

Anonymous Tokens

Michele Orrù

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joint work with Ben Kreuter, Tancrède Lepoint, Mariana Raykova

Definition

Anonymous tokens are lightweight, single-use anonymous credentials.

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... we focus on secret-key tokens with a private metadata bit.

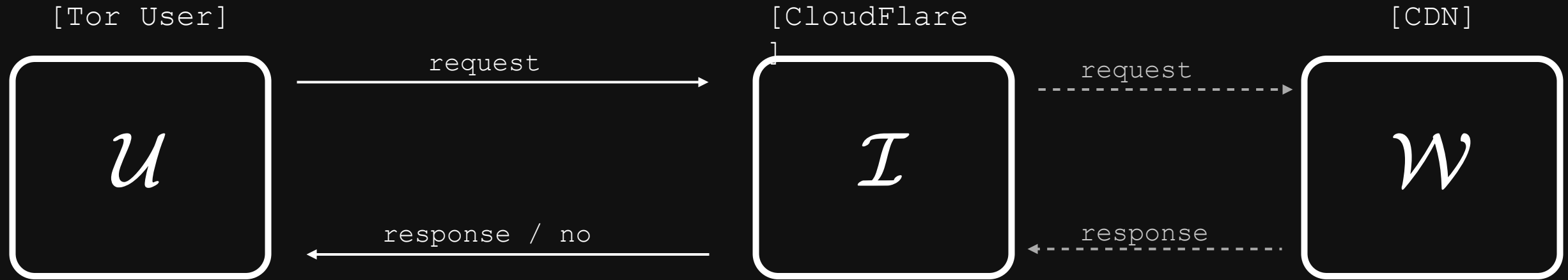
The Problem



"On the Internet, nobody knows you're a dog."

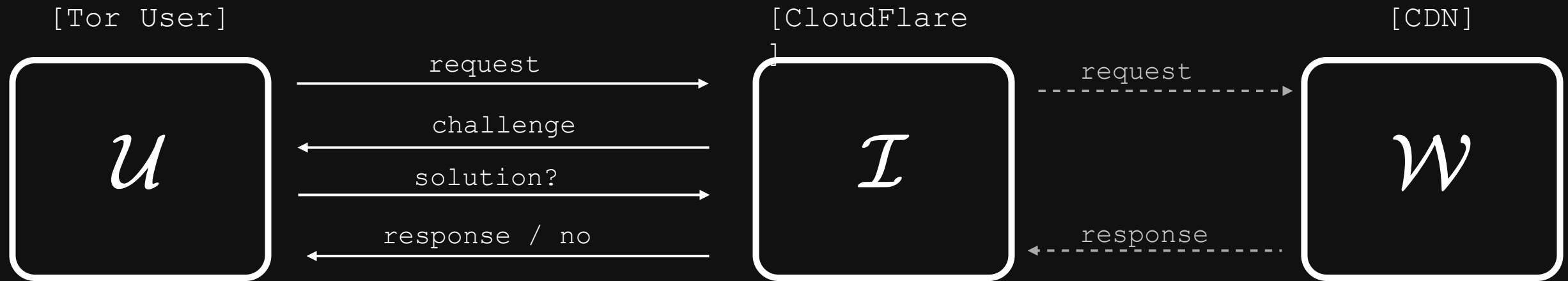
CloudFlare's story

Website protection.



