

A Fast and Key-Efficient Reduction from Chosen-Ciphertext to Known-Plaintext Security

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(Computational) Symmetric Cryptography

(Computational) Symmetric Cryptography



Efficient

(Computational) Symmetric Cryptography



Efficient



Short key

(Computational) Symmetric Cryptography



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Conditional *security* (i.e., security is based on certain primitives)

(Computational) Symmetric Cryptography



Efficient



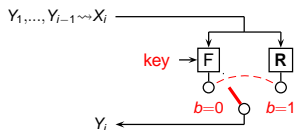
Short key



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Pseudorandom Function (PRF)

$b = ?$



Adaptive Chosen-Plaintext Attack

$$\text{Adv}_{t,q}^{\text{CPA}}(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{R})$$

(Computational) Symmetric Cryptography



Efficient



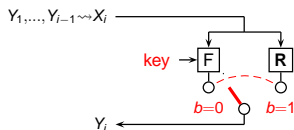
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...but is AES really a pseudorandom permutation (and thus also a PRF)?

(Computational) Symmetric Cryptography



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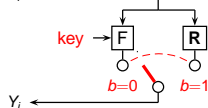
Goal: weaken assumptions,
improve efficiency

Pseudorandom Function (PRF)

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$Y_1, \dots, Y_{i-1} \rightsquigarrow X_i$



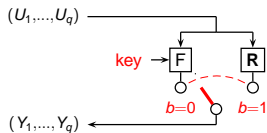
Adaptive Chosen-Plaintext Attack

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This Paper: Weak PRFs

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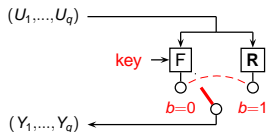


Known-Plaintext Attack

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Known-Plaintext Attack

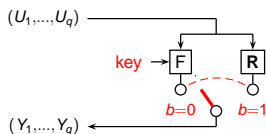
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How weak are weak PRFs (under standard assumptions)?
E.g., they can:

- ▶ have large fraction of **fix-points**, i.e., $F_k(x) = x$ for many x .

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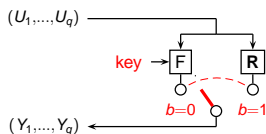
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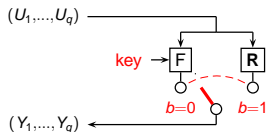
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Known-Plaintext Attack

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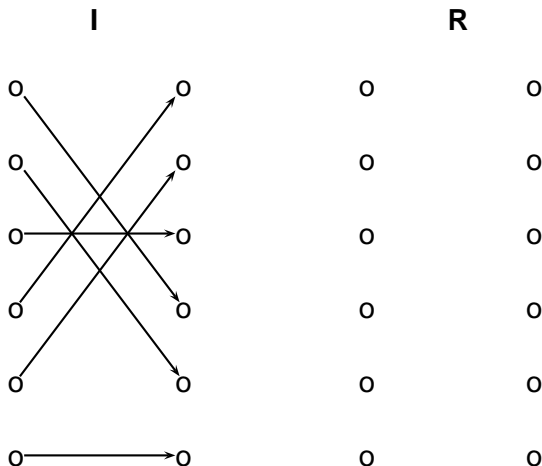
$$\begin{aligned} \text{exp} : \mathbb{Z}_{|G|} \times G &\rightarrow G && \text{(for DDH-group } G) \\ (k, x) &\mapsto x^k \end{aligned}$$

- ▶ be **self inverse**, i.e., $F_k(F_k(x)) = x$.

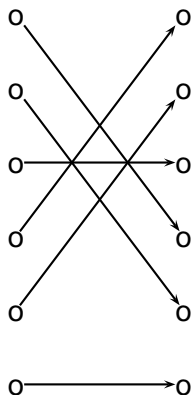
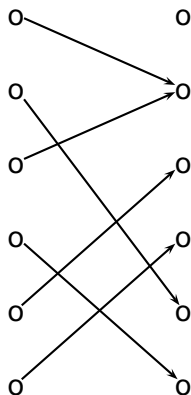
KPA vs. CPA: Example 1

	I		R	
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0

KPA vs. CPA: Example 1



KPA vs. CPA: Example 1

I**R**

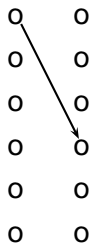
KPA vs. CPA: Example 1

► **I** or **R** under a **CPA**?

