

# Reverse Kuleshov effect in cryptography

(silent slides)

The Kuleshov effect is a film editing (montage) effect.

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It says viewers derive more meaning from the interaction of two sequential shots than from a single shot in isolation.

--- Wikipedia

# Examples

pay attention to the facial  
expression of the man

















+



= sadness



+



= hunger



+



= lust

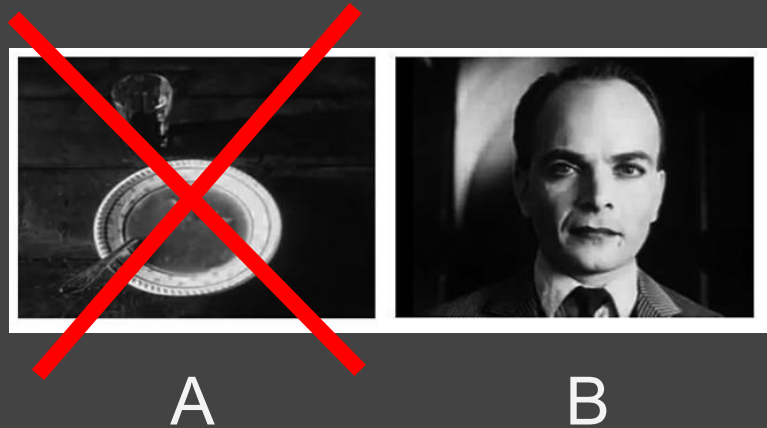
**Cheating  
sheet**

Kuleshov effect: viewers derive more meaning from the interaction of two sequential shots than from a single shot.

(recap)

Kuleshov effect: viewers derive more meaning from the interaction of two sequential shots than from a single shot.

**Reverse** Kuleshov effect: for potentially correlated objects A and B, if A disappears, then B looks like nothing.



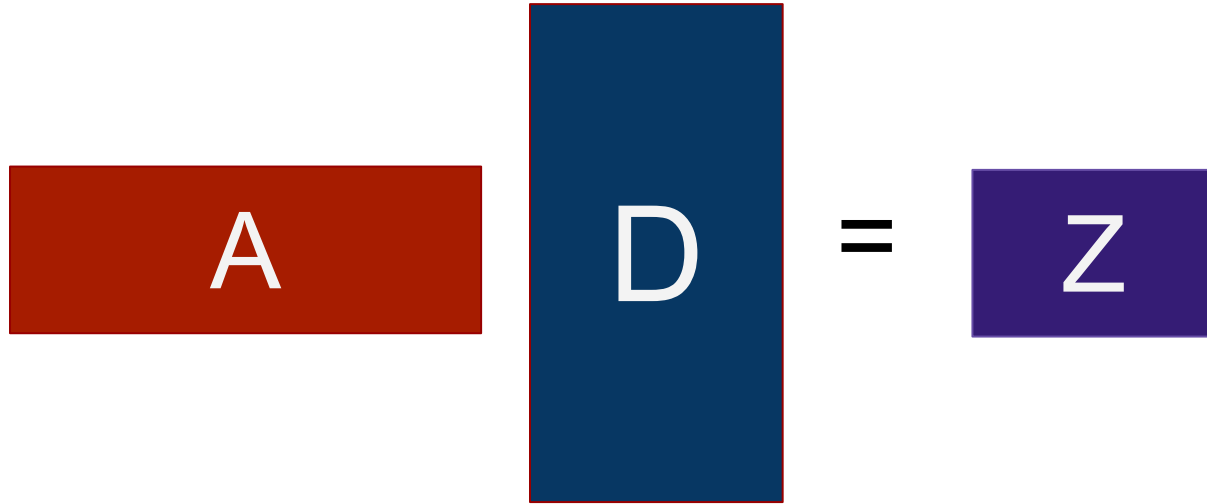
Reverse Kuleshov effect in cryptography:  
Here's an example

# Recall preimage sampling in lattice cryptography



Given a matrix  $A$ , and the trapdoor of  $A$ , and an arbitrary vector  $Z$ ,

# Recall preimage sampling in lattice cryptography



A diagram illustrating the equation  $AD = Z$ . The letter 'A' is centered in a red rectangular box. The letter 'D' is centered in a tall, dark blue rectangular box. An equals sign '=' is positioned between the 'D' box and a purple square box containing the letter 'Z'.