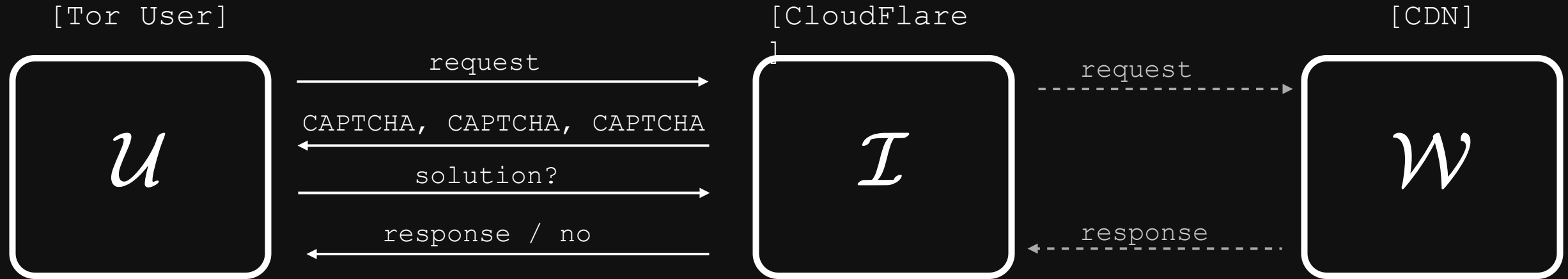
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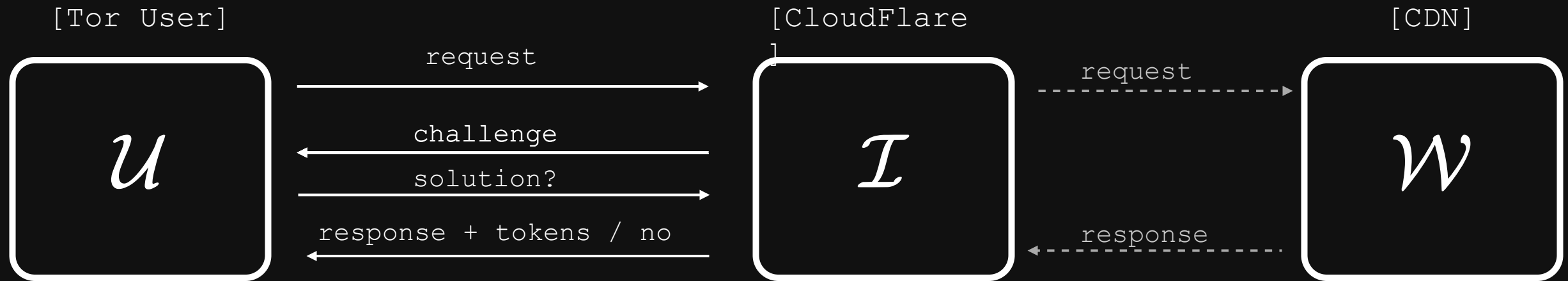
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fuck CloudFlare

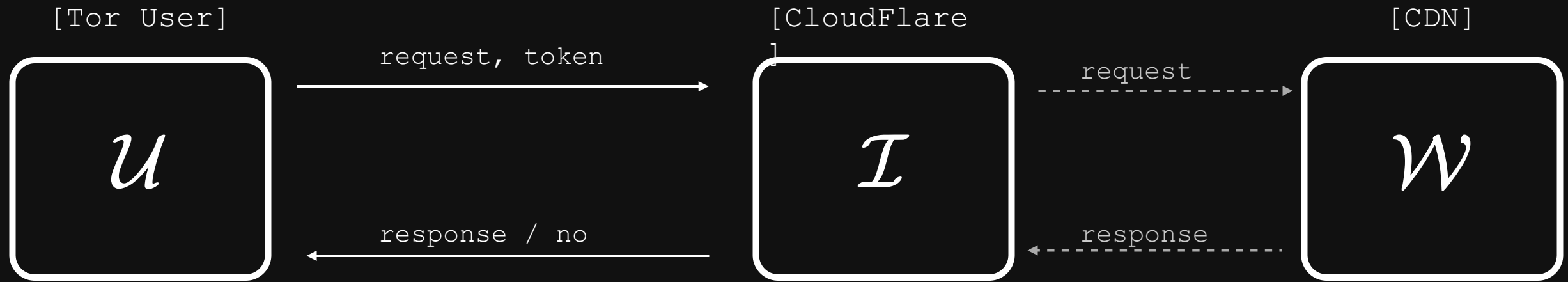
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Other stories



Micro payments.

