

POST-QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY VIENNA CYBER SECURITY WEEK 2018 02.02.2018

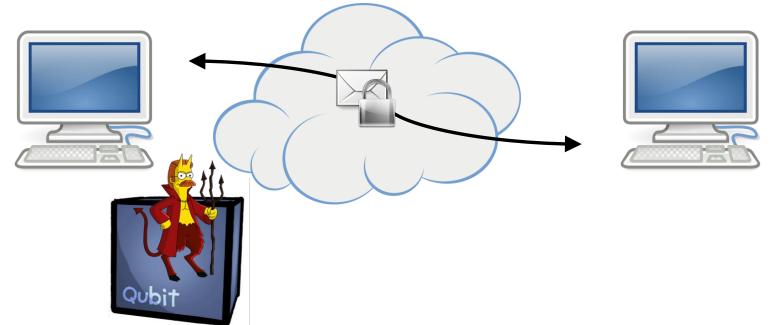
DR. DANIEL SLAMANIG





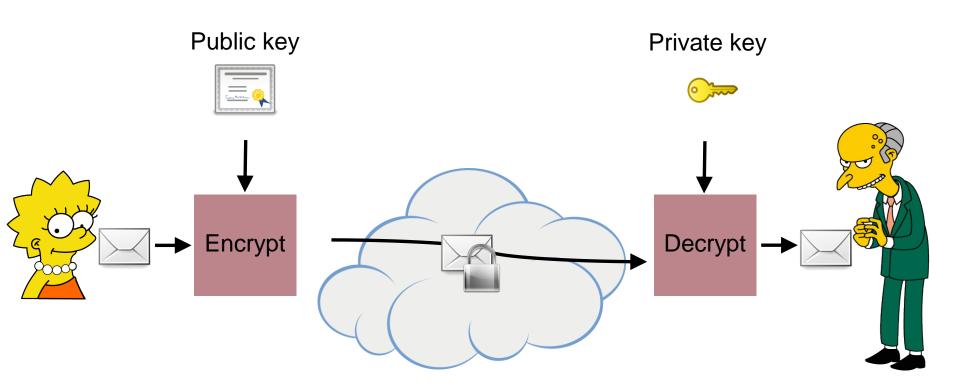
WHAT IS POST-QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY?

- Also called quantum safe/resistant cryptography
 - **NOT** quantum cryptography (= quantum key distribution (QKD), etc.)
- Cryptosystems which run on classical computers, and are considered to be resistant to quantum attacks (no known exponentional quantum speedup)
 - (Public key) encryption schemes, signature schemes, Key-establishment (like DH), etc.



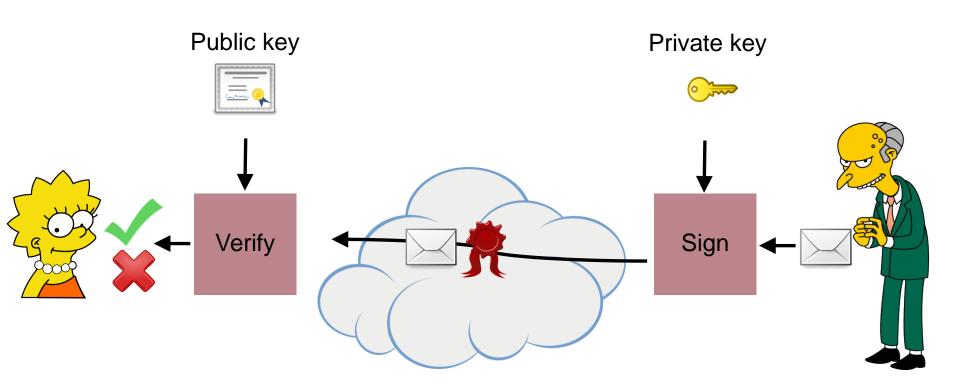


CRYPTOGRAPHY 101: PUBLIC KEY ENCRYPTION*





CRYPTOGRAPHY 101: DIGITAL SIGNATURES





MOTIVATION Why post-quantum cryptography?





