

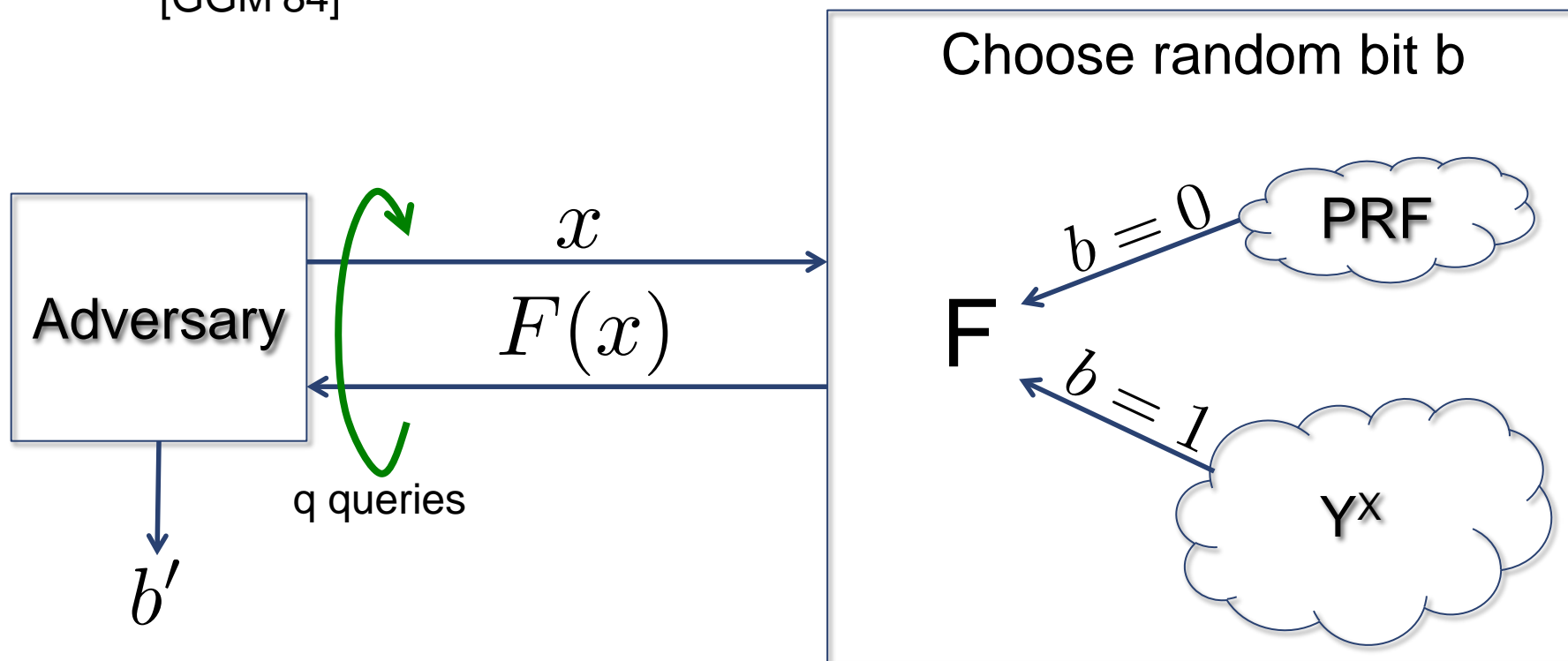
# HOW TO CONSTRUCT QUANTUM RANDOM FUNCTIONS

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Mark Zhandry – Stanford University

# (Classical) Pseudorandom Functions

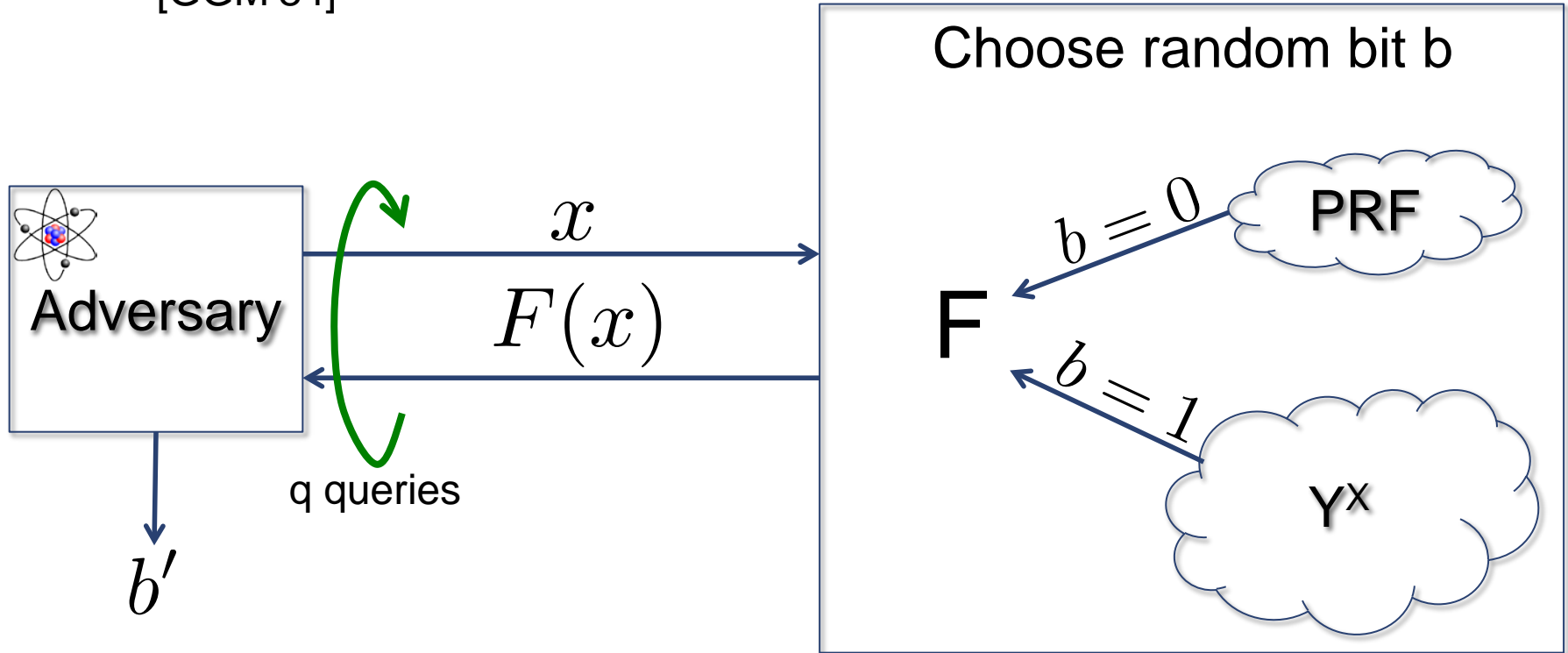
[GGM'84]



$$\text{PRF is secure if } \left| \Pr[b = b'] - \frac{1}{2} \right| < \text{negl}$$

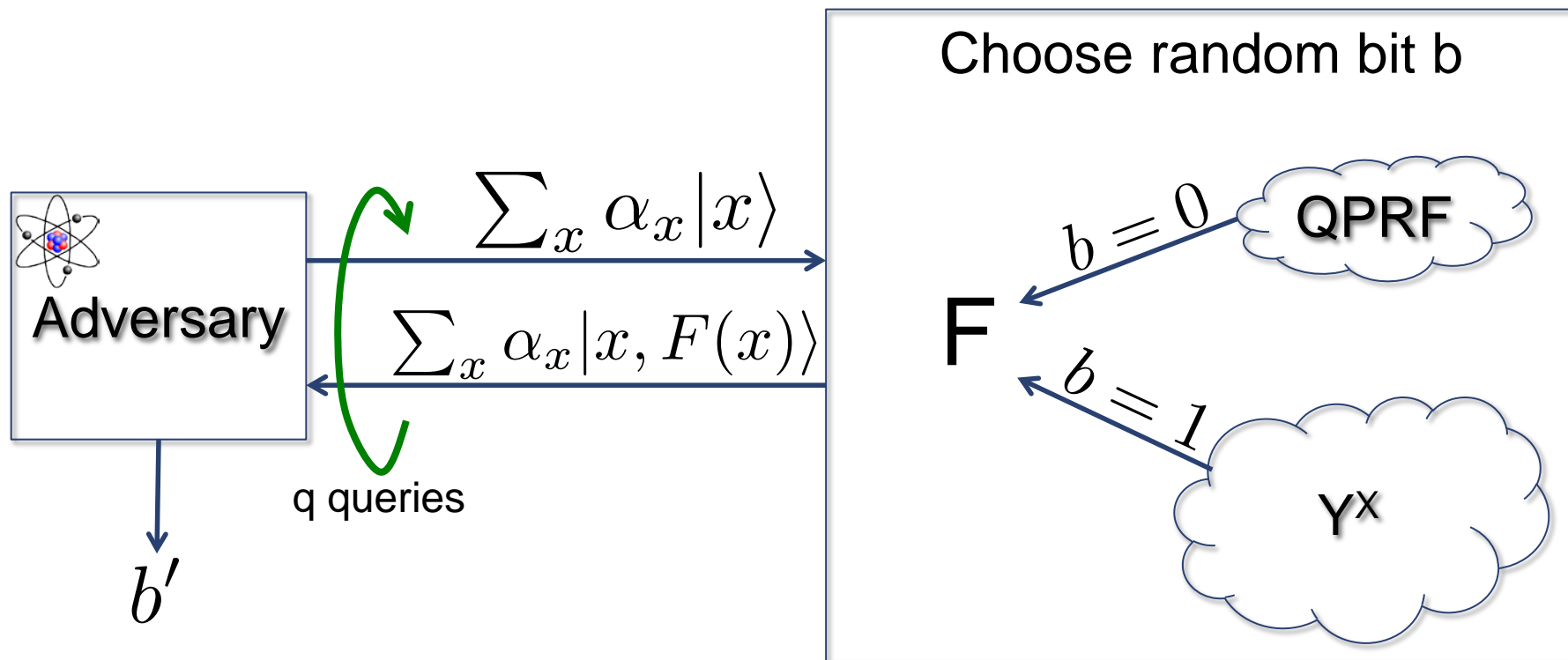
# ~~(Classical)~~ Pseudorandom Functions

