

Lattice-based cryptography:

Episode V:

the ring strikes back

Daniel J. Bernstein

University of Illinois at Chicago

Crypto 1999 Nguyen: “At Crypto '97, Goldreich, Goldwasser and Halevi proposed a public-key cryptosystem based on the closest vector problem in a lattice, which is known to be NP-hard. We show that . . . the problem of decrypting ciphertexts can be

reduced to a special closest vector problem which is much easier than the general problem. As an application, we solved four out of the five numerical challenges proposed on the Internet by the authors of the cryptosystem.

At least two of those four challenges were conjectured to be intractable. We discuss ways to prevent the flaw, but conclude that, even modified, the scheme cannot provide sufficient security without being impractical.”

based cryptography:

V:

strikes back

. Bernstein

ty of Illinois at Chicago

1999 Nguyen: “At Crypto
reich, Goldwasser and
proposed a public-key
system based on the closest
problem in a lattice, which
to be NP-hard. We
at ... the problem of
ng ciphertexts can be

1

reduced to a special closest vector
problem which is much easier
than the general problem. As an
application, we solved four out
of the five numerical challenges
proposed on the Internet by the
authors of the cryptosystem.

At least two of those four
challenges were conjectured to
be intractable. We discuss ways
to prevent the flaw, but conclude
that, even modified, the scheme
cannot provide sufficient security
without being impractical.”

2

Fix would
dimension
“Public
Crypto 1
“Provab
system k

topography:

ck

n

is at Chicago

en: “At Crypto
ldwasser and
public-key
d on the closest
a lattice, which
P-hard. We
problem of
exts can be

1

reduced to a special closest vector problem which is much easier than the general problem. As an application, we solved four out of the five numerical challenges proposed on the Internet by the authors of the cryptosystem.

At least two of those four challenges were conjectured to be intractable. We discuss ways to prevent the flaw, but conclude that, even modified, the scheme cannot provide sufficient security without being impractical.”

2

Fix would “probably
dimension ≥ 400 ”
“Public key ≈ 1.8
[Crypto 1998 Nguyen](#)
“Provably secure”
system breakable v

1

reduced to a special closest vector problem which is much easier than the general problem. As an application, we solved four out of the five numerical challenges proposed on the Internet by the authors of the cryptosystem.

At least two of those four challenges were conjectured to be intractable. We discuss ways to prevent the flaw, but conclude that, even modified, the scheme cannot provide sufficient security without being impractical.”

2

Fix would “probably need dimension ≥ 400 ” for security.
“Public key ≈ 1.8 Mbytes”.

[Crypto 1998 Nguyen–Stern:](#)
“Provably secure” Ajtai–Dworkin system breakable with 20ME

reduced to a special closest vector problem which is much easier than the general problem. As an application, we solved four out of the five numerical challenges proposed on the Internet by the authors of the cryptosystem.

At least two of those four challenges were conjectured to be intractable. We discuss ways to prevent the flaw, but conclude that, even modified, the scheme cannot provide sufficient security without being impractical.”

Fix would “probably need dimension ≥ 400 ” for security: “Public key ≈ 1.8 Mbytes” .

Crypto 1998 Nguyen–Stern:

“Provably secure” Ajtai–Dwork system breakable with 20MB keys.

reduced to a special closest vector problem which is much easier than the general problem. As an application, we solved four out of the five numerical challenges proposed on the Internet by the authors of the cryptosystem.

At least two of those four challenges were conjectured to be intractable. We discuss ways to prevent the flaw, but conclude that, even modified, the scheme cannot provide sufficient security without being impractical.”

Fix would “probably need dimension ≥ 400 ” for security: “Public key ≈ 1.8 Mbytes” .

Crypto 1998 Nguyen–Stern:

“Provably secure” Ajtai–Dwork system breakable with 20MB keys.

Compare to 1978 McEliece code-based cryptosystem: much more stable security story through dozens of attack papers. Typical parameters: 1MB key for $>2^{128}$ *post-quantum* security.

to a special closest vector
which is much easier
the general problem. As an
example, we solved four out
of five numerical challenges
posed on the Internet by the
author of the cryptosystem.

Two of those four
schemes were conjectured to
be intractable. We discuss ways
to fix the flaw, but conclude
that even modified, the scheme
cannot provide sufficient security
because being impractical.”

2

Fix would “probably need
dimension ≥ 400 ” for security:
“Public key ≈ 1.8 Mbytes” .

Crypto 1998 Nguyen–Stern:

“Provably secure” Ajtai–Dwork
system breakable with 20MB keys.

Compare to 1978 McEliece
code-based cryptosystem:
much more stable security story
through dozens of attack papers.
Typical parameters: 1MB key for
 $>2^{128}$ *post-quantum* security.

3

2017.05:
following
“Lattice-
based”
“Lattice-
based”
currently
for post-

al closest vector
much easier
problem. As an
olved four out
cal challenges
nternet by the
ptosystem.
ose four
onjectured to
e discuss ways
v, but conclude
d, the scheme
efficient security
ractical.”

2

Fix would “probably need
dimension ≥ 400 ” for security:
“Public key ≈ 1.8 Mbytes”.

[Crypto 1998 Nguyen–Stern:](#)

“Provably secure” Ajtai–Dwork
system breakable with 20MB keys.

Compare to 1978 McEliece
code-based cryptosystem:
much more stable security story
through dozens of attack papers.
Typical parameters: 1MB key for
 $>2^{128}$ *post-quantum* security.

3

2017.05: Lattice s
following text to V
“Lattice-based cry
“Lattice-based cor
currently **the prim**
for post-quantum

2

Fix would “probably need dimension ≥ 400 ” for security: “Public key ≈ 1.8 Mbytes” .

Crypto 1998 Nguyen–Stern:

“Provably secure” Ajtai–Dwork system breakable with 20MB keys.

Compare to 1978 McEliece code-based cryptosystem: much more stable security story through dozens of attack papers. Typical parameters: 1MB key for $>2^{128}$ *post-quantum* security.

3

2017.05: Lattice student add following text to Wikipedia
“Lattice-based cryptography
“Lattice-based constructions currently **the primary** candidate for post-quantum cryptography

Fix would “probably need dimension ≥ 400 ” for security: “Public key ≈ 1.8 Mbytes”.

Crypto 1998 Nguyen–Stern:

“Provably secure” Ajtai–Dwork system breakable with 20MB keys.

Compare to 1978 McEliece code-based cryptosystem: much more stable security story through dozens of attack papers. Typical parameters: 1MB key for $>2^{128}$ *post-quantum* security.

2017.05: Lattice student adds the following text to Wikipedia page “Lattice-based cryptography”:
“Lattice-based constructions are currently **the primary** candidates for post-quantum cryptography.”

Fix would “probably need dimension ≥ 400 ” for security: “Public key ≈ 1.8 Mbytes”.

Crypto 1998 Nguyen–Stern:

“Provably secure” Ajtai–Dwork system breakable with 20MB keys.

Compare to 1978 McEliece code-based cryptosystem: much more stable security story through dozens of attack papers. Typical parameters: 1MB key for $>2^{128}$ *post-quantum* security.

2017.05: Lattice student adds the following text to Wikipedia page “Lattice-based cryptography”:
“Lattice-based constructions are currently **the primary** candidates for post-quantum cryptography.”
— [citation needed]

Fix would “probably need dimension ≥ 400 ” for security: “Public key ≈ 1.8 Mbytes”.

