

# Deniable and not self-harming trapdoors

**Rump Session** of the *Crypto 2014 conference*  
(August 19 – Santa Barbara, USA)

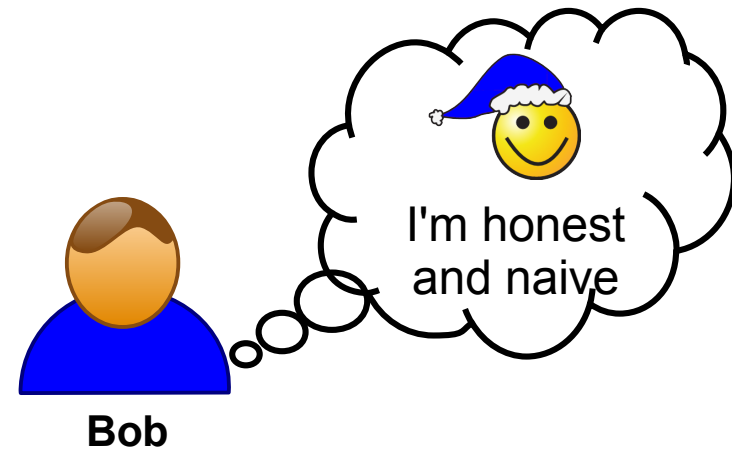
Luís Brandão\* and René Peralta<sup>+</sup>

\* Ph.D. student at FCUL-DI and CMU-ECE. Support for this research was provided by the Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia (Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology) through the Carnegie Mellon Portugal Program under Grant SFRH/BD/33770/2009.

