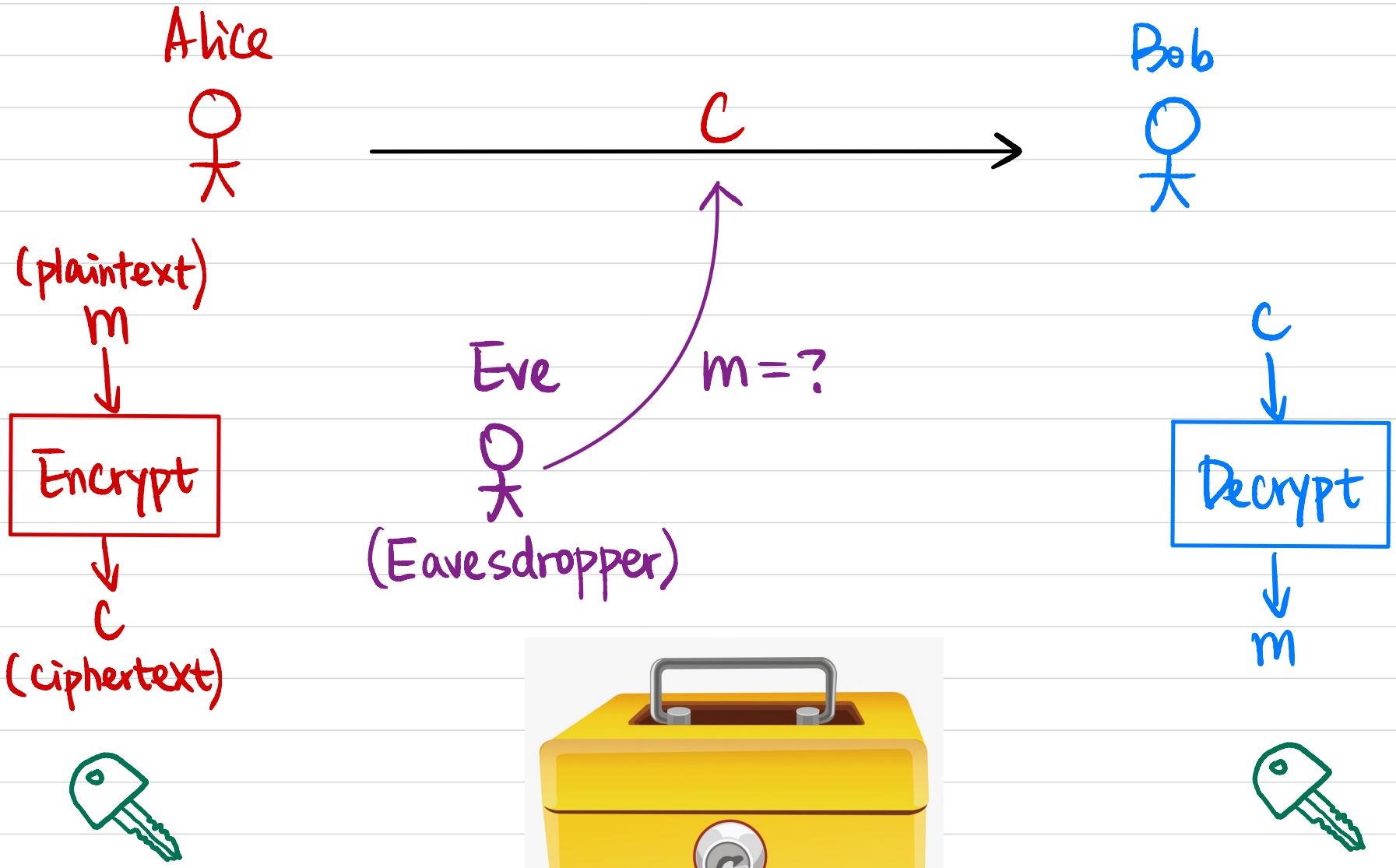
