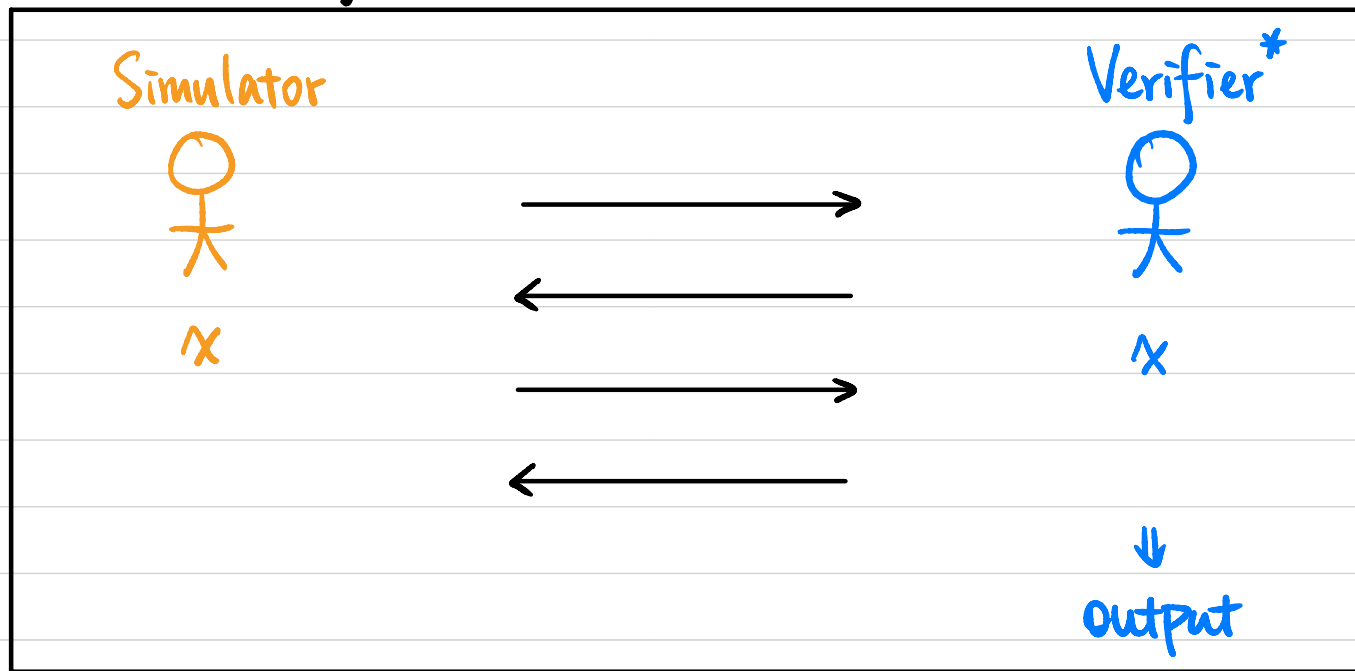


CSCI 1510

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

Zero-Knowledge Proof (ZKP)



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

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

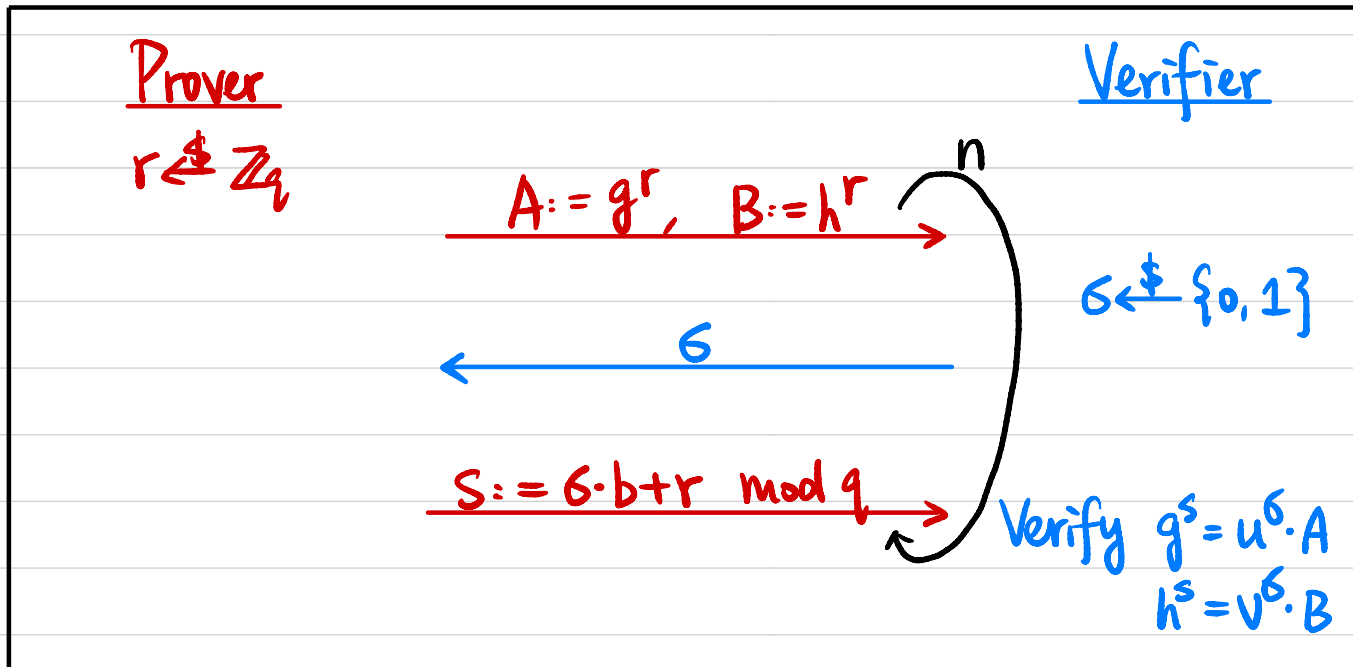
↑
perfect / statistical / computational
 $\equiv \quad \simeq \quad \stackrel{c}{\simeq}$

