

Hash Functions

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Lecture 8

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Before we talk about digital signatures...

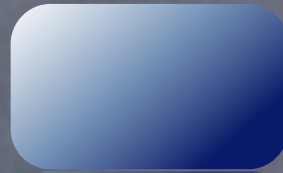
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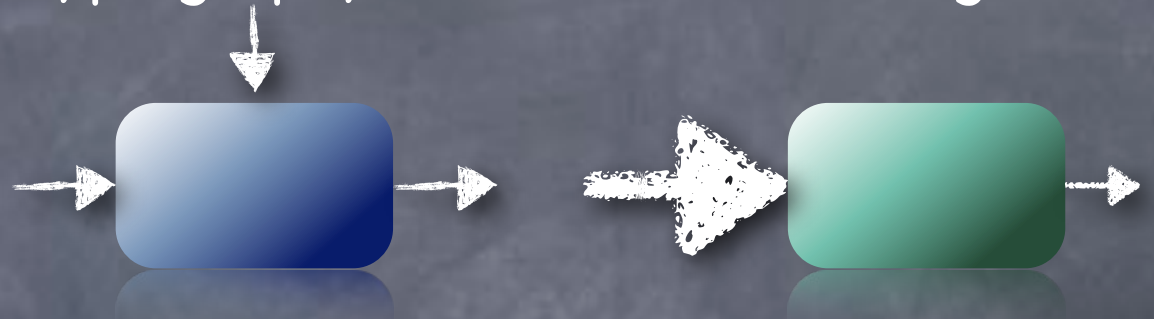
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 - Today: understanding security requirements on hash functions



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 - Also sometimes: some kind of unpredictability

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| 010 | 0 |
| 011 | 0 |
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 - Main goal: to “avoid collisions”. Will see several variants of the problem

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 - Usually involves a “key” (e.g. “I.V.”) built into the standard

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- CRHF the strongest; UOWHF still powerful (will be enough for digital signatures)

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- CRHF implies second pre-image collision resistance and, if sufficiently compressing, then pre-image collision resistance [Exercise]

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 - Birthday attack effectively halves the hash length (say security parameter) over “naïve attack”

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- But we will need all $h \in \mathcal{H}$ to be succinctly described and efficiently evaluable

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|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
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- $\Pr_h [\text{Chop}(h(x)) = w, \text{Chop}(h(y)) = z]$
 $= \Pr_h [h(x) = w0 \text{ or } w1, h(y) = z0 \text{ or } z1] = 4/|Z|^2$

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 - Will see shortly, how to extend the domain to arbitrarily long strings (without increasing output size)

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 - All candidates use mathematical structures that are considered computationally expensive

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 - Hash halves the size of the input

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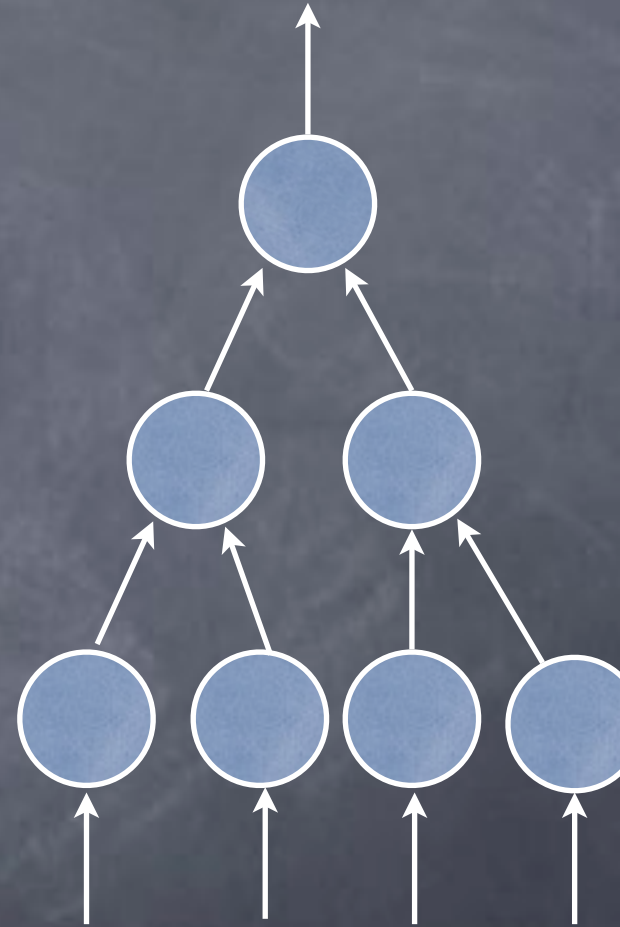
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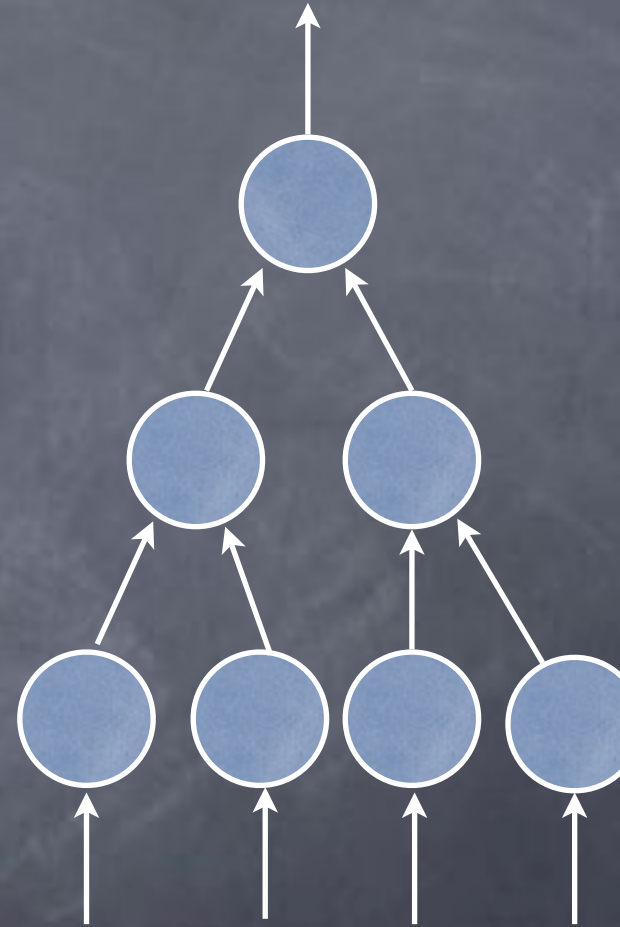
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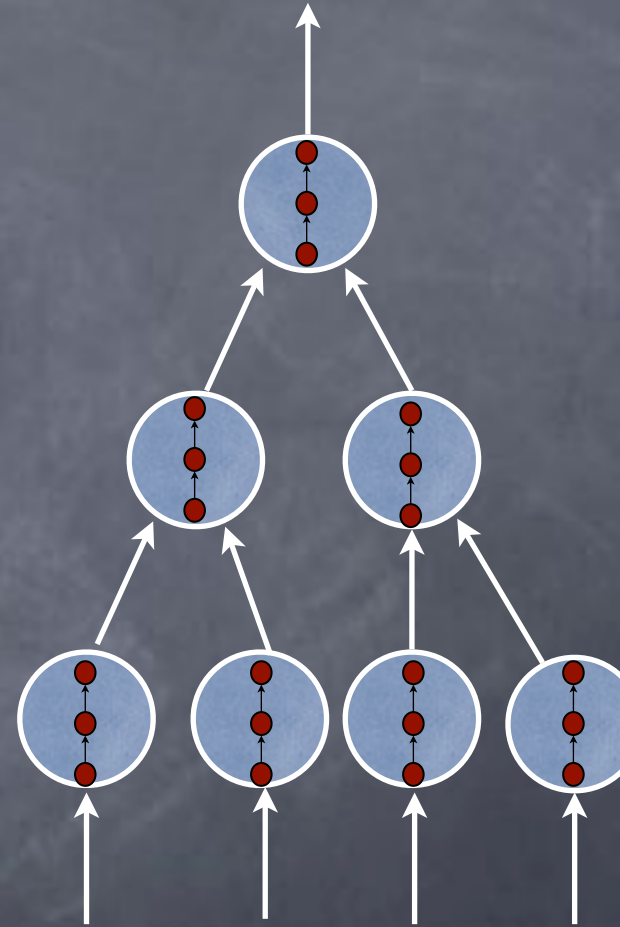
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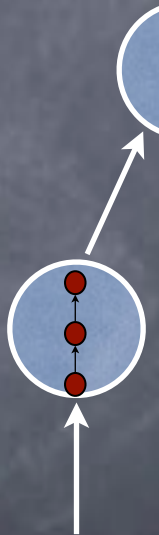


