



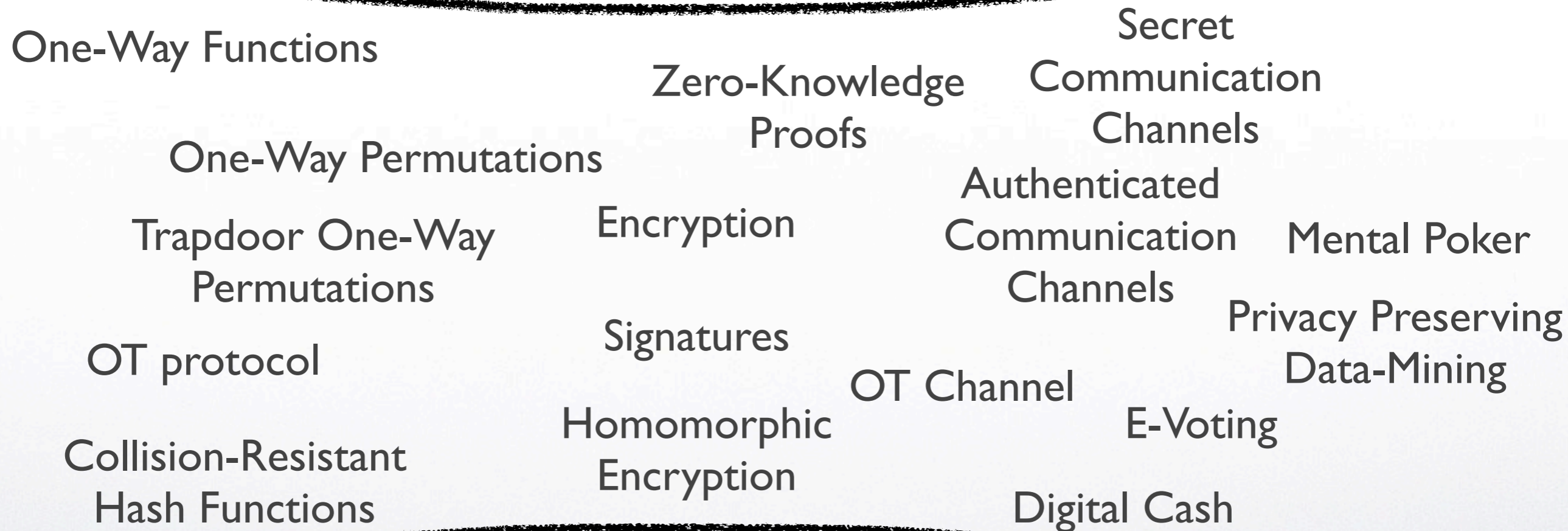
Cryptographic Complexity & Computational Intractability

Hemanta Maji | Manoj Prabhakaran | Mike Rosulek





Crypto Means & Goals

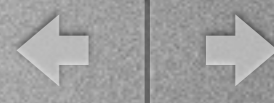


Intractability

Functionalities



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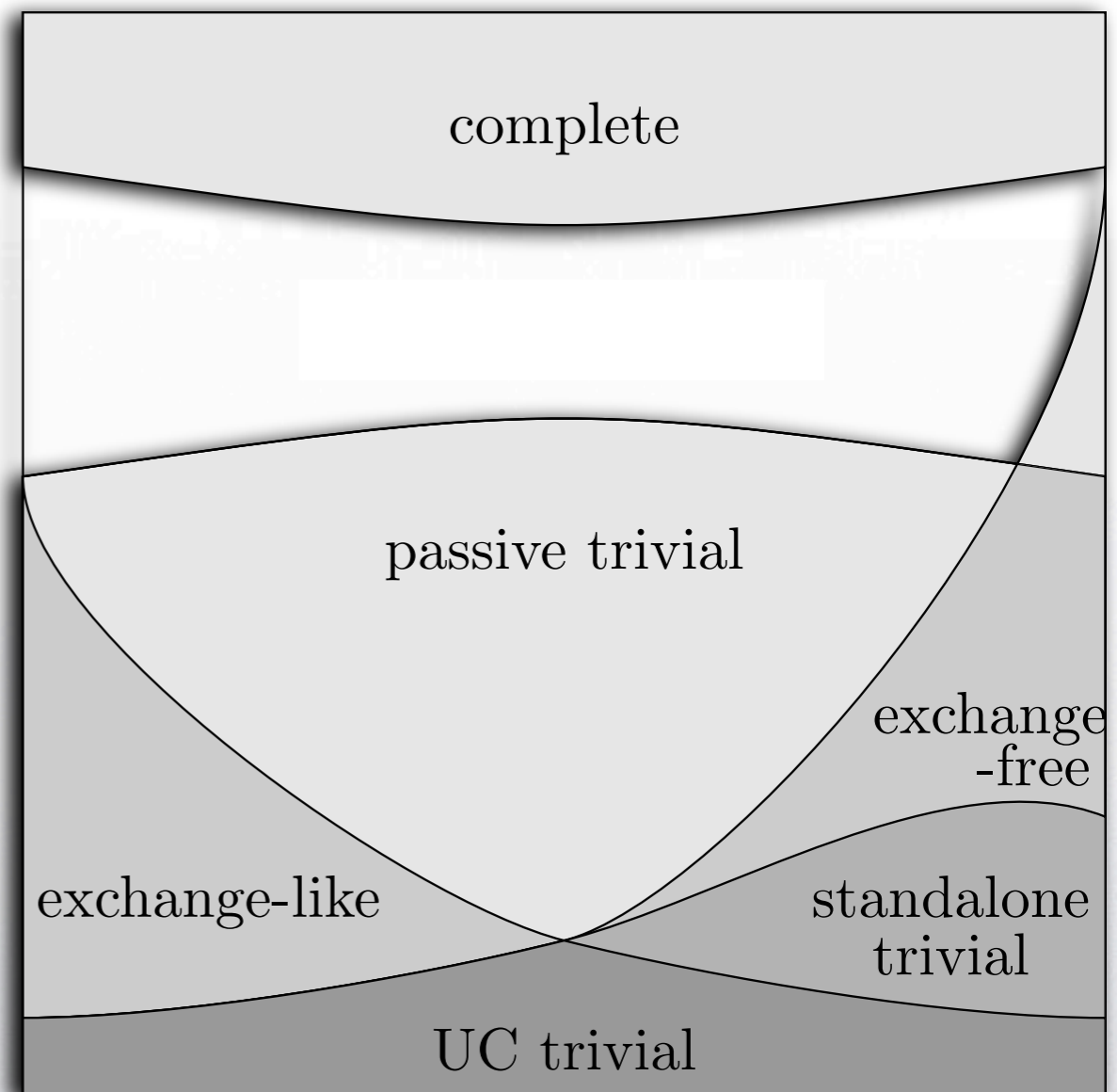


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- Reductions represent cryptographic goals (cf. algorithmic goals)



