IBM Research

Sieving for closest lattice vectors (with preprocessing)

Thijs Laarhoven

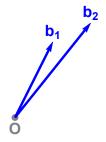
mail@thijs.com
http://www.thijs.com/

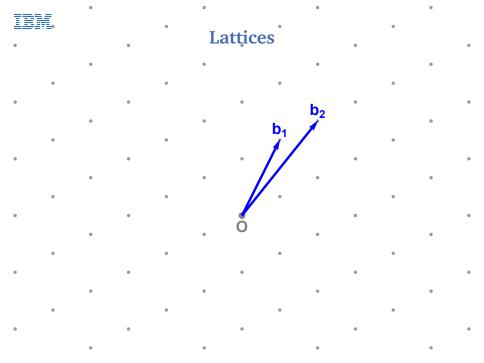
Lorentz Center 2016, Leiden, The Netherlands (August 24, 2016)



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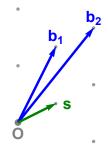






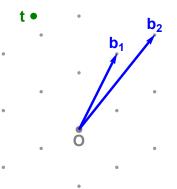


Shortest Vector Problem (SVP)



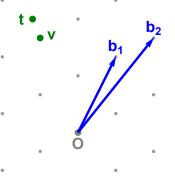


Closest Vector Problem (CVP)





Closest Vector Problem (CVP)