+ National Institute of Standards and Technology

# A simplistic adversarial model

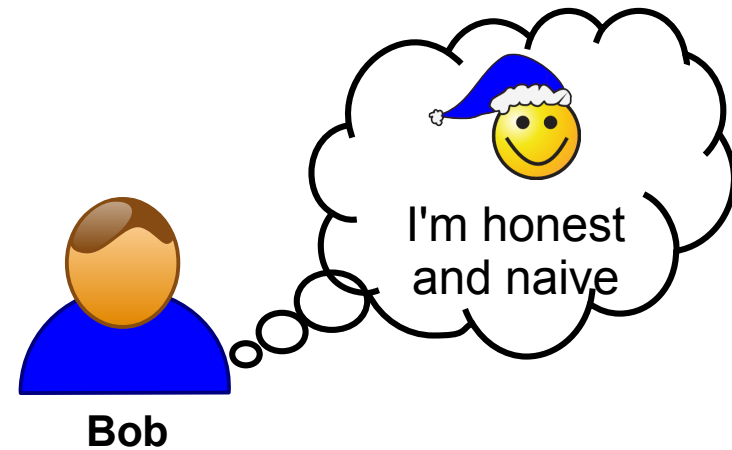
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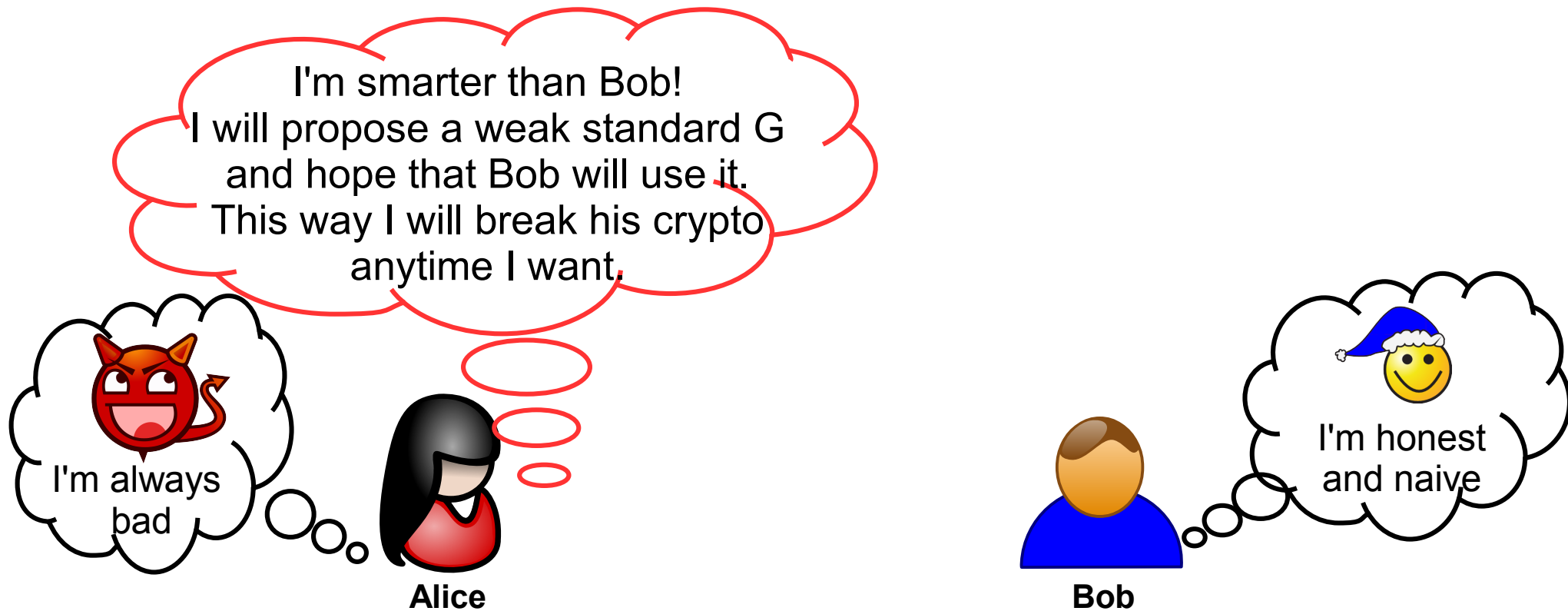
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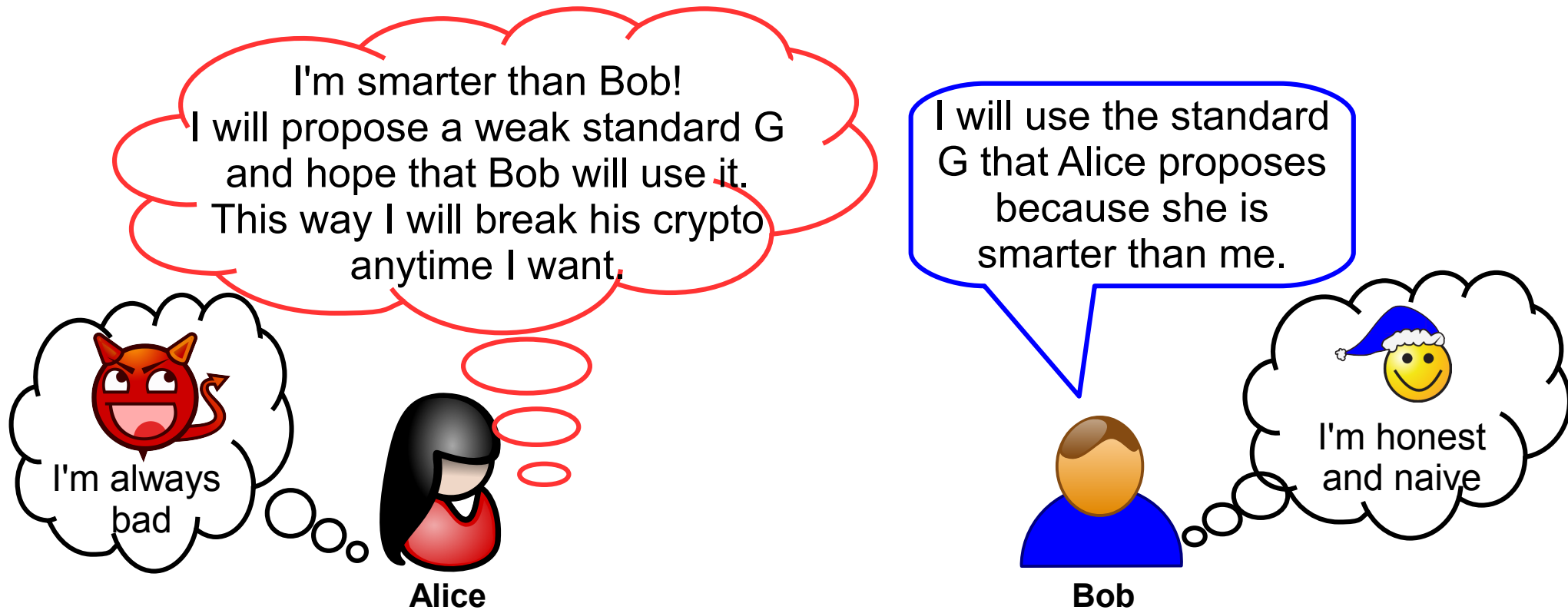
