

Open questions in lattice-based cryptanalysis

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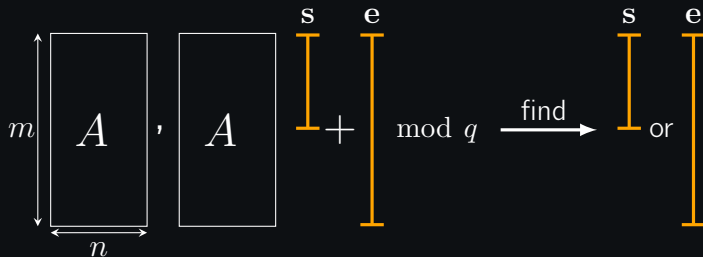
Outline

- Hardness of LWE
- Algorithms for SVP

Part I

Open problems related to LWE

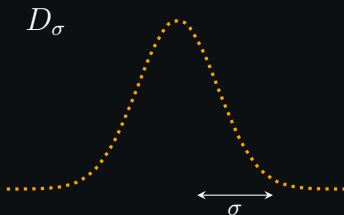
Learning with Errors (Regev'05)



$$A \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_q^{m \times n}$$

$$\mathbf{s} \leftarrow D_\sigma / \text{binary} / \text{ternary}$$

$$\mathbf{e} \leftarrow D_\sigma$$



Often: $n = \Theta(\text{bit security})$, $q = n^{\Theta(1)}$, $m = \Omega(n)$, $\sigma = \Omega(\sqrt{n})$

Classical hardness of LWE

BKZ, [HKM, AGVW]

BKW, [GJS, KF]

$$\mathbf{s} \leftarrow D_\sigma$$

$$\lg \text{Time} = c \cdot n$$

$$\lg \text{Mem} = \lg \text{Time}$$

$$\#\text{Samples} = \Theta(n)$$

$$c = 0.292 \cdot \frac{\lg q \lg n}{\lg^2(q/\sigma)} = \Theta(1)$$

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c worsens if $\#\text{Samples} = \Theta(n)$

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Lattice re-scaling improves \mathbf{c}
slightly, [BG]

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\mathbf{c} worsens if $\#\text{Samples} = \Theta(n)$

\mathbf{s} – binary/ternary

$$\lg \text{Time} = \mathbf{c} \cdot \frac{1}{\lg \lg n} \cdot n$$

$$\#\text{Samples} = \Omega(n)$$

\mathbf{c} depends on $\#\text{Samples}$

Open questions

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1. Why lattice-based attacks do not asymptotically profit from small \mathbf{s} ?
2. Standard LWE in dim $n/\lg n$ reduces to LWE with binary \mathbf{s} in dim n [BLPRS]. The best known attack on binary LWE is $2^{n/\lg \lg n}$. The picture is not complete here.
3. Combination of lattice-based and combinatorial algorithms (aka hybrid attacks)? Complete analysis for small-secret LWE/LWR under hybrid attacks

Quantum hardness of LWE

I. Speed-ups of classical attacks

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No known speed-ups for LWE

For LPN see [EHKMS]

Quantum hardness of LWE

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II. Quantum specific attacks

1. Kuperberg's algorithm [Kup]
2. LWE with quantum samples [GKZ]

Kuperberg's algorithm [Kup]

1. From LWE obtain $\ell \sim$ (LWE gap) samples of the form (Reg, BKSW)

$$\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \rho_r(j) |j\rangle |\mathbf{x} + j \cdot \mathbf{s}\rangle$$

2. Apply Kuperberg's algorithm to find \mathbf{s}
3. Complexity of this approach is

$$\exp\left(c' \left(\log \ell + \frac{n \log q}{\log \ell}\right)\right)$$

This algorithm is no better than classical lattice-based approaches.

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Open question: Quantum speed-ups for the problem of enumerating (almost) all ℓ_2 -small solutions \mathbf{x} to the equation $A\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{t}$ (SIS problem).

LWE with quantum samples

Thm. IV.1. in [GKZ]

For $V \subseteq q^n$, given

$$|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{|V|} \sum_{\mathbf{a} \in V} |\mathbf{a}\rangle |\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{s}\rangle + e_{\mathbf{a} \bmod q}\rangle,$$

a version of Bernstein-Vazirani algorithm finds \mathbf{s} w.p. $\frac{|V|}{20|e|_{\infty} q^n}$.

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If we do not have enough samples (an idea):

1. Use sample amplification to produce

$$\sum_{\mathbf{x}} |\mathbf{x}\rangle |\mathbf{x}A\rangle |\langle \mathbf{x}A, \mathbf{s}\rangle + e_{\mathbf{a}} \bmod q\rangle$$

2. Solve SIS to “forget” the amplifier \mathbf{x} and obtain $|\Psi\rangle$
3. Apply the above theorem

Open question: Analyse it.

Part I

Open problems related to SVP

SVP in ℓ_2 -norm (asymptotics, n -lattice rank)

Sieving (heuristic) [BDGL16, HK17]

time optimal:

$$\log \text{Time} = 0.292n$$

$$\log \text{Mem} = 0.208n$$

Enumeration, [ABF+]

$$\log \text{Time} = \frac{1}{8}n \log n$$

$$\text{Mem} = \text{poly}(n)$$

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time optimal:

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mem. optimal for $k = \Theta(1)$:

$\overline{\log \text{Time}}$: see Eq.(8) in [HK]

$$\log \text{Mem} = \left(\frac{k^{k/k+1}}{k+1} \right)^{n/2}$$

Enumeration, [ABF+]

$$\log \text{Time} = \frac{1}{8}n \log n$$

$$\text{Mem} = \text{poly}(n)$$

Open question:

Extend the analysis of memory efficient sieving to non-constant k
($k = \lg(n)$ will tell which approach is asymptotically better)

SVP in ℓ_∞ -norm

- SVP_∞ is relevant for lattice-based signatures (e.g., Kyber)
- Currently the complexity of SVP_∞ relies on norm-equivalence and average-case weight distribution
- The result of Aggarwal-Mukhopadhyay [AM] for SVP_∞ yields heuristic time complexity $2^{0.62n}$ using 2-lvl hashing.

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Open questions:

Analyse SVP_∞ alg. of [AM] using locality-sensitive techniques from [BDGL16].

Combinatorial algorithms for SVP_∞ ?

Sieving in ideal lattices

- Significant speed-ups for SVP algorithms (enumeration/sieving) on ideal/structural lattices are not known
- Recent results [KEF] show that one can exploit the structure of tower fields

Open question:

Can similar ideas speed-up sieving algorithms?

List of open problems

- Hardness of LWE for small secret
- Quantum hardness of LWE
- Memory efficient sieving
- SVP in l_∞ -norm
- Use of subfields/subrings to speed-up sieving algorithms

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Thank you!

Q?

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