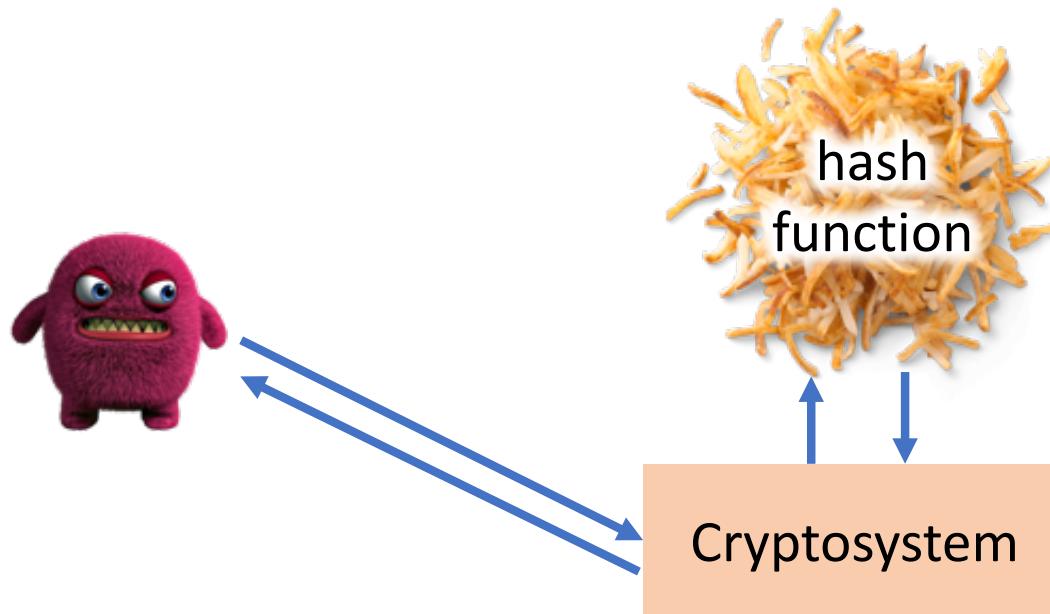


# Quantum Random Oracle Model, Part 2

**Mark Zhandry** (Princeton & NTT Research)

# Recap: Classical ROM

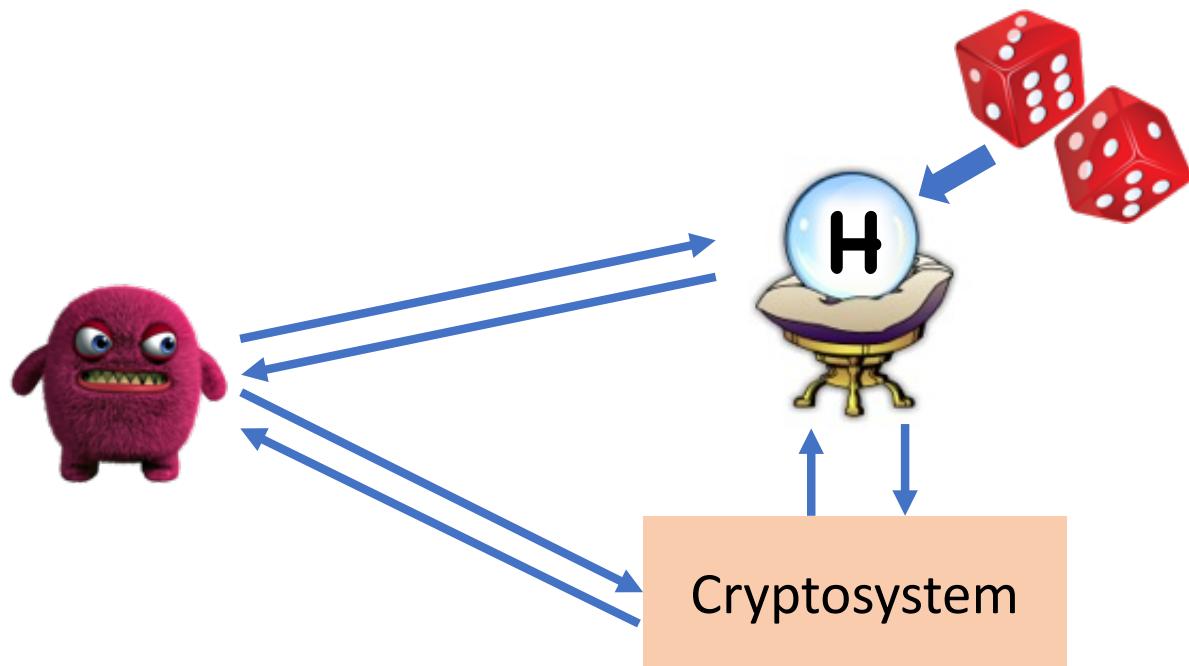
[Bellare-Rogaway'93]



Examples: OAEP, Fujisaki-Okamoto, Full-Domain Hash, ...

