

Combining PAKEs for hybrid security

Merged talk based on concurrent works by

PAKE Combiners and Efficient Post-Quantum Instantiations

Julia Hesse¹

Michael Rosenberg²

¹ IBM Research Europe — Zurich

² Cloudflare

Hybrid Password Authentication Key Exchange in the UC Framework

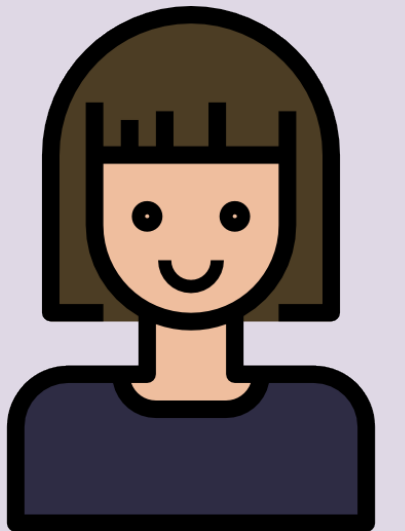
You Lyu

Shengli Liu

Shanghai Jiao Tong University, China

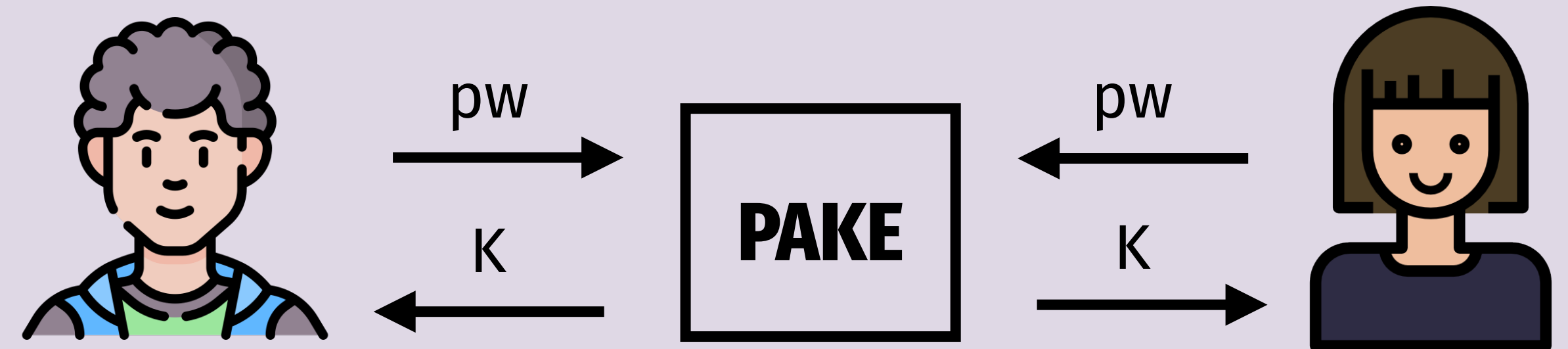
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What is a PAKE



What is a PAKE

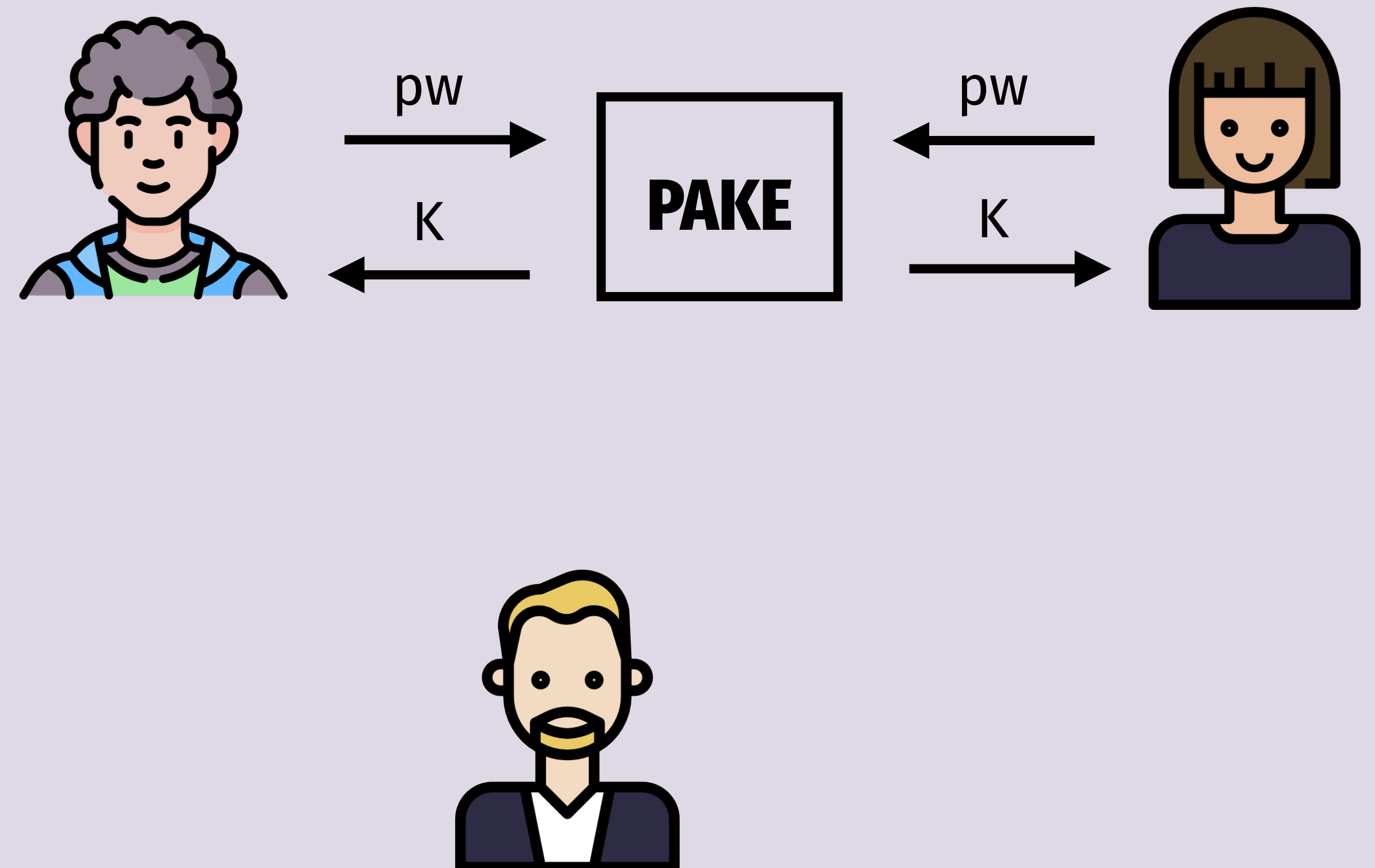
Two parties use a password to establish a secure shared secret



What is a PAKE

Two parties use a password to establish a secure shared secret

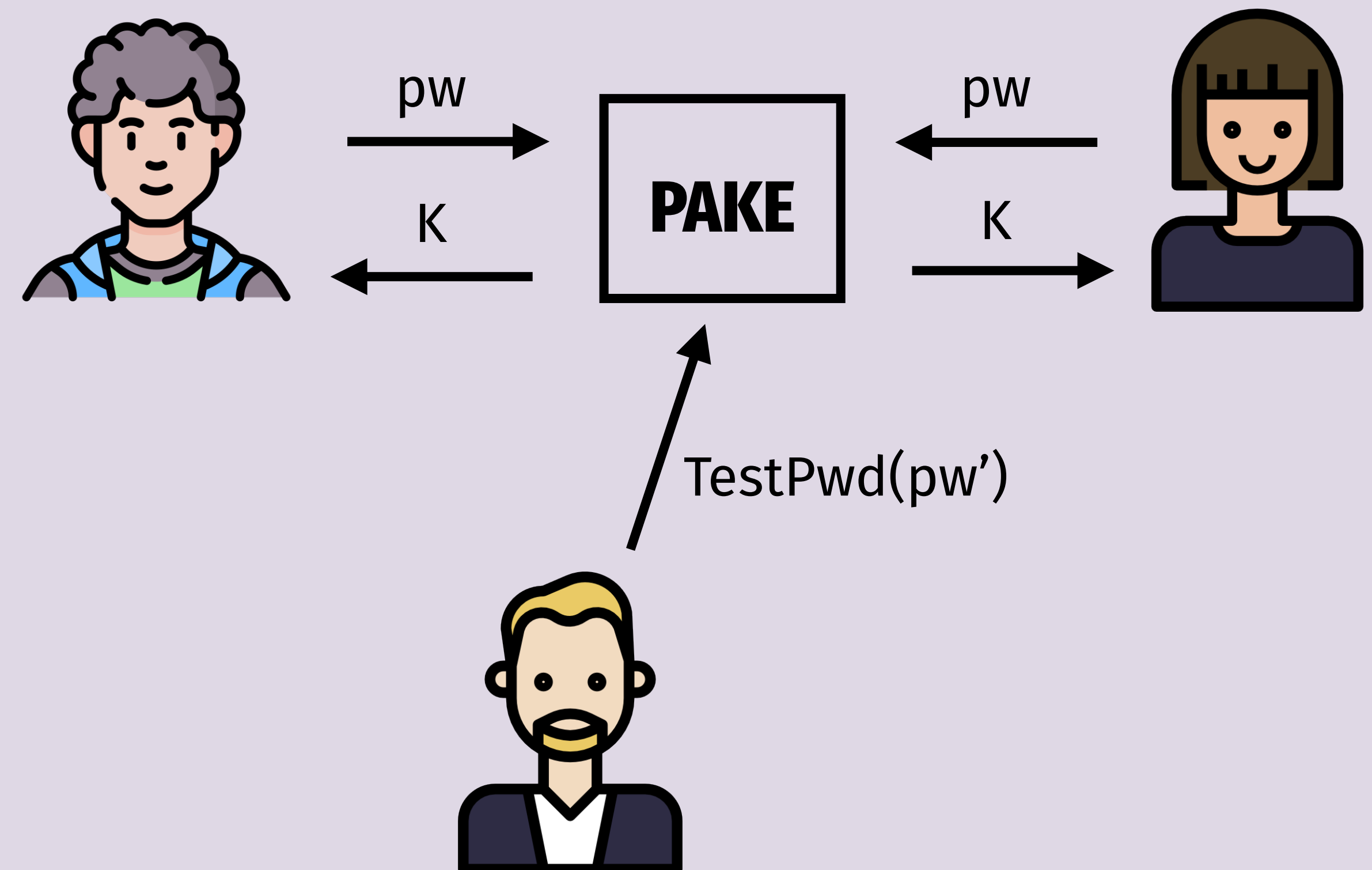
1. A passive adversary cannot derive K



What is a PAKE

Two parties use a password to establish a secure shared secret

1. A passive adversary cannot derive K
2. An active adversary has only 1 pw guess per session

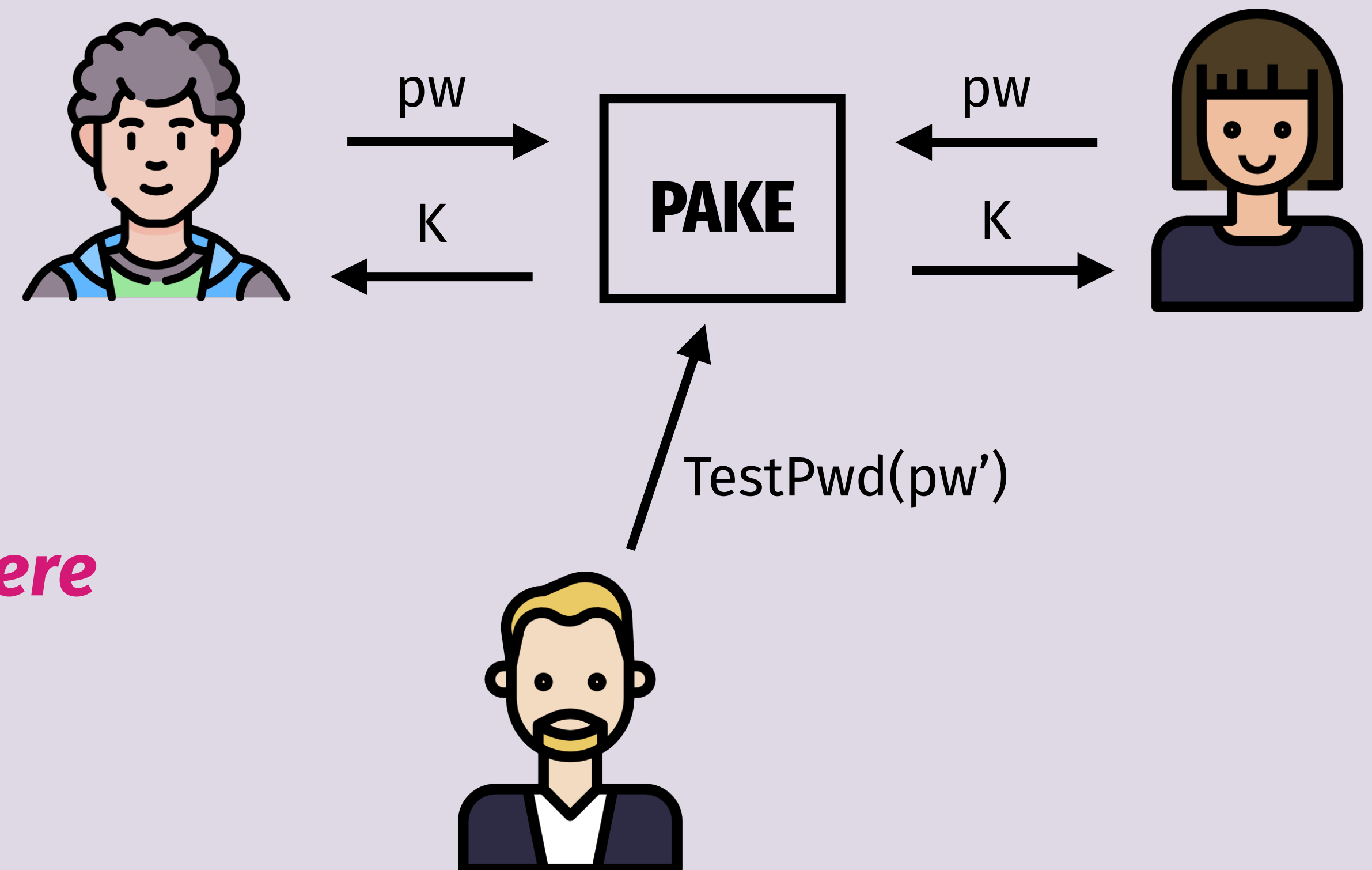


What is a PAKE

Two parties use a password to establish a secure shared secret

1. A passive adversary cannot derive K
2. An active adversary has only 1 pw guess per session

A PAKE combiner takes 2 PAKEs and produces a new PAKE



Weird! Cryptographic statements where nothing is high entropy!

Problem Statement

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We have classical and PQ PAKEs

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But the PQ ones are new

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note

proof flawed
(Appx. A.1)

result incorrect
(Sects. 3.2 and 3.3,
Appx. A.4)

result incorrect
(Sect. 3.2
and Appx. A.4)

result ambiguous,
unclear if OEKE-PRF
or OEKE-RO;
security proof
incorrect (Sect. 3.1);
either way result also
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How do you make a hybrid PAKE?

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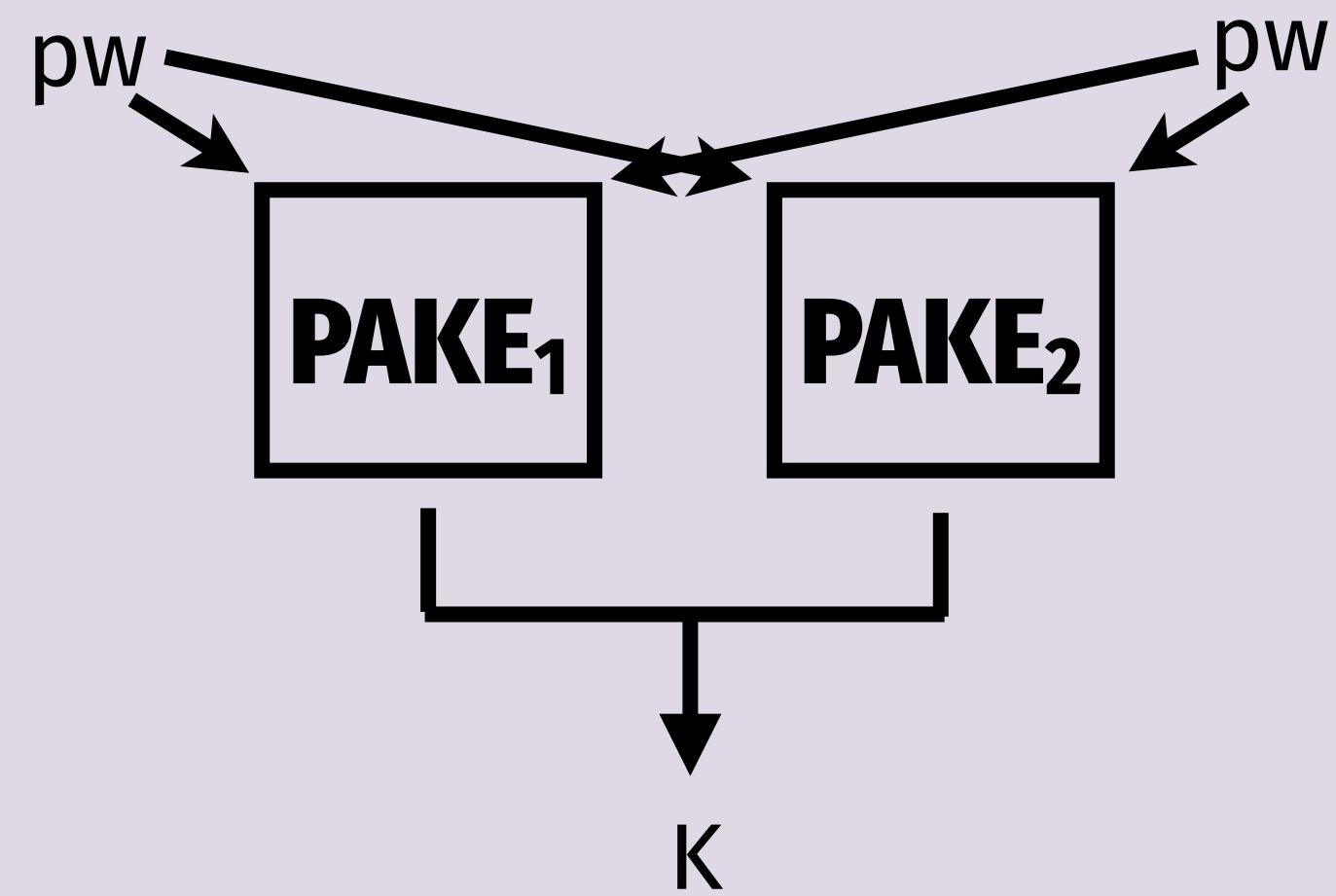
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Our Contributions

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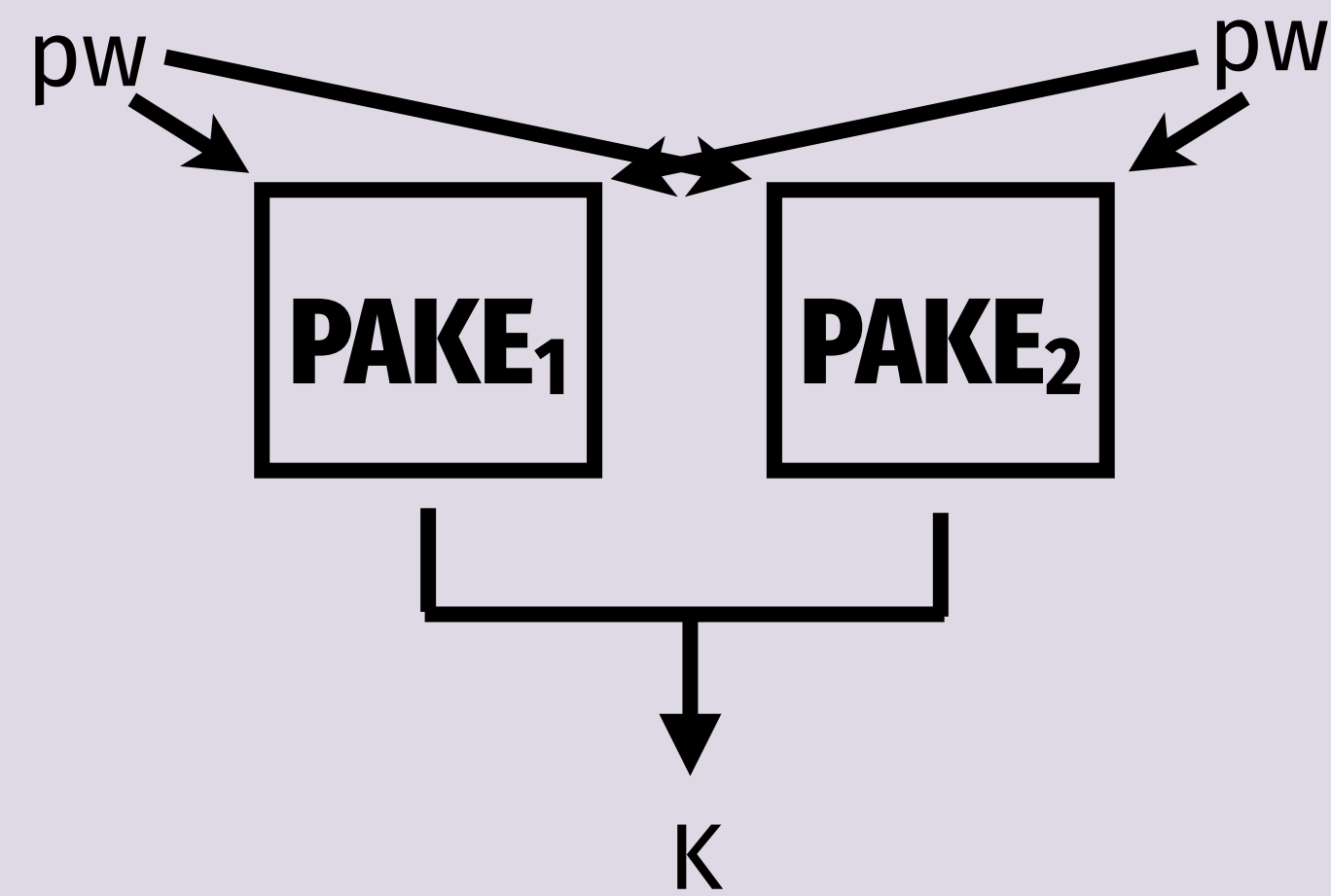
Parallel combiner (ParComb)



1-round PAKE + 1-round PAKE $\Rightarrow$ 1-round PAKE

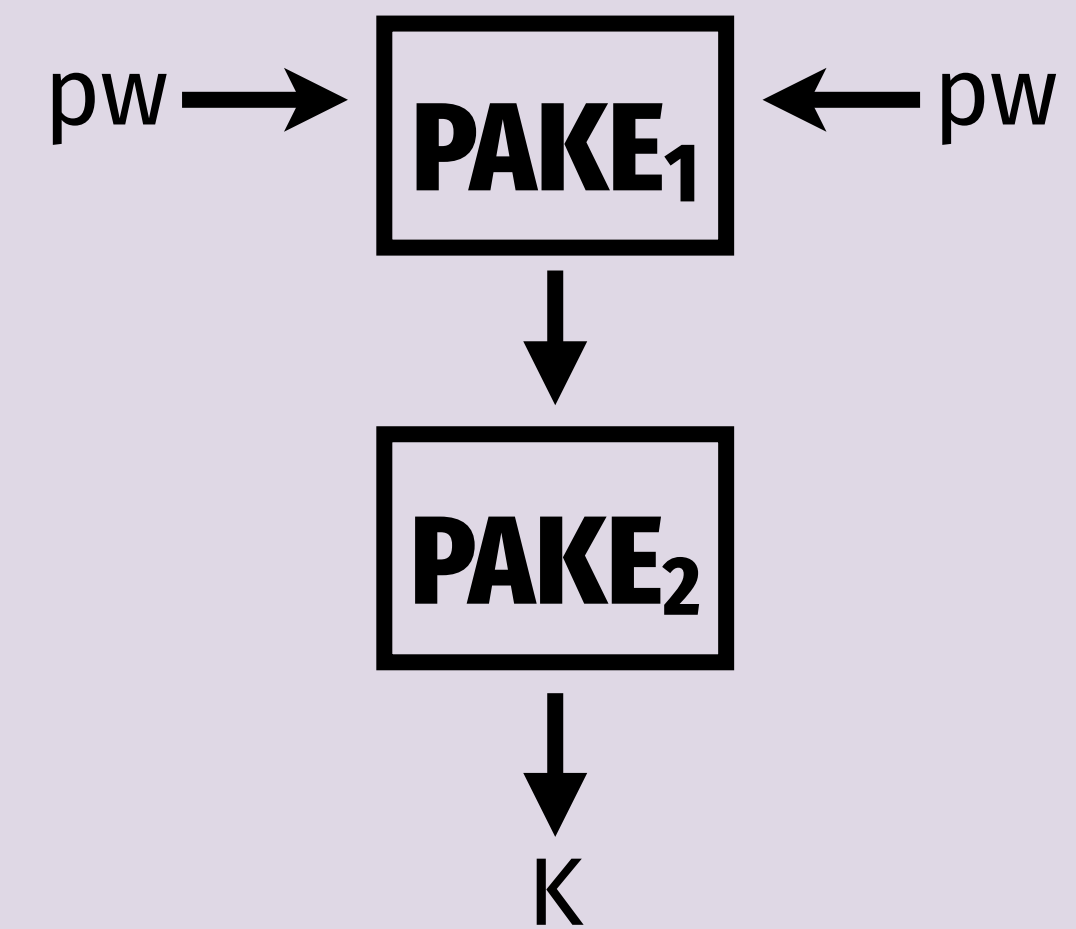
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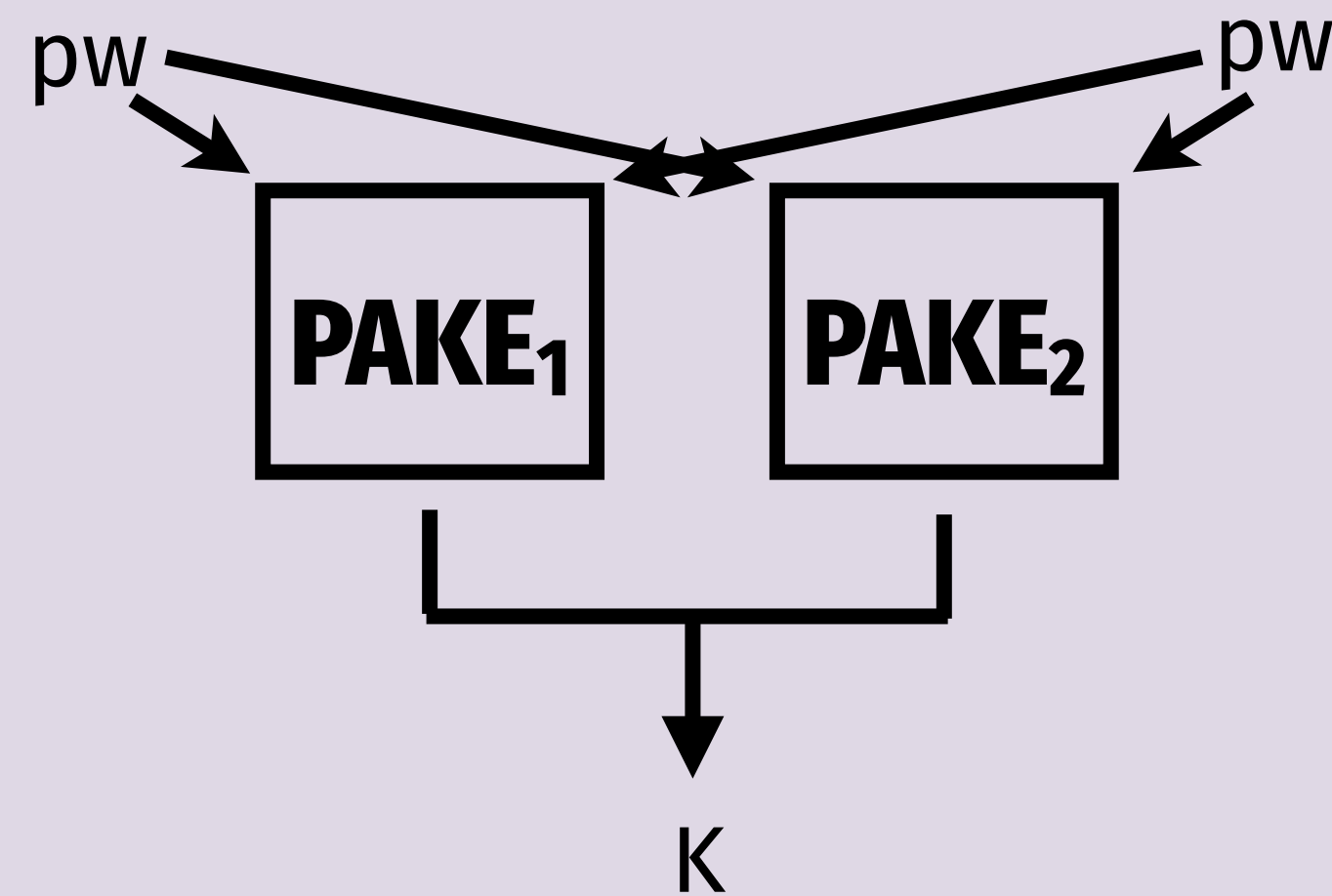
Sequential combiner (SeqComb)



1-round PAKE + N-round PAKE $\Rightarrow$ (N+1)-round PAKE

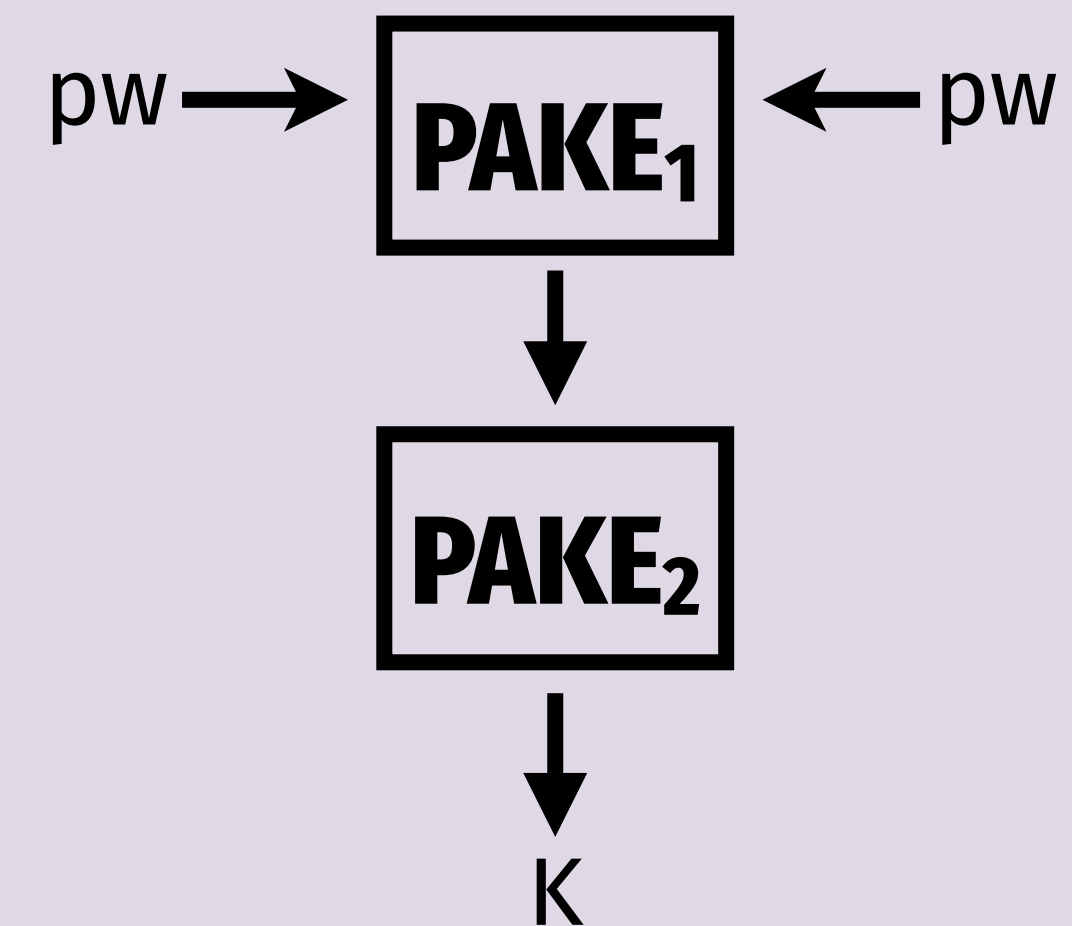
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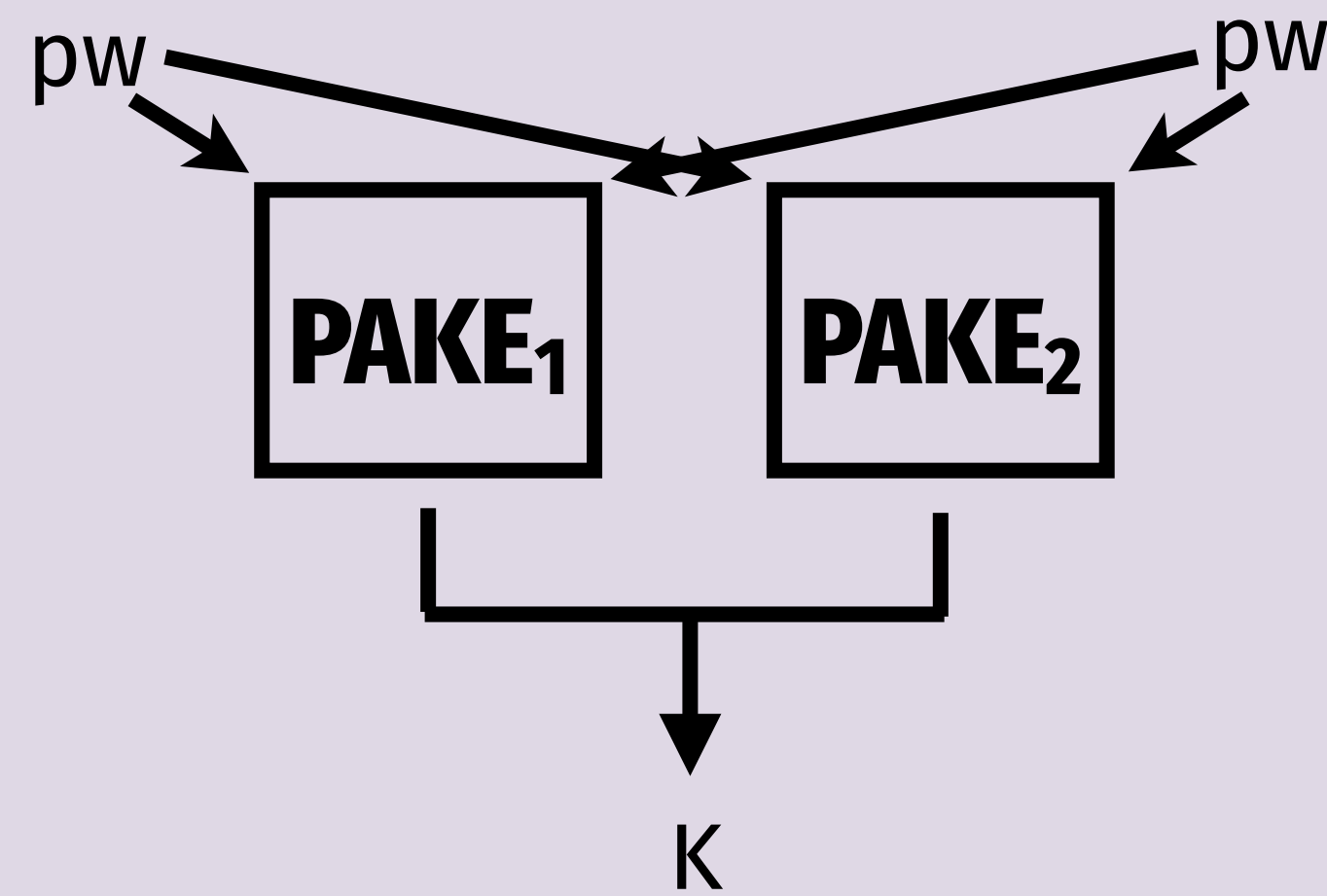


1-round PAKE + N-round PAKE $\Rightarrow$ (N+1)-round PAKE

Hybrid: can plug in an existing classical and PQ PAKEs

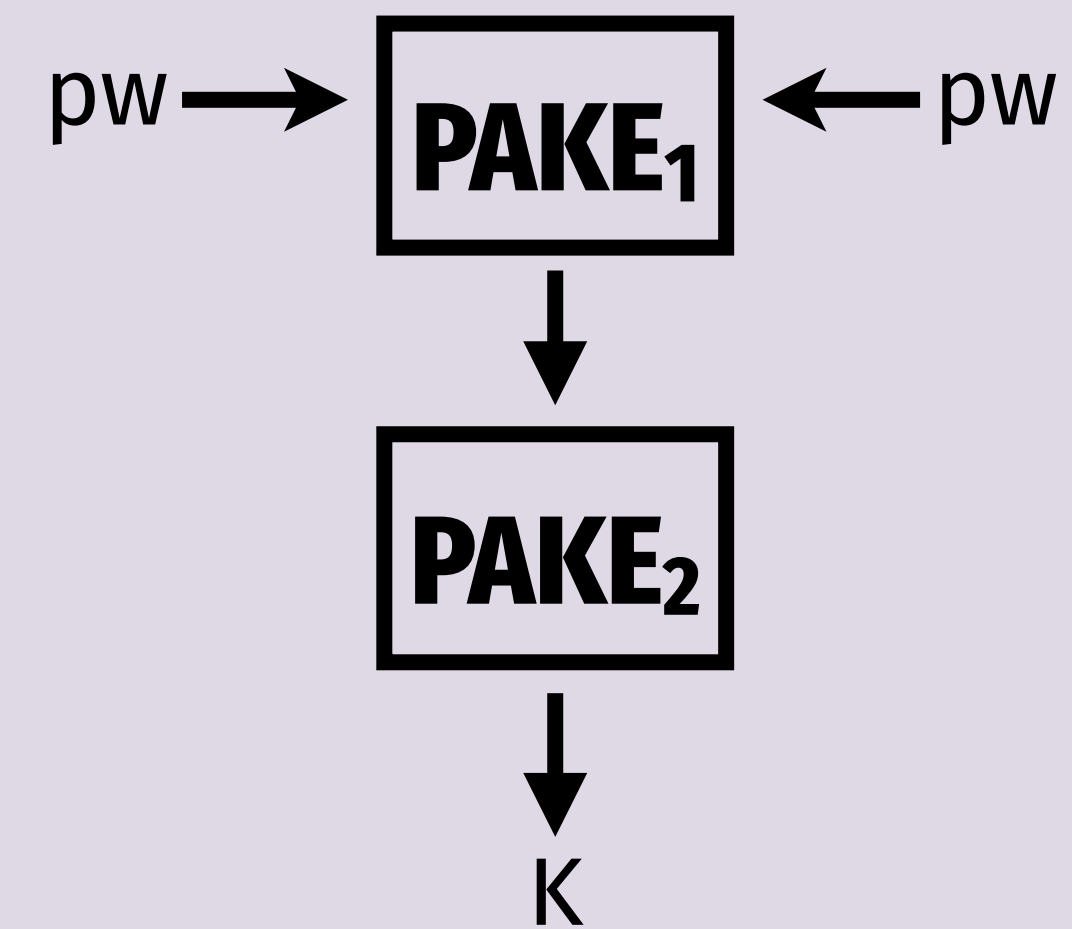
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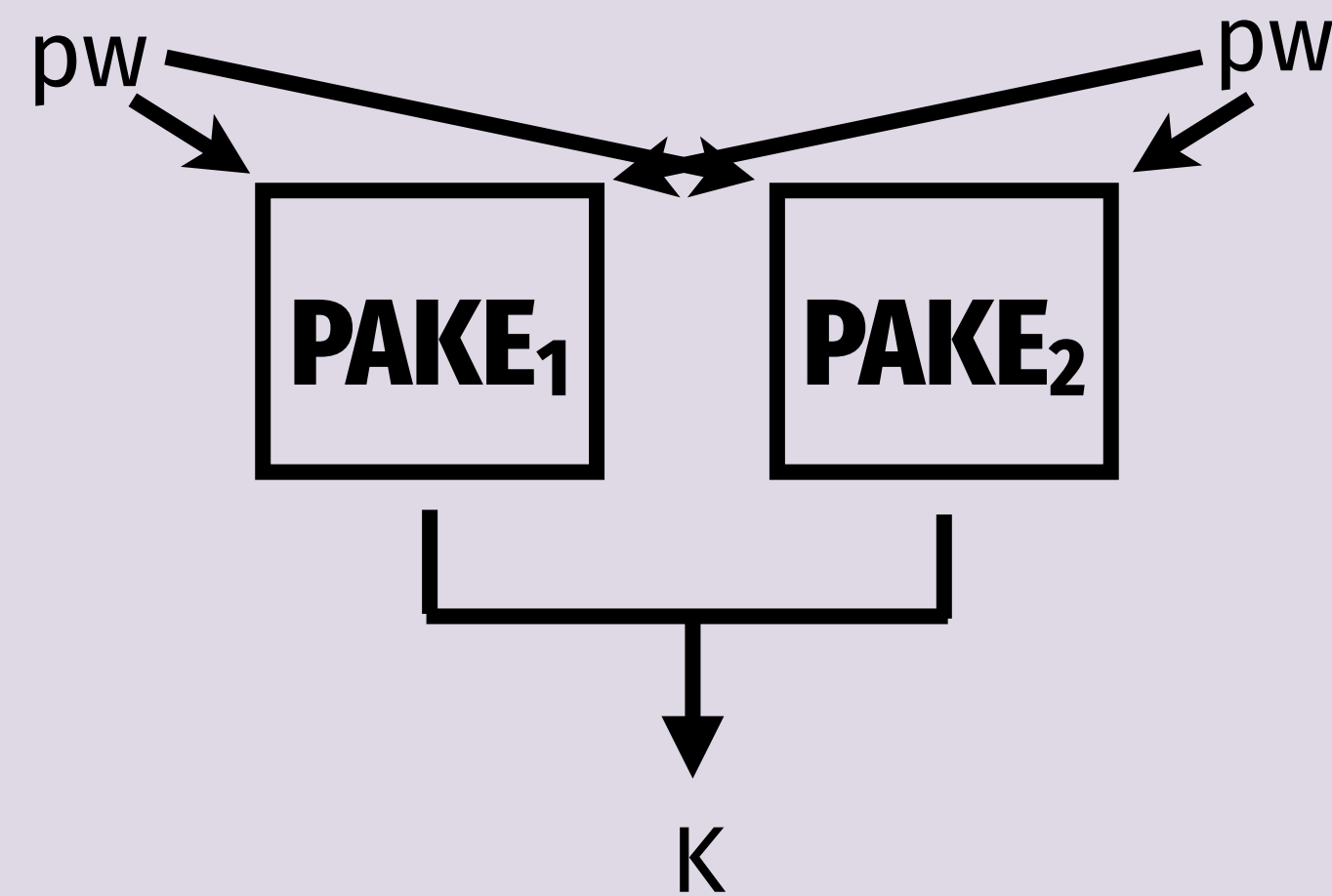
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Hybrid: can plug in an existing classical and PQ PAKEs