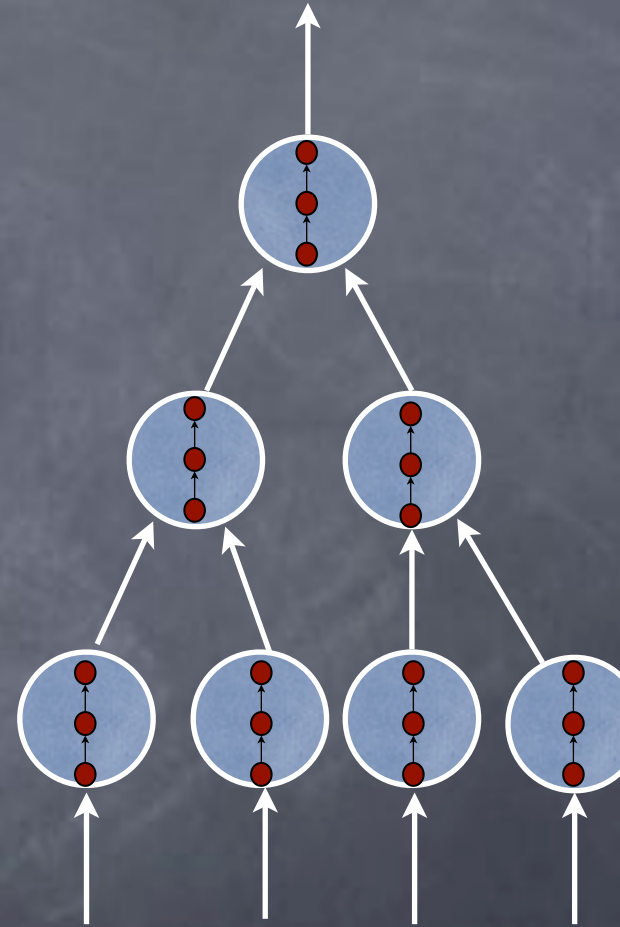
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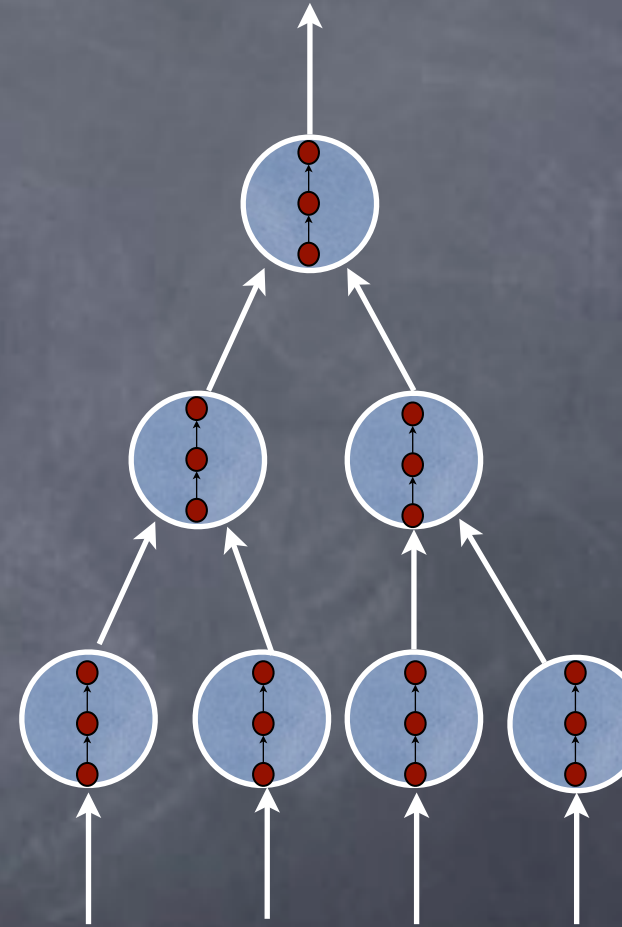
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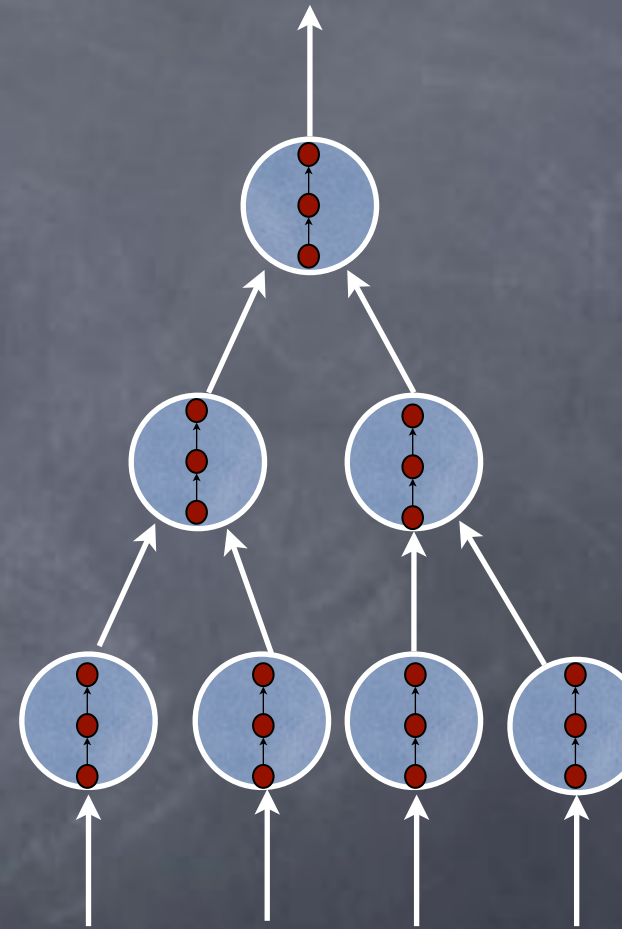
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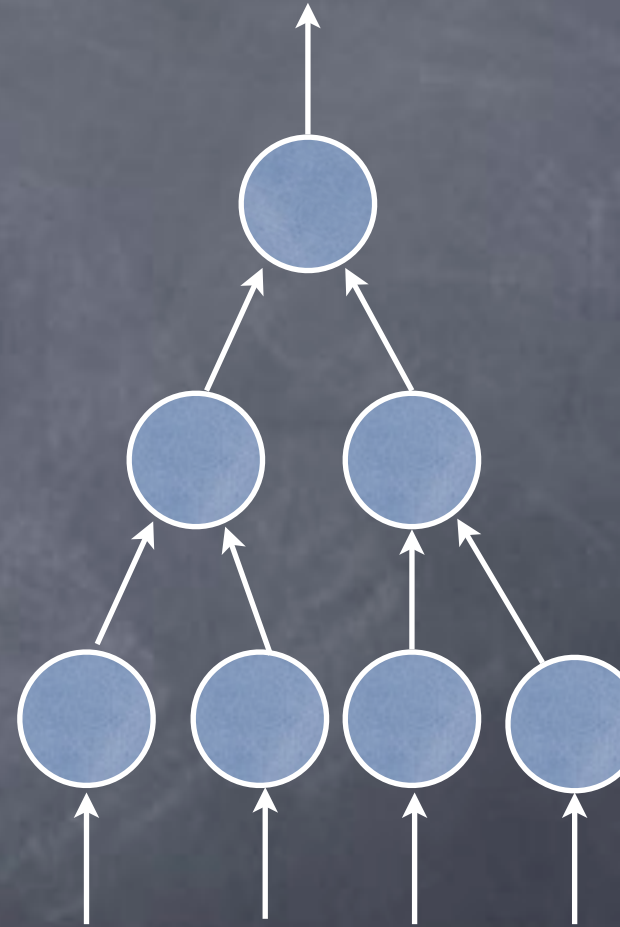


