## Random Oracles in the Real World

Gaëtan Leurent Thomas Peyrin

Eurocrypt 2018 Rump Session

Gaëtan Leurent, Thomas Peyrin

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Practical Multilinear Maps over the Integers.	
Practical Bootstrapping in Quasilinear Time.	
Valiant's Universal Circuit is Practical.	
Practical Functional Encryption for Quadratic Functions with Applications to Pre Encryption.	
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# A New Model

- What if we don't have access to these powerful constructions?
  - Very restricted model: craptography

### The CRAP model

- Computation is limited to  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ .
- Hardware leaks in unknown ways.
- Users are stupid.
- Oracles not available.

### A new kind of cryto!

- Completely theoretical, but interesting questions
  - Single-Party Computation is possible
  - Fully Homomorphic Computation is possible
- Maybe we could have a few papers in the CRAP model in the program?

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# Replacing Random Oracles in the CRAP Model



• Public function 
$$\{0,1\}^* \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$$

### Collision resistance

Given F, hard to find  $M_1 \neq M_2$  s.t.  $F(M_1) = F(M_2)$ .

- No key: no good security definition
  - Any fixed function has collisions...

# Hash functions cryptanalysis

### Collision resistance

Find  $M_1 \neq M_2$  s. t.  $H(M_1) = H(M_2)$ 



- Arbitrary common prefix/suffix, random collision blocks
- Breaks integrity verification
- Breaks signatures (in theory)

Chosen-prefix collision resistance

• Given  $P_1, P_2$ , find  $M_1 \neq M_2$  s. t.  $H(P_1 || M_1) = H(P_2 || M_2)$ 



- Breaks certificates
   [Stevens & al, Crypto'09]
- Breaks TLS, IPsec, SSH
   [Bhargavan & L, NDSS'16]



### 1993 Designed by NSA

1995 SHA-0 tweaked to SHA-11998 SHA-0 collision attack2005 SHA-1 collision attack in theory2017 SHA-1 collision attack in practice

### SHA-1 in 2018

- Being phased out of web certificates
  - Still possible to buy SHA-1 certificates
  - Still accepted by many email clients
- Still used to authenticated handshake messages
  - ▶ 5% of top 1M HTTPS servers prefer SHA-1

### Can we do chosen-prefix collisions?

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# Chosen-prefix collision attack

### Differential trails

- Start from linear core trail
- Non-linear part connects to arbitrary input differential
- Relaxing the last rounds  $\sim$  output difference set S



- Application to SHA-1
  - ► |S| = 192
  - Complexity: 2<sup>77.1</sup>

[Stevens, Eurocrypt'13]

# New techniques



- 1 Larger set of output differences for SHA-1
- 2 Multi-block technique using a single core trail
- **3** Dynamic selection of near-collision targets (clustering)
- ▶ Complexity: 2<sup>66.9</sup> 2<sup>69.3</sup> (depending on assumptions for NL part)
- Almost practical !

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