



**CISPA**

HELMHOLTZ CENTER FOR  
INFORMATION SECURITY

# (Nondeterministic) Hardness vs. Non-Malleability

Marshall Ball (NYU), Dana Dachman-Soled (UMD), **Julian Loss (CISPA)**

# Error Correcting Codes



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- **What if  $\hat{c}$  doesn't decode to  $m$ ?**



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# Tampering Attack



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- Adversary may **tamper**  $c$  into  $\hat{c}$  s.t.  $D(\hat{c}) = \hat{m} \neq m$



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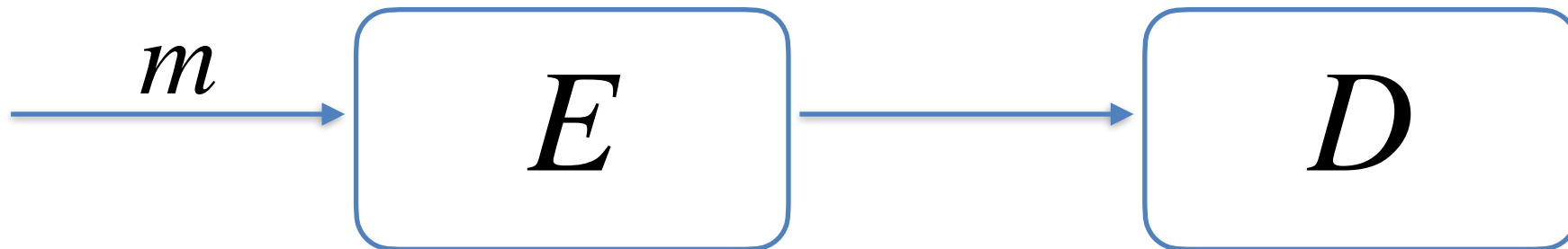
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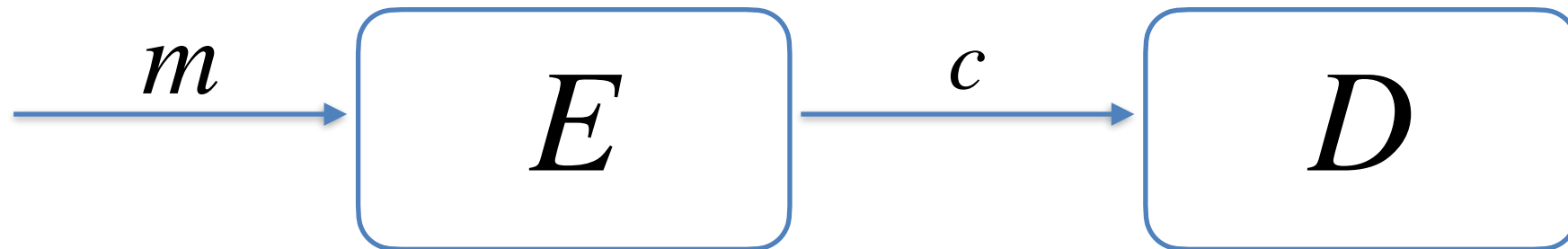


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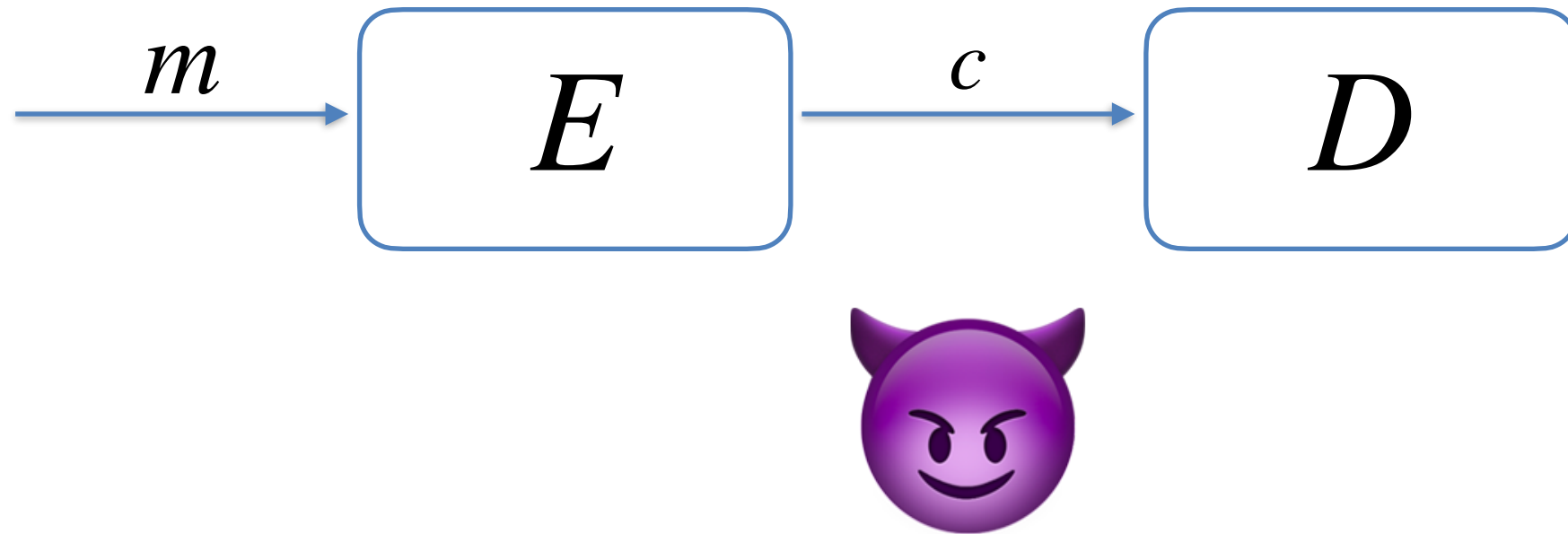




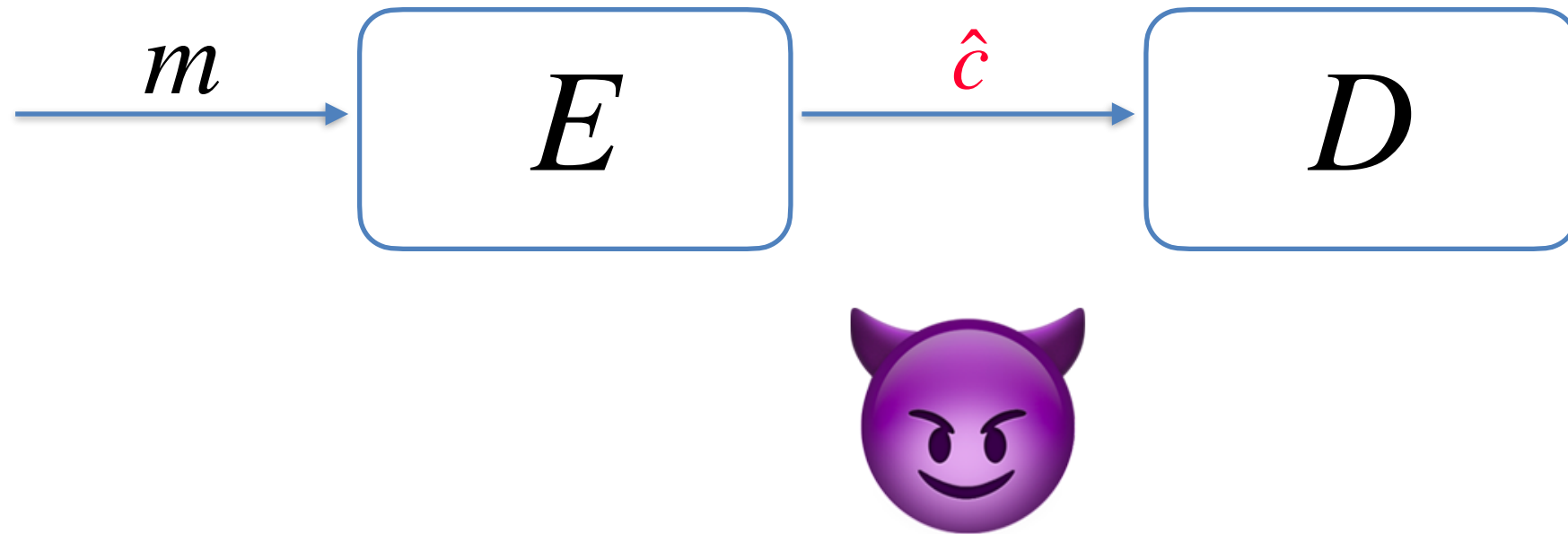
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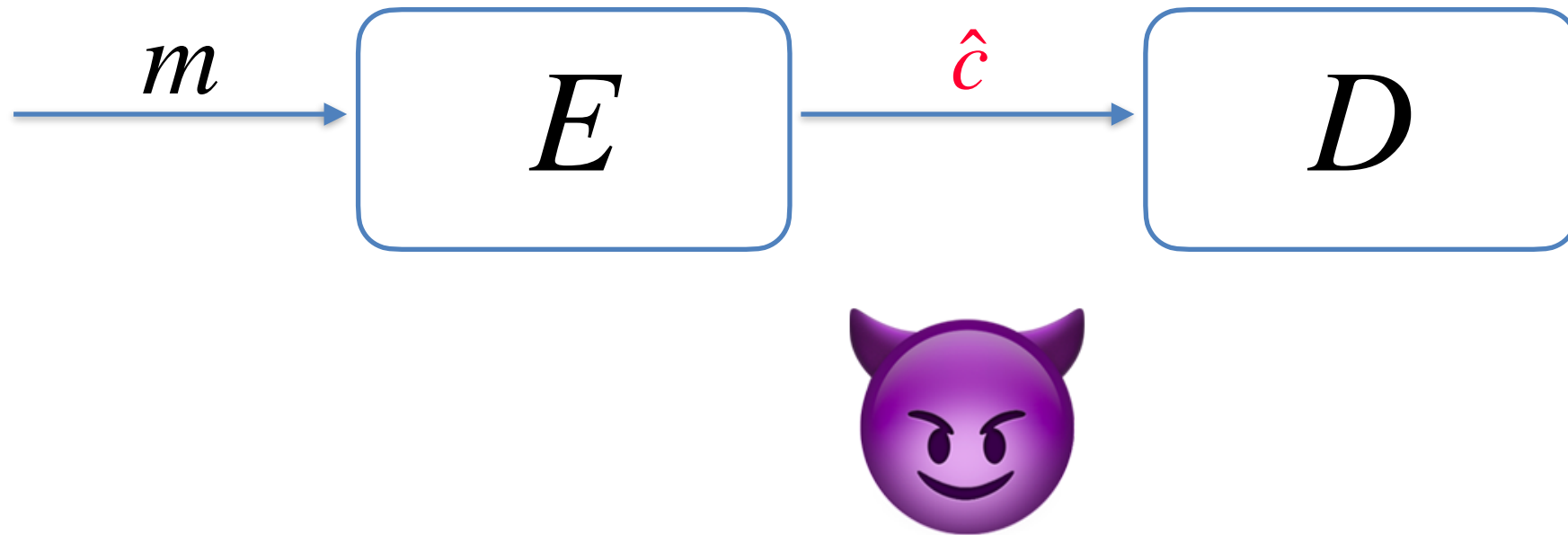


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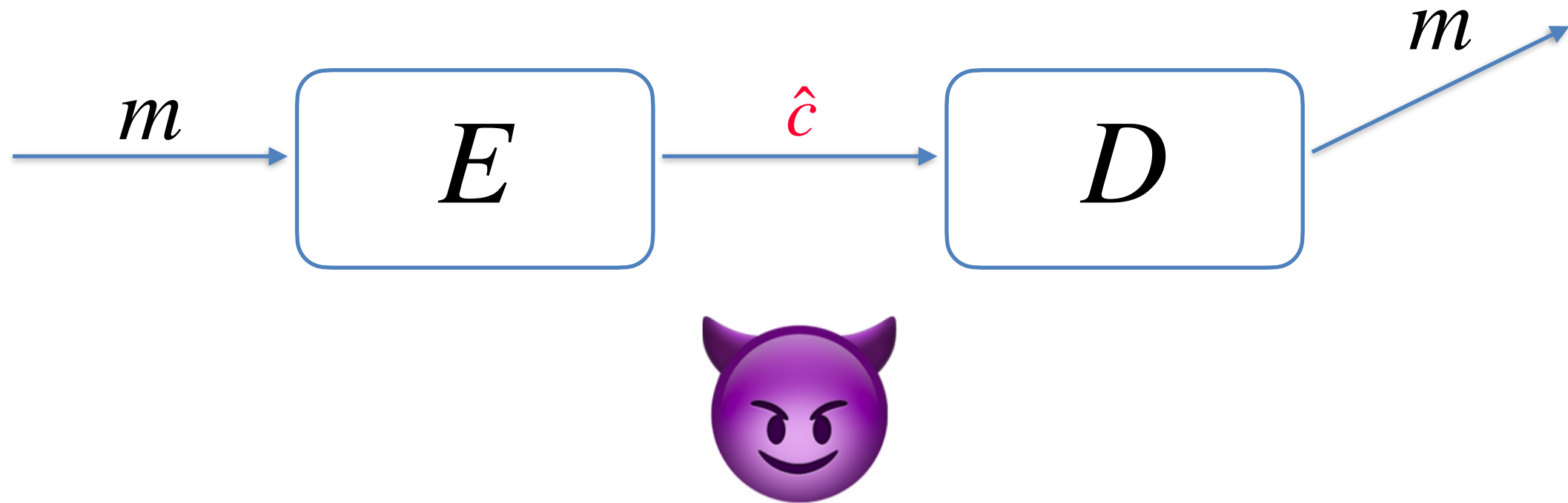
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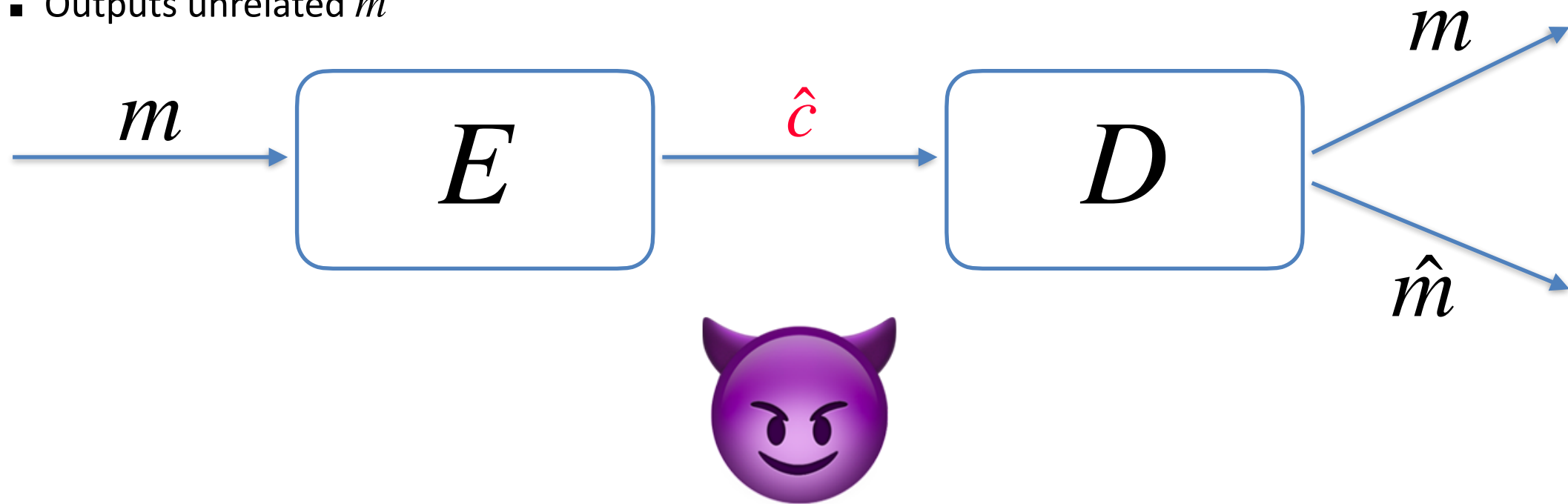
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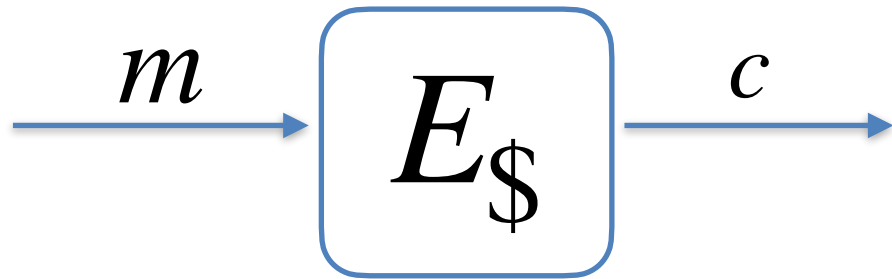
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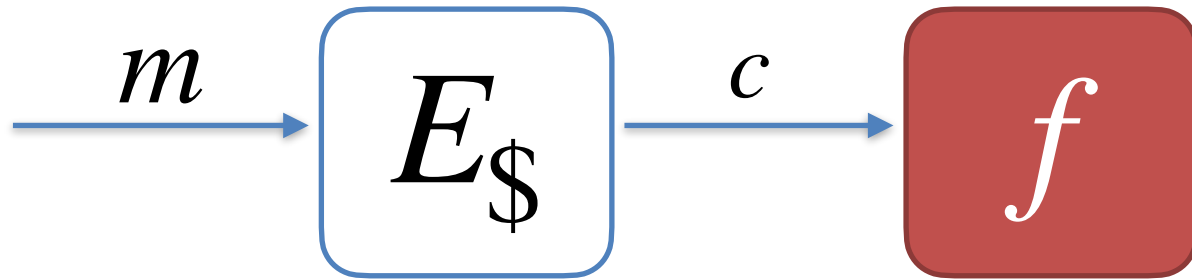


