

LibGolle

0.0.0

Generated by Doxygen 1.8.1.2

Fri May 30 2014 00:32:46

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Chapter 1

Golle

libgolle is a library that allows individual nodes on a network to deal cards in a fully distributed way.

The algorithm was described by Phillipe Golle in his paper [Dealing Cards in Poker Games](#). This library provides an implementation of the algorithm in order to develop distributed applications where nodes a randomly "dealt" distinct elements from a set.

A note about copying

This project uses OpenSSL for large numbers and some cryptography algorithms. As such:

This product includes cryptographic software written by Eric Young (ey@cryptsoft.com)

And when compiling for Windows:

This product includes software written by Tim Hudson (tjs@cryptsoft.com)

The Autoconf macros under the `aclocal` directory are part of the [Autoconf Archive](#) and are subject to the licensing and copyright thereof.

Chapter 2

ChangeLog

Chapter 3

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Chapter 4

News

- 30 Mar 2014, libgolle 0.0.0
 - General
 - * Development begins.

Chapter 5

COPYING

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Chapter 9

Module Documentation

9.1 Binary buffers

Data Structures

- struct `golle_bin_t`
Represents a binary buffer.

Macros

- `#define golle_bin_clear(b) golle_bin_release(b)`
An alias for `golle_bin_release`.

Functions

- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_bin_init (golle_bin_t *buff, size_t size)`
Initialise the inner buffer of a non-dynamic buffer. A typical use case is declaring on the stack or as a non-pointer member of another structure.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN void golle_bin_release (golle_bin_t *buff)`
Releases the inner buffer without releasing the `golle_bin_t` structure itself. Useful for releasing resources allocated with `golle_bin_init()`.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_bin_t * golle_bin_new (size_t size)`
Create a new binary buffer of a given size. The data block is zeroed out before returning.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN void golle_bin_delete (golle_bin_t *buff)`
Deallocates resources held by a `golle_bin_t` structure.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_bin_t * golle_bin_copy (const golle_bin_t *buff)`
Makes a copy of `buff` via `golle_bin_new`.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_bin_resize (golle_bin_t *buff, size_t size)`
Resize the buffer.

9.1.1 Detailed Description

Many parts of this library, and client applications, need to work with a block of data of arbitrary size. It is important to always know how large the block is and to always work with it in the context of its size. Here we present the very simple `golle_bin_t`, which marries the size of a data block to the block itself. By using the `golle_bin_new()` and `golle_bin_delete()` functions, it's not so hard to screw up; as long as you always check the size of the buffer before using it.

9.1.2 Function Documentation

9.1.2.1 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_bin_t* golle_bin_copy (const golle_bin_t * buff)

Makes a copy of `buff` via [golle_bin_new](#).

Parameters

<i>buff</i>	The buffer to copy.
-------------	---------------------

Returns

A new buffer, or `NULL` if either `buff` was `NULL` or if [golle_bin_new](#) returned `NULL`.

Note

You should delete this copy with [golle_bin_delete](#).

9.1.2.2 GOLLE_EXTERN void golle_bin_delete (golle_bin_t * buff)

Deallocates resources held by a [golle_bin_t](#) structure.

Parameters

<i>buff</i>	The structure to free.
-------------	------------------------

Note

This function will check the address of the `bin` member of `buff`. If it points to the address just passed the object, it will free the object. If it points elsewhere, it will *also* free the `bin` member separately.

9.1.2.3 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_bin_init (golle_bin_t * buff, size_t size)

Initialise the inner buffer of a non-dynamic buffer. A typical use case is declaring on the stack or as a non-pointer member of another structure.

[golle_bin_t](#) `buffer`; `golle_bin_init (&buffer, size);`

Parameters

<i>buff</i>	The buffer to initialise. It is assumed that the <code>bin</code> member of <code>buff</code> is invalid (i.e. this function won't free it).
<i>size</i>	The requested size to initialise the buffer to.

Returns

`GOLLE_OK` if everything succeeded. `GOLLE_EMEM` if memory allocation failed. `GOLLE_ERROR` if `buffer` is `NULL` or `size` is 0.

9.1.2.4 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_bin_t* golle_bin_new (size_t size)

Create a new binary buffer of a given size. The data block is zeroed out before returning.

Parameters

<i>size</i>	The size of the buffer to allocate.
-------------	-------------------------------------

Returns

The allocated buffer, or NULL if allocation failed.

Note

This function only performs one `malloc`. It allocates enough space for the structure *and* the `bin` data itself. The returned object's `bin` member will point to the address just after the object.

Warning

Do not independently `free` the `bin` member of a `golle_bin_t` structure allocated with this function. Call `golle_bin_delete` instead.

It is not usually a good idea to set the members of a structure returned by this function.

9.1.2.5 GOLLE_EXTERN void golle_bin_release (golle_bin_t * buff)

Releases the inner buffer without releasing the `golle_bin_t` structure itself. Useful for releasing resources allocated with `golle_bin_init()`.

Parameters

<i>buff</i>	The buffer to release.
-------------	------------------------

9.1.2.6 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_bin_resize (golle_bin_t * buff, size_t size)

Resize the buffer.

Parameters

<i>buff</i>	The buffer to resize.
<i>size</i>	The new size of the buffer.

Returns

`GOLLE_OK` if successful. `GOLLE_ERROR` if `buff` is NULL or `size` is 0. `GOLLE_EMEM` if memory reallocation failed.

9.2 Bit Commitment

Data Structures

- struct `golle_commit_t`
Holds the values for a bit commitment.

Functions

- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_commit_t * golle_commit_new (const golle_bin_t *secret)`
Generate a new bit commitment to a value.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN void golle_commit_delete (golle_commit_t *commitment)`
Free resources allocated by a call to `golle_commit_new`.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_commit_verify (const golle_commit_t *commitment)`
Verify a commitment.
- `GOLLE_INLINE void golle_commit_clear (golle_commit_t *commit)`
Release the buffers associated with a commit without freeing the commit structure itself.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_commit_copy (golle_commit_t *dest, const golle_commit_t *src)`
Copy a commit structure, bin for bin.

9.2.1 Detailed Description

The protocol for bit commitment scheme is as such:

- The user creates a secret `golle_bin_t`
- The user creates a `golle_commit_t` using the `secret`, which generates two random sequences, `r1` and `r2`, and the hash `h` of (`r1`, `r2`, `secret`).
- The user sends `r1` and `h` to one or more parties. At this point, the commitment is non-malleable.
- The external parties cannot determine the contents of the `secret`, even if the `secret` is one bit.
- Later, the user may reveal the `secret` by sending `r1`, `r2`, and the `secret` to the external parties.
- The external parties can verify that the `secret` has not changed by checking the hash (see `golle_commit_verify`).

9.2.2 Function Documentation

9.2.2.1 `GOLLE_INLINE void golle_commit_clear (golle_commit_t * commit)`

Release the buffers associated with a commit without freeing the commit structure itself.

Parameters

<code>commit</code>	The commit structure whose buffers should be freed.
---------------------	---

9.2.2.2 `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_commit_copy (golle_commit_t * dest, const golle_commit_t * src)`

Copy a commit structure, bin for bin.

Parameters

<code>out</code>	<code>dest</code>	Will have each member set to copied buffer.
	<code>src</code>	Contains the buffers to copy from.

Returns

[GOLLE_OK](#) if OK, `:GOLLE_ERROR` if either param is `NULL`, [GOLLE_EMEM](#) if memory failed.

9.2.2.3 `GOLLE_EXTERN void golle_commit_delete (golle_commit_t * commitment)`

Free resources allocated by a call to [golle_commit_new](#).

Parameters

<code>commitment</code>	A pointer returned by golle_commit_new() .
-------------------------	--

9.2.2.4 `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_commit_t* golle_commit_new (const golle_bin_t * secret)`

Generate a new bit commitment to a value.

Parameters

<code>secret</code>	The secret that is to be committed to.
---------------------	--

Returns

A new [golle_commit_t](#), or `NULL` if allocation failed or `secret` is `NULL` or `secret` is of size zero. The other three members of the structure will be set.

Note

The new returned structure will have a *copy* of the `secret` passed in to the function.

9.2.2.5 `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_commit_verify (const golle_commit_t * commitment)`

Verify a commitment.

Parameters

<code>commitment</code>	The commitment to verify.
-------------------------	---------------------------

Returns

`GOLLE_COMMIT_PASSED` if the commitment was verified. `GOLLE_COMMIT_FAILED` if the commitment verification did not pass. `GOLLE_ERROR` if any `commitment`, or any member of `commitment` is `NULL`. `GOLLE_ECRYPTO` if hash checking failed.

Note

The caller should have first received `rsend` and `hash`, then independantly received `secret` and `rkeep`. A full [golle_commit_t](#) is required to verify that the `secret` value is correct.

9.3 Disjunctive Schnorr Identification

Data Structures

- struct [golle_disj_t](#)

A structure to store all of the relevant values required by the Disjunctive Schnorr Identification protocol.

Functions

- [GOLLE_INLINE](#) void [golle_disj_clear](#) ([golle_disj_t](#) *d)
Clear all numbers out of a disjunctive schnorr structure.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN](#) [golle_error](#) [golle_disj_commit](#) (const [golle_schnorr_t](#) *unknown, const [golle_schnorr_t](#) *known, [golle_disj_t](#) *d)
Generate the commitments t_1 and s_2 to be sent to the verifier.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN](#) [golle_error](#) [golle_disj_prove](#) (const [golle_schnorr_t](#) *unknown, const [golle_schnorr_t](#) *known, const [golle_num_t](#) c, [golle_disj_t](#) *d)
Output the proof that x is known. s_1 , s_2 , c_1 , and c_2 are sent to the verifier.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN](#) [golle_error](#) [golle_disj_verify](#) (const [golle_schnorr_t](#) *k1, const [golle_schnorr_t](#) *k2, const [golle_disj_t](#) *d)
Verify a proof sent by a prover.

9.3.1 Detailed Description

The disjunctive Schnorr Identification protocol is similar to the [Schnorr Identification Algorithm](#). However, it allows the prover to use one of two different keys without the verifier knowing which key was used.

9.3.2 Function Documentation

9.3.2.1 [GOLLE_INLINE](#) void [golle_disj_clear](#) ([golle_disj_t](#) * d)

Clear all numbers out of a disjunctive schnorr structure.

Parameters

d	The structure to clear.
-------------------	-------------------------

9.3.2.2 [GOLLE_EXTERN](#) [golle_error](#) [golle_disj_commit](#) (const [golle_schnorr_t](#) * unknown, const [golle_schnorr_t](#) * known, [golle_disj_t](#) * d)

Generate the commitments t_1 and s_2 to be sent to the verifier.

Parameters

unknown	The Schnorr key, containing the G and Y values, that the secret key is <i>not</i> associated with.
known	The schnorr key, containing the G and Y values,
d	The disjunct structure that will receive the t_1 , r_1 , t_2 , c_2 , and s_2 values.

Returns

[GOLLE_ERROR](#), [GOLLE_OK](#), or [GOLLE_EMEM](#).

9.3.2.3 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_disj_prove (const golle_schnorr_t * *unknown*, const golle_schnorr_t * *known*, const golle_num_t *c*, golle_disj_t * *d*)

Output the proof that x is known. $s1$, $s2$, $c1$, and $c2$ are sent to the verifier.

