

Bounded Indistinguishability for Simple Sources



Andrej
Bogdanov

CUHK



K. Dinesh

CUHK



Yuval
Filmus

Technion



Yuval
Ishai

Technion



Avi
Kaplan

Technion



Akshay
Srinivasan

TIFR



Cast of Characters

$X = (X_1, \dots, X_n)$, $Y = (Y_1, \dots, Y_n)$ distributions on $\{0,1\}^n$



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↑
uniform
distribution



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where k is dual distance (shortest linear relation)

$X = (a_1, b_1, a_1 + b_1, \dots, a_n, b_n, a_n + b_n)$ is 2-wise independent

$X|_{a_1 + \dots + a_n = 0}$ and $X|_{a_1 + \dots + a_n = 1}$ are $(n - 1)$ -wise indistinguishable



Motivation



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k -wise independence: derandomization



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k -wise indistinguishability: secret sharing schemes



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secure multiparty computation and **leakage-resilience** require share manipulation
breaks k -wise independence but not k -wise indistinguishability



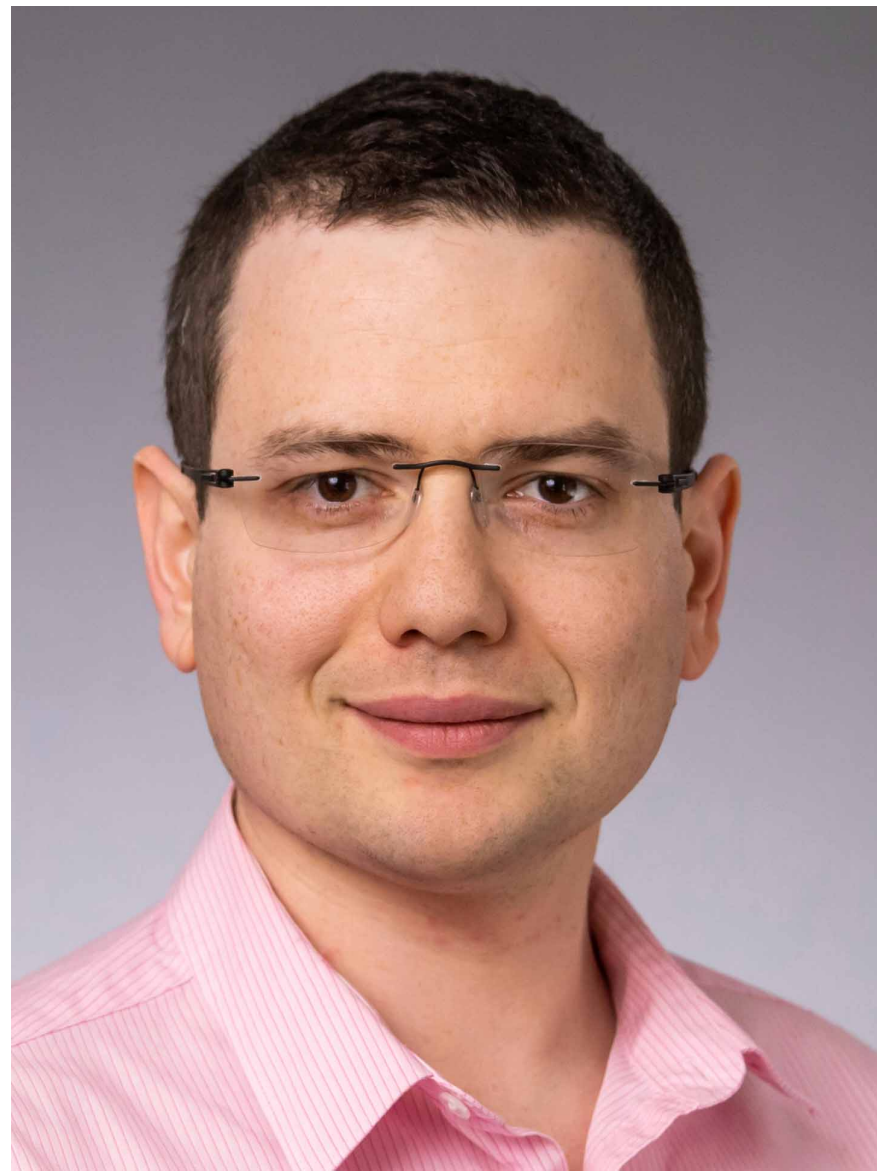
Braverman for indistinguishability?

[Bogdanov–Ishai–Viola–Williamson 2016]



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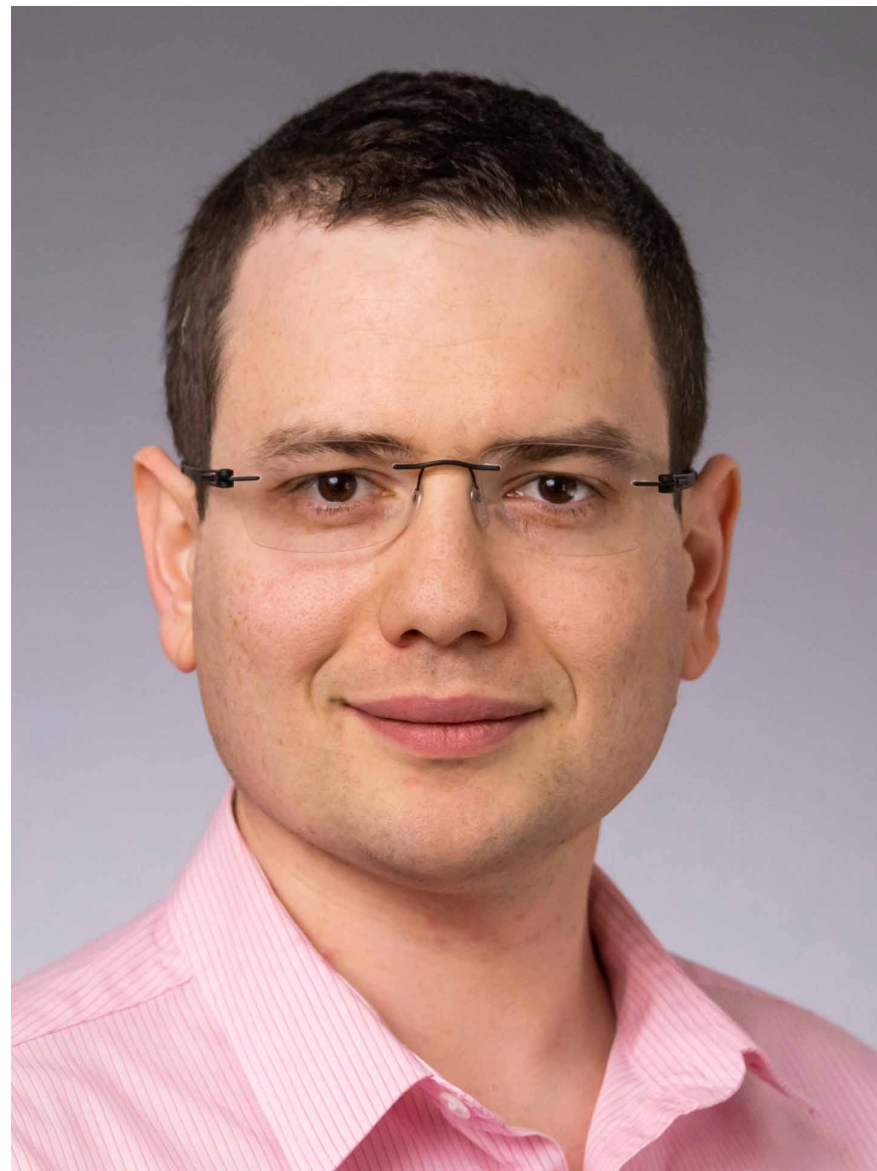


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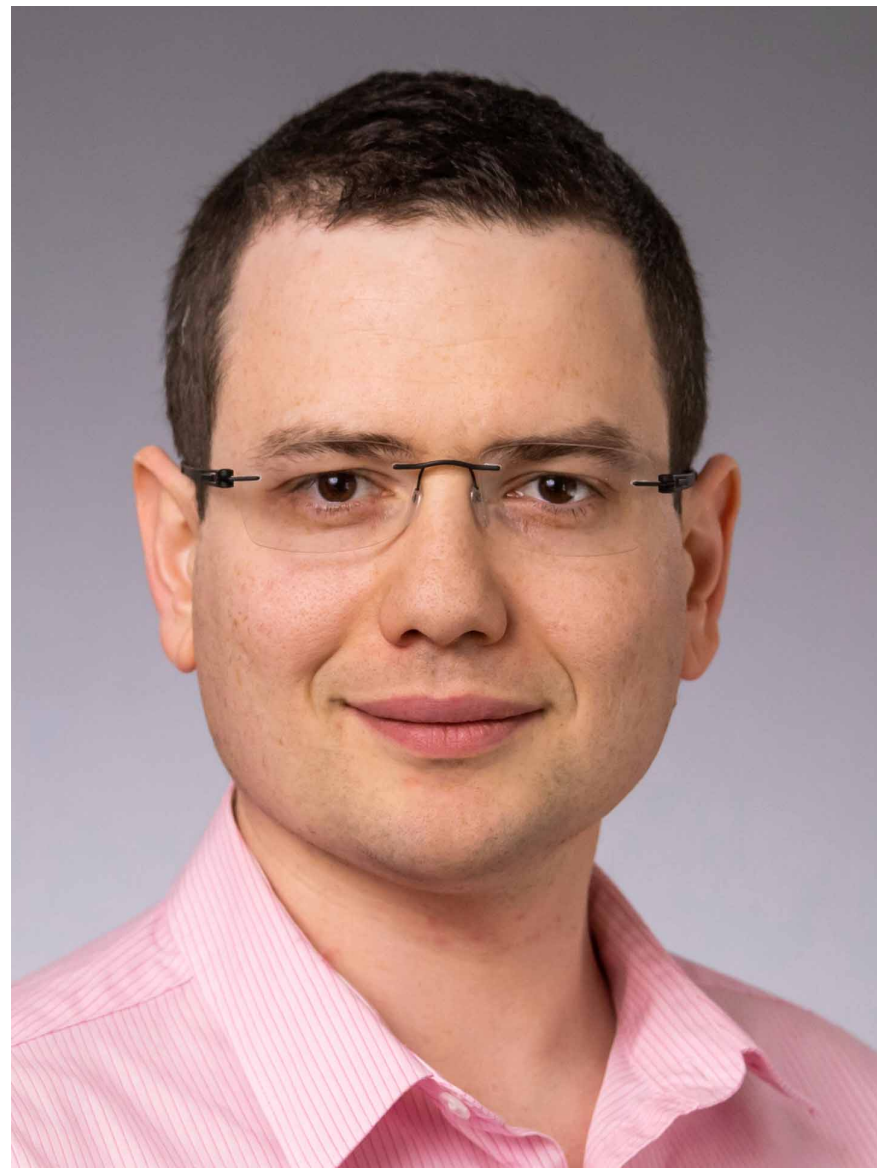
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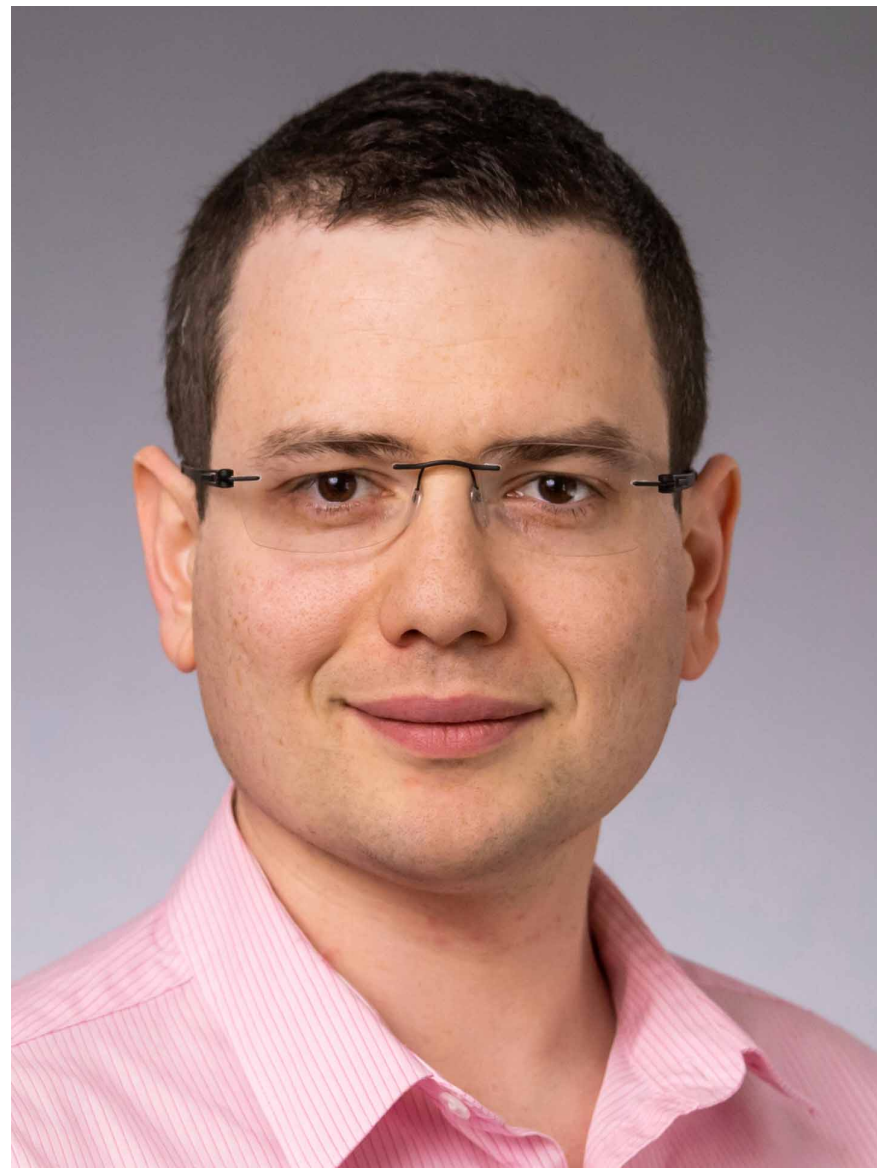