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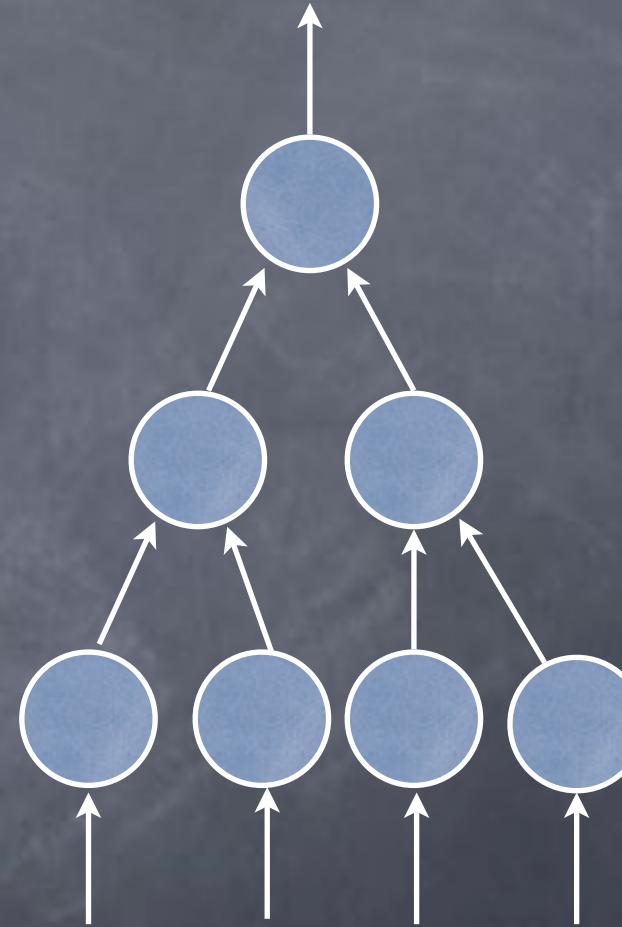


