

Diffie–Hellman Key Exchange from Commutativity to Group Laws

Dung Hoang Duong



UNIVERSITY
OF WOLLONGONG
AUSTRALIA

Youming Qiao



UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY SYDNEY

Chuanqi Zhang



UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY SYDNEY

Outline

- Review the classical Diffie–Hellman key exchange.

Outline

- Review the classical Diffie–Hellman key exchange.
- Propose our group action-based key exchange framework.

Outline

- Review the classical Diffie–Hellman key exchange.
- Propose our group action-based key exchange framework.
- **Instantiate** the framework by linear code equivalence problems.

What is key exchange?

- Key exchange: a public-key protocol allowing two parties to establish **a shared secret** over an insecure channel.

What is key exchange?

- Key exchange: a **public-key** protocol allowing two parties to establish a shared secret over an insecure channel.
 - The shared secret is computed from the combination of a public key and one's private key.

What is key exchange?

- Key exchange: a public-key protocol allowing two parties to establish a shared secret over an **insecure** channel.
 - The shared secret is computed from the combination of a public key and one's private key.
 - An adversary can eavesdrop on all transmitted messages.

What is key exchange?

- Key exchange: a public-key protocol allowing two parties to establish a shared secret over an insecure channel.
 - The shared secret is computed from the combination of a public key and one's private key.
 - An adversary can eavesdrop on all transmitted messages.
- Application: **HTTPS, VPN, and messaging services.**

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol



Alice



Bob

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol



Alice

pk : prime p and generator γ of a cyclic group C_p



Bob

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol



Alice



Bob

pk : prime p and generator γ of a cyclic group C_p

$$a \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol



Alice

$$a \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$A = \gamma^a$$



Bob

pk : prime p and generator γ of a cyclic group C_p

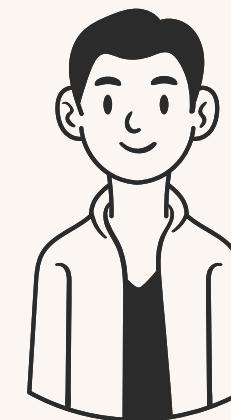
Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol



Alice

$$a \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$A = \gamma^a$$



Bob

$$b \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$B = \gamma^b$$

pk : prime p and generator γ of a cyclic group C_p

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol



Alice

$$a \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$A = \gamma^a$$

pk : prime p and generator γ of a cyclic group C_p

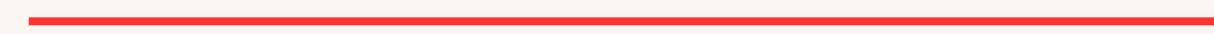


Bob

$$b \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$B = \gamma^b$$

A



Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol



Alice

$$a \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$A = \gamma^a$$

A



Bob

$$b \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$B = \gamma^b$$

B

pk : prime p and generator γ of a cyclic group C_p

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol



Alice

$$a \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$A = \gamma^a$$

pk : prime p and generator γ of a cyclic group C_p



Bob

$$b \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$B = \gamma^b$$

A

B

key = B^a

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol



Alice

$$a \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$A = \gamma^a$$

A



$$b \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$B = \gamma^b$$

B



$$\mathbf{key} = B^a$$

$$\mathbf{key} = A^b$$



Bob

pk : prime p and generator γ of a cyclic group C_p

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol



Alice

$$a \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$A = \gamma^a$$

pk : prime p and generator γ of a cyclic group C_p



Bob

$$b \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$B = \gamma^b$$

A

B

$$\mathbf{key} = B^a$$

$$\mathbf{key} = A^b$$

Correctness: $A^b = \gamma^{ab} = \gamma^{ba} = B^a$.

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol



Alice

$$a \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$A = \gamma^a$$

A



Bob

$$b \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$B = \gamma^b$$

B

$$\mathbf{key} = B^a$$

$$\mathbf{key} = A^b$$

pk : prime p and generator γ of a cyclic group C_p

Correctness: $A^b = \gamma^{ab} = \gamma^{ba} = B^a$.

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol



Alice

$$a \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$A = \gamma^a$$

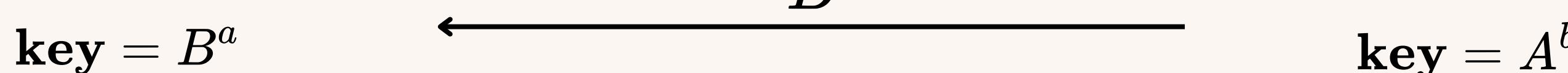
pk : prime p and generator γ of a cyclic group C_p



Bob

$$b \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$B = \gamma^b$$



Correctness: $A^b = \gamma^{ab} = \gamma^{ba} = B^a$.

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol



Alice

$$a \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$A = \gamma^a$$



Bob

$$b \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$B = \gamma^b$$

A

B

$$\mathbf{key} = B^a$$

$$\mathbf{key} = A^b$$

pk : prime p and generator γ of a cyclic group C_p

Correctness: $A^b = \gamma^{ab} = \gamma^{ba} = B^a$.

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol



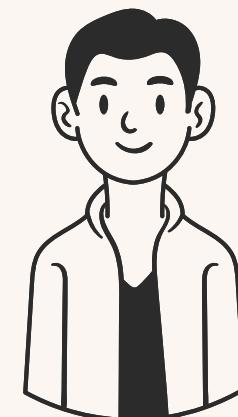
Alice

$$a \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$A = \gamma^a$$

$$\mathbf{key} = B^a$$

pk : prime p and generator γ of a cyclic group C_p



Bob

$$b \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$B = \gamma^b$$

$$\mathbf{key} = A^b$$

Given $\gamma, \gamma^a, \gamma^b$, it's hard to solve a, b !

A

B

Correctness: $A^b = \gamma^{ab} = \gamma^{ba} = B^a$.

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol



Alice

$$a \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$A = \gamma^a$$

pk : prime p and generator γ of a cyclic group C_p



Bob

$$b \xleftarrow{\$} \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

$$B = \gamma^b$$

Discrete Log Assumption

Given γ, γ^a , it's hard to solve a !

A

B

$$\mathbf{key} = B^a$$

$$\mathbf{key} = A^b$$

Correctness: $A^b = \gamma^{ab} = \gamma^{ba} = B^a$.

