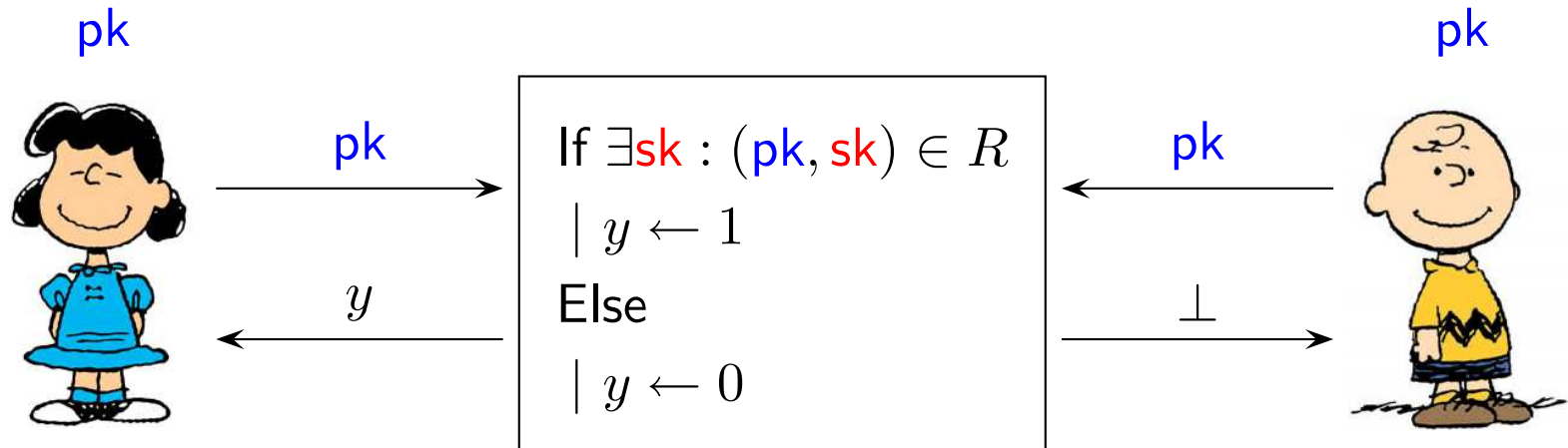
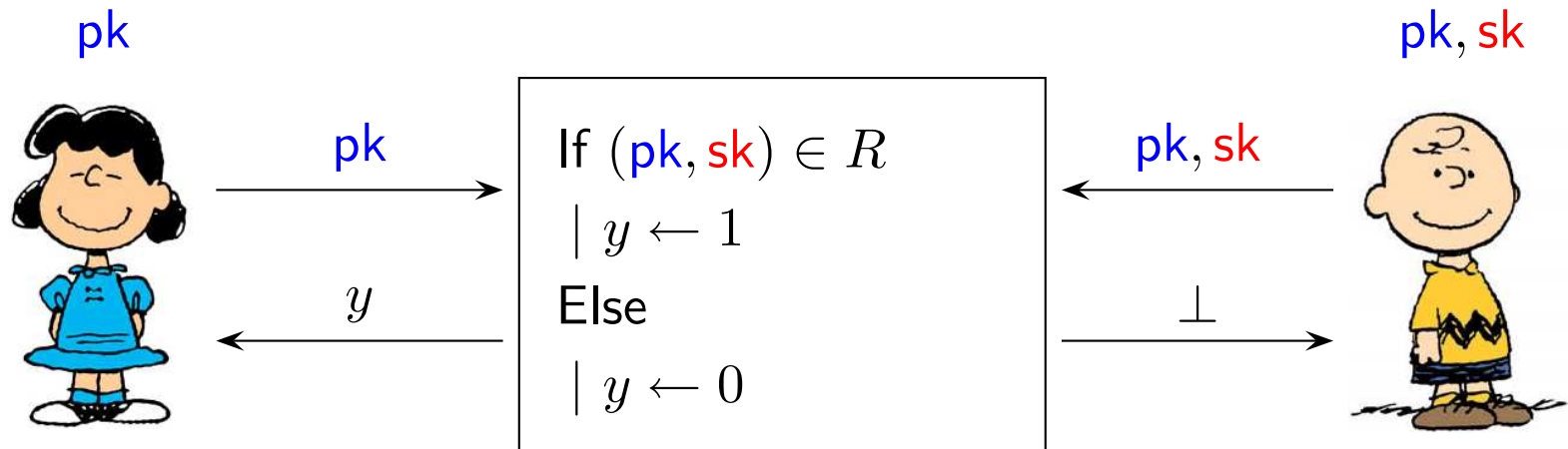