○ ○
○ ○
○ ○
○ ○
○ ○
○ ○

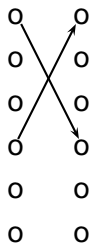
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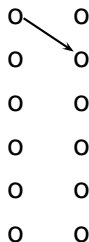
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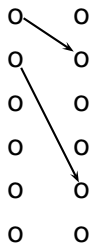
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KPA vs. CPA: Example 1

▶ I or R under a CPA?

0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0

 \Rightarrow

I	CPA	R
	≠	

KPA vs. CPA: Example 1

	0	0	
	0	0	
▶ I or R under a CPA?	0	0	⇒ I ^{CPA} ≠ R
	0	0	
	0	0	
	0	0	
<hr/>			
	0	0	
	0	0	
▶ I or R under a KPA?	0	0	
	0	0	
	0	0	
	0	0	

KPA vs. CPA: Example 1

▶ I or R under a CPA?

0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0

 \Rightarrow

I	^{CPA} \neq	R
---	---	---

▶ I or R under a KPA?

0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0
0	0

KPA vs. CPA: Example 1

▶ I or R under a CPA?

0	0
0	0
0	0
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0	0

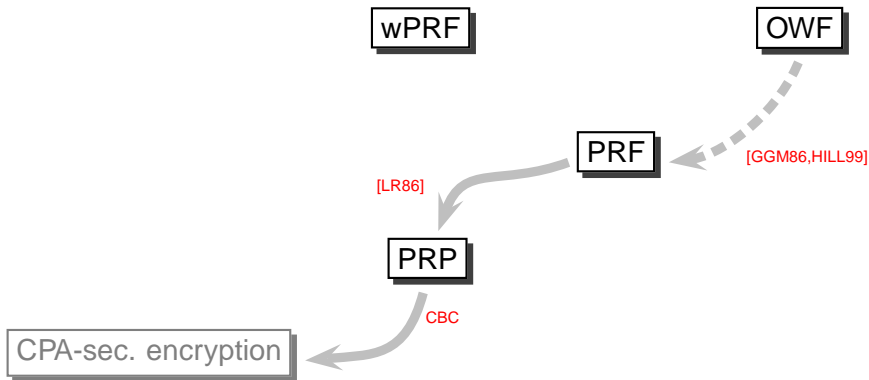
 \Rightarrow I ^{CPA} $\not\approx$ R

▶ I or R under a KPA?

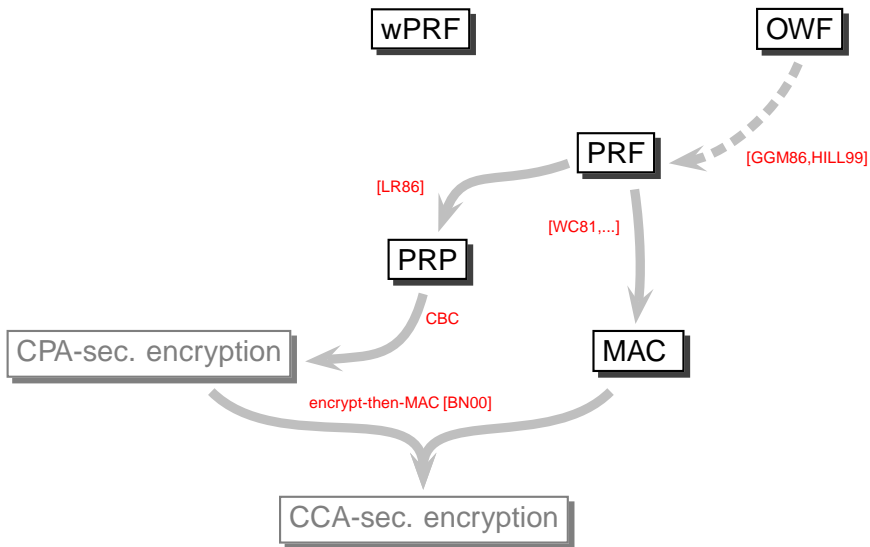
0	0
0	0
0	0
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Efficient Symmetric Encryption based on wPRFs?