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view



Alice



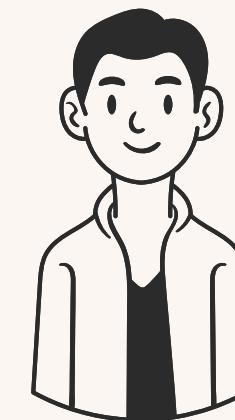
Bob

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view



Alice

$\text{pk} : s \in S$



Bob

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view



Alice

$\text{pk} : s \in S$



Bob

$$g \xleftarrow{\$} G$$

$$A = s * g$$

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view



Alice

$\text{pk} : s \in S$



Bob

$g \xleftarrow{\$} G$

$A = s * g$

$h \xleftarrow{\$} G$

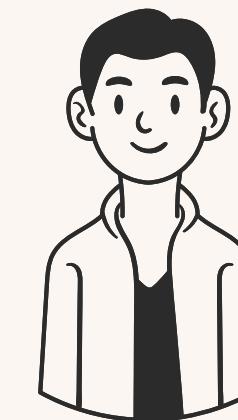
$B = s * h$

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view



Alice

$\text{pk} : s \in S$



Bob

$g \xleftarrow{\$} G$

$A = s * g$

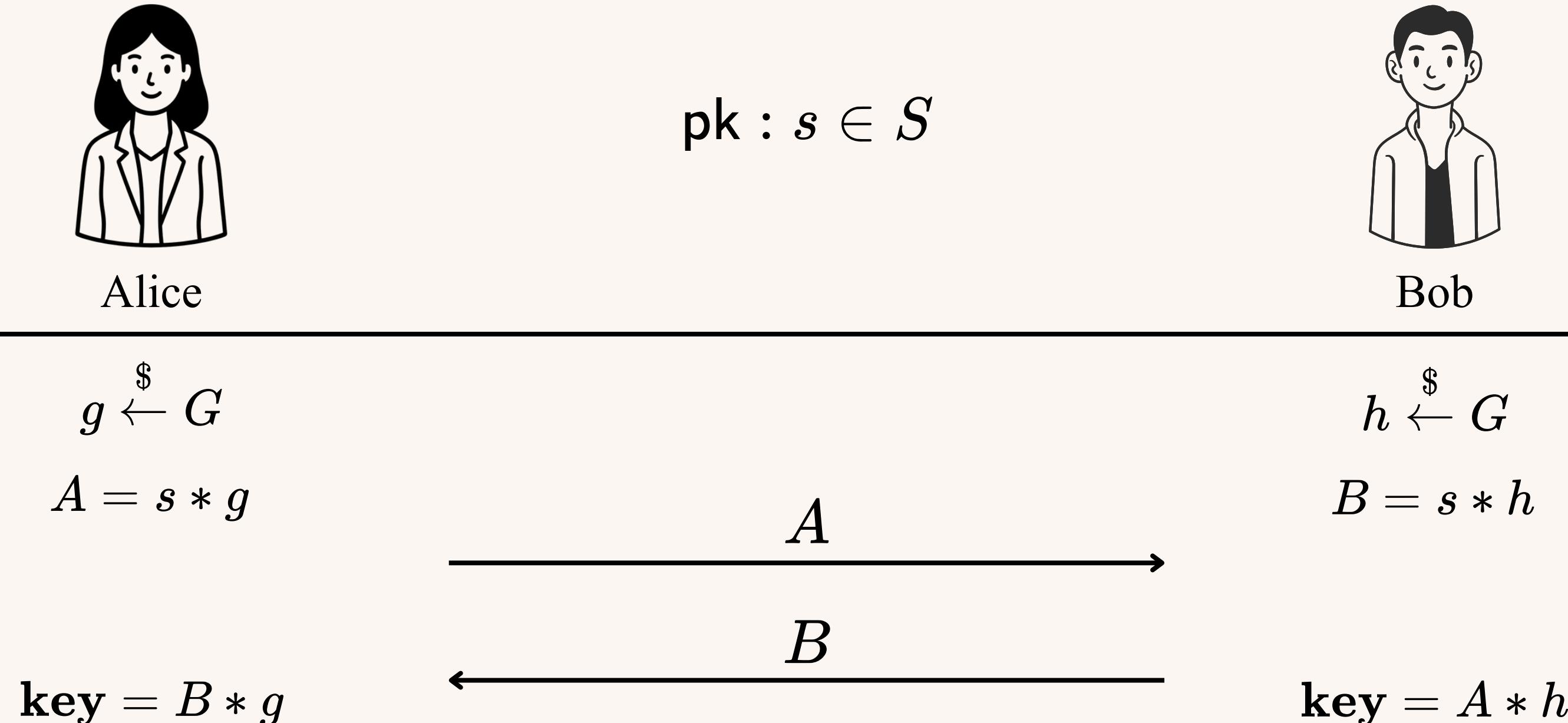
A

$h \xleftarrow{\$} G$

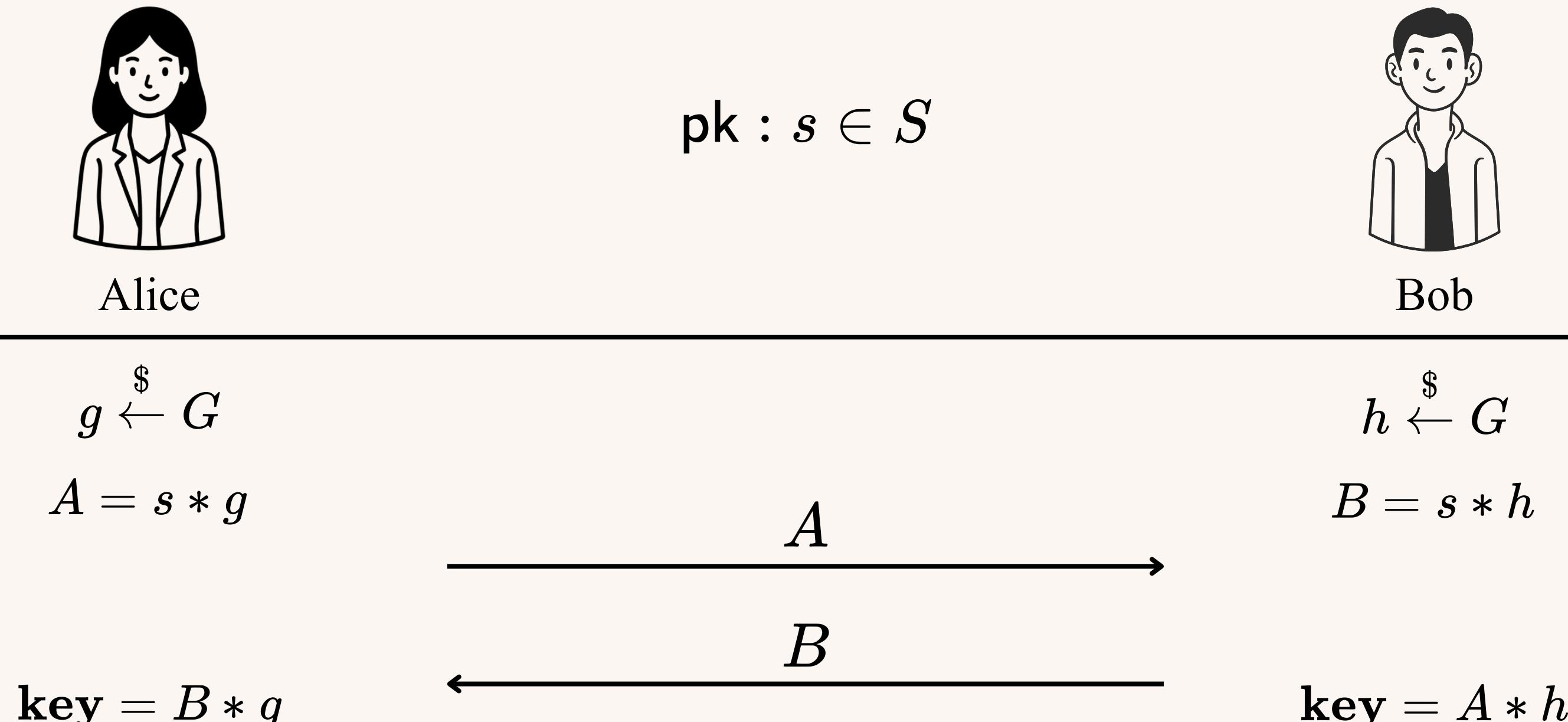
$B = s * h$

B

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view

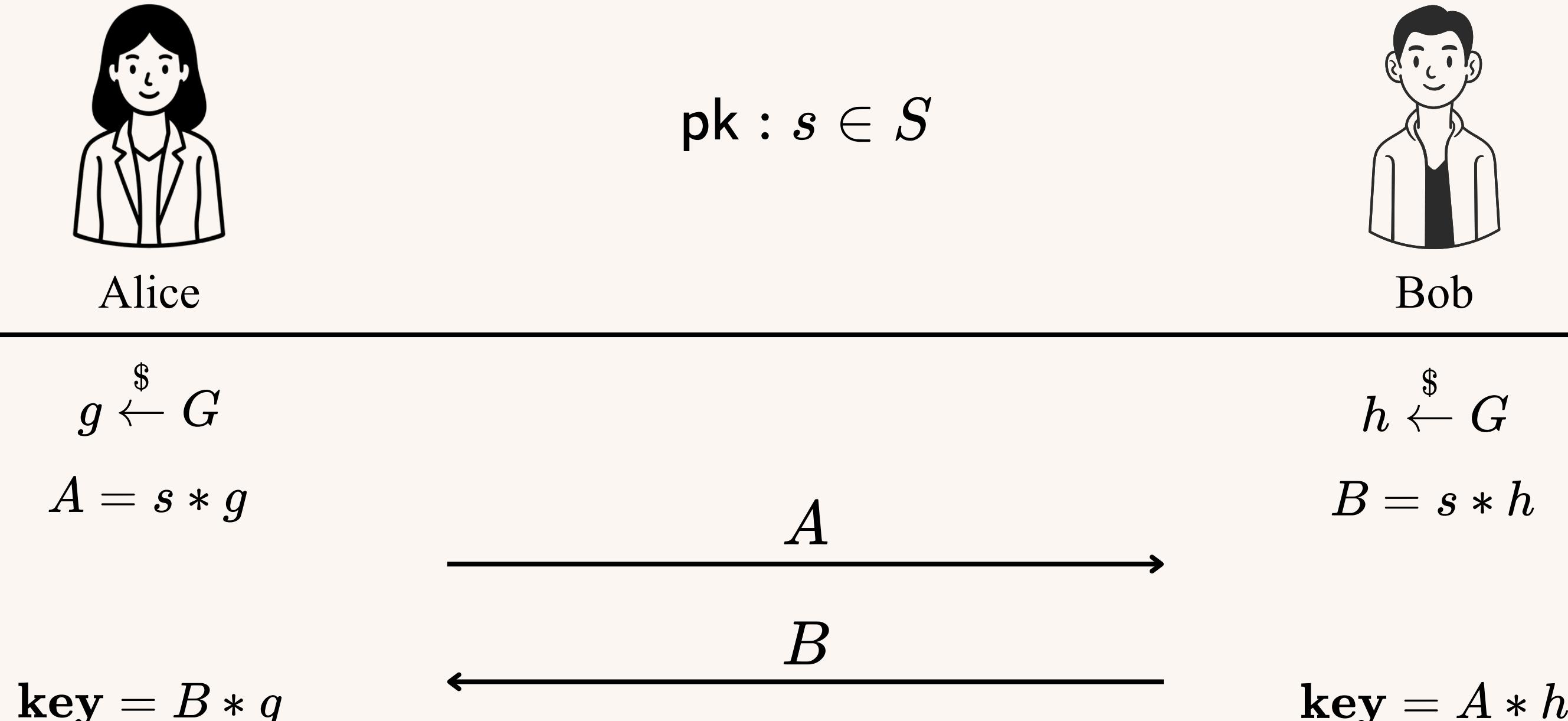


Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view



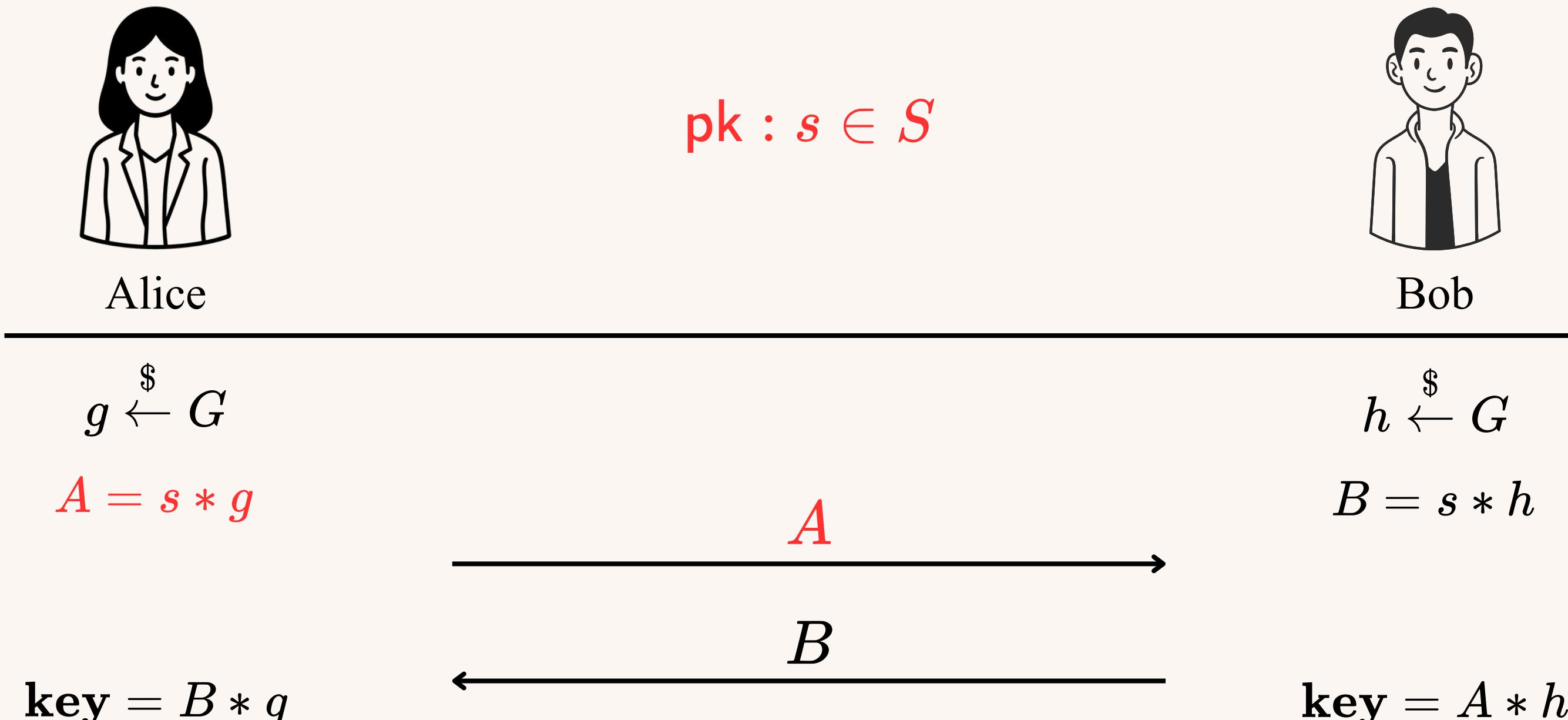
Correctness: $B * g = s * hg = s * gh = A * h$.

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view



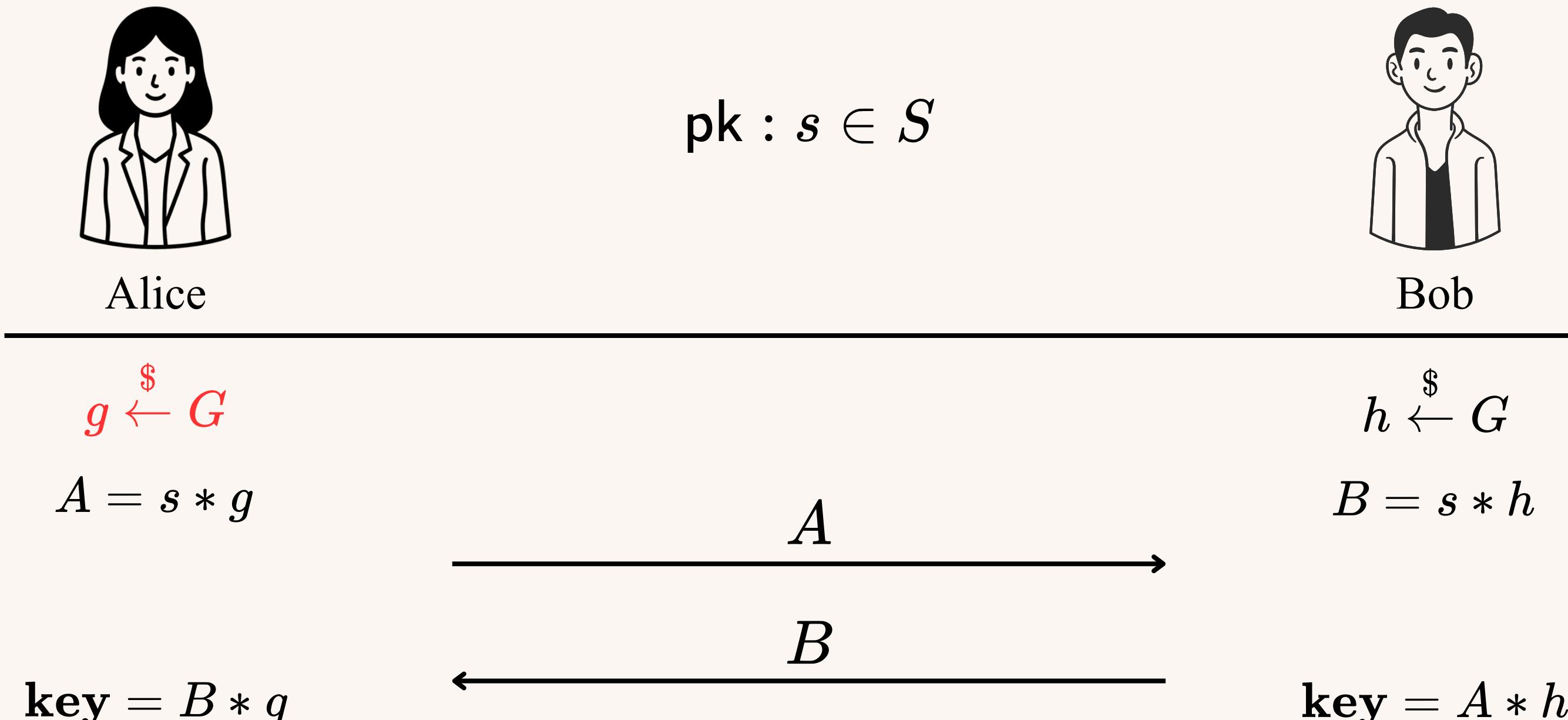
Correctness: $B * g = s * hg = s * gh = A * h$.

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view



Correctness: $B * g = s * hg = s * gh = A * h$.

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view



Correctness: $B * g = s * hg = s * gh = A * h$.

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view



Alice



Bob

$\text{pk} : s \in S$

$g \xleftarrow{\$} G$

Given $s, s * g$ it's hard to solve g !

$A = s * g$

A

$B = s * h$

$h \xleftarrow{\$} G$

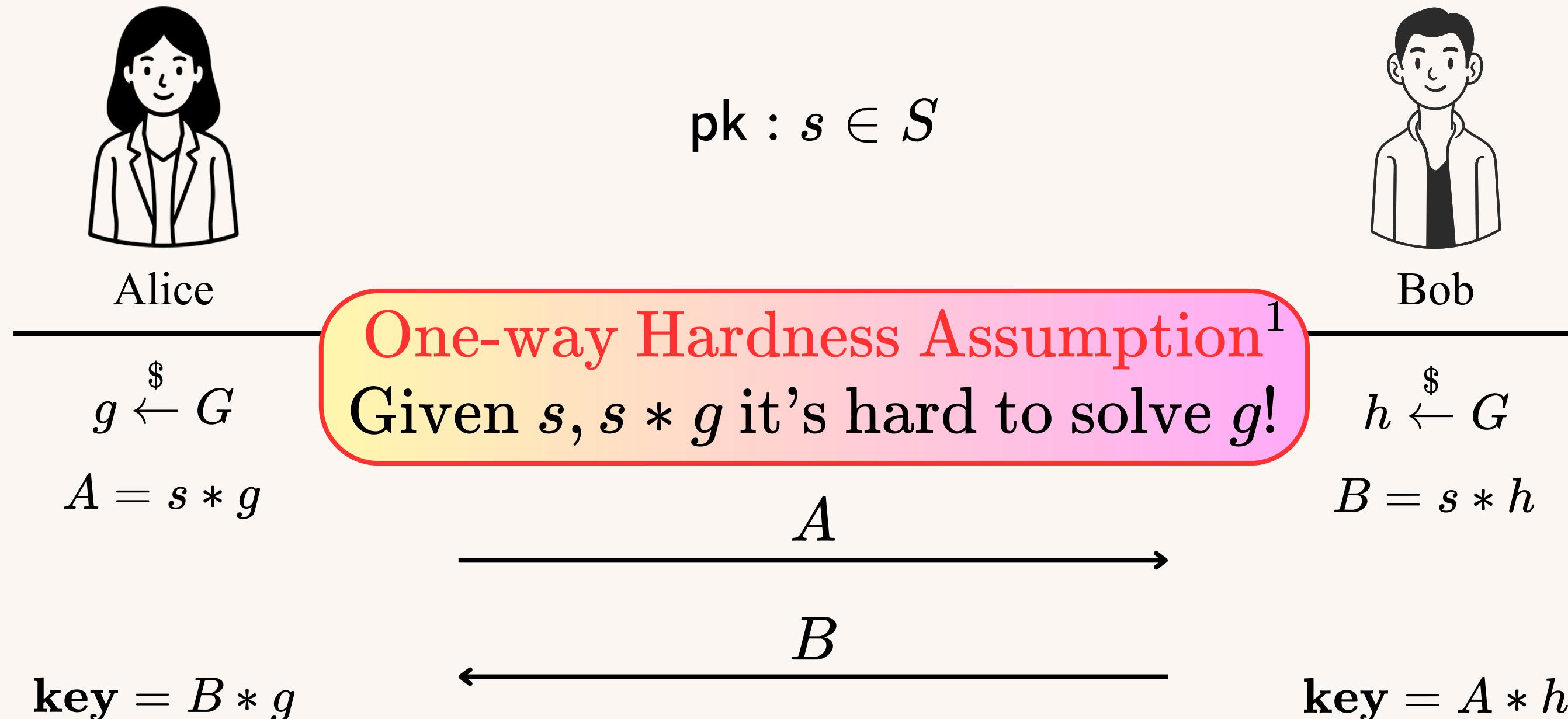
$\text{key} = B * g$

B

$\text{key} = A * h$

Correctness: $B * g = s * hg = s * gh = A * h$.

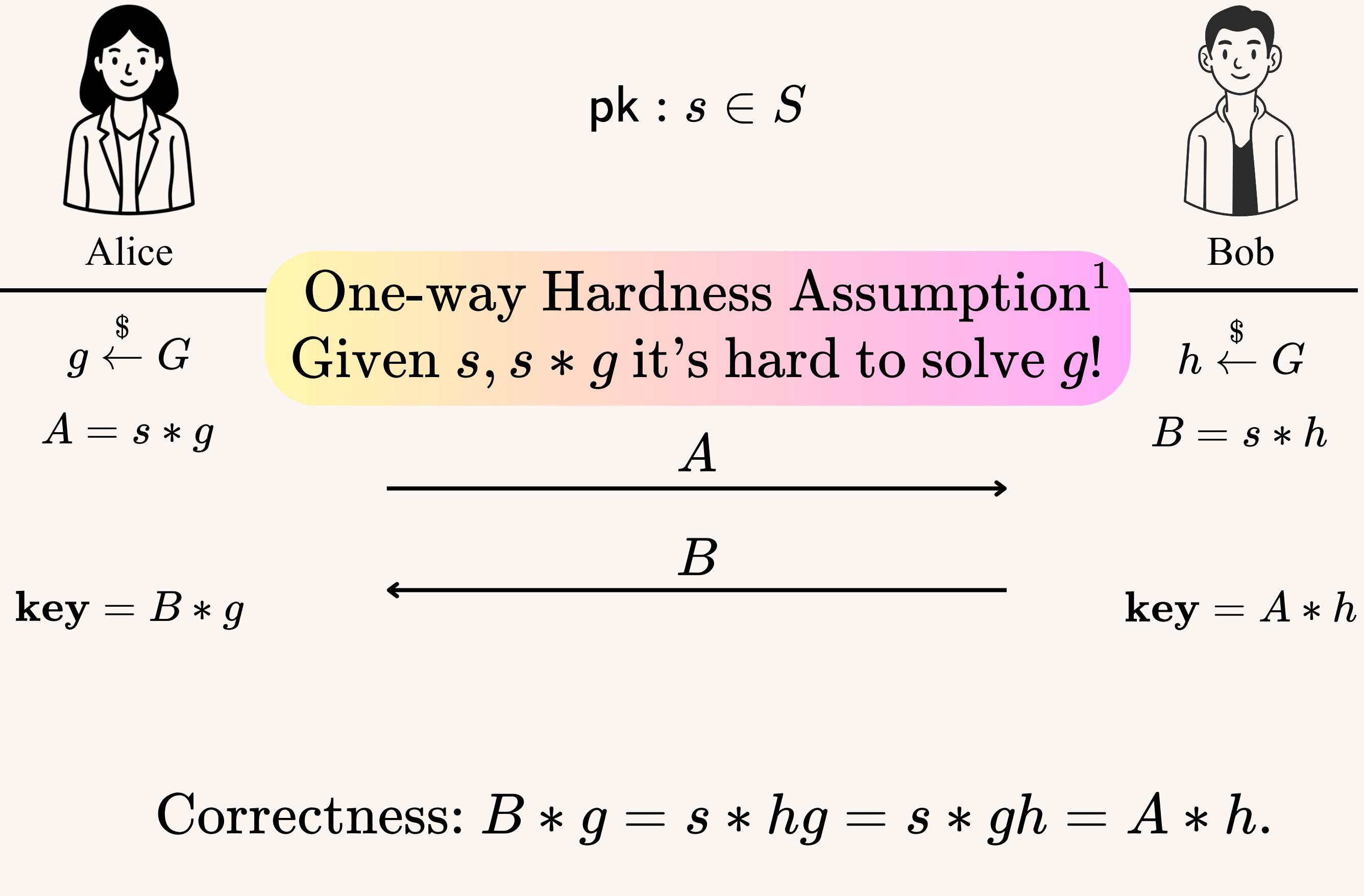
Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view



Correctness: $B * g = s * hg = s * gh = A * h$.

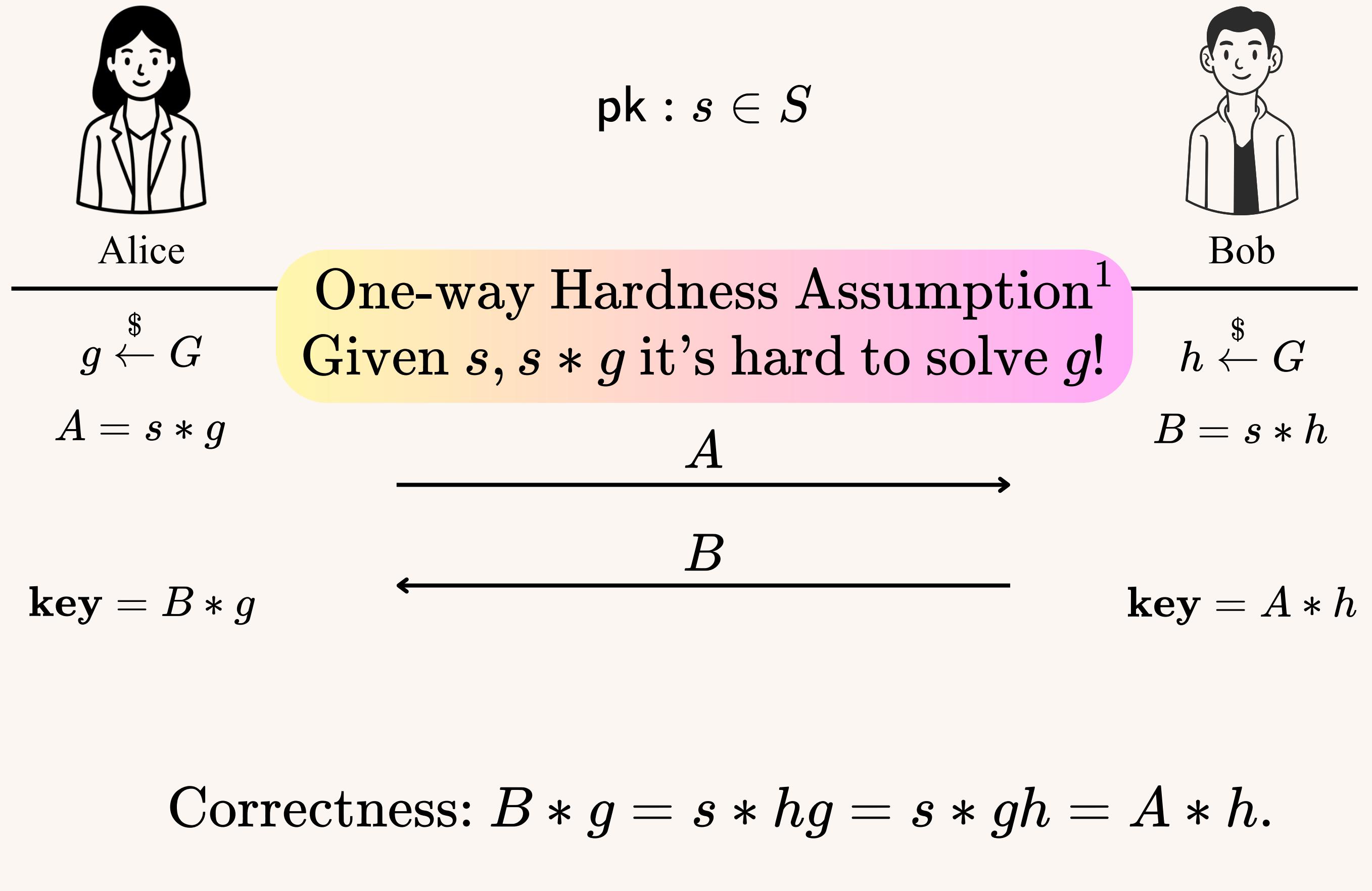
¹ [Brassard-Yung, *Crypto*, 90]

