

EECS 575: Advanced Cryptography

Fall 2021

Lecture 24

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Agenda for this lecture

- Announcements
- Recap from last time
- Cryptocurrencies: an overview
- Merkle trees, authenticated data structures
- Append-only logs

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Announcements

- Take-home exam 2 is due next Monday

12/6

Recap from last time

* Secure zPC, Yao's garbled circuits
- See more in 498/598

* Collision-resistant hash functions

$$h_s : \{0,1\}^* \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n \text{ is CR}$$

if

$$\Pr_{S \in \{0,1\}^n} \{x, x' \leftarrow A(s) : x \neq x' \wedge h_s(x) = h_s(x')\} = \text{negl}(n)$$

$\leq \frac{\epsilon}{2}$

SHA-256

Recap from last time

* Digital sigs

$$\text{SIG} = (\text{Gen}, \text{Sign}, \text{Ver})$$

* Gen : outputs (vk, sk)

* $\text{Sign}(\text{sk}, m)$: outputs σ

* $\text{Ver}(\text{vk}, m, \sigma)$: outputs 0/1

UF-CMA : can't forge new signatures,
even given sigs on other messages.

* FDH is class; not used in cryptocurrencies

Schnorr, ECDSA (exists b/c of patent)

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Overview of cryptocurrencies

Mint
 (vk_m, sk_m)

$c_1 = \{SN: 1234, value: 91, vk_{gov}\}$

$\sigma \leftarrow \text{Sign}(sk_m, c_1)$

Gov't
 (vk_{gov}, sk_{gov})

$c_1, \bar{\sigma}$

$c_2 = \{H(c_1), vk_1\}$

$\sigma' \leftarrow \text{Sign}(sk_{gov}, c_2)$

Alice
 (vk_1, sk_1)

$c_1, c_2, \sigma, \sigma' \rightarrow \text{Ver}(vk_{gov}, c_2, \bar{\sigma}')$
 $c_1, \sigma \rightarrow \text{Ver}(vk_1, c_1, \sigma)$