Nisan–Szegedy:
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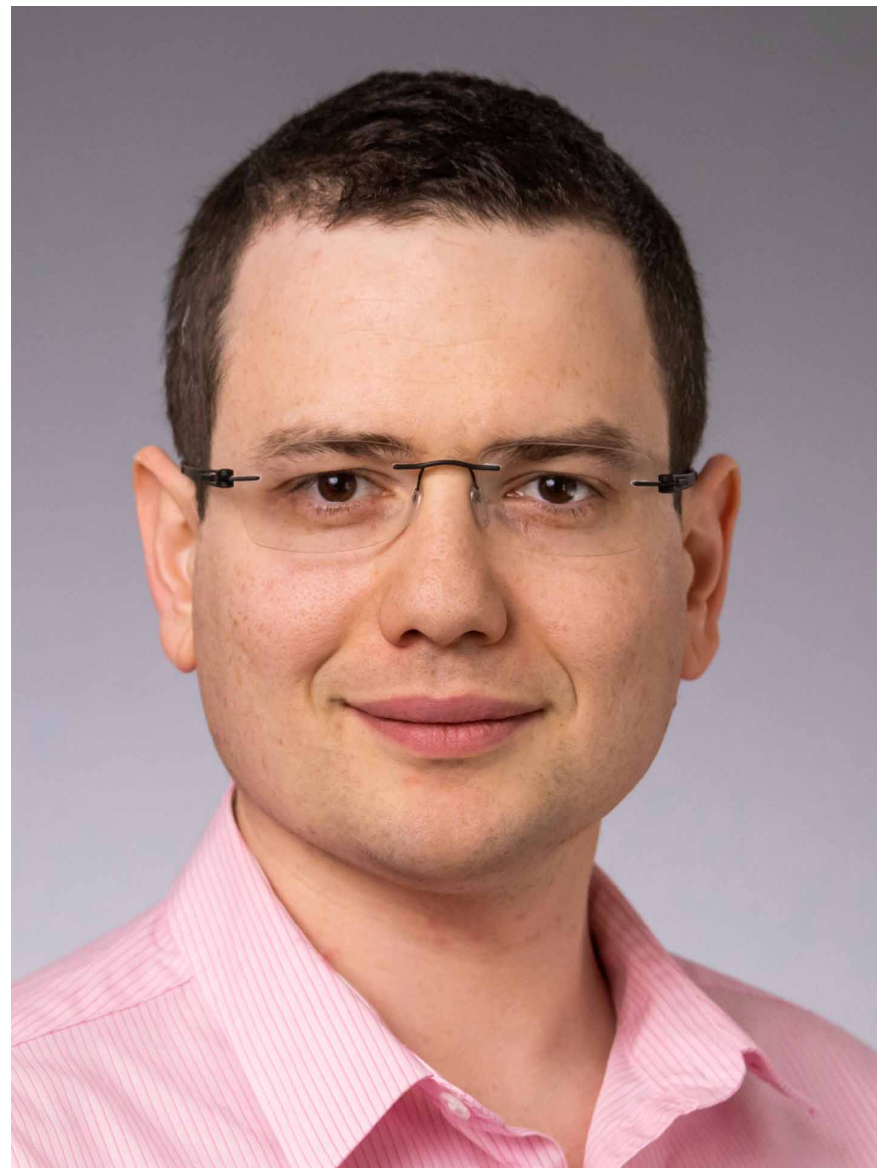
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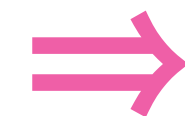
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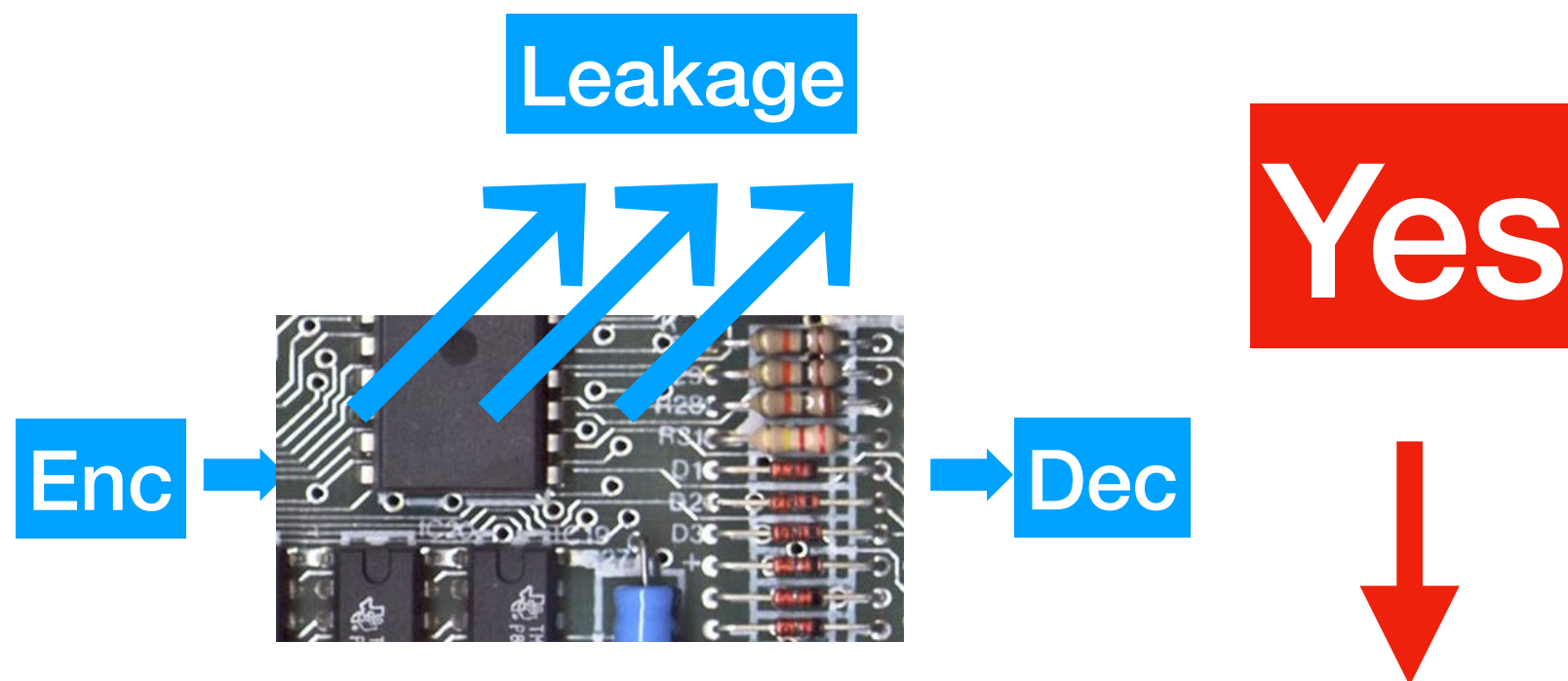
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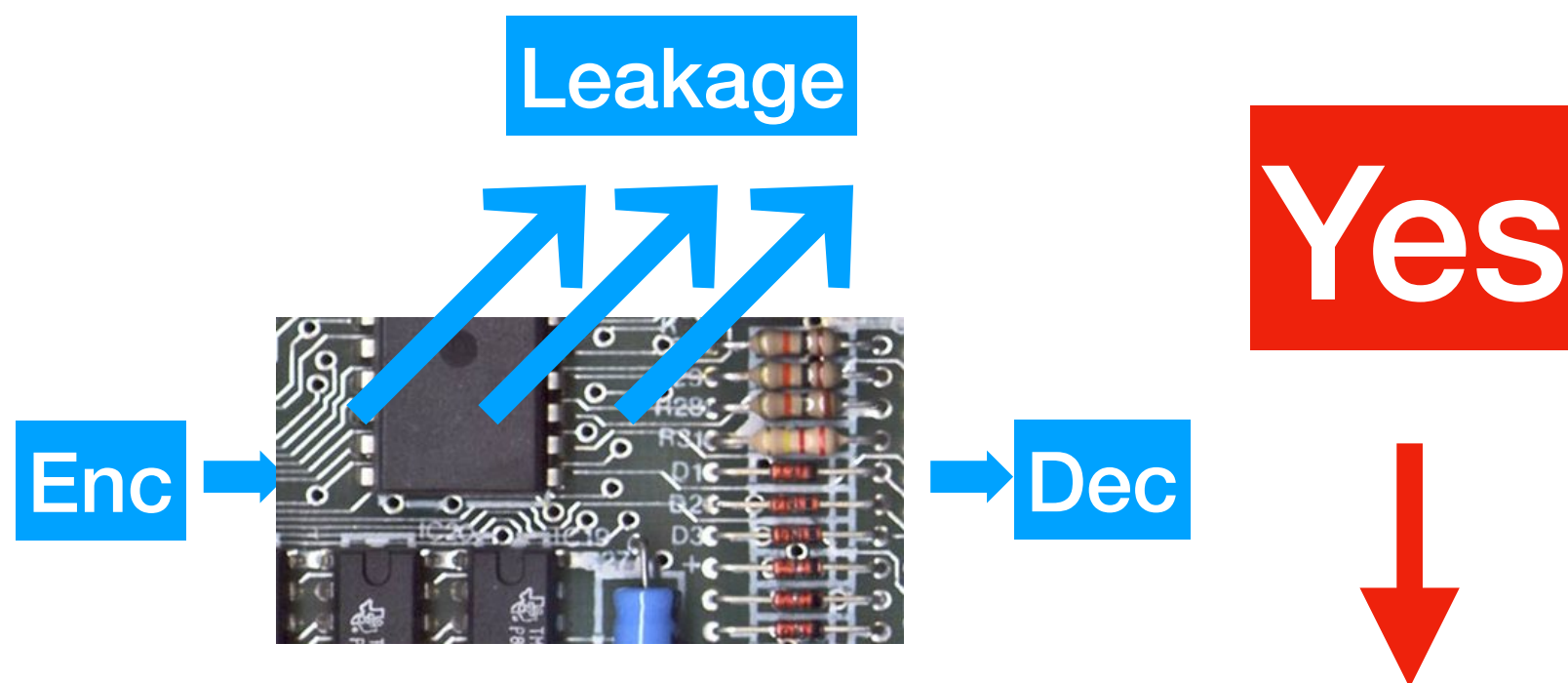