Outline

Sieving for SVP

Sieving for CVP

Sieving for CVPP

Conclusion



Outline

Sieving for SVP

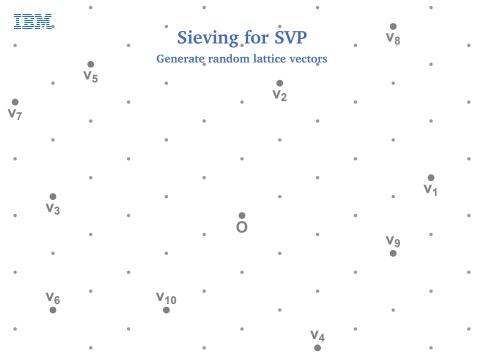
Sieving for CVF

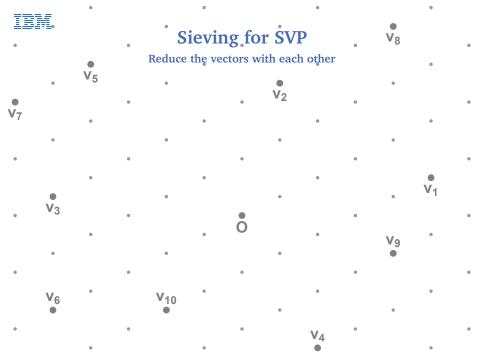
Sieving for CVPI

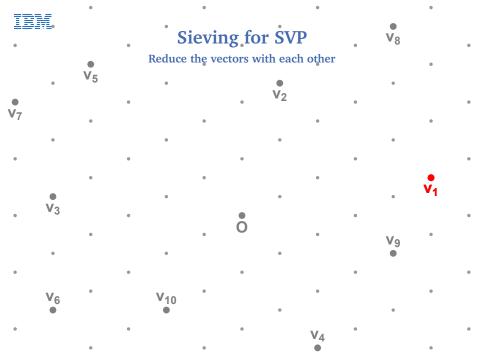
Conclusion

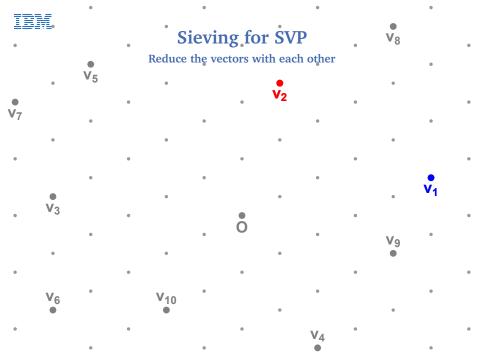


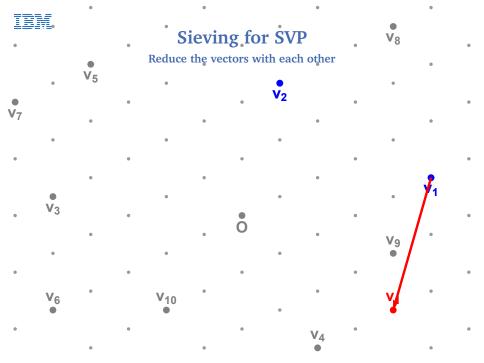
Generate random lattice vectors

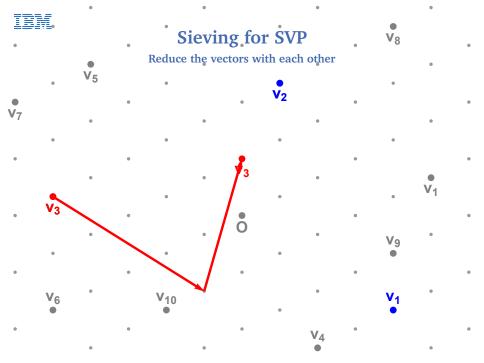


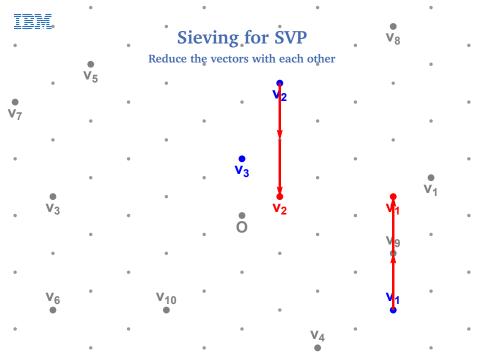


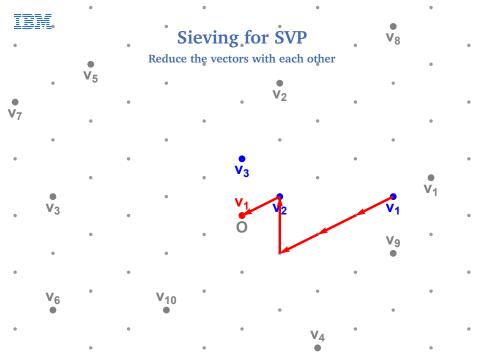


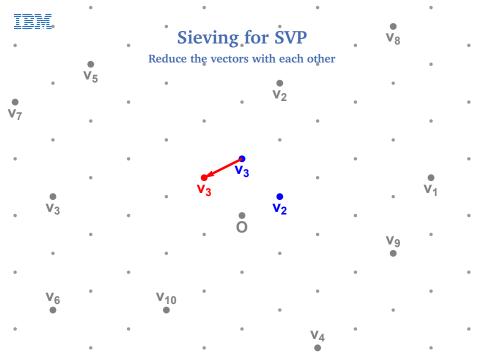


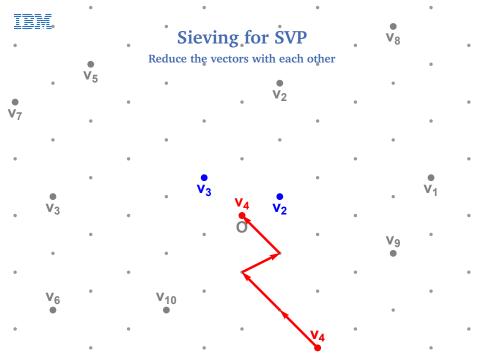


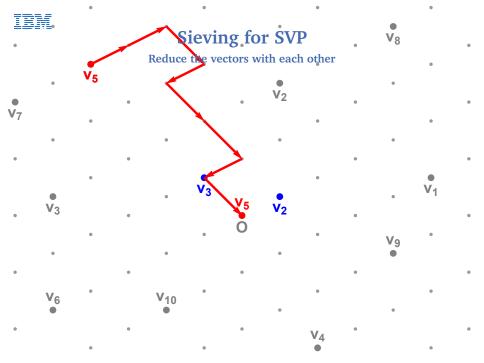


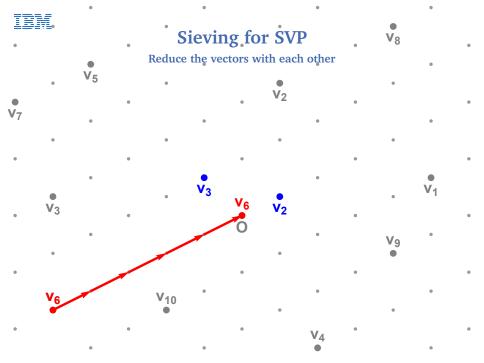


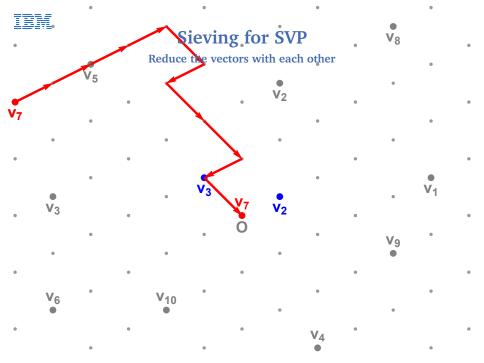


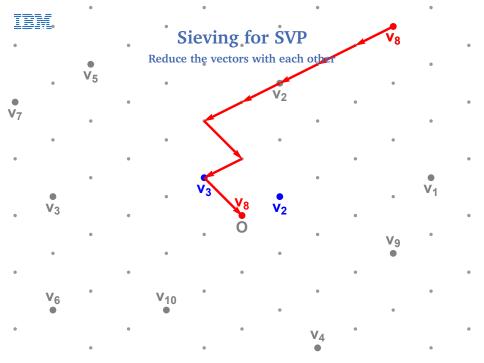


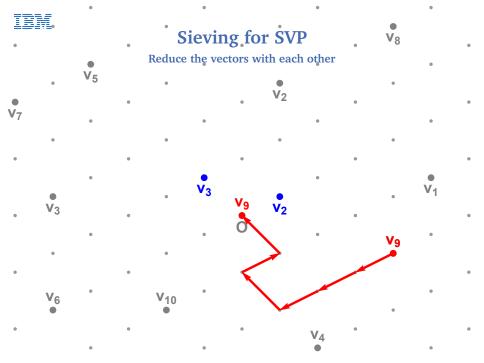


