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BETTER.

SESSION ID:

Zero-knowledge proofs (ZKP): Privacy Preserving Authentication

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The Challenge

Balancing Personal Privacy with Institutional Integrity

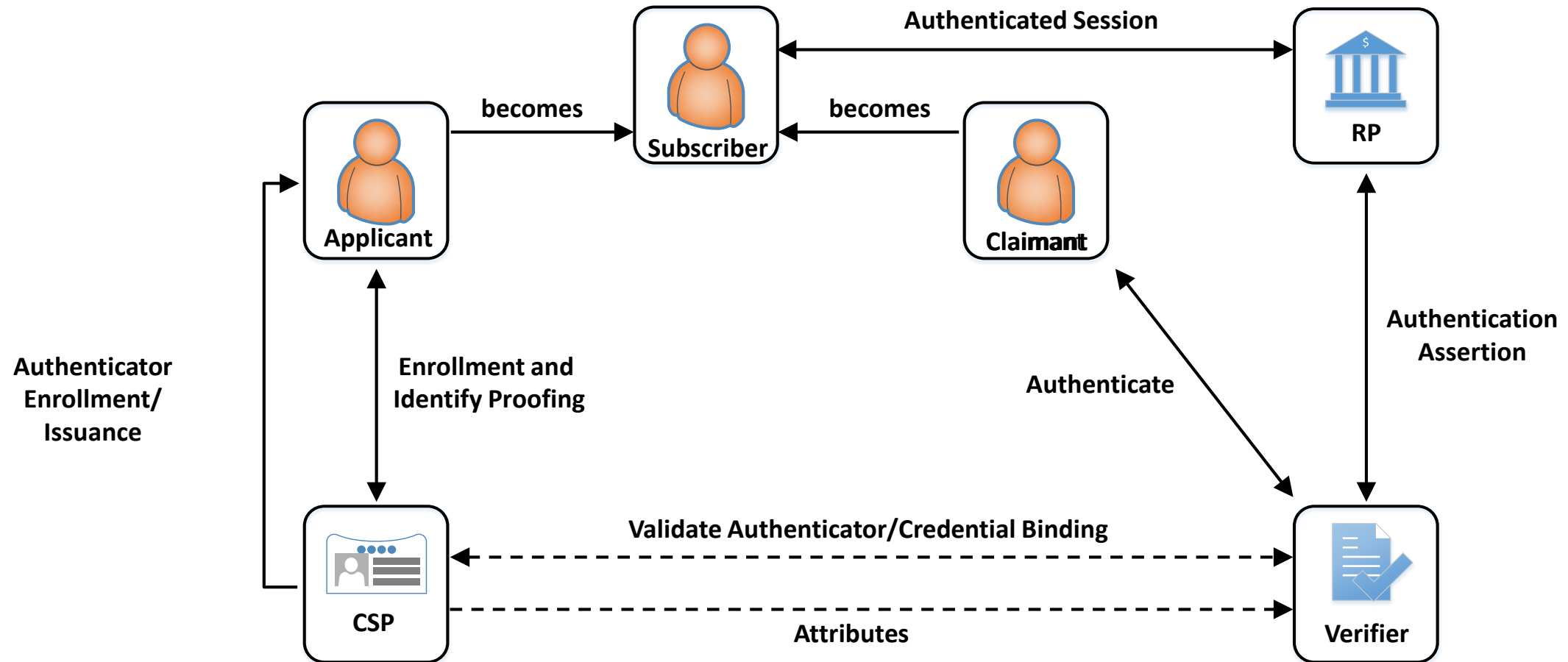
An abstract graphic in the bottom right corner of the slide. It consists of numerous thin, light blue lines that form overlapping circles and arcs. Small blue dots are scattered along these lines, creating a sense of motion and connectivity. The overall effect is a complex, web-like pattern that suggests a network or a dynamic system.

