



# Searching for ELF's in the Cryptographic Forest

*TCC 2023*

**Marc Fischlin**

**Felix Rohrbach**

Technische Universität Darmstadt, Germany



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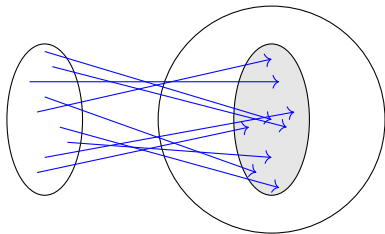
# Extremely Lossy Functions (ELFs)

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*Mark Zhandry: The Magic of ELFs, Crypto 2016*

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## Injective Mode

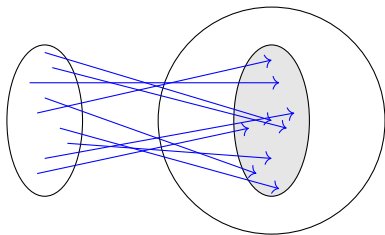


$pk_{inj}$

Mark Zhandry: *The Magic of ELFs*, Crypto 2016

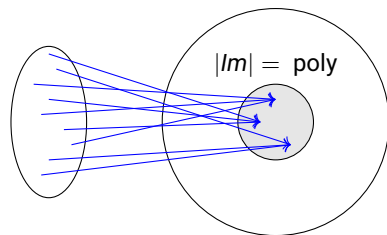
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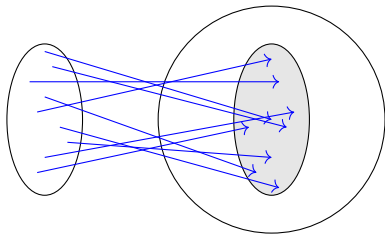


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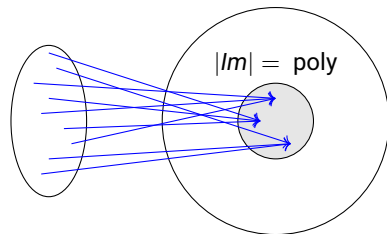


$pk_{inj}$

$\approx^c$

$pk_{loss}$

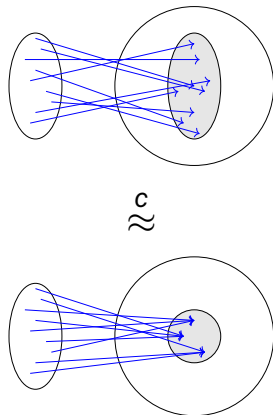
## (Extremely) Lossy Mode



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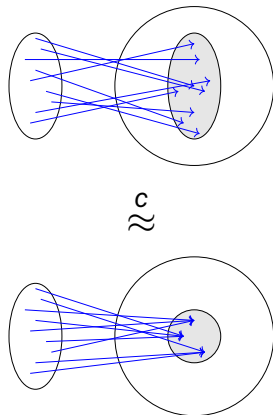
# ELFs and the Random-Oracle Model

- ELFs can be used to replace ROM



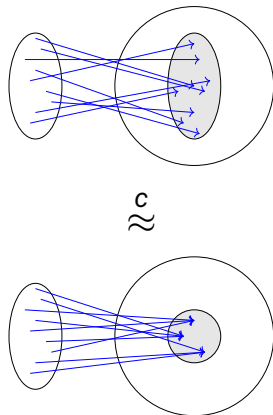
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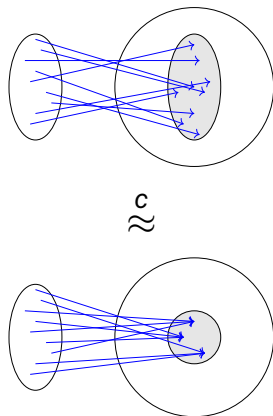
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# ELFs and the Random-Oracle Model

- ELFs can be used to replace ROM
- Many attempts to replace ROM
  - Correlation Intractability, Universal Computational Extractors
- **Extremely Lossy Functions:**
  - Standard-ish assumptions
  - Useful for many applications



# Constructing ELFs

- Exponential decisional  $k$ -linear assumption:

$$\left( g, g^{a_1}, \dots, g^{a_k}, g^{\sum_i b_i}, g^{a_1 b_1}, \dots, g^{a_k b_k} \right) \stackrel{C_e}{\approx} \left( g, g^{a_1}, \dots, g^{a_k}, g^c, g^{a_1 b_1}, \dots, g^{a_k b_k} \right)$$

Generalized version of exponential DDH

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- Claim: True for e.g. elliptic curves
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  - Zhandry'16: eOWFs, eCRH might be enough
  - Holmgren, Lombardi'18: ELF from One-Way Product Functions?