[GGM'84]



PRF is secure if  $\left| \Pr[b = b'] - \frac{1}{2} \right| < \text{negl}$

# Quantum Pseudorandom Functions



Single query evaluates  $F$  on exponentially-many inputs

# Quantum Pseudorandom Functions

PRFs: building block for most of symmetric crypto

Quantum PRFs: may be needed when end-users are quantum

## Specific applications:

- Proofs in the Quantum Random Oracle Model [BDFLSZ'11]
- Needed for MACs secure against quantum chosen message attacks [BZ'12]
- Step towards quantum PRP (e.g. Luby-Rackoff)

# Separation



Theorem: If PRFs exist, then there are PRFs that are not quantum PRFs

- Construct a PRF that is periodic with large, secret period
- Cannot find period with classical queries
- Easy with quantum queries

# How to Construct Quantum PRFs

We prove security for some classical PRF constructions:

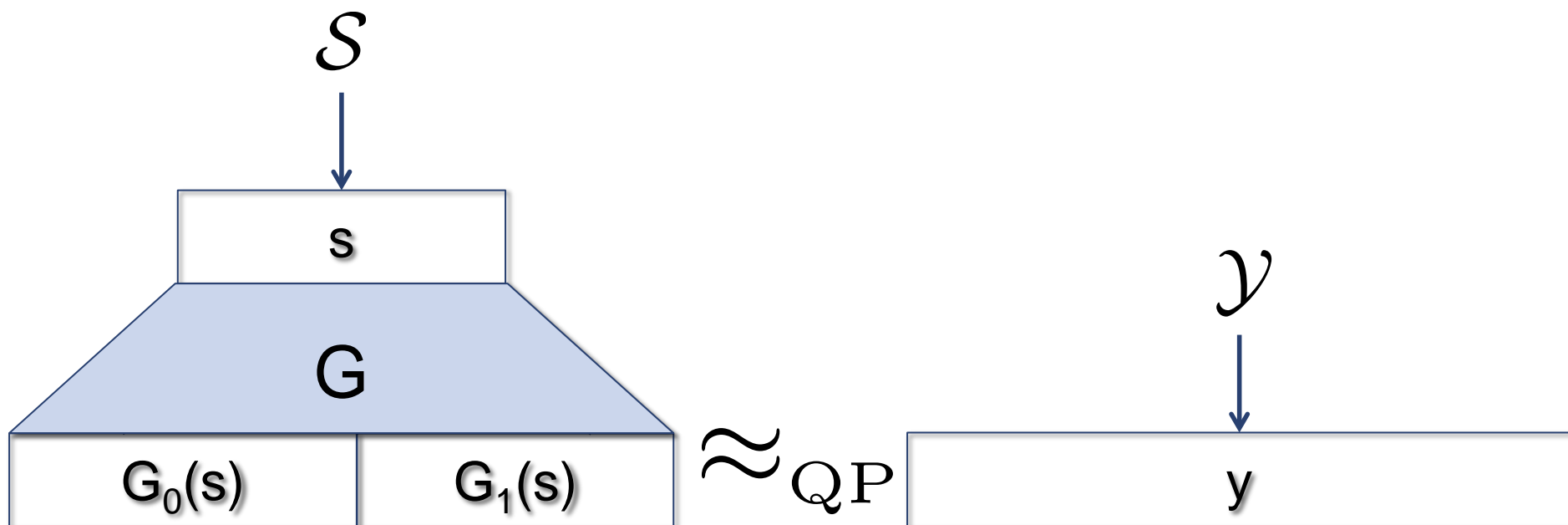
- From quantum-secure pseudorandom generators [GGM'84]
- From quantum-secure pseudorandom synthesizers [NR'95]
- Directly from lattices [BPR'11]

