

# Analyzing KEM/DEM Hybrid Encryption in CCSA

M1 internship at LMF, CNRS, ENS Paris-Saclay

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Supervised by Guillaume Scerri and Théo Vignon

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September 5, 2024

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- Introduction of KEM/DEM hybrid encryption (Herranz, Hofheinz, and Kiltz [3])

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- Proving KEM/DEM security in CCSA

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PKE

KEM

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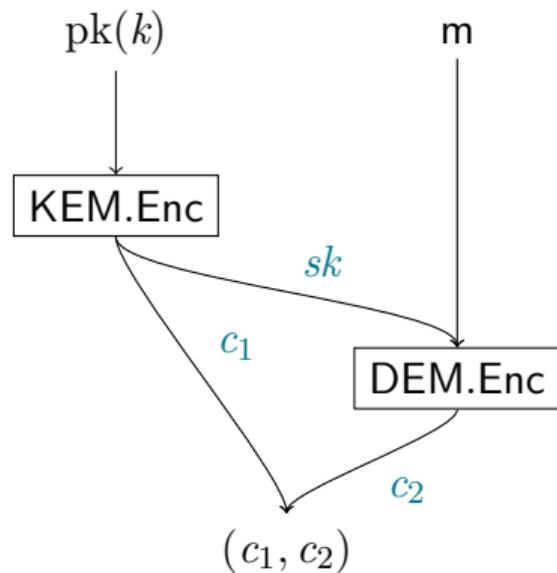
- Generate a *single-use key* and encrypt it *asymmetrically*
- Encrypt data *symmetrically* with said key

PKE

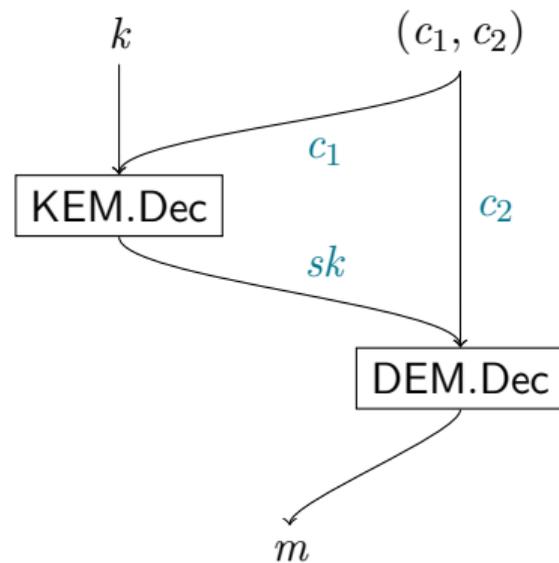
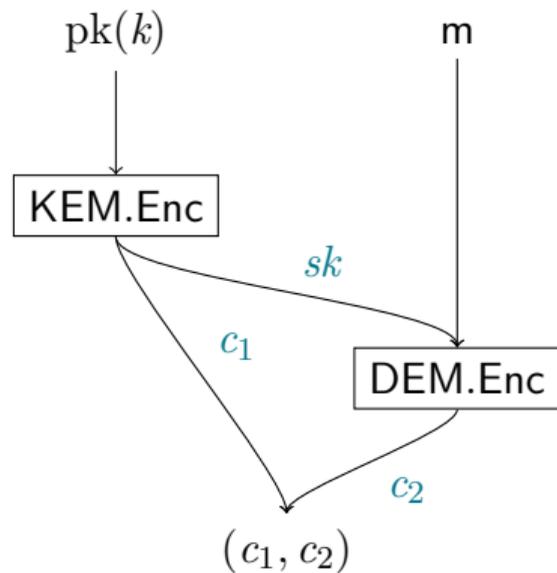
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  - if the attacker could obtain decryptions for other ciphertexts before?
    - even other ciphertexts derived from the one in question? *-CCA1*  
*-CCA2*

