



# Does Secure Time-Stamping Imply Collision-Free Hash Functions

Ahto Buldas, Aivo Jürgenson

`aivo.jurgenson@eesti.ee`

Tallinn University of Technology, Estonia.

Elion Enterprises Ltd, Estonia.



# Topics

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- background about hash functions and their security
- timestamping and backdating attack
- what is blackbox reduction
- how to prove that blackbox reduction is not possible
- show that time-stamping doesn't require CHFH



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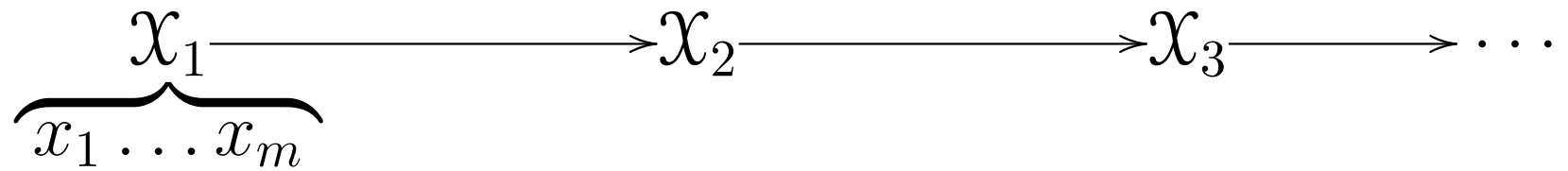
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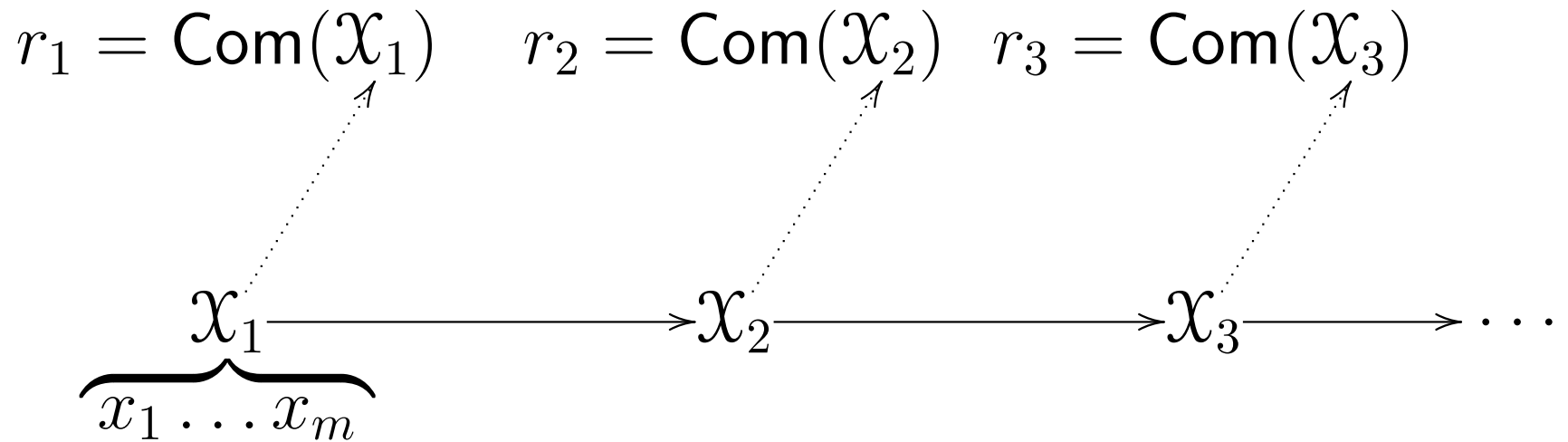
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- attacks against collision resistance of MD5, SHA-1, SHA-256
- is this *collision freedom* really required in applications (for example in timestamping)?
- Buldas and Saarepera in 2004: collision freedom is *insufficient*.
- Buldas and Laur in 2006: collision freedom is *unnecessary*.