Cheap: overhead of at most 2 hashes

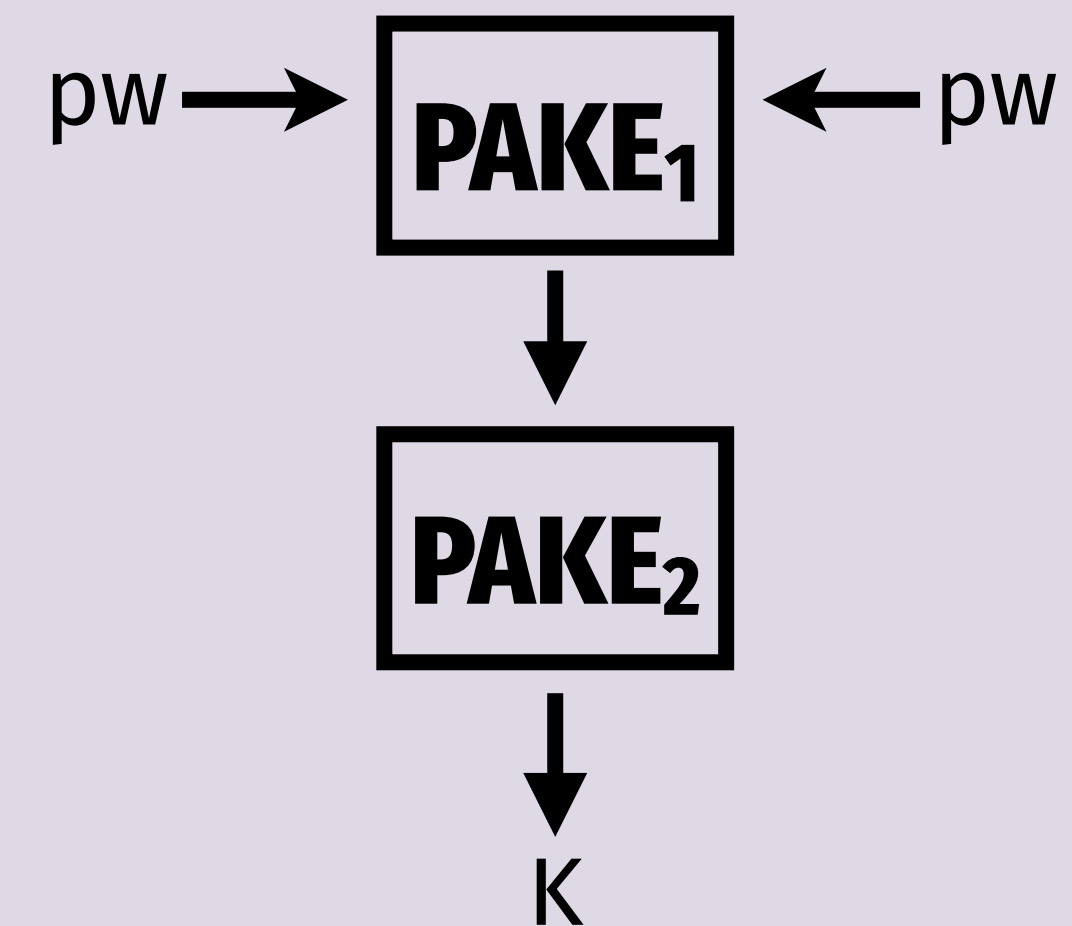
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1-round PAKE + 1-round PAKE $\Rightarrow$ 1-round PAKE

Sequential combiner (SeqComb)



1-round PAKE + N-round PAKE $\Rightarrow$ (N+1)-round PAKE

Hybrid: can plug in an existing classical and PQ PAKEs

Cheap: overhead of at most 2 hashes

Yields other PAKE flavors: PAKE $\Rightarrow$ aPAKE, iPAKE

How not to make a hybrid PAKE

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KEM combiners: just run 2 KEMs and hash the outputs

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EKE w/ key conf.

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**Diffie-Hellman with
pw-encrypted shares**

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Diffie-Hellman with

$r \leftarrow \mathbb{F}$

$R' := \text{Enc}_{\text{pw}}(rG)$ **pw-encrypted shares**

How not to make a hybrid PAKE

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Diffie-Hellman with

$R' := \text{Enc}_{\text{pw}}(rG)$ pw-encrypted shares
keyed permutation

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$$\begin{aligned} r &\leftarrow \mathbb{F} \\ R' &:= \text{Enc}_{\text{pw}}(rG) \xrightarrow{R'} \end{aligned}$$

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KEM combiners: just run 2 KEMs and hash the outputs

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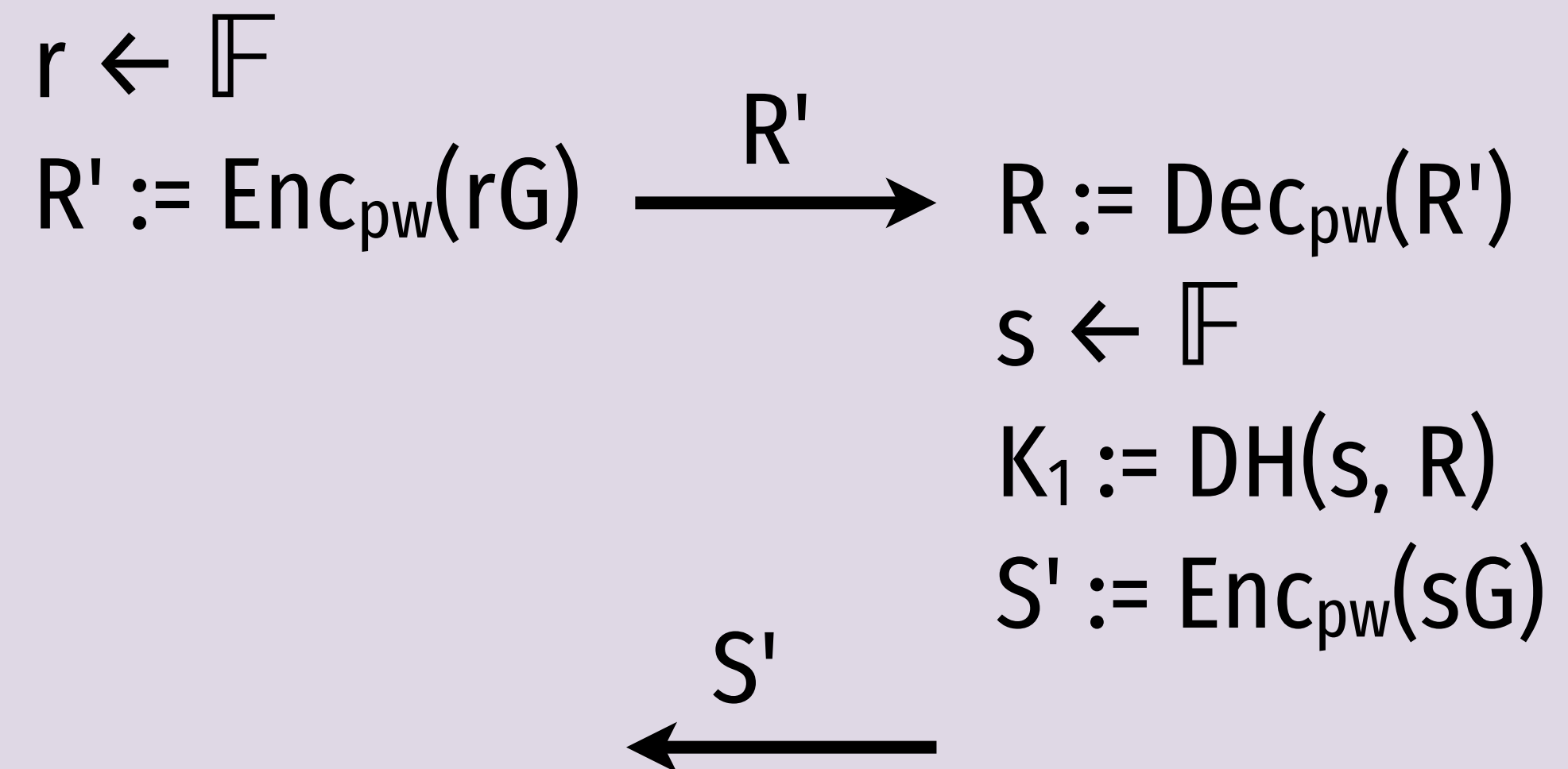
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 $S := \text{Dec}_{\text{pw}}(S') \xleftarrow{S'} \tau := \text{MAC}(K_1, 0)$
 $K_1 := \text{DH}(r, S)$ **key confirmation**

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Verify τ

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CAKE (KEM-based) w/ key conf.

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Verify τ

CAKE (KEM-based) w/ key conf.

$(\text{sk}, \text{pk}) \leftarrow \text{Keygen}()$
 $R' := \text{Enc}_{\text{pw}}(\text{pk}) \xrightarrow{R'} \text{pk} := \text{Dec}_{\text{pw}}(R')$
 $(\text{ct}, K_2) \leftarrow \text{Encap}(\text{pk})$
 $S' := \text{Enc}_{\text{pw}}(\text{ct})$
 $\text{ct} := \text{Dec}_{\text{pw}}(S') \xleftarrow{S', \tau} \tau := \text{MAC}(K_2, 0)$
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Verify τ

CAKE (KEM-based) w/ key conf.

$(\text{sk}, \text{pk}) \leftarrow \text{Keygen}()$ **Same thing but using**
 $R' := \text{Enc}_{\text{pw}}(\text{pk}) \xrightarrow{R'} \text{pk} := \text{Dec}_{\text{pw}}(R')$ **KEM instead of DH**
 $(\text{ct}, K_2) \leftarrow \text{Encap}(\text{pk})$
 $S' := \text{Enc}_{\text{pw}}(\text{ct})$
 $\tau := \text{MAC}(K_2, 0)$
 $\text{ct} := \text{Dec}_{\text{pw}}(S') \xleftarrow{S', \tau}$
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Verify τ

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Verify τ

$K := H(K_1, K_2)$

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Verify τ
If dlog is easy, τ lets you guess/check pw
 $K := H(K_1, K_2)$

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$(\text{sk}, \text{pk}) \leftarrow \text{Keygen}()$
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Verify τ
Ditto if KEM is broken

How not to make a hybrid PAKE

KEM combiners: just run 2 KEMs and hash the outputs

EKE w/ key conf.

$r \leftarrow \mathbb{F}$
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Verify τ

*If dlog is easy, τ lets you
guess/check pw*

$K := H(K_1, K_2)$

CAKE (KEM-based) w/ key conf.

$(\text{sk}, \text{pk}) \leftarrow \text{Keygen}()$
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Verify τ

Ditto if KEM is broken

*This hybrid is the **WEAKER** of the two!*

How else not to make a hybrid PAKE

How else not to make a hybrid PAKE

CAKE (KEM-based) with key conf.

$(sk, pk) \leftarrow \text{Keygen}()$

$R' := \text{Enc}_{pw}(pk) \xrightarrow{R'} pk := \text{Dec}_{pw}(R')$

$(ct, K_2) \leftarrow \text{Encap}(pk)$

$S' := \text{Enc}_{pw}(ct)$

$ct := \text{Dec}_{pw}(S') \xleftarrow{S', \tau} \tau := \text{MAC}(K_2, 0)$

$K_2 := \text{Decap}(sk, ct)$

Verify τ

How else not to make a hybrid PAKE

CAKE is KEM-based. Just use
a **hybrid KEM**

CAKE (KEM-based) with key conf.

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Verify τ

How else not to make a hybrid PAKE

CAKE is KEM-based. Just use
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CAKE (KEM-based) with key conf.

$pk_1 || pk_2$

$(sk, pk) \leftarrow \text{Keygen}()$

$R' := \text{Enc}_{pw}(pk) \xrightarrow{R'} pk := \text{Dec}_{pw}(R')$

$(ct, K_2) \leftarrow \text{Encap}(pk)$

$S' := \text{Enc}_{pw}(ct)$

$ct := \text{Dec}_{pw}(S') \xleftarrow{S', \tau} \tau := \text{MAC}(K_2, 0)$

$K_2 := \text{Decap}(sk, ct)$

Verify τ

How else not to make a hybrid PAKE

CAKE is KEM-based. Just use
a **hybrid KEM**

CAKE (KEM-based) with key conf.

$pk_1 \parallel pk_2$

$(sk, pk) \leftarrow \text{Keygen}()$

$R' := \text{Enc}_{pw}(pk) \xrightarrow{R'} pk := \text{Dec}_{pw}(R')$
 $\text{Enc}_{pw}(pk_1) \parallel \text{Enc}_{pw}(pk_2)$
 $(ct, K_2) \leftarrow \text{Encap}(pk)$

$S' := \text{Enc}_{pw}(ct)$

$ct := \text{Dec}_{pw}(S') \xleftarrow{S', \tau} \tau := \text{MAC}(K_2, 0)$

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$(sk, pk) \leftarrow \text{Keygen}()$

$R' := \text{Enc}_{pw}(pk) \xrightarrow{R'} pk := \text{Dec}_{pw}(R')$
 $\text{Enc}_{pw}(pk_1) \parallel \text{Enc}_{pw}(pk_2)$
 $(ct, K_2) \leftarrow \text{Encap}(pk)$

$S' := \text{Enc}_{pw}(ct)$

$ct := \text{Dec}_{pw}(S') \xleftarrow{S', \tau} \tau := \text{MAC}(K_2, 0)$

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Verify τ

How else not to make a hybrid PAKE

CAKE is KEM-based. Just use
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Suppose pk_1 is an LWE
sample

**With an LWE oracle, $Enc_{pw}(pk_1)$
lets you guess/check pw**

CAKE (KEM-based) with key conf.

$pk_1 || pk_2$

$(sk, pk) \leftarrow \text{Keygen}()$

$R' := Enc_{pw}(pk) \xrightarrow{R'} pk := Dec_{pw}(R')$
 $Enc_{pw}(pk_1) || Enc_{pw}(pk_2)$
 $(ct, K_2) \leftarrow \text{Encap}(pk)$

$S' := Enc_{pw}(ct)$

$ct := Dec_{pw}(S') \xleftarrow{S', \tau} \tau := \text{MAC}(K_2, 0)$

$K_2 := \text{Decap}(sk, ct)$

Verify τ

How else not to make a hybrid PAKE

CAKE is KEM-based. Just use
a **hybrid KEM**

Suppose pk_1 is an LWE
sample

**With an LWE oracle, $Enc_{pw}(pk_1)$
lets you guess/check pw**

This hybrid is only as secure as LWE!

CAKE (KEM-based) with key conf.

$pk_1 || pk_2$

$(sk, pk) \leftarrow \text{Keygen}()$

$R' := Enc_{pw}(pk) \xrightarrow{R'} pk := Dec_{pw}(R')$
 $Enc_{pw}(pk_1) || Enc_{pw}(pk_2)$

$(ct, K_2) \leftarrow \text{Encap}(pk)$

$S' := Enc_{pw}(ct)$

$ct := Dec_{pw}(S') \xleftarrow{S', \tau} \tau := MAC(K_2, 0)$

$K_2 := \text{Decap}(sk, ct)$

Verify τ

Building ParComb

EKE w/ key conf.

$r \leftarrow \mathbb{F}$
 $R' := \text{Enc}_{\text{pw}}(rG) \xrightarrow{R'} R := \text{Dec}_{\text{pw}}(R')$
 $s \leftarrow \mathbb{F}$
 $K_1 := \text{DH}(s, R)$
 $S' := \text{Enc}_{\text{pw}}(sG)$
 $\tau := \text{MAC}(K_1, 0)$
 $S := \text{Dec}_{\text{pw}}(S') \xleftarrow{S', \tau}$
 $K_1 := \text{DH}(r, S)$
 Verify τ

CAKE (KEM-based) w/ key conf.

$(\text{sk}, \text{pk}) \leftarrow \text{Keygen}()$
 $R' := \text{Enc}_{\text{pw}}(\text{pk}) \xrightarrow{R'} \text{pk} := \text{Dec}_{\text{pw}}(R')$
 $(\text{ct}, K_2) \leftarrow \text{Encap}(\text{pk})$
 $S' := \text{Enc}_{\text{pw}}(\text{ct})$
 $\tau := \text{MAC}(K_2, 0)$
 $\text{ct} := \text{Dec}_{\text{pw}}(S') \xleftarrow{S', \tau}$
 $K_2 := \text{Decap}(\text{sk}, \text{ct})$
 Verify τ

$K := H(K_1, K_2)$

Building ParComb

EKE w/ key conf.

$r \leftarrow \mathbb{F}$
 $R' := \text{Enc}_{\text{pw}}(rG) \xrightarrow{R'} R := \text{Dec}_{\text{pw}}(R')$
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 $S' := \text{Enc}_{\text{pw}}(sG)$
 $\tau := \text{MAC}(K_1, 0)$
 $S := \text{Dec}_{\text{pw}}(S') \xleftarrow{S', \tau}$
 $K_1 := \text{DH}(r, S)$
 Verify τ

CAKE (KEM-based) w/ key conf.

$(\text{sk}, \text{pk}) \leftarrow \text{Keygen}()$
 $R' := \text{Enc}_{\text{pw}}(\text{pk}) \xrightarrow{R'} \text{pk} := \text{Dec}_{\text{pw}}(R')$
 $(\text{ct}, K_2) \leftarrow \text{Encap}(\text{pk})$
 $S' := \text{Enc}_{\text{pw}}(\text{ct})$
 $\tau := \text{MAC}(K_2, 0)$
 $\text{ct} := \text{Dec}_{\text{pw}}(S') \xleftarrow{S', \tau}$
 $K_2 := \text{Decap}(\text{sk}, \text{ct})$
 Verify τ

$K := H(K_1, K_2)$

Building ParComb

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$r \leftarrow \mathbb{F}$

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Verify τ

Building ParComb

Observation: it seems **τ was the only issue** with the parallel example

EKE w/ key conf.

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$R' := \text{Enc}_{\text{pw}}(rG) \xrightarrow{R'} R := \text{Dec}_{\text{pw}}(R')$

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Verify τ

Building ParComb

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EKE w/ ~~key conf.~~

$r \leftarrow \mathbb{F}$

$R' := \text{Enc}_{\text{pw}}(rG) \xrightarrow{R'} R := \text{Dec}_{\text{pw}}(R')$

$s \leftarrow \mathbb{F}$

$K_1 := \text{DH}(s, R)$

$S' := \text{Enc}_{\text{pw}}(sG)$

$S := \text{Dec}_{\text{pw}}(S') \xleftarrow{S', \tau} \tau := \text{MAC}(K_1, 0)$

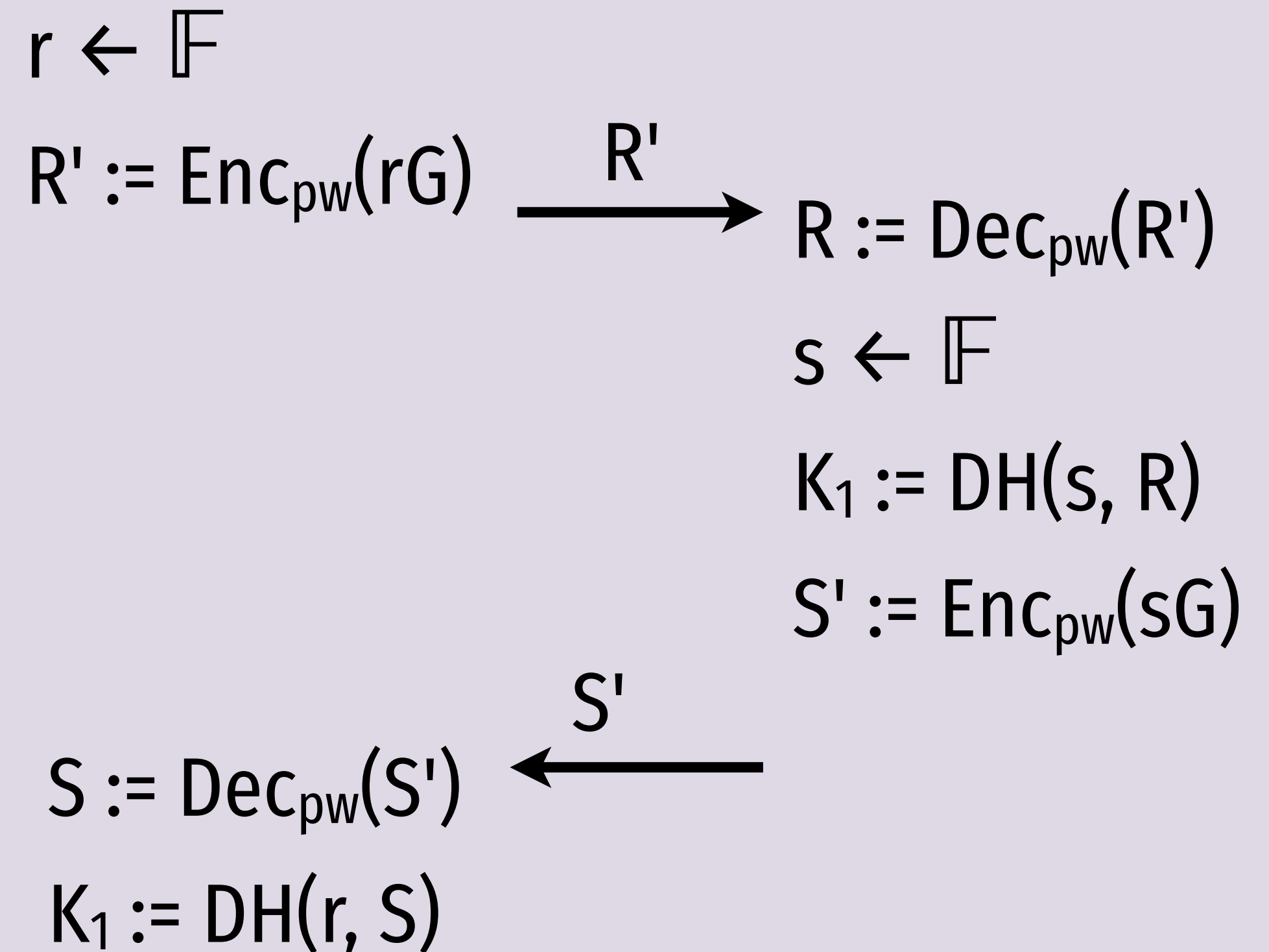
$K_1 := \text{DH}(r, S)$

~~Verify τ~~

Building ParComb

EKE

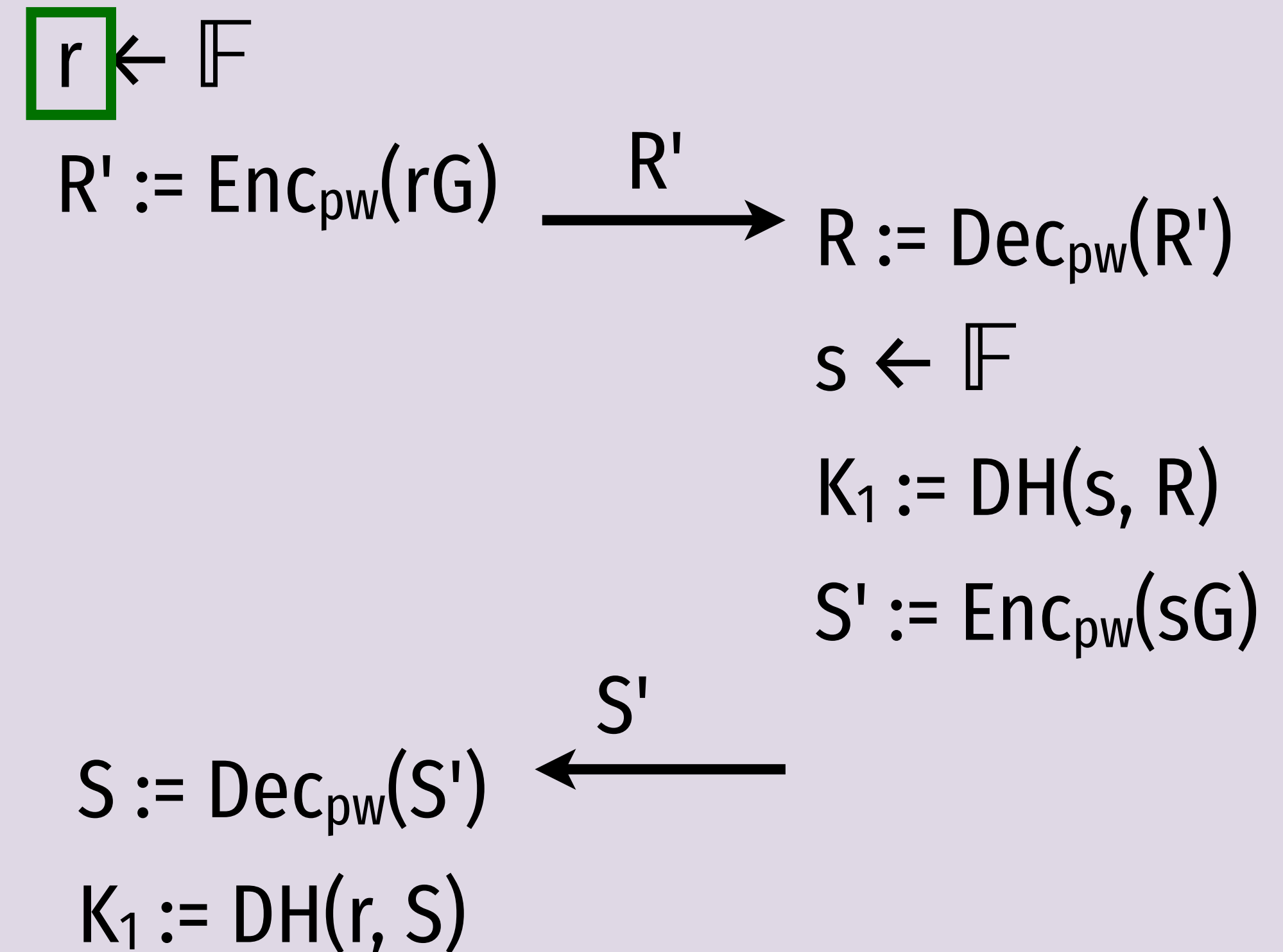
Observation: it seems **τ was the only issue** with the parallel example



Building ParComb

EKE

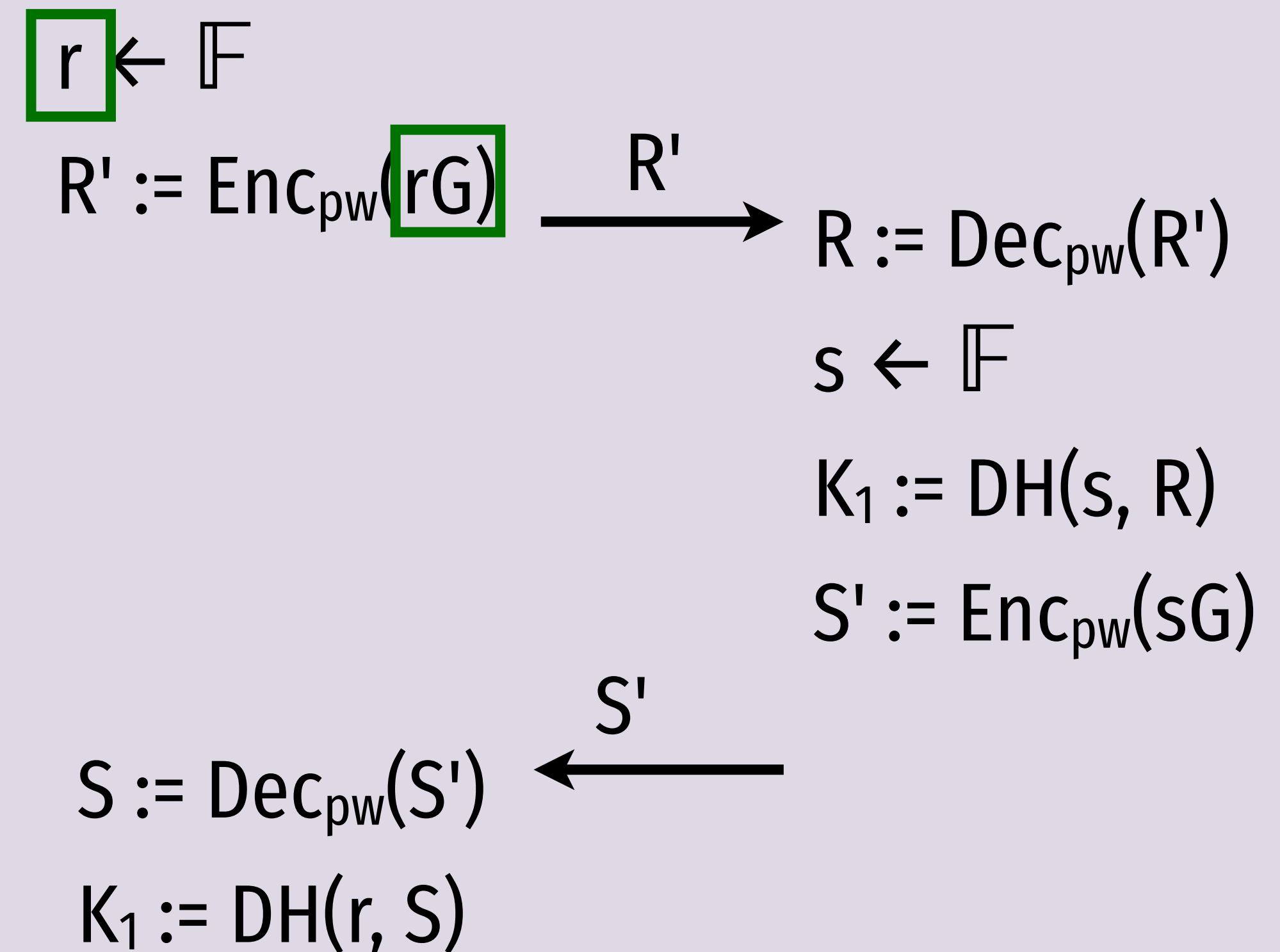
Observation: it seems **τ was the only issue** with the parallel example



Building ParComb

Observation: it seems **τ was the only issue** with the parallel example

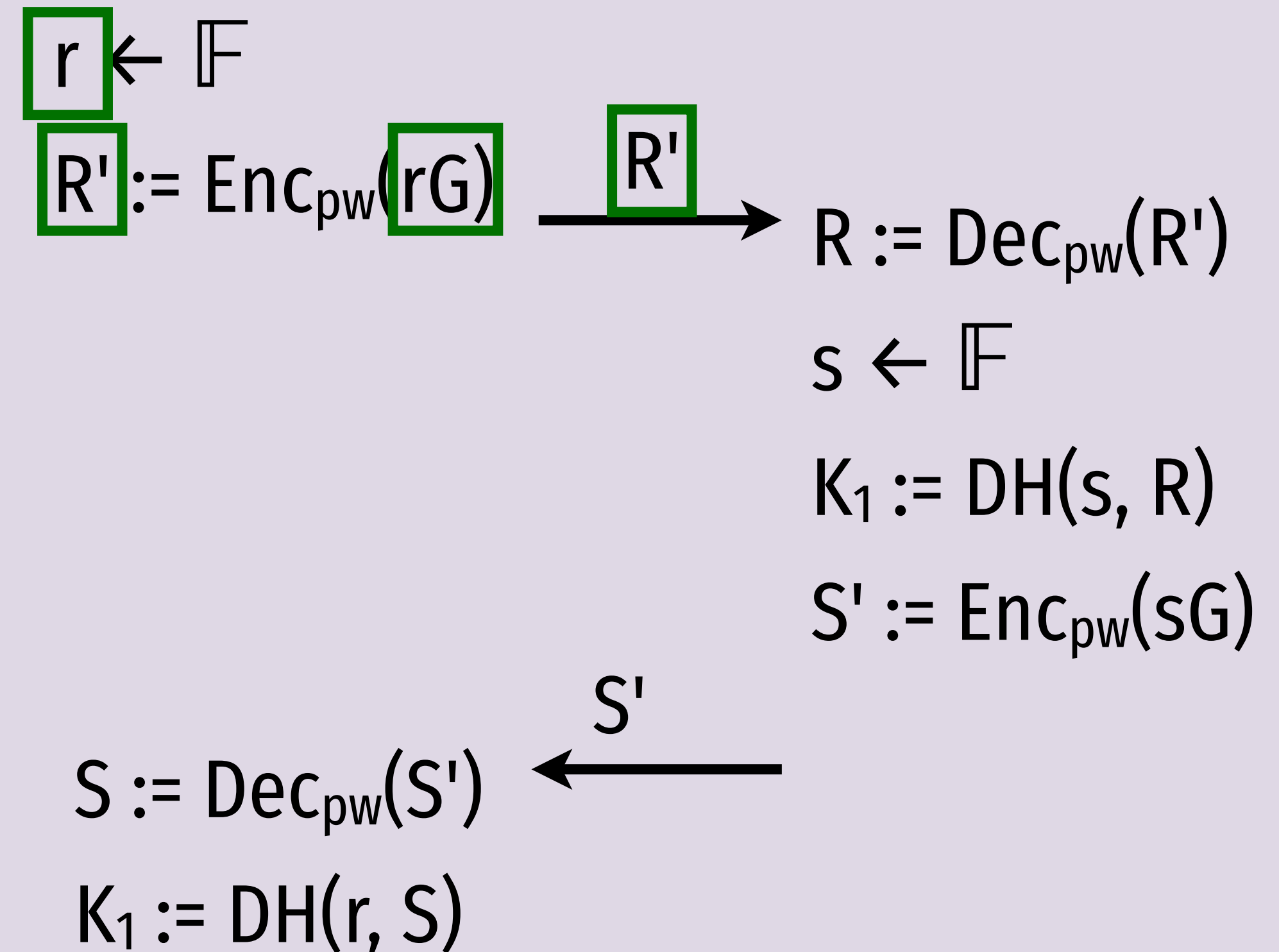
EKE



Building ParComb

Observation: it seems **τ was the only issue** with the parallel example

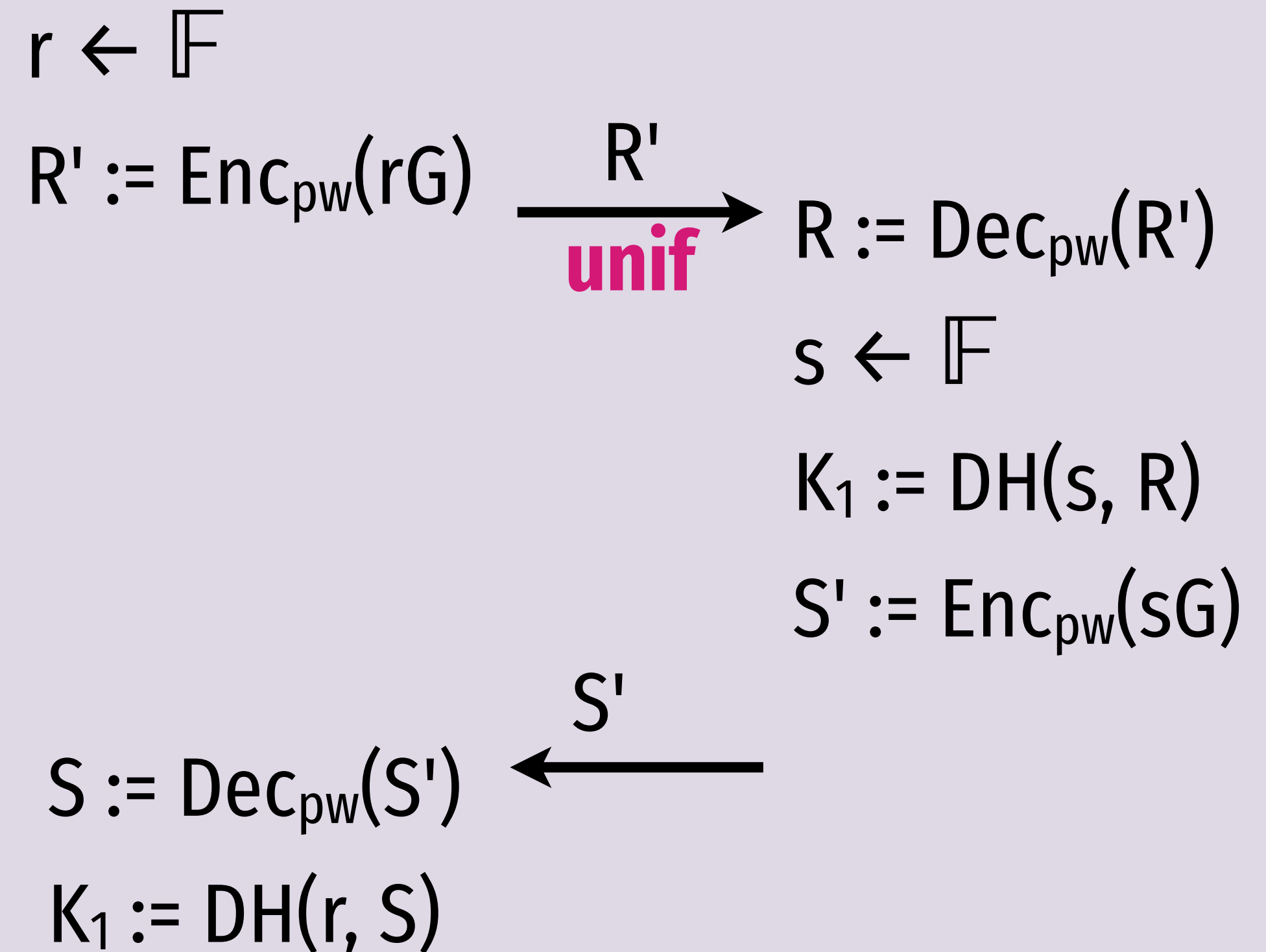
EKE



Building ParComb

Observation: it seems **τ was the only issue** with the parallel example

EKE



Building ParComb

Observation: it seems **τ was the only issue** with the parallel example

EKE

$r \leftarrow \mathbb{F}$

$R' := \text{Enc}_{\text{pw}}(rG) \xrightarrow[\text{unif}]{R'} R := \text{Dec}_{\text{pw}}(R')$