# PKE Indistinguishability Game [3]

$\text{Exp}_{\text{PKE}, \mathcal{A}}^{\text{pke-ind-atk-b}}(\eta)$

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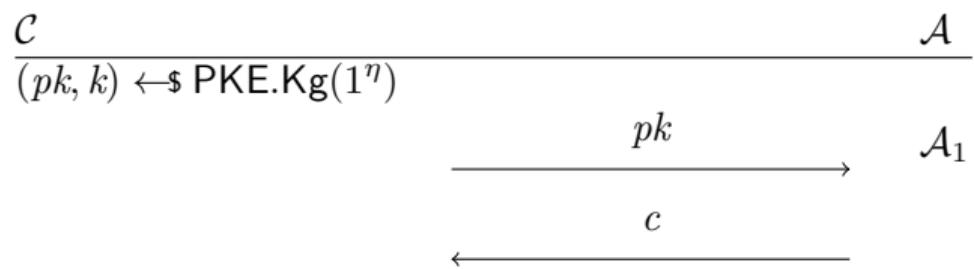
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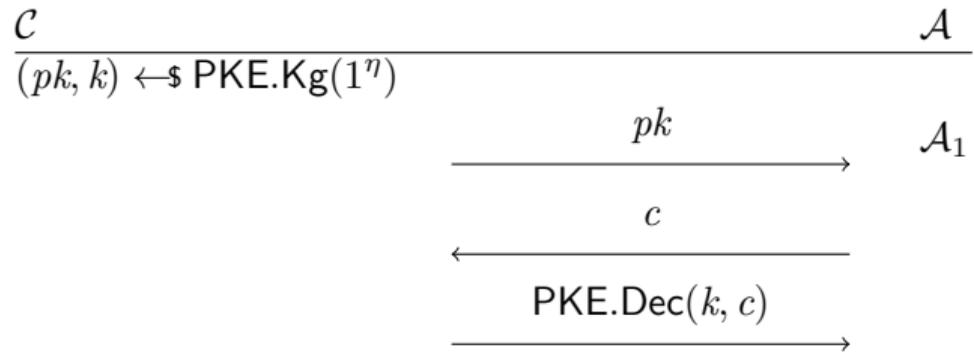
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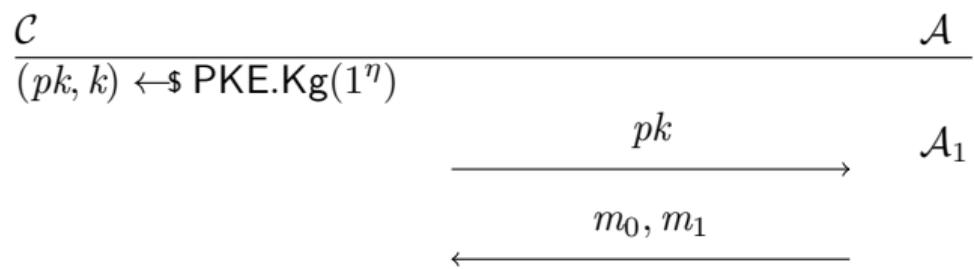
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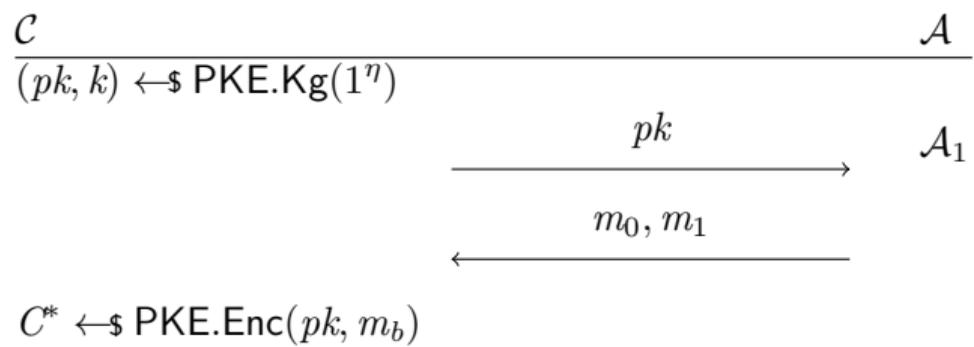
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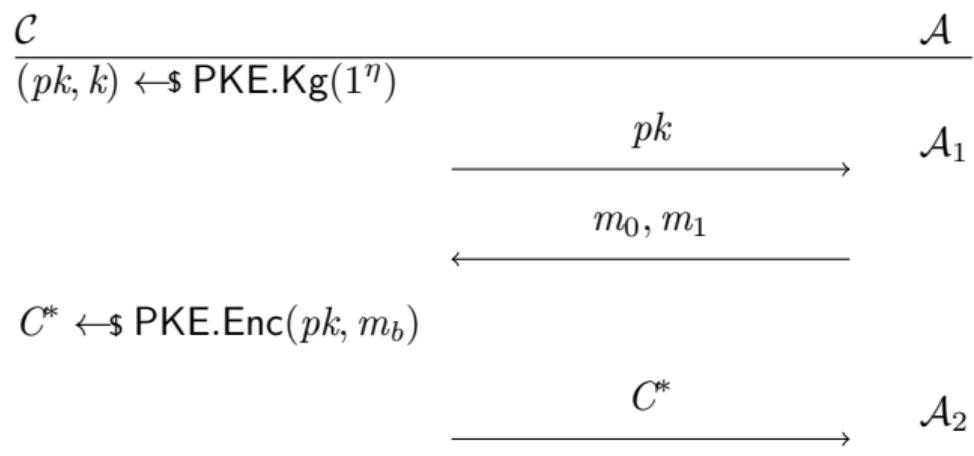
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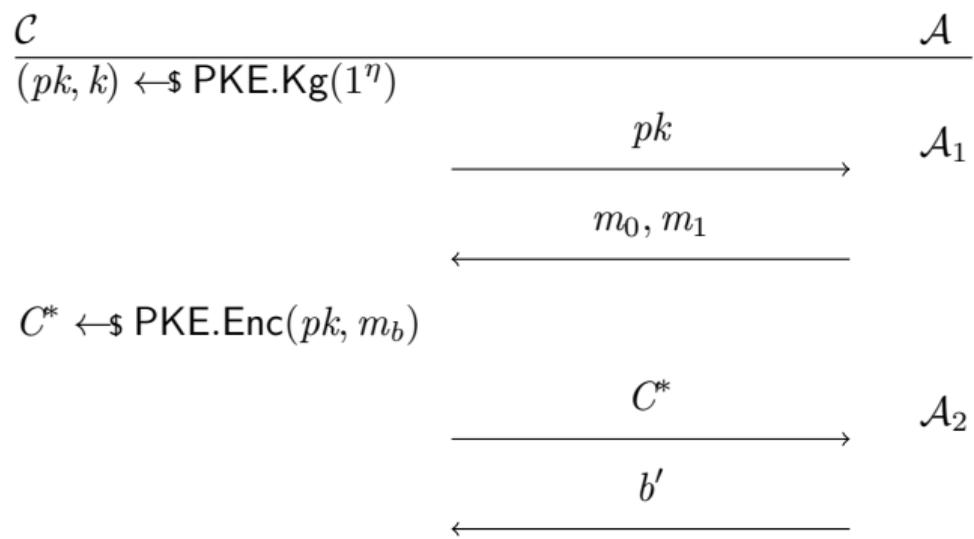
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<i>atk</i>	DEC <sub>1</sub>	DEC <sub>2</sub>
CPA	/	/
CCA1	PKE.Dec( $k, \cdot$ )	/
CCA2	PKE.Dec( $k, \cdot$ )	$x \mapsto \text{PKE.Dec}(k, x)$ if $x \neq C^*$

