

# Post-Quantum Security of the Even- Mansour Cipher

Gorjan Alagic, Chen Bai, Jonathan Katz and **Christian Majenz**

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# Outline

- ▶ Motivation
- ▶ Introduction
- ▶ Result
- ▶ Techniques, Technical Contributions

Motivation

# Quantum attacks

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Post-quantum security for symmetric cryptography

**Far less of a concern than for public-key  
crypto....**

**But we should prove post-quantum security  
where possible!**

# Introduction

# Post-quantum security

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Security against quantum attacks...

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But what *are* realistic quantum attacks?

# Post-quantum security

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**Challenge: Mix of classical and quantum oracles!**

## Beyond post-quantum (Q2)

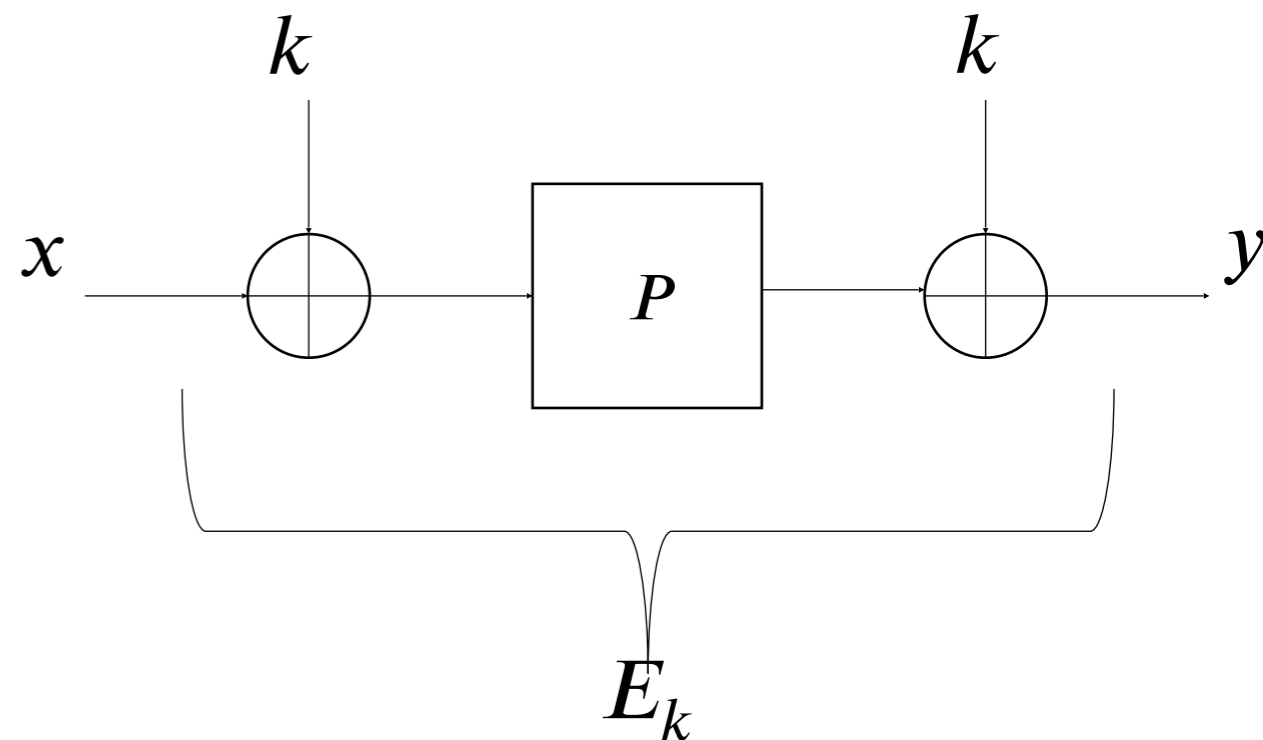
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# The Even-Mansour Cipher

Given a public permutation  $P: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$  and a key  $k \in \{0,1\}^n$ , the cipher  $E: \{0,1\}^n \times \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$  is defined as:

$$E_k [P](x) = P(x \oplus k) \oplus k$$



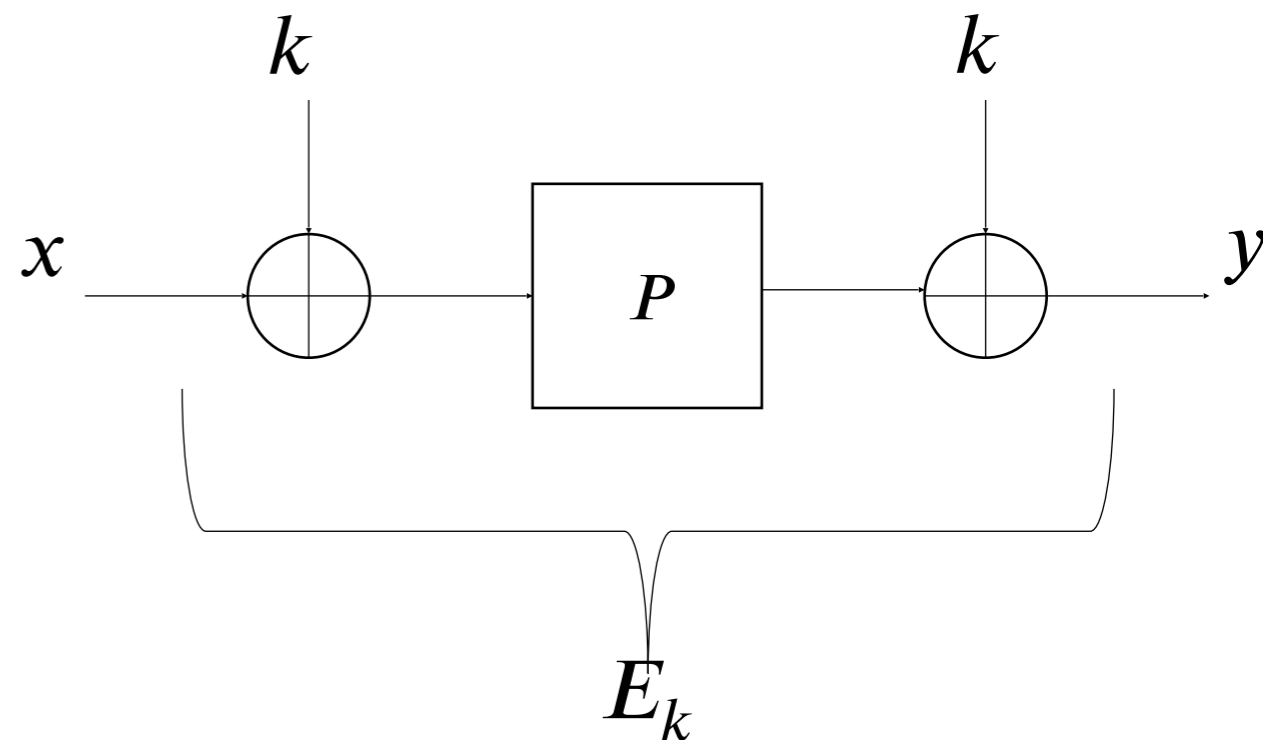


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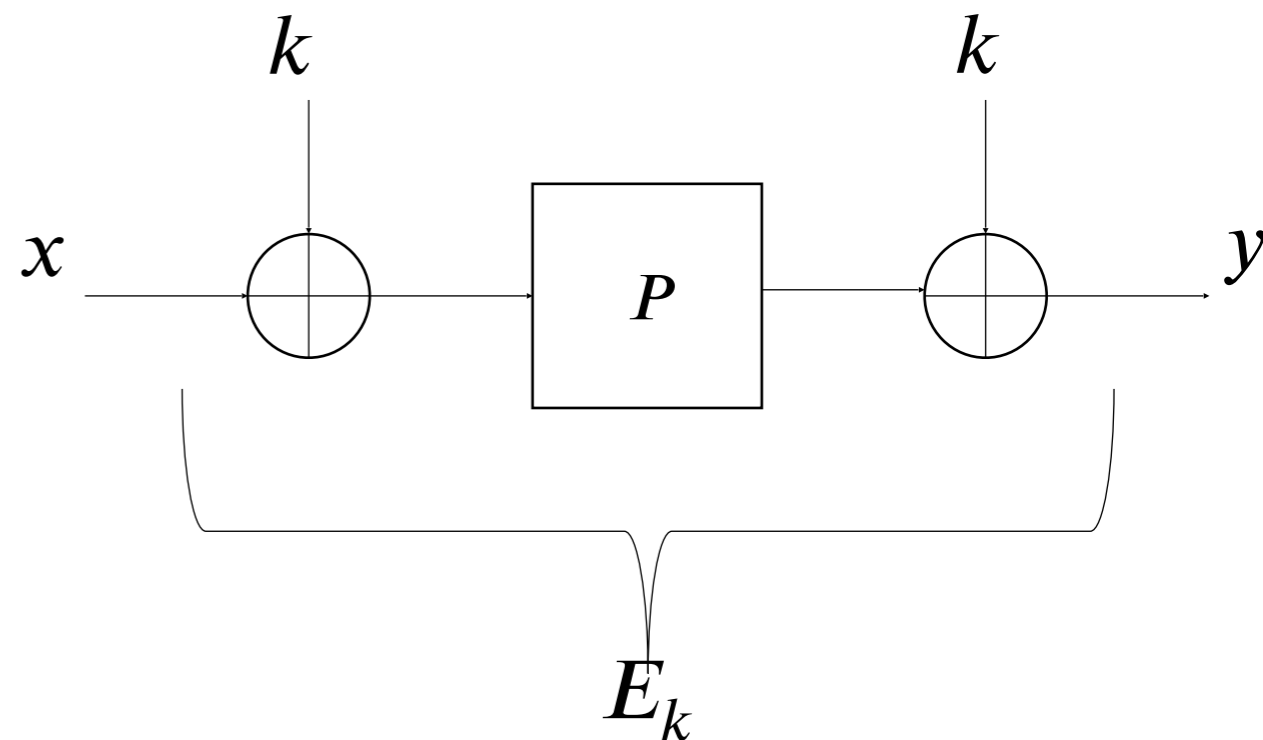


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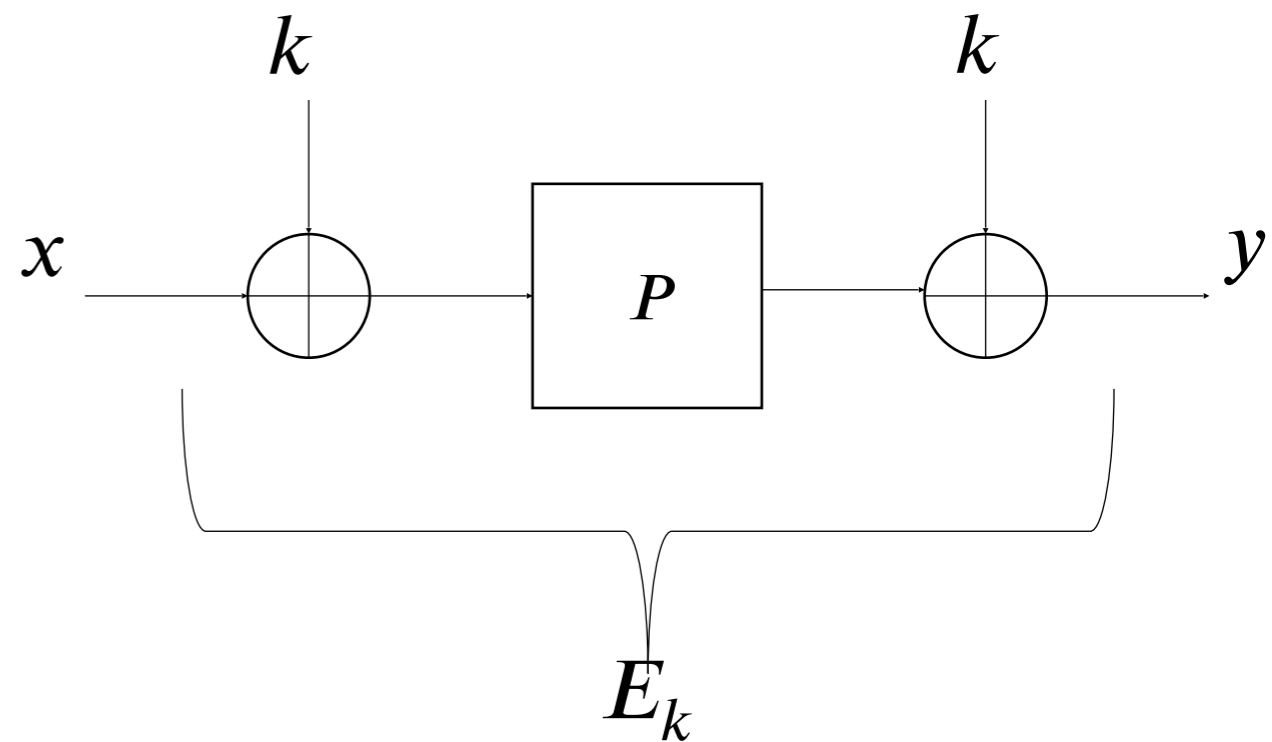
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- ▶ Minimal Construction
- ▶ Key ingredient in many symmetric-key constructions, e.g. Elephant, Chaskey