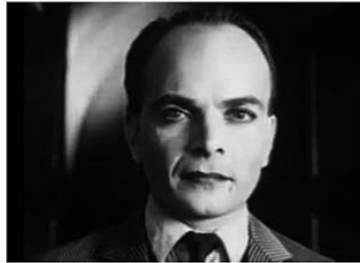
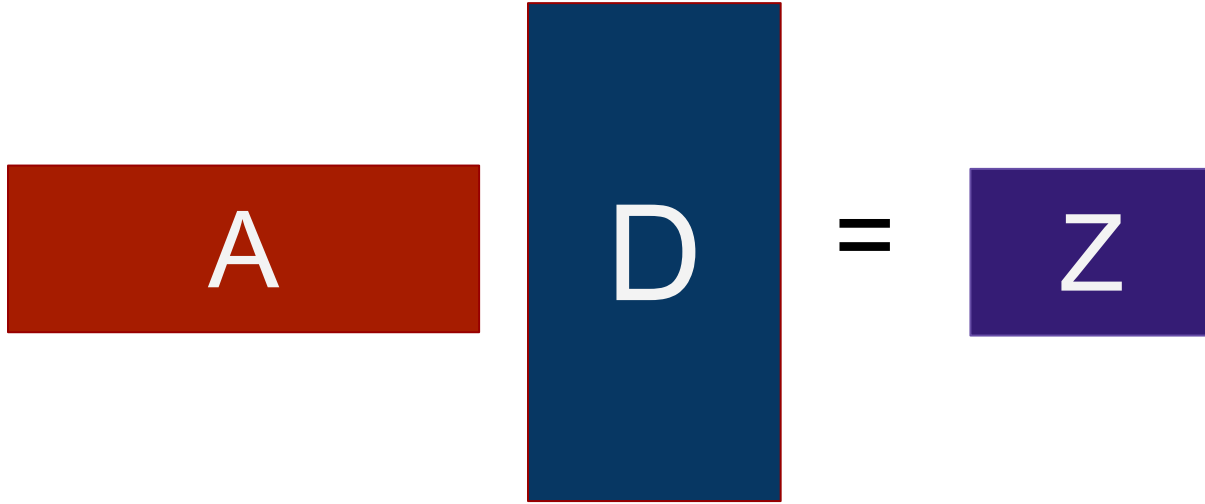
Given a matrix  $A$ , and the trapdoor of  $A$ , and an arbitrary vector  $Z$ , can sample a discrete Gaussian preimage  $D$  s.t.  $AD = Z \pmod{q}$