# Timestamping scheme

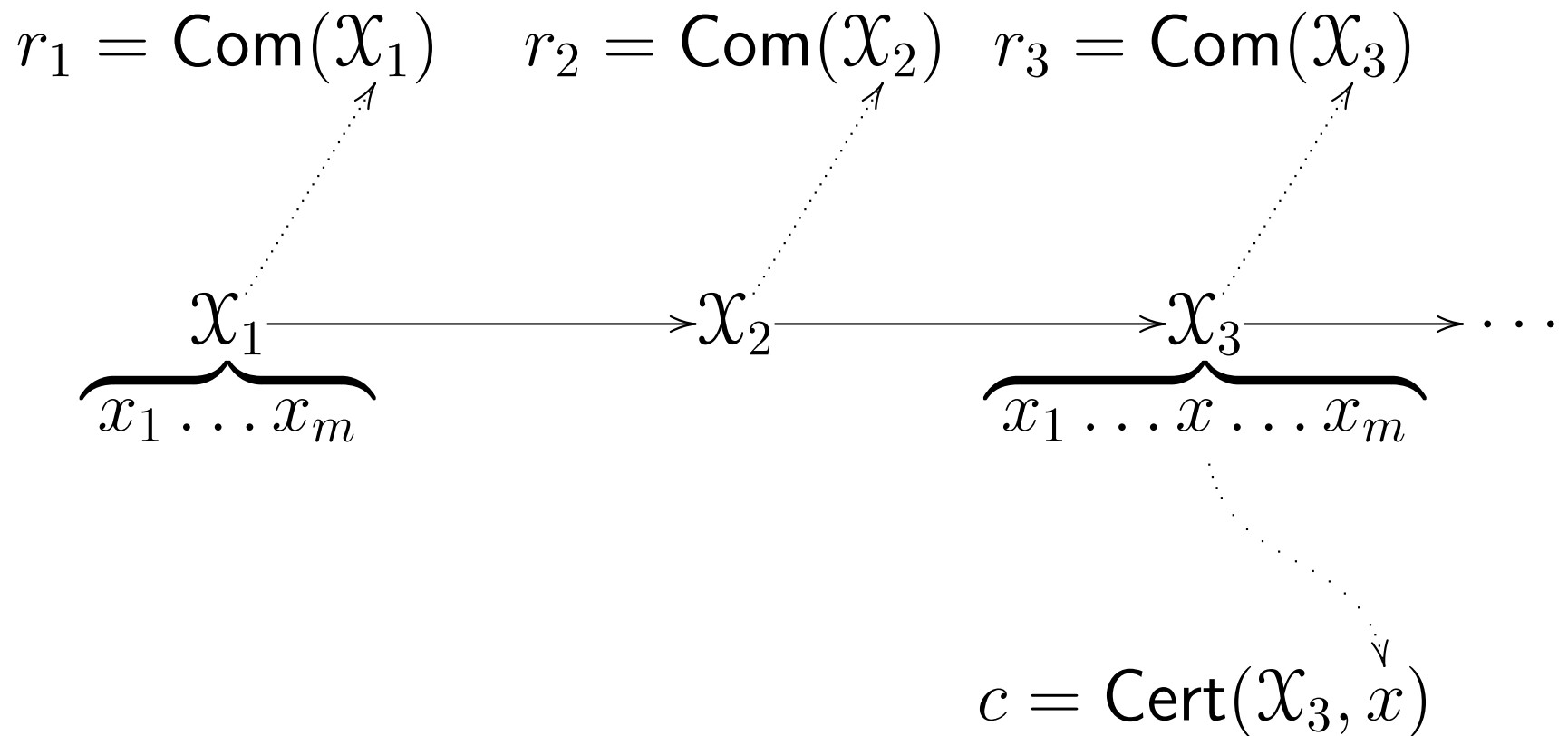




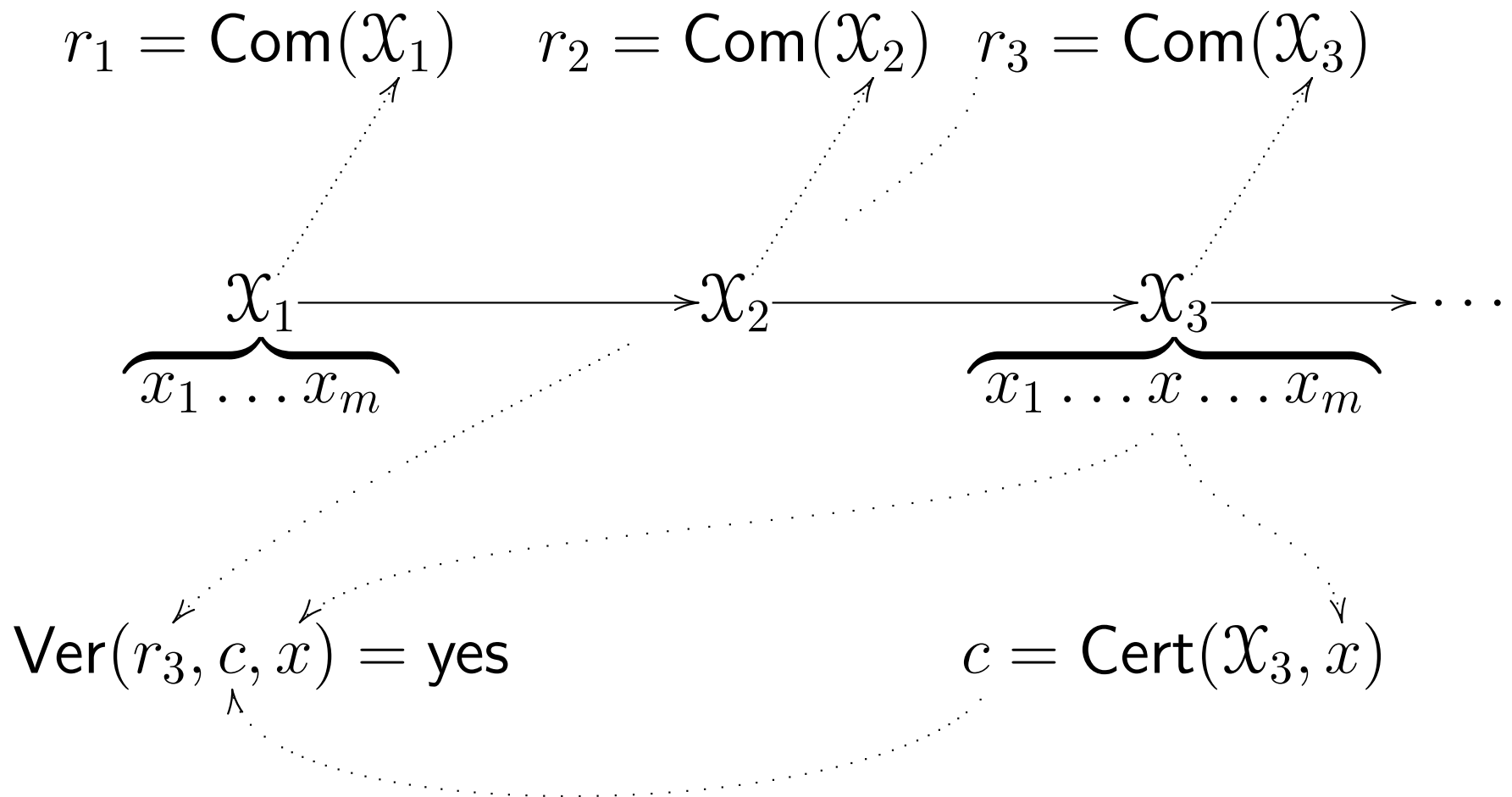
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- $x = H(\mathcal{D}'_A)$ ,  $\text{Ver}(r, x, c) = \text{yes}$