Crypto 1998 Nguyen–Stern:

“Provably secure” Ajtai–Dwork system breakable with 20MB keys.

Compare to 1978 McEliece code-based cryptosystem: much more stable security story through dozens of attack papers. Typical parameters: 1MB key for $>2^{128}$ *post-quantum* security.

2017.05: Lattice student adds the following text to Wikipedia page “Lattice-based cryptography”:
 “Lattice-based constructions are currently **the primary** candidates for post-quantum cryptography.”

— [citation needed]

2016.07: Google rolls out **large-scale experiment** with post-quantum crypto between Chrome and some Google sites.
Uses lattice-based crypto.

...d “probably need
...n ≥ 400 ” for security:
...key ≈ 1.8 Mbytes” .
1998 Nguyen–Stern:
...ly secure” Ajtai–Dwork
...breakable with 20MB keys.
...e to 1978 McEliece
...sed cryptosystem:
...ore stable security story
...dozens of attack papers.
...parameters: 1MB key for
...*post-quantum* security.

3

2017.05: Lattice student adds the following text to Wikipedia page “Lattice-based cryptography” :
“Lattice-based constructions are currently **the primary** candidates for post-quantum cryptography.”
— [citation needed]

2016.07: Google rolls out **large-scale experiment** with post-quantum crypto between Chrome and some Google sites.
Uses lattice-based crypto.

4

Google s
for publi
How can
work wit
Combine
1. Do *n*
large enc
connect
See, e.g.
Koblitz–

3

only need
for security:
Mbytes” .
[Len–Stern](#):
Ajtai–Dwork
with 20MB keys.
McEliece
system:
security story
attack papers.
s: 1MB key for
um security.

2017.05: Lattice student adds the following text to Wikipedia page “Lattice-based cryptography” :
“Lattice-based constructions are currently **the primary** candidates for post-quantum cryptography.”
— [citation needed]

2016.07: Google rolls out [large-scale experiment](#) with post-quantum crypto between Chrome and some Google sites.
Uses lattice-based crypto.

4

Google sent only a
for public keys, cip
How can lattice-ba
work within a few
Combine two ingre
1. Do *not* take ke
large enough for th
connect to “**well-s**
See, e.g., [2016 Ch](#)
[Koblitz–Menezes–](#)

3

2017.05: Lattice student adds the following text to Wikipedia page “Lattice-based cryptography” :
“Lattice-based constructions are currently **the primary** candidates for post-quantum cryptography.”
— [citation needed]

2016.07: Google rolls out **large-scale experiment** with post-quantum crypto between Chrome and some Google sites.
Uses lattice-based crypto.

4

Google sent only a few KB for public keys, ciphertexts.
How can lattice-based crypto work within a few KB?
Combine two ingredients:
1. Do *not* take key sizes large enough for theorems to connect to “**well-studied**” SV
See, e.g., **2016 Chatterjee–Koblitz–Menezes–Sarkar**.

2017.05: Lattice student adds the following text to Wikipedia page “Lattice-based cryptography”:
 “Lattice-based constructions are currently **the primary** candidates for post-quantum cryptography.”
 — [citation needed]

2016.07: Google rolls out **large-scale experiment** with post-quantum crypto between Chrome and some Google sites.
Uses lattice-based crypto.

Google sent only a few KB for public keys, ciphertexts.

How can lattice-based crypto work within a few KB?

Combine two ingredients:

1. Do *not* take key sizes large enough for theorems to connect to “**well-studied**” SVP_γ .
 See, e.g., [2016 Chatterjee–Koblitz–Menezes–Sarkar](#).

2017.05: Lattice student adds the following text to Wikipedia page “Lattice-based cryptography”:
 “Lattice-based constructions are currently **the primary** candidates for post-quantum cryptography.”
 — [citation needed]

2016.07: Google rolls out **large-scale experiment** with post-quantum crypto between Chrome and some Google sites.
Uses lattice-based crypto.

Google sent only a few KB for public keys, ciphertexts.

How can lattice-based crypto work within a few KB?

Combine two ingredients:

1. Do *not* take key sizes large enough for theorems to connect to “**well-studied**” SVP_γ .
 See, e.g., [2016 Chatterjee–Koblitz–Menezes–Sarkar](#).
2. **Use ideal lattices.**
 Hope that the extra structure doesn’t damage security.

Lattice student adds the
g text to Wikipedia page
-based cryptography” :
-based constructions are
/ **the primary** candidates
-quantum cryptography.”

[ion needed]

Google rolls out
[ale experiment](#) with
antum crypto between
and some Google sites.
ttice-based crypto.

4

Google sent only a few KB
for public keys, ciphertexts.

How can lattice-based crypto
work within a few KB?

Combine two ingredients:

1. Do *not* take key sizes
large enough for theorems to
connect to “**well-studied**” SVP_γ .
See, e.g., [2016 Chatterjee–
Koblitz–Menezes–Sarkar](#).

2. **Use ideal lattices.**

Hope that the extra structure
doesn't damage security.

5

1996–19
[Silverma](#)

Define A
 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^5$

Element

$c_0 + c_1x$
with inte

To multi
multiply
replace x

replace x

e.g.: $(x^1$
 $= x^{300}$
 $= 7x^{197}$

4

student adds the
 Wikipedia page
 "cryptology":
 instructions are
 "any candidates
 cryptography."

d]

rolls out
 ment with
 photo between
 Google sites.
 ed crypto.

Google sent only a few KB
 for public keys, ciphertexts.

How can lattice-based crypto
 work within a few KB?

Combine two ingredients:

1. Do *not* take key sizes
 large enough for theorems to
 connect to "well-studied" SVP_γ .
 See, e.g., [2016 Chatterjee–
 Kobitz–Menezes–Sarkar](#).

2. **Use ideal lattices.**

Hope that the extra structure
 doesn't damage security.

5

1996–1998 Hoffste
[Silverman](#) "NTRU"

Define R as the ring
 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{503} - 1)$.

Elements of R are
 $c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2 + \dots$
 with integer coeffi

To multiply in R :
 multiply polynomials
 replace x^{503} with
 replace x^{504} with
 e.g.: $(x^{100} + x^{300})^2$
 $= x^{300} + 8x^{500} + \dots$
 $= 7x^{197} + x^{300} + \dots$

Google sent only a few KB for public keys, ciphertexts.

How can lattice-based crypto work within a few KB?

Combine two ingredients:

1. Do *not* take key sizes large enough for theorems to connect to “**well-studied**” SVP_γ .
See, e.g., [2016 Chatterjee–Koblitz–Menezes–Sarkar](#).

2. **Use ideal lattices.**

Hope that the extra structure doesn't damage security.

1996–1998 Hoffstein–Pipher–Silverman “NTRU”:

Define R as the ring $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{503} - 1)$.

Elements of R are polynomials $c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2 + \dots + c_{502}x^{502}$ with integer coefficients c_j .

To multiply in R :

multiply polynomials;
replace x^{503} with 1;

replace x^{504} with x ; etc.

e.g.: $(x^{100} + x^{300})(x^{200} + 7)$
 $= x^{300} + 8x^{500} + 7x^{700}$
 $= 7x^{197} + x^{300} + 8x^{500}$ in R

Google sent only a few KB for public keys, ciphertexts.

How can lattice-based crypto work within a few KB?

