

UNIVERSALLY COMPOSABLE

Σ -PROTOCOLS

in the

GLOBAL

RANDOM-ORACLE MODEL

Anna Lysyanskaya

Leah Namisa Rosenbloom

Brown University

TCC 2022

Typical Non-Interactive Zero-Knowledge Proofs of Knowledge (**NIZKPoK**)

Typical Non-Interactive Zero-Knowledge Proofs of Knowledge (**NIZKPK**)

- **Σ -protocols** made efficient & non-interactive
 - using the Fiat-Shamir transform (Fiat & Shamir '86)
 - in the random-oracle model (ROM) (Bellare & Rogaway, '93)

Typical Non-Interactive Zero-Knowledge Proofs of Knowledge (NIZKPK)

- **Σ -protocols** made efficient & non-interactive
 - using the Fiat-Shamir transform (Fiat & Shamir '86)
 - in the random-oracle model (ROM) (Bellare & Rogaway, '93)
- Common application

• Value v



Alice



Bob

Typical Non-Interactive Zero-Knowledge Proofs of Knowledge (NIZKPK)

- **Σ -protocols** made efficient & non-interactive
 - using the Fiat-Shamir transform (Fiat & Shamir '86)
 - in the random-oracle model (ROM) (Bellare & Rogaway, '93)

- Common application

- Value v
- Proof π that
 v is correct

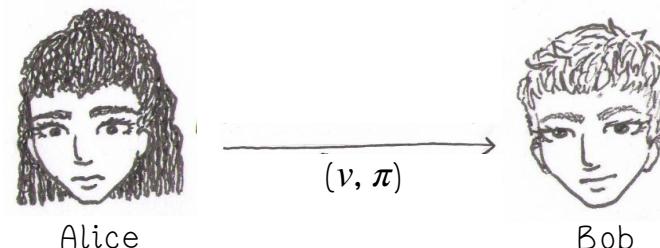


Typical Non-Interactive Zero-Knowledge Proofs of Knowledge (NIZKPoK)

- **Σ -protocols** made efficient & non-interactive
 - using the Fiat-Shamir transform (Fiat & Shamir '86)
 - in the random-oracle model (ROM) (Bellare & Rogaway, '93)

- Common application

- Value v
- Proof π that v is correct

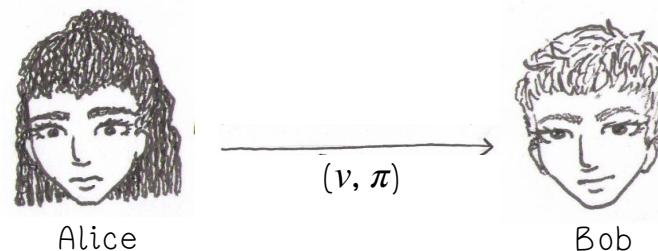


Typical Non-Interactive Zero-Knowledge Proofs of Knowledge (NIZKPoK)

- **Σ -protocols** made efficient & non-interactive
 - using the Fiat-Shamir transform (Fiat & Shamir '86)
 - in the random-oracle model (ROM) (Bellare & Rogaway, '93)

- Common application

- Value v
- Proof π that v is correct



- If π is a valid proof, accept v
- Otherwise, reject v

Typical Non-Interactive Zero-Knowledge Proofs of Knowledge (NIZKPK)

- **Σ -protocols** made efficient & non-interactive

- using the Fiat-Shamir transform (Fiat & Shamir '86)
 - in the random-oracle model (ROM) (Bellare & Rogaway, '93)

- Common application

group [CS97]

blind [HKL19]

threshold [CKM21] signatures

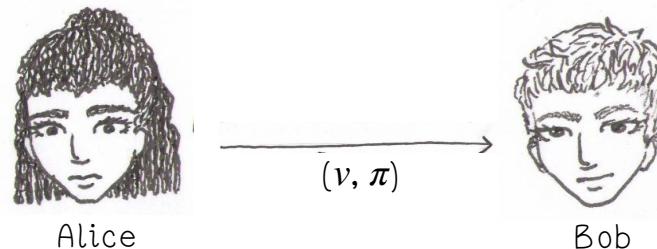
aggregate [Ks22]

multi- [DEF+19]

- Value v
- Proof π that v is correct

anonymous

cryptographic shuffles [Wikström09]



- If π is a valid proof, accept v
- Otherwise, reject v

networks [CBM15]
credentials [CL01]
e-cash [CHL05]
voting [Adida08]

verifiable

distributed ledgers [PR18]

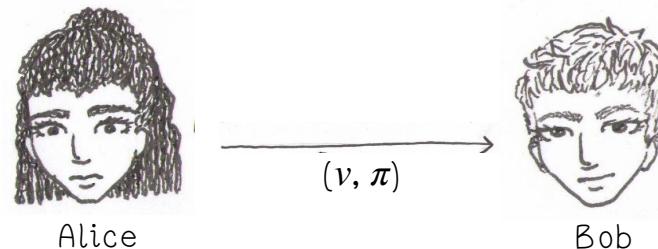
secret sharing [Pedersen92]
encryption [CD00]

Typical Non-Interactive Zero-Knowledge Proofs of Knowledge (NIZKPoK)

- **Σ -protocols** made efficient & non-interactive
 - using the Fiat-Shamir transform (Fiat & Shamir '86)
 - in the random-oracle model (ROM) (Bellare & Rogaway, '93)

- Common application

- Value v
- Proof π that v is correct



- If π is a valid proof, accept v
- Otherwise, reject v

Pros

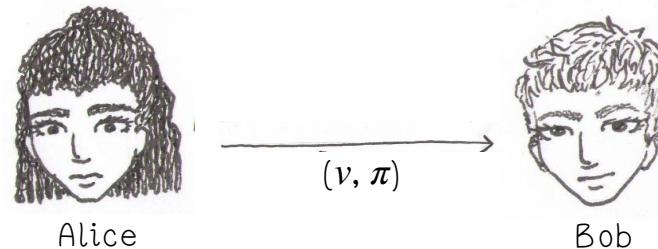
- Fiat-Shamir transform is efficient
- NIZKPoK are provably secure in the ROM (standalone security)

Typical Non-Interactive Zero-Knowledge Proofs of Knowledge (NIZKPoK)

- **Σ -protocols** made efficient & non-interactive
 - using the Fiat-Shamir transform (Fiat & Shamir '86)
 - in the random-oracle model (ROM) (Bellare & Rogaway, '93)

- Common application

- Value v
- Proof π that v is correct



- If π is a valid proof, accept v
- Otherwise, reject v

Pros

- Fiat-Shamir transform is efficient
- NIZKPoK are provably secure in the ROM (standalone security)

Cons

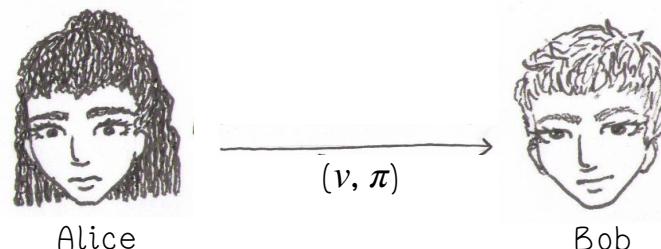
- Security is not guaranteed when NIZKPoK are composed
- Composable security is non-trivial

Typical Non-Interactive Zero-Knowledge Proofs of Knowledge (NIZKPK)

- **Σ -protocols** made efficient & non-interactive
 - using the Fiat-Shamir transform (Fiat & Shamir '86)
 - in the random-oracle model (ROM) (Bellare & Rogaway, '93)

- Common application

- Value v
- Proof π that v is correct



- If π is a valid proof, accept v
- Otherwise, reject v

Security of Blind Discrete Log Signatures against Interactive Attacks

Claus Peter Schnorr

A Generalized Birthday Problem (Extended Abstract)

David Wagner

On the (in)security of ROS

Fabrice Benhamouda¹, Tancrede Lepoint², Julian Loss³, Michele Orrù⁴, and Mariana Raykova⁵

On the Security of Two-Round Multi-Signatures

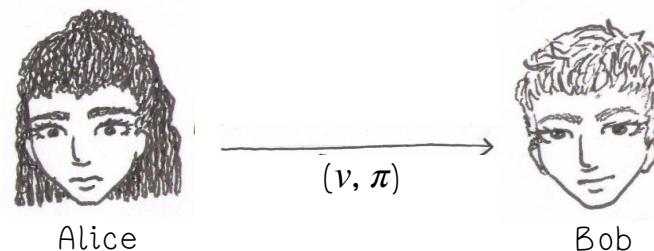
Manu Drijvers*†, Kasra Edalatnejad‡, Bryan Ford‡, Eike Kiltz§, Julian Loss§, Gregory Neven*, Igors Stepanovs¶

Typical Non-Interactive Zero-Knowledge Proofs of Knowledge (**NIZKPK**)

- **Σ -protocols** made efficient & non-interactive
 - using the Fiat-Shamir transform (Fiat & Shamir '86)
 - in the random-oracle model (ROM) (Bellare & Rogaway, '93)

- Common application

- Value v
- Proof π that v is correct



- If π is a valid proof, accept v
- Otherwise, reject v

★ WANT: universally composable (**UC**) **NIZKPK** with reasonable efficiency in the **ROM**

This Work

- 1) Defines **NIZKPK** in a composition-friendly way

This Work

- 1) Defines **NIZKPK** in a composition-friendly way
- 2) Identifies standard security properties that are both necessary and sufficient to obtain **UC NIZKPK** in the global **ROM**

This Work

- 1) Defines **NIZKPoK** in a composition-friendly way
- 2) Identifies standard security properties that are both necessary and sufficient to obtain **UC NIZKPoK** in the global **ROM**
- 3) Realizes efficient **UC NIZKPoK** in the global **ROM** using the randomized Fischlin transform (Fischlin '05, Kondi & shelat '22)

This Work

- 1) Defines **NIZKPoK** in a composition-friendly way
- 2) Identifies standard security properties that are both necessary and sufficient to obtain **UC NIZKPoK** in the global **ROM**
- 3) Realizes efficient **UC NIZKPoK** in the global **ROM** using the randomized Fischlin transform (Fischlin '05, Kondi & shelat '22)

★ Implications: plug-and-play NIZKPoK for any application (regardless of composition) in the global ROM.

