

M4GB: An Efficient Gröbner Basis Algorithm

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M4GB: An
Efficient
Gröbner Basis
Algorithm

Rusydi H.
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Introduction

M4GB
Algorithm

Performance
Comparison

Solving MQ
Challenges

- ➊ Introduction
- ➋ M4GB Algorithm
- ➌ Performance Comparison
- ➍ Solving MQ Challenges

Table of Contents

- ➊ Introduction
- ➋ M4GB Algorithm
- ➌ Performance Comparison
- ➍ Solving MQ Challenges

Problem

$\mathbb{F}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ - a polynomial ring over a field \mathbb{F} together with an admissible monomial ordering $<$.

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Problem (MQ-problem)

Let $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$. Given $f_1, \dots, f_m \in \mathbb{F}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ with f_i be quadratic polynomials, find a $(a_1, \dots, a_n) \in \mathbb{F}^n$ such that $f_i(a_1, \dots, a_n) = 0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, m$.

Notations

Example

$$f = -15x^2 + 8xy - 13z^2 - 4x + 11z \in \mathbb{F}_{31}[x, y, z]$$

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- $\text{LC}(f) = -15$ (the leading coefficient of f)

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- $\text{LT}(f) = -15x^2$ (the leading term of f)

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Polynomial Reduction

Theorem

Let $G = (g_1, \dots, g_t)$ be a nonempty ordered finite subset of $\mathbb{F}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$. Then every polynomial $f \in \mathbb{F}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ can be written as

$$f = q_1g_1 + \dots + q_tg_t + r,$$

where $q_1, \dots, q_t, r \in \mathbb{F}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ and either $r = 0$ or none of terms of r is divisible by any of $\text{LT}(g_1), \dots, \text{LT}(g_t)$.

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$$r \leftarrow \text{FULLREDUCE}(f, G)$$

Gröbner basis

Definition

Let $I \neq \{0\}$ be an ideal of $\mathbb{F}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$. A finite subset $G \subseteq I$ that generates I is a Gröbner basis of I if for all $f \in I$, there exists $g \in G$ such that $\text{LT}(g) \mid \text{LT}(f)$.

S-polynomial

Introduction

M4GB
Algorithm

Performance
Comparison

Solving MQ
Challenges

Definition

Let $f, g \in \mathbb{F}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ be nonzero polynomials and let $x^\gamma = \text{LCM}(\text{LM}(f), \text{LM}(g))$. The S-polynomial of f and g is defined as

$$\text{Spoly}(f, g) = \frac{x^\gamma}{\text{LT}(f)} \cdot f - \frac{x^\gamma}{\text{LT}(g)} \cdot g.$$

Buchberger's Algorithm

Input: A finite ordered subset $F \subseteq \mathbb{F}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$

Result: A Gröbner basis G such that $\langle G \rangle = \langle F \rangle$

```
1  $P \leftarrow \{\{p, q\} : \forall p, q \in F \text{ and } p \neq q\}$ 
2  $G \leftarrow F$ 
3 while  $P \neq \{\}$  do
4    $\{p, q\} \leftarrow \text{SELECT}(P)$ 
5    $P \leftarrow P \setminus \{\{p, q\}\}$ 
6    $r \leftarrow \text{FULLREDUCE}(\text{Spoly}(p, q), G)$ 
7   if  $r \neq 0$  then
8      $P \leftarrow P \cup \{\{r, g\} : \forall g \in G\}$ 
9      $G \leftarrow G \cup (r)$ 
10 return  $G$ 
```


Table of Contents

- ➊ Introduction
- ➋ M4GB Algorithm
- ➌ Performance Comparison
- ➍ Solving MQ Challenges

Observations

M4GB: An
Efficient
Gröbner Basis
Algorithm

Rusydi H.
Makarim,
Marc Stevens

Introduction

**M4GB
Algorithm**

Performance
Comparison

Solving MQ
Challenges

M4GB: An
Efficient
Gröbner Basis
Algorithm

Rusydi H.
Makarim,
Marc Stevens

M4GB Reduction

Introduction

**M4GB
Algorithm**

Performance
Comparison

Solving MQ
Challenges

M4GB: An
Efficient
Gröbner Basis
Algorithm

Rusydi H.
Makarim,
Marc Stevens

M4GB (Simplified)