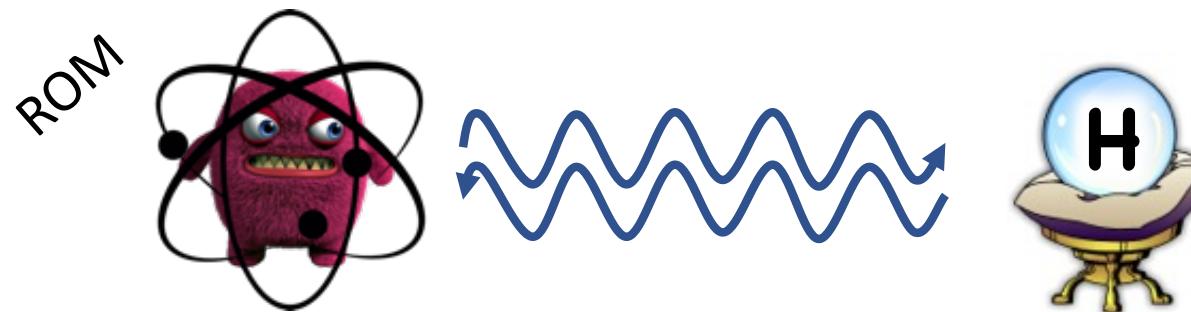
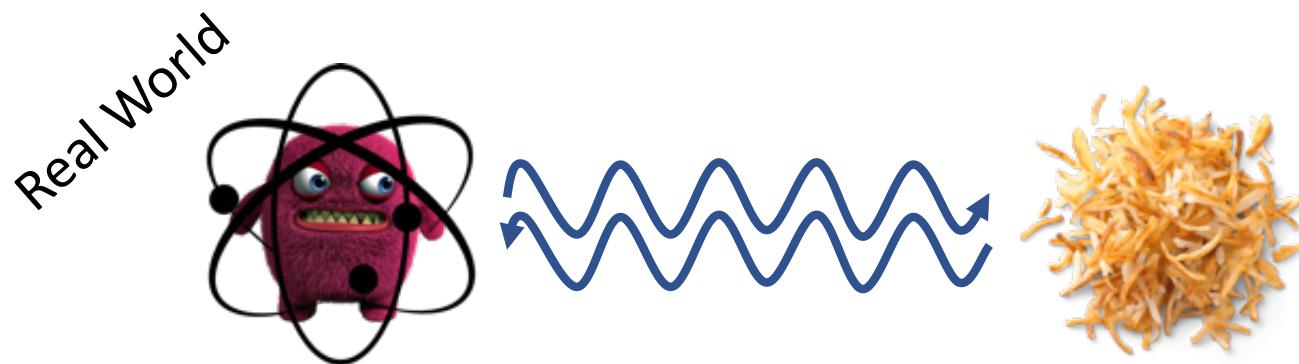
# Recap: Classical ROM

[Bellare-Rogaway'93]



# The Quantum Random Oracle Model (QROM)

[Boneh-Dagdelen-Fischlin-Lehmann-Schaffner-Z'11]



Now standard in post-quantum crypto

# Security Proof Challenges

Typical QROM reductions commit to entire function  
 $H$  at beginning, remain consistent throughout

[Zhang-Yu-Feng-Fan-Zhang'19]: "Committed programming reductions"

# Limits of Committed Programming Reductions

What classical ROM proofs admit CPReds, and which don't?