An ideal implementation of a zero-knowledge proof



An ideal implementation of a zero-knowledge proof of knowledge



$$v \in \text{QNR}(n)$$

$$n = p \cdot q$$

$$\beta \xleftarrow{u} \{0, 1\}$$

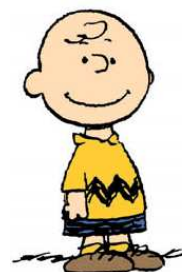
$$r \xleftarrow{u} \mathbb{Z}_n^*$$



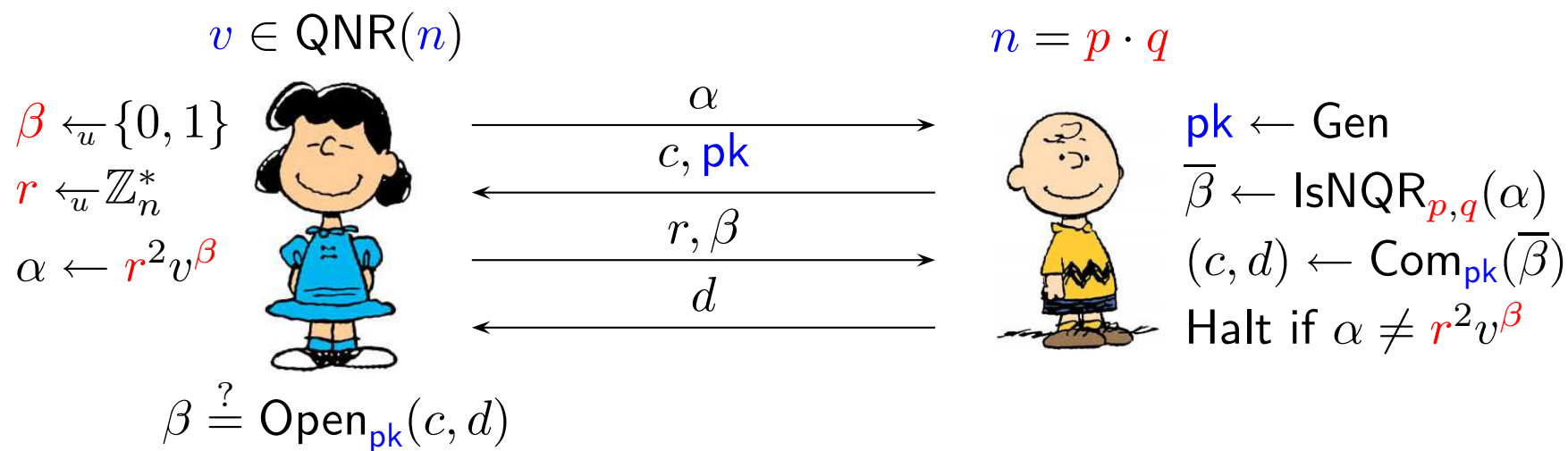
$$\beta \stackrel{?}{=} \bar{\beta}$$

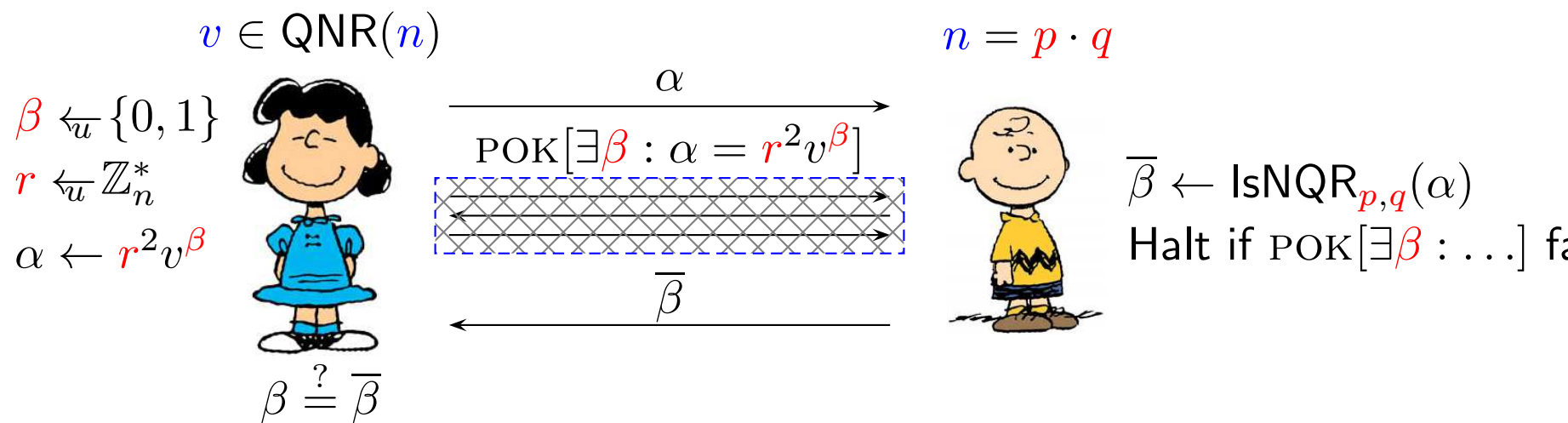
$$\alpha = r^2 v^\beta$$

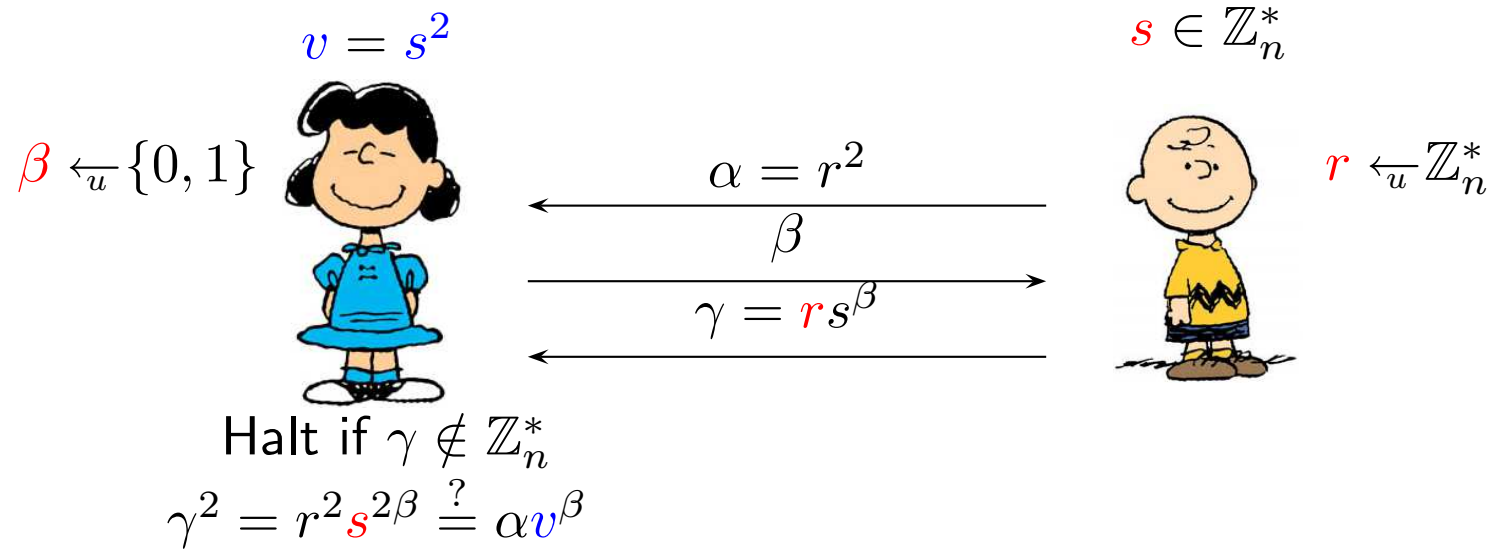
$$\bar{\beta}$$

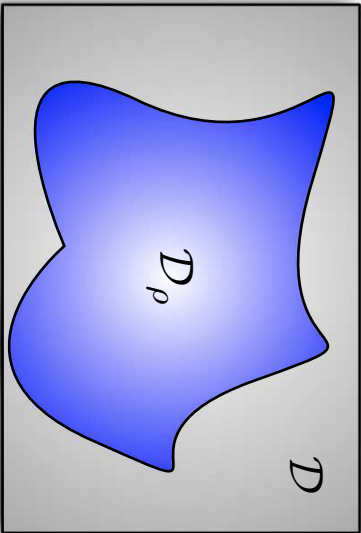