# Security of Even-Mansour

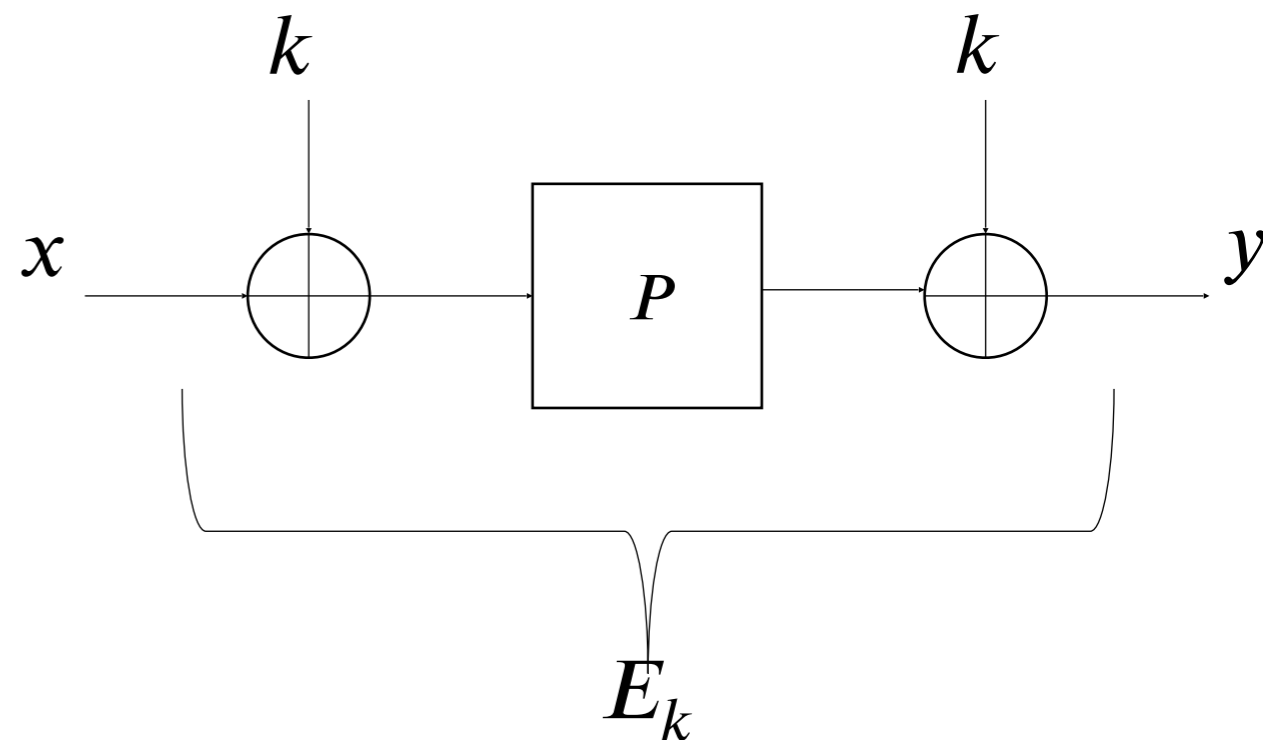
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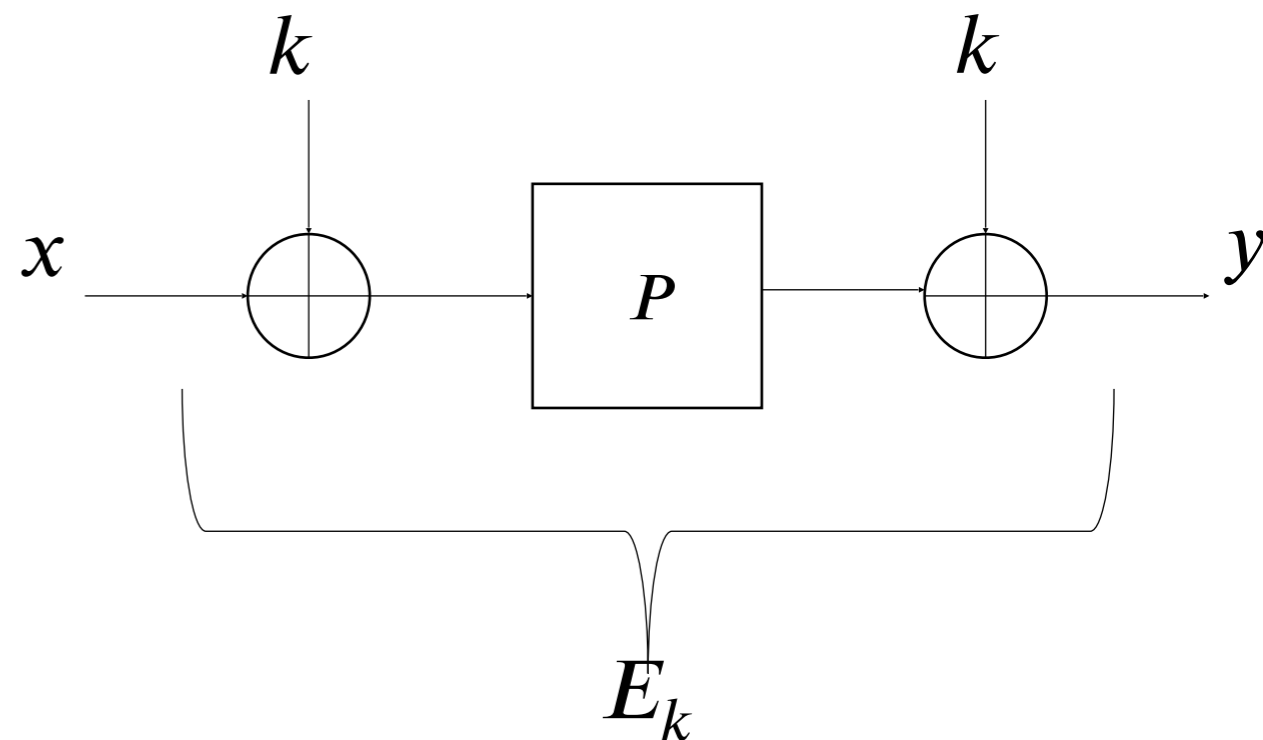
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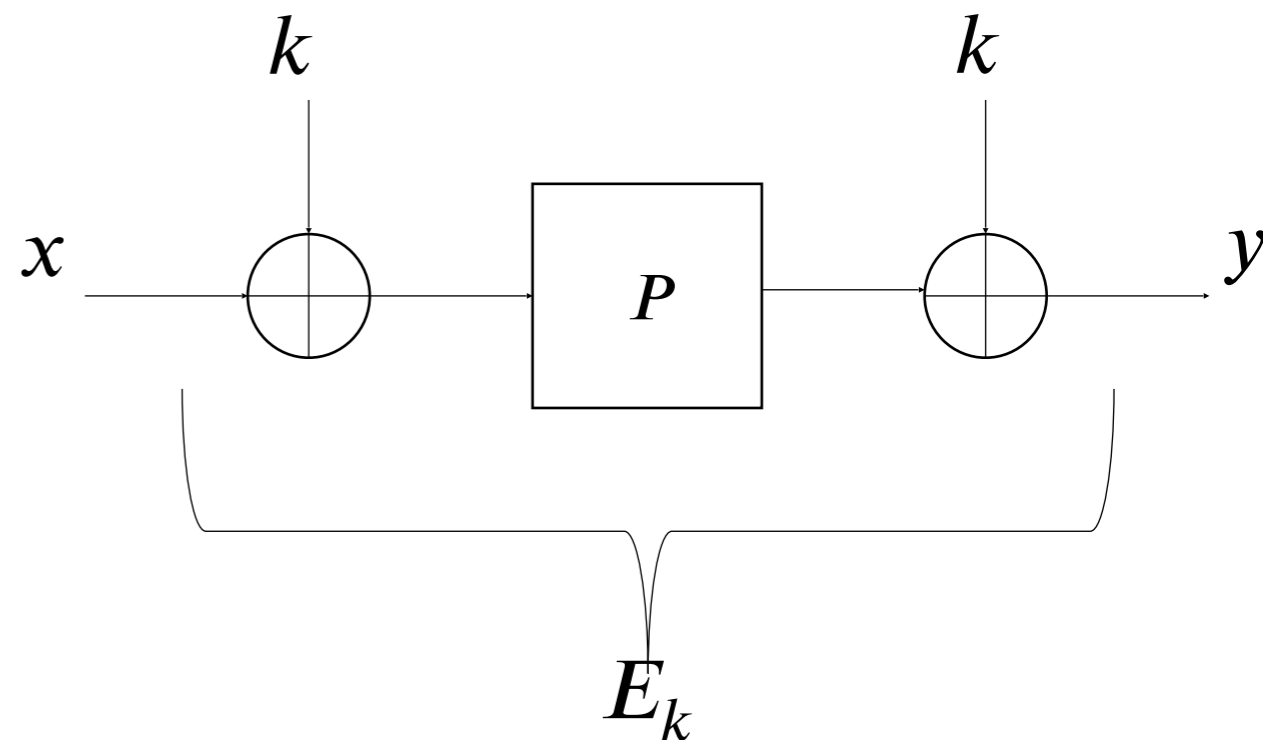
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- ▶ **Q1 (post-quantum)?**