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view



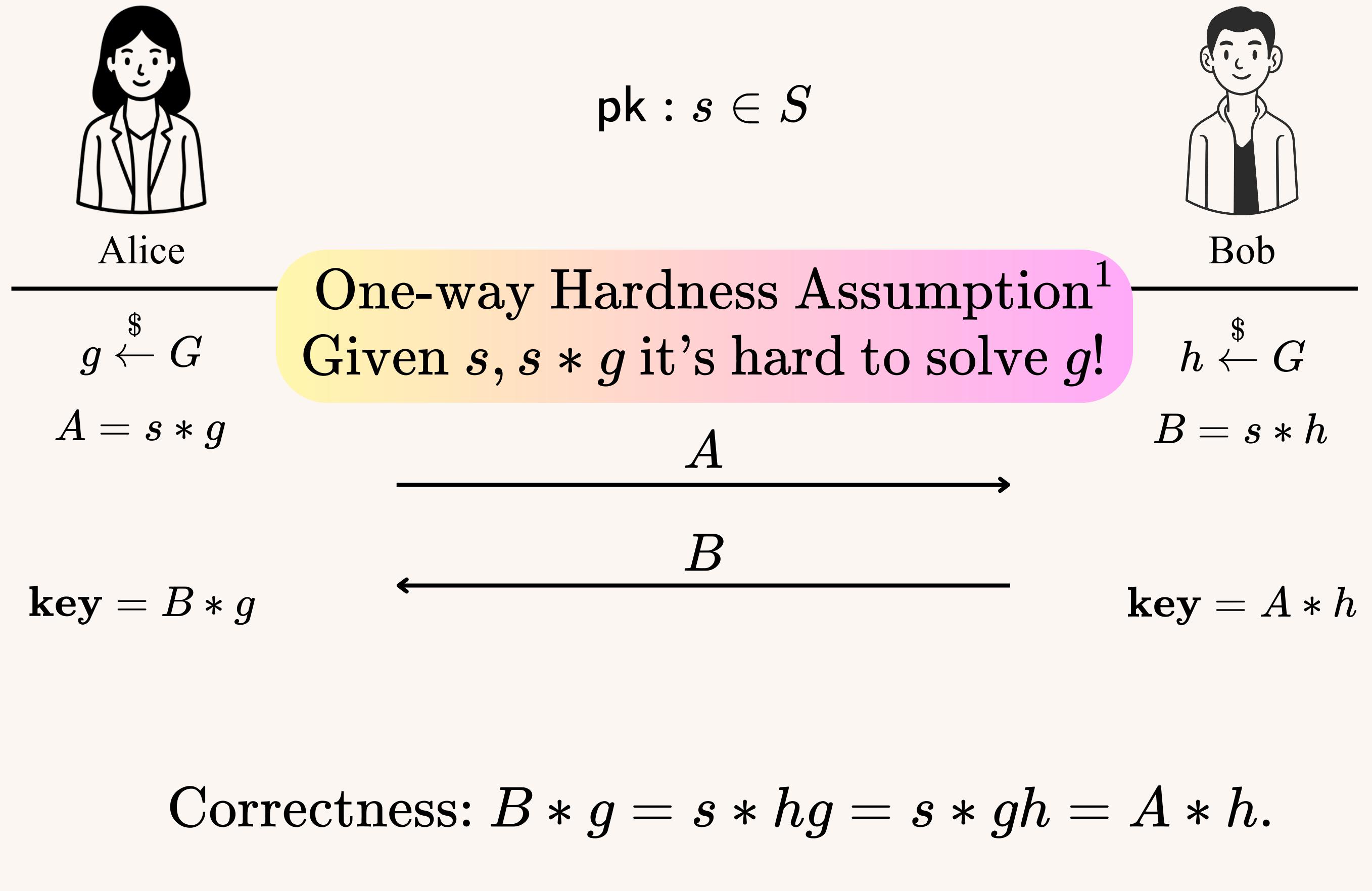
¹ [Brassard-Yung, *Crypto*, 90]

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view



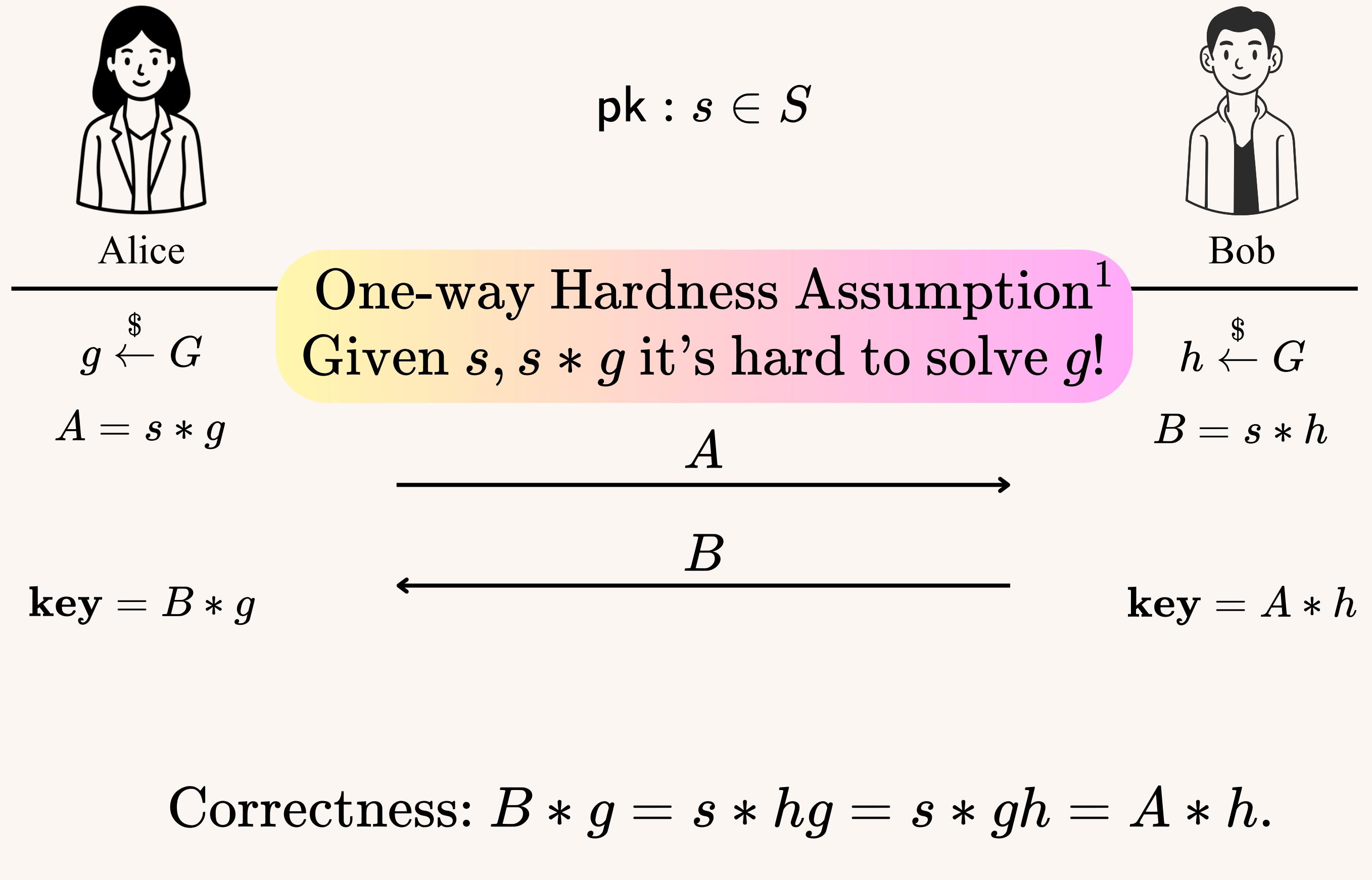
¹ [Brassard-Yung, *Crypto*, 90]

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view



¹ [Brassard-Yung, *Crypto*, 90]

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view



¹ [Brassard-Yung, *Crypto*, 90]

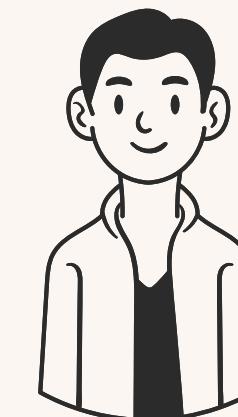
$$\text{Aut}(C_p) \cong \mathbb{Z}_p^*$$

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view

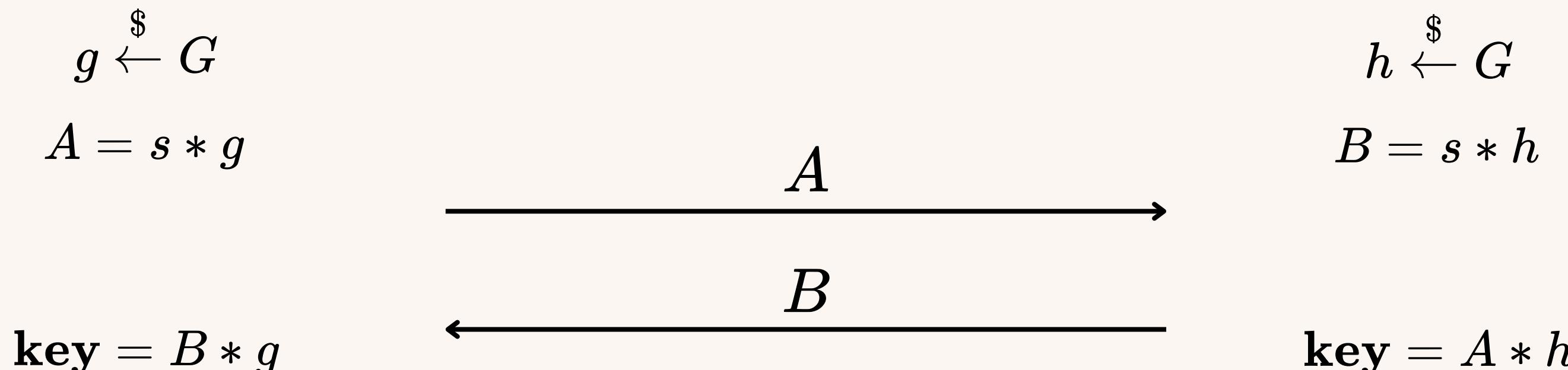


Alice

$$\text{pk} : s \in S$$

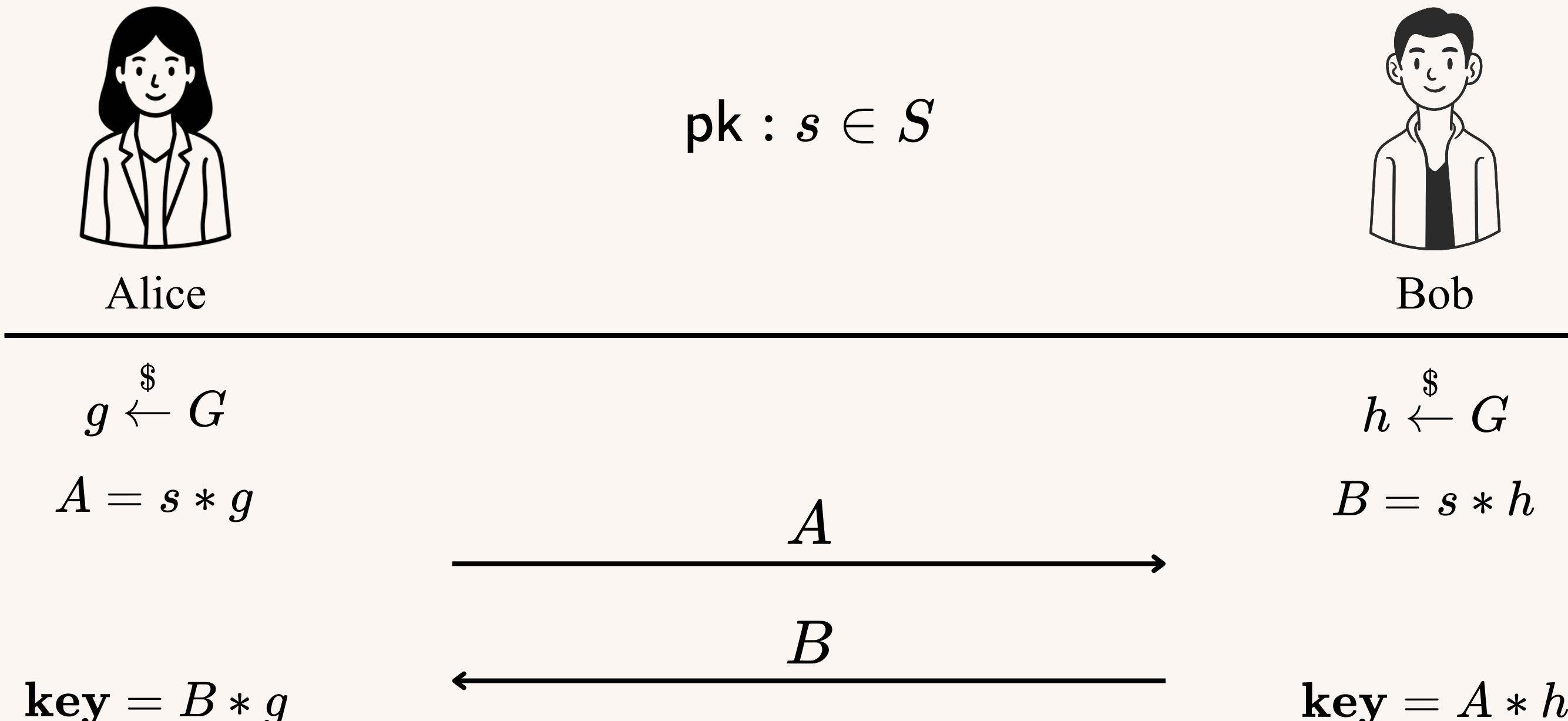


Bob



Correctness: $B * g = s * hg = s * gh = A * h$.

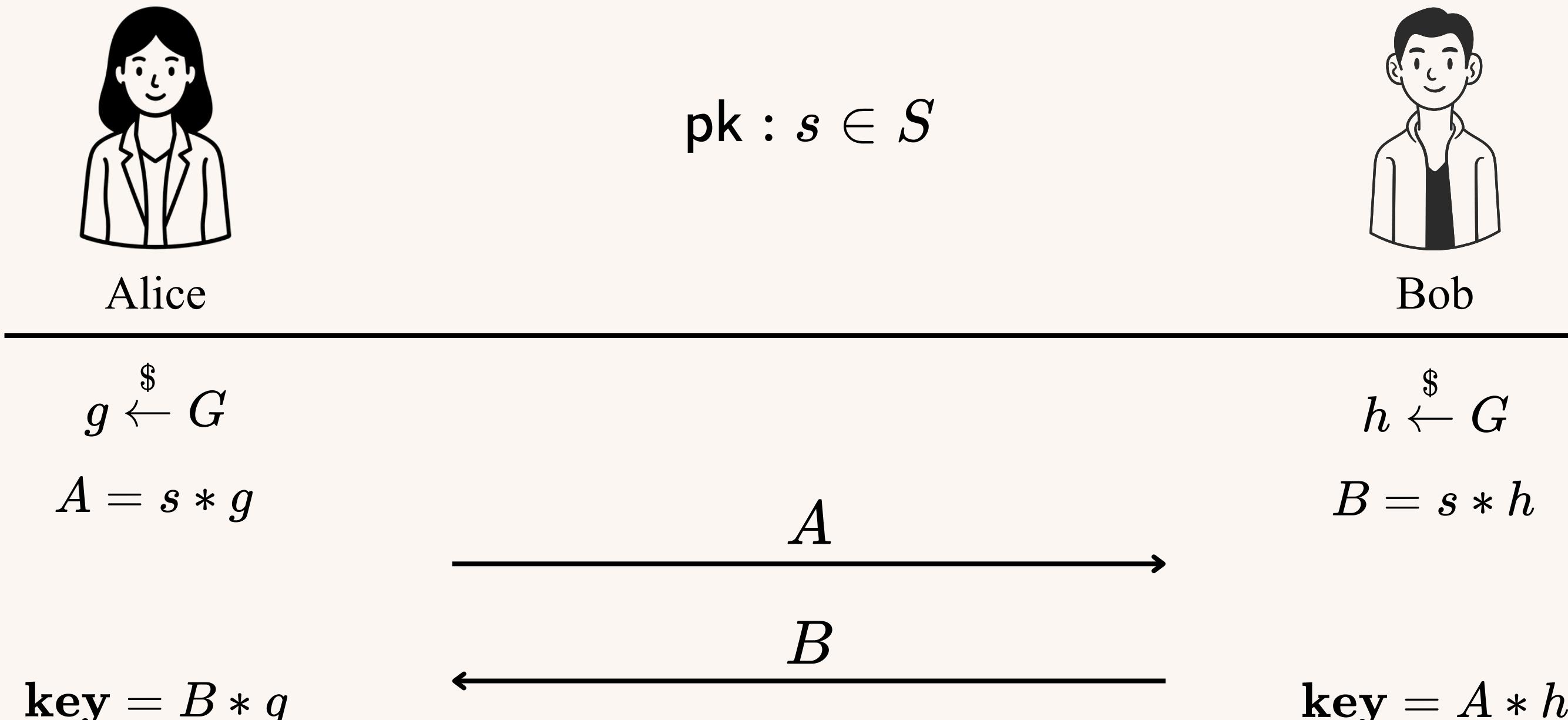
Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view



Correctness: $B * g = s * hg = s * gh = A * h$.

