

The Chaining Lemma and its Application

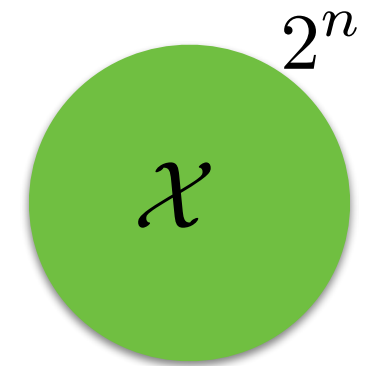
Pratyay Mukherjee
Aarhus University

joint work with

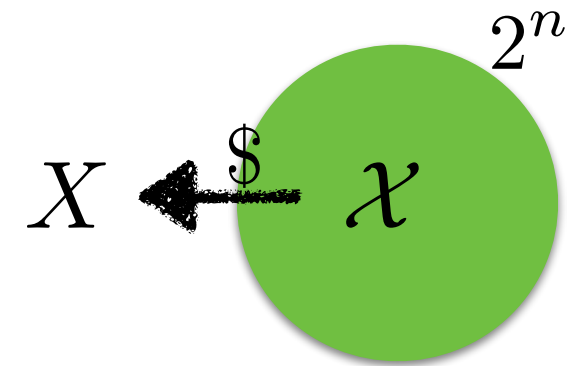
Ivan Damgård(Aarhus), Sebastian Faust (Bochum),
Daniele Venturi (La Sapienza, Rome)

The starting point: A basic question

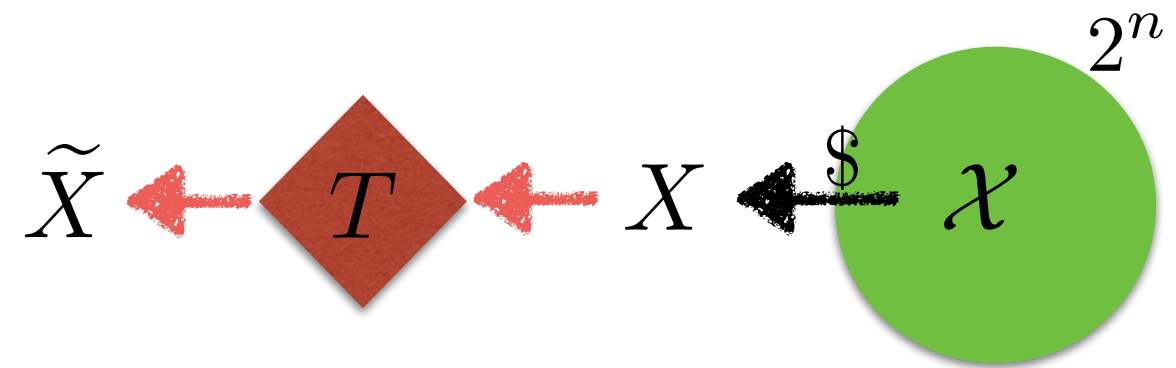
The starting point: A basic question



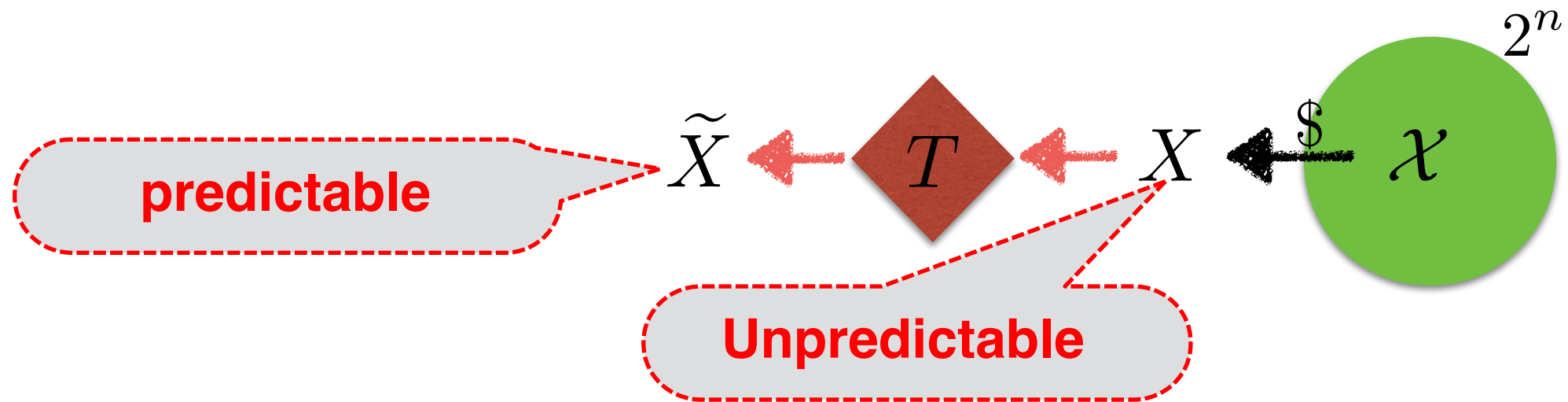
The starting point: A basic question



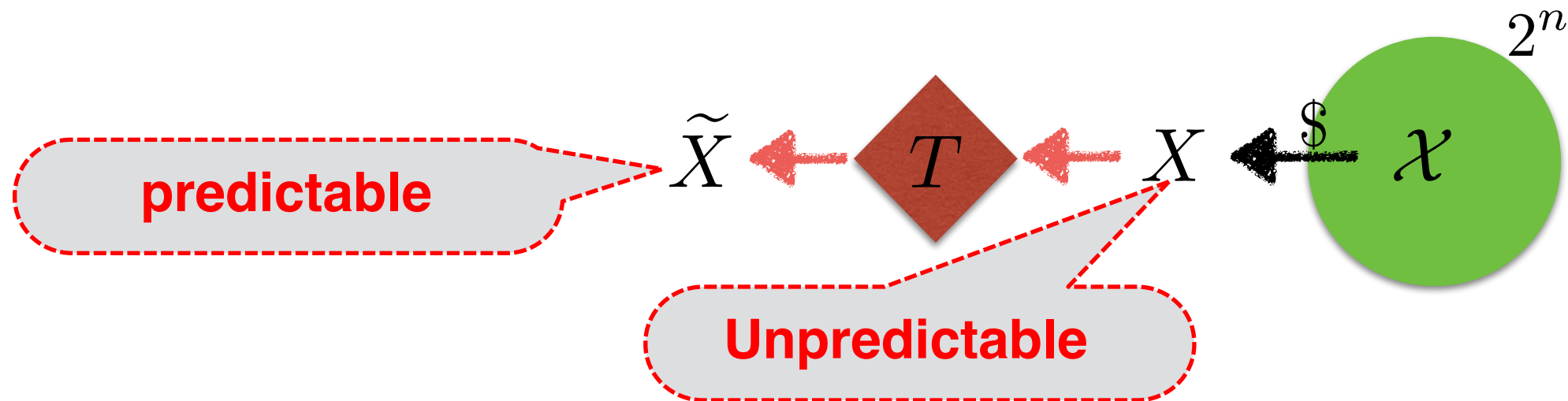
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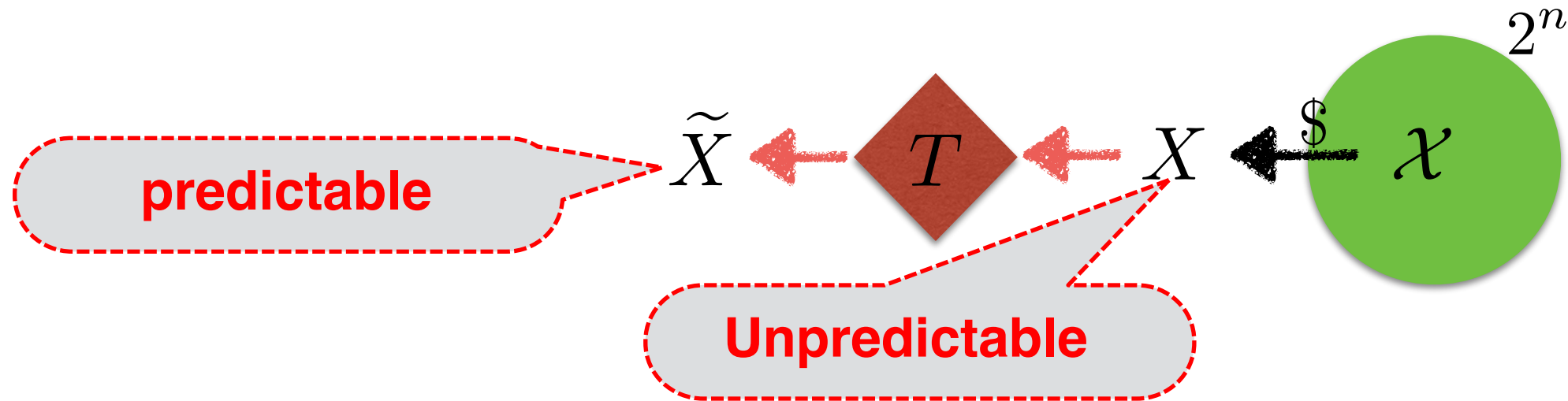
The starting point: A basic question



Natural Question:

How much \tilde{X} reveals about X ?

The starting point: A basic question



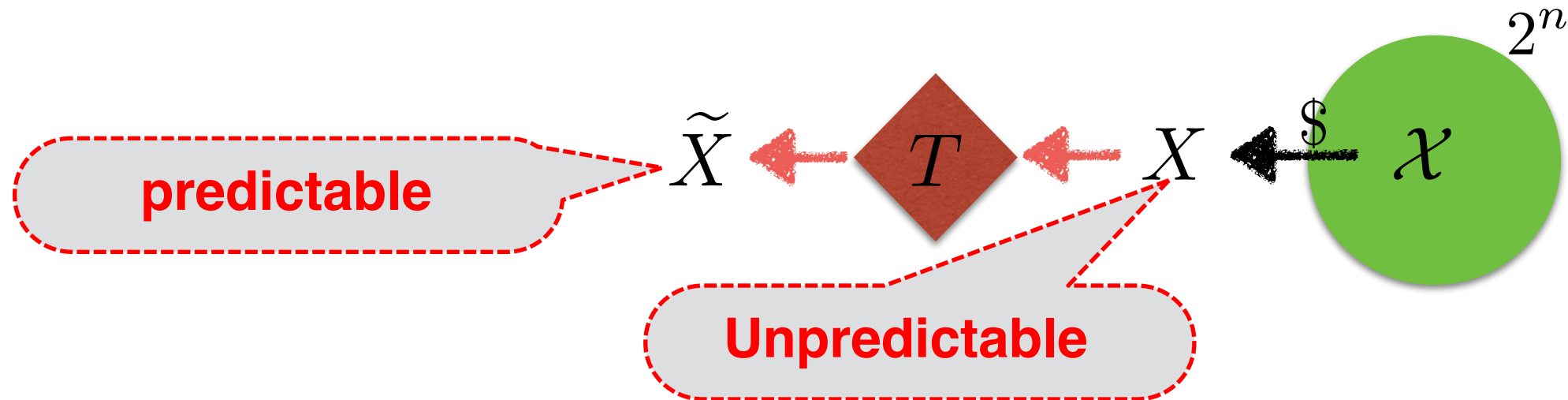
Natural Question:

How much \tilde{X} reveals about X ?

Naive attempt:

Predictable can't reveal much about unpredictable!

The starting point: A basic question



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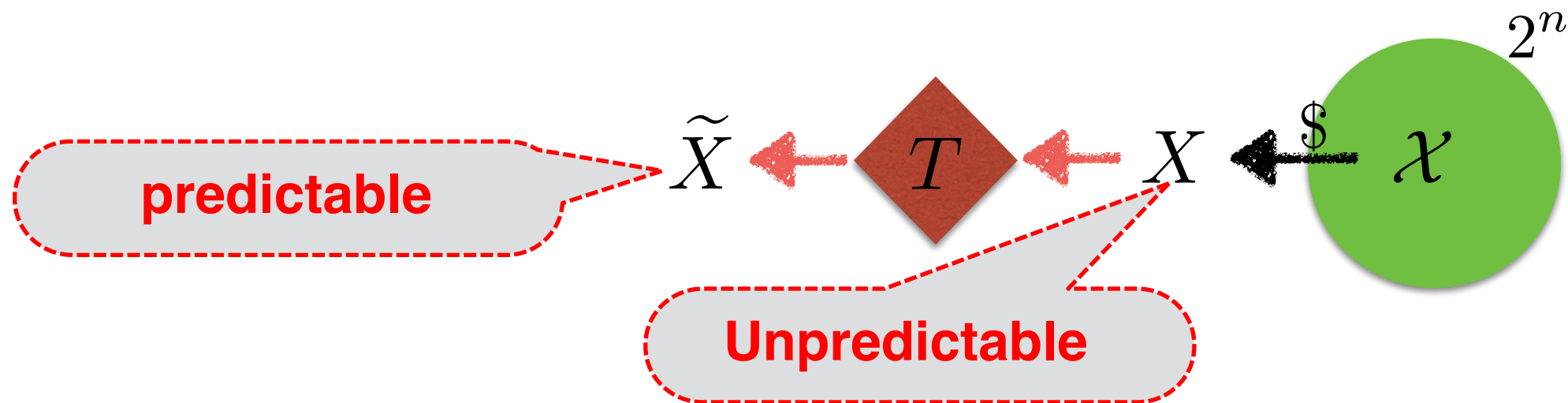
How much \tilde{X} reveals about X ?

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Wrong for min-entropy!