Non-Interactive Zero-Knowledge Proof of Knowledge

Ideal Functionality F_{NIZK}

Non-Interactive Zero-Knowledge Proof of Knowledge

Ideal Functionality F_{NIZK}

Setup

Prove

Verify

Non-Interactive Zero-Knowledge Proof of Knowledge

Ideal Functionality F_{NIZK}

Setup



F^s_{NIZK}

Prove

Verify

Non-Interactive Zero-Knowledge Proof of Knowledge

Ideal Functionality F_{NIZK}

Setup



Setup session
 s

F^s
 F_{NIZK}

Prove

Verify

Non-Interactive Zero-Knowledge Proof of Knowledge

Ideal Functionality F_{NIZK}

Setup



Setup session
 s

F^s_{NIZK}

\mathcal{G}
IDEAL
ADVERSARY

Prove

Verify

Non-Interactive Zero-Knowledge Proof of Knowledge

Ideal Functionality F_{NIZK}

Setup



Setup session
 s

F^s_{NIZK}

Setup session
 s

G
IDEAL
ADVERSARY

Prove

Verify

Non-Interactive Zero-Knowledge Proof of Knowledge

Ideal Functionality F_{NIZK}

Setup



Setup session
 s

F^s
 $NIZK$

Setup session
 s

G
IDEAL
ADVERSARY

Algorithms:

(Setup, Prove, Verify, Simulate, Extract)

Prove

Verify

Non-Interactive Zero-Knowledge Proof of Knowledge

Ideal Functionality F_{NIZK}^s

Setup



HONEST
PARTY
(session s)

Setup session
 s

F_{NIZK}^s

Setup session
 s

\mathcal{G}
IDEAL
ADVERSARY

Algorithms:

(Setup, Prove, Verify, Simulate, Extract)

Prove



HONEST
PARTY
(session s)

Prove (x, w)

Verify

F_{NIZK}^s

(x, π) or Fail:

Non-Interactive Zero-Knowledge Proof of Knowledge

Ideal Functionality F_{NIZK}^s

Setup



Setup session
 s

F_{NIZK}^s

Setup session
 s

G
IDEAL ADVERSARY

Algorithms:

(Setup, Prove, Verify, Simulate, Extract)

Prove



Prove(x, w)

Verify

F_{NIZK}^s

(x, π) or Fail:

- throw out w
- compute π according to Simulate
- if $\text{Verify}(x, \pi) = \emptyset$, output Fail.
- otherwise, output (x, π) .

Non-Interactive Zero-Knowledge Proof of Knowledge

Ideal Functionality F_{NIZK}^s

Setup



$\xrightarrow[\mathcal{S}]{\text{Setup session}}$

F_{NIZK}^s

$\xrightarrow[\mathcal{S}]{\text{Setup session}}$

\mathcal{G}
IDEAL ADVERSARY

Algorithms:

(Setup, Prove, Verify, Simulate, Extract)

Prove



$\xrightarrow{\text{Prove}(x, w)}$

F_{NIZK}^s

HONEST PARTY
(session s)

(x, π) or Fail:

- throw out w
- compute π according to Simulate
- if $\text{Verify}(x, \pi) = \emptyset$, output Fail.
- otherwise, output (x, π) .

Verify



$\xrightarrow{\text{Verify}(x, \pi)}$

F_{NIZK}^s

HONEST PARTY
(session s)

$\{0, 1\}$ or Fail:

Non-Interactive Zero-Knowledge Proof of Knowledge

Ideal Functionality F_{NIZK}

Setup



$\xrightarrow[\mathcal{S}]{\text{Setup session}}$

F_{NIZK}^s

$\xrightarrow[\mathcal{S}]{\text{Setup session}}$

\mathcal{G}
IDEAL ADVERSARY

Algorithms:

(Setup, Prove, Verify, Simulate, Extract)

Prove



$\xrightarrow{\text{Prove}(x, w)}$

F_{NIZK}^s

HONEST PARTY
(session s)

(x, π) or Fail:

- throw out w
- compute π according to Simulate
- if $\text{Verify}(x, \pi) = \emptyset$, output Fail.
- otherwise, output (x, π) .

Verify



$\xrightarrow{\text{Verify}(x, \pi)}$

F_{NIZK}^s

HONEST PARTY
(session s)

$\{\emptyset, 1\}$ or Fail:

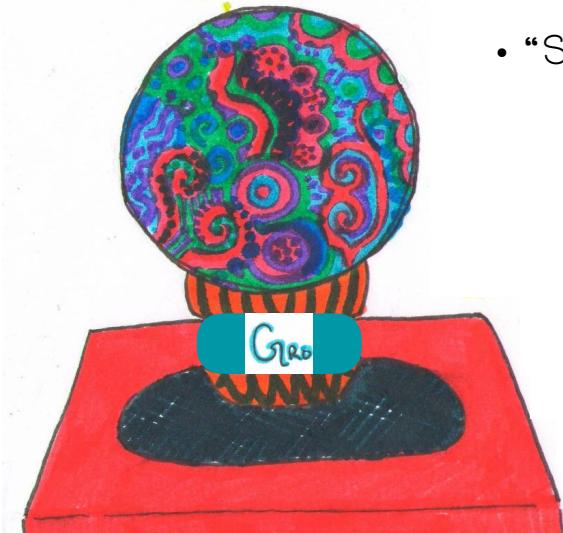
- if π is valid and not simulated:
 - compute w according to Extract
 - if $R(x, w) = \emptyset$, output Fail.
 - otherwise, output verification.

Global Random Oracles



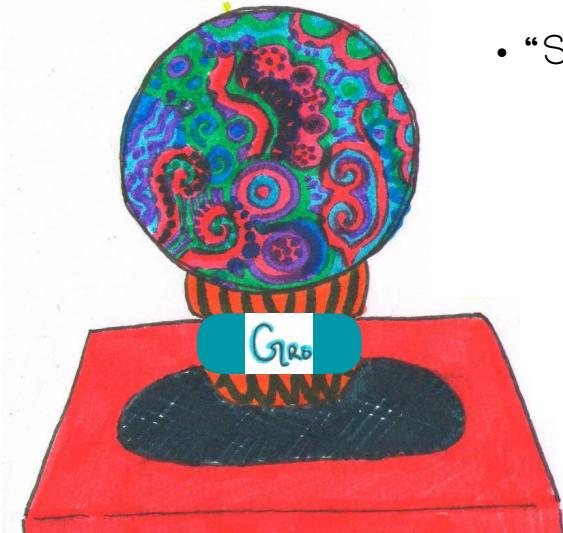
Global Random Oracles

- “Strict” Global Random Oracle G_{RO}



Global Random Oracles

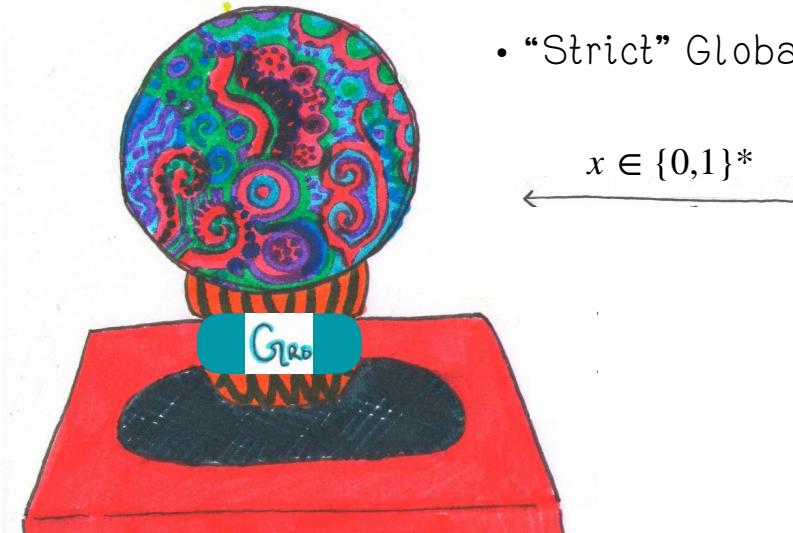
- “Strict” Global Random Oracle G_{RO}



Alice

Global Random Oracles

- “Strict” Global Random Oracle G_{RO}

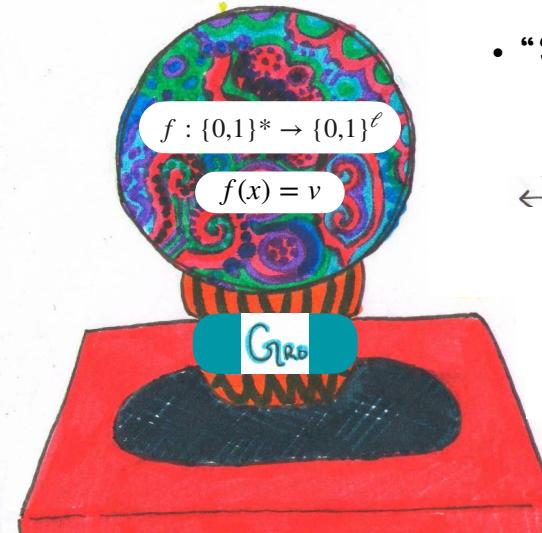

$$x \in \{0,1\}^*$$

←



Alice

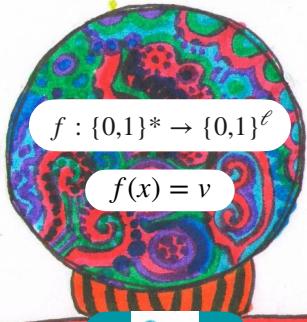
Global Random Oracles



- “Strict” Global Random Oracle Gro



Global Random Oracles



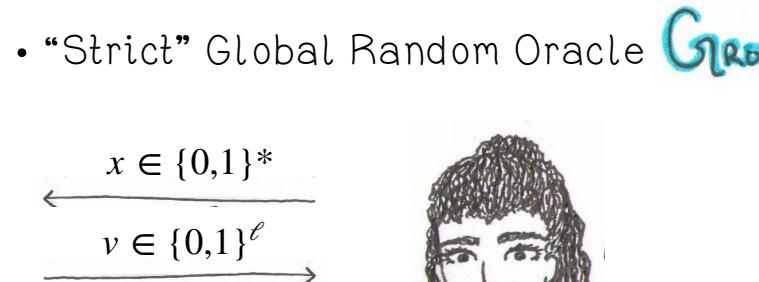
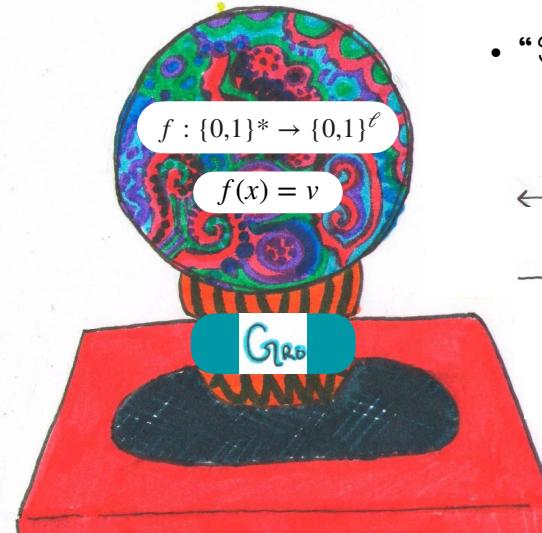
- “Strict” Global Random Oracle G_{RO}

$$\begin{array}{c} x \in \{0,1\}^* \\ \longleftrightarrow \\ v \in \{0,1\}^\ell \end{array}$$