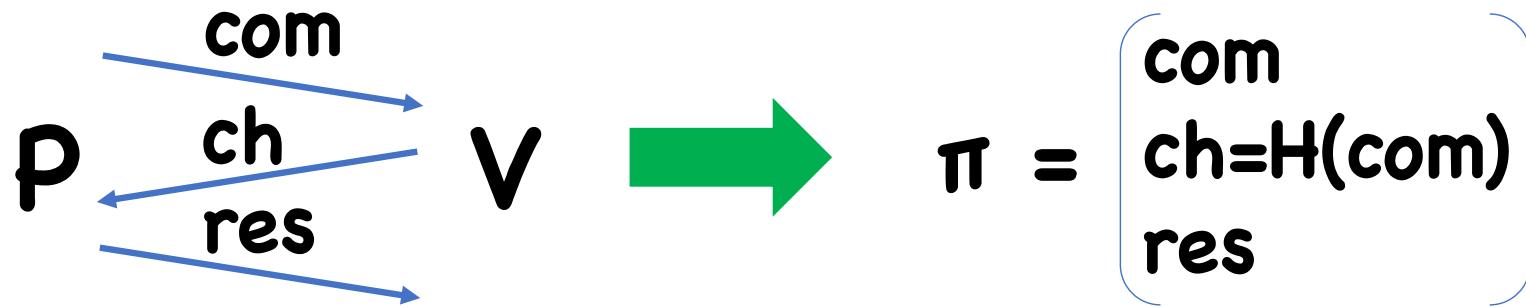
What to do if no CPRed?

# Example: The Fiat-Shamir Transform

[Fiat-Shamir'87]

(public coin, HV)  
3-Round Proof (of Knowledge)

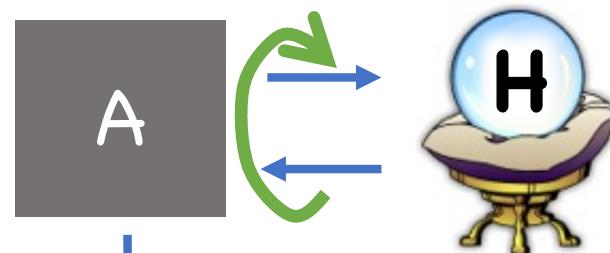
NI Proof (of Knowledge)



