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Sorting integer arrays: security, speed, and verification

D. J. Bernstein

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From: Alice

Thank you for your submission. We received many interesting papers, and unfortunately your

Bob assumes this message is something Alice actually sent.

But today's "security" systems fail to guarantee this property.
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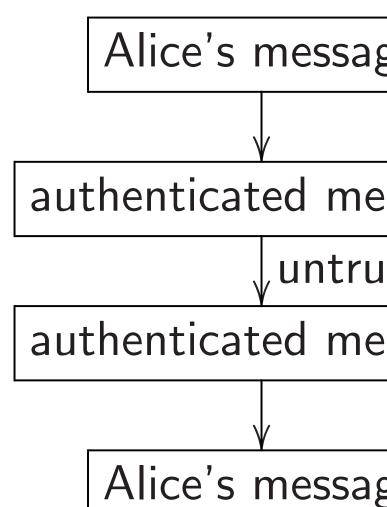
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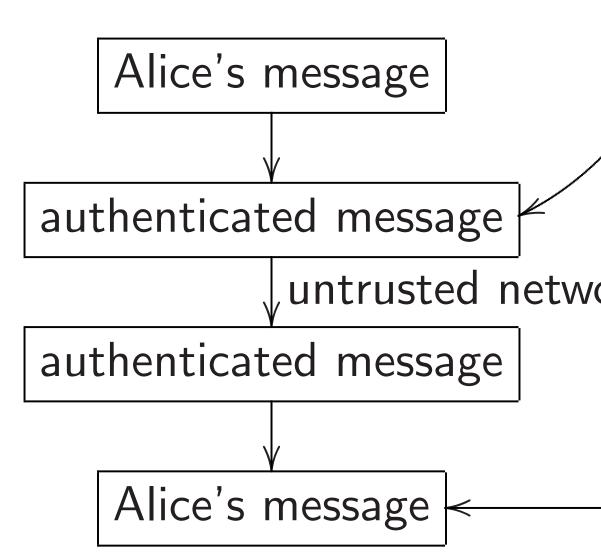
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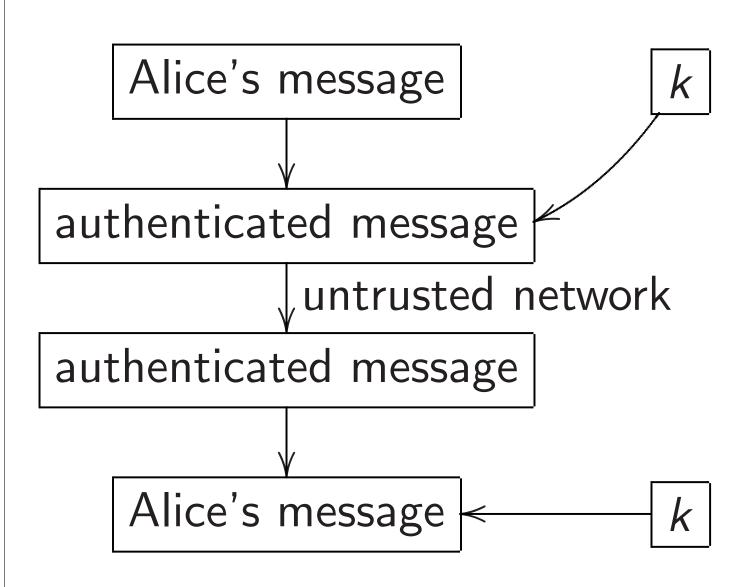
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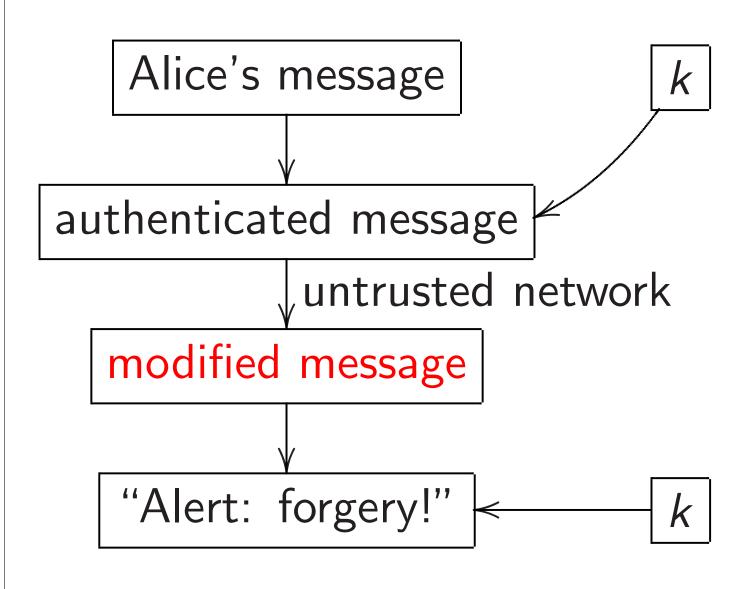
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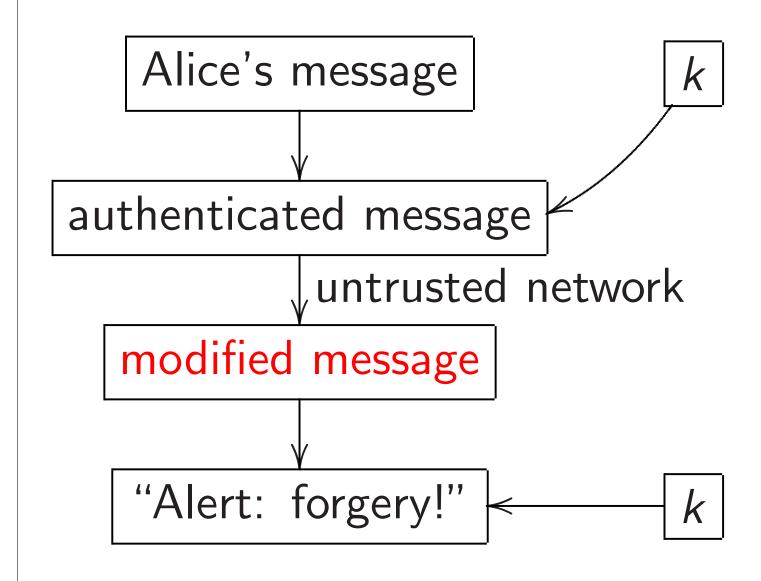
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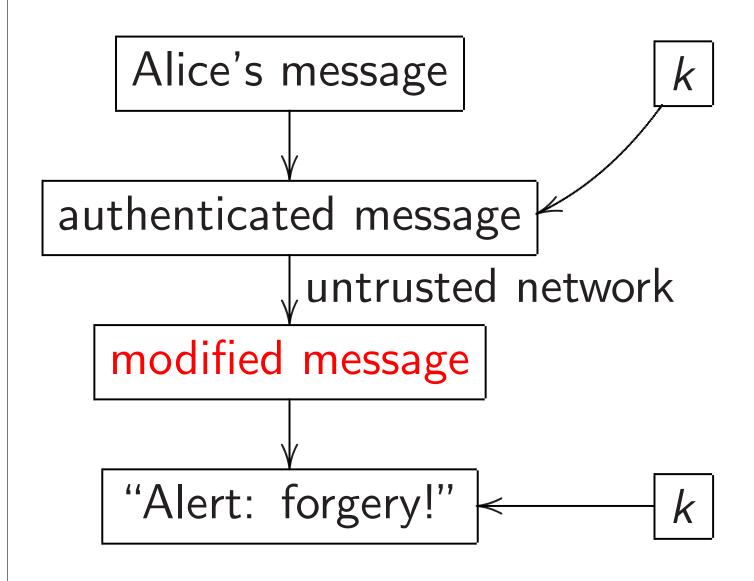
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Alice's message k authenticated message untrusted network modified message "Alert: forgery!"