Post-Quantum Cryptography

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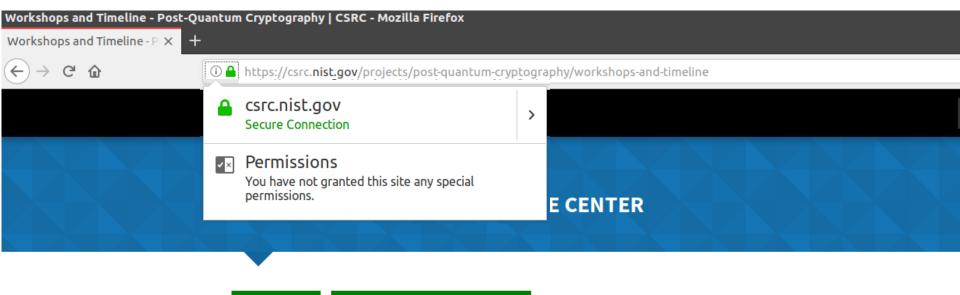
Workshops and Timeline

Workshops

April 12-13, 2018 - First PQC Standardization Conference, co-located with PQCrypto 2018

Pier Sixty-Six Hotel and Marina Fort Lauderdale, FL

Call for Proposals - Submission deadline November 30, 2017



PROJECTS

POST-QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY

Post-Quantum Cryptography

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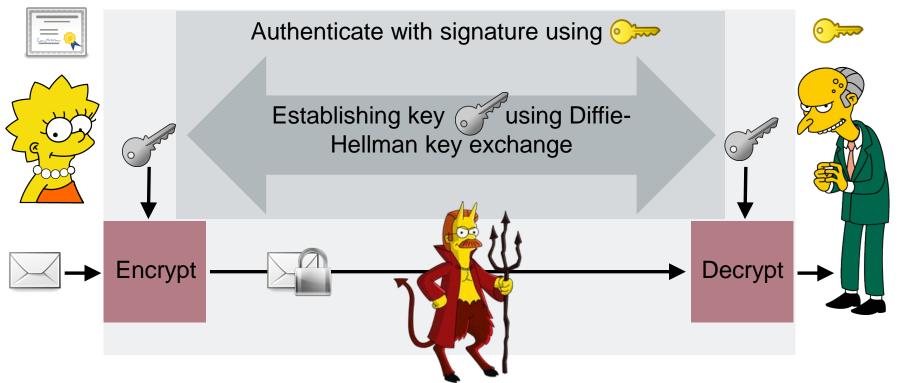
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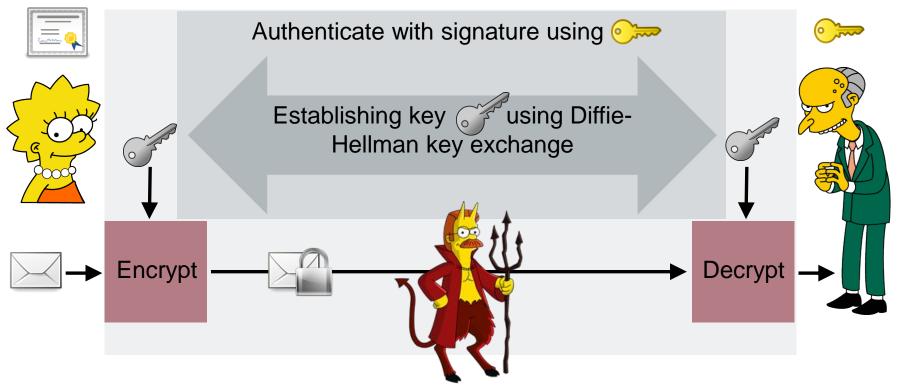
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Workshops	Technical Details
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April 12-13, 2018 - F	The page you are viewing was encrypted before being transmitted over the Internet.
Pier Sixty-Six H	Encryption makes it difficult for unauthorized people to view information traveling between computers. It is therefore unlikely that anyone read this page as it traveled across the network.
Fort Lauderdal	Help
Call for Propos	нер