Also: Identification protocols  $\rightarrow$  signatures

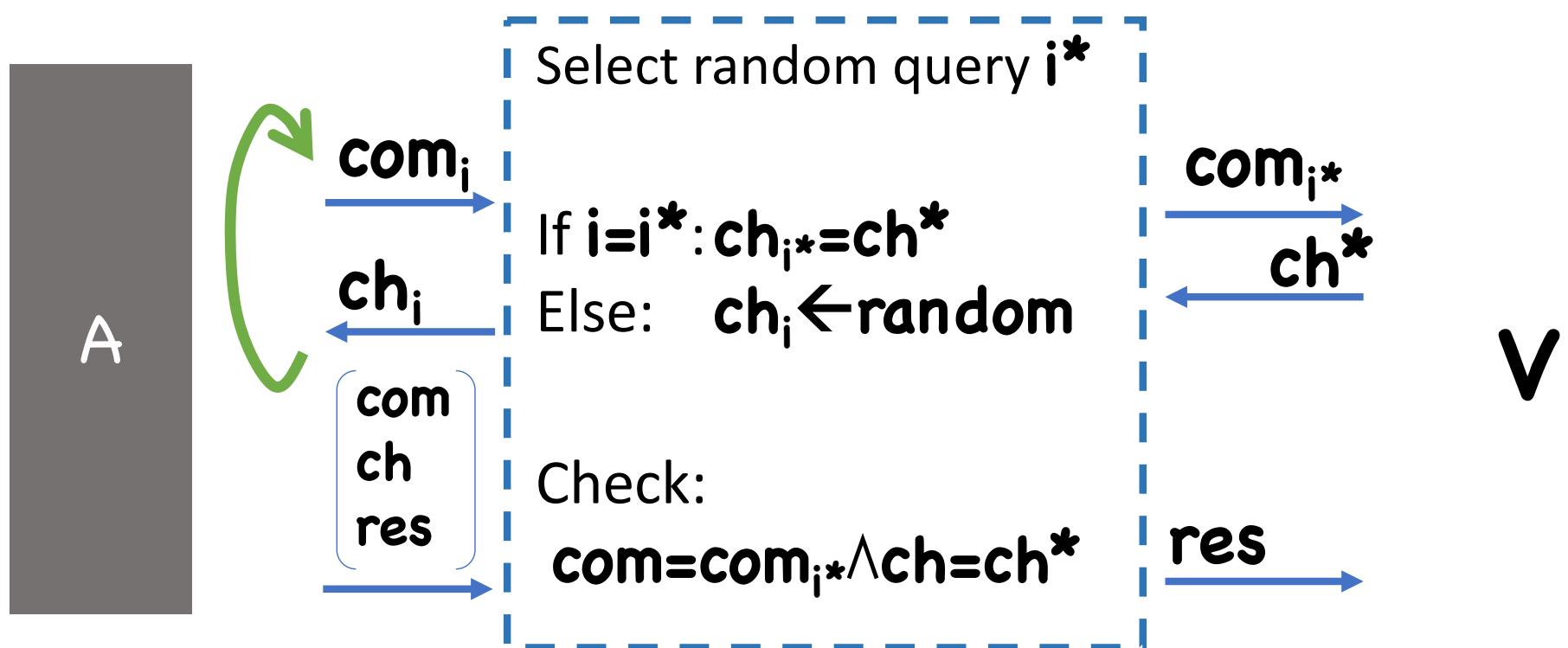
# Classical Fiat-Shamir Proof

Assume:



**com**  
**ch=H(com)**  
**res**

# Classical Fiat-Shamir Proof



# Problems with Fiat-Shamir in QROM

Quantum analog of  
selecting random query?

Use small range  
distributions!?

**Query extraction:**  
A's state disturbed  
by extracting **com<sub>i</sub>\***

**Adaptive Programming:**  
Can only set **H(com<sub>i</sub>\***) after  
queries already made

# Problems with Fiat-Shamir in QROM

Thm [Dagdelen-Fischlin-Gagliardoni'13]:  
There is no CPRed for Fiat-Shamir

Intuition: two cases:

- (1)  $H$  committed before sending  $\text{com}$  to  $V$   
     $\rightarrow V$ 's  $\text{ch}$  independent of  $A$ 's  $\text{ch}$
- (2)  $H$  committed after sending  $\text{com}$  to  $V$   
     $\rightarrow A$ 's  $\text{com}$  independent of reduction's  $\text{com}$

# Solutions?

[Unruh'15]: Use different conversion

**Idea:** A commits to all possible responses → can open using knowledge of RO

**Problem:** Less efficient

[Dagdelen-Fischlin-Gagliardoni'13, Unruh'17, Kiltz-Lyubashevsky-Schaffner'18]: Assume extra properties (e.g. statistical soundness) of proof system

**Problem:** Less efficient, maybe only proof (not PoK)

# A Different Conversion

[Unruh'15]

Rough idea:  $\pi = \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{com} \\ \{ H(\text{res}(ch)) \}_{ch} \end{array} \right]$

Proof sketch:

- Simulate RO s.t. reduction can efficiently invert
- Invert  $\pi$  on verifier's  $ch$
- Lots of details to make sure  $A$  doesn't cheat

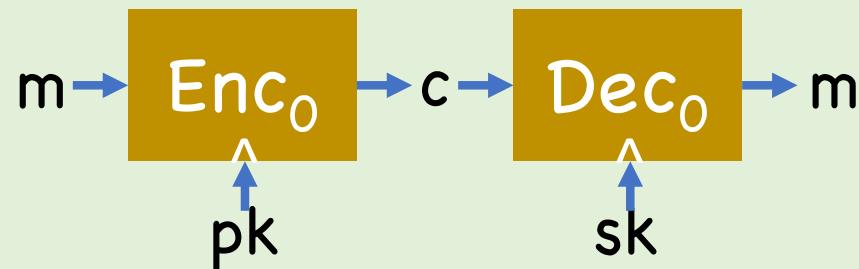
# Simulating Invertible Random Oracles

How to simulate  $H$  so that reduction can invert?

Recall: already simulating as  $2q$ -wise independent function  
→ Can use degree  $2q$  polynomial over finite field  
→ Invertible by solving polynomial equations

