

---

# Universal Signature Aggregators

---

Susan Hohenberger (JHU)  
Venkata Koppula (UT Austin)  
Brent Waters (UT Austin)

---

# Signature Aggregation (BGLS-03)

---

---

# Signature Aggregation (BGLS-03)

---

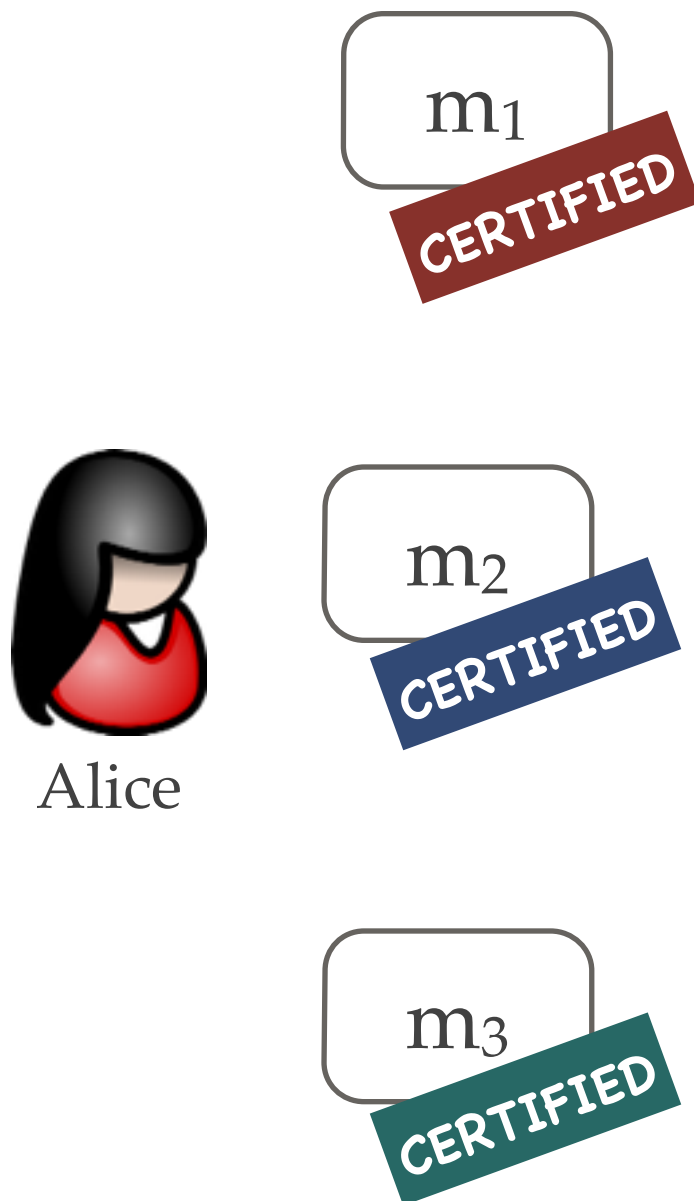


Alice

---

# Signature Aggregation (BGLS-03)

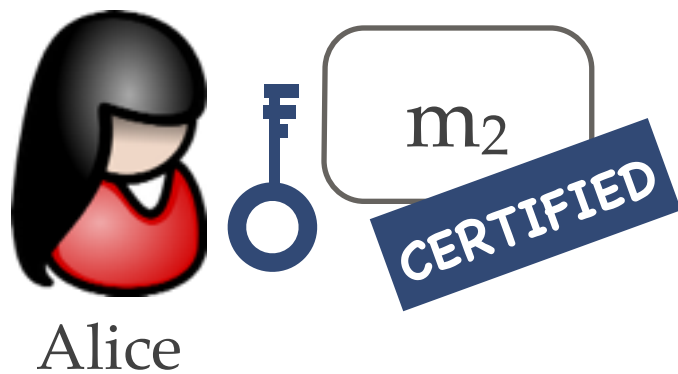
---



---

# Signature Aggregation (BGLS-03)

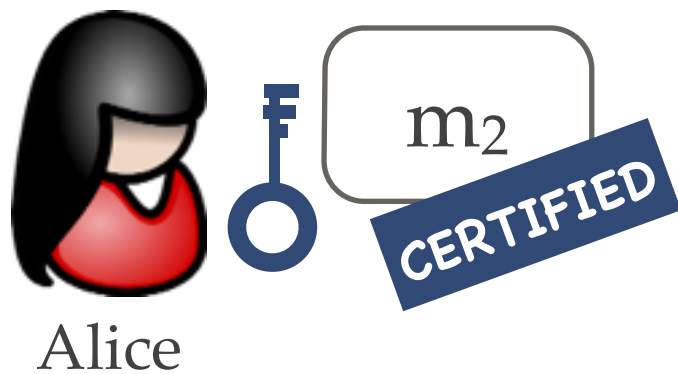
---



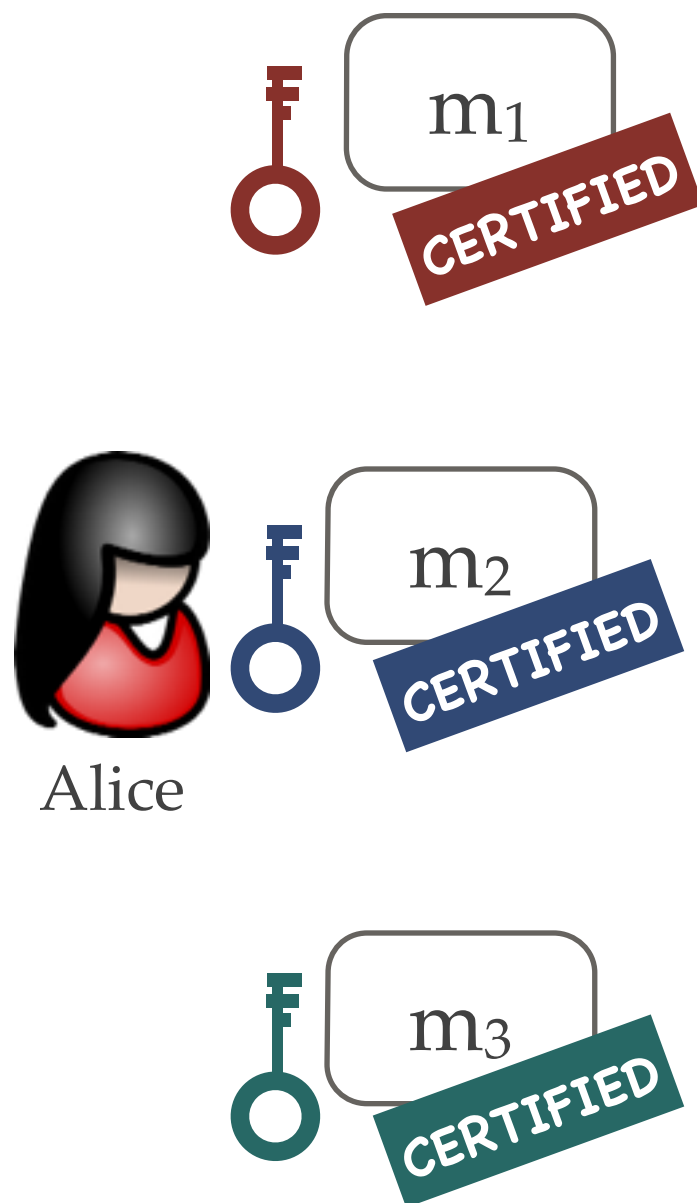
---

# Signature Aggregation (BGLS-03)

---



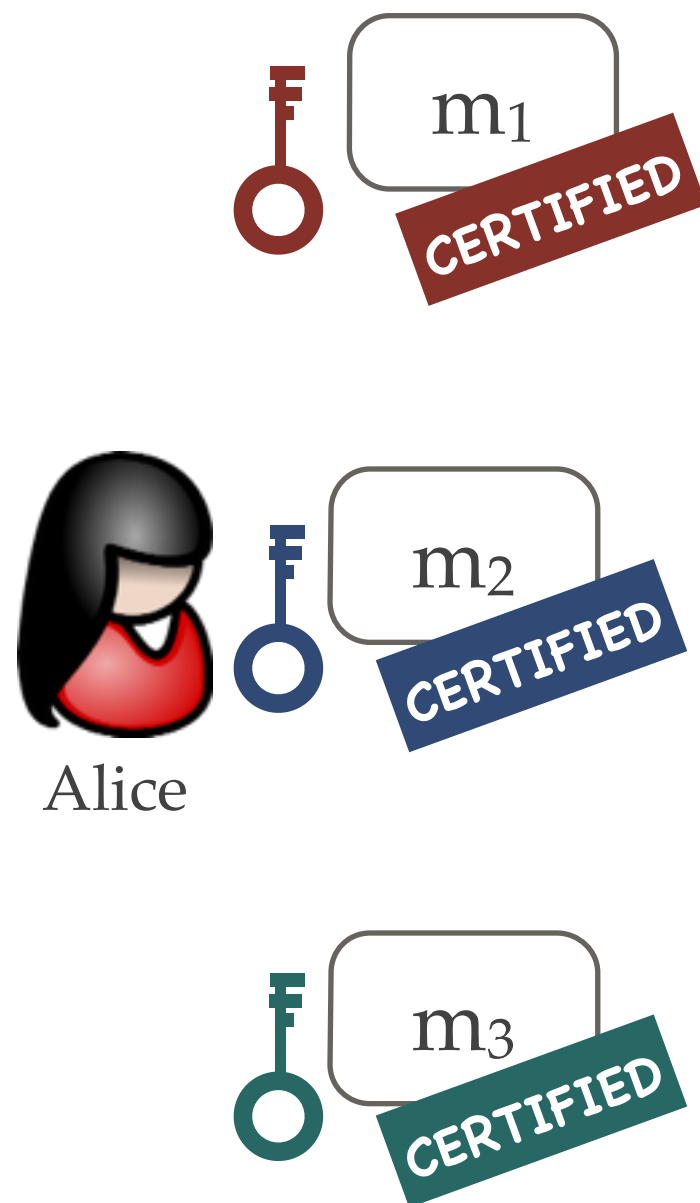
# Signature Aggregation (BGLS-03)



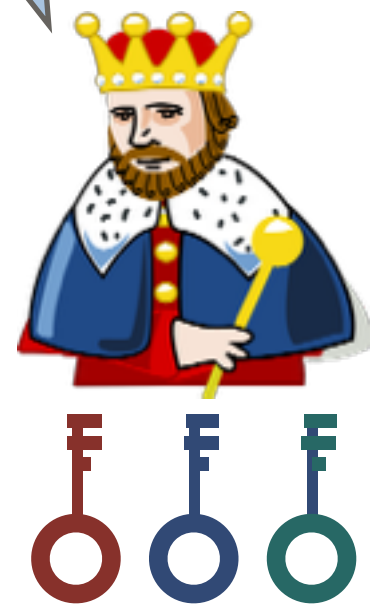
Prove that you  
have all signatures!



# Signature Aggregation (BGLS-03)

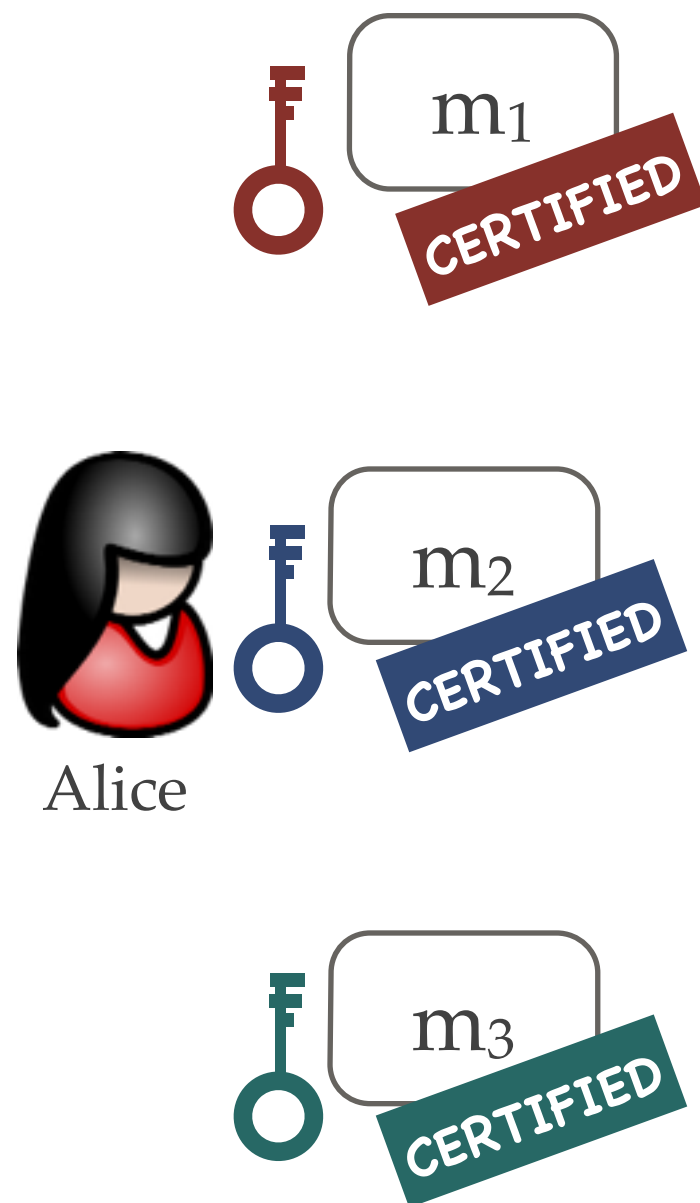


Prove that you  
have all signatures!

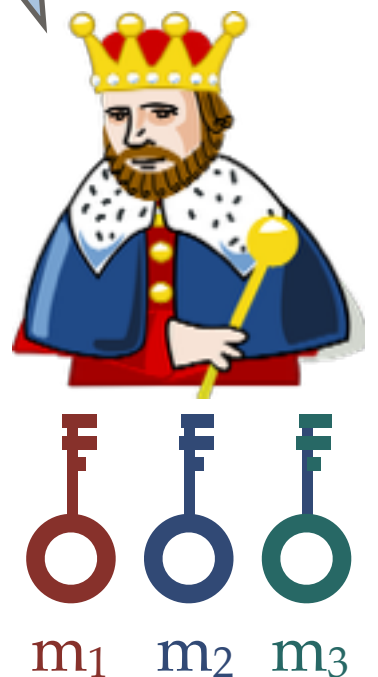




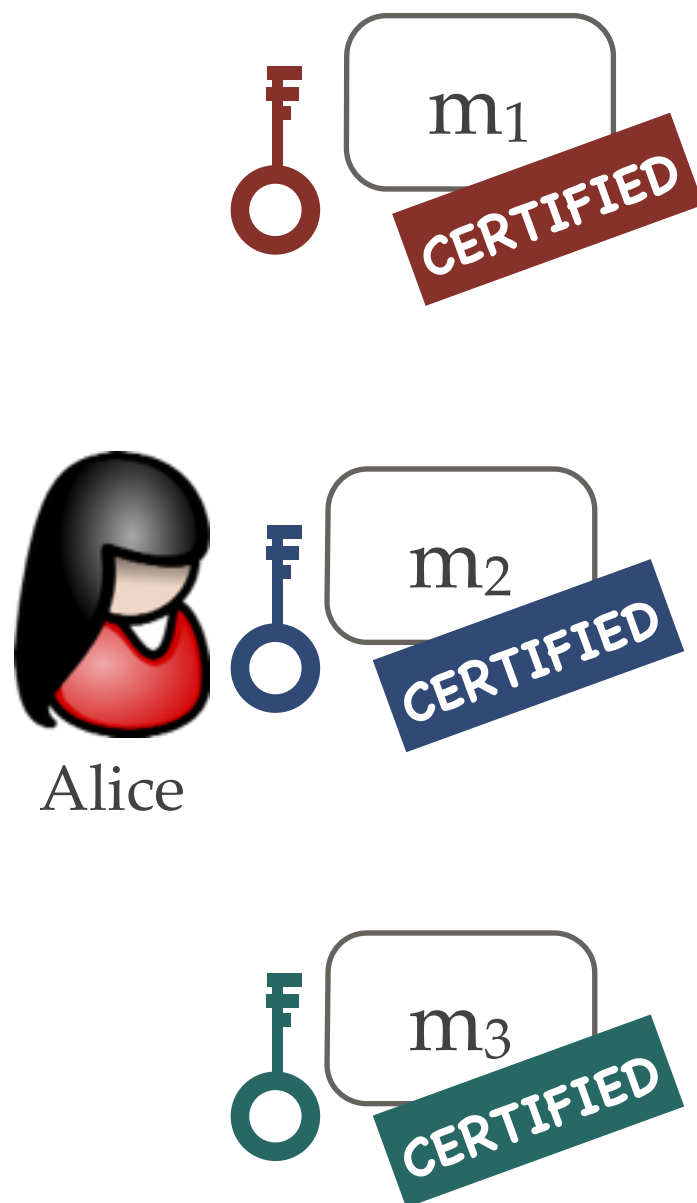
# Signature Aggregation (BGLS-03)



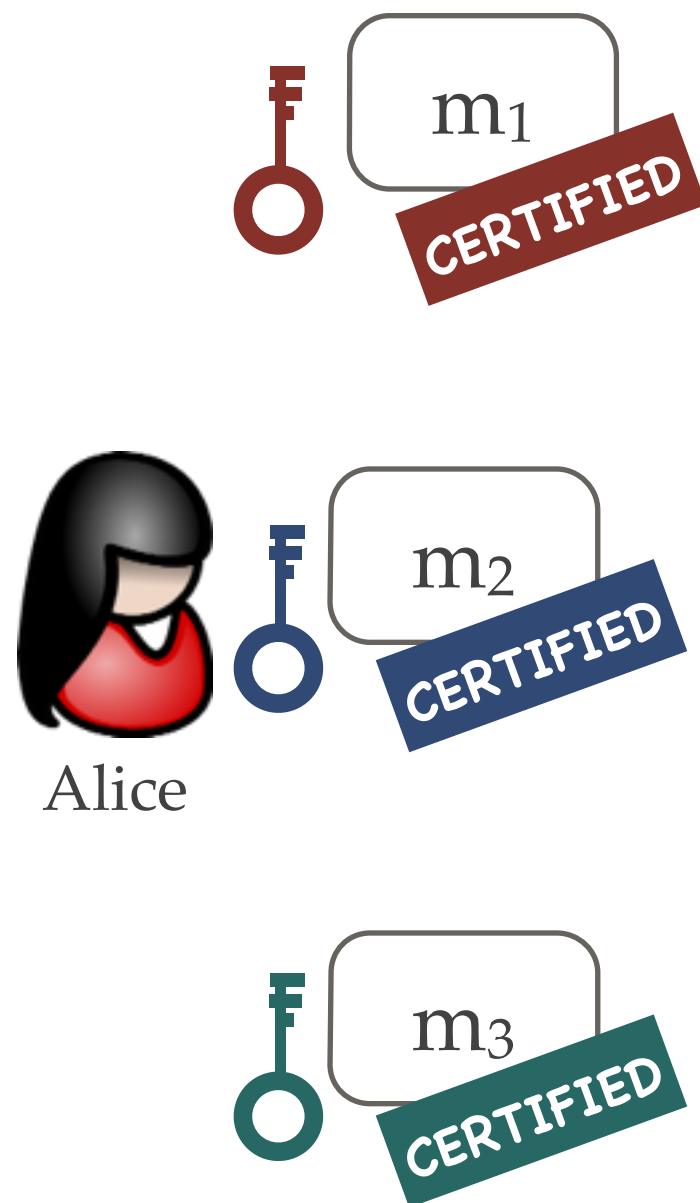
Prove that you have all signatures!