Combine two ingredients:

1. Do *not* take key sizes large enough for theorems to connect to “**well-studied**” SVP_γ .
See, e.g., [2016 Chatterjee–Koblitz–Menezes–Sarkar](#).

2. **Use ideal lattices.**

Hope that the extra structure doesn't damage security.

1996–1998 Hoffstein–Pipher–Silverman “NTRU”:

Define R as the ring $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{503} - 1)$.

Elements of R are polynomials $c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2 + \dots + c_{502}x^{502}$ with integer coefficients c_j .

To multiply in R :

multiply polynomials;

replace x^{503} with 1;

replace x^{504} with x ; etc.

e.g.: $(x^{100} + x^{300})(x^{200} + 7x^{400})$

$= x^{300} + 8x^{500} + 7x^{700}$

$= 7x^{197} + x^{300} + 8x^{500}$ in R .

sent only a few KB
c keys, ciphertexts.

lattice-based crypto
within a few KB?

two ingredients:

not take key sizes

ough for theorems to

to “well-studied” SVP_γ .

, 2016 Chatterjee–

–Menezes–Sarkar.

ideal lattices.

at the extra structure

damage security.

5

1996–1998 Hoffstein–Pipher–
Silverman “NTRU”:

Define R as the ring
 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{503} - 1)$.

Elements of R are polynomials
 $c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2 + \dots + c_{502}x^{502}$
with integer coefficients c_j .

To multiply in R :

multiply polynomials;

replace x^{503} with 1;

replace x^{504} with x ; etc.

e.g.: $(x^{100} + x^{300})(x^{200} + 7x^{400})$

$= x^{300} + 8x^{500} + 7x^{700}$

$= 7x^{197} + x^{300} + 8x^{500}$ in R .

6

Define q

Alice’s p

coefficie

This is 5

5

1996–1998 Hoffstein–Pipher–
Silverman “NTRU”:

Define R as the ring
 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{503} - 1)$.

Elements of R are polynomials
 $c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2 + \dots + c_{502}x^{502}$
with integer coefficients c_j .

To multiply in R :

multiply polynomials;

replace x^{503} with 1;

replace x^{504} with x ; etc.

e.g.: $(x^{100} + x^{300})(x^{200} + 7x^{400})$

$= x^{300} + 8x^{500} + 7x^{700}$

$= 7x^{197} + x^{300} + 8x^{500}$ in R .

6

Define $q = 2048$.

Alice’s public key:

coefficients in $\{0,$

This is $503 \cdot 11 =$

5

1996–1998 Hoffstein–Pipher–
Silverman “NTRU”:

Define R as the ring
 $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{503} - 1)$.

Elements of R are polynomials
 $c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2 + \dots + c_{502}x^{502}$
with integer coefficients c_j .

To multiply in R :

multiply polynomials;

replace x^{503} with 1;

replace x^{504} with x ; etc.

e.g.: $(x^{100} + x^{300})(x^{200} + 7x^{400})$

$= x^{300} + 8x^{500} + 7x^{700}$

$= 7x^{197} + x^{300} + 8x^{500}$ in R .

6

Define $q = 2048$.

Alice’s public key: $A \in R$ with
coefficients in $\{0, 1, \dots, q - 1\}$.

This is $503 \cdot 11 = 5533$ bits.

1996–1998 Hoffstein–Pipher–Silverman “NTRU”:

Define R as the ring $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{503} - 1)$.

Elements of R are polynomials $c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2 + \dots + c_{502}x^{502}$ with integer coefficients c_j .

To multiply in R :

multiply polynomials;

replace x^{503} with 1;

replace x^{504} with x ; etc.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e.g.: } & (x^{100} + x^{300})(x^{200} + 7x^{400}) \\ &= x^{300} + 8x^{500} + 7x^{700} \\ &= 7x^{197} + x^{300} + 8x^{500} \text{ in } R. \end{aligned}$$

Define $q = 2048$.

Alice’s public key: $A \in R$ with coefficients in $\{0, 1, \dots, q - 1\}$.

This is $503 \cdot 11 = 5533$ bits.

1996–1998 Hoffstein–Pipher–Silverman “NTRU”:

Define R as the ring $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{503} - 1)$.

Elements of R are polynomials $c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2 + \dots + c_{502}x^{502}$ with integer coefficients c_j .

To multiply in R :

multiply polynomials;

replace x^{503} with 1;

replace x^{504} with x ; etc.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e.g.: } & (x^{100} + x^{300})(x^{200} + 7x^{400}) \\ &= x^{300} + 8x^{500} + 7x^{700} \\ &= 7x^{197} + x^{300} + 8x^{500} \text{ in } R. \end{aligned}$$

Define $q = 2048$.

Alice’s public key: $A \in R$ with coefficients in $\{0, 1, \dots, q - 1\}$. This is $503 \cdot 11 = 5533$ bits.

Bob generates random $b, c \in R$ with small coefficients: e.g., all coefficients in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$.

1996–1998 Hoffstein–Pipher–Silverman “NTRU”:

Define R as the ring $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{503} - 1)$.

Elements of R are polynomials $c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2 + \dots + c_{502}x^{502}$ with integer coefficients c_j .

To multiply in R :

multiply polynomials;

replace x^{503} with 1;

replace x^{504} with x ; etc.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e.g.: } & (x^{100} + x^{300})(x^{200} + 7x^{400}) \\ &= x^{300} + 8x^{500} + 7x^{700} \\ &= 7x^{197} + x^{300} + 8x^{500} \text{ in } R. \end{aligned}$$

Define $q = 2048$.

Alice’s public key: $A \in R$ with coefficients in $\{0, 1, \dots, q - 1\}$. This is $503 \cdot 11 = 5533$ bits.

Bob generates random $b, c \in R$ with small coefficients:

e.g., all coefficients in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$.

Bob computes $Ab + c \pmod q$:

multiply A by b in R ; add c ;

reduce each coefficient modulo q to the range $\{0, 1, \dots, q - 1\}$.

1996–1998 Hoffstein–Pipher–Silverman “NTRU”:

Define R as the ring $\mathbf{Z}[x]/(x^{503} - 1)$.

Elements of R are polynomials $c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2 + \dots + c_{502}x^{502}$ with integer coefficients c_j .

To multiply in R :

multiply polynomials;

replace x^{503} with 1;

replace x^{504} with x ; etc.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{e.g.: } & (x^{100} + x^{300})(x^{200} + 7x^{400}) \\ &= x^{300} + 8x^{500} + 7x^{700} \\ &= 7x^{197} + x^{300} + 8x^{500} \text{ in } R. \end{aligned}$$

Define $q = 2048$.

Alice’s public key: $A \in R$ with coefficients in $\{0, 1, \dots, q - 1\}$. This is $503 \cdot 11 = 5533$ bits.

Bob generates random $b, c \in R$ with small coefficients:

e.g., all coefficients in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$.

Bob computes $Ab + c \bmod q$:

multiply A by b in R ; add c ;

reduce each coefficient modulo q to the range $\{0, 1, \dots, q - 1\}$.

Bob sends $Ab + c \bmod q$.

This is also 5533 bits.

98 Hoffstein–Pipher–

an “NTRU”:

R as the ring

$(x^{503} - 1)$.

Elements of R are polynomials

$$c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2 + \dots + c_{502}x^{502}$$

with integer coefficients c_j .