Beyond commutativity?

Diffie–Hellman key exchange protocol from group action view



Correctness: $B * g = s * hg = s * gh = A * h$.

Idea: treating this as a law in a group!

Law in a group

Law in a group

A *law* in a group G is an equation that is satisfied by **any assignments of variables by group elements** in G .

Law in a group

A *law* in a group G is an equation that is satisfied by any assignments of variables by group elements in G .

- $ab = ba$ is a law in an abelian group.

Law in a group

A *law* in a group G is an equation that is satisfied by any assignments of variables by group elements in G .

- $ab = ba$ is a law in an abelian group.
- $aba^{-1}b^{-1}cdc^{-1}d^{-1} = cdc^{-1}d^{-1}aba^{-1}b^{-1}$ is a law in a **metabelian** group.

Law in a group

A *law* in a group G is an equation that is satisfied by any assignments of variables by group elements in G .

- $ab = ba$ is a law in an abelian group.
- $aba^{-1}b^{-1}cdc^{-1}d^{-1} = cdc^{-1}d^{-1}aba^{-1}b^{-1}$ is a law in a metabelian group.
 $[a, b], [c, d] = [c, d][a, b]$

Law in a group

A *law* in a group G is an equation that is satisfied by any assignments of variables by group elements in G .

- $ab = ba$ is a law in an abelian group.
- $aba^{-1}b^{-1}cdc^{-1}d^{-1} = cdc^{-1}d^{-1}aba^{-1}b^{-1}$ is a law in a metabelian group.
- $u(a, b, c, \dots) = v(a, b, c, \dots)$ is a law in a group.

Law in a group

A *law* in a group G is an equation that is satisfied by any assignments of variables by group elements in G .

- $ab = ba$ is a law in an abelian group.
- $aba^{-1}b^{-1}cdc^{-1}d^{-1} = cdc^{-1}d^{-1}aba^{-1}b^{-1}$ is a law in a metabelian group.
- $u(a, b, c, \dots) = v(a, b, c, \dots)$ is a law in a group.

word

Law in a group

A *law* in a group G is an equation that is satisfied by any assignments of variables by group elements in G .

- $ab = ba$ is a law in an abelian group.
- $aba^{-1}b^{-1}cdc^{-1}d^{-1} = cdc^{-1}d^{-1}aba^{-1}b^{-1}$ is a law in a metabelian group.
- $u(a, b, c, \dots) = v(a, b, c, \dots)$ is a law in a group.
↓
word: e.g., $a^2b^3a^{-5}c^2b^7$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice



Bob

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

$\mathbf{pk} : s_0 \in S$



Bob

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$



Bob

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

$g \xleftarrow{\$} G$

$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$



Bob

$h \xleftarrow{\$} G$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

$$g \xleftarrow{\$} G$$

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1} x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k} x^{a_k} = x^{c_1} y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell} y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$

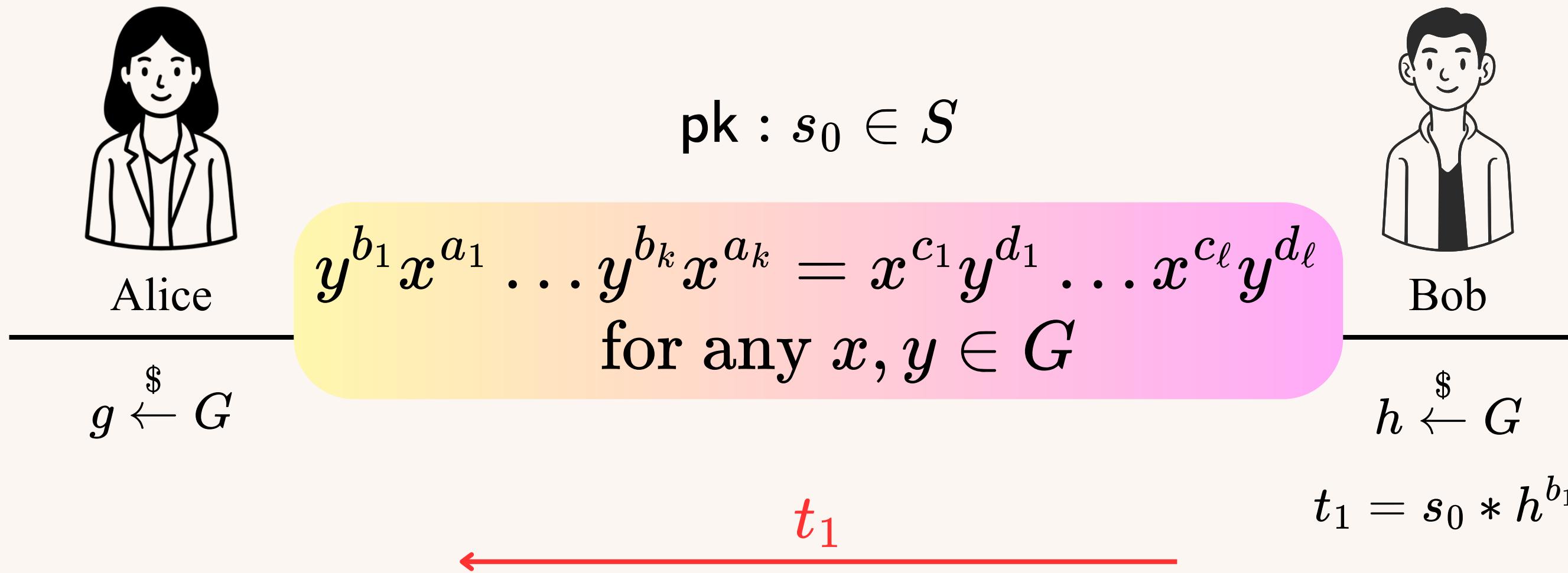


Bob

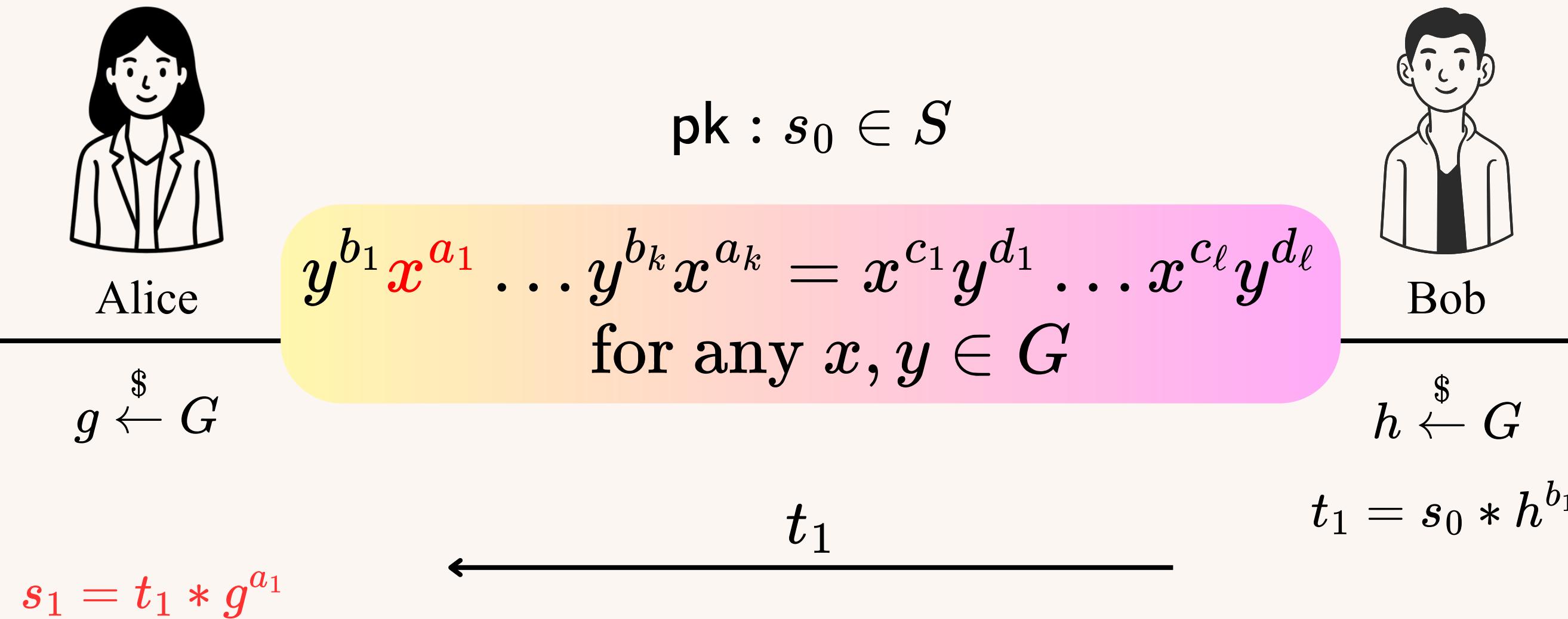
$$h \xleftarrow{\$} G$$

$$t_1 = s_0 * h^{b_1}$$

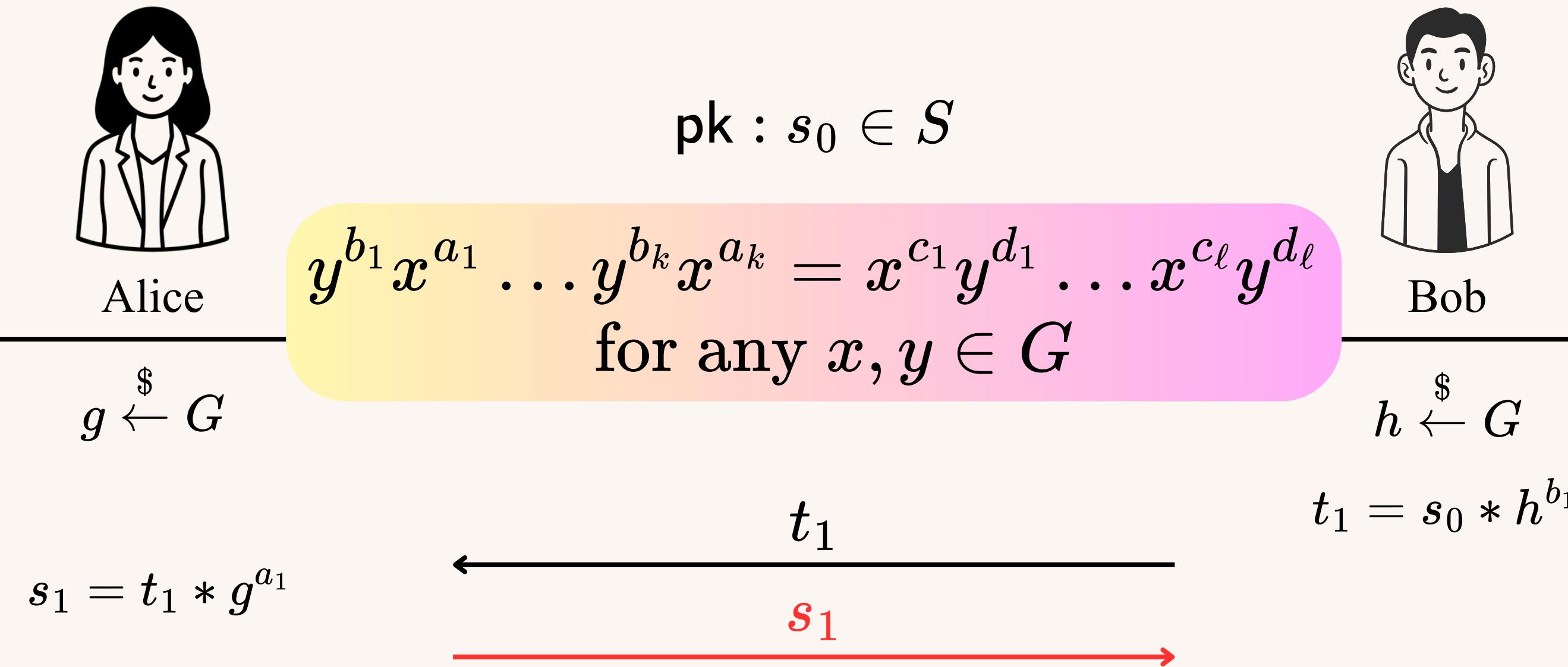
Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



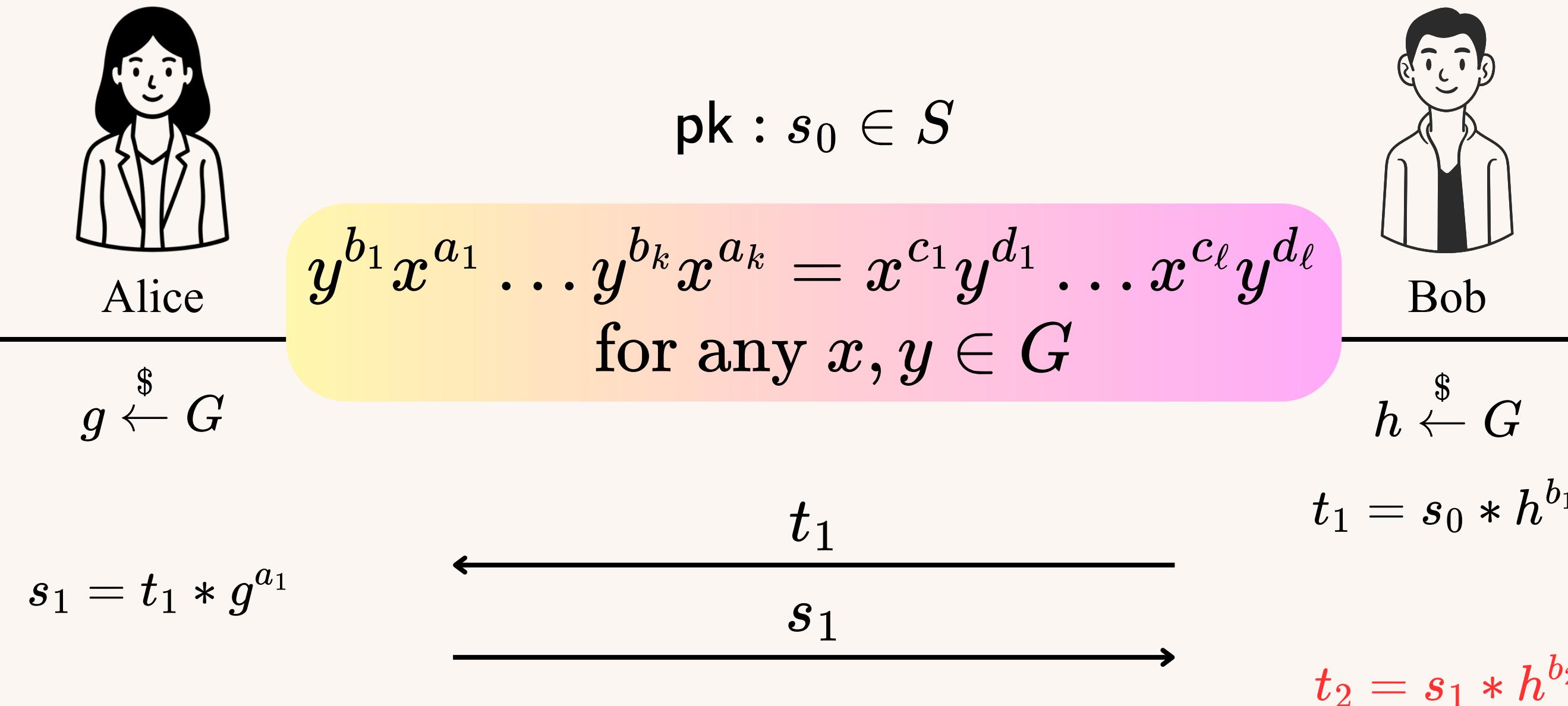
Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



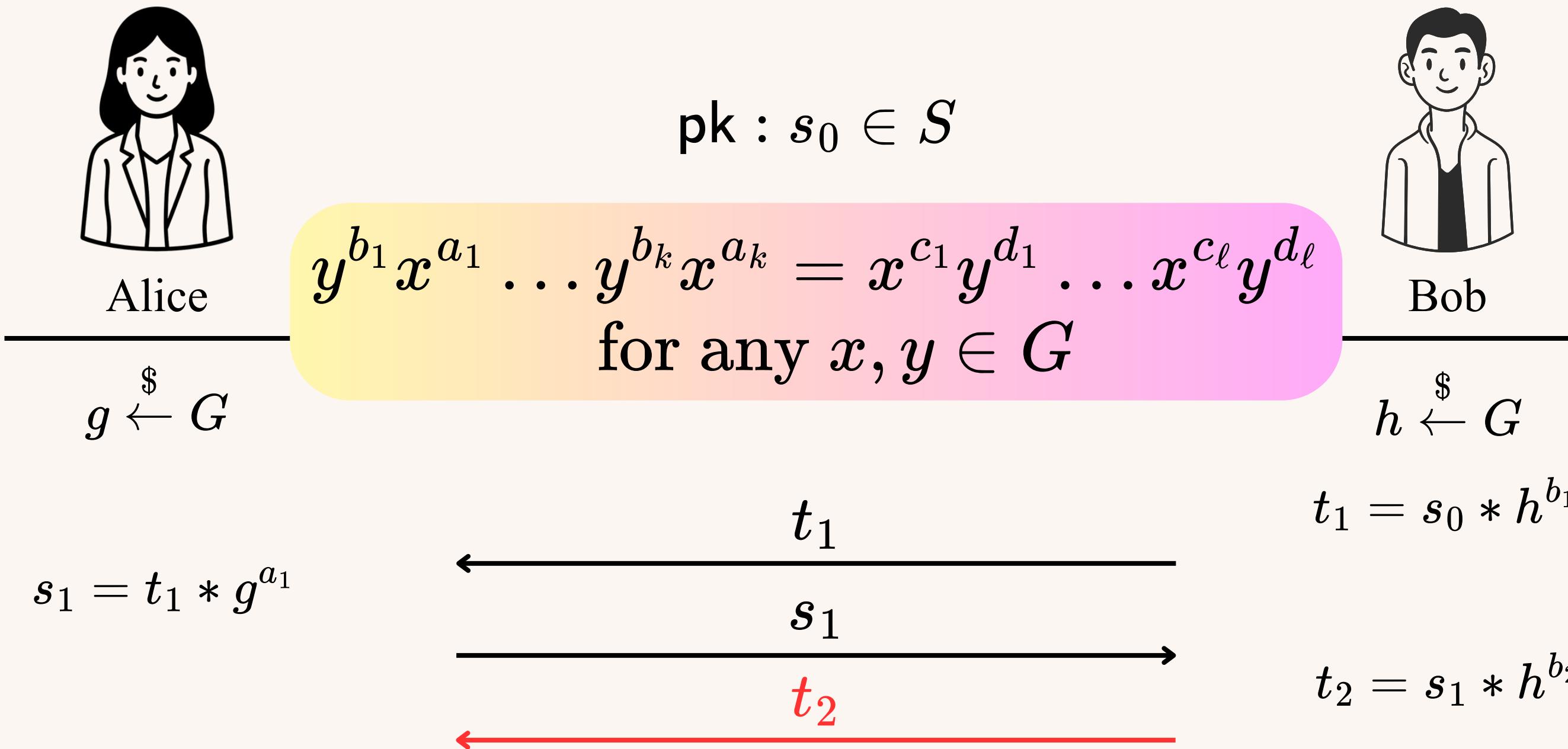
Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



