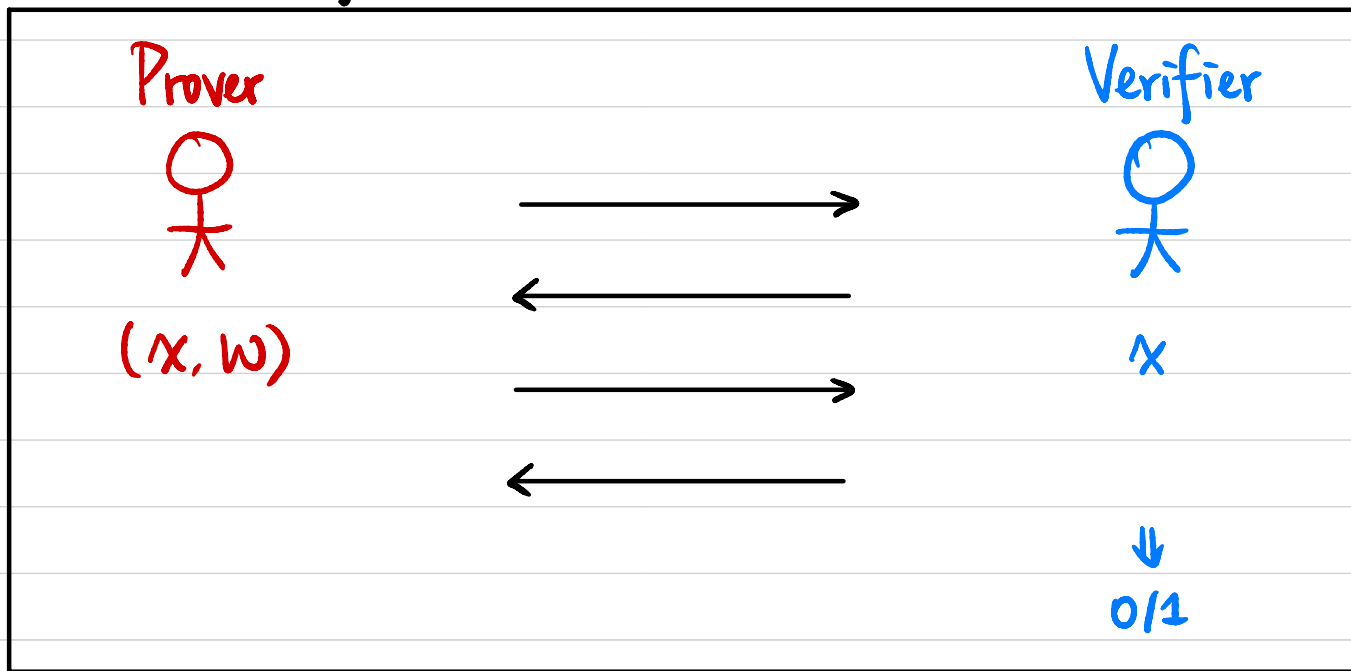


# CSCI 1510

- Perfect ZKP for Diffie-Hellman Tuples (continued)
- Commitment Schemes
- ZKP for All NP