Domain Extension for CRHF



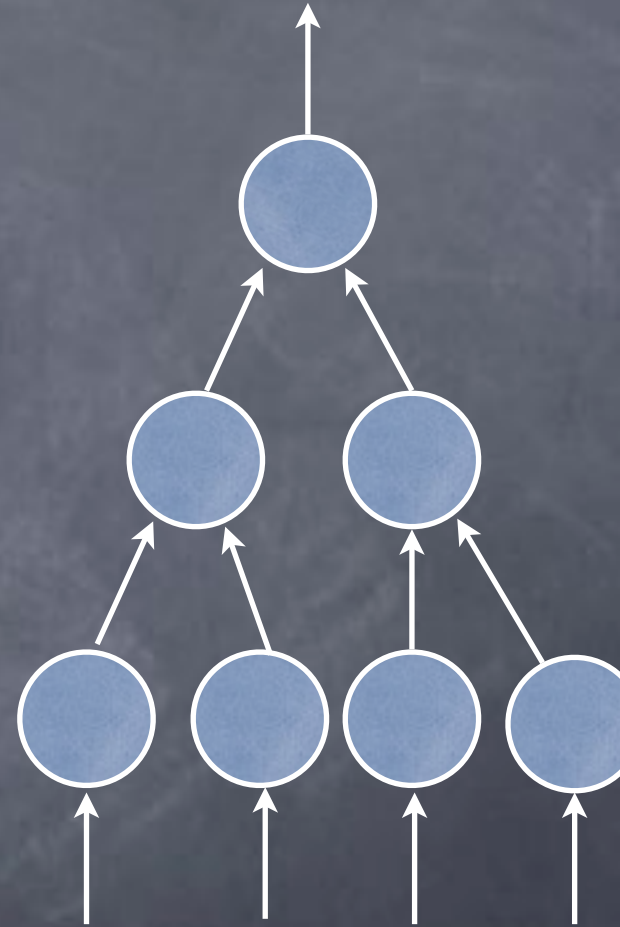
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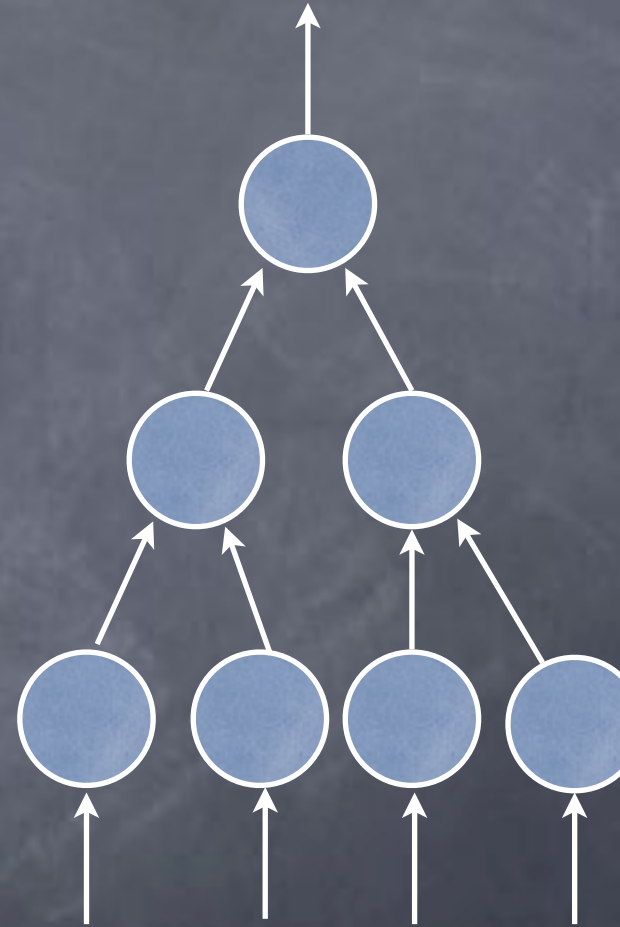
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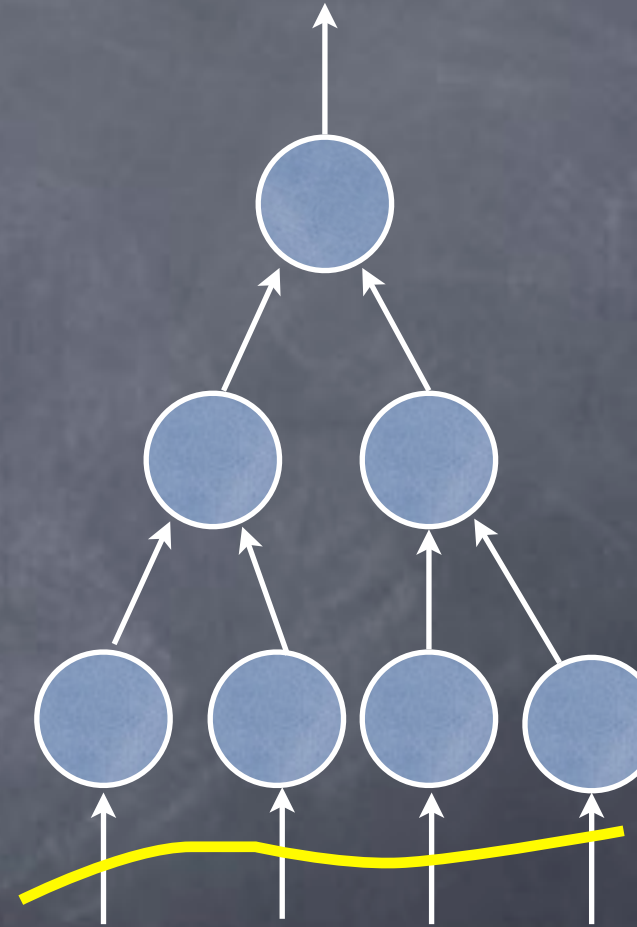
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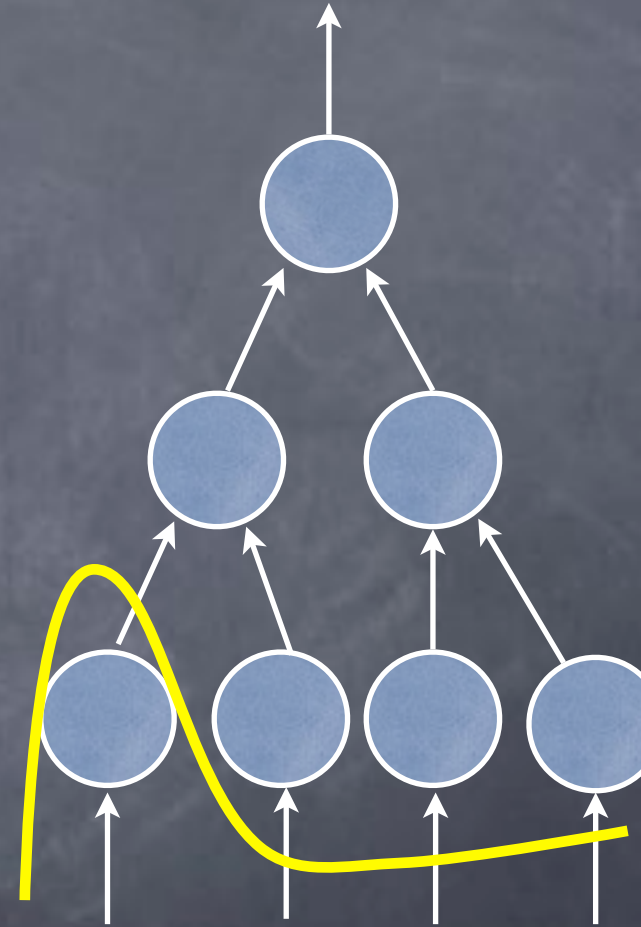
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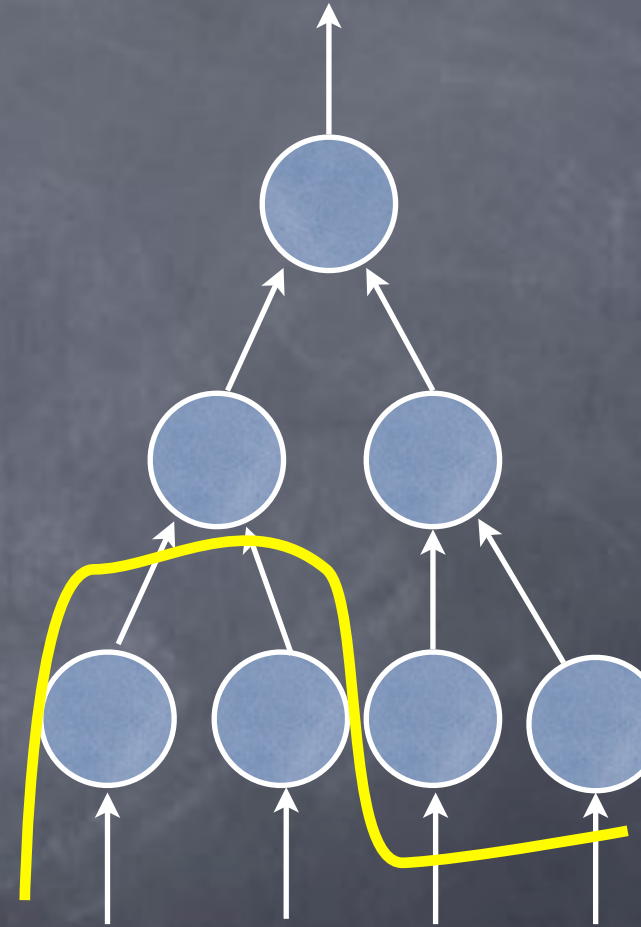