$s \leftarrow \mathbb{F}$

$K_1 := \text{DH}(s, R)$

$S' := \text{Enc}_{\text{pw}}(sG)$

$S := \text{Dec}_{\text{pw}}(S') \xleftarrow[\text{unif}]{S'}$

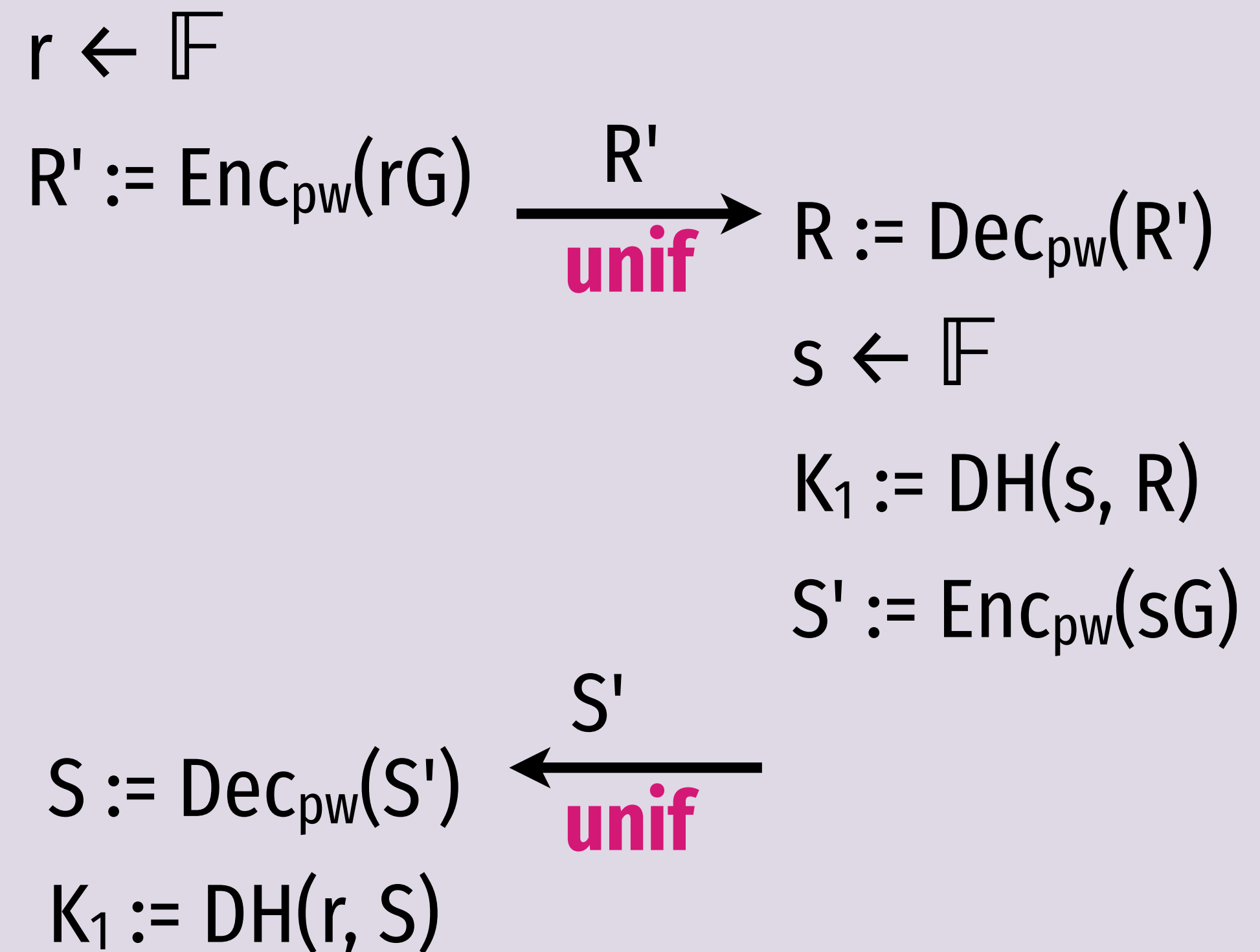
$K_1 := \text{DH}(r, S)$

Building ParComb

EKE

Observation: it seems **τ was the only issue** with the parallel example

We'll call this **statistical password hiding**, or (full) DH-type PAKE

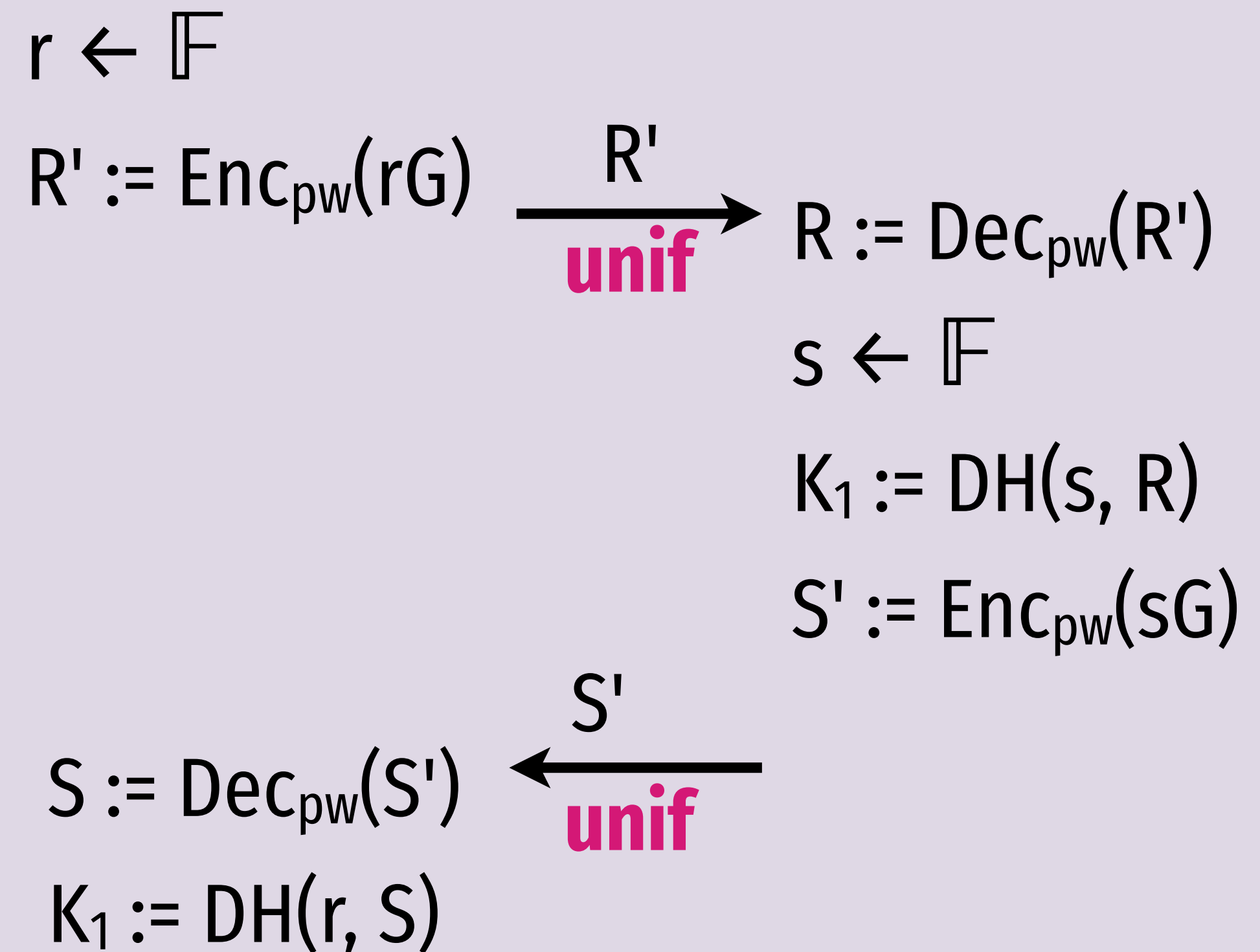


Building ParComb

EKE

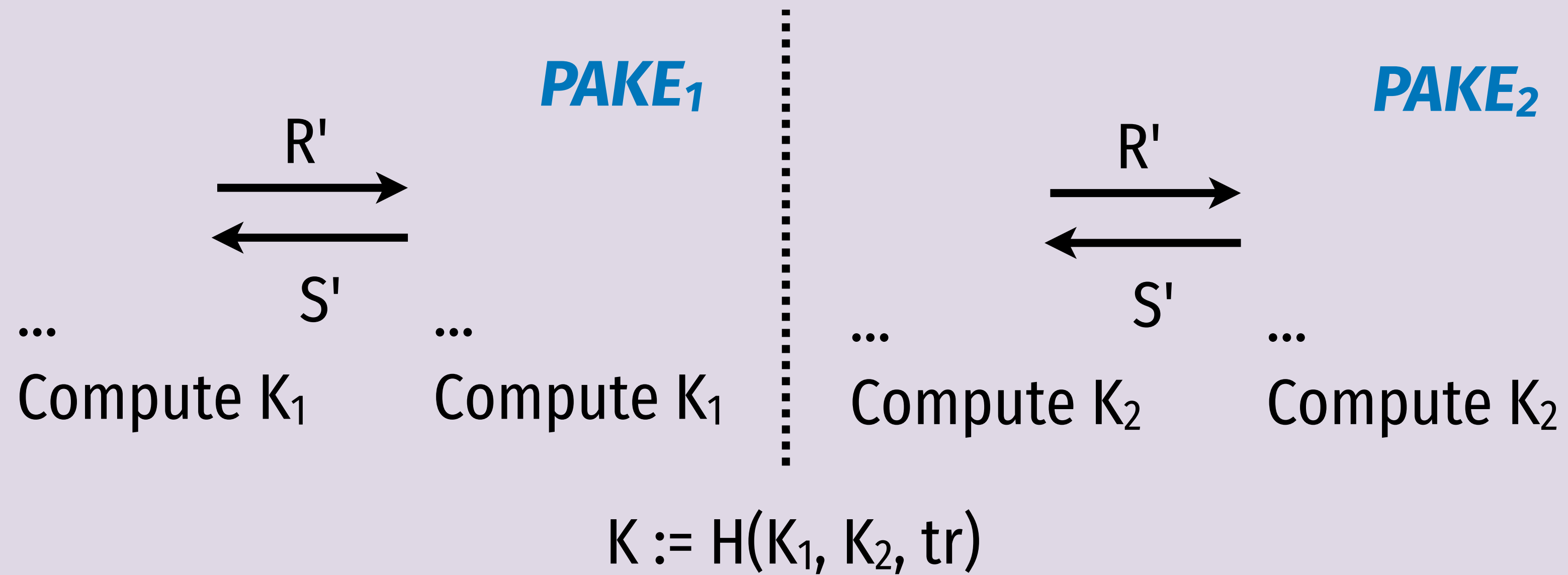
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We'll call this **statistical password hiding**, or (full) DH-type PAKE



