

Public-Key Cryptosystems from the Worst-Case Shortest Vector Problem

Chris Peikert
SRI → Georgia Tech

Impagliazzo's World Workshop

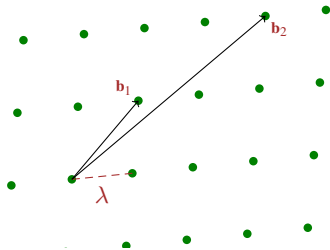
This Talk

- 1 State of Lattice-Based Cryptography
- 2 Main Result: **Public-Key Encryption based on GapSVP**
- 3 **Proof** & Future Work

Shortest Vector Problem(s)

A lattice $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ having basis $\mathbf{B} = \{\mathbf{b}_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}_n\}$ is:

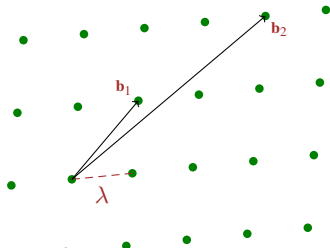
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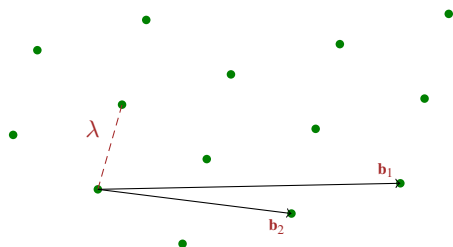
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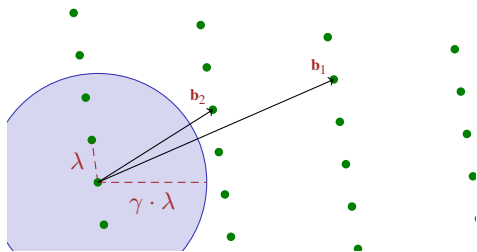
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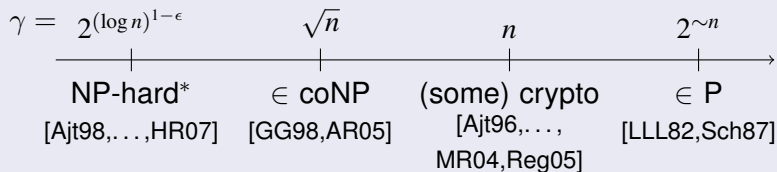
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Unique SVP (γ -uSVP)

▶ Given \mathbf{B} with ' γ -unique' shortest vector, find it.

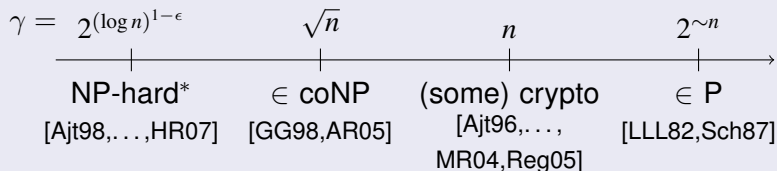
Worst-Case Complexity

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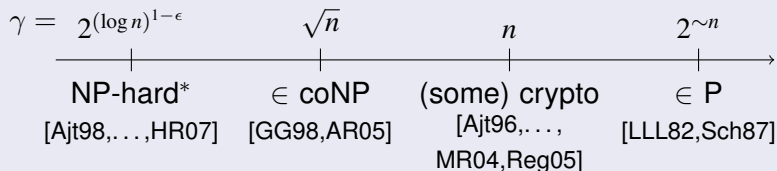
GapSVP



- ▶ For $\gamma = \text{poly}(n)$, best algorithm is 2^n time & space [AKS01]

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uSVP



Taxonomy of Lattice-Based Crypto

'minicrypt'



OWF [Ajt96,...]



