

NTRU Prime

Daniel J. Bernstein

University of Illinois at Chicago &
Technische Universiteit Eindhoven

cr.yp.to/papers.html

[#ntruprime](#) is joint work with:

Chitchanok Chuengsatiansup

Tanja Lange

Christine van Vredendaal

Technische Universiteit Eindhoven

Focus of this talk: motivation.

Can we predict future attacks?

1996 Dobbertin–Bosselaers–
Preneel “RIPEMD-160:
a strengthened version of
RIPEMD”: “It is anticipated that
these techniques can be used to
produce collisions for MD5 and
perhaps also for RIPEMD. This
will probably require an additional
effort, but it no longer seems as
far away as it was a year ago.”

1996 Robshaw: Collisions “should
be expected”; upgrade “when
practical and convenient”.

Prime

. Bernstein

ty of Illinois at Chicago &
che Universiteit Eindhoven

[co/papers.html](#)

ime is joint work with:

ok Chuengsatiansup

ange

e van Vredendaal

che Universiteit Eindhoven

F this talk: motivation.

1

Can we predict future attacks?

1996 Dobbertin–Bosselaers–
Preneel “RIPEMD-160:
a strengthened version of
RIPEMD”: “It is anticipated that
these techniques can be used to
produce collisions for MD5 and
perhaps also for RIPEMD. This
will probably require an additional
effort, but it no longer seems as
far away as it was a year ago.”

1996 Robshaw: Collisions “should
be expected”; upgrade “when
practical and convenient” .

2

Imagine
“This is
The attack
not break
MD5, so
point of
speculat
is contro
and **crea**
state of
alternati
the very

1

Can we predict future attacks?

1996 Dobbertin–Bosselaers–Preneel “RIPEMD-160: a strengthened version of RIPEMD”: “It is anticipated that these techniques can be used to produce collisions for MD5 and perhaps also for RIPEMD. This will probably require an additional effort, but it no longer seems as far away as it was a year ago.”

1996 Robshaw: Collisions “should be expected”; upgrade “when practical and convenient”.

2

Imagine someone
“This is **completely**
The attack by Do
not break any nor
MD5, so what exa
point of preventing
speculation about
is controversial an
and **creates confus**
state of the art. R
alternative hash fu
the very least **quit**

1

Can we predict future attacks?

1996 Dobbertin–Bosselaers–Preneel “RIPEMD-160: a strengthened version of RIPEMD”: “It is anticipated that these techniques can be used to produce collisions for MD5 and perhaps also for RIPEMD. This will probably require an additional effort, but it no longer seems as far away as it was a year ago.”

1996 Robshaw: Collisions “should be expected”; upgrade “when practical and convenient” .

2

Imagine someone responding “This is **completely out of li** The attack by Dobbertin do *not* break any normal usage MD5, so what exactly is the point of preventing it? This speculation about MD5 collision is controversial and **non-scie** and **creates confusion on the state of the art**. Recommendation alternative hash functions is the very least **quite prematu**

Can we predict future attacks?

1996 Dobbertin–Bosselaers–Preneel “RIPEMD-160: a strengthened version of RIPEMD”: “It is anticipated that these techniques can be used to produce collisions for MD5 and perhaps also for RIPEMD. This will probably require an additional effort, but it no longer seems as far away as it was a year ago.”

1996 Robshaw: Collisions “should be expected”; upgrade “when practical and convenient”.

Imagine someone responding: “This is **completely out of line**. The attack by Dobbertin does *not* break any normal usage of MD5, so what exactly is the point of preventing it? This speculation about MD5 collisions is controversial and **non-scientific**, and **creates confusion on the state of the art**. Recommending alternative hash functions is at the very least **quite premature**.”

Can we predict future attacks?

1996 Dobbertin–Bosselaers–Preneel “RIPEMD-160: a strengthened version of RIPEMD”: “It is anticipated that these techniques can be used to produce collisions for MD5 and perhaps also for RIPEMD. This will probably require an additional effort, but it no longer seems as far away as it was a year ago.”

1996 Robshaw: Collisions “should be expected”; upgrade “when practical and convenient” .

Imagine someone responding: “This is **completely out of line**. The attack by Dobbertin does *not* break any normal usage of MD5, so what exactly is the point of preventing it? This speculation about MD5 collisions is controversial and **non-scientific**, and **creates confusion on the state of the art**. Recommending alternative hash functions is at the very least **quite premature**.”

Clearly not a real cryptographer. Maybe a standards organization.

predict future attacks?

Dobbertin–Bosselaers–

“RIPEMD-160:

strengthened version of

MD5” : “It is anticipated that

these techniques can be used to

find collisions for MD5 and

also for RIPEMD. This

probably require an additional

effort but it no longer seems as

difficult as it was a year ago.”

Bobshaw: Collisions “should

be detected”; upgrade “when

needed and convenient” .

2

Imagine someone responding:

“This is **completely out of line**.

The attack by Dobbertin does

not break any normal usage of

MD5, so what exactly is the

point of preventing it? This

speculation about MD5 collisions

is controversial and **non-scientific**,

and **creates confusion on the**

state of the art. Recommending

alternative hash functions is at

the very least **quite premature**.”

Clearly not a real cryptographer.

Maybe a standards organization.

3

Now imagine

saying that

these attacks

are worse

than the

cryptographic

Signature attacks?

Bosselaers—

-160:

version of

anticipated that

can be used to

for MD5 and

IPEDM. This

are an additional

danger seems as

a year ago.”

collisions “should

grade “when

venient” .

2

Imagine someone responding:

“This is **completely out of line**.

The attack by Dobbertin does

not break any normal usage of

MD5, so what exactly is the

point of preventing it? This

speculation about MD5 collisions

is controversial and **non-scientific**,

and **creates confusion on the**

state of the art. Recommending

alternative hash functions is at

the very least **quite premature**.”

Clearly not a real cryptographer.

Maybe a standards organization.

3

Now imagine a rel

saying that all of t

are worse than “pr

cryptographic hash

2

Imagine someone responding:
“This is **completely out of line**.
The attack by Dobbertin does
not break any normal usage of
MD5, so what exactly is the
point of preventing it? This
speculation about MD5 collisions
is controversial and **non-scientific**,
and **creates confusion on the
state of the art**. Recommending
alternative hash functions is at
the very least **quite premature**.”

Clearly not a real cryptographer.
Maybe a standards organization.

3

Now imagine a religious fanatic
saying that all of these functions
are worse than “**provably secure**”
cryptographic hash functions.

Imagine someone responding:
“This is **completely out of line**.
The attack by Dobbertin does *not* break any normal usage of MD5, so what exactly is the point of preventing it? This speculation about MD5 collisions is controversial and **non-scientific**, and **creates confusion on the state of the art**. Recommending alternative hash functions is at the very least **quite premature**.”

Clearly not a real cryptographer.
Maybe a standards organization.

Now imagine a religious fanatic saying that all of these functions are worse than “**provably secure**” cryptographic hash functions.

Imagine someone responding:
“This is **completely out of line**.
The attack by Dobbertin does *not* break any normal usage of MD5, so what exactly is the point of preventing it? This speculation about MD5 collisions is controversial and **non-scientific**, and **creates confusion on the state of the art**. Recommending alternative hash functions is at the very least **quite premature**.”

Clearly not a real cryptographer.
Maybe a standards organization.

Now imagine a religious fanatic saying that all of these functions are worse than “**provably secure**” cryptographic hash functions.

1991 “**provably secure**” example,
Chaum–van Heijst–Pfitzmann:

Choose p sensibly.

Define $C(x, y) = 4^x 9^y \pmod p$
for suitable ranges of x and y .

Simple, beautiful, structured.

Very easy security reduction:

finding C collision implies
computing a discrete logarithm.

someone responding:
completely out of line.
ack by Dobbertin does
k any normal usage of
o what exactly is the
preventing it? This
ion about MD5 collisions
oversial and **non-scientific**,
creates confusion on the
the art. Recommending
ve hash functions is at
least **quite premature.**
not a real cryptographer.
a standards organization.

3

Now imagine a religious fanatic
saying that all of these functions
are worse than “**provably secure**”
cryptographic hash functions.
1991 “**provably secure**” example,
Chaum–van Heijst–Pfitzmann:
Choose p sensibly.
Define $C(x, y) = 4^x 9^y \pmod p$
for suitable ranges of x and y .
Simple, beautiful, structured.
Very easy security reduction:
finding C collision implies
computing a discrete logarithm.

4

CvHP is
Horrible
Far worse
standard
compress
Security
1922 Kr
1986 Co
Schroep
1993 Go
1993 Sc
1994 Sh

3

responding:

y out of line.

bbertin does

mal usage of

actly is the

g it? This

MD5 collisions

d non-scientific,

sion on the

Recommending

unctions is at

e premature.”

cryptographer.

s organization.

Now imagine a religious fanatic saying that all of these functions are worse than “provably secure” cryptographic hash functions.

1991 “provably secure” example,

Chaum–van Heijst–Pfitzmann:

Choose p sensibly.

Define $C(x, y) = 4^x 9^y \pmod p$
for suitable ranges of x and y .

Simple, beautiful, structured.

Very easy security reduction:

finding C collision implies

computing a discrete logarithm.

4

CvHP is very bad

Horrible security fo

Far worse security

standard “unstruct

compression-funct

Security losses in C

1922 Kraitchik (in

1986 Coppersmith

Schroeppel (NFS p

1993 Gordon (gen

1993 Schirokauer

1994 Shor (quantu

3

Now imagine a religious fanatic saying that all of these functions are worse than “provably secure” cryptographic hash functions.

1991 “provably secure” example,

Chaum–van Heijst–Pfitzmann:

Choose p sensibly.

Define $C(x, y) = 4^x 9^y \pmod p$
for suitable ranges of x and y .

Simple, beautiful, structured.

Very easy security reduction:

finding C collision implies

computing a discrete logarithm.

4

CvHP is very bad cryptography

Horrible security for its speed

Far worse security record than

standard “unstructured”

compression-function design

Security losses in C include

1922 Kraitchik (index calculus)

1986 Coppersmith–Odlyzko–

Schroeppel (NFS predecessor)

1993 Gordon (general DL N)

1993 Schirokauer (faster NFS)

1994 Shor (quantum poly time)

Now imagine a religious fanatic saying that all of these functions are worse than “**provably secure**” cryptographic hash functions.

1991 “**provably secure**” example, Chaum–van Heijst–Pfitzmann:

Choose p sensibly.

Define $C(x, y) = 4^x 9^y \bmod p$ for suitable ranges of x and y .

Simple, beautiful, structured.

Very easy security reduction:

finding C collision implies computing a discrete logarithm.

CvHP is very bad cryptography. Horrible security for its speed. Far worse security record than standard “unstructured” compression-function designs.

Security losses in C include

1922 Kraitchik (index calculus);

1986 Coppersmith–Odlyzko–Schroeppel (NFS predecessor);

1993 Gordon (general DL NFS);

1993 Schirokauer (faster NFS);

1994 Shor (quantum poly time).

Now imagine a religious fanatic saying that all of these functions are worse than “**provably secure**” cryptographic hash functions.

1991 “**provably secure**” example, Chaum–van Heijst–Pfitzmann:

Choose p sensibly.

Define $C(x, y) = 4^x 9^y \bmod p$ for suitable ranges of x and y .

Simple, beautiful, structured.

Very easy security reduction:

finding C collision implies computing a discrete logarithm.

CvHP is very bad cryptography. Horrible security for its speed. Far worse security record than standard “unstructured” compression-function designs.

Security losses in C include

1922 Kraitichik (index calculus);

1986 Coppersmith–Odlyzko–

Schroeppel (NFS predecessor);

1993 Gordon (general DL NFS);

1993 Schirokauer (faster NFS);

1994 Shor (quantum poly time).

Imagine someone in 1991 saying “DL security is well understood”.

Imagine a religious fanatic
that all of these functions
are than “provably secure”
cryptographic hash functions.

“provably secure” example,

van Heijst–Pfitzmann:

p sensibly.

$$C(x, y) = 4^x 9^y \pmod p$$

able ranges of x and y .

beautiful, structured.

by security reduction:

C collision implies

finding a discrete logarithm.

4

CvHP is very bad cryptography.
Horrible security for its speed.
Far worse security record than
standard “unstructured”
compression-function designs.

Security losses in C include

1922 Kraitchik (index calculus);

1986 Coppersmith–Odlyzko–

Schroeppel (NFS predecessor);

1993 Gordon (general DL NFS);

1993 Schirokauer (faster NFS);

1994 Shor (quantum poly time).

Imagine someone in 1991 saying

“DL security is well understood” .

5

We still

pre-quantum

Which D

4

religious fanatic
 these functions
 "provably secure"
 functions.

"secure" example,
 Pfitzmann:

$4^x 9^y \bmod p$
 of x and y .

structured.
 reduction:
 implies
 discrete logarithm.

CvHP is very bad cryptography.
 Horrible security for its speed.
 Far worse security record than
 standard "unstructured"
 compression-function designs.

Security losses in C include
 1922 Kraitchik (index calculus);
 1986 Coppersmith–Odlyzko–
 Schroepel (NFS predecessor);
 1993 Gordon (general DL NFS);
 1993 Schirokauer (faster NFS);
 1994 Shor (quantum poly time).

Imagine someone in 1991 saying
 "DL security is well understood".

5

We still use discrete
pre-quantum public
 Which DL groups

4

CvHP is very bad cryptography.
Horrible security for its speed.
Far worse security record than
standard “unstructured”
compression-function designs.

Security losses in C include
1922 Kraitchik (index calculus);
1986 Coppersmith–Odlyzko–
Schroeppel (NFS predecessor);
1993 Gordon (general DL NFS);
1993 Schirokauer (faster NFS);
1994 Shor (quantum poly time).

Imagine someone in 1991 saying
“DL security is well understood” .

5

We still use discrete logs for
pre-quantum public-key cryp
Which DL groups are best?

CvHP is very bad cryptography.
Horrible security for its speed.
Far worse security record than
standard “unstructured”
compression-function designs.

Security losses in C include
1922 Kraitchik (index calculus);
1986 Coppersmith–Odlyzko–
Schroeppel (NFS predecessor);
1993 Gordon (general DL NFS);
1993 Schirokauer (faster NFS);
1994 Shor (quantum poly time).

Imagine someone in 1991 saying
“DL security is well understood” .

We still use discrete logs for
pre-quantum public-key crypto.
Which DL groups are best?

CvHP is very bad cryptography.
Horrible security for its speed.
Far worse security record than
standard “unstructured”
compression-function designs.

Security losses in C include
1922 Kraitchik (index calculus);
1986 Coppersmith–Odlyzko–
Schroeppel (NFS predecessor);
1993 Gordon (general DL NFS);
1993 Schirokauer (faster NFS);
1994 Shor (quantum poly time).

Imagine someone in 1991 saying
“DL security is well understood” .

We still use discrete logs for
pre-quantum public-key crypto.
Which DL groups are best?

1986 Miller proposes ECC.
Gives detailed arguments that
index calculus “is not likely
to work on elliptic curves.”

CvHP is very bad cryptography.
Horrible security for its speed.
Far worse security record than
standard “unstructured”
compression-function designs.

