

[LNR - CCS18]

Fast *Secure* Multiparty *ESDSA*

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1. Comparing with [GG – CCS18]



Assumption

Security

1. Comparing with [GG – CCS18]

Assumption

[GG – CCS18]

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

[LNR – CCS18]

- ◆ DDH
- ◆ Indistinguishability of Paillier

Security

- ◆ Game Base

- ◆ Simulation Base

2. Main Idea

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

Multiplicatively Homomorphic ElGamal

Define $E : (G_q, *) \rightarrow (G_q \times G_q, *)$
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,

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



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

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

Then we can check :

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

Hence,

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



Additively Homomorphic ElGamal

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

Then, we can check :

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

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)
- $s_{\text{sid2}} = s_{\text{sid1}} \cdot x + y \mod q$

Mult

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

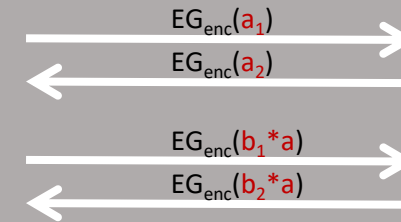
Computes

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

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

⟨Computing ElGamal in the exponent⟩

Alice
 a_1, b_1



$$EG_{\text{enc}}(a_1) * EG_{\text{enc}}(a_2) = EG_{\text{enc}}(a_1 + a_2)$$

$$b_i * EG_{\text{enc}}(a) = EG_{\text{enc}}(b_i * a)$$

$$EG_{\text{enc}}(b_1 * a) * EG_{\text{enc}}(b_2 * a) = EG_{\text{enc}}((b_1 + b_2) * a)$$

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

Get $ab \cdot G$

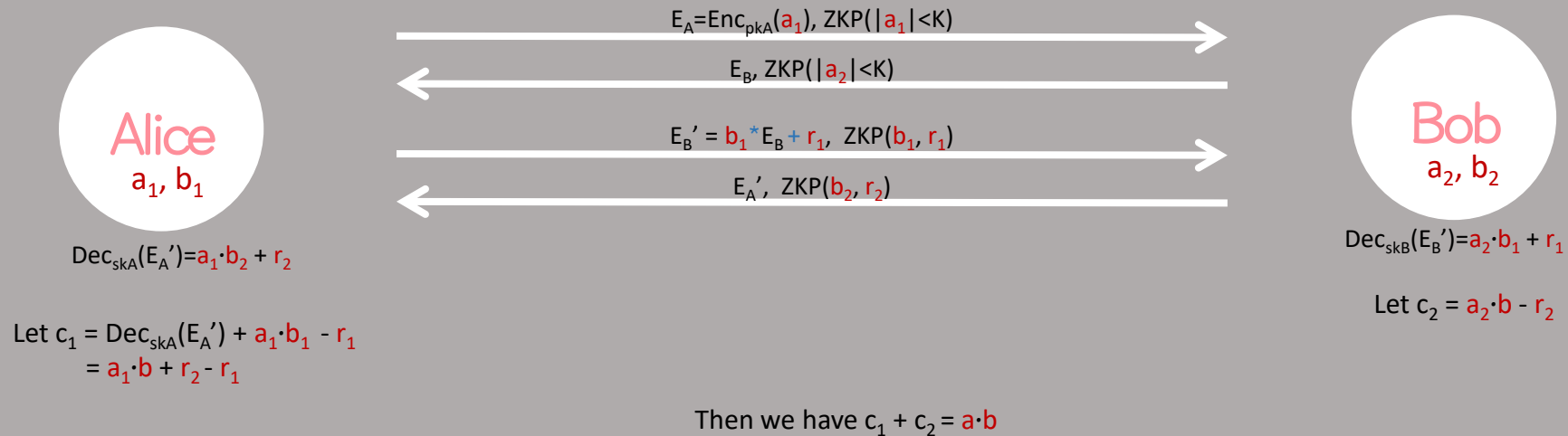
Check : $c \cdot G = ab \cdot G$

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

⟨Instantiation of Private Multiplication π_{mult} ⟩

- Paillier
- Oblivious Transfer

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



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

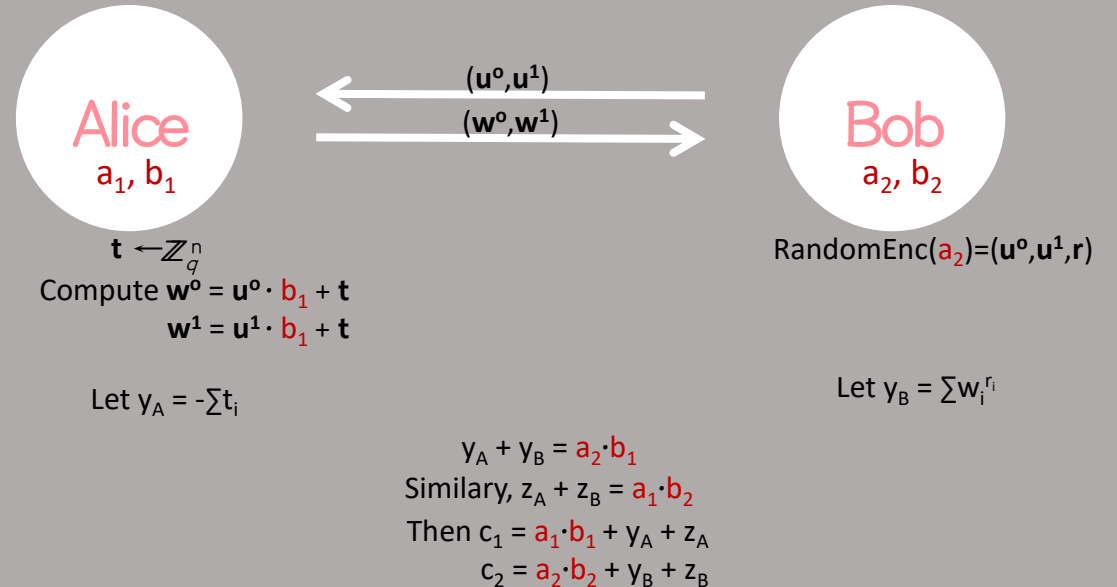
⟨Instantiation of Private Multiplication π_{mult} ⟩