Other stories



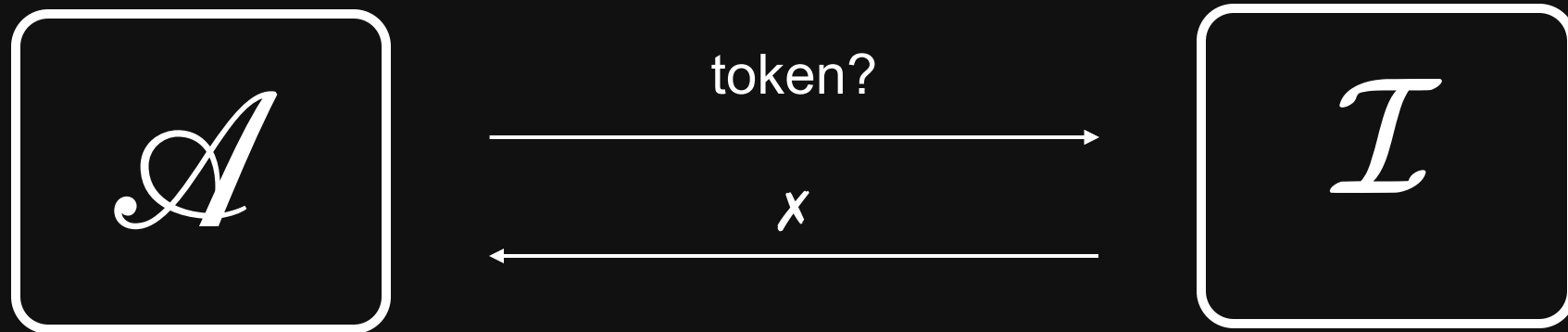
Fraud prevention.

Other stories

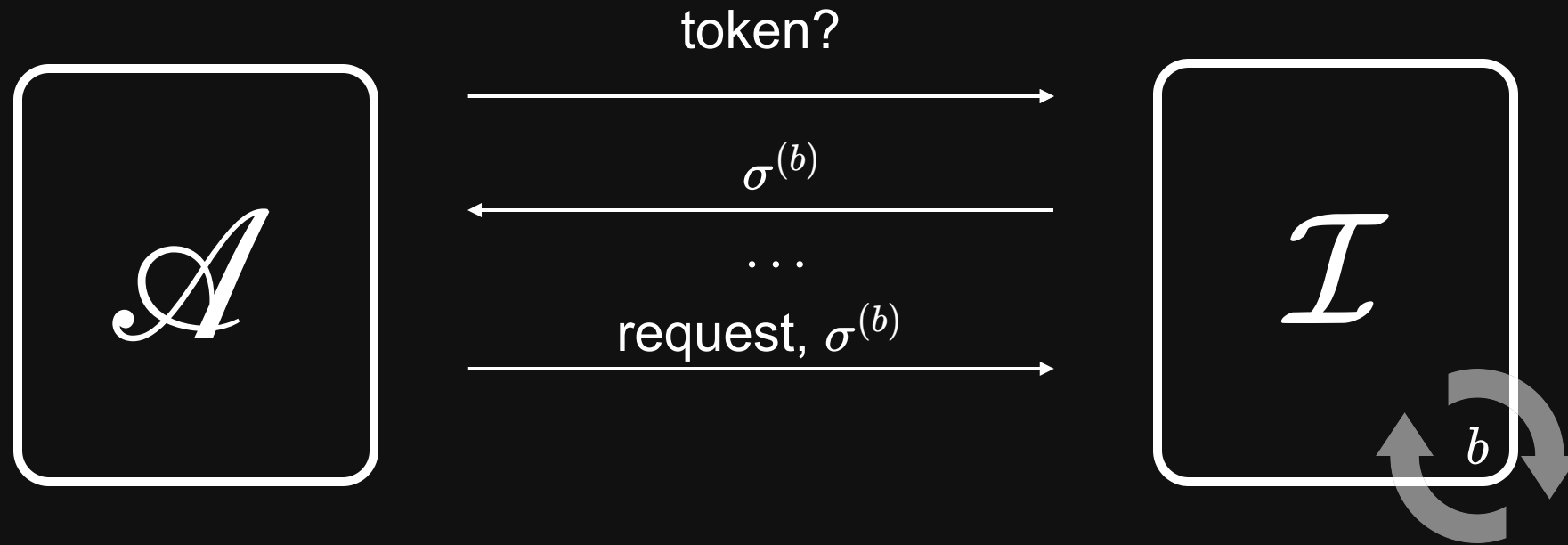


Deprecating 3rd party cookies.