Security losses in C include
1922 Kraitchik (index calculus);
1986 Coppersmith–Odlyzko–
Schroeppel (NFS predecessor);
1993 Gordon (general DL NFS);
1993 Schirokauer (faster NFS);
1994 Shor (quantum poly time).

Imagine someone in 1991 saying
“DL security is well understood” .

We still use discrete logs for
pre-quantum public-key crypto.
Which DL groups are best?

1986 Miller proposes ECC.
Gives detailed arguments that
index calculus “is not likely
to work on elliptic curves.”

1997 Rivest: “Over time, this
may change, but for now trying to
get an evaluation of the security
of an elliptic-curve cryptosystem
is a bit like trying to get an
evaluation of some recently
discovered Chaldean poetry.”

very bad cryptography.
security for its speed.
se security record than
“unstructured”
sion-function designs.
losses in C include
aitchik (index calculus);
ppersmith–Odlyzko–
pel (NFS predecessor);
rdon (general DL NFS);
hirokauer (faster NFS);
or (quantum poly time).
someone in 1991 saying
urity is well understood” .

5

We still use discrete logs for
pre-quantum public-key crypto.
Which DL groups are best?
1986 Miller proposes ECC.
Gives detailed arguments that
index calculus “is not likely
to work on elliptic curves.”
1997 Rivest: “Over time, this
may change, but for now trying to
get an evaluation of the security
of an elliptic-curve cryptosystem
is a bit like trying to get an
evaluation of some recently
discovered Chaldean poetry.”

6

Are RSA
These sy
enabling
Many op
Attacks
>100 sc
Still mar
How ma
the state

5

cryptography.
or its speed.
record than
tured”
ion designs.
C include
dex calculus);
–Odlyzko–
predecessor);
eral DL NFS);
(faster NFS);
um poly time).
in 1991 saying
ll understood” .

We still use discrete logs for
pre-quantum public-key crypto.

Which DL groups are best?

1986 Miller proposes ECC.

Gives detailed arguments that
index calculus “is not likely
to work on elliptic curves.”

1997 Rivest: “Over time, this
may change, but for now trying to
get an evaluation of the security
of an elliptic-curve cryptosystem
is a bit like trying to get an
evaluation of some recently
discovered Chaldean poetry.”

6

Are RSA, DSA, et
These systems hav
enabling attacks s
Many optimization
Attacks keep getti
>100 scientific pa
Still many unexpl
How many people
the state of the ar

5

We still use discrete logs for *pre-quantum public-key* crypto.
Which DL groups are best?

1986 Miller proposes ECC.
Gives detailed arguments that index calculus “is not likely to work on elliptic curves.”

1997 Rivest: “Over time, this may change, but for now trying to get an evaluation of the security of an elliptic-curve cryptosystem is a bit like trying to get an evaluation of some recently discovered Chaldean poetry.”

6

Are RSA, DSA, etc. less scalable?
These systems have structure enabling attacks such as NF.
Many optimization avenues.
Attacks keep getting better.
>100 scientific papers.
Still many unexplored avenues.
How many people understand the state of the art?

We still use discrete logs for *pre-quantum public-key* crypto.

Which DL groups are best?

1986 Miller proposes ECC.

Gives detailed arguments that index calculus “is not likely to work on elliptic curves.”

1997 Rivest: “Over time, this may change, but for now trying to get an evaluation of the security of an elliptic-curve cryptosystem is a bit like trying to get an evaluation of some recently discovered Chaldean poetry.”

Are RSA, DSA, etc. less scary?

These systems have structure enabling attacks such as NFS.

Many optimization avenues.

Attacks keep getting better.

>100 scientific papers.

Still many unexplored avenues.

How many people understand the state of the art?

We still use discrete logs for *pre-quantum public-key* crypto.

Which DL groups are best?

1986 Miller proposes ECC.

Gives detailed arguments that index calculus “is not likely to work on elliptic curves.”

1997 Rivest: “Over time, this may change, but for now trying to get an evaluation of the security of an elliptic-curve cryptosystem is a bit like trying to get an evaluation of some recently discovered Chaldean poetry.”

Are RSA, DSA, etc. less scary?

These systems have structure enabling attacks such as NFS.

Many optimization avenues.

Attacks keep getting better.

>100 scientific papers.

Still many unexplored avenues.

How many people understand the state of the art?

Recurring themes in attacks: factorizations of ring elements; ring automorphisms; subfields; extending applicability (even to some curves!) via group maps.

use discrete logs for
antum public-key crypto.
DL groups are best?
Miller proposes ECC.
Detailed arguments that
Calculus “is not likely
on elliptic curves.”
West: “Over time, this
change, but for now trying to
evaluation of the security
elliptic-curve cryptosystem
like trying to get an
on of some recently
ed Chaldean poetry.”

6

Are RSA, DSA, etc. less scary?
These systems have structure
enabling attacks such as NFS.
Many optimization avenues.
Attacks keep getting better.
>100 scientific papers.
Still many unexplored avenues.
How many people understand
the state of the art?
Recurring themes in attacks:
factorizations of ring elements;
ring automorphisms; subfields;
extending applicability (even to
some curves!) via group maps.

7

Which E
2005 Be
“have th
the num
for ellipt
2005 EC
“Some g
exist abo
attacks
recomm
fields.”

6

te logs for
ic-key crypto.
are best?

ses ECC.

uments that
not likely
curves.”

er time, this
or now trying to
of the security
e cryptosystem
to get an
e recently
an poetry.”

Are RSA, DSA, etc. less scary?
These systems have structure
enabling attacks such as NFS.
Many optimization avenues.
Attacks keep getting better.
>100 scientific papers.
Still many unexplored avenues.

How many people understand
the state of the art?

Recurring themes in attacks:
factorizations of ring elements;
ring automorphisms; subfields;
extending applicability (even to
some curves!) via group maps.

7

Which ECC *fields*
2005 Bernstein: p
“have the virtue o
the number of sec
for elliptic-curve c
2005 ECRYPT key
“Some general cor
exist about possib
attacks ... As a f
recommend curves
fields.” No extra a

6

Are RSA, DSA, etc. less scary?
These systems have structure enabling attacks such as NFS.
Many optimization avenues.
Attacks keep getting better.
>100 scientific papers.
Still many unexplored avenues.

How many people understand the state of the art?

Recurring themes in attacks:
factorizations of ring elements;
ring automorphisms; subfields;
extending applicability (even to some curves!) via group maps.

7

Which ECC *fields* do we use
2005 Bernstein: prime fields
“have the virtue of minimizing the number of security concerns for elliptic-curve cryptography”
2005 ECRYPT key-sizes report
“Some general concerns exist about possible future attacks . . . As a first choice we recommend curves over prime fields.” No extra automorphisms

Are RSA, DSA, etc. less scary?

These systems have structure enabling attacks such as NFS.

Many optimization avenues.

Attacks keep getting better.

>100 scientific papers.

Still many unexplored avenues.

How many people understand the state of the art?

Recurring themes in attacks:
factorizations of ring elements;
ring automorphisms; subfields;
extending applicability (even to some curves!) via group maps.

Which ECC *fields* do we use?

2005 Bernstein: prime fields

“have the virtue of minimizing the number of security concerns for elliptic-curve cryptography.”

2005 ECRYPT key-sizes report:

“Some general concerns exist about possible future attacks . . . As a first choice, we recommend curves over prime fields.” No extra automorphisms.

Are RSA, DSA, etc. less scary?

These systems have structure enabling attacks such as NFS.

Many optimization avenues.

Attacks keep getting better.

>100 scientific papers.

Still many unexplored avenues.

How many people understand the state of the art?

Recurring themes in attacks:
factorizations of ring elements;
ring automorphisms; subfields;
extending applicability (even to
some curves!) via group maps.

Which ECC *fields* do we use?

2005 Bernstein: prime fields

“have the virtue of minimizing the number of security concerns for elliptic-curve cryptography.”

2005 ECRYPT key-sizes report:

“Some general concerns exist about possible future attacks . . . As a first choice, we recommend curves over prime fields.” No extra automorphisms.

Imagine a response: “That’s premature! $E(\mathbf{F}_{2^n})$ isn’t broken!”

A, DSA, etc. less scary?
Systems have structure
attacks such as NFS.
optimization avenues.
keep getting better.
scientific papers.
many unexplored avenues.
many people understand
state of the art?
Common themes in attacks:
Factorizations of ring elements;
Automorphisms; subfields;
Lack of applicability (even to
curves!) via group maps.

7

Which ECC *fields* do we use?

2005 Bernstein: prime fields

“have the virtue of minimizing
the number of security concerns
for elliptic-curve cryptography.”

2005 ECRYPT key-sizes report:

“Some general concerns
exist about possible future
attacks . . . As a first choice, we
recommend curves over prime
fields.” No extra automorphisms.

Imagine a response: “That’s
premature! $E(\mathbf{F}_{2^n})$ isn’t broken!”

8

Last exam
Halevi–Rabin
“Candidate
obfuscation
encryption
UCLA paper
to Sahai
technique
presented
forcing a
effort, per
to reverse
The new
an ‘iron
in the field

7

c. less scary?
 ve structure
 uch as NFS.
 avenues.
 ng better.
 pers.
 red avenues.
 understand
 t?
 in attacks:
 ng elements;
 ns; subfields;
 ibility (even to
 group maps.

Which ECC *fields* do we use?

2005 Bernstein: prime fields

“have the virtue of minimizing the number of security concerns for elliptic-curve cryptography.”

2005 ECRYPT key-sizes report:

“Some general concerns exist about possible future attacks . . . As a first choice, we recommend curves over prime fields.” No extra automorphisms.

Imagine a response: “That’s premature! $E(\mathbf{F}_{2^n})$ isn’t broken!”

8

Last example: 2011 Halevi–Raykova–S
 “Candidate indisti
 obfuscation and fu
 encryption for all o
 UCLA press releas
 to Sahai, previousl
 techniques for obf
 presented only a ‘s
 forcing an attacke
 effort, perhaps a fo
 to reverse-engineer
 The new system, h
 an ‘iron wall’ . . . a
 in the field of cryp

Which ECC *fields* do we use?

2005 Bernstein: prime fields

“have the virtue of minimizing the number of security concerns for elliptic-curve cryptography.”

2005 ECRYPT key-sizes report:

“Some general concerns exist about possible future attacks . . . As a first choice, we recommend curves over prime fields.” No extra automorphisms.

Imagine a response: “That’s premature! $E(\mathbf{F}_{2^n})$ isn’t broken!”

Last example: 2013 Garg–G

Halevi–Raykova–Sahai–Wate

“Candidate indistinguishability obfuscation and functional encryption for all circuits”.

UCLA press release: “According to Sahai, previously developed techniques for obfuscation

presented only a ‘speed bump’ forcing an attacker to spend

effort, perhaps a few days, to reverse-engineer the software.

The new system, he said, put up an ‘iron wall’ . . . a game-changer in the field of cryptography.”

Which ECC *fields* do we use?

2005 Bernstein: prime fields

“have the virtue of minimizing the number of security concerns for elliptic-curve cryptography.”

2005 ECRYPT key-sizes report:

“Some general concerns exist about possible future attacks . . . As a first choice, we recommend curves over prime fields.” No extra automorphisms.

Imagine a response: “That’s premature! $E(\mathbf{F}_{2^n})$ isn’t broken!”

Last example: 2013 Garg–Gentry–Halevi–Raykova–Sahai–Waters

“Candidate indistinguishability obfuscation and functional encryption for all circuits” .

UCLA press release: “According to Sahai, previously developed techniques for obfuscation

presented only a ‘speed bump,’ forcing an attacker to spend some effort, perhaps a few days, trying to reverse-engineer the software.

The new system, he said, puts up an ‘iron wall’ . . . a game-change in the field of cryptography.”

ECC *fields* do we use?

Barak: prime fields

the virtue of minimizing

number of security concerns

with elliptic-curve cryptography.”

CRYPT key-sizes report:

general concerns

about possible future

... As a first choice, we

use end curves over prime

No extra automorphisms.

Barak's response: “That’s

fine! $E(\mathbf{F}_{2^n})$ isn’t broken!”

8

Last example: 2013 Garg–Gentry–Halevi–Raykova–Sahai–Waters

“Candidate indistinguishability obfuscation and functional encryption for all circuits” .

UCLA press release: “According to Sahai, previously developed techniques for obfuscation

presented only a ‘speed bump,’

forcing an attacker to spend some effort, perhaps a few days, trying to reverse-engineer the software.

The new system, he said, puts up an ‘iron wall’ ... a game-change in the field of cryptography.”

9

2013 Bellare

cryptographic

of this system

the best

has again

Security

do we use?
 prime fields
 of minimizing
 security concerns
 cryptography.”
 y-sizes report:
 concerns
 le future
 first choice, we
 s over prime
 automorphisms.
 e: “That’s
) isn’t broken!”

Last example: 2013 Garg–Gentry–
 Halevi–Raykova–Sahai–Waters
 “Candidate indistinguishability
 obfuscation and functional
 encryption for all circuits” .

UCLA press release: “According
 to Sahai, previously developed
 techniques for obfuscation
 presented only a ‘speed bump,’
 forcing an attacker to spend some
 effort, perhaps a few days, trying
 to reverse-engineer the software.
 The new system, he said, puts up
 an ‘iron wall’ . . . a game-change
 in the field of cryptography.”

2013 Bernstein: “
 cryptographic cont
 of this sort of shit
 the best defense th
 has against the U.
 Security Agency, v

Last example: 2013 Garg–Gentry–Halevi–Raykova–Sahai–Waters

“Candidate indistinguishability obfuscation and functional encryption for all circuits” .

UCLA press release: “According to Sahai, previously developed techniques for obfuscation

presented only a ‘speed bump,’ forcing an attacker to spend some effort, perhaps a few days, trying to reverse-engineer the software.

The new system, he said, puts up an ‘iron wall’ . . . a game-change in the field of cryptography.”

2013 Bernstein: “The flagship cryptographic conferences are of this sort of shit, and, if that’s the best defense that the world has against the U.S. National Security Agency, we’re screwed.”

Last example: 2013 Garg–Gentry–Halevi–Raykova–Sahai–Waters

“Candidate indistinguishability obfuscation and functional encryption for all circuits”.

UCLA press release: “According to Sahai, previously developed techniques for obfuscation **presented only a ‘speed bump,’** forcing an attacker to spend some effort, perhaps a few days, trying to reverse-engineer the software. The new system, he said, **puts up an ‘iron wall’ . . . a game-change in the field of cryptography.**”

2013 Bernstein: “The flagship cryptographic conferences are full of this sort of shit, and, if this is the best defense that the world has against the U.S. National Security Agency, we’re screwed.”

Last example: 2013 Garg–Gentry–Halevi–Raykova–Sahai–Waters

“Candidate indistinguishability obfuscation and functional encryption for all circuits”.

UCLA press release: “According to Sahai, previously developed techniques for obfuscation **presented only a ‘speed bump,’** forcing an attacker to spend some effort, perhaps a few days, trying to reverse-engineer the software. The new system, he said, **puts up an ‘iron wall’ . . . a game-change in the field of cryptography.**”

2013 Bernstein: “The flagship cryptographic conferences are full of this sort of shit, and, if this is the best defense that the world has against the U.S. National Security Agency, we’re screwed.”

