

Exploring the parameter space in lattice attacks

Daniel J. Bernstein

Tanja Lange

Based on attack survey from
2019 Bernstein–Chuengsatiansup–
Lange–van Vredendaal.

Some hard lattice meta-problems:

- Analyze cost of known attacks.
- Optimize attack parameters.
- Compare different attacks.
- Evaluate crypto parameters.
- Evaluate crypto designs.

sntrup761 evaluations from
“NTRU Prime: round 2” Table 2:

Ignoring cost of memory:

368	185	enum, ignoring hybrid
230	169	enum, including hybrid
153	139	sieving, ignoring hybrid
153	139	sieving, including hybrid

Accounting for cost of memory:

368	185	enum, ignoring hybrid
277	169	enum, including hybrid
208	208	sieving, ignoring hybrid
208	180	sieving, including hybrid

Security levels:

...	pre-quantum
...	post-quantum

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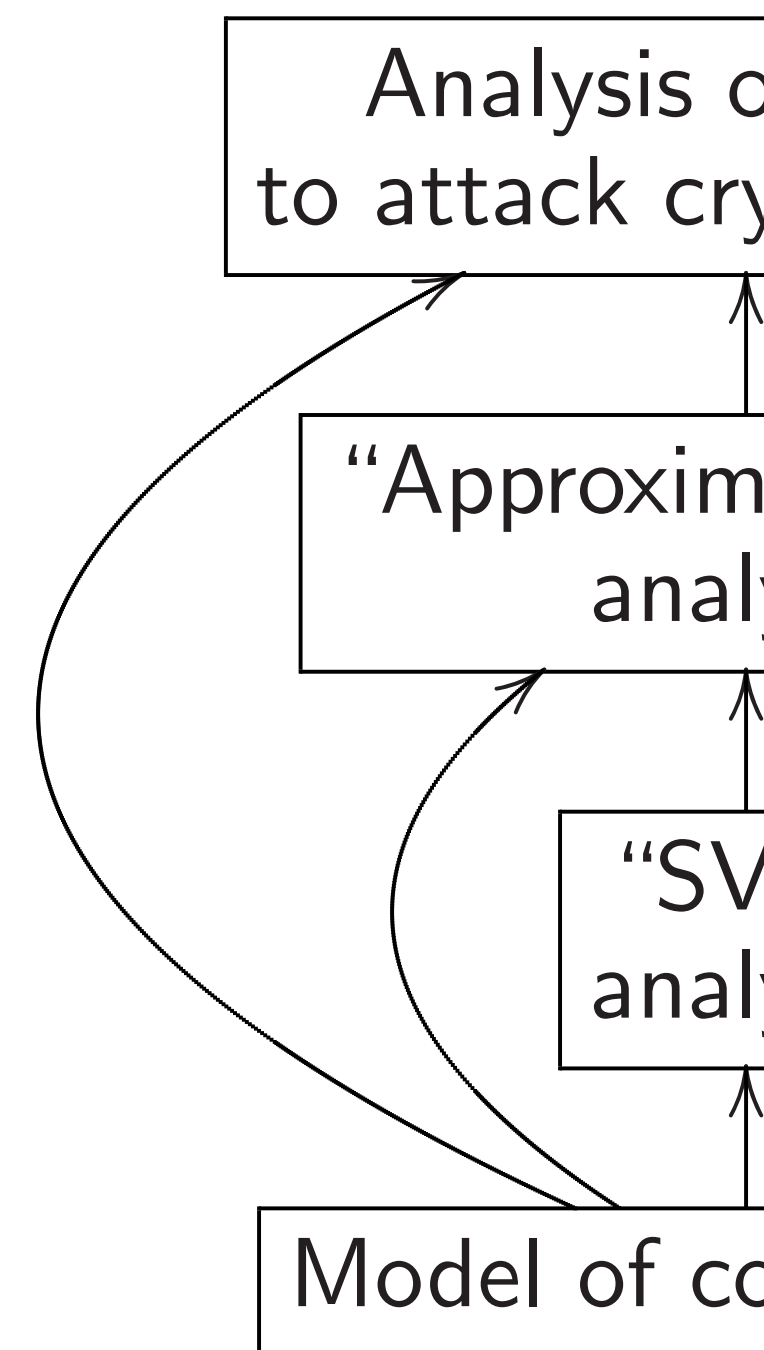
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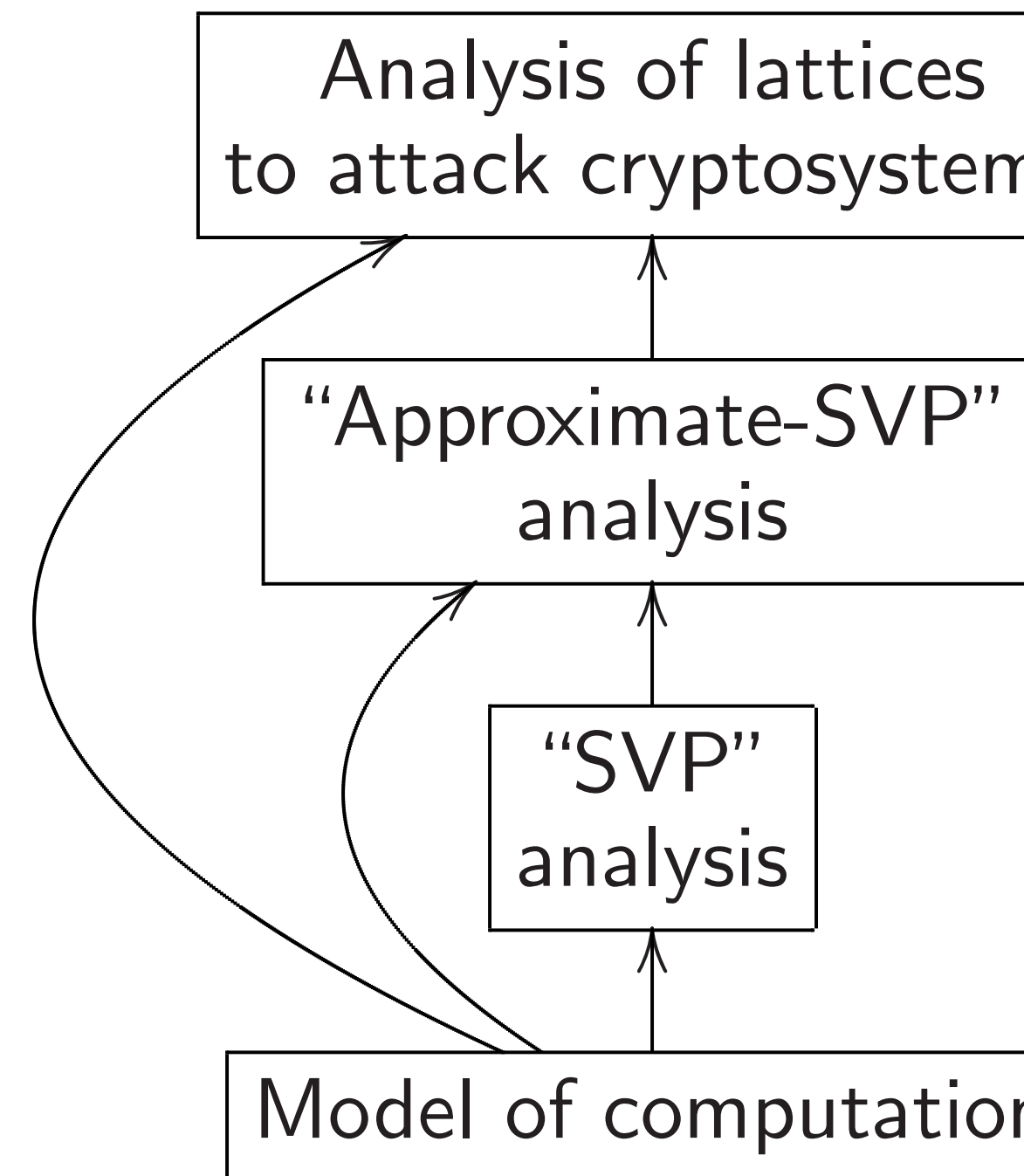
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 has complications at four layers
 and at interfaces between layers.
 This talk emphasizes top layer