Alice

Global Random Oracles



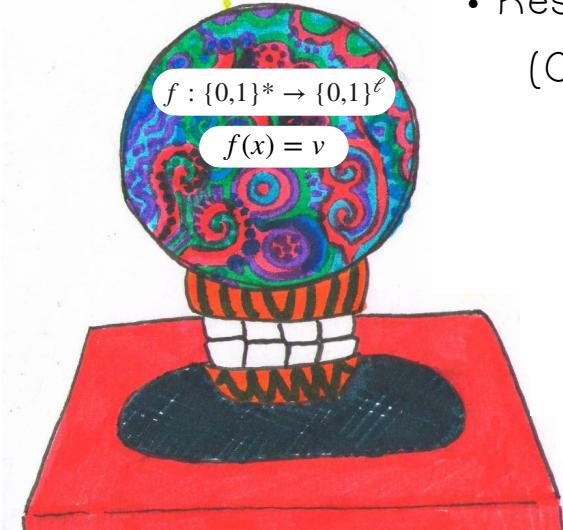
Alice

- Impossible to achieve NIZKPoK using a strictly global setup
(Pass '03; Canetti, Jain, & Scafuro '14)

Global Random Oracles

- Restricted Observable Global Random Oracle
(Canetti, Jain, & Scafuro '14)

GroRO

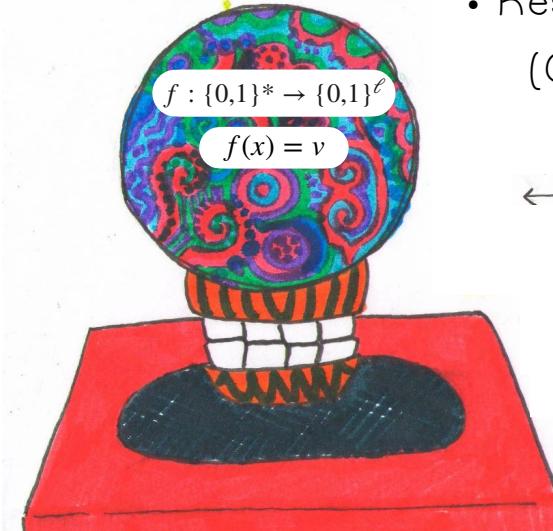


Alice
sid s

Global Random Oracles

- Restricted Observable Global Random Oracle
(Canetti, Jain, & Scafuro '14)

GroRO



$$f : \{0,1\}^* \rightarrow \{0,1\}^\ell$$

$$f(x) = v$$

$$s, x \in \{0,1\}^*$$



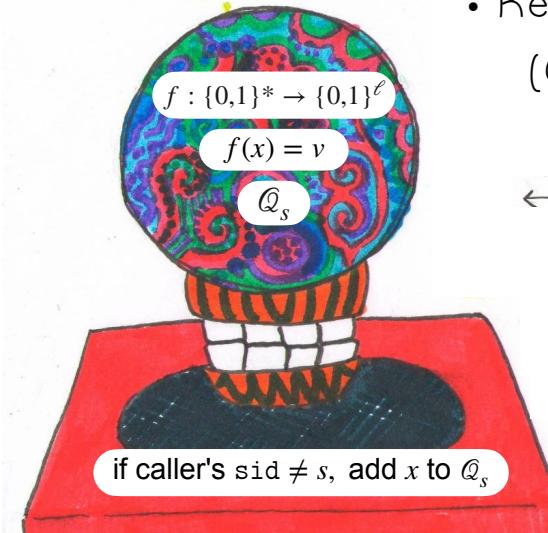


Alice
std s

Global Random Oracles

- Restricted Observable Global Random Oracle
(Canetti, Jain, & Scafuro '14)

GroRO



$s, x \in \{0,1\}^*$

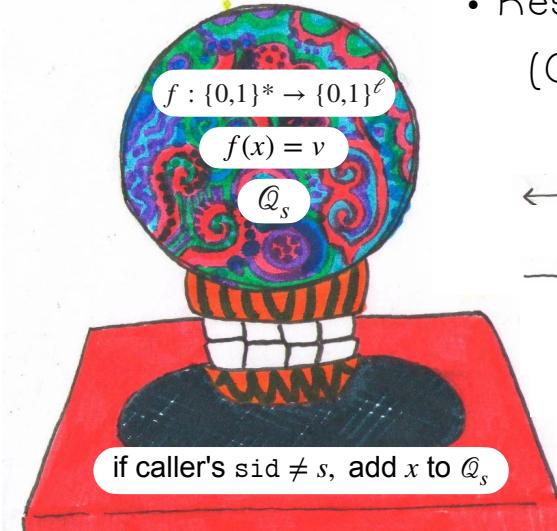


Alice
sid s

Global Random Oracles

- Restricted Observable Global Random Oracle
(Canetti, Jain, & Scafuro '14)

GroRO



$$\begin{array}{c} s, x \in \{0,1\}^* \\ \xleftarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \\ v \in \{0,1\}^\ell \\ \xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}} \end{array}$$

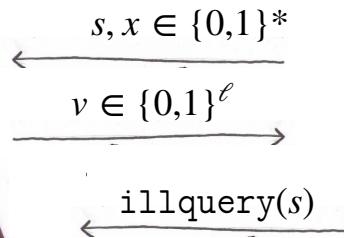
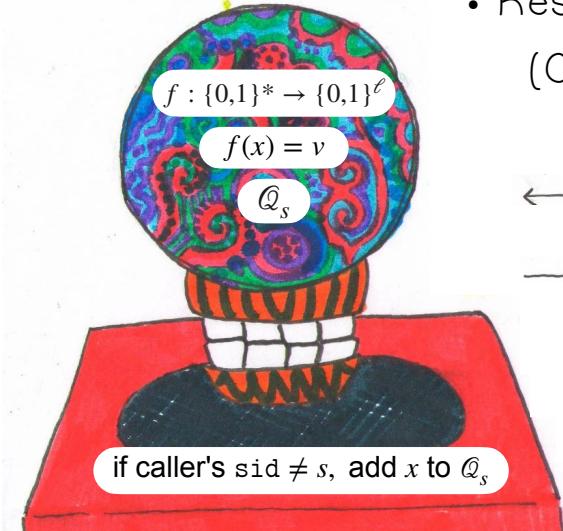


Alice
sid s

Global Random Oracles

- Restricted Observable Global Random Oracle
(Canetti, Jain, & Scafuro '14)

GroRO

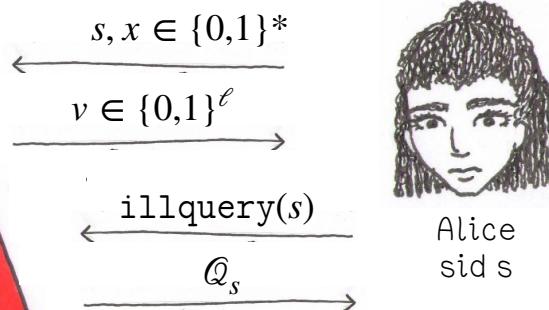
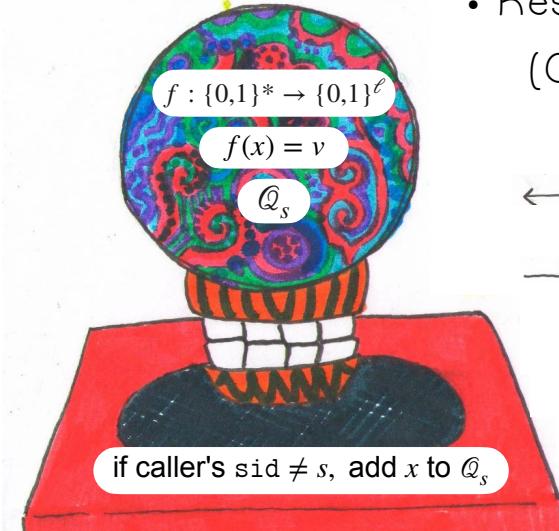


Alice
sid s

Global Random Oracles

- Restricted Observable Global Random Oracle
(Canetti, Jain, & Scafuro '14)

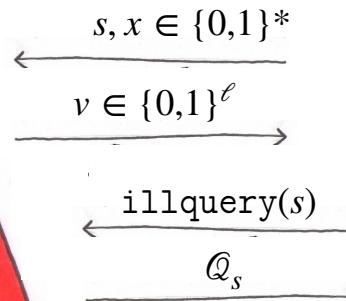
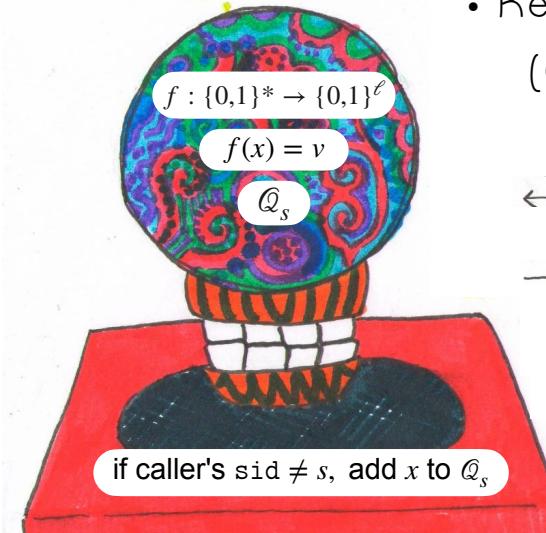
GroRO



Global Random Oracles

- Restricted Observable Global Random Oracle
(Canetti, Jain, & Scafuro '14)

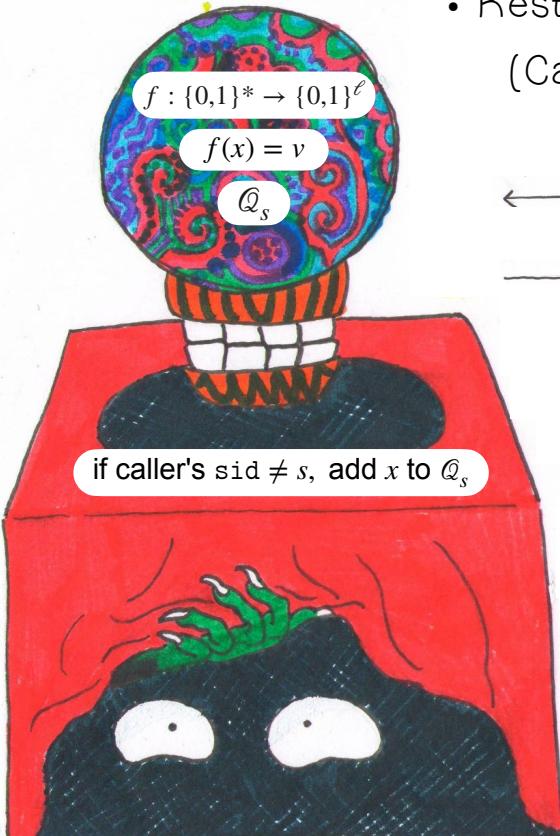
GroRO



Alice
sid s

- Allows extractor to observe list of “illegitimate queries” Q_s

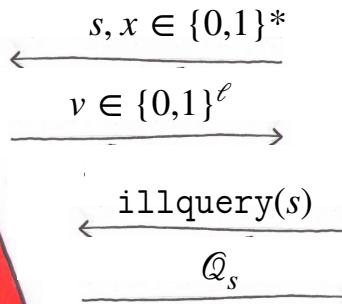
Global Random Oracles



- Restricted Observable Global Random Oracle

GroRO

(Canetti, Jain, & Scafuro '14)



