



NTNU

Norwegian University of  
Science and Technology

# **Zero-Knowledge Proofs: Simultaneously ensuring integrity and privacy**

Tjerand Silde @ Sikkerhetsfestivalen 2025

# Introduction

Associate Professor in Cryptology

Department of Information Security and  
Communication Technology at NTNU

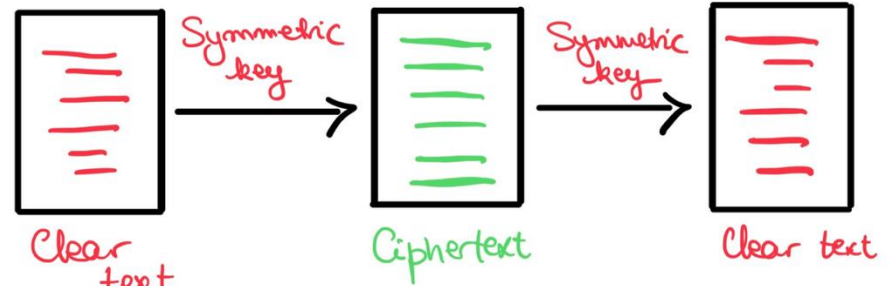
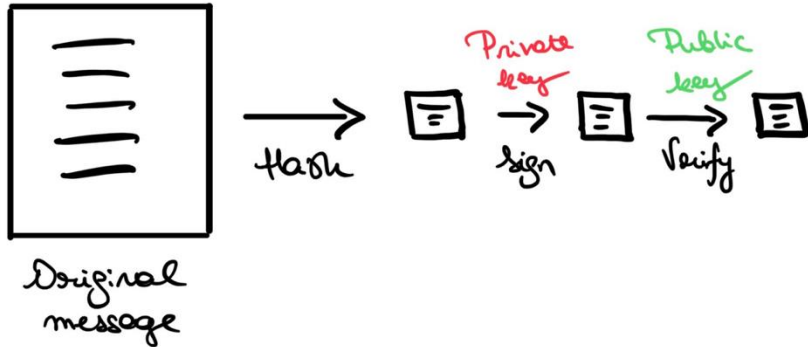
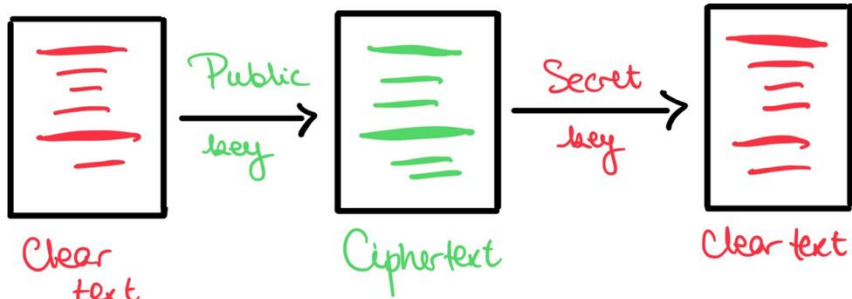
Leading the NTNU Applied Cryptology Lab

Quantum-safe cryptography and privacy

Part-time position at PONE Biometrics



# Cryptography Today



# Cryptography Today

Secure messaging: Signal, WhatsApp, iMessage, ...

Secure connections: TLS, SSH, IPsec, ...