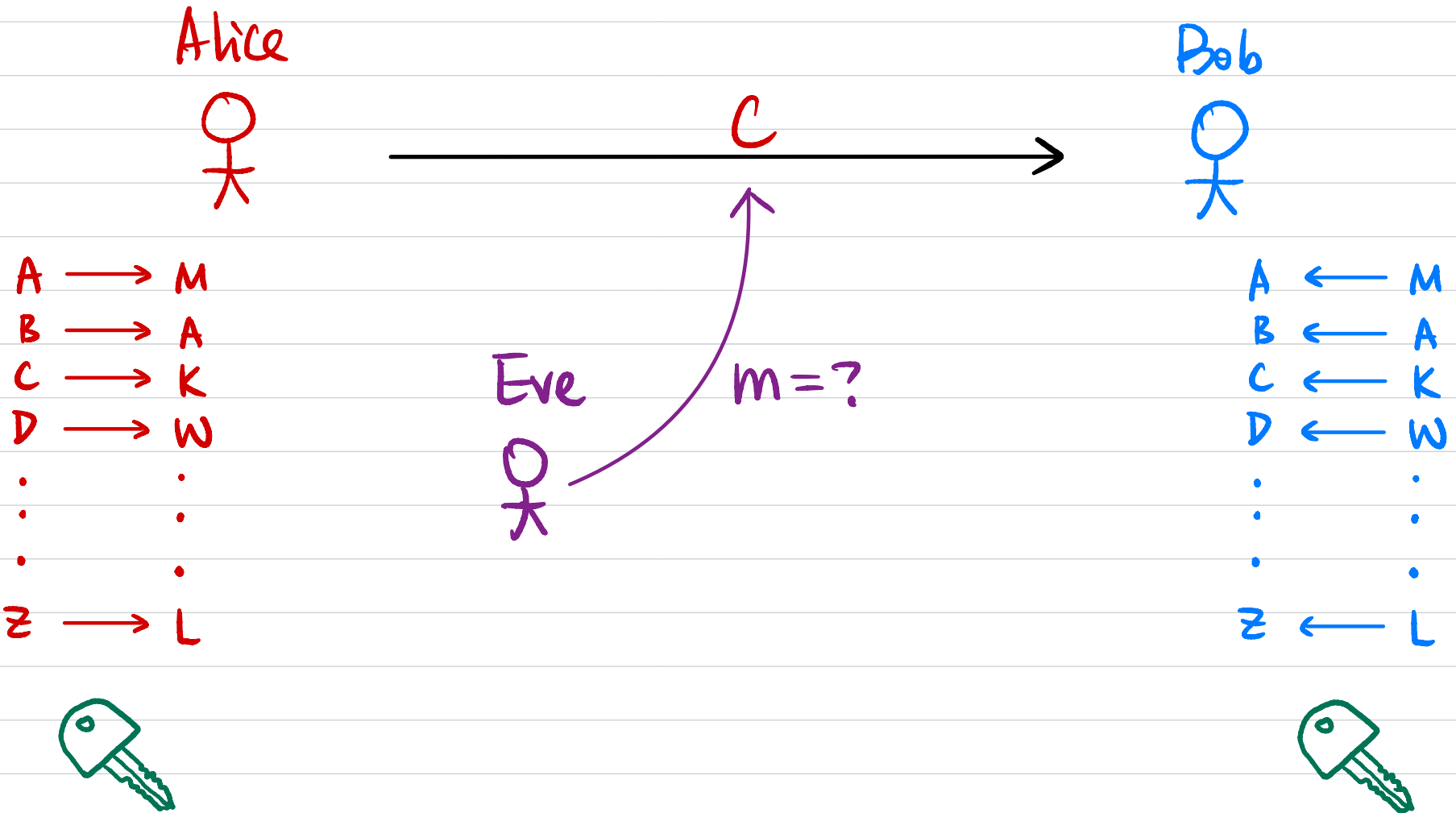
CSCI 1510

