

Efficient Public-Key Cryptography with Bounded Leakage and Tamper Resilience

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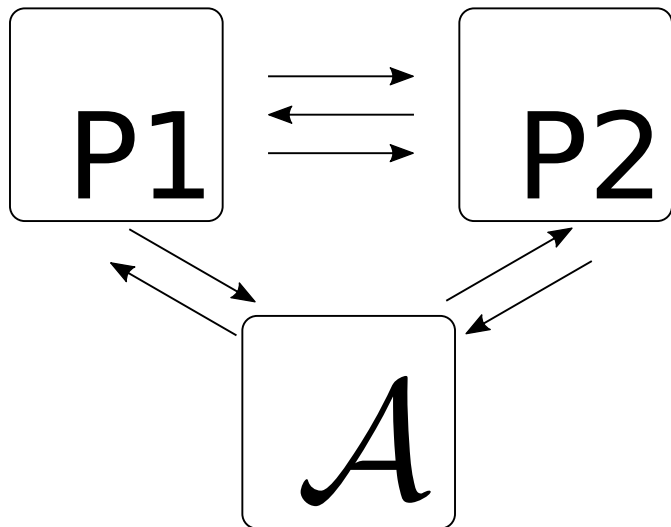
Department of Information Engineering and Computer Science, University of
Trento, Trento, Italy

December 8, 2016

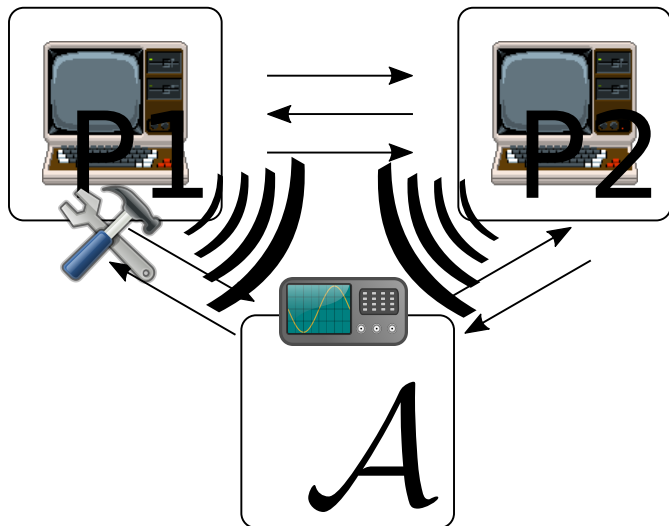


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(Provable Secure) Crypto before Physical Attacks

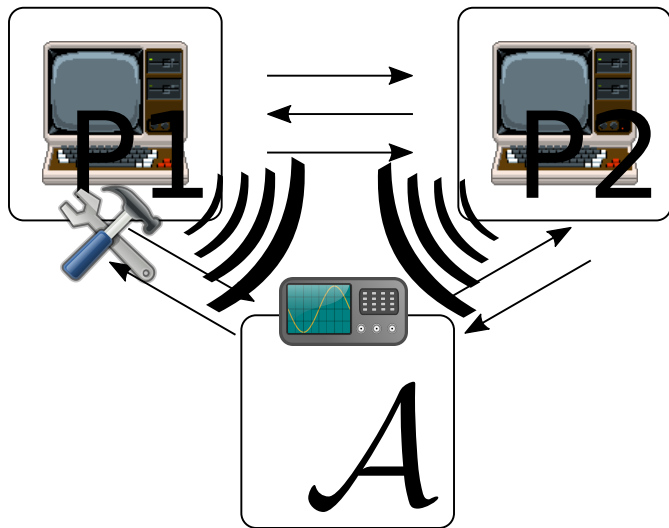


Crypto with Physical Attacks



 Leak Attacks [Koc96],

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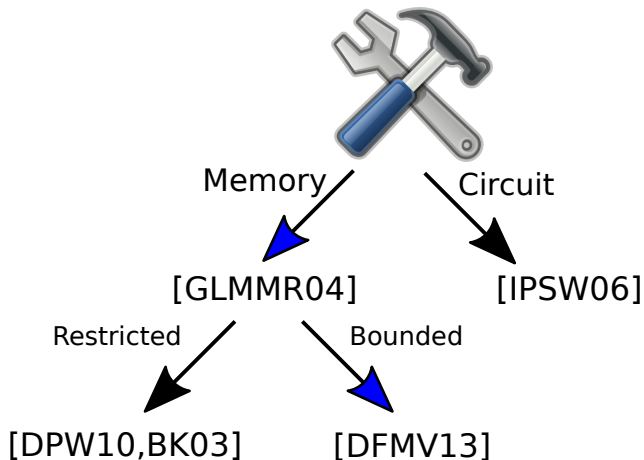