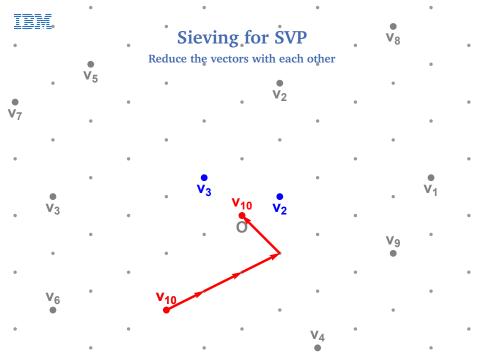


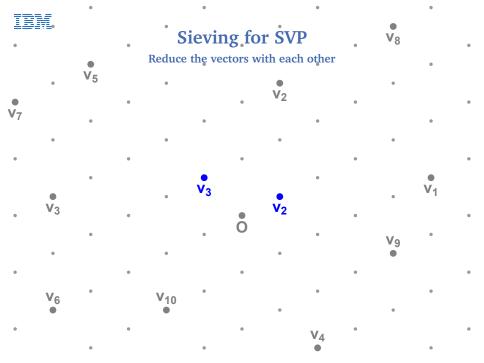


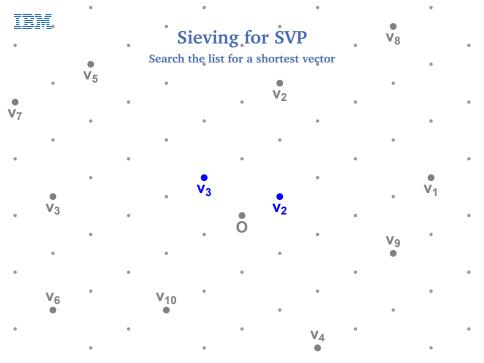


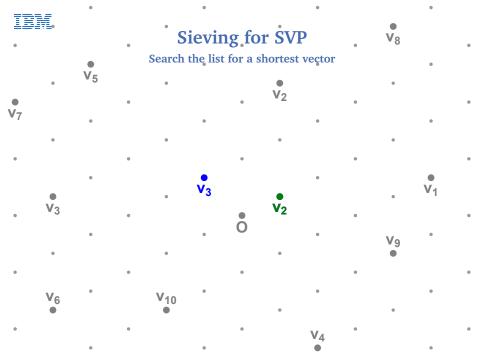






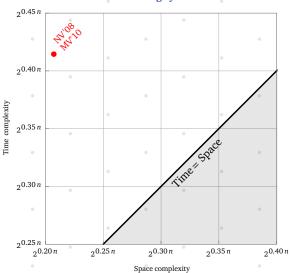






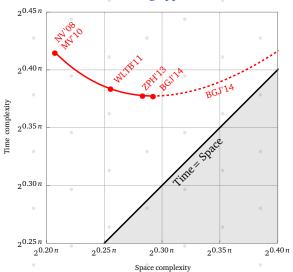


The GaussSieve and Nguyen-Vidick sieve



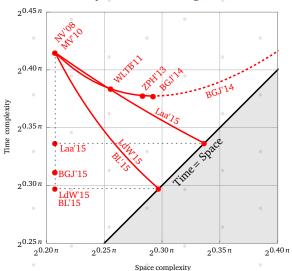


Leveled sieving approaches



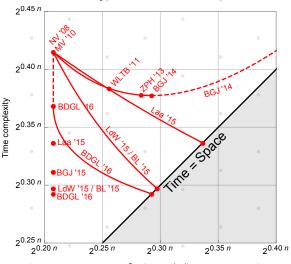


Locality-Sensitive Hashing (LSH)





Locality-Sensitive Filters (LSF)



Space complexity



Outline

Sieving for SVF

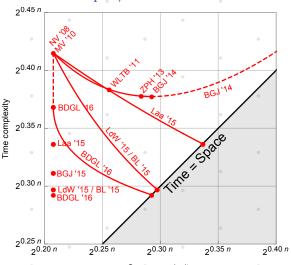
Sieving for CVP

Sieving for CVP

Conclusion



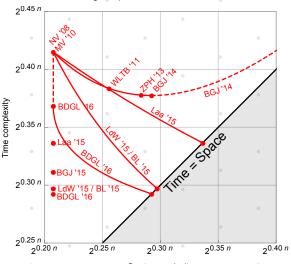
Space/time trade-offs



Space complexity



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Outline

Sieving for SVF