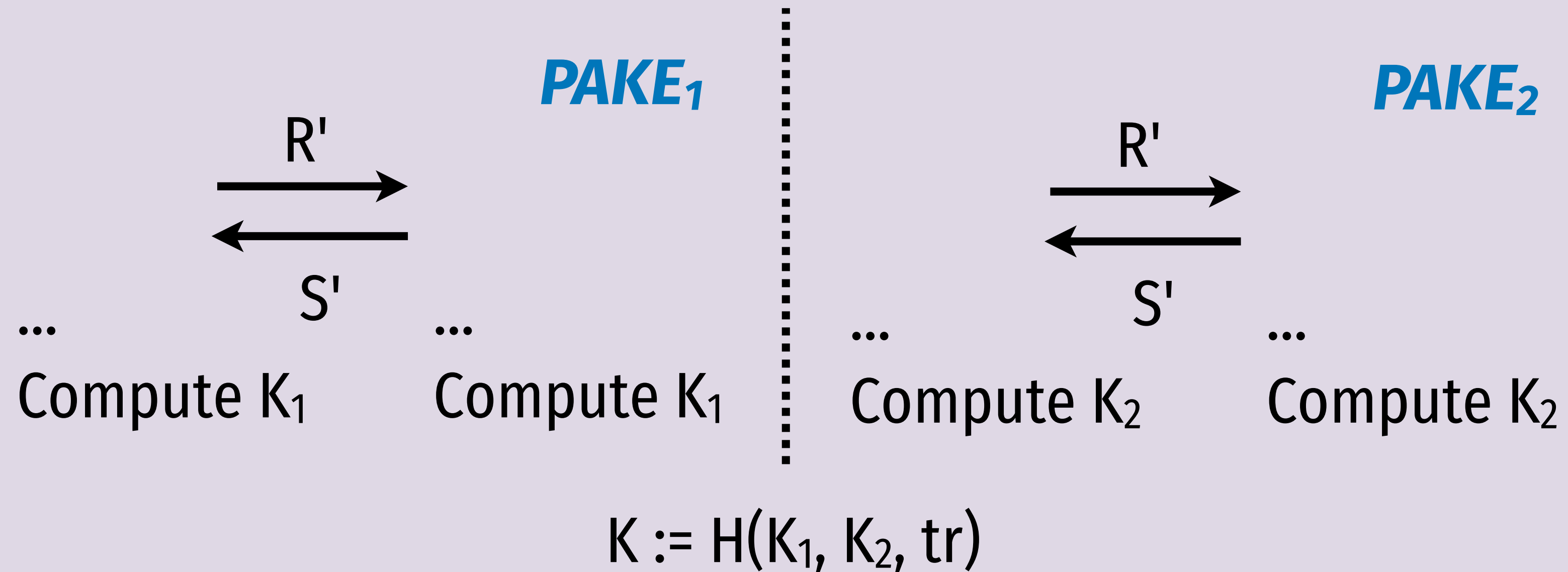
EKE, SPAKE2, CPace are stat. pw-hiding

Building ParComb



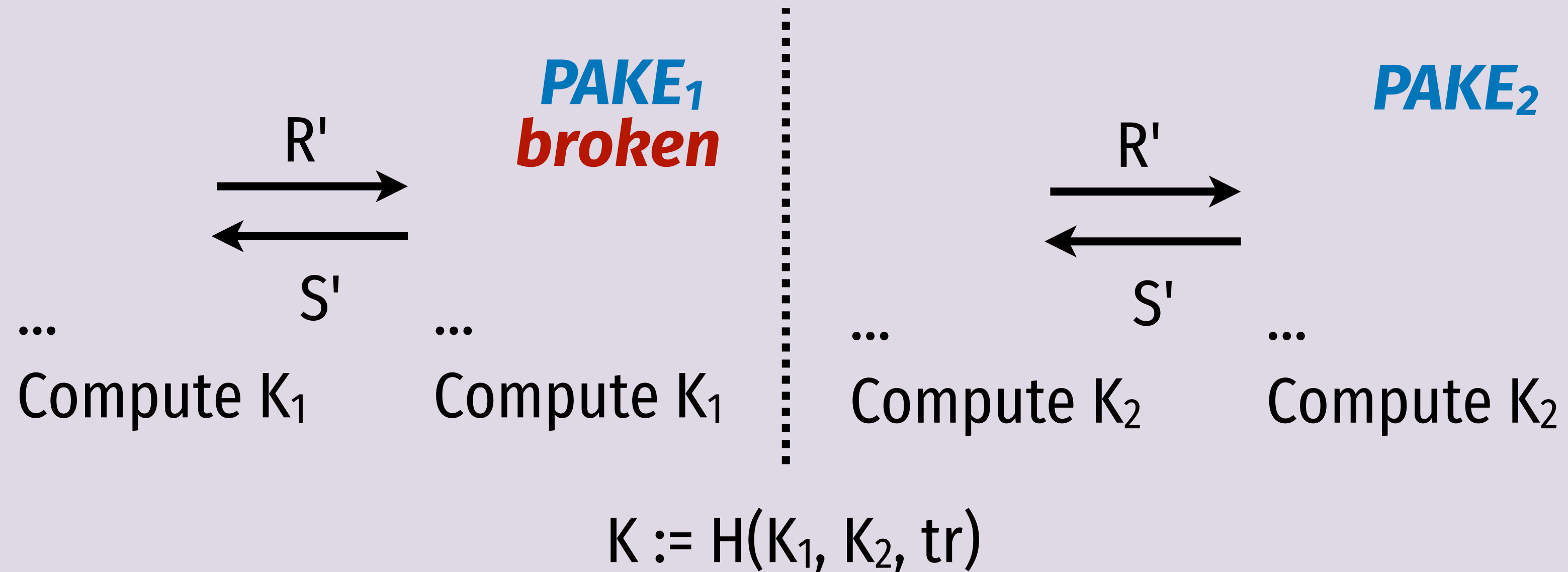
Building ParComb

Requirement: PAKE_1 and PAKE_2 are statistically password-hiding



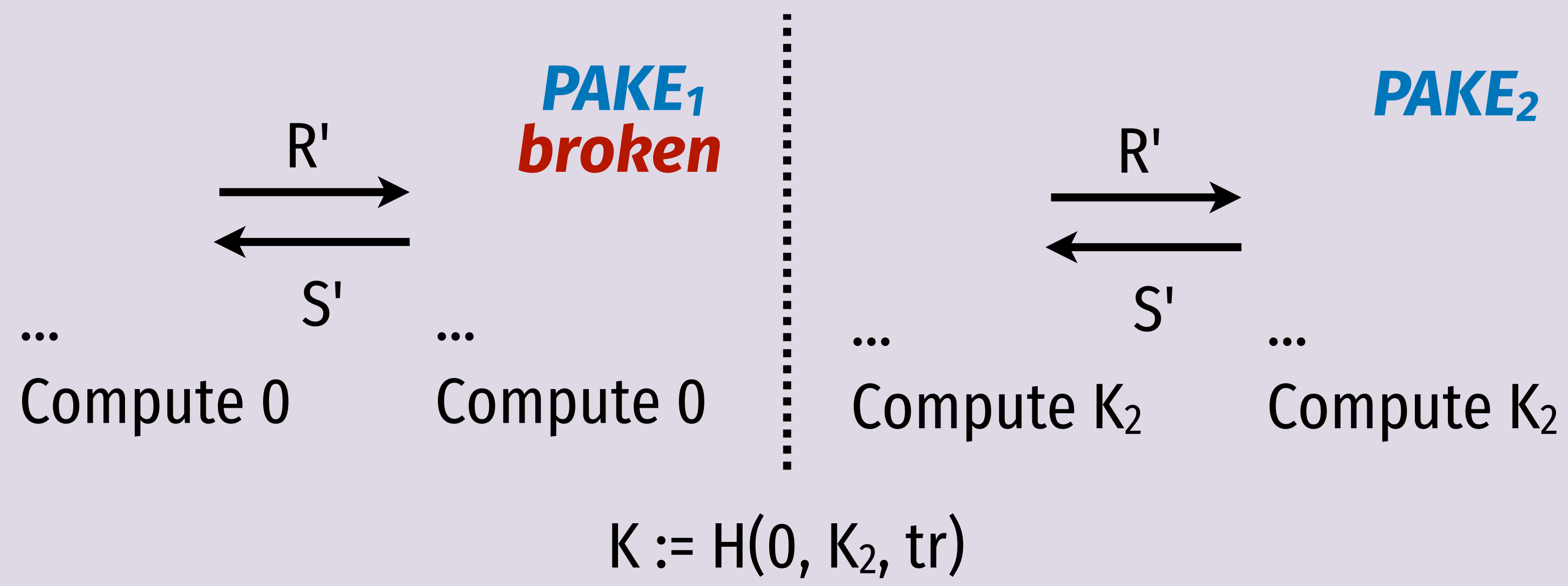
Building ParComb

Requirement: PAKE_1 and PAKE_2 are statistically password-hiding



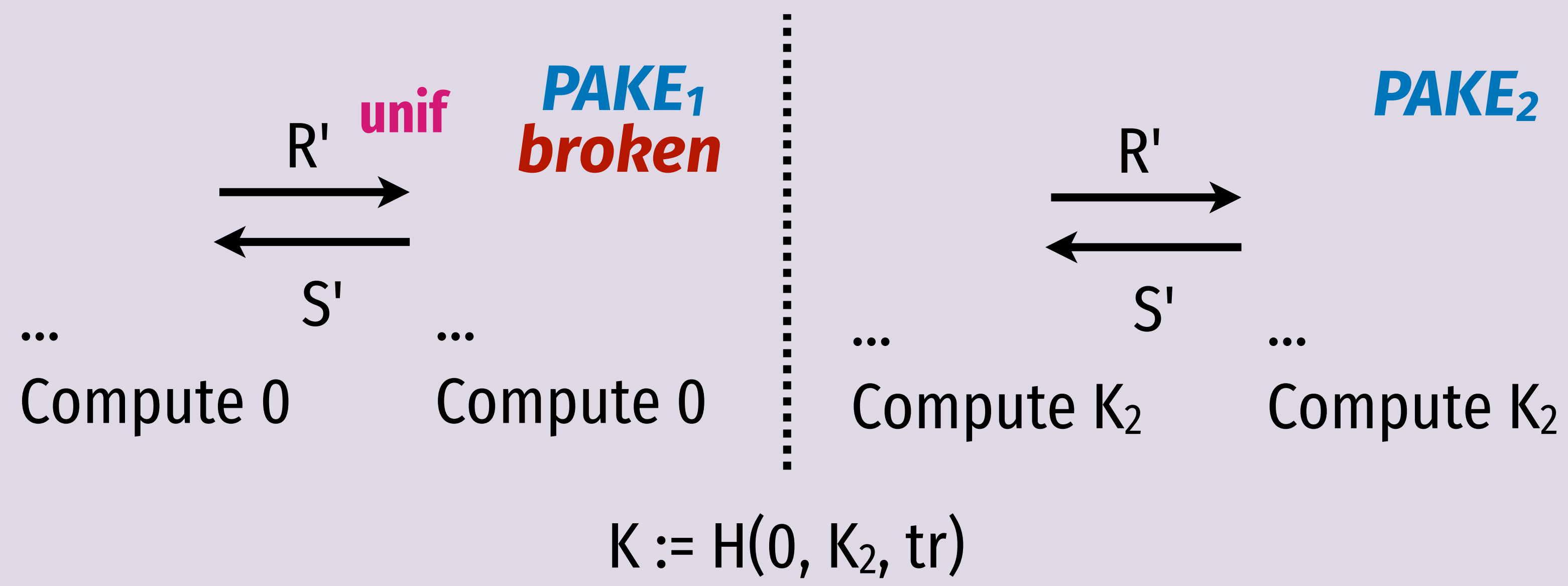
Building ParComb

Requirement: PAKE₁ and PAKE₂ are statistically password-hiding



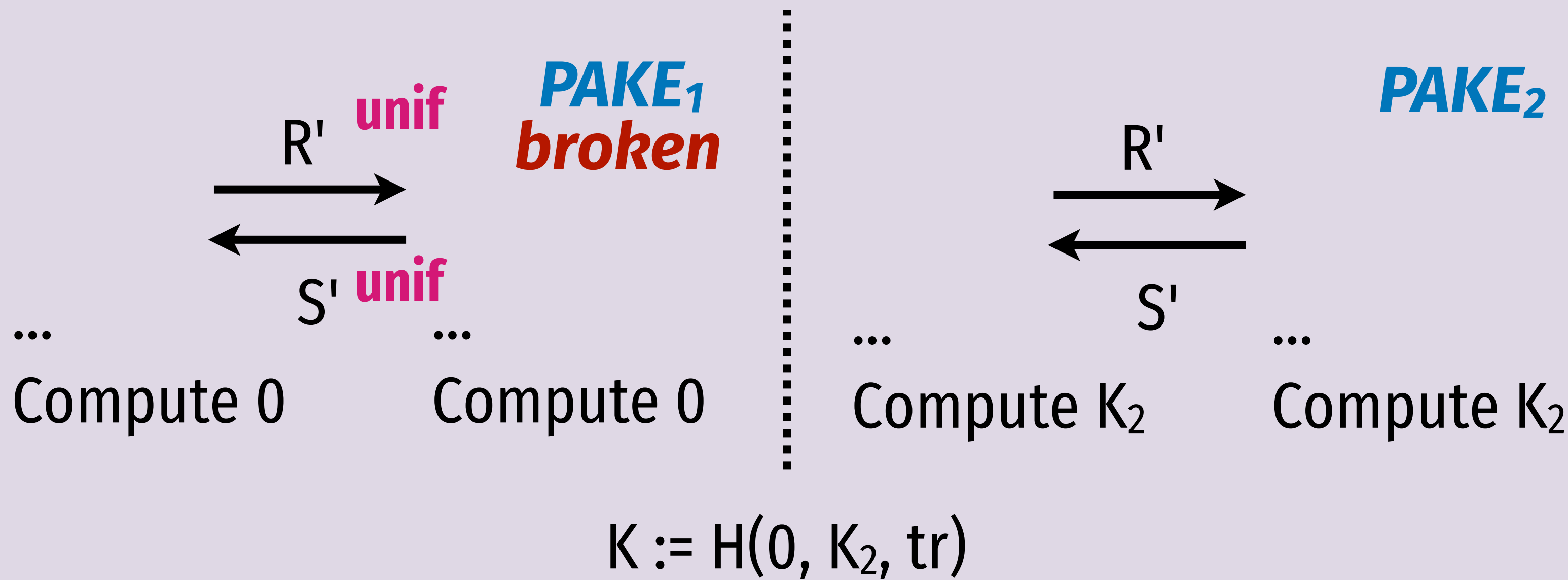
Building ParComb

Requirement: PAKE₁ and PAKE₂ are statistically password-hiding



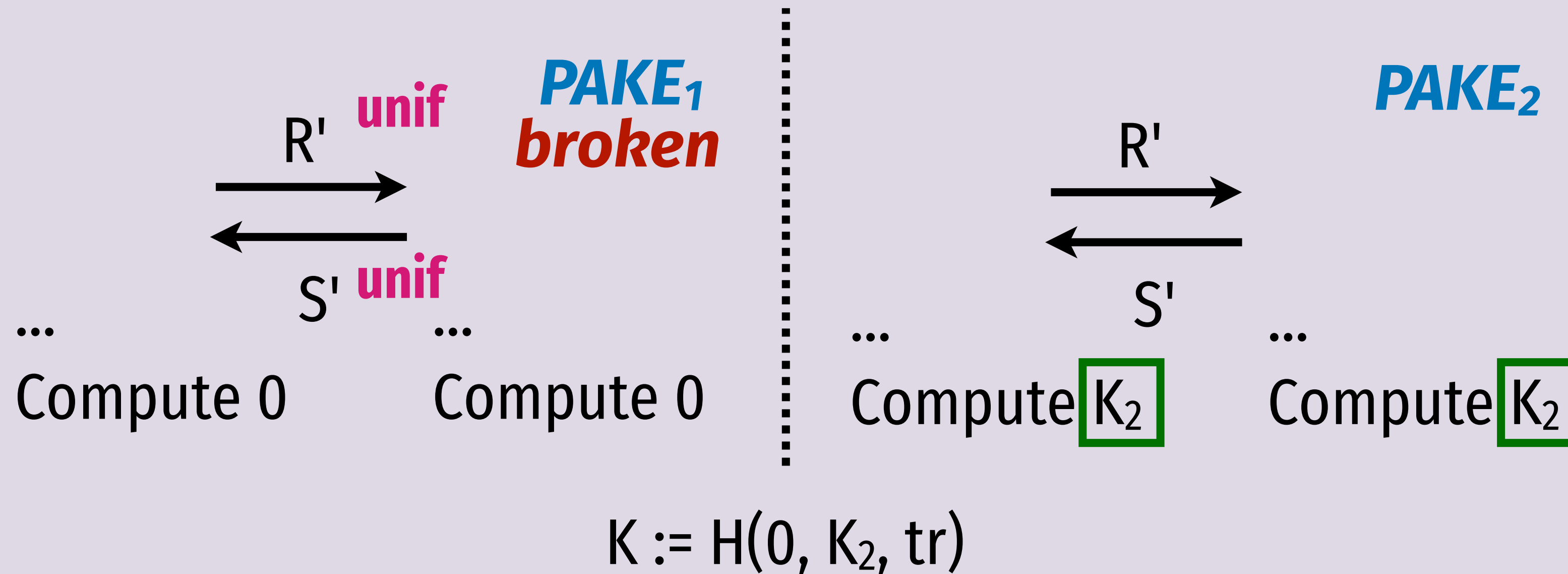
Building ParComb

Requirement: PAKE₁ and PAKE₂ are statistically password-hiding



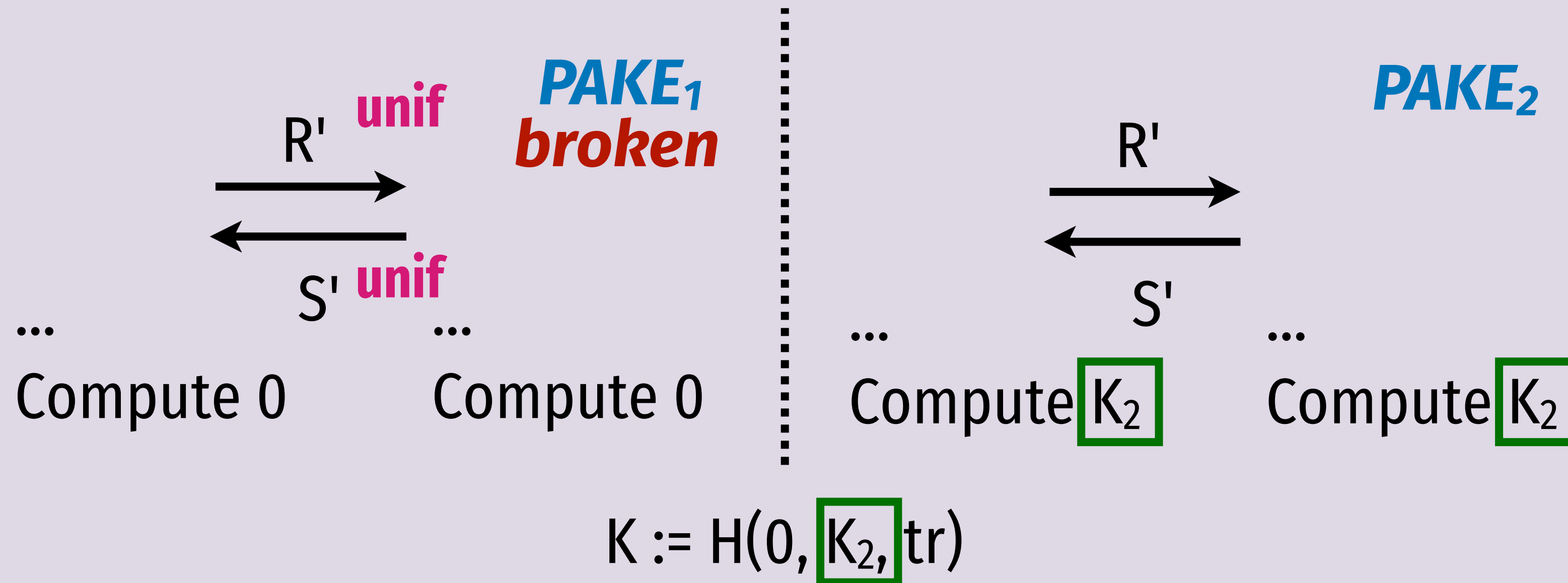
Building ParComb

Requirement: PAKE₁ and PAKE₂ are statistically password-hiding



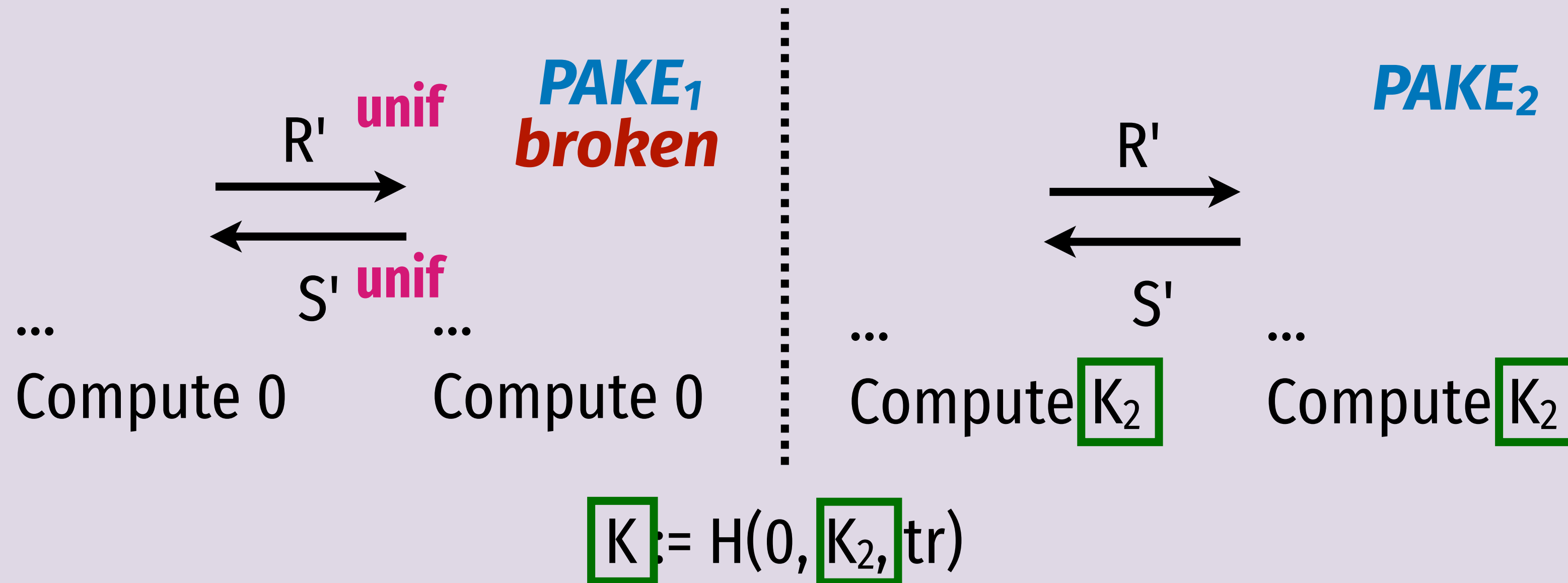
Building ParComb

Requirement: PAKE_1 and PAKE_2 are statistically password-hiding



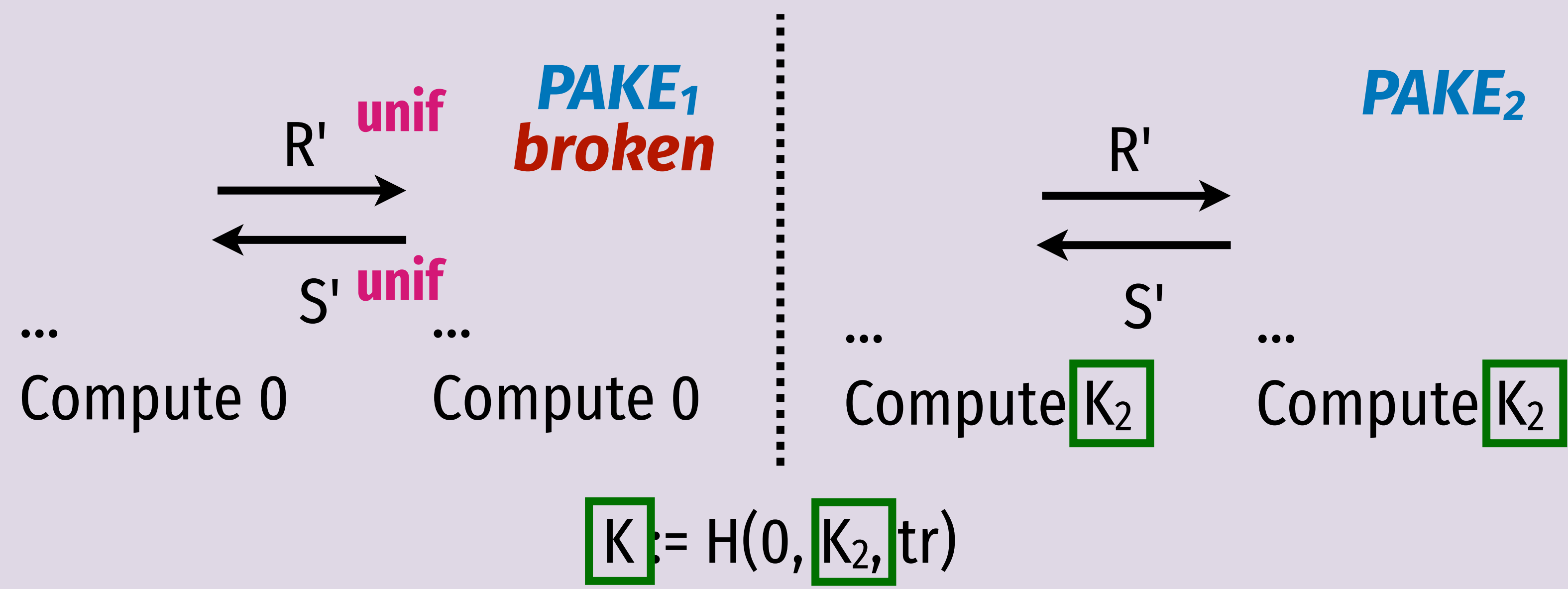
Building ParComb

Requirement: PAKE_1 and PAKE_2 are statistically password-hiding



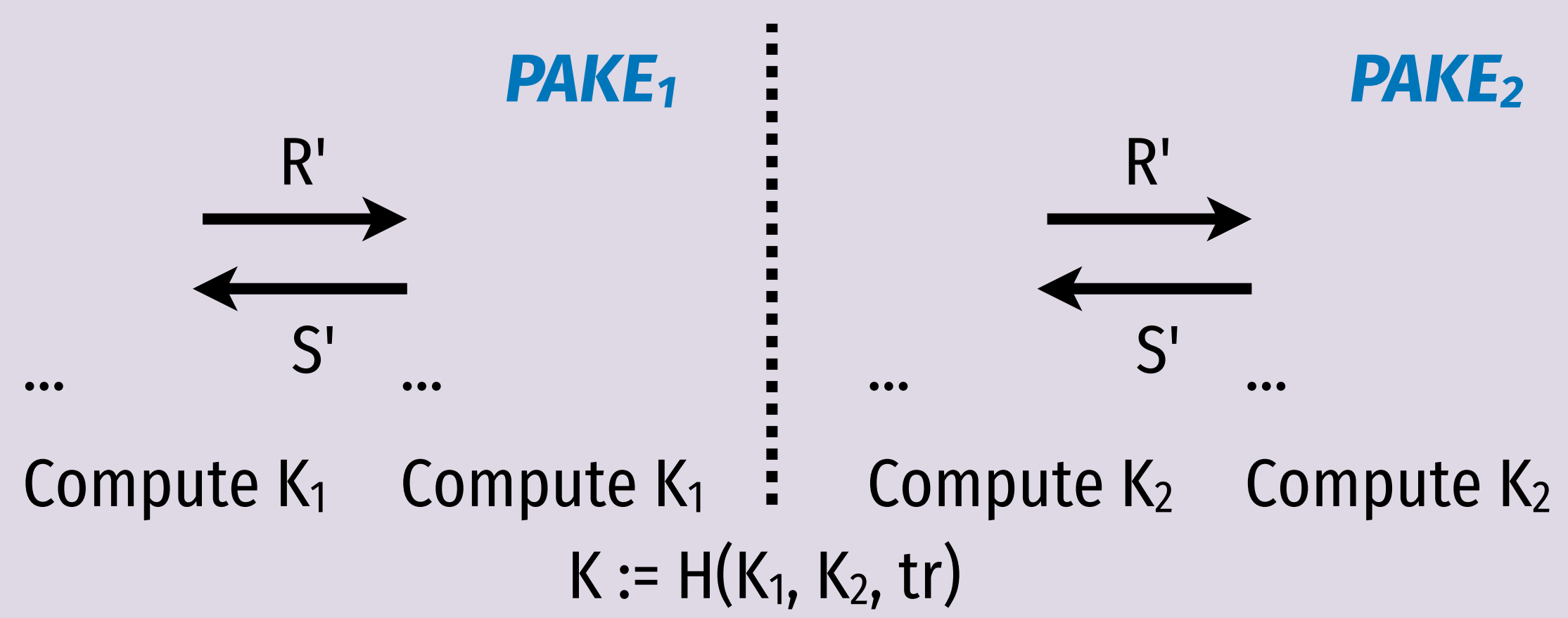
Building ParComb

Requirement: PAKE₁ and PAKE₂ are statistically password-hiding

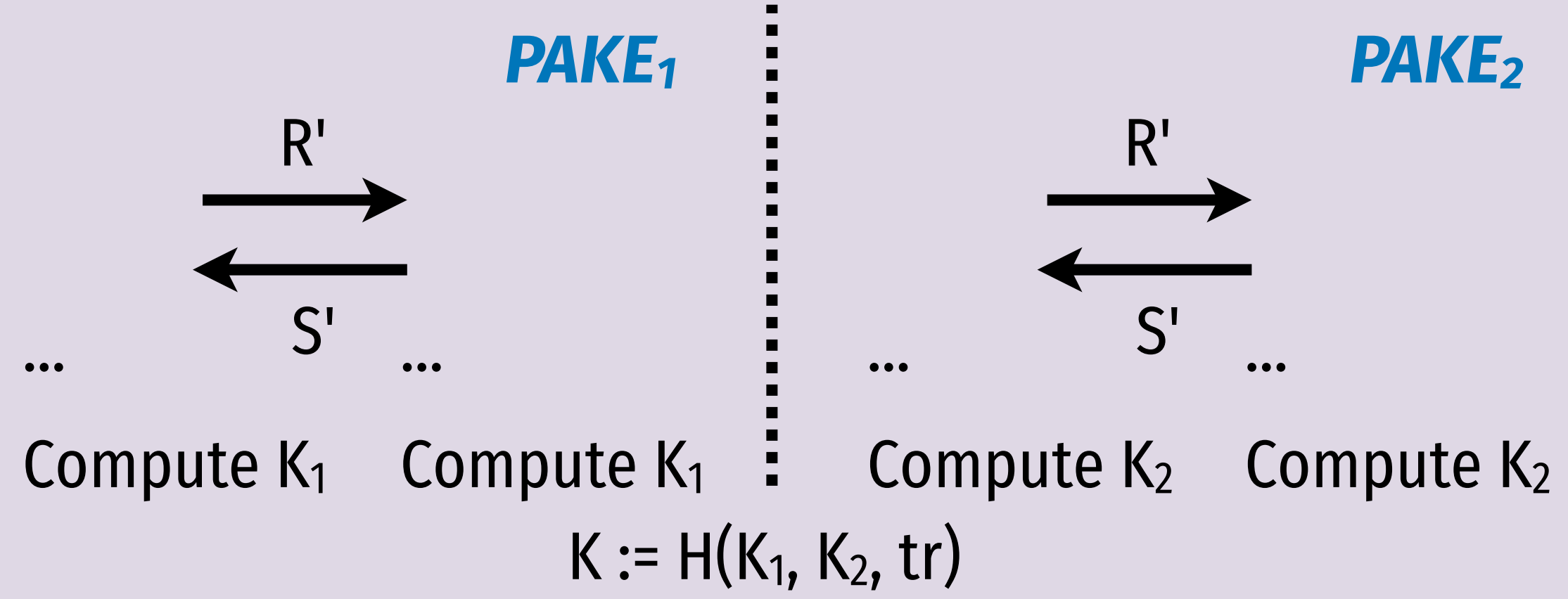


PAKE is still secure

Properties of ParComb

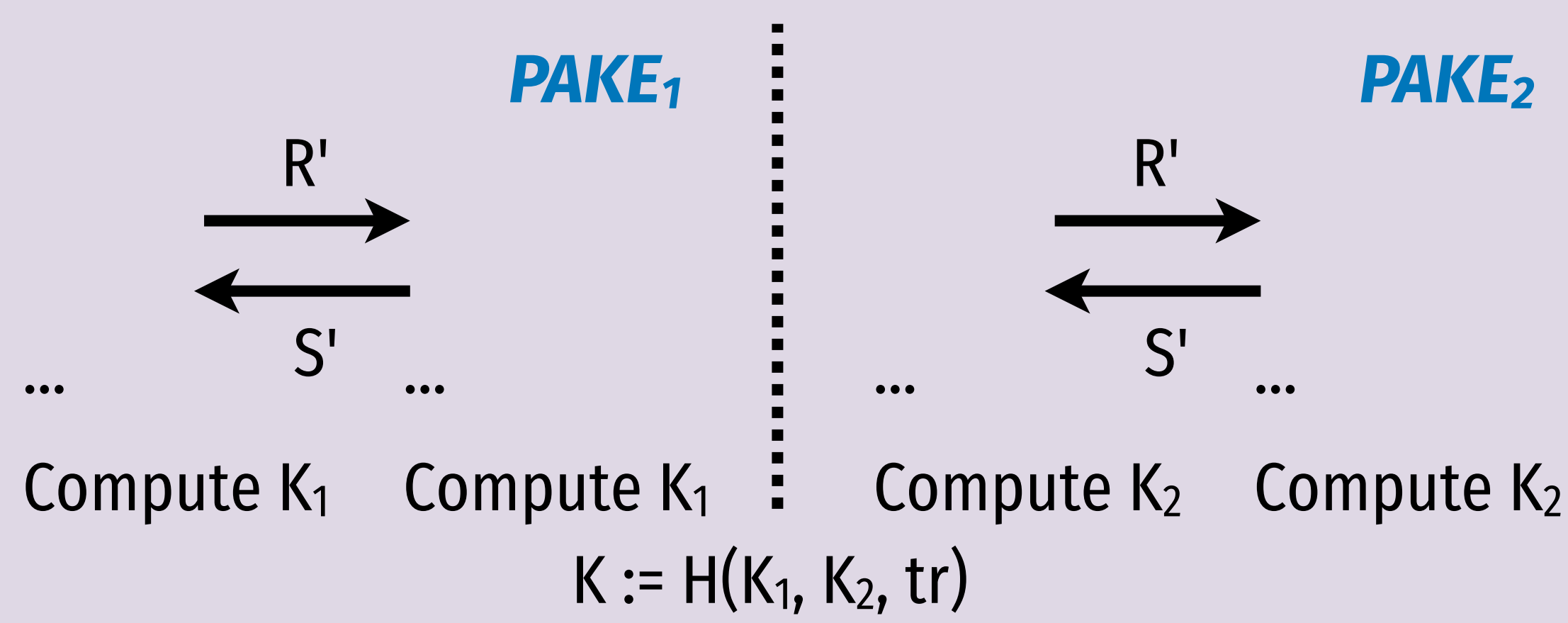


Properties of ParComb



Theorem 1: Let $PAKE_1$ and $PAKE_2$ be 1-round statistically password-hiding, then

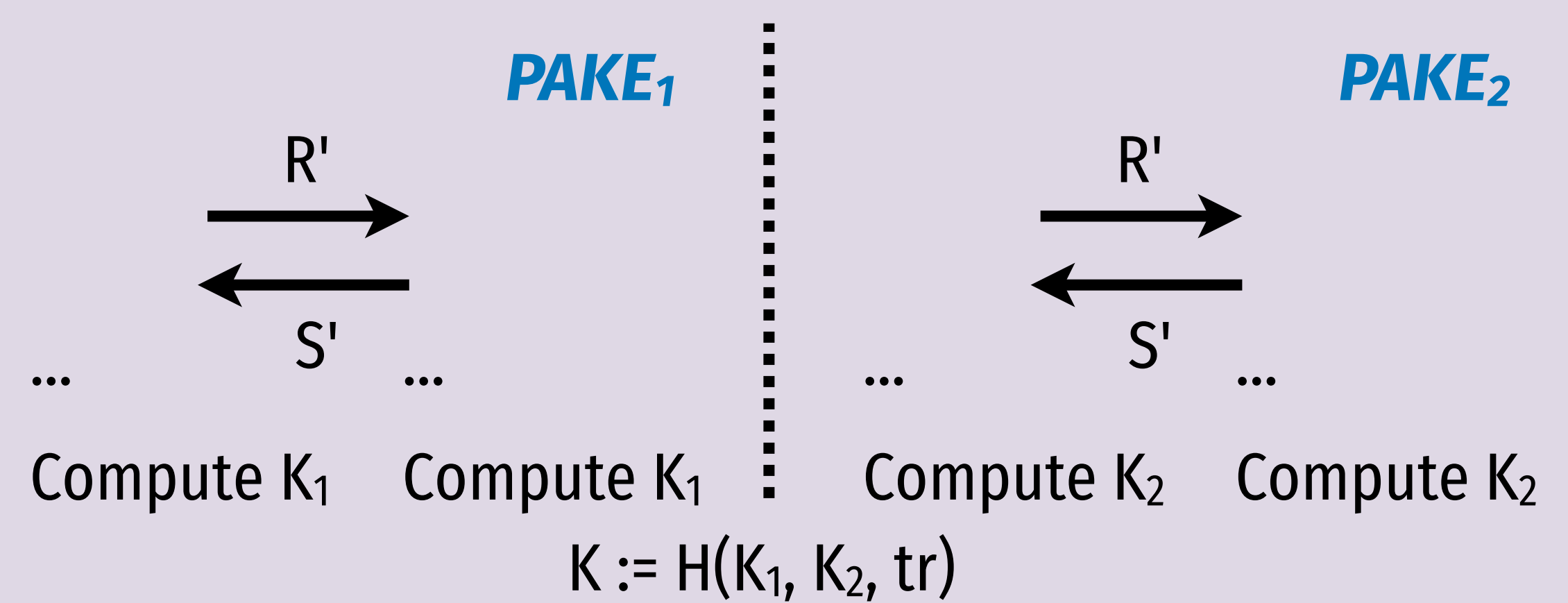
Properties of ParComb



Theorem 1: Let $PAKE_1$ and $PAKE_2$ be 1-round statistically password-hiding, then

1. **PAKE₁** is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE}$ $\Rightarrow$ $\text{ParComb}[PAKE_1, PAKE_2]$ is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE}$

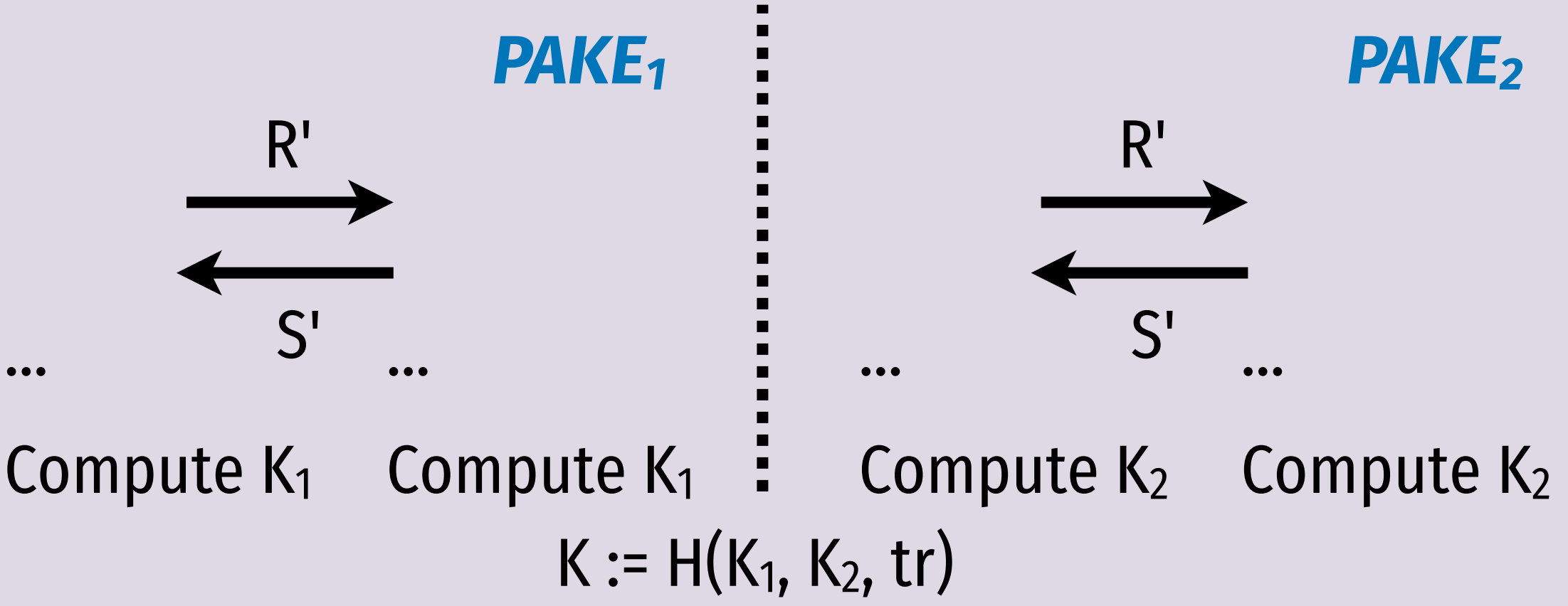
Properties of ParComb



Theorem 1: Let $PAKE_1$ and $PAKE_2$ be 1-round statistically password-hiding, then

1. **$PAKE_1$** is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE}$ $\Rightarrow$ $\text{ParComb}[PAKE_1, PAKE_2]$ is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE}$
2. **$PAKE_2$** is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE}$ $\Rightarrow$ $\text{ParComb}[PAKE_1, PAKE_2]$ is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE}$

Properties of ParComb

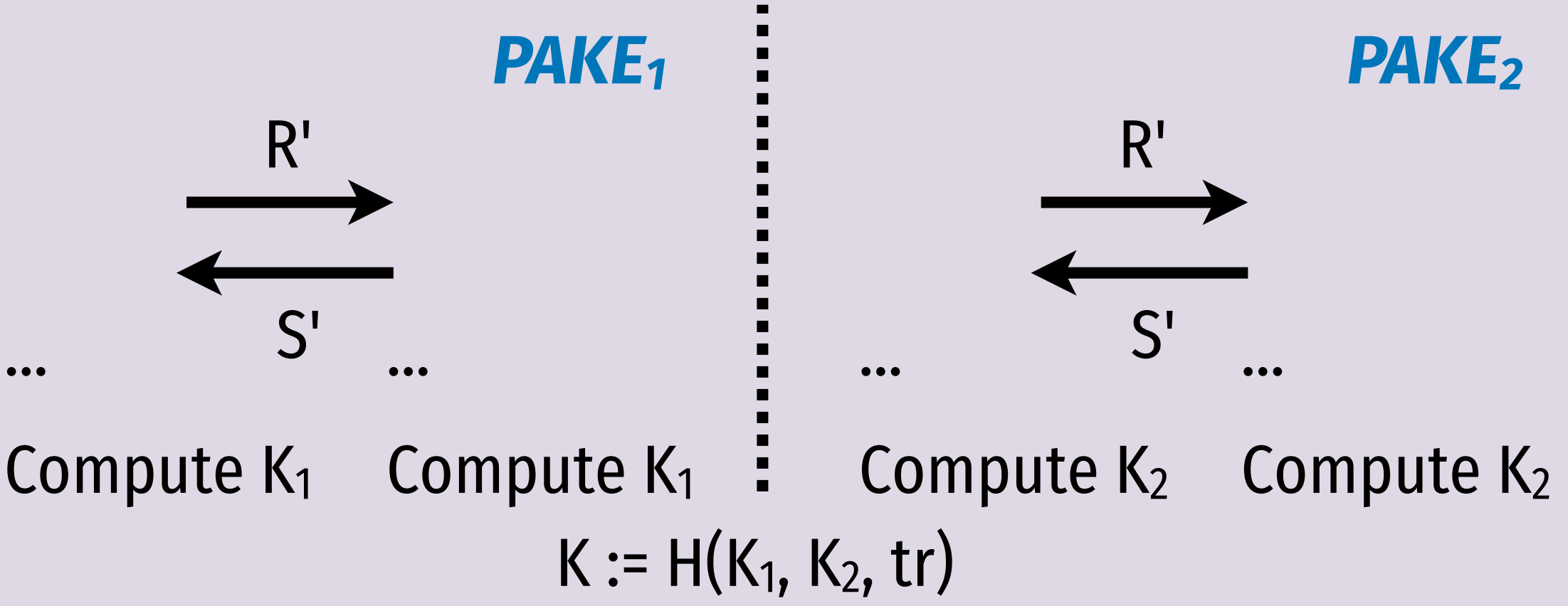


Theorem 1: Let $PAKE_1$ and $PAKE_2$ be 1-round statistically password-hiding, then

- $PAKE_1$** is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE}$ $\Rightarrow$ $ParComb[PAKE_1, PAKE_2]$ is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE}$
- $PAKE_2$** is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE}$ $\Rightarrow$ $ParComb[PAKE_1, PAKE_2]$ is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE}$

EKE

Properties of ParComb



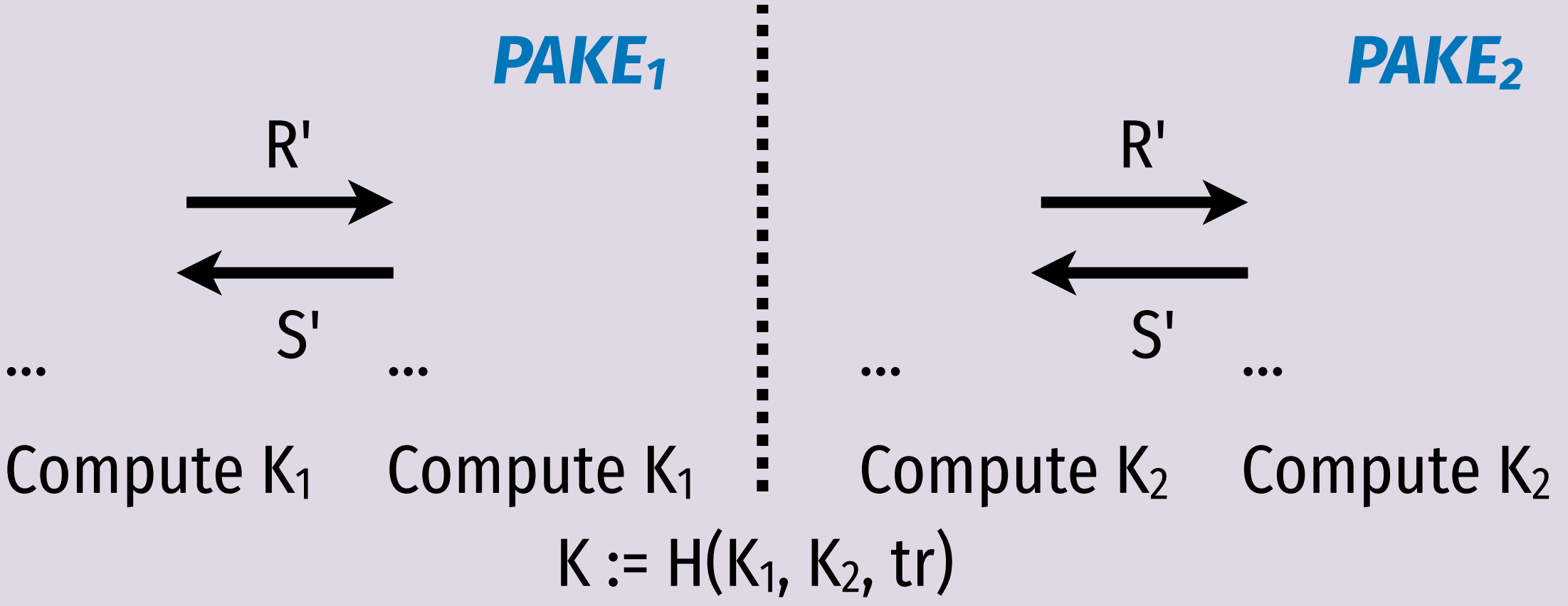
Theorem 1: Let $PAKE_1$ and $PAKE_2$ be 1-round statistically password-hiding, then

1. **PAKE₁** is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE}$ $\Rightarrow$ $ParComb[PAKE_1, PAKE_2]$ is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE}$
2. **PAKE₂** is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE}$ $\Rightarrow$ $ParComb[PAKE_1, PAKE_2]$ is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE}$

EKE

No 1-round statistically password-hiding PQ scheme realizing $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE}$ exists

Properties of ParComb



Theorem 1: Let $PAKE_1$ and $PAKE_2$ be 1-round statistically password-hiding, then

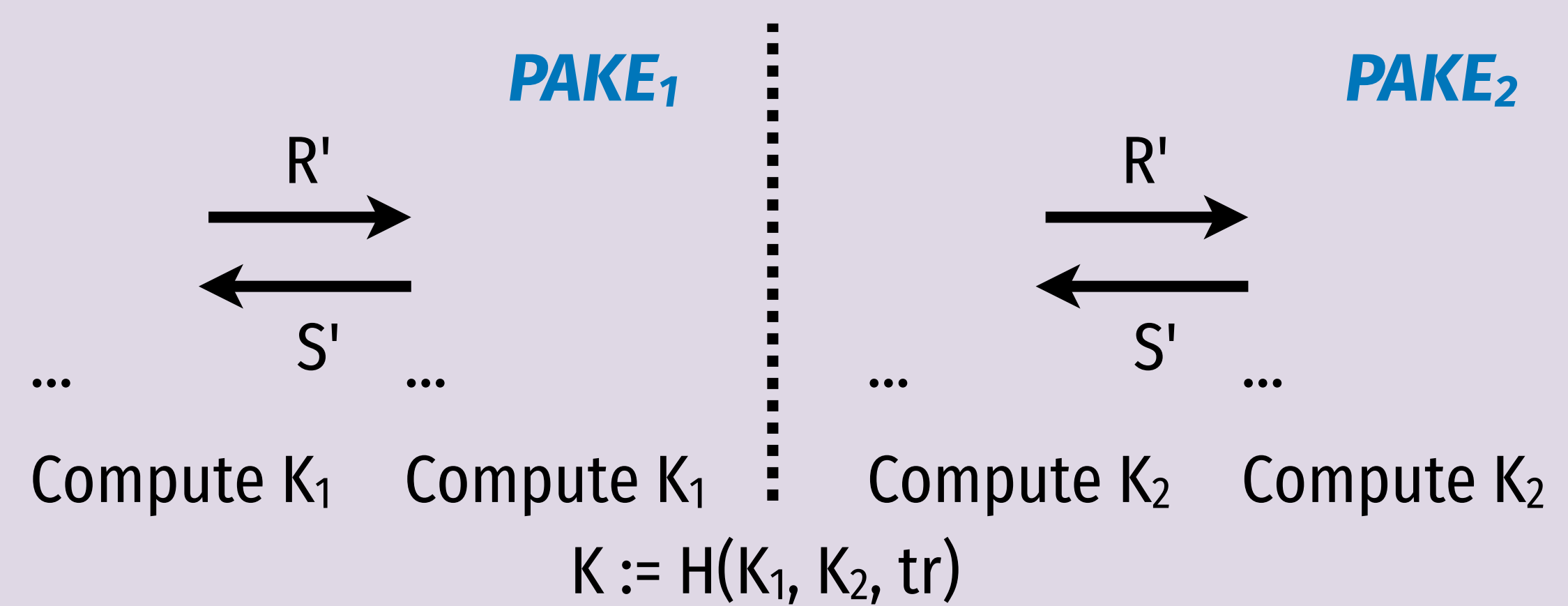
- $PAKE_1$ is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE} \Rightarrow \text{ParComb}[PAKE_1, PAKE_2]$ is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE}$
- $PAKE_2$ is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE} \Rightarrow \text{ParComb}[PAKE_1, PAKE_2]$ is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE}$

EKE

Theorem 2:

No 1-round statistically password-hiding PQ scheme realizing $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE}$ exists

Properties of ParComb



Theorem 1: Let $PAKE_1$ and $PAKE_2$ be 1-round statistically password-hiding, then

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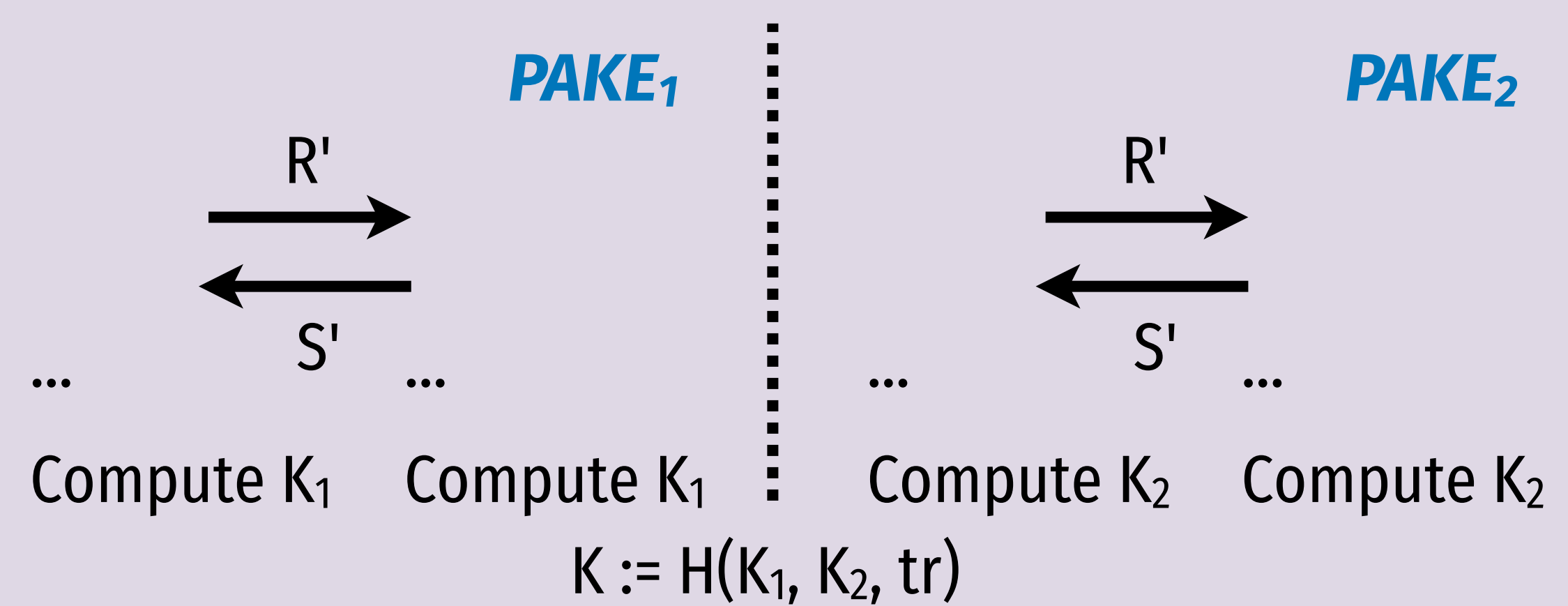
EKE

Theorem 2:

1. $PAKE_1$ is $\mathcal{F}_{lePAKE}$ $\Rightarrow$ $ParComb[PAKE_1, PAKE_2]$ is $\mathcal{F}_{lePAKE}$

No 1-round statistically password-hiding PQ scheme realizing $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE}$ exists

Properties of ParComb



Theorem 1: Let PAKE_1 and PAKE_2 be 1-round statistically password-hiding, then

1. PAKE_1 is $\mathcal{F}_{\text{PAKE}}$ $\Rightarrow$ $\text{ParComb}[\text{PAKE}_1, \text{PAKE}_2]$ is $\mathcal{F}_{\text{PAKE}}$
2. PAKE_2 is $\mathcal{F}_{\text{PAKE}}$ $\Rightarrow$ $\text{ParComb}[\text{PAKE}_1, \text{PAKE}_2]$ is $\mathcal{F}_{\text{PAKE}}$

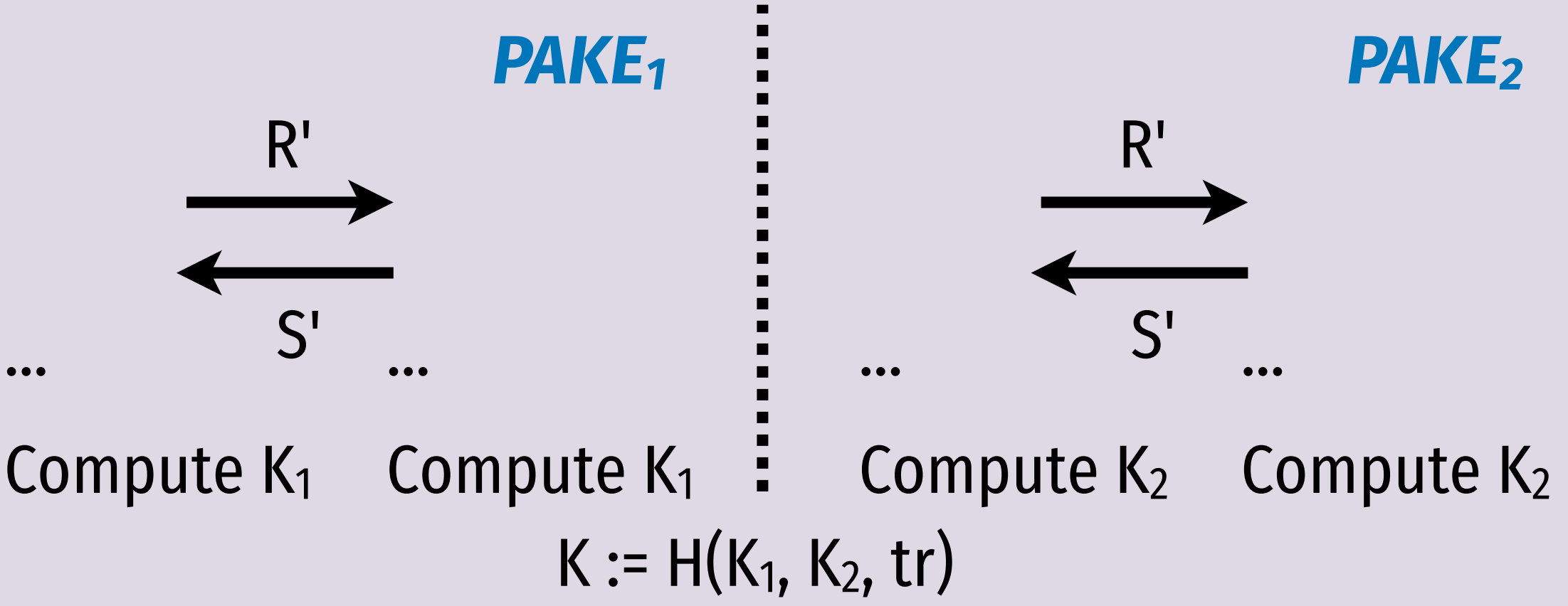
EKE

Theorem 2:

1. PAKE_1 is $\mathcal{F}_{\text{lePAKE}}$ $\Rightarrow$ $\text{ParComb}[\text{PAKE}_1, \text{PAKE}_2]$ is $\mathcal{F}_{\text{lePAKE}}$
2. PAKE_2 is $\mathcal{F}_{\text{lePAKE}}$ $\Rightarrow$ $\text{ParComb}[\text{PAKE}_1, \text{PAKE}_2]$ is $\mathcal{F}_{\text{lePAKE}}$

No 1-round statistically password-hiding PQ scheme realizing $\mathcal{F}_{\text{PAKE}}$ exists

Properties of ParComb



Theorem 1: Let $PAKE_1$ and $PAKE_2$ be 1-round statistically password-hiding, then

- 1. $PAKE_1$ is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE} \Rightarrow \text{ParComb}[PAKE_1, PAKE_2]$ is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE}$
- 2. $PAKE_2$ is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE} \Rightarrow \text{ParComb}[PAKE_1, PAKE_2]$ is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE}$

EKE

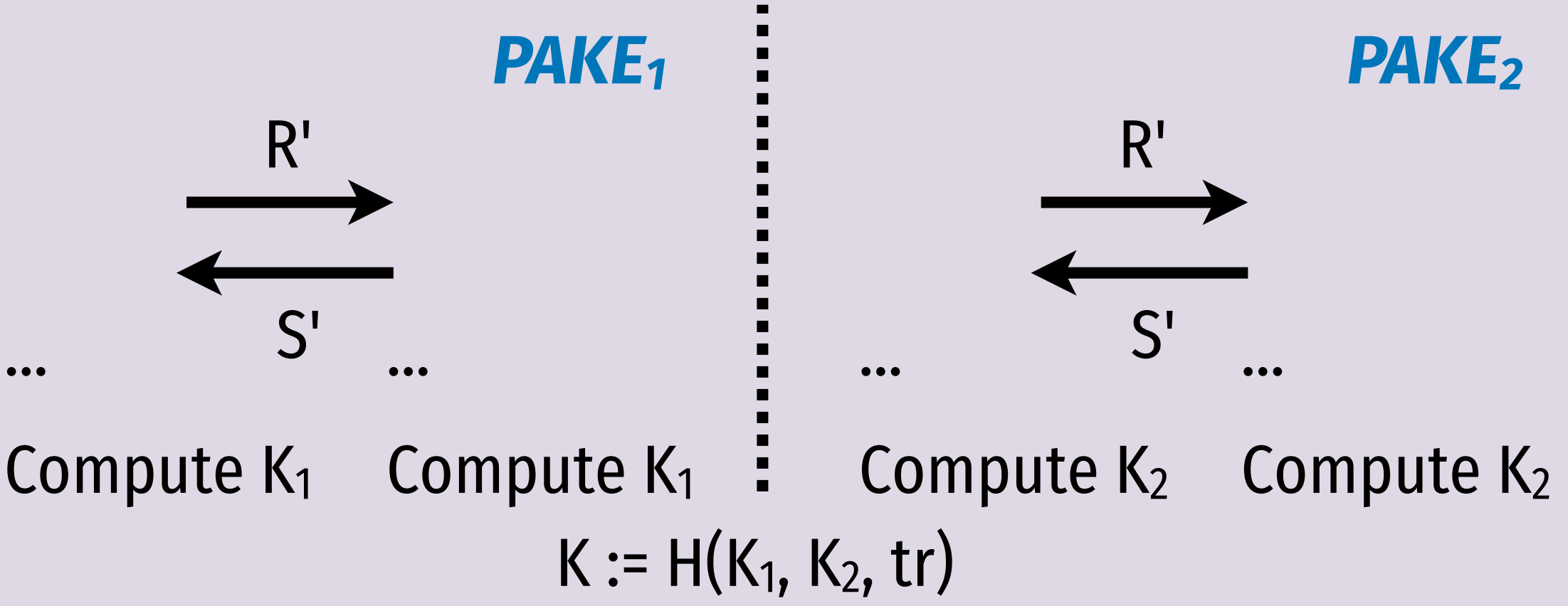
No 1-round statistically password-hiding PQ scheme realizing $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE}$ exists

Theorem 2:

- 1. $PAKE_1$ is $\mathcal{F}_{lePAKE} \Rightarrow \text{ParComb}[PAKE_1, PAKE_2]$ is $\mathcal{F}_{lePAKE}$
- 2. $PAKE_2$ is $\mathcal{F}_{lePAKE} \Rightarrow \text{ParComb}[PAKE_1, PAKE_2]$ is $\mathcal{F}_{lePAKE}$

SPAKE2,
CPace

Properties of ParComb



Theorem 1: Let $PAKE_1$ and $PAKE_2$ be 1-round statistically password-hiding, then

- 1. $PAKE_1$ is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE} \Rightarrow ParComb[PAKE_1, PAKE_2]$ is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE}$
- 2. $PAKE_2$ is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE} \Rightarrow ParComb[PAKE_1, PAKE_2]$ is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE}$

EKE

No 1-round statistically password-hiding PQ scheme realizing $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE}$ exists

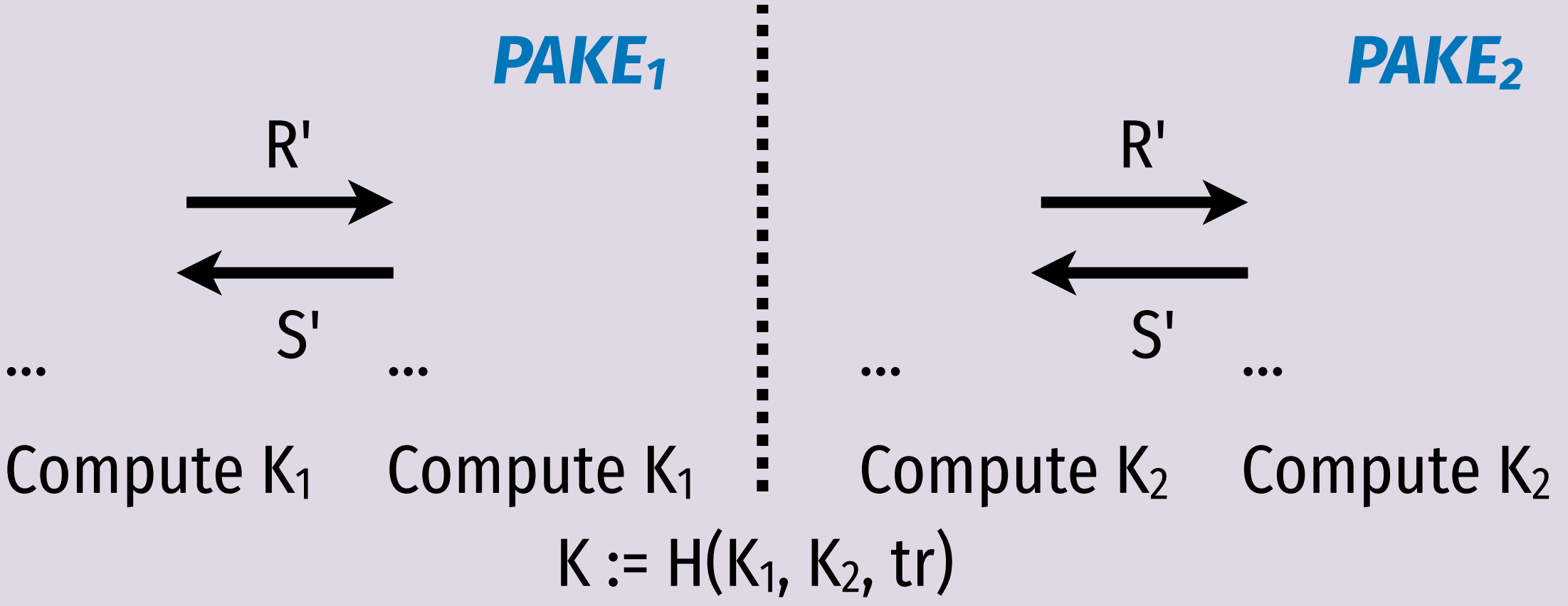
Theorem 2:

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SPAKE2, CPace

Bonus lemma: either $\mathcal{F}_{blePAKE} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{blePAKE}$

Properties of ParComb



Theorem 1: Let $PAKE_1$ and $PAKE_2$ be 1-round statistically password-hiding, then

- 1. $PAKE_1$ is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE} \Rightarrow ParComb[PAKE_1, PAKE_2]$ is $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE}$
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EKE

No 1-round statistically password-hiding PQ scheme realizing $\mathcal{F}_{PAKE}$ exists

Theorem 2:

- 1. $PAKE_1$ is $\mathcal{F}_{lePAKE} \Rightarrow ParComb[PAKE_1, PAKE_2]$ is $\mathcal{F}_{lePAKE}$
- 2. $PAKE_2$ is $\mathcal{F}_{lePAKE} \Rightarrow ParComb[PAKE_1, PAKE_2]$ is $\mathcal{F}_{lePAKE}$

SPAKE2, CPace

Bonus lemma: either $\mathcal{F}_{blePAKE} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{blePAKE}$

