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# Populating the Zoo of Rugged Pseudorandom Permutations

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# Background on Rugged Pseudorandom Permutations and their Applications

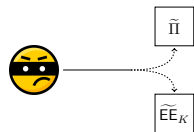
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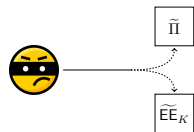
PRP



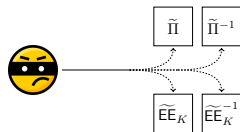
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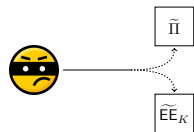
SPRP



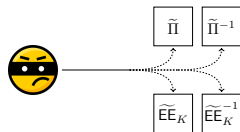
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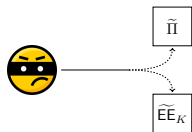


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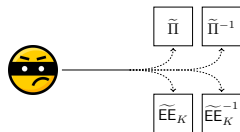
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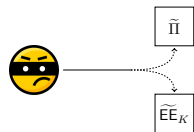


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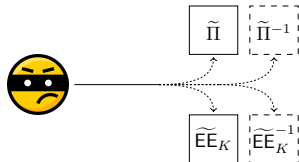
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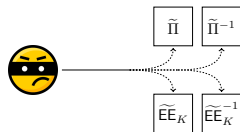
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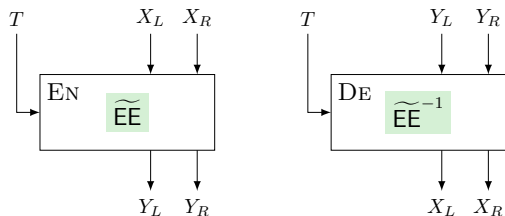
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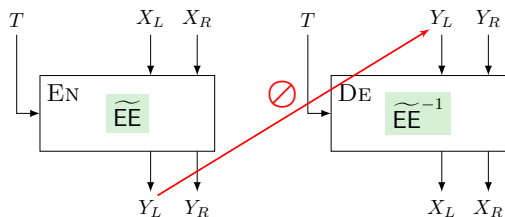


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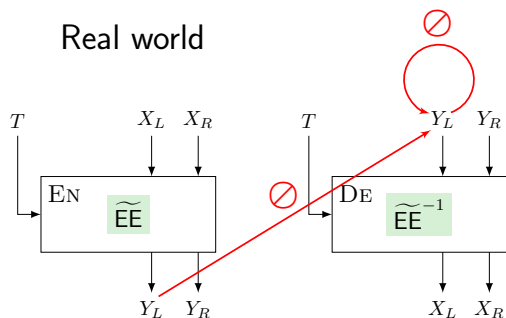
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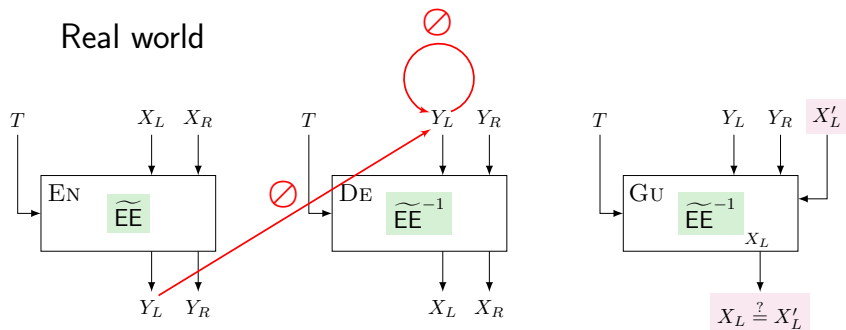


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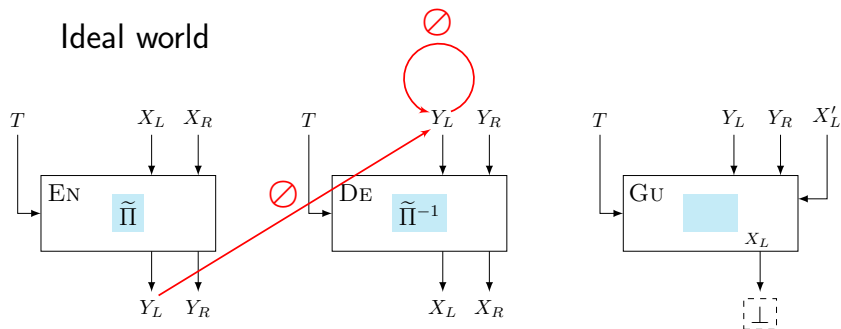


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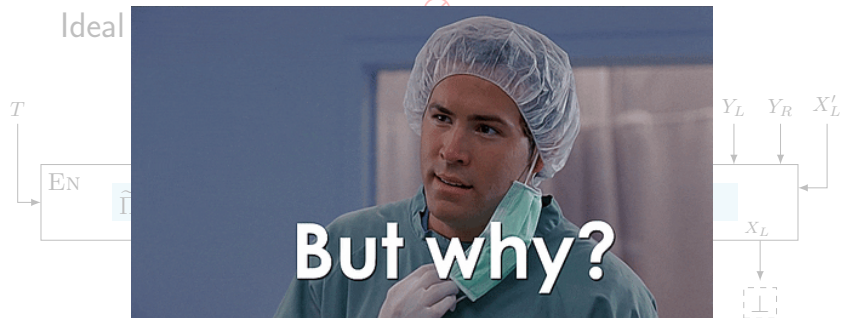




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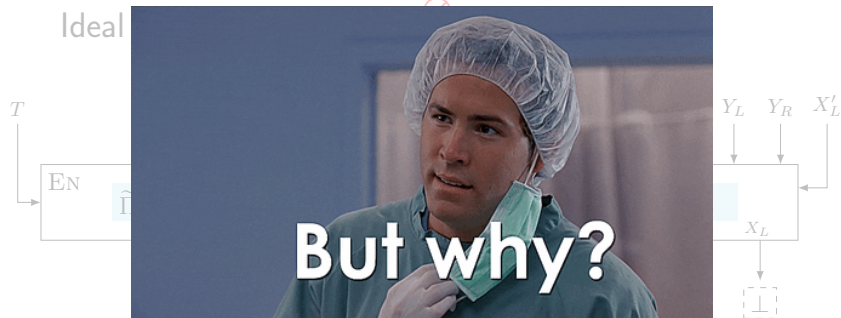
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# RPRP Definition