Multiplication in R :

multiply polynomials;

reduce x^{503} with 1;

reduce x^{504} with x ; etc.

$$(x^{100} + x^{300})(x^{200} + 7x^{400})$$

$$= x^{300} + 7x^{700}$$

$$+ x^{300} + 8x^{500} \text{ in } R.$$

6

Define $q = 2048$.

Alice’s public key: $A \in R$ with coefficients in $\{0, 1, \dots, q - 1\}$.

This is $503 \cdot 11 = 5533$ bits.

Bob generates random $b, c \in R$ with small coefficients:

e.g., all coefficients in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$.

Bob computes $Ab + c \pmod q$:

multiply A by b in R ; add c ;

reduce each coefficient modulo q

to the range $\{0, 1, \dots, q - 1\}$.

Bob sends $Ab + c \pmod q$.

This is also 5533 bits.

7

“Quotient”

used in R

Alice generates

for small

(with small

i.e., dA

El-Reza–Pipher–

”:

ng

polynomials

$$\dots + c_{502}x^{502}$$

coefficients c_j .

als;

1;

x; etc.

$$)(x^{200} + 7x^{400})$$

$$7x^{700}$$

$$8x^{500} \text{ in } R.$$

6

Define $q = 2048$.

Alice’s public key: $A \in R$ with coefficients in $\{0, 1, \dots, q - 1\}$.

This is $503 \cdot 11 = 5533$ bits.

Bob generates random $b, c \in R$ with small coefficients:

e.g., all coefficients in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$.

Bob computes $Ab + c \text{ mod } q$:

multiply A by b in R ; add c ;

reduce each coefficient modulo q

to the range $\{0, 1, \dots, q - 1\}$.

Bob sends $Ab + c \text{ mod } q$.

This is also 5533 bits.

7

“Quotient NTRU”

used in original NTRU

Alice generated A

for small random a

(with suitable inverse

i.e., $dA - 3a \text{ mod } q$

6

Define $q = 2048$.

Alice's public key: $A \in R$ with coefficients in $\{0, 1, \dots, q - 1\}$.

This is $503 \cdot 11 = 5533$ bits.

Bob generates random $b, c \in R$ with small coefficients:

e.g., all coefficients in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$.

Bob computes $Ab + c \bmod q$:

multiply A by b in R ; add c ;

reduce each coefficient modulo q to the range $\{0, 1, \dots, q - 1\}$.

Bob sends $Ab + c \bmod q$.

This is also 5533 bits.

7

“Quotient NTRU” (new name used in original NTRU design)

Alice generated $A = 3a/d$ in for small random a, d

(with suitable invertibility):

i.e., $dA - 3a \bmod q = 0$.

Define $q = 2048$.

Alice's public key: $A \in R$ with coefficients in $\{0, 1, \dots, q - 1\}$.

This is $503 \cdot 11 = 5533$ bits.

Bob generates random $b, c \in R$ with small coefficients:

e.g., all coefficients in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$.

Bob computes $Ab + c \bmod q$:
 multiply A by b in R ; add c ;
 reduce each coefficient modulo q
 to the range $\{0, 1, \dots, q - 1\}$.

Bob sends $Ab + c \bmod q$.

This is also 5533 bits.

“Quotient NTRU” (new name),
 used in original NTRU design:

Alice generated $A = 3a/d$ in R/q
 for small random a, d

(with suitable invertibility):

i.e., $dA - 3a \bmod q = 0$.

Define $q = 2048$.

Alice's public key: $A \in R$ with coefficients in $\{0, 1, \dots, q - 1\}$.

This is $503 \cdot 11 = 5533$ bits.

Bob generates random $b, c \in R$ with small coefficients:

e.g., all coefficients in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$.

Bob computes $Ab + c \bmod q$:

multiply A by b in R ; add c ;

reduce each coefficient modulo q to the range $\{0, 1, \dots, q - 1\}$.

Bob sends $Ab + c \bmod q$.

This is also 5533 bits.

“Quotient NTRU” (new name), used in original NTRU design:

Alice generated $A = 3a/d$ in R/q for small random a, d

(with suitable invertibility):

i.e., $dA - 3a \bmod q = 0$.

Alice receives $C = Ab + c \bmod q$.

Alice computes $dC \bmod q$,

i.e., $3ab + dc \bmod q$.

Define $q = 2048$.

Alice's public key: $A \in R$ with coefficients in $\{0, 1, \dots, q - 1\}$.

This is $503 \cdot 11 = 5533$ bits.

Bob generates random $b, c \in R$ with small coefficients:

e.g., all coefficients in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$.

Bob computes $Ab + c \bmod q$:

multiply A by b in R ; add c ;

reduce each coefficient modulo q to the range $\{0, 1, \dots, q - 1\}$.

Bob sends $Ab + c \bmod q$.

This is also 5533 bits.

“Quotient NTRU” (new name), used in original NTRU design:

Alice generated $A = 3a/d$ in R/q for small random a, d

(with suitable invertibility):

i.e., $dA - 3a \bmod q = 0$.

Alice receives $C = Ab + c \bmod q$.

Alice computes $dC \bmod q$,

i.e., $3ab + dc \bmod q$.

Alice reconstructs $3ab + dc$, using smallness of a, b, d, c .

Alice computes dc ,

deduces c , deduces b .

$n = 2048$.

Public key: $A \in R$ with

coefficients in $\{0, 1, \dots, q - 1\}$.

$503 \cdot 11 = 5533$ bits.

Generates random $b, c \in R$

all coefficients:

coefficients in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$.

Computes $Ab + c \bmod q$:

Multiplies A by b in R ; add c ;

reduces each coefficient modulo q

range $\{0, 1, \dots, q - 1\}$.

Outputs $Ab + c \bmod q$.

Also 5533 bits.

7

“Quotient NTRU” (new name),
used in original NTRU design:

Alice generated $A = 3a/d$ in R/q
for small random a, d

(with suitable invertibility):

i.e., $dA - 3a \bmod q = 0$.

Alice receives $C = Ab + c \bmod q$.

Alice computes $dC \bmod q$,

i.e., $3ab + dc \bmod q$.

Alice reconstructs $3ab + dc$,

using smallness of a, b, d, c .

Alice computes dc ,

deduces c , deduces b .

8

“Product

2010 Ly

Everyone

Alice gen

for small

7

$A \in R$ with
 $\{1, \dots, q - 1\}$.
 5533 bits.

random $b, c \in R$
 ents:

s in $\{-1, 0, 1\}$.

$+ c \pmod q$:

R ; add c ;

cient modulo q

$\dots, q - 1\}$.

$\pmod q$.

bits.

“Quotient NTRU” (new name),
 used in original NTRU design:

Alice generated $A = 3a/d$ in R/q
 for small random a, d

(with suitable invertibility):

i.e., $dA - 3a \pmod q = 0$.

Alice receives $C = Ab + c \pmod q$.

Alice computes $dC \pmod q$,

i.e., $3ab + dc \pmod q$.

Alice reconstructs $3ab + dc$,

using smallness of a, b, d, c .

Alice computes dc ,

deduces c , deduces b .

8

“Product NTRU”
[2010 Lyubashevsky](#)

Everyone knows r

Alice generated A

for small random a

7

“Quotient NTRU” (new name),
used in original NTRU design:

Alice generated $A = 3a/d$ in R/q

for small random a, d

(with suitable invertibility):

i.e., $dA - 3a \bmod q = 0$.