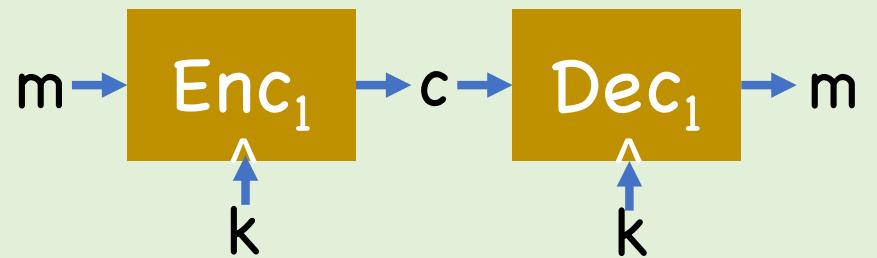
## Example: Fujisaki-Okamoto

### Building Block: One-way PKE



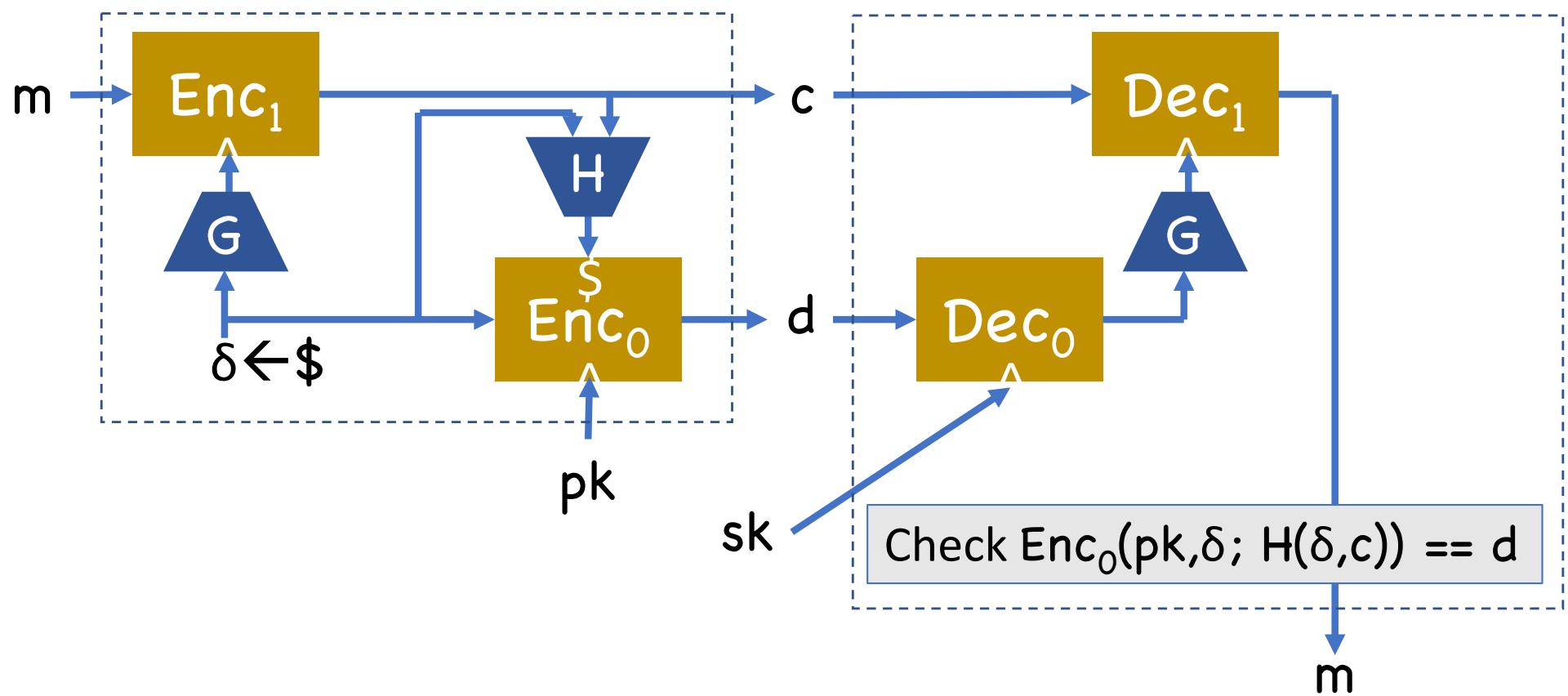
Security:  $Enc_0(pk, m)$  one-way

### Building Block: One-time SKE

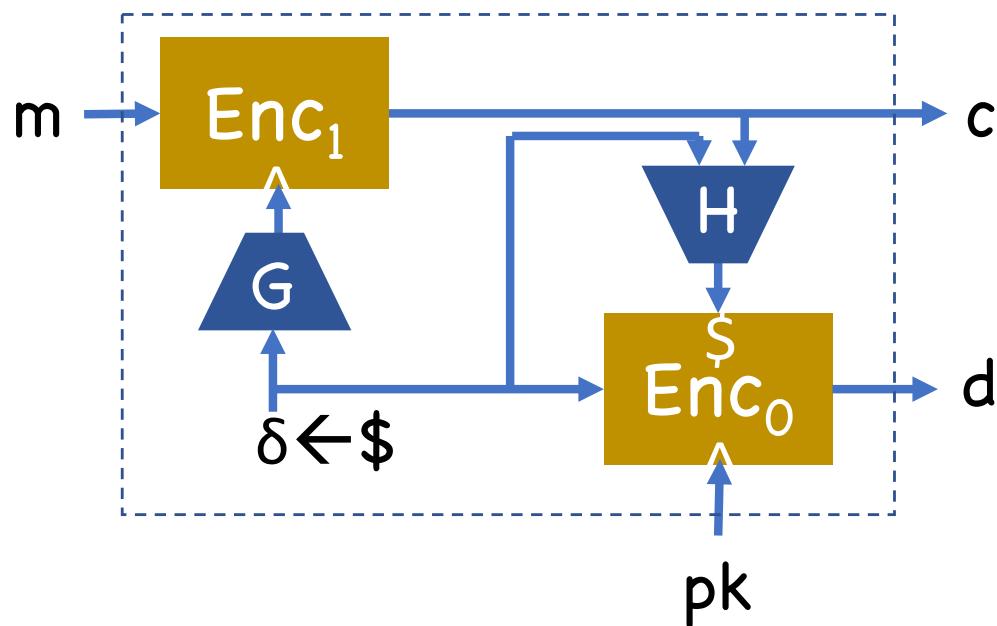


Security:  $Enc_1(k, m_0) \approx Enc_1(k, m_1)$ ,  
 $H_\infty(Enc(k, m))$  large

## Example: Fujisaki-Okamoto



## Example: Fujisaki-Okamoto



CCA security intuition:  