ID schemes
[MV03,Lyu08]



Sigs
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PKE [AD97,Reg03,Reg05]



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☞ GapSVP etc. *quantum-hard*

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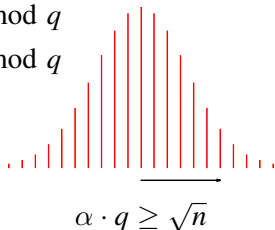
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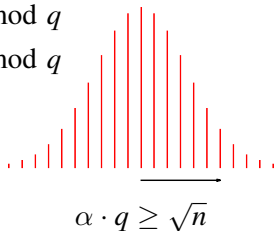
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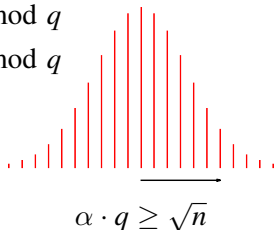
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State of the Art

(n/α) -GapSVP etc. \leq **search-LWE** \leq **decision-LWE** \leq crypto

quantum
 [Reg05]

prime $q = \text{poly}(n)$
 [BFKL94,R05]

[R05,PW08,GPV08,
 PVW08,AGV09,ACPS09,...]

Our Results

First public-key encryption based on **classical GapSVP hardness**

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① **Classical** reduction: $\text{GapSVP} \leq \text{Learning With Errors}$

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★ Standard (n/α) -GapSVP: **large LWE modulus** $q \geq 2^n$

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- ★ Standard (n/α) -GapSVP: large LWE modulus $q \geq 2^n$
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\Rightarrow GapSVP-hardness of prior LWE-based crypto [Reg05,...]

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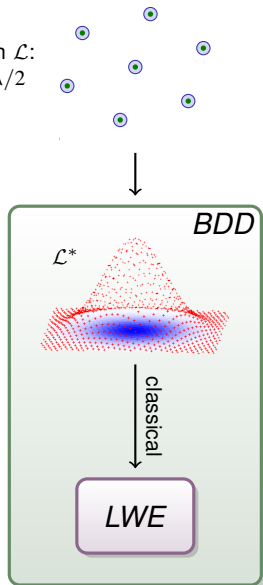
⇒ GapSVP-hardness of prior LWE-based crypto [Reg05,...]

3 New LWE-based **chosen ciphertext-secure** encryption

- ★ Much simpler, milder assumption than prior CCA [PW08]