Classical proofs do not carry over into the quantum setting

⇒ Need new proof techniques

Example: GGM

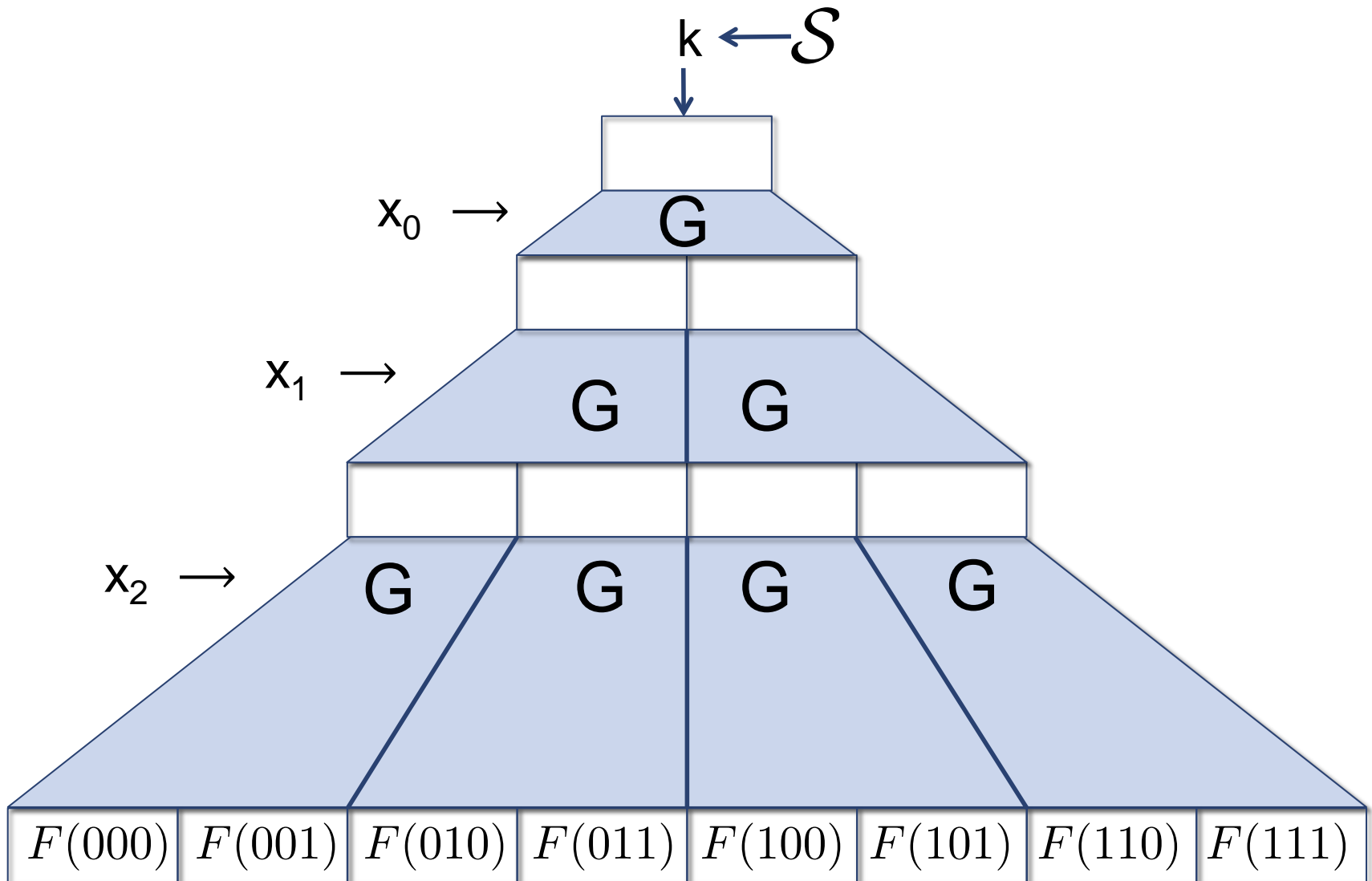
# Pseudorandom Generators



Indistinguishable for Quantum Machines



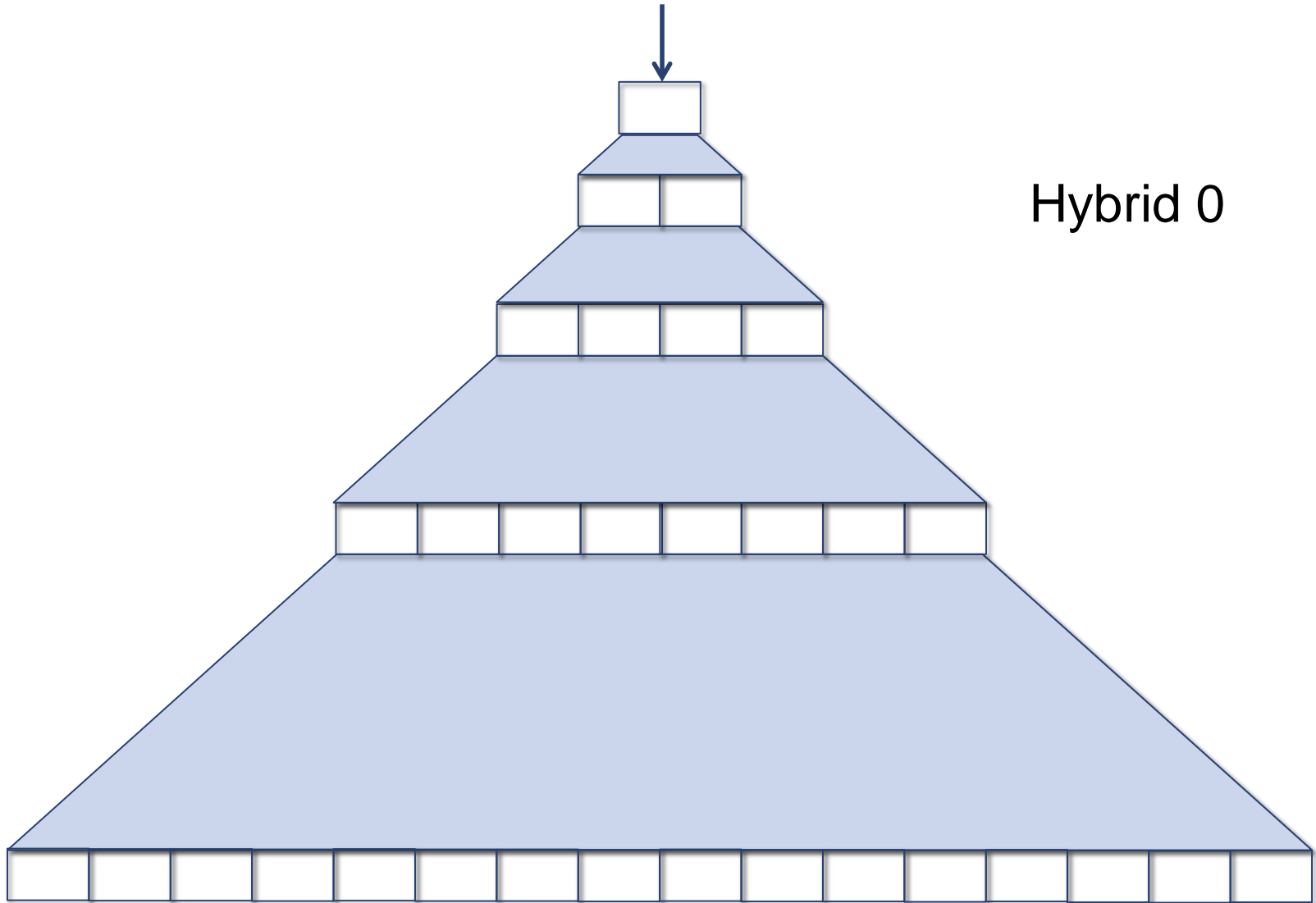
# The GGM Construction



# Original Security Proof

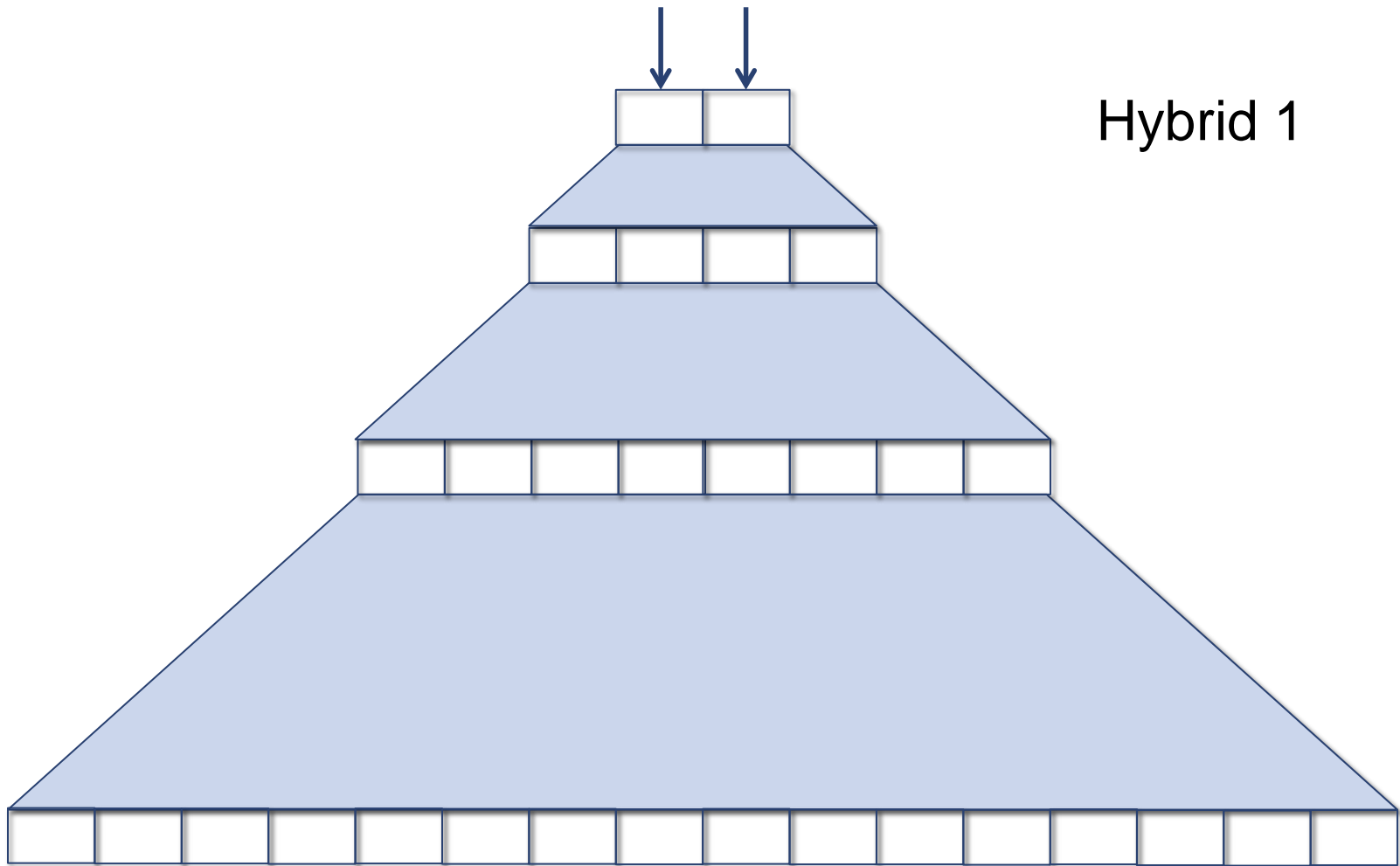
Step 1: Hybridize over levels of tree