Leak Attacks [Koc96],

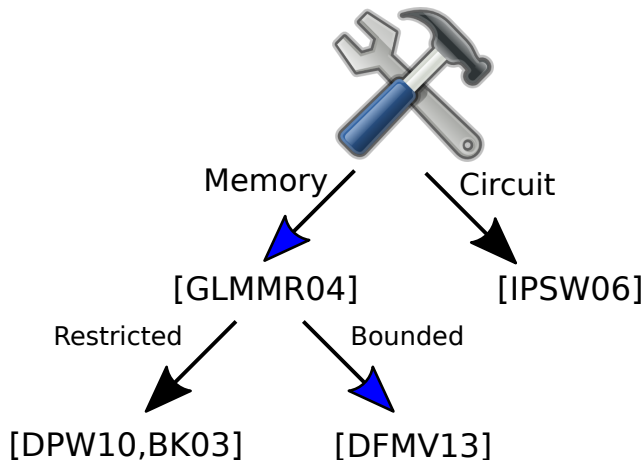


Tampering Attacks [BDL97]

(Minimal) Related Works



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- Definitions of Bounded-Tamper (and Leakage) Resilience,
- Identification Scheme and Signatures (ROM),
- CCA-Secure PKE.

- BTL Signature Scheme.

*Example. The Imp. result of [GLMMR03] **does not** hold.*

- BTL Signature Scheme.

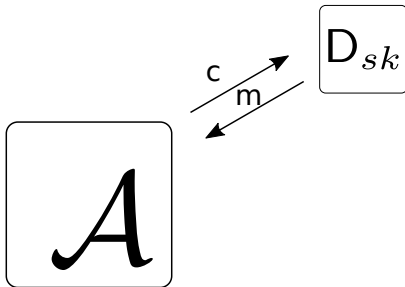
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- BLT CCA Public Key Encryption.

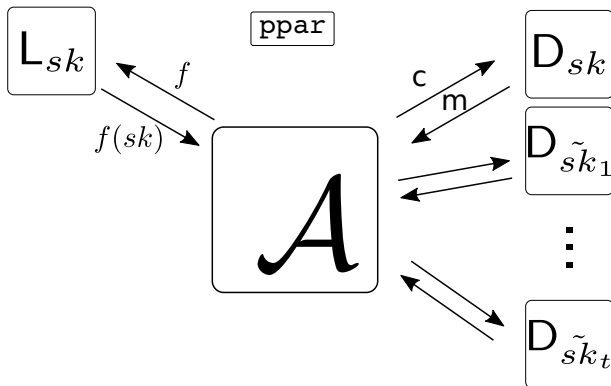
Naor-Yung paradigm, what about Cramer-Shoup?

Section 2

BLT-CCA PKE



(t, ℓ) -BLT IND-CCA PKE:



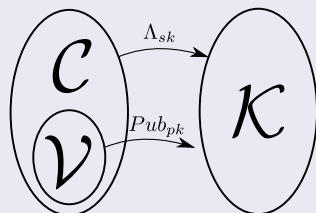
- \mathcal{A} leaks before challenge ℓ bits;
- \mathcal{A} instantiates before challenge t oracles

(for $\ell + t \leq |sk| - \omega(\log k)$)

The Scheme of [QL13]: Building Blocks

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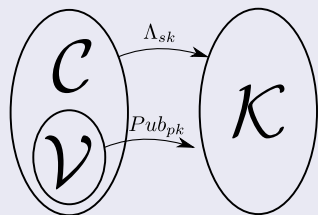
ϵ -Hash Proof System



- Complete: For $c \in \mathcal{V}$,
 $Pub_{pk}(c, w) = \Lambda_{sk}(c)$.
- Sound: For $c \in \mathcal{C} \setminus \mathcal{V}$, any $pk = \mu(sk)$:
 $\tilde{H}_\infty(K := \Lambda_{sk}(c)|pk) \geq -\log \epsilon$
- Set Membership Problem.