- Syntax of Symmetric-Key Encryption
- Kerckhoff's Principle
- Definition of Perfect Security
- One-Time Pad
- Limitations of Perfect Security

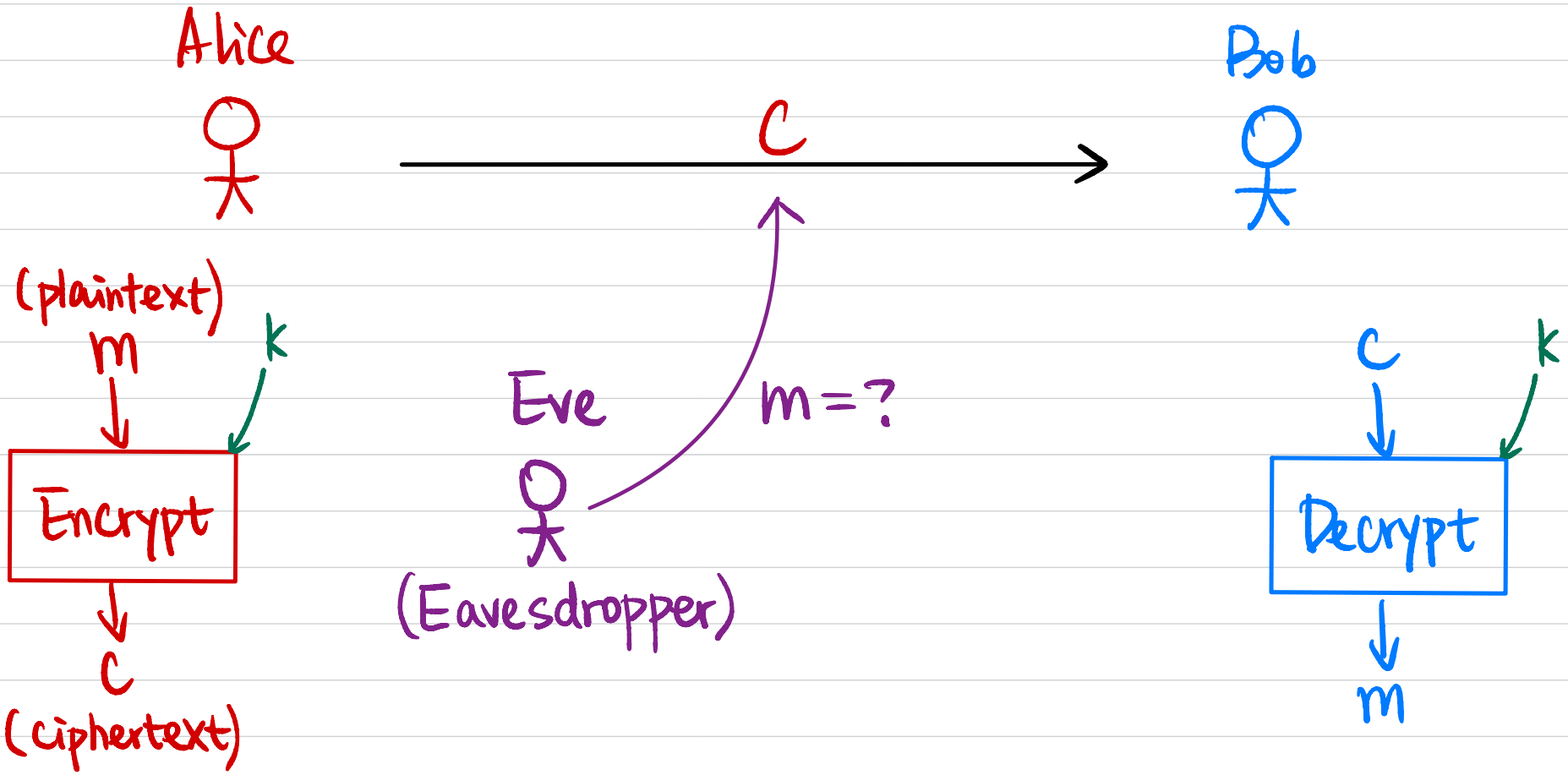
Message Secrecy



Substitution Cipher



Modern Cryptography



How to define security ?