# Original Security Proof: Step 1



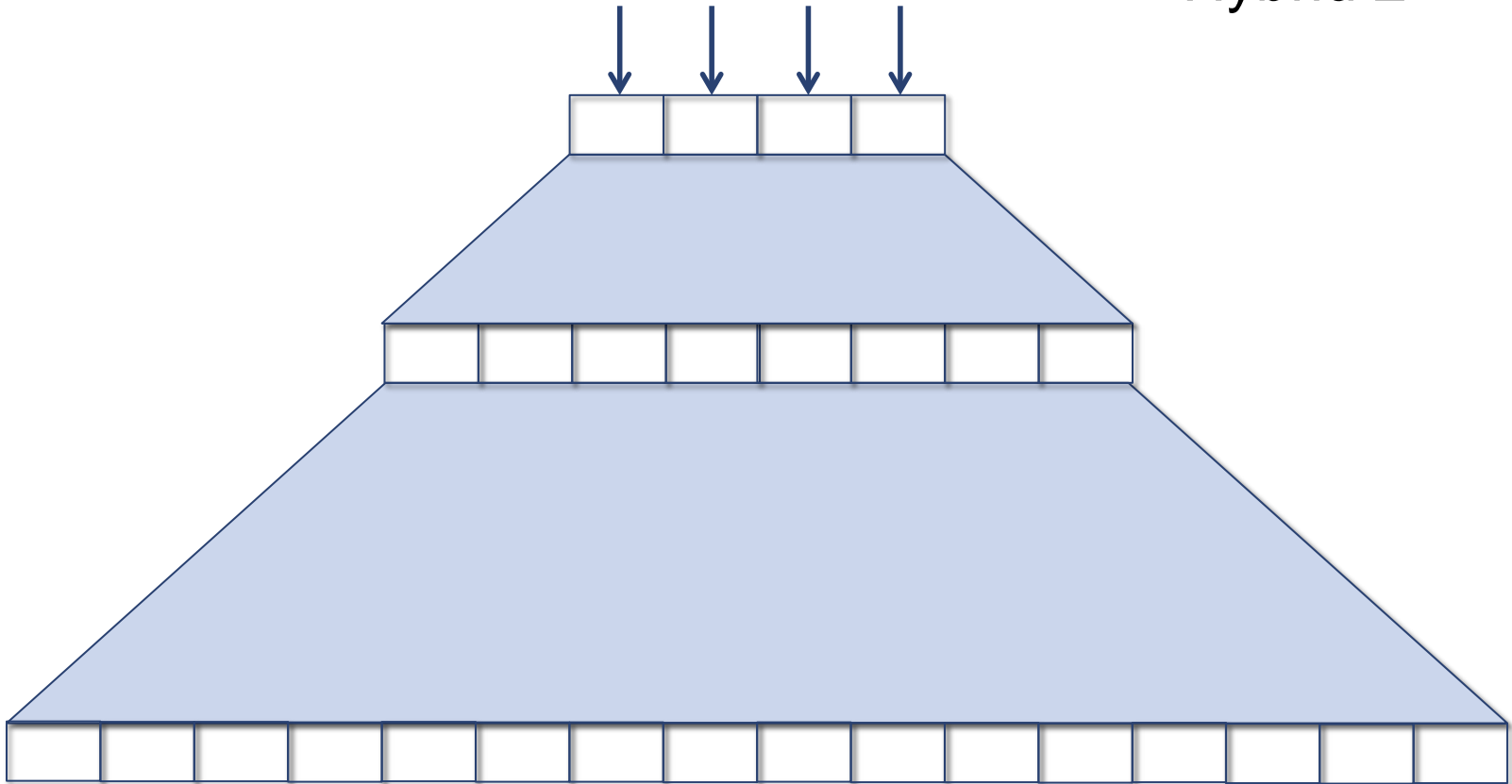
Hybrid 0

# Original Security Proof: Step 1



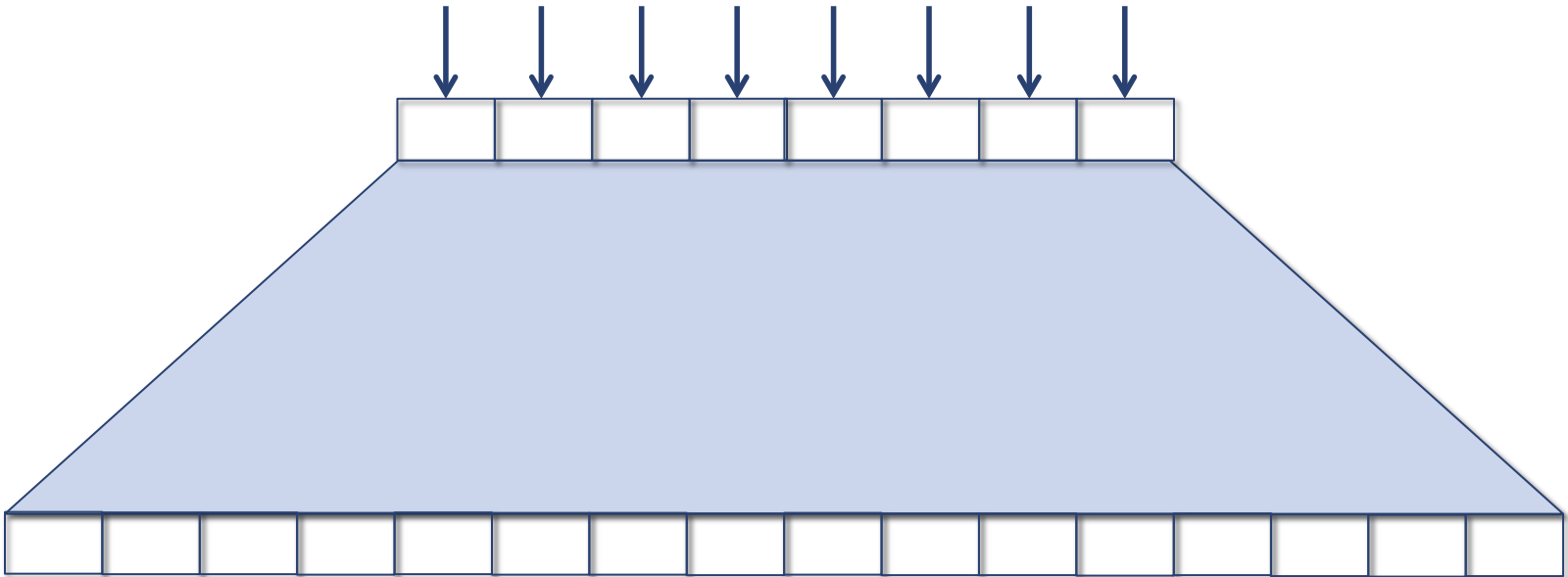
# Original Security Proof: Step 1

Hybrid 2



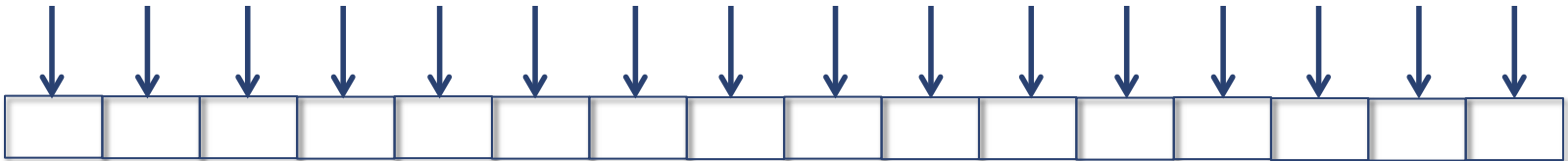
# Original Security Proof: Step 1

Hybrid 3



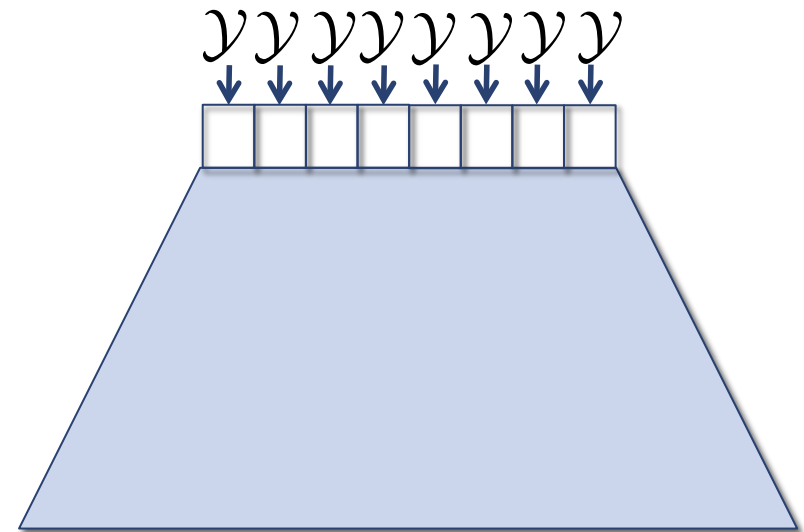
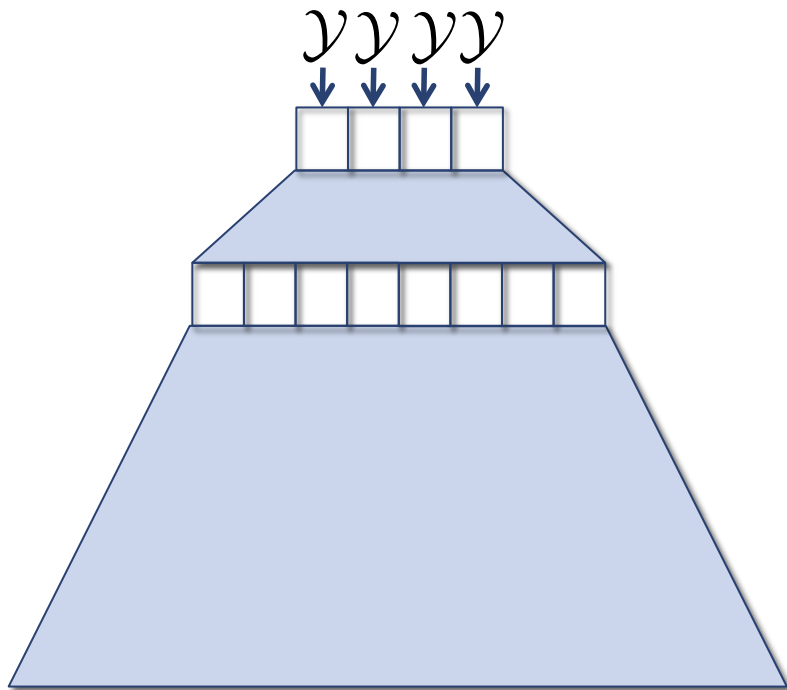
# Original Security Proof: Step 1

