Practical algorithms and parameters for modification-tolerant signature scheme

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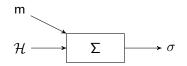
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17 de Setembro de 2024

Traditional digital signatures

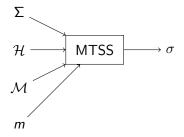
What happens if we change the signed document?

Traditional digital signatures



- \bullet \mathcal{H} is a hash function
- ullet Σ is a traditional signature scheme
- ullet σ is the signature

Modification-tolerant signature scheme [Idalino et al., 2019]



 \bullet $\,{\cal M}$ is a table with special properties

Cover-free families (CFFs)

	a	b	С	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	1
1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0			0
2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
5	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
6	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
7	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
8	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
9	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0

Cover-free families (CFFs)

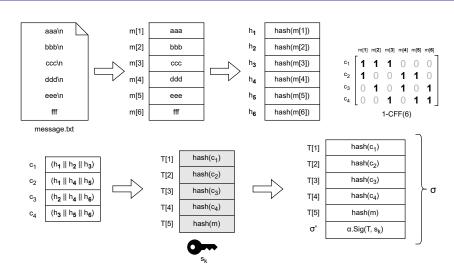
Identifying defects using CFFs

```
h i
                                                k
               b
                        e
Test 1 X
           1
              0
                  0
                                     0
                                                   0
Test 2 X
           1
              0
                      0
                                 0
                                     1
                                        0
                                            0
                                                   0
Test 3 🗸
           1
              0
                  0
                      0
                         0
                                 0
                                     0
                                            0
                                                   1
Test 4 X
           0
                      1
                                 0
                                            0
                                                   0
Test 5 

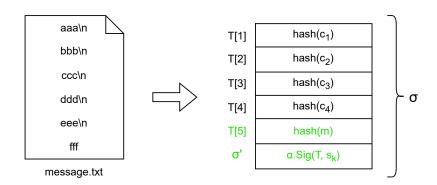
                  0
                             0
                                 1
           0
                      0
                                     0
                                            0
Test 6 X
           0
                  0
                      0
                                 0
                                                   0
Test 7 X
           0
                      1
                                                   1
              0
                          0
                                 0
                                            0
Test 8 🗸
           0
              0
                      0
                             0
                                 0
                                     0
                                                   0
Test 9 🗸
           0
                                 1
               0
                      0
                          0
                                     0
                                        0
                                            0
                                                   0
```

• 2-CFF(9, 12)

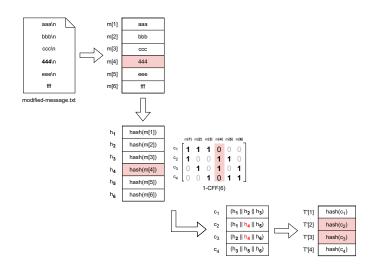
Signature process - Algorithm Sig



Verifying process - Algorithm Ver

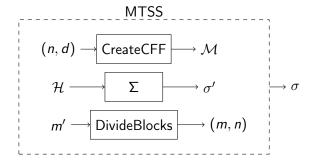


Locating process - Algorithm Ver

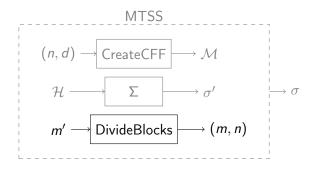


Our contributions

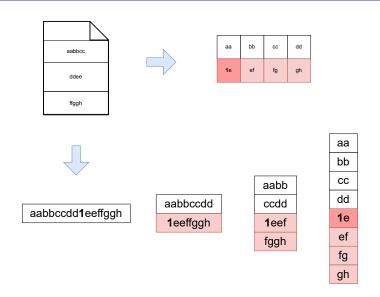
- Complementing the MTSS framework [Idalino et al., 2019]
 - High-level implementation
 - Performance statistics
 - CFF parameters
 - How to efficiently divide a document into blocks
- New usage for MTSS: provide integrity and authenticity of any part of a signed document without ownership of the whole message