Sieving for CVF

Sieving for CVPP

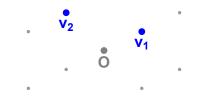
Conclusion



Run a GaussSieve as preprocessing



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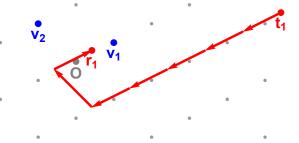




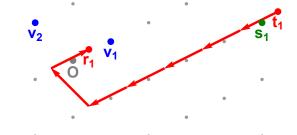










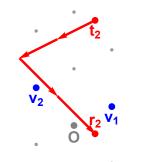




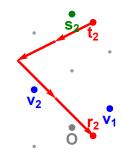




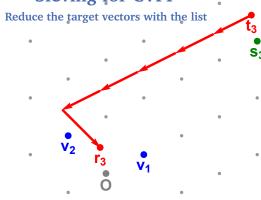




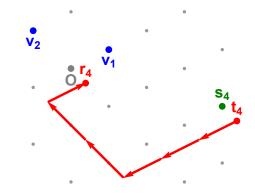




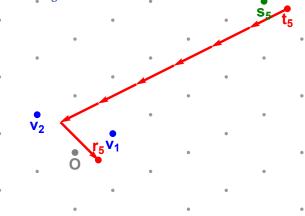










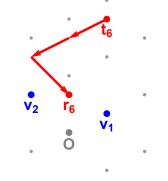




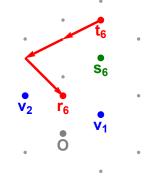












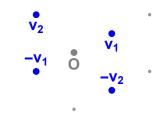
Relation with the Voronoi cell

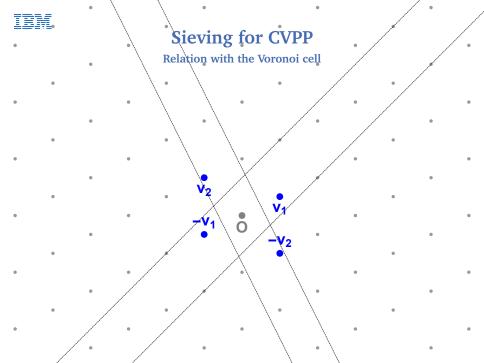
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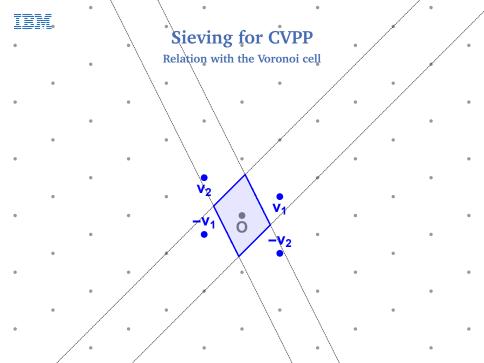
• v₂