Symmetric-Key Encryption

Private-Key / Secret-Key

- **Syntax:**

  A symmetric-key encryption scheme is defined by a message space $\mathcal{M}$, a key space $\mathcal{K}$, and algorithms (Gen, Enc, Dec):

  $k \leftarrow Gen$

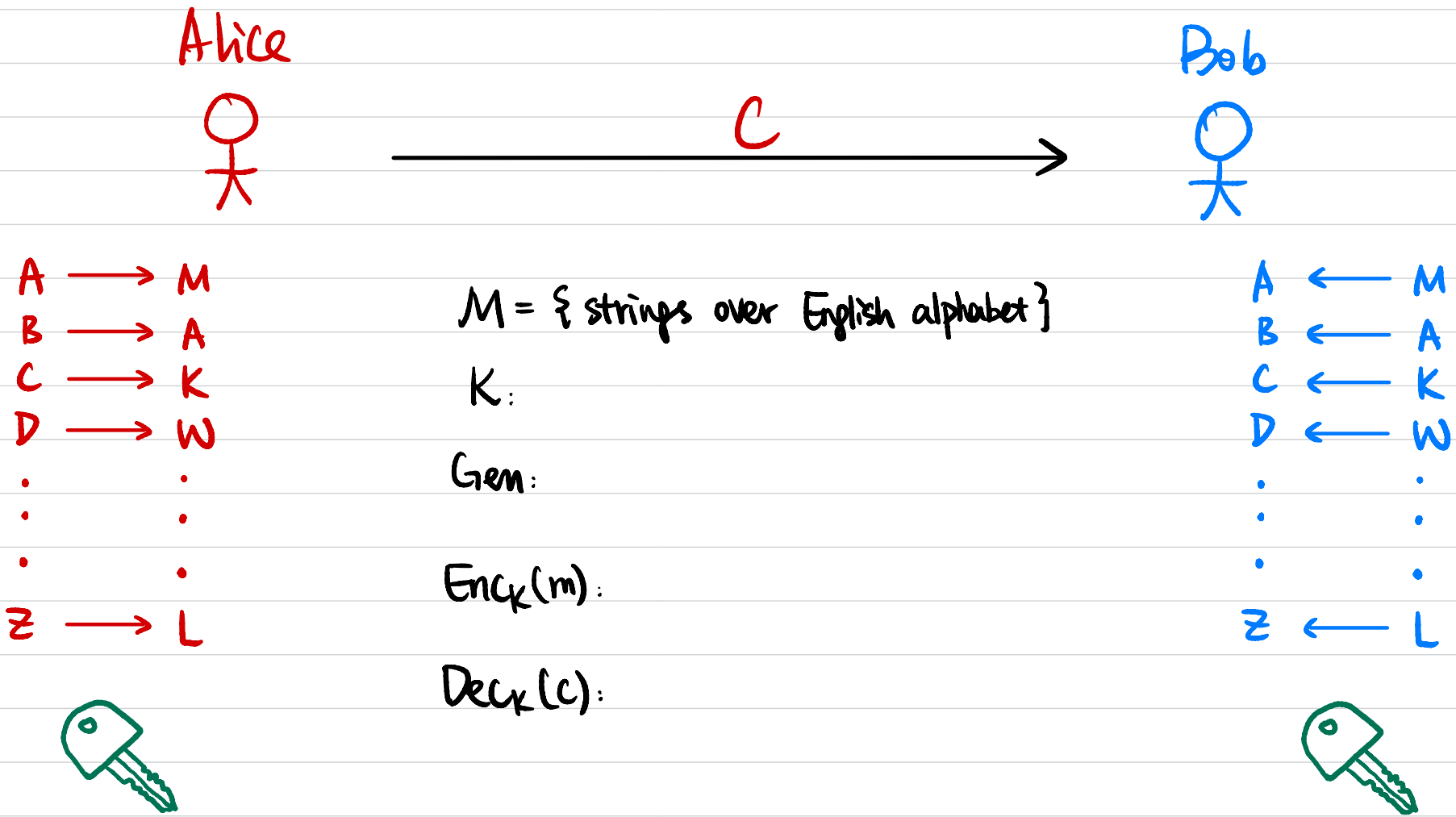
  $c \leftarrow Enc(k, m)$ $\quad Enc_k(m)$