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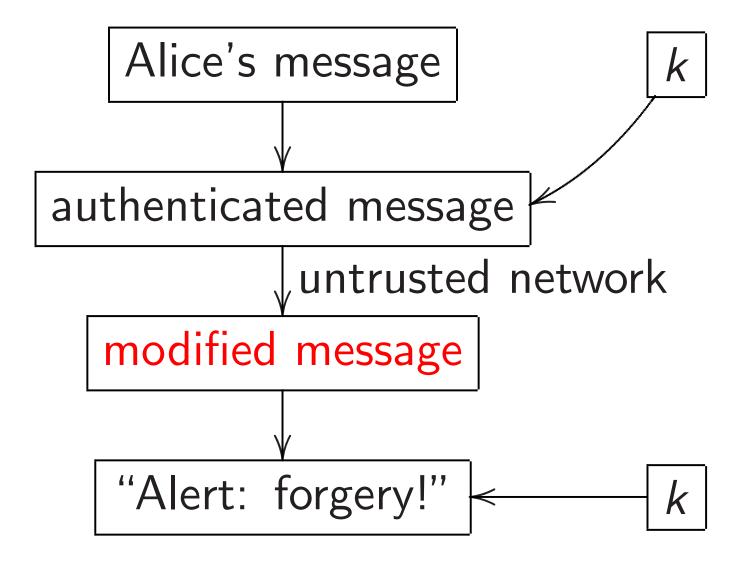
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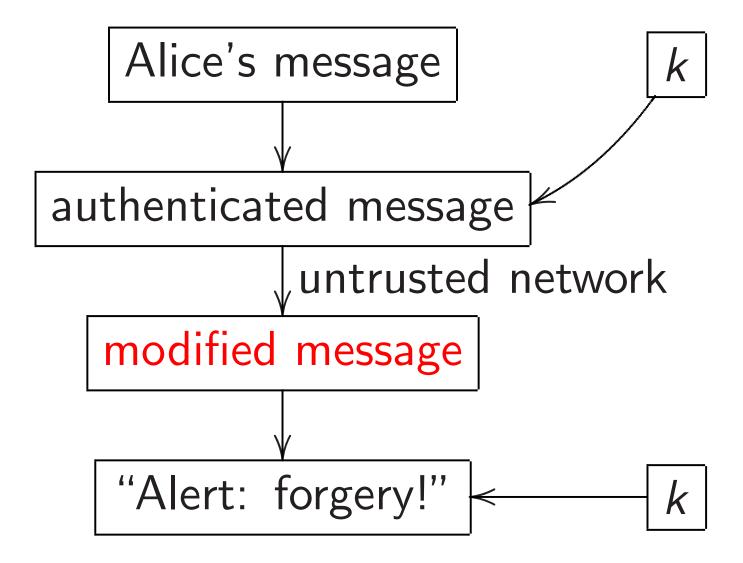
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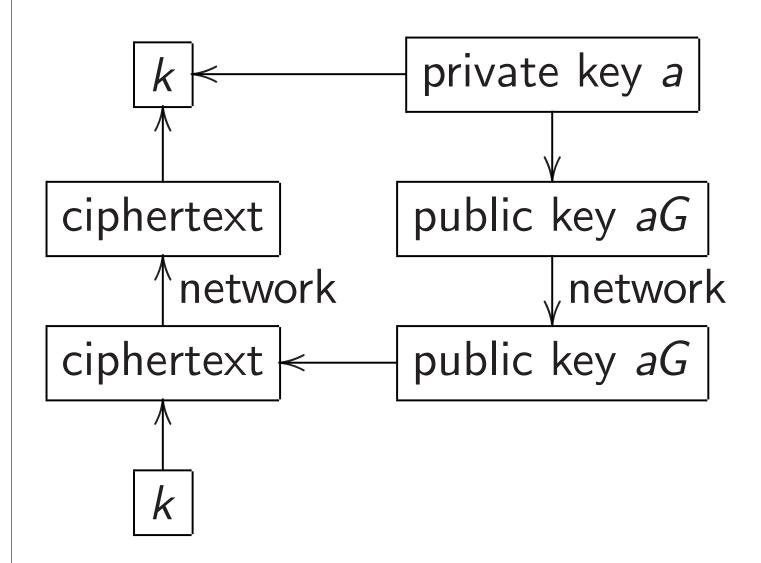


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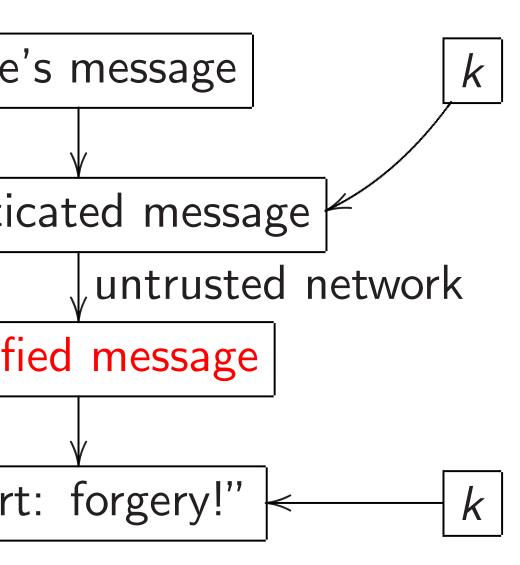
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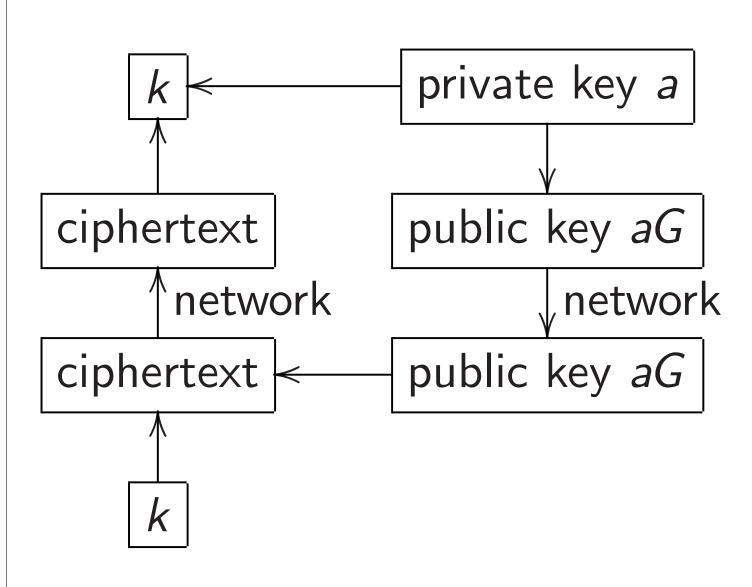


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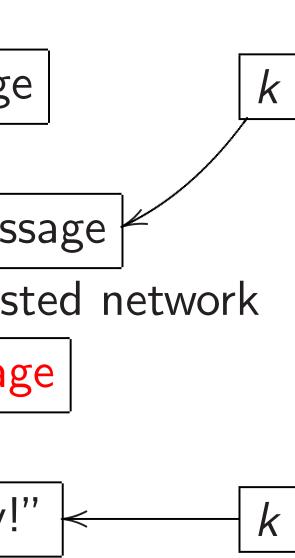
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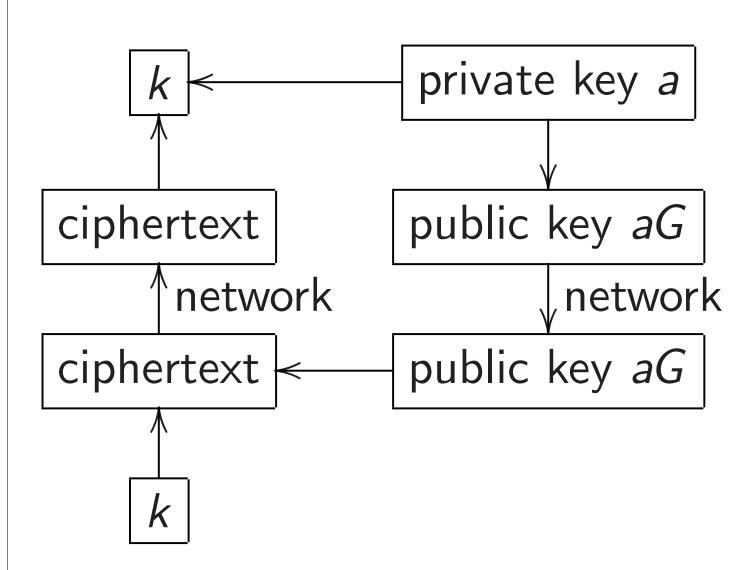


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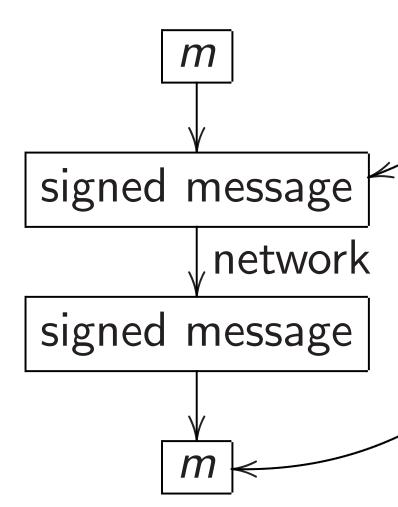
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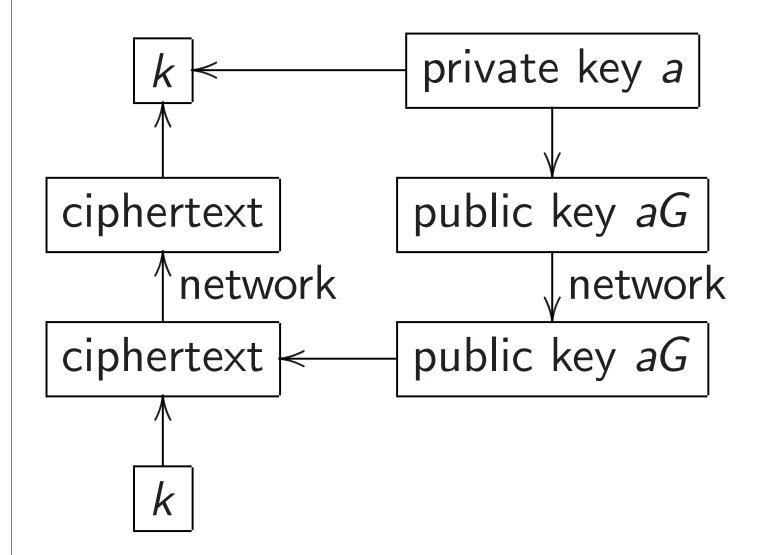


