Semantic Security in the Presence of Active Adversaries

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ECE Department Seminar, NJIT

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Information Theoretic Security over Noisy Channels

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Pros:

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Security versus computationally unlimited eavesdropper.

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- **②** No shared key Use intrinsic randomness of a noisy channel.

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Our Goal: Stronger metric and remove "known channel" assumption.

Some Background

$$(X,Y) \sim P_{X,Y}$$
 discrete RVs

• Entropy:
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$$\star$$
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[Shannon 1948]



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- Message: $M \sim \mathsf{Unif}[1:2^{nR}].$
- $\begin{array}{ll} \bullet \ \ (n,R)\text{-Code:} & \text{Enc:} \ \big[1:2^{nR}\big] \to \mathcal{X}^n &; & \text{Dec:} \ \mathcal{Y}^n \to \big[1:2^{nR}\big]. \\ \bullet \ \ \text{Channel:} & \mathbb{P}\big(Y^n=y^n\big|X^n=x^n\big) = \prod\limits_{i=1}^n Q_{Y|X}(y_i|x_i) \triangleq Q_{Y|X}^n(y^n|x^n). \end{array}$



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- Capacity: $C \triangleq \sup \left\{ R \, \middle| \, \exists (n,R) \text{codes s.t. } \mathbb{P}(M \neq \hat{M}) \xrightarrow{n} 0 \right\}.$

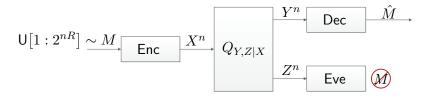
[Shannon 1948]

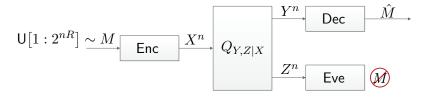
$$\xrightarrow{M} \quad \text{Enc} \quad \xrightarrow{X^n} \quad Q_{Y|X} \quad \xrightarrow{Y^n} \quad \text{Dec} \quad \xrightarrow{\hat{M}}$$

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Theorem (Shannon 1948)

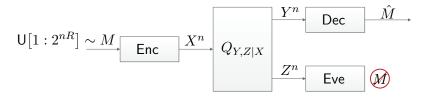
The capacity of a DMC $Q_{Y|X}$ is $C = \max_{Q_X} I(X;Y)$.





$$\left\{\mathcal{C}_{n}\right\}_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$$
 - a sequence of (n,R) -codes

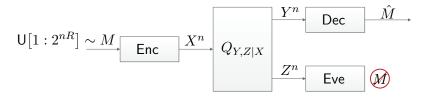
Degraded [Wyner 1975], General [Csiszár-Körner 1978]



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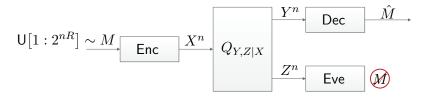
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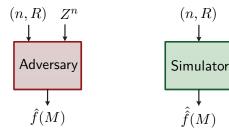
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 - ★ A stronger secrecy metric is required for applications ★

[Goldwasser-Micali 1982]

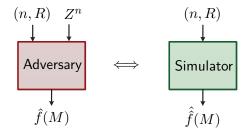
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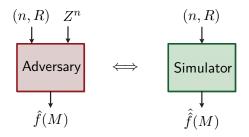
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Semantic Security

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• **Test:** For any P_M learn about any f(M)



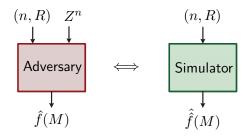
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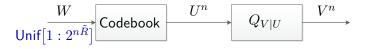
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★ A single code must work well for all message PMFs ★

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A Stronger Soft-Covering Lemma



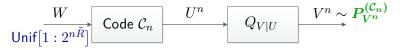




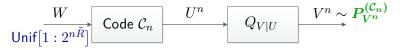
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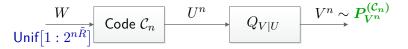


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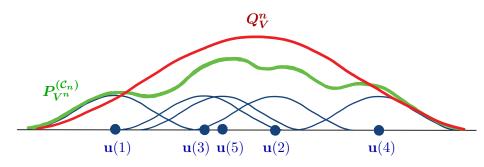


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 - \star Goal: Choose $ilde{R}$ (codebook size) s.t. $P_{V^n}^{(\mathcal{C}_n)} pprox Q_V^n \star$





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• Wyner 1975: $\mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{C}_n} \frac{1}{n} D(P_{V^n}^{(\mathbb{C}_n)} || Q_V^n) \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} 0.$

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 - Also provided converse.

