

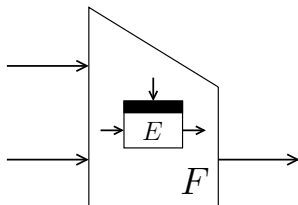
Indifferentiability of Double Length Compression Functions

Bart Mennink
KU Leuven

IMA Cryptography and Coding
December 18, 2013



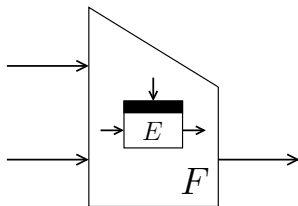
Block Cipher Based Hashing



$2n$ -to- n -bit F using n -bit cipher E

- Davies-Meyer ('84), PGV ('93), ...
- MD5 ('92), SHA-1 ('95), SHA-2 ('01), ...

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Same underlying primitive but larger compression function?

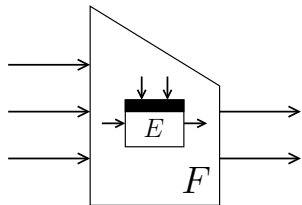
Double Block Length Hashing

$3n$ -to- $2n$ -bit F still using n -bit cipher E

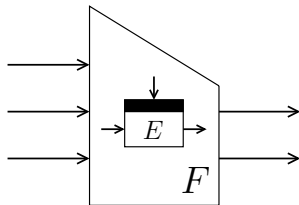
Double Block Length Hashing

$3n$ -to- $2n$ -bit F still using n -bit cipher E

E with $2n$ -bit Key
(since '92)



E with n -bit Key
(since '88)



State of the Art

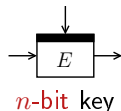
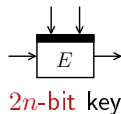
compression function

E -calls

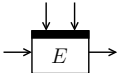
collision
security

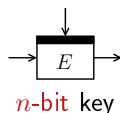
preimage
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underlying
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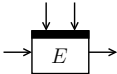
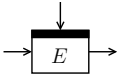


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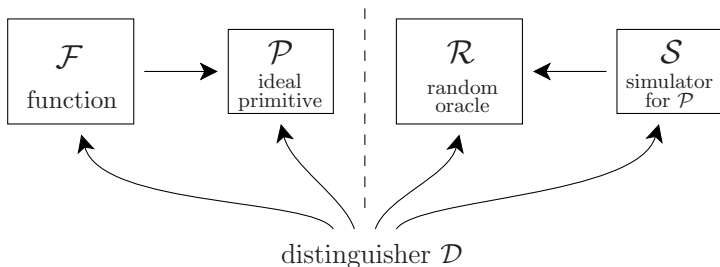
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Stam's ('08 - '10)	1	2^n	2^n	 <p>$2n$-bit key</p>
Tandem-DM ('92)	2	2^n	2^{2n}	
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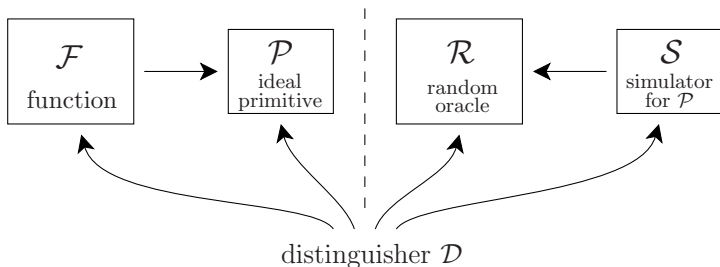
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Indifferentiability



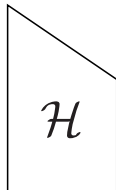
- Indifferentiability of function \mathcal{F} from a random oracle
- $\mathcal{F}^{\mathcal{P}}$ is indifferentiable from \mathcal{R} if \exists simulator \mathcal{S} such that $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{P})$ and $(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S})$ indistinguishable