The starting point: A basic question



Natural Question:

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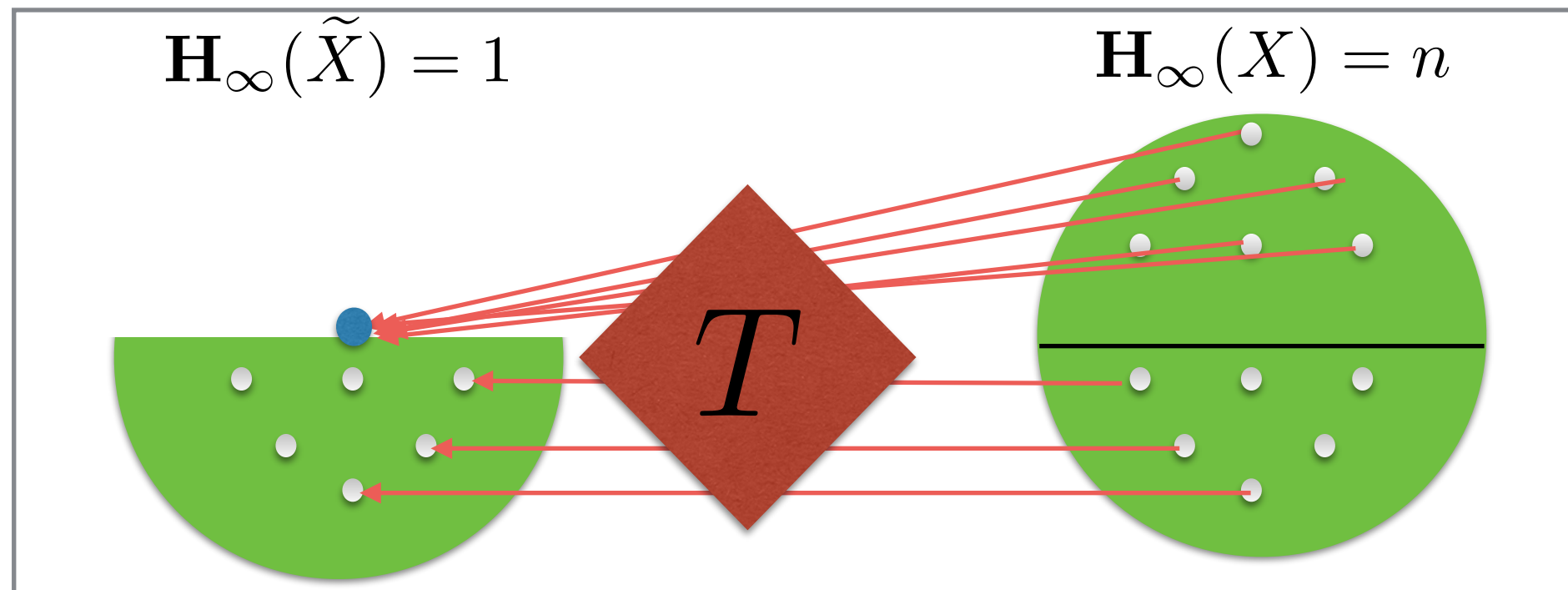
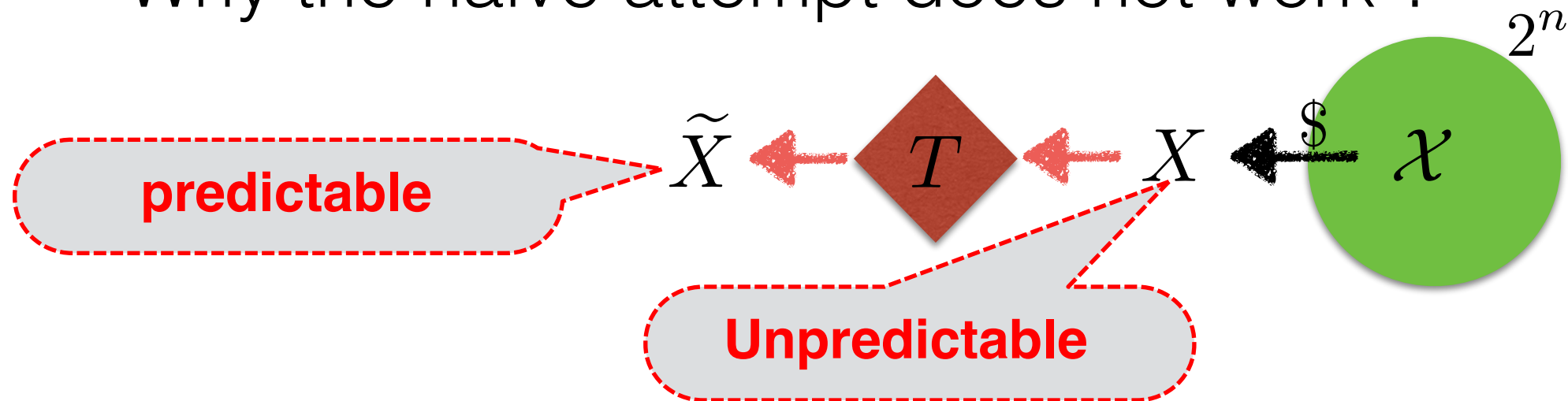
Predictable can't reveal much about unpredictable!

$$\mathbf{H}_{\infty}(X) := -\log \max_x \Pr[X = x]$$

Wrong for min-entropy!

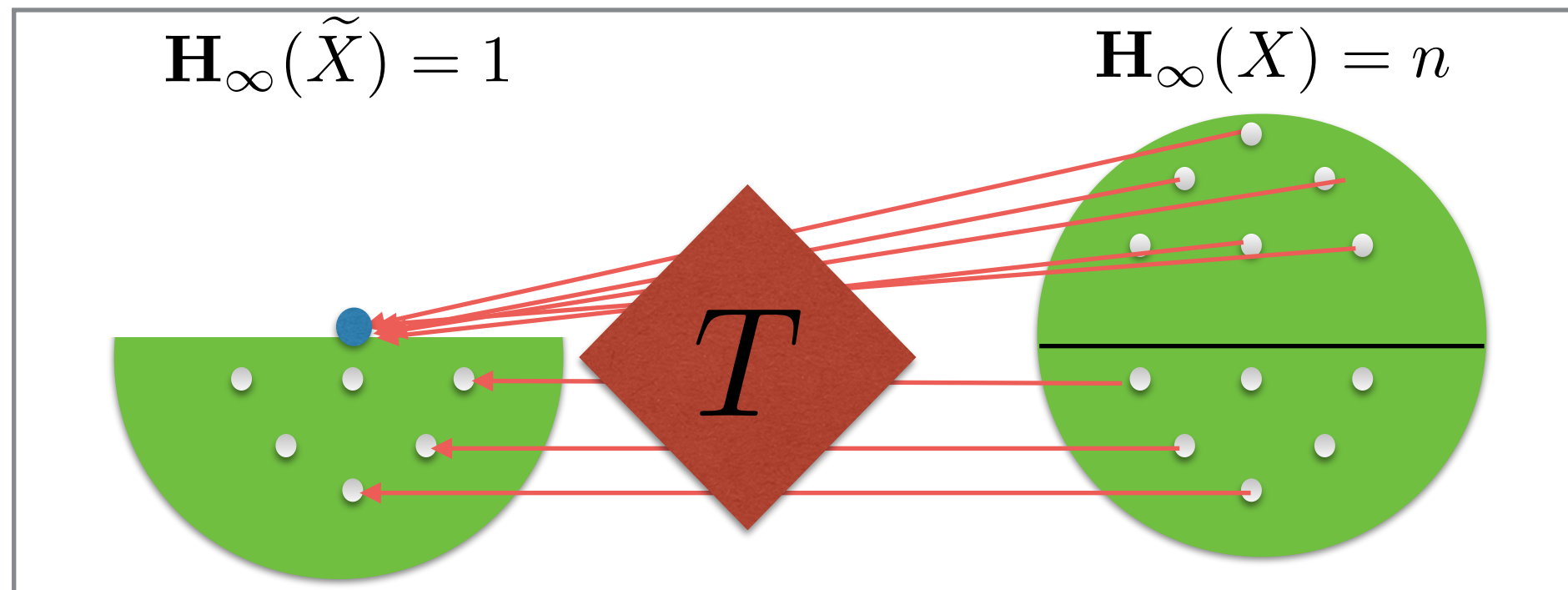
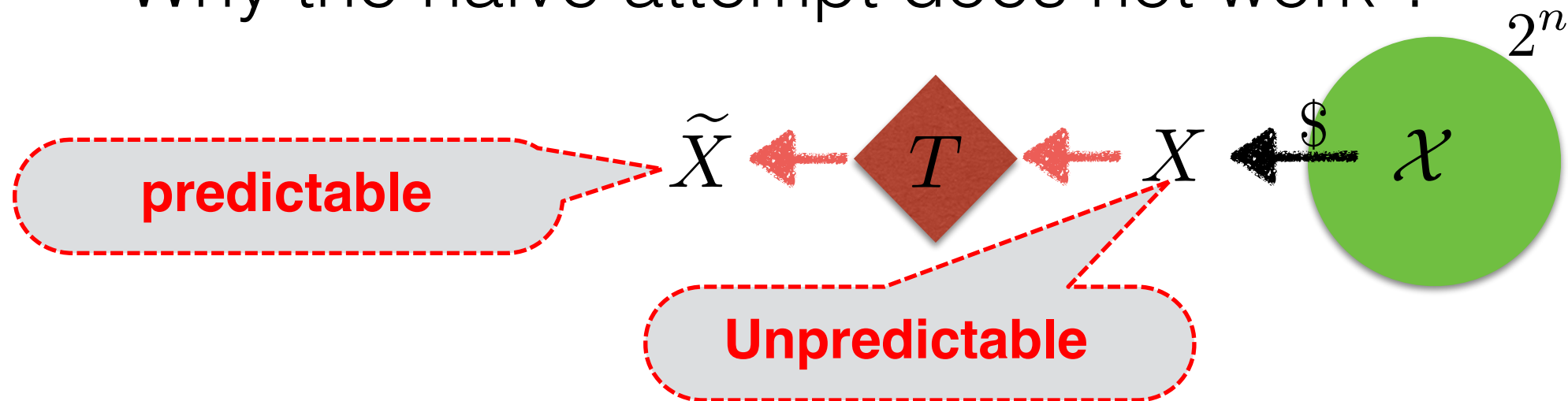
An example T :

Why the naive attempt does not work ?