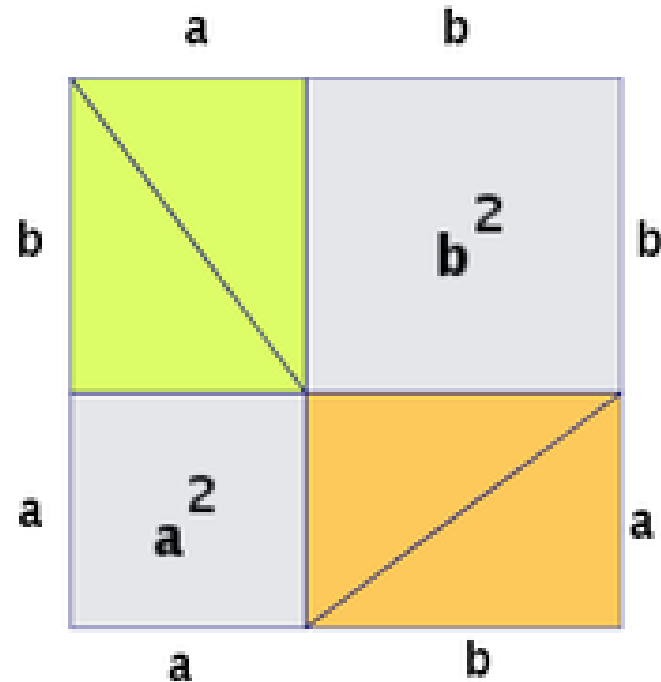
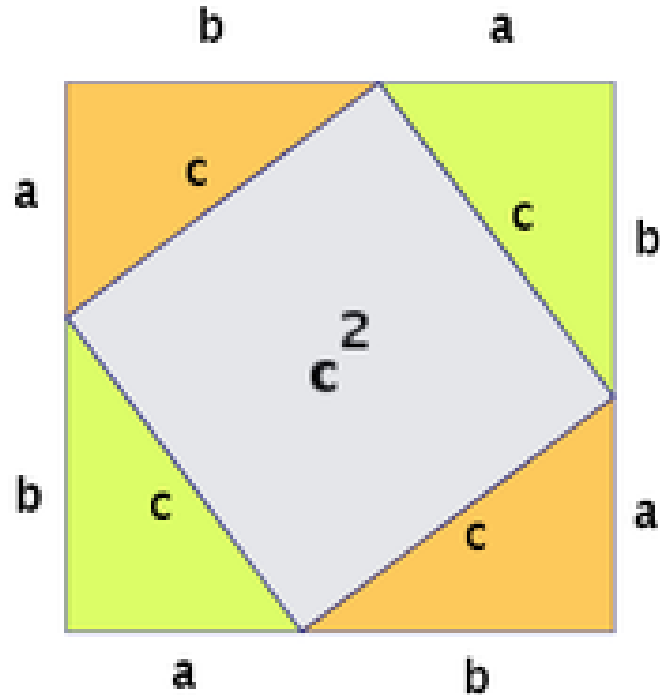
Digital authentication: FIDO, Buypass ID, Bank ID, ...

Payments: PayPal, VISA / Mastercard, Bitcoin, Apple / Google Pay, Vipps, ...