Parameters

<i>unknown</i>	The schnorr key, containing the G , and Y values, that the secret key is <i>not</i> associated with; the same key used with golle_disj_commit() .
<i>known</i>	The schnorr key, containing the G and Y values, and the secret key value x that is associated with them.
<i>c</i>	The random c value sent by the verifier.
<i>d</i>	The disjunct structure that will receive values $c1$ and $s1$.

Returns

[GOLLE_ERROR](#), [GOLLE_OK](#), or [GOLLE_EMEM](#).

9.3.2.4 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_disj_verify (const golle_schnorr_t * *k1*, const golle_schnorr_t * *k2*, const golle_disj_t * *d*)

Verify a proof sent by a prover.

Parameters

<i>k1</i>	The first Schnorr public key.
<i>k2</i>	The second Schnorr public key.
<i>d</i>	The collection of values received from the prover.

Returns

[GOLLE_OK](#), [GOLLE_ERROR](#) for `NULL`, or [GOLLE_EMEM](#). If the verification fails, returns [GOLLE_ECRYPTO](#).

9.4 Disjunctive Plaintext Equivalence Proof

Functions

- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_dispep_setup` (const `golle_eg_t` **r*, const `golle_eg_t` **e1*, const `golle_eg_t` **e2*, `golle_schnorr_t` **k1*, `golle_schnorr_t` **k2*, const `golle_key_t` **key*)

Prepare the disjunctive schnorr key for use by a prover and verifier.

9.4.1 Detailed Description

The DISPEP protocol described in Jakobsson M. and Juels A., Millimix: Mixing in Small Batches, DIMACS Technical Report 99-33, June 1999.

The DISPEP protocol leverages the security of [Disjunctive Schnorr Identification](#) in order to prove that an El Gamal ciphertext (α, β) is a re-encryption of one of two difference ciphertexts, without revealing which one.

To use DISPEP, use `golle_dispep_setup()` to set up the two `golle_schnorr_t` structures, and then use the results to perform Disjunctive Schnorr proof.

9.4.2 Function Documentation

9.4.2.1 `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_dispep_setup` (const `golle_eg_t` * *r*, const `golle_eg_t` * *e1*, const `golle_eg_t` * *e2*, `golle_schnorr_t` * *k1*, `golle_schnorr_t` * *k2*, const `golle_key_t` * *key*)

Prepare the disjunctive schnorr key for use by a prover and verifier.

Parameters

	<i>r</i>	The El Gamal ciphertext that is a re-encryption of either <i>e1</i> or <i>e2</i> .
	<i>e1</i>	The first potential base ciphertext.
	<i>e2</i>	The second potential base ciphertext.
out	<i>k1</i>	The first Schnorr key.
out	<i>k2</i>	The second Schnorr key.
	<i>key</i>	The El Gamal key associated with the re-encryption. Must contain <i>p</i> .

Returns

`GOLLE_OK` for success. `GOLLE_ERROR` for unexpected NULL. `GOLLE_EMEM` for memory errors. `GOLLE_ENCRYPTO` for encryption errors.

9.5 Key Generation and Distribution

Data Structures

- struct `golle_key_t`

A peer's key. Contains the peer's portion of the private key and the public key elements.

Macros

- `#define golle_key_clear(k) golle_key_cleanup(k)`

An alias for `golle_key_cleanup()`

Functions

- `GOLLE_INLINE void golle_key_cleanup (golle_key_t *k)`
Frees each member of the `golle_key_t` k.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_key_gen_public (golle_key_t *key, int bits, int n)`
Generate a full public key description. This should usually be done once, and be distributed amongst each peer for verification.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_key_set_public (golle_key_t *key, const golle_num_t p, const golle_num_t g)`
Set the public key description.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_key_gen_private (golle_key_t *key)`
Generate a private key $x \in \mathbb{Z}_q$ and calculate $h = g^x$. The `h` and `h_product` members will be set.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_key_accum_h (golle_key_t *key, const golle_num_t h)`
*Calculate the product of all h_i in order to get $h = \prod_i h_i$. Call this function successively for each h_i , **not** including the h member of the local key.*

9.5.1 Detailed Description

The key distribution protocol is an implementation of Torben Pedersen's Threshold Cryptosystem without a Trusted Party. D.W. Davies (Ed.): Advances in Cryptology - EUROCRYPT'91. LNCS 547, pp. 522-526, 1991.

First, all peers must agree on primes p and q , and a generator g of G_q .

A peer P_i selects a random private key $x_i \in \mathbb{Z}_q$ and calculates $h_i = g^{x_i}$. P_i then publishes a non-malleable commitment to h_i (see [Bit Commitment](#)).

Once each other peer has received the commitment, P_i then reveals h_i and the commitment is verified.

For each peer P_i , the public key $h = \prod_i h_i$.

9.5.2 Function Documentation

9.5.2.1 `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_key_accum_h (golle_key_t * key, const golle_num_t h)`

Calculate the product of all h_i in order to get $h = \prod_i h_i$. Call this function successively for *each* h_i , **not** including the `h` member of the local key.

Parameters

<code>key</code>	The key to multiple the <code>h_product</code> for.
<code>h</code>	The <code>h</code> value to multiply by the <code>h_product</code> of the key.

Returns

[GOLLE_OK](#) upon success. [GOLLE_ERROR](#) if any value is `NULL`. [GOLLE_EMEM](#) if memory couldn't be allocated.

9.5.2.2 `GOLLE_INLINE void golle_key_cleanup (golle_key_t * k)`

Frees each member of the [golle_key_t](#) `k`.

Parameters

<code>k</code>	The key to free.
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9.5.2.3 `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_key_gen_private (golle_key_t * key)`

Generate a private key $x \in \mathbb{Z}_q$ and calculate $h = g^x$. The `h` and `h_product` members will be set.

Parameters

<code>key</code>	The key to generate an x for.
------------------	---------------------------------

Returns

[GOLLE_OK](#) if successful. [GOLLE_EMEM](#) if a value couldn't be allocated. [GOLLE_ERROR](#) if key, or any public key member is `NULL`.

Warning

This function will overwrite any existing private key value.

This function assumes that the public key values are valid. Always check the return values of [golle_key_gen_public](#) and [golle_key_set_public](#).

Note

The `h_product` member is set to the value of `h`, but it is not ready to be used until the `h` of each other peer is received and included in the product using [golle_key_accum_h](#).

9.5.2.4 `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_key_gen_public (golle_key_t * key, int bits, int n)`

Generate a full public key description. This should usually be done once, and be distributed amongst each peer for verification.

Parameters

<code>key</code>	The key to generate public values for.
<code>bits</code>	The number of bits in the key. If ≤ 0 , defaults to 1024.
<code>n</code>	The number of attempts to try to find a generator before failing.

Returns

[GOLLE_OK](#) if successful, [GOLLE_EMEM](#) if any memory failed to be allocated. [GOLLE_ERROR](#) if key is `NULL`. [GOLLE_ECRYPTO](#) if something went wrong in the cryptography library. [GOLLE_ENOTFOUND](#) if a generator couldn't be found within `n` attempts.

Warning

This function contains an implicit call to [golle_key_cleanup](#).
Finding a large safe prime and a generator can be slow.

9.5.2.5 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_key_set_public (golle_key_t * key, const golle_num_t p, const golle_num_t g)

Set the public key description.

Parameters

<i>key</i>	The key to set public values for.
<i>p</i>	The value for p
<i>g</i>	The value for g

Returns

[GOLLE_OK](#) if all values are valid. [GOLLE_ERROR](#) if any parameter is `NULL`. [GOLLE_EMEM](#) if a value couldn't be allocated. [GOLLE_ENOTPRIME](#) if either p or q fail the test for primality. [GOLLE_ECRYPTO](#) if an error occurred during cryptography. Cryptography failures include $q \nmid (p - 1)$, and g is not a generator of \mathbb{G}_q .

Warning

This function contains an implicit call to [golle_key_cleanup](#).

9.6 ElGamal

Data Structures

- struct `golle_eg_t`
ElGamal ciphertext.

Macros

- #define `GOLLE_EG_FULL(C)` ((C) && (C)->a && (C)->b)
Check whether the structure is full (both parameters are present).

Functions

- `GOLLE_INLINE void golle_eg_clear (golle_eg_t *cipher)`
Clear memory allocated for the ciphertext.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_eg_encrypt (const golle_key_t *key, const golle_num_t m, golle_eg_t *cipher, golle_num_t *rand)`
Encrypt a number $m \in \mathbb{G}_q$.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_eg_reencrypt (const golle_key_t *key, const golle_eg_t *e1, golle_eg_t *e2, golle_num_t *rand)`
Re-encrypt a message (as in the [Plaintext Equivalence Proof](#)). The resulting ciphertext, for a random $r \in \mathbb{Z}_q$ will be (ag^r, bh^r) .
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_eg_decrypt (const golle_key_t *key, const golle_num_t *xi, size_t len, const golle_eg_t *cipher, golle_num_t m)`
Decrypt a message.

9.6.1 Detailed Description

Given a `golle_key_t` structure properly generated so that the user has a the full public key in `h_product`, this module allows the user to encrypt a message that the group can then work together to decrypt.

Given a `golle_key_t` struct properly generated so that the user has part of the private key in `x`, this module allows the user to partially decrypt a message that was encrypted by another group member, as above.

To encrypt a message $m \in \mathbb{G}$ using ElGamal, we select $r \xleftarrow{R} \{\mathbb{Z}_q^*\}$, then calculate the ciphertext $c = (g^r, mh^r)$.

To decrypt a ciphertext (a, b) , we calculate b/a^x , where $a^x = \prod_{i=1}^k a^{x_i}$ for each of the k members of the group.

Decryption is not needed by the Golle protocol, although we include it here for verification and completeness.

9.6.2 Function Documentation

9.6.2.1 `GOLLE_INLINE void golle_eg_clear (golle_eg_t * cipher)`

Clear memory allocated for the ciphertext.

Parameters

<code>cipher</code>	The ciphertext to clear.
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9.6.2.2 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_eg.decrypt (const golle_key_t * key, const golle_num_t * xi, size_t len, const golle_eg_t * cipher, golle_num_t m)

Decrypt a message.

Parameters

<i>key</i>	The key containing the primes used for modulus operations.
<i>xi</i>	An array of private key values, for each member of the group.
<i>len</i>	The number of keys in <i>xi</i> .
<i>cipher</i>	A non-NULL ciphertext value from golle_eg_encrypt() .
<i>m</i>	The decrypted number.

Returns

[GOLLE_ERROR](#) if any parameter is NULL or if *len* is 0. [GOLLE_ECRYPTO](#) if an error occurs during cryptography. [GOLLE_EMEM](#) if memory allocation fails. [GOLLE_OK](#) if successful.

Warning

This function is never actually called during the Golle protocol. it is provided here for completeness of the ElGamal cryptosystem and for the purposes of testing. You may, however, use it as a general purpose cryptosystem if encryption is asymmetric, with one encryptor and one decryptor.

9.6.2.3 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_eg.encrypt (const golle_key_t * key, const golle_num_t m, golle_eg_t * cipher, golle_num_t * rand)

Encrypt a number $m \in \mathbb{G}_q$.