*m* →

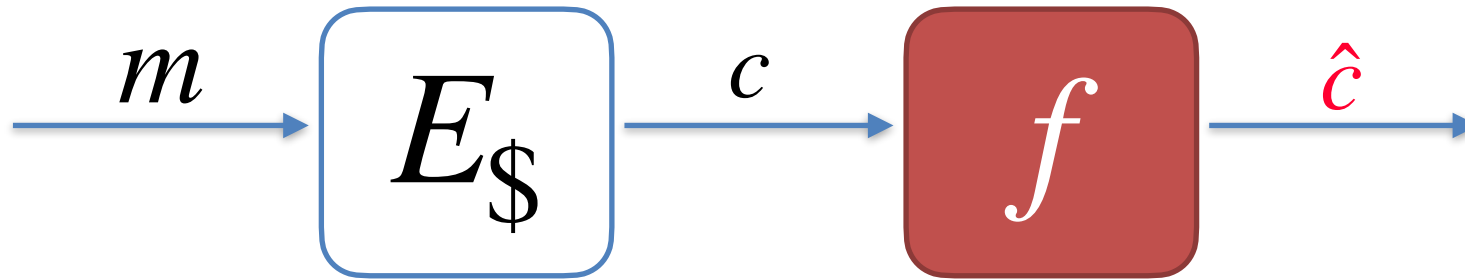




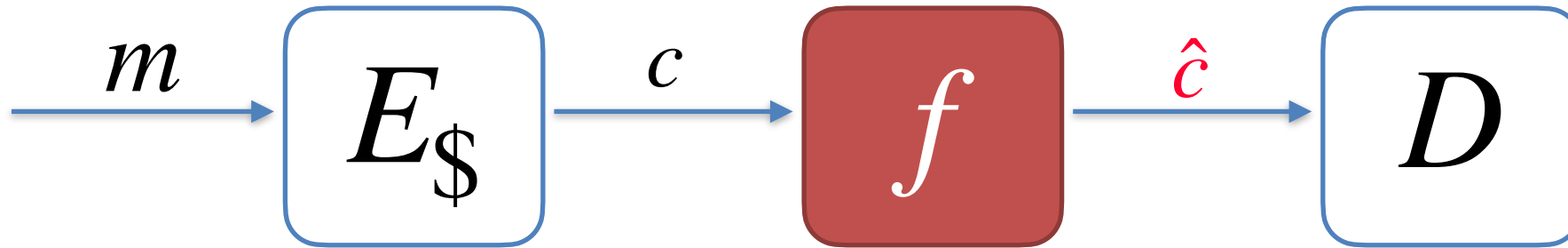
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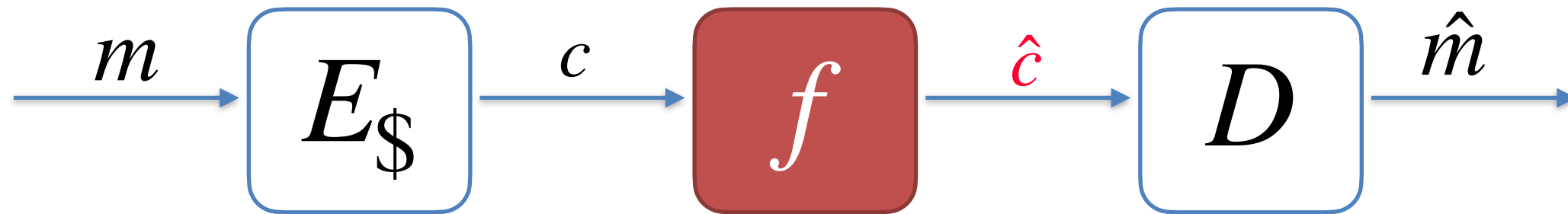
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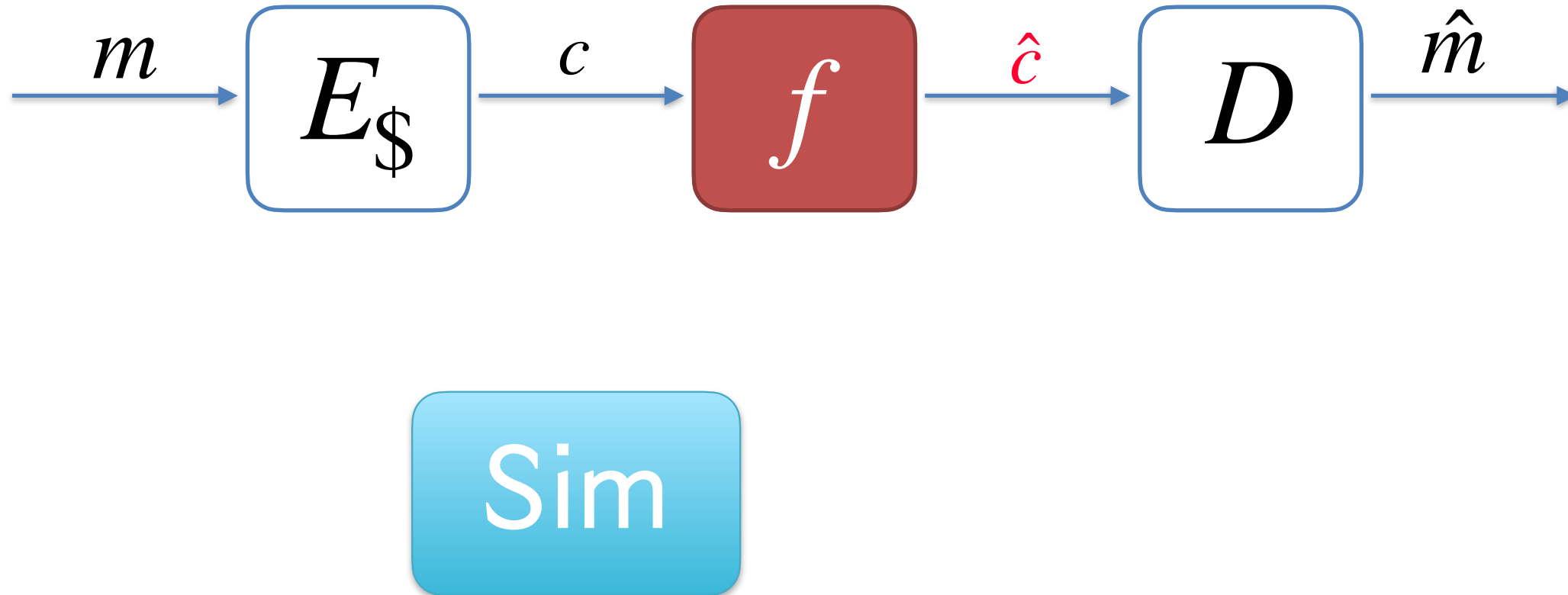
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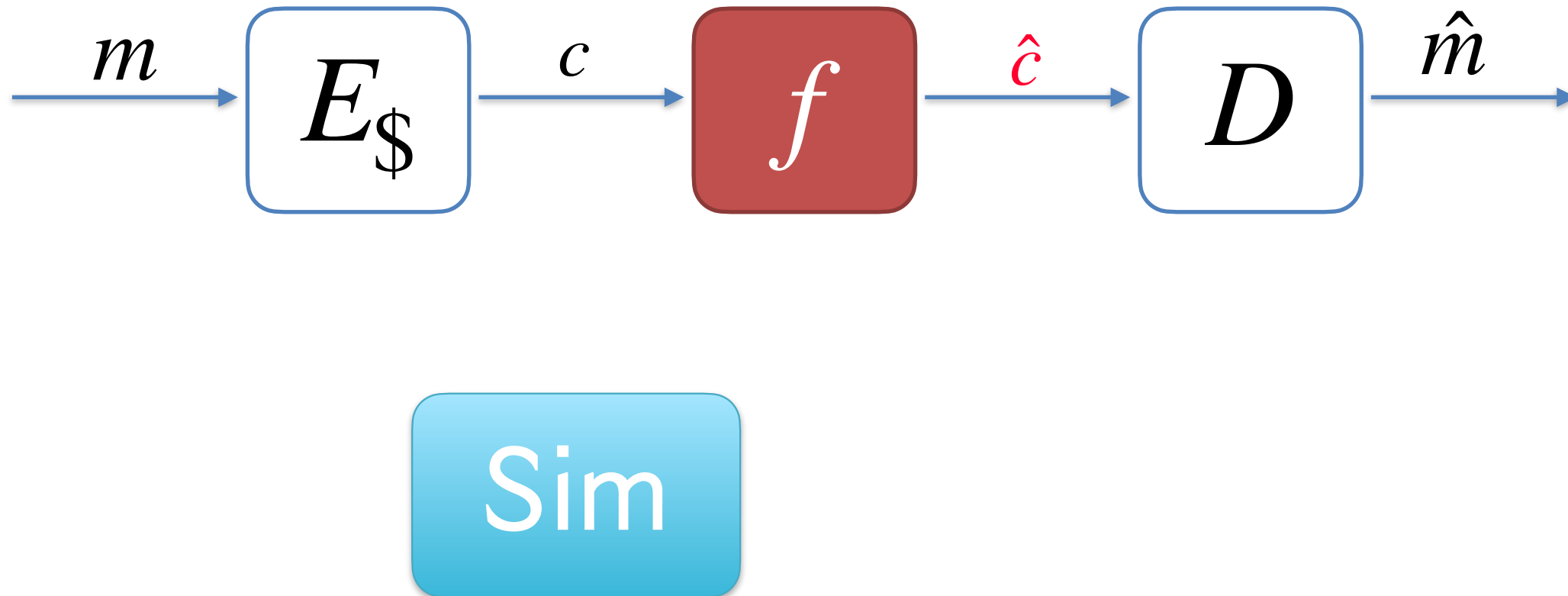
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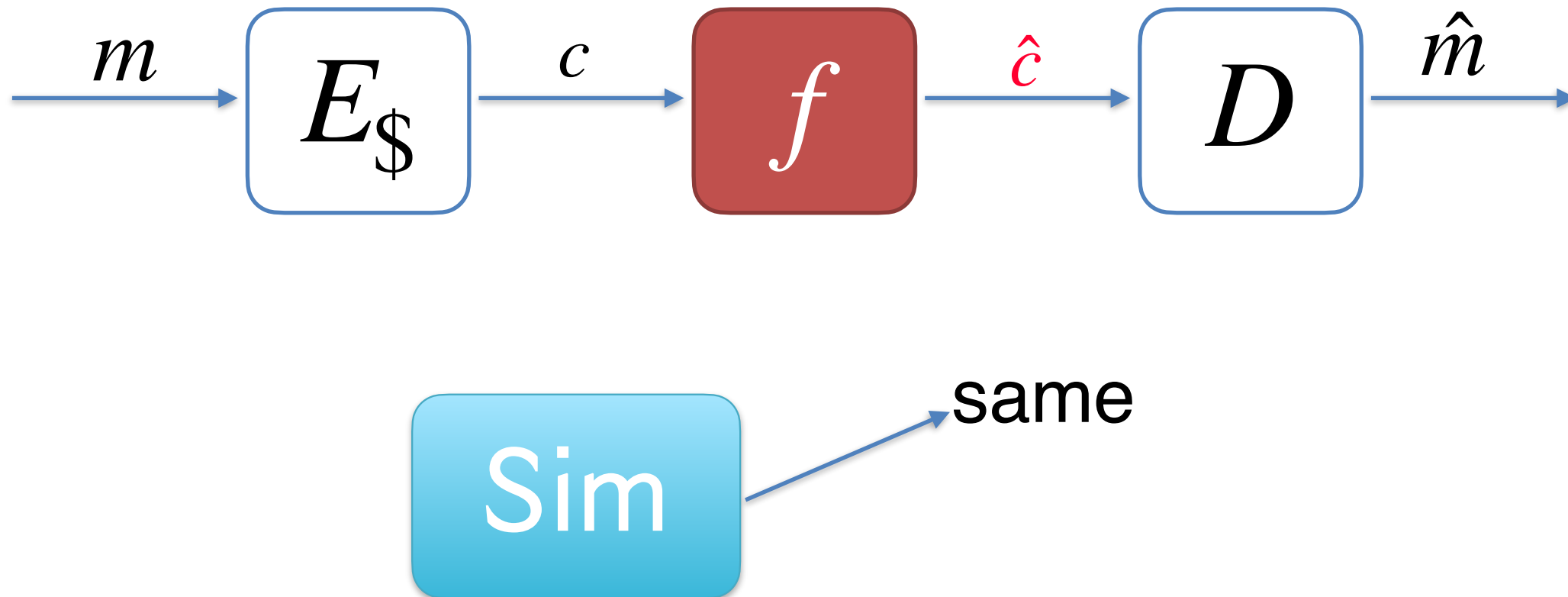


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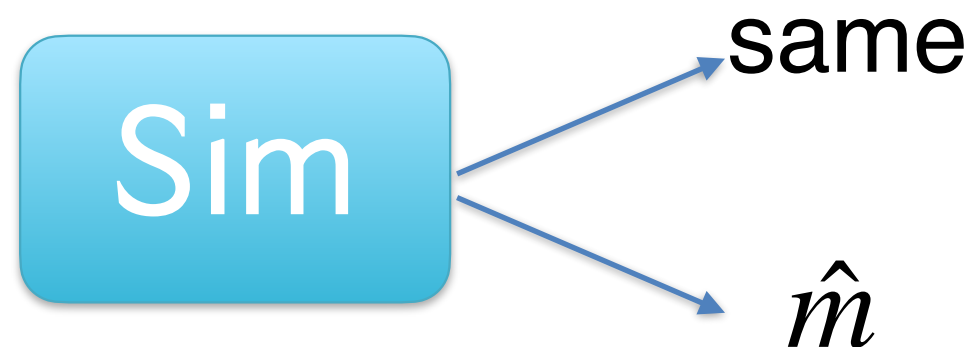
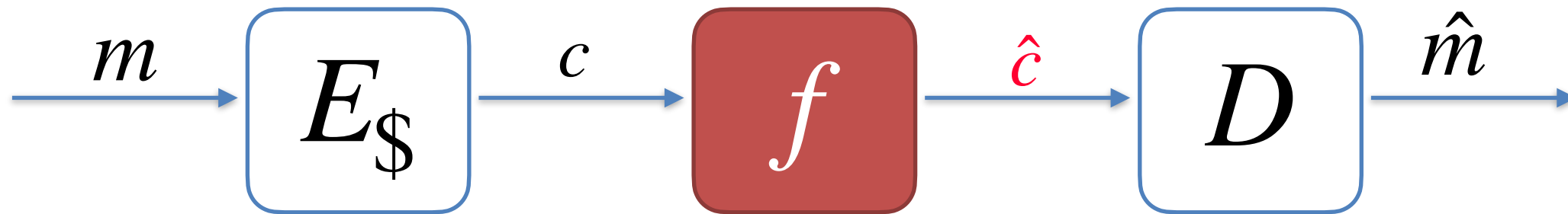
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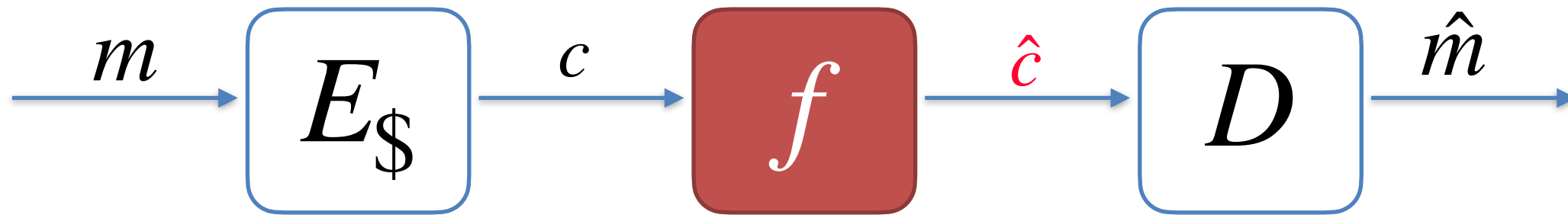