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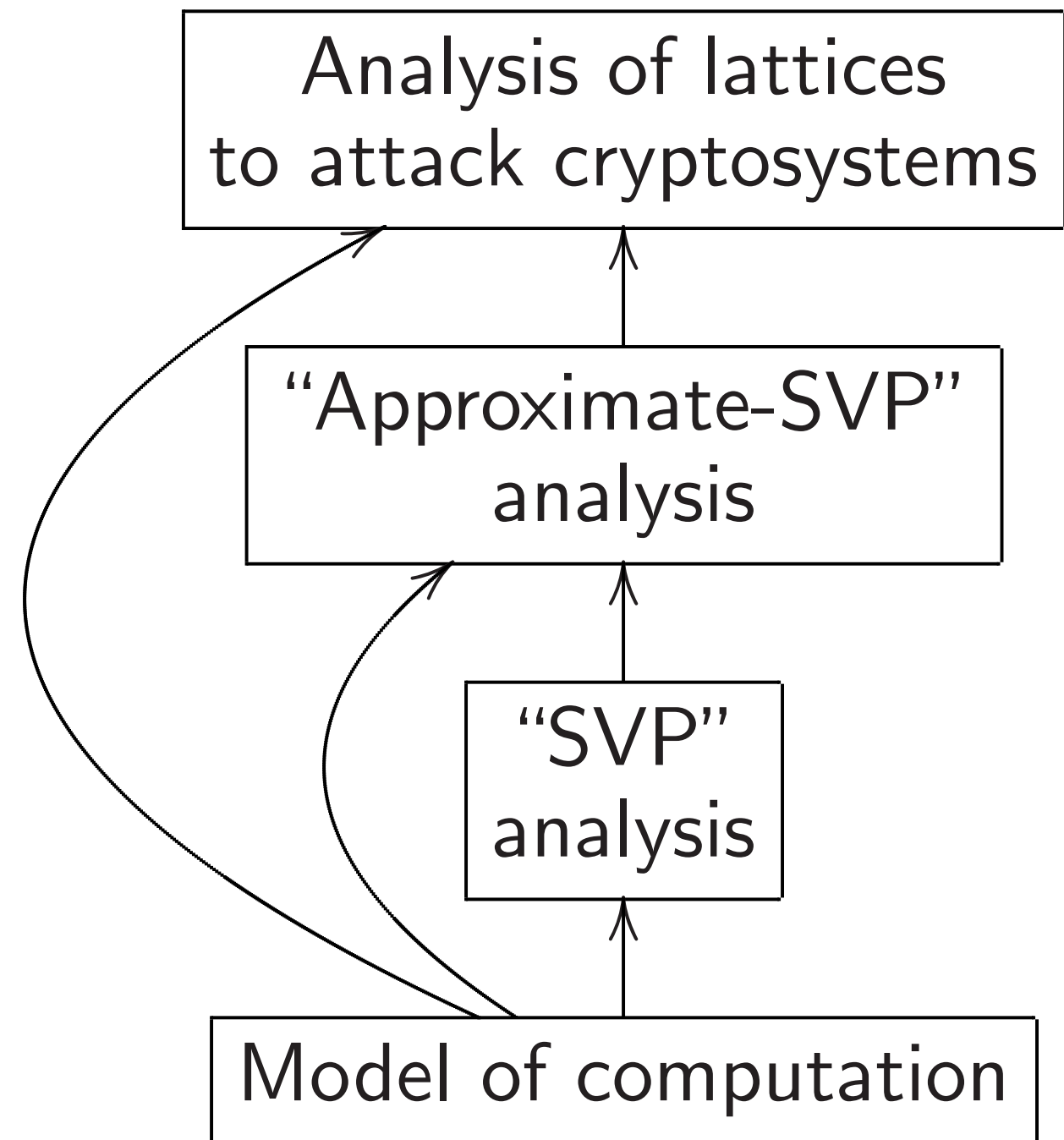
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0	sieving, including hybrid

