

Cryptography

Lecture 2

Announcements

- HW1 due Wednesday, 2/7 at beginning of class
- Discrete Math Readings/Quizzes due Wed, 1/31 @ 11:59pm

Agenda

- Last time:
 - Historical ciphers and their cryptanalysis (K/L 1.3)
- This time:
 - Formal definition of symmetric key encryption (K/L 2.1)
 - Definition of information-theoretic security (K/L 2.2)
 - Variations on the definition and proofs of equivalence (K/L 2.2)
 - One-Time-Pad (OTP) (K/L 2.2)

Formally Defining a Symmetric Key Encryption Scheme

Syntax

- An encryption scheme is defined by three algorithms
 - Gen, Enc, Dec
- Specification of message space \mathbf{M} with $|\mathbf{M}| > 1$.
- Key-generation algorithm Gen :
 - Probabilistic algorithm
 - Outputs a key k according to some distribution.
 - Keyspace \mathbf{K} is the set of all possible keys
- Encryption algorithm Enc :
 - Takes as input key $k \in \mathbf{K}$, message $m \in \mathbf{M}$
 - Encryption algorithm may be probabilistic
 - Outputs ciphertext $c \leftarrow Enc_k(m)$
 - Ciphertext space \mathbf{C} is the set of all possible ciphertexts
- Decryption algorithm Dec :
 - Takes as input key $k \in \mathbf{K}$, ciphertext $c \in \mathbf{C}$
 - Decryption is deterministic
 - Outputs message $m := Dec_k(c)$

Distributions over K, M, C

- Distribution over K is defined by running Gen and taking the output.
 - For $k \in K$, $\Pr[K = k]$ denotes the prob that the key output by Gen is equal to k .
- For $m \in M$, $\Pr[M = m]$ denotes the prob. That the message is equal to m .
 - Models a priori knowledge of adversary about the message.
 - E.g. Message is English text.
- Distributions over K and M are independent.
- For $c \in C$, $\Pr[C = c]$ denotes the probability that the ciphertext is c .
 - Given Enc , distribution over C is fully determined by the distributions over K and M .

Definition of Perfect Secrecy

- An encryption scheme (Gen, Enc, Dec) over a message space \mathcal{M} is **perfectly secret** if for every probability distribution over \mathcal{M} , every message $m \in \mathcal{M}$, and every ciphertext $c \in \mathcal{C}$ for which $\Pr[C = c] > 0$:

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

An Equivalent Formulation

- Lemma: An encryption scheme (Gen, Enc, Dec) over a message space \mathcal{M} is **perfectly secret** if and only if for every probability distribution over \mathcal{M} , every message $m \in \mathcal{M}$, and every ciphertext $c \in \mathcal{C}$:
$$\Pr[C = c | M = m] = \Pr[C = c].$$

Basic Logic

- Usually want to prove statements like $P \rightarrow Q$ (“if P then Q ”)
- To prove a statement $P \rightarrow Q$ we may:
 - Assume P is true and show that Q is true.
 - Prove the contrapositive: Assume that Q is false and show that P is false.

Basic Logic

- Consider a statement $P \leftrightarrow Q$ (P if and only if Q)
 - Ex: Two events X, Y are independent if and only if $\Pr[X \wedge Y] = \Pr[X] \cdot \Pr[Y]$.
- To prove a statement $P \leftrightarrow Q$ it is sufficient to prove:
 - $P \rightarrow Q$
 - $Q \rightarrow P$

Proof (Preliminaries)

- Recall Bayes' Theorem:

$$- \Pr[A | B] = \frac{\Pr[B|A] \cdot \Pr[A]}{\Pr[B]}$$

- We will use it in the following way:

$$- \Pr[M = m | C = c] = \frac{\Pr[C=c | M=m] \cdot \Pr[M=m]}{\Pr[C=c]}$$

Proof

Proof: \rightarrow

- To prove: If an encryption scheme is perfectly secret then

“for every probability distribution over \mathbf{M} , every message $m \in \mathbf{M}$, and every ciphertext $c \in \mathbf{C}$:

$$\Pr[C = c | M = m] = \Pr[C = c].”$$

Proof (cont'd)

- Fix some probability distribution over \mathbf{M} , some message $m \in \mathbf{M}$, and some ciphertext $c \in \mathbf{C}$.
- By perfect secrecy we have that

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

- By Bayes' Theorem we have that:

$$\Pr[M = m | C = c] = \frac{\Pr[C = c | M = m] \cdot \Pr[M = m]}{\Pr[C = c]} = \Pr[M = m].$$

- Rearranging terms we have:

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

Perfect Indistinguishability

- Lemma: An encryption scheme (Gen, Enc, Dec) over a message space M is **perfectly secret** if and only if for every probability distribution over M , every $m_0, m_1 \in M$, and every ciphertext $c \in C$:
$$\Pr[C = c | M = m_0] = \Pr[C = c | M = m_1].$$

Proof (Preliminaries)