Parameters

	<i>key</i>	The ElGamal public key to use during encryption.
	<i>m</i>	The number to encrypt. $msg \in \mathbb{G}_q$
out	<i>cipher</i>	A non-NULL golle_eg_t structure.
	<i>rand</i>	If the value pointed to is not NULL, it will be used as the random value $r \in \mathbb{Z}_q^*$. Otherwise, a random value will be collected and returned as new number, via golle_num_new() . If the argument itself is NULL, then a random value will be generated but not returned.

Returns

[GOLLE_ERROR](#) if any parameter is NULL. [GOLLE_EOUTOFRANGE](#) if $m \geq q$. [GOLLE_ECRYPTO](#) if an error happens during cryptography. [GOLLE_EMEM](#) if memory allocation fails. [GOLLE_OK](#) if successful.

Note

It is assumed that $m \in \mathbb{G}_q$ by computing $m = g^n \bmod q$ prior to encrypting.

9.6.2.4 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_eg.reencrypt (const golle_key_t * key, const golle_eg_t * e1, golle_eg_t * e2, golle_num_t * rand)

Re-encrypt a message (as in the [Plaintext Equivalence Proof](#)). The resulting ciphertext, for a random $r \in \mathbb{Z}_q$ will be (ag^t, bh^r) .

Parameters

	<i>key</i>	The ElGamal public key used to encrypt the first ciphertext.
	<i>e1</i>	The first ciphertext, already encrypted.
out	<i>e2</i>	A non-NULL golle_eg_t structure.
	<i>rand</i>	If the value pointed to is not <code>NULL</code> , it will be used as the random value $r \in \mathbb{Z}_q^*$. Otherwise, a random value will be collected and returned as new number, via golle_num_new() . If the argument itself is <code>NULL</code> , then a random value will be generated but not returned.

Returns

[GOLLE_ERROR](#) if any parameter is `NULL`. [GOLLE_ECRYPTO](#) if an error happens during cryptography. [GOLLE_EMEM](#) if memory allocation fails. [GOLLE_OK](#) if successful.

9.7 The Golle protocol interface

Data Structures

- struct `golle_t`
The main Golle structure.

Macros

- #define `GOLLE_FACE_UP` `SIZE_MAX`

Typedefs

- typedef `golle_error(* golle_bcast_commit_t)(golle_t *, golle_bin_t *, golle_bin_t *)`
A callback used to broadcast a commitment.
- typedef `golle_error(* golle_bcast_secret_t)(golle_t *, golle_eg_t *, golle_bin_t *)`
A callback for broadcasting the secret parts of a commitment.
- typedef `golle_error(* golle_accept_commit_t)(golle_t *, size_t, golle_bin_t *, golle_bin_t *)`
A callback for accepting the commitment of a peer.
- typedef `golle_error(* golle_accept_eg_t)(golle_t *, size_t, golle_eg_t *, golle_bin_t *)`
A callback for accepting ciphertext from a peer.
- typedef `golle_error(* golle_reveal_rand_t)(golle_t *, size_t, size_t, golle_num_t)`
A callback for revealing a random number and the randomness used to encrypt it in a previous operation.
- typedef `golle_error(* golle_accept_rand_t)(golle_t *, size_t, size_t *, golle_num_t)`
A callback for accepting a random number and the randomness used to encrypt it in a previous operation.
- typedef `golle_error(* golle_accept_crypt_t)(golle_t *, golle_eg_t *, size_t)`
A callback for accepting a encrypted selection from a peer.
- typedef `golle_error(* golle_bcast_crypt_t)(golle_t *, const golle_eg_t *)`
A callback for broadcasting an encrypted selection.

Functions

- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_initialise(golle_t *golle)`
Establish the group structure. This is the first step to perform before dealing any rounds.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN void golle_clear(golle_t *golle)`
Releases any memory used by the Golle interface stored in the `reserved` member.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_generate(golle_t *golle, size_t round, size_t peer)`
Participate in selecting a random element from the set. The behaviour of the implementation will depend on the round number.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_reveal_selection(golle_t *golle, size_t *selection)`
Call this function after `golle_generate()` if the local peer is to reveal received random selections as an actual item in the set.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_reduce_selection(golle_t *golle, size_t c, size_t *collision)`
Call this function after `golle_reveal_selection()` if the local peer is the only peer receiving a random selection. The peer must reduce the selection and output a proof that it has been done correctly.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_check_selection(golle_t *golle, size_t peer, size_t *collision)`
Call this function in the `golle_reveal_rand_t` callback when some other peer is receiving the reduced item. The function will accept proof from the other peer that the item was reduced correctly and will check for collisions.

9.7.1 Detailed Description

The Golle interface is a strong wrapper around most of the subprotocols that make up the Golle protocol. It allows the client code to set up a series of callbacks and have the library perform most of the work. The callbacks are raised when input is required from the client or when data is required to be sent.

Because this interface is basically the implementation of the protocol, if all the client wants to do is "play Mental Poker", then this, and the key distribution module, are the only interfaces needed. All of the other interfaces are provided as a handy reference implementation and as a description of how the inner machinery of the Golle protocol works. However if the client wishes more fine-grained control over the protocol then the headers for each subprotocol are available; this interface can be used as a reference implementation for the protocol as a whole.

Note

There are aspects of this protocol currently missing. As a result, some functionality is **not** available. The shortcomings of the current implementation can be summarised as follows:

- No proof of subset membership or proof of correct decryption is performed.
- Millimix is not implemented, so multiple rounds are not allowed.

The building blocks for these features are implemented in [Disjunctive Plaintext Equivalence Proof](#).

9.7.2 Macro Definition Documentation

9.7.2.1 `#define GOLLE_FACE_UP SIZE_MAX`

Used to indicate that a selected item is for all peers.

9.7.3 Function Documentation

9.7.3.1 `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_check_selection (golle_t * golle, size_t peer, size_t * collision)`

Call this function in the [golle_reveal_rand_t](#) callback when some other peer is receiving the reduced item. The function will accept proof from the other peer that the item was reduced correctly and will check for collisions.

Parameters

<i>golle</i>	The golle structure.
<i>peer</i>	The peer from which to accept proof.
<i>collision</i>	If a collision occurs, will be populated with the index of the found collision.

Returns

[GOLLE_EMEM](#) for memory errors. [GOLLE_ERROR](#) for NULL errors. [GOLLE_ECRYPTO](#) for cryptography errors. [GOLLE_ECOLLISION](#) if the reduced item has already been 'dealt'. [GOLLE_OK](#) for success.

Note

If a collision occurs, the selection indicated by `collision` will be discarded and must be done again. The selection id will not be reused.

9.7.3.2 `GOLLE_EXTERN void golle_clear (golle_t * golle)`

Releases any memory used by the Golle interface stored in the `reserved` member.

Parameters

<i>golle</i>	The structure to release.
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Note

This function does not release the key, and does not free the golle structure.

Warning

The Golle structure must be reinitialised with [golle_initialise\(\)](#) if it is to be used again.

9.7.3.3 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_generate (golle_t * *golle*, size_t *round*, size_t *peer*)

Participate in selecting a random element from the set. The behaviour of the implementation will depend on the round number.

Parameters

<i>golle</i>	The golle structure.
<i>round</i>	The round number, zero-based.
<i>peer</i>	The peer who is to receive the selected item. Set to SIZE_MAX if the item is meant to be broadcast.

Returns

[GOLLE_ERROR](#) for any NULLs or if *peer* is too large, or if *round* > 0 and the first round hasn't been finished yet. [GOLLE_ECRYPTO](#) for internal cryptographic errors. [GOLLE_ENOCOMMIT](#) if a commitment from a peer is invalid. [GOLLE_OK](#) for success.

Note

Selections are indexed internally, starting at zero and incrementing. If a collision occurs, the collision will be discarded but the index will not be reused.

9.7.3.4 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_initialise (golle_t * *golle*)

Establish the group structure. This is the first step to perform before dealing any rounds.

Parameters

<i>golle</i>	The Golle Structure. Must have a valid key, and <code>num_peers</code> and <code>num_items</code> must be > 0.
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Returns

[GOLLE_ERROR](#) if *golle* is NULL, or a member is invalid. [GOLLE_EMEM](#) if memory allocation fails. [GOLLE_ECRYPTO](#) if any internal crypto operation fails (indicates a bad key). Upon success, returns [GOLLE_OK](#).

9.7.3.5 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_reduce_selection (golle_t * *golle*, size_t *c*, size_t * *collision*)

Call this function after [golle_reveal_selection\(\)](#) if the local peer is the only peer receiving a random selection. The peer must reduce the selection and output a proof that it has been done correctly.

Parameters

<i>golle</i>	The golle structure.
<i>c</i>	The reduced item, returned from golle_reveal_selection() .
<i>collision</i>	If a collision occurs, will be populated with the index of the found collision.

Returns

[GOLLE_EMEM](#) for memory errors. [GOLLE_ERROR](#) for `NULL` errors. [GOLLE_ECRYPTO](#) for cryptography errors. [GOLLE_ECOLLISION](#) if the reduced item has already been 'dealt'. [GOLLE_OK](#) for success.

Note

If a collision occurs, the selection indicated by `collision` will be discarded and must be done again. The selection id will not be reused.

9.7.3.6 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_reveal_selection (golle_t * *golle*, size_t * *selection*)

Call this function after [golle_generate\(\)](#) if the local peer is to reveal received random selections as an actual item in the set.

Parameters

	<i>golle</i>	The golle structure.
<i>out</i>	<i>selection</i>	Receives the revealed selection.

Returns

[GOLLE_EMEM](#) for memory errors. [GOLLE_ERROR](#) for `NULL` errors. [GOLLE_ECRYPTO](#) for cryptography errors. [GOLLE_OK](#) for success.

9.8 Singly-linked lists

Data Structures

- struct `golle_list_t`
An opaque pointer to a singly-linked list.
- struct `golle_list_iterator_t`
A type used for iterating through all the items in a list.

Functions

- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_new (golle_list_t **list)`
Allocate a new list.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN void golle_list_delete (golle_list_t *list)`
Deallocate a list.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN size_t golle_list_size (const golle_list_t *list)`
Get the number of items in a list.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_top (const golle_list_t *list, void **item)`
Get the element at the head of the list.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_push (golle_list_t *list, const void *item, size_t size)`
Append an item to the list. The item will be copied.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_push_many (golle_list_t *list, const void *item, size_t size, size_t count)`
Append many identical items to the list. The item will be copied multiple times.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_pop (golle_list_t *list)`
Remove the first item in the list.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_pop_many (golle_list_t *list, size_t count)`
Remove the first count items from the front of the list.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_pop_all (golle_list_t *list)`
Remove all items from a list. The equivalent of.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_iterator (golle_list_t *list, golle_list_iterator_t **iter)`
Create an iterator to iterate over the given list. The iterator begins by pointing to before the first element in the list.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN void golle_list_iterator_free (golle_list_iterator_t *iter)`
Free any resources associated with an iterator.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_iterator_next (golle_list_iterator_t *iter, void **item)`
Get the next value of the iterator.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_iterator_reset (golle_list_iterator_t *iter)`
Set the iterator back to its initial state.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_insert_at (golle_list_iterator_t *iter, const void *item, size_t size)`
Insert an item into the list at the given location. If the operation is successful, a call to `golle_list_iterator_next` with the given iter parameter will return the inserted item.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_erase_at (golle_list_iterator_t *iter)`
Erase the item at the given position. If the operation is successful, a call to `golle_list_iterator_next` with the same iter parameter will return the item that previously came after the removed item (i.e. the iterator is set to the item that preceeds the removed item.)

