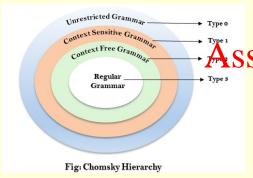
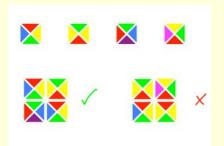
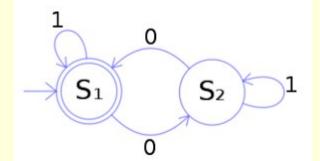
COSC1107 Computing Theory

(We will commence soon. We are just allowing a few minutes for people to join and set up. *Please mute your microphone unless you are speaking*. You can raise your hand or use the chat at any time.)



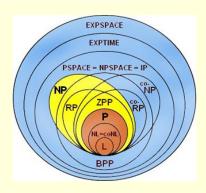


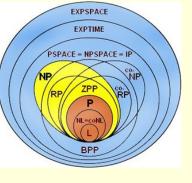




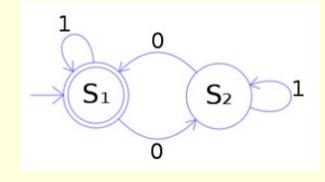


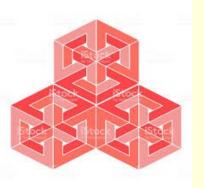








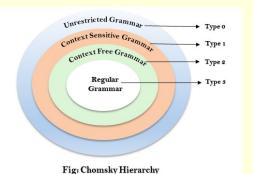




COSC1107 Assignment Project Exam Help

Computing Theory
https://poweoder.com
Zero-knowledge Proofs

Add We Chat ppwcoder

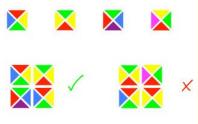


James Harland

james.harland@rmit.edu.au

* With thanks to Sebastian Sardina

Intro music 'Far Over' playing now ...





Week 11

Computing Theory

Acknowledgement



RMIT University acknowledges the people of the Woi wurrung and Boon wurrung language groups of the eastern Kulin Nations op whose tunceded lands we conduct the business of the University. RMIT University respectfully acknowledges their Ancestors and Elders, past and presented WeChat powcoder

RMIT also acknowledges the Traditional Custodians and their Ancestors of the lands and waters across Australia where we conduct our business.

(add your name <u>here</u> to volunteer for this or email me) (my personal Acknowledgement of Country is <u>here</u>)

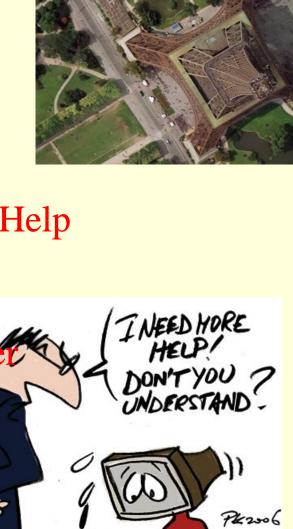
Overview

- Questions?
- Authentication
- Questions? Assignment Project Exam Help
- Secure dealings

Questions?

https://powcoder.com

- Zero-knowledge proof Chat powcode
- Questions?
- Platypus Game
- Questions?



Weekly Schedule

		Lecture/Lectorial	Tutorial	Assessment
	1	Formal languages, grammars	Motivations & Mathematical preliminaries	
	2	Finite State Machines	Grammars Foundations	Quiz 1
	3	Pushdown Automata, nondeterminism Assignment Pr	NFAs and DFAs Oject Exam Help Peshdown automata	Quiz 2
	4			Quiz 3
	5	Computability, universality ttps://pov	Turing machines Relationships	Quiz 4
	6	Pumping Lemma, NFA->DFA conversion	Computability, universality	Assignment 1, Quiz 5
	7	Chomsky Hierarchy	hat powcoder Nondeterminism, Pumping Lemma	Quiz 6
	8	Unrestricted grammars		Quiz 7
	9	Complexity and intractability	Unrestricted grammars	Quiz 8
\/	10	NP-completeness	Complexity and intractal dinalysis	Quiz 9
	11	Zero-knowledge proofs	NP-completeness	Quiz 10
	12	Research and requests	Sample exercise	Assignment 2
	14-16		Assessment	Final exercise