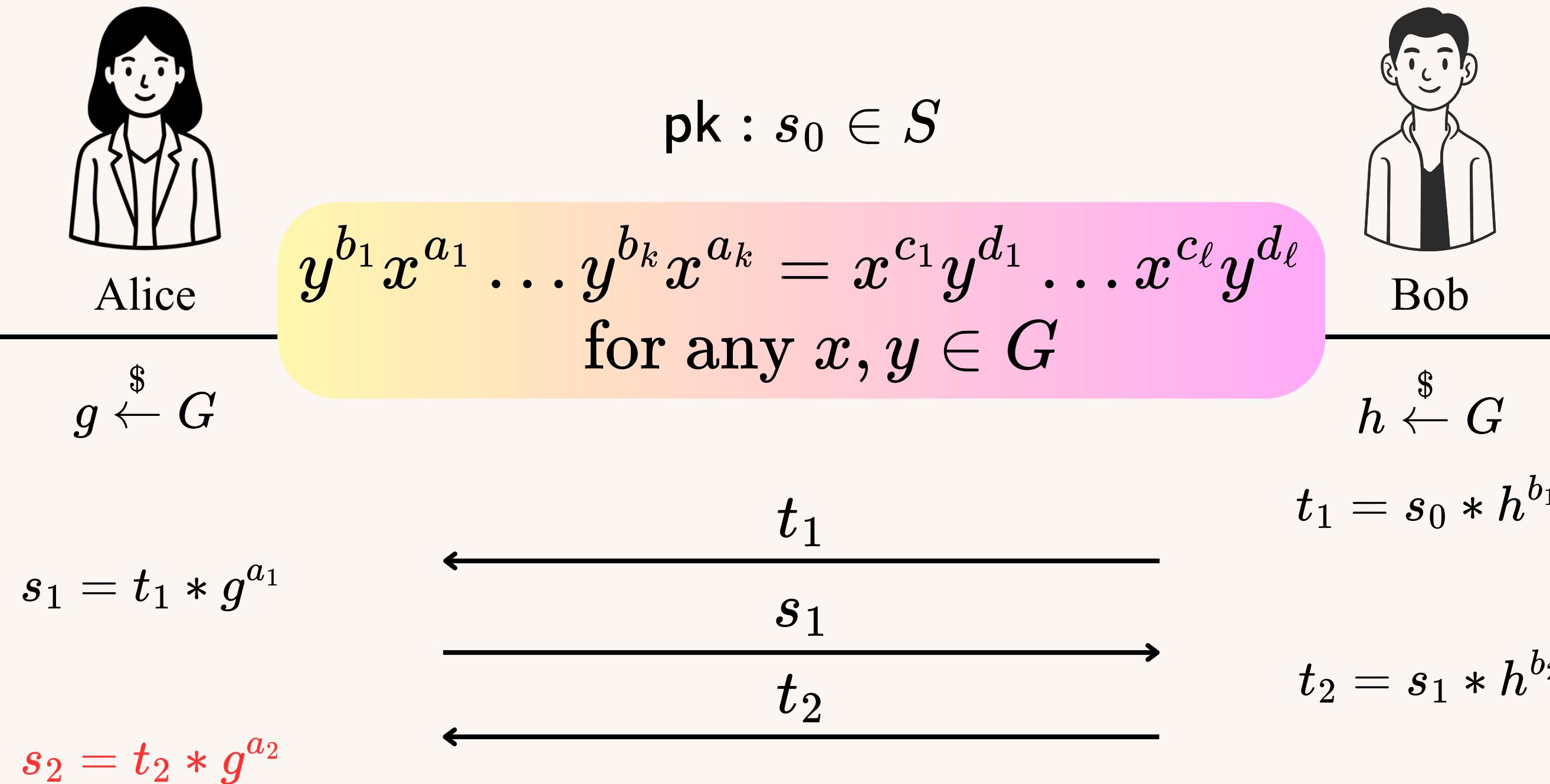
Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



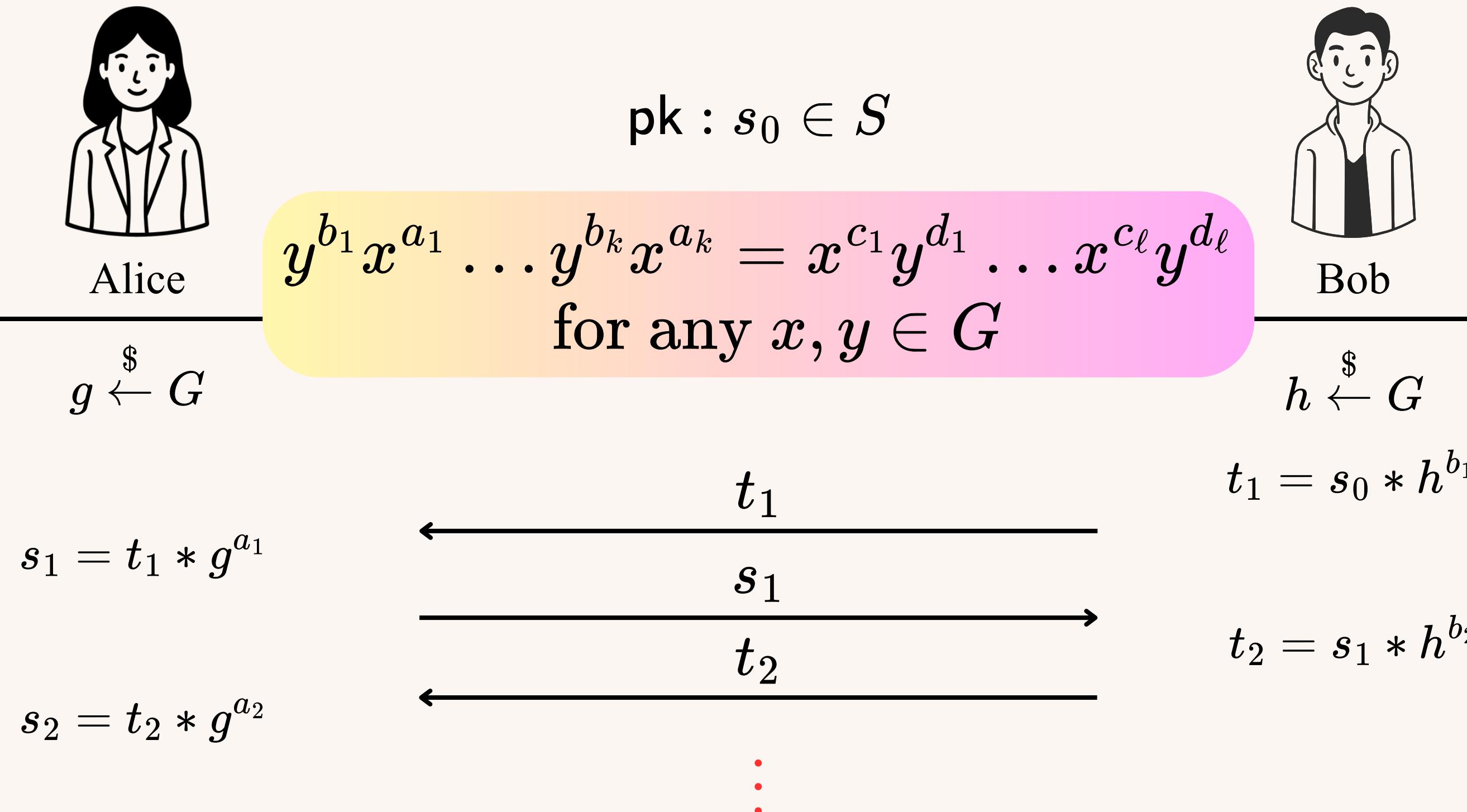
Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



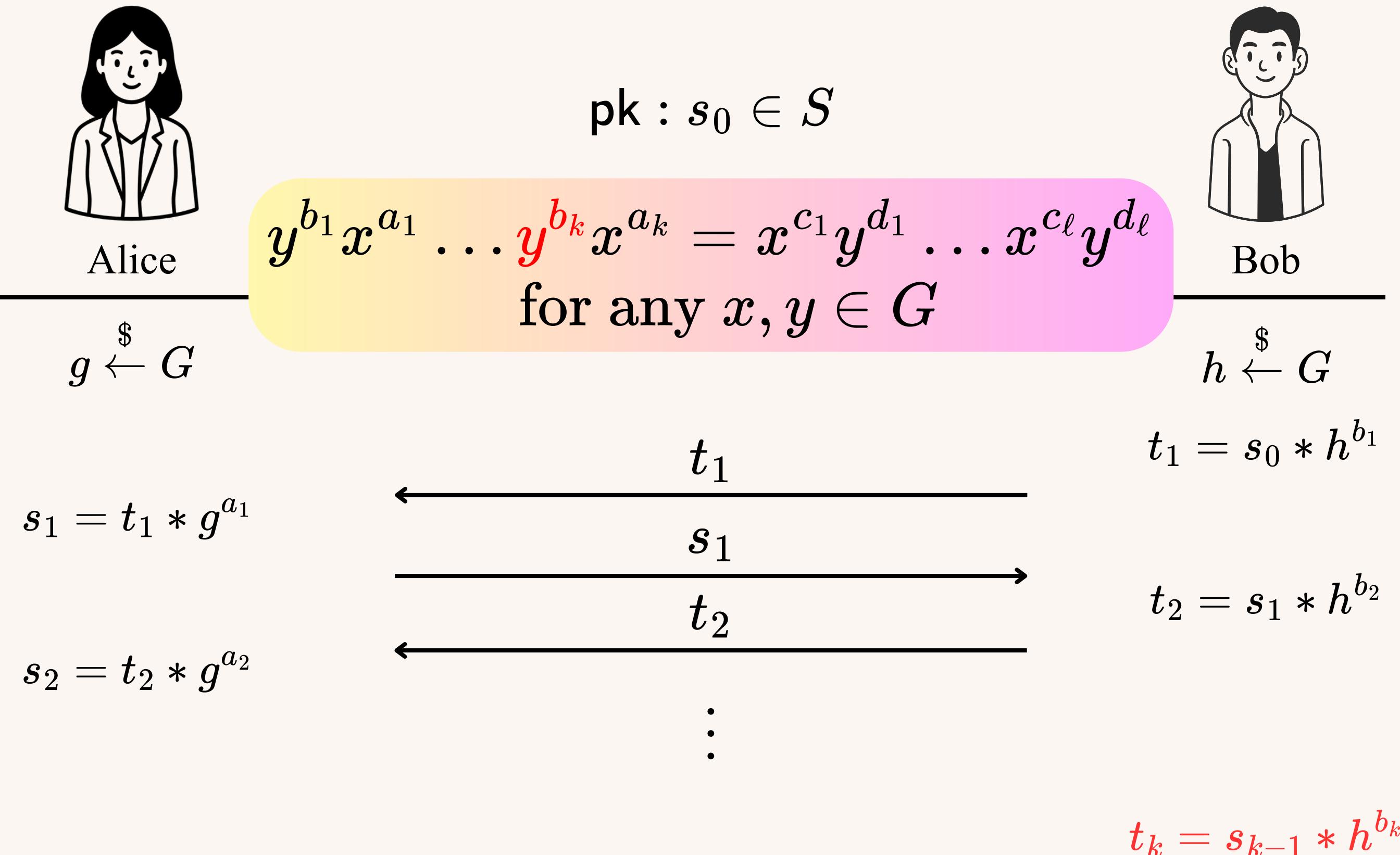
Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



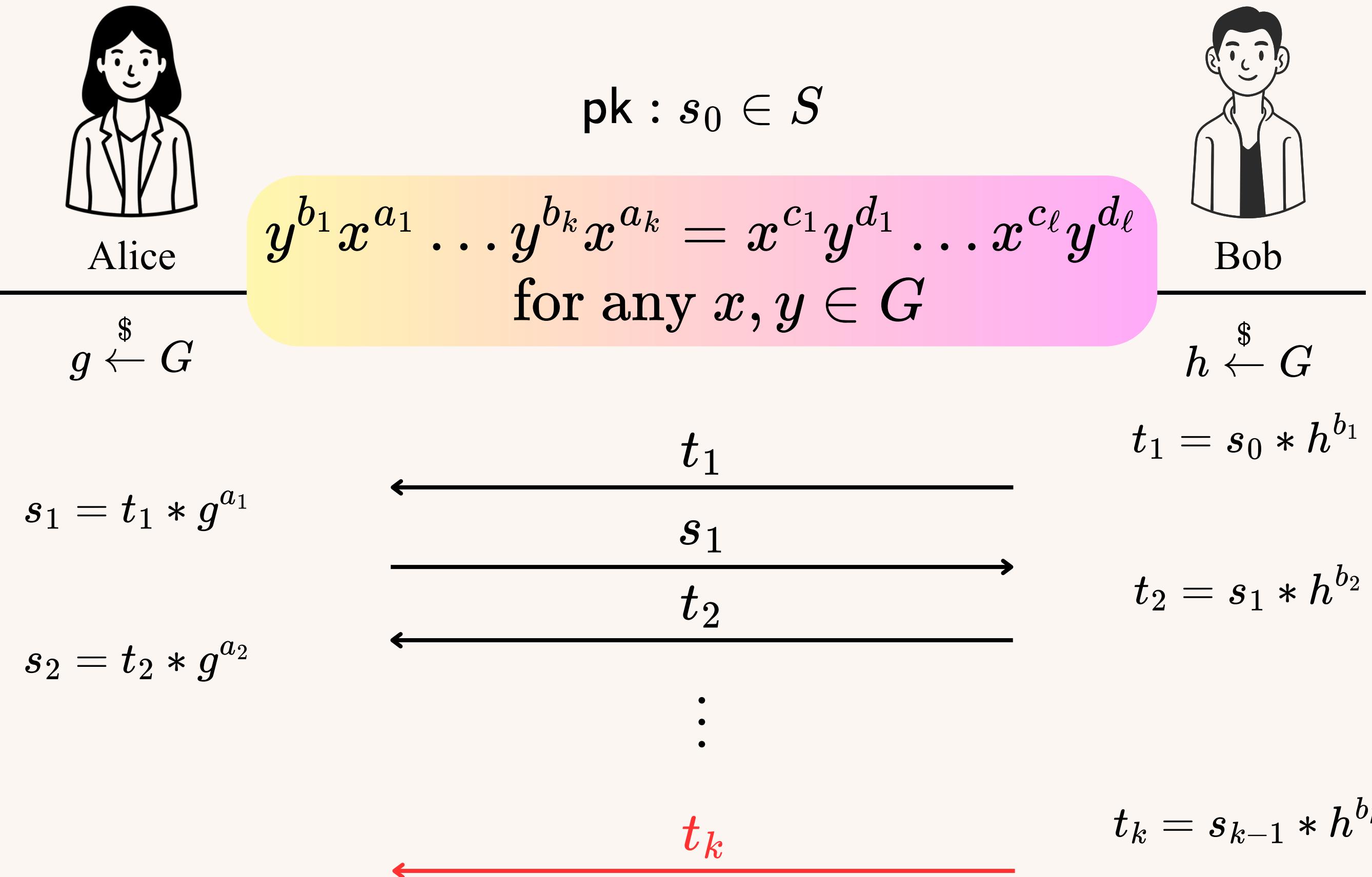
Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