9.8.1 Detailed Description

Contains structures and functions for maintaining a singly-linked list (or a LIFO queue).

9.8.2 Function Documentation

9.8.2.1 GOLLE_EXTERN void golle_list_delete (golle_list_t * list)

Deallocate a list.

Parameters

<i>list</i>	The list to be destroyed.
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9.8.2.2 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_erase_at (golle_list_iterator_t * iter)

Erase the item at the given position. If the operation is successful, a call to `golle_list_iterator_next` with the same `iter` parameter will return the item that previously came after the removed item (i.e. the iterator is set to the item that precedes the removed item.)

Parameters

<i>iter</i>	The location to remove an item from.
-------------	--------------------------------------

Returns

[GOLLE_OK](#) if the operation was successful. [GOLLE_ENOTFOUND](#) if the iterator is not pointing to an element (it is at the very start or very end of the list). [GOLLE_ERROR](#) if `iter` is NULL.

9.8.2.3 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_insert_at (golle_list_iterator_t * iter, const void * item, size_t size)

Insert an item into the list at the given location. If the operation is successful, a call to `golle_list_iterator_next` with the given `iter` parameter will return the inserted item.

Parameters

<i>iter</i>	The location to insert the item at. The item will be inserted just after the node that <code>iter</code> currently points to. If <code>iter</code> is in its initial state, the item will be prepended. If <code>iter</code> is at the end of the list, the item will be appended.
<i>item</i>	The item to insert into the list.
<i>size</i>	The size of item.

Returns

[GOLLE_OK](#) if the operation was successful. [GOLLE_EMEM](#) if the new element couldn't be allocated. [GOLLE_ERROR](#) if `iter` is NULL.

9.8.2.4 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_iterator (golle_list_t * list, golle_list_iterator_t ** iter)

Create an iterator to iterate over the given list. The iterator begins by pointing to before the first element in the list.

Parameters

	<i>list</i>	The list to iterate over.
<i>out</i>	<i>iter</i>	Receives the address of the new iterator.

Returns

[GOLLE_OK](#) if the iterator was created. [GOLLE_EMEM](#) if the iterator couldn't be allocated. [GOLLE_ERROR](#) if `list` or `iter` is `NULL`.

9.8.2.5 **GOLLE_EXTERN** void golle_list_iterator_free (golle_list_iterator_t * *iter*)

Free any resources associated with an iterator.

Parameters

<i>iter</i>	The iterator to free.
-------------	-----------------------

9.8.2.6 **GOLLE_EXTERN** golle_error golle_list_iterator.next (golle_list_iterator_t * *iter*, void ** *item*)

Get the next value of the iterator.

Parameters

	<i>iter</i>	The iterator.
<i>out</i>	<i>item</i>	Is populated with the next item pointed to by the iterator.

Returns

[GOLLE_OK](#) if the operation was successful. [GOLLE_ERROR](#) if `iter` or `value` is `NULL`. [GOLLE_END](#) if the iterator is at the end of the list.

Warning

The returned pointer is the address of the item in the list. Be wary.

9.8.2.7 **GOLLE_EXTERN** golle_error golle_list_iterator.reset (golle_list_iterator_t * *iter*)

Set the iterator back to its initial state.

Parameters

<i>iter</i>	The iterator to rest.
-------------	-----------------------

Returns

[GOLLE_OK](#) if the operation was successful. [GOLLE_ERROR](#) if `iter` is `NULL`.

9.8.2.8 **GOLLE_EXTERN** golle_error golle_list_new (golle_list_t ** *list*)

Allocate a new list.

Parameters

<i>out</i>	<i>list</i>	Pointer which will hold the address of the list.
------------	-------------	--

Returns

[GOLLE_OK](#) if successful. [GOLLE_EMEM](#) if memory couldn't be allocated. [GOLLE_ERROR](#) if `list` is NULL.

9.8.2.9 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_pop (golle_list_t * list)

Remove the first item in the list.

Parameters

<i>list</i>	The list to remove from.
-------------	--------------------------

Returns

[GOLLE_OK](#) if an item was removed. [GOLLE_EEMPTY](#) if the `list` is empty. [GOLLE_ERROR](#) if `list` is NULL.

9.8.2.10 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_pop_all (golle_list_t * list)

Remove all items from a list. The equivalent of.

```
golle_list_pop_many(list, golle_list_size(list));
```

Parameters

<i>list</i>	The list to clear.
-------------	--------------------

Returns

[GOLLE_OK](#) if the `list` was cleared. [GOLLE_ERROR](#) if `list` was NULL.

9.8.2.11 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_pop_many (golle_list_t * list, size_t count)

Remove the first count items from the front of the list.

Parameters

<i>list</i>	The list to remove from.
<i>count</i>	The number of items to remove.

Returns

[GOLLE_OK](#) if an item was removed. [GOLLE_EEMPTY](#) if there are less than `count` items in the `list` (note, they will not be removed). [GOLLE_ERROR](#) if `list` is NULL.

9.8.2.12 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_push (golle_list_t * list, const void * item, size_t size)

Append an item to the list. The item will be copied.

Parameters

<i>list</i>	The list to append to.
<i>item</i>	The element to append into the list.
<i>size</i>	The size of the element (used in memcpy).

Returns

[GOLLE_OK](#) if the item was appended. [GOLLE_EMEM](#) if memory couldn't be allocated, or [GOLLE_ERROR](#) if `list` is NULL.

9.8.2.13 [GOLLE_EXTERN](#) `golles_error golle_list_push_many (golle_list_t * list, const void * item, size_t size, size_t count)`

Append many identical items to the list. The item will be copied multiple times.

Parameters

<i>list</i>	The list to append to.
<i>item</i>	The element to append into the list. If <i>item</i> is NULL, <i>size</i> is ignored and the item in the list is set to NULL.
<i>size</i>	The size of the element (used in <code>memcpy</code>). If <i>size</i> is 0, the item will be set to NULL in the <i>list</i> .
<i>count</i>	The number of new items to append.

Returns

[GOLLE_OK](#) if the item was appended. [GOLLE_EMEM](#) if memory couldn't be allocated, or [GOLLE_ERROR](#) if `list` is NULL.

9.8.2.14 [GOLLE_EXTERN](#) `size_t golle_list_size (const golle_list_t * list)`

Get the number of items in a list.

Parameters

<i>list</i>	The list to test.
-------------	-------------------

Returns

The number of items in the list. If `list` is NULL, returns 0.

9.8.2.15 [GOLLE_EXTERN](#) `golles_error golle_list_top (const golle_list_t * list, void ** item)`

Get the element at the head of the list.

Parameters

	<i>list</i>	The list to query.
<i>out</i>	<i>item</i>	Receives the item value.

Returns

[GOLLE_OK](#) if the operation was successful. [GOLLE_ERROR](#) if any parameter is NULL. [GOLLE_EEMPTY](#) if the `list` is empty.

9.9 Large Numbers

Typedefs

- typedef void * [golle_num_t](#)
Wraps `BIGNUM` in an opaque (OK, maybe translucent) way.

Functions

- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_num_t golle_num_new](#) (void)
Create a new number.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN void golle_num_delete](#) ([golle_num_t](#) n)
Free a number.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_num_t golle_num_dup](#) (const [golle_num_t](#) i)
Make a copy of the input.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_num_cpy](#) ([golle_num_t](#) dst, const [golle_num_t](#) src)
Make a copy of the input.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_num_t golle_num_new_int](#) (size_t i)
Create a new number from a given native integer.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_num_generate_rand](#) ([golle_num_t](#) r, const [golle_num_t](#) n)
Generate a new random number in the range $[0, n)$.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_num_t golle_num_rand](#) (const [golle_num_t](#) n)
Generate a new random number in the range $[0, n)$.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_num_rand_bits](#) ([golle_num_t](#) r, int bits)
Generate a new random number of the given size.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN int golle_num_cmp](#) (const [golle_num_t](#) n1, const [golle_num_t](#) n2)
Compare two numbers.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_num_t golle_generate_prime](#) (int bits, int safe, [golle_num_t](#) div)
Generate a pseudo-random `size`-bit prime number.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_test_prime](#) (const [golle_num_t](#) p)
Test a number for probable primality.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_find_generator](#) ([golle_num_t](#) g, const [golle_num_t](#) p, const [golle_num_t](#) q, int n)
Find a generator for the multiplicative subgroup of \mathbb{Z}_p^ of order q (\mathbb{G}_q).*
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_num_to_bin](#) (const [golle_num_t](#) n, [golle_bin_t](#) *bin)
Write the big-endian binary representation of a number into the given binary buffer. The buffer will be resized to the number of bytes required.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_bin_to_num](#) (const [golle_bin_t](#) *bin, [golle_num_t](#) n)
Convert a big-endian binary buffer into a number.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_num_mod_exp](#) ([golle_num_t](#) out, const [golle_num_t](#) base, const [golle_num_t](#) exp, const [golle_num_t](#) mod)
Calculate $m = g^n \bmod q$.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_num_print](#) (FILE *file, const [golle_num_t](#) num)
Print a number, in big-endian hexadecimal, to the given file pointer.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_num_xor](#) ([golle_num_t](#) out, const [golle_num_t](#) x1, const [golle_num_t](#) x2)
XOR two numbers. Increases the size of a number if required.

9.9.1 Detailed Description

This module wraps OpenSSL's `BIGNUM` type. However, it leaves the type opaque, so that these headers do not rely on the OpenSSL headers. If access is required, `golle_num_t` will cast to a `BIGNUM*`.

Many functions here are simply wrappers around their OpenSSL analogues. This is done for the same reason that we hide the `BIGNUM` type.

9.9.2 Function Documentation

9.9.2.1 `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_bin_to_num (const golle_bin_t * bin, golle_num_t n)`

Convert a big-endian binary buffer into a number.

Parameters

<code>bin</code>	The binary buffer.
<code>n</code>	The number to populate.

Returns

`GOLLE_OK` on success. `GOLLE_ERROR` if any parameter is `NULL`. `GOLLE_EMEM` if memory for the number couldn't be allocated.

9.9.2.2 `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_find_generator (golle_num_t g, const golle_num_t p, const golle_num_t q, int n)`

Find a generator for the multiplicative subgroup of \mathbb{Z}_p^* of order q (\mathbb{G}_q).

Parameters

<code>g</code>	If not <code>NULL</code> , will be populated with the found generator.
<code>p</code>	A large prime.
<code>q</code>	Another prime with divides <code>p</code> .
<code>n</code>	The number of attempts before failing with <code>GOLLE_ENOTFOUND</code> .

Returns

`GOLLE_OK` if a generator was found. `GOLLE_ERROR` if `p` or `q` is `NULL`. `GOLLE_EMEM` if memory failed to allocate. `GOLLE_ECRYPTO` if the crypto library fails. `GOLLE_ENOTFOUND` if a generator could not be found in `n` attempts.

