

ZKLang – Implementation and Standardization

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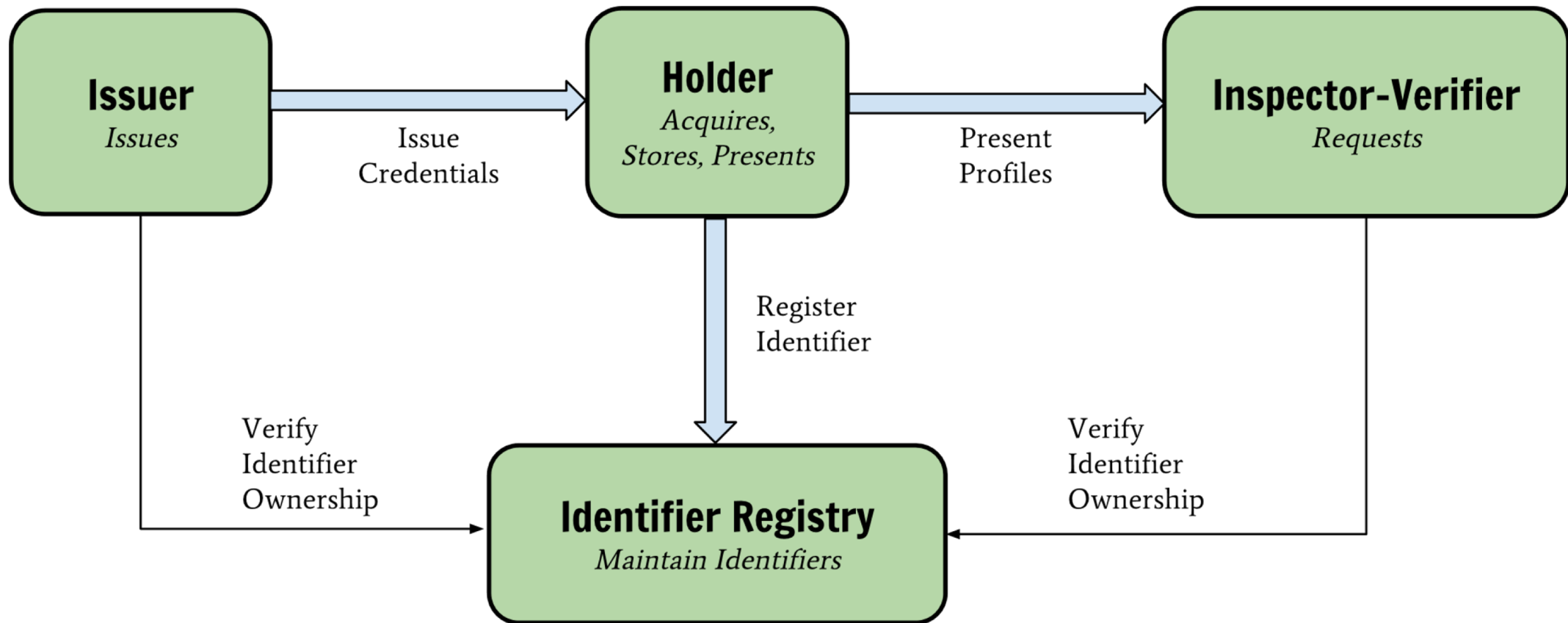
1: IBM Research – Zurich

2: Evernym

W3C Verifiable Claims (VC)

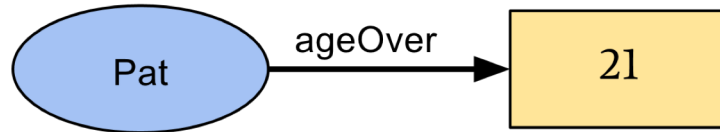
- An effort for standardizing protocols and languages for authentication and identity management
- Supports different levels of privacy preservation
- A holder collects credentials from different issuers
- A verifiable credential reveals multiple claims about the holder to service providers
- A claim can reveal different attributes (e.g., email address) or just facts (e.g., Older18) about the holder
- Revocation and Inspection are supported