Only way to obtain valid  $(c,d)$  is  
to have queried  $H$  on some  $(\delta,c)$   
→ Look at prior queries to  $H$  to  
answer CCA queries

QROM problem: CPReds can't look at prior RO queries!

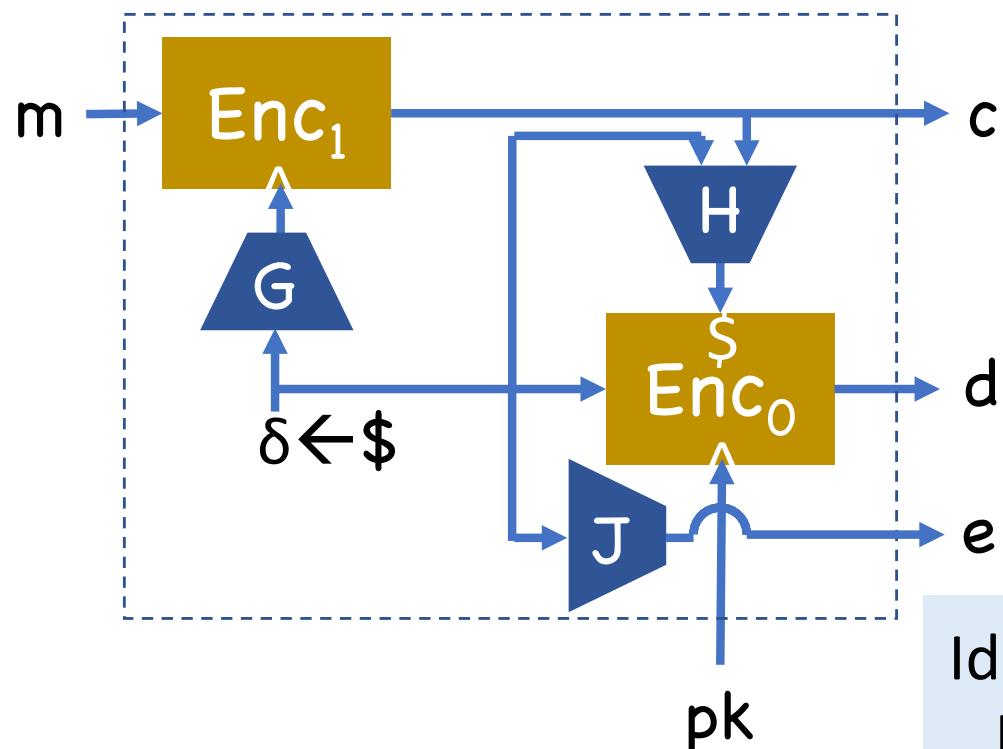
## Example: Fujisaki-Okamoto

CPRed Impossibility? Open for FO, but I expect one exists  
Given  $(c,d)$ , no way to even tell which RO inputs or  
outputs used  
→ RO seems useless