Week 11

Computing Theory



Weekly Schedule

	Lectorial	Tutorial	Assessment
11	Zero-knowledge proofs	NP-completeness	Quiz 10
12	Research and requests	Sample exercise	
14-16	Assignment Project Exam He		Final exercise

https://powcoder.com

- Send me requests for Week 12 class by Friday 8th October Add WeChat powcoder
- Some parts of Assignment 2 will be submitted online
- Sample exercise will be in tutorials next week
- Information about all of these will be announced on Ed

Questions?

Questions?



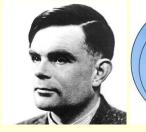
Add WeChat powco

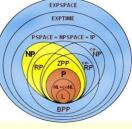
Questions?

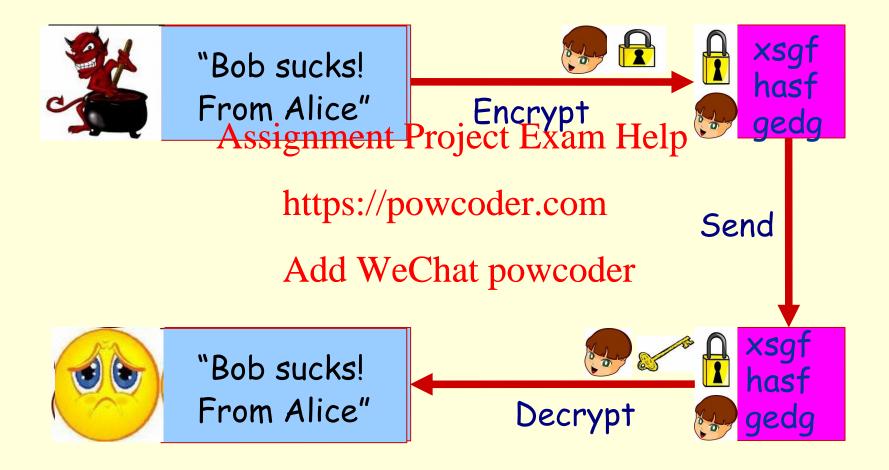




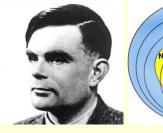
Encryption

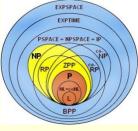


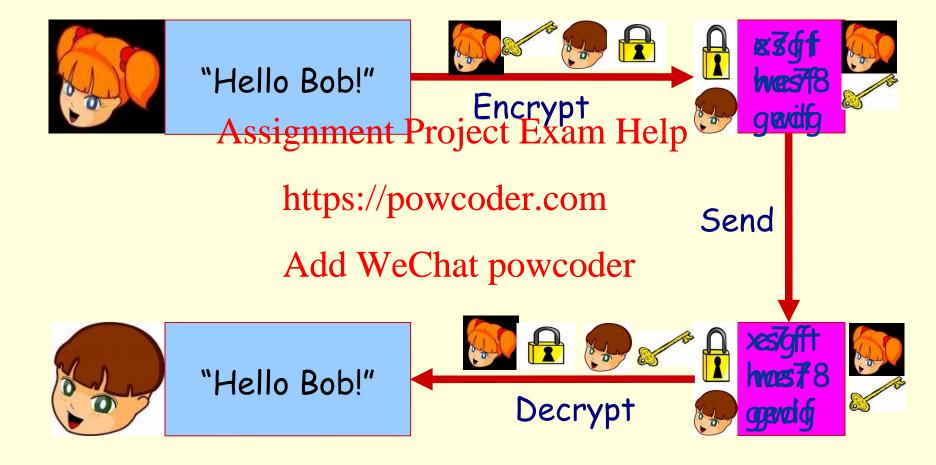




Encryption

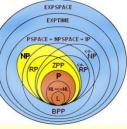






Authentication



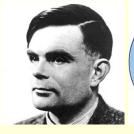


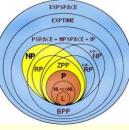
- Alice sends m' = $E_B(D_A(m))$ to Bob
- Bob decodes message with $E_A(D_B(m'))$
- Bob sees EASSignment Project Exam Helpm
- Spy message artitles apowcodernom
- Bob decodes with $del We (hh'a) poly(log(er_B(m))) = E_A(m)$
- Alice's messages could only have been sent by Alice (as only Alice knows D_A
- Spy message could have been sent by anyone (including Alice)





