Public-Key Cryptography

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Lecture 7
Public-Key Encryption

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Diffie-Hellman Key-Exchange, El Gamal Encryption

PKE scheme

PKE scheme

- SKE:
 - Syntax
 - KeyGen outputs $K \leftarrow \mathcal{K}$
 - Enc:
 M×K→C
 - Enc: $C \times \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$
 - Correctness
 - ∀K ∈ Range(KeyGen),
 Dec(Enc(m,K), K) = m
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PKE < a.k.a. asymmetric-key encryption

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 - Enc: M×PK→C
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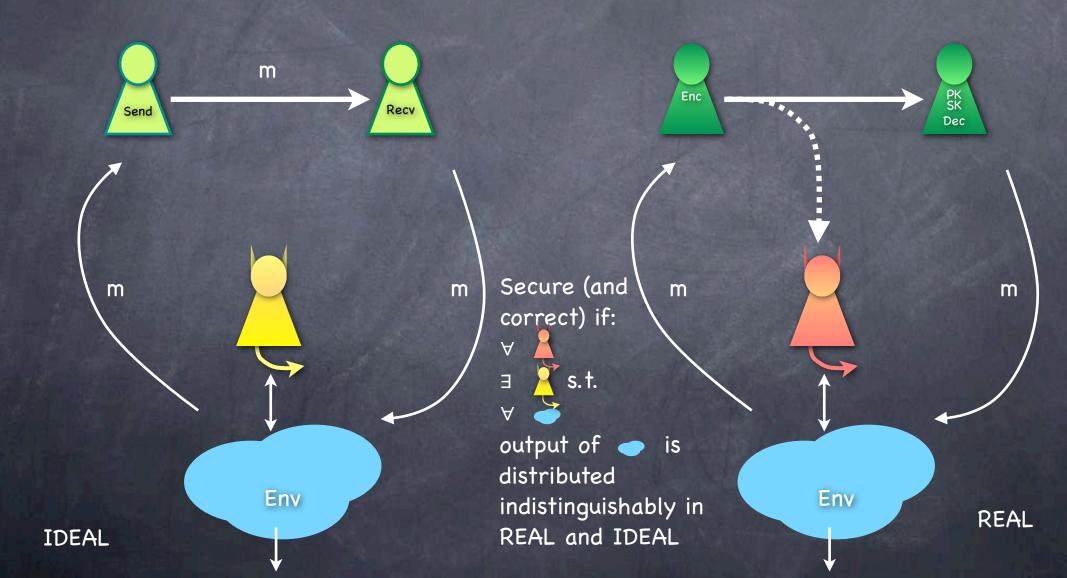
- Syntax
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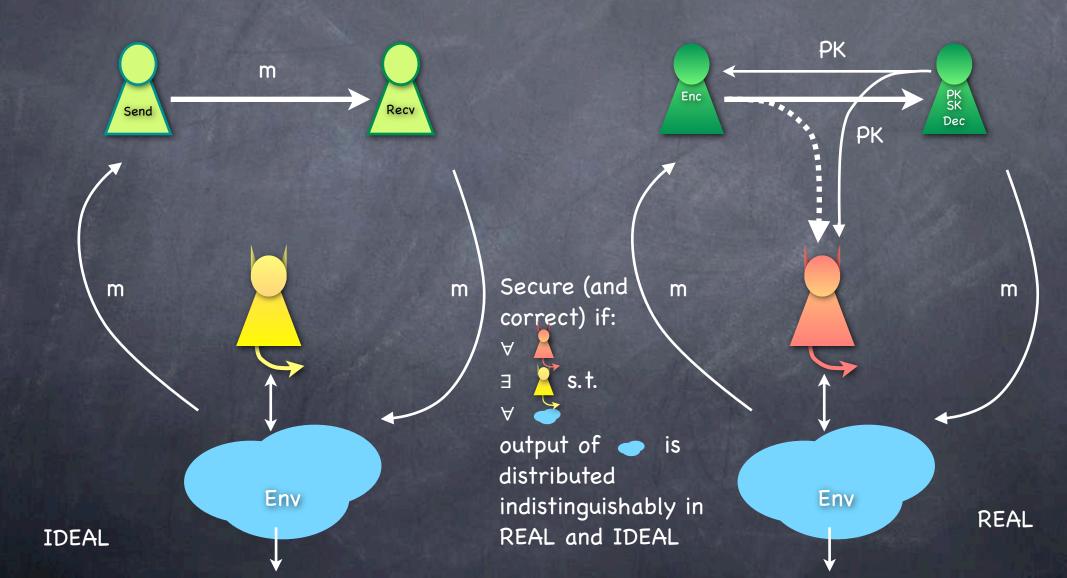
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SIM-CPA (PKE Version)