2016 Miles–Sahai–Zhandry: “We exhibit two simple programs that are functionally equivalent, and show how to efficiently distinguish between the **obfuscations** of these two programs.”

So Sahai’s claimed “**iron wall**” is just another “speed bump”.

Example: 2013 Garg–Gentry–Raykova–Sahai–Waters
 state indistinguishability
 encryption and functional
 encryption for all circuits”.

Press release: “According
 to the authors, previously developed
 techniques for obfuscation
 provided only a ‘speed bump,’
 forcing an attacker to spend some
 time—perhaps a few days, trying
 to reverse-engineer the software.
 The new system, he said, puts up
 an ‘iron wall’ ... a game-changing
 development in the field of cryptography.”

2013 Bernstein: “The flagship
 cryptographic conferences are full
 of this sort of shit, and, if this is
 the best defense that the world
 has against the U.S. National
 Security Agency, we’re screwed.”

2016 Miles–Sahai–Zhandry: “We
 exhibit two simple programs that
 are functionally equivalent, and
 show how to efficiently distinguish
 between the obfuscations
 of these two programs.”

So Sahai’s claimed “iron wall”
 is just another “speed bump”.

Classic M

Standard

Also sta

Define T

Receiver

(Some in

Public k

Sender c

Cipherte

3 Garg–Gentry–Sahai–Waters
 distinguishability
 functional
 circuits”.

e: “According
 ly developed
 uscation

speed bump,’

r to spend some
 ew days, trying
 r the software.

ne said, puts up
 a game-change
 otography.”

2013 Bernstein: “The flagship
 cryptographic conferences are full
 of this sort of shit, and, if this is
 the best defense that the world
 has against the U.S. National
 Security Agency, we’re screwed.”

2016 Miles–Sahai–Zhandry: “We
 exhibit two simple programs that
 are functionally equivalent, and
 show how to efficiently distinguish
 between the obfuscations
 of these two programs.”

So Sahai’s claimed “iron wall”
 is just another “speed bump”.

Classic NTRU

Standardize prime

Also standardize q

Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/$

Receiver chooses s

(Some invertibility)

Public key $h = 3g$

Sender chooses m

Ciphertext $c = m$

2013 Bernstein: “The flagship cryptographic conferences are full of this sort of shit, and, if this is the best defense that the world has against the U.S. National Security Agency, we’re screwed.”

2016 Miles–Sahai–Zhandry: “We exhibit two simple programs that are functionally equivalent, and show how to efficiently distinguish between the **obfuscations** of these two programs.”

So Sahai’s claimed “**iron wall**” is just another “speed bump”.

Classic NTRU

Standardize prime p ; e.g. 74

Also standardize q ; e.g. 204

Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^p - 1)$.

Receiver chooses small f, g

(Some invertibility requirements)

Public key $h = 3g/f \bmod q$

Sender chooses small $m, r \in \mathcal{R}$

Ciphertext $c = m + hr \bmod q$

2013 Bernstein: “The flagship cryptographic conferences are full of this sort of shit, and, if this is the best defense that the world has against the U.S. National Security Agency, we’re screwed.”

2016 Miles–Sahai–Zhandry: “We exhibit two simple programs that are functionally equivalent, and show how to efficiently distinguish between the **obfuscations** of these two programs.”

So Sahai’s claimed “**iron wall**” is just another “speed bump”.

Classic NTRU

Standardize prime p ; e.g. 743.

Also standardize q ; e.g. 2048.

Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^p - 1)$.

Receiver chooses small $f, g \in \mathcal{R}$.
(Some invertibility requirements.)

Public key $h = 3g/f \bmod q$.

Sender chooses small $m, r \in \mathcal{R}$.

Ciphertext $c = m + hr \bmod q$.

2013 Bernstein: “The flagship cryptographic conferences are full of this sort of shit, and, if this is the best defense that the world has against the U.S. National Security Agency, we’re screwed.”

2016 Miles–Sahai–Zhandry: “We exhibit two simple programs that are functionally equivalent, and show how to efficiently distinguish between the **obfuscations** of these two programs.”

So Sahai’s claimed “**iron wall**” is just another “speed bump”.

Classic NTRU

Standardize prime p ; e.g. 743.

Also standardize q ; e.g. 2048.

Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^p - 1)$.

Receiver chooses small $f, g \in \mathcal{R}$.

(Some invertibility requirements.)

Public key $h = 3g/f \bmod q$.

Sender chooses small $m, r \in \mathcal{R}$.

Ciphertext $c = m + hr \bmod q$.

Multiply by $f \bmod q$: $fc \bmod q$.

2013 Bernstein: “The flagship cryptographic conferences are full of this sort of shit, and, if this is the best defense that the world has against the U.S. National Security Agency, we’re screwed.”

2016 Miles–Sahai–Zhandry: “We exhibit two simple programs that are functionally equivalent, and show how to efficiently distinguish between the **obfuscations** of these two programs.”

So Sahai’s claimed “**iron wall**” is just another “speed bump”.

Classic NTRU

Standardize prime p ; e.g. 743.

Also standardize q ; e.g. 2048.

Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^p - 1)$.

Receiver chooses small $f, g \in \mathcal{R}$.

(Some invertibility requirements.)

Public key $h = 3g/f \bmod q$.

Sender chooses small $m, r \in \mathcal{R}$.

Ciphertext $c = m + hr \bmod q$.

Multiply by $f \bmod q$: $fc \bmod q$.

Use smallness: $fm + 3gr$.

2013 Bernstein: “The flagship cryptographic conferences are full of this sort of shit, and, if this is the best defense that the world has against the U.S. National Security Agency, we’re screwed.”

2016 Miles–Sahai–Zhandry: “We exhibit two simple programs that are functionally equivalent, and show how to efficiently distinguish between the **obfuscations** of these two programs.”

So Sahai’s claimed “**iron wall**” is just another “speed bump”.

Classic NTRU

Standardize prime p ; e.g. 743.

Also standardize q ; e.g. 2048.

Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^p - 1)$.

Receiver chooses small $f, g \in \mathcal{R}$.
(Some invertibility requirements.)

Public key $h = 3g/f \bmod q$.

Sender chooses small $m, r \in \mathcal{R}$.

Ciphertext $c = m + hr \bmod q$.

Multiply by $f \bmod q$: $fc \bmod q$.

Use smallness: $fm + 3gr$.

Reduce mod 3: $fm \bmod 3$.

2013 Bernstein: “The flagship cryptographic conferences are full of this sort of shit, and, if this is the best defense that the world has against the U.S. National Security Agency, we’re screwed.”

2016 Miles–Sahai–Zhandry: “We exhibit two simple programs that are functionally equivalent, and show how to efficiently distinguish between the **obfuscations** of these two programs.”

So Sahai’s claimed “**iron wall**” is just another “speed bump”.

Classic NTRU

Standardize prime p ; e.g. 743.

Also standardize q ; e.g. 2048.

Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^p - 1)$.

Receiver chooses small $f, g \in \mathcal{R}$.
(Some invertibility requirements.)

Public key $h = 3g/f \bmod q$.

Sender chooses small $m, r \in \mathcal{R}$.

Ciphertext $c = m + hr \bmod q$.

Multiply by $f \bmod q$: $fc \bmod q$.

Use smallness: $fm + 3gr$.

Reduce mod 3: $fm \bmod 3$.

Divide by $f \bmod 3$: m .

arnstein: “The flagship
 graphic conferences are full
 ort of shit, and, if this is
 defense that the world
 nst the U.S. National
 Agency, we’re screwed.”

les–Sahai–Zhandry: “We
 wo simple programs that
 tionally equivalent, and
 w to efficiently distinguish
 the **obfuscations**
 two programs.”

i’s claimed “**iron wall**”
 nother “speed bump”.

Classic NTRU

Standardize prime p ; e.g. 743.

Also standardize q ; e.g. 2048.

Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^p - 1)$.

Receiver chooses small $f, g \in \mathcal{R}$.

(Some invertibility requirements.)

Public key $h = 3g/f \bmod q$.

Sender chooses small $m, r \in \mathcal{R}$.

Ciphertext $c = m + hr \bmod q$.

Multiply by $f \bmod q$: $fc \bmod q$.

Use smallness: $fm + 3gr$.

Reduce mod 3: $fm \bmod 3$.

Divide by $f \bmod 3$: m .

1998 Ho
 introduc

Many su

meet-in-

lattice a

chosen-c

decryptio

complica

variation

paramet

Also ma

were sm

e.g., hor

The flagship
 references are full
 , and, if this is
 hat the world
 S. National
 ve're screwed."
 -Zhandry: "We
 programs that
 quivalent, and
 ently distinguish
 cations
 ams."
 d "iron wall"
 eed bump".

Classic NTRU

Standardize prime p ; e.g. 743.

Also standardize q ; e.g. 2048.

Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^p - 1)$.

Receiver chooses small $f, g \in \mathcal{R}$.

(Some invertibility requirements.)

Public key $h = 3g/f \bmod q$.

Sender chooses small $m, r \in \mathcal{R}$.

Ciphertext $c = m + hr \bmod q$.

Multiply by $f \bmod q$: $fc \bmod q$.

Use smallness: $fm + 3gr$.

Reduce mod 3: $fm \bmod 3$.

Divide by $f \bmod 3$: m .

1998 Hoffstein–Pip
 introduced this sys
 Many subsequent
 meet-in-the-middle
 lattice attacks, hy
 chosen-ciphertext
 decryption-failure
 complicated paddi
 variations for effici
 parameter selectio
 Also many ideas th
 were small tweaks
 e.g., homomorphic

Classic NTRU

Standardize prime p ; e.g. 743.

Also standardize q ; e.g. 2048.

Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^p - 1)$.

Receiver chooses small $f, g \in \mathcal{R}$.

(Some invertibility requirements.)

Public key $h = 3g/f \pmod q$.

Sender chooses small $m, r \in \mathcal{R}$.

Ciphertext $c = m + hr \pmod q$.

Multiply by $f \pmod q$: $fc \pmod q$.

Use smallness: $fm + 3gr$.

Reduce mod 3: $fm \pmod 3$.

Divide by $f \pmod 3$: m .

1998 Hoffstein–Pipher–Silverman introduced this system.

Many subsequent NTRU parameters were vulnerable to meet-in-the-middle attacks, lattice attacks, hybrid attacks, chosen-ciphertext attacks; decryption-failure attacks; complicated padding systems; variations for efficiency; parameter selection.

Also many ideas that in retrospect were small tweaks of NTRU, e.g., homomorphic encryption.

Classic NTRU

Standardize prime p ; e.g. 743.

Also standardize q ; e.g. 2048.

Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^p - 1)$.

Receiver chooses small $f, g \in \mathcal{R}$.
(Some invertibility requirements.)

Public key $h = 3g/f \bmod q$.

Sender chooses small $m, r \in \mathcal{R}$.

Ciphertext $c = m + hr \bmod q$.

Multiply by $f \bmod q$: $fc \bmod q$.

Use smallness: $fm + 3gr$.

Reduce mod 3: $fm \bmod 3$.

Divide by $f \bmod 3$: m .

1998 Hoffstein–Pipher–Silverman introduced this system.

Many subsequent NTRU papers:
meet-in-the-middle attacks,
lattice attacks, hybrid attacks;
chosen-ciphertext attacks;
decryption-failure attacks;
complicated padding systems;
variations for efficiency;
parameter selection.

Also many ideas that in retrospect were small tweaks of NTRU:
e.g., homomorphic encryption.

NTRU

Choose prime p ; e.g. 743.

Choose q ; e.g. 2048.

$$\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^p - 1).$$

Choose small $f, g \in \mathcal{R}$.

(Invertibility requirements.)

$$\text{Key } h = 3g/f \text{ mod } q.$$

Choose small $m, r \in \mathcal{R}$.

$$\text{Text } c = m + hr \text{ mod } q.$$

$$\text{Decrypt by } f \text{ mod } q: \quad fc \text{ mod } q.$$

$$\text{Result: } \quad fm + 3gr.$$

$$\text{mod } 3: \quad fm \text{ mod } 3.$$

$$\text{Divide by } f \text{ mod } 3: \quad m.$$

1998 Hoffstein–Pipher–Silverman introduced this system.

Many subsequent NTRU papers:
meet-in-the-middle attacks,
lattice attacks, hybrid attacks;
chosen-ciphertext attacks;
decryption-failure attacks;
complicated padding systems;
variations for efficiency;
parameter selection.

Also many ideas that in retrospect were small tweaks of NTRU:
e.g., homomorphic encryption.

Unneces

Attacker

public p

Compati

multiplic

$$f(1)h(1)$$

$$c(1) = r$$

p ; e.g. 743.

r ; e.g. 2048.

$(x^p - 1)$.

small $f, g \in \mathcal{R}$.

(requirements.)

$/f \bmod q$.

small $m, r \in \mathcal{R}$.

$+ hr \bmod q$.

$d \bmod q: fc \bmod q$.

$fm + 3gr$.

$fm \bmod 3$.

3: m .

1998 Hoffstein–Pipher–Silverman introduced this system.

Many subsequent NTRU papers:
 meet-in-the-middle attacks,
 lattice attacks, hybrid attacks;
 chosen-ciphertext attacks;
 decryption-failure attacks;
 complicated padding systems;
 variations for efficiency;
 parameter selection.

Also many ideas that in retrospect were small tweaks of NTRU:
 e.g., homomorphic encryption.

Unnecessary structure

Attacker can evaluate public polynomials

Compatible with a multiplication mod
 $f(1)h(1) = 3g(1)$
 $c(1) = m(1) + h(1)$

1998 Hoffstein–Pipher–Silverman introduced this system.

Many subsequent NTRU papers:
 meet-in-the-middle attacks,
 lattice attacks, hybrid attacks;
 chosen-ciphertext attacks;
 decryption-failure attacks;
 complicated padding systems;
 variations for efficiency;
 parameter selection.

Also many ideas that in retrospect were small tweaks of NTRU:
 e.g., homomorphic encryption.

Unnecessary structures in NTRU

Attacker can evaluate public polynomials h, c at 1:

Compatible with addition and multiplication mod $x^p - 1$:
 $f(1)h(1) = 3g(1)$ in \mathbf{Z}/q ;
 $c(1) = m(1) + h(1)r(1)$ in \mathbf{Z}

1998 Hoffstein–Pipher–Silverman introduced this system.

Many subsequent NTRU papers:
 meet-in-the-middle attacks,
 lattice attacks, hybrid attacks;
 chosen-ciphertext attacks;
 decryption-failure attacks;
 complicated padding systems;
 variations for efficiency;
 parameter selection.

Also many ideas that in retrospect were small tweaks of NTRU:
 e.g., homomorphic encryption.

Unnecessary structures in NTRU

Attacker can evaluate public polynomials h, c at 1.