Risks

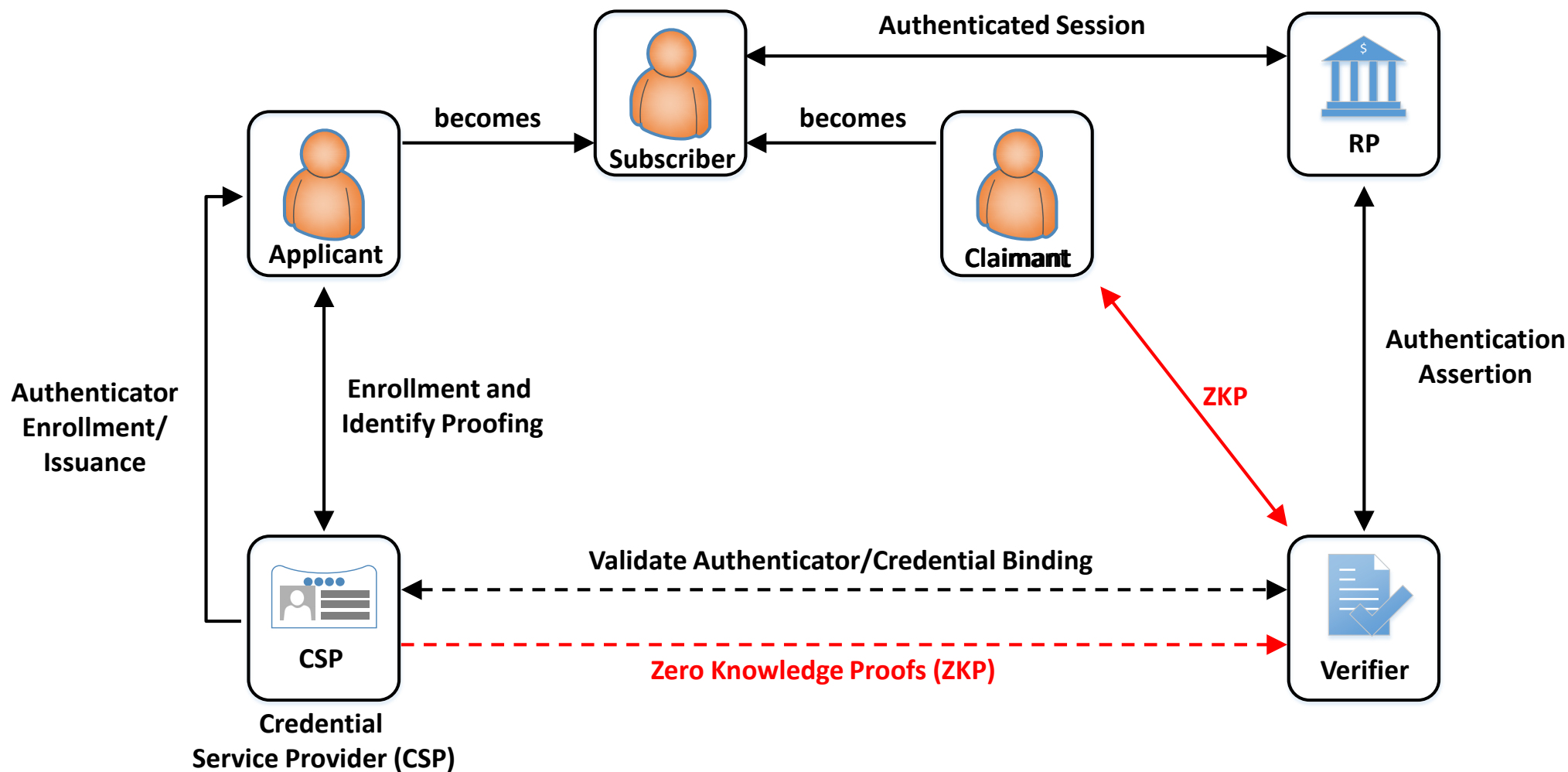
- Loss of privacy
- Data breaches
- Identity theft
- Surveillance



Digital Identity Model



Privacy Preserving Digital Identity Model



Zero-Knowledge Proofs

Definition



What is Zero-Knowledge Proof?

- Zero-knowledge proofs are an elegant technique to limit the amount of information transferred from a prover A to a verifier B in a cryptographic protocol.
 - The idea is to replace "knowledge" by "knowledge about knowledge"
- The name "zero-knowledge proofs" is slightly misleading, since the prover A reveals one bit of knowledge to the verifier B (is input I a member of language L ?).
 - $L = \text{interactive proof for the language } L$

Zero-Knowledge Proof Properties

ZKP enables:

Completeness

- If statement is true, verifier will be convinced by prover.