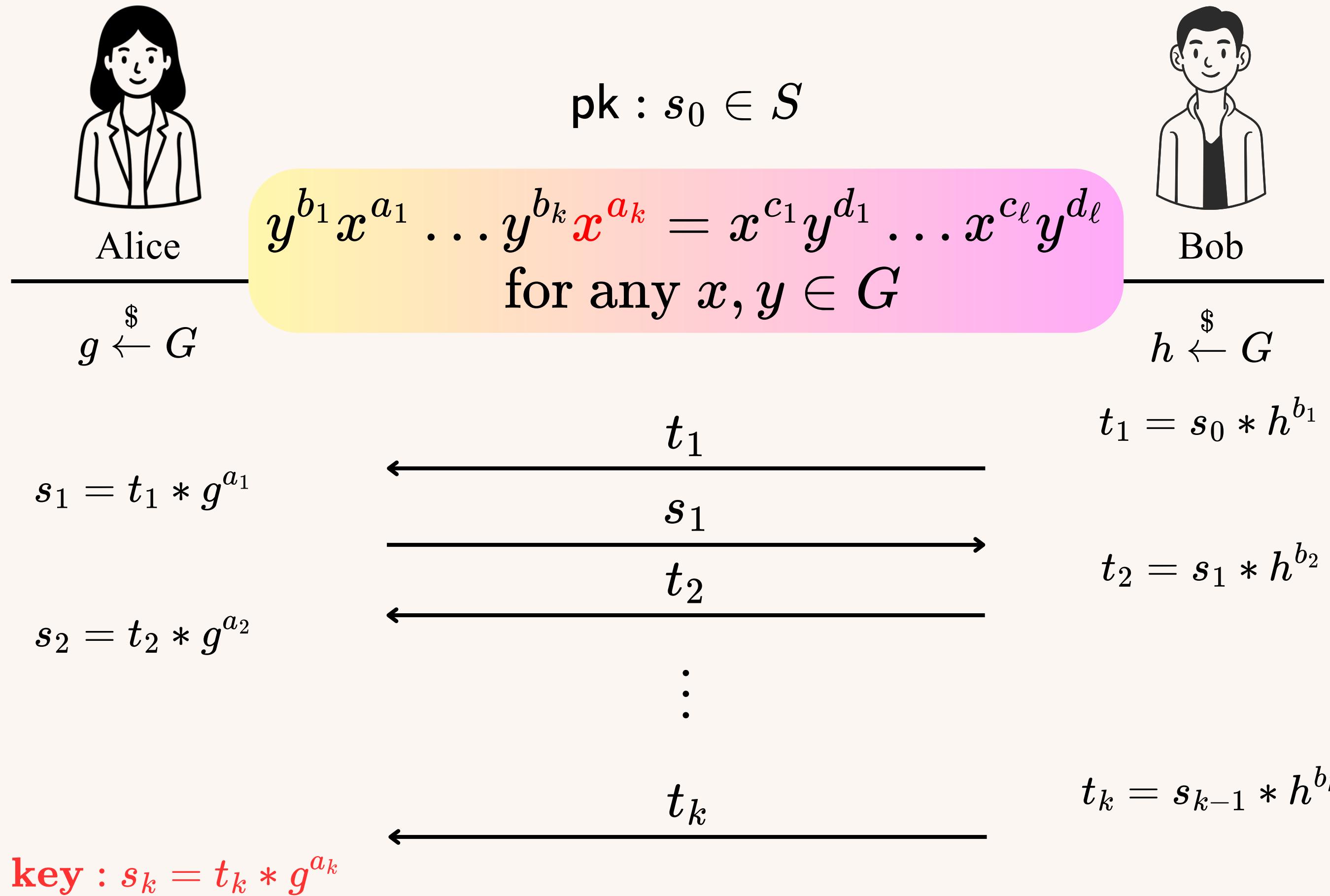
Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



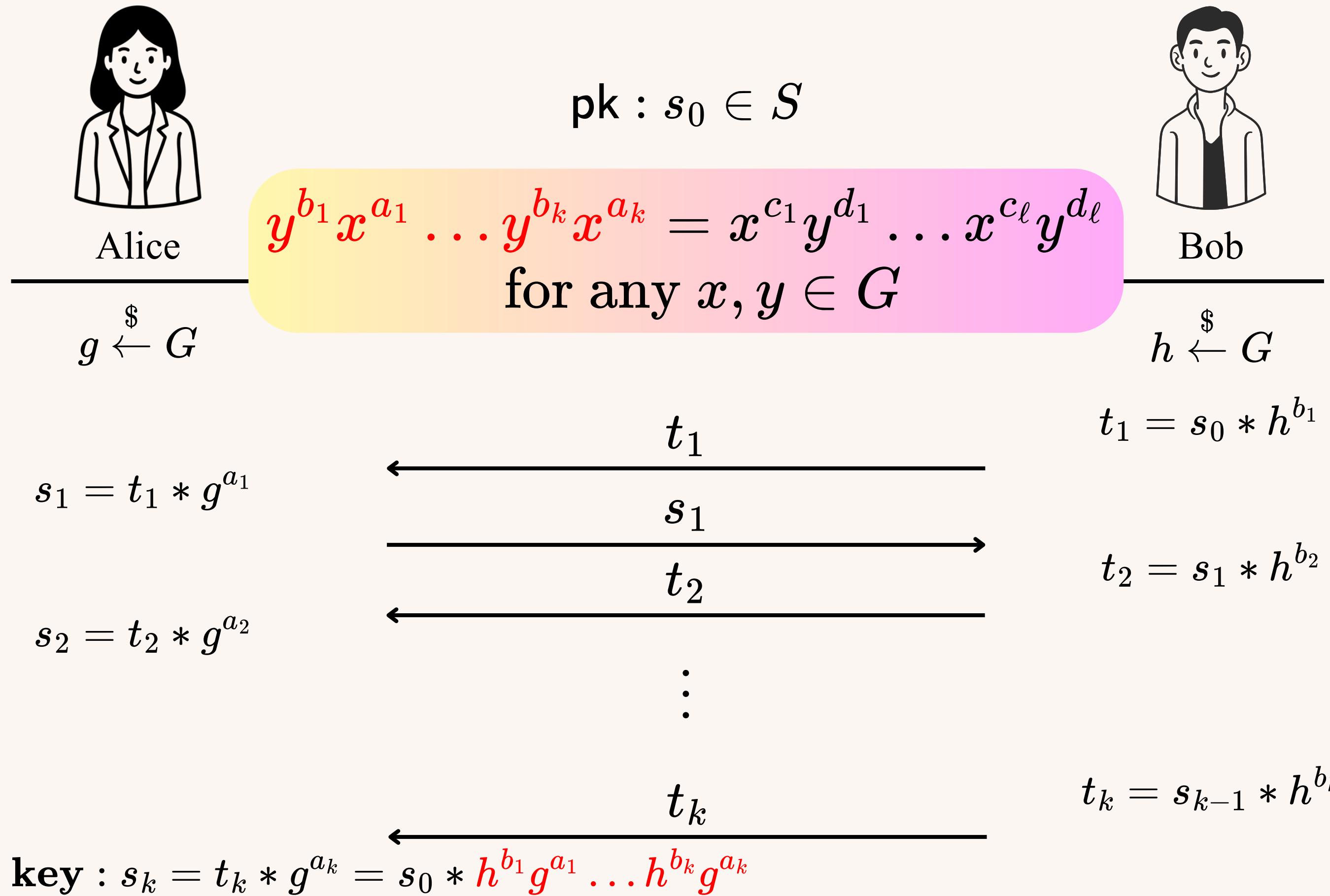
Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = \textcolor{red}{x}^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$



Bob

$$s'_1 = s_0 * g^{c_1}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice



Bob

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$

$$s'_1 = s_0 * g^{c_1}$$

$$s'_1$$



Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$



Bob

$$s'_1 = s_0 * g^{c_1}$$

$$s'_1$$

$$t'_1 = s'_1 * h^{d_1}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice



Bob

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$

$$s'_1 = s_0 * g^{c_1}$$

$$s'_1$$

$$t'_1$$

$$t'_1 = s'_1 * h^{d_1}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice



Bob

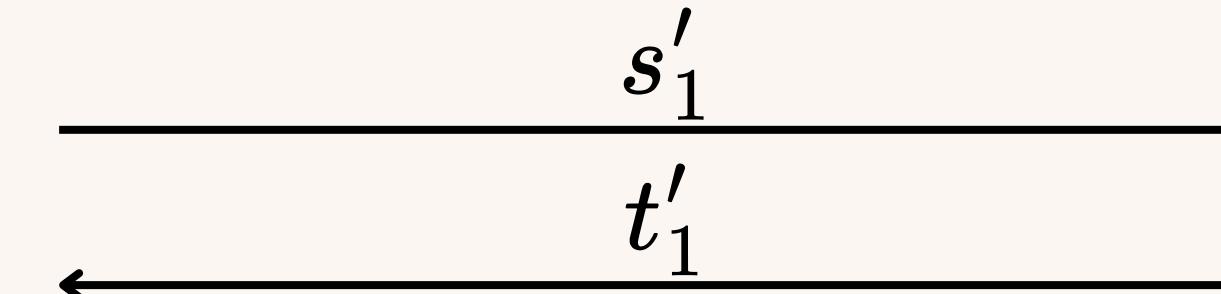
$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$

$$s'_1 = s_0 * g^{c_1}$$

$$s'_1$$



$$t'_1 = s'_1 * h^{d_1}$$

$$s'_2 = t'_1 * g^{c_2}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice



Bob

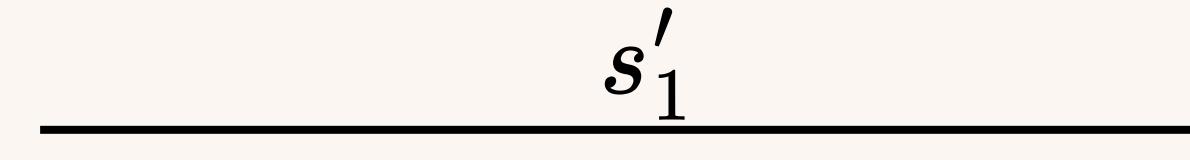
$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$

$$s'_1 = s_0 * g^{c_1}$$

$$s'_1$$



$$t'_1$$



$$s'_2 = t'_1 * g^{c_2}$$

$$s'_2$$



$$t'_1 = s'_1 * h^{d_1}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice



Bob

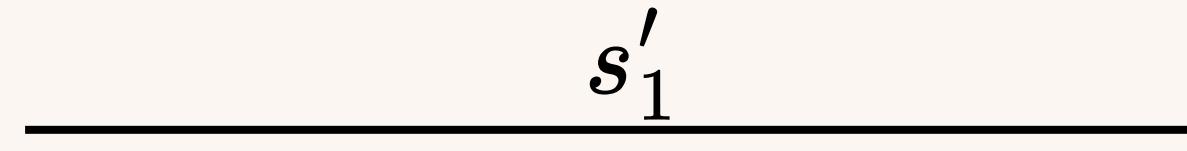
$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$

$$s'_1 = s_0 * g^{c_1}$$

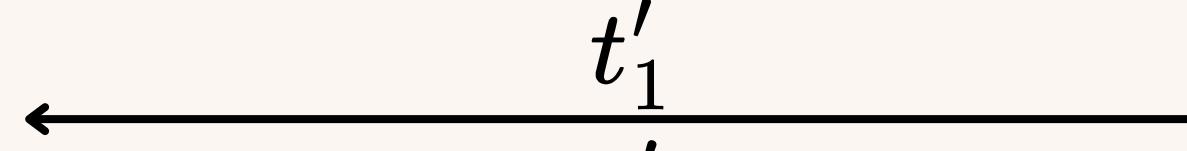
$$s'_1$$



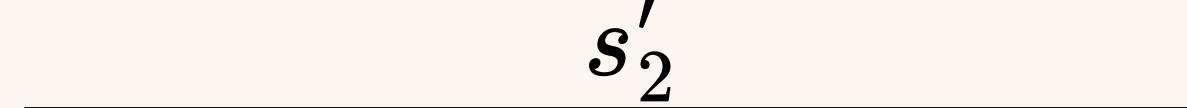
$$t'_1 = s'_1 * h^{d_1}$$

$$s'_2 = t'_1 * g^{c_2}$$

$$t'_1$$



$$s'_2$$



$$t'_2 = s'_2 * h^{d_2}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice



Bob

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$

$$s'_1 = s_0 * g^{c_1}$$

$$s'_1$$

$$\xrightarrow{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$t'_1 = s'_1 * h^{d_1}$$

$$s'_2 = t'_1 * g^{c_2}$$

$$t'_1$$

$$\xleftarrow{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$s'_2$$

$$t'_2 = s'_2 * h^{d_2}$$

⋮

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice



Bob

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{\textcolor{red}{c_\ell}}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$

$$s'_1 = s_0 * g^{c_1}$$

$$s'_1$$



$$t'_1 = s'_1 * h^{d_1}$$

$$s'_2 = t'_1 * g^{c_2}$$

$$t'_1$$



$$s'_2$$



$$t'_2 = s'_2 * h^{d_2}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\textcolor{red}{s'_\ell = t'_{\ell-1} * g^{d_\ell}}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice



Bob

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$

$$s'_1 = s_0 * g^{c_1}$$

$$s'_1$$



$$t'_1 = s'_1 * h^{d_1}$$

$$s'_2 = t'_1 * g^{c_2}$$

$$t'_1$$



$$s'_2$$



$$\vdots$$

$$t'_2 = s'_2 * h^{d_2}$$

$$s'_\ell = t'_{\ell-1} * g^{d_\ell}$$

$$s'_\ell$$



Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice



Bob

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$

$$s'_1 = s_0 * g^{c_1}$$

$$s'_1$$



$$t'_1 = s'_1 * h^{d_1}$$

$$s'_2 = t'_1 * g^{c_2}$$

$$t'_1$$



$$s'_2$$



$$\vdots$$

$$s'_\ell = t'_{\ell-1} * g^{d_\ell}$$

$$s'_\ell$$



$$t'_2 = s'_2 * h^{d_2}$$

$$\text{key} : t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice



Bob

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$

$$s'_1 = s_0 * g^{c_1}$$

$$s'_1$$



$$t'_1 = s'_1 * h^{d_1}$$

$$s'_2 = t'_1 * g^{c_2}$$

$$t'_1$$



$$s'_2$$



$$\vdots$$

$$s'_\ell = t'_{\ell-1} * g^{d_\ell}$$

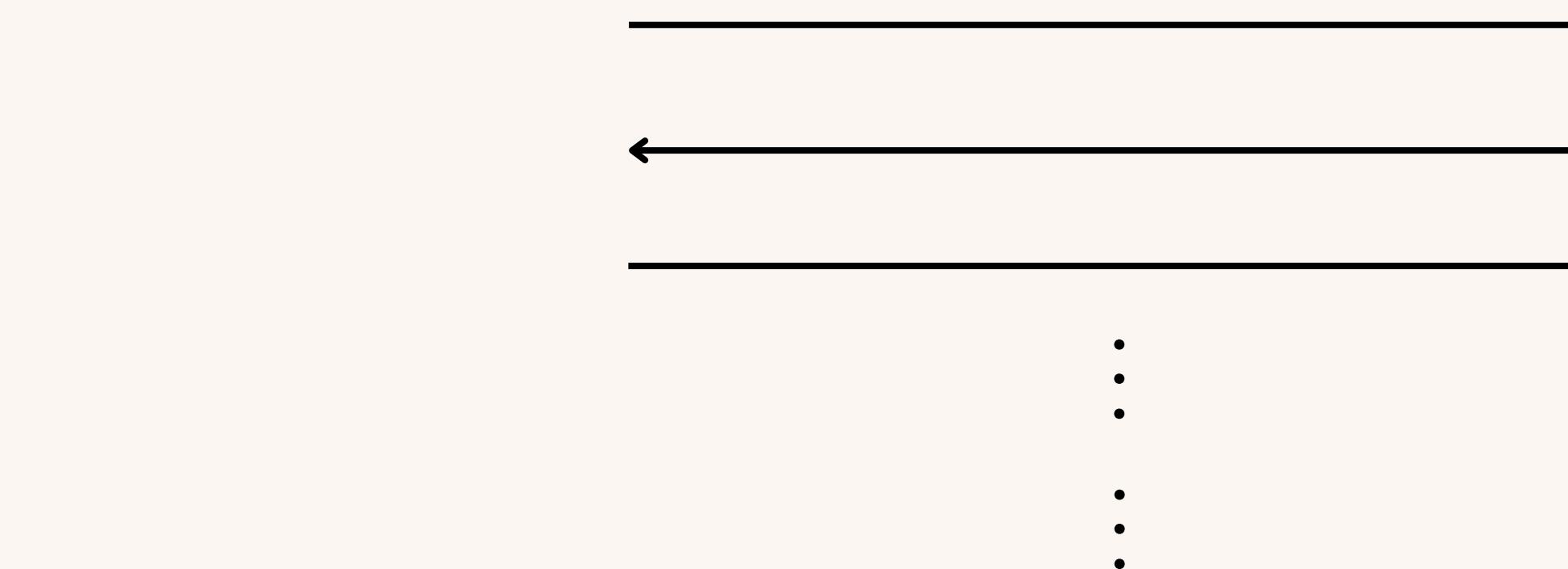
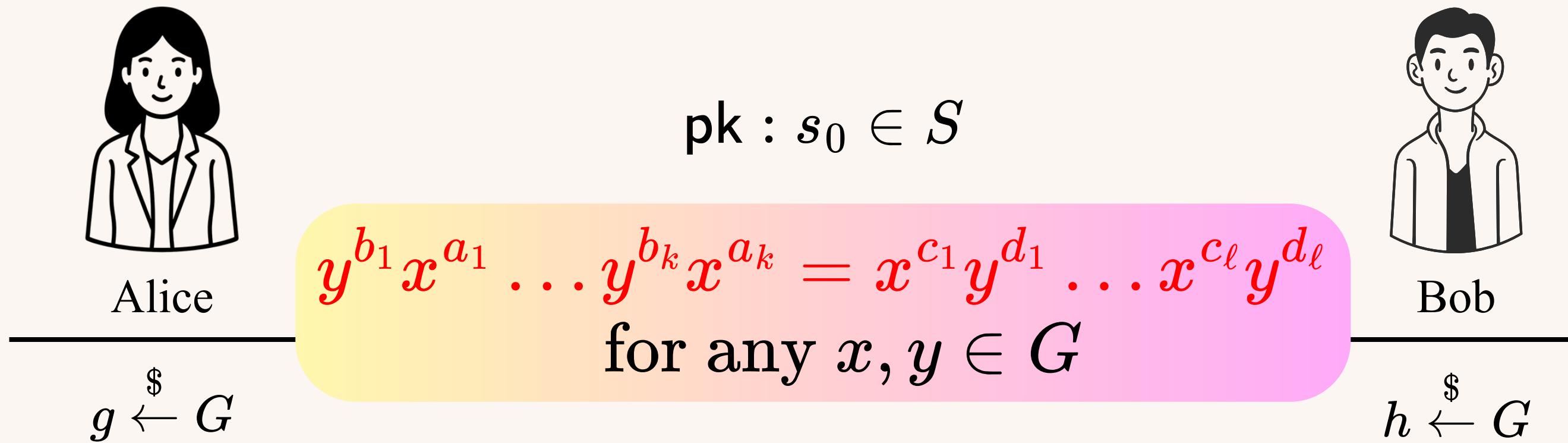
$$s'_\ell$$



$$t'_2 = s'_2 * h^{d_2}$$

$$\text{key} : t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1}h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell}h^{d_\ell}$$