Authentication





- This can be done with any public-key scheme for which

 - RSA satassignthen (ilevojdet of adecryption and encryption doesn't matter)
 https://powcoder.com
- Can also be useful to have
 - $E_A(E_B(m)) = E_B(E_A(m))$ (and same for decryption)
 - RSA satisfies this too (ie order of encryption and/or decryption doesn't matter)

Questions?

Questions?



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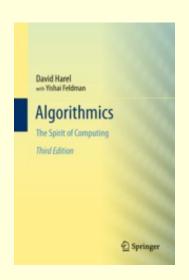
Who does the dealing?

- No central 'umpire'
- No-one frusts anyone

 No-one frusts anyone
- Need to distribute: Carasandeh Care hidden
- Need to be abaltowethantipatecoded distribution
- Online equivalent of 'you cut, I'll shuffle'

Great reference: David Harel & Yishai Feldman, Algorithmics (3rd edition), Springer, 2012. (especially Chapter 12)







Alice shuffles



Bob discards 2, chooses 2 others, sends rest to Alice Assignment Project Exam Help





https://powyoder.com

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discards 2, chooses 2



How do we implement 'face down'?





1,2,3,4,5,6

Shuffles, encrypts

 $E_{A}(4,1,2,5,3,6)$





Assignment Project Exam Help

https://powcoder.cdiacards 2, encrypts 2

Ædd4WeChaf pewedder

decrypts all

4,5

 $E_{B}(2,3)$

decrypts 2,3

Week 11

Computing Theory



- Deal 2 cards each from a deck of 6 to 2 players A and B
- All keys kept secret (until after game)
- 1,2,3,4,5,6 Assignmentaloject Exam Help
- E_A(4,1,2,5,3,6) https://www.shuffles.com.dencrypts all cards
- $E_A(4,5)$ $E_B(E_A(2,3))$ B chooses 4 encrypts 2

• $4,5, E_{R}(2,3)$ A decrypts all 4

• $E_{R}(2,3)$

A sends encrypted cards to B

2,3

B decrypts



- Bob doesn't know which cards Alice has
- Alice doesn't skip annumi Throjands Bolomh Help
- Afterwards, they can exchange decryption keys
- Bob can check $E_A(4,1,2,5,3,6)$ Add WeChat powcoder Alice can check $E_B(E_A(2,3))$ and $E_B(2,3)$
- No-one gets shot :-)

Questions?

Questions?



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Questions?





Zero-knowledge Proofs



Question: How can you prove that you know a secret

without revealing it?

What is your PIN?

Assignment Project Exam Hei

Answer: Probabilistically (!!) https://powcoder.com



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"I know the secret!"

"Convince me!

prover

verifier or doubter

Computing Theory

Week 11

Zero-knowledge Proofs



- NP-complete problems are useful here:
- Solution can be checked in polynomial time
- (Almassigemeinty) rejection am' Holpfound in polynomial time https://powcoder.com

We use a probabilistic version of checking a solution

Usually interactive as well

Zero-knowledge proofs



Prover is often known as 'Peggy'

Verifier is of tenskynomenas Project Exam Hel



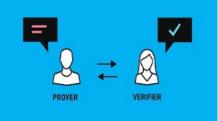


Assumptions: https://powcoder.com

- Peggy and Victor are both rational and sincere
- Peggy only needs to convince Victor
- Victor does not know the secret
- Victor will only allow access if he is convinced
- Peggy and Victor act independently and don't collude
- Peggy reacts to input from Victor
- Process continues until Victor is convinced or claim is disproved
- Peggy's 'proof' must not allow Victor to know the secret

Computing Theory

Zero-knowledge proofs





" I know the secret!"

"Do this then!"

Assignment Project Exam Help

(performs action successfully) https://powcoder.com

"Okay. Now do this!"
We Chat powcoder

(performs action unsuccessfully)

"GOTCHA!"