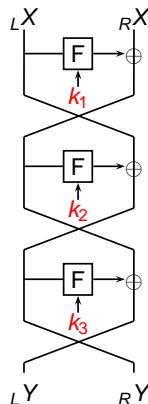


Efficient Symmetric Encryption based on wPRFs?



Feistel-Networks?

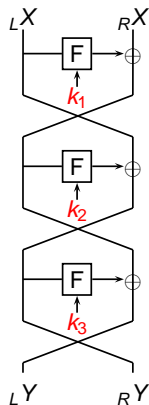
Feistel-Networks with PRFs do produce a PRP.



Feistel-Networks?

Feistel-Networks with wPRFs do **not** produce a PRP.

...even for infinitely many rounds!



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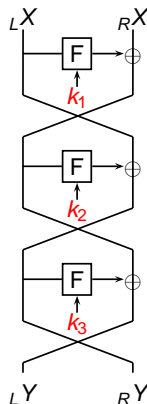
Reason

The wPRF F can have 0 as fixpoint,

$$F_k(0) = 0 \quad (\text{for all keys } k)$$

and hence

$$\psi[F_{k_1} F_{k_2} F_{k_3}](0) = 0.$$



CPA-Secure Encryption from any wPRF F

1 block of data: $Enc_{k_1}(m_1) := \left[x, F_{k_1}(x) \oplus m_1 \right]$ [NaoRei98]

CPA-Secure Encryption from any wPRF F

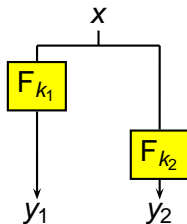
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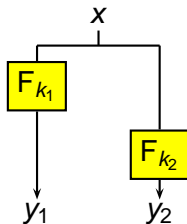
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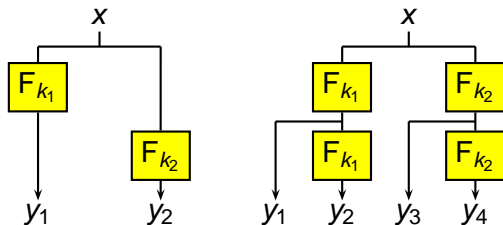


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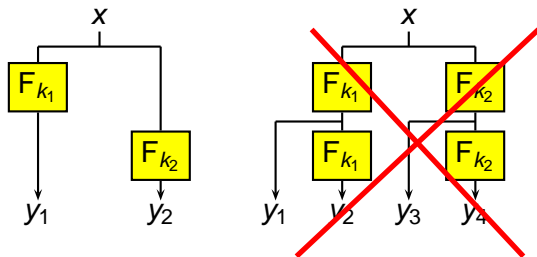


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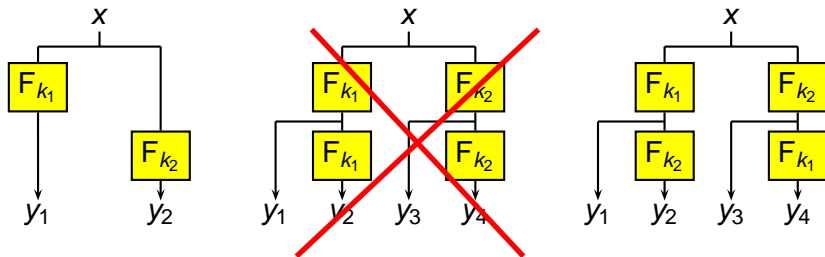


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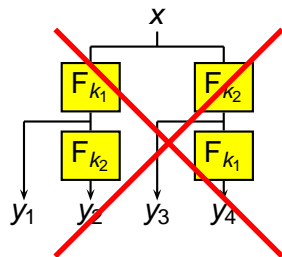
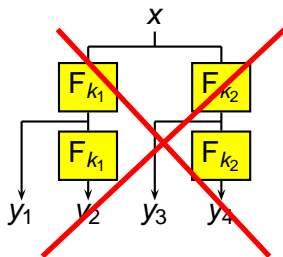
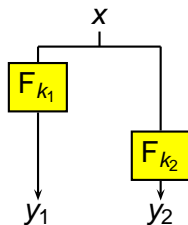