Impos. of CPReds for OAEP [Zhang-Yu-Feng-Fan-Zhang'19]

# A Tweaked Conversion

[Targhi-Unruh'15]

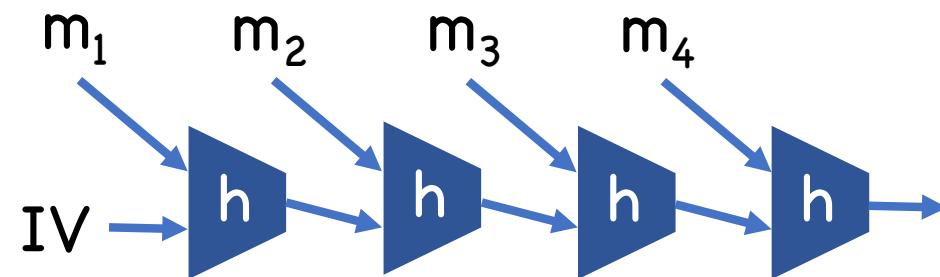


Idea: answer CCA queries  
by computing  $\delta = J^{-1}(e)$

## Example: Domain Extension for RO

Most hash functions built from lower-level objects

E.g. Merkle-Damgård  
(SHA1,SHA2)



**Problem:** sometimes structure can be exploited for attack, even if  $h$  is assumed ideal

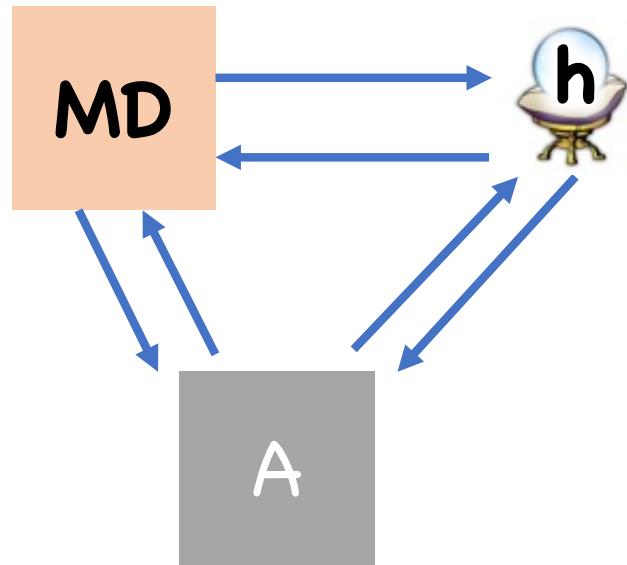
## Example: Domain Extension for RO

Can we nevertheless justify the “RO Assumption”, despite structure?

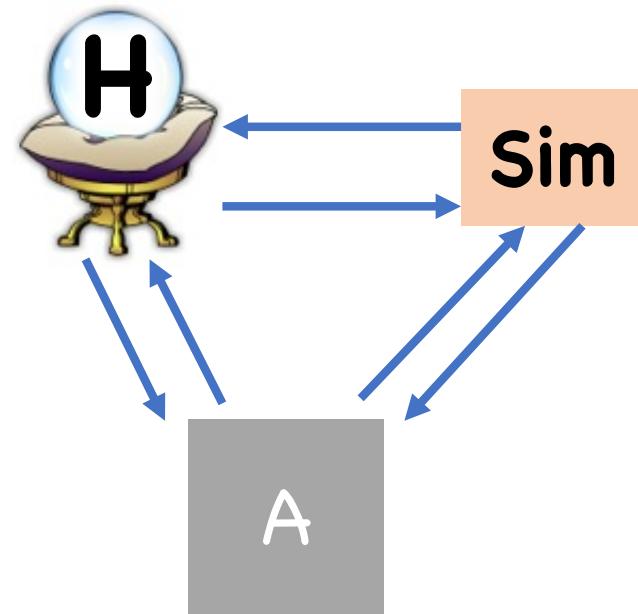
Yes(ish): indifferentiability  
[Maurer-Renner-Holenstein’04]

