



Attacks on the Mersenne-based AJPS cryptosystem

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April 9, 2018

Aggarwal, Joux, Prakash, Santha [AJPS17]

- Propose *potentially quantum-safe* public-key cryptosystem based on Mersenne numbers and NTRU [HPS98].


May '17



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- Consider but dismiss Meet-in-the-Middle and lattice attacks.

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Overview

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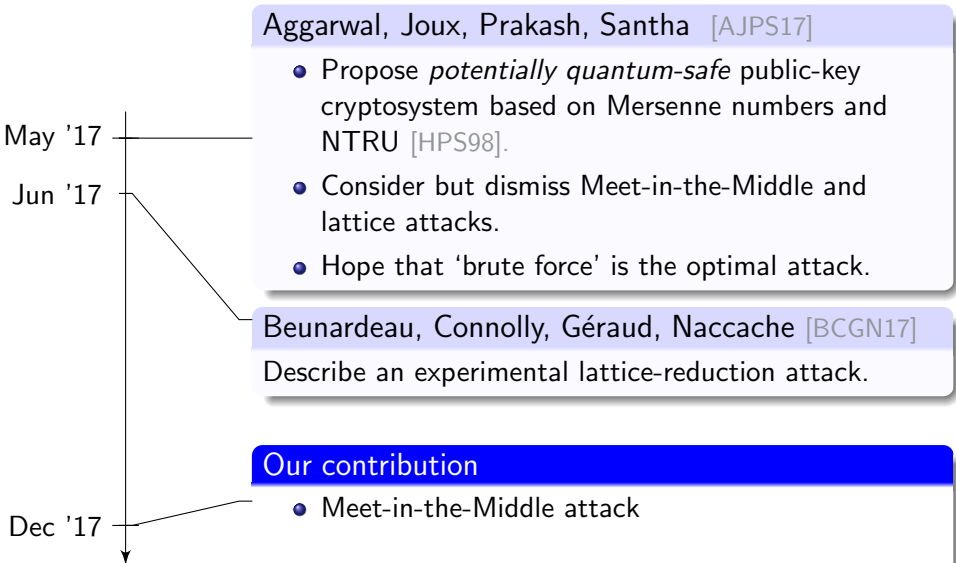
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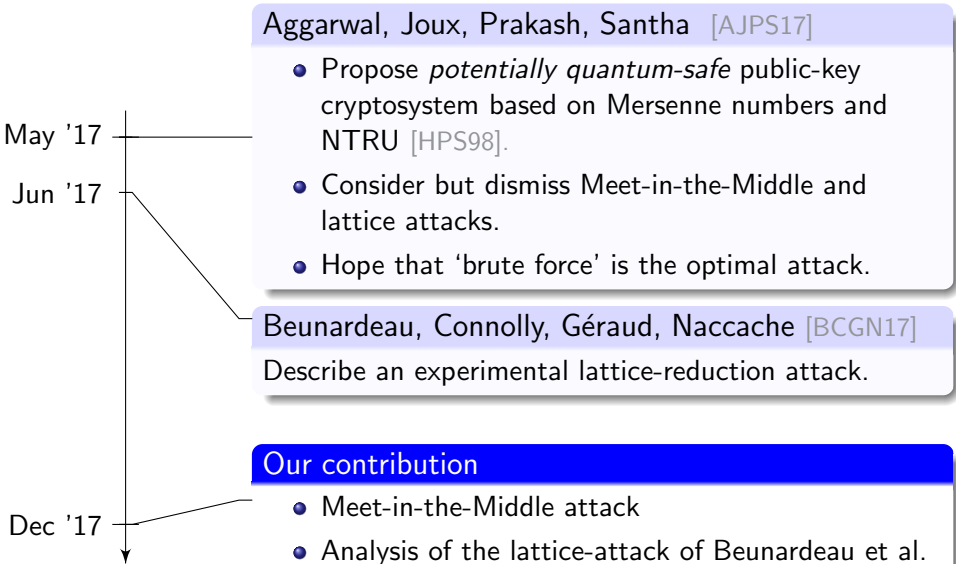
Beunardeau, Connolly, Géraud, Naccache [BCGN17]

Describe an experimental lattice-reduction attack.