Result

# Main Result

**Theorem** (Alagic, Bai, Katz, M):

Let  $P$  and  $R$  be a random permutations and  $E_k$  the Even-Mansour cipher using  $P$ . Any quantum adversary making at most  $q_P$  quantum queries to  $P$  and  $q_E$  classical queries to an oracle  $O$  has distinguishing advantage between  $O = E_k$  and  $O = R$  at most

$$10 \cdot 2^{-\frac{n}{2}} \left( q_P \sqrt{q_E} + q_E \sqrt{q_P} \right)$$



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- ▶ Shown by Jaeger, Song and Tessaro (TCC 21) for non-adaptive adversaries
- ▶ Tight characterization of query complexity assuming  $q_E \ll q_P$  (matching attacks: BHT/offline Simon's)

# Techniques, Technical Contributions

# General approach

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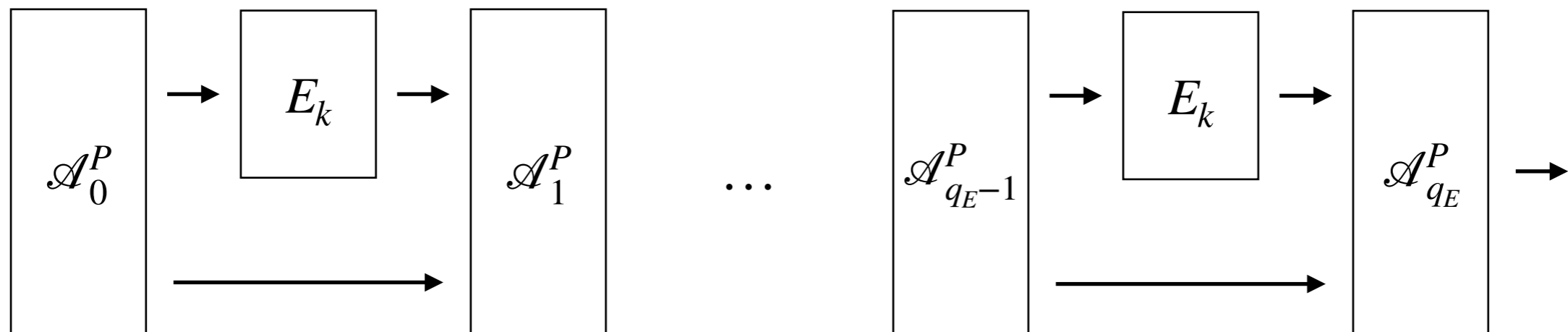


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Examples:
  - ◆ Characterize the probability of bad events defined in terms of query transcripts
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- ▶ Quantum queries  $\Rightarrow$  no transcript!
- ▶ Resort to “more primitive” technique: hybrid argument

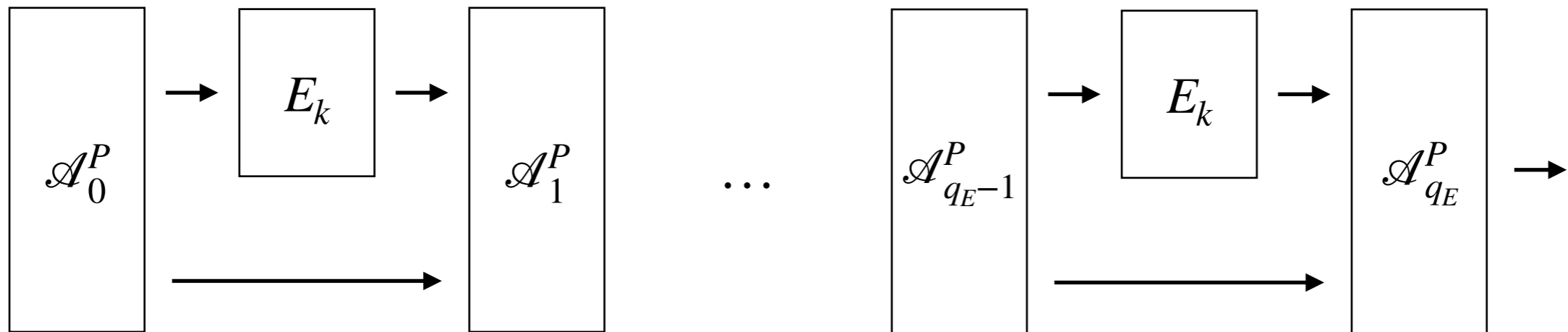
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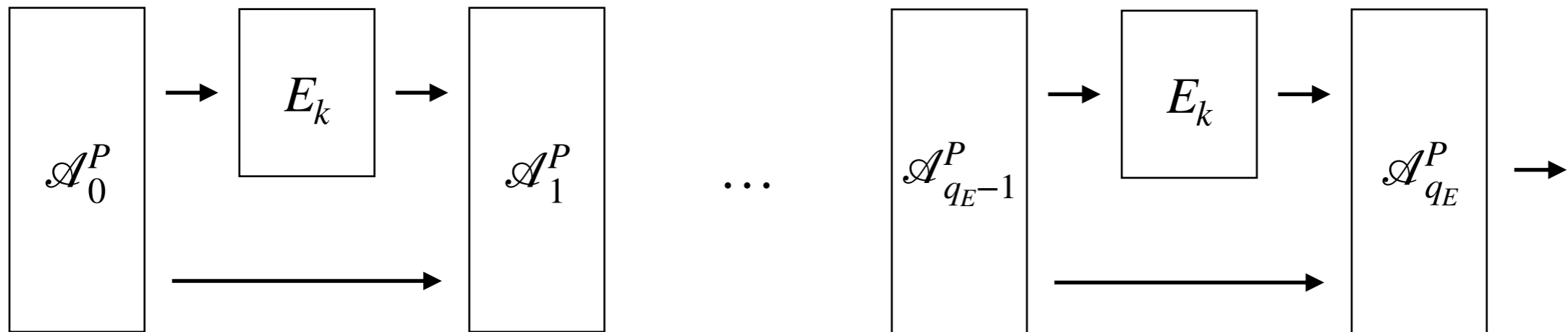
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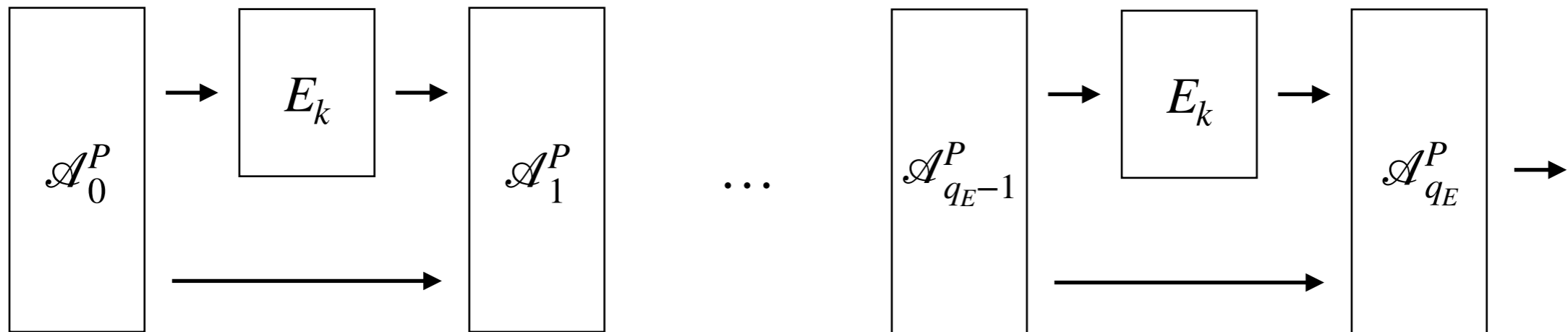
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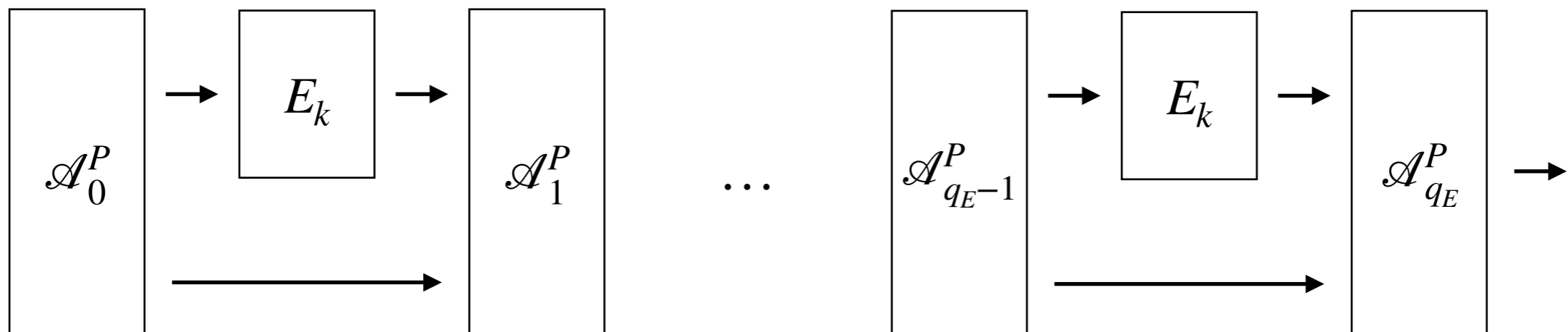


