### MASARYKOVA UNIVERZITA Přírodovědecká fakulta Název ústavu

# Diplomová práce

Brno rok Radim Čech

## MASARYKOVA UNIVERZITA

### PŘÍRODOVĚDECKÁ FAKULTA Název ústavu

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## Abstrakt

V této bakalářské/diplomové/rigorózní práci se věnujeme ...

## Abstract

In this thesis we study  $\dots$ 



## Poděkování

Na tomto místě bych chtěl(-a) poděkovat	
Prohlášení	
Prohlašuji, že jsem svoji bakalářskou/diplomovou statně pod vedením vedoucího práce s využitím inforpráci citovány.	
Prohlašuji, že jsem svoji rigorózní práci vypracov informačních zdrojů, které jsou v práci citovány.	val(-a) samostatně s využitím
Brno xx. měsíce 20xx	Radim Čech

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## Přehled použitého značení

Pro snažší orientaci v textu zde čtenáři předkládáme přehled základního značení, které se v celé práci vyskytuje.

 $\mathbb C \mod$  množina všech komplexních čísel

# $\mathbf{\acute{U}vod}$

### Kapitola 1

### **Teorie**

TODO boneh-venkatesan cely clanek prednaska

lovacs nerovnost dukaz

bleichenbacher

screenshot rozvrhu

oba dva pristupy pochopit na ideove a implementacni urovni(napsat pseudokod do textu)

proof of concept reseni obema zpusoby naprogramovat

Sepsat LLL a dopsat odvozeni delta

#### 1.1 Lattice theory

Let B be a matrix with rows linearly independent rows  $b_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , then the discrete subgroup  $\Lambda(B) = \{\sum v_i b_i | v_i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$  is called a *lattice*.

Let  $\pi_i : \mathbb{R}^d \to \operatorname{span}(b_0, \dots, b_{i-1})^{\perp}$  be the orthogonal projection into the complement. In particular,  $\pi_0 \equiv id$ . Then the *Gram-Schmidt orthogonalization* (GSO) of B is  $B^* = (b_0, \dots, b_{i-1})$ , where  $b_i^* = \pi_i(b_i) = b_i - \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} \mu_{i,j} \cdot b_j^*$  and  $\mu_{i,j} = \langle \boldsymbol{b}_i, \boldsymbol{b}_j^* \rangle / \langle \boldsymbol{b}_j^*, \boldsymbol{b}_j^* \rangle$ .

Let  $||\cdot||$  be the euclidean norm. Denote by  $\lambda_i(\Lambda)$  the radius of theh smallest ball centered at the origin containing at least i linearly independent lattice vectors. In particular,  $\lambda_1(\Lambda)$  is the norm of the shortest vector of  $\Lambda$ .

Next we define the Gaussian heuristic to approximate the shortest vector of a lattice.

**Definition 1.1.1.** Let  $\Lambda(B)$  be a lattice. Denote by  $\operatorname{vol}(\Lambda) = \det(B)$  the determinant of the basis and  $\mathbb{B}_d(R)$  the d-dimensional euclidean ball. Then

$$gh(\Lambda) = \left(\frac{\operatorname{Vol}(\Lambda)}{\operatorname{Vol}(\mathfrak{B}_d(1))}\right)^{1/d} = \frac{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{d}{2}\right)^{1/d}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \operatorname{Vol}(\Lambda)^{1/d} \approx \sqrt{\frac{d}{2\pi e}} \cdot \operatorname{Vol}(\Lambda)^{1/d}$$

is called the Gaussian heuristic.

The main problem in lattice thoory is to find the shortest vector of a lattice.

**Definition 1.1.2** (Shortest Vector Problem (SVP)). Let  $\Lambda(B)$  be a lattice. Find the shortest nonzero vector in  $\Lambda(B)$ .

We will be interested in finding closest vector to the lattice which is guaranteed to not be too far away from the lattice.

**Definition 1.1.3** ( $\alpha$ -Bounded Distance Decoding (BDD $_{\alpha}$ )). Given a lattice  $\Lambda(B)$ , a vector t and a parameter  $\alpha > 0$  such that the euclidean distance between t and the lattice dist $(t, B) < \alpha \cdot \lambda_1(\Lambda(B))$ , find the lattice vector  $v \in \Lambda(B)$  closest to t.

To guarantee a unique solution, it is required that  $\alpha < 1/2$ . There is a generalization of the problem for  $1/2 < \alpha < 1$ , where we want to find a unique solution with high probability. Asymptotically, for any polynomially-bounded  $\gamma \geq 1$  there is a reduction from  $BDD_{1/\sqrt{2}\gamma}$  to  $uSVP_{\gamma}$  from the following definition.