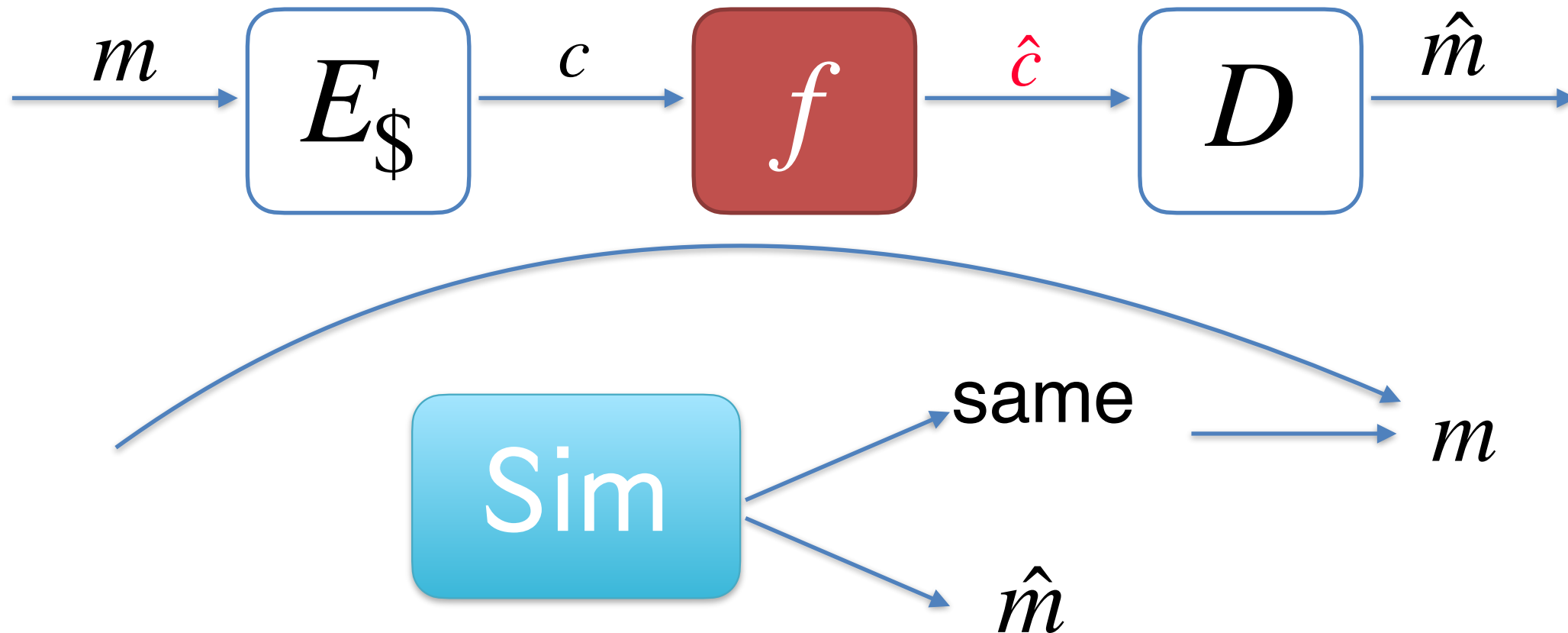
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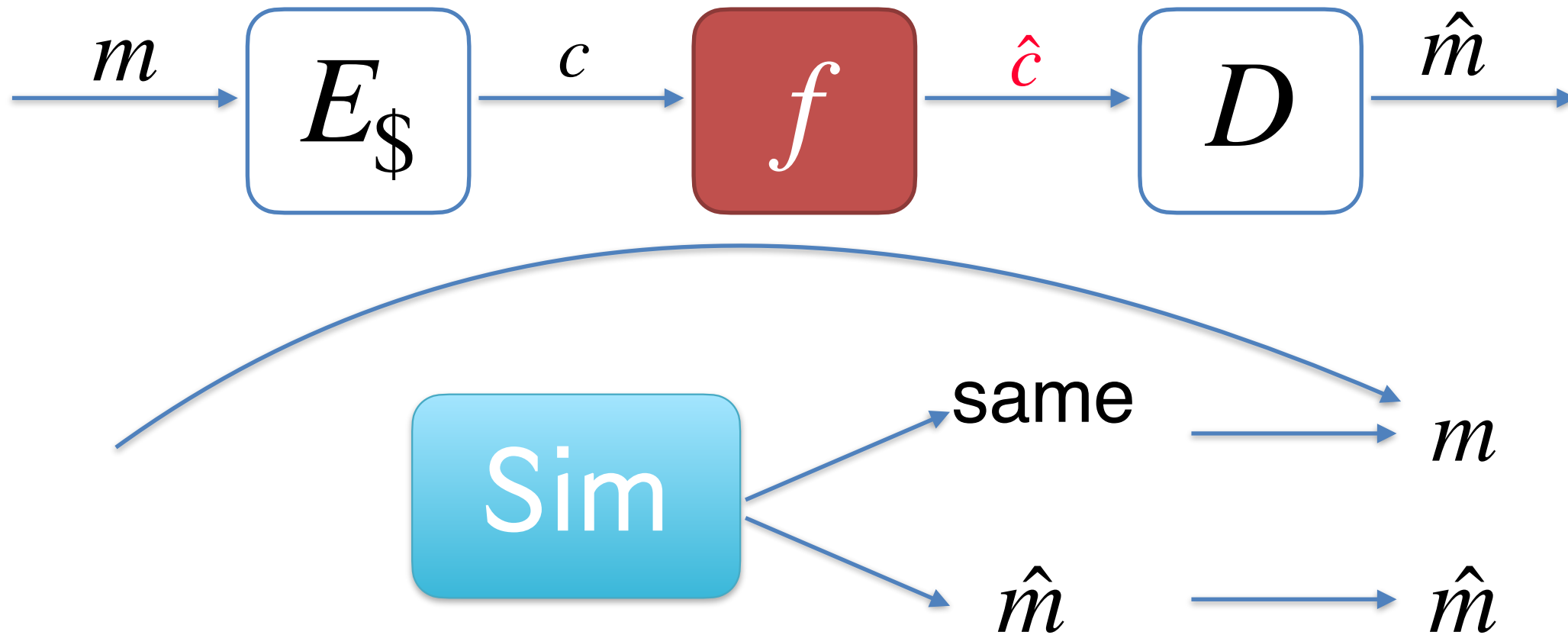
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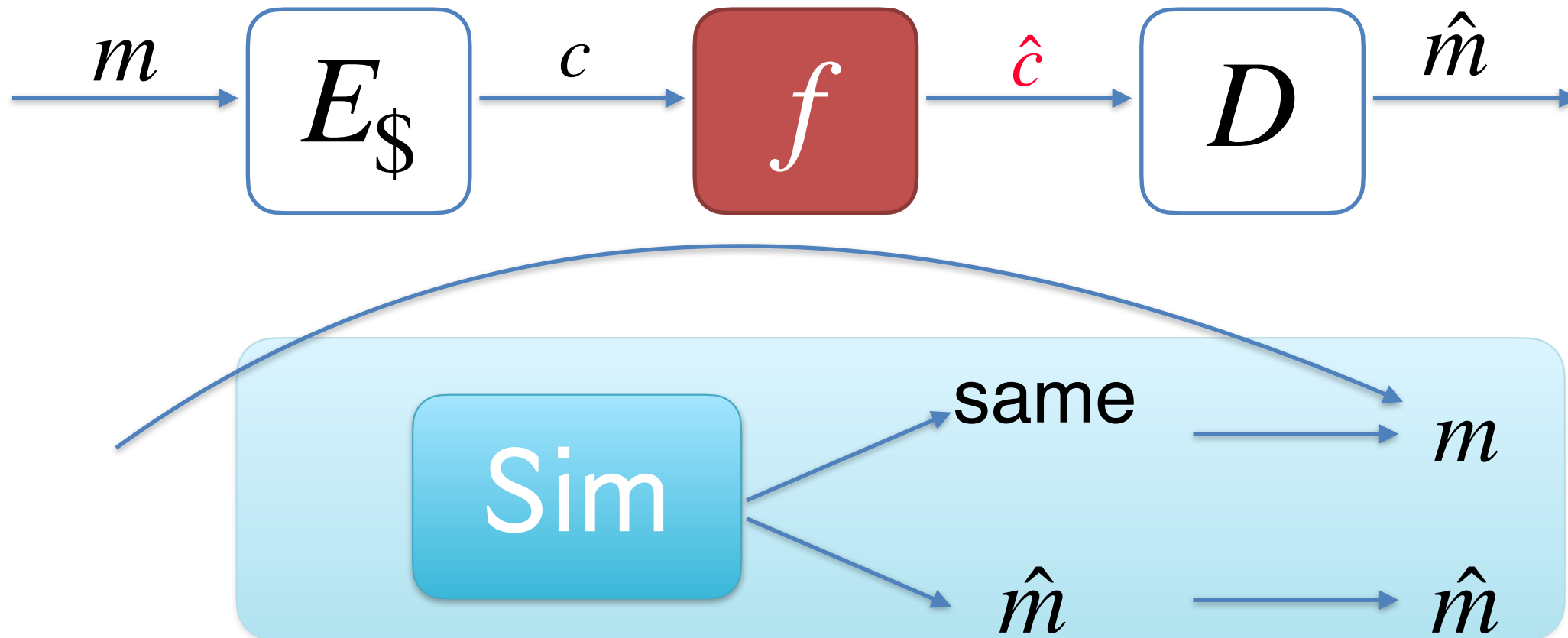
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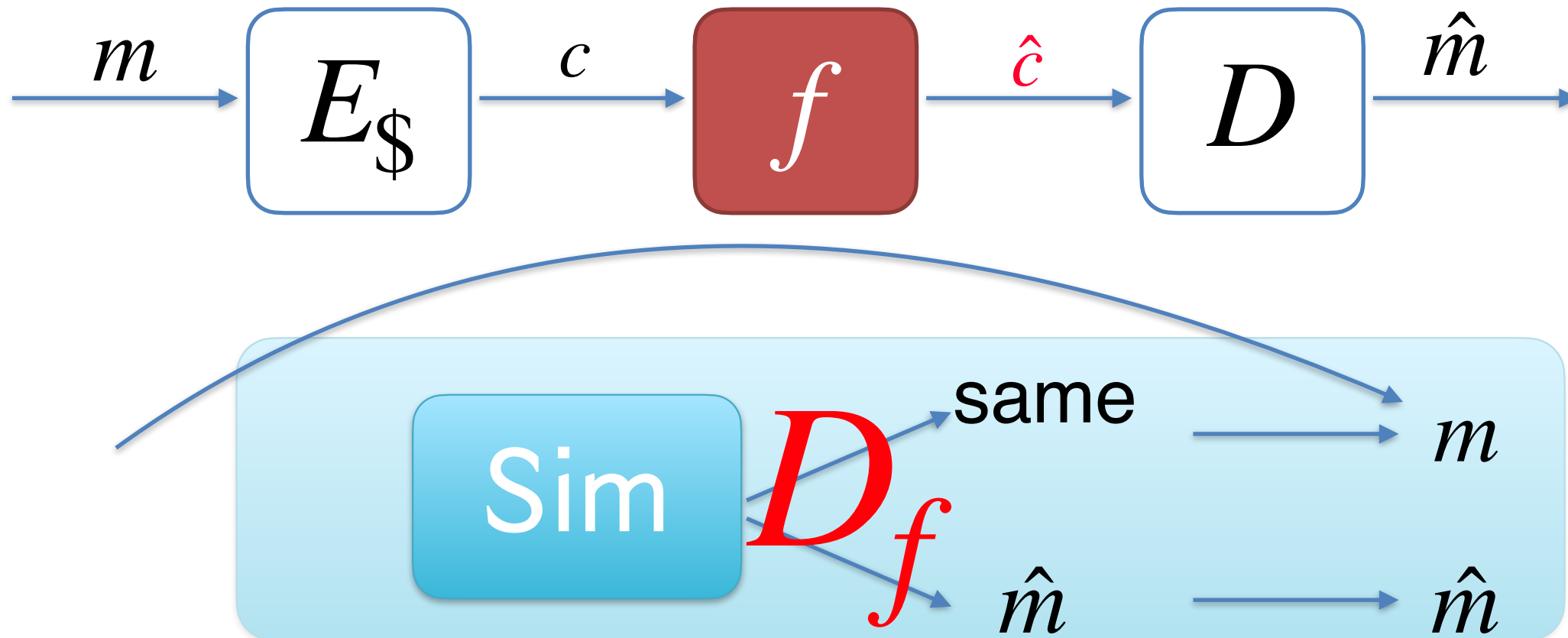
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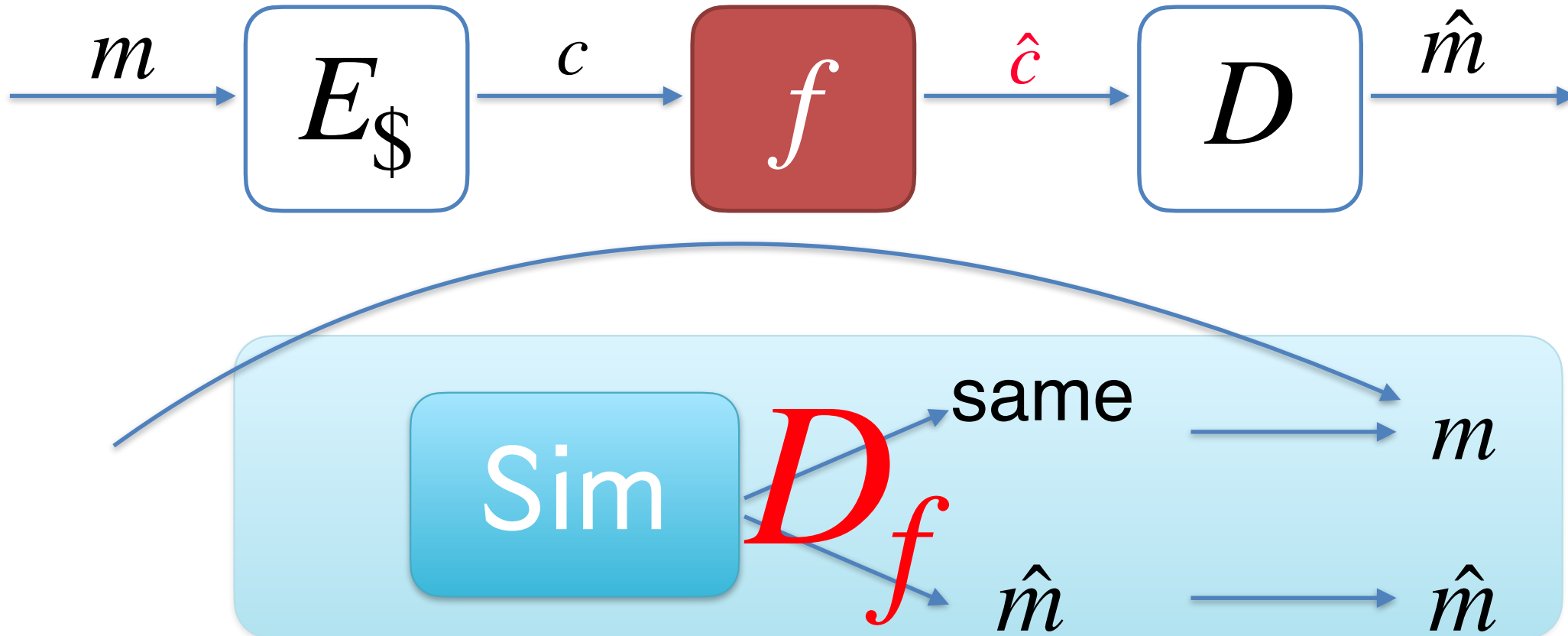
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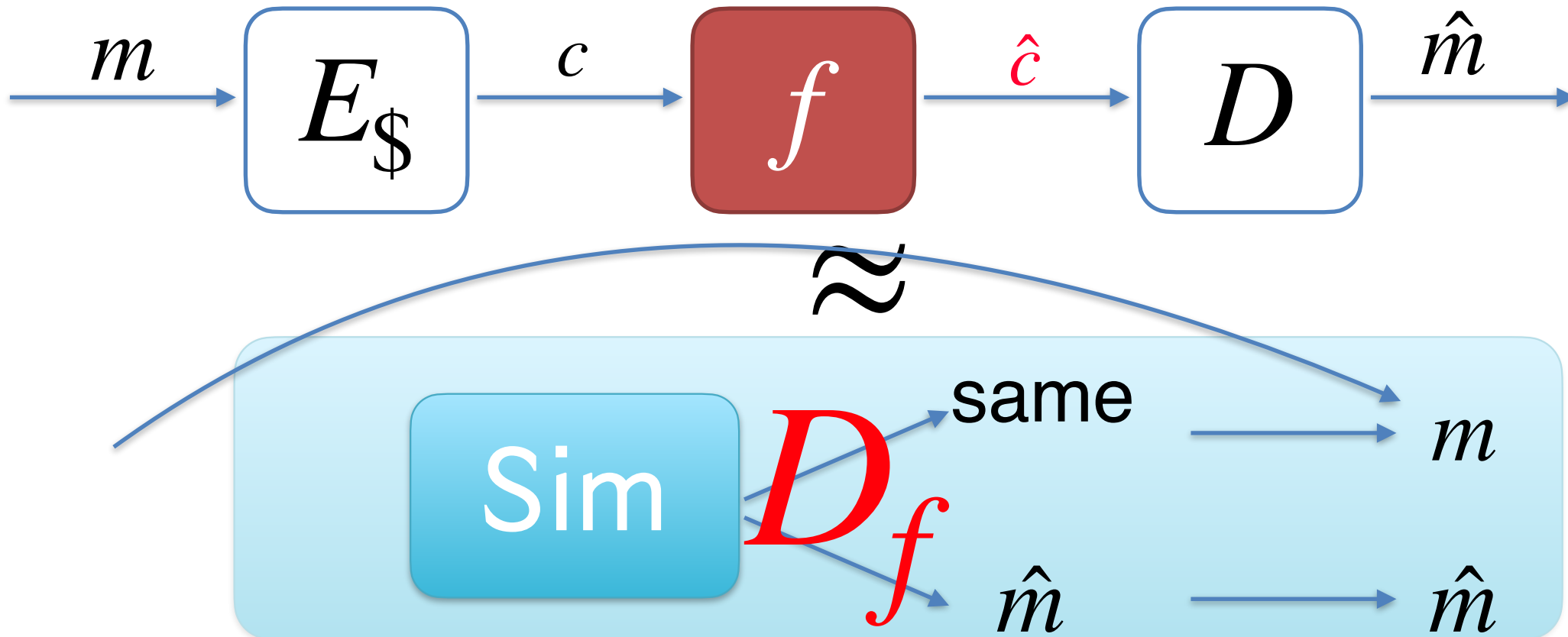
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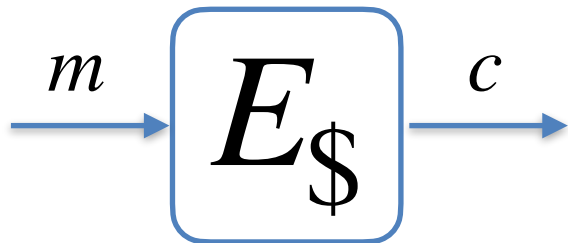
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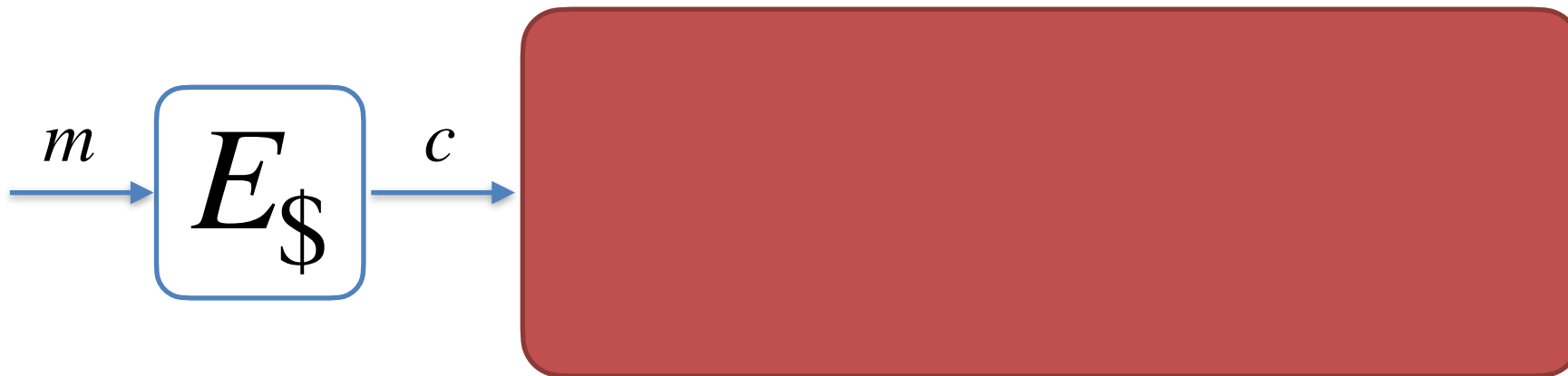
