

Subversion-Resistant Zero Knowledge

Georg Fuchsbauer



joint work with **Mihir Bellare** The UCSD logo consists of a blue stylized graphic of three peaks or waves above the letters "UCSD".

and **Alessandra Scafuro** The NC State University logo consists of the words "NC STATE" in a large, bold, black sans-serif font, with "UNIVERSITY" in a smaller, red sans-serif font below it.

ECRYPT-NET Workshop on Crypto for the Cloud & Implementation
27 June 2017

Content of this talk

- M. Bellare, G. F., A. Scafuro:
NIZKs with an Untrusted CRS:
Security in the Face of Parameter Subversion
ASIACRYPT '16 (eprint 2016/372)
- G. F.: **Subversion-zero-knowledge SNARKs**
eprint 2017/587

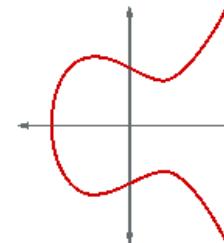
Motivation

- 2013
- compromised security not covered by standard model
- here: **parameter subversion**



Motivation

- 2013
- compromised security not covered by standard model
- here: **parameter subversion**
- Example: *Dual EC RNG*
 - “trusted” parameters P, Q
 - ISO standard; NSA paid RSA \$10 million
 - knowledge of $\log_Q P \Rightarrow$ predictable [ShuFer07]
 \Rightarrow break TLS [CFN⁺14]



Motivation

- 2013
- compromised security not covered by standard model
- here: **parameter subversion**
- goal: **subversion resistance**
- this work: NIZK, relies on common reference string (
- example: zk-SNARK parameters
for Zerocash ( CASH) [BCG⁺14]



Related work

NIZK

- 2-move ZK protocols [BLV03, Pass03, BP04, BCPR14]
- NIZK in bare PK model [Wee07]
- CRS via multiparty computation [KKZZ14, BSCG⁺15]
- UC w/ adv. CRS [CPs07], multiple CRSs [GO07, GGJS11]

Related work

NIZK

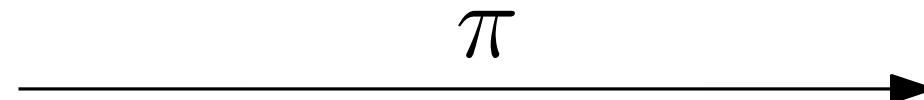
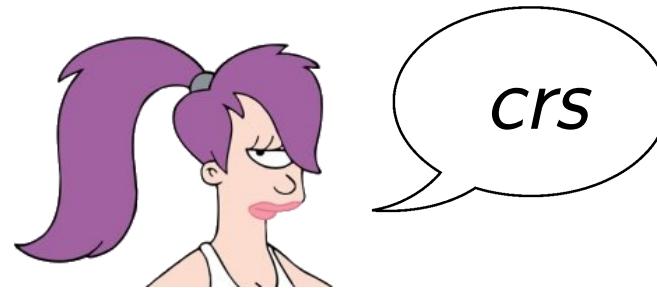
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Subversion

- Algorithm-substitution attacks [BPR14, AMV15]
- Kleptography [YY96, YY97], cliptography [RTYZ16]
- Backdoored blockciphers [RP97, PG97, Pat99]

Non-interactive proofs

- let $L \in \mathcal{NP}$
- prove $x \in L$



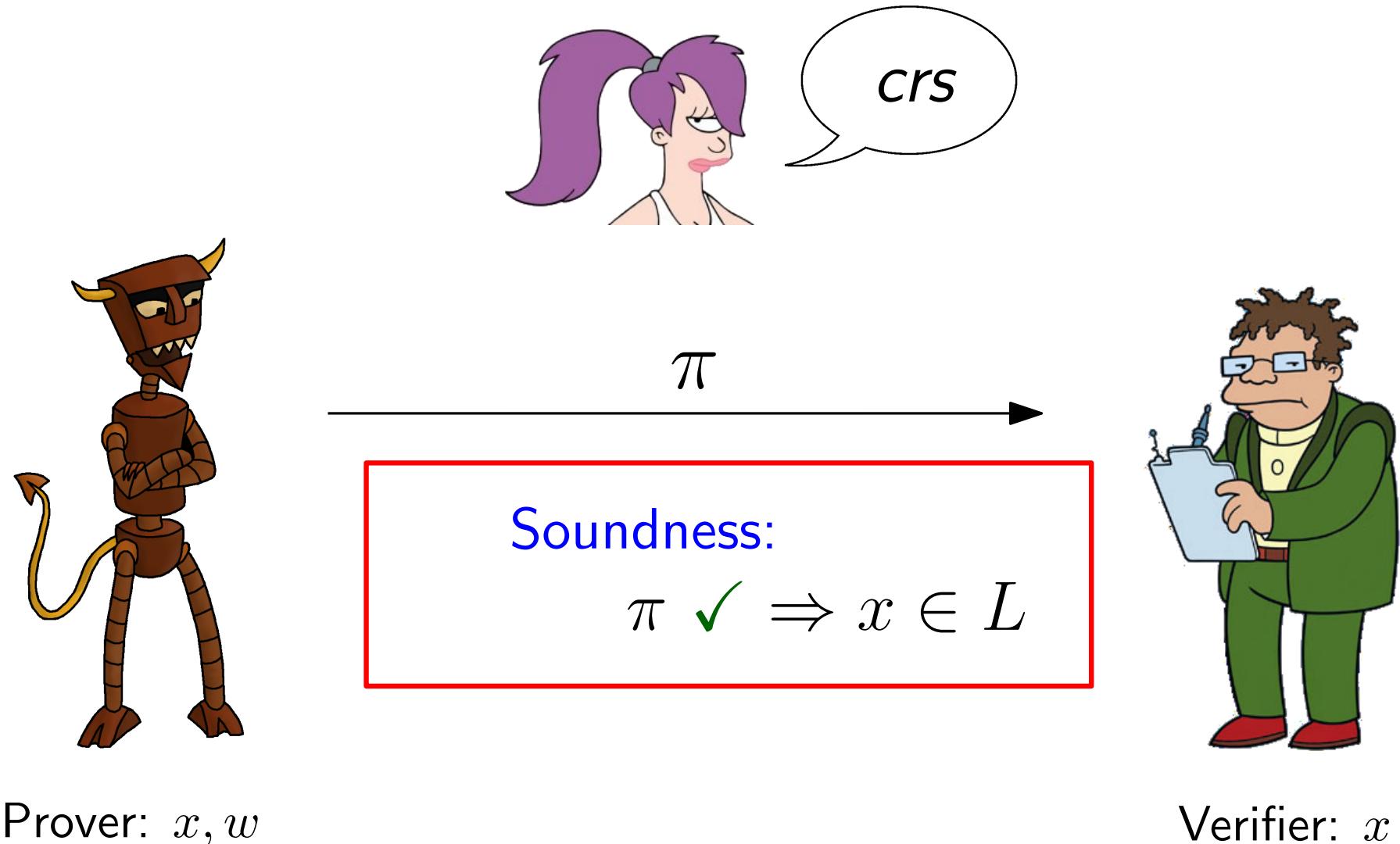
✓ / ✗



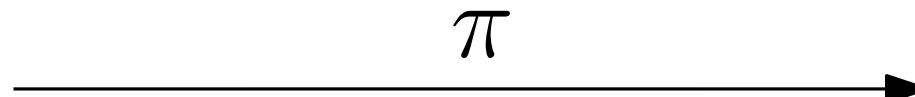
Prover: x, w

Verifier: x

Non-interactive proofs



Non-interactive proofs



Witness-indistinguishability:

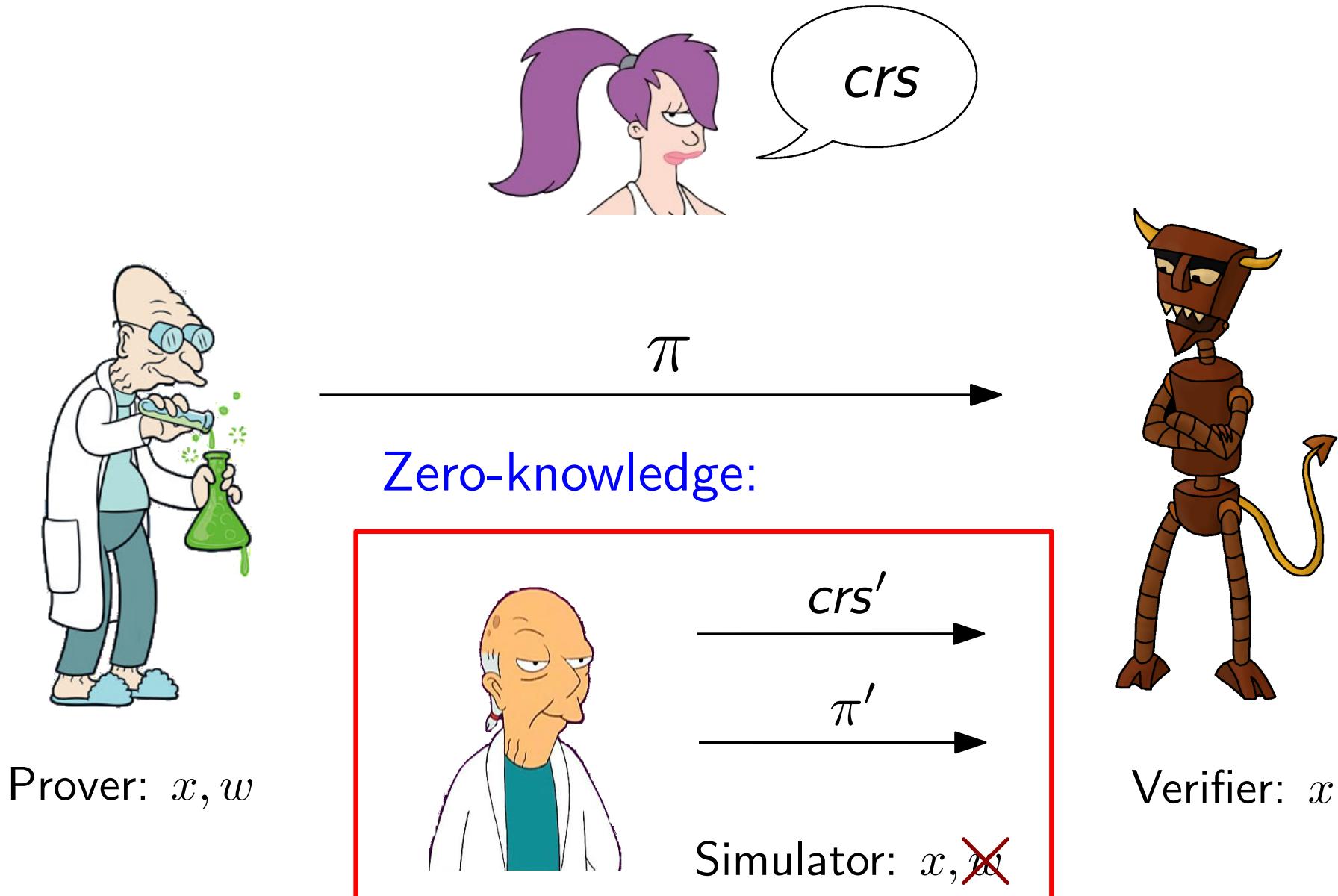
$$\pi[w] \approx \pi[w']$$



Prover: x, w

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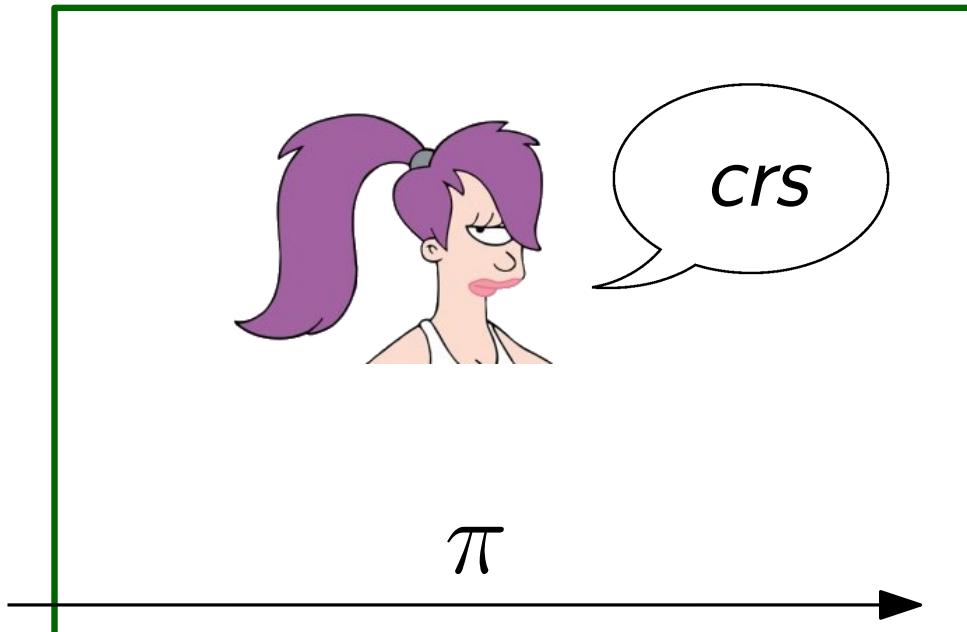
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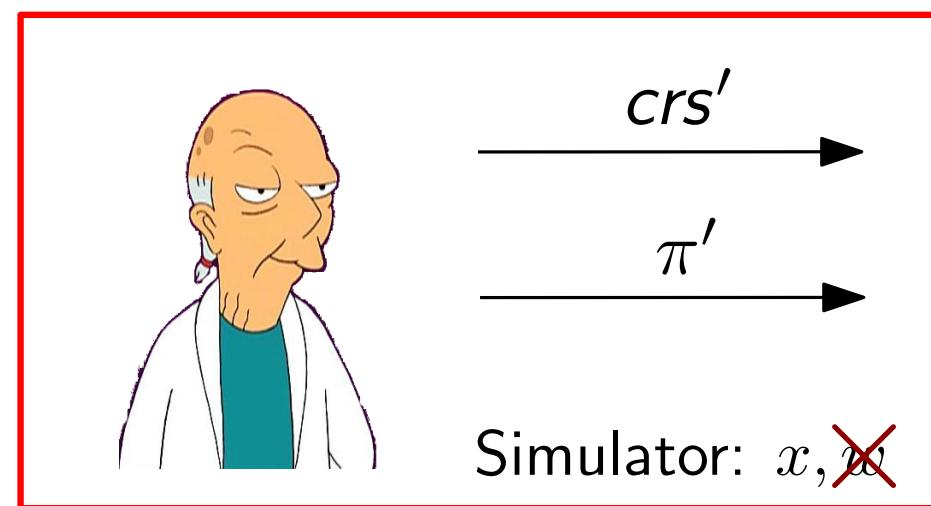
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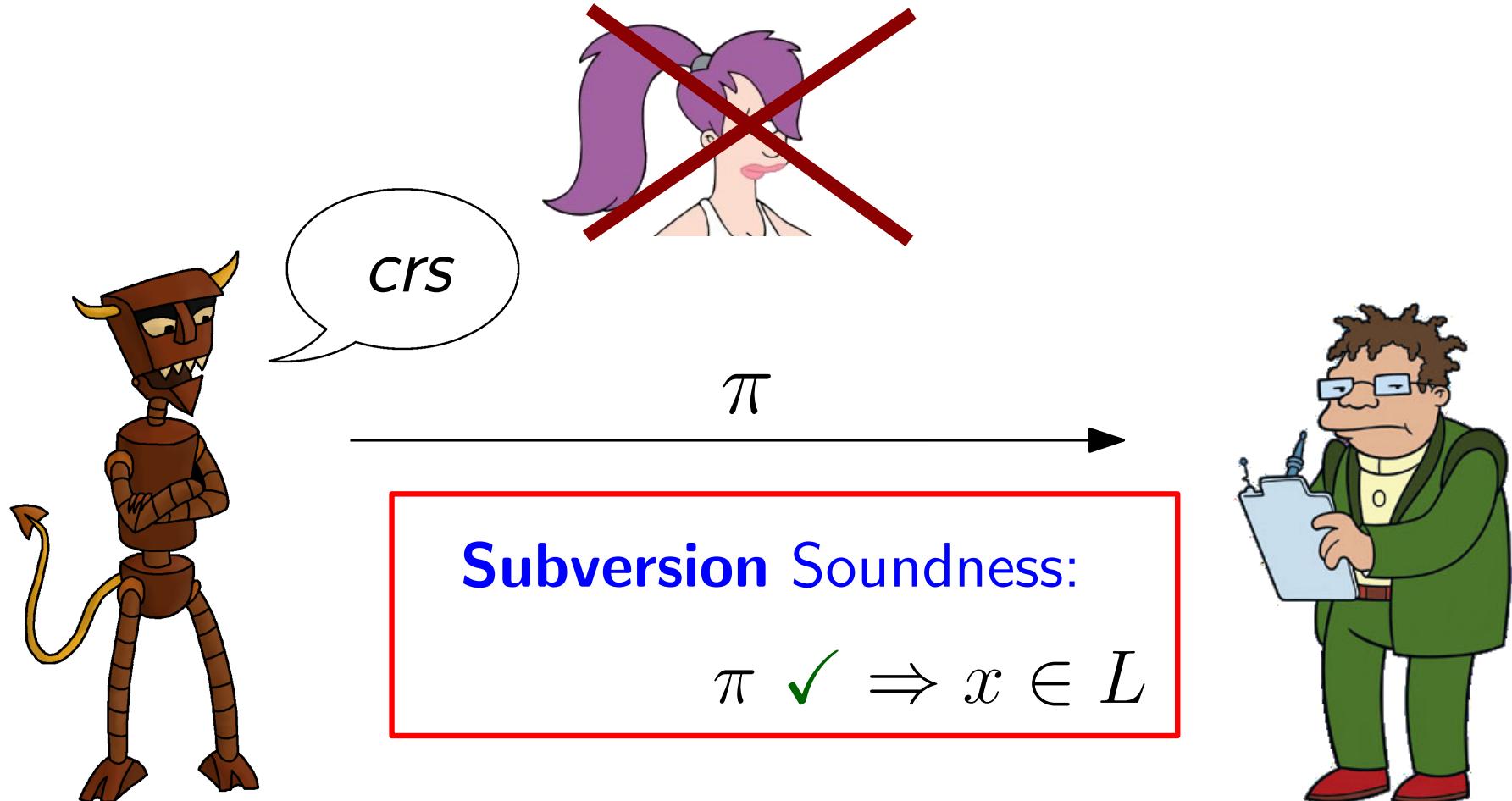
Prover: x, w