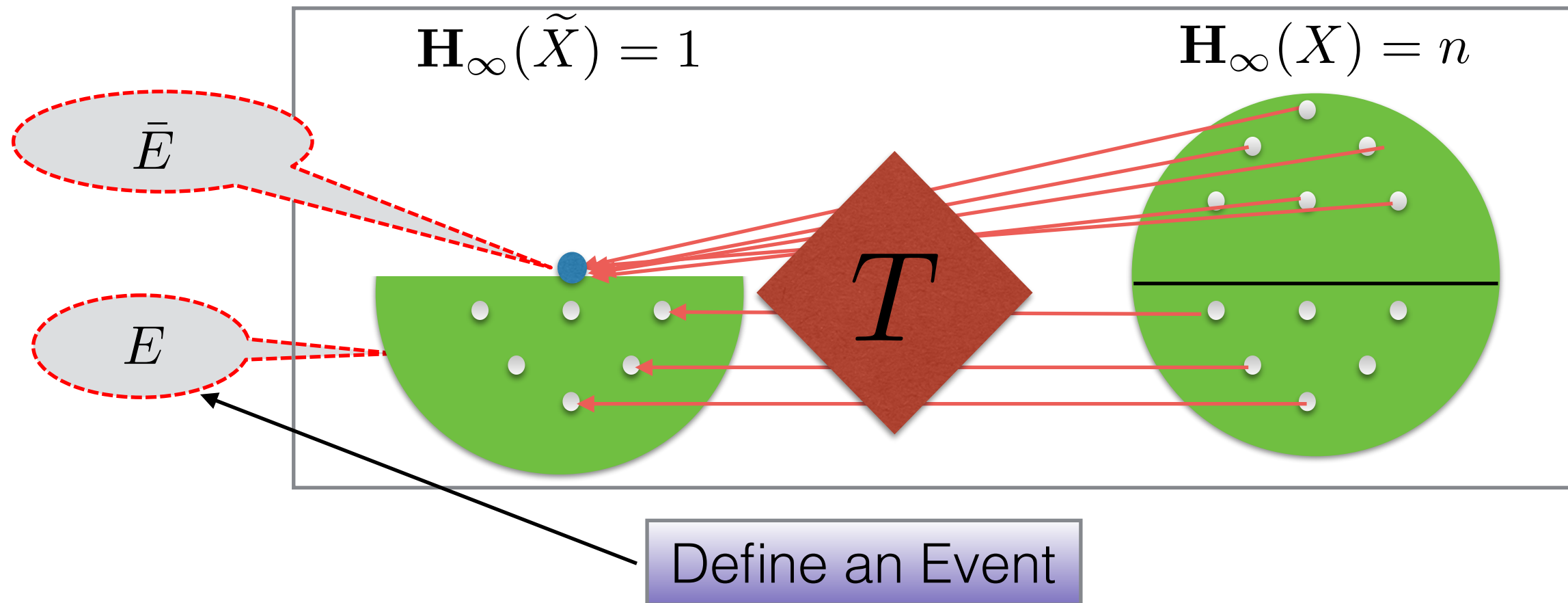
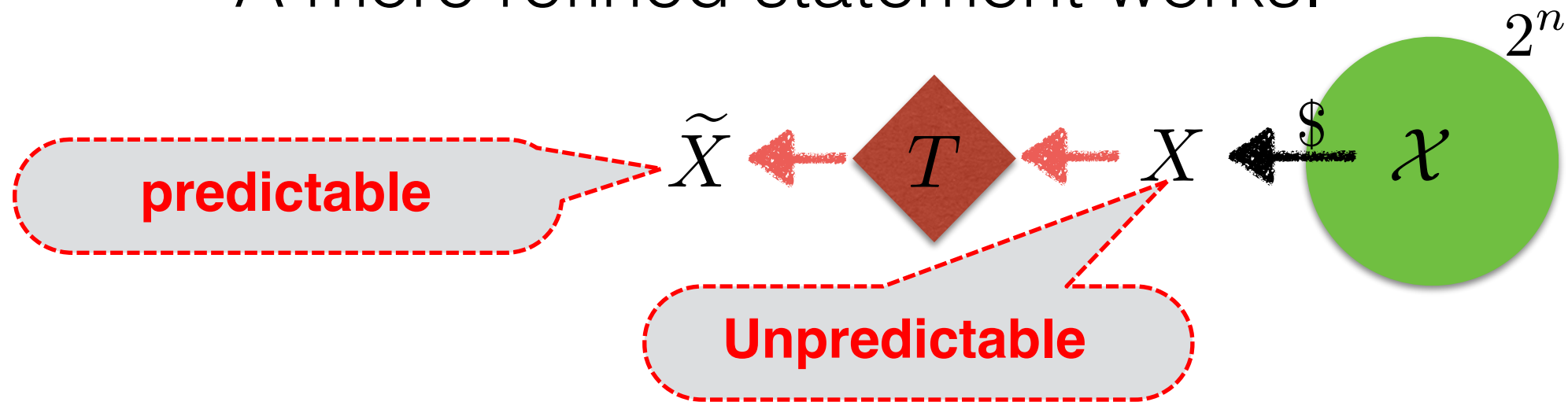
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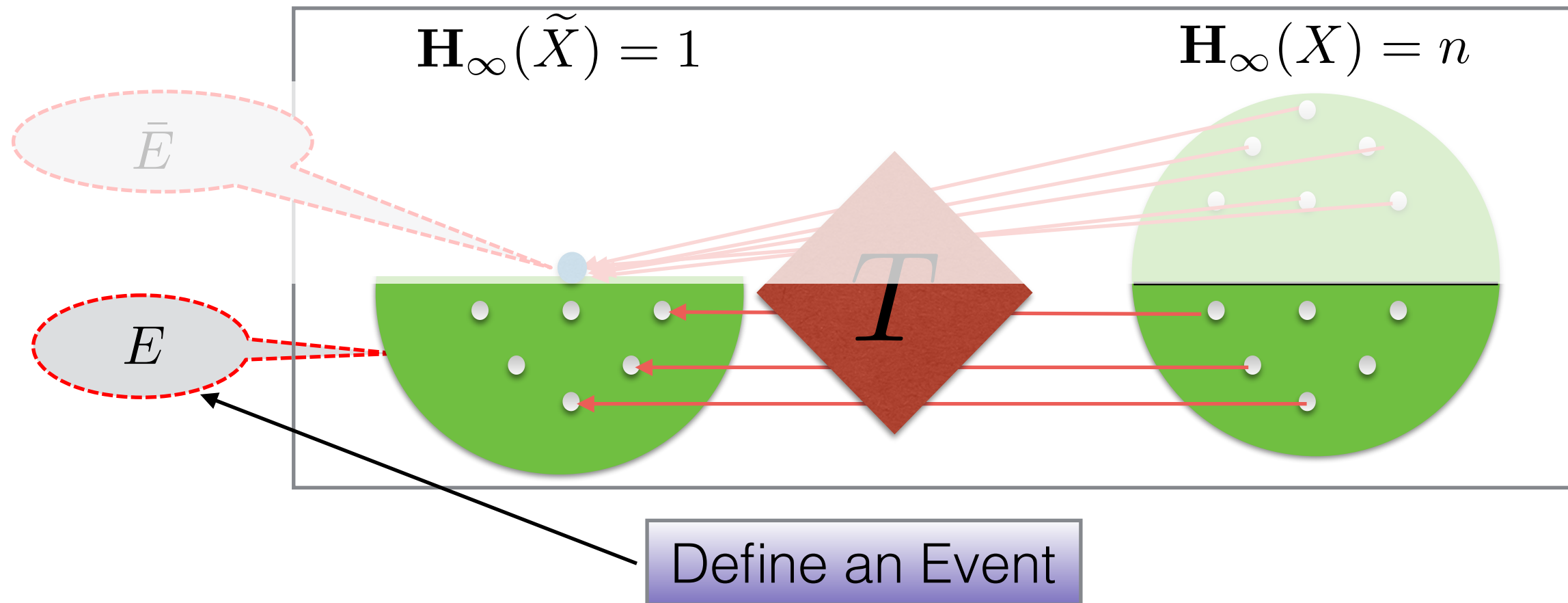
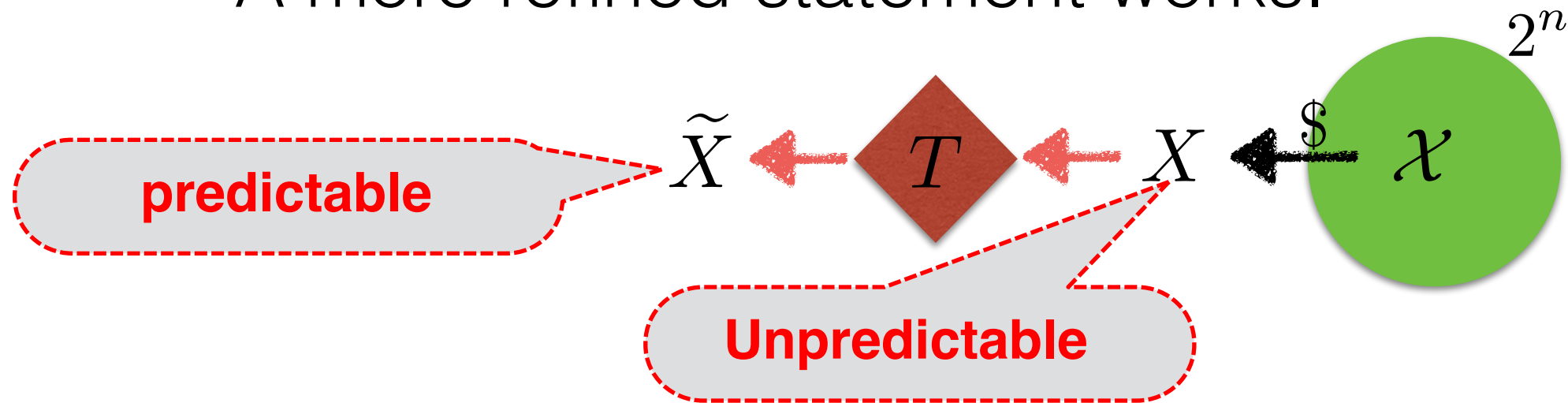


Half the times reveals everything

An example T :
 A more refined statement works.

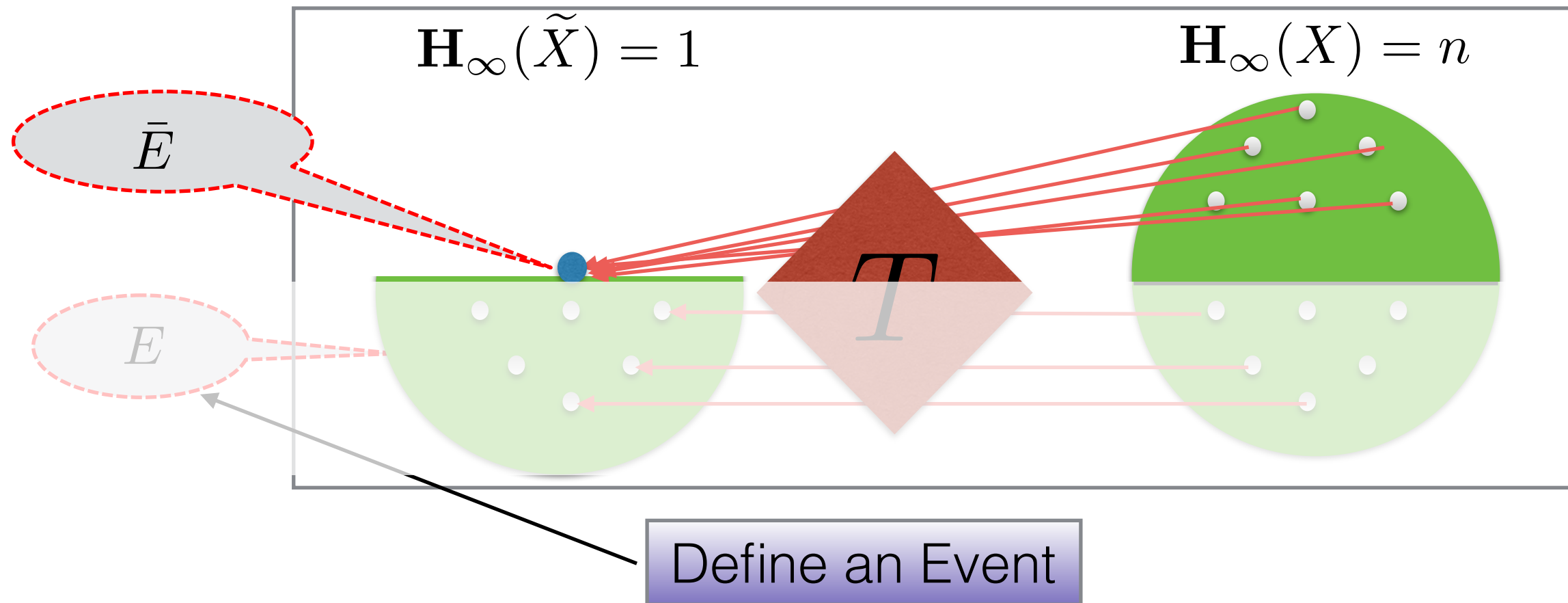
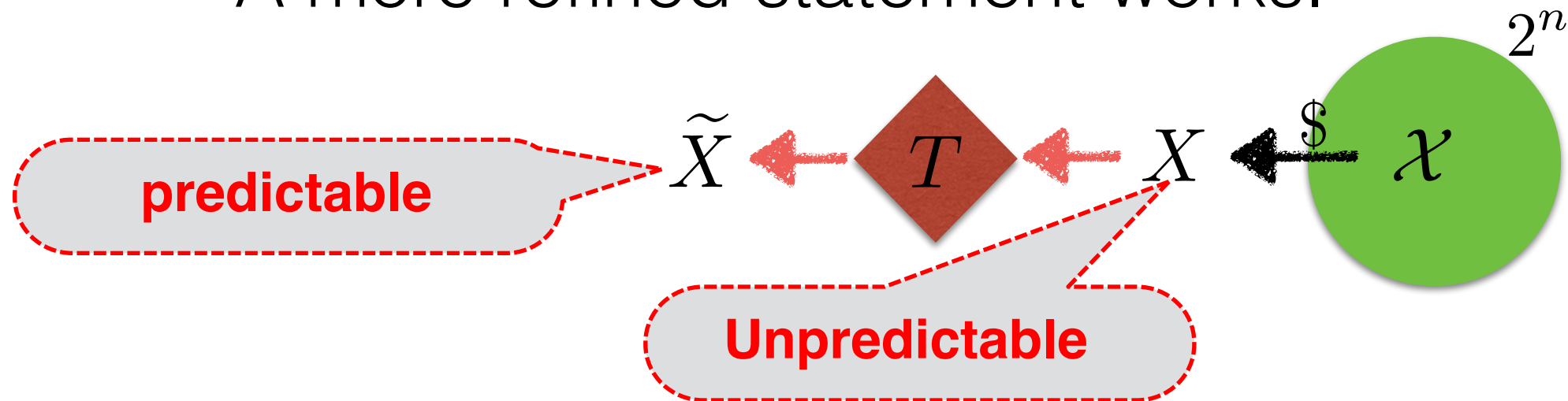