Alice
sid s

- Allows extractor to observe list of “illegitimate queries” Q_s

- Restricted Programmable Observable Global Random Oracle

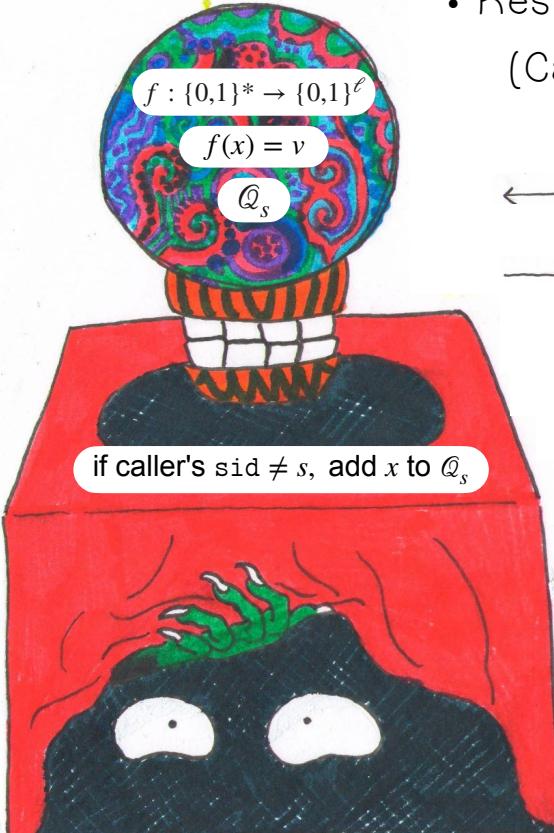
GroPORO

(Camenisch, Drijvers, Gagliardoni, Lehmann, & Neven '18)



Alice
sid s

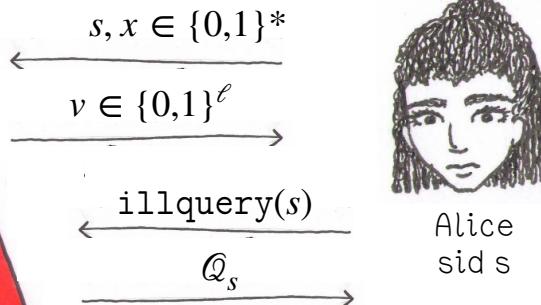
Global Random Oracles



- Restricted Observable Global Random Oracle

GroRO

(Canetti, Jain, & Scafuro '14)

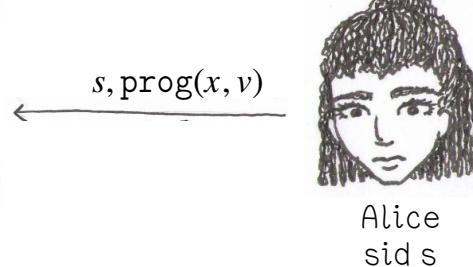


Alice
sid s

- Restricted Programmable Observable Global Random Oracle

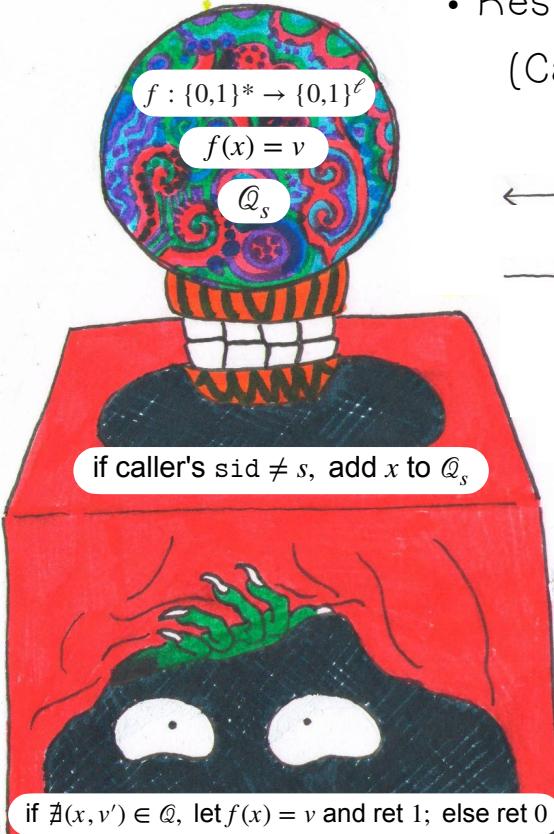
GroPORO

(Camenisch, Drijvers, Gagliardoni, Lehmann, & Neven '18)

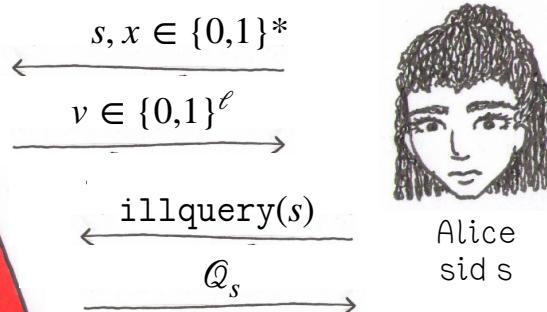


Alice
sid s

Global Random Oracles



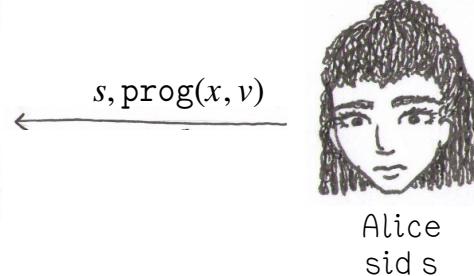
- Restricted Observable Global Random Oracle (Canetti, Jain, & Scafuro '14)



- Allows extractor to observe list of “illegitimate queries” \mathcal{Q}_s

GroRO

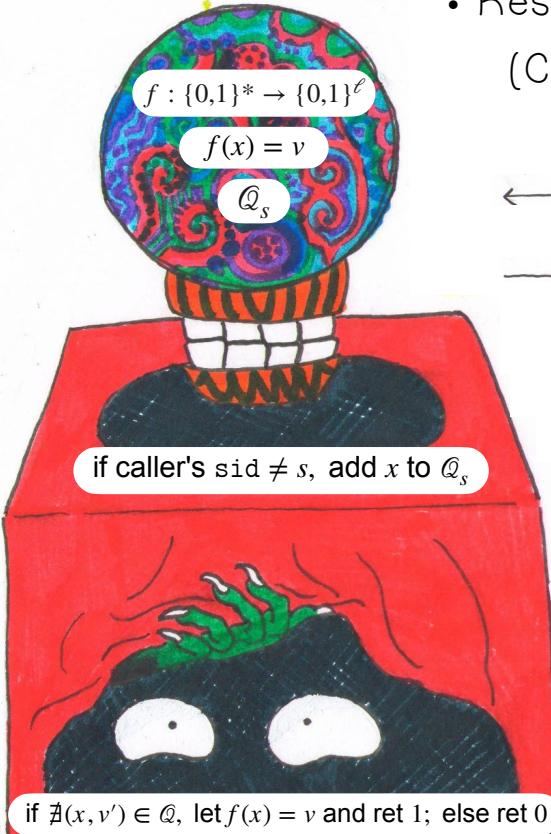
- Restricted Programmable Observable Global Random Oracle (Camenisch, Drijvers, Gagliardoni, Lehmann, & Neven '18)



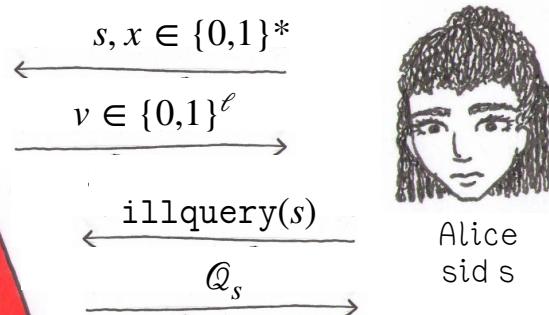
(4)

GroPORO

Global Random Oracles



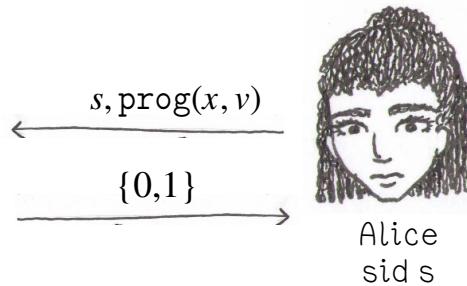
- Restricted Observable Global Random Oracle (Canetti, Jain, & Scafuro '14)



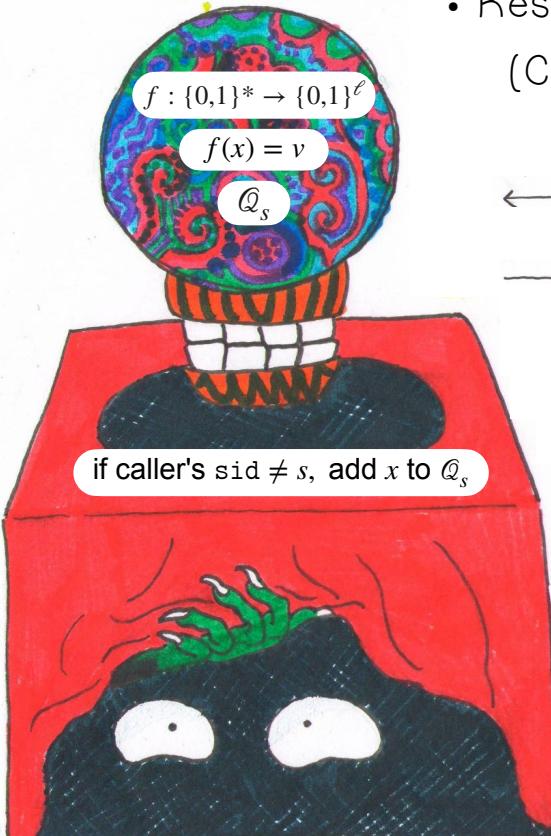
- Allows extractor to observe list of “illegitimate queries” \mathcal{Q}_s