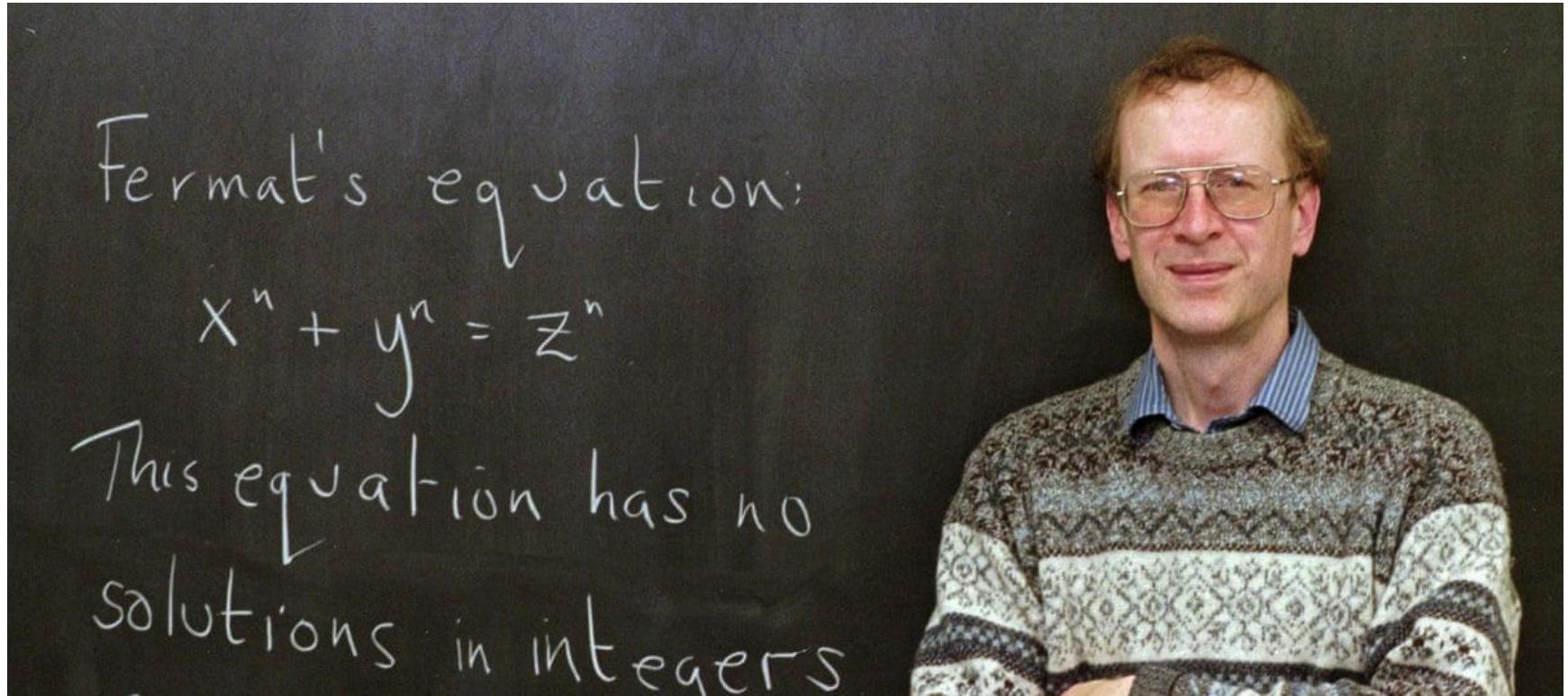
What else is out there?