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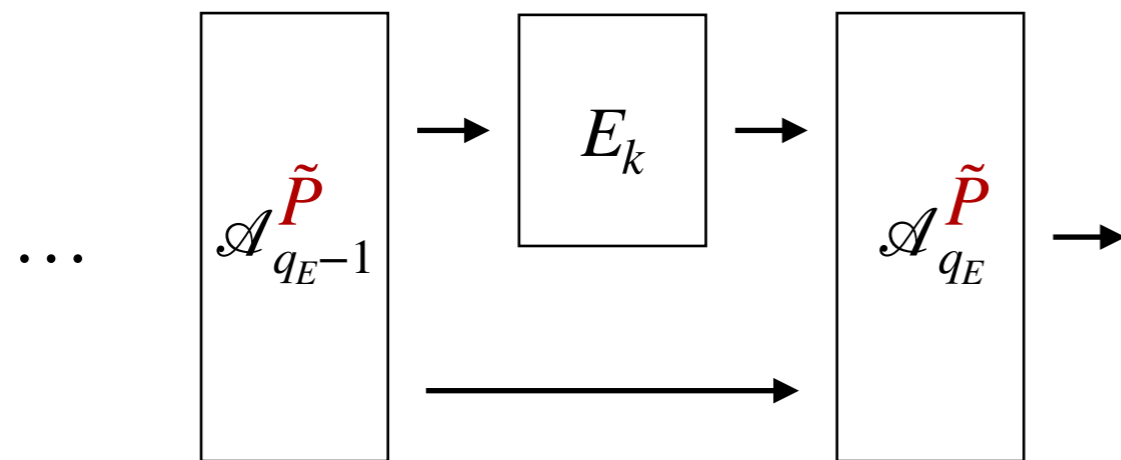
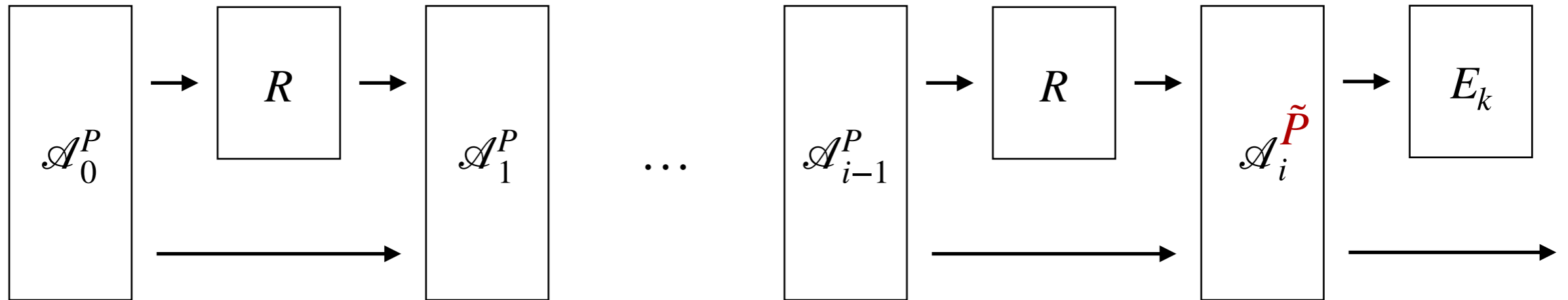
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- ▶ Consistency of the oracles? Postpone problem until it goes away

# The hybrids

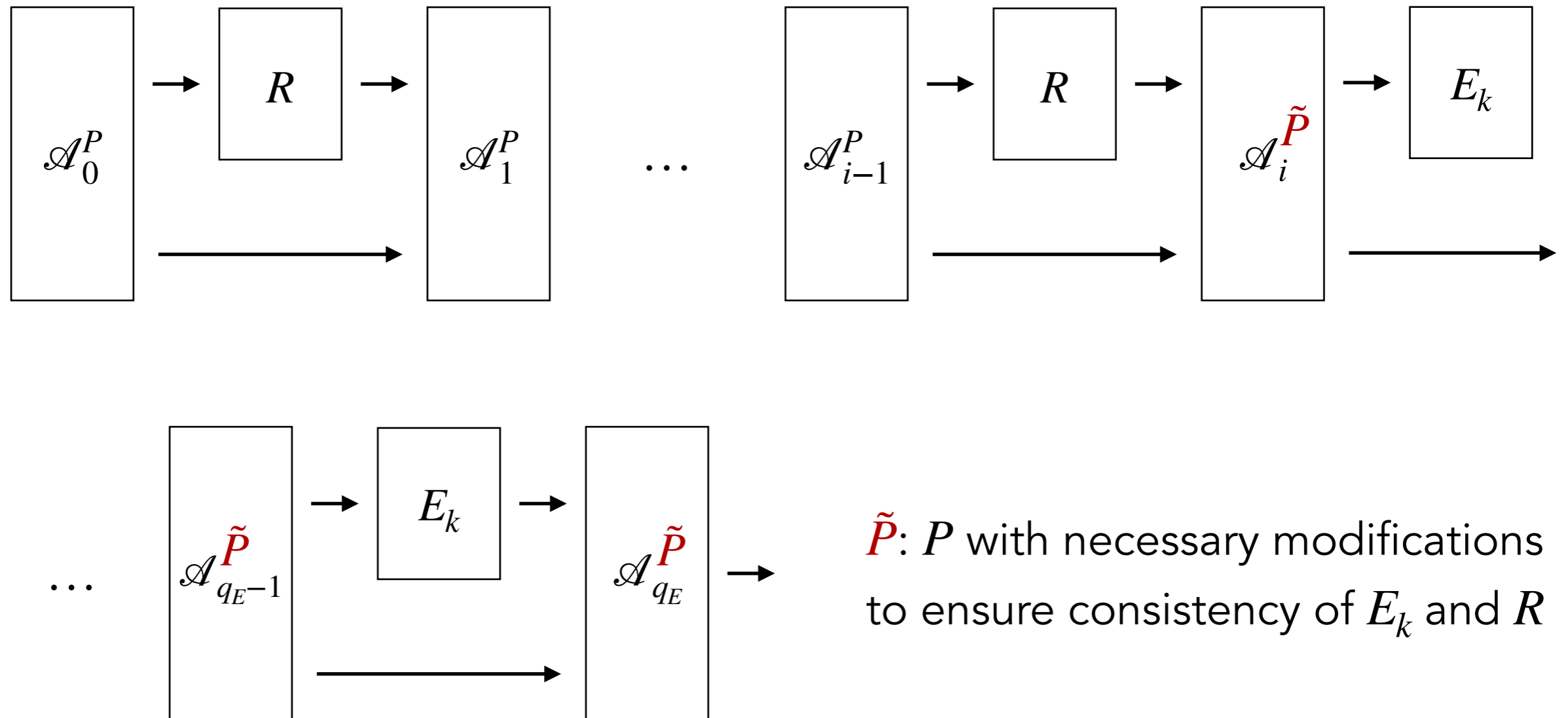
$H_i$ :