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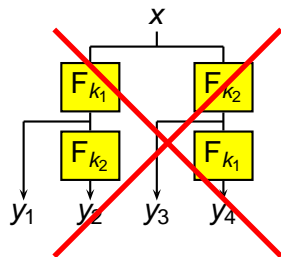
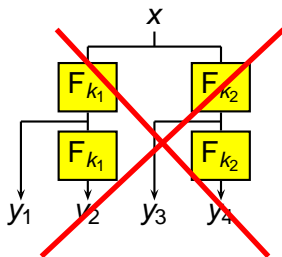
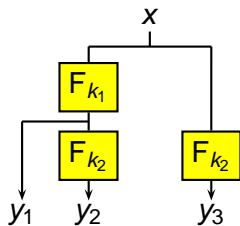


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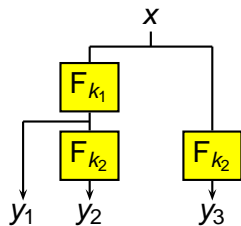


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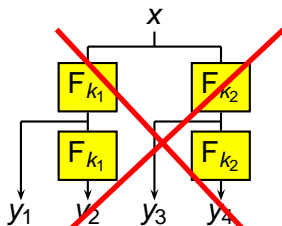
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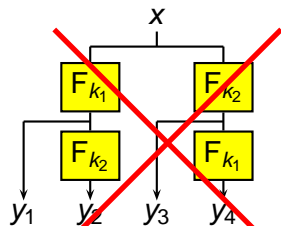
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GOOD



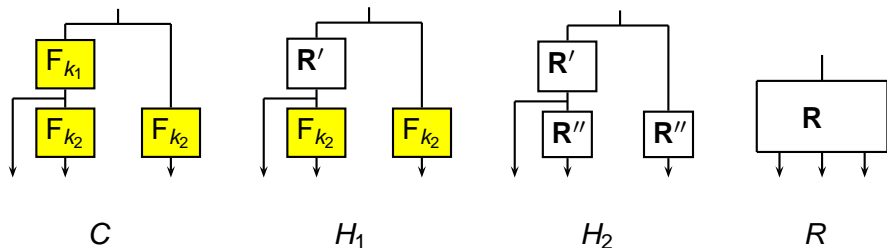
BAD



UGLY

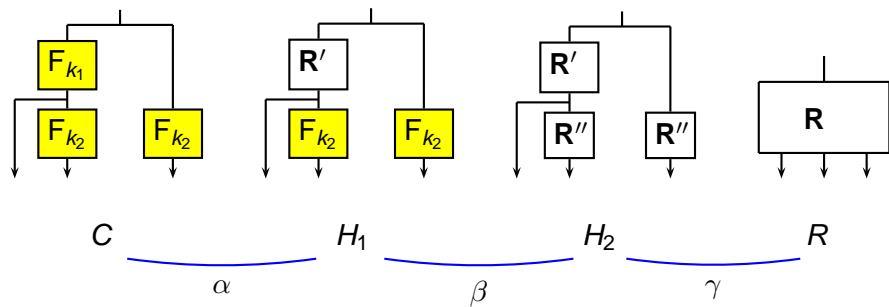
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Proof (of the “Good” range extension for wPRFs)



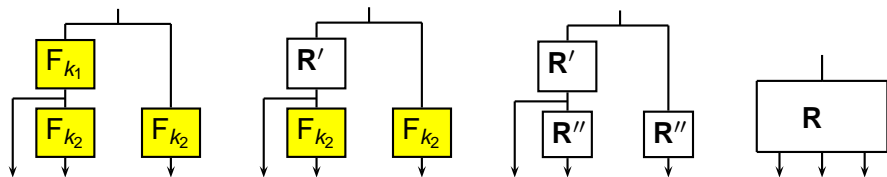
$$\text{Adv}_{t,q}^{\text{KPA}}(C, R) \leq ?$$

Proof (of the “Good” range extension for wPRFs)



$$\text{Adv}_{t,q}^{\text{KPA}}(C, R) \leq \alpha + \beta + \gamma$$

Proof (of the “Good” range extension for wPRFs)