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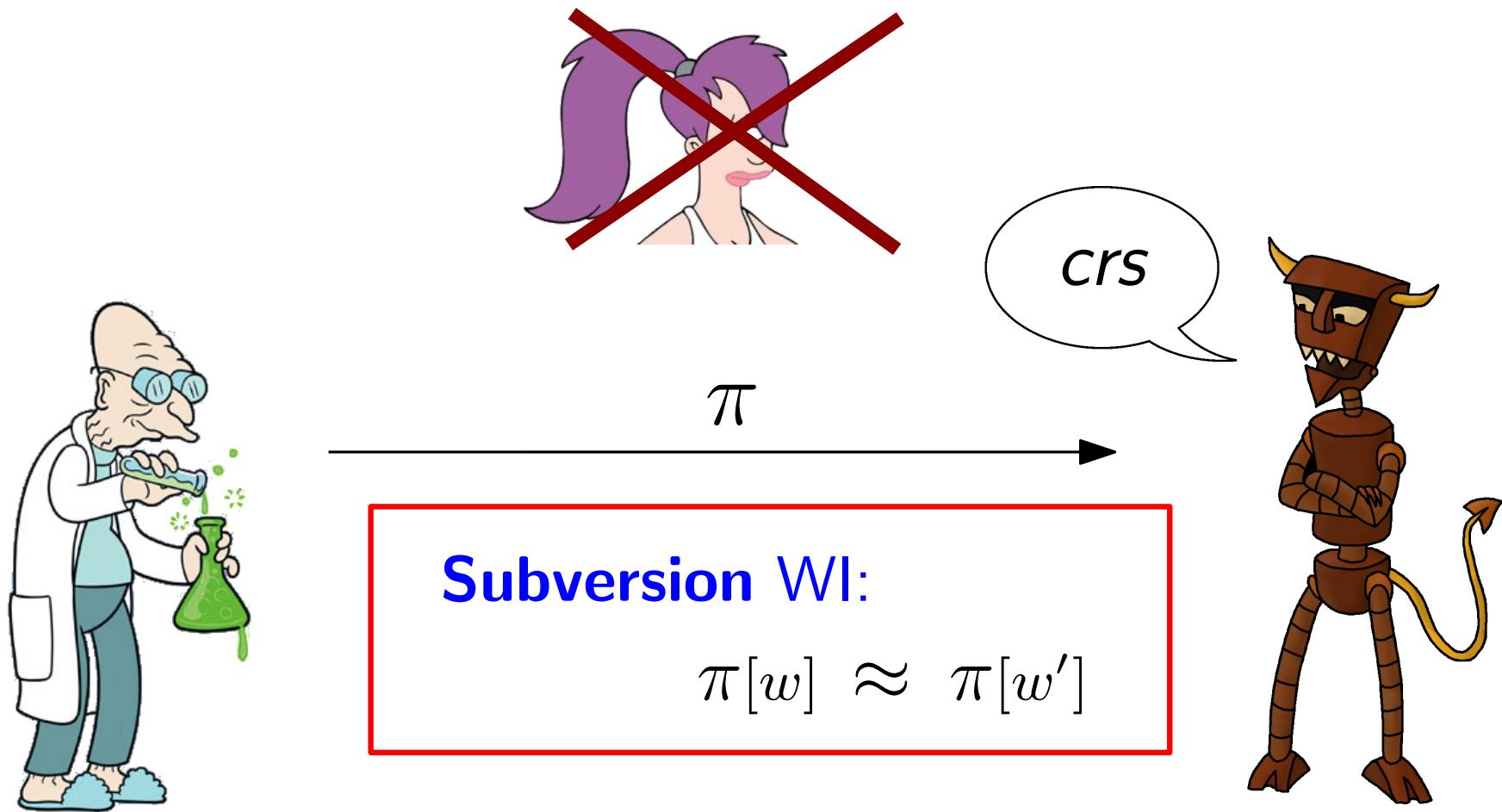
Subversion-resistant NI proofs



Prover: x, w

Verifier: x

Subversion-resistant NI proofs



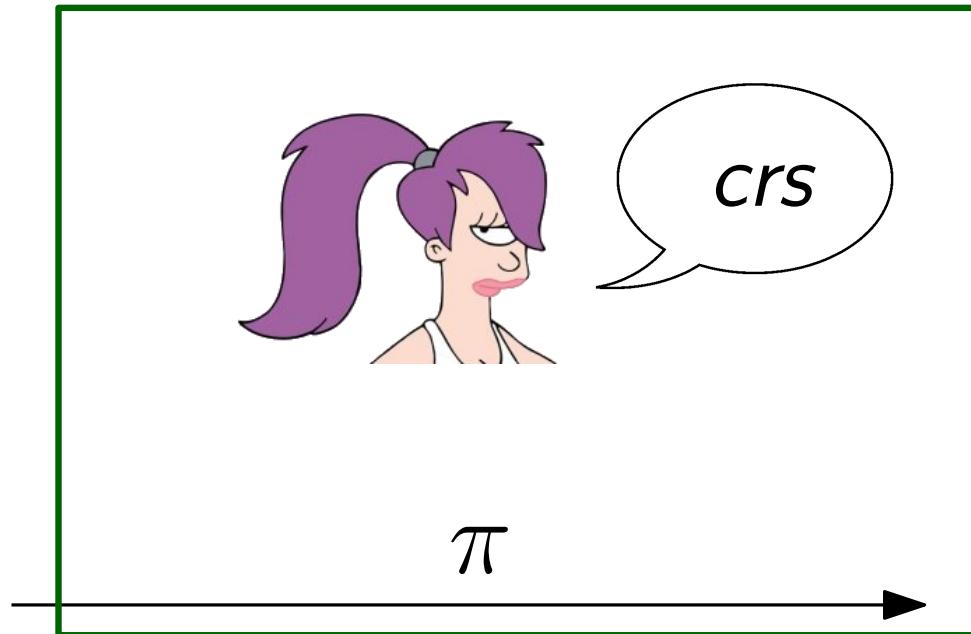
Prover: x, w

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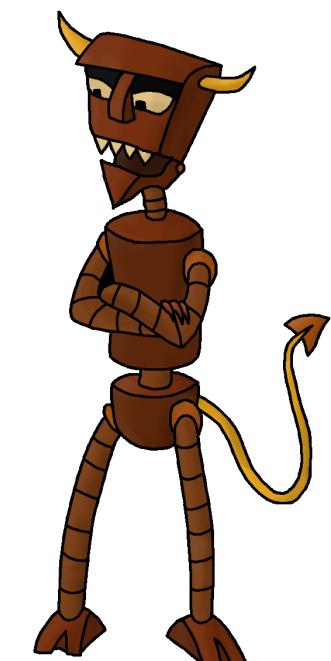
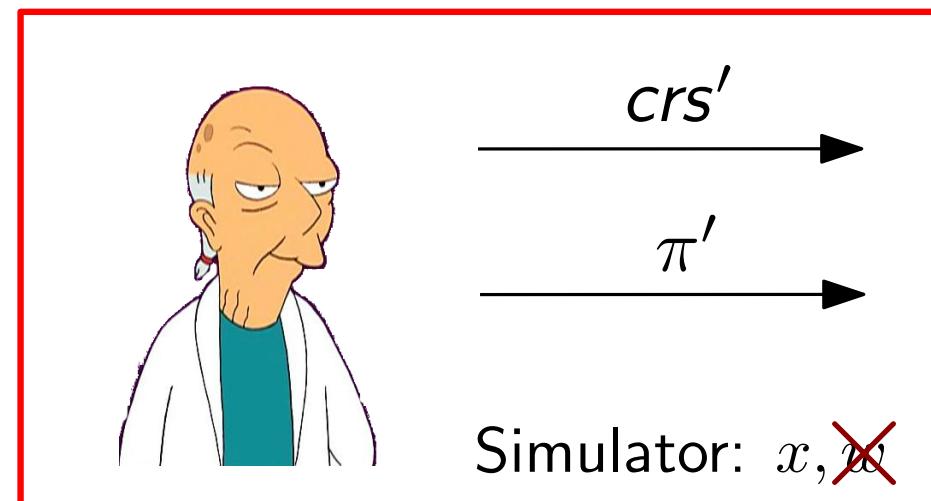
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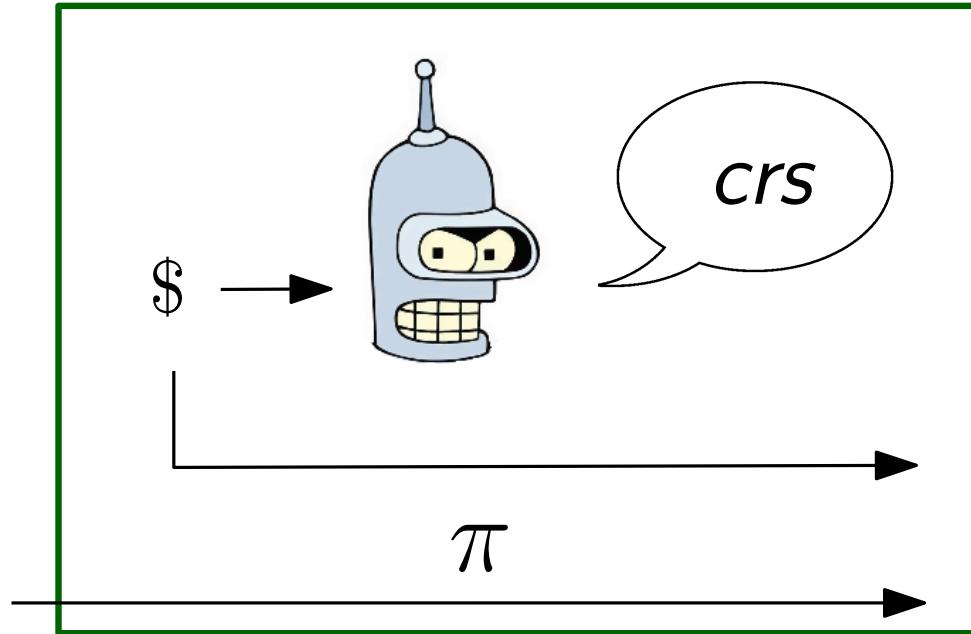


Zero-knowledge: \approx

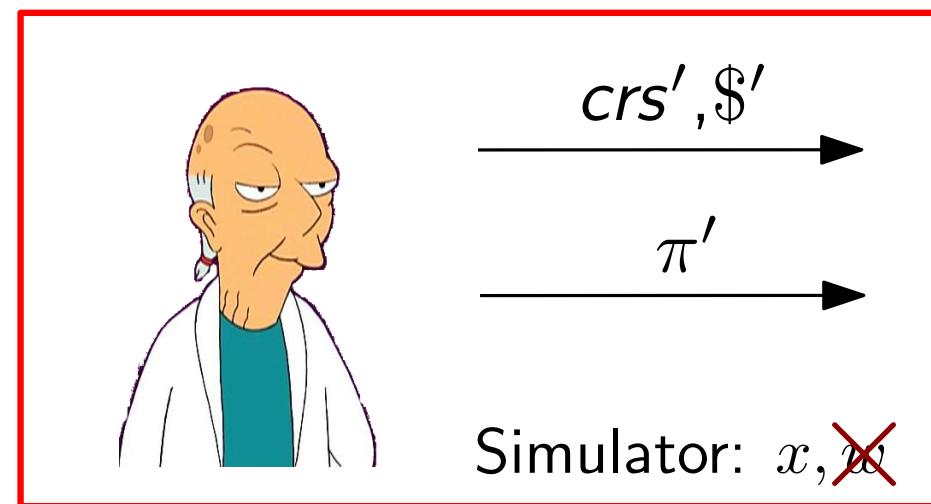


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Subversion-resistant NI proofs