**Leakage-resilience of
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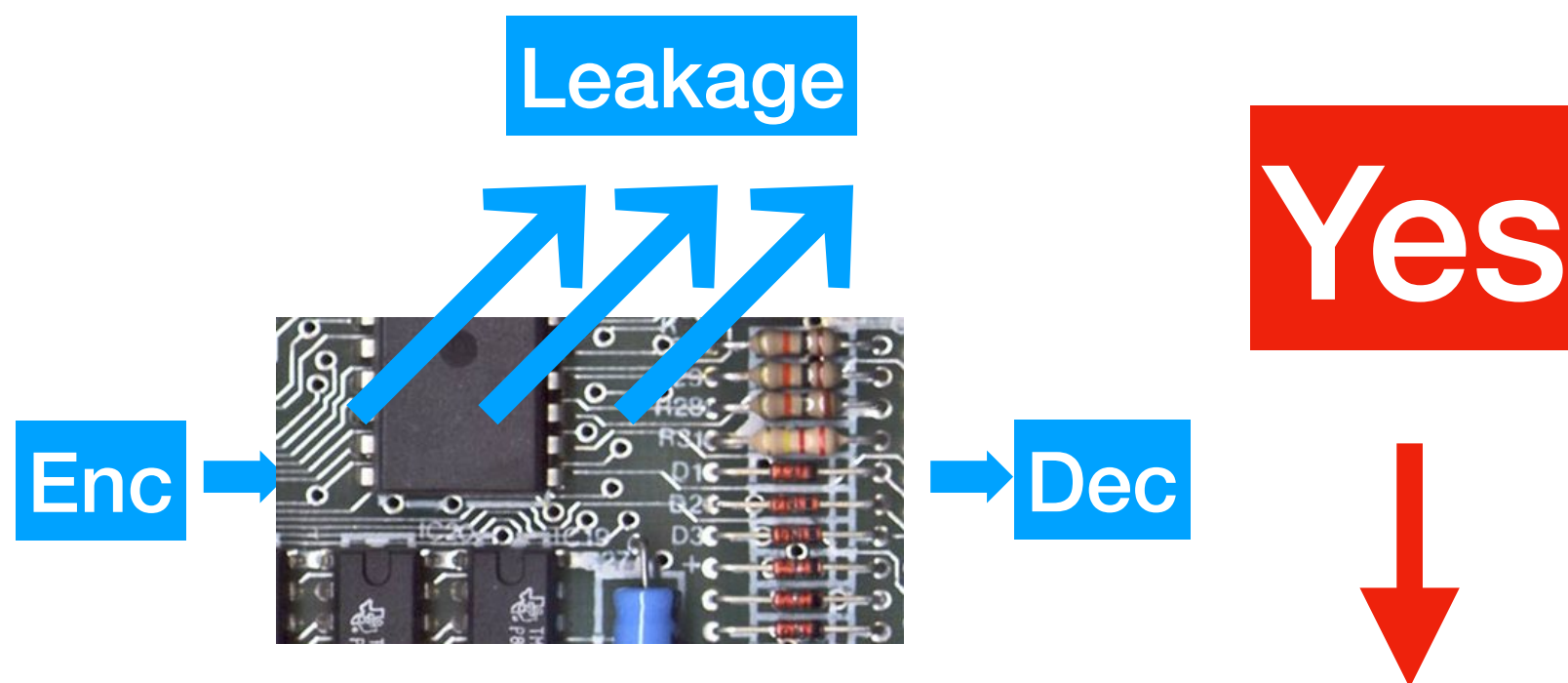
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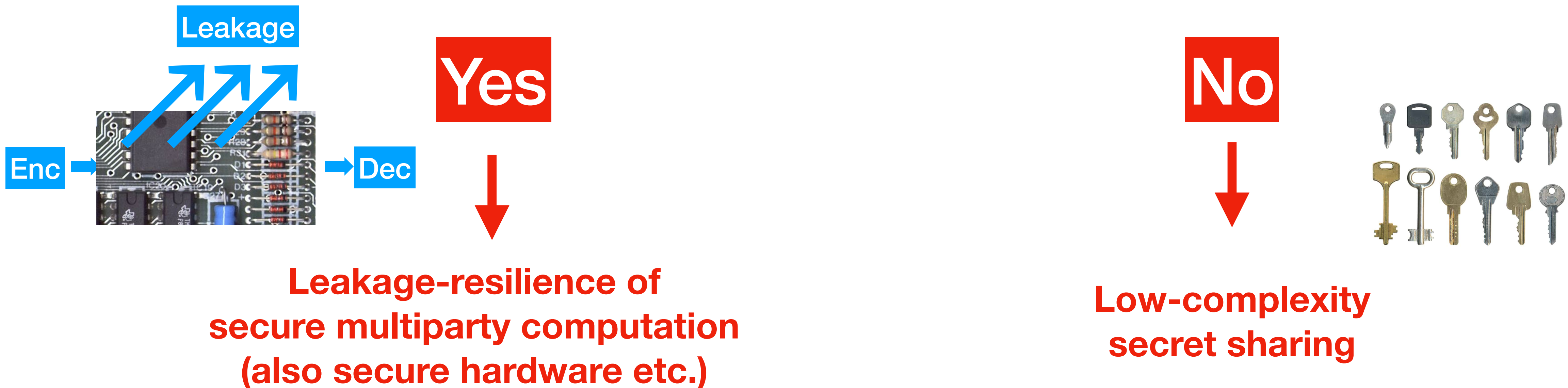
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Arise in natural
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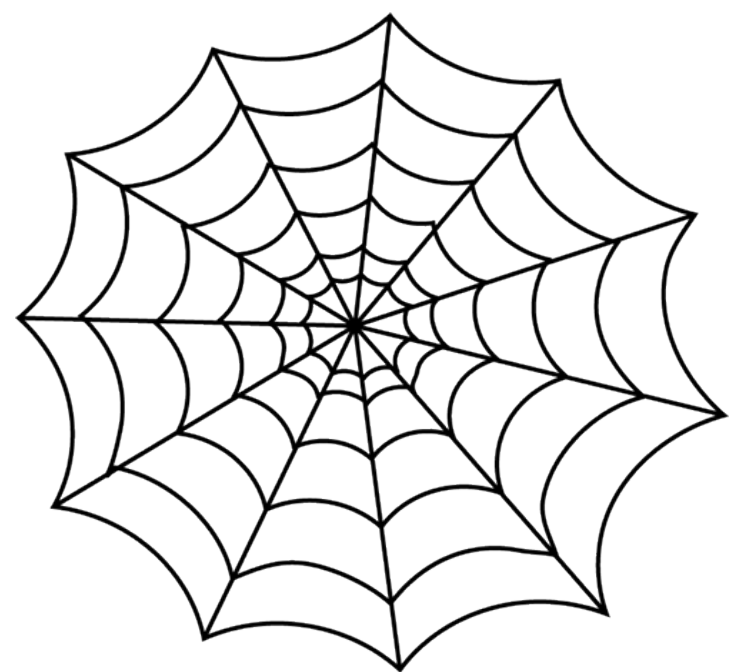
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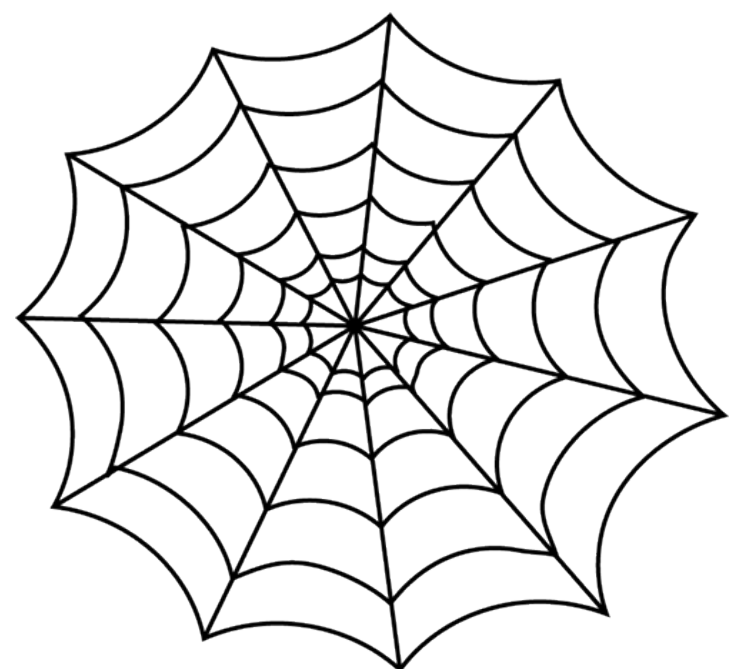
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Some instances reducible to Braverman; others (e.g. LDPC codes) not



Web of Conjectures

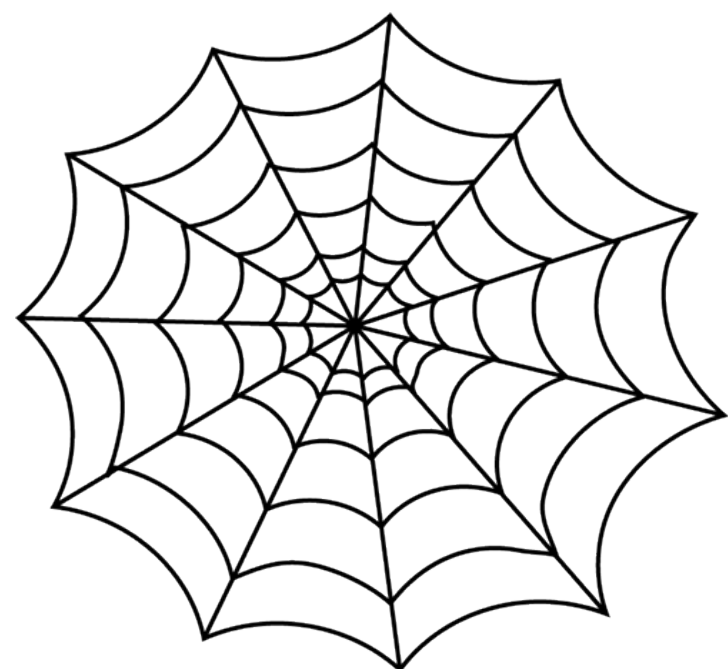
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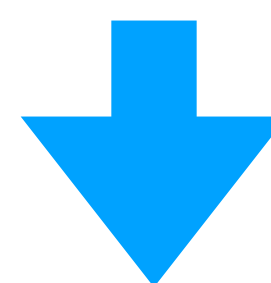
Circuits cannot distinguish k -wise indistinguishable sources



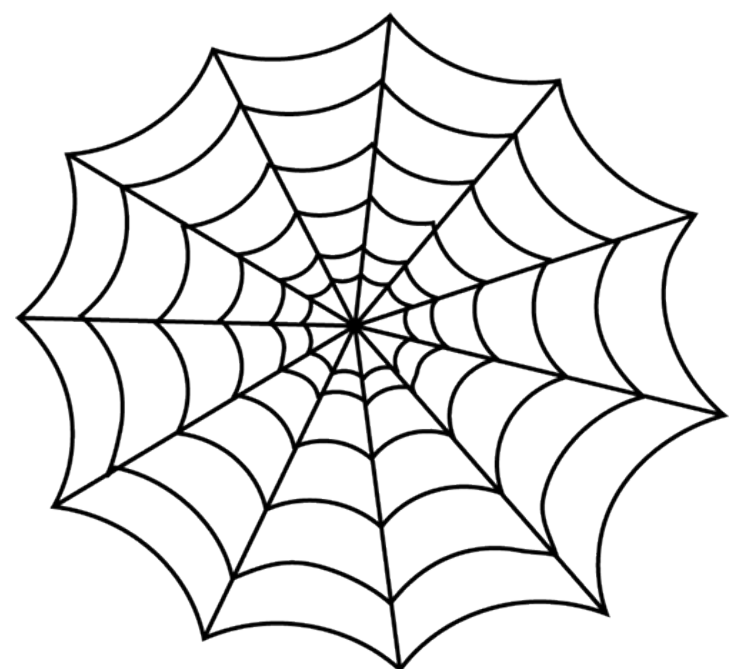
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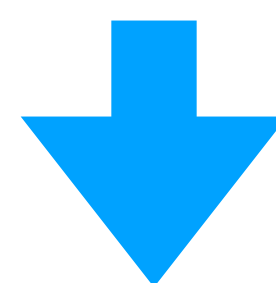
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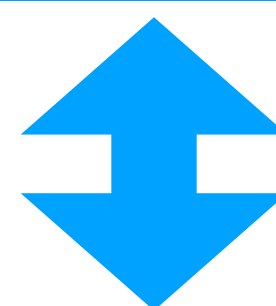
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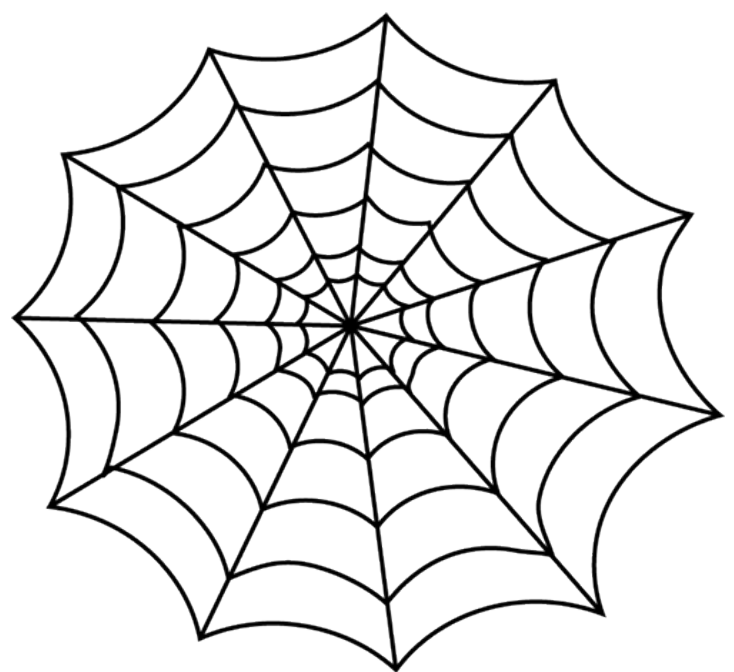
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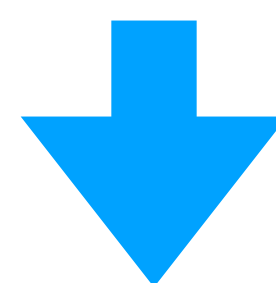


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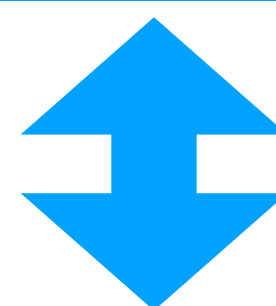
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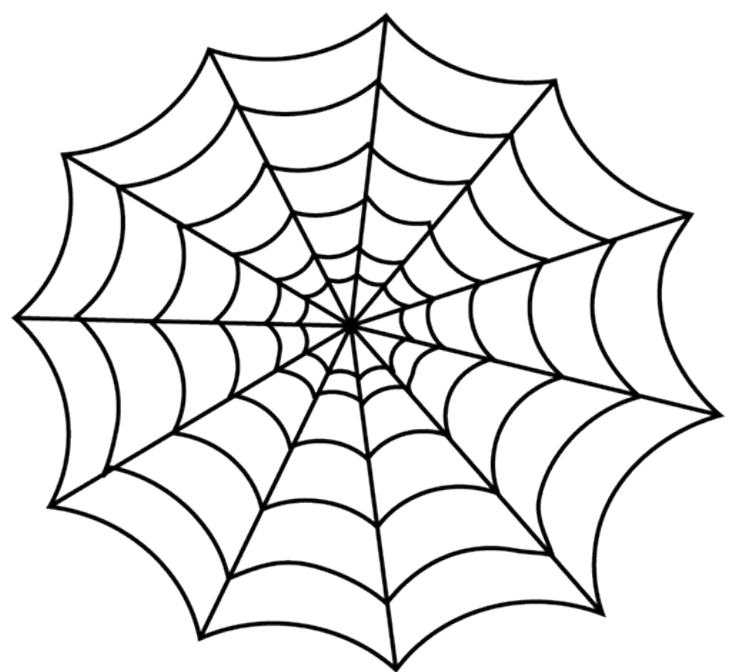
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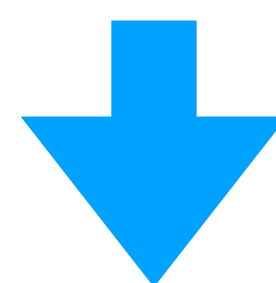