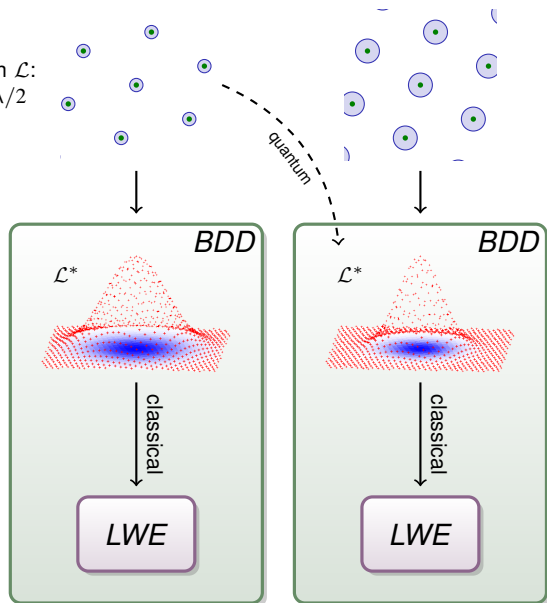
[Regev05] Reduction to LWE

BDD on \mathcal{L} :
 $d \ll \lambda/2$



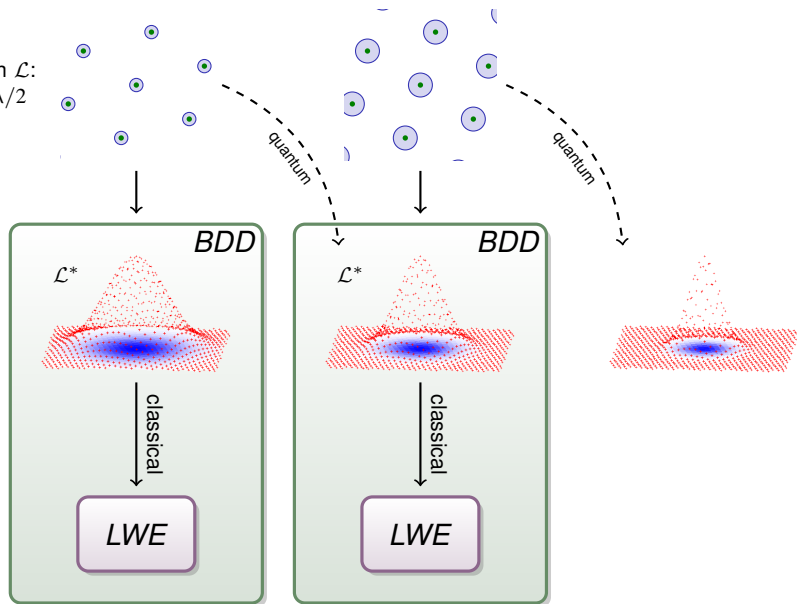
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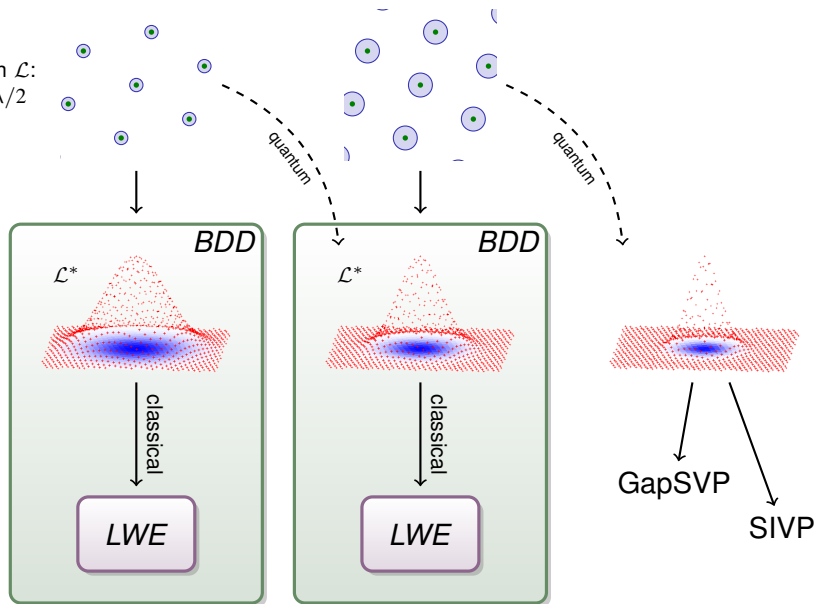
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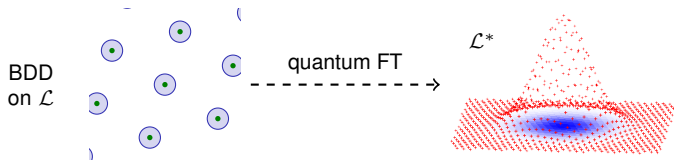
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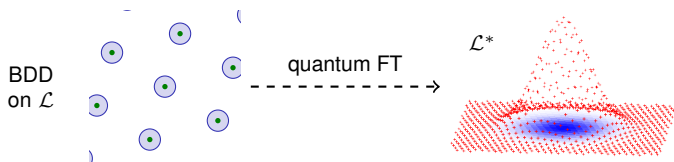
Why Quantum?

- ▶ “Obvious” answer: iterative step



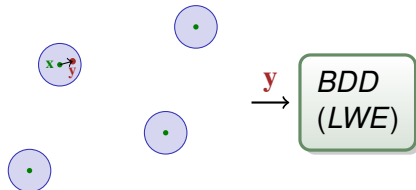
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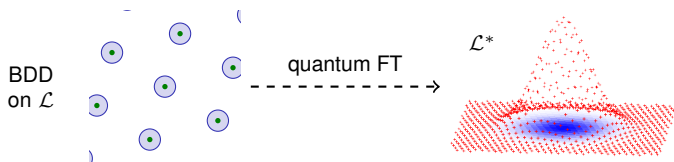
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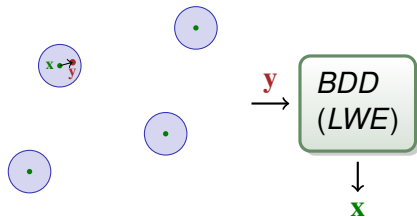
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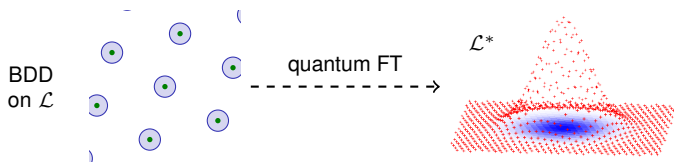
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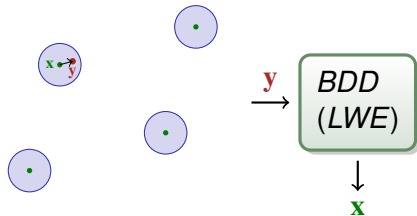
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- ✓ Quantum can “uncompute” \mathbf{x}