(4)

- Restricted Programmable Observable Global Random Oracle (Camenisch, Drijvers, Gagliardoni, Lehmann, & Neven '18)



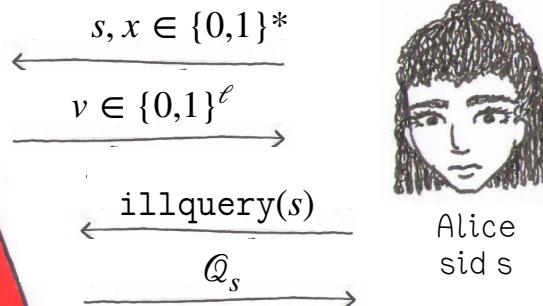
Global Random Oracles



- Restricted Observable Global Random Oracle

GroRO

(Canetti, Jain, & Scafuro '14)



Alice
sid s

- Restricted Programmable Observable Global Random Oracle

GroPORO

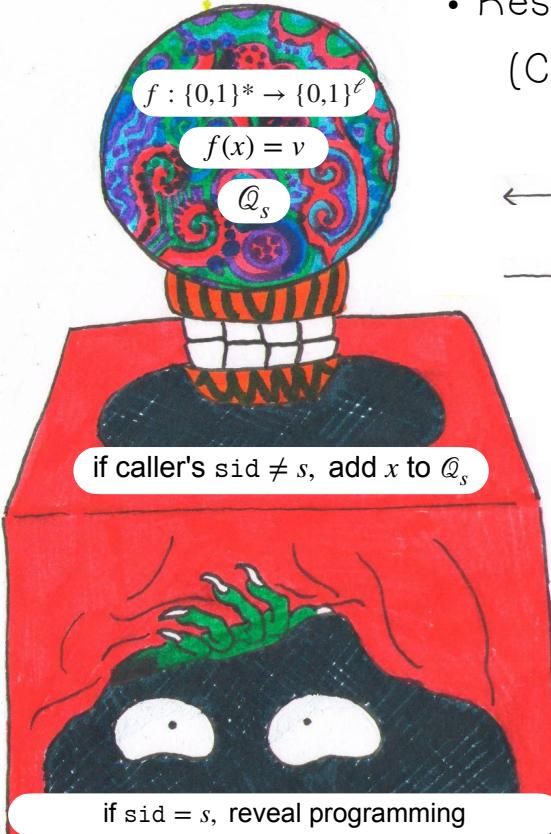
(Camenisch, Drijvers, Gagliardoni, Lehmann, & Neven '18)

$s, \text{isProg}(x)?$

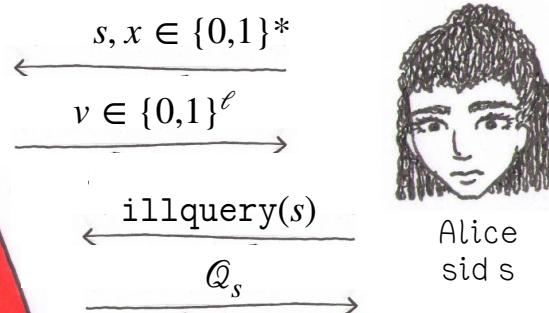


Alice
sid s

Global Random Oracles

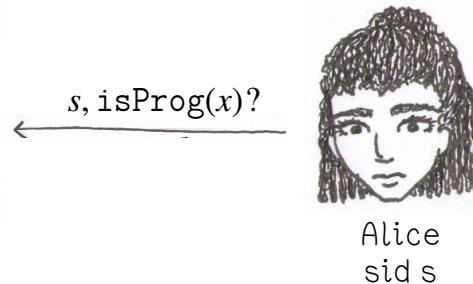


- Restricted Observable Global Random Oracle (Canetti, Jain, & Scafuro '14)

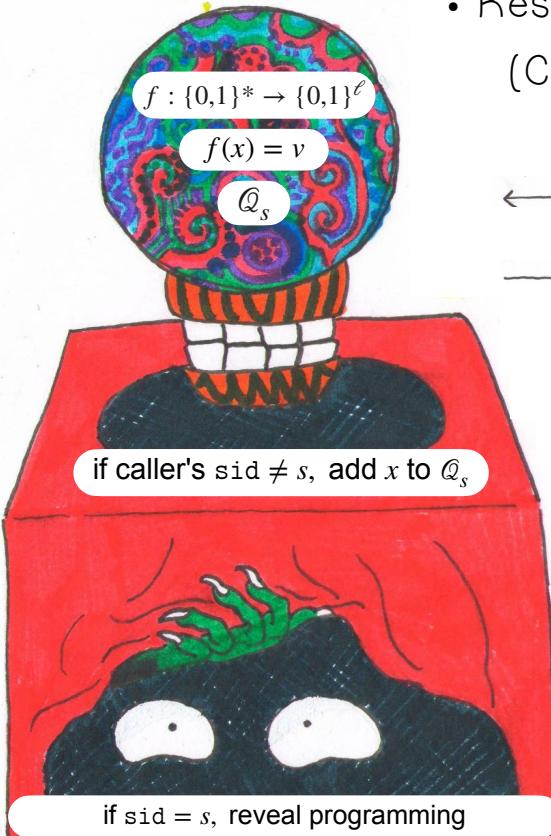


- Allows extractor to observe list of “illegitimate queries” Q_s

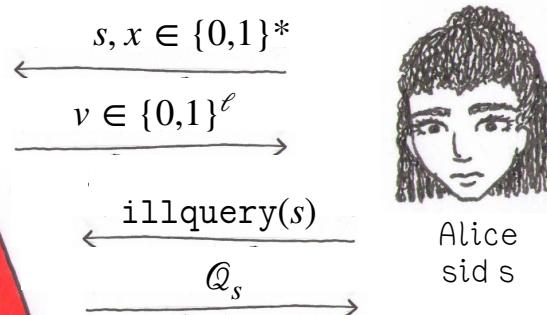
- Restricted Programmable Observable Global Random Oracle (Camenisch, Drijvers, Gagliardoni, Lehmann, & Neven '18)



Global Random Oracles

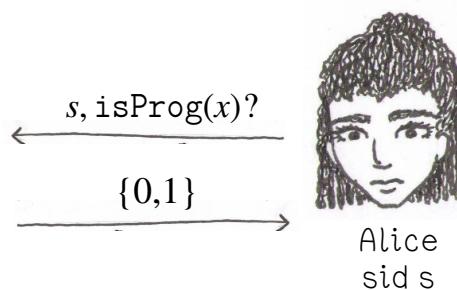


- Restricted Observable Global Random Oracle (Canetti, Jain, & Scafuro '14)

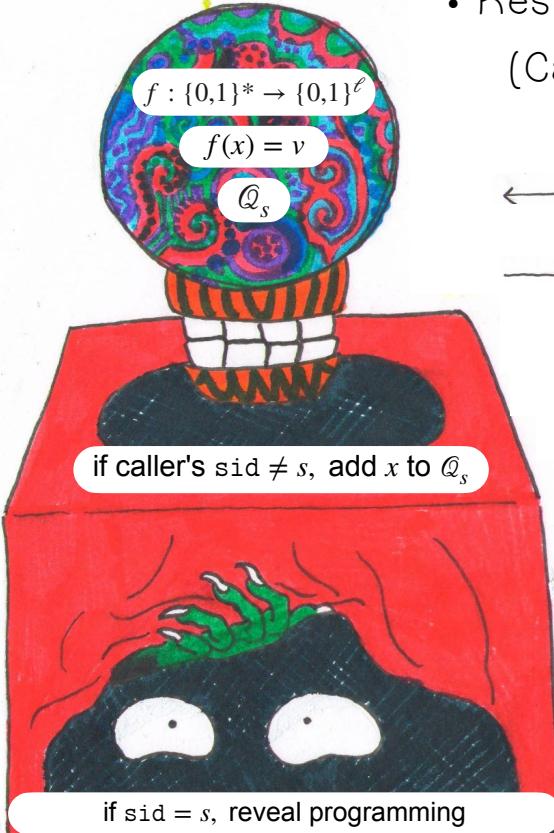


- Allows extractor to observe list of “illegitimate queries” Q_s

- Restricted Programmable Observable Global Random Oracle (Camenisch, Drijvers, Gagliardoni, Lehmann, & Neven '18)



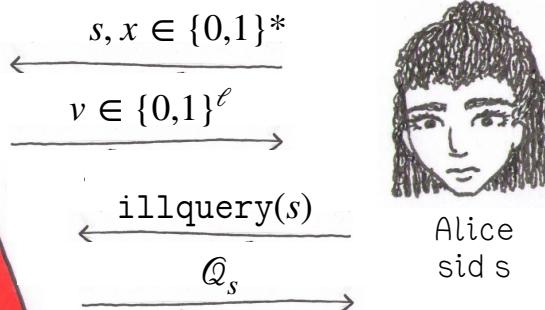
Global Random Oracles



- Restricted Observable Global Random Oracle

GroRO

(Canetti, Jain, & Scafuro '14)

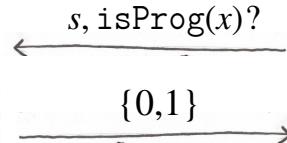


Alice
sid s

- Restricted Programmable Observable Global Random Oracle

GroPORO

(Camenisch, Drijvers, Gagliardoni, Lehmann, & Neven '18)