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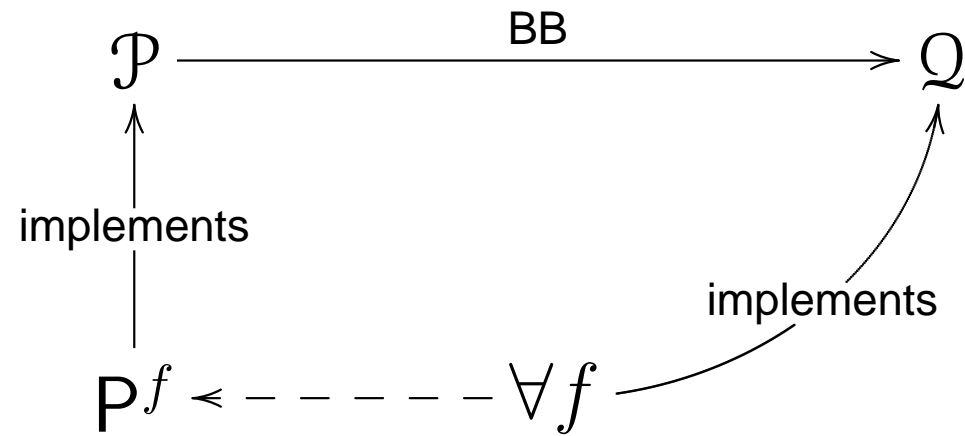
# BlackBox reduction

