

Reset Indifferentiability and its Consequences

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(CASED)



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Introduction

Idealized Models

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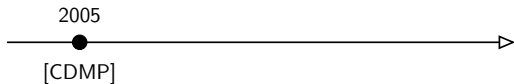
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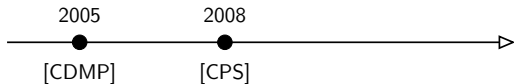
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- ideal cipher \Rightarrow random oracle [CDMP05]

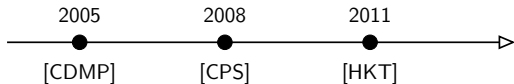
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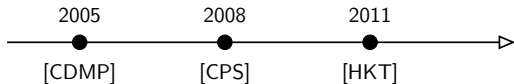


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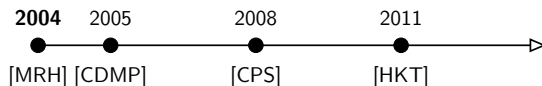
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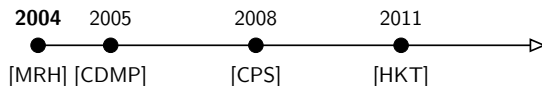
but what is “ \equiv ”?

Equivalence Through Indifferentiability

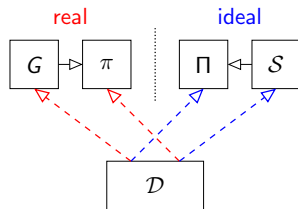


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- proof in Π model \rightsquigarrow proof in π model, given indiff. construction G^π

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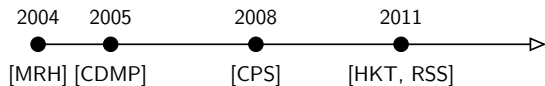


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- e.g., G : constructed “random oracle”; π : ideal cipher; Π : real random oracle
- ask for simulator \mathcal{S} such that $(G^\pi, \pi) \stackrel{c}{\approx} (\Pi, \mathcal{S}^\Pi)$

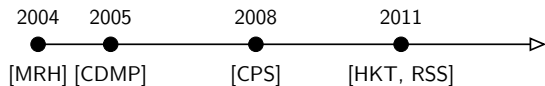
Limitations of Indifferentiability



reset indiff.

- indifferentiability is not applicable for multi-stage games with ideal primitives [RSS11]
- $\dots, x \leftarrow \mathcal{A}_1, \dots, y \leftarrow \mathcal{A}_2, \dots$

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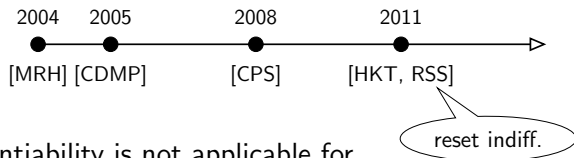
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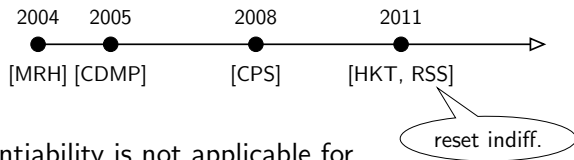
no shared state

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- problem (roughly): distinct stages result in distinct simulators, distinct simulators are inconsistent
- allow the distinguisher to reset the simulator, reset indifferentiability [RSS11]

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ROM $\stackrel{?}{\equiv}$ ICM, Revisited

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- constructions in [CDMP05, CPS08, HKT11] are not reset indifferentiable
 - i.e., do not apply to multi-stage games
- reset-indifferentiable constructions cannot be domain extending [LAMP12, DGHM13]
 - assuming that ROs have infinite domain, ICM $\not\equiv$ ROM

In This Work

- a different notion to characterize reset indifferentiability — multi-stage indifferentiability

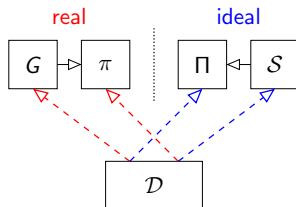
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1. under reset indifferenciability, ROM $\not\equiv$ ICM
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Multi-Stage Indifferentiability



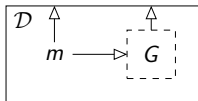
- instead of resettable simulators, consider stateless ones
- think “reset after each query”
- equivalent to reset indifferentiability
- simulators are *pseudo deterministic*—why?