Warning

This function assumes that `p` and `q` are valid primes, and that `q` divides `p`.

Note

A generator is calculated by taking a random number $h \in \mathbb{Z}_p^*$ and computing $g = h^{(p-1)/q} \bmod p$. If $g \neq 1$ then g is a generator. This technique is described in H. Delfs and H. Knebl, *Introduction to Cryptography: Principles and Applications*, 2007, pp. 303-304.

9.9.2.3 `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_num_t golle_generate_prime (int bits, int safe, golle_num_t div)`

Generate a pseudo-random `size`-bit prime number.

Parameters

<i>bits</i>	The number of bits required.
<i>safe</i>	If non-zero, the algorithm is required to select a safe prime.
<i>div</i>	If not <code>NULL</code> , <code>div</code> must divide the prime - 1 (i.e. $prime \bmod div = 1$).

Returns

A prime `golle_num_t`, or `NULL` if generation failed.

9.9.2.4 GOLLE_EXTERN int golle_num_cmp (const golle_num_t n1, const golle_num_t n2)

Compare two numbers.

Parameters

<i>n1</i>	The first number (left-hand side).
<i>n2</i>	The second number (right-hand side).

Returns

-1 if $n1 < n2$. 1 if $n1 > n2$. 0 if $n1 == n2$.

Warning

No parameter checking is done. If *n1* or *n2* is `NULL`, behaviour is undefined.

9.9.2.5 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_num_cpy (golle_num_t dst, const golle_num_t src)

Make a copy of the input.

Parameters

<i>src</i>	The input number to copy.
<i>dst</i>	The output number to copy to.

Returns

`GOLLE_OK` if successful. `GOLLE_ERROR` if *src* or *dst* are `NULL`. `GOLLE_EMEM` if memory allocation failed.

9.9.2.6 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_num_t golle_num_dup (const golle_num_t i)

Make a copy of the input.

Parameters

<i>i</i>	The input number to copy.
----------	---------------------------

Returns

A copy of *i*, or `NULL` if allocation fails or *i* is `NULL`.

9.9.2.7 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_num_generate_rand (golle_num_t r, const golle_num_t n)

Generate a new random number in the range [0, n).

Parameters

<i>r</i>	The number to store the random value.
<i>n</i>	The upper range of random values.

Returns

[GOLLE_ERROR](#), [GOLLE_EMEM](#), or [GOLLE_OK](#).

9.9.2.8 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_num_mod_exp (golle_num_t out, const golle_num_t base, const golle_num_t exp, const golle_num_t mod)

Calculate $m = g^n \bmod q$.

Parameters

<i>out</i>	<i>m</i>
<i>base</i>	<i>g</i>
<i>exp</i>	<i>n</i>
<i>mod</i>	<i>q</i>

Returns

[GOLLE_ERROR](#) if any argument is `NULL`. [GOLLE_ECRYPTO](#) if the operation fails. [GOLLE_EMEM](#) if resources run out. [GOLLE_OK](#) if successful.

9.9.2.9 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_num_t golle_num_new (void)

Create a new number.

Returns

A newly-allocated number, or `NULL` if failed.

9.9.2.10 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_num_t golle_num_new_int (size_t i)

Create a new number from a given native integer.

Parameters

<i>i</i>	The value to set the newly allocated number.
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Returns

A newly-allocated number, or `NULL` if failed.

9.9.2.11 GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_num_print (FILE * file, const golle_num_t num)

Print a number, in big-endian hexadecimal, to the given file pointer.

Parameters

<i>file</i>	The file pointer to print to.
<i>num</i>	The number to print.

Returns

[GOLLE_ERROR](#) if either argument is `NULL`. [GOLLE_EMEM](#) if the buffer allocation failed. [GOLLE_OK](#) otherwise.

9.9.2.12 [GOLLE_EXTERN](#) golle_num_t golle_num_rand (const golle_num_t *n*)

Generate a new random number in the range [0, *n*).

Parameters

<i>n</i>	The upper range of random values.
----------	-----------------------------------

Returns

A newly-allocated random number, or `NULL` if failed.

9.9.2.13 [GOLLE_EXTERN](#) golle_error golle_num_rand.bits (golle_num_t *r*, int *bits*)

Generate a new random number of the given size.

Parameters

<i>r</i>	The number to store the bits in.
<i>bits</i>	The number of bits of randomness to generate.

Returns

[GOLLE_ERROR](#), [GOLLE_ECRYPTO](#), or [GOLLE_OK](#).

9.9.2.14 [GOLLE_EXTERN](#) golle_error golle_num_to_bin (const golle_num_t *n*, golle_bin_t * *bin*)

Write the big-endian binary representation of a number into the given binary buffer. The buffer will be resized to the number of bytes required.

Parameters

<i>n</i>	The number to write out.
<i>bin</i>	The buffer that will be filled with the number.

Returns

[GOLLE_OK](#) on success. [GOLLE_ERROR](#) if any parameter is `NULL`. [GOLLE_EMEM](#) if memory for the buffer couldn't be allocated.

9.9.2.15 [GOLLE_EXTERN](#) golle_error golle_num_xor (golle_num_t *out*, const golle_num_t *x1*, const golle_num_t *x2*)

XOR two numbers. Increases the size of a number if required.

Parameters

out	<i>out</i>	The result of $x1 \wedge x2$
	<i>x1</i>	The first number.
	<i>x2</i>	The second number.

Returns

[GOLLE_OK](#), or [GOLLE_EMEM](#), or [GOLLE_ERROR](#).

9.9.2.16 **GOLLE_EXTERN** golle_error golle_test_prime (const golle_num_t p)

Test a number for probable primality.

Parameters

<i>p</i>	A possible prime.
----------	-------------------

Returns

[GOLLE_ERROR](#) if the number is NULL. [GOLLE_EMEM](#) if memory allocation fails. [GOLLE_NOT_PRIME](#) if the number is definitely composite, or [GOLLE_PROBABLY_PRIME](#) if the number passes the primality test.

9.10 Plaintext Equivalence Proof

Functions

- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_pep_prover` (const `golle_key_t` *egKey, const `golle_num_t` k, const `golle_num_t` z, `golle_schnorr_t` *key)
Make a Schnorr public key, (G, Y) out of the ElGamal public key and store the private key.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_pep_verifier` (const `golle_key_t` *egKey, const `golle_num_t` z, const `golle_eg_t` *e1, const `golle_eg_t` *e2, `golle_schnorr_t` *key)
Make a Schnorr public key, (G, Y) from two ciphertexts. The private key (i.e. the reencryption factor) is not known. This function is used by the verifier to check if the two ciphertexts are the same.

9.10.1 Detailed Description

The PEP protocol described in Jakobsson M. and Juels A., Millimix: Mixing in Small Batches, DIMACS Technical Report 99-33, June 1999.

Consider the El Gamal encryptions (a, b) and (c, d) for some plaintext m . PEP allows the prover to prove that both ciphertexts are encryptions of the same plaintext, without revealing what the plaintext is.

First, it's easy to see due to the homomorphic property of El Gamal that if (a, b) and (c, d) are encryptions of the same plaintext, then $(a/c, b/d)$ is an encryption of 1 and forms a [Schnorr Identification Algorithm](#) public key. The Schnorr Identification Algorithm is then used to complete the PEP protocol.

9.10.2 Function Documentation

9.10.2.1 `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_pep_prover` (const `golle_key_t` * egKey, const `golle_num_t` k, const `golle_num_t` z, `golle_schnorr_t` * key)

Make a Schnorr public key, (G, Y) out of the ElGamal public key and store the private key.

Parameters

	<code>egKey</code>	The key used in the encryption and reencryption.
	<code>k</code>	The random number used in the reencryption. Becomes the secret key x.
	<code>z</code>	A random number in \mathbb{Z}_q chosen by the verifier.
out	<code>key</code>	The key to construct.

Returns

`GOLLE_OK`, `GOLLE_EMEM`, or `GOLLE_ERROR`.

9.10.2.2 `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_pep_verifier` (const `golle_key_t` * egKey, const `golle_num_t` z, const `golle_eg_t` * e1, const `golle_eg_t` * e2, `golle_schnorr_t` * key)

Make a Schnorr public key, (G, Y) from two ciphertexts. The private key (i.e. the reencryption factor) is not known. This function is used by the verifier to check if the two ciphertexts are the same.

Parameters

	<code>egKey</code>	The ElGamal key used in the encryption.
	<code>z</code>	A random number in \mathbb{Z}_q chosen by the verifier.
	<code>e1</code>	The first ciphertext.
	<code>e2</code>	The second ciphertext.
out	<code>key</code>	The key to construct.

Returns

`GOLLE_OK`, `GOLLE_EMEM`, or `GOLLE_ERROR`.

9.11 Random Data

Functions

- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_random_seed](#) (void)
Seed the system's random generator.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_random_generate](#) (golle_bin_t *buffer)
Fill the buffer with random data.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_random_clear](#) (void)
Safely destroy the random state. This function should be called before application exit.

9.11.1 Detailed Description

Functions provide wrappers around OpenSSL's random data generation functions. The [golle_random_seed\(\)](#) function will attempt to set up a hardware random number generator if one is available.

A well-behaved application will call [golle_random_clear\(\)](#) before exiting.

9.11.2 Function Documentation

9.11.2.1 [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_random_clear](#) (void)

Safely destroy the random state. This function should be called before application exit.

Returns

Always returns GOLLE_OK.

9.11.2.2 [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_random_generate](#) (golle_bin_t * buffer)

Fill the buffer with random data.

Parameters

<i>buffer</i>	A buffer to be filled. The <code>bin</code> part will be filled with <code>size</code> bytes.
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Returns

GOLLE_ERROR or GOLLE_OK.

9.11.2.3 [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_random_seed](#) (void)

Seed the system's random generator.

Returns

GOLLE_OK or GOLLE_ERROR.

9.12 Schnorr Identification Algorithm

Data Structures

- struct `golle_schnorr_t`
A key used for the Schnorr Identification Algorithm.

Functions

- `GOLLE_INLINE` void `golle_schnorr_clear` (`golle_schnorr_t` *key)
Clear all number values in a Schnorr key.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN` `golle_error` `golle_schnorr_commit` (const `golle_schnorr_t` *key, `golle_num_t` r, `golle_num_t` t)
For an ElGamal public key, generate a random r and calculate t .
- `GOLLE_EXTERN` `golle_error` `golle_schnorr_prove` (const `golle_schnorr_t` *key, `golle_num_t` s, const `golle_num_t` r, const `golle_num_t` c)
Calculate $s = r + cx$.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN` `golle_error` `golle_schnorr_verify` (const `golle_schnorr_t` *key, const `golle_num_t` s, const `golle_num_t` t, const `golle_num_t` c)
Verify $g^s = ty^c$.

9.12.1 Detailed Description

Given a cyclic group \mathbb{G}_q of order q with generator g (e.g. from an El Gamal public key), and plaintext $x = \log_g y$, the prover picks $t = g^r$ for some random $r \in \mathbb{Z}_q$ and send t as a commitment. The verifier sends a challenge $c \in \mathbb{Z}_q$, and the prover then responds with $s = cx + r$. The verifier must then verify that $g^s = ty^c$.

9.12.2 Function Documentation

9.12.2.1 `GOLLE_INLINE` void `golle_schnorr_clear` (`golle_schnorr_t` * key)

Clear all number values in a Schnorr key.