$\tilde{P}$ :  $P$  with necessary modifications to ensure consistency of  $E_k$  and  $R$

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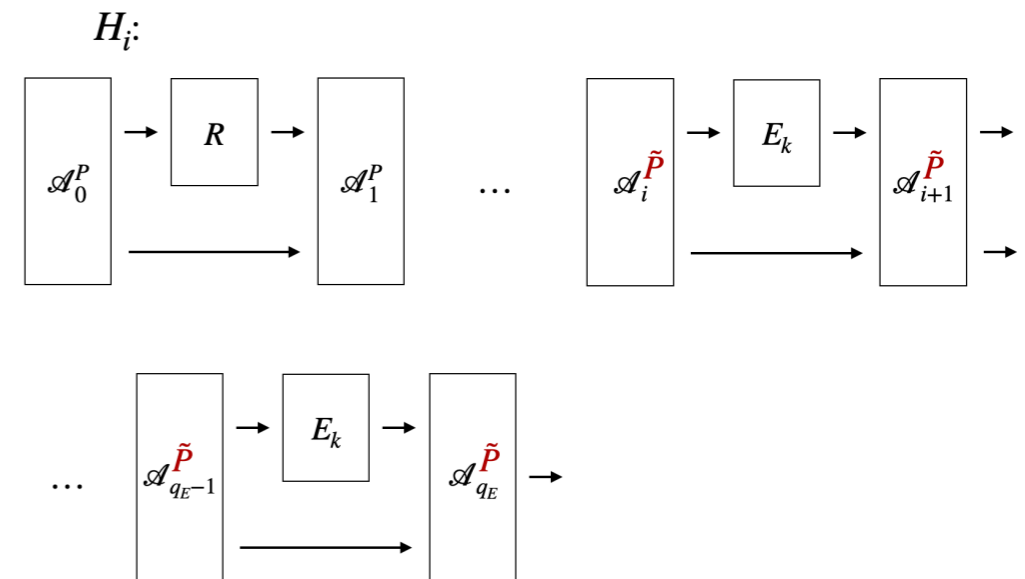


So  $\tilde{P}$  gets messed up more and more as  $i$  grows... but in the end it's gone!



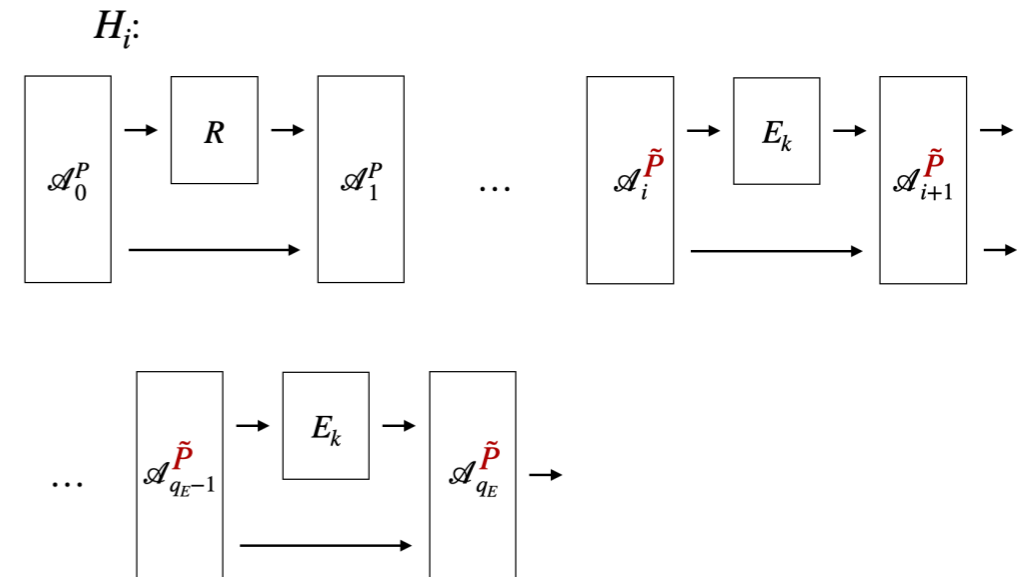
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- ▶ Two steps in hybrid transition:



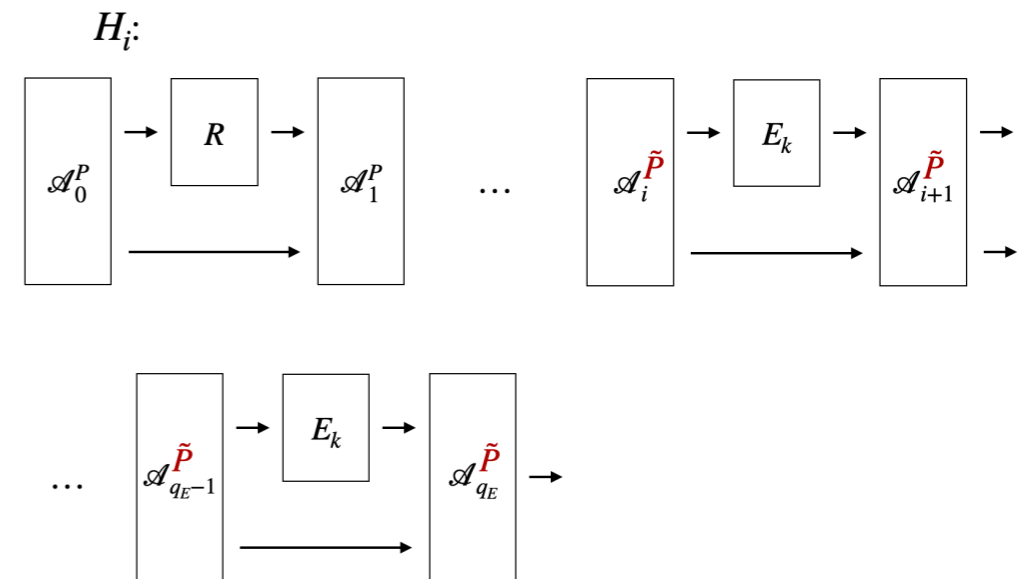
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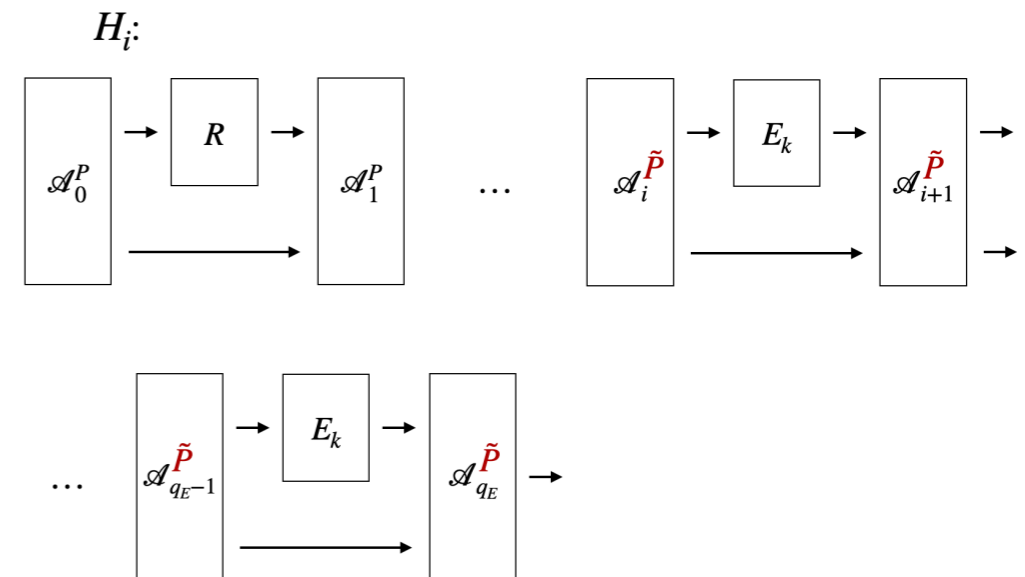
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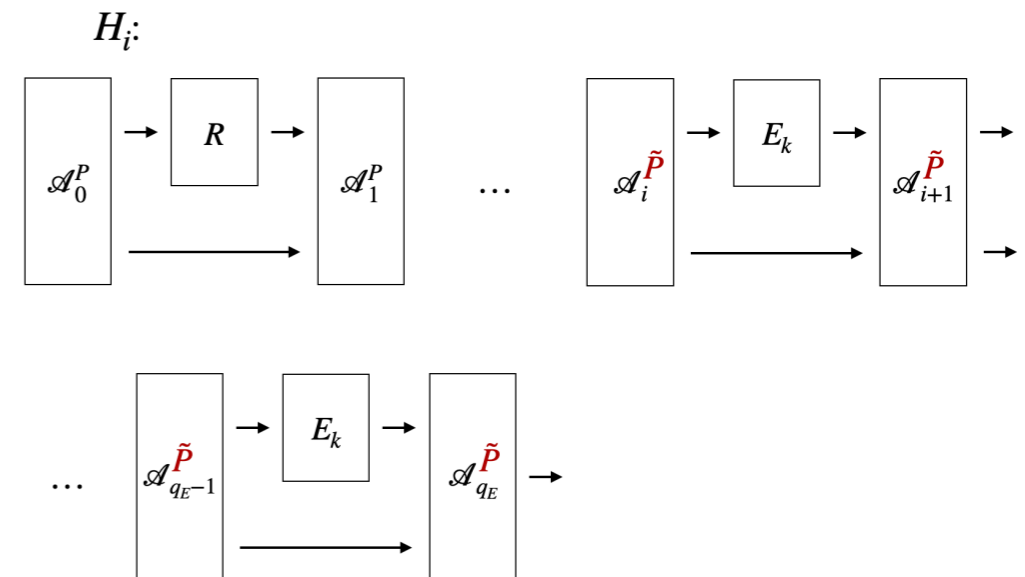


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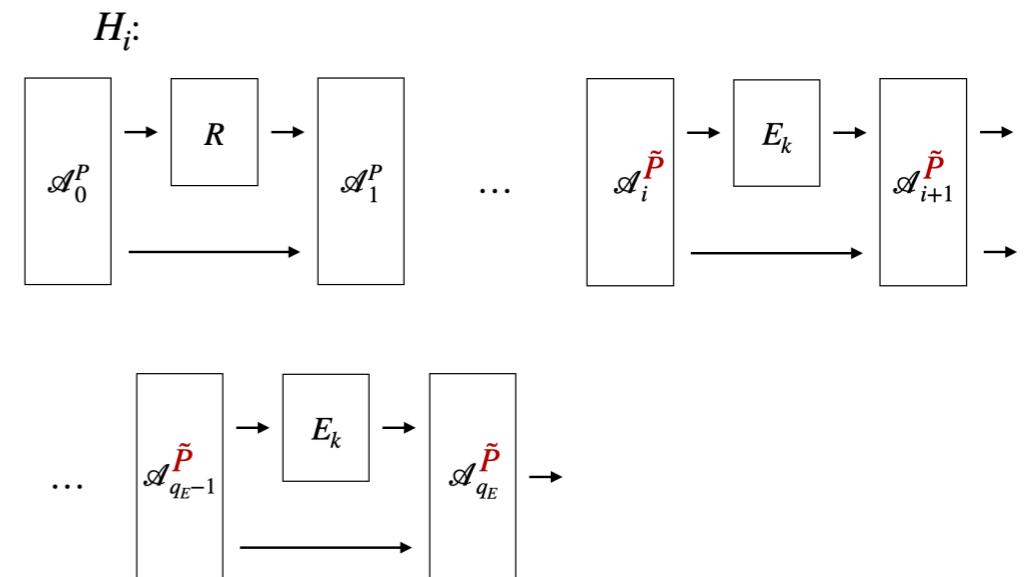


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  1. A **resampling lemma** for random permutations
  2. A **reprogramming lemma** in terms of expected number of queries