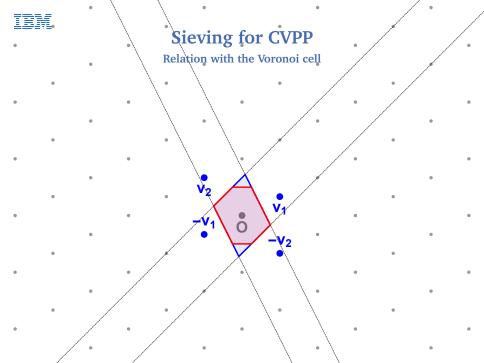


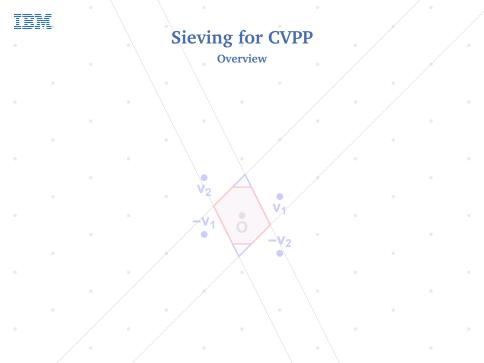
Relation with the Voronoi cell













Overview

• Blue region: Gauss cell &





- Blue region: Gauss cell &
 - Defined by 2^{0.21n+o(n)} short lattice vectors
 Volume: Vol(𝒢) = 2^{O(n)} · det(𝔾)

 - ► Reductions always land in 𝕞





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- Red region: Voronoi cell */
 - ▶ Defined by $2^{n+o(n)}$ short lattice vectors
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 - Reductions almost never land in \mathcal{V}



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 - Probability only over randomness of targets



Solving the problems

• Idea 1: Larger lists, weaker reductions



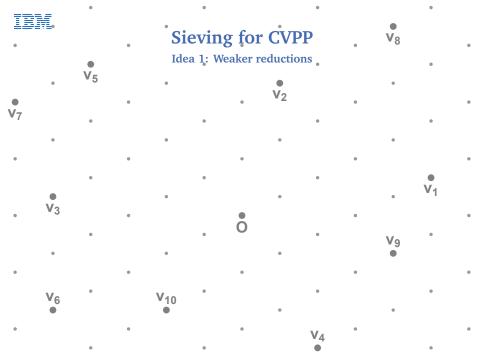
Solving the problems

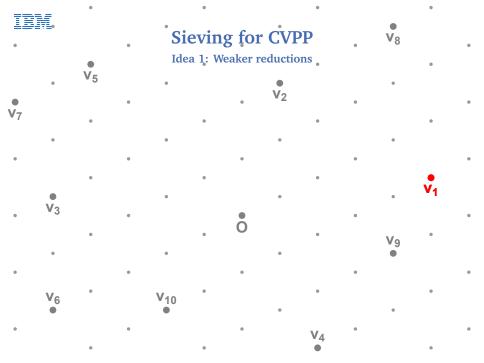
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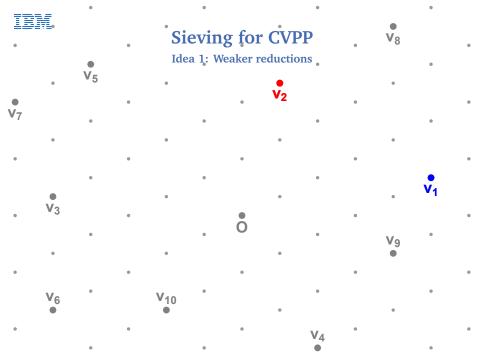