✓ More efficient than SPRP, but still **very** useful

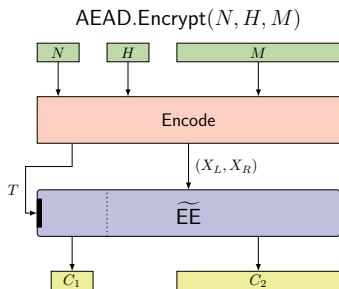


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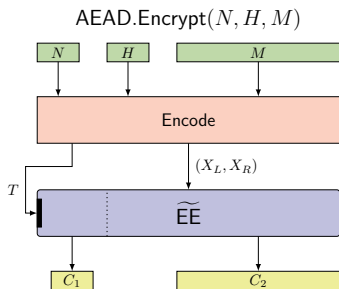
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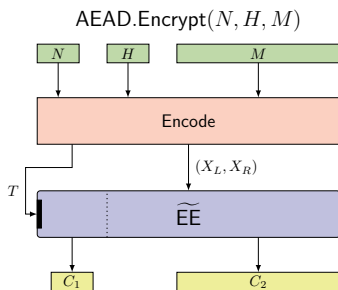
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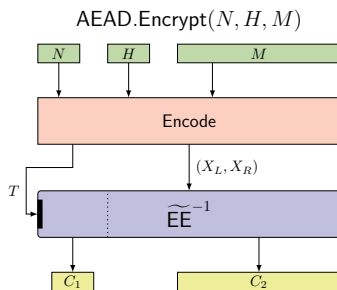
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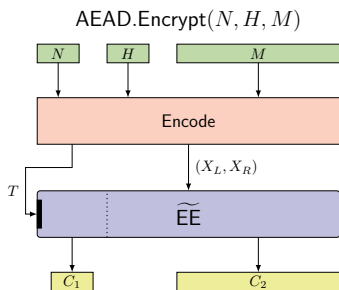


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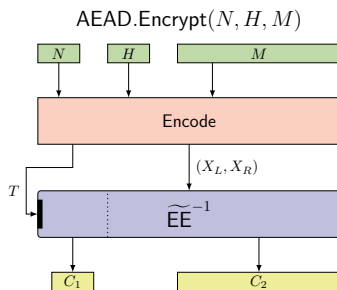


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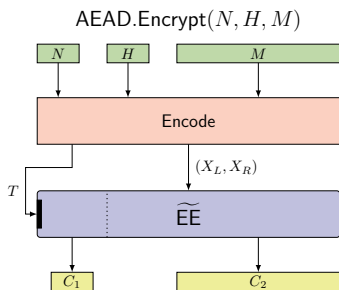
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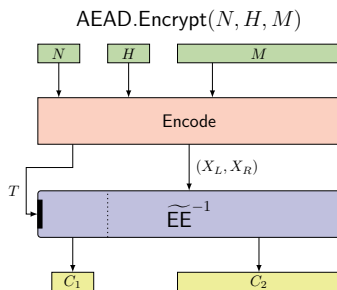
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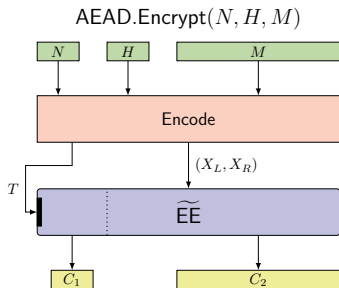
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Nonce-based AEAD  
and  
Nonce-hiding AEAD

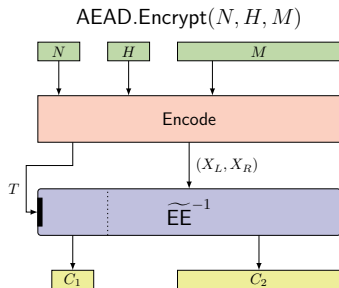


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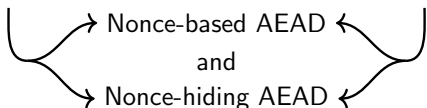
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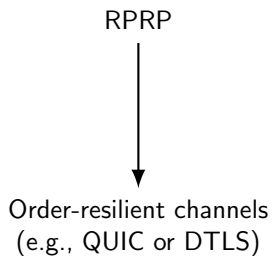


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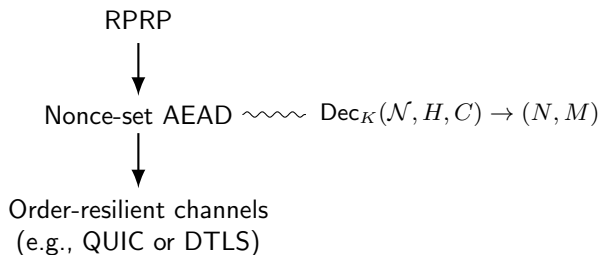


4 AEAD schemes!

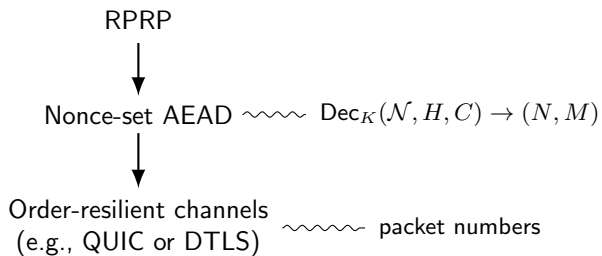
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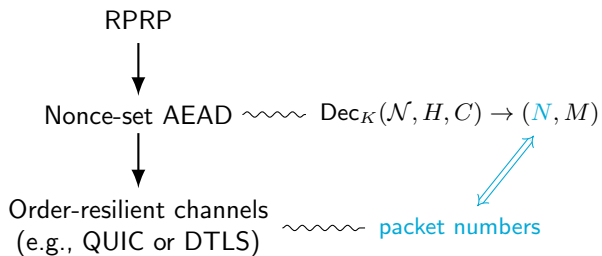
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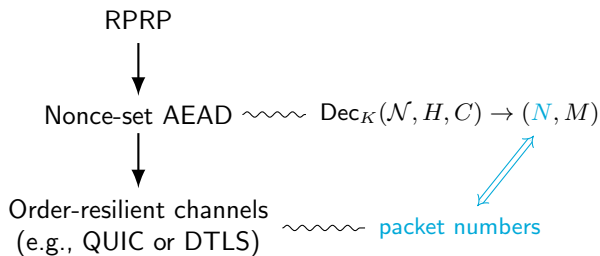
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Encrypted packet numbers



and

More compact ciphertext  
(than, e.g., NH transforms [BNT19])