W3C Verifiable Claims: Entities

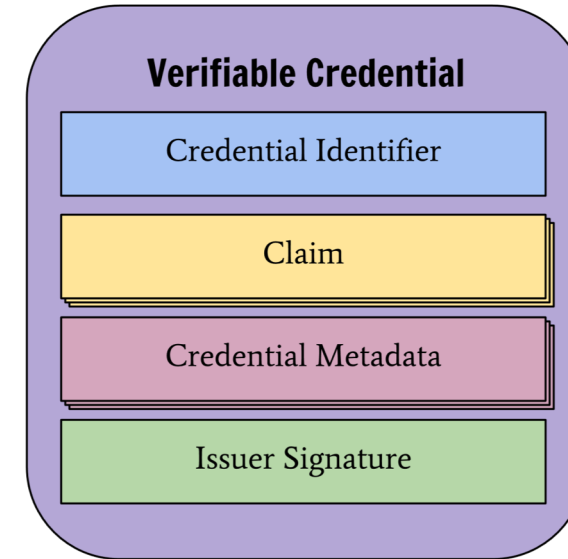


W3C Verifiable Claims: Data Model

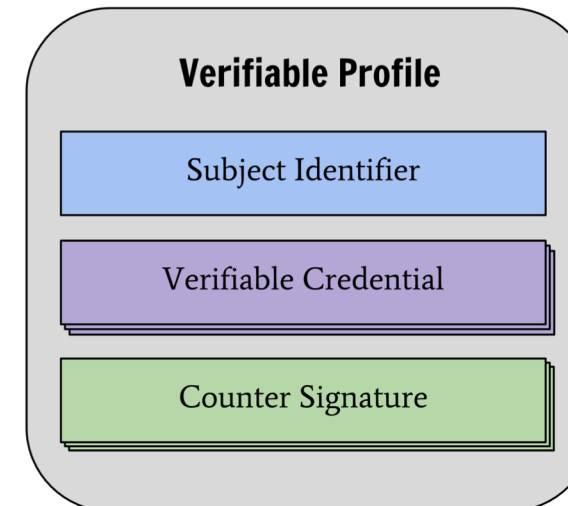
- Claim



- Verifiable Credential



- Verifiable Profile



Cryptographic Protocols to Realize VC

- We can use advanced crypto to get privacy-friendly VC
- Issuer signs subject's attributes using special type of signature (CL signature)
- Non-Interactive Zero-Knowledge Proofs (NIZK) to generate verifiable credentials/profiles
- Verifiable Encryption to conditionally reveal attributes only to certain entities (revocation/auditability)

Example: Proving Knowledge of BBS+ Signature

PoK of Signature (A, e, s) on message m w.r.t. issuer public key $y = g'^x$

- $A' \leftarrow A^r$
- $\bar{A} \leftarrow A'^{-e} \cdot (g_1 \cdot h_0^s \cdot h_1^m)^r \quad (= A'^x)$
- $d \leftarrow (g_1 \cdot h_0^s \cdot h_1^m)^r \cdot h_0^{r'}$

$$SPK \left\{ (m, e, s', r, r', r'') : \frac{\bar{A}}{d} = A'^{-e} \cdot h_0^{r'} \wedge g_1 = d^{r''} \cdot h_0^{-s'} \cdot h_1^{-m} \right\}$$

Implementing even a simple verifiable claim results in a complicated NIZK statement and requires orchestration of different cryptographic building blocks

Problem: Gap Between high-level W3C VC language and Complex Cryptographic Algorithms