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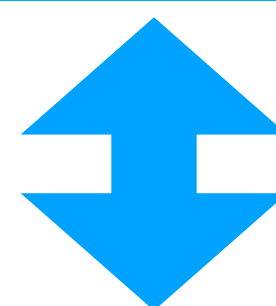
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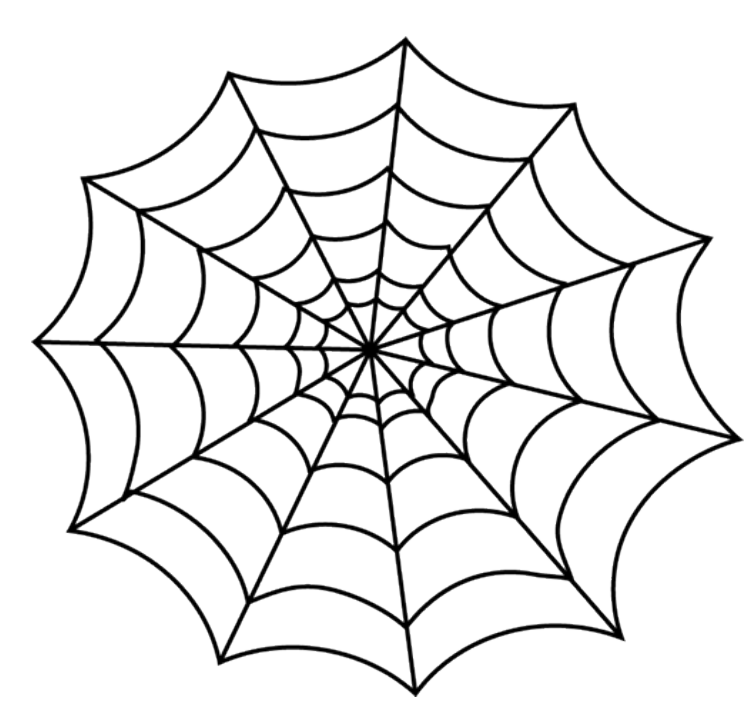


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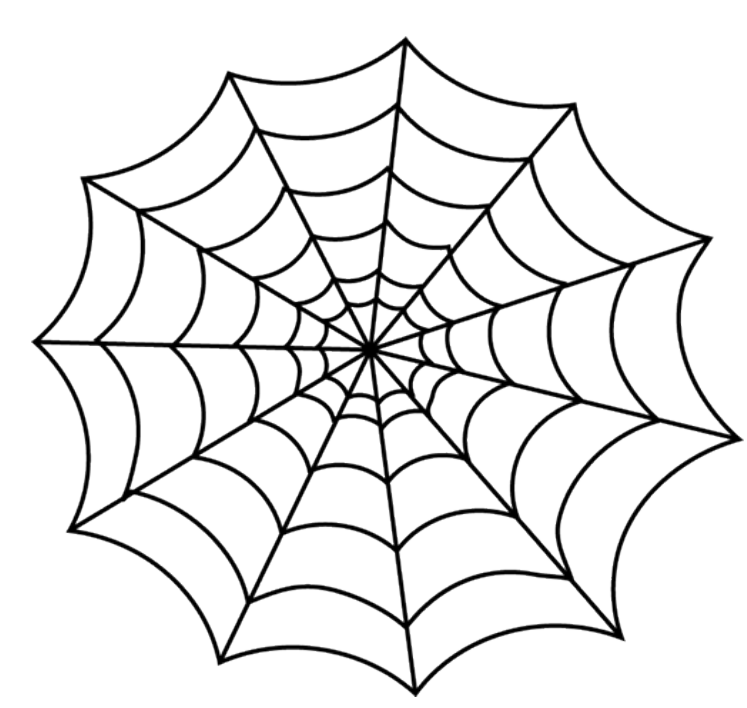


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Special case: compute parity of codewords belonging to LDPC code

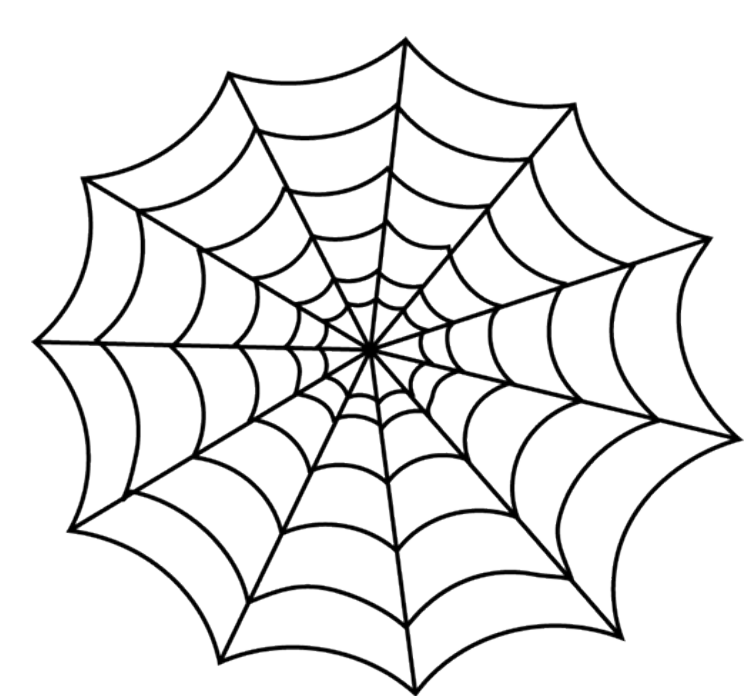


Inner Product w/ Preprocessing



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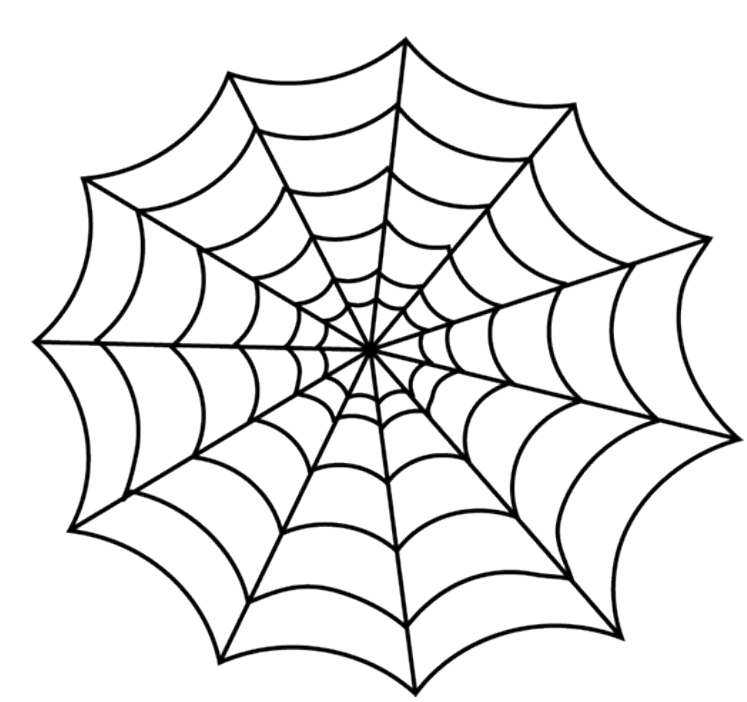
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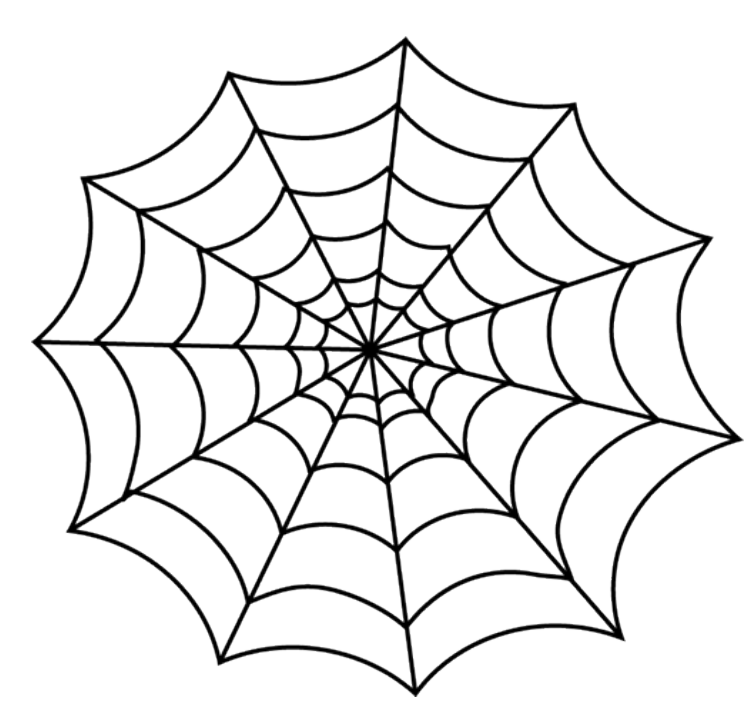


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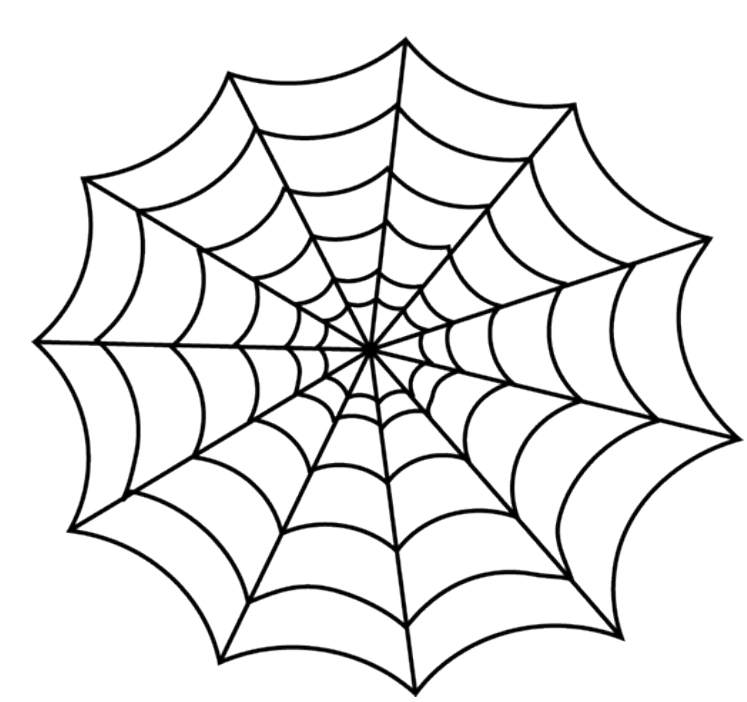
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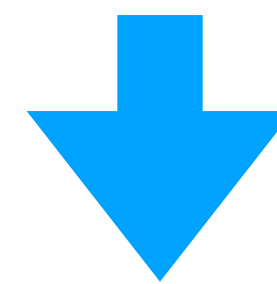
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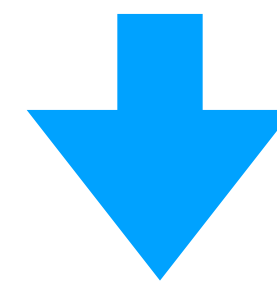
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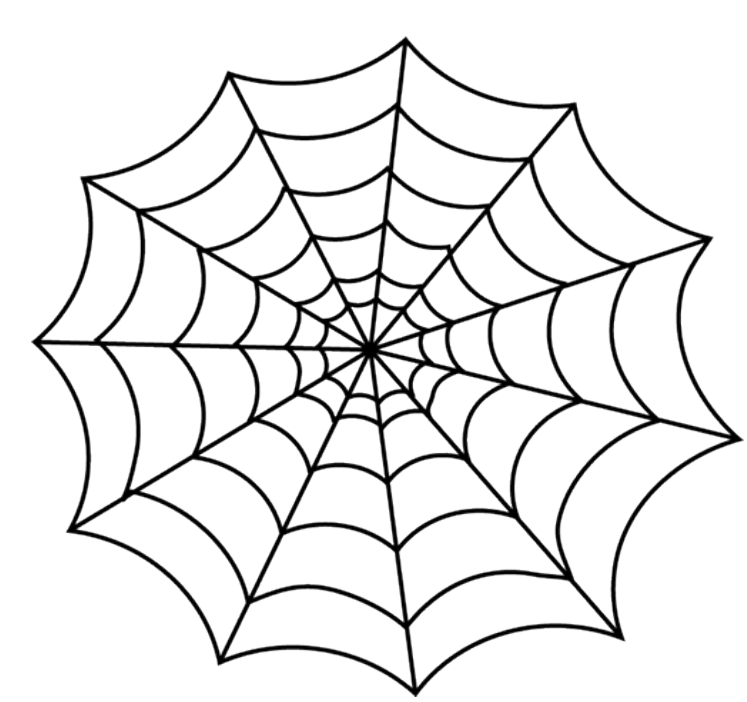
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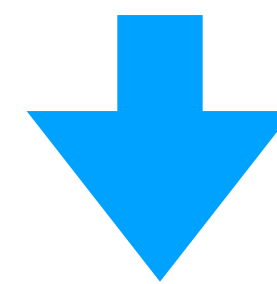
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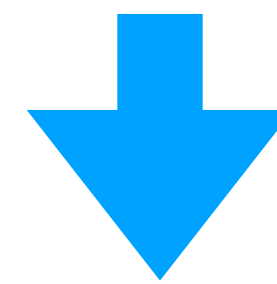
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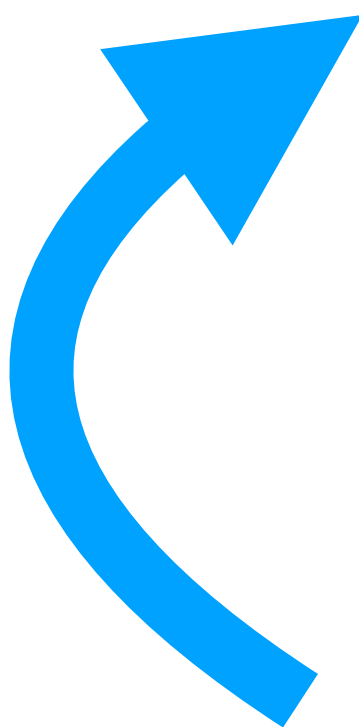


