9 Security II (MGK)

You are working on an encryption device with your new colleague, Mallory Baish, who proposes that you use a pseudo-random generator

$$r_i = h_1(s_i), \qquad s_{i+1} = h_2(s_i)$$

where $s_0 \in G$ is the random initial state and the other $s_i \in G$ are subsequent internal states, all invisible to adversaries. The $h_1, h_2 : G \to G$ are two secure one-way functions.

Adversaries may see any of the past outputs $r_0, \ldots, r_{n-1}$. If they can predict from those, with non-negligible probability, the next value r_n, then the security of your device will be compromised.

(*a*) Give a rough estimate for the probability that an adversary can predict r_n, as a function of n and $|G|$. Explain your answer. [6 marks]

(*b*) Mallory also suggests a specific implementation:

$$\begin{aligned} h_1(x) &= f(u^x \bmod p) & p &= \text{a 2056-bit prime number} \\ h_2(x) &= f(v^x \bmod p) & u, v &= \text{two numbers from } \mathbb{Z}_p^* \\ f(x) &= x \bmod 2^{2048} & G &= \mathbb{Z}_{2048} \end{aligned}$$

(*i*) The constants p, u and v will be known to the adversary. What conditions should they fulfill so that h_1 and h_2 can reasonably be described as one-way functions, and how would you normally generate suitable numbers u and v? [*Hint:* quadratic residues] [4 marks]

(*ii*) If f were replaced with the identity function, how could an adversary distinguish the r_i emerging from this pseudo-random generator from a sequence of elements of $\mathbb{Z}_p^*$ picked uniformly at random? [4 marks]

(*iii*) After you choose a value for p, Mallory urges you to use two particular values for u and v generated in your absence. You briefly see "$v = u^e \bmod p$" scribbled on a whiteboard. You become suspicious that Mallory is trying to plant a secret backdoor into your pseudo-random generator.

Explain how Mallory could exploit such a backdoor. [6 marks]