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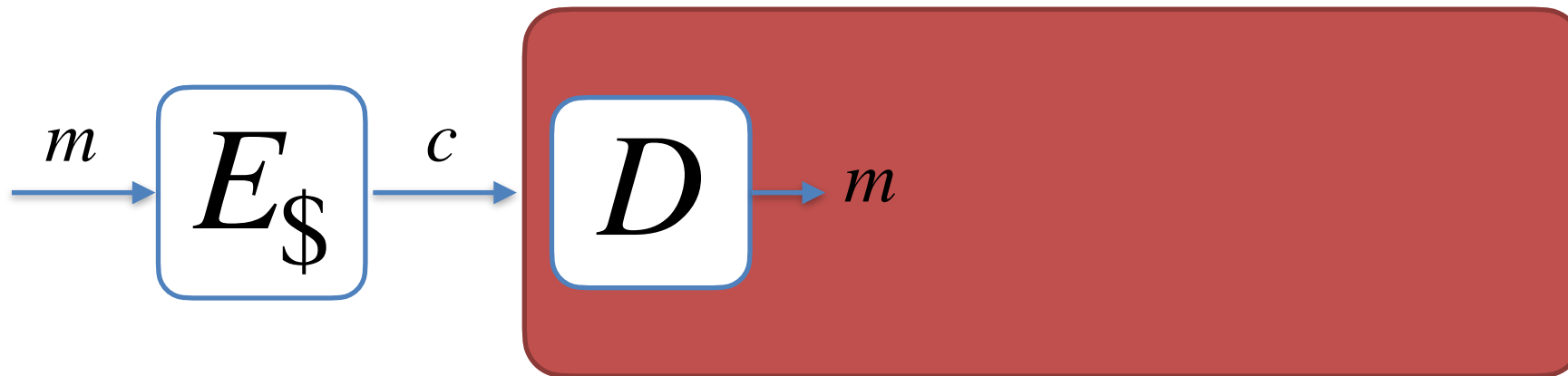
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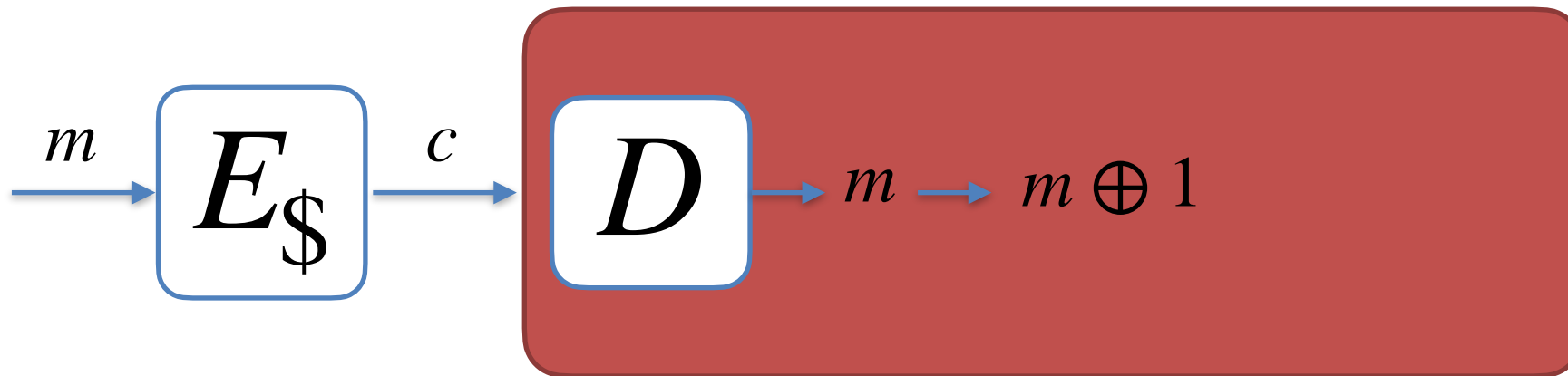
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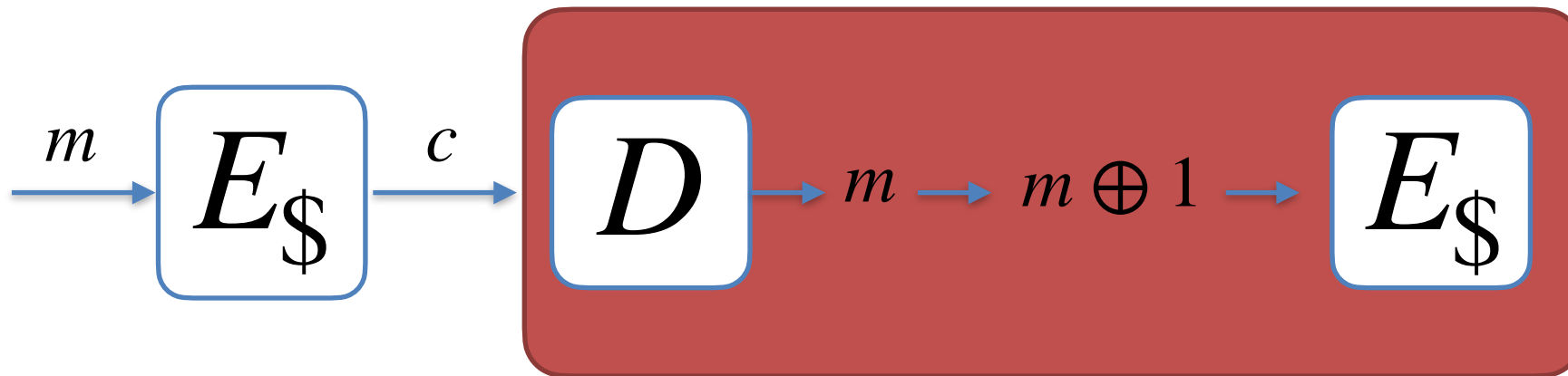
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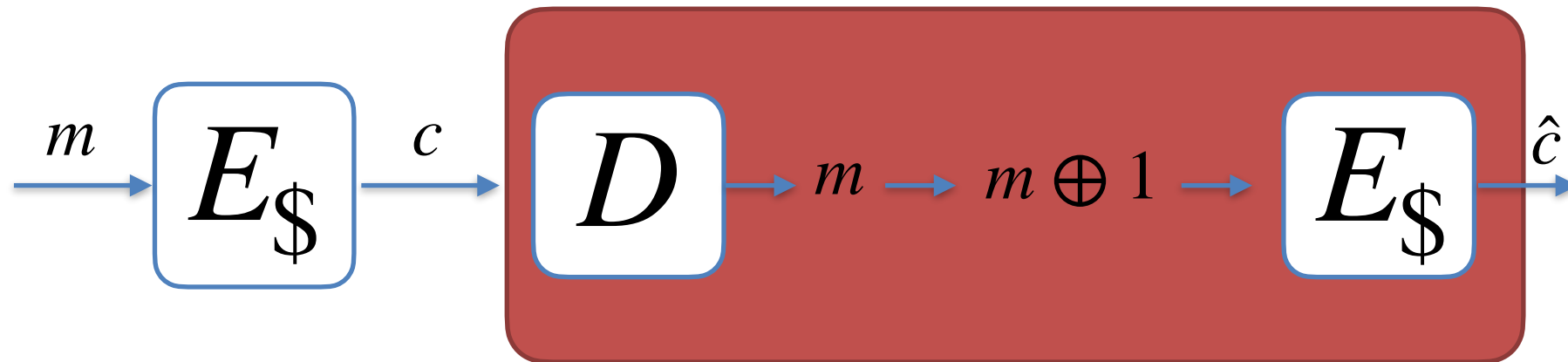
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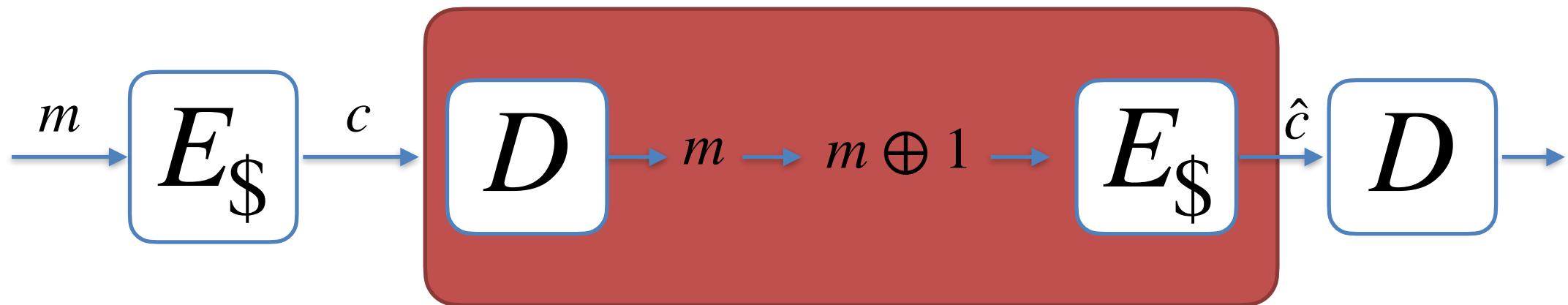
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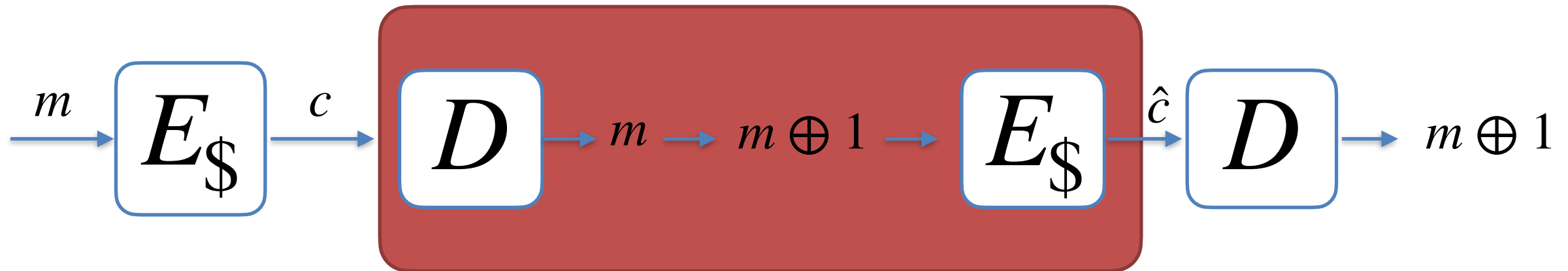
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- **Theorem:** Suppose that Conjecture 1 is true. Then, for all constants  $c$ , there exists an (explicit)  $n^{-c}$ -NMC for  $n^c$ -sized circuits.