Alice receives $C = Ab + c \bmod q$.

Alice computes $dC \bmod q$,

i.e., $3ab + dc \bmod q$.

Alice reconstructs $3ab + dc$,

using smallness of a, b, d, c .

Alice computes dc ,

deduces c , deduces b .

8

“Product NTRU” (new name)
[2010 Lyubashevsky–Peikert–](#)

Everyone knows random $G \in$

Alice generated $A = aG + d$

for small random a, d .

“Quotient NTRU” (new name),
used in original NTRU design:

Alice generated $A = 3a/d$ in R/q

for small random a, d

(with suitable invertibility):

i.e., $dA - 3a \bmod q = 0$.

Alice receives $C = Ab + c \bmod q$.

Alice computes $dC \bmod q$,

i.e., $3ab + dc \bmod q$.

Alice reconstructs $3ab + dc$,

using smallness of a, b, d, c .

Alice computes dc ,

deduces c , deduces b .

“Product NTRU” (new name),
[2010 Lyubashevsky–Peikert–Regev](#):

Everyone knows random $G \in R$.

Alice generated $A = aG + d \bmod q$

for small random a, d .

“Quotient NTRU” (new name),
used in original NTRU design:

Alice generated $A = 3a/d$ in R/q

for small random a, d

(with suitable invertibility):

i.e., $dA - 3a \bmod q = 0$.

Alice receives $C = Ab + c \bmod q$.

Alice computes $dC \bmod q$,

i.e., $3ab + dc \bmod q$.

Alice reconstructs $3ab + dc$,

using smallness of a, b, d, c .

Alice computes dc ,

deduces c , deduces b .

“Product NTRU” (new name),
[2010 Lyubashevsky–Peikert–Regev](#):

Everyone knows random $G \in R$.

Alice generated $A = aG + d \bmod q$

for small random a, d .

Bob sends $B = Gb + e \bmod q$

and $C = m + Ab + c \bmod q$

where b, c, e are small and each
coefficient of m is 0 or $q/2$.

“Quotient NTRU” (new name),
used in original NTRU design:

Alice generated $A = 3a/d$ in R/q

for small random a, d

(with suitable invertibility):

i.e., $dA - 3a \bmod q = 0$.

Alice receives $C = Ab + c \bmod q$.

Alice computes $dC \bmod q$,

i.e., $3ab + dc \bmod q$.

Alice reconstructs $3ab + dc$,

using smallness of a, b, d, c .

Alice computes dc ,

deduces c , deduces b .

“Product NTRU” (new name),
[2010 Lyubashevsky–Peikert–Regev](#):

Everyone knows random $G \in R$.

Alice generated $A = aG + d \bmod q$

for small random a, d .

Bob sends $B = Gb + e \bmod q$

and $C = m + Ab + c \bmod q$

where b, c, e are small and each
coefficient of m is 0 or $q/2$.

Alice computes $C - aB \bmod q$,

i.e., $m + db + c - ae \bmod q$.

Alice reconstructs m ,

using smallness of d, b, c, a, e .

“Product NTRU” (new name),
original NTRU design:

generated $A = 3a/d$ in R/q

random a, d

(invertibility):

$$-3a \bmod q = 0.$$

receives $C = Ab + c \bmod q$.

computes $dC \bmod q$,

$$+ dc \bmod q.$$

constructs $3ab + dc$,

smallness of a, b, d, c .

computes dc ,

c , deduces b .

8

“Product NTRU” (new name),
[2010 Lyubashevsky–Peikert–Regev:](#)

Everyone knows random $G \in R$.

Alice generated $A = aG + d \bmod q$

for small random a, d .

Bob sends $B = Gb + e \bmod q$

and $C = m + Ab + c \bmod q$

where b, c, e are small and each
coefficient of m is 0 or $q/2$.

Alice computes $C - aB \bmod q$,

i.e., $m + db + c - ae \bmod q$.

Alice reconstructs m ,

using smallness of d, b, c, a, e .

9

Lattice v
the set o
such tha

(new name),

TRU design:

$$= 3a/d \text{ in } R/q$$

a, d

(invertibility):

$$q = 0.$$

$$Ab + c \text{ mod } q.$$

$$C \text{ mod } q,$$

d q .

$$3ab + dc,$$

$$a, b, d, c.$$

c ,

s b .

8

“Product NTRU” (new name),

2010 Lyubashevsky–Peikert–Regev:

Everyone knows random $G \in R$.

Alice generated $A = aG + d \text{ mod } q$

for small random a, d .

Bob sends $B = Gb + e \text{ mod } q$

and $C = m + Ab + c \text{ mod } q$

where b, c, e are small and each coefficient of m is 0 or $q/2$.

Alice computes $C - aB \text{ mod } q$,

i.e., $m + db + c - ae \text{ mod } q$.

Alice reconstructs m ,

using smallness of d, b, c, a, e .

9

Lattice view: Defi

the set of pairs $(v$

such that $vG - w$

8

“Product NTRU” (new name),
 2010 Lyubashevsky–Peikert–Regev:

Everyone knows random $G \in R$.

Alice generated $A = aG + d \pmod q$
 for small random a, d .

Bob sends $B = Gb + e \pmod q$

and $C = m + Ab + c \pmod q$

where b, c, e are small and each
 coefficient of m is 0 or $q/2$.

Alice computes $C - aB \pmod q$,

i.e., $m + db + c - ae \pmod q$.

Alice reconstructs m ,

using smallness of d, b, c, a, e .

9

Lattice view: Define L as
 the set of pairs $(v, w) \in R \times R$
 such that $vG - w \pmod q = 0$.

“Product NTRU” (new name),
 2010 Lyubashevsky–Peikert–Regev:

Everyone knows random $G \in R$.

Alice generated $A = aG + d \bmod q$
 for small random a, d .

Bob sends $B = Gb + e \bmod q$
 and $C = m + Ab + c \bmod q$
 where b, c, e are small and each
 coefficient of m is 0 or $q/2$.

Alice computes $C - aB \bmod q$,
 i.e., $m + db + c - ae \bmod q$.

Alice reconstructs m ,
 using smallness of d, b, c, a, e .

Lattice view: Define L as
 the set of pairs $(v, w) \in R \times R$
 such that $vG - w \bmod q = 0$.

“Product NTRU” (new name),
 2010 Lyubashevsky–Peikert–Regev:

Everyone knows random $G \in R$.

Alice generated $A = aG + d \bmod q$
 for small random a, d .

Bob sends $B = Gb + e \bmod q$
 and $C = m + Ab + c \bmod q$
 where b, c, e are small and each
 coefficient of m is 0 or $q/2$.

Alice computes $C - aB \bmod q$,
 i.e., $m + db + c - ae \bmod q$.

Alice reconstructs m ,
 using smallness of d, b, c, a, e .

Lattice view: Define L as
 the set of pairs $(v, w) \in R \times R$
 such that $vG - w \bmod q = 0$.

e.g. $(a, A - d) \in L$.

$(0, A)$ is close to a lattice point.

Try to find close lattice point.

Breaks both Product NTRU
 and Quotient NTRU.

“Product NTRU” (new name),
 2010 Lyubashevsky–Peikert–Regev:

Everyone knows random $G \in R$.

Alice generated $A = aG + d \pmod{q}$
 for small random a, d .