Perfect ZKP for Diffie-Hellman Tuples

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

Witness: b

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



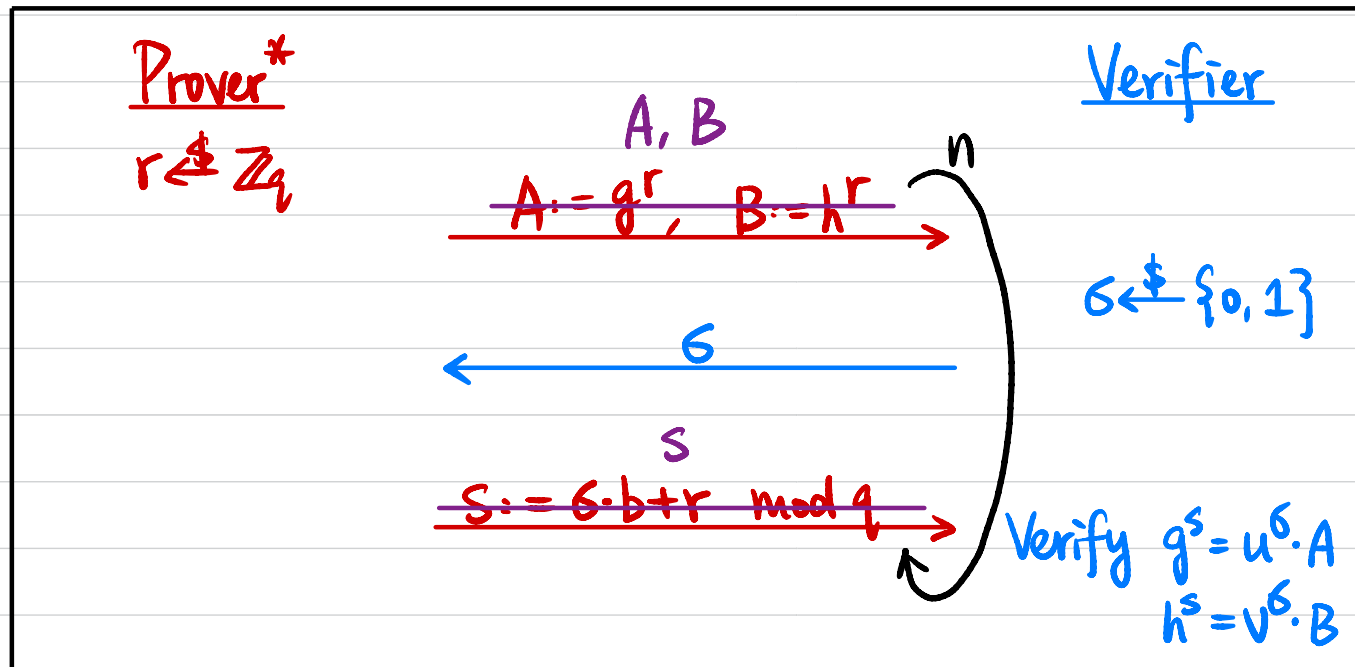
Completeness ?