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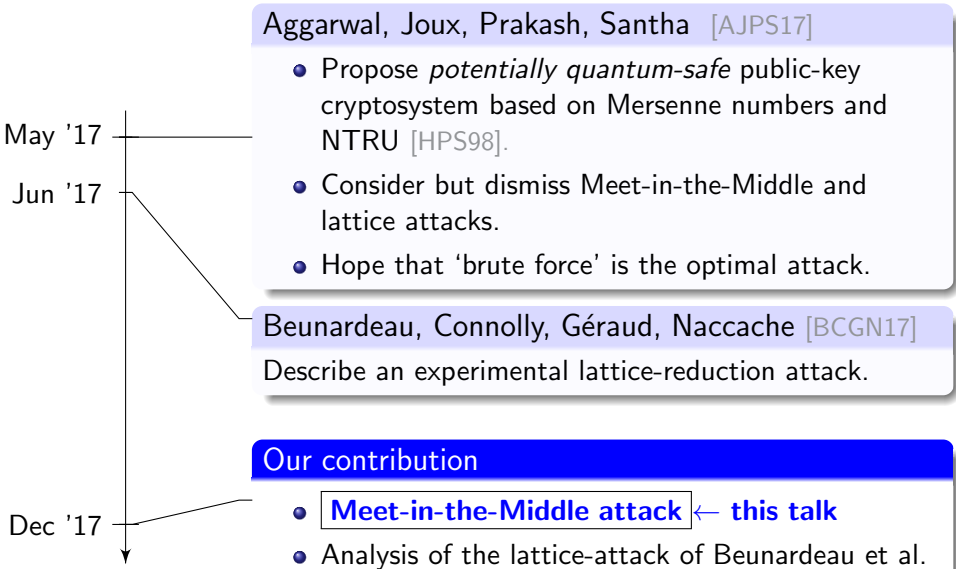


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 - Example: Subset-sum problem
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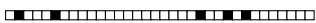
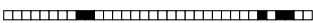
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$f =$  , $g =$ 

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- Set $h = f/g$. Public key is h and secret key g .

$$f = \text{[binary representation of } f \text{]}, \quad g = \text{[binary representation of } g \text{]}$$

$$h = \frac{f}{g} = \text{[binary representation of } h \text{]}$$

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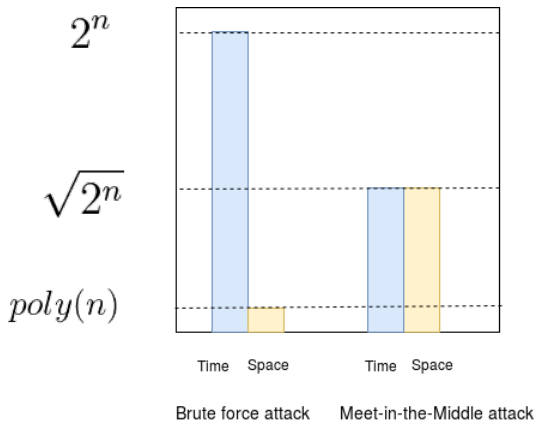
Brute force attack: Guess a $g \in R$ with $|g| = w$, check whether $|gh| = w$.
time: $\binom{n}{w}$.

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Meet-in-the-Middle attack

Improved time complexity, at the cost of greater space complexity.



