# Lecture 11.1: Collision-Resistant Hash Functions



• A function h for which it is hard to find two  $x \neq x'$  such that h(x) = h(x')

- A function h for which it is hard to find two  $x \neq x'$  such that h(x) = h(x')
- Impossible for non-uniform adversary notion: Why?



SOG

- A function h for which it is hard to find two  $x \neq x'$  such that h(x) = h(x')
- Impossible for non-uniform adversary notion: Why?
- Must consider a family of hash functions

< ロ > < 同 > < 回 > < 回 > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ >

A set of functions  $H = \{h_i : D_i \to R_i\}_{i \in I}$  is a collision-resistant hash function family (CRHF) if:

• (Easy to Sample) There exists PPT Gen such that:  $Gen(1^n) \in I$ 

#### < ロ > < 同 > < 回 > < 回 > Lecture 11.1: Collision-Resistant Hash Functions

A set of functions  $H = \{h_i : D_i \to R_i\}_{i \in I}$  is a collision-resistant hash function family (CRHF) if:

- (Easy to Sample) There exists PPT Gen such that:  $Gen(1^n) \in I$
- (Compression)  $|R_i| < |D_i|$

A set of functions  $H = \{h_i : D_i \to R_i\}_{i \in I}$  is a collision-resistant hash function family (CRHF) if:

- (Easy to Sample) There exists PPT Gen such that:  $\operatorname{Gen}(1^n) \in I$
- (Compression)  $|R_i| < |D_i|$
- (Easy to Evaluate) Given x ∈ D<sub>i</sub> and i ∈ I, there exists PPT Eval such that Eval(x, i) computes h<sub>i</sub>(x)

< ロ > < 同 > < 回 > < 回 >

A set of functions  $H = \{h_i : D_i \to R_i\}_{i \in I}$  is a collision-resistant hash function family (CRHF) if:

- (Easy to Sample) There exists PPT Gen such that:  $\operatorname{Gen}(1^n) \in I$
- (Compression)  $|R_i| < |D_i|$
- (Easy to Evaluate) Given x ∈ D<sub>i</sub> and i ∈ I, there exists PPT Eval such that Eval(x, i) computes h<sub>i</sub>(x)
- (Collision Resistance) For all n.u. PPT A, there exists negligible  $\nu(\cdot)$  such that (eventually) for  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,

$$\Pr\left[\begin{array}{c} i \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \operatorname{Gen}(1^n), & x \neq x' \land \\ (x, x') \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \mathcal{A}(1^n, i) & h_i(x) = h_i(x') \end{array}\right] \leqslant \nu(n)$$

Lecture 11.1: Collision-Resistant Hash Functions

< ロ > ( 同 > ( 回 > ( 回 > ))

• One-bit compression implies arbitrary bit compression (Proof?)

#### < ロ > < 同 > < 回 > < 回 > Lecture 11.1: Collision-Resistant Hash Functions

э

- One-bit compression implies arbitrary bit compression (Proof?)
- Read: Merkle Tree



э

- One-bit compression implies arbitrary bit compression (Proof?)
- Read: Merkle Tree
- Range cannot be too small



- One-bit compression implies arbitrary bit compression (Proof?)
- Read: Merkle Tree
- Range cannot be too small
  - Enumeration Attacks

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

- One-bit compression implies arbitrary bit compression (Proof?)
- Read: Merkle Tree
- Range cannot be too small
  - Enumeration Attacks
  - Birthday Attacks

< 同 > < 三 > < 三 >

- One-bit compression implies arbitrary bit compression (Proof?)
- Read: Merkle Tree
- Range cannot be too small
  - Enumeration Attacks
  - Birthday Attacks
- Unlikely that they can be constructed from OWF or OWP [Simon-98]

- One-bit compression implies arbitrary bit compression (Proof?)
- Read: Merkle Tree
- Range cannot be too small
  - Enumeration Attacks
  - Birthday Attacks
- Unlikely that they can be constructed from OWF or OWP [Simon-98]
- Related notion: Universal One-way Hash Functions (UOWHF)

- One-bit compression implies arbitrary bit compression (Proof?)
- Read: Merkle Tree
- Range cannot be too small
  - Enumeration Attacks
  - Birthday Attacks
- Unlikely that they can be constructed from OWF or OWP [Simon-98]
- Related notion: Universal One-way Hash Functions (UOWHF)

• 
$$\Pr \begin{bmatrix} (x, \text{state}) \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \mathcal{A}(1^n), & x \neq x' \land \\ i \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \text{Gen}(1^n), & h_i(x) = h_i(x') \\ x' \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \mathcal{A}(i, \text{state}) \end{bmatrix} \leqslant \nu(n)$$

Lecture 11.1: Collision-Resistant Hash Functions

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

- One-bit compression implies arbitrary bit compression (Proof?)
- Read: Merkle Tree
- Range cannot be too small
  - Enumeration Attacks
  - Birthday Attacks
- Unlikely that they can be constructed from OWF or OWP [Simon-98]
- Related notion: Universal One-way Hash Functions (UOWHF)

• 
$$\Pr\left[\begin{array}{cc} (x, \text{state}) \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \mathcal{A}(1^n), & \\ i \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \text{Gen}(1^n), & \vdots & \\ x \stackrel{*}{\leftarrow} \mathcal{A}(i, \text{state}) \end{array}\right] \leqslant \nu(n)$$

• Can be constructed from OWF [Rompel-90]

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

- One-bit compression implies arbitrary bit compression (Proof?)
- Read: Merkle Tree
- Range cannot be too small
  - Enumeration Attacks
  - Birthday Attacks
- Unlikely that they can be constructed from OWF or OWP [Simon-98]
- Related notion: Universal One-way Hash Functions (UOWHF)

• 
$$\Pr\left[\begin{array}{cc} (x, \text{state}) \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \mathcal{A}(1^n), & \\ i \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \text{Gen}(1^n), & \vdots & \underset{h_i(x) = h_i(x')}{x} \\ \times \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \mathcal{A}(i, \text{state}) & \end{array}\right] \leqslant \nu(n)$$

- Can be constructed from OWF [Rompel-90]
- Suffices for Digital Signatures [Naor-Yung-89]

(日) (周) (王) (王)

- One-bit compression implies arbitrary bit compression (Proof?)
- Read: Merkle Tree
- Range cannot be too small
  - Enumeration Attacks
  - Birthday Attacks
- Unlikely that they can be constructed from OWF or OWP [Simon-98]
- Related notion: Universal One-way Hash Functions (UOWHF)

• 
$$\Pr\left[\begin{array}{c} (x, \text{state}) \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \mathcal{A}(1^n), \\ i \stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \text{Gen}(1^n), \\ x \stackrel{*}{\leftarrow} \mathcal{A}(i, \text{state}) \end{array} \stackrel{x \neq x' \land}{\stackrel{h_i(x) = h_i(x')}{\stackrel{h_i(x) = h_i(x')}{\stackrel{h_i(x') = h_i(x')}{\stackrel{h_i(x$$

- Can be constructed from OWF [Rompel-90]
- Suffices for Digital Signatures [Naor-Yung-89]
- More Efficient Construction [Haitner-Holenstein-Reingold-Vadhan-Wee-10]

4 日 2 4 周 2 4 月 2 4 月 2 4