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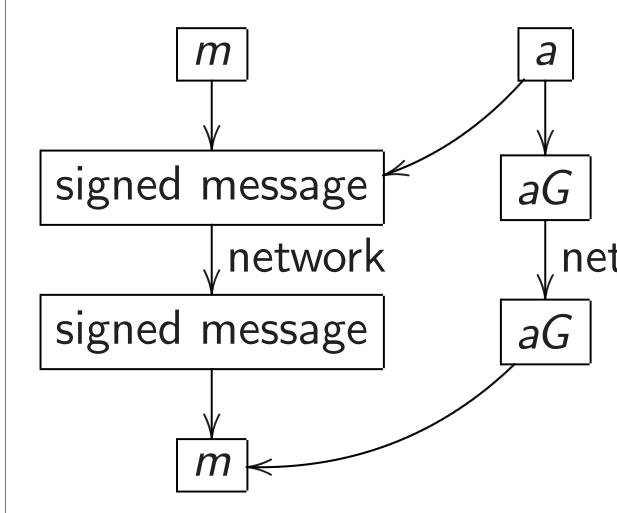
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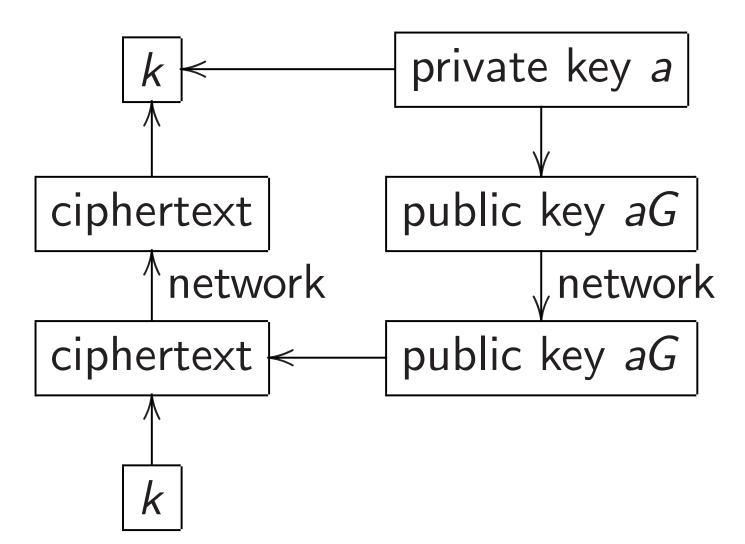
Solution 2: Public-key signatures.



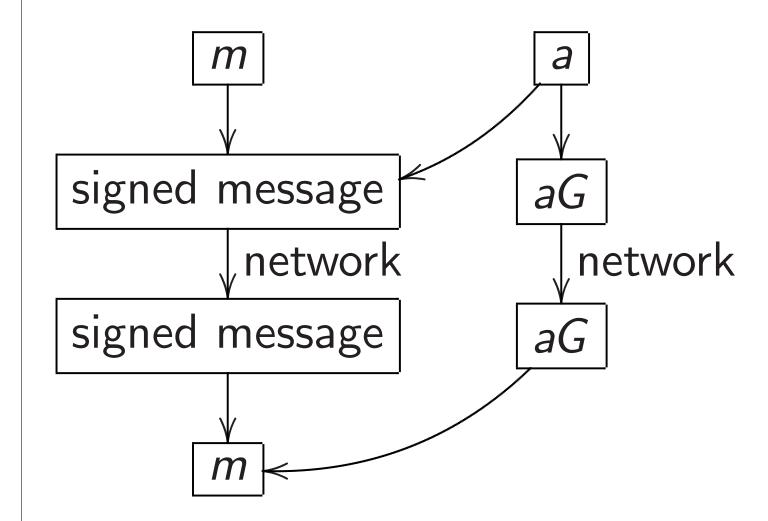
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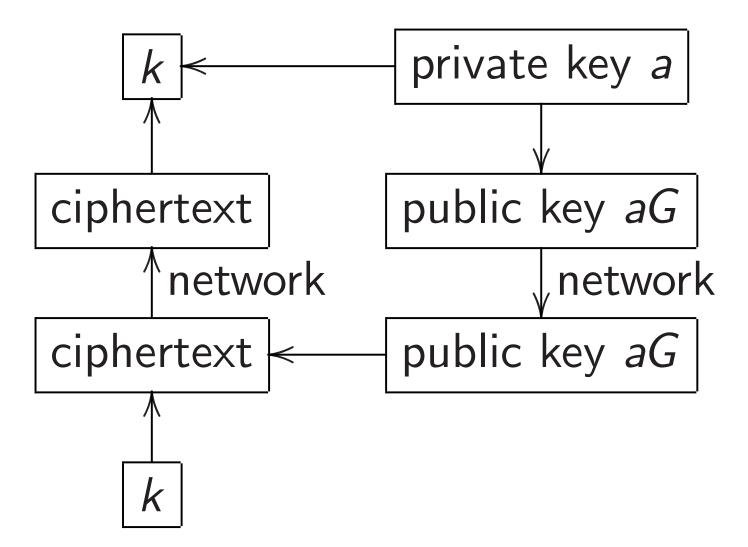
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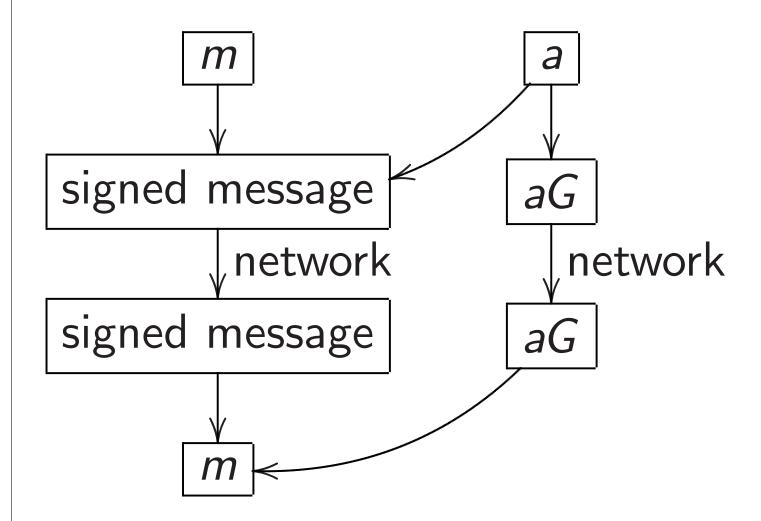
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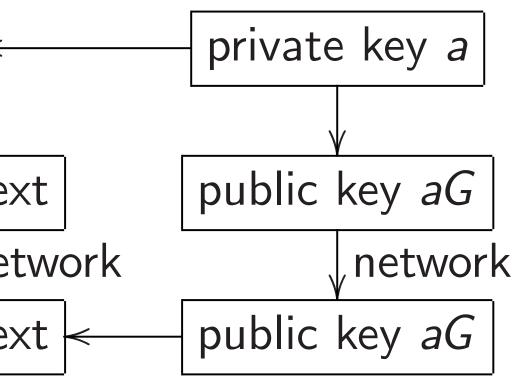