Bob sends $B = Gb + e \pmod{q}$
 and $C = m + Ab + c \pmod{q}$
 where b, c, e are small and each
 coefficient of m is 0 or $q/2$.

Alice computes $C - aB \pmod{q}$,
 i.e., $m + db + c - ae \pmod{q}$.

Alice reconstructs m ,
 using smallness of d, b, c, a, e .

Lattice view: Define L as
 the set of pairs $(v, w) \in R \times R$
 such that $vG - w \pmod{q} = 0$.

e.g. $(a, A - d) \in L$.

$(0, A)$ is close to a lattice point.

Try to find close lattice point.

Breaks both Product NTRU
 and Quotient NTRU.

Try to exploit reuse of b
 for faster Product NTRU attack.
 (“Ring-LWE”: arbitrary reuse.)

Try to exploit $A = 3a/d$ structure
 for faster Quotient NTRU attack.

"Product NTRU" (new name),
 Shubashevsky–Peikert–Regev:
 attacker knows random $G \in R$.
 Publicly generated $A = aG + d \pmod q$
 and random a, d .
 Encrypted $B = Gb + e \pmod q$
 and $m = m + Ab + c \pmod q$
 where c, e are small and each
 coefficient of m is 0 or $q/2$.
 Attacker computes $C = aB \pmod q$,
 and $m = m - db + c - ae \pmod q$.
 Attacker constructs m ,
 based on smallness of d, b, c, a, e .

Lattice view: Define L as
 the set of pairs $(v, w) \in R \times R$
 such that $vG - w \pmod q = 0$.
 e.g. $(a, A - d) \in L$.
 $(0, A)$ is close to a lattice point.
 Try to find close lattice point.
 Breaks both Product NTRU
 and Quotient NTRU.
 Try to exploit reuse of b
 for faster Product NTRU attack.
 ("Ring-LWE": arbitrary reuse.)
 Try to exploit $A = 3a/d$ structure
 for faster Quotient NTRU attack.

2013 Lyubashevsky–Peikert–Regev:
 and algorithm for
 quantum attack
 employ
 to bear
 problems
 despite
 significant
 these problems
 The best
 ideal lattice
 no better
 counterp
 in practice

(new name),
 Lyubashevsky–Peikert–Regev:
 random $G \in R$.
 $= aG + d \pmod q$
 a, d .
 $b + e \pmod q$
 $+ c \pmod q$
 small and each
 0 or $q/2$.
 $- aB \pmod q$,
 $- ae \pmod q$.
 m ,
 d, b, c, a, e .

Lattice view: Define L as
 the set of pairs $(v, w) \in R \times R$
 such that $vG - w \pmod q = 0$.

e.g. $(a, A - d) \in L$.

$(0, A)$ is close to a lattice point.

Try to find close lattice point.

Breaks both Product NTRU
 and Quotient NTRU.

Try to exploit reuse of b
 for faster Product NTRU attack.
 (“Ring-LWE”: arbitrary reuse.)

Try to exploit $A = 3a/d$ structure
 for faster Quotient NTRU attack.

2013 Lyubashevsky,
 Regev: “All of the
 and algorithmic to
 quantum computa
 employ ... can als
 to bear against SV
 problems on ideal
 despite considerab
 significant progres
 these problems ha
 The best-known a
 ideal lattices perfo
 no better than the
 counterparts, both
 in practice.”

e),
 -Regev:
 $\in R$.
 $\text{mod } q$
 q
 each
 $d, q,$
 $q.$
 e.

Lattice view: Define L as
 the set of pairs $(v, w) \in R \times R$
 such that $vG - w \text{ mod } q = 0$.

e.g. $(a, A - d) \in L$.

$(0, A)$ is close to a lattice point.

Try to find close lattice point.

Breaks both Product NTRU
 and Quotient NTRU.

Try to exploit reuse of b
 for faster Product NTRU attack.
 (“Ring-LWE”: arbitrary reuse.)

Try to exploit $A = 3a/d$ structure
 for faster Quotient NTRU attack.

2013 Lyubashevsky–Peikert–
 Regev: “All of the algebraic
 and algorithmic tools (including
 quantum computation) that
 employ ... can also be brought
 to bear against SVP and other
 problems on ideal lattices. Yet
despite considerable effort, no
 significant progress in attacking
 these problems has been made.
 The best-known algorithms for
 ideal lattices perform essentially
 no better than their generic
 counterparts, both in theory
 in practice.”

Lattice view: Define L as the set of pairs $(v, w) \in R \times R$ such that $vG - w \bmod q = 0$.

e.g. $(a, A - d) \in L$.

$(0, A)$ is close to a lattice point.

Try to find close lattice point.

Breaks both Product NTRU and Quotient NTRU.

Try to exploit reuse of b for faster Product NTRU attack. (“Ring-LWE”: arbitrary reuse.)

Try to exploit $A = 3a/d$ structure for faster Quotient NTRU attack.

2013 Lyubashevsky–Peikert–Regev: “All of the algebraic and algorithmic tools (including quantum computation) that we employ ... can also be brought to bear against SVP and other problems on ideal lattices. Yet **despite considerable effort**, no significant progress in attacking these problems has been made. The best-known algorithms for ideal lattices perform essentially no better than their generic counterparts, both in theory and in practice.”

view: Define L as
 of pairs $(v, w) \in R \times R$
 at $vG - w \bmod q = 0$.

$(A - d) \in L$.

close to a lattice point.

nd close lattice point.

both Product NTRU

otient NTRU.

xploit reuse of b

r Product NTRU attack.

WE": arbitrary reuse.)

xploit $A = 3a/d$ structure

r Quotient NTRU attack.

2013 Lyubashevsky–Peikert–

Regev: “All of the algebraic
 and algorithmic tools (including
 quantum computation) that we
 employ ... can also be brought
 to bear against SVP and other
 problems on ideal lattices. Yet
despite considerable effort, no
 significant progress in attacking
 these problems has been made.
 The best-known algorithms for
 ideal lattices perform essentially
 no better than their generic
 counterparts, both in theory and
 in practice.”

Many m

(often n

Fully ho

STOC 2

“Fully h

using ide

PKC 20

Eurocrypt

etc.

Multiline

Eurocrypt

Halevi “

maps fro

ne L as
 $(v, w) \in R \times R$
 $\text{mod } q = 0$.
 .
 a lattice point.
 lattice point.
 ct NTRU
 RU.
 se of b
 NTRU attack.
 (arbitrary reuse.)
 $= 3a/d$ structure
 t NTRU attack.

2013 Lyubashevsky–Peikert–
 Regev: “All of the algebraic
 and algorithmic tools (including
 quantum computation) that we
 employ ... can also be brought
 to bear against SVP and other
 problems on ideal lattices. Yet
despite considerable effort, no
 significant progress in attacking
 these problems has been made.
 The best-known algorithms for
 ideal lattices perform essentially
 no better than their generic
 counterparts, both in theory and
 in practice.”

Many more NTRU
 (often not creditin
 Fully homomorphi
 STOC 2009 Gentry
 “Fully homomorph
 using ideal lattices
 PKC 2010 Smart–
 Eurocrypt 2011 Ge
 etc.
 Multilinear maps:
 Eurocrypt 2013 Ga
 Halevi “Candidate
 maps from ideal la

2013 Lyubashevsky–Peikert–Regev: “All of the algebraic and algorithmic tools (including quantum computation) that we employ . . . can also be brought to bear against SVP and other problems on ideal lattices. Yet **despite considerable effort**, no significant progress in attacking these problems has been made. The best-known algorithms for ideal lattices perform essentially no better than their generic counterparts, both in theory and in practice.”

