

# Weightwise (almost) perfectly balanced functions based on total orders

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# Summary

Introduction

Orders and new constructions

Instantiations

Conclusion

# Boolean functions and balancedness

Boolean functions:

$$f: \mathbb{F}_2^n \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_2$$

- common object in symmetric cryptography,
- also called predicates in other areas.

# Boolean functions and balancedness

Example:

$$f: \mathbb{F}_2^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_2$$

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

○ = 0

● = 1

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○	●	●	○	○	●	○	●	○	●	●	○	○	●	○	●

Balanced

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○	●	●	○	○	●	○	●	○	●	●	○	○	●	○	●

$$E_{0,4} \quad \text{○}$$

$$E_{1,4} \quad \text{● ● ○ ○}$$

$$E_{2,4} \quad \text{○ ● ○ ● ● ○}$$

$$E_{3,4} \quad \text{● ○ ● ○}$$

$$E_{4,4} \quad \text{●}$$

$$E_{k,n} = \{x \in \mathbb{F}_2^n \mid w_H(x) = k\}$$

# Weightwise perfectly balanced functions

## Weightwise Perfectly Balanced function (WPB) [CMR17]

Let  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ ,  $f$  is called WPB if:

- for all  $k \in [1, n - 1]$ :

$$|\text{supp}(f) \cap E_{k,n}| = |E_{k,n}|/2,$$

- $f(\mathbf{0}) = 0$ ,  $f(\mathbf{1}) = 1$ .

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Weightwise **Almost** Perfectly Balanced:

$$\forall k \in [0, n], \quad \left| |\text{supp}(f) \cap E_{k,n}| - |\text{supp}(f + 1) \cap E_{k,n}| \right| \leq 1$$



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Motivations:

- cipher FLIP [MJSC16],
- properties on Boolean functions on restricted sets [CMR17],
- link with side channels: leakage of  $w_H(x)$  and  $f(x)$ .

# State of the art

Various constructions:

CMR17, LM19, TL19, LS20, MS21, MSL21, Su21, ZS21, GM22b, GS22, MCL22, MPJDL22, MSLZ22, DM23, YCLXHJZ23, ZS23, ZJZQ23, ZLCQZ23, DM24, GM24,...

Study of main cryptographic parameters:

- Nonlinearity [GM23a],  
-> minimum distance between  $f$  and an affine function.
- Weightwise nonlinearity [GM22a],  
-> minimum distance between  $f$  and an affine function considered only on the slice.
- Algebraic immunity [GM23b],  
-> minimum degree of  $g$  such that  $fg = 0$  (or  $(f + 1)g = 0$ ).

# State of the art

## Main issues:

- mostly WPBs,
- difficult to implement,
- some low parameters.

## Contributions:

- new families of WPB and WAPB functions,
- easier to implement,
- good nonlinearities, high algebraic immunities.

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# Orders on binary strings

## Order

Let  $X$  be a set, the binary relation  $\preceq$  is called partial order if it is:

- reflexive,  $\forall a \in X, a \preceq a$
- transitive,  $\forall a, b, c \in X, a \preceq b \text{ and } b \preceq c \Rightarrow a \preceq c$
- antisymmetric,  $\forall a, b \in X, a \preceq b \text{ and } b \preceq a \Rightarrow a = b.$

It is a **total** order if  $\forall a, b \in X$  it holds  $a \preceq b$  or  $b \preceq a$ .

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Examples:

- Lexicographic:  $a, b \in \mathbb{F}_2^n$ ,  $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ ,  $b = (b_1, \dots, b_n)$

$a \preceq b \Leftrightarrow a_i < b_i$  on the first index such that  $a_i \neq b_i$ , or  $a = b$ .

$000 \preceq 001 \preceq 010 \preceq 011 \preceq 100 \preceq 101 \preceq 110 \preceq 111$

- Cool: choose a first element, apply successive rule:
  - $i$  minimum value such that  $(a_i, a_{i+1}) = (1, 0)$  and  $i > 1$ .
  - If  $i$  exists, rotate  $i$  bits, otherwise flip  $a_1$  and rotate  $n - 1$  bits.

$000 \preceq 001 \preceq 011 \preceq 111 \preceq 110 \preceq 101 \preceq 010 \preceq 100$

# Construction 1

Description:

- $n = 2^m$
- $m$  orders: order  $\preceq_i$  on  $\mathbb{F}_2^{2^i}$ , for  $i \in [0, m - 1]$
- Recursive definition:

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

$$z = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\rightarrow f_m(z) = 0$$

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1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

$$z = \mathbf{1}$$

$$\rightarrow f_m(z) = 1$$



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$$x \prec_{m-1} y$$

$$\rightarrow f_m(x, y) = 0$$

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$$y \prec_{m-1} x$$

$$\rightarrow f_m(x, y) = 1$$

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$$x = y = (x', y')$$

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Intuition WPB property:

In a slice  $E_{k,n}$ :

$$(x, y) \in E_{k,n} \Rightarrow (y, x) \in E_{k,n}$$

- If  $x \neq y$ , one is in  $\text{supp}(f_m)$  one is not,
- if  $x = y$ ,  $f_m(x, x)$  from  $f_{m-1}(x)$  which is WPB.

