

"Bob can check if message  $m$  was actually sent by Alice (and reject  $m'$  sent by  $A$  but not sent by Alice)"

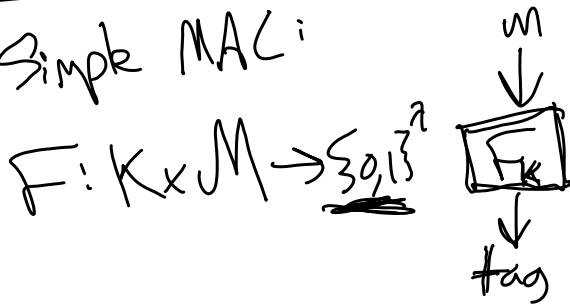
MAC Syntax:

$$Gen(I^*) \rightarrow k, m \in \mathcal{M}$$

$$Tag(k, m) \rightarrow t$$

$$Check(k, m, t) \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

Simple MAC:



Unforgeability:

(First broken attempt):

$$\forall \underbrace{m_1, \dots, m_\ell}_{\text{honest messages}}. \Pr \left[ \begin{array}{l} k \leftarrow Gen() \\ \text{for each } m_i: \\ \quad tag_i \leftarrow Tag(k, m_i) \\ \text{"A output a forger"} \\ (m', t') \leftarrow A(I^*, \{m_i\}, \{tag_i\}) \\ m' \notin \{m_i\} \wedge Check(k, m', t') = 1 \end{array} \right] \leq neg(\lambda)$$

Improved adaptive:

$$\forall A \Pr \left[ (m', t') \leftarrow A^{Tag(k, \cdot)} \right]$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} m' \notin \text{queries made by } \mathcal{A} \\ \wedge \text{Check}(k, m, t) = 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

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Proof sketch: - Can substitute PRF for a real random function.

- With real random function, chance of guessing  $t'$  for a new message  $m'$  is  $1/2^n$

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Still to do:

- Long messages.
- mac & encrypt vs mac then encrypt vs encrypt then mac