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- **Solution:** Non-deterministic reduction + strong statistical tool

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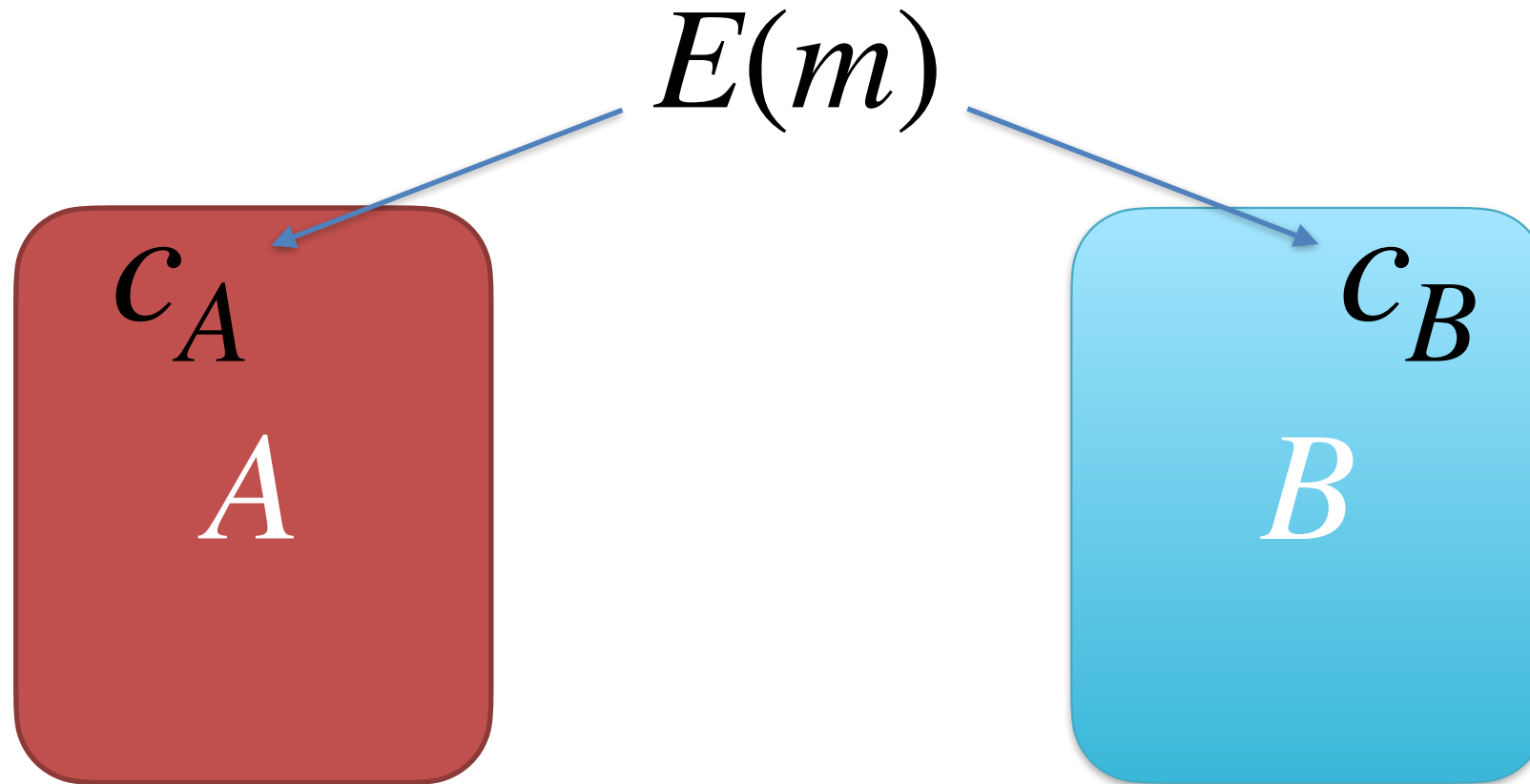
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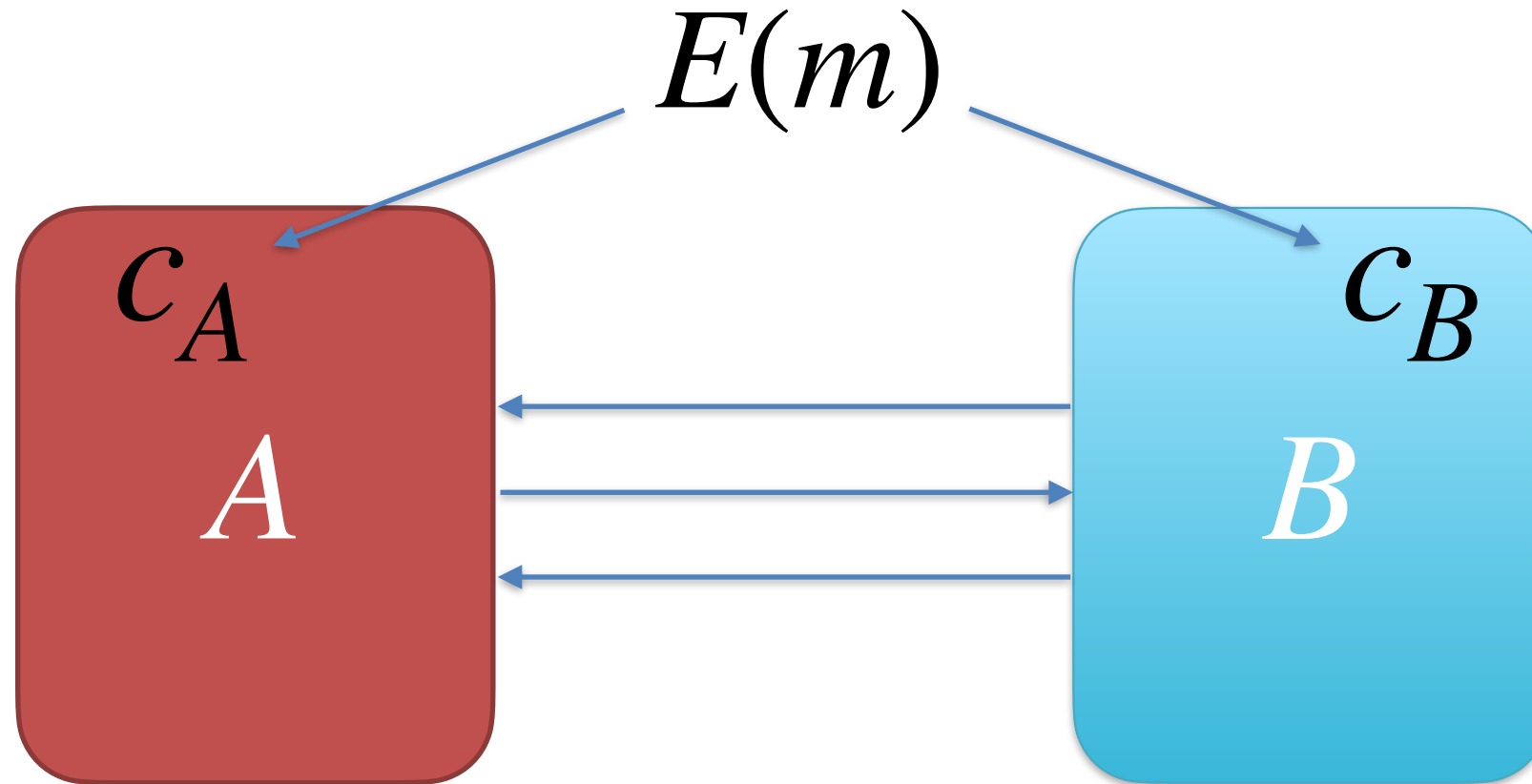
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$$E(m)$$

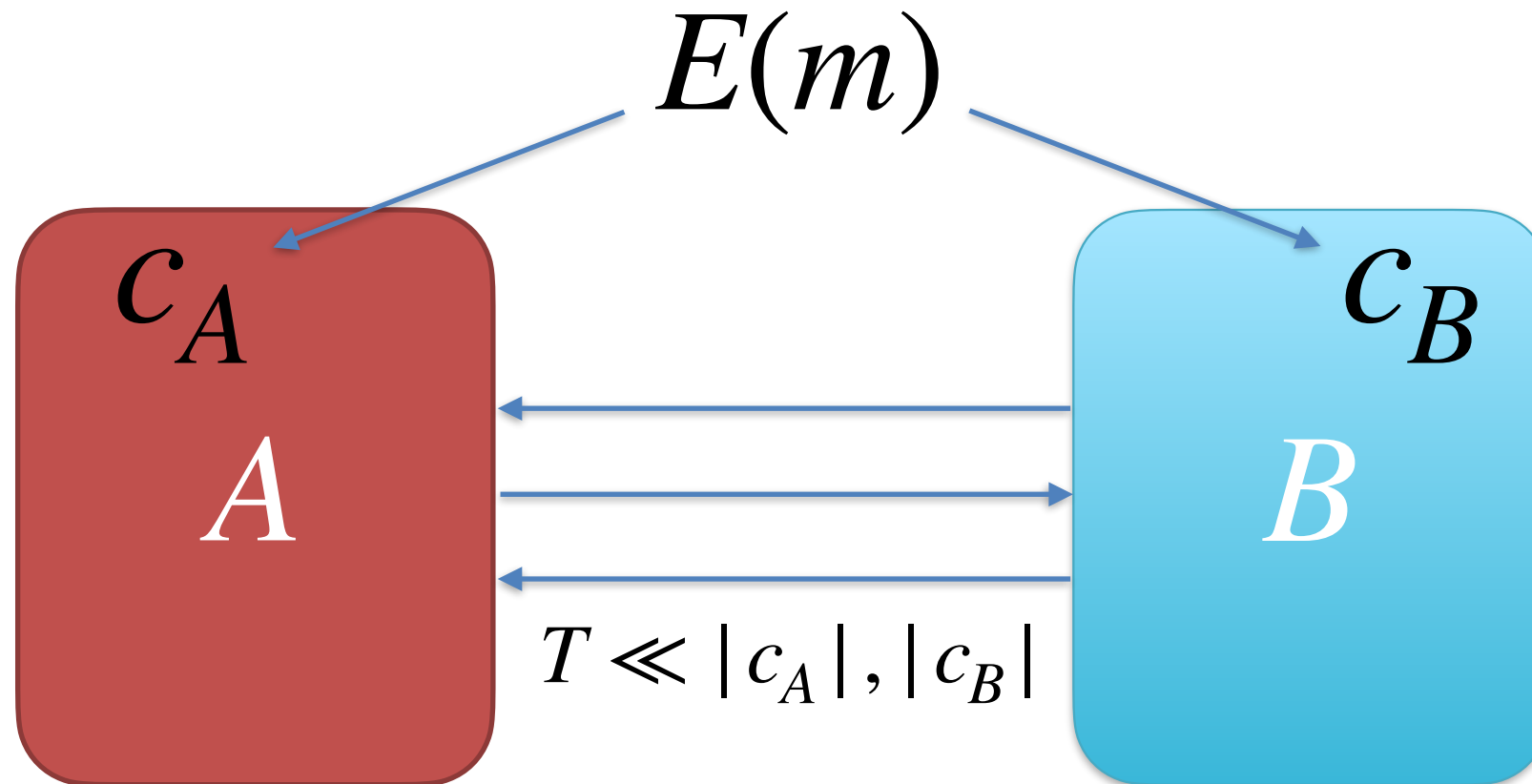
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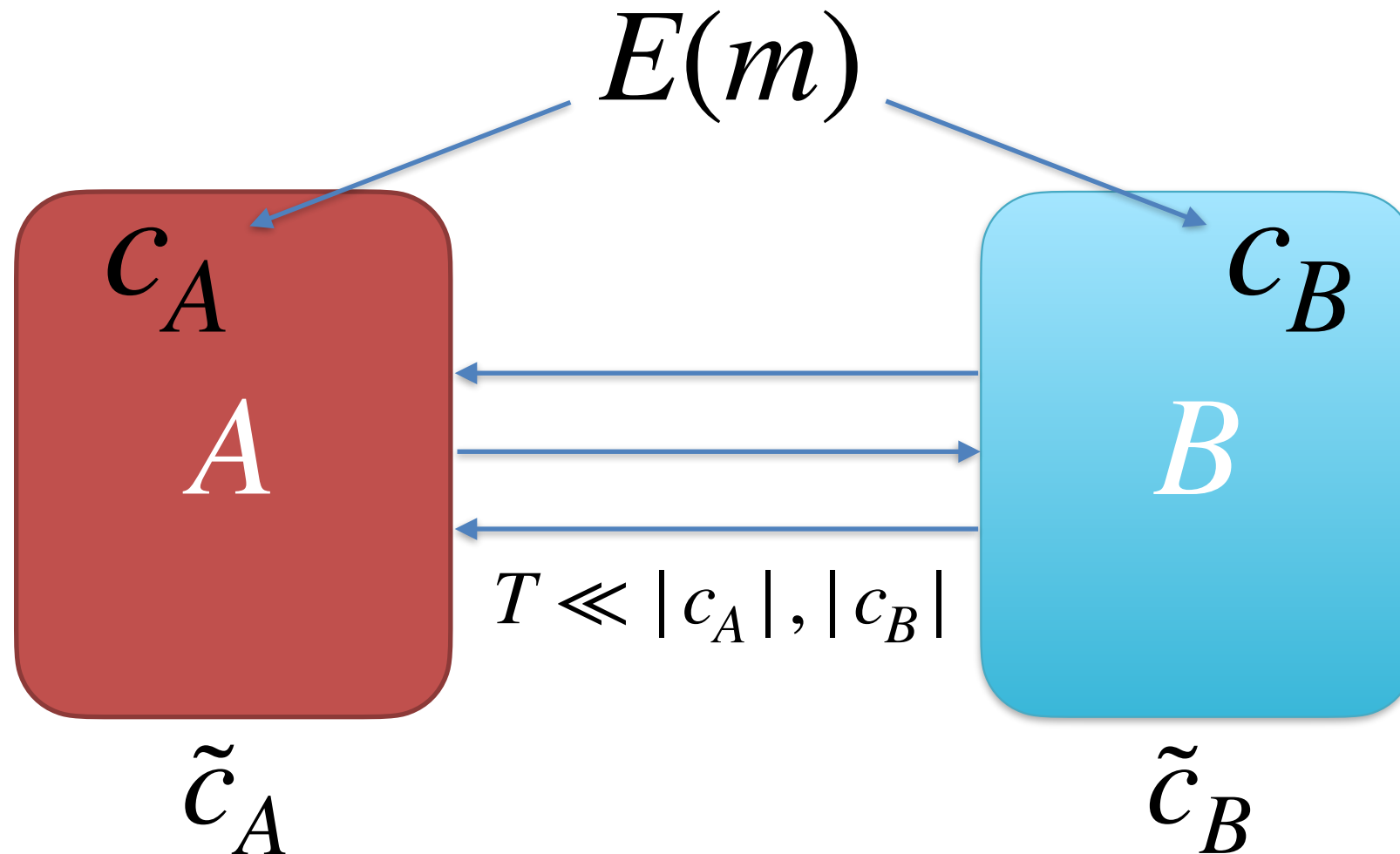
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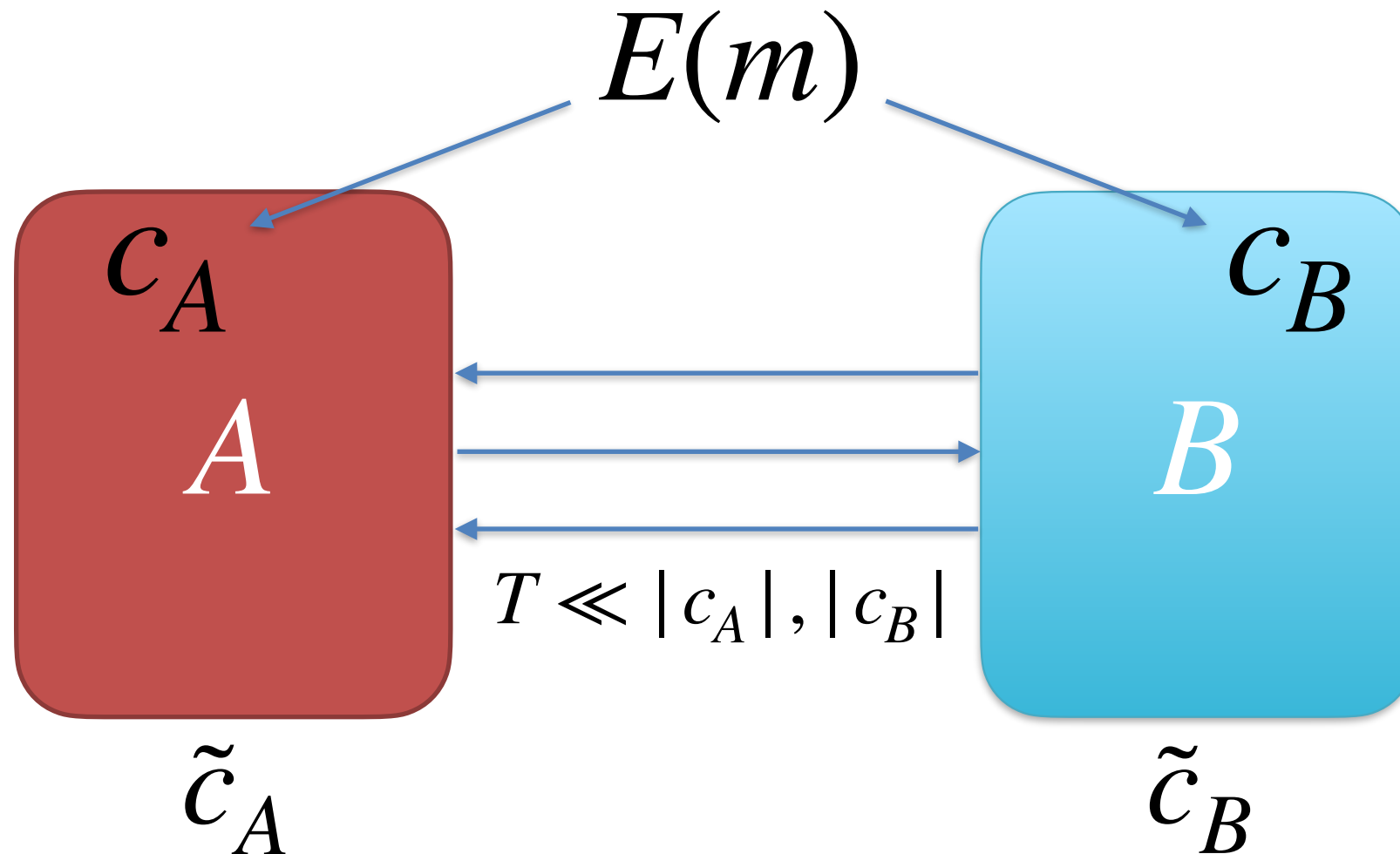