Parameters

<code>key</code>	The key to clear.
------------------	-------------------

9.12.2.2 `GOLLE_EXTERN` `golle_error` `golle_schnorr_commit` (const `golle_schnorr_t` * key, `golle_num_t` r, `golle_num_t` t)

For an ElGamal public key, generate a random r and calculate t .

Parameters

	<code>key</code>	A key containing g and q .
out	<code>r</code>	r
out	<code>t</code>	t

Returns

`GOLLE_OK`, `GOLLE_ERROR` for NULL, or `GOLLE_EMEM`.

9.12.2.3 **GOLLE_EXTERN** golle_error golle_schnorr_prove (const golle_schnorr_t * *key*, golle_num_t *s*, const golle_num_t *r*, const golle_num_t *c*)

Calculate $s = r + cx$.

Parameters

	<i>key</i>	A key containing q, and private key x.
out	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>
	<i>r</i>	<i>r</i>
	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>

Returns

[GOLLE_OK](#), [GOLLE_ERROR](#) for NULL, or [GOLLE_EMEM](#).

9.12.2.4 **GOLLE_EXTERN** golle_error golle_schnorr_verify (const golle_schnorr_t * *key*, const golle_num_t *s*, const golle_num_t *t*, const golle_num_t *c*)

Verify $g^s = ty^c$.

Parameters

	<i>key</i>	A key containing g, h, and q.
	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>
	<i>t</i>	<i>t</i>
	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>

Returns

[GOLLE_OK](#), [GOLLE_ERROR](#) for NULL, or [GOLLE_EMEM](#). If the verification fails, returns [GOLLE_ECRYPTO](#).

Chapter 10

Data Structure Documentation

10.1 `golle_bin_t` Struct Reference

Represents a binary buffer.

```
#include <golle/bin.h>
```

Data Fields

- `size_t` [size](#)
- `void *` [bin](#)

10.1.1 Detailed Description

Represents a binary buffer.

Warning

You can fill in the values of this structure if necessary, but use the [golle_bin_new](#) function whenever possible to avoid disparity between the `size` member and the allocated size of `bin`.

10.1.2 Field Documentation

10.1.2.1 `void* golle_bin_t::bin`

Binary bytes.

10.1.2.2 `size_t golle_bin_t::size`

Size, in bytes, of `bin`.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- `include/golle/bin.h`

10.2 `golle_commit_t` Struct Reference

Holds the values for a bit commitment.

```
#include <golle/commit.h>
```

Data Fields

- [golle_bin_t](#) * [secret](#)
- [golle_bin_t](#) * [rsend](#)
- [golle_bin_t](#) * [rkeep](#)
- [golle_bin_t](#) * [hash](#)

10.2.1 Detailed Description

Holds the values for a bit commitment.

10.2.2 Field Documentation

10.2.2.1 [golle_bin_t](#)* [golle_commit_t::hash](#)

The hash of the other members.

10.2.2.2 [golle_bin_t](#)* [golle_commit_t::rkeep](#)

The second random value. Kept secret.

10.2.2.3 [golle_bin_t](#)* [golle_commit_t::rsend](#)

The first random value. Sent along with [hash](#).

10.2.2.4 [golle_bin_t](#)* [golle_commit_t::secret](#)

Holds the secret of the originating user.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [include/golle/commit.h](#)

10.3 [golle_disj_t](#) Struct Reference

A structure to store all of the revelant values required by the Disjunctive Schnorr Identification protocol.

```
#include <golle/disj.h>
```

Data Fields

- [golle_num_t](#) [r1](#)
- [golle_num_t](#) [c1](#)
- [golle_num_t](#) [c2](#)
- [golle_num_t](#) [t1](#)
- [golle_num_t](#) [t2](#)
- [golle_num_t](#) [s1](#)
- [golle_num_t](#) [s2](#)

10.3.1 Detailed Description

A structure to store all of the revelant values required by the Disjunctive Schnorr Identification protocol.

10.3.2 Field Documentation

10.3.2.1 golle_num_t golle_disj_t::c1

The first generated challenge value.

10.3.2.2 golle_num_t golle_disj_t::c2

The second generated challenge value.

10.3.2.3 golle_num_t golle_disj_t::r1

The first generated random value.

10.3.2.4 golle_num_t golle_disj_t::s1

The first calculated s value.

10.3.2.5 golle_num_t golle_disj_t::s2

The second calculated s value.

10.3.2.6 golle_num_t golle_disj_t::t1

The first calculated t value.

10.3.2.7 golle_num_t golle_disj_t::t2

The second calculated t value.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [include/golle/disj.h](#)

10.4 golle_eg_t Struct Reference

ElGamal ciphertex.

```
#include <golle/elgamal.h>
```

Data Fields

- [golle_num_t a](#)
- [golle_num_t b](#)

10.4.1 Detailed Description

ElGamal ciphertex.

10.4.2 Field Documentation

10.4.2.1 `golle_num_t golle_eg_t::a`

The first ciphertext element.

10.4.2.2 `golle_num_t golle_eg_t::b`

The second ciphertext element.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- `include/golle/elgamal.h`

10.5 `golle_key_t` Struct Reference

A peer's key. Contains the peer's portion of the private key and the public key elements.

```
#include <golle/distribute.h>
```

Data Fields

- `golle_num_t p`
- `golle_num_t q`
- `golle_num_t g`
- `golle_num_t x`
- `golle_num_t h`
- `golle_num_t h_product`

10.5.1 Detailed Description

A peer's key. Contains the peer's portion of the private key and the public key elements.

10.5.2 Field Documentation

10.5.2.1 `golle_num_t golle_key_t::g`

A generator for \mathbb{G}_q

10.5.2.2 `golle_num_t golle_key_t::h`

The value g^x . Computed when x is generated.

10.5.2.3 `golle_num_t golle_key_t::h_product`

The computed $\prod_i h_i$ from successive calls to `golle_key_accum_h`.

10.5.2.4 `golle_num_t golle_key_t::p`

A 1024-bit prime st. $\alpha q + 1 = p$.

10.5.2.5 golle_num_t golle_key_t::q

The value $q = (p - 1)/2$.

10.5.2.6 golle_num_t golle_key_t::x

A value $x \in \mathbb{Z}_q$.

Warning

This is the private key.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [include/golle/distribute.h](#)

10.6 golle_list_iterator_t Struct Reference

A type used for iterating through all the items in a list.

```
#include <golle/list.h>
```

10.6.1 Detailed Description

A type used for iterating through all the items in a list.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [include/golle/list.h](#)

10.7 golle_list_t Struct Reference

An opaque pointer to a singly-linked list.

```
#include <golle/list.h>
```

10.7.1 Detailed Description

An opaque pointer to a singly-linked list.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [include/golle/list.h](#)

10.8 golle_schnorr_t Struct Reference

A key used for the Schnorr Identification Algorithm.

```
#include <golle/schnorr.h>
```

Data Fields

- [golle_num_t G](#)
- [golle_num_t Y](#)
- [golle_num_t x](#)
- [golle_num_t p](#)
- [golle_num_t q](#)

10.8.1 Detailed Description

A key used for the Schnorr Identification Algorithm.

10.8.2 Field Documentation

10.8.2.1 `golle_num_t golle_schnorr_t::G`

The value G, in the algorithm.

10.8.2.2 `golle_num_t golle_schnorr_t::p`

The p value, a large prime.

10.8.2.3 `golle_num_t golle_schnorr_t::q`

The q value, the group order.

10.8.2.4 `golle_num_t golle_schnorr_t::x`

The private key.

10.8.2.5 `golle_num_t golle_schnorr_t::Y`

The value Y, in the algorithm.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- `include/golle/schnorr.h`

10.9 `golle_t` Struct Reference

The main Golle structure.

```
#include <golle/golle.h>
```

Data Fields

- `size_t num_peers`
- `size_t num_items`
- `golle_key_t * key`
- `golle_bcast_commit_t bcast_commit`
- `golle_bcast_secret_t bcast_secret`

- [golle_accept_commit_t accept_commit](#)
- [golle_accept_eg_t accept_eg](#)
- [golle_reveal_rand_t reveal_rand](#)
- [golle_accept_rand_t accept_rand](#)
- [golle_accept_crypt_t accept_crypt](#)
- [golle_bcast_crypt_t bcast_crypt](#)
- void * [reserved](#)

10.9.1 Detailed Description

The main Golle structure.

Note

All of the callbacks must be filled out in order the the protocol to work. If the protocol comes across a `NULL` callback at any point, it will fail and the fail will propagate all the way to the callsite. It can be difficult for the client to figure out at what point the protocol failed, so always check that the callbacks are set appropriately. Also note that the number of peers, including the local client, must be invariant. If at any point the number of peers changes, the current "game" will be invalid and must be started from the first round again.

10.9.2 Field Documentation

10.9.2.1 `golle_accept_commit_t golle.t::accept_commit`

The callback which will be invoked when the protocol requires a commitment from a peer. The client should receive the commitment from the designated peer in the first parameter and return it by populating the final two buffers which correspond to `rsend` and `hash` respectively.

10.9.2.2 `golle_accept_crypt_t golle.t::accept_crypt`

The callback which will be invoked when the protocol needs to receive an encrypted selection from another peer. This occurs when a selection has been revealed to one peer secretly (e.g. revealing a card face-down to one player). The callback should receive the ciphertext from the peer in paramter 2 and populate the argument in parameter 1.

10.9.2.3 `golle_accept_eg_t golle.t::accept_eg`

The callback which will be invoked when the protocol requires a ciphertext from a peer. The client should receive the ciphertext buffer from the peer indicated in the first parameter and return it in the second parameter. The ciphertext corresponds to the `secret` member of a commitment. The third parameter corresponds to the `rkeep` buffer of a commitment. Thus the protocol will receive the full commitment for verification.

10.9.2.4 `golle_accept_rand_t golle.t::accept_rand`

The callback which will be invoked when the protocol needs to receive a random number and the randomness that was used to encrypt it in a previous operation. The first parameter will indicate the peer to receive it from.

10.9.2.5 `golle_bcast_commit_t golle.t::bcast_commit`

The callback which will be invoked when a commitment should be send to all peers. The parameters are `rsend` and `hash`.

10.9.2.6 `golle_bcast_crypt_t` `golle_t::bcast_crypt`

The callback which will be invoked when the protocol needs to send an encrypted selection to every other peer. This occurs when a selection has been revealed to one peer secretly (e.g. revealing a card face-down to one player). The callback should broadcast the ciphertext argument to all other peers.

10.9.2.7 `golle_bcast_secret_t` `golle_t::bcast_secret`

The callback which will be invoked when a commitment's secret values should be revealed to all peers.

10.9.2.8 `golle_key_t*` `golle_t::key`

The ElGamal key, which must be set up via the [Key Generation and Distribution](#) module prior to using the Golle interface.

10.9.2.9 `size_t` `golle_t::num_items`

The number of distinct items in the set (e.g. number of cards in a deck).

10.9.2.10 `size_t` `golle_t::num_peers`

The number of peers connected to.

10.9.2.11 `void*` `golle_t::reserved`

Reserved for private data used by the implementation. Do not set. Do not clear. Just leave it alone.