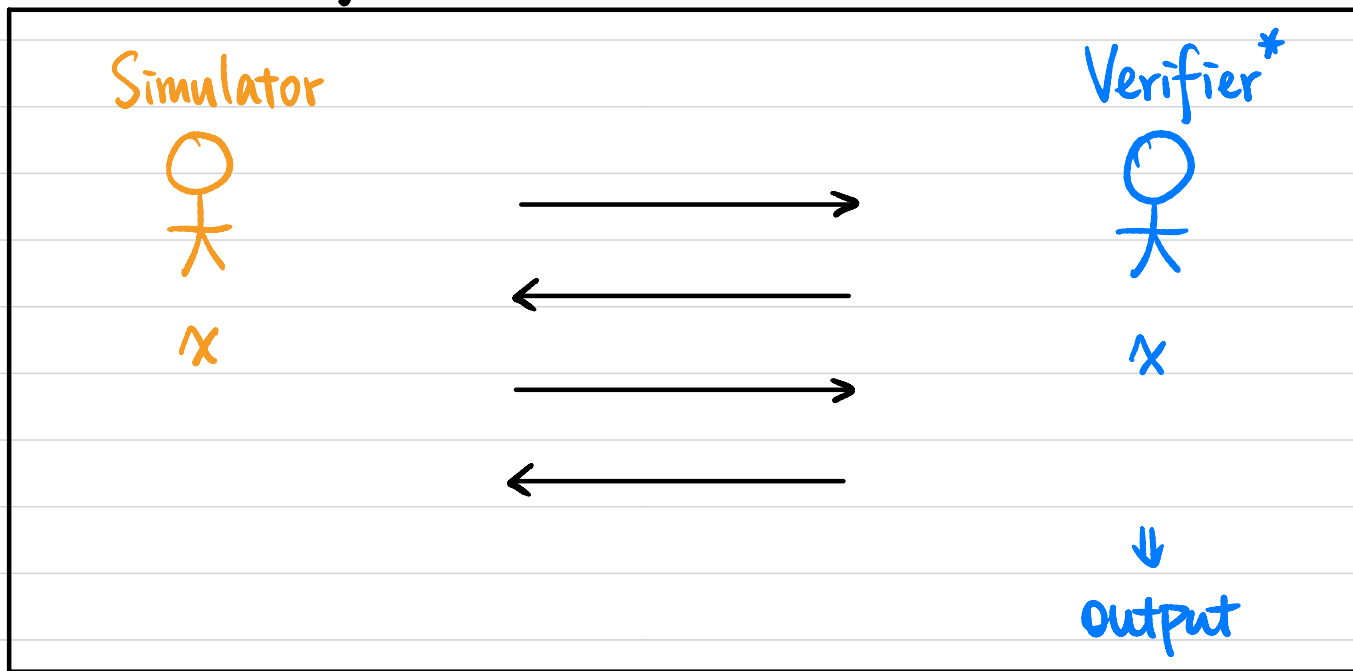
# Zero-Knowledge Proof (ZKP)



Let  $(P, V)$  be a pair of PPT interactive machines.  $(P, V)$  is a **zero-knowledge proof system** for a language  $L$  with associated relation  $R_L$  if

- **Completeness:**  $\forall (x, w) \in R_L, \Pr [P(x, w) \longleftrightarrow V(x) \text{ outputs } 1] = 1.$
- **Soundness:**  $\forall x \notin L, \forall \text{ (PPT) } P^*, \Pr [P^*(x) \longleftrightarrow V(x) \text{ outputs } 1] \leq \text{negl}(n).$   
↑  
argument
- **Zero-Knowledge?**

# Zero-Knowledge Proof (ZKP)



• **Zero-Knowledge:**  $\forall$  PPT  $V^*$ ,  $\exists$  PPT  $S$  s.t.  $\forall (x, w) \in R$ ,