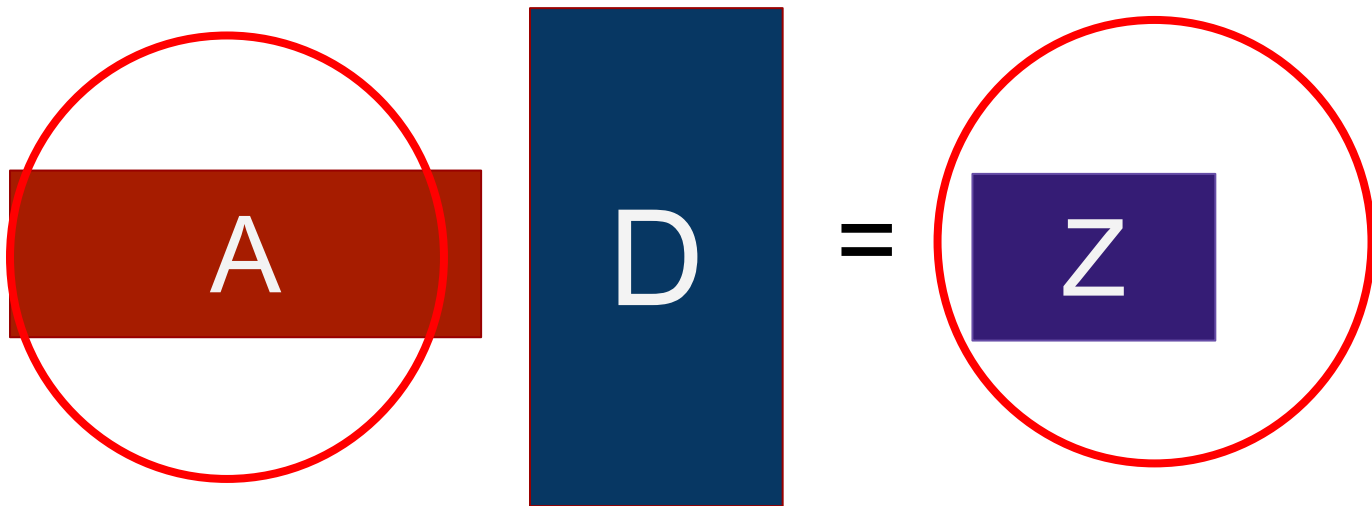
Question: how does D look like **without** A?

Kuleshov effect: Think of D as the man.



Kuleshov effect: Think of D as the man.

D has is clearly the preimage of Z under function A given A.



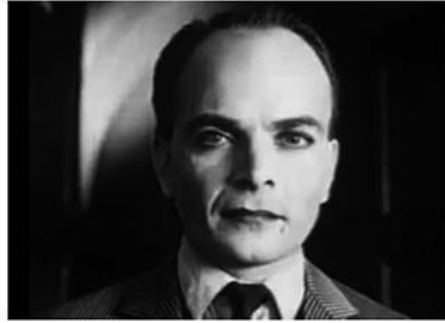
# Reverse Kuleshov effect:



Question: how does D look like **without** A?

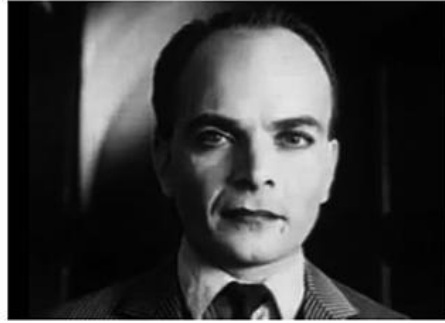


# Reverse Kuleshov effect in lattice cryptography



????

# Reverse Kuleshov effect in lattice cryptography



Theorem: if A is **hidden**, D is indistinguishable from random Gaussian assuming LWE.

# Reverse Kuleshov effect in lattice cryptography



Theorem: if  $A$  is **hidden**,  $D$  is indistinguishable from random Gaussian assuming LWE.

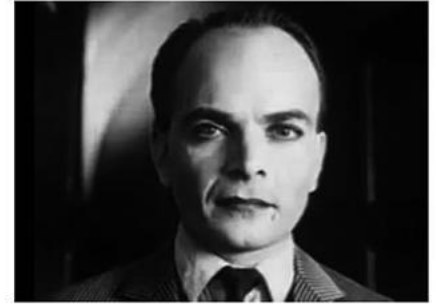
(not true when  $A$  is not hidden, due to Kuleshov effect)

(caveat: thm holds when sampling a preimage of “ $Z$ +small noise” instead of  $Z$ )

Reverse Kuleshov effect in cryptography

Wish you find examples in your area :)





Directors:

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More (irrelevant stuffs) in:

GGH15 Beyond Permutation Branching Programs:  
Proofs, Attacks, and Candidates

<https://eprint.iacr.org/2018/360>