

Fast verified
post-quantum software,
part 1: RAM subroutines

D. J. Bernstein

Performance pressure \Rightarrow
tons of new crypto software \Rightarrow
many mistakes passing tests \Rightarrow
frequent security disasters.

e.g. 2019.06 “Warning: Google
Researcher Drops Windows
10 Zero-Day Security Bomb” :
modular inverse.

e.g. 2019.09 “Produced signatures
were valid but leaked information
on the private key” : Falcon.

e.g. 2019.10 “Minerva attack can
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e.g. 2020.08 “A key-recovery
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e.g. 2020.12 “It looks like the
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What exactly is “the spec”?

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Security reviewers focus on spec.

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The conventional path

Imagine an optimizing compiler
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Verifying fast software

Optimization experience
spec \rightarrow opt \rightarrow opt2
opt3 \rightarrow opt4 \rightarrow opt5 \rightarrow .
Some manual steps
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CPUs share some steps.

“Translation validation” :
verify equivalence of
tool output to tool input.
Doesn't require verifying
that the tool *always* works.

“Transformation verification” :
verify equivalence of
manual output to manual input.

Conventional path

an optimizing compiler
mechanically converting spec \rightarrow
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opt4 \rightarrow

Verifying fast software

Optimization experts:

spec \rightarrow opt \rightarrow opt2 \rightarrow opt3 \rightarrow
opt4 \rightarrow opt5 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow avx2.

Some manual steps, some tools.
CPUs share some steps.

“Translation validation”:

verify equivalence of
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Doesn't require verifying
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“Transformation verification”:

verify equivalence of
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Allowing new verif

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Separation promotes independent
speedups in (1) the development
process and (2) the verification
process: e.g., vectorization is
often challenging for development
but trivial for verification.