# **ZERO-KNOWLEDGE PROOFS**

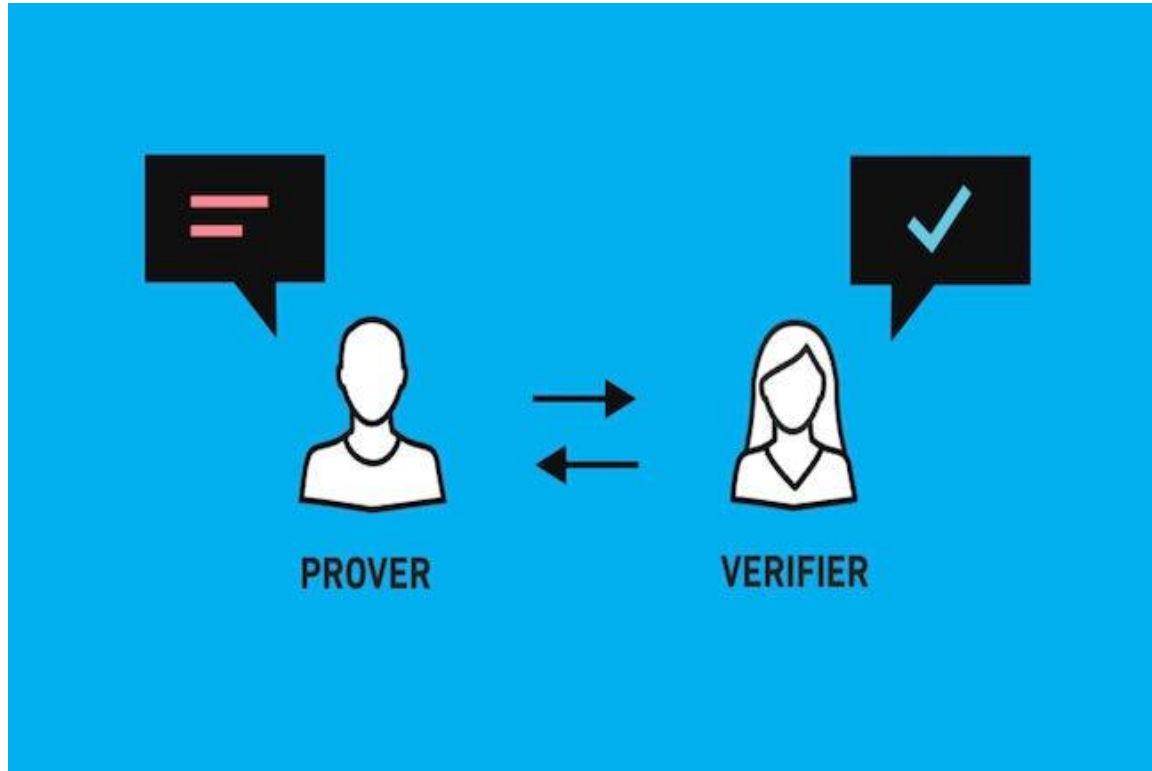
# Mathematical Proofs



# Mathematical Proofs






# Zero-Knowledge Proofs





# Zero-Knowledge Proofs

The prover publishes a statement and keeps a secret witness.

- **Correctness:** the protocol works with the secret 
- **Soundness:** one cannot cheat without the secret 
- **Zero-knowledge:** the protocol does not leak the secret 

# Goldwasser, Micali, and Rackoff (1985)



## The Knowledge Complexity of Interactive Proof-Systems

(Extended Abstract)

Shafi Goldwasser  
MIT

Silvio Micali  
MIT

Charles Rackoff  
University of Toronto

# APPLICATIONS FROM ZKP

# Quantum-Safe Signatures

## FIPS 204

---

Federal Information Processing Standards Publication

# Module-Lattice-Based Digital Signature Standard

Category: Computer Security

Subcategory: Cryptography

---

Information Technology Laboratory  
National Institute of Standards and Technology  
Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8900

# Signatures from ZKP

Private information:  $\mathbf{s}_1 \in [\beta]^m, \mathbf{s}_2 \in [\beta]^n$

Public information:  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{R}_{q,f}^{n \times m}, \mathbf{t} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{s}_1 + \mathbf{s}_2 \in \mathcal{R}_{q,f}^n$

Prover

$$\mathbf{y}_1 \leftarrow [\gamma + \bar{\beta}]^m$$

$$\mathbf{y}_2 \leftarrow [\gamma + \bar{\beta}]^n,$$

$$\mathbf{w} := \mathbf{A}\mathbf{y}_1 + \mathbf{y}_2$$

$$\mathbf{z}_1 := c\mathbf{s}_1 + \mathbf{y}_1$$

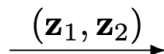
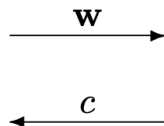
$$\mathbf{z}_2 := c\mathbf{s}_2 + \mathbf{y}_2$$

if  $\mathbf{z}_1 \notin [\bar{\beta}]^m$  or  $\mathbf{z}_2 \notin [\bar{\beta}]^n$

then  $(\mathbf{z}_1, \mathbf{z}_2) := \perp$

Verifier

$$c \leftarrow \mathcal{C}$$



Accept iff  $\mathbf{z}_1 \in [\bar{\beta}]^m$  and  $\mathbf{z}_2 \in [\bar{\beta}]^n$   
and  $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{z}_1 + \mathbf{z}_2 - c\mathbf{t} = \mathbf{w}$

# Electronic Voting



# Electronic Voting

- Prove that ciphertexts contains valid votes
- Prove that votes are shuffled correctly
- Prove that votes are decrypted correctly