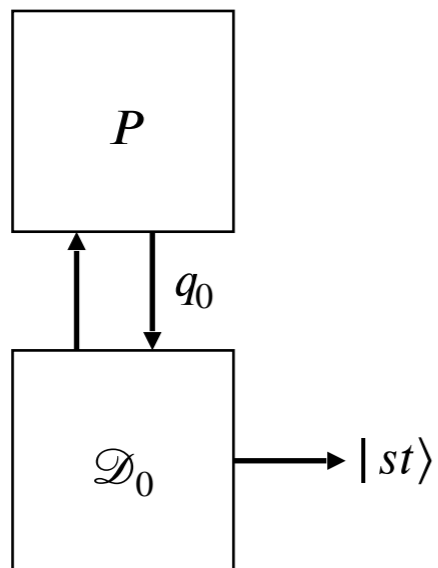
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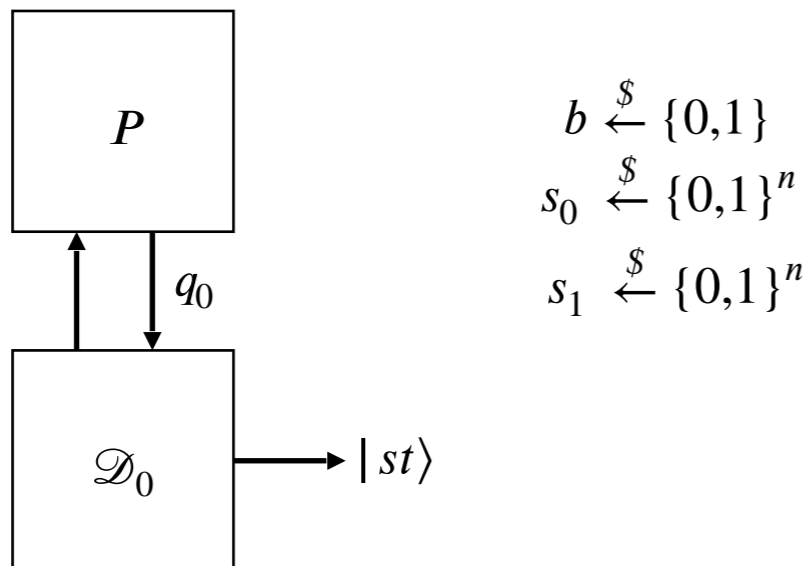




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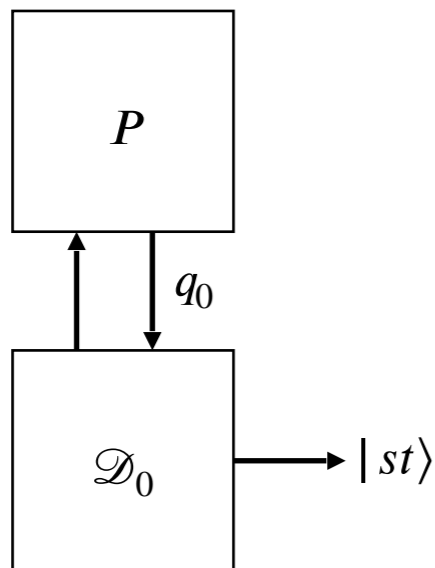
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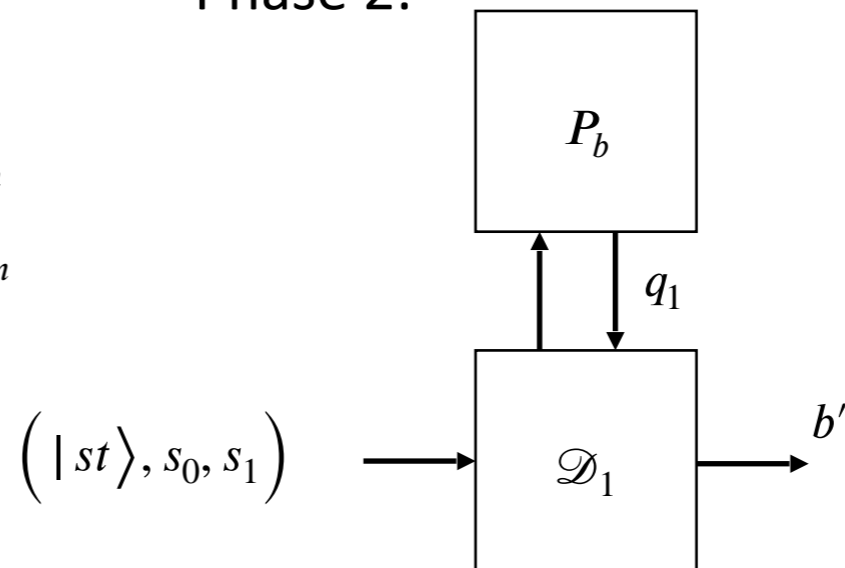
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$$\begin{aligned}
 b &\stackrel{\$}{\leftarrow} \{0,1\} \\
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Phase 2:



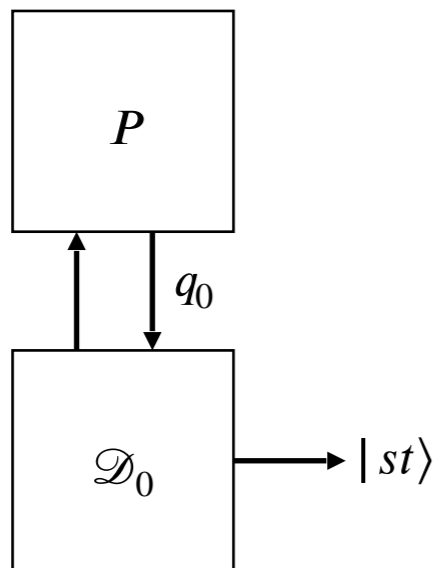
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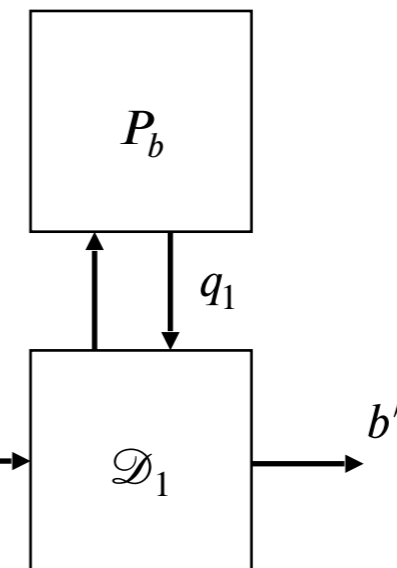
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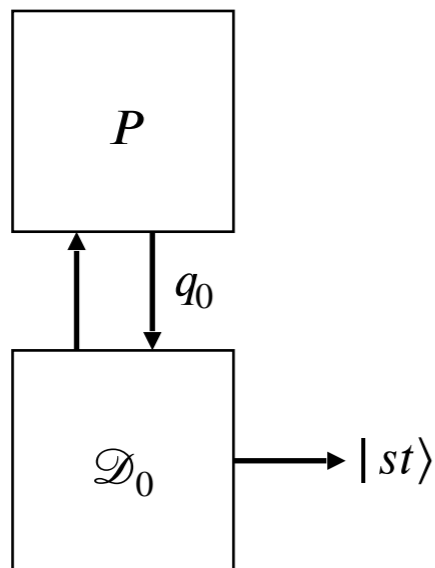
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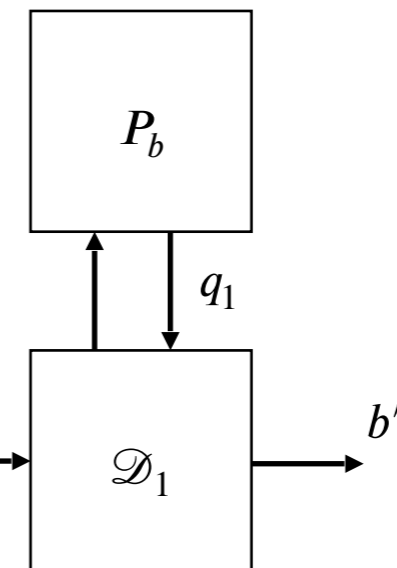
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$$P_1 = P \circ \text{swap}_{s_0, s_1} = \begin{cases} P(s_0) & \text{if } x = s_1 \\ P(s_1) & \text{if } x = s_0 \\ P(x) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Lemma: Advantage  $\leq O\left(\sqrt{q \cdot 2^{-n}}\right)$

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Coming soon: PhD position in provable post-quantum security @DTU (Copenhagen area)



Thank you for your attention!