Zero-knowledge proofs





"I know the secret!

"Do this then!"

(perassingsnaction Projects Etxulyn) Help

"Okay. Maysdopthistoder.com

(performstaction Charges stable)

"Okay. Now do this!"

(performs action successfully)

"Ok! I am convinced."





Exit B

Door A Entrance Assignment Project Exam Help Door A and

https://powcoder.com book and any time

Action:

Add WeChat paycoder

Peggy goes into the tunnel

How to open either door

Victor randomly chooses an exit

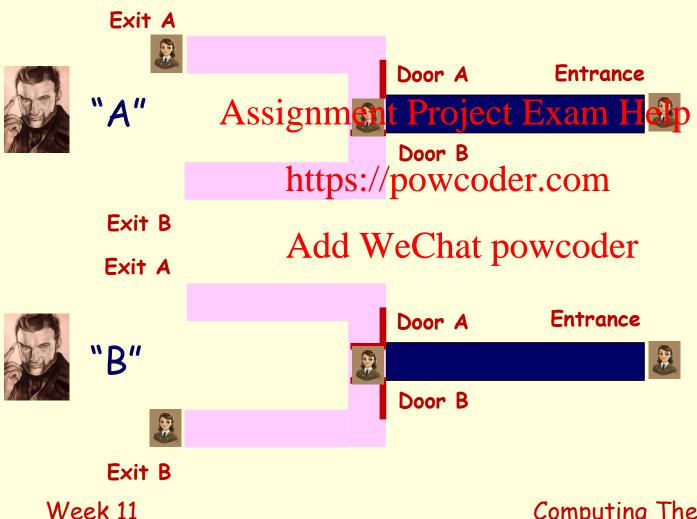
(or how to 'flip' the doors' status)

Peggy then comes out Exit A or B

Successful if Peggy is at the exit Victor chose

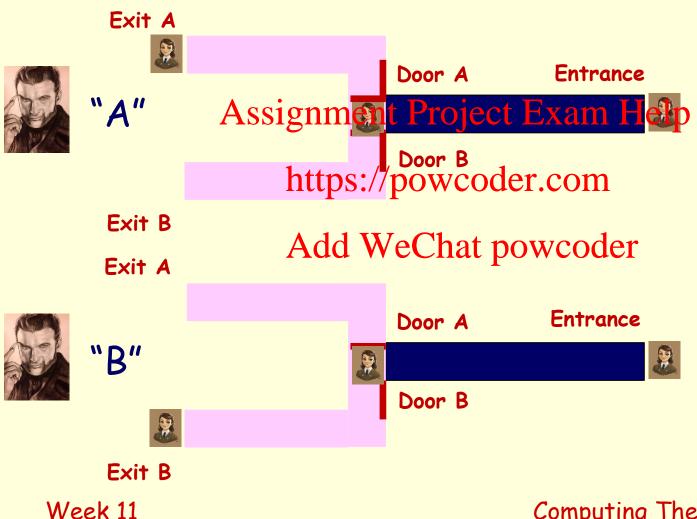
From: Jean-Jacques Quisquater, Louis Guillou & Thomas Berson, "How to Explain Zero-Knowledge Protocols to Your Children, Advances in Cryptology - CRYPTO'09, LNCS 435 628-631, 1990.





Computing Theory





Computing Theory

Exit A





Assignment Project Exam Help Door A and https://powcoder.com Door B is open at any time

Entrance

Door A

For n trials:

Exit B

Probability of passing 1 test falsely is (1/2)

Probability of passing 2 tests falsely is (1/2)2

Probability of passing 3 tests falsely is (1/2)3

Probability of passing n tests falsely is $(1/2)^n$

When n = 20, this is 0.0000009536 (!!) (99.9999046% correct) Computing Theory

Week 11

Questions?

Questions?



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Questions?





Quiz time!

Go to Canvas and find the quiz Lectorial 11 Question set

Not worth any marks

You can consult other students if you wish Assignment Project Exam Help
Time limit will be 5 minutes

https://powcoder.com





Go!

The pictures will take 5 minutes to disappear!

Thomas music means 1 minute left!