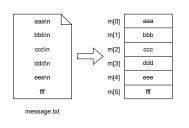
MTSS in practice Dividing blocks

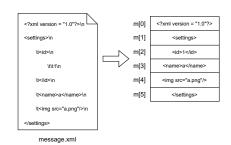


Dividing blocks: approaches

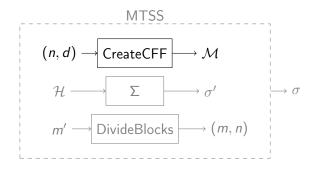


Dividing blocks: our approach





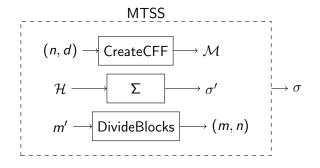
MTSS in practice Creating CFFs



Result: poor performance generation

Solution: cache!!

Experiments using different Σ and ${\cal H}$

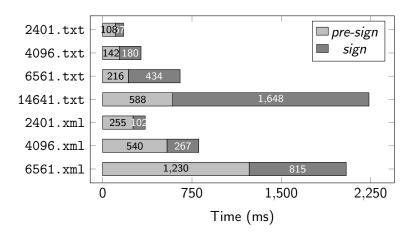


Sig algorithm

		Sig time (ms)								
	Σ	SHA-2		SHA-3		BLAKE		$ \sigma $ (bytes)		
		256	512	256	512	2s	2b	256	512	
Raw Σ	RSA-2048 ML-DSA-44 Ed25519	4.83 3.93	3.63 2.67 3.08	3.93 2.96	6.42 5.49	2.49 1.54	3.32 2.36	256 2360	256 2360 64	
MTSS	RSA-2048 ML-DSA-44 Ed25519	27.35 26.44	19.42 18.85 19.99	21.76 21.27	36.85 36.04	10.86 10.36	15.63 15.2	1088 3180	1880 3990 1690	

Using $\mathcal{M}=\text{2-CFF}(25,125)$

Sig with DivideBlocks and CreateCFF



Ver algorithm

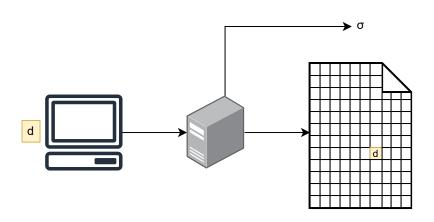
		Ver time (ms)							
	Σ	SH	A -2	SH	A-3	BLAKE			
		256	512	256	512	2s	2b		
W	RSA-2048	4.09	2.87	3.15	5.66	3.21	4.84		
Raw	ML-DSA-44	3.88	2.61	2.90	5.47	1.51	2.30		
చ్ద	Ed25519		3.84						
0	RSA-2048	4.16	2.95	3.25	5.80	1.81	2.64		
II	ML-DSA-44	3.94	2.69	3.00	5.55	1.55	2.37		
_	Ed25519		3.90						
Н	RSA-2048	159.95	174.53	162.22	162.29	153.15	162.94		
II	ML-DSA-44	156.93	177.55	159.49	165.35	163.51	154.37		
=	Ed25519		165.41						

Using $\mathcal{M}=\text{2-CFF}(25,125)$

New usage for MTSS

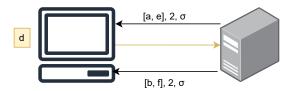
What if we did not need to sign every page of the Brazilian Federal Register (Diário Oficial da União) to verify one page's integrity and authenticity?

Ensuring data integrity for individual blocks Using MTSS



Ensuring data integrity for individual blocks Using MTSS

	a			d			
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	
2	1	0	0	1	1	0	
3	0	1	0	1	0	1	
4	0	0	1	0 1 1 0	1	1	



References L



Idalino, T. B., Moura, L., and Adams, C. (2019). Modification tolerant signature schemes: location and correction. In *International Conference on Cryptology in India*, pages 23–44. Springer.

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• Repository: https://github.com/AnthonyKamers/mtss-signer

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Questions?