# Hybrid Encryption Security

Herranz, Hofheinz, and Kiltz [3]

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Composition results:

- Implications between notions of security
- Security of hybrid PKE based on security of KEM and DEM

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  - implemented in the proof assistant SQUIRREL [2]

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REWRITE

$$\frac{\mathcal{E}; \Theta \vdash F[s] \quad \mathcal{E}; \Theta \vdash [s = t]}{\mathcal{E}; \Theta \vdash F[t]}$$

$\beta$

$$\frac{\beta}{\mathcal{E}; \Theta \vdash [(\lambda(x : \tau).t) t_0 = t\{x \mapsto t_0\}]}$$

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- ⇒ Proving primitives in the same logic provides *better formal guarantees*

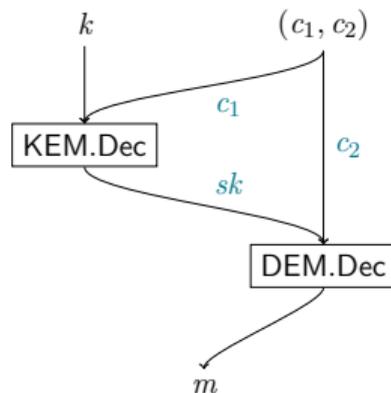
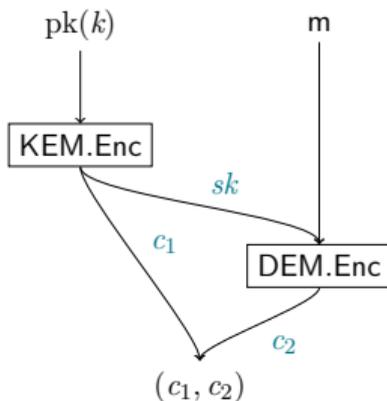
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- $\text{pk}(\mathbf{k}_i)$  derives the public key corresponding to  $\mathbf{k}_i$

