

On the Hardness of LWE with Binary Error:

Revisiting the Hybrid Lattice-Reduction and Meet-in-the-Middle Attack

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Overview

- 1 Introduction and Prior Work
- 2 Hybrid attack on LWE with binary error
- 3 Conclusion

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Learning with Errors (LWE)

$$\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{s} + \mathbf{e}$$

- Given \mathbf{A} and \mathbf{b} , aim is to recover \mathbf{s}
- Standard LWE: errors e_i are discrete Gaussian
- **LWE with binary error**: errors e_i are either 0 or 1
- Parameters: n (dimension), q (modulus).

Context

- LWE is a hardness assumption on which many cryptosystems are based
- (Standard) LWE is provably as hard as worst case lattice problems
- Picking parameters for schemes based on LWE (or variants thereof) is challenging
 - There are many possible attacks to consider
 - More attacks may apply to certain variants

Prior and related work

- 'Weak' LWE instances
- LWE with binary error
- Hybrid attack on NTRU

Prior and related work

'Weak' LWE instances

- Security of many schemes has been based on variants of LWE, such as:
 - Ring LWE
 - LWE with small secret
 - This is for many reasons e.g. efficiency
 - One can construct weak variants (e.g. [EHL14]), so caution must be taken
-
- LWE with binary error
 - Hybrid attack on NTRU

Prior and related work

- 'Weak' LWE instances

LWE with binary error

- Introduced in [MP13]
 - Provided hardness result for $m = n + \mathcal{O}(n/\log n)$
- Considered in [ACF⁺14]
 - Provided subexponential attack when $m = \mathcal{O}(n \log \log n)$
- Hybrid attack on NTRU

Prior and related work

- 'Weak' LWE instances
- LWE with binary error

Hybrid attack on NTRU

- Introduced and analysed by Howgrave-Graham [How07]
- Hybrid attack:
 - Guess part of the secret: sped up by Meet-in-the-Middle
 - Lattice attack on a sublattice
- Additional analysis by Hirschhorn *et al.* [HHHW09]
- Mentioned in LWE context in [BG14]

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Contributions

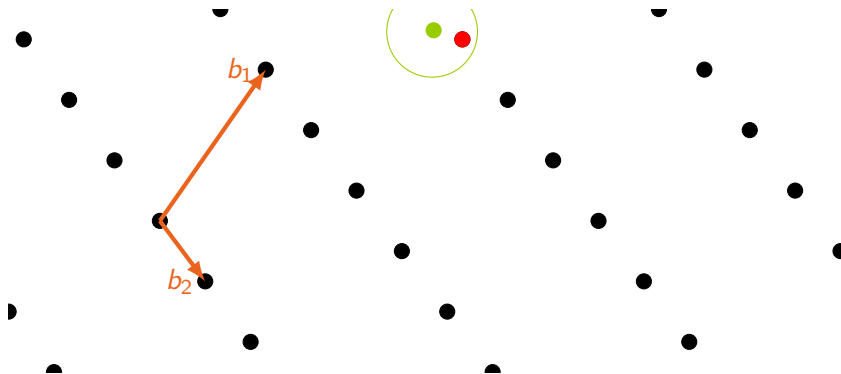
- Apply the hybrid attack to LWE with binary error
- Consider existing (general) LWE attacks applied to LWE with binary error
 - Show the hybrid attack outperforms other approaches for several natural choices of parameters
- Provide new analysis of the complexity of the hybrid attack
 - without experimental support required in [How07]
 - without additional assumption required in [HHHW09]

Algorithm (sketch)

- Guess vector \mathbf{v} for first part of secret
- For correct guess $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{s}_1$ it holds that $\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{A}_1\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{A}_2\mathbf{s}_2 + \mathbf{e}$
- Solve **Bounded Distance Decoding** on the \mathbf{A}_2 sublattice to recover \mathbf{e}
- Can speed up guess with **Meet-in-the-Middle** approach

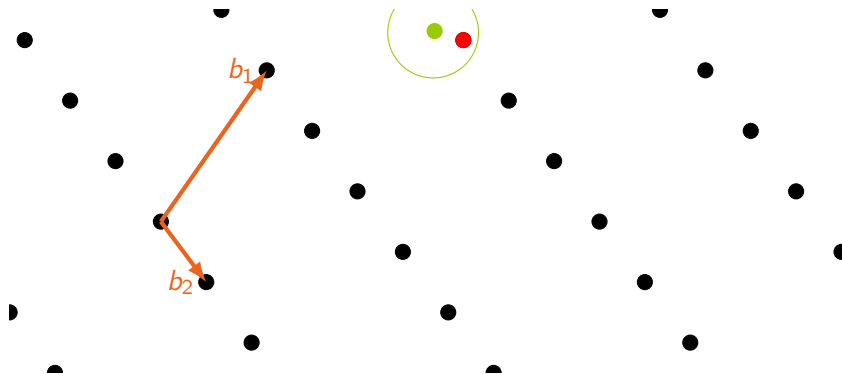
$$\mathbf{b} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_1 & \mathbf{A}_2 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{s}_1 \\ \mathbf{s}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{e}$$

Bounded Distance Decoding (BDD)



Recover the **closest lattice vector**, given a **target vector** t and a **basis** B of the lattice.

Seeing LWE as a BDD problem



Recover the lattice point $A_2 s_2$, given perturbed point $A_2 s_2 + e$ and basis A_2 of the lattice.

Comparison (1)

- Many algorithms exist for solving LWE
- Most attacks can be adapted to LWE with binary error
 - Some, e.g. BKW require too many samples m
- We consider only the more efficient attacks; ruling out:
 - Meet-in-the-middle
 - Variants of Arora-Ge e.g. [ACF⁺14]

Comparison (2)

This leaves:

- Decoding attack
- uSVP attack
- Distinguishing attack

We describe how the existing estimates of complexity of these attacks can be altered in the LWE with binary error case.

Comparison (3)

n	q	$\log_2(T_{\text{Hybrid attack}})$	$\log_2(T_{\text{Decoding}})$	$\log_2(T_{\text{uSVP}})$	$\log_2(T_{\text{Distinguishing}})$
128	256	41	67	82	37
160	256	55	77	122	62
192	256	71	88	162	85
224	256	87	102	165	109
256	256	103	117	203	132
288	256	120	136	254	154
320	256	136	158	327	176
352	256	153	185	443	198

Comparison of attacks on LWE with binary error using at most $m = 2n$ samples.
 $\log_2 T_{\text{attack}}$ denotes the bit operations required to solve using the approach ‘attack’.

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Conclusion

- While variants of LWE can be attractive, care must be taken
 - More attacks may apply than in the standard LWE case
- In particular, hybrid attack is effective against LWE with binary error
 - Should be taken into account when choosing parameters in this case

Thank you!

Paper available at:

<https://eprint.iacr.org/2016/089>

Questions?

Selected Bibliography

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