AUTHENTICATED KEY EXCHANGE AND SYMMETRIC ENCRYPTION

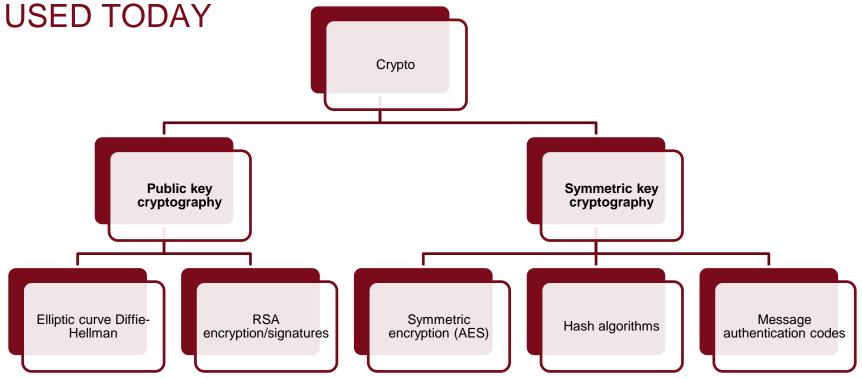


AUTHENTICATED KEY EXCHANGE AND SYMMETRIC ENCRYPTION

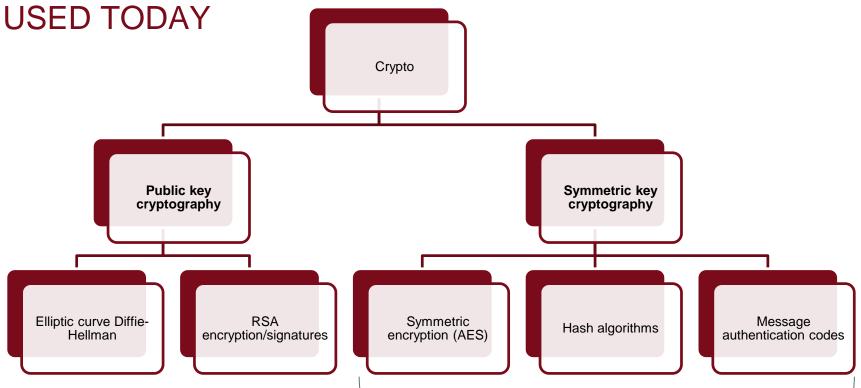


- TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA
 - Elliptic curve Diffie-Hellman with ephemeral keys (forward secrecy)
 - Authenticate DH parameters with RSA signatures
 - AES with 256 bit keys in CBC mode as encryption algorithm
 - HMAC-SHA1 as message authentication code (MAC)





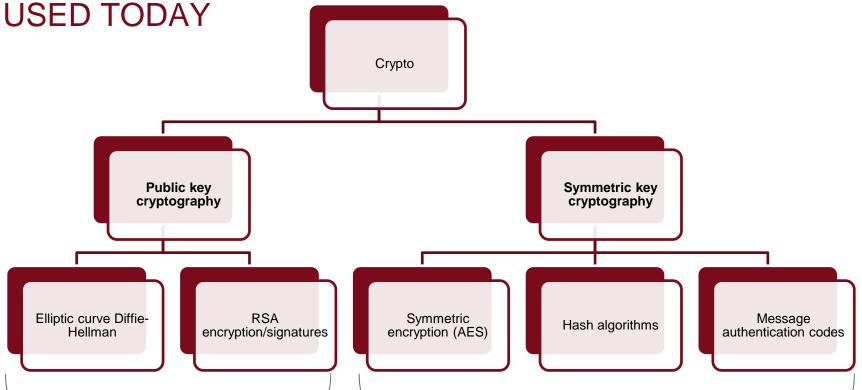




Grover's algorithm: square-root speedup

- double key size (symmetric encryption)
- double output size (hash functions) N bit \rightarrow 2N bit