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$$\text{PKE.Enc}(pk(\mathbf{k}_i), m)$$


---

let  $(sk, c_1) = \text{KEM.Enc}(pk(\mathbf{k}_i))$   
 in  $(c_1, \text{DEM.Enc}(sk, m))$

$$\text{PKE.Dec}(\mathbf{k}_i, (c_1, c_2))$$


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let  $sk = \text{KEM.Dec}(\mathbf{k}_i, c_1)$   
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PKE-IND-CCA1

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$\mathcal{E}, \Theta \vdash [\phi_{\text{pk}(\mathbf{k}_{t_k}), \text{PKE.Dec}(\mathbf{k}_{t_k}, \cdot)}^{\text{guarded } \mathbf{k}, t_k}(\vec{a}, m_0, m_1)]$

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  - otherwise, make sure that  $\psi \implies t_0 \neq t_k$

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- consider all subterms  $\mathbf{k}_{t_0}$  of  $\vec{u}$ , and the *path conditions*  $\psi$  to reach them
  - if it occurs as part of  $\text{pk}(\mathbf{k}_{t_k})$  or  $\text{PKE.Dec}(\mathbf{k}_{t_k}, \cdot)$ , ignore it
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A syntactic check is *not* sufficient:

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A syntactic check is *not* sufficient:

- $\mathbf{k}_{t_k}$  vs  $\mathbf{k}_{t_k+1-1}$
- indices could be function arguments, results of `if · then · else ·` expressions, etc

# DEM Indistinguishability [3]

## PKE Indistinguishability

$$\mathbf{Exp}_{\text{PKE}, \mathcal{A}}^{\text{pke-ind-atk-b}}(\eta)$$

$$(pk, k) \leftarrow \$ \text{PKE.Kg}(1^\eta)$$

$$(St, m_0, m_1) \leftarrow \$ \mathcal{A}_1^{\text{DEC}_1(\cdot)}(pk)$$

$$C^* \leftarrow \$ \text{PKE.Enc}(pk, m_b)$$

$$b' \leftarrow \$ \mathcal{A}_2^{\text{DEC}_2(\cdot)}(C^*, St)$$

**return**  $b'$

## DEM Indistinguishability

$$\mathbf{Exp}_{\text{DEM}, \mathcal{A}}^{\text{dem-ind-atk-b}}(\eta)$$

$$K \leftarrow \$ \text{DEM.Kg}(1^\eta)$$

$$(St, m_0, m_1) \leftarrow \$ \mathcal{A}_1^{\text{ENC}_1(\cdot), \text{DEC}_1(\cdot)}(1^\eta)$$

$$C^* \leftarrow \$ \text{DEM.Enc}(K, m_b)$$

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# DEM Indistinguishability in CCSA

## DEM-IND-CCA1

$$\mathcal{E}, \Theta; \emptyset \vdash_{\text{pptm}} C, \vec{a}, m_0, m_1$$

$$\mathcal{E}, \Theta \vdash [\phi_{\text{DEM.Enc}(\mathbf{sk}_{t_k}, \cdot, \cdot)}^{\text{guarded } \mathbf{sk}, t_k}(C)] \quad \mathcal{E}, \Theta \vdash [\phi_{\text{DEM.Enc}(\mathbf{sk}_{t_k}, \cdot, \cdot), \text{DEM.Dec}(\mathbf{sk}_{t_k}, \cdot)}^{\text{guarded } \mathbf{sk}, t_k}(\vec{a}, m)]$$

---


$$\mathcal{E}, \Theta \vdash (\lambda \vec{v} c. C) \vec{a} \text{DEM.Enc}(\mathbf{sk}_{t_k}, m_0) \sim (\lambda \vec{v} c. C) \vec{a} \text{DEM.Enc}(\mathbf{sk}_{t_k}, m_1)$$

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**return**  $b'$

## KEM Indistinguishability

$$\mathbf{Exp}_{\text{KEM}, \mathcal{A}}^{kem-ind-atk-b}(\eta)$$


---

$(pk, k) \leftarrow \$ \text{KEM.Kg}(1^\eta)$   
 $St \leftarrow \$ \mathcal{A}_1^{\text{DEC}_1(\cdot)}(pk)$   
 $K_0^* \leftarrow \$ \text{KeySp}(\eta)$   
 $(K_1^*, C^*) \leftarrow \$ \text{KEM.Enc}(pk)$   
 $b' \leftarrow \$ \mathcal{A}_2^{\text{DEC}_2(\cdot)}(C^*, St, K_b^*)$   
**return**  $b'$

