

[LNR - CCS18]

# Fast Secure Multiparty ESDSA

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# 1. Comparing with [GG – CCS18]



# 1. Comparing with [GG – CCS18]



[GG – CCS18]

- ◆ DDH
- ◆ Paillier-EC
- ◆ Strong RSA

[LNR – CCS18]

- ◆ DDH
- ◆ Indistinguishability of Paillier



◆ Game Base

◆ Simulation Base

## 2. Main Idea

Let  $Gq$ : group of order  $q$ ,  $x$ : secret key,  $h$ : public key,  $g$ : generator,  $m$ : message,  $r$ : randomness

### Multiplicatively Homomorphic ElGamal

Define  $E : (Gq, *) \rightarrow (Gq \times Gq, *)$   
such that  $E(m) = (g^r, m * h^r)$

Then we can check :

$$\begin{aligned} (g^{r_1}, m_1 * h^{r_1}) * (g^{r_2}, m_2 * h^{r_2}) \\ = (g^{r_1+r_2}, (m_1 * m_2) * h^{r_1+r_2}) \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$E(m_1) * E(m_2) = E(m_1 * m_2)$$



## 2. Main Idea

Let  $Gq$ : group of order  $q$ ,  $x$ : secret key,  $h$ : public key,  $g$ : generator,  $m$ : message,  $r$ : randomness

### Multiplicatively Homomorphic ElGamal

Define  $E : (Gq, *) \rightarrow (Gq \times Gq, *)$   
such that  $E(m) = (g^r, m * h^r)$

Then we can check :

$$(g^{r1}, m1 * h^{r1}) * (g^{r2}, m2 * h^{r2}) \\ = (g^{r1+r2}, (m1 * m2) * h^{r1+r2})$$

Hence,

$$E(m1) * E(m2) = E(m1 * m2)$$

### Additively Homomorphic ElGamal

Define  $E : (Gq, *) \rightarrow (Gq \times Gq, +)$   
such that  $E(m) = (g^r, g^m * h^r)$

Then, we can check :

$$(g^{r1}, g^{m1} * h^{r1}) + (g^{r2}, g^{m2} * h^{r2}) \\ = (g^{r1+r2}, g^{m1+m2} * h^{r1+r2})$$

Hence,

$$E(m1) + E(m2) = E(m1 + m2)$$

### 3. Operations of Functionality $\mathcal{F}_{\text{mult}}$

#### Init

- Input ( $G, g, q$ )
- Private share  $x_i$  s.t.  $\sum x_i = x$

#### Input

- Input (input, sid,  $s_i$ )
- Compute  $\text{EG}_{\text{enc}}(s_i; r_i)$ ,  $s_{\text{sid}} = \sum s_i$

#### Affine

- Input (sid1, sid2, x, y)
- $s_{\text{sid2}} = s_{\text{sid1}} \cdot x + y \bmod q$

#### Mult

- Input (mult, sid1, sid2)
- In Parallel

##### <Compute Product of shares>

- Make share  $c_i$  s.t.  $\sum c_i = s_{\text{sid1}} \cdot s_{\text{sid2}} \bmod q$
- Send  $c$  to all parties

##### <Compute ElGamal in the Exponent>

- Get  $\text{EG}_{\text{enc}}(a^*b)$  using add. property
- Verify correctness

#### Element-out

- Input (sid)
- $P = s_{\text{sid}} \cdot G$

### 3. Operations of Functionality $\mathcal{F}_{\text{mult}}$

Goal : Want to get correct  $c = a \cdot b$  while unrevealing  $a, b$

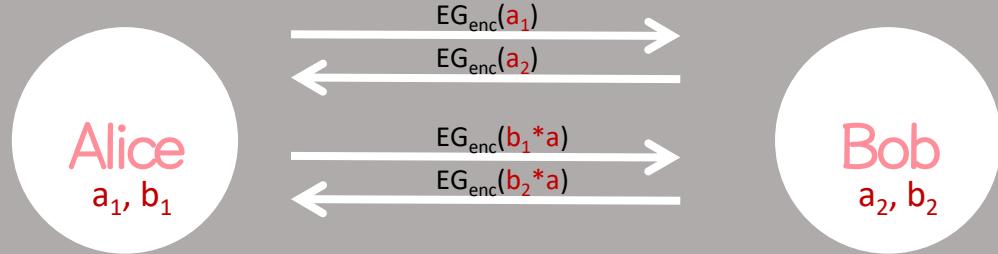
#### Private Multiplication to Get Product of Shares

