# Discussion of "Merchants of Vulnerabilities: Bug Bounty Programs and Their Impact on Software"

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### Winner-take-all contest with different types of agents

- Agent types: eWHHs, neWHHs, BHHs
  - look for bugs in software;
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- The optimal number of WHHs (> 0, increases in #BHHs)
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Literature on contests: Tullock (1980), ..., Drugov et al. (2024).

# Questions on the modeling approach

#### Where do the "winning" probabilities come from?

ullet eWHH i finds an SVV first (against n-1 eWHHs and m BHHs)

with prob. 
$$\mathbb{P}^s_{ie} = \frac{1}{n+m} + \frac{1}{n+m} \left( \frac{\alpha_{is}}{(n-1)\alpha_s^* + m\mu_s^*} - \underbrace{\frac{(n-1)\alpha_s^* + m\mu_s^*}{(n-1)+m}} \right).$$
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#### How should the "winning" probabilities be interpreted?

- Let  $\alpha_s^* = \mu_s^* \approx 0$  and  $\alpha_{is} \approx 1 \Rightarrow \mathbb{P}_{ie}^s \approx \frac{2}{n+m} < 1$ .
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#### Isn't it important when the bug is found?

- Intoduce discounting?
- Impossible without explicit probabilistic model.

## A more explicit model?

## Suppose bug discovery times are exponentially distributed:

- For eWHH *i*, we have  $T_i^{\text{eWHH}} \sim F(t; \alpha_i) = 1 \exp(-\alpha_i t)$ .
- ullet For BHH j, we have  $T_j^{\mathrm{BHH}} \sim F(t; \mu_j) = 1 \exp(-\mu_j t)$ .

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#### The winning probability of eWHH 1 is then given by:

$$\begin{split} & \mathbb{P}\big[\underbrace{T_1^{\text{eWHH}} \leq T_2^{\text{eWHH}}, \dots, T_1^{\text{eWHH}} \leq T_n^{\text{eWHH}}}_{n-1 \text{ remaining eWHHs}}; \underbrace{T_1^{\text{eWHH}} \leq T_1^{\text{BHH}}, \dots, T_1^{\text{eWHH}} \leq T_m^{\text{BHH}}}_{m \text{ BHHs}} \big] \\ & = \int\limits_0^{+\infty} \mathbb{P}\big[t \leq T_2^{\text{eWHH}}, \dots, t \leq T_n^{\text{eWHH}}; t \leq T_1^{\text{BHH}}, \dots, t \leq T_m^{\text{BHH}}\big] \alpha_1 \exp\big(-\alpha_1 t\big) dt \\ & = \int\limits_0^{+\infty} \prod_{i=2}^n \mathbb{P}\big[t \leq T_i^{\text{eWHH}}\big] \prod_{j=1}^m \mathbb{P}\big[t \leq T_j^{\text{BHH}}\big] \alpha_1 \exp\big(-\alpha_1 t\big) dt \\ & = \int\limits_0^{+\infty} \big[\exp(-\alpha^* t)\big]^{n-1} \big[\exp(-\mu^* t)\big]^m \alpha_1 \exp\big(-\alpha_1 t\big) dt = \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_1 + (n-1)\alpha^* + m\mu^*}. \end{split}$$