

The Provable Security Methodology

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Mathematical Aspects of Computer Science – Foundations of Cryptography



متدولوژی امنیت قابل اثبات

پویا فرشیم

دانشگاه کوئینز بلفاست - آکول نرمال سوپریور

جنبه‌های ریاضی علوم کامپیوتری - مبانی رمز



Unreasonable Effectiveness of Mathematics

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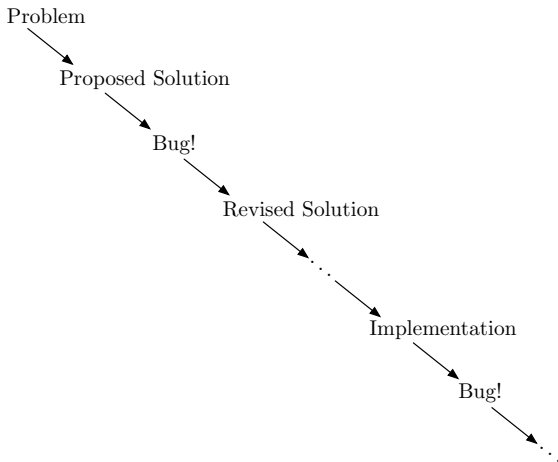
- 1 E.P. Wigner. The unreasonable effectiveness of mathematics in the natural sciences. *Com. in Pure and Applied Mathematics*, 1960.
- 2 R.W. Hamming. The unreasonable effectiveness of mathematics. *The American Mathematical Monthly*, 1980.

Cryptography, *n*

The Oxford English Dictionary defines:

cryptography, *n.* **1.** The art or practice of writing in code or cipher;

Ad Hoc Protocol Deign



Source: Bellare & Rogaway. Introduction to Modern Cryptography. 2005.

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The entry continues

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A broader definition that's perhaps better suited for us:

cryptology: the scientific/mathematical study of systems in the presence of adversarial behavior.

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- (2) Formulation of a precise definition of security
- (3) Statement of assumptions
- (4) Proof that an instance of (1) is secure wrt. definition (2) relative to assumptions (3).

See “Post-Modern Cryptography” [Gol06] for a (vehement!) defense.

The Role of Definitions

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- 4 D(fk): is randomized and given fk returns an element of D_{fk} .

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- Permutations, injective functions, compressing functions, etc.

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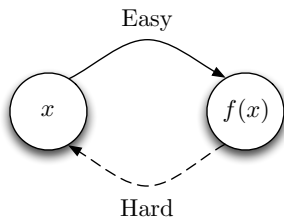
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A cryptosystem is called secure if

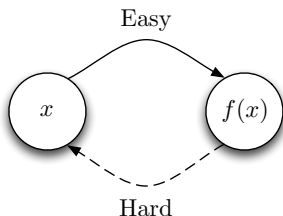
Any adversary of specified resources has small advantage (according to the metric) in achieving the specified break.

Example: One-Way Functions

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Formalization involves multiple choices:

- Computing **a** pre-image vs. **the** pre-image: Is $x \mapsto 0$ useful?
- How is $f(x)$ sampled? Is it sampled at all?
- Some pre-image can always be found in exponential time.
- And can always guess x with nonzero probability.
- How “small” a probability do we want?

Negligible Functions

A negligible function $\mu : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ approaches zero faster than $1/\text{poly}(\lambda)$ for any $\text{poly}(\lambda)$.¹ In other terms

$$\mu(\lambda) \in \lambda^{-\omega(1)} .$$

¹Formally, $(\forall d \in \mathbb{N})(\exists \lambda_d \in \mathbb{N})(\forall \lambda \geq \lambda_d) : |\mu(\lambda)| \leq 1/\lambda^d$.

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Define

$$\text{Negl} := \{ \text{all negligible } \mu : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \} .$$

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y ← F(fk, x)  
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Require:

$$\forall \text{ ppt TMs } A : \mathbf{Adv}_{FF,A}^{\text{ow}}(\lambda) \in \text{Negl} .$$

The “Right” Notion?

- Weak OWFs: There is a $\text{poly}(\lambda)$ such that for all ppt A :

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Can we relate these notions?

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- Ultimately: How accepting the community is, and how fruitful a definition turns out to be.