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



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 $\text{EG}_{\text{enc}}(s_i; r_i)$, $s_{\text{sid}} = \sum s_i$
- 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 $\text{EG}_{\text{enc}}(a * b)$ using add. property
 - Verity correctness
- El-out**
- Input (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 $\text{EG}_{\text{enc}}(s_i; r_i)$, $s_{\text{sid}} = \sum s_i$
- Affine**
- Input (sid1, sid2, x, y)
 - $s_{\text{sid2}} = s_{\text{sid1}} \cdot x + y \mod q$
- 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>
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- El-out**
- Input (sid)
 - $P = s_{\text{sid}} \cdot G$

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

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

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

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

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

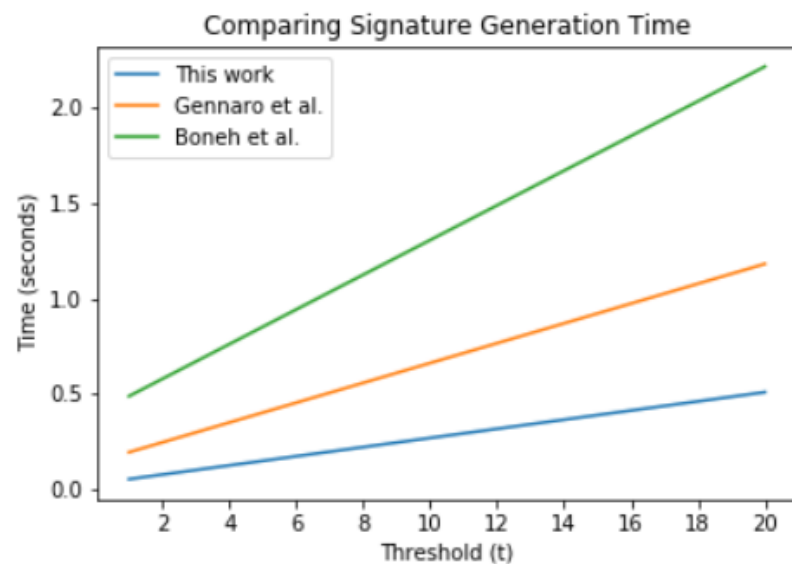
$$F_{\text{mult}}(\text{Mult}) \Rightarrow \tau = k \cdot p$$

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

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

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

5. Experimental Results



[GG – CCS18]

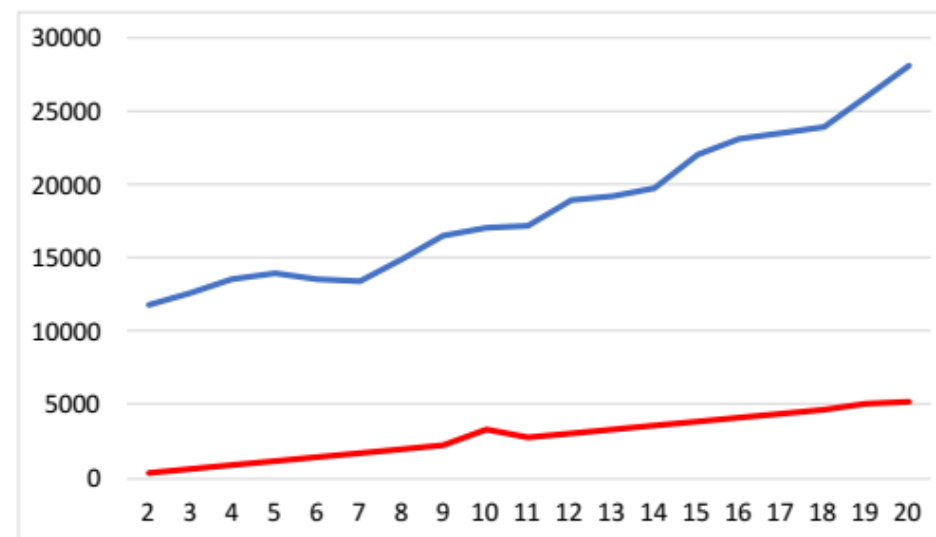


Figure 1: The running times in milliseconds for key generation (top line in blue) and signing (bottom line in red) for 2-20 parties, for the Pailler variant of the protocol.

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Q&A