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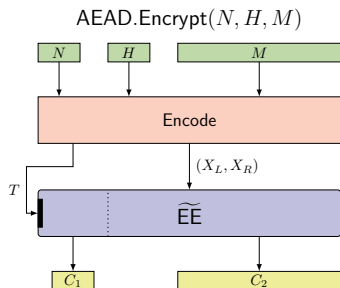
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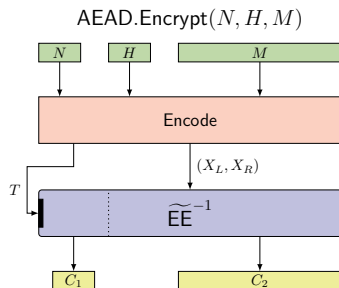
✓ Performance competitive to the Tor's current onion encryption

# Revisiting the Rugged Pseudorandom Permutation Definition

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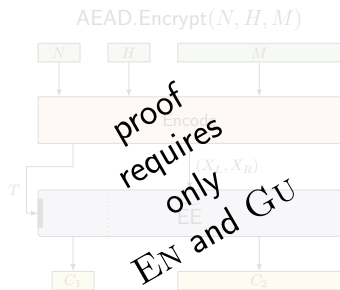


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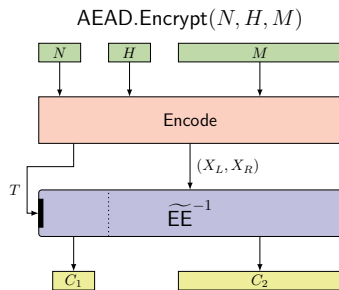


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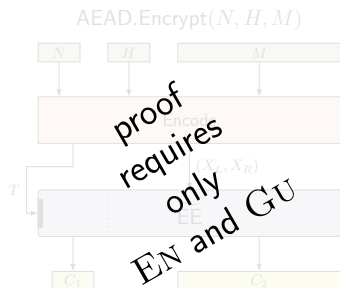
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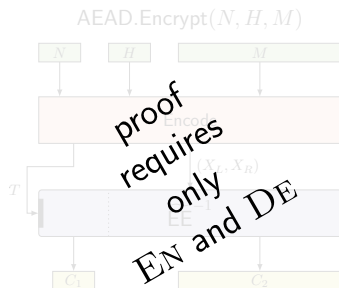
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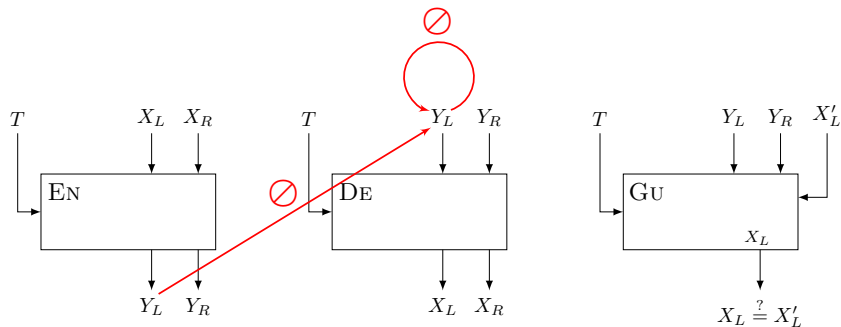
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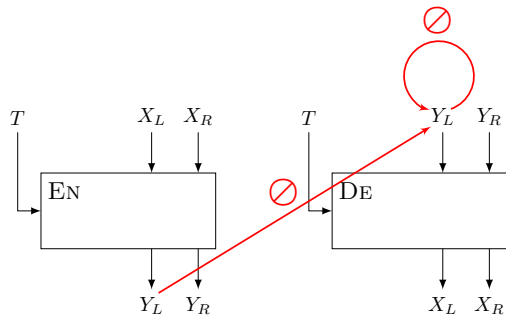
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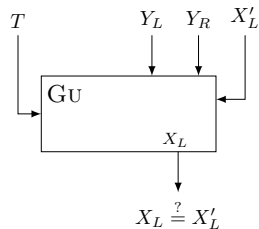
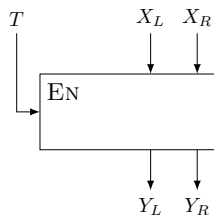
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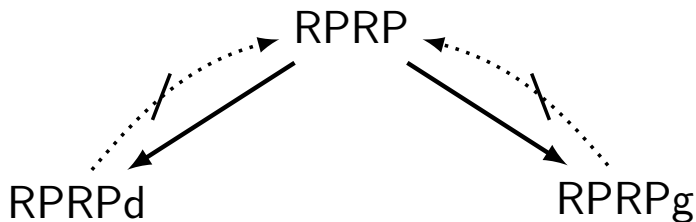


