

Administrivia

PS1 out today, homework groups

Term project ideas

- slashdot ("security")
- [www.iacr.org/eprint](http://www.iacr.org/eprint)

Outline

Hash functions

- Intro
- Random Oracle Model
- Desirable Properties
- Applications

Introduction

What is a hash fn?

Maps arbitrary strings of data to fixed-length output in deterministic, public, "random" manner.

$$h: \{0,1\}^* \rightarrow \{0,1\}^d$$

strings of arbitrary length  $\geq 0$       strings of length  $d$

# Hash Functions

No secret key. All operations public.  
Anyone can compute  $h$ , poly time computation

Examples:  $\underbrace{MD4, MD5}_{128}$ ,  $\underbrace{SHA-1}_{160}$ ,  $\underbrace{SHA-256}_{256}$ ,  $\underbrace{SHA-512}_{512}$

$d$  :  $2^6$  ✓  $2^{37}$  ✓  $2^{64}$  ✓?

broken (CR) :

## Ideal: Random Oracle

(not achievable in practice)

Oracle: on input  $x \in \{0, 1\}^*$   
 if  $x$  not in book  
     flip coin  $d$  times to determine  $h(x)$   
     record  $(x, h(x))$  in book  
 else: return  $y$  where  $(x, y) \in$  book

Gives random answer every time, except as required for consistency with previous answers. ( $h$  must be deterministic)

In practice,  $\neq$  RO so need something "pseudo random"

# Desirable Properties

- OW ① "one-way" (pre-image resistance)  
 Infeasible, given  $y \in_{\mathbb{R}} \{0, 1\}^d$  to find any  $x$  s.t.  $h(x) = y$   
↑ "pre-image" of  $y$
- CR ② Collision-resistance (strong collision resistance)  
 Infeasible to find  $x, x'$ , s.t.  $x \neq x'$  and  $h(x) = h(x')$  (a "collision")
- TCR ③ Weak collision resistance (target CR, and pre-image resistance)  
 Infeasible given  $x$ , to find  $x' \neq x$  s.t.  $h(x) = h(x')$
- PRF ④ Pseudo-randomness  
 Behavior indistinguishable from RO
- NM ⑤ Non-malleability  
 Infeasible, given  $h(x)$ , to produce  $h(x')$  where  $x$  and  $x'$  are "related"  
 (e.g.  $x' = x + 1$ )

Informal definitions. Formal requires family of hash functions

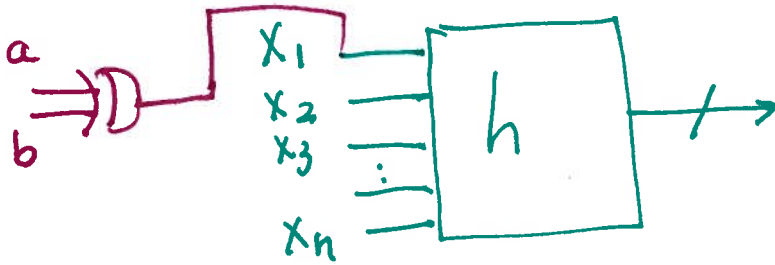
Facts

$h$  is CR  $\Rightarrow$   $h$  is TCR (but not reverse)

$h$  is OW  $\not\Leftrightarrow$   $h$  is CR, TCR (neither impl. holds)

Collisions can be found in  $O(2^{d/2})$  - birthday attack

Inversion can be found in  $O(2^d)$

Examples

OW  $\not\Rightarrow$  TCR

$h(x)$  is OW, CR  
 $h'(a, b, x_2, \dots, x_n)$   
 is still OW, but  
 not TCR

$$h'(x) = \begin{cases} 0 \parallel x & \text{if } |x| \leq n \\ 1 \parallel h(x) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$h$  is OW, CR, but  $h'$  is TCR, not OW

TCR  $\not\Rightarrow$  OW

# Applications

## ① Password storage

- Store  $h(PW)$ , not  $PW$ , on computer
- Use  $h(PW)$  to compare against  $h(PW')$  where  $PW'$  is the typed password
- Disclosure of  $h(PW)$  should not reveal  $PW$
- Need OW.

## ② File modification detector

- For each file  $F$ , store  $h(F)$  securely (on DVD)
- check if  $F$  modified by recomputing  $h(F)$
- need TCR (adversary wants to change  $F$  but not  $h(F)$ )

## ③ Digital signatures

$PK_A$ : Alice's Public key  
 $SK_A$ : Alice's Private key

Signing:  $\sigma = \text{sign}(SK_A, M)$   
 Verify:  $\text{verify}(M, \sigma, PK_A) = \text{true/false}$

Adversary wants to forge a signature that verifies  
 For large  $M$ , easier to sign  $h(M)$   $\sigma = \text{sign}(SK_A, h(M))$   
 Need CR, don't need OW. Alice gets Bob to sign  $x$ , then claims he signed  $x'$ , if  $(h(x) = h(x'))$