### QIC891 Topics in Quantum Safe Cryptography (Spring 2016)

### Module 1: Post-Quantum Cryptography

Fang Song Institute for Quantum Computing University of Waterloo

### Administration

#### Lectures

- 10:30-12:00 on May 10, 12, 17, 19.
- All at **QNC 1201** (attention: differs from initial announcement).
- Course webpage
  - <u>http://fangsong.info/sl6\_uw\_pqc/</u>
  - Tentative schedule, references, lecture notes ...

#### For academic credit (QIC891):

- one homework assignment for this module, due 2 weeks after the last lecture
- Complete 3 modules + I final project (see Monica Dey for details)

#### For CrytoWorks21 Qualification:

• A quiz will be given (format & time TBD)

# What is this module about?

#### Internet citizens: are we safe?



Cybersecurity: integral part of safety for individuals, organizations and society!

# Cryptography: a pillar of cybersecurity



Other things to worry: implementation, design, hardware, users...

2015 A.M.Turing Award

# Modern cryptography as a science

#### A formal framework: provable security



2012 ACM A.M. Turing Award "... created mathematical structures that turned cryptography from an **art** into a **science**."



- Security Model
- Security Analysis (Proof)
  - Breaking  $\Sigma$  is as hard as solving  $\Pi$

Hard problem  $\Pi$ 

- Computational assumption
  - EX. Factoring & Discrete Log hard to solve

# Into a quantum world: the dark cat rises

#### Physicists: quantum weirdness **Computer scientists** SCHRÖDINGER'S CAT IS Quantum superposition AIL J.VIF Qubit $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\text{ALIVE}\rangle + |\text{DEAD}\rangle)$ $\alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle$ Quantum Entanglement Non-classical correlation Quantum "Spooky action at a distance" gates & circuits - A. Eínstein

What does it mean for Cryptography?

## 1 Quantum attacks: break classical foundation



**Need**: alternative problems to build crypto on

• Lattice-based, code-based, ...

**Question:** are new candidates quantum-safe?

### 2 Quantum attacks: invalidate classical framework

#### Alert: unique quantum attacks

∃ information-theoretically secure protocol Broken<sup>b</sup> by quantum entanglement! ← (vs. shared randomness) <sup>b</sup>[CSSTII]

This can happen now! (Technology available)





Need: Re-examine every link against quantum attackers

Question: How to obtain quantum-safe cryptosystems?

# Should I really care?



Need

Availability

Run quantum factoring algorithm (to break public key crypto) Full-scale fault-tolerant QC



## How far is a quantum computer away?

#### Hardware



# Any quantum ingredient could be a threat



crypto

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## **Concerned voices**

#### National Institute of Standards and Technology U.S. Department of Commerce

#### Post-Quantum Cryptography: NIST's Plan for the Future



3rd ETSI/IQC Workshop on Quantum-Safe Cryptography

European Telecommunications Standards Institute

Next Generation Encryption updates regarding quantum computers



Your Post-Quantum Secure Messenger

**PQCRYPTO** ICT-645622



Aug 19, 2015, www.nsa.gov/ia/programs/suiteb\_cryptography/

"... Currently, Suite B cryptographic algorithms are specified by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and are used by NSA's Information Assurance Directorate in solutions approved for protecting classified and unclassified National Security Systems (NSS). Below, we announce preliminary plans for transitioning to **quantum resistant algorithms**."

## This Module

#### Will see

- Key theoretical ideas for PQC
- (My hope) A unified framework to think about various schemes
   → inspire future research
- (Challenges of) provable quantum security
- Focus: public-key signature & encryption

#### Won't see or very little (my apologies)

- Key-exchange, symmetric-key crypto (block cipher etc.)
- Implementations, concrete parameters, efficiency...

# Major directions of post-quantum crypto

Hash <b>signature</b> Looks so		lid & promising [revival of an early brilliant idea!]	
	Foundation	Functionalities	Security
Lattice	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<ul> <li>ID, PRFs, CRHF</li> <li>Signature, PKE,</li> <li>FHE, IBE, FE, obfuscation</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Worst-case hard problems</li> <li>Worst-case ≡ avg-case</li> <li>Provable security: common</li> </ul>
Code		<ul><li>ID, PRG</li><li>Signature, PKE</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Worst-case hard problems</li> <li>Obfuscate easy instances</li> <li>Provable security: few</li> </ul>
Multivariate	$p_i(x_1, \dots, x_k) = y_i$ $p_i$ : quadratic $(x_i x_j)$	• Signature, PKE	<ul> <li>Worst-case hard problems</li> <li>Obfuscate easy instances</li> <li>Provable security: none?</li> </ul>
Isogeny	$i: E \mapsto F$	<ul> <li>Key-exchange, Sign, PKE</li> </ul>	• Extensions of discrete Log

Provable **Quantum** Security: largely missing!

## Tentative schedule

#### 1. Overview of PQC

• Major candidate directions & central problems

#### 2. Public-key signature

- Hash-based signature & Hash+(Identification+FiatShamir)
- Trapdoor function
  - S "Text-book" RSA signature & post-quantum siblings
    - Full-domain Hash

#### 3. Public-key encryption

- <sup>(c)</sup> "Text-book" RSA encryption & post-quantum siblings (weak security)
- Getting IND-CPA (&stronger) security
- 4. Quantum security
  - Hardness of candidate problems
  - Analyzing security formally against quantum attacks

#### Generic: OAEP & FujisakiOkamoto

Direct constructions