# KEM Indistinguishability in CCSA

## KEM-IND-CCA1

$$\mathcal{E}, \Theta; \emptyset \vdash_{\text{pptm}} C, \vec{a} \quad \mathcal{E}, \Theta \vdash [\phi_{\text{fresh}}^{\text{sk}^*, ()}(C, \vec{a})]$$

$$\mathcal{E}, \Theta \vdash [\phi_{\text{pk}(\mathbf{k}_{t_k})}^{\text{guarded } \mathbf{k}, t_k}(C)] \quad \mathcal{E}, \Theta \vdash [\phi_{\text{pk}(\mathbf{k}_{t_k}), \text{KEM.Dec}(\mathbf{k}_{t_k}, \cdot)}^{\text{guarded } \mathbf{k}, t_k}(\vec{a})]$$

---


$$\mathcal{E}, \Theta \vdash \quad (\lambda \vec{v} (sk, c). C) \vec{a} \quad \sim \quad (\lambda \vec{v} (sk, c). C) \vec{a}$$

$$\text{KEM.Enc}(\text{pk}(k t_k)) \quad \sim \quad (\text{sk}^* (), \pi_2 \text{KEM.Enc}(\text{pk}(\mathbf{k}_{t_k})))$$

# KEM/DEM Composition Results

Herranz, Hofheinz, and Kiltz [3]

KEM-IND-CPA + DEM-IND-CPA  $\implies$  PKE-IND-CPA

KEM-IND-CCA1 + DEM-IND-CCA1  $\implies$  PKE-IND-CCA1

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 \text{in } (c_1, \text{DEM.Enc}(sk, m_0))
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- ⇒ CPA and CCA1 provable with only minor rewriting

For CCA2, we need to take care of guarded decryption:

```

if  $(x_1, x_2) = \text{PKE.Enc}(\text{pk}(\mathbf{k}_{t_k}), m)$ 
then  $\perp$  else  $\text{PKE.Dec}(\mathbf{k}_{t_k}, (x_1, x_2))$ 
  