  $m/\perp := Dec(k, c)$ $\quad Dec_k(c)$

- **Correctness:** $\forall m \in \mathcal{M}$, $\forall k$ output by Gen,

  $$Dec_k(Enc_k(m)) = m$$

Substitution Cipher



$M = \{$ strings over English alphabet $\}$

K:

Gen:

$Enc_K(m)$:

$Dec_K(c)$:

Symmetric-Key Encryption

Private-Key / Secret-Key

- **Syntax:**

  A symmetric-key encryption scheme is defined by a message space $\mathcal{M}$, a key space $\mathcal{K}$, and algorithms (Gen, Enc, Dec):

  $k \leftarrow Gen$

  $c \leftarrow Enc(k, m)$ $\quad Enc_k(m)$

  $m/\perp := Dec(k, c)$ $\quad Dec_k(c)$

  k must be kept secret

  Keep Enc & Dec secret as well?

- **Correctness:** $\forall m \in \mathcal{M}$, $\forall$ k output by Gen,

  $$Dec_k(Enc_k(m)) = m$$

Kerckhoff's Principle

The cipher method must not be required to be secret, and it must be able to fall into the hands of the enemy without inconvenience.

↑ Only the key is kept secret

Why ?

How to define security?

- It's impossible for Eve to recover k from c.

$$Enc_k(m) = m$$
$$\uparrow$$
$$c = m$$

- It's impossible for Eve to recover m from c.

90% of m?

- It's impossible for Eve to recover any character of m from c.

distribution of m?

already knows some characters of m?

The Right Definition

Regardless of any information an attacker already has,

a ciphertext should leak no additional information about the plaintext.

Notation

$\mathcal{K}$: key space

$\mathcal{M}$: message / plaintext space

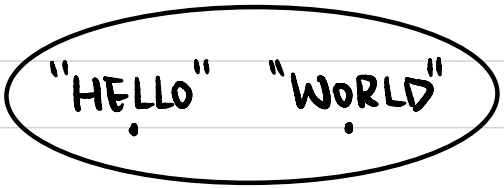
$\mathcal{C}$: ciphertext space

K: random variable denoting the output of Gen.

$$\Pr[K = k] = \Pr[\text{Gen outputs } k].$$

M: random variable denoting the message / plaintext to be encrypted.

Example: $\mathcal{M} = \{\text{"HELLO"}, \text{"WORLD"}\}$



$\Pr[M = \text{"HELLO"}] = 0.3$

$\Pr[M = \text{"WORLD"}] = 0.7$

C: random variable denoting the resulting ciphertext.

① $k \leftarrow \text{Gen}$

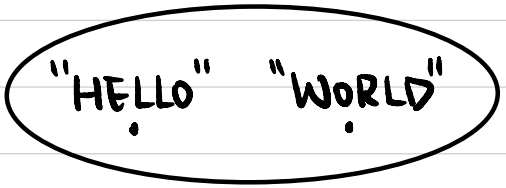
② $m \leftarrow \mathcal{M}$ (following a certain distribution)