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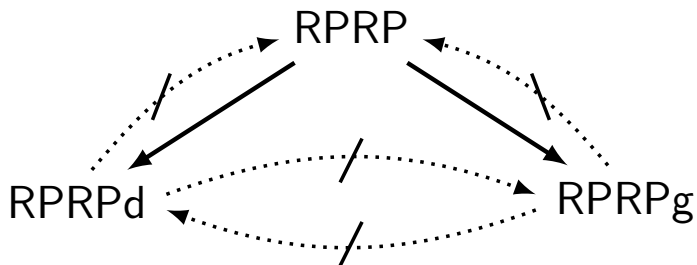
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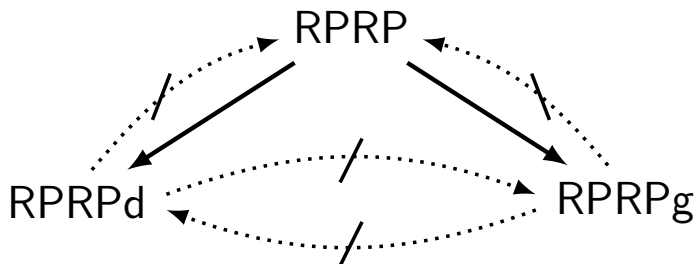
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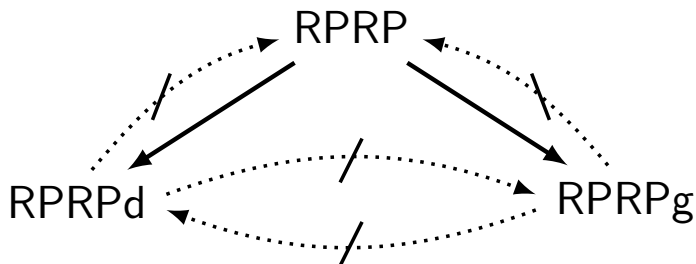
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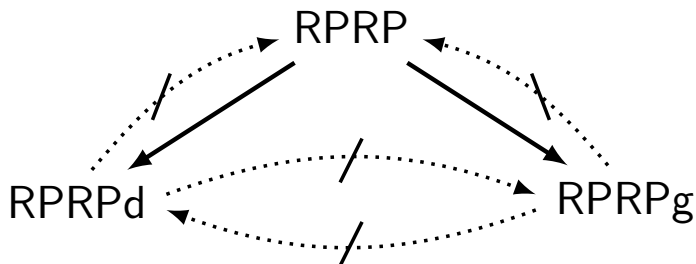
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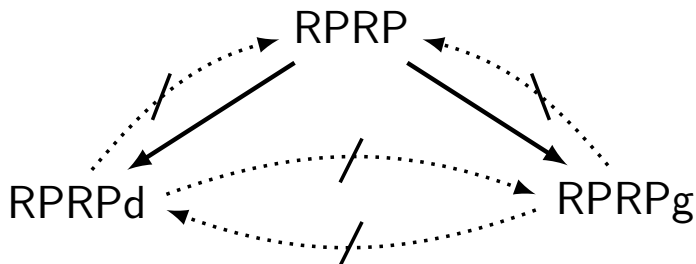


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↪ Onion encryption use case

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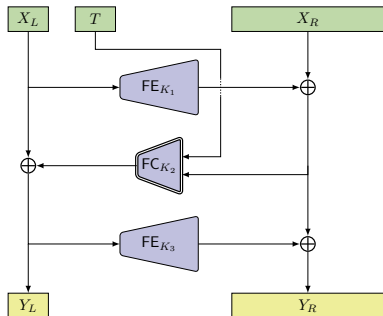
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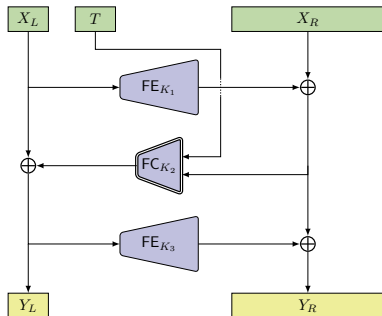
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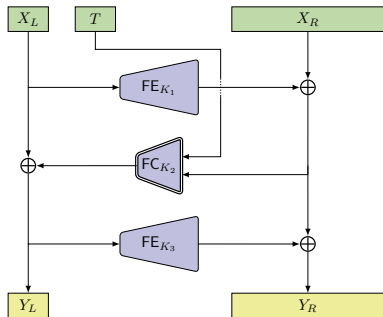


RPRPd secure

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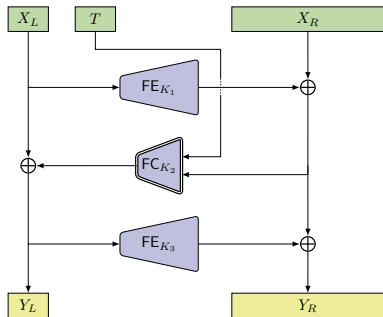


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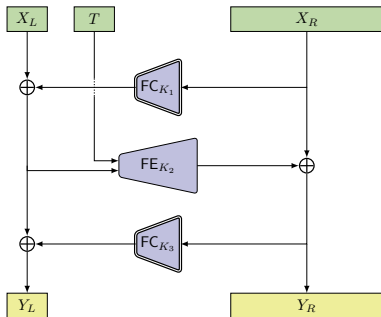
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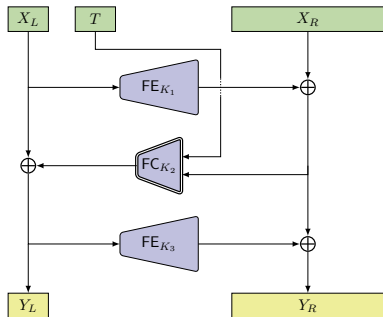
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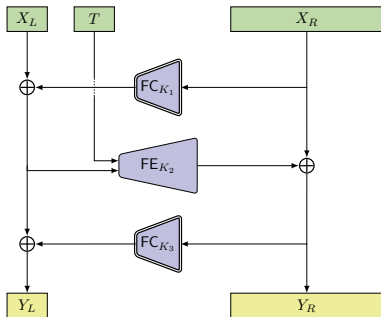
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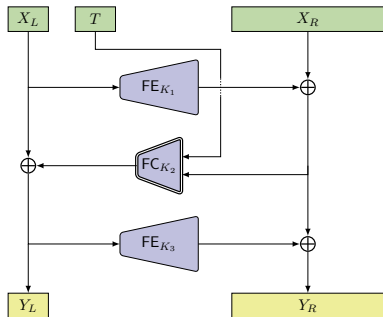