Computes  
 $\pi_{\text{mult}}((a_1, a_2), (b_1, b_2)) = (c_1, c_2)$  s.t.  $c = \sum c_i$

Get  $(c_1, c_2)$  s.t.  $a \cdot b = c_1 + c_2$

Check :  $c \cdot G = ab \cdot G$

#### Computing ElGamal in the exponent



$$\begin{aligned} EG_{\text{enc}}(a_1) * EG_{\text{enc}}(a_2) &= EG_{\text{enc}}(a_1 + a_2) \\ b_i * EG_{\text{enc}}(a) &= EG_{\text{enc}}(b_i * a) \\ EG_{\text{enc}}(b_1 * a) * EG_{\text{enc}}(b_2 * a) &= EG_{\text{enc}}((b_1 + b_2) * a) \end{aligned}$$

Eventually obtains  $EG_{\text{enc}}(a * b)$

Get  $ab \cdot G$

### 3. Operations of Functionality $\mathcal{F}_{\text{mult}}$

⟨Instantiation of Private Multiplication  $\pi_{\text{mult}}$ ⟩

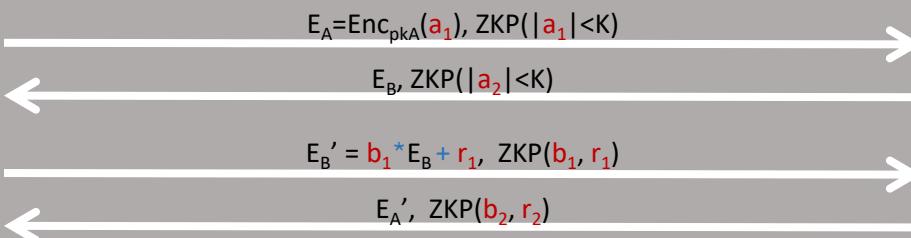
- ➡ Paillier
- Oblivious Transfer

Computes  $\pi_{\text{mult}}((a_1, a_2), (b_1, b_2)) = (c_1, c_2)$  s.t.  $c = \sum c_i$

Alice  
 $a_1, b_1$

$$\text{Dec}_{\text{skA}}(E_A') = a_1 \cdot b_2 + r_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } c_1 &= \text{Dec}_{\text{skA}}(E_A') + a_1 \cdot b_1 - r_1 \\ &= a_1 \cdot b + r_2 - r_1 \end{aligned}$$



Bob  
 $a_2, b_2$

$$\text{Dec}_{\text{skB}}(E_B') = a_2 \cdot b_1 + r_1$$

$$\text{Let } c_2 = a_2 \cdot b - r_2$$

Then we have  $c_1 + c_2 = a \cdot b$

### 3. Operations of Functionality $\mathcal{F}_{\text{mult}}$

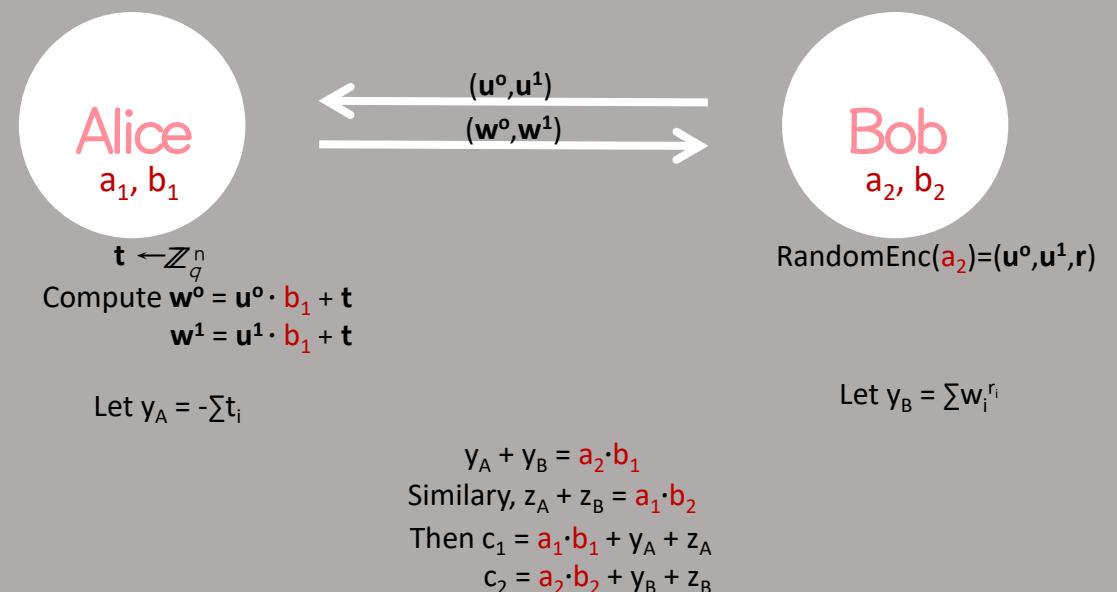
⟨Instantiation of Private Multiplication  $\pi_{\text{mult}}$ ⟩