$$\begin{aligned} g^S &= g^{\sigma \cdot b + r} \\ &= (g^b)^\sigma \cdot g^r \\ &= u^\sigma \cdot A \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h^S &= h^{\sigma \cdot b + r} \\ &= (h^b)^\sigma \cdot h^r \\ &= v^\sigma \cdot B \end{aligned}$$

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

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



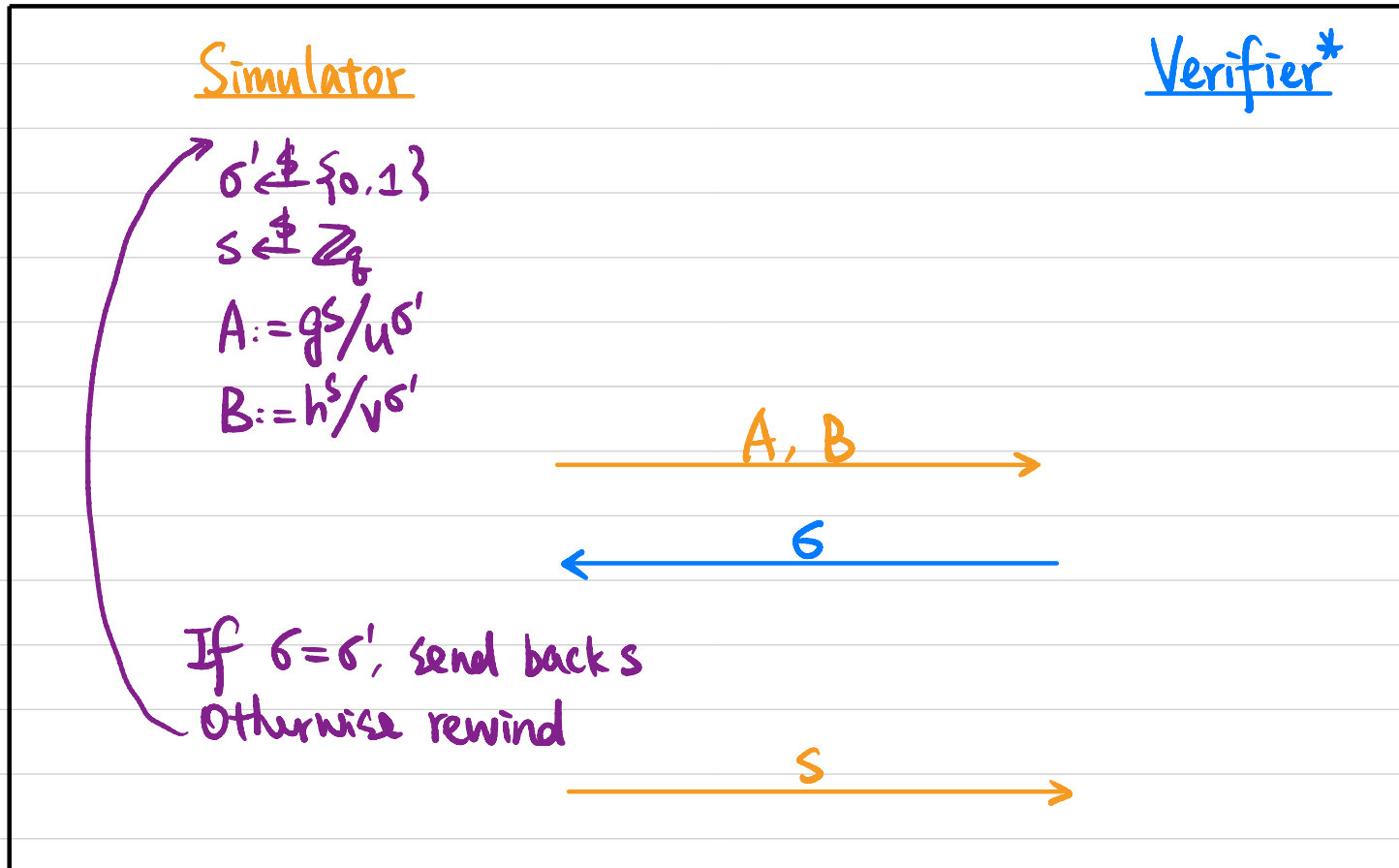
$$g^S = u^\delta \cdot A \Leftrightarrow g^S = (g^b)^\delta \cdot A \Leftrightarrow (g^S)^a = (g^b)^{\delta \cdot a} \cdot A^a \Leftrightarrow h^S = h^{b \cdot \delta} \cdot A^a$$

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

$$\Pr[g^S = u^\delta \cdot A \wedge h^S = v^\delta \cdot B] = \Pr[h^{b \cdot \delta} \cdot A^a = h^{b' \cdot \delta} \cdot B] = \Pr[h^{(b-b') \cdot \delta} = B/A^a] \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

Zero-Knowledge?