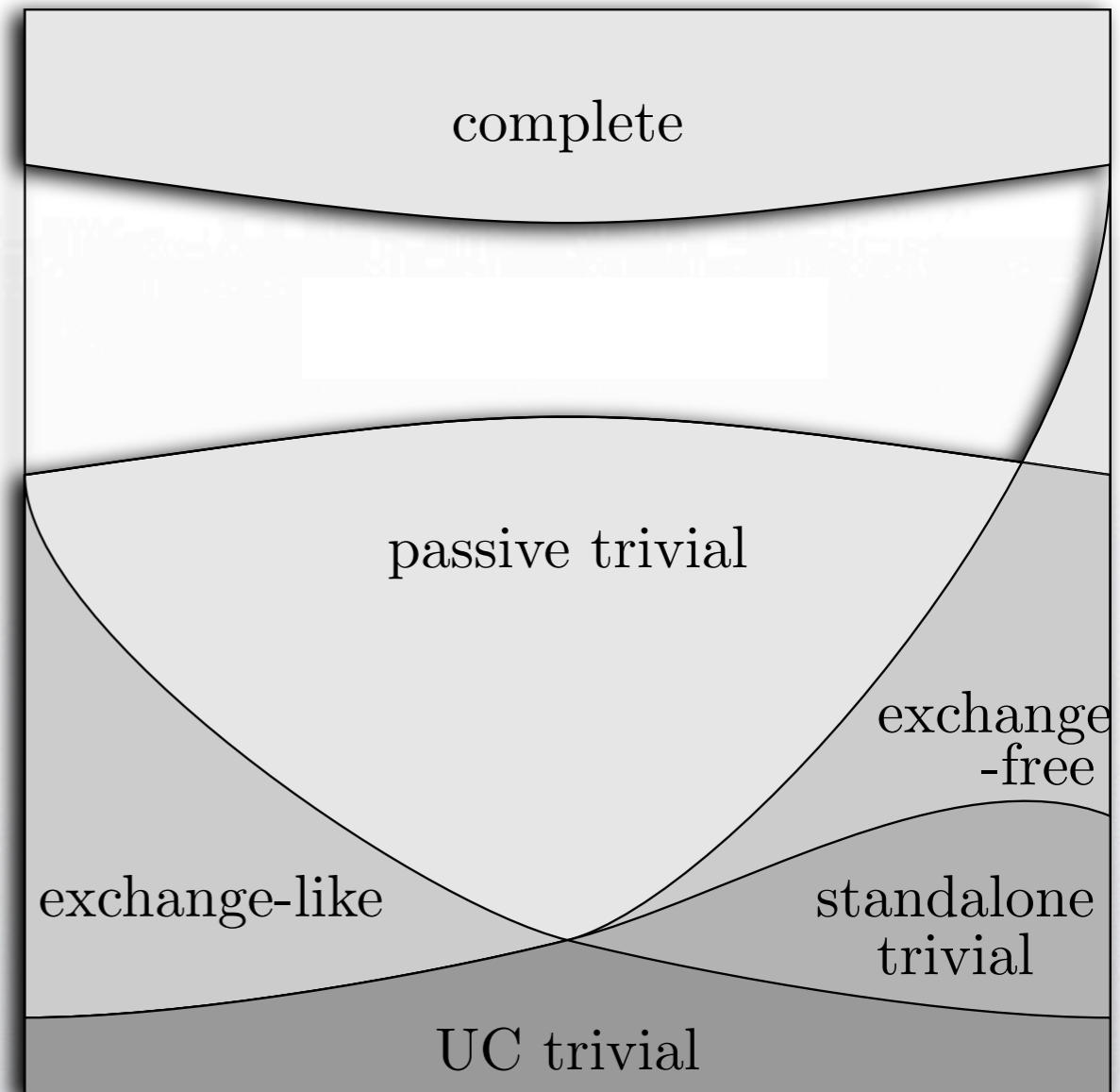
Cryptographic Complexity





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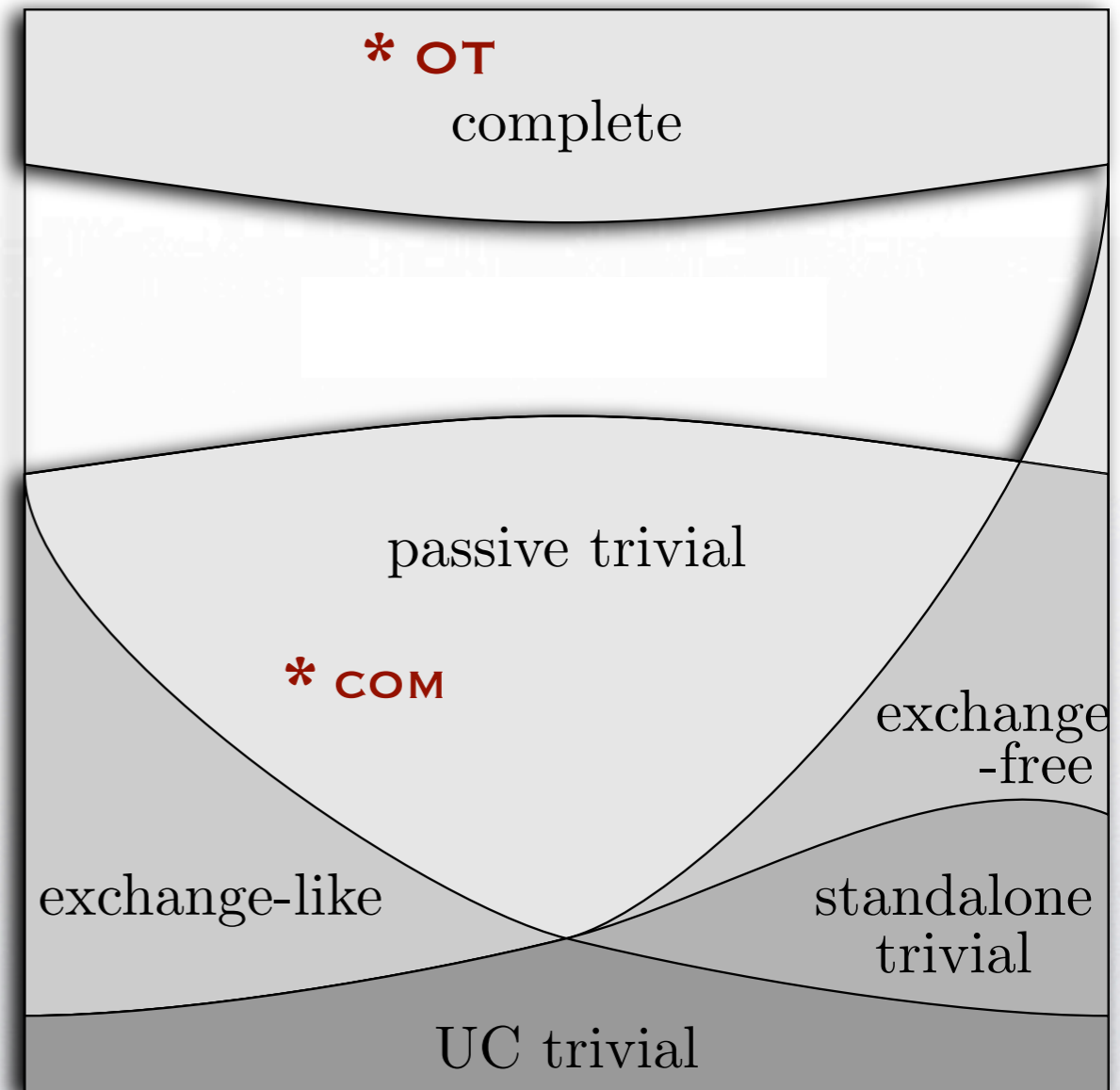
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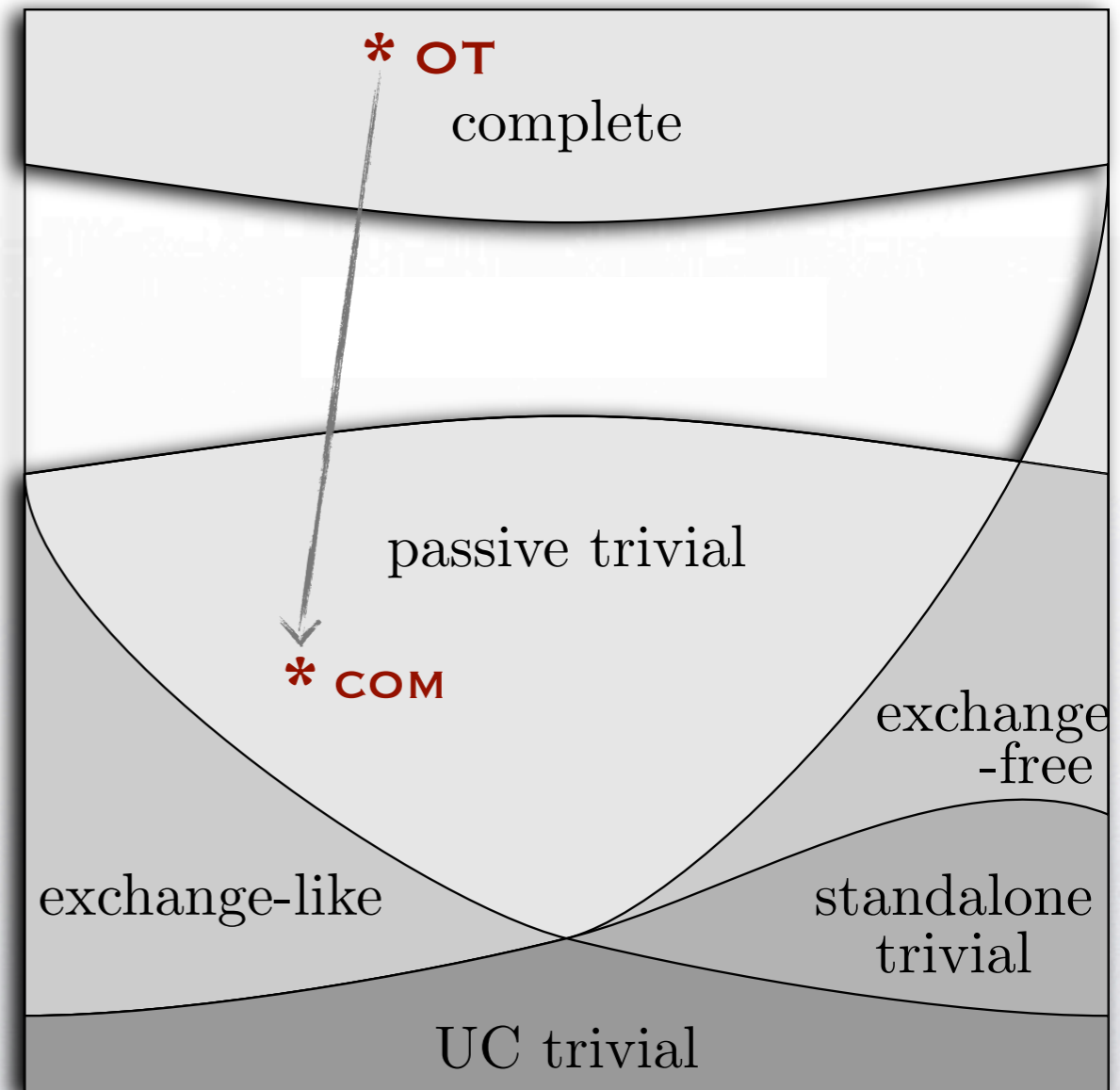
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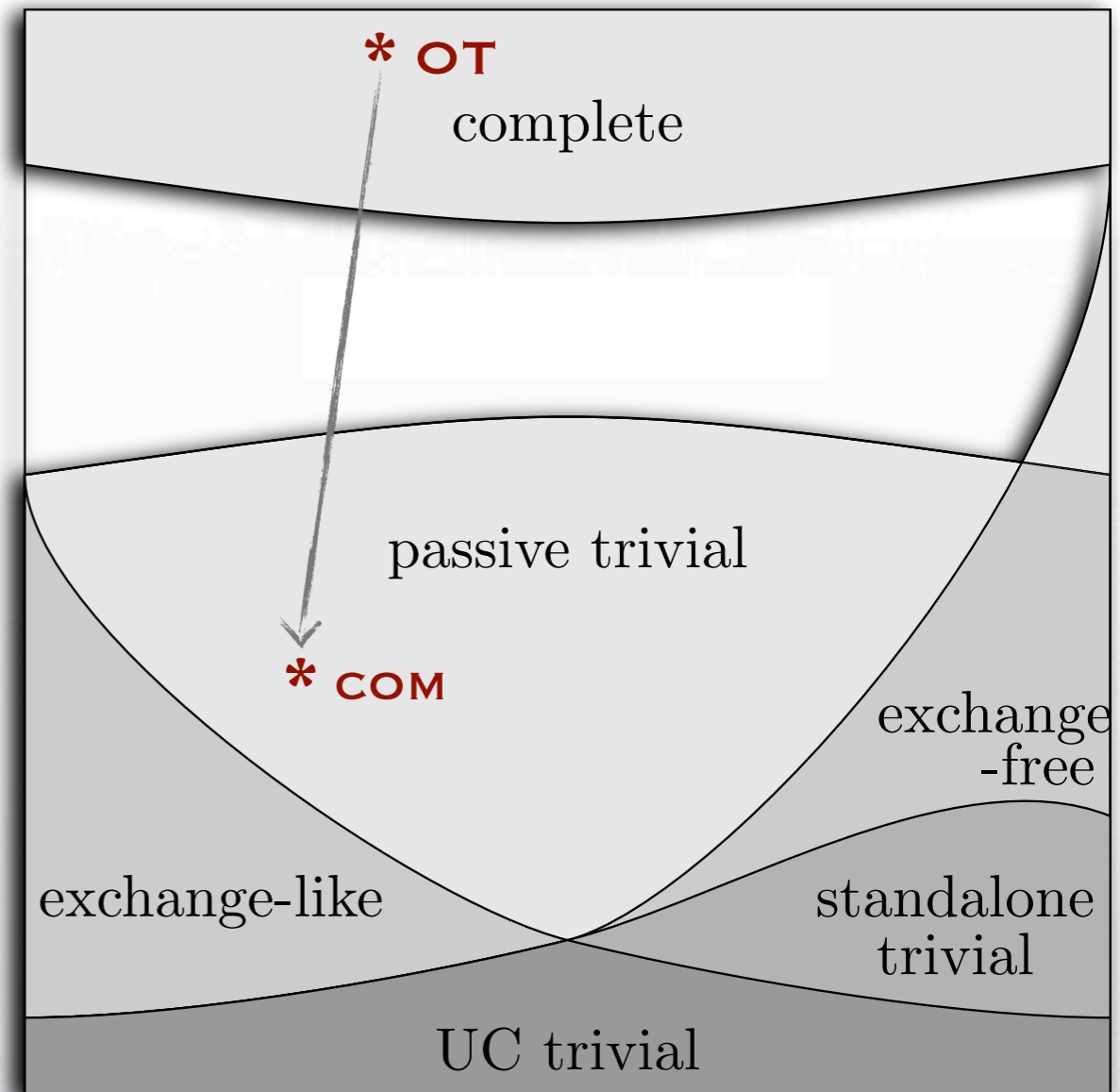
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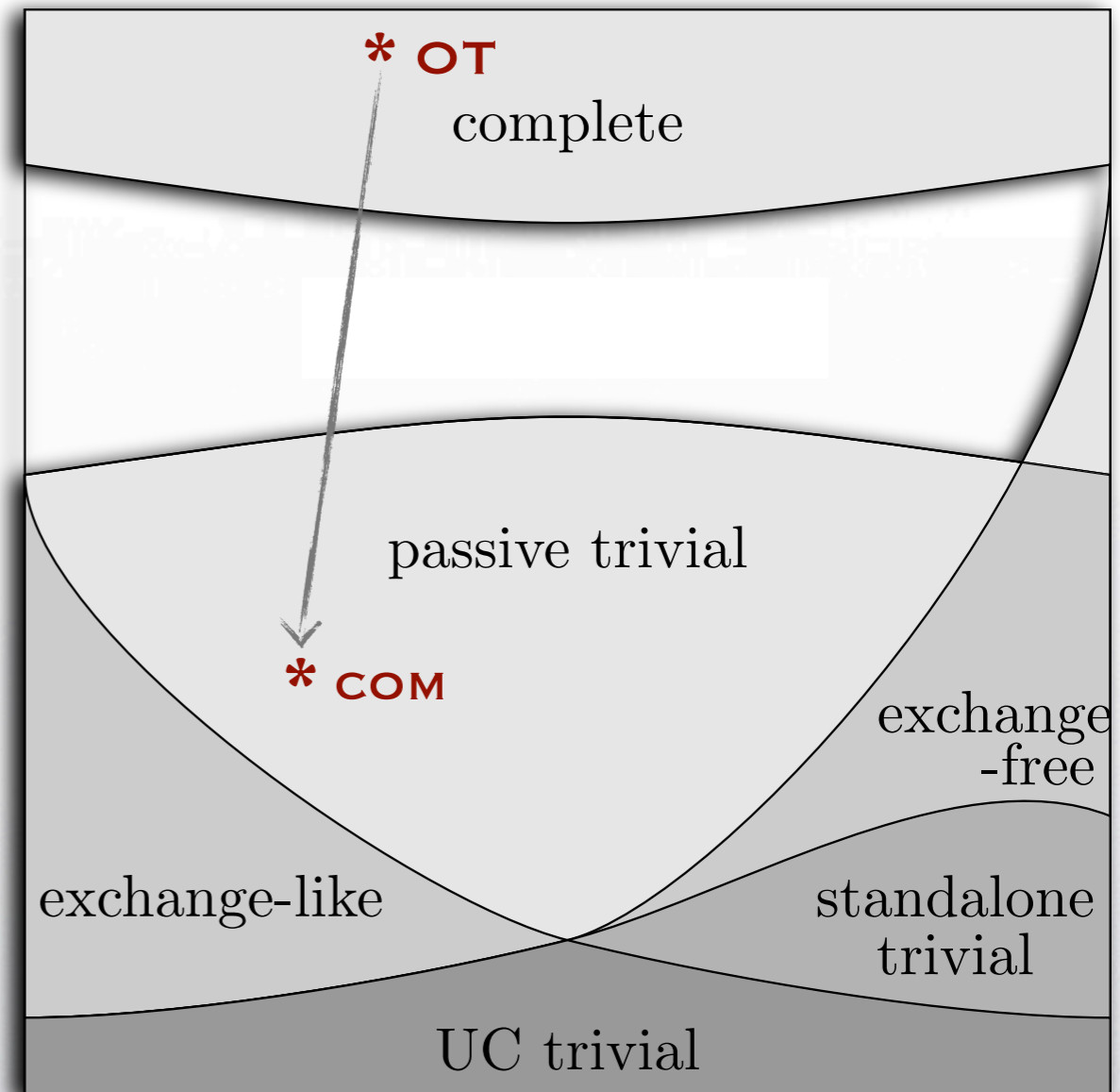
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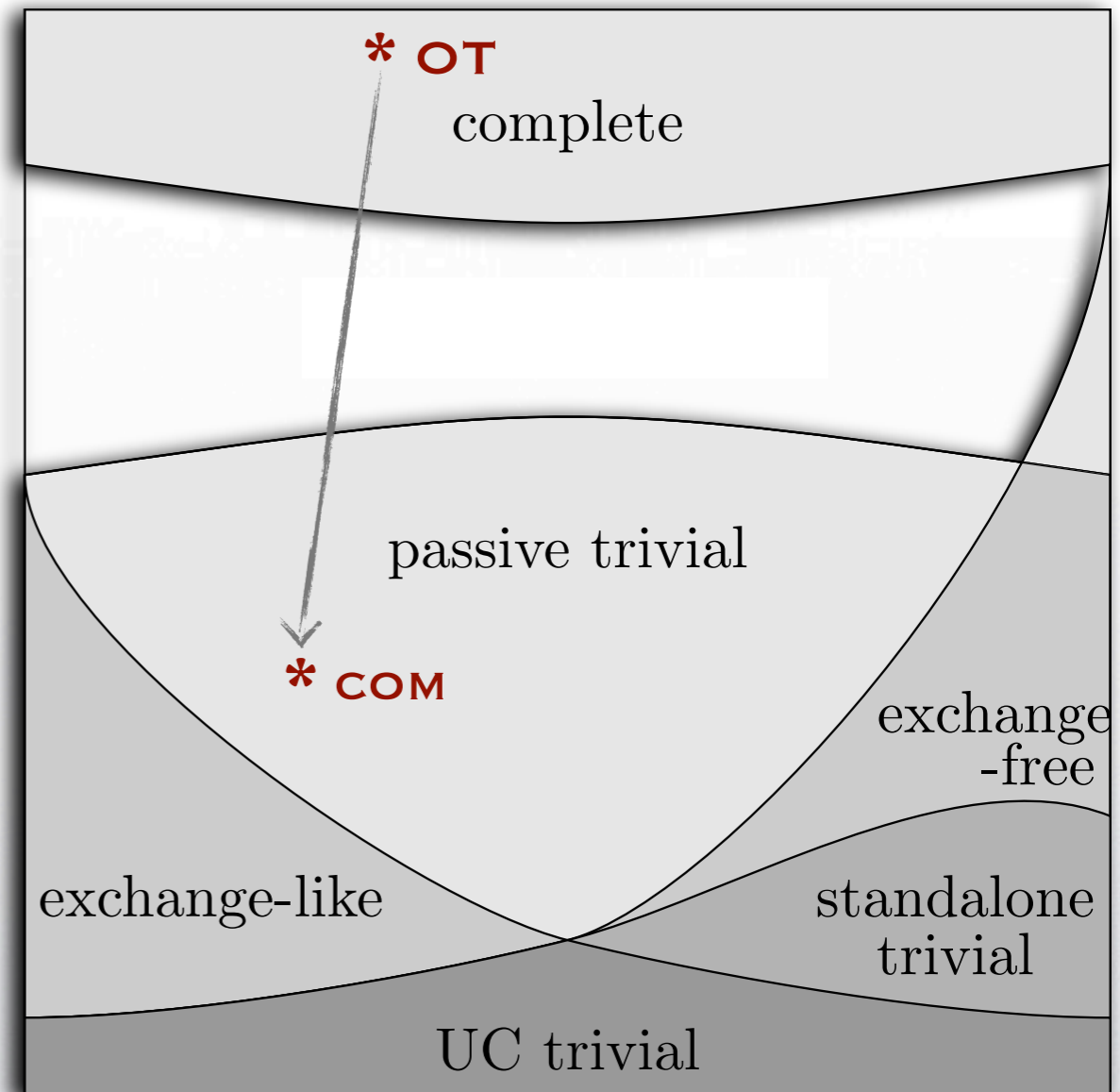
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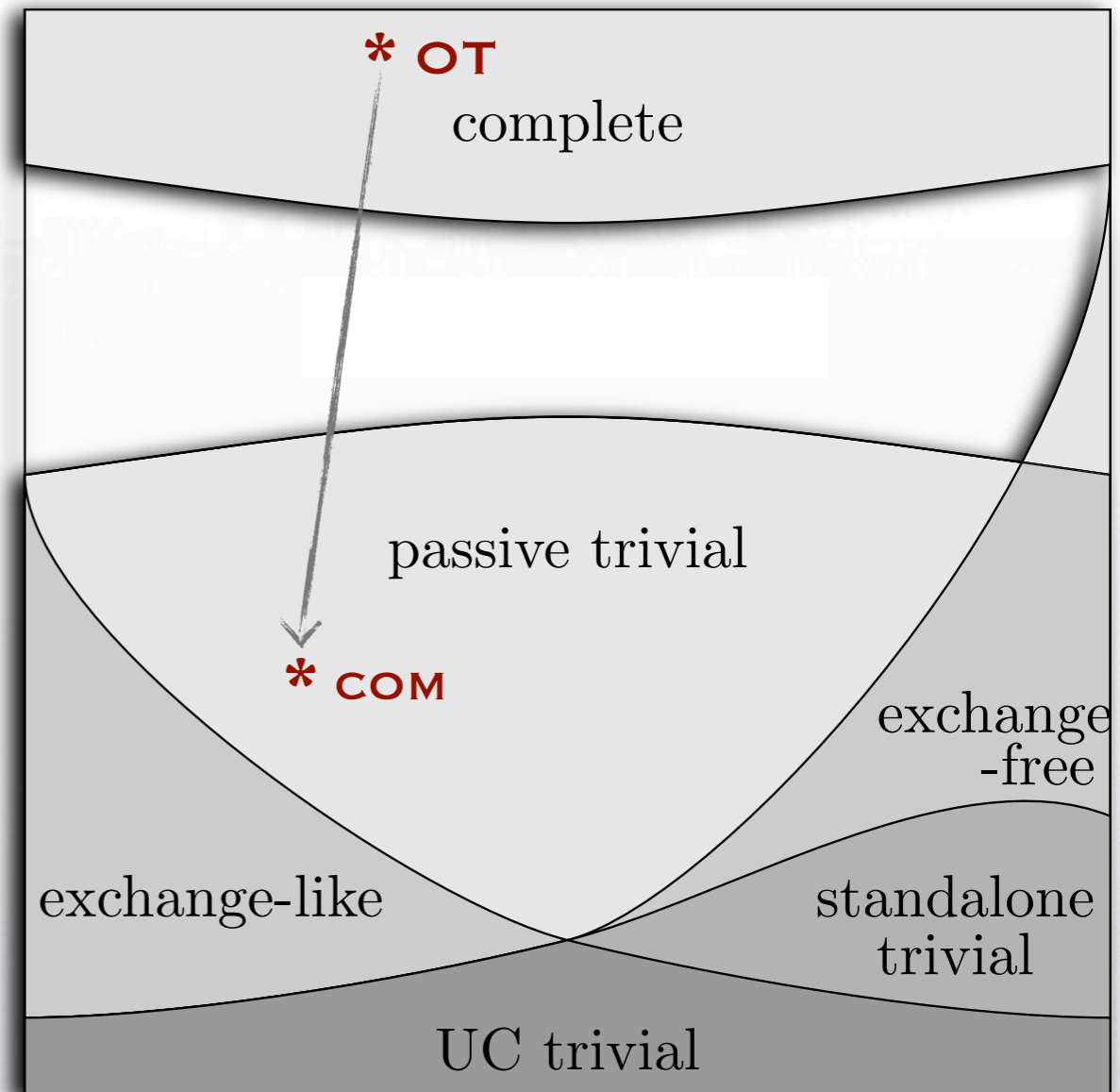
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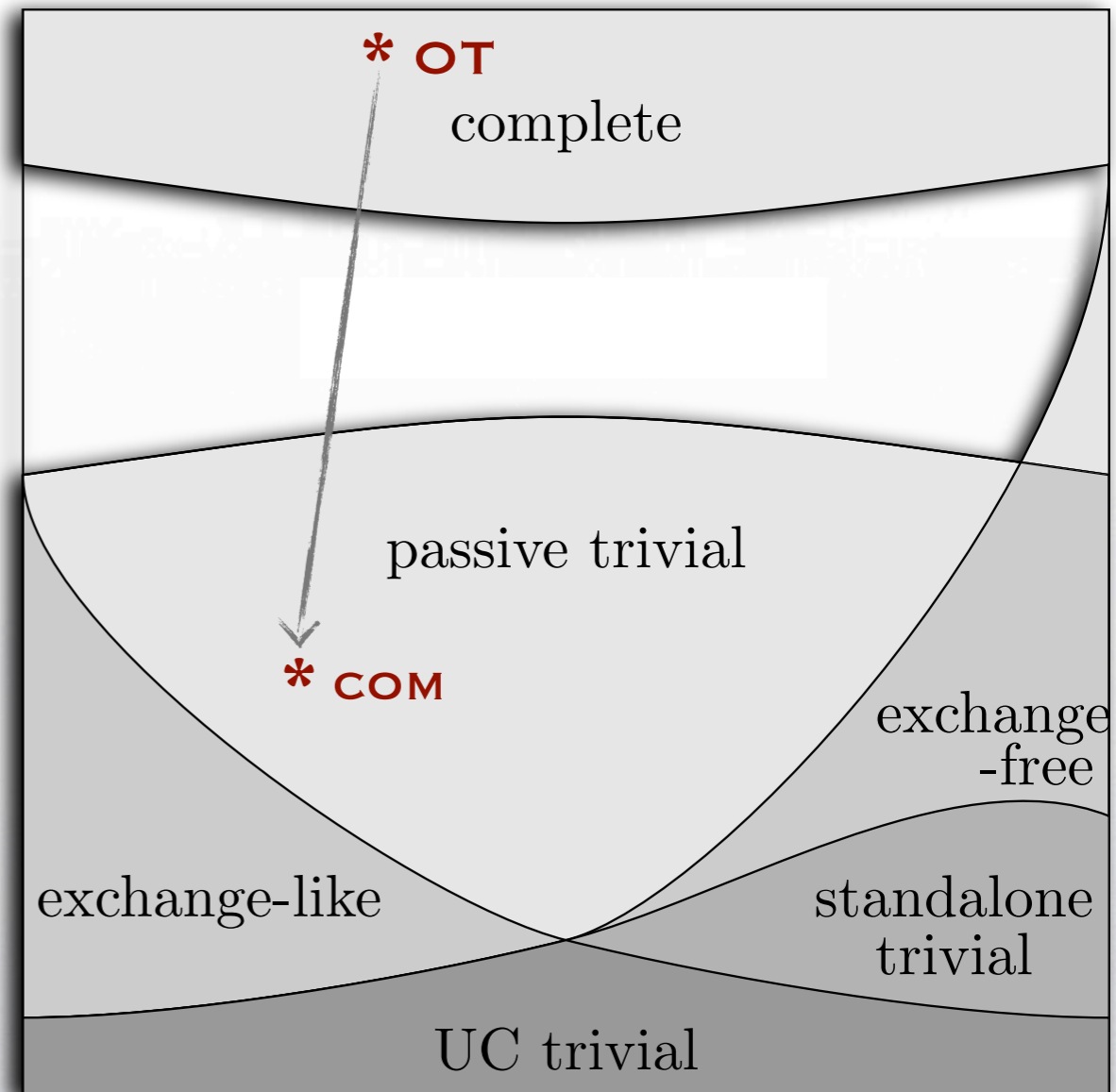
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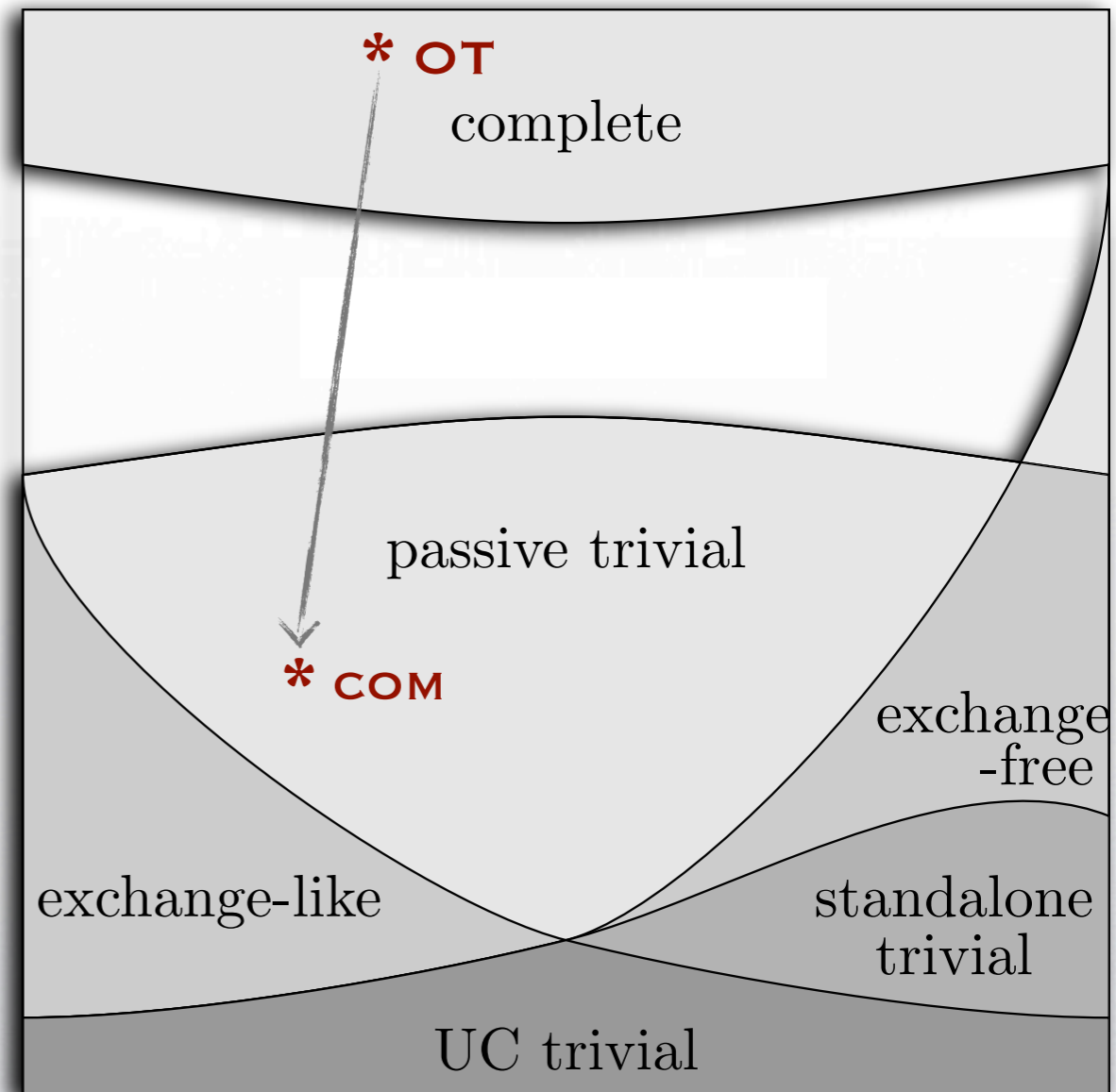
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- Computationally unbounded setting