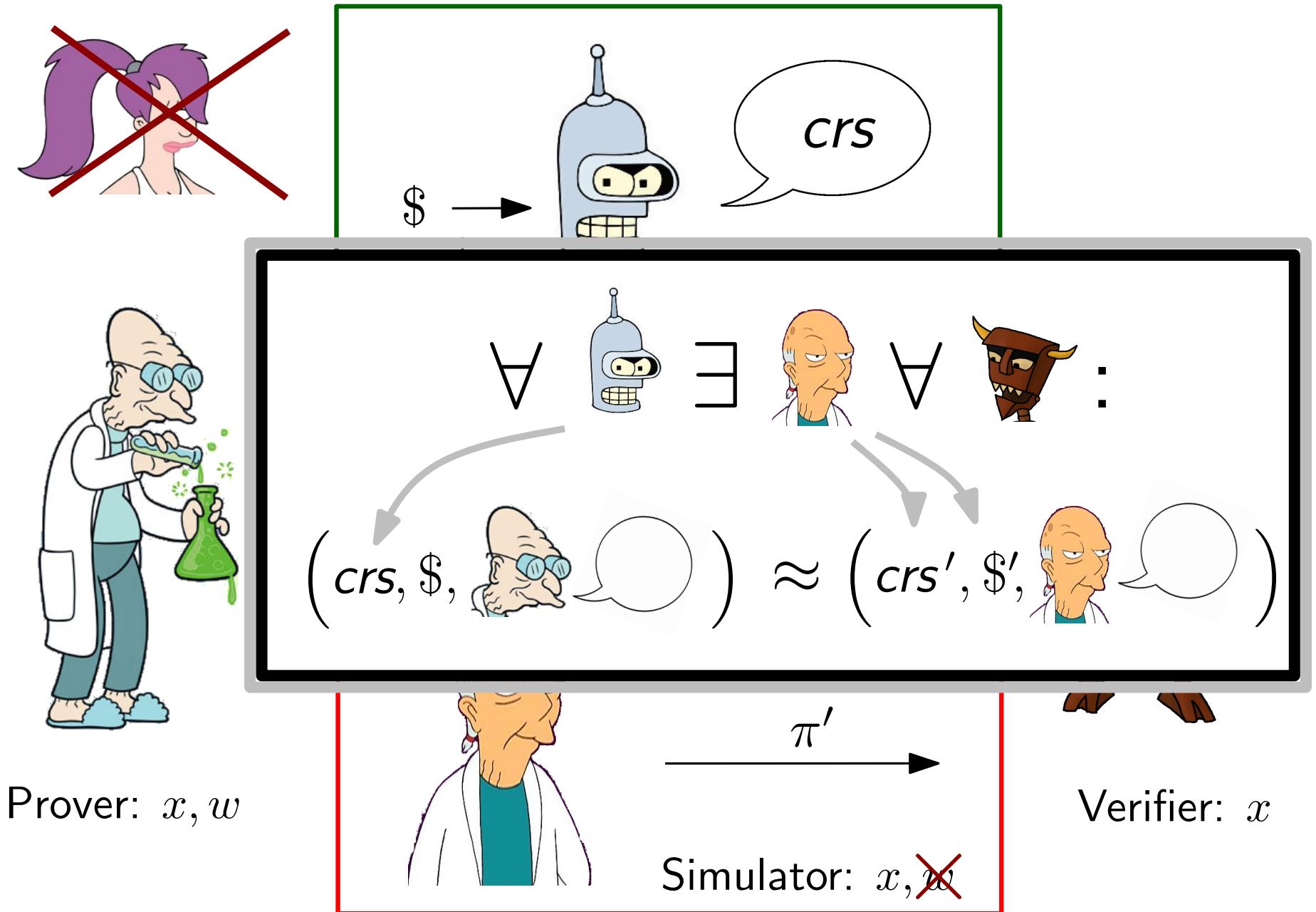


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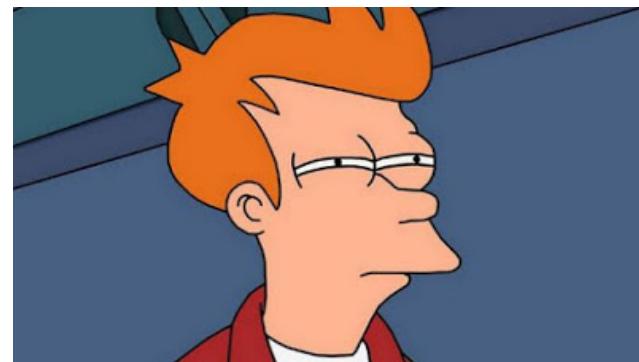


Our results

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{S-SND} & \text{S-ZK} & \longrightarrow \text{S-WI} \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \text{SND} & \text{ZK} & \longrightarrow \text{WI} \end{array}$$

Our results

S-SND S-ZK → S-WI
↓ ↓ ↓
SND ZK → WI

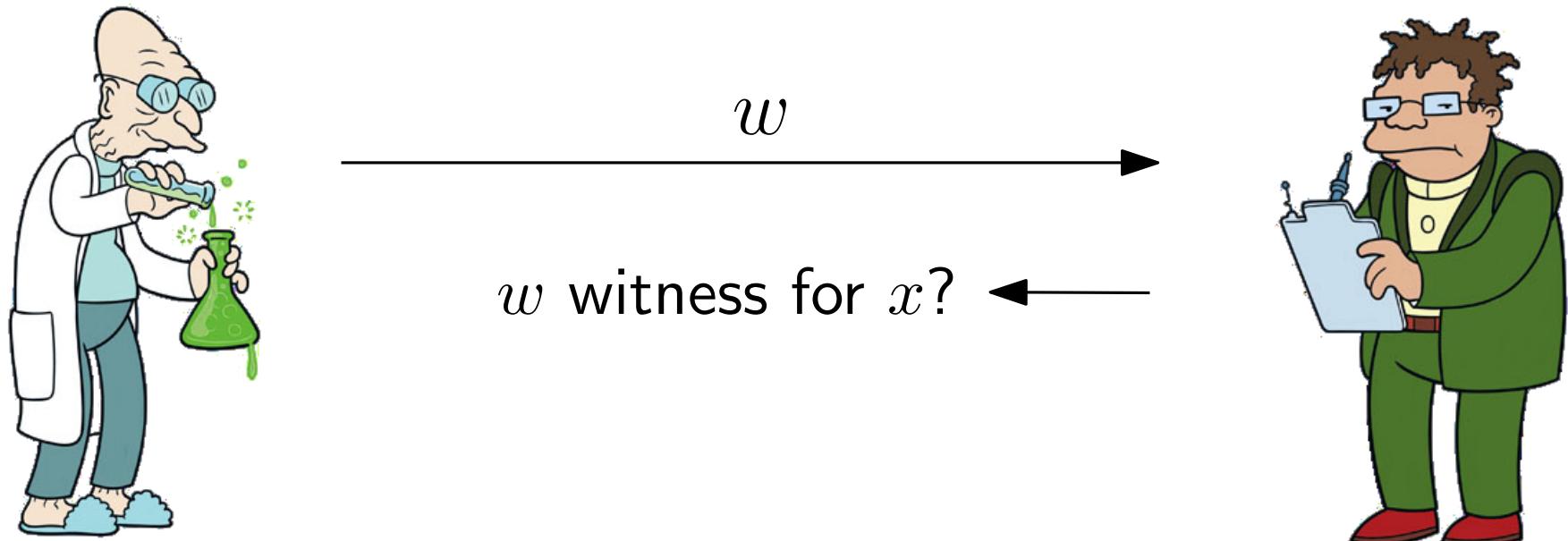


Our results

Standard			Subversion-resistant			Possible?	Assumpt's:
SND	ZK	WI	S-SND	S-ZK	S-WI		

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			•			✓	—

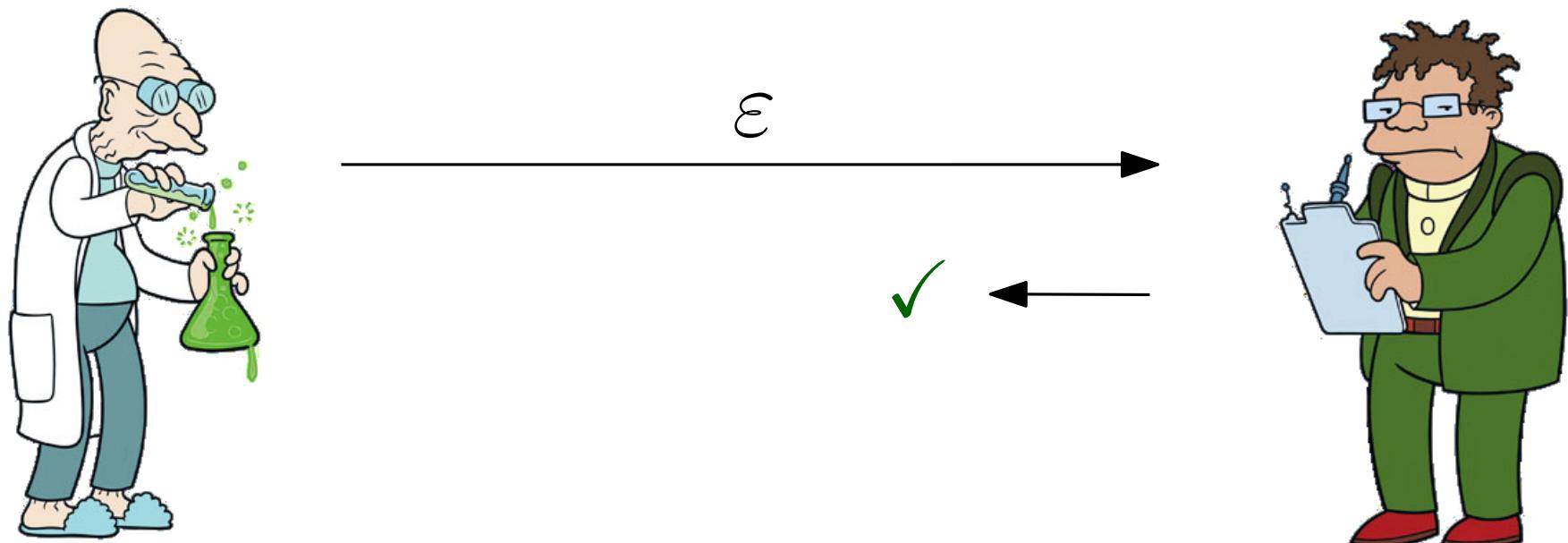


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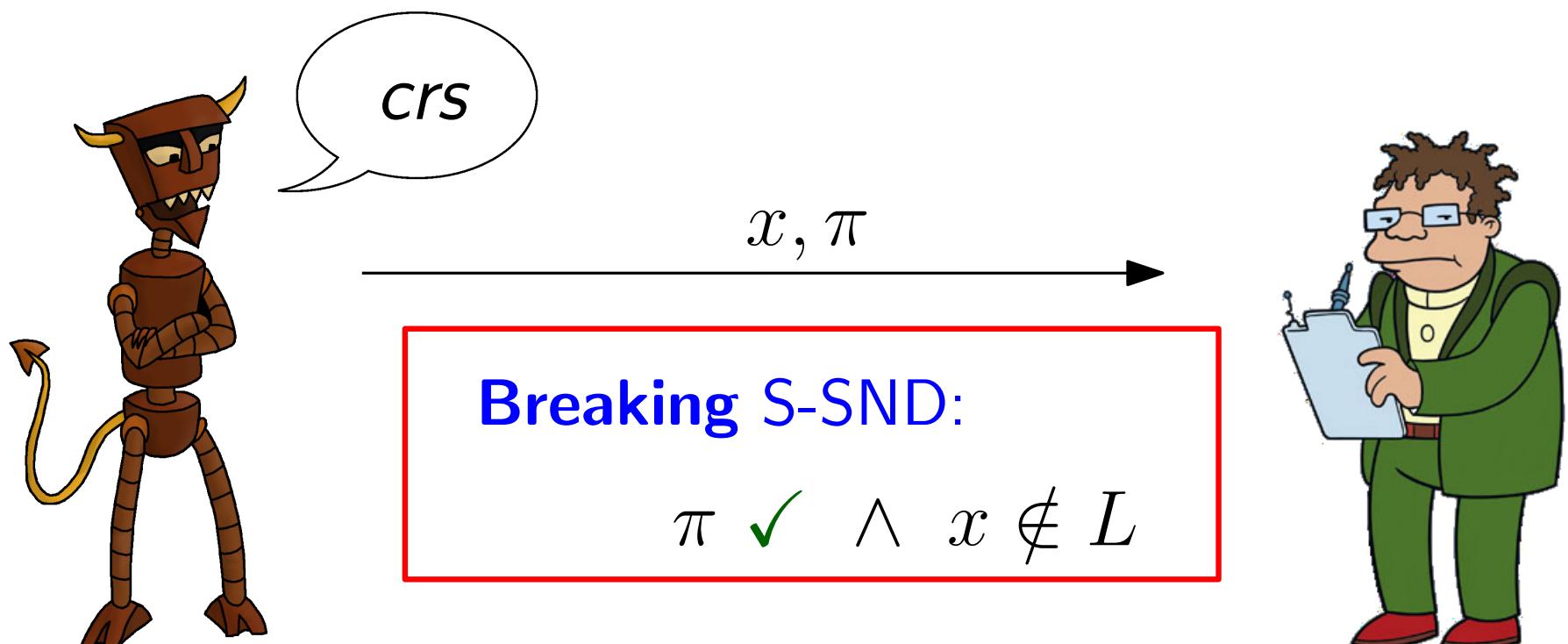
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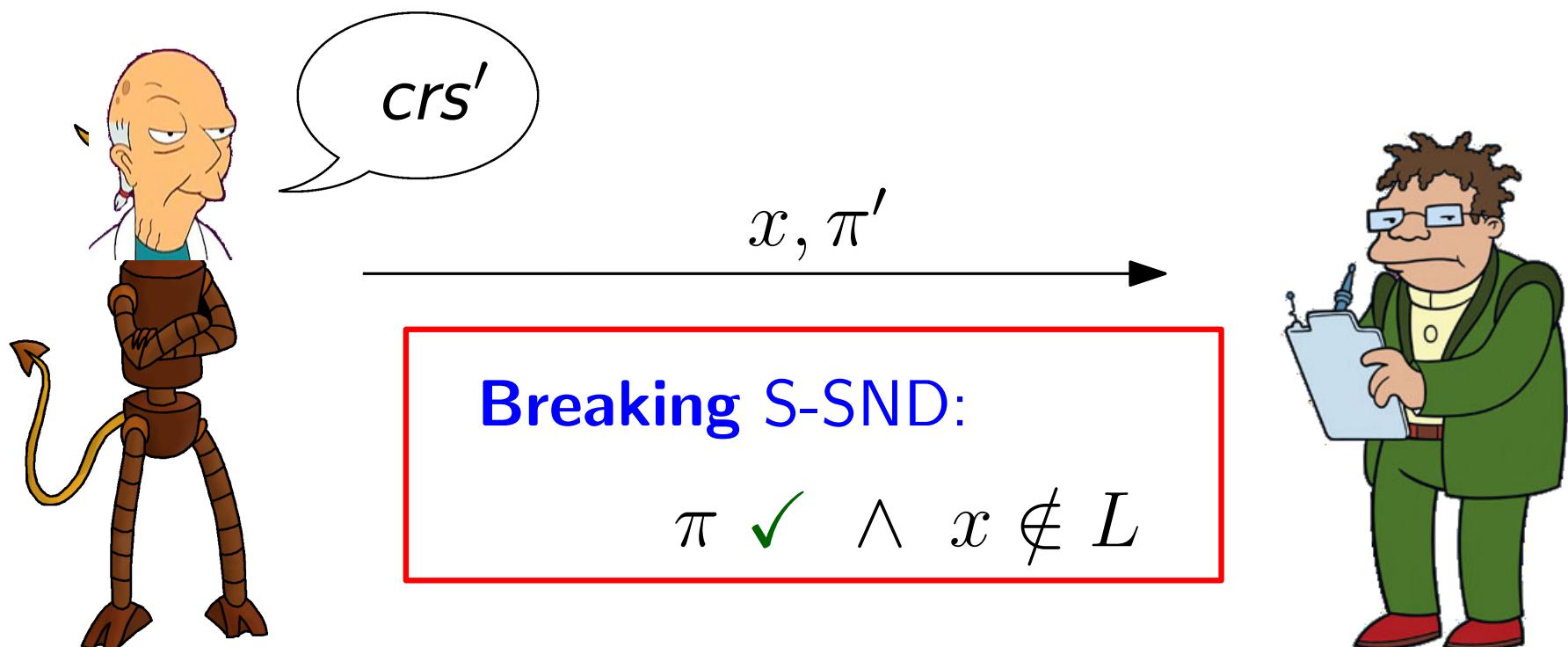
(if L is non-trivial)



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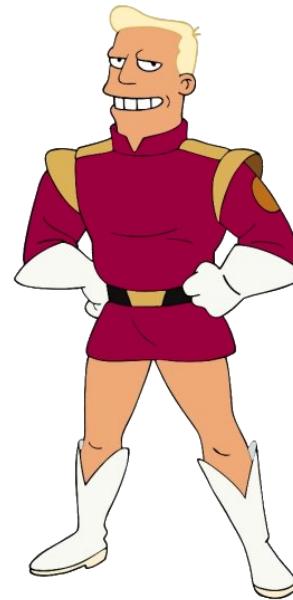
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•		•	•		•	?	