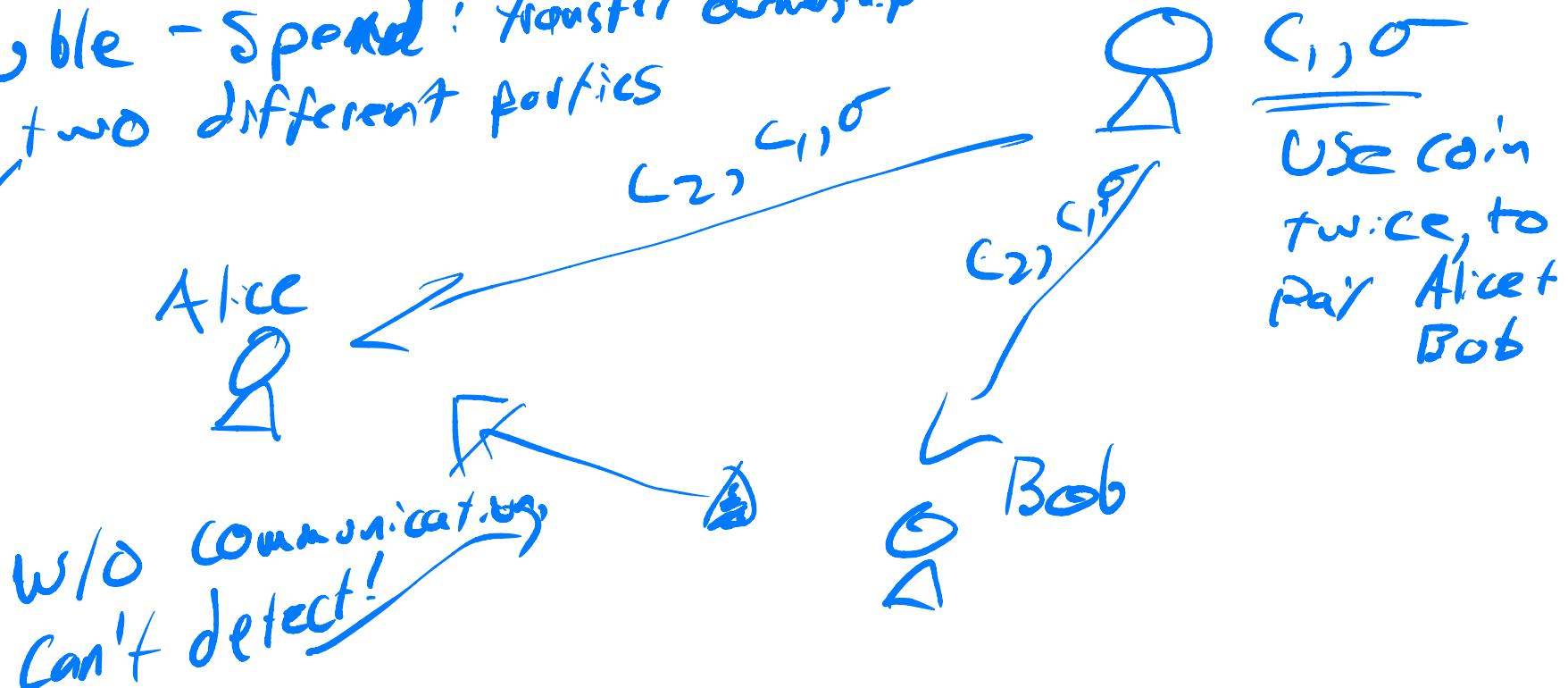
Check c_2 contains
 $H(c_1)$

Overview of cryptocurrencies

Problems:

- * PKI for every entity in financial system Gov
- * Double-Spend: transfer ownership to two different parties

Blockchain:
Public ledger of
coin transfers.
Resists tampering.



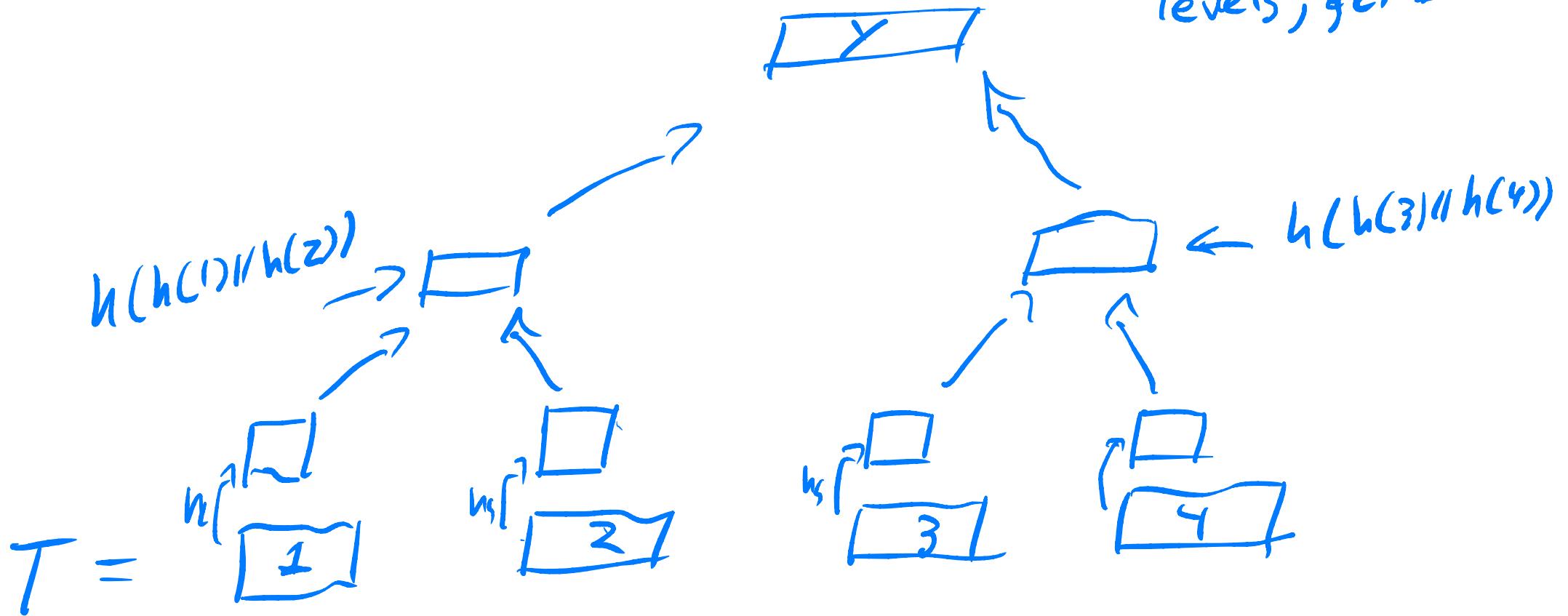
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Merkle trees