Theorem 3: X-GA-PAKE (CSIDH-based) is a statistically pw-hiding 1-round blePAKE

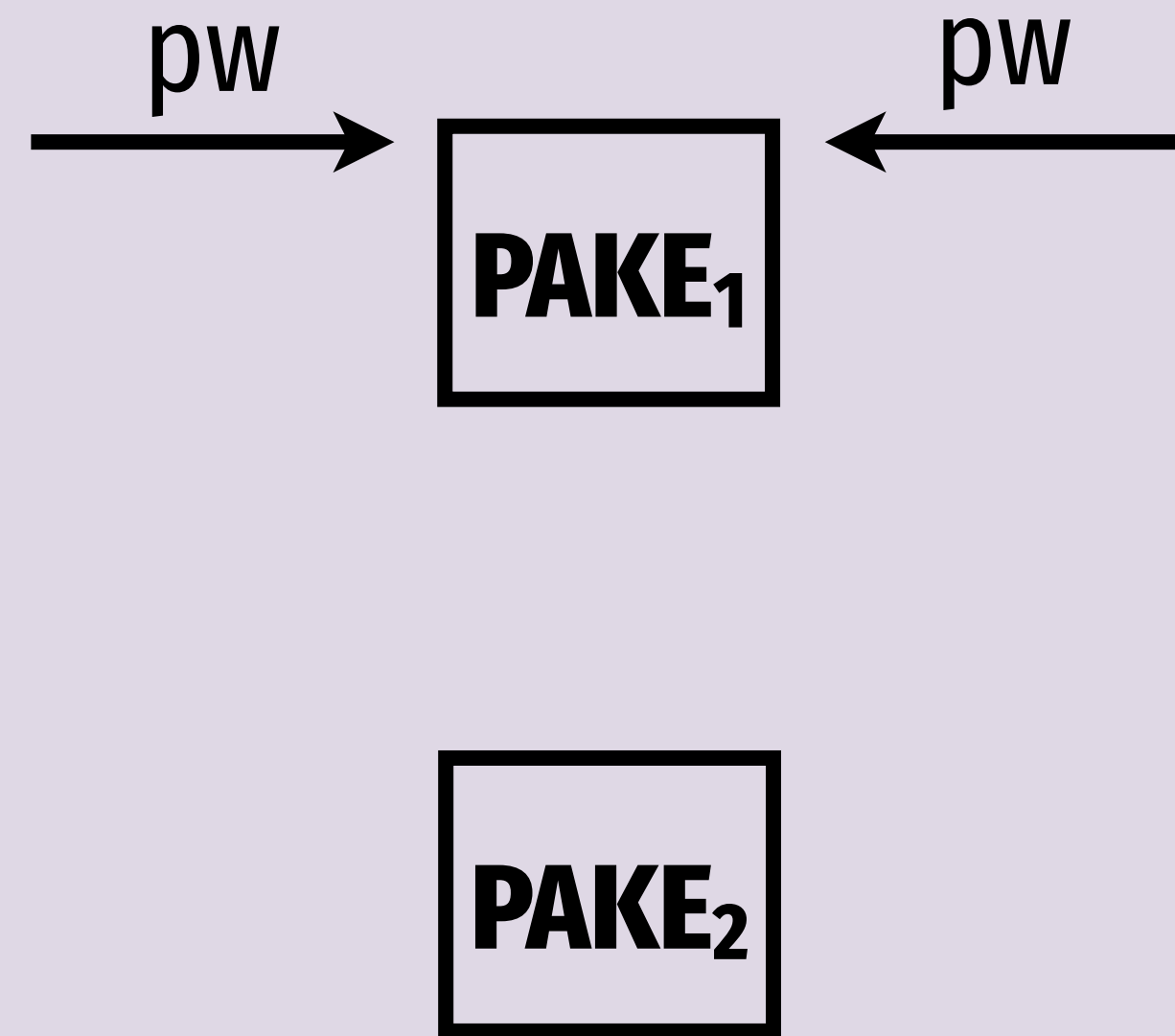
Building SeqComb

Building SeqComb

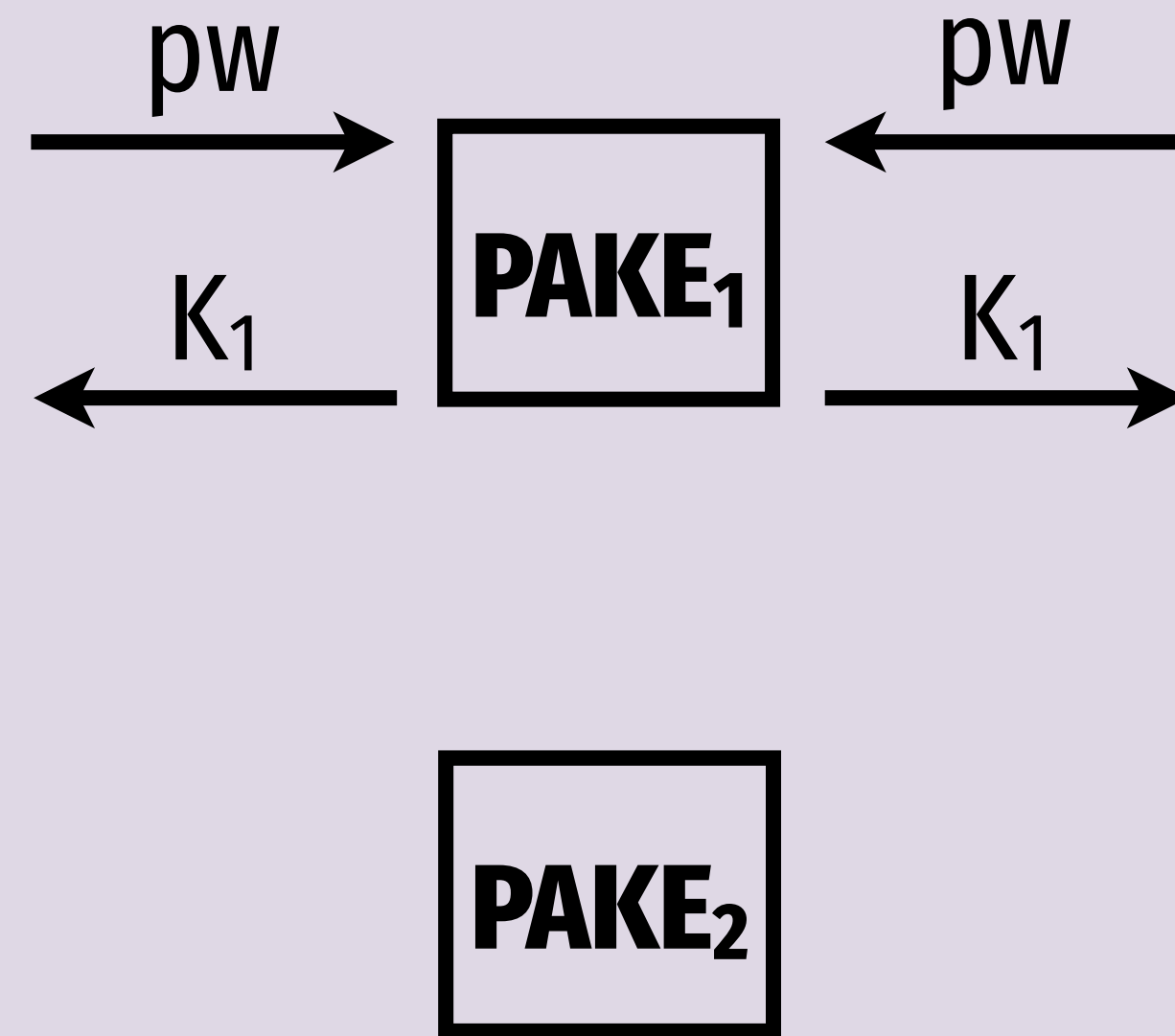
PAKE₁

PAKE₂

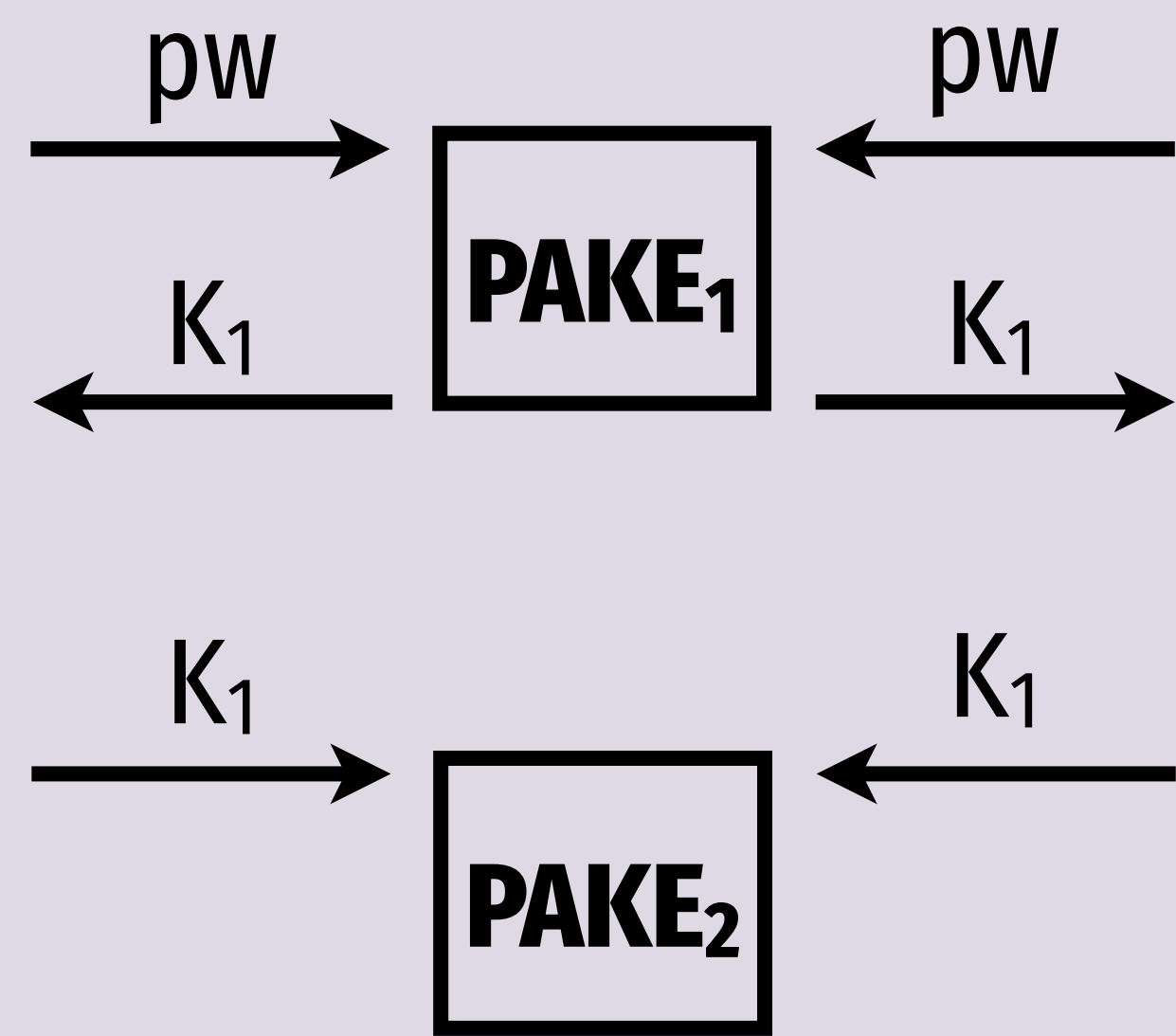
Building SeqComb



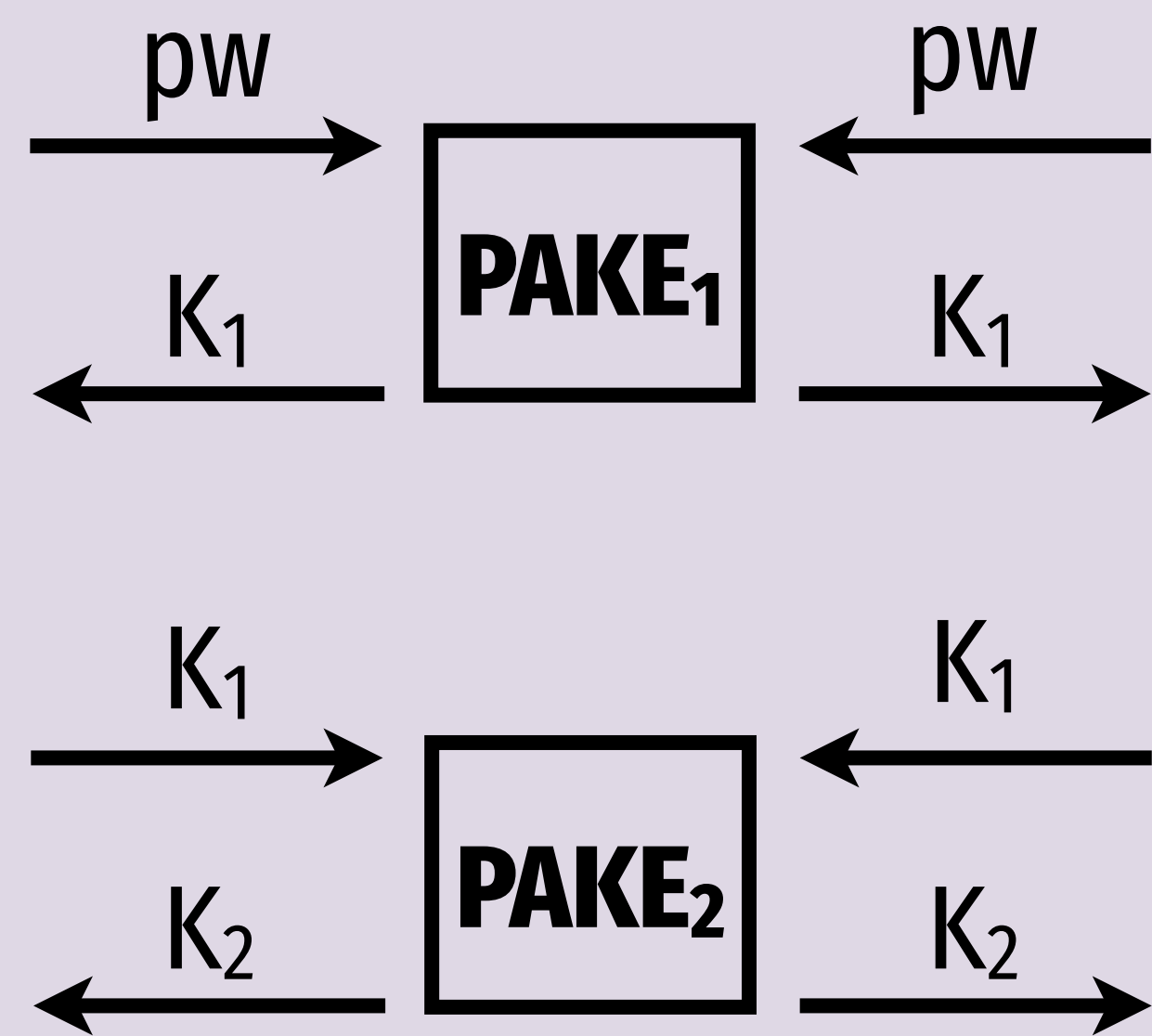
Building SeqComb



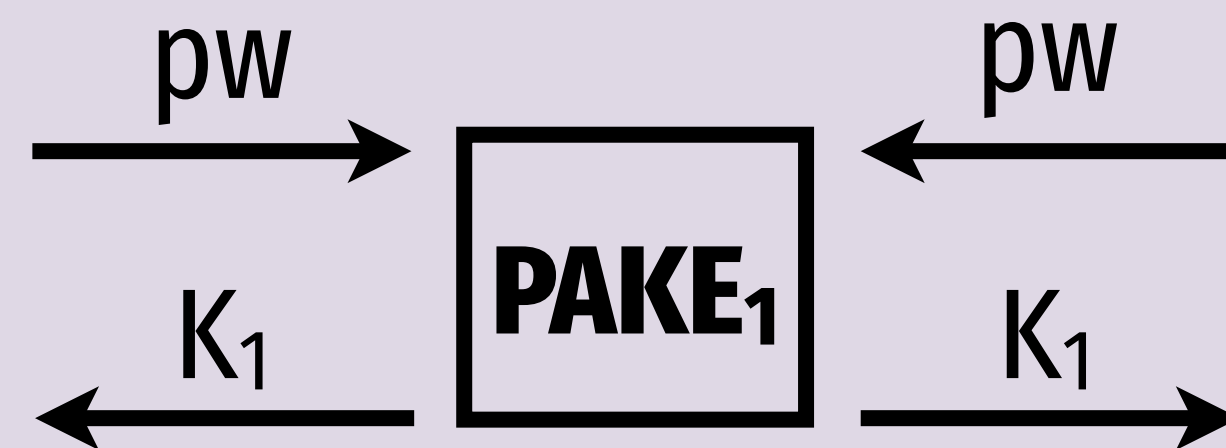
Building SeqComb



Building SeqComb



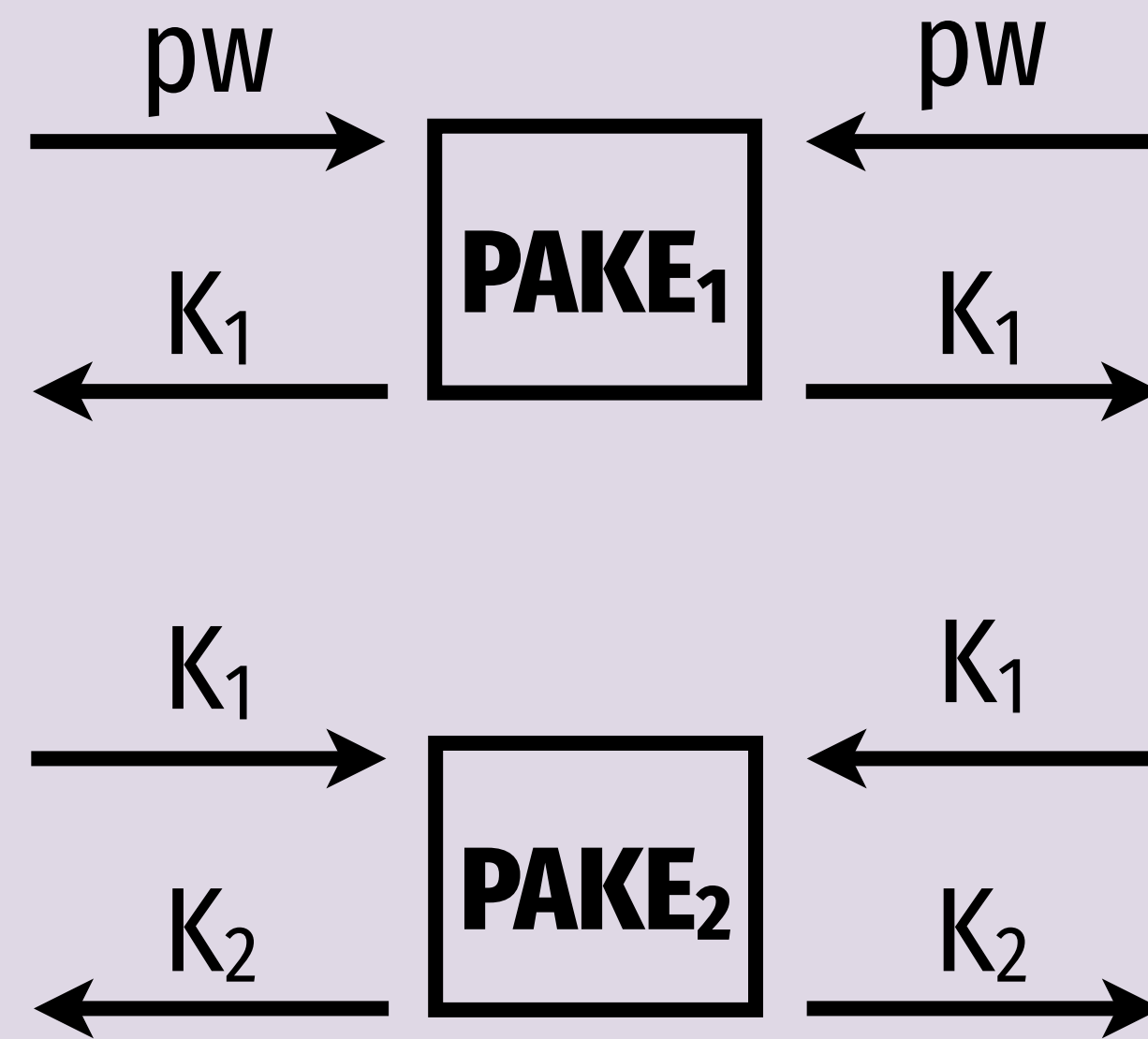
Building SeqComb



$$K := H(K_1, K_2, tr)$$

Building SeqComb

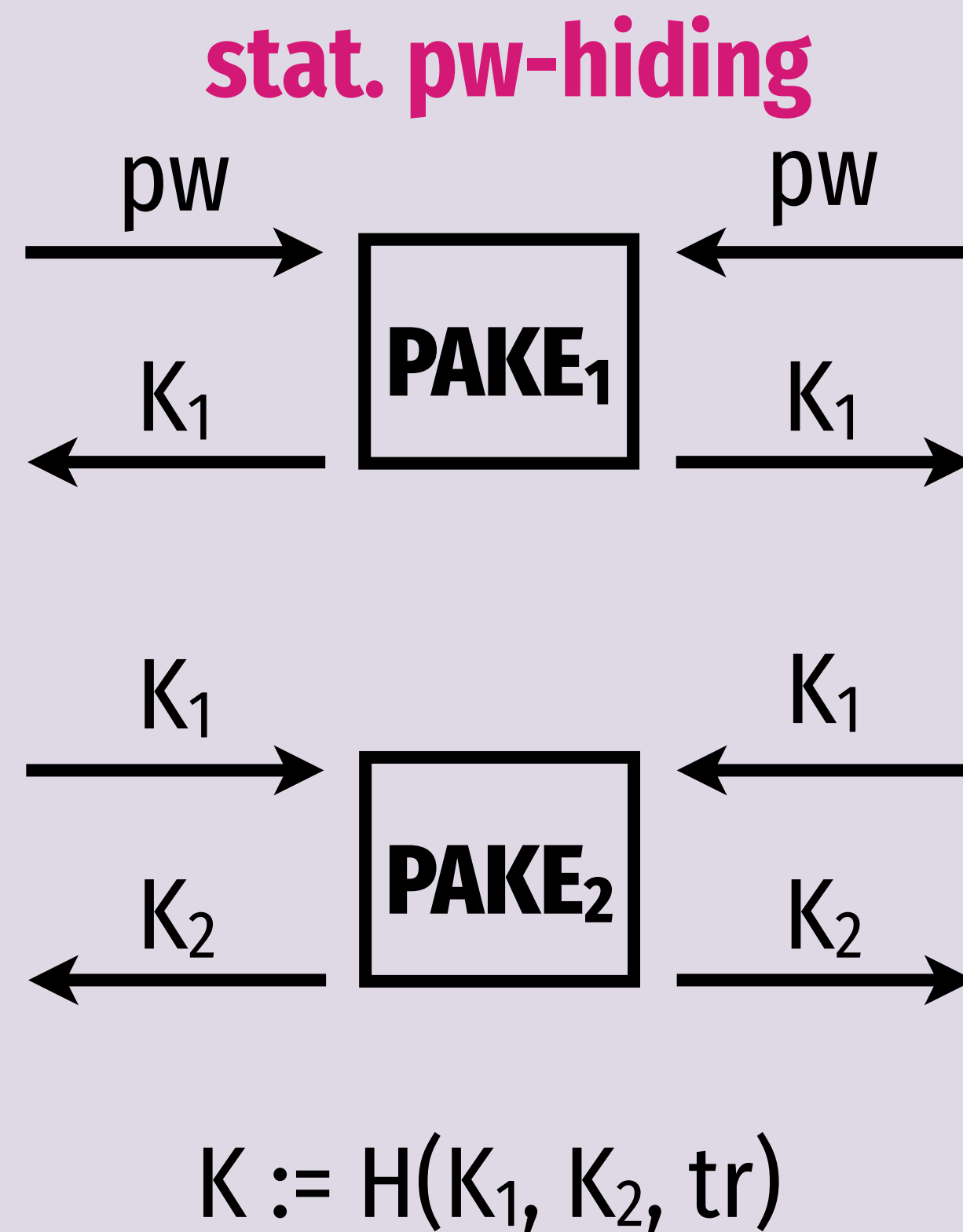
**PAKE₁ can have
the τ problem**



$$K := H(K_1, K_2, tr)$$

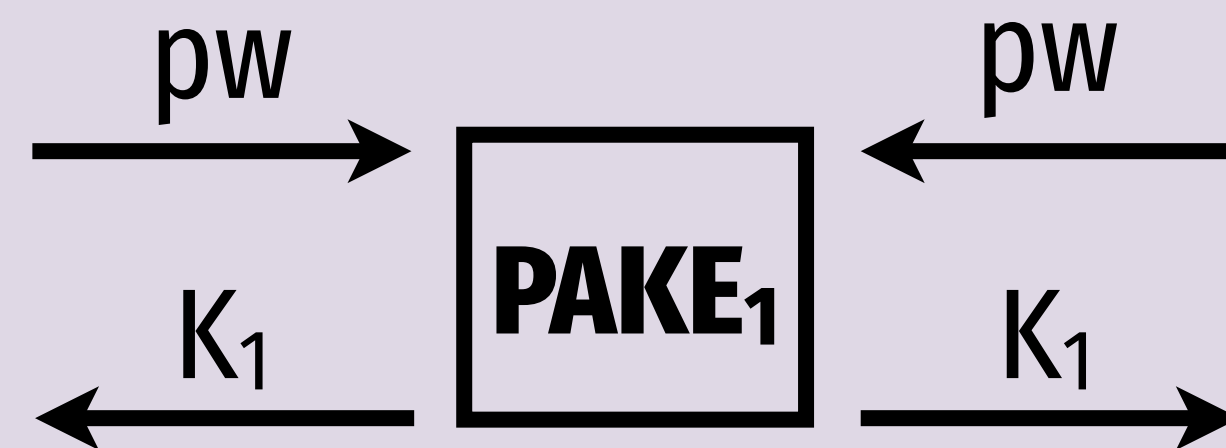
Building SeqComb

**PAKE₁ can have
the τ problem**



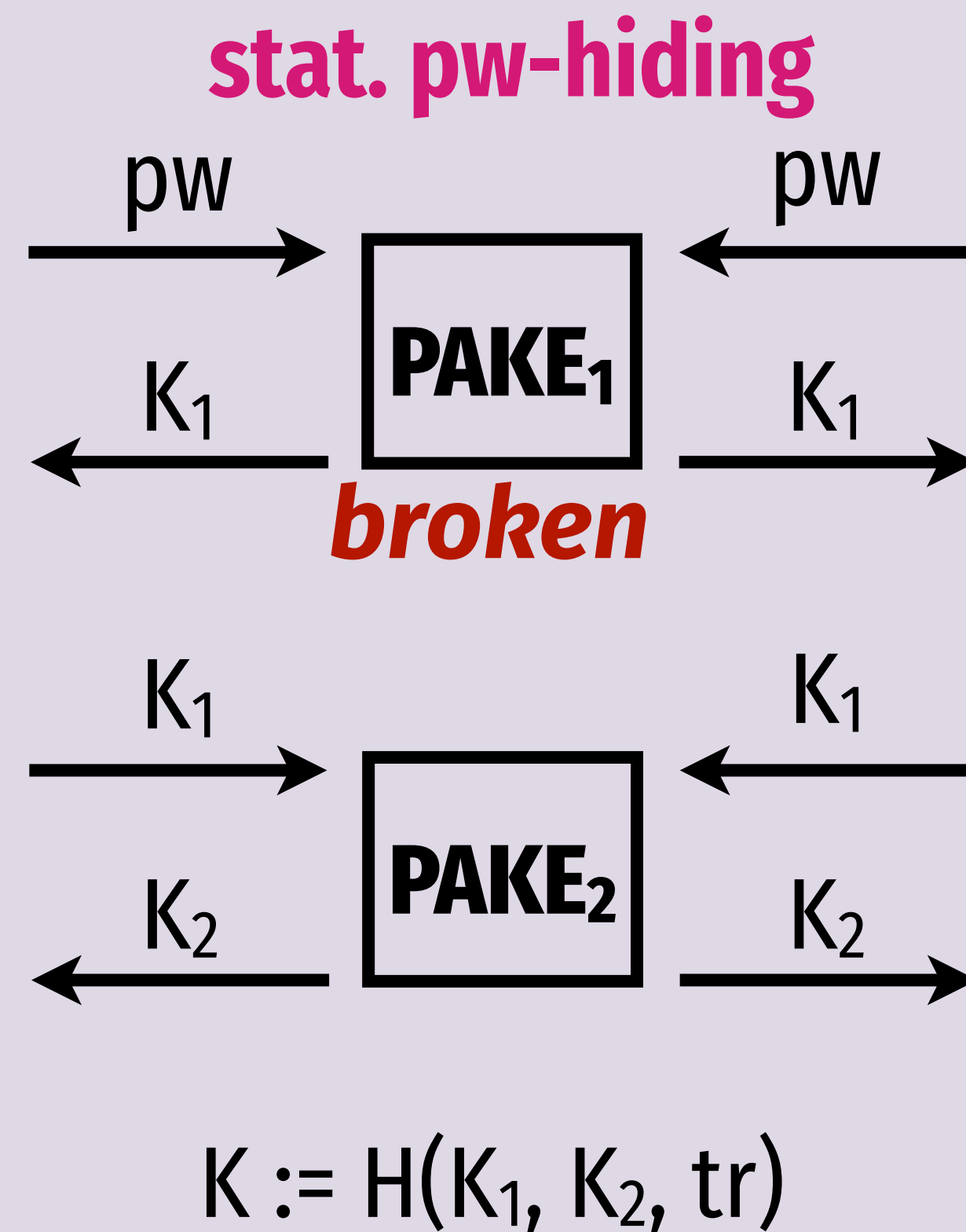
Building SeqComb

stat. pw-hiding

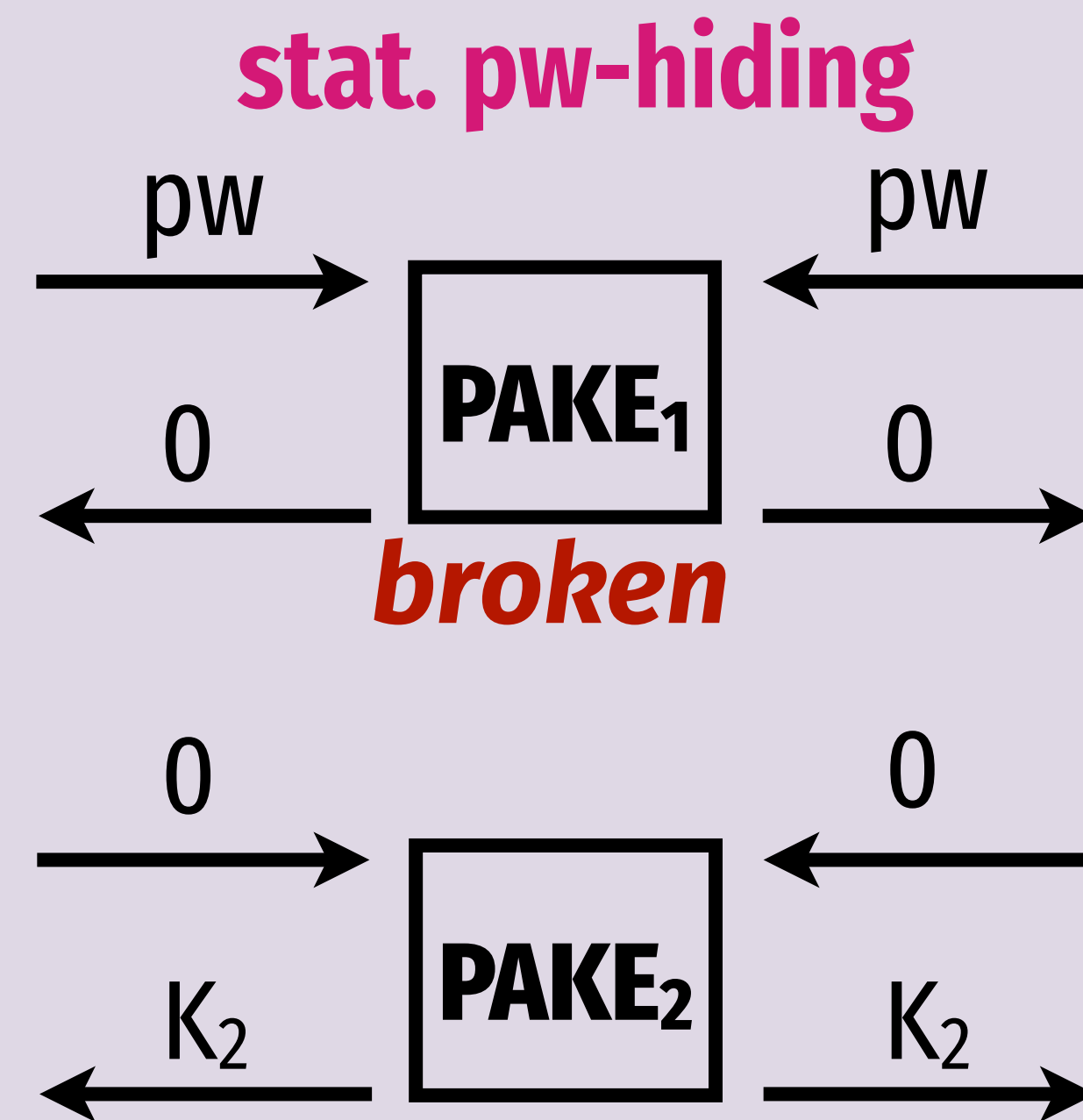


$$K := H(K_1, K_2, tr)$$

Building SeqComb

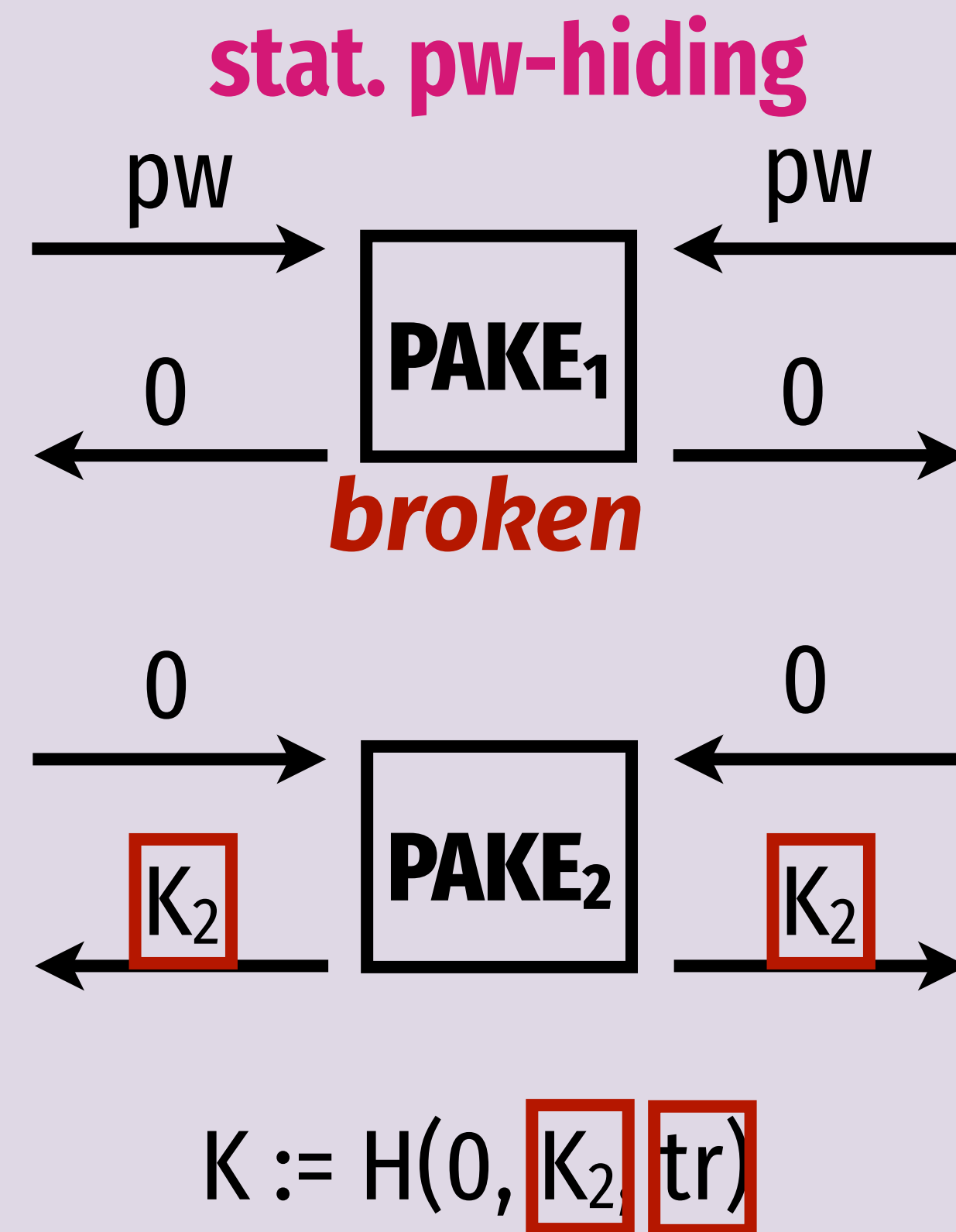


Building SeqComb

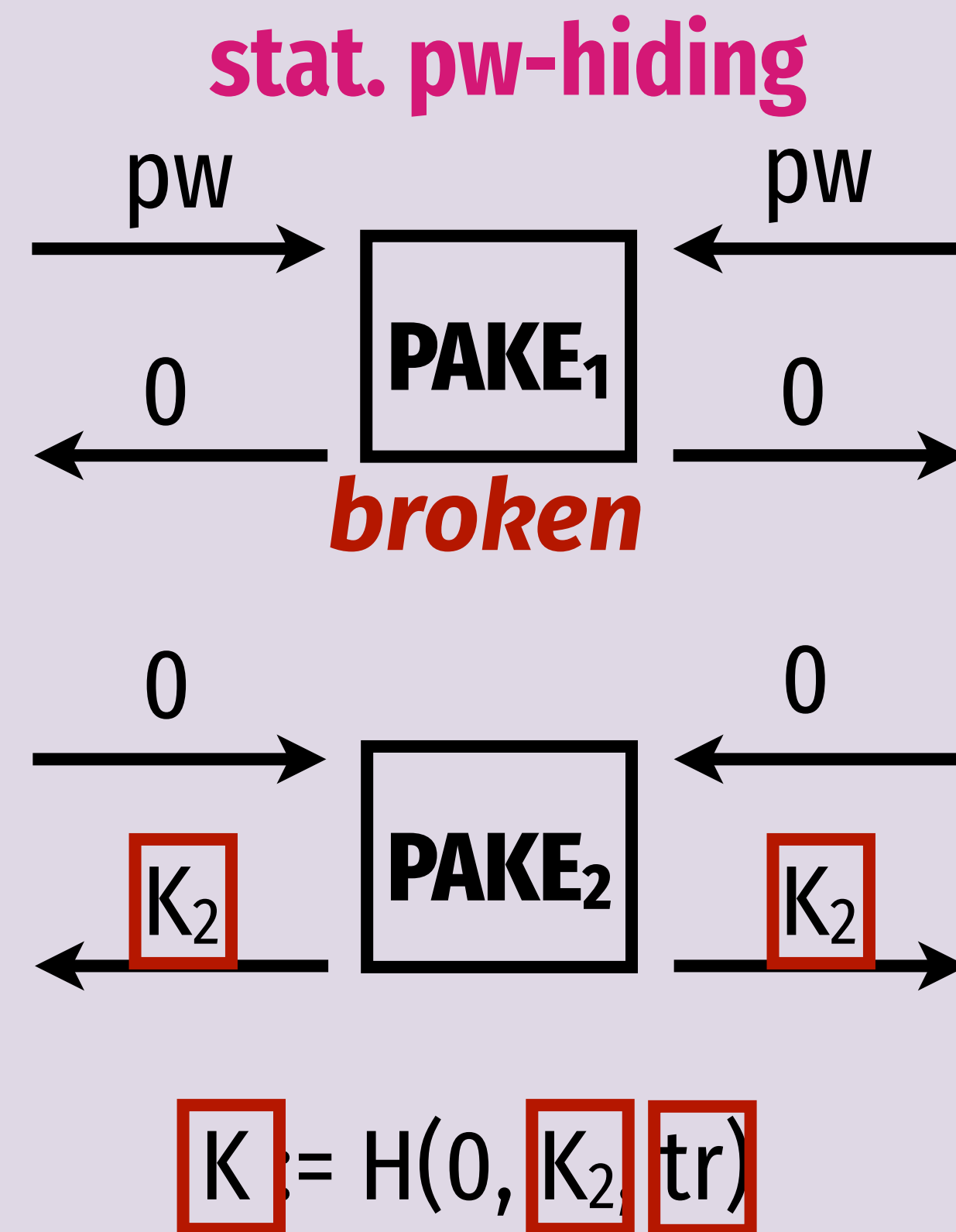


$$K := H(0, K_2, \text{tr})$$

Building SeqComb

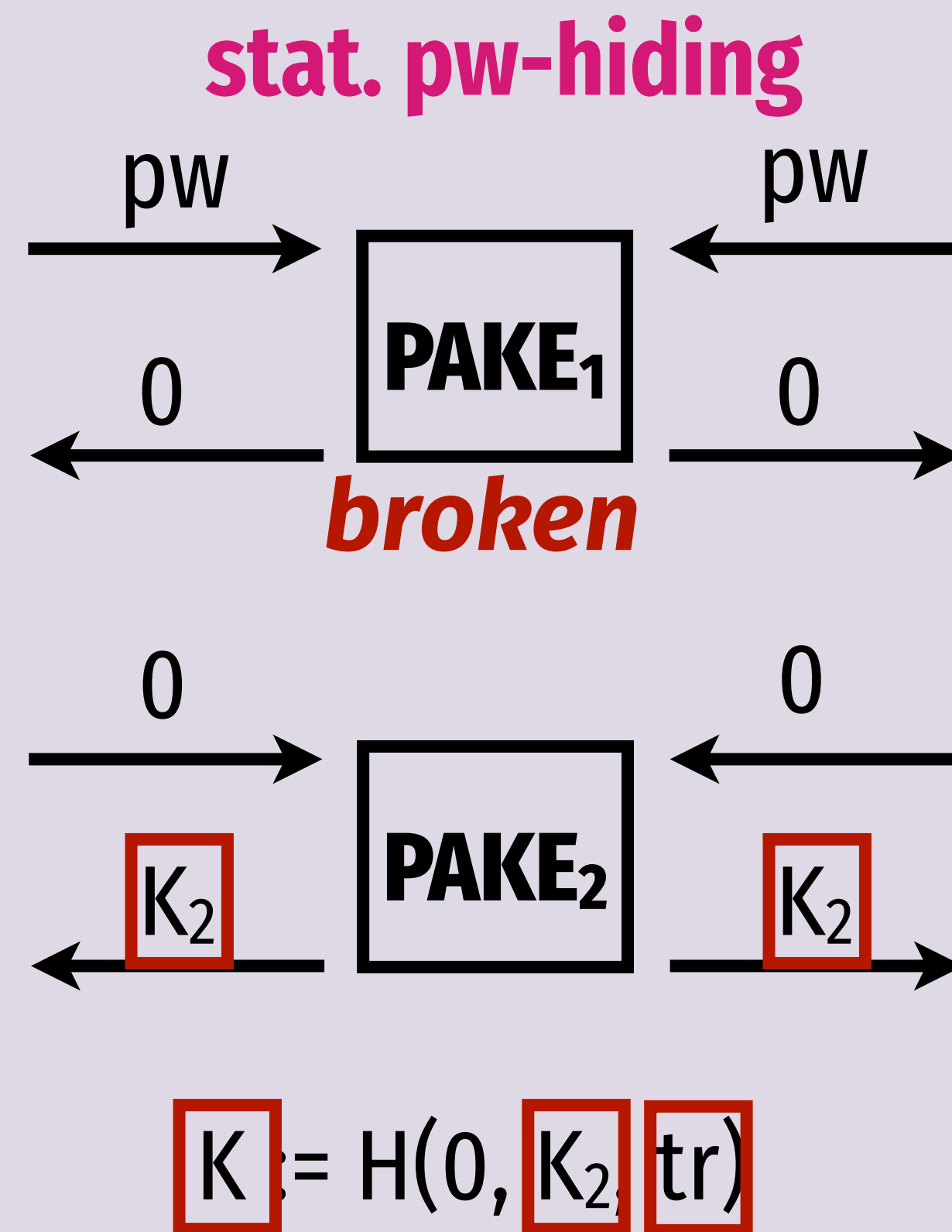


Building SeqComb



Building SeqComb

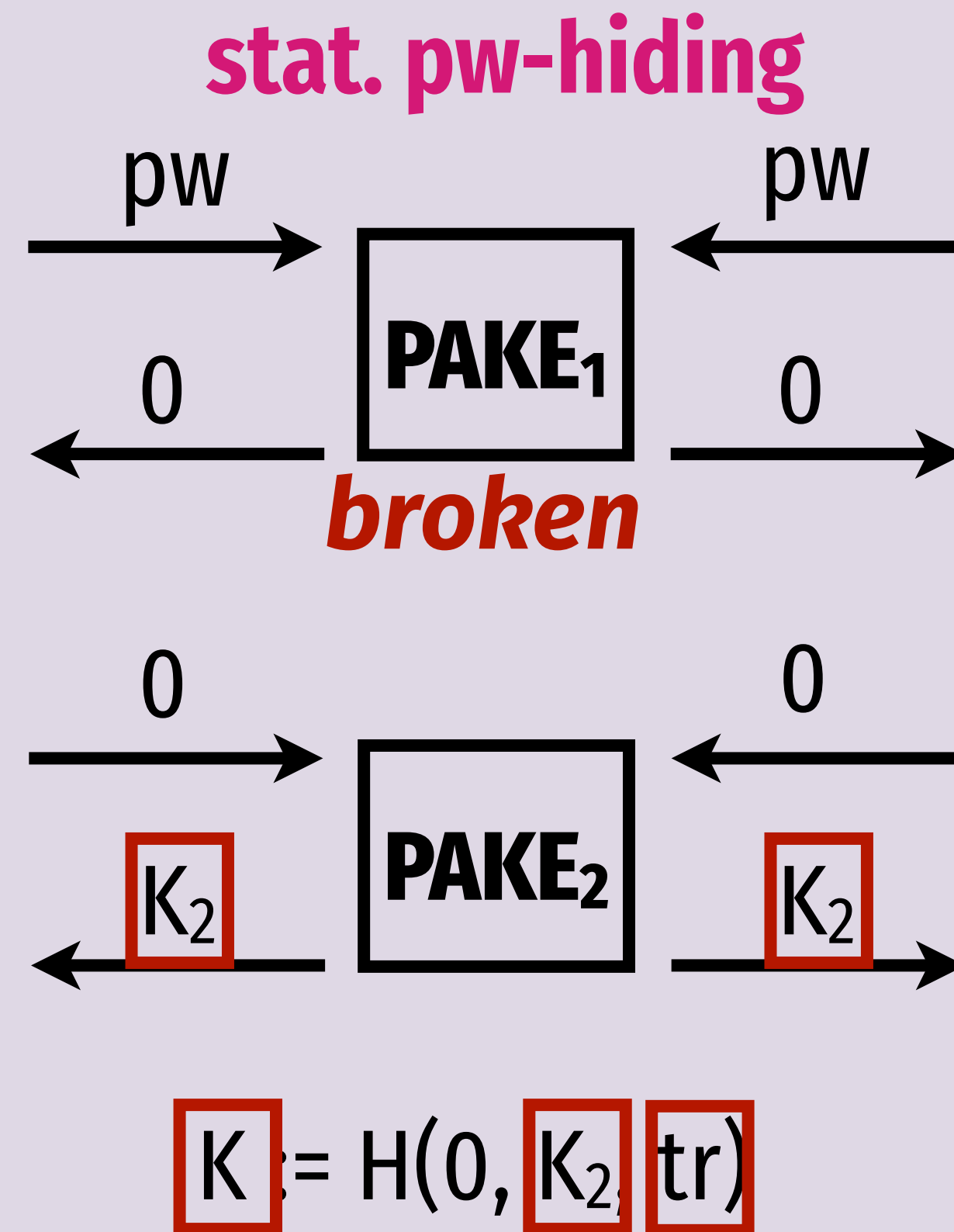
Session key is
predictable!



Building SeqComb

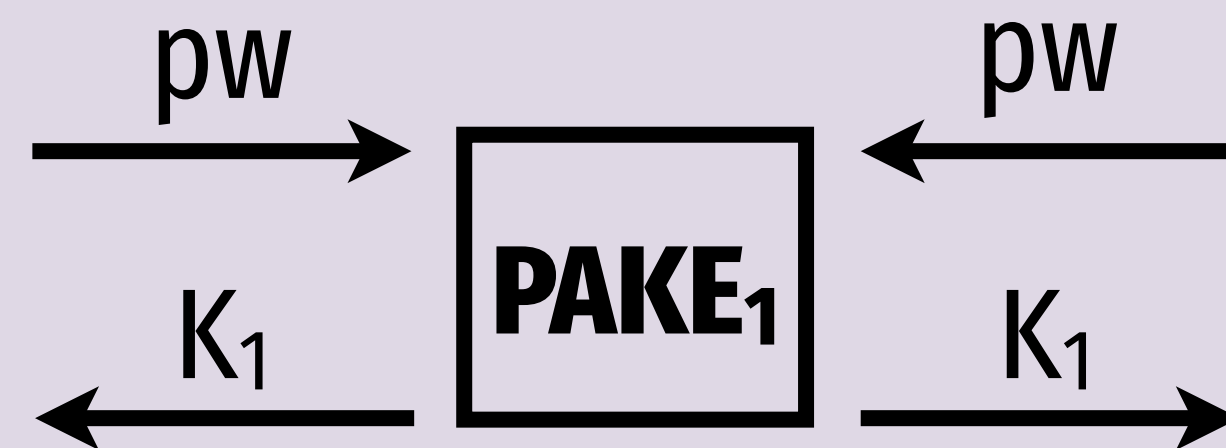
Session key is
predictable!