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- Hou-Kramer 2014: $\mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{C}_n} D\Big(P_{V^n}^{(\mathbb{C}_n)} \Big|\Big| Q_V^n\Big) \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} 0.$

A Stronger Soft-Covering Lemma

Lemma (Cuff 2015)

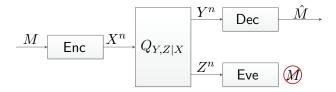
If $ilde{R}>I_Q(U;V)$ and $|\mathcal{V}|<\infty$, then there exists $\gamma_1,\gamma_2>0$ s.t.

$$\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}_n}\bigg(D\Big(P_{V^n}^{(\mathbb{C}_n)}\Big|\Big|Q_V^n\Big)>e^{-n\gamma_1}\bigg)\leq e^{-e^{n\gamma_2}}$$

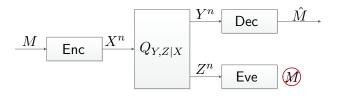
for n sufficiently large.

Revisit Wiretap Channels - Semantic Security

DM [Bellare-Tessaro-Vardy 2012], Gaussian [Tyagi-Vardy 2014]

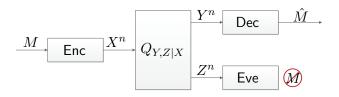


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 $\bullet \ \, \textbf{Security Metric:} \quad \max_{P_M} I_{\mathcal{C}_n}(M;Z^n) \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} 0.$

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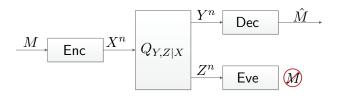


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Theorem

$$C_{\text{Semantic}} = C_{\text{Weak}} = \max_{Q_{U,X}} \left[I(U;Y) - I(U;Z) \right]$$

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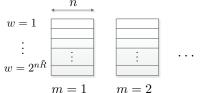
• Our Derivation: Union bound & Stronger soft-covering lemma.

Wiretap Code:

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 - $\blacktriangleright \ W \sim \mathsf{Unif}\big[1:2^{n\tilde{R}}\big].$

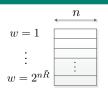
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m = 1

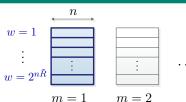




$$\max_{P_M} I_{\mathcal{C}_n}(M; Z^n) \le \max_{m} D\left(P_{Z^n|M=m}^{(\mathcal{C}_n)} \middle| Q_Z^n\right)$$

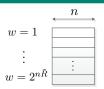
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- **1** Union Bound & Stronger SCL:

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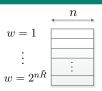




$$\mathbb{P}\left(\left\{\max_{P_M} I_{\mathbb{C}_n}(M; Z^n) \le e^{-n\gamma_1}\right\}^c\right)$$

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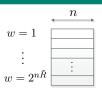




$$\mathbb{P}\left(\left\{\max_{P_M} I_{\mathbb{C}_n}(M; Z^n) \le e^{-n\gamma_1}\right\}^c\right) \le \mathbb{P}\left(\max_{m} D\left(P_{Z^n|M=m}^{(\mathbb{C}_n)} \middle| Q_Z^n\right) > e^{-n\gamma_1}\right)$$

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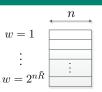




$$\mathbb{P}\left(\left\{\max_{P_M} I_{\mathbb{C}_n}(M; Z^n) \leq e^{-n\gamma_1}\right\}^c\right) \leq \mathbb{P}\left(\max_{m} D\left(P_{Z^n|M=m}^{(\mathbb{C}_n)} \middle| Q_Z^n\right) > e^{-n\gamma_1}\right) \\
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Wiretap Code:

- $W \sim \mathsf{Unif}[1:2^{n\tilde{R}}].$



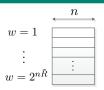
m = 1





$$\mathbb{P}\left(\left\{\max_{P_{M}} I_{\mathbb{C}_{n}}(M; Z^{n}) \leq e^{-n\gamma_{1}}\right\}^{c}\right) \leq \mathbb{P}\left(\max_{m} D\left(P_{Z^{n}|M=m}^{(\mathbb{C}_{n})} \middle| Q_{Z}^{n}\right) > e^{-n\gamma_{1}}\right) \\
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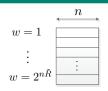
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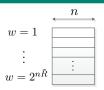
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$$\left| \tilde{R} > I(X; Z) \right| \implies \leq 2^{nR} e^{-e^{n\gamma_2}}$$