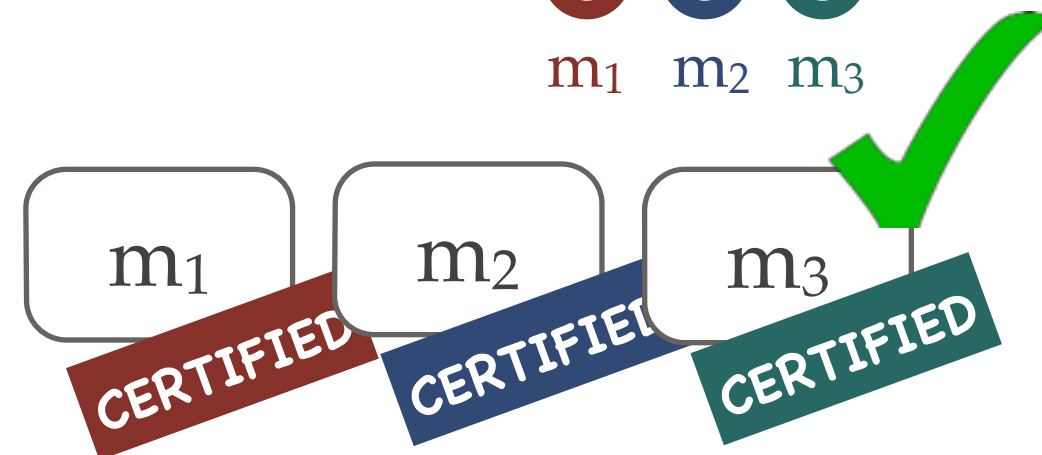
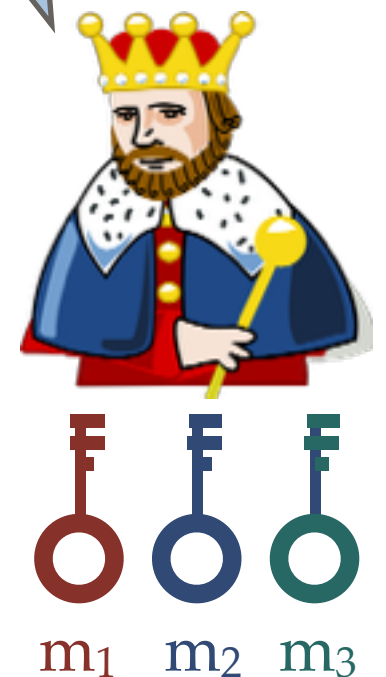
# Signature Aggregation (BGLS-03)



# Signature Aggregation (BGLS-03)

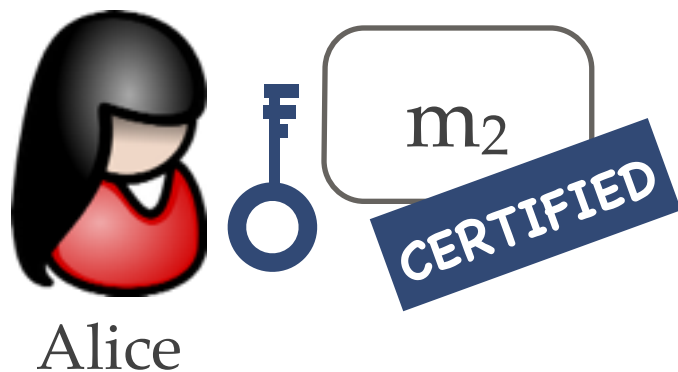


Prove that you have all signatures!



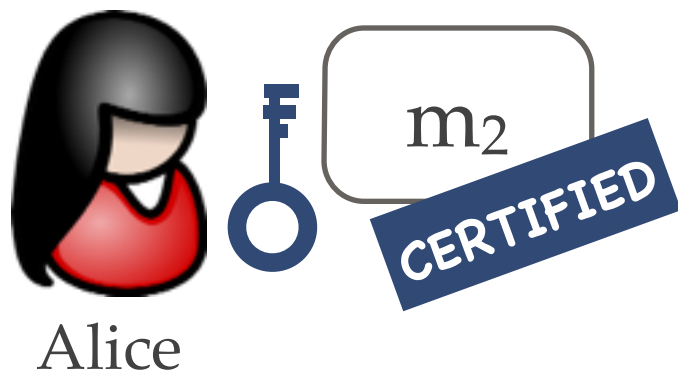
# Signature Aggregation (BGLS-03)

**Aggregate Signatures**  
Boneh, Gentry, Lynn, Shacham  
Eurocrypt 03



# Signature Aggregation (BGLS-03)

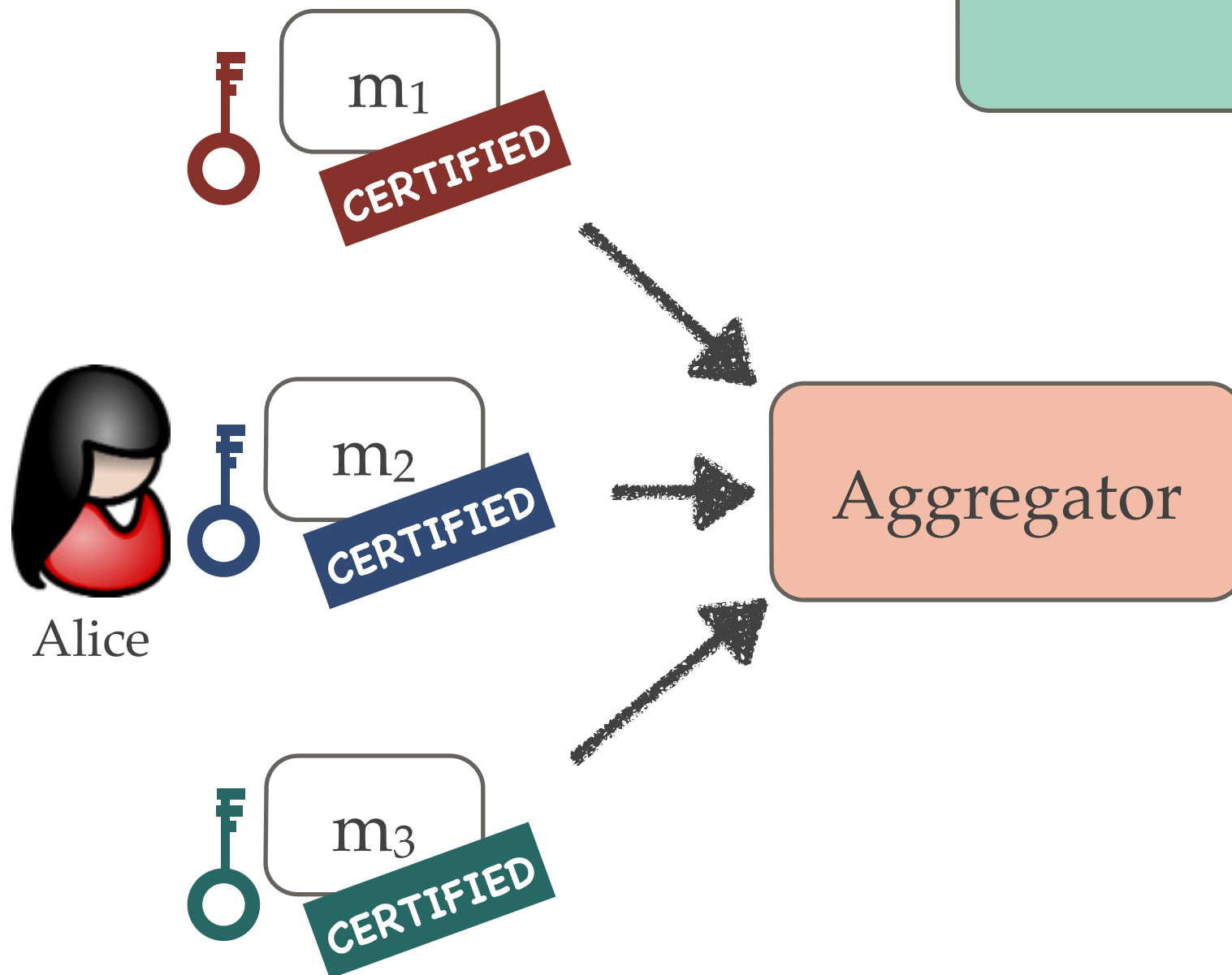
**Aggregate Signatures**  
Boneh, Gentry, Lynn, Shacham  
Eurocrypt 03



Aggregator

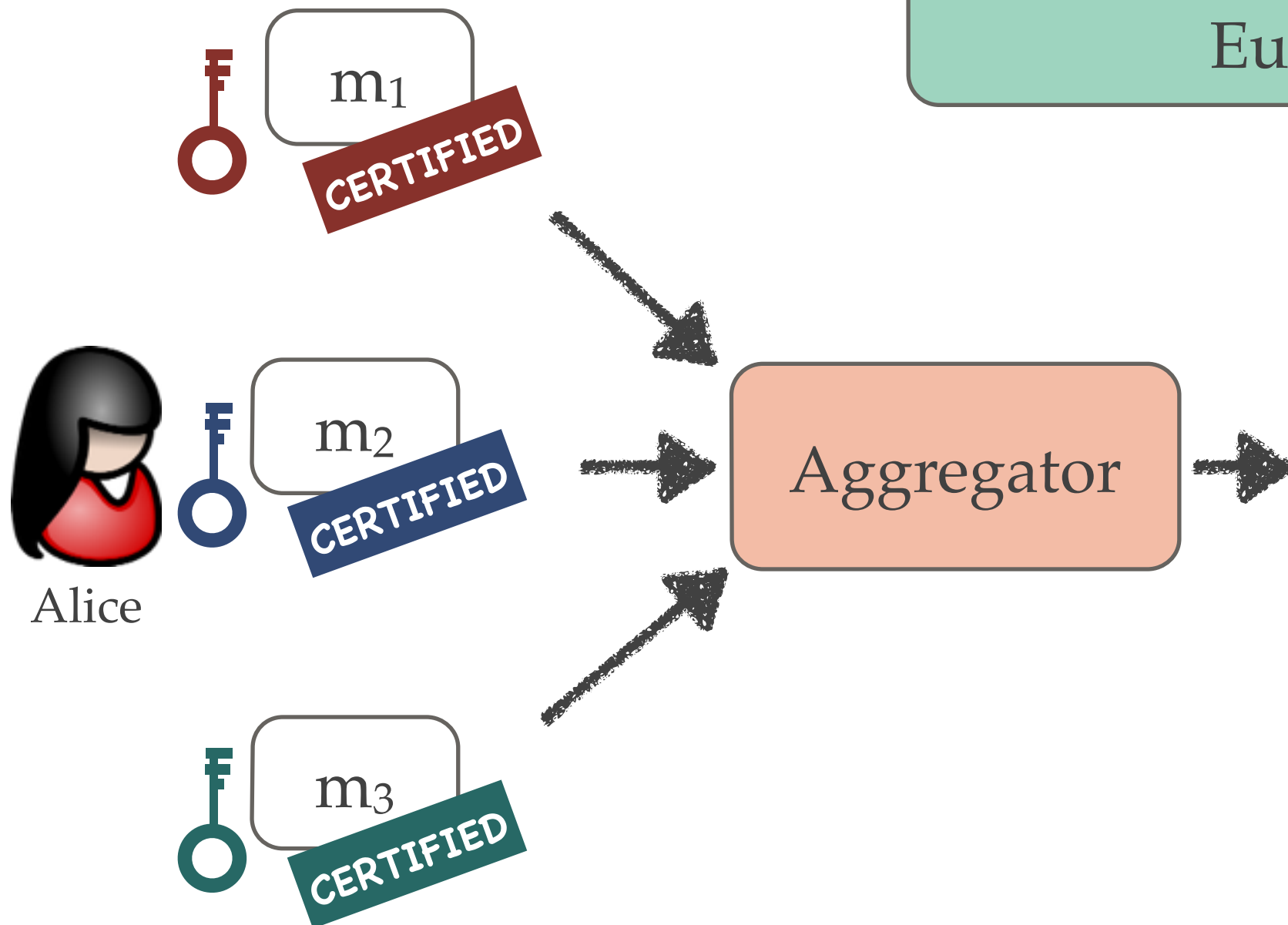
# Signature Aggregation (BGLS-03)

**Aggregate Signatures**  
Boneh, Gentry, Lynn, Shacham  
Eurocrypt 03



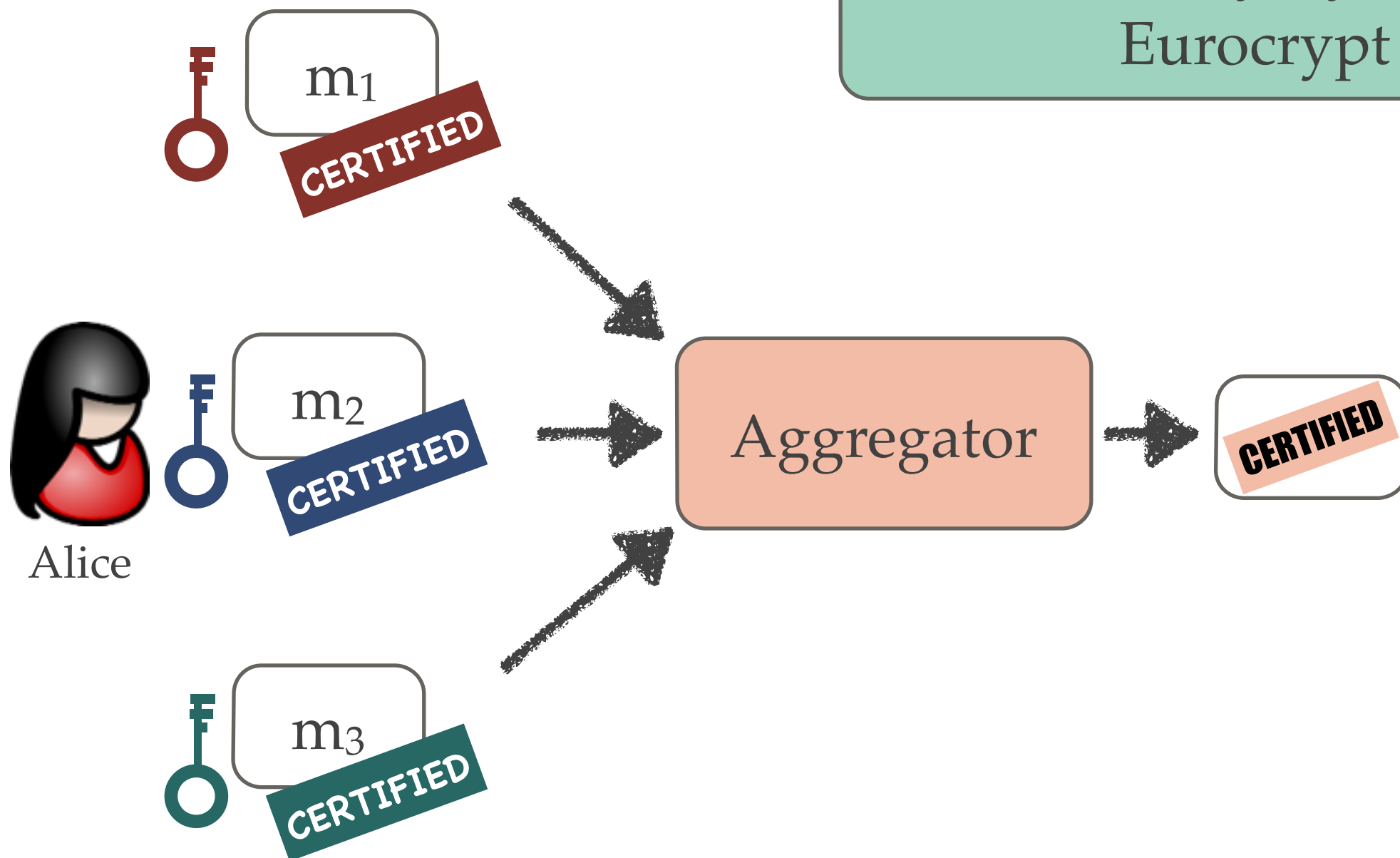
# Signature Aggregation (BGLS-03)

**Aggregate Signatures**  
Boneh, Gentry, Lynn, Shacham  
Eurocrypt 03



# Signature Aggregation (BGLS-03)

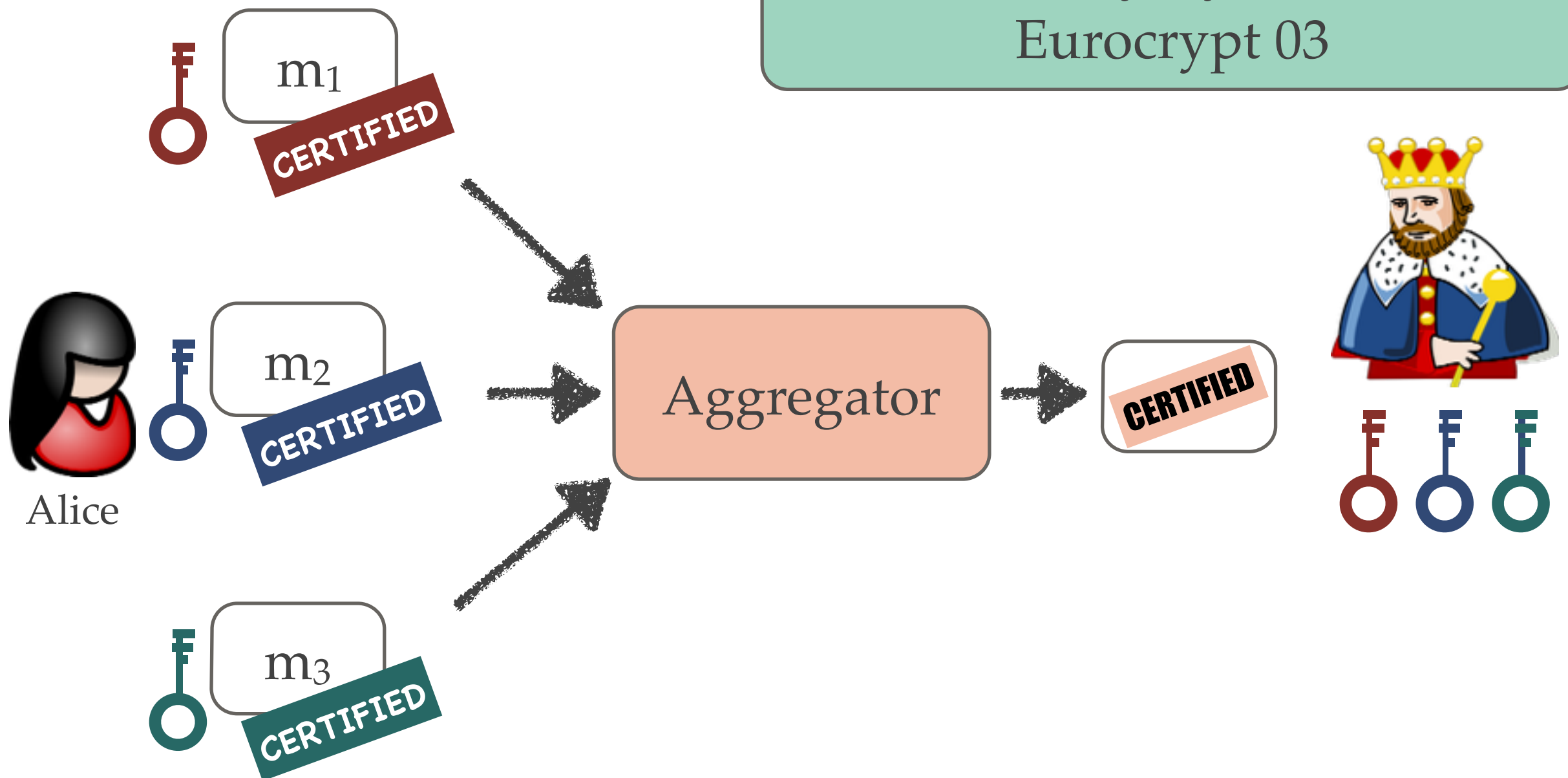
**Aggregate Signatures**  
Boneh, Gentry, Lynn, Shacham  
Eurocrypt 03





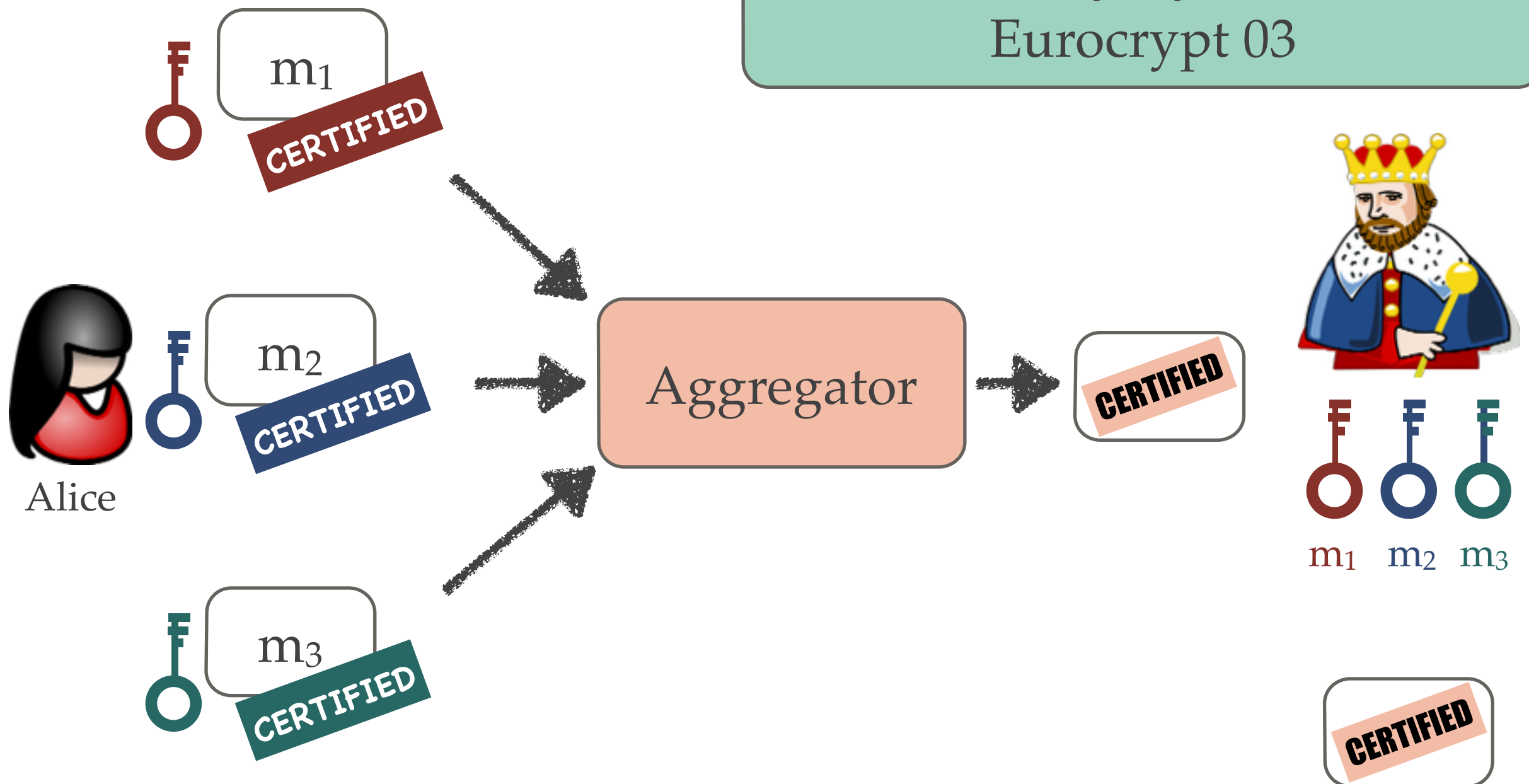
# Signature Aggregation (BGLS-03)