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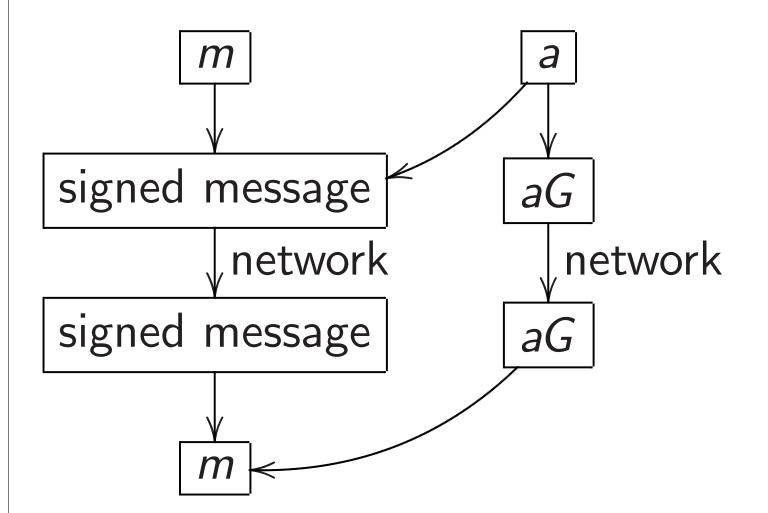
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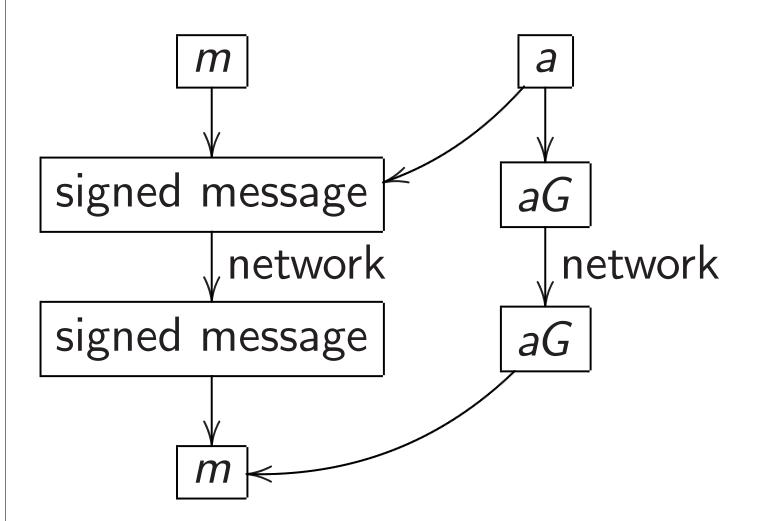
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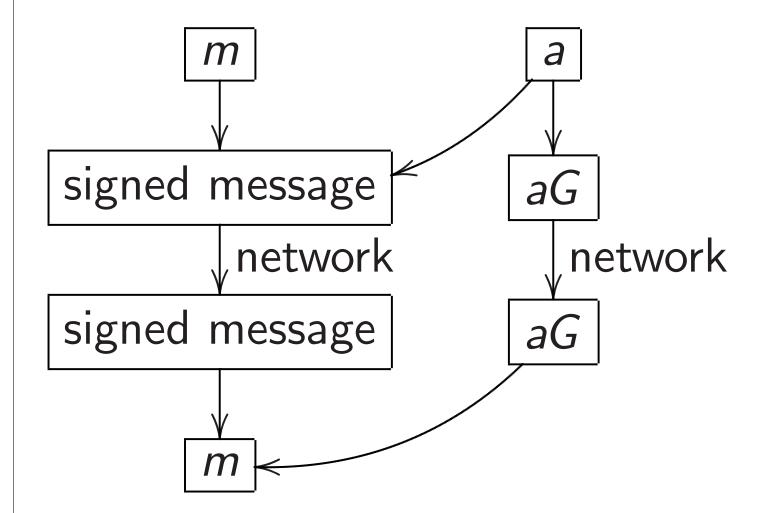
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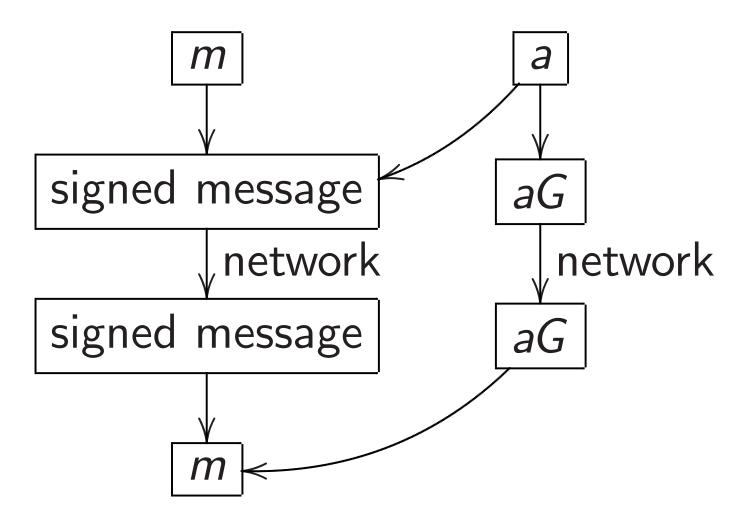
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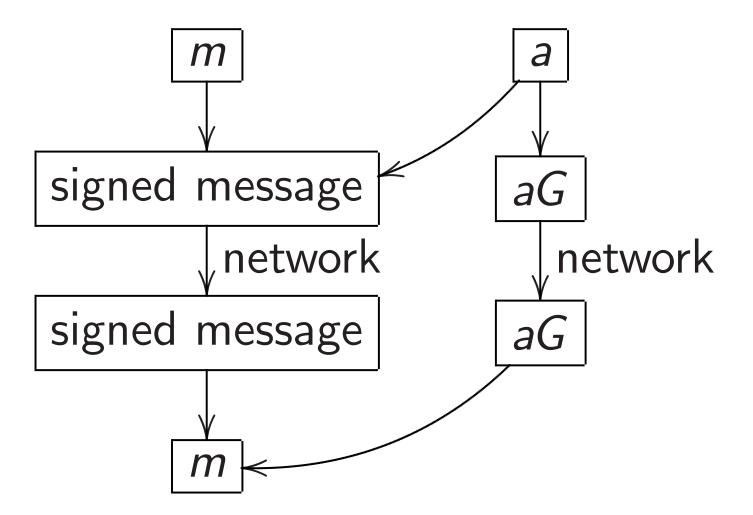
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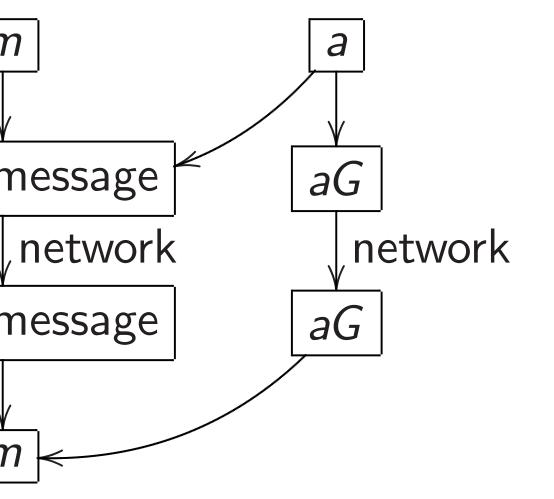
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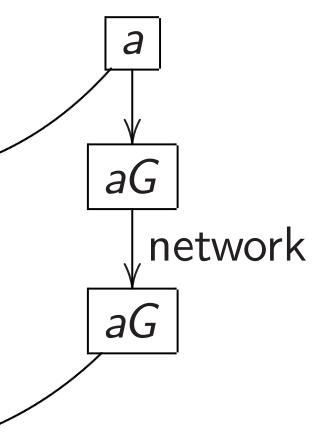
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For researchers: This is great!

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Large portion of CPU hardware: optimizations depending on addresses of memory locations.

Consider data caching, instruction caching, parallel cache banks, store-to-load forwarding, branch prediction, etc.

Many attacks (e.g. TLBleed from 2018 Gras-Razavi-Bos-Giuffrida) show that this portion of the CPU has trouble keeping secrets.

Typical literature on this topic:

Understand this portion of CPU. But details are often proprietary, not exposed to security review.

Try to push attacks further.

This becomes very complicated.

Tweak the attacked software to try to stop the known attacks.

For researchers: This is great!

For auditors: This is a nightmare. Many years of security failures. No confidence in future security.

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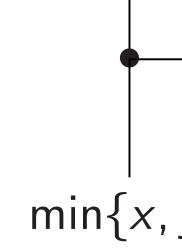
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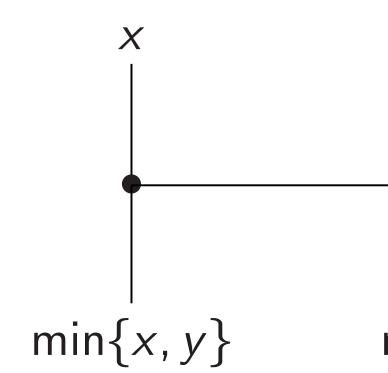
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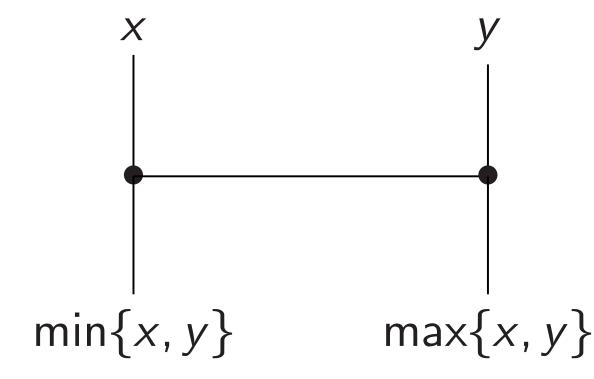
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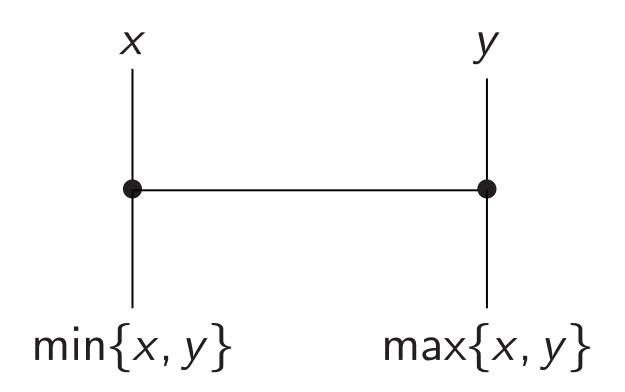
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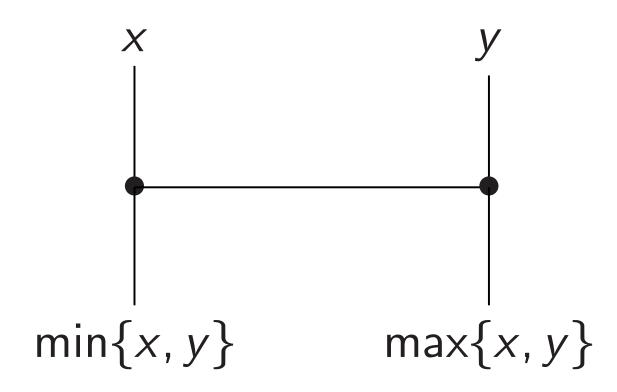
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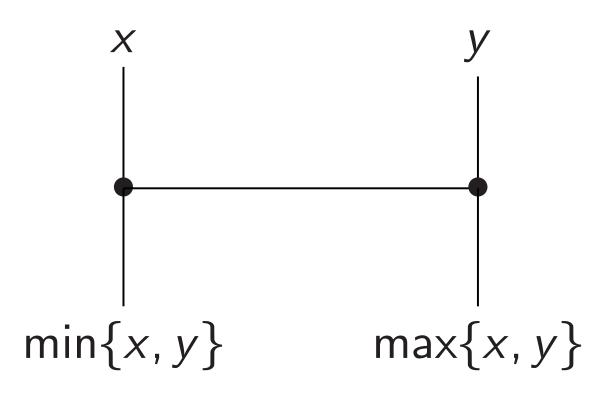
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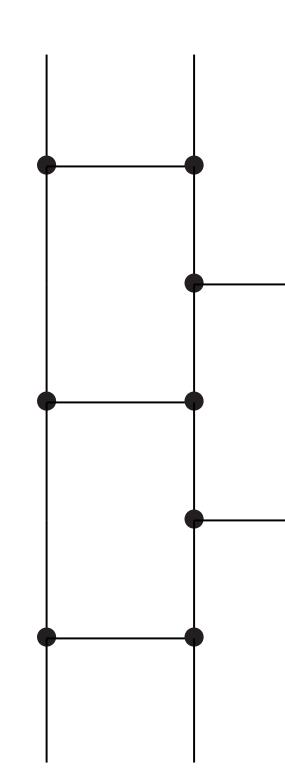