- Paillier
- ➡ Oblivious Transfer

Computes  $\pi_{\text{mult}}((a_1, a_2), (b_1, b_2)) = (c_1, c_2)$  s.t.  $c = \sum c_i$

RandomEnc

- Input  $x \in \mathbb{Z}_q$
- Choose a random  $r \leftarrow \{0, 1\}^n$
- Select a vector  $a \in \mathbb{Z}_q^n$  s.t.  $x = \sum a_i$
- Select a random vector pair  $(a^0, a^1)$  s.t.  
 $a_i^{r_i} = a_i$
- Output  $(a^0, a^1, r)$



## 4. The Protocol for $\mathcal{F}_{\text{ECDSA}}$

- Init**
- Input  $(G, g, q)$
  - Private share  $x_i$  s.t.  $\sum x_i = x \cdot G$

- Input**
- Input  $(\text{input}, \text{sid}, s_i)$
  - Compute  $EG_{\text{enc}}(s_i; r_i)$ ,  $s_{\text{sid}} = \sum s_i$

- Affine**
- Input  $(\text{sid1}, \text{sid2}, x, y)$
  - $s_{\text{sid2}} = s_{\text{sid1}} \cdot x + y \bmod q$

- Mult**
- Input  $(\text{mult}, \text{sid1}, \text{sid2})$
  - In Parallel
    - <Compute Product of shares>
      - Make share  $c_i$  s.t.  $\sum c_i = s_{\text{sid1}} \cdot s_{\text{sid2}}$
      - Send  $c$  to all parties
    - <Compute ElGamal in the Exponent>
      - Get  $EG_{\text{enc}}(a^*b)$  using add. property
    - Verify correctness

- E-out**
- Input  $(\text{sid})$
  - $P = s_{\text{sid}} \cdot G$

**KETGEN**  $\rightarrow sk_i = x_i$ ,  $pk = Q$  s.t.  $Q = G \cdot \sum x_i$

$F_{\text{mult}}(\text{Init}) \Rightarrow$  Private share  $x_i$  ( $sk = \sum x_i$ ,  $pk = x \cdot G$ )

$F_{\text{mult}}(\text{E-out}) \Rightarrow Q = x \cdot G$

Output  $Q$

## 4. The Protocol for $\mathcal{F}_{\text{ECDSA}}$

- Init**
- Input  $(G, g, q)$
  - Private share  $x_i$  s.t.  $\sum x_i = x \cdot G$

- Input**
- Input (input, sid,  $s_i$ )
  - Compute  $EG_{\text{enc}}(s_i; r_i)$ ,  $s_{\text{sid}} = \sum s_i$

- Affine**
- Input (sid1, sid2, x, y)
  - $s_{\text{sid2}} = s_{\text{sid1}} \cdot x + y \pmod{q}$

- Mult**
- Input (mult, sid1, sid2)
  - In Parallel
    - <Compute Product of shares>
      - Make share  $c_i$  s.t.  $\sum c_i = s_{\text{sid1}} \cdot s_{\text{sid2}}$
      - Send  $c$  to all parties
    - <Compute ElGamal in the Exponent>
      - Get  $EG_{\text{enc}}(a^*b)$  using add. property
  - Verify correctness