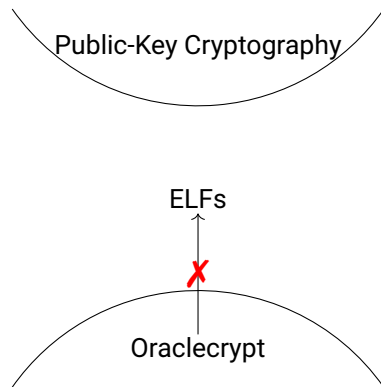
*Mark Zhandry: The Magic of ELF, Crypto 2016*

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# What are the minimal assumptions for building ELFs?

# Our Results

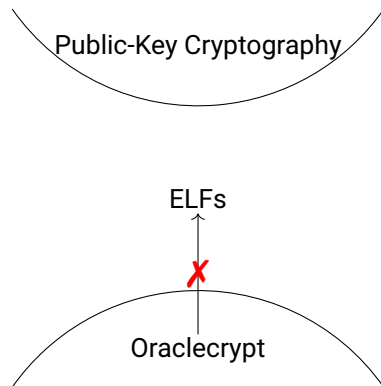
- No fully black-box construction of ELF<sub>s</sub> from eOWF<sub>s</sub>, eCRHF<sub>s</sub>, OWPF<sub>s</sub>, ...





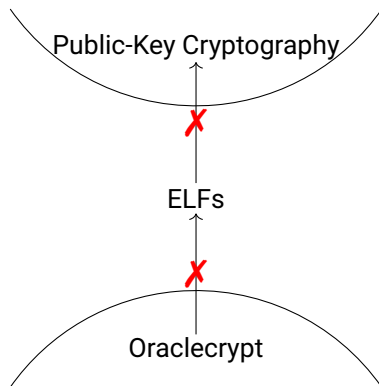
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  - Even holds for (moderately) lossy functions!



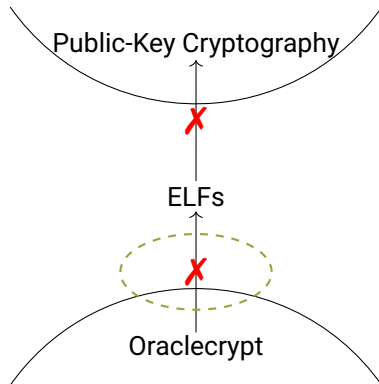
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# Oracle Separation

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There exist oracles  $\mathcal{O}$ ,  $\text{PSPACE}^+$ , such that relative to them:

- eOWFs, eCRHFs, OWPFs, ... exist,
- but lossy functions and ELF's do not

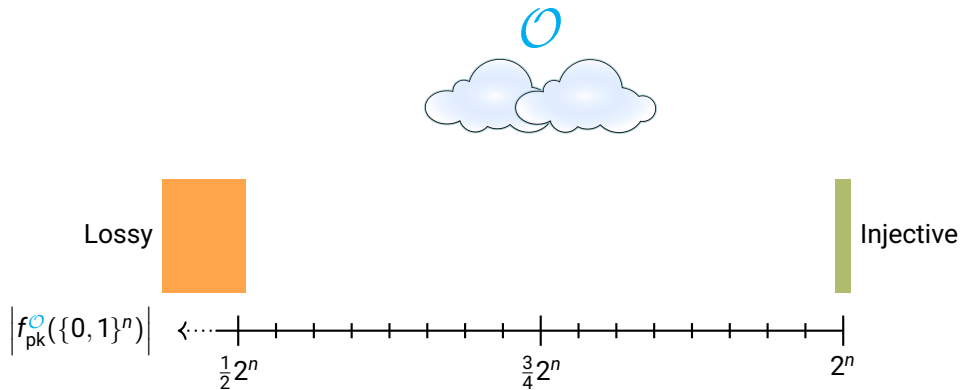
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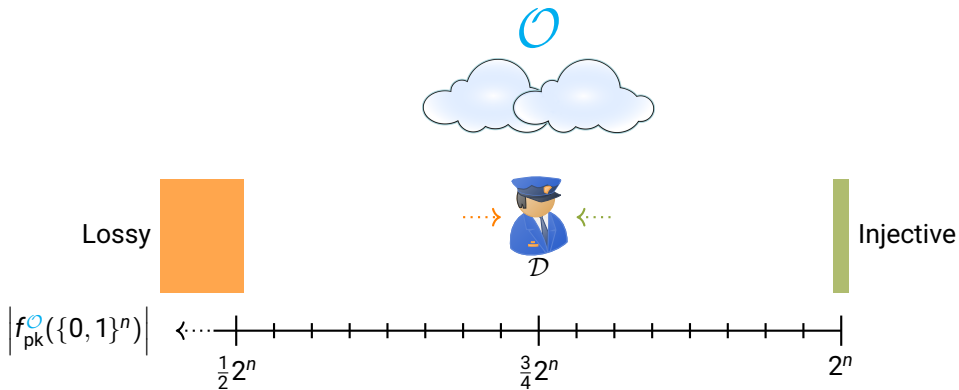
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- but lossy functions and ELF's do not
- Idea similar to *Pietrzak, Rosen, Segev, TCC'12*