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δ -extractor

$\tilde{H}_{\infty}(\mathbf{X} | \mathbf{Z}) \geq \delta$, we have $(\mathbf{Z}, \mathbf{S}, \text{Ext}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{S})) \approx (\mathbf{Z}, \mathbf{S}, \mathbf{U})$

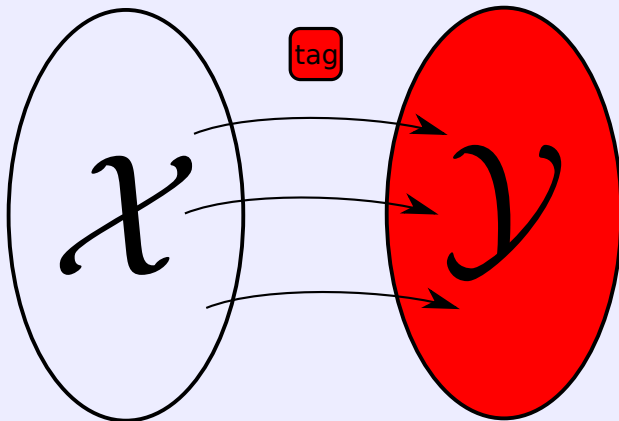
ℓ -(OT-)Lossy Filter

$$\text{LF}_\phi : \mathcal{T} \times \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$$

The Scheme of [QL13]: Building Blocks, Pt.2

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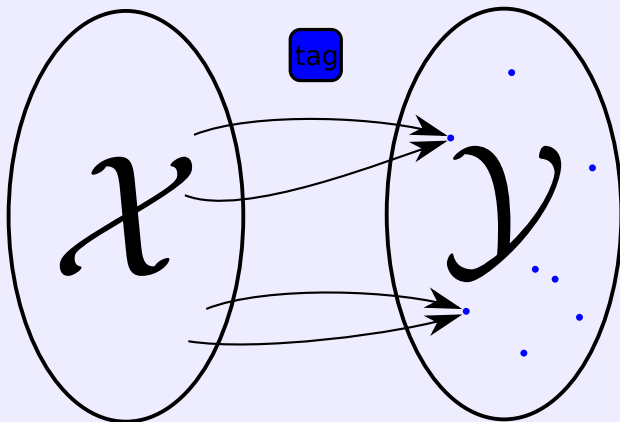
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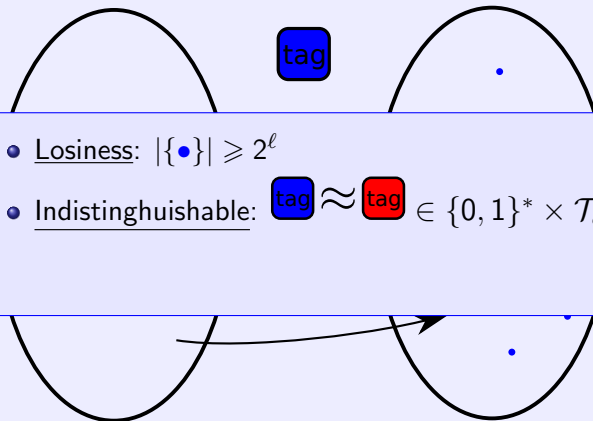
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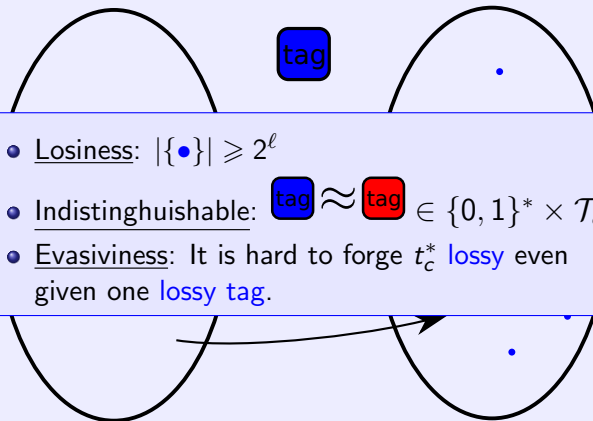


- Losiness: $|\{\bullet\}| \geq 2^\ell$
- Indistinguishable: $\text{tag} \approx \text{tag} \in \{0, 1\}^* \times \mathcal{T}_c$