$$\text{Output}_{V^*}[P(x, w) \longleftrightarrow V^*(x)] \simeq S(x)$$

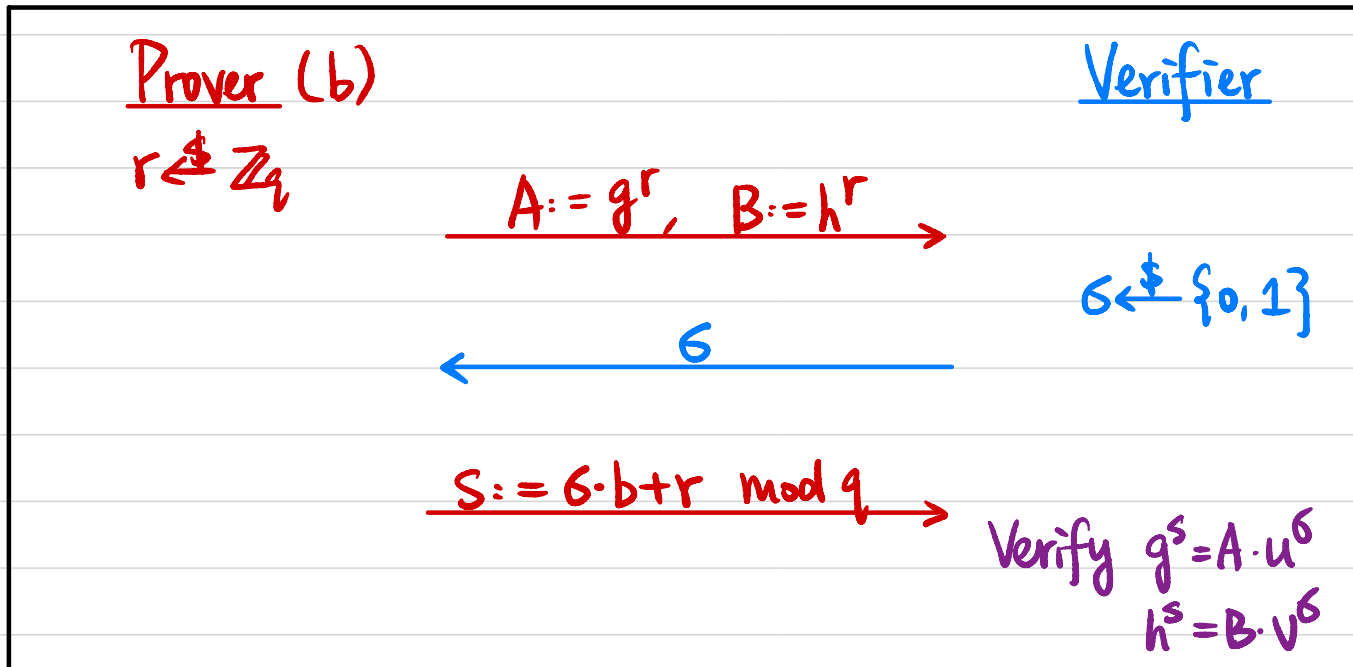
$\uparrow$   
 perfect / statistical / computational  
 $\equiv \quad \simeq \quad \stackrel{c}{\simeq}$

# Perfect ZKP for Diffie-Hellman Tuples

Input: Cyclic group  $G$  of order  $q$ , generator  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $u$ ,  $v$   
 $\parallel g^a$     $\parallel g^b$     $\parallel g^{ab}$