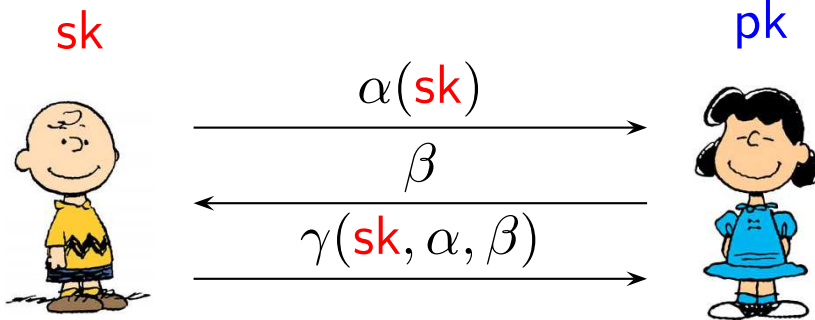
$$\bar{\beta} \leftarrow \text{IsNQR}_{p,q}(\alpha)$$









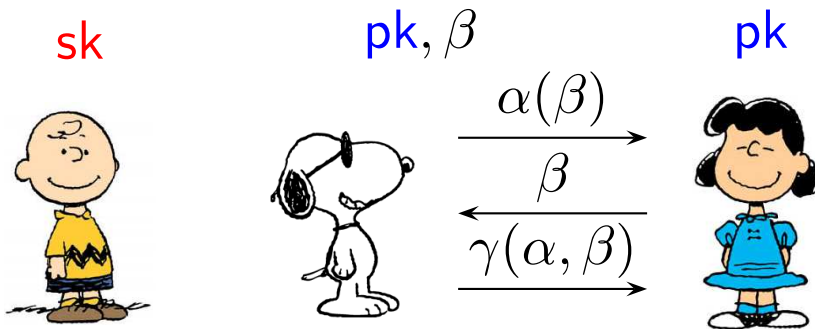


Even if Lucy is *honest*

- ▷ she might learn something about the secret *sk*.

since

- ▷ messages α and γ depend on the secret *sk*.