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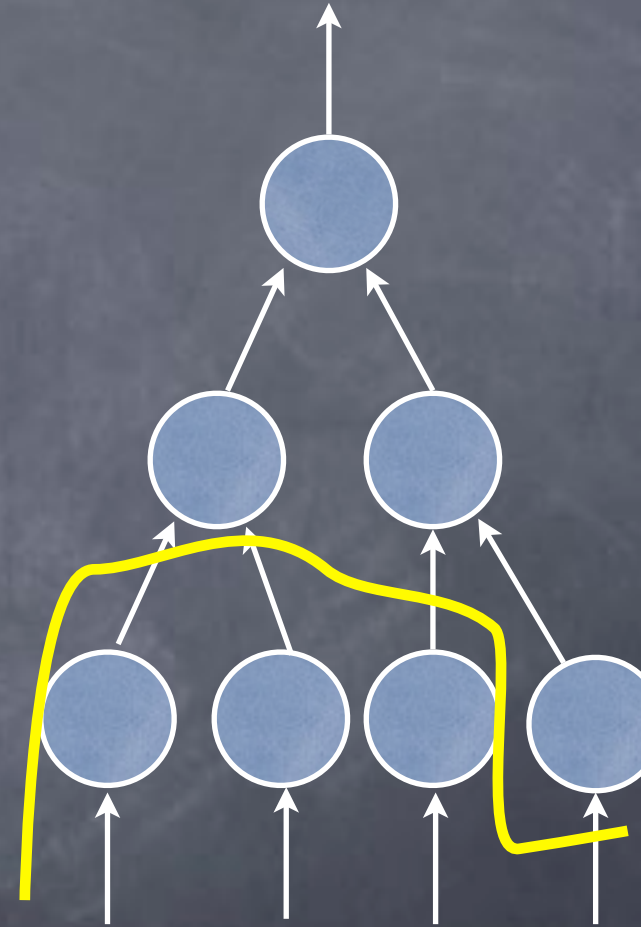
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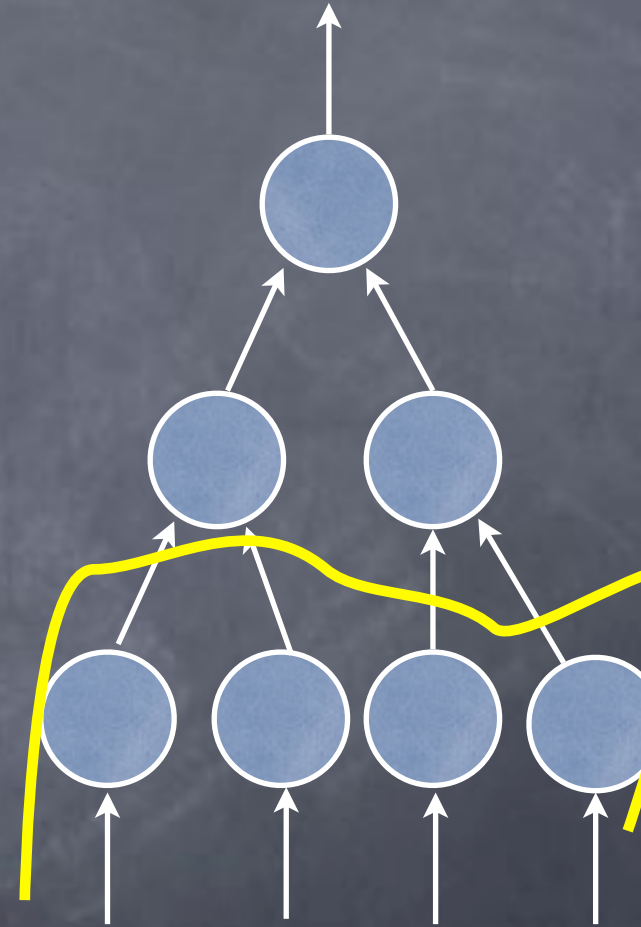
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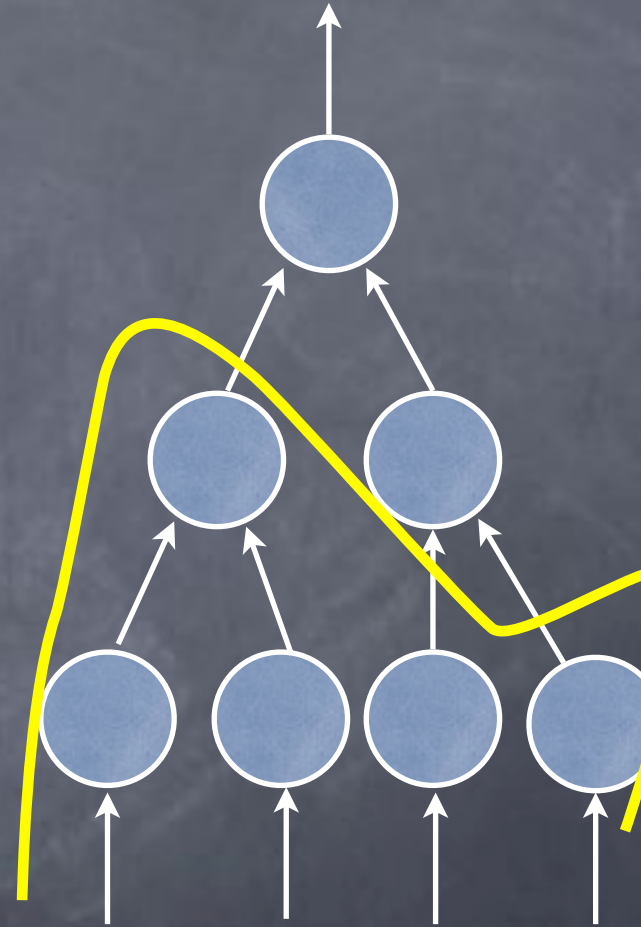
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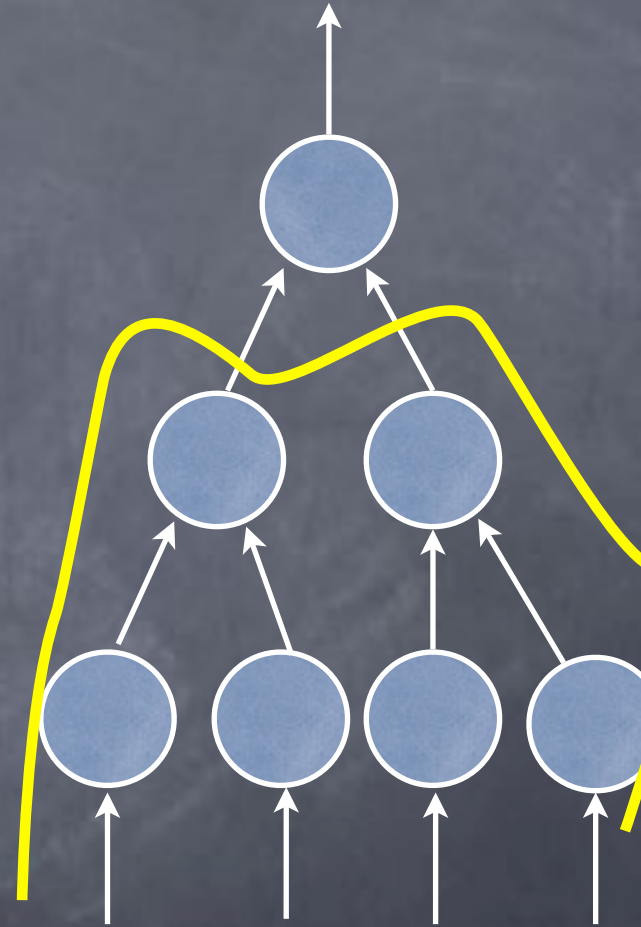