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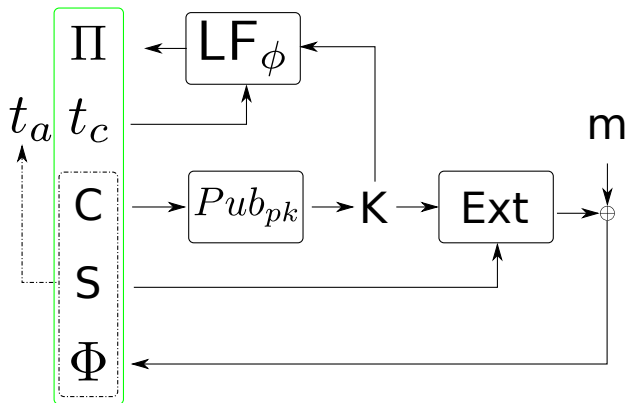
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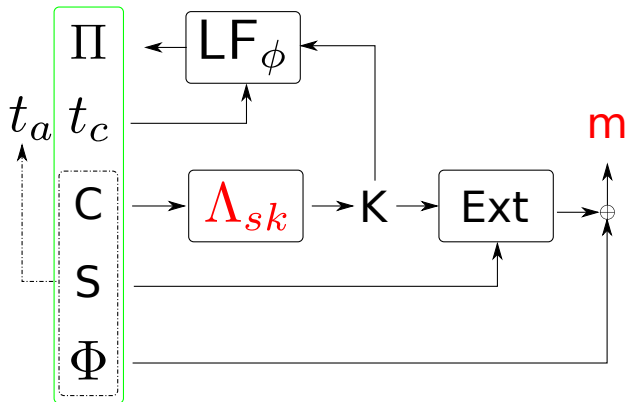


- Losiness: $|\{\bullet\}| \geq 2^\ell$
- Indistinguishable: $\text{tag} \approx \text{tag} \in \{0,1\}^* \times \mathcal{T}_c$
- Evasiveness: It is hard to forge t_c^* **lossy** even given one **lossy tag**.

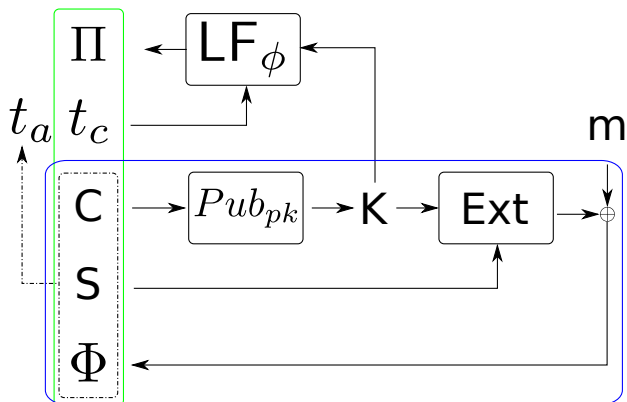
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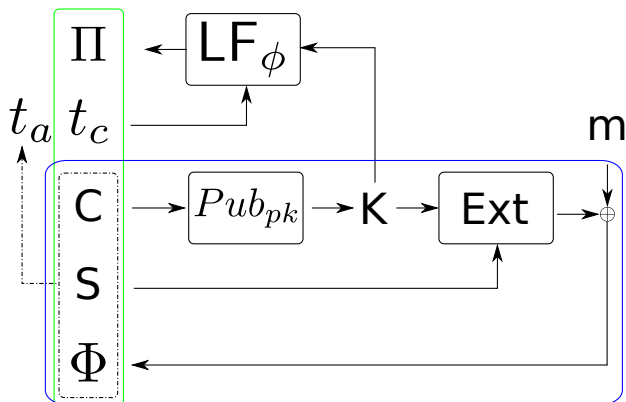


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Reduce Tampering to Leakage

$$\text{Dec}_{T(sk)} \approx \mathcal{O}_{\text{aux}}$$

- $\text{aux} = L(sk)$
- Interact **unbounded** with $\text{Dec}_{T(sk)}$, while aux small and **bounded**.

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$((C, S, \Phi), t_c, \Pi)$

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$C \in \mathcal{V}$

$(C, \mu(\tilde{sk}))$ fully define K . Execute Decryption.

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$C \notin \mathcal{V}$

Depend on $\mathbb{H}_\infty(\Lambda_{\tilde{sk}}(C) | \mathbf{View} = v)$.

- If **big** then output \perp ;
- If **small** then leak \tilde{sk} and run $\text{Dec}_{\tilde{sk}}$.

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Yeah, but what do big and small even mean? I would tell you, if I had time..



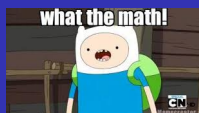
Mathemagical!!

$$\beta = s - \log \varepsilon, s = \log |SK|$$

$$\alpha = \log |PK|$$

- We pay approx $\alpha + \beta$ bits of leakage for each tampering oracle.

$$t = \frac{s}{\alpha + \beta}$$



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We can instantiate the HPS using RSI.

Open Problems

- Is the tampering rate $O(1/k)$ inherent?
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Thank You!