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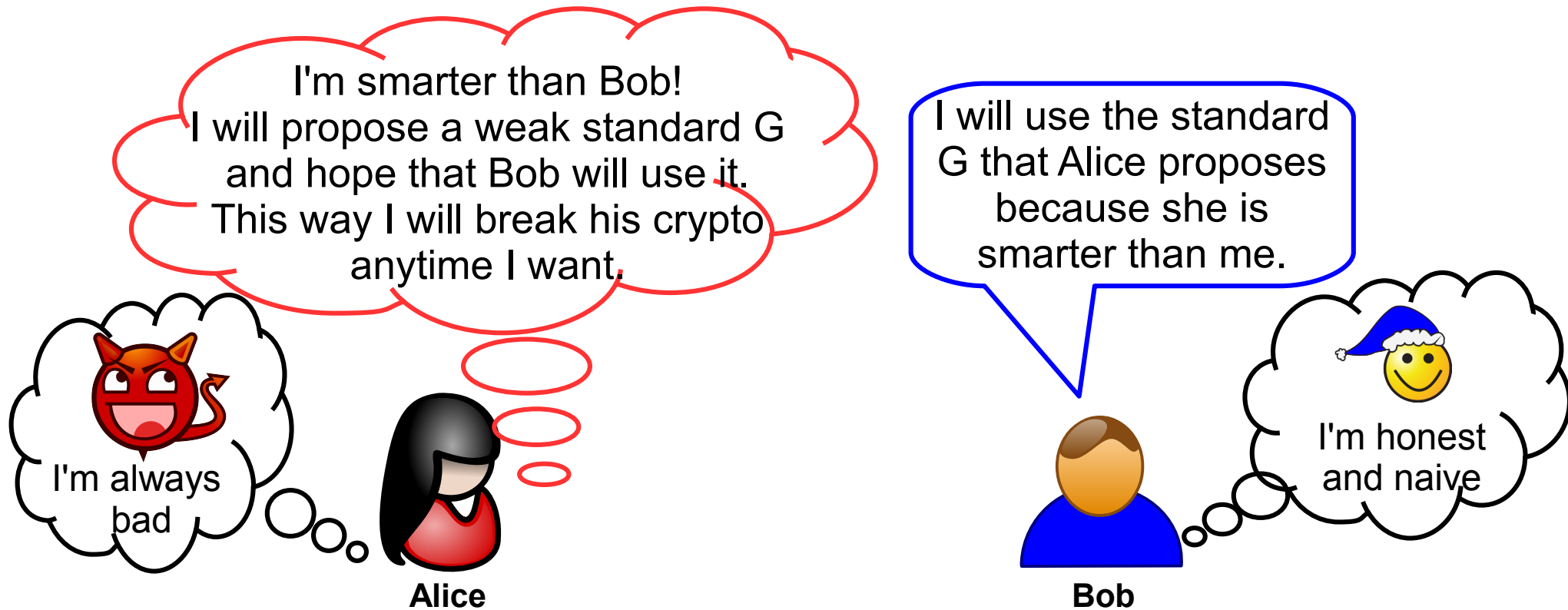
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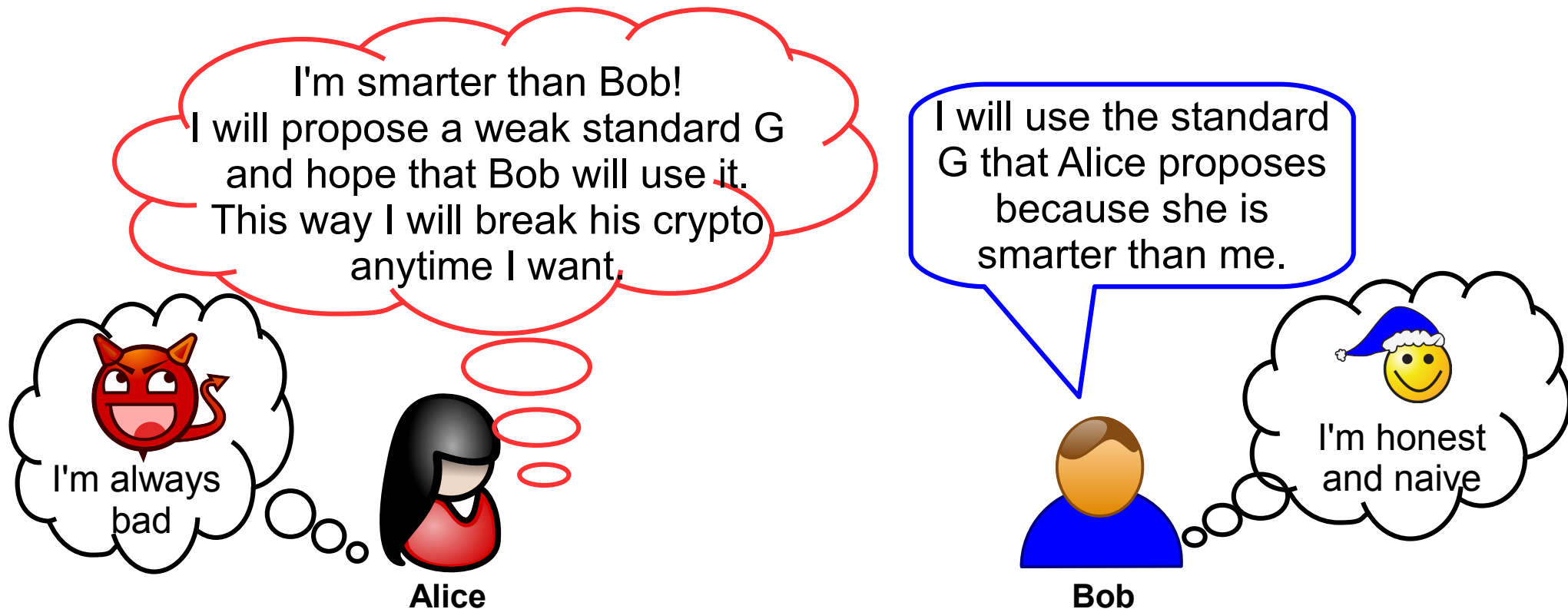