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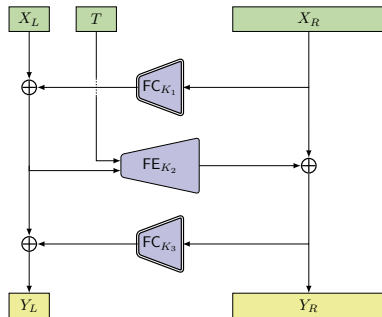
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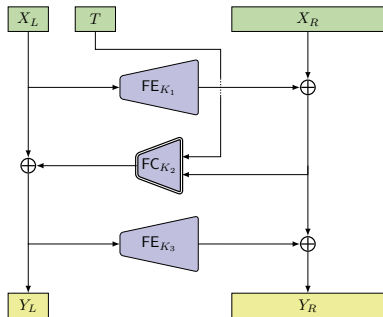


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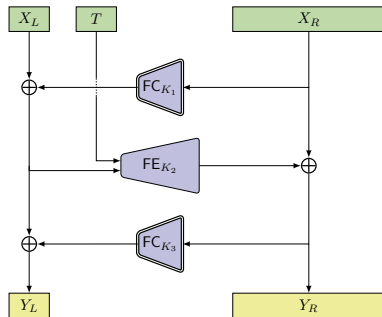
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RPRPd secure  
proof

~~RPRPg secure~~  
attack

CEC (Compress-Expand-Compress)



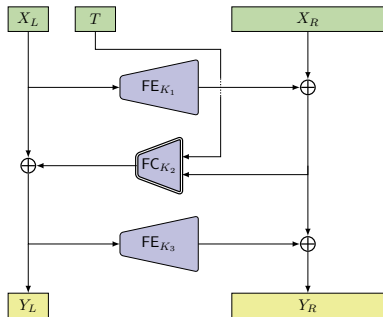
RPRPg secure  
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- Three-round Feistel achieves (cipher-based) notion **stronger** than PRP [LR88].

# Three-Round Feistel Constructions

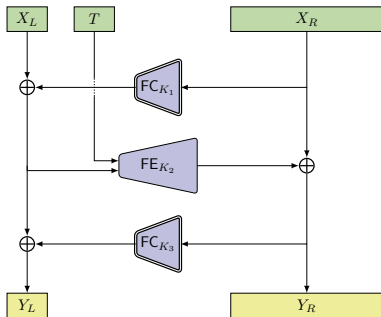
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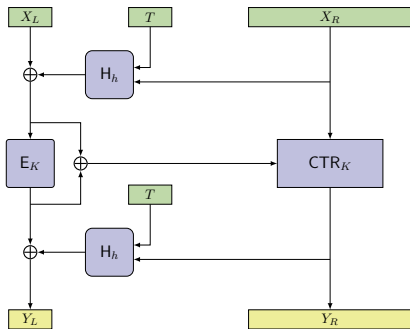
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- Three-round Feistel achieves (cipher-based) notion **stronger** than PRP [LR88].
- Fast instantiations possible with deck functions [BDHAK22].

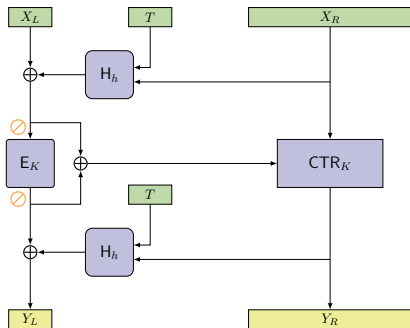
# HEC Construction

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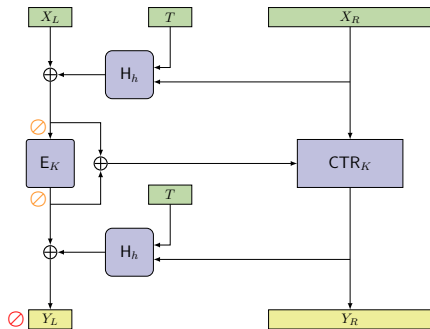
- HCTR construction [WFW05] as a base.

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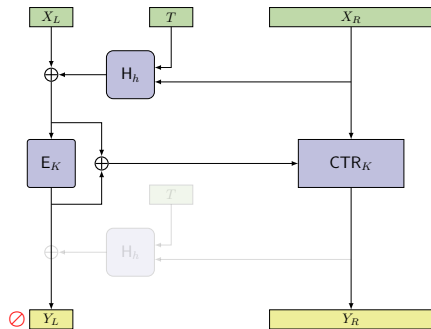
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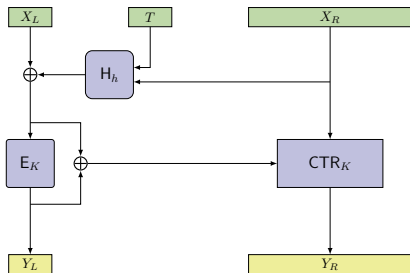
# HEC Construction



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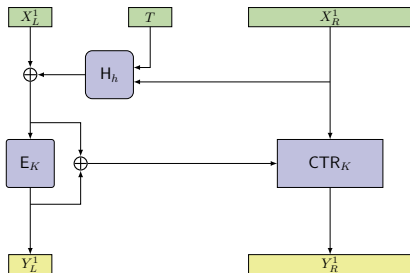
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RPRP-secure

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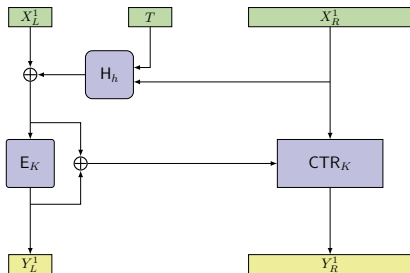


~~RPRP~~-secure

$$\blacksquare (Y_L^1, Y_R^1) \leftarrow \text{EN}(T, X_L^1, X_R^1)$$

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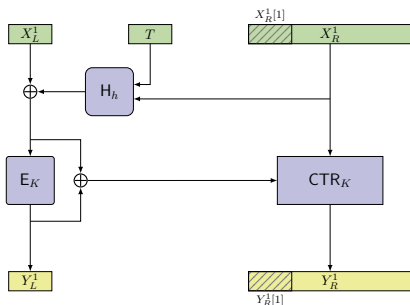