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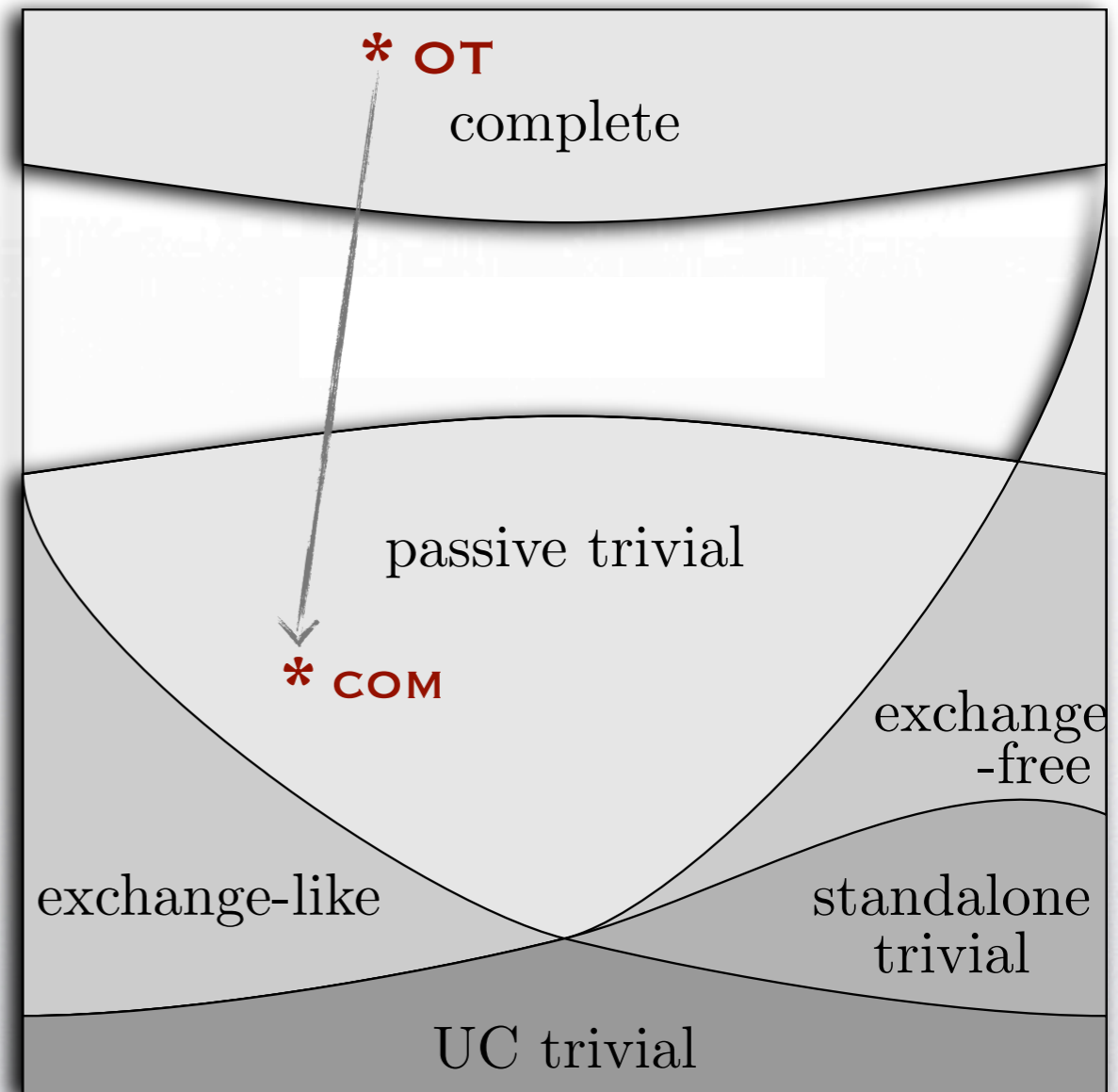


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- Universe of assumptions: $F \sqsubseteq G$ in the computationally bounded setting



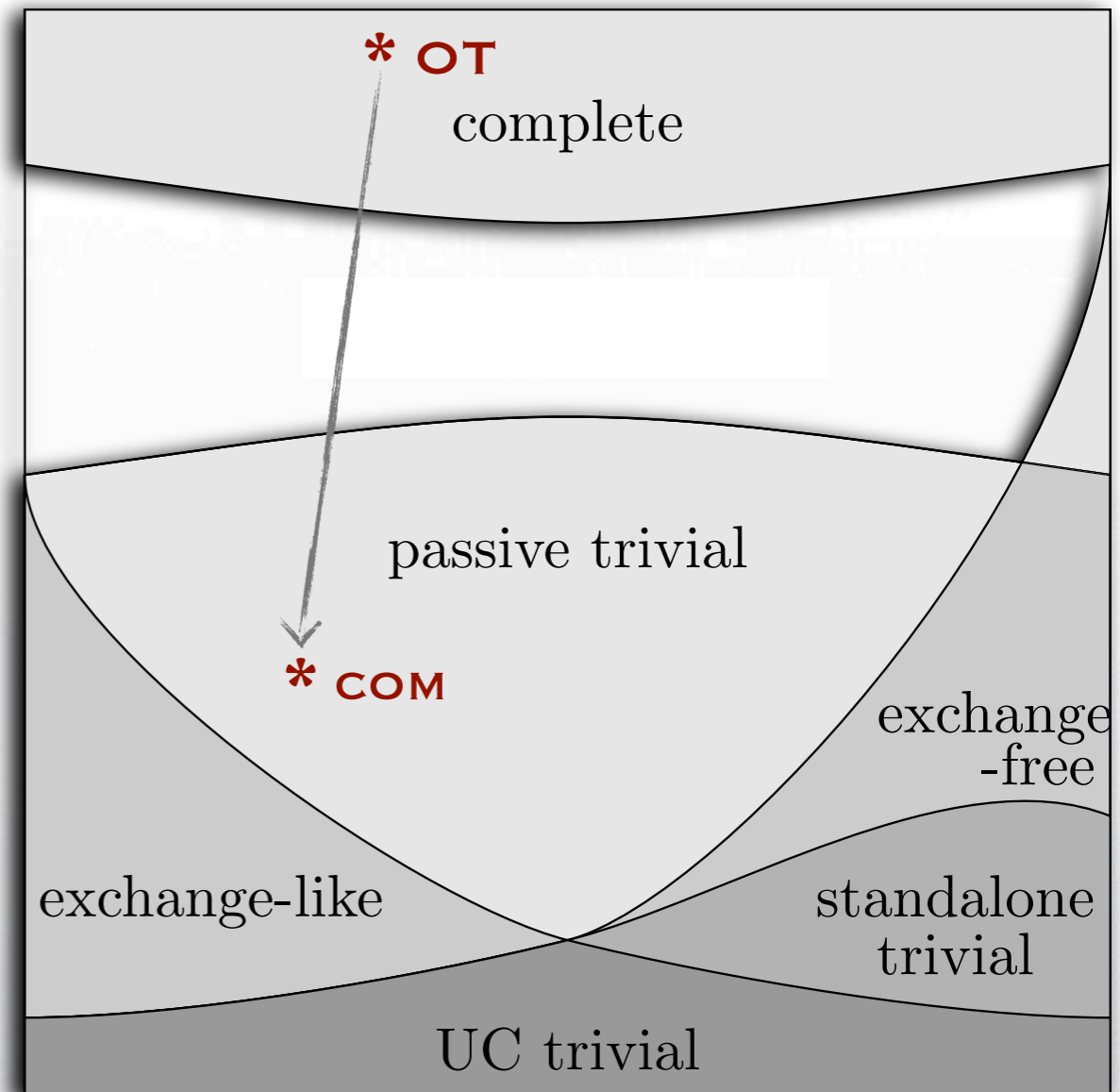
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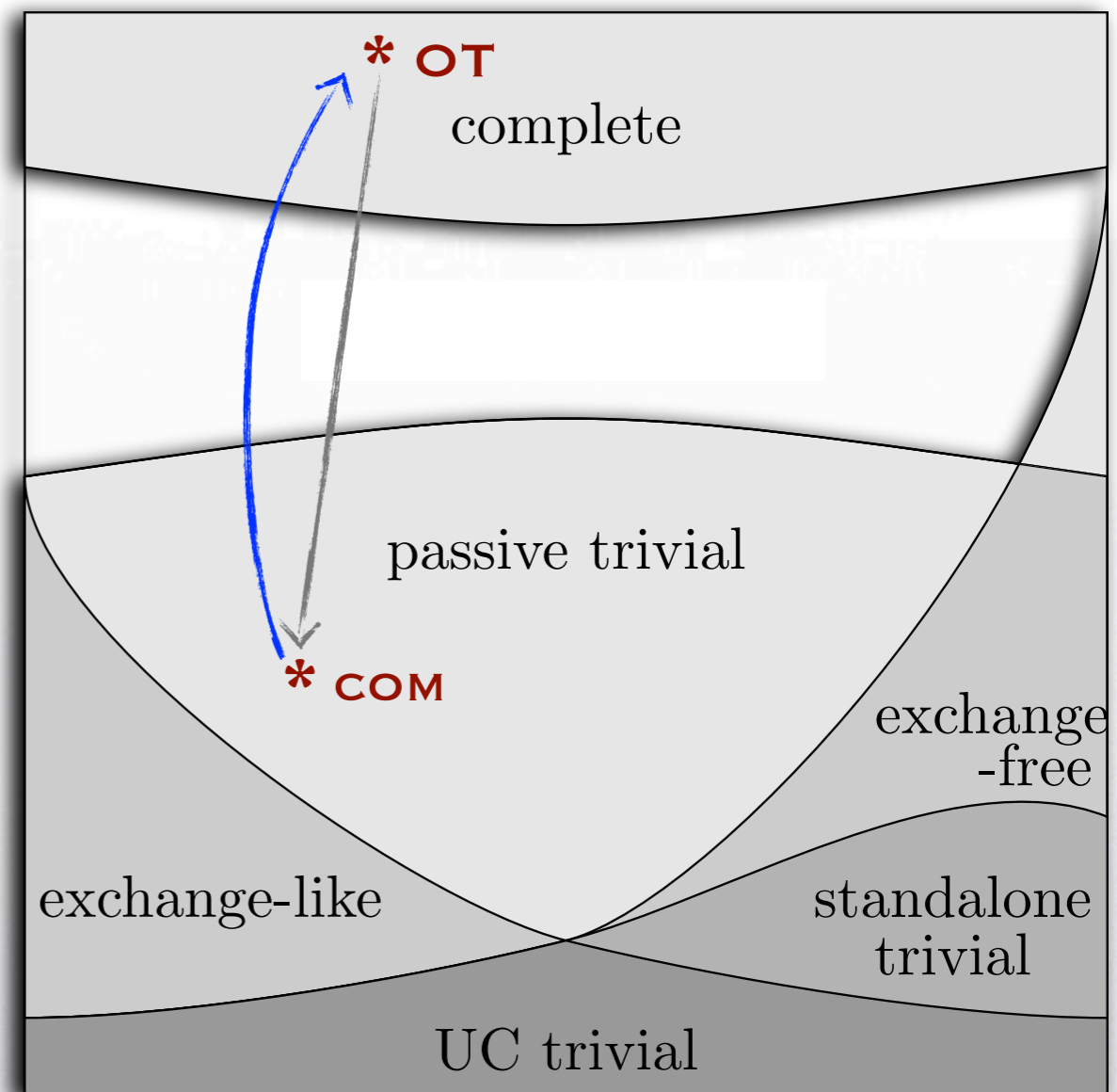
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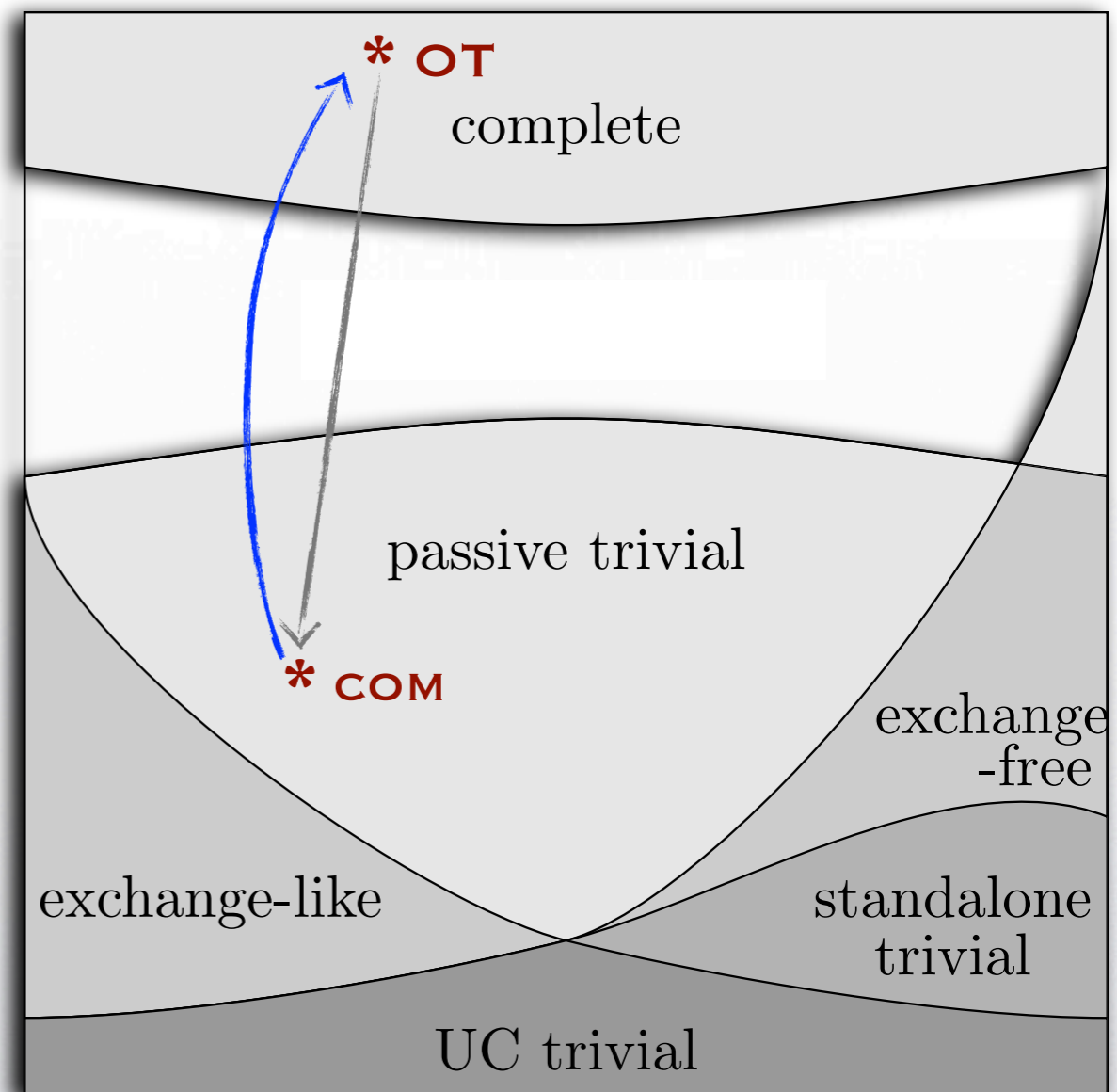
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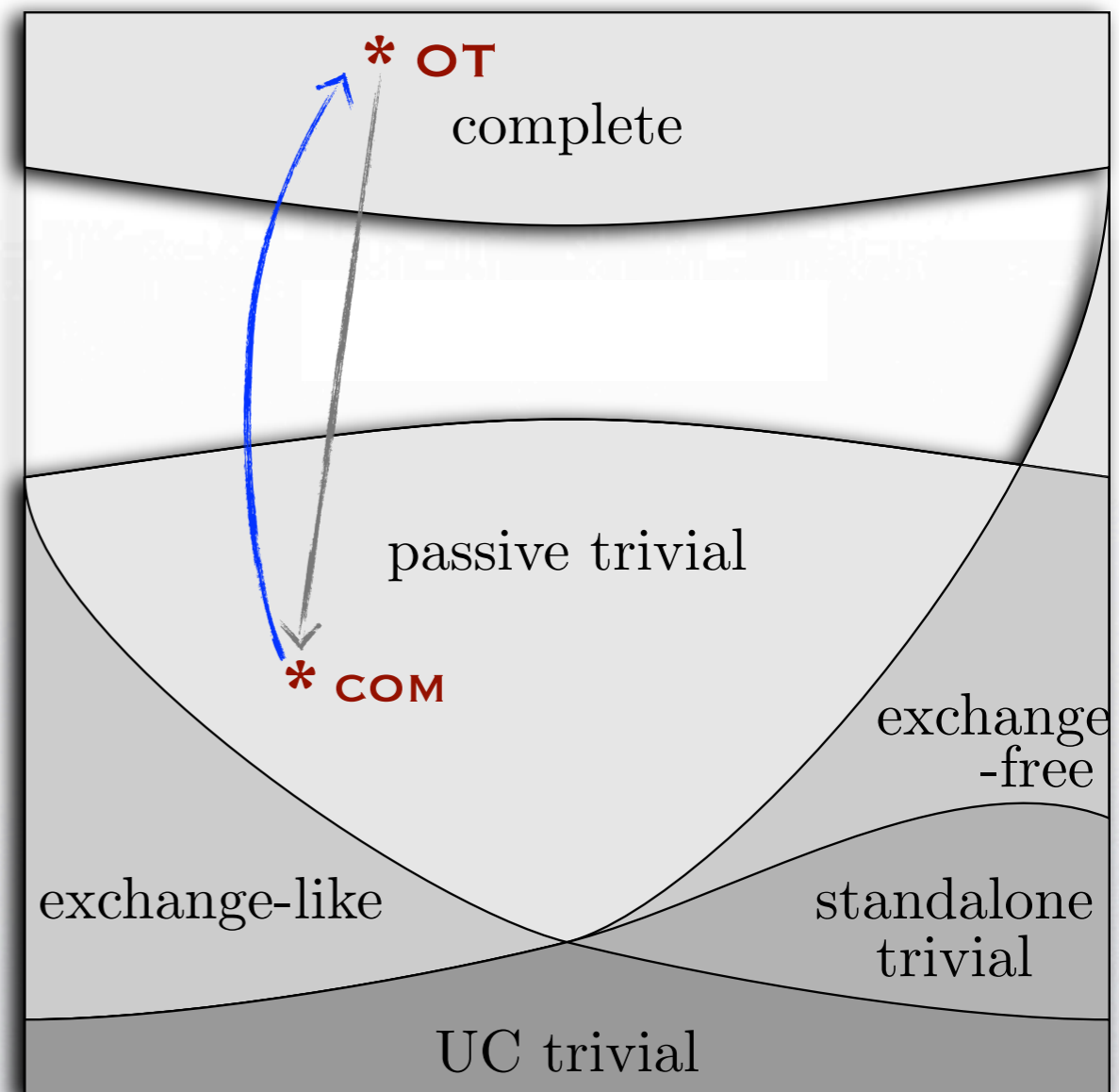
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Assumptions: $F \sqsubseteq G$

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- Assumption that it holds in the PPT setting
- Can consider multiple notions of \sqsubseteq . Here, UC security against active (static) adversaries.