Compatible with addition and multiplication mod $x^p - 1$:

$$f(1)h(1) = 3g(1) \text{ in } \mathbf{Z}/q;$$

$$c(1) = m(1) + h(1)r(1) \text{ in } \mathbf{Z}/q.$$

1998 Hoffstein–Pipher–Silverman introduced this system.

Many subsequent NTRU papers:
 meet-in-the-middle attacks,
 lattice attacks, hybrid attacks;
 chosen-ciphertext attacks;
 decryption-failure attacks;
 complicated padding systems;
 variations for efficiency;
 parameter selection.

Also many ideas that in retrospect were small tweaks of NTRU:
 e.g., homomorphic encryption.

Unnecessary structures in NTRU

Attacker can evaluate public polynomials h, c at 1.

Compatible with addition and multiplication mod $x^p - 1$:
 $f(1)h(1) = 3g(1)$ in \mathbf{Z}/q ;
 $c(1) = m(1) + h(1)r(1)$ in \mathbf{Z}/q .

One way to exploit this:
 $c(1), h(1)$ are visible; $r(1)$ is guessable, sometimes standard.
 Attacker scans many ciphertexts to find some with large $m(1)$.
 Uses this to speed up m search.

offstein–Pipher–Silverman
ed this system.

Subsequent NTRU papers:

the-middle attacks,
attacks, hybrid attacks;

ciphertext attacks;

non-failure attacks;

ated padding systems;

ns for efficiency;

er selection.

ny ideas that in retrospect

all tweaks of NTRU:

homomorphic encryption.

Unnecessary structures in NTRU

Attacker can evaluate
public polynomials h, c at 1.

Compatible with addition and
multiplication mod $x^p - 1$:

$$f(1)h(1) = 3g(1) \text{ in } \mathbf{Z}/q;$$

$$c(1) = m(1) + h(1)r(1) \text{ in } \mathbf{Z}/q.$$

One way to exploit this:

$c(1), h(1)$ are visible; $r(1)$ is

guessable, sometimes standard.

Attacker scans many ciphertexts
to find some with large $m(1)$.

Uses this to speed up m search.

NTRU c

so that

Limits in

phor–Silverman
system.

NTRU papers:

the attacks,
hybrid attacks;
attacks;
attacks;
ing systems;
iciency;
n.

What in retrospect
of NTRU:
c encryption.

Unnecessary structures in NTRU

Attacker can evaluate
public polynomials h, c at 1.

Compatible with addition and
multiplication mod $x^p - 1$:

$$f(1)h(1) = 3g(1) \text{ in } \mathbf{Z}/q;$$

$$c(1) = m(1) + h(1)r(1) \text{ in } \mathbf{Z}/q.$$

One way to exploit this:

$c(1), h(1)$ are visible; $r(1)$ is
guessable, sometimes standard.
Attacker scans many ciphertexts
to find some with large $m(1)$.
Uses this to speed up m search.

NTRU complicates
so that $m(1)$ is ne
Limits impact of t

Unnecessary structures in NTRU

Attacker can evaluate
public polynomials h, c at 1.

Compatible with addition and
multiplication mod $x^p - 1$:

$$f(1)h(1) = 3g(1) \text{ in } \mathbf{Z}/q;$$

$$c(1) = m(1) + h(1)r(1) \text{ in } \mathbf{Z}/q.$$

One way to exploit this:

$c(1), h(1)$ are visible; $r(1)$ is
guessable, sometimes standard.

Attacker scans many ciphertexts
to find some with large $m(1)$.

Uses this to speed up m search.

NTRU complicates m search
so that $m(1)$ is never large.
Limits impact of the attack.

Unnecessary structures in NTRU

Attacker can evaluate public polynomials h, c at 1.

Compatible with addition and multiplication mod $x^p - 1$:

$$f(1)h(1) = 3g(1) \text{ in } \mathbf{Z}/q;$$

$$c(1) = m(1) + h(1)r(1) \text{ in } \mathbf{Z}/q.$$

One way to exploit this:

$c(1), h(1)$ are visible; $r(1)$ is guessable, sometimes standard.

Attacker scans many ciphertexts to find some with large $m(1)$.

Uses this to speed up m search.

NTRU complicates m selection so that $m(1)$ is never large. Limits impact of the attack.

Unnecessary structures in NTRU

Attacker can evaluate public polynomials h, c at 1.

Compatible with addition and multiplication mod $x^p - 1$:

$$f(1)h(1) = 3g(1) \text{ in } \mathbf{Z}/q;$$

$$c(1) = m(1) + h(1)r(1) \text{ in } \mathbf{Z}/q.$$

One way to exploit this:

$c(1), h(1)$ are visible; $r(1)$ is guessable, sometimes standard.

Attacker scans many ciphertexts to find some with large $m(1)$.

Uses this to speed up m search.

NTRU complicates m selection so that $m(1)$ is never large.

Limits impact of the attack.

Better: replace NTRU's

$\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^p - 1)$ with $\mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_p$.

Recall $\Phi_p = (x^p - 1)/(x - 1)$.

Unnecessary structures in NTRU

Attacker can evaluate public polynomials h, c at 1.

Compatible with addition and multiplication mod $x^p - 1$:

$$f(1)h(1) = 3g(1) \text{ in } \mathbf{Z}/q;$$

$$c(1) = m(1) + h(1)r(1) \text{ in } \mathbf{Z}/q.$$

One way to exploit this:

$c(1), h(1)$ are visible; $r(1)$ is guessable, sometimes standard.

Attacker scans many ciphertexts to find some with large $m(1)$.

Uses this to speed up m search.

NTRU complicates m selection so that $m(1)$ is never large.

Limits impact of the attack.

Better: replace NTRU's

$$\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^p - 1) \text{ with } \mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_p.$$

$$\text{Recall } \Phi_p = (x^p - 1)/(x - 1).$$

Can view poly $m \text{ mod } x^p - 1$ as two parts: $m(1); m \text{ mod } \Phi_p$.

Compatible with add, mult.

Why include $m(1)$ here?

Doesn't seem to help security.

Unnecessary structures in NTRU

Attacker can evaluate public polynomials h, c at 1.

Compatible with addition and multiplication mod $x^p - 1$:

$$f(1)h(1) = 3g(1) \text{ in } \mathbf{Z}/q;$$

$$c(1) = m(1) + h(1)r(1) \text{ in } \mathbf{Z}/q.$$

One way to exploit this:

$c(1), h(1)$ are visible; $r(1)$ is guessable, sometimes standard.

Attacker scans many ciphertexts to find some with large $m(1)$.

Uses this to speed up m search.

NTRU complicates m selection so that $m(1)$ is never large.

Limits impact of the attack.

Better: replace NTRU's

$$\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^p - 1) \text{ with } \mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_p.$$

$$\text{Recall } \Phi_p = (x^p - 1)/(x - 1).$$

Can view poly m mod $x^p - 1$ as two parts: $m(1); m \bmod \Phi_p$.

Compatible with add, mult.

Why include $m(1)$ here?

Doesn't seem to help security.

Or use other irreducibles. Ring-LWE typically uses $\Phi_{2048} = x^{1024} + 1$.

Necessary structures in NTRU

can evaluate

polynomials h, c at 1.

compatible with addition and

multiplication mod $x^p - 1$:

$m(1) = 3g(1)$ in \mathbf{Z}/q ;

$m(1) + h(1)r(1)$ in \mathbf{Z}/q .

try to exploit this:

$m(1)$ and $h(1)r(1)$ are visible; $r(1)$ is

not, sometimes standard.

Attacker scans many ciphertexts

some with large $m(1)$.

Goal is to speed up m search.

NTRU complicates m selection

so that $m(1)$ is never large.

Limits impact of the attack.

Better: replace NTRU's

$\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^p - 1)$ with $\mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_p$.

Recall $\Phi_p = (x^p - 1)/(x - 1)$.

Can view poly m mod $x^p - 1$

as two parts: $m(1)$; m mod Φ_p .

Compatible with add, mult.

Why include $m(1)$ here?

Doesn't seem to help security.

Or use other irreducibles. Ring-LWE

typically uses $\Phi_{2048} = x^{1024} + 1$.

More general

any ring

compatible with add, mult.

to the equation

and $c =$

Features in NTRU

uate

s h, c at 1.

addition and

d $x^p - 1$:

in \mathbf{Z}/q ;

$r(1)$ in \mathbf{Z}/q .

t this:

le; $r(1)$ is

mes standard.

ny ciphertexts

large $m(1)$.

up m search.

NTRU complicates m selection
so that $m(1)$ is never large.

Limits impact of the attack.

Better: replace NTRU's

$\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^p - 1)$ with $\mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_p$.

Recall $\Phi_p = (x^p - 1)/(x - 1)$.

Can view poly $m \bmod x^p - 1$

as two parts: $m(1)$; $m \bmod \Phi_p$.

Compatible with add, mult.

Why include $m(1)$ here?

Doesn't seem to help security.

Or use other irreducibles. Ring-LWE

typically uses $\Phi_{2048} = x^{1024} + 1$.

More generally: A

any ring map (\mathbf{Z}/q)

to the equations h

and $c = m + hr$ in

NTRU complicates m selection
so that $m(1)$ is never large.

Limits impact of the attack.

Better: replace NTRU's

$\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^p - 1)$ with $\mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_p$.

Recall $\Phi_p = (x^p - 1)/(x - 1)$.

Can view poly $m \bmod x^p - 1$
as two parts: $m(1)$; $m \bmod \Phi_p$.

Compatible with add, mult.

Why include $m(1)$ here?

Doesn't seem to help security.

Or use other irreducibles. Ring-LWE
typically uses $\Phi_{2048} = x^{1024} + 1$.

More generally: Attacker ap
any ring map $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P \rightarrow$
to the equations $h = 3g/f$
and $c = m + hr$ in $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]$

NTRU complicates m selection
so that $m(1)$ is never large.

Limits impact of the attack.

Better: replace NTRU's

$\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^p - 1)$ with $\mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_p$.

Recall $\Phi_p = (x^p - 1)/(x - 1)$.

Can view poly $m \bmod x^p - 1$

as two parts: $m(1)$; $m \bmod \Phi_p$.

Compatible with add, mult.

Why include $m(1)$ here?

Doesn't seem to help security.

Or use other irreduc. Ring-LWE

typically uses $\Phi_{2048} = x^{1024} + 1$.

More generally: Attacker applies
any ring map $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P \rightarrow T$
to the equations $h = 3g/f$
and $c = m + hr$ in $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P$.

NTRU complicates m selection
so that $m(1)$ is never large.

Limits impact of the attack.

Better: replace NTRU's

$\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^p - 1)$ with $\mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_p$.

Recall $\Phi_p = (x^p - 1)/(x - 1)$.

Can view poly $m \bmod x^p - 1$
as two parts: $m(1)$; $m \bmod \Phi_p$.

Compatible with add, mult.

Why include $m(1)$ here?

Doesn't seem to help security.

Or use other irreducibles. Ring-LWE
typically uses $\Phi_{2048} = x^{1024} + 1$.

More generally: Attacker applies
any ring map $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P \rightarrow T$
to the equations $h = 3g/f$
and $c = m + hr$ in $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P$.

e.g. typically $q = 2048$ in NTRU.

Have natural ring maps from

$(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^p - 1)$ to

$(\mathbf{Z}/2)[x]/(x^p - 1)$,

$(\mathbf{Z}/4)[x]/(x^p - 1)$,

$(\mathbf{Z}/8)[x]/(x^p - 1)$, etc.

Can attacker exploit these?

Maybe. Complicated. See 2004
Smart–Vercauteren–Silverman.

complicates m selection
 $m(1)$ is never large.

Impact of the attack.

replace NTRU's

$(x^p - 1)$ with $\mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_p$.

$\Phi_p = (x^p - 1)/(x - 1)$.

view poly $m \bmod x^p - 1$

parts: $m(1)$; $m \bmod \Phi_p$.

compatible with add, mult.

include $m(1)$ here?

seem to help security.

other irreducibles. Ring-LWE

uses $\Phi_{2048} = x^{1024} + 1$.

More generally: Attacker applies
 any ring map $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P \rightarrow T$
 to the equations $h = 3g/f$
 and $c = m + hr$ in $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P$.

e.g. typically $q = 2048$ in NTRU.

Have natural ring maps from

$(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^p - 1)$ to

$(\mathbf{Z}/2)[x]/(x^p - 1)$,

$(\mathbf{Z}/4)[x]/(x^p - 1)$,

$(\mathbf{Z}/8)[x]/(x^p - 1)$, etc.

Can attacker exploit these?

Maybe. Complicated. See 2004
 Smart–Vercauteren–Silverman.

Ring-LWE

“provable”

q so that

$\mathbf{Z}[x]/q$;

maps $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P \rightarrow T$

s m selection
 ver large.

he attack.

TRU's

ch $\mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_p$.

$- 1)/(x - 1)$.

mod $x^p - 1$

); $m \bmod \Phi_p$.

dd, mult.

here?

elp security.

s. Ring-LWE

$48 = x^{1024} + 1$.

More generally: Attacker applies
 any ring map $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P \rightarrow T$
 to the equations $h = 3g/f$
 and $c = m + hr$ in $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P$.

e.g. typically $q = 2048$ in NTRU.

Have natural ring maps from

$(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^p - 1)$ to

$(\mathbf{Z}/2)[x]/(x^p - 1)$,

$(\mathbf{Z}/4)[x]/(x^p - 1)$,

$(\mathbf{Z}/8)[x]/(x^p - 1)$, etc.

Can attacker exploit these?

Maybe. Complicated. See 2004
 Smart–Vercauteren–Silverman.

Ring-LWE religion

“provable security”

q so that P splits

$\mathbf{Z}[x]/q$; i.e., have

maps $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P$

More generally: Attacker applies any ring map $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P \rightarrow T$ to the equations $h = 3g/f$ and $c = m + hr$ in $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P$.

e.g. typically $q = 2048$ in NTRU.

Have natural ring maps from

$(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^p - 1)$ to

$(\mathbf{Z}/2)[x]/(x^p - 1)$,

$(\mathbf{Z}/4)[x]/(x^p - 1)$,

$(\mathbf{Z}/8)[x]/(x^p - 1)$, etc.

Can attacker exploit these?

Maybe. Complicated. See 2004 Smart–Vercauteren–Silverman.

Ring-LWE religion, version 1
 “provable security”, take prime q so that P splits completely in $\mathbf{Z}[x]/q$; i.e., have n different maps $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}/q$.

More generally: Attacker applies any ring map $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P \rightarrow T$ to the equations $h = 3g/f$ and $c = m + hr$ in $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P$.

e.g. typically $q = 2048$ in NTRU.

Have natural ring maps from

$(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^p - 1)$ to

$(\mathbf{Z}/2)[x]/(x^p - 1)$,

$(\mathbf{Z}/4)[x]/(x^p - 1)$,

$(\mathbf{Z}/8)[x]/(x^p - 1)$, etc.

Can attacker exploit these?

Maybe. Complicated. See 2004 Smart–Vercauteren–Silverman.

Ring-LWE religion, version 1: For “**provable security**”, take prime q so that P splits completely in $\mathbf{Z}[x]/q$; i.e., have n different ring maps $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}/q$.

More generally: Attacker applies any ring map $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P \rightarrow T$ to the equations $h = 3g/f$ and $c = m + hr$ in $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P$.

e.g. typically $q = 2048$ in NTRU.

