

# RSA-based signatures 2

1. The random oracle model is a heuristic in which...

- (A) ...the signature oracle is replaced by an oracle that returns random bitstrings
- (B) ...the signature oracle is replaced by an oracle that returns signatures for random bitstrings
- (C) ...the secret key is not chosen by the Gen algorithm, but chosen as a random bitstring
- (D) ...the hash function is replaced by an oracle that returns random bitstrings on all inputs

2. There are cryptographic constructions that can be proven secure (with a reduction to a computational assumption such as the RSA assumption) in the random oracle model and in the standard model.

- (T) True
- (F) False

3. If the RSA assumption holds, then the RSA-FDH signature scheme is...

EUF-CMA secure in the Random Oracle Model

4. The security proof of RSA-FDH uses that...

- (A) ...the success probability of an adversary A that never hashes the forgery message  $m^*$  is negligible
- (B) ...given a random  $\sigma$  in  $Z_N$ , it is always possible to find a message  $m$ , such that  $\sigma$  is a valid RSA-FDH signature for  $m$
- (C) ...given a random  $\sigma$  in  $Z_N$ , it is always possible to find a hash value  $y$ , such that  $\sigma$  is a valid RSA-FDH signature for any message  $m$  with hash value  $H(m)=y$
- (D) ...the reduction B can adaptively choose the hash values requested by A
- (E) ...the challenger C has to supply the random oracle for both B and A

5. In the random oracle model, the RSA-FDH signature scheme is XOR-homomorphic (in the sense that given two messages  $m_1, m_2$  with signatures  $\sigma_1, \sigma_2$ , it is efficiently possible to compute a signature for  $m_1 \text{ XOR } m_2$ ).

  T True

  F False