C

 H_1 H_2

R

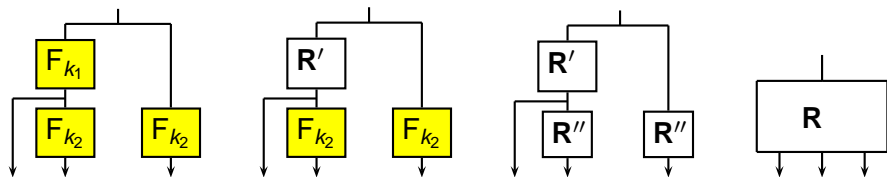
$$\leq \text{Adv}_{t,q}^{\text{KPA}}(F, R')$$

$$\leq \text{Adv}_{t,2q}^{\text{KPA}}(F, R'') + q^2/2^{n+1}$$

$$\leq q^2/2^{n+1}$$

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 H_1 H_2

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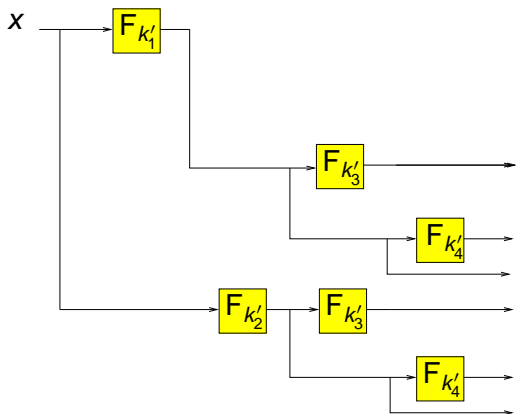
$$\text{Adv}_{t,q}^{\text{KPA}}(C, R) \leq \alpha + \beta + \gamma$$

⇒ How can the range of F be extended even more?

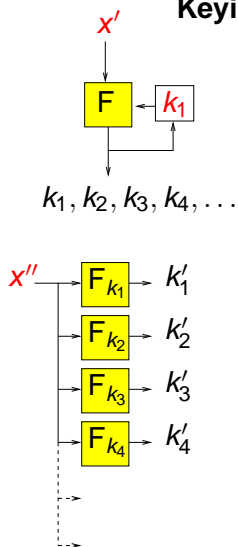
Range Extension of wPRFs

[DN02]

Range Extension



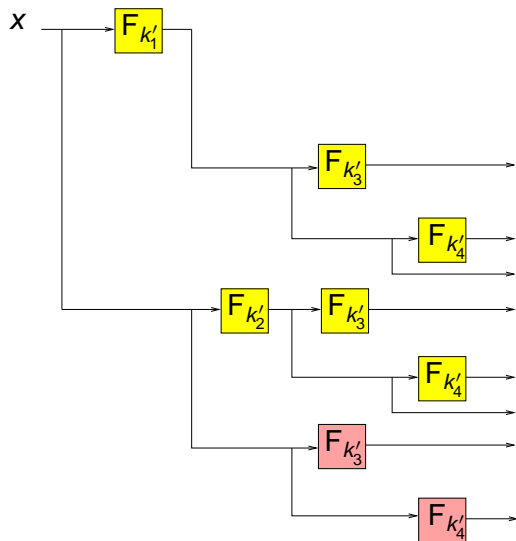
Keying



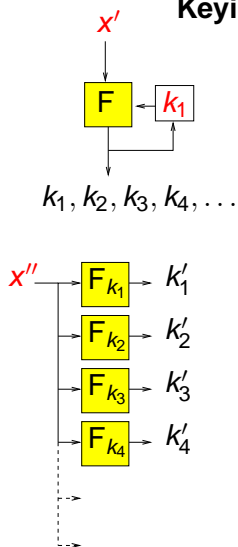
Range Extension of wPRFs

[MT05]

