

Lecture 7.2: Pseudorandom Functions

Oracle Algorithms

- A binary-output oracle O maps a query $q \in \{0, 1\}^n$ to an answer $a \in \{0, 1\}$

Oracle Algorithms

- A binary-output oracle O maps a query $q \in \{0, 1\}^n$ to an answer $a \in \{0, 1\}$
- Querying and receiving an answer from the oracle takes unit time

Oracle Algorithms

- A binary-output oracle O maps a query $q \in \{0, 1\}^n$ to an answer $a \in \{0, 1\}$
- Querying and receiving an answer from the oracle takes unit time
- An oracle algorithm \mathcal{A} with oracle access to oracle O is written as \mathcal{A}^O

Oracle Algorithms

- A binary-output oracle O maps a query $q \in \{0, 1\}^n$ to an answer $a \in \{0, 1\}$
- Querying and receiving an answer from the oracle takes unit time
- An oracle algorithm \mathcal{A} with oracle access to oracle O is written as \mathcal{A}^O
- Think: Definition of PPT and n.u. PPT in this context

Random Functions

- Let \mathcal{F}_n be the set of all functions which map inputs in $\{0, 1\}^n$ to $\{0, 1\}$

Random Functions

- Let \mathcal{F}_n be the set of all functions which map inputs in $\{0, 1\}^n$ to $\{0, 1\}$
- What is $|\mathcal{F}_n|$?

Random Functions

- Let \mathcal{F}_n be the set of all functions which map inputs in $\{0, 1\}^n$ to $\{0, 1\}$
- What is $|\mathcal{F}_n|$? Ans: 2^{2^n}

Random Functions

- Let \mathcal{F}_n be the set of all functions which map inputs in $\{0, 1\}^n$ to $\{0, 1\}$
- What is $|\mathcal{F}_n|$? Ans: 2^{2^n}
- A random function is: $f \xleftarrow{\$} \mathcal{F}_n$

Definition (Oracle Ensemble)

An oracle ensemble $\{O_n\}$ is a probability distribution over the set of all functions $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^{\ell(n)}$.

Oracle Indistinguishability

Definition (Oracle Ensemble)

An oracle ensemble $\{O_n\}$ is a probability distribution over the set of all functions $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^{\ell(n)}$.

Mostly we will have $\ell(n) = n$

Oracle Indistinguishability

Definition (Oracle Ensemble)

An oracle ensemble $\{O_n\}$ is a probability distribution over the set of all functions $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^{\ell(n)}$.

Mostly we will have $\ell(n) = n$

Definition (Oracle Indistinguishability)

Two oracle ensembles $\{O_n\}$ and $\{O'_n\}$ are computationally indistinguishable if for all n.u. PPT oracle machines D , there exists a negligible function $\varepsilon(\cdot)$ such that:

$$\left| \Pr[f \leftarrow O_n : D^f(1^n) = 1] - \Pr[f \leftarrow O'_n : D^f(1^n) = 1] \right| \leq \varepsilon(n)$$

Definition (Pseudo-random Functions)

A family of functions $\{f_s: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^n\}$ is a pseudo-random function if:

- There exists a PPT F such that $F(s, x)$ efficiently computes the function $f_s(x)$, and

Definition (Pseudo-random Functions)

A family of functions $\{f_s: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^n\}$ is a pseudo-random function if:

- There exists a PPT F such that $F(s, x)$ efficiently computes the function $f_s(x)$, and
- $\{s \xleftarrow{\$} \{0, 1\}^n : f_s\} \approx \{f \xleftarrow{\$} \mathcal{F}_n : f\}$