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- $(Y_L^1, Y_R^1) \leftarrow \text{EN}(T, X_L^1, X_R^1)$
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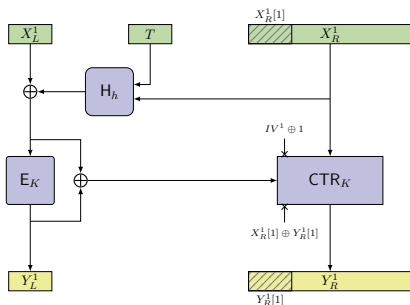


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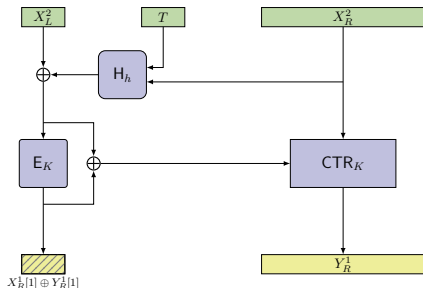


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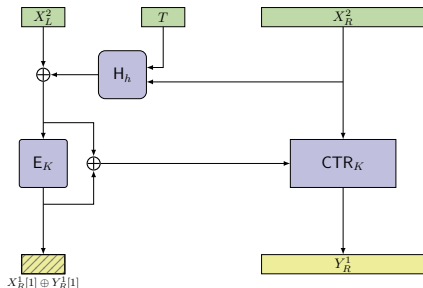


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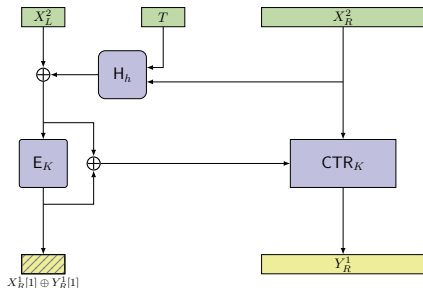


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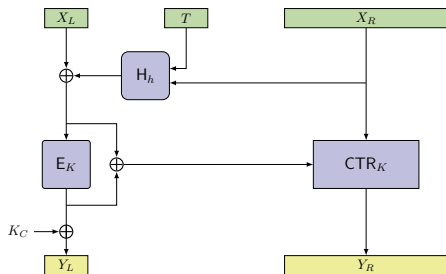
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- 3 Calculate  $H_h(T, X_R^1) \oplus H_h(T, X_R^2)$  and extract key  $h$ .



# HEC Construction

## HEC (Hash-Encipher-Counter)

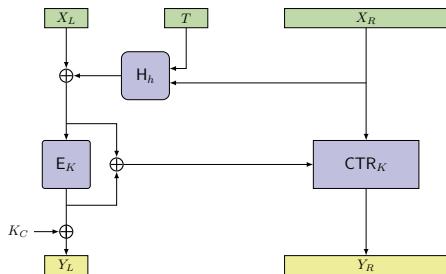


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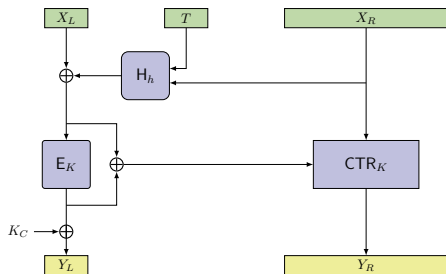


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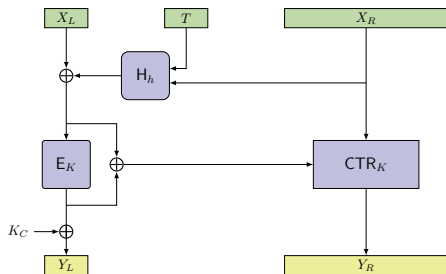


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- H-Coefficient technique proof with birthday bound security.

## Extending the Left Domain

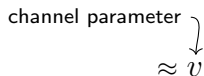
# Motivation for Domain Extension

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$$\begin{array}{l} \text{channel parameter} \\ \downarrow \\ \approx v \cdot q \\ \uparrow \\ \text{number of} \\ \text{forgery attempts} \end{array}$$



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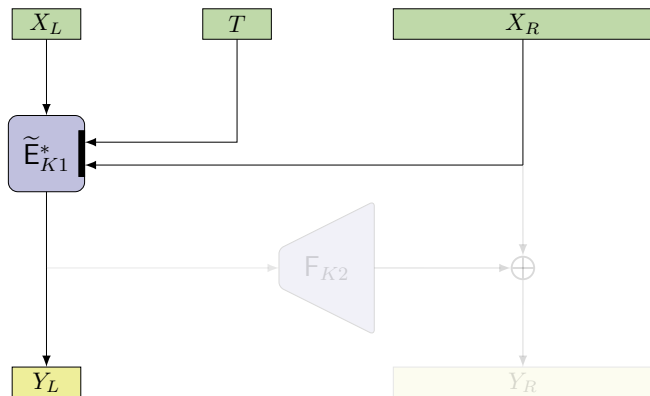
$$\approx v \cdot q \cdot \frac{1}{2^n}$$

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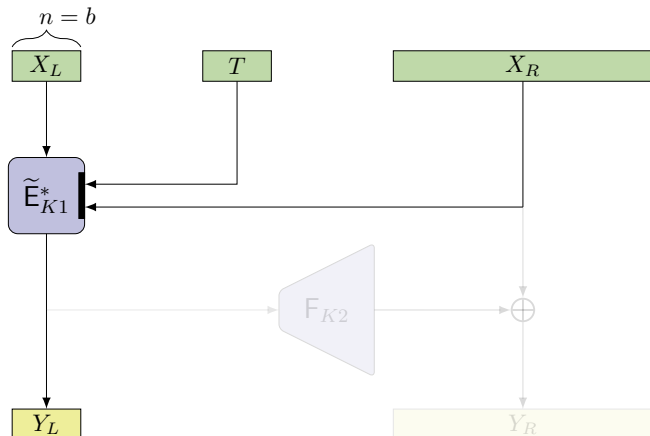
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- 1  $n$  usually corresponds to blocksize  $b$  of some (tweakable) blockcipher  $\rightarrow n = 128$ .
- 2 In certain cases both  $v$  and  $q$  can be large (e.g., up to  $2^{64}$ ), so  $\frac{vq}{2^{128}}$  may not be enough.