No Domain Extension

- there is no domain-extending construction of a RO from an IC

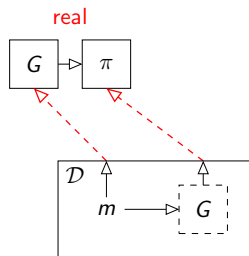
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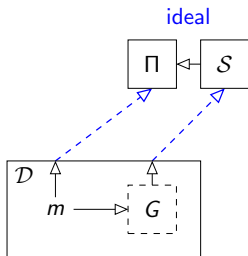
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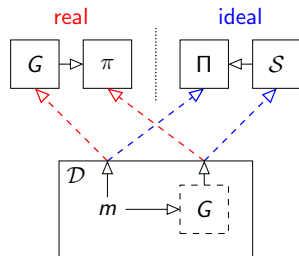
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 - \mathcal{S} needs to query Π on m
 - gets k inputs of size $\frac{\ell}{2} < \ell = |\Pi(m)|$
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- note: choice of primitives arbitrary

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- can switch roles!

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- positive (resp. negative) result in one direction translates to other direction
 - no domain-extending constructions \Rightarrow no domain-shrinking constructions; ROM and ICM are incomparable

Do Weaker Notions Help?

- reset indifferentiability permits poly. many resets
- Luykx et al. [LAMP12] consider n -reset indifferentiability
 - n resets compose with n stages

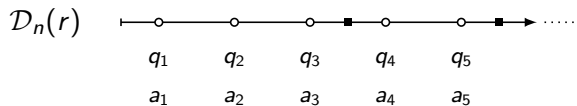
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- turns out n -reset = n' -reset = 1-reset
- idea: at least one reset must be “critical”, find it

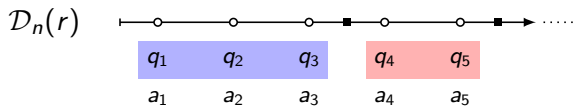
Eliminating Resets

consider the distinguisher \mathcal{D}_n on randomness r (max. n resets)



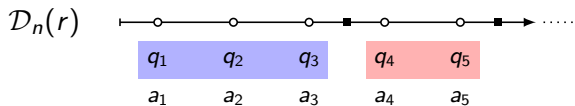
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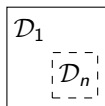
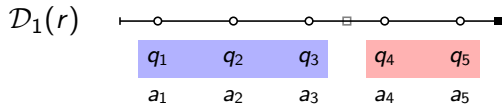


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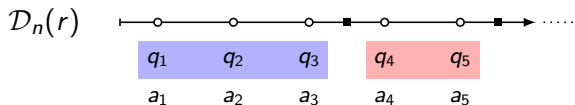


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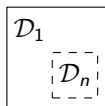
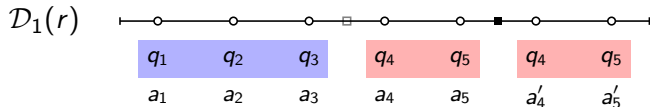


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let \mathcal{D}_1 's output be $(a_4, a_5) \stackrel{?}{=} (a'_4, a'_5)$

next, consider \mathcal{D}_{n-1}

Summary

take-home message

- is the ROM equivalent to the ICM?
- answer—depends on “equivalent”
 - for composing single-stage games: ✓
 - multi stage / non length preserving: ✗
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The End

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