**Aggregate Signatures**  
Boneh, Gentry, Lynn, Shacham  
Eurocrypt 03



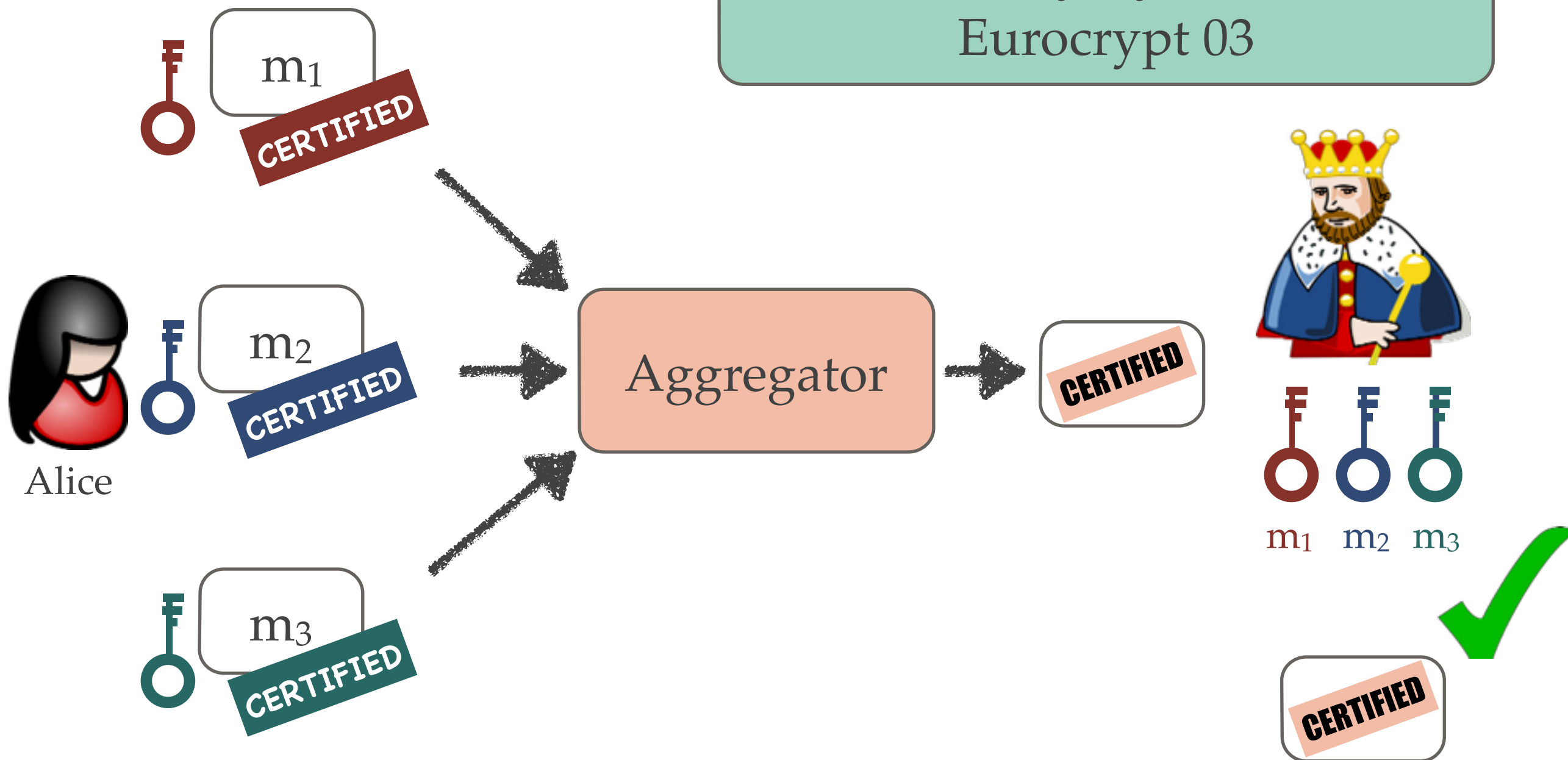
# Signature Aggregation (BGLS-03)

**Aggregate Signatures**  
Boneh, Gentry, Lynn, Shacham  
Eurocrypt 03



# Signature Aggregation (BGLS-03)

**Aggregate Signatures**  
Boneh, Gentry, Lynn, Shacham  
Eurocrypt 03



# Signature Aggregation (BGLS-03)

BGLS-03

Without RO  
LOSSW-06

Identity based  
BGOY-07

Synchronized  
aggregation  
AGH-10

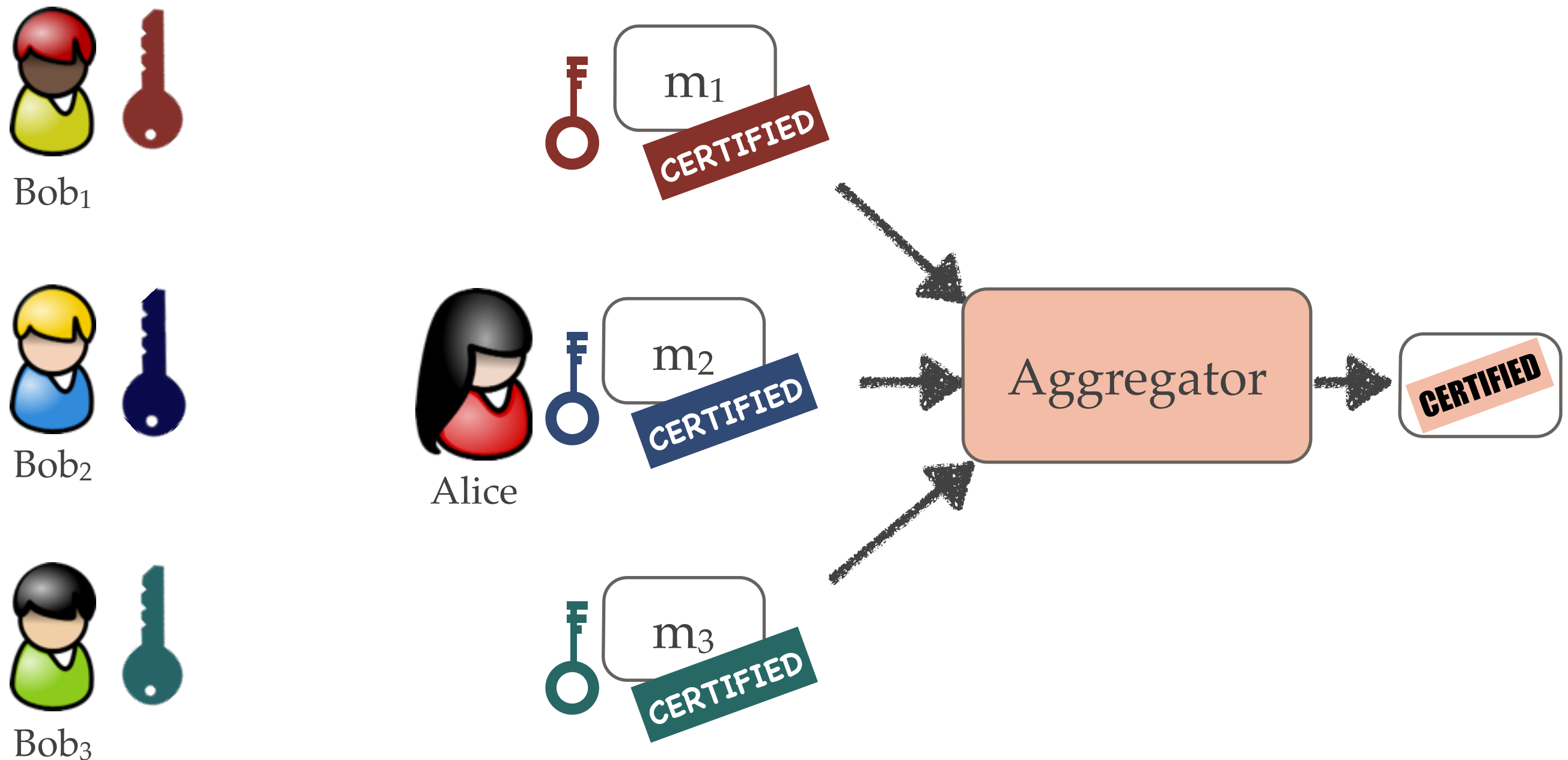
Identity based  
GR-06

Unrestricted  
aggregation  
BNN-07

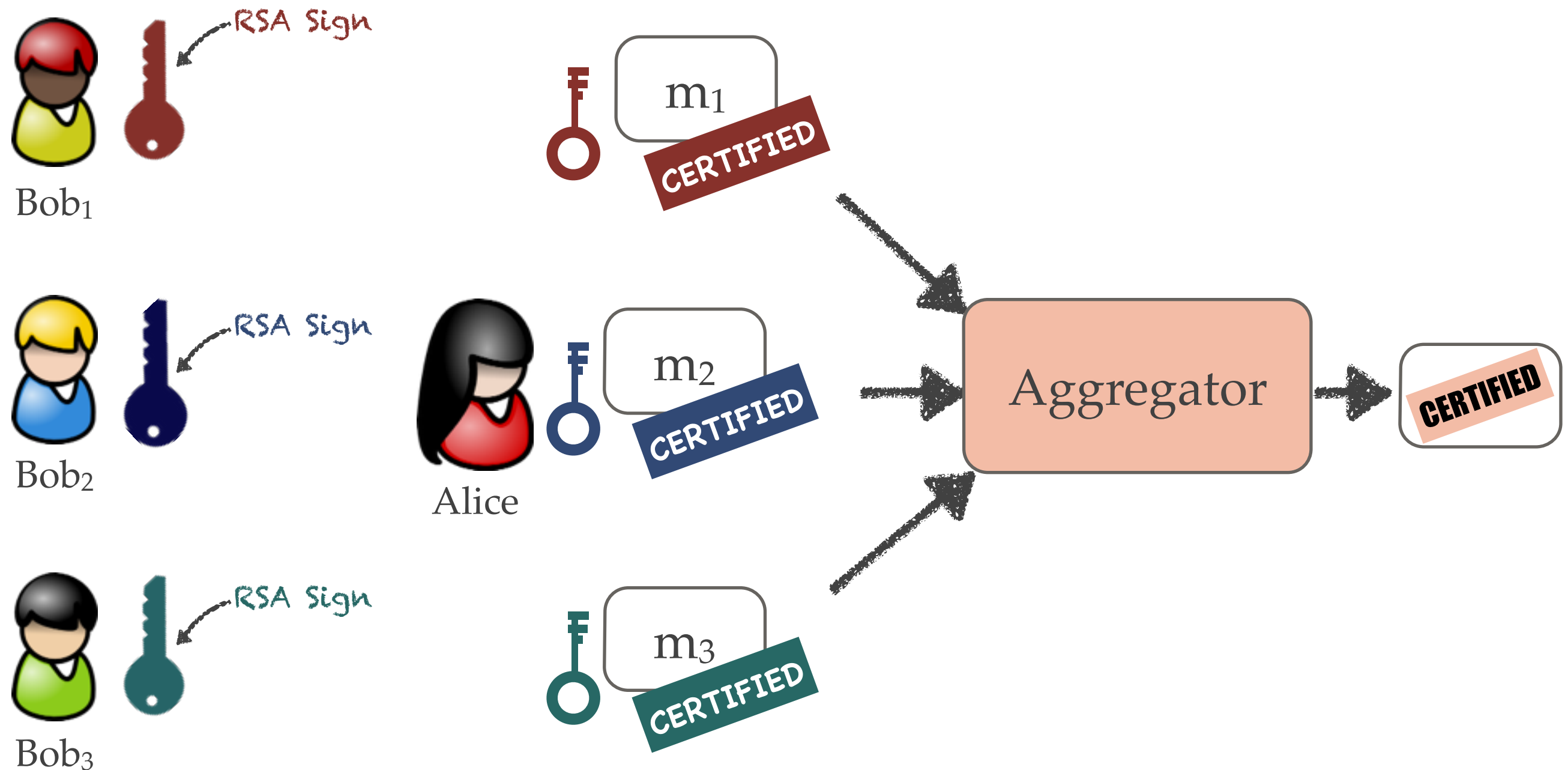
All signers must adopt a common signature system that allows aggregation.