Hybrid n



# Original Security Proof: Step 1

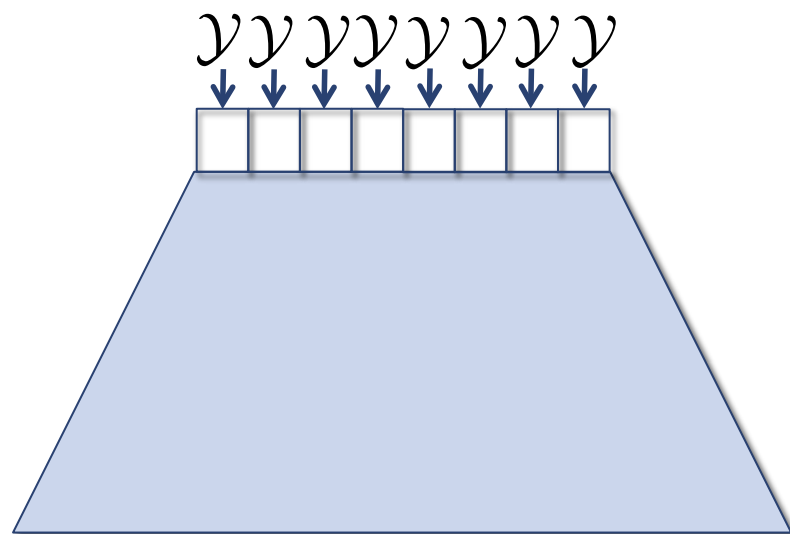
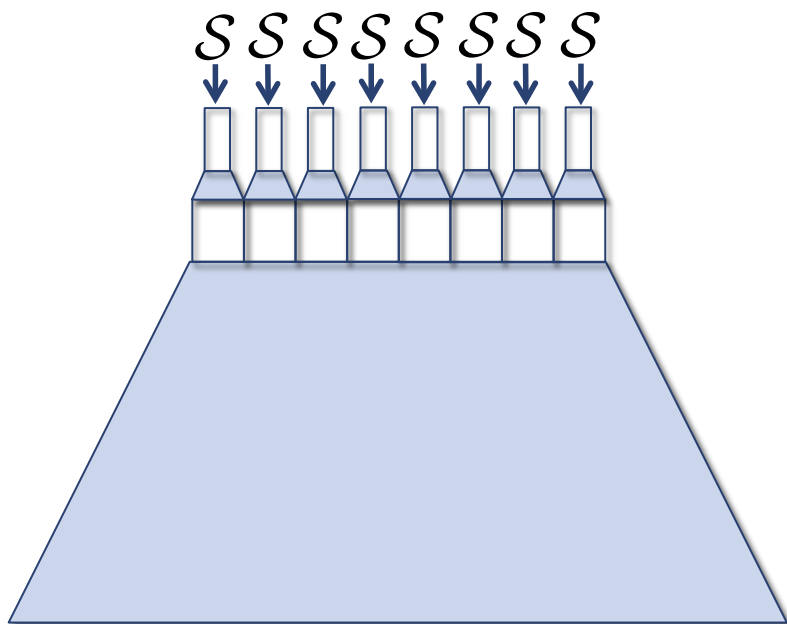
PRF distinguisher will distinguish two adjacent hybrids





# Original Security Proof: Step 1

PRF distinguisher will distinguish two adjacent hybrids



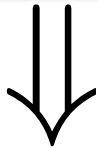
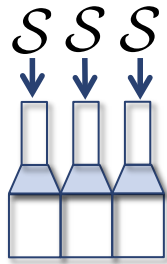
# Original Security Proof

Step 1: Hybridize over levels of tree

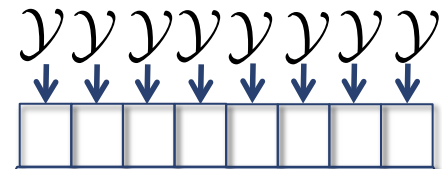
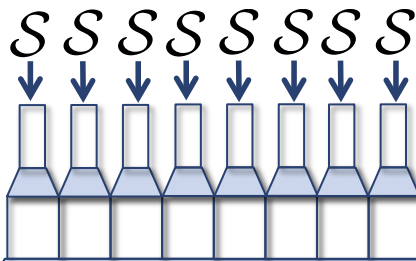
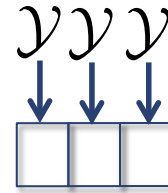


Step 2: Simulate hybrids using  $q$  samples

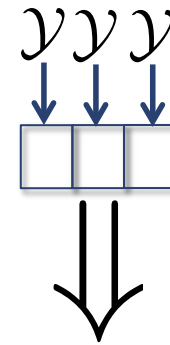
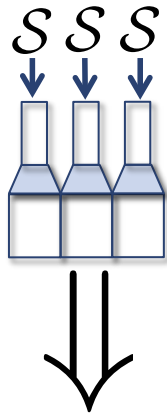
# Original Security Proof: Step 2



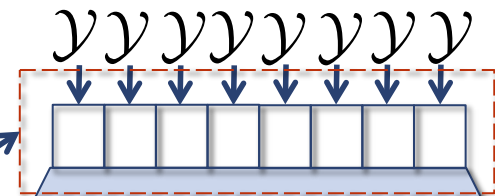
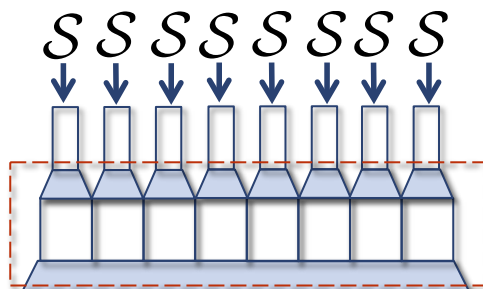
Simulate