Non-interactive Zaps [GOS06]

- NI WI proofs
- without CRS

No CRS \Rightarrow subversion-resistant



Our results

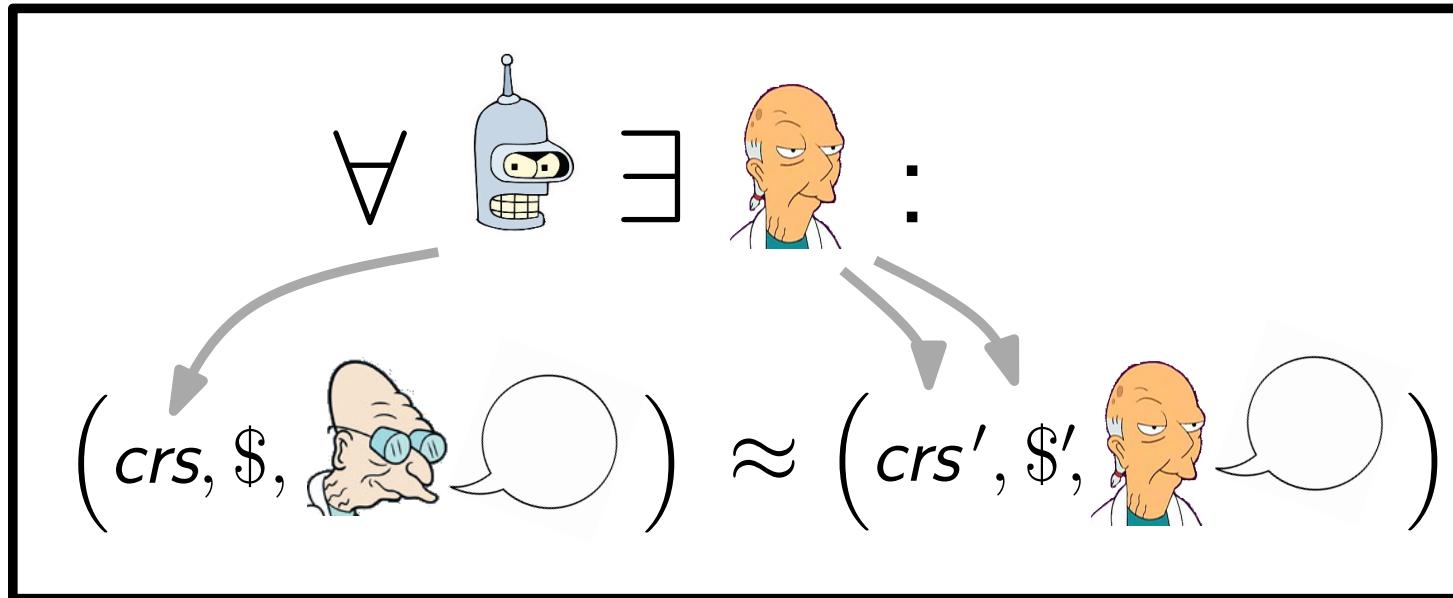
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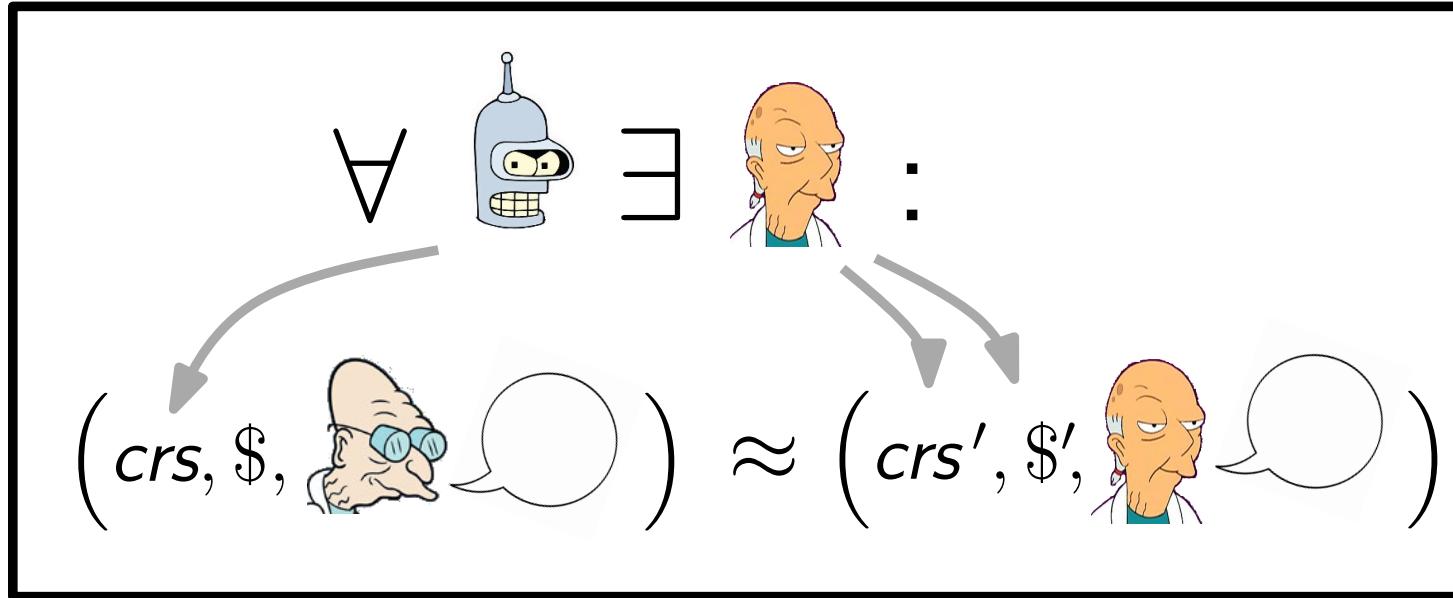
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•	•	•		•	•	?	

- implies 2-move ZK (verifier chooses CRS)
 \Rightarrow only achieved under extractability assumpt's [BCPR14]
- construction under new *knowledge of exponent* assumption

Achieving SND + S-ZK

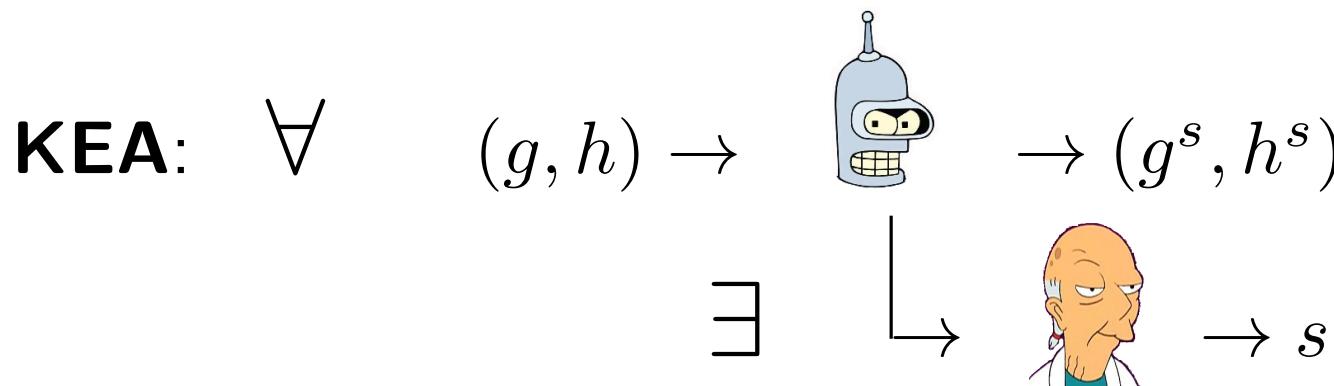
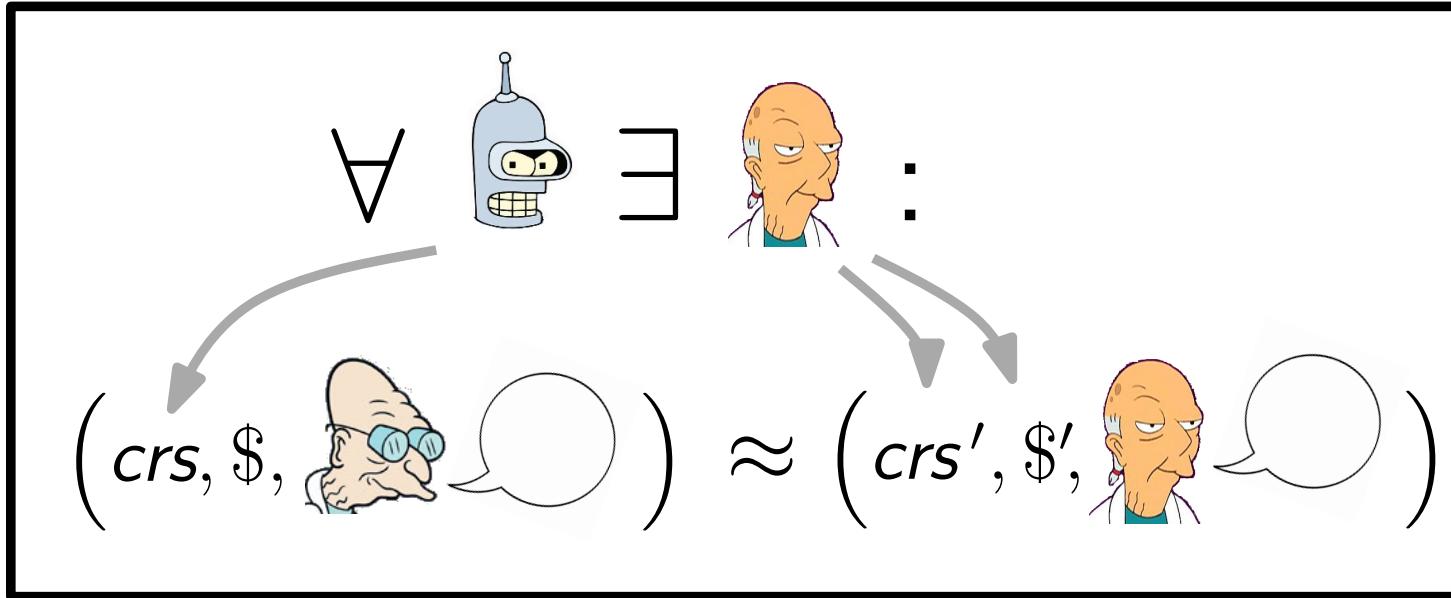


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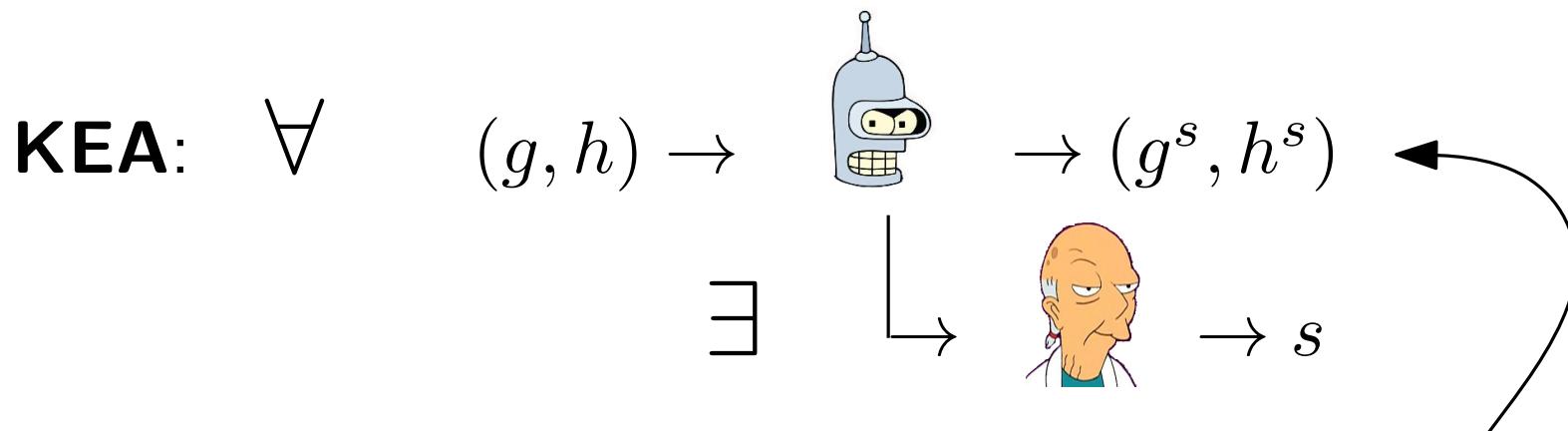
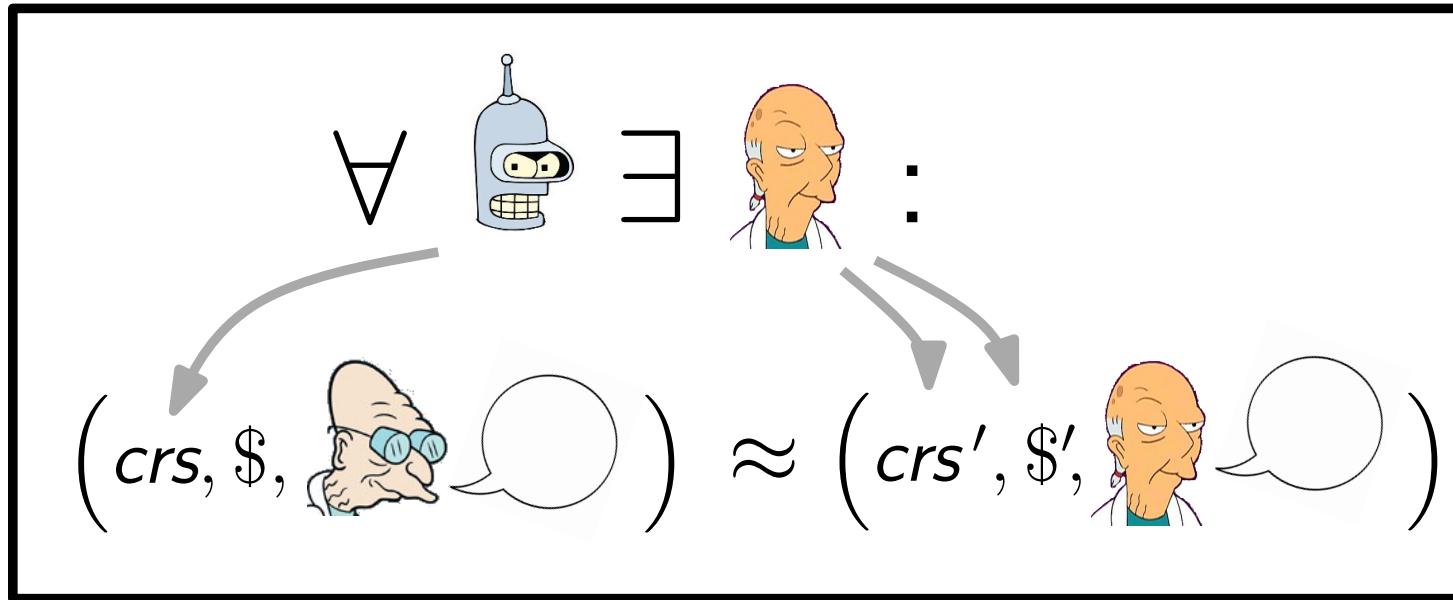