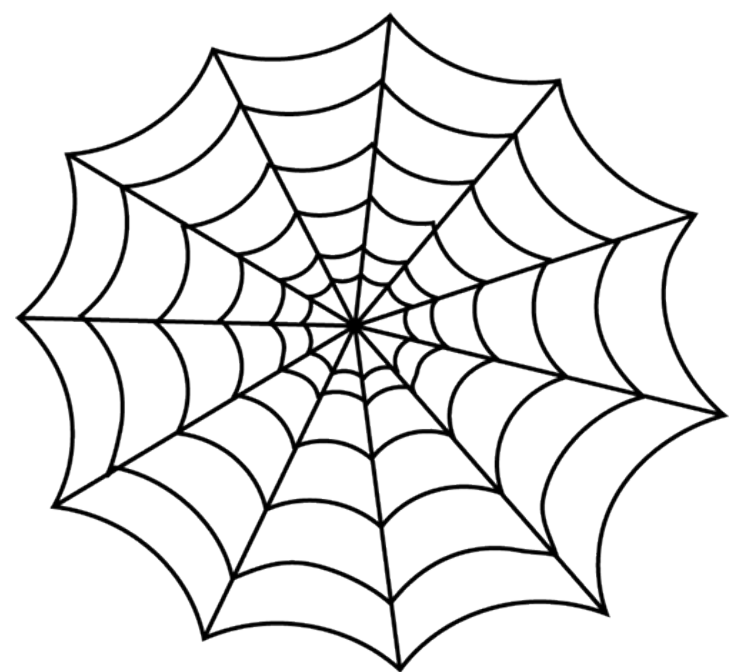
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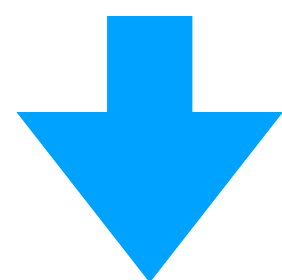
Arbitrary
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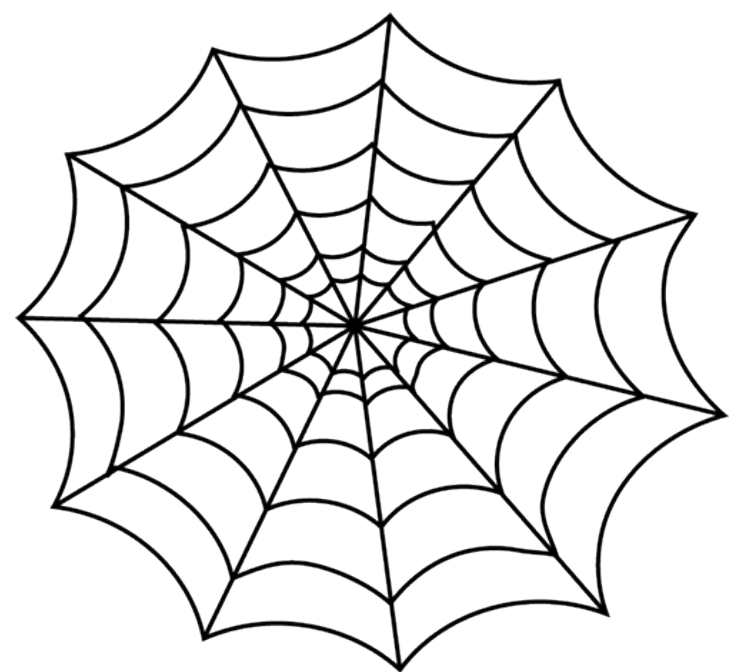


Barrier

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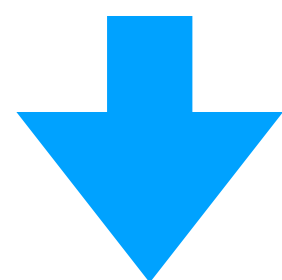


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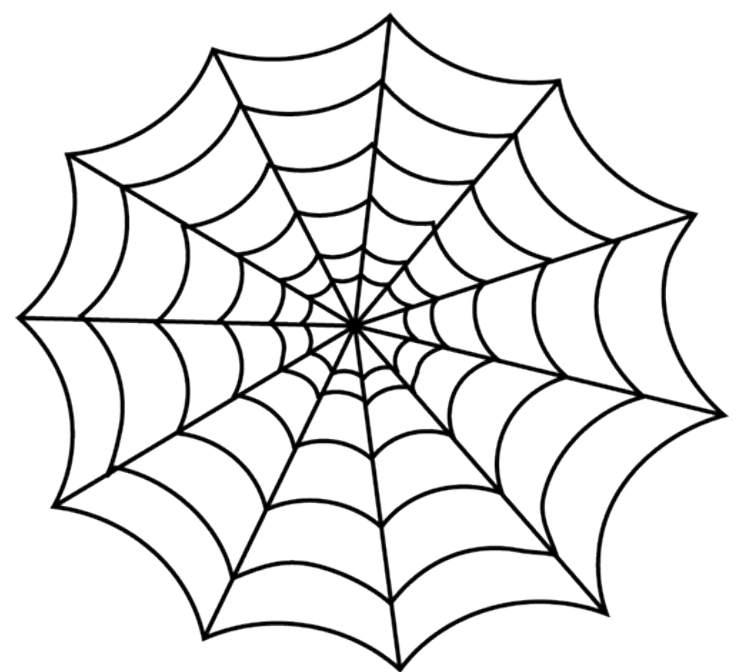
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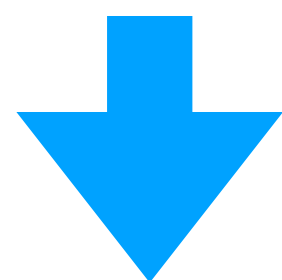
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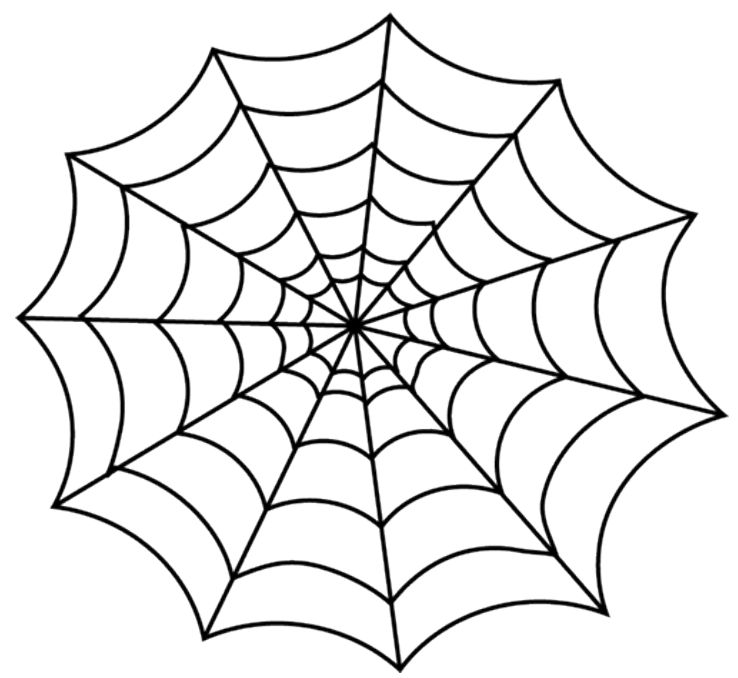
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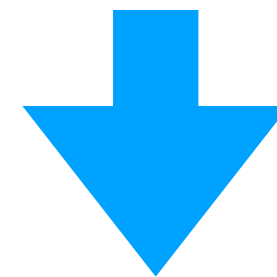
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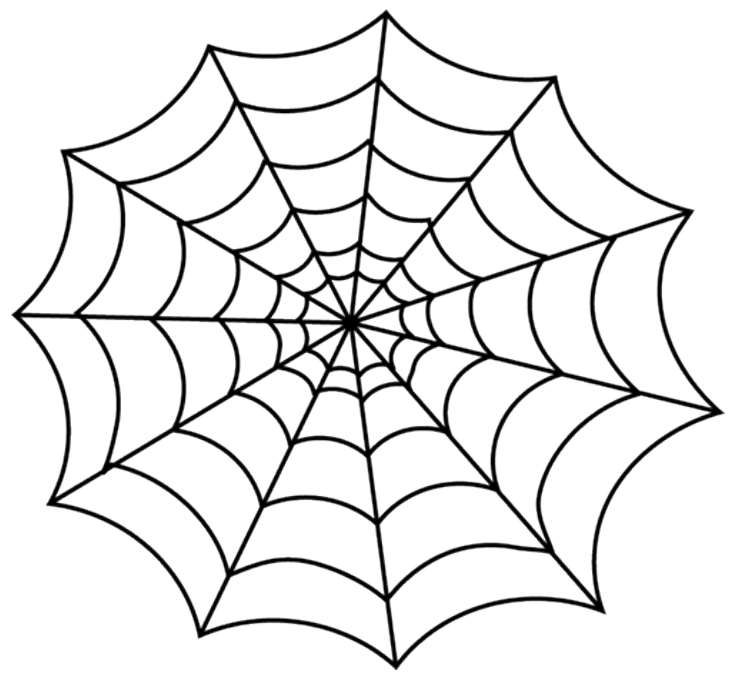


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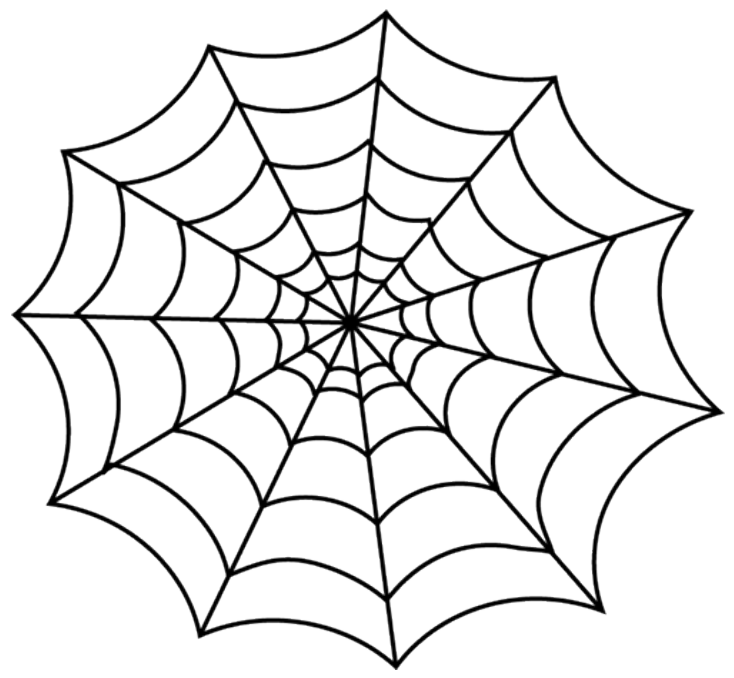
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Concentrate on OR, decision trees, DNFs

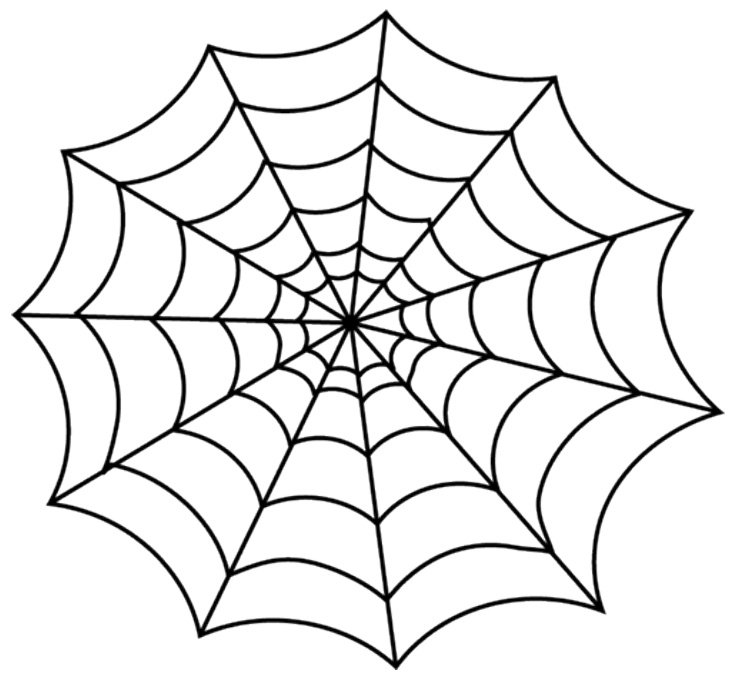


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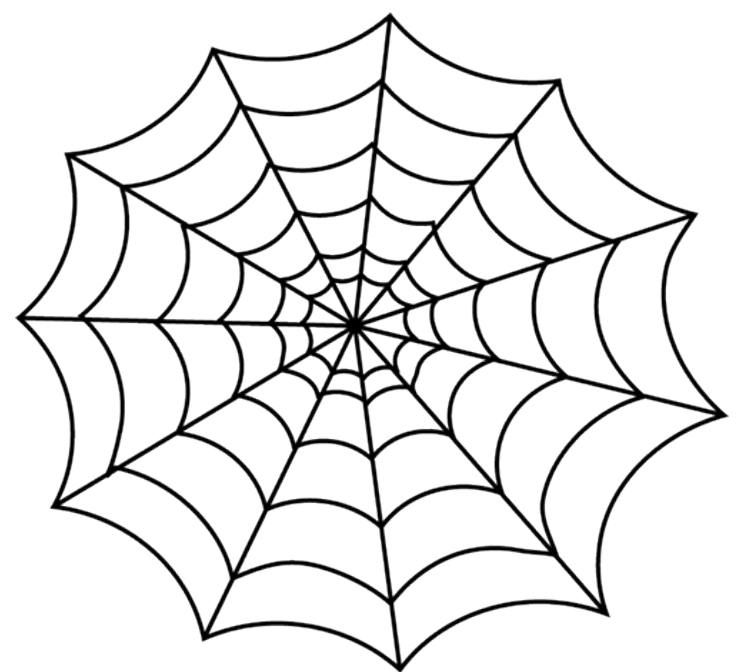
selective failure attacks