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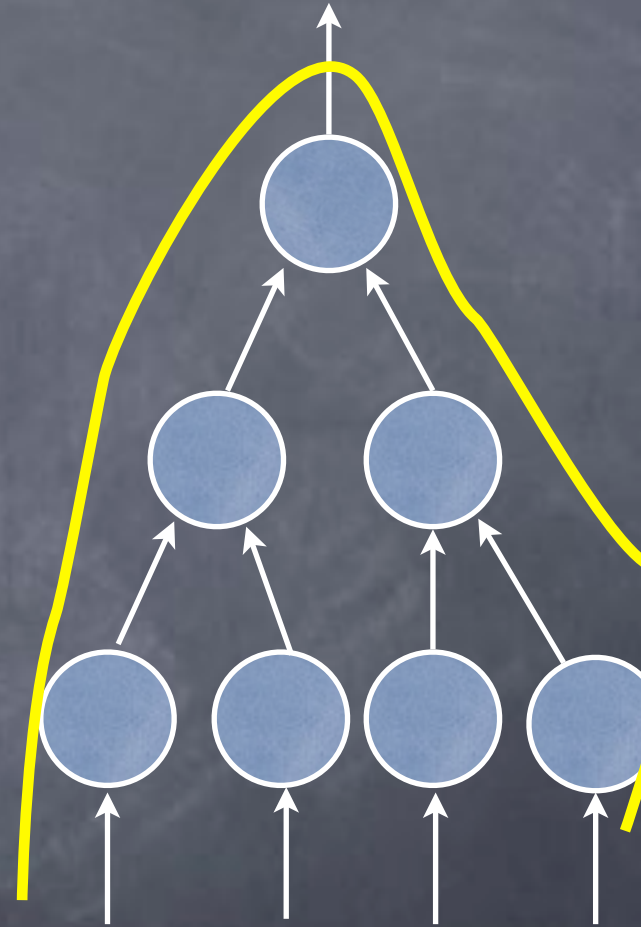
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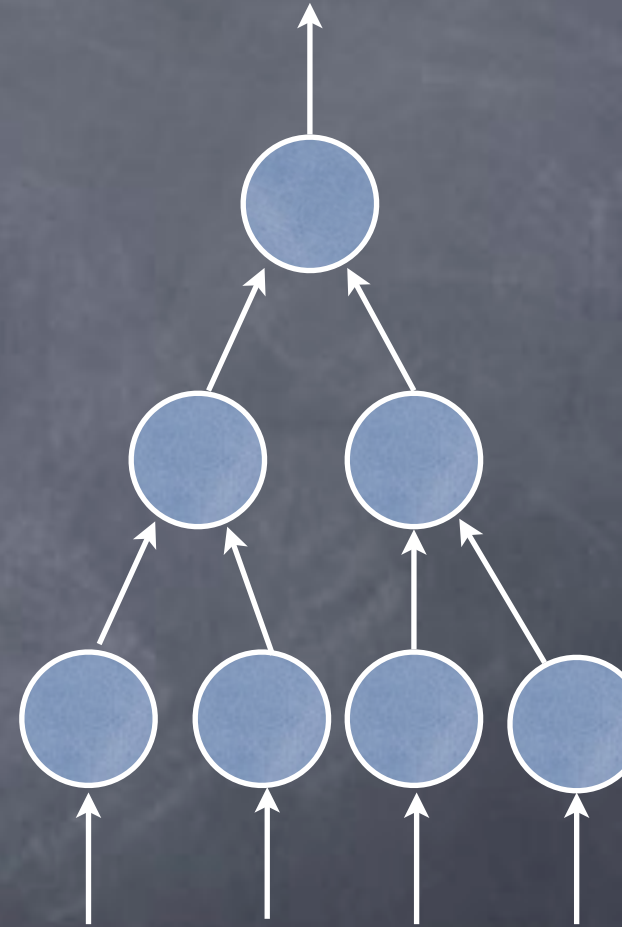
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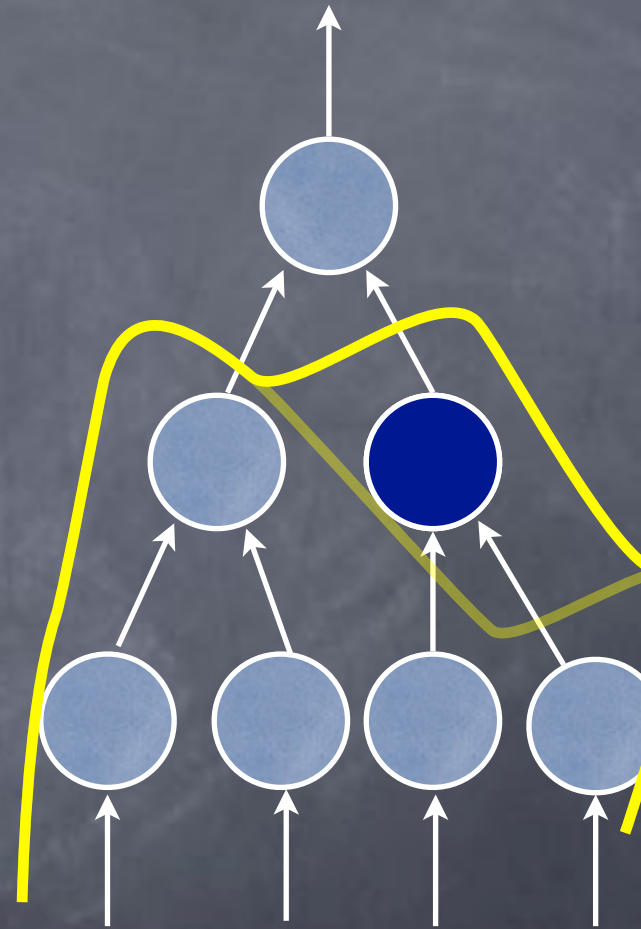
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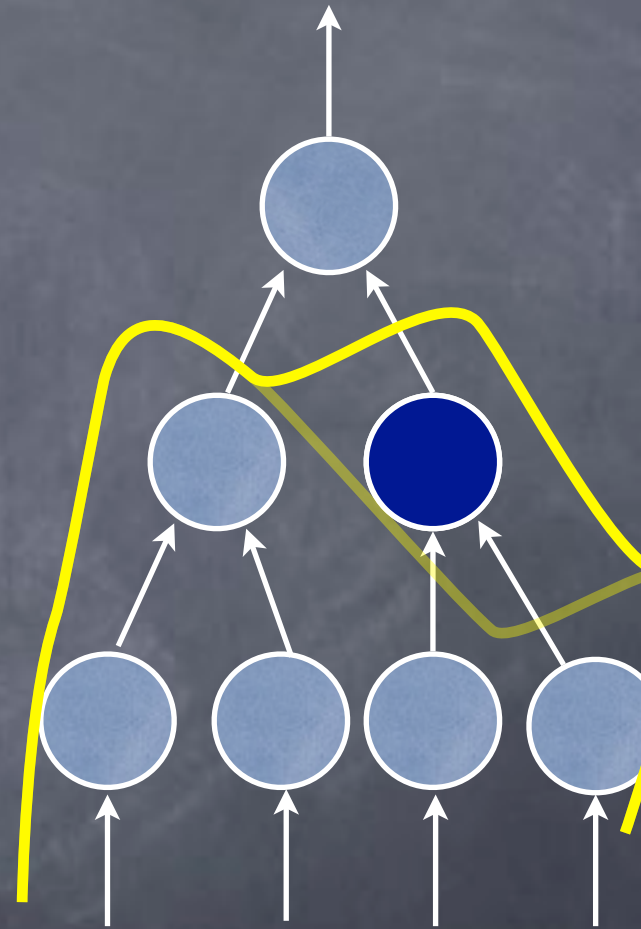
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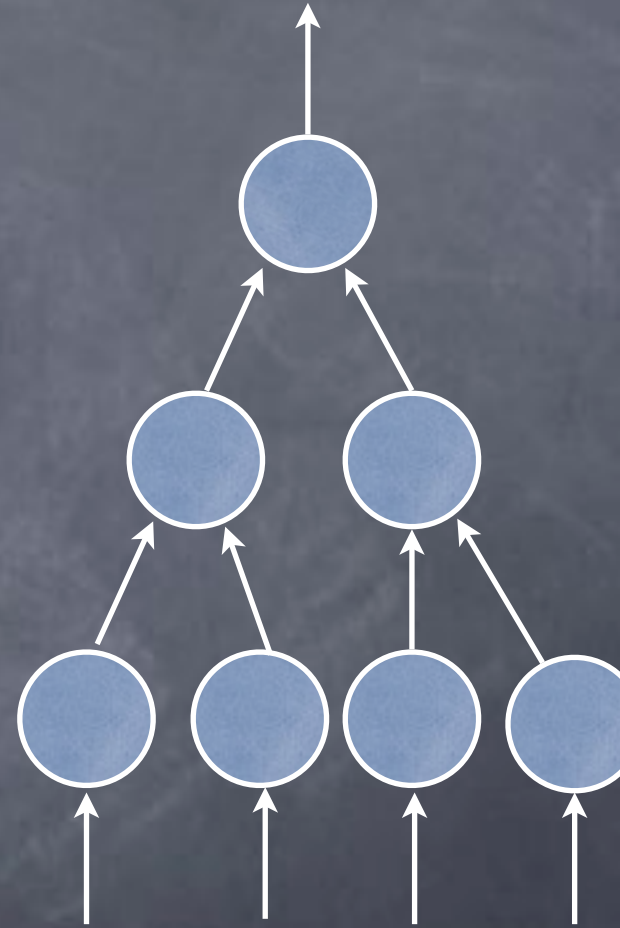