Have natural ring maps from

$(\mathbf{Z}/2048)[x]/(x^P - 1)$ to

$(\mathbf{Z}/2)[x]/(x^P - 1)$,

$(\mathbf{Z}/4)[x]/(x^P - 1)$,

$(\mathbf{Z}/8)[x]/(x^P - 1)$, etc.

Can attacker exploit these?

Maybe. Complicated. See 2004 Smart–Vercauteren–Silverman.

Ring-LWE religion, version 1: For “**provable security**”, take prime q so that P splits completely in $\mathbf{Z}[x]/q$; i.e., have n different ring maps $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}/q$.

Do these maps damage security?

Fast attacks in some cases: 2014 Eisenträger–Hallgren–Lauter, 2015 Elias–Lauter–Ozman–Stange, 2016 Chen–Lauter–Stange.

Fast non- q -dependent attack by 2016 Castryck–Iliashenko–Vercauteren breaks 2015 ELOS cases but not 2016 CLS cases.

generally: Attacker applies

map $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P \rightarrow T$

equations $h = 3g/f$

$m + hr$ in $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P$.

usually $q = 2048$ in NTRU.

natural ring maps from

$\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^p - 1)$ to

$\mathbf{Z}/(x^p - 1)$,

$\mathbf{Z}/(x^p - 1)$,

$\mathbf{Z}/(x^p - 1)$, etc.

Can attacker exploit these?

Complicated. See 2004

Vercauteren–Silverman.

Ring-LWE religion, version 1: For

“**provable security**”, take prime

q so that P splits completely in

$\mathbf{Z}[x]/q$; i.e., have n different ring

maps $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}/q$.

Do these maps damage security?

Fast attacks in some cases: 2014

Eisenträger–Hallgren–Lauter, 2015

Elias–Lauter–Ozman–Stange,

2016 Chen–Lauter–Stange.

Fast non- q -dependent attack

by 2016 Castryck–Iliashenko–

Vercauteren breaks 2015 ELOS

cases but not 2016 CLS cases.

Ring-LWE

(2012 La

prove th

of the m

to the co

of LWE

attacker applies

$$g(x)/P \rightarrow T$$

$$n = 3g/f$$

$$n (\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P.$$

2048 in NTRU.

maps from

– 1) to

,

,

, etc.

bit these?

ted. See 2004

n–Silverman.

Ring-LWE religion, version 1: For “**provable security**”, take prime q so that P splits completely in $\mathbf{Z}[x]/q$; i.e., have n different ring maps $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}/q$.

Do these maps damage security?

Fast attacks in some cases: 2014

Eisenträger–Hallgren–Lauter, 2015

Elias–Lauter–Ozman–Stange,

2016 Chen–Lauter–Stange.

Fast non- q -dependent attack

by 2016 Castryck–Iliashenko–

Vercauteren breaks 2015 ELOS

cases but not 2016 CLS cases.

Ring-LWE religion

(2012 Langlois–St

prove that the arit

of the modulus q

to the computatio

of LWE and RLWE

Ring-LWE religion, version 1: For “**provable security**”, take prime q so that P splits completely in $\mathbf{Z}[x]/q$; i.e., have n different ring maps $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}/q$.

Do these maps damage security?

Fast attacks in some cases: 2014 Eisenträger–Hallgren–Lauter, 2015 Elias–Lauter–Ozman–Stange, 2016 Chen–Lauter–Stange.

Fast non- q -dependent attack by 2016 Castryck–Iliashenko–Vercauteren breaks 2015 ELOS cases but not 2016 CLS cases.

Ring-LWE religion, version 2 (2012 Langlois–Stehlé): “We prove that the arithmetic form of the modulus q is **irrelevant** to the computational hardness of LWE and RLWE.”

Ring-LWE religion, version 1: For “**provable security**”, take prime q so that P splits completely in $\mathbf{Z}[x]/q$; i.e., have n different ring maps $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}/q$.

Do these maps damage security?

Fast attacks in some cases: 2014

Eisenträger–Hallgren–Lauter, 2015

Elias–Lauter–Ozman–Stange,

2016 Chen–Lauter–Stange.

Fast non- q -dependent attack

by 2016 Castryck–Iliashenko–

Vercauteren breaks 2015 ELOS

cases but not 2016 CLS cases.

Ring-LWE religion, version 2
(2012 Langlois–Stehlé): “We prove that the arithmetic form of the modulus q is **irrelevant** to the computational hardness of LWE and RLWE.”

Ring-LWE religion, version 1: For “**provable security**”, take prime q so that P splits completely in $\mathbf{Z}[x]/q$; i.e., have n different ring maps $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}/q$.

Do these maps damage security?

Fast attacks in some cases: 2014

Eisenträger–Hallgren–Lauter, 2015

Elias–Lauter–Ozman–Stange,

2016 Chen–Lauter–Stange.

Fast non- q -dependent attack

by 2016 Castryck–Iliashenko–

Vercauteren breaks 2015 ELOS

cases but not 2016 CLS cases.

Ring-LWE religion, version 2
(2012 Langlois–Stehlé): “We prove that the arithmetic form of the modulus q is **irrelevant** to the computational hardness of LWE and RLWE.”

Basic idea: “modulus switching” from \mathbf{Z}/q to \mathbf{Z}/q' . Attacker multiplies by q'/q and rounds.

Ring-LWE religion, version 1: For “**provable security**”, take prime q so that P splits completely in $\mathbf{Z}[x]/q$; i.e., have n different ring maps $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}/q$.

Do these maps damage security?

Fast attacks in some cases: 2014

Eisenträger–Hallgren–Lauter, 2015

Elias–Lauter–Ozman–Stange,

2016 Chen–Lauter–Stange.

Fast non- q -dependent attack

by 2016 Castryck–Iliashenko–

Vercauteren breaks 2015 ELOS

cases but not 2016 CLS cases.

Ring-LWE religion, version 2 (2012 Langlois–Stehlé): “We prove that the arithmetic form of the modulus q is **irrelevant** to the computational hardness of LWE and RLWE.”

Basic idea: “modulus switching” from \mathbf{Z}/q to \mathbf{Z}/q' . Attacker multiplies by q'/q and rounds.

But rounding adds noise, making attacks harder!

The proof *limits* security gap but does not eliminate it.

LWE religion, version 1: For “**le security**”, take prime n such that P splits completely in \mathbf{Z}/q , i.e., have n different ring homomorphisms $\mathbf{Z}/q[x]/P \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}/q$.

Does this map damage security?

Attacks in some cases: 2014
 Langlois–Hallgren–Lauter, 2015
 Langlois–Ozman–Stange,
 Langlois–Lauter–Stange.

n - q -dependent attack

Castryck–Iliashenko–
 Langlois breaks 2015 ELOS
 but not 2016 CLS cases.

Ring-LWE religion, version 2
 (2012 Langlois–Stehlé): “We
 prove that the arithmetic form
 of the modulus q is **irrelevant**
 to the computational hardness
 of LWE and RLWE.”

Basic idea: “modulus switching”
 from \mathbf{Z}/q to \mathbf{Z}/q' . Attacker
 multiplies by q'/q and rounds.

But rounding adds noise,
 making attacks harder!

The proof *limits* security gap
 but does not eliminate it.

We recover the secret
 that remains secure
 i.e., chosen ciphertext
 security over the
 Field (\mathbf{Z}/q)
 to any security level.

, version 1: For
, take prime
completely in
 n different ring
 $\rightarrow \mathbf{Z}/q$.

image security?

me cases: 2014
ren–Lauter, 2015
an–Stange,
–Stange.

dent attack

-Iliashenko–

s 2015 ELOS

5 CLS cases.

Ring-LWE religion, version 2
(2012 Langlois–Stehlé): “We
prove that the arithmetic form
of the modulus q is **irrelevant**
to the computational hardness
of LWE and RLWE.”

Basic idea: “modulus switching”
from \mathbf{Z}/q to \mathbf{Z}/q' . Attacker
multiplies by q'/q and rounds.

But rounding adds noise,
making attacks harder!

The proof *limits* security gap
but does not eliminate it.

We recommend: T
that remains irred
i.e., choose **inert**
Field $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P$.
to any smaller norm

Ring-LWE religion, version 2
 (2012 Langlois–Stehlé): “We
 prove that the arithmetic form
 of the modulus q is **irrelevant**
 to the computational hardness
 of LWE and RLWE.”

Basic idea: “modulus switching”
 from \mathbf{Z}/q to \mathbf{Z}/q' . Attacker
 multiplies by q'/q and rounds.

But rounding adds noise,
 making attacks harder!

The proof *limits* security gap
 but does not eliminate it.

We recommend: Take irred
 that remains irred in $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]$
 i.e., choose **inert modulus**
 Field $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P$. No ring
 to any smaller nonzero ring.

Ring-LWE religion, version 2
(2012 Langlois–Stehlé): “We prove that the arithmetic form of the modulus q is **irrelevant** to the computational hardness of LWE and RLWE.”

Basic idea: “modulus switching” from \mathbf{Z}/q to \mathbf{Z}/q' . Attacker multiplies by q'/q and rounds.

But rounding adds noise, making attacks harder!

The proof *limits* security gap but does not eliminate it.

We recommend: Take irred P that remains irred in $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]$; i.e., choose **inert modulus** q .

Field $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P$. No ring map to any smaller nonzero ring.

Ring-LWE religion, version 2
 (2012 Langlois–Stehlé): “We prove that the arithmetic form of the modulus q is **irrelevant** to the computational hardness of LWE and RLWE.”

Basic idea: “modulus switching” from \mathbf{Z}/q to \mathbf{Z}/q' . Attacker multiplies by q'/q and rounds.

But rounding adds noise, making attacks harder!

The proof *limits* security gap but does not eliminate it.

We recommend: Take irred P that remains irred in $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]$; i.e., choose **inert modulus** q .

Field $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P$. No ring map to any smaller nonzero ring.

So far this is compatible with Ring-LWE religion, version 2.

Ring-LWE religion, version 2
 (2012 Langlois–Stehlé): “We prove that the arithmetic form of the modulus q is **irrelevant** to the computational hardness of LWE and RLWE.”

Basic idea: “modulus switching” from \mathbf{Z}/q to \mathbf{Z}/q' . Attacker multiplies by q'/q and rounds.

But rounding adds noise, making attacks harder!

The proof *limits* security gap but does not eliminate it.

We recommend: Take irred P that remains irred in $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]$; i.e., choose **inert modulus** q .

Field $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P$. No ring map to any smaller nonzero ring.

So far this is compatible with Ring-LWE religion, version 2.

But we also recommend heresy: take P with **prime degree** p and with **large Galois group**, specifically S_p , size $p!$.

Good example: $P = x^p - x - 1$.

Ring-LWE religion, version 2
 (Langlois–Stehlé): “We
 show that the arithmetic form
 of Ring-LWE with modulus q is **irrelevant**
 for the computational hardness
 of Ring-LWE and RLWE.”

Langlois–Stehlé: “modulus switching”
 from \mathbf{Z}/q to \mathbf{Z}/q' . Attacker
 gains a factor of q'/q in the number of
 samples by q'/q and rounds.

Langlois–Stehlé: “adding noise,
 which makes attacks harder!”

Langlois–Stehlé: “the
 of *limits* security gap
 is not eliminate it.”

We recommend: Take irred P
 that remains irred in $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]$;
 i.e., choose **inert modulus** q .

Field $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P$. No ring map
 to any smaller nonzero ring.

So far this is compatible with
 Ring-LWE religion, version 2.

But we also recommend heresy:
 take P with **prime degree** p
 and with **large Galois group**,
 specifically S_p , size $p!$.

Good example: $P = x^p - x - 1$.

2014.02,
 To elimi
 structure
 of prime
 subfield
 polynom
 very larg
 the num
 having a

, version 2
 (Lagrange): “We
 arithmetic form
 is **irrelevant**
 computational hardness
 is.”
 “modulus switching”
 . Attacker
 and rounds.
 noise,
 order!
 security gap
 nate it.

We recommend: Take irred P
 that remains irred in $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]$;
 i.e., choose **inert modulus** q .

Field $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P$. No ring map
 to any smaller nonzero ring.

So far this is compatible with
 Ring-LWE religion, version 2.

But we also recommend heresy:
 take P with **prime degree** p
 and with **large Galois group**,
 specifically S_p , size $p!$.

Good example: $P = x^p - x - 1$.

2014.02, our 2nd a
 To eliminate “wor
 structures, use “a
 of prime degree, so
 subfield is \mathbf{Q} ” and
 polynomial $x^p - x$
 very large Galois g
 the number field is
 having automorph

We recommend: Take irred P that remains irred in $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]$; i.e., choose **inert modulus** q .

Field $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P$. No ring map to any smaller nonzero ring.

So far this is compatible with Ring-LWE religion, version 2.

But we also recommend heresy: take P with **prime degree** p and with **large Galois group**, specifically S_p , size $p!$.

Good example: $P = x^p - x - 1$.

2014.02, our 2nd announcer
To eliminate “worrisome” structures, use “a number field of prime degree, so that the subfield is \mathbf{Q} ” and “an irreducible polynomial $x^p - x - 1$ with very large Galois group, so that the number field is very far from having automorphisms”.

We recommend: Take irred P that remains irred in $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]$; i.e., choose **inert modulus** q .

Field $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P$. No ring map to any smaller nonzero ring.

So far this is compatible with Ring-LWE religion, version 2.

But we also recommend heresy: take P with **prime degree** p and with **large Galois group**, specifically S_p , size $p!$.

Good example: $P = x^p - x - 1$.

2014.02, our 2nd announcement: To eliminate “worrisome” structures, use “a number field of prime degree, so that the only subfield is \mathbf{Q} ” and “an irreducible polynomial $x^p - x - 1$ with a very large Galois group, so that the number field is very far from having automorphisms”.

We recommend: Take irred P that remains irred in $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]$; i.e., choose **inert modulus** q .

Field $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P$. No ring map to any smaller nonzero ring.

So far this is compatible with Ring-LWE religion, version 2.

But we also recommend heresy: take P with **prime degree** p and with **large Galois group**, specifically S_p , size $p!$.

Good example: $P = x^p - x - 1$.

2014.02, our 2nd announcement: To eliminate “worrisome” structures, use “a number field of prime degree, so that the only subfield is \mathbf{Q} ” and “an irreducible polynomial $x^p - x - 1$ with a very large Galois group, so that the number field is very far from having automorphisms”.

Subsequent attacks against several lattice-based systems have exploited these structures and have not been extended to our recommended rings.

Recommend: Take irred P
 remains irred in $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]$;
 choose **inert modulus** q .

$(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/P$. No ring map
 to smaller nonzero ring.

This is compatible with
 /E religion, version 2.

also recommend heresy:

with **prime degree** p
 in **large Galois group**,
 locally S_p , size $p!$.

example: $P = x^p - x - 1$.

2014.02, our 2nd announcement:
 To eliminate “worrisome”
 structures, use “a number field
 of prime degree, so that the only
 subfield is \mathbf{Q} ” and “an irreducible
 polynomial $x^p - x - 1$ with a
 very large Galois group, so that
 the number field is very far from
 having automorphisms”.