# Construction 2

Description:

- $n = 2^m$
- 2 orders:  $\prec$  and  $\prec'$  on  $\mathbb{F}_2^{2^{m-1}}$ ,  
 $\prec'$  such that  $u$  is the  $2^{m-2}$ -th element in this order, and half elements of each slice are smaller than  $u$ .
- Definition:
  - $g_m(\mathbf{0}) = 0, g_m(\mathbf{1}) = 1,$
  -

$$g_m(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x \prec y, \\ 1 & \text{if } y \prec x, \\ 0 \text{ if } x \prec' u, 1 \text{ otherwise} & \text{if } x = y. \end{cases}$$

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- If  $x \neq y$ , one is in  $\text{supp}(f_m)$  one is not,
- if  $x = y$ , by definition of  $\preceq'$  half of  $(x, x)$  sent to 0.

# Nonlinearity bounds

## Nonlinearity

$$\text{NL}(f) = \min_{g, \deg(g) \leq 1} \{d_H(f, g)\} = 2^{n-1} - \frac{1}{2} \max_{a \in \mathbb{F}_2^n} \left| \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_2^n} (-1)^{f(x) + a \cdot x} \right|.$$

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**Theorem:**

$m \in \mathbb{N}^*$ ,  $n = 2^m$  and  $f$  be **any** function from Constructions 1 and 2:

$$\text{NL}(f) \geq 2^{n-2} - 2^{n/2-1}.$$



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Weightwise nonlinearity:

$$\text{NL}_k(f) = \min_{g, \deg(g) \leq 1} \{d_{H, E_{k,n}}(f, g)\} = \frac{|E_{k,n}|}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \max_{a \in \mathbb{F}_2^n} \left| \sum_{x \in E_{k,n}} (-1)^{f(x) + a \cdot x} \right|.$$

→ lower bound on the  $\text{NL}_k$  using Krawtchouk polynomials.

# Extending to WAPB, Construction 3

Description:

- $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $n \geq 2$
- $\lfloor \log_2(n) \rfloor$  orders: order  $\prec_{\lfloor n/(2^i) \rfloor}$  on  $\mathbb{F}_2^{2^{\lfloor n/(2^i) \rfloor}}$ , for  $i \in [1, \lfloor \log_2(n) \rfloor]$

- Recursive definition:

Let  $f_n$  be the  $n$ -variable function defined as:

- if  $n = 1$ ,  $f_1(0) = 0$  and  $f_1(1) = 1$ ,
- if  $n$  is odd,  $f_n(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f_{n-1}(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})$ ,
- write  $z \in \mathbb{F}_2^n$  as  $(x, y)$  where  $x, y \in \mathbb{F}_2^{n/2}$ ,

$$f_n(x, y) = \begin{cases} f_{n/2}(x) & \text{if } x = y, \\ 0 & \text{if } x \prec_{n/2} y, \\ 1 & \text{if } y \prec_{n/2} x. \end{cases}$$

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Intuition WAPB property:

- $n$  even: split in 2 sets as for Construction 1,
- $n$  odd: using Siegenthaler's decomposition.

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# Common orders

Tries with Lexicographic and Cool order,  $n$  up to 16.

→ low parameters.

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→ low parameters.

**Proposition:**

$n = 2^m$ ,  $m \geq 2$  and  $f$  be **any** BF from Construction 1 or 2 with Lexicographic order on  $\mathbb{F}_2^{2^m-1}$ :

$$\text{Al}(f) = 2, \quad \text{and} \quad \forall k \in [1, 2^m - 1] \text{Al}_k(f) \leq 2.$$

→ worst possible Al.

# Weightwise orders

## Weightwise order

Order  $\preceq$  such that for all  $x \in \mathbb{F}_2^n$  and  $y \in \mathbb{F}_2^n$ :

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→ better algebraic immunity

**Proposition:**

$n = 2^m$ ,  $m \geq 2$  and  $f$  be **any** BF from Construction 1 or 2 with a weightwise order on  $\mathbb{F}_2^{2^{m-1}}$ :

$$AI(f) = 2^{m-1}.$$

→ optimal AI.



## Field-based order

$r \in \mathbb{N}^*$ ,  $s \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $s \leq 2^r - 2$  and  $\alpha$  a primitive element of  $\mathbb{F}_{2^r}$ , we call field order defined by  $\alpha$  and  $s$  the total order over  $\mathbb{F}_2^r$  given by:

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→ Good parameters for both nonlinearities and algebraic immunities

# Parameter comparisons

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Comparisons with SOTA for field based order:

$n = 8$

	res	deg	NL	AI	NL <sub>2</sub>	NL <sub>3</sub>	NL <sub>4</sub>	AI <sub>2</sub>	AI <sub>3</sub>	AI <sub>4</sub>
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FB	0	30196	40	219	765	1887	3518	5138	5875
SOTA	0	32598	40	219	765	1887	3629	5138	5875
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best known parameter, optimal value

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Thank you!