Range Extension



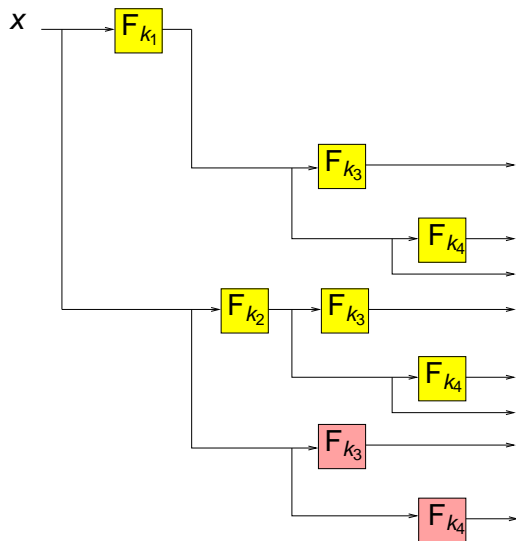
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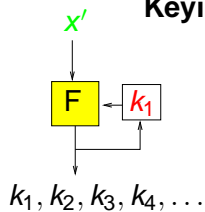
Range Extension of wPRFs

[this paper]

Range Extension



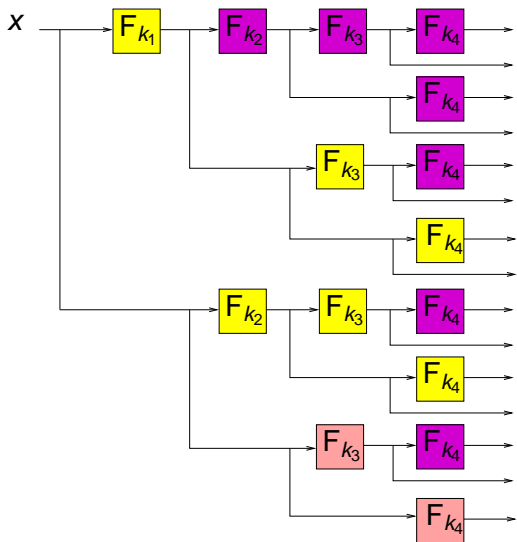
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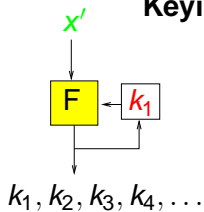
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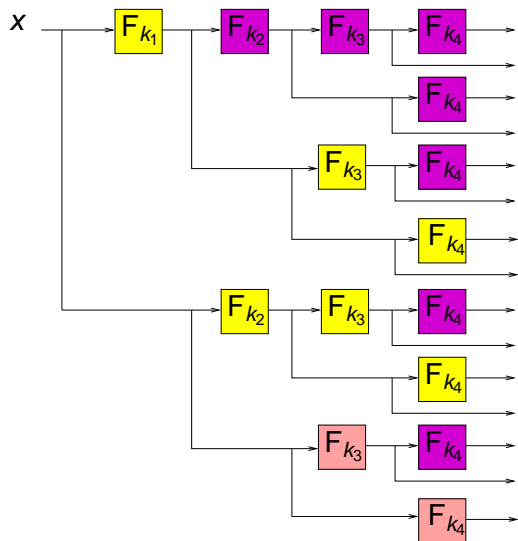
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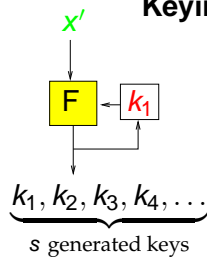
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Range Extension



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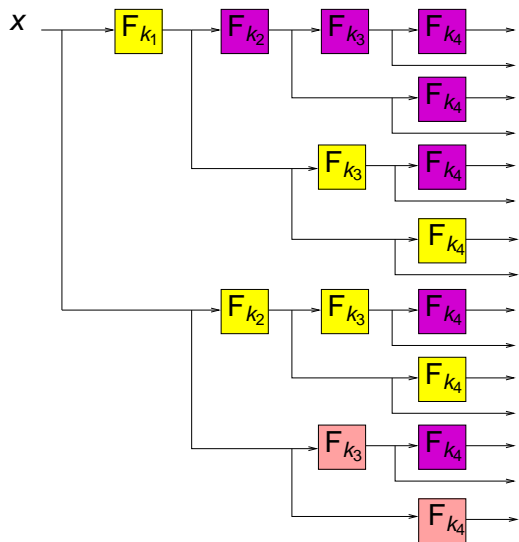