MITM in the subset-sum problem

Subset-sum problem

Given $z_1, \dots, z_n \in \mathbb{Z}$

Find $I \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that $\sum_{i \in I} z_i = 0$.

z_1	6
z_2	2
z_3	-1
z_4	10
z_5	9
z_6	-5

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i	$L[i]$

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6	{1}

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6	{1}
8	{1, 2}

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z_4	-5

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7	{1, 2, 3}

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z_4	-5

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-1	{3}
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2	{2}
5	{1, 3}
6	{1}
7	{1, 2, 3}
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- For all $I_1 \subseteq \{1, \dots, n/2\}$, store I_1 in the bucket $L[\sum_{i \in I_1} z_i]$.
- For every $I_2 \subseteq \{n/2 + 1, \dots, n\}$ do

z_1	6	i	$L[i]$
z_2	2	-1	{3}
z_3	-1	1	{2, 3}
z_4	10	2	{2}
z_5	9	5	{1, 3}
z_4	-5	6	{1}
		7	{1, 2, 3}
		8	{1, 2}

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$$-\sum_{i \in \{4\}} z_i = -10$$

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 - If it is, output h_2 and a $h_1 \in L[-\sum_{i \in h_2} z_i]$.

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$$-\sum_{i \in \{6\}} z_i = 5$$

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Output: $\{1, 3\} \cup \{6\}$

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$$g = \begin{array}{c} \text{[16 white squares]} \\ \text{[1 black square]} \\ \text{[16 white squares]} \\ \text{[1 black square]} \\ \text{[16 white squares]} \\ \text{[1 black square]} \\ \text{[16 white squares]} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{[16 white squares]} \\ \text{[1 black square]} \\ \text{[16 white squares]} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} g_1 \\ + \\ g_2 \end{array}$$

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- Then $hg_1 = -hg_2 + f$



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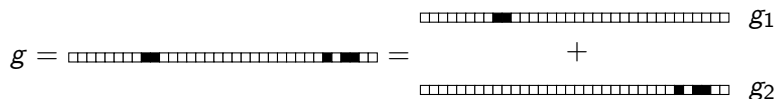


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- Heuristically, assume $-hg_2$ is random.
- Then $\Delta_{Hamm}(-hg_2, hg_1) \leq 2w + c\sqrt{w}$ with error probability $\leq e^{-c/8}$.
- Informally: $-hg_2 \approx hg_1$.

MITM in the AJPS-cryptosystem

- Split a possible $g = g_1 + g_2$ in two parts, where $g_1 \in \{0, 1\}^{n/2} \times 0^{n/2}$ and $g_2 \in 0^{n/2} \times \{0, 1\}^{n/2}$.

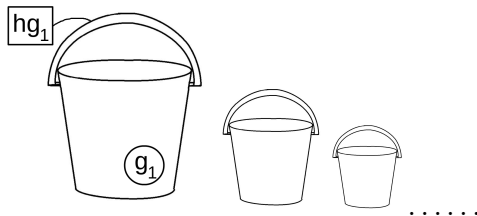


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- For all g_1 , store $\{g_1\}$ into the bucket $L[hg_1]$.

Hash Table L :

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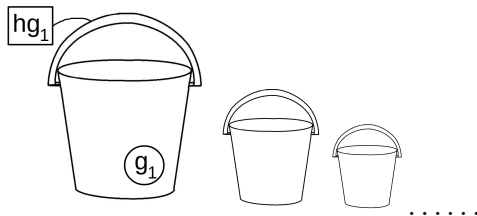


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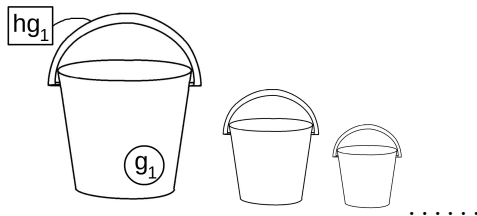


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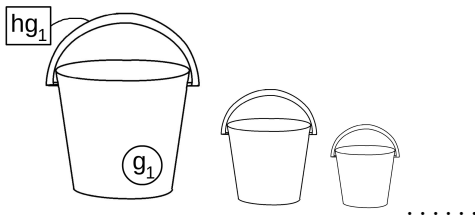


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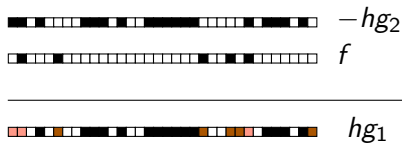
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\vdots	\vdots

Problem: There are **many** $t \approx -hg_2$, and most of the buckets $L[t]$ are empty

