



Vectorial
Boolean
Functions in
even
dimension

Irene Villa

Vectorial Boolean Functions in even dimension

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Università degli Studi di Trento

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ALICE



BOB



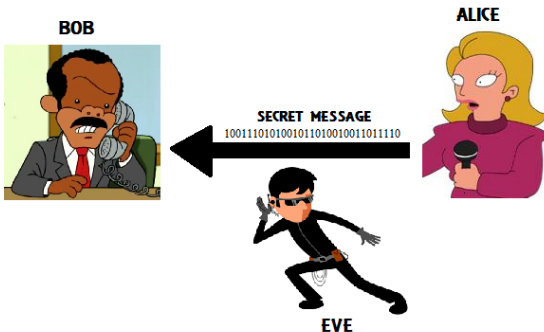
ALICE



Communicate a secret message



Communicate a secret message





Cipher:

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Cipher:

- $\mathcal{M} = \mathbb{F}^n$ set of messages over an alphabet \mathbb{F}

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Cipher:

- $\mathcal{M} = \mathbb{F}^n$ set of messages over an alphabet \mathbb{F}
- $\varphi_k : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ encryption function, $k \in \mathcal{K}$ key-space

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Cipher:

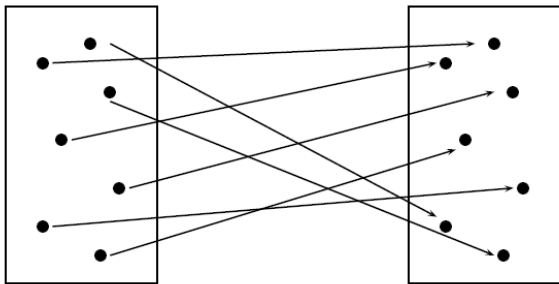
- $\mathcal{M} = \mathbb{F}^n$ set of messages over an alphabet \mathbb{F}
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$$\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{F}_2 = \{0, 1\}$$

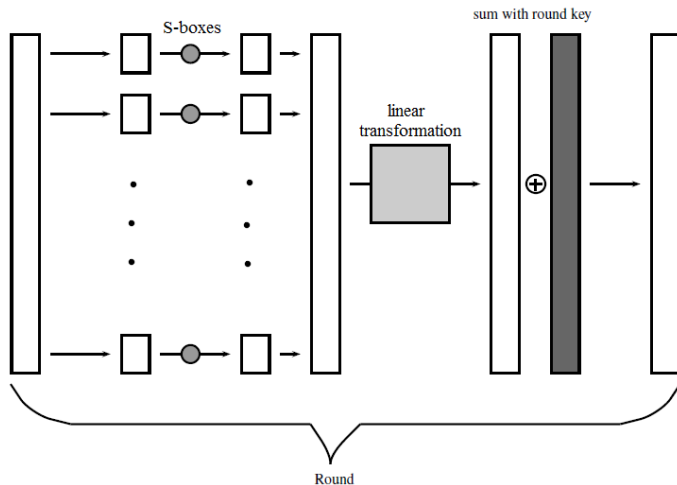
Cipher:

- $\mathcal{M} = \mathbb{F}^n$ set of messages over an alphabet \mathbb{F}
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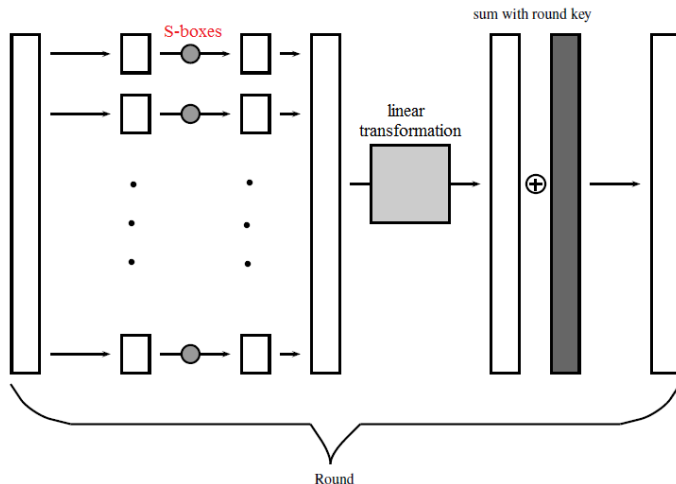
$$\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{F}_2 = \{0, 1\}$$



Example of translation based cipher



Example of translation based cipher





A Cipher is considered secure if an attacker cannot understand φ_k (or k) from

$$\{P, \varphi_k(P)\}_{P \in X}$$

with X small subset of \mathcal{M} .