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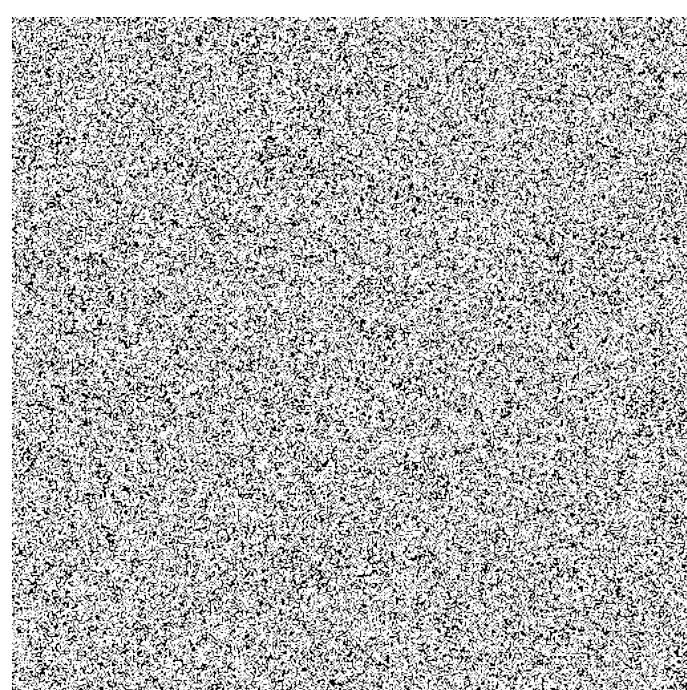
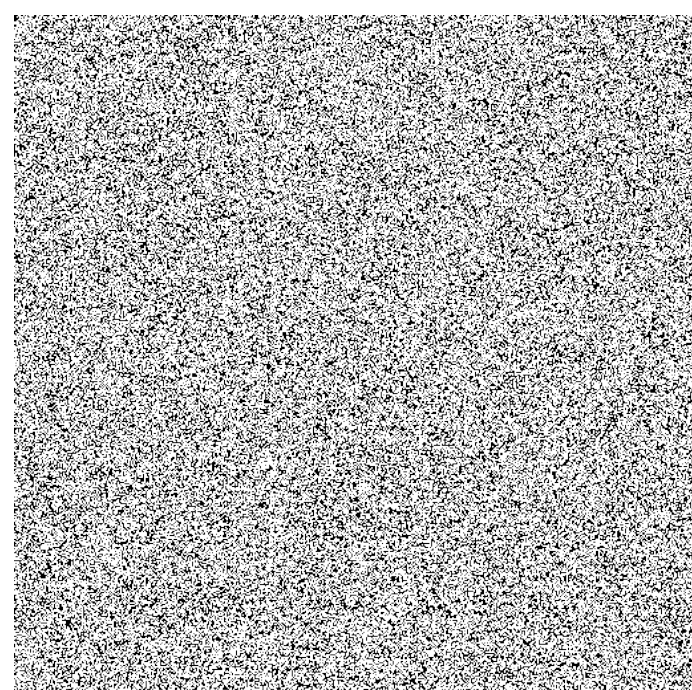
visual secret sharing
[Naor–Shamir 1994]



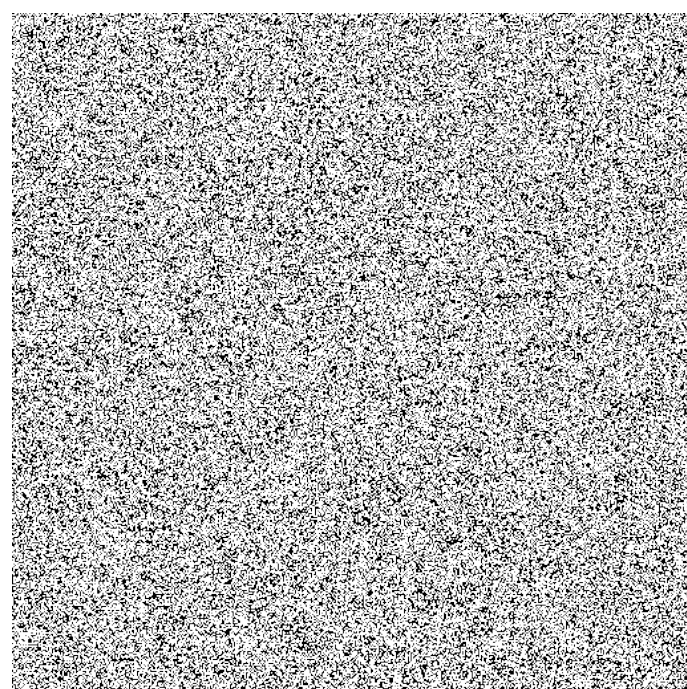
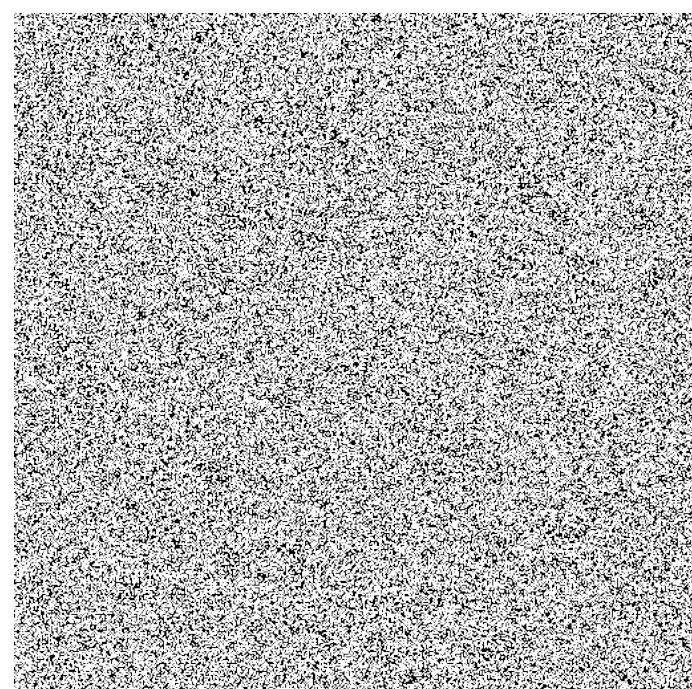
OR is interesting!

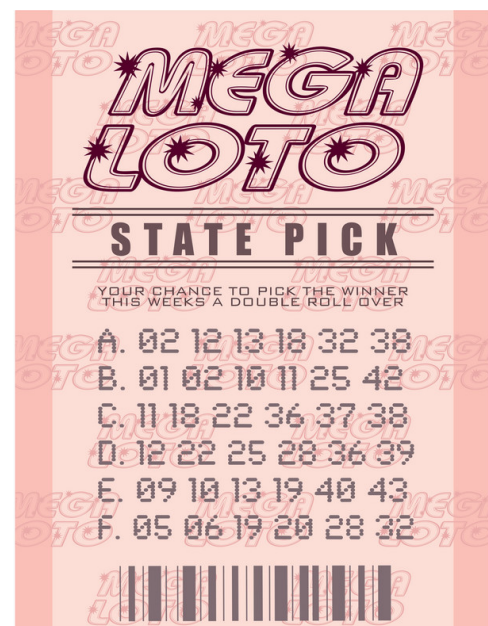
selective failure attacks

visual secret sharing
[Naor-Shamir 1994]



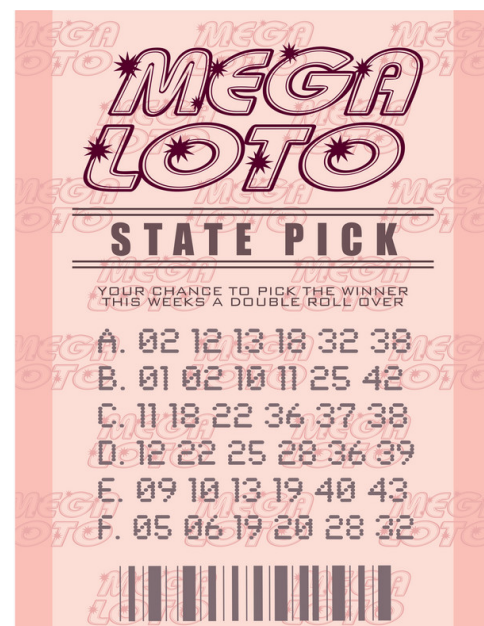
OR





Our Results

k -wise indistinguishable sources

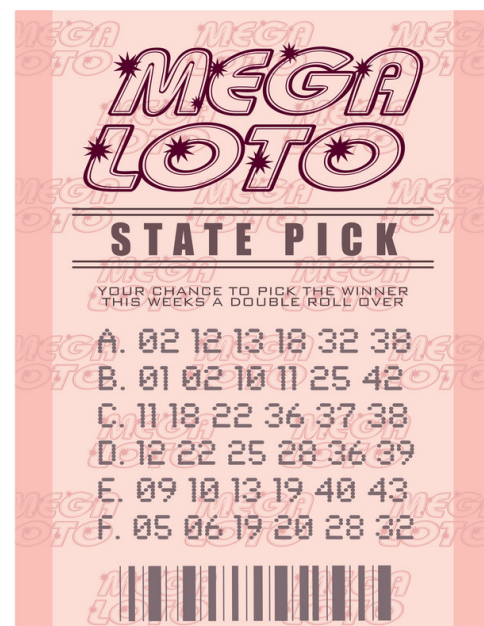


Our Results

k -wise indistinguishable sources

Constant degree/locality

Constant k fools OR



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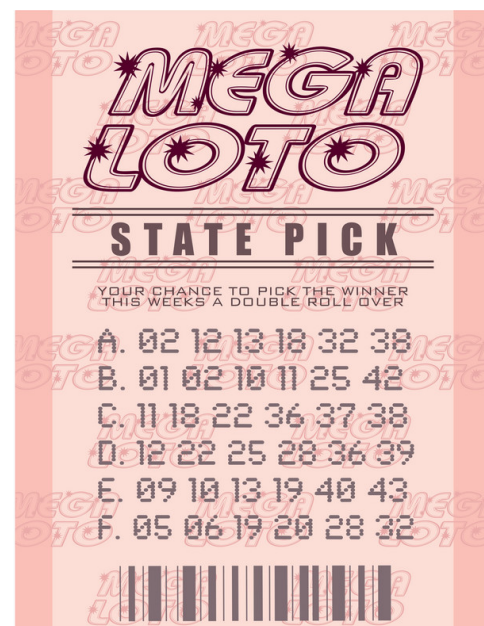
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$k = \text{polylog}(n)$ fools decision trees



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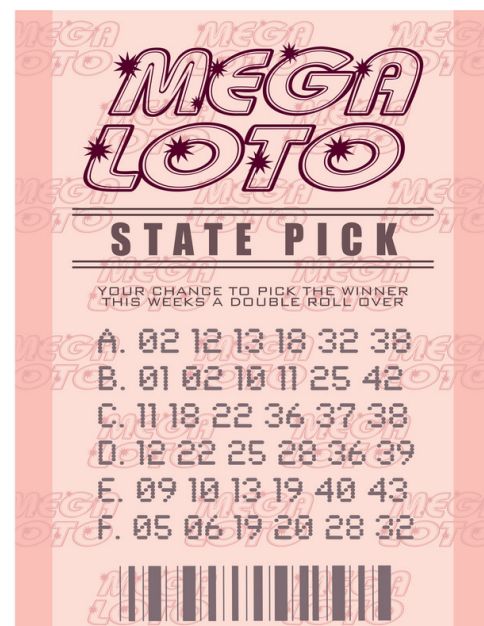
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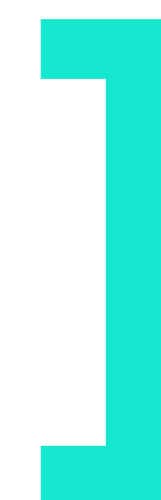
Quadratic sources

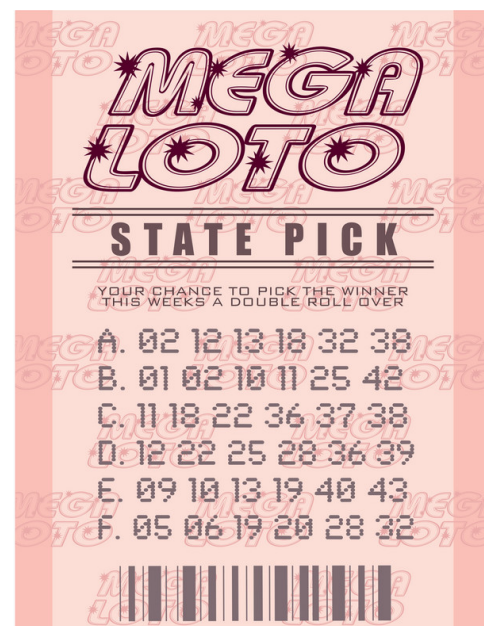
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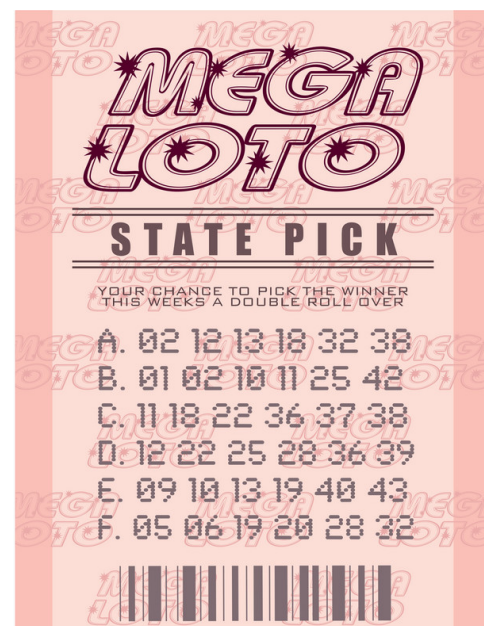
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OR distinguishes $k = \sqrt{n}$



