

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

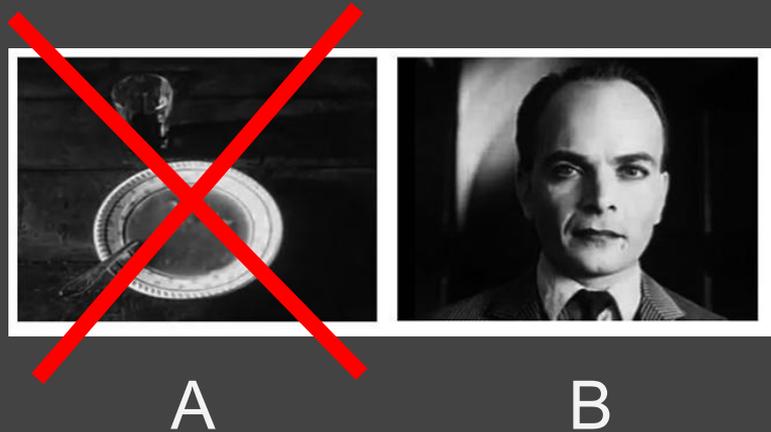
**Cheating
sheet**

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

(recap)

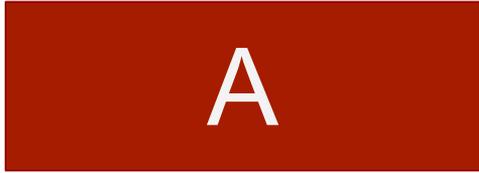
Kuleshov effect: viewers derive more meaning from the interaction of two sequential shots than from a single shot.

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



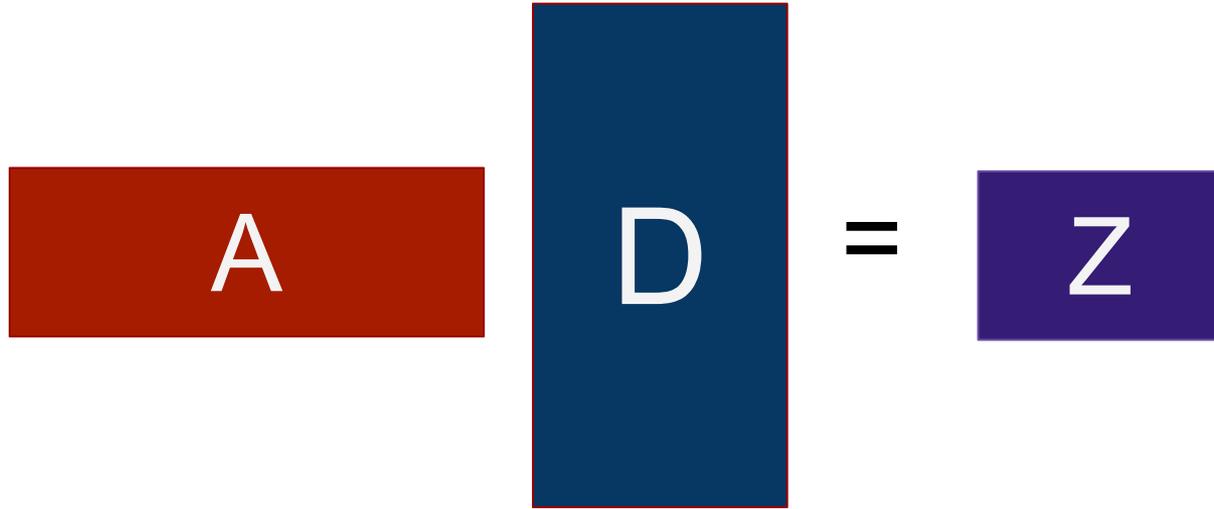
Reverse Kuleshov effect in cryptography:
Here's an example

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



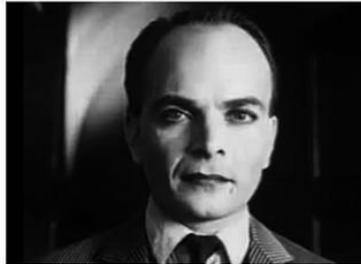
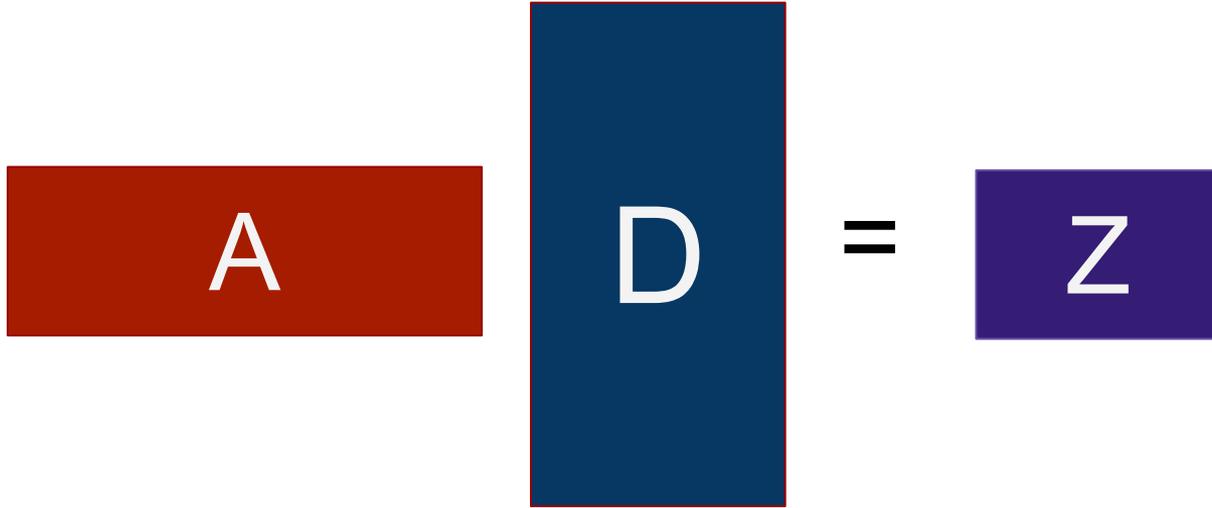
A diagram illustrating the equation $AD = Z$. The letter 'A' is centered in a red rectangular box. To its right is the letter 'D' centered in a tall, dark blue rectangular box. To the right of 'D' is an equals sign. To the right of the equals sign is the letter 'Z' centered in a purple square box.