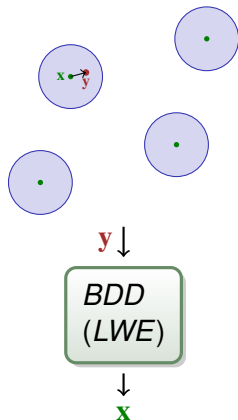
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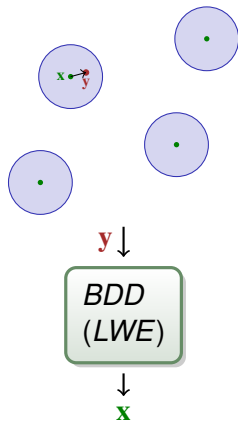
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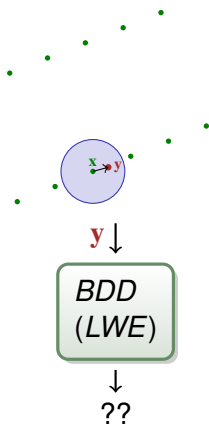
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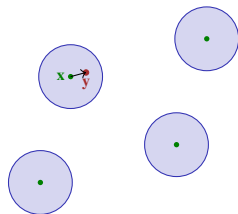
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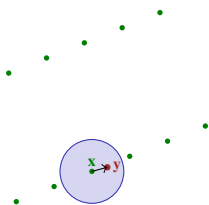


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(LWE)

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IMAGINE



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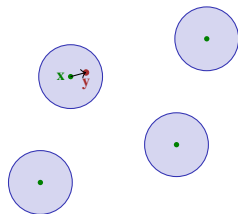


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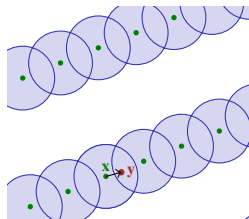


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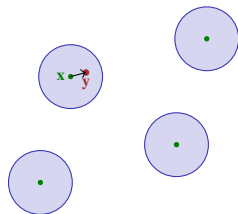


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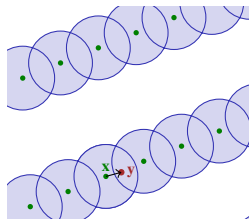


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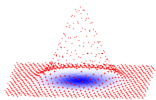
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- ▶ View as [GoldGold98] AM proof between reduction and oracle

Technical Obstacles

1 What about



in

BDD

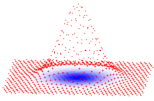
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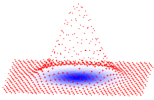
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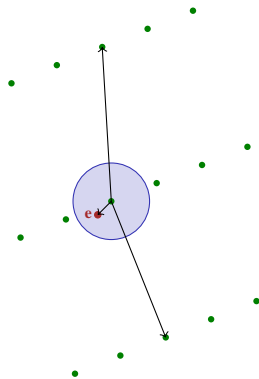
Option 1: crypto directly based on **search**-LWE