(3) Assumptions [GK15]

Definition (Crypto Assumption)

A (search) cryptographic assumption is an interactive protocol

$$\langle C(1^\lambda), A(1^\lambda) \rangle$$

between a challenger C and an adversary A that terminates with C outputting T/F. The assumption holds in the average case if for all ppt A

$$\mathbf{Adv}_{C,A}(\lambda) := \Pr[\langle C(1^\lambda), A(1^\lambda) \rangle] \in \text{Negl} .$$

It holds in the worst case if for all non-uniform pt A

$$\mathbf{Adv}_{C,A}(\lambda) \neq 1 .$$

When C is ppt, we call the assumption **falsifiable** [Nao03].

Simple(r) Assumptions

Definition (Search complexity assumption)

Protocol $\langle C, A \rangle$ for some ppt (D, R) can be written as:

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To what extent are these existentially equivalent?

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Definition

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What about other primitives?

Can we base average-case hash functions on worst-case hash functions?

Universality of OWF

Theorem (Universal OWF [Gold01])

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Formalize universality. Which primitives are universal?

(4) Security Results

Results in provable security often look like this:

Theorem

If scheme D is secure wrt. its definition of security, then construction C is secure wrt. its definition of security. More precisely, for any $t(\lambda)$ -time A , there is a $t'(\lambda)$ -time adversary B such that:

$$\mathbf{Adv}_{C,A}^{\text{sec1}}(\lambda) \leq \tau(\lambda) \cdot \mathbf{Adv}_{D,B}^{\text{sec2}}(\lambda) + \mu(\lambda)$$

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A proof is **tight** if

$$t(\lambda) \approx t'(\lambda) \quad \text{and} \quad \tau(\lambda) \approx 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \mu(\lambda) \approx 0 .$$

This means most of the security inherent in D is **preserved**.

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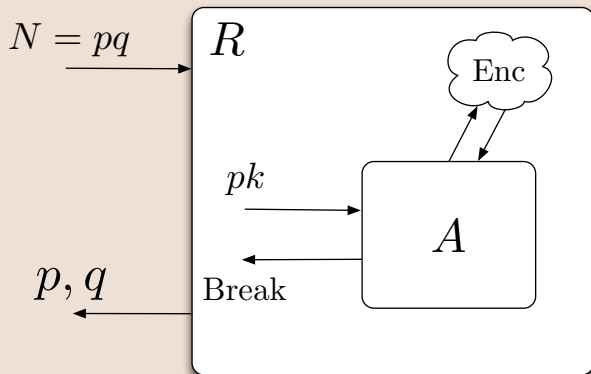
$$t(\lambda) \approx t'(\lambda) \quad \text{and} \quad \tau(\lambda) \approx 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \mu(\lambda) \approx 0 .$$

This means most of the security inherent in D is **preserved**.

Guides us how to set key sizes.

Proofs via Reductions

Proof.



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Caveats:

- Provable security never proves security in an absolute sense.
- Security is always relative to the assumptions and the model.
- Definitions, assumptions, protocols and proofs change!

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Require:

$\forall \text{ ppt } A : \text{Adv}_{\text{FF}, A}^{\text{CR}}(\lambda) := \Pr[\text{CR}_{\text{FF}}^A(1^\lambda)] \in \text{Negl} .$

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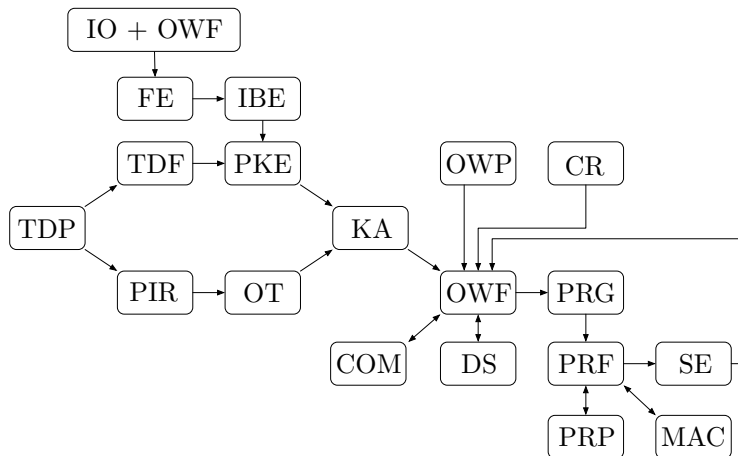
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OWF is (strictly) weaker than CRF as an assumption.

Landscape of Primitives



Thanks!