

# CS 594 – ADVANCED CRYPTO (SPRING 2026)

Alex Block

Lecture 20

April 6, 2026

# COURSE UPDATES

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- Final Projects

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  - Wed + next Mon: MHFs
  - Last 3 Lectures: PQ Crypto

## MORE *iO* APPLICATIONS

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## Goal

Prove that  $\Pi$  above is a selectively secure signature.

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- 4 Output 1 if  $\text{Vrfy}_{vk}(m^*, \sigma^*) = 1$  and  $m^* \notin Q$ , where  $Q$  is the set of all messages that  $\mathcal{A}$  sent to oracle  $\text{Sign}_{sk}(\cdot)$ .

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- $\text{Sign}^{(1)} = \text{Sign}$ .  $\zeta_i: \zeta_{sk}^{(i)}(m) = \text{Eval}_{sk}(m)$

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- $\text{Sign}^{(1)} = \text{Sign}$ .
- $\text{Vrfy}^{(1)} = \text{Vrfy}$ .
- **Claim:**  $H_0$  and  $H_1$  are indistinguishable by  $i\mathcal{O}$  security since  $C_k$  and  $C_{f,k}$  are equivalent circuits!

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- Observation:**  $C_{f,k}$  and  $C_{f,k\{x\},z}$  are equivalent circuits.

$$f(\text{Eval}_k(m)) = f(\sigma) \quad \forall m \neq x$$

$$\text{for } m = x \quad f(\text{Eval}_k(x)) = f(\sigma)$$

$$\begin{matrix} (f(\sigma), m) \\ \parallel \\ (z, x) \end{matrix}$$

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- To do so, we argue that  $\mathcal{A}$  wins the forgery game in  $H_3$  with only negligible probability.
  - Then, since  $H_3 \approx_c H_0$ , this shows selective security.

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- Therefore,  $\mathcal{A}$  wins  $H_3$  with negligible probability, which shows  $\mathcal{A}$  wins  $H_0$  with negligible probability.



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    - Shorter signatures but higher computational overhead.

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- $\text{Dec}(c, w)$ : takes as input a ciphertext  $c$  and an unbounded-length string  $w$  and outputs a message  $m \in \{0, 1\}$  or the (abort) symbol  $\perp$ .

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Let  $\Pi_L$  be a witness encryption scheme for  $L \in \mathbf{NP}$ . We require that for all  $\lambda$ , any  $M \in \{0, 1\}$ , and any  $(x, w) \in R_L$ , it holds that

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$$\left| \Pr \left[ \mathcal{A}(\text{Enc}(1^\lambda, x, 0)) = 1 \right] - \Pr \left[ \mathcal{A}(\text{Enc}(1^\lambda, x, 1)) = 1 \right] \right| \leq \text{negl}(\lambda).$$

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  - **Public-key Encryption:** with Witness Encryption and a PRG, we can build a PKE scheme.
  - **Identity-based Encryption:** with Witness Encryption and a *unique* signature scheme (every message has a unique signature), we can build IBE.

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- See <https://eprint.iacr.org/2013/258.pdf> for details.

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  - I.e., attacker cannot distinguish between  $\text{Enc}(C, m)$  and  $\text{Enc}(C, m')$ .

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$$D_{C,b}(x) = \begin{cases} b & C(x) = 1 \\ \perp & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

Handwritten notes in red:

$$b \cdot \mathbb{1}_{(C(x)=1)} + \perp \cdot \mathbb{1}_{(C(x)=0)}$$

The notes include a red arrow pointing from the handwritten expression to the  $b$  in the printed equation above. There are also some additional symbols like a vertical line and a small 'o' below the expression.

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*functionally equivalent*

- $\text{Dec}(x, c) = c(x)$ .
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  - Evaluate the obfuscated circuit at  $x$ .

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Pad( $\perp$ )

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 $\downarrow \text{pad}(D)$

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$$\text{Enc}(C, m) \approx_c i\mathcal{O}(1^\lambda, \text{Pad}(D)) \approx_c \text{Enc}(C, m')$$

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    - Therefore,  $\text{Enc}(C, m) \approx_c \text{Enc}(C, m')$ .

**NEXT TIME: MEMORY-HARD FUNCTIONS**