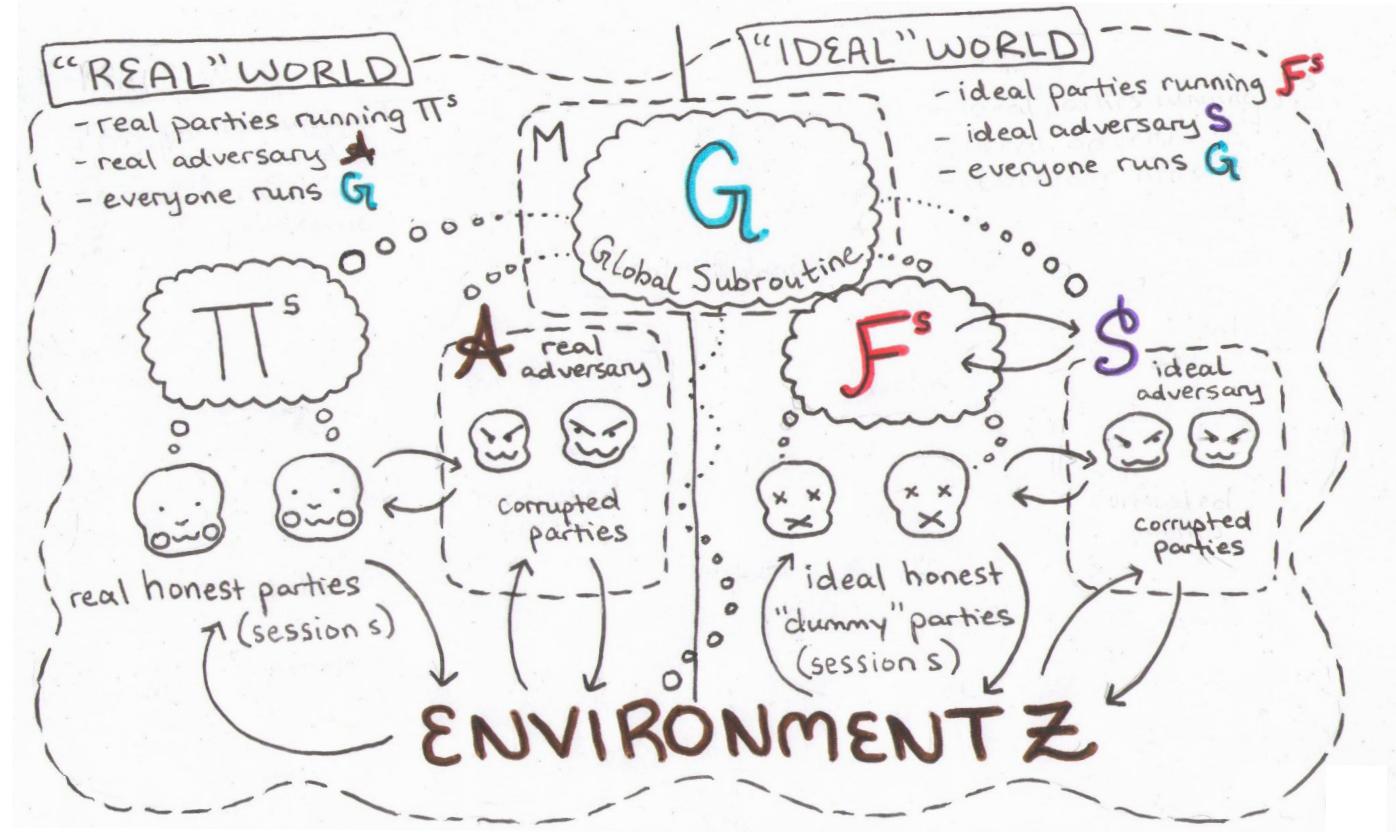


Alice
sid s

- Allows simulator to program
- Reveals programming only to “legitimate” session participants

Universal Composability with Global Subroutines

(UCGS) Model (Badertscher, Canetti, Hesse, Tackman, & Zikas, '20)



Theorem 1.

Let Π be a protocol that UC-realizes F_{NIK} in any G_{RO} -hybrid model.

Then Π must be...

Theorem 1.

Let Π be a protocol that UC-realizes F_{NIK} in any G_{RO} -hybrid model.

Then Π must be... ① overwhelmingly complete

Theorem 1.

Let Π be a protocol that UC-realizes F_{NIZK} in any G_{ZK} -hybrid model.

Then Π must be... ① overwhelmingly complete ② non-interactive multiple special honest-verifier zero-knowledge
(NIM-SHVZK)

Theorem 1.

Let Π be a protocol that UC-realizes F_{NIZK} in any G_{RO} -hybrid model.

Then Π must be...

- (1) overwhelmingly complete
- (2) non-interactive multiple special honest-verifier zero-knowledge (NIM-SHVZK)
- (3) non-interactive special simulation-sound (NI-SSS).

Theorem 1.

Let Π be a protocol that UC-realizes F_{NIZK} in any G_{ZK} -hybrid model.

Then Π must be... ① overwhelmingly complete ② non-interactive multiple special honest-verifier zero-knowledge (NIM-SHVZK) ③ non-interactive special simulation-sound (NI-SSS).

1) Overwhelming Completeness: given honestly-computed π for $x \in L_R$, $\Pr[\mathcal{V} \text{ Accepts}] = 1 - \text{negl}(\lambda)$

Theorem 1.

Let Π be a protocol that UC-realizes F_{NIZK} in any G_{Pro} -hybrid model.

Then Π must be... ① overwhelmingly complete ② non-interactive multiple special honest-verifier zero-knowledge (NIM-SHVZK) ③ non-interactive special simulation-sound (NI-SSS).

- 1) Overwhelming Completeness: given honestly-computed π for $x \in L_R$, $\Pr[V \text{ Accepts}] = 1 - \text{negl}(\lambda)$
- 2) Non-Interactive Multiple Special Honest-Verifier Zero-Knowledge (NIM-SHVZK):
poly-many proofs from SimProve are indistinguishable from poly-many proofs from Prove

Theorem 1.

Let Π be a protocol that UC-realizes F_{NIZK} in any G_{Pro} -hybrid model.

Then Π must be...

① overwhelmingly complete

② non-interactive multiple special honest-verifier zero-knowledge
(NIM-SHVZK)

③ non-interactive special simulation-sound (NI-SSS).

- 1) Overwhelming Completeness: given honestly-computed π for $x \in L_R$, $\Pr[V \text{ Accepts}] = 1 - \text{negl}(\lambda)$
- 2) Non-Interactive Multiple Special Honest-Verifier Zero-Knowledge (NIM-SHVZK):
poly-many proofs from SimProve are indistinguishable from poly-many proofs from Prove
- 3) Non-Interactive Special Simulation-Soundness (NI-SSS): given a valid and non-simulated proof, the Extract algorithm can extract a valid witness using only the adversary's RO queries, even when the adversary gets to see poly-many proofs from SimProve

Straight-line Compilers

A straight-line compiler SLC takes a Σ -protocol $\Sigma_{R,\tau}$ as input and produces a tuple of algorithms $\Pi_{R,\tau}^{\text{SLC}}$ with the following properties:

Straight-line Compilers

A straight-line compiler SLC takes a Σ -protocol $\Sigma_{R,\tau}$ as input and produces a tuple of algorithms $\Pi_{R,\tau}^{\text{SLC}}$ with the following properties:

$$\Pi_{R,\tau}^{\text{SLC}} = (\text{Setup}^{\text{R0}}, \text{Prove}^{\text{R0}}, \text{Verify}^{\text{R0}}, \text{SimSetup}, \text{SimProve}, \text{Extract})$$

Straight-line Compilers

A straight-line compiler SLC takes a Σ -protocol $\Sigma_{R,\tau}$ as input and produces a tuple of algorithms $\Pi_{R,\tau}^{\text{SLC}}$ with the following properties:

$$\Pi_{R,\tau}^{\text{SLC}} = (\text{Setup}^{\text{R0}}, \text{Prove}^{\text{R0}}, \text{Verify}^{\text{R0}}, \text{SimSetup}, \text{SimProve}, \text{Extract})$$

- 1) Overwhelming Completeness: given honestly-computed π for $x \in L_R$, $\Pr[V \text{ Accepts}] = 1 - \text{negl}(\lambda)$
- 2) Non-Interactive Multiple Special Honest-Verifier Zero-Knowledge (NIM-SHVZK):
poly-many proofs from **SimProve** are indistinguishable from poly-many proofs from **Prove**
- 3) Non-Interactive Special Simulation-Soundness (NI-SSS): given a valid and non-simulated proof, the **Extract** algorithm can extract a valid witness using only the adversary's R0 queries, even when the adversary gets to see poly-many proofs from **SimProve**

Straight-line Compilers

A straight-line compiler SLC takes a Σ -protocol $\Sigma_{R,\tau}$ as input and produces a tuple of algorithms $\Pi_{R,\tau}^{\text{SLC}}$ with the following properties:

$$\Pi_{R,\tau}^{\text{SLC}} = (\text{Setup}^{\text{R0}}, \text{Prove}^{\text{R0}}, \text{Verify}^{\text{R0}}, \text{SimSetup}, \text{SimProve}, \text{Extract})$$

- 1) Overwhelming Completeness: given honestly-computed π for $x \in L_R$, $\Pr[V \text{ Accepts}] = 1 - \text{negl}(\lambda)$
- 2) Non-Interactive Multiple Special Honest-Verifier Zero-Knowledge (NIM-SHVZK): poly-many proofs from **SimProve** are indistinguishable from poly-many proofs from **Prove**
- 3) Non-Interactive Special Simulation-Soundness (NI-SSS): given a valid and non-simulated proof, the **Extract** algorithm can extract a valid witness using only the adversary's R0 queries, even when the adversary gets to see poly-many proofs from **SimProve**

★ Theorem: the randomized Fischlin transform (Fischlin '05, Kondi & shelat '22)
is a straight-line compiler.

Theorem 2.

Let

- $\Sigma_{R,T}$ be any Σ -protocol,
- G_{proo} be the restricted programmable observable global RO, &
- SLC be any straight-line compiler.

Theorem 2.

Let

- $\Sigma_{R,\tau}$ be any Σ -protocol,
- G_{ProPo} be the restricted programmable observable global RO, &
- SLC be any straight-line compiler.

Then the tuple of algorithms $\Pi_{R,\tau}^{\text{SLC}}$ obtained by running $\Sigma_{R,\tau}$ through SLC UC-realizes F_{NIZK} in the G_{ProPo} -hybrid model.

Theorem 2 (Proof).

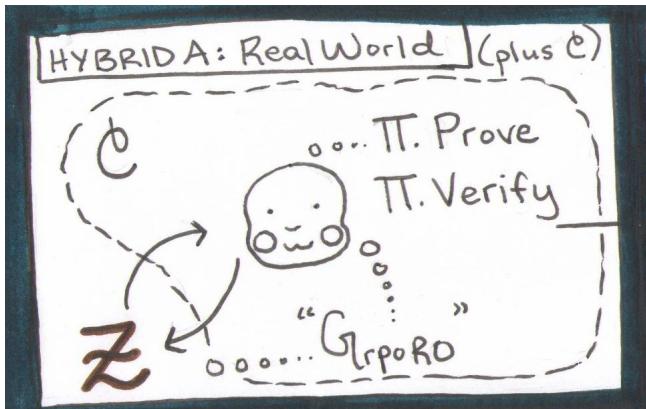
Recall: want to prove

$$\text{IDEAL}_{F_{\text{mild}, S, \mathbb{Z}}}^{\mathbf{G}_{\text{puro}}} \approx \text{REAL}_{\pi_{R, \mathbb{Z}}^{\text{SLC}}, \lambda, \mathbb{Z}}^{\mathbf{G}_{\text{puro}}}$$

Theorem 2 (Proof).