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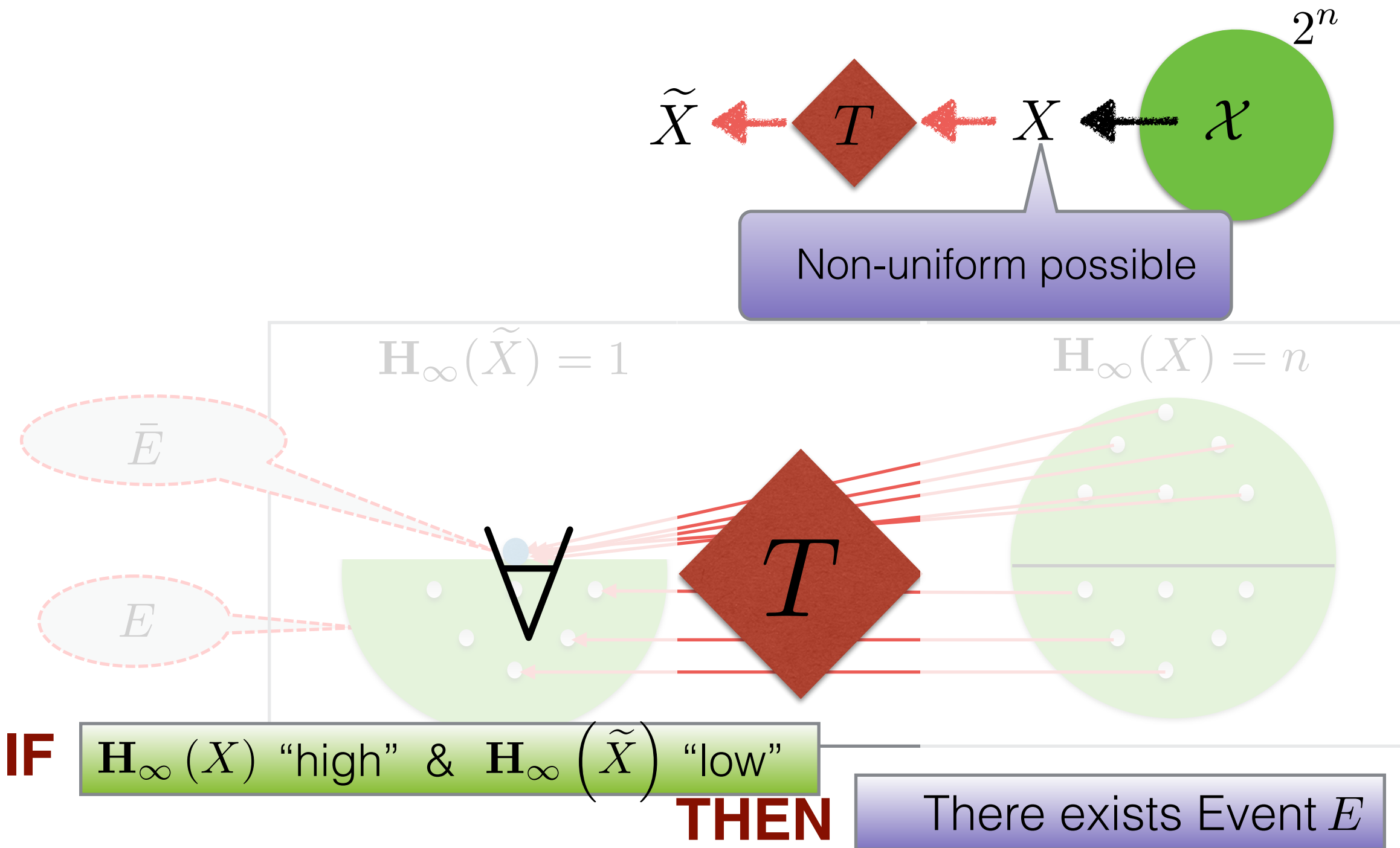
1. When E happens then both $\tilde{X}|_E$ and $X|_E$ has "high" min-entropy

An example T :
A more refined statement works.



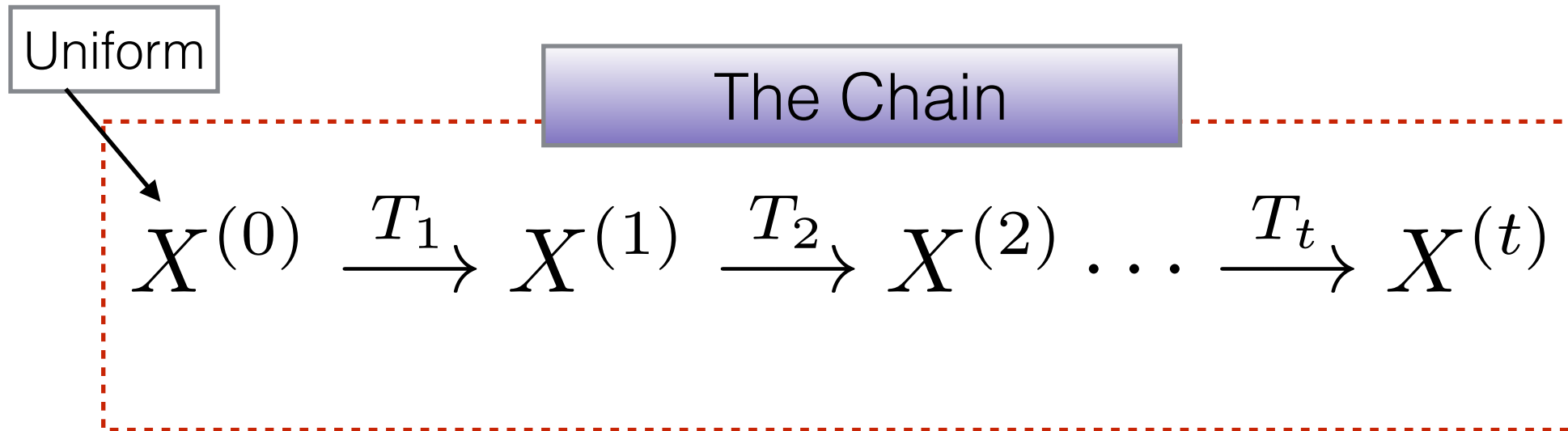
2. When \bar{E} happens then $X|_{\bar{E}} \mid \tilde{X}|_{\bar{E}}$ has "high" min-entropy.

The basic conjecture



1. When E happens then both $\tilde{X}|_E$ and $X|_E$ has “high” min-entropy
2. When \bar{E} happens then $X|_{\bar{E}} \mid \tilde{X}|_{\bar{E}}$ has “high” min-entropy.

Generalization over the Chain



Generalization over the Chain

Uniform

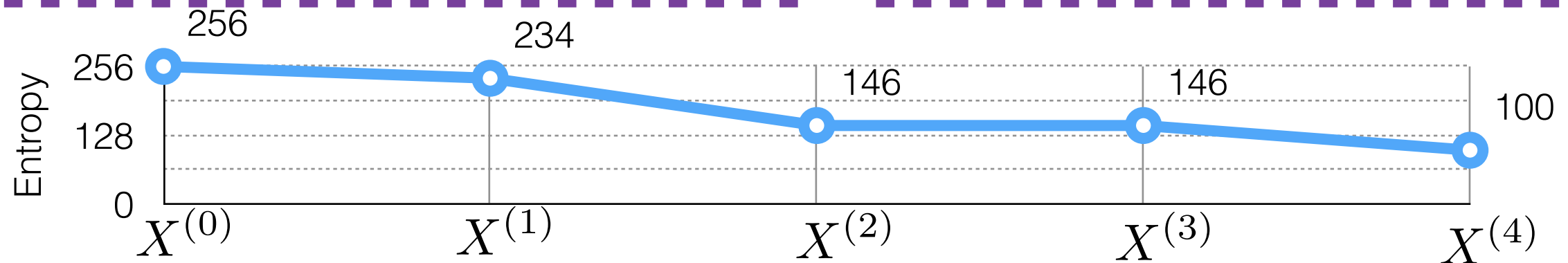
The Chain

$$X^{(0)} \xrightarrow{T_1} X^{(1)} \xrightarrow{T_2} X^{(2)} \dots \xrightarrow{T_t} X^{(t)}$$

Fact

$$\mathbf{H}_\infty(X^{(i)}) \leq \mathbf{H}_\infty(X^{(i-1)})$$

e.g.
 $t = 4$
 $n = 256$



Generalization over the Chain

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Generalization over the Chain

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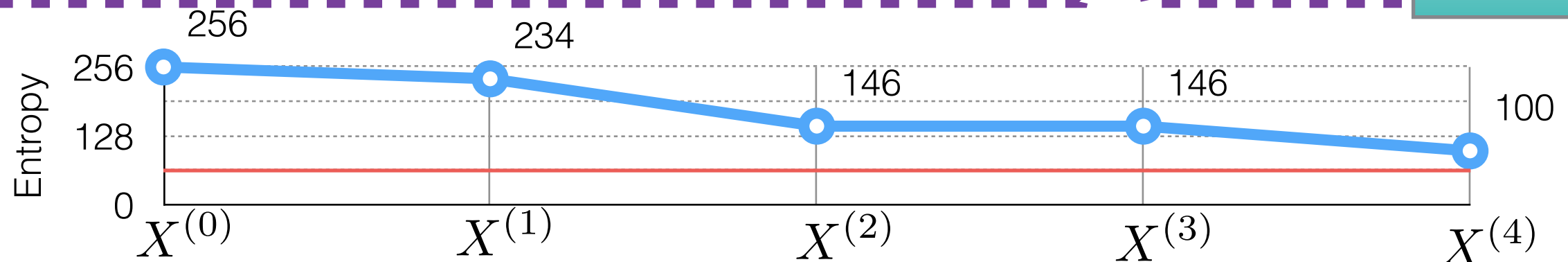
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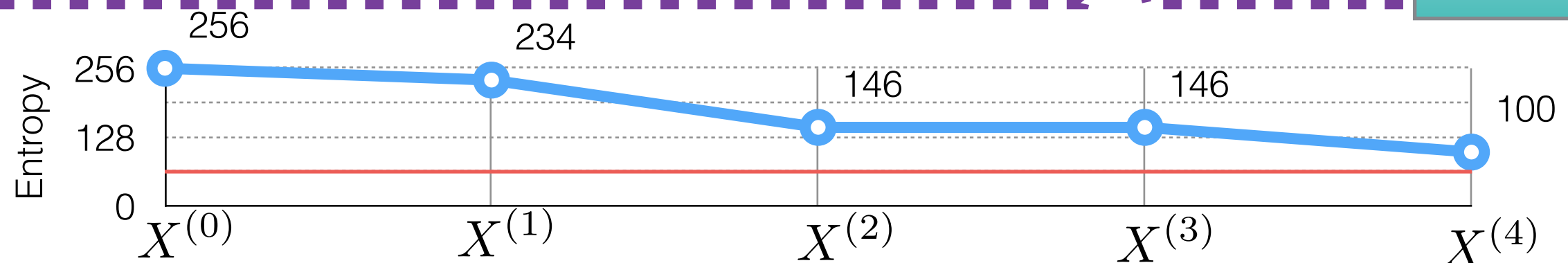
Desired case !

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$$\exists j : X^{(j-1)} \geq u \ \& \ X^j < u$$

Generalization over the Chain

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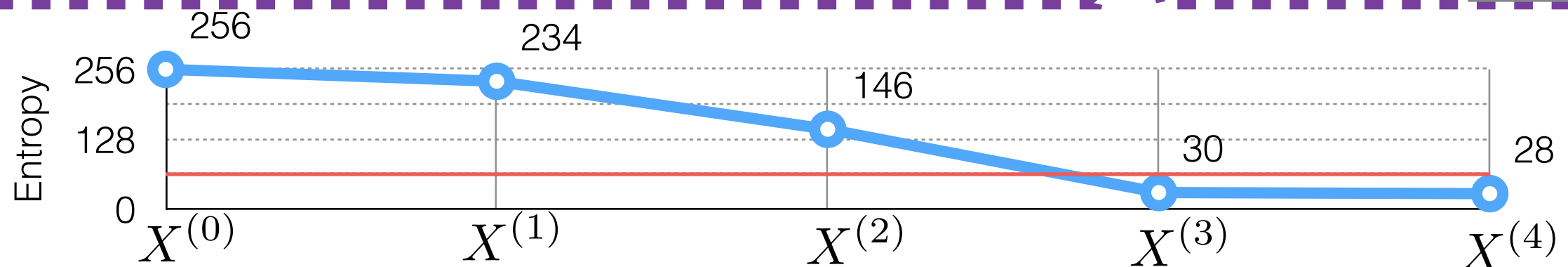
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Question:

Can we “save” part of the chain ?

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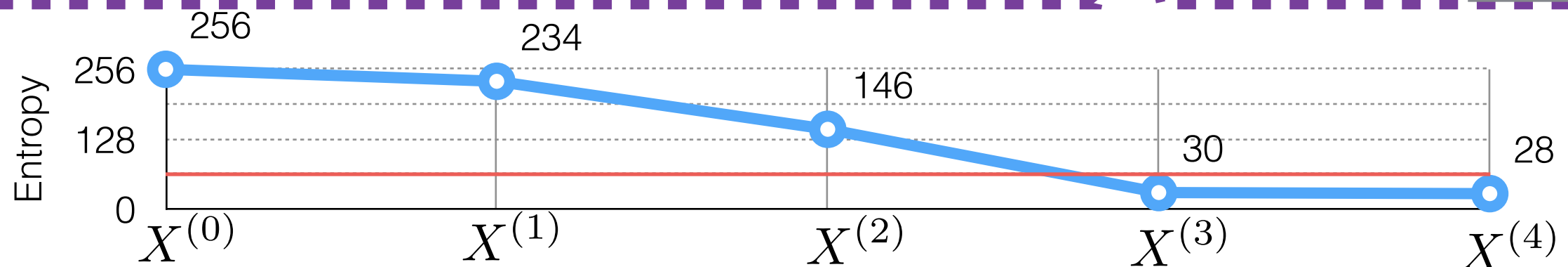
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Note

$i \neq j$ possible

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Can we find an index i such that given $X^{(i)}$
the part of chain

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if t is short enough
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stays “high” ?

$$t = O(\sqrt{n})$$

Chaining Lemma: Yes!
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The Chaining Lemma (Informally)

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If t is sufficiently small compare to n then

There exists an event E such that

1. If E happens then the entire chain is “high” :

$$\mathbf{H}_\infty \left(X_{|E}^{(t)} \right) \geq u$$

2. If \bar{E} happens then there exists an i such that given $X^{(i)}$ the first part of chain stays “high”.

$$\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_\infty \left(X_{|\bar{E}}^{(i-1)} \mid X_{|\bar{E}}^{(i)} \right) \geq u$$

The Chaining Lemma (Informally)

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$$\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_\infty \left(X^{(i-1)}_{|\bar{E}} \mid X^{(i)}_{|\bar{E}} \right) \geq u$$

DORS '08

$$\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_\infty(X|Z) := -\log \mathbb{E}_{z \leftarrow Z} [2^{-\mathbf{H}_\infty(X|Z=z)}]$$