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- Contrast with deriving general assumptions to abstract specific algebraic/number-theoretic assumptions
 - Many standard general assumptions (like OWP) may not appear in our universe



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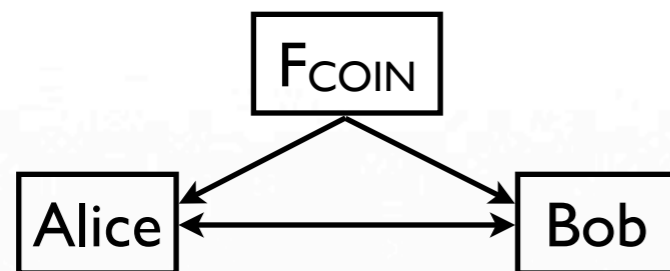
An Example

- $F_{\text{Exch}} \sqsubseteq F_{\text{Coin}} \Rightarrow \text{shOT}$



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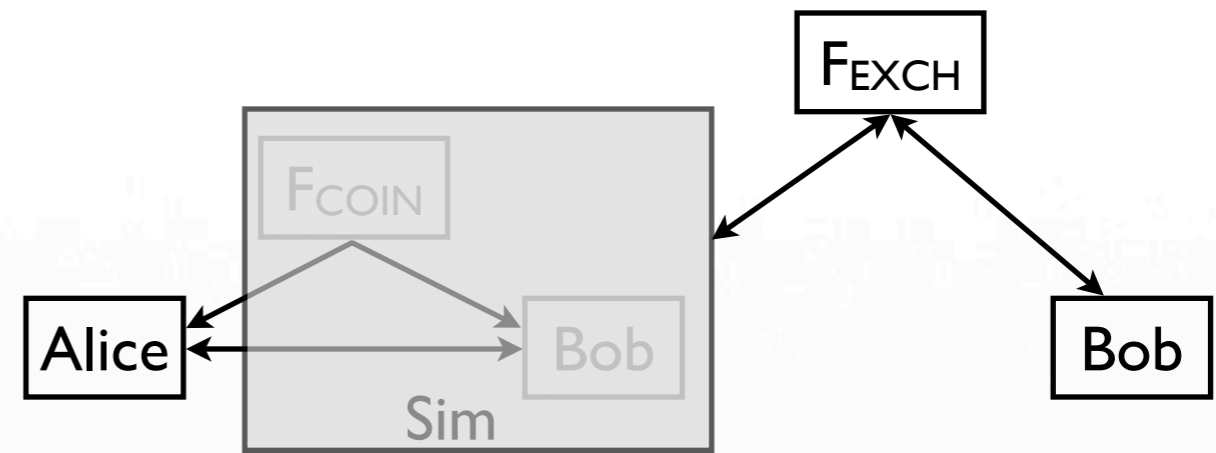
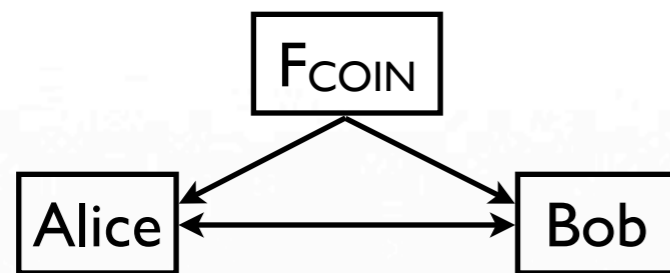
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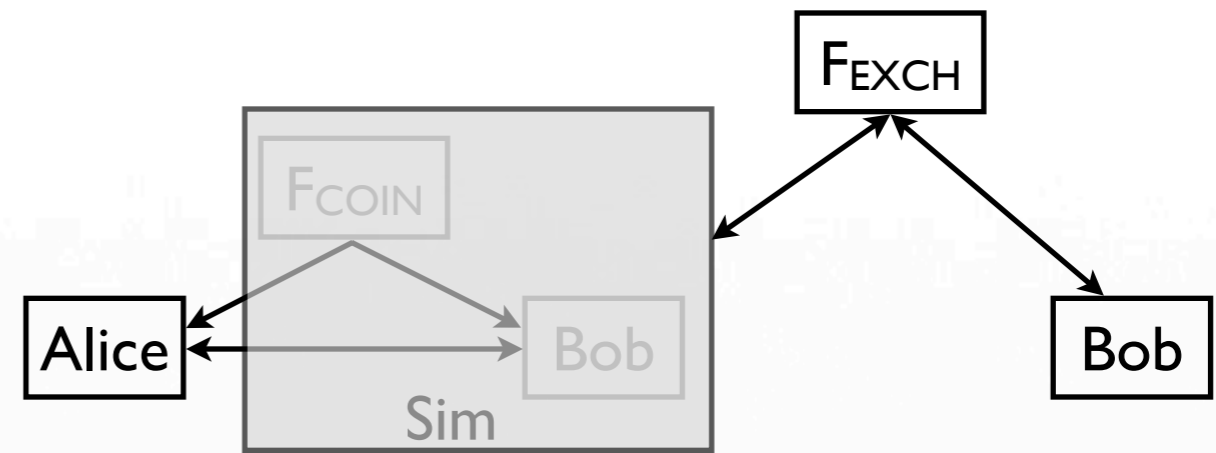
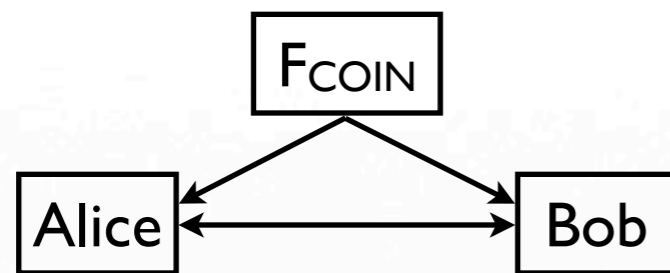
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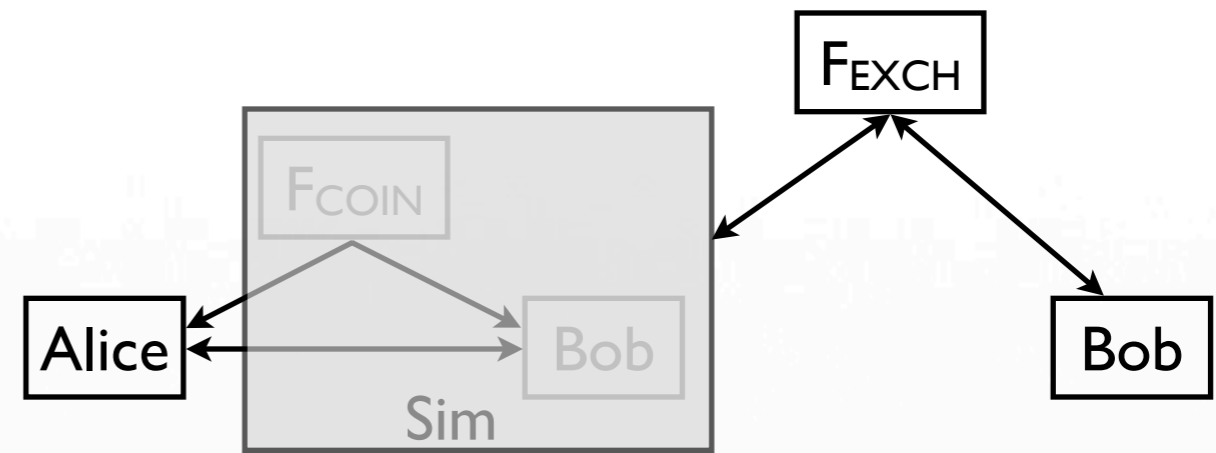
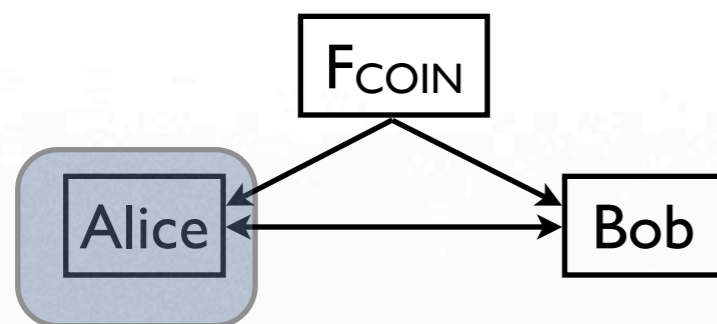


- Basic idea for an shOT protocol:

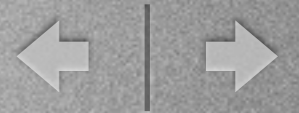


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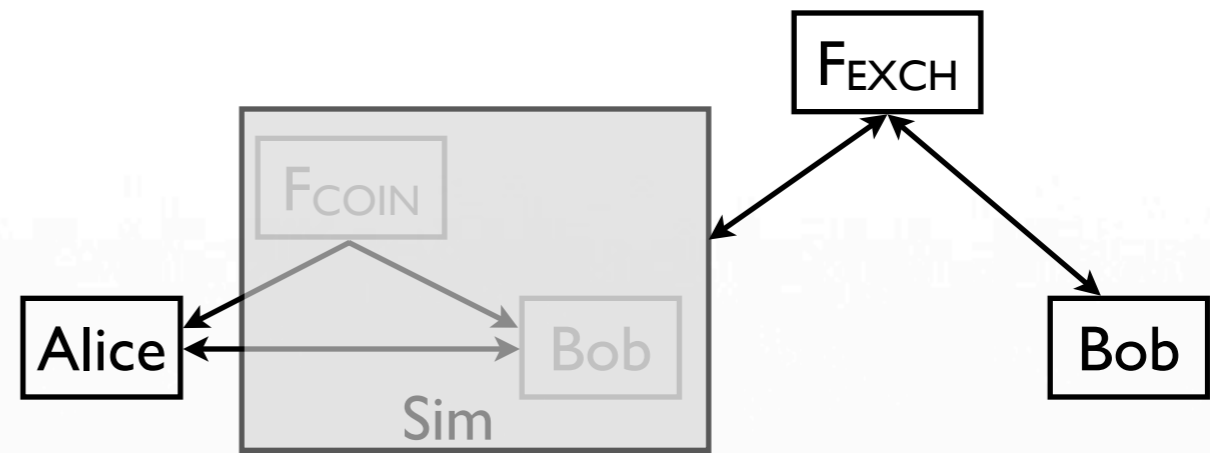
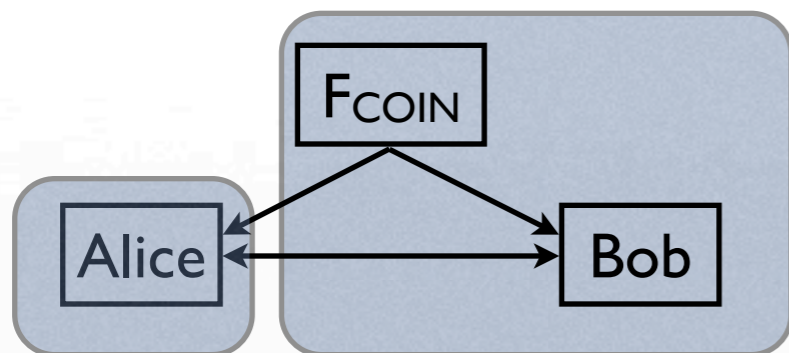


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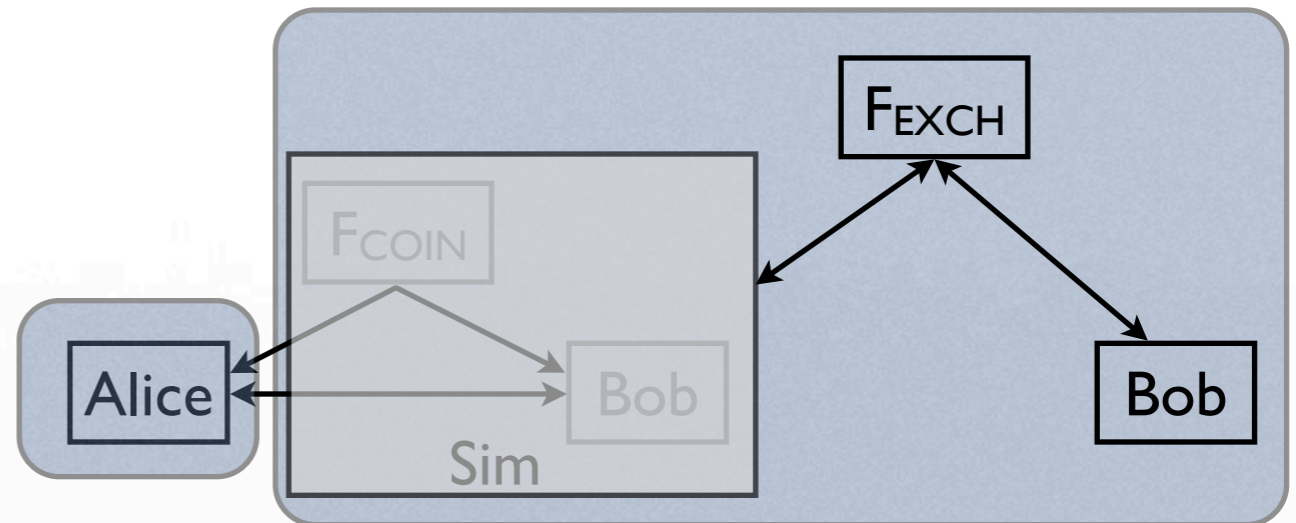
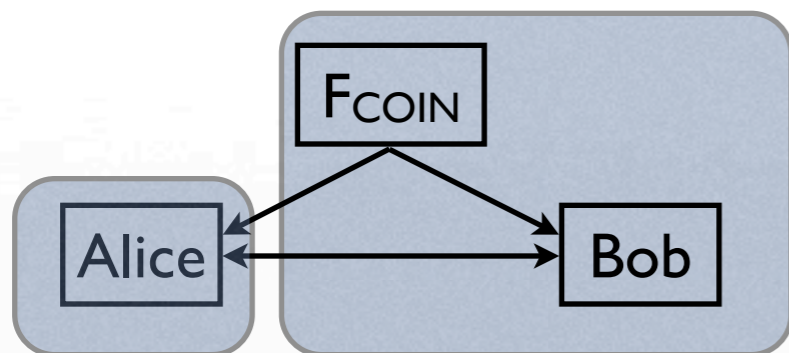


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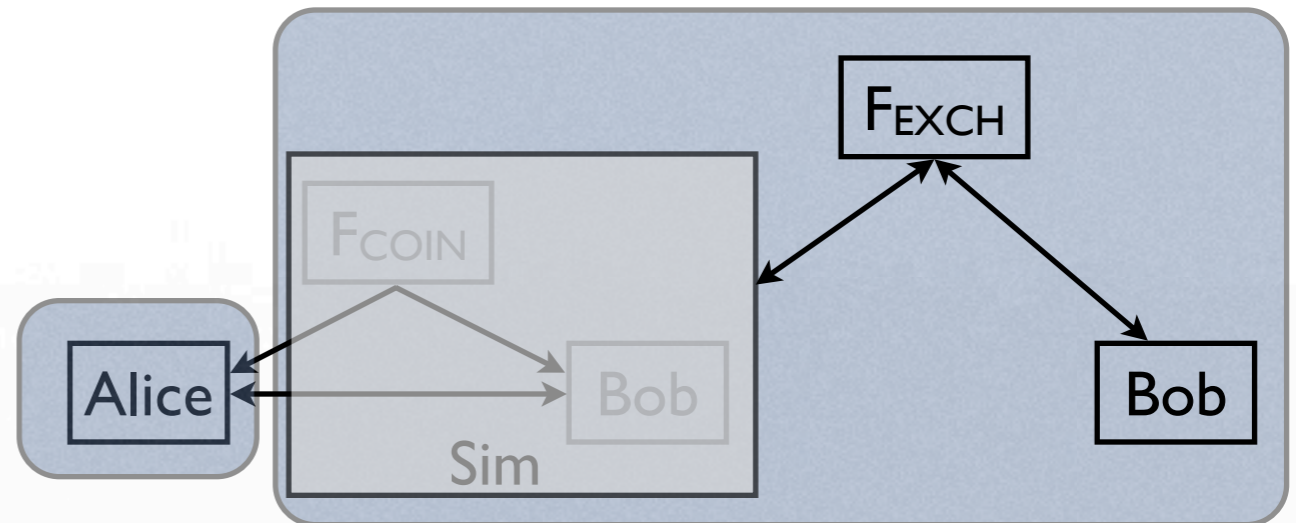
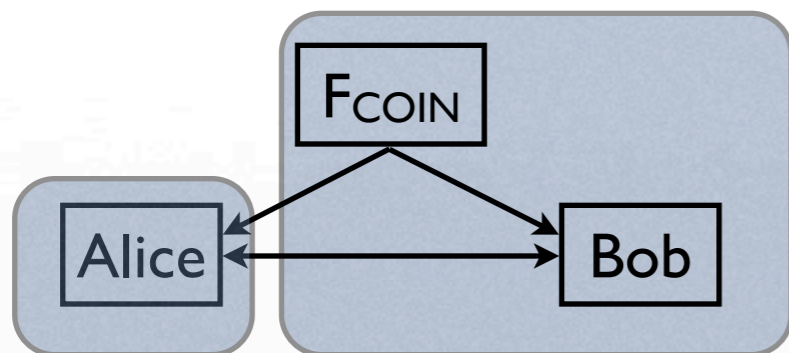


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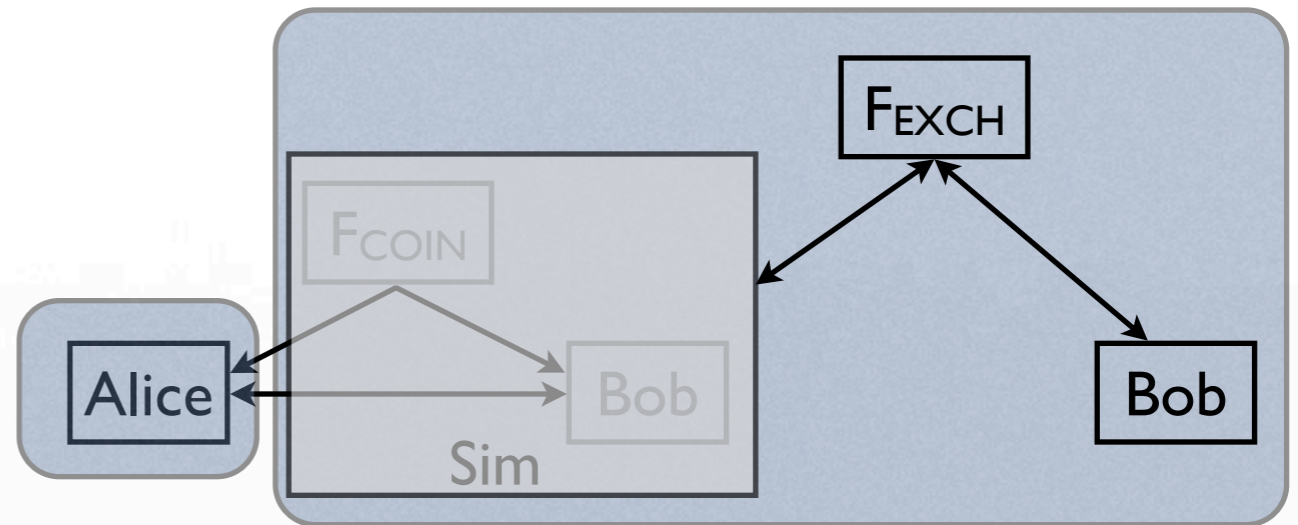
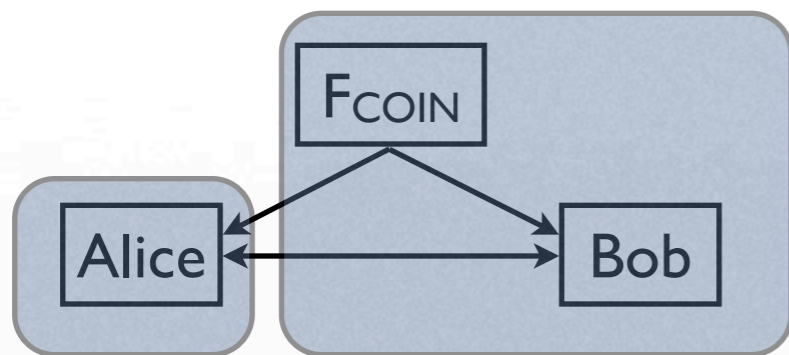


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 - Truncate the execution at a random round



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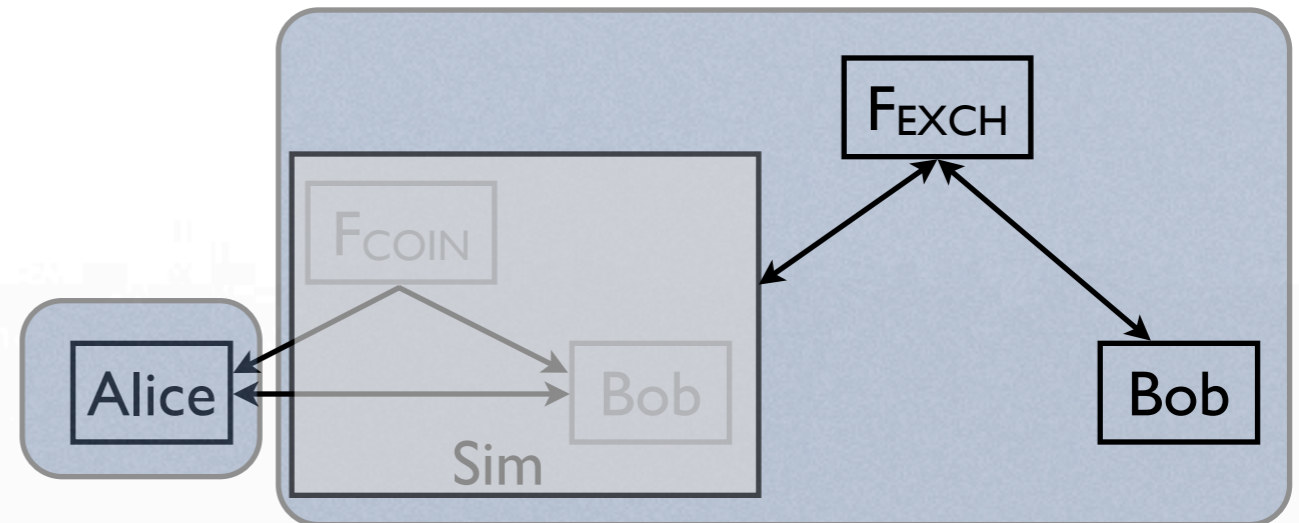
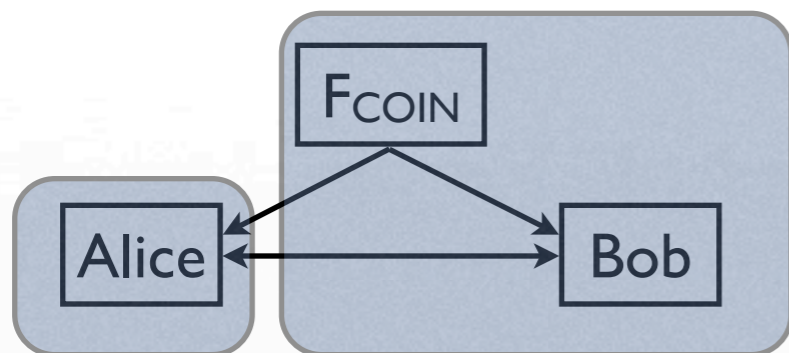
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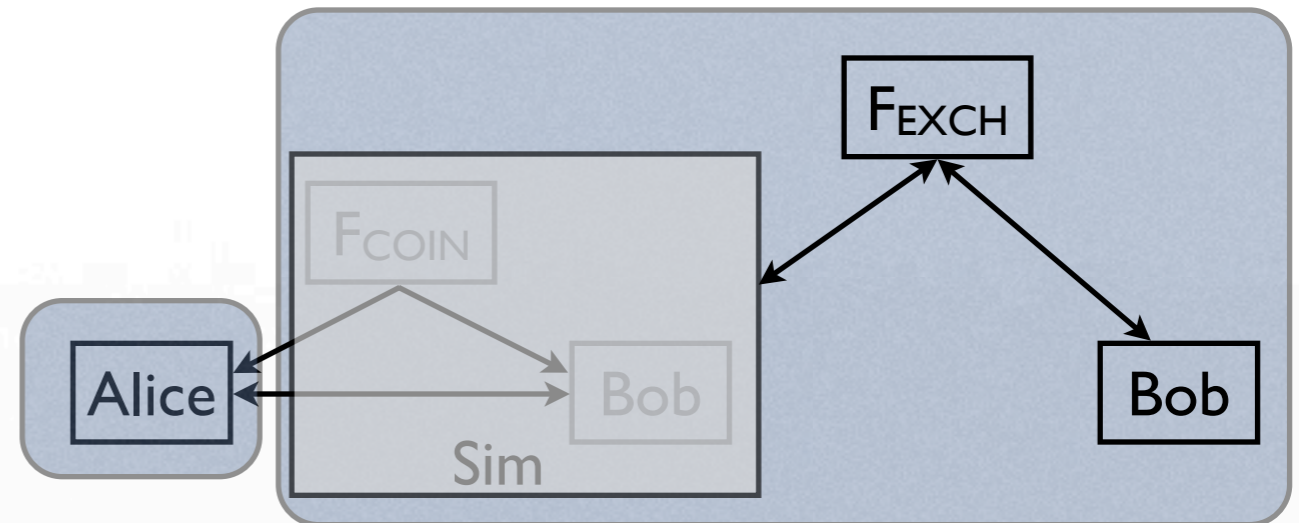
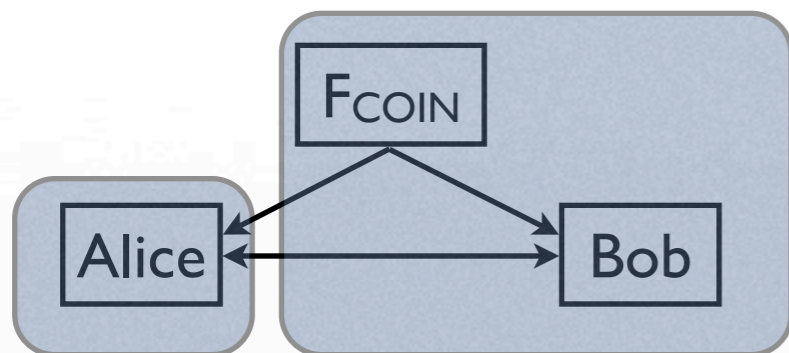