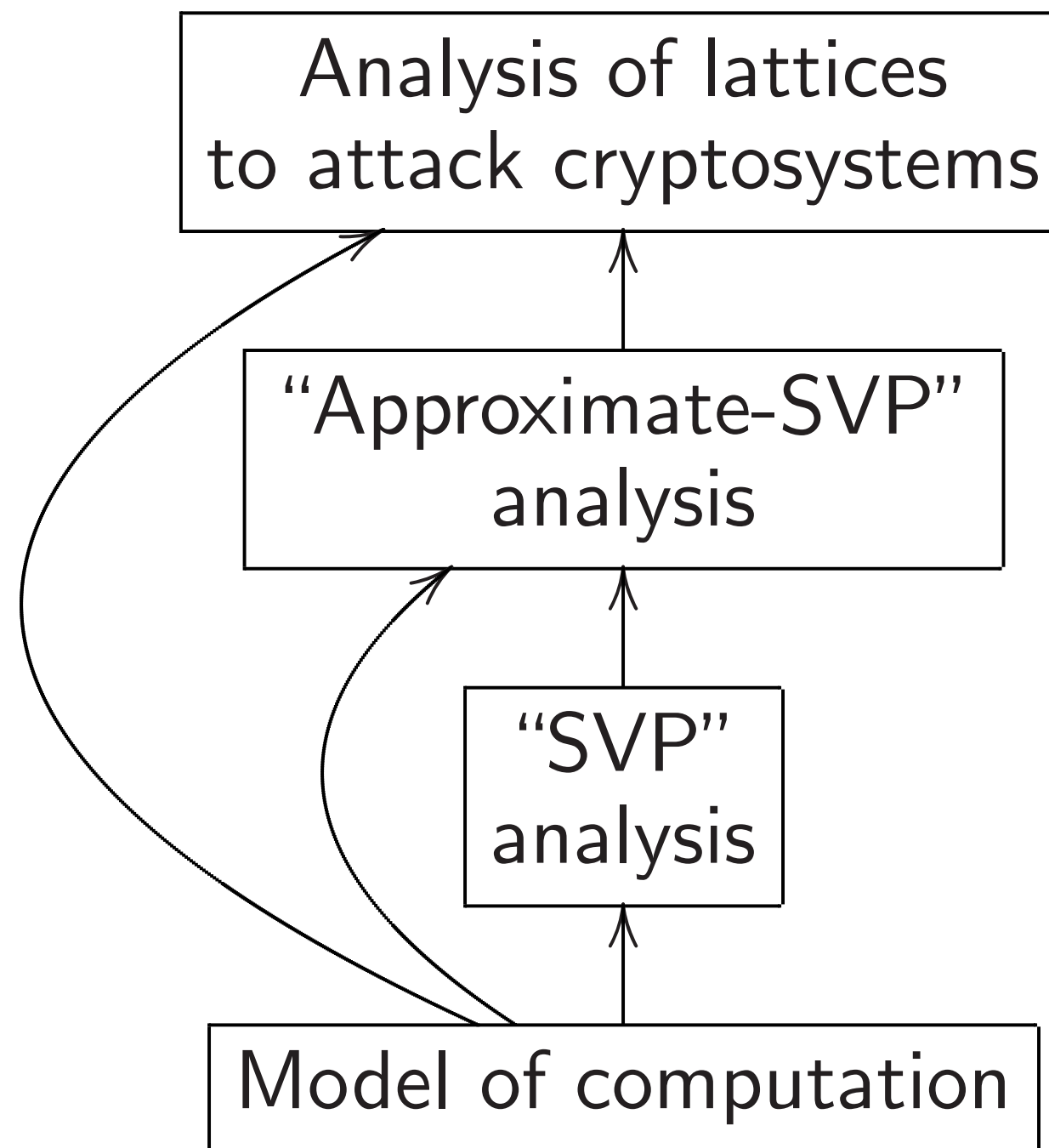
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Define \mathcal{T}

“small”