# Inefficient Distinguisher



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# Heavy Queries are Important

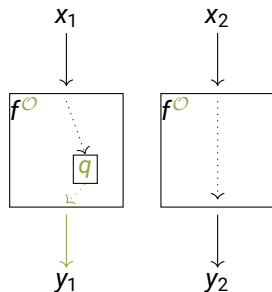
- $q$  is *heavy* for  $f$  if it appears in  $f(x)$  for a poly fraction of all  $x \in \{0, 1\}^n$



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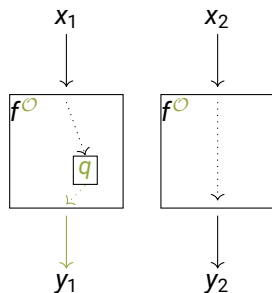
## Injective



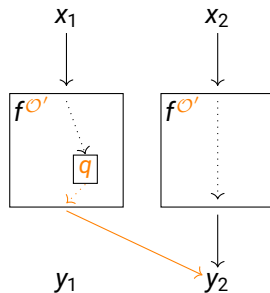
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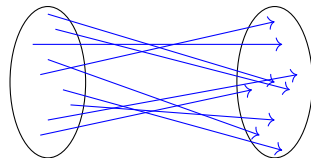
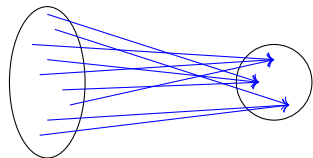


**Lossy**



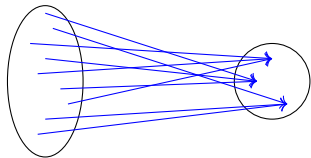
# Observations

**Observation 1:** Lossiness is a global property.

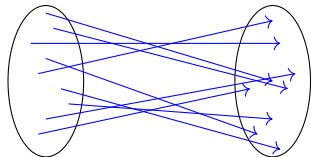


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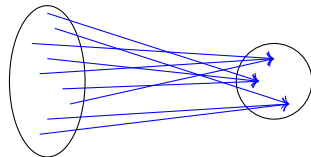


**Observation 2:** Key generator knows  $\mathcal{O}$  at poly many positions



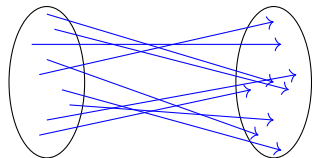
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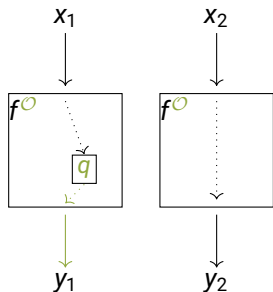
- Other positions cannot influence mode (w.h.p.)