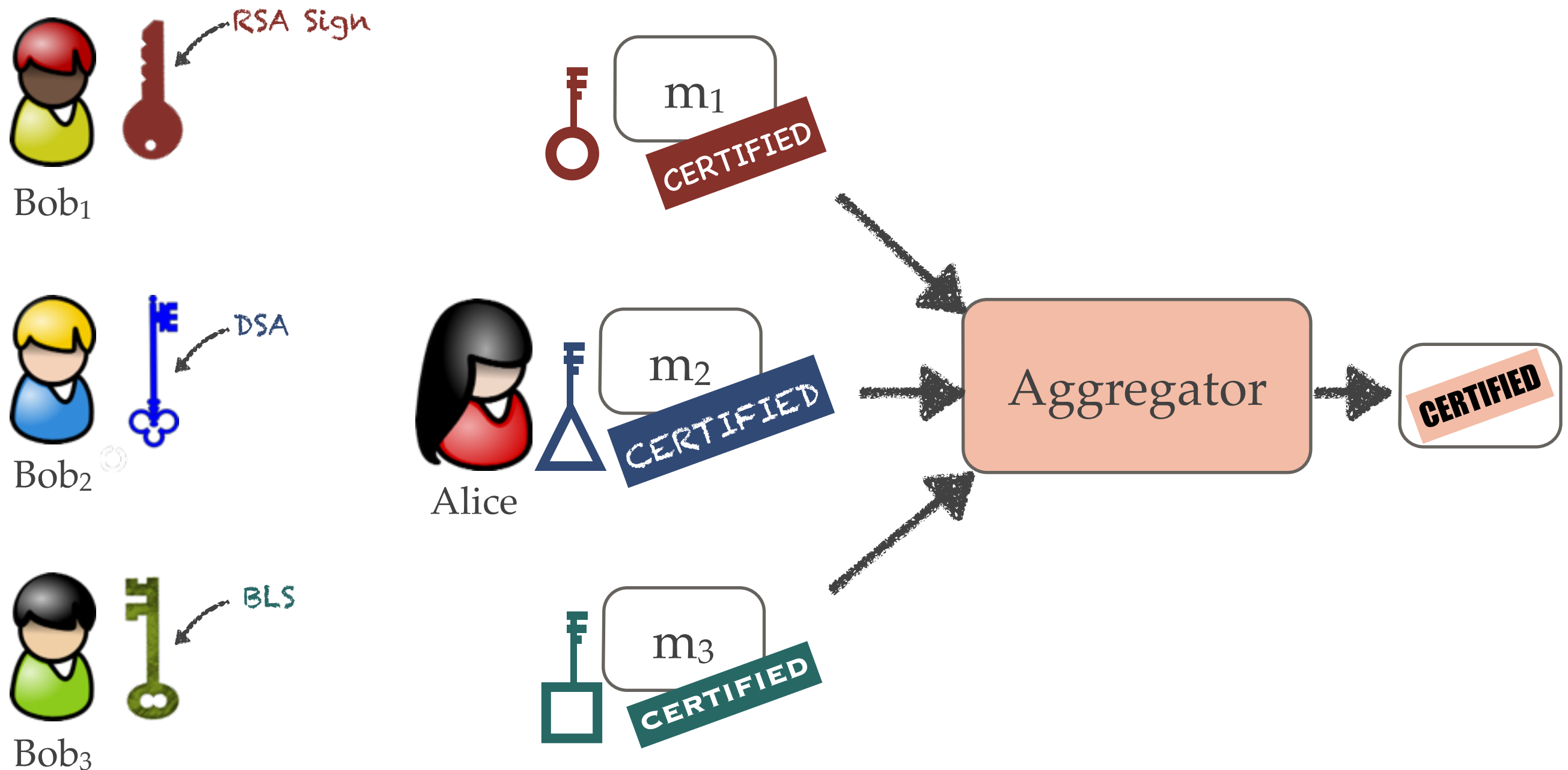
# Limitations of Existing Schemes



# Limitations of Existing Schemes

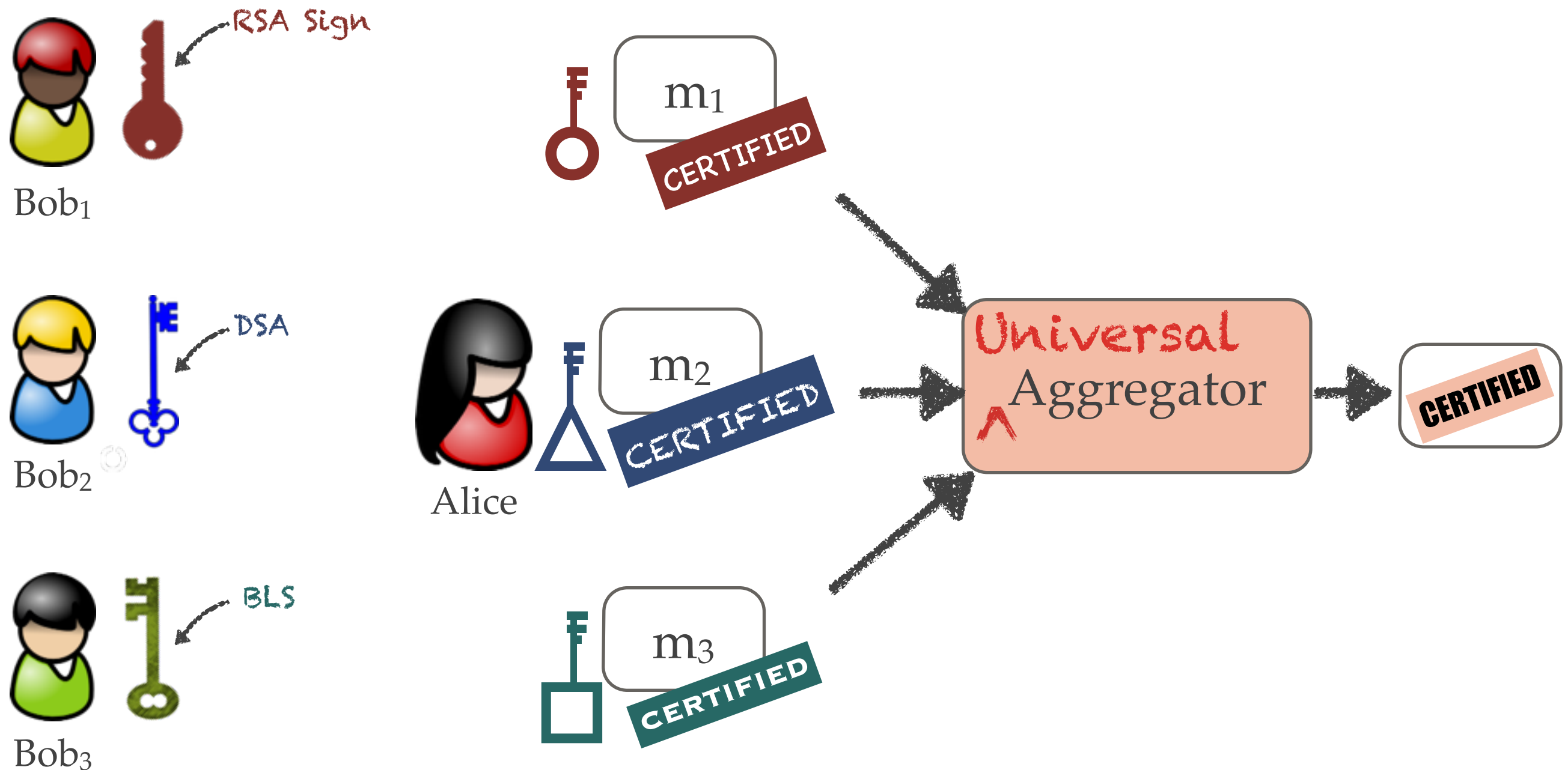


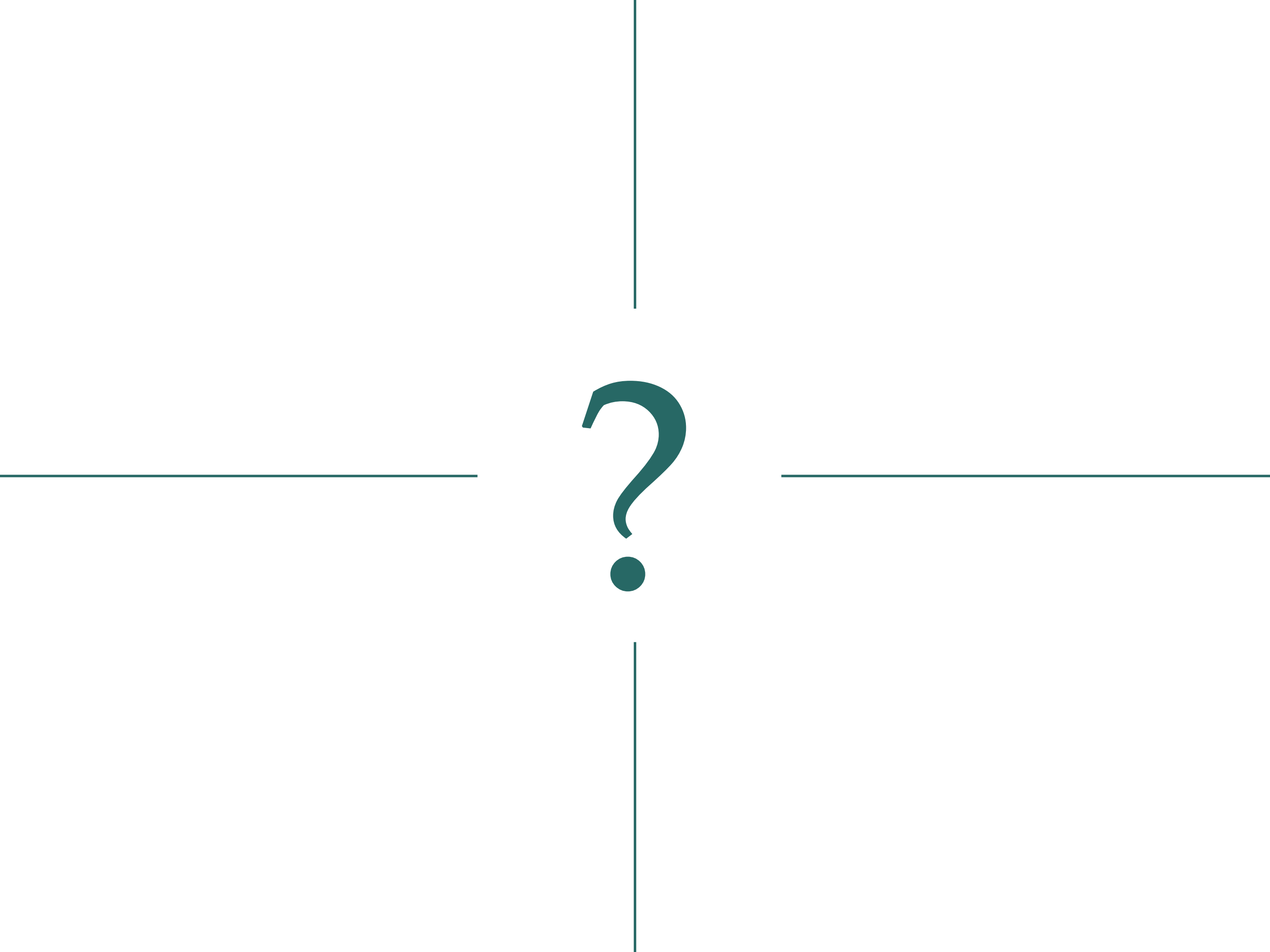
# Limitations of Existing Schemes





# Limitations of Existing Schemes





Can we have a 'Universal Aggregator'  
that can aggregate signatures from a  
'large' class of signature schemes?