Semantic Security for Wiretap Channels - Derivation

- Wiretap Code:
 - $W \sim \mathsf{Unif} \big[1 : 2^{n\tilde{R}} \big].$
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- 2 Preliminary Step: $\max_{P_M} I_{\mathcal{C}_n}(M; Z^n) \leq \max_{m} D\Big(P_{Z^n|M=m}^{(\mathcal{C}_n)} \Big| \Big| Q_Z^n \Big)$
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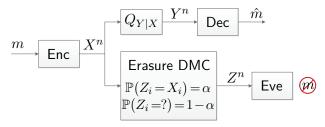
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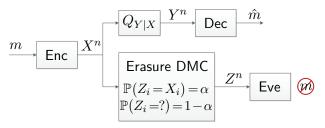
$$\left\lceil \tilde{R} > I(X; Z) \right\rceil \implies \leq 2^{nR} e^{-e^{n\gamma_2}} \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} 0$$

Wiretap Channels of Type II

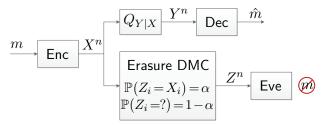
[Ozarow and Wyner 1984]



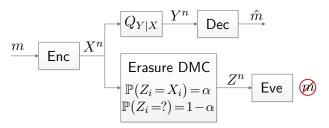
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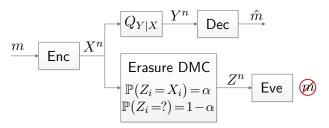
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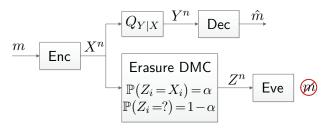
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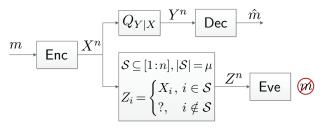
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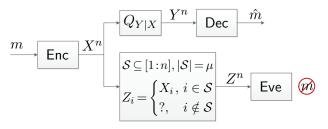
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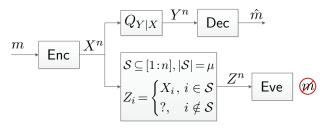
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 - ▶ Ensure security versus all possible choices of observations.



[Ozarow-Wyner 1984]



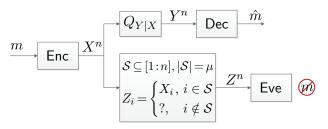
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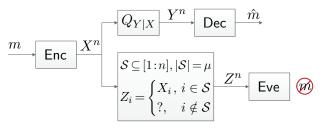
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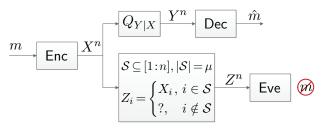
Observed:

Ziv Goldfeld

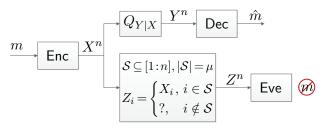
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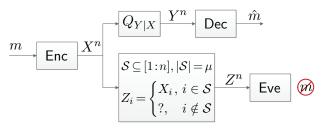
Ozarow-Wyner 1984: Noiseless main channel



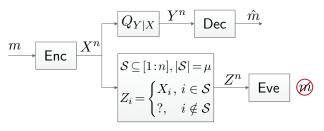
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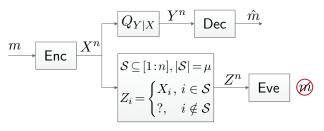
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 - Lower & upper bounds Not match in general.

Semantic Security:

$$\max_{\substack{P_M, S:\\ |S|=\mu}} I_{\mathcal{C}_n}(M; Z^n) \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} 0.$$

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Theorem (ZG-Cuff-Permuter 2015)

For any
$$\alpha \in [0,1]$$

$$C_{\text{Semantic}}^{(\text{II})}(\alpha) = C_{\text{Weak}}^{(\text{II})}(\alpha) = \max_{Q_{U,X}} \left[I(U;Y) - \alpha I(U;X) \right]$$

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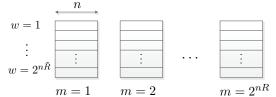
- RHS is the secrecy-capacity of WTC I with erasure DMC to Eve.
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Wiretap Code:

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 - $\blacktriangleright \ W \sim \mathsf{Unif}\big[1:2^{n\tilde{R}}\big].$

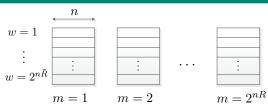
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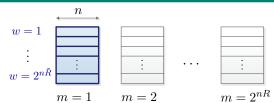


Preliminary Step:

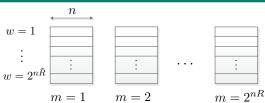
$$\max_{\substack{P_M, \mathcal{S}:\\ |\mathcal{S}|=\mu}} I_{\mathcal{C}_n}(M; Z^n) \le \max_{\substack{m, \mathcal{S}:\\ |\mathcal{S}|=\mu}} D\Big(P_{Z^{\mu}|M=m}^{(\mathcal{C}_n, \mathcal{S})} \Big| \Big| Q_Z^{\mu}\Big)$$