Private metadata



Private metadata



The (formal) problem

Issuance protocol:

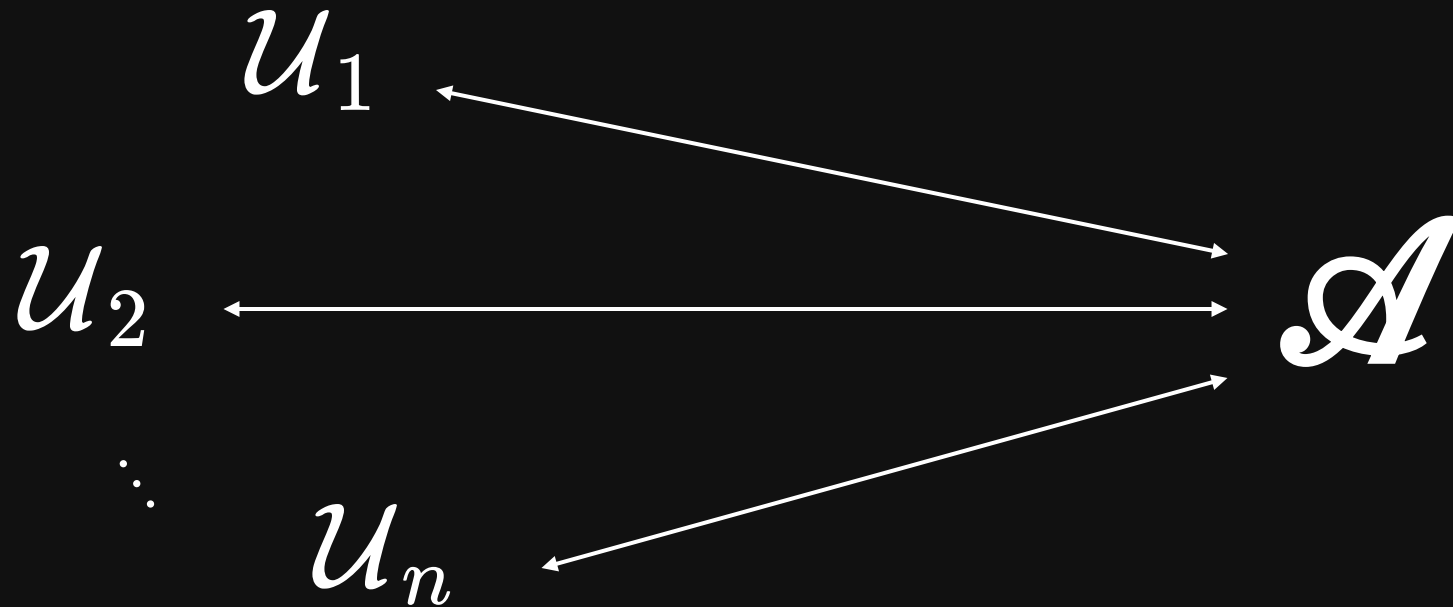
$$\sigma \leftarrow \langle \mathcal{U}(\text{pp}, t), \mathcal{I}(\text{sk}, b) \rangle$$

Redemption algorithm:

$$\{0, 1, \perp\} \leftarrow \mathcal{V}(\text{sk}, t, \sigma)$$

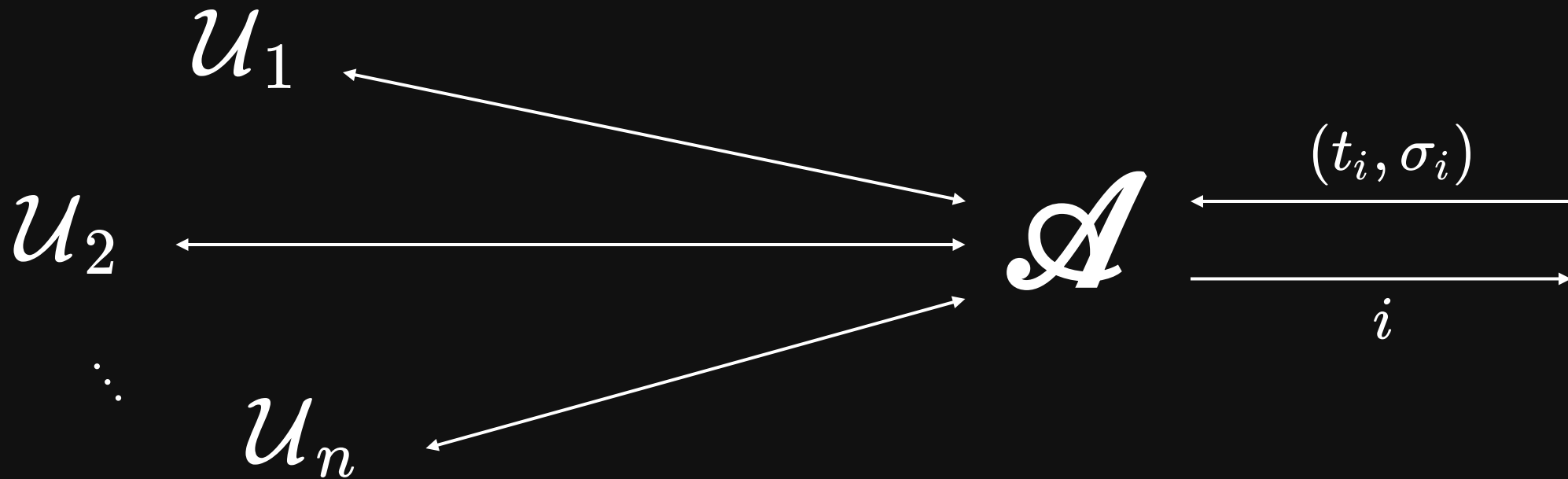
Security notions

- Unlinkability



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Security notions

- Unlinkability
- One-more unforgeability

$\mathcal{A}$

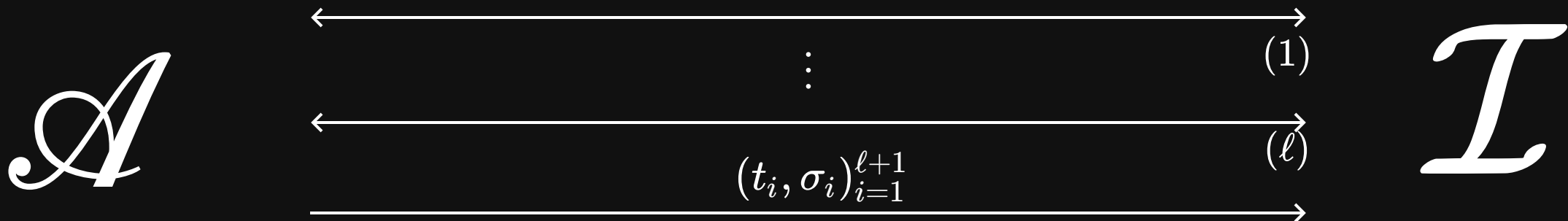
$(t_i, \sigma_i)_{i=1}^{\ell+1}$

$\mathcal{I}$



Security notions

- Unlinkability
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Security Notions

- Unlinkability
- One-more unforgeability
- Privacy of the metadata bit

$$\mathcal{I}(\mathbf{sk}, b=0) \stackrel{\text{ind.}}{\equiv} \mathcal{I}(\mathbf{sk}, b=1)$$

Standardization

W3C: Trust Token API

```
1 fetch('https://iacr.org/.well-known/trust-token', {  
2   trustToken: {  
3     type: 'token-request',  
4     issuer: 'ens.fr'  
5   }  
6 });
```

Standardization

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```
1 fetch('https://eprint.iacr.org/2020/072.pdf', {  
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```

[Example derived from the [original proposal](#).]

Standardization

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IETF: Privacy Pass draft

1. Introduction

In some situations, it may only be necessary to check that a client has been previously authorized by a service; without learning any other information. Such lightweight authorization mechanisms can be useful in quickly assessing the reputation of a client in latency-sensitive communication.