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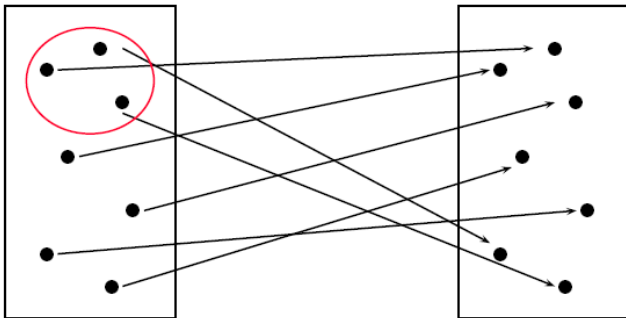
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A Cipher is considered secure if an attacker cannot understand φ_k (or k) from

$$\{P, \varphi_k(P)\}_{P \in X}$$

with X small subset of \mathcal{M} .



Vectorial Boolean function



$$F : \mathbb{F}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^m$$

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$$F : \mathbb{F}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^m$$

coordinate function

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$$F : \mathbb{F}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^m$$

coordinate function

$$F(x) = (f_1(x), \dots, f_m(x))$$



$$F : \mathbb{F}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^m$$

coordinate function

$$F(x) = (f_1(x), \dots, f_m(x))$$

component function



$$F : \mathbb{F}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^m$$

coordinate function

$$F(x) = (f_1(x), \dots, f_m(x))$$

component function

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{F}^m \quad f_\lambda(x) = F(x) \cdot \lambda$$



$$F : \mathbb{F}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^m$$

coordinate function

$$F(x) = (f_1(x), \dots, f_m(x))$$

component function

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{F}^m \quad f_\lambda(x) = F(x) \cdot \lambda$$

degree



$$F : \mathbb{F}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^m$$

coordinate function

$$F(x) = (f_1(x), \dots, f_m(x))$$

component function

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{F}^m \quad f_\lambda(x) = F(x) \cdot \lambda$$

degree

$$\deg(F) = \max_\lambda \deg(f_\lambda)$$



$$F : \mathbb{F}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^m$$

coordinate function

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permutation



$$F : \mathbb{F}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^m$$

coordinate function

$$F(x) = (f_1(x), \dots, f_m(x))$$

component function

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{F}^m \quad f_\lambda(x) = F(x) \cdot \lambda$$

degree

$$\deg(F) = \max_\lambda \deg(f_\lambda)$$

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$$\deg(F) \leq n - 1$$

Some definitions of “non-linearity”



Derivative

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Derivative

$$a \in \mathbb{F}^n \setminus \{0\}$$

$$D_a F(x) = F(x) + F(x + a)$$

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Derivative

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Uniform differentiability

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Derivative

$$a \in \mathbb{F}^n \setminus \{0\}$$

$$D_a F(x) = F(x) + F(x + a)$$

Uniform differentiability

$$\delta = \max_{a,b} |\{x \in \mathbb{F}^n : D_a F(x) = b\}|$$

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Weakly uniform differentiability

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Uniform differentiability

$$\delta = \max_{a,b} |\{x \in \mathbb{F}^n : D_a F(x) = b\}|$$

Weakly uniform differentiability

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{F}^n \setminus \{0\} \quad |\text{Im}(D_a F)| > \frac{2^{n-1}}{\delta}$$

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Weakly uniform differentiability

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Anti-crookedness (AC)