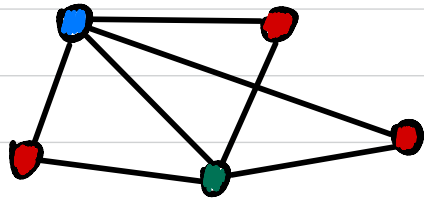
$\forall \text{PPT } V^*, \exists \text{PPT } S \text{ s.t. } \forall (x, w) \in R_L,$
 $\text{Output}_{V^*}[P(x, w) \longleftrightarrow V^*(x)] \equiv S(x)$



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

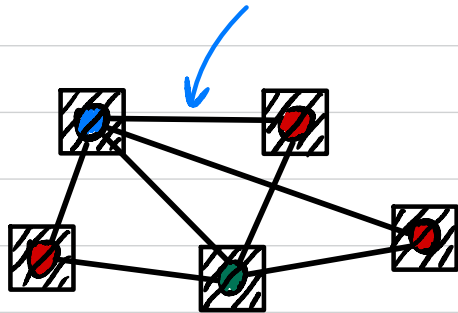
Rewind n times $\Rightarrow$ failure prob. 2^{-n} .

ZKP for Graph 3-Coloring (All NP)



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

NP relation $R_L = \{ (G, \text{3COL}) \}$



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

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

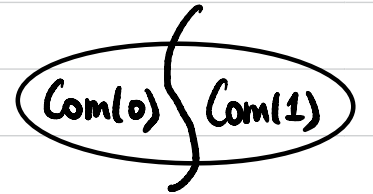
Verify:

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

Commitment Scheme

Def A non-interactive perfectly binding commitment scheme is a PPT algorithm Com satisfying:

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



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

Computationally Binding: $\forall \text{PPT } A, \Pr[A \text{ outputs } r, s \in \{0, 1\}^n \text{ s.t. } \text{Com}(0; r) = \text{Com}(1; s)] \leq \text{negl}(n)$

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

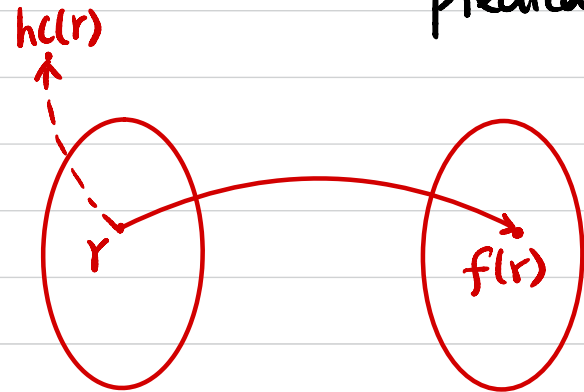
Can a commitment scheme be both perfectly binding & perfectly hiding? **NO!**

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?

$$\forall r, s \in \{0,1\}^n, \text{Com}(0; r) \neq \text{Com}(1; s)$$

$$\text{Com}(0; r) = (f(r), hc(r) \oplus 0)$$

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

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

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

• Computationally Hiding?

$$\text{Com}(0; U_n) \stackrel{c}{\approx} \text{Com}(1; U_n)$$

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

↑
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 ,

$$\Pr[P^* \text{ be caught}] \geq \frac{1}{|E|}$$

$$\Pr[V \text{ outputs 1}] \leq \left(1 - \frac{1}{|E|}\right)^{n \cdot |E|} \approx \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^n$$

Prover

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

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

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

(u, v)

Reveal decommitments of c_u & c_v

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

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

$k = n \cdot |E|$

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

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. $\forall (x, w) \in R_L$,
 $\text{Output}_{V^*}[P(x, w) \longleftrightarrow V^*(x)] \stackrel{c}{\approx} S(x)$

Simulator

Verifier*

$(u', v') \xleftarrow{\$} E$

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

$r_{u'} \xleftarrow{\$} \{0, 1\}^n$ $C_{u'} := \text{Com}(\alpha; r_{u'})$

$r_{v'} \xleftarrow{\$} \{0, 1\}^n$ $C_{v'} := \text{Com}(\beta; r_{v'})$

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

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

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

(u, v)

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

Reveal decommitments of C_u & C_v

Otherwise rewind

α, r_u
 β, r_v

$$\Pr[(u, v) = (u', v')] = \frac{1}{|E|}$$

Rewind $n \cdot |E|$ times $\Rightarrow$ failure prob. e^{-n} .