

# Introduction to Zero Knowledge Proofs

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# Outline

- 1 NP Language
- 2 Proof Systems
- 3 Zero Knowledge
- 4 NIZK

# NP Language

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- $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{R}}$  is in NP iff there is a **deterministic polynomial time** algorithm  $f$  such that  $f(x, w) = 1 \Leftrightarrow (x, w) \in \mathcal{R}$  (we say  $f$  decides  $\mathcal{R}$ )

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Denote an execution of this protocol by  $\langle \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{V} \rangle(x)$ , and  $\text{tr}\langle \mathcal{P}, \mathcal{V} \rangle(x)$  is the transcript of the execution, which is the collection of all interaction messages

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  - ③ The verifier checks  $\text{ECDSAVerify}(\sigma, pk, m) = 1$

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- Denote by  $\langle \mathcal{A} \parallel \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{V} \rangle(x) \rightarrow (w, b)$  the protocol where  $\mathcal{A}$  interacts with  $\mathcal{V}$  and in the meantime  $\mathcal{E}$  has access to the internal state of  $\mathcal{A}$ . At the end,  $\mathcal{E}$  outputs  $w$  and the verifier outputs  $b$

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## Knowledge Soundness

For every adversary  $\mathcal{A}$ , there exists an extractor  $\mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{A}}$ , such that  $\Pr[\langle \mathcal{A} \parallel \mathcal{E}_{\mathcal{A}}, \mathcal{V} \rangle(x) \rightarrow (w, b) : b = 1 \wedge (x, w) \notin \mathcal{R}] < \epsilon$

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- Denote by  $\mathcal{E}^{\langle \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{V} \rangle(x)}$  an algorithm which has **black-box** access to the protocol  $\langle \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{V} \rangle(x)$ , which means:
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Formally: for any verifier  $\mathcal{V}$ , there exists a simulator  $\mathcal{S}$ , which on input a **valid statement  $x$** , can sample the verifier view, i.e. the distribution of  $\mathcal{S}(x)$  is **indifferentiable** from that of  $(r, \text{tr}\langle\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{V}\rangle(x))$

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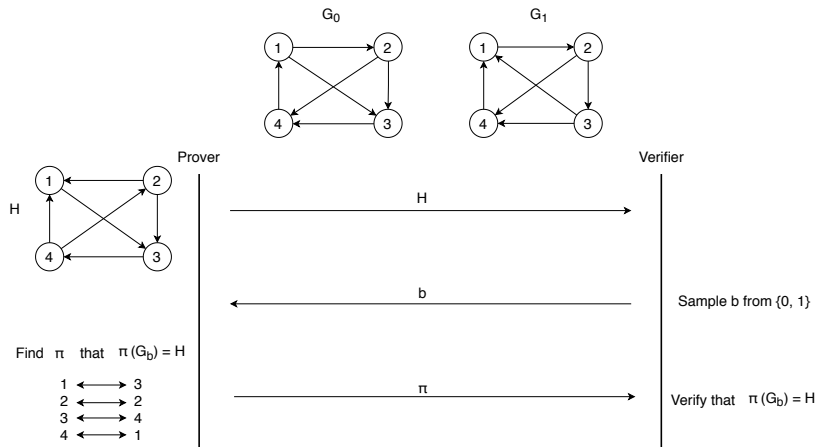
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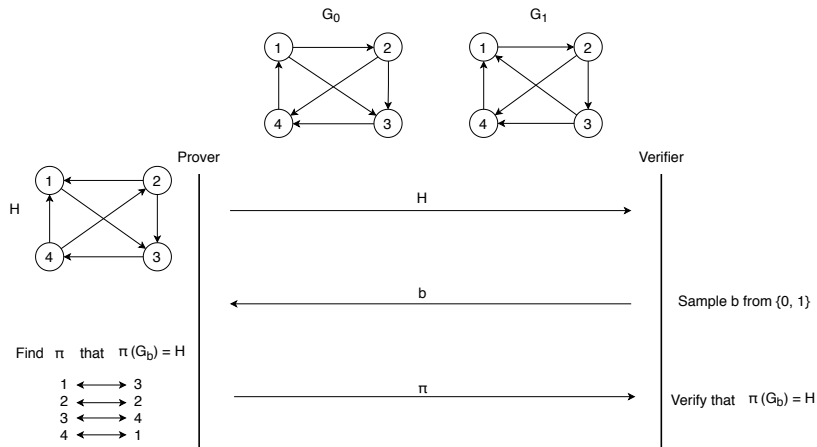
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**Zero-knowledge:** for any verifier  $\mathcal{V}$ , the simulator  $\mathcal{S}$  does whatever  $\mathcal{V}$  does, and in the last step directly sets  $b' = b$

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**Zero-Knowledge:**  $\mathcal{S}$  samples the view  $(H, b, \pi)$  as follows:

- 1 Uniformly sample permutation  $\pi$  and bit  $b$
- 2 Compute  $H = \pi(G_b)$ , output  $(H, b, \pi)$

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- 4  $\mathcal{E}$  outputs  $\pi = \pi_1^{-1} \circ \pi_0$

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Conclusion: NIZK only exists for easy problems.

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Q/A