Example problem: Alice might be **the only one** knowing how to efficiently factor integers or compute discrete-logs in a particular type of groups.

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Example problem: Alice might be **the only one** knowing how to efficiently factor integers or compute discrete-logs in a particular type of groups.

**But would Alice propose a knowingly-weak standard?**

# Another adversarial model

## Semi-malicious Alice





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i.e., malicious-but-with-principles (and very-curious)



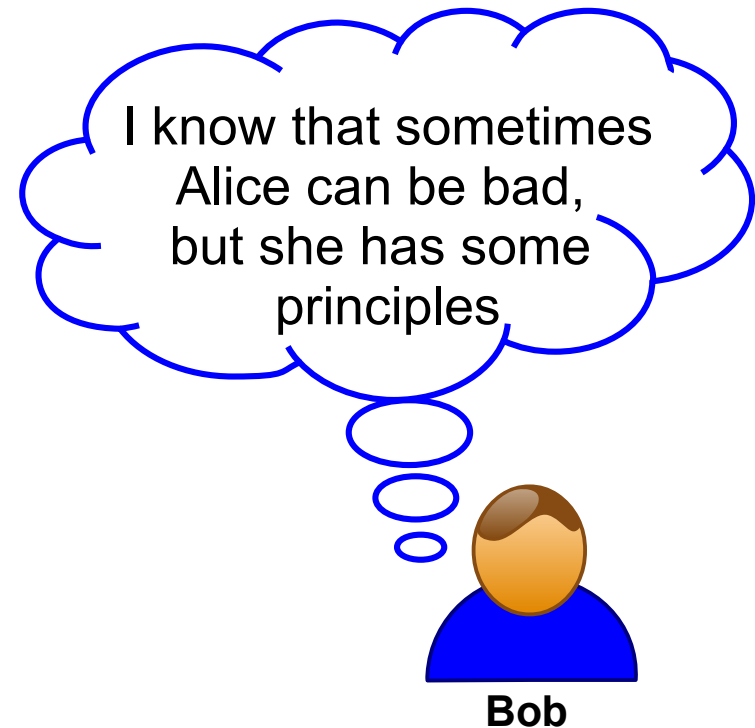
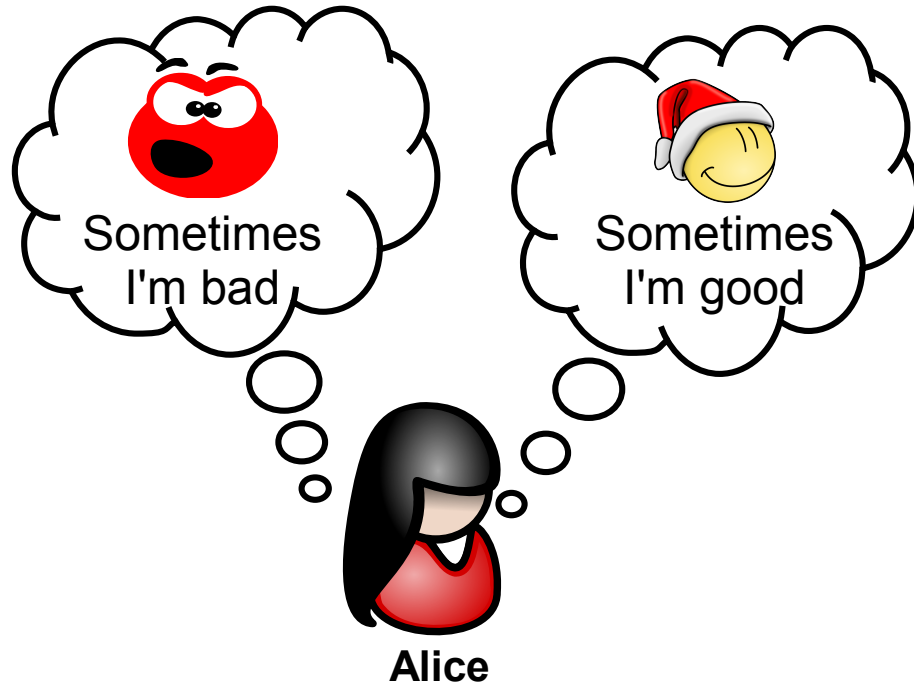
Alice