KEA: $\forall (g, h) \rightarrow \text{[Bender]} \rightarrow (g^s, h^s)$

Achieving SND + S-ZK

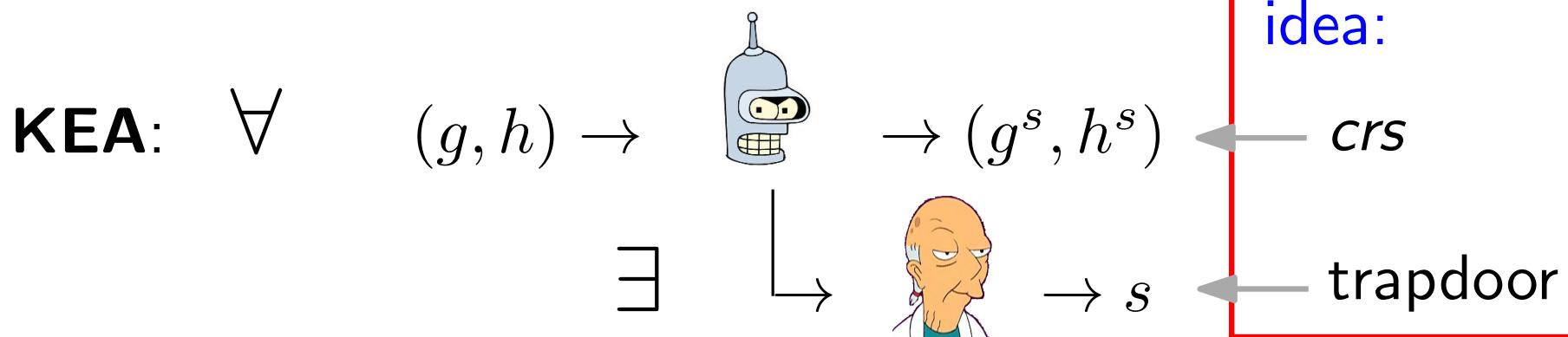
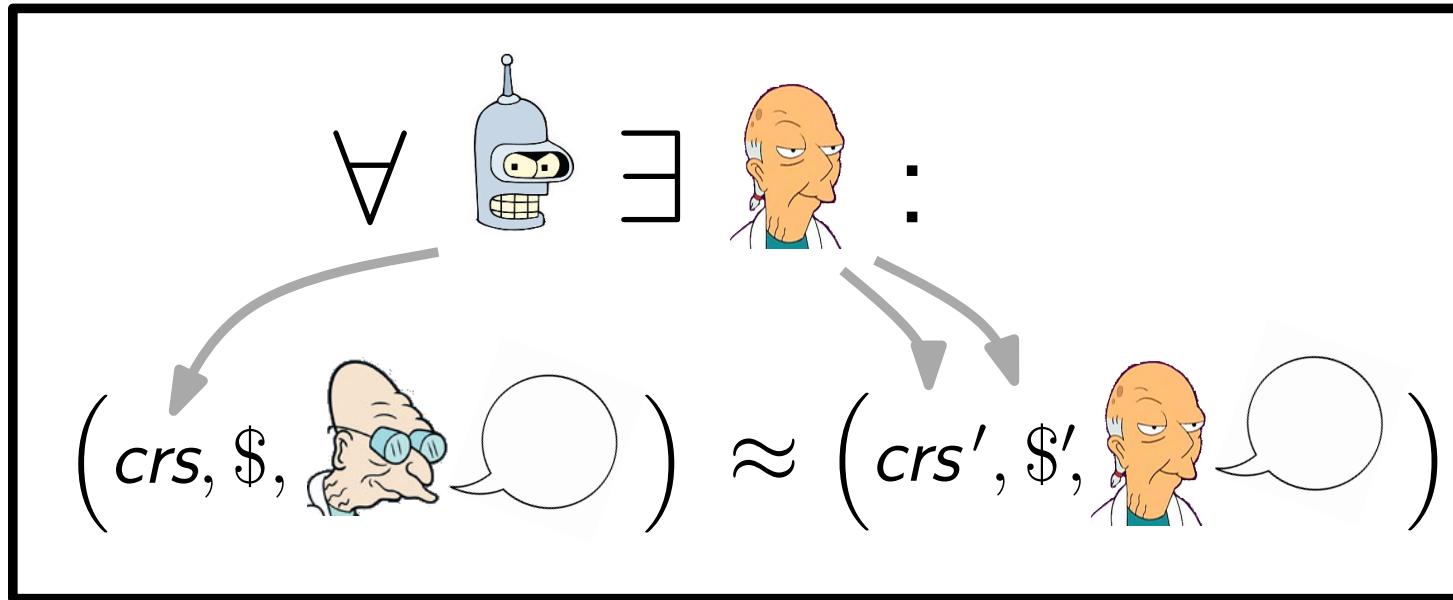


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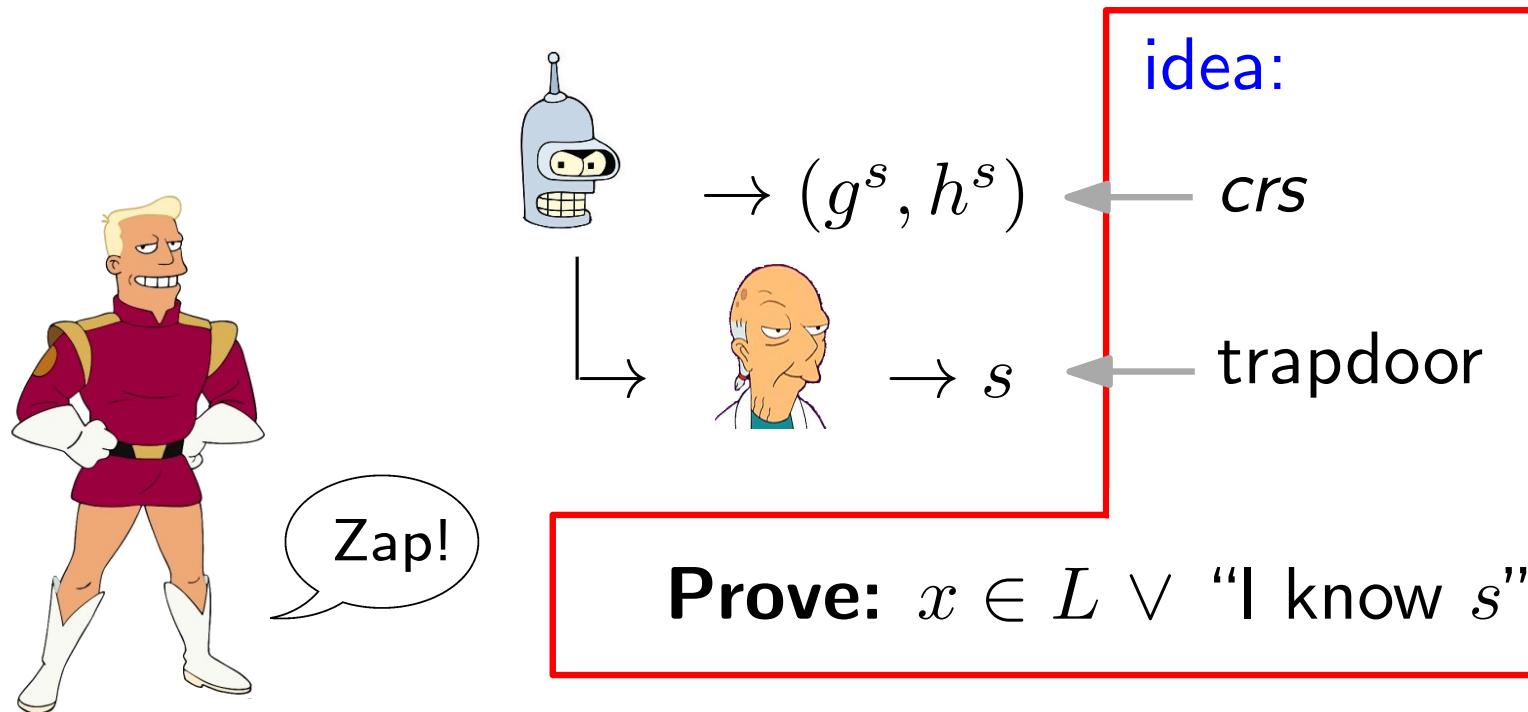
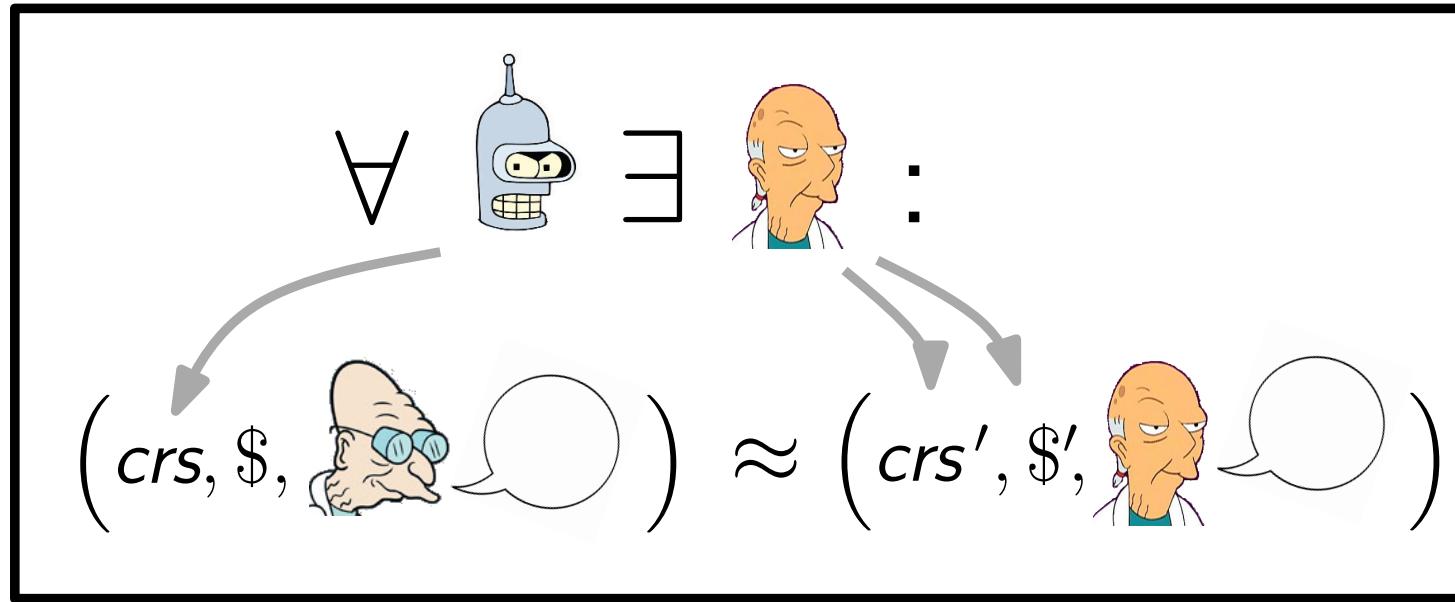