---

# Universal Signature Aggregators

---

---

# Universal Signature Aggregators

---

Universal-  
Setup

---

# Universal Signature Aggregators

---

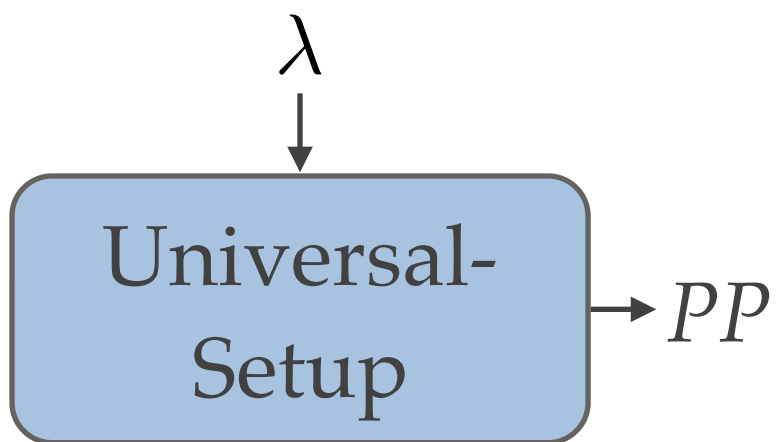
$\lambda$   
↓

Universal-  
Setup

---

# Universal Signature Aggregators

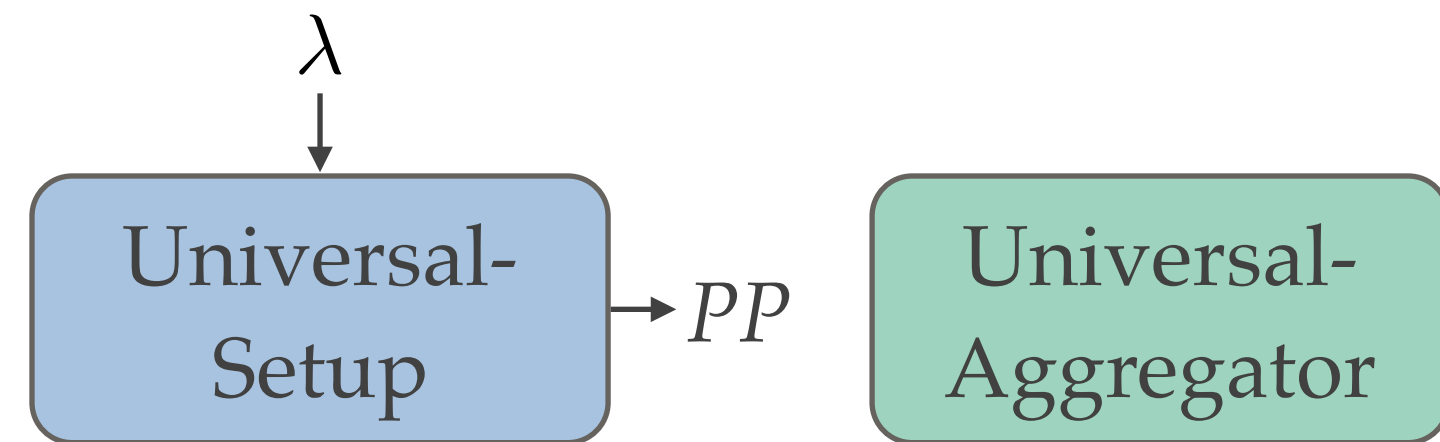
---



---

# Universal Signature Aggregators

---

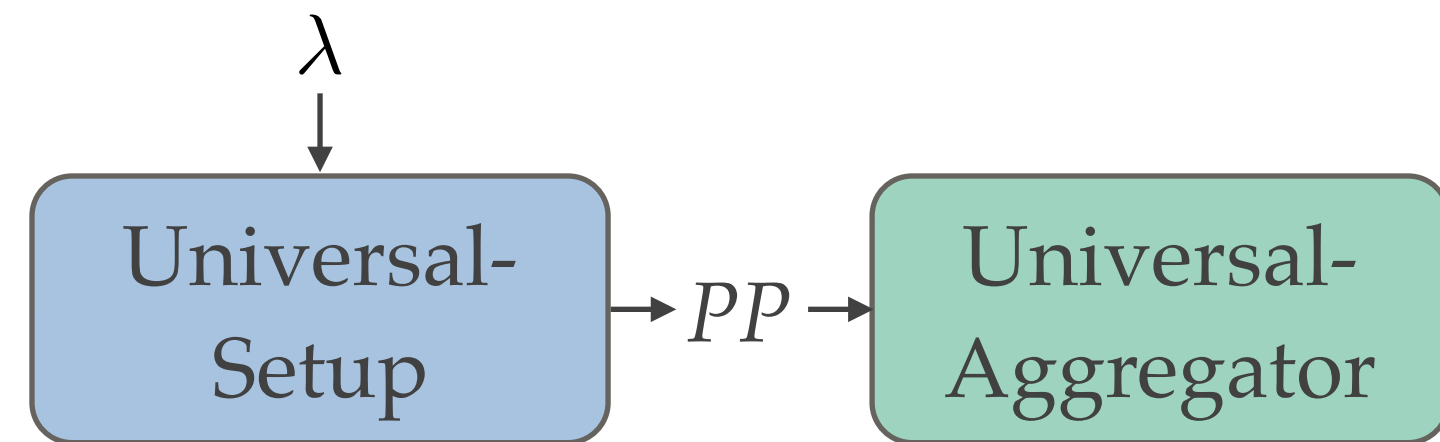




---

# Universal Signature Aggregators

---



---

# Universal Signature Aggregators

---

Sig-Scheme<sub>1</sub>

$\lambda$   
↓

Universal-  
Setup

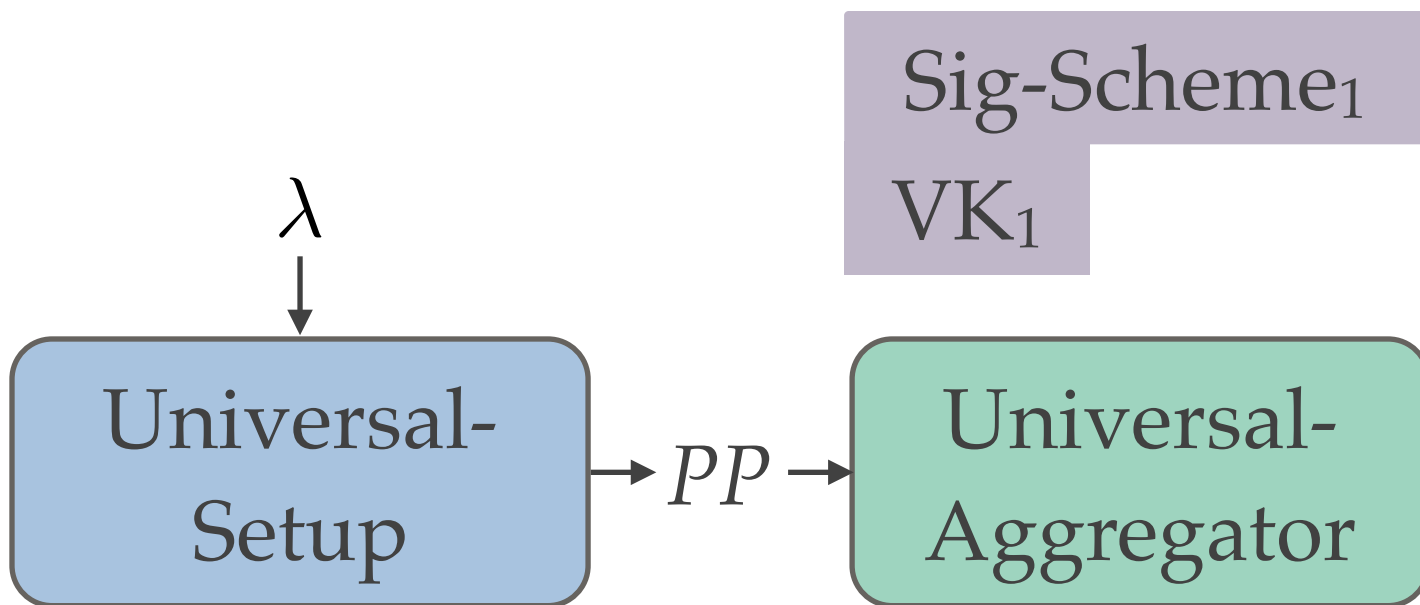
→  $PP$  →

Universal-  
Aggregator

---

# Universal Signature Aggregators

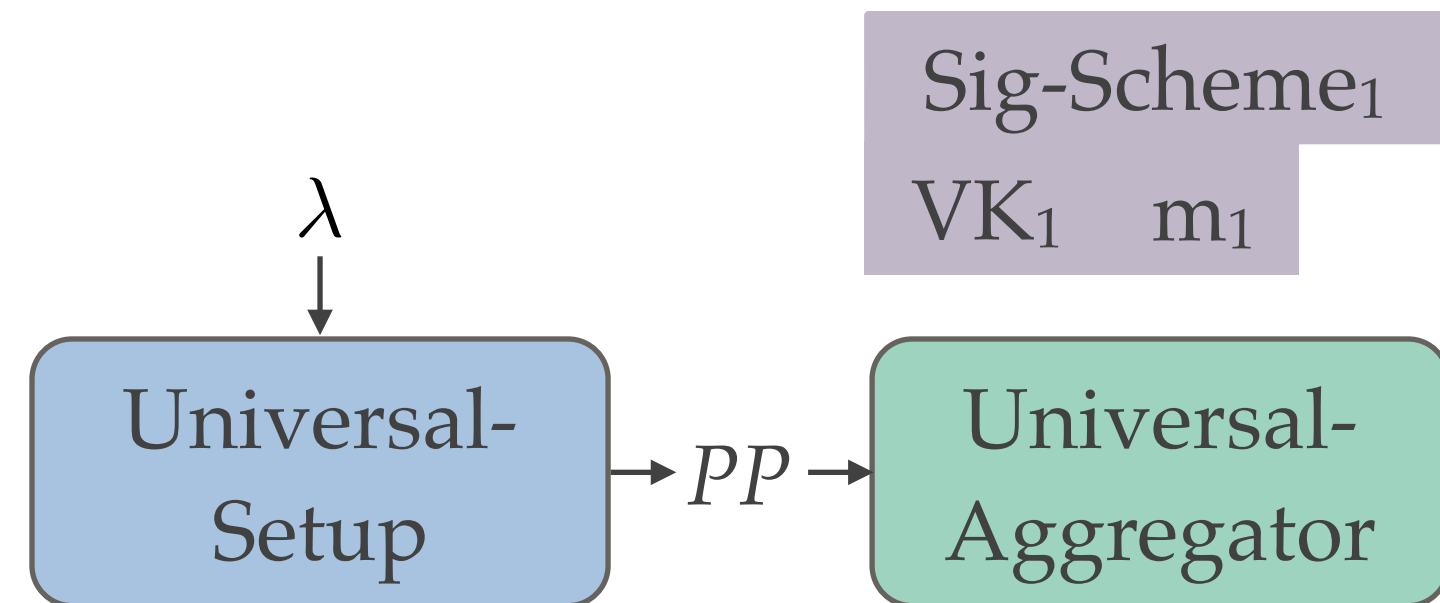
---



---

# Universal Signature Aggregators

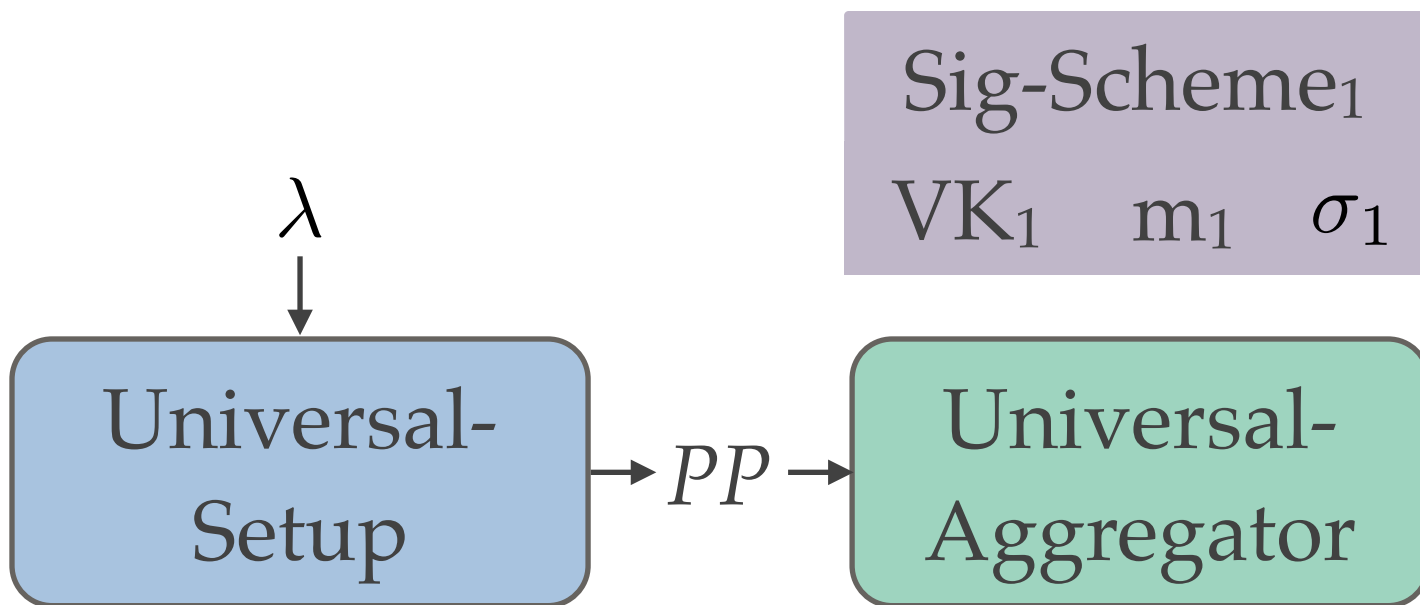
---



---

# Universal Signature Aggregators

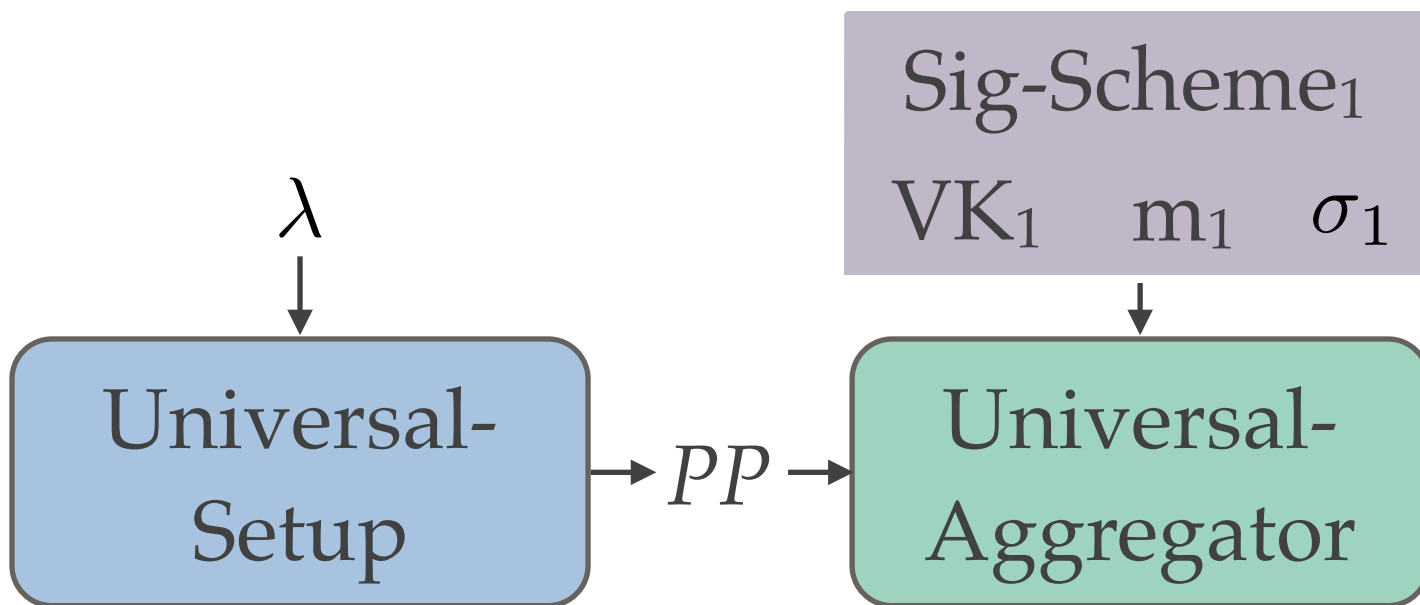
---



---

# Universal Signature Aggregators

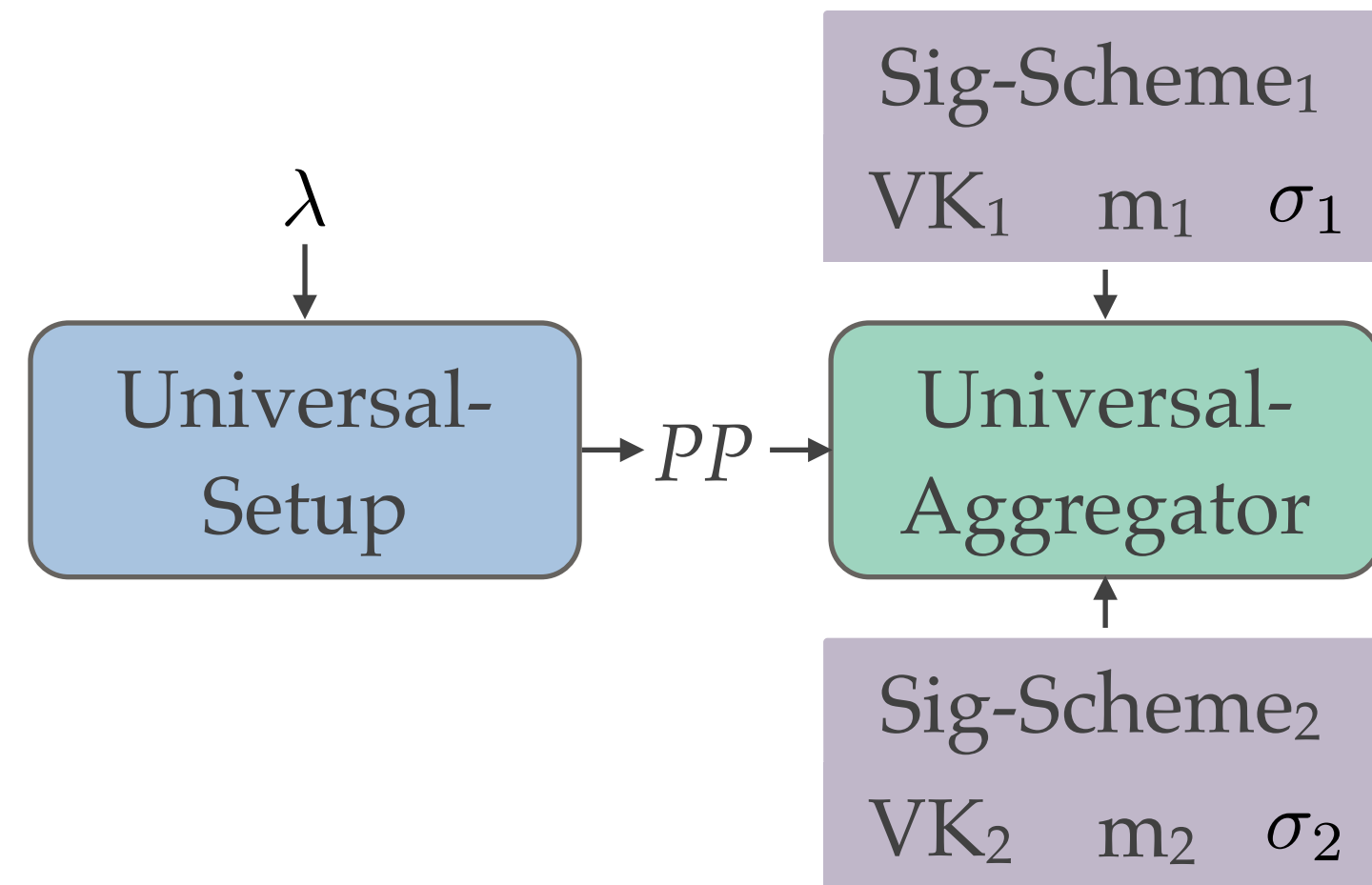
---



---

# Universal Signature Aggregators

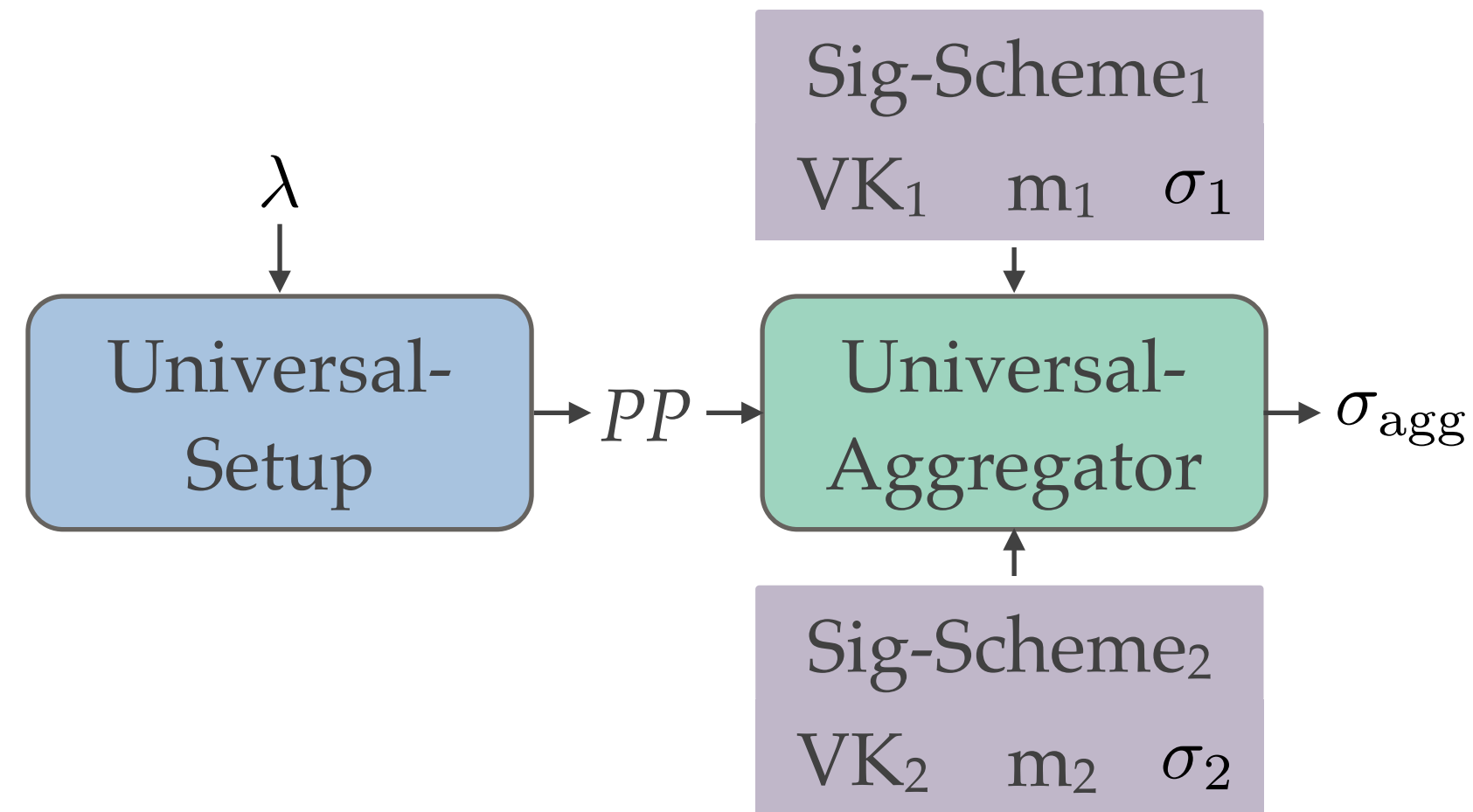
---



---

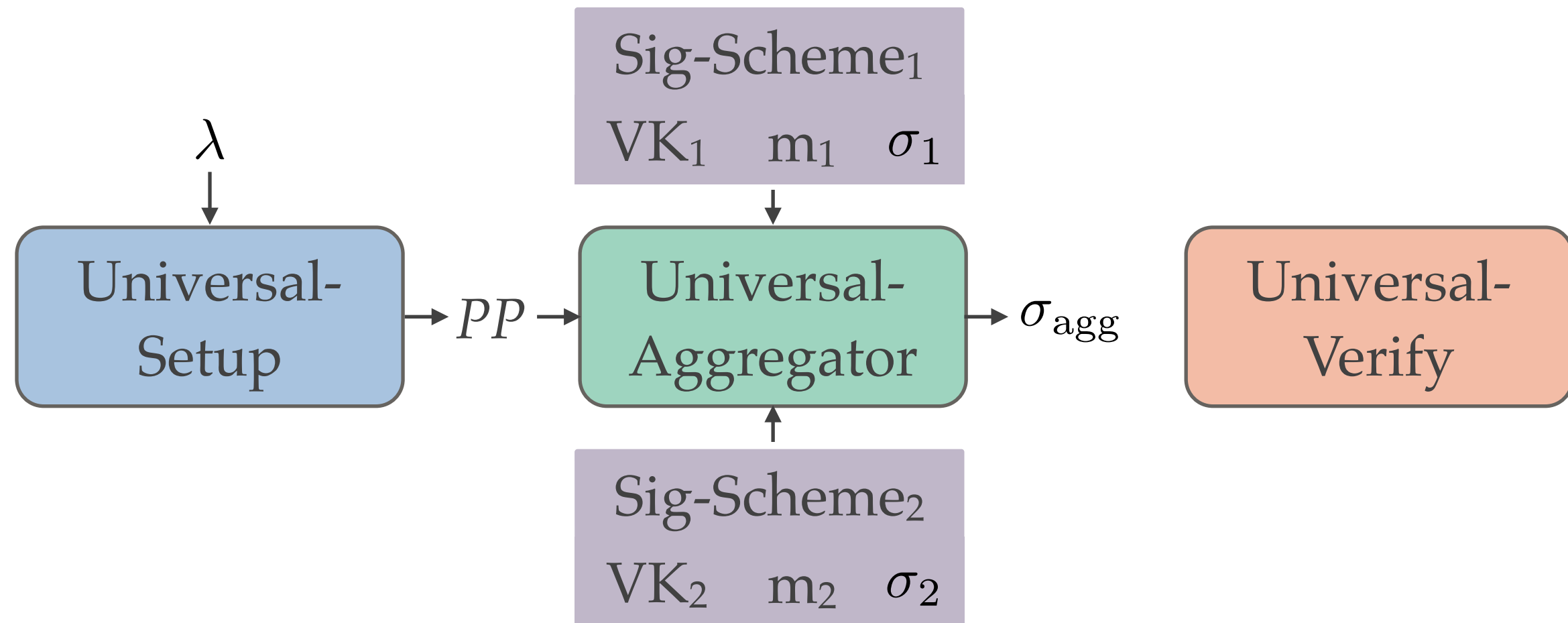
# Universal Signature Aggregators

---

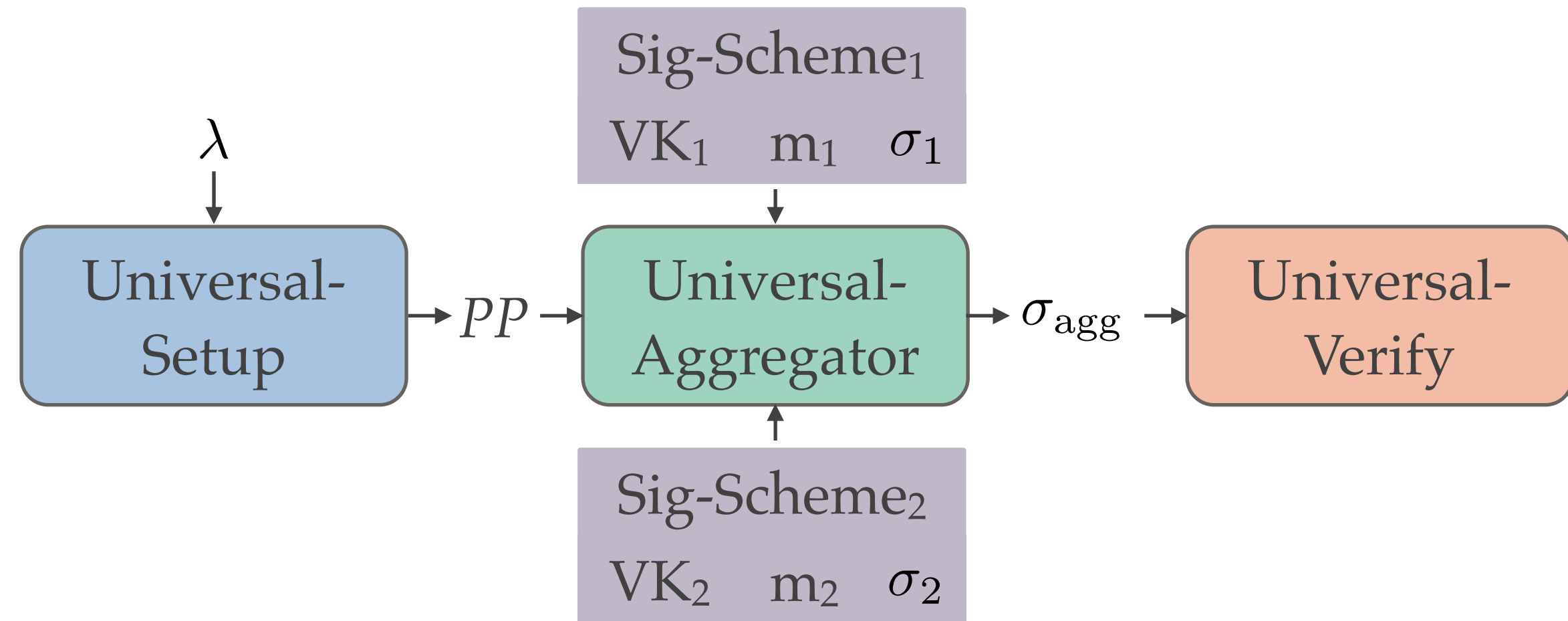




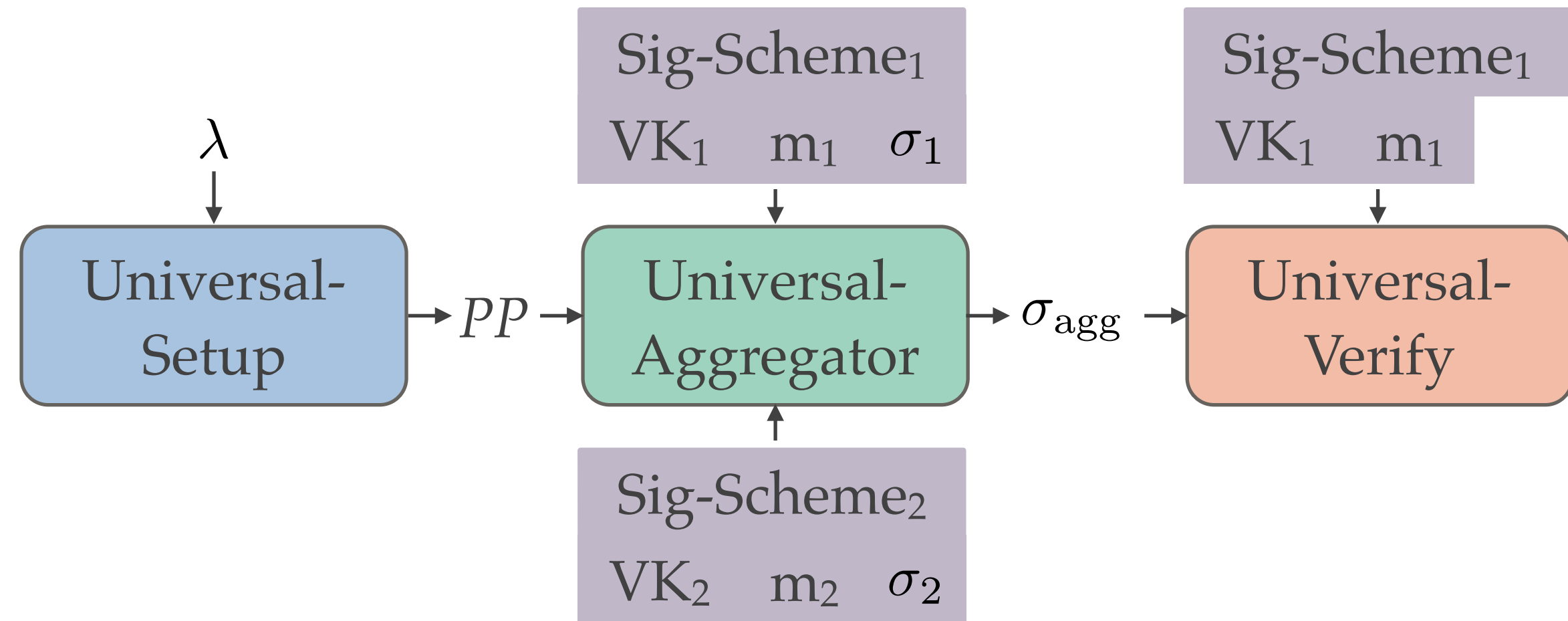
# Universal Signature Aggregators



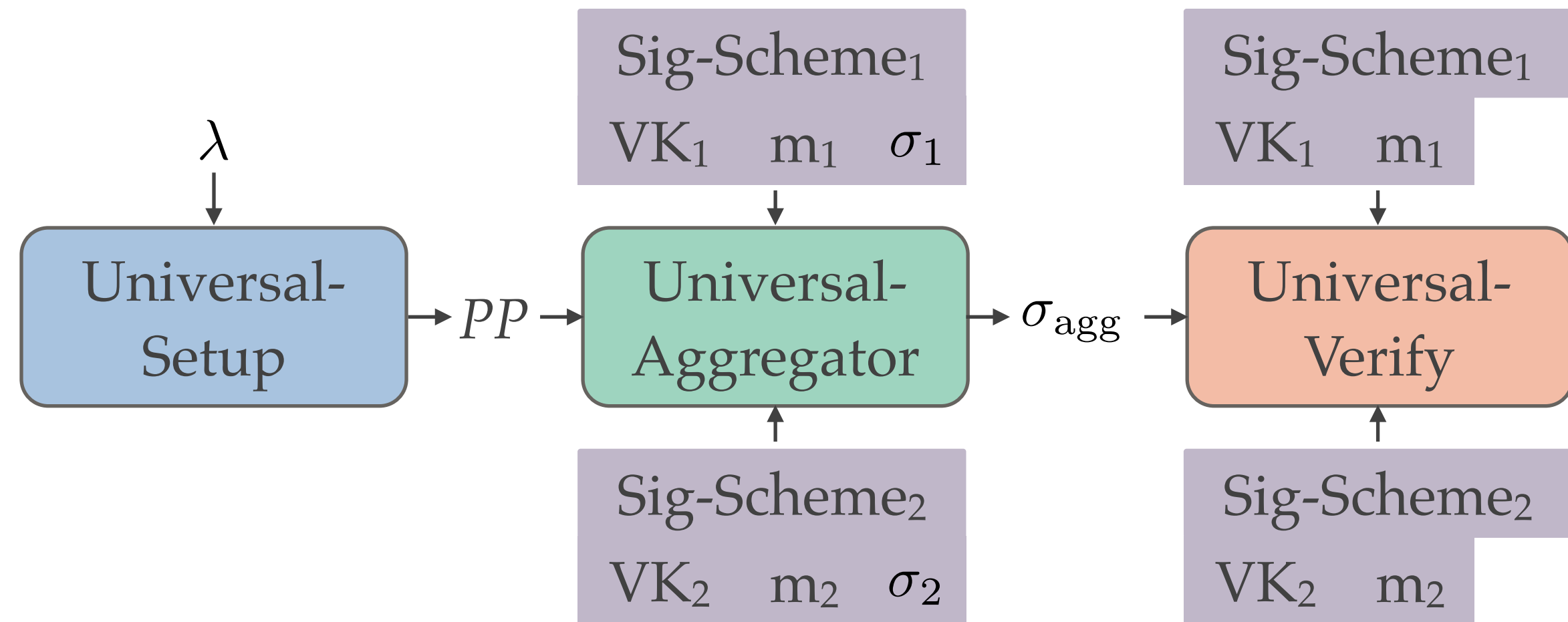
# Universal Signature Aggregators



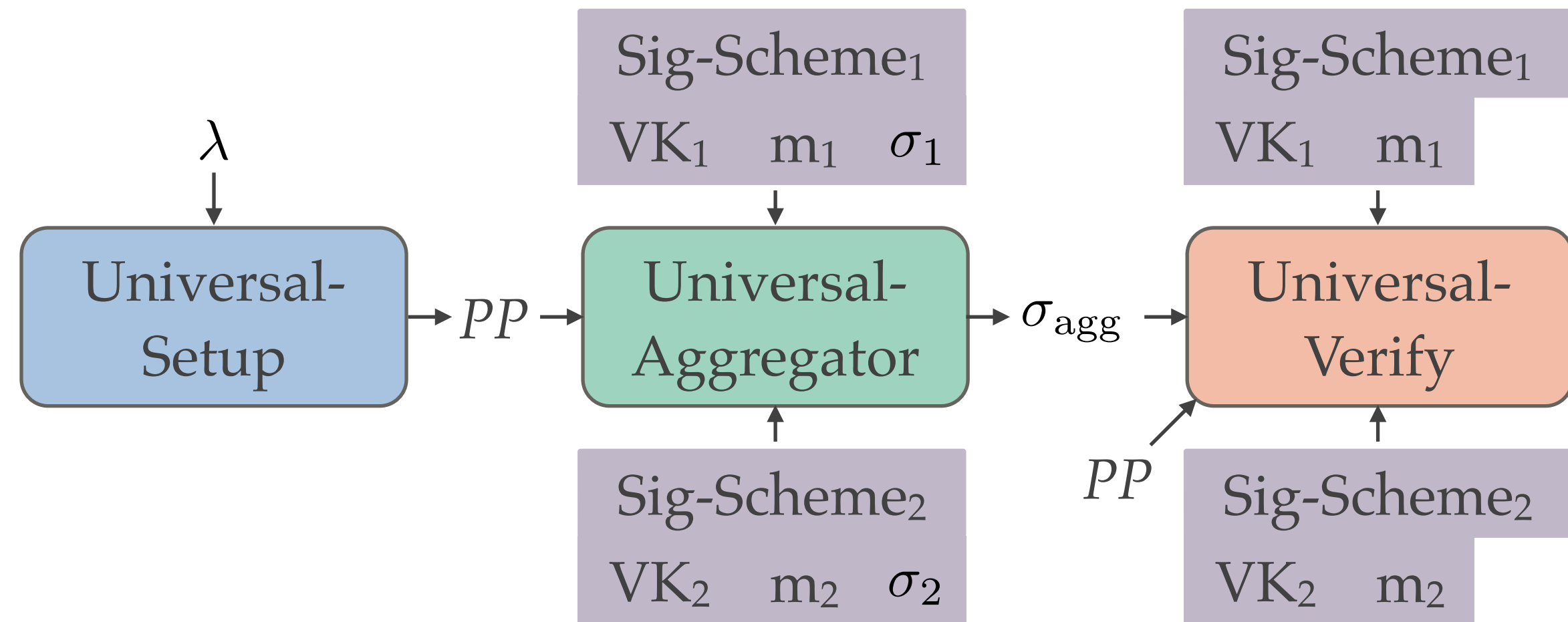
# Universal Signature Aggregators



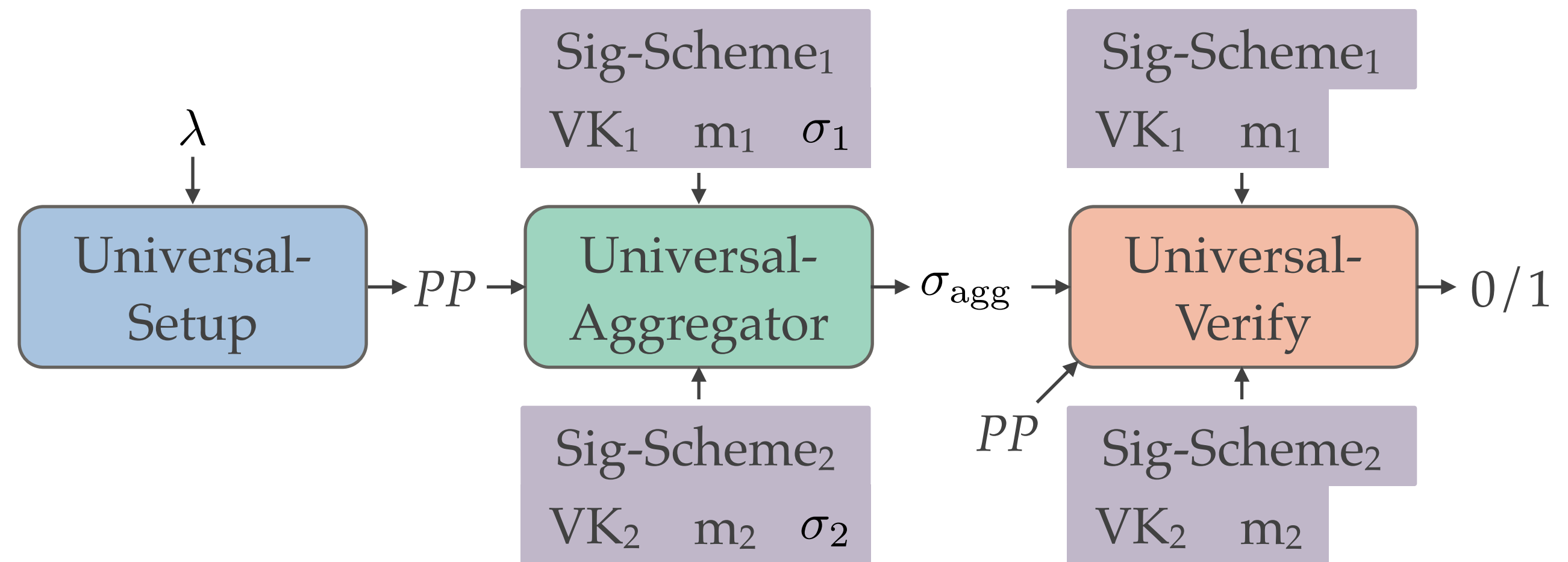
# Universal Signature Aggregators



# Universal Signature Aggregators



# Universal Signature Aggregators



---

# Universal Signature Aggregators

---

---

# Universal Signature Aggregators

---

Correctness



---

# Universal Signature Aggregators

---

## Correctness

$\sigma_1, \sigma_2$  are valid signatures for  $m_1, m_2$ ,  
 $\implies$  Universal-Verify accepts  $\sigma_{\text{agg}}$ .

---

# Universal Signature Aggregators

---

## Correctness

$\sigma_1, \sigma_2$  are valid signatures for  $m_1, m_2$ ,  
 $\implies$  Universal-Verify accepts  $\sigma_{\text{agg}}$ .

## Succinctness

---

# Universal Signature Aggregators

---

## Correctness

$\sigma_1, \sigma_2$  are valid signatures for  $m_1, m_2$ ,  
 $\implies$  Universal-Verify accepts  $\sigma_{\text{agg}}$ .

## Succinctness

Size of  $\sigma_{\text{agg}}$  depends only on  $\lambda$   
(not on number of signatures aggregated)

---

# Universal Signature Aggregators

---

## Correctness

$\sigma_1, \sigma_2$  are valid signatures for  $m_1, m_2$ ,  
 $\implies$  Universal-Verify accepts  $\sigma_{\text{agg}}$ .

## Succinctness

Size of  $\sigma_{\text{agg}}$  depends only on  $\lambda$   
(not on number of signatures aggregated)

## Security

---

# Universal Signature Aggregators

---

## Correctness

$\sigma_1, \sigma_2$  are valid signatures for  $m_1, m_2$ ,  
 $\implies$  Universal-Verify accepts  $\sigma_{\text{agg}}$ .

## Succinctness

Size of  $\sigma_{\text{agg}}$  depends only on  $\lambda$   
(not on number of signatures aggregated)

## Security

“If Sig-Scheme<sub>1</sub>, Sig-Scheme<sub>2</sub> are secure,  
then it is hard to fool Universal-Verify”

---

# Universal Signature Aggregators: Security

---

Security



# Universal Signature Aggregators: Security

## Security



Att-Scheme = (Setup, Sign, Verify-ckt)



# Universal Signature Aggregators: Security

## Security



$(SK, VK) \leftarrow \text{Setup}$



$\text{Att-Scheme} = (\text{Setup}, \text{Sign}, \text{Verify-ckt})$





# Universal Signature Aggregators: Security

## Security



Att-Scheme = (Setup, Sign, Verify-ckt)



$(SK, VK) \leftarrow \text{Setup}$

$PP \leftarrow \text{Universal-Setup}$

# Universal Signature Aggregators: Security

## Security



Att-Scheme = (Setup, Sign, Verify-ckt)



$(SK, VK) \leftarrow \text{Setup}$

$PP \leftarrow \text{Universal-Setup}$

$PP, VK$



# Universal Signature Aggregators: Security

## Security



Att-Scheme = (Setup, Sign, Verify-ckt)

$(SK, VK) \leftarrow \text{Setup}$   
 $PP \leftarrow \text{Universal-Setup}$

$PP, VK$

$m_i$

# Universal Signature Aggregators: Security

## Security



Att-Scheme = (Setup, Sign, Verify-ckt)

$(SK, VK) \leftarrow \text{Setup}$

$PP \leftarrow \text{Universal-Setup}$

$\sigma_i = \text{Sign}(m_i, SK)$

$PP, VK$

$m_i$