$\mathcal{P} \xrightarrow{\text{BB}} \mathcal{Q}$

P

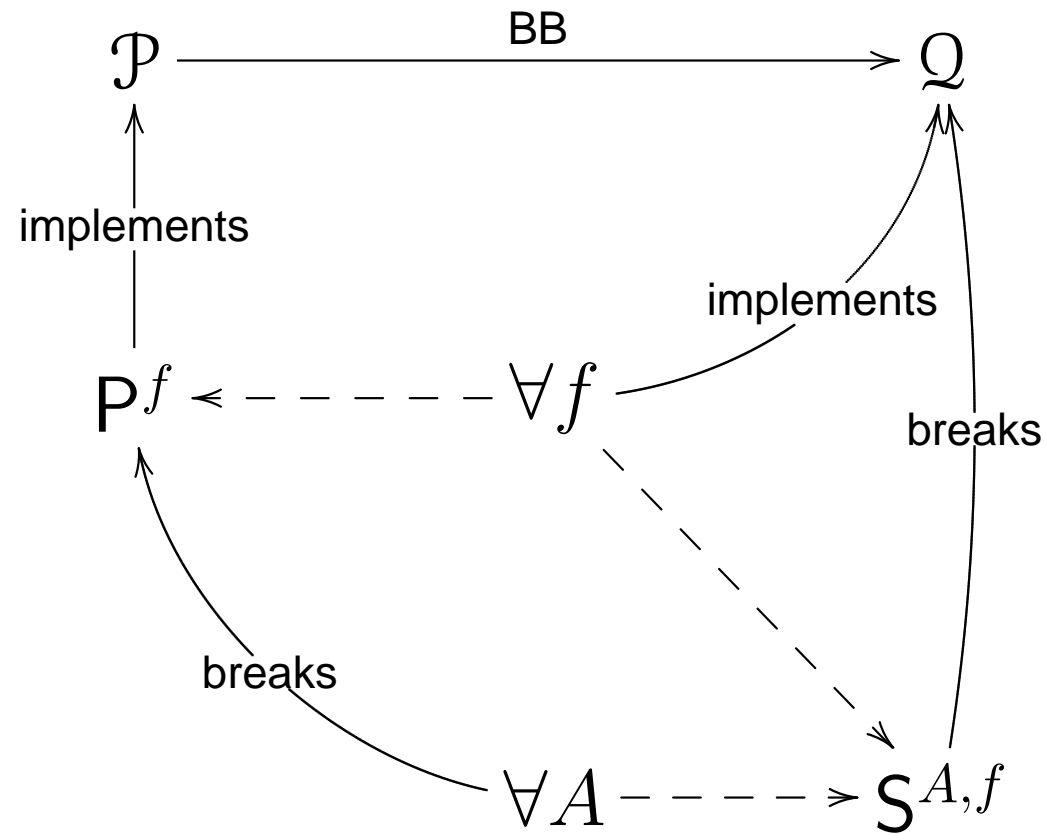
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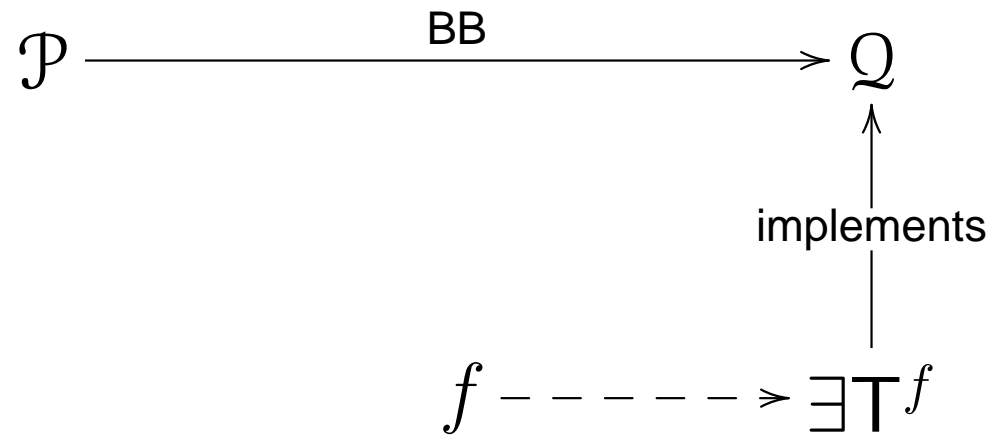
# Oracle separation