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Experiment picks a random bit b. It also runs KeyGen to get a key (PK,SK). Adv given PK

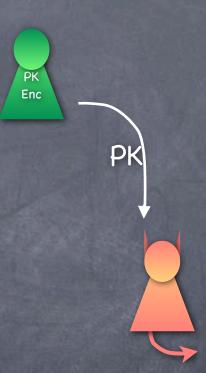


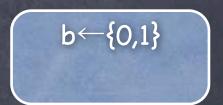
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- IND-CPA secure if for all PPT adversaries $Pr[b'=b] 1/2 \le \nu$ (k)



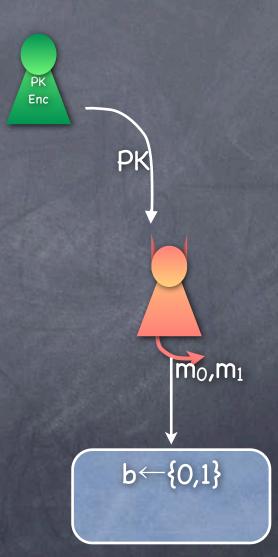
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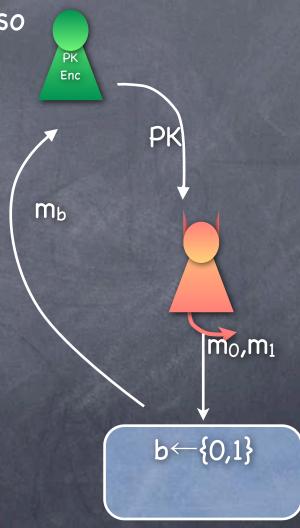




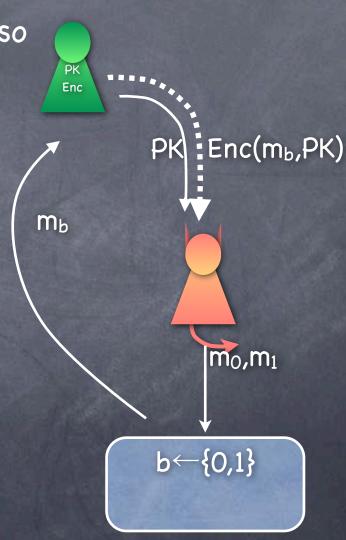
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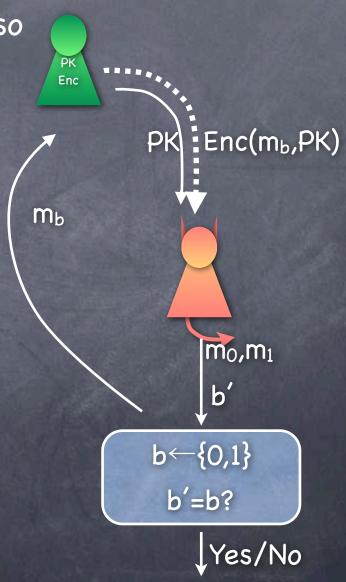
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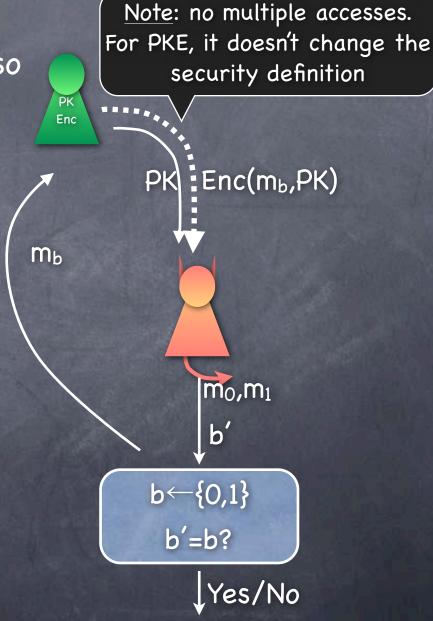
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Random x