# Universal Signature Aggregators: Security

## Security



Att-Scheme = (Setup, Sign, Verify-ckt)

$(SK, VK) \leftarrow \text{Setup}$

$PP \leftarrow \text{Universal-Setup}$

$\sigma_i = \text{Sign}(m_i, SK)$

$PP, VK$

$m_i$

$\sigma_i$

# Universal Signature Aggregators: Security

## Security



Att-Scheme = (Setup, Sign, Verify-ckt)

$(SK, VK) \leftarrow \text{Setup}$

$PP \leftarrow \text{Universal-Setup}$

$\sigma_i = \text{Sign}(m_i, SK)$

$PP, VK$

$m_i$

$\sigma_i$

$\{ \text{Att-Scheme}, m_1^*, VK \}$   
 $\{ \text{Scheme}_2, m_2^*, VK_2^* \} \dots \{ \text{Scheme}_n, m_n^*, VK_n^* \}$

$\sigma_{\text{agg}}$

# Universal Signature Aggregators: Security

## Security



Att-Scheme = (Setup, Sign, Verify-ckt)

$(SK, VK) \leftarrow \text{Setup}$

$PP \leftarrow \text{Universal-Setup}$

$\sigma_i = \text{Sign}(m_i, SK)$

$PP, VK$

$m_i$

$\sigma_i$

Attacker wins if

$\{ \text{Att-Scheme}, m_1^*, VK \}$   
 $\{ \text{Scheme}_2, m_2^*, VK_2^* \} \dots \{ \text{Scheme}_n, m_n^*, VK_n^* \}$

$\sigma_{\text{agg}}$

# Universal Signature Aggregators: Security

## Security



Att-Scheme = (Setup, Sign, Verify-ckt)

$(SK, VK) \leftarrow \text{Setup}$

$PP \leftarrow \text{Universal-Setup}$

$\sigma_i = \text{Sign}(m_i, SK)$

$PP, VK$

$m_i$

$\sigma_i$

$\{ \text{Att-Scheme}, m_1^*, VK \}$

$\{ \text{Scheme}_2, m_2^*, VK_2^* \} \dots \{ \text{Scheme}_n, m_n^*, VK_n^* \}$

$\sigma_{\text{agg}}$

Attacker wins if

- $m_1^*$  not queried



# Universal Signature Aggregators: Security

## Security



Att-Scheme = (Setup, Sign, Verify-ckt)

$(SK, VK) \leftarrow \text{Setup}$

$PP \leftarrow \text{Universal-Setup}$

$\sigma_i = \text{Sign}(m_i, SK)$

$PP, VK$

$m_i$

$\sigma_i$

$\{ \text{Att-Scheme}, m_1^*, VK \}$

$\{ \text{Scheme}_2, m_2^*, VK_2^* \} \dots \{ \text{Scheme}_n, m_n^*, VK_n^* \}$

$\sigma_{\text{agg}}$

Attacker wins if

- $m_1^*$  not queried
- Universal-Verify accepts

# Universal Signature Aggregators: Security

## Selective Security



Att-Scheme = (Setup, Sign, Verify-ckt)

$(SK, VK) \leftarrow \text{Setup}$

$PP \leftarrow \text{Universal-Setup}$

$\sigma_i = \text{Sign}(m_i, SK)$

$PP, VK$

$m_i$

$\sigma_i$

$\{ \text{Att-Scheme}, m_1^*, VK \}$

$\{ \text{Scheme}_2, m_2^*, VK_2^* \} \dots \{ \text{Scheme}_n, m_n^*, VK_n^* \}$

$\sigma_{\text{agg}}$

Attacker wins if

- $m_1^*$  not queried
- Universal-Verify accepts

# Universal Signature Aggregators: Security

## Selective Security



Att-Scheme = (Setup, Sign, Verify-ckt)

$m_1^*$

$(SK, VK) \leftarrow \text{Setup}$

$PP \leftarrow \text{Universal-Setup}$

$PP, VK$

$m_i$

$\sigma_i = \text{Sign}(m_i, SK)$

$\sigma_i$

$\{ \text{Att-Scheme}, m_1^*, VK \}$

$\{ \text{Scheme}_2, m_2^*, VK_2^* \} \dots \{ \text{Scheme}_n, m_n^*, VK_n^* \}$

$\sigma_{\text{agg}}$

Attacker wins if

- $m_1^*$  not queried
- Universal-Verify accepts

---

# Challenge in Proving Security

---

---

# Challenge in Proving Security

---

Cannot assume any algebraic structure in the signatures to be aggregated!

---

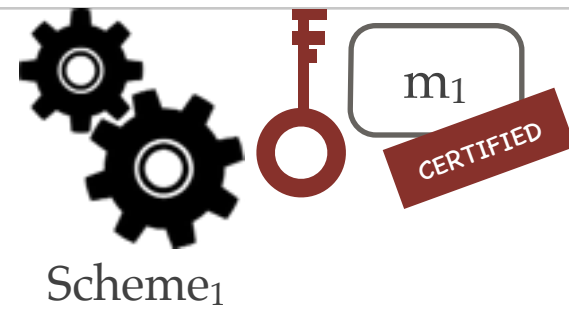
# Overview of our Approach

---

---

# Overview of our Approach

---



---

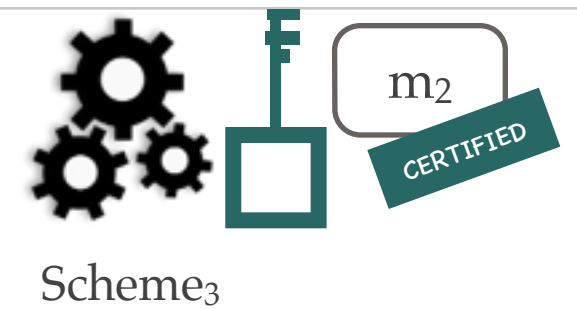
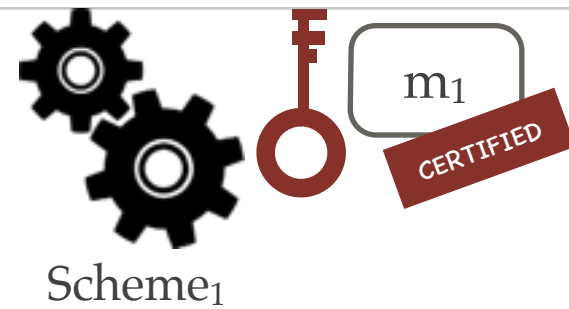
# Overview of our Approach

---





# Overview of our Approach

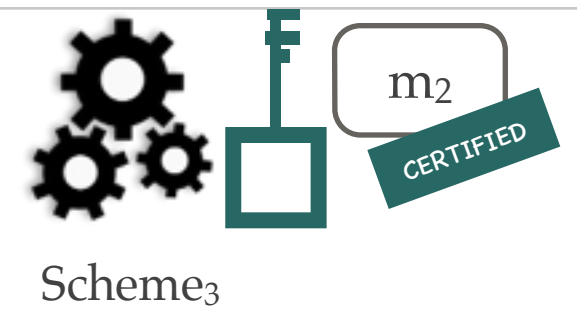
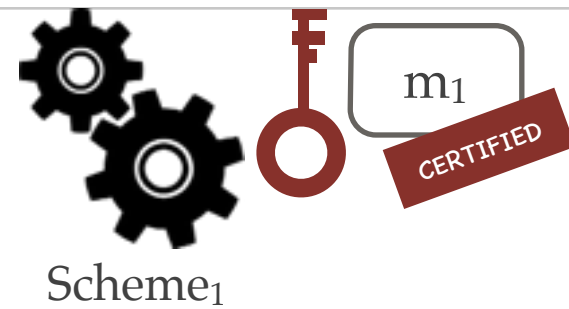


# Overview of our Approach



Verify the signatures.

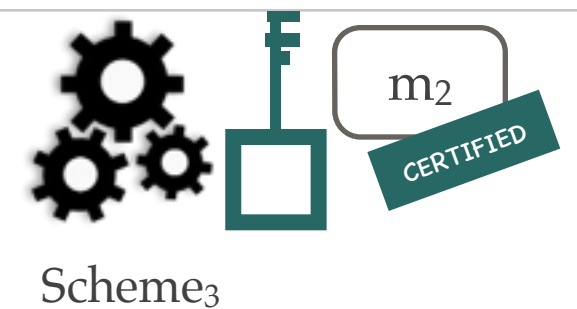
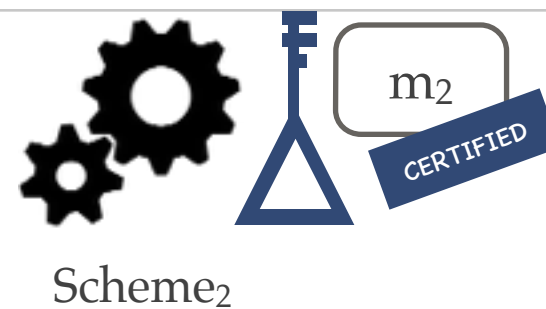
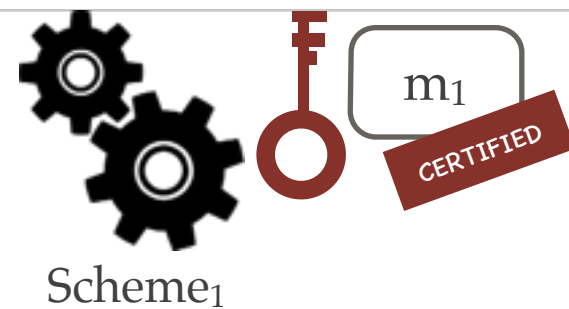
# Overview of our Approach



Verify the signatures.



# Overview of our Approach

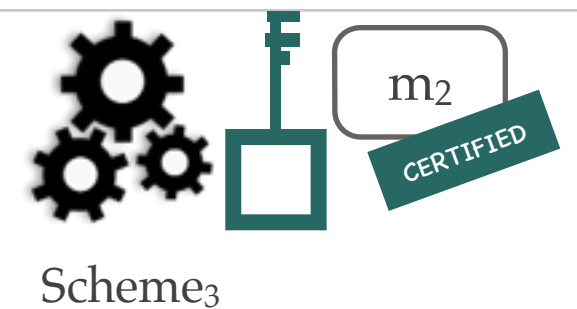
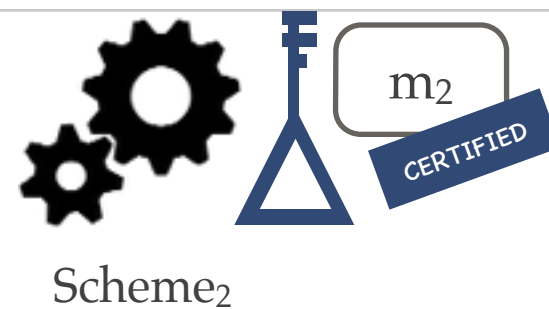
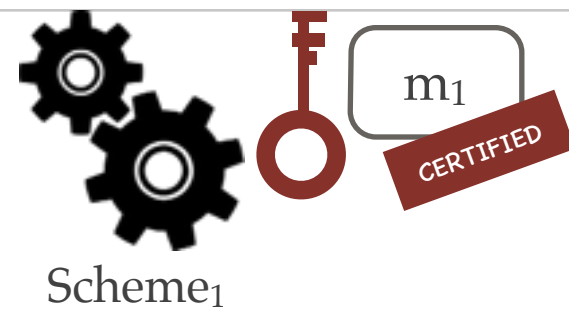


Verify the signatures.



Transform signatures to  
'aggregation-friendly'  
form.

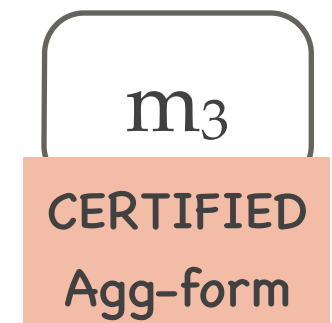
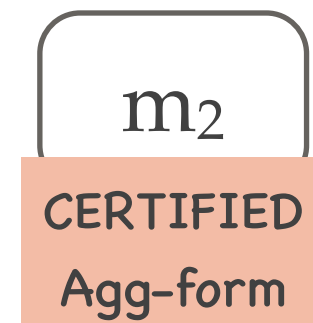
# Overview of our Approach



Verify the signatures.



Transform signatures to  
'aggregation-friendly'  
form.



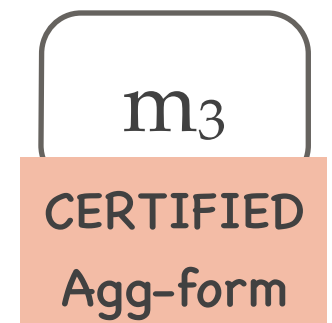
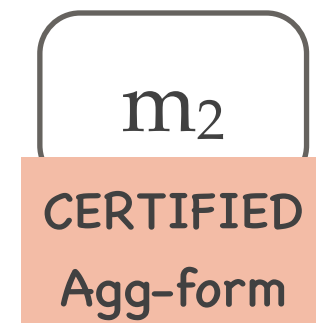
# Overview of our Approach



Verify the signatures.



Transform signatures to  
'aggregation-friendly'  
form.



Aggregate!

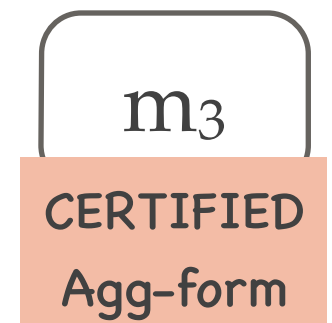
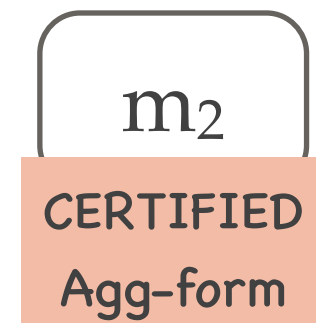
# Overview of our Approach



Verify the signatures.