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



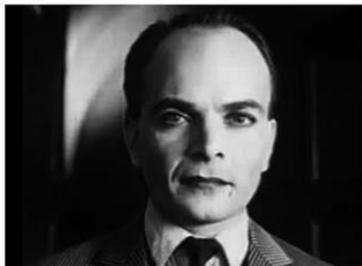
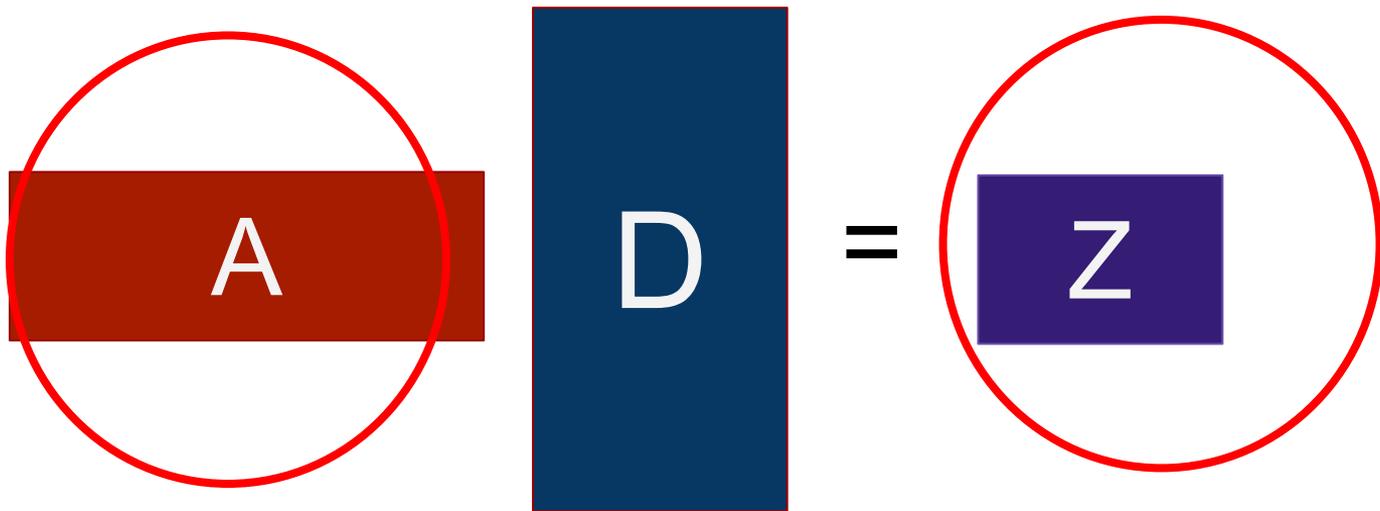
Question: how does D look like **without** A?

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.



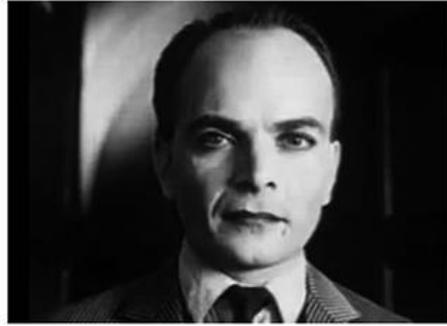
Reverse Kuleshov effect:



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



Reverse Kuleshov effect in lattice cryptography



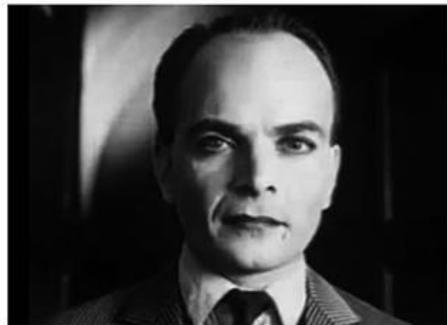
????

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



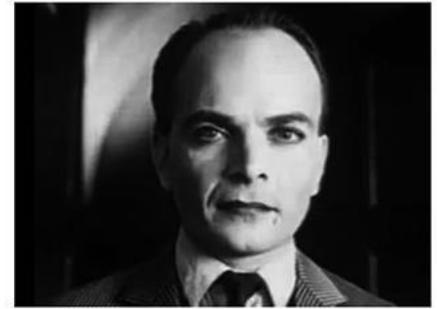
Theorem: if A is **hidden**, D is indistinguishable from random Gaussian assuming LWE.

(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)

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Wish you find examples in your area :)



Directors:

Yilei Chen, Vinod Vaikuntanathan, Hoeteck Wee

More (irrelevant stuffs) in:

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

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