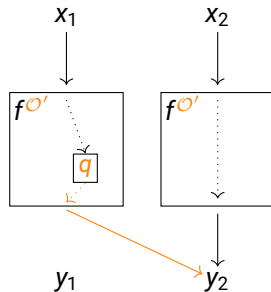
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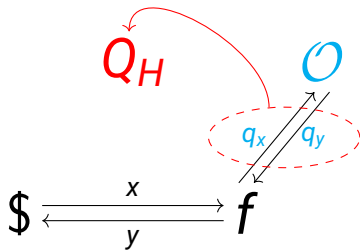
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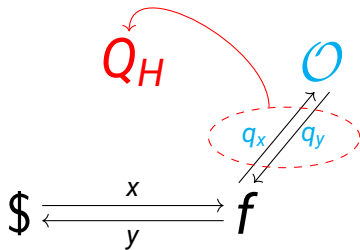
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# Heavy Queries are Easy to Find



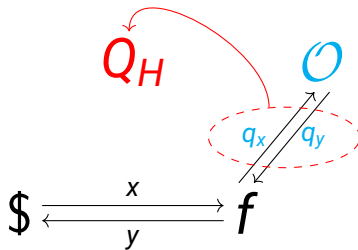
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- $|Q_H|$  polynomial

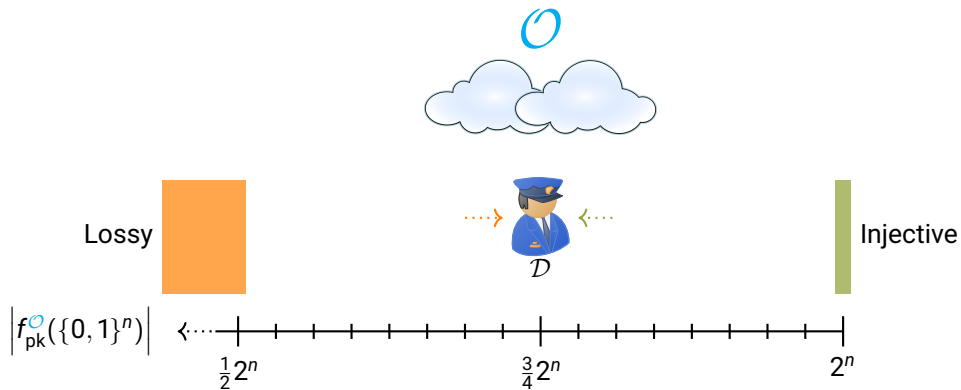


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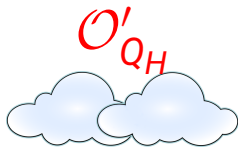
- $|Q_H|$  polynomial
- With overwhelming probability: All heavy queries are in  $Q_H$

# Efficient Distinguisher



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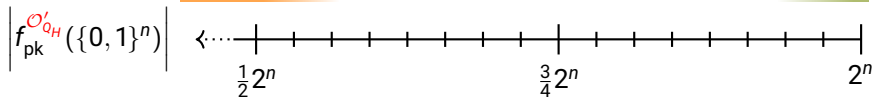
$$O'_{Q_H}(x) = \begin{cases} O(x) & x \in Q_H \\ O'(x) & x \notin Q_H \end{cases}$$



Lossy



Injective



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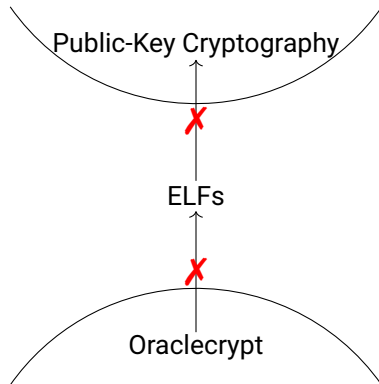
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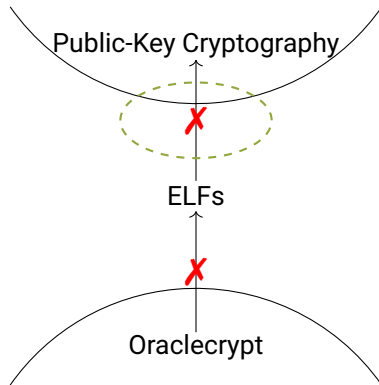
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⇒ No fully BB construction of ELF's from anything in Oraclecrypt

# Overview



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- Reuse Impagliazzo–Rudich result (No KA relative to a random permutation)

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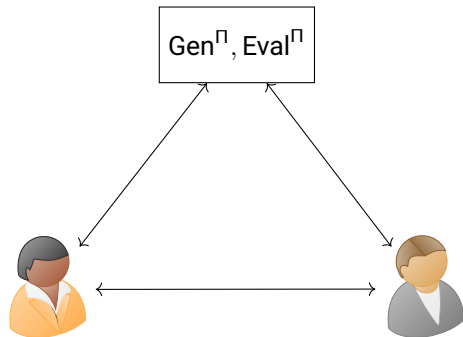
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## Lemma (Simulation Lemma, informal)