As Lucy is *malicious* the value of β is not known by her before the protocol and Snoopy must guess β to simulate the other messages.

$$\text{ZK}_x[(x, w) \in R]$$

$$\beta \xleftarrow{u} \mathcal{B}$$

$$(c, d) \leftarrow \text{Com}_{pk}(\beta)$$



$$\text{Ver}_x(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$$

pk

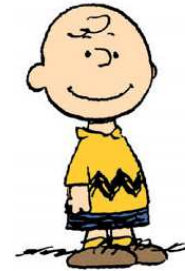
c

α

d

γ

x, w



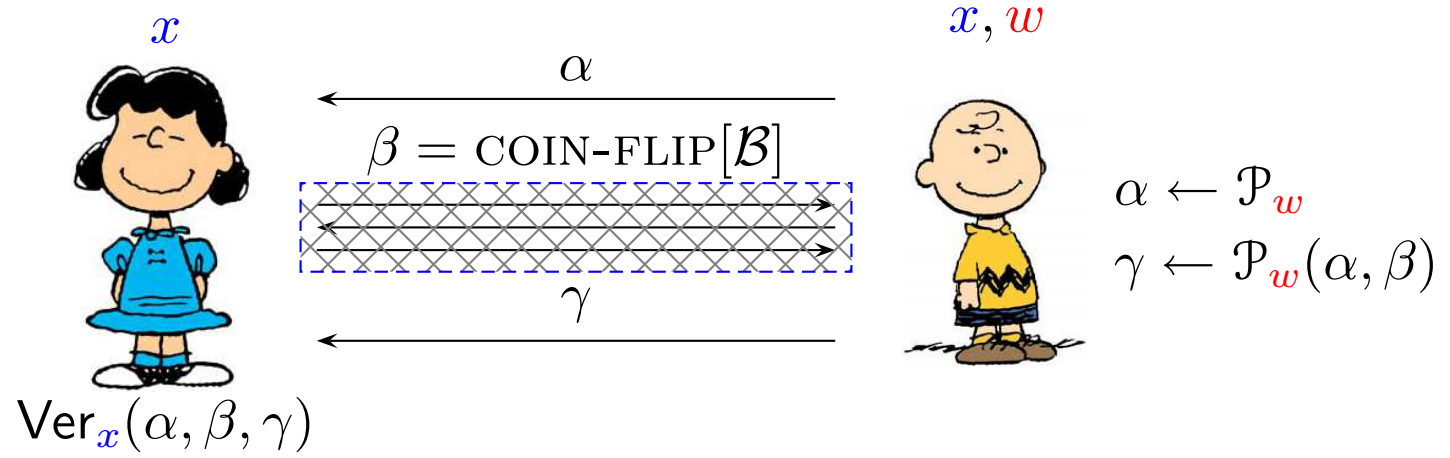
$$pk \leftarrow \text{Gen}$$

$$\alpha \leftarrow \mathcal{P}_w$$

$$\beta \leftarrow \text{Open}_{pk}(c, d)$$

$$\gamma \leftarrow \mathcal{P}_w(\alpha, \beta)$$

$$\text{ZK-POK}_x[(x, w) \in R]$$



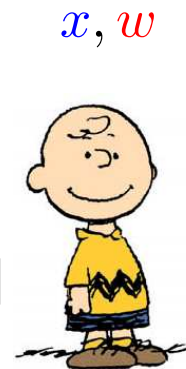
ZKA-POK _{x} $[(\textcolor{blue}{x}, \textcolor{red}{w}) \in R]$

$(\overline{\textcolor{blue}{x}}, \overline{\textcolor{red}{w}}) \leftarrow \text{Gen}_{\overline{R}}$



x

\overline{x}



x, w

POK $[\exists \overline{w} : (\overline{x}, \overline{w}) \in \overline{R}]$

POK $[\exists \textcolor{red}{w} \exists \overline{w} : (\textcolor{blue}{x}, \textcolor{red}{w}) \in R \vee (\overline{x}, \overline{w}) \in \overline{R}]$