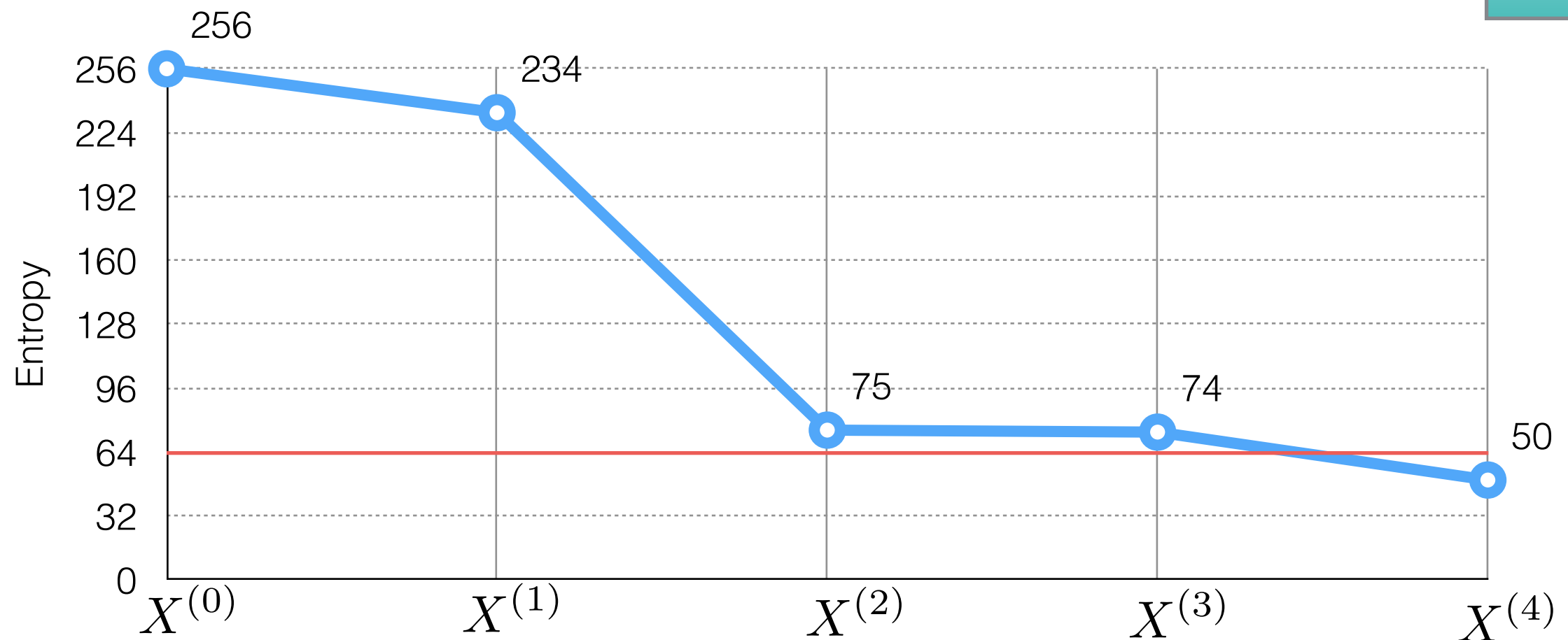
Some intuitions

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$$X^{(0)} \xrightarrow{T_1} X^{(1)} \xrightarrow{T_2} X^{(2)} \dots \xrightarrow{T_t} X^{(t)}$$

e.g.

$$\begin{aligned} t &= 4 \\ n &= 256 \\ u &= 64 \end{aligned}$$



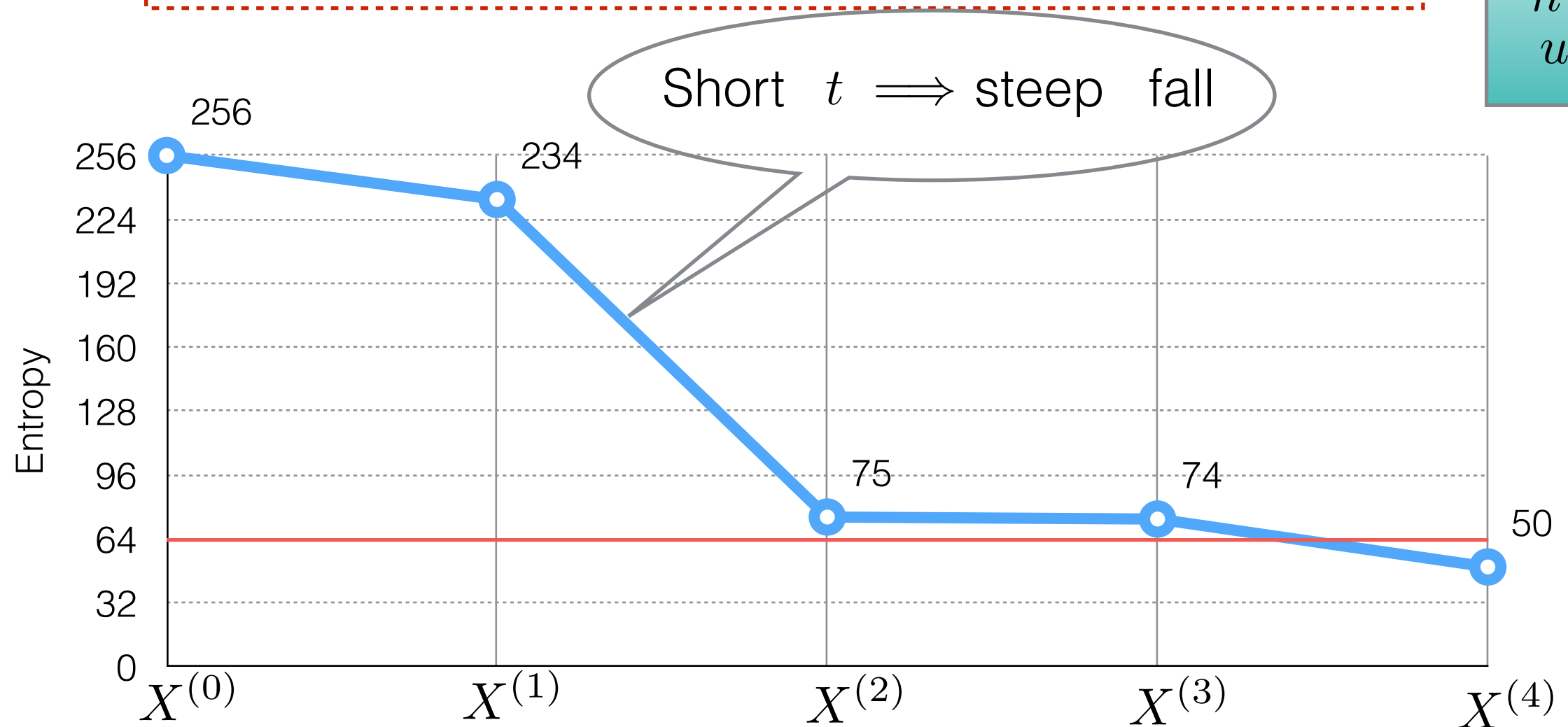
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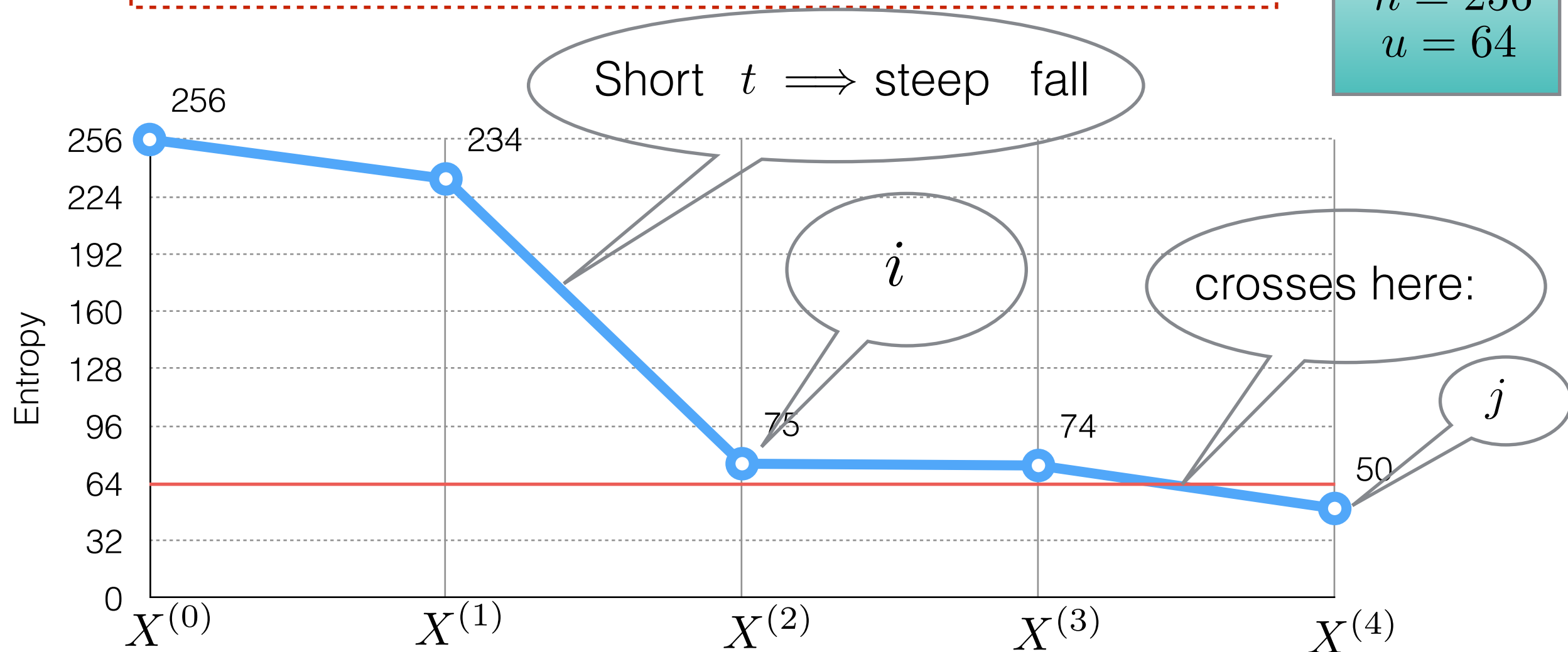
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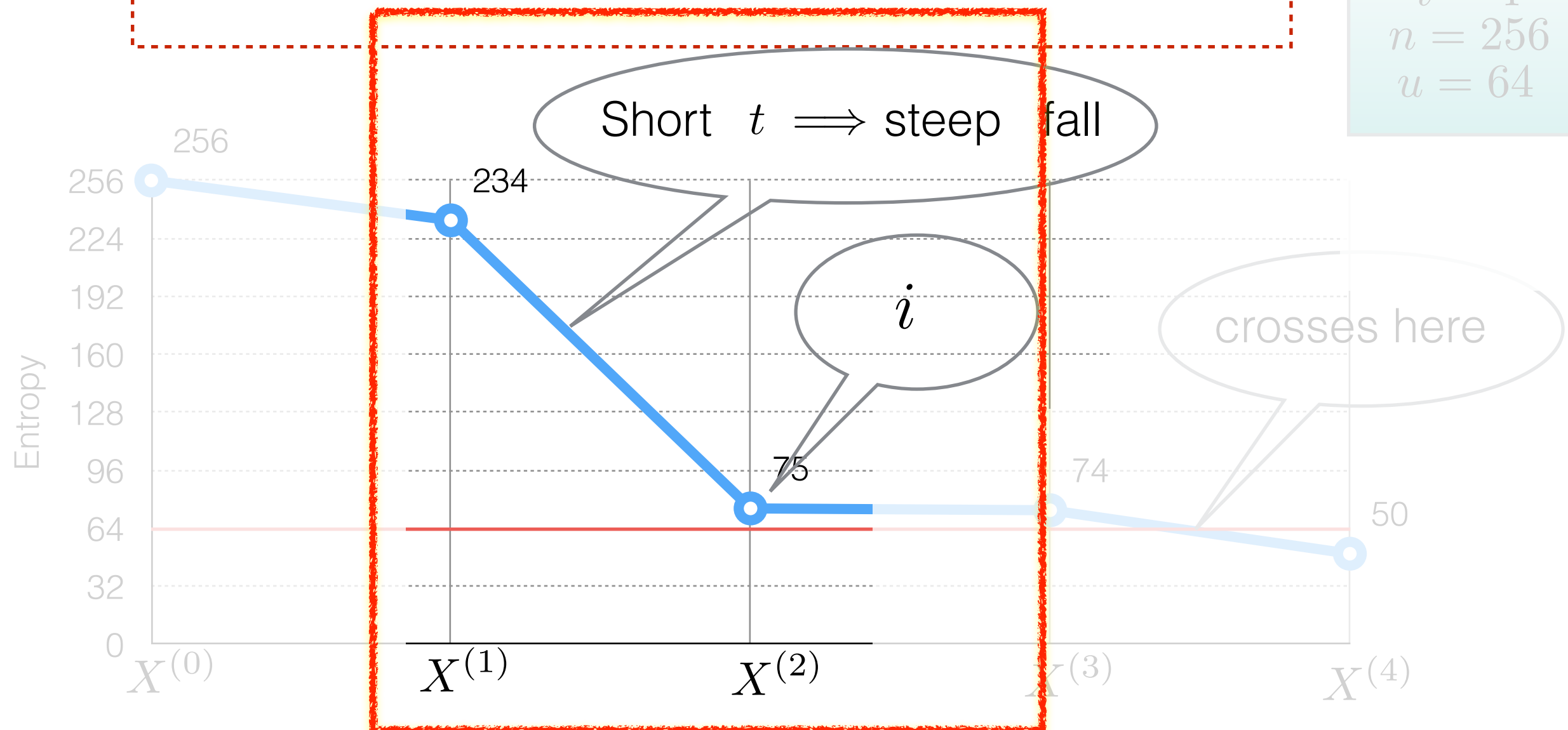
Recall:

basic conjecture

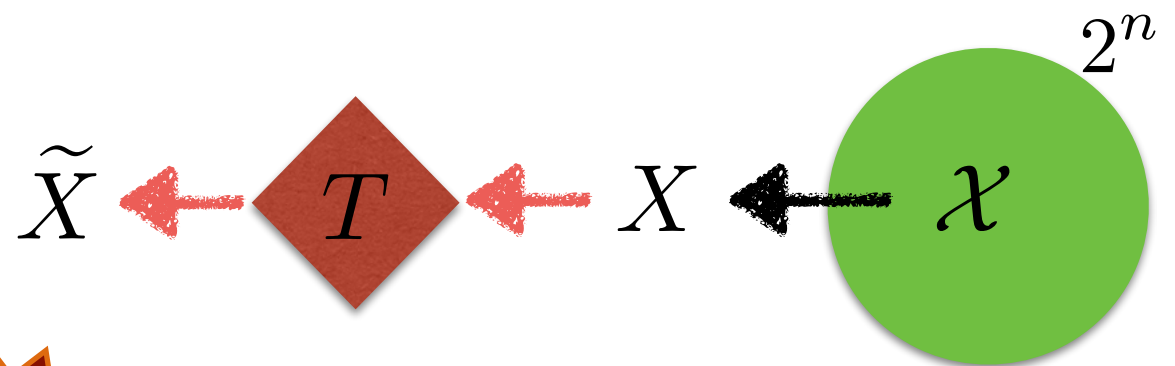
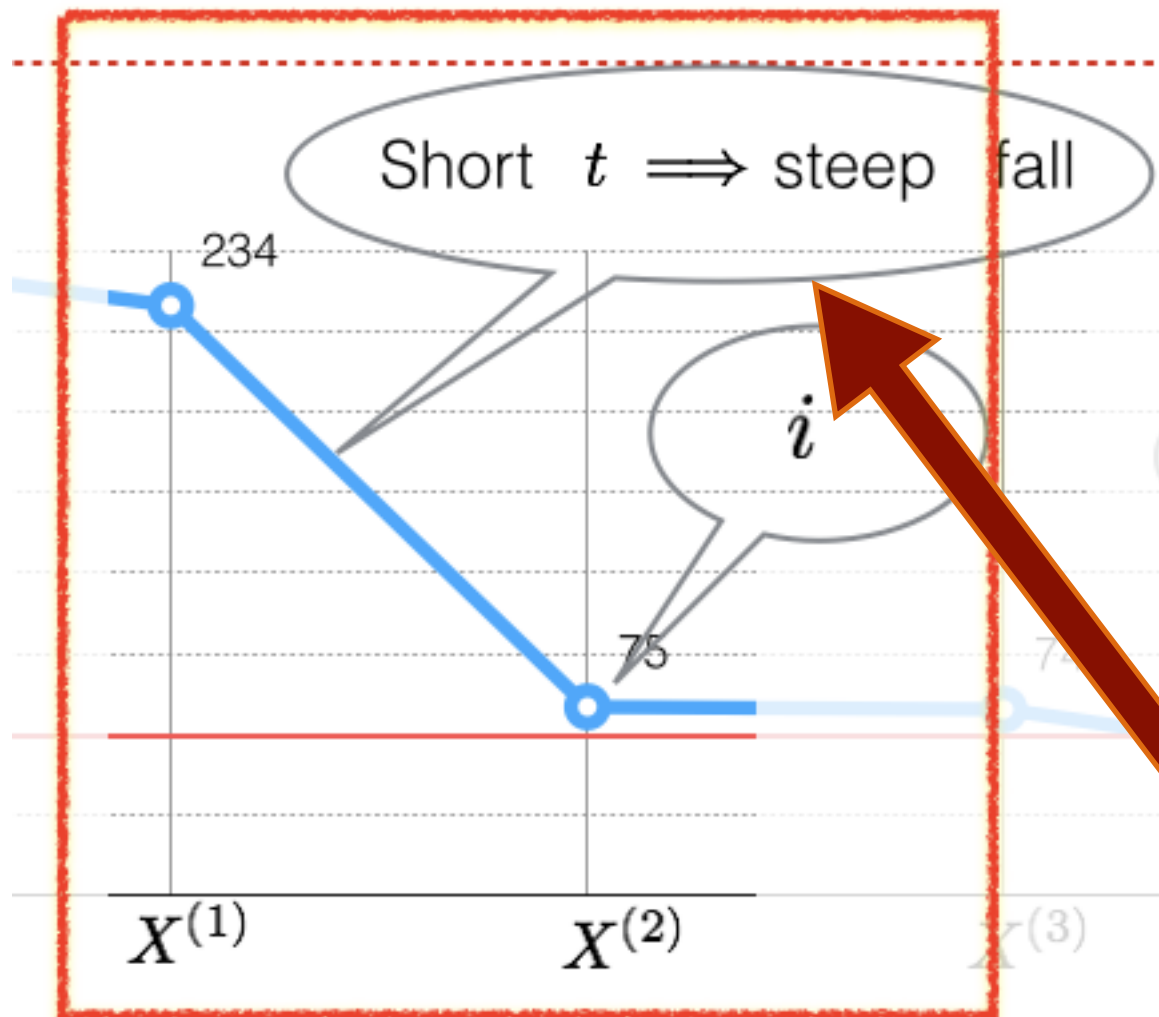
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Recall the basic conjecture



IF $H_\infty(X)$ “high” & $H_\infty(\tilde{X})$ “low”

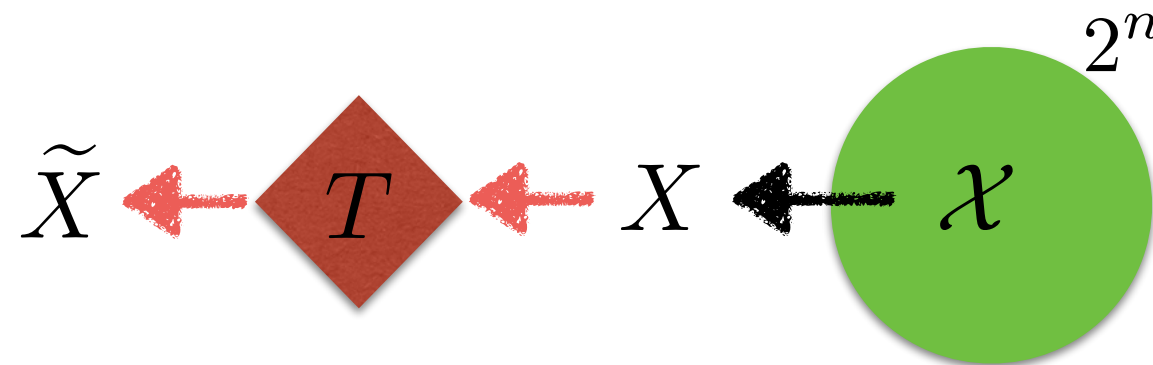
THEN There exists Event E

1. When E happens then both $\tilde{X}|_E$ and $X|_E$ has “high” min-entropy
2. When \bar{E} happens then $X|_{\bar{E}} \mid \tilde{X}|_{\bar{E}}$ has “high” min-entropy.

Proof overview of the basic conjecture

Key-question

how to define such event for any general function ?



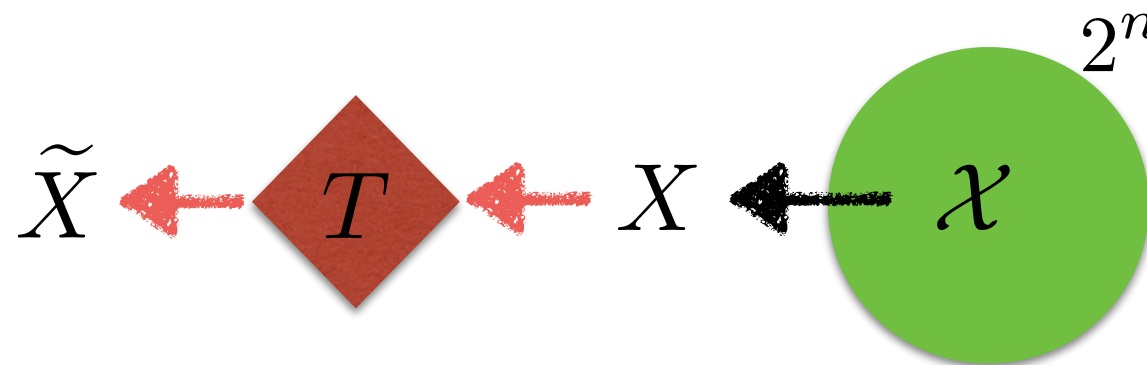
Given:

$\mathbf{H}_\infty(X)$ “high” & $\mathbf{H}_\infty(\tilde{X})$ “low”

Proof overview of the basic conjecture

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Given:

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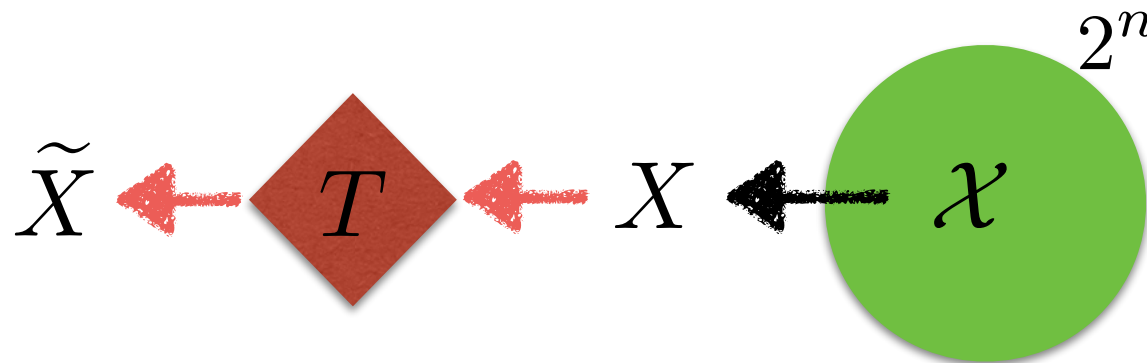
Case-1: $\sup(\tilde{X})$ is "small".

Case-2: $\sup(\tilde{X})$ is "not small"

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[DORS ‘08]

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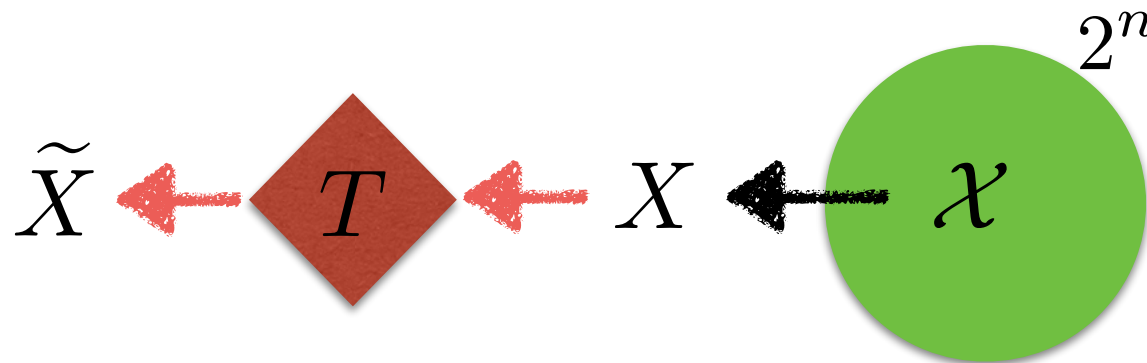
Case-2: $\sup(\tilde{X})$ is “not small”

$$\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_\infty(X | \tilde{X}) \geq \mathbf{H}_\infty(X) - \log(\sup(\tilde{X}))$$

Proof overview of the basic conjecture

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how to define such event for any general function ?