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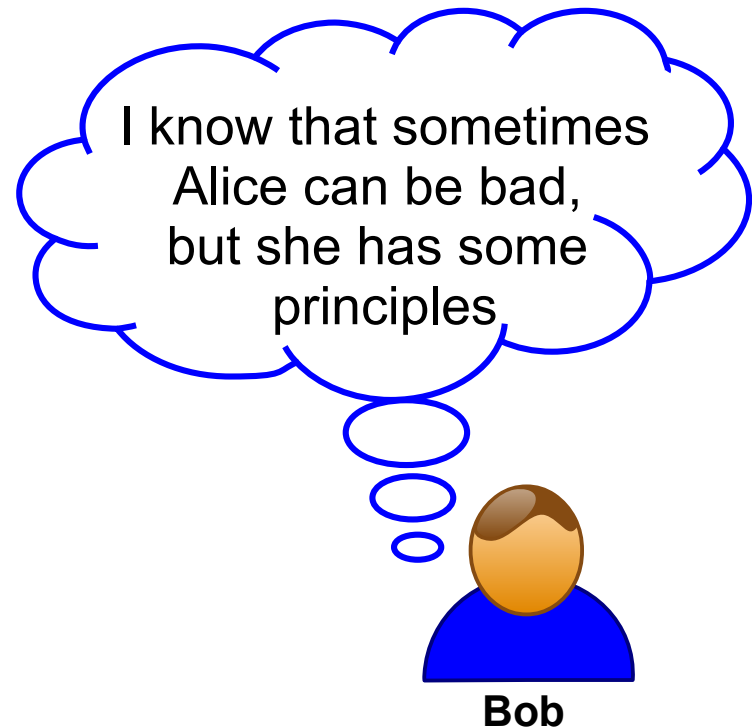
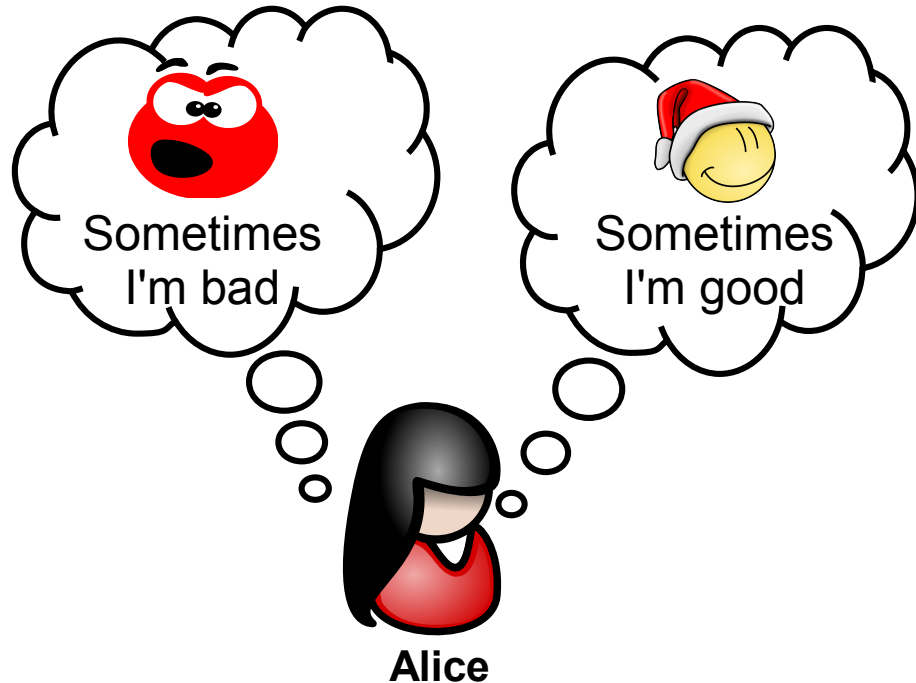


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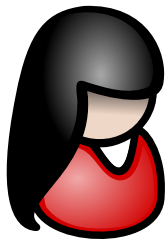
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**Assumption 2 (team protection):** Alice will not intentionally harm someone in her own team, but she still wants to break Bob's crypto.

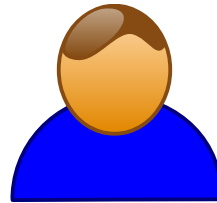


# Alice selects good standard for her team

I'm the protector of my team (team-A). World, we can use G as a good standard!