Subsequent attacks against
 several lattice-based systems
 have exploited these structures
 and have not been extended
 to our recommended rings.

2014.10
 Shepher
 based sy
 quantum

Take irred P
in $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]$;
modulus q .

No ring map
to zero ring.

compatible with
, version 2.

recommend heresy:

degree p
Galois group,
is $p!$.

$$= x^p - x - 1.$$

2014.02, our 2nd announcement:
To eliminate “worrisome”
structures, use “a number field
of prime degree, so that the only
subfield is \mathbf{Q} ” and “an irreducible
polynomial $x^p - x - 1$ with a
very large Galois group, so that
the number field is very far from
having automorphisms”.

Subsequent attacks against
several lattice-based systems
have exploited these structures
and have not been extended
to our recommended rings.

2014.10 Campbell-
Shepherd describe
lattice-based system “Sol”
quantum poly-time

2014.02, our 2nd announcement:
 To eliminate “worrisome”
 structures, use “a number field
 of prime degree, so that the only
 subfield is \mathbf{Q} ” and “an irreducible
 polynomial $x^p - x - 1$ with a
 very large Galois group, so that
 the number field is very far from
 having automorphisms”.

Subsequent attacks against
 several lattice-based systems
 have exploited these structures
 and have not been extended
 to our recommended rings.

2014.10 Campbell–Groves–
 Shepherd describe an ideal-l
 based system “Soliloquy”; c
 quantum poly-time key reco

2014.02, our 2nd announcement:
To eliminate “worrisome”
structures, use “a number field
of prime degree, so that the only
subfield is \mathbf{Q} ” and “an irreducible
polynomial $x^p - x - 1$ with a
very large Galois group, so that
the number field is very far from
having automorphisms”.

Subsequent attacks against
several lattice-based systems
have exploited these structures
and have not been extended
to our recommended rings.

2014.10 Campbell–Groves–
Shepherd describe an ideal-lattice-
based system “Soliloquy”; claim
quantum poly-time key recovery.

2014.02, our 2nd announcement:
To eliminate “worrisome”
structures, use “a number field
of prime degree, so that the only
subfield is \mathbf{Q} ” and “an irreducible
polynomial $x^p - x - 1$ with a
very large Galois group, so that
the number field is very far from
having automorphisms”.

Subsequent attacks against
several lattice-based systems
have exploited these structures
and have not been extended
to our recommended rings.

2014.10 Campbell–Groves–
Shepherd describe an ideal-lattice-
based system “Soliloquy”; claim
quantum poly-time key recovery.
2010 Smart–Vercauteren system is
practically identical to Soliloquy.

2014.02, our 2nd announcement:
To eliminate “worrisome”
structures, use “a number field
of prime degree, so that the only
subfield is \mathbf{Q} ” and “an irreducible
polynomial $x^p - x - 1$ with a
very large Galois group, so that
the number field is very far from
having automorphisms”.

Subsequent attacks against
several lattice-based systems
have exploited these structures
and have not been extended
to our recommended rings.

2014.10 Campbell–Groves–
Shepherd describe an ideal-lattice-
based system “Soliloquy”; claim
quantum poly-time key recovery.

2010 Smart–Vercauteren system is
practically identical to Soliloquy.

2009 Gentry system (simpler
version described at STOC) has
the same key-recovery problem.

2014.02, our 2nd announcement:
 To eliminate “worrisome”
 structures, use “a number field
 of prime degree, so that the only
 subfield is \mathbf{Q} ” and “an irreducible
 polynomial $x^p - x - 1$ with a
 very large Galois group, so that
 the number field is very far from
 having automorphisms”.

Subsequent attacks against
 several lattice-based systems
 have exploited these structures
 and have not been extended
 to our recommended rings.

2014.10 Campbell–Groves–
 Shepherd describe an ideal-lattice-
 based system “Soliloquy”; claim
 quantum poly-time key recovery.

2010 Smart–Vercauteren system is
 practically identical to Soliloquy.

2009 Gentry system (simpler
 version described at STOC) has
 the same key-recovery problem.

2012 Garg–Gentry–Halevi
 multilinear maps have the
 same key-recovery problem
 (and many other security issues).

our 2nd announcement:
 name “worrisome”
 es, use “a number field
 degree, so that the only
 is \mathbf{Q} ” and “an irreducible
 nial $x^p - x - 1$ with a
 ge Galois group, so that
 ber field is very far from
 utomorphisms”.

ent attacks against
 attice-based systems
 ploited these structures
 e not been extended
 ecommended rings.

2014.10 Campbell–Groves–
 Shepherd describe an ideal-lattice-
 based system “Soliloquy”; claim
 quantum poly-time key recovery.

2010 Smart–Vercauteren system is
 practically identical to Soliloquy.

2009 Gentry system (simpler
 version described at STOC) has
 the same key-recovery problem.

2012 Garg–Gentry–Halevi
 multilinear maps have the
 same key-recovery problem
 (and many other security issues).

SV/Solilo
 $k \geq 1$.
 Public k
 Secret k
 with $g\mathcal{R}$
 i.e., shor
 of the id

announcement:

“risome”

number field

so that the only

“an irreducible

$r - 1$ with a

group, so that

is very far from

isms”.

ks against

ed systems

se structures

n extended

led rings.

2014.10 Campbell–Groves–

Shepherd describe an ideal-lattice-

based system “Soliloquy”; claim

quantum poly-time key recovery.

2010 Smart–Vercauteren system is

practically identical to Soliloquy.

2009 Gentry system (simpler

version described at STOC) has

the same key-recovery problem.

2012 Garg–Gentry–Halevi

multilinear maps have the

same key-recovery problem

(and many other security issues).

SV/Soliloquy para

$k \geq 1$. Define $\mathcal{R} =$

Public key: prime

Secret key: short e

with $g\mathcal{R} = q\mathcal{R} +$

i.e., short generator

of the ideal $q\mathcal{R} +$

ment:

eld

only

ucible

a

hat

from

s

res

2014.10 Campbell–Groves–Shepherd describe an ideal-lattice-based system “Soliloquy”; claim quantum poly-time key recovery.

2010 Smart–Vercauteren system is practically identical to Soliloquy.

2009 Gentry system (simpler version described at STOC) has the same key-recovery problem.

2012 Garg–Gentry–Halevi multilinear maps have the same key-recovery problem (and many other security issues).

SV/Soliloquy parameter:

$k \geq 1$. Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_2$

Public key: prime q and $c \in \mathcal{R}$

Secret key: short element g with $g\mathcal{R} = q\mathcal{R} + (x - c)\mathcal{R}$; i.e., short generator of the ideal $q\mathcal{R} + (x - c)\mathcal{R}$

2014.10 Campbell–Groves–Shepherd describe an ideal-lattice-based system “Soliloquy”; claim quantum poly-time key recovery.

2010 Smart–Vercauteren system is practically identical to Soliloquy.

2009 Gentry system (simpler version described at STOC) has the same key-recovery problem.

2012 Garg–Gentry–Halevi multilinear maps have the same key-recovery problem (and many other security issues).

SV/Soliloquy parameter:

$k \geq 1$. Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_{2^k}$.

Public key: prime q and $c \in \mathbf{Z}/q$.

Secret key: short element $g \in \mathcal{R}$ with $g\mathcal{R} = q\mathcal{R} + (x - c)\mathcal{R}$; i.e., short generator of the ideal $q\mathcal{R} + (x - c)\mathcal{R}$.

2014.10 Campbell–Groves–Shepherd describe an ideal-lattice-based system “Soliloquy”; claim quantum poly-time key recovery.

2010 Smart–Vercauteren system is practically identical to Soliloquy.

2009 Gentry system (simpler version described at STOC) has the same key-recovery problem.

2012 Garg–Gentry–Halevi multilinear maps have the same key-recovery problem (and many other security issues).

SV/Soliloquy parameter:

$k \geq 1$. Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_{2^k}$.

Public key: prime q and $c \in \mathbf{Z}/q$.

Secret key: short element $g \in \mathcal{R}$ with $g\mathcal{R} = q\mathcal{R} + (x - c)\mathcal{R}$; i.e., short generator of the ideal $q\mathcal{R} + (x - c)\mathcal{R}$.

But wait, isn't it known how to compute a generator of an ideal? See, e.g., 1993 Cohen textbook “A course in computational algebraic number theory”.

Campbell–Groves–
 and describe an ideal-lattice-
 system “Soliloquy”; claim
 in poly-time key recovery.
 Smart–Vercauteren system is
 essentially identical to Soliloquy.
 Gentry system (simpler
 described at STOC) has
 the key-recovery problem.
 Gentry–Gentry–Halevi
 linear maps have the
 key-recovery problem
 (and many other security issues).

SV/Soliloquy parameter:

$k \geq 1$. Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_{2^k}$.

Public key: prime q and $c \in \mathbf{Z}/q$.

Secret key: short element $g \in \mathcal{R}$
 with $g\mathcal{R} = q\mathcal{R} + (x - c)\mathcal{R}$;
 i.e., short generator
 of the ideal $q\mathcal{R} + (x - c)\mathcal{R}$.

But wait, isn't it known how to
 compute a generator of an ideal?
 See, e.g., 1993 Cohen textbook
 “A course in computational
 algebraic number theory”.

Smart–V
 as taking

—Groves—

an ideal-lattice-
soliloquy”; claim
the key recovery.

cryptosystem is
equivalent to Soliloquy.

problem (simpler
than STOC) has
no known problem.

—Halevi

have the

problem

(security issues).

SV/Soliloquy parameter:

$k \geq 1$. Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_{2^k}$.

Public key: prime q and $c \in \mathbf{Z}/q$.

Secret key: short element $g \in \mathcal{R}$
with $g\mathcal{R} = q\mathcal{R} + (x - c)\mathcal{R}$;
i.e., short generator
of the ideal $q\mathcal{R} + (x - c)\mathcal{R}$.

But wait, isn't it known how to
compute a generator of an ideal?
See, e.g., 1993 Cohen textbook
“A course in computational
algebraic number theory”.

Smart–Vercauteren

as taking exponen

SV/Soliloquy parameter:

$k \geq 1$. Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_{2^k}$.

Public key: prime q and $c \in \mathbf{Z}/q$.

Secret key: short element $g \in \mathcal{R}$
with $g\mathcal{R} = q\mathcal{R} + (x - c)\mathcal{R}$;
i.e., short generator
of the ideal $q\mathcal{R} + (x - c)\mathcal{R}$.

But wait, isn't it known how to
compute a generator of an ideal?
See, e.g., 1993 Cohen textbook
"A course in computational
algebraic number theory".

Smart–Vercauteren dismiss t
as taking exponential time.

SV/Soliloquy parameter:

$k \geq 1$. Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_{2^k}$.

Public key: prime q and $c \in \mathbf{Z}/q$.

Secret key: short element $g \in \mathcal{R}$

with $g\mathcal{R} = q\mathcal{R} + (x - c)\mathcal{R}$;

i.e., short generator

of the ideal $q\mathcal{R} + (x - c)\mathcal{R}$.

But wait, isn't it known how to compute a generator of an ideal?

See, e.g., 1993 Cohen textbook

“A course in computational algebraic number theory”.

Smart–Vercauteren dismiss this as taking exponential time.

SV/Soliloquy parameter:

$k \geq 1$. Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_{2^k}$.

Public key: prime q and $c \in \mathbf{Z}/q$.

Secret key: short element $g \in \mathcal{R}$

with $g\mathcal{R} = q\mathcal{R} + (x - c)\mathcal{R}$;

i.e., short generator

of the ideal $q\mathcal{R} + (x - c)\mathcal{R}$.

But wait, isn't it known how to compute a generator of an ideal?

See, e.g., 1993 Cohen textbook

“A course in computational algebraic number theory”.

Smart–Vercauteren dismiss this as taking exponential time.

It actually takes subexponential time. Same basic idea as NFS.

SV/Soliloquy parameter:

$k \geq 1$. Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_{2^k}$.

Public key: prime q and $c \in \mathbf{Z}/q$.

Secret key: short element $g \in \mathcal{R}$

with $g\mathcal{R} = q\mathcal{R} + (x - c)\mathcal{R}$;

i.e., short generator

of the ideal $q\mathcal{R} + (x - c)\mathcal{R}$.

But wait, isn't it known how to compute a generator of an ideal?

See, e.g., 1993 Cohen textbook

“A course in computational algebraic number theory”.

Smart–Vercauteren dismiss this as taking exponential time.

It actually takes subexponential time. Same basic idea as NFS.

Campbell–Groves–Shepherd claim quantum poly time.

Claim disputed by Biasse, not defended by CGS.

SV/Soliloquy parameter:

$k \geq 1$. Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_{2^k}$.

Public key: prime q and $c \in \mathbf{Z}/q$.

Secret key: short element $g \in \mathcal{R}$

with $g\mathcal{R} = q\mathcal{R} + (x - c)\mathcal{R}$;

i.e., short generator

of the ideal $q\mathcal{R} + (x - c)\mathcal{R}$.

But wait, isn't it known how to compute a generator of an ideal?

See, e.g., 1993 Cohen textbook

“A course in computational algebraic number theory”.

Smart–Vercauteren dismiss this as taking exponential time.

It actually takes subexponential time. Same basic idea as NFS.

Campbell–Groves–Shepherd claim quantum poly time.

Claim disputed by Biasse, not defended by CGS.

2016 Biasse–Song, building on

2014 Eisenträger–Hallgren–

Kitaev–Song: different algorithm that takes quantum poly time.

oquy parameter:

Define $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_{2^k}$.

Key: prime q and $c \in \mathbf{Z}/q$.

Key: short element $g \in \mathcal{R}$

$\mathcal{I} = q\mathcal{R} + (x - c)\mathcal{R}$;

short generator

ideal $q\mathcal{R} + (x - c)\mathcal{R}$.

But, isn't it known how to

find a generator of an ideal?

See, 1993 Cohen textbook

on "Algebraic number theory in computational

number theory".

Smart–Vercauteren dismiss this as taking exponential time.

It actually takes subexponential time. Same basic idea as NFS.

Campbell–Groves–Shepherd claim quantum poly time.

Claim disputed by Biasse, not defended by CGS.

2016 Biasse–Song, building on

2014 Eisenträger–Hallgren–

Kitaev–Song: different algorithm that takes quantum poly time.

Smart–V
this gene

Have ide

Want sh

Have g'

Know g'

But how

meter:

$$= \mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_{2^k}.$$

q and $c \in \mathbf{Z}/q$.

element $g \in \mathcal{R}$

$(x - c)\mathcal{R}$;

or

$(x - c)\mathcal{R}$.

known how to

tor of an ideal?

hen textbook

putational

theory”.

Smart–Vercauteren dismiss this as taking exponential time.

It actually takes subexponential time. Same basic idea as NFS.

Campbell–Groves–Shepherd claim quantum poly time.

Claim disputed by Biasse, not defended by CGS.

2016 Biasse–Song, building on

2014 Eisenträger–Hallgren–

Kitaev–Song: different algorithm that takes quantum poly time.