Given:

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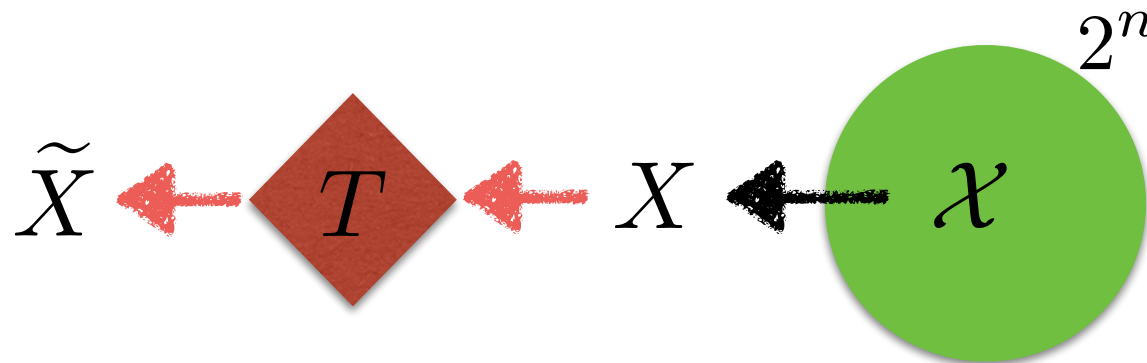
Case-1: $\text{sup}(\tilde{X})$ is “small”

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$\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_\infty(X | \tilde{X})$ always “high”

Proof overview of the basic conjecture

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Given:

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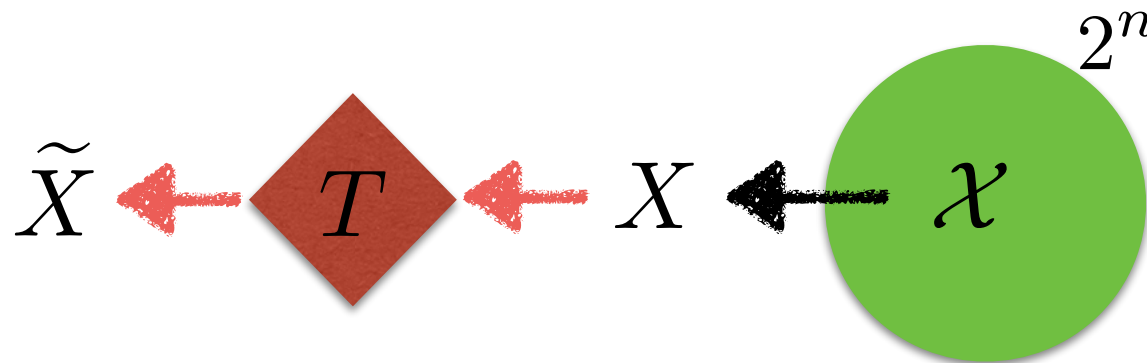
$\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_\infty(X | \tilde{X})$ always “high”

Define $E = \emptyset$

Proof overview of the basic conjecture

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DONE. Case-1: $\text{sup}(\tilde{X})$ is “small”

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$\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_\infty(X | \tilde{X})$ always “high”

Define $E = \emptyset$

Handling case-2 : A basic Lemma

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Lemma (Flat Area)

For any X if $\sup(X)$ is “not too small” then $\exists E$ such that:

Handling case-2 : A basic Lemma

Lemma (Flat Area)

For any X if $\sup(X)$ is “not too small” then $\exists E$ such that:

- E is flat: $\mathbf{H}_\infty(X|_E)$ is “high”

Handling case-2 : A basic Lemma

Lemma (Flat Area)

For any X if $\sup(X)$ is “not too small” then $\exists E$ such that:

- E is **flat** : $\mathbf{H}_\infty(X|_E)$ is “high”
- E is **large** : $|\sup(X|_{\bar{E}})| \ll |\sup(X)|$

Handling case-2 : A basic Lemma

Lemma (Flat Area)

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Proof Intuitions:

$$\mathbf{H}_\infty(X) = 1 \quad \sup(X) = 9$$

Handling case-2 : A basic Lemma

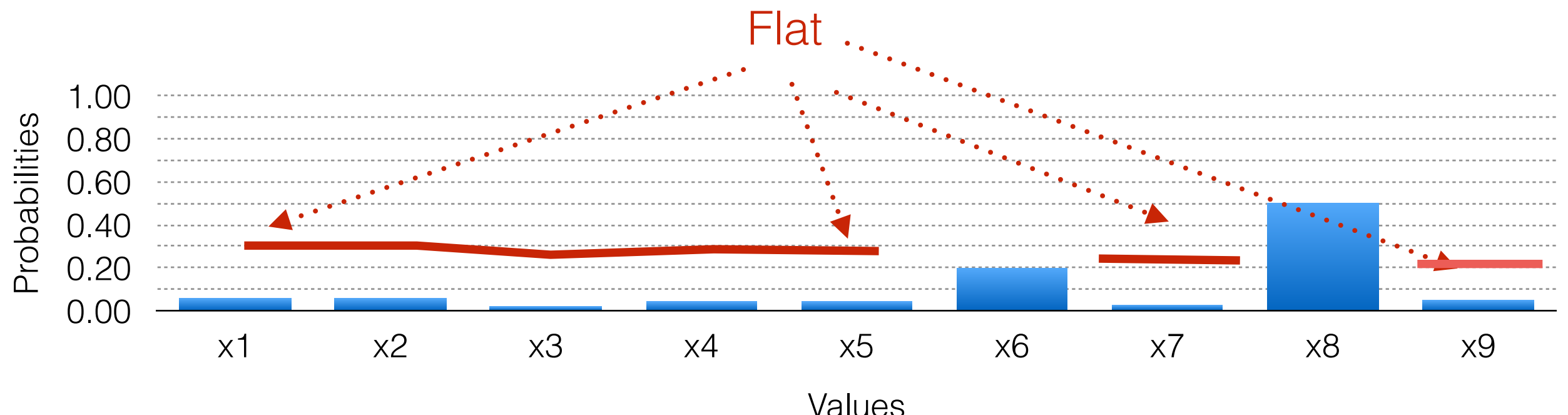
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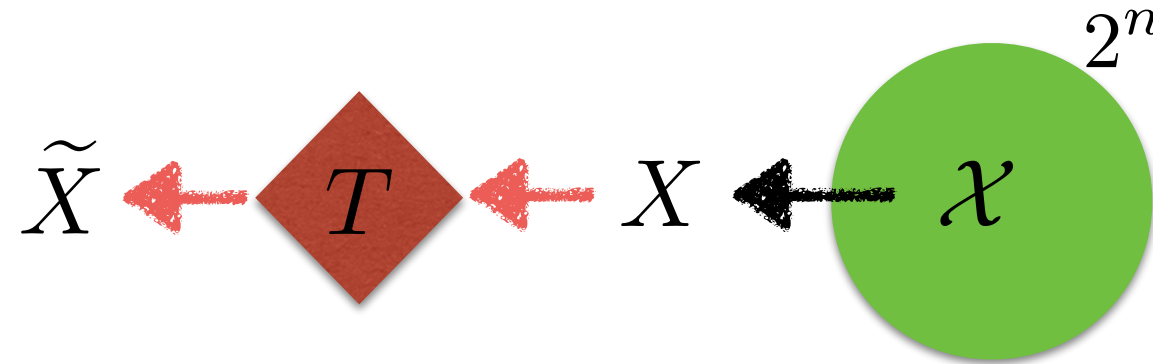
- E is **flat**: $\mathbf{H}_\infty(X|_E)$ is “high”
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.....Proof overview: Case-2

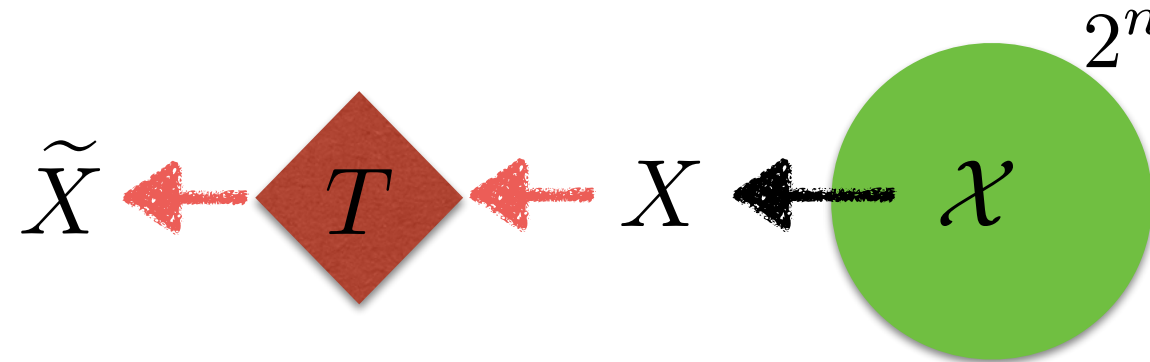


Given:

$\mathbf{H}_\infty(X)$ “high” & $\mathbf{H}_\infty(\tilde{X})$ “low”

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.....Proof overview: Case-2

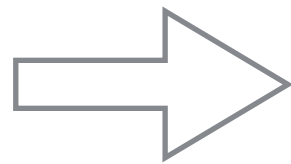


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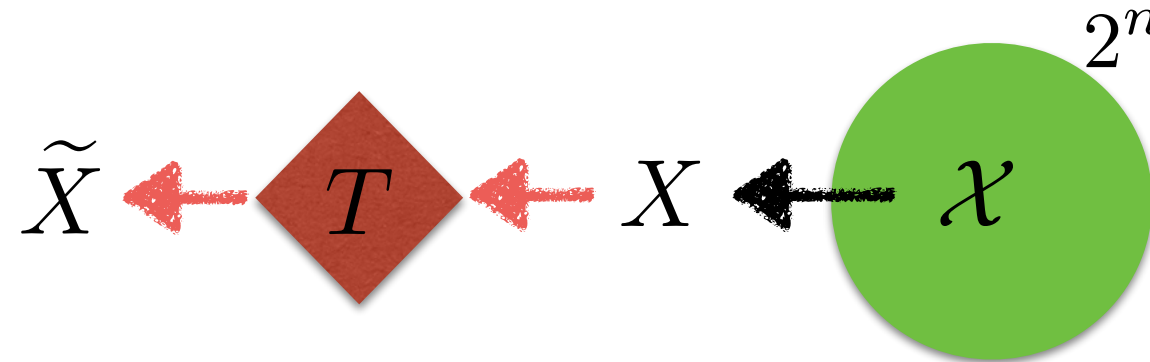
Lemma (Flat Area)



$\exists E : \mathbf{H}_\infty(\tilde{X}|_E)$ high
&

$|\sup(\tilde{X}|_{\bar{E}})| \ll |\sup(\tilde{X})|$

.....Proof overview: Case-2

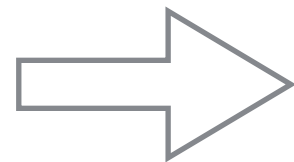


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Lemma (Flat Area)

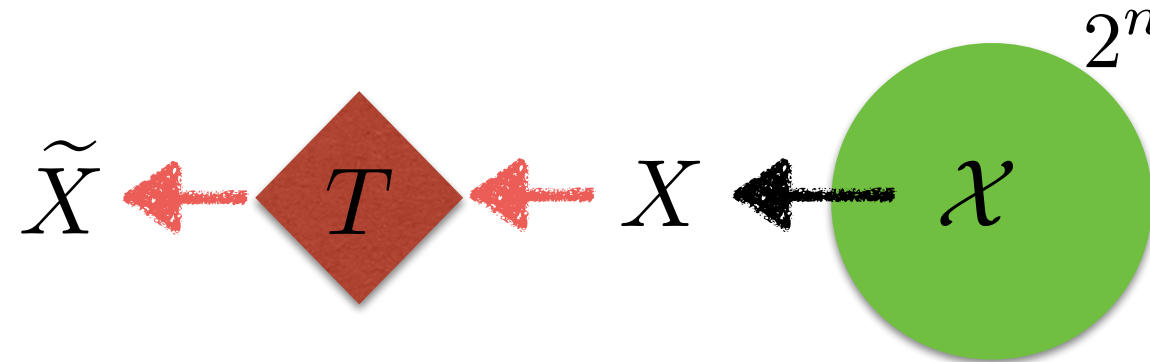


$\exists E : \mathbf{H}_\infty(\tilde{X}|_E)$ high
&

$|\sup(\tilde{X}|_{\bar{E}})| \ll |\sup(\tilde{X})|$

Check if $|\sup(\tilde{X}|_{\bar{E}})|$ is “small enough”

.....Proof overview: Case-2

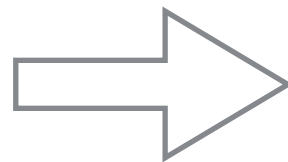


Given:

$\mathbf{H}_\infty(X)$ “high” & $\mathbf{H}_\infty(\tilde{X})$ “low”

Case-2: $\sup(\tilde{X})$ is “not small”

Lemma (Flat Area)



$\exists E : \mathbf{H}_\infty(\tilde{X}|_E)$ high
&

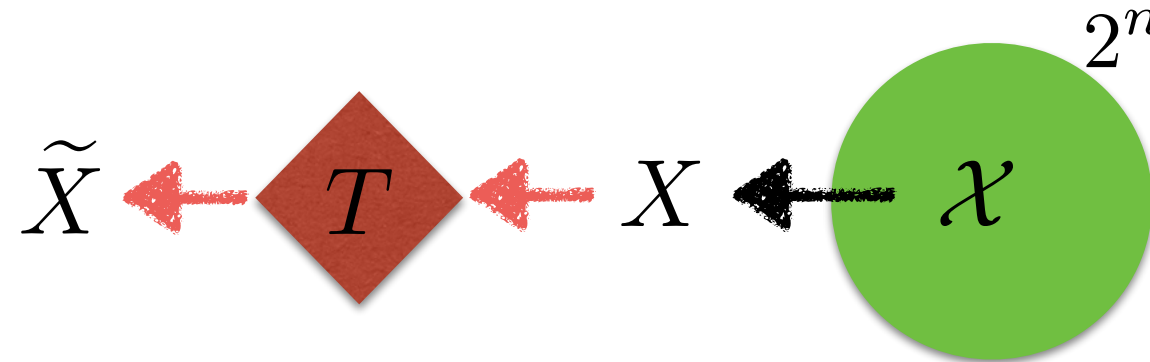
$|\sup(\tilde{X}|_{\bar{E}})| \ll |\sup(\tilde{X})|$



NO

Check if $|\sup(\tilde{X}|_{\bar{E}})|$ is “small enough”

.....Proof overview: Case-2



Given:

$\mathbf{H}_\infty(X)$ “high” & $\mathbf{H}_\infty(\tilde{X})$ “low”