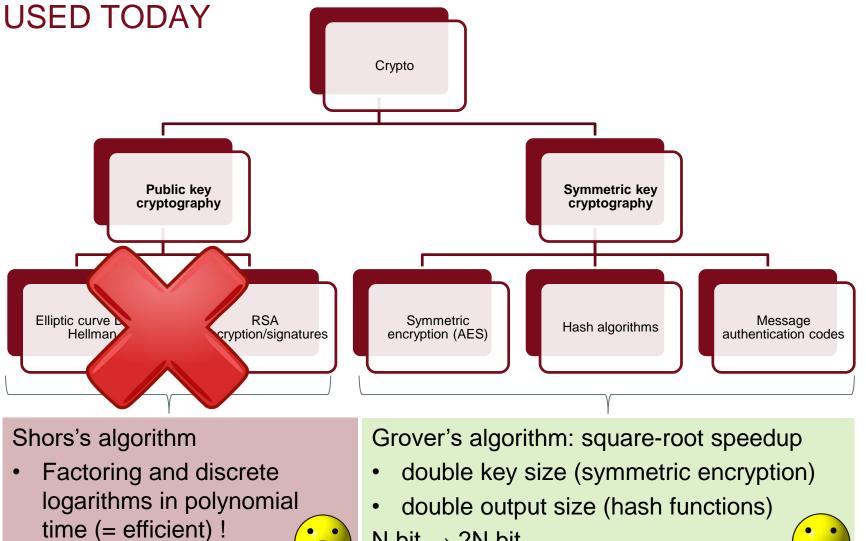
Shors's algorithm

 Factoring and discrete logarithms in polynomial time (= efficient) ! Grover's algorithm: square-root speedup

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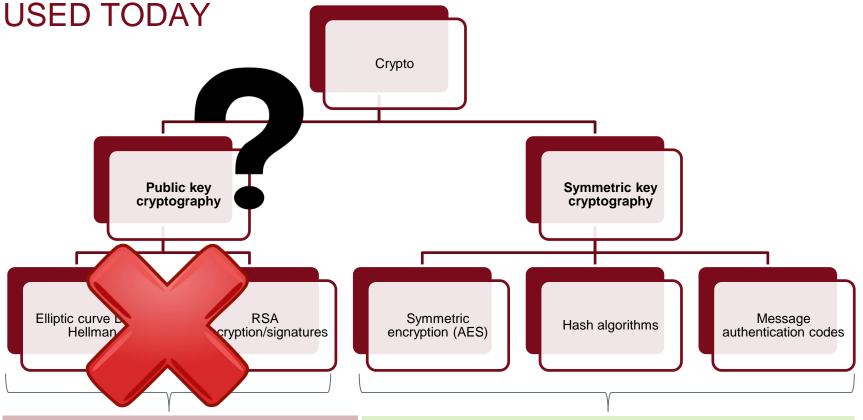






N bit \rightarrow 2N bit





Shors's algorithm

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WHEN ARE QUANTUM COMPUTERS POWERFUL ENOUGH?

"There is a 1 in 7 chance that some fundamental public-key crypto will be broken by quantum by 2026, and a 1 in 2 chance of the same by 2031."

– Michele Mosca, U. of Waterloo

- Far from certain when we have to be ready
- But
 - History tells us that it takes time to change deployed crypto
 - It is dangerous to end up in a rush
 - Important to have well studied and secure cryptosystems and standards available when required
 - Intensify the research to be ready!