# Original Security Proof: Step 2



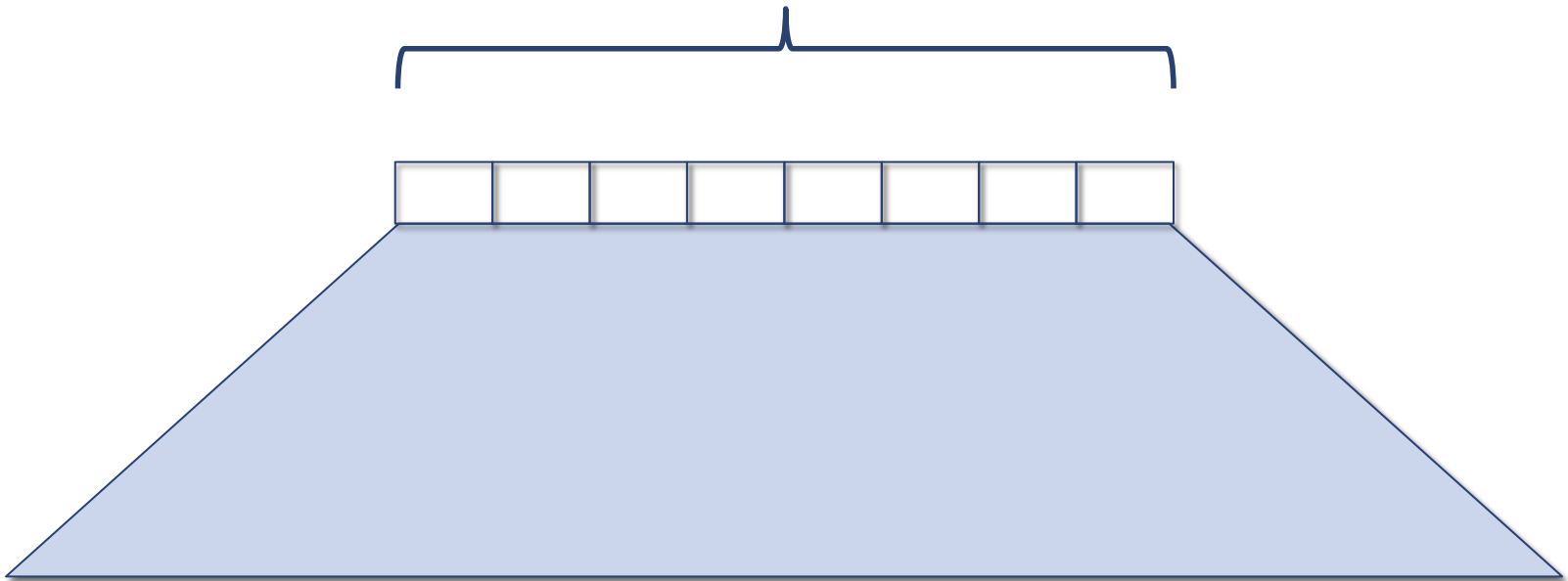
Simulate



Put samples here

# Original Security Proof: Step 2

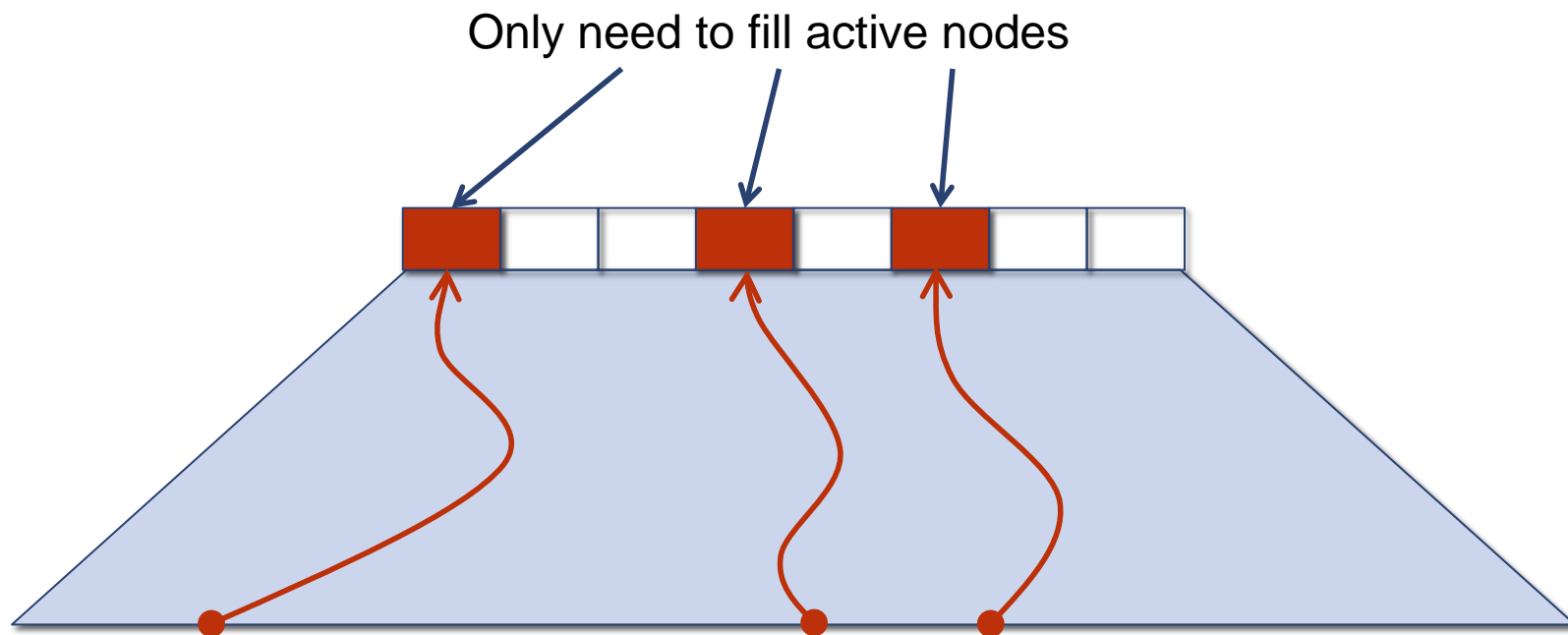
Rows are exponentially wide



Problem?

# Original Security Proof: Step 2

**Active node:** value used to answer query



Adversary only queries polynomial number of points

# Original Security Proof

Step 1: Hybridize over levels of tree

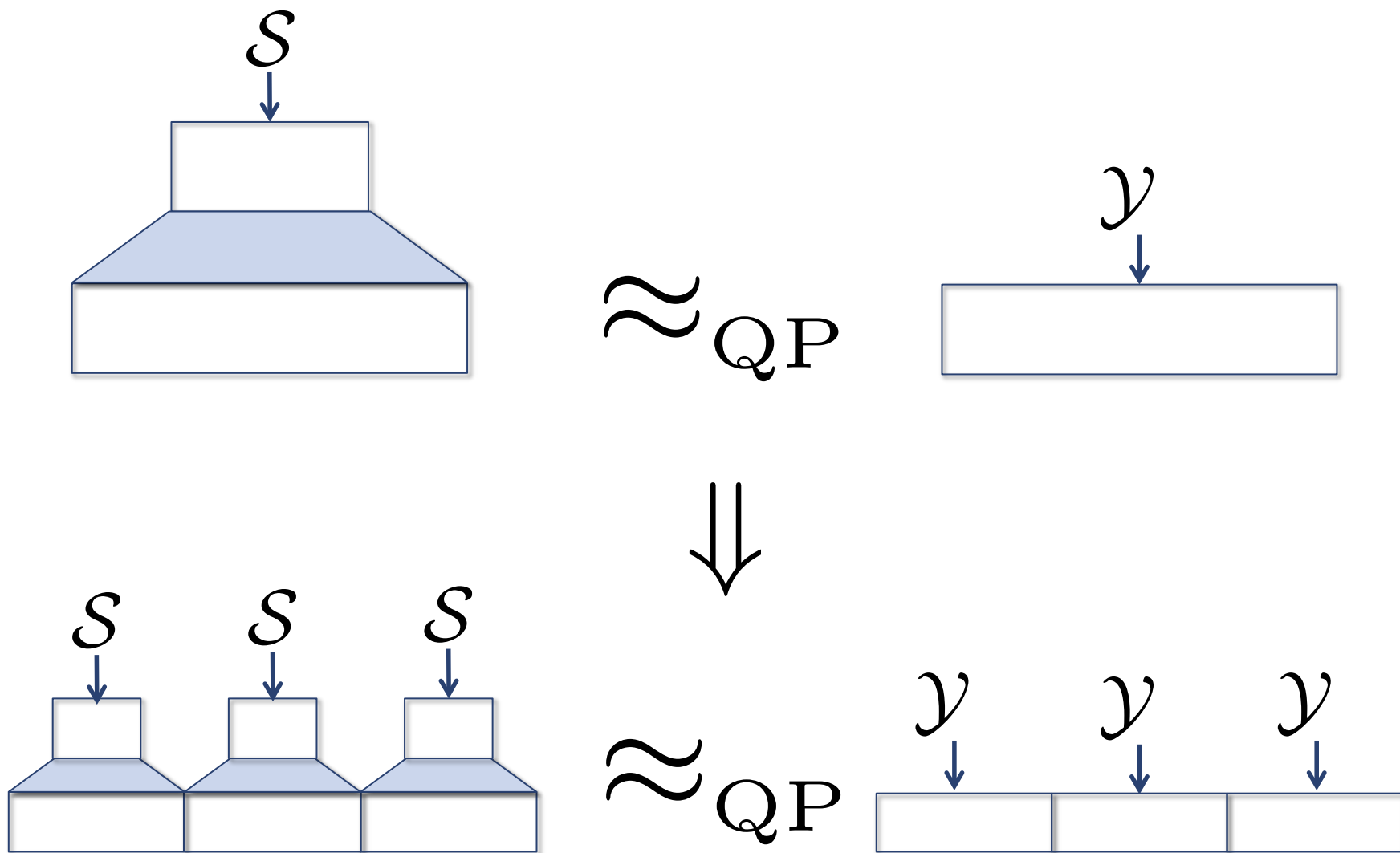


Step 2: Simulate hybrids using  $q$  samples



Step 3: Pseudorandomness of one PRG sample implies pseudorandomness of  $q$  samples

# Original Security Proof: Step 3





# Original Security Proof

Step 1: Hybridize over levels of tree



Step 2: Simulate hybrids using  $q$  samples



Step 3: Pseudorandomness of one PRG sample implies pseudorandomness of  $q$  samples



# Quantum Security Proof Attempt

Step 1: Hybridize over levels of tree



# Quantum Security Proof Attempt

Step 1: Hybridize over levels of tree



Step 3: Quantum pseudorandomness of one PRG sample implies quantum pseudorandomness of  $q$  samples



# Quantum Security Proof Attempt

Step 1: Hybridize over levels of tree



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Step 3: Quantum pseudorandomness of one PRG sample implies quantum pseudorandomness of  $q$  samples