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Derivative

$$a \in \mathbb{F}^n \setminus \{0\}$$

$$D_a F(x) = F(x) + F(x + a)$$

Uniform differentiability

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Weakly uniform differentiability

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{F}^n \setminus \{0\} \quad |\text{Im}(D_a F)| > \frac{2^{n-1}}{\delta}$$

Anti-crookedness (AC)

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{F}^n \setminus \{0\} \quad \text{Im}(D_a F) \text{ not affine subspace of } \mathbb{F}^n$$

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- affine invariant property

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- affine invariant property
- sufficient condition: $\hat{h} = 0$



- affine invariant property

- sufficient condition: $\hat{n} = 0$

$$\hat{n} = \max_{a \neq 0} |\{\lambda \neq 0 : \deg(D_a F \cdot \lambda) = 0\}|$$

Our results on 4-bit permutations



$F : \mathbb{F}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^4$, permutation

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$F : \mathbb{F}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^4$, permutation

- $\hat{n} > 3 \rightarrow$ not AC

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$F : \mathbb{F}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^4$, permutation

- $\hat{n} > 3 \rightarrow$ not AC

general: $\hat{n} > 2^{n-2} - 1$

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$F : \mathbb{F}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^4$, permutation

- $\hat{n} > 3 \rightarrow$ not AC

general: $\hat{n} > 2^{n-2} - 1$

- $\delta > 8 \rightarrow$ not AC

Our results on 4-bit permutations



$F : \mathbb{F}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^4$, permutation

- $\hat{n} > 3 \rightarrow$ not AC

general: $\hat{n} > 2^{n-2} - 1$

- $\delta > 8 \rightarrow$ not AC

- AC and $\hat{n} = 3 \rightarrow \delta = 8$

Our results on 4-bit permutations



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$F : \mathbb{F}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^4$, permutation

■ $\hat{n} > 3 \rightarrow$ not AC

general: $\hat{n} > 2^{n-2} - 1$

■ $\delta > 8 \rightarrow$ not AC

■ AC and $\hat{n} = 3 \rightarrow \delta = 8$

■ $n_1 > 1 \rightarrow$ not AC

Our results on 4-bit permutations



$F : \mathbb{F}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^4$, permutation

- $\hat{n} > 3 \rightarrow$ not AC

general: $\hat{n} > 2^{n-2} - 1$

- $\delta > 8 \rightarrow$ not AC
- AC and $\hat{n} = 3 \rightarrow \delta = 8$
- $n_1 > 1 \rightarrow$ not AC

$$n_i = |\{\lambda : \deg(F \cdot \lambda) = i\}|$$

Almost Perfect Nonlinear (APN)



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$$\forall a, b \in \mathbb{F}^n, a \neq 0, \quad |\{x \in \mathbb{F}^n : D_a F(x) = b\}| \leq 2$$

Almost Perfect Nonlinear (APN)



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$$\forall a, b \in \mathbb{F}^n, a \neq 0, \quad |\{x \in \mathbb{F}^n : D_a F(x) = b\}| \leq 2$$

Proposition

Let $F : \mathbb{F}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^n$ be an APN permutation. Then F is AC iff $\hat{h} = 0$.



ODD CASE

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ODD CASE

There exist many family of APN permutation such as:

$$F(x) = x^{2^n-2}$$

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ODD CASE

There exist many family of APN permutation such as:

$$F(x) = x^{2^n-2}$$

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ODD CASE

There exist many family of APN permutation such as:

$$F(x) = x^{2^n-2}$$

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$$n = 4$$

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ODD CASE

There exist many family of APN permutation such as:

$$F(x) = x^{2^n-2}$$

EVEN CASE

$n = 4$ no APN permutations
(computational proof by X. Hou in 2006)

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ODD CASE

There exist many family of APN permutation such as:

$$F(x) = x^{2^n-2}$$

EVEN CASE

$n = 4$ no APN permutations
(computational proof by X. Hou in 2006)

$n = 6$

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ODD CASE

There exist many family of APN permutation such as:

$$F(x) = x^{2^n-2}$$

EVEN CASE

$n = 4$ no APN permutations
(computational proof by X. Hou in 2006)