Indifferentiability

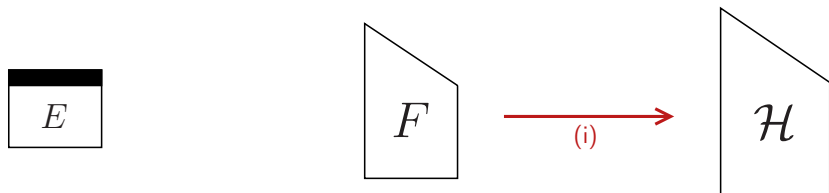


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- $\mathcal{F}^{\mathcal{P}}$ is indifferentiable from \mathcal{R} if \exists simulator \mathcal{S} such that $(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{P})$ and $(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S})$ indistinguishable
- No structural design flaws
- Well-suited for composition

Composition



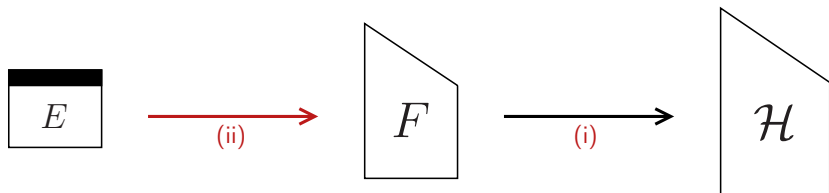
Composition



(i) First hash-function indistinguishability results

- Chop-MD with ideal $F \rightarrow$ **indifferentiable**

Composition



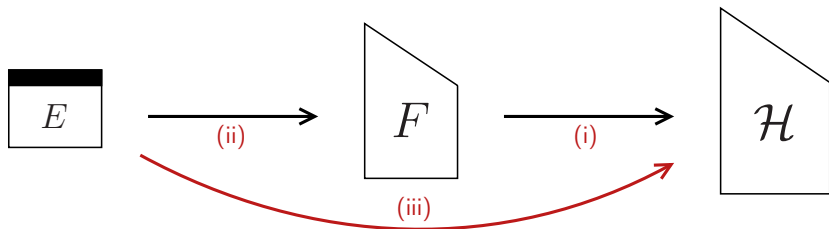
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(ii) Most obvious second step (composition)

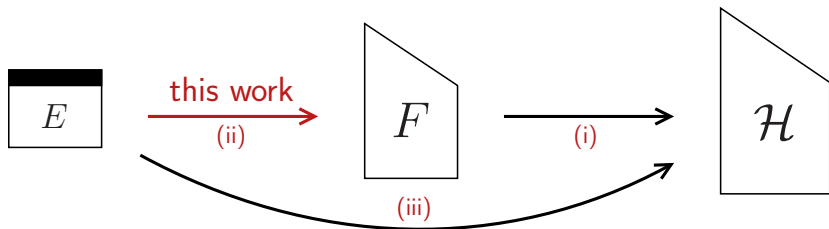
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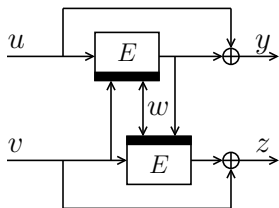
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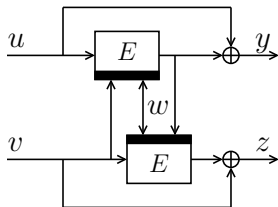


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Many Constructions Differentiable: Tandem-DM



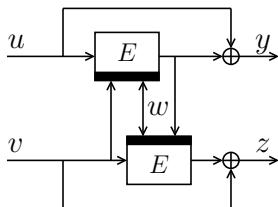
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Tandem-DM differentiable from \mathcal{R} in 2 queries

- Differentiability: construct a distinguisher that tricks any simulator

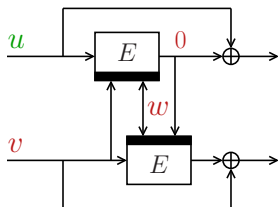
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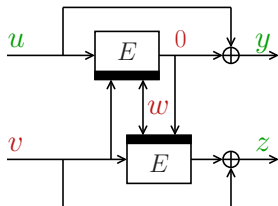
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Real world (TDM, E)