$w = 286$

Attacker

small we

Problem

$aG + e =$

Problem

$aG + e =$

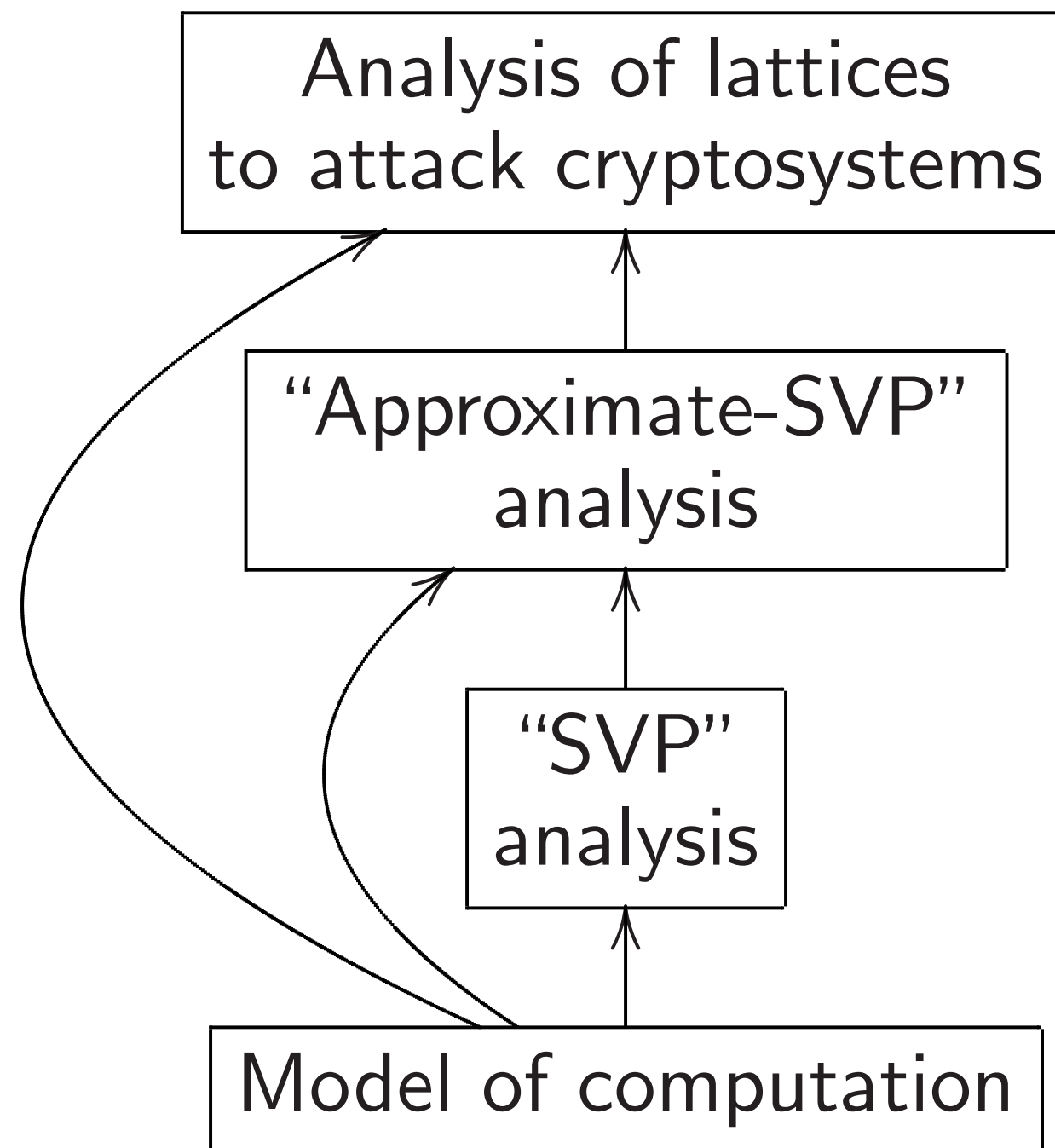
Problem

Public a

Small se

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Three typical attacks

Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/\langle x^2 + 1 \rangle$
 “small” = all coefficients $\leq w$
 $w = 286; q = 459$

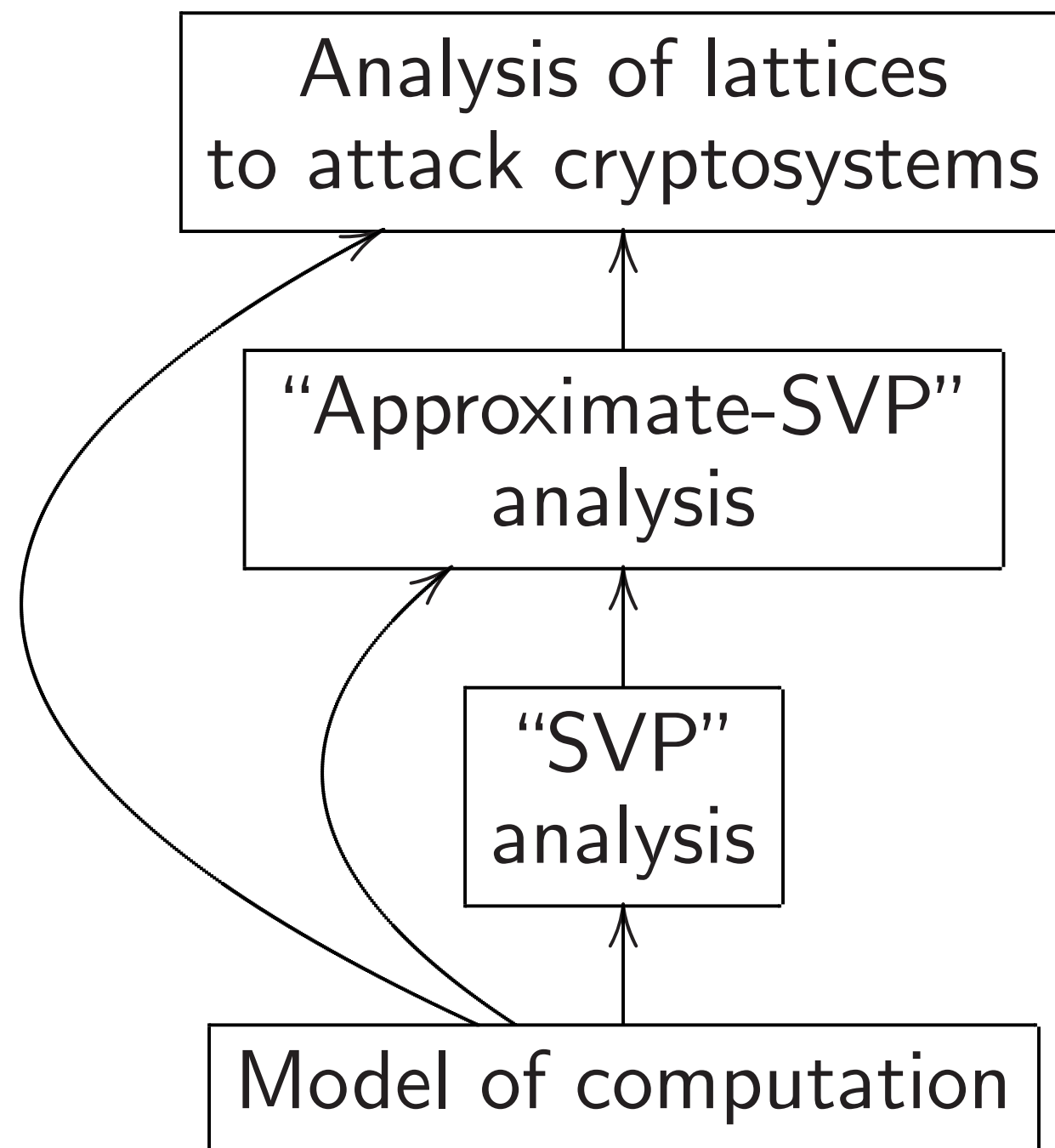
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Problem 1: Public $aG + e = 0$. Small