Input more into
PAKE₂



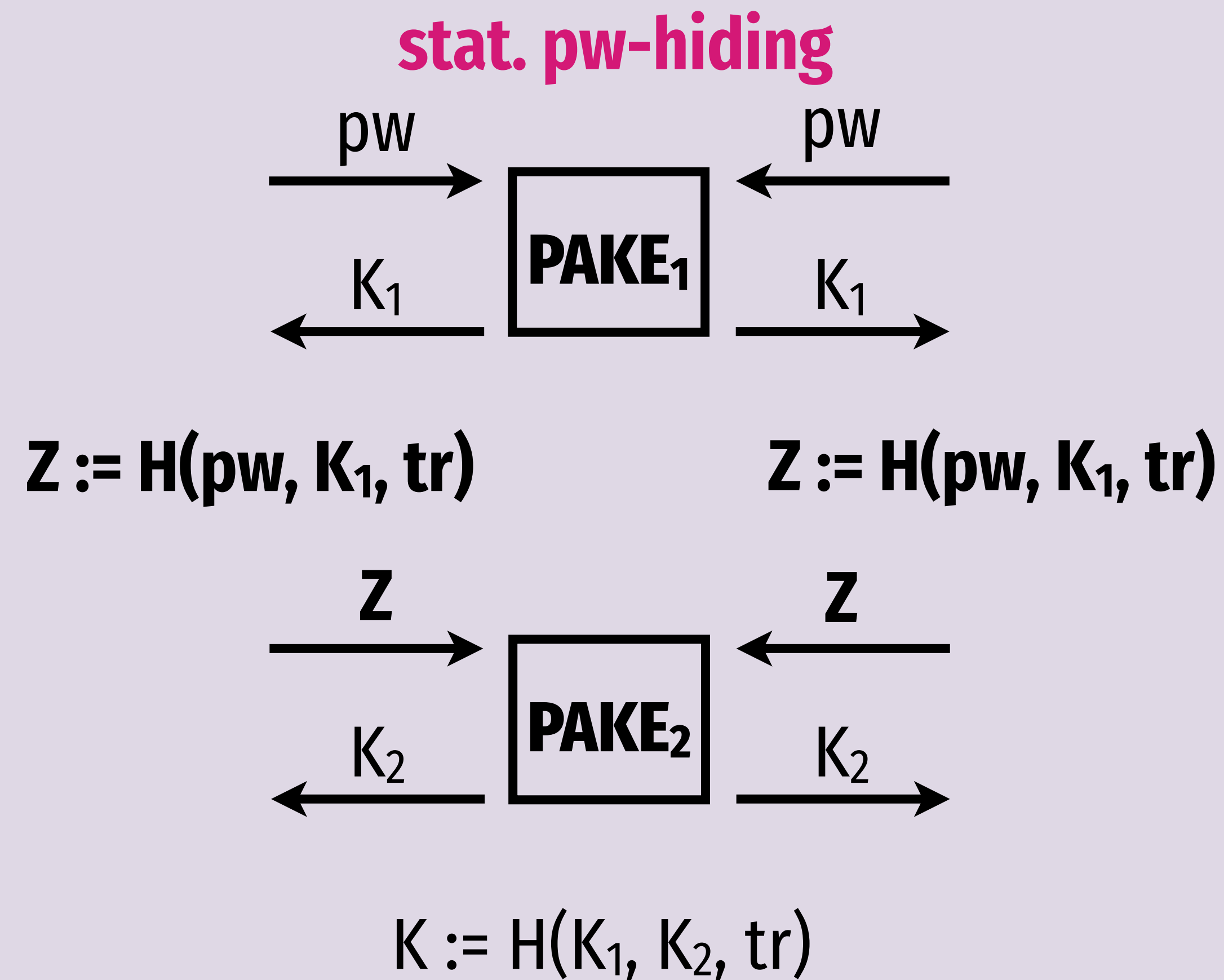
Building SeqComb

stat. pw-hiding

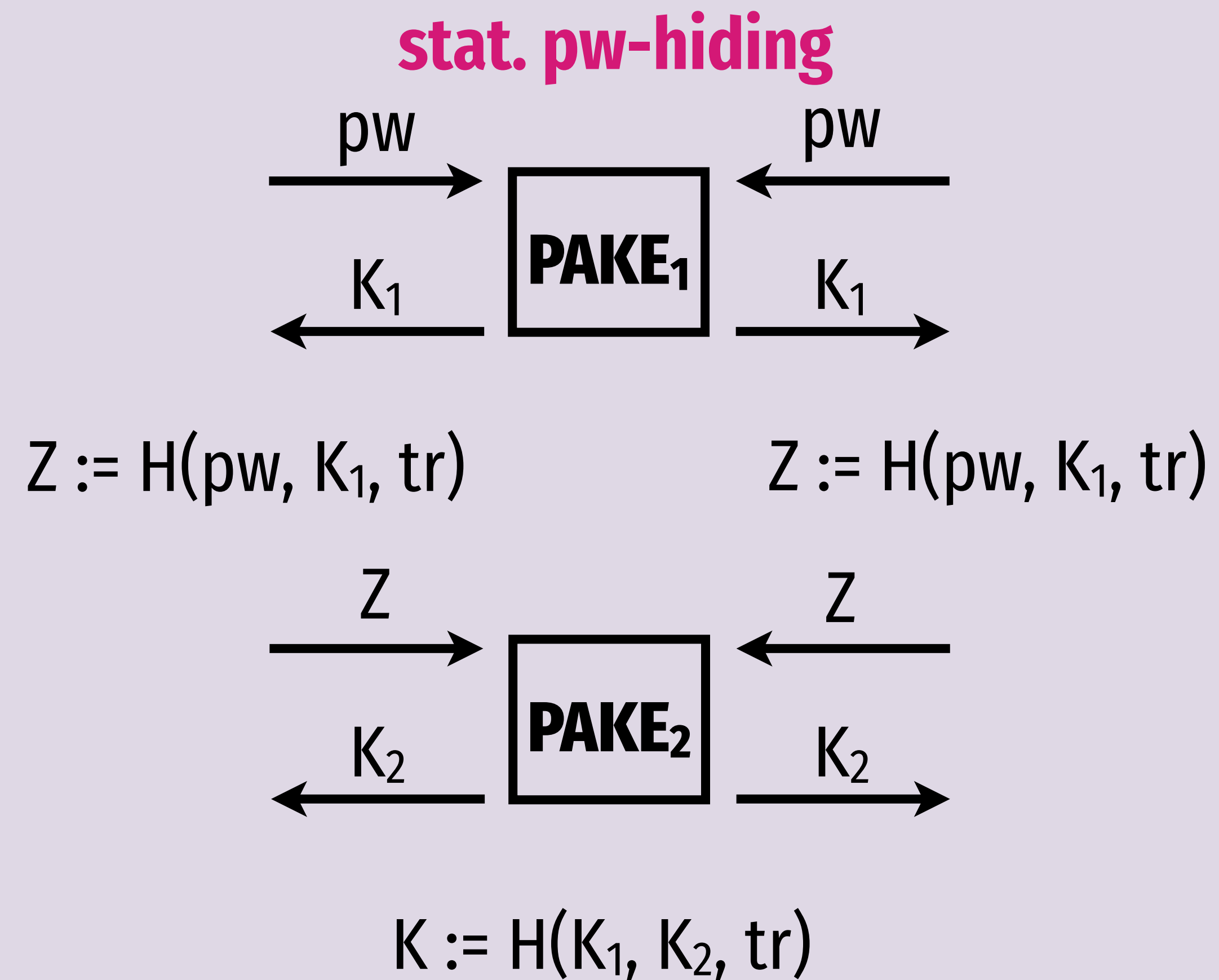


$$K := H(K_1, K_2, tr)$$

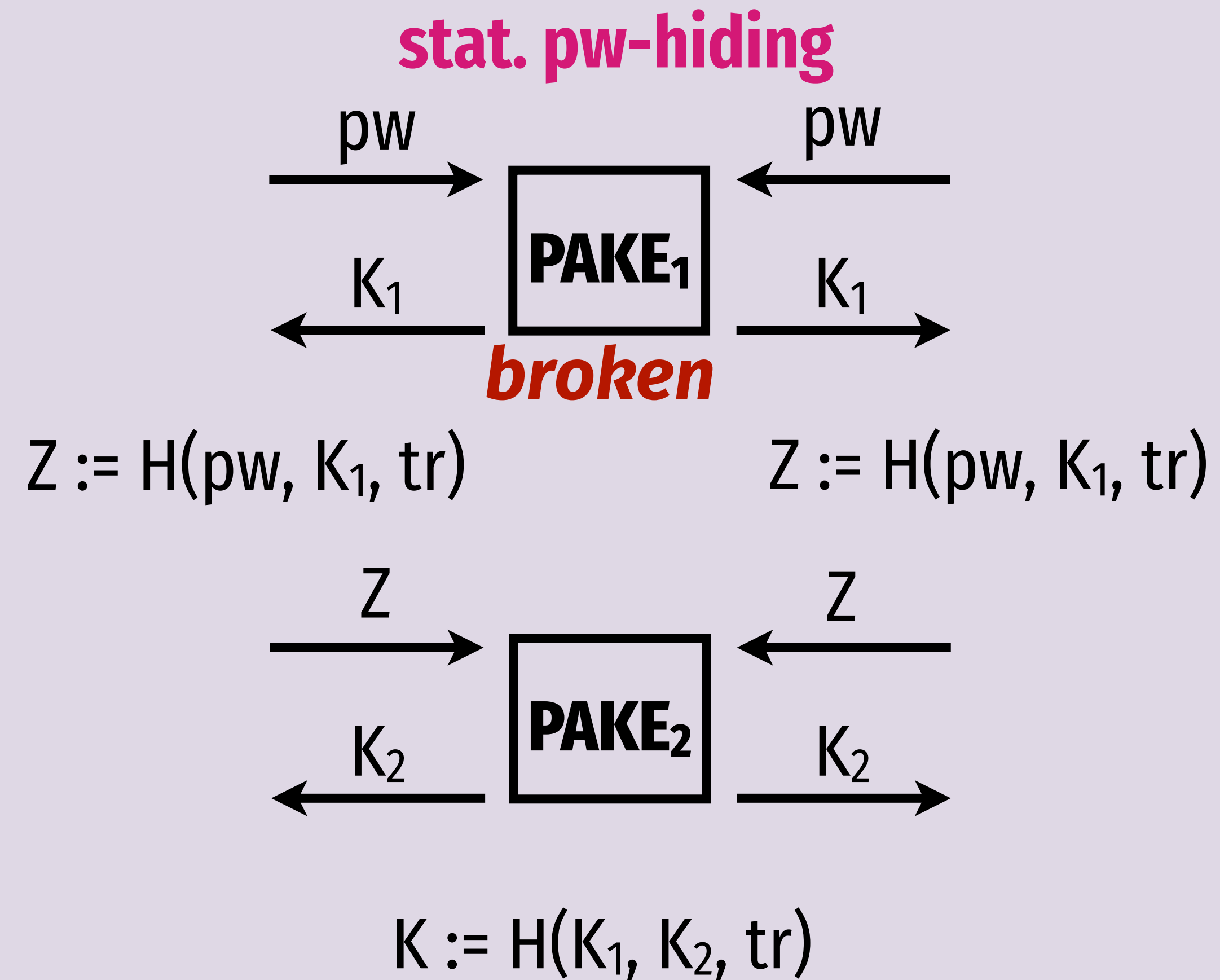
Building SeqComb



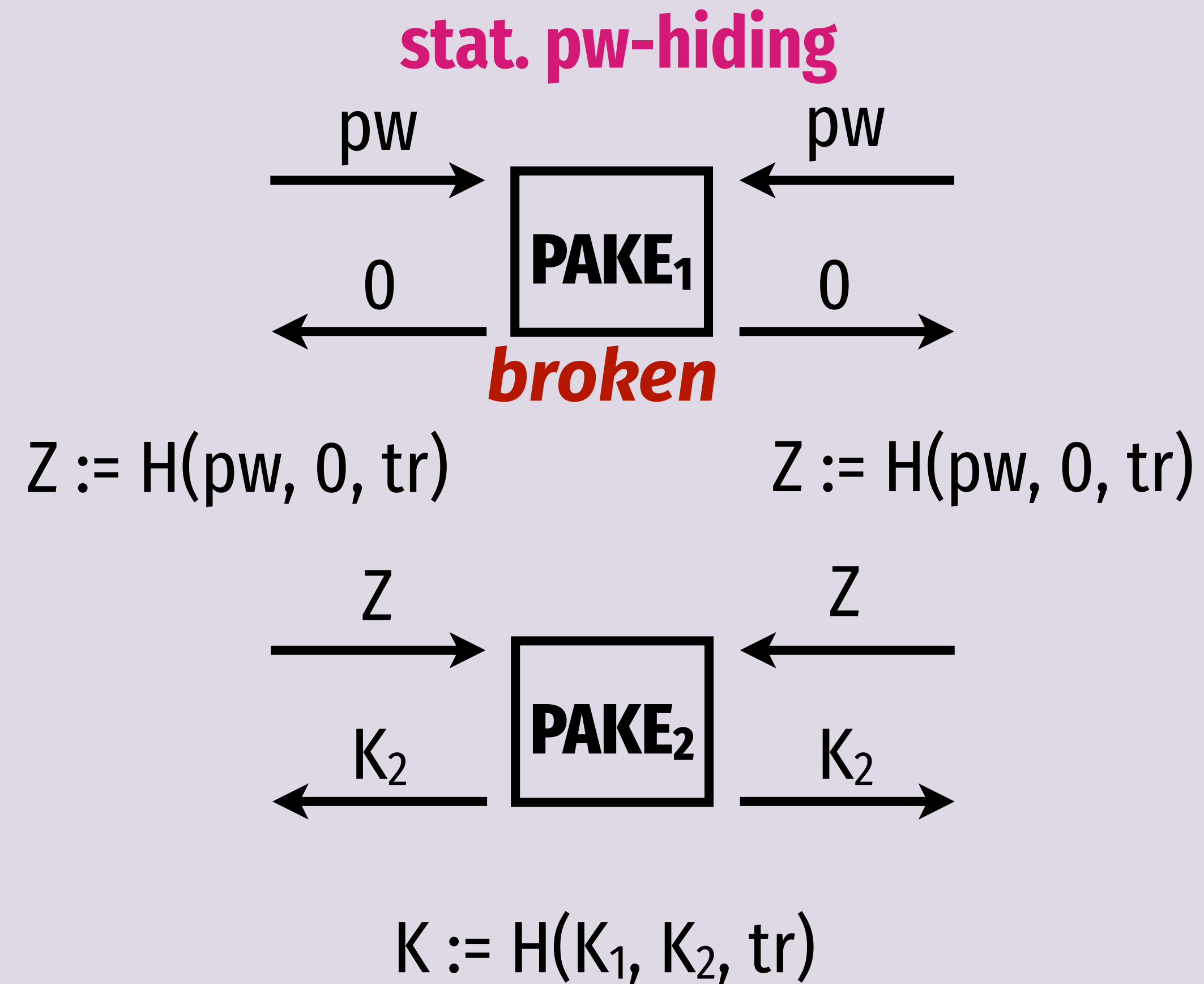
Building SeqComb



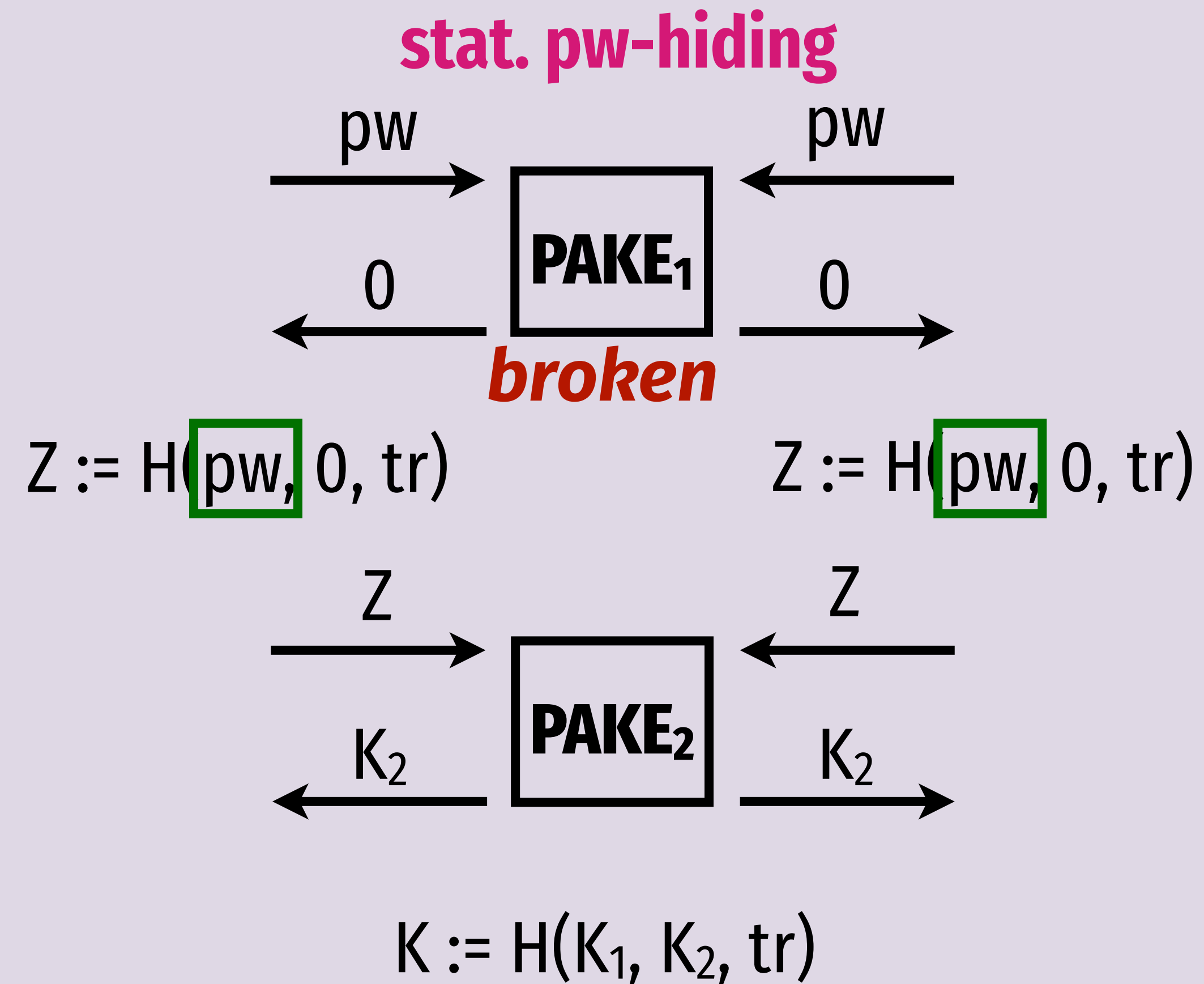
Building SeqComb



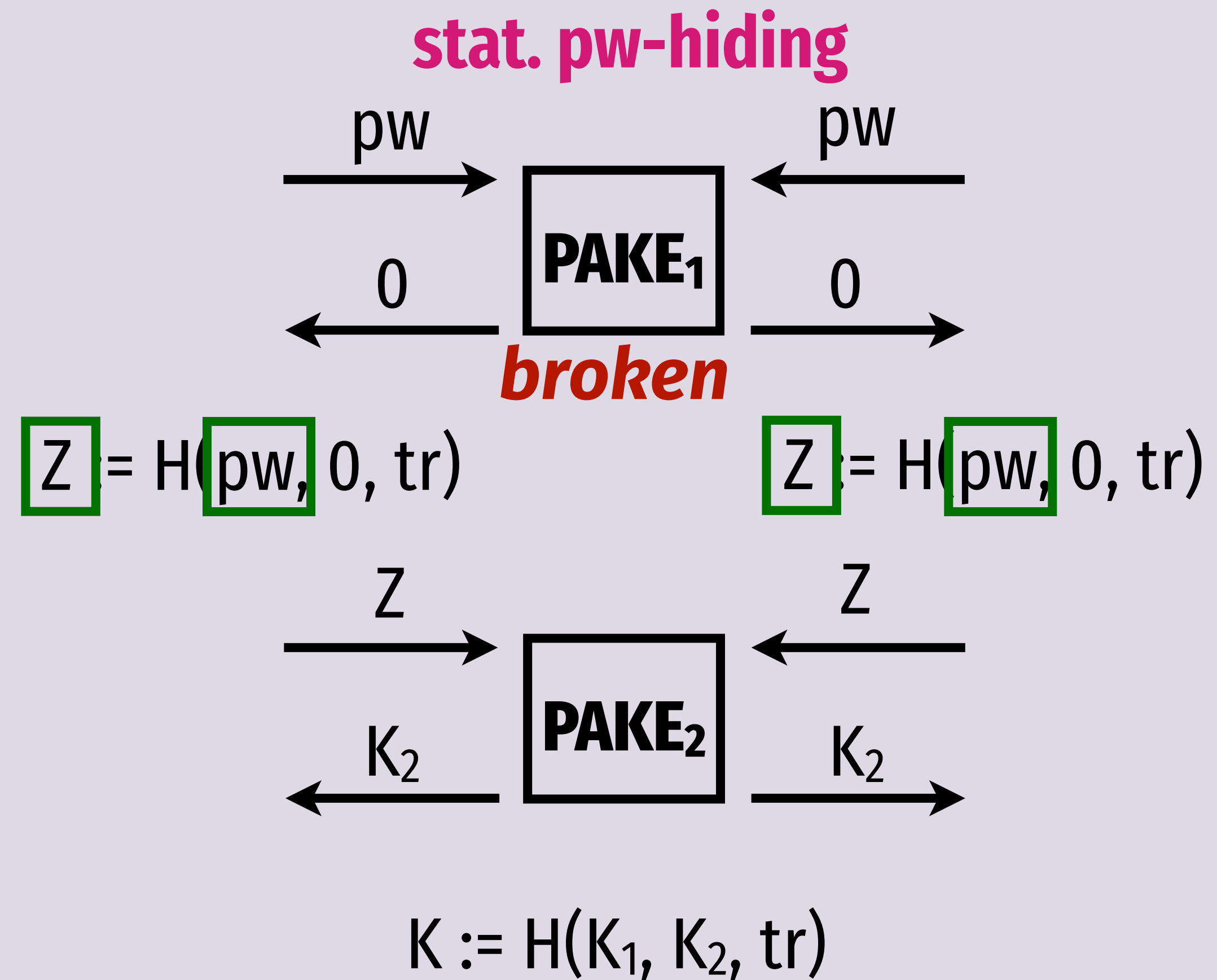
Building SeqComb



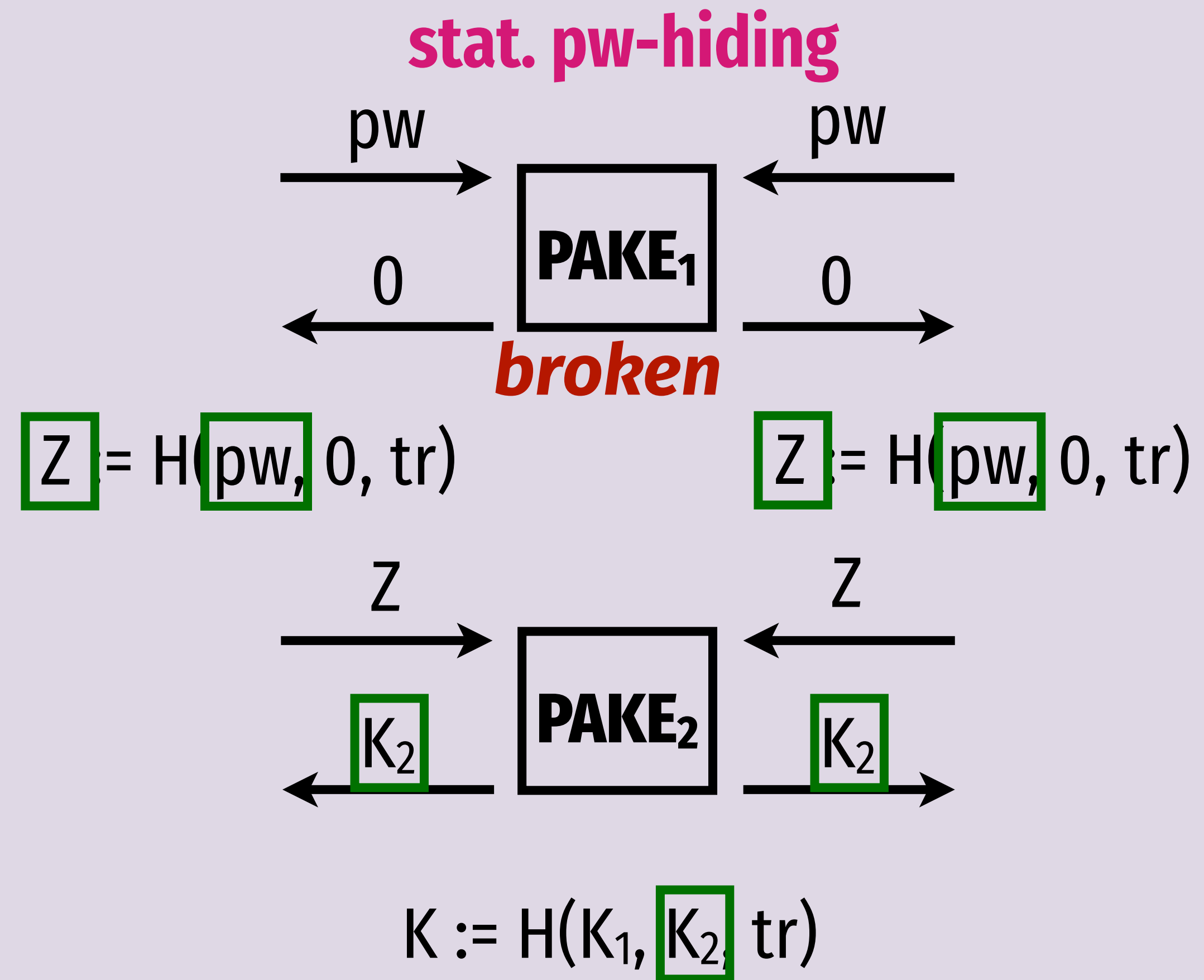
Building SeqComb



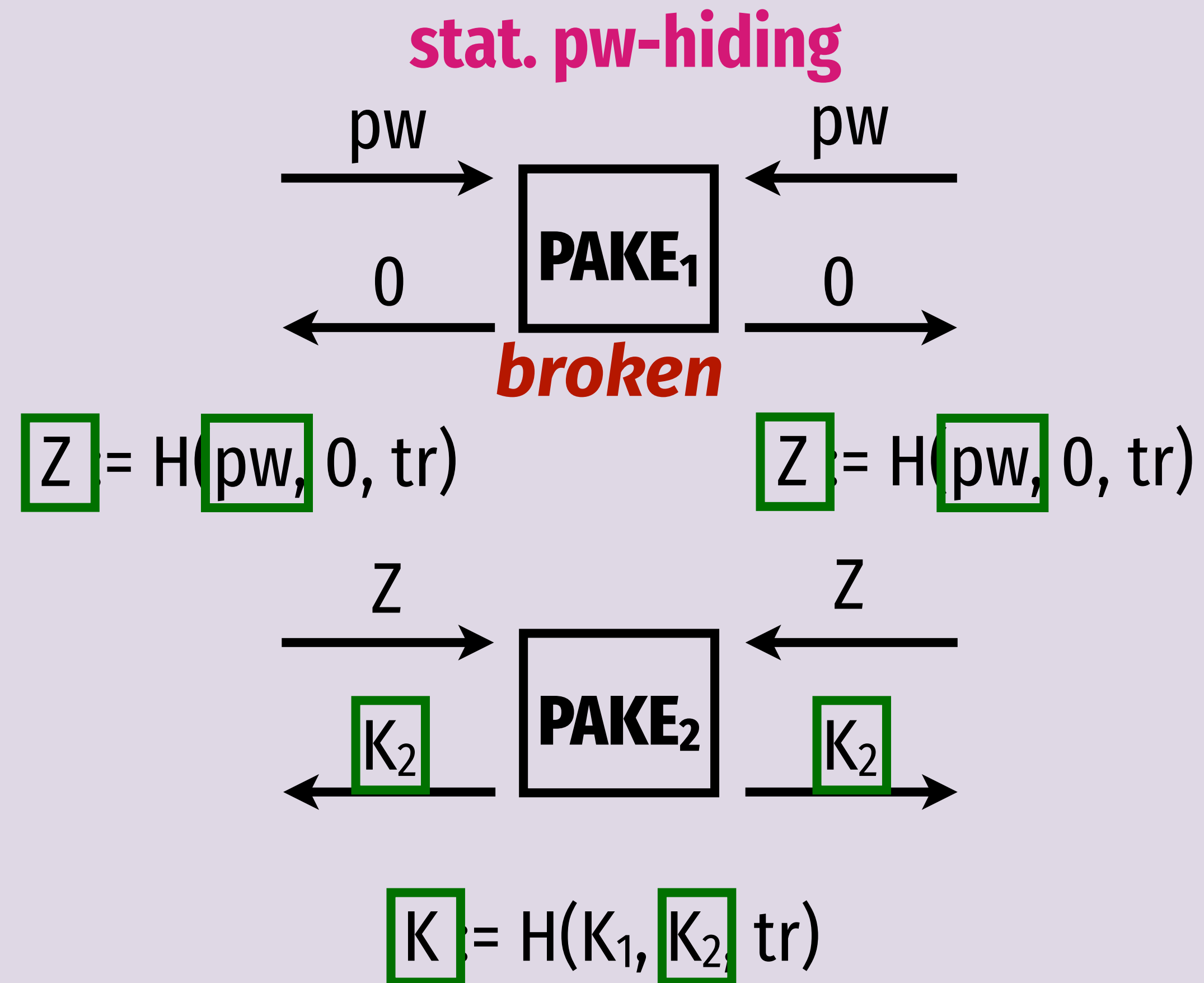
Building SeqComb



Building SeqComb

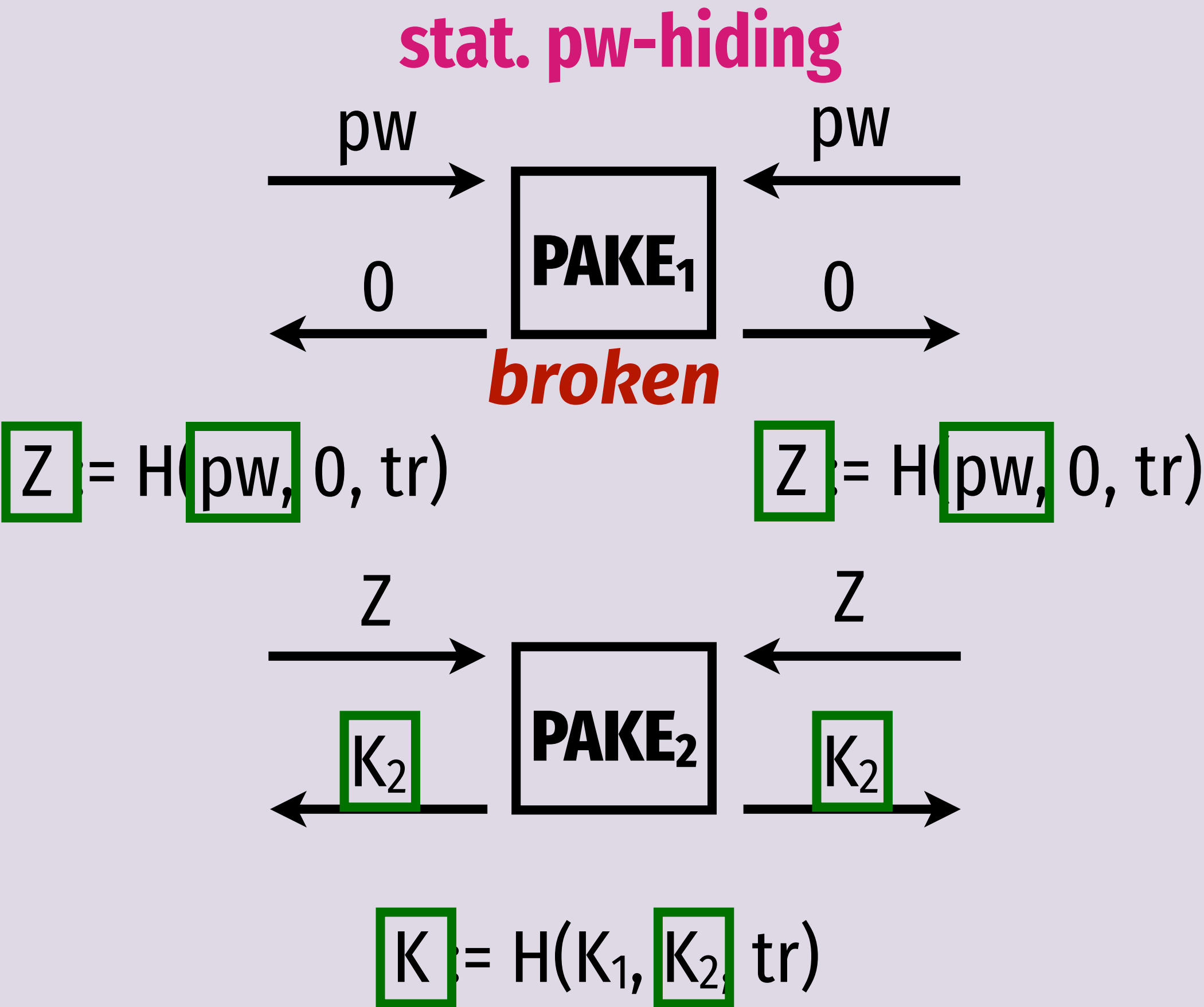


Building SeqComb

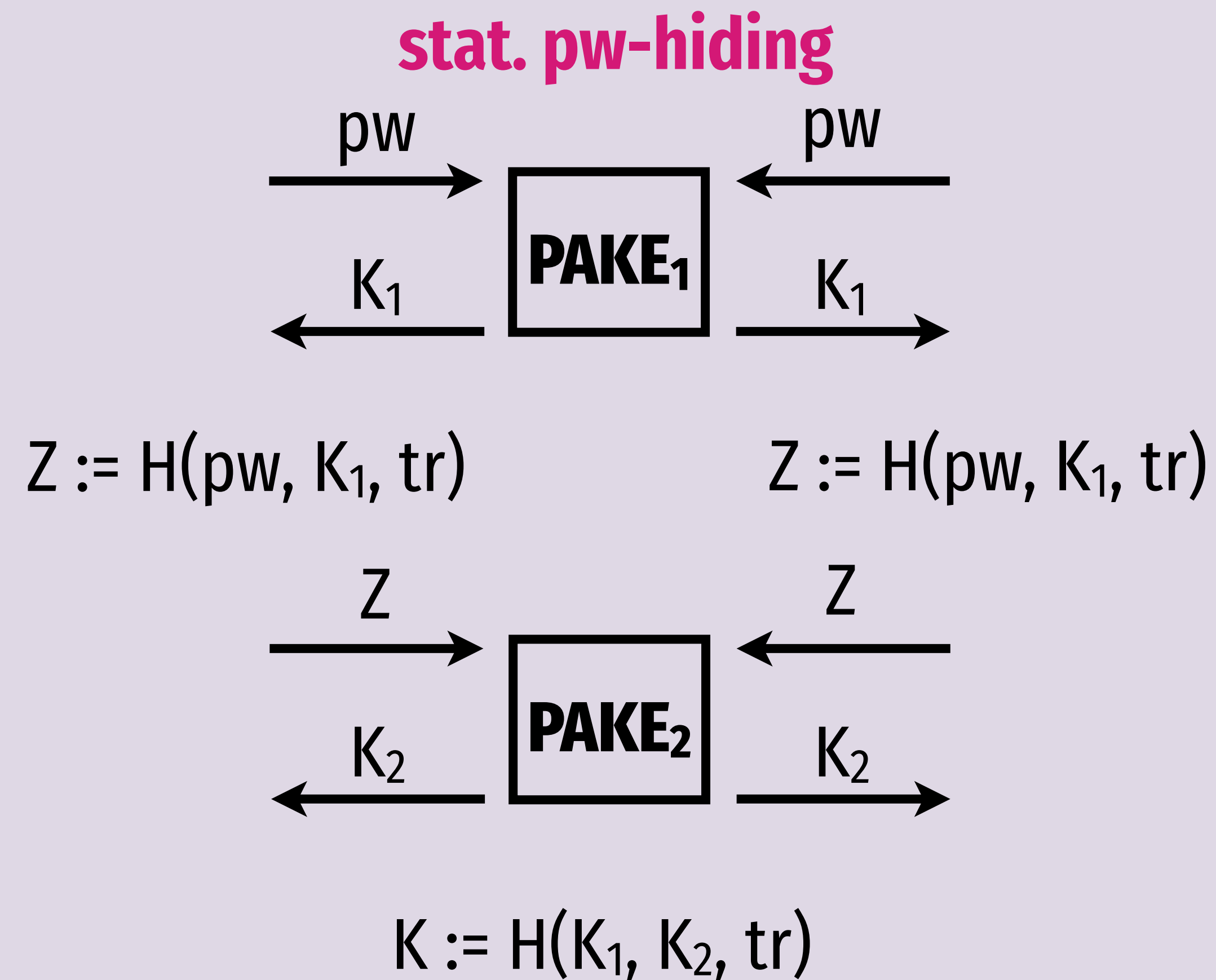


Building SeqComb

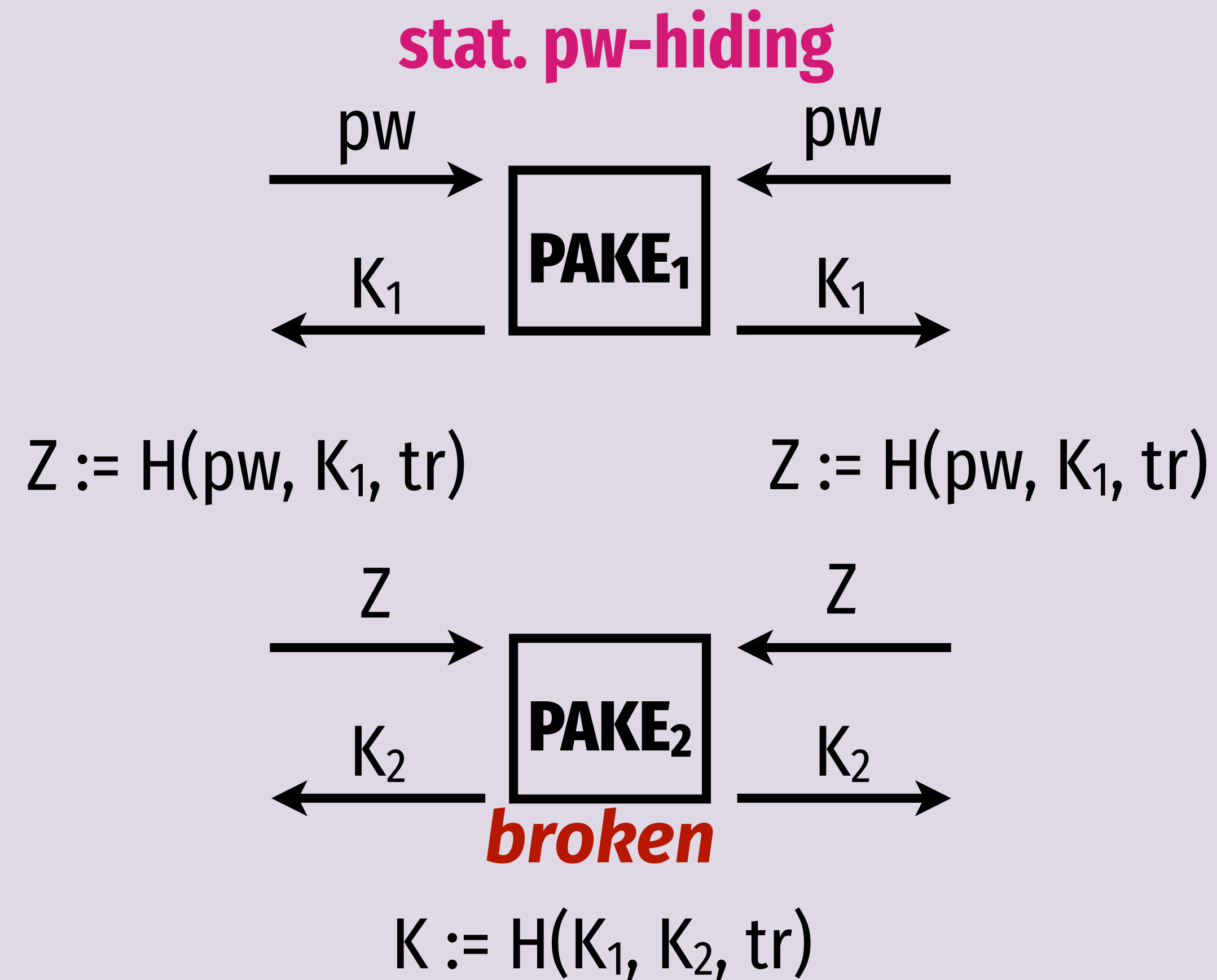
Combined PAKE is
still secure!



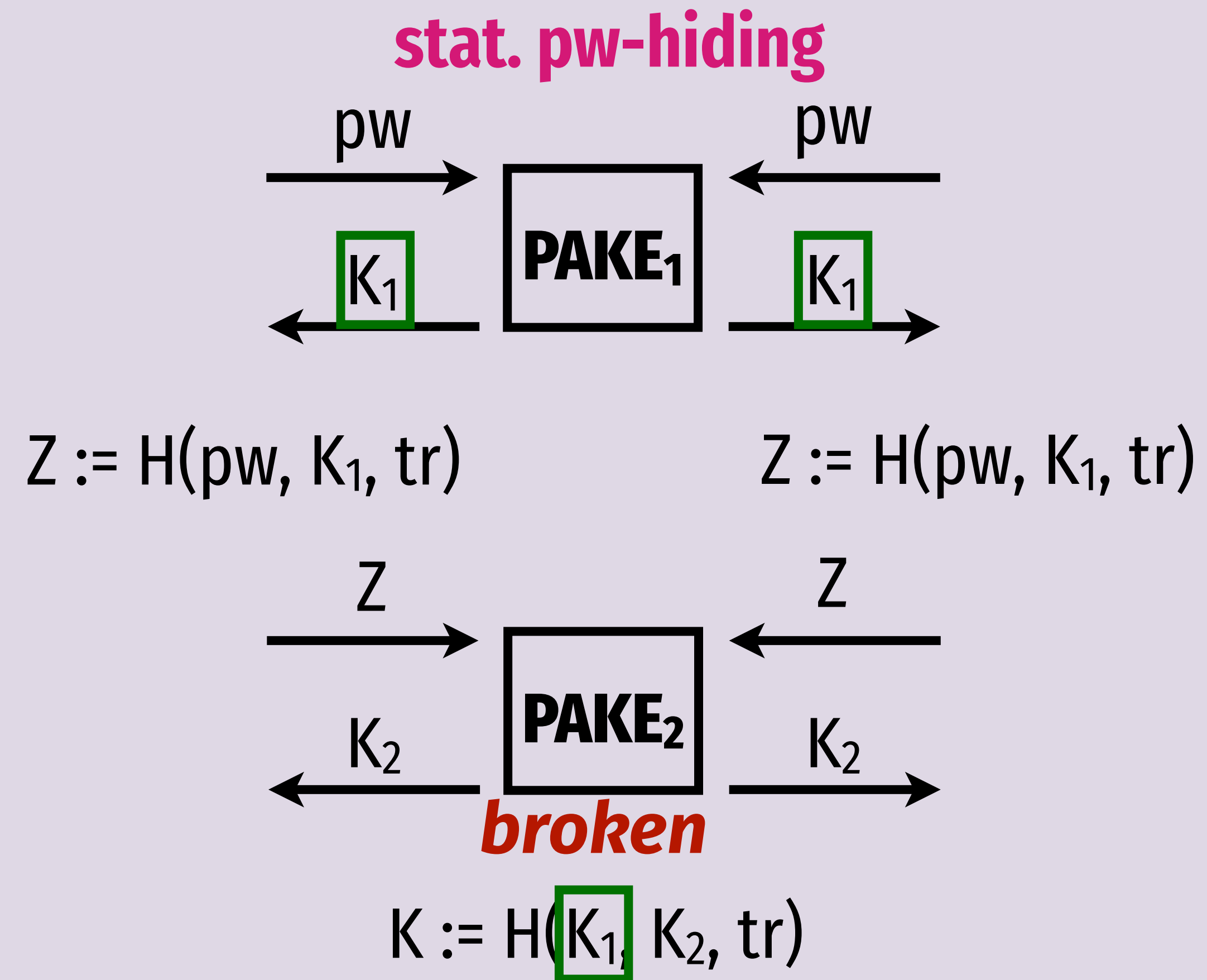
Building SeqComb



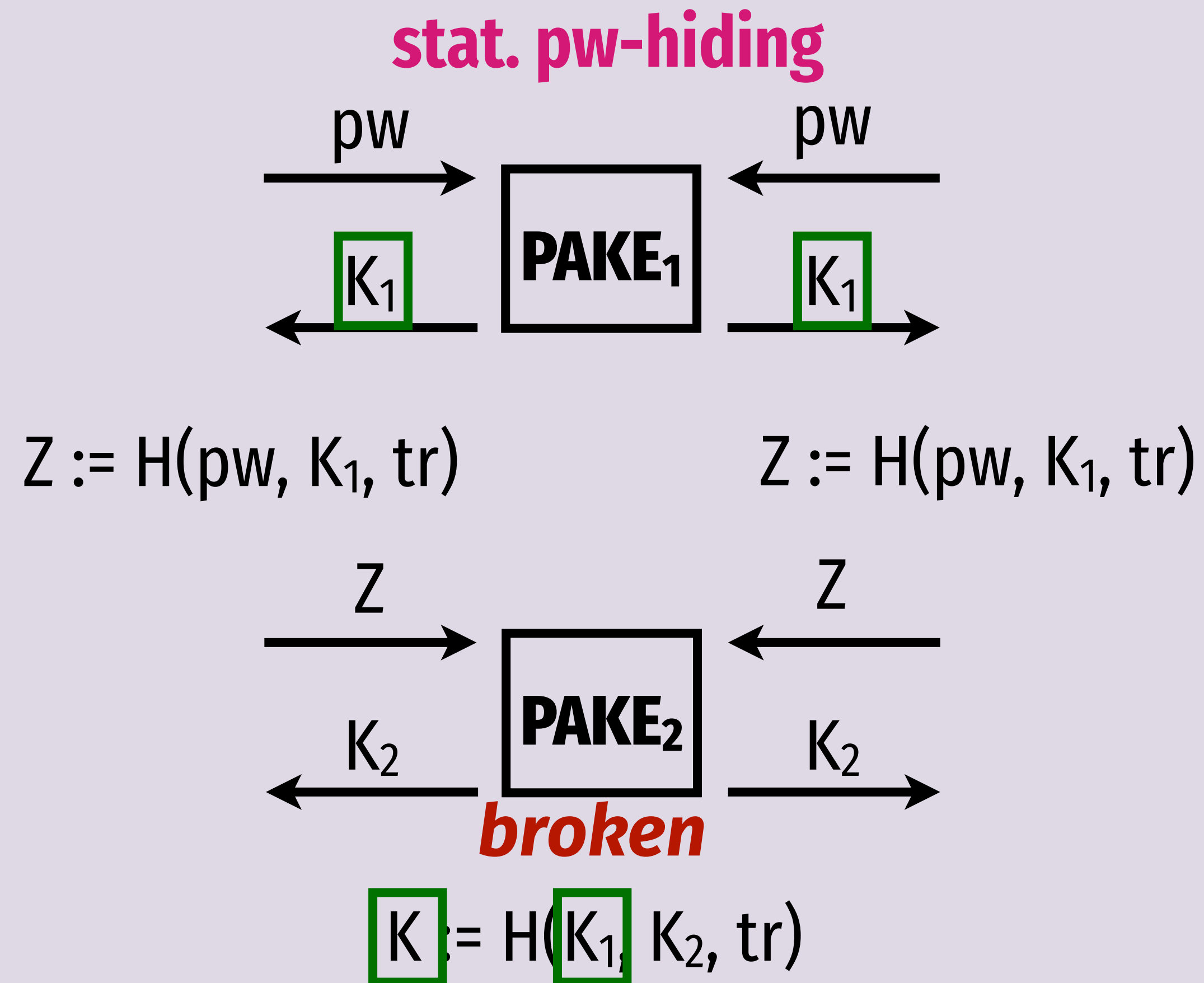
Building SeqComb



Building SeqComb

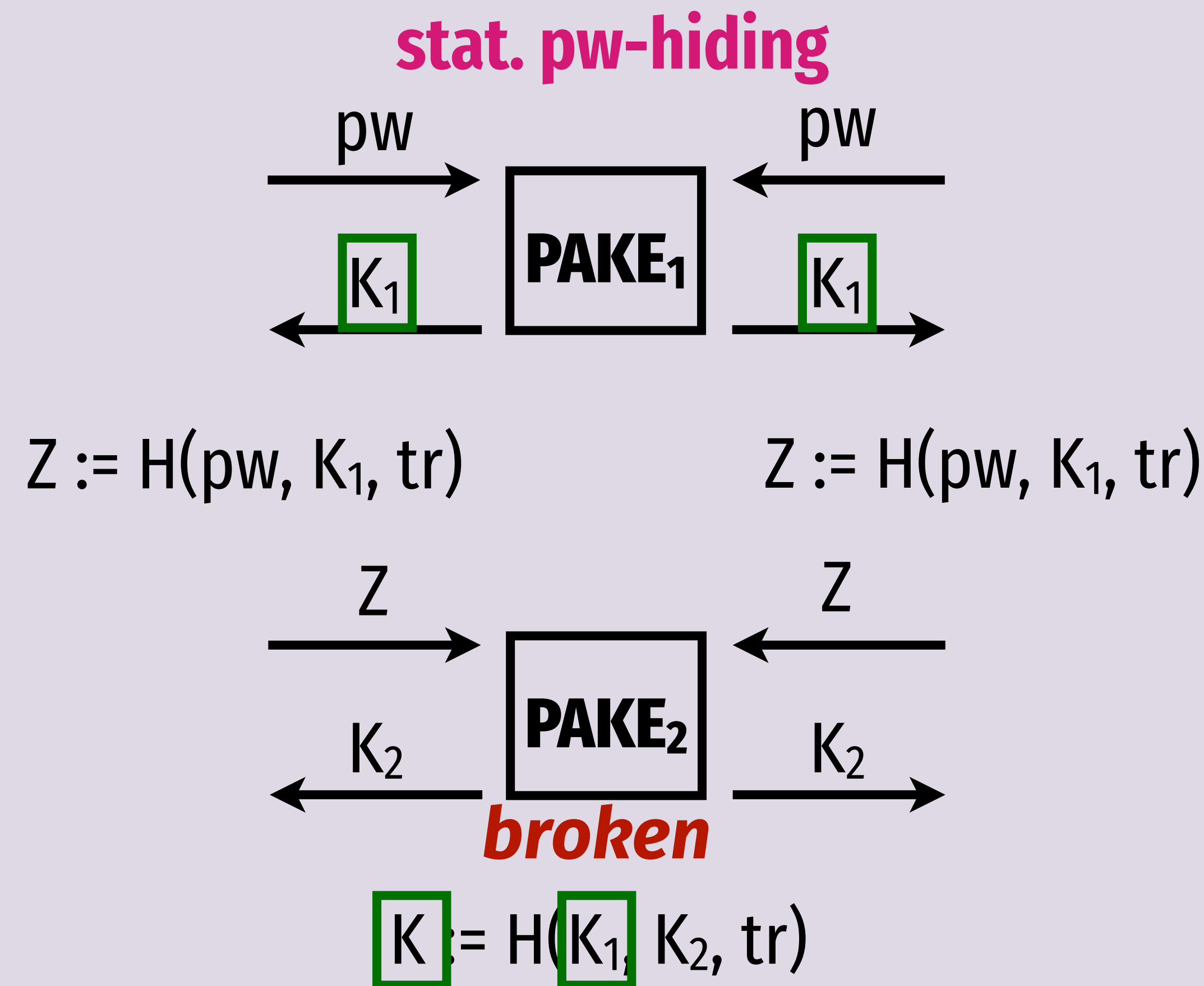


Building SeqComb



Building SeqComb

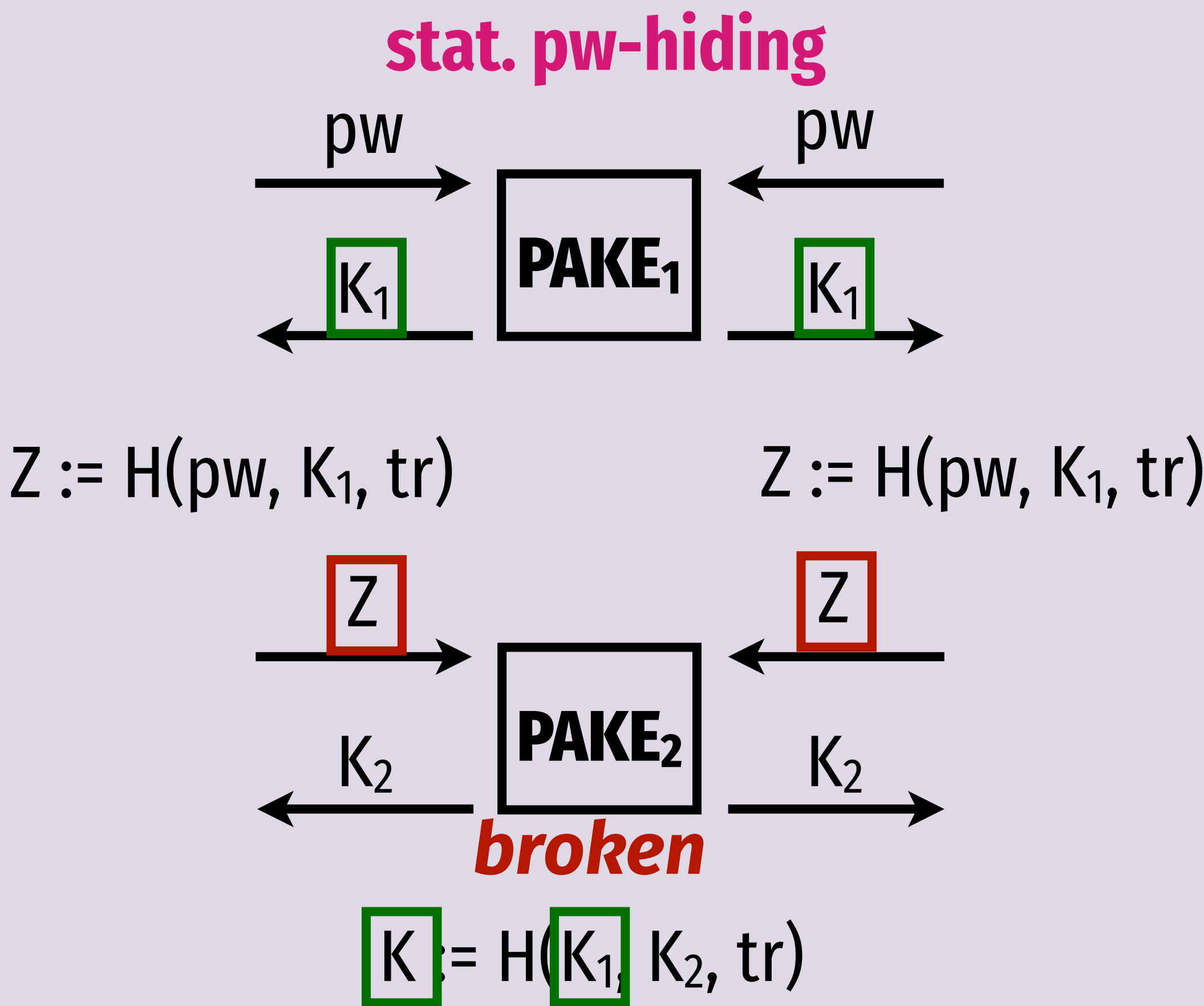
Session key is secure