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> Random x X=g^x



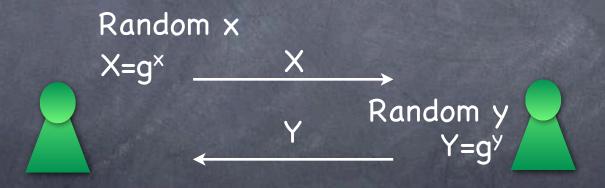




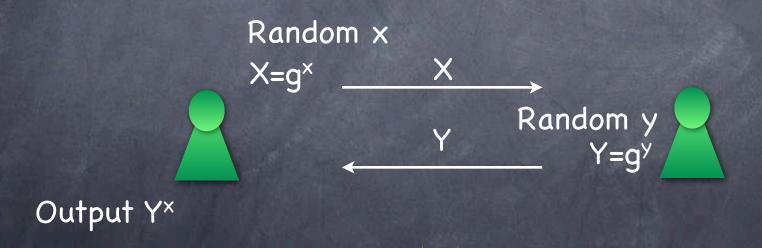


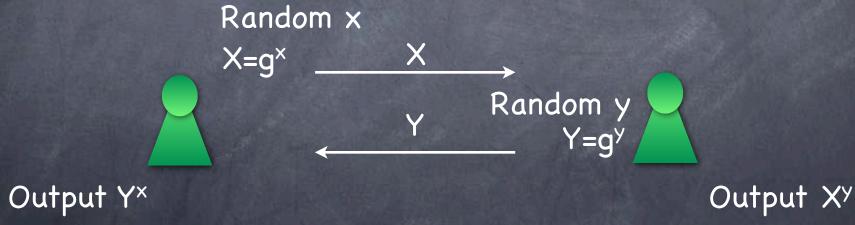




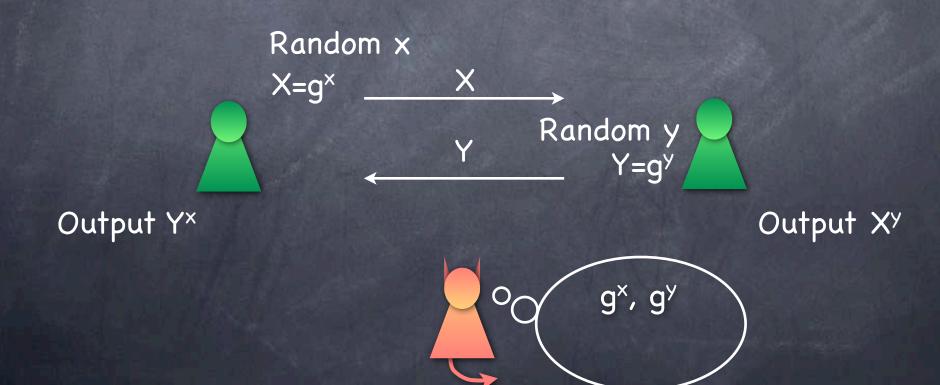


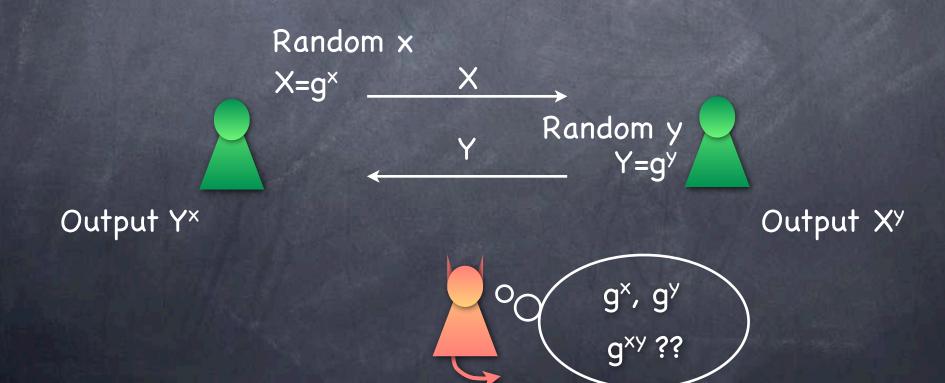












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 - Depends on the "group"