Introduction

**M4GB
Algorithm**

Performance
Comparison

Solving MQ
Challenges

Table of Contents

- ❶ Introduction
- ❷ M4GB Algorithm
- ❸ Performance Comparison
- ❹ Solving MQ Challenges

- Implemented using C++11



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- Comparison with existing implementations
 - ① FGb C Interface - Implementation by Jean Charles Faugere¹
 - ② Magma v2.20-6
 - ③ OpenF4 v1.0.1 - Open source implementation by Coladon, Vitse and Joux².

¹Available at <http://www-polsys.lip6.fr/~jcf/FGb/C/index.html>

²Available at <https://github.com/naotit/openf4>

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 - ① FGb C Interface - Implementation by Jean Charles Faugere¹
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 - ③ OpenF4 v1.0.1 - Open source implementation by Coladon, Vitse and Joux².
- Test cases
 - ① Dense polynomials with coefficients in \mathbb{F}_{31}
 - ② $m = 2n$ and $m = n + 1$.

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Benchmark for $m = 2n$

		Total CPU time (sec)			
n	m	OpenF4	FGb	Magma (projected)	M4GB
20	40	206	470	232.17	57
21	42	472	1002	500.26	170
22	44	1145	3118	1616.73	424
23	46	2274	6849	3184.82	1060
24	48	10293	64700	31167.61	2556
25	50	-	151653	77678.58	5575
26	52	-	360055	183628.74	15517
27	54	-	767543	409451.87	46548

		Memory (MB)			
20	40	4240	112	361.84	73
21	42	6640	165	577.34	121
22	44	14368	525	853.84	226
23	46	26135	918	1324.16	395
24	48	161945	1561	8872.94	663
25	50	-	2765	19718.78	1471
26	52	-	4607	25197	3328
27	54	-	8180	39844.84	6799

M4GB: An
Efficient
Gröbner Basis
Algorithm

Rusydi H.
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Introduction

M4GB
Algorithm

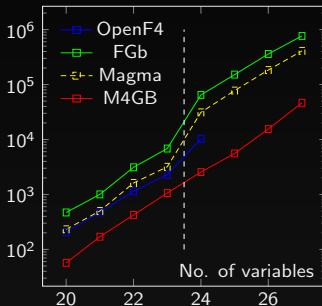
Performance
Comparison

Solving MQ
Challenges

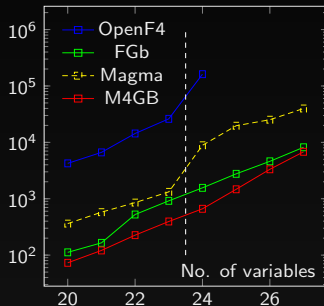
Graph for $m = 2n$

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Total CPU time (sec)



Memory usage (MB)



Benchmark for $m = n + 1$

		Total CPU time (sec)			
n	m	OpenF4	FGb	Magma (projected)	M4GB
10	11	2.99	5	3.29	0.98
11	12	8.73	21	11.172	2.6
12	13	36.76	134	59.08	13.92
13	14	172.49	642	286.4	58.18
14	15	1258	5850	2810.75	393.19
15	16	7225	36361	17265.5	2424

		Memory (MB)			
10	11	101	33	32.09	17
11	12	341	50	64.12	16
12	13	1463	112	113.59	31
13	14	7622	323	281.53	74
14	15	33460	1098	1104	250
15	16	117396	4118	3320	837

Graph for $m = n + 1$

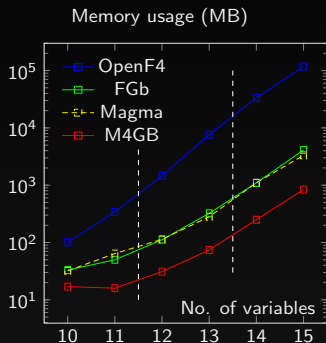
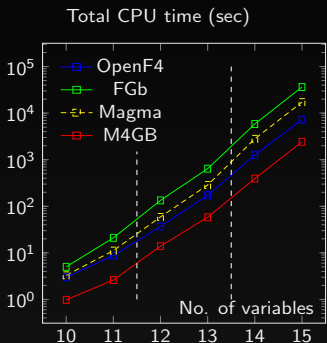