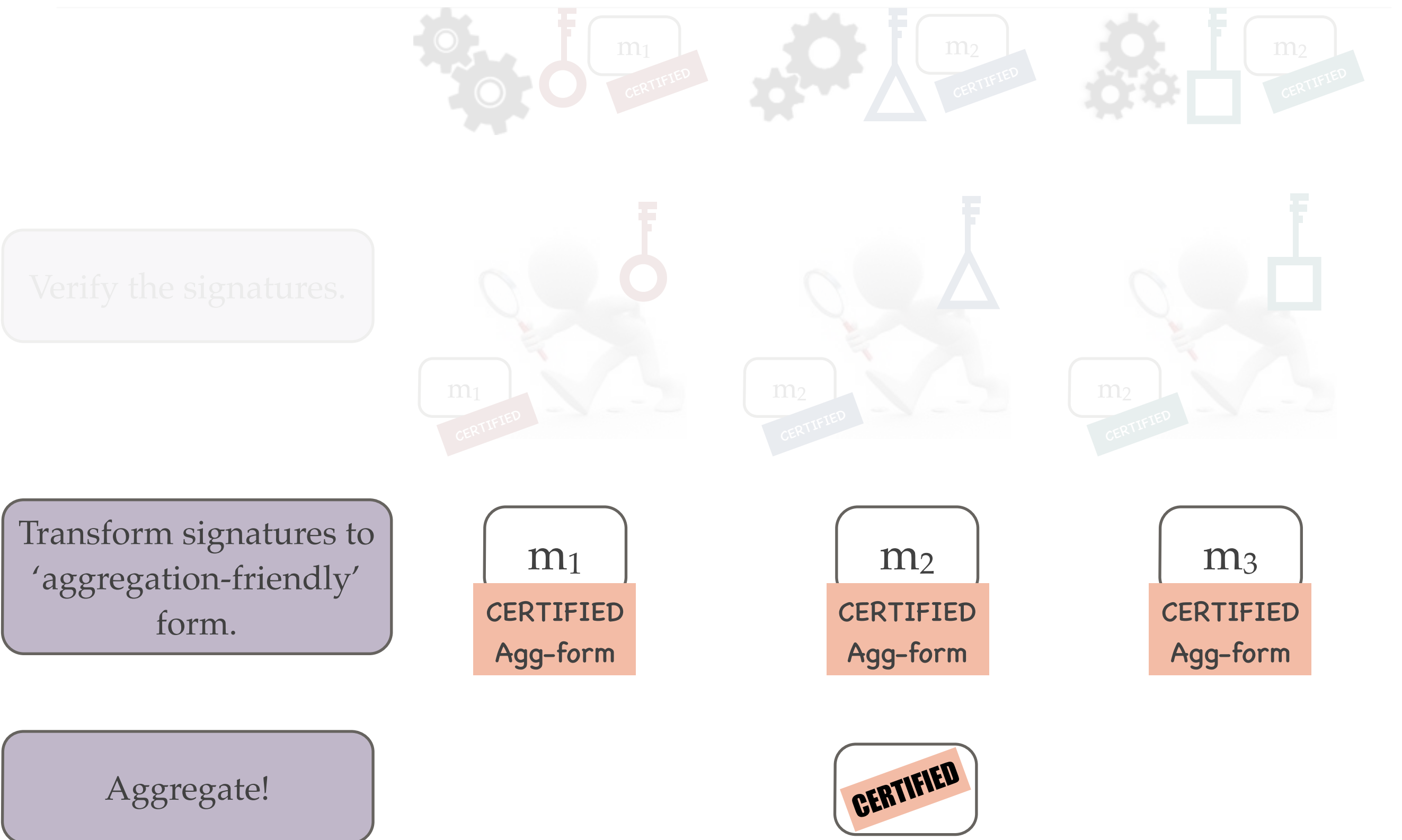
Transform signatures to 'aggregation-friendly' form.



Aggregate!

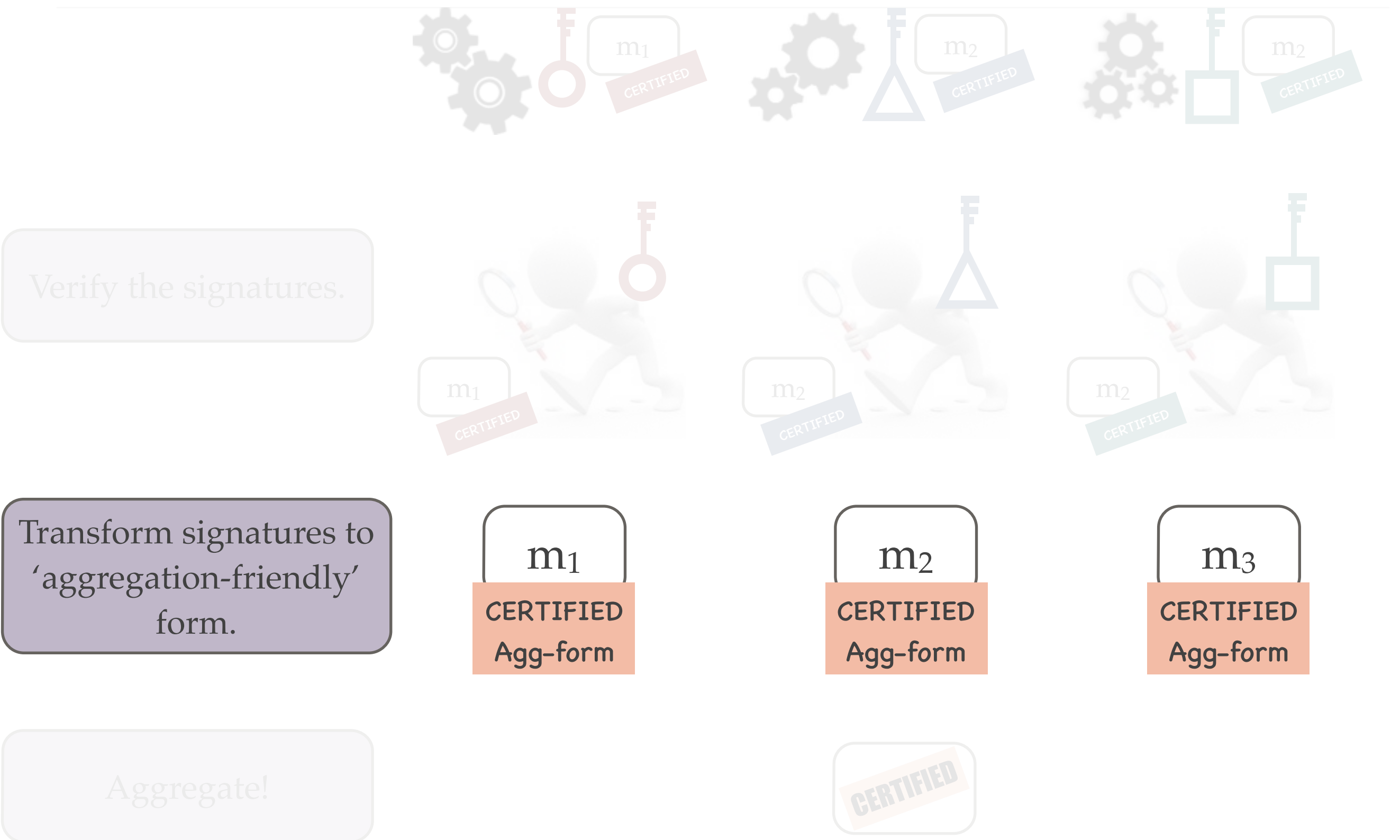


# Overview of our Approach





# Overview of our Approach



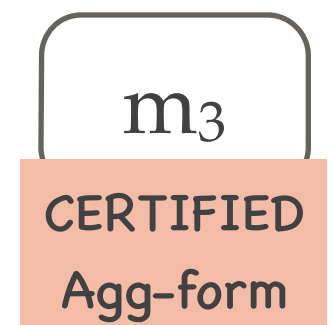
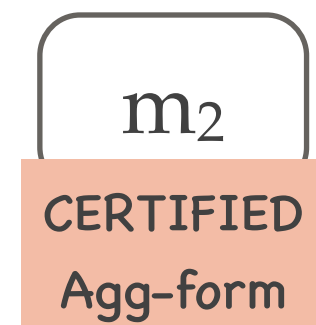
# Overview of our Approach

Without SNARKs?

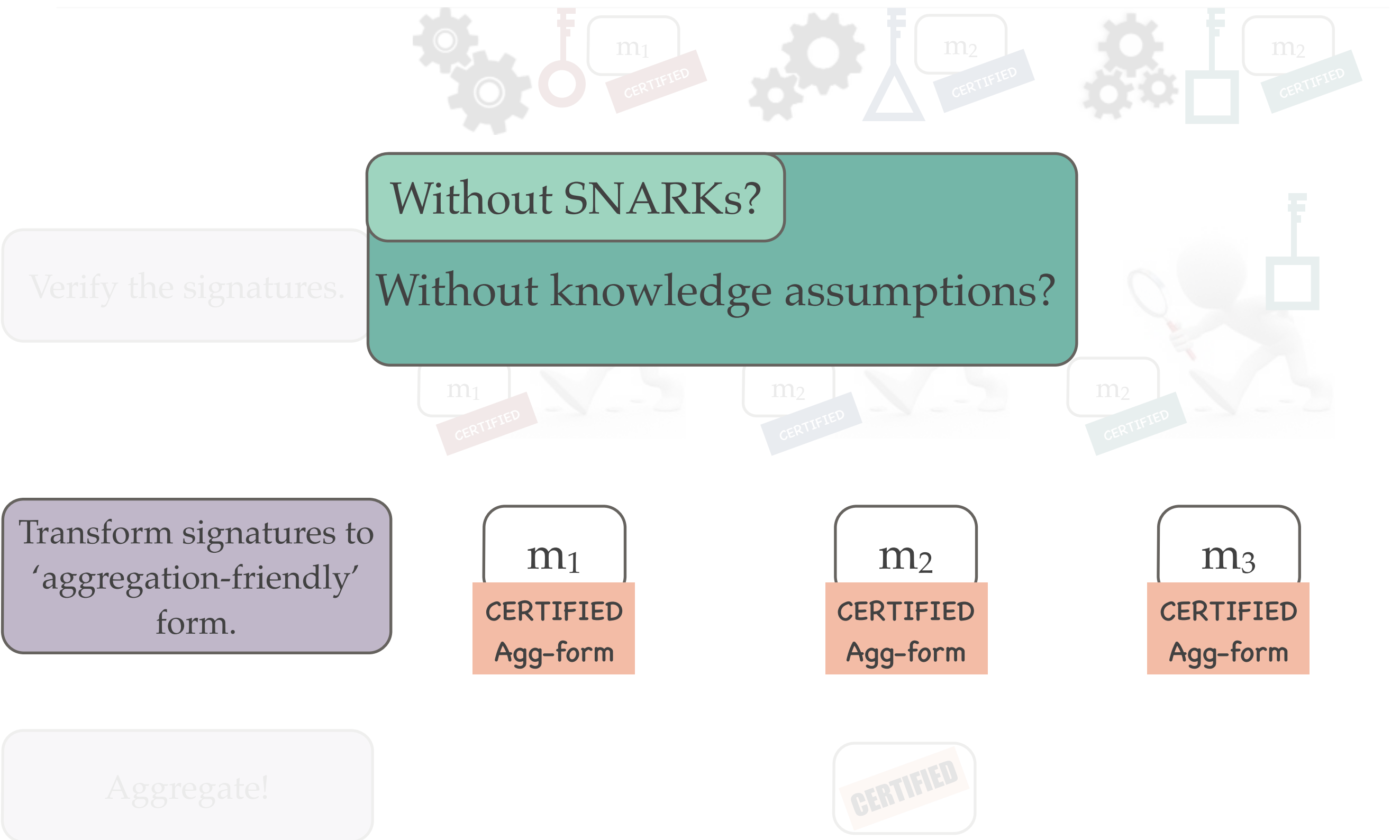
Verify the signatures.

Transform signatures to  
'aggregation-friendly'  
form.

Aggregate!



# Overview of our Approach



# Overview of our Approach

Without SNARKs?

Without knowledge assumptions?

Verify the signatures.

Transform signatures to  
'aggregation-friendly'  
form.

$m_1$

CERTIFIED  
Agg-form

$m_2$

CERTIFIED  
Agg-form

$m_3$

CERTIFIED  
Agg-form

Aggregate!

CERTIFIED

Code  
Obfuscation!

---

# Code Obfuscation

---

---

# Code Obfuscation

---

Goal: Make programs  
maximally unintelligible.

# Code Obfuscation

Goal: Make programs maximally unintelligible.

```
class A { public int Count() { return 11; } }

class Program
{
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        var seq = "Reslyn";
        var a = new A();

        if (seq.Count() > 0 && seq.Count() < 50) Console.WriteLine();
        if (0 < seq.Count()) Console.WriteLine();

        if ("Reslyn".Count() > 5) {
            Console.WriteLine();
        }

        if (1, or, "Reslyn".Count()) {
            Console.WriteLine();
        }

        // these should not trigger our code issue
        if (a.Count() > 0) Console.WriteLine();
        if (0 < a.Count()) Console.WriteLine();

        if (1 < seq.Count()) {
            Console.WriteLine();
        }

        if (0 > seq.Count()) {
            Console.WriteLine();
        }

        if (seq.Count() > 3) Console.WriteLine();
        if (3 < seq.Count()) Console.WriteLine();
    }
}
```

P

# Code Obfuscation

Goal: Make programs maximally unintelligible.

```
class A { public int Count() { return 11; } }  
  
class Program  
{  
    static void Main(string[] args)  
    {  
        var seq = "Hello";  
        var a = new A();  
  
        if (seq.Count() > 0 && seq.Count() < 50) Console.WriteLine();  
        if (0 < seq.Count()) Console.WriteLine();  
  
        if ("Hello".Count() > 5) {  
            Console.WriteLine();  
        }  
  
        if (3 < "Hello".Count()) {  
            Console.WriteLine();  
        }  
  
        // these should not trigger our code issue  
        if (a.Count() > 0) Console.WriteLine();  
        if (0 < a.Count()) Console.WriteLine();  
  
        if (1 < seq.Count()) {  
            Console.WriteLine();  
        }  
  
        if (0 > seq.Count()) {  
            Console.WriteLine();  
        }  
  
        if (seq.Count() > 3) Console.WriteLine();  
        if (3 < seq.Count()) Console.WriteLine();  
    }  
}
```

P

Obfuscator



# Code Obfuscation

Goal: Make programs maximally unintelligible.

```
class A { public int Count() { return 11; } }  
  
class Program  
{  
    static void Main(string[] args)  
    {  
        var seq = "Hello";  
        var a = new A();  
  
        if (seq.Count() > 0 && seq.Count() < 50) Console.WriteLine();  
        if (a.Count() < 10) Console.WriteLine();  
  
        if ("Hello".Count() > 5) {  
            Console.WriteLine();  
        }  
  
        if (1 < seq.Count()) {  
            Console.WriteLine();  
        }  
  
        // these should not trigger our code issue  
        if (a.Count() > 0) Console.WriteLine();  
        if (0 < a.Count()) Console.WriteLine();  
  
        if (1 < seq.Count()) {  
            Console.WriteLine();  
        }  
  
        if (0 > seq.Count()) {  
            Console.WriteLine();  
        }  
  
        if (seq.Count() > 3) Console.WriteLine();  
        if (3 < seq.Count()) Console.WriteLine();  
    }  
}
```

P

Obfuscator

```
01010010100110100101010010100101  
01001010100101001010100101001010  
00101001101001010100101001010100  
10101001010010101001010010100010  
01001101001010100101001010100101  
01001010010100101001001010101001  
01001010100101001010001010100101  
10010100010101001001010101001010  
00101010010100101000101010010100  
01010001010100100101010100101010
```

P'

# Code Obfuscation

Goal: Make programs  
maximally unintelligible.

```
class A { public int Count() { return 11; } }  
  
class Program  
{  
    static void Main(string[] args)  
    {  
        var seq = "Hello";  
        var a = new A();  
  
        if (seq.Count() > 0 && seq.Count() < 50) Console.WriteLine();  
        if (a.Count() < 10) Console.WriteLine();  
  
        if ("Hello".Count() > 5) {  
            Console.WriteLine();  
        }  
  
        if (1 < seq.Count()) {  
            Console.WriteLine();  
        }  
  
        // these should not trigger our code issue  
        if (a.Count() > 0) Console.WriteLine();  
        if (0 < a.Count()) Console.WriteLine();  
  
        if (1 < seq.Count()) {  
            Console.WriteLine();  
        }  
  
        if (0 > seq.Count()) {  
            Console.WriteLine();  
        }  
  
        if (seq.Count() > 3) Console.WriteLine();  
        if (1 < seq.Count()) Console.WriteLine();  
    }  
}
```

P

Obfuscator

```
01010010100110100101010010100101  
01001010100101001010100101001010  
00101001101001010100101001010100  
10101001010010101001010010100010  
01001101001010100101001010100101  
01001010010100101001001010101001  
01001010100101001010001010100101  
10010100010101001001010101001010  
00101010010100101000101010010100  
01010001010100100101010100101010
```

P'

# Code Obfuscation

Goal: Make programs  
maximally unintelligible.

Virtual Black Box Obfuscator  
Having obfuscated code  
 $\approx$   
Having black box access to  
code

```
class A { public int Count() { return 11; } }  
  
class Program  
{  
    static void Main(string[] args)  
    {  
        var seq = "Hello";  
        var a = new A();  
  
        if (seq.Count() > 0 && seq.Count() < 50) Console.WriteLine();  
        if (8 < seq.Count()) Console.WriteLine();  
  
        if ("Hello".Count() > 3) {  
            Console.WriteLine();  
        }  
  
        if (3 < "Hello".Count()) {  
            Console.WriteLine();  
        }  
  
        // these should not trigger our code issue  
        if (a.Count() > 0) Console.WriteLine();  
        if (8 < a.Count()) Console.WriteLine();  
  
        if (2 < seq.Count()) {  
            Console.WriteLine();  
        }  
  
        if (8 > seq.Count()) {  
            Console.WriteLine();  
        }  
  
        if (seq.Count() > 3) Console.WriteLine();  
        if (7 < seq.Count()) Console.WriteLine();  
    }  
}
```

P

Obfuscator

```
01010010100110100101010010100101  
01001010100101001010100101001010  
00101001101001010100101001010100  
10101001010010101001010010100010  
01001101001010100101001010100101  
01001010010100101001001010101001  
01001010100101001010001010100101  
10010100010101001001010101001010  
00101010010100101000101010010100  
01010001010100100101010100101010
```

P'

# Code Obfuscation

Goal: Make programs  
maximally unintelligible.

Virtual Black Box Obfuscator  
Having obfuscated code  
 $\approx$   
Having black box access to  
code

✗ [BGIRSVY01]

```
class A { public int Count() { return 11; } }  
  
class Program  
{  
    static void Main(string[] args)  
    {  
        var seq = "Bgirsvy";  
        var a = new A();  
  
        if (seq.Count() > 0 && seq.Count() < 20) Console.WriteLine();  
        if (8 < seq.Count()) Console.WriteLine();  
  
        if ("Bgirsvy".Count() > 3) {  
            Console.WriteLine();  
        }  
  
        if (3 < seq.Count()) {  
            Console.WriteLine();  
        }  
  
        // these should not trigger our code issue  
        if (a.Count() > 8) Console.WriteLine();  
        if (8 < a.Count()) Console.WriteLine();  
  
        if (2 < seq.Count()) {  
            Console.WriteLine();  
        }  
  
        if (8 > seq.Count()) {  
            Console.WriteLine();  
        }  
  
        if (seq.Count() > 3) Console.WriteLine();  
        if (3 < seq.Count()) Console.WriteLine();  
    }  
}
```

P

Obfuscator

```
01010010100110100101010010100101  
01001010100101001010100101001010  
00101001101001010100101001010100  
10101001010010101001010010100010  
01001101001010100101001010100101  
01001010010100101001001010101001  
01001010100101001010001010100101  
10010100010101001001010101001010  
00101010010100101000101010010100  
01010001010100100101010100101010
```

P'

---

# Code Obfuscation

---

Goal: Make programs  
maximally unintelligible.

---

# Code Obfuscation

---

Goal: Make programs  
maximally unintelligible.

Indistinguishability Obfuscator  
 $C_0, C_1$  functionally identical circuits.  
 $iO(C_0) \approx iO(C_1)$

---

# Code Obfuscation

---

Goal: Make programs  
maximally unintelligible.

[BGIRSVY01] negative  
result does not apply  
for  $iO$ .

Indistinguishability Obfuscator  
 $C_0, C_1$  functionally identical circuits.  
 $iO(C_0) \approx iO(C_1)$

---

# Code Obfuscation

---

Goal: Make programs  
maximally unintelligible.

[BGIRSVY01] negative  
result does not apply  
for  $iO$ .

Indistinguishability Obfuscator  
 $C_0, C_1$  functionally identical circuits.  
 $iO(C_0) \approx iO(C_1)$

[GGHRSW13] gave a  
candidate construction  
for  $iO$ .