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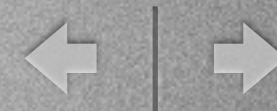


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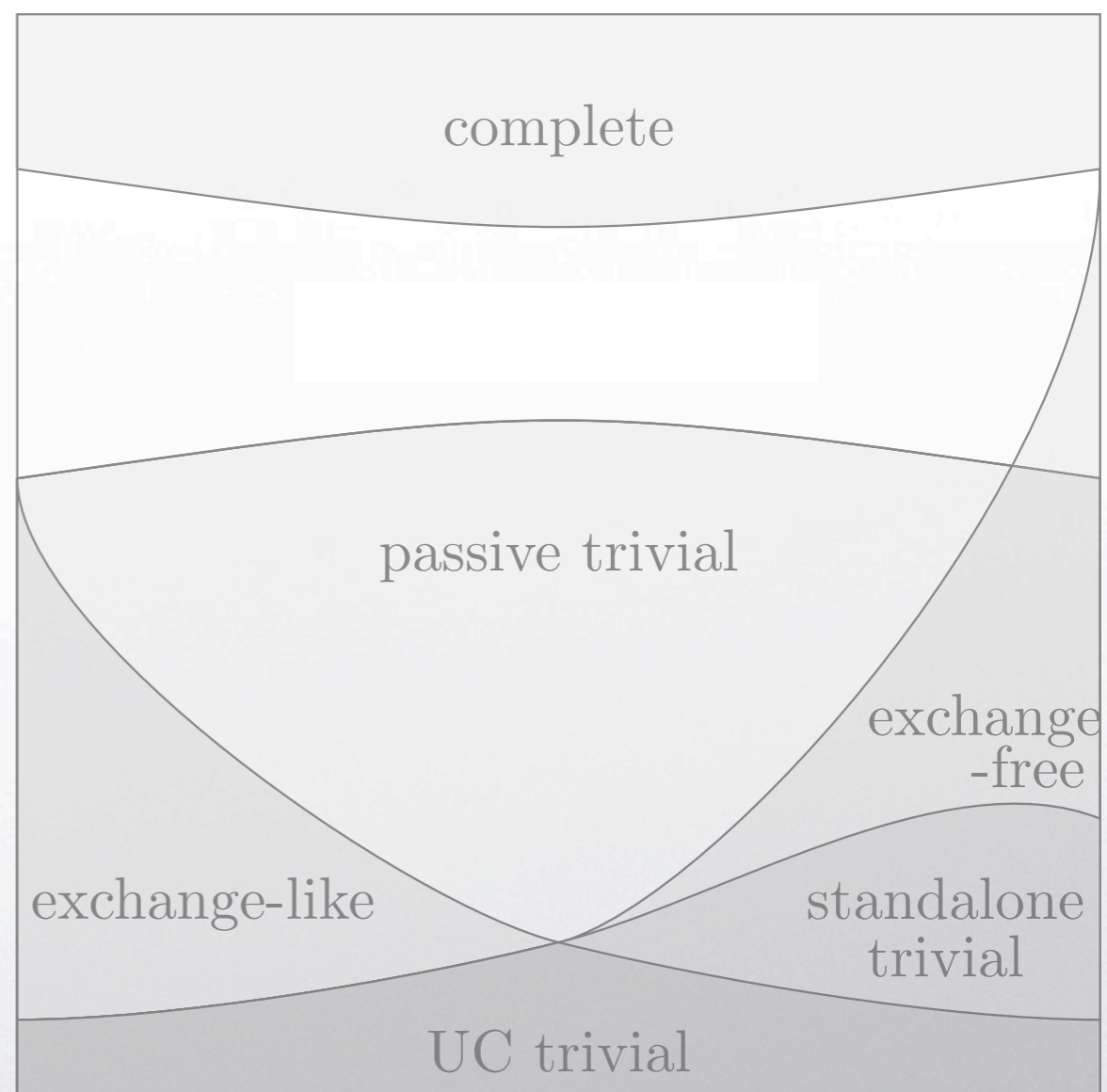
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- So stopping the protocol at a random point gives the simulation an advantage over the honest strategy. Provides a “weak OT” that can then be amplified [DKS99]