Secret: 3-colouring of a given graph G

Action:

- Peggy shows Aistigtmagnaphaphagiect Exam Help
- Victor randomly chooses two adjacent nodes
- Peggy shows Victohthescolpuring of the two nodes
- Successful if the colour of both nodes is different



(shows graph 6) Add WeChat powcoder



"Colours for these two nodes?" (chooses two adjacent nodes)



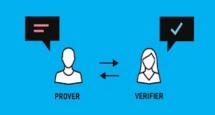




From: David Harel with Yishai Feldman, "Algorithmics: The Spirit of Computing" (3rd edition), Springer, 2012.

Week 11

Computing Theory

















https://powcoder.com



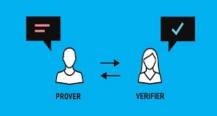




"What are the colours of these two nodes?"















"What are the colours of these two nodes?"





https://powcoder.com







"Gotcha!"

"Oops!"





- Victor randomly chooses an edge from the graph
- Peggy only shows colouring for these two nodes

Process continues antifet the claim is disproved or the Victor gives up https://powcoder.com

```
If the graph has nedges Chat powcoder Probability of passing 1 test falsely is (n-1)/n Probability of passing 2 tests falsely is [(n-1)/n]<sup>2</sup> Probability of passing 3 tests falsely is [(n-1)/n]<sup>3</sup>
```

. . .

Probability of passing k tests falsely is $[(n-1)/n]^k$



N = 100

N = 200

Trials	Probability of error		Trials	Probability of error
10	90343%nment	Pro	.10 lect Ex	am Help 90.46%
20	81/9/			
30	73.97% https://p	owo	c <mark>ðd</mark> er.c	om 86.04%
40			/	01039
	66.90 Add W e	C na	15 Bow	coder 77.83%
50	60.50%		60	74.03%
60	54.72%		70	70.41%
70	49.48%		80	66.96%
80	44.75%		90	63.69%
90	40.47%		100	60.58%
100eek	¹¹ 36.60%		Со	mputing Theory

Questions?

Questions?



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Questions?







Issues

- Not very fast to an arbitrary probability
- How does Victor know Peggy is not just enoosing randomly? https://powcoder.com

- Hamiltonian Cycle version
 Add WeChat powcoder

 Similar use of 'guess and check' property of NP problems
- Requires cryptographic commitment from Peggy to the graph
- Victor can then check the cycle is really from the graph

Hamiltonian cycle version



Secret: A Hamiltonian cycle of a given graph G

Action:

- Peggy creates Assignment Project Example time) of G
- Peggy commits to H
- Victor randomly chouses: topsoeveither.com
 - The isomorphism between H and G
- 2. The Hamiltonian cycle in that powcoder Peggy then shows Victor as below
- - 1. The mapping between H and G
 - 2. The Hamiltonian cycle in H
- Victor then verifies
 - 1. H and G are isomorphic
 - 2. The cycle is really made from edges in H
- Successful if Victor is satisfied with the verification

Hamiltonian cycle version



- Victor randomly chooses between the two options
- Peggy can easily generate isomorphic copies of G
- Peggy can easily generate the cycle in H from the cycle in G
- Victor never finds gut both projether lamiltanian cycle in H Victor needs both to work out the Hamiltonian cycle in G
- The randomness of Victor's choice means that Peggy can't cheat by predicting requests and generating random answers

Similar performanced WAR Babp's waveler

- Probability of passing 1 test falsely is (1/2)
- Probability of passing 2 tests falsely is $(1/2)^2$
- Probability of passing 3 tests falsely is (1/2)3
- Probability of passing n tests falsely is $(1/2)^n$

When n = 20, this is 0.0000009536 (!!) (99.9999046% correct) Week 11 Computing Theory

Questions?

Questions?



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Questions?