```

# KEM/DEM Composition: CCA2

For CCA2, we need to take care of guarded decryption:

```

if  $(x_1, x_2) = (\text{let } (sk, c_1) = \text{KEM.Enc}(\text{pk}(\mathbf{k}_{t_k})) \text{ in } (c_1, \text{DEM.Enc}(sk, m)))$ 
then  $\perp$  else let  $sk = \text{KEM.Dec}(\mathbf{k}_{t_k}, x_1)$  in  $\text{DEM.Dec}(sk, x_2)$ 
  
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in if  $(x_1, x_2) = (c_1, c_2)$ 
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KEM-IND-CCA2 + DEM-IND-CCA2  $\implies$  PKE-IND-CCA2 is also provable in CCSA

# Conclusion

## Main Result

Analyzing primitives in CCSA is clearly possible, and not overly difficult

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## Future work:

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- Analyze concrete KEM and DEM

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# Bibliography

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# CCSA: Indistinguishability [1]

Def. CCSA indistinguishability

$t_1 \sim t_2$  if no polynomial-time attacker can distinguish between  $t_1$  and  $t_2$ :

$$\llbracket t_1 \sim t_2 \rrbracket_{\mathbb{M}; \mathcal{E}} := \forall \mathcal{A} \in \text{PPTM}, \text{Adv}_{\mathbb{M}; \mathcal{E}}^{\eta}(\mathcal{A} : t_1 \sim t_2) \in \text{negl}(\eta)$$

$$\text{Adv}_{\mathbb{M}; \mathcal{E}}^{\eta}(\mathcal{A} : t_1 \sim t_2) := |\Pr_{\rho \in \mathbb{T}_{\mathbb{M}, \eta}}[\mathcal{A}(1^{\eta}, \llbracket t_1 \rrbracket_{\mathbb{M}; \mathcal{E}}^{\eta; \rho}, \rho_a)] - \Pr_{\rho \in \mathbb{T}_{\mathbb{M}, \eta}}[\mathcal{A}(1^{\eta}, \llbracket t_2 \rrbracket_{\mathbb{M}; \mathcal{E}}^{\eta; \rho}, \rho_a)]|$$

$\text{negl}(\eta)$  denotes that the advantage grows slower than the inverse of any polynomial.

SYMMETRY

$$\mathcal{E}; \Theta \vdash \vec{u} \sim \vec{v}$$

---


$$\mathcal{E}; \Theta \vdash \vec{v} \sim \vec{u}$$

TRANSITIVITY

$$\mathcal{E}; \Theta \vdash \vec{u} \sim \vec{v} \quad \mathcal{E}; \Theta \vdash \vec{v} \sim \vec{w}$$

---


$$\mathcal{E}; \Theta \vdash \vec{u} \sim \vec{w}$$

# CCSA: Overwhelming Truth [1]

## Def. Overwhelming Truth

$[\phi]$ : Formula  $\phi$  almost always evaluates to true

$$[[\phi]]_{\mathbb{M};\mathcal{E}} := \Pr_{\rho \in \mathbb{T}_{\mathbb{M},\eta}} [\neg [[\phi]]_{\mathbb{M};\mathcal{E}}^{\eta,\rho}] \in \text{negl}(\eta)$$

REWRITE

$$\frac{\mathcal{E}; \Theta \vdash F[s] \quad \mathcal{E}; \Theta \vdash [s = t]}{\mathcal{E}; \Theta \vdash F[t]}$$

$\beta$

$$\frac{}{\mathcal{E}; \Theta \vdash [(\lambda(x : \tau).t) t_0 = t\{x \mapsto t_0\}]}$$

# KEM/DEM Security Results

Herranz, Hofheinz, and Kiltz [3]:

$\text{KEM-IND-CCA2} + \text{DEM-IND-CCA2} \implies \text{PKE-IND-CCA2}$

$$\text{PKE.Enc}(\text{pk}(k, t_k), m, (r_1, t_r, r_2, t_r)) \stackrel{(\lambda, \vec{v}, c, C), \vec{a}}{\sim} \text{PKE.Enc}(\text{pk}(k, t_k), 0^{|m|}, (r_1, t_r, r_2, t_r)) \stackrel{(\lambda, \vec{v}, c, C), \vec{a}}{\sim}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
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 & \quad \text{KEM.Enc(pk}(k t_k), r_1 t_r) \\
 & \text{ in } (c_1, \text{DEM.Enc}(sk, m, r_2 t_r)) \\
 & (\lambda(x_1, x_2). \text{if } (x_1, x_2) = \text{let } (sk, c_1) = \\
 & \quad \text{KEM.Enc(pk}(k t_k), r_1 t_r) \\
 & \text{ in } (c_1, \text{DEM.Enc}(sk, m, r_2 t_r)) \\
 & \quad \text{then } \perp \\
 & \text{ else let } sk = \text{KEM.Dec}(k t_k, x_1) \\
 & \quad \text{in DEM.Dec}(sk, x_2))
 \end{aligned}$$

$\sim$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\lambda \vec{v} c \text{ dec. } C) \vec{a} \text{ let } (sk, c_1) = \\
 & \quad \text{KEM.Enc(pk}(k t_k), r_1 t_r) \\
 & \text{ in } (c_1, \text{DEM.Enc}(sk, 0^{|m|}, r_2 t_r)) \\
 & (\lambda(c_1, c_2). \text{if } (c_1, c_2) = \text{let } (sk, c_1) = \\
 & \quad \text{KEM.Enc(pk}(k t_k), r_1 t_r) \\
 & \text{ in } (c_1, \text{DEM.Enc}(sk, 0^{|m|}, r_2 t_r)) \\
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# KEM/DEM Security Results

Herranz, Hofheinz, and Kiltz [3]:

$\text{KEM-IND-CCA2} + \text{DEM-IND-CCA2} \implies \text{PKE-IND-CCA2}$

let  $(sk, c_1) =$   
 $\text{KEM.Enc}(\text{pk}(k, t_k), r_1, t_r)$   
 in  $(\lambda \vec{v} c \text{ dec. } C) \vec{a}$   
 $(c_1, \text{DEM.Enc}(sk, m, r_2, t_r))$   
 $(\lambda(x_1, x_2). \text{if } (x_1, x_2) =$   
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 $(\lambda(x_1, x_2). \text{if } (x_1, x_2) =$   
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 \sim
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 & (c_1, \text{DEM.Enc}(sk, m, r_2, t_r)) \\
 & (\lambda(x_1, x_2). \text{if } (x_1, x_2) = \\
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 then  $\perp$  else  $\text{DEM.Dec}(sk^*(), x_2)$   
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