10.9.2.12 `golle_reveal_rand_t` `golle_t::reveal_rand`

The callback which will be invoked when the protocol needs to reveal a random number and the randomness that was used to encrypt it in a previous operation. The first parameter will indicate the peer to send it to (or `GOLLE_F-ACE_UP` if it is to be broadcast). After being sent, the local client should do one of two things:

1. If the peers that reveal the value do not include the local client, then the local client should call [golle_check_selection\(\)](#).
2. If the local client must receive the selection, then the callback should call [golle_reveal_selection\(\)](#). If the local client is the *only* peer to reveal the selection, it must follow up with a call to [golle_reduce_selection\(\)](#).

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- `include/golle/golle.h`

Chapter 11

File Documentation

11.1 include/golle/bin.h File Reference

Defines a structure for a binary buffer.

```
#include "errors.h"
#include "types.h"
#include "platform.h"
```

Data Structures

- struct [golle_bin_t](#)
Represents a binary buffer.

Macros

- #define [golle_bin_clear\(b\)](#) [golle_bin_release\(b\)](#)
An alias for [golle_bin_release](#).

Functions

- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_bin_init](#) ([golle_bin_t](#) *buff, [size_t](#) size)
Initialise the inner buffer of a non-dynamic buffer. A typical use case is declaring on the stack or as a non-pointer member of another structure.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN void golle_bin_release](#) ([golle_bin_t](#) *buff)
Releases the inner buffer without releasing the [golle_bin_t](#) structure itself. Useful for releasing resources allocated with [golle_bin_init](#)).
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_bin_t * golle_bin_new](#) ([size_t](#) size)
Create a new binary buffer of a given size. The data block is zeroed out before returning.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN void golle_bin_delete](#) ([golle_bin_t](#) *buff)
Deallocates resources held by a [golle_bin_t](#) structure.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_bin_t * golle_bin_copy](#) (const [golle_bin_t](#) *buff)
*Makes a copy of *buff* via [golle_bin_new](#).*
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_bin_resize](#) ([golle_bin_t](#) *buff, [size_t](#) size)
Resize the buffer.

11.1.1 Detailed Description

Defines a structure for a binary buffer.

Author

Anthony Arnold

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Date

2014 It is best to use the `golle_bin_t` struct in two distinct ways. Either allocate your own buffer and then assign the `bin` and `size` members of the struct yourself (ensuring that `size` is correct) and then free the buffer yourself. Or, use the `golle_bin_new` and `golle_bin_delete` functions to handle the allocation and deallocation for you. Mixing these two techniques *could* lead to problems, even though the `golle_bin_delete` function is defined to try to detect such problems.

11.2 include/golle/commit.h File Reference

Defines functions for a commitment scheme.

```
#include "bin.h"
#include "platform.h"
#include "errors.h"
```

Data Structures

- struct `golle_commit_t`
Holds the values for a bit commitment.

Functions

- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_commit_t * golle_commit_new (const golle_bin_t *secret)`
Generate a new bit commitment to a value.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN void golle_commit_delete (golle_commit_t *commitment)`
Free resources allocated by a call to `golle_commit_new`.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_commit_verify (const golle_commit_t *commitment)`
Verify a commitment.
- `GOLLE_INLINE void golle_commit_clear (golle_commit_t *commit)`
Release the buffers associated with a commit without freeing the commit structure itself.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_commit_copy (golle_commit_t *dest, const golle_commit_t *src)`
Copy a commit structure, bin for bin.

11.2.1 Detailed Description

Defines functions for a commitment scheme.

Author

Anthony Arnold

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Date

2014

11.3 include/golle/disj.h File Reference

Disjunctive Schnorr Identification.

```
#include "platform.h"
#include "schnorr.h"
#include "numbers.h"
#include "types.h"
```

Data Structures

- struct [golles_disj_t](#)

A structure to store all of the relevant values required by the Disjunctive Schnorr Identification protocol.

Functions

- [GOLLE_INLINE](#) void [golles_disj_clear](#) ([golles_disj_t](#) *d)
Clear all numbers out of a disjunctive schnorr structure.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN](#) [golles_error](#) [golles_disj_commit](#) (const [golles_schnorr_t](#) *unknown, const [golles_schnorr_t](#) *known, [golles_disj_t](#) *d)
Generate the commitments t_1 and s_2 to be sent to the verifier.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN](#) [golles_error](#) [golles_disj_prove](#) (const [golles_schnorr_t](#) *unknown, const [golles_schnorr_t](#) *known, const [golles_num_t](#) c, [golles_disj_t](#) *d)
Output the proof that x is known. s_1 , s_2 , c_1 , and c_2 are sent to the verifier.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN](#) [golles_error](#) [golles_disj_verify](#) (const [golles_schnorr_t](#) *k1, const [golles_schnorr_t](#) *k2, const [golles_disj_t](#) *d)
Verify a proof sent by a prover.

11.3.1 Detailed Description

Disjunctive Schnorr Identification.

Author

Anthony Arnold

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Date

2014

11.4 include/golle/dispep.h File Reference

DISPEP protocol.

```
#include "platform.h"
#include "elgamal.h"
#include "schnorr.h"
#include "errors.h"
```

Functions

- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_dispep_setup](#) (const [golle_eg_t](#) *r, const [golle_eg_t](#) *e1, const [golle_eg_t](#) *e2, [golle_schnorr_t](#) *k1, [golle_schnorr_t](#) *k2, const [golle_key_t](#) *key)
Prepare the disjunctive schnorr key for use by a prover and verifier.

11.4.1 Detailed Description

DISPEP protocol.

Author

Anthony Arnold

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Date

2014

11.5 include/golle/distribute.h File Reference

Defines the protocol for generating a distributed public/private key pair.

```
#include "platform.h"
#include "errors.h"
#include "numbers.h"
```

Data Structures

- struct [golle_key_t](#)
A peer's key. Contains the peer's portion of the private key and the public key elements.

Macros

- [#define golle_key_clear\(k\) golle_key_cleanup\(k\)](#)
An alias for [golle_key_cleanup\(\)](#)

Functions

- `GOLLE_INLINE` void `golke_key_cleanup` (`golke_key_t` *k)
Frees each member of the `golke_key_t` k.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN` `golke_error` `golke_key_gen_public` (`golke_key_t` *key, int bits, int n)
Generate a full public key description. This should usually be done once, and be distributed amongst each peer for verification.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN` `golke_error` `golke_key_set_public` (`golke_key_t` *key, const `golke_num_t` p, const `golke_num_t` g)
Set the public key description.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN` `golke_error` `golke_key_gen_private` (`golke_key_t` *key)
Generate a private key $x \in \mathbb{Z}_q$ and calculate $h = g^x$. The `h` and `h_product` members will be set.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN` `golke_error` `golke_key_accum_h` (`golke_key_t` *key, const `golke_num_t` h)
*Calculate the product of all h_i in order to get $h = \prod_i h_i$. Call this function successively for each h_i , **not** including the `h` member of the local key.*

11.5.1 Detailed Description

Defines the protocol for generating a distributed public/private key pair.

Author

Anthony Arnold

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Date

2014

11.6 include/golle/elgamal.h File Reference

Describes functions for performing distributed ElGamal cryptography.

```
#include "platform.h"
#include "distribute.h"
#include "numbers.h"
#include "errors.h"
```

Data Structures

- struct `golke_eg_t`
ElGamal ciphertex.

Macros

- `#define` `GOLLE_EG_FULL`(C) ((C) && (C)->a && (C)->b)
Check whether the structure is full (both parameters are present).

Functions

- `GOLLE_INLINE void golle_eg_clear (golle_eg_t *cipher)`
Clear memory allocated for the ciphertext.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_eg_encrypt (const golle_key_t *key, const golle_num_t m, golle_eg_t *cipher, golle_num_t *rand)`
Encrypt a number $m \in \mathbb{G}_q$.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_eg_reencrypt (const golle_key_t *key, const golle_eg_t *e1, golle_eg_t *e2, golle_num_t *rand)`
Re-encrypt a message (as in the [Plaintext Equivalence Proof](#)). The resulting ciphertext, for a random $r \in \mathbb{Z}_q$ will be (ag^r, bh^r) .
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_eg_decrypt (const golle_key_t *key, const golle_num_t *xi, size_t len, const golle_eg_t *cipher, golle_num_t m)`
Decrypt a message.

11.6.1 Detailed Description

Describes functions for performing distributed ElGamal cryptography.

Author

Anthony Arnold

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Date

2014

11.7 include/golle/errors.h File Reference

Error constants.

```
#include "platform.h"
```

Macros

- `#define GOLLE_ASSERT(x, r) do { if ((x) == 0) { return (r); } } while(0)`
- `#define GOLLE_UNUSED(x) (void)(x)`

Enumerations

- `enum golle_error {`
`GOLLE_OK = 0, GOLLE_ERROR = -1, GOLLE_EMEM = -2, GOLLE_EEXISTS = -3,`
`GOLLE_ENOTFOUND = -4, GOLLE_EEMPTY = -5, GOLLE_EOUTOFRANGE = -6, GOLLE_ETOOFEW =`
`-7,`
`GOLLE_EINVALID = -8, GOLLE_ENOTPRIME = -9, GOLLE_ENOCOMMIT = -10, GOLLE_ECRYPTO = -11,`
`GOLLE_EABORT = -12, GOLLE_ECOLLISION = -13, GOLLE_END = 1, GOLLE_COMMIT_PASSED = 1,`
`GOLLE_COMMIT_FAILED = 0, GOLLE_PROBABLY_PRIME = 1, GOLLE_NOT_PRIME = 0 }`

11.7.1 Detailed Description

Error constants.

11.7.2 Macro Definition Documentation

11.7.2.1 `#define GOLLE_ASSERT(x, r) do { if ((x) == 0) { return (r); } } while(0)`

A shorthand way of stating assertions. Only use inside a function which returns non-void.

11.7.2.2 `#define GOLLE_UNUSED(x) (void)(x)`

Avoid compile-time warnings about unused parameters.

11.7.3 Enumeration Type Documentation

11.7.3.1 `enum golle_error`

Error codes and return values.

Enumerator:

GOLLE_OK Success

GOLLE_ERROR General error code.

GOLLE_EMEM Out of memory or resources.

GOLLE_EEXISTS The specified element already exists.

GOLLE_ENOTFOUND The specified element does not exist.

GOLLE_EEMPTY The container has no elements.

GOLLE_EOUTOFRANGE The given size or index is invalid.

GOLLE_ETOOFEW There are not enough elements available.

GOLLE_EINVALID Requested an invalid operation.

GOLLE_ENOTPRIME The given number failed the test for primality.

GOLLE_ENOCOMMIT The given commitment failed.

GOLLE_ECRYPTO An error occurred during cryptography.

GOLLE_EABORT The operation should abort.

GOLLE_ECOLLISION A collision between two selections occurred.

GOLLE_END An iterator has reached the end of a sequence.

GOLLE_COMMIT_PASSED Bit commitment verification passed.

GOLLE_COMMIT_FAILED Bit commitment verification failed.

GOLLE_PROBABLY_PRIME The number has passed the primality test.

GOLLE_NOT_PRIME The number is definitely not prime.