checkable via pairing:
 $e(g^s, h) = e(g, h^s)$

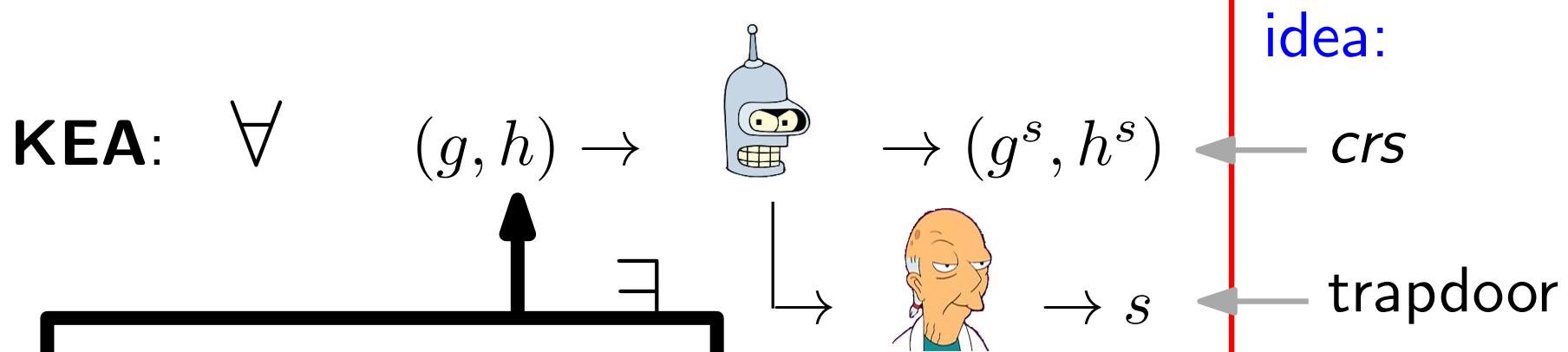
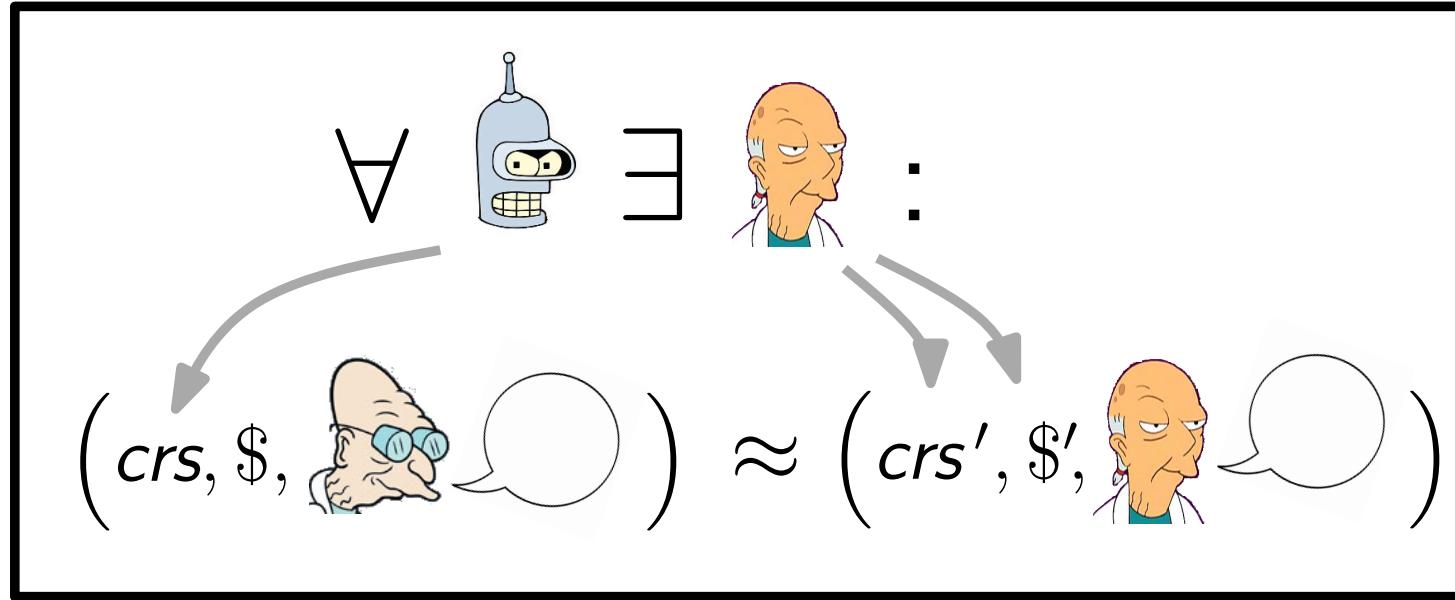
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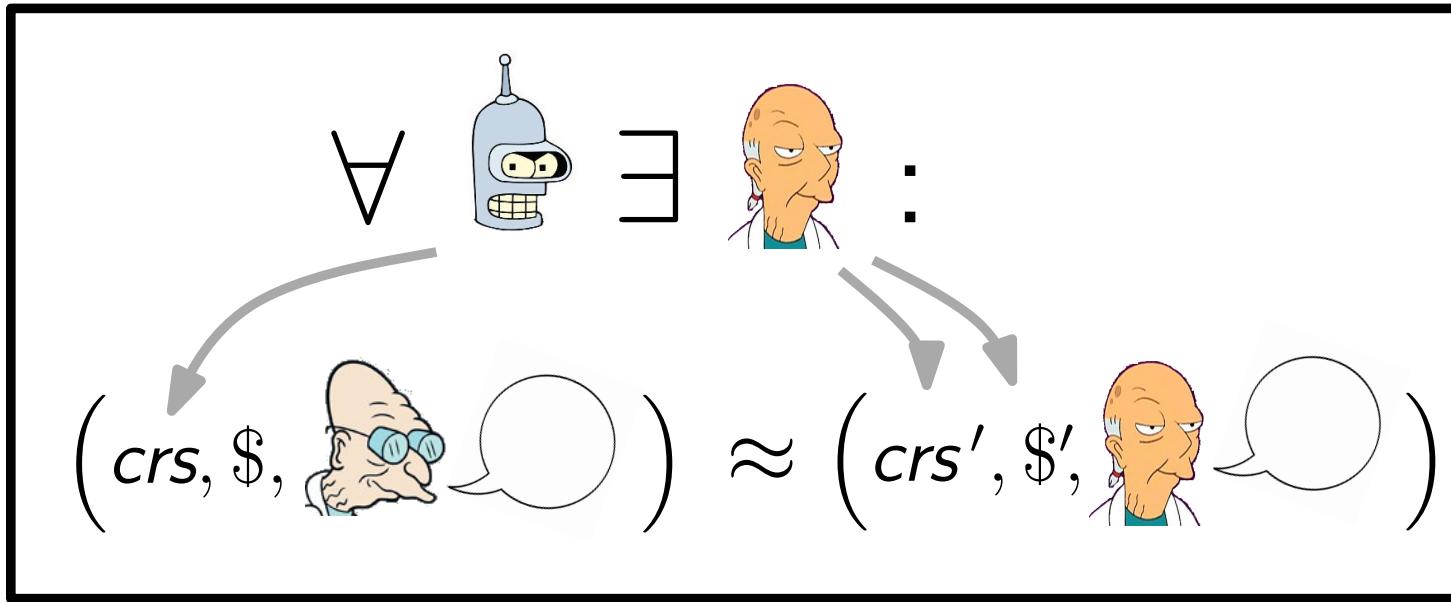
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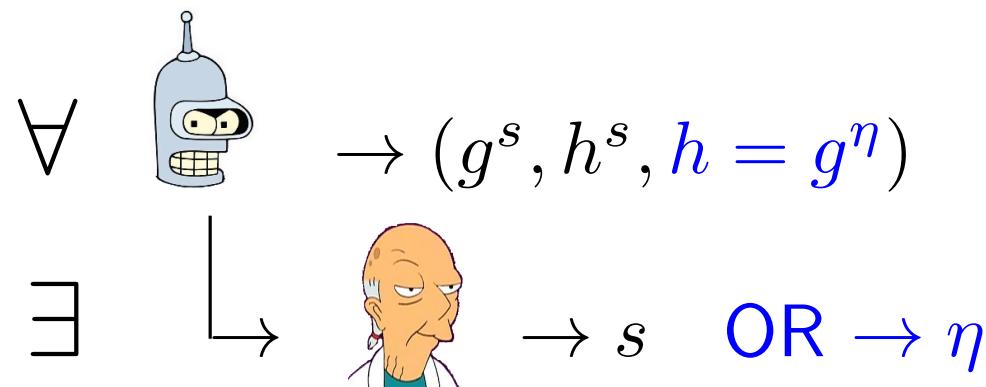
who chooses h ?

Prove: $x \in L \vee \text{"I know } s\text{"}$

Achieving SND + S-ZK

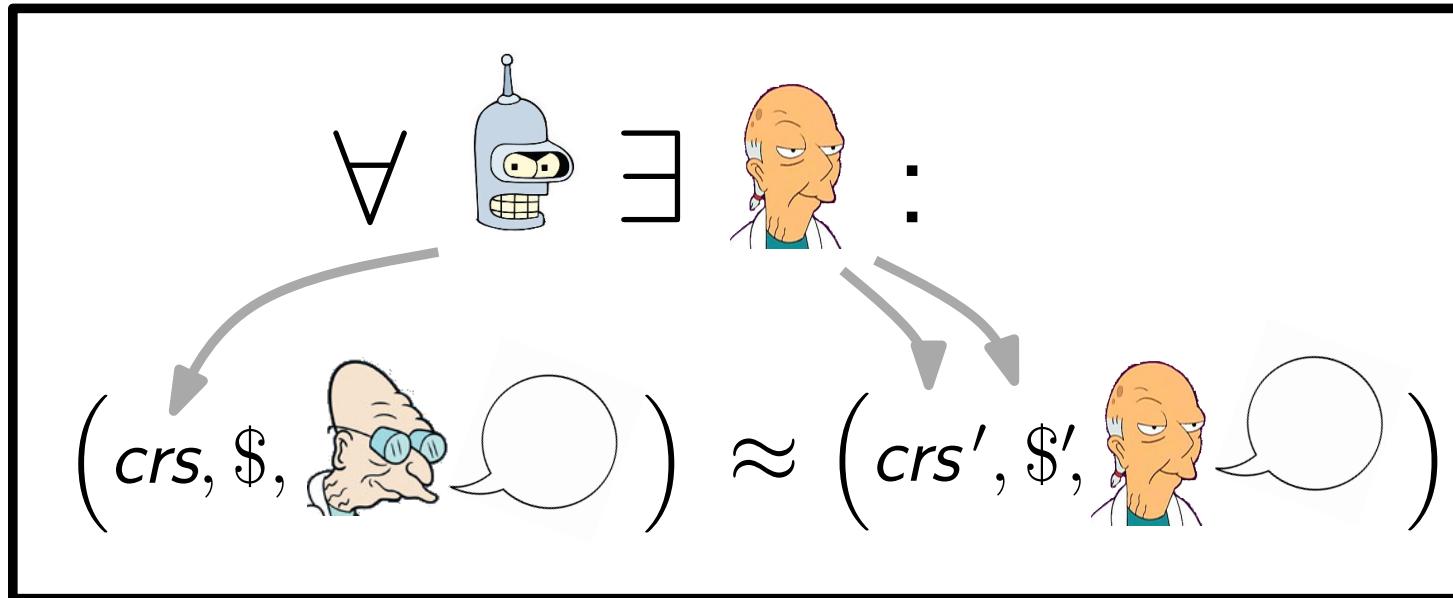


DH-KEA:



Prove: $x \in L \vee$ “I know s or η ”

Achieving SND + S-ZK

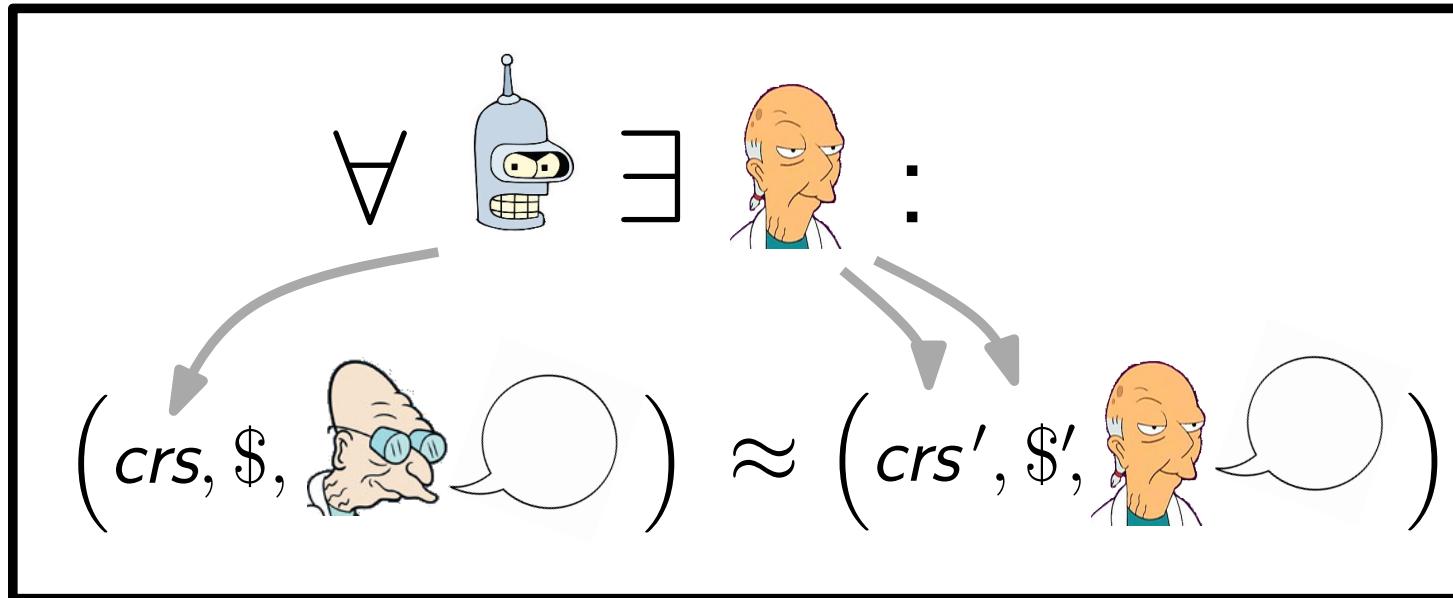


$$crs = (g^s, h^s, h = g^\eta)$$

prove knowledge how?

Prove: $x \in L \vee$ “I know s or η ”

Achieving SND + S-ZK



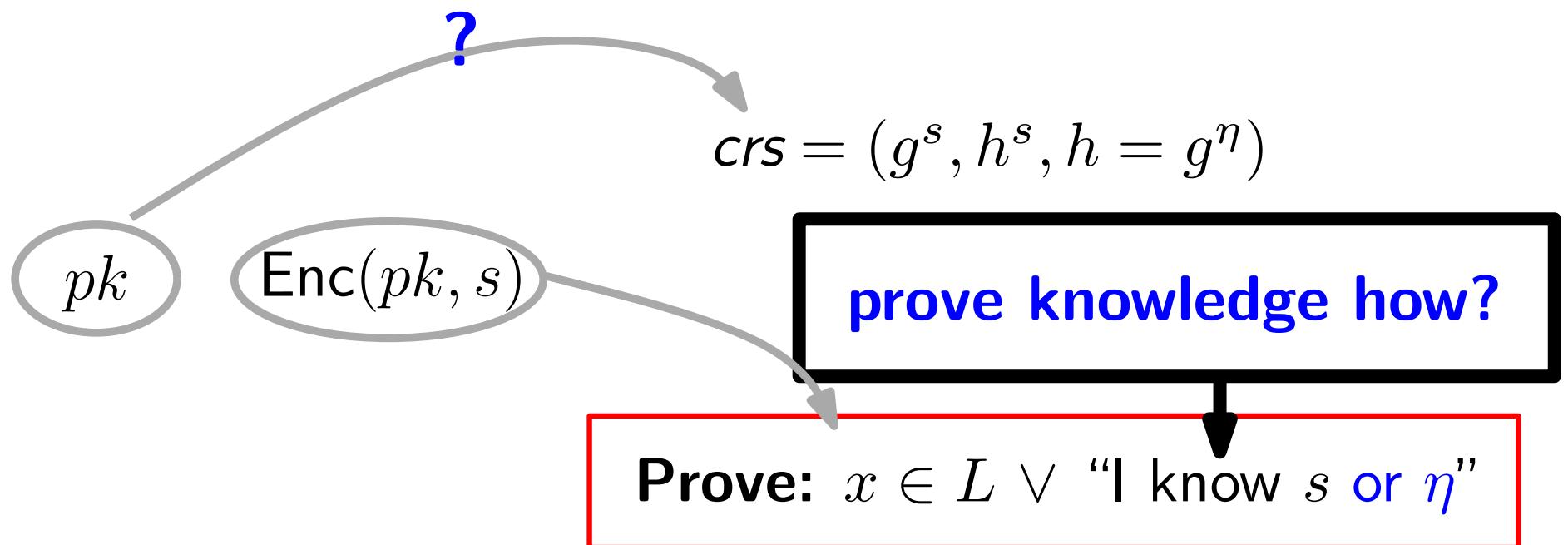
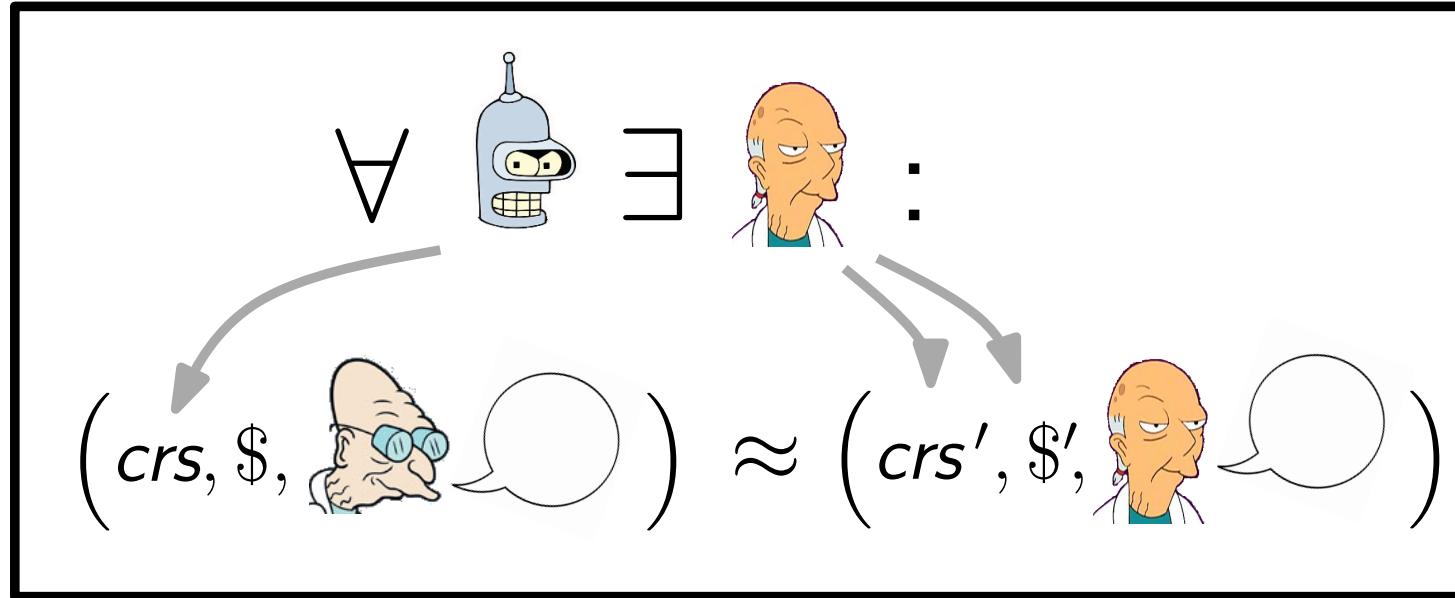
$$crs = (g^s, h^s, h = g^\eta)$$