Option 2: search = decision for ‘**smooth**’ q and **Gaussian** error

Details of Reduction

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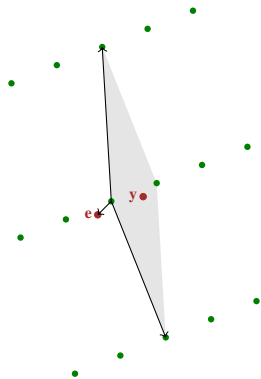
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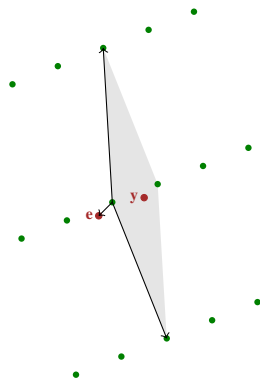
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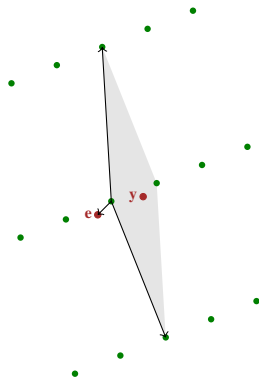
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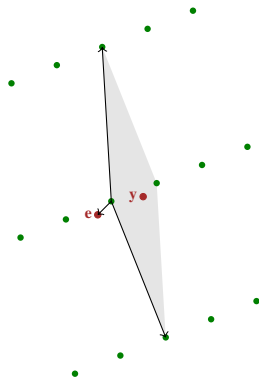
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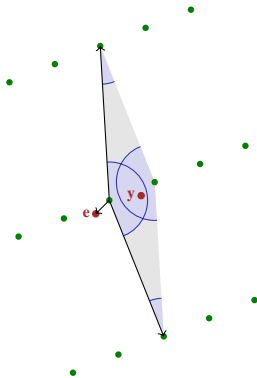
Analysis for $\lambda \leq 1$:

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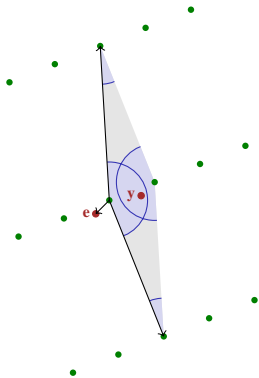
Let $\mathbf{0} \neq \mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{L}$ be shortest.

$(\sqrt{n} \cdot \mathcal{B}_n) \cap (\mathbf{v} + \sqrt{n} \cdot \mathcal{B}_n)$ is a noticeable fraction of $\sqrt{n} \cdot \mathcal{B}_n$.

Details of Reduction

Given any (“ ζ -good”) \mathbf{B} :

- 1 Choose $\mathbf{e} \leftarrow \sqrt{n} \cdot \mathcal{B}_n$
- 2 Let $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{e} \bmod \mathbf{B}$
- 3 (Get some $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{L}$ from LWE oracle somehow. . .)
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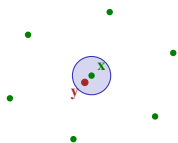
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\Rightarrow Step 3 (no matter what it is!)
can't guess original \mathbf{e} .

Reduction: Step 3

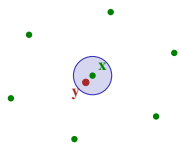
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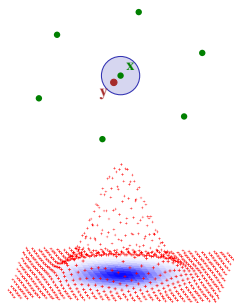


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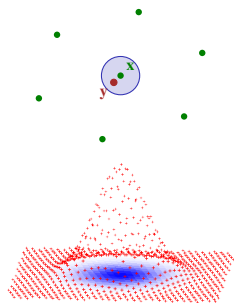
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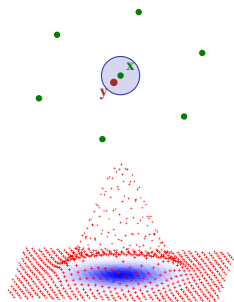
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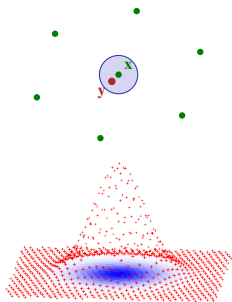
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▶ Condition on \mathbf{a} . Then $b = \langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{e} \rangle$

$$= \langle \mathbf{B}^*\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{B}\mathbf{c} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{e} \rangle \simeq \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{s} \rangle + D_{\zeta \cdot \|\mathbf{e}\|} \bmod q.$$

Finally, $\zeta \cdot \|\mathbf{e}\| \leq \alpha \cdot q$.

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- ▶ (NB: for general error dists, hybrid argument over q_i 's fails.)

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So $g_{\mathbf{A}_1}, \dots, g_{\mathbf{A}_k}$ pseudorandom under ‘correlated inputs’ [RS09]
- ▶ Correlation-secure **injective TDF** \Rightarrow CCA-secure encryption
But much care needed to make $g_{\mathbf{A}}$ “**chosen-output secure.**”

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- 3 **Open:** complexity of ‘Improve ζ to γ ’-GapSVP?

NP-hard for nontrivial ζ ? Better algorithms?