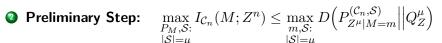
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m=1





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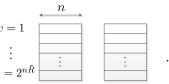




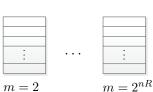
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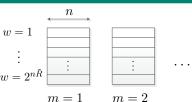
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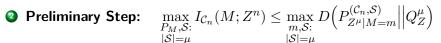


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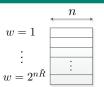


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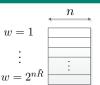
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$$\Rightarrow$$
 $< 2^n 2^{nR}$

$$\xrightarrow[n\to\infty]{}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\rightarrow \infty}$$
 U

Ben Gurion University

Finalization:

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SS-capacity WTC II \leq Weak-secrecy-capacity WTC I

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WTC I with erasure DMC to Eve - Transition probability α .

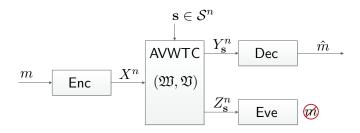
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- **WTC** I with erasure DMC to Eve Transition probability α .
- **Difficulty:** Eve might observe more X_i -s in **WTC I** than in **WTC II**.

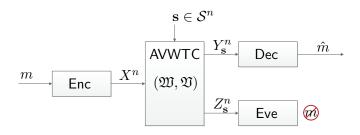
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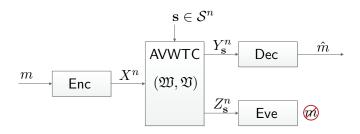
Arbitrarily Varying Wiretap Channels



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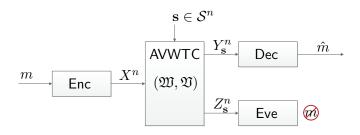


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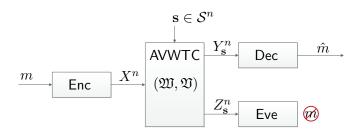


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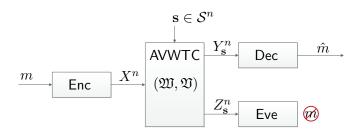


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 - CR should <u>not</u> be viewed as cryptographic key for secrecy.

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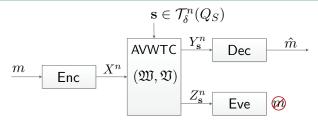
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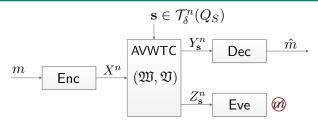
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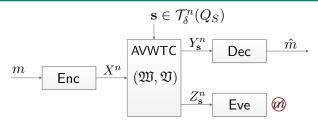




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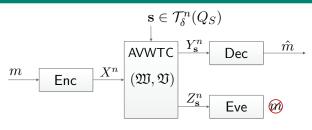


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Ziv Goldfeld

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- **①** Reliable (Large) CR Code: $\tilde{\mathbb{C}}_n = (\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_n, \tilde{\Gamma}_n, \tilde{\mu}_n)$
 - $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_n = \{ \text{All realization of i.i.d. wiretap code} \}.$
 - ullet $|\tilde{\Gamma}_n|=|\mathcal{X}|^{n2^{n(R+\tilde{R})}}$ Double-exponential in n.
 - $m{\tilde{\mu}}_n = \prod_{m,w} Q_X^n$ Prob. of an i.i.d. wiretap code.
- **2** CR Code Reduction: Chernoff bound \Longrightarrow Reliable $\mathbb{C}_n = (\mathcal{C}_n, \Gamma_n, \mu_n)$
 - $ightharpoonup \mathcal{C}_n \subsetneq \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_n.$
 - $|\Gamma_n| = n^3$ Polynomial in n.
 - μ_n is uniform over Γ_n .

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 $\bullet \ \, {\mathcal Q}\text{-constrained AVWTC:} \, \, {\mathcal Q} \subseteq {\mathcal P}({\mathcal S}) \, \, {\rm define} \, \, {\mathcal S}^n_{{\mathcal Q}} = \left\{ {\bf s} \in {\mathcal S}^n \middle| \nu_{\bf s} \in {\mathcal Q} \right\}$

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Q is convex and closed

$$C_{\mathrm{R}}(\mathfrak{W}, \mathfrak{V}, \mathcal{Q}) \geq \max_{Q_{U,X}} \left[\min_{Q_{S}^{(1)} \in \mathcal{Q}} I(U;Y) - \max_{Q_{S}^{(2)} \in \mathcal{Q}} I(U;Z|S) \right]$$

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Q contains only rational PMFs

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 - Missing Piece: Dichotomy between DC-capacity> 0 and DC-capacity= 0.

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