Locality Sensitive Hashing

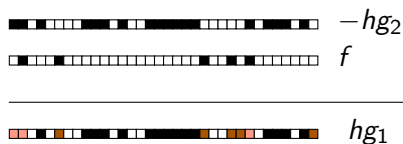
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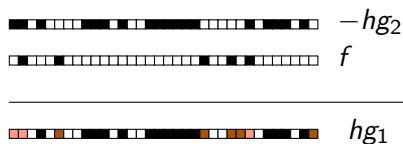


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Construct the 'hash' function $\mathcal{H} : \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}^k$, sending $b_n \cdots b_1 \mapsto b_{k+i} \cdots b_i$.

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The diagram shows three horizontal binary vectors. The top vector, labeled $-hg_2$, consists of black and white squares. The middle vector, labeled f , consists of white and black squares. A horizontal line separates these from the bottom vector, labeled hg_1 , which consists of black, white, and orange squares.

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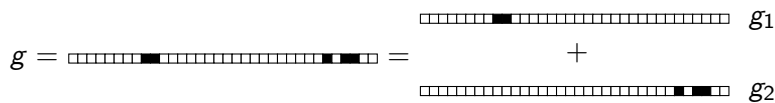
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Hope: $\mathcal{H}(hg_1) = \mathcal{H}(-hg_2)$

MITM in the AJPS-cryptosystem

- Split a possible $g = g_1 + g_2$ in two parts, where $g_1 \in \{0, 1\}^{n/2} \times 0^{n/2}$ and $g_2 \in 0^{n/2} \times \{0, 1\}^{n/2}$.



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- For all g_1 , $\{g_1\}$ into the bucket $L[\mathcal{H}(hg_1)]$.

Hash Table L :

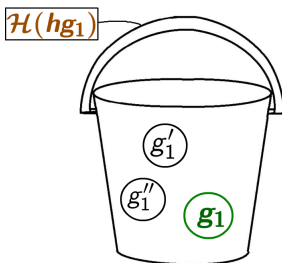
Key	Bucket
$\mathcal{H}(hg_1) \rightarrow$	$\{g_1', g_1'', g_1, \dots\}$
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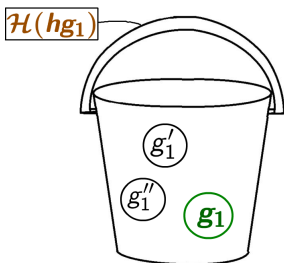


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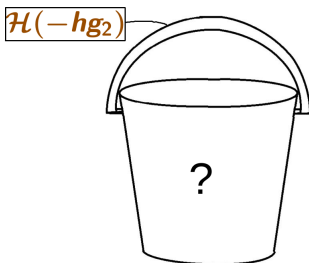


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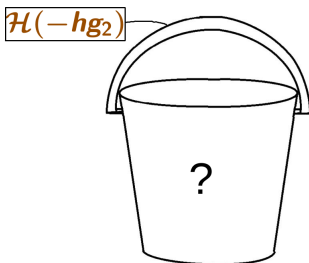


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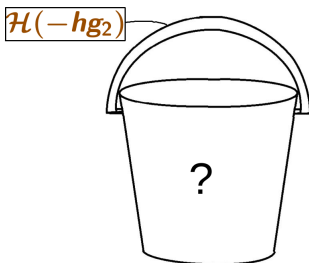


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This algorithm breaks the AJPS system in time $\left(\frac{n/2}{w/2}\right) \approx n^{\sqrt{n}/8}$

Overview

Attack	Authors	Running time	
		Classical	Quantum
<hr/>			

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Lattice attack	BCGN	$2^{\sqrt{n}} ?$	$2^{\sqrt{n}/2} ?$
	Our analysis	$2.01^{\sqrt{n}}$	$2.01^{\sqrt{n}/2}$

Open Questions

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- Aggarwal et al. improved their cryptosystem [AJPS17], allowing to encrypt more bits.
What is the security of this improved system?

Main lesson

Collisions don't need to be exact to apply a
Meet-in-the-Middle attack

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