$h_S : \{0,1\}^{2^n} \rightarrow \{0,1\}^n$

Make tree of
hashes, after $\log(N)$
levels, get 1 hash.



(crucial property): short inclusion proofs

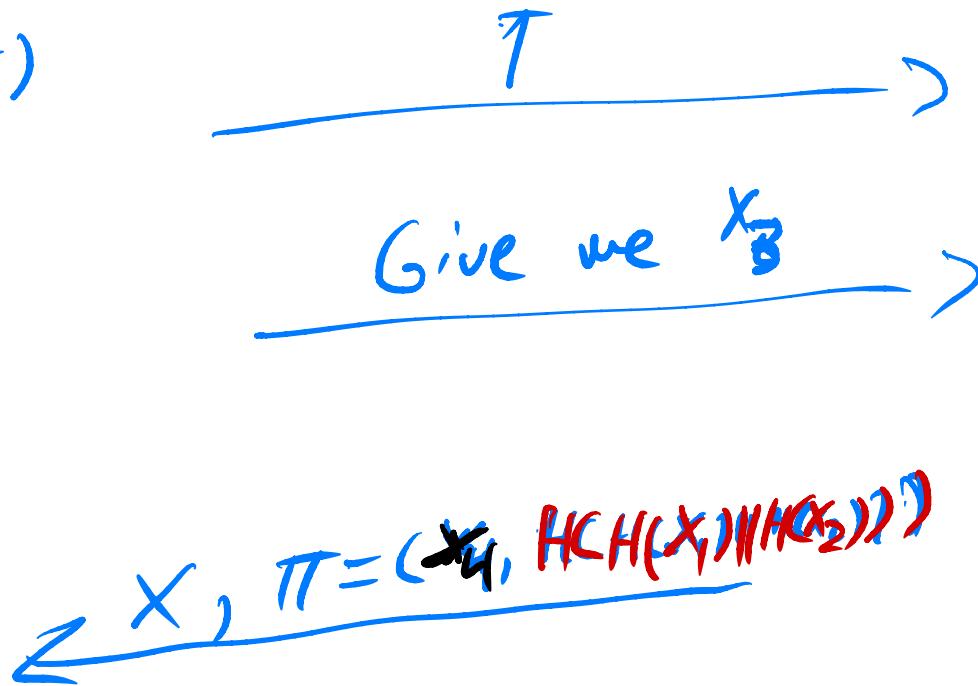
Merkle trees

$$T = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

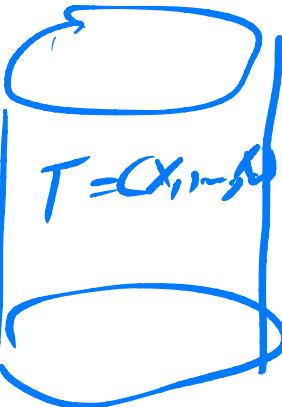


 $y = \text{MerkleTree}(T)$
"Hash"