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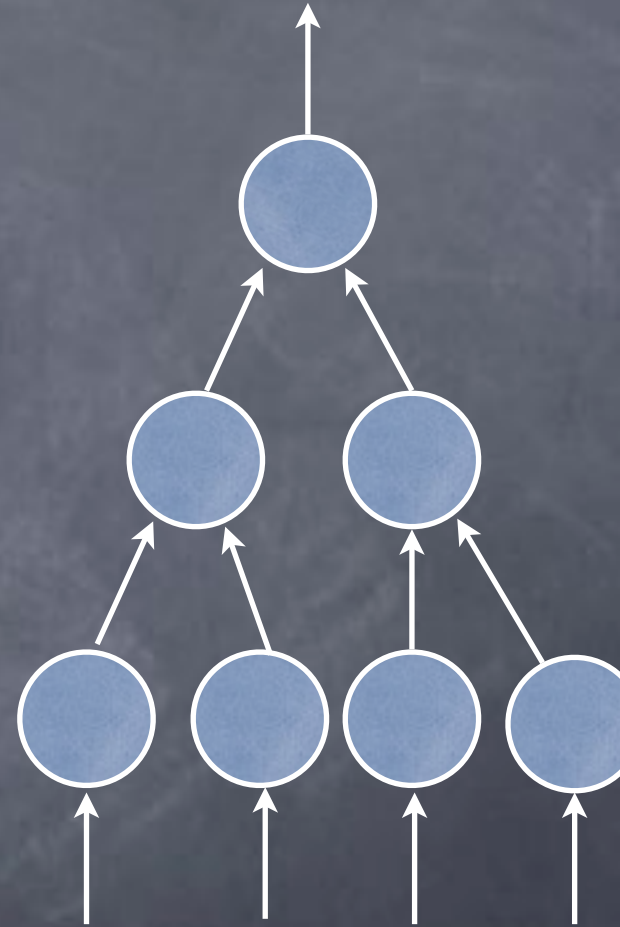


