

CODE-BASED CRYPTOGRAPHY: STATE OF THE ART PART II

Edoardo Persichetti

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- Structured Codes
- Sparse-Matrix Codes
- Rank Metric
- Conclusions

Part I

STRUCTURED CODES

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Need families of codes with particular **automorphism group**.

EXAMPLES IN LITERATURE

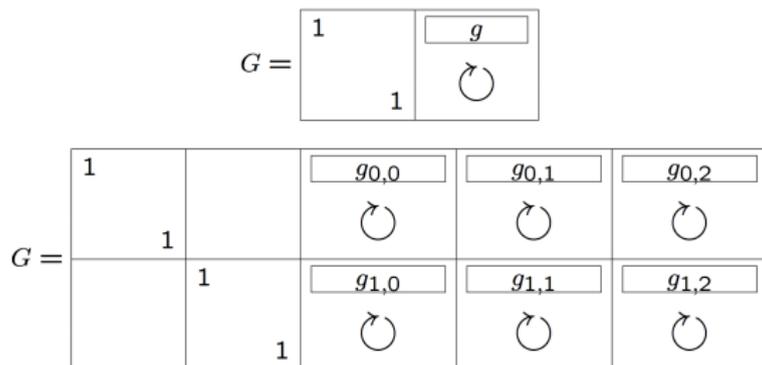
Quasi-Cyclic Codes (Berger, Cayrel, Gaborit, Otmani '09).

$$G = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & g \\ \hline & \circlearrowleft \\ \hline & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

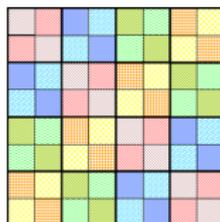
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After a few years of fixes and new attacks: keys getting bigger, confidence/interest getting smaller.

(Faugère, Otmani, Perret, de Portzamparc, Tillich '16, Barelli-Couvreur '18).

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q	m	n	t	PK Size	SK Size	Ciph Size	Security
2	18	10,070	190	149,625	41,804	492	5
2	18	7,410	152	84,132	30,860	406	3
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2^8	2	1,600	176	19,712	6,400	1,632	5
2^8	2	1,216	176	11,264	4,864	1,248	3
2^6	2	832	104	8,112	2,496	656	1

Part II

SPARSE-MATRIX CODES

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Decodable with very efficient probabilistic “bit flipping” algorithm (Gallager, '63), small decoding failure rate (DFR).

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Still decodable, gain in security makes up for degradation.

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Matrices formed by **circulant** blocks

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Sparse-matrix codes don't possess inherent algebraic structure.

QC property alone does not provide a structural attack.

KEY GENERATION

- Choose h_0, h_1 in \mathcal{R} of combined weight w .
- SK: parity-check matrix formed by circulant blocks h_0, h_1 .
- PK: generator matrix formed by identity and $g = h_0 h_1^{-1}$.

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DECRYPTION

- Set $(e_0, e_1) = \text{Decode}_{\text{BitFlipping}}(c)$.
- Return \perp if decoding fails.
- Else recover μ (truncate).

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BIKE-3: use “noisy” decoder to have simpler **security reduction**.

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Sizes comparable to BIKE.

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3	9,643	13	90	2,416	604	1,208
4	8,467	11	72	3,192	716	1,064

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Solution: all variants only claim **IND-CPA** security.

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- BIKE
- Classic McEliece
- HQC
- LEDAcrypt
- NTS-KEM
- ROLLO
- RQC

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Can possibly negate DOOM speedup and reaction attacks.

Part III

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$[n, k]$ RANK METRIC LINEAR CODE OVER \mathbb{F}_{q^m}

A subspace of dimension k of $\mathbb{F}_{q^m}^n$ (Gabidulin, '85).

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$[n, k]$ RANK METRIC LINEAR CODE OVER \mathbb{F}_{q^m}

A subspace of dimension k of $\mathbb{F}_{q^m}^n$ (Gabidulin, '85).

A subspace of dimension k of $\mathbb{F}_q^{m \times n}$ (Delsarte, '78).

RANK METRIC

One of alternative metrics used in Coding Theory.

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Let $x \in \mathbb{F}_{q^m}^n$ and $\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m)$ basis for \mathbb{F}_{q^m} over \mathbb{F}_q .

$wt_R(x) = \text{Rank}(\phi_\beta(x))$, where ϕ_β is projection over \mathbb{F}_q (columns).

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Structural attacks exist (Gibson, '95, '96, Overbeck, '05, Debris-Alazard, Tillich, '18).

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No DFR for RQC.

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2	127	67	8	2,128	2,128	2,128	5
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Sizes can be further compressed using seed expanders (also in other schemes).

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More investigation needed.

Part IV

CONCLUSIONS

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Round 2: protocol refinements, re-parametrizations, new/improved implementations.

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Work in progress, first draft nearly ready - stay tuned!

Thank you