Soundness

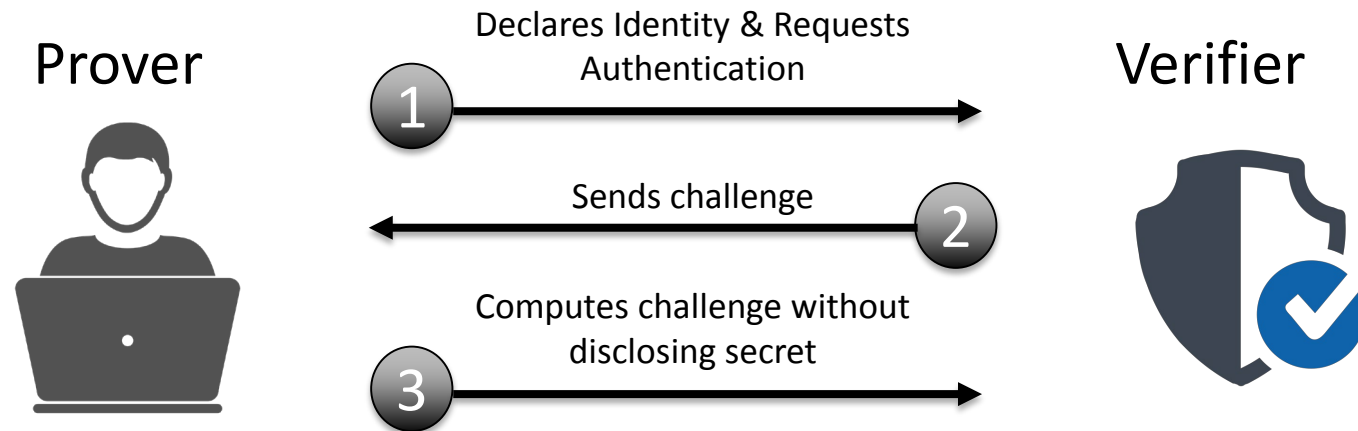
- If statement is false, a cheating prover cannot convince verifier it is true.

—Zero-Knowledge

- Verifier learns nothing beyond the statement's validity.

ZKP Usage with Authentication

- Performing authentication without exchanging passwords
- Enterprises can protect proprietary information by sharing proofs about the data without sharing the actual data