*There exists an efficient algorithm  $\text{Wrap}^\Pi$  such that access to  $\text{Wrap}^\Pi$  or the oracles  $\text{Gen}^\Pi, \text{Eval}^\Pi$  is indistinguishable. Further,  $\text{Wrap}$  has no (global) state.*

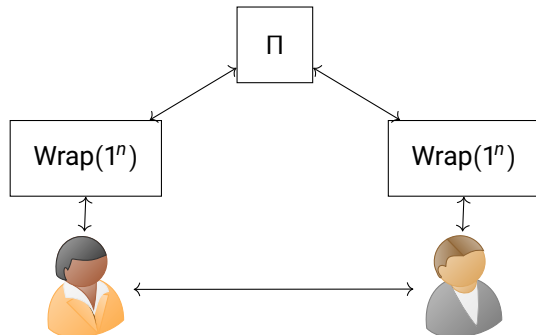
# No Key Agreement from ELF

- Assume KA exists



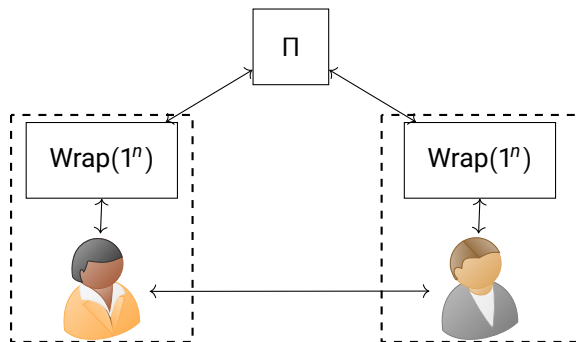
# No Key Agreement from ELFs

- Assume KA exists
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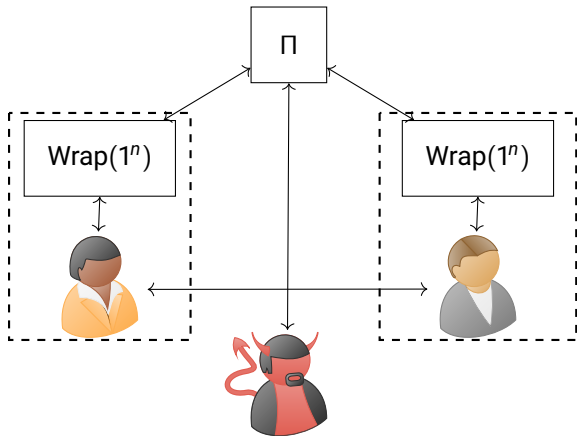
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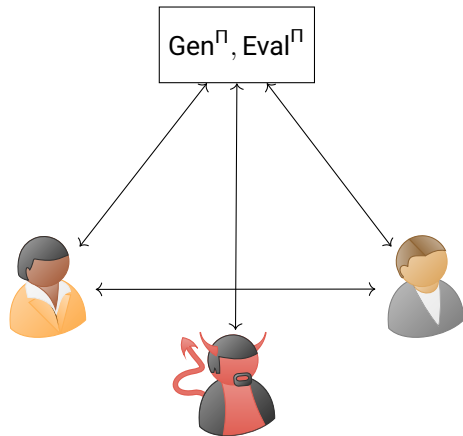
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- Successful adversary exists (*Impagliazzo, Rudich, STOC'89*)



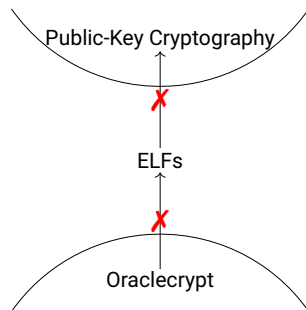
## No Key Agreement from ELFs

- Assume KA exists
- Introducing Wrap does not break completeness
- Successful adversary exists (*Impagliazzo, Rudich, STOC'89*)
- Removing Wrap does not break attack ⚡



# Conclusion

- No fully black-box construction of ELFs from Oraclecrypt primitives
- No fully black-box construction of KA from ELFs



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Thank you!

<https://ia.cr/2023/1403>

