

10% 笔记. 30% 作业. 30% 期中. 30% 期末.

摘要历史: 古典密码.

- Caesar cipher.  $A \rightarrow D$ .  $B \rightarrow E$ .
- shift cipher.  $A \rightarrow A + \text{key} \bmod 26$ .
- mono-alphabetic substitution cipher.  $f: \{A, B, \dots, Z\} \rightarrow \{A, B, \dots, Z\}$  双射.
- Vigenere cipher.  $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_k$ . 依次加密.
- Enigma. key. pos<sub>1</sub>. pos<sub>2</sub>. pos<sub>3</sub>. 一般不会循环.
  - 三个可转的双射转盘构成一直旋转. 由映射及初始位置解密.

加密涉及的变量!

明文空间 M. 密钥空间 K. 加密函数 Enc:  $K \times M \rightarrow C$ .  
密文空间 C. 密钥域 Gen:  $\rightarrow K$  /解密函数 Dec:  $K \times C \rightarrow M$ .

一个加密算法:  $(M, C, K, \text{Gen}, \text{Enc}, \text{Dec})$ .

定义  $\xrightarrow{\text{假设}} \text{如假设大整数因数分解很难}$ . 安全性证明 + 正确性保障.

安全性证明  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{key Recovery Attack.} \\ \text{Message Recovery Attack.} \\ \text{Semantically Secure: "Eve learns nothing useful"} \end{array} \right.$

即: 有无密文不影响猜测消息的明文或 key 或 Dec 等参数/函数.

Semantically Secure. All dist  $D_m$ . All  $g: M \rightarrow T$ . All Eve.  $\exists S$ ,

$$\Pr [Eve(E_{enc}(k, m), g(m)) = f(m)] = \Pr [Sg(m) = f(m)].$$



Distinguisher. "Can't tell the ciphertexts of two distinct messages"

$$\forall D \text{ m}_0, m_1. \Pr [D(E_{enc}(k, m_0)) \rightarrow 0] = \Pr [D(E_{enc}(k, m_1)) \rightarrow 0].$$



Perfect Secrecy.  $\forall m_0, m_1. C$ .

$$\Pr [E_{enc}(k, m_0) = c] = \Pr [E_{enc}(k, m_1) = c].$$

结论:  $|K| < |M|$ . 否则对一个密文, 攻举可得到明文不为某些值.  
→ 密钥加密具有同等强度, 对称安全传输.

不能保护的消息. 如: 多次传输 / 密钥泄露 / ... 如何?

. One-time Pad. Random 0/1 字符串. 与原文异或.

Perfect Secure

↓ 成弱

Statistical Secure

↓

$\delta$ -Secure - 使得  $P$  的误差  $< \delta$ .

↓

Computational Secure

↓

$\tau$ -Secure. - 允许  $\delta$  误差并限制运行时间  $\tau$ . (的量级).  
( $T(\lambda), S(\lambda)$ ).

$\lambda$ -Security parameter  $\approx$  key length.

$K_1, \dots, K_\lambda$	$\text{poly}(\lambda) = \bigcup_k O(\lambda^k)$	多项式级速度
$M = \{0,1\}^*$	$\text{negl}(\lambda) \geq \bigcap_k O(\frac{1}{\lambda^k})$	忽略性。
$C = \{0,1\}^*$		
$\text{Gen}(1^\lambda) \rightarrow K_\lambda$		
$\text{Enc} : K \times M \rightarrow C$		
$\text{Dec} : K \times C \rightarrow M$		

Definition.

- Correctness.

- Security  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Eavesdropper (窃听攻击).} \\ \text{Active} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{单向函数} \\ \text{双向函数.} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Perfect Security} \\ \text{Statistical} \\ \text{Computational.} \end{array} \right\}$

- poly time  
adversary  
- negl "advantage"