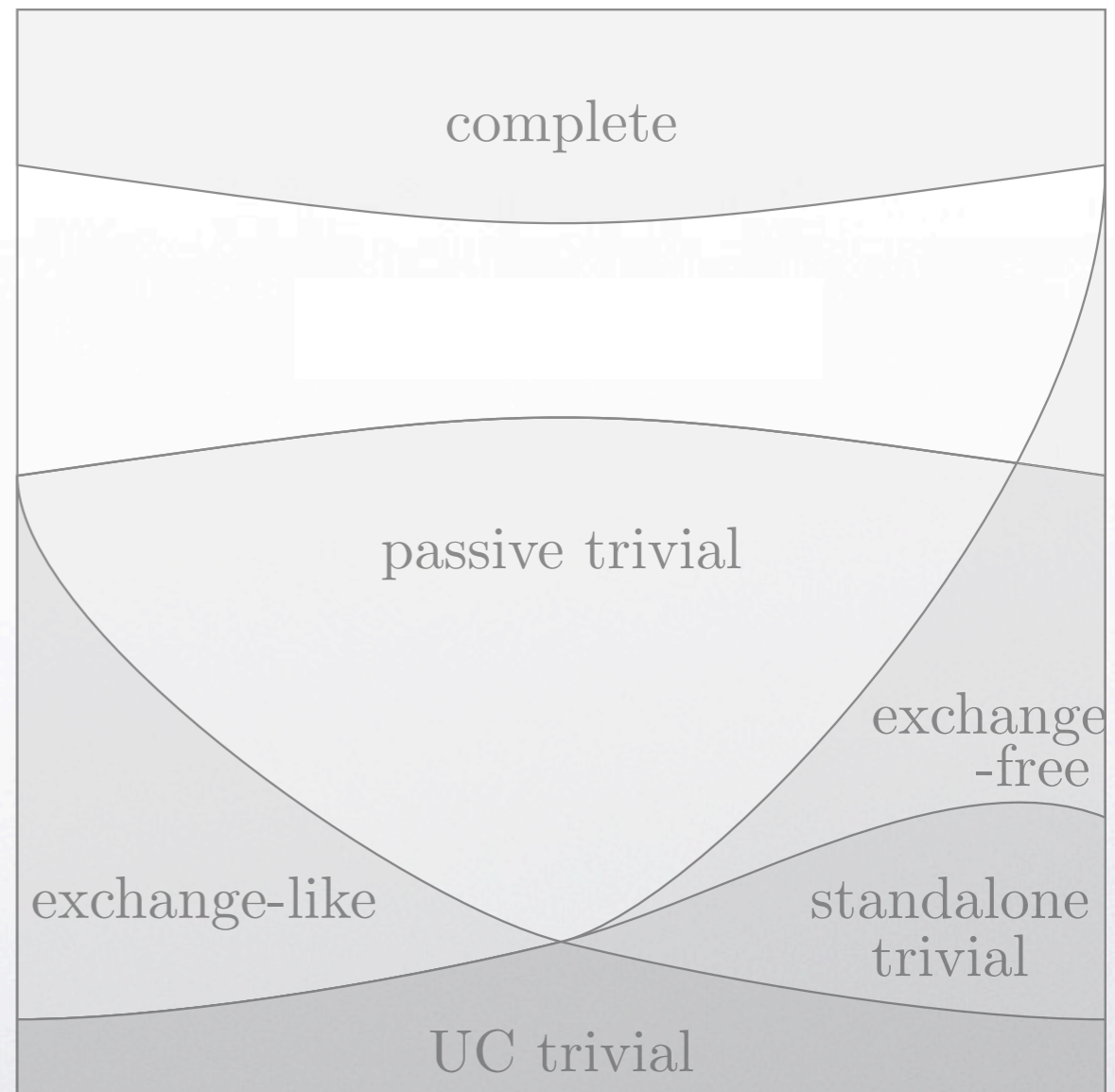
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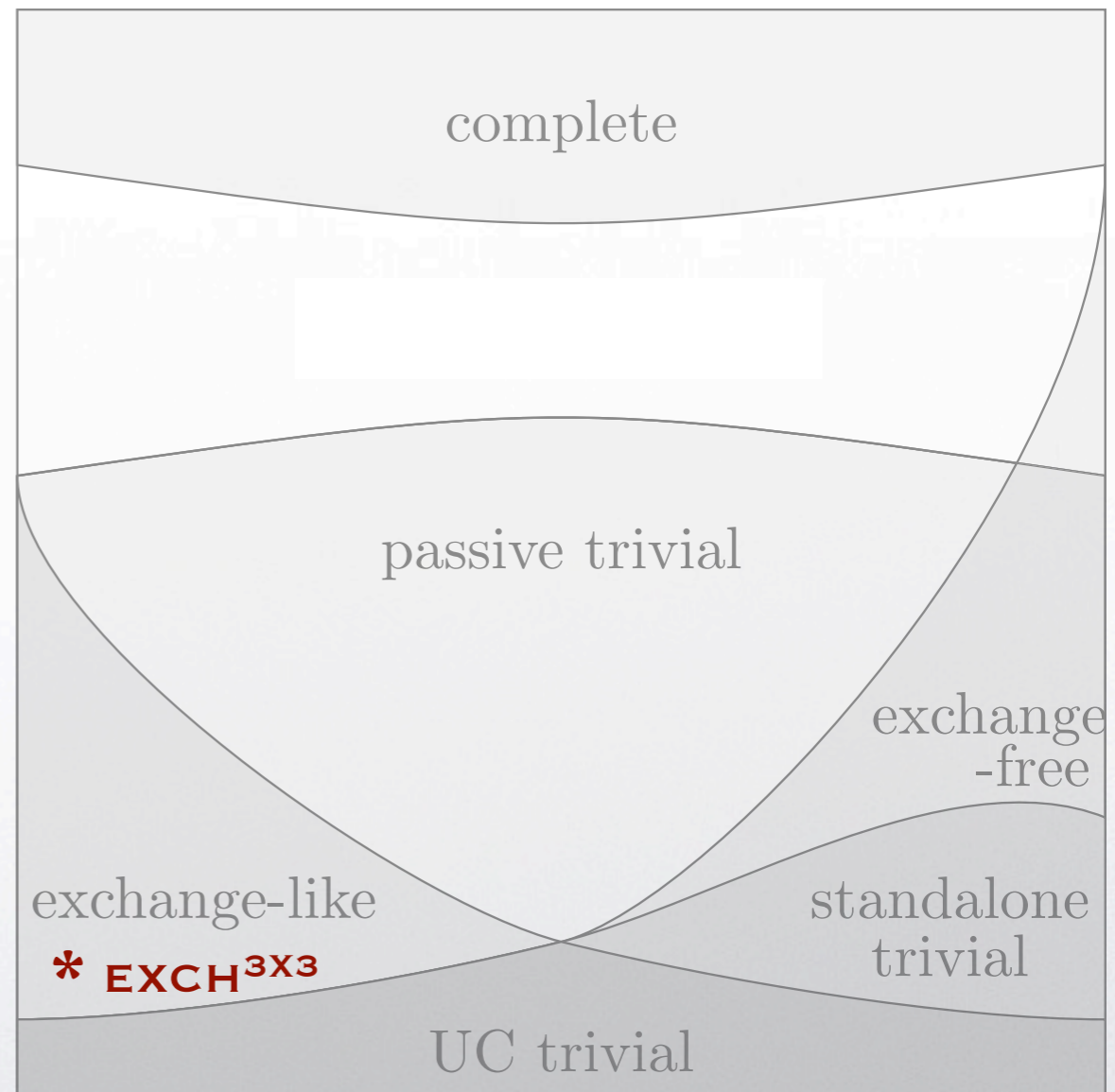
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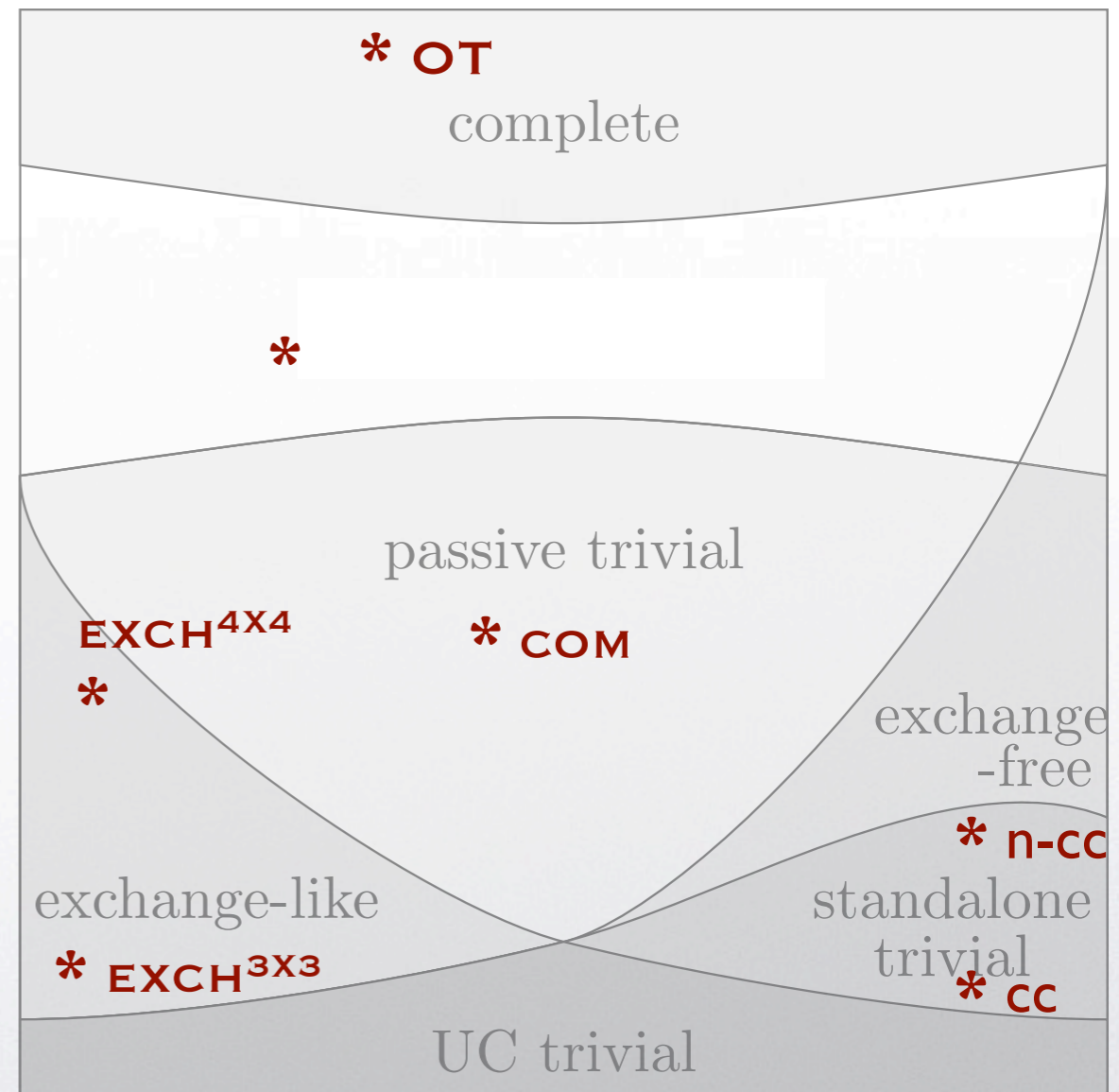
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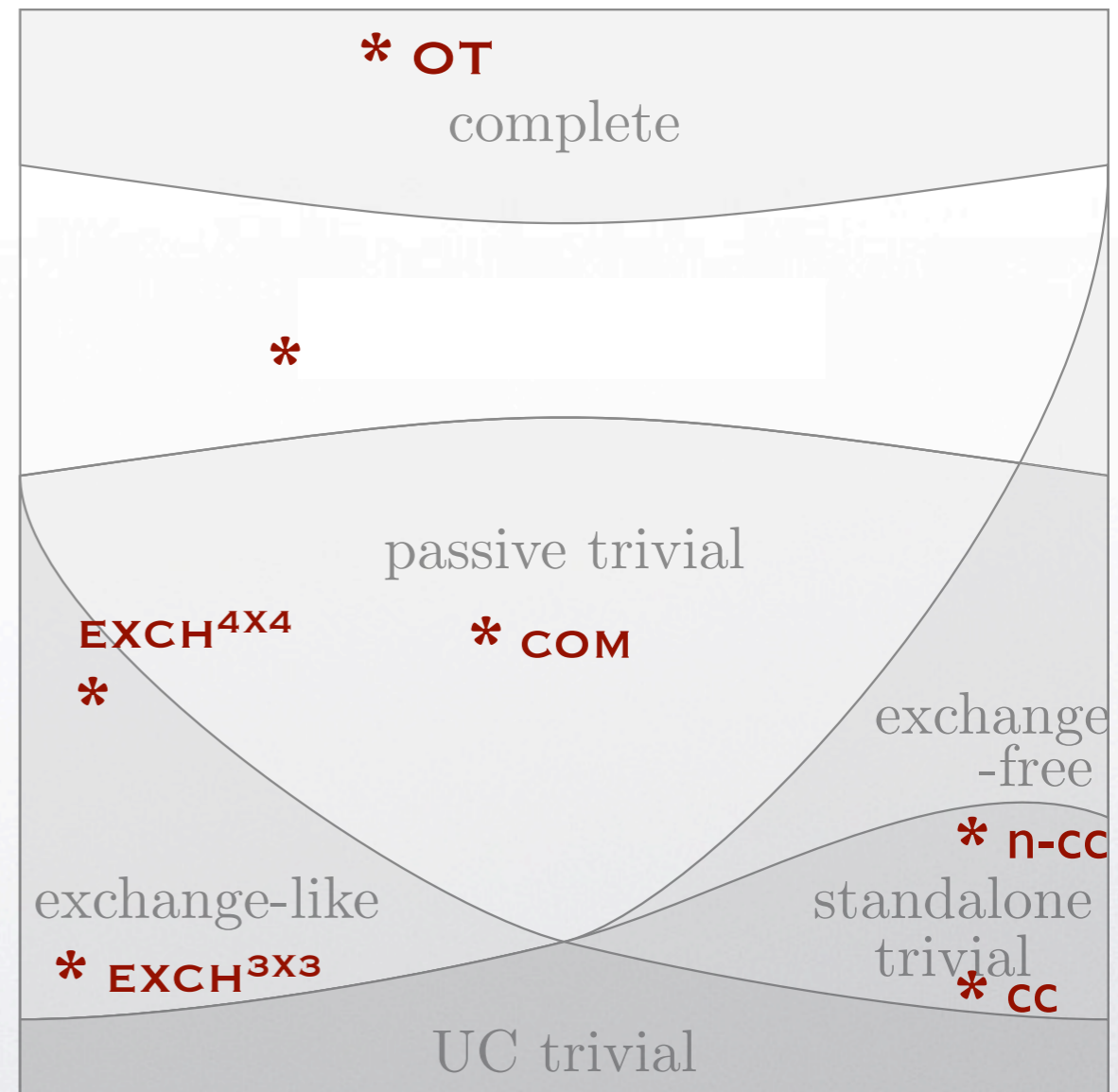
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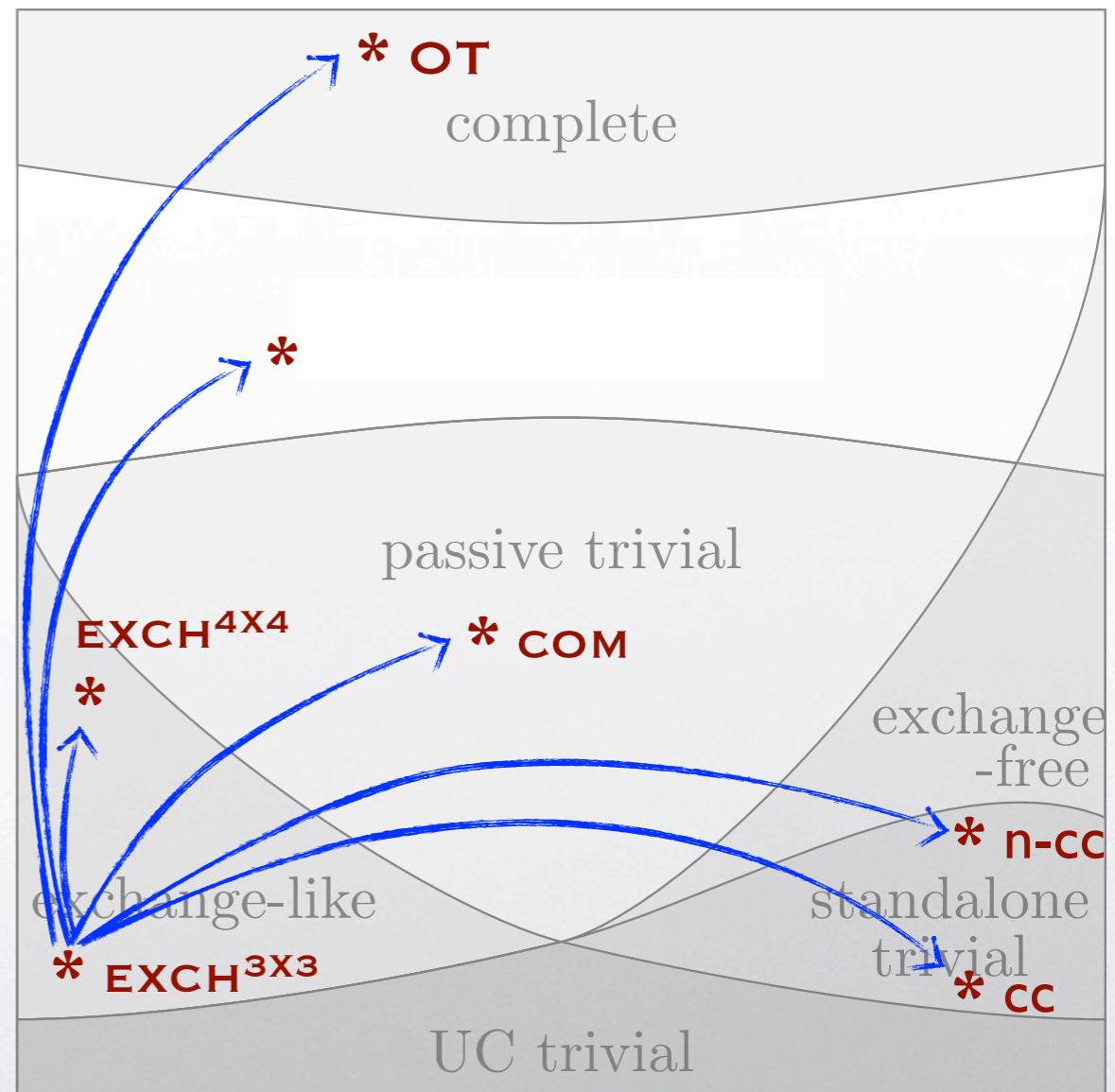
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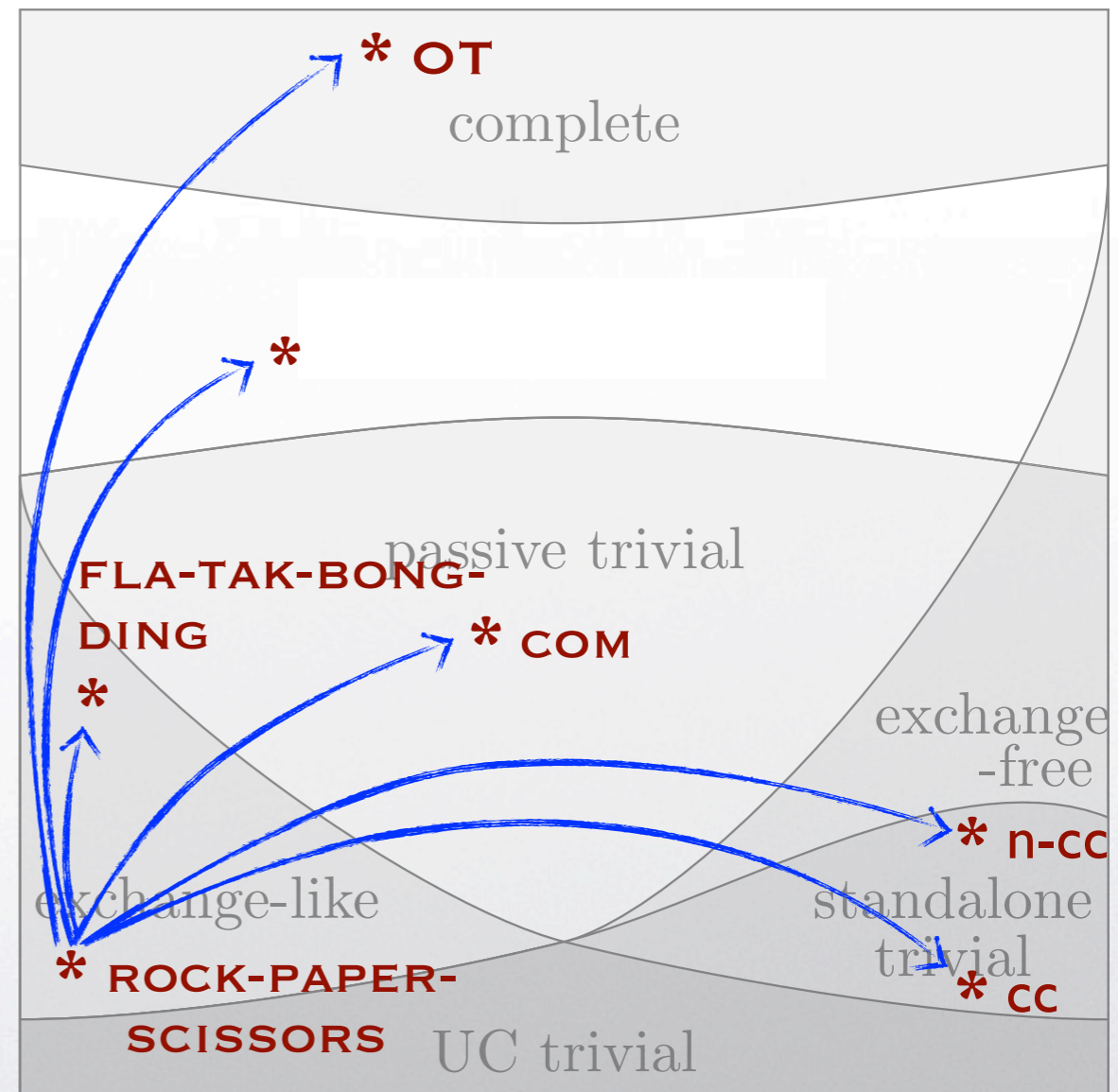
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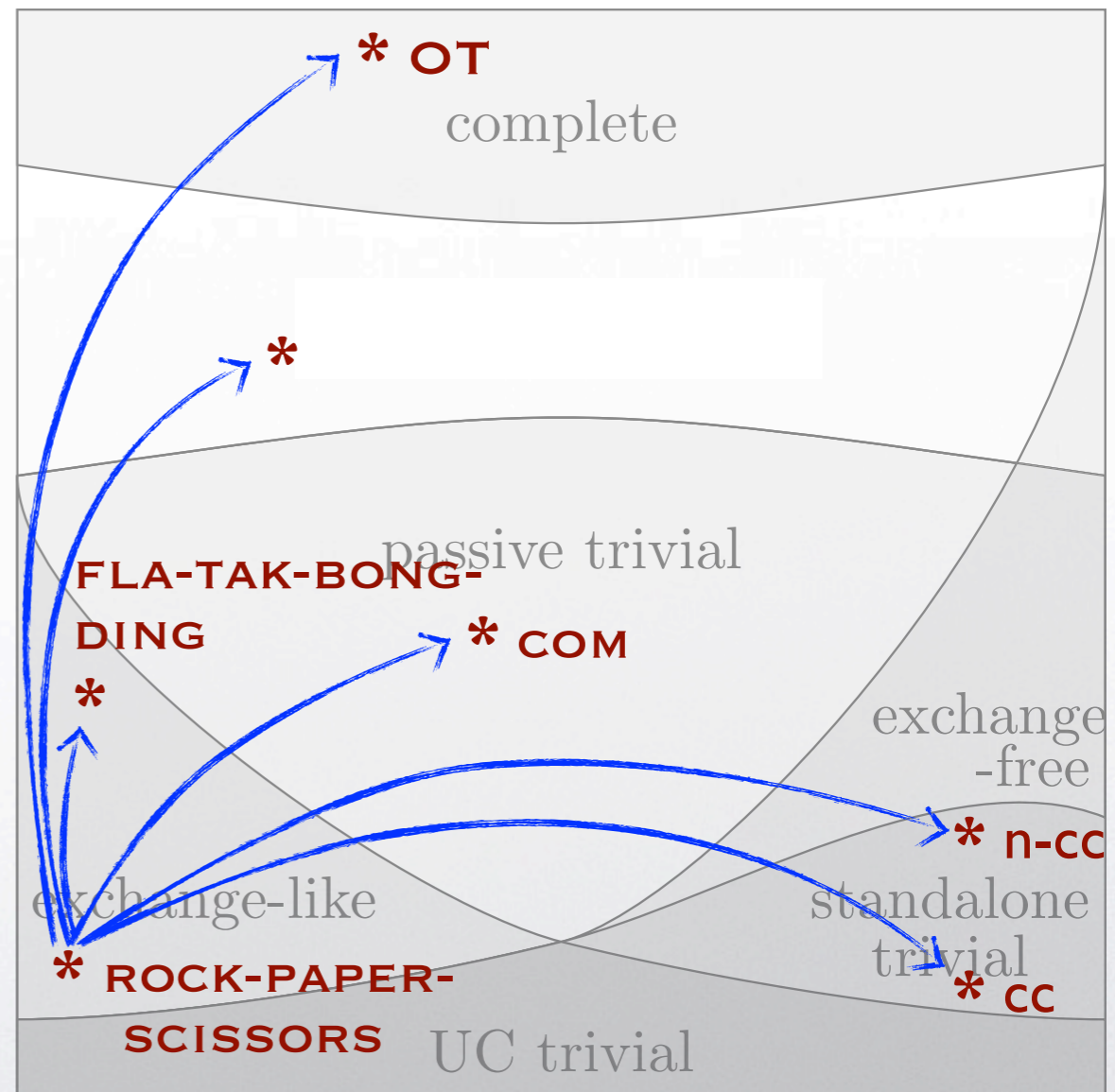
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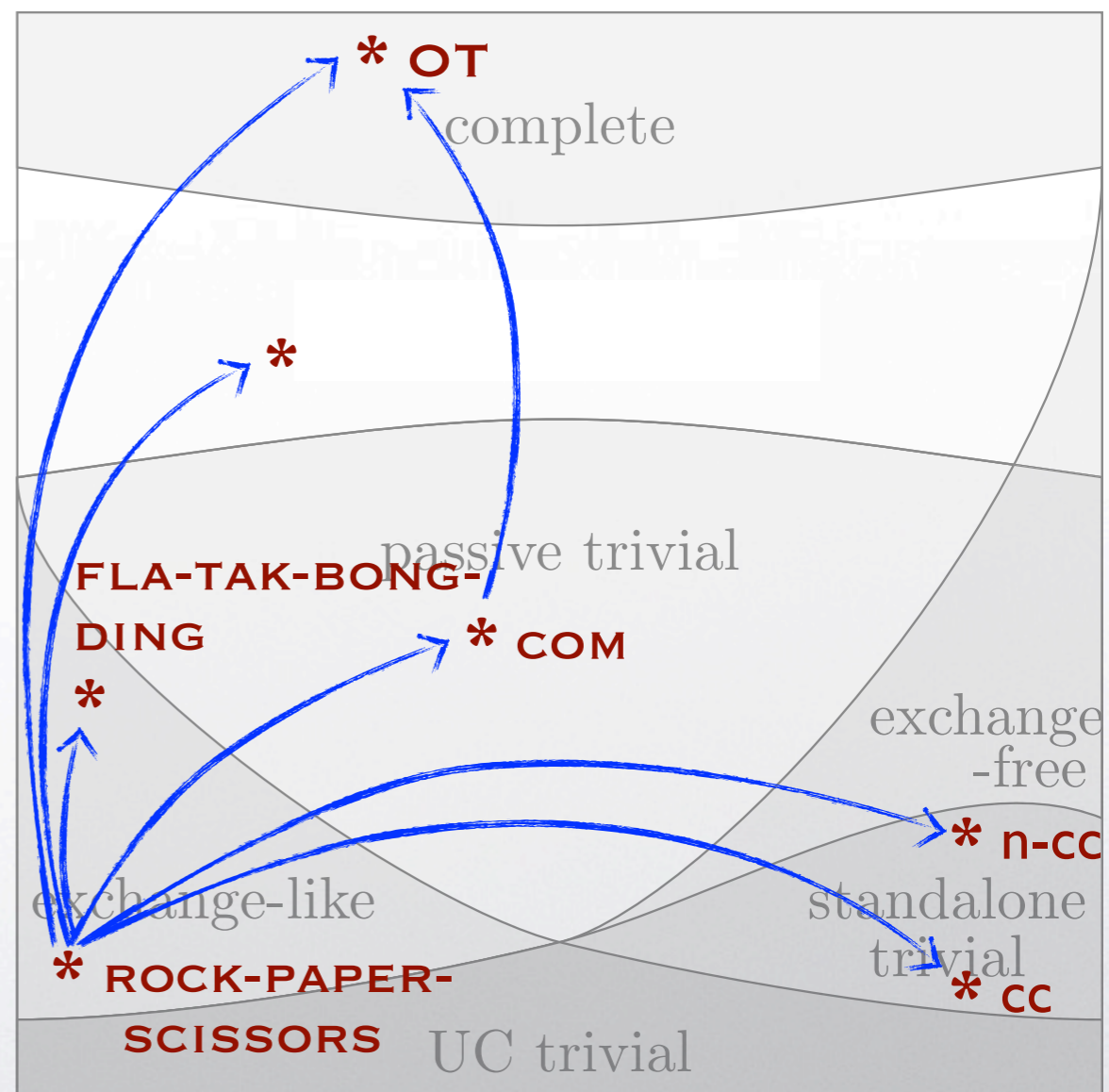
- For any “exchange-like” functionality G (not trivial), and for any F s.t $F \sqsubseteq G$ doesn't hold statistically,
- $F \sqsubseteq G$ is equivalent to shOT
- Also, if F complete and G passive trivial (not trivial), $F \sqsubseteq G$ is equivalent to shOT





shOT

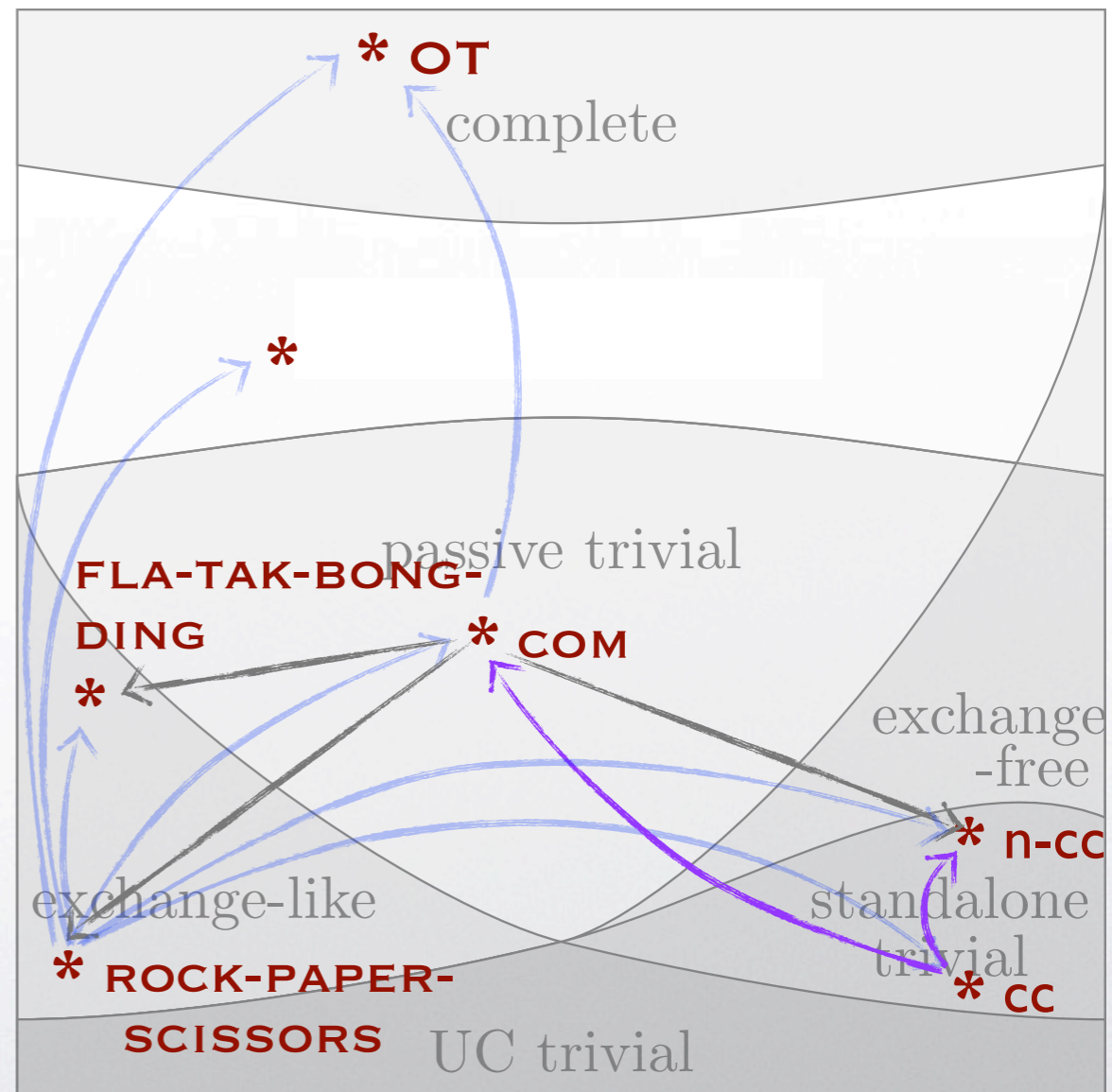
- For any “exchange-like” functionality G (not trivial), and for any F s.t $F \sqsubseteq G$ doesn't hold statistically,
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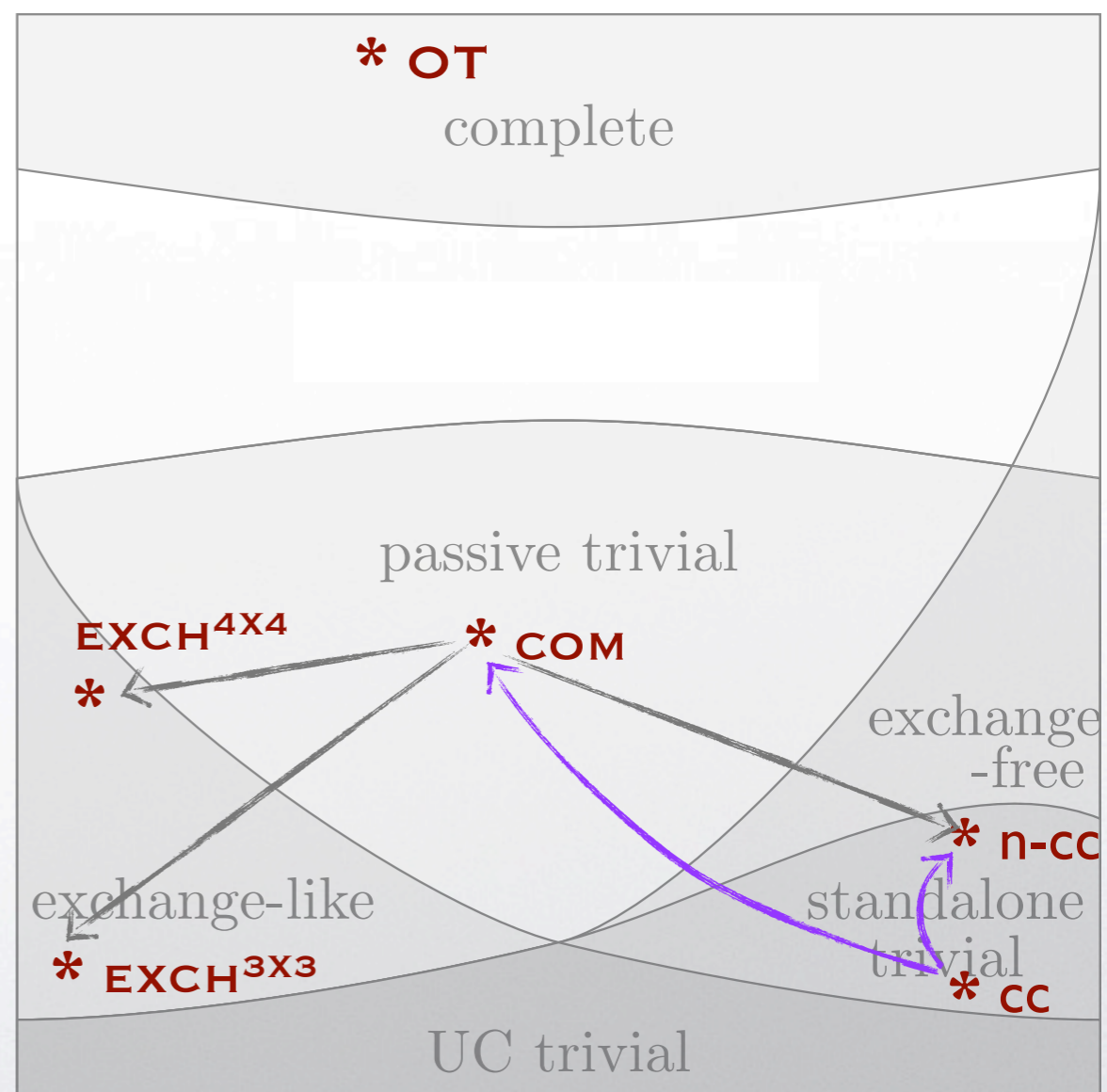
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- **All other reductions among “classified” F, G are implied by OWF** (by results in [MPR09,MPR10b])