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# Bounded Communication Tampering

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- Known NMCs for this tampering class in the standard model



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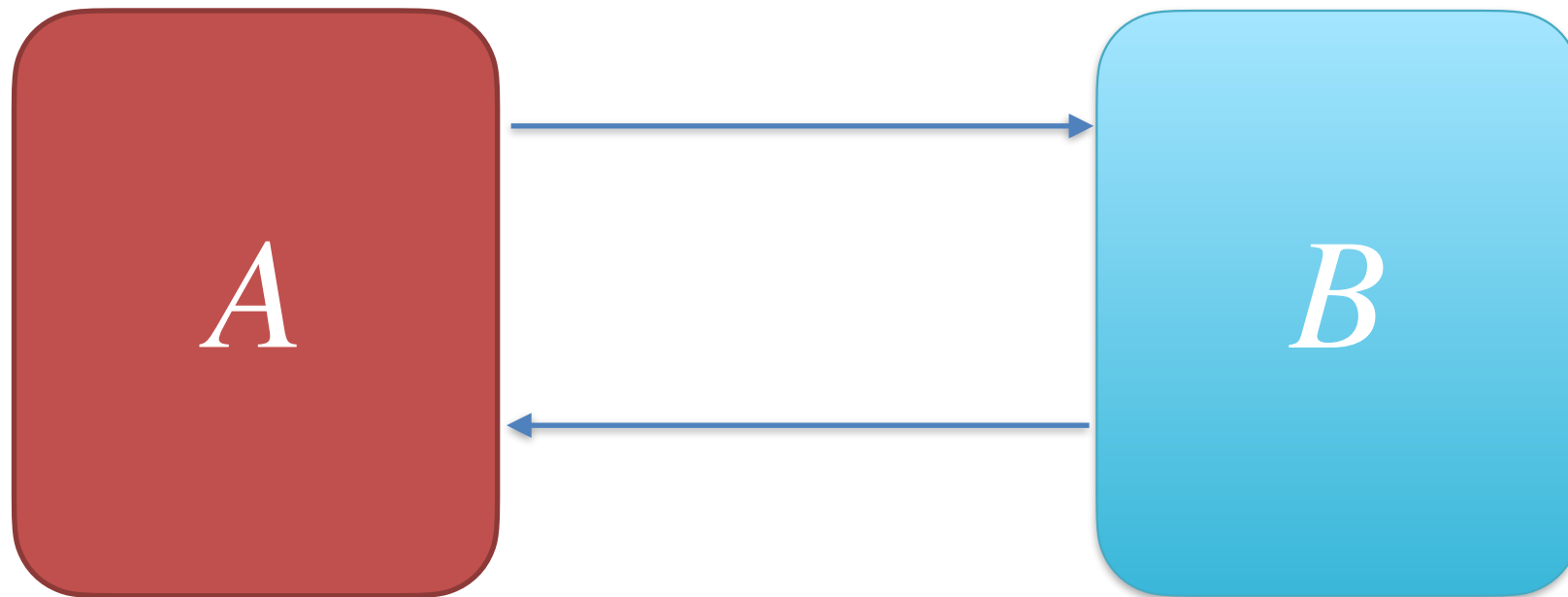
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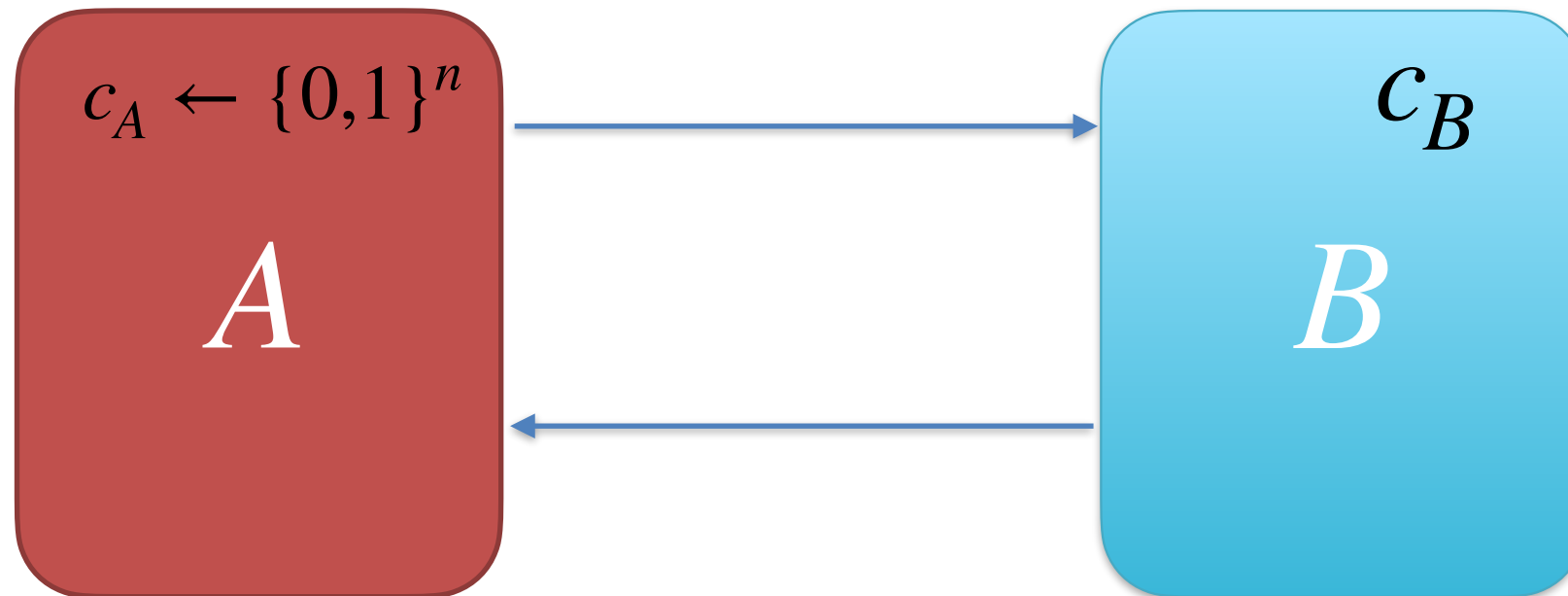
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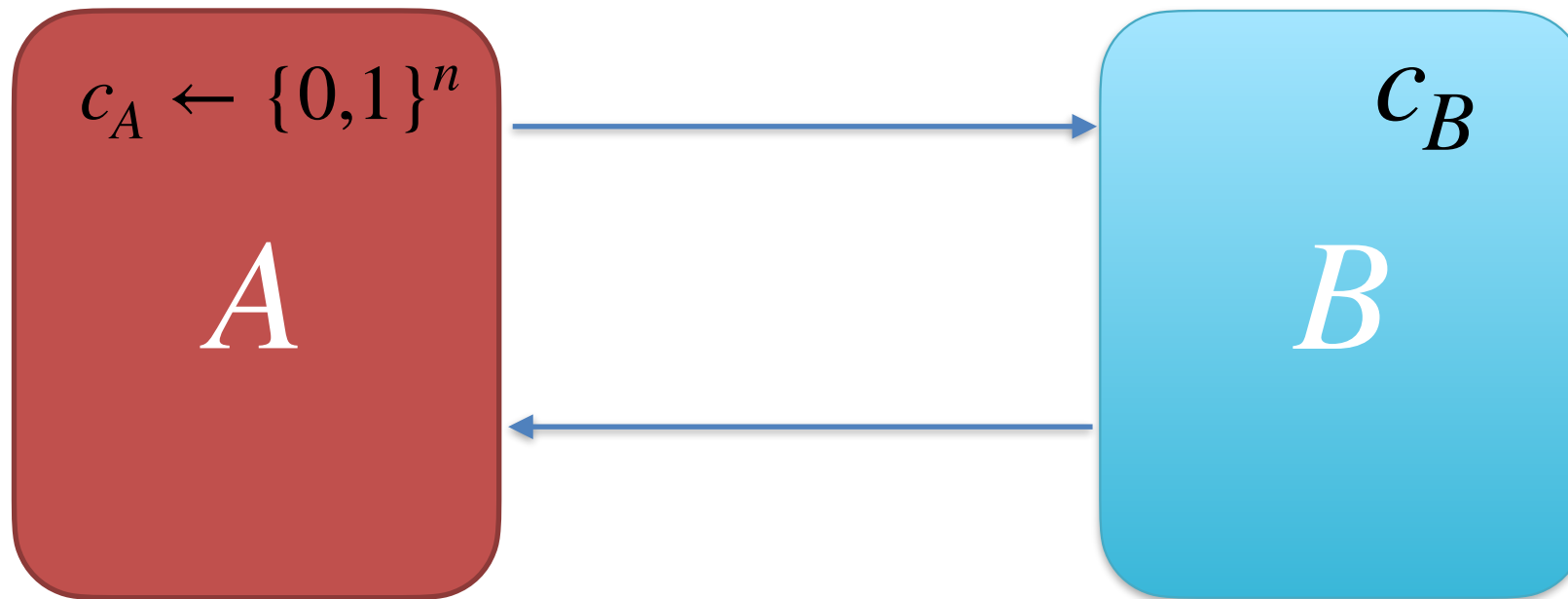
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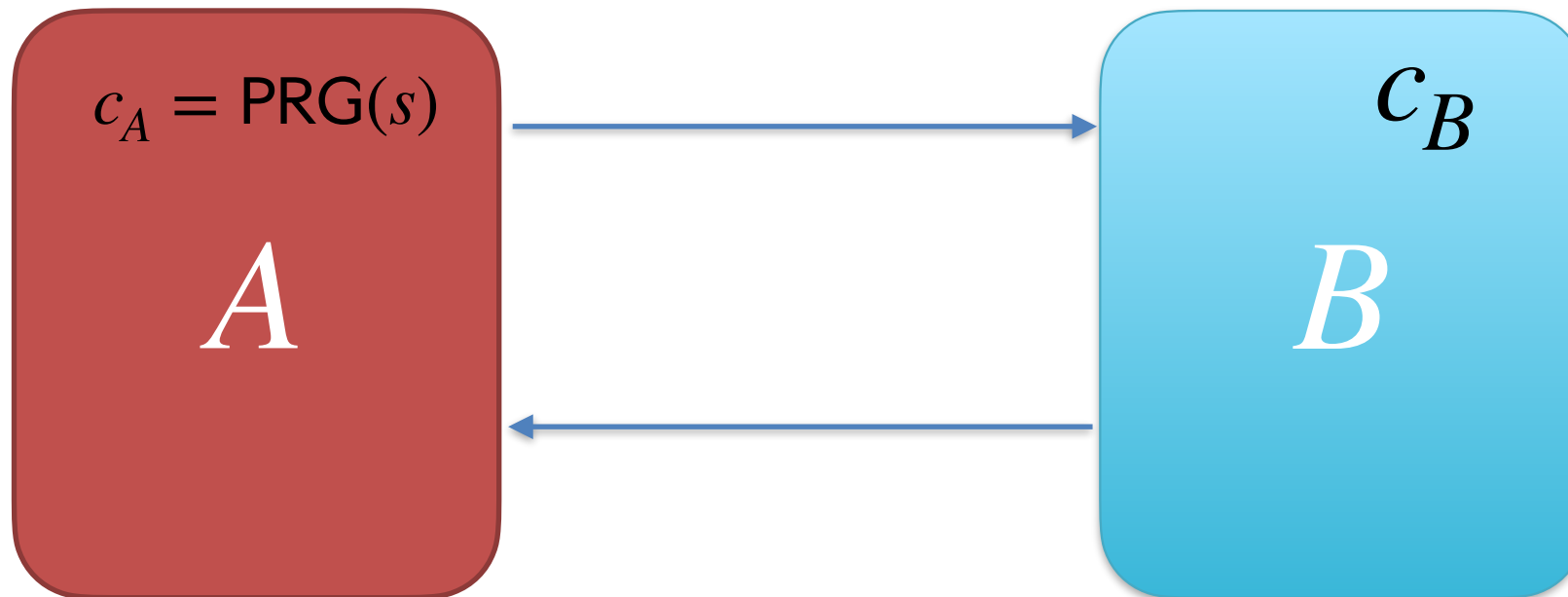
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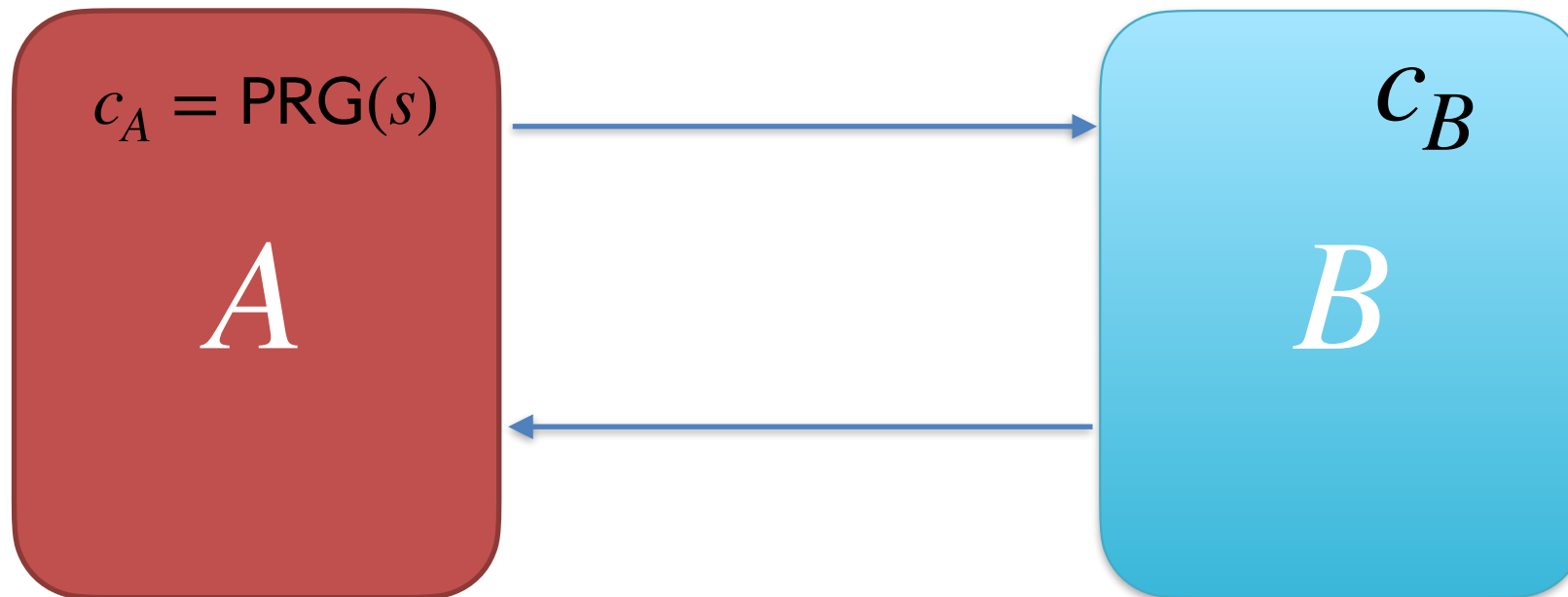
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- Assume that code is broken if  $c_A = \text{PRG}(s)$