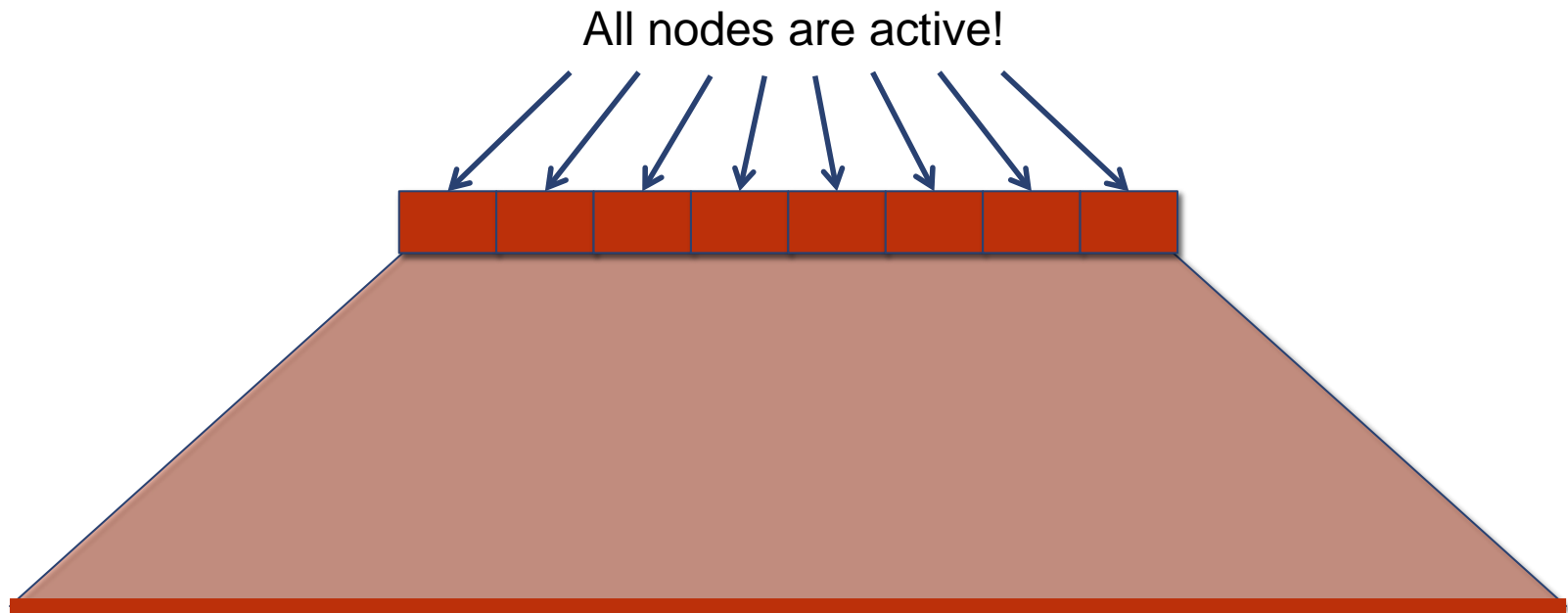


# Difficulty Simulating Hybrids



Adversary can query on all exponentially-many inputs

# Difficulty Simulating Hybrids



Exact simulation requires exponentially-many samples

Need new simulation technique



# Main Tool: Small Range Distributions

$$(y_1, \dots, y_r) \leftarrow D^r$$

Polynomial  $r$

For all  $x \in \mathcal{X}$

$$i_x \leftarrow [1, r]$$

$$H(x) = y_{i_x}$$



H: 

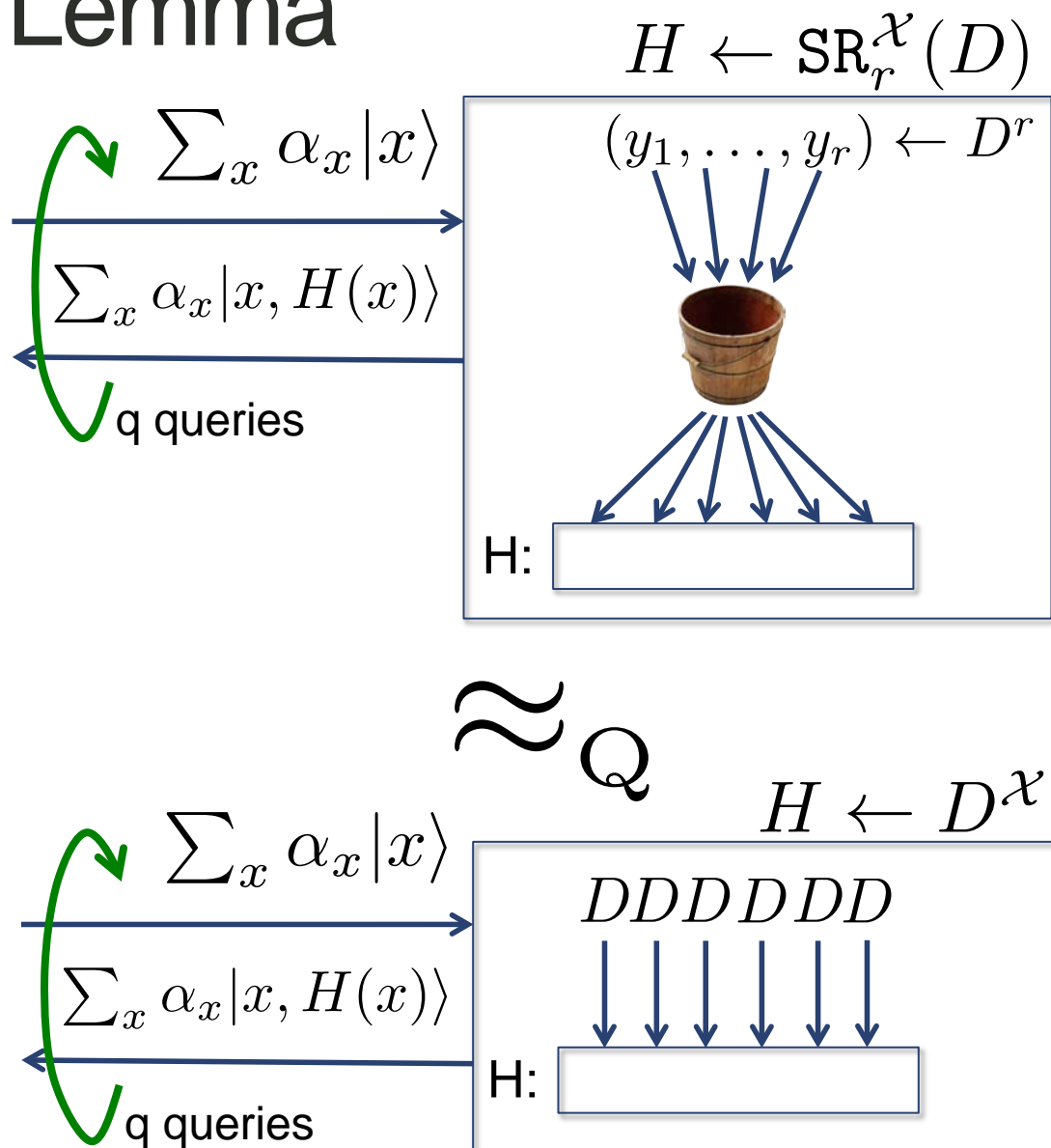
$y_5$	$y_2$	$y_4$	$y_4$	$y_1$	$y_5$	$y_3$	$y_3$	$y_4$	$y_5$	$y_2$	$y_5$	$y_2$	$y_3$	$y_5$	$y_1$
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$$\text{SR}_r^{\mathcal{X}}(D)$$



# Main Technical Lemma

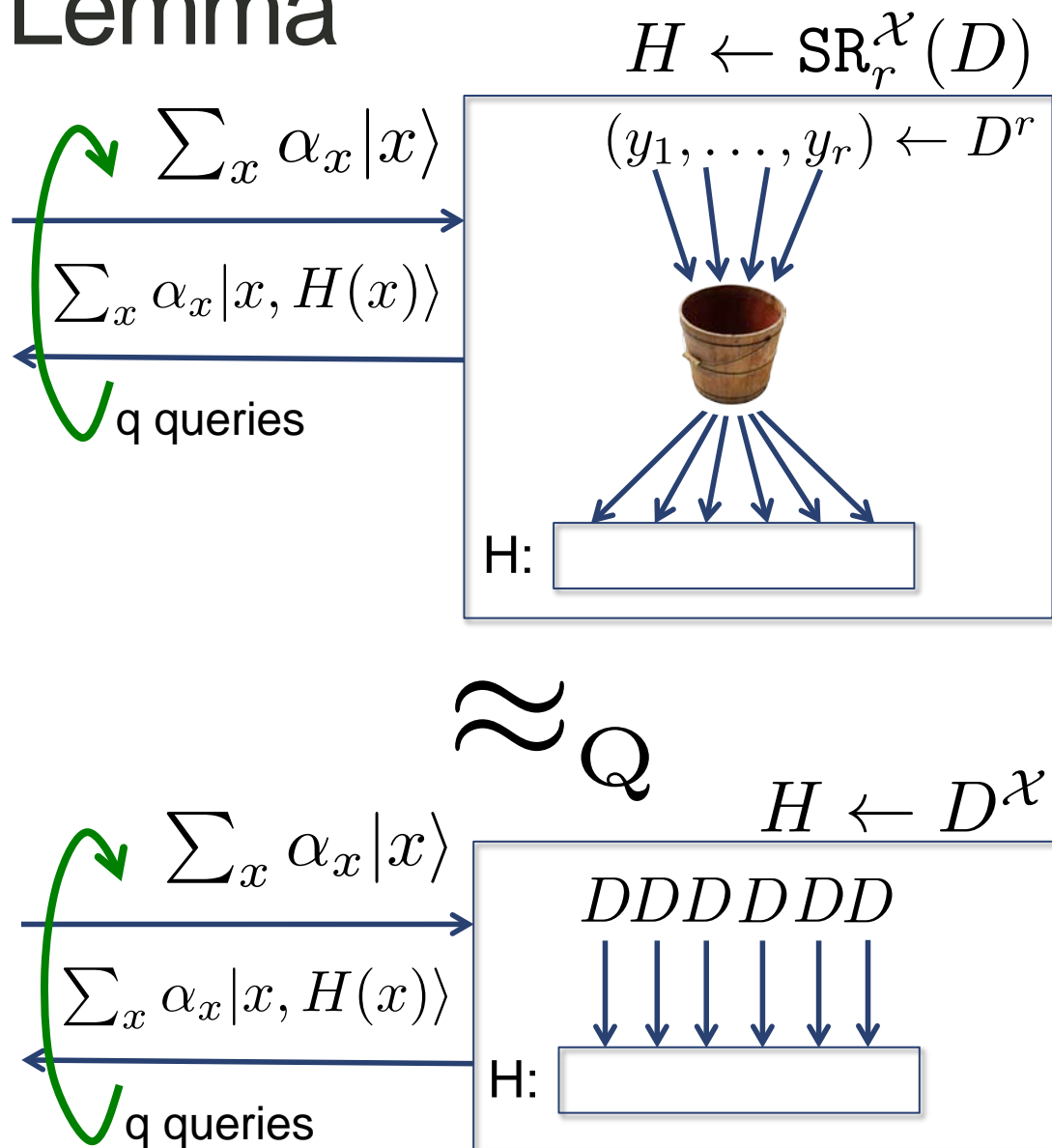
Lemma:  $\text{SR}_r^{\mathcal{X}}(D)$  is indistinguishable from  $D^{\mathcal{X}}$  by any  $q$ -query quantum algorithm, except with probability  $O(q^3/r)$