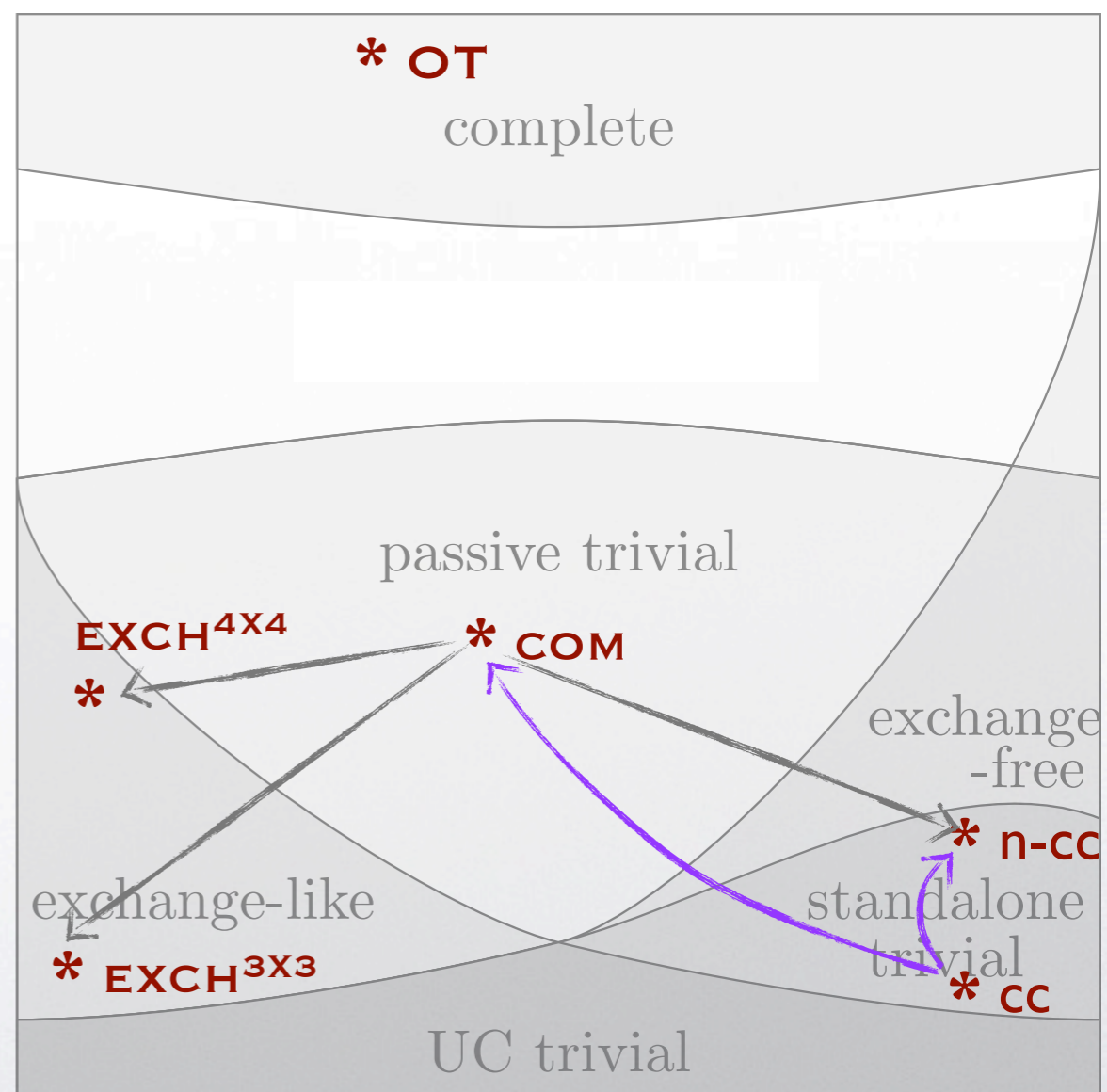
OWF





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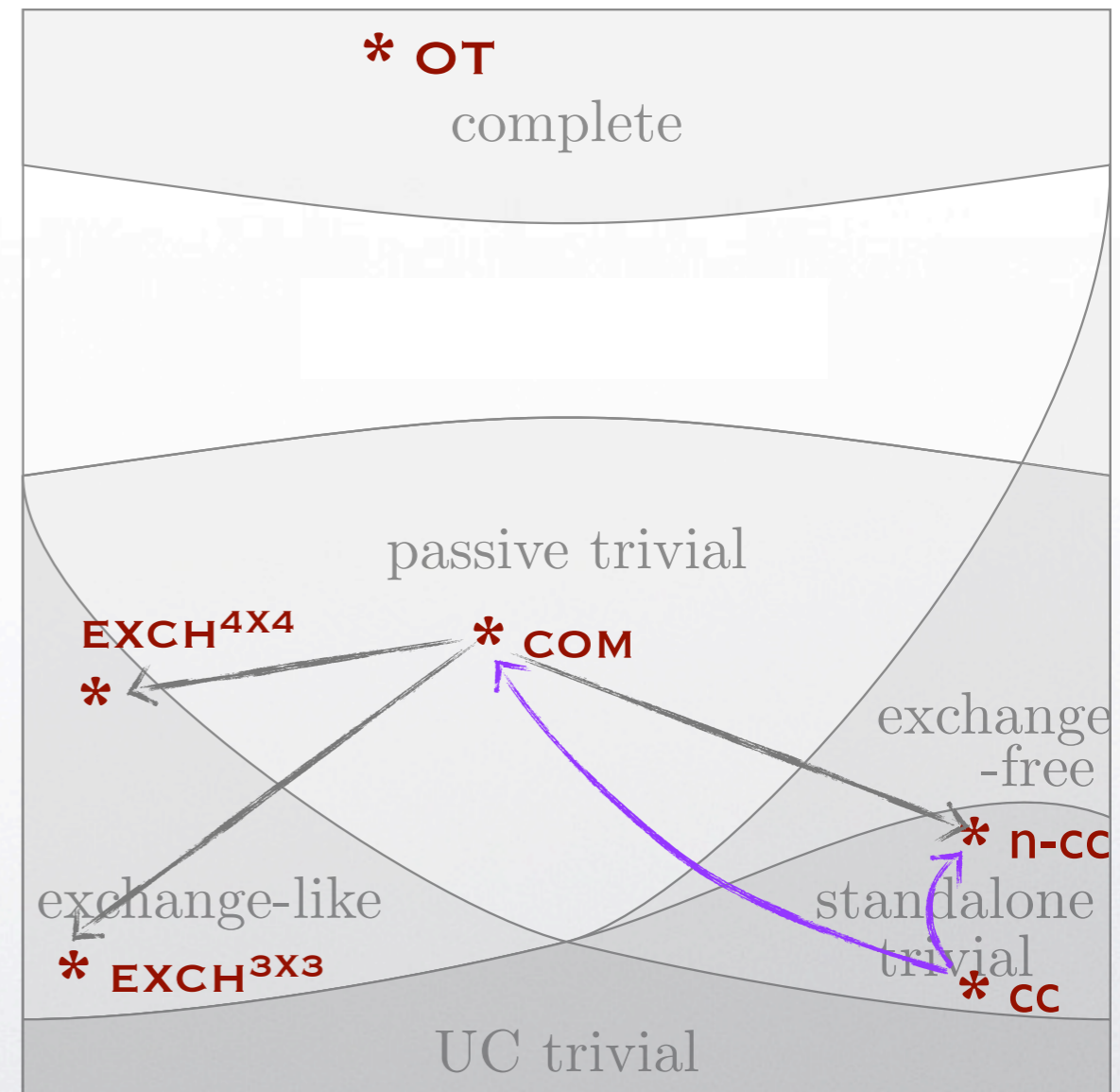
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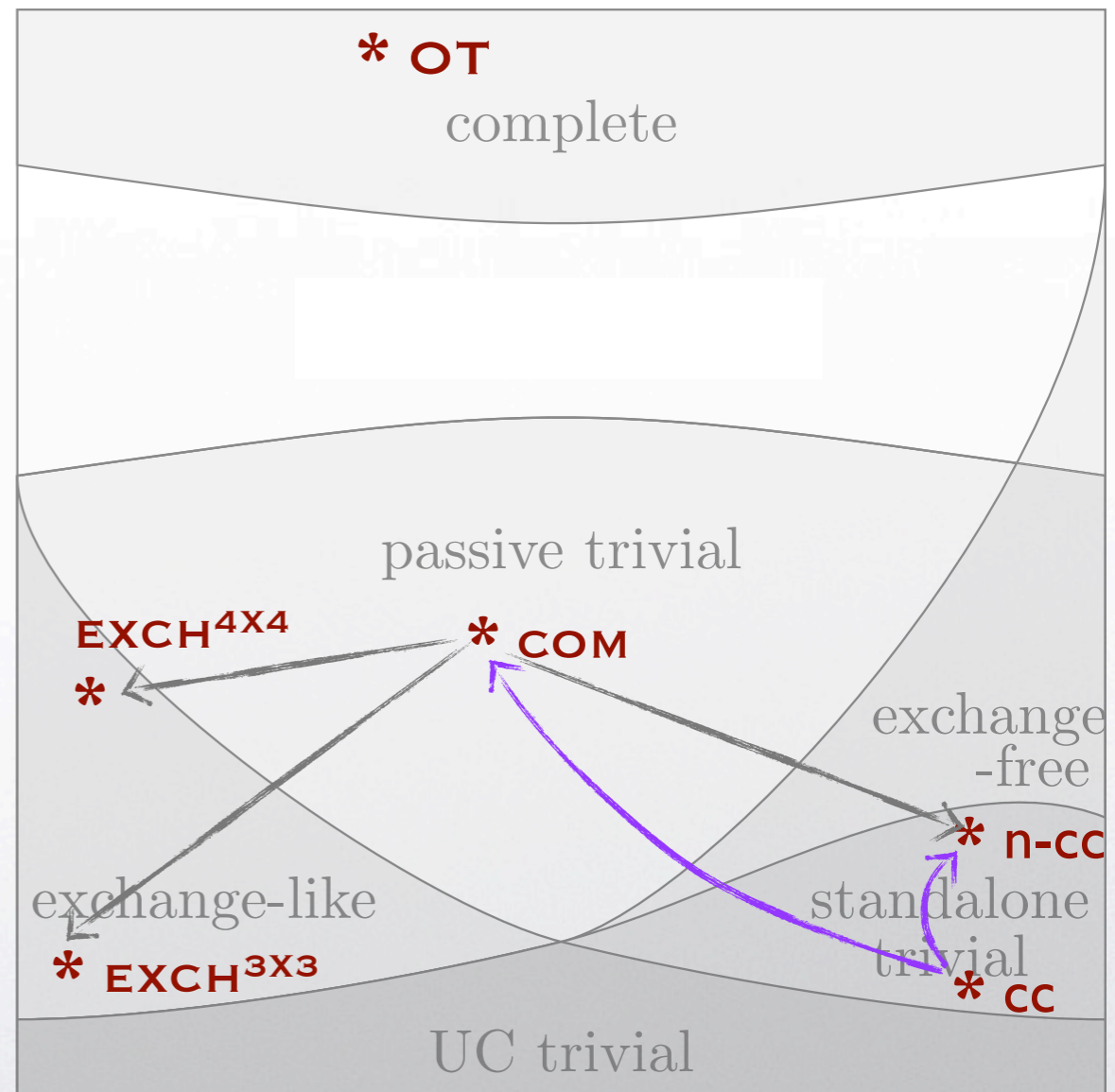
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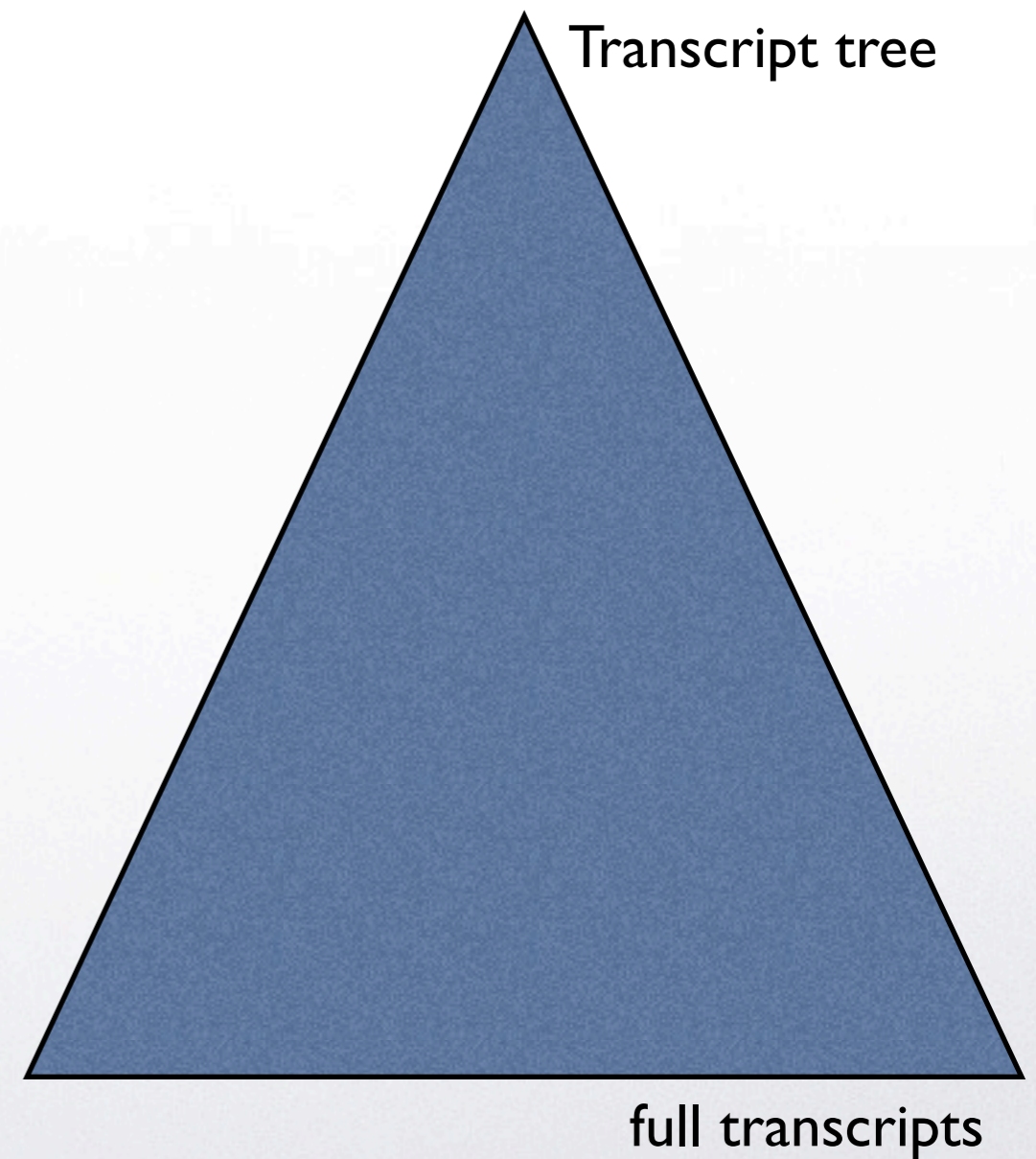
OWF

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- Frontier analysis: appears in [CI'93]. Reinvented (for other uses) in [MPR09], and used extensively in [MMOPR,MPS]