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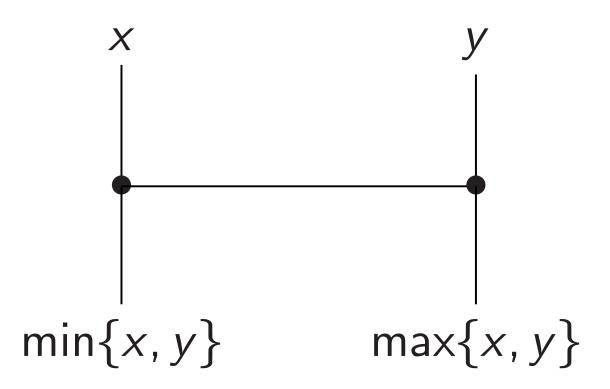
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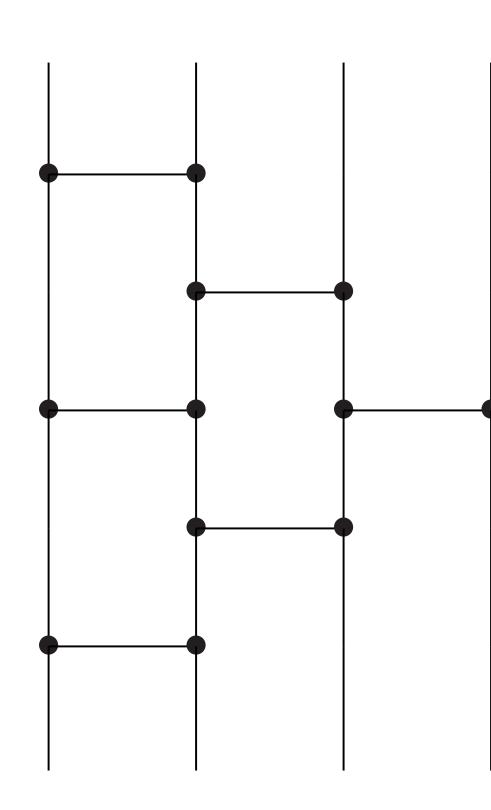


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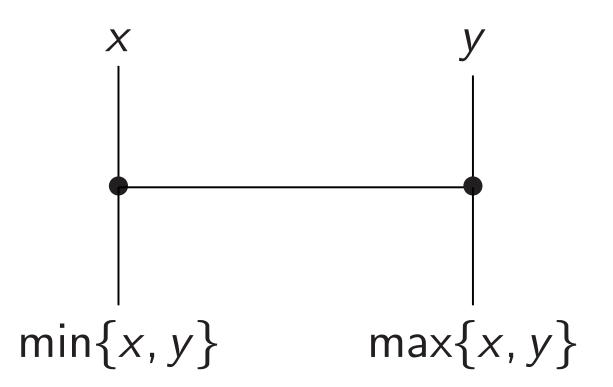
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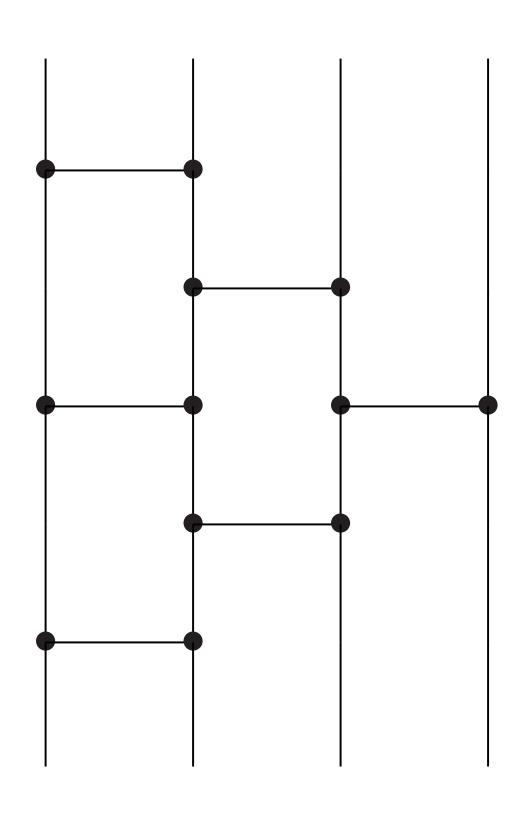


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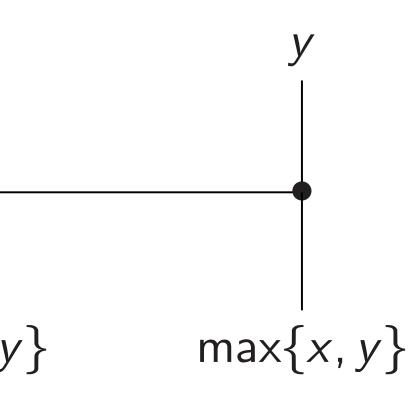
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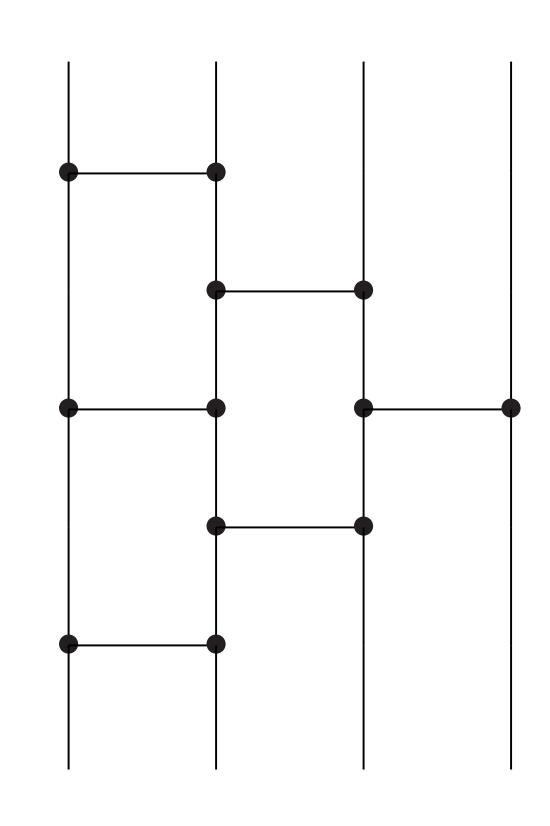
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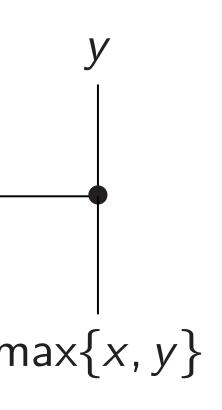
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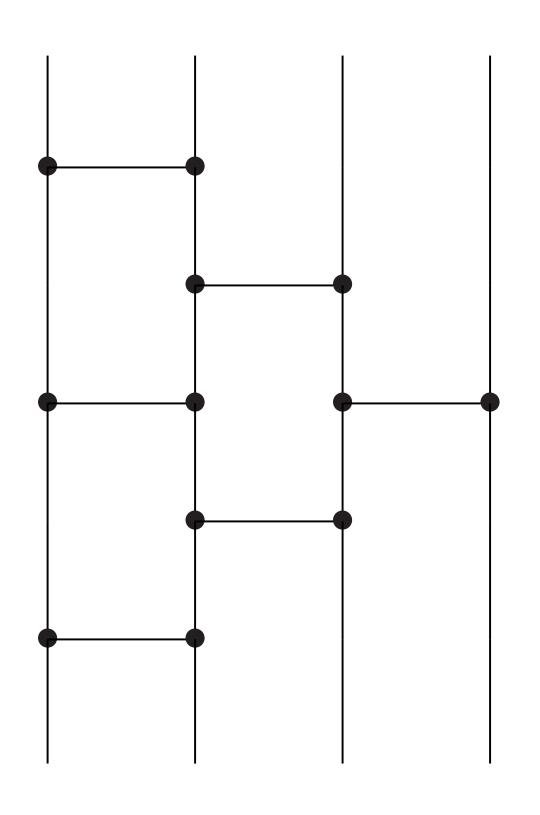


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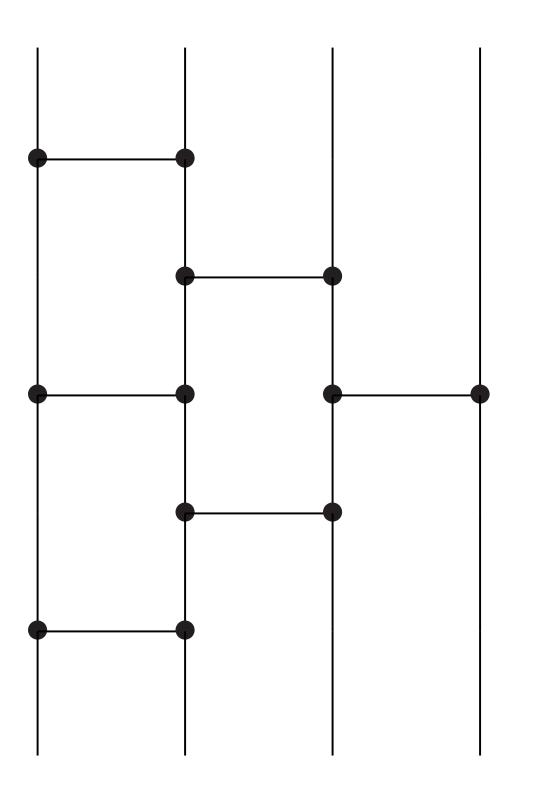