- Let F, E_1, \dots, E_n be events such that $\Pr[E_1 \vee \dots \vee E_n] = 1$ and $\Pr[E_i \wedge E_j] = 0$ for all $i \neq j$.
- The E_i partition the space of all possible events so that with probability 1 exactly one of the events E_i occurs. Then

$$\Pr[F] = \sum_{i=1}^n \Pr[F \wedge E_i]$$

Proof Preliminaries

- We will use the above in the following way:
- For each $m_i \in M$, E_{m_i} is the event that $M = m_i$.
- F is the event that $C = c$.
- Note $\Pr[E_{m_1} \vee \dots \vee E_{m_n}] = 1$ and $\Pr[E_{m_i} \wedge E_{m_j}] = 0$ for all $i \neq j$.
- So we have:

$$\begin{aligned} - \Pr[C = c] &= \sum_{m \in M} \Pr[C = c \wedge M = m] \\ &= \sum_{m \in M} \Pr[C = c | M = m] \cdot \Pr[M = m] \end{aligned}$$

Proof

Proof:→

Assume the encryption scheme is perfectly secret. Fix messages $m_0, m_1 \in M$ and ciphertext $c \in C$.

$$\Pr[C = c | M = m_0] = \Pr[C = c] = \Pr[C = c | M = m_1]$$

Proof

Proof \leftarrow

- Assume that for every probability distribution over M , every $m_0, m_1 \in M$, and every ciphertext $c \in C$ for which $\Pr[C = c] > 0$:

$$\Pr[C = c | M = m_0] = \Pr[C = c | M = m_1].$$

- Fix some distribution over M , and arbitrary $m_0 \in M$ and $c \in C$.
- Define $p = \Pr[C = c | M = m_0]$.
- Note that for all m :
 $\Pr[C = c | M = m] = \Pr[C = c | M = m_0] = p.$

Proof

- $$\begin{aligned}\Pr[C = c] &= \sum_{m \in M} \Pr[C = c \wedge M = m] \\ &= \sum_{m \in M} \Pr[C = c | M = m] \cdot \Pr[M = m] \\ &= \sum_{m \in M} p \cdot \Pr[M = m] \\ &= p \cdot \sum_{m \in M} \Pr[M = m] \\ &= p \\ &= \Pr[C = c | M = m_0]\end{aligned}$$

Since m was arbitrary, we have shown that $\Pr[C = c] = \Pr[C = c | M = m]$ for all $c \in C, m \in M$.
So we conclude that the scheme is perfectly secret.

The One-Time Pad (Vernam's Cipher)

- In 1917, Vernam patented a cipher now called the one-time pad that obtains perfect secrecy.
- There was no proof of this fact at the time.
- 25 years later, Shannon introduced the notion of perfect secrecy and demonstrated that the one-time pad achieves this level of security.

The One-Time Pad Scheme

1. Fix an integer $\ell > 0$. Then the message space M , key space K , and ciphertext space C are all equal to $\{0,1\}^\ell$.
2. The key-generation algorithm Gen works by choosing a string from $K = \{0,1\}^\ell$ according to the uniform distribution.
3. Encryption Enc works as follows: given a key $k \in \{0,1\}^\ell$, and a message $m \in \{0,1\}^\ell$, output $c := k \oplus m$.
4. Decryption Dec works as follows: given a key $k \in \{0,1\}^\ell$, and a ciphertext $c \in \{0,1\}^\ell$, output $m := k \oplus c$.

Security of OTP

Theorem: The one-time pad encryption scheme is perfectly secure.

Proof

Proof: Fix some distribution over M and fix an arbitrary $m \in M$ and $c \in C$. For one-time pad:

$$\begin{aligned}\Pr[C = c \mid M = m] &= \Pr[M \oplus K = c \mid M = m] \\ &= \Pr[m \oplus K = c] = \Pr[K = m \oplus c] = \frac{1}{2^\ell}\end{aligned}$$

Since this holds for all distributions and all m , we have that for every probability distribution over M , every $m_0, m_1 \in M$ and every $c \in C$

$$\Pr[C = c \mid M = m_0] = \frac{1}{2^\ell} = \Pr[C = c \mid M = m_1]$$

Example Quiz Question for Lecture 2

Material:

Interestingly, all our definitions of perfect secrecy did not explicitly involve the random variable K , corresponding to random choice of key. Consider the following **attempted** definition of perfect secrecy.

An encryption scheme (Gen, Enc, Dec) over message space \mathbf{M} is perfectly secret if for every probability distribution over \mathbf{M} , every message $m \in \mathbf{M}$, and every ciphertext $c \in \mathbf{C}$ for which $\Pr[C = c] > 0$,

$$\Pr[K = k \mid C = c] = \Pr[K = k].$$

1. Explain the attempted definition in plain English using 1-2 sentences.
2. Why is this a bad definition? Can you describe an encryption scheme that leaks all the information about the message but still satisfies the definition?