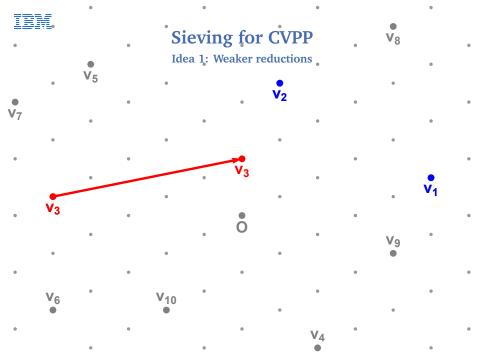
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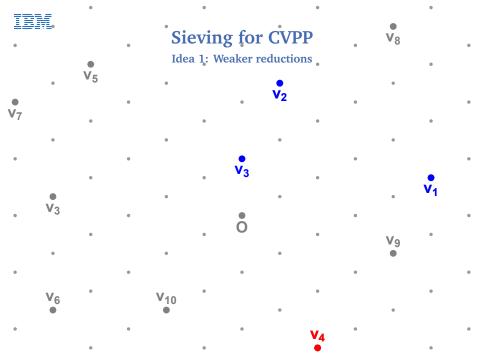
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 - ▶ Preprocessing: reduce v_1 with v_2 iff $||v_1 v_2|| \ll ||v_1||$