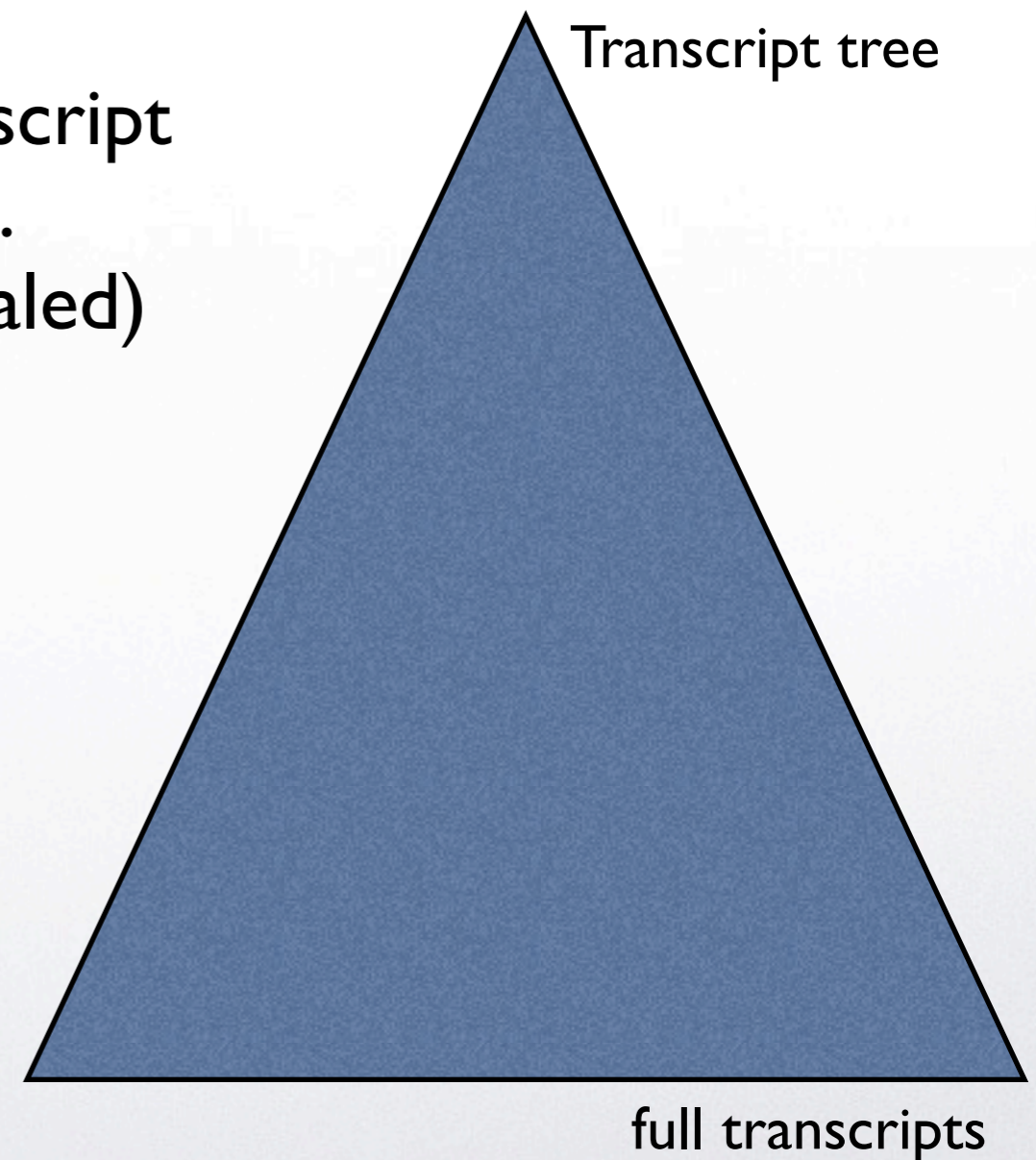
Frontier Analysis & OWF





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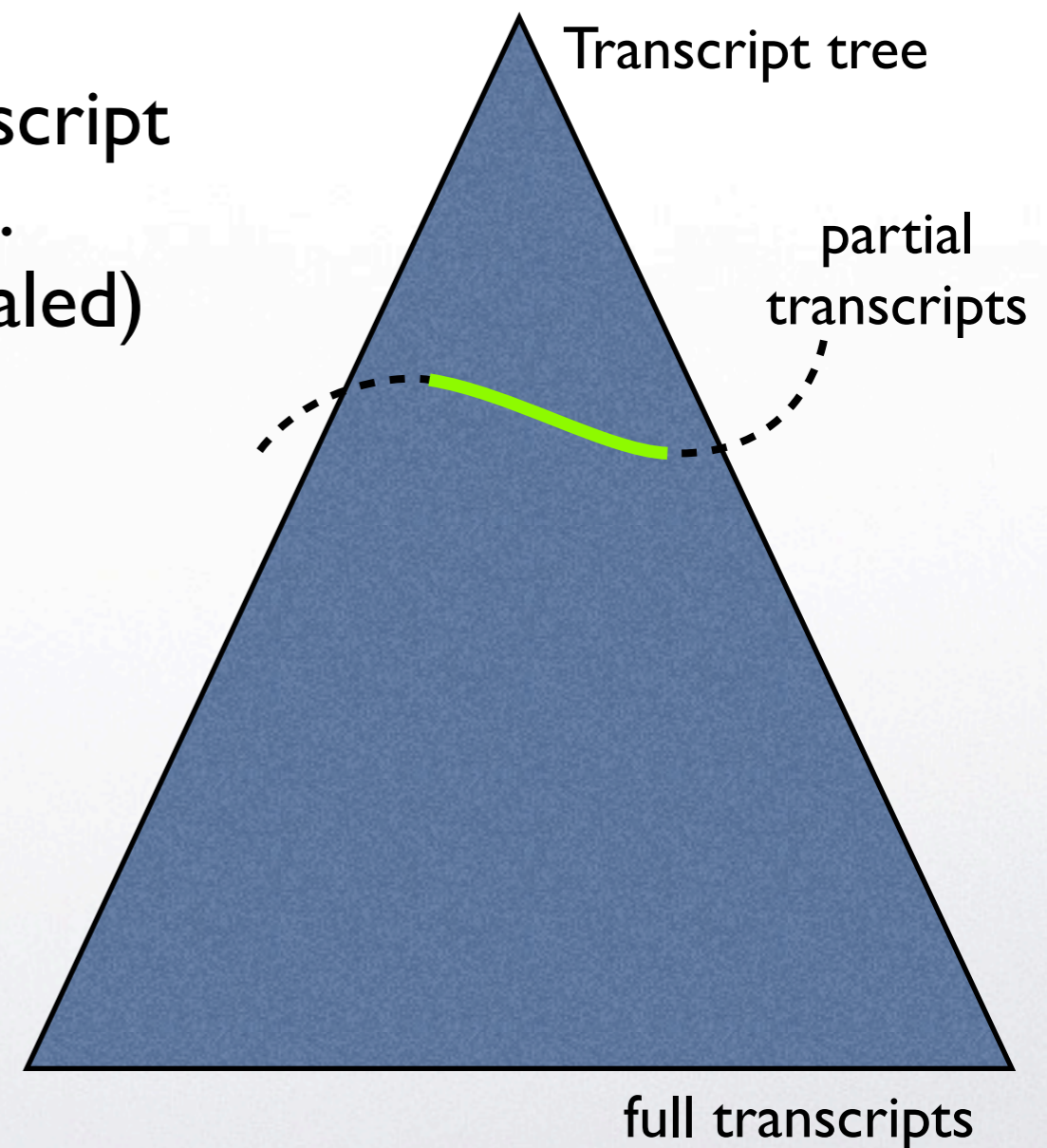
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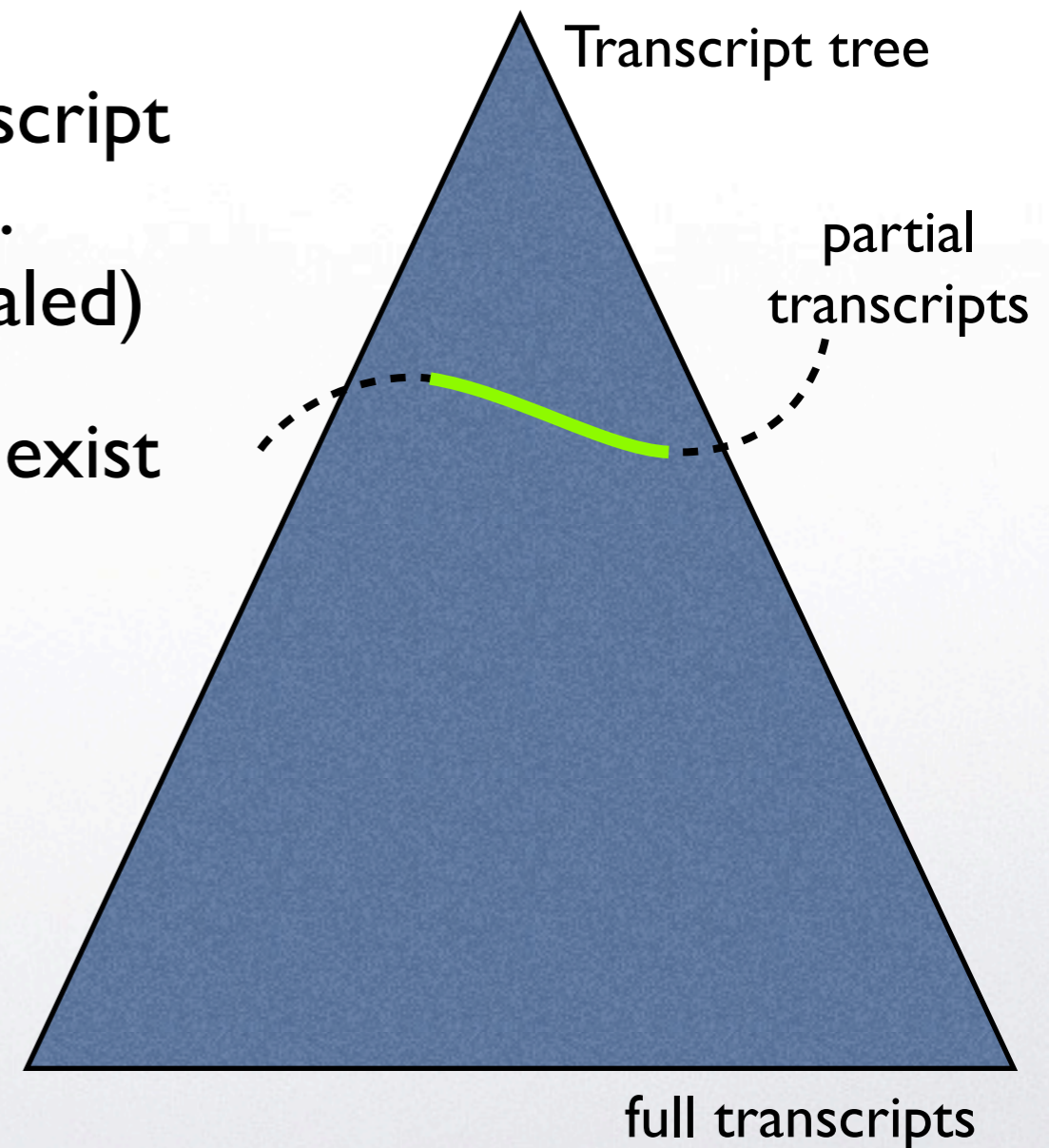
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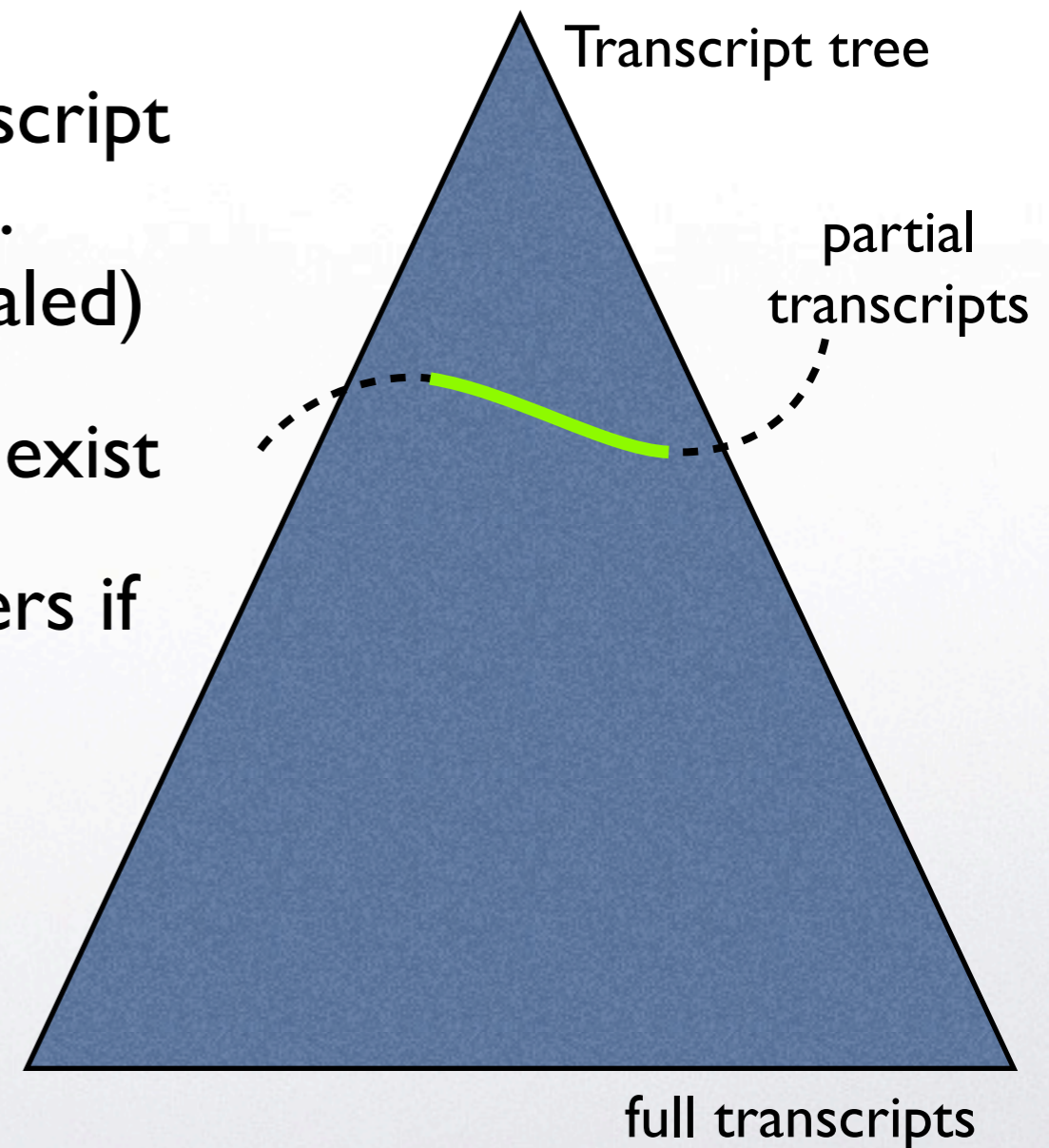
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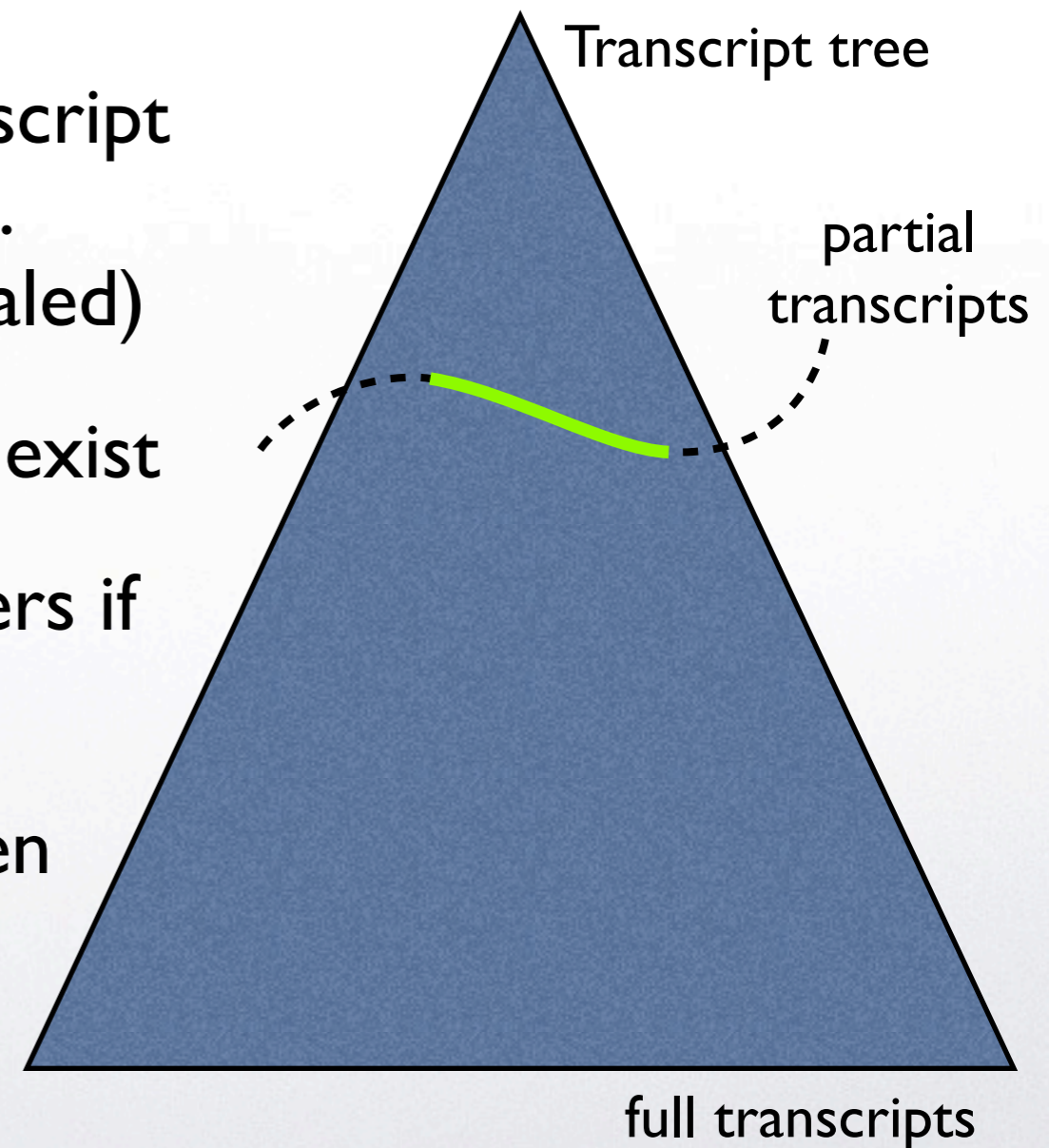
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- Attacks can be launched at the frontiers if they can be detected
- Turns out, often, if OWFs don't exist, then can efficiently detect the frontiers (using characterization of OWF in [IL89])





Future Work



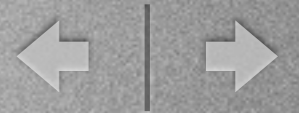
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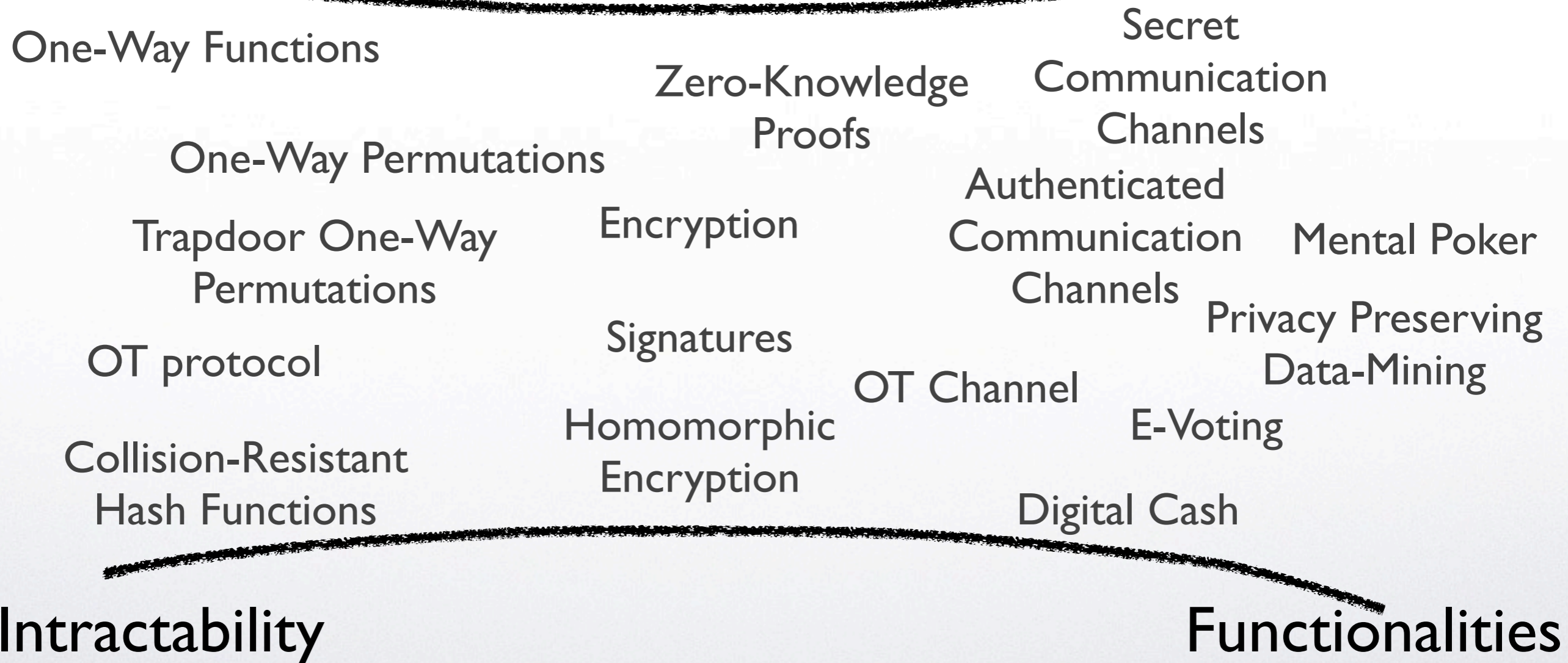
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 - Even (statistical) cryptographic complexity little understood
- Randomized functionalities, fair functionalities, infinite functionalities? (Again, cryptographic complexity little understood)



Crypto Means & Goals



Intractability

Functionalities



Crypto Means & Goals

One-Way Functions

One-Way Permutations

Trapdoor One-Way
Permutations

OT protocol

Collision-Resistant
Hash Functions

Zero-Knowledge
Proofs

Encryption

Signatures

Homomorphic
Encryption

Secret
Communication
Channels

Authenticated
Communication
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OT Channel

Digital Cash

Mental Poker

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