**Chapter 3 - Signature**

This chapter covers the heart of the SQISIGN Digital Signature scheme, that is, the key generation, signing, and verification steps. It builds upon the foundation laid out in our discussion of elliptic curves and quaternions in Chapter 2 - Basic Operations.

Section 3.1 - Σ-protocols and the Fiat-Shamir Heuristic

The essence of SQISIGN’s practical operation (its functioning as a scheme) is that of an interactive proof of knowledge called a Σ-protocol. A proof of knowledge consists of a prover and a verifier. The prover wants the verifier to believe that the prover has certain knowledge of something. The easiest way for the prover to prove this would be for them to simply tell the verifier the information itself, thus proving that the prover knows the information. This however is not practical because the knowledge itself usually needs to be a well kept secret. In so-called, “zero-knowledge” proofs, the verifier should be able to, given a very small chance of error, correctly ascertain if the prover does or does not have the knowledge without the prover exposing the knowledge itself. In fact, no knowledge (other than whether or not the prover knows something) should be able to be ascertained by a dishonest verifier. A legitimate prover should be believed and an adversarial prover should not be believed (with a very small probability of error).

A Σ-protocol is a type of interactive proof of knowledge where the prover and the verifier communicate through a predefined and mutually accepted and understood protocol resulting in a decision made by the verifier. An NP-language is a language, L, (perhaps a set of solutions to a problem) in which it is possible to deterministically verify in polynomial time if an element, x, (a potential solution to the problem) belongs to L given that you provide a witness, w (a way to prove that x ∈ L). A prover that has knowledge of the (x, w) should be able to convince the verifier that it knows w. The Σ-protocol over a set of (x, w) along with a security parameter λ is a collection of probabilistic polynomial time algorithms, (P1 , P2 , V). A PPT algorithm as opposed to a deterministic algorithm uses randomness and has a small chance to be incorrect. P1 and P2 are assumed to be able to share a state without direct communication between them. V is deterministic. The process of a Σ-protocol consists of a three-way exchange of information:

1. Commitment - the prover runs P1(x, w) → com. Essentially, the prover “commits” to a value that it can’t change later while also hiding the knowledge, w, from the verifier.
2. Challenge - the verifier tests (challenges) the prover by sending a bit string of length λ, chall, randomly chosen from a uniform distribution. Since the prover doesn’t know this ahead of time and must instead react to what the verifier provides, the prover cannot cheat by sending a precomputed response.
3. Response - the prover runs P2(chall) →resp and sends this response to the verifier.

Finally the verifier checks the trustworthiness of the prover by computing V(x, com, chall, resp) and outputting honest or dishonest.

We are interested in a non-interactive proof of knowledge unlike the interactive sigma protocol outlined so far. We would like a single signing stage by one party and a verifying stage by another party with nothing communicated between them other than the signed data (as opposed to having a commitment, challenge, response, and verification stages). Essentially, we want to generate a Digital Signature Scheme from an interactive proof of knowledge. This is precisely what the Fiat-Shamir transform does.

First, (x, w) is generated given the security parameter λ. The signer alone has this pair as the private signing key. The verification key, x, will be made available to anyone that seeks to verify the signature. Secondly, the signer will compute a commitment P2(x, w) → com as it did before. However, it does not send this commitment to the verifier. Instead, it computes the challenge itself using a cryptographically secure, one-way hash function that acts as a random oracle (cannot be predicted but is still deterministic in that the same input produces the same output). The challenge is thus the output of the hash function when passed the commitment and the message, that is, H(com ∥ msg) → chall. The signer then generates a response from this challenge, P2(chall) = resp. After all of this, independent verifiers can cross check this information to ascertain the validity of the signature on the data; it computes V(x, com, chall, resp) and outputs whether or not the signature is valid (knowledge has been shown).

One thing to note is that this transformation completely relies on the assumption that the hash function is not predictable. If an antagonistic signer knew which challenge would be output from the hash function beforehand, it could fake a response without even computing the hash and so could falsely sign messages. Unsuspecting verifiers would then mark the signature as authenticated. But since the hash function gives very different outputs even if you slightly change either the commitment or the message, the signer cannot know what the challenge will be until it actually computes the hash function and thus the response will be legitimate. Thus the transformation is correct and complete.

Section 3.2 - Precomputation

We need some precomputed data before SQISIGN can run its algorithm. E0 is the special elliptic curve: . When , over , E0 is supersingular. We need a torsion value, T, that among other things is smooth so we can find efficiently find a basis for points in E0[T] (recall the T-torsion subgroup of E0, are the points on the curve satisfying [T]P = and we can “easily” find a basis for smooth T via an algorithm similar to Pohlig-Hellman). We call this basis B0, T. We also need the degree of the commitment and challenge isogenies (the size of their kernels) and a few other values.

Section 3.3 - Key generation

The key generation process consists of taking in a base-1 number of length λ and outputs a public verifying key, pk, which is a random elliptic curve EA, and a private signing key, sk, data required to compute End(EA).

The public key contains a semi-random curve EA.