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Problem 3: Public $aG_1 + e_1, aG_2 + e_2$
 Small secrets e_1, e_2

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Three typical attack problems

Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761} - x)$
 “small” = all coeffs in $\{-1, 1\}$
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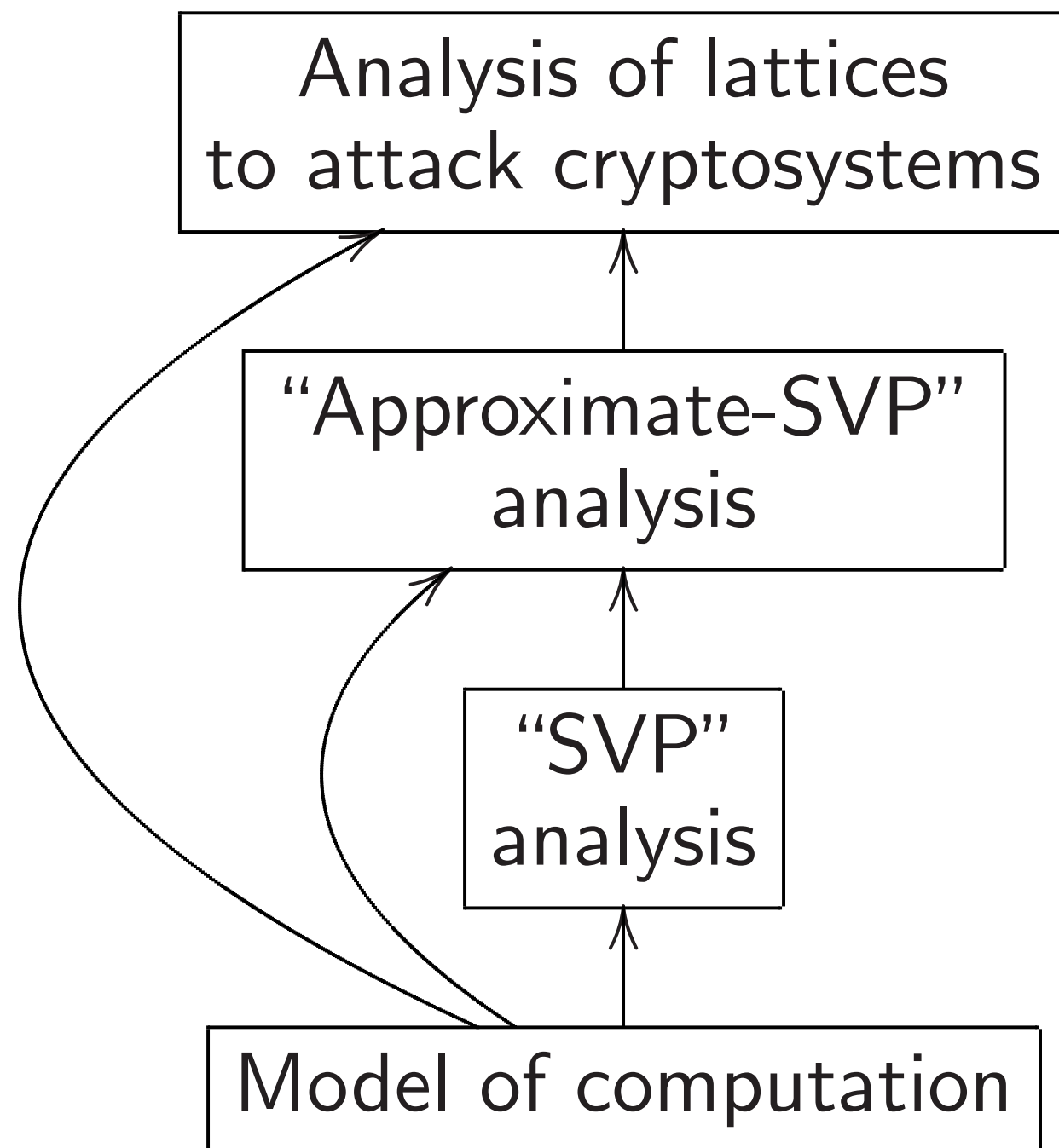
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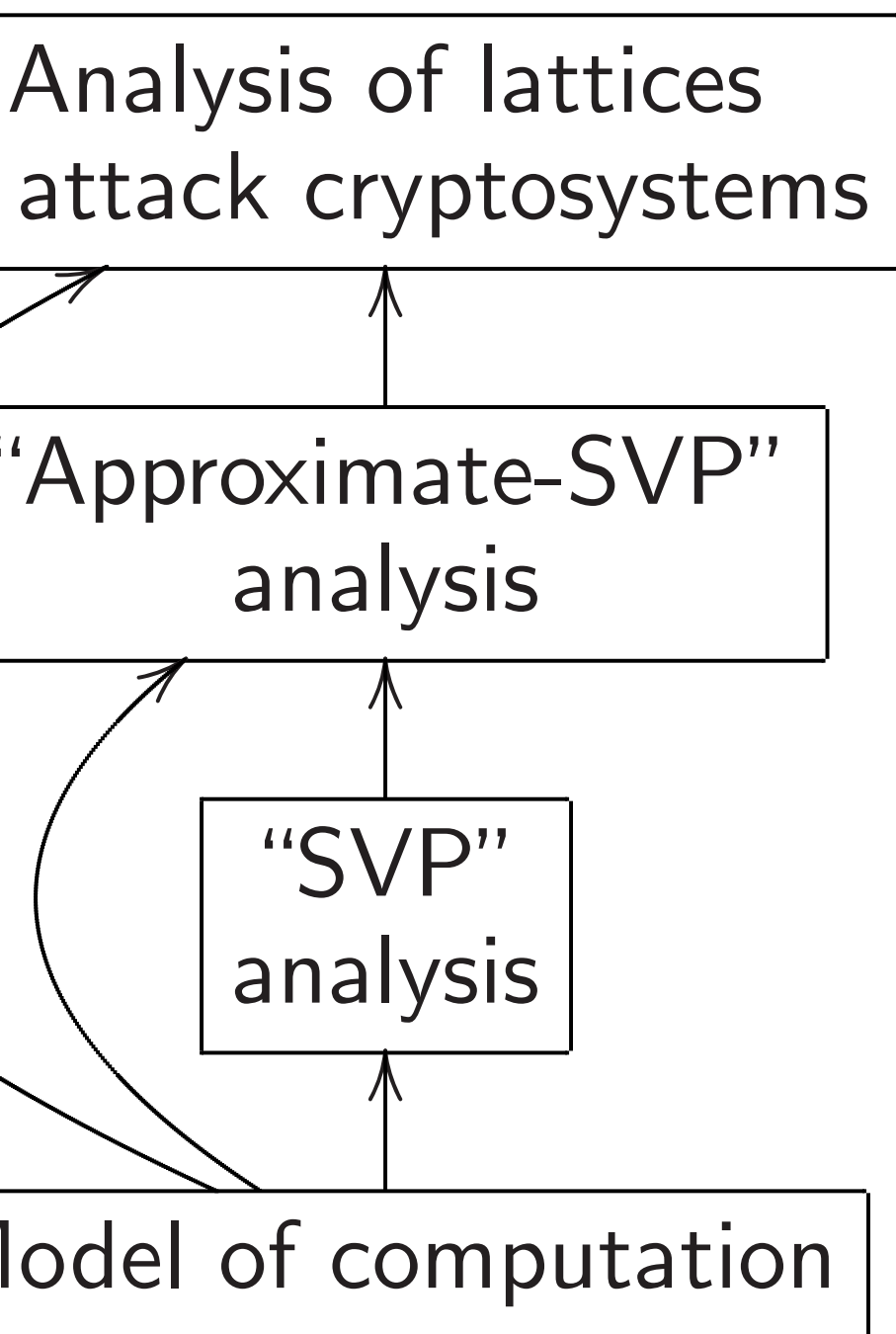
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of typical lattice attack applications at four layers, interfaces between layers. \times emphasizes top layer.