11.8 include/golle/golle.h File Reference

Golle interface.

```
#include "platform.h"
#include "types.h"
#include "distribute.h"
#include "errors.h"
#include "commit.h"
#include "elgamal.h"
```

Data Structures

- struct [golle_t](#)
The main Golle structure.

Macros

- #define [GOLLE_FACE_UP](#) SIZE_MAX

Typedefs

- typedef [golle_error](#)(* [golle_bcast_commit_t](#))([golle_t](#) *, [golle_bin_t](#) *, [golle_bin_t](#) *)
A callback used to broadcast a commitment.
- typedef [golle_error](#)(* [golle_bcast_secret_t](#))([golle_t](#) *, [golle_eg_t](#) *, [golle_bin_t](#) *)
A callback for broadcasting the secret parts of a commitment.
- typedef [golle_error](#)(* [golle_accept_commit_t](#))([golle_t](#) *, [size_t](#), [golle_bin_t](#) *, [golle_bin_t](#) *)
A callback for accepting the commitment of a peer.
- typedef [golle_error](#)(* [golle_accept_eg_t](#))([golle_t](#) *, [size_t](#), [golle_eg_t](#) *, [golle_bin_t](#) *)
A callback for accepting ciphertext from a peer.
- typedef [golle_error](#)(* [golle_reveal_rand_t](#))([golle_t](#) *, [size_t](#), [size_t](#), [golle_num_t](#))
A callback for revealing a random number and the randomness used to encrypt it in a previous operation.
- typedef [golle_error](#)(* [golle_accept_rand_t](#))([golle_t](#) *, [size_t](#), [size_t](#) *, [golle_num_t](#))
A callback for accepting a random number and the randomness used to encrypt it in a previous operation.
- typedef [golle_error](#)(* [golle_accept_crypt_t](#))([golle_t](#) *, [golle_eg_t](#) *, [size_t](#))
A callback for accepting an encrypted selection from a peer.
- typedef [golle_error](#)(* [golle_bcast_crypt_t](#))([golle_t](#) *, const [golle_eg_t](#) *)
A callback for broadcasting an encrypted selection.

Functions

- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_initialise](#) ([golle_t](#) *golle)
Establish the group structure. This is the first step to perform before dealing any rounds.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN void golle_clear](#) ([golle_t](#) *golle)
*Releases any memory used by the Golle interface stored in the *reserved* member.*
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_generate](#) ([golle_t](#) *golle, [size_t](#) round, [size_t](#) peer)
Participate in selecting a random element from the set. The behaviour of the implementation will depend on the round number.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_reveal_selection](#) ([golle_t](#) *golle, [size_t](#) *selection)
Call this function after [golle_generate\(\)](#) if the local peer is to reveal received random selections as an actual item in the set.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_reduce_selection](#) ([golle_t](#) *golle, [size_t](#) c, [size_t](#) *collision)
Call this function after [golle_reveal_selection\(\)](#) if the local peer is the only peer receiving a random selection. The peer must reduce the selection and output a proof that it has been done correctly.

- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_check_selection](#) ([golle_t](#) *golle, [size_t](#) peer, [size_t](#) *collision)

Call this function in the [golle_reveal_rand_t](#) callback when some other peer is receiving the reduced item. The function will accept proof from the other peer that the item was reduced correctly and will check for collisions.

11.8.1 Detailed Description

Golle interface.

Author

Anthony Arnold

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11.9 include/golle/list.h File Reference

Describes the structures and operations for working with singly-linked lists.

```
#include "platform.h"
#include "errors.h"
#include "types.h"
```

Functions

- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_new](#) ([golle_list_t](#) **list)
Allocate a new list.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN void golle_list_delete](#) ([golle_list_t](#) *list)
Deallocate a list.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN size_t golle_list_size](#) (const [golle_list_t](#) *list)
Get the number of items in a list.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_top](#) (const [golle_list_t](#) *list, void **item)
Get the element at the head of the list.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_push](#) ([golle_list_t](#) *list, const void *item, [size_t](#) size)
Append an item to the list. The item will be copied.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_push_many](#) ([golle_list_t](#) *list, const void *item, [size_t](#) size, [size_t](#) count)
Append many identical items to the list. The item will be copied multiple times.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_pop](#) ([golle_list_t](#) *list)
Remove the first item in the list.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_pop_many](#) ([golle_list_t](#) *list, [size_t](#) count)
Remove the first count items from the front of the list.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_pop_all](#) ([golle_list_t](#) *list)
Remove all items from a list. The equivalent of.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_iterator](#) ([golle_list_t](#) *list, [golle_list_iterator_t](#) **iter)
Create an iterator to iterate over the given list. The iterator begins by pointing to before the first element in the list.

- `GOLLE_EXTERN void golle_list_iterator_free (golle_list_iterator_t *iter)`
Free any resources associated with an iterator.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_iterator_next (golle_list_iterator_t *iter, void **item)`
Get the next value of the iterator.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_iterator_reset (golle_list_iterator_t *iter)`
Set the iterator back to its initial state.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_insert_at (golle_list_iterator_t *iter, const void *item, size_t size)`
Insert an item into the list at the given location. If the operation is successful, a call to `golle_list_iterator_next` with the given iter parameter will return the inserted item.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_list_erase_at (golle_list_iterator_t *iter)`
Erase the item at the given position. If the operation is successful, a call to `golle_list_iterator_next` with the same iter parameter will return the item that previously came after the removed item (i.e. the iterator is set to the item that preceeds the removed item.)

11.9.1 Detailed Description

Describes the structures and operations for working with singly-linked lists.

Author

Anthony Arnold

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11.10 include/golle/numbers.h File Reference

Describes various available number functions including primality functions, generator finding, and arithmetic of large numbers.

```
#include "platform.h"
#include "errors.h"
#include "bin.h"
#include <stdio.h>
```

Typedefs

- `typedef void * golle_num_t`
Wraps `BIGNUM` in an opaque (OK, maybe translucent) way.

Functions

- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_num_t golle_num_new (void)`
Create a new number.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN void golle_num_delete (golle_num_t n)`
Free a number.

- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_num_t golle_num_dup (const golle_num_t i)`
Make a copy of the input.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_num_cpy (golle_num_t dst, const golle_num_t src)`
Make a copy of the input.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_num_t golle_num_new_int (size_t i)`
Create a new number from a given native integer.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_num_generate_rand (golle_num_t r, const golle_num_t n)`
Generate a new random number in the range $[0, n)$.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_num_t golle_num_rand (const golle_num_t n)`
Generate a new random number in the range $[0, n)$.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_num_rand_bits (golle_num_t r, int bits)`
Generate a new random number of the given size.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN int golle_num_cmp (const golle_num_t n1, const golle_num_t n2)`
Compare two numbers.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_num_t golle_generate_prime (int bits, int safe, golle_num_t div)`
*Generate a pseudo-random *size*-bit prime number.*
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_test_prime (const golle_num_t p)`
Test a number for probable primality.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_find_generator (golle_num_t g, const golle_num_t p, const golle_num_t q, int n)`
Find a generator for the multiplicative subgroup of \mathbb{Z}_p^ of order q (\mathbb{G}_q).*
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_num_to_bin (const golle_num_t n, golle_bin_t *bin)`
Write the big-endian binary representation of a number into the given binary buffer. The buffer will be resized to the number of bytes required.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_bin_to_num (const golle_bin_t *bin, golle_num_t n)`
Convert a big-endian binary buffer into a number.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_num_mod_exp (golle_num_t out, const golle_num_t base, const golle_num_t exp, const golle_num_t mod)`
Calculate $m = g^n \bmod q$.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_num_print (FILE *file, const golle_num_t num)`
Print a number, in big-endian hexadecimal, to the given file pointer.
- `GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_num_xor (golle_num_t out, const golle_num_t x1, const golle_num_t x2)`
XOR two numbers. Increases the size of a number if required.

11.10.1 Detailed Description

Describes various available number functions including primality functions, generator finding, and arithmetic of large numbers.

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Anthony Arnold

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11.11 include/golle/pep.h File Reference

PEP protocol.

```
#include "platform.h"
#include "distribute.h"
#include "schnorr.h"
#include "elgamal.h"
```

Functions

- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_pep_prover](#) (const [golle_key_t](#) *egKey, const [golle_num_t](#) k, const [golle_num_t](#) z, [golle_schnorr_t](#) *key)
Make a Schnorr public key, (G, Y) out of the ElGamal public key and store the private key.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_pep_verifier](#) (const [golle_key_t](#) *egKey, const [golle_num_t](#) z, const [golle_eg_t](#) *e1, const [golle_eg_t](#) *e2, [golle_schnorr_t](#) *key)
Make a Schnorr public key, (G, Y) from two ciphertexts. The private key (i.e. the reencryption factor) is not known. This function is used by the verifier to check if the two ciphertexts are the same.

11.11.1 Detailed Description

PEP protocol.

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11.12 include/golle/platform.h File Reference

Macros for platform-dependant behaviour.

Macros

- `#define GOLLE_EXTERN extern`
- `#define GOLLE_INLINE static inline`
- `#define GOLLE_BEGIN_C`
- `#define GOLLE_END_C`

11.12.1 Detailed Description

Macros for platform-dependant behaviour.

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11.12.2 Macro Definition Documentation**11.12.2.1 #define GOLLE_BEGIN_C**

For C++ compilers, begins an `extern "C"` block.

11.12.2.2 #define GOLLE_END_C

For C++ compilers, ends and `extern "C"` block.

11.12.2.3 #define GOLLE_EXTERN extern

Platform-specific definition for shared library exports.

11.12.2.4 #define GOLLE_INLINE static inline

Platform-specific definition proper inlining.

11.13 include/golle/random.h File Reference

Wrapper functions for collecting random data.

```
#include "bin.h"
#include "errors.h"
#include "platform.h"
```

Functions

- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_random_seed](#) (void)
Seed the system's random generator.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_random_generate](#) (golle_bin_t *buffer)
Fill the buffer with random data.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN golle_error golle_random_clear](#) (void)
Safely destroy the random state. This function should be called before application exit.

11.13.1 Detailed Description

Wrapper functions for collecting random data.

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11.14 include/golle/schnorr.h File Reference

Schnorr Identification.

```
#include "platform.h"
#include "numbers.h"
#include "errors.h"
#include "distribute.h"
```

Data Structures

- struct [golleschnorr_t](#)
A key used for the Schnorr Identification Algorithm.

Functions

- [GOLLE_INLINE](#) void [golleschnorr_clear](#) ([golleschnorr_t](#) *key)
Clear all number values in a Schnorr key.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN](#) [golles_error](#) [golleschnorr_commit](#) (const [golleschnorr_t](#) *key, [golles_num_t](#) r, [golles_num_t](#) t)
For an ElGamal public key, generate a random r and calculate t.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN](#) [golles_error](#) [golleschnorr_prove](#) (const [golleschnorr_t](#) *key, [golles_num_t](#) s, const [golles_num_t](#) r, const [golles_num_t](#) c)
Calculate $s = r + cx$.
- [GOLLE_EXTERN](#) [golles_error](#) [golleschnorr_verify](#) (const [golleschnorr_t](#) *key, const [golles_num_t](#) s, const [golles_num_t](#) t, const [golles_num_t](#) c)
Verify $g^s = ty^c$.

11.14.1 Detailed Description

Schnorr Identification.

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