**Definition 1.1.4** ( $\gamma$ -Unique Shortest Vector Problem(uSVP $_{\gamma}$ )). Let  $\Lambda$  be a lattice such that  $\lambda_2(\Lambda) > \gamma \cdot \lambda_1(\Lambda)$ , find a nonzero vector  $v \in \Lambda$  of length  $\lambda_1(\Lambda)$ .

The mentioned reduction is due to Kannan's embedding, that constructs

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} B & 0 \\ t & \tau \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $\tau$  is some embedding factor. If v is the closest vector to t, then the lattice  $\Lambda(L)$  contains  $(t - v, \tau)$ , which is small.

We will need some lattice algorithms.

**Definition 1.1.5** (Enumeration). Consider the following problem: Given a matrix B and a bound R, find all lattice vectors  $v = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} u_i \cdot b_i|_{u_i \in \mathbb{Z}}$  with some  $u_i \neq 0$  and  $||v||^2 < R^2$ . Then by lattice vector enumeration we can pick the smallest one and solve the SVP.

We can rewrite the vector v with the Gram-Schmidt basis:

$$v = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} u_i \cdot b_i = \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} u_i \cdot \left( b_i^* + \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} \mu_{i,j} \cdot b_j^* \right) = \sum_{j=0}^{d-1} \left( u_j + \sum_{i=j+1}^{d-1} u_i \cdot \mu_{i,j} \right) \cdot b_j^*.$$

And thanks to orthogonality, the norms of the projections  $\pi_k(v)$  become

$$\|\pi_k(v)\|^2 = \left\| \sum_{j=k}^{d-1} \left( u_j + \sum_{i=j+1}^{d-1} u_i \,\mu_{i,j} \right) b_j^* \right\|^2 = \sum_{j=k}^{d-1} \left( u_j + \sum_{i=j+1}^{d-1} u_i \,\mu_{i,j} \right)^2 \cdot \|b_j^*\|^2.$$

So the norms play nicely with the parameter k. Begin with finding  $\pi_d(v)$  such that  $\|\pi_d(v)\|^2 < R^2$  and iterate the inequality over d. This defines a depth-first tree search. We find a candidate for  $u_{d-1}$  and continue to  $u_{d-2}$  level. Whenever we encounter no candidates, we abandon the branch and backtrack. When we reach the leaves  $u_0$ , we compare the candidates to the previously smallest found vector and backtrack.

**Definition 1.1.6** (Sieving). The lattice sieve algorithm takes a set of lattice vectors  $L \subset \Lambda$  and searches for integer combinations that are short. By recursively doing this process we can solve the SVP.

Definition 1.1.7 (BKZ).

Kapitola 1. Teorie \_\_\_\_\_\_5

#### 1.2 The Hidden Number Problem

**Definition 1.2.1.** Let n be prime, and  $\alpha$  is a secret integer. An oracle generates random, uniformly distributed  $t_i \in \mathbb{Z}_n$  and computes

$$s_i = t_i \cdot \alpha \mod n \tag{1.1}$$

and reveals some most important bits of  $s_i$  and  $t_i$ . The adversery is given the pair  $(t_i, a_i)$  with the revealed bits. Then we can write (1.1) as

$$a_i + k_i = t_i \cdot \alpha$$

where  $k_i < 2^l$  for some parameter  $l \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Some leaks in the (EC)DCA and Diffie-Hellman can be mapped to the HNP, which is traditionally solved by lattice reduction or the Bleichenbacher attack.

#### 1.2.1 Solving the HNP with Lattices

Boneh and Vankatesan construct the following lattice for solving the HNP

$$\begin{bmatrix} n & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & n & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & n & 0 \\ t_0 & t_1 & t_2 & \cdots & t_{m-1} & \frac{1}{n} \end{bmatrix}, \tag{1.2}$$

and we want to find the vector  $(a_0, \ldots, a_{m-1}, 0)$ . The vector  $([t_0 \cdot \alpha]_p, \ldots, [t_{m-1}\alpha]_p, \alpha/n)$  is within  $\sqrt{m+1} \cdot 2^l$  of the desired vector for  $|k_i| < 2^l$ .

#### 1.2.2 HNP and Bleichenbacher

eHNP,

Kapitola 2
Experiment

## Závěr

## Příloha

## Seznam použité literatury

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