The signing key contains:

1. A quaternion, α, that connects two ideals Isecret , Jsecret related to the signing key isogenies
2. A basis BA,T which is the image of B0,T (a basis of E0[T]) after applying the degree power-of-2 isogeny φsecret : E0 → EA
3. A point that generates the kernel of the dual of the last -degree isogeny composed in φsecret.

Algorithm 25 - SQIsign.KeyGen() outlines the key generation process. First, a random secret prime of is sampled. Using the FullRepresentInteger algorithm, an element of a maximal order is found. Then an ideal of norm is found using the equation where is a random positive scalar less than and i is the standard imaginary quaternion element. α that connects to an equivalent ideal ( ) is found using the KeyGenKLPT algorithm. is found using the formula: where is the norm of (the gcd of its elements). IdealToIsogenyEichler attempts to find the isogeny corresponding to the ideal . The process mentioned thus far is repeated until a is found.

After is found, α is conjugated. The algorithm Normalized takes in and outputs (the public key) and changes so that it maps to the normalized elliptic curve (i.e. → ). The basis BA,T mentioned before is computed using the newly found . A point P that generates the points in the intersection of: a) the kernel of the secret isogeny and b) the points on E0 of order , is chosen. P is one of the points forming the basis of the -Torsion subgroup (the points on such that for ). The other basis point Q is found using the CompleteBasis algorithm. The secret isogeny → is then applied to this Q to get the final Q. The public key, is returned. The secret key, the tuple , is also returned.

Section 3.4 - Signing

The Σ-protocol (that will be transformed into a Digital Signature Scheme by the Fiat-Shamir Transform) used in SQISIGN in particular passes around elliptic curves and endomorphism rings of elliptic curves. Given an elliptic curve E, an endomorphism is an isogeny φ : E → E (the domain equals the codomain). Recall that an isogeny is an onto mapping (the entire codomain is mapped to by elements of the domain) that has a finite kernel (the set of elements that map to the identity element; the familiar notion of the null space is the kernel of a matrix). Since here we consider isogenies where the domain and codomain are both E, the mapping is also one-to-one (no two elements of the domain map to the same element in the codomain) and thus is a bijection (one-to-one correspondence). An endomorphism ring, End(E), is the set of all endomorphisms of E (essentially a set of functions) equipped with an addition and multiplication binary operators. Addition of functions is defined: (f+g)(P) = f(P) + g(P) (P is a point on the curve). Multiplication of functions is defined as function composition: (f o g)(P) = f(g(P)); this is not necessarily commutative hence we consider rings here instead of fields. The endomorphism ring problem is to find End(E) given E. It is considered to be difficult to compute from E.

Naturally then, the Digital Signature uses EA as a public key and End(EA) as the private key (the knowledge). The prover tries to convince the verifier that they know the endomorphism ring of EA. This is the SQISIGN protocol on a high level:

1. Commitment - the prover randomly generates (E1, End(E1)) and sends E1 to the verifier.
2. Challenge - the verifier randomly generates an isogeny φchall : E1 → E2 and sends φchall to the prover.
3. Response - since the prover knows End(E1) and now knows φchall : E1 → E2, they can compute End(E2). The prover can then use the knowledge of End(EA) and newly computed End(E2) to compute φresp : EA → E2 and send it to the verifier.

The verifier, who knows EA, since it’s the public key, and E2, since it generated an isogeny from E1 as the challenge and was sent E1 as the commitment, can check if φresp is indeed an isogeny from EA to E2. This (almost) works since the prover will likely have to use its knowledge of End(EA) to compute φresp : EA → E2. The only problem is that if a dishonest prover generates E1 initially by choosing a random isogeny from the public key to E1 (φcheat comm : EA →E1), when given φchall : E1 → E2 in the challenge step, they can then simply compose the isogenies (EA →E1 →E2) and yield φcheat resp : EA →E2. To fix this, the verifier can choose a challenge φchall : E1 → E2 where such a composition of isogenies to get from EA to E2 is not possible.

One thing to note about SQISIGN’s specific protocol is that instead of viewing the keys, commitment, etc. as random tuples, (E , End(E)), we instead consider an (E0, End(E0)) pair and then the keys are random isogenies φ: E0 →E. Also several ideals are involved. Here are the steps of the signing on a more detailed, lower level.

In the commitment stage, we generate the random isogeny φcom : E0 → E1 from a randomly generated ideal Icom with norm Dcom. The Normalized function normalizes E1 (changes the Montgomery curve’s ‘A’ coefficient value in its formula) and modifiesφcom to map to it. where Dchall was precomputed is pushed through this isogeny to get which is written as (P1, Q1).

The challenge phase randomly generates φchall : E1 → E2 and hashes normalized E1 with the message to be sent to obtain a scalar value `a`. Then a basis of E1[Dchall] is found yielding R1 and S1 and finally the challenge isogeny’s kernel is computed: . and E2 go through a similar normalizing process that and E1 went through. is expressed as a linear combination of (P1, Q1) and then using the KernelDecompositionToIdeal function, an ideal is found. Finally, a generator of the challenge isogeny, Q, and scalar, r, are found such that .

The response phase finds an equivalent ideal of power-of-2 norm: .

is then converted into an isogeny. The final signature is this isogeny, the computed earlier, and an ‘s’ that is part of the details of the challenge algorithm.

Bibliography

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