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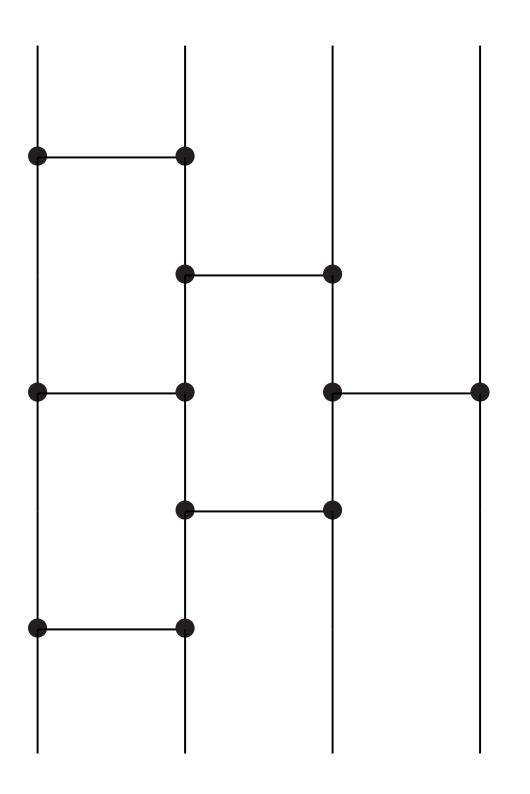


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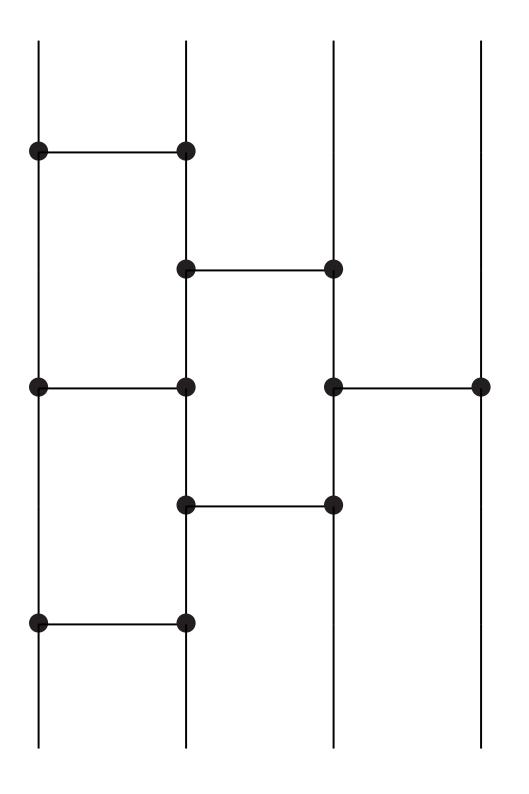
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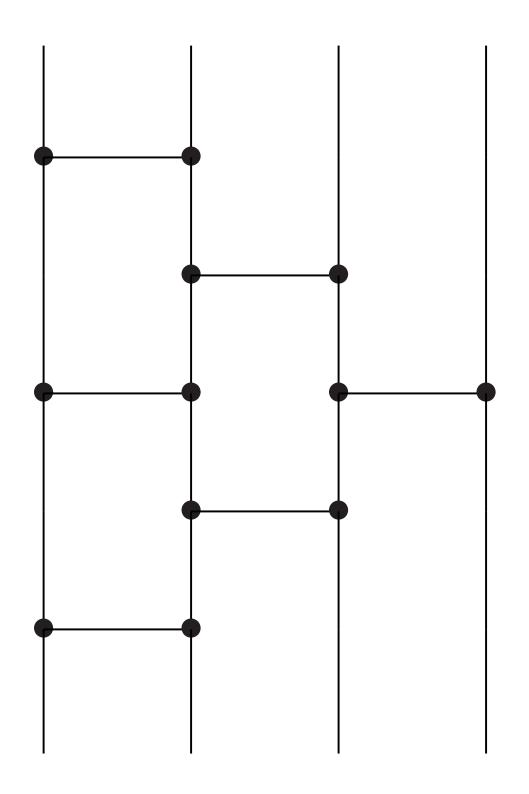


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But $(n^2 - n)/2$ comparators produce complaints about performance as n increases.

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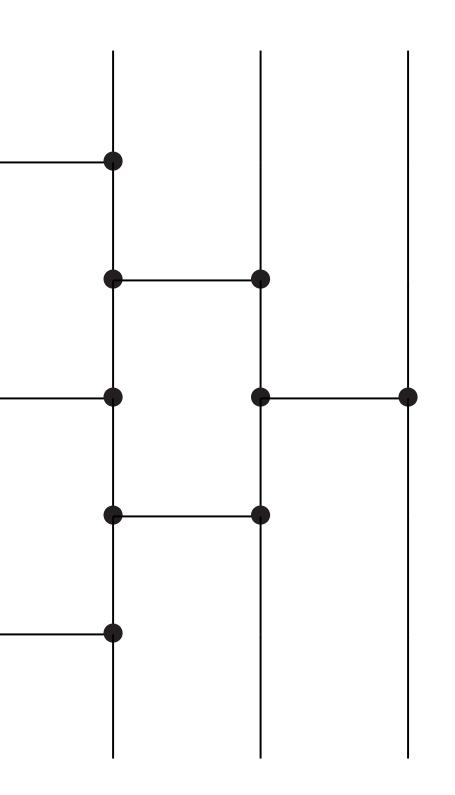
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Speed is a serious issue in the post-quantum competition. "Cost" is evaluation criterion; "we'd like to stress this once again on the forum that we'd really like to see more platform-optimized implementations"; etc.