Recall: want to prove

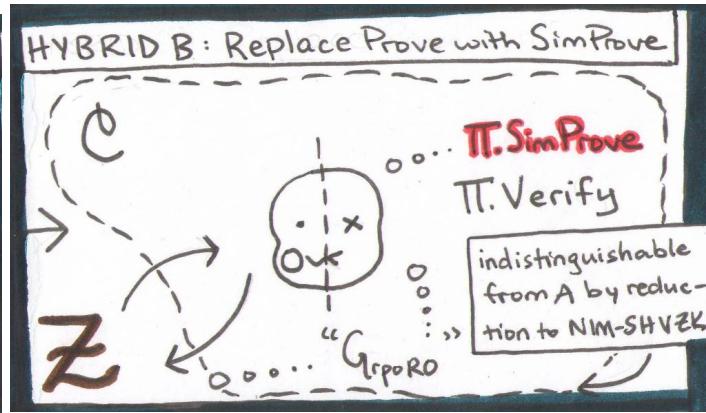
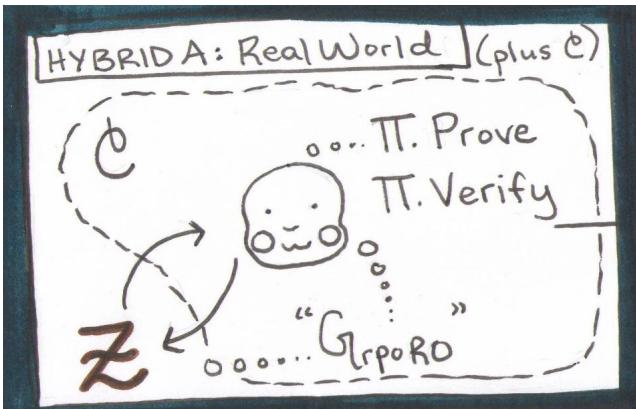
$$\text{IDEAL}_{\text{F}\pi_{\text{R},\text{C}}, \text{S}, \text{Z}}^{\text{G}_{\text{RPO}}} \approx \text{REAL}_{\text{G}_{\text{RPO}}, \pi_{\text{R},\text{C}}^{\text{SLC}}, \text{A}, \text{Z}}$$



Recall: want to prove

Theorem 2 (Proof).

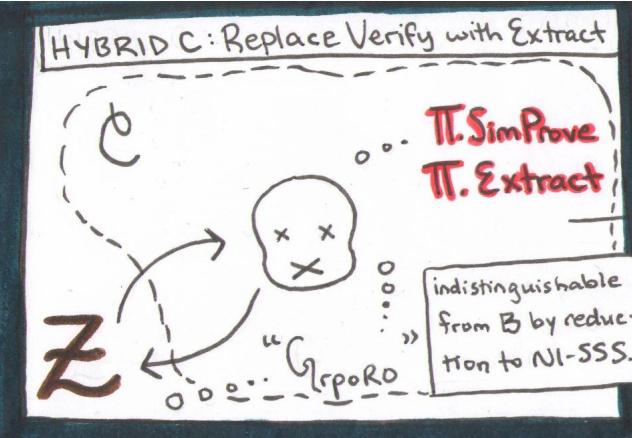
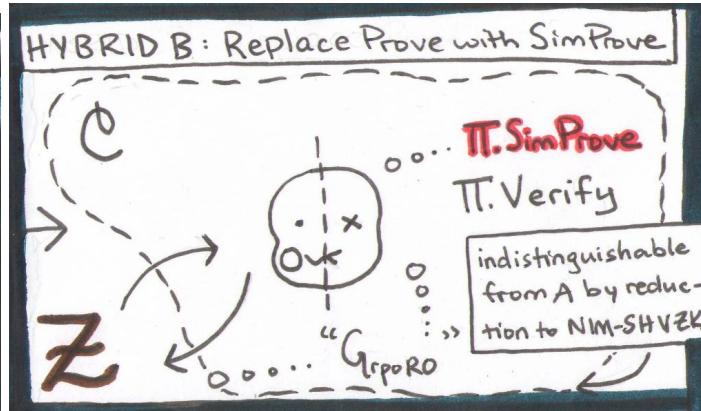
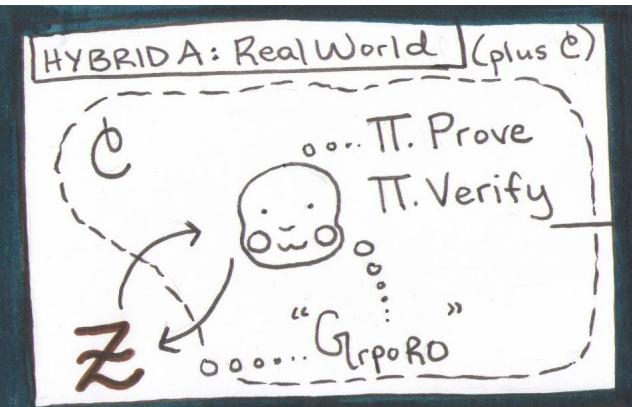
IDEAL $\overset{G_{\text{pro}}}{\underset{F_{\text{mik}}, S, Z}{\approx}}$ REAL $\overset{G_{\text{pro}}}{\underset{\pi_{R,T}^{\text{SLC}}, \lambda, Z}{\approx}}$



Recall: want to prove

Theorem 2 (Proof).

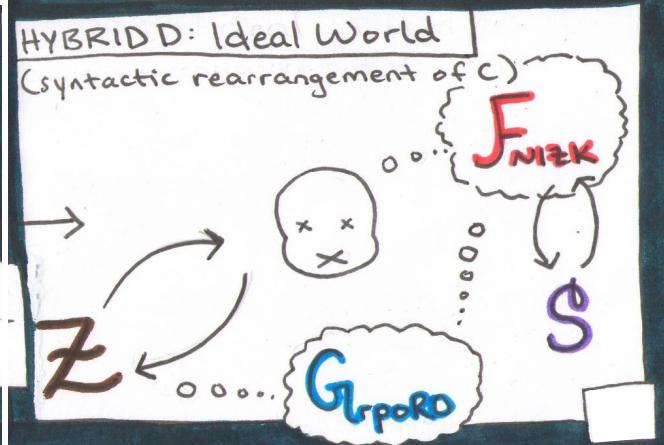
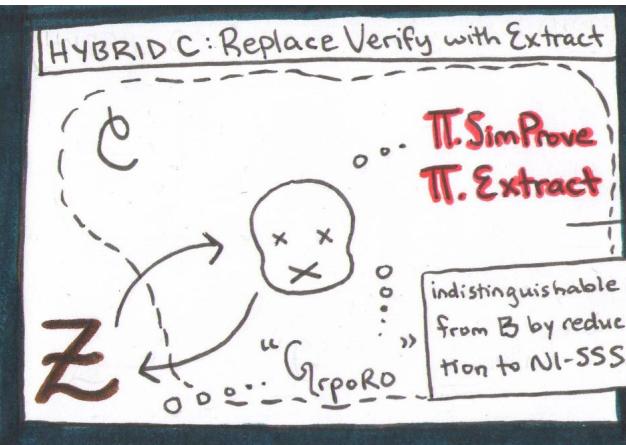
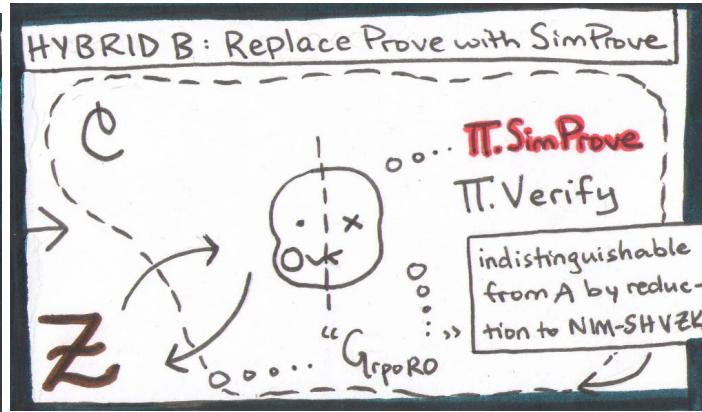
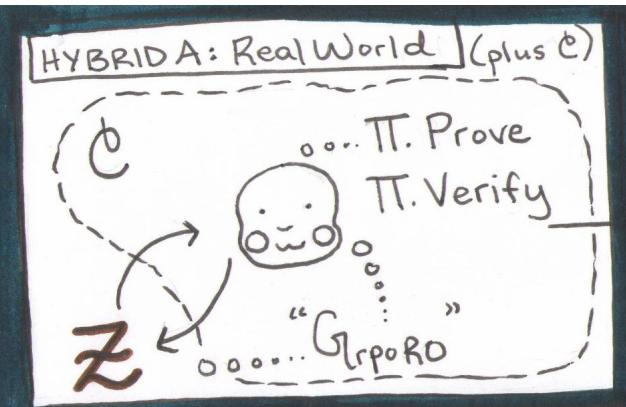
$$\text{IDEAL}_{\mathcal{G}_{\text{prpO}}, \mathcal{F}_{\text{mka}, S, Z}} \approx \text{REAL}_{\mathcal{G}_{\text{prpO}}, \Pi_{R, T}^{\text{SLC}}, \mathcal{A}, Z}$$



Recall: want to prove

Theorem 2 (Proof).

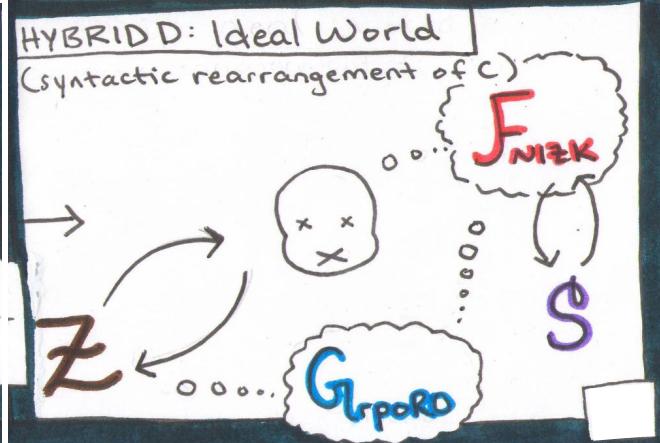
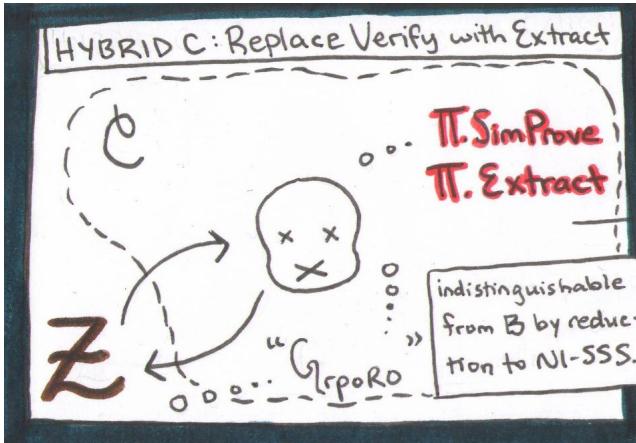
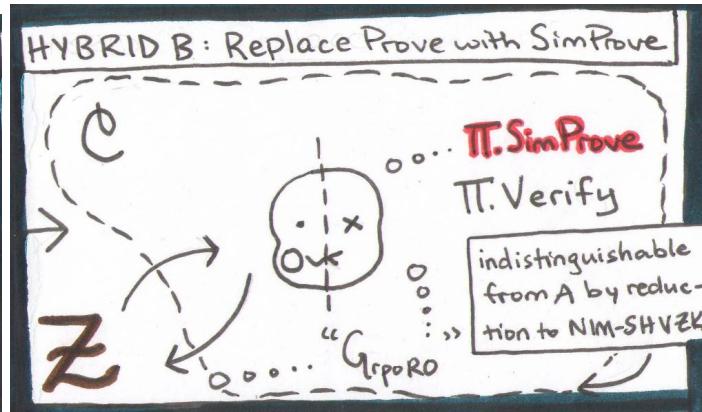
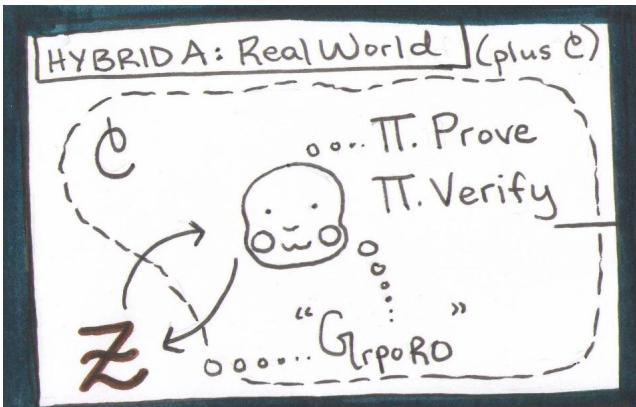
$$\text{IDEAL}_{\mathcal{G}_{\text{pOPO}}, \mathcal{F}_{\text{NIK}, S, Z}} \approx \text{REAL}_{\mathcal{G}_{\text{pOPO}}, \mathcal{T}_{R, T}^{\text{SLC}}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{Z}}$$