$$\mathcal{P} \xrightarrow{\text{BB}} \mathcal{Q}$$

$f$

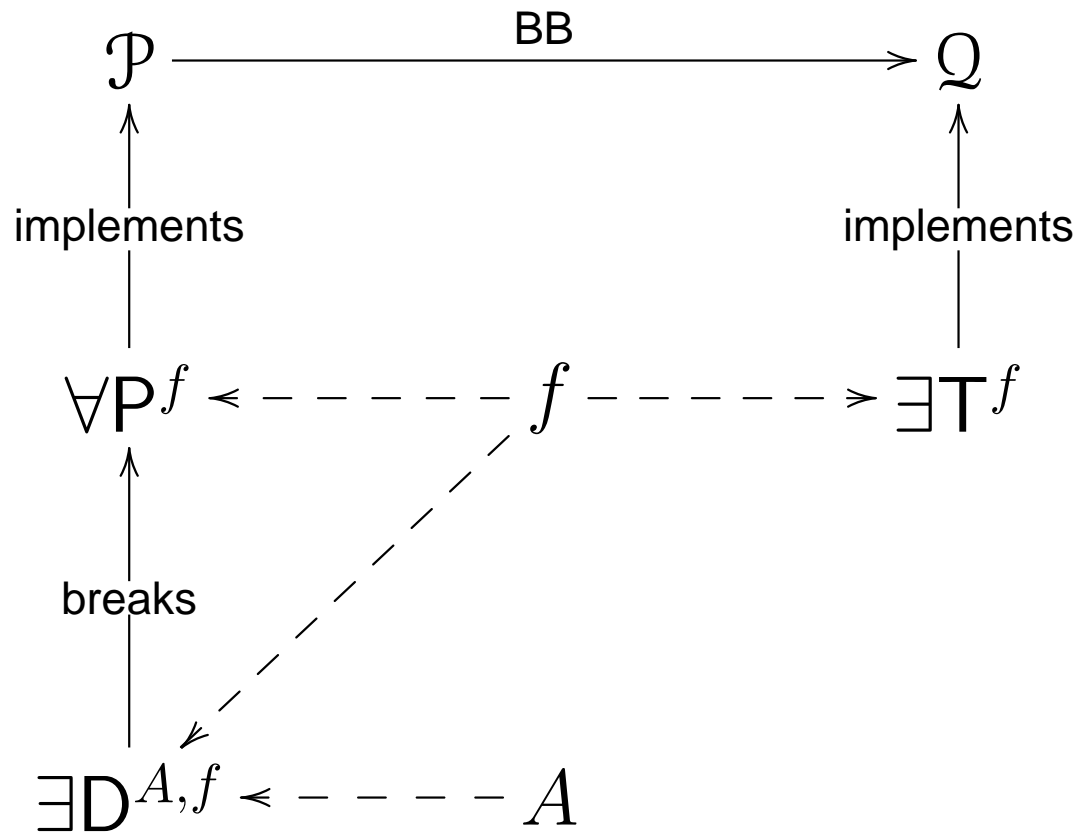
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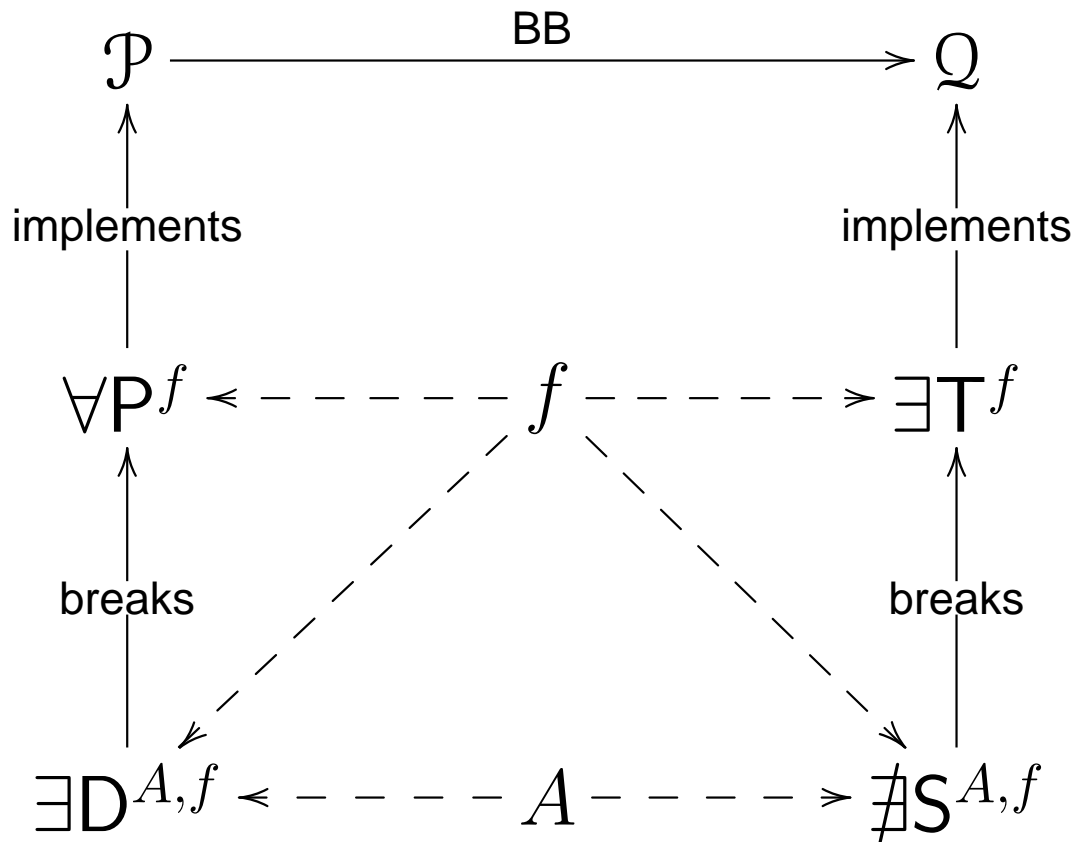


