

Picture credit: Rick Bowmer/AP



Disclaimers

How to use
the new 65-megawatt
Bluffdale supercomputer:
a gentle introduction
to cryptanalysis

D. J. Bernstein

University of Illinois at Chicago &
Technische Universiteit Eindhoven

Picture credit: Rick Bowmer/AP



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What if measurements are
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Measurements start with
scaled-down experiments,
work up towards
the scale of interest.

vs. experiment

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Common sources of error:
- Building models of physics;
- Predictions from those models.

Measurements aren't perfect
- They have many errors;
- They lead to many disputes;
- They provide raw data
- They lead to new theories;
- They have more confidence than
- They are the only one that can ever produce.

Is physics uniquely error-prone?
Of course not.

Every field of science:
- Theoreticians make predictions regarding observable phenomena;
- Experimental scientists measure those phenomena;
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Enough theory+experiment
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But can the attacker perform
this amount of computation?

Hypothesize attacker resources.
This talk: \$2 billion, 65MW.
Alternative: millions of
compromised Internet computers.

The interesting part: analyze
optimal use of those resources.

Security evaluation:

Factorization algorithm
 2^{80} to break RSA-1024.

Illard: new "NFS".

Shor: NFS

Quantum for RSA-1024.

Recent experiments \Rightarrow
much faster; maybe 2^{80} ?

Security of RSA-1024 is

matter of dispute: e.g.,

Shor–Kaihara–Kleinjung–

Montgomery oppose

transition to RSA-2048.

The attacker's supercomputer

Enough theory+experiment
should reach consensus
on amount of computation
required to break a system.

But can the attacker perform
this amount of computation?

Hypothesize attacker resources.

This talk: \$2 billion, 65MW.

Alternative: millions of
compromised Internet computers.

The interesting part: analyze
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evaluation:
an algorithm
to break RSA-1024.
by "NFS".
NFS
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Depends what you're doing!

Computations fundamentally vary
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Attacker's supercomputer

theory+experiment

reach consensus

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the attacker perform

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resize attacker resources.

cost: \$2 billion, 65MW.

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Some algorithms

Square root

n^2 arithmetic

Supercomputer

Experiment

Consensus

Computation

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Can we make

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Doubling number of ALUs
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Would \approx double performance
of matrix-matrix product
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NSA's computations have a mix
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Grid examples: MasPar; FPGAs.

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Huge engineering challenge.

2D allows easy scaling of energy input, heat output up to very large chip area.
3D is hard to scale.

Some limited progress (most interesting: optics), presumably used by NSA.
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Save even more time
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e.g. 1983 Rosenberg.

Huge engineering challenge.

2D allows easy scaling of
energy input, heat output
up to very large chip area.

3D is hard to scale.

Some limited progress
(most interesting: optics),
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Progress often exaggerated:
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NSA will want some agility to adapt to new computations and stop old computations.

Quantify using historical data:
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Take a general-purpose CPU
Add exactly the big insns
XYZZY needed by application
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Think ahead, add agility:
XYZZZ? XZZY? XYQZZY?
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New CPU for each application
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Obvious solution for NSA:
some ASICs, plus heterogeneous
mix of **application-tuned**
integrated circuits (ATICs).

Take a general-purpose CPU.
Add exactly the big insns
XYZZY needed by application,
plus some vectorization.

Think ahead, add agility:
XYZZZ? XZZY? XYQZZY?
Still similar cost to ASIC.

New CPU for each application.
Merge similar applications
if not much cost in area.

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Need to understand cryptanalysis:
ECM, sparse linear algebra,
differentials, FFTs, much more.