EXAMPLE 2: Usage of signature property

```
{
  "id": "http://example.gov/credentials/3732",
  "type": ["Credential", "ProofOfAgeCredential"],
  "issuer": "https://dmv.example.gov",
  "issued": "2010-01-01",
  "claim": {
    "id": "did:example:ebfeb1f712ebc6f1c276e12ec21",
    "ageOver": 21
  },
  "signature": {
    "type": "LinkedDataSignature2017",
    "created": "2017-06-18T21:19:10Z",
    "creator": "https://example.com/jdoe/keys/1",
    "nonce": "c0ae1c8e-c7e7-469f-b252-86e6a0e7387e",
    "signatureValue": "BavEll0/I1zpYw8XNi1bgVg/sCne04Jugez8RwDg/+
MCRVpj0boDoe4SxxKjkC0vKiCHGDvc4krqi6Z1n0UfqzxGfmatCuFibcC1wps
PRdW+gGsutPTLzvueMwMfhwYmfIFpbBu95t501+rSLHIEuuJM/+PXr9Cky6Ed
+W3JT24="
  }
}
```



Signature (A, e, s)

- $A' \leftarrow A^r$
- $\bar{A} \leftarrow A'^{-e} \cdot (g_1 \cdot h_0^s \cdot h_1^m)^r \quad (= A'^x)$
- $d \leftarrow (g_1 \cdot h_0^s \cdot h_1^m)^r \cdot h_0^{r'}$

$$SPK \left\{ (m, e, s', r, r', r'') : \frac{\bar{A}}{d} = A'^{-e} \cdot h_0^{r'} \wedge g_1 \right. \\ \left. = d^{r''} \cdot h_0^{-s'} \cdot h_1^{-m} \right\}$$

Solution: ZKLang

EXAMPLE 2: Usage of signature property

```
{
  "id": "http://example.gov/credentials/3732",
  "type": ["Credential", "ProofOfAgeCredential"],
  "issuer": "https://dmv.example.gov",
  "issued": "2010-01-01",
  "claim": {
    "id": "did:example:ebfeb1f712ebc6f1c276e12ec21",
    "ageOver": 21
  },
  "signature": {
    "type": "LinkedDataSignature2017",
    "created": "2017-06-18T21:19:10Z",
    "creator": "https://example.com/jdoe/keys/1",
    "nonce": "c0ae1c8e-c7e7-469f-b252-86e6a0e7387e",
    "signatureValue": "BavEll0/I1zpYw8XNi1bgVg/sCne04Jugez8RwDg/+
MCRVpj0boDoe4SxxKjkC0vKiCHGDvc4krqi6Z1n0UfqzxGfmatCuFibcC1wps
PRdW+gGsutPTLzvueMwMfhwYmfIFpbBu95t501+rSLHIEuuJM/+PXr9Cky6Ed
+W3JT24="
  }
}
```

ZKLang



Signature (A, e, s)

- $A' \leftarrow A^r$
- $\bar{A} \leftarrow A'^{-e} \cdot (g_1 \cdot h_0^s \cdot h_1^m)^r \quad (= A'^x)$
- $d \leftarrow (g_1 \cdot h_0^s \cdot h_1^m)^r \cdot h_0^{r'}$

$$SPK \left\{ (m, e, s', r, r', r'') : \frac{\bar{A}}{d} = A'^{-e} \cdot h_0^{r'} \wedge g_1 \right. \\ \left. = d^{r''} \cdot h_0^{-s'} \cdot h_1^{-m} \right\}$$

Overview and Goal

- ZKLang: language mapping W3C verifiable claims to cryptographic algorithms
 - Prove claims in a privacy-preserving way (using ZKP)
 - Abstracts cryptographic algorithms
 - (mapping to crypto algorithms needs to be specified)
 - Translates verifiable claims
 - (mapping between verifiable claims and ZKLang needs to be specified)
- Goal: define and implement ZKLang

Overview and Goal

Verifiable Credentials

ZKLang (proofs)

Issuance

KeyGen

Primitives

Sig

Enc

Range

Com

ZKLang: Notation and Examples

Non Interactive Zero-knowledge proof of Knowledge (NIZK) statements:

- $\text{NIZK}\{(m_1, m_2, m_3)[m_4] : \text{Statement}(\text{constants}, m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4)\}$
 - (m_1, m_2, \dots) are hidden messages (encoded as integers);
 - $[m_4]$ are messages (attributes) that are revealed
- $\text{NIZK}\{(m_1, m_2, m_3)[m_4] : \text{Credential}(\text{PK}_{\text{issuer}}, m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4)\}$ – possession of a credential
- $\text{NIZK}\{(m_2) : \text{Interval}(m_2, \text{constant}, \text{constant})\}$ – range proof
- $\text{NIZK}\{(m_3) : \text{Enc}(\text{PK}_{\text{auditor}}, \text{ciphertext}, m_3)\}$ – verifiable encryption for auditing
- $\text{NIZK}\{() : \text{Nym}(\text{PPK})\}$ – pseudonymous user public key
- $\text{NIZK}\{() : \text{ScopeNym}(\text{PPK}, \text{scope})\}$ – nym, but unique per scope
- $\text{NIZK}\{(m_1, m_2, m_3) : \text{Polyrel}(m_1 = m_1 - 4m_2 + \text{constant})\}$ – linear relations

ZKLang: Notation and Examples

Terms can be combined

- $\text{NIZK}\{(m_1, m_2, m_3) [m_4] :$
 $\text{Credential}(\text{PK}_{\text{issuer}}, m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4) \text{ AND}$
 $\text{Enc}(\text{PK}_{\text{auditor}}, \text{ciphertext}, m_3) \text{ AND}$
 $\text{Interall}(\text{today} - m_2, 0, 18 * 365) \text{ AND}$
 $\text{Nym}(\text{PPK}) \}$

- prove possession of a credential with four attributes issued by an issuer with $\text{PK}_{\text{issuer}}$
- reveal attribute #4,
- verifiably encrypt attribute #3 under auditor's key $\text{PK}_{\text{auditor}}$

Mapping Verifiable Claims to ZKLang

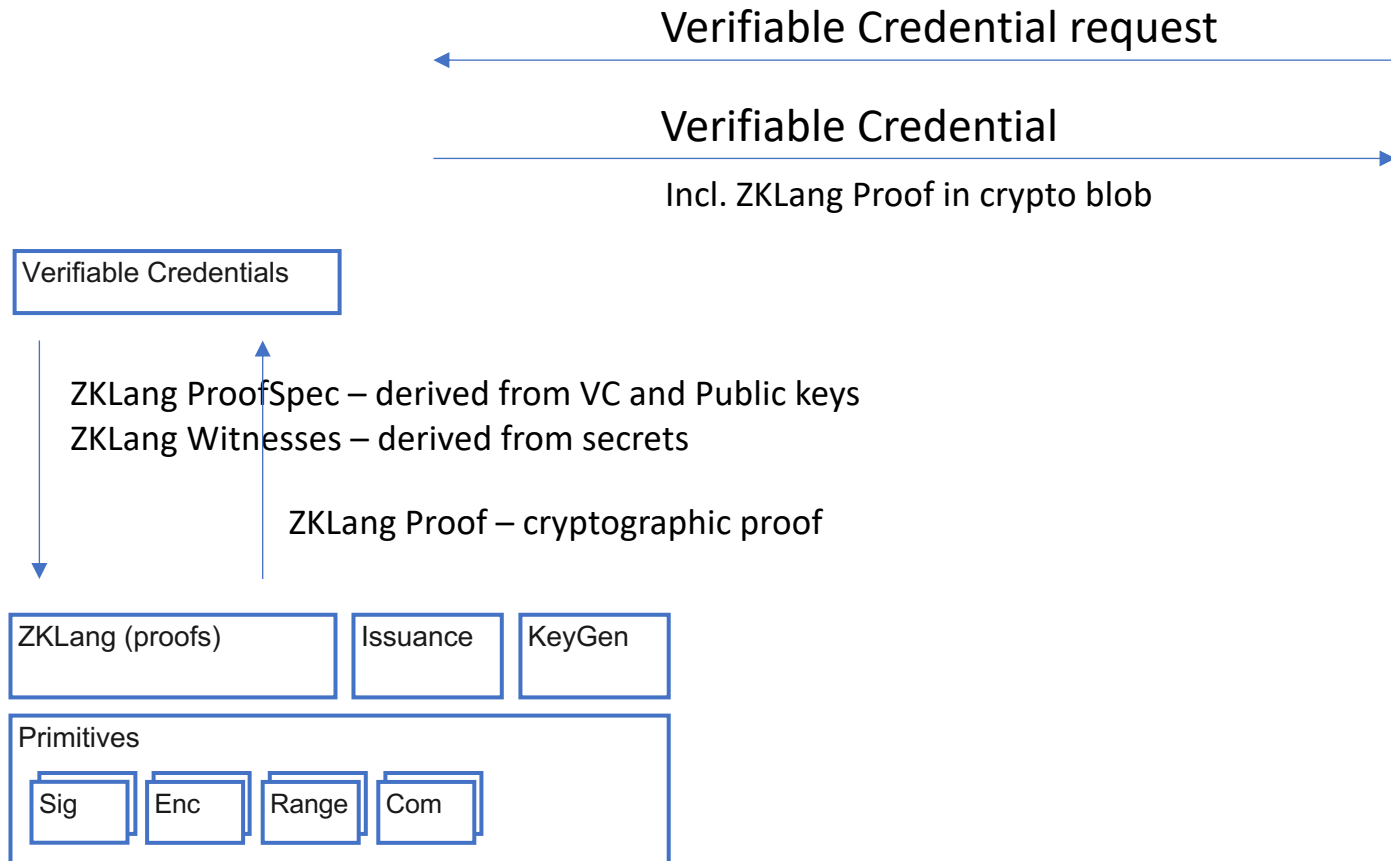
- Map Issuer name to issuer public key (PK_{issuer})
- Map higher level data format (strings, dates, names, etc) to integers
- Translate predicates such as `Over18` into `Larger(today- m_2 , 18)`
 - m_2 is an attribute that encodes the year of birth