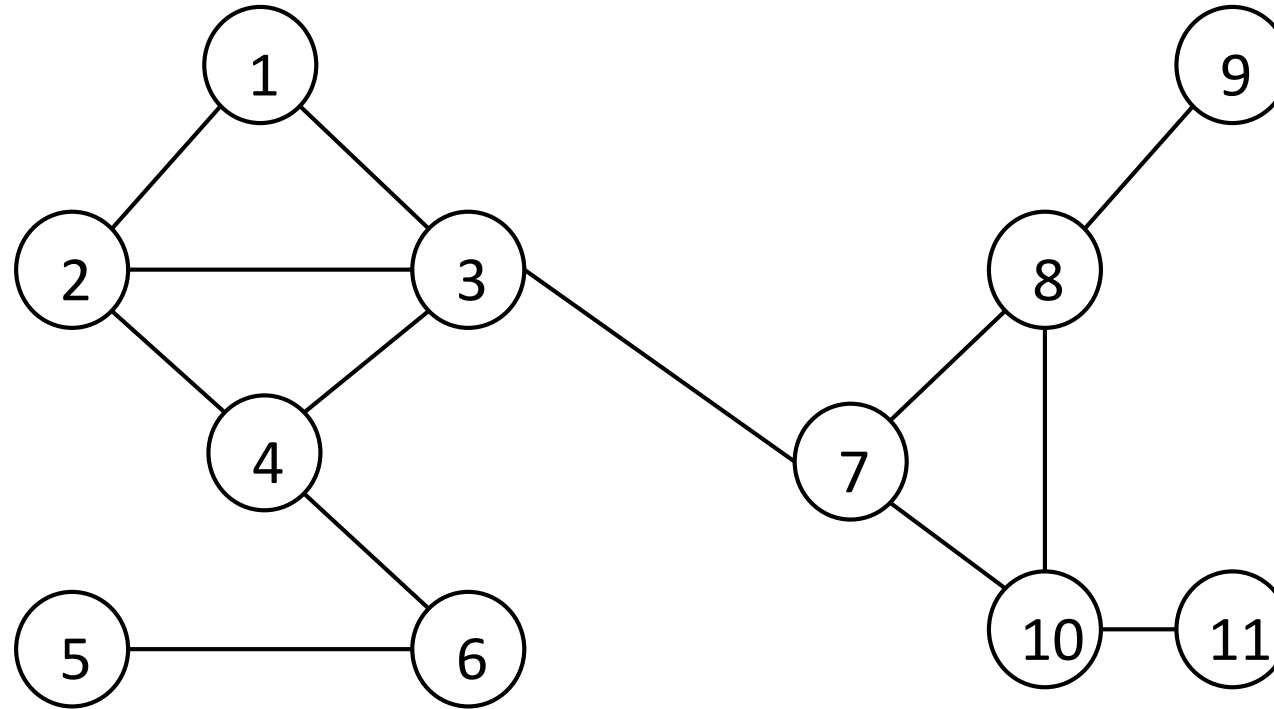
Zero-Knowledge Proof Illustration

A crazy technical solution (with hats!)

Zero-Knowledge Proof Illustration

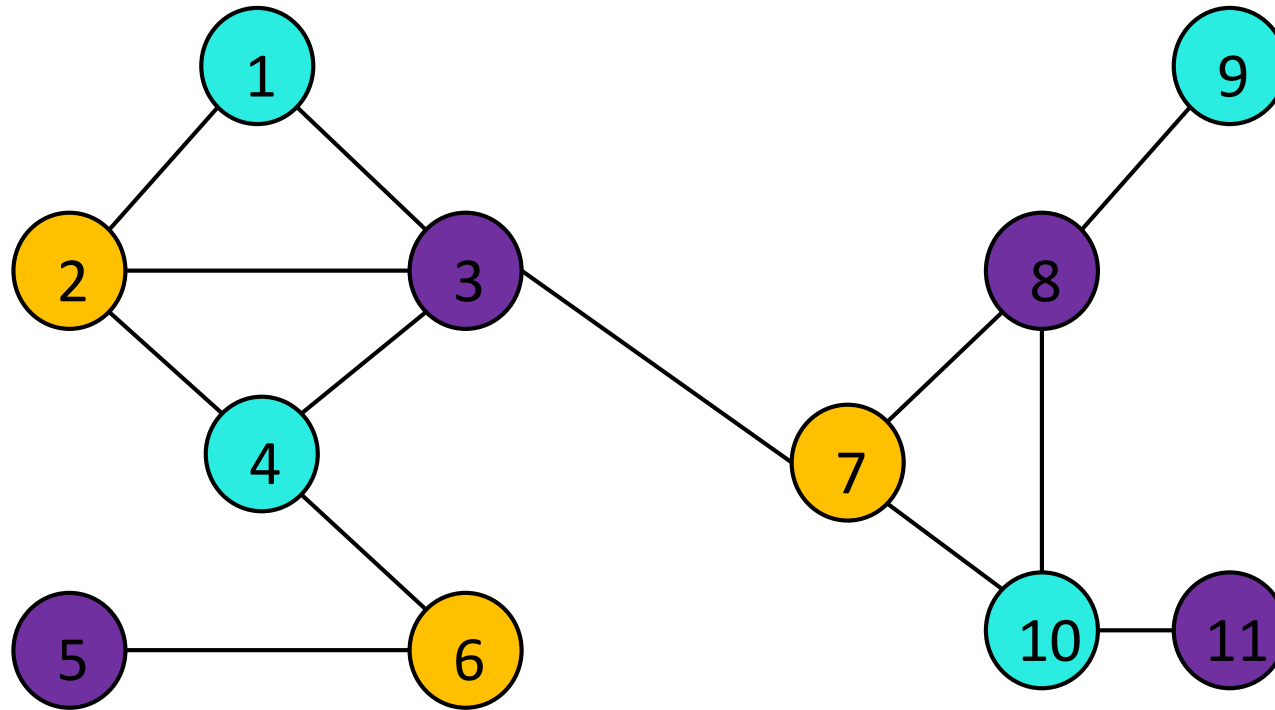
The Challenge:

Mathew Green



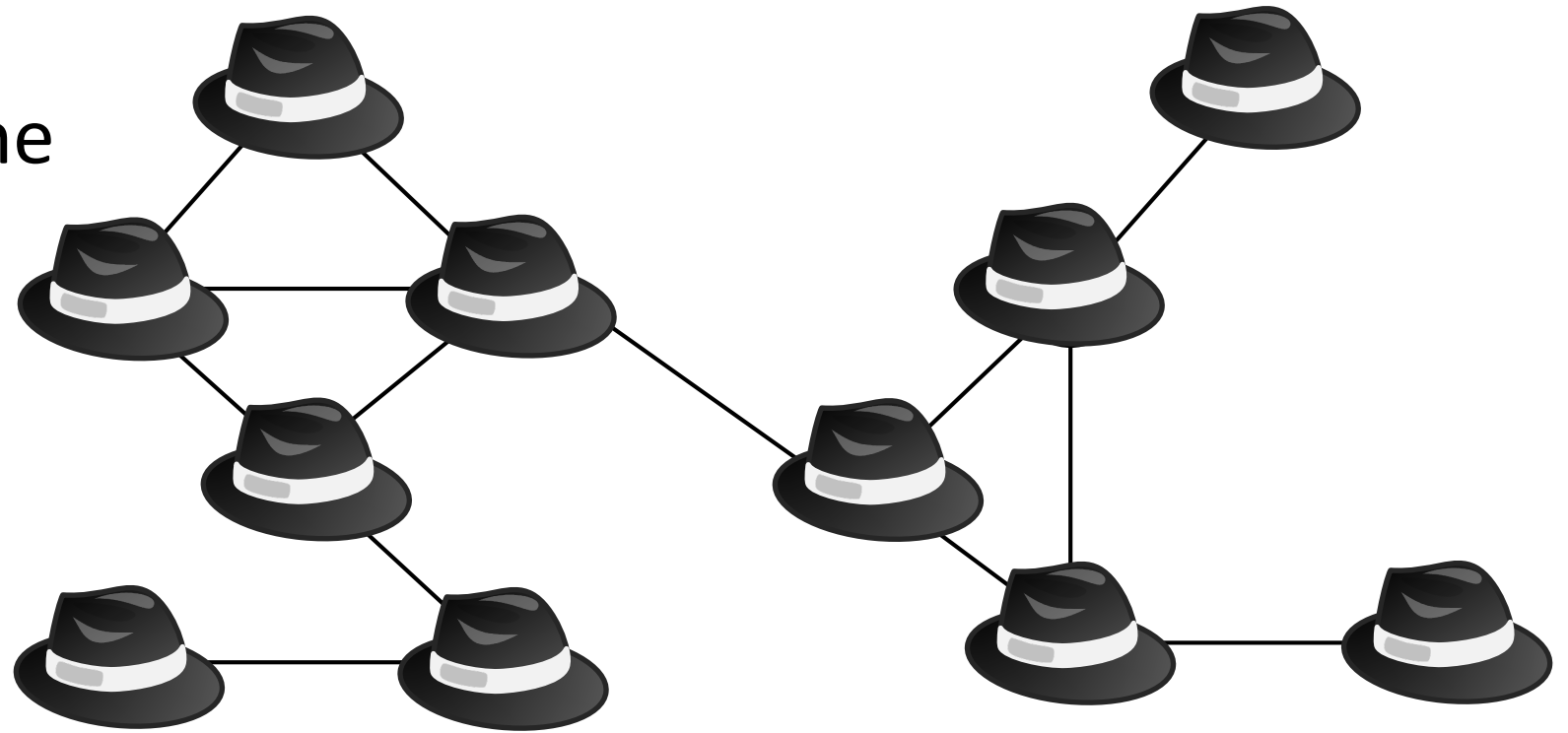
Zero-Knowledge Proof Illustration

The Solution:



Zero-Knowledge Proof Illustration

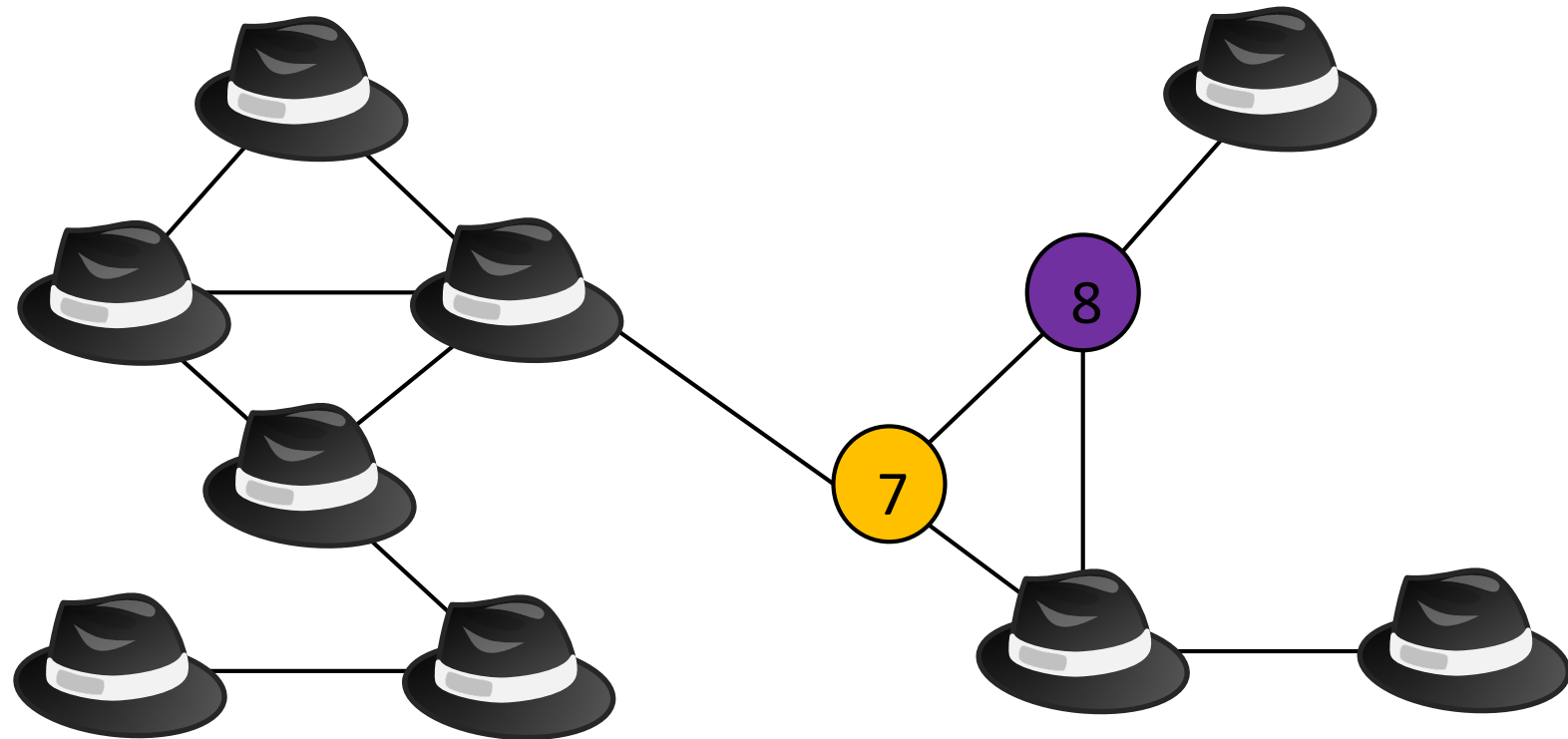
- The hats perfectly covered 'protects' the solution



Zero-Knowledge Proof Illustration

Proof of Solution:

- Remove any two hats
- See vertices are different colors



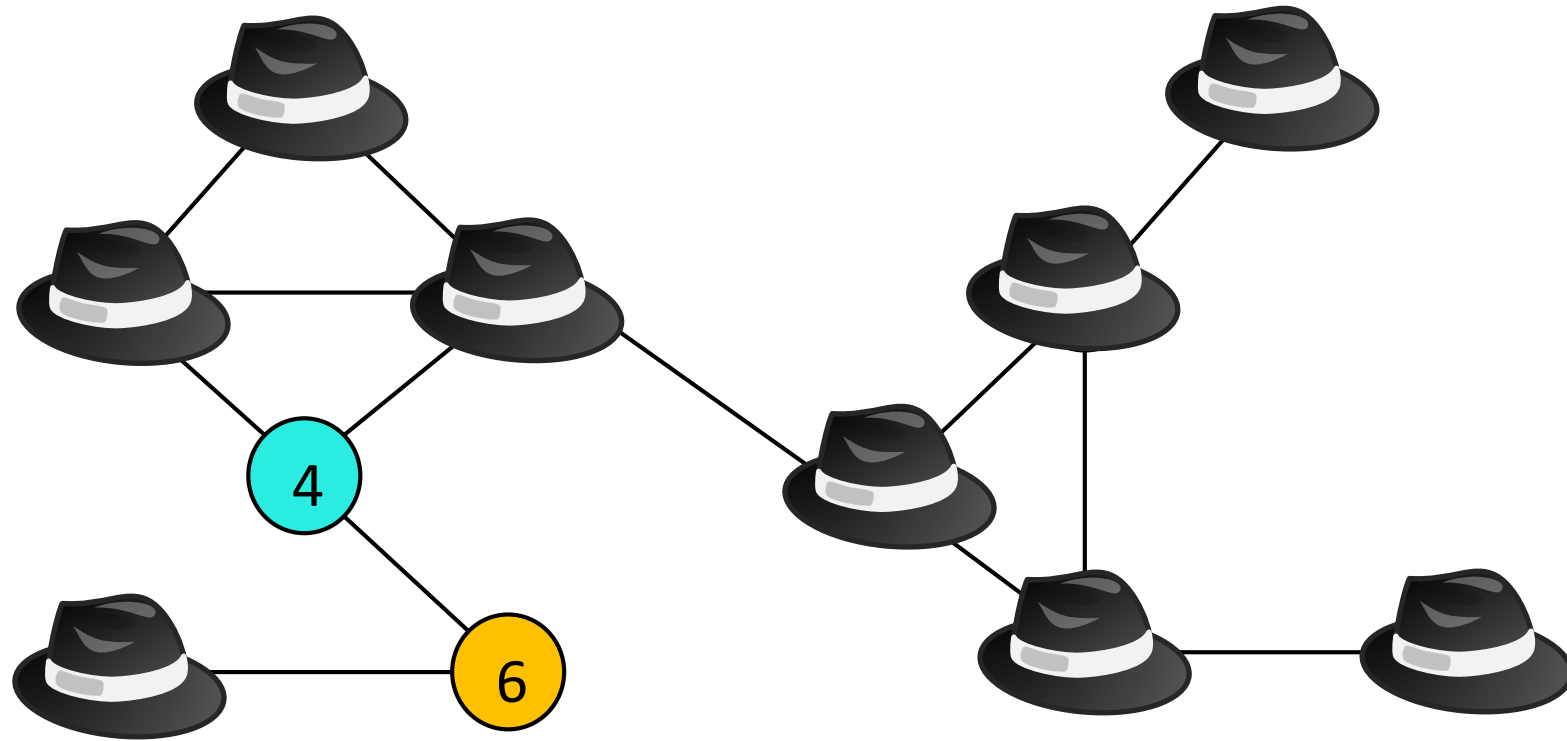
Zero-Knowledge Proof Illustration

Repeat this process:

- Clear previous solution
- Add randomness
- Solve again

Accept or reject:

- Complete for preset number of rounds
- Telecom accepts or rejects



Zero-Knowledge Proof Variants

Examples



Zero-Knowledge Proof Variants

ZKP	Interactive, multiple messages, need stable communication channel
NIZKP	Not interactive, one message
Graph Isomorphism	Interactive, compare graphs, efficient computation
zk-SNARK	Need one-time, trusted setup to generate key at launch
zk-STIK	Scalable Transparent Interactive Oracle of Proof (IOP) of Knowledge
zk-STARK	No setup, working on memory issues, I or NI, post-quantum secure
Designated Verifier	DVNIZK, not just any entity can be verifier, verifier must know secret
Bulletproof	No setup, 188 bytes, 10 ms in some cases, not post-quantum secure
Lattice-Based	Lattice-based cryptography, post-quantum secure, research

Zero-Knowledge Proof Practical Application

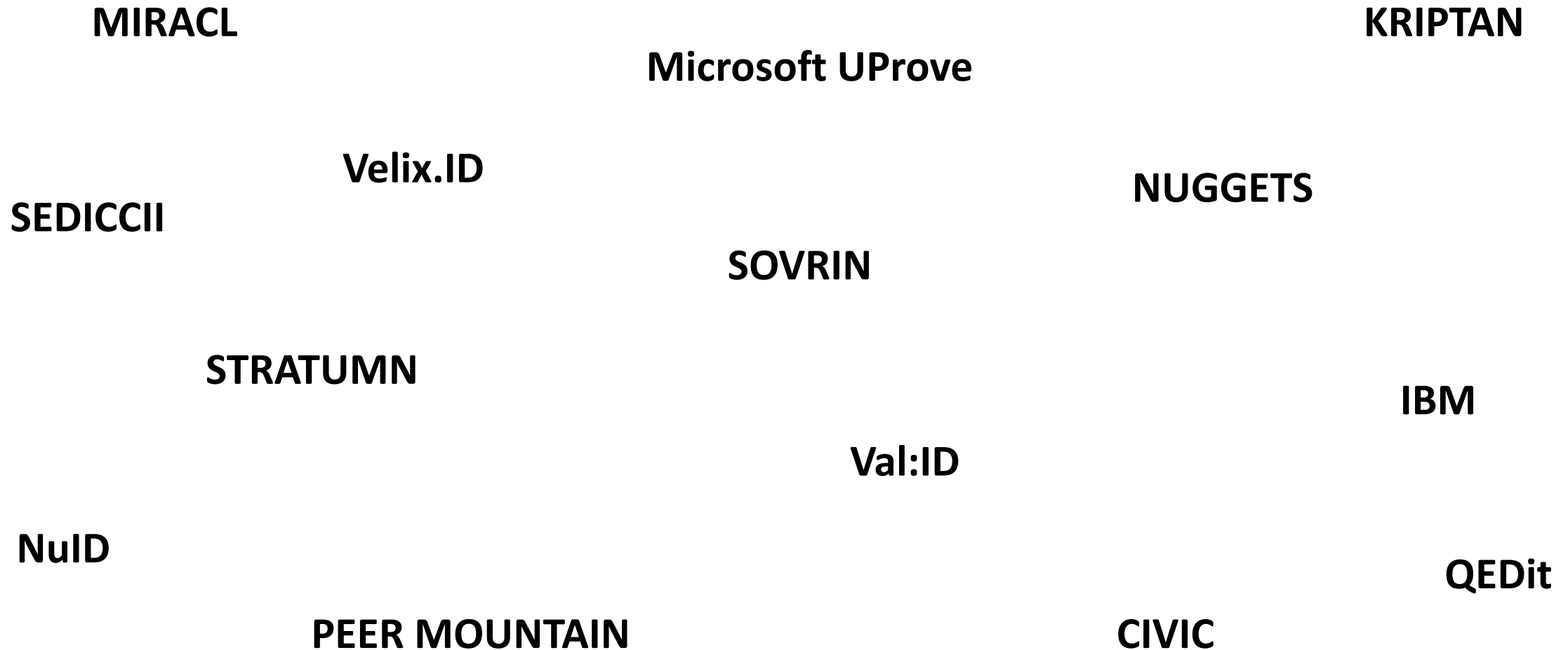
Where to apply ZPK:

- Authentication
- Messaging
- Secure Sensitive Information (PCI Data)
- Data Sharing
- File System Control
- Storage Protection

Zero-Knowledge Proof : Use Cases

- ING is a Netherlands based bank
- Experian
- UK citizens using the GOV.UK

Zero-Knowledge Proof : Technology Landscape



Considerations

Potential Challenges & Application



Zero-Knowledge Proof Considerations

- Transparent
- Universal
- Compliant with upcoming ZKP Standards
- Interactive, non-interactive
- Secure (threat model)
- Post-quantum secure

Zero-Knowledge Proof Challenges

- Low usability
- Expensive
- Requires high compute power

Zero-Knowledge Proof Application

- Assess use cases for privacy preserving authentication and authorization
- Evaluate and perform a POC with a ZKP Identity landscape solution
- Protect identities using ZKP

Questions

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References

Stand on the Shoulders of Giants



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