

El Gamal Mixnets and Implementation of a
Verifier
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Classical vs Modern cryptography

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Uses (Communication, Signatures?, Verification)

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Verificatum Mixnet

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2 El Gamal Cryptography

2.1 Definition

The El-Gamal cryptosystem is defined over a group $G_q = \langle g \rangle$ of prime order q , generated by $g \in G_q$. A private key $x \in \mathbb{Z}_q$ is chosen randomly and is used to compute the public key $(g, y) \in G_q \times G_q$ where $y = g^x$.

Encryption of a plaintext $m \in G_q$ is done by choosing a random $s \in \mathbb{Z}_q$ and computing $(u, v) \in G_q \times G_q$ where $u = g^s$ and $v = y^s m$. Decryption of a ciphertext $(u, v) \in G_q \times G_q$ is achieved by using the private key x to compute $m = u^{-x} v$.

2.2 Security

Let $b = g^a \in G_q$ where $a \in \mathbb{Z}_q$. Then a is said to be the discrete logarithm of b in the group G_q . There is currently no known efficient classical algorithm that given (G_q, g, b) is able to calculate a in a reasonable amount of time (polynomial time). The discrete logarithm problem is thus considered to be a hard problem. (Källa)

The security of the El Gamal cryptosystem relies on the difficulty of discrete logarithm in finite cyclic groups G_q . This means that the El Gamal cryptosystem is secure as long as no one is able to compute the discrete logarithm in G_q efficiently. (Källa)

2.3 Properties

The El Gamal cryptosystem is a homomorphic cryptosystem. This

Generalization

3 Cryptographic Primitives

PRGs ROs

4 Mix Networks

4.1 Overview

Intuitiv beskrivning (gör bättre)

<http://www.rsa.com/rsalabs/staff/bios/ajuels/publications/universal/Universal.pdf>

One purpose of mix networks, or mixnets, is to provide untraceability to its users. A mixnet may, for example, take as input a list of encrypted messages of different origins. These messages pass through the mixnet and is output decrypted and in a randomized order. This property may be used to enable anonymous voting systems.

A reencryption mixnet consists of a number of servers which sequentially process the messages and reencrypts the list of messages and outputs them in a randomized order. After passing through all servers, the list of ciphertexts is decrypted and the result is a list of the messages in random order. It is impossible to deduce from where each element came.

4.2 El Gamal Mixnets

4.3 Operation

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Vilken dokumentation har vi använt oss av?

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Programming language?

Objects, UML

6.2 Third Party Libraries

6.2.1 Arithmetic Library

GMP why?

6.2.2 XML Parser

RapidXML why?

6.2.3 Cryptographic Primitives

OpenSSL why?

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Google Test why?

6.3 Math Library

Hur och varför har vi gjort som vi gjort?

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6.6 Tests

6.7 Performance

Viktigt?

7 Conclusion

Kunde dokumentationen ha gjorts bättre?

8 References