The Platypus Game

Assignment Project Exam H

https://powceder.com





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The Platypus Game

Assignment 2

Adding 10 machines

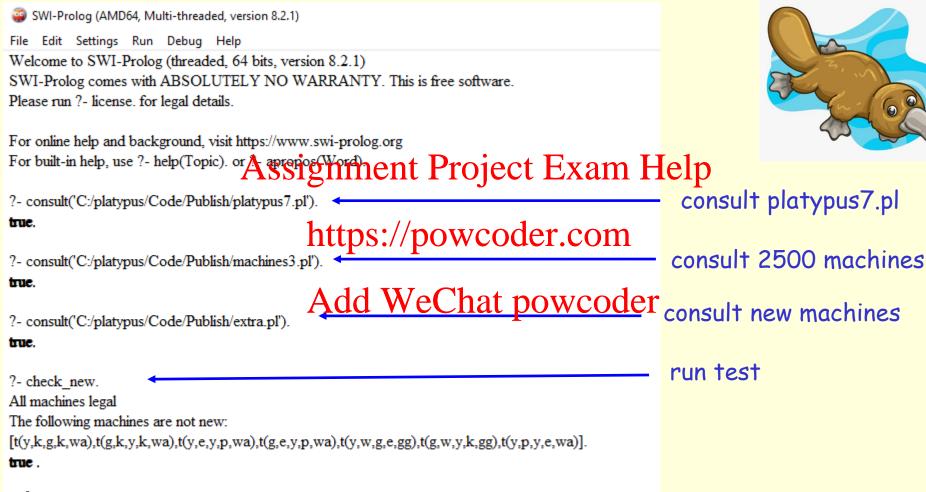
- Are they legal?
- · Are they differentifranche Pristing 450m Help



```
extra(1, [t(y,k,g,k,gg),t(g,k,g,w,gg),t(y,e,y,w,wa),t(g,e,g,p,wa),t(y,w,y,w,gg),t(g,w,g,e,wa),t(y,p,y,k,wa)]).
extra(2, [t(y,k,y,k,gg),t(g,k,y,e,gg),t(y,e,y,p,wa),t(g,e,y,p,gg),t(y,w,y,p,wa),t(g,w,y,w,gg),t(y,p,g,e,wa)]).
extra(3, [t(y,k,y,k,wa),t(g,k,y,p,gg),t(y,e,y,p,wa),t(g,e,g,p,wa),t(y,w,g,p,wa),t(g,w,g,e,gg),t(y,p,y,w,gg)]).
extra(4, [t(y,k,g,e,wa),t(g,k,g,k,gg),t(y,e,y,k,gg),t(g,e,g,p,wa),t(y,w,g,e,gg),t(g,w,y,p,wa),t(g,w,y,p,wa),t(y,p,g,e,wa)]).
extra(5, [t(y,k,g,k,wa),t(g,k,y,k,wa),t(y,e,y,p,wa),t(g,e,y,p,wa),t(y,w,g,e,gg),t(g,w,y,k,gg),t(y,p,y,e,wa)]).
extra(6, [t(y,k,y,e,wa),t(g,k,g,p,gg),t(y,e,g,w,wa),t(g,e,y,k,gg),t(y,w,y,w,gg),t(g,w,y,p,wa),t(y,p,g,e,gg)]).
extra(7, [t(y,k,g,e,gg),t(g,k,g,w,gg),t(y,e,y,w,wa),t(g,e,g,e,wa),t(y,w,g,e,gg),t(g,w,y,k,gg),t(y,p,y,e,gg)]).
extra(8, [t(y,k,y,k,wa),t(g,k,y,w,gg),t(y,e,g,w,wa),t(g,e,g,w,wa),t(y,w,g,k,wa),t(g,w,y,k,gg),t(y,p,y,e,gg)]).
extra(9, [t(y,k,g,w,wa),t(g,k,g,e,wa),t(y,e,g,w,wa),t(g,e,g,w,wa),t(y,w,g,k,wa),t(g,w,g,w,gg),t(y,p,y,e,gg)]).
extra(10, [t(y,k,g,w,gg),t(g,k,y,w,wa),t(y,e,g,p,gg),t(g,e,y,w,gg),t(y,w,y,p,wa),t(y,p,y,e,gg)]).
```

The Platypus Game

?-



omputing Theory

Questions?

Questions?



Add WeChat powco

Questions?





That's it!



I am out of here!

Assignment Project Exam Help

https://powceder.com

Add WeChat powcoder



Break time! (We resume when all the pictures are gone! This will take 3 minutes!)