	# keys	out- puts	over- head
DN02	3	1.4^s	$2s$
MT05	3	1.7^s	$2s$
this	1	2^s	s

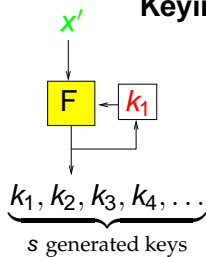
Range Extension of wPRFs

[this paper]

Range Extension

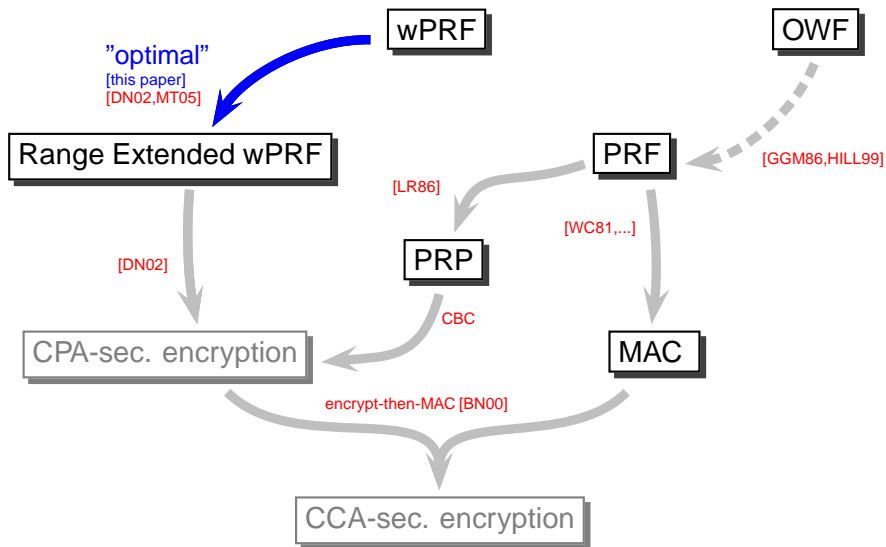


Keying



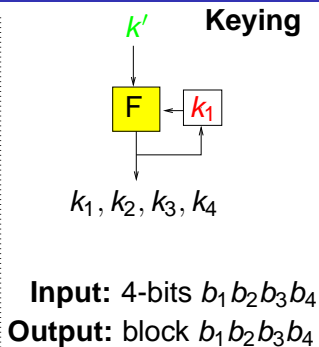
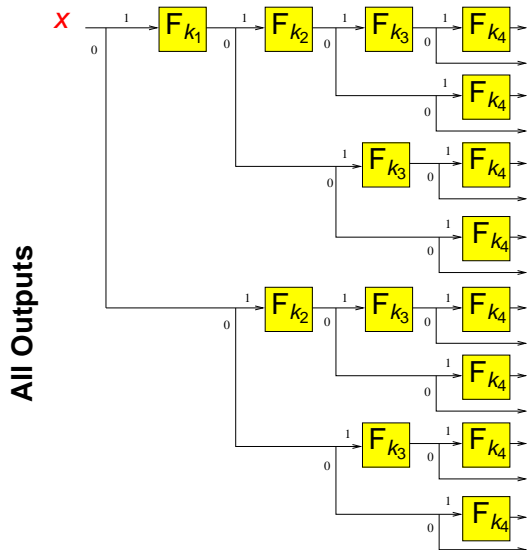
	# keys	out-puts	over-head
DN02	3	1.4^s	$2s$
MT05	3	1.7^s	$2s$
this	1	2^s	s
better		no, this is "optimal"	

Overview



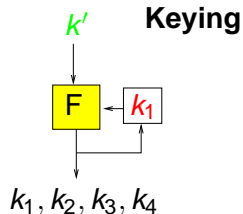
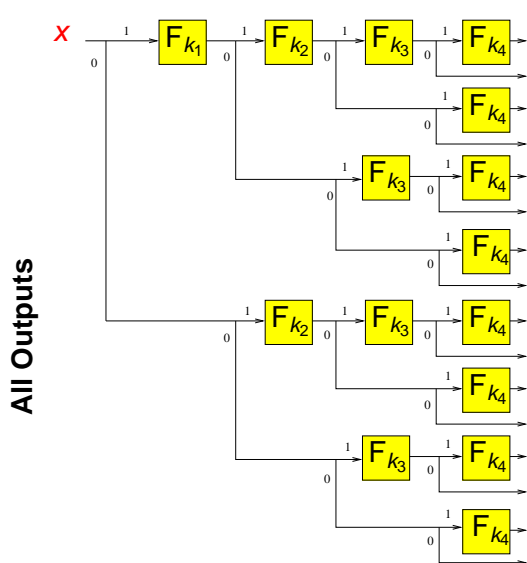
wPRF \Rightarrow PRF