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Example

Secret k
 Public k
 and app
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 Hoffsteir
 $G = -e$

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lattice attack
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Examples of targets

Secret key: small
 Public key reveals
 and approximation

Public key for "NT"
 Hoffstein–Pipher–S
 $G = -e/a$, and A

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Examples of target cryptosystems

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Public key for “NTRU” (1996)
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Recognize similarity + credits:

“NTRU” \Rightarrow Quotient NTRU.

“Ring-LWE” \Rightarrow Product NTRU.

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Encryption for Quotient NTRU:

Input small b , small d .

Ciphertext: $B = 3bG + d$.

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Encryption for Product NTRU:

Input encoded message M .

Randomly generate

small b , small d , small c .

Ciphertext: $B = bG + d$

and $C = bA + M + c$.

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2019 Bernstein “Comparing
 proofs of security for lattice-based
 encryption” includes survey of
 G, a, e, c, M details and variants
 in NISTPQC submissions.

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Lattices

Rewrite each problem as finding
short nonzero solution to system
 of homogeneous \mathcal{R}/q equations.

Problem 1: Find $(a, e) \in \mathcal{R}^2$
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Typical attack problems

$\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{761} - x - 1)$;
 $\mathbf{e} =$ all coeffs in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$;
 $n = 761$; $q = 4591$.

Attacker wants to find

eight-bit secret $a \in \mathcal{R}$.

Problem 1: Public $G \in \mathcal{R}/q$ with
 $aG = 0$. Small secret $e \in \mathcal{R}$.

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Problem 3: Public $G_1, G_2 \in \mathcal{R}/q$.
 $A_1, A_2 \in \mathcal{R}/q$.
 Secret $a \in \mathcal{R}$.
 Outputs $e_1, e_2 \in \mathcal{R}$.

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Recognize
 as a full-
 Problem
 the map
 from \mathcal{R}^2

Knapsack problems

$(x^{761} - x - 1)$;
 coeffs in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$;
 1.

find

secret $a \in \mathcal{R}$.

Given $G \in \mathcal{R}/q$ with
 all secret $e \in \mathcal{R}$.

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$t_2 \in \mathcal{R}$.

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Recognize each so
 as a full-rank lattice

Problem 1: Lattice
 the map $(\bar{a}, \bar{r}) \mapsto$
 from \mathcal{R}^2 to \mathcal{R}^2 .

Lattices

Rewrite each problem as finding **short** nonzero solution to system of homogeneous \mathcal{R}/q equations.

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Recognize each solution space as a full-rank lattice:

Problem 1: Lattice is image of the map $(\bar{a}, \bar{r}) \mapsto (\bar{a}, q\bar{r} - \bar{a}G)$ from \mathcal{R}^2 to \mathcal{R}^2 .

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Problem 1: Find $(a, e) \in \mathcal{R}^2$ with $aG + e = 0$, given $G \in \mathcal{R}/q$.

Problem 2: Find $(a, t, e) \in \mathcal{R}^3$ with $aG + e = At$, given $G, A \in \mathcal{R}/q$.

Problem 3: Find $(a, t_1, t_2, e_1, e_2) \in \mathcal{R}^5$ with $aG_1 + e_1 = A_1 t_1$, $aG_2 + e_2 = A_2 t_2$, given $G_1, A_1, G_2, A_2 \in \mathcal{R}/q$.

Recognize each solution space as a full-rank lattice:

Problem 1: Lattice is image of the map $(\bar{a}, \bar{r}) \mapsto (\bar{a}, q\bar{r} - \bar{a}G)$ from \mathcal{R}^2 to \mathcal{R}^2 .

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Attacker
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Why very large? (module option!)

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See 2001 May–Silverman.)

Ignore bigger solutions $(\alpha a, \alpha e)$.

(How hard are these to find?)

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Attack parameter: $m = 600$.

Ignore $761 - m = 161$ equations: i.e., project e onto 600 positions. (1999 May.) Sublattice rank $d = 1509 - 161 = 1348$; $\det q^{600}$.

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Hybrid attacks (2008 Howgrave-
Graham, . . . , 2018 Wunderer):
often faster; different analysis.