Mapping to Cryptographic algorithms

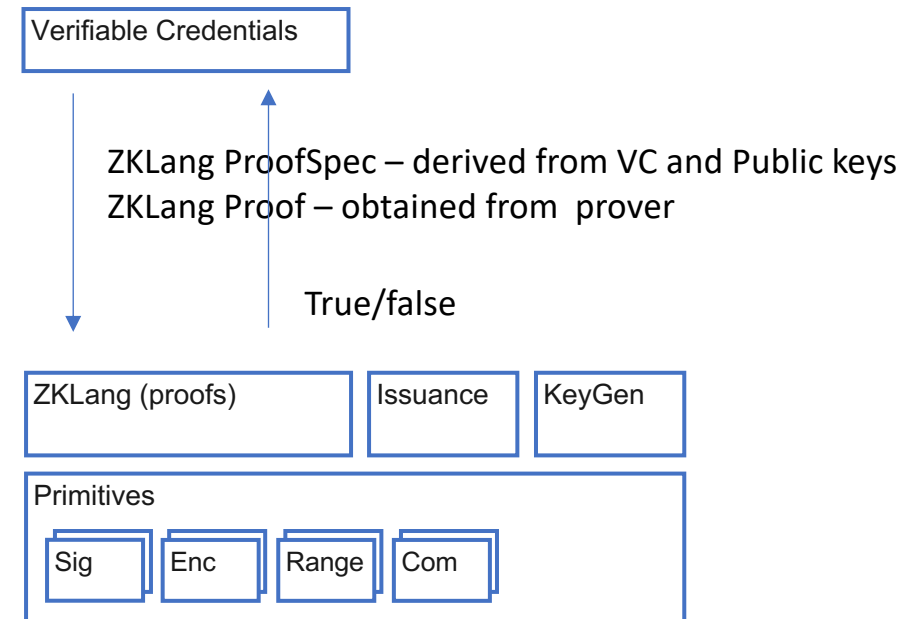
- Multiple options possible (RSA, ECC, DL)
 - Different cryptographic assumptions
 - Different implementations
- Different building blocks are realized in different groups
- Need to be carefully defined to allow for interoperability
- Signatures:
 - CL-signatures (RSA/ECC), U-Prove (Brands) signatures
- Range proofs:
 - Smaller/Larger can be realized in RSA groups