Many more NTRU variants (often not crediting NTRU).

Fully homomorphic encryption
STOC 2009 Gentry

“Fully homomorphic encryption using ideal lattices” .

PKC 2010 Smart–Vercauteren

Eurocrypt 2011 Gentry–Halevi
etc.

Multilinear maps: e.g.,

Eurocrypt 2013 Garg–Gentry

Halevi “Candidate multilinear maps from ideal lattices” .

2013 Lyubashevsky–Peikert–Regev: “All of the algebraic and algorithmic tools (including quantum computation) that we employ . . . can also be brought to bear against SVP and other problems on ideal lattices. Yet **despite considerable effort**, no significant progress in attacking these problems has been made. The best-known algorithms for ideal lattices perform essentially no better than their generic counterparts, both in theory and in practice.”

Many more NTRU variants (often not crediting NTRU).

Fully homomorphic encryption:
STOC 2009 Gentry

“Fully homomorphic encryption using ideal lattices” .

PKC 2010 Smart–Vercauteren.

Eurocrypt 2011 Gentry–Halevi.
etc.

Multilinear maps: e.g.,

Eurocrypt 2013 Garg–Gentry–Halevi “Candidate multilinear maps from ideal lattices” .

ubashevsky–Peikert–

“All of the algebraic
 arithmetic tools (including
 computation) that we
 ... can also be brought
 against SVP and other
 on ideal lattices. Yet
considerable effort, no
 progress in attacking
 problems has been made.
 t-known algorithms for
 tices perform essentially
 er than their generic
 parts, both in theory and
 ce.”

Many more NTRU variants
 (often not crediting NTRU).

Fully homomorphic encryption:
 STOC 2009 Gentry

“Fully homomorphic encryption
 using ideal lattices” .

PKC 2010 Smart–Vercauteren.

Eurocrypt 2011 Gentry–Halevi.
 etc.

Multilinear maps: e.g.,

Eurocrypt 2013 Garg–Gentry–

Halevi “Candidate multilinear

maps from ideal lattices” .

STOC 2

broken

for typic

Gentry–Peikert–
 algebraic
 tools (including
 tion) that we
 so be brought
 /P and other
 lattices. Yet
 effort, no
 s in attacking
 s been made.
 Algorithms for
 orm essentially
 eir generic
 in theory and

Many more NTRU variants
 (often not crediting NTRU).

Fully homomorphic encryption:
 STOC 2009 Gentry

“Fully homomorphic encryption
 using ideal lattices” .

PKC 2010 Smart–Vercauteren.

Eurocrypt 2011 Gentry–Halevi.
 etc.

Multilinear maps: e.g.,

Eurocrypt 2013 Garg–Gentry–
 Halevi “Candidate multilinear
 maps from ideal lattices” .

STOC 2009 Gentry
broken by quantum
 for typical “cyclotomic”

Many more NTRU variants
(often not crediting NTRU).

Fully homomorphic encryption:
STOC 2009 Gentry

“Fully homomorphic encryption
using ideal lattices” .

PKC 2010 Smart–Vercauteren.

Eurocrypt 2011 Gentry–Halevi.
etc.

Multilinear maps: e.g.,

Eurocrypt 2013 Garg–Gentry–
Halevi “Candidate multilinear
maps from ideal lattices” .

STOC 2009 Gentry system is
broken by quantum algorithm
for typical “cyclotomic rings

Many more NTRU variants
(often not crediting NTRU).

Fully homomorphic encryption:

STOC 2009 Gentry

“Fully homomorphic encryption
using ideal lattices” .

PKC 2010 Smart–Vercauteren.

Eurocrypt 2011 Gentry–Halevi.

etc.

Multilinear maps: e.g.,

Eurocrypt 2013 Garg–Gentry–

Halevi “Candidate multilinear

maps from ideal lattices” .

STOC 2009 Gentry system is
broken by quantum algorithms
for typical “cyclotomic rings” .

Many more NTRU variants
(often not crediting NTRU).

Fully homomorphic encryption:

STOC 2009 Gentry

“Fully homomorphic encryption
using ideal lattices”.

PKC 2010 Smart–Vercauteren.

Eurocrypt 2011 Gentry–Halevi.

etc.

Multilinear maps: e.g.,

Eurocrypt 2013 Garg–Gentry–

Halevi “Candidate multilinear

maps from ideal lattices”.

STOC 2009 Gentry system is
broken by quantum algorithms
for typical “cyclotomic rings”.

First stage in attack:

[SODA 2016 Biasse–Song](#)

fast quantum algorithm to

compute $gR \mapsto ug$ with $u \in R^*$.

Builds upon [STOC 2014](#)

[Eisenträger–Hallgren–Kitaev–Song](#)

quantum $R \mapsto R^*$ algorithm.

Many more NTRU variants
(often not crediting NTRU).

Fully homomorphic encryption:

STOC 2009 Gentry

“Fully homomorphic encryption
using ideal lattices”.

PKC 2010 Smart–Vercauteren.

Eurocrypt 2011 Gentry–Halevi.

etc.

Multilinear maps: e.g.,

Eurocrypt 2013 Garg–Gentry–

Halevi “Candidate multilinear

maps from ideal lattices”.

STOC 2009 Gentry system is
broken by quantum algorithms
for typical “cyclotomic rings”.

First stage in attack:

[SODA 2016 Biasse–Song](#)

fast quantum algorithm to

compute $gR \mapsto ug$ with $u \in R^*$.

Builds upon [STOC 2014](#)

[Eisenträger–Hallgren–Kitaev–Song](#)

quantum $R \mapsto R^*$ algorithm.

Older pre-quantum algorithms
take subexponential time.

more NTRU variants
(not crediting NTRU).

homomorphic encryption:

2009 Gentry

homomorphic encryption

“real lattices”.

2010 Smart–Vercauteren.

2011 Gentry–Halevi.

linear maps: e.g.,

2013 Garg–Gentry–

Candidate multilinear

“from ideal lattices”.

STOC 2009 Gentry system is
broken by quantum algorithms
for typical “cyclotomic rings”.

First stage in attack:

[SODA 2016 Biasse–Song](#)

fast quantum algorithm to

compute $gR \mapsto ug$ with $u \in R^*$.

Builds upon [STOC 2014](#)

[Eisenträger–Hallgren–Kitaev–Song](#)

quantum $R \mapsto R^*$ algorithm.

Older pre-quantum algorithms
take subexponential time.

Second s

[Campbe](#)

fast pre-

for typic

to comp

variants
 (e.g. NTRU).
 encryption:
 by
 homomorphic encryption
 "s".
 Vercauteren.
 Gentry–Halevi.
 e.g.,
 Garg–Gentry–
 multilinear
 lattices".

STOC 2009 Gentry system is
broken by quantum algorithms
 for typical "cyclotomic rings".

First stage in attack:

[SODA 2016 Biasse–Song](#)

fast quantum algorithm to
 compute $gR \mapsto ug$ with $u \in R^*$.

Builds upon [STOC 2014](#)

[Eisenträger–Hallgren–Kitaev–Song](#)

quantum $R \mapsto R^*$ algorithm.

