

# On one definition of bit security for decision problems\*

\* The report is based on a set of quotations from the paper:

[MW18] Micciancio D., Walter M. On the Bit Security of Cryptographic Primitives // Advances in Cryptology – EUROCRYPT 2018. LNCS. Vol. 10820, pp. 3–28. 2018.

Sergey Kyazhin

CryptoPro LLC



# Bit security in cryptography

- “It is common in cryptography to describe the level of security offered by a ... cryptographic primitive  $P$  by saying that  $P$  provides a certain number of bits of security” [MW18]
- “... in many cases cryptographers seem to have an intuitive (at least approximate) common understanding of what “ $n$  bits of security” means: ... for any attack with cost  $T$  and success probability  $\varepsilon$ , it must be  $T/\varepsilon > 2^n$ ” [MW18]

# Two types of problems in cryptography

## Search problems

- “adversary is trying to recover some secret information from a large search space, as in a key recovery attack”  
[MW18]
- “the traditional notion of bit security, as the logarithm of the ratio  $T/\varepsilon$ ” [MW18]

## Decision problems

- “adversary is trying to decide if a secret bit is 0 or 1, as in the indistinguishability games”  
[MW18]
- ***new notion of bit security***

# Bit security for decision problems

“the amount of information that the adversary is able to learn about the secret” [MW18]:

$$\begin{aligned} I(X;A) &= \\ &= 1 - \beta \log_2(1/\beta) - (1 - \beta) \log_2(1/(1 - \beta)) = \\ &= (2\beta - 1)^2 / (2 \ln 2) + O((2\beta - 1)^4) \leq \\ &\leq (2\beta - 1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

- $X, A$  – “random variables ... modeling the secret and ... the adversary output” [MW18] (values from  $\{0,1\}$ )
- $\beta$  – “probability ... that the [adversary] output correctly identifies the secret” [MW18]

“The reasoning is that the inverse ... provides a lower bound on the number of times this adversary needs to be run in order to extract the entire secret” [MW18]

# Bit security for decision problems

## Search problems

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## Decision problems

- “adversary is trying to decide if a secret bit is 0 or 1, as in the indistinguishability games”  
[MW18]
- **the bit security is the logarithm of  $T/(2\beta - 1)^2$**  [MW18]

Thank you for your attention!