\mathcal{D} queries $E^{-1}(v || w, 0) \rightarrow u$

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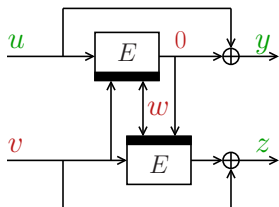
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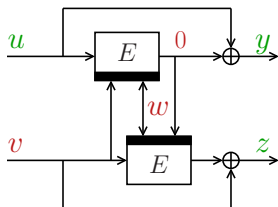
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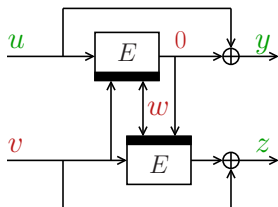
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Simulated world (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{S})

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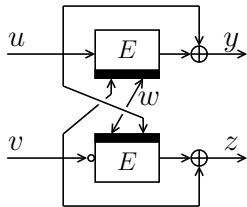
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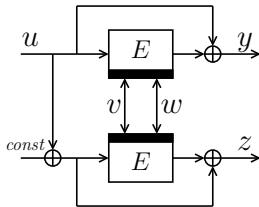
\mathcal{D} queries $\mathcal{R}(u, v, w) \rightarrow (y, z)$

$u = y$ with probability $O(1/2^n)$

Many Constructions Differentiable: Other Schemes (1)



Abreast-DM

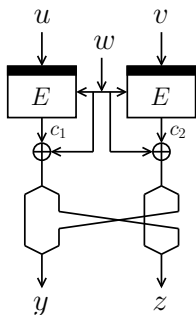


Hirose's

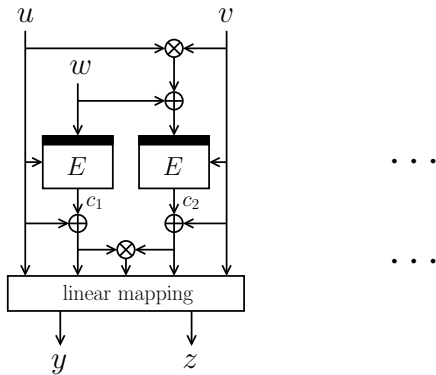
...

...

Many Constructions Differentiable: Other Schemes (2)

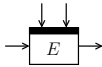
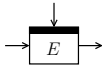


MDC-2

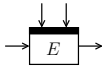
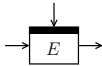


Jetchev-Özen-Stam's

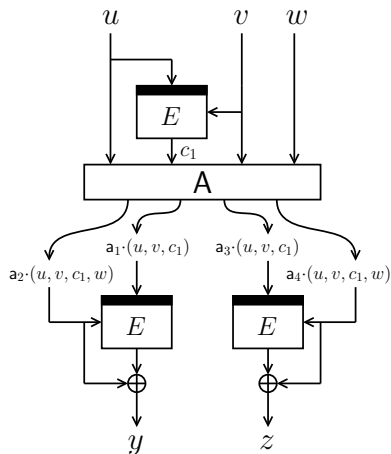
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Our Construction

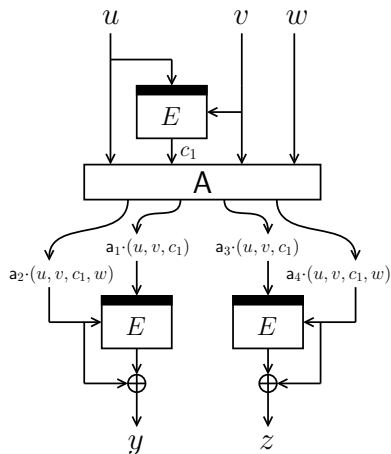


- F_A^3 indexed by matrix A :

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \\ a_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & 0 \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Math over finite field $GF(2^n)$