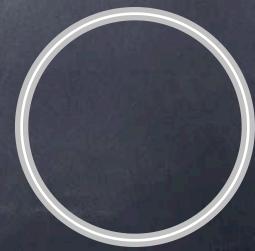
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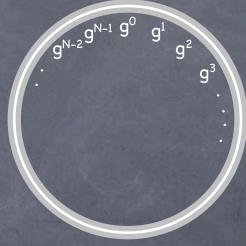


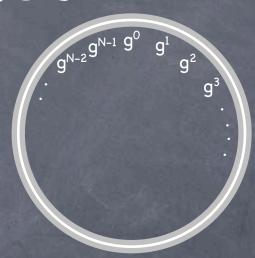
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 - or any g s.t. gcd(g,N) = 1







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 - (Also cyclic for certain other values of N)

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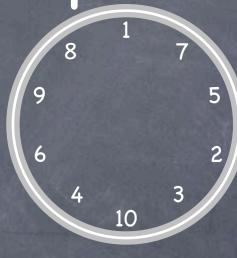
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 - Note: could break pseudorandomness without breaking DLA too

- At least as strong as DLA

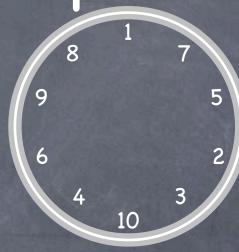
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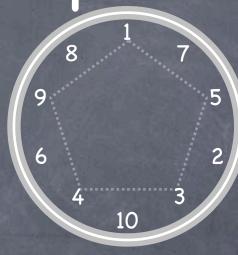
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 - e.g.: DLA is widely assumed to hold in \mathbb{Z}_p^* (p prime), but DDH assumption doesn't hold there!



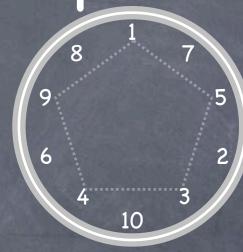
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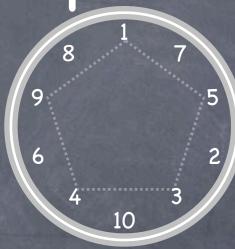
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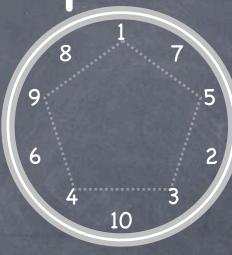
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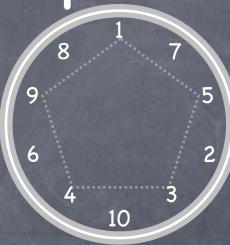
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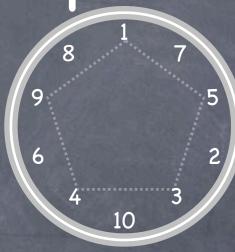
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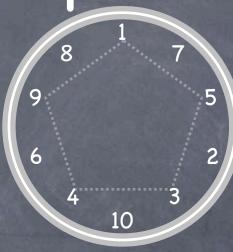
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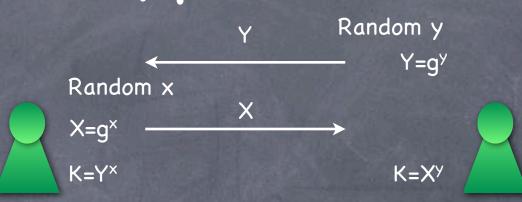
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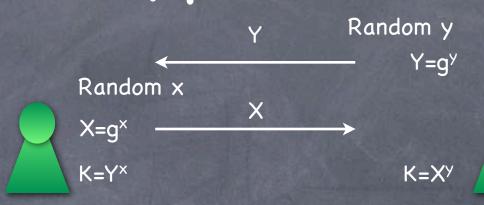
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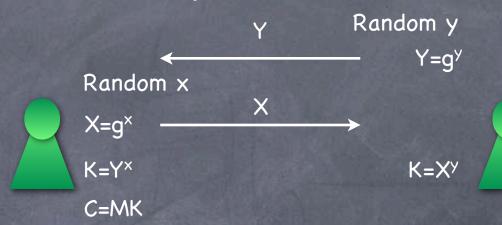
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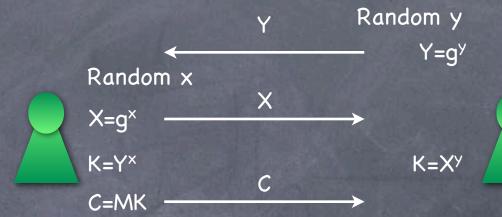
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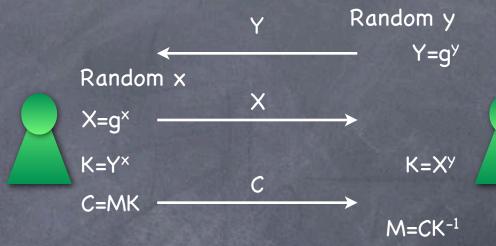
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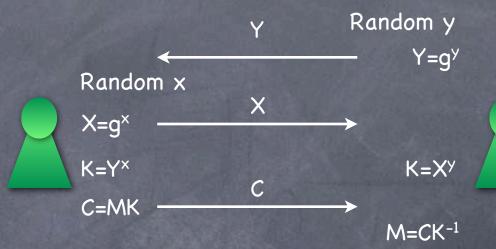
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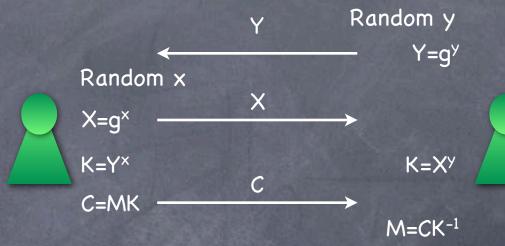