# Anonymous Transactions





# Anonymous Transactions

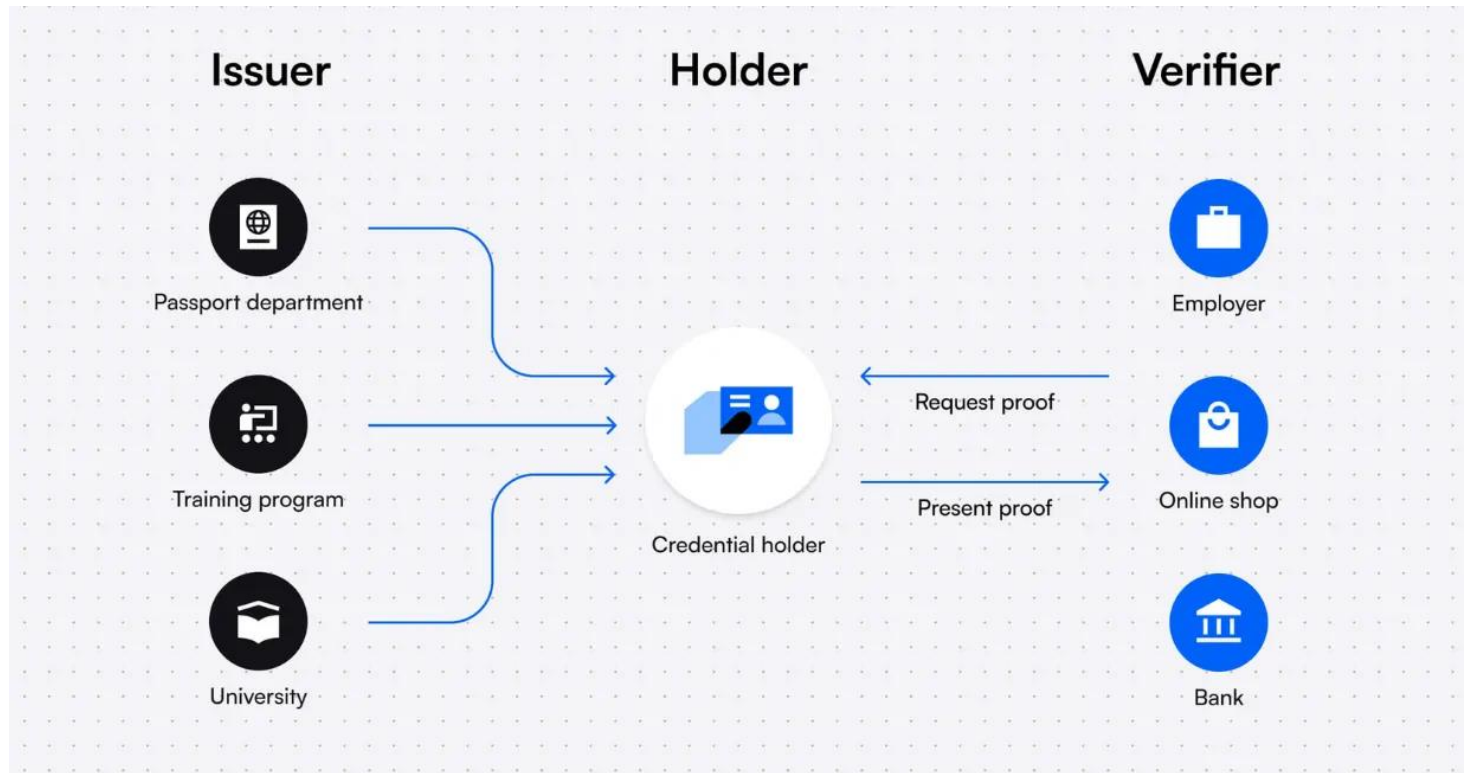
- Encrypt a transaction (sender, receiver, amount)
- Prove that the unknown sender has the amount available
- Prove that the funds are not already spent