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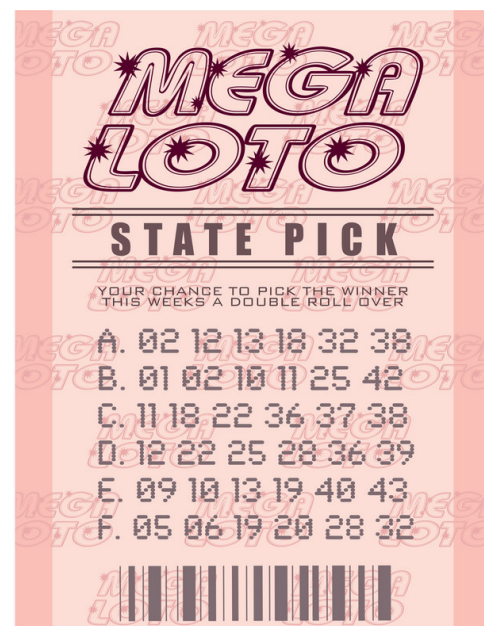
OR distinguishes $k = \sqrt{n}$

Mixture of iid

Application to visual secret sharing



Techniques



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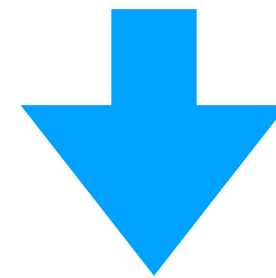
OR distinguishes $\sqrt{n}$ -wise indistinguishable *simple* sources

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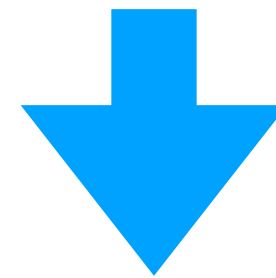
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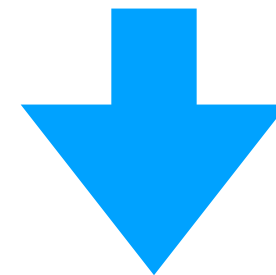
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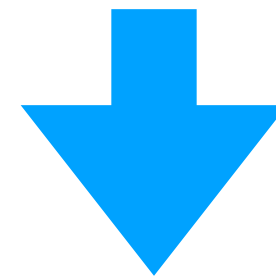
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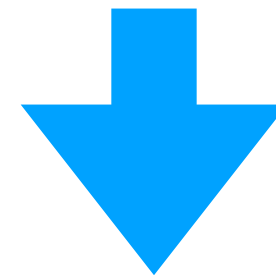
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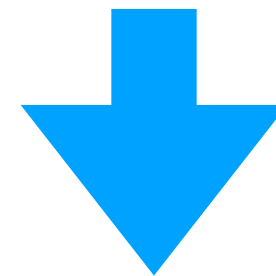
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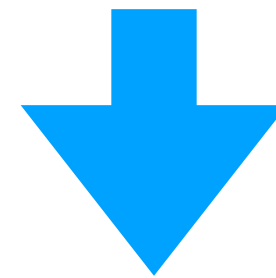
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Convert to degree $\log n$ using randomized encoding

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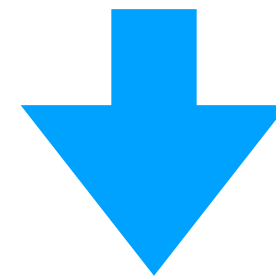
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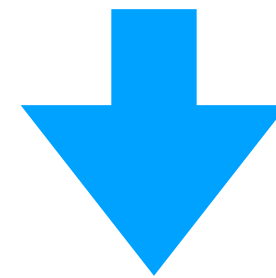


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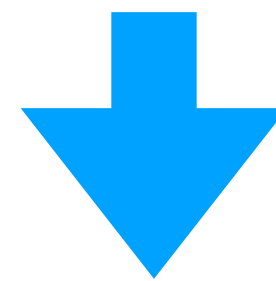
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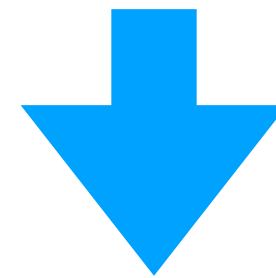
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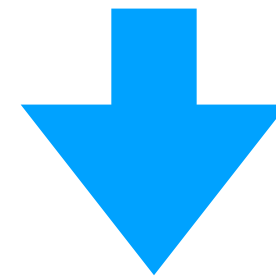
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Distinguishing advantage of OR reduces by arbitrarily small constant

OR distinguishes $\sqrt{n}$ -wise indistinguishable *simple* sources

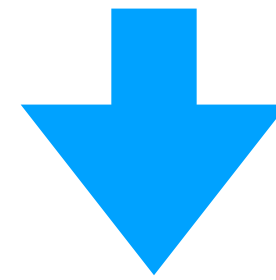
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Convert sources to poly size decision trees

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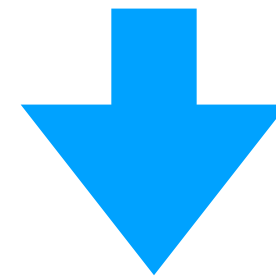


Convert sources to poly size decision trees

Technicality 1: Can only sample exactly from dyadic distributions

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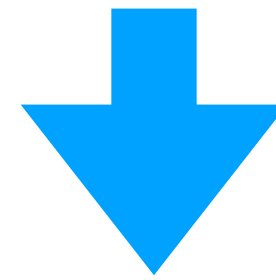
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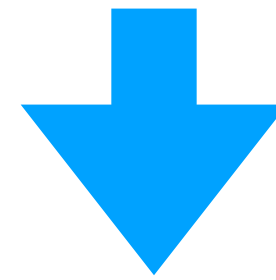
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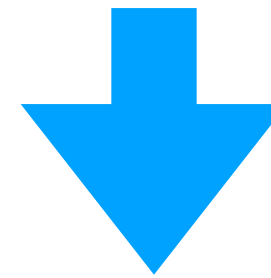
Sample with small failure probability

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Turns out complexity is low enough

OR distinguishes $\sqrt{n}$ -wise indistinguishable *simple* sources

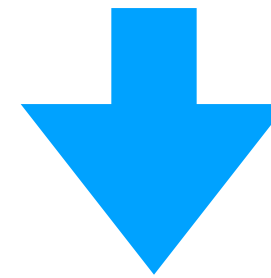
Convert sources to poly size decision trees



Convert to degree $\log n$ using randomized encoding

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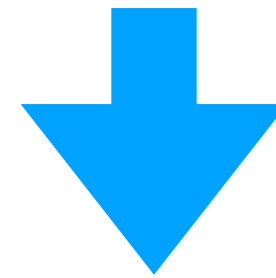


Convert to degree $\log n$ using randomized encoding

Express each output bit as sum of s many 1-leaves of decision tree

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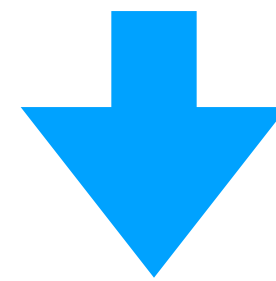
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Encode leaf $\ell_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \ell_w$ as $\prod_{k=1}^d \left[1 + \sum_{j=1}^w (1 + \ell_j) r_{k,j} \right]$

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Convert sources to poly size decision trees



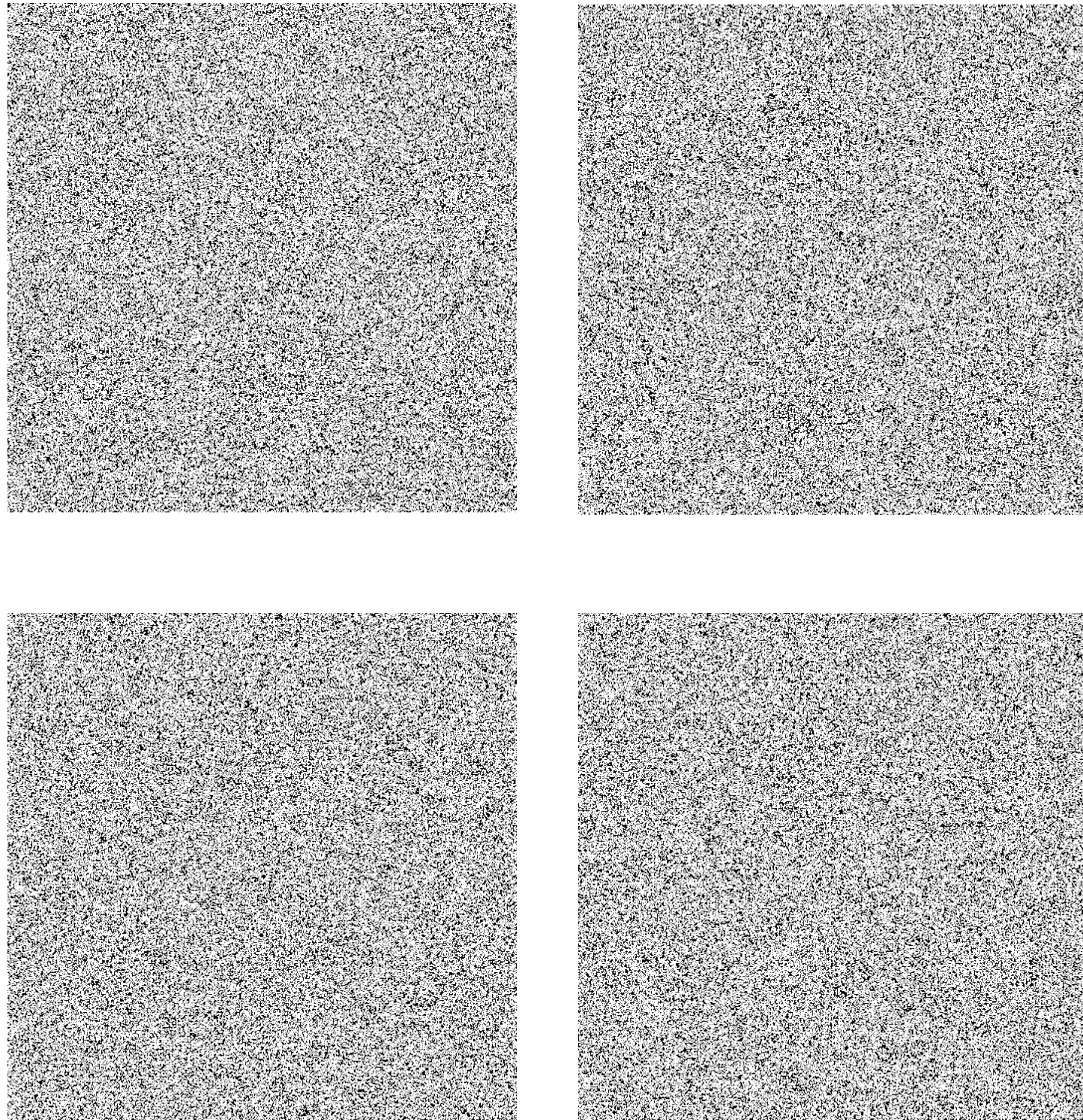
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Error is 2^{-d} , so need degree $d = O(\log s)$