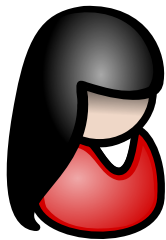
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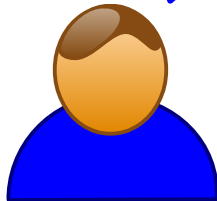
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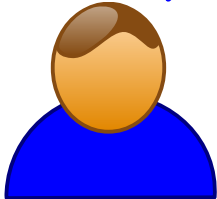
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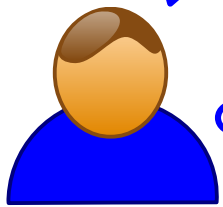
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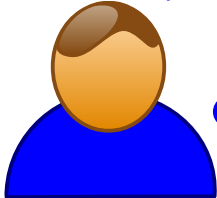
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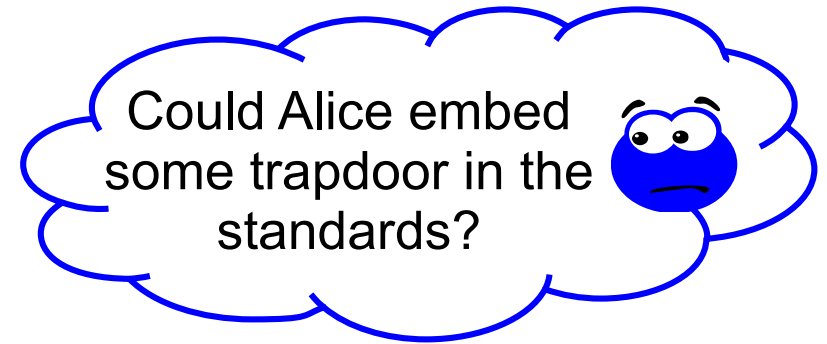
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**Under the assumptions, is the *standard G* good for Bob?**



# What about trapdoors?



Alice



Bob  
(honest-but-nervous)

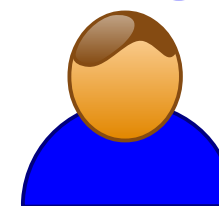
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Standard  $G$  is strong (no known weakness), but I know a trapdoor  $t$  to invert  $G$ . I can prove that finding the trapdoor is hard (or otherwise  $G$  is insecure beyond my knowledge)



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Could Alice embed some trapdoor in the standards?



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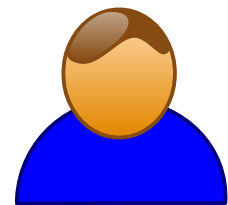
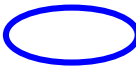


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- $(G, t) \leftarrow^{\$} \text{GEN}_{\text{trap}}(1^k)$
- $\text{INV}(G, t) = G^{-1}$

(Efficient algorithms  $\text{GEN}_{\text{trap}}$  and  $\text{INV}$  may be known to Alice but unknown to Bob at this time)

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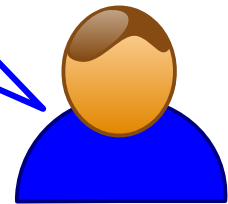
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Alice, please show me how you selected the (random)  $G$ .



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# Standards with known hash pre-image

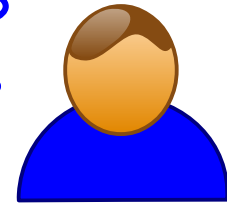
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Here's a new standard  $G$ ,  
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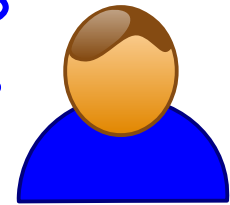
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**This prevents some trapdoor-embeddings, but maybe not all!**

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**Using  $\tilde{O}(2^{64})$  ops, Alice can generate standard with trapdoor:**



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- 1) For  $i=1, \dots, \tilde{O}(2^{64})$ :  $a_i \leftarrow^{\$} \{0,1\}^{128}$  (pre-image),  $G_i = \text{Hash}(a_i)$
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**The standard is “strong” (for team-A)  
and the trapdoor is “deniable”**

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- **Strong:** Even when Bob catches up on the math of Alice, he can still not find the trapdoor (it would require  $2^{128}$  ops).
- **Deniable:** Alice can pretend that she did not know (FG, FT, INV) at the time of creating  $G$  (which is indeed being uniformly selected).

# Conclusions



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Even a “team-protector” might be able to embed a trapdoor in a deniable way and without harming her own team.

(cost  $\approx$  square-root of cost of finding  $t$  after seeing  $G$ )

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# Thank you for your attention!