# Anonymous Credentials



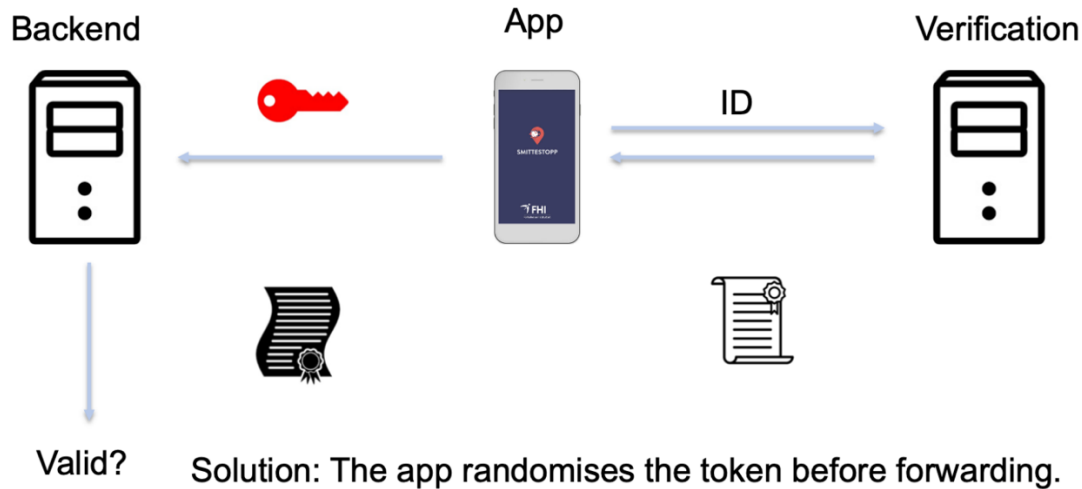
EU Digital Identity  
**Wallet**

# Anonymous Credentials

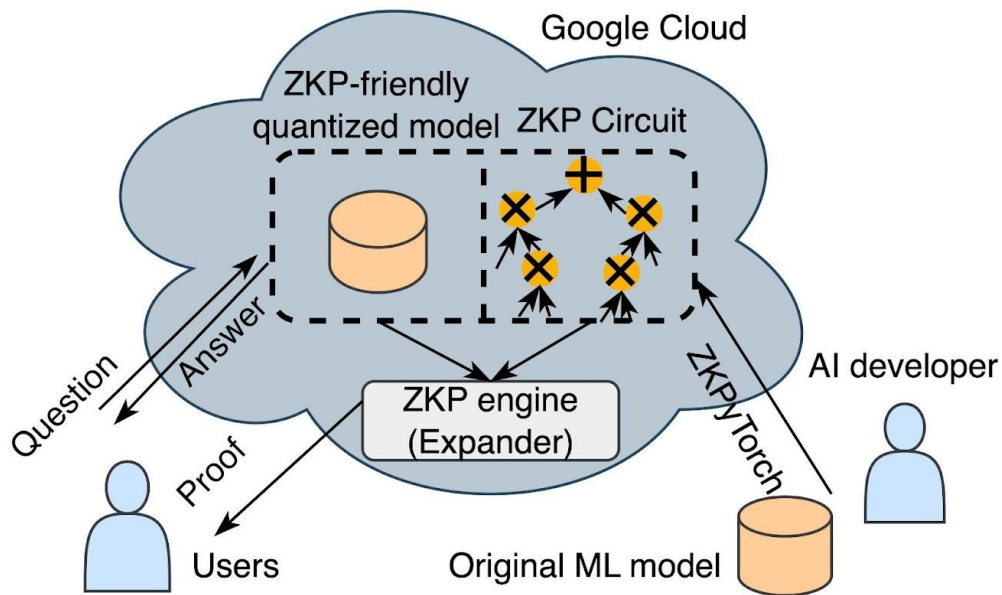


# Anonymous Credentials

## Smittestopp



# Verifiable Machine Learning



# Verifiable Machine Learning

- Prove that a machine learning model was trained on a specific set of (potentially encrypted) data
- Prove that a machine learning model was evaluated on a specific set of (potentially encrypted) data

# Succinct Arguments

## COMPONENT OF ZK-SNARK



Zero Knowledge



Succinct



Non-Interactive



Argument



Knowledge

# Succinct Arguments

- Proofs are potentially much smaller than the secret itself (even logarithmic or constant size)
- Verification can be much faster than re-computation
- Puts a larger burden on the prover (time, memory)





NTNU

Norwegian University of  
Science and Technology

**Thanks! Questions?**

[tjerand.silde@ntnu.no](mailto:tjerand.silde@ntnu.no)

<https://tjerandsilde.no>