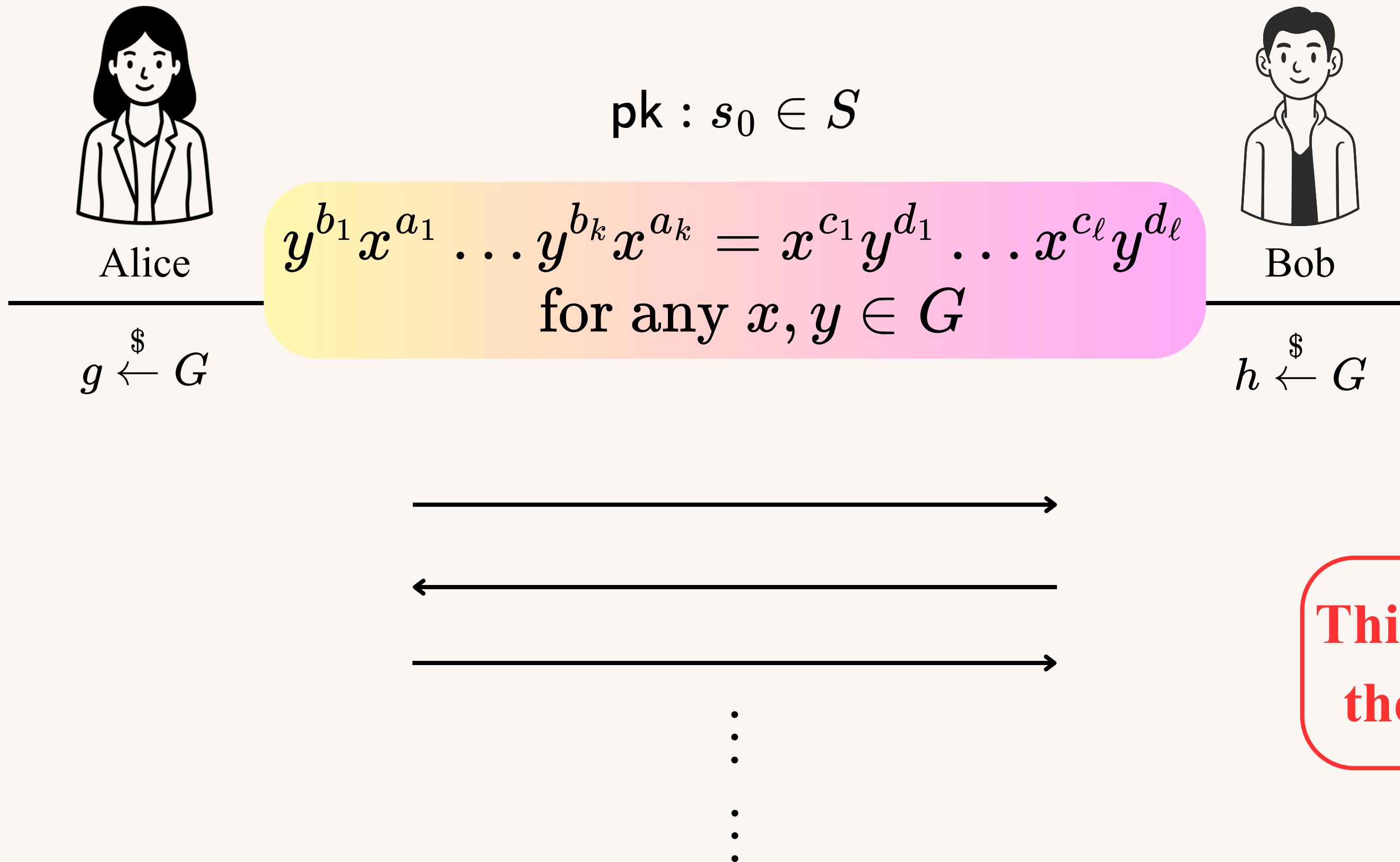
Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



$$\mathbf{key} : s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1}g^{a_1}\dots h^{b_k}g^{a_k}$$

$$\mathbf{key} : t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1}h^{d_1}\dots g^{c_\ell}h^{d_\ell}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws

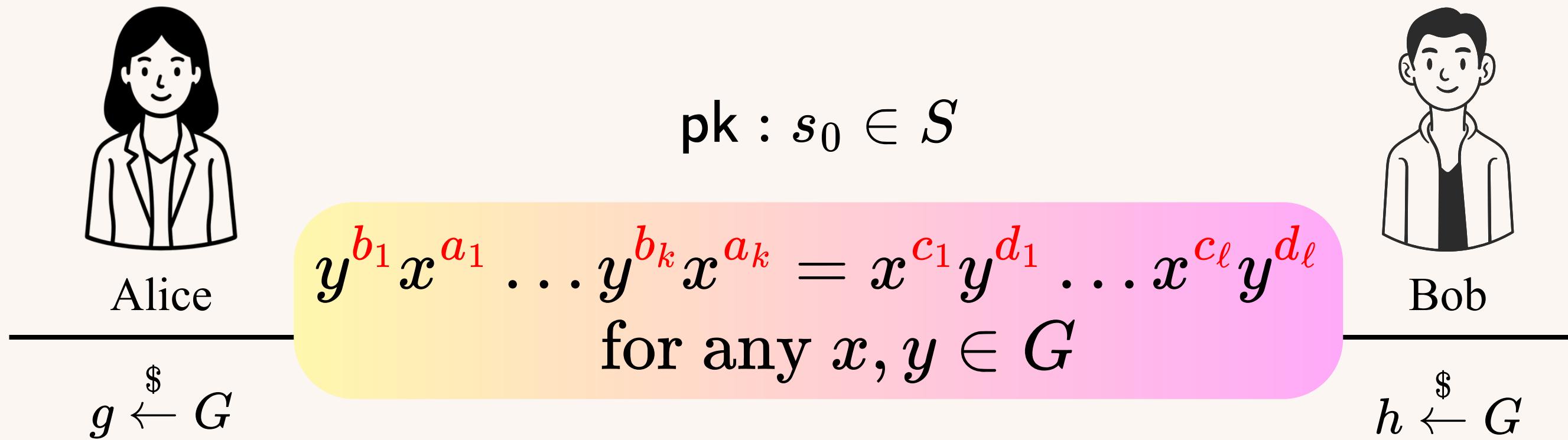


This can be generalised to
the multi-variable case!

$$\text{key} : s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1}g^{a_1} \dots h^{b_k}g^{a_k}$$

$$\text{key} : t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1}h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell}h^{d_\ell}$$

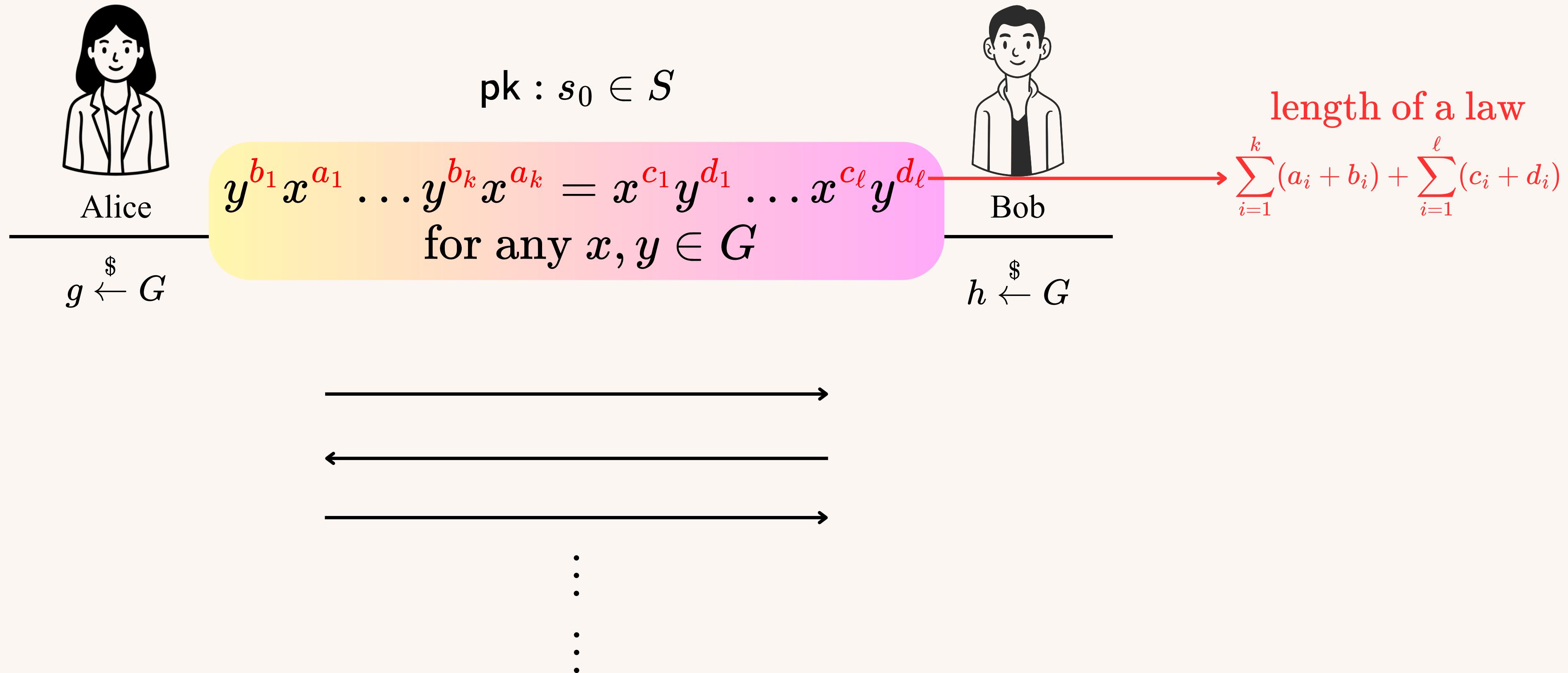
Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



$$\mathbf{key} : s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1} g^{a_1} \dots h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$$

$$\mathbf{key} : t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$$

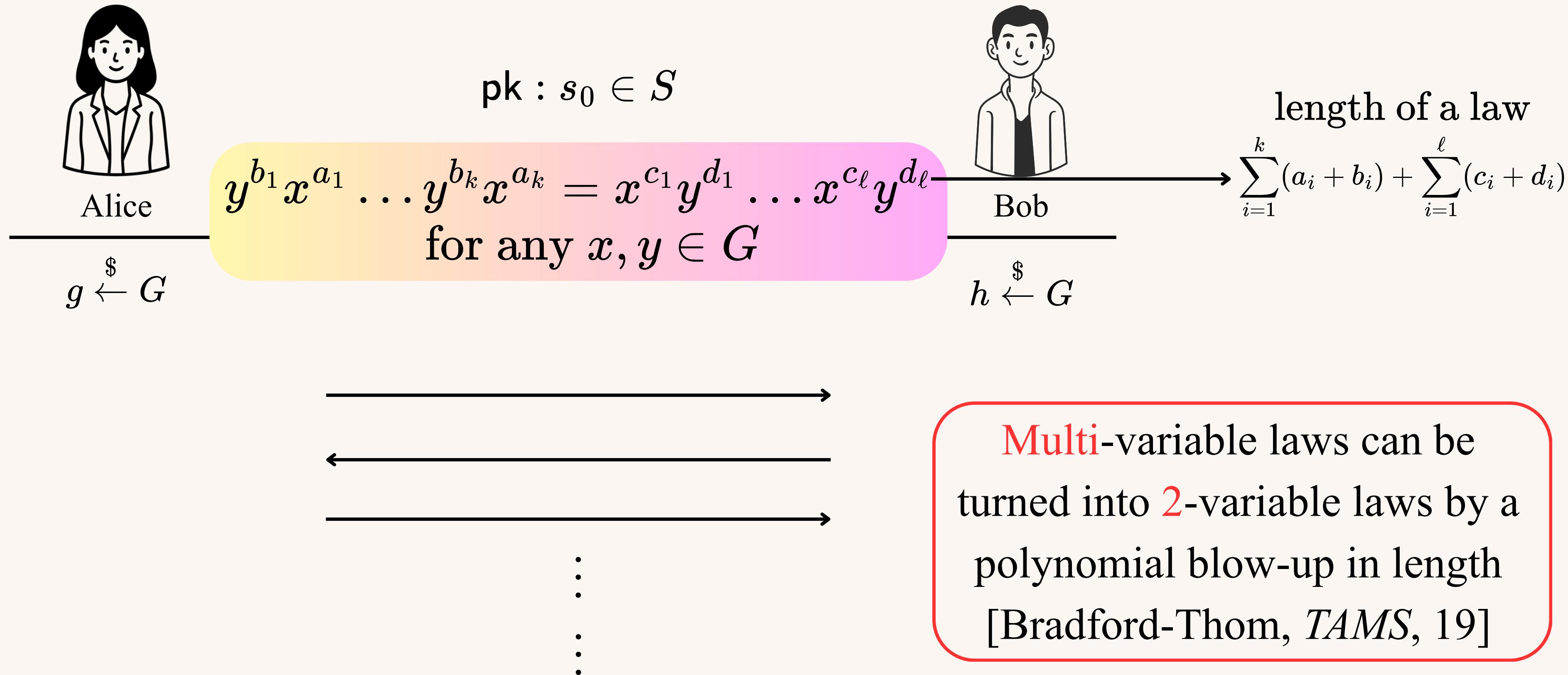
Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



$$\text{key} : s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1}g^{a_1} \dots h^{b_k}g^{a_k}$$

$$\text{key} : t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1}h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell}h^{d_\ell}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



$$\mathbf{key} : s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1}g^{a_1} \dots h^{b_k}g^{a_k}$$

$$\mathbf{key} : t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1}h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell}h^{d_\ell}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$

$g \leftarrow G$



Bob

$h \leftarrow G$

length of a law

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (a_i + b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^\ell (c_i + d_i)$$

What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?

$$\text{key} : s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1}g^{a_1} \dots h^{b_k}g^{a_k}$$

$$\text{key} : t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1}h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell}h^{d_\ell}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$

$g \leftarrow G$



Bob

length of a law

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (a_i + b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^\ell (c_i + d_i)$$

$h \leftarrow G$

What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?

1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies)

⋮

$$\text{key} : s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1}g^{a_1} \dots h^{b_k}g^{a_k}$$

$$\text{key} : t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1}h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell}h^{d_\ell}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$

$$g \leftarrow G$$



Bob

$$h \leftarrow G$$

length of a law

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (a_i + b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^\ell (c_i + d_i)$$

What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?

1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies)
2. With a law whose **length** is as **short** as possible

$$\text{key} : s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1}g^{a_1} \dots h^{b_k}g^{a_k}$$

$$\text{key} : t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1}h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell}h^{d_\ell}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$

$$g \leftarrow G$$



Bob

length of a law

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (a_i + b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^\ell (c_i + d_i)$$

$$h \leftarrow G$$

What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?

1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies)
2. With a law whose length is as short as possible

$$\text{key} : s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1} \dots h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$$

$$\text{key} : t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$$



Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$

$$g \leftarrow G$$



Bob

length of a law

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (a_i + b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^\ell (c_i + d_i)$$

$$h \leftarrow G$$

What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?

1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies)
2. With a law whose length is as short as possible

Metabelian groups

$$\text{key} : s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1} \dots h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$$

$$\text{key} : t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$

$$g \leftarrow G$$



Bob

$$h \leftarrow G$$

length of a law

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (a_i + b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^\ell (c_i + d_i)$$

What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?

1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies)
2. With a law whose length is as short as possible



Metabelian groups

$$\text{key} : s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1} \dots h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$$

$$\text{key} : t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$

$$g \leftarrow G$$



Bob

$$h \leftarrow G$$

length of a law

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (a_i + b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^\ell (c_i + d_i)$$

What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?



1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies)



2. With a law whose length is as short as possible



Metabelian groups

$$\text{key} : s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1} \dots h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$$

$$\text{key} : t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$



Bob

length of a law

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (a_i + b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^\ell (c_i + d_i)$$

$$g \leftarrow G$$

$$h \leftarrow G$$

What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?



1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies)



2. With a law whose length is as short as possible



Metabelian groups

NO



$$\text{key} : s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1} \dots h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$$

$$\text{key} : t'_\ell = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$

$$g \leftarrow G$$



Bob

$$h \leftarrow G$$

length of a law

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (a_i + b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^\ell (c_i + d_i)$$

What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?

1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies)
2. With a law whose length is as short as possible

*Highly non-abelian groups,
e.g., general linear groups*

$$\text{key} : s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1} \dots h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$$

$$\text{key} : t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws

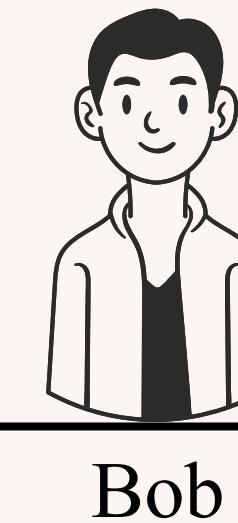


Alice

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$



Bob

length of a law

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (a_i + b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^\ell (c_i + d_i)$$

$$g \leftarrow G$$

$$h \leftarrow G$$

What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?



1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies)
2. With a law whose length is as short as possible

*Highly non-abelian groups,
e.g., general linear groups*

$$\text{key} : s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1} \dots h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$$

$$\text{key} : t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$



Bob

length of a law

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (a_i + b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^\ell (c_i + d_i)$$

$g \leftarrow G$

$h \leftarrow G$

What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?



1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies)



2. With a law whose length is as short as possible

*Highly non-abelian groups,
e.g., general linear groups*

$\text{key} : s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1} \dots h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$

$\text{key} : t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws

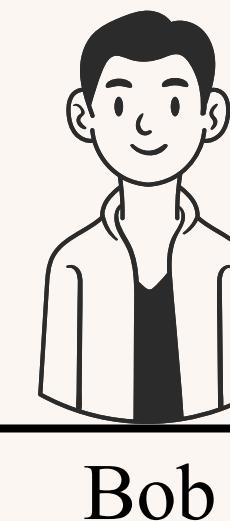


Alice

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$



Bob

length of a law

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (a_i + b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^\ell (c_i + d_i)$$

$$g \leftarrow G$$

$$h \leftarrow G$$

What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?