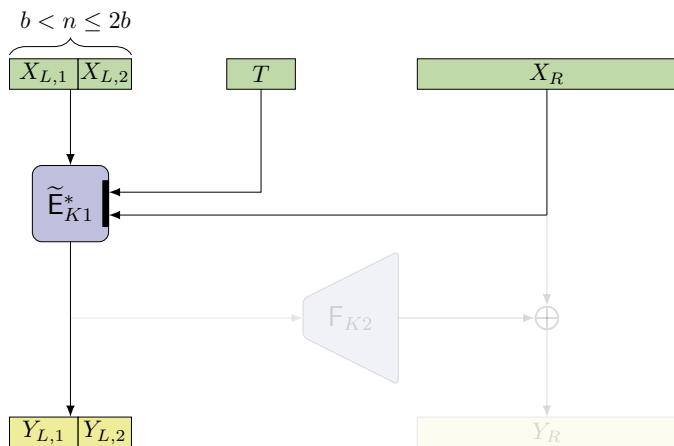
# Extending the left domain of UIV [DK22]



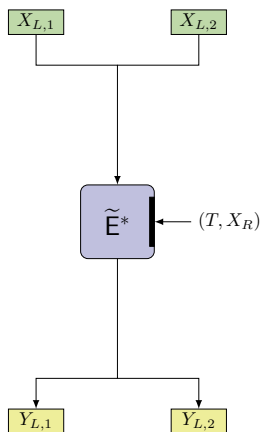
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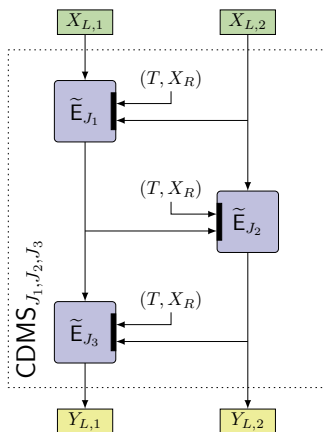


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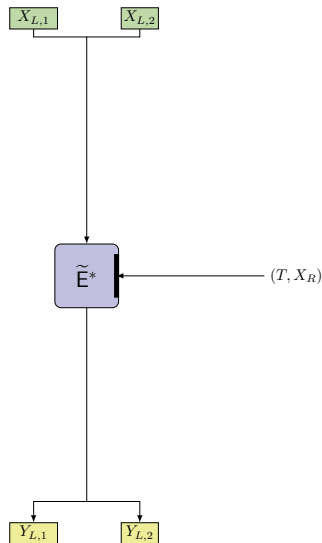


Extend left domain  $b \rightarrow 2b$ .

- CDMS by Coron et al. [CDMS10].
- $2b$ -bit TBC  $\tilde{E}^*$  from  $b$ -bit TBC  $\tilde{E}$

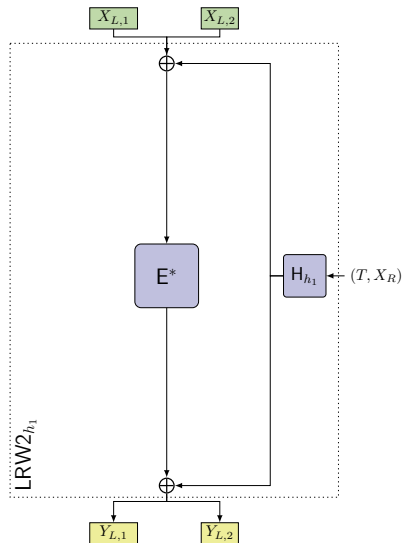


# Extending the left domain of UIV: $b < n < 2b$



Extend left domain  $b \rightarrow b + s$ ,  
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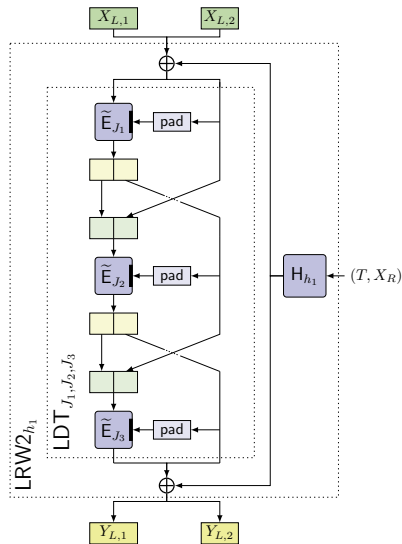
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## 1 LRW2 instantiation [LRW11]

of  $\tilde{E}^*$  using:

- AXU hash function  $H$
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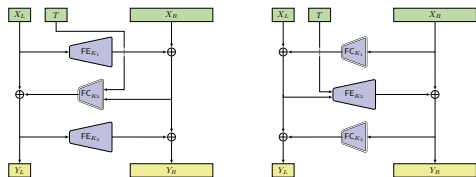
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- 2 LDT instantiation [CMN18] of  $E^*$  using:
  - tweakable blockcipher of block size  $b$

# Extending the left domain of ECE / CEC and HEC?

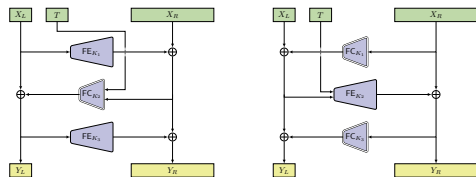
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ECE / CEC:



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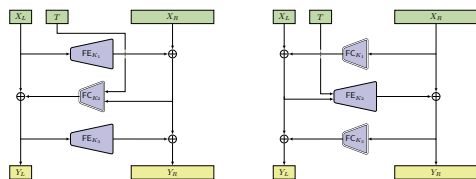
ECE / CEC:



- Extending the left domain of an unbalanced Feistel scheme is usually easy.