$\text{Enc}(pk, s)$

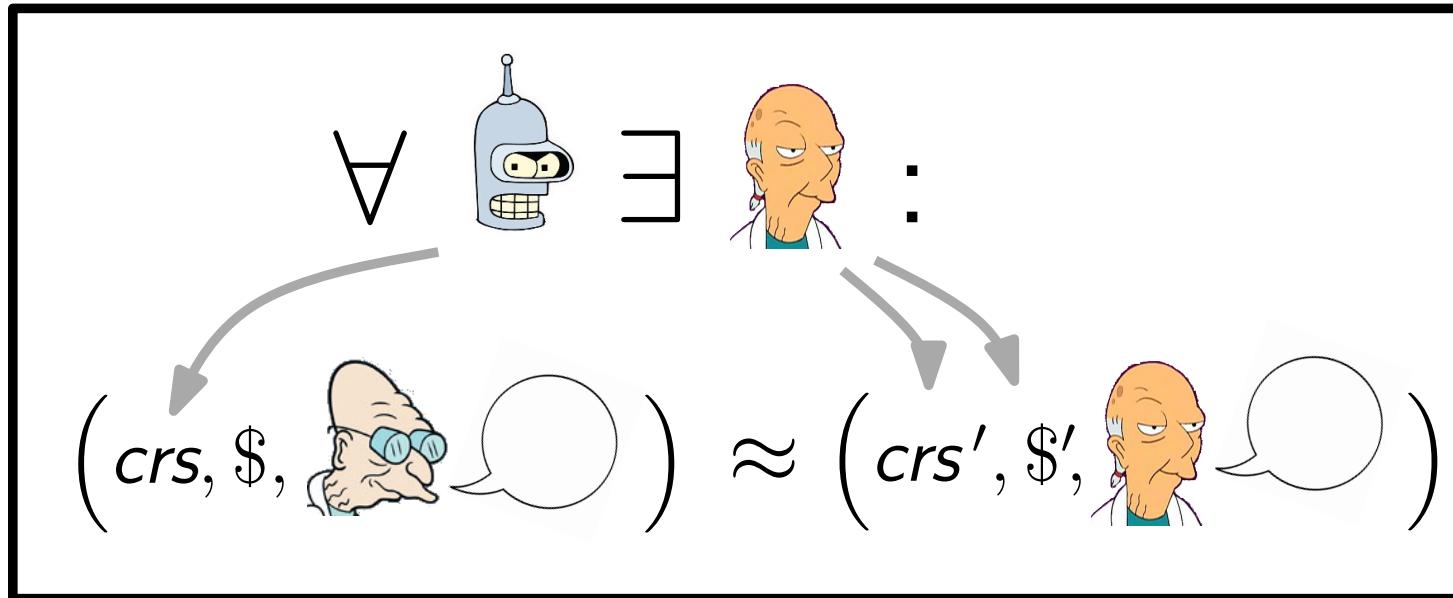
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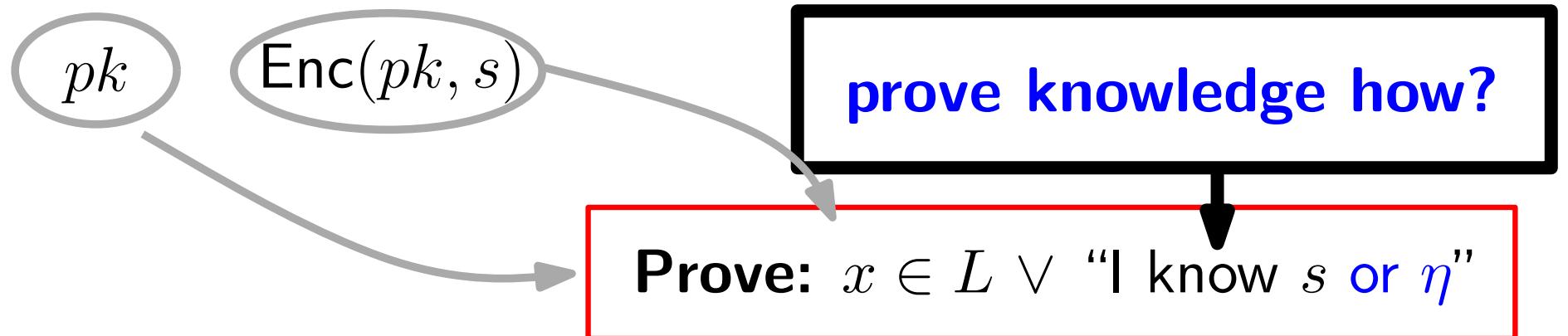
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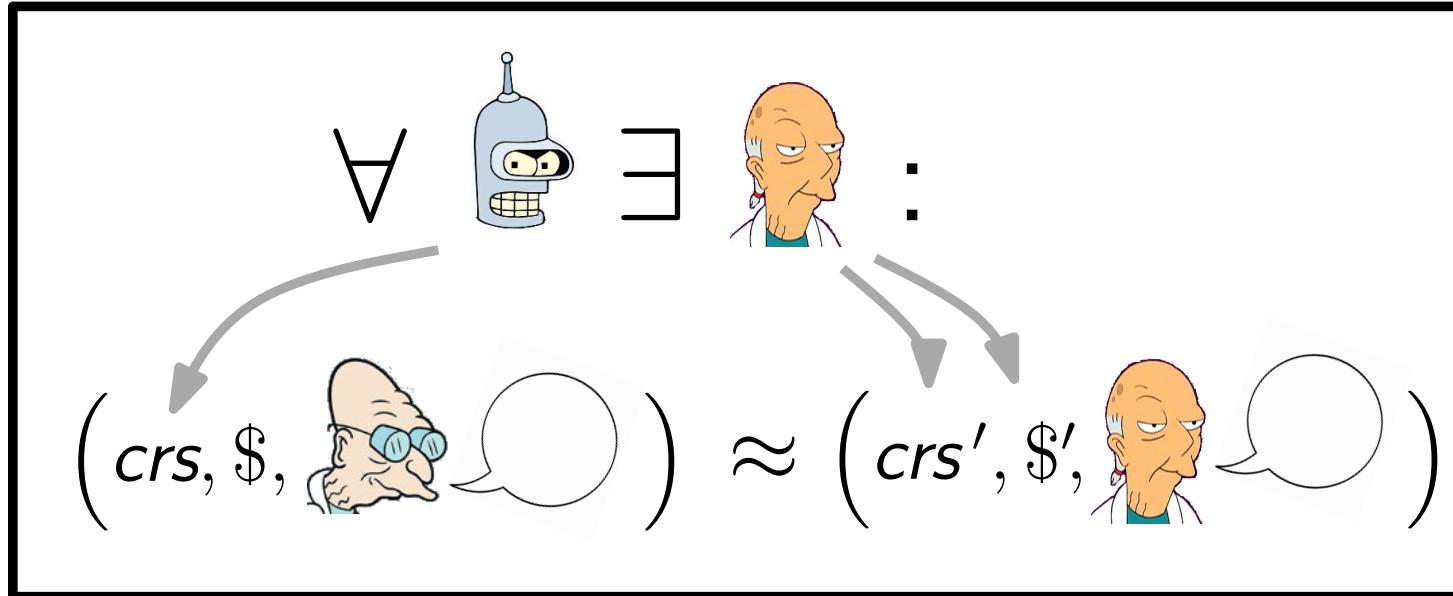
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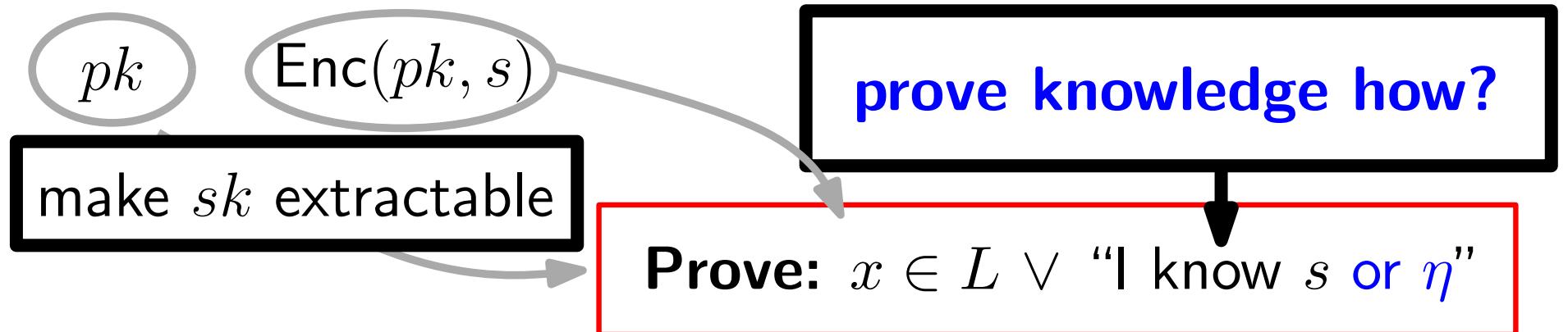
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Achieving SND + S-ZK



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Results for NIZKs

Standard			Subversion-resistant			Possible?	Assumpt's:
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	•		•			✗	
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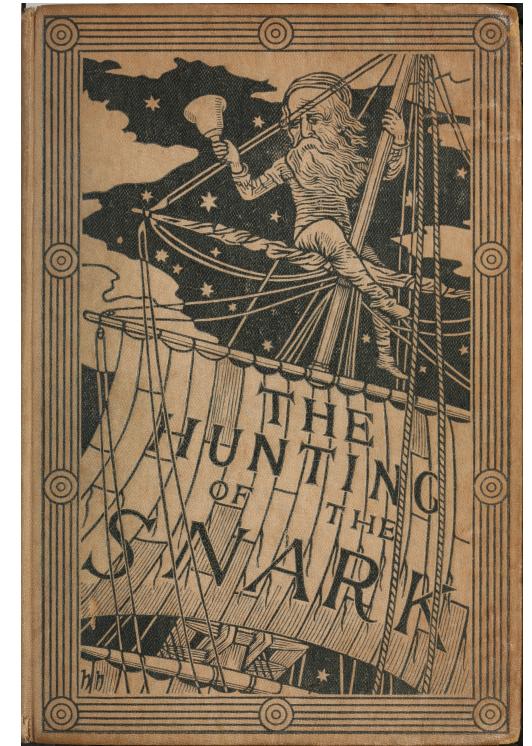
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•	•	•			•	✓	NIZK

SNARKs

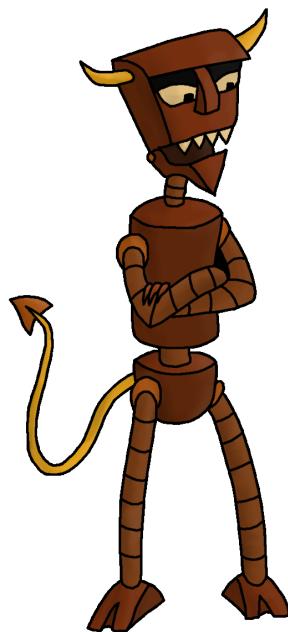
Succinct Non-interactive ARgument of Knowledge



- succinct:
 $|\pi|$ independent of $|x|$ and $|w|$
- proves knowledge of w



Arguments of knowledge



π



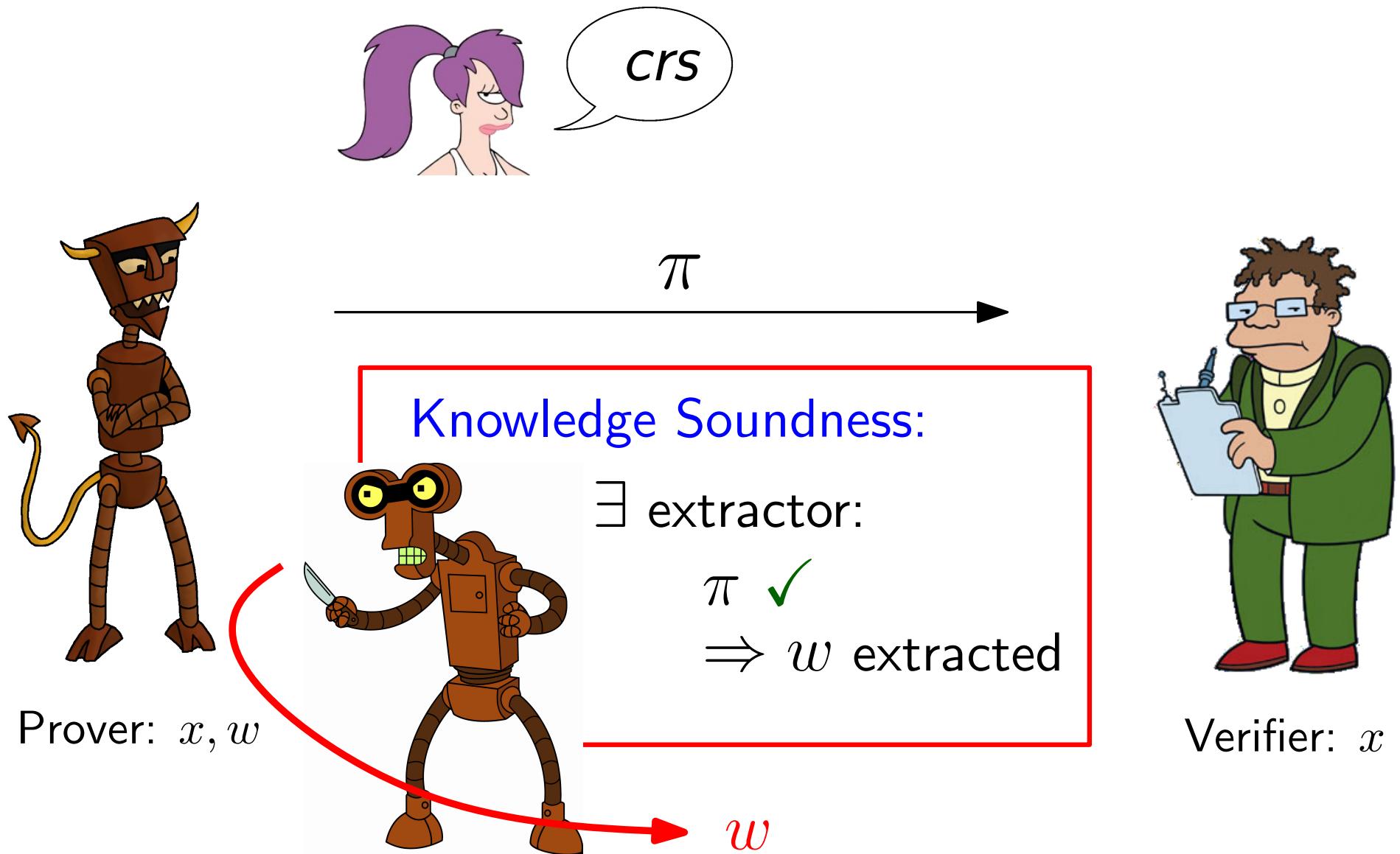
Soundness:

$$\pi \checkmark \Rightarrow x \in L$$

Prover: x, w

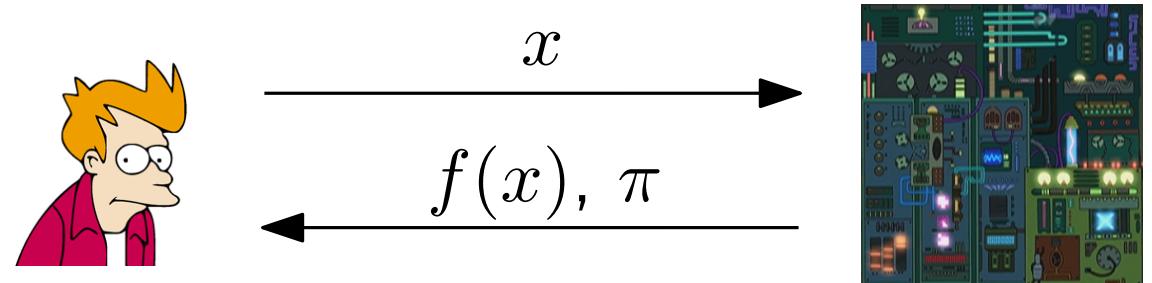
Verifier: x

Arguments of knowledge



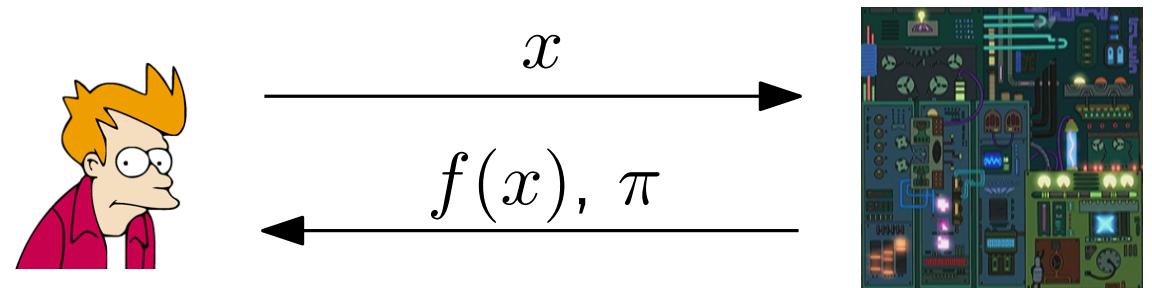
Applications of SNARKs

- Outsourcing of computation



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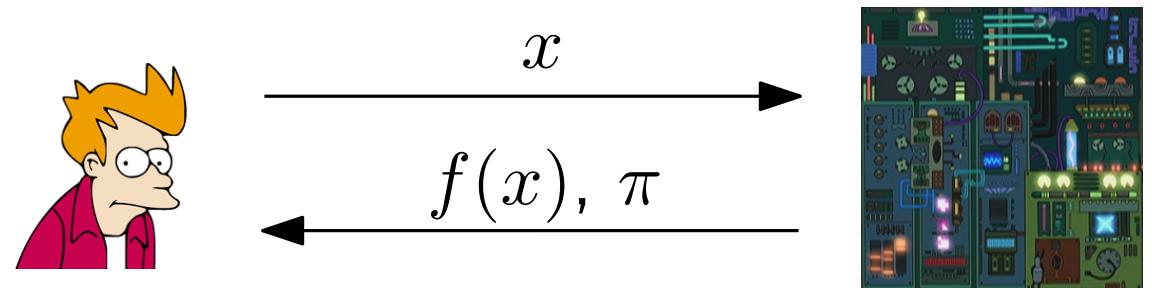


- Anonymous cryptocurrencies: **Zerocash** [BCGGMTV'14]
 - coin is commitment to **serial number**

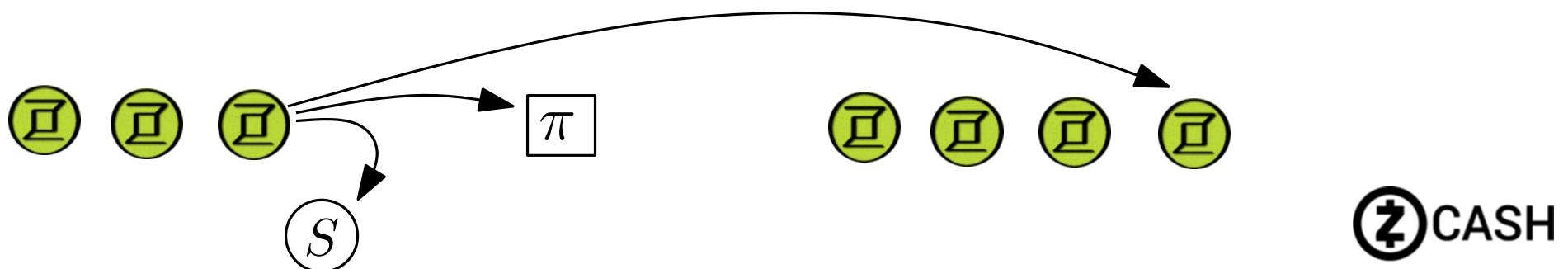


Applications of SNARKs

- Outsourcing of computation



- Anonymous cryptocurrencies: **Zerocash** [BCGGMTV'14]
 - coin is commitment to **serial number**
 - transaction – creates new coins; **reveals** spent serial no.'s
 - **proves** that everything done correctly



Subversion resistance

- SNARKs are perfect zero-knowledge
- but **not** subversion-sound
(CRS contains simulation trapdoor)



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Subversion zero-knowledge?

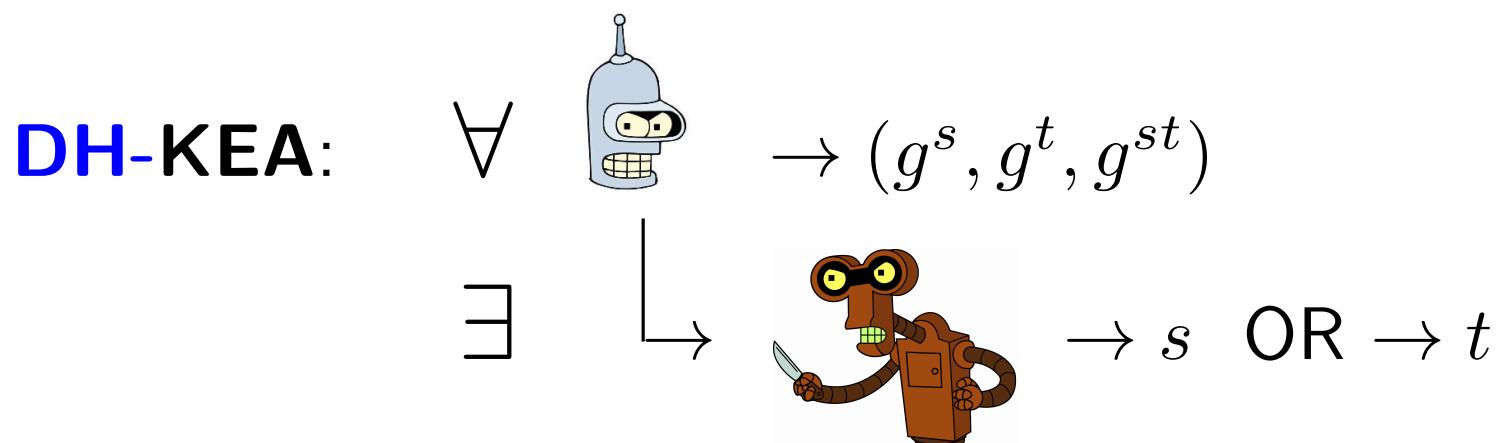
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Subversion zero-knowledge?

Yes! under new KE assumption



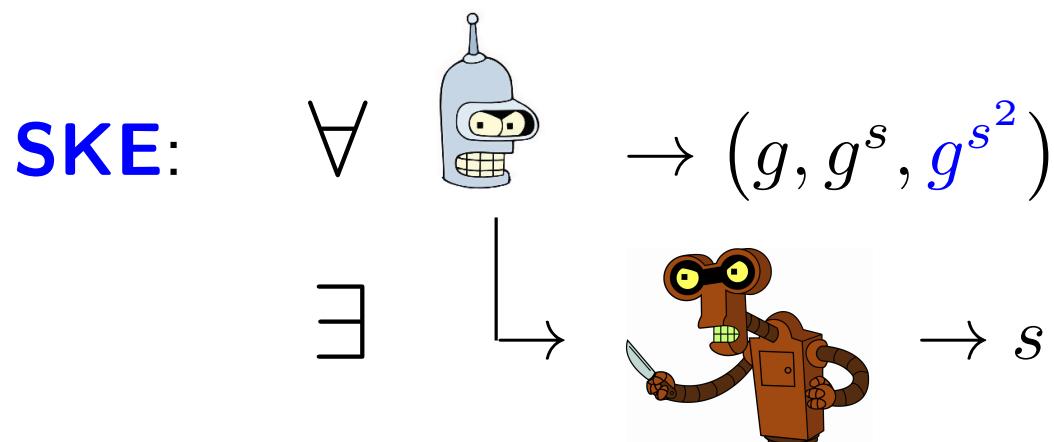
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Approach

- CRS for SNARKs: $\left(g, g^{\textcolor{red}{s}}, g^{\textcolor{red}{s}^2}, \dots, g^{\textcolor{red}{s}^d}, \left\{ g^{p_j(\textcolor{red}{s})} \right\}_j, \left\{ g^{\alpha_i \sum_k \beta_k p_{j,k}(\textcolor{red}{s})} \right\}_{i,j}, \dots \right)$
for random $s, \alpha_i, \beta_k, \dots$ 

Approach

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for random $s, \alpha_i, \beta_k, \dots$ 

-
- Check of consistency?

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{e}(g^{s^2}, h) &= \mathbf{e}(g^s, h^s) \\ \mathbf{e}(g^{\alpha p_j(s)}, h) &= \mathbf{e}\left(\prod_i (g^{s^i})^{p_{j,i}}, h^\alpha\right)\end{aligned}$$



Approach

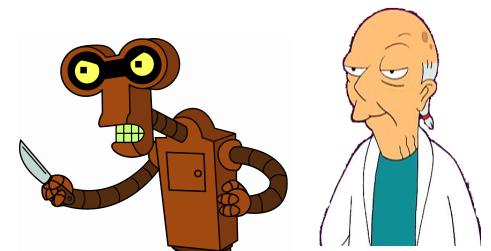
- CRS for SNARKs: $\left(g, g^{\textcolor{red}{s}}, g^{\textcolor{red}{s}^2}, \dots, g^{\textcolor{red}{s}^d}, \left\{ g^{p_j(\textcolor{red}{s})} \right\}_j, \left\{ g^{\alpha_i \sum_k \beta_k p_{j,k}(\textcolor{red}{s})} \right\}_{i,j}, \dots \right)$
for random $s, \alpha_i, \beta_k, \dots$ 

-
- Check of consistency?

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{e}(g^{s^2}, h) &= \mathbf{e}(g^s, h^s) \\ \mathbf{e}(g^{\alpha p_j(s)}, h) &= \mathbf{e}\left(\prod_i (g^{s^i})^{p_{j,i}}, h^\alpha\right)\end{aligned}$$



-
- Simulation? extraction of s ✓
but no other  values



SNARK 1 & 2

- Gennaro et al.'s **original** SNARKs [GGPR13]
symm. bilin. grps, $\pi \in \mathbb{G}^9$
 - QSP-based (boolean circuits)
 - QAP-based (arithmetic circuits)

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- CRS checkable?



- Proofs simulatable with s ?

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⇒ **subversion zero knowledge**

SNARK 3

- Optimized **Pinocchio** [PHGR13, BCTV14]
asymm. bilin. grps, $\pi \in \mathbb{G}_1^7 \times \mathbb{G}_2$
 - QAP-based (arithmetic circuits)
 - underly  CASH

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SNARK 3

- Optimized **Pinocchio** [PHGR13, BCTV14]
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 - QAP-based (arithmetic circuits)
 - underly  CASH



- CRS checkable? 

⇒ add 4 group elements



- Proofs simulatable with s ? 

⇒ **subversion zero knowledge**

SNARK 4

- Danezis et al.'s SNARKs [DFGK14]
 - asymm. bilin. grps, $\pi \in \mathbb{G}_1^3 \times \mathbb{G}_2$
 - **SSP**-based (boolean circuits)

SNARK 4

- Danezis et al.'s SNARKs [DFGK14]
asymm. bilin. grps, $\pi \in \mathbb{G}_1^3 \times \mathbb{G}_2$
 - SSP-based (boolean circuits)



- CRS checkable?



- Proofs simulatable with s ?



⇒ subversion zero knowledge

SNARK 5

- Groth's SNARKs [Groth16]
 - asymm. bilin. grps, $\pi \in \mathbb{G}_1^{\textcolor{blue}{2}} \times \mathbb{G}_2$
 - QAP-based (arithmetic circuits)
 - knwl-snd in generic grp model

SNARK 5

- Groth's SNARKs [Groth16]

asymm. bilin. grps, $\pi \in \mathbb{G}_1^{\textcolor{blue}{2}} \times \mathbb{G}_2$

- QAP-based (arithmetic circuits)
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SNARK 5

- Groth's SNARKs [Groth16]

asymm. bilin. grps, $\pi \in \mathbb{G}_1^{\textcolor{blue}{2}} \times \mathbb{G}_2$

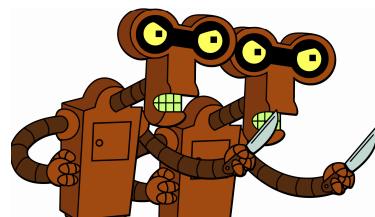
- QAP-based (arithmetic circuits)
- knwl-snd in generic grp model



- CRS checkable?



- Proofs simulatable with s ?



\Rightarrow extract more



under SKE

\Rightarrow simulate



\Rightarrow **subv. ZK**

Zcash



Is Zcash anonymous if parameters set up maliciously?

- uses SNARK w/o checkable CRS
- parameters set up using MPC [BCGTV15]
 - uses ROM proofs to prove correctness

Summary SNARKs

Assuming SKE:

- [GGPR13], QSP: subversion-ZK
- [GGPR13], QAP: subversion-ZK
- [BCTV14]: subversion-ZK *after extending CRS*
- [DFGK14]: subversion-ZK
- [Groth16]: subversion-ZK

Zcash



Is Zcash anonymous if parameters set up maliciously?

- uses SNARK w/o checkable CRS
- parameters set up using MPC [BCGTV15]
 - uses ROM proofs to prove correctness

⇒ CRS **checkable**



⇒ proofs **simulatable**



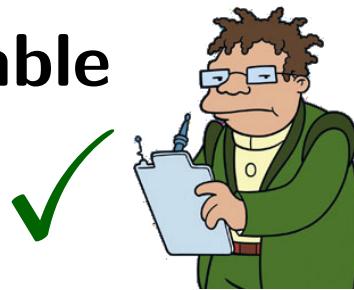
Zcash



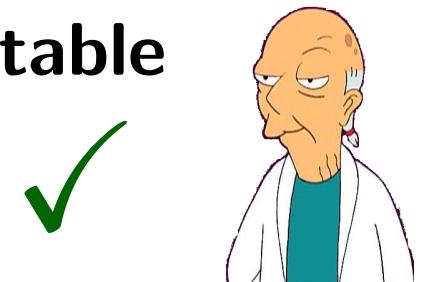
Is Zcash anonymous if parameters set up maliciously?

- uses SNARK w/o checkable CRS
- parameters set up using MPC [BCGTV15]
 - uses ROM proofs to prove correctness

⇒ CRS **checkable**



⇒ proofs **simulatable**



Zcash is subversion-anonymous in the ROM
(if users verify CRS correctness)

THANK YOU!



QUESTIONS?