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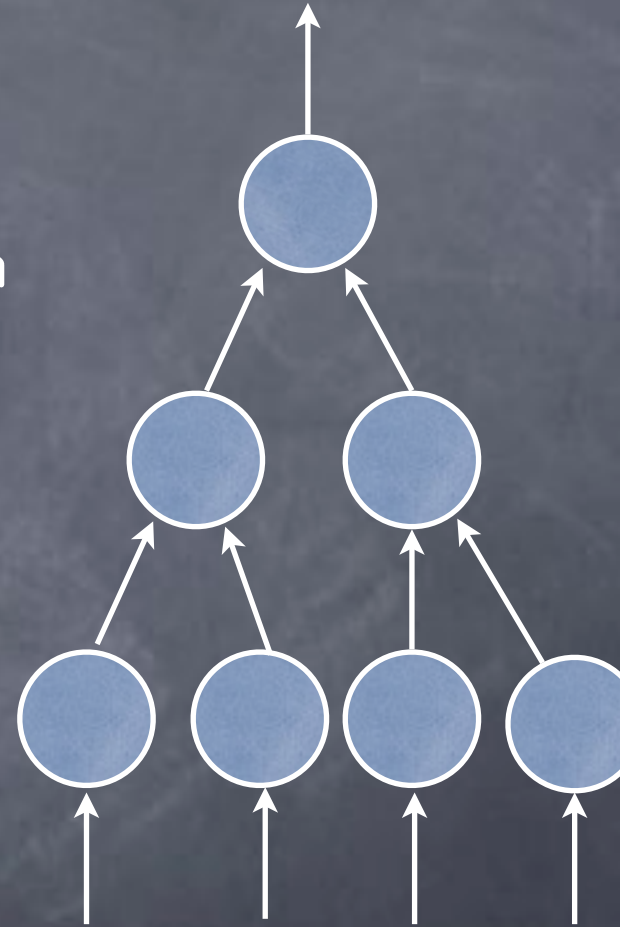
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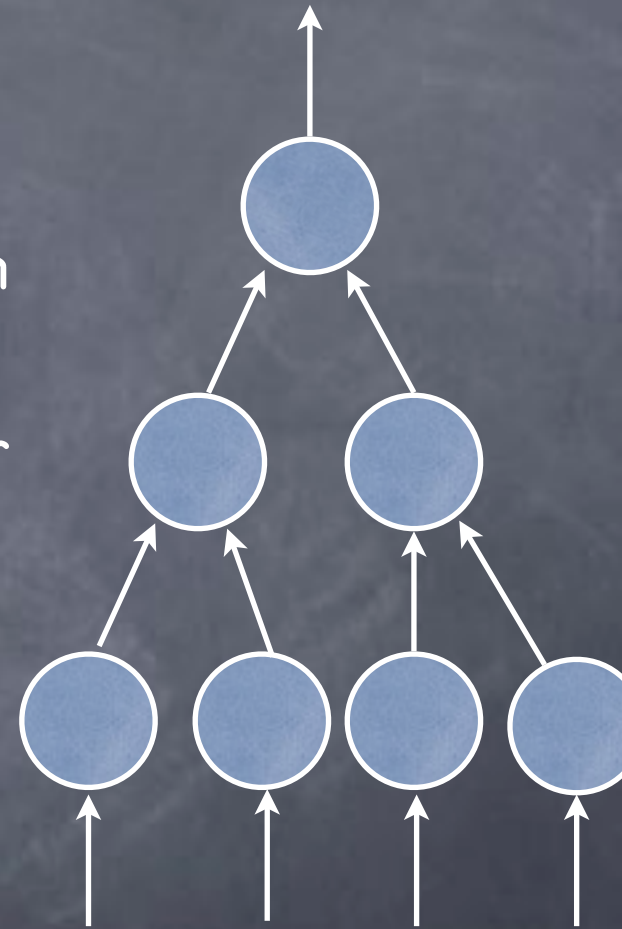
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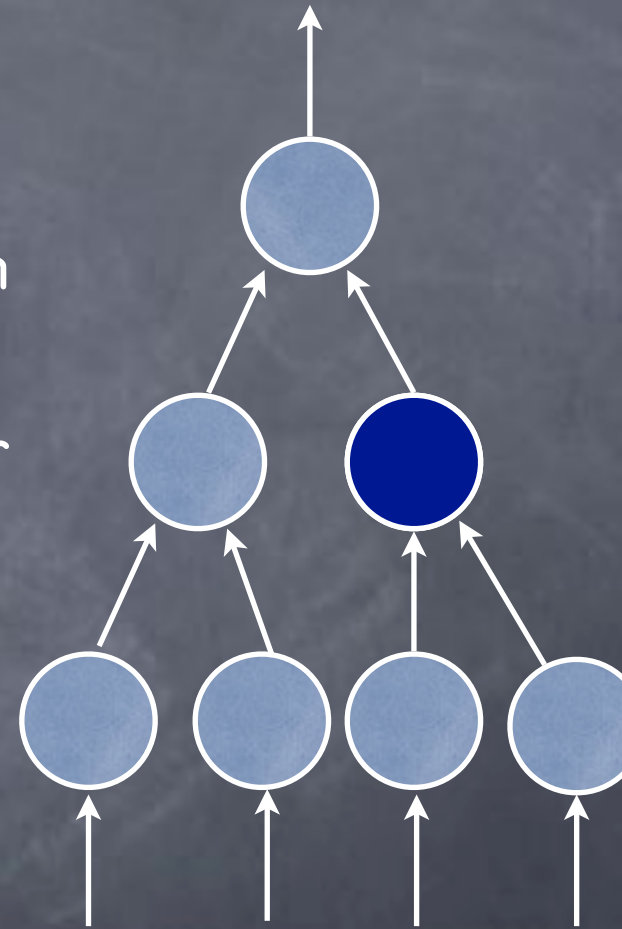
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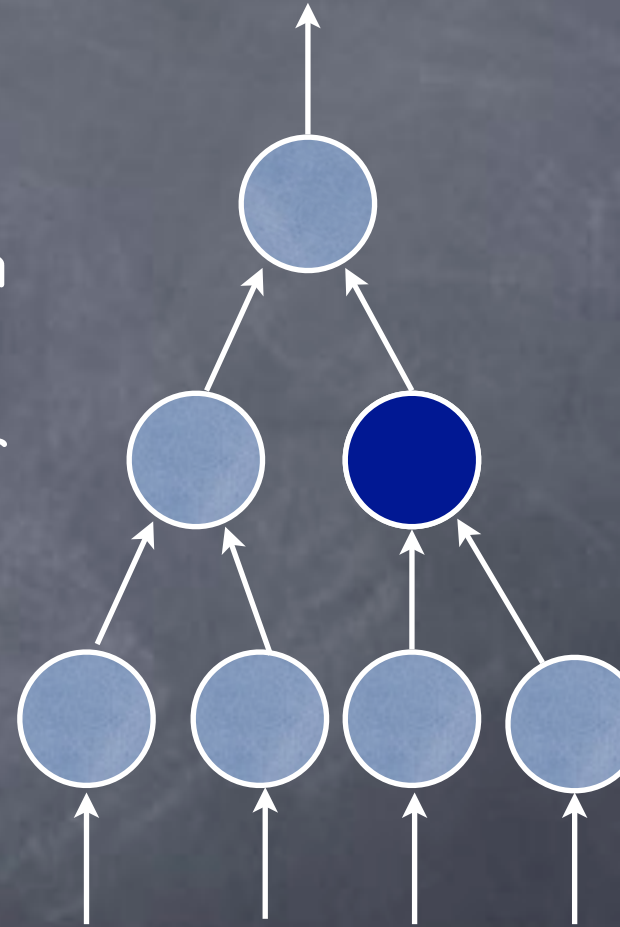
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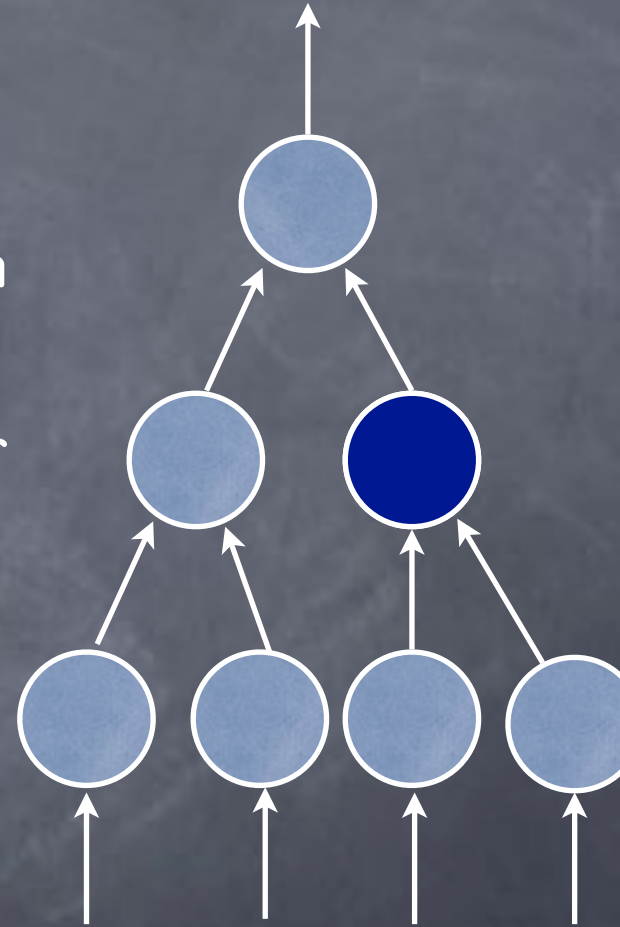
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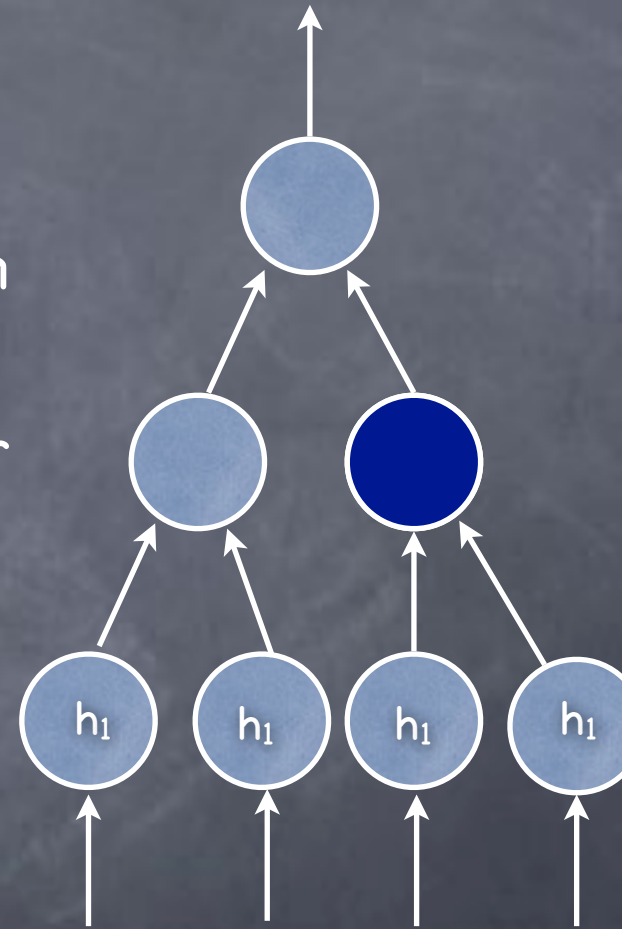
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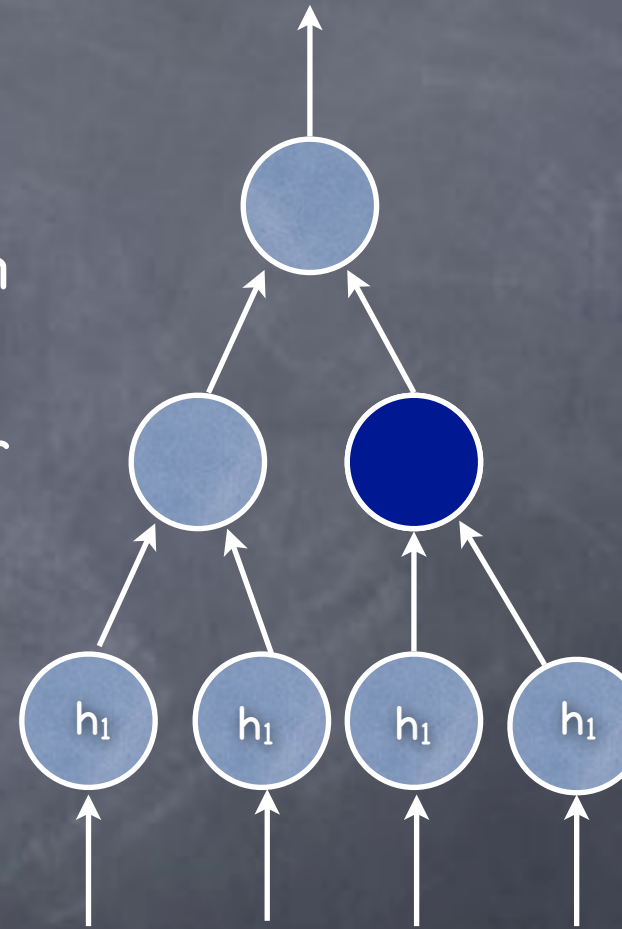
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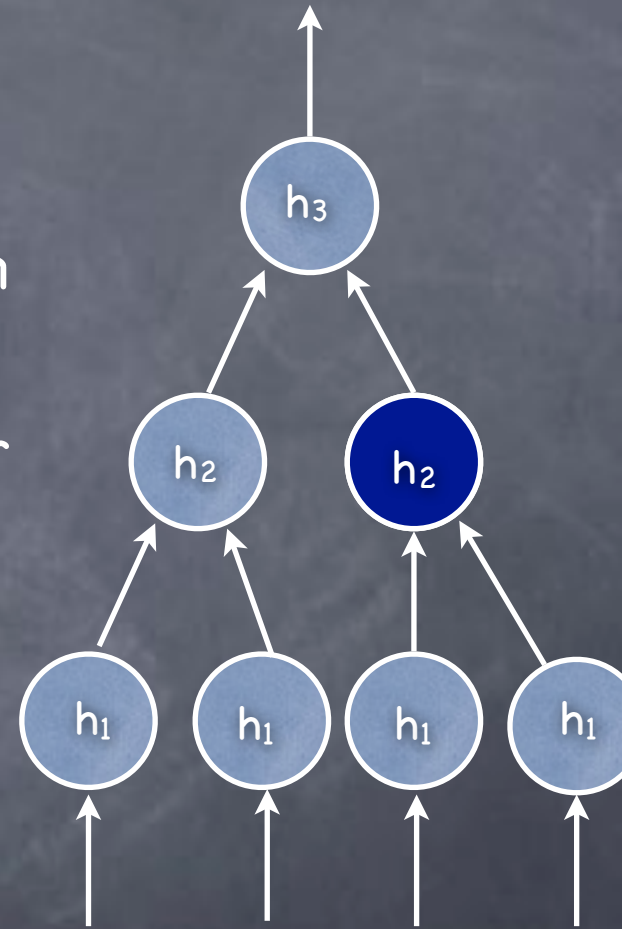
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- Current practice: much less paranoid; faith on efficient, ad hoc (and unkeyed) constructions (though increasingly under attack)

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