③ $c \leftarrow \text{Enc}_k(m)$

Exercise: Substitution Cipher

K: $\Pr[K = k] = ?$

M: $\mathcal{M} = \{\text{"HELLO"}, \text{"WORLD"}\}$

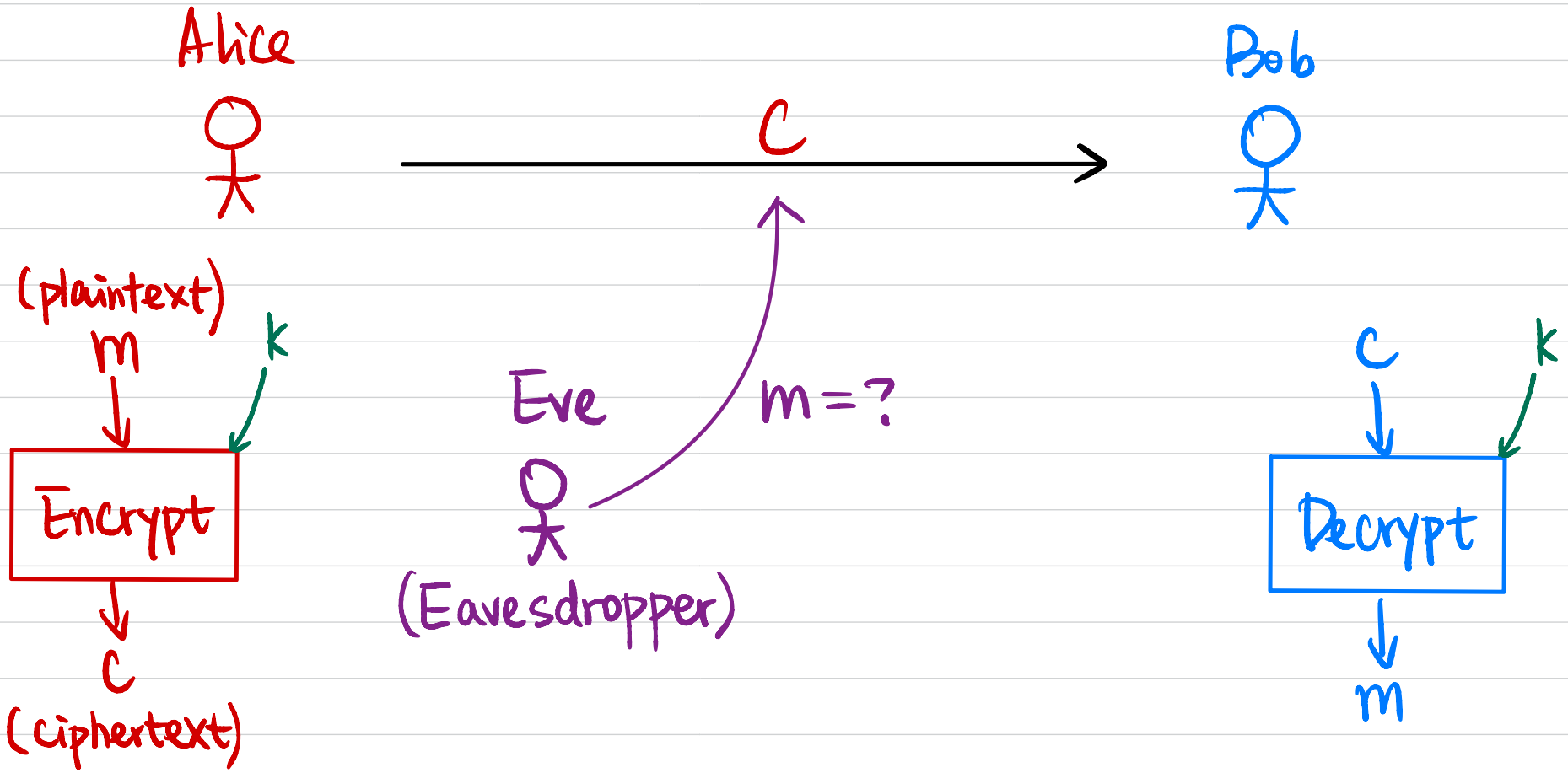


$\Pr[M = \text{"HELLO"}] = 0.3$

$\Pr[M = \text{"WORLD"}] = 0.7$

C: $\Pr[C = c] = ?$

Symmetric-Key Encryption



Eve knows: ① K, M, C, (Gen, Enc, Dec)

② distribution over M

③ ciphertext c

Perfect Security

Def 1 A symmetric-key encryption scheme (Gen, Enc, Dec) with message space $\mathcal{M}$ is **perfectly secure** if

$\forall$ probability distribution over $\mathcal{M}$.

$\forall m \in \mathcal{M}$.