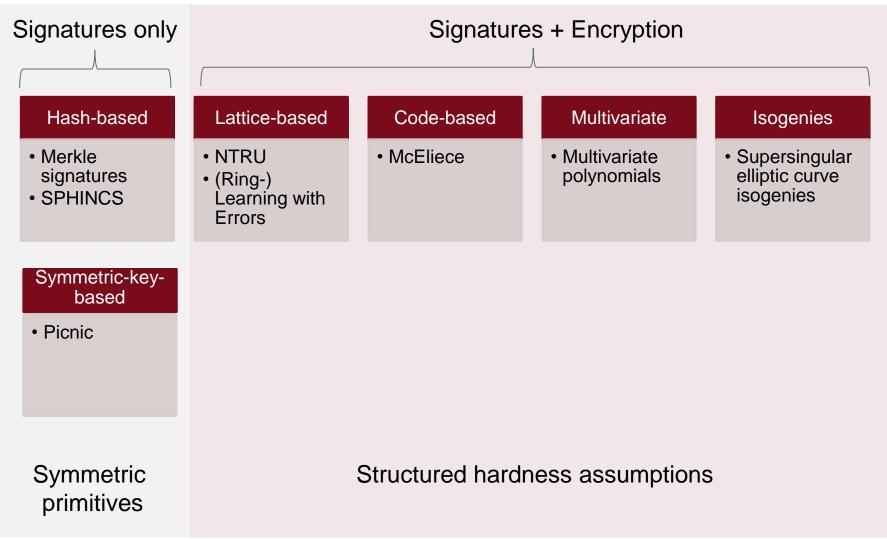


SOLUTION Realizing post-quantum cryptography





OVERVIEW OF DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO PQC





OVERVIEW OF DIFFERENT APPROACHES

- Quite a diverse zoo
 - Assumptions (well studied vs. very recent)
 - Computational efficiency
 - Private and public key sizes
 - Ciphertext and signature sizes
 - Inherent protection against sidechannel attacks

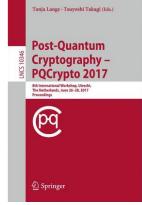
Much more diversity than with the schemes we have today!

Different schemes (underlying problems) for different settings?

AUSTRIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

ACADEMIC AND INDUSTRIAL INITIATIVES

- Int. Conference on Post-Quantum Cryptography (PQCrypto)
 - Since 2006
 - PQCrypto 2018 upcoming (co located with NIST PQ Conference)
 - Flagship crypto conferences CRYPTO, Eurocrypt, Asiacrypt, PKC more and more interested in PQC
- EU has announced a one billion € flagship project
- H2020 projects on quantum safe crypto (SAFEcrypto, PQCRYPTO)
 - More to come from last crypto call (FutureTPM, PROMETHEUS)
- ETSI established quantum safe crypto (QSC) group
- NIST started post-quantum cryptography standardization





NIST PQ CRYPTO STANDARDIZATION

- Important competitions for cryptographic schemes in the past
 - AES, SHA-1, SHA-3
- Now running a project for Post-Quantum Cryptography Standardization
 - Signatures, Encryption and Key-establishment

Timeline

Nov 30, 2017	Deadline for submissions	
Early 2018	Workshop - Submitter's Presentations	April 12-13, 2018 - First PQC Standardization Conference, co-located with PQCrypto 2018
3-5 years	Analysis Phase - NIST will report findings 1-2 workshops during this phase	
2 years later	Draft Standards ready (2023-2025)	

"Our intention is to select a couple of options for more immediate standardization, as well as to eliminate some submissions as unsuitable. ... The goal of the process is **not primarily** to pick a winner, but to document the strengths and weaknesses of the different options, and to analyze the possible tradeoffs among them."



AIT AND POST-QUANTUM CRYPTOGRAPHY

- New approach for designing post-quantum signature schemes
- Does not require structured hardness assumptions (lattices, codes, etc.)
 - Only symmetric-key primitives: relatively well understood post-quantum security
- Submitted to NIST competition
- Open source reference and optimized implementations available
 - Integrated into Open Quantum Safe (OQS) project





THANK YOU!

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https://drl3c7er.github.io/



@drl3c7er

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