Witness:  $b$

Statement:  $\exists b \in \mathbb{Z}_q$  s.t.  $u = g^b \wedge v = h^b$

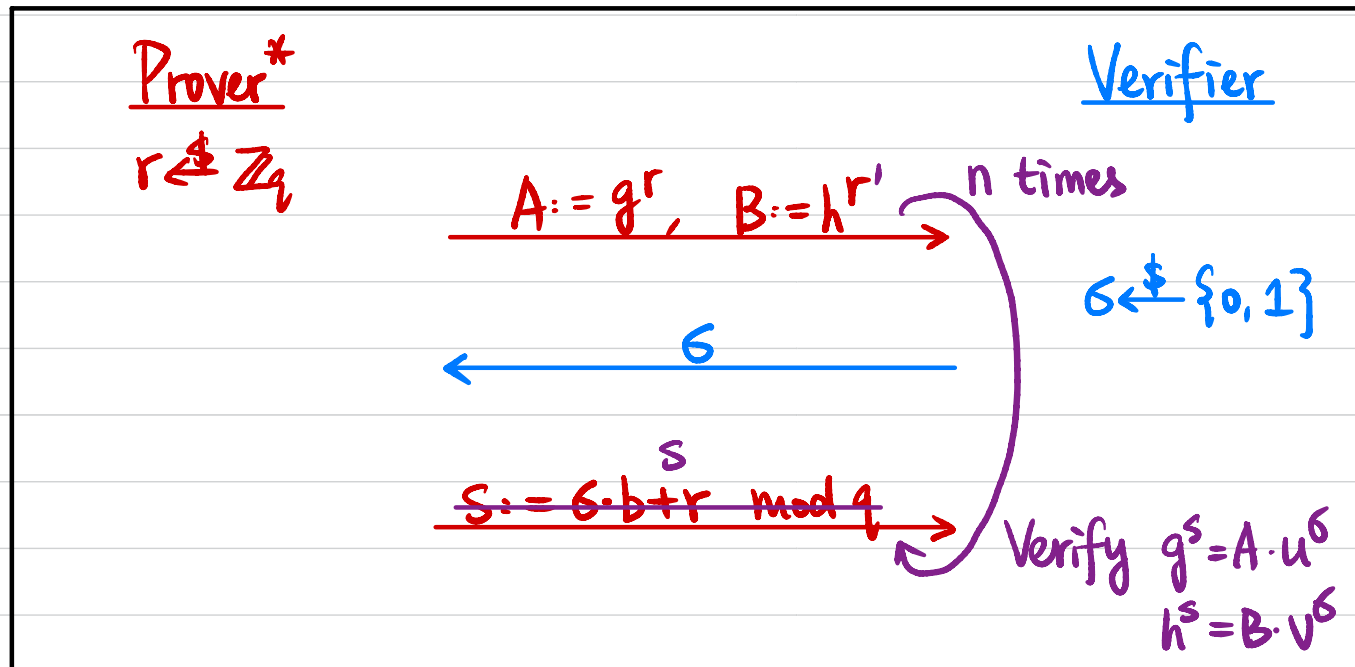


$$\text{If } \sigma = 0 \Rightarrow S = r \Rightarrow g^S = A \quad h^S = B$$

$$\text{If } \sigma = 1 \Rightarrow S = b + r \Rightarrow g^S = A \cdot u \quad h^S = B \cdot v$$

Soundness?  $(g, h, u, v) \notin L$   
 $\overset{=h^b}{g^a} \quad \overset{=h^{b'}}{g^b} \quad \overset{=h^c}{g^c}$   $b \neq b'$

$\forall x \notin L, \forall P^*, \Pr [ P^*(x) \leftrightarrow V(x) \text{ outputs } 1 ] \leq \text{negl}(n)$



$$g^S = A \cdot u^\delta \Leftrightarrow g^S = g^r \cdot (g^b)^\delta = g^{r+b \cdot \delta} \Leftrightarrow S = r + b \cdot \delta \pmod q$$

$$h^S = B \cdot v^\delta \Leftrightarrow h^S = h^{r'} \cdot (h^{b'})^\delta = h^{r'+b' \cdot \delta} \Leftrightarrow S = r' + b' \cdot \delta \pmod q$$

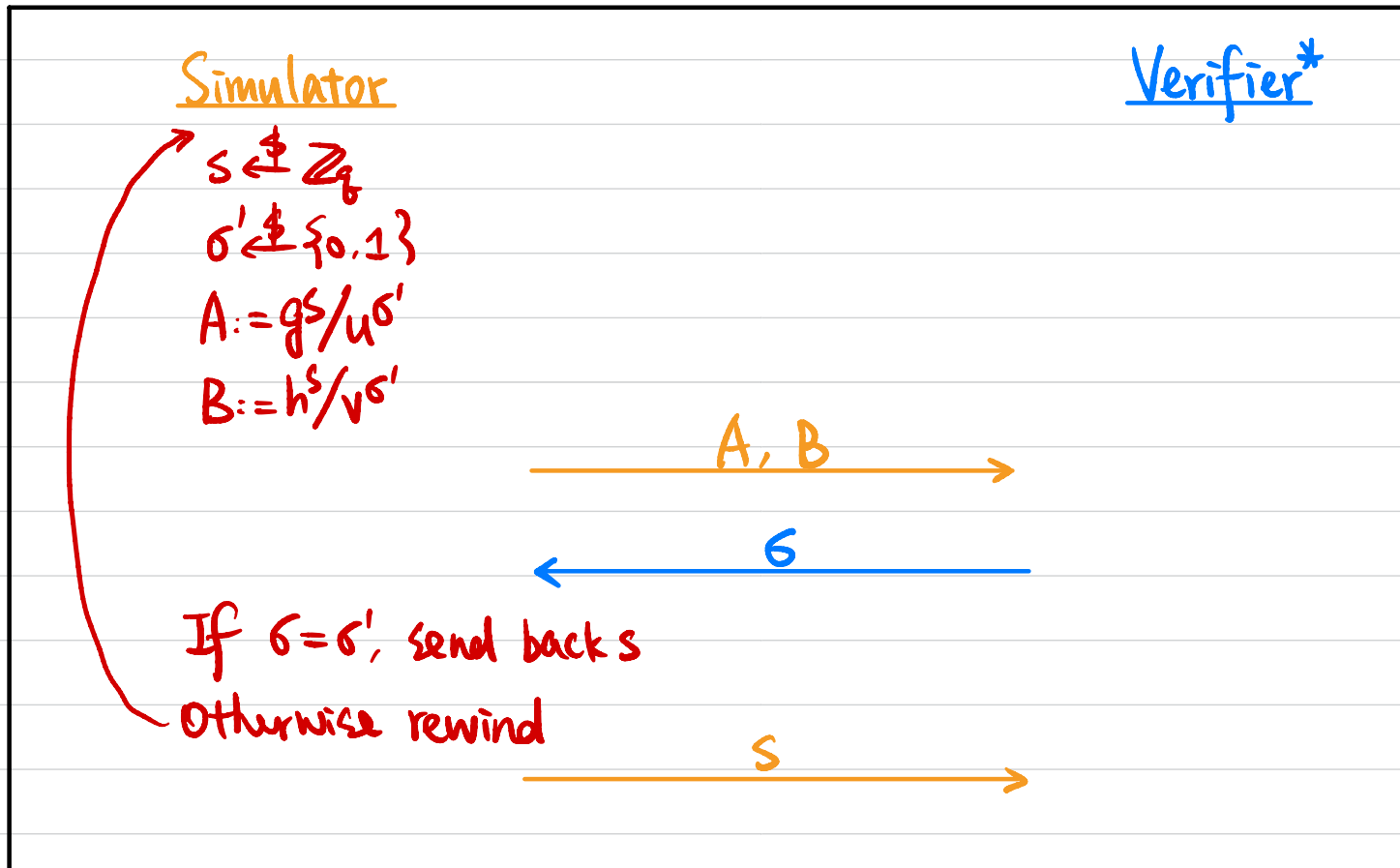
$$r - r' = (b - b') \cdot \delta \quad \text{If } r = r' \Rightarrow \text{caught by } V \text{ if } \delta = 1$$