ZKLang Objects

Prover



Verifier



JSON Objects for ZKLang (somewhat misformatted)

```
ZKL-ProofSpec:{
  "attributeCount": 10,
  "disclosed": [{ "index": 3, "value": 500}, {"index": 9, "value": 20}],
  "clauses": [ { "type": "Credential", "dataclauseData": { "pk": "<ipk1>", "attrs": [0, 1, 2, 3] },
                { "type": "Credential", "clauseData": { "pk": "<ipk2>","attrs": [0, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]} },
                { "type": "Interval", "clauseData": { "attrs": [2], "min": 6, "max": 10, "pk": "<rpK>"} } ]

ZKL-Witness:{
  "attributeValues": ["av0","av1","av2","av3","av4","av5","av6","av7","av8"],
  "clauseSecrets": [ "<cred1>", "<cred2>", "<enc randomness>", "<nym randomness>", null ] }

ZKL-Proof:{
  "chal": "<c>", "s": [s0, s1, s2, s4, s5, s6, s7, s8],
  "clauseOut": [ "<out0>", "<out1>", "<out2>", "<out3>", "<out4>", "<out5>" ],
  "clauseProof": [ "<proof0>", "<proof1>", "<proof2>", "<proof3>", "<proof4>", "<proof5>" ] }
```


Next Steps

- Finishing ZKLang Spec
- Specify mapping to crypto
- Specify crypto algorithms
- Implement it...

Backup slides

W3C Verifiable Claims: Examples

EXAMPLE 6: A simple entity profile

```
{
  "@context": "https://w3id.org/identity/v1",
  "id": "did:example:ebfeb1f712ebc6f1c276e12ec21",
  "type": ["Entity", "Person"],
  "name": "Alice Bobman",
  "email": "alice@example.com",
  "birthDate": "1985-12-14",
  "telephone": "12345678910"
}
```

EXAMPLE 7: A simple claim

```
{
  "@context": "https://w3id.org/identity/v1",
  "id": "http://example.gov/credentials/3732",
  "type": ["Credential", "ProofOfAgeCredential"],
  "issuer": "https://dmv.example.gov",
  "issued": "2010-01-01",
  "claim": {
    "id": "did:example:ebfeb1f712ebc6f1c276e12ec21",
    "ageOver": 21
  }
}
```

W3C Verifiable Claims: Examples

EXAMPLE 8: A simple verifiable claim

```
{
  "@context": [
    "https://w3id.org/identity/v1",
    "https://w3id.org/security/v1"
  ],
  "id": "http://example.gov/credentials/3732",
  "type": ["Credential", "ProofOfAgeCredential"],
  "issuer": "https://dmv.example.gov",
  "issued": "2010-01-01",
  "claim": {
    "id": "did:example:ebfeb1f712ebc6f1c276e12ec21",
    "ageOver": 21
  },
  "signature": {
    "type": "LinkedDataSignature2015",
    "created": "2016-06-18T21:10:38Z",
    "creator": "https://example.com/jdoe/keys/1",
    "domain": "json-ld.org",
    "nonce": "6165d7e8",
    "signatureValue": "g4j9UrpHM4/uu32NlTw0HdaSaYF2sykskfuByD
7UbuqEcJIKa+IoLJLrLjqDnMz0adwpBCHWaqqpnd47r0NKZbnJarGYrBFcRTw
PQSeqGwac8E2SqjyLTBbSGwKZkprEXTywyV7gILlC8a+naA7lBRi4y29FtcUJ
BTfQq4R5XzI="
  }
}
```