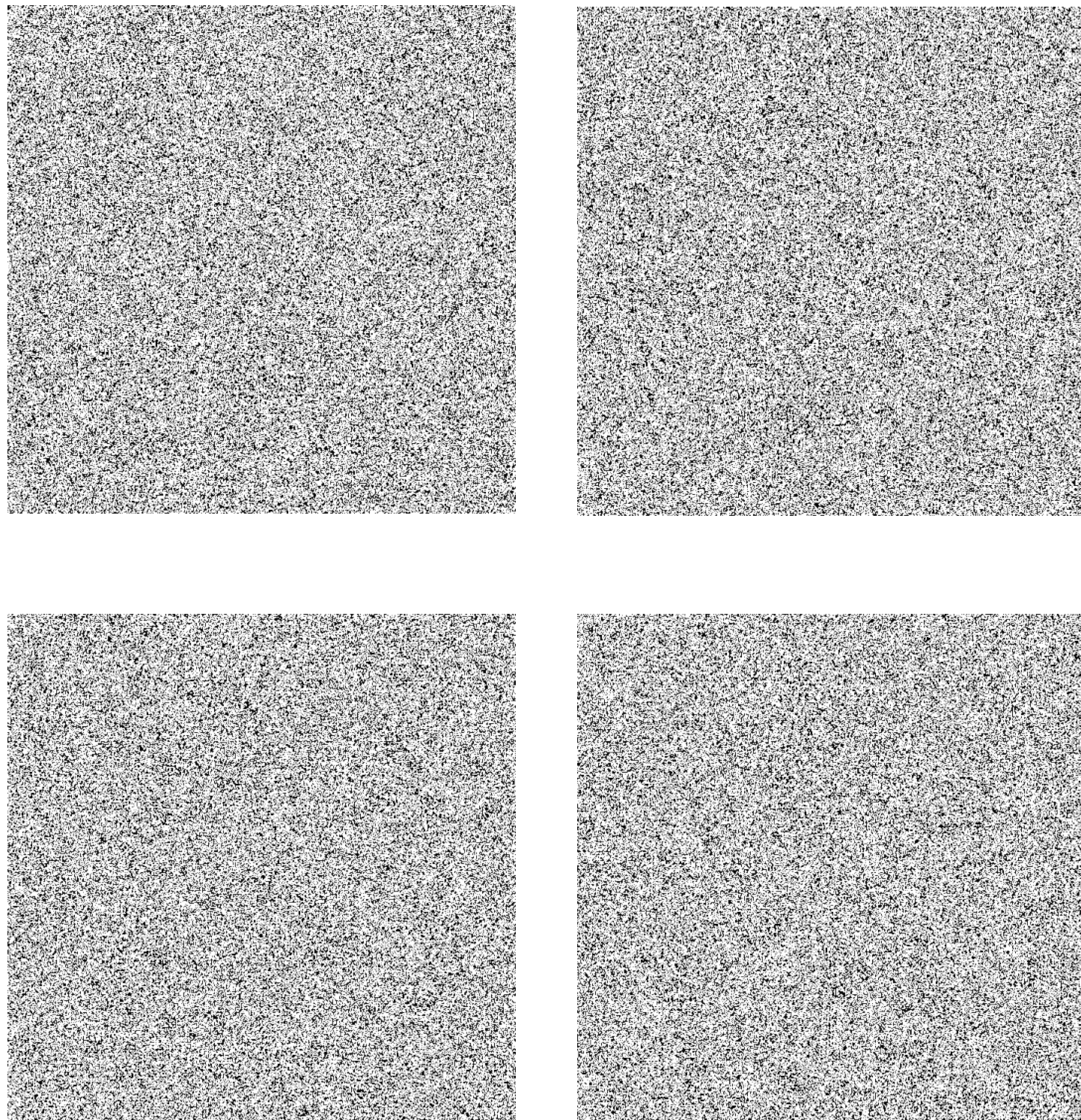
Application: Visual Secret Sharing



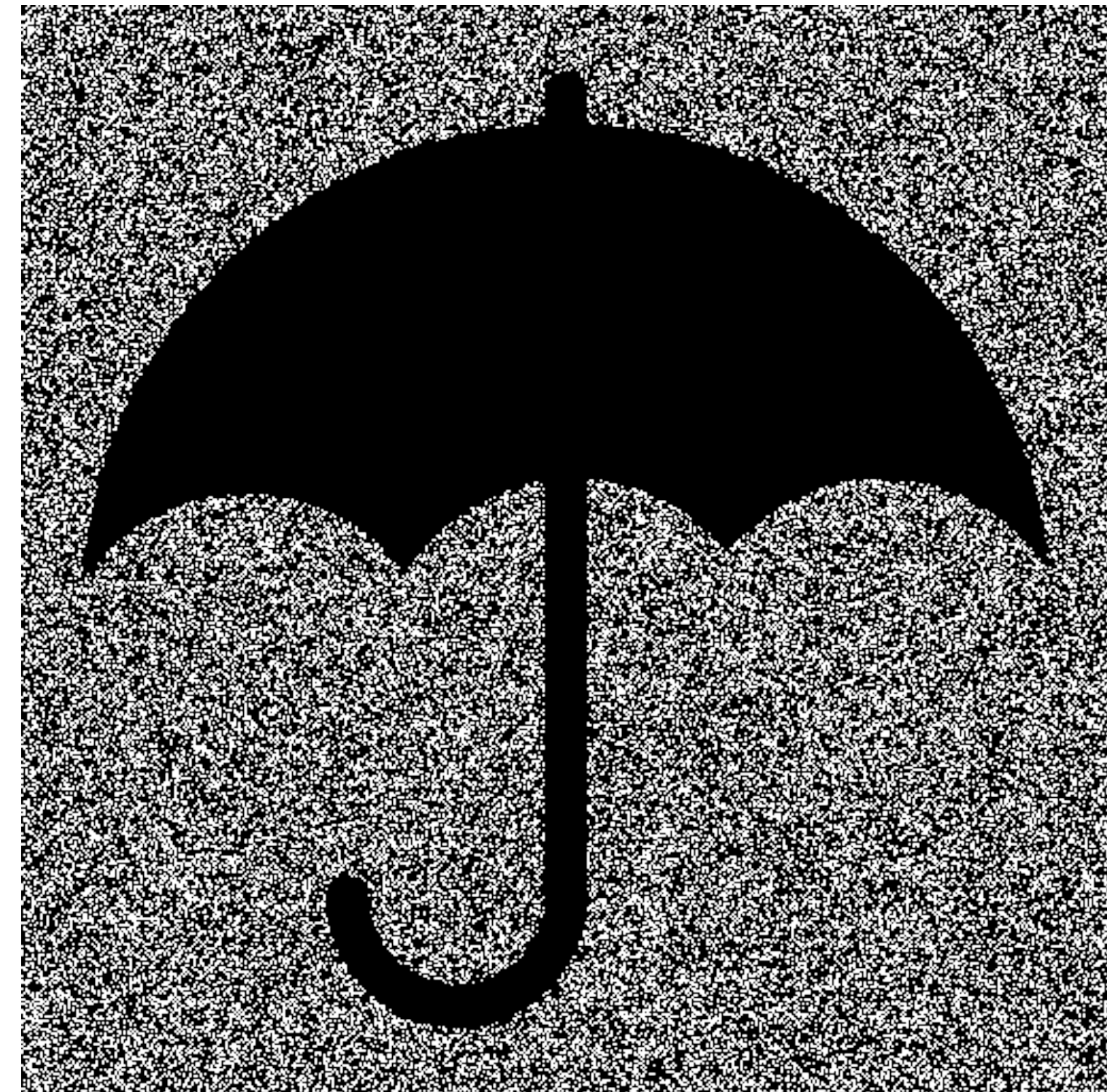
OR



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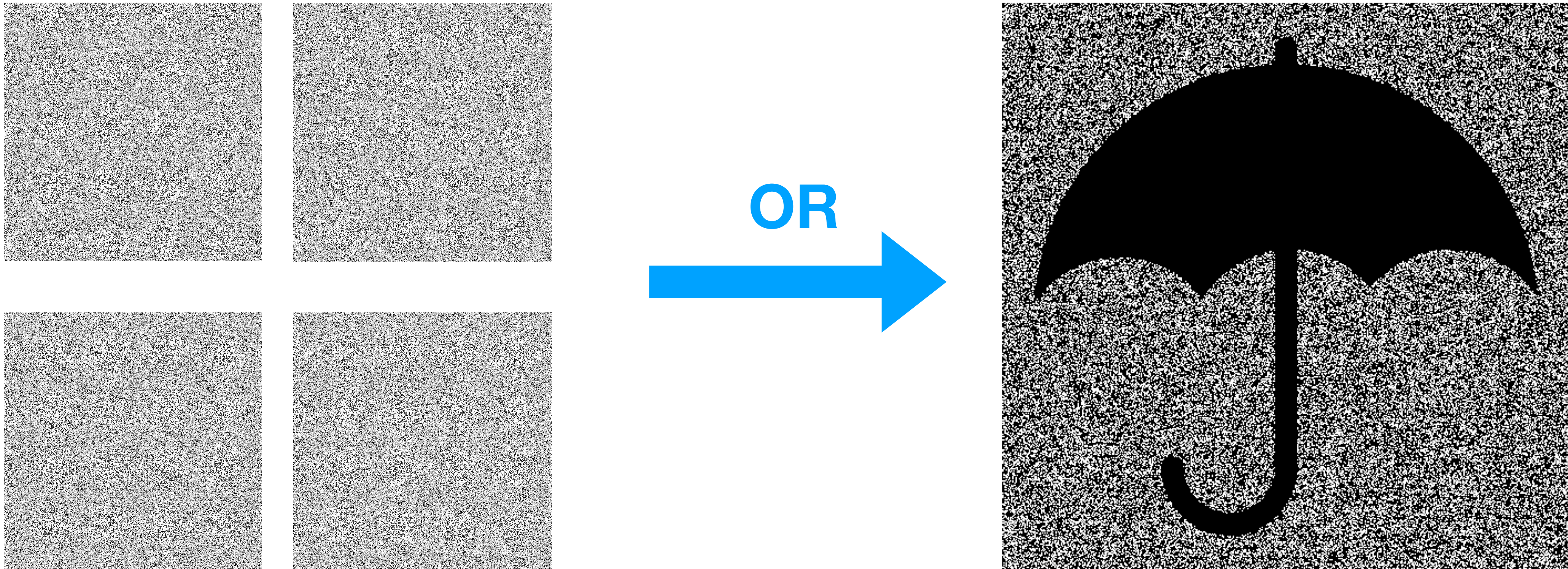


OR



Given two distributions on biases: X for white, Y for black

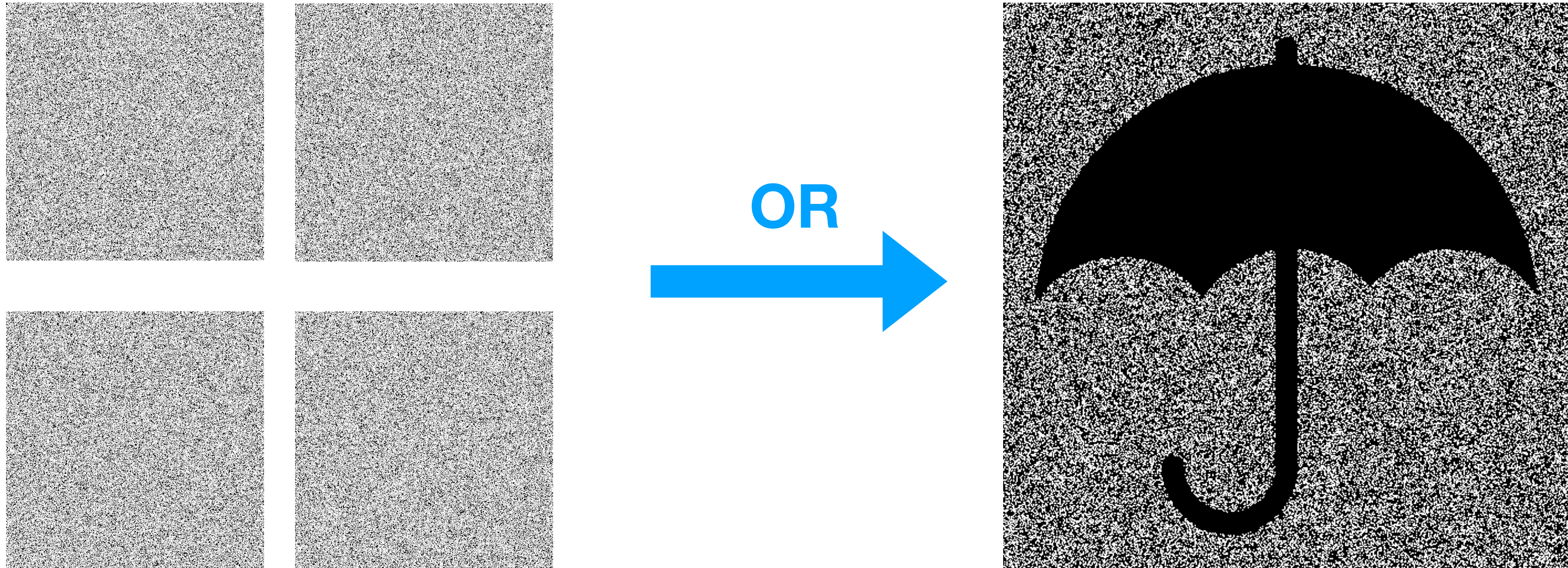
Application: Visual Secret Sharing



Given two distributions on biases: X for white, Y for black

Sample once and for all bias for each pixel

Application: Visual Secret Sharing



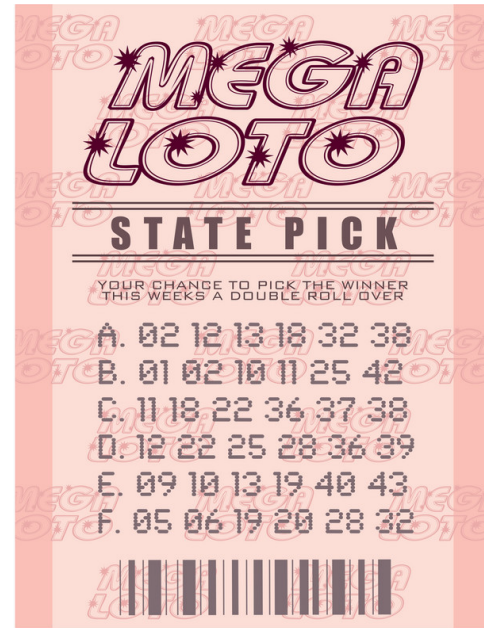
Given two distributions on biases: X for white, Y for black

Sample once and for all bias for each pixel

Generate new share by sampling each pixel according to its bias

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k -wise indistinguishable sources



Constant degree/locality

Quadratic sources

Linear sources

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$$\Pr[X|_S = 0] = \epsilon$$

Predictability and decision trees

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Y is $(k, \epsilon/n)$ -predictable, X, Y are $(k + 1)$ -indistinguishable $\implies X$ is (k, ϵ) -predictable

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OR has advantage $\leq \epsilon \implies$ Size s decision trees have advantage $\leq s\epsilon$

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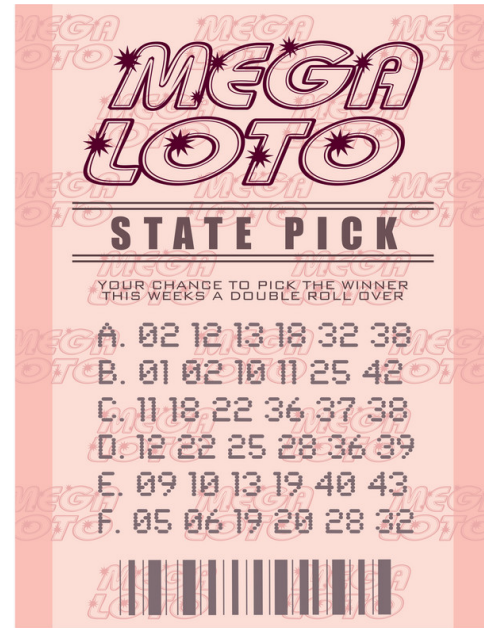
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Application to visual secret sharing



Predictability for local DNFs

• $\mathcal{F}$ is a set of functions $f: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$

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If X, Y are k -indistinguishable and Y is (k, ϵ) -predictable for f then f is ϵ -fooled by X, Y

Open Questions

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Beyond OR

Results on DNFs or AC^0 ? No barriers for local sources!

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Application: secret-sharing with sharing in NC^0 and reconstruction in AC^0
(current best: sharing using decision trees and reconstruction using OR)

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Results on DNFs or AC^0 ? No barriers for local sources! NC^0/AC^0 secret-sharing

Web of conjectures

Given linear preprocessing $g_j(y)$, which parities of y are computable in AC^0 ?

Linear IPPP: not all — Our conjecture: short linear combinations — Equivalent?

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Best degree? (know: $O(\log n)$ and $\omega(1)$)

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Beyond Boolean

$(n - 1)$ -wise indistinguishable distributions over Σ^n distinguished by AC^0 ?

Connection to approximate degree breaks down

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Application: secret sharing scheme in AC^0 with “sharp threshold”