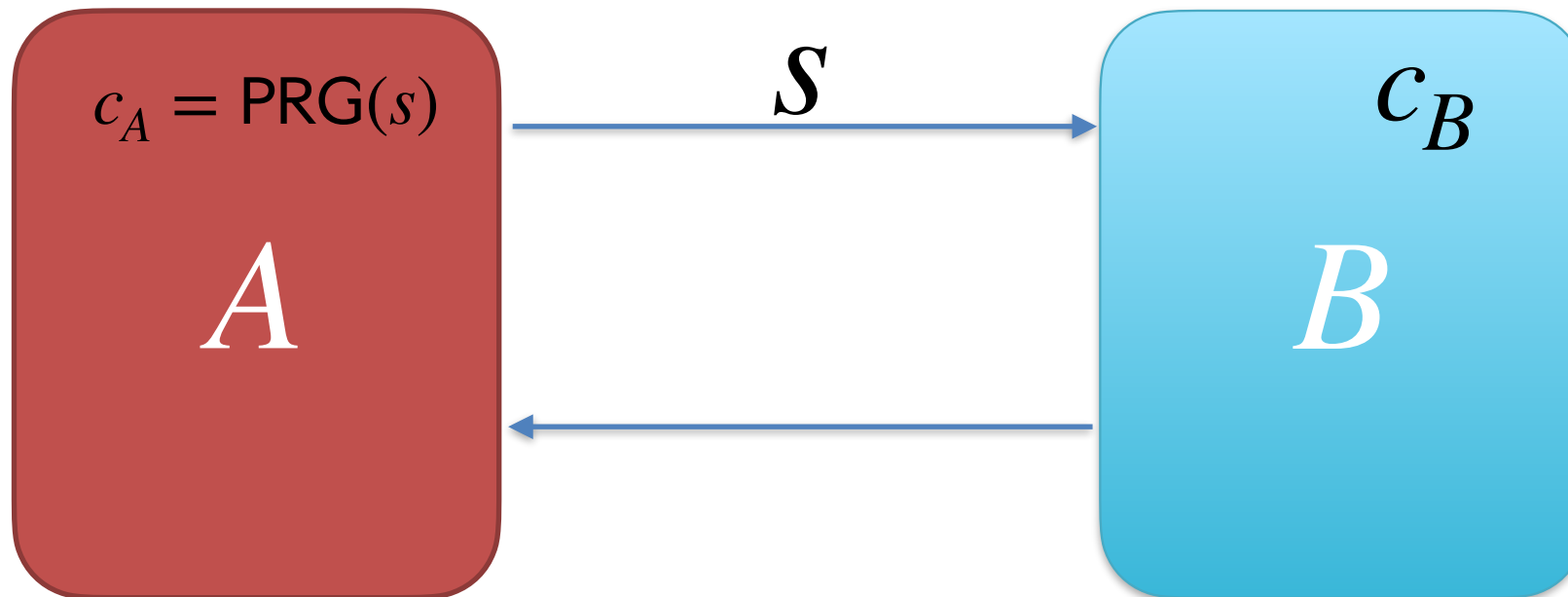
## Proof Idea

- Code is secure if  $c_A$  is random
- Assume that code is broken if  $c_A = \text{PRG}(s)$
- Then there exists efficient tampering  $f$



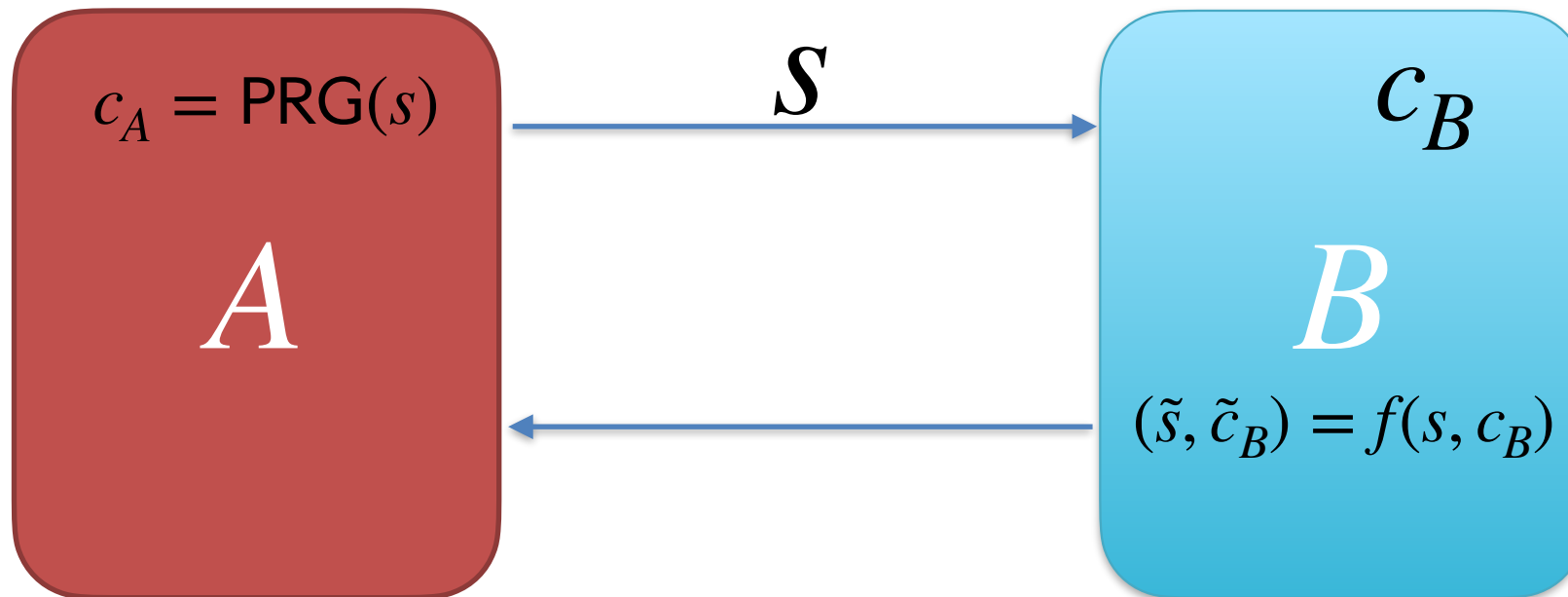
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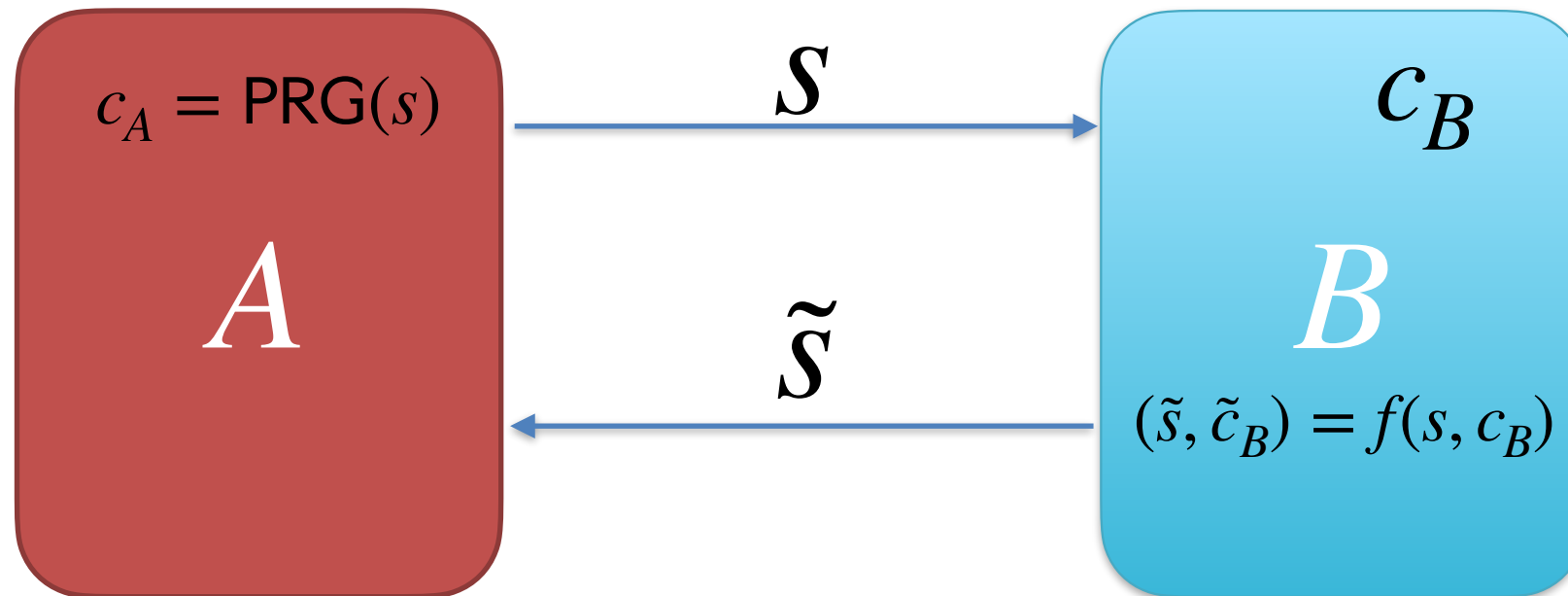
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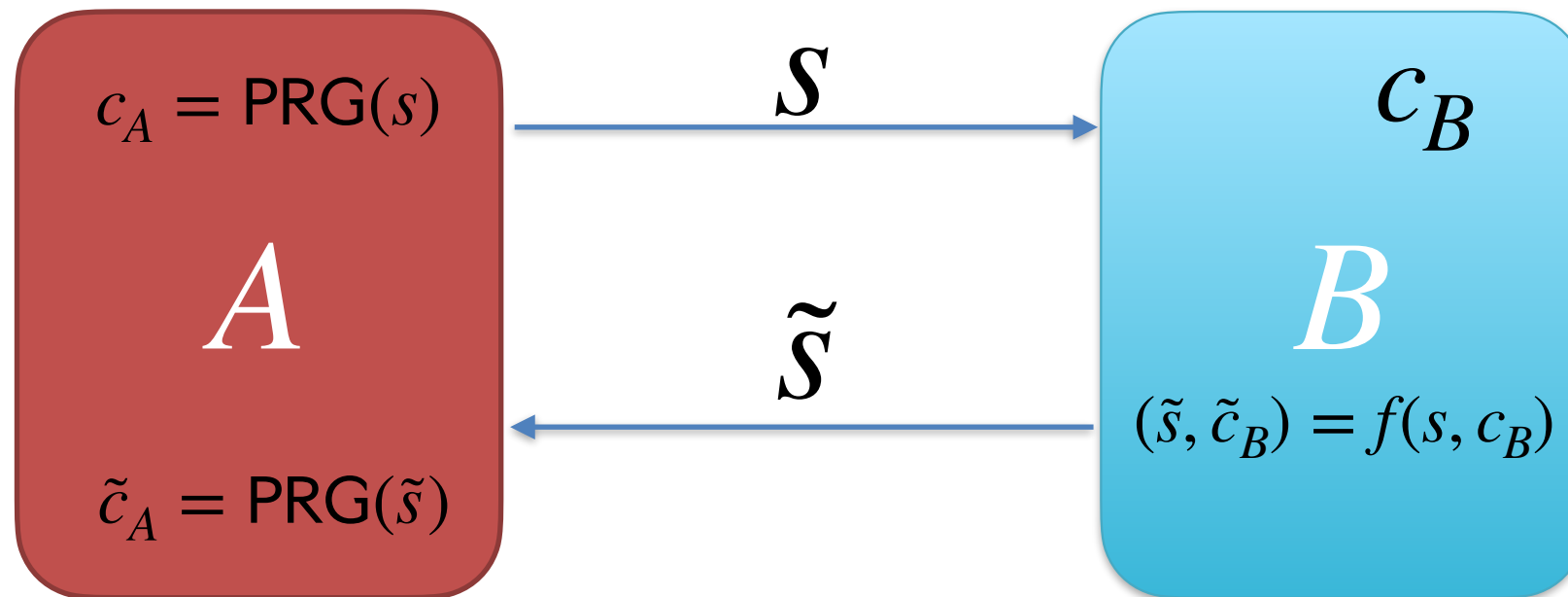
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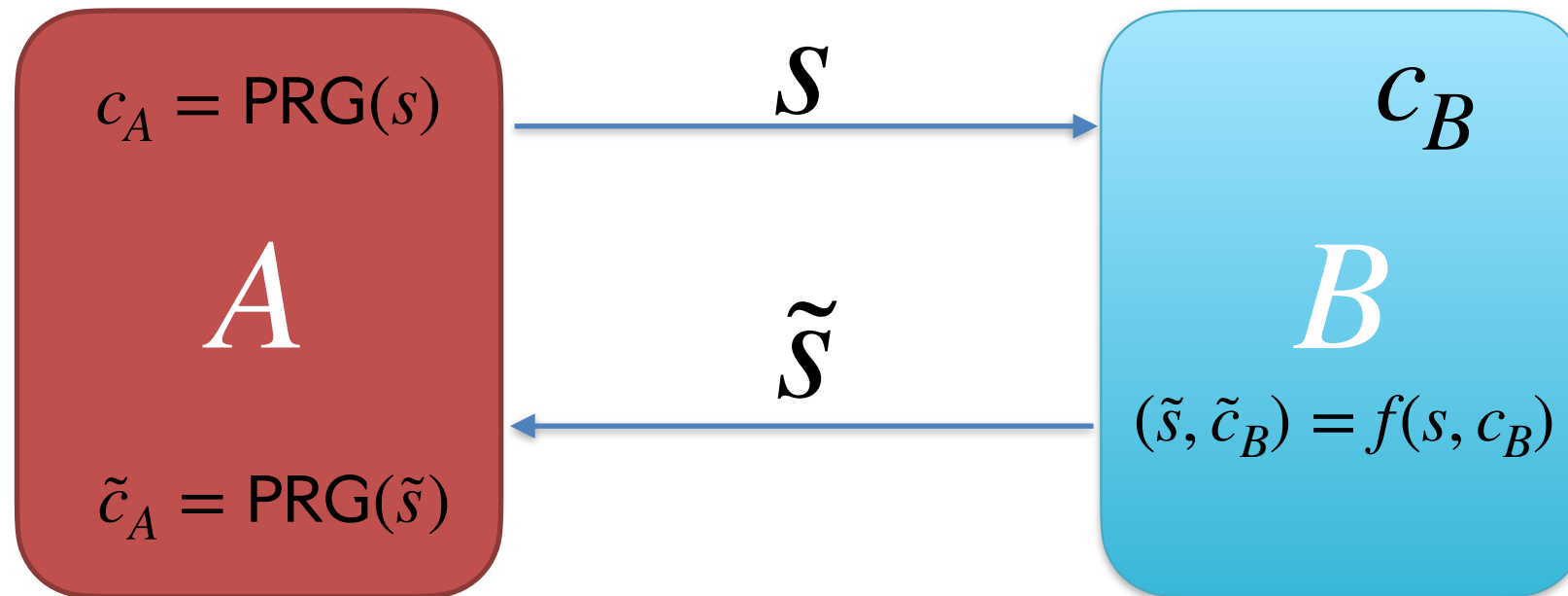
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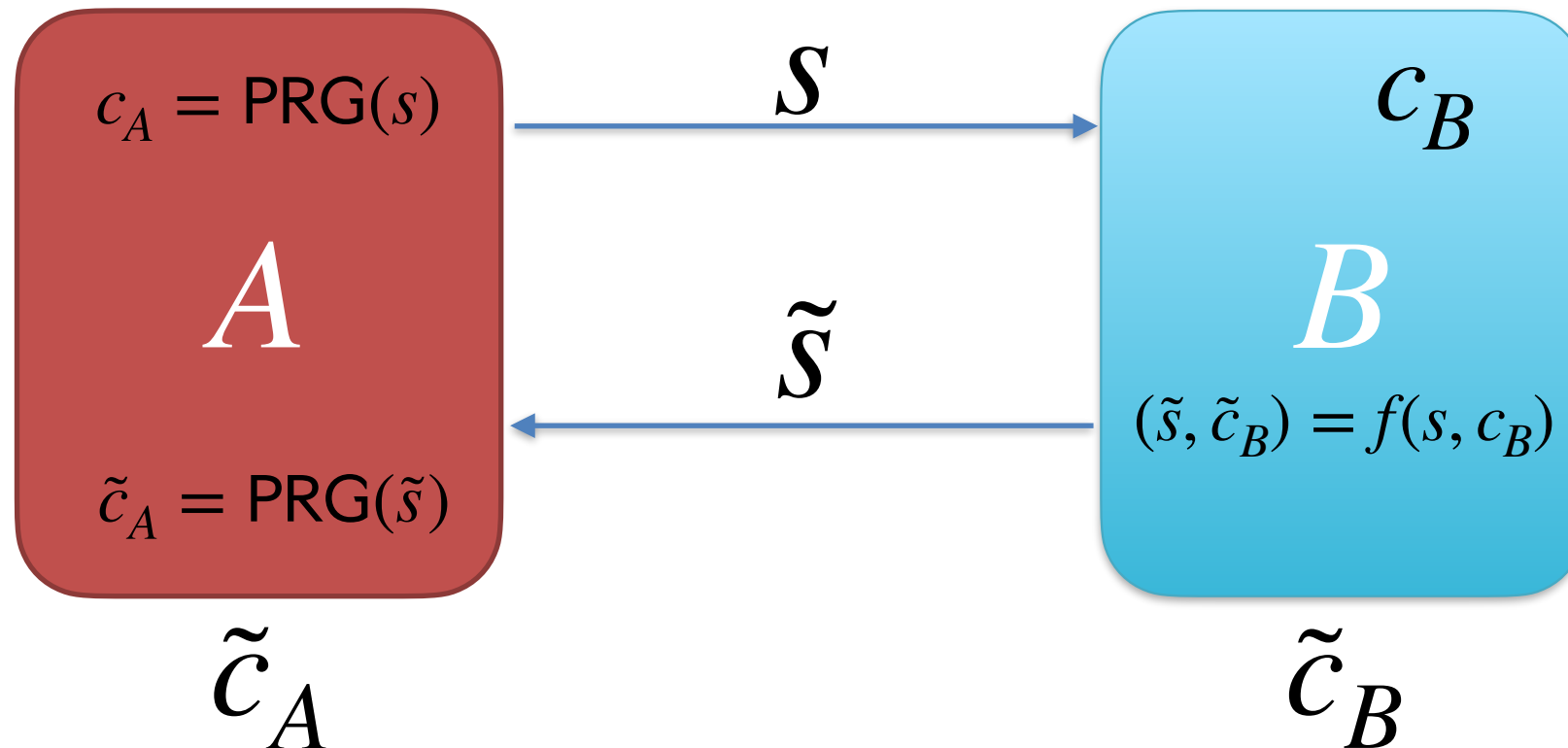
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- Code is secure if  $c_A$  is random
- Assume that code is broken if  $c_A = \text{PRG}(s)$
- Then there exists efficient tampering  $f$
- Leads to a distinguisher on PRG