Recall: want to prove

Theorem 2 (Proof).

$$\text{IDEAL}_{\mathcal{G}_{\text{pRPO}}, \mathcal{F}_{\text{NIK}}, S, Z} \approx \text{REAL}_{\mathcal{G}_{\text{pRPO}}, \Pi_{R, T}^{\text{SLC}}, A, Z}$$



requires localized programming interface



Theorem 3.

Let

- Σ_{RvS} be an OR-protocol over R or the CRS relation S,
- G_{rO} be the restricted observable global RO,
- SLC be any straight-line compiler, &
- F_{CRS} be the CRS ideal functionality.

Theorem 3.

Let

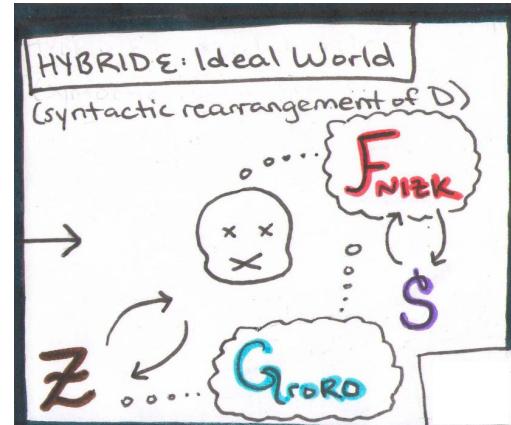
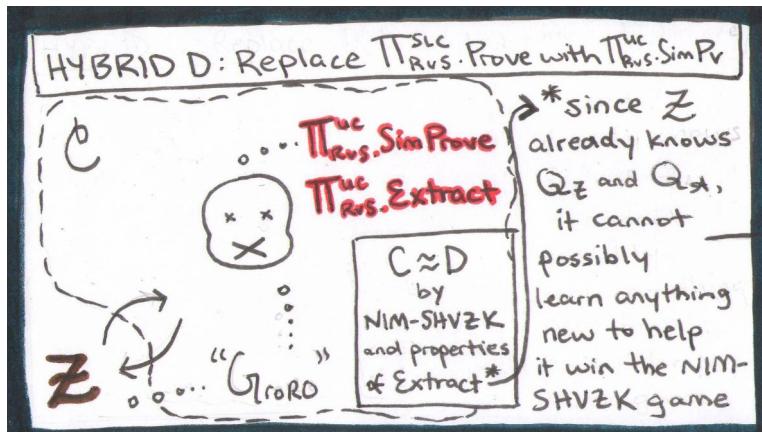
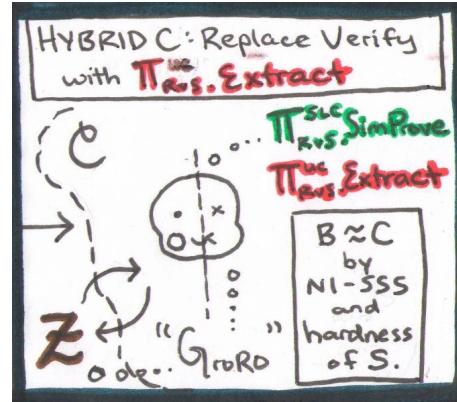
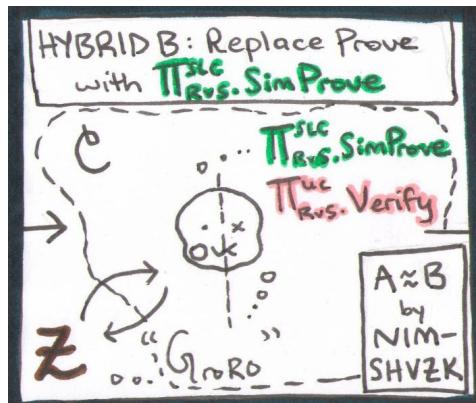
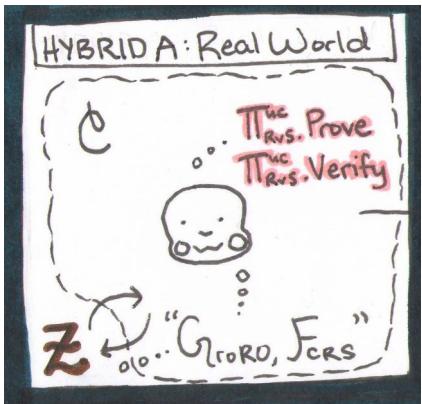
- \sum_{RvS} be an OR-protocol over R or the CRS relation S,
- G_{GroG} be the restricted observable global RO,
- SLC be any straight-line compiler, &
- F_{CRS} be the CRS ideal functionality.

Then the tuple of algorithms Π_{RvS}^{uc} obtained by running \sum_{RvS} through SLC UC-realizes F_{NIZK} in the $G_{GroG}-F_{CRS}$ -hybrid model.

Theorem 3 (Proof).

Recall: want to prove

IDEAL $\xrightarrow{\text{GroRo}} \approx \text{REAL} \xrightarrow{\text{GroRo, Fcs}}$



Thank you for
listening!



References

1. Ben Adida. Helios: Web-based open-audit voting. In Paul C. van Oorschot, editor, *Proceedings of the 17th USENIX Security Symposium*, pages 335–348, 2008.
2. Christian Badertscher, Ran Canetti, Julia Hesse, Björn Tackmann, and Vassilis Zikas. Universal composition with global subroutines: Capturing global setup within plain uc. In *Theory of Cryptography Conference*, pages 1–30. Springer, 2020.
3. Mihir Bellare and Phillip Rogaway. Random oracles are practical: A paradigm for designing efficient protocols. In *Proceedings of the 1st ACM Conference on Computer and Communications Security*, pages 62–73, 1993.
4. Jan Camenisch and Ivan Damgård. Verifiable encryption, group encryption, and their applications to separable group signatures and signature sharing schemes. In *Conference on the Theory and Application of Cryptology and Information Security*, pages 331–345. Springer, 2000.
5. Jan Camenisch, Manu Drijvers, Tommaso Gagliardoni, Anja Lehmann, and Gregory Neven. The wonderful world of global random oracles. In *International Conference on the Theory and Applications of Cryptographic Techniques*, pages 280–312. Springer, 2018.
6. Jan Camenisch, Susan Hohenberger, and Anna Lysyanskaya. Compact E-cash. In Ronald Cramer, editor, *Advances in Cryptology — Eurocrypt 2005*, volume 3494, pages 302–321. Springer, 2005.
7. Jan Camenisch and Anna Lysyanskaya. An efficient system for non-transferable anonymous credentials with optional anonymity revocation. In Birgit Pfitzmann, editor, *EUROCRYPT 2001*, volume 2045, pages 93–118. Springer Verlag, 2001.
8. Jan Camenisch and Markus Stadler. Efficient group signature schemes for large groups. In *CRYPTO 1997*, pages 410–424. Springer, 1997.
9. Ran Canetti, Abhishek Jain, and Alessandra Scafuro. Practical uc security with a global random oracle. In *Proceedings of the 2014 ACM SIGSAC Conference on Computer and Communications Security*, pages 597–608, 2014.
10. Henry Corrigan-Gibbs, Dan Boneh, and David Mazieres. Riposte: An anonymous messaging system handling millions of users. In *2015 IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy*, pages 321–338. IEEE, 2015.
11. Elizabeth Crites, Chelsea Komlo, and Mary Maller. How to prove schnorr assuming schnorr: Security of multi-and threshold signatures. *ePrint Archive*, 2021.
12. Ivan Damgård. On σ -protocols. University of Aarhus, Department of Computer Science, 2002.
13. Manu Drijvers, Kasra Edalatnejad, Bryan Ford, Eike Kiltz, Julian Loss, Gregory Neven, and Igors Stepanovs. On the security of two-round multi-signatures. In *2019 IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy*, pages 1084–1101. IEEE, 2019.
14. Amos Fiat and Adi Shamir. How to prove yourself: Practical solutions to identification and signature problems. In *Conference on the theory and application of cryptographic techniques*, pages 186–194. Springer, 1986.
15. Eduard Hauck, Eike Kiltz, and Julian Loss. A modular treatment of blind signatures from identification schemes. In *International Conference on the Theory and Applications of Cryptographic Techniques*, pages 345–375. Springer, 2019.
16. Yashvanth Kondi and abhi shelat. Improved straight-line extraction in the random oracle model with applications to signature aggregation. *ePrint Archive*, 2022.
17. Somnath Panja and Bimal Kumar Roy. A secure end-to-end verifiable e-voting system using zero knowledge based blockchain. *ePrint*, 2018.
18. Torben Pryds Pedersen. In *CRYPTO '92*.
19. Claus-Peter Schnorr. Efficient signature generation by smart cards. *Journal of cryptology*, 4(3):161–174, 1991.
20. Douglas Wikström. A commitment-consistent proof of a shuffle. In Colin Boyd and Juan Manuel González Nieto, editors, *ACISP*, pages 407–421. Springer, 2009.