Table of Contents

- ➊ Introduction
- ➋ M4GB Algorithm
- ➌ Performance Comparison
- ➍ Solving MQ Challenges

M4GB: An
Efficient
Gröbner Basis
Algorithm

Rusydi H.
Makarim,
Marc Stevens

Introduction

M4GB
Algorithm

Performance
Comparison

Solving MQ
Challenges

- MQ-based public key and digital signature are candidates of post-quantum cryptography.
- Their security relies on the difficulty of finding a solution of an MQ problem.
- Need to understand its difficulty in practice

Fukuoka MQ Challenge

- Started on 1st April 2015
- Six different type of challenges

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- Parameter Choice : Require at least **one month** for Magma 2.19-9 to solve using **Four 6-cores Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-4617 @ 2.9GHz** and **1TB of RAM**.

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<https://www.mqchallenge.org>

Solving Signature-type MQ Challenge

- Hybrid approach : trade-off between exhaustive search and computing Gröbner bases
- Idea :

- ① Select a random vector $(a_1, \dots, a_{n-m}) \in \mathbb{F}_q^{n-m}$
- ② Construct a new system with $n = m$

$$\tilde{F} = \{f(x_1, \dots, x_m, a_1, \dots, a_{n-m}) : \forall f \in F\}$$

- ③ Select $k \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ and construct q^k subsystems from \tilde{F} by substituting k variables with all elements of \mathbb{F}_q^k .
- ④ Each subsystem generated can be solved in parallel.

Computational Resources

A) Desktop machine with Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-2600K CPU @
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Computational Resources

- A) Desktop machine with Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-2600K CPU @ 3.40GHz and 16GB RAM
- B) NUMA machine with two nodes of Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2650 v3 @ 2.30GHz and 128GB RAM each.

Solved Challenges

Type	n/m	Machine Used	# Node	Duration

Introduction

M4GB
Algorithm

Performance
Comparison

Solving MQ
Challenges

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Type	n/m	Machine Used	# Node	Duration
V	24/16			
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V	27/18			

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Type	n/m	Machine Used	# Node	Duration
V	24/16	A	1	≈ 9.3 hours
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Introduction

M4GB
Algorithm

Performance
Comparison

Solving MQ
Challenges

Solved Challenges

Type	n/m	Machine Used	# Node	Duration
V	24/16	A	1	≈ 9.3 hours
V	25/17	B	1	≈ 46.33 hours
V	27/18	B	2	≈ 10.9 days

Introduction

M4GB
Algorithm

Performance
Comparison

Solving MQ
Challenges

Solved Challenges

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V	24/16	A	1	≈ 9.3 hours
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V	27/18	B	2	≈ 10.9 days
VI	24/16			
VI	25/17			
VI	27/18			
VI	28/19			

Introduction

M4GB
Algorithm

Performance
Comparison

Solving MQ
Challenges

Solved Challenges

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VI	24/16	A	1	≈ 1.2 hours
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Introduction

M4GB
Algorithm

Performance
Comparison

Solving MQ
Challenges

Solved Challenges

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V	27/18	B	2	≈ 10.9 days
VI	24/16	A	1	≈ 1.2 hours
VI	25/17	B	1	≈ 9.87 hours
VI	27/18	B	1	≈ 31.48 hours
VI	28/19	B	2	≈ 7.61 days

Introduction

M4GB
Algorithm

Performance
Comparison

Solving MQ
Challenges

M4GB: An
Efficient
Gröbner Basis
Algorithm

Rusydi H.
Makarim,
Marc Stevens

Introduction

M4GB
Algorithm

Performance
Comparison

Solving MQ
Challenges

<https://github.com/cr-marcstevens/m4gb>

M4GB: An
Efficient
Gröbner Basis
Algorithm

Rusydi H.
Makarim,
Marc Stevens

Introduction

M4GB
Algorithm

Performance
Comparison

Solving MQ
Challenges

Question ?