Building SeqComb

Session key is secure

If Z leaks, the
success of PAKE₁
leaks

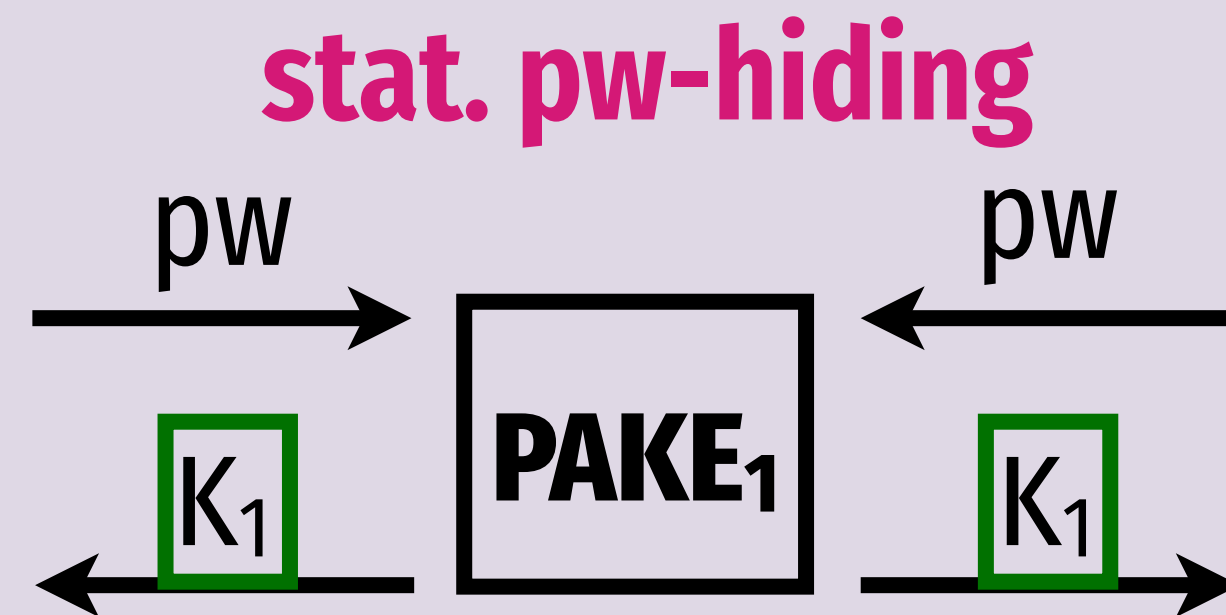


Building SeqComb

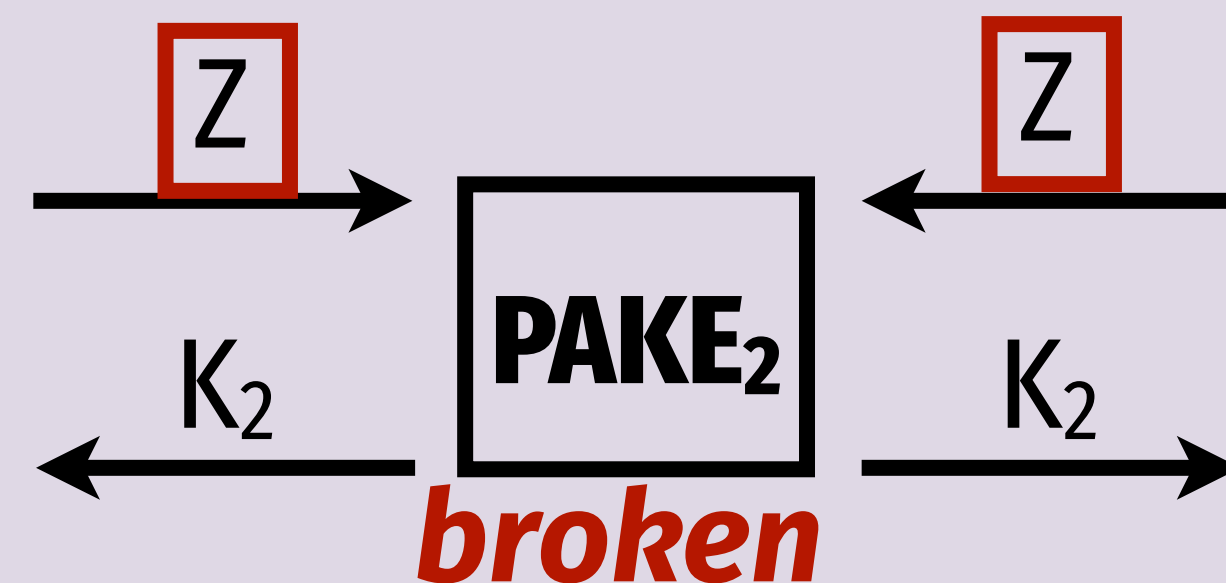
Session key is secure

If Z leaks, the
success of PAKE₁
leaks

New PAKE₂ property:
statistical preshared
key equality hiding.



$Z := H(\text{pw}, K_1, \text{tr})$



$K := H(K_1, K_2, \text{tr})$

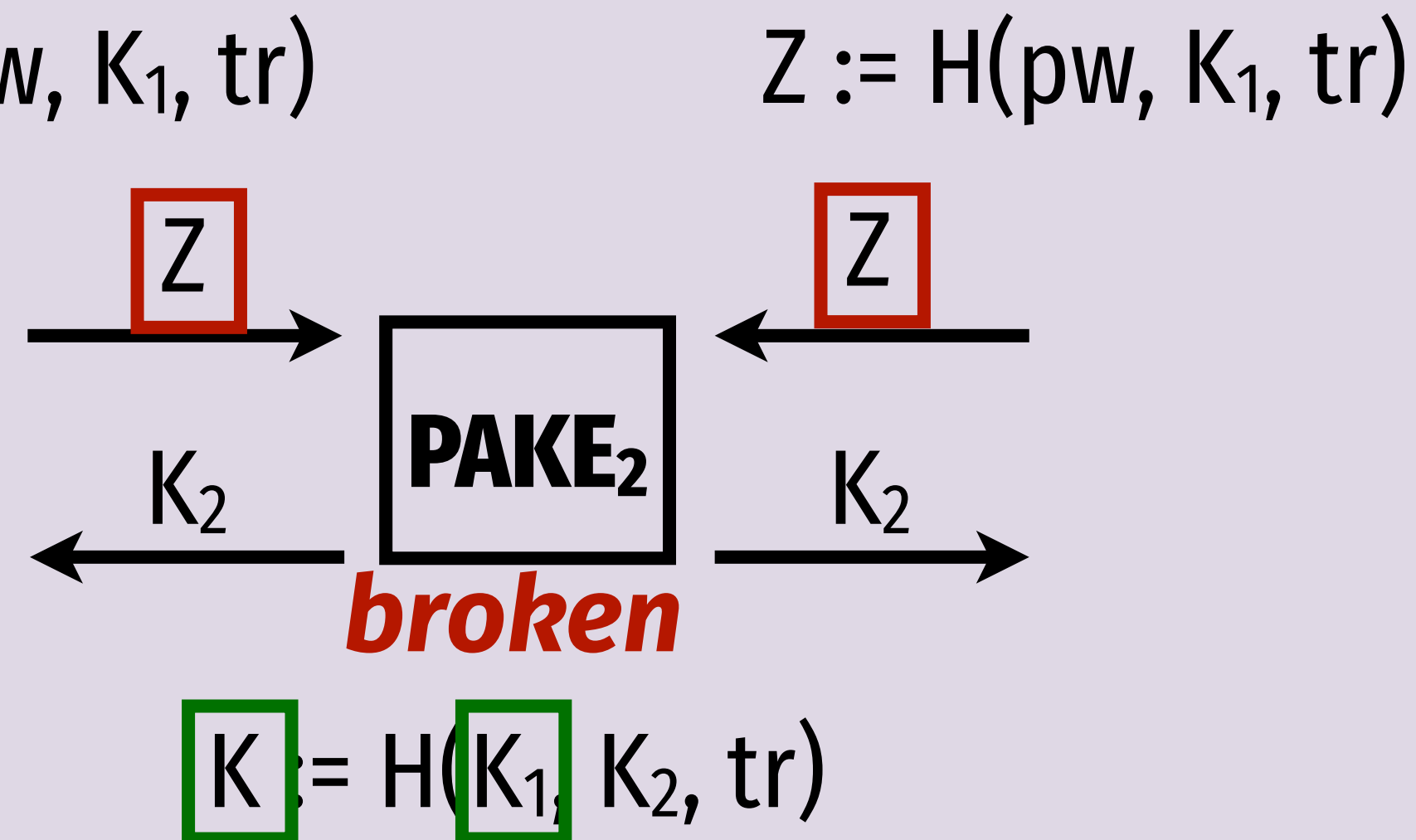
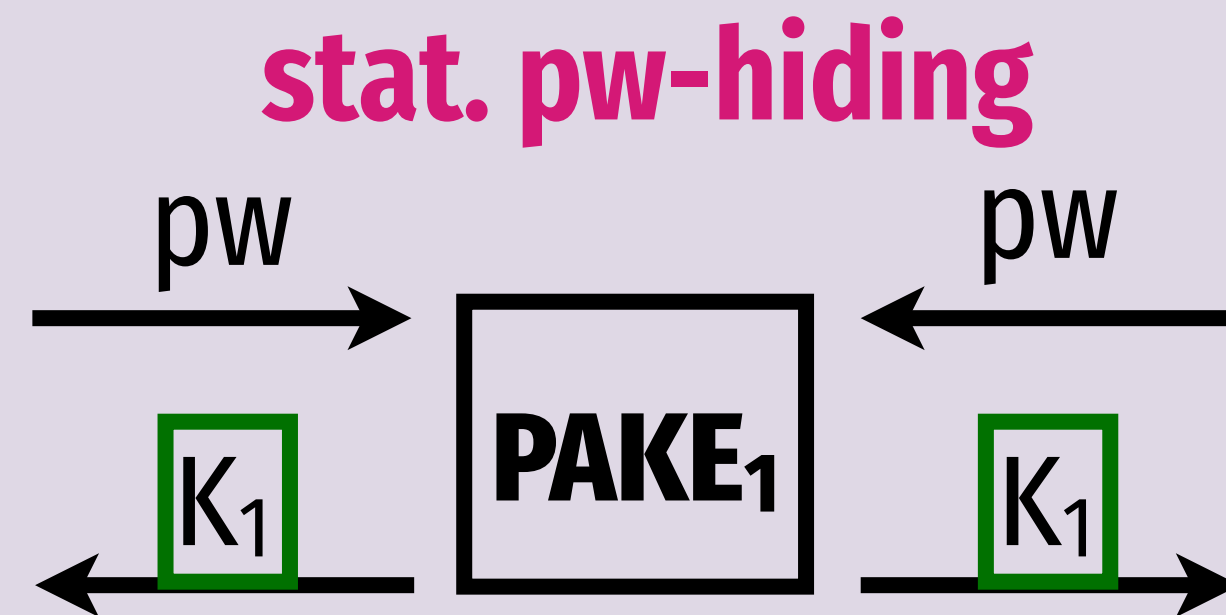
Building SeqComb

Session key is secure

If Z leaks, the
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New PAKE₂ property: $Z := H(\text{pw}, K_1, \text{tr})$
statistical preshared
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If inputs are high
entropy, their equality
is statistically hidden



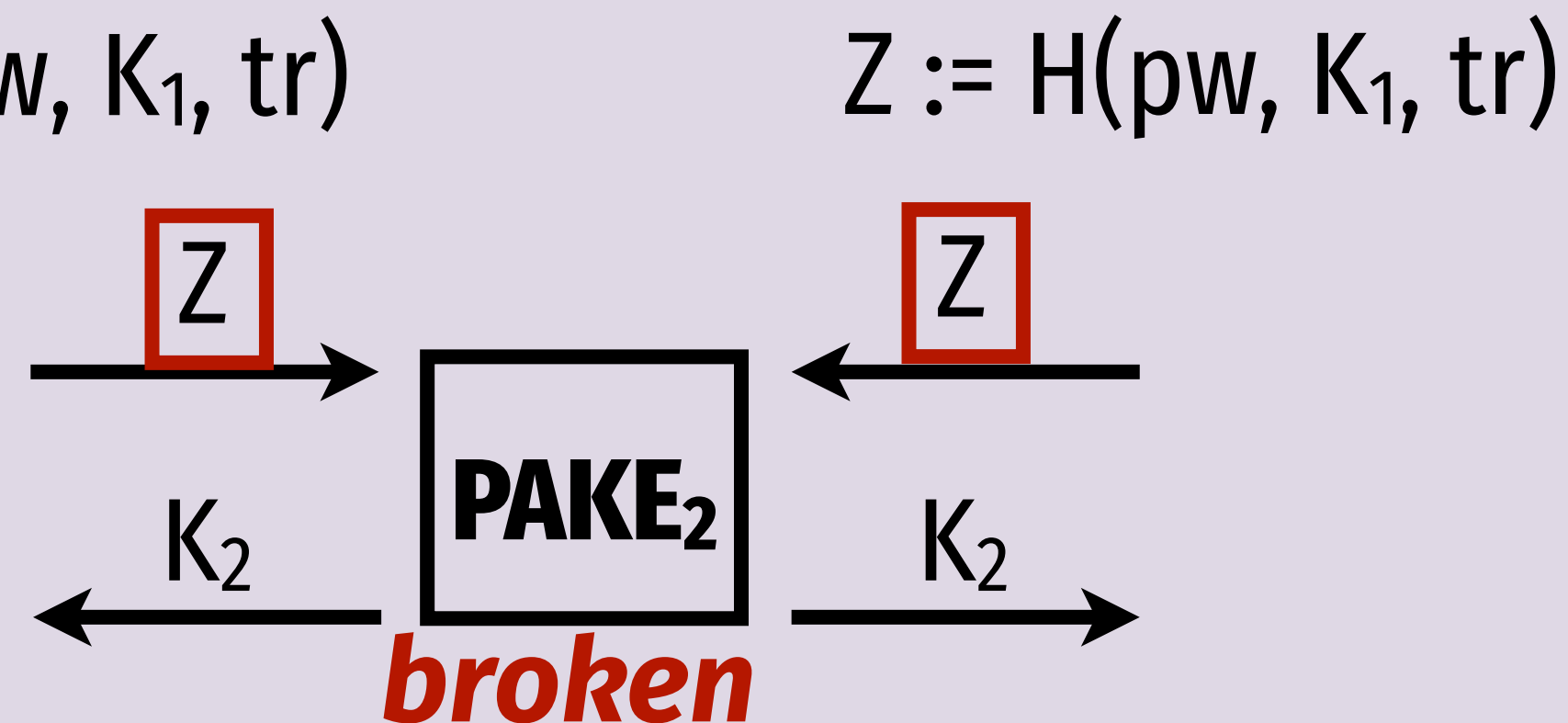
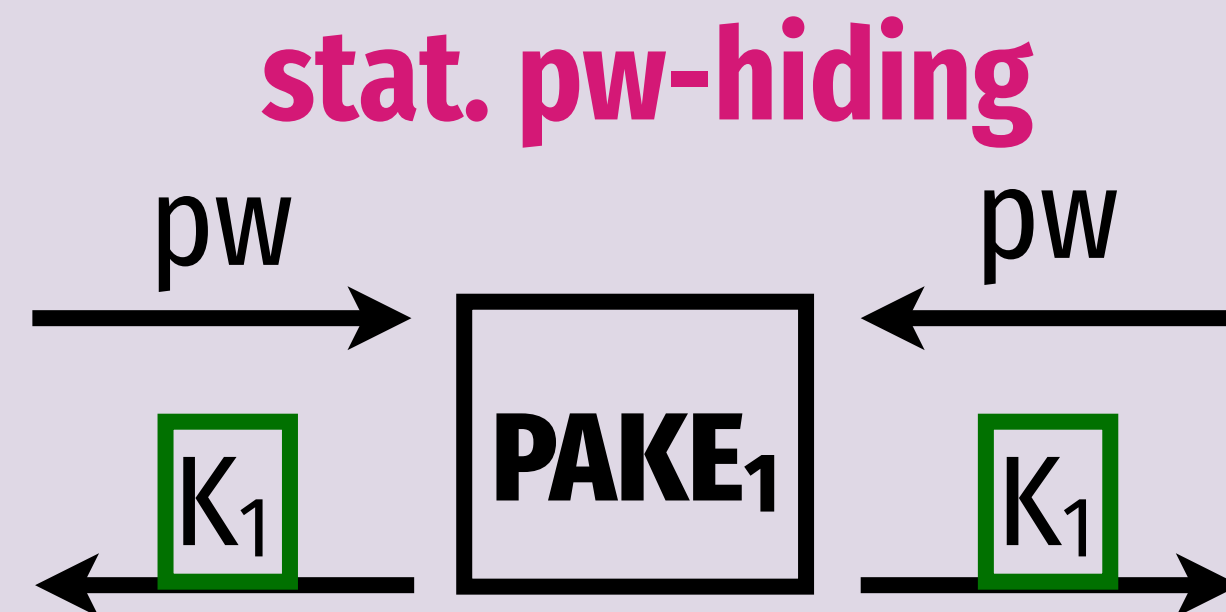
Building SeqComb

Session key is secure

If Z leaks, the
success of PAKE_1
leaks

New PAKE_2 property: $Z := H(\text{pw}, K_1, \text{tr})$
statistical preshared
key equality hiding.