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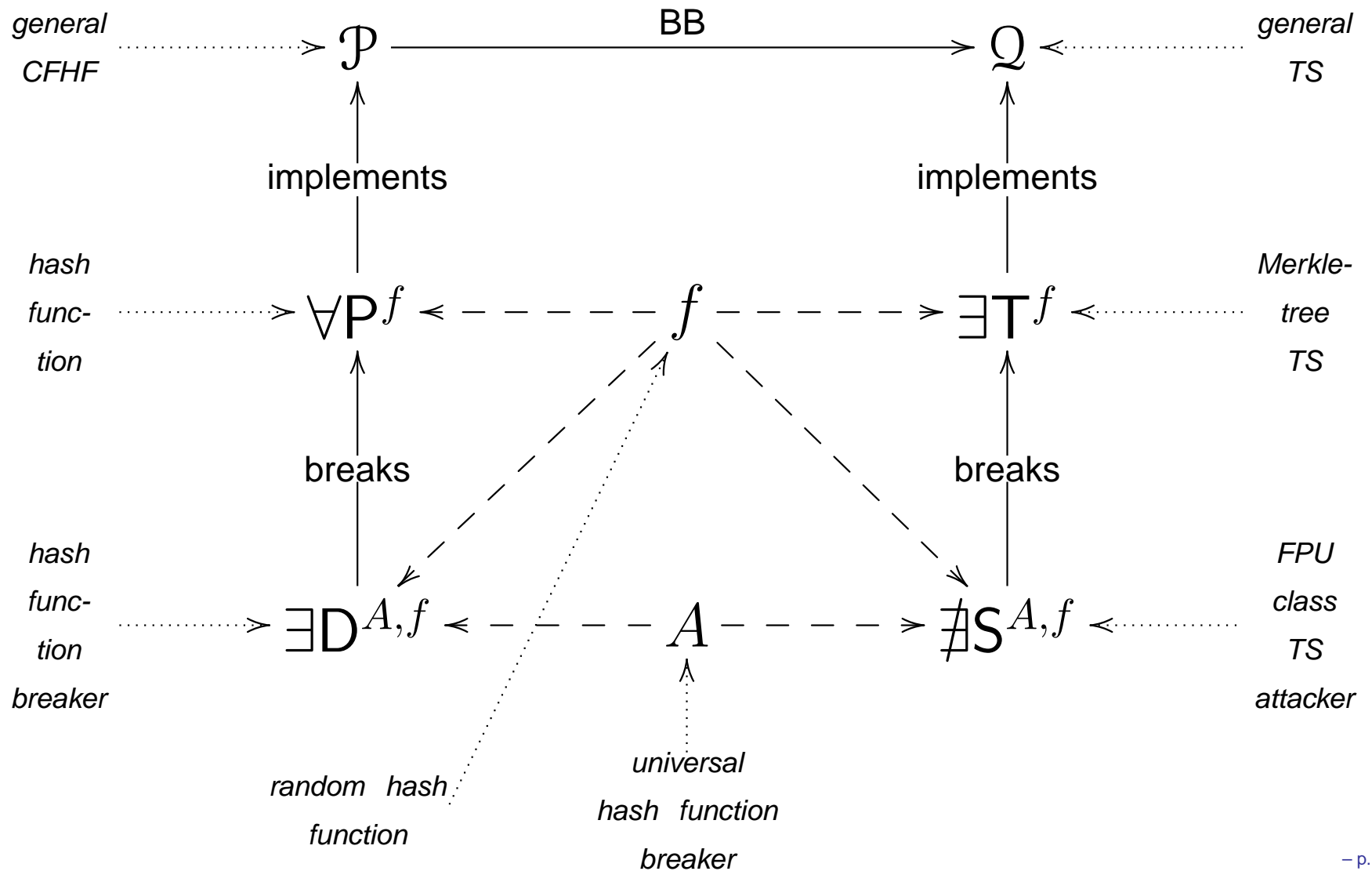


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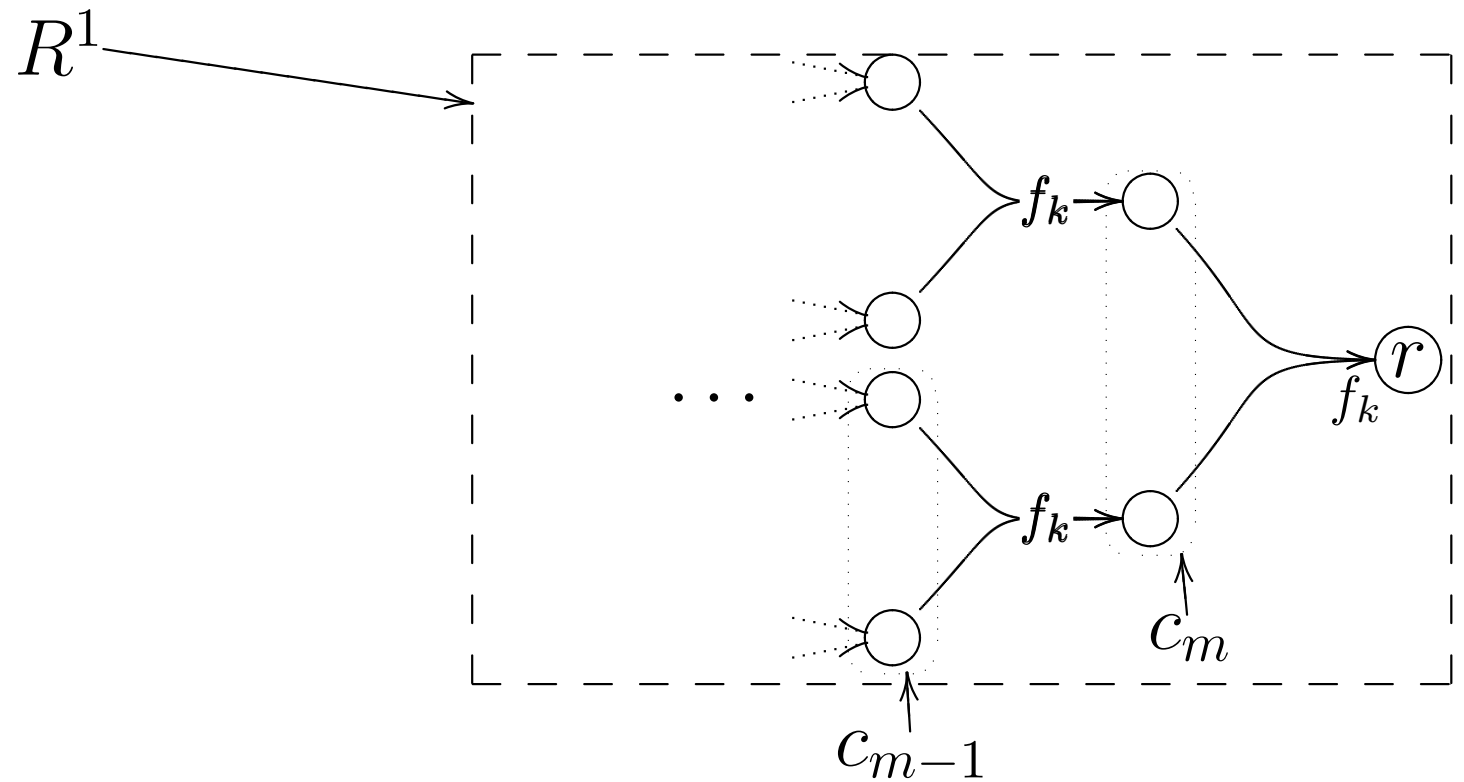