[Draft version 00]

Our contribution

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- Formalization of Anonymous Tokens;

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Related works

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- Anonymous Credentials

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- Anonymous Credentials
- Algebraic MACs

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- Anonymous Credentials
- Algebraic MACs
- Blind Signatures

Privacy Pass

User

Issuer

Privacy Pass

User

$$\Gamma := (p, \mathbb{G}, G)$$
$$X = xG$$

Issuer

Privacy Pass

User

Issuer

$$\Gamma := (p, \mathbb{G}, G)$$
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$$r \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$T' := r^{-1}H(t)$$

T'



Privacy Pass

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$$W' := xT'$$

$$W'$$



$$W := rW'$$

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... redemption ...

t, W

1. check $xH(t) = W$
2. add t to spent tokens.

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$$\Gamma := (p, \mathbb{G}, G)$$
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$$T'$$

$$W', \pi$$

$$W' := xT'$$

$$\pi := \text{zkp} \left\{ x \begin{bmatrix} G \\ T' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ W' \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

check π

$$W := rW'$$

... redemption ...

$$t, W$$

1. check $xH(t) = W$
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Private metadata?

User

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$$\Gamma := (p, \mathbb{G}, G)$$
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Attack

Adversary

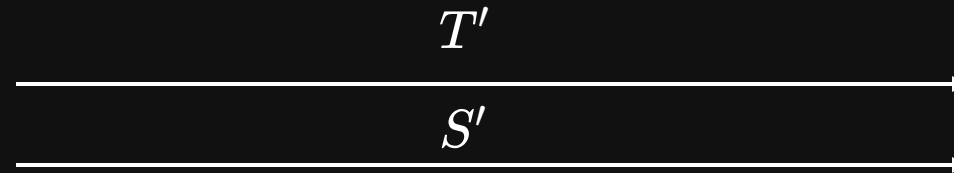
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$$W' := x_0 T'$$

$$V' := x_1 S'$$

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W'

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$$rW' \stackrel{?}{=} sV'$$

Privacy Pass variant

User

Issuer

$$\Gamma := (p, \mathbb{G}, G, H)$$

$$X = xG + yH$$

$$r \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

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T'



$$s \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^\lambda; S' := H(T', s)$$

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Privacy Pass variant

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s, W', π

$$W := rW'$$

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... redemption ...

t, S, W

1. check $xH(t) + yS = W$
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Privacy Pass variant

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$\pi :=$

$$\text{zkp} \left\{ x \begin{bmatrix} G \\ T' \end{bmatrix} + y \begin{bmatrix} H \\ S' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ W' \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

check π

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Removing the zk proof

User

Issuer

$$\Gamma := (p, \mathbb{G}, G)$$
$$X = xG$$

$$r, \rho \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$T' := r(H(t) - \rho G)$$

$$T'$$

$$W' := xT'$$

$$W', \pi$$

$$W := r^{-1}W' + \rho X$$

... redemption ...

$$t, W$$

1. check $xH(t) = W$
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Concrete security

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- One-more Diffie-Hellman is not extensively studied;
- Token Hijacking;
- Engineering issues.

Implementation

In Rust, using `curve25519-dalek::Ristretto`.

```
#[test]
fn it_works() {
    let mut csrng = rand::rngs::OsRng;
    // generate a keypair
    let keypair = KeyPair::generate(&mut csrng);

    // get the public parameters
    let pp = PublicParams::from(&keypair);
    // client's first message (the blinded token)
    let blinded_token = pp.generate_token(&mut csrng);
    // server's response (the signed token) with hidden metadata bit 0
    let signed_token = keypair.sign(&mut csrng, &blinded_token.to_bytes(), 0);
    // client's unblinding (the final token)
    let token = blinded_token.unblind(signed_token);
    assert!(token.is_ok());

    // verification of the token
    assert!(keypair.verify(&token.unwrap()).is_ok());
}
```

Future directions

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- public metadata

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- public metadata
- public verifiability
 - blind BLS
 - blind Okamoto-Schnorr? **broken** :(

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