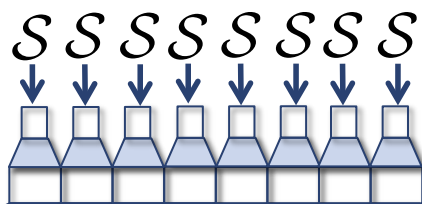
# Main Technical Lemma

Lemma:  $\text{SR}_r^{\mathcal{X}}(D)$  is indistinguishable from  $D^{\mathcal{X}}$  by any  $q$ -query quantum algorithm, except with probability  $O(q^3/r)$

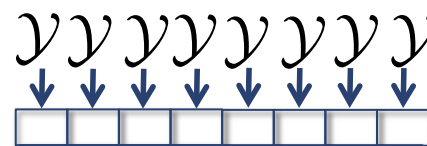
A lot of work!



# Fixing the GGM Proof

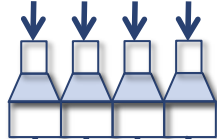


PRF distinguisher will distinguish two adjacent hybrids



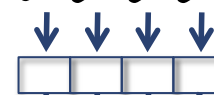
# Fixing the GGM Proof

$s s s s$



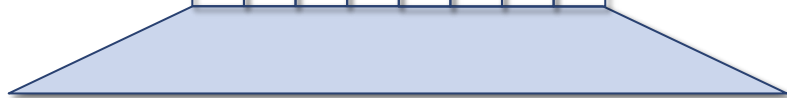
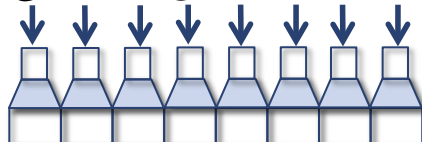
$\approx_Q$

$\gamma \gamma \gamma \gamma$



$\approx_Q$

$s s s s s s s s$

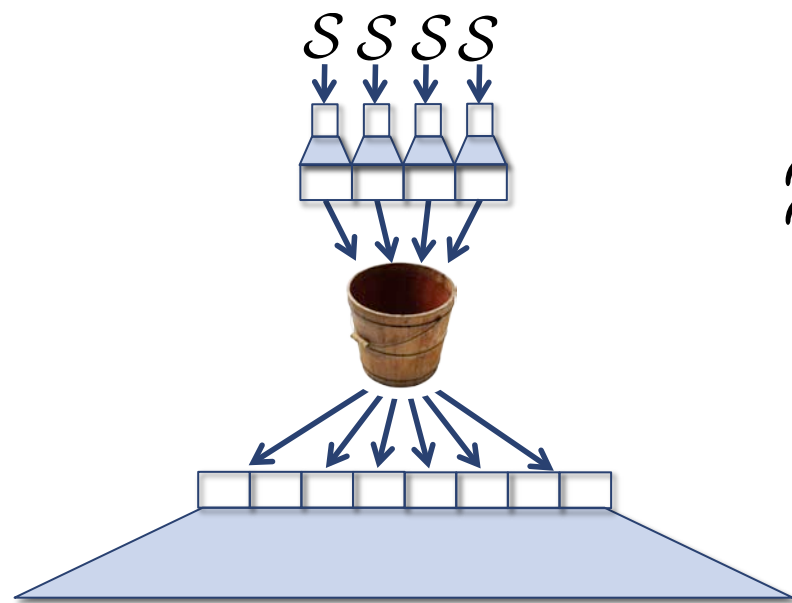


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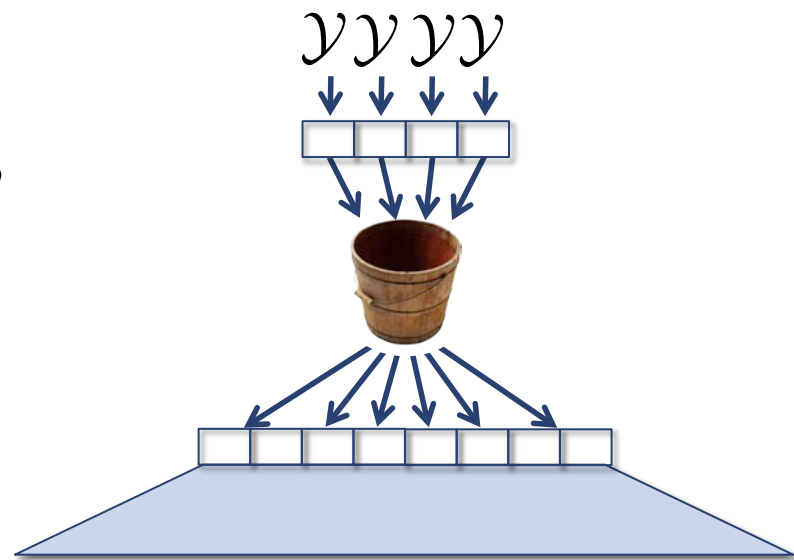
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# Fixing the GGM Proof

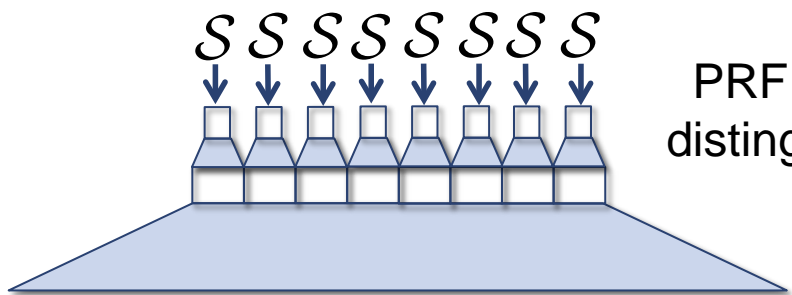


$\approx_{QP}$

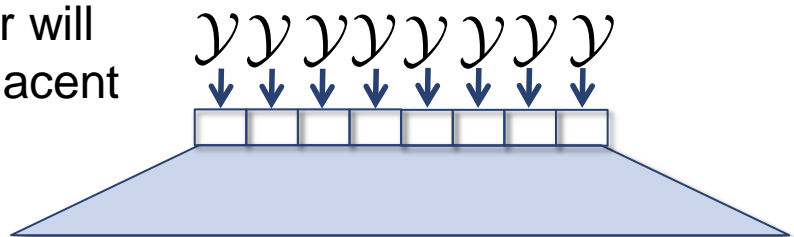


$\approx_Q$

$\approx_Q$



PRF distinguisher will distinguish two adjacent hybrids



# Quantum Security Proof

Step 1: Hybridize over levels of tree



Step 2: Simulate hybrids **approximately** using **polynomially-many** samples



Step 3: Quantum pseudorandomness of one sample implies quantum pseudorandomness of **polynomially-many** samples



# Summary

Separation: PRFs  $\neq$  QPRFs

We prove security for some classical PRF constructions:

- From quantum-secure pseudorandom generators [GGM'84]
- From quantum-secure pseudorandom synthesizers [NR'95]
- Directly from lattices [BPR'11]

# Future Work

Quantum secure PRPs

Other crypto primitives:

- Signatures and MACs under quantum chosen message attacks
- Encryption secure under quantum chosen ciphertext attacks



# Future Work

Quantum secure PRPs

Other crypto primitives:

- Signatures and MACs under quantum chosen message attacks
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Thank you!