[this paper]



wPRF \Rightarrow PRF

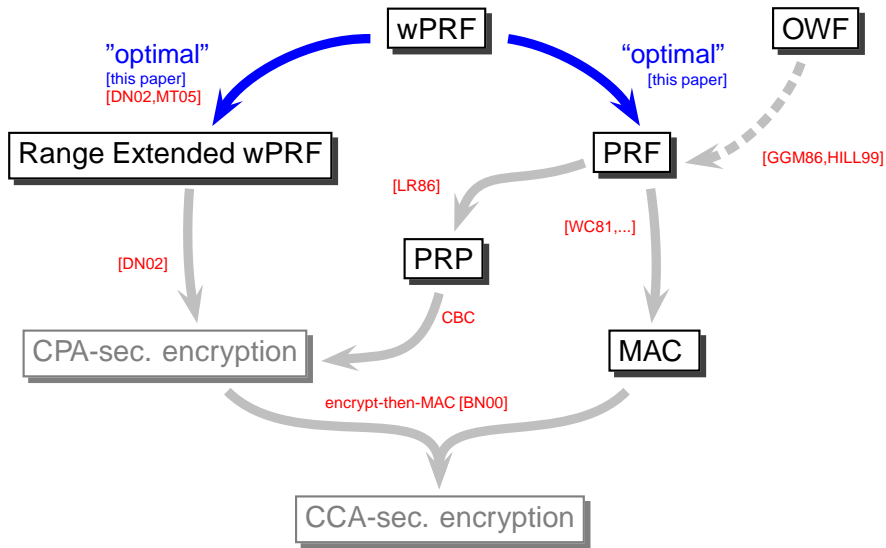
[this paper]



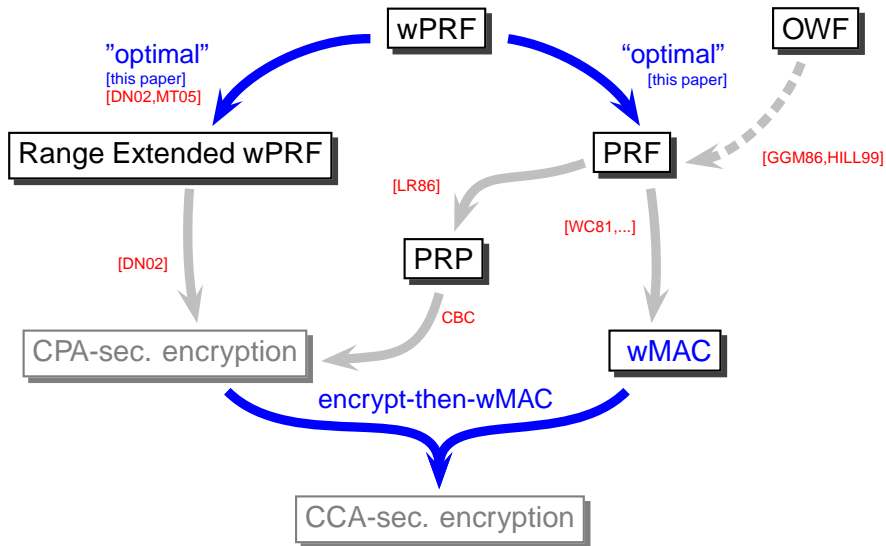
Input: 4-bits $b_1 b_2 b_3 b_4$
Output: block $b_1 b_2 b_3 b_4$

DDH-based wPRF: $x \mapsto x^k$
 \Rightarrow
 DDH-based PRF [NaoRei97]:
 $(b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4) \mapsto x^{\prod_{b_j=1} k_j}$

Conclusions



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