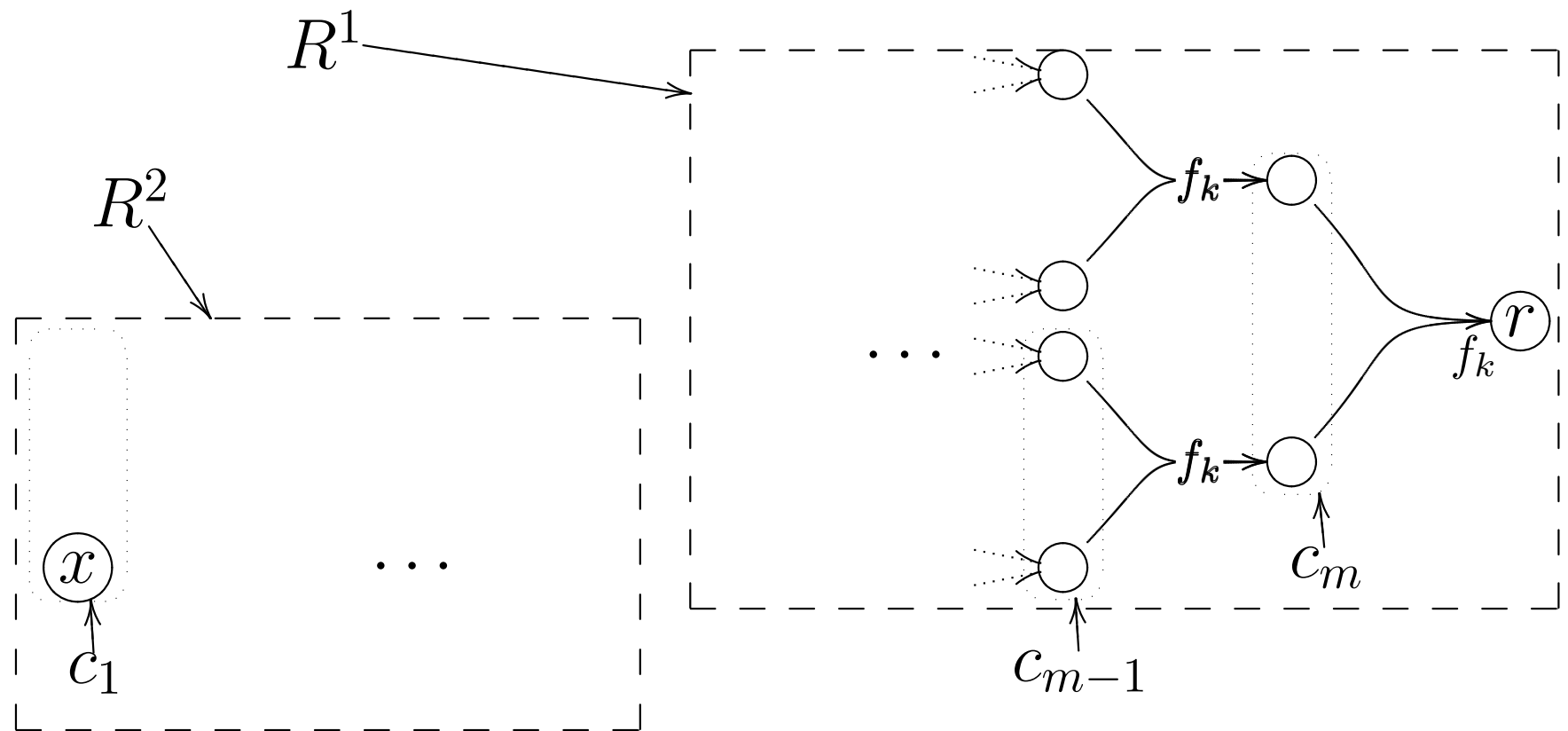
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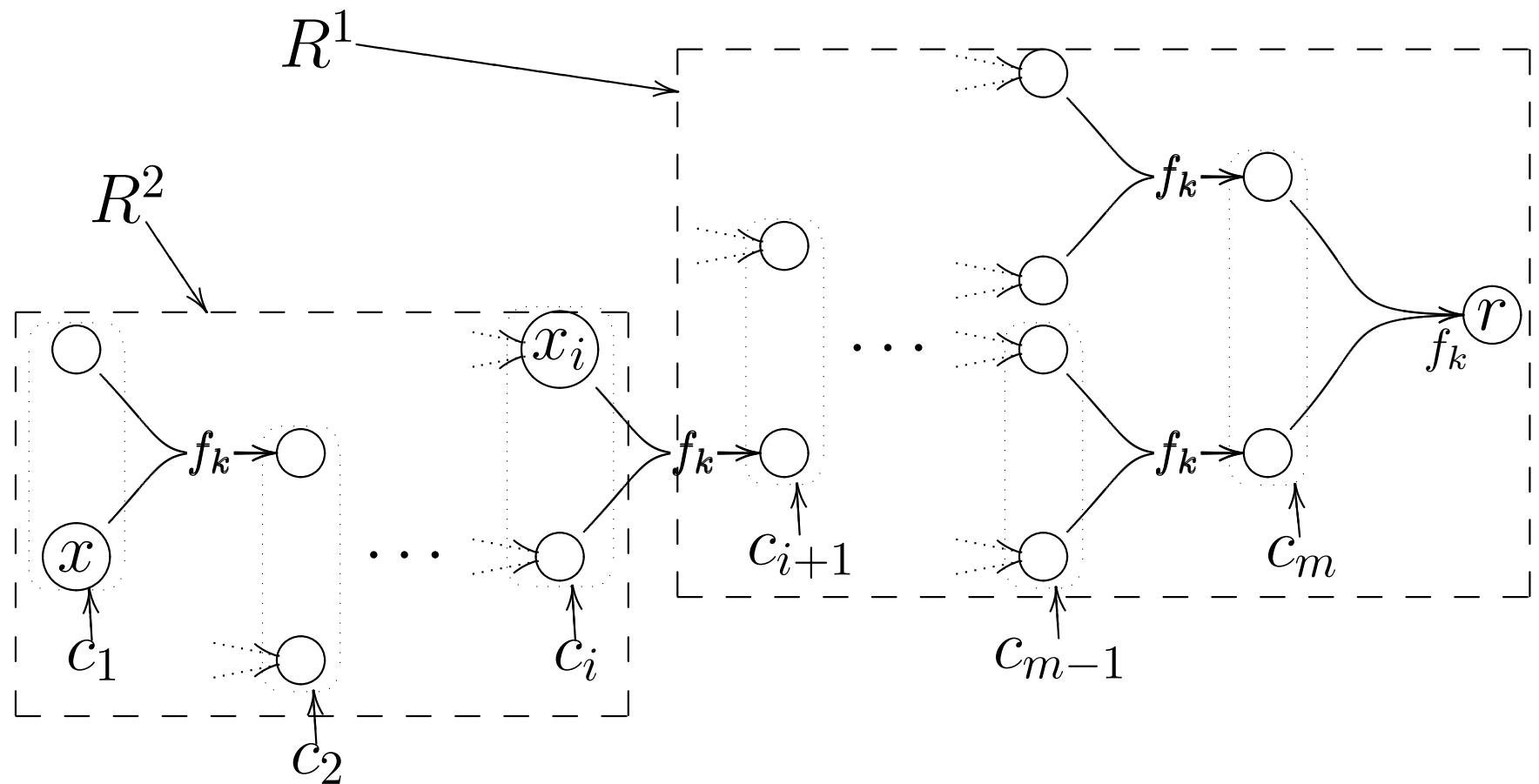
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# Conclusion

$$\Pr \left[ (r, a) \leftarrow S_1^{A,f}(1^k), (x, c) \leftarrow S_2^{A,f}(r, a) : \right. \\ \left. \text{Ver}(x, c, r) = \text{yes} \right] = k^{-\omega(1)}$$

- blackbox reduction of CFHF to TS is not possible