$n = 6$ (J. F. Dillon in 2010)



ODD CASE

There exist many family of APN permutation such as:

$$F(x) = x^{2^n-2}$$

EVEN CASE

$n = 4$ no APN permutations
(computational proof by X. Hou in 2006)

$n = 6$ (J. F. Dillon in 2010)

$$n_3 = 7, n_4 = 56, \hat{n} = 1$$



ODD CASE

There exist many family of APN permutation such as:

$$F(x) = x^{2^n-2}$$

EVEN CASE

$n = 4$ no APN permutations
(computational proof by X. Hou in 2006)

$n = 6$ (J. F. Dillon in 2010)

$$n_3 = 7, n_4 = 56, \hat{n} = 1$$

$n \geq 8$

ODD CASE

There exist many family of APN permutation such as:

$$F(x) = x^{2^n-2}$$

EVEN CASE

$n = 4$ no APN permutations
(computational proof by X. Hou in 2006)

$n = 6$ (J. F. Dillon in 2010)

$$n_3 = 7, n_4 = 56, \hat{n} = 1$$

$n \geq 8$



Even case



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Proposition

Let F be an APN permutation with n even. Then $n_2 = 0$.



Proposition

Let F be an APN permutation with n even. Then $n_2 = 0$.

Proposition

No partially-bent components.



Proposition

Let F be an APN permutation with n even. Then $n_2 = 0$.

Proposition

No partially-bent components.

Extend the results of J. Seberry, X.-M. Zhang, and Y. Zheng (1994) and K. Nyberg (1995).

Formal proof for the case $n = 4$



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Formal proof for the case $n = 4$



Definition

For $g : \mathbb{F}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$, let $\mathcal{F}(g) = \sum_x (-1)^{g(x)}$.

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Formal proof for the case $n = 4$



Definition

For $g : \mathbb{F}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$, let $\mathcal{F}(g) = \sum_x (-1)^{g(x)}$.

$F : \mathbb{F}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^4$ APN permutation

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Formal proof for the case $n = 4$



Definition

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$F : \mathbb{F}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^4$ APN permutation

$$n_1 = n_2 = 0$$

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Formal proof for the case $n = 4$



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$F : \mathbb{F}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^4$ APN permutation

$$n_1 = n_2 = 0$$

$$\forall \lambda \neq 0 \deg(f_\lambda) = 3$$

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Formal proof for the case $n = 4$



Definition

For $g : \mathbb{F}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$, let $\mathcal{F}(g) = \sum_x (-1)^{g(x)}$.

$F : \mathbb{F}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^4$ APN permutation

$$n_1 = n_2 = 0$$

$$\forall \lambda \neq 0 \deg(f_\lambda) = 3$$

$$\boxed{\exists \lambda \text{ s.t. } |\{a : \mathcal{F}(D_a f_\lambda) = 0\}| \geq 11}$$

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Formal proof for the case $n = 4$



Definition

For $g : \mathbb{F}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$, let $\mathcal{F}(g) = \sum_x (-1)^{g(x)}$.

$F : \mathbb{F}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^4$ APN permutation

$$n_1 = n_2 = 0$$

$$\forall \lambda \neq 0 \deg(f_\lambda) = 3$$

$$\exists \lambda \text{ s.t. } |\{a : \mathcal{F}(D_a f_\lambda) = 0\}| \geq 11$$

Proposition

Let F be a cubic APN permutation with n even. Then $\exists \lambda$ s.t. $|\{a : \mathcal{F}(D_a f_\lambda) = 0\}| \geq 2^n - 2^{n-2} - 1$.

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Proposition

Given $f : \mathbb{F}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ balanced and $\deg(f) = 3$, then

$$|\{a : \mathcal{F}(D_a f) = 0\}| < 11$$



Proposition

Given $f : \mathbb{F}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ balanced and $\deg(f) = 3$, then

$$|\{a : \mathcal{F}(D_a f) = 0\}| < 11$$

Theorem

No 4-bit permutation can be APN.



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Thank you for your attention