

Foundation of Cryptography, Lecture 7

Commitment Schemes

Handout Mode

Benny Applebaum & Iftach Haitner, Tel Aviv University

Tel Aviv University.

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Section 1

Commitment Schemes

Commitment Schemes

Digital analogue of a safe.

Definition 1 (Commitment scheme)

An efficient two-stage protocol (S, R) .

Commit The sender S has private input $\sigma \in \{0, 1\}^*$ and the common input is 1^n . The commitment stage results in a joint output c , the **commitment**, and a private output d to S , the **decommitment**.

Reveal S sends the pair (d, σ) to R , and R either accepts or rejects.

Completeness: R always accepts in an honest execution.

Hiding: In commit stage: \forall PPT R^* , $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\sigma, \sigma' \in \{0, 1\}^m$,
 $\{\text{View}_{R^*}(S(\sigma), R^*)(1^n)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \approx_c \{\text{View}_{R^*}(S(\sigma'), R^*)(1^n)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$.

Commitment Schemes cont.

Binding: A cheating sender S^* succeeds in the following game with negligible probability in n :

On security parameter 1^n , S^ interacts with R in the commit stage resulting in a commitment c , and then output two pairs (d, σ) and (d', σ') with $\sigma \neq \sigma'$ such that $R(c, d, \sigma) = R(c, d', \sigma') = \text{Accept}$*

Commitment Schemes cont.

- wlg. we can think of d as the random coin of S , and c as the transcript
- Hiding: Perfect, statistical, computational
- Binding: Perfect, statistical. computational
- Cannot achieve both properties to be statistical simultaneously.
- For computational security, we will assume non-uniform entities:
On security parameter n , the adversary gets a poly-bounded auxiliary input z_n .
- Suffices to construct "bit commitments"
- (non-uniform) OWFs imply statistically binding, computationally hiding commitments, and also computationally binding, statistically hiding commitments

Perfectly Binding Commitment from OWP

Let $f: \{0, 1\}^n \mapsto \{0, 1\}^n$ be a permutation and let b be a (non-uniform) hardcore predicate for f .

Protocol 2 ((S, R))

Commit:

S's input: $\sigma \in \{0, 1\}$

S chooses a random $x \in \{0, 1\}^n$, and sends $c = (f(x), b(x) \oplus \sigma)$ to R

Reveal:

S sends (x, σ) to R, and R accepts iff (x, σ) is consistent with c (i.e., $f(x) = c_1$ and $b(x) \oplus \sigma = c_2$)

Claim 3

Protocol 2 is perfectly binding and computationally hiding commitment scheme.

‘ Proof: Correctness and binding are clear.

Hiding: for any (possibly non-uniform) algorithm A , let

$$\Delta_n^A = |\Pr[A(f(U_n), b(U_n) \oplus 0) = 1] - \Pr[A(f(U_n), b(U_n) \oplus 1) = 1]|$$

It follows that

$$|\Pr[A(f(U_n), b(U_n) \oplus 0) = 1] - \Pr[A(f(U_n), b(U_n) \oplus U) = 1]| = \Delta_n^A/2$$

Hence,

$$|\Pr[A(f(U_n), b(U_n)) = 1] - \Pr[A(f(U_n), U) = 1]| = \Delta_n^A/2 \quad (1)$$

Thus, Δ_n^A is negligible for any PPT

Statistically Binding Commitment from OWF.

Let $g: \{0, 1\}^n \mapsto \{0, 1\}^{3n}$ be a (non-uniform) PRG

Protocol 4 ((S, R))

Commit Common input: 1^n .

S's input: $\sigma \in \{0, 1\}$.

- 1 R chooses a random $r \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^{3n}$ to S
- 2 S chooses a random $x \in \{0, 1\}^n$, and send $g(x)$ to S in case $\sigma = 0$ and $c = g(x) \oplus r$ otherwise.

Reveal: S sends (σ, x) to R, and R accepts iff (σ, x) is consistent with r and c

Correctness is clear. Hiding and binding HW