Smart–Vercauteren
this generator as n

Have ideal I of \mathcal{R}

Want short g with

Have g' with $g' \in \mathcal{R}$

Know $g' = ug$ for

But how do we find

Smart–Vercauteren dismiss this as taking exponential time.

It actually takes subexponential time. Same basic idea as NFS.

Campbell–Groves–Shepherd claim quantum poly time.

Claim disputed by Biasse, not defended by CGS.

2016 Biasse–Song, building on 2014 Eisenträger–Hallgren–Kitaev–Song: different algorithm that takes quantum poly time.

Smart–Vercauteren also dismiss this generator as not being s

Have ideal I of \mathcal{R} .

Want short g with $g\mathcal{R} = I$.

Have g' with $g'\mathcal{R} = I$.

Know $g' = ug$ for some $u \in \mathcal{R}$.

But how do we find u ?

Smart–Vercauteren dismiss this as taking exponential time.

It actually takes subexponential time. Same basic idea as NFS.

Campbell–Groves–Shepherd claim quantum poly time.

Claim disputed by Biasse, not defended by CGS.

2016 Biasse–Song, building on 2014 Eisenträger–Hallgren–Kitaev–Song: different algorithm that takes quantum poly time.

Smart–Vercauteren also dismiss this generator as not being *short*.

Have ideal I of \mathcal{R} .

Want short g with $g\mathcal{R} = I$.

Have g' with $g'\mathcal{R} = I$.

Know $g' = ug$ for some $u \in \mathcal{R}^*$.

But how do we find u ?

Smart–Vercauteren dismiss this as taking exponential time.

It actually takes subexponential time. Same basic idea as NFS.

Campbell–Groves–Shepherd claim quantum poly time.

Claim disputed by Biasse, not defended by CGS.

2016 Biasse–Song, building on

2014 Eisenträger–Hallgren–

Kitaev–Song: different algorithm that takes quantum poly time.

Smart–Vercauteren also dismiss this generator as not being *short*.

Have ideal I of \mathcal{R} .

Want short g with $g\mathcal{R} = I$.

Have g' with $g'\mathcal{R} = I$.

Know $g' = ug$ for some $u \in \mathcal{R}^*$.

But how do we find u ?

$\text{Log } g' = \text{Log } u + \text{Log } g$

where Log is Dirichlet's log map.

Dirichlet's unit theorem:

$\text{Log } \mathcal{R}^*$ is a lattice, known dim.

Finding $\text{Log } u$ is a closest-vector problem in this lattice.

Vercauteren dismiss this
 exponential time.

ly takes subexponential
 same basic idea as NFS.

ll–Groves–Shepherd
 quantum poly time.

sputed by Biasse,
 nded by CGS.

asse–Song, building on
 enträger–Hallgren–

Song: different algorithm
 es quantum poly time.

Smart–Vercauteren also dismiss
 this generator as not being *short*.

Have ideal I of \mathcal{R} .

Want short g with $g\mathcal{R} = I$.

Have g' with $g'\mathcal{R} = I$.

Know $g' = ug$ for some $u \in \mathcal{R}^*$.

But how do we find u ?

$\text{Log } g' = \text{Log } u + \text{Log } g$

where Log is Dirichlet's log map.

Dirichlet's unit theorem:

$\text{Log } \mathcal{R}^*$ is a lattice, known dim.

Finding $\text{Log } u$ is a closest-vector
 problem in this lattice.

Campbe
 “A simp
 cyclotom
 known.
 \mathcal{R}^*] und
 forms a
 of this la
 much bi
 length o
 g], so it
 causally
 any gene
 e.g. via
 algorithm

can dismiss this
initial time.

subexponential
idea as NFS.

-Shepherd
ly time.

Biasse,
GS.

, building on
Hallgren–

erent algorithm
m poly time.

Smart–Vercauteren also dismiss
this generator as not being *short*.

Have ideal I of \mathcal{R} .

Want short g with $g\mathcal{R} = I$.

Have g' with $g'\mathcal{R} = I$.

Know $g' = ug$ for some $u \in \mathcal{R}^*$.

But how do we find u ?

$\text{Log } g' = \text{Log } u + \text{Log } g$

where Log is Dirichlet's log map.

Dirichlet's unit theorem:

$\text{Log } \mathcal{R}^*$ is a lattice, known dim.

Finding $\text{Log } u$ is a closest-vector
problem in this lattice.

Campbell–Groves–
“A simple generator
cyclotomic units is
known. The image
 \mathcal{R}^*] under the log
forms a lattice. The
of this lattice turns
much bigger than
length of a private
 g], so it is easy to
causally short priv
any generator of \mathcal{R}^*
e.g. via the LLL la
algorithm.”

Smart–Vercauteren also dismiss this generator as not being *short*.

Have ideal I of \mathcal{R} .

Want short g with $g\mathcal{R} = I$.

Have g' with $g'\mathcal{R} = I$.

Know $g' = ug$ for some $u \in \mathcal{R}^*$.

But how do we find u ?

$\text{Log } g' = \text{Log } u + \text{Log } g$

where Log is Dirichlet's log map.

Dirichlet's unit theorem:

$\text{Log } \mathcal{R}^*$ is a lattice, known dim.

Finding $\text{Log } u$ is a closest-vector problem in this lattice.

Campbell–Groves–Shepherd: “A simple generating set for cyclotomic units is of course known. The image of \mathcal{O}^\times [i.e., \mathcal{R}^*] under the logarithm map forms a lattice. The determinant of this lattice turns out to be much bigger than the typical length of a private key α [i.e., g], so it is easy to recover the causally short private key given *any* generator of $\alpha\mathcal{O}$ [i.e., I], e.g. via the LLL lattice reduction algorithm.”

Smart–Vercauteren also dismiss this generator as not being *short*.

Have ideal I of \mathcal{R} .

Want short g with $g\mathcal{R} = I$.

Have g' with $g'\mathcal{R} = I$.

Know $g' = ug$ for some $u \in \mathcal{R}^*$.

But how do we find u ?

$\text{Log } g' = \text{Log } u + \text{Log } g$

where Log is Dirichlet's log map.

Dirichlet's unit theorem:

$\text{Log } \mathcal{R}^*$ is a lattice, known dim.

Finding $\text{Log } u$ is a closest-vector problem in this lattice.

Campbell–Groves–Shepherd:

“A simple generating set for the cyclotomic units is of course known. The image of \mathcal{O}^\times [i.e., \mathcal{R}^*] under the logarithm map forms a lattice. The determinant of this lattice turns out to be much bigger than the typical log-length of a private key α [i.e., g], so it is easy to recover the causally short private key given *any* generator of $\alpha\mathcal{O}$ [i.e., I], e.g. via the LLL lattice reduction algorithm.”

Vercauteren also dismiss
generator as not being *short*.

ideal I of \mathcal{R} .

short g with $g\mathcal{R} = I$.

with $g'\mathcal{R} = I$.

$g' = ug$ for some $u \in \mathcal{R}^*$.

How do we find u ?

$\text{Log } u + \text{Log } g$

Log is Dirichlet's log map.

Dirichlet's unit theorem:

$\text{Log } \mathcal{R}^*$ is a lattice, known dim.

$\text{Log } u$ is a closest-vector

problem in this lattice.

Campbell–Groves–Shepherd:

“A simple generating set for the cyclotomic units is of course known. The image of \mathcal{O}^\times [i.e., \mathcal{R}^*] under the logarithm map forms a lattice. The determinant of this lattice turns out to be much bigger than the typical log-length of a private key α [i.e., g], so it is easy to recover the causally short private key given *any* generator of $\alpha\mathcal{O}$ [i.e., I], e.g. via the LLL lattice reduction algorithm.”

$x \mapsto x^3$,

automor

Easy to

can also dismiss
not being *short*.

$$g\mathcal{R} = I.$$

$$= I.$$

some $u \in \mathcal{R}^*$.

and u ?

Log g

Shlet's log map.

theorem:

e, known dim.

closest-vector

tice.

Campbell–Groves–Shepherd:

“A simple generating set for the cyclotomic units is of course known. The image of \mathcal{O}^\times [i.e., \mathcal{R}^*] under the logarithm map forms a lattice. The determinant of this lattice turns out to be much bigger than the typical log-length of a private key α [i.e., g], so it is easy to recover the causally short private key given *any* generator of $\alpha\mathcal{O}$ [i.e., I], e.g. via the LLL lattice reduction algorithm.”

$x \mapsto x^3, x \mapsto x^5, \dots$
automorphisms of

Easy to see $(1 - x^3)$

miss
short.

\mathcal{R}^* .

map.

lim.

ector

Campbell–Groves–Shepherd:

“A simple generating set for the cyclotomic units is of course known. The image of \mathcal{O}^\times [i.e., \mathcal{R}^*] under the logarithm map forms a lattice. The determinant of this lattice turns out to be much bigger than the typical log-length of a private key α [i.e., g], so it is easy to recover the causally short private key given *any* generator of $\alpha\mathcal{O}$ [i.e., I], e.g. via the LLL lattice reduction algorithm.”

$x \mapsto x^3, x \mapsto x^5, x \mapsto x^7, \dots$ et
automorphisms of $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]$

Easy to see $(1 - x^3)/(1 - x)$

Campbell–Groves–Shepherd:
 “A simple generating set for the cyclotomic units is of course known. The image of \mathcal{O}^\times [i.e., \mathcal{R}^*] under the logarithm map forms a lattice. The determinant of this lattice turns out to be much bigger than the typical log-length of a private key α [i.e., g], so it is easy to recover the causally short private key given *any* generator of $\alpha\mathcal{O}$ [i.e., I], e.g. via the LLL lattice reduction algorithm.”

$x \mapsto x^3, x \mapsto x^5, x \mapsto x^7, \text{ etc.}$ are automorphisms of $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_{2^k}$.
 Easy to see $(1 - x^3)/(1 - x) \in \mathcal{R}^*$.

Campbell–Groves–Shepherd:
 “A simple generating set for the cyclotomic units is of course known. The image of \mathcal{O}^\times [i.e., \mathcal{R}^*] under the logarithm map forms a lattice. The determinant of this lattice turns out to be much bigger than the typical log-length of a private key α [i.e., g], so it is easy to recover the causally short private key given *any* generator of $\alpha\mathcal{O}$ [i.e., I], e.g. via the LLL lattice reduction algorithm.”

$x \mapsto x^3, x \mapsto x^5, x \mapsto x^7, \text{ etc.}$ are automorphisms of $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_{2^k}$.
 Easy to see $(1 - x^3)/(1 - x) \in \mathcal{R}^*$.
 “Cyclotomic units” are defined as $\mathcal{R}^* \cap \{ \pm x^{e_0} \prod_i (1 - x^i)^{e_i} \}$.
 Weber’s conjecture: all elements of \mathcal{R}^* are cyclotomic units.

Campbell–Groves–Shepherd:
 “A simple generating set for the cyclotomic units is of course known. The image of \mathcal{O}^\times [i.e., \mathcal{R}^*] under the logarithm map forms a lattice. The determinant of this lattice turns out to be much bigger than the typical log-length of a private key α [i.e., g], so it is easy to recover the causally short private key given *any* generator of $\alpha\mathcal{O}$ [i.e., I], e.g. via the LLL lattice reduction algorithm.”

$x \mapsto x^3, x \mapsto x^5, x \mapsto x^7, \text{ etc.}$ are automorphisms of $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_{2^k}$.
 Easy to see $(1 - x^3)/(1 - x) \in \mathcal{R}^*$.
 “Cyclotomic units” are defined as $\mathcal{R}^* \cap \{ \pm x^{e_0} \prod_i (1 - x^i)^{e_i} \}$.
 Weber’s conjecture: all elements of \mathcal{R}^* are cyclotomic units.

Experiments confirm that SV is quickly broken by LLL using, e.g., 1997 Washington textbook basis for cyclotomic units.
 Shortness of basis is critical; missing from bogus CGS analysis.

All–Groves–Shepherd:
 The generating set for the
 cyclotomic units is of course
 \mathcal{O}^\times [i.e.,
 under the logarithm map
 lattice. The determinant
 lattice turns out to be
 bigger than the typical log-
 of a private key α [i.e.,
 is easy to recover the
 short private key given
 generator of $\alpha\mathcal{O}$ [i.e., I],
 the LLL lattice reduction
 m.”

$x \mapsto x^3, x \mapsto x^5, x \mapsto x^7, \text{ etc.}$ are
 automorphisms of $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_{2^k}$.

Easy to see $(1 - x^3)/(1 - x) \in \mathcal{R}^*$.

“Cyclotomic units” are defined as
 $\mathcal{R}^* \cap \{ \pm x^{e_0} \prod_i (1 - x^i)^{e_i} \}$.

Weber’s conjecture: all elements
 of \mathcal{R}^* are cyclotomic units.

Experiments confirm that SV is
 quickly broken by LLL using, e.g.,
 1997 Washington textbook
 basis for cyclotomic units.

Shortness of basis is critical;
 missing from bogus CGS analysis.

Attacker
 automor
 2016 All
 “A subfi
 overstret
 Cryptana
 Graded
 norms g
 2016 Ch
 main tec
 is the re
 a field to
 traces g
 an order

-Shepherd:
 ing set for the
 s of course
 e of \mathcal{O}^\times [i.e.,
 arithm map
 he determinant
 s out to be
 the typical log-
 e key α [i.e.,
 recover the
 ate key given
 $\alpha \mathcal{O}$ [i.e., I],
 attice reduction

$x \mapsto x^3, x \mapsto x^5, x \mapsto x^7, \text{ etc.}$ are automorphisms of $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_{2^k}$.

Easy to see $(1 - x^3)/(1 - x) \in \mathcal{R}^*$.

“Cyclotomic units” are defined as $\mathcal{R}^* \cap \{ \pm x^{e_0} \prod_i (1 - x^i)^{e_i} \}$.

Weber’s conjecture: all elements of \mathcal{R}^* are cyclotomic units.

Experiments confirm that SV is quickly broken by LLL using, e.g., 1997 Washington textbook basis for cyclotomic units.

Shortness of basis is critical; missing from bogus CGS analysis.

Attackers can also
 automorphisms in
 2016 Albrecht–Ba
 “A subfield lattice
 overstretched NTF
 Cryptanalysis of so
 Graded Encoding S
 norms $g\sigma(g)$, and
 2016 Cheon–Jeong
 main technique of
 is the reduction of
 a field to one in a
 traces $g + \sigma(g)$, v
 an order-2 automo

$x \mapsto x^3, x \mapsto x^5, x \mapsto x^7, \text{ etc.}$ are automorphisms of $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_{2^k}$.

Easy to see $(1 - x^3)/(1 - x) \in \mathcal{R}^*$.

“Cyclotomic units” are defined as $\mathcal{R}^* \cap \{ \pm x^{e_0} \prod_i (1 - x^i)^{e_i} \}$.

Weber’s conjecture: all elements of \mathcal{R}^* are cyclotomic units.

Experiments confirm that SV is quickly broken by LLL using, e.g., 1997 Washington textbook basis for cyclotomic units.

Shortness of basis is critical; missing from bogus CGS analysis.

Attackers can also use automorphisms in more ways.