# Indifferentiability

Real World



Ideal World



# Indifferentiability

**Thm** [Ristenpart-Shacham-Shrimpton'11]:

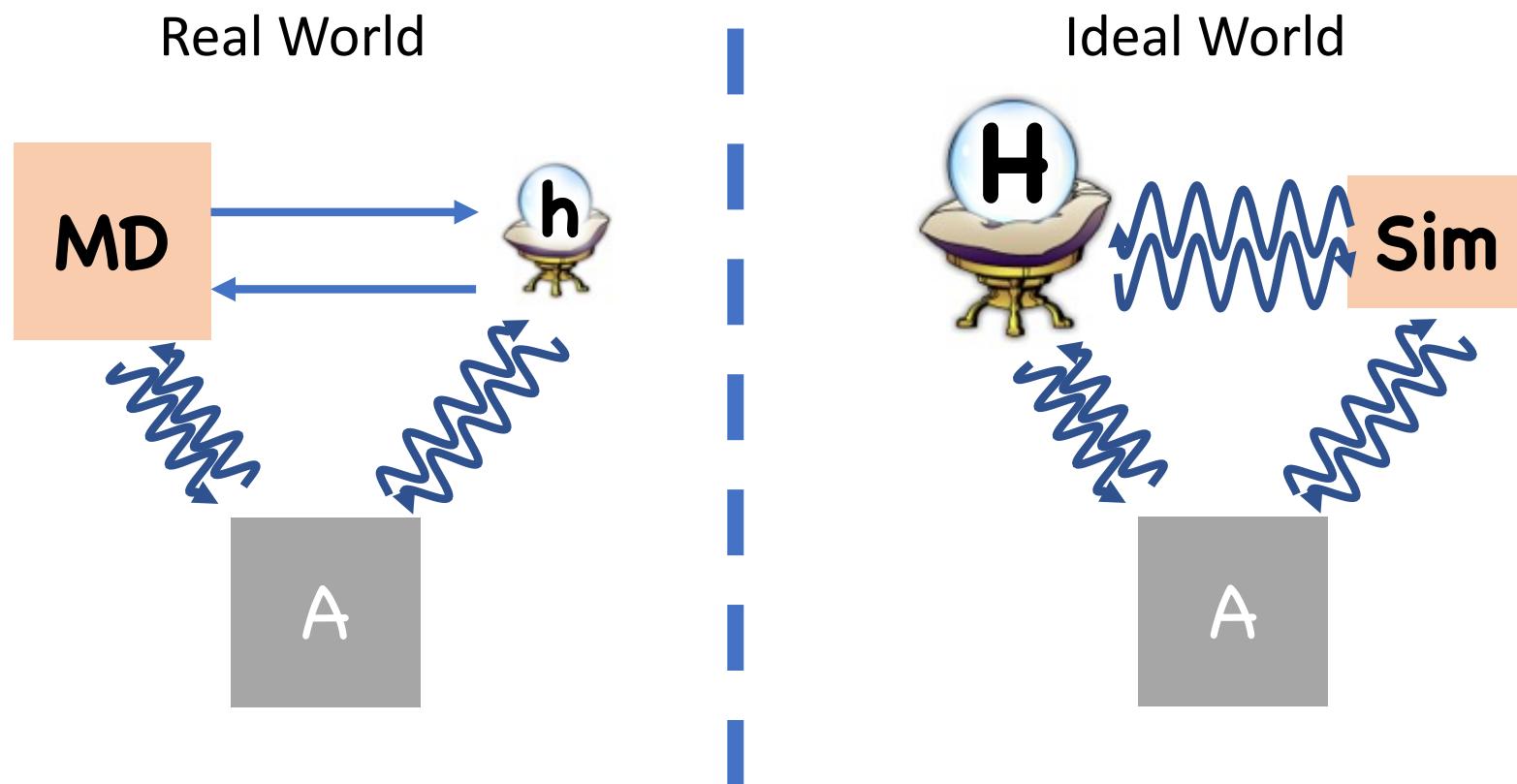
Indifferentiability  $\Rightarrow$  as good as RO for “single stage games”

**Thm** [Coron-Dodis-Malinaud-Puniya'05]

MD is classically indifferentiable under appropriate padding

Proof idea: Simulator can figure out when  $\mathcal{A}$  is trying to evaluate MD by looking at past oracle queries

# Quantum Indifferentiability



# Quantum Indifferentiability

**Fact:** No CPRed (stateless simulator) for indifferentiable domain extension, *regardless of construction*

Proof idea:

- $\text{Size}(\text{truth table of } \text{Sim}^H) \ll \text{Size}(\text{truth table of } H)$
- And yet,  $\text{Sim}^H$  allows for computing  $H$   
→ Compression for random strings

## What's next?

Certain protocols, and even certain tasks, are unprovable under CPReds

Final hour: non-committed programming reductions