Case-2: $\sup(\tilde{X})$ is “not small”

Lemma (Flat Area) $\Rightarrow \exists E : \mathbf{H}_\infty(\tilde{X}|_E)$ high
&

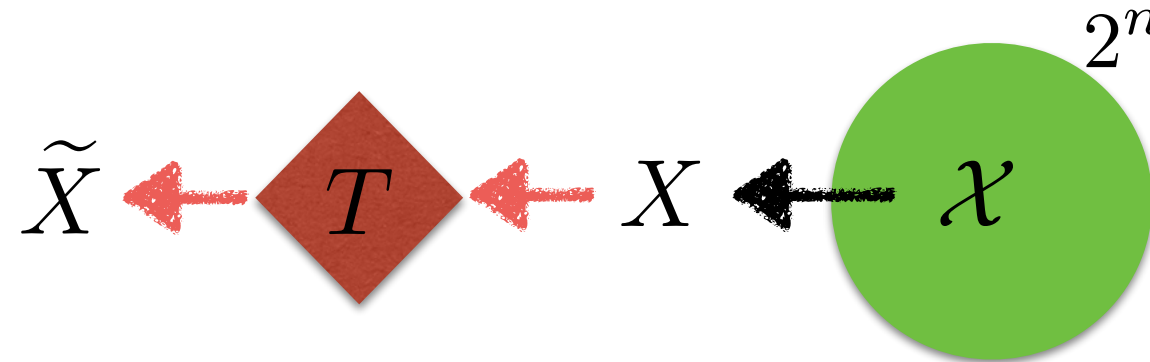
$$|\sup(\tilde{X}|_{\bar{E}})| \ll |\sup(\tilde{X})|$$

Re-apply Lemma on $\tilde{X}|_{(\bar{E})}$
to get another flat area

NO

Check if $|\sup(\tilde{X}|_{\bar{E}})|$ is “small enough”

....Proof overview: Case-2



Given:

$\mathbf{H}_\infty(X)$ “high” & $\mathbf{H}_\infty(\tilde{X})$ “low”

Case-2: $\sup(\tilde{X})$ is “not small”

$$\exists E' : \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_\infty(\tilde{X}_{\bar{E} \wedge E'}) \text{ high \& } |\sup(\tilde{X}_{|\bar{E} \wedge \bar{E}'})| \ll |\sup(\tilde{X}_{|\bar{E}})|$$

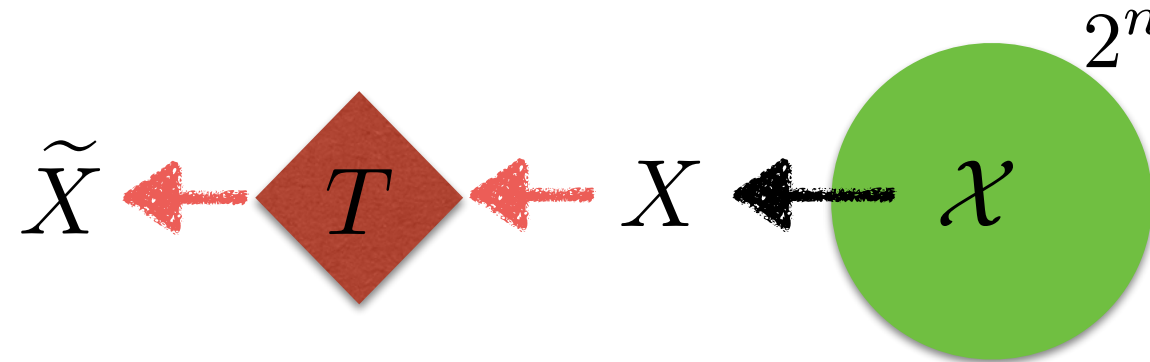


Re-apply Lemma on $\tilde{X}_{|\bar{E}}$
to get another flat area

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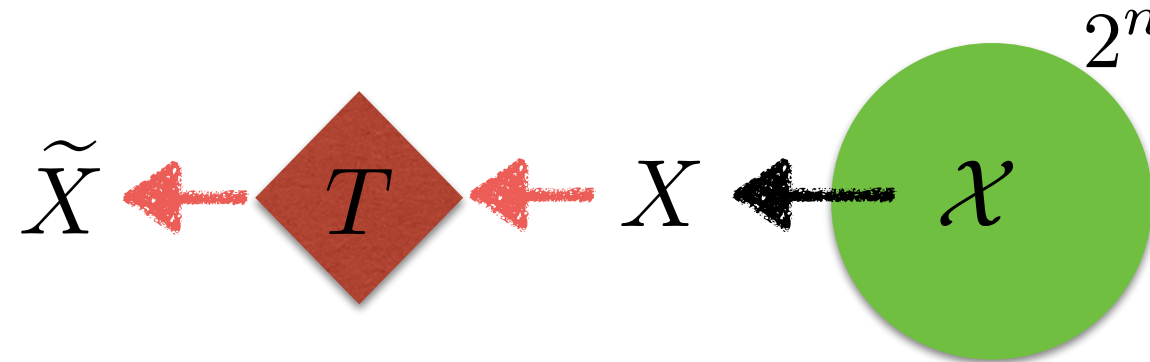
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Re-apply Lemma on $\tilde{X}_{|\bar{E}}$
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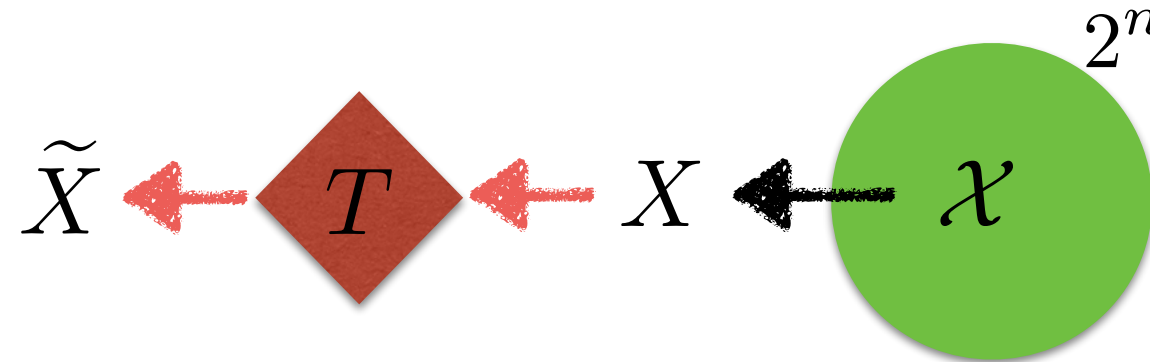


Re-apply Lemma on $\tilde{X}_{\bar{E}}$ to get another flat area

Check if $|\sup(\tilde{X}_{\bar{E} \wedge E'})|$ is “small enough”

yes

....Proof overview: Case-2



Given:

$\mathbf{H}_\infty(X)$ “high” & $\mathbf{H}_\infty(\tilde{X})$ “low”

Case-2: $\sup(\tilde{X})$ is “not small”

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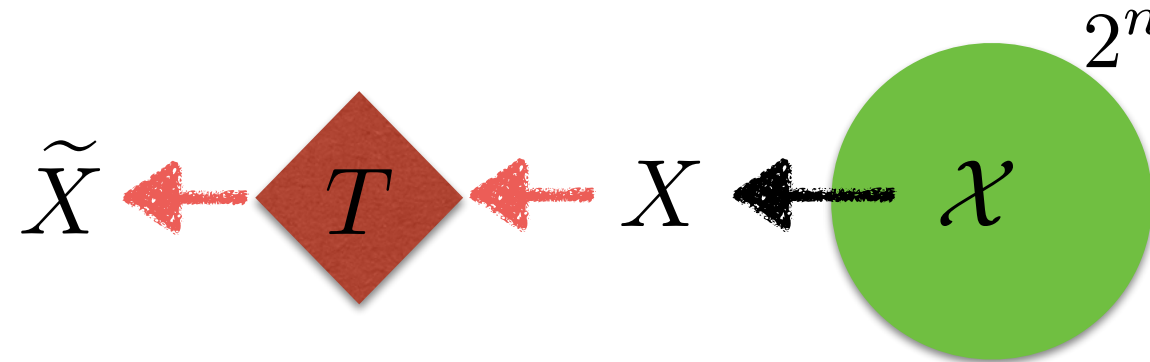
Re-apply Lemma on $\tilde{X}_{\bar{E}}$
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Check if $|\sup(\tilde{X}_{\bar{E} \wedge E'})|$ is “small enough”

yes

Define $E := E \vee E'$

....Proof overview: Case-2



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Case-2: $\sup(\tilde{X})$ is “not small”

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Re-apply Lemma on $\tilde{X}_{\bar{E}}$ to get another flat area

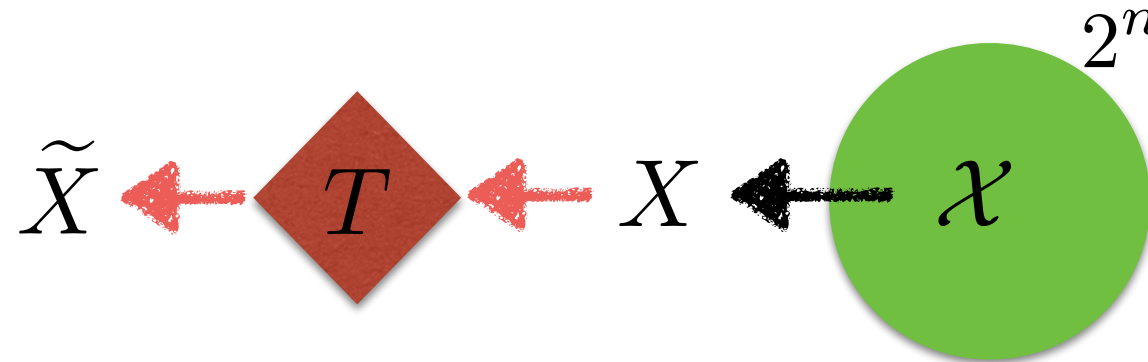
Check if $|\sup(\tilde{X}_{\bar{E} \wedge E'})|$ is “small enough”

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Define $E := E \vee E'$

Apply DORS'08: $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_\infty(X_{\bar{E} \wedge E'} \mid \tilde{X}_{\bar{E} \wedge E'}) \geq \mathbf{H}_\infty(X_{\bar{E} \wedge E'}) - \log(\sup(\tilde{X}_{\bar{E} \wedge E'}))$

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Re-apply Lemma on $\tilde{X}_{\bar{E}}$ to get another flat area

Check if $|\sup(\tilde{X}_{\bar{E} \wedge E'})|$ is “small enough”

high with some loss

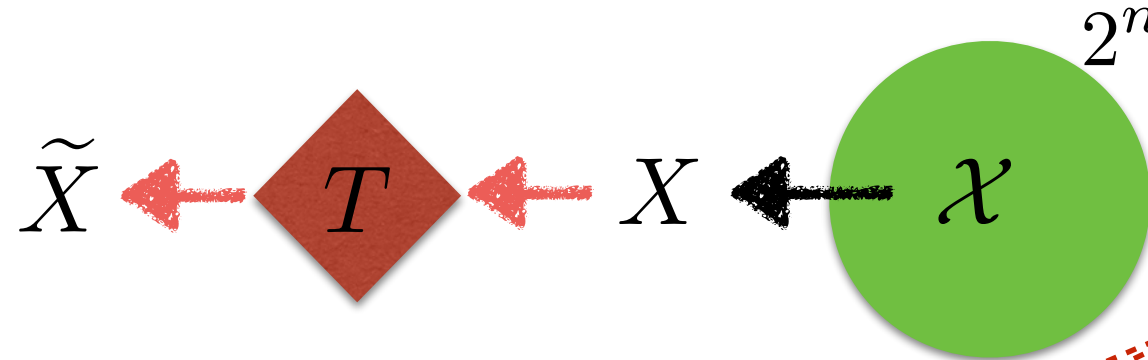
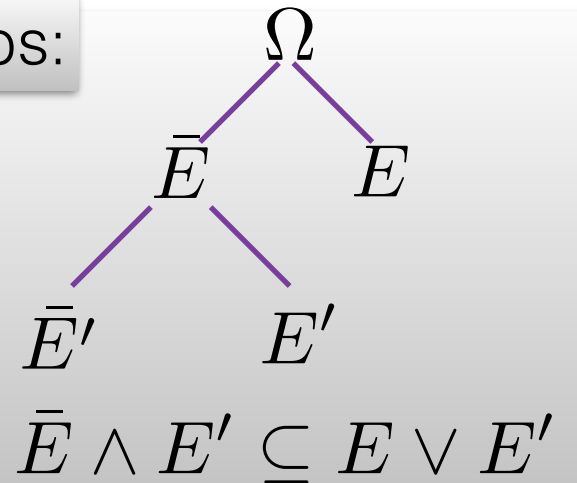
yes

Define $E := \bar{E} \vee E'$

Apply DORS'08: $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_\infty(X_{\bar{E} \wedge E'} | \tilde{X}_{\bar{E} \wedge E'}) \geq \mathbf{H}_\infty(X_{\bar{E} \wedge E'}) - \log(\sup(\tilde{X}_{\bar{E} \wedge E'}))$

.....Proof overview: Case-2

Obs:



Given:

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Re-apply Lemma on $\tilde{X}_{\bar{E}}$ to get another flat area

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Define $E := E \vee E'$

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Proved

Conclusion

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- Application in tamper-resilience: Any crypto-scheme with n -bit key can be protected against \sqrt{n} times tampering.

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Use me !

- Open: more application(s) ?

Thank You !