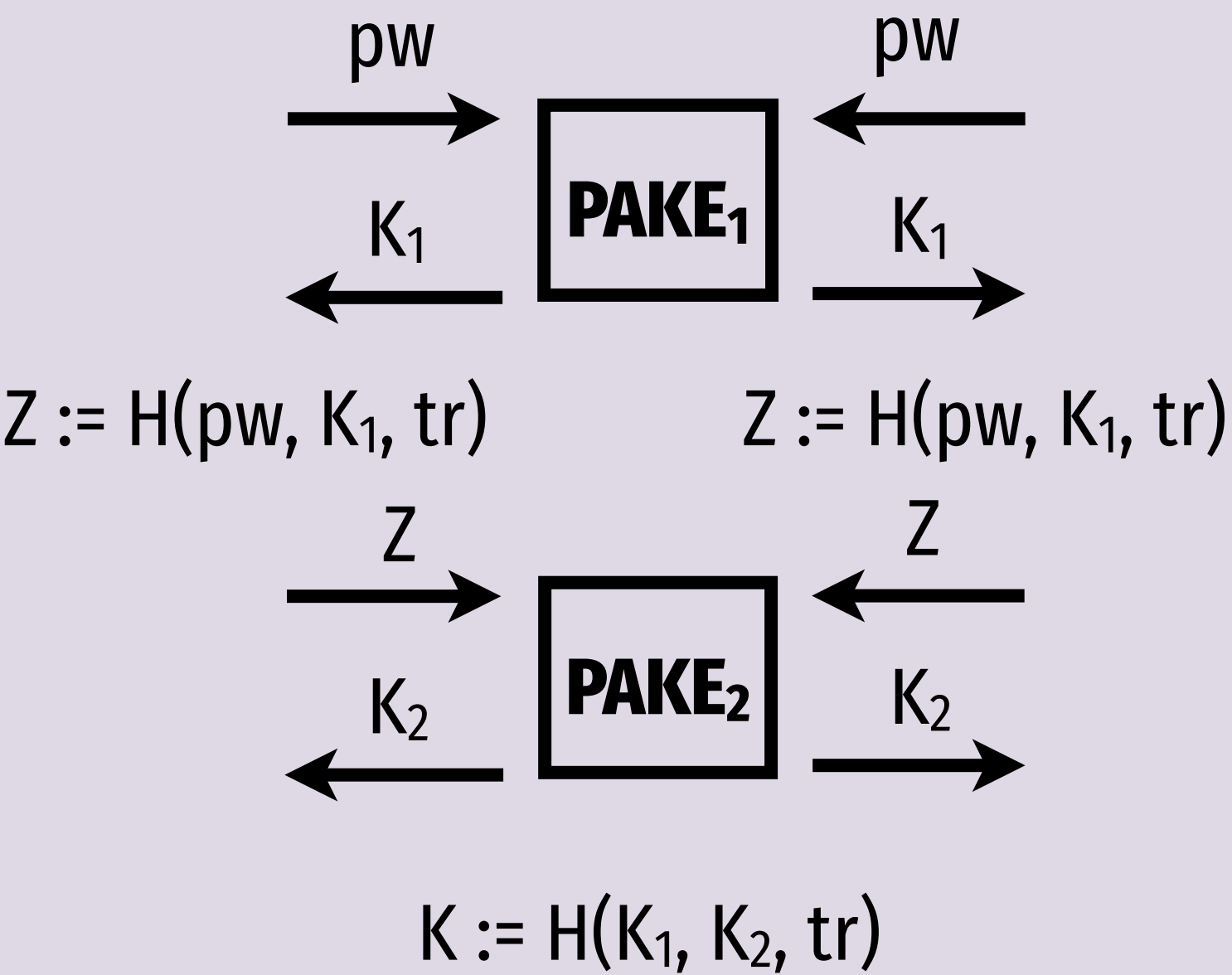
If inputs are high
entropy, their equality
is statistically hidden



$$K := H(K_1, K_2, \text{tr})$$

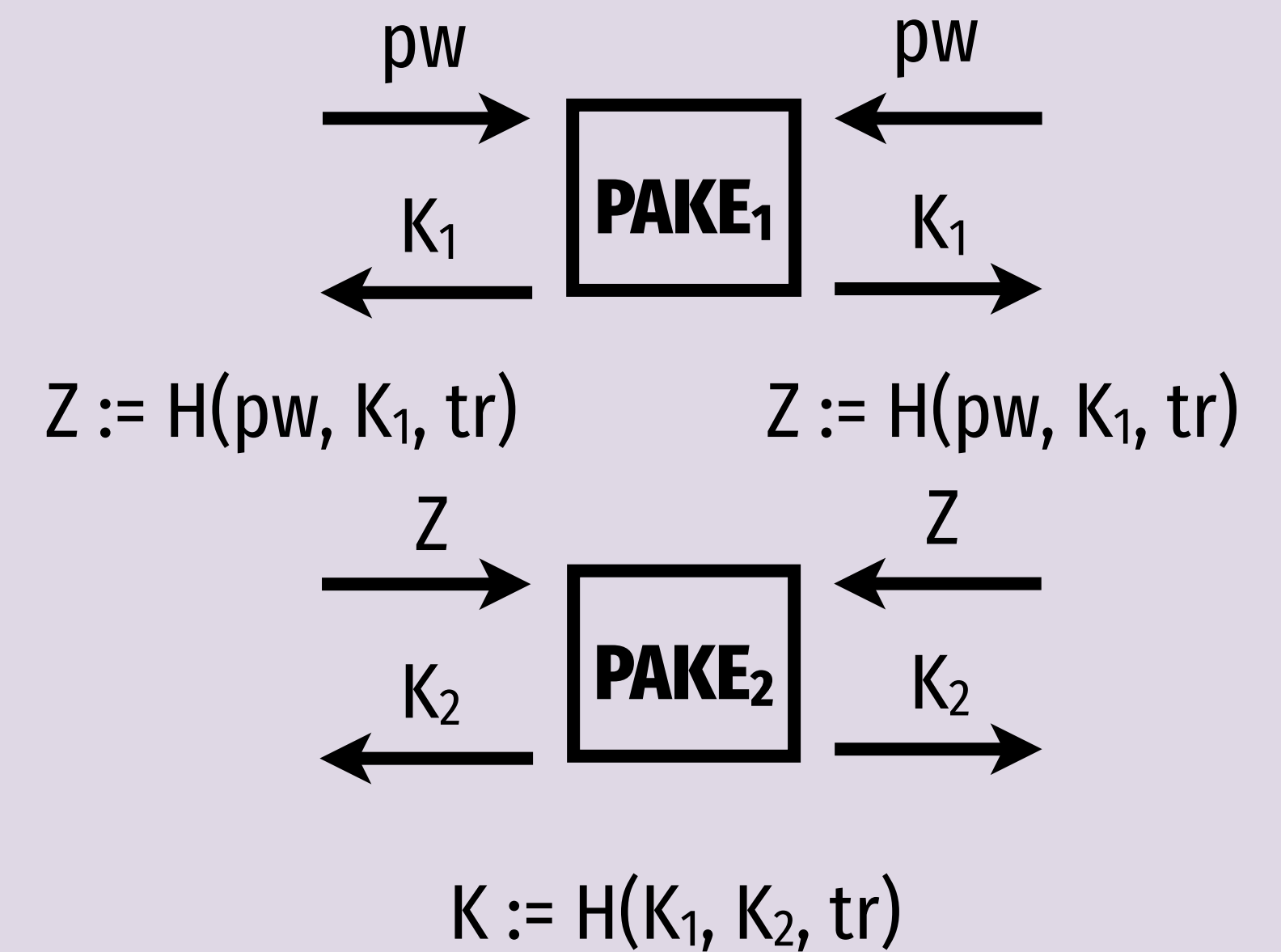
EKE-PRF and CAKE are stat. PSK-equality-hiding

Properties of SeqComb



Properties of SeqComb

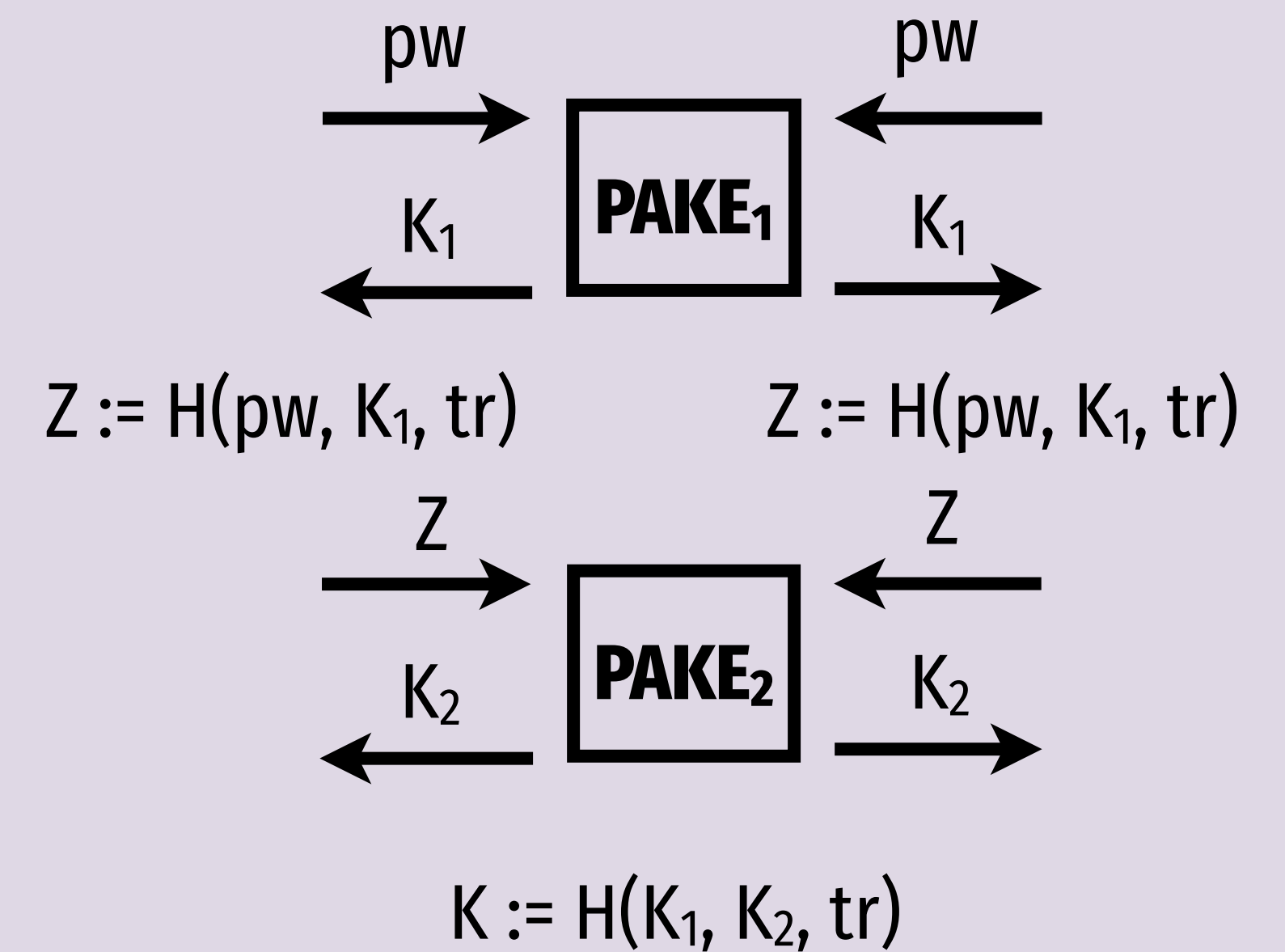
Theorem 4: Let PAKE_1 be 1-round stat. pw-hiding, and PAKE_2 be stat. PSK equality-hiding. Then



Properties of SeqComb

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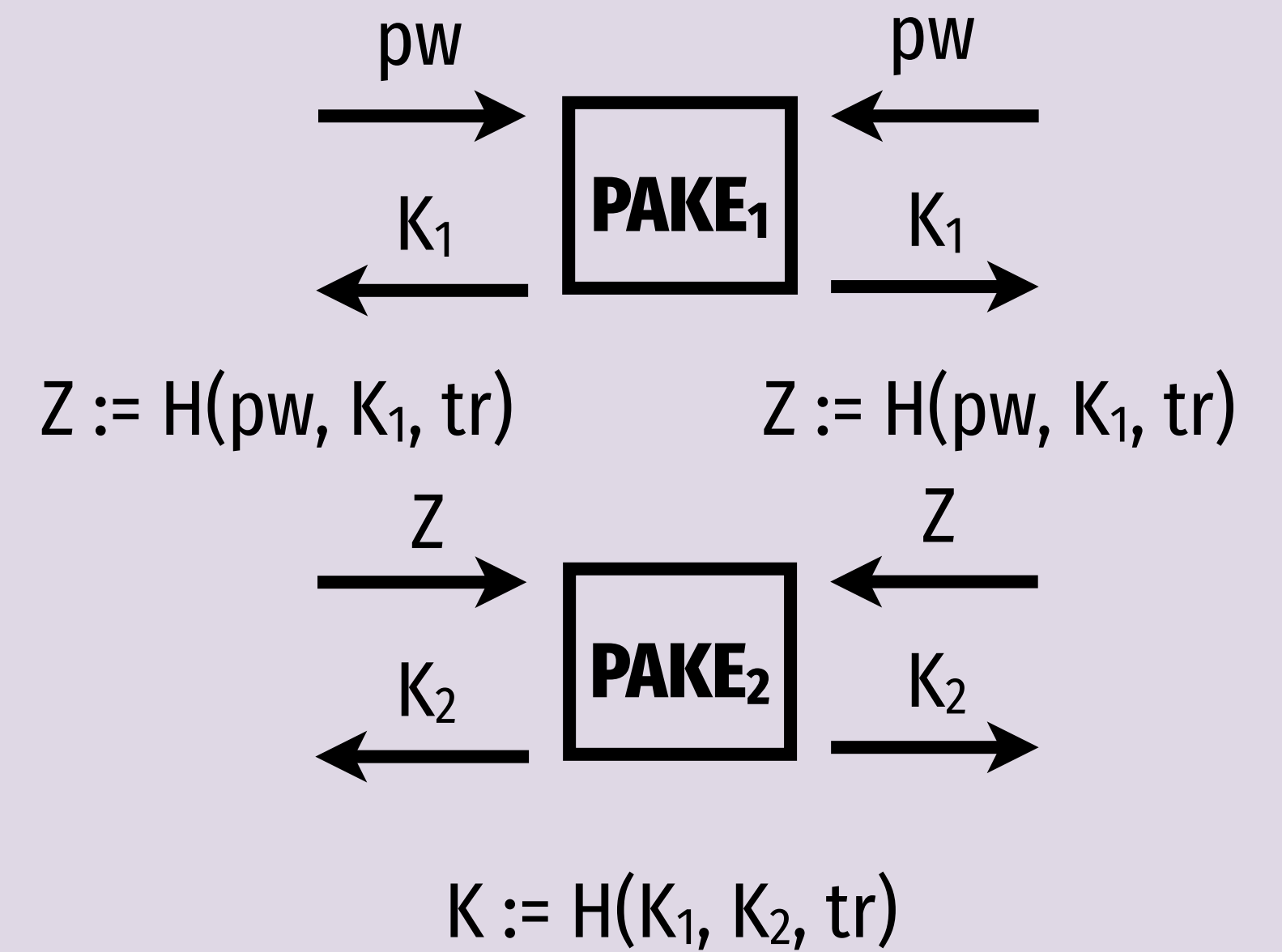
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Properties of SeqComb

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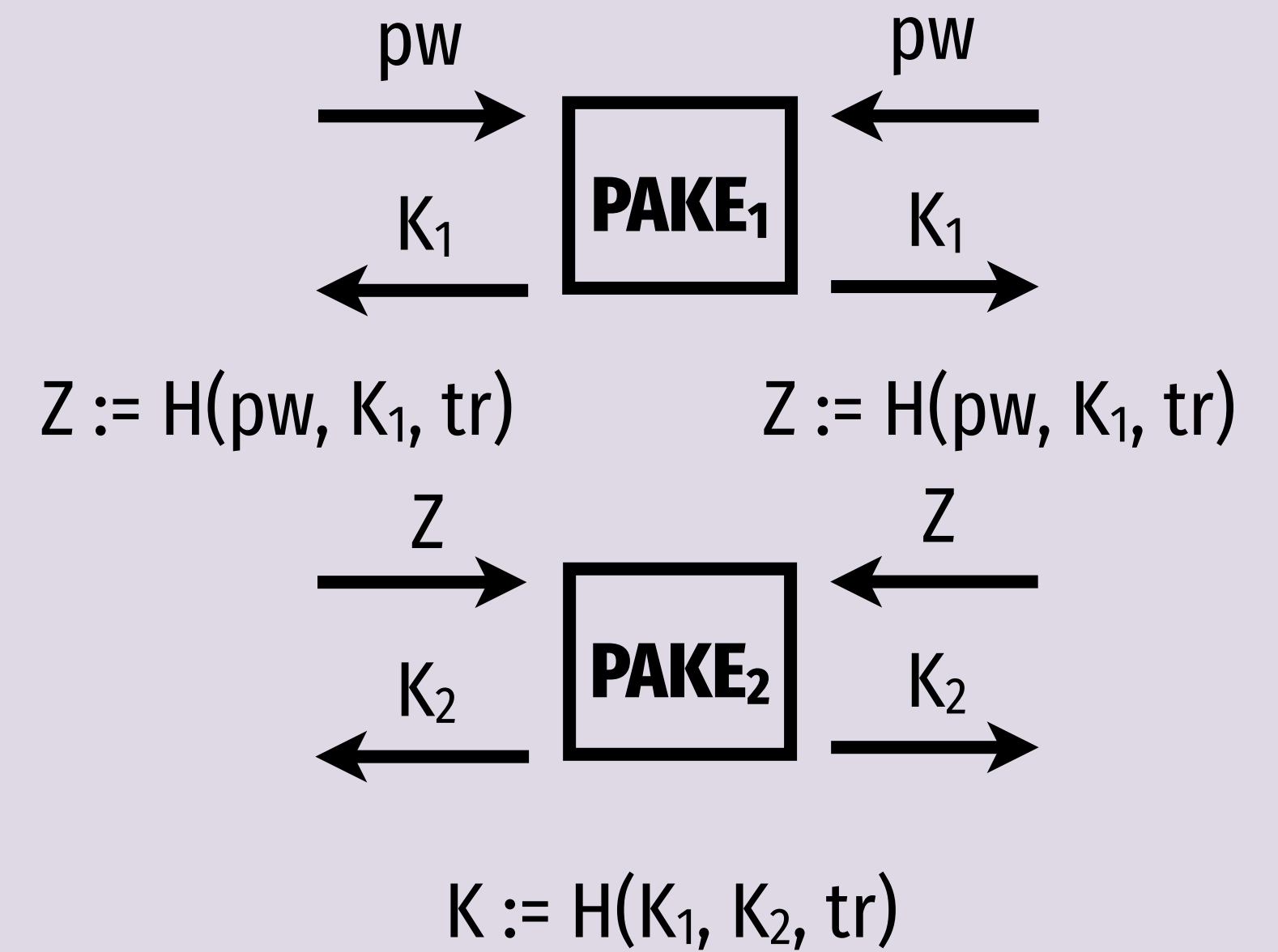


Properties of SeqComb

Theorem 4: Let PAKE_1 be 1-round stat. pw-hiding, and PAKE_2 be stat. PSK equality-hiding. Then

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Bonus lemma: $\text{PAKE}_1 \mathcal{F}_{\text{lePAKE}} \Rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{\text{rlePAKE}}$



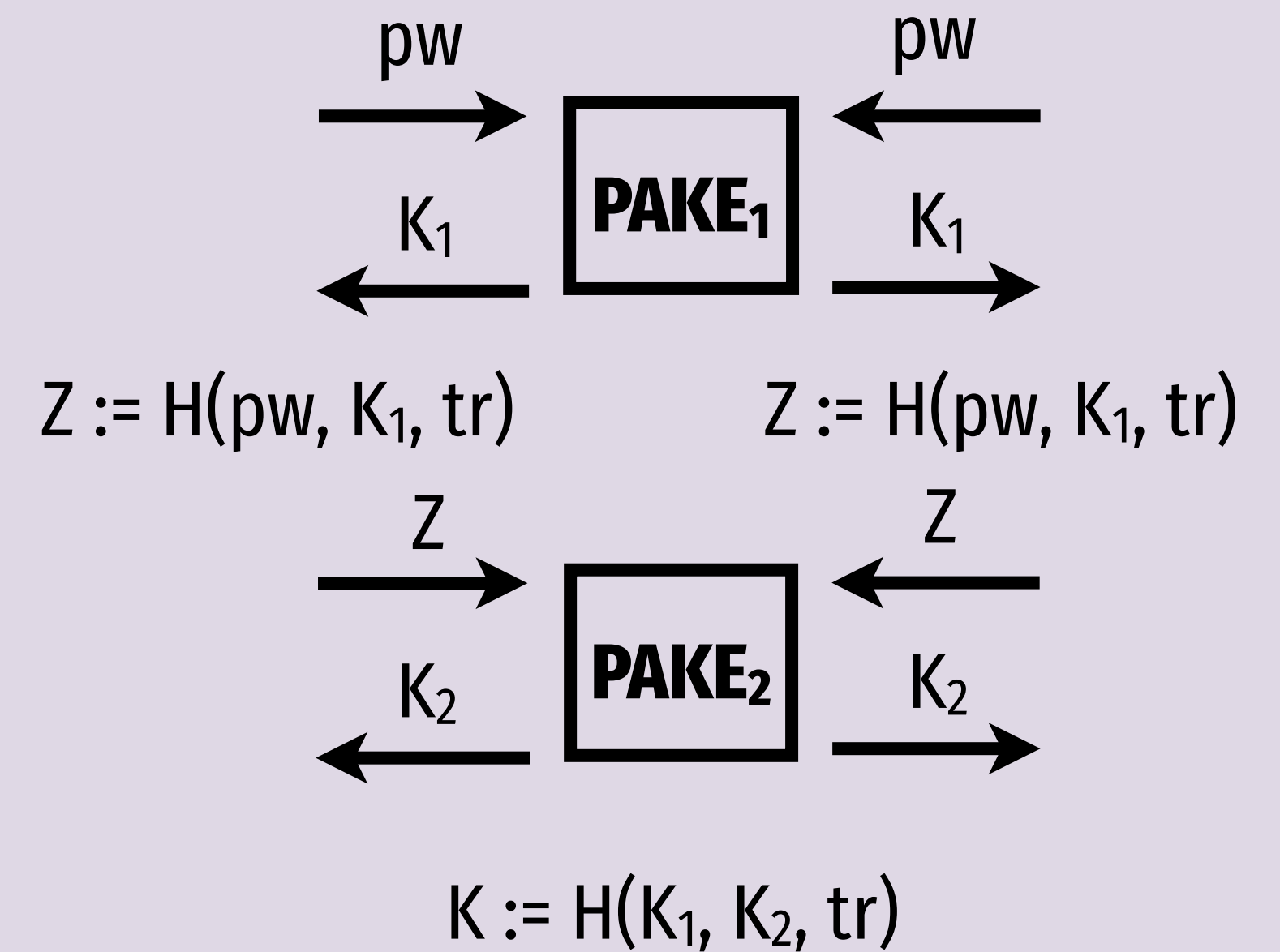
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Properties of SeqComb

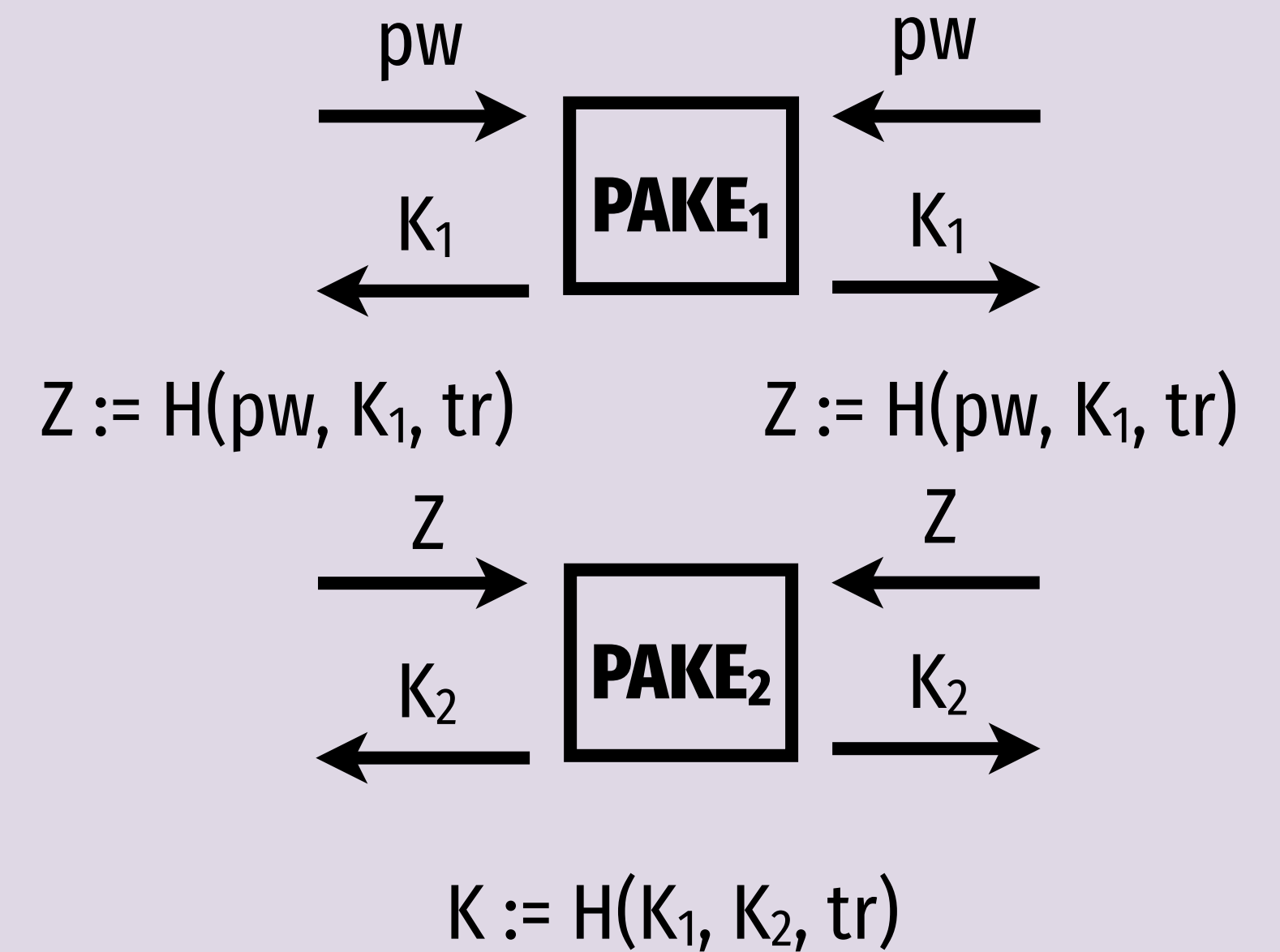
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Properties of SeqComb

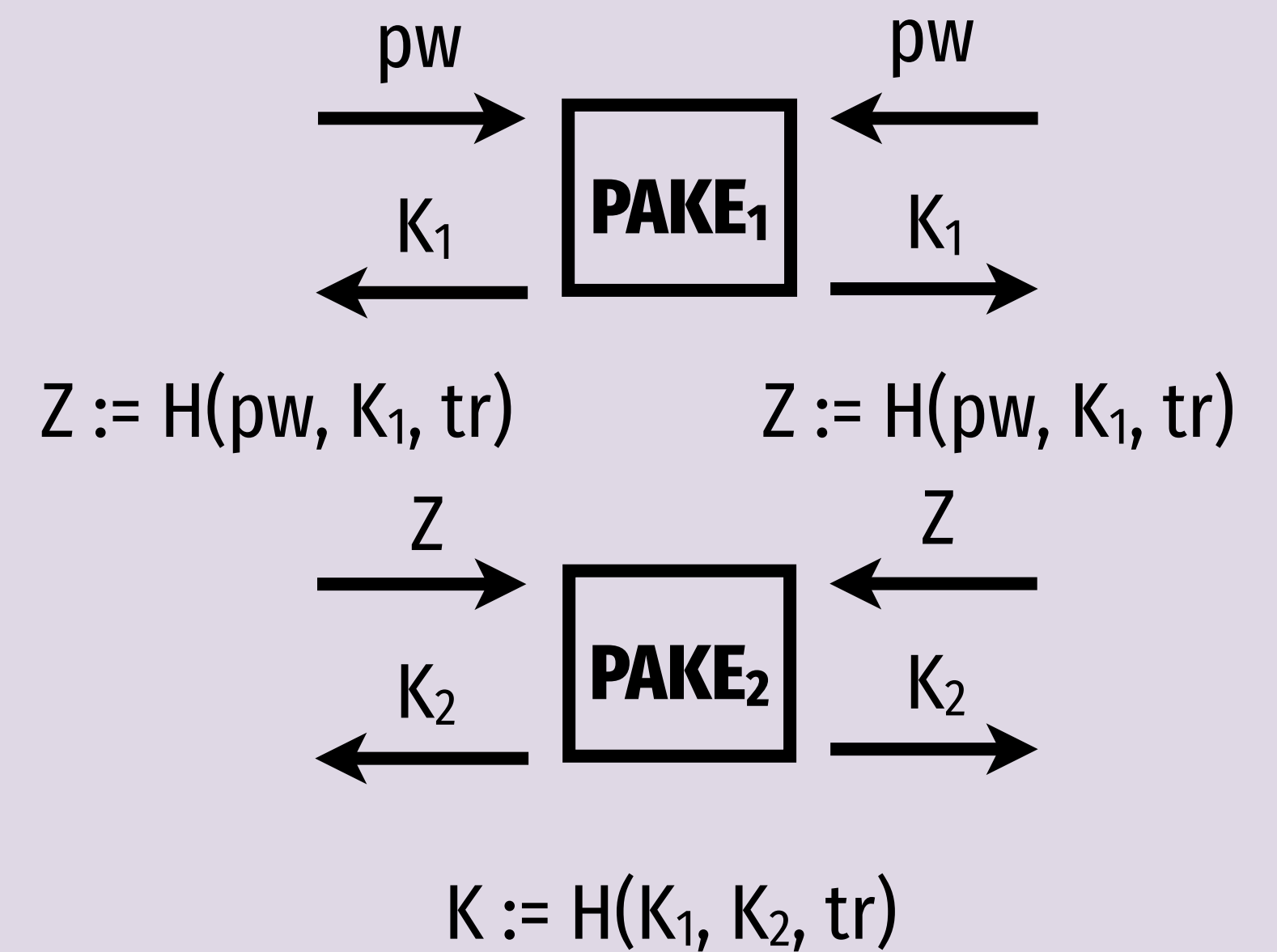
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Properties of SeqComb

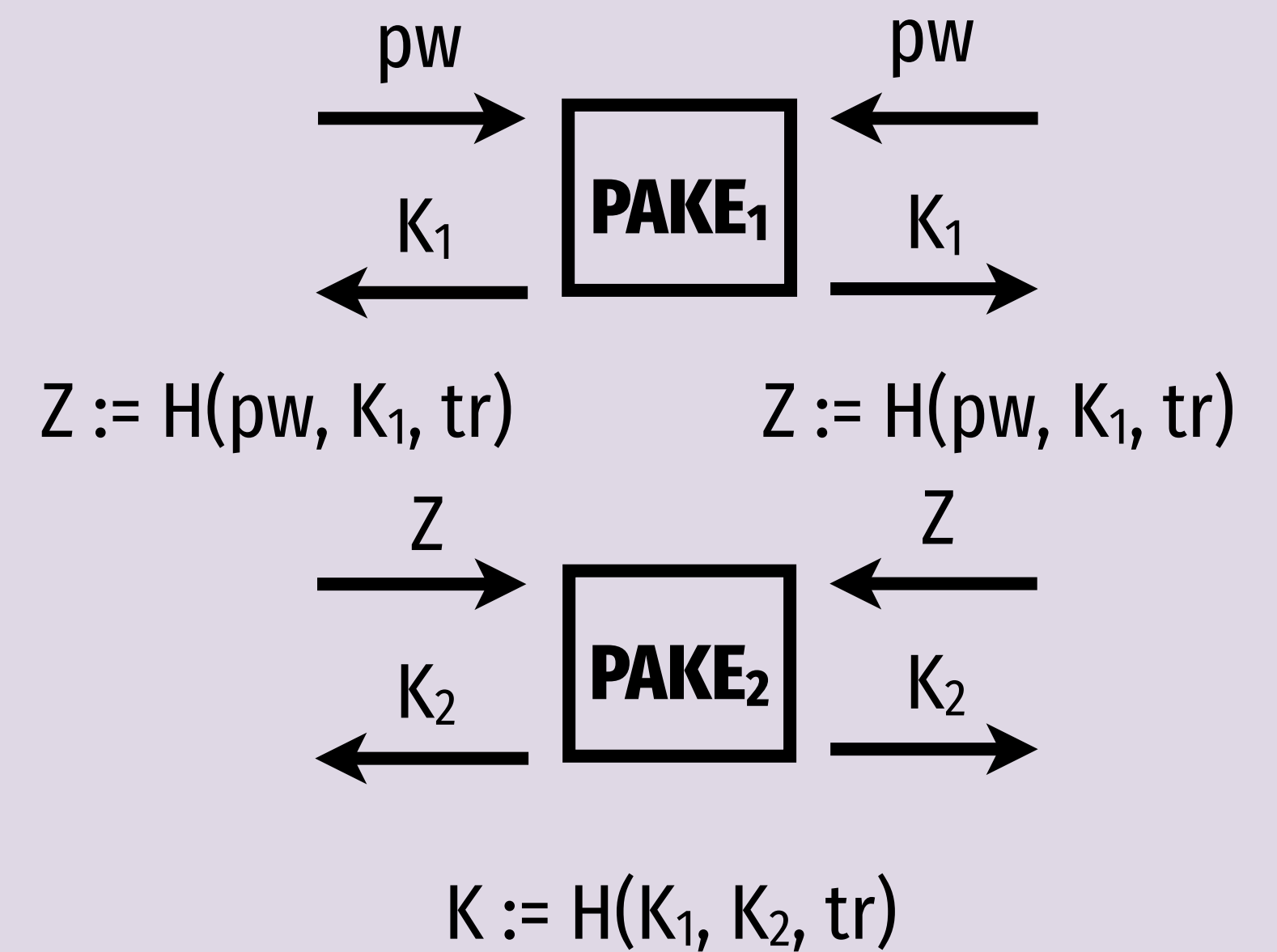
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Conclusion

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First construction of a **hybrid PAKE**

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Presented **two methods**, parallel and sequential

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Sequential has **mild assumptions**,
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Combiner	PAKE ₁	PAKE ₂	Combined	Model
ParComb	$\mathcal{F}_{\text{PAKE}+\text{PH}}$	$\mathcal{F}_{\text{PAKE}+\text{PH}}$	$\mathcal{F}_{\text{PAKE}}$	ROM
	$\mathcal{F}_{\text{blePAKE}+\text{PH}}$	$\mathcal{F}_{\text{lePAKE}+\text{PH}}$	$\mathcal{F}_{\text{blePAKE}}$	ROM
SeqComb	$\mathcal{F}_{\text{PAKE}+\text{PH}}$	$\mathcal{F}_{\text{PAKE}+\text{PEH}}$	$\mathcal{F}_{\text{PAKE}}$	ROM
	$\mathcal{F}_{\text{lePAKE}+\text{PH}}$	$\mathcal{F}_{\text{PAKE}+\text{PEH}}$	$\mathcal{F}_{\text{rlePAKE}}$	ROM
	$\mathcal{F}_{\text{PAKE}+\text{PH}}$	$\mathcal{F}_{\text{PAKE}}$	$(\mathcal{F}_{\text{PAKE}})$	QROM

+PH means stat. pw-hiding
+PEH means stat. PSK-equality-hiding
($\mathcal{F}$) means nearly UC-realizes

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<https://www.ietf.org/archive/id/draft-vos-cfrg-pqpake-00.html>

Conclusion

First construction of a **hybrid PAKE**

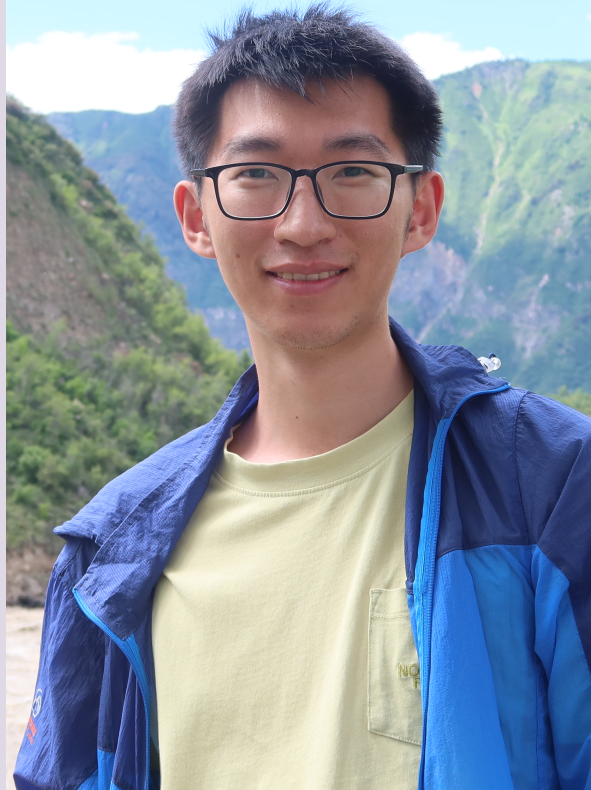
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	$\mathcal{F}_{\text{PAKE}+\text{PH}}$	$\mathcal{F}_{\text{PAKE}}$	$(\mathcal{F}_{\text{PAKE}})$	QROM

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