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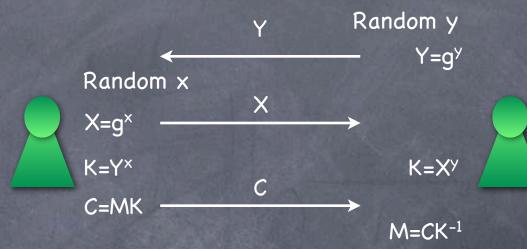
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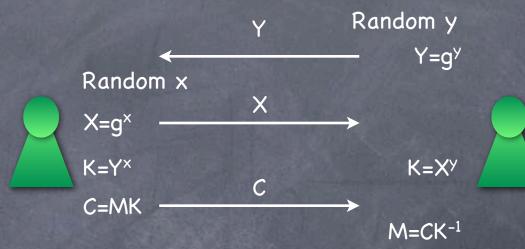
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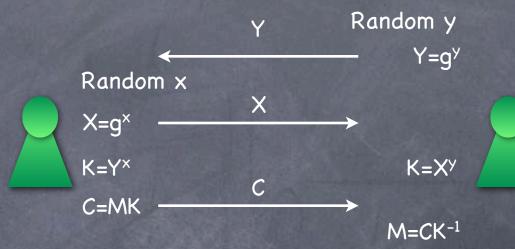
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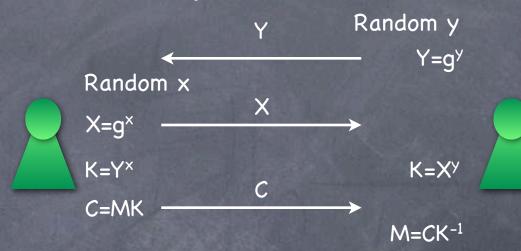
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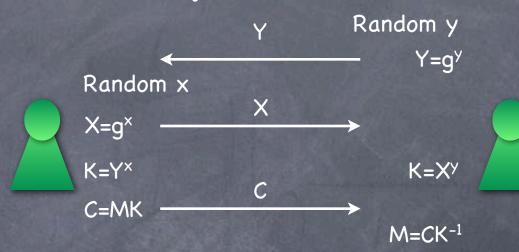
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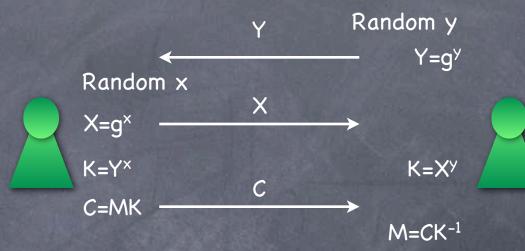
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 - When z=xy, exactly IND-CPA experiment: A^* outputs 1 with probability = 1/2 + advantage of A.

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- Next: Building CPA secure PKE, more generally.
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