# Extending the left domain of ECE / CEC and HEC?

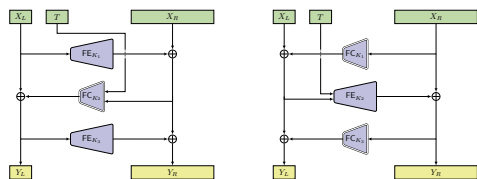
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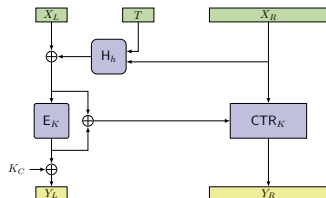
- Extending the left domain of an unbalanced Feistel scheme is usually easy.
- Adjust the input/output size of the expanding and compressing PRF.

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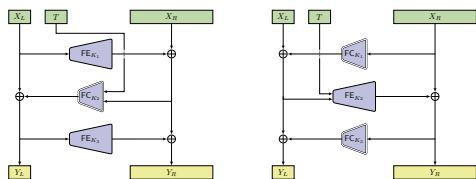


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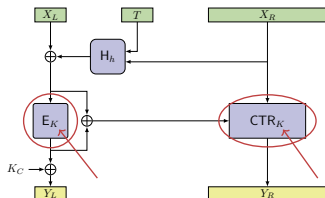


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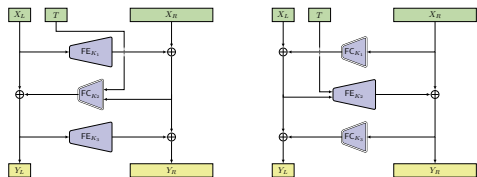


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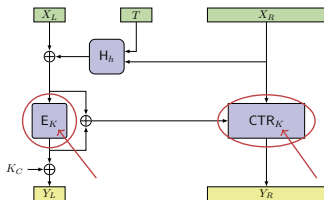
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# Extending the left domain of ECE / CEC and HEC?

## ECE / CEC:



## HEC:



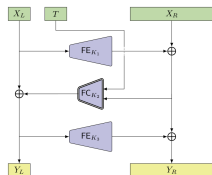
- Extending the left domain of an unbalanced Feistel scheme is usually easy.
- Adjust the input/output size of the expanding and compressing PRF.

- “Left” and “right” component not independent → black-box solution not possible.
- **Future work:** dedicated domain extender for HEC.

# Summary

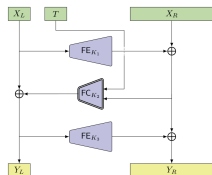
# Summary

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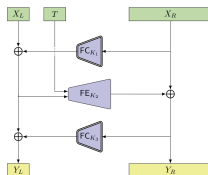


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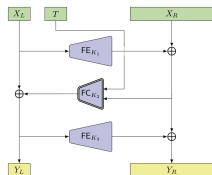


## CEC (RPRPg-secure)

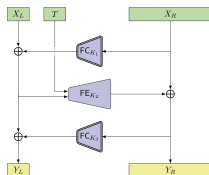


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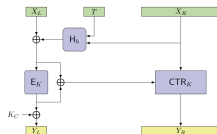
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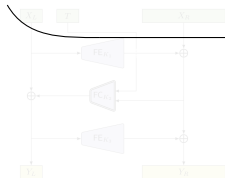


## HEC (RPRP-secure)



# Summary

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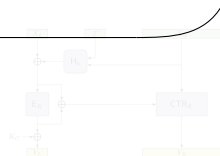


CEC (RPRPg-secure)

new various AEAD schemes



HEC (RPRP-secure)

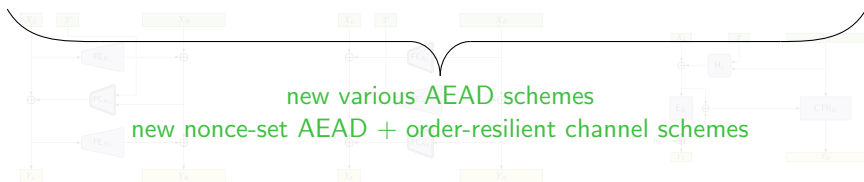


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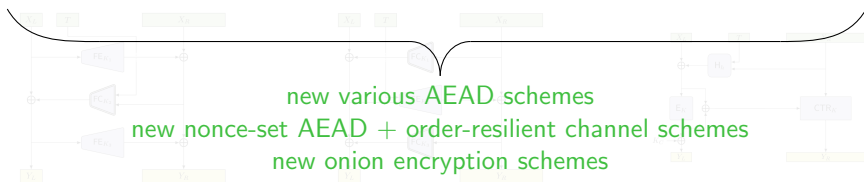


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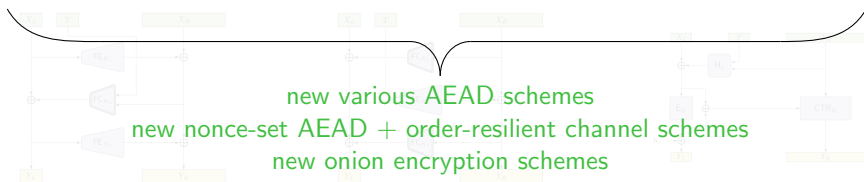


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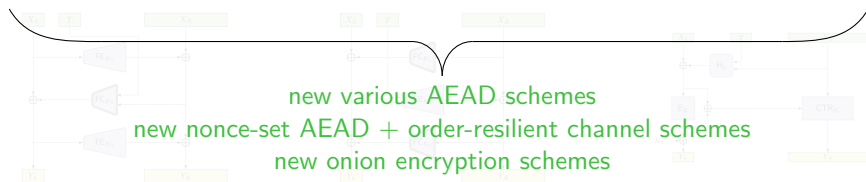
RPRPs are indeed natural!

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HEC (RPRP-secure)



RPRPs are indeed natural!

[ia.cr/2023/1432](https://ia.cr/2023/1432)

Thank you for listening.

Questions?



# References I

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