$$\text{If } r \neq r' \Rightarrow \text{caught by } V \text{ if } \delta = 0.$$

# Zero-Knowledge?

$\forall$  PPT  $V^*$ ,  $\exists$  PPT  $S$  s.t.  $\forall (x, w) \in R_L$ ,

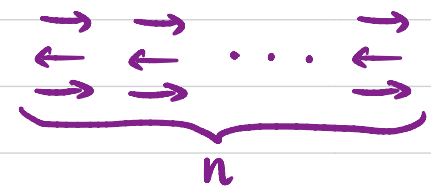
$$\text{Output}_{V^*}[P(x, w) \leftrightarrow V^*(x)] \equiv S(x)$$



$$\Pr[\sigma \neq \sigma'] = \frac{1}{2}$$

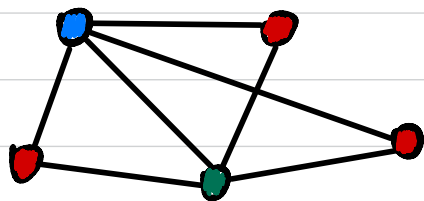
Rewind  $n$  times  $\Rightarrow$  failure prob.  $2^{-n}$ .

Parallel Repetition:



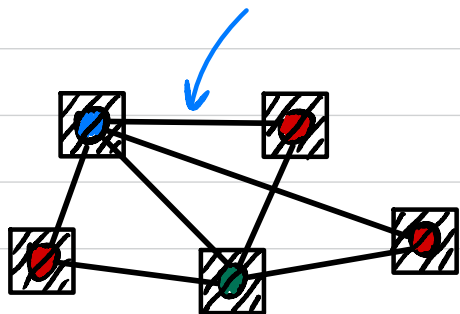
NOT ZK!

# ZKP for Graph 3-Coloring (All NP)



NP language  $L = \{ G : G \text{ has 3-coloring} \}$

NP relation  $R_L = \{ (G, \exists \text{COL}) \}$



$$\pi : \{ \bullet \bullet \bullet \} \rightarrow \{ \bullet \bullet \bullet \}$$

# Commitment Scheme

Sender

$m \in \{0, 1\}$

Commit:

$r \in \{0, 1\}^n$

$C := \text{Com}(m; r) \xrightarrow{C}$

Decommit:

$\xrightarrow{(m, r)}$

Receiver

Verify:

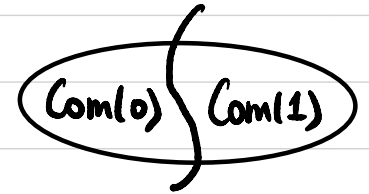
$C = \text{Com}(m; r)$



## Commitment Scheme

Def A non-interactive perfectly binding commitment scheme is a PPT algorithm  $\text{Com}$  satisfying:

- **Perfectly Binding**:  $\forall r, s \in \{0, 1\}^n, \text{Com}(0; r) \neq \text{Com}(1; s)$



- **Computationally Hiding**:  $\text{Com}(0; U_n) \stackrel{c}{\equiv} \text{Com}(1; U_n)$

A decommitment of a commitment value  $c$  is  $(b, r)$  s.t.  $c = \text{Com}(b; r)$ .

Computationally Binding:  $\forall \text{PPT } A$  can't find  $r, s \in \{0, 1\}^n$  s.t.  $\text{Com}(0; r) = \text{Com}(1; s)$

Perfectly Hiding:  $\text{Com}(0; U_n) \equiv \text{Com}(1; U_n)$

Can a commitment scheme be both perfectly binding & perfectly hiding? **No!**

# Perfectly Binding Commitment Scheme

Assume one-way permutations exist.

Let  $f: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$  be a OWP and  $hc: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}$  be a hard-core predicate of  $f$ .

$$\text{Com}(b; r) := (f(r), hc(r) \oplus b)$$

## • Perfectly Binding?

$$\forall r, s \in \{0,1\}^n, \text{Com}(0; r) = (f(r), hc(r) \oplus 0)$$

$$\text{Com}(1; s) = (f(s), hc(s) \oplus 1)$$

$$r \neq s \Rightarrow f(r) \neq f(s)$$

$$r = s \Rightarrow hc(r) \oplus 0 \neq hc(s) \oplus 1.$$

## • Computationally Hiding?

$$(f(r), hc(r) \oplus b)$$

↑

Computationally indistinguishable from random

# ZKP for Graph 3-Coloring

Input:  $G = (V, E)$

Witness:  $\phi: V \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2\}$

Given a perfectly binding commitment scheme Com.

Soundness?

$G \notin L$ , by perfect binding of Com,

$$\Pr [p^* \text{ not caught}] \leq \left(1 - \frac{1}{|E|}\right)^{n \cdot |E|} \approx e^{-n}$$

Prover

Verifier

Randomly sample  $\pi: \{0, 1, 2\} \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2\}$

$\forall v \in V, r_v \in \{0, 1\}^n, c_v := \text{Com}(\pi(\phi(v)), r_v)$

$\{c_v\}_{v \in V}$

$n \cdot |E|$  times

Randomly pick an edge  $(u, v) \in E$

$(u, v)$

Reveal decommitments of  $c_u$  &  $c_v$

$\alpha = \pi(\phi(u)), r_u$

$\beta = \pi(\phi(v)), r_v$

Verify:  $c_u = \text{Com}(\alpha; r_u)$

$c_v = \text{Com}(\beta; r_v)$

$\alpha, \beta \in \{0, 1, 2\}, \alpha \neq \beta$

Completeness?

## Zero-Knowledge?

$\forall$  PPT  $V^*$ ,  $\exists$  PPT  $S$  s.t.  $\forall (x, w) \in R_L$ ,

$$\text{Output}_{V^*}[P(x, w) \leftrightarrow V^*(x)] \stackrel{c}{=} S(x)$$

Simulator

Verifier\*

$(u, v) \in E$

$\alpha, \beta \in \{0, 1, 2\}$  s.t.  $\alpha \neq \beta$

$r_u \in \{0, 1\}^n$   $C_u := \text{Com}(\alpha; r_u)$

$r_v \in \{0, 1\}^n$   $C_v := \text{Com}(\beta; r_v)$

$\forall v \in V \setminus \{u, v\}$ :

$r_v \in \{0, 1\}^n$ ,  $C_v := \text{Com}(0; r_v)$

$\{C_v\}_{v \in V}$

$(u, v)$

If  $(u, v) = (u, v)$ :

Reveal decommitments of  $C_u$  &  $C_v$

Otherwise rewind

$\alpha, r_u$   
 $\beta, r_v$