1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies)



2. With a law whose length is as short as possible

*Highly non-abelian groups,
e.g., general linear groups*

NO

[Bradford-Thom, JEMS, 24]

The length could be
exponentially long!

$$\text{key} : s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1} \dots h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$$

$$\text{key} : t'_\ell = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$



Bob

length of a law

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (a_i + b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^\ell (c_i + d_i)$$

$$g \leftarrow G$$

$$h \leftarrow G$$

What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?

1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies)
2. With a law whose length is as short as possible

*Highly non-abelian groups,
e.g., symmetric groups*

$$\text{key} : s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1} \dots h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$$

$$\text{key} : t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$



Bob

length of a law

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (a_i + b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^\ell (c_i + d_i)$$

$g \leftarrow G$

$h \leftarrow G$

What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?



1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies)
2. With a law whose length is as short as possible

*Highly non-abelian groups,
e.g., symmetric groups*

$\text{key} : s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1} \dots h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$

$\text{key} : t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$



Bob

length of a law

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (a_i + b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^\ell (c_i + d_i)$$

$g \leftarrow G$

$h \leftarrow G$

What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?



1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies)



2. With a law whose length is as short as possible

Highly non-abelian groups,

e.g., symmetric groups

$\text{key} : s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1} \dots h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$

$\text{key} : t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$



Bob

length of a law

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (a_i + b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^\ell (c_i + d_i)$$

$$g \leftarrow G$$

$$h \leftarrow G$$

What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?



1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies)
2. There is a short law with high probability

*Highly non-abelian groups,
e.g., symmetric groups*

$$\text{key} : s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1} \dots h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$$

$$\text{key} : t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$



Bob

length of a law

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (a_i + b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^\ell (c_i + d_i)$$

$$g \leftarrow G$$

$$h \leftarrow G$$

What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?



1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies)
2. There is a short law with high probability

$$(xy)^{\lceil n/2 \rceil} = (y^{-1}x^{-1})^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$$

i.e., $(xy)^n = \text{id}$

*Highly non-abelian groups,
e.g., symmetric groups*



$$\text{key} : s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1} \dots h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$$

$$\text{key} : t'_\ell = s'_\ell * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$



Bob

length of a law

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (a_i + b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^\ell (c_i + d_i)$$

$$g \leftarrow G$$

$$h \leftarrow G$$

What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?



1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies)
2. There is a short law with high probability

$$(xy)^{\lceil n/2 \rceil} = (y^{-1}x^{-1})^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$$

i.e., $(xy)^n = \text{id}$

*Highly non-abelian groups,
e.g., symmetric groups*



$$\text{key} : s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1} \dots h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$$

$$\text{key} : t'_\ell = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$$

Key exchange protocol for actions of groups with laws



Alice

$$\text{pk} : s_0 \in S$$

$$y^{b_1}x^{a_1} \dots y^{b_k}x^{a_k} = x^{c_1}y^{d_1} \dots x^{c_\ell}y^{d_\ell}$$

for any $x, y \in G$



Bob

length of a law

$$\sum_{i=1}^k (a_i + b_i) + \sum_{i=1}^\ell (c_i + d_i)$$

$$g \leftarrow G$$

$$h \leftarrow G$$

What kind of (non-abelian) Group should we choose?



1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies)
2. There is a short law with high probability

$$(xy)^{\lceil n/2 \rceil} = (y^{-1}x^{-1})^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$$

i.e., $(xy)^n = \text{id}$



with probability $1/n$

*Highly non-abelian groups,
e.g., symmetric groups*



OK!

$$\text{key} : s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_1} \dots h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$$

$$\text{key} : t'_\ell = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$$

Instantiation by Linear Code Equivalence

Notation:

- $M(k \times n, \mathbb{F})$: the set of all $k \times n$ matrices over \mathbb{F} .

Instantiation by Linear Code Equivalence

Notation:

- $M(k, \mathbb{F})$: the set of all $k \times k$ matrices over \mathbb{F} .

Instantiation by Linear Code Equivalence

Notation:

- $\mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F})$: the general linear group of all $k \times k$ **invertible** matrices over \mathbb{F} .

Instantiation by Linear Code Equivalence

Notation:

- $\mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F})$: the general linear group of all $k \times k$ invertible matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- $\mathrm{D}(n, \mathbb{F})$: the diagonal group of all $n \times n$ invertible **diagonal** matrices over \mathbb{F} .

Instantiation by Linear Code Equivalence

Notation:

- $\mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F})$: the general linear group of all $k \times k$ invertible matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- $\mathrm{D}(n, \mathbb{F})$: the diagonal group of all $n \times n$ invertible diagonal matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- $\mathrm{Mon}(n, \mathbb{F})$: the monomial group of all $n \times n$ **monomial** matrices over \mathbb{F} .

Instantiation by Linear Code Equivalence

Notation:

- $\mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F})$: the general linear group of all $k \times k$ invertible matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- $\mathrm{D}(n, \mathbb{F})$: the diagonal group of all $n \times n$ invertible diagonal matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- $\mathrm{Mon}(n, \mathbb{F})$: the monomial group of all $n \times n$ monomial matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- S_n : the symmetric group of degree n .

Instantiation by Linear Code Equivalence

Notation:

- $\mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F})$: the general linear group of all $k \times k$ invertible matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- $\mathrm{D}(n, \mathbb{F})$: the diagonal group of all $n \times n$ invertible diagonal matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- $\mathrm{Mon}(n, \mathbb{F})$: the monomial group of all $n \times n$ monomial matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- S_n : the symmetric group of degree n .

Problem (Linear Code Equivalence)

For two generator matrices $C_1, C_2 \in \mathrm{M}(k \times n, \mathbb{F}_q)$, determine if there is $A \in \mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F}_q)$ and $M \in \mathrm{Mon}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)$ such that $C_1 = AC_2M$.

Instantiation by Linear Code Equivalence

Notation:

- $\mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F})$: the general linear group of all $k \times k$ invertible matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- $\mathrm{D}(n, \mathbb{F})$: the diagonal group of all $n \times n$ invertible diagonal matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- $\mathrm{Mon}(n, \mathbb{F})$: the monomial group of all $n \times n$ monomial matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- S_n : the symmetric group of degree n .

Problem (Linear Code Equivalence)

For two generator matrices $C_1, C_2 \in \mathrm{M}(k \times n, \mathbb{F}_q)$, determine if there is $A \in \mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F}_q)$ and $M \in \mathrm{Mon}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)$ such that $C_1 = \textcolor{red}{AC_2M}$.

- How do we understand the action of A and M ?

Instantiation by Linear Code Equivalence

Notation:

- $\mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F})$: the general linear group of all $k \times k$ invertible matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- $\mathrm{D}(n, \mathbb{F})$: the diagonal group of all $n \times n$ invertible diagonal matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- $\mathrm{Mon}(n, \mathbb{F})$: the monomial group of all $n \times n$ monomial matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- S_n : the symmetric group of degree n .

Problem (Linear Code Equivalence)

For two generator matrices $C_1, C_2 \in \mathrm{M}(k \times n, \mathbb{F}_q)$, determine if there is $A \in \mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F}_q)$ and $M \in \mathrm{Mon}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)$ such that $C_1 = \textcolor{red}{AC_2M}$.

- How do we understand the action of A and M ?
- View 1 : $\mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F}_q) \times \mathrm{Mon}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)$ acts on the set of all generator matrices in $\mathrm{M}(k \times n, \mathbb{F}_q)$.

Instantiation by Linear Code Equivalence

Notation:

- $\mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F})$: the general linear group of all $k \times k$ invertible matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- $\mathrm{D}(n, \mathbb{F})$: the diagonal group of all $n \times n$ invertible diagonal matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- $\mathrm{Mon}(n, \mathbb{F})$: the monomial group of all $n \times n$ monomial matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- S_n : the symmetric group of degree n .

Problem (Linear Code Equivalence)

For two generator matrices $C_1, C_2 \in \mathrm{M}(k \times n, \mathbb{F}_q)$, determine if there is $A \in \mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F}_q)$ and $M \in \mathrm{Mon}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)$ such that $C_1 = \textcolor{red}{AC_2M}$.

- How do we understand the action of A and M ?
- View 1 : $\mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F}_q) \times \mathrm{Mon}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)$ acts on the set of all generator matrices in $\mathrm{M}(k \times n, \mathbb{F}_q)$.
- View 2 : $\textcolor{red}{\mathrm{Mon}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)}$ acts on the set of all $\textcolor{red}{k}$ -dimensional codes in \mathbb{F}_q^n .

Instantiation by Linear Code Equivalence

Notation:

- $\mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F})$: the general linear group of all $k \times k$ invertible matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- $\mathrm{D}(n, \mathbb{F})$: the diagonal group of all $n \times n$ invertible diagonal matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- $\mathrm{Mon}(n, \mathbb{F})$: the monomial group of all $n \times n$ monomial matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- S_n : the symmetric group of degree n .

Problem (Linear Code Equivalence)

For two generator matrices $C_1, C_2 \in \mathrm{M}(k \times n, \mathbb{F}_q)$, determine if there is $A \in \mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F}_q)$ and $M \in \mathrm{Mon}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)$ such that $C_1 = \textcolor{red}{AC_2M}$.

- Note that $\textcolor{red}{M} = DP$, where $D \in \mathrm{D}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)$ and $P \in S_n$.

Instantiation by Linear Code Equivalence

Notation:

- $\mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F})$: the general linear group of all $k \times k$ invertible matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- $\mathrm{D}(n, \mathbb{F})$: the diagonal group of all $n \times n$ invertible diagonal matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- $\mathrm{Mon}(n, \mathbb{F})$: the monomial group of all $n \times n$ monomial matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- S_n : the symmetric group of degree n .

Problem (Linear Code Equivalence)

For two generator matrices $C_1, C_2 \in \mathrm{M}(k \times n, \mathbb{F}_q)$, determine if there is $A \in \mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F}_q)$ and $M \in \mathrm{Mon}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)$ such that $C_1 = \textcolor{red}{AC_2M}$.

- Note that $M = DP$, where $D \in \mathrm{D}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)$ and $P \in \mathrm{S}_n$, then $\textcolor{red}{AC_2M} = \textcolor{red}{AC_2DP}$.

Instantiation by Linear Code Equivalence

Notation:

- $\mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F})$: the general linear group of all $k \times k$ invertible matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- $\mathrm{D}(n, \mathbb{F})$: the diagonal group of all $n \times n$ invertible diagonal matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- $\mathrm{Mon}(n, \mathbb{F})$: the monomial group of all $n \times n$ monomial matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- S_n : the symmetric group of degree n .

Problem (Linear Code Equivalence)

For two generator matrices $C_1, C_2 \in \mathrm{M}(k \times n, \mathbb{F}_q)$, determine if there is $A \in \mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F}_q)$ and $M \in \mathrm{Mon}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)$ such that $C_1 = AC_2M$.

- Note that $M = DP$, where $D \in \mathrm{D}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)$ and $P \in S_n$, then $AC_2M = AC_2DP$.
- Our view : S_n acts on the set of **equivalence classes** $[C]_{\sim} := \{ACD : A \in \mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F}_q), D \in \mathrm{D}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)\}$, for every $C \in \mathrm{M}(k \times n, \mathbb{F}_q)$.

Instantiation by Linear Code Equivalence

Notation:

- $\mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F})$: the general linear group of all $k \times k$ invertible matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- $\mathrm{D}(n, \mathbb{F})$: the diagonal group of all $n \times n$ invertible diagonal matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- $\mathrm{Mon}(n, \mathbb{F})$: the monomial group of all $n \times n$ monomial matrices over \mathbb{F} .
- S_n : the symmetric group of degree n .

Problem (Linear Code Equivalence)

For two generator matrices $C_1, C_2 \in \mathrm{M}(k \times n, \mathbb{F}_q)$, determine if there is $A \in \mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F}_q)$ and $M \in \mathrm{Mon}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)$ such that $C_1 = AC_2M$.

- Note that $M = DP$, where $D \in \mathrm{D}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)$ and $P \in S_n$, then $AC_2M = AC_2DP$.
- Our view : S_n acts on the set of equivalence classes $[C]_{\sim} := \{ACD : A \in \mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F}_q), D \in \mathrm{D}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)\}$, for every $C \in \mathrm{M}(k \times n, \mathbb{F}_q)$.
- Key properties : $[C]_{\sim}P = [CP]_{\sim}$ for any $P \in S_n$.

Instantiation by Linear Code Equivalence

- $[C]_{\sim} := \{ACD : A \in \mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F}_q), D \in \mathrm{D}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)\}.$

Instantiation by Linear Code Equivalence

- $[C]_{\sim} := \{ACD : A \in \mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F}_q), D \in \mathrm{D}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)\}$.
- Alice and Bob send **matrices** in $[C]_{\sim}$, with randomly sampled A and D in each round.

Instantiation by Linear Code Equivalence

- $[C]_{\sim} := \{ACD : A \in \mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F}_q), D \in \mathrm{D}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)\}$.
- Alice and Bob send matrices in $[C]_{\sim}$, with randomly sampled A and D in each round.
- We give a **canonical form algorithm** to efficiently compute a representative in $[C]_{\sim}$.

Instantiation by Linear Code Equivalence

- $[C]_{\sim} := \{ACD : A \in \mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F}_q), D \in \mathrm{D}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)\}$.
- Alice and Bob send matrices in $[C]_{\sim}$, with randomly sampled A and D in each round.
- We give a canonical form algorithm to efficiently compute a representative in $[C]_{\sim}$.
- We propose the following **new hardness assumption**:

Instantiation by Linear Code Equivalence

- $[C]_{\sim} := \{ACD : A \in \text{GL}(k, \mathbb{F}_q), D \in \text{D}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)\}$.
- Alice and Bob send matrices in $[C]_{\sim}$, with randomly sampled A and D in each round.
- We give a canonical form algorithm to efficiently compute a representative in $[C]_{\sim}$.
- We propose the following new hardness assumption:

Problem (Diagonal-masked Linear Code Equivalence)

For generator matrices $\{C_i : i \in [n]\} \subseteq \text{M}(k \times n, \mathbb{F}_q)$, determine if there exist $\{A_i : i \in [n-1]\} \subseteq \text{GL}(k, \mathbb{F}_q)$, $\{D_i : i \in [n-1]\} \subseteq \text{D}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)$ and $P \in \text{S}_n$ such $\textcolor{red}{A_i C_i D_i P = C_{i+1}}$ for all $i \in [n-1]$. If yes, compute such a permutation P .

Instantiation by Linear Code Equivalence

- $[C]_{\sim} := \{ACD : A \in \mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F}_q), D \in \mathrm{D}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)\}$.
- Alice and Bob send matrices in $[C]_{\sim}$, with randomly sampled A and D in each round.
- We give a canonical form algorithm to efficiently compute a representative in $[C]_{\sim}$.
- We propose the following new hardness assumption:

Problem (Diagonal-masked Linear Code Equivalence)

For generator matrices $\{C_i : i \in [n]\} \subseteq \mathrm{M}(k \times n, \mathbb{F}_q)$, determine if there exist $\{A_i : i \in [n - 1]\} \subseteq \mathrm{GL}(k, \mathbb{F}_q)$, $\{D_i : i \in [n - 1]\} \subseteq \mathrm{D}(n, \mathbb{F}_q)$ and $P \in \mathrm{S}_n$ such $A_i C_i D_i P = C_{i+1}$ for all $i \in [n - 1]$. If yes, compute such a permutation P .

- We also carry out **Magma experiments** to support the hardness.

Instantiation Summary



Alice



Bob

$g \xleftarrow{\$} G$

$h \xleftarrow{\$} G$

What kind of Group and Set did we choose?

$$G = S_n$$

$$S = \{[C]_{\sim} : C \in M(k \times n, \mathbb{F}_q)\}$$



OK!

key : $s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_k} \dots h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$

key : $t'_k * h^{d_k} \dots h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$

Instantiation Summary



Alice



Bob

$$(xy)^{\lceil n/2 \rceil} = (y^{-1}x^{-1})^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$$

for a large proportion of $x, y \in G$

$g \leftarrow G$

$h \leftarrow G$

What kind of Group and Set did we choose?

1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies)
2. There is a short law with high probability

$$G = S_n$$

$$S = \{[C]_{\sim} : C \in M(k \times n, \mathbb{F}_q)\}$$



OK!

key : $s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_k} \dots h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$

key : $t'_k * h^{d_k} \dots h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$

Instantiation Summary



Alice



Bob

$$(xy)^{\lceil n/2 \rceil} = (y^{-1}x^{-1})^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$$

for a large proportion of $x, y \in G$

$g \leftarrow G$

$h \leftarrow G$

What kind of Group and Set did we choose?

1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies) ?
2. There is a short law with high probability

$$G = S_n$$

$$S = \{[C]_{\sim} : C \in M(k \times n, \mathbb{F}_q)\}$$



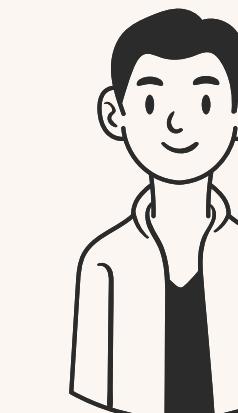
key : $s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_k} \dots h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$

key : $t'_k * h^{d_k} \dots h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$

Instantiation Summary



Alice



Bob

$$(xy)^{\lceil n/2 \rceil} = (y^{-1}x^{-1})^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}$$

for a large proportion of $x, y \in G$

$g \leftarrow G$

$h \leftarrow G$

What kind of Group and Set did we choose?

1. One-way hardness (with multiple copies) ?
2. There is a short law with high probability



$$G = S_n$$

$$S = \{[C]_{\sim} : C \in M(k \times n, \mathbb{F}_q)\}$$



OK!

key : $s_k = t_k * g^{a_k} = s_0 * h^{b_k} \dots h^{b_k} g^{a_k}$

key : $t'_k * \dots * h^{d_\ell} = s_0 * g^{c_1} h^{d_1} \dots g^{c_\ell} h^{d_\ell}$

Question and Answer

Thank you so much!