Older pre-quantum algorithms
 take subexponential time.

Second stage of attack:
[Campbell–Groves–](#)
 fast pre-quantum algorithm
 for typical cyclotomic rings
 to compute $ug \mapsto$

STOC 2009 Gentry system is **broken** by quantum algorithms for typical “cyclotomic rings”.

First stage in attack:

[SODA 2016 Biasse–Song](#)

fast quantum algorithm to compute $gR \mapsto ug$ with $u \in R^*$.

Builds upon [STOC 2014](#)

[Eisenträger–Hallgren–Kitaev–Song](#)

quantum $R \mapsto R^*$ algorithm.

Older pre-quantum algorithms take subexponential time.

Second stage of attack: [201 Campbell–Groves–Shepherd](#)
fast pre-quantum algorithm for typical cyclotomic ring to compute $ug \mapsto$ short g .

STOC 2009 Gentry system is **broken** by quantum algorithms for typical “cyclotomic rings”.

First stage in attack:

[SODA 2016 Biasse–Song](#)

fast quantum algorithm to compute $gR \mapsto ug$ with $u \in R^*$.

Builds upon [STOC 2014](#)

[Eisenträger–Hallgren–Kitaev–Song](#)

quantum $R \mapsto R^*$ algorithm.

Older pre-quantum algorithms take subexponential time.

Second stage of attack: [2014.10](#)

[Campbell–Groves–Shepherd](#)

fast pre-quantum algorithm

for typical cyclotomic ring

to compute $ug \mapsto$ short g .

STOC 2009 Gentry system is **broken** by quantum algorithms for typical “cyclotomic rings”.

First stage in attack:

[SODA 2016 Biasse–Song](#)

fast quantum algorithm to compute $gR \mapsto ug$ with $u \in R^*$.

Builds upon [STOC 2014](#)

[Eisenrager–Hallgren–Kitaev–Song](#)

quantum $R \mapsto R^*$ algorithm.

Older pre-quantum algorithms take subexponential time.

Second stage of attack: [2014.10](#)

[Campbell–Groves–Shepherd](#)

fast pre-quantum algorithm

for typical cyclotomic ring

to compute $ug \mapsto$ short g .

[Eurocrypt 2017 Cramer–Ducas–](#)

[Wesolowski](#) extension of CGS:

for typical cyclotomic ring, find fairly short element of *any* ideal.

STOC 2009 Gentry system is **broken** by quantum algorithms for typical “cyclotomic rings”.

First stage in attack:

[SODA 2016 Biasse–Song](#)

fast quantum algorithm to compute $gR \mapsto ug$ with $u \in R^*$.

Builds upon [STOC 2014](#)

[Eisenträger–Hallgren–Kitaev–Song](#)

quantum $R \mapsto R^*$ algorithm.

Older pre-quantum algorithms take subexponential time.

Second stage of attack: [2014.10](#)

[Campbell–Groves–Shepherd](#)

fast pre-quantum algorithm

for typical cyclotomic ring

to compute $ug \mapsto$ short g .

[Eurocrypt 2017 Cramer–Ducas–](#)

[Wesolowski](#) extension of CGS:

for typical cyclotomic ring, find fairly short element of *any* ideal.

These attacks exploit structure of cyclotomic rings. Rescue system by switching to another ring?

2009 Gentry system is
 by quantum algorithms
 al “cyclotomic rings”.

age in attack:

2016 Biasse–Song

ntum algorithm to

e $gR \mapsto ug$ with $u \in R^*$.

pon STOC 2014

ger–Hallgren–Kitaev–Song

n $R \mapsto R^*$ algorithm.

e-quantum algorithms
 exponential time.

Second stage of attack: 2014.10
 Campbell–Groves–Shepherd
 fast pre-quantum algorithm
 for typical cyclotomic ring
 to compute $ug \mapsto$ short g .

Eurocrypt 2017 Cramer–Ducas–
 Wesolowski extension of CGS:
 for typical cyclotomic ring, find
 fairly short element of *any* ideal.

These attacks exploit structure of
 cyclotomic rings. Rescue system
 by switching to another ring?

2014.02
 attack s
 time for

Eurocrypt

Bernstei

Vredend

time pre

“multiqu

2016 Be

Lange–v

Prime”:

Galois g

reduce a

Rescue system is
 based on algorithms
 over cyclotomic rings".

Attack:

Chen–Song

Algorithm to

find g with $ug \in R^*$.

Chen 2014

Chen–Kitaev–Song

Algorithm.

Chen algorithms

run in polynomial time.

Second stage of attack: [2014.10](#)

[Campbell–Groves–Shepherd](#)

fast pre-quantum algorithm

for typical cyclotomic ring

to compute $ug \mapsto$ short g .

[Eurocrypt 2017 Cramer–Ducas–](#)

[Wesolowski](#) extension of CGS:

for typical cyclotomic ring, find

fairly short element of *any* ideal.

These attacks exploit structure of

cyclotomic rings. Rescue system

can be broken by switching to another ring?

[2014.02 Bernstein](#)

attack strategy; success probability

is small for many choices of n .

[Eurocrypt 2017 Ba](#)

[Bernstein–de Vale](#)

[Vredendaal](#): quasi-

polynomial time pre-quantum

algorithm for “multiquadratic rings”

[2016 Bernstein–Ch](#)

[Lange–van Vreden](#)

“Prime” : use prime

factorization of Galois group, inert

primes to reduce attack surface

Second stage of attack: [2014.10](#)

[Campbell–Groves–Shepherd](#)

fast pre-quantum algorithm

for typical cyclotomic ring

to compute $ug \mapsto$ short g .

[Eurocrypt 2017 Cramer–Ducas–](#)

[Wesolowski](#) extension of CGS:

for typical cyclotomic ring, find

fairly short element of *any* ideal.

These attacks exploit structure of

cyclotomic rings. Rescue system

by switching to another ring?

[2014.02 Bernstein](#): pre-quantum

attack strategy; subexponential

time for many choices of ring

[Eurocrypt 2017 Bauch–](#)

[Bernstein–de Valence–Lange](#)

[Vredendaal](#): quasipolynomial

time pre-quantum attack for

“multiquadratic rings”.

[2016 Bernstein–Chuengsatien](#)

[Lange–van Vredendaal](#) “NTT

Prime”: use prime degree, large

Galois group, inert modulus;

reduce attack surface at low

Second stage of attack: [2014.10](#)

[Campbell–Groves–Shepherd](#)

fast pre-quantum algorithm

for typical cyclotomic ring

to compute $ug \mapsto$ short g .

[Eurocrypt 2017 Cramer–Ducas–](#)

[Wesolowski](#) extension of CGS:

for typical cyclotomic ring, find

fairly short element of *any* ideal.

These attacks exploit structure of

cyclotomic rings. Rescue system

by switching to another ring?

[2014.02 Bernstein](#): pre-quantum attack strategy; subexponential time for many choices of ring.

[Eurocrypt 2017 Bauch–](#)

[Bernstein–de Valence–Lange–van](#)

[Vredendaal](#): quasipolynomial-

time pre-quantum attack for

“multiquadratic rings”.

[2016 Bernstein–Chuengsatiansup–](#)

[Lange–van Vredendaal](#) “NTRU

Prime”: use prime degree, large

Galois group, inert modulus;

reduce attack surface at low cost.