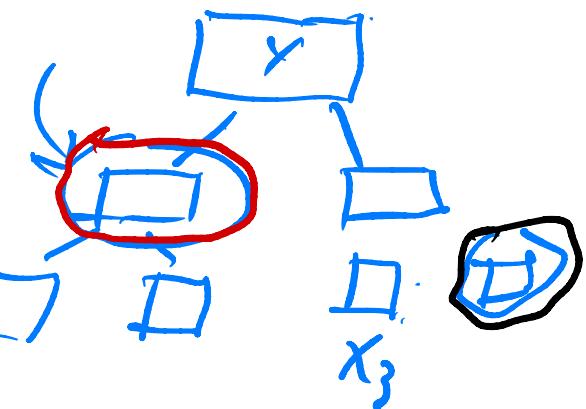
Verify proof
"Verify"



In general: siblings $T = \square \square \square \square$
of nodes on path to root
From x_i



"prove"
Compute π :
 $x \in T[B]$



Authenticated Data Structures

An ADS $\mathcal{D} = (H, P, V)$. Algs. defined x^n, y, π

* $H: x^n \rightarrow y$
 $H(x) = y$

* $P: [n] \times x \times x^n \rightarrow \pi$
 $P(i, x, \pi) = \pi$

Proves, e.g., x is $T[i]$.

* $V: [n] \times x \times y \times \pi \rightarrow \text{off}$
 $V(i, x, y, \pi) = \text{off}$

ADSSEC^{ADS}:

$y, i, (x, \pi), (x', \pi') \leftarrow \lambda$

Ret $x \neq x'$

$V(i, x, y, \pi) = 1$

$V(i, x', y, \pi') = 1$

Exercise:

Express Merkle tree

as ADS, Prove

Theorem: If h

is CR, Merkle tree

is ADSSEC.

} Compare to

} Collision-resistant

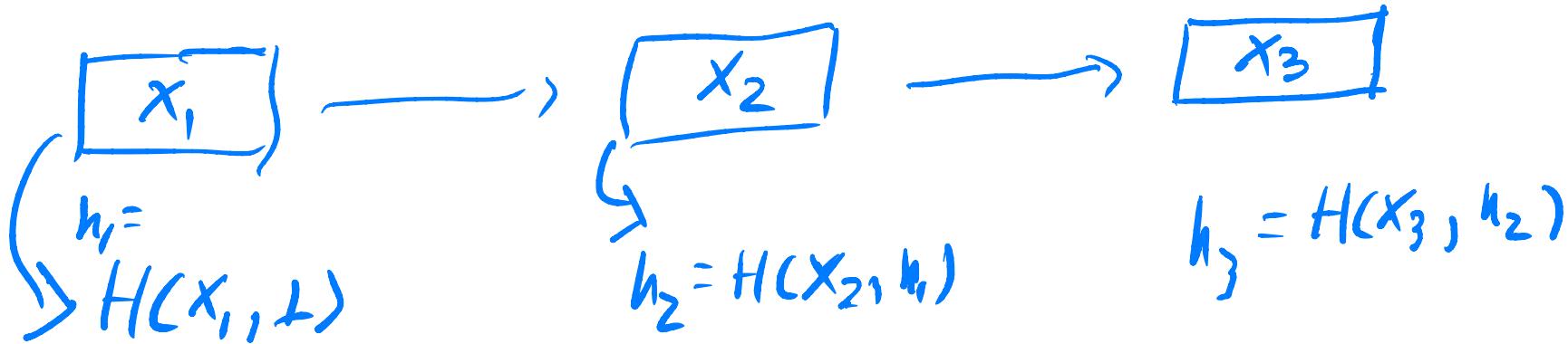
} for hash fn

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Append-only logs

Authenticated linked list



Idea:

head hash is digest; each block contains
hash of previous one. If H is CR then
this auth. linked list; append-only.

Blockchain: append-only log of blocks of transactions.

Still need PoW
to give permission to
append to log. Each transaction similar to sig-based currency;
block contains Merkle digest of transactions