---

# Our Constructions

---

---

# Our Constructions

---

iO + RSA + OWFs

$\Rightarrow$  Universal Aggregator for unique signature schemes

---

# Our Constructions

---

iO + RSA + OWFs

$\Rightarrow$  Universal Aggregator for unique signature schemes

Selective

---

# Our Constructions

---

iO + RSA + OWFs

$\Rightarrow$  Universal Aggregator for unique signature schemes

Selective

VBB obfuscation + RSA + OWFs

$\Rightarrow$  Universal Aggregator for **all** signature schemes

---

# Our Constructions

---

iO + RSA + OWFs

$\Rightarrow$  Universal Aggregator for unique signature schemes

Selective

VBB obfuscation + RSA + OWFs

$\Rightarrow$  Universal Aggregator for **all** signature schemes

Adaptive

# Our Constructions

iO + RSA + OWFs

⇒ Universal Aggregator for unique signature schemes

Selective

VBB obfuscation + RSA + OWFs

⇒ Universal Aggregator for **all** signature schemes

Adaptive

Homomorphic Enc. + iO + OWFs

⇒ Universal Aggregator for **all** signature schemes

# Our Constructions

iO + RSA + OWFs

⇒ Universal Aggregator for unique signature schemes

Selective

VBB obfuscation + RSA + OWFs

⇒ Universal Aggregator for **all** signature schemes

Adaptive

subexp.

Homomorphic Enc. + iO + OWFs

⇒ Universal Aggregator for **all** signature schemes

# Our Constructions

iO + RSA + OWFs

⇒ Universal Aggregator for unique signature schemes

Selective

VBB obfuscation + RSA + OWFs

⇒ Universal Aggregator for **all** signature schemes

Adaptive

subexp.

Homomorphic Enc. + iO + OWFs

⇒ Universal Aggregator for **all** signature schemes

Selective



# Our Constructions

iO + RSA + OWFs

⇒ Universal Aggregator for unique signature schemes

Selective

VBB obfuscation + RSA + OWFs

⇒ Universal Aggregator for **all** signature schemes

Adaptive

subexp.

Homomorphic Enc. + iO + OWFs

⇒ Universal Aggregator for **all** signature schemes

Selective

---

# Construction 1

---

---

# Construction 1

---

$\text{iO} + \text{RSA} + \text{OWFs}$

$\Rightarrow$  Universal Aggregator for unique signature schemes

Selective

---

# Construction 1

---

iO + RSA + OWFs

$\Rightarrow$  Universal Aggregator for unique signature schemes

Selective

# Construction 1

iO + RSA + OWFs

$\Rightarrow$  Universal Aggregator for unique signature schemes

Selective

Unique Signature Scheme: For every  $m$ ,  $VK$ , there exists exactly one signature that verifies.

# Construction 1

iO + RSA + OWFs

⇒ Universal Aggregator for unique signature schemes

Selective

Unique Signature Scheme: For every  $m$ ,  $VK$ , there exists exactly one signature that verifies.

eg. RSA based Full  
Domain Hash  
signatures (BR-93)

---

# Construction 1

---

$\text{iO} + \text{RSA} + \text{OWFs}$

$\Rightarrow$  Universal Aggregator for unique signature schemes

Selective

# Construction 1

iO + RSA + OWFs

$\Rightarrow$  Universal Aggregator for unique signature schemes

Selective

Ingredients



# Construction 1

$\text{iO} + \text{RSA} + \text{OWFs}$

$\Rightarrow$  Universal Aggregator for unique signature schemes

Selective

Ingredients

iO

# Construction 1

iO + RSA + OWFs

⇒ Universal Aggregator for unique signature schemes

Selective

Ingredients

iO

RSA: modulus  $N$

# Construction 1

iO + RSA + OWFs

$\Rightarrow$  Universal Aggregator for unique signature schemes

Selective

Ingredients

iO

RSA: modulus  $N$

(puncturable) PRF  $F : \{0,1\}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_N^*$

---

# Construction 1

---

---

# Construction 1

---

Universal-Setup

---

# Construction 1

---

## Universal-Setup

1. Choose RSA modulus  $N$ , exponent  $e$ , PRF key  $K$ .

---

# Construction 1

---

## Universal-Setup

1. Choose RSA modulus  $N$ , exponent  $e$ , PRF key  $K$ .
2. Output  $PP = (iO(\text{Transform}), iO(\text{Transform-Verify}), N, e)$

---

# Construction 1

---

## Universal-Setup

1. Choose RSA modulus  $N$ , exponent  $e$ , PRF key  $K$ .
2. Output  $PP = (iO(\text{Transform}), iO(\text{Transform-Verify}), N, e)$

Scheme, VK,  $m$ ,  $\sigma$



Transform



---

# Construction 1

---

## Universal-Setup

1. Choose RSA modulus  $N$ , exponent  $e$ , PRF key  $K$ .
2. Output  $PP = (iO(\text{Transform}), iO(\text{Transform-Verify}), N, e)$

Scheme, VK,  $m$ ,  $\sigma$



## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$

# Construction 1

## Universal-Setup

1. Choose RSA modulus  $N$ , exponent  $e$ , PRF key  $K$ .
2. Output  $PP = (iO(\text{Transform}), iO(\text{Transform-Verify}), N, e)$

Scheme, VK,  $m$ ,  $\sigma$



## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

# Construction 1

## Universal-Setup

1. Choose RSA modulus  $N$ , exponent  $e$ , PRF key  $K$ .
2. Output  $PP = (iO(\text{Transform}), iO(\text{Transform-Verify}), N, e)$

Scheme, VK,  $m$ ,  $\sigma$



## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

$\in \mathbb{Z}_N^*$

# Construction 1

## Universal-Setup

1. Choose RSA modulus  $N$ , exponent  $e$ , PRF key  $K$ .
2. Output  $PP = (iO(\text{Transform}), iO(\text{Transform-Verify}), N, e)$

Scheme, VK,  $m$ ,  $\sigma$



## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

$\in \mathbb{Z}_N^*$

Scheme, VK,  $m$



## Transform-Verify

# Construction 1

## Universal-Setup

1. Choose RSA modulus  $N$ , exponent  $e$ , PRF key  $K$ .
2. Output  $PP = (iO(\text{Transform}), iO(\text{Transform-Verify}), N, e)$

Scheme, VK,  $m$ ,  $\sigma$



## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

$\in \mathbb{Z}_N^*$

Scheme, VK,  $m$



## Transform-Verify

1. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))^e$

# Construction 1

## Universal-Setup

1. Choose RSA modulus  $N$ , exponent  $e$ , PRF key  $K$ .
2. Output  $PP = (iO(\text{Transform}), iO(\text{Transform-Verify}), N, e)$

Scheme, VK,  $m$ ,  $\sigma$



## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

$\in \mathbb{Z}_N^*$

Scheme, VK,  $m$



## Transform-Verify

1. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))^e$

$\in \mathbb{Z}_N^*$

---

# Construction 1

---

---

# Construction 1

---

Universal-Aggregator



---

# Construction 1

---

## Universal-Aggregator

Inputs:  $PP = (P_1, P_2, N, e), \{(\text{Scheme}_i, \text{VK}_i, m_i, \sigma_i)\}$

---

# Construction 1

---

## Universal-Aggregator

Inputs:  $PP = (P_1, P_2, N, e), \{(\text{Scheme}_i, \text{VK}_i, m_i, \sigma_i)\}$

Scheme, VK, m,  $\sigma$



## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

---

# Construction 1

---

## Universal-Aggregator

Inputs:  $PP = (P_1, P_2, N, e)$ ,  $\{(\text{Scheme}_i, \text{VK}_i, m_i, \sigma_i)\}$

1. Compute  $t_i = P_1(\text{Scheme}_i, \text{VK}_i, m_i, \sigma_i)$

Scheme, VK, m,  $\sigma$



## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

# Construction 1

## Universal-Aggregator

Inputs:  $PP = (P_1, P_2, N, e), \{(\text{Scheme}_i, \text{VK}_i, m_i, \sigma_i)\}$

1. Compute  $t_i = P_1(\text{Scheme}_i, \text{VK}_i, m_i, \sigma_i) \quad \longleftarrow \in \mathbb{Z}_N^*$

Scheme, VK, m,  $\sigma$



## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

# Construction 1

## Universal-Aggregator

Inputs:  $PP = (P_1, P_2, N, e), \{(\text{Scheme}_i, \text{VK}_i, m_i, \sigma_i)\}$

1. Compute  $t_i = P_1(\text{Scheme}_i, \text{VK}_i, m_i, \sigma_i)$
  2. Output  $\prod t_i$
-   $\in \mathbb{Z}_N^*$

Scheme, VK, m,  $\sigma$



## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

---

# Construction 1

---

---

# Construction 1

---

Universal-Verify

---

# Construction 1

---

## Universal-Verify

Inputs:  $PP = (P_1, P_2, N, e)$ ,  $\{\text{Scheme}_i, \text{VK}_i, m_i\}$ ,  $\sigma_{\text{agg}}$



# Construction 1

## Universal-Verify

Inputs:  $PP = (P_1, P_2, N, e)$ ,  $\{\text{Scheme}_i, \text{VK}_i, m_i\}$ ,  $\sigma_{\text{agg}}$

Scheme, VK, m



## Transform-Verify

1. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))^e$

# Construction 1

## Universal-Verify

Inputs:  $PP = (P_1, P_2, N, e)$ ,  $\{\text{Scheme}_i, \text{VK}_i, m_i\}$ ,  $\sigma_{\text{agg}}$

1. Compute  $s_i = P_2(\text{Scheme}_i, \text{VK}_i, m_i)$

Scheme, VK, m



## Transform-Verify

1. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))^e$

# Construction 1

## Universal-Verify

Inputs:  $PP = (P_1, P_2, N, e)$ ,  $\{\text{Scheme}_i, \text{VK}_i, m_i\}$ ,  $\sigma_{\text{agg}}$

1. Compute  $s_i = P_2(\text{Scheme}_i, \text{VK}_i, m_i)$    $\in \mathbb{Z}_N^*$

Scheme, VK, m



## Transform-Verify

1. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))^e$

# Construction 1

## Universal-Verify

Inputs:  $PP = (P_1, P_2, N, e)$ ,  $\{\text{Scheme}_i, \text{VK}_i, m_i\}$ ,  $\sigma_{\text{agg}}$

1. Compute  $s_i = P_2(\text{Scheme}_i, \text{VK}_i, m_i)$

2. Check  $\prod s_i = \sigma_{\text{agg}}^e$

  $\in \mathbb{Z}_N^*$

Scheme, VK, m



## Transform-Verify

1. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))^e$

# Security Proof Idea

Selective proof of security

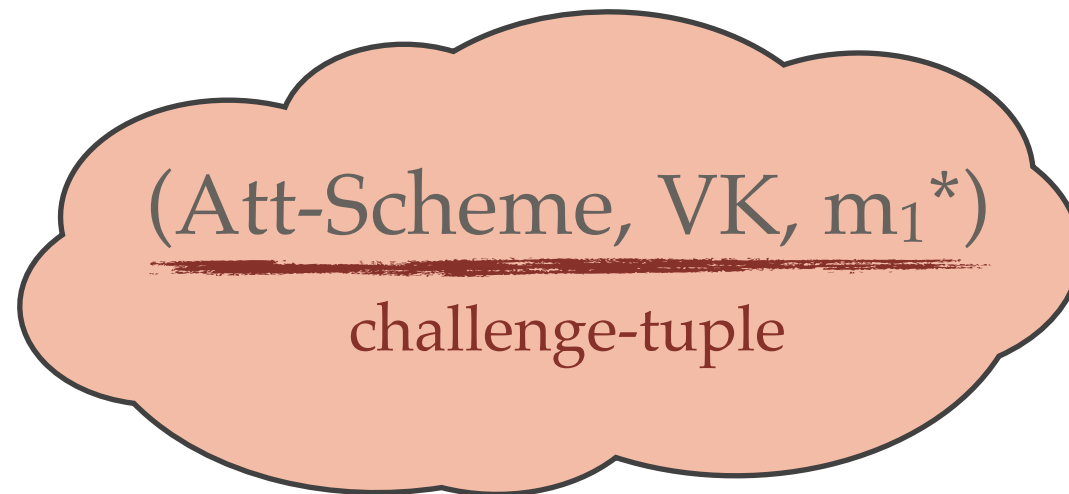


$(\text{Att-Scheme}, \text{VK}, m_1^*)$

challenge-tuple

# Security Proof Idea

Selective proof of security



## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

# Security Proof Idea

Selective proof of security



$(\text{Att-Scheme}, \text{VK}, m_1^*)$

challenge-tuple

## Transform

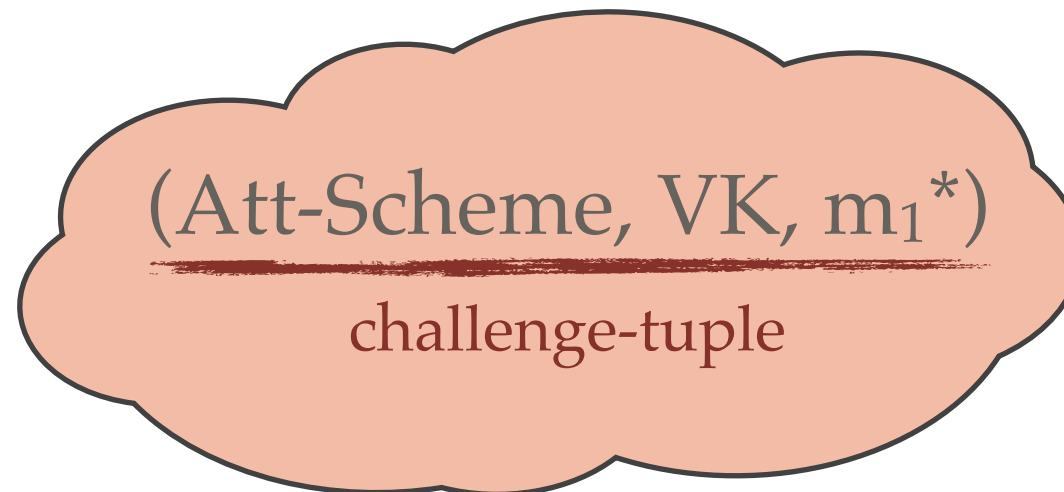
1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

## Transform'

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

# Security Proof Idea

Selective proof of security



## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

## Transform'

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

???





# Security Proof Idea

Selective proof of security



$(\text{Att-Scheme}, \text{VK}, m_1^*)$

challenge-tuple

## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

## Transform'

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

???



Challenge-tuple fixes  
unique  $\sigma^*$ .



---

# Security Proof Idea

---

# Security Proof Idea



## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

## Transform'

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

# Security Proof Idea

30% win

## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$



## Transform'

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

# Security Proof Idea

30% win

## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$



10% win

## Transform'

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

# Security Proof Idea

30% win

## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$



10% win

## Transform'

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

Differ on  $(\text{challenge tuple}, \sigma^*)$

# Security Proof Idea

30% win

## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$



## Transform'

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

10% win

Differ on  $(\text{challenge tuple}, \sigma^*)$

Use



to extract  $\sigma^*$

---

# Construction 2

---



---

# Construction 2

---

VBB obfuscation + RSA + OWFs  
 $\Rightarrow$  Universal Aggregator for **all** signature schemes

Adaptive

---

# Construction 2

---

VBB obfuscation + RSA + OWFs  
 $\Rightarrow$  Universal Aggregator for **all** signature schemes

Adaptive

Construction 1 +

# Construction 2

VBB obfuscation + RSA + OWFs  
⇒ Universal Aggregator for **all** signature schemes

Adaptive

Construction 1 +



“Oracle  
Assimilation”

# Construction 2

VBB obfuscation + RSA + OWFs  
⇒ Universal Aggregator for **all** signature schemes

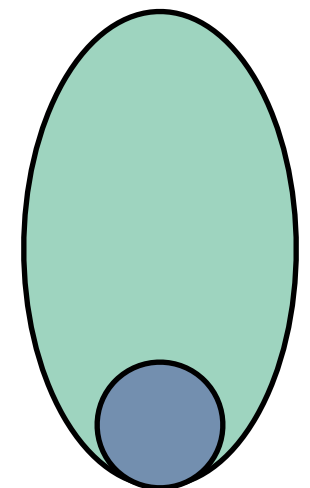
Adaptive

Construction 1

+



+



“Oracle  
Assimilation”

“Partitioning  
Strategy”

---

# Construction 3

---

---

# Construction 3

---

subexp.

Homomorphic Enc. + iO + OWFs  
 $\implies$  Universal Aggregator\* for **all** signature schemes

# Construction 3

subexp.

Homomorphic Enc. + iO + OWFs  
 $\implies$  Universal Aggregator\* for **all** signature schemes

\* : Can aggregate only a bounded number of signatures

# Construction 3

subexp.

Homomorphic Enc. + iO + OWFs  
 $\Rightarrow$  Universal Aggregator\* for **all** signature schemes

Ingredients

\* : Can aggregate only a bounded number of signatures



# Construction 3

subexp.

Homomorphic Enc. + iO + OWFs  
 $\Rightarrow$  Universal Aggregator\* for **all** signature schemes

Ingredients

iO

\* : Can aggregate only a bounded number of signatures

# Construction 3

subexp.

Homomorphic Enc. + iO + OWFs  
 $\Rightarrow$  Universal Aggregator\* for all signature schemes

Ingredients

iO  
Homomorphic Encryption

\* : Can aggregate only a bounded number of signatures

# Construction 3

subexp.

Homomorphic Enc. + iO + OWFs  
 $\Rightarrow$  Universal Aggregator\* for **all** signature schemes

Ingredients

iO

Homomorphic Encryption  
(puncturable) PRFs :  $\{0,1\}^* \rightarrow \{0,1\}^*$

\* : Can aggregate only a bounded number of signatures

# Construction 3

subexp.

Homomorphic Enc. + iO + OWFs  
 $\Rightarrow$  Universal Aggregator\* for all signature schemes

Selective

Ingredients

iO

Homomorphic Encryption  
(puncturable) PRFs :  $\{0,1\}^* \rightarrow \{0,1\}^*$

\* : Can aggregate only a bounded number of signatures

Thank you!

Questions?

---

# Security Proof Idea

---

# Security Proof Idea



## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

## Transform'

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

# Security Proof Idea

30% win

## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$



## Transform'

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$



# Security Proof Idea

30% win

## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$



10% win

## Transform'

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

# Security Proof Idea

30% win

## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$



10% win

## Transform'

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

Differ on  $(\text{challenge tuple}, \sigma^*)$

# Security Proof Idea

30% win

## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$



10% win

## Transform'

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

Differ on  $(\text{challenge tuple}, \sigma^*)$

Use



to extract  $\sigma^*$

# Security Proof Idea

30% win

## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$



10% win

## Transform'

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

Differ on  $(\text{challenge tuple}, \sigma^*)$

# Security Proof Idea

30% win

## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$



## Transform'

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

10% win

Differ on (challenge tuple,  $\sigma^*$ )

## Transform-Intermediate

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$  and  $\sigma[1] = 0$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$



# Security Proof Idea

30% win

## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$



10% win

## Transform'

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

Identical if  $\sigma^*[1] = 1$

Differ on  $(\text{challenge tuple}, \sigma^*)$

## Transform-Intermediate

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$  and  $\sigma[1] = 0$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$



# Security Proof Idea

30% win

## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$



10% win

## Transform'

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

Differ on  $(\text{challenge tuple}, \sigma^*)$

Identical if  $\sigma^*[1] = 0$

## Transform-Intermediate

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$  and  $\sigma[1] = 0$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$



# Security Proof Idea

30% win

## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$



## Transform'

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

10% win

Differ on (challenge tuple,  $\sigma^*$ )

## Transform-Intermediate

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$  and  $\sigma[1] = 0$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$





# Security Proof Idea

30% win

## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$



## Transform'

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

10% win

Differ on (challenge tuple,  $\sigma^*$ )

## Transform-Intermediate

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$  and  $\sigma[1] = 0$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$



~30% win

# Security Proof Idea

30% win

## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$



## Transform'

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

10% win

Differ on  $(\text{challenge tuple}, \sigma^*)$

## Transform-Intermediate

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$  and  $\sigma[1] = 0$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$



$\sim 30\% \text{ win}$   
 $\implies \sigma^*[1] = 1$

# Security Proof Idea

30% win

## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$



## Transform'

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

10% win

Differ on (challenge tuple,  $\sigma^*$ )

## Transform-Intermediate

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$  and  $\sigma[1] = 0$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$



# Security Proof Idea

30% win

## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$



## Transform'

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

10% win

Differ on (challenge tuple,  $\sigma^*$ )

## Transform-Intermediate

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$  and  $\sigma[1] = 0$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$



$\sim 10\%$  win

# Security Proof Idea

30% win

## Transform

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$



## Transform'

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$

10% win

Differ on  $(\text{challenge tuple}, \sigma^*)$

## Transform-Intermediate

1. Check  $\text{Verify-ckt}(\text{VK}, m, \sigma) = 1$
2. If  $(\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m) = \text{challenge-tuple}$  and  $\sigma[1] = 0$ , output  $\perp$
3. Output  $F(K, (\text{Scheme}, \text{VK}, m))$



$\sim 10\% \text{ win}$   
 $\implies \sigma^*[1] = 0$