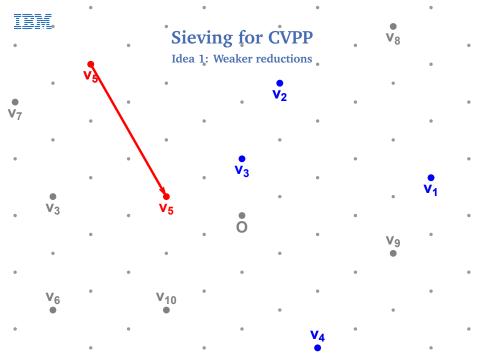


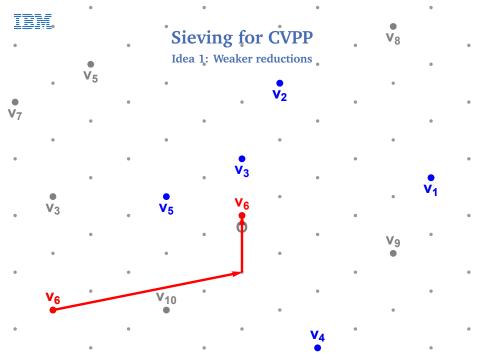


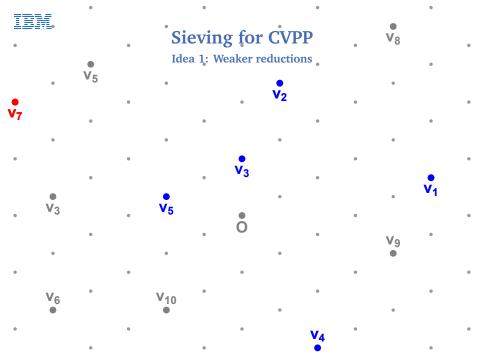


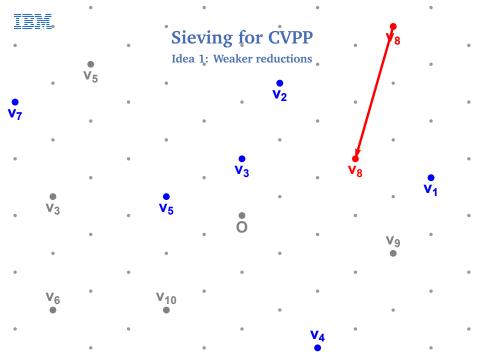


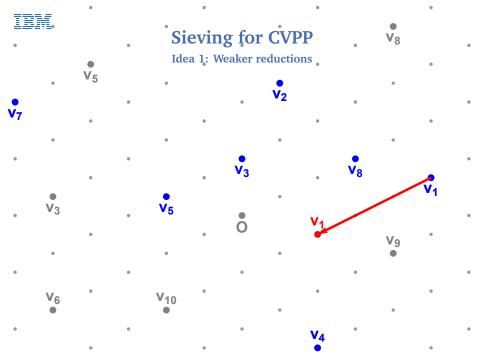


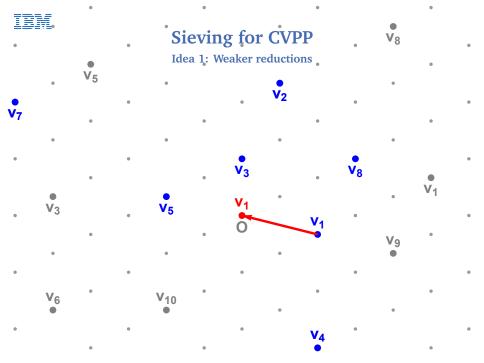


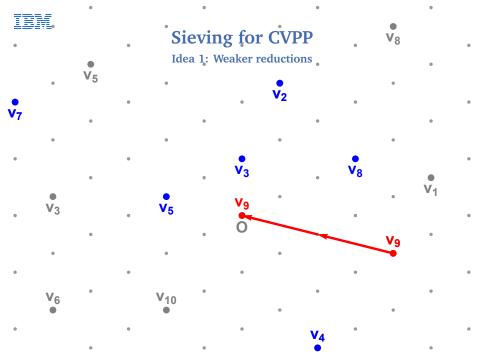


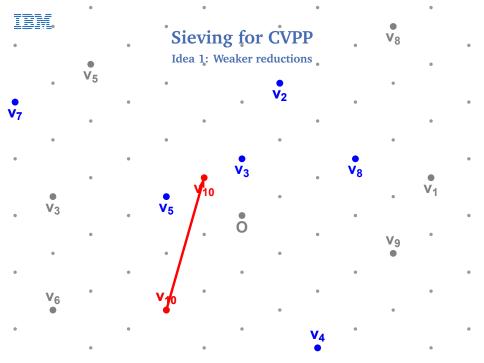


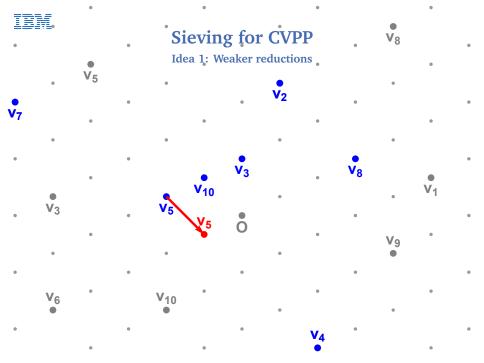


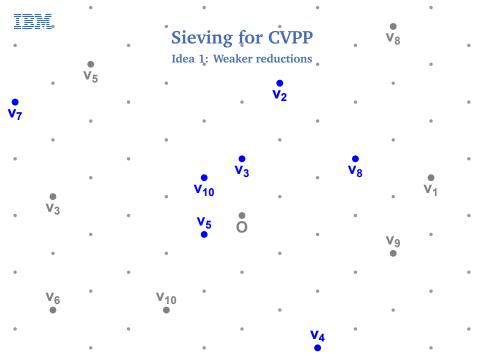














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 - ► Problem: Probability only over randomness of targets
 - ▶ Randomize target t before reducing $(t' \in_R t + \mathcal{L})$
 - Randomness now over algorithm, independently of target





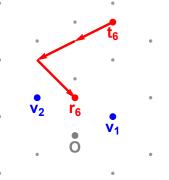




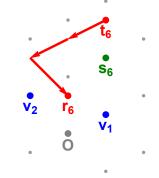




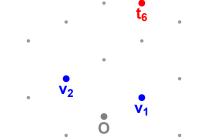




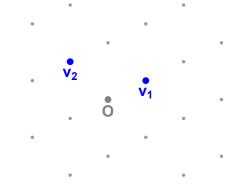




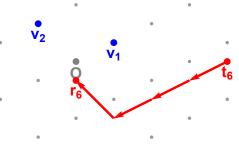




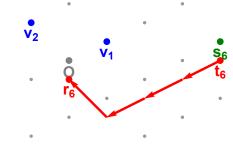






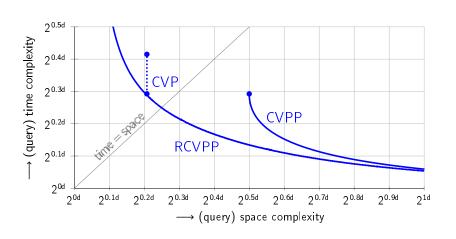






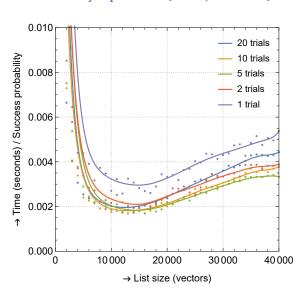


Trade-offs





Preliminary experiments (n = 50, HashSieve)





• Sieving for CVP same complexity as SVP



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 - ► Randomized CVPP ⇒ embarrassingly parallel