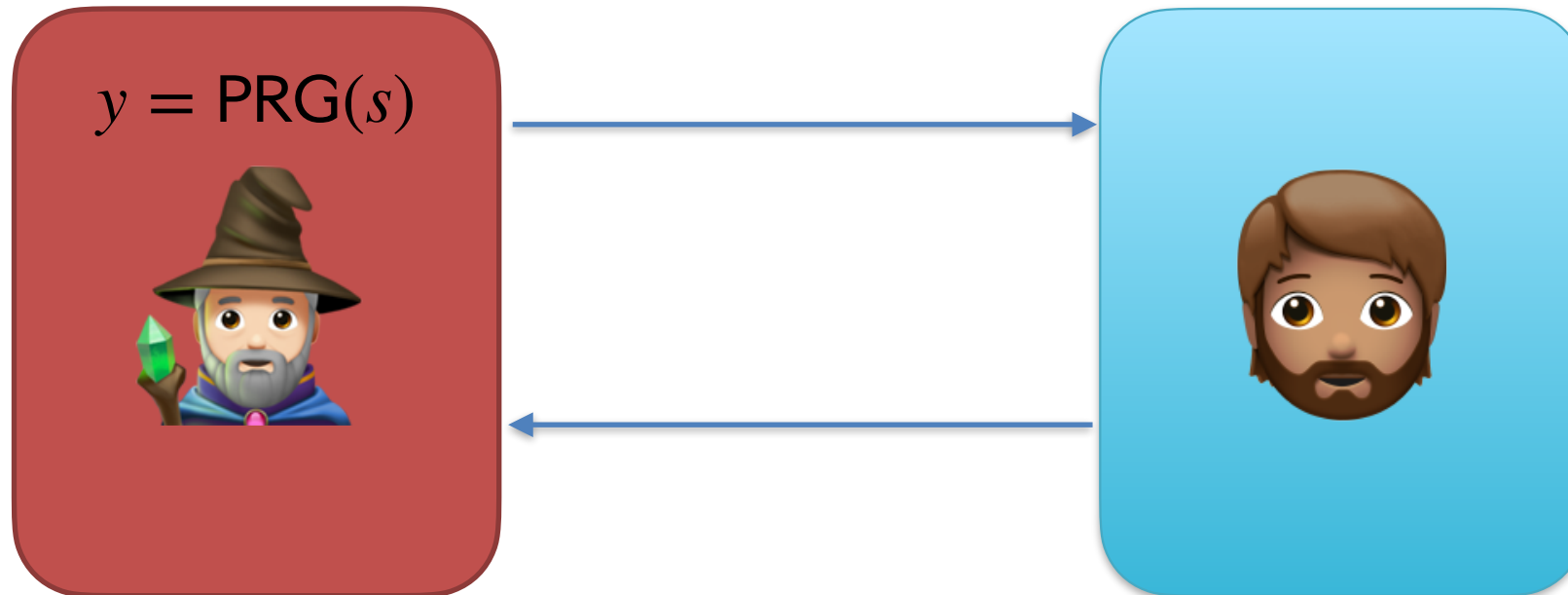


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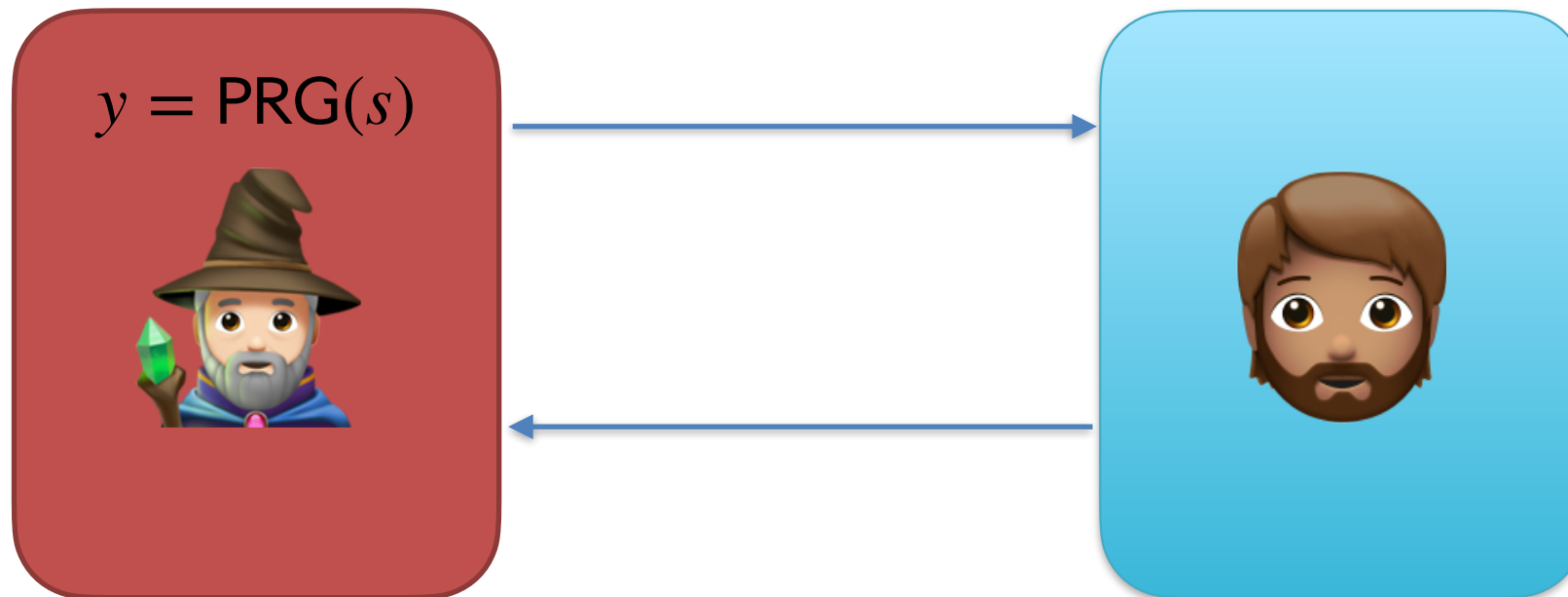
# Merlin-Arthur Protocol





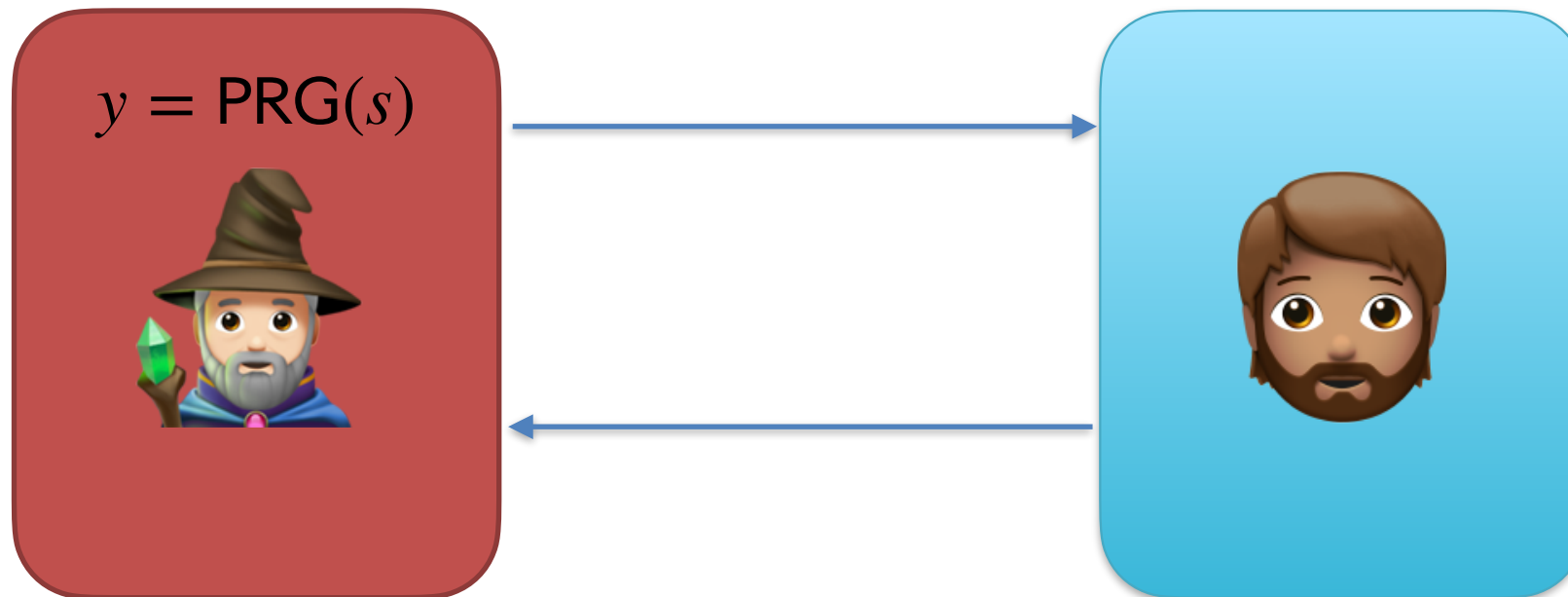
# Merlin-Arthur Protocol

- Protocol accepts  $(s, \text{PRG}(s))$  and rejects  $(s, U)$



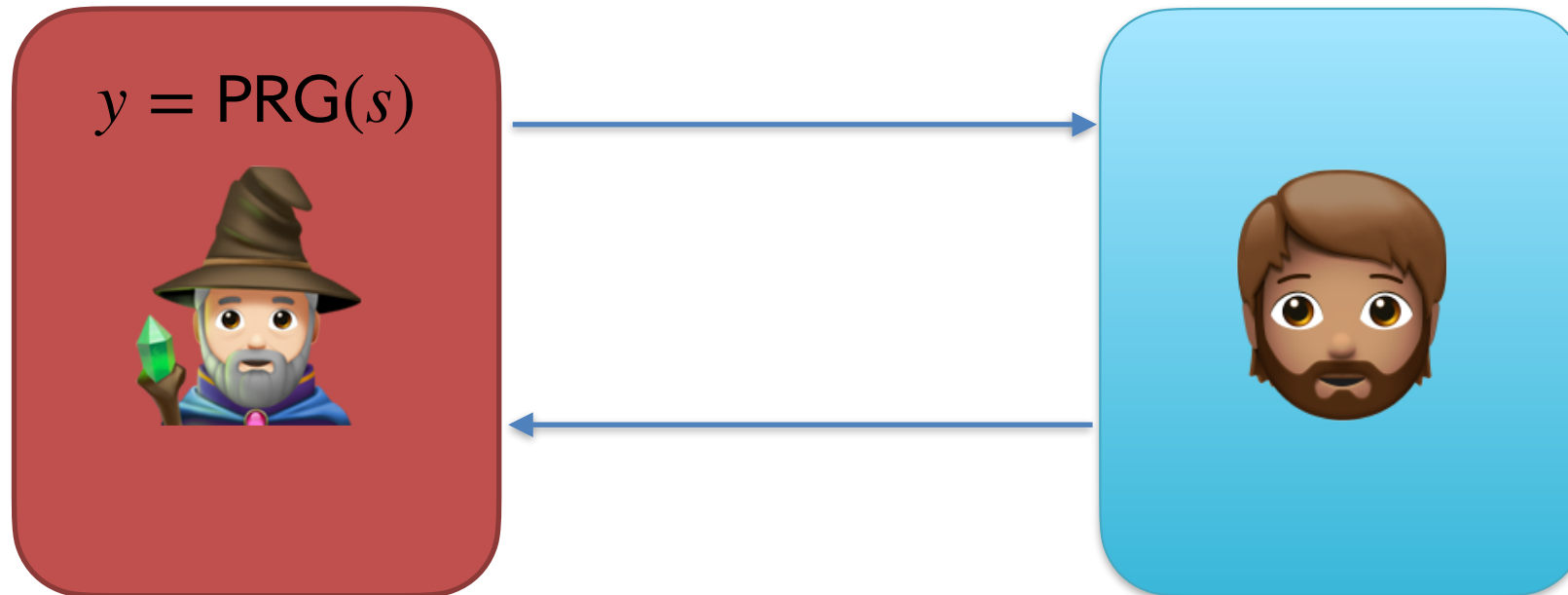
# Merlin-Arthur Protocol

- Protocol accepts  $(s, \text{PRG}(s))$  and rejects  $(s, U)$
- Merlin is unbounded, can evaluate PRG



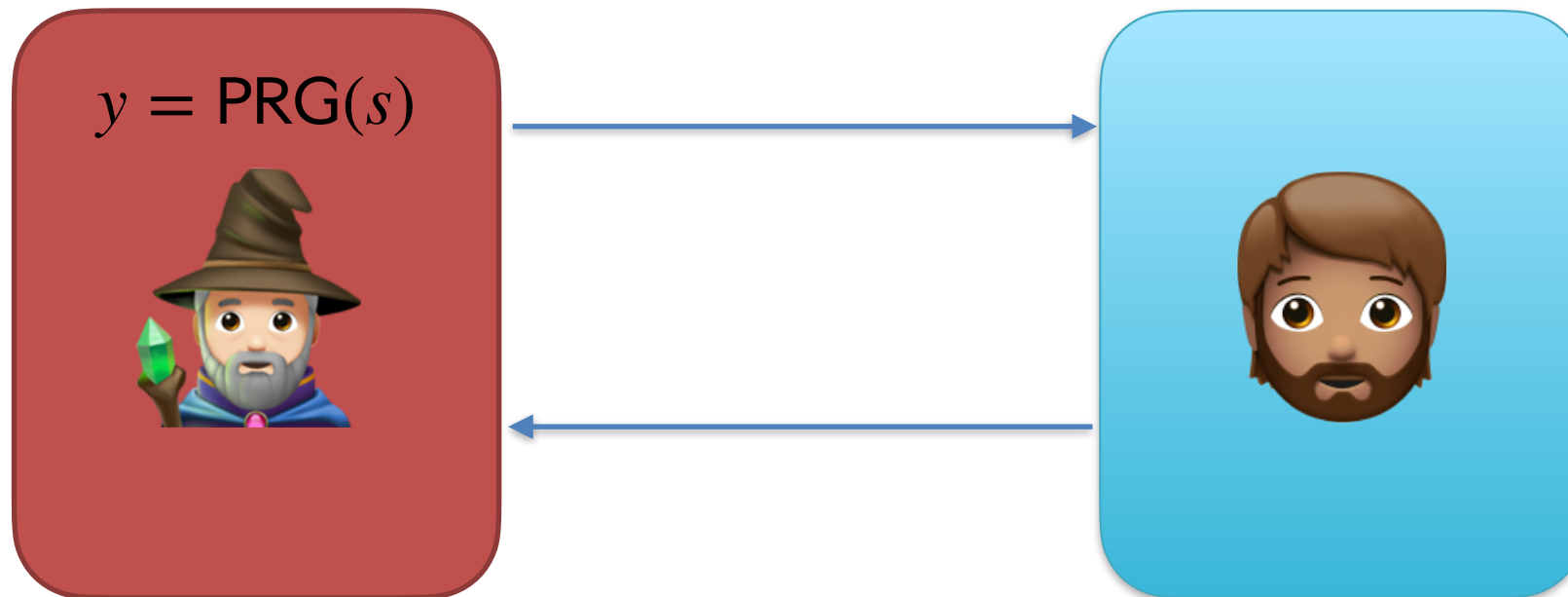
# Merlin-Arthur Protocol

- Protocol accepts  $(s, \text{PRG}(s))$  and rejects  $(s, U)$
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- Arthur is efficient as tampering  $f$  is efficient



# Merlin-Arthur Protocol

- Protocol accepts  $(s, \text{PRG}(s))$  and rejects  $(s, U)$
- Merlin is unbounded, can evaluate PRG
- Arthur is efficient as tampering  $f$  is efficient
- Turn into a non-deterministic distinguisher for PRG via known techniques





Thanks!