$\forall c \in \mathcal{C}$ for which $\Pr[C = c] > 0$:

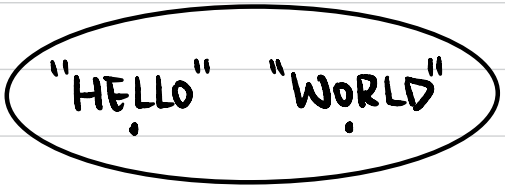
$$\Pr[M = m \mid C = c] = \Pr[M = m].$$

Exercise: Substitution Cipher

$\Pr[M=m \mid C=c] \stackrel{?}{=} \Pr[M=m]$

K: $\Pr[K=k] =$

M: $M = \{\text{"HELLO"}, \text{"WORLD"}\}$



$\Pr[M=\text{"HELLO"}] = 0.3$

$\Pr[M=\text{"WORLD"}] = 0.7$

C: $\Pr[C=\text{"ABCDE"}] =$

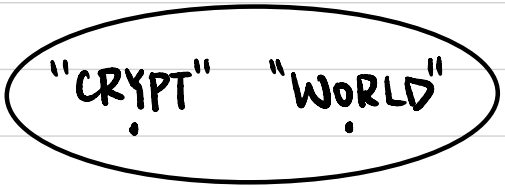
$\Pr[M=\text{"HELLO"} \mid C=\text{"ABCDE"}] =$

Exercise: Substitution Cipher

$\Pr[M=m \mid C=c] \stackrel{?}{=} \Pr[M=m]$

K: $\Pr[K=k] =$

M: $M = \{\text{"CRYPT"}, \text{"WORLD"}\}$



$\Pr[M=\text{"CRYPT"}] = 0.3$

$\Pr[M=\text{"WORLD"}] = 0.7$

C: $\Pr[C=\text{"ABCDE"}] =$

$\Pr[M=\text{"CRYPT"} \mid C=\text{"ABCDE"}] =$

Perfect Security

Def 2 A symmetric-key encryption scheme (Gen, Enc, Dec) with message space $\mathcal{M}$ is **perfectly secure** if

$\forall\, m_0, m_1 \in \mathcal{M}$,

$\forall\, c \in \mathcal{C}$:

$$\Pr[\mathrm{Enc}_k(m_0) = c] = \Pr[\mathrm{Enc}_k(m_1) = c]$$

↑ over choice of k & randomness of Enc ↑

Def 1 $\forall$ probability distribution over $\mathcal{M}$,

$\forall m \in \mathcal{M}$,

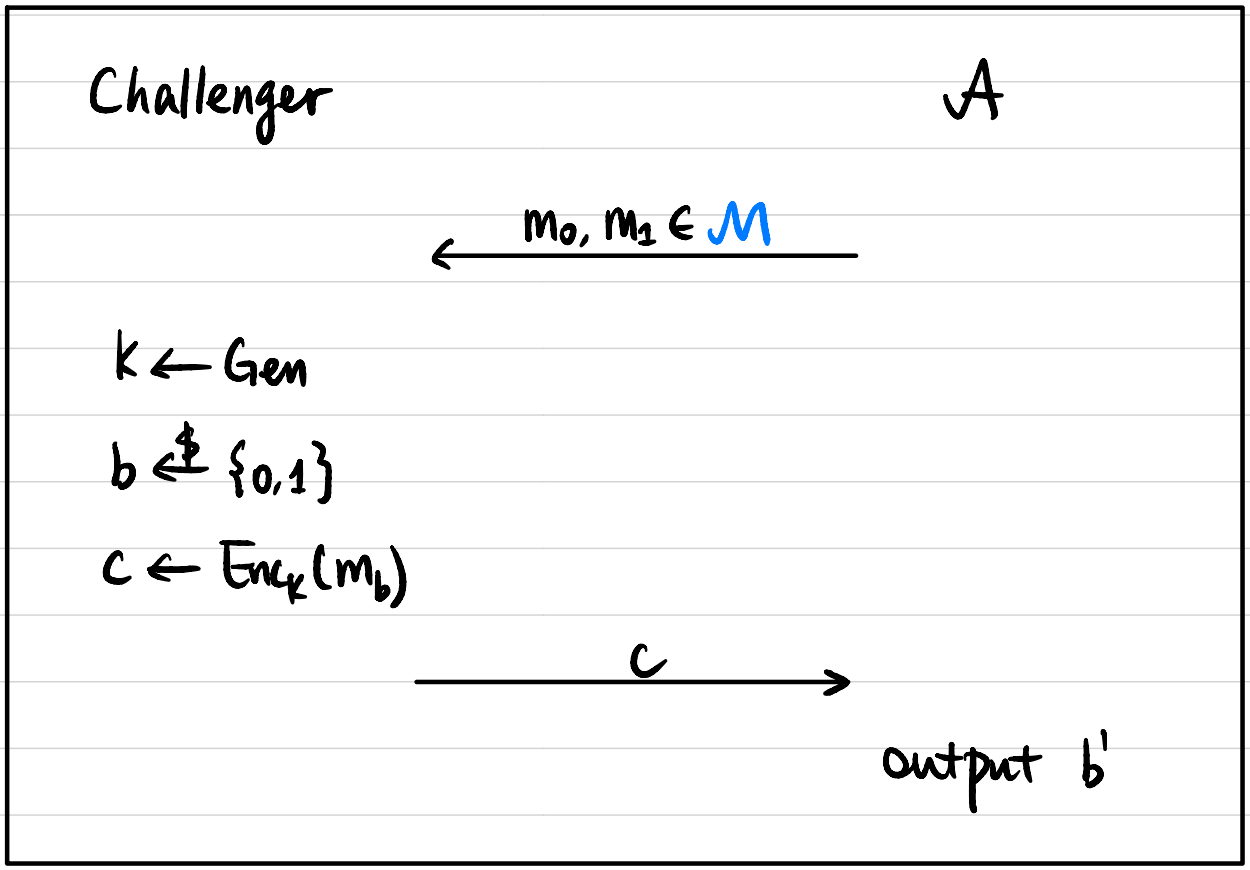
$\forall c \in \mathcal{C}$ for which $\Pr[C = c] > 0$:

$$\Pr[M = m \mid C = c] = \Pr[M = m].$$

Perfect Security

Def 3 A symmetric-key encryption scheme (Gen, Enc, Dec) with message space $\mathcal{M}$ is perfectly indistinguishable if $\forall A$:

$$Pr[b = b'] = \frac{1}{2}$$



One-Time Pad (OTP)

Fix an integer $\ell > 0$.

$K, M, C = \{0,1\}^\ell$ all ℓ-bit strings

- Gen: $k \xleftarrow{\$} \{0,1\}^\ell$, output k.
- $\text{Enc}_k(m)$: output $c := m \oplus k$
- $\text{Dec}_k(c)$: output $m := c \oplus k$

$\oplus$	0	1
0	0	1
1	1	0

Example: $\ell = 5$. $k = 01101$, $m = 00110$

- Correctness?
- Security?

One-Time Pad (OTP)

Limitations:

① Key is as long as the plaintext

② Cannot reuse the key ← why?

Can we make $|M| > |K|$?

Limitations of Perfect Security

Thm If $\Pi = (Gen, Enc, Dec)$ is a perfectly secure encryption scheme with message space $\mathcal{M}$ & key space $\mathcal{K}$, then $|\mathcal{M}| \leq |\mathcal{K}|$.

Proof: Assume $|\mathcal{K}| < |\mathcal{M}|$.

Pick an arbitrary $c \in \mathcal{C}$ where $Pr[C=c] > 0$.

$\mathcal{M}(c) := \{m \mid m = Dec_k(c) \text{ for some } k \in \mathcal{K}\}$.

$|\mathcal{M}(c)| \leq |\mathcal{K}| < |\mathcal{M}|$.

$\exists m' \in \mathcal{M}$ s.t. $m' \notin \mathcal{M}(c)$.

$Pr[M = m' \mid C = c] = 0 \neq Pr[M = m']$.