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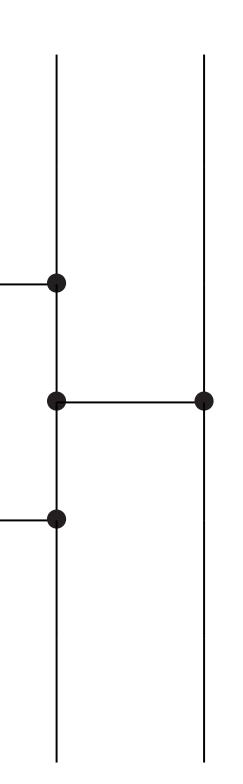
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```
void int32_sort(
{ int64 t,p,q,i;
  if (n < 2) ret
  t = 1;
  while (t < n -
  for (p = t; p >
    for (i = 0;i
      if (!(i &
        minmax(x
    for (q = t;q)
      for (i = 0)
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  if (n < 2) return;
  t = 1;
  while (t < n - t) t +=
  for (p = t; p > 0; p >>=
    for (i = 0; i < n - p;
      if (!(i & p))
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    for (q = t; q > p; q >>= 1)
      for (i = 0; i < n - q; ++i)
        if (!(i & p))
          minmax(x+i+p,x+i+q);
```

Previous slide: C to 1973 Knuth "mergowhich is a simplified 1968 Batcher "ode sorting networks.

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Warning: many of of Batcher's sorting require *n* to be a part Also, Wikipedia sant networks . . . are n

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```
void int32_sort(int32 *x,int64 n)
{ int64 t,p,q,i;
  if (n < 2) return;
  t = 1;
  while (t < n - t) t += t;
  for (p = t; p > 0; p >>= 1) {
    for (i = 0; i < n - p; ++i)
      if (!(i & p))
        minmax(x+i,x+i+p);
    for (q = t; q > p; q >>= 1)
      for (i = 0; i < n - q; ++i)
        if (!(i & p))
          minmax(x+i+p,x+i+q);
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{ int64 t,p,q,i;
  if (n < 2) return;
  t = 1;
  while (t < n - t) t += t;
  for (p = t; p > 0; p >>= 1) {
    for (i = 0; i < n - p; ++i)
      if (!(i & p))
        minmax(x+i,x+i+p);
    for (q = t; q > p; q >>= 1)
      for (i = 0; i < n - q; ++i)
        if (!(i & p))
          minmax(x+i+p,x+i+q);
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```
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t,p,q,i;
< 2) return;
(t < n - t) t += t;
p = t; p > 0; p >>= 1) {
(i = 0; i < n - p; ++i)
f (!(i & p))
minmax(x+i,x+i+p);
(q = t;q > p;q >>= 1)
or (i = 0; i < n - q; ++i)
if (!(i & p))
  minmax(x+i+p,x+i+q);