2016 Albrecht–Bai–Ducas

“A subfield lattice attack on overstretched NTRU assumption

Cryptanalysis of some FHE & Graded Encoding Schemes”

norms $g\sigma(g)$, and independent

2016 Cheon–Jeong–Lee (“The main technique of our algorithm

is the reduction of a problem in a field to one in a subfield”)

traces $g + \sigma(g)$, where σ is an order-2 automorphism.

$x \mapsto x^3, x \mapsto x^5, x \mapsto x^7, \text{ etc.}$ are automorphisms of $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_{2^k}$.

Easy to see $(1 - x^3)/(1 - x) \in \mathcal{R}^*$.

“Cyclotomic units” are defined as $\mathcal{R}^* \cap \{ \pm x^{e_0} \prod_i (1 - x^i)^{e_i} \}$.

Weber’s conjecture: all elements of \mathcal{R}^* are cyclotomic units.

Experiments confirm that SV is quickly broken by LLL using, e.g., 1997 Washington textbook basis for cyclotomic units.

Shortness of basis is critical; missing from bogus CGS analysis.

Attackers can also use automorphisms in more ways.

2016 Albrecht–Bai–Ducas

“A subfield lattice attack on overstretched NTRU assumptions: Cryptanalysis of some FHE and Graded Encoding Schemes” use norms $g\sigma(g)$, and independently

2016 Cheon–Jeong–Lee (“The main technique of our algorithm is the reduction of a problem on a field to one in a subfield”) use traces $g + \sigma(g)$, where σ is an order-2 automorphism.

$x \mapsto x^5, x \mapsto x^7, \text{ etc.}$ are automorphisms of $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_{2^k}$.

see $(1 - x^3)/(1 - x) \in \mathcal{R}^*$.

“cyclotomic units” are defined as $\{x^{e_0} \prod_i (1 - x^i)^{e_i}\}$.

conjecture: all elements are cyclotomic units.

experiments confirm that SV is broken by LLL using, e.g., Washington textbook on cyclotomic units.

choice of basis is critical;

not from bogus CGS analysis.

Attackers can also use automorphisms in more ways.

2016 Albrecht–Bai–Ducas

“A subfield lattice attack on overstretched NTRU assumptions: Cryptanalysis of some FHE and Graded Encoding Schemes” use norms $g\sigma(g)$, and independently

2016 Cheon–Jeong–Lee (“The main technique of our algorithm is the reduction of a problem on a field to one in a subfield”) use traces $g + \sigma(g)$, where σ is an order-2 automorphism.

We recover the choice of ideal-lattice

Requiring to minimize

Requiring S_p maximize automor

the smallest roots of

All available this resc

and never

$x \mapsto x^7$, etc. are

$$\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{Z}[x]/\Phi_{2^k}.$$

$$3)/(1-x) \in \mathcal{R}^*.$$

' are defined as

$$\{-x^i\}^{e_i}.$$

e: all elements

mic units.

rm that SV is

LLL using, e.g.,

textbook

ic units.

is critical;

is CGS analysis.

Attackers can also use automorphisms in more ways.

2016 Albrecht–Bai–Ducas

“A subfield lattice attack on overstretched NTRU assumptions:

Cryptanalysis of some FHE and Graded Encoding Schemes” use norms $g\sigma(g)$, and independently

2016 Cheon–Jeong–Lee (“The main technique of our algorithm is the reduction of a problem on a field to one in a subfield”) use

traces $g + \sigma(g)$, where σ is an order-2 automorphism.

We recommend ch the choice of rings ideal-lattice-based

Requiring prime de minimizes number

Requiring Galois g S_p maximizes diffi

automorphism con the smallest field o roots of P has deg

All available evide this rescues *some* and never hurts se

tc. are
 Φ_{2^k} .
 $\in \mathcal{R}^*$.
 ed as
 ents
 V is
 , e.g.,
 alysis.

Attackers can also use automorphisms in more ways.

2016 Albrecht–Bai–Ducas

“A subfield lattice attack on overstretched NTRU assumptions:

Cryptanalysis of some FHE and Graded Encoding Schemes” use norms $g\sigma(g)$, and independently

2016 Cheon–Jeong–Lee (“The main technique of our algorithm is the reduction of a problem on a field to one in a subfield”) use traces $g + \sigma(g)$, where σ is an order-2 automorphism.

We recommend changing the choice of rings in ideal-lattice-based cryptogra

Requiring prime degree p minimizes number of subfield

Requiring Galois group S_p maximizes difficulty of automorphism computations the smallest field containing roots of P has degree $p!$.

All available evidence is that this rescues *some* systems and never hurts security.

Attackers can also use automorphisms in more ways.

2016 Albrecht–Bai–Ducas

“A subfield lattice attack on overstretched NTRU assumptions:

Cryptanalysis of some FHE and Graded Encoding Schemes” use norms $g\sigma(g)$, and independently

2016 Cheon–Jeong–Lee (“The main technique of our algorithm is the reduction of a problem on a field to one in a subfield”) use traces $g + \sigma(g)$, where σ is an order-2 automorphism.

We recommend changing the choice of rings in ideal-lattice-based cryptography.

Requiring prime degree p minimizes number of subfields.

Requiring Galois group S_p maximizes difficulty of automorphism computations: e.g., the smallest field containing all roots of P has degree $p!$.

All available evidence is that this rescues *some* systems and never hurts security.

ers can also use
morphisms in more ways.

brecht–Bai–Ducas

field lattice attack on

atched NTRU assumptions:

alysis of some FHE and

Encoding Schemes” use

$\sigma(g)$, and independently

eon–Jeong–Lee (“The

chnique of our algorithm

duction of a problem on

o one in a subfield”) use

$+ \sigma(g)$, where σ is

-2 automorphism.

We recommend changing
the choice of rings in
ideal-lattice-based cryptography.

Requiring prime degree p
minimizes number of subfields.

Requiring Galois group
 S_p maximizes difficulty of
automorphism computations: e.g.,
the smallest field containing all
roots of P has degree $p!$.

All available evidence is that
this rescues *some* systems
and never hurts security.

The imp

“If you’r

structure

visible p

Use LWE

use
more ways.
i-Ducas
attack on
RU assumptions:
ome FHE and
Schemes" use
independently
g-Lee ("The
our algorithm
a problem on
subfield") use
where σ is
orphism.

We recommend changing
the choice of rings in
ideal-lattice-based cryptography.

Requiring prime degree p
minimizes number of subfields.

Requiring Galois group
 S_p maximizes difficulty of
automorphism computations: e.g.,
the smallest field containing all
roots of P has degree $p!$.

All available evidence is that
this rescues *some* systems
and never hurts security.

The importance of

"If you're so worri
structure, why are
visible polynomial
Use LWE, or class

We recommend changing the choice of rings in ideal-lattice-based cryptography.

Requiring prime degree p minimizes number of subfields.

Requiring Galois group S_p maximizes difficulty of automorphism computations: e.g., the smallest field containing all roots of P has degree $p!$.

All available evidence is that this rescues *some* systems and never hurts security.

The importance of efficiency

“If you’re so worried about structure, why are you tolerating visible polynomial structure? Use LWE, or classic McEliece.”

We recommend changing the choice of rings in ideal-lattice-based cryptography.

Requiring prime degree p minimizes number of subfields.

Requiring Galois group S_p maximizes difficulty of automorphism computations: e.g., the smallest field containing all roots of P has degree $p!$.

All available evidence is that this rescues *some* systems and never hurts security.

The importance of efficiency

“If you’re so worried about structure, why are you tolerating visible polynomial structure?”

Use LWE, or classic McEliece!”

We recommend changing the choice of rings in ideal-lattice-based cryptography.

Requiring prime degree p minimizes number of subfields.

Requiring Galois group S_p maximizes difficulty of automorphism computations: e.g., the smallest field containing all roots of P has degree $p!$.

All available evidence is that this rescues *some* systems and never hurts security.

The importance of efficiency

“If you’re so worried about structure, why are you tolerating visible polynomial structure?

Use LWE, or classic McEliece!”

Maybe better security, yes—but huge costs in network traffic. Is this affordable?

We recommend changing the choice of rings in ideal-lattice-based cryptography.

Requiring prime degree p minimizes number of subfields.

Requiring Galois group S_p maximizes difficulty of automorphism computations: e.g., the smallest field containing all roots of P has degree $p!$.

All available evidence is that this rescues *some* systems and never hurts security.

The importance of efficiency

“If you’re so worried about structure, why are you tolerating visible polynomial structure?

Use LWE, or classic McEliece!”

Maybe better security, yes—but huge costs in network traffic. Is this affordable?

If it is, would we gain more security from larger polynomials?

Larger impact on known attacks, maybe also on unknown attacks.

Not clear what to recommend.

Recommend changing
 choice of rings in
 lattice-based cryptography.
 Using prime degree p
 increases number of subfields.
 Using Galois group
 minimizes difficulty of
 isomorphism computations: e.g.,
 smallest field containing all
 roots of P has degree $p!$.
 Available evidence is that
 using *some* systems
 never hurts security.

The importance of efficiency

“If you’re so worried about
 structure, why are you tolerating
 visible polynomial structure?
 Use LWE, or classic McEliece!”

Maybe better security, yes—
 but huge costs in network traffic.
 Is this affordable?

If it is, would we gain more
 security from larger polynomials?
 Larger impact on known attacks,
 maybe also on unknown attacks.
 Not clear what to recommend.

Convent
 Rings (\mathbb{Z}
 with q m
 extremel
 NTRU F
 several t
 Is this at

changing
 s in
 cryptography.
 degree p
 of subfields.
 group
 culty of
 nputations: e.g.,
 containing all
 gree $p!$.
 nce is that
 systems
 ecurity.

The importance of efficiency

“If you’re so worried about structure, why are you tolerating visible polynomial structure?”

Use LWE, or classic McEliece!”

Maybe better security, yes—
 but huge costs in network traffic.
 Is this affordable?

If it is, would we gain more security from larger polynomials?
 Larger impact on known attacks, maybe also on unknown attacks.
 Not clear what to recommend.

Conventional wisdom
 Rings $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/\Phi_n(x)$
 with $q \bmod 2^{k+1} = 1$
 extremely fast FFT
 NTRU Prime rings
 several times slower
 Is this affordable?

The importance of efficiency

“If you’re so worried about structure, why are you tolerating visible polynomial structure?

Use LWE, or classic McEliece!”

Maybe better security, yes—
but huge costs in network traffic.

Is this affordable?

If it is, would we gain more security from larger polynomials?

Larger impact on known attacks, maybe also on unknown attacks.

Not clear what to recommend.

Conventional wisdom:

Rings $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/\Phi_{2^k}$
with $q \bmod 2^{k+1} = 1$ allow
extremely fast FFT-based m
NTRU Prime rings will be
several times slower.

Is this affordable? etc.

The importance of efficiency

“If you’re so worried about structure, why are you tolerating visible polynomial structure?

Use LWE, or classic McEliece!”

Maybe better security, yes—
but huge costs in network traffic.

Is this affordable?

If it is, would we gain more security from larger polynomials?

Larger impact on known attacks,
maybe also on unknown attacks.

Not clear what to recommend.

Conventional wisdom:

Rings $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/\Phi_{2^k}$

with $q \bmod 2^{k+1} = 1$ allow

extremely fast FFT-based mults.

NTRU Prime rings will be
several times slower.

Is this affordable? etc.

The importance of efficiency

“If you’re so worried about structure, why are you tolerating visible polynomial structure?

Use LWE, or classic McEliece!”

Maybe better security, yes—
but huge costs in network traffic.
Is this affordable?

If it is, would we gain more security from larger polynomials?
Larger impact on known attacks,
maybe also on unknown attacks.
Not clear what to recommend.

Conventional wisdom:

Rings $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/\Phi_{2^k}$
with $q \bmod 2^{k+1} = 1$ allow
extremely fast FFT-based mults.

NTRU Prime rings will be
several times slower.

Is this affordable? etc.

But we have shown that
an optimized combination of
Karatsuba and Toom is also
extremely fast at crypto sizes.
Hard to find any applications
that will notice the differences.
And we *improve* network traffic.

Importance of efficiency

Are we so worried about
 security, why are you tolerating
 polynomial structure?
 NTRU Prime, or classic McEliece!”

Better security, yes—
 but at a cost in network traffic.
 Is it affordable?

Would we gain more
 from larger polynomials?
 Impact on known attacks,
 also on unknown attacks.
 What to recommend.

Conventional wisdom:

Rings $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/\Phi_{2^k}$
 with $q \bmod 2^{k+1} = 1$ allow
 extremely fast FFT-based mults.
 NTRU Prime rings will be
 several times slower.
 Is this affordable? etc.

But we have shown that
 an optimized combination of
 Karatsuba and Toom is also
 extremely fast at crypto sizes.
 Hard to find any applications
 that will notice the differences.
 And we *improve* network traffic.

What you

Streamlined
 an optimized

The design
 lattice-based

Security

Prime: resistant
 attacks,

Parameter

Public-key
 unauthenticated

And more

of efficiency

ed about
you tolerating
structure?

ic McEliece!”

urity, yes—
network traffic.

gain more
er polynomials?
known attacks,
known attacks.
recommend.

Conventional wisdom:

Rings $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/\Phi_{2^k}$
with $q \bmod 2^{k+1} = 1$ allow
extremely fast FFT-based mults.

NTRU Prime rings will be
several times slower.

Is this affordable? etc.

But we have shown that
an optimized combination of
Karatsuba and Toom is also
extremely fast at crypto sizes.
Hard to find any applications
that will notice the differences.
And we *improve* network traffic.

What you find in p

Streamlined NTRU
an optimized crypt

The design space of
lattice-based encry

Security of Stream

Prime: meet-in-th
attacks, lattice att

Parameters.

Public-key encrypt
unauthenticated k

And more!

Conventional wisdom:

Rings $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/\Phi_{2^k}$

with $q \bmod 2^{k+1} = 1$ allow
extremely fast FFT-based mults.

NTRU Prime rings will be
several times slower.

Is this affordable? etc.

But we have shown that
an optimized combination of
Karatsuba and Toom is also
extremely fast at crypto sizes.

Hard to find any applications
that will notice the differences.

And we *improve* network traffic.

What you find in paper

Streamlined NTRU Prime:
an optimized cryptosystem.

The design space of
lattice-based encryption.

Security of Streamlined NTRU
Prime: meet-in-the-middle
attacks, lattice attacks, etc.

Parameters.

Public-key encryption vs.
unauthenticated key exchange

And more!

Conventional wisdom:

Rings $(\mathbf{Z}/q)[x]/\Phi_{2^k}$

with $q \bmod 2^{k+1} = 1$ allow
extremely fast FFT-based mults.

NTRU Prime rings will be
several times slower.

Is this affordable? etc.

But we have shown that
an optimized combination of
Karatsuba and Toom is also
extremely fast at crypto sizes.
Hard to find any applications
that will notice the differences.
And we *improve* network traffic.

What you find in paper

Streamlined NTRU Prime:
an optimized cryptosystem.

The design space of
lattice-based encryption.

Security of Streamlined NTRU
Prime: meet-in-the-middle
attacks, lattice attacks, etc.

Parameters.

Public-key encryption vs.
unauthenticated key exchange.

And more!