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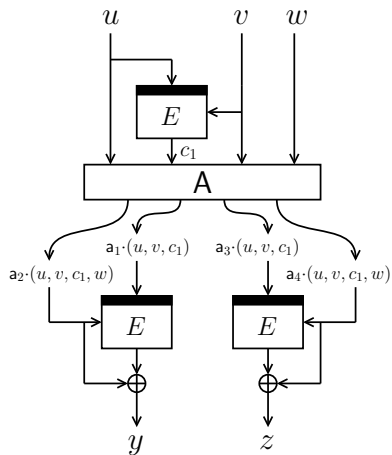


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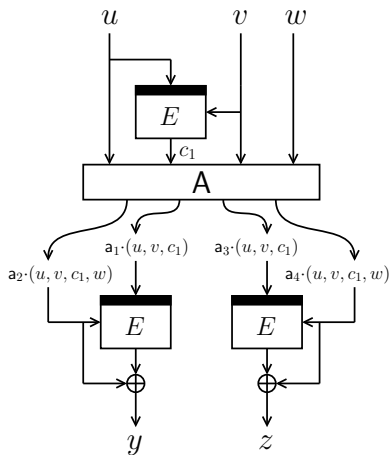
- Math over finite field $GF(2^n)$
- If A invertible and $a_{24}, a_{44} \neq 0$, any two E evaluations define (inputs to) third one

Indifferentiability



$$\text{adv}_{F_A^3, \mathcal{S}}^{\text{iff}}(q) = \Theta\left(\frac{q^2}{2^n}\right)$$

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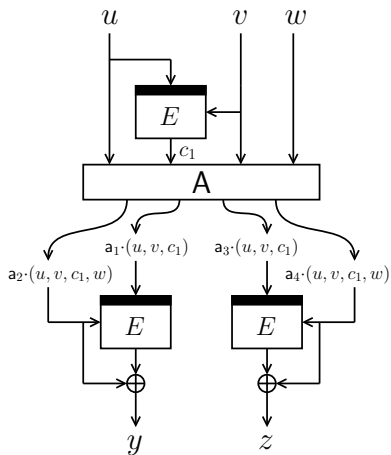


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- “Look like E but comply with \mathcal{R} ”

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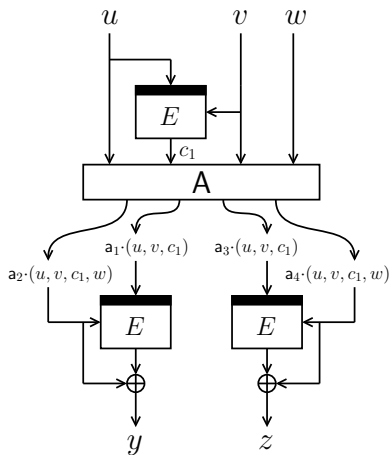


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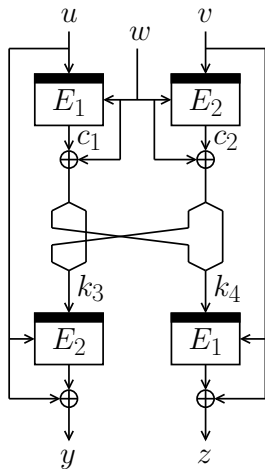
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\mathcal{S} fails if:

- 1) Top query hits bottom query
- 2) Top query hits other top query (in a_1 or a_3)

MDC-4

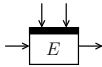
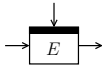


$$\text{adv}_{\text{MDC-4}, \mathcal{S}}^{\text{iff}}(q) = \Theta\left(\frac{q^2}{2^{n/2}}\right)$$

Simulator \mathcal{S} :

- Based on same principles

Conclusions

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Research Directions

- 2-call scheme with comparable security?
- Impossibility results?
- Indifferentiability beyond $2^{n/2}$?
- Iteration?

Thank you for your attention!