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Previous slide: C translation of sorting networks.

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Massive fast-sorting literature

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Answer: well-known trends in CPU design, reflecting fundamental hardware costs of various operations.

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Loading a 32-bit integer from a random address: much slower.

Conditional branch: much slower.

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<u>Verification</u>

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Verification

Sorting software is in the TCB. Does it work correctly?

Test the sorting software on many random inputs, increasing inputs, decreasing inputs. Seems to work.

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History: Many security problems involve occasional inputs where TCB works incorrectly.

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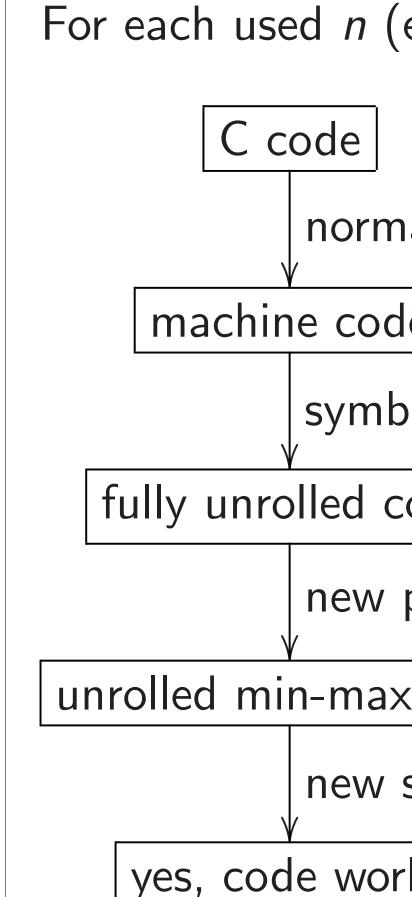
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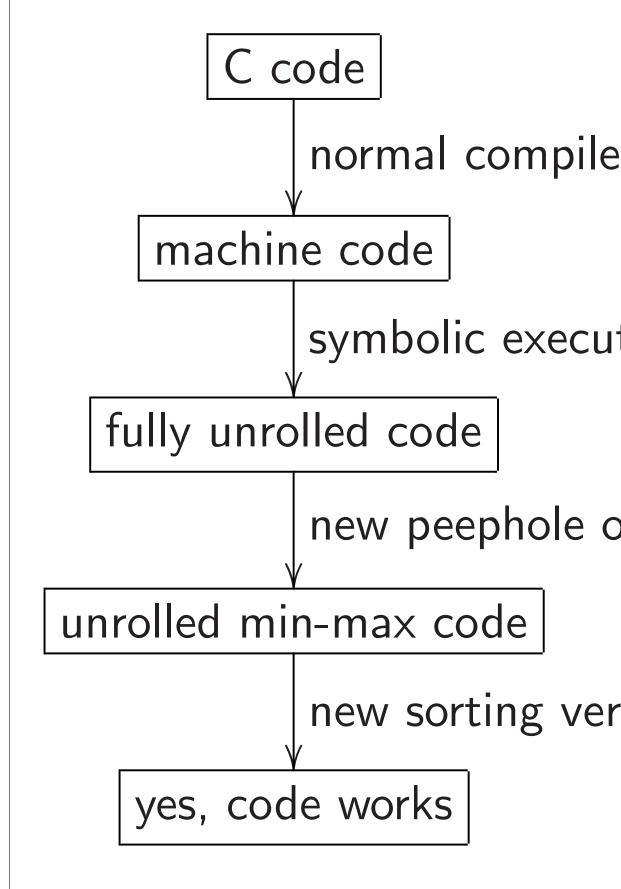
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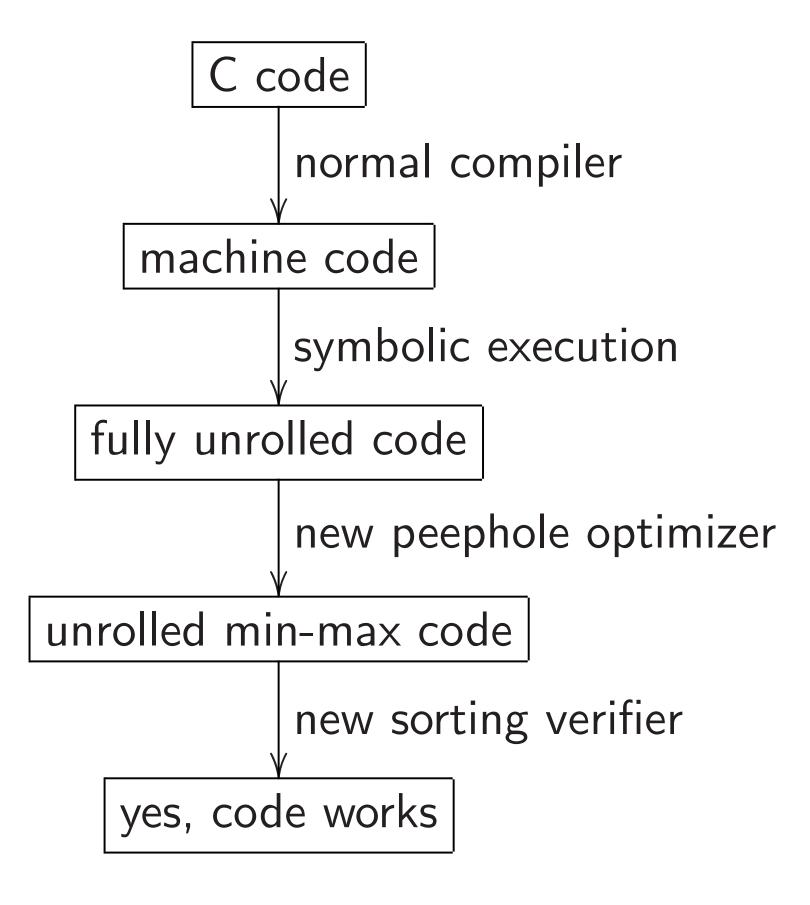
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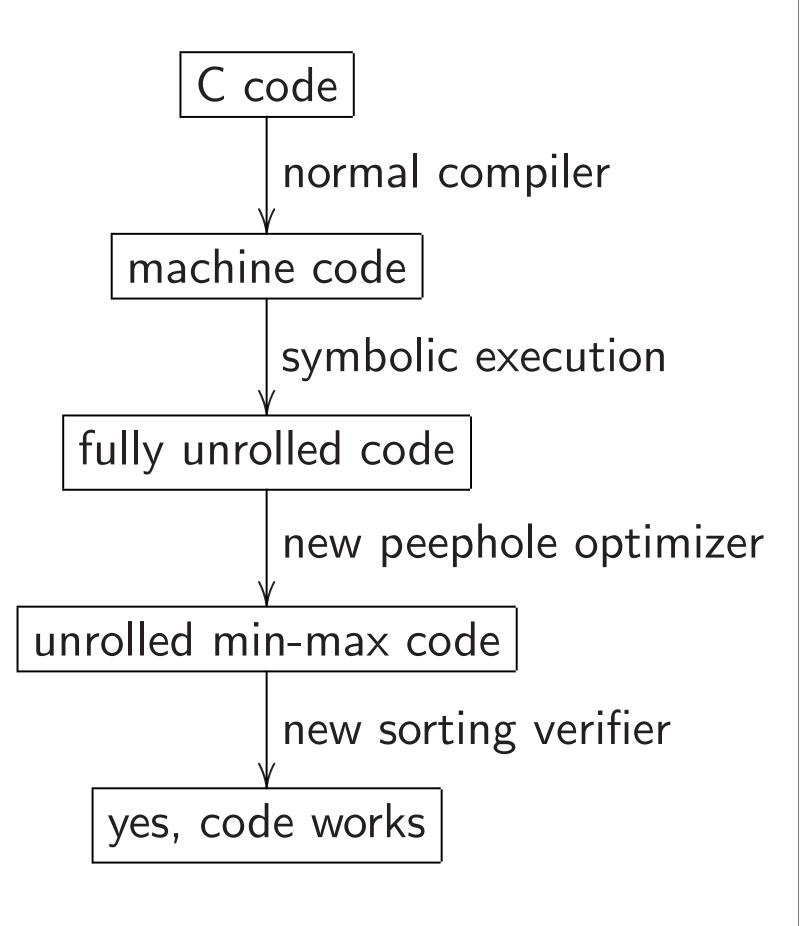
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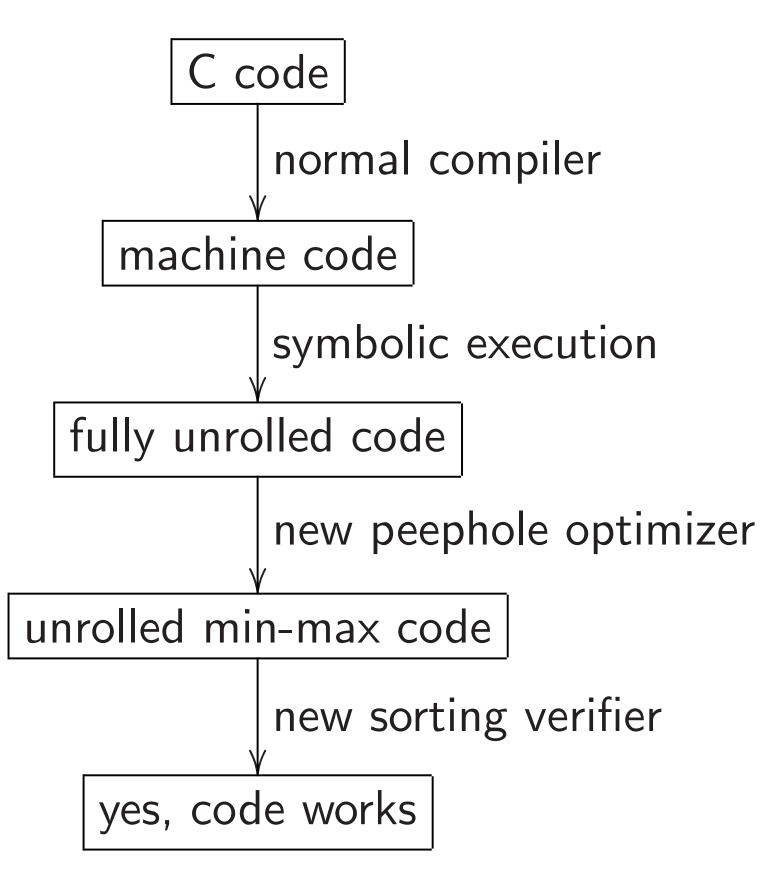
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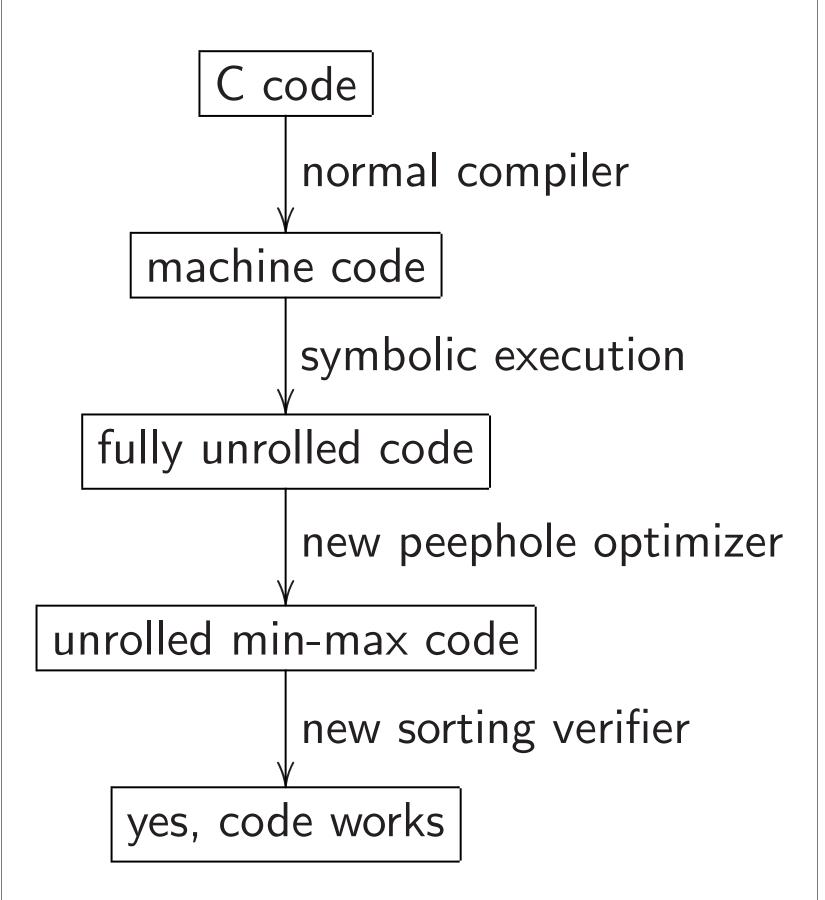
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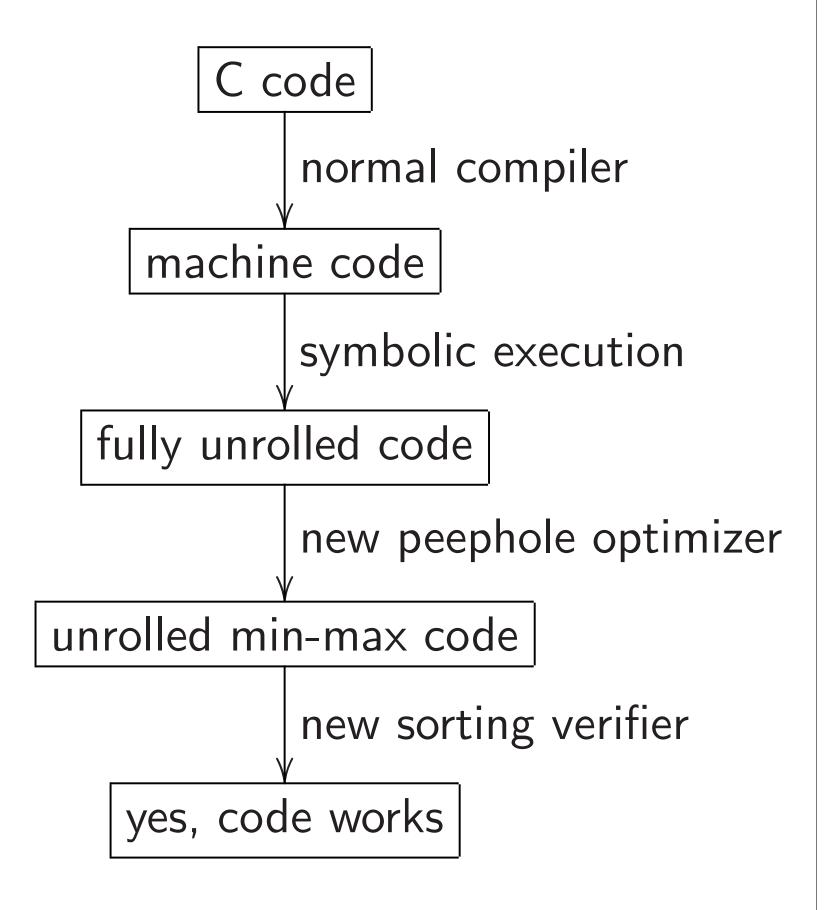
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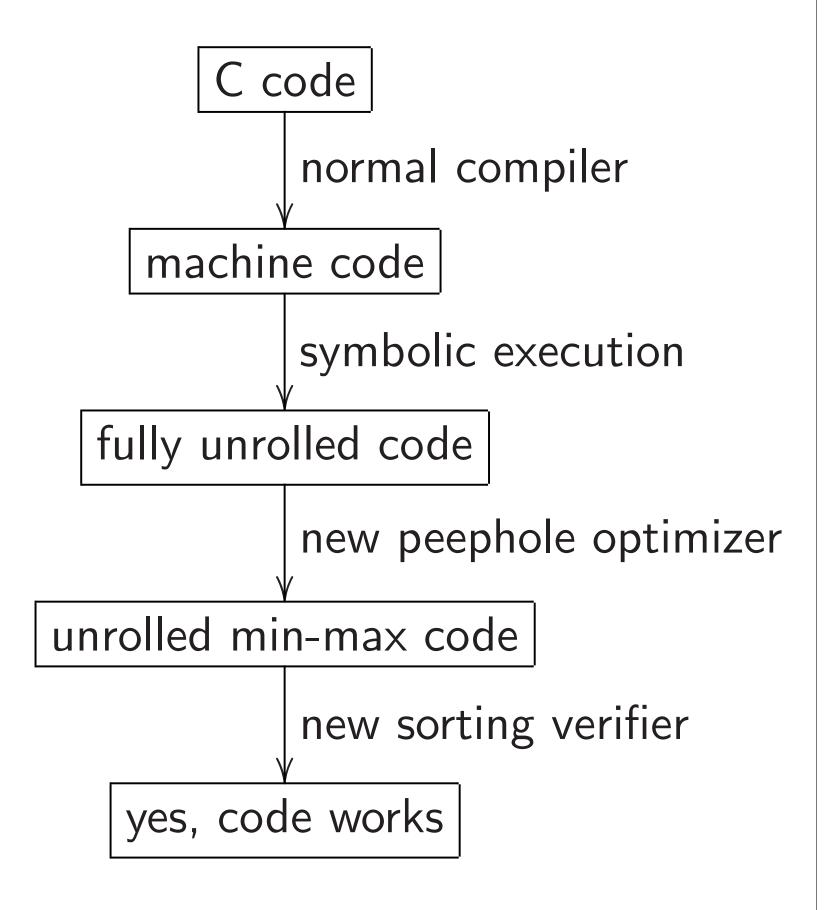
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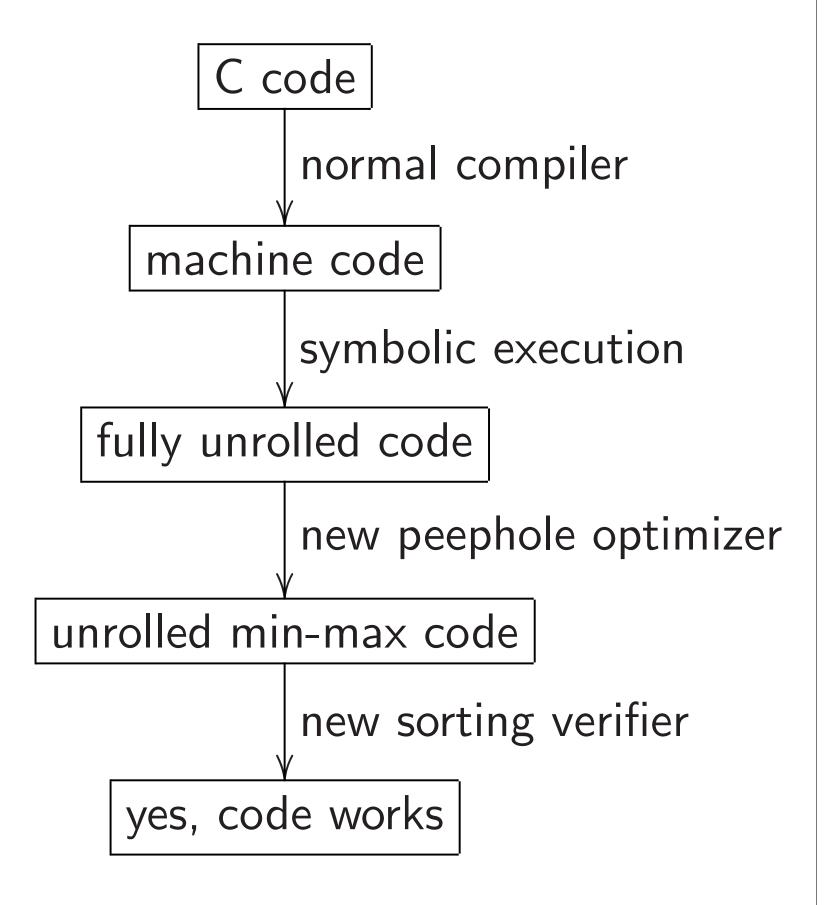
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Sorting verifier: decompose DAG into merging networks. Verify each merging network using generalization of 2007 Even–Levi–Litman, correction of 1990 Chung–Ravikumar.

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