- EI-out**
- Input (sid)
  - $P = s_{\text{sid}} \cdot G$

$$\text{SIGN} \rightarrow (r, k^{-1} \cdot \rho^{-1} \cdot \rho \cdot (H(m) + r \cdot x))$$

$$F_{\text{mult}}(\text{Input}) \Rightarrow \text{Random } k, \rho$$

$$F_{\text{mult}}(\text{EI-out}) \Rightarrow R = k \cdot G$$

$$\text{Let } R = (r_x, r_y) \text{ and } r = r_x \pmod{q}$$

$$F_{\text{mult}}(\text{Affine}) \Rightarrow H(m) + r \cdot x$$

$$F_{\text{mult}}(\text{Mult}) \Rightarrow \tau = k \cdot \rho$$

$$\text{Compute } \tau^{-1}$$

$$F_{\text{mult}}(\text{Mult}) \Rightarrow \beta = \rho \cdot (H(m) + r \cdot x)$$

$$\text{Output } (r, \tau^{-1} \cdot \beta)$$

## 5. Experimental Results

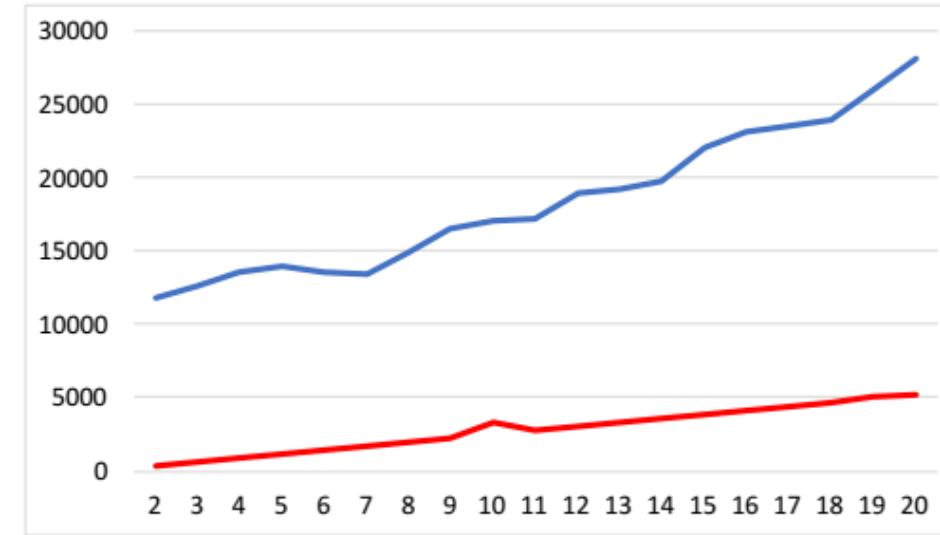
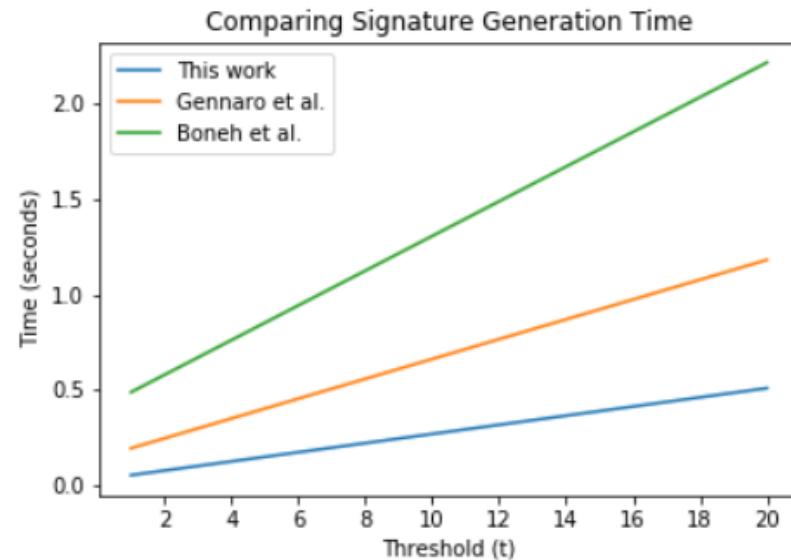


Figure 1: The running times in milliseconds for key generation (top line in blue) and signing (bottom line in red) for 2-20 parties, for the Pailler variant of the protocol.

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Q&A