{C}$ is *perfectly secure* if and only if for every two distinct plaintexts $\{m_0, m_1\} \in \mathcal{M}$, and for every strategy used by Eve, if we choose at random $b \in \{0, 1\}$ and a random key $k \in \{0, 1\}^n$, then the probability that Eve guesses m_b after seeing the ciphertext $c = Enc_k(m_b)$ is at most $1/2$.

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  Define a randomized experiment $PrivK_{A,\Pi}$:

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  Claim: Π is *perfectly indistinguishable* $\Leftrightarrow$ Π is *perfectly secure*

Computational security?

- **Idea**: relax *perfect indistinguishability*

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  Two approaches

  – *Concrete* security

  – *Asympototic* security

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- (t, ϵ)-*indistinguishability* (concrete)
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Does not lead to a clean theory ...

- Sensitive to exact computational model
- Π can be (t, ϵ)-secure for many choices of t, ϵ

Computational indistinguishability

- Introduce *security parameter* n (asymptotic)
  - For now, can view it as the key length
  - Fixed by honest parties at initialization
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Measure running time of all parties, and the success probability of the adversary, as functions of n

Computational indistinguishability:

- Security may fail with probability *negligible* in n
- Restrict attention to attackers running in time (at most) polynomial in n

Definitions

- A function $f : \mathbb{Z}^+ \to \mathbb{Z}^+$ is (at most) *polynomial* if there exists c s.t. $f(n) < n^c$ for large enough n.

  A function $f : \mathbb{Z}^+ \to [0, 1]$ is *negligible* if every polynomial p it holds that $f(n) < 1/p(n)$ for large enough n.

  – Typical example: $f(n) = poly(n) \cdot 2^{-cn}$

Why these choices?

- "Efficient" = "(probabilistic) polynomial-time (PPT)" borrowed from *complexity theory*

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- "Efficient" = "(probabilistic) polynomial-time (PPT)" borrowed from *complexity theory*

- Convenient closure properties
  - $poly * poly = poly$
    - Poly-many calls to PPT subroutine (with poly-size input) is still PPT
  - $poly * negl = negl$
    - Poly-many calls to subroutine that fails with negligible probability fails with negligible probability overall

(Re)defining encryption

- A *private-key encryption scheme* is defined by three PPT algorithms (Gen, Enc, Dec):
  - Gen: takes as input 1^n; outputs k
  - Enc: takes as input a key k and message $m \in \{0,1\}^*$; outputs ciphertext c: $c \leftarrow Enc_k(m)$
  - Dec: takes key k and ciphertext c as input; outputs a message m or "error" ($\perp$)

Computational indistinguishability (asymptotic)

- Fix Π, A
  Define a randomized experiment $PrivK_{A,\Pi}(n)$:
  1. $A(1^n)$ outputs $m_0, m_1 \in \{0,1\}^*$ of equal length
  2. $k \leftarrow Gen(1^n)$, $b \leftarrow \{0,1\}$, $c \leftarrow Enc_k(m_b)$
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  Π is *computationally indistinguishable* (aka *EAV-secure*) if for all PPT attackers (algorithms) A, there is a *negligible* function ϵ such that

$$\Pr[PrivK_{A,\Pi}(n) = 1] \leq 1/2 + \epsilon(n)$$

Example

- Consider a scheme where the best attack is *brute-force search* over the key space, and $Gen(1^n)$ generates a uniform n-bit key
  - So if A runs in time $t(n)$, then
    $\Pr[PrivK_{A,\Pi}(n) = 1] < 1/2 + O(t(n)/2^n)$

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  - So if A runs in time $t(n)$, then
    $\Pr[PrivK_{A,\Pi}(n) = 1] < 1/2 + O(t(n)/2^n)$
  - The scheme is EAV-secure: for any polynomial t, the function $t(n)/2^n$ is negligible.

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- Consider a scheme and a particular attacker A that runs for n^3 minutes and breaks the scheme with probability $2^{40}2^{-n}$
  - This does not contradict asymptotic security

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- Consider a scheme and a particular attacker A that runs for n^3 minutes and breaks the scheme with probability $2^{40}2^{-n}$
  - This does not contradict asymptotic security
  - What about real-world security (against this attacker)?
    - $n = 40$: A breaks with prob. 1 in 6 weeks
    - $n = 50$: A breaks with prob. $1/1000$ in 3 months
    - $n = 500$: A breaks with prob. 2^{-500} in 200 years

Example

- What happens when computers get faster?
  - Consider a scheme that takes time n^2 to run but time 2^n to break with prob. 1

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  What if computers get $4\times$ faster?
  - Users double n; maintain same running time
  - Attacker's work is (roughly) squared!

Encryption and plaintext length

- In practice, we want encryption schemes that can encrypt arbitrary-length messages.

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- In practice, we want encryption schemes that can encrypt arbitrary-length messages.

- In general, encryption does not hide the plaintext length
  - The definition takes this into account by requiring m_0, m_1 to have the same length.

- But leaking plaintext length can often lead to problems in the real world!
  - Databases searches
  - Encrypting compressed data

Micali & Goldwasser

Silvio Micali

Shafi Goldwasser

1984: semantic security, indistinguishability
(Turing Award 2012)

Micali & Blum

Silvio Micali

Manuel Blum

1984: defined notion of pseudo-random generator
(Turing Award 1995)

Proof of Reduction

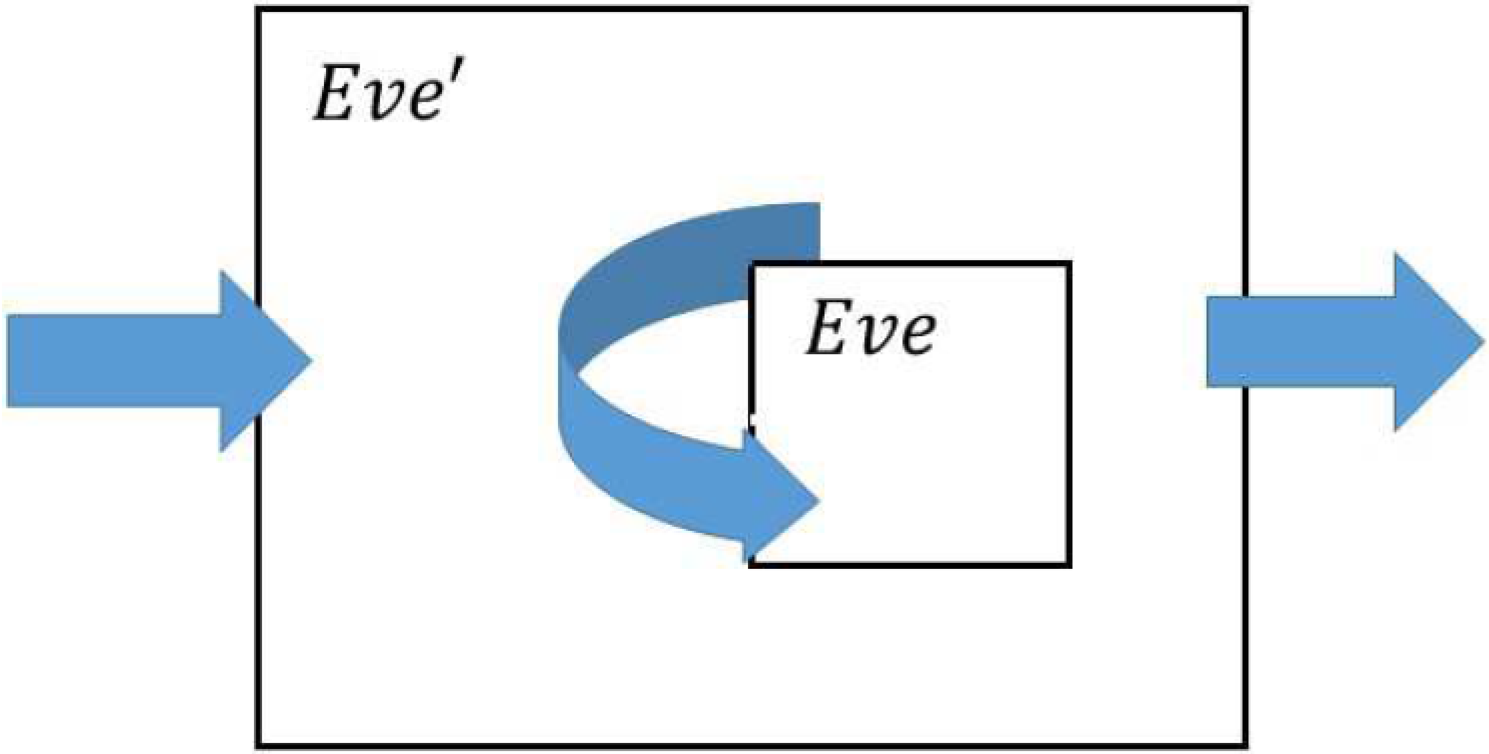

Figure 2.1: We show that the security of S' implies the security of S by transforming an adversary *Eve* breaking S into an adversary *Eve'* breaking S'

Eve breaks